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KABUL COMMENTS ON DEPUTY SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER'S 'LIES'

LD312050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The commentator of the BAKHTAR agency writes about the recent claims of Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state:

Recently a new hue and cry by imperialist propaganda has gotten underway against Afghanistan. Western politicians again and again bring up the story that Afghan soldiers and insurgent forces and the Soviet forces in Afghanistan use napalm and gas bombs against Afghan villagers. This kind of forged news was recently claimed by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher during his speech at the National Press Club in Washington. He even claimed, in addition, that there are now more than 15,000 political prisoners in Afghanistan.

Mr Christopher has deliberately mixed matters: All the world knows that after the new stage of the Sawr Revolution the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan released more than 15,000 political prisoners. Recently the responsible Afghan authorities, through authorized [word indistinct] means of communication, rejected the lies concocted by American and other imperialist circles. We therefore say to the imperialist [word indistinct] that even though you repeat yesterday's lies today, they will never become the truth. The road to all these lies, hatched in the United States against Afghanistan, leads to the White House. It is from there that the provocations against Afghanistan are organized.

It is now clear to everyone that the White House is busy with the presidential elections, and its activity is concerned with Carter's reelection. Recently, Carter was resolutely crushed by Senator Kennedy in the New York primary. In that state all economic, financial and [word indistinct] resources are in the hands of American Jews, the so-called Israeli [word indistinct]. In the view of these Jewish masters, Carter does not have the ability to crush the Iranian Revolution or to strengthen Israel for the suffocation of the Palestinians and the aggressive conspiracy against Afghanistan. They intend to show Carter that if he wants the support of Zionist circles he must increase provocations in various parts of the world, especially the Middle East and southwest Asia.

There are numerous examples in U.S. history which show that when Presidential candidates do not have the capacity to solve internal problems they use foreign problems as a means of attracting support and success in the elections. This is exactly what Mr. Carter is doing now. In fact, he is getting ready to prove his ability; he is preparing the ground for success in other states. This is Carter's intention in creating provocations outside the United States. This is why the United States has more than 30 warships, including aircraft carriers, stationed in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. This is why, on the orders of the White House, United States [word indistinct] with the U.S. arms and money, is training bandits and terrorists in Pakistan, in order to send them to commit murder in Afghanistan.

When the heroic Afghan Army began to crush these murderers and drive them out of Afghan territory, Western propaganda organizations began the hue and cry about the Afghan Army burning these terrorists and murderers with napalm and gas bombs. No, Mr Imperialist: These terrorists and murderers, these foreign mercenaries, have not been burned by poison gas and napalm. It is the fiery struggle of the Afghan people which has burned our enemies--the struggle of people who want to cleanse the apparel of the motherland from the filth spawned by these murderers and imperialist agents. This kind of weapon--the power and will and strength of the people--has never been prohibited by international convention.

PLO DELEGATION LED BY YASIR 'ARAFAT CONCLUDES VISIT

All-India Radio Interview

BK281637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpts] In an interview to all-India Radio special correspondent K.K. Sood, Mr 'Arafat expressed the hope that his visit to India will push the nonalined movement further and will strengthen India-Palestinian ties. The PLO chief said that though there is a long march to an independent homeland in the face of fierce enemies. [sentence as heard]

He said he cannot forget what happened after the Camp David agreements and President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. He described the Camp David accord as a conspiracy against the Palestinian people which has the blessings of the Americans.

He accused the Israelis of using prohibitory weapons such as cluster bombs, gas bombs and fragmentation shells on the Palestinians and Lebanese.

Despite all this, he said, our people are resisting and carrying on their struggle to achieve their goal.

Mr 'Arafat said the proposal to give autonomy to the Palestinians amounts only to enslaving his people. Under this proposal the Israelis will have the right of control the sources of water in Palestinian villages and towns.

Additional Report on Interview

BK281259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Chief of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat has declared that his visit to India is the signal to the victory of the Palestinian People in their struggle for an independent homeland.

In an interview to All-India Radio's special correspondent K.K. Sood, Mr 'Arafat said: With the support of the country like India we are approaching our goal.

Speaking warmly of India's relations with the Palestinians and the Arabs, Mr 'Arafat said he cannot forget Nehru and his contribution to the nonalined movement as one of its founding fathers. Even before that the Palestinians and the Arabs remember Gandhi's advocacy of their cause. He hoped that he will have successful and fruitful talks during the visit and this will help push the nonalined movement further.

Speaking about the Palestinian struggle, Mr 'Arafat said: It is a long march and we are facing fierce enemies. He described the Camp David agreement as a conspiracy and said these have the blessings of the Americans.

Mr 'Arafat thanked Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for inviting him to India and hoped that his talks will strengthen relations between India and the Palestinians.

Ghandi, 'Arafat Discuss International Issues

BK281609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] At a 90-minute meeting this evening Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and PLO chief Mr Yasir 'Arafat surveyed and analyzed the changes in the attitudes of some important countries on the Palestine issue and the evolving situation in west Asia.

The PLO chief explained to Mrs Gandhi the recent moves at the United Nations on these matters. He recalled India's support to the cause of the Palestinian people which, he said, dates back to a period even before India became independent. India's voice on matters affecting west Asia is of great significance, he said.

The prime minister assured him of India's continued interest in the concern and aspirations of the Palestinian people and said India would continue to support them.

On the situation in Afghanistan, the two leaders agreed that a solution can be found only through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation. Mr 'Arafat appreciated India's balanced, constructive and measured response to this critical situation and acknowledged that India has a significant role in defusing the crisis. He noted that there is an identity of approach between India and the PLO on the issue.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and warm atmosphere, also covered cooperation between India and the PL Mr 'Arafat appreciated the facilities provided by India to Palestinian students in the educational field. Mrs Gandhi assured him that these would be continued.

'Arafat Using 'Good Offices'

BK281611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1538 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 28 Mar (AFP)--Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat told Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi tonight that he was "exerting his influence" and "using his good offices" to bring about an "acceptable" solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

Mr. 'Arafat, who arrived here on a 2-day state visit, conferred with Mrs. Gandhi for 1 and 1/2 hours and both the leaders discussed ways and means to defuse the 4-month old Afghan crisis.

Statement on Gandhi-'Arafat Meeting

BK281709 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1647 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Official spokesman's statement on March 28: Chairman 'Arafat called on the prime minister at 1700 on March 28. The meeting lasted for 1 and a half hours.

The prime minister was assisted by Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and Secretary E.R. [as received]. Chairman 'Arafat was assisted by Farouq Qaddumi, shadow foreign minister and spokesman of the PLO, the PLO representative in Delhi and three members of the Executive Council of the PLO. The talks were held in a very warm and cordial atmosphere.

Chairman 'Arafat gave the Indian prime minister a detailed analysis and briefing on the situation in west Asia, particularly touching the problem affecting the Palestinian people and their concerns. The prime minister recalled India's continued interest in support to the Palestinian people.

The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat surveyed and analyzed the changes in attitude of various countries on the issue of the Palestinian and the evolving situation in west Asia.

Chairman 'Arafat also explained to the prime minister the recent moves and resolutions at the United Nations and the Security Council on the Palestinian issue and on the west Asian situation. The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat assessed the implications on these developments at the United Nations. In this context, Chairman 'Arafat recalled India's support to cause of Palestine which dates back to a period even before India's independence when both the Indian and Palestinian peoples were under British rule.

Chairman 'Arafat stressed his assessment of India's views and assessment on matters affecting west Asia of great significance [as received] and he hoped for India's continued support.

The prime minister assured Chairman 'Arafat of India's continued interest in the concerns and aspirations ofthee Palestinian people and assured India's continued support.

The prime minister and Chairman 'Arafat also exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan. They agreed that a resolution to the problem arising out of the situation can only be achieved through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontations. Chairman 'Arafat appreciated India's balanced, constructive and measured response to the critical situation and acknowledged that India had a significant role in defusing the crisis. He conveyed to the prime minister that the PLO is also exerting its influence in a similar manner with all concerned and noted that there was an identity of approach between India and the PLO regarding the situation.

Chairman 'Arafat and the prime minister also exchanged views on cooperation between the PLO and India. Chairman 'Arafat appreciated the facilities provided by India to Palestinian students in the field of education and hoped that cooperation between the PLO and India will continue. The prime minister conveyed India's willingness of continued cooperation in the context of existing friendly relations between India and the PLO.

Gandhi Support for Palestinians

BK290938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has reaffirmed India's full support for the cause of the Palestinians. Speaking at a dinner in honor of visiting PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, Mrs Gandhi said our support for the Palestinian cause has been consistent. It has been part of India's foreign policy from its inception. She recalled that even in the 30's when India herself was struggling for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru raised their voices against the injustices the Arabs and Palestinians were subjected to.

Referring to the recent developments in the region, the prime minister said they are causing concern to all. Peace and stability can seldom be restored through military solutions or induction of armaments. Conditions must be created through diplomatic and political initiatives so that the countries in the region retain their independence and remain free from any kind of foreign interference.

In his reply, Mr 'Arafat asserted that peace in west Asia cannot be achieved unless the Palestinians are given the right of self-determination and establish their own independent state. The Palestinians look to India's support and political influence in the international sphere in their liberation struggle, he added.

Earlier, Mr 'Arafat called on President Sanjiva Reddy.

'Arafat Press Conference

BK291612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpts] PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his full support to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's diplomatic steps to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and resolve the crisis. He told the crowded news conference in New Delhi today that both Mrs Gandhi and himself look at their Soviet friends through this angle, as he put it.

Mr 'Arafat expressed his people's gratitude for India's steadfast support to their cause. With this support, he said they will be able to advance more and more till victory is achieved. He noted that more and more nations in Europe were now granting recognition to the PLO and talking about the rights of the Palestinian people. He looked forward to more practical steps in this direction. Israel, he said, should be compelled to carry out UN resolution and its occupation should not be recognized.

In reply to a question, the PLO chief expressed concern over the developments in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region with the coming in of massive U.S. naval forces. All these constitute a danger and are a direct attack on the Palestinian cause beside increasing international tension. He also criticized President as-Sadat for giving asylum to the deposed shah of Iran in Egypt which, he said, was against the Egyptian people.

Remarks on Afghanistan Situation

BK291249 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 March (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today admitted that he did not have any specific proposal to solve the Afghanistan crisis, but said that he would go along with India to find a diplomatic and peaceful solution of the 4-month-old Afghan crisis.

The Palestinian leader, however, gave contradicting replies to questions on the role he is playing in resolving the Afghan tangle. To a question he denied outright that he was mediating to bring about a solution of the Afghan crisis and to another he admitted that he was using his "good offices" to find a diplomatic and peaceful solution.

Mr 'Arafat admitted that he was approached by Iran and Afghan [as received] to "exert his influence and good offices" through the PLO representative who went to Afghanistan and Iran as member of the democratic lawyers' delegation, but said "I am not a mediator ...I will never be a mediator."

Mr 'Arafat said that he did not discuss with Mrs Gandhi the issue of Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan, as a prerequisite to solve the crisis, and said "We did not talk about withdrawal of Soviet troops, but I supported (Mrs Gandhi's) stand for finding a diplomatic and peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue."

"We have to look (at the crisis) from our Soviet friends' angle as well" Mr 'Arafat said, but did not elaborate.

What he meant was the Indian stand that the demand of Soviet troops withdrawal should be related with an assurance from Pakistan and the United States that all rebel activities against the Babrak Karmal regime should cease.

From his replies Mr 'Arafat made it clear that he would not like to open up his mind on the Afghan issue, when he parried questions relating to his role in defusing the crisis.

Support for Gandhi Afghan Mediation

BK291334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his full support to Mrs Gandhi's diplomatic steps to secure withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and resolve the crisis. He told a crowded news conference in New Delhi today that both Mrs Gandhi and himself look at their Soviet friends through this angle, as he put it. He denied that he was working as a mediator on the issue. He discussed the Afghanistan development with the prime minister in the overall framework of an exchange of views on international issues.

In reply to a question on the problem, Mr 'Arafat said those who are expressing concern about Islam in Afghanistan completely ignore the fact that the most important shrine of the Muslims is under Israeli occupation in Jerusalem. That occupation is supported by the United States. He wondered why they are so eager to help Muslims in Afghanistan while they are totally opposing Islam in Iran.

A large number of Palestinian students mobbed Mr 'Arafat and chanted slogans welcoming him to the PLO office in New Delhi where the press conference was held. They denounced Israel and the Camp David Accords and pledged to continue their fight until Palestinians get their own homeland.

Joint Statement Announced

BK310941 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 31 Mar BK

[Text of 30 March Joint Indian-PLO statement on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to India]

[Text] At the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat visited India 28-30 March 1980. The Palestinian delegation included Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Executive Committee official spokesman and head of the National Relations Department; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Cultural Department; 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, member of the Central Council; and Abu Tariq, member of the National Council; and representative of the PLO in New Delhi Fay'sal Awdah.

The Indian delegation included Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao; Romesh Bhandari, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; V.K. Grover, joint secretary and Y.R. Dhawan, Ambassador of India in Beirut.

During his stay in Delhi, 'Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were received by the Indian President Sanjiva Reddy. 'Arafat met with the Indian prime minister and held lengthy talks on joint bilateral issues, the explosive situation in the Middle East and the international situation, including developments in the area.

The talks were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Indian prime minister affirmed her principled support of the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian question in particular. The prime minister also expressed the view that a just peace and a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis could only be found with the full participation of the PLO as an equal partner in any settlement.

A settlement such as this would have to be based on Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine.

In this direction, the two sides emphasised the resolutions on the Middle East question, including the question of Palestine and the Camp David accords adopted at the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana. Both sides also condemned Israel's expansionism and aggression in occupied territories and in south Lebanon, including the establishment of settlements and exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories.

'Arafat and Prime Minister Gandhi discussed international questions and the situation in South Asia. The two sides agreed that de-escalation of international tension could only be achieved through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation through the induction of arms.

'Arafat expressed appreciation for India's balanced, constructive role and its response to the critical situation in the region. Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound appreciation for India's role in supporting the Arab cause and the Palestinian struggle throughout the past 3 decades. He referred to India's historical ties with the Arabs and expressed the desire for building more bridges between India and the PLO and Arab world. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat welcomed India's role and its struggle against all forms of colonialism, imperialism and racism. He also welcomed the positive and effective role which Mrs Gandhi is playing in the nonalined movement.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed admiration for India's progress in the industrial, technological and scientific field and for its extensive potential for achieving domestic development. He expressed to the prime minister his conviction that Indian expertise and technology can be utilized in promoting development and construction in the Arab world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the level of Indian-Arab cooperation and noted that there is wide scope for developing this cooperation in various fields. They noted that there are similar potentials between the Arab and Indian economies that can be utilized for encouraging mutual dependence and promoting the joint collective capabilities. Hence, it was agreed to create a suitable framework for exchanging views and consultations on the bilateral and international levels among the PLO, India and the Arab League.

Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for inviting him to visit India. He also expressed appreciation for granting the PLO mission in New Delhi diplomatic status.

'Arafat Departs 30 Mar

BK300614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 30 March (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left for Beirut today after concluding his two-day state visit to India.

Mr. 'Arafat was seen off at Delhi's Palam Airport by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her cabinet colleagues and diplomats from Arab missions.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES 31 MAR

Arrival Statement

BK010137 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr Neil Marten, has come on a 2-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport he said during his talks with Pakistani officials the question of debt relief to Pakistan would come up for discussion. He said 77 million pounds have already been written off by Britain under an agreement reached with Pakistan last year.

In reply to a question the British minister said Britain had increased its financial assistance to Pakistan by over 50 percent at a time when its assistance to other countries was being reduced. He said his country had already committed 30 million pounds as aid to Pakistan for the current financial year. Mr Marten also said Britain will be making contribution for Afghan refugees and details will be discussed with the UN high commissioner for refugees and Pakistani ministers.

Willingness To Sell Arms

BK011032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] British minister of state for overseas development, Neil Marten, visited two Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar today. Talking to newsmen after the visit he said although the Pakistan Government and the world community were responding and providing them relief, a lot more was required to be done. He said voluntary organizations of Britain would like to come and give a helping hand in the relief work.

About the Soviet response to British diplomatic initiatives, he said that sometimes they showed interest and at others they turned them down flatly.

Replying to a question, he said following Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the security of the region has been upset and it was time for the setting up of the role of peace of regional countries.

Replying to another question, he said it was the right of every country to strengthen its defense and added that his government would be happy to sell arms wanted by Pakistan.

Earlier, talking to the refugees, he said his country was making maximum efforts at the diplomatic level for Soviet withdrawal and hoped that one day the refugees would be able to return to their home and set up a government of their choice.

AUTHORITIES REMIT SALAMAT ALI'S SENTENCE

BK291037 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] An official announcement says that the martial law authorities have remitted the remaining portion of the sentence of the Pakistani correspondent of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW Salamat Ali. His sentence has been remitted on a petition by him made on compassionate ground.

31 MARCH DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Meets Student Leaders

WA311835 London REUTER in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, March 31 REUTER--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr met three leaders of the students occupying the U.S. Embassy here tonight raising expectations of an imminent major development in the U.S.-Iranian crisis. The meeting followed a full session of the ruling Revolutionary Council at the president's office and came amid reports from Washington that President Carter might announce tougher measures against Iran very soon if the Iranian authorities did not move to ease the 149-day-old hostage crisis.

After the meeting, one of the student leaders, who refused to be identified, told reporters: "Bani-Sadr will make the announcement tomorrow." He gave no indication of what the announcement might be.

The president is due to address a mass rally to mark the Islamic Republic's first anniversary at 0730 GMT tomorrow.

The Revolutionary Council issued no statement after tonight's meeting and spokesman Hasan Habibi refused to speak to reporters. The president's office, contacted by telephone, refused to comment on the meeting with the students.

Moves To Solve Crisis

NC312024 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 31 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--The Iranian Revolutionary Council, which yesterday (voted) unanimously in favor of finding a definitive solution to the problem of the U.S. Embassy hostages, has requested President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to work out the details of a solution, well-informed sources here said today. The sources said that President Bani-Sadr would announce these details tomorrow in his address marking the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, sources close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said that President Bani-Sadr had presented his plan for resolving the crisis to the religious ruler late today, adding that the ayaytollah will express his opinion on the plan tomorrow.

Three of the Islamic militants occupying the United States Embassy here met today with Mr. Bani-Sadr, the sources said. The well-informed sources added that in one of his messages to Mr. Bani-Sadr, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said he would approve publication by a senate investigating committee of a white paper on Iranian grievances about American interference in Iran and establishment of a joint U.S.-Iranian committee to study the case.

Informed sources said that the Iranian president had asked Ayatollah Khomeyni to indicate his preference among three courses.

First, the sources said, was the possibility of a takeover of the U.S. Embassy by the government, followed by the departure of the Islamic activists, the hostages becoming a government responsibility.

Second was a possible transfer of the hostages to government custody outside the U.S. Embassy premises, abandoning the building to the activists.

Third was maintaining the hostages at the embassy while restricting Islamic student occupancy to a part of the embassy, the government being put in overall control.

The same sources added that President Jimmy Carter's successive conciliatory messages may have helped in advancing proposals that could lead to the ultimate release of the hostages, prisoners now for close to five months.

Khomeyni Refusal to 'Carter' Message

NC311354 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 31 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will not answer the message sent to him by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the imam's son Ahmad said today in a newspaper interview. According to the KEYHAN report, President Carter's message asked the ayatollah to make an effort to help resolve the crisis between Iran and the United States in a way that was fair and honorable for all concerned.

1 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Islamic Republic Anniversary Rally

LD010730 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0651 GMT on 1 April begins broadcasting live from Azadi Square in Tehran, where people are assembled to mark the 1st anniversary of the proclamation of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The reporter names some of the dignitaries present, including Mahdavi Kani and Daryush Foruhar.

At 0706 GMT, after a brief return to the studio, the reporter at Azadi Square announced that the helicopter carrying President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has landed and that he is being greeted by the people.

The ceremony, according to the reporter, will begin with a recitation from the Koran, to be followed by a speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni read by his son, and then the speech by President Bani-Sadr.

Khomeyni Message to Nation

LD011329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0719 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Message from Ayatollah Khomeyni to the nation read out by his son, Ahmad Khomeyni, at a rally in Azadi Square, Tehran, on the first anniversary of the founding of the Iranian Islamic Republic--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In order to bring joy to the souls of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the soul of the martyr in Egypt who was killed in the nationwide demonstrations yesterday, when protesting against the arrival of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Egypt, here is a message by the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, addressed to the noble Iranian nation: [shouts of "God is great"]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. April 1 is the anniversary of the day when the rule by the oppressed over the arrogant was officiated in Iran. It is the anniversary of the promise by Almighty God. Praise be to God for enabling the oppressed Iranian nation to triumph over the arrogant of the world, both Eastern and Western. April 1 is the day on which the soldiers of God triumphed over the soldiers of satan, the day of God's victory and triumph and the victory of those of his servants who believe in him. The Iranian nation regards this day as an Islamic, national festival. Absolute victory and triumph, in the fullest meaning of the word, will be achieved when all the oppressed the world over are covered by this divine light and by the shadow of the banner of "Victory comes from God" [quotation from Koran].

This will happen when the Muslims of the world, with the help of the invisible hand of God, oust the criminals and plunderers from their countries and hoist the banner of Islam and the slogan of "God is great." That will be the day when, with a valiant uprising and with the cry of "God is great," those of the ilk of As-Sadat and the deposed shah's fellow travelers will receive the same treatment which the brave Iranian nation meted out to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The great Egyptian nation, which cannot raise its head because of the shame brought upon it by the traitorous As-Sadat, is now facing an even greater shame imposed upon it as a result of plot and intrigue by the great satan. The great satan, in order to regain access to the office of treachery and crime, resorts to any means possible and any fiendish designs. He imposes Mohammad Reza upon Egypt and pretends he knows nothing about it. Little does he realize that the nations have awakened and know the hand of people of his ilk quite well.

Threatening us with military occupation and landing paratroopers in the den of espionage and threatening economic blockade and isolation of the country and having failed to achieve anything, he has now embarked upon a political plot and a satanic conspiracy. By expressions of moderation and flattery he is trying to pull the wool over our eyes and to win his political gamble against his rivals by playing a trick on our nation. Carter's new trick is similar to the trick that the deposed shah dealt towards the end of his shameful reign when he engaged in trickery, flattery and deception against the nation and the clergy, but his plot was neutralized. Mr Carter must realize that by sending the deposed shah to Egypt and apologizing for the past mistakes, by admitting America's treacheries against oppressed nations, including Iran, and then asking me, as a member of the great Iranian nation, to find a solution for the espionage den, he is following the wrong path. The solution to the problem lies solely with the noble Iranian nation and with the Islamic Majles, elected by the nation. He must realize that his support of the deposed shah after so many crimes and great betrayals as well as so much plundering do not leave room for a so-called honorable solution of the issue. By delivering the deposed shah, this enemy of Islam and Iran, to the enemy who has deeply hurt the world Muslims by his shameful deeds, he has further complicated the way to a solution.

The strange thing is that As-Sadat, like Carter, also claims that he has been motivated by a sense of humanity in accepting the deposed shah. These people, who at every opportunity have brought down great nations whose only crime is in seeking their rights, now claiming a (?sense) of humanity, have given sanctuary and support to a criminal who, over a period of 40 years, drove a great nation to degradation, besmirched thousands of innocent people in dust and blood, maimed and injured nearly 100,000 people and plundered the assets of a poor nation. And they describe this as a proof of their sense of humanity. And they describe this as a proof of their sense of humanity. Our nation and their nation are being used as a political game. Now that we are facing certain individuals who do not shirk from any act or any crime in order to gain office for a few years, who find it easy to lie, to utter drivel, to make a statement and then deny it, and who, unfortunately, also possess satanic power, it is up to all the oppressed, particularly the world nation [as heard], to come to their senses and defend what is right and true, and to rid their countries of the filthy presence of such individuals.

It is for the noble Iranian nation, regardless of ideology or to whatever group one belongs, to desist from creating discord, dispute or hindrance for one another, to crush its enemies by unity of expression and by reaching out to grasp the rope of God [quote from Koran] to set aside individual and group quarrels which stem from nothing except selfishness, which, if allowed to develop, will drag everyone to corruption and the country to destruction. The orators, the intellecturals, the thinkers, the scientists, the academics and the learned should focus all their might on dashing the hope of our main enemy, America, for if a powerful enemy establishes its domination nothing will be left for anyone.

I call upon our Kordestani brothers and sisters to defend their country in a brotherly manner, shoulder to shoulder and along with their other brothers, and to accept like their own brothers the army and other security forces who are serving the country, security and the nation's welfare and who bear hardship and difficulties, and not to listen to the deviationists who, in the name of the Kurds and the Kurdish nation, want to drop your country in the lap of satanical powers, to bring back past difficulties and hardships, who do not know anything about dear Islam and its commands, who are its enemy. For with the establishment of the Islamic government all the strata in the nation will continue their life together in security, peace and welfare, God Almighty willing.

My brothers, should Islamic unity, God forbid, be heading toward defeat there will be neither a Kordestan nor a Khuzestan, nor any other province. Come and for God's sake desist from discord and treat your other brothers peacefully and sincerely, and, relying upon God's strength, defend your country. If you do so God will be with you and no power will be able to overcome you. I pray to exalted God for victory for Islam and Mulsims, and guidance for the misled. And peace be upon the true servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 1 April 1980.

Bani-Sadr Speech

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--live; first part of speech, dealing with regional and national affairs, will be published subsequently]

LD011136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0759 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Only one more topic is left that I was supposed to talk about today, and that is the story of the messages which have been sent to me by American President Carter, through the Swiss charge d'affaires and ambassador.

I should let you know that after Kurt Waldheim came to Iran, the Revolution Council decided to push to a proposal or an idea through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that was the formation of a commission so that the crimes of America in Iran may be known to public opinion in America and to public opinion throughout the world. It had formulated some guidelines for the work of that commission. At that time I was busy with the presidential election campaign. Later, when I attended the Revolution Council, I discovered that work on the commission had progressed and that it was ready to be formed and to start its work.

It was decided that I, as president and as the chairman of the Revolution Council, should announce that Iran was ready to accept the commission. I was received by the imam at the hospital. I asked him: Are you in agreement with this commission's coming? Have you agreed to it? He replied: Yes, there is nothing wrong with it.

Then I invited that commission. Part of the duties of that commission was to visit the hostages. How the story of that commission ended you must have heard about and know about. They left. It was agreed--it was part of the guidelines--that if the work of this commission progressed, and if it produced its report, and if the prosecution of the former shah progressed in Panama, and if the question of his extradition was treated seriously, then we should put the hostages under medical care, so that when they engage in propaganda against us in the world and want to teach us lessons in humanity--while our (?position) is entirely a lesson in humanity--it should be known to public opinion that the hostages were not ill-treated and that they were even under medical care, and were also under the care of the government. This was included in the guidelines.

After they took the former shah away from Panama, after they took him to Egypt, a message was sent to me which said: You should live up to your promises. I said: What were our promises that we should live up to? They said: The transferring of the hostages and the provision of medical care for them, so that our public opinion may become confident that the hostages are secure from every point of view. I said: That was on the condition that the former shah had not gone from Panama to Egypt and that the commission had issued its report. Also, your worries are groundless. Our attitude is one of kindness. You must be certain that they will not suffer the slightest harm, either from the viewpoint of health or from the viewpoint of security. We are ready to give the necessary guarantees.

However, we do not believe that this gentleman, the former deposed shah, went to Egypt on his own. Your Mr Kissinger, his excellency, was present there. His excellency arranged this removal. And if you say that you did not want this, we are not sure. Perhaps personally you knew nothing about it, and your rivals who wish to replace you as President did it. We do not know about this. However, we do know that the ruling establishment of America did this and that we are confronting that establishment.

They sent me a second letter. The Persian translation of the letter they sent me is as follows--we are not well informed about these diplomatic niceties; it seems every one of them has some significance:

We have paid attention to the reaction of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, concerning the message of 25 March, the message in which we expressed our evaluation concerning the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for taking steps toward a definite stage for the sake of the removal of the hostages, so that by Monday, 31 March, they would come under the control of the government. We value the renewed promises of President Bani-Sadr which he has given to Mr Kaiser of the Swiss Embassy; namely, that the hostages will come under the custody [eshraf] of the government. In our view it is important that this action be carried out immediately. According to our interpretation, the political conditions in Iran and in the United States would make the removal of the hostages much more difficult at a later time. In a separate message we described the changes in the reaction of U.S. political leaders and American public opinion concerning the Iran crisis.

It can be expected that if some positive actions are not carried out the severity of this negative attitude will increase during the coming weeks. However, concerning the remarks which the president has made to Mr Kaiser--meaning the things which I have now told you--we believe that, in fact, America has demonstrated its good will toward Iran and its president. Our agreement to the formation of the UN commission--which we had asked for and which they agreed to--is the best indication of it. Also, during the past 2 months we have refrained from any hard or harsh remarks about Iran and we have tried not to overlook the position of President Bani-Sadr--meaning the letter that they wrote to the imam saying that they admit to their former mistakes.

Without success we tried to get the shah to remain in Panama--meaning that they tried to get the shah to remain there but that he has gone. You make such a claim and expect us to believe you.

On 27 March Mr Vance, the secretary of state, gave a public statement announcing his agreement with the publication of a white paper about the history of Iranian-American relations--meaning that they will publish a paper and will publish in it the documents concerning the corruption which they committed and the crimes that they committed concerning Iran. Very well, of course, this is a good thing to do. We are not opposed to it; we are in full agreement with it.

We wish to take part in a series of mutual stages.

Mr Bani-Sadr's comments on American television that the hostages may be released before the formation of the Majles provided that real conditions are met--I talked about those real conditions in the television appearance and I said that the condition is the extradition of the shah to Iran; now I proclaim this, too: If they bring the shah from Egypt today, at that moment we will allow the hostages to leave from the airport [shouts of "God is great," "Hail Bani-Sadr"]--and provided that changes are made in America's attitude, have attracted our attention. We are ready to receive any special thoughts on this issue--meaning: What are the conditions that you say should be met. Tell us what those conditions are and we are prepared to accept them. No, not that we are ready to accept them--let us have those conditions so that we may see whether we can accept them or not.

We should remind the Iranian president that the American Government has most carefully and scrupulously carried out its responsibilities in all the stages of the plan of action. We now expect the Iranian authorities to carry out the stages which are their responsibility, especially concerning the removal of the hostages. If this is speedily carried out, the removal of the hostages can open the way for a speedy solution to the crisis.

The night before last the issue was raised at the Revolution Council, which decided: If America issues an official statement that until such time as the Majles is formed and the proper decision is taken that America will refrain from resorting to any propaganda or making any claim or saying anything or making any provocation, then the Revolution Council agrees to take the hostages under its care and custody.

Therefore, this is where we are in our relations with America, which you, the Iranian people, are being informed of as it happens. Now, here I must tell you that in (?respect) for world revolution against the dominating powers and struggle against the U.S. and Russian superpowers, we consider these struggles to be an Islamic and a revolutionary jihad. In order to implement this jihad we shall do everything necessary.

What we want in this jihad is to remove all traces of superpowers. [Shouts of "God is great." Someone in the crowd says: This is not what the imam said; the imam said that as long as the former shah is not extradited we must not return the hostages.]

I said that the imam's son is present here; the commission's arrival had the imam's approval. However, we brothers and sisters, all of us, shall fulfill our commitments. However, we must carry out our struggles against domination and the traces of U.S. domination in Iran, be it economic, political, cultural or in toppling the groups dependent on U.S. domination and, obviously, the Russian superpower. We must continue our relentless struggle with decisiveness [shouts of "God is great"]. Saving today's humanity is tantamount to saving our country from poverty, from privation, from unemployment and [word indistinct] which has been imposed by the hegemonists. Achieving these things depends on our victory in our great struggle against these two superpowers of the era. As far as I am concerned, the question of U.S. domination in Iran is a more urgent issue, an issue which has priority, for the effects of U.S. domination in Iran are seen in our economy, in our armed forces, in our administrative organization as well as in our culture. Consequently, we must in all resoluteness. [sentence as heard] If in various parts of the country certain armed elements are resisting the revolution government, it is because of the continuation of American domination in our country. Therefore, as long as the traces of such domination are present, we cannot take off our Islamic soldiers uniform. [shouts of "God is great"]

We are ready to accept the great and determining [word indistinct] of martyrdom [shouts by the crowds], as our martyrs accepted it. Therefore, as I pointed out, just look at the enormity of this assembly. There is no sign of discrimination; it is an expression of the unity with God; it is a demonstration of monotheism. Now our revolutionary society, through such expressions, has displayed itself on this day, the anniversary of founding of its republic.

All over this great square there is not a sign of discrimination or discord which might give any hope to our country's enemies. This is a unified nation. This united nation is determined not only to establish a complete independence in its own country, but also to present such an independence to the deprived countries. Our brothers in the Islamic countries must bear in mind, the beloved Egyptian nation should bear in mind, that the man who, as president of that country, has allowed in the former shah has betrayed the Islamic nation. [shouts of approval] On this Islamic Republic Day, the Islamic nation considers As-Sadat as...[Bani-Sadr departs from his speech and addresses the crowd, saying: "Shall we say traitor No 1"] Both the former shah and Assad [as heard] as two No 1 traitors to Islam nation. I mean Anwar as-Sadat. Not only that, but two traitors to the world oppressed. [shouts of "God is great"] We call on our sisters and brothers in the Islamic world, and all over the world, to consider the struggle against these traitors as their fundamental duty.

At this point, I will end what I wanted to report to the beloved nation. In conclusion, I alert you workers, farmers, you oppressed Iranian people; if we fail to increase the country's production in this Iranian year, if we fail to establish security in workshops, if we fail to establish security throughout the country, then we will not be able to bring the great struggle I mentioned into fruition. We will not be able to protect the security in the country, we will not be able to maintain our country's solidarity. Now it is your turn, you brave Iranian people; it is your turn, you Islamic nation; to fulfill your commitment, to help your government in its work and endeavour. The struggle against the superpowers' domination is part of our endeavour. Prepare yourself for this work and endeavour.

God bless you all, God willing. I greet you all on your victory.

Hostages To Stay in Embassy

NC011222 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 1 (AFP)--An Iranian militant among the group holding the U.S. hostages here today said the Americans would stay put until Parliament decided their fate.

"We follow the imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)--not (President Abolhasan) Bani-Sadr," a militant guard told newsmen through the embassy railings shortly after Mr. Bani-Sadr said the hostages would be handed over to the Revolutionary Council.

The militants announced they would hold a news conference later today.

Early today, the president said the hostages would be transferred provided Washington promised not to take sanctions against Iran.

VIOLENCE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Governor's Description of Attacks

LD281149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Our Mahabad correspondent reports that following the clashes in the village of Qalatan, the number of people killed since Wednesday has been announced as follows: number of Peshmargas killed--3; number of villagers killed--13.

"The governor general of West Azarbayjan told the central news bureau: The casualty reports that have reached us are contradictory and we are waiting for reports from the Red Lion and Sun society and an investigation unit sent to the region. West Azarbayjan's governor general added: Last night, army units stationed in (Razjan) and ('Adla) as well as certain surrounding villages came under fire but fortunately without any loss of life. It appears that armed persons shelled the villages with mortars so as to arouse the villagers against the army. He added: The village of Qalatan is situated on a hill and when it was occupied for the second time by the gendarmerie large quantities of light and heavy arms were discovered. In the clashes in Qalatan a number of people were killed and the matter is under investigation by the governorate general.

"Continuing his remarks he said: Last night, an attack was also launched by armed groups on the villages of (Alajiq), Naqadeh and Oshnaviyeh. The inhabitants of these rural areas have therefore moved into towns. Fortunately, however, the attack did not cause any loss of life. The situation in Naqadeh from this morning up to the time of this report, 1300, has been calm.

"The governor general of West Azarbayjan, continuing his remarks, said: A number of people affiliated with the armed groups, by spreading baseless rumors and in certain circumstances by attacking certain villages, are trying to exacerbate the situation and to instigate the rural inhabitants."

Kurds' Call To Stop War

NC281433 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 28 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 28 (AFP)--Kurdish leaders today called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to "stop this fratricidal war before it is too late," following further attacks by the Iranian armed forces on Kurdish villages.

The banned Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party (IKDP) warned the ayatollah that the Kurds would "defend their liberty and independence with all their strength" if the attacks continued. "The decision is yours," the party said.

The IKDP, which earlier said that Iranian helicopters and armoured vehicles had bombarded villages near Urumiyeh in Western Azarbayian, complained to Ayatollah Khomeyni that "malevolent elements" were trying to drag the Kurds into war.

Governor's Report on Casualties

LD281926 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following clashes which occurred 2 days ago between the units of the army with the armed men in the Kurdish inhabited areas at the Western Azarbayjan in northwest Iran, the governor general of that province said: Unauthorized people brought about the incidents which led to the killing of between 17 to 22 persons. The governor general of Western Azarbayjan said: The villagers of the cities of Naqadeh and Oshnoviyeh have also suffered damages.

He further said: The villagers have been asked not to listen to the rumors spread by the antirevolutionaries and not to leave their homes. The governor general of the Western Azarbayjan stressed that the army should exercise the government's sovereignty all over the country, and the rumor which says that government supports the feudals of the area is baseless. The governor general of the Western Azarbayjan said: Land reform plans will be soon implemented in the area.

Report on Further Clashes

LD291122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the situation in several suburbs of the towns of Urumiyeh and Naqadeh has become tense and scattered clashes have taken place between military units and armed groups.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning the governor general of West Azarbayjan said: Last night armed groups opened fire on the military unit stationed in the Aqbolagh region in the suburbs of Urumiyeh and similar attacks were made against the gendarmerie post at (Vatanlu) near Naqadeh. He added: We have not had any reports so far on casualties.

The supervisor of the governorate in the town of Naqadeh said, regarding the clashes in the suburbs of Naqadeh: During the past 48 hours the hamlets of (Ala Gudarz) and Mirabad, as well as the (Vatanlu) post and the gendarmerie unit deployed south of Naqadeh, have been attacked by armed groups employing heavy weapons but these groups have been forced to retreat by crossfire from gendarmerie personnel. He added: The inhabitants of the hamlets of (Ala Gudarz) and Mirabad have been evacuated from these villages.

Last night armed groups also attacked the hamlet of (Lavashlu) in the suburbs of Naqadeh. The inhabitants have left the hamlet and moved toward the (Vatanlu) post. The men of the (Vatanlu) gendarmerie post last night forced the attackers to retreat under their crossfire from the hamlet of (Lavashlu). In the meantime, at 0230 today the gendarmerie unit south of Naqadeh was attacked by machinegun fire. The attackers were forced to flee because of gendarmerie crossfire. The supervisor of the Naqadeh Governorate said: Fortunately, these clashes have not resulted in any deaths.

In the meantime, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Urumiyeh, citing a reliable source, reported that the situation in the township of Piranshahr is completely calm.

General Shadmehr Interview

LD291900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the contrasting reports received from the world news agencies regarding the recent events in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan, in order to learn of the role of the army in the events of the above-mentioned regions, our correspondent contacted General Shadmehr, commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We now draw your attention to our colleague's interview with the commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran: [begin recording]

[Question] General Shadmehr, as you know, clashes have occurred in West Azarbayjan and various parts of that region in the past few days. Would you explain to our listeners how these clashes occurred, how the army acted and, possibly, the number of dead and wounded?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you know, the Iranian nation has been informed a number of times by the mass media that in order to carry out its official exercises in accordance with its preparranged timetable, the army is obliged to take certain steps outside the garrisons. Hence, it had been asked that these deployments should not be interpreted as warring missions and that the people should not be influenced by antinational elements.

These seasonal programs have been implemented by the army and will continue. Unfortunately, in spite of previous announcements, some organizations and groups who are always intent on beguiling the people had placed some people--armed with various weapons--in the path of the army units and with their repulsive actions caused the martyrdom of a number of officers, NCO's, soldiers and local inhabitants. A few were also wounded. The units were forced to retaliate and remove the obstacles so that they could carry out their official exercises.

[Question] According to the information that Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, has given us, the army is stationed at a number of points in Qassemlu Canyon and has had a number of clashes there. Was this the same maneuver during which the said events occurred, or was it other matters?

[Answer] This was the same official exercise. In order to express its good intentions, when the army decided to carry out its operations in that region, before entering the region it even waited for 24 hours and announced: This is the route of our operations; do not cause any disturbance.

Unfortunately, in spite of the previous announcement and the 24-hour stop, it turned out that some people insisted on causing clashes. Consequently, since the army's timetable had already been fixed, it carried on and passed through Qassemlu Canyon, in the same way as in the country's other canyons, pursued its exercise and later carried out another exercise in the surrounding heights.

[Question] What was the loss of life in the military in these clashes?

[Answer] According to the information that I have so far received, 7 were killed and 13 or 14 wounded. Of course, a number of the local inhabitants who were involved in the clash with these people [word indistinct] were injured.

[Question] General Shadmehr, reports have come in from the west of the country--Kordestan--and it seems that the army met some interference there as well.

[Answer] We have not met any interference anywhere. We have carried out the same exercises and there have been no clashes so far [in Kordestan].

[Question] General Shadmehr, the news agencies have been spreading biased and adverse reports from all over our country. Is it not time for the army to form a public relations office, so that by contacting it we could report to the people from the source?

[Answer] There is a public relations office. We gave reports in the past but since the reports were not circulated we thought that your organization was not in favor of this. We did not insist [words indistinct]. If you like, our public relations office exists, it could be in contact with you and would honestly put any information that you wish at your disposal. The public relations office does not consider it suitable to hide any news from you who should inform the nation of the events. [end recording]

Naqadeh Reported Peaceful

LD291902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, upon contact with our reporter at Urumiyeh news center about the situation in the region, has said that last night the gendarmerie post of Aqbolagh in the district of [name indistinct] and the gendarmerie post of Bechanlu located on the axis of Naqadeh-Oshnoviyeh were attacked. The attacks were repelled by the armed forces and fortunately they did not result in casualties.

He said that up to now no new clashes have been reported.

The acting governor of Naqadeh, in a telephone conversation, described the situation in Naqadeh today as peaceful.

He added: At 0230 this morning, the mopping-up groups of gendarmerie situated to the south of Naqadeh were attacked by a group with an assortment of heavy arms. The attack was answered with shots fired by the armed forces.

He added: In the past 2 days, the Turkish vallages of Alagos, Norabad and (Nabeshlu) situated around Naqadeh have been repeatedly attacked by groups with light and heavy arms. In these attacks, several houses in the village of Alagos were damaged but these attacks were repelled by the timely action of the gendarmerie unit in Naqadeh.

Hoseyni Protests Slaughter of Kurds

LD301318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP, Shaykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni has stated in a message to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr that the Iranian army has started a real war against the Kurds during the past few days. He added that the army has slaughtered dozens of people in the Urumiyeh region of West Azarbayjan. He also said that these bloody actions have endangered the hopes of the Kurdish nation for preventing an outburst of war.

Part of the message states: Under these conditions, Mr President, how do you expect the Kurdish nation to surrender its arms, the same arms with which the Kurdish nation defends its (?livelihood) and fights against the Revolution Guards, the army and their local forces.

Following the publication of this message, the cultural and press adviser to the president announced in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr considers the statements made by 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni regarding the recent events in Kordestan to be incorrect. Therefore, he will disclose a number of important matters to the Iranian nation on the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Loss of Phantom Denied

LD301400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] PARS reports that Major General Shadmehr, the commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with a PARS correspondent at noon today, strongly denied the Kurdish Democratic Party's claim about shooting down a Phantom jet and a military helicopter in Oshnaviyeh.

He said: As it was unnecessary, no airplane or helicopter flew over West Azarbayjan yesterday. This claim, like the other claims by the Democratic Party, is untrue; it is nothing but exaggeration.

The commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran added: The members of the Democratic Party have abducted (?13) personnel of the gendarmerie post of the Islamic Republic and we have learned that they have taken them to Oshnaviyeh and threatened their lives. The claim to the effect that these individuals are members of the Guards Corps is untrue.

Citing the Kurdish Democratic Party Headquarters, AFP had reported that Kurdish fighters had succeeded in shooting down a supersonic Phantom jet and a helicopter belonging to the Iranian Army yesterday afternoon.

Army Report on Attacks

LD301804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has told PARS the following about the confrontations on 26 March in Qaralar Pass on the road from Naqadeh to Oshnaviyeh: The 64th Division in Urumiyeh was asked by the Urumiyeh gendarmerie to occupy the Qaralar Pass and insure the security of people traveling along this road. Following this request, the gendarmerie battalion of Naqadeh, together with some of the mopping up personnel of the gendarmerie, occupied the above-mentioned pass and remained in the location till late that night. Then because of heavy rains and not having tents, they left the pass and returned to the nearest building lower down in the mountains. The next day when they returned to reoccupy the pass, they noticed that the pass had already been taken over by armed illegal groups which threatened them. General Shadmehr added that the mission of the gendarmerie unit was to protect the Qaralar Pass, and since the village of Qalatan was on the route used by the gendarmerie unit, the unit had to pass this village. While doing so they were attacked from inside the village and from the pass and were forced to shoot back. According to reports the gendarmerie personnel succeeded in dispersing the counterrevolutionaries and taking their arms. The arms seized were: 1 3.5-inch missile launcher, 1 mortar launcher, several cases of handgrenades, 2 (?heavy automatic MG-3 guns, 1 57mm field gun, 1 bren, 3 G-3 rifles and 1 Russian Simonov rifle.

Gendarmerie Posts, Village Attacked

LD301806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent from Naqadeh following the recent clashes in various parts of West Azarbayjan, the gendarmerie posts of Mirabad and Doab and the village of Alagoz 'Olya came under heavy arms attack by assailants last night, but the attack was beaten back by the return of fire by those guarding the posts. During the attack a mortar hit the village of Alagoz, but, fortunately, it failed to explode. According to the report, during the exchange of fire by the assailants and those guarding the posts, which last about 2 and 1/2 hours, no one was hurt. Our correspondent in Naqadeh has described the situation in the city as perfectly peaceful, adding that the rumors of an outbreak of disturbances in the city are not at all true and that relations between the Turks and the Kurds are characterized by greater cordiality and solidarity than ever before.

Governor Says Situation Calm

LD301820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Mr Haqgu, the West Azarbayjan governor general, in a radio and television interview this morning with the Urumiyeh news unit correspondent described the situation in the region as calm. He said that only Mirabad village, Naqadeh area, was fired on last night, but that there were fortunately no casualties. The West Azarbayjan governor general expressed the hope that the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the region would continue to advance, maintain sovereignty in the region and have no clashes or casualties. He went on to say that now that state organs have been formed and that we have a government and law, it is essential that the government's sovereignty is established in all regions. In the present circumstances where the army is one of the important organs of state and is a symbol of the sovereignty of the government and nation, it should be able to stand on its own feet without help from government forces. It is for this reason that these military movements are taking place. While stressing the need for establishing the army in the region, the West Azarbayjan governor general advised brother Kurds to cooperate with the government and the army and to bear in mind that the army is the protector of their independence and security.

In conclusion, Mr Haqgu called upon the people to value the revolution and Islam, not to allow at this crucial stage the region to be dragged into turmoil and chaos, and to help government officials do their duty in a brotherly manner.

INA Report on Kurdish Clashes

JN301822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 30 March--The gendermarie troops and the Iranian Government guards have carried out a massacre in the Kurdish village of (Qalatan), claiming the lives of 26 victims, including 3 elderly people aged from 70 to 110 years. The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT reports today that 10 citizens were wounded during this barbaric attack.

Meanwhile, armed Kurds attacked several gendermaire posts in the approaches of Naqadeh town, using mortars and RPG's. Armed Kurds also attacked government guards and collaborators in the village of Kamayaran in Kermanshah Province. The attack, which lasted 8 hours, resulted in the killing of three persons.

In another development, the citizens of Amirabad quarter in Shiraz stated a sit-in inside the quarter's court protesting against the wounding of a number of citizens by the guards. The citizens said that they will not leave the court's hall unless the detainees are released and the perpetrators are punished.

The newspaper says that a group of high school graduates, supported by a number of citizens, staged a sit-in inside the education directorate in Karkan protesting against the abrogation of the tests concerning their appointments in the government departments.

Kurdish Party's Letter to Bani-Sadr

ID301912 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 30 Mar 80 ID

[Text] French news agency reports that the Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK], in an 11-page open letter sent to President Bani-Sadr yesterday, announced that they would not lay down their arms until democracy is established in Iran. In the same letter, addressed to President Bani-Sadr, it has been pointed out: We have not voted for you but we are respectable of the majority of the people, and that is why we are writing to you. The Democratic Party of Kordestan has emphasized in this letter that the issue of Kordestan would not be solved by military means, and it is only to be solved through negotiation.

The letter sent to President Bani-Sadr by the Democratic Party of Kordestan further said: The Kurdish people have shown a lot of good will to resolve the issue whereas the government delegation has not shown any good will. The Democratic Party of Kordestan has mentioned that the general situation in Kordestan is very disturbed, and it is dangerous to continue this state of neither war nor peace. The DPK has referred to the recent events in Kamyaran and the cancellation of election for the National Islamic Assembly in further cities of Kordestan.

The DPK then refers to the assertions of President Bani-Sadr on the occasion of the beginning of the new Iranian year and says: You have said these armed groups should lay down their arms; but, how that could be possible when none of the demands of the Kurdish people has been taken into consideration. On the other hand, can you guarantee that the Revolutionary Guards would not commit the killing of the Kurdish people if they lay down their arms?

News Group Taken Hostage

LD311736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent from the Urumiyeh radio and television center, the Kurds of Oshnoviyeh region today took the news group of Urumiyeh center as hostages. According to the same report, the news and filming groups of radio and television at Urumiyeh center, who together with the director general of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Azarbayjan were going to Oshnoviyeh to prepare a report about the training maneuvers of the army in that region, were fired at in Qassemlu Valley on the way between Urumiyeh and Oshnaviyeh. As a result of these shootings, the director general of the radio and television in Urumiyeh center was wounded and five other persons were taken as hostages. As the director general of Urumiyeh center needed medical treatment, he was released; but the rest of our colleagues are still in the hands of the Kurds.

Governor's Interview on Situation

LD311922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, one of the officials of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], Oshnoviyeh branch, has claimed that at the moment 12 Revolution Guards from Urumiyeh and 3 personnel of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic are the party's captives. In order to learn more about this matter and the situation in the region our colleague has conducted an interview with Mr Jamshid Haqgu, the West Azarbayjan governor general. We now draw your attention to this. [begin recording]

[Unindentified reporter] Mr Haqgu, regarding the casualties among the people of Oshnoviyeh and Qal'eh Cheh, a group of the Oshnoviyeh clergy in a statement have declared a public mourning and pointed out that if those responsible for the killing of the people of (Qarena) had been punished, the recent incidents would not have occurred. In a statement addressed to the imam they have also asked the imam and the president to stop riddling the Kurdish people with bullets. I would like to ask you to provide some explanation regarding this issue.

[Answer] Regarding the first matter raised, we have inquired into the matter and will investigate the situation. If there is such a thing it should certainly be rectified. Regarding machinegun fire by the army, however, the armed individuals themselves should be asked not to direct their machinegun fire against the army in the first place so that the army is not forced to defend itself. When the army arrived in the region an official paper was handed to it saying that the army had no right to enter the region or pass through a valley. This is the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic; this is the Iranian Army; this is their army. If they believe in Iran, they should also believe in the army. They have stated officially on three occasions that they would resist the army. They used to say themselves that they accepted the army. The army represents the government in various ways so when they say they do not accept the army, they mean in fact they do not recognize the government. This is for everyone. These gentlemen should be told not to confront the army. You should not block the army so that it will not be forced to defend itself. The army has said it will not bother anybody and that all it wants to do is to have a presence in the region. But they keep provoking the army, persuading some people to confront the army and fire on the army and then expect the army to say to ignore their actions. This cannot be.

[Question] Mr Haqgu, another question concerns the KDP, Oshnoviyeh branch, which has stated that at present it holds 12 members of the Urumiyeh guards and 3 members of the army as captives. These people have been captured in the recent incidents. Bearing in mind that you had already announced that the guards no longer had a presence in the region, how do you explain this?

[Answer] As far as I know the guards had no hand in the incidents at all, and you can ask the Guard Corp yourself about this. Well, they claim those they have captured are guards. Right from the start we said we do not want any clashes. The army does not want any clashes. The development degenerated into clashes. The army must be able to move in the region. When they attack the army and provoke the people, sometimes things get out of hand; and we are unable to control the people. We do say the people should not intervene, but the people do not accept this. Once the power of the people is aroused, no one can stop it. They should not do something that might develop into this sort of situation. We have protested to those who get themselves involved, for the army will do its duty and it is strong enough now and it has taken shape. But when you have provocations, looting and incitement of the people in the region, then one cannot control the people. The main point is that we have said to the people: Nonmilitary people should not intervene. But we cannot always control the people, for once they resolve to do something, it would be very difficult to control them. They should not provoke the people; the people's villages should not become a target of their mortars; they should not fire mortars on villages in the Naqadeh region. They should not provoke the people. They make the people angry and then there are clashes. The people keep coming to the office of the governor general in Urumiyeh complaining that the people in Naqadeh have no peace and security at night. They staged a sit-in protest against insecurity caused by armed elements.

[Question] What is the situation in the region now?

[Answer] The situation in the region was calm today.

REACTION TO TRAVEL OF SHAH CONTINUES

Iranian Demonstration in Saudi City

JN292129 Tehran Internation Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the continued furious reaction to the Egyptian ruler's act of granting asylum to the deposed shah, the newspapers published a report for the Foreign Ministry's information and publication office. The report stated that a large number of Iranians residing in Al-Madinah [in Saudi Arabia] and the visitors to the holy places crowded in a large procession in the yard overlooking the Prophet's mosque. The demonstrators shouted slogans condemning the regime of traitor As-Sadat and his despicable crime of receiving the deposed shah.

Tehran Reports Saudi Strike

JN312051 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that the Muslim people in Saudi Arabia went on strike the day before yesterday. They did not go to work in protest against the U.S. and As-Sadat conspiracies, which gave the deposed shah the right of asylum in Egypt. The strike was in response to the call of the Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula.

The agency added that all student strata and most workers in the eastern region joined the strikers.

Khalkhali Hopes for Shah's Execution

LD010836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Today a Kuwaiti paper quotes the president of the Iranian revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, as having said that Iran will kill the deposed shah if it laid its hands on him, thus carrying out the death sentence passed against him. AR-RA'Y Al-'AMM says that Khalkhali, who is at present on a visit to Libya, in an interview with its correspondent renewed his demand for the execution of the shah. However, he did not explain what measures Iran could take in the light of the shah's presence in Egypt. He said that the decision is up to the Iranian Government.

He described Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as a traitor because he agreed to host the shah, who was operated on for removal of his spleen in Cairo last week. Khalkhali said: "The traitor went to the traitor." He recalled that the shah and a number of senior personalities of his era were sentenced to death 9 months ago. He said: "Whenever we find him we will kill him, for they are corrupt on earth according to the Koran.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES PLANNED VISIT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

JN311524 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] This morning the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran received Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. In a statement on his talks with the leader imam, Qotbzadeh said that he presented a full report on the international situation and on Iran's foreign policy.

On his visit to several Arab countries which was supported by the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: The aim of the visit is to explain the Islamic Revolution, the stands of the Islamic Iranian Government on the superpowers and Iran's independent policy. He added: We believe in the need for all Islamic countries to adopt a similar stand on the superpowers. On the names of the countries he will visit. Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that Algeria will most likely be the first to be visited.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Report of Afghan Organization

JN311013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan has affirmed that the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan is the only way to solve the Afghan crisis. The statement added: Only when the Soviets end their barbaric attack on Afghanistan, stop their support for the agent government in Kabul and recognize the Afghan people's right to self-determination can the Afghan problem be solved.

The statement affirmed that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries are guided by Islam in their struggle and do not want to be subservient to either Eastern or Western big powers. The spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Union said that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries are bravely resisting the Soviet attack and have seized many weapons from the enemy.

The spokesman added that Soviet planes bombed the (Luqman) area, killing 10 people. In another development, a clash took place in the (?Bakhtar) area between Afghan officers from the two wings of the Afghan Communist Party, causing the death of 30 persons.

Further Report

JN311906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Revolution Organization has stated that its revolutionaries have shot down a Soviet MiG-17 fighter plane. The revolutionaries also killed 3 officers, 46 soldiers and 6 members of the Afghan (Ar-Rayah) party in an attack the revolutionaries launched on a camp of the Afghan army. The organization added that as a result of this victory, (Sakhan Sur) city fell into the hands of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.

A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Revolution Liberation Front [words indistinct] more than 27 government soldiers joined the revolutionaries.

Quoting party sources, the spokesman said that the political, economic and security situation in Herat is very tense and that the Soviets' position in this city is very weak. The spokesman stressed that the citizens in Herat are heroically struggling against the Soviet invasion soldiers, repeating the slogan of God is great, which has confounded the Soviets.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

LD311812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon, Nicolae Stefan, the Romanian ambassador in Tehran, met and talked with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. At the end of this meeting, the Romanian ambassador told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that in this meeting he had conveyed the friendly message of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu together with the best wishes for the health, prosperity, well-being and peace of the friendly people of Iran to the Islamic president of Iran. According to this report, in a part of the message of the Romanian president it is said: Romania hopes that a solution will be found and that the Soviet forces will withdraw from Afghanistan and that the Afghan people can choose their destiny themselves.

The same report indicates that in this meeting the Romanian ambassador had given a message of greetings from Ceausescu to the president of our country on the occasion of the Islamic Republic Day of Iran. In this meeting, Dr Bani-Sadr, while expressing his thanks for the messages of the Romanian president, expressed his wish for the success of the president and the people of Romania.

On the other hand, the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported that in this meeting the Romanian ambassador has also had some discussions with the president of our country on behalf of the Romanian president concerning the oil and gas industries. According to the report of the press department of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Tehran, in today's meeting between the Romanian ambassador and Iranian President Dr Bani-Sadr some issues of mutual interest to the two countries were discussed, and new possibilities for strengthening the existing cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of respect for national independence, sovereignty, equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic issues and useful cooperation between the two countries were studied.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, REVOLUTION COUNCIL HOLD JOINT MEETING

LD311842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council was held in the presence of our country's president this afternoon. At this session, which lasted 3 hours, the government's general problems, the adoption of necessary decisions and coordination necessary between various state organs and revolution institutions were discussed. Following the session, the Revolution Council spokesman said in an interview with a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

At today's session issues relating to universities, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education and merging the Ministry of Culture and Arts and the Ministry of Higher Education were discussed. The Revolution Council spokesman added: Regarding the status of universities and reviewing the question of education in the light of the imam's message, certain issues were raised. One of the topics discussed was merging the universities and institutes of higher education, which is likely to have very good results. He said the mayor of Tehran, who was present at the session, also gave a report to members regarding the municipality's administrative problems over the past year--problems relating to traffic and transport, housing and land problems, the disorders created in relation to building permits and the unwarranted expansion of the city of Tehran.

At the session the minister of labor and social affairs also discussed matters relating to wages, tackling inflation and workers' welfare matters. The education and training minister, at the end of the joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council, told PARS NEWS AGENCY that with the agreement of the Revolution Council, all the country's schools will be closed on Thursday, 3 April.

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

LD311746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the National Security Committee met today. It was attended by 15 national responsible officials in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, president of our country. During the meeting, which lasted 5 hours and 30 minutes, problems concerning the establishment of security in the country were discussed.

WEALTHY FAMILY'S ASSETS CONFISCATED BY ISLAMIC COURT

GF311715 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the presecutor of the Ahvaz Islamic Court:

According to Imam Khomeyni, "This revolution was brought about by the oppressed, and the country belongs to the slum dwellers." In an attempt to perfect the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, every day another of the thousands of bloodsucking imperialist hands, which are soaked in blood up to their elbows, is being cut off by revolutionary elements. Following this path, the shameful record of the Batmanqelich family was investigated. It soon became evident that these henchmen of colonialism, in cooperation with the despicable Pahlavi family and capitalists affiliated with the world-devouring United States, had been sucking every drop of the blood from these oppressed people and had accumulated millions of tomans in illicit profits.

The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court, inspired by Islam's divine theory--which always has been and always will be a supporter and guardian of the deprived--has confiscated all the property and assets of this family and its associates in the Province of Khuzestan so they can be utilized for the benefit of the oppressed and for the enhancement of the goals of Iran's Islamic Revolution. It is hoped that the claws of all corrupt elements may be removed from the throats of the oppressed in Iran and in the far corners of the world.

The following is a list of the property and assets that have been confiscated: the Batiment-Tachima Company, located at Bandar Khomeyni; the Batiment Pers Company, located in Mahshahr; a sand and gravel quarry, located in Khalafabad; and some heavy machinery, located in Darkhuyen.

PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER KHOMEYNI'S AMNESTY DECREE

21 People in Ahvaz

GF311635 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the prosecutor of the Ahvaz Islamic Court:

In the name of the exalted, following the general amnesty decreed by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of Now Ruz [Iranian new year] and subsequent to the release of 16 persons under indictment by the Ahvaz Islamic Court and after having investigated and studied their files and cases in the court records, the following individuals qualified under the provisions of the amnesty decree and were released from prison: Ahmad 'Isazadeh, Hamid Saddami, 'Ali Yarnobari, Manuchehr Ehsani, Mohammad 'Ali Hedayati, Mansur Tafakkori, 'Ali Akbar Dozdyar, Ahmad Shiru Ya Zanganeh, 'Aziz 'Arabzadeh, Gholam-Hoseyn Khorramabadi, Fatollah Boyerahmadi, 'Abbas Sakideh, Rasin Barqayeh, Khosrow Jari Mekaniki, Rahim Salmani, Faramarz Chachu'i, Mahmud Morad-Sheybani, Hushang 'Emadi, 'Ali-Qoli Hesami, Vahid Gurani and Karamt Haddadi.

Further Releases

LD311928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic, 67 ordinary prisoners throughout the country have been released. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the order for the release of these prisoners has been issued by the Office of Reprieve and Pardon of the Justice Ministry and following the approval of the Supreme Court president, it has been signed by the leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The order will be communicated to prisons throughout the country tonight.

ARMY STAFF ISSUES STATEMENT ON REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

JN011242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army has issued a statement on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, congratulating the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, and the brave Iranian people on this blessed national occasion.

In its statement, the army staff command expressed hope that, through God's help, the Iranian New Year will be a year of security and stability throughout Iran, through the cooperation and solidarity of the sons of our educated and alert people and through their pursuit of a stable and dignified Iran, under the banner of "there is no God but God."

NVOI DISMISSES CARTER'S MESSAGES TO LEADERS

TA011200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A Glance at a So-Called Hot Report"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The case of Carter's messages to the imam and to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, which were sent by our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the imam's and the president's offices has been transformed into a so-called hot political topic. During the last few months items such as these messages, which according to Hojjat-ol Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni [Imam Khomeyni's son] do not have a signature, a seal, a number, etc., have been consistently and seasonally occupying a prominent place in the newspapers and the reports of domestic and foreign news agencies, and with deep regret in all the cases it was revealed that the sending of such messages was denied. Such was the case regarding Kennedy's celebrated message, and now also the same drama is being repeated in respect to U.S. President Carter's message.

(?So far) the newspapers, the other media and responsible figures committed to the revolution have repeatedly pointed out that, in respect to the publication of reports and items which are closely connected with the prestige and credibility of the Islamic Republic and its leaders, one must act with vigilance and a sense of responsibility, and in such cases the duty and responsibility of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs is more than that of any of the country's other responsible officials and sources. It has been said repeatedly that the determination and discernment of the authenticity or inaccuracy of this or that report, this or that letter or message addressed to our country's responsible officials is not a complicated matter in the present world. The country's responsible organizations can, following the determination of the authenticity of the report or item and the closing off of any way of escape for those who might later wish to issue denials, undertake to publish it or put it at the disposal of responsible officials and the leader of the revolution.

Our nation, our Islamic Republic has no need for the political hullabaloo and diplomatic clamor prefered by people of the West. The legitimacy of the Iranian nation vis-a-vis the aggressive America, the plunderer America, the America which protects the Mohammad Rezas, the Pinochets, the As-Sadats and the hirelings of such types, is sufficiently clear than to need such clamor which is created once in a while by certain hands in our country.

We have already said and repeat again that the so-called Carter confession to the mistakes of the U.S. Government in the past will never acquit U.S. imperialism in the court of public opinion of the Iranian nation, and the Iranian nation will never come to terms with U.S. imperialism. This fact should always be born in mind both by the United States and by certain liberal and conciliatory gentlemen who every once in a while do not refrain from consorting and harmonizing with their American masters. Aside from this, if we take a quick look at the content of this message, which in the name of Carter was delivered by a charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy to the officials of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we will see that there is not the slightest common basis between the content of this message and the expressions, deeds and actions of official U.S. sources.

For more than 30 years the United States protected with all its power the bloodthirsty government of the deposed shah and defended him in the massacre of the innocent people of Iran. The United States plundered the wealth of the Iranian nation for more than 30 years and did not raise an eyebrow and, until the last days of the disgraceful rule of the deposed shah, implemented various conspiratorial schemes in our country in order to preserve his shameful rule. Despite the will of the Iranian nation and the repeated reminders of the leaders of the revolution, the United States gave refuge to the deposed shah. When the file on the crimes and treacheries of the shah was delivered by the lawyers representing Iran to the Panamanian authorities, the United States rushed the shah from Panama to Egypt by means of various types of trickery. Even now the government of the United States is protecting thousands of escaped SAVAKists, thousands of stooges, middlemen and crooks of the former shah's period, and scores of politicians and opportunists such as Bakhtiar and his ilk.

The government of the United States has concentrated tens of naval warships, thousands of Marines, missile ships and so forth in the vicinity of our country. These are but a sample of the deeds of the U.S. Government in the past and present.

[Words indistinct] what benefits does this letter and that message from Carter himself--who now, on the eve of the elections, is facing various problems--have for the Iranian nation, which ills of the nation will they cure? What meaning can they have other than to mislead, other than demagogy and [word indistinct]? The character of U.S. imperialism is one of plundering, massacring sects and nations in order to preserve the plundering interests of the Rockefellers. What can one expect from the confession of past mistakes by these professionals and international plunderers and gangsters? Moreover, who knows, it is possible that certain circles within and abroad, by wanting to resort to such methods and by organizing such games as the dispatch of such messages, wish to harm the prestige and credibility of our republican system. If an individual or a group, under any name or pretext, have an interest in such matters and in participating in such games and want to display it as their shrewdness and service, the Iranian revolutionary nation has no need for such methods.

The Iranian revolutionary nation rightly considers the United States its No 1 enemy, and justly believes that any kind of compromise or coming to terms with this bloodthirsty imperialism, or [words indistinct] is a betrayal of the Iranian Revolution, and the people will not tolerate it.

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BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR INVASION

DW311115 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 31 Mar 80 pp 139-146 DW

[Interview with the head of party and state in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, granted to SPIEGEL correspondent Mosstafa Danesh in Kabul, date of interview not stated]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, for 3 months now Soviet troop units have been stationed in your country. Why?

Karmal: The troops of the Soviet Union, of the historical friend of the Afghan nation, have come to this country in response to an official and legal invitation.

SPIEGEL: You mean as friends?

Karmal: Those who know a bit about the history of our country are aware that this steadfast friendship emerged after the Great October Revolution in Russia in 1917 and after the heroic uprising of the Afghan people against the British occupation in 1919.

SPIEGEL: But this is past history.

Karmal: This historical process encompasses two generations. And in the course of the past 27 years these friendly relations have intensified daily as a result of a peaceful policy, the principle of peaceful coexistence and of mutual respect.

SPIEGEL: Presumably particularly so after the April Revolution in 1978 in which Prime Minister Daud was overthrown?

Karmal: They did indeed gain deeper dimensions owing to the mutual interests of the two countries.

SPIEGEL: What kind of mutual interests are these?

Karmal: After the April 1978 revolution, which by its character was a national-democratic, anti-feudalist, and anti-imperialist revolution, all forces of reaction in the region, including the CIA and the international imperialist forces, especially those of the United States, united to form an unholy front against the achievements of this revolution. These enemies of freedom and independence planned large-scale plots against Afghanistan after the process of detente and the principles of peace had gradually led to success. Thus the imperialist order and the capitalist monopoly were plunged into a crisis.

SPIEGEL: And all this because of Afghanistan?

Karmal: Not exclusively. We are seeing the causes in the war-advocating NATO circles, again headed by the United States, which postponed a ratification of the SALT II agreement and wants to cause tensions in Europe by stationing Pershing missiles.

This conspiracy continues in the Middle East through the treacherous deal between As-Sadat and Begin. And it becomes more comprehensible by the struggles in the progressive countries of the Middle East; for instance, through the Islamic, anti-despotic, and anti-imperialist revolution of Iran against the terror regime of the Pahlavis.

SPIEGEL: So in your opinion the development in Iran is directly linked with the development in Afghanistan?

Karmal: The heroic uprising of the fraternal people of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the destruction of the espionage bases, the war bases of U.S. imperialism in Iran, has caused imperialism to become active against our April Revolution. Afghanistan was to become the new base of aggression by the imperialist circles.

SPIEGEL: Is there any evidence to substantiate that?

Karmal: It is known to the world public that the United States is planning a conspiracy in the Persian Gulf for taking action against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and against the revolution of the heroic Afghan people under the pretext of wanting to solve the hostage problem in the embassy in Tehran. Unfortunately, all communication facilities in the West are subject to the dictate of imperialism, and they represent the truth only in distortion.

SPIEGEL: Suppose such a conspiracy did in fact exist: Why does the Islamic Revolution in Iran manage to cope with such a danger without foreign, specifically Soviet help, while Afghanistan does not?

Karmal: As long as Nur Mohammad Taraki (chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan from April 1978 to September 1979) was alive the democratic forces of the country were able to resist the aggressions of the conspiracy. I must add in this connection that this unholy front begins in the Pentagon and includes London, Tel Aviv, and Cairo, and extends to Islamabad in Pakistan.

SPIEGEL: And what happened after Taraki?

Karmal: Today we have exact information according to which a CIA-trained agent unfortunately succeeded in infiltrating, during the development of our party, the Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and lead the revolution in the wrong direction.

SPIEGEL: You mean your predecessor, the Taraki successor Hafizollah Amin who was executed in December 1979?

Karmal: The criminal acts which this CIA agent had planned, and which he had already put into practice to a large extent, are monstruous. There was a plan to divide Afghanistan among foreign countries. The southern and southeastern parts were to be subjected to the rule of Pakistan, the northern parts such as Badakhshan and Takhar to that of China. And in Kabul an executioner was to be installed as an absolute recipient of orders from the CIA.

SPIEGEL: And Afghans are supposed to have condoned that?

Karmal: The treacherous policy which Amin imposed on the people was linked with an oppression unprecedented in our history. Upon orders by the CIA, the black reaction of the region, and by Chinese provocations, tens of thousands of patriotic clergymen, the national bourgeoisie, the middle class, merchants, workers, and peasants were destroyed through mass murder in groups. Tens of thousands died in the torture dungeons of the prisons.

Of the members of the Democratic People's Party alone, up to 4,500 patriots died after torture, approximately another 8,000 were jailed. This rule by terror spared neither culture nor science. Even the greatest treasure of Afghanistan's history, the national museum in Kabul, was ransacked and pillaged. The regime was a hundred times more cruel than Pol Pot was in Cambodia.

SPIEGEL: But why is Amin's terror regime evidence for some wirepulling or intrusion by foreign countries?

Karmal: They played the tribes against one another, some nationalities against others. The well-known principle of colonialism was applied here: divide and rule. Even provocations against the revolution in Iran were launched.

SPIEGEL: But did this justify the military action by the Soviets?

Karmal: Even now mercenaries are being hired as professional killers, just as in the case of the barbarian Nazis. They are being trained in a total of 50 camps and military bases in Pakistan. There are ample documents testifying to that. American and Chinese spies, Pakistanis, British people, Egyptians, and Israelis are being supported with the petrodollars of the reactionary Arab circles. For a long time thousands of tons of equipment and war material have been arriving in Pakistan at the Afghan border via the sea and through Karachi. And in China, in Sinkiang, too, some camps exist in which these rebels are trained.

SPIEGEL: But Mr President, many Afghans, too, are fighting against your regime and the Soviet troops in the country with arms.

Karmal: On the mercenaries and spies whom we captured, American, Chinese, or Pakistani arms were found. Hence they had been under the military power of the countries mentioned and received their orders from there.

They are threatening the people with murder and oppression. But unfortunately [they do so] with the typical methods of British imperialism which has always misused the holiest feelings for the plans of its policy. Under the pretext of saving the Islamic religion the imperialists are trying to confuse the most holy feelings of the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: And against that you need the help of your Soviet friends?

Karmal: What should a people do who are threatened by foreign aggression and an undeclared war? Why shouldn't one ask a great neighbor, an historical and national friend who has always supported revolutionary, national-democratic movements, for help when the fatherland is in danger, when the national sovereignty is threatened? As if this were not the right of a free people which has a treaty on this matter dating to 1978, a treaty which has also been registered with the United Nations.

SPIEGEL: Yet the majority of the UN members, including as well many nonalined states, has condemned this act of "fraternal assistance" and demanded the withdrawal of the Soviets.

Karmal: There are progressive and reactionary states among the nonalined states. Article 51 of the UN Charter expressly acknowledges the right of any nation to defend itself in order to preserve its independence and nationality against foreign aggression.

SPIEGEL: The judgement of the rest of the world about the stationing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, hence, does not bother you?

Karmal: The reactionary international forces in cooperation with the chauvinist leadership of China are now seeking to use Pakistan for their objectives. They spend billions of dollars for the armament of a country in which no more than 400 families oppress and rob the whole people. All this is done under the pretext of saving Islam. We expect the so-called civilized West to analyze the imperialist history of its father first before it forms a judgement about Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: This means that as far as you are concerned, Western proposals for a solution are unacceptable, such as the EC proposal to guarantee Afghanistan's neutrality internationally so that the Soviet troops can withdraw again.

Karmal: It was thrice that imperialism has attacked our country. You can verify this also in the literature in Germany. So how can imperialism now be talking about Afghanistan's neutrality? The children of the German people should look it up in their literature to learn what British imperialism has done in Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: So the Soviet troops are to stay. For how long?

Karmal: The limited troop contingents of the Soviet Union are being used in Afghanistan as a reserve army against the foreign aggression. They do not intrude in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. As soon as the last remnants of the foreign aggression have been eliminated, at the same moment will the troops of the Soviet Union return to their country.

SPIEGEL: How many Soviet soldiers are currently stationed on your country? The Western press is talking of 80,000 men.

Karmal: Far fewer. They do not number more than 15,000.

SPIEGEL: How strong do you think your own following is in your country?

Karmal: Today, when the people are closing their ranks more tightly in the national front we are becoming stronger every day in moral and military terms. The Afghan people is arming itself against the enemies and will defend its independence, its national feelings, its families. On its side stands the Afghan Army which had been purged of patriots seven times under the rule of the CIA agent.

SPIEGEL: How long will it take until the Soviet troops and the Afghan Army will have coped with their enemies?

Karmal: I must correct your question here: The troops from the Soviet Union are not yet facing the aggressors sent from abroad in open warfare. As I said, they are a reserve force. It is the Afghan Army that is doing the fighting.

I hope that commonsense will prevail in Pakistan, and that an attempt will be made there to put a stop to the plans of the aggressors. We want to live in peace with our neighbors, especially Pakistan and Iran. We are fraternal nations.

SPIEGEL: What evidence have you found after your seizure of power to substantiate the thesis that your predecessor Amin had conspired with the Pakistanis and wanted to turn to the Americans?

Karmal: Once again I must correct your question: I have not seized power. This was the revolutionary will of the Afghan people. The democratic and freedom-loving forces had already been working underground during the Amin era.

A large segment of these forces remained public and even quite officially in the government. The legal will of these forces, meaning the majority in the Revolutionary Council and in the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party, vested this responsibility in me....

SPIEGEL: Alright, but what about proof against Amin?

Karmal: Documents exist which show that Hafizollah Amin, on the occasion of a special UN conference, had held secret talks with high-ranking U.S. Government officials. Having returned to Afghanistan he slowly, slowly seized power. Thus, he engineered a conspiracy against the party, against the people, against the revolution and, finally, against the government. The documents on this were published in Kabul.

SPIEGEL: It sounds rather unbelievable that a man who has been foreign minister and vice premier of the revolutionary government over night should have entered the services of the United States.

Karmal: We know the plot against Mossadeq in Iran. Amin had taken over that task in Afghanistan. There is more historic evidence: When Amin was studying in America in 1955, he was chairman of the Afghanistan Students Association in the United States. Even upright journalists in America say that at that time nobody could become chief of a foreign students' organization without subordinating himself to the CIA.

His connections with the black reaction in America, with the chauvinist leadership of China and with Pakistan have been unmasked also by the Indian press. Even Pakistan's state President Ziaul Haq admitted his connections with Amin. Additional evidence is his being defended by Carter: A man who killed Taraki in a plot, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, after his return from a foreign visit to Cuba, is being defended by U.S. imperialism: Is that not acceptable evidence that he has been a CIA agent?

SPIEGEL: First reports from the Soviet Union said that Amin had called the Soviet troops to enter the country. According to other reports you have been said to have done it. Now what report is correct?

Karmal: After the April Revolution in 1978 Mohammed Taraki, after respective decisions of the Revolutionary Council and the government, had asked the Government of the Soviet Union to dispatch auxiliary troops. He had asked about 14 times.

At that time foreign aggression was not that obvious, America placed its hopes on Amin. But after the murder of Taraki the necessity of Soviet help had become indispensable. At that time I had come to Afghanistan by secret revolutionary ways, and I had been active in Afghanistan underground work.

SPIEGEL: On what day, exactly, did you returned to Afghanistan?

Karmal: 15 days after Nur Mohammad Taraki had been killed. Immediately I organized, in cooperation with friends, the forces of resistance in the underground, naturally. We also established contact with the majority of members of the Revolutionary Council who were officially in the government, but who were our comrades.

We held the majority in the government and also in the Central Committee of the party. All believed that Amin should be brought to court and punished.

SPIEGEL: Which did not happen...

Karmal: ...because Afghanistan was in danger of being divided, because our territorial integrity and our national sovereignty were in danger. So Amin was forced, a few days prior to 27 December through pressure of the majority of the Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee, to ask the Soviet Union for limited troop contingents against an aggression that could take place any moment from Pakistan. Without my personal knowledge concerning that request, and without an opportunity to bring influence to bear, the Soviet military units came to Afghanistan.

SPIEGEL: If Afghanistan and the Soviet Union felt threatened by foreign powers, why didn't they appeal to the U.N. Security Council?

Karmal: That was not necessary at all. We consider that problem a domestic Afghanistan affair. The will of the Afghanistan people demanded that we asked a selfless friend for help, a friend who is a defender of peace and freedom in the whole world. We saw no necessity to appeal to the Security Council.

SPIEGEL: The Pakistani President Ziaul Haq suggested stationing peace troops along the Pakistani-Afghanistan border, which is supposed to prevent the border violations. Why did you reject that suggestion?

Karmal: That is again one of the unscrupulous suggestions of the imperialist monopoly and NATO circles. Pakistan also stands under the dictate of these circles. It would be better if the so-called forces of international peace went to Pakistan to help the people of Pakistan who are being massively suppressed.

SPIEGEL: According to Western press reports the Soviet forces, in the fighting against the adversaries of your government, destroy entire villages and also use poison gas.

Karmal: These are lies of the Western media, it is poisonous propaganda against the Afghan people. Because the imperialist monopolies and the chauvinists in China have committed such crimes themselves in Vietnam, for example, they try to slander the most humane and peaceful force in the world, the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Reports say that on 21 and 22 February street fighting took place in Kabul against your government.

Karmal: These were not street fights, but a limited rebellion. It was exactly in line with the plan of the reactionary forces prior to 27 December. The foreign enemies infiltrated about 6,000 bandits, murderers and terrorists into our country.

That rebellion was triggered, most of all, by the agents of the Israeli secret service Mossad, who, as you know, had close relations with the SAVAK of the shah. The provokers, for 35 hours, fired at everything and threw hand grenades.

SPIEGEL: The Afghan Army also had been firing.

Karmal: Despite the plotted violence I had, first, not given any orders to anybody to fire at these elements--until it was found that they attacked women and children, that they upset law and order and they they had been committing acts of arson. In just a few hours we encircled these elements with water guns.

SPIEGEL: What happened to those arrested?

Karmal: Of the 1,700 arrested, 1,300 have been released after a short time. They understood that the enemy had been involved in this gang. About 200 people are still being held. If they are innocent, they will also be released; the wirepullers will have to face court. Among them are also 15 Pakistani from Punjab Province and an Egyptian spy who admitted to have contacts with the CIA.

SPIEGEL: Western press agencies have reported that hundreds of people were killed in the two days.

Karmal: Whenever you talk of the Western press, these are pure lies. Since these lies are so unscrupulous and outrageous one can just laugh about them.

SPIEGEL: It is being said in Afghanistan that hundreds of thousands were killed under the rule of Amin. Is that also a lie?

Karmal: More than 99 percent of the Afghan people have supported the April Revolution. But Amin, with his treason and plotting and his fascist methods, mercilessly destroyed more than one million, 1.5 million people with mass murders.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that whole villages were bombed and that their inhabitants were exterminated?

Karmal: Yes, very many villages. Amin had given orders without the knowledge of the Revolutionary Council and the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party. And those who were carrying out such orders thought that this was real action against the enemy.

SPIEGEL: Were other responsible people sentenced and executed in December in addition to Amin?

Karmal: During the 27 December rebellion some of his followers were killed: three or four people, because they were putting up resistance. The elements who were involved in Amin's plot are in prison. There are about 200 men. They are being carefully interrogated and they will face court. The trials will be humane and democratic.

SPIEGEL: You, as a Marxist, have repeatedly said in public appearances that you have a deep respect for the Islamic religion. Have you returned to Islam?

Karmal: Permit me to ask when I have termed myself a Marxist after 27 December?

SPIEGEL: You are right, we do not know a quotation.

Karmal: Therefore your question does not hit the point. The Afghans always have been honest and straightforward Moslems and will remain what they were. No responsible person of the government will show disdain toward the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: Is it correct that as a parliamentary deputy you once burned the Koran?

Karmal: That is again the malicious propaganda of the West. You can check all my speeches and lectures held when I was a deputy for eight years, they all exist in writing. A person who has just a bit of humanity and not a beastly character will know that anyone who would commit such an act in Afghanistan would be destroyed on the spot.

SPIEGEL: What do you think about the future of the south of your country? Will the Soviet Union, by incorporating southwest Pakistan, create a Baluchistan people's republic?

Karmal: This question is absolutely senseless. Afghanistan defends its national sovereignty as much as its territorial integrity against foreign aggressions.

Pakistan, practically, is the basis of the aggressive actions. This question is also senseless for the Soviet Union.

I repeat, and I stress most clearly: If the Afghanistan Government will demand it, the Soviet Union will support us against every public aggression within the Afghanistan borders. There exist no other plans or aims.

SPIEGEL: In saying this you rule out that somebody from neighboring Pakistani Baluchistan could ask you or the Soviet Union for brotherly help?

Karmal: As regards relations between the Soviet Union and Baluchistan, this issue has been played up by Western propaganda. It is a slanderous intrigue.

SPIEGEL: Mr Karmal, what should the West do, what should your neighbors do so that you, as the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, as the prime minister of Afghanistan and as the secretary general of the Democratic People's Party would be in a position to send the Soviet friends home again?

Karmal: The countries that are for peace and security in this region should, purely and simply, give up their aggression and interference, their provocation and propaganda. In this case, and I stress it again, all troops of the Soviet Union will leave Afghanistan. Then a free, independent revolutionary Afghanistan will live in peace with all the peoples of the region, particularly with the Iranian and Pakistani peoples.

SPIEGEL: You are said to have stated once that you owe to German culture a deep educational experience. Is that correct?

Karmal: I have never made such a statement. Historically, the Afghan people have sympathies vis-a-vis the Germans. Naturally that does not apply to German fascism. These sympathies existed for a German nation with a high culture, with a high civilization, with great talents and the people who have taken over a valuable inheritance with regard to technology, science and art.

But a difference must be made between the German people and the people in power. Today we are being helped by the German Democratic Republic without the slightest discrimination and without expecting anything in return: helped economically and technically.

SPIEGEL: That does not apply to the Federal Republic of Germany?

Karmal: For the Federal Republic the doors are also open under the prerequisite that it will not interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, that it will cut short its slanderous propaganda, and that it will not support in Germany our enemies, that is, the reactionary forces of Afghanistan. The Afghan people have been deeply disapointed by the fact that Germany offers shelter to the reactionaries.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that you, secretly, were in the Federal Republic in the 1960's?

Karmal: No, that is not true. So far I have not been able to visit Germany.

SPIEGEL: So far every attempt of a foreign power to get a foothold in Afghanistan has failed. Do you believe that the Soviets will experience something else?

Karmal: I am saying it again as a man who loves his fatherland, who serves his people, as a politician who defends the national independence, the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, as a declared enemy of old and new colonialism, as an antagonist of imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and apartheid, as a politician who acts for a happy and democratic society: It is plain nonsense that the Soviet Union wants to rule over the Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

Greets Janos Kadar on Reelection

LD312154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Janos Kadar on his reelection as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In his telegram Babrak Karmal expressed his sincere wishes for the further development of friendly and fraternal relations to the advantage of the people of the two countries and peace in the world.

Condolences Sent to Vietnamese Leaders

GF311823 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a condolences cable to SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong on the death of SRV President Ton Duc Thang.

SECURITY FORCES ELIMINATE 'SUBVERSIVE GANG', CAPTURE WEAPONS

GF311747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 GF

[Text] An evil and fanatic gang that was equipped with various U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons was eliminated by security forces of the 14th division in the (Wa'iz) region of Qarah Bagh district, in Ghazni Province.

A security forces source said the weapons of the subversive and terrorist gang had been captured. They included 235 U.S., Chinese and Pakistani rifles, 4 Chinese machineguns and several Pakistani and Chinese bombs. The security forces of the 14th Ghazni Division also captured a trunk containing a large quantity of explosives, 40,000 cartridges, [words indistinct] material for explosives and a U.S. radio transmitter.

MILITARY EXERCISES SLATED FOR AREA NEAR KABUL

BK311720 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] According to Kabul radio, the Afghan Army was to begin its 4-day military exercises from today in an area near Kabul.

FARMERS DAY FESTIVITIES INAUGURATED IN KABUL

LD312000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] With the reading of the text of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the new year by Dr Mahmud Habibi, the governor of Kabul, farmers day festivities were inaugurated this afternoon, in the course of grand celebrations, in the Kabul sports stadium.

Babrak Karmal, in the speech he gave over radio and television on the evening of 20 March, said: I congratulate you all, dear compatriots, rural and urban sisters and brothers, friends and compatriots, from the bottom of my heart on the festival of the new year, the traditional festival of New Year's Day; on farmers day, the festival of sowing and planting; on the day we remember our country's 4,000 years of history; on the festival of the red flowers of Mazar-e Sharif; on the festival of hopes and the strength of life and light over disappointment and darkness. I hope that the new year will be a year of plenty, blessing and blossoming. I hope the year will bring the fruits of struggle and the hope of all our toilers. I hope the year will bring great successes for our people in the areas of peace, progress, democracy and social justice. I hope that the new year will be a year of prosperity and happiness, of peace and security, of friendship and reconciliation. I hope this will be a year of freedom and that it will see the growth of trust and assurance among our oppressed people. I hope this year will heal our wounds and bring (?prosperity) to our people.

During the celebration of farmers day, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of training and education; members of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council; officers of the armed forces; government officials; a number of ambassadors and members of the embassies in Kabul; and thousands of members of cooperatives; and farmers and toilers of the city of Kabul took part.

The occasion was inaugurated by reading a few verses from the Holy Koran and singing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's national anthem. After reading the text of Babrak Karmal's speech on the occasion of the new year, Fazl Rahim Momand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, in the course of a speech congratulated all the farmers, herd owners and the country's toilers and spoke about the development plans of the government in the sphere of agriculture and increasing agricultural production in the country.

One of the ulema, (?who is also) the chairman of the Farmers Union, on behalf of the [word indistinct] ulema and farmers of the provinces and the Province of Kabul, spoke. In the course of explaining the outlines of the new year and the celebration of the Farmers Day, he expressed great readiness, in light of Babrak Karmal's worthwhile speech, to work for the period of national blossoming.

KARMAL CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR

LD011508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The information department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent congratulatory messages to Tehran addressed to His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of the brother country Iran, and His Excellency Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Revolutionary Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KARMAL PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO DECEASED SRV LEADER

LD012139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon went to the SRV Embassy in Kabul, expressed his condolences over the death of SRV President Ton Duc Thang and signed the special book.

Similarly, a number of PDPA Central Committee Politburo members, members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, some members of the party Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council and members of the Council of Ministers [word indistinct] went to the Vietnam Embassy to express their condolences and signed the special book.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that some generals and officers of the armed forces and high state officials, representatives of youth and women's democratic organizations and workers unions expressed their condolences over the death of the SRV president and signed the special book. Ton Duc Thang, who died on 30 March at the age of 92 due to serious illness [words indistinct], was elected president of the SRV in 1969, after the death of Ho Chi Minh.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS POLICE CHIEF

LD011007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Three months after the start of the second phase of the revolution in Afghanistan the situation in the country continues to undergo a noticeably positive development as regards calm and security. This was the assessment made by Samad Azhar, general commandant of the Afghan police force, in an interview with ADN's Kabul correspondent. "In spite of this good development during the past quarter of a year, we are aware that the continued implementation of our revolutionary goals will not be made easy for us."

A growing readiness on the part of the population to help the people's police in eliminating terrorists and agitators is evident. Wide circles are indignant about the terrorist activities proven to have been inspired and incited from abroad. Arson in schools and hospitals and the forced temporary closure of shops in some towns is strongly condemned. "For the most part the population is now helping us in creating a peaceful atmosphere," Azhar stressed.

The tactics of the terrorist gangs, supplied with weapons, money and combat training by foreign imperialist and other reactionary circles, are to spread unrest and fear among the population by using any means from murder to pamphlets, Samad Azhar said.

"The people are increasingly realizing, however, that the revolutionary government is working for their interests and that it is carrying out its promises. That is why we are certain our struggle against the counterrevolution will be successful."

PDPA OFFICIAL ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN GARDEZ

GF011700 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Dr Habib Mangal, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and Revolutionary Council member and head of the PDPA's social organizations, attended a meeting of party activists in Gardez, Paktia Province. He called their attention to their party and collective duties. Speaking at the meeting, Habib Mangal noted the progressive and noteworthy steps that have been taken by the revolutionary PDPA Government. He condemned the interference and aggression against our revolutionary government by [word indistinct] American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani military leaders and Egyptian and Israeli reactionaries. He appealed for more unity and solidarity in the ranks of party cadres to foil intrigues and conspiracies against the April revolution. Speeches outlining the new phase of the April revolution and its aims were delivered by the secretary of the provincial committee and some party activists. They pledged to achieve the high goals of the new phase of the revolution and destroy the enemies of the revolution.

PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN, AFGHAN DEVELOPMENTS DECRIED

LD312210 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said yesterday in a conference in New Delhi that the hue and cry which has been unleashed by the United States, Egypt, Pakistan and China in relation to the changes in Afghanistan has only one goal: diverting world public opinion from the increase of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Tahzib declared that the efforts of Beijing, Washington and Islamabad for aggression against the people of Afghanistan, who are struggling to safeguard and defend their independence and the gains of the grand Sawr revolution, and against the Arab people, is part of the imperialist and Maoist conspiracies.

Tahzib asked: Where were those who presently support counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan at the time of Hafizollah Amin, who killed thousands of innocent people and razed their (?homes)? He added that the people and the PDPA overthrew Hafizollah Amin and requested Soviet assistance in the struggle against the highway robbers and armed mercenaries who are trained in Pakistan and sent to Afghanistan and to help preserve our independence, freedom and territorial integrity against foreign aggression.

Our request was answered positively. Tahzib said the Soviet assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully in accord with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and neighborliness between the two countries. After explaining the broad measures which have been taken to realize the democratic economic and social programs, Tahzib said: We are absolutely determined to fully defeat all counterrevolutionary elements and the trained mercenaries in order to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr's Adviser on Carter Remarks

LD012043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2013 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Musavi Garmarudi, cultural and press adviser to the president, in a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight stated:

Press agencies have recently reported news quoting Carter to the effect that positive changes have caught the eye concerning the hostage issue. The president [Bani-Sadr] said in this respect: It is not important in our view as to what opinion Carter has expressed. What is important is whether or not he takes the measures we have referred to. If he takes these measures, the Revolution Council will undertake responsibility for the hostages until the Majles renders its opinion on them; otherwise it will not. On the whole, until the Majles--that is, the genuine representatives of the people--as the imam has said, has decided on the fate of the hostages, we have nothing further to say to Mr Carter.

Bani-Sadr's Rejection of Carter Statement

WA012051 London REUTER in English 2048 GMT 1 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, April 1, REUTER--President Carter's statements today concerning Iran failed to meet Tehran's demands for transfer of American hostages to Iranian Government control, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said tonight.

Asked by REUTERS whether President Carter's response to a speech by Mr Bani-Sadr met Iran's conditions for such a transfer, the Iranian president said:

"No. Those are not enough at all. A declaration containing all the conditions that we asked for must be published."

Mr Bani-Sadr had said the ruling Revolutionary Council would take responsibility for the hostages "if the United States issues an official declaration and announces that it will not, until formation of the (Iranian) Parliament and its decision on the hostages, make propaganda, claims, speak or instigate on the issue..."

The 50 hostages are being held by militants who seized the U.S. Embassy on November 4 and demanded as the price of their release the return of the deposed shah for trial.

Students' Agreement to Hostage Transfer

NC011735 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 1 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 1 (AFP)--The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy here reportedly agreed to the transfer of their American hostages to the Iranian Government during their meeting yesterday with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, well-informed sources here said today.

The sources said that Mr. Bani-Sadr was today working out final details for the transfer, which he may announce tomorrow. He may, however, opt to first submit the plan to the Revolutionary Council at its meeting late tomorrow, putting off implementation of the transfer until Thursday at the earliest, the sources added.

Bani-Sadr Reported Satisfied

NC021117 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 2 (AFP)--The U.S. Government last night gave Iran sufficient guarantee that it would refrain from anti-Iranian action to satisfy President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and allow transfer of the U.S. Embassy hostages to the Iranian Government, a usually well informed source said here today.

The source did not say how the guarantee had been transmitted, but it apparently came after President Bani-Sadr rejected as insufficient President Jimmy Carter's statement that the U.S. would postpone new economic sanctions against Iran while maintaining current sanctions.

Mr Carter spoke after President Bani-Sadr earlier in the day demanded that the U.S., as a condition for the hostages' transfer to the ruling Revolutionary Council, officially renounce all hostile activities and refrain from "false propaganda" against Iran.

The estimated 50 American hostages have been held since the embassy was seized November 4 by a group of Islamic student militants.

The militants have had no public reaction to President Bani-Sadr's speech, but a generally well-informed source said they had approved his transfer plan on Monday evening, before the speech.

But the attitude of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to the plan remained unclear today.

Last night, in an address delivered by his son Ahmad, he harshly criticized the United States and recalled that the Islamic Parliament that is to assemble in mid-May was to decide the fate of the hostages.

Kho'ini on Situation

LD011059 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 31 Mar-6 Apr 80 pp 30, 31 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Mosavi Kho'ini, leader of the organization of "Muslim students following the imam's line" granted to 'Abd al-Hadi Mahfuz in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Ayatollah Mosavi Kho'ini is the controller of the organization of "Muslim students following the imam's line" which is holding the hostages in the U.S. Embassy. Following the recent confrontation between the students and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Koh'ini emerged as one of the centers of power backed by Imam Khomeyni.

AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI interviewed him for four hours inside the American Embassy, within the boundaries and jurisdictions of the "student state," on the imam's line and its practical implementation, the question of the hostages and their future, the situation in Afghanistan and the question of exporting the "Islamic Revolution" abroad.

Kho'ini deems the students' line to be in conflict with President Bani-Sadr's line, as it was with Bazargan's. The central point in the students' line is to export the revolution beyond Iran's borders, which means, in the student's view, defeating the United States through the question of the hostages held in the embassy. The students believe that whether the United States surrendered the shah and his money or intervened militarily in Iran the outcome of this would be to put the area in an atmosphere of Islamic revolution which in itself would be a total defeat for U.S. policy.

Kho'ini believes that the students' role will not end because it represents the practical implementation of Khomeyni's policy. The following is the interview:

[Question] Yours is called the "student state." Where are the boundaries and what are the jurisdictions of this state and does it really express the continuing revolution?

[Answer] The concept of state applies to the ruling body. Those who disagree with the students over their political line are accused by them of interfering in executive affairs. In fact when the embassy of espionage (the American Embassy) was occupied by the students, Bazargan's government was against this action while Imam Khomeyni supported it. Gradually the action won the support of all the Iranian people, including the Muslim Kurdish people, because Kordestan was in a state of disturbances and tension.

This total support by the people for the occupation of the American Embassy mapped out the broad lines of Iranian foreign policy. The Bazargan government's objection to the occupation of the embassy led to the emergence of a contradiction between the people and the state, not just between the students and the state. For this reason Bazargan's government fell after 3 days. This was the best proof that the contradiction was between the state and the people.

[Question] Is there a contradiction between the students and the state at the present stage?

[Answer] Following the occupation of the embassy the imam outlined the fate of the embassy--the espionage den. It is that the United States must return to Iran the shah and all the money he has stolen. We will then cancel the trial and return the hostages. Otherwise, we will try them.

Following the fall of Bazargan's government, Bani-Sadr came to power. He was in the process of laying down a plan to end the embassy problem. Therefore, Bani-Sadr did not find himself capable of saying to the United States: Return the shah and his money to us. For this reason he planned in advance at the international level to condemn the shah's crimes and U.S. policy without demanding the shah's return to Iran. The natural consequences of this was a contradiction between Bani-Sadr's government on the one hand and the imam's and the students' line on the other. After the contradiction between the students and the Revolution Council became clear, the imam canceled his statements about the hostages issue. He instructed that the UN commission could meet with some of the hostages who had been proved to be spies. Before that it had to give its views on the shah's crimes and only then could it meet all the hostages.

It is worth pointing out here that the imam's line was defined vis-a-vis Bani-Sadr's line. What is important to the imam and, of course, to the students is the true identity and character of the revolution in that in the Third World, and particularly in the Middle East, the Iranian people have become known as having defeated the shah without alinement with the East or the West and that the downfall of the shah means the downfall of the United States itself. Today what is important for the Iranian people is to stand up to the United States and put their demands to it without retreating or withdrawing from the confrontation line. Whatever the United States does now or in the future whether it is military intervention, an economic blockade or the return of the shah and his money, the United States is definitely defeated.

The policy which the imam has adopted is intended to export the revolution beyond Iran's borders, to all the downtrodden peoples under U.S. colonialism and exploitation, and then unite all the peoples with Iran in one nation in a total and comprehensive confrontation with the United States.

The return of the shah to us would mean that the United States is defeated, after which the countries of the area would no longer be able to rely on the United States. But if the United States were to intervene militarily in Iran it would then be faced with a force that would make all the world stand against it. There is no doubt that it would be defeated as well and would be in a much worse situation than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Exporting the revolution is the imam's goal. But Bani-Sadr's government cannot look at the Islamic Revolution from this aspect because Bani-Sadr wants to resolve the crisis between Iran and the United States so that he can devote his time to solving internal problems and handling the internal situation. We for our part have a different opinion on this matter, and therefore the contradiction between the imam's line and Bani-Sadr's line will continue.

[Question] In the recent confrontation between yourself and Qotbzadeh you scored a "victory." Some people believe that this is your "last victory" and will mark the end of your role.

[Answer] The students' role will not end because they are not a party representing the interest of a small faction of the community. The students who have occupied the American Embassy have won the support of all the people, not just a few groups. Moreover, the students' political movement is also the people's political line. It was the people who chose the line being expressed by the students. Also the people condemn any bargaining with or appeasement of the United States. Therefore, Iran's policy, which the people have chosen, is based on continuing the confrontation with the United States and for this reason the students' role will not end as some people would like to imagine.

[Question] If, after the elections are completed, Parliament adopts a stand similar to that of Bani-Sadr's will you surrender the hostages and submit to [Parliament's] decision?

[Answer] If Parliament adopts a stand similar to Bani-Sadr's the hostages will be surrendered because Parliament consists of the people's representatives. In this case the nonsurrender of the hostages would be contrary to and a deviation from the imam's line. But it is unthinkable that the people's representatives will act contrary to the imam's clear line regarding the hostages issue. All the people follow the imam's line and its representatives are supposed to do the same.

The United States realizes well that the hostages cannot be freed after the elections are completed.

[Question] What you say assumes that the question of hostages will continue for a long time.

[Answer] As far as we are concerned the question of time is no problem. What is important is that the United States should return the shah and his money. Some foreign journalists have asked me what will we do with the hostages. I asked them what the United States will do if we do not return the hostages. The hostages are the problem of the United States, not our problem.

[Question] Therefore, there is no solution to the hostages problem without the return of the shah and his money.

[Answer] No, of course not.

[Question] Do you intend to bring the hostages before a special Iranian court?

[Answer] If we lose hope of brining back the shah and his money we will try them.

[Question] What will be the fate of the hostages whom the Iranian court decides are innocent?

[Answer] We will, of course, free the innocent.

[Question] How do the students in practice implement the slogan "No to the East, no to the West"?

[Answer] Rather than delving into the ideological and theoretical aspects of this case I would like to clarify the substantial and tangible matters of this slogan. All the revolutions that we have seen in this era have depended on foreign powers to fight other powers. In Vietnam the Vietnamese revolution relied on China and the Soviets in order to fight the United States and internal reaction. Other revolutions, such as the Cuban revolution for example, relied on the Soviet Union to bring down the previous dictatorship which was linked to the United States. Today we can see the same thing in the African countries. However the Muslim people of Iran did not receive any aid from any party. At the same time all the major powers and agent governments in the area were opposed to the revolution.

The world did not imagine that the Iranian people could win without reliance on a foreign power. I will give you a practical example of how the slogan "No to the East, no to the West" is applied. When I was in Paris a message was received from a certain Arab country addressed to Imam Khomeyni to the effect that "if you want military or financial aid we will give it to you." The imam immediately rejected this. He told us: "This state is linked to the Soviet Union and because this is so and if we ask for aid from it the Soviets in the future could say that they helped the Iranian Revolution to victory."

The accusations the students have leveled against some Iranian officials of being spies for America are the same accusations which the Marxist left and the Mojahedin-e Khalq had leveled against those officials. Does this mean that the Marxist left and the Mojahedin are right?

[Answer] When the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Feda'i-ye Khalq used to criticize Bazargan's government, which they did not regard as revolutionary, their objective was to attack and denounce the imam on the grounds that the government which came to power used to go along with America. By criticizing the former government and some members of the present government the students who follow the imam's line have a different aim--namely, that Imam Khomeyni's line is something different from the line adopted by the former and the present governments.

Therefore, the students had a different aim. For this reason, the Mojahedin were not always opposed to the provisional government and even supported some of its stands. The Mojahedin-e Khalq now have some candidates who had connections with the previous American Embassy. Therefore, the criticism was directed not only against those who are pro-Western but also against some of the leftists who are linked with America. This is substantiated by the documents we have discovered at the embassy. The students' initiative was neither pro-American nor pro-Soviet with regard to the revealing of names.

[Question] What is your view on the Iranian leadership's attitude toward the situation in Afghanistan?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Muslim government and people in Iran have denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. We believe that the Soviet intervention is the result of America's crimes. For this reason, the Muslim Iranian government and people have not adopted a pro-American stand against the Soviet Union. In other words, we will never allow the United States to turn us against the Soviet Union by trying to insinuate to us that the Soviet Union is our enemy so that the Iranian people will forget their archenemy--American imperialism. For this reason, Imam Khomeyni has emphasized in his speeches: "Direct all your weapons and pens against America." We believe that if America is defeated, the Soviets will be defeated as well.

[Question] In the event of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, would Iranian-Soviet relations change?

[Answer] The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is unjustified under any circumstances. Even if we were to assume that feudalism, God forbid, were to assume power there, that would not give the Soviet Union an excuse to intervene in Afghanistan. However, our relations with the Soviets are not affected by the internal situation in Afghanistan. As you can see, a Soviet delegation is now visiting Iran.

[Question] How do the students view the reforms and changes in the army? Also, how do they view the Mojahedin-e Khalq concept advocating a system of elected military councils?

[Answer] The Mojahedin announced what they advocate immediately after the success of the revolution by calling for the dissolution of the army. Behind their call they have certain aims which I do not wish to discuss in detail.

Regarding the army, the documents and evidence we discovered at the American Embassy confirm the notion that radical changes must be made in the army. In the past 2 weeks, documents have been discovered proving that naval forces commander Mahmud 'Alawi had connections with the American intelligence. He is now in prison. This proves that radical changes are needed in the army. Mr Bani-Sadr has supported the idea of making radical changes in the army's structure.

[Question] What about the psychological state of the hostages? Has any of them tried to commit suicide or escape? Can we actually be reassured about their fate?

[Answer] What I can say for the time being is that they are in good health. I personally asked one of the hostages: "Do you think that Carter is really seeking to rescue you?" His answer was that he did not know. The truth is that the hostages know that Carter has no real humanitarian feelings toward them.

Report on MacBride Plan

LD011421 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Apr 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Washington Contemplates the Possibility of New Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] Tehran--Is there a possibility of an Iranian-American confrontation or, on the contrary, is a compromise which would prevent the worst from happening in the offing? The Tehran leaders themselves, who have been greatly alarmed by the turn of events, did not know what to think on the morning of 31 March.

One thing is certain even though it has not been announced officially--at 1100 local time on Sunday, the Swiss ambassador handed over an ultimatum by President Carter addressed to the Iranian head of state. The U.S. President gave Mr Bani-Sadr 48 hours to transfer the American hostages from the custody of the "Islamic students" to the republic's authorities. Otherwise, the United States would implement "sanctions which have already been decided upon" (probably at Camp David on 22 March during a meeting between Mr Carter and his close aides). Mr Bani-Sadr referred to this warning when he stated early Sunday afternoon that "Mr Carter assured me that he does not want to use either pressure or any of various measures which would create great difficulties for Iran."

Anxiety reached its peak among the Iranian president's entourage Sunday afternoon when the nature of the sanctions which Washington could impose was being pondered--the severance of diplomatic relations and expulsion of Iranian diplomats and some 40,000 students who are studying in the United States, an embargo on all supplies except food and pharmaceutical products or even a sea blockade which would force Iran to "fly into the Russians' arms."

Iranian leaders are afraid that the United States could rely on the active solidarity of most "conservative" Arab countries, "hostile to the Iranian Revolution," and of several European countries "obedient to America." The messages received Sunday from EEC heads of government, in which they insisted that the American hostages must be released, have been seen here as "stabs in the back."

The Iranian leaders have no great scope for any counterattack. The possibility of the closure of six Western embassies and the expulsion of their diplomats has been mentioned in Tehran. Some measures in the oil sphere which "would lead to upheaval in the world monetary system" and "would make the value of dollar drop sharply" are also being envisaged.

However, people who make such threats admit in private in the end that few OPEC countries are likely to follow Iran along such adventurous paths. They recall in this connection that Saudi Arabia has increased its hydrocarbon production at a time when, for technical reasons among others, Iran's available oil has been reduced to one-fourth of what it was under the old regime.

It is also feared that treasury difficulties would go hand in hand with shortages of current consumer products--a consequence of a possible American-European embargo--leading to an explosive situation in the country. It has been reported in this connection that royalist opposition forces have regrouped and recently held a conference in Baghdad and that General Oveysi has arrived in Iranian Kordestan. It is also being said that the general, who was military governor of Tehran in the last weeks of the monarchy, can rely on the support of some 15,000 Kurdish guerrillas recruited among tribes still loyal to the former shah. At the same time, the number of attacks and acts of sabotage in the oil fields of Khuzestan, which have been attributed to "terrorists in Iraq's pay," has greatly increased in recent weeks.

On Sunday night the American ultimatum was discussed at great length at a 4-hour Revolution Council meeting. Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh firmly upheld his views--the "Islamic students" should immediately be expelled from the American Embassy and their hostages should be placed in the custody of the public order forces; later, the International Red Cross should be allowed to check on the American diplomats' state of health. It is only once this is done, he apparently asserted, that the United States would agree that the fate of the hostages be decided by the new Iranian Parliament in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's wishes.

President Carter's "Remorse"

It is probably to facilitate a rapprochement between Tehran and Washington that the Iranian foreign minister is so passionately upholding the authenticity of the letter which President Carter apparently wrote to Imam Khomeyni on 26 March but whose existence he divulged only on Sunday. Mr Qotbzadeh maintains that this message represents a "great victory" for Iran. Both the content and the conciliatory form of the statements ascribed to the U.S. President have enabled certain newspapers favorable to a compromise with the United States to announce under big headlines "President Carter's Remorse." However, some indications support certain observers' skepticism. These observers suspect that the message, which was transmitted verbally through a chain of intermediaries from Washington through Paris to Tehran, was truncated in order to soften up Imam Khomeyni prior to persuading him to have the hostages transferred to the custody of public order forces. However, this move may have had another objective--aborting the mission undertaken by former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride, invited by Bani-Sadr for consultations. While the president of the republic was talking to his guest Sunday morning, Qotbzadeh did not hesitate to assert during a press conference that the plan for resolving the Iranian-American crisis proposed by Mr MacBride in fact served "the propaganda and interests of international communism."

For a moment, President Bani-Sadr, who greatly respects the former Irish foreign minister (a Nobel and Lenin Prize winner and also a holder of a high American award--the American Medal of Justice) envisaged the possibility of issuing a stinging rebuttal to his foreign minister's statements. [paragraph continues]

In the end, however, he chose a more effective path--as early as Sunday night, he submitted the MacBride plan (after it had been modified to the United States' advantage) to the Revolution Council which adopted it almost unanimously. A little later the head of state handed the document in question to Ahmed Khomeyni who was to give it to his father on Monday morning. According to well-informed sources, if the leader of the revolution were to approve it as well, a solution honorable to both sides could be found.

A New Plan for a "Nuremberg Tribunal"

Mr MacBride, who left Iran on his way back to Dublin on Monday morning, accompanied by two American lawyers employed by the Iranian Government--Leonard Boudin and Jim Abourezk--is apparently planning to go to Washington as soon as he is asked to do so in order to submit his proposals to Mr Cyrus Vance, with whom he has excellent relations. Two clauses of his plan in particular have been devised to please the United States--a "Nuremberg tribunal" appointed by the United Nations would be given the task of trying the former shah "in absentia" but would not have power to examine any of the charges of "connivance" brought by Iran against the American administration and--something of even greater importance for the United States--most of the hostages would be released very soon, even prior to the opening of the trial before the UN tribunal. Finally, the MacBride plan does not call into question the existence of Kurt Waldheim's inquiry commission, which was obliged to postpone its mission in Tehran recently but, on the contrary, it confers on it some new and important functions.

The text of the compromise, which was laboriously negotiated by the former Irish diplomat and the president of the Iranian Republic, will be kept secret until it is approved by both Imam Khomeyni and President Carter. Some people wonder, however, whether in view of the tension stemming from the American ultimatum, President Carter's impatience and the efforts by nationalists in Iran to score points against one another, any resumption of dialog between Tehran and Washington will be possible.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ISSUES ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC DAY

LD011358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0759 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[First portion of speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the Azadi Square in Tehran on 1 April--live; excerpt of part on hostages published in 1 April DAILY REPORT.]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This huge assembly gathered here today, an assembly which is a demonstration of solidarity, unity and in which there is not a trace of anything but the expression and emergence of unity, is a sign of the magnitude and expansiveness which is promised will happen on the day of judgment. I thank God and express my gratitude to you, a great nation, who have accepted by invitation and, without any group differentiation or factional slogans, have attended this great assembly.

My speech today is going to be a long one. I have planned to report to you over the radio and television every two weeks. Before starting my speech, I invite you to observe silence and pray for the souls of Islamic martyrs. Now I begin my speech on the situation in the country with the points raised in the imam's message of 21 March. The first point we will consider during the current year is the country's security and the question of production.

Regarding security, all you sisters and brothers know that security must be established. One of our ways to do this is through the security forces. Consequently, we first started with the internal organization of these forces. I summoned the Revolution Corps commanders to my office, where I spoke to them about internal order and discipline as well as about the role of the Revolution Corps. It was then decided that they would hold talks among themselves and report to me the outcome so that instructions could be issued on the basis of the outcome of the talks. They returned to me and stated that they had discussed their views and that they had taken an oath from the holy Koran to fulfill their promises and pledges, create order and discipline within the corps and then prepare it to undertake its revolutionary duties in this new year.

I hope all members of the Revolution Corps who are listening will bear in mind that the oath taken by their commanders is binding on them as well and that they must remain loyal throughout the country to the oath taken by their commanders. All members of the corps must realize that they have great duties, both inside the country in repelling the counterrevolutionary plots and also in this world; that in order to fulfill these heavy tasks they must not interfere in affairs outside their competence and operation. The distribution of land, arrest of people, interference in the administrative affairs of cities and villages and similar matters are outside their jurisdiction. They must understand that if they violate the boundaries of their jurisdiction, then corruption will emerge. Furthermore, they shall also lose their sincerity, which is a requirement of Islamic soldiers.

Another point: if they gradually become involved in the system of links between forces once they become involved in this system, they will not leave it unscathed, for clashes and confrontations will destroy them. [sentence as heard] Therefore, conditions for operation and revolutionary duties require that the corps should continue to enjoy the people's kindness and sympathy; that it should confine itself to its revolutionary duties. They have promised me that whenever members of the corps step outside the bounds of these duties, then the commanders of the corps themsleves will severely punish them. As far as I am concerned, an Islamic soldier is more than anyone else required to observe discipline.

As for the army, I have issued an order in line with the imam's message so that measures for a reorganization of the army will be preapred and implemented quickly. I am now saying this before you and I call on my brothers in the army to strictly observe discipline and order. When we ourselves announce our readiness and insist that discrimination be eliminated there is no need for them to try to gain our attention through clamor, shouting and strikes. What they should do is give us a little time so that we may demonstrate our sincerity to them. I assure you that, since I attach a global role to the Islamic Revolution of Iran, I attach the same role to the brave Iranian Army. In order for our army to be able to undertake this great role, it is necessary for it to review its internal organization so that it will be prepared to undertake this great role.

As for the police, the gendarmerie and the revolution committees in cities, since the security of the country has been entrusted to me I have asked them, and I will now reiterate before you, the great nation, what I have asked them. In my view members of the committees, those who have proved themselves in terms of ability, conviction and Islamic revolutionary capability, should operate from and closely cooperate with police headquarters.

Thus, if the members of the committees regard themselves as good, faithful and loyal to the revolution they should accept this service. If there are certain individuals who do not wish to accept this service they are not good men from my point of view. I am confident that those who believe in the revolution will accept this service to work in the police headquarters and to make Islamic the content of the duty of the police in maintaining security in the cities.

Regarding the revolution courts and the judiciary, instructions will be drafted and disseminated in accordance with the imam's guidance. But I am confident that we will be able in our civil and military organizations, despite all the difficulties relating to reorganizing and reactivating them, to overcome all the problems in the current year and to activate these organizations. Now that all that has been done in the foregoing fields has been made available to you I will now devote time to the promise I made during the presidential elections.

It was often asked--because I am a liberal and a freedom-loving person--whether I would exercise revolutionary decisiveness. Thus, if in Kordestan, Gonbad and elsewhere there are certain people who want to exploit the situation and endanger the country's security and integrity with arms or otherwise, I invite them to a debate and I will reply to their bullets with words. Since my election as president--and until I assume my responsibilities as president in the way I like--I will stand resolutely against any plots. [shouts of "God is great"]

When I was in Gonbad at a mass rally of the people of the region matters relating to our promise regarding land, reforms and economic development were put to them. It was clear that the people in that region want security; they want fundamental reforms; they want all the vast opportunities that have arisen because of our Islamic Revolution to be used rather than to allow some people to deprive them of security in the region in the name of the people, preventing development budgets from being used in the region and paralyzing development activities throughout the country. They vigorously demand that these opportunities be used, that the people get down to constructive work and effort. Thus, as I see it, the problem of that region has been solved, because of the cooperation of the local people. With God's blessings, I do not see any danger to that region at present. It is necessary here for me to commend the role of the army and Revolution Guards who decisively crushed the armed sedition in that region and to tell them that your great nation is present here to praise you with their chant of "God is great." [shouts of "God is great"]

However, concerning Kordestan, from the first day I have believed that the people of Kordestan neither want nor accept nor tolerate separation from Iran. [shouts of "God is great"] I believe that the people of Kordestan are faithful to our Islamic revolution. I believe that the people of Kordestan sincerely hope for the victory of our Islamic revolution and that they themselves are part of this revolution, have worked for this revolution and are our partners in toppling the hated former regime. Therefore, I have told the people of Kordestan that whenever they need our army, our armed forces are preapred to follow their wishes and to suppress the armed elements which seek to forcefully impose their will on the people of that region and on our nation. [shouts of "God is great"]

[illegible]e beginning of my term as president, I received a delegation from the Democratic Party [illegible] Kordestan. They have me a resolution consisting of six articles. This resolution was studied by the special Kordestan delegation which found it necessary to make certain corrections in the resolution. The members of the special Kordestan delegation gave me the resolution and the corrections. I am firm in my promises. As soon as the armed groups in Kordestan. [sentence as heard] They have said that we agree with the decisions, reached by the special Kordestan delegation. In order to prevent the slightest difference between adherence to the Shi'ite or Sunni sect, the imam agreed that a change should be made in the constitution.

Therefore, when we have accepted a certain thing--even before you ask for it with arms--we have already implemented it. What is the need for using weapons to force us to accept something which we have accepted and to which we have agreed? This is why we have serious doubts concerning the true intentions of the armed groups. When we have agreed to something and you still resort to arms, I suspect that this might be an excuse for later actions. If your intentions are genuine, lay down your arms. Obey the orders of this nation, lay down your arms. [shouts of "God is great"] If you do not lay down your arms you should not expect us to fold our hands and watch you.

Our army and all the armed forces obey my orders [shouts of "God is great"] and they will take the weapons from you. When we rule and security is established in that area we shall act according to our promises. We are a people who will be faithful to their pledges. We shall carefully and fully implement the orders of the imam in that region and in all the provinces of the country. [shouts of "God is great"]

However, concerning the recent events in Kordestan, I must say to you that those who come to us and talk to us in a conciliatory manner should also be conciliatory in their actions. Otherwise, if they come to us and tell us: We wish to have an understanding with the government--only last night they telephoned me from Urumiyeh and said that they are ready for any kind of understanding with the government--if this is so you should not declare a cease-fire and then violate it step by step, day after day and hour after hour. You should not repeatedly attack the gendarme posts; should not be armed in areas where you are not supposed to carry weapons; should not form your infamous courts or insult anyone who is not in agreement with you or anyone who speaks of Islam. In my opinion, your attempts to bring disgrace upon them is, in fact, the source of their honor. All our Muslim brothers praise all these people whom you (?insult) for being Muslim. [shouts of "God is great"]

My brothers and sisters, it is not at all tolerable for the revolutionary Islamic government that Islam may become weak in Kordestan. It is not tolerable for our Muslim people that Islam may become a source of guilt in Kordestan.

In the recent events, as has been reported to me by the commanders and the responsible officials, two gendarmerie posts in West Azarbayjan have been attacked in order to disarm them. The purpose of attacking these two gendarmerie posts and disarming them has been, in the first instance, to win the favor of the Ba'th regime in Iraq and, in the second, to endange the town of Urumiyeh. What do you expect? Do you expect me to sit still while you disarm the gendarmerie posts one after another, while you occupy Urumiyeh--in the opinion of some people in order to get closer to Iraq--and while you endanger the internal security and the independence of our country? This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"]

This is why the army was ordered to show a decisive reaction and to cleanse those regions. They had said that if the army attempted to pass Wassemlu Valley the valley would be filled with corpses and the army would not be able to cross this valley. That valley was not filled with corpses. Because the people of Kordestan were fed up with the situation which was imposed upon them and because they desired action and demonstrated support, the commander of the army, whose attempts and hard work are worthy of any praise, crossed that valley decisively and quickly.

Our army has conquered the summits. We are determined to cleanse that area. [Background noise. Bani-Sadr addresses someone saying: "Sir, why did you push to the front? Be quiet and do not make a lot of noise." Bani-Sadr continues to ask the people to keep quiet and not to push. The noise and Bani-Sadr's pleas for silence last for nearly 5 minutes. At this point the announcer interrupts and states that it is time for noon prayers--live relay ends temporarily at 0832 GMT. Bani-Sadr resumes speech at 0849 GMT] Well, I reached the point of saying that they had attacked gendarmerie posts in order to disarm them and that the army was forced to take part in operations and crossed Qassemlu Valley and that it is now stationed on the mountain summits.

From our point of view, the issue of Kordestan is solved because we agree to all that we have said and we will act upon those agreements. All that is left is to remove the obstacles. In our view, armed groups prevent the problems of Kordestan from being solved. Therefore, in the first instance, we ask them to hand in their weapons. But if they did not do so, we shall prepare to resolve the problem. [shouts of "God is Great"]

They say that the people of Kordestan are twice oppressed because they have also been oppressed for being Kurdish. What oppression has been imposed on the people of Kordestan by the government of the Islamic revolution? Our government received 65 million tomans [1 toman equals 10 rials] in taxes from Kordestan. Even this amount has not been received during the past year.

However, the mere cost of running the government departments, gendarmerie and the army is 1.4 billion tomans. In other words, we spend 20 times as much on government establishment in Kordestan as we receive in taxes. In addition, if these people who pretend that they are the friends of the people of Kordestan had allowed us, we were planning to spend 2 billion tomans on development projects in that province during the past year. How can you say that a government which is ready to spend about 5 billion tomans annually from the national income in that province and which has no revenue from that area is exploiting you?

They have claimed: Yes, we wanted to arrest the feudal lords but the army went into action in support of the feudal lords. Whom are you trying to deceive with these grotesque lies? If the government of the Islamic revolution had not approved the law concerning land reform, if we ourselves were not planning to change the existing system, if we were not planning to give interest-free loans to the villagers, if we were not intent on reviving agriculture, then it might have been possible for some people to be deceived by your words.

However, since we are a government which says: Brothers, instead of resorting to arms and preventing our actions you should bring bouquets, come to us and tell us that it is better to build this place, spend the money in this way, do that in the other place; you should help and cooperate so that the province may be developed sooner. Why should our Kurdish brothers be homeless? Why should they go to this place or that place looking for jobs, seeking for common labor? Why should they not be able to stay in their own houses and work there? We have not asked you for anything. We have not wanted to take anything from Kordestan. Come and let that area be put right.

Telling us that the Kurds have a culture of their own does not frighten us. Our revolution has an international dimension. We want to unify the nation of Islam. Why should the unification of the Kurds ever frighten us? This sort of talk could only frighten an antirevolutionary government. It could frighten a government that wants to (?stay in power) [words indistinct]. A nation that wants to see the nation of Islam united and resisting the American and Russian superpowers will not be frightened by these things. [shouts of approval] These remarks will not frighten us in the least. We are seeking to establish a worldwide Islamic society in which Kurds, Arabs, Persians, Chinese, Russians, Europeans and Americans live like brothers and sisters and live a revolutionary Islamic life. [shouts of "God is great"]

So, do not go and tell these insipid lies to the Kurdish people. We are united in Islam and the Islamic spirit; we want to be an independent nation and we want all nations to be independent. The world government that we are seeking is not based on one person dominating another. It is based on equality and fraternity. Thus, we have learned our lessons from our Prophet and we have staged a revolution on that basis. Why should you attack us from here and there by means of arms? [sentence indistinct] What you are saying is contrary to [words indistinct] you are even telling lies to the Kurdish people. You believe neither in race nor nationhood. Stop using these things as a pretext. Do not turn our brotherhood into enmity. You cannot do this. This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"] This is impossible. [shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr]

It is impossible to separate the Kurd from Bani-Sadr, from the imam, from the Islamic government. This is impossible. [shouts of "God is great"] I promise you that. You should demand that, our Kurdish brothers, if the Komeleh group is engaged in sedition in the cities you should demand that we go and eradicate the roots of this sedition. [shouts of "God is great"]

I will also tell (?the others) that the language of understanding will be reciprocated with understanding, the language of arms will be reciprocated with tanks. [shouts of "God is great"] I have received letters from the people of Kordestan asking me to speak clearly and unequivocally today, and to clarify the position. So I have said my piece clearly and unambiguously, and I repeat: we will not tolerate armed groups in that part of the country, [shouts of "God is great"] there or anywhere else.

Those people who go around saying that Bani-Sadr wants to disarm the nation should come here and look at the nation; the nation which brought excited tears to the eyes as it staged a parade here today. We want our nation armed. It is the antination element that we do not want to see armed. [shouts of "God is great"]

I am telling you, my brothers in the army, the police force, the gendarmerie, the Revolution Guards Corps, the committees, everywhere, that the instrument and decisiveness can be found in the president. And the responsibility for the country's security lies with your decisiveness [as heard]. If you lack internal discipline, if you fail to act decisively, the president will seek another instrument, will seek another source of power, namely the people themselves. [shouts of "God is great"] and with the help of the people he will first establish internal discipline among yourselves and then he will establish security throughout the country. [paragraph continues]

I want all my brothers in the army, the police and the gendarmerie not to disrupt discipline and order on any pretext whatsoever, to believe that I am steadfast and sincere with regard to my promises, to act decisively to establish law and order and to be sure that if they act with decisiveness and if they face any problem as a result I will support them decisively. [shouts of "God is great"] Anyone who has deserted should resume his duty.

In West Azarbayjan some people have embarked upon outlawry and taken a number of people hostage, including the governor of Khoy. Yesterday at the session of the National Security Council this matter was raised. They have killed a descendent of the Prophet and a military man. They have threatened that unless gendarmerie garrisons are disbanded within 24 hours and those held hostage are released--there are some of them held in captivity as well--they will kill the hostages they hold. It was said at the National Security Council session that the hostages should be exchanged. I opposed this and still oppose this. Those who undertake to serve in the Islamic Republican Government are prepared for martyrdom as their first objective. [shouts of "God is great"] They should be prepared for martyrdom. Even if they take your president as hostage you have no right to surrender to the logic of the enemy. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, [shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr] if they carried out their threat, then "to God we belong and to Him we return." He will regard the hostages [held by the Kurk] as martyrs of the nation. But henceforth the army has no right to hang up its boots until the region has been purged of these outlaws. [shouts of "God is great" and greetings to Bani-Sadr]

As regards the country's economic affairs, one of our problems concern the issue of our foreign trade, prices, the problem of unemployment and the question of economic progress. Before the new year, however, I went to the Bazaar and told the merchant to reduce prices, and that if you failed to do so we would act. Well, you are here now and probably want to ask me: has this promise been fulfilled?

However, in order to carry out our promise we have decided, with a number of conditions, to act in the following manner: if the Ministry of Commerce implements the program approved we will be able to succeed in fulfilling our promise. In the new year the import of items of goods that were not necessary for the country, which our people did not consume, which were not worthy of our revolutionary nation--things such as cosmetics and article of adornment--have been banned. Arrangements have been made so that the constitutional provision with regard to foreign trade will be implemented by the end of the year. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, we hope in this manner to reduce the price of imported goods, regardless of increase in their prices abroad, since the factors that cause a rise in prices will be eliminated by implementing this policy. Regarding bread, beginning Saturday a new scheme will come into force--that is, the coming Saturday.

Flour allocation will apply to everyone: the bakery permits which have become an important privilege for those who hold these permits, which I have been told are exchanging hands at the price of 10,000-14,000 tomans a month, will be granted to anyone who applies for them. As a result the price of bread will come down by 25 percent of its real cost and it will be more plentiful. [shouts of "God is great"]

As for the problem of meat, you all know that as a result of the wrong policy pursued by the former regime we do not produce enough meat. Some of the meat consumed by the people must be imported. At present a tiny minority--I said this the other day at the Friday prayers in the university, and I ask you again now to hold up your hands if you can obtain meat at less than 20 tomans per kilogram, so you can see it is a tiny minority--a minority of perhaps less than five per cent manages to eat meat costing less than that--and what sort of meat, God only knows. So the vast majority of the people pay prices in the order of 40, 60 or even 80 tomans per kilogram. This has also become a privilege for some five percent of the citizens of Tehran.

So we wondered what to do about the meat that has to be imported from abroad and what to do to prevent domestic production from being ruined. If we import so much meat and sell it at, say, 15 tomans throughout the country, then domestic production of meat will become uneconomic and the country's whole livestock industry will be ruined because it would be uneconomic to engage in livestock breeding at these prices. So we should sell at the sort of price that would also help our own livestock breeders, not only in Tehran but all over the country. The Ministry of Agriculture should import meat and stock up its cold storage depots so that when we start to implement our program we are able to do the job.

We also thought that the price we have in mind might be too high for the people in rural areas as well as for the poor in the cities. So we decided that once the Ministry of Agriculture has completed its task of stocking up, which I understand takes 2-3 months, the price of meat throughout Iranian cities will be fixed at 24 or 25 tomans per kilogram. The militant clergy have also been asked to prepare a list of the deprived people in the cities, district by district, so that they might be helped. The price of meat in rural areas will be helped by the government subsidy which is now being paid to reduce the price of meat--something which is not being achieved.

All this is, however, contingent upon the proverbial touchstone. That is, all this depends on whether our people get down to work, make an effort and regard work and effort as an act of worship. Our clergy everywhere should invite the people to work and make every effort so as to enable us by the end of the year to free ourselves from the clutches of the foreigners, if possible, or at least to lighten this burden. As for medicine--please be patient a little because we have also done something about medicine. The minister of health has promised us that this week he would bring a proposal to the Revolution Council to be approved there. We do not need more than 570 types of drugs. But to rob you all kinds of unnecessary drugs are imported under various names. As a result, our country is perhaps paying five to six times more money than necessary in imported drugs. So the government itself will henceforth import drugs, and only the 570 types. As a result the country will save at the very least $800 million annually--something which we can use to set up pharmaceutical plants within the country. According to the minister of health, and he will be responsible for it, the price of medicine could be brought down by one fourth. So much for drugs. So what we have promised is being acted upon. If anyone ends up losing money he has only himself to blame because we have already warned him about what we are going to do. [passage indistinct]

[Portion of speech dealing with the issue of the hostages published in 1 April DAILY REPORT omitted.]

I devote the end of my speech to the narcotic addicts. Revolutionary [word indistinct] is open before you. Those of you who are addicts, bring your addiction to an end. As you can see, I am standing here in front of you; I do not know for how many hours I have spoken. Two hours, yes I have spoken for 2 hours, and still I am fully prepared; my voice has gained strength. (?In the afternoon) I will go to the service of the martyrs, the families of the martyrs and the disabled of the Islamic revolution, and I will talk to them. I am ready to serve them [passage indistinct]. You should terminate your addiction.

As for the police officers; I must tell you, police officers, patrolmen, officials, committees, guards and all the armed forces that I regard the struggle against the sale of narcotics as a holy war, and I order you, God willing, to eradicate this calamity in this city. When you have eradicated narcotics, you will stage a parade for this nation. The nation will watch you and praise you for your great service to the country, and may God bless you.

God bless you all, God willing. I greet you all on your victory.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES DISABLED PEOPLE AT MEETING 1 APRIL

LD021045 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0730 GMT on 2 April carries a recorded speech by Iranian President Bani-Sadr at a meeting with disabled people, their relatives and the families of "martyrs" in Tehran on 1 April. Replying to appeals for more financial and moral support for the disabled, Bani-Sadr pays tribute to the martyrs: "Our martyrs presented us our freedom; they died so that we could live." He goes on to say: "In a world where the superpowers are waiting to plunder the oppressed nations and regain tyranny over us, we have to provide for martyrs in reconstructing our country." Bani-Sadr speaks of the duties of youth, saying that it must "inject revolutionary blood into the veins of the world's oppressed, so that they follow the banner of 'God is great,' and destroy all present-day satans, break idols, rid the world of the arrogant and give the world to the oppressed, as by God's will." He concludes by promising to do more for the disabled.

KHUZESTAN DEMONSTRATIONS MARK REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

GF011649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpts] On 12 Farvardin [1 April], the government of God was established. It was the day of justice and the day when blood triumphed over the sword. Today is the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On this occasion, groups of Ahvaz citizens marched from three points in Ahvaz: Zayton district, Abozar street and Hojjati mosque in Nehzetabad. Clergymen carrying pictures of Imam Khomeyni led the marchers through the streets. Members of the corps of the Revolution Guards, army units, the gendarmerie and police put flowers in their weapons and joined the marchers.

Twenty million marchers were shouting with one voice throughout the country: "The plots of the East and West will be defeated by Ruhollah Khomeyni! O leader, O sir, congratulations on your victory! Tell Carter that all his schemes have been defeated and Khomeyni the idol smasher is the leader of the revolution! Death to the Soviet Union! Death to the United States! Death to As-Sadat and the traitorous Saddam Husayn!" The march ended at the Azam religious center in Ahvaz.

On the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the heroic, Muslim people of Khorramshahr marched through the streets of the city. Led by clergymen, they began their march at Aljame'a mosque. The marchers carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni and chanted: "The Islamic Republic will insure our unity! The 12th of Farvardin is our day! Death to As-Sadat and his guest!" Once again, the people of Khorramshahr have demonstrated their unity and their support for the Islamic Republic. The marchers have also demonstrated their hatred of U.S. imperialism.

The heroic, Muslim people of Dezful participated in a march this morning that began at the Jame'a mosque in this city of more than 200,000 people. The march, which included various groups of citizens and villagers, ended at Azadi square, where a rally was held. Jet fighters from Vahdati airbase flew over the city of Dezful. Afterwards, the 2d armored division of Dezful, the corps of the Revolution Guards and police marched in a parade. At the end of the parade a resolution was issued by the people of Dezful. In the resolution the people of Dezful and the surrounding villages dedicated the anniversary of the Islamic Republic to the revolution's leader, Imam Khomeyni, and the Iranian nation. They said they were prepared to sacrifice themselves for the revolution, the leader of the revolution and Bani-Sadr.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING MAJLES ELECTIONS

Rajavai Warning Against 'Cheating'

LD011347 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Mojahedin-e Khalq Versus Shi'ite Clergy"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--The Mojahedin-e Khalq, one of the most well-organized mass parties in the country, has held a special position on the Iranian political scene in the past 3-4 months. If Imam Khomeyni had not eliminated him from standing for the presidential election last January [Mojahin-e Khalq leader] Rajavi would, according to various estimates, have received several million votes. Indeed he was assured of support from ethnic and religious minorities--whose right to equality and autonomy he upholds--a large section of the women voters who aspire to emancipation, and young people who reject the "reactionary clergy's" guardianship. Mr Rajavi, who was a candidate in last week's parliamentary elections, will probably be defeated.

Contested Elections

With the help of documents, the Mojahedin-e Khalq have constantly denounced "the irregularities, pressure, fraud and violence" which marred the first round of the elections. Some 2,500 of their supporters were injured--50 seriously--by armed gangs of "Hezbollahi" (a mysterious orthodox Muslim organization) during the election campaign. The election took place "in the shadow of Islamic militia guns," of mullahs and Islamic Republic Party [IRP] activists who, Mr Rajavi reported, resorted to "trickery, slander and blackmail" to persuade voters, especially illiterate voters, not to vote for the "infidels." Observers appointed by the Mojahedin-e Khalq who tried to protest were mostly expelled from the voting stations, beaten and some even arrested. Mr Rajavi maintains that in many districts the ballot boxes were "stuffed" with false voting slips even despite an "iniquitous election system" in two rounds "designed to eliminate the revolutionary parties."

At the request of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in particular--who are demanding that the Tehran elections be annulled--the Revolution Council has asked a commission of inquiry to submit its report within 1 month. "It would be a pity," Mr Rajavi told us, "if the assembly did not reflect the people's will. We played the democratic game loyally because we are convinced advocates of peaceful coexistence among the various political groups. If the cheating continues we will have trouble controlling the anger of our supporters, already deeply shocked by my exclusion from the presidential race. A 'rump' parliament would merely aggravate the contradictions which exist and plunge our country into terrible conflicts."

These implicit threats do not frighten the IRP, whose daily, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, devotes whole pages to abusing the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their leader. On the eve of the elections a pamphlet, of which several hundred thousand copies were distributed, described Mr Rajavi as a "SAVAK agent." Clearly the orthodox clergy regards these leftwing Muslims as more dangerous than the Marxist groups whose "atheism" serves to repel the majority of the population. "The reactionary mullahs," Mr Rajavi told us, "are trying to create a McCarthy-type atmosphere. Anybody who does not support them is automatically regarded as a communist. They have adopted the lie of the century--the one formerly launched by the shah--namely that we are Marxists disguised as Muslims. They accuse us of being pro-Soviet although our slogan is 'Neither East nor West'--the Mossadeq view of 'negative balance' which consists in refusing the two superpowers privileged treatment in Iran. We are the intransigent defenders of national independence. In this respect we are an embarrassment to the reactionaries who really want us to abandon the anti-imperialist struggle and stop the struggle which Imam Khomeyni urges us to pursue against our main enemy, the United States, whose economic, political and cultural influence is still predominant in Iran."

No Struggle On Two Fronts

Mr Rajavi also thinks that simultaneous struggle "on two fronts (against the United States and the USSR--LE MONDE note) which some people advocate leads inevitably, whether you like it or not, to a compromise with U.S. imperialism." "If in World War II the allies had decided to fight against Stalin's Russia at the same time as against Hitler's Germany, they would certainly have favored the triumph of Nazism," the Mojahedin-e Khalq leader said.

The Afghanistan affair illustrates Mr Rajavi's remarks. "As a revolutionary," he said, "we cannot accept the presence of foreign troops on the national territory of a people, whether they are Muslim or not. We still think that a revolutionary government in Kabul or elsewhere, enjoying popular support, should be capable of defending itself against internal and external plots hatched by the imperialist without having to appeal for foreign aid. Nonetheless, as anti-imperialist revolutionaries, we are determined not to allow the Afghan crisis to be exploited by Afghan reactionaries and reactionaries in the region to consolidate American domination over the whole Near East and Middle East."

The Mojahedin-e Khalq are not alone in upholding this viewpoint. The Islamic students occupying the U.S. Embassy, the professors and students at the influential Qom theological schools, the militant clergy's association, the Muslim movement, particularly (Jamas) or Dr (Sami) and the militant Muslims movement of Dr (Peyman) also think that the Afghanistan affair is being used as a "diversion" by the "Iranian reactionaries." [paragraph continues]

On this subject the Revolution Council is deeply divided and, as a senior official told us, is preventing President Bani-Sadr and his Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh from supplying substantial military aid to the Afghan rebels, most of whom, according to some leaders, are no more than "feudalists in the pay of the United States."

LE MONDE of 30-31 March 1980 carries on page 3 an unattributed report on a letter sent to LE MONDE by Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi protesting at the title used for Erich Rouleau dispatch published on 29 March. LE MONDE reports that: "The Mojahedin-e Khalq leader specifies that his movement is not hostile to the Shi'ite clergy as a whole and points out that a considerable section of the clergy is not hostile to the Mojahedin-e Khalq's ideology and political action. In this connection he recalls the strong support given to his movement by Ayatollah Taleqani and other religious leaders. Mr Rajavi stresses that he only criticized the 'reactionary' mullahs and that many young mullahs are members of his organization."

18 Win Absolute Majority

LD011840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The final results of voting for the election of the National Consultative Assembly in Tehran have been announced. On the basis of the results obtained, 18 representatives of Tehran's people have been elected in the first stage of the elections. Our colleague has interviewed the Tehran governor in this respect: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Tehrani, could you please inform our listeners as to the latest results of the voting in Tehran's elections?

[Answer] Yes, in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The final results of voting in the election of Tehran's representatives to the National Consultative Assembly are in. The total number of votes was 2,134,434, which were cast in 2,092 polling stations. Those who have won absolute majority are:

RANK	NAME	NUMBER OF VOTES
1.	Mr Fakhreddin Hejazi	1,568,754
2.	Hasan Ebrahim Habibi	1,552,478
3.	Mr Mehdi Bazargan	1,447,316
4.	Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar	1,439,360
5.	Mr Seyyed 'Ali Hoseyni Khameneh'i	1,405,976
6.	Mr Mohammad Javad Hojjati Kermani	1,390,454
7.	Mr Mohammad Javad Bahonar	1,385,197
8.	Mr Seyyed Hasan Ayat	1,364,899
9.	Mr Hadi Ghaffari	1,338,405
10.	Mr 'Ali Golzadeh Ghafuri	1,336,435
11.	Mr Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha	1,248,391
12.	Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i	1,209,012
13.	Mr 'Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri	1,201,933
14.	Mr Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani	1,151,541
15.	Mr Ebrahim Yazdi	1,128,304
16.	Mrs A'zam 'Ala'i Taleqani	1,108,653
17.	Mr Mostafa Chamran	1,100,842
18.	Mr 'Ezzatollah Sahabi	1,070,924

I would like to point out that the voting results for the rest of the candidates will be announced tomorrow. Similarly, the results in several constituencies which were the subject of complaints are under consideration; and after the final results are known, the changes in votes for each of the candidates will be announced for the information of Tehran's citizens.

[Correspondent] Thank You. [end recording]

REVOLUTION COUNCIL TO EVALUATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

JN011025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Revolution Council and the cabinet held a joint session last night, attended by president of the republic, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, during which a number of the country's issues were discussed. At the end of the session, the Revolution Council spokesman said that the discussion dealt with the general problems facing the government and that it had been decided to increase and reinforce cooperation between the revolution and the government establishments.

The spokesman added that the Revolution Council and the cabinet also discussed the issue of working out a new plan for the universities and decided to reconsider the educational system, in accordance with the principles declared in the address by the leader of the nation and Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, on the occasion of the beginning of the Iranian New Year.

GOVERNMENT TO RAISE PRICES ON LIGHT, HEAVY CRUDE OIL

OW010739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 1 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo April 1 KYODO--Iran has informed Japanese oil distributors-refiners and trading firms of a planned raise in the government selling price of Iranian light crude by $2.50 per barrel to $33.50 from Tuesday, oil industry sources said Tuesday. Since Iranian crude carries a $3.00 premium on 50 per cent of its contracted volume, the actual price will be $35.00 per barrel.

Likewise, the price of Iranian heavy crude will be increased by $2.23 per barrel to $32.50 with the actual price being set at $34,00. The crude price has been steady since mid-February due to worldwide slackening of the demand and supply situation. No clear-cut reason was given for the Iranian price raise.

Observers say that three African countries, including Libya and Nigeria, can be expected follow suit since they have a tough price policy like Iran's.

SEVERE FLOODING HITS TOWN OF 'ALI GUDARZ

LD292031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1833 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Attention, dear listeners, we have just received this report: According to the central news bureau, the town of 'Ali Gudarz and its suburbs have been severely flooded. Imam Khomeyni's central relief committee has issued the following statement in connection with the flood in 'Ali Gudarz:

Since according to reports received the town of 'Ali Gudarz and its suburbs have been severely flooded, and since some damage has occurred, all revolutionary foundations and responsible officials that are nearest to the region, especially responsible officials in Lorestan and Esfahan, are requested to take immediate steps toward providing necessary aid, such as mechanical shovels, machinery and asks for sandbags, in order to stop the flood. If necessary, the governor of the town should be contacted.

AFGHAN NASR ORGANIZATION SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Nasr [victory] organization of Afghanistan, in connection with 1 April, the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a message congratulated the Iranian nation and its imam on this great day. The text of the message is as follows:

Since the order of creation is incompatible with injustice, lightning shone from the thickness of the dark clouds and a firm and determined man arose from among the inhabitants of Qom: a man with the axe of Abraham in hand, the sword of 'Ali at his side, the tongue of Muhammad in his mouth, the sorrow of the suffering nation in his heart, the word of struggle on his lips, and a heavy divine mission on his shoulders. In a victorious raid he attacked all the palaces of callousness and the satans of the time; toppled the order of atheism; routed the satan; and on the auspicious day of 1 April 1979 laid the foundation of the government of God and became the founder of the Islamic Republic.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Baluchistan Refugees Welcomed

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 18 Mar 80 p 4 - WA

[Text] Zahedan--The Islamic Republic Prosecutor of Zahedan in the Province of Baluchestan has issued the following announcement:

In the name of the Almighty: In order to fulfill Islamic ideals and establish social justice, stability, security and tranquillity, urgent and basic measures have been taken to create economic, cultural, political and social plans both inside the country, as well as with the cooperation of the Muslim movement in other countries, to propagate Islamic culture throughout the world. In brief, it is our aim to establish the rule of the oppressed on earth.

For this purpose and to express our comprehensive support of the Islamic movement in the fraternal country of Afghanistan, we have seen fit to allow all refugees or those legally authorized to enter Iran. However, we should mention that they do not have the right to carry any weapons. If armed persons adhering to any party which has offices in Iran are found, they will be recognized as the responsibility of that party.

Likewise, they are warned not to carry or exchange any kinds of narcotics. It is assured that any violators will be prosecuted according to the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khalkhali on Palestine Issue

LD011948 Tripoli JANA in English 1923 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali reaffirmed the adherence of the Jamahiriyah and Iranian Islamic revolutions and expressed the Iranian people's admiration and love for the Libyan Arab people and the Grand Fatah revolution.

In a statement to our correspondent before his departure Khalkhali said the Iranian and Libyan Arab people are required now more than ever before to work together against colonialist schemes directed at the Islamic religion, honour and land. He pointed out that it is the two revolutions' responsibility to liberate Palestine from the Zionists.

Commentary Supports Egyptian Struggle

JN011742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 1 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today, millions of the Iranian people expressed solidarity with their fraternal Egyptian strugglers. Today, on the anniversary of the Islamic proclamation day, the masses reconfirmed their readiness to support the growing Islamic movement's struggle in the Nile Valley. Lines of people gathered in Azadi square today and listened to the speech made by the nation's leader, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, in which he outlined the suffering of the heroic Egyptian people at the hands of the new pharoah, As-Sadat.

The Egyptian people, who suffered badly during the British occupation, are now suffering from the fiercest colonialist occupation, namely, the Zionist colonialist occupation. Under this occupation, the ugliest person ever known in modern history is received by As-Sadat as a dear guest. Thus, As-Sadat has challenged the will of the Egyptian people, who oppose having this treacherous monster in Egypt.

The presence of the butcher shah in Egypt has various meaning for the Egyptian Muslim people. All the people realize that Egypt is not owned by its people but is controlled by foreigners, especially the Americans. These foreigners do whatever they want with Egypt's fate. The shah--who is a traditional symbol of colonialism, hegemony and monopoly--is received as a guest in Egypt. This reflects the harmony between the symbol and reality, for Egypt, which has sacrificed thousands of its sons for independence, is still suffering from the yoke of enslavement.

Among the other meanings of the shah's presence in Egypt is the alliance between As-Sadat's regime and all other regimes linked to U.S. colonialism. As-Sadat has dared to receive his old ally and this reflects his increasing devotion to U.S. colonialism and his subservience to his overlords' interests. It has been proved, however, that nothing can stand in the face of a regime's alliances but organized struggle by the people, especially those people who are suffering from the regime's injustice and tyranny.

Recent events in Egypt have underlined the fact that the case of the butcher shah is not the Iranian people's case only.

All peace-loving peoples demand his head and insist on passing justice on him, for the shah betrayed not only Iran but also the Egyptian people when he offered unlimited aid to As-Sadat's agent regime. The shah betrayed the Arabs as well because he cooperated with Israel so it could continue to kill the oppressed Palestinian people. The shah is a traitor who betrayed all peoples who love peace, freedom and independence because he guarded colonialism's interests in the area.

Therefore, all peoples are urged to ask for the head of the sick butcher shah and to support the struggle of the heroic Egyptian people against the two butchers--As-Sadat and the deposed shah.

VIOLENCE, UNREST REPORTED, DISCUSSED

INA on Khorramshahr Explosion

JN290846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 29 March--Some nine persons were injured in a bomb explosion in one of the markets of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] the day before yesterday. Press reports today say that the injuries of some of the victims were so serious that they had to be removed to the capital, Tehran, for treatment. The reports also say that the explosion caused damage to several stores.

Bomb Explosion in Border Township

LD281106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch a bridge in the border township of Dasht-e Azadegan was damaged by a bomb explosion yesterday. According to the dispatch the explosion was the result of sabotage operations in the Bostan border region and caused damage, but fortunately without loss of life.

On the basis of this report on the explosion security officials immediately went to the site but found no trace of the saboteurs.

Permission Required for Kermanshah Demonstrations

LD280842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kermanshah Governorate has issued a statement announcing that the holding of any sit-in or march without prior notice or permission from the Kermanshah Governorate is forbidden, and that those groups that intend to hold marches should report the details to the governorate 48 hours before the event and obtain permission to do so.

Khomeyni Representative on Andimeshk Clashes

LD290946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A statement was issued today by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Saleh Taheri, the imam's representative, who was sent to investigate the incidents in Andimeshk.

The text of the statement is as follows: In his exalted name. Following the incidents which took place before the Now-Ruz festival and brought the city of Andimeshk to a standstill, the inhabitants of the city and the bazaar merchants have now resumed their normal work and law courts are busy prosecuting the criminals involved in the incidents, which left five people dead and a number injured.

The esteemed inhabitants of Dezful, Shush, Andimeshk and their suburbs are hereby reminded that no recommendations are acceptable from anyone regarding the release or arrest of persons. [Statement is not signed]

Officer on Qasr-e Shirin Confrontation

LD291832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1740 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The commanding officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin told PARS this afternoon that last night, after the corps had been informed that in the region between Khan, (Mayli) and Khosravi garrisons, a vehicle belonging to the gendarmerie had been attacked, a soldier was martyred and seven were injured, and that three trucks and two ambulances were sent to the location by the corps.

At the same time, the army was asked to help and provided three personnel carriers, but before the personnel carriers could reach the region the confrontation had ended.

The commanding officer of the Revolution Guards in Qasr-e Shirin added: According to eyewitness accounts, 200 sheep were stolen yesterday by Iraqi raiders in (Va'lad Koshteh) located on the border of Iran, but the news of this robbery has not yet been formally reported.

Demonstrations in Kordestan

OW310136 Hong Kong AFP in English 0130 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 31 (AFP)--Several thousand people took to the streets in all towns of Iranian Kordestan yesterday to protest recent attacks on residents of several northern villages of the province. The demonstrations, called by an umbrella organization grouping all Kurdish autonomist movements, was aimed at protesting attacks on residents of Qassemlou, Piranshahr and Denagadeh, villages or hamlets of Western Azarbayjan. They also commemorated the start of the Kordestan war a year ago and the murder, 30 years ago, of famous Kurdish leader Ghazi Mohhamad.

Kurdish sources said the demonstrators vowed to hold on to their arms and to continue their struggle as long as the central government did not recognize the right of autonomy for the Kurdish people.

While the Western Azarbayjan governor said calm prevailed yesterday throughout Kordestan, Kurdish sources said army units equipped with tanks and rocket-launchers had just taken control of the northern provincial towns of Mihandoab and Ghorveh and were poised to attack Kurdish guerrillas. Speaking on national TV, the governor said government troops had to restore the authority of the state over the troubled region and urged his "Kurdish brothers" to let the army insure "their independence and security."

Meanwhile, Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) Secretary General Abderrahman Qassemlou invited Shaykh Hossein Kermani, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's envoy, to a meeting with Kurdish political and religious leaders in Mahabad today.

Condemnation of Ahvaz School Explosion

GF301439 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued to PARS by the Revolution Guards Corps of Ahvaz yesterday afternoon regarding an explosion in an Ahvaz school:

Once again, bankrupt counterrevolutionaries have committed another crime. It was a crime like those committed by the usurper Israelis in Palestine. Imperialists in the West and East and their internal and external elements led by the mercenary Saddam Husayn and his entourage are committing new plots against the Islamic revolution every day. Once again, the regrettable news of the explosion at a school in Khuzestan made the hearts of the Muslim people of Iran very sad. At the end of this sorrow the anger of the people will rise up against the counterrevolutionaries.

Yesterday afternoon at the Martyr Hamid Shejarat School, formerly known as the Mandana School, in the Zaytun District of Ahvaz, counterrevolutionaries sold some cartridges and plastic [words indistinct] as firecrackers to an elementary school student. They told him to explode the firecrackers in the school because it would make a lot of noise. This action resulted in the injury of three elementary schoolchildren.

We want all parents to inform their sons about the plots of the counterrevolutionaries. We ask all Muslims and patriots in Khuzestan to mobilize against these counterrevolutionaries who have sold their country to the imperialists. We look forward to the victory of the Muslim nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

INA on Unrest

JN301645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Paris, 30 March--Arab citizens in the Arabistan Province [Khuzestan] continue to intensify their heroic and daring operations against Khomeyni's regime and racist institutions. Press reports reaching the French capital indicate that a mammoth demonstration swept through the streets of Abadan last Tuesday. The demonstrators chanted slogans denouncing Khomeyni's oppressive measures and called for the improvement of the standard of living of the Arab citizens.

Another demonstration was staged by the popular movement, the political organization and the People's Mojahedin organization, which support Shaykh Muhammad Tahir al-Khaqani, in Ahvaz. Demonstrators raised slogans calling for the release of all political prisoners and the realization of the just nationalist demands of the Arab citizens in the province.

Meanwhile, on 18 March, Arab youths placed explosive charges under the (Wis) bridge near Ahvaz. The charges went off, destroying the bridge. Another group attacked a Khomeyni court in Abadan in an attempt to release some of the Arab detainees. The group clashed with the guards of the court.

On 17 March two explosions shook the township of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] as Arab militants placed explosive charges in water tanks in the town. A number of the regime's collaborators were killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses said that the second explosion took place in the town's main bazaar. No immediate reports were available on the number of casualties.

On 21 March another militant group carried out a new operation by blowing up two main oil wells on the main highway between Abadan and Masjed Soleyman, which caused big fires in the wells. The reports reiterate that an Arab youth group destroyed a government vehicle in the township of Hamediyeh on 18 March. On the same day, another militant Arab group destroyed a gas pipeline which runs through Abadan to northern Iran.

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, U.S., AFGHANISTAN

Economy Bankrupt

TA251110 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on March 24 broadcast a commentary, entitled "Do Not Sacrifice National Problems to [Words Indistinct]," which says: The New Year holidays are coming to an end and once more the country is confronted with problems needing an immediate solution. Counterrevolution either inside Iran or abroad benefits from every inadequacy of Iranian officials.

Iran is the heir of a bankrupt and dependent economy from that corrupt regime of the ousted shah. The economy is in such a state that Iran has to import many raw materials. Now that U.S. imperialism threatens Iran with an economic blockade, many factories will have to be closed. Due to this economic dependency, Iran is not able to supply its necessities. All the possible aid must be given to the government either by short-term or long-term plans for strengthening the Iranian economy.

During a time when the country is threatened by a U.S. economic blockade, the Iranian officials should pay great attention to this fact and not sacrifice the interest of the nation to this or that political principle. The officials are able to buy their goods from any country who is ready to sell them without prior political conditions. Any country on its path to development in order to build a strong basis for a healthy economy during a certain period needs commercial relations as well as economic cooperation based on equality, respect for mutual interests with other countries either of the Third World or the East or West.

Agrarian Reform, Counterrevolution

[Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 March broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "The Progressive Forces of the Country Wish the Implementation of the Revolutionary Agrarian Law," says: The true forces of the Iranian nation have welcomed the agrarian reformer of Reza Esfahani, deputy minister of agriculture. By materializing this reform, one of the most secure bases of counterrevolution will be destroyed. With the distribution of land to more than half of the Iranian population, the Iranian nation will be able to build a strong base for its revolution. By distributing the land of feudals and big landowners to needy farmers, the Iranian agriculture will develop.

The day Esfahani proposed this reform to the Revolution Council, some elements immediately expressed their opposition and now we witness these oppositions. Some elements have placed this reform under a question mark. Even though the Revolution Council and the president of the nation himself accepted the implementation of this law,they say that this law should be reviewed. Very justifiably, millions of farmers have started worrying. During these sensitive moments, vigilance and revolutionary alertness are extremely necessary due to the special situation created by these elements. The imam has said that the distribution of the feudals' lands is a progressive Islamic law. But the danger of the feudals' preventing this law from being carried out still fully exists. All the true forces of the revolution, parties and groups united toward the revolution as well as millions of Iranian farmers, wish the quick implementation of the Islamic law of agrarian reform.

The second, entitled "Let Us Reveal the [Word Indistinct] of the Reconciliators," says: For a certain time now, questions regarding the vital problems of the country have been an object of dissension. As time goes by, problems are (?solved) and as U.S. bloodthirsty imperialism becomes wilder, the true feature of (?counterrevolution is discovered). Although all the counterrevolutionaries or "liberals" are not all [words indistinct] but they resort to the same methods to carry out their plans. [Words indistinct] the Maoist way of thinking that there should be two superpowers and that their agreement should be [word indistinct] Third World countries' interests. If the followers of this policy had a bit of common sense, they would realize that the followers of Mao themselves, while agreeing with U.S. imperialism, are plotting against the Third World countries. The leaders of Beijing were madly backing the Pinochet regime in Chile and, until the last days, the criminal regime of the ousted Mohammad Reza. The leaders of Beijing have backed alliances such as NATO, CENTO as well as any alliance "cooked up" by the United States, from the installation of U.S. military bases to the very presence of U.S. imperialist forces which are a threat against the Third World countries. They all enjoy Beijing's support. In order to be able to carry out their plans, the supporters of Mao, such as the Pentagon or Western mass media, speak of the alleged threats from the Soviet camp. [Words indistinct] on (?comparison of the Soviet Union with socialist countries such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Libya, Sri Lanka). If we take into consideration the Soviet Union's help to progressive, freedom-seeking, national anti-imperialist movements such as the PLO, then we will observe the undeniable truth of the Soviet Union's brotherly relationship, the unlimited help as well as defense of countries from the (?West) against the bloodthirsty, world-devouring U.S. imperialism. So the mentioning of the theory of [word indistinct] of two superpowers is a means and weapon in the hands of a group of "liberals" and reconciliators in order to carry out the imperialist plots (?of the West), and their U.S. ally, and to damage the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation. The "liberals" and reconciliators are more intelligent than to reveal their true nature and they enjoy the advice of their Western masters. So there exist two (?camps) in Iran--one of the true followers of the imam's path, and one who tries to deviate the revolution from the right path while resorting to reconciliation these elements want reconciliation with bloodthirsty America. These reconciliators must be revealed.

Afghanistan, Asian Peace

TA282055 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 March broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Look at the Transformations in Afghanistan From a Revolutionary Viewpoint" says: Once again U.S. imperialism has shown its animosity against the Iranian Revolution. The Iranian nation is continuing its struggle in order to eradicate any remnant of U.S. imperialist hegemonism. But some elements are attempting to mislead the anti-imperialist struggles from their right path and are trying to protect U.S. imperialism from the blows of the Iranian nation.

These elements try to draw the attention of the Iranian nation to the alleged danger coming from Afghanistan. Resorting to misleading propaganda, they (?evoke) the Afghanistan question (?like) U.S. imperialist circles as well as the Maoists of Beijing, thus guiding the Iranian public opinion along an untrue path and contrary to the national interests of Iran.

These acts will in some way help U.S. imperialism. We all know the Afghan revolution and its democratic government are the natural allies of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The revolutionary and democratic transformations which have occurred in Afghanistan and which were supported by the Muslim people of this land, have thwarted the plots of U.S. imperialism as well as their Chinese ally. U.S. imperialism and the leaders of China wanted to (?hand) Afghanistan to their obedient lackeys transforming it into a base against the Iranian Revolution.

Everyone was aware of Amin's hostile policy regarding the Iranian Revolution and its leaders. It is a well-known fact as well that the Afghan leaders, after the late transformations in that country, have declared their support for the Iranian Revolution and have taken steps in this direction. It is not accidentalthat the Americans and the Chinese, after these democratic transformations in Afghanistan, have resorted to encouraging plots and provocations against the government of that country, and this time it was under the pretext of defending Islam that they proceeded plotting. It is an understandable fact that U.S. imperialism and its allies plot against the democratic government of Afghanistan, but the fact that some officials in Iran, under pretenses of friendship for the people of Afghanistan, aid the Afghan antirevolutionaries is (?intolerable). These alleged Afghan revolutionaries are in reality those elements subservient to the feudals, the counterrevolutionaries and the misinformed and duped who are obedient to U.S. imperialism and are the sworn enemies of the Afghan people. People like the ousted shah, the Nasiris, and the blood-spilling SAVAKists have brought so many misfortunes upon the Iranian nation. But were [word indistinct] by the Iranian Revolution and are now plotting against Iran in foreign countries.

As we all know, the Afghan rebels are trained in Pakistan by U.S. and Chinese specialists. Are the responsible officials of Iran not acquainted with this truth? The U.S. CIA organizes and conducts all the atrocities committed by these rebels. Their atrocities leave the murders of the SAVAKists in "the shade."

The Afghan nation has risen against these mercenaries and is fighting them. The vigilant Iranian nation cannot be duped by fabrications concerning the events in Afghanistan. We must consider the events in Afghanistan from an Islamic Revolutionary point of view and not through the glasses of the Brzexinskis or small groups of rebels obedient to U.S. imperialism.

The second, entitled "The Resolutions of the Peace and Security Conference," says: The international conference for peace in Asia has been held in New Delhi. Members of this conference have accused U.S. imperialism of increasing international tension and discussed U.S. imperialist as well as Chinese plots and their mercenaries against the free Asian countries. At the end of this conference, resolutions regarding each of these problems were adopted.

Regarding the Persian Gulf, where U.S. imperialism is making big efforts to carry out its plundering policies under the pretext of this being a vital zone of interest for the United States, the dispatch of naval ships to the Persian Gulf area has aroused the anxiety of the peace-loving peoples of this region, who have denounced this act. After the victory of the Iranian Revolution, the United States is trying to regain its lost interests in the region and especially is trying to replace the ill-famed CENTO Treaty with another one, aided by its devotees. So the peoples of the region, supported by the progressive world, struggle against the plots of U.S. imperialism. The conference has backed the struggle of the people of the Persian Gulf against U.S. military aggressions and demanded the removal of the 110,000 troops from the region. It demanded the removal of all U.S. military bases from the Persian Gulf area as well.

Members have denounced the U.S. policy of pressure as well as the economic blockade on Iran, while supporting Iran's just demand for the extradition of the former shah and his wealth to that country. The vigilant and revolutionary Iranian nation should lead the international struggle against U.S. imperialism and not allow some people to mislead these anti-imperialist struggles from their true path.

Warning Against 'Compromisers'

GF291855 [Editorial Report GF] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 March broadcast the commentary entitled "Victory for the Followers of the Imam's Policy Is Certain," which says: The great revolution of the Iranian nation is passing through a very sensitive period. In these sensitive days in which the genuine forces of the people, the freedom fighters of Iran, the clergy and the political parties are all trying to claim the fruits of the revolution by following the imam's policy, some forces are trying to prevent the revolution from continuing in the path of the imam. Our people call them liberals and compromisers, while noting that some of the representatives of these forces are responsible officials. These people are trying their best to be elected to the Islamic Parliament. The genuine forces of the people believe that the danger posed by the liberals and compromisers is even greater than the danger posed by the revolution's enemies, because they are helping Iran's external and internal enemies. The corrupt regime of Mohammad Reza, by supporting U.S. imperialism, destroyed our country and killed thousands of Iran's sons. It was U.S. imperialism that converted our country into a base against the Soviet Union. As the nation's imam has said many times, all our problems have come from the United States.

Support for Regime

GF301848 [Editorial Report GF] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 March broadcast a commentary entitled "The Day of the Manifestation of National Will and the Renewal of Promises," which says: The 10th of Farvardine [30 March] is a historical day in our country's social and political life. It was on this day that our heroic nation threw out the corrupt Pahlavi regime and went to the polls to vote for the Islamic Republic. By this action the Iranian nation supported the call of the nation's imam. The corrupt regime of the former shah was thrown onto the historical rubbish heap when the Iranian nation voted for the Islamic Republic.

In his speech, Bani-Sadr was correct when he said that the Iranian nation went to the polls to vote for the Islamic Republic in order to establish a regime that could save them from poverty and ignorance. Any regime that can help the oppressed and toiling people and, at the same time, is able to put an end to U.S. imperialist interference and gives the people the right to express their ideas freely is the regime for our nation.

U.S. Imperialism

TA010739 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 31 March broadcast a commentary entitled "The Weakening of the Anti-Imperialist Front Is Detrimental to the Revolution," which says:

Certain events which have occurred and are occurring in our homeland indicate that certain circles are constantly striving under various pretexts to harm the unity of word and action of the Iranian nation, a unity which was formed during the anti-despotic struggles and our nation's revolution. These circles attempt to divert the attention of the Iranian nation from the relentless struggle against U.S. imperialism and to direct it against the true forces of the revolution. As the imam has repeatedly said, the real and No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation is that same U.S. imperialism. If we review the events in our region since the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution we can see that during this time U.S. imperialism has not refrained even for one moment from conspiring and plotting against the Iranian Revolution. These conspiracies and plots have been foiled due to our people's vigilance. It is for this reason that the imam has called on the people to continue their struggle against U.S. imperialism with the utmost severity. In such circumstances certain people are attempting to divert the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle of the Iranian nation and to create division and discord in the ranks of the anti-imperialist strugglers. These elements, whether willingly or unwillingly, are aiding in weakening our united people's front against U.S. imperialism. "U.S. imperialism is a dangerous foe of the Iranian nation and revolution." The attempt by certain circles to divert public opinion from paying attention to this sworn enemy will result in the weakening of the nation's anti-imperialist front and in the creation of division and discord among the people's forces, which in the final analysis will benefit U.S. imperialism and harm the revolution and its continuity.

Call for Government Purge

TA020921 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on April 1 broadcast a commentary entitled "The Anniversary of the Installation of the Islamic Republic," which says: Today the Iranian nation celebrates the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hundreds of thousands have participated in demonstrations in Tehran.

In his message on this occasion the imam declared that 1 April is the anniversary of the day when the rule by the oppressed over the arrogant became official in Iran. If we look at the Iranian revolution in a realistic way, we will reach the conclusion that the rule by the oppressed, that is, by the Iranian toilers, over a limited number of oppressors and exploiters as well as Western agents is the main goal of the Iranian revolution and of the millions of Iranians who have followed the imam in order to regain their freedom and crush the cruel regime of the ousted shah. During this past year many changes have taken place in the political field and in domestic as well as foreign affairs: the judging and execution of elements of the former regime by revolutionary courts, the confiscation of the wealth of capitalists who have fled the country, the nationalization of foreign banks and social and commercial insurance, and the partial land distribution of big landowners' holdings as well as the granting of political and social rights to groups and parties united toward the revolution.

We must bear in mind that counterrevolutionaries, former regime supporters and imperialist mercenaries do not refrain from any criminal act to damage the revolutionary gains. In spite of all the recommendations of the imam, a purge in the government as well as in the army has not taken place, and agents of the former regime still hold important positions in governmental offices.

U.S. imperialism, which for many decades has handled all economic, political, military and security affairs in Iran, has left behind elements which support it in Iran. These elements resort to every demonic means at their disposal but these elements should know that millions of Iranians have given tens of thousands of martyrs in their revolution in order to prevent the oppressors and world-devouring imperialism from ruling them. The nation follows the imam's path, which defends the rights of millions of toilers, which has installed democracy and respect and which can be summarized as a constant struggle against bloodthirsty imperialism. It now sees the materialization of its wishes. This is the reason why the heroic Iranian nation voted for the rule of the Islamic Republic.

The most important matter for the Iranian nation, which has suffered for so many years, is a social system that will be able to supply all material and spiritual needs and respect the votes of the nation.

TUDEH ORGAN PROTESTS BANNING OF TURKISH DAILY

TA020807 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Text] In its issue of 3 March 1980, MARDOM [People], the central organ of the brotherly Iranian Tudeh party, protested the banning of the progressive Turkish publication POLITIKA. An item on this subject says: MARDOM has been informed that the martial law command in Istanbul has banned the progressive daily POLITIKA without a court decision. The banning of POLITIKA is another step taken in the policy of terror, which has also resulted in sending thousands of troops against workers and in expanding the martial law administration to other provinces, including Izmir.

All progressive parties, trade unions and mass organizations in Turkey have denounced the banning of POLITIKA as another blow inflicted on freedom of

Expressing its solidarity with the POLITIKA publishers and readers, MARDOM strongly protests this oppressive measure of the Turkish Government and asks for the immediate and free publications of this daily.

Meanwhile, MARDOM has sent a telegram with this request to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AFP: SOVIET TROOPS ATTACK REBEL-HELD ZONES

OW022003 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, April 2 (AFP)--Soviet troops have launched fresh attacks on rebel-held zones in Afghanistan, The Afghan Moslem opposition organization Hezb-e Eslami said today. In a communique issued here, Hezb-e Eslami said that two separate attacks were launched a few days ago, one in the southern region of Tarar and the other in Kama district, a few kilometers (miles) from Jalalabad, east Afghanistan.

In Tarar, some 80 Soviet armored vehicles backed by helicopters attacked in the Ahskamesh region, the communique said. The rebels said they had killed about 80 Russians, destroyed two tanks and captured seven antitank rocket-launchers, food and medicine.

Hezb-e Eslami said, however, that the deputy rebel commander in the province, Abdul Subbur, and 19 mojahedin had been surrounded by the Russians and wiped out. Two Soviet officers were killed in the fighting, the communique said.

Kama district, meanwhile, was under Soviet occupation. Soviet fire claimed a number of civilian casualties, some of them at a burial ceremony that a helicopter gunship apparently mistook for a rebel group.

Fighting continued in both areas, Hezb-e Eslami said, adding that a Soviet offensive was to be feared in Badakhisat Province, near Herat, where Soviet troops were reported to be massing.

KARACHI REPORTS OF VICTORIES BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS

BK021656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] According to agency reports, Afghan freedom fighters, after inflicting heavy losses on Soviet and Afghan troops, have gained the control of (Sikarpar) district of Nimruz Province and (Tashsil Leulash) of Faryab Province. A number of Afghan troops surrendered to the freedom fighters with their arms and ammunition at a (?valley) in Konarha Province on Monday. Afghan and Soviet troops failed in their attempt to clear (Pesh) Valley and these forces, after suffering heavy casualties, retreated toward Asadabad.

A company of Afghan troops in Herat joined the freedom fighters on Tuesday, bringing along their arms and ammunition.

The freedom fighters destroyed an important bridge at (Batore) in Nimruz Province, disrupting all communications systems between Nimruz and Qandahar provinces.

KABUL: AMIN HAD U.S. ENVOY'S KIDNAPERS KILLED

LD302200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Here is a statement by the Interior Ministry and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] security authorities: The Voice of America radio described as mysterious the news of the assassination of Adolph Dubbs, the late U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, which took place on 14 February 1979, when he was the victim of an unidentified terrorist group in Kabul. Now after the passage of a year the criminal cause of this incident has come to light.

During the investigations the adventurist hand of Hafizollah Amin, who was undoubtedly the [word indistinct] imperialist and the U.S. CIA agent, has become apparent under the cover of hypocrisy. The DRA Ministry of the Interior is continuing its investigations into Dubbs' assassination.

According to the Surandoy police report, as a result of the new discoveries that have emerged during investigations new information has been obtained about the people who killed Ambassador Dubbs. (?All of) the kidnapers who perpetrated the crime were members of a religious faction which had risen against the barbaric and self-willed tyranny of Hafizollah Amin and his hirelings. These assailants, or to speak more plainly, the faithful young men, had on several previous occasions expressed their view of Amin's oppression and suffocating pressure, but they did not have the slightest connection with the Sawr Revolution. They expressed their view merely in order to express dissatisfaction, and in order to foment opposition against the party and the DRA Government. These recognized people reported that they eventually [words indistinct] on the words of their colleagues, and stated that Amin, the enemy of Islam and murderer of Muslims, acted like an imperialist agent, and for this reason they were ready and prepared to take (?any) measure or operation in order to force the U.S. imperialists to confess their deeds.

(?As you have previously heard), we are fully assured that by kidnaping the U.S. ambassador the (?kidnapers) wanted to threaten his life so that they might expose the secret link of Amin with the U.S. Embassy. During careful investigations into the regrettable incident of 14 February which resulted in Dubbs' killing, this point attracts attention. It has been proved that the liberating force did not deem it reasonable to mount a strong attack and raid the Kabul [word indistinct] to free the U.S. ambassador and strongly opposed the implementation of these measures, stating that there was no need for a strong (?force). The besieged kidnapers would thus have been forced to surrender to the government forces. Amin disregarded this advice and instructed Sayd Daud Tarun, this [word indistinct] murderer who was commander of the security forces, to carry out a most ruthless raid. The two sides exchanged fired and consequently Dubbs, the U.S. ambassador, was severely injured; moments later [passage indistinct].

As is known, Hafizollah Amin had commissioned Tarun to take charge of the case of the U.S. ambassador's kidnapers. Although [word indistinct] of the circumstance of their deaths is still being investigated, there is, however, no doubt that Tarun killed them on Amin's orders.

The documents and investigation concerning this incident indicate that Dubbs's kidnaping was the serious aim of the organization of faithful young men [sazman-e jawanan-e momen] who intended to force the U.S. ambassador to confess to Amin's close cooperation with members of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul so that revenge might be sought against the U.S. CIA agent [presumably Amin].

A security source said: With the discovery of this plan, Amin, inorder to protect himself, eliminated all the members of this (circle). What is a source of surprise to the Afghan nation, is this: How the Jimmy Carter administration could so simply subject its ambassador to the conspiracy of concealing Amin's secret link with the CIA, this savage organization of U.S. imperialism. [passage indistinct]

ISLAMIC BANK PROMISES AID FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

GF021850 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The Afghan delegation that took part in the fourth annual Islamic [Development] Bank conference in Jiddah returned to Kabul yesterday.

On arriving at Kabul international airport, delegation members told a BAKHTAR correspondent that the Islamic [Development] Bank's fourth annual conference began in Jiddah on 11 March 1980. Finance ministers of the conference's member states took part in the meeting. During its stay in Jiddah the delegation met with Islamic Bank officials and discussed proposals on the joint financing of a cement project in Qandahar; a wool textile mill in Pol-e Charki, Kabul; [word indistinct] project in Badghisat; the [words indistinct] dam project in Nangarhar; the expansion of electric power cables in Kajaki, Helmand; the installation of electric power cables from Kabul to Kajaki; and other aid.

The Islamic bank promised to extend the necessary assistance for the Qandahar cement project and the purchase and [word indistinct] of chemical fertilizers. Bank officials requested further study of three of the projects and the necessary documents.

The bank approved the satellite communications project that had been postponed due to a lack of information.

The bank's fifth annual conference is scheduled to be held in Khartoum, Sudan.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

GF011815 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a message to Nicolae Ceausescu congratulating him on his reelection as Romanian Communist Party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER MOHAMMAD RAFI'

For the text of a 2 April KRASNAYA ZVEZDA interview with Lt Col Mohammad Rafi', member of the Revolutionary Council and defense minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, see the 3 April South Asian section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

AWAMI FACTION TO LAUNCH MOVEMENT TO TOPPLE GOVERNMENT

BK021055 Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 BK

[Excerpts] Mr Abdul Malek Ukil, president of the Awami League-Malek on Tuesday [25 March] declared that a movement would be launched from April 7 with the aim of causing the downfall of the government. He said that the movement would also be directed towards changing the social system.

Mr Ukil was giving his presidential speech at a meeting of the "10"-Party Alliance at Baitul Mukarram Square in support of striking non-gazetted employees, hunger striking prisoners inside the Dacca central jail and the demands of boycottist opposition and independent members of Parliament.

The rally in a resolution declared that the "10"-Party Alliance will hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations in Dacca city and elsewhere in the country on April 7 in support of the demands of the employees and workers, to protest against arrests and repression, as well as for the demand for the release of political prisoners and establishment of the democratic rights of the people. It appealed to the people to build up a mass movement while carrying out the programme.

Mr Abdul Malek Ukil urged the government to come to a satisfactory settlement on the demands of the non-gazetted employees, bank, power, jute and other employees and the hunger striking prisoners. He gave an "ultimatum" to solve these by April 7. He declared that if demands were not met by that time "we will force the government to resign". He further said that a "protest revolution" at Baitul Mukarram Square and in "65,000 villages" will be staged on that day.

He rejected the amnesty declared by the government and demanded the right to appeal for those who were convicted under martial law. Mr Ukil also urged the government to release freedom fighters including Messrs A.S.M. Abdur Ra, Rirajul Alam Khan, Mukul Bos Patel and others.

PRO-MOSCOW COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS ARRESTED IN DACCA

BK010933 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 1 Apr (AFP)--Police in Dacca last night arrested the general secretary of pro-Moscow Communist Party (CPB) and several other party leaders and workers, it was learned here reliably today.

Home Ministry officials were not available immediately for confirmation, but informed sources said CPB General Secretary Mohammad Farhad, another top leader Mohammad Selim and about 15 other party office bearers and workers were arrested on "specific charges".

The charges have not been explained but it was believed to be connected with the strikes and agitation by different categories of government and non-government employees.

About 100 demonstrators, mostly belonging to pro-CPB students wing, this morning paraded the city streets demanding release of the arrested CPB leaders and also raising anti-government slogans.

Last month another CPB leader Manzurul Alam was arrested on similar charges but no official announcement was made on the arrest.

Further Details on Arrest

BKC11559 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Dacca, 1 Apr (AFP)--Twenty-six leaders and workers from the pro-Moscow Communist Party (CPB) including General Secretary Mohammad Farhad were arrested, sources said.

Mr. Farhad and five others including Mujahedul Islam Selim, chief of Dacca city CPB; Huhul Alam Linin, secretary of Dacca district CPB; and Mrs. Bela Nabi, a Central Committee member, were arrested at their homes in Dacca. The sources said adding that police also raided the party's central office in Purana Paltan after midnight last night and rounded up 14 workers and supporters who were in the office.

Police and Home Ministry officials refused to make any comment on the arrest, but informed sources earlier said the arrests were made on specific charges. Government leaders have accused certain political parties of being behind a current wave of strikes and agitation in the country.

CPB sources said that they had received telephone messages from Sylhet, Dinajpur and other district towns about similar arrests. Among the three arrested last night in Sylhet is Mr. Barun Roy, a Central Committee member, they added.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK301243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 30 Mar (AFP)--The chief of Bangladesh National Socialist Party (JSD), Major (Retd) M A. Jalil, yesterday declared that his party would continue its "people's struggle" relentlessly to establish an exploitation-free society weeding out the vestiges of imperialism, hegemonism and capitalism.

Inaugurating the 2-day second national conference of his party being held for the first time in 7 years, the 45-year-old former army officer gave a call for a united movement by all progressive forces in the country as the first step towards establishing socialism.

Major Jalil, who fought successfully against the Pakistani military during the liberation war in 1971 as a sector commander in southern Bangladesh, said the present government had plunged the country into "total despair." He said that the politics in the country was aimless, the economy had broken down and the society had become "undisciplined for the wrong politics pursued by the "Zia government."

Major Jalil, who was released from life imprisonment earlier this week by a presidential decree, said the country's independence and sovereignty had been threatened by external powers because of the government's policies. He appealed to his party workers and all opposition parties to build up a united [word indistinct] against all evil designs from both inside and outside the country. The JSD chief warned that the people would not forgive the present government for its "foul politics."

The massive gathering was also attended by leaders from all leading opposition political parties.

INDIRA GANDHI ADDRESSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY ISSUES

Afghan Crisis, Diego Garcia

BK021215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here today that a solution to the Afghan crisis could be found if the Soviet Union was reassured that it would not be encircled. Mrs. Gandhi, who was speaking to journalism students at the local mass media institute, said the Afghan situation should be viewed in the context of the United States and China getting closer and closer. "The Soviet Union should be reassured that it would not be encircled. Then only it would lessen its presence in Afghanistan," she added.

Mrs. Gandhi stated that India's concern was to ensure that the cold war did not escalate into a fighting war. "To many the Afghan issue might be a far-off question" but to India, she said, "any escalation will be a major danger."

The prime minister noted that her government's "moderate stand" on the Afghan issue had met with a certain degree of appreciation and several countries, including some in Europe, had come round to India's way of thinking.

Stating that foreign intervention in the region was not a new phenomenon, Mrs. Gandhi stressed that there had been such intervention all the time by other powers as well.

She also denounced the increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf and declared that Diego Garcia was being turned into a nuclear base.

Nonalined Press Pool, Rhodesia

BK021348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] Referring to the nonalined press pool, Mrs Gandhi said there is criticism that the news setup in some countries is under government control. But she added that it is better to have some news than not at all. She also said that nothing worthwhile happening in the Asian or African countries is at present being reported except a coup here or a revolution there.

Replying to a question, Mrs Gandhi said that she would be happy to participate in Zimbabwe's Independence Day celebration. It will be an occasion for her to meet the African leaders.

Talking about the price rise and the law and order situation, she said some positive steps have been taken by the government and essential commodities which had disappeared altogether are now available. The government will give the topmost priority to providing drinking water to the people. Next on our list of priorities is improvement in the law and order situation and stabilization of prices. Mrs Gandhi said that the economy was in a bad shape and it was no easy task for the government to put it back on a sound footing.

Recognition of PRK Imminent

BK021352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi indicated here today that Indian recognition of the Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Government was imminent. Answering questions from journalism trainees at the mass media institute here, Mrs Gandhi said India had already announced that it would recognise Kampuchea. "We have not formally done it," she added, without elaborating.

Informed sources here said the India Government might make formal announcement of recognition just before or during the visit of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to New Delhi.

There has been no official confirmation so far of Mr Dong's visit but the sources said it appeared certain that he would arrive in New Delhi some time in the second week of this month.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER PAK TONG-CHIN VISIT 30 MAR

Arrival Statement

BK301606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin has stressed the need to promote peace in every part of the world including Afghanistan. He said India and South Korea can cooperate in this direction. Mr Pak was talking to newsmen at New Delhi Airport on his arrival this evening on a 2-day visit to this country.

He said South Korea is maintaining constructive relations with nonalined countries and would like to develop them further. He acknowledged India's contribution to the nonalined movement which, he said, is serving a useful purpose in developing international understanding. He expressed the hope that his visit will further strengthen relations between India and South Korea.

During his visit Mr Pak will discuss with Indian leaders bilateral and international issues.

Talks With Rao, Mukherjee

BK311556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Republic of Korea Pak Tong-chin and his colleagues had discussions today with Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee at separate meetings in New Delhi.

At a 100-minute meeting the two foreign ministers agreed that all concerned should bend their energies to defuse the tension in Afghanistan. Narasimha Rao briefed Mr Pak about India's attitude to the crisis. Mr Pak expressed appreciation and support for the efforts India has made so far to resolve the trouble.

About the ongoing dialog between the South and North Korean governments to resolve their mutual problems, Narasimha Rao expressed India's good will and support and wished it success. The two leaders exchanged views on extension of air services between the two countries and the prospects of increasing trade.

At his meeting with Pranab Mukherjee, Mr Pak discussed the possibility of joint ventures in third countries in the field of civil construction work, besides ways of increasing and diversifying trade.

Supports Indian View on Afghanistan

BK011623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea Pak Tong-chin has underlined the importance of India's role as a leader of nonalined nations in promoting international peace and cooperation, particularly in Asia. He was speaking to newsmen at the end of his talks with the Indian leaders in New Delhi today.

Earlier, at a meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi Pak praised India's contribution in dealing with international problems. He conveyed the South Korean leaderships' greetings to her.

Answering a question at his informal news conference, Pak pleaded for a sense of what he called realism in efforts to solve the Afghanistan crisis.

Asked what he meant by it, he said it would be unrealistic to try and install a regime in Afghanistan which is hostile to Moscow. The Soviet Union, he emphasized, has a long common border with Afghanistan, which must be taken taken into account.

He endorsed India's views that efforts must first be made to defuse tension in the area. As one of the neighboring countries India is in a position to offer some useful initiatives in finding a solution to this problem.

Rao's Dinner Toast

BK010859 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0832 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honor of Pak Tong-chin, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, in New Delhi on March 31. Proposing a toast, Rao said:

It is a great pleasure to welcome to India Pak Tong-chin, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, and his distinguished delegation.

This morning we had an extremely useful exchange of views. It made me particularly happy to observe that your objectives and ours coincide on the need to insure that conflicts and international disputes should be solved peacefully across the negotiating table and without recourse to arms.

The developing countries of Asia can only achieve our principal goals of safeguarding our independence and securing a better life for our peoples if we are permitted to build around us an environment of peace and stability rather than face tensions and confrontations not of our own making.

Excellency, as you are aware, our people have given us a massive mandate at the recent elections. They have thus placed on us the onus of vindicating that trust and fulfilling our promise to provide them with a better life. Unfortunately, after a period of relative traquility our subcontinent is once more faced with a situation of grave crisis. It has been and will be our endeavor to restore and indeed improve upon the earlier climate of cooperation, as without this we cannot concentrate our attention on the pressing international problems that should be our first priority.

India's association with the question of Korea goes back to its very origin. We are acutely aware that the peoples and leaders of both sides--North and South--yearn for unification. It is our firm conviction that this goal can only be pursued through peaceful negotiations. It is, therefore, a matter of gratification that preparations are under way for a meeting between the prime ministers of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We would like to express our best wishes for the success of this dialogue.

The links between India and Korea go back almost 2,000 years in history. It was at that time that the teachings of Buddha reached Korea. Today our relations are characterised by cordiality, good will and mutual understanding. It is heartening to note that there are no outstanding problems between us. It will be our endeavour to see that our cooperation in all fields will go from strength to strength.

Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to propose a toast to the health and long life of President Choe Kyu-ha, to Pak Tong-chin, to all our distinguished Korean friends here, to the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Republic of Korea, and to the further strengthening of the bonds on friendship between our two countries.

ZAIRE PRESIDENT MOBUTU ARRIVES 31 MAR

Receives Warm Welcome

BK310742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi this morning. He was received at the airport by Vice President Mr Hidayatullah, External Affairs Minister Mr Narasimha Rao and others.

Druing his 2-day stay in the capital, Mr Mobutu will call on President Mr Sanjiva Reddy and meet Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. Mr Sanjiva Reddy is hosting a dinner in honor of the visiting dignitary tonight.

Gandhi, Mobutu Exchange Views

BKD11620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had an hour long exchange of views on international and regional problems in New Delhi today. They were agreed on the need for defusing the crisis in Afghanistan through political and diplomatic means.

Mobutu, who was in China recently, acquainted Mrs Gandhi about the impression of his visit. They also discussed the developments in Africa and the role of the nonalined movement.

The two leaders agreed on the need to strengthen bilateral relations.

Concludes Visit 2 Apr

BKD20800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire left New Delhi for Nairobi this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to India. He was seen off at the airport by Vice President Mr Hidayatullah and others. During his stay in the capital, President Mobutu had talks with President Mr Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

Airport Arrival

BK020757 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister [as heard] Dr Butrus Ghali was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi this afternoon on a 3-day visit to this country. He was received among others by External Affairs Minister Mr Narasimha Rao. Dr Ghali is carrying a special message for Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi from President as-Sadat of Egypt.

Dr Ghali's visit assumes significance in view of the developments in this region and also in view of the forthcoming talks President as-Sadat is scheduled to have with President Carter at Camp David.

Before his departure to New Delhi Dr Butrus Ghali told newsmen in Katmandu that President as-Sadat of Egypt will go to Washington within the next few days to hold talks with President Carter on the peace process in west Asia. The purpose of the talks in Washington is to obtain tangible and positive results by the 26th of May, exactly a year after the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was signed in Washington. Dr Ghali said that he will also take part in the talks. He said the talks will be continued beyond the May 26 deadline if the Palestinians and other Arab countries are encouraged to participate and take a more positive attitude toward the peace process.

Under the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all negotiations have to be completed within 1 year of the signing of the document.

Further Details on Arrival

BK020941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] Egyptian Foreign Minister [as heard] Dr Butrus Ghali was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi this afternoon on a 3-day visit to this country.

Dr Ghali, who is visiting as a special emissary of President as-Sadat, told newsmen that the purpose of his visit is to strengthen relations between the two countries. He said his talks with the Indian leaders will cover common problems, international situations, including developments in the region and the Palestinian issue.

Replying to questions, Dr Ghali said his government would favor any solution to the Afghan crisis found within the framework of the United Nations and the nonalined charter.

About the stay of the former shah of Iran in Egypt, Dr Ghali said that his country has extended the usual hospitality to him.

It is to be noted that Dr Ghali's visit also follows the PLO chief 'Arafat's recent visit. The All-India Radio correspondent understands that the visit of 'Arafat and Dr Ghali will contribute toward better understanding of developments in west Asia and the PLO problem. During his stay, Dr Ghali will call on the president and meet Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

Talks With Rao

BK021632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] India and Egypt are in agreement that the nonalined countries can play a significant role in dealing with problems affecting West and South Asia, including Afghanistank, and in persuading the superpowers to desist from a cold war or confrontation. During their talks in New Delhi today, the foreign ministers of India and Egypt agreed that credibility and relevance of the nonalined movement depends upon its ability to avoid getting involved with any of the superpowers. The movement should also not identify itself with attitudes and policies of any superpower.

Narasimha Rao informed Dr Butrus Ghali that India's approach in dealing with the Afghan situation is primarily to contain tension and a crisis.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations. There was agreement that relations between the two countries in the economic, cultural and educational fields should be strengthened.

Rao's Toast to Ghali

BK030901 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Minister of External affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honour of Doctor Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in New Delhi on April 2. Proposing a toast, Rao said:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome this evening Doctor and Madame Ghali and other distinguished members of the Egyptian delegation. I do not know if many gathered here tonight are aware that Doctor Ghali is a keen student of India in history and renowned not only for his statesmanship but also for his academic achievement. We value his visits to our country which provide us with an opportunity to have a fruitful exchange of views.

Excellency, we have traditionally admired the fine sensitivity of the Egyptian people's characteristic of an ancient civilization. Our two peoples are proud of the historical bonds of friendship and cooperation that have signified our relations over the centuries. In fact, over the last 3 decades, we have jointly worked nationally as well as in international forums for a shared ideal on a world free of exploitation, war and inequality. We have, each of us, a commitment to our peoples to build the sinews of our economics for their welfare and dignity.

Excellency, our respective regions in the world today keenly desire favourable conditions for unhindered progress and the task of nation building. The Middle East has for long been afflicted by tension and recurrent conflict.

The clouds of cold war are now gathering over our subcontinent and immediate neighbourhood. For both our countries, these are situations we can ill afford. In West Asia, we have always stood for a just and comprehensive solution of the dispute without which there cannot be any durable peace. Such a settlement must ensure the complete vacation of aggression from Arab lands, including Jerusalem. What is more important is the necessity to restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights to a homeland and a nation state of their own where they can return and live in honour and dignity.

We believe that there is a need now more than ever for strengthening the nonaligned movement and keeping our respective regions free from big power confrontation. We are opposed to the induction of arms and may escalation of military rivalry in our region. There is an urgent need to defuse tensions. This can only be achieved through diplomatic and political measures and not by a never-ending quest for access to more arms and military bases.

Before I conclude I must place due emphasis again on our ties with Egypt. We would like our two countries to cooperate in every field of national endeavor leading to the fullest understanding of each other's abilities and aspirations. On behalf of India, I assure Your Excellency that our hand will always be extended with warmth and affection for our friends in Egypt.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I now request you to join me in raising a toast for the health and happiness of our distinguished guests, Doctor Butrus Ghali and Madame Ghali, and to the further strengthening of India-Egyptian friendship.

Rao on Southwest Asia

BK020353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] India has called for strengthening the nonalined movement and for keeping different regions of the world free from big power rivalry. Speaking at a dinner in honor of visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali in New Delhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that induction of arms and escalation of military rivalry in the South Asia region should be opposed. He said this can only be achieved through diplomatic and political means and not by increase of arms and military bases.

Mr Rao said there are signs of cold war in the subcontinent and in neighboring countries. Both India and Egypt cannot afford to have such a situation in the region.

About West Asia, the external affairs minister said that India has always stood for a just and comprehensive solution to the dispute in the region without which there cannot be any lasting peace. He said the right of the Palestinian people to have a homeland in a state of their own must be restored.

Dr Ghali will call on Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today and deliver a letter from President as-Sadat.

Meanwhile, the governments of India and Egypt have agreed to hold the next meeting of officials of the civil aviation ministries in New Delhi on the 20th of this month to discuss the issue of flights between the two countries.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SRV'S TON DUC THANG

BK021519 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1444 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President N. Sanjiva Reddy has sent condolences on the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In a message to Vietnamese Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Reddy said: "Ton Duc Thang had dedicated his life to the service of the Vietnamese people and his untimely passing away is a great loss to the Vietnamese nation. On behalf of the government and people of India and on my own behalf, I extend our sincere condolences."

IRANIAN STUDENTS PROTEST AT EGYPTIAN, USSR EMBASSIES

BK011647 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Apr (AFP)--About 100 Iranian students today staged a demonstration before the Egyptian Embassy here protesting against President as-Sadat's action in giving shelter to the deposed shah. The students then proceeded to the Soviet Embassy to hold a similar portest over the Soviet troop's presence in Afghanistan. They also voiced protest against the opening of Israeli mission in Cairo. There were no incidents.

PROBLEMS CONTINUE OVER ASSAM SITUATION

Demonstration Turns Violent

BK301329 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A group of Youth Congress-I and Chattra Parishad [students council] volunteers today gathered at Calcutta airport demanding the cancellation of the Indian Airlines flights to Assam. Agency reports say that several persons were injured as police burst teargas shells and resorted to a lathi charge to disperse them.

According to police sources, many police personnel were injured in brickbatting by demonstrators who had set fire to a state transport bus. They said that the situation is now under control and air flights were not affected.

Condemning the police action, West Bengal State Congress-I President Mr Ajit Paneja said the demonstrators were peaceful and the lathi charge was unprovoked.

Army Called Out

BK011438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1434 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Apr (AFP)--The army has been called out in the disturbed eastern state of Assam following fresh outbreaks of extensive mob violence in its Cachar district last night. Reports reaching here said two people were killed and an unknown number of others injured in police firing during the incidents, including arson.

Blockade To Be Suspended

BK010908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The West Bengal Youth Congress-I has announced the withdrawal of the Assam blockade movement launched on the 24th of last month. According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, Youth Congress-I President Somen Mitra said in Calcutta today that he has taken the decision in accordance with the wishes of the central leadership of the party. Mr Mitra, who returned to Calcutta last night from Delhi, said the central leadership is of the view the blockade would not help find a solution to the vexed problem of Assam. However, state Congress-I General Secretary Subroto Mukherjee told UNITED NEWS OF INDIA that there is no reason for calling off the movement. It would continue as long as Assam agitators continue their campaign, he added.

Meanwhile in Assam the round the clock picketing at the Oil India Limited pipeline headquarters at Narangi near Gauhati has been intensified during the last few days. The picketing, which began on 27 December, has prevented the flow of crude oil to places outside the state. This has also resulted in the shutdown of the Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries and **interrupted** supplies from Digboi and Gauhati refineries leading to a countrywide shortage of diesel, kerosene and other petroleum products. Official sources have estimated a loss due to the picketing at over 3 billion rupees so far.

Progress Reported in Talks

BK020302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Considerable progress has been reported during the talks between the Assam student leaders and governor Mr L.P. Singh for finding a solution to the foreign nationals issue. President of the All-Assam Student's Union Mr Prafulla Mohanta told newsmen in Shillong last night after his talks with the governor that the students union had expressed its willingness to change its stand on the base year for determining the foreign nationals issue from 1951 to 1961. Mr Mohanta quoted the governor as having advised the student leaders to accept 1967 as the cutoff date for deletion of foreign nationals from the electoral rolls. Mr Mohanta said the proposals will be placed before the next executive committee meeting of the student's body.

The All-India Radio Shillong correspondent understand that during the talks the governor expressed his concern over the situation in the state. The governor offered to recommend to the center 1967 as the cutoff date for detection and deletion of foreign nationals and 1971 as the cutoff year for deportation of foreign nationals provided the student's union will accept the formula and find out a suitable solution to the problem. The governor also appealed to the student leaders to call off the agitation or suspend it while the discussions are going on.

RAJ NARAIN EXPELLED FROM LOK DAL MEMBERSHIP

BK011624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Raj Narain has been expelled from the primary membership of the Lok Dal for 6 years for his antiparty activities. Party President Charan Singh conveyed his decision to Raj Narain in a letter this evening.

Charan Singh said that he had taken this decision for acts of indiscipline, antiparty activities, attempts to tarnish the image of the party, as well as the propaganda against the party president by Raj Narain. He has also been removed from the vice presidentship and the membership of the National Executive.

The National Executive of the Lok Dal at its meeting last Saturday [29 March] had authorized Charan Singh to take appropriate action against Raj Narain.

Calls for Dissolution of Party

BK020326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Reacting to his expulsion from the Lok Dal, Mr Raj Narain has said that as the president of the Janata-S he is dissolving the Lok Dal.

According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA he said he is taking this step because the Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, has become a despot. Mr Raj Narain contended that the Lok Dal was formed to fulfill the aspirations of the Janata-S. But Mr Charan Singh, as the Lok Dal president, did not fulfill these aspirations. He said he is dissolving the Lok Dal, exercising the authority vested in him at the Janata-S conference on the 26th of September last year.

In a statement last night, Mr Raj Narain said he will convene a special conference of the Janata-S to ratify his decision dissolving the Lok Dal. Meanwhile seven Lok Dal leaders in a statement have appealed to the rank and file of the party not to do anything which will weaken the party. The signatories to the statement include Mr Madhu Limaye, Mr Karpuri Thakur, Mr Rabi Ray and Mr Purshottam Kaushik.

WATER TRANSPORT MEETING BEGINS IN CALCUTTA 31 MAR

BK311501 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1436 GMT 31 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A 3-day meeting of water transport officials of India and Bangladesh started in Calcutta on March 31 to review the reciprocal agency arrangement for river-borne cargo traffic between the countries and discuss ways and means to improve it, reported UNITED NEWS OF INDIA.

H.C. Malhotra and Air Commodore Moinul Islam, chairman of inland water transport corporations of India and Bangladesh respectively, are leading the four-member delegations of their respective countries to the talks.

Air Commodore Islam told newsmen on his arrival at Calcutta airport from Dacca on March 31 that Bangladesh was keen on expanding its river-borne cargo traffic from India. Transportation of goods, which were imported in bulk by Bangladesh from India, was much cheaper by river than by road, he said.

Air Commodore Islam said that last year's reciprocal arrangement between India and Bangladesh for river-borne cargo traffic had worked smoothly.

The reciprocal arrangement for this year's riverborne traffic between the two countries would be finalised at the end of the current talks after taking into consideration the steps needed to remove various constraints, the two leaders said.

TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

BK290948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Mar 80 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed in New Delhi a 3-year program of cooperation in science and technology for 1980-83. The program identifies specific projects in several areas like solar energy and power metallurgy. Among the new areas of cooperation are lasers, earthquake prediction techniques and semiconductors.

FOREIGN OFFICE REJECTS INDIAN REPORT ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK021620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Foreign Office in Islamabad today described as incorrect and baseless a report published by the Indian Institute of Defense Studies and Analysis on Pakistan's nuclear program. The attention of the Foreign Office was drawn to a REUTER report from New Delhi which cited the above institute as saying that Pakistan may carry out its first atomic bomb test at the end of this year or at the beginning of 1981.

The Foreign Office categorically rejected the baseless report and said that Pakistan does not possess the capability to carry out any nuclear explosion in the future.

The Foreign Office said that the publication of such report at this time might be aimed at lending justification to India's own nuclear intentions and a prelude to its second nuclear explosion.

MINISTER EXPLAINS REJECTION OF U.S. AID

LD010926 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 1 Apr LD

[Text] Riyadh--Pakistani Planning Minister Prof Khurshid Ahmed has declared that his country rejected American offers of military and economic assistance because it infringes on Pakistan's independence and because the United States requested military bases on Pakistani territory.

Professor Khurshid, in a statement published today by AL-MADINAH, says that the American offer did not exceed $200 million for military assistance and $200 million for economic assistance, all of which would be in the form of loans with high (?compound) interest rates, which would be a strain on the Pakistani economy. In this connection he points out that American assistance to Israel has in excess of $2 billion annually although it does not face the dangers which Pakistan is facing from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He mentions that the requested assistance would perpetuate the Islamic character of Pakistan and would maintain its independence and help it to face economic difficulties.

Professor Khurshid describes the report about Pakistan's atomic bomb as being mere propaganda fabricated by America in order to isolate Pakistan and deny it advanced technology. He mentions that international Zionism, which controls information and politics in the United States, will not allow it to consider the interests of Muslims the way that the Muslims view them.

The Pakistani planning minister points out that the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has reached 1 million and he says that looking after such a number puts pressure on Pakistan's economy.

PRESIDENT HAQ GREETS BANI-SADR ON IRANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK020112 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Iran today celebrated the first anniversary of its becoming an Islamic republic. On this occasion, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in his message of felicitations to President Bani-Sadr, said the relations between the peoples of Pakistan and Iran are based on Islamic foundations of common faith and culture. He said we have gone through the same historical experiences and are now engaged in a common endeavor of establishing a just Islamic order for our people. It is quite natural that our two nations cooperate and collaborate so closely in various bilateral and international fields. He said he is confident that the days ahead will witness the area and scope of cooperation further widened to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The president wished the brotherly people of Iran greater progress and prosperity.

HAQ SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SRV'S TON DUC THANG

BK020113 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has condoled the death of the president of Vietnam, Mr Ton Duc Thang. In a condolence message to the Vietnamese vice president, the president expressed profound condolences and sympathy to the bereaved family on his own behalf, the government and the people of Pakistan.

ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES OFFICERS, MEN IN PUNJAB

BK021105 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that it is through complete national unity and adherence to Islamic ideology that the country can successfully come out of the present (?difficult) situation faced by it.

Addressing officers and jawans [soldiers] of the Punjab regimental center in Madran this afternoon, he said Pakistan was fully aware of this situation on its western borders created as a result of foreign intervention in Afghanistan and could not remain unconcerned with it. He said the armed forces as well as the entire nation had the capability to meet the situation and defend the country.

The president said the armed forces now had a dual responsibility of not only defending the country but also running its affairs. He said the armed forces had assumed this responsibility of running the country in order to save it from internal destruction as it was a part of their duty.

The president said that the government was trying its best to provide the armed forces with modern equipment for the defense of the country within its national resources. Part of these efforts were purely of indigenous nature while certain friendly countries were also extending their cooperation to Pakistan. He, however, emphasized that the history of the world and particularly of Islam was testimony of the fact that a decisive role in wars was played by morale and courage rather than superiority of arms and quality of equipment.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan was the first country in the world created on the basis of religion and it would survive only through strict adherence to the ideology of Islam. He said the Islamic way of life should be respected by the people in their individual as well as collective lives.

The president told the officers and jawans that the supreme object of joining the profession of arms was not only to earn a legitimate livelihood but to safeguard the country's integrity and solidarity. He said the members of the armed forces must display exemplary conduct as good soldiers and good Muslims. He said the government was aware of their requirements and needs and would provide them as the national resources permit it.

DAWN RAISES QUESTIONS ON CUBAN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK011241 Karachi DAWN in English 30 Mar 80 p 9 BK

[Editorial: "The Non-Aligned Movement and Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister's visit to Islamabad and the proposal he reportedly brought regarding negotiations on the Afghanistan issue could pave the way for non-aligned initiative to defuse the crisis in the region. Unfortunately, the non-aligned movement (NAM) has so far not proved to be very efficacious on the Afghan issue although its survival as a force in international politics and its very basic principles are very much at stake. True, the members of the non-aligned movement did hold a 4-day plenary session at the United Nations in February-March where they expressed their views on the crisis. But NAM has so far failed to take any definitive initiative to bring the various parties to the negotiating table and produce positive results. The NAM debate at the United Nations was inconclusive, with a majority of members condemning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as a threat to international peace and others justifying the Kremlin move. In that respect the message the Cuban foreign minister carried from Dr. Fidel Castro to Islamabad last week could be viewed as significant since it represented the first direct contact between the chairman of NAM and the Pakistan Government on the Afghan issue. Were the non-aligned initiative to be explored further, it could perhaps yield tangible results.

Mr. Malmierca is believed to have discussed the modalities of negotiations on the Afghanistan crisis. This, needless to say, is the prime issue at the moment, for so far only the underlying principles and the possible framework of a settlement have been outlined by a number of governments but how and when the negotiations are to be started and where and who are to be the participants are questions that have been broached only casually. Although these are procedural issues yet at the moment they cannot be dismissed lightly. The success of the Cuban move, however, cannot be assumed simply because the initiative has come from the chairman of NAM, which comprises 95 members and carries a lot of weight in international politics. Nearly a month ago the foreign minister of Yugoslavia had visited India and Bangladesh in an effort to mobilise support for convening a ministerial conference of NAM, but the move apparently failed to gain momentum.

Given the varied orientations of the non-aligned countries, especially the fact that many of them do not see eye to eye with their Cuban chairman on the movement's relationship with one or the other super-powers, difficulties may easily be encountered in using this forum for starting negotiations on the Afghan situation. But it is this diversity and the success of the non-aligned group as a whole in not identifying itself too closely with any of the major powers which impart a certain credibility to NAM in international politics and give it more convincing credentials for initiating negotiations among parties on issues as sensitive and divisive as Afghanistan.

Pakistan's position needs no clarification. It is willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union with which it has been in touch. As for direct talks with Kabul, Pakistan, like a large number of non-aligned states which are also members of the Islamic conference, is bound by the Islamabad resolution of the conference calling upon all members not to have any dealings with the Kabul regime until the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Afghanistan. Hence, it is obvious that the non-aligned movement will be called upon to undertake a major initiative to resolve these issues if any progress is to be made. But given the fact that the Afghan crisis has direct implications for non-alignment, any initiative NAM takes would be worth it. A lack of collective response from NAM amounts to condoning the violation of the non-aligned status of one of its members by a super-power and non-recognition of the security concerns of others.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on Carter Letter

JD021816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] As we informed you at the beginning of the newscast of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr, president of our country, arrived in Lahijan in order to investigate some of the problems of the people of Gilan. After investigating the problems of this province, the president of our country took part in an interview with our colleagues in Rasht center. [Passage omitted on agriculture, cooperatives and security in Gilan] [begin recording]

[Reporter] Some news agencies have claimed that in the letter from Jimry Carter, the American President, which was sent to you, harsh words were used and certain threats have been made against Iran. If this is true...

[Bani-Sadr interrupts] I read about this too, yesterday. No, forget about the news agencies. The letter was the one which I read yesterday. (?Carter) says we have acted in accordance with your position [presumably Iran's demands]. This concerns the three issues which we raised and which said that you should apologize, you should condemn your past policies and pledge that in the future you will not interfere in our affairs and that you should not get involved in issues which concern our country. Incidentally, from my letter [presumably letter sent to Bani-Sadr] it becomes clear that the letter sent to the imam is also genuine because in the letter written to the imam they accepted these positions. The letter to the imam is a very important, historical issue. This is the first time in human history that a superpower has written such an (?apologetic) letter to the imam [words indistinct] (?saying that they will wait and they have to wait). Therefore, it becomes clear that if they say this letter is not genuine, they are talking nonsense, because in the letter to the imam it is written that (?we have acted according to your positions). [passage omitted on prices and industrial production] [end recording]

AFP: Hostage Transfer Saturday

NC031245 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Apr 3 (AFP)--The American hostages will be transferred out of the U.S. Embassy here on Saturday, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council told the independent newspaper KEAYHAN today.

But council member 'Ezzatollah Sahabi was quoted as saying the transfer would only take place if President Carter agreed to the conditions set by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Tehran: U.S. Paper on 'Carter Message'

JN021846 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In its last issue, the U.S. newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL stated that regardless of the truth about Carter's message to Khomeyni, the message stressed one point: it is that Carter has faced a new loss.

The newspaper added: The White House denied the message at a time when Tehran had launched a large-scale information campaign, something which humiliated the United States once again. The U.S. paper went on to say: What is suprising is the participation of a number of old U.S. politicians in this game. This is considered an insult to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has turned into a committee investigating the U.S. interference in Iran.

Powell's Statements Reported

JN030831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] UPI cites a spokesman for U.S. President Jimmy Carter as saying that as long as there is hope to solve the issue of the hostages, the United States will continue to exercise self-restraint with regard to its statements and deeds toward Iran.

This was reported by White House Press Secretary Jody Powell following Iran's request to the United States to stop its instigation and propaganda campaigns against Iran. Powell added: We will continue to exercise self-restraint as long as there is real progress in the issue of solving the crisis and of returning the hostages to the United States.

Obviously this statement is in reply to Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statements. The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran has stated that if the United States undertakes to stop its instigation and propaganda campaigns against Iran, the Revolution Council might [qadd] (?receive) the hostages from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and supervise them.

MacBride Plan Reported

LD031104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Sean MacBride, a 1974 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has proposed that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi should be tried in a Nuremberg-style court under the auspices of the United Nations. He has said that this proposal could be a way to investigate the deposed shah's crimes without his extradition. He added that the release of the hostages could take place simultaneously with the convening of this court. MacBride, who has returned home after his 4-day visit to Iran, said that in his view Iran's insistence on the return of Mohammad Reza Phalavi to be tried before the release of the hostages is not realistic. MacBride added that he had talks about his proposal with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Iran's president, and that the Iranian president has said that the proposal should be studied further. MacBride added that he had earlier informed U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of his proposal. MacBride further stated that in his view the deposed shah should be called to attend the court or else send attorneys representing him.

Official on MacBride Visit

LD031106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as you have heard in the news Sean MacBride, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has paid a visit to Iran, following which he commented on the extradition of the shah to Iran and the issue of the hostages. Regarding his visit, our correspondent conducted an interview with the presidential office cultural and press officer, which you will now hear. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Garmarudi, we have had an AP report that Mr MacBride has come to Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. When the Foreign Ministry was contacted, however, the ministry stated that he had not been officially invited and that it was possible that he was invited by the presidential office. Was Mr MacBride invited by the presidential office?

[Answer] I asked this very question of the president a few days ago. I asked him whether MacBride had come on his invitation. The president said: I did not invite him. I simply said on one occasion that because Mr MacBride has an anti-American attitude I would receive him for talks if he came to Iran. That is all, and no invitation was extended to him by the presidential office.

[Question] So what is your view on his remarks about the hostages?

[Answer] Of course, they have had talks on the matter. [end recording]

Paper on Sanctions' Postponement

JN030906 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0705 GMT on 3 April 1980 carries its press review program. The radio says: "The papers appear today following a 2-day holiday on the occasion marking the celebrations of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran and on the Now Ruz day."

In the same program, the radio quotes the following press headlines from the newspaper BAMDAD: "U.S. Reactions to Bani-Sadr's Speech" and "Carter Postpones Decision on Economic Sanctions and on Reduction of Iranian Diplomats."

New Carter Message Reported

NC031126 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3 (AFP)--President Jimmy Carter has sent Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr a new message promising to abandon all idea of sanctions against Iran once the American hostages are taken into Iranian Government custody, a diplomatic source said here today.

The source said the new letter followed an exchange of messages between the two governments and an Iranian request that Mr Carter give tangible assurance that sanctions would not be taken.

Some 50 American hostages have been held by Muslim extremists in the United States Embassy here since November 4.

Woman Arrested as U.S. Spy

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 WA

[Text] Tehran, PARS NEWS AGENCY--One of the American spies has been arrested by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. This affair was announced in a communique by the Guards Corps as follows:

In a series of investigations and operations, the Guards Corps have arrested a mercenary spy of the Americans named Mrs Victoria Basiri, a Christian. After the revolution, she was cultural and economic adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and her last job was deputy of the Department of Passports, with a monthly salary of 100,000 rials. During the preliminary interrogations, she admitted that she had given information she obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a person named William Bell Daugherty, an intelligence officer of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. She also admitted that the information requested from her regarded the following: 1) the cultural and economic deputy; 2) the conference of nonalined countries; 3) Iranian students in socialist countries; and 4) the overall policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, the above U.S. officer is now among the hostages held by the pro-Khomeyni Muslim students at the U.S. 'spy house'. While confirming all these statements, the accused (Daugherty) stated that Mrs Victoria Basiri received a salary of 300 dollars per month.

While pointing out the mobilization of satanic forces against the Islamic revolution, the communique also cited from a speech of the revolutionary leader as follows:

We will bring our revolution to the whole world and we will struggle until the cry of the one God, Allah, and his messenger, Mohammad, is brought to the whole world.

In conclusion, the communique stated that the details of this affair would be published later.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

Gendarmerie Post Attacked

LD021030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, assailants attacked Shirin Bolagh gendarmerie post on the road between Urumiyeh and Mahabad in the Rashgan region. As a result 4 civilians were killed and about 10 people wounded. The dead and wounded were all passengers in a car which was machinegunned by the assailants while passing the place of the incident.

Meanwhile, Naqadeh gendarmerie post was attacked last night by assailants in possession of RPG-7 machineguns. The post was damaged but there were no casualties. According to the same report, people gathered in front of the telecommunication office this morning demanding that security be maintained by positioning the army in crisis areas as quickly as possible.

In connection with the recent clashes in Naqadeh and the surrounding regions a group of Kurdish families resident in the city have left.

Governor on Recent Attack

00 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent's interview with Hamshid Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, on 2 April--recorded, place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Last night on the road between Urumiyeh and Mahabad near Shirin Bolagh post an unknown group attacked the [word indistinct]. Please tell our listeners the exact course of events.

[Answer] First of all it happened like this: Shirin Bolagh was attacked and was defended. The garrison suffered no damage but some of the travelers were fired upon and two to four people were killed, of whom two or three were, I think, Kurds. Eight people were also wounded, as far as I have been told. A number of people were taken, possibly as hostages, reportedly to Mahabad. But it is not clear whether they have been taken to Mahabad or not. The matter is being investigated.

[Question] How did the attack take place?

[Answer] There was some unrest around Naqadeh last night. The Naqadeh central garrison, the gendarmerie post, came under fire from heavy weapons. For instance, they lobbed two RPG-7's and a number of mortar shells. However, the grenades did not hit the garrison but fell inside the city and fortunately did not cause any casualties. It did, however, cause some disturbance in the city so that the people gathered in the communications building today to express their anxiety over the lack of security. I have just been in contact with Naqadeh. The city is in turmoil because of the lack of trust and security that people feel regarding last night's events.

[Question] Have last night's assailants been identified?

[Answer] They were armed men, but the group to which they belong has not been identified. They were obviously assailants, who were doing this in connection with the unrest present in the region in order to cause more disturbances.

[Question] What has been done for the wounded and also for the dead?

[Answer] Some of the wounded are in Mahabad Hospital and (?the rest) are in Naqadeh. Two of the dead were brought to Naqadeh and, I think, one or two others were taken to Mahabad.

[Question] Regarding the events of Qalatan, a number of the inhabitants have been reported killed by [words indistinct] during the clashes. What have you to say regarding this matter?

[Answer] This point was raised, and the district officer and the officials of Oshnoviyeh were asked to come forward and give more detailed explanations.

[Question] What is the general condition in the region?

[Answer] Fortunately, because of heavy rain, we have had no important problems in the region today. Naqadeh has been very restless as a result of last night's events. Other cities like Oshnoviyeh, that I was in contact with--that city was relatively calm and there were no problems--we have had no problems in other cities.

[Question] Mr Haqqu, thank you very much for your explanations.

[Answer] You are welcome.

Army Call for Arms Surrender

LD021726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent from Urumiyeh, the Urumiyeh 64th Division today issued the following statement to the people of West Azarbayjan:

In His exalted name. Valiant citizens of West Azarbayjan, we are right now in your midst, you gallant people, and spend day and night, for your security, in the region in the kind of atmosphere which you yourselves experience. We will grant safe conduct to those who want to hand in their arms and will confront those who have resorted to arms to disrupt order in the region with the utmost severity and with full force. The Urumiyeh 64th Division notifies all brothers and sisters in the region who have been fooled by ill-intentioned individuals to hand in their arms and equipment immediately at the nearest gendarmerie post, military camps or garrisons and obtain a receipt. Otherwise, if the armed forces meet such individuals in the region, the armed person will be arrested and will be delivered to competent courts on charges of acting against the country's security.

Let us join forces, despite the wishes of the enemies, and with more work and greater production in a peaceful and secure environment let us bring imperialism to its knees.

Attack on Bowkan Guards Corps

LD021700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, clashes that occurred between the Miandow Ab Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, stationed at Bowkan, and armed assailants at 1230 today are still in progress. According to the same report, so far one person by the name of 'Isa Mazlumi-Nezhad, from the Guards Corps, has been martyred, and three of the assailants have also been killed.

Report on Casualties

NC021738 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 2 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 2 (AFP)--Kurdish rebels killed four officers in an attack on a police station and gunmen killed six civilians in an assault on another police outpost in Western Azarbayjan Province, according to reports today.

Kurdish sources said Peshmerga fighters killed the four police officers in an attack in the town of Naqadeh.

Tehran radio said that a group of unidentified armed men attacked travelers along the route from Mahabad to Urumiyeh and also attacked a police outpost. It said six civilians were killed.

Kurdish sources also said that one of the people injured in an attack by revolutionary guards on the town of Qalatan last week has died, bringing the toll from the assault to 18.

SANANDAJ DIVISION WARNS KURDS AGAINST SEDITION

LD021744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In a statement today the Sanandaj 28th Division announced that recognized elements have distributed inflammatory leaflets among the Kurdish brothers in Saqqez and neighboring villages and, on the pretext of confiscating feudal assets, have been setting fire to people's homes and seizing agricultural implements in order to cause a fresh upheaval in the Kordestan region.

The statement says in part: This is to inform the Kurdish brothers of the city of Saqqez that the land reform law takes into consideration the legitimate rights of all farmers. Instead of being misled, causing uncertainty and creating scenes of clashes and killings, they should, if they regard themselves entitled to something, refer to the competent authorities and demand investigation and vindication of their rights. They should not be influenced by those who sit in safe places and who cause clashes by distributing such leaflets.

AFGHAN GROUP REPORTS 10-HOUR RAID ON BORDER REGION

JN021553 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Afghan Islamic society reports from Herat district that four Mig-23's and two helicopters attacked a police post of th Afghan Islamic society. This post is situated in the subdistrict of Shindand in the border region of Galat.

The airplanes raided this region for 10 hours, killing 7 persons and injuring more than 15. The raids also caused heavy losses in property and hundreds of houses were destroyed. This led thousands of people to leave their houses and take shelter in the mountains.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS 'SPY' FROM IRAQI EMBASSY

LD021805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1749 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please listen to the statement which has just been handed to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an Iraqi spy who was working for the military section of the Iraqi Embassy under diplomatic cover was arrested by the relevant officials of the Army of the Islamic Republic while engaged in espionage and exchanging documents.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Tehran tonight that since the said Iraqi agent has been declared persona non grata he should leave Iranian soil at the first possible opportunity.

'BA'THIST AGENTS' ATTACK IRANIAN SCHOOL IN IRAQ

LD031042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the international relations office of the Ministry of Education and Training today announced that following the closure of the Iranian school in Karbala', Iraq, Iraqi Ba'thist agents attacked the school, 4 days ago, while Iranians were taking inventory of the school equipment and assets. They stole books and smashed laboratory equipment and the natural science museum and school windows. And they drove out of the school those Iranians who were taking inventory. They then put the school under police guard. The Iranian students of the closed Iranian school in Karbala' are now studying at the Iranian school in Kazimayn as boarders.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC DAY

Greetings to Khomeyni

JN312104 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text of congratulatory cable dated 31 March 1980 from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of the first anniversary of proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, Tehran:

Please accept my blessings and best wishes on the occasion of the first anniversary of proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I wish the Iranian people and you personally well-being and success on the path of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I am confident that Soviet-Iranian relations will further develop in the future on the basis of good-neighbor relations and equality of rights for the benefit of our countries and peoples.

Signed: Leonid Brezhnev, Moscow, Kremlin, 31 March 1980

Message to Bani-Sadr

JN312105 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 JN

[Text of congratulatory cable from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran--date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Tehran:

On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I congratulate you and the entire Iranian people on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The establishment of the republican system in Iran is undoubtedly a historic stage in the life of the Iranian people, who are defending their country's independence.

I seize this opportunity to declare again that the Soviet Union's policy toward Iran is that of sincere friendship and neighborliness, reflecting our desire to develop and deepen the all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of full equality and for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Signed: Leonid Brezhnev, Moscow

MO'INFAR EXPLAINS OIL PRICE INCREASE

LD031014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, our country's oil minister, in a PARS interview today said that Iran's oil price has been increased by a $2.50 a barrel effective 1 April, the anniversary of the Islamic Republic. Iranian oil is currently sold at $35 a barrel. The oil minister added: While Iran is selling its light crude at $35 a barrel, Saudi Arabia sells similar type of oil to the U.S. Aramco company at $26 a barrel. It is regrettable that such a vital source of energy is being squandered in such a way.

On the outcome of his visit to Libya 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: In the course of the visit we had extremely useful meetings with the oil ministers of Libya and Algeria. The most important aspect of our talks concerned controlling the level of oil production. On the basis of these talks this control will come into effect from 1 April. We also held talks and discussions with the Algerian oil minister and other government officials on the gas question. These talks also achieved extremely useful and fruitful results. Since Algeria is in a similar position to us with regard to gas, following our talks, the Algerian Government told American and French firms that it is not prepared to sell its gas cheaply. It was decided that we would pursue a unified and coordinated policy on gas.

In conclusion, the oil minister told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that Iran, Libya and Algeria have reached full agreement on long-term planning within the framework of OPEC and that it was decided that the three countries will work out a joint policy, prepare in draft form and then present it to the OPEC extraordinary session.

SHIRAZ CITIZENS ISSUE 11-POINT RESOLUTION

GF021140 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 80 GF

[Text of resolution issued by the people of Shiraz; read by unidentified speaker--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. One year has passed since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thousands of people have participated in the march and announced their willingness to follow the imam's policy. They have also announced their readiness to sacrifice themselves to the revolution, to the fruits of the revolution and to the respectable religion of Islam. We will now read the resolution, and please say "God is great" three times after each item has been read. [shouts of "God is great"]

1. We support the great leader of the revolution and the leader of the nation. In wishing him a long, long life, we would like to ask officials to carry out the imam's 13 points and to carry out the message of Ayatollah Montazeri. [shouts of "God is great"]

2. We want the historic message of the imam, which contains the teachings of Islam and the experience of his excellency, to be taught in all our schools. [shouts of "God is great"]

3. We condemn the new U.S. plot that is being carried out by traitorous As-Sadat. For the hundredth time, we demand that the former shah and his property be returned to Iran. We hope that the former shah's flight to Egypt will initiate an Islamic revolution in the region. [shouts of "God is great"]

4. We demand that stronger transmitters be used to broadcast Arabic programs on Iranian radio and television so the voice of the revolution will be able to reach most Arab countries and will be an incentive to them to revolt and free themselves from the domination of the superpowers. [shouts of "God is great"]

5. We support all movements of oppressed people who are trying to free themselves from the domination of the superpowers and their governments, particularly the movement of the oppressed in Afghanistan. Iraq and other countries of the region. We request material and intellectual support for these fronts. [shouts of "God is great"]

6. We announce our complete support for the Islamic Republic's Army, the Revolution Guards Corps, the gendarmerie and particularly those who are performing their duties in Kordestan and other parts of Iran. [shouts of "God is great"]

7. We demand that all unauthorized weapons be collected. We also ask officials to engage in open debates among themselves. [shouts of "God is great"]

8. We demand that the Soviets pull out of Afghanistan and officially recognize the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny. [shouts of God is great"]

9. We demand revolutionary changes in our educational and political systems, government offices and radio and television. We want all schools to become centers of revolutionary teaching. [shouts of "God is great"]

10. We condemn all those compromisers who want to stain our Islamic teachings and ask the nation to disown them. [shouts of "God is great"]

11. We ask all newspapers and magazines to reflect the people's ideas and not the ideas of various groups. We want them to avoid printing false information and follow the path of the revolution and its leader. [shouts of "God is great"]

RAMHORMUZ YOUTH SUPPORT 'FRUITS OF REVOLUTION'

GF301720 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Mar 80 GF

[Text] Muslim youths in Ramhormuz staged a march yesterday afternoon to support the fruits of the revolution. The demonstrators carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni and chanted: "Islam is victorious; capitalism has been destroyed!" and "The enemies of the oppressed are usurers, capitalists and feudalists!"

They marched from Haji Ahmed Mosque to Azadi Square, where they held a meeting and read a resolution. In this resolution, they called for a campaign against high prices and expressed their complete support for the Corps of the Revolution Guards and those offices dealing with the problems of housing, reconstruction and oppression.

OFFICE REQUESTS JUDGES TO SPEED UP INVESTIGATIONS

LD022025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was issued by the council of the bureau for the dispatch of judges of the Qom Seminary tonight through PARS NEWS AGENCY:

In His exalted name. On the second spring of freedom, when the nation of Islam takes a new step toward the implementation of the contents of the imam's New Year's message and Ayatollah Montazeri's Republic Day message, a number of complaints have been received to the effect that the cases of those who have been pardoned by the imam have not been fully appraised.

The council of the bureau for the dispatch of judges, while expressing gratitude for the ceaseless efforts of the revolution prosecutors' offices and the religious judges--may God Almighty grant you success--requests that they investigate the cases as soon as possible and follow the imam's orders with the utmost conscientiousness.

[Signed] The bureau of the council for the dispatch of judges of the Qom Seminary.

PRESS COMMISSION APPROVES APPLICATIONS FOR NEW PUBLICATIONS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Mar 80 p 11 WA

[Text] The Press Commission held a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of National Guidance and examined the applications for the ownership of a number of publications. As a result, 18 (as published) applications were approved and only 1 was rejected.

Applications were approved for the publication of MOSAVAT, SAFA-YE BASHARI, DIVAN-E KHABAR, NEHZAT-E ESLAMI, PAYAM-E SOLH, QEST, MOGHAVEMAT, SARAT, PAYAM-E GILAN, RAZ-E BAKHTAK, NUR-E EQTESADI, SOHEYL, PIRUZI, MOSHTAQ, ZAMANEH, VAHDAT-E ESLAMI, VARZESHI-YE RAD.

The only application rejected was for the publication of KHORUS-E JANGI.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

TA021858 [Editorial Report IA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 April broadcast a commentary entitled "In Order To Consolidate Unity of Word and Action Let Us Act From a Revolutionary Viewpoint", which says: On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the republican system in our country Imam Khomeyni has again stressed the necessity to preserve unity of word and action and to continue the struggle against our main enemy, namely U.S. imperialism. These guidelines of the imam should constitute the task and program of all the people of our homeland. It is an undeniable fact that during all the period following the revolution's victory U.S. imperialism has not refrained from any conspiracy, plot or threat against the Iranian nation and revolution.

One of the devilish schemes and plots of U.S. imperialism has been to sow discord and division among the true revolutionary forces by causing harm to their unity of word and action in order to implement its anti-Iranian plans. Unfortunately, there are certain individuals and groups in our country who aggravate divisions and discord and thus willingly or unwillingly aid U.S. imperialism. The interests of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran dictate that such a counterrevolutionary and monopolistic policy be ended and the efforts of all be exerted toward preserving unity of word and action and the crushing of the enemy.

"U.S. imperialism was and continues to be the real enemy, the dangerous and sworn enemy of the Iranian nation, and there has not occurred the slightest transformation in its inherent hostility toward the Iranian nation." If we glance at the history of the last 30 years of our country we will see that all the disasters and tragedies that befell our nation were all the result of the aggressions, interference and plunderings of the United States. Today, also, our homeland's people are witnessing the conspiracies, provocations, threats and the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism. It is for this reason that they recognize the continuity and the intensification of the struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism. It is the duty of parties, organizations, groups and individuals believing in the revolution to act realistically and from a revolutionary viewpoint.

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AGREEMENT ON R100 MILLION GRANT IN AID SIGNED WITH USSR

LD032310 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An agreement for a R100 million grant in aid from the friendly country and our great neighbor the USSR was signed today. At the signing of the agreement, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nickolay Patolichev were present. The agreement was signed by 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, and Nikolay Osipov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister.

On the basis of this agreement, the Government of the USSR will put at the disposal of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, primary, necessary goods worth R100 million in 1980. The expense of transporting these goods to the port of Hairatan will also be paid by the USSR.

From the R100 million, necessary goods costing R70 million will be imported to Afghanistan in the next 2 months and the remainder will be imported into the country in the course of 1980.

The Afghan delegation expressed thanks and appreciation to the friendly country of the USSR regarding this fraternal aid and the Soviet people's love regarding Afghanistan. It considers the signing of this agreement as another step in strengthening friendship and fraternal relations between people of our countries.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER WANTANJAR LEAVES FOR USSR

LD032242 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications, headed a delegation which left for the USSR today at the invitation of the Government of the USSR to sign a communications cooperation protocol. At Kabul International Airport, Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, deputies, a number of high officials of the Ministry of Communications, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of the USSR saw Mohammad Aslam Watanjar off.

AFGHANISTAN, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON SATELLITE TV STATION

BK030949 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[Text] Kabul, 20 Mar (BAKHTAR)--A protocol was concluded yesterday in Kabul between the DRA Ministry of Communications and Soviet Promash Export Company on installing and operation of a ground TV receiving and transmitting station through satellite.

The protocol was signed by Eng. Pir Mohammad Zeary, deputy communications minister, and Chekinov, the Soviet Embassy economic counsellor, followed by the exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to this protocol, the Soviet Union will install in Afghanstan under its grant in aid programme equipment of morse lotus types, to establish a ground station communication link with a satellite which will be operated by Afghan personnel.

The station will be operational in the first half of 1980, which will not only facilitate communication with outside world but also prepare the ground for watching television programmes orginating outside, especially the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow.

The morse type station will be temporarily put at the disposal of the Ministry of Communications until the lotus type station begins its operation in 1980.

With the lotus-type ground station becoming operational telephonic, telegraphic and Telex communications will be made possible with the outside world. Television programmes with outside world could also be exchanged permanently through this link.

The preliminary survey for this project has already been carried out.

DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENTS, RETURNS FROM PRAGUE

LD032338 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Members of the high-level Afghan delegation headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand that went to Prague for discussions and the signing of agreements and cooperation protocols with the CSSR in the scientific, technical and economic spheres returned to Kabul today.

On their return home the deputy minister of commerce, in an interview with a BAKHTAR reporter, said that because of the sincere and friendly discussions that were held between the delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the CSSR, agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields were signed. These (?agreements) were signed for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and for the CSSR by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier of that country, on 30 March.

On the basis of these agreements, the CSSR will assist with the electricity [word indistinct] projects of Farah, [words indistinct] of Polee-Khomri cement [words indistinct], the provision of equipment for the (?Kohsnar) coal mine, the installation of diesel generators of electricity for 1,000 (?plants and houses) and the repair of 550 trucks and tank trucks at a cost of more than $100 million under reasonable conditions. The [word indistinct] equipment for the Naghlo and Helmand projects also are included in these agreements.

The protocol for disinterested aid based on the scientific and technical agreement and the protocol for the exchange of goods between the two countries for the year 1980 were signed in the presence of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and Rudolf Rohlicek by 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, and the CSSR's deputy foreign trade minister.

On the basis of these protocols the Government of the CSSR will provide free of charge three vehicle repair facilities and related machinery and will also provide (?some) of the experts to cooperate with and train Afghan personnel in Afghanistan.

The exchange of goods between the two countries in 1980 compared with 1979 will be up by 25 percent for the Afghan goods. The deputy commerce minister added that in providing and preparing hospital (?necessities) [word indistinct] the CSSR will provide more than 10 korunas as grant in aid to Afghanistan.

He said that concerning cooperation in the field of commerce and trade between the two countries the two delegations had shown their preparedness in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity and that the Afghan delegation had thanked friendly CSSR for its disinterested aid.

He added that the talks held between the two delegations in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity indicated that the success of the Sawr revolution, especially since its new development stage, has provided all sorts of possibilities for further cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the CSSR--as seen in the protocols and agreements that have been signed. The members of the Afghan delegation expressed their happiness over the hospitality shown to them by the CSSR authorities during their stay in that country.

VOUCHER SYSTEM FOR GOODS PURCHASES INTRODUCED

LD022340 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A (?report) of the food procurement and cooperative department said that this year more than 40 items of essential goods and [words indistinct] material will be distributed through coupons to 259,000 officials, workers and (?fixed term) contractors, employees of the government in the capital and provinces, and more than 1.8 million members of the coupon owners' households will take advantage of the material and goods distributed through (?coupons). The report added that the said items, which are being put at the disposal of the coupon holders through coupon stores, are sold at a considerably lower price than the market.

In addition to meeting the needs of other [words indistinct] the said (?goods) are being offered through [words indistinct] as well as coupon stores in the capital and in the provinces and are being sold at a comparatively lower price than that of the markets. The items and goods have been supplied on the basis of the agreement reached with the friendly countries and 90 percent of their (?cost) is in the form of grants in aid by (?our) friendly and fraternal neighbor the USSR.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE PROVIDED SUBSIDIZED FOOD

GP021520 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 2 Apr 80 GP

[Text] Some 236,000 civil servants and their families in Kabul and other parts of the country will be supplied with (?dry milk) [words indistinct] 40 other basic commodities from government depots. Thus, about 1,080,000 people will benefit from the distribution. According to the food supply department, the food supplied by these depots will be provided at a lower cost than the current market price.

AFP: 'SPRING OFFENSIVE' BEGUN IN EAST AFGHANISTAN

OW031941 Hong Kong AFP in English 1850 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, April 3 (AFP)--Soviet Afghan soldiers backed by dozens of tanks and helicopters have launched a major drive against Moslem Afghan rebels near the Pakistani border, rebel sources said here today. The reports, coupled with accounts of fighting elsewhere, indicate that the Soviet forces and supporters of the Kabul regime have begun their long-expected "spring offensive" against rebel positions in eastern Afghanistan.

The rebel sources here said the latest push, reportedly involving some 200 armored vehicles, was started two days ago and aimed at insurgent strongholds in Nangahar Province, near the strategic town of Jalalabad. The group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that forces commanded by its leader, Mawlana Mawlavi Yunus Qales, shot down two helicopters and destroyed 10 tanks. It said that 10 Afghan soldiers had deserted to insurgent ranks during the fighting.

Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan gave no casualty figures but said that the rebels were on the defensive in the province's Shokrod district, from which they had launched several attacks on Jalalabad. Another insurgent group, Jamiat Islami, also reported the fighting in Shokrod. The reports coincided with accounts of Soviet troop movements by foreigners coming from the Afghan capital of Kabul.

The travelers said that large Soviet military convoys, including hundreds of tanks, moved down from the north, passed through the capital on their way east toward either Jalalabad or Paktia Province.

Observers said that the rebel statements, if confirmed, would indicate that Soviet and Afghan army troops have begun a drive throughout all of northeastern Afghanistan to crush insurgent resistance. Fighting has been reported for about a week all around Jalalabad as well as along the Afghan-Pakistani frontier north of the Jalalabad-Kabul road. There are also reports from Kabul of fighting around the town of Ghazni, some 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Kabul.

CORRESPONDENT DISPUTES REPORTS OF SOVIET WAR ATROCITIES

DW041138 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 4 Apr 80 p 2 DW

[Andreas Kohlschuetter report from Afghanistan: "We Do Not Take Any Prisoners"]

[Excerpts] In Kunar Valley, late March--they are coming by the hundreds, by the thousands. For many kilometers the line of people, the refugee treck, is moving Indian file over the snow-covered, muddy and slippery trail through the valley upward to Ghakhai Pass. Many of them are barefoot, others have wrapped their feet in rags. Children carry younger brothers and sisters on their backs and two chickens in their arms. Pregnant women in their black and red tribal costumes, pant under the load of bedding, pots and pans and clay jugs. Men carry whole bedframes and kitchen shelves on their backs, one of them has a small calf and a tightly bundled infant on his shoulders. Most of them trot sweating uphill in silence, stolidly lost in thought, toward the miserable tent camps in Pakistan. Only an elderly married couple without any possessions of their own and supporting each other loudly laments: "In the battles 16 members of our family died. We could not even bury them because Russians were in the village. We had to place the corpses in a cave."

They come from all parts of the Kunar Valley, above all from the Shigal branch of the valley in which, reportedly, 17 of the total of 22 hamlets were destroyed by Russian tank attacks and air raids. Under the cover of darkness and using a ferry raft which is hidden during the day, they crossed the Kunar River near Shinkolak, having been on the road for 3 days and nights now. They report of atrocities by the Russians against children and women, of "fire-spouting bombs" which set their homes on fire. One of them says: "I saw the Russians capture three mojahedin, disarm them and spray them with a liquid. Then the three were suddenly ablaze like torches."

The statements must be taken with due caution. During my march lasting several days through the Kunar Valley, I saw villages and spent the night in hamlets which had been described to me by refugees as "totally destroyed." Some houses were partially gutted by fire and damaged by air-to-ground missiles and machinegun salvos, but nothing more. In the stream of refugees which went past me for many hours, and in the stream which passed me for a full day on my way back and which allegedly had escaped murderous war action, I met but one single, slightly injured person. Even 10 days after the Russian offensive there were only five war-injured people from the Kunar Valley at the Pakistani reception hospital at Khar, beyond the Ghakhai Pass.

From my transitor radio I heard horror tales from Washington about massive Soviet napalm and poison gas missions in this region. I did not meet one single refugee with ordinary burns or even with the signs of the effects of napalm, which I know only too well from Vietnam. I interviewed 52 people from entirely different parts of Kunar Valley, and each of them expressly denied that the Russians--about whom they otherwise had only the worst to say--had used poison gas. It was only on Pakistani territory that some refugees--whose material dependence was exploited--were persuaded while in the claws of Afghan exile propagandists to make dramatic poison gas statements.

No doubt the Russians hit hard in their Kunar offensive, with the aim of breaking the back of the rebels hiding out in the settlement areas and of intimidating the obstinate population. They accomplished this very quickly with relatively modest means--with two paratrooper battalions, roughly 30 combat helicopters, a few MiG squadrons and at best 150 armored vehicles. This attack undoubtedly did not spare the civilian population, and surely the people were terrified besides by the invasion of their isolated hamlets which had never before been reached by a foreigner. But I did not gain the impression that the Russians raged there in an inhuman way and created in the Kunar Valley something like the "fire-free zones" of the Americans in Vietnam.

The 150 women, children and old people from Deridam, for example, who had fearfully left their air-raided hamlet to hide out in the mountains, were again made the target of firing MiG's and helicopters in a gully by the mosque where they could be easily spotted. But the hits were 100 meters higher without exception. Nobody was hurt, nor did the Russian airplanes return after this single intimidation raid.

The populace was not "exterminated," as one has heard in the West. No "heaps of corpses" are piled up in the Kunar village, as Zbigniew Brzezinski announced from a transatlantic distance. Up to mid-March some 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants of the valley had fled to Pakistan from a battle area with a populace of more than 150,000 people. Many settlements are intact but empty of people because the populace has withdrawn to caves in the mountains to wait and see. Every night a group is detached to go down to the village, stand guard and take care of the cattle. In other places only the women and children have been brought to hideouts while the men stayed behind. My host in Tercho Kalai decided in favor of an interim solution: He sent one of his two wives with the family to the mountains, while keeping the other one to cook for him.

Peshawar in late March--also in the backward area among the Afghan exile politicians in Pakistani Peshawar one is not completely blind with regard to the realities of war. Ahmed Ghilani, representative of the resistance aristocracy and one of the two influential personalities in the emigree camp, plainly gives priority to diplomacy and not to the resistance fight: "It is impossible for us to defeat a superpower militarily." He bets on a political solution of the conflict which is supposedly to be achieved mainly through American help. On the basis of mutual noninterference Ghilani offers Moscow the establishment of "friendly coexistence relations" through an "independent and nonalined" Afghanistan: "We are fully aware of the sensible geopolitical situation of our country, and we cannot ignore the existence of the powerful neighbor at our northern border."

The other leading exile politician, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, has a completely different judgment: In contrast to Ghilani, Hikmatyar believes that the present invasion crisis can be mastered only in "an enormous increase in the resistance fight," claiming that it can be solved only "through the power of gun barrels."

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar is out of the same mold as the frustrated, half-educated petty bourgeois who had taken over in Kabul in 1978 in the name of Marx and Engels. He wants, like them--although in the name of God--to radically reshuffle Afghanistan and to create a society without classes or tribes imbedded in egalitarian Islam. A sharp-witted observer states: "If tomorrow or the day after tomorrow a political solution is achieved in Afghanistan, Hikmatyar will have no chance vis-a-vis the secularist traditionalist Ghilani, but the longer the conflict drags on, taking the character of a national and religious war against the Russians, the stronger the green revolution will become."

The future of Afghanistan is to belong only to the new class of the Mojahedin, the holy warriors. Even antagonists of Hikmatyar must admit that his "Hezb-e Eslami," compared with all other resistance organization, are the best disciplined, organized and trained fighting group which "comes closest to a guerrilla movement of the 20th century." This is the judgment of a Pakistani officer. Hikmatyar says that their strength amounts to "10,000 cadres and hundreds of thousands of fellow warriors" who are rallying about a hard core of about 600 deserter Afghan officers. "Their military striking force is as strong as that of all other exile units taken together," say expert circles in Peshawar. "Except central Afghanistan, Hazardshad and the west of the country, the "Hezb-e Eslami" are strong wherever there is fighting."

With this elite unit of God, Hikmatyar promised in a talk with DIE ZEIT, he will "force upon Russian imperialism the first decisive defeat since World War II," shaking its bases as much as the expansionist strength of the British Empire which was broken in Afghanistan. He said in a self-assured way: "We are not fighting against a superpower; we are waging a holy war against disbelief. God is the only superpower and he stands on our side." Great and very brave words coming from the exile in Peshawar, so close to Afghanistan and yet so far away from Afghan reality.

PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS UNITY RESTORED IN ARMY

LD031257 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Mar 80 p 7 LD

[Martine Monod interview with People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee member Abdol Qader in Kabul: "Unity Restored to the Army"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Kabul, 28 March--There has been a great deal of speculation about the Afghan Army. Highly alarmist rumors have been spread, originating from Pakistan, casting doubt on its morale and capability. In this connection I questioned Gen Abdol Qader, member of the Revolution Council Presidum and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee responsible to both bodies for military questions. Abdol Qader is quite an astonishing man. To look at him in his blue air force general's uniform, calm and smiling, it is difficult to imagine that only 3 months ago he was still in the Pol-e Charkhi prison.

Abdol Qader says nothing about the 3 weeks of constant torture to which he was subjected before being placed in solitary confinement in a cell into which daylight never penetrated but from which he could hear the firing squads every night. There was only a hint of a disdainful smile when he described his arrest ordered by Amin on 15 July 1978, less than 3 months after the April revolution, of which he had been one of the main artisans.

"I always opposed those who tried to use the party for personal ends. Since I enjoyed some popularity Amin needed to get rid of me in order to be able to follow his policy."

It is significant that the 3 weeks he spent under torture were spent in the People's Palace--Amin's residence.

He has a longstanding knowledge of the Afghan Army. He was one of those who did most to swing it to the revolution camp in April 1978.

"Under Amin the Army was decimated by arrests and demoralization. Everything Amin inflicted on the civilian population had repercussions in the army. The army suffered the same tragedies as the Muslims, peasants, workers and students. As throughout the country, party organizations in the army were gradually truncated.

"Since December the adversary has managed to exploit the confusion and dissatisfaction. We are anxious to remedy all that. Patriotism and the desire to defend Afghanistan's national sovereignty and territorial integrity play a considerable role in its new-found unity. The army is now fighting directly against those who are both the enemies of the country and of the revolution. It has regained confidence in itself and in the leaders. Behind the foreign interference, the terrorist guerrillas, the murders and the blind violence, it has recognized the real face of what has been called the rebellion, and on the whole it has regained its national vocation and its unity."

What about relations between Soviet and Afghan soldiers?

"They are clear and well understood," Abdol Qader answered. He added: "The story of the so-called Soviet intervention in Konarha with napalm and gas is a pure fabrication. In Konarha there were rebel pockets which dated from Amin's days. Our armed forces have defeated them, arrested foreign agents that had infiltrated them and taken control of the region. That is all and it is typical of the way in which we are working."

From 15 March young people of 21 who have not been exempted are being drafted for a 2-year period of military service. By agreement with the Education Ministry, headed by Anahita Ratebzad--the only woman Politburo member--literacy courses are planned. This is a vital initiative in a country in which 90 percent of people are illiterate and where even now only 12-15 percent of children attend school. "Our army is democratic," Abdol Qader said, "which means that it defends Democratic Afghanistan but also that it must help those serving in it to have greater awareness as citizens."

ASSAM GOVERNMENT TO 'DEAL FIRMLY' WITH AGITATORS

BK031251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Assam government has asked the agitators on the foreign nationals issue to withdraw the blockade of oil installations in the state. Chief secretary Mr Paramsivam told newsmen in Gauhati today the government will no longer tolerate the continued obstruction of the flow of petroleum products in the state and will deal with the situation firmly. He hinted that the government may promulgate the preventive detention ordinance if necessary. He said the government has already asked the army to be in readiness to assist the civil administration in maintaining the law and order in the state. The chief secretary said the agitation in the state is losing public sympathy because of the continued oil blockade.

Gandhi Sets Deadline

BK031427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 3 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress government today set a 48-hour deadline for agitators in Assam to withdraw their blockade of oil installations and come back to the bargaining table or face stern action. The warning follows Mrs Gandhi's hour-long meeting with President Nekelam Sanjiva Reddy here this morning. The prime minister formally calls on the president only when issues of serious national importance are involved.

Highly-placed sources in the Interior Ministry said that the army had been put on "full alert" and an unspecified number of paramilitary forces have been asked to move into Assam from the adjoining states. The sources, who declined to be identified, said that a crackdown against the agitators was imminent.

The agitators in the sensitive northeastern province of Assam, led by students, had been demanding deportation and eviction of about 5 million non-Assamese, mostly Bengali-speaking migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal. Branding them as foreigners, the students have been carrying out a virtual tirade against the migrants. In the resulting violence at least 100 people have been killed so far.

The warning was issued by Mrs Gandhi's chief administrator Mr R.S. Paramsivam in Gauhati, capital city of Assam. Mr Paramsivam told newsmen that the administration would not allow the blockade to continue "any longer" and the obstructions from the oil installations would be removed soon. Mr Paramsivam blamed the local leaders for the violence and said that the government would hold them "squarely responsible" for the consequences.

This is the first time that Mrs Gandhi's government has taken a firm stand on the Assam issue, which was showing all the signs of becoming a secessionist movement. Mrs Gandhi's Minister for Petroleum Veerendra Patil admitted today that the country was suffering a loss of RS 32 million ($4 million) a day on oil production.

Interior Ministry sources refused to specify the "stern actions" to be taken against the agitators, but hinted at arrests of the leaders and massive deployment of the army to guard all oil and vital military installations.

Warning Ignored

BK040905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Apr (AFP)--The 5-month-old agitation in the sensitive northeastern province of Assam, demanding eviction and deportation of about 5 million non-Assamese, mostly migrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal, entered a decisive stage today, with the organizsers asking the people to continue their agitation and ignore Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's warning of stern actions against them.

Mr R.S. Paramsivam, Mrs Gandhi's chief administrator in Sauhati, capital of Assam, yesterday warned the agitators that unless they withdraw their blockade of oil installations and come back to the bargaining table within 48 hours, the government would take stern actions. This was the first time that Mrs Gandhi's government took a strong stand on the Assam issue, which besides affecting oil production, was taking the shape of a secessionist movement.

Assam produces 4.6 million tonnes of crude oil annually. The disruption in oil production was costing the country Rs 32 million ($4 million) a day, government statistics say.

The directive to defy the warning was issued in Guahati this morning by the "All Gauhati Student Union", which is spearheading the movement. The union issued a statement and described Mrs Gandhi's warning as "unfortunate" and urged the people to participate in the picketing of oil installations in "larger and larger numbers". The statement charged the government of converting a large number of schools and public buildings into "army barracks".

The accusation came amidst reports that the local administration had asked the army to be on "full alert" and that an unspecified number of paramilitary forces were being brought from the adjoining states.

The Assam agitators had been demanding deportation of those migrants who entered the state after 1951. Mrs.Gandhi's government, which held a series of futile negotiations with the Assam representatives, had been urging them to accept 1971 as the cut-off date to decide the nationality of the migrants. At one stage Mrs Gandhi's representatives agreed to strike a deal by offering the 1967 as the cut-off date. But this was rejected.

Interior Ministry sources say that even if the 1967 was accepted by the agitators, at least 1 million migrants will have to be deported and given shelter somewhere.

IRRIGATION PROJECT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK040340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on the working program of cooperation in the field of irrigation. It was signed in New Delhi between leader of the visiting 3-member Soviet delegation Mr (S.A. Ivanov) and Joint Secretary in the Department of Irrigation Mrs R.M. Shroff.

The program envisages cooperation between the two countries in the preparation of designs for various hydraulic structures including high concrete dams. It also provides for India's participation in the design and production of equipment for irrigation projects to be constructed by the Soviet Union in third countries. The two irrigation projects for this purpose have been identified in Libya and Iraq. The two countries also agreed to the exchange of information and documentation on reclamation of saline lands, development of areas in semi-arid zones and designing of large canal systems.

VISITING SOVIET OFFICIALS URGE LEFTWING MERGER

BK011232 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 28 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[By political correspondent]

[Text] In the past few days, two important Soviet officials held talks in Calcutta with left front leaders, trying to find out what kind of resistance movement would develop in the state should the central government decide to dismiss the West Bengal government. One of them, who came from Moscow, was an important official of the Committee for Indian affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other was the chief of the political division of the USSR Embassy in Delhi.

Among other things, they were collecting information in various ways on how close the Communist Party of India [CPI] and the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] have come to each other and how much progress the two communist parties have made in organizing a joint struggle.

The Russians also met Promod Das Gupta, chairman of the left front, on 27 March. However, the official from Moscow was not present. Only the chief of the political division of the USSR Embassy in Delhi, along with the chief of the USSR Consulate in Calcutta, saw Das Gupta.

According to close circles of Promod Das Gupta, they asked the CPI-M leader whether or not any improvement had taken place in relations between the CPI and CPI-M and if progress had been achieved in their joint struggle. They also informed Das Gupta that the situation in the world is now very grave and anything could happen at any time.

During their separate meetings with various leftwing leaders of West Bengal, these two important Soviet officials from Moscow and Delhi said that unity between the CPI and CPI-M is very essential under the prevailing situation in India. However, they noted with regret that some elements in both parties are opposed to such unity.

They also held separate talks with important CPI and CPI-M leaders in West Bengal. They believe that, although it is very essential to have a left unity under the joint leadership of the CPI and CPI-M, on some issues still there is scope for the leftwing groups to carry on their joint struggle along with the Congress-I. It has become evident to all from the various statements made by these two Russians that the Indira government is more acceptable to the Soviet Union than that of the Janata.

SOLDIER STRAYS INTO AFGHANISTAN, CAPTURED BY AFGHAN ARMY

BK020235 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, a Pakistani soldier who strayed into Afghan territory on Monday near the Torkham highway has been captured by a unit of the Afghan Army. Quoting official circles in Islamabad, the news agency reports that approaches have been made through diplomatic channels to the Afghan Government for the release and immediate return of the Pakistani soldier.

Official circles say several incidents of a similar nature have occurred along the (?long) frontier between the two countries when Afghan soldiers have crossed the Afghan border and entered Pakistani territory. However, on every occasion the Government of Pakistan not only immediately returned the soldiers but also their vehicles to the Afghan authorities.

PRESIDENT HAQ VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP

OW032119 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Chitral, Pakistan, April 3 (AFP)--President Mohammed Ziaul Haq said here today that the Soviet Union had done a "great injustice" to the people of Afghanistan by intervening militarily there.

Talking to Afghan refugees at a camp here during his visit to this mountainous town bordering Afghanistan, General Haq said Pakistan's stand on the Afghan question was "clear, unambiguous and based on principles". Soviet troops, he said, must withdraw from Afghan soil, as demanded by the Moslem foreign ministers conference, to enable the people of Afghanistan to freely choose their own government.

He assured the refugees that during their stay in Pakistan they would be provided facilities to earn their livelihood by running transport business or doing farming wherever land was available.

Pakistan wished that Afghanistan "should be restored to its position of an independent Moslem country" which would facilitate the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

UK MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

BK030132 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] British Minister of State for Overseas Development and Commonwealth Affairs Mr Neil Marten has said that Western nations have taken strong notice of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and they do not want such an incident to repeat in any part of the world. He said this in an interview at the Lahore airport before his departure for New Delhi at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Pakistan.

Mr Marten said European countries fully support the U.S. reaction to the situation created out of the Soviet action in Afghanistan. The situation could be normalized only through the end of the Soviet intervention.

PRESIDENT HAQ ON MODERNIZING ADMINISTRATION

BK011652 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stressed the urgent need to make the administration more responsive to the needs of the people so that people's confidence in the functioning and effectiveness of the administration will increase. Addressing a meeting of federal ministers and secretaries in Islamabad today, he said that time and necessity demand that administrative officers take different practical steps to this effect.

The president put particular emphasis on the need to modernize the administration in order to make its functioning easy and precise so as to get rid of old and lifeless practices which create lethargy and inactiveness. He said that the new system should also help in avoiding red tape in solving the problems of the people. He directed that supervisory departments be set up in all federal ministries, divisions and also in provincial governments so that the decisions of the Cabinet, interprovincial conferences and president's directives be expeditiously implemented.

The president also stressed the need for full participation of women in all national activities and their proper representation at different levels of government machinery. He directed that all ministries pay attention to this and cooperate with the women's departments to protect women's rights and interests in the country.

It is understood that several issues require detailed study for which several special committees have been set up to examine special departments, such as district and (?police) administration, industrial and economic organizations, and educational and students departments, and simplify their functioning. The special committees have been entrusted with the responsibility of assessing the special problems of these departments and recommending solid steps for solving them. The president directed that this work be completed within 1 month.

VILLAGE COUNCILS ELECT PANCHAYAT MEMBERS IN SIND

BK011656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Local councils in Sind elected 19,665 panchayat members today to form 6,500 panchayats in the entire province. Every panchayat will consist of three members. Elected councilors of the concerned panchayats will be chairmen.

EX-ARMY MEN FORM LIBERATION MOVEMENT, GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

BK311305 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 Mar 80 p 1 BK

[By B.K. Tiwari, Express News Service]

[Text] London, 23 March--Opponents of the military regime of General Ziaul Haq today inaugurated the Pakistan Liberation Movement and announced the formation of a government in exile with Brig. Usman Khalid as its chairman.

At a largely-attended 1-day convention here Brig Khalid, who resigned from the Pakistan Army last September, made public a state charter.

The convention demanded the removal of Gen Zia from the appointment of president and chief of army staff and a new election commission, amendments to the constitution and electoral laws made by the Zia regime, release of all political prisoners, the holding of election in the third week of April and lifting of martial law to the extent that no civilian may be tried or sentenced by a military court.

The convention said that in the event of the Zia government ignoring these demands, which "it is expected to do", contacts would be made with Muslim countries friendly to the cause of Pakistan's liberation and the charter adopted by the convention.

It said that an intensive diplomatic effort will be launched for the recognition of the Pakistan Liberation Movement as the true representative of the aspirations of the people of Pakistan in the absence of an elected government.

It also said that the anniversary of the martyrdom of Mr Bhutto on April 4 will be commemorated by a general strike with no vehicle or train moving throughout Pakistan.

It is not yet known how many people in Pakistan will respond to the call, but it is learnt here that leaders of Syria and Libya have given full backing to the government in exile.

Brig Khalid said that he willbe helped by a five-member committee which he refused to disclose, but one of the important members is Col Ilyas Shamim, who had also resigned from the Pakistan Army last September.

"Our government would not hesitate in launching an armed struggle against the Zia regime," Col Shamim said. He refused to disclose the names of the countries which have promised arms or finance to the movement.

Among the prominent persons who attended today's convention were Major Iftikar Ahmed, who had resigned before Brig Khalid and Col Shamim, Dr Iftikar Ahmed, nuclear scientist and ex-adviser to the late Mr Bhutto, Mrs Rahman, sister of Brig Khalid and Mr Bashir Parvez.

There are 3.5 lakh Pakistanis in Britain.

In his speech Brig Khalid said his mission was to restore popular representative government in his country as quickly as possible and to restructure the socio-economic and political institutions.

He doubted whether the present regime would hand over power voluntarily. "We will have to fight this regime inside Pakistan, as well as outside," he said.

UK PAPER CITES SOVIET INCURSIONS INTO PAKISTANI AIRSPACE

LD021417 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by Bruce Loudon: "Soviet Jets Buzz Afghan Camps in Pakistan"]

[Text] Peshawar--Russian jets and helicopter gunships are flying regular missions over parts of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan, and there are mounting fears of a Soviet strike against refugee camps inside Pakistan, military sources reported last night.

But despite the obvious Russian threat there is very little anti-Soviet sentiment in the country. All attempts to whip up the sort of fervour that led to the burning down of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad last November has failed, as far as Russia is concerned.

A fortnight ago there was a half-hearted attempt to organise a demonstration against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan by leading a march on the Russian Embassy in Islamabad. The attempt failed. There was no march and no demonstration. Indeed, Western diplomats in the Pakistani capital, trying to gauge the popular response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, see considerable significance in the fact that other than a minor demonstration in Lahore, organised by a few Islamic extremists, there has been no manifestation of anti-Russian feelings in Pakistan since the invasion.

Western diplomats believe that the astonishingly neutral response among Pakistanis to the Russian invasion is as much as anything a reflection of Pakistan's internal political situation. "The martial law regime is extremely unpopular and people are inclined to take the opposite view to whatever the generals say," a senior ambassador told me. "Because the generals are anti-Russian and are so agitated about the invasion, the people take exactly the opposite view."

Outside the small, extremist party known as Jamaat-i-Islami, not a single Pakistani political organisation has come out against the Russian invasion. The Pakistan People's Party, generally regarded as the biggest single political movement, although it is officially banned, has studiously avoided saying anything against the invasion. A party official said: "The reason is obvious: we don't like the Russians being in Afghanistan any more than anyone else, but in terms of popular sentiment, it would be wrong at this time to say much against them." This attitude is all the more remarkable in the light of the frequent incursions into Pakistan by Russian aircraft based in Afghanistan.

Pakistan's military rulers are deliberately seeking to play down these incursions, but I learn authoritatively that they are occurring at the rate of at least two a week. Most are in the Gilfit area where there are many camps housing Afghan refugees. Their purpose, it is believed, is both to observe the location of camps and to remind the Afghan guerrillas that they are an easy target. On at least one occasion in the past few weeks a giant Russian MI-24 helicopter transport has penetrated deep into Pakistani territory and wandered around unchallenged for some time. Pakistani pilots radioed for permission to shoot down the Russian. Gen Ziaul Haq, the military ruler, declined to give the order.

President Ziaul Haq, by all accounts, is extremely concerned about the likelihood of Russian attacks directly against Afghan guerrilla bases. To foreign visitors he complains bitterly about the Russians exerting pressure on him, and this is one of the reasons why he does not want to publicise the Russian incursions. No one seems quite certain what this pressure is, but diplomats in Islamabad believe that the Russians may have made it plain that unless General Ziaul Haq tempers his criticism of them they will launch immediate attacks.

Western diplomats are, meanwhile, fascinated by the mild tone of recent remarks by General Ziaul Haq about the Russians, and also speculate about the role in this played by Cuba, which sent its foreign minister to Islamabad only last week after he had been in Kabul. "Zia is terrified of the Russians. If they invaded, there is nothing he could do about it. The West certainly would not come to his aid," a senior Arab ambassador told me.

NEPAL

REFERENDUM ON PARTY SYSTEMS WILL BE HELD 2 MAY

BK021608 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The referendum to choose between the panchayat system of government with suitable reforms and a multiparty system is to be held on 2 May 1980. His majesty the king had proclaimed the national referendum on 24 May 1979.

A notice released today by the national election commission has appealed to all voters to cast their invaluable votes for the system which they favor, exercising their free judgement, and has also requested all the people in the country to help the election commission in this stupendous task of carrying out the referendum by maintaining a peaceful atmosphere.

Ballot papers for the referendum on 2 May 1980 have been printed with the yellow section to be marked by those favoring the continuation of the panchayat system and a sky-blue section by those in favor of the multiparty system of government.

The national election commission issued a notice today requesting voters to mark the color on the ballot paper signifying the system of their choice with the stamp to be provided at the voting booths on the referendum day.

The election commission notice also makes it clear that no publicity of any kind pertaining to the referendum will be allowed after 29 April 1980.

The National Election Commission in another notice has said that the Bagmati Zonal Judge Udayraj Upadhayay was being posted as the polling officer of Katmandu District and the Karnali Zonal Judge Manmohan Joshi as the polling officer of Mumla District. In the rest of the 73 districts, district judges will be the polling officers.

In a press conference at the National Election Commission office in Lalitpur today, it was pointed out that there was a possibility of declaring the results of the referendum within the month they take place. On the occasion it was also announced that the results of the referendum will be announced all at one time from the center.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI PAYS 4-DAY VISIT

Reception at Airport

BK301553 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in Katmandu this evening on a 4-day official visit to Nepal at the friendly invitation of his majesty's government. He was received at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Minister of State for Education Dr Dambar Narayan Yadav.

Departs for India

BK021639 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Katmandu for New Delhi today at the end of a 4-day visit to Nepal. Dr Ghali was given a warm send off by Minister of State for Education Dr Dambar Narayan Yadav at the Tribhuvan International Airport. Talking to newsmen at the airport, Dr Ghali said that the friendly relations e existing between Nepal and Egypt could be further strengthened through exchange of visits at various levels. He said that his visit to Nepal would help to strengthen the nonalined movement and guide it along the right course.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr's ABC Interview

LD031718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Commenting on the contents of Carter's message, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, spoke to ABC network, saying: Carter sent a reply in which he said that the U.S. Government will not take any measures against Iran until such time as the Majles is convened and a proper decision is made by it with regard to the hostages.

In reply to the [ABC] correspondent's question about whether the obstacles for the transfer of the hostages to the Revolution Council have been removed, President Bani-Sadr said: These matters have nothing to do with me, as president. As chairman of the Revolution Council, I say that the Revolution Council should carry out its decision.

He added: When we stated the case in the presence of the people and when the people are aware of the Revolution Council's decision, then the Revolution Council is not incapable of implementing its decision. Of course one should see how this decision ought to be implemented, so that it would be understood.

Commenting on the details of the Revolution Council's decision, he said: The council will assign someone to this task. This official will then make the necessary decision about the details.

He continued: The purpose of this measure is to provide assurance to the families of the hostages and world public opinion that they are not being ill-treated, that should they need any medical care, such care would be provided.

As for the future of the Iran-America crisis, Bani-Sadr said: As far as I am concerned, what is important to us is that we should succeed in severing our economic, political, military and cultural dependence on America; the continuation of such dependence on America; the continuation of such dependence would render us incapable of achieving any progress. In the course of the past 14 months we have noticed that a major part of our economic paralysis stemmed from this very dependence. Should we fail to do away with this dependence, then we will not be able to get out of the present impasse. The struggle to break this dependence is tantamount, as far as I am concerned, to struggle against U.S. domination. It is here that our decisiveness ought to be quantified. We hope that our decisiveness is total.

He added: We must remove the means of U.S. interference in such a way that it can no longer interfere in our affairs. To achieve this, we need fundamental changes in all aspects of life in Iran. This is precisely our purpose, that is, to cope with the real matter of Western domination over our country and lead our country toward a true independence.

In answer to a question as to whether the imam approves the transfer of the hostages, Bani-Sadr said: The issue has been reported to the imam. It will be raised again today after the debate in the Revolution Council. What is certain is that nothing will be done without his approval.

No Decision on Hostages

LD031938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council met tonight in the presence of the president. No decision was made at this meeting about the U.S. hostages.

Revolution Council: U.S. Position Unclear

NC031755 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3, (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council refused to make a decision today on the U.S. hostages affair, saying that the U.S. position in the matter was not sufficiently clear.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that a council decision would be forthcoming once clarifications requested had been obtained.

Qotbzadeh To Seek Clarification

LD039158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1938 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council met tonight in the presence of President Bani-Sadr.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at the end of the meeting Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke to correspondents, saying: The question of the hostages was discussed and debated with the view that members of the Revolution Council should be informed of the precise position taken by America with regard to Mr Bani-Sadr's statement so that future decisions can be taken.

He added: I hope these explanations will be provided by America within the next 2 or 3 days. As for tonight's meeting, no decision was made concerning the transfer of the hostages.

Consequently, the members of the Revolution Council have asked the Iranian foreign minister to seek further explanations from America in this respect. Having received the necessary explanations, the foreign minister will then transmit them to the Revolution Council in order to make the necessary decision.

In conclusion, Qotbzadeh said: Information received from America with regard to Mr Bani-Sadr's statement is not convincing to us. As for their assurances, they are adequate. [as heard]

Mahdavi Kani on Hostage Transfer

NC031325 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Reopening AFP report on hostage transfer published on page I 1 of the 3 April DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Tehran, April 3 (AFP)--Another member of the Revolutionary Council, the Ayatollah Mehdi Mahdavi Kani, told KEYHAN that after the hostages were turned over to the council's custody on Saturday, it would be normal to have the embassy evacuated by the Islamic students who seized it on Nov. 4.

He specified that the place for detaining the hostages starting on Saturday would be chosen at a Revolutionary Council meeting tonight.

The council probably would decide to keep the hostages in the embassy, but under government control, the ayatollah added.

Mahdavi Kani Statement

LD031715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued tonight by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani:

The newspaper KEYHAN today, 3 April, on its first page, citing me and Mr Sahabi, published a report to the effect that the American hostages will be handed over to the government the day after tomorrow.

It seems the reporter misunderstood certain things during the interview. Therefore, the relevant passage is now being reissued for the information of the people through the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

The issue of the American hostages, as was announced by His Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr in his speech on Islamic Republic Day, is that if the American Government accepts the conditions proposed by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, then, after receiving the answer from American officials, the Revolution Council will take the appropriate decision concerning the handing over of the hostages to the Revolution Council.

[Signed] Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry.

AFP Cited on Situation

LD031214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] AFP, in a report citing ABC television, has announced that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr stated that Jimmy Carter's promise that he will not impose sanctions on Iran are insufficient for the transfer of the hostages. He demanded that America should undertake not to take revenge for the issue of the hostages.

Yesterday a White House official firmly announced that the Iranian president sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, via UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Apparently, the message said that the Iranian Government is awaiting a new statement by the United States.

Meanwhile White House spokesman Jody Powell refrained from making any comment on the reports from Tehran about America's undertakings in view of the conditions which the Iranian president has set. He said: We are still getting conflicting signals from Iran and we are trying to determine what the position of the Iranian leaders is.

On Tuesday the American President, in a speech to construction union workers, announced that there are limits to America's patience with Iran.

New Carter Message Reported

JN031803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Informed sources in Tehran have said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter today sent a new message to the president of the republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In his new message, Carter pledged that he will forego any economic sanctions against Iran if the U.S. hostages are handed over to Iranian Government officials.

This message follows a recent exchange of messages between the White House and Iranian officials in which the government of the Iranian Islamic Republic asked the U.S. President to put his pledges in writing.

Commission To Visit Hostages

NC031637 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 3, (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr would tonight propose to the Revolutionary Council that an international commission be set up to visit the United States Embassy hostages to examine their living conditions and health after their transfer to government care, a well-informed source said here.

Members of the council would comprise Monsignor Hilarion Cappuci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, a Protestant minister living in Tehran, and the Algerian, Romanian, and Swiss ambassadors here.

Students on Khomeyni, Hostages

WA031732 London REUTER in English 1717 GMT 3 Apr 80 WA

[By Harvey Morris]

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 3, REUTER--Moslem militants holding Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy here said today they would hand them over to government control if ordered to do so by the Revolutionary Council.

Three student spokesmen, interviewed separately as the Revolutionary Council met to decide about a possible transfer, said only a veto from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni would prevent them from bowing to a government demand to hand over the Americans.

The council was meeting to decide whether President Carter had met the condition for the transfer. This was a U.S. guarantee not to put pressure on Iran on the issue until the Iranian parliament meets to decide the ultimate fate of the hostages.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview with the CBS television network today: "As far as I'm concerned, the U.S. has met the conditions."

He was apparently referring to a message he received yesterday from President Carter. Informed sources in Tehran said Mr Carter assured President Bani-Sadr that the United States would not interfere in Iranian affairs until Parliament had a chance to debate the crisis.

President Bani-Sadr was quoted earlier as saying the council would take no action without the approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He told reporters as he went into today's Revolutionary Council meeting: "There is no reason for him not to say yes."

One student spokesman said: "If the Revolutionary Council decides the hostages are to be transferred to the government, we will accept this and we will announce our acceptance in a statement because we do not want to weaken the government or the Revolutionary Council."

"As far as we know, the imam (Ayatollah Khomeyni) will be silent about this question."

Tehran Cautions Carter on Threats

JN031835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Carter gives Iran one day to transfer the hostages to the state, what will he do after tomorrow? Will he come with his fleets and forces to Iran? Will he drop a nuclear bomb on our people as his predecessors did in Hiroshima? What can he do and what is the relation between Carter and those who are supervising the hostages, whether the students or the government? Does he imagine that the state will adopt another position than that of the students? In reality, Carter wants to achieve information campaigns that will affect his current election campaign in the United States.

Every day there is a new statement and a new threat. The irony is that he threatens those who are standing on their feet ready to die for the sake of principles.

We would like to draw Carter's attention to the following: has he not heard about Khomeyni's decision concerning the hostages, a decision which the imam took some time ago and which was accepted by everyone because it was sound? The imam left the fate of the hostages to the people, who will decide their fate in the end. This requires a period of some length until the Islamic National Consultative Council is formed. Its members are considered the real representatives of the people.

We tell Carter to have patience until the formation of the council, which will decide the fate of the hostages. Carter is well aware of this reality and knows that the hostages' fate is connected with the formation of this council. Why then these feeble threats? They are the price he pays for votes he obtains from the enemies of the Islamic revolution such as the U.S. Zionists and others. Carter, however, has forgotten that tomorrow is very close and that things will turn out differently if he does not fulfill the promises he made.

U.S. Reaction Reported

LD041114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in a formal statement issued by the White House spokesman has asked Iran to review the consequences of the control of the hostages by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Apparently the United States has rejected the request by Iran's Revolution Council asking Carter to clarify his position.

The spokesman said: Carter's position with regard to this matter has already been announced.

According to REUTER following the communication of the past few days between Tehran and Washington, the U.S. Government had hoped that following Carter's message regarding abstention from any action against Iran until the Majles decision, the hostages would be handed over to the Iranian Government. But, after the Revolution Council session last night, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that Carter's assurances regarding future U.S. policy toward Iran are not enough.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman said: We have not received a definite word yet. However, the U.S. position has already been announced and we hope that before reaching a final decision, the Iranian officials will accurately review this position and the full consequences of the matter.

Qotbzadeh on 'Carter' Message to Khomeyni

LD041016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau, today Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, issued the following statement:

In His exalted name. In one or two newspapers I have been quoted as saying that the message of Mr Carter which has been sent to the imam of the nation was an oral message. This report is strongly denied by me, because the full text of the message in the original language has also been distributed and sent to all the foreign reporters resident in Tehran. I hope the newspapers will refrain from publishing untrue and, occasionally, false reports.

Khamene'i on U.S. 'Threats'

LD041254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0932 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Today, the glorious Friday prayer was held at the University of Tehran with the participation of the noble people of Tehran. Before the Friday prayer sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hamidzadeh gave a speech. We draw your attention to a part of his speech: [begin recording]

Why are the programs of the radio and television network not strong enough to penetrate to all the corners of the country and to include all the oppressed, unaware, Muslim masses? What means could be better than the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran for spreading the educational revolution in this climate of freedom which exists in the country and assisting the masses to know their revolution, to know their Islam, to get to know their enemies, and to express their hatred and repugnance of all the reactionary, anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary actions, especially their hatred for the filthy As-Sadat, that wretched person and shameful character of Egypt who has brought another shame upon the freedom-loving, revolutionary and uprisen Muslim people of Egypt by admitting a traitorous, murderous, plundering, corrupt human being? Why should we not be able to raise our voices and bring this to the notice of the entire world through our mass media? We express our hatred and repugnance for As-Sadat, for the traitorous Saddam Husayn who is a true heir of [words indistinct] and for all the mercenaries of the region who are plotting against our revolution, who are inciting against our revolution in favor of imperialism or social imperialism and for all those groups who are not following the line of the nation and the imam but are treading the path of imperialism and social imperialism. We will try through our cultural revolution to destroy and eradicate all the traces of the imperialist culture of the former regime which is now being carried out by some traitorous groups in our revolutionary society. [end recording]

After the speech of Mr Hamidzadeh, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in a part of his Friday prayers sermon said: [begin recording]

Today, the U.S. Government is marshaling its forces against the Iranian nation and is threatening it. It tries to frighten off the leaders, in the first place, and then to frighten off the nation. The Iranian people were able to prove the maturity of their revolution in the world scene. They were able to show that their revolution depended on every individual member of the society and that it is not an exclusive affair. The secretary general of the United Nations came to Iran and saw it for himself. The members of the commission who had come to Iran in order to investigate the offenses of the shah's regime saw the same thing in people's attitude, in people's remarks, in people's demands and in people's gatherings and also in the words of the intellectual and spiritual leaders of the people. They realized that it was the Iranian nation (?which brought about the revolution).

The issue of the hostages will be decided by the unified will of the nation through the Islamic Consultative Assembly which will decide about it, will announce it and will act upon it. The decision which is reached by the nation through the representatives of the people concerning the hostages will have a destiny-making character and be decisive [sarnevesht saz] in this issue and no other source can be authoritative concerning this matter. Therefore, the imam has also repeatedly announced that the fate of the hostages is in the hands of the people and the Majles which has been set up by the people. So long as the Majles has not reached a decision concerning the hostages, the decision of the nation concerning this matter may not be known. So far the nation has not shown any opposition to this issue. On the contrary, it has confirmed it.

The day when the Islamic Consultative Assembly is convened, at that time the representatives of the people, those who reflect the true views of the people, should sit together and decide how they should act concerning the hostages. American threats will not have the slightest effects. To threaten that they will take economic or political reprisals against the Iranian Government will not have the slightest effect. This is a comment which is made in this divine, religious and militant fortress [referring to the Friday prayers] and which conveys the inner views, thoughts and wishes of the people and the officials. The imam too has repeatedly emphasized this point and has delegated the question of the hostages to the views and the wishes of the people. The people themselves should decide. We are steadfast in the fact of oppression. We cannot give in to oppression. When the representative of the victorious and brave Muslim forces went to the palace of Yazdgird [the last Iranian king before the Arab conquest in the 7th century], he was told to prostrate himself in front of Yazdgird and kiss the ground. He said: We have come to set you free. We have come to tell all of you that you should not prostrate yourselves in front of Yazdgird or any other human being. Now you tell us who are the messengers of freedom to prostrate ourselves? [end recording]

Abolition of Iran-America Society

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 16 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Text] The announcement about the activities of the Cultural Society of Iran was issued last night by the Islamic Prosecutor's Office, as follows:

In the name of the Almighty. A review of the daily events of our country points up the situation that in these times of the bloody revolution, the fighting nation of Iran has a pressing need to study instituting a cultural revolution. In this regard, since the Iran-American Cultural Society has pursued colonialist policies, created a poisoned cultural stream and striven to reenforce its rule, it has been abolished by the Islamic Prosecutor's Office. From now on, its function, such as it is, will be performed by the provisional Iranian Cultural Society; which will be under the complete supervision and guidance of representatives of the general Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Hejazi and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Farsiyan; and it will begin work by using the facilities of the Iran-American Society so that it will gradually be able to create an atmosphere suitable for propagating the ideology of the Islamic Revolution. Regarding the new society, it is clear that it will strive very hard to organize and conduct its classes according to Islamic norms and standards, particularly for the benefit of the students registered for their first year of study.

[Signed] General Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution.

RELATIONS WITH, SITUATION IN IRAQ REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Qotbzadeh Rejects Iraqi Charges

LD031812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the assassination of the chief of the Iraqi security organization, President Saddam Husayn claimed that the assassination was carried out by an Iranian and said that he would avenge the act. Denying the allegation tonight, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh stressed that we are determined to resist Iraq's crimes in the region. We now draw your attention to an interview given to our correspondent by Qotbzadeh: [begin recording]

[Question] Would you please explain your views about the assassination of the chief of the Iraqi security organization, the allegation that the assailant was an Iranian and also Saddam Husayn's remarks to the effect that "I will avenge this"?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As for the allegation that the assailant was an Iranian, I would say that he was an Iranian, but one who was born and lived in Iraq. He was a witness to the crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist government for some years. There was no link between this person and the Iranian Government at all [words indistinct]. The reason they want to attribute this to the Iranian Government is simply because they want to justify the current crimes, sabotage and treasons committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist government against Iran. There is no doubt that if [words indistinct] could, (?he) would not spare any efforts. Thus, there is no need to swear; for swearing by a man who is in the claws of U.S. imperialism and [word indistinct] is inconsequential. At any rate, God willing, we arrested and [word indistinct] this Iraqi spy. We will announce the (?seized) evidence. We are determined to counter Iraqi crimes in the region most severely.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the reaction to Saddam Husayn's remarks?

[Answer] [illegible] not yet officially received Saddam Husayn's remarks. I advise you not to tak[illegible] reports seriously [words indistinct]. Consequently, we expect our embassy to be officially informed there. It is then and on that basis that we shall form our response. [end recording]

Kurdish Attacks in Iraq

JN040812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq has stated that on 18 March 1980 a group of Peshmerga attacked the car of the commander of a military regiment in the city of Qal'at Dafar, in the Governorate of As-Sulaymaniyah, after having prepared an ambush for it. The car was showered it with a volley of bullets from various weapons. The attack led to the death of four citizens of the Iraqi Ba'th regime and the wounding of four others.

The spokesman added that on 22 March 1980 a group of 200 people, who are agents and mercenaries of the Iraqi regime, waged an intensive attack on our Peshmerga in the area of (Jabal Dumo), in the Governorate of (Khanatun). The heroic Peshmerga of Iraqi Kurdistan managed to repulse the attack by showering the attackers with fire from various weapons. Following a 2-hour battle, the Ba'th mercenaries were forced to flee. We have learned that these mercenaries suffered heavy losses.

Iraqi Kurds Protest Ba'th Party

LD041054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] More than 3,000 inhabitants of Karbala' and the Iraqi Kurds resident in Yazd, on the occasion of 7 April, which is the anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and in order to express their hatred and repugnance for the savage behavior of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, assembled in the Hoseyniyeh [a kind of a mosque] of this city and then demonstrated in the streets of this city. The marchers, who were carrying placards and pictures of Imam Khomeyni, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Shirazi, the exiled leader of the Iraqi Muslims, chanted slogans against Saddam Husayn, America and the deposed shah. They assembled in the Shohada Square and one of the members of the clergy delivered a speech to the marchers. Later, an eight article resolution was read. In this resolution the savage and inhumane activities of the ruling regime in Iraq were condemned while support for Imam Khomeyni and the liberation organizations of the oppressed people of the world was expressed.

Analysis of Iraqi Situation

LD031153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Now we have an analysis of the situation in Iraq. The reports which we have received from Iraq indicate that the Muslim revolutionaries of that country have delivered another crushing blow to the crumbling regime of Saddam Husayn and robbed the Baghdad rulers of a peaceful sleep. An interesting point is that after the assassination attempt on the head of the Iraqi security organization the reports in the newspapers affiliated with the Ba'th Party seem to be attempts by these propaganda organs to condemn Iran for its alleged role in the attempt. What are the aims of the leaders of the antipeople government of Baghdad in making these allegations and in creating this impression in the minds of the risen people of Iraq, the people of Iran and other countries of the world? Is the condemnation of Iran for being implicated in this attempt anything but an attempt to put a stop to the revolutionary uprising of the Iraqi people and their armed struggle against the corrupt ruling regime of that land? Is there any other explanation for the aggressive Iraqi forces repeated attacks on Iranian borders but that they are an attempt to divert the public opinion of the people of Iraq and Iran from the savage crimes which are inflicted on the tortured Muslims in the Ba'th prisons?

Mr Saddam Husayn, to find the reason for the attempt on the life of the head of your security organization you should look into your proposal concerning the establishment of U.S. airforce bases in Iraq, which has made the people of your country angrier than ever. The reasons for this attempt are the murders, beatings and tortures which are being carried out in various parts of the oppressed land of Iraq by your agents.

Now the holy land of Iraq, which is the burial place of the most loved and most noble characters in human history--namely 'Ali, that great man of history, Husayn, the true scion of Adam, and the pure children of the Prophet--is about to raise the call of Islam with its glorious uprising and, by emulating the various stages of the progress and development of the Islamic revolution of Iran, is about to establish the government of divine justice and the Islamic republic.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO BREZHNEV GREETINGS

LD041004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today sent a telegram to Moscow in response to the congratulatory telegram of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the telegram is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow: Your Excellency's cable on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received with gratitude. We hope that in the same way that you have wished for the sovereignty and independence of our nation, the independence of all nations, especially Muslim nations, will continuously receive your attention and that you will prevent any kind of interference by forces in other people's affairs so that all the people can regain their lost rights of independence and freedom from the colonialists.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 4 April 1980.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW: FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS SOUGHT

JN041044 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran, the Iranian Embassy in Moscow gave a reception which was attended by Mr Kebin, who represented Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The reception was also attended by the president of the Soviet Republic of Estonia, several ministers, high-ranking Soviet officials, several ulemas, prominent intellectual figures and the ambassadors of the diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow.

Another reception was given in the House of Friendship, which was attended by a large crowd of political, social and intellectual figures from the various sectors of the Soviet people, in addition to Iranians residing in Moscow.

During the reception, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Sergeyev, first prorector of the Moscow State University and chairman of the Soviet Society for Cultural Ties With Iran, delivered a speech in which he cited the situation in Iran before the Islamic revolution and the factors leading to the surge of the Islamic revolution and establishment of the Iranian Republic.

Sergeyev praised the positive role played by Imam Khomeyni in making a success of the Muslim Iranian people's revolution.

Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri also delivered a speech, which he began by thanking those attending the reception. The Iranian ambassador said: The Islamic revolution in Iran is a natural reaction of a people who were ruled by an unjust and oppressive regime which was in power for several thousand years. Under this regime, and particularly under the reign of Reza Khan and his sons, the Iranian people suffered a great deal from the innumerable and unlimited crimes which were perpetarate

The Iranian ambassador added that the shah's crimes and treason were supported by Zionism and U.S. imperialism. Mokri said that such a corrupt germ like the shah was given such support in order to dispel the worries harbored by his masters' other agents.

Mokri added: Now that these masters have been confronted with an overwhelming wave of indignation, not only by the Iranian people but by all the world's liberals, they have begun to [words indistinct] and protect another servant; namely, Anwar as-Sadat who, through severing his relations with the Islamic nation as a result of his friendship with Israel, has completed his black book.

However, Mokri pointed out, just as the Egyptian people did not keep silent where rapprochement with Israel was concerned, they will not be silent on As-Sadat's other treasonous initiatives. Indeed, Mokri added, the Egyptian people will, once they are completely united, teach the traitor As-Sadat a lesson which he is not likely to forget.

Mokri added: We are seeking to establish friendly and neighborly relations with our neighbors. We expect our neighbors to be more aware of the Iranian Revolution's principles and to take into consideration this revolution's criteria in its relations, since the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot be judged in accordance with the weak diplomatic criteria.

600 SOVIET, AFGHAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN SPRING OFFENSIVE

JN040752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Party has stated that during their confrontation of the big spring offensive the Soviet forces had launched against their positions, the Muslim fighters in Afghanistan killed 600 Soviet and Afghan soldiers.

In a statement in the Pakistani city of Peshawar the spokesman said that war has broken out again in the (Qala) area, northeast of Nangarhar Province. The Soviet forces had occupied (Qala) at the beginning of this week in the wake of fierce battles that lasted several days.

GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' PLO OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON ISLANDS

LD031851 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced:

According to reports we have received, Abu al-Hawl, a member of the PLO Central Council, in a speech at the national Arab conference held from 25 to 28 March in Baghdad, referring to the Islamic revolution of Iran and its anti-imperialist stand and praising Iran's steps in fighting against the American influence in the Persian Gulf, said:

There is no room for any argument that the three islands occupied during the reign of the deposed shah must be returned to Arab rule and according to our information this is possible provided that some friendly discussions are held with officials of the Iranian Revolution.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran finds it necessary to explain that the uttering of such remarks by Palestinian brothers--provided the report is correct--is the cause of great regret. The PLO is expected to formally state the truth of this matter for the information of the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to clarify whether the person who made such irresponsible statements was expressing his own opinion or whether he was entrusted with the mission of indirectly expressing the official position of the PLO.

There is no need to explain that the Islamic Republic of Iran regards it sovereignty over the three islands of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa as inviolable and not subject to discussion of argument.

SITUATION IN WEST AZARBAYJAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Khomeyni's Representative in Mahabad

LD031734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Mahabad Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani, the representative of the imam in the west of the country, arrived in Mahabad this afternoon in order to hold discussions with the religious and political leaders of Kordestan. Immediately after arriving he met and started his discussions with Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni and the leaders of the Democratic Party of Kordestan. This is the second trip by the representative of the imam in the western region of the country to the town of Mahabad in the last 3 days. In his first meeting he also had some discussions with the leaders of the Democratic Party about eliminating the disturbances and concerning the recent crisis in West Azarbayjan.

Talks in Mahabad

LD041036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the situation in West Azarbayjan is to some extent calm. In a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh this morning, the governor general of West Azarbayjan described the situation in West Azarbayjan as being to some extent calm. He said he has not received any reports of clashes from last night until 1200 today.

At the same time, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sehykh Hoseyn Kermani, the representative of the imam in the western regions of the country who went to Mahabad yesterday afternoon in order to have discussions with the leaders of the Democratic Party of Kordestan and religious leaders, today returned to Urumiyeh. In a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY, he described the discussions he had in Mahabad yesterday afternoon and last night as very useful and announced that in these discussions it was agreed that the clashes should cease as soon as possible.

He added: Today, I will leave for Tehran in order to present a report concerning the situation in this region to the imam and the president. The representative of the imam added: What has been made clear to me is that the Democratic Party of Kordestan is not in favor of having clashes with the army. In these discussions we have laid the foundations for proper discussions and putting an end to the clashes and to this crisis. God willing, a delegation will be sent from Tehran to this region in order to continue the discussions and to put an end to the crisis.

Calm Restored

LD031757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview this morning, the political deputy of the governor of West Azarbayjan said that the situation in West Azarbayjan became calm last night and has continued to be so this morning. He added that he has not received any reports of new clashes.

The governor of Miandow Ab also gave an interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in which he said that the severe clash which began yesterday afternoon between armed groups and the Guards Corps between Bukan and Miandow Ab came to an end at 2200 last night. By then the members of the Guards Corps were able to repulse the armed groups and to overrun their positions. He said that during these clashes one of the Guards Corps was martyred and three of the assailants were killed. However, there is still no accurate report about the number of injured. He added that due to the insecurity that prevails on the road between Urumiyeh and Mahabad, there was no public transport along this route today.

Situation in Maku

LD031852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, the local guilds in Maku have declared today and tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, to be days of public mourning to protest the killing of two teachers and three mojahids. The shopkeepers, having closed their shops, assembled outside the headquarters of corps of Revolution Guards. demanding the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators. The assembled shopkeepers declared that if the authorities have taken no action by next Saturday, then they will take direct action to punish the murders.

According to another report from Maku, a group of attackers laid siege to Banalu village, a suburb of Maku, today. There has been no report yet on the details of the attack.

TWO PESHMERGA KILLED IN KERMANSHAH CLASHES

LD031854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards Corps, in a contact with the Central News Bureau of Kermanshah this afternoon, announced that at about 1000 today, a group of assailants attacked the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga stationed at Morvarid Pass between Kamyaran and Sanandaj. In the course of the clashes, two Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga were martyred and three others wounded. The wounded Peshmerga were taken to Ayatollah Taleqani hospital in Kermanshah.

The public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards Corps added that the clashes continued until 1430 today, and that no report has been yet received with regard to the casualties suffered by the attackers.

The clashes started following last night's sporadic shooting between the attackers and the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga at Morvarid Pass.

WATER PIPELINE BLOWN UP IN AHVAZ

LD031810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night a water pipeline was blown up in Ahvaz. After the explosion of this water pipeline, which was perpetrated by saboteurs by placing a bomb aimed at sabotaging an oil pipeline, the Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan issued a statement.

Furthermore, last night a bomb was set off near Kermanshah's Grand Hotel. No casualties were caused by the explosion.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES ARRANGEMENTS FOR SECOND ROUND OF ELECTIONS

LD031110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, stated in a PARS interview that the 7-man commission appointed by the president to investigate election complaints will study the elections in Tehran and the province for a period of 1 month. He said the second round of elections will be held immediately after the commission has announced its final views and the candidates who have gained relative majority in the first round of elections will probably have 1 week in which to campaign. Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani added that the number of candidates will be twice the number of representatives [allocated for each constituency]. In Tehran some 30 candidates have won a relative majority.

NVOI COMMENTS ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACIES,' AFGHANISTAN

TA040809 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 April broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Be Alert to the New U.S. Imperialist Plots," says: In spite of all the imam's recommendations for a decisive struggle against U.S. imperialist hegemony in Iran, some have chosen the road of compromise with this sworn enemy of Iran. So U.S. imperialism, resorting to hypocritical maneuvers, is hatching plots against the Iranian nation. Just as U.S. imperialism trains Afghan groups outside Afghanistan against the legal and democratic government of Afghanistan, it acts similarily against Iran. Outside Iran's borders thousands and thousands of supporters of the former regime are trained in camps in neighboring countries by CIA and Pentagon agents to carry out plans against the Iranian Revolution and its gains. There is proof that General Oveysi has arrived in Iran secretly to carry out plots against the Iranian nation. It is even said that Shapur Bakhtiar is somewhere near Iran's border and is carrying out the devilish plans of the American CIA.

Observers see a connection between the transfer of the former shah to Egypt, which was arranged by the U.S. Government, and the beginning of conspiracies of the former regime supporters backed by the United States.

Today Cairo is the center of anti-Iranian activities. It is quite evident that the former shah, Bakhtiar and Oveysi have formed a triangle against the Iranian Revolution and that U.S. imperialism was the instigator of this unorthodox triangle. National as well as democratic circles of Iran consider this a real danger for the Iranian Revolution and nation and warn the Iranian people against this conspiracy.

Some elements try to keep U.S. imperialism content and disregard the past interventions of the United States. These elements believe that the only way the Iranian Revolution will progress is by creating friendly relations with the West, especially with blood-thirsty U.S. imperialism. The Iranian nation must be vigilant and unite against the common enemy.

The second, entitled "Which People Claim Afghanistan's Freedom?" says: World-devouring U.S. imperialism is (?continuing) its conspiracies against Iran. The security and sovereignty of Iran are being threatened by the presence of 24 warships, 4 aircraft carriers and 1800 marines in the Persian Gulf region.

Reactionary regimes in the region, namely those of As-Sadat and Israel, are the true allies of U.S. imperialism in every conspiracy against Iran. After the victory of the Iranian Revolution, which caused the overthrow of the bloody regime of the former shah--this gendarme of U.S. imperialism in the Persian Gulf area--and the dissolution of the aggressive CENTO Pact, now As-Sadat has voluntarily assumed the role of gendarme. As-Sadat, obeying his masters' orders, has welcomed the ousted shah and declared that the shah and his family can stay in Egypt forever.

The Iranian nation is well aware of the fact that the leader of the Afghan rebels, Zia Nasiri is a close friend of As-Sadat. According to many documents As-Sadat has helped the Afghan rebels. In an interview given by Nasiri in Egypt to DER SPIEGEL on 14 January he said that the Afghan [rebels] will turn to a country that is able to provide immediate help. According to him, Egypt is the most important Islamic country. In an answer to another question, Nasiri said that he wants to see the brave Egyptian soldiers, victors in the October 1973 war, fighting in the Afghan mountains. Regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nasiri added that an Islamic republic will be declared in Afghanistan but with a free and democratic parliamentary system headed by the law and not by a religious fanatic from Qom.

So why do some elements in Iran so ardently back the Afghan rebels supported by the As-Sadats, Begins, Carters and Lord Carringtons? Why do these elements resort to spreading lies about the neighboring Soviet Union to support the likes of Nasiri? Is (?preventing) As-Sadat from helping these rebels a very difficult task for the responsible officials of Iran? The goal of U.S. imperialism and its Chinese, Egyptian, Israeli and English allies is to crush the Afghan revolution and afterwards bring blows to the great revolutionary gains of the Iranian revolution.

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REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL APPROVES TREATY ON SOVIET TROOPS

LD041914 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has approved the agreement concerning the conditions for the temporary stay of the limited Soviet military contingent on DRA soil, which was signed between the DRA and the USSR governments. This agreement has also been approved by the DRA Council of Ministers and its legal steps have been passed.

TASS Report on Treaty

LD041858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1847 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

["The Treaty Has Been Ratified"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 April, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the treaty between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the conditions for the temporary stay of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in DRA territory.

KARMAL MEETS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA

LD061752 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon received Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba and the special envoy of His Excellency Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the delegation accompanying him, at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

At this meeting, topics concerning the regional and international situation and also those topics which interest both countries were discussed. At this meeting, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture; 'Abdol Hadi Mohammel, deputy political minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the members of the delegation accompanying his excellency the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba and the ambassador of that country to Kabul were present.

KABUL REJECTS IRANIAN CHARGES OVER GAS CONTRACT WITH USSR

LD062250 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the Iranian declaration regarding the price defined in the Afghan-USSR contract concerning the delivery of Afghan natural gas to the USSR for 1980, authorized officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] have explained the following in answering the questions of a BAKHTAR reporter:

Afghanistan's natural gas reserves were discovered by USSR geologists, and the gas extraction and chemical fertilizer plant which use the gas as its raw material was constructed and equipped with the technical and financial cooperation of the USSR. Soviet experts are extending invaluable assistance and aid to the DRA in extracting and producing from the gas reserves, and this assistance has been made possible by the fact that the natural gas is extracted by modern [word indistinct] techniques.

A while ago a new gas reserve was put into production in Gerqoduq [district] in the DRA with USSR technical and financial assistance. In this reserve, units for extracting sulfur from the gas have been installed. Placing this reservoir into operation has helped increase the volume of Afghanistan's natural gas output and has raised state income from the value of the gas.

Exporting natural gas to the USSR is beneficial to the DRA. Because of the short distance between the Afghan gas reserves and the Afghan-Soviet border, capital investment expeditures for gas pipelines has been considerably decreased. The construction of compressor units to move the gas has decreased gas wastage along the line of transfer. This fact in general enables the DRA to gain more profit from exporting every 1,000 cubic meters of natural gas to the USSR compared with the profits of other gas-exporting countries. This is so because they must spend much money to move gas great distances, to extend 1,000-km pipelines and to install large numbers of compressor units.

Exporting natural gas to the USSR is a very important and ever-increasing source of state income for the DRA. In 1977-78 general state income from the sale of natural resources, among which natural gas held first place, was more than 2.6 billion Afghanis, which was 15 percent of the total normal budget income of the DRA. In 1980-81 income from this source will reach 8.7 billion Afghanis, an increase of 35 percent in the total normal income of the DRA. Therefore, exporting gas to the USSR has made it possible to use the extra income from this source in developing the nation's economy up to 1980.

Prices for Afghan natural gas were fixed in the Afghan-USSR contracts according to agreement on both sides and based on the price of Iranian gas which is exported to the USSR. At the same time the price of Afghan gas usually was a little lower than Iranian gas, because Iranian gas has more BTU's than Afghan gas. Since Iran has not been able to reach agreement with her buyers regrading new price levels for her gas, recently an agreement was reached between representatives of Afghanistan and the USSR concerning the definition of natural gas prices based on the average gas prices that are valid in Western Europe.

In the Afghanistan-USSR contract concerning natural gas delivery for 1980, the price of gas has been set at $83.37 per 1,000 cubic meters. Considering modification for the amount of BTU's with the level of gas prices in Western Europe, this price is completely parallel. For example, until early 1980, Dutch gas, which compares in BTU's to Afghan gas, sold at an average price of $73.75 per 1,000 cubic meters in other West European countries. Gas produced in the North Sea sold at the approximate price of $77 per 1,000 cubic meters to West European countries. Recently, based on this approximate price level, USSR natural gas sale contracts have been signed with West European countries.

Considering the above explanation, it can be seen that rumors by the Iranians to the effect that in the recent contract between Afghanistan and the USSR the natural gas price is unjust and has been defined to the benefit of the USSR is completely groundless. The aim of such rumors is to cast suspicion on the advantages of mutual trade and economic relations between Afghanistan and the USSR and to disrupt the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the DRA.

USSR HELPING WITH NAGHLU-JALALABAD POWER PROJECT

LD060312 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Minister of Water and Power Paktin inspected the Naghlu-Jalalabad power transfer power from the Naghlu power station to Jalalabad city, located 97 km from the Naghlu station. "A source at the Ministry of Water and Power said: This project is being built with the aid of the country's friend, the USSR. With the completion of this project the power requirements of the people of Jalalabad will be met."

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST LEAVES KABUL ON MIDEAST TOUR

LD041944 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost left this morning for Algeria at the head of a delegation which will pay friendly visits to several Arab countries. At Kabul international airport, the delegation was seen off by Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian; minister of border affairs, Fazih Mohammad; minister of commerce, Mohammad Khan Jalalar; the political deputy of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, 'Abdol Hadi Mikamel; the chief of protocol and some high-ranking officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kabul and other members of the Libyan Embassy.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS IN BANGKOK, MANILA

LD042126 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] "The Afghan delegation, headed by the deputy minister of planning, Fateh Mohammad Salim, who had gone to Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, to take part [words indistinct] returned to Kabul this morning."

Salim told a BAKHTAR reporter at Kabul airport that the Bangkok conference discussed economic matters for 1980 and approved future development strategies. The proposal of the Afghan delegation was approved by most of the delegates. The Afghan delegation informed the conference of the DRA's future transpoetation plans and once more insisted on Afghanistan's active and positive neutrality.

The delegation also went to Manila for a discussion with the Asian Development Bank, and it was agreed that a delegation of this bank will visit Afghanistan in the near future.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR GDR MEETING

LD070439 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Sorayya, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, left for the GDR this morning at the head of a delegation that will participate in a meeting of the bureau of the International Democratic Federation of Women. Jamila Palwasha, candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, and a number of the members of the leadership and officials to the delegation at Kabul international airport.

ROAD, FIVE BRIDGES RECONSTRUCTED IN BAMIAN PROVINCE

LD060322 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The noble people of the Bolowleh and Shebar areas of Bamian Province, with the help of the soldiers of the armed forces, police and the officials of the [word indistinct] of Bamian, have started work on the reconstruction of roads and bridges, which had been destroyed by counterrevolutionary elements. They worked with patriotic feeling, revolutionary fervor and indefatigable effort. As a result of this collective work, so far the main road between central Bamian and the Shebar Pass has been repaired and five primary bridges which were destroyed by the counterrevolutionary elements--these recognized enemies of the toiling people of Afghanistan--on the orders of their imperialist (?masters) have also been reconstructed.

RECRUITMENT DEPARTMENT OUTLINES VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

LD070404 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement of the Recruitment Department of the Ministry of Defense:

The armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which have heroically defended every inch of this sacred soil, are a crushing fist to the heretics, the sworn enemies of the homeland, international imperialism--led by U.S. imperialism in alliance with Chinese chauvinism--regional reaction and black internal reaction and will eternally take pride in this. This is why, for the development and strengthening of the armed forces and for the purpose of liquidating the internal and external enemies of our proud homeland, Afghanistan, in a very short time it was decided that all 12th grade graduates who have not served in the armed forces yet and are not under conscription could volunteer for service in the armed forces and obtain release after 6 months. Also, NCO's and soldiers who have already served for 2 years in the armed forces and have obtained their discharge papers will be employed for a monthly salary of 3,000 Afghanis plus clothing, food and free medical treatment of 1-year volunteer contracts. During the year they will also receive a 1-month salary bonus.

1,100 FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN GHOWR PROVINCE

LD070339 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In the atmosphere of peace, compromise, sincerity and brotherhood that has been realized after the new stage of the Sawr Revolution between the government and the oppressed people of Afghanistan, the links are daily becoming stronger and the government and people, in a common way, are striving toward the development and progress of the country.

Due to this confidence and trust, in the course of the return of people who were oppressed and persecuted in the reign of the bloodthirsty Amin, more than 1,100 families--consisting of 8,100 persons--have returned to their homes in the districts of Ghowr and commenced their peaceful life without any fear. A BAKHTAR reporter reports from Chaghcharan that, by the return of the persecuted people of (Marghab), (Jandab), Shur Ab, (Samaq), (Labak), (Wazan), (Ghal) and (Siagak), life has started stirring in these areas and the people, united among themselves and with the party and government officials, have started their daily work. The BAKHTAR reporter adds: A great number of religious leaders and elders, on behalf of the residents of the villages, each of whom bears the wounds of Amin's fascist behavior in his heart, have come to Ghowr Province and have expressed to the governor their unreserved support of and solidarity with the new stage of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the guidance of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister. They have declared their deep hatred of the destructive actions of the enemies of Afghanistan, especially the continuous interference of the U.S. imperialism and its Chinese and Pakistani allies and lackies.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, REBEL SKIRMISHES

Hezb-e Eslami Attacks

OW061759 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, April 6 (AFP)--Moslem rebels destroyed a power plant in Parwan Province south of Kabul, plunging the town of Ghorband into darkness, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said today.

During the night-time attack two days ago, the rebels killed one security guard and captured three Soviet-made guns, insurgent sources said. It was not immediately clear how long the town was without electricity.

Another group of Moslem rebels fighting in nearby Samangan Province attacked a Russian convoy and seized supplies destined for Soviet troops, the sources said. But, they added, infuriated Soviet soldiers backed by Afghan Army troops "reacted strongly" and attacked the rebels' stronghold in the area, destroying many villages by air raids. The Moslem rebels claimed that in several hours of fighting they brought down two Russian helicopter gunships and killed "some Soviet troops."

In Nangarhar Province, Moslem fighters destroyed Saragi bridge on the main Jalalabad highway leading to Torkham on the Pakistan border, Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said. It said destruction of the bridge has impeded the movement of Soviet troops.

The Moslem Mojahedin guerrillas also burned down three government buildings being used as "Communist training centres" in Samarkhel town in the same province, the insurgents said. They said several school buildings are being used for military and other purposes by Soviet troops.

Antitank Rocket Launcher Produced

BK041644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1632 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[By Alain Paudeux]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 3 Apr (AFP)--The first anti-tank rocket launchers produced in the Darra tribal land of Pakistan have appeared on the market while Afghan rebels say they have yet to receive any foreign military aid.

Visibly concerned about their lack of means to wage war on the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, rebel leaders said the only help they have been given so far has come from private individuals.

The Moslem Mojahedin fighters appear to be having difficulty in responding to the Soviet spring offensive, which is in a new phase in the Afghan provinces of Konarha and Nagarhar near the Pakistani border.

The insurgents are counting on captured materiel as well as arms produced in the Darra tribal zone in their bid to counter the Soviet moves to isolate their mountain strongholds near the frontier.

The artisans of Darra are skillful craftsmen but they are working with a steel that is too sensitive to overheating. Observers say their efforts to manufacture copies of the Soviet RPG-7 rocket launcher are proof that no other arms supplier is selling them.

A reporter was able to visit the studios where the "made in Darra" rocket launchers are assembled in a process that is no mean feat for the Pashtu tribesmen considering the technology available to them.

The reliability of the weapon has yet to be proven. The tube has a sale price of 50,000 rupies (about $4,000) while the ammunition is another 10,000 rupies. The figures are considered high by Darra standards, but dealers there say that the price will soon drop. In any case it is already competitive with Western or Soviet models that are going for 80,000 rupies on their market.

Recent statements by the Afghan rebels about their military operations have raised new questions about their armaments, since they have claimed the destruction in flight of several-24 armored helicopters. Neither the resources of Darra nor the rare anti-aircraft weapons captured by the rebels would be enough to explain such successes, if they are true.

Soviet Stronghold in Northeast

BK051717 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 5 April (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan troops are installing themselves slowly but surely in northeast Afghanistan where the rebels can only cling to their positions and mount hit-and-run raids, rebel organisations have acknowledged.

The Soviet presence is particularly strong at Sorkhrod, west of Jalalabad, the provincial capital of Nangarhar, and in the Kunar Valley where Soviet forces occupy the west bank of the Kunar River from the provincial capital of Shaga Sarai to the town of Asmar. Only scanty news is arriving in Peshawar from Badakhshan Province in northeast Afghanistan because of the mountainous terrain, but several reports indicate that the Soviet forces are trying to seal the frontier to cut the rebels from their supplies.

Rebel organisations said that fighting was continuing at Sorkhrod in Nangarhar Province, and in the Pesh Valley in Konarna. Rebels were licking their wounds in Kama District north of Jalalabad, which has been shelled for some days by Soviet forces.

Soviet assault troops have apparently given the Afghan Army the task of occupying territory in some cases, and in these areas the rebels said they q ckly regain the upper hand.

The rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan has said that 40 Afghan soldiers deserted to the rebels in Narang District of the Kunar Valley, and other groups say they have regained ground in several areas of the Peshu Valley.

The Jamiat-e Eslami said its fighters attacked four positions near Shags Sarai on the night of April 1, adding that one of these was within 500 metres (550 yards) of the provincial governor's residence. After capturing these positions and berating the Afghan soldiers, the rebel fighters withdrew at dawn with the loss of three men but in possession of about 100 Soviet-made Kalashnikov automatic rifles, insurgent sources said.

The fighting has also spread to areas previously untouched by the conflict, and the Hezb-e Eslami has said that communists have been "eliminated" in Kahi District south of the Jalalabad-Peshawar axis. The local administrative offices have also been destroyed by fire, it said.

Foreign witnesses at Peshawar hospital on Thursday saw two Afghan women disfigured by an incendiary substance described by local doctors as a kind of napalm.

Helicopter Attack on Guerrillas

GW041858 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 4 Apr 80 GW

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, April 4 (AFP)--Government helicopters fired on a column of 60 Afghan guerrillas trying to enter Afghanistan from Pakistan Wednesday, according to reports received by Jamiat-e Eslamic organization. The rebel group said that at least 20 people were killed. The attack took place in the mountains north of Chitral, Pakistan. Reliable reports reaching here said that Soviet-Afghan troops using helicopters are trying to block the Pakistan-Afghanistan border to end rebel infiltration. The Pakistani Government has said repeatedly that it cannot prevent guerrillas from crossing the frontier.

Mojahedin Attack on Airbase

LD061040 Karachi Overseas Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Latest reports from Afghanistan say Mojahedin have attacked the Soviet-controlled Bagram airbase in the Parvan Province. They are reported to have killed and wounded 55 troops, including 25 officers. A number of aircraft and helicopters have also been damaged.

The Mojahedin have made another attack on a police post in the Ghazni Province, killing 5 officers and 10 soldiers. They have also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

In the Zabol Province the Mojahedin have successfully repulsed a brigade attack to recapture the area of Arvazahgey and ambushed the retreating troops, inflicting heavy casualties on them. They have also destroyed many bridges in the area.

In order to control the northern parts of Helmand Province the Mojahedin are reported to have established their own administration in many districts.

Army Deserter Report

BK051241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 5 April (AFP)--Soviet women in Kabul have been forbidden to go shopping in the city's bazaars after several of them were abducted by Afghan citizens, the Pakistani newspaper JANG reported today.

An Afghan Army deserter said in an interview that the abductions were in retaliation for passes made at Afghan women by Russian officers in a Kabul club recently.

The mass circulation Urdu language paper said the high-ranking deserter, who did not wish to be identified, stated that 6,000 Soviet troops, including "senior advisers" have died in battles with the Muslim rebels and so far about 350 Soviet prisoners have been executed by Mojahedin.

He put the Afghan Army casualties in the 2-year old civil was at between 20,000 and 30,000.

The Soviets have massacred 600,000 Afghans, uprooted another 1 million, half of whom have fled the country and the remainder were on their way to Pakistan, he said.

JANG quoted another unidentified Muslim rebel commander fighting communist forces on the Kama front as saying that Soviet troops have either destroyed or taken over mosques and shrines in Afghanistan for military purposes.

Muslims are not allowed mass religious services and assembly of more than five people is banned in funeral processions, JANG said.

The traditional beating of drums at weddings is banned since it is considered as a "signal to charge." People watching the movements of Soviet troops are tortured and even children are not spared, he added.

"Soviet atrocities have not deterred the Muslim rebels who are determined to fight until the elimination of foreign aggression from their homeland," the deserter said.

KABUL VOWS STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIONAL, WORLD IMPERIALISM

LD04230Z Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] With the successful uprising of 27 December 1979, during which all the sinister and foul plans of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and world and regional reaction, were destroyed, a free and (?peaceful) atmosphere has been created in our country and broad programs for the comfort and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan are at the planning and implementation stage.

But our people know that during this national and democratic revolution, world-devouring imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, regional and world reaction, the Chinese hegemonists and Zionism--which employ the most reactionary and blackest counterrevolutionary elements and are the sworn enemies of the people of Afghanistan--have embarked on a campaign of instigatory propaganda, aggression and shameless provocations. They distort the religious sacredness of our people--they themselves are the enemies of Islam--and once again seek to turn back the wheel of history. In order to turn back the wheel of history, the imperialists and reactionaries create bloody conspiracies and terrorism and through their loudspeakers and propaganda machine disseminate blatant lies concerning our country.

But we can say that the criminal imperialism and the black reaction with their shameful deeds will only leave black marks on themselves, and cannot accomplish any other thing. No power is capable of becoming an obstacle in the way of the progress, development and realization of peace in Afghanistan.

As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said in his recent new year speech: World imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, regional and world reaction, and Chinese hegemonists, who were defeated in their foul (?plans) as a result of the continuous struggle of the people of Afghanistan and the temporary presence of the limited Soviet military contingents, on the one hand has spread poisonous, false and hysterical lies against our revolution and on the other has used Pakistan as a base for aggressive and destructive activities against Afghanistan.

It must be clear to everyone that the party, government and the security forces of our country will not allow anybody, regardless of the pretext, to extend their bloody hands to the life, property and honor of our dear country, Afghanistan. Those days are gone when imperialism and its stooges could play with the destiny of our people by abusing the sacred religious feeling and faith of our people and when the CIA espionage organization and other destructive organizations of imperialism and reaction, could, through their sabotage, conspiracies and seditions, fish in troubled waters for their own interests. Our people have now gained enough experience from the imperialists' interference and their sinister aims, and they will crush the saboteurs, aggressors and conspirators who seek to plunder our people's freedom and to disrupt the social order.

BABRAK KARMAL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

JN041727 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has sent a cable of congratulations to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the Hungarian people's liberation from fascism.

PARTY SOCIAL SCIENCES FACULTIES INAUGURATED 5 APR

LD060355 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The faculties of the Institute of Social Sciences of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee were inaugurated this afternoon at a meeting attended by Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and President of the PDPA Central Committee's department for implementation, propagation and learning. The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, in the course of a detailed statement regarding the importance and all-round value of the faculties of the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee in the revolutionary life of the cadres and the activists of the party and their deep effect on the learning of revolutionary ideas at this new stage of the Sawr Revolution, said: The PDPA, which is equipped with the progressive ideas of our time, actively continued [word indistinct] struggle against the Nadir monarchy and his bloodthirsty family and with the acceptance of considerable difficulties overthrew the power of monarchy and built the palace of the hopes of the masses of Afghanistan on its ruins. Also, the PDPA, in the light of the chain-breaking ideology of the working class, valiantly struggled against the deviation of left and right extremism and after the glorious Sawr Revolution valiantly struggled against the band of Amin, this recognized spy of U.S. imperialism, in line with revolutionary rules and saved the party and the revolution from early collapse.

At the beginning of the meeting, the president of the Institute of the Social Sciences of the PDPA Central Committee, in the course of explaining the institute's activities, presented some information regarding the [word indistinct]. The faculties inaugurated today are: The faculty of the [word indistinct] party activists and provinces. In this faculty 71 party cadres are studying. (?Students attend) this faculty every day from 0800 until 1600. The second faculty is for the cadres and the party organization activists of the city of Kabul. In this faculty a total of 110 party cadres participate twice a week for 9 months. The third faculty is for the activists of the youth and women's organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In this faculty 250 boys and girls will study in the afternoons for 3 months.

Other speakers at this meeting were: a member of the Executive Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization, on behalf of the organization; a student on behalf of the activists of the party organizations and in the end the assistant of the Institute of Social Sciences.

EDUCATION MINISTRY LAUNCHES LITERACY PROGRAM

GF051557 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Some 500,000 people in Kabul and [words indistinct] will be involved in a literacy program this year. Twenty thousand government teachers and volunteers will be teaching them. This was stated in an interview given by the head of the Education Ministry's program for combating illiteracy.

He said the fight against illiteracy is the sacred, economic and political responsibility of developing nations, and our country is also sharing this responsibility. Our government is paying more attention to this problem following the success of the April Revolution especially in its new phase.

In answer to a question, he said: Those people who have had no education and are between the ages of 5 and 50 are advised to participate in the program. Those individuals over 50 years of age are free to decide for themselves.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG BEGINS INDIAN VISIT 7 APR

BK070744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrived in New Delhi a short while ago on a 6-day visit to this country. He was received, among others, by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and the diplomatic representatives of the socialist countries.

Pham Van Dong is accompanied by a high-level delegation consisting of ministers for foreign affairs and foreign trade. His talks with Indian leaders will cover bilateral matters including expanding of cooperation in science and technology, regional developments and the international situation. During his talks with Prime Minister Gandhi, the situation in Indochina will also come up for discussion. The SRV prime minister will also meet President Sanjiva Reddy.

Arrival Speeches

BK070901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrived in New Delhi today on a 6-day visit to this country. He was given a ceremonial welcome and was received, among others, by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and the diplomatic representatives of socialist countries.

Welcoming the Vietnam prime minister, Mrs Gandhi said that Vietnam is a name which evokes deep emotions in all those who care for freedom and respect the spirit of nationalism. She said the links between India and Vietnam are ancient. In this country they were renewed by our own ordeal of colonial subjection and the long drawn struggle against imperialism.

Mrs Gandhi said the Vietnam prime minister is visiting at a time when the pursuance of detente has been given up, tensions are growing and distrust has returned. Peace has had a setback. It is appropriate that they should exchange views on the implications of the new developments for nations which are struggling to keep aloof from rivalries and in what manner the nonalined ca. effectively meet the situation, Mrs Gandhi added.

Mr Pham Van Dong said the Vietnam Government and the people approve and support the foreign policy of peace, progress and nonalinement being pursued by India which is a bastion for peace in Asia and the world. He said his visit will further help develop good relations between the two nations for mutual benefit and for the benefit of peace and friendship all over the world.

EGYPT'S GHALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 3 APR

BK031329 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali [title as heard] has said there are no differences between India and his country on the question of self-determination for the Palestinian people. Differences, however, might be there on the procedure to achieve it. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, Dr Ghali pointed out India's decision to give full diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organization would help accelerate the peace process in West Asia.

Answering questions about Afghanistan, he said while Egypt is not arranging any meeting of the nonalined nations to discuss the issue, it is in consultation with others about the possibility of such a meeting. Certain consensus is needed before it could be held. Like India, Egypt is also trying to devise measures to defuse tension in South Asia, he added. Dr Ghali said that the nonalined movement is passing through a special crisis and there is need to reinforce the movement.

In the afternoon Dr Ghali met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He handed over to her a personal message from President as-Sadat. Dr Ghali invited Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao to visit Egypt. Mr Rao accepted the invitation.

Concludes Visit

BK041241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr Ghali left New Delhi today at the end of his 3-day official visit to India.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 5 APR

BK060638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister of Tanzania Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa arrived in New Delhi last night on a 2-day visit. During his stay in the capital he will have talks with the Indian leaders.

ASSAM UNREST CONTINUES; DECLARED 'DISTURBED' AREA

BK051323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Assam has been declared a disturbed area with the exception of North Cachar with effect from tomorrow. The governor's notification to this effect was issued in Gauhati today and it will remain in operation for 2 months. It comes in the wake of prolonged agitation in the state on the issue of foreign nationals.

Chief Secretary of the State Paramasivan said the decision to declare the area as disturbed has been taken because of the prevailing tense situation and attempts made to disturb public peace. He said security arrangements have been made to remove the oil blockade. There is no question of sustaining further delay in resuming the supply of oil to other parts of the country, he added.

Army Units Moving In

BK051532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Gauhati, Assam (India), 5 April (AFP)--An unspecified number of army units were dispatched to all strategic points in Assam today, as Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's chief administrator here assumed extraordinary military powers by a government notification to deal with the agitators who have been demanding eviction and deportation of about 5 million migrants from Bangladesh and Nepal.

The government notification, which comes into effect from tomorrow, empowers the administrator to ask the army to take control of this sensitive northeastern province, shoot at sight, search houses and make arrests without assigning any reason.

Army convoys were seen by eyewitnesses moving towards Gauhati and Dispur, capital of Assam, where the students, spearheading the 7-month-old agitation are continuing their picketing of oil installations. Assam produces 4.6 million tonnes of crude oil annually.

The government notification issued here this noon came as a surprise as it would further complicate the situation. "We are not going to heed to government pressure--we will continue our agitation even if the army butchers us," Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, president of the All Assam Students Union, said. Mr Mahanta claimed that the picketing of the oil installations was continuing and said "we are not afraid of the army or the guns. We are fighting for a just cause. We will continue to fight," Mr Mahanta said and emphasized that they would remain peaceful "even if the army opens fire."

R.S. Paramasvivam, chief secretary administrator, refused to say when the crackdown on the agitators would start but hinted that if the picketing of the oil installations was not withdrawn by "tomorrow noon" he would ask the army to move in. "Now we have the absolute power to deal with the agitators, but if we take action it will be most unfortunate," Mr Paramasivam said and added, "I am hoping with hope that the students will understand the gravity of the situation and would help us to come to an acceptable solution."

Unofficial sources said that the authorities would order large-scale arrests of leaders tomorrow and if this creates tension and violent reaction, the army would be asked to move in. The Assam agitators had been demanding detection and deportation of those migrants who came here after 1951.

Mrs Gandhi, after coming back to power, held three rounds of discussions and urged the representatives to accept 1971 as the cutoff date to determine the nationality of the migrants. When this was rejected, Mrs Gandhi's government tried to strike a deal early this month by offering 1967 as the cutoff year, but this too was rejected.

In support of their demand the Assamese argue that if the present rate of migration from Bangladesh and Nepal continues for a few years more, they will become a minority in their own state.

Opposition Critical

BK051546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1517 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, April 5 (AFP)--In the first immediate reaction by an opposition lead former Industry Minister George Fernandes today severely criticised the government of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi for officially declaring the northeastern state of Assam as a disturbed area today.

It was "the most senseless decision" taken by the government of Mrs Gandhi since it assumed office in January last, he commented here. Mr Fernandes said that it was now obvious that instead of working towards a political solution of the Assam problem, the government had "declared a war on the people of Assam."

Situation Under Control

BK061249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Assam Governor L.P. Singh has said that the situation in the state is improving and the things are under control. Speaking to newsmen at the Calcutta airport today on his way to Delhi, the governor said efforts are being made to restore normalcy. The army has been kept ready to help the civil administration in case of any eventuality.

The order declaring the entire state, excepting the North Cachar District, as a disturbed area came into force today. Meanwhile, the leaders of the All Assam Students Union appealed to the governor to withdraw the order. Seven members of the Rajya Sabha had in a joint statement expressed concern at the declaration and demanded its immediate withdrawal.

'Liberation Army' Formed

BK061412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Gauhati, Assam (India), 6 April (AFP)--A liberation army, claiming support of all the seven northeastern Indian states, has been formed to start a secessionist movement and to "wage a war" against the Indian union. "We want an independent country of our own.... We have no similarity with the Indians," letters issued here by the "Seven United Liberation Army" (SULA) today said.

The letters said that the decision to raise the army was taken in Imphal, capital of Manipur state last week after "being convinced that the rulers in New Delhi have no sympathy for us and are all out to finish us." The seven states, which constitute the SULA are: Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

Official sources here neither denied nor confirmed the claims, but merely said that it was the work of some "fanatic, hard headed individuals without any mass following."

However, sources close to the government said that they were aware of the development, but rejected apprehension that the decision would create any immediate serious problem for the administration. The sources, who declined to be identified, said that the Indian counterintelligence in the northeastern states had sent a report 3 weeks back, indicating mass discontentment among the people. The reports had given details of actions the leaders were contemplating and had said that unless the government took actions, the whole northeastern region would join in the secessionist movement.

Regulations on Land Transfers

BK061712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1706 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 April (AFP)--The Indian cabinet today approved a proposal to issue an ordinance to restrict the transfer of land in trouble-torn Assam from foreigners.

The ordinance, called the Assam alienation of land (regulation) ordinance, would be issued by the Assam governor immediately, PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) reported.

Under the ordinance, land cannot be transferred to a corporate body or a firm of which the majority directors, shareholders or partners as the case may be, are not citizens of India or if the firm is formed or regularised outside India.

The district collectors have [been] authorised under the ordinance to withold transfer of land if in their opinion the party to whom the land is to be transferred is unsuitable or if the transfer is prejudicial to public interest. Assam has at present several British-owned tea gardens and companies. Several foreign missionaries are also at work in the state.

Strikes Banned

BK070314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The president last night issued an ordinance banning strikes in any essential service in Assam as a step to deal with the situation in the state. This closely follows an ordinance promulgated by the state governor yesterday which imposes restrictions on transfer of land in Assam. The two ordinances are a sequel to Saturday's notification declaring the entire state a disturbed area.

Under the ordinance signed by the president, anyone who instigates or supports a strike which has been prohibited is liable to be jailed for 1 year and fined up to 2,000 rupees. Offenses under the ordinance are proposed to be made cognizable, a provision for summary trails has also been incorporated.

According to the state chief secretary, the ordinance on transfer of land will go a long way in discouraging the influx of foreign nationals into Assam and in preventing acquisition of land by foreigners who are already in the state.

Official circles in Gauhati say the situation in the state was peaceful with no reports of any untoward incidents from anywhere yesterday. However, round-the-clock picketing in the Oil India pipeline headquarters at Narangi is continuing. Meanwhile, the All Assam Students Union and Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] have reiterated their decision to continue their agitation. However, they have said that they would keep open the doors for further talks to find a solution to the foreigners issue.

According to the UNITED NEWS of INDIA, the final decision on the future course of action will be taken at a joint meeting of the students union and the Gana Sangram Parishad in Gauhati today.

SOVIET REPORTS ON PAKISTANI AFGHAN INVOLVEMENT DENIED

BK061734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Spokesman of the Foreign Office categorically rejected today the Soviet press reports alleging Pakistani involvement in the internal conflict in Afghanistan. The attention of the Foreign Office spokesman was drawn to recent reports carried by the Soviet press alleging that Pakistan Armed Forces were involved in supporting and organizing the activities of the Afghan insurgents. It had also been alleged that Pakistan Air Force planes were making reconnaissance flights over the Afghan territory in support of the Afghan resistance.

Describing these reports as totally false and baseless, the spokesman reiterated that Pakistan is not in any way involved in the internal conflict in Afghanistan, which has been aggravated by the Soviet military intervention. The spokesman also referred to another report by the Soviet press claiming that PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] planes were being used for the transportation of weapons to Afghan rebels. He categorically rejected the allegation as entirely unfounded and explained that PIA had extended its services only for the transportation of humanitarian assistance from abroad for the Afghan refugees. Pakistan does not allow itself to be used as a conduit for the flow of arms into Afghanistan.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN SIND ON BHUTTO DEATH ANNIVERSARY

BK041532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A press note issued by the Sind government in Karachi this evening says at 0915 today a crowd of about 1500 people surrounded a telephone exchange at Naudero town and started throwing stones at the security staff posted there, resulting in some injuries. The security staff warned the crowd and tried to prevent damage to government property but the people paid no heed to the warning. Despite being tear-gassed twice, they forcibly entered the building and set it on fire.

The press note says that the security staff was forced to open fire resutling in seven persons being injured, one of whom later died. The injured were immediately taken to a hospital where five were released after receiving first aid. The district magistrate and superintendent of police of Larkana immediately rushed to the spot and brought the situation under control.

AFP Report on Incidents

BK041621 Hong Kong AFP in English 1612 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 4 Apr (AFP)--Two persons were killed and six wounded today in Sind when violence erupted during demonstrations organized in observance of the first anniversary of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's execution. Police opened fire on members of the pro-Bhutto Pakistani People's Party (PPP) who were attacking a central telephone office in the Bhutto family's native village of Larkana, according to sources at the scene.

Crowds had gathered in Larkana at Mr. Bhutto's tomb, sources said, among them leaders of the People's Party, which is outlawed by the government. Former PPP Secretary-General Tikka Khan and several former ministers and governors participated.

Some of the demonstrators, reproaching their leaders for "softness" at the time of Mr. Bhutto's imprisonment and death, began to push around the late leader's cousin, Mumtaz Bhutto, who was slightly wounded.

Mr. Bhutto's wife and 27-year-old daughter, who had received permission from a Karachi court to go to the family tomb, were taken to the cemetery by military authorities Thursday night. The two women, who have carried on Mr. Bhutto's political battle, have been under house arrest in Larkana for 6 months.

Report on Casualties

OW041954 Hong Kong AFP in English 1858 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpts] Karachi, April 4 (AFP)--One man was officially reported killed and seven others wounded when police opened fire on a hostile mob of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's supporters. Earlier unofficial reports from the scene had mentioned two dead and six injured in the firing incident.

BHUTTO'S WIFE, DAUGHTER PETITION AGAINST DETENTION

BK061304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 6 Apr (AFP)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, the 28-year-old daughter of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, today appeared before a division bench of the high court in connection with her constitutional petition against detention by the martial law authorities.

Miss Bhutto and her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, have been kept under house detention since October 16 last for "endangering public peace and creating hatred against the military regime." Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the former premier, could not appear in the court because of illness.

Former Law Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, who is advocate for the two petitioners, pleaded before the court against their detention under martial law. The hearing was late adjourned till tomorrow.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD FOR TALKS

BK061110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A five-member Yugoslav delegation arrived in Islamabad today to attend the second session of the joint [words indistinct] commission for economic, technical, scientific, cultural and educational cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia. The session begins tomorrow.

The delegation is headed by a member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Bogoljib Nedeljkovic. The talks will review the provisions of the protocol signed between the two countries in January last year. Under the protocol Yugoslavia provides Pakistani suppliers credit. A new protocol is expected to be signed between Pakistan and Yugoslavia on Wednesday [9 April]. The Yugoslav delegation during its 6-day stay in the country will also visit the heavy mechanical complex, the heavy forge and foundary and Tarbela Dam.

4 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on Hostages

JN041848 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Text] At a symposium of foreign information media, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said that the universality of Islam will be brought about when a leader and president like 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, may God's blessings be upon him, is found who does not distinguish among Arab, Turkish, Kurdish or Persian peoples. He added: Such a universality is based on independence; that is, one people should not dominate another or fall under its domination. On this basis, we the Muslims consider our Muslim peoples as a nation. Our revolution is one that was staged by all the peoples.

On agriculture, Dr Bani-Sadr said that 60 percent of Iran's waters are wasted. If such waters were not wasted, we could have 12-14 million hectares of irrigated land in addition to the land watered by rainfall.

On the issue of the hostages, the president of the republic said: If we really want to fight the United States, war is not with slogans and words. He added: We can never make the United States kneel by keeping the hostages, even if we try them and put them in jail. He affirmed that victory in this respect is achieved when we can stand on our own feet economically and culturally.

The president of the republic continued: Some of the manifestations of the previous regime that continue to exist are concern to gain privileges; that is, each group is looking for more privileges. Dr Bani-Sadr advised the people and these groups to stop this behavior in order to build the country, raise the rate of production and provide work.

Referring to the cancellation of interests in the banking system, the president of the republic said: This does not mean that the individual can receive any amount he wants free of charge. The cancellation of interest was made in response to the needs of peasants and the needy for housing and to invest capital. He added: In accordance with the imam's statement on 1 Farvardin, we issued an order to the competent establishments, including banks, to implement all the articles of the statement. Banks have to invest their capital in industry and agriculture in the form of contributions.

On the provincial banks, the president of the republic said: I will go to Khuzestan. This project will be first applied in Khuzestan then in Kerman Province. Dr Bani-Sadr called on the banks to be active in the country.

Dr Bani-Sadr expressed his rejoicing at the nationalization of the banks in Iran and the reduction of oil production and the raising of the oil price. He said: The coming stage in the development of Iran's economy lies in investing the capital of banks in establishing production cooperatives.

On the solution of arable land, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: A law has been approved putting 10 billion Iranian riyals at the disposal of the agriculture bank. Committees have been formed for this purpose in the Agriculture Ministry.

Khamen'i Threatens Oil Disruption

WA041813 London REUTER in English 1734 GMT 4 Apr 80 WA

[By Paul Raylor]

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 4, REUTER--A member of the Revolutionary Council said today that Iran would disrupt the Persian Gulf region if the United States imposed new sanctions over the government's failure to take charge of the U.S. hostages here.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed 'Ali Khamen'i told a mass prayer rally at Tehran University: "We can set the region alight with the cries of our oppression." He added that Western Europe and the United States could be deprived of oil from the Gulf region if the Americans try to starve Iran.

"The Iranian nation should resist American oppression; otherwise our revolution is half-hearted," Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said.

The hardline speech, threatening to use Persian Gulf oil as a weapon against the United States and Western Europe, appeared to indicate that he had opposed any concession on the hostage issue at last night's vital meeting.

"Just as we closed the taps on the shah's system and America, some day all the oil taps can be turned off on the sophisticated technology of America and Europe," he said.

"Do they (the U.S.) think that if the Iranian nation starves, its brothers in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and other oil-rich regions will sit quietly? The Iranian nation, with the cries of its oppression, can deprive them of Persian Gulf oil," he added.

5 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Tehran on Bani-Sadr LE MONDE Interview

LD051742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in an interview with the LE MONDE correspondent in Tehran, said: The United States should be sincere in its attitude and adopt a clear position in dealing with Iran, otherwise the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations could have drastic results for Iran and the world.

On the other hand, the president's press and cultural adviser, in a contact with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, explained: Mr Bani-Sadr told LE MONDE that if fascist inclinations are strengthened in America and if (?fascism) takes over, it will be a tragedy for humanity.

AFP on Bani-Sadr LE MONDE Interview

NC051643 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Paris, April 5 (AFP)--The Iranian-American crisis could have "catastrophic consequences for Iran and the whole of humanity," Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview today in the influential newspaper LE MONDE.

The United States must "play an honest game, adopting clear and unambiguous positions" toward Iran, Mr. Bani-Sadr told LE MONDE's Tehran correspondent, Eric Rouleau.

Criticizing the "Islamic students" who have been holding an estimated 50 Americans hostage for the past five months in the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Mr Bani-Sadr said: "It is by breaking the chains of dependence on the United States and not by holding hostages that we can fight imperialism."

"The students are not unaware that, personally, I condemned their action from the very first day on humanitarian and political grounds," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

He added that the ruling Revolutionary Council on Thursday agreed to the transfer of the American hostages to its control, provided the move received the approval of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. "If the iman was to approve our decision, the students would implement it," President Bani-Sadr said. "Otherwise I would call on the people to decide."

"I know that I am backed by public opinion, which recognizes that the hostage affair is not essential, is even harmful, to the flowering of our revolution," he continued.

Mr. Bani-Sadr added that the Revolutionary Council had called on U.S. President Jimmy Carter to "clarify the terms" of his April 1 message in which Mr. Carter had told him that he "understood that the future Iranian Parliament was to take charge of resolving the fate of hostages."

"Understand is an ambiguous word in English," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "It does not necessarily mean that the United States acknowledges the jurisdiction of our National Assembly."

"Mr. Carter also informed me that he was suspending the measures he had planned to take against Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr went on. "There again, he did not explicitly state that he was abandoning all pressure tactics, sanctions and negative statements pending the verdict of the Iranian Parliament.

The Iranain president warned that "our actions must not revive the bellicose spirit Americans showed during the Vietnam war, and we must not favorize [as received] the interventionist, fascistic wing of the state apparatus which is pushing President Carter toward a hardline stance.

"Still today, Americans do not want to be drawn into a military conflict," Mr Bani-Sadr said. "If we end up making them change their minds, it would be a catastrophe for the Iranian people and all humanity. I personally do not care to shoulder this heavy responsibility."

Commission on Transfer Deadlock

WA052227 London REUTER in English 2208 GMT 5 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, April 5, REUTER--Five foreign intermediaries have formed a crisis commission to try to end the deadlock over the proposed transfer of the U.S. Embassy hostages to government control, sources close to the international team said tonight.

The sources told REUTER the commission comprised former Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci of Jerusalem, Swiss Ambassador Erik Lang, Papal Nuncio Annibale Bugnini and Paris-based lawyers Hector Villalon and Christian Bourguet.

They said the commission had a three-hour meeting today with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and would have contacts with government leaders and representatives of the militant students occupying the embassy during the next 48 hours.

Monsignor Capucci would visit the students at the embassy tomorrow morning to present a secret commission proposal which might persuade them to agree voluntarily to the transfer, the sources said.

The Greek Catholic prelate arrived here last night and visited the embassy today to arrange details for Easter services for the American hostages tomorrow afternoon.

He is to be assisted by three American clergymen who are here on a purely pastoral visit and not part of the new commission. The three are the Rev. Jack Bremer of Lawrence, Kansas; Nelson Thompson of Kansas City, Missouri and Darrel Rupiper of Omaha, Nebraska.

The sources said the commission had given itself a 48-hour deadline to try to resolve the transfer deadlock. Beyond this time, they expected the United States to begin instituting threatened sanctions against Iran, the sources said.

If the commission failed to persuade the students into a voluntary transfer, the panel would take its case directly to the ruling Revolutionary Council, the sources added.

U.S. Clergymen To Conduct Services

LD050540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Three U.S. clergymen yesterday left the United States for Tehran to conduct Easter services for the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran. Norman Forer, a professor of social welfare at the University of Kansas, said: The conducting of Easter services is the prime reason for this trip. Forer is the chairman of the Lawrence committee who had previously headed two delegations to Iran aimed at finding a solution for the release of the hostages. He added: The moment we arrive in Iran we shall discuss the possibilities for further negotiations, but this time there will not be any direct efforts toward obtaining the release of the hostages.

In this trip Forer will not accompany this three-man group. This trip has been organized by the U.S.-Iranian crisis resolution committee, headquartered in Lawrence, Kansas.

Forer said: There has been no previous plan aimed at having talks with the students deployed at the embassy or with government officials. Forer added: We are deeply concerned about the welfare of our U.S. fellow countrymen and believe that they will be released and this release will take place at a time when the U.S. Government understands that it has violated the U.S. nation's historic undertaking with regard to international justice.

Forer once again repeated this group's insistence in its demand from Congress pertaining to investigating U.S. activities in Iran during the past 25 years and asked the U.S. administration to officially recognize the Iranian nation's right to try the deposed shah.

Students' Invitation to Clergymen

LD050954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has announced to our correspondent: Regarding the imam's emphasis on the holding of Easter ceremonies for the hostages, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have invited three American priests to this end today.

The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy also announced: Two Iranian priests from Esfahan will also attend the ceremonies.

Capucci Mass for Hostages

LD051054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY that Cardinal Capucci, who has come to Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said upon arrival in Tehran that the aim of this trip was to hold religious ceremonies for the feast of Easter for the American hostages.

This is the third trip by Cardinal Capucci to Iran since the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

U.S. Clergymen Arrive

LD051704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the invitation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, three U.S. priests arrived in Tehran this afternoon to organize Easter ceremonies for the hostages. The U.S. priests, in a short interview with our reporter at Mehrabad Airport, emphasized that their mission is to organize the religious ceremonies and that they have no political mission. According to our reporter, the U.S. priests will hold the ceremonies with Archbishop Capucci, who is in Iran following the invitation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and two Iranian priests.

Further on Khamine'i Statement

JN050708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Friday prayer was held at the University of Tehran yesterday with the participation of hundreds of thousands of the sons of the capital of the Islamic Revolution. Prayer was held under Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamine'i.

On the struggle with the superpowers, Khamine'i said: If these superpowers seek to cause us economic troubles, they can do so. We, however, can rob them of tranquillity and quiet.

Khamine'i stressed that Iran can deprive them of oil in the Middle East, such as from Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Our brothers in this area will support us.

Rafsanjani Meeting With Khomeyni

JN050724 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Revolution Cpuncil member, met last night with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In a statement at the end of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that Imam Khomeyni has expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the elections, asserting that the Consultative Assembly is one of the most prominent institutions in the country. He added: Imam Khomeyni reiterated that the Consultative Assembly is the one which will decide on the hostages' fate.

IRP Opposition to Hostage Transfer

NC050819 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 5 (AFP)--The influential Islamic Republic Party called here today for the 50 American Embassy hostages to remain in the hands of the Moslem students who have held them for five months.

"The problem of the hostages, despite what America might say, is not independent to that of the shah," the fundamentalist party stressed in its paper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC.

"Contrary to what certain leaders think, the ruse used by (President Jimmy) Carter to shift the hostages problem from the direct control of the people and the Islamic students was part of an age-old American plan," the communique added.

Commenting on the "American undertakings" demanded by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr before the hostages were taken over by the Revolutionary Council, the clergy-dominated party said: "Undertakings from a colonialist power which has looted the wealth of our people for 50 years cannot be believed and nothing can guarantee they are kept."

The party, said to have scored well in the recent first round of voting in parliamentary elections, warned that any decision on the "nest of spies" in the U.S. Embassy should be the responsibility of the future Islamic Assembly.

Agreement to Hostage Transfer

NC051000 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 5 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 5 (AFP)--Islamic militants are ready to hand over the American Embassy hostages if President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr wishes, so as not to weaken his position, a spokesman for the militants told the newspaper KEYHAN here today.

This was despite the fact that the students did not agree with the transfer, on the grounds that it was against the line taken by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the spokesman said.

Revolution Council, Khomeyni Denial of Meeting

LD051853 Tehran International Service in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PANA, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the students [word indistinct] the line of Imam Khomeyni have denied the news concerning the meeting of the Revolution Council and the Muslim students and Imam Khomeyni. REUTER news agency has reported from Tehran that members of the Revolution Council and the students adhering to the line of Imam Khomeyni [words indistinct] had a meeting with Imam Khomeyni this morning to discuss the hostages issue. The Foreign Ministry and the spokesman for the Muslim students (?described) the REUTERS [word indistinct] as unfounded.

Khalkhali on Hostage Trial

JN051814 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has accused Iraq of supplying certain elements in Iran with weapons in order to divide Iran into statelets.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: The Iraqi Ba'th regime is supplying the terrorist elements that oppose the Iranian Government with light and heavy weapons, as well as with financial aid in the two Provinces of Kordestan and Baluchestan. He said Iraq also gives aid to the Turkish and Arab minorities.

UPI cites Ayatollah Khalkhali as saying that the U.S. hostages will be put on trial after 2 months on the charge of espionage, if the former shah is not handed over to Iran. He added that after the trial, those hostage who have not been proven to have taken part in the U.S. plots against Iran will be returned, whereas the guilty among them will be punished.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said that the deposed shah's departure to Egypt will not influence the hostages issue. He also attacked As-Sadat for sheltering the former shah and said: As-Sadat is a degenerate person, following the steps of the devil. His eminence added that this diabolical course has dragged As-Sadat into consultations with Carter, Brzezinski and Rockefeller. Ayatollah Khalkhali accused the three men of sympathizing with a thief and murderer who took the life of 300,000 Iranians in prisons.

Ayatollah Khalkhali condemned As-Sadat for his approval of the opening of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and the raising of the Israeli flag in Egypt's skies. He said As-Sadat has betrayed the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples, as well as all the Islamic peoples.

In reply to a question on the death sentences he passed on the guilty, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: We depend only on the Holy Koran and the sayings of our Prophet Muhammad, may God's blessings be upon him and his followers. He added: The persons I sentenced to death were corrupt and absolute criminals. Some of those convicted, he said, were able to run away to the United States and Europe, but we will chase them, in order to punish them for their crimes.

In another part of this interview, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: The three islands in the Persian Gulf are an integral part of Iranian territory and we will never abandon them.

Powell Statement on Sanctions Reported

LD052050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a UPI report, Jody Powell, the White House spokesman in Washington, said: Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President, is following the situation in Iran while he is in Camp David, and he still intends to apply political and economic sanctions against Iran if the government of Iran does not take control of the hostages. He added: We follow the situation in Iran carefully and our position is the same as we announced earlier.

Last Thursday Powell had said: America is hoping that the Iranian authorities will study the American position carefully and keep in mind the consequences of such a position in their final decision.

Qotbzadeh on Hostage Issue Discussion

LD052028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1937 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council did not hold a general session tonight. At sessions of its different committees several bills were discussed and ratified. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, told reporters at the end of these sessions: At tomorrow night's session of the Revolution Council the issue of the hostages will be discussed and once the council has made a decision it will be announced.

Answering a question put to him about the Iranian Government's reaction to remarks made by a Palestinian official regarding Iran's three islands in the Persian Gulf, Qotbzadeh said: Mr Abu al-Hul, the representative of the PLO, said that the three islands belong to Arabs. We protested and demanded an explanation from the PLO to clarify whether these remarks were his own opinion or represented the PLO's stand on this issue. Naturally, if it is his own opinion, whatever it might be, it is worthless. If it is the opinion held by the PLO, then this organization should officially clarify its position on the subject and we, in turn, will clarify our stand.

Qotbzadeh emphasized that the three islands belong to us and we will not part with one inch of them.

As regards the time of his visits to Arab countries and other countries, Qotbzadeh said: My trip will start on Tuesday and it has been decided that I will visit Syria, Lebanon and Algeria. I might visit Libya, Sudan and Kuwait.

The minister of foreign affairs, answering a question about the remarks made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali about Libya and Imam Musa-Sadr, said: Mr Khalkhali does not represent the Government of Iran; he expresses his own opinions. Mr Khalkhali does not and did not have a mission from the Government of Iran and his trip was a private one.

He added: His is not the view held by the Government of Iran. The government's view is that this issue should be investigated and a delegation appointed by the Revolution Council should go there and investigate the problem. Until the results of these investigations are known, the Government of Iran will not announce its views. Appointing the members of this delegation has been discussed and they will soon be appointed. What is obvious is that the view expressed by Mr Khalkhali is in no way the view held by the Government of Iran.

6 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

'Distortion' of Bani-Sadr Interview

LD061748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Today, AP, distorting the interview given by Bani-Sadr to LE MONDE, claimed that Bani-Sadr had described the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy as opportunists and that he said the students are taking advantage of the fact that they are holding the hostages and are using their handing over as an auction.

Following the receipt of this news and in order to clarify the truth and expose those agencies which distort and fabricate events to start a civil war in Iran, we acquired the text of the interview given by Mr Bani-Sadr to LE MONDE and we will now inform you of the part distorted by AP.

It is noteworthy that the press and cultural adviser of the president emphasized in a talk with our colleagues that what is meant by "hated opportunists" in this interview is all those leftist groups that try to accuse and label the Government of Iran to their own advantage.

Now we draw your attention to what our president said on the issue of the hostages: Opportunists in our country are using the issue of the hostages for a [word indistinct] race. For example, they say that the handing over of the hostages should not take place because the Americans have asked for it. On the other hand, the Americans are asking me to implement what I have said. Both si es are mistaken. Transferring the hostages to a hospital was proposed by Kurt Waldheim in his plan and this was accepted by the Revolution Council.

But this proposal was not implemented because of the hasty departure of the UN investigation commission. Therefore, we do not have any commitments toward anybody regarding this matter.

But as I have repeatedly said, the main issue is that Mr Carter needs the handing over of the hostages in order to save face in his country and keep his opponents in the election quiet. The Muslim students say Carter and Reagan are the same and it is not up to us to defend one as opposed to the other. They may be right.

But what is worrying me is something else. Our behavior should not invoke the warlike spirit in the people of America similar to that during Vietnam war. We should not strengthen the interfering fascist front in the governing system of America which tries to slide Carter into using force. The people of America are not willing to get involved in military adventurism. If our behavior results in a change in the attitude of the people of America, this would be a tragedy for the people of Iran and all humanity. I do not intend to accept such a heavy responsibility.

Bani-Sadr Reaction to MacBride Plan

LD061800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, has informed Sean MacBride, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, that his plan regarding the resolution of the crisis between Iran and America is acceptable to Iran.

The former Irish foreign minister yesterday announced in Dublin that the president of Iran had announced this acceptance in their latest contact.

MacBride, who did not provide any details of his plan to solve the crisis between Iran and America, said that in this plan the return of the deposed shah and his trial by an international court supervised by the UN Security Council, freeing Iran's assets in the United States and other problems which have followed the hostage taking in Tehran have been included. He agreed that these proposals have been submitted to Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state.

MacBride refused to comment on the reaction of the U.S. secretary of state to this plan.

Decision on Hostage Transfer

OW061733 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 6 (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council today made a decision on transferring the 50 U.S. hostages held here but will not be able to publicly announce it until receiving approval from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said following a council meeting. The ayatollah will be consulted on the issue tomorrow morning, he added.

Council Opposition to Transfer

NC061945 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 6, (AFP)--A majority of the Revolutionary Council is opposed to President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's proposal to transfer custody of the U.S. hostages to Iranian authorities, a well-informed source said here today. But the council did not take any decision, preferring to submit the matter to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the source said. A delegation from the council will accompany Mr Bani-Sadr when he visits the ayatollah tomorrow morning.

It appeared, the source said, that Iran's "spiritual guide" would also look unfavorably upon the transfer of the hostages from the custody of the Islamic militants at the U.S. Embassy here.

Khomeyni To Decide on Hostage Transfer

LD062030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council spokesman announced at the end of tonight's session that 1 May will be a laborers' bank holiday [as heard].

Regarding the issue of the hostages he said: In tonight's session it was decided that the imam should be told of the matter concerning the transfer of the hostages.

He added: It should be known once and for all that there are a series of top-level issues in Iranian policy about which the imam's views definitely should be sought. These are a series of general issues about which the leadership should express its views [as heard--presumably meaning that Khomeyni should express his views on them]. He added that in any case, the final decision will be announced, according to the imam's decision and views.

The Revolution Council spokesman also said: Archbishop Capucci was to attend tonight's session of the Revolution Council in order to meet the Revolution Council members. However, it seems that his program at the espionage den took longer than expected.

He finally assured that for this reason these issues will be brought to the imam's attention tomorrow.

Rafsanjani on Hostages

JN060741 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0710 GMT on 6 April 1980 quotes in its press review program the following press headline from the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani says in an exclusive interview: It is not in our interest for the hostages to be in the hands of the government, and no decision will be taken concerning them without Khomeyni's orders."

Further on Rafsanjani Remarks

NC060844 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 6 (AFP)--The ruling Revolutionary Council will make no decision on the fate of the American Embassy hostages without the advice of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, a council member said today. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani made the pledge in an interview with the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC (after) talks with the Iranian leader yesterday.

The council was expected to announce tonight whether custody of the estimated 50 Americans should be transferred from the Iranian militants who have held them hostage since November 4.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said Ayatollah Khomeyni placed great confidence in the basic role of the future Islamic Parliament, "which alone" should must [as received] decide on the fate of the hostages after being elected later this year.

He added: "Under law, if we are given assurances on the hostages' state of health, it is not justified that the Revolutionary Council take custody of them and the problem does not even arise."

Montazeri on Hostages

LD062356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2011 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] His Excellency Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, who has come to Tehran discuss some points with the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a private interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY at the temporary residence of the leader of the revolution, expressed his own views about the revolution courts, hostages and the position of Anwar as-Sadat vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ayatollah Montazeri, in replying to a question as to whether the Revolution Courts should remain or not, said: The imam said that as long as the Ministry of Justice is not reorganized and has not become what we desire it to be, the revolution courts must exist.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: We were faced with the problem of an absence of coordination in some parts of the country in a way that some lack of coordination has been observed between the revolution courts, Shari'a judges, revolution public prosecutors, offices of public prosecutors and the Revolution Guards' Corps. We expect the Revolution Guards' Corps, which is one of the executive foundations of the revolution, to obey the verdicts of the Shari'a judges because they are the executive power.

In reply to the PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter's questions about U.S. hostages and their possible handover to the government, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Of course, there must be coordination [hamahangi] between the Revolution Council and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, so that there should be no differences.

The question of how to reach coordination depends on the mutual consent of these two; it is expected that they will sit together and have talks and, God willing, they will reach full agreement, and possibly [Montazeri does not finish his sentence]. As his excellency the imam has said: In fact, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have carried out the demand of the nation, because all blows against the nation have been inflicted by Mohammad Reza and the nation considers Mohammad to be one of the U.S. puppets. This means that America has in fact inflicted a blow against the nation of Iran. In fact, the revolutionary students have carried out the demand of the nation and in fact the hostages are the hostages of the nation of Iran. Thus, the representatives of the nation of Iran [word indistinct] must decide their fate in the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Capucci Meets With Militants

WA061227 London REUTER in English 1218 GMT 6 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, Iran, April 6, REUTER--A former archbishop trying to arrange the handover of the U.S. hostages in Tehran to government control spent more than an hour today talking to their student captors at the occupied U.S. Embassy.

Hilarion Capucci, former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, took with him a secret proposal that he hoped would persuade the students to transfer the 50 hostages, held now for five months, to the government, informed sources said.

The Syrian-born prelate is one of five foreign mediators who have set up an informal commission to try to break the deadlock over the transfer before President Carter goes ahead with fresh sanctions against Iran, the sources said.

The students gave no details of today's meeting and Monsignor Capucci left the embassy compound by car without stopping to talk to reporters.

A Foreign Ministry official today denied any knowledge of the commission or its proposals.

The sources said the commission would try to press its case on the ruling Revolutionary Council, which meets this afternoon.

Three American ministers went into the embassy compound today to prepare for Easter services for the hostages. Monsignor Capucci was due to join them.

The students scheduled a press conference for later today but did not say what topics it would cover.

Monsignor Capucci said he hoped to see all the hostages during the Easter services.

The official PARS NEWS AGENCY later quoted sources at the Foreign Ministry as saying there had been no decision yet on whether the commission would be formally accepted by the Iranian Government.

Clergymen See Hostages

LA062044 London REUTER in English 2003 GMT 6 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, April 6, REUTER--The three American clergymen who conducted Easter services for the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy said tonight they thought they had seen all the captives and all were in good mental and physical condition.

Rev. Jack Bremer of Lawrence, Kansas, and Rev. Nelson Thompson of Kansas City, Missouri, both Methodists, and Father Darrell Rupiper, a Roman Catholic priest from Omaha, Nebraska described their visit to a press conference inside the embassy as moving and emotionally draining.

They said they believed they saw all the hostages during the five and a half hours they spent in the compound, although they were not able to say how many there were.

They said they saw the captives in groups of twos, threes and fours and led a series of services in which all but a few of them took part.

The three American clergymen were joined for part of the afternoon services by Papal Nuncio Annibale Bugnini and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the former Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Jerusalem.

"It has been said again and again and again that the hostages are being well-treated," Father Rupiper said. "Today we heard the same thing. They have exercise bicycles, ping pong; watch tv; see movies, video cassettes; the food is fine. They say that the students are treating them correctly."

Rev. Bremer said: "I do confirm from my own first-hand impression they were tired of being here and they all wanted to go home, (they said) that their spirits were at this time generally good."

Archbishop Capucci added: "As they (the hostages) said themselves, their conditions were good. And the best reason for their health was their faces, their smiles, and their healthy figure."

Asked whether any of the hostages they saw was mentally or physically in a poor condition, both Rev. Thompson and Father Rupiper answered: "No."

Rev. Bremer added: "I saw no one who I would honestly judge had any nervous or psychological condition."

Clergymen on Hostages' Conditions

OW062317 Paris AFP in English 2312 GMT 6 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 7 (AFP)--The American hostages at the United States Embassy here were in perfectly good health, and some were even gaining weight, the four clergymen who celebrated Easter with them said here Sunday night.

Three American churchmen--Protestants Jack Bremer and Nelson Thompson and Roman Catholic Priest Darrell Rupiper--joined Hilarion Capucci, former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, in telling reporters at a news conference that the hostages were in good shape psychologically and physically. Father Rupiper said he was convinced the hostages--in their 23rd week of captivity--were in better shape than the average American. But he and the other churchmen said the Iranian militants were depriving the hostages of news concerning them, citing emotional problems that might be created.

The Rev. Thompson said most of the hostages, while more than ready to return home, recognized that the Iranian people's demands were well founded. He and the other American clergymen denounced U.S. Government support for the regime of the ex-shah and said the hostage-taking was perfectly understandable, if not justifiable.

The clergymen said they had spent five hours with the hostages, but still were unable to say exactly how many they had met. The U.S. State Department believes there are 50 hostages at the embassy.

The Rev. Rupiper, showing photographs of demonstrators killed in rioting against the shah in 1978, accused Washington of having systematically covered up human rights violations, which he said were the rule under the regime of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Archbishop Capucci backed the position taken by Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, saying the question of the hostages' release should be resolved by the future Iranian Parliament. The ayatollah is to decide today whether the hostages will be transferred to Revolutionary Council custody, considered a step toward their release.

The press conference was concluded when an Islamic militant gave the American clergymen 57 letters from the hostages to their families.

Tehran Radio Report

LD061816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Easter celebrations for the hostages held in the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran were held this afternoon in the presence of three U.S. priests, Archbishop Capucci and two Iranian priests. According to our reporter, at these celebrations the hostages met the priests in separate groups and the priests performed Easter prayers for them.

According to the same report, Archbishop Capucci handed letters to them from their families.

According to our reporter, who talked to the priests, the priests described the condition of the hostages as good and said they were all enjoying good health. The priests added that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy are treating the hostages extremely well and that they are being provided with all means of comfort.

During the Easter celebrations held for the U.S. hostages, the pope's representative in Iran took part and all the hostages were happy.

Our reporter adds that at the end of the ceremony, which started at 1500 hours and which continued until 1900, the three American priests, the pope's representative in Iran, and Archbishop Capucci took part in a media interview. At this interview, Archbishop Capucci said: My food in the prison of the Israeli executioners was worse than what animals would eat. The food served to the hostages here is better than the meals I have in Rome.

U.S. Marine Questioned

NC061120 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 6 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 6 (AFP)--Michael Moeller, one of the 50 American Embassy hostages, was today questioned at the embassy by an examining magistrate in connection with an alleged sexual offense against an Iranian girl, the newspaper KEYHAN reported.

The student, whom Mr Moeller is accused of making pregnant, was said to have been strangled to death by her brother last March 28 after she confessed to him that she was expecting an illegitimate child by an American.

7 APRIL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Meets Khomeyni

LD070950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] About noon today, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, together with three members of the Revolution Council--Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Mo'infar--were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, in order to discuss and exchange opinions on the issue of the hostages, the attacks and threats by Iraq, and other affairs of the country. At this session Ayatollah Eshraqi and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni were also present. Our reporters have prepared reports of the issues discussed at this session which will be brought to your attention as soon as they are ready.

Khomeyni Rejects Transfer

LD071032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1006 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A statement issued by the Imam Khomeyni's office in connection with the issue of hostages has just been released. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble nation of Iran: As we have previously said, the decisive stance on the hostages by His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has not changed and the hostages and the embassy will remain as previously in the hands of the Muslim and struggling students until the formation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the decision on their fate by the esteemed representatives of the nation. We have repeatedly explained that the health of the hostages and the place where they are held is good in every way. In order to prove this, if there are people who want to be informed of their health and welfare, they may do so supervised by responsible officials.

[Signed] The Imam Khomeyni's office, Qom.

[Dated] 7 April 1980.

Further Report

NC070925 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 7 (AFP)--The American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are to remain in the hands of the Islamic militants there until Iran's Parliament meets, the office of Iran's Islamic leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni announced here today.

"The hostages will remain in the hands of the representatives of the Iranian nation and the students until the Parliament meets to decide their fate," Ayatollah Khomeyni's office announced from the holy city of Qom.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr refused to make any comment on the hostages question when he left a 40-minute meeting between Revolutionary Council members and Ayatollah Khomeyni today when the hostages question was believed to have been discussed.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh indicated the council would meet again later today.

Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Qotbzadeh were accompanied by Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Moinfar, and Ayatollah Mehdi 'Ali Mahdavi Kani, representing the Khomeyni committees, to the meeting in the ayatollah's house in Tehran. Ayatollah Khomeyni's son Ahmad and Ayatollah Eshraqi were also present.

"The Islamic students still have permission to hold the hostages," a representative of the militants said today after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

He did not say whether he joined the meeting between the Revolutionary Council members and the ayatollah or whether he saw him alone. He did not indicate if the council was taking a different line from the ayatollah.

In the communique from Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni's office said the hostages, who have been held for more than five months, were in good health, adding that they could be visited to verify their condition.

Khomeyni Authorizes Council Decision

PA071249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1023 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Tehran, 7 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today authorized the ruling Revolutionary Council of Iran to adopt the decision which it considers most convenient in dealing with the problem of transferring the hostages who are inside the U.S. Embassy here. This is what the spiritual leader of the captors, the radical Muslim students, has told this news agency.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed Mosavi Kho'ini said during a news conference held at the home of the revolutionary leader that "the imam (Khomeyni) feels that the hostages should remain with the students." He explained, however, that "if the Revolutionary Council wants to adopt another decision, the imam will allow it to do so."

The priest made the announcement shortly after holding a 1-hour meeting with Khomeyni and four members of the council who visited him to obtain a definite pronouncement from the revolutionary leader on the transfer problem. The council is planning to hold another meeting this afternoon. Kho'ini said that any new decision from the Revolutionary Council will have to be submitted to Khomeyni for his consideration.

Meanwhile, Khomeyni's son-in-law and close coworker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahaboddin Eshraqi, told this news agency that "the hostages will remain with the students."

Bani-Sadr, Qotbzadeh Decline Comment

LD071111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] As we informed you at the beginning of the bulletin, at noon today Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, together with a number of members of the Revolution Council, met with the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the issue of the hostages and other current affairs of the country. Our colleage talked with the president and the minister of foreign affairs about the issues discussed at this session, the tape of which is ready to be broadcast and we draw your attention to it [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, will you please tell us what issues were discussed at the meeting with the imam and a number of Revolution Council members, where an important decision regarding the fate of the hostages was to be taken?

[Answer] Many things were talked about, but what decisions were taken will be announced later. We talked about the threats posed by Iraq, about the fact that people should remove the remnants of foreign domination by hard work [words indistinct] victories will be achieved by economic jihad trying to make the army and our culture independent--these things were all discussed. The internal security of the country, which should be maintained by the people themselves--they should protect themselves and should not allow the anarchy-seeking groups to endanger their security. This was talked about.

[Question] Mr President, about the issue of hostages: was it decided when their fate will be announced?

[Answer] This was discussed by the Revolution Council, and the minister of foreign affairs will in time announce the result.

[Question] About the issue of Iraq and the problems it has created: would you tell us if it was discussed and what decisions were taken by the Government of Iran?

[Answer] Our view is that the Government of Iraq is not doing these independently--the explosions it caused. These are all ploys by the superpowers to prevent the creation of a base opposed to the international system created by the superpowers. They are exerting these pressures from every side--internally from Iraq, from Afghanistan, from every side. Therefore, just as we resisted the pressure before when the shah's regime itself was here, and it was all pressure, we will cope now and the people of the world will see that the nation of Iraq will topple this puppet regime. [end recording]

Our reporter then talked to Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, which you will now hear: [begin recording]

[Qotbzadeh] A number of issues were discussed, and there were one or two opinions which were considered. It was decided that those opinions should be reviewed again with the imam's own view at about 1400 or 1500. After this review these views will be announced.

[Question] What were those views, Mr Qotbzadeh?

[Answer] Well, since it has not been quite clarified yet, until these views have been given due consideration, the imam has ordered, that is to say, it was decided at that session that they were not to be announced until the final decision is made about them. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh Criticizes Hardliners

OW070008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0002 GMT 7 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 7 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh criticized Revolutionary Council hard-liners in an interview published Sunday, saying the United States had, in fact, provided assurances requested by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Mr Bani-Sadr had called for assurances from the U.S. Government as a prerequisite to the transfer of the 50 American hostages from the hands of Islamic militants into Revolutionary Council custody. U.S. assurances followed--in public and private statements--but Revolutionary Council radicals were not satisfied.

But in Sunday's interview in the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, Mr. Qotbzadeh--who, like President Bani-Sadr, has sought to normalize Iran's relations with the world--attacked the hard-line faction, saying: "The United States has furnished, through diplomatic channels, the necessary assurances.

"It is, moreover, in our interest," he added, "that the responsibility of the hostages return to the Revolutionary Council."

'Profound Pessimism' in Tehran

TA071538 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 TA

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] The hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran are now in their sixth month of captivity at the hands of Iranian students and it appears that there will be no immediate change in their status. The ruling Revolutionary Council, which yesterday discussed the future of the hostages, today had a meeting with the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. Afterward the ayatollah's office said nothing in the situation had changed. This now raises the possibility of further retaliatory sanctions by the United States against Iran, a prospect which is causing some concern in Tehran, as Alex Brody reports.

[Begin Brody recording] Officially the ruling Revolutionary Council still has to announce its decision. But now that Ayatollah Khomeyni has spoken, that decision will probably be a mere formality. The hostages will remain with the students, the deal with America will fall through and all that remains is to sit back and wait for America to do its worst. There is an air of profound pessimism in Tehran now. In diplomatic circles, people seem resigned to American sanctions and a worsening of an already tense situation. America's allies wonder whether their governments will join action against Iran.

The last ditch effort of the five men who were trying to bring about reconciliation is still going on, but with resignation. One of them told me "What is the point. I think it's now too late. There's nothing we can do." Nevertheless, the five men--the former archbishop of Jerusalem, the papal nuncio, the Swiss ambassador and two Paris-based lawyers--were at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon, and they were expected to visit the three American diplomats who have been there since the embassy was seized. They are also due to meet President Bani-Sadr tonight.

The president's position must have been even further weakened by his failure to make the deal. He has been undermined again. The hardliners have won, and Dr Bani-Sadr advances one more step along the road to becoming a ceremonial president with little real authority. As for Iran, it surely needs to revive its economy. It can ill afford to be weakened by sanctions. [end recording]

RELATIONS WITH IRAQ REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Qotbzadeh Statement

LD062104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1941 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's minister of foreign affairs, replied to the claims of the Iraqi Government in a radio and television interview tonight: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] As you know, the Iraqi Government has asked for the immediate withdrawal of Iranian forces from the three islands at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz. I would like you to express the position of the Iranian Government in connection with the claims of the Ba'thist government of Iraq.

[Qotbzadeh] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The issue of these islands is not the only issue. It is a lot deeper and bigger. As you know, we are faced with imperialist and superpowers plots in the region. Our sacred Islamic revolution is seriously threatened by these superpowers, U.S. imperialism and international Zionism in particular.

I have already told this to some Arab diplomats, and I now reaffirm that on the basis of our information, after the difference of opinion that the Iraqi Government had during the era of the deposed shah with Iran, Israel was the main mediator in resolving the difference.

Ever since, the criminal Government of Iraq has been entirely in the hands of international Zionism and has acted against the interests of the Arabs and the Muslims and for the Zionists. Of course, the result of it was that the deposed shah should [word indistinct] with Saddam Husayn in Algiers. The agreement had already been made and that was [word indistinct] the occupied Palestine, which is at present Israel.

Ever since, the criminal Government of Iraq has been increasingly in the hands of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. Its whole economy is practically in the hands of these two forces. It would not drink a glass of water without their permission. It represents the highest point in treason to the combined interests of the Arabs in the region vis-a-vis the usurper Israel, and is the agent for stabbing the Syrian Government and other governments in the back. The Iraqi nation fully realizes this.

Especially after the victory of the glorious Iranian Revolution, the Islamic Revolution of Iran received a strange reaction in Iraq; it extended the level of resistance of the people against the Iraqi Government day by day so that it has placed the usurper and bloodthirsty government in a tight spot.

They started to raise a number of points and stake a claim to the safeguard of the interests of the Arabs in the region. They who have sold the interests of the Arabs to the usurper Israel and U.S. imperialism for years are not the guardians of the interests of the Arabs. Therefore, you should seek the meaning there.

We have already clarified this and I now reaffirm that we will not give up 1 inch of our sacred country which belongs to our Islamic republic today and upon which stands the flag of Islam and Iran.

[Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, the Foreign Ministry has put a question to the PLO in view of the remarks made by a member of the PLO Central Council at the national highway seminar. You asked the PLO whether those remarks were the opinion of the PLO, or of that particular member in Iraq only. Have you received any replies from them or not?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we have not yet had a reply. But the Palestinian ambassador is going to see me tomorrow and I expect that any explanation will be clear and very precise because, according to the famous phrase, although we are brothers we must not mix our personal accounts. And any country or organization which decides to doubt or have the slightest thoughts about the fact of our national sovereignty regarding these three islands, or doubts the fact that the Gulf is a Persian Gulf cannot be accepted by us. I have made this point clear to everybody and it will always be the same.

[Question] Last reports from Iraq indicate that thousands of Iraqi people have been expelled by the Iraqi Ba'thist government only because they are Shi'a Muslims. Some of these people have arrived across the border, and the second secretary of the Islamic republic of Iran in Iraq has also been given 24 hours grace to leave that country. Do you think that the relationship between Iran and Iraq will be discussed in the Revolution Council meetings?

[Answer] The Revolution Council received these reports and they were partly discussed, but relations between Iran and Iraq have not approximately [word indistinct]. We asked for the return of our ambassador some time ago and I told the staff of the Iranian Embassy in Iraq to leave that country today. I knew that they were planning to commit these crimes and it shows the way in which the Iraqi Government behaves, but there are many instances of such behavior by them.

Most of our compatriots who have been expelled from Iraq were born in Iraq but the criminal government of Iraq considers them to be Iranians even if they were Iranians three generations ago. However, they are welcome in Iran; they are dear to us and we respect them and it was decided to provide them with all means of comfort. But the criminal Government of Iraq must know that the hands of revenge of the nation of Iran will join hands with the nation of Iraq and will eventually overthrow this satanic regime of Iraq, too.

[Question] Mr Qotbzdeh, would you please tell us what sort of relationship could exist between the reinforcement of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, the arrival of the deposed shah in Egypt and the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, which is plotting against the Government of Iran?

[Answer] As I mentioned, the Ba'thist Government of Iraq is an appendix of imperialism to this region. Therefore, it is natural that some of the Zionist and [word indistinct] provocations against us in this region should be implemented through Iraq. Some of the rest of those criminal elements of the former regime have gone there and are busy.

About the deposed shah going to Egypt: This is a matter related to [word indistinct] and As-Sadat, but this particular problem is one of pressure that imperialists are trying to exert upon our country. Fortunately, the struggle and resistance are heightening.

It is heightening in Iraq and there is hope that, God willing, that country will proceed toward becoming one of the countries liberated from the claws of imperialism. And I give this good news to the zealous Muslim people of Iraq: the entire Muslim nation of Iran is beside them and they will fight until the people of Iraq gain their freedom.

[Question] Due to the shortage of time, I will ask my last question. Mr Qotbzadeh, you have returned from the Revolution Council session. Would you please tell us: what were the decisions made by the Revolution Council tonight, especially in connection with the transfer of the hostages?

[Answer] It was decided that the committee should take steps tomorrow morning and announce them tomorrow afternoon [words indistinct]. It was a very lengthy session, but the decision regarding the hostages will, God willing, be announced tomorrow afternoon. [end recording]

Armed Kurdish Tribes Purged

LD031758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the organization of the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga stationed in Kermanshah has announced: On 31 March the agents of the Ba'th regime of Iraq took 14 members of the Tamarkhan tribe hostage and took them to an unknown place.

The same report indicates that the cleansing of the Sharvineh region of elements of the armed Kurdish tribes has been accomplished by the organization of the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga of Javanrud branch. So far, in that region the villages of Foolady, Kanimadaran, Gassur, 'Aliabad, Sasel, Bakreman and some other villages have been cleansed of the alien, mercenary elements.

The armed individuals living in Zebran region have announced their readiness to hand in their weapons.

In Sargineh and Qeshlaq, a large number of people have handed in their weapons and have been given assurances of safe conduct.

Eight armed members of the Iraqi Ba'th [party] have also given themselves up to the Islamic Revolution Guards corps in Qeshlaq with 16 Kalashnikov rifles, and at the moment they are in the custody of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraqi Role in Kuwait

JN041325 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Searches for a Husayn" program]

[Excerpts] O people of Iraq, whether inside or out; O mujahidin people of the Gulf: Following the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Islamic peoples, particularly the Gulf people, witnessed [words indistinct] in the form of demonstrations and uprisings reminded the rulers of the issue of Gulf security. Accordingly, visits were exchanged, contacts held and security agreements reached between the Gulf rulers.

[Words indistinct] The ruling Ba'th party in Iraq has a long history and excellent experience in opposing the Islamic movements, experience which are the result of 12 years of experiments.

Thus, we see that the greatest role played by the Ba'th Party relates to security issues. Among the issues of security coordination was the agreement reached between the Ba'th Party government revolutionary move, whose signs began to appear in Kuwait.

The Iraqi intelligence [word indistinct] its [word indistinct] viciously in order to more than double the number of intelligence elements under the guise of security coordination, thus spreading its octopus-like limbs to all Kuwaiti institutions. Gradually, and despite its small size, the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait became a center for coordinating security efforts in order to pursue the elements opposing the Ba'th regime.

The Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait is really a government inside the state of Kuwait, with all the privileges of a government.

Indeed, the Iraqi intelligence members behave as if they are on Iraqi soil, for they detain whoever they want in the way they want, without anyone asking why, not to mention anyone demanding the release of the detained person.

The Iraqi intelligence employs the following methods in order to complete the stages of its plot and instill fear and terror in the people's minds.

First, the Iraqi intelligence in Kuwait employs the enticement method, which is in accordance with the general plan followed by the Ba'th Party against opposition and newspapers. This method entails making the opposition and newspapers taste the delicious Iraqi oil, as is the case in London and Paris, where the papers and their reporters are bought. In Kuwait, the Iraqi intelligence does not buy newspapers. Instead, they buy reporters.

The second method is that of threats, since there are a number of opposition members who would not respond to the temptations of the Iraqi intelligence as much as they would [word indistinct] to their principles. Since the first method would prove futile, another method is used. Needless to say, it is known that the Iraqi intelligence is notorious for its cruelty and torture against those who protest or object.

The third method is that of extermination, which is [word indistinct] since there are no such words as values and conscience in the Ba'th dictionary, for the Ba'thists kill and exterminate in their operation rooms without finding this [word indistinct].

Such practices are not merely confined to Iraq, but are also carried out outside Iraq. Indeed, the dirty practices of the Iraqi intelligence in exterminating the loyal people through assassinating or kidnaping them have left their traces everywhere.

Indeed, there was 'Izz ad-Din Qalaq in Paris, Sa'id Hammami in London and 'Ali Yasin in Kuwait, and all of them belonging to the PLO.

The Iraqi people who believe in God thus see the spectre of death in every car going in their direction. One Iraqi, who was collecting contributions for the families of the martyrs executed in the Ba'th prisons, was forced out of his car and shipped to Iraq in a diplomatic briefcase [as heard], thus following the friends whose families he was collecting contributions for.

These are some observations on the dirty role played by the Iraqi intelligence in Kuwait, which only serve to give a picture of what actually takes place in other Islamic states through the Iraqi embassies, which always remind one of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Iraq Accused of Terrorist Aid

NC041150 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 4 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, April 4 (AFP)--A member of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council today accused Iraq of providing terrorists with weapons and cash to help sabotage Iranian unity.

Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, now visiting Syria, made the claim in an interview with the Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR. "Because of the crimes committed against Iran by the leaders of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, who are helping the terrorists, relations between the two countries are not cordial," the ayatollah said.

He charged Iraqi leaders with having given the terrorists light and heavy weapons and financial aid, adding that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn "perhaps is not an agent in the pay of imperialism and Zionism, but he acts in collusion with them".

On Iran's long-running dispute with Iraq over ownership of three small islands in the Hormuz Strait at the entrance to the Gulf, occupied in 1971 by the shah's army, Ayatollah Khalkhali declared: "We will always keep them."

Comment on Assassination Attempt

JN042039 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] The abortive attempt on the life of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz at Al-Mustansiriyah University a few days ago calls for a brief pause.

That attempt was not an isolated incident, but part of the general national struggle against imperialism and the criminal regime in power. It was not a bomb that missed its target, but part of a big explosion in Iraq these days that is bound to hit all its targets soon and uproot imperialism and that dictatorship.

We have to pause to consider the motives for this operation, the circumstances surrounding it and the Iraqi regime's attempt at blaming the Iranian revolution for it. First, this heroic operation comes in the wake of a long series of heroic fedayeen operations by the Iraqi people against the hangmen and mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime. These operations, which have been going on for months, are the Iraqi people's answer to the existing atmosphere of violence, terrorism and dictatorship which has worsened since Saddam Husayn took complete power last summer.

Second, this operation took place in a university campus, after the terrorist regime has desecrated all holy places and violated the sanctity of universities and educational institutions by transferring its terrorism, dictatorship and suppression to them.

Third, this operation will not be the last. It was not an act of desperation or an attempt to wrest leadership, but part of the revolutionary march of all the Iraqi people, who are now attacking their enemy to regain their lost freedom, resources and dignity and to run their own affairs.

Let us go back to the story of the heroic attempt to assassinate the agent hagman Tariq 'Aziz a few days ago in Baghdad. The Ba'thist regime has overlooked the motives for the attempt and blamed Iran for it, claiming that the perpetrator was of Iranian origin. If the Ba'thist regime does believe in the idea of origin, then let it check the [word indistinct] and Masonic origin of Tariq 'Aziz and the British Jewish origin of its leader Saddam.

Let the Ba'thist regime understand that its attempts to evade the reality will be of no use. These attempts will not stop the march and the outbreak of the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

4 Apr Border Clash

JN061521 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin has announced that fighting took place between gunmen from the Iraqi Ba'th agents and the Iranian border forces in the region of Bushgan. The fighting began at 2130 yesterday and continued until midnight, but there were no casualties.

Kurdish Spokesman on Clashes

JN060644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman for the United Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq today stated that during the past days several battles have been waged between Peshmergas and the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in various parts of Iraq's Kurdistan. The battles have resulted in the death of 69 soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'thist government, including 2 officers, while several others were wounded.

The spokesman said that during these battles the Kurdish revolutionaries captured a landrover, 33 Kalashnikov machineguns and other quantities of arms. The spokesman added that Peshmergas belonging to the party had attacked the As-Sulaymaniyah public security director and the Qal'at Dizah public security assistant director, wounding them and killing their bodyguards.

The spokesman said that Iraqi student demonstrations reached their peak during Now Ruz. Students raised slogans calling for freedom and stressing their support for the United Kurdish Socialist Party. The spokesman added that in the wake of these demonstrations, the Iraqi authorities arrested several of the demonstrators, tortured them and have not yet released them.

90 Executed in Iraq

JN060647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] News from Iraq says that the tribal and police regime in Baghdad has committed a new bloody massacre against the heroic mujahidin. More than 90 mujahidan were executed without being brought to trial in Baghdad between 17-20 March 1980. They included ulema', university professors, physicians, engineers and teachers.

The bodies of the martyrs were handed over between 20-25 March 1980 in a desperate attempt by the despotic regime to check the escalating Islamic wave.

Religious Leader's Criticism

JN061038 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In a speech he delivered at a religious ceremony held in the capital for those returning from Karbala', Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri explained his views on the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's stand, policy and crimes. He said: Saddam Husayn must realize that he will not be able to resist the Iraqi and Iranian Muslims. Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri added that the struggling Iranian people, led by Ayatollah Khomeyni, support and assist the struggling and courageous Iraqi people.

Nuri said that the shameful Iraqi Government and Ba'thist regime, which are the offsprings of the imperialist United States and established by Michel 'Aflaq, the Jew and criminal Begin's ally, cannot be accepted by the Iraqi people because the Iraqi people are closely linked to and support men of religion.

At the end of his speech, the citizens returning from Karbala' issued a statement expressing their full support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and for Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Shirazi, a religious authority who was removed from his school of theology in Iraq by the Ba'thist regime.

Ba'th Party Denounced

JN061130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 6 Mar 80 JN

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Under the headline "7 April Is the Anniversary of the Imperialist Conspiracy in Iraq," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes on its front page the statement issued by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq on the occasion of the Ba'th Party's foundation.

The statement says: 7 April is the day the Ba'th Party was established by a number of Zionist mercenaries. It is the day when the biggest imperialist conspiracy against the Islamic nation was hatched.

The statement then deals with the ill-omened objectives for which this party was established by Michel 'Aflaq and Akram al-Hurani in 1947. This party's objectives are to deal blows to Islam and the Muslims and to strike at the Arab people.

The statement calls on all Muslim revolutionaries in Tehran to stage a sit-in strike at Tehran University that will begin tomorrow and last until Friday to protest the barbaric acts and massacres the Iraqi Ba'th Party is committing.

The statement points out some examples of this agent party's crimes and treason:

1. The assassination of leading elements of the Palestinian Liberation Movement.

2. Setting conditions for the help offered to the POLISARIO and Eritrean liberation movements by asking them to remain committed to the Ba'th Party's ideology. The result was that no help has been given them.

3. The agreement between the Ba'thist regime and its ally the defunct shah's regime on suspending Iraqi assistance to the Omani Liberation Front in exchange for the deposed shah's pledge to refrain from providing assistance to the Kurdish movement in Iraq. The statement calls for uprooting the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, demolishing the imperialist base on Iraqi land and strengthening the Muslim Iraqi people's struggle.

Demand About Gulf Islands

LD061712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP, Iraq today asked Iran to withdraw its forces from the three islands: Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa. AFP, quoting Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, reported that in a message to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, Hammadi stated that his country does not recognize Iran's ownership of these islands and its [word indistinct].

The Iraqi minister of foreign affairs invited the Government of Iran in his message to stop pursuing its expansionist, aggressive and threatening attitudes and to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Arab countries in the Persian Gulf region, and to respect these countries' sovereignty and independence.

Demand Denounced

LD061851 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to AFP from Baghdad, the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs today in a statement announced that Manuchehr Bigdeli, second secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Iraq, has been declared a persona non grata and should leave this country within the next 24 hours.

The Iraqi News Agency stated in its report that this decision was arrived at following the detention and deportation of an Iraqi diplomat in the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran. It is noteworthy that this decision of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been made when the Government of Iraq has asked Tehran to withdraw its forces from the three Persian Gulf islands and following the assassinations last Tuesday and Saturday in Iraq which resulted in three killed and a number injured. Iraqi officials have connected these incidents with Iranians.

Following the AFP report regarding the fact that the Government of Iraq has asked Iran to withdraw its forces from the islands of Greater Tunb Lesser and Tunb Abu Musa, the press and cultural adviser of the office of the president tonight, in a telephone conversation, replying to the utterances of the Iraqi Government, stated: [begin recording]

I would say in answer to the nonsense uttered by the Ba'th government of Iraq that it is in a state of delirium preceding death. In our dear Persian language there is a saying which goes: When a fly feels death approaching it flies towards the sea. Now it seems that death is approaching the Ba'th government of Iraq since it is buzzing, dreams of the sea and dreams of making us withdraw from our islands Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa in the Persian Gulf.

But the straw-stuffed Ba'th government of Iraq, this puppet of world-devouring imperialism, should know that the men, women and children in Iran will not allow the likes of the Iraqi Government to harbor any evil designs towards one inch of this holy Islamic soil. As our dear, esteemed leader Imam Khomeyni stated: We should tell him [the Iraqi Government] that your boss, the United States, was not able to do anything, and you do not even count as an entity by yourself. We should only tell you that the domain of a phoenix is not a place for you to roam, you fly, since you will only disgrace yourself and bother us. [end recording]

Expulsions From Iraq

LD061918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Ilam, the inhumane Iraqi Ba'thist regime has forced thousands of Muslim brothers and sisters to leave that country in the most disgraceful manner on charges of being Shi'ite Muslims and opposing the bloodsucking regime of Saddam Husayn, and it has transported them to the border town of Dehloran by dump trucks in the hot weather of the region. This has resulted in injury to a great number of children, old men and women. As soon as the news was heard, the political deputy of Ilam's governor general, the staff commander of Mermanshahan gendarmerie and the commander of Ilam Gendarmerie Regiment arrived in the region by helicopter and investigated the matter at first hand. Some doctors with medicine also arrived with this group.

The deputy governor general of Ilam, while confirming this report, in an interview with our reporter condemned the throwing out of this group of our Muslim brothers and sisters by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and welcomed them to the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He ordered that they should be provided with facilities for their comfort before the arrival of [word indistinct]. The inhabitants of the border regions of Dehloran, Mehran and Ilam put all their resources at the disposal of their brothers and sisters as soon as they heard of their expulsion from Iraq.

The people who were expelled from Iraq started shouting slogans uch as "Islam is a victory and Saddam Husayn will be killed," when they saw the zealous people of Dehloran, Ilam and Mehran, and they embraced one another.

Iraqi agents had beaten and injured these people when trying to expel them, as a result of which one Iranian had been killed and several others wounded. According to our reporters, those expelled and who are at present in Dehloran will, with the help of the people of Dehloran and government organizations, gradually be transferred to special camps provided for them.

The governor general of Ilam, in a statement, thanked people and organizations that have assisted him in this affair.

It must be mentioned that the security forces are carefully watching all the occurrences.

The same report indicates that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has confiscated all the property of the expelled people. A center has been opened in the Governorate of Ilam to assist these people.

GOVERNMENT TO STOP GAS EXPORTS TO USSR

LD061102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the uncompromising attitude that the Soviet delegation adopted during talks regarding the payment of the just rights of the Iranian nation [as heard], the Oil Ministry spokesman has announced: Considering the approval of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in order to safeguard national interests and honor, it had been preferred that the export of gas to the Soviet Union should be stopped.

Therefore, the National Iranian Gas Company was ordered by the oil minister to make very certain that Iranian gas is not exported to USSR, and in order that the surplus gas is used inside the country, a crash plan should be prepared as soon as possible and sent to the Oil Ministry so that it may be implemented immediately.

It was also stressed that, without considering the existing economic viability assessments, priority should be given to the supply of gas to small towns and villages, because the best economic justifications is that our compatriots should use gas, rather than giving cheap gas to others or burning it in the desert.

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KABUL REPORTS ON TALKS BETWEEN MALMIERCA, KARMAL

ID072220 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 ID

[Text] His Excellency Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba and [remainder of sentence indistinct]. At Kabul international airport, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, minister of information and culture; 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy at the Foreign Ministry; Sayyed 'Abdurrazaq 'Abedi, chief of protocol; some high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry; the ambassador and some members of the (?Cuban) Embassy [remainder of sentence indistinct].

His Excellency Malmierca the foreign minister of Cuba and [words indistinct] had come to Kabul on 5 April. His excellency the foreign minister of Cuba (?conveyed to) Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a (?message from Castro). In his message His Excellency Fidel Castro expressed his views concerning the international situation and the recent developments in South Asia and expressed his hopes of serving [words indistinct] international cooperation and taking part positively [word indistinct] in all the problems (?that are taking place).

Babrak Karmal, appreciated the timely innovation and sincere hopes of His Excellency Fidel Castro in the course of [words indistinct] of peace and the normalization of international affairs, and his endeavors to strengthen the solidarity among the nonalined nations and to increase international cooperation, which have been effective. Babrak Karmal expressed the hope that the innovation of Fidel Castro (?will) bring positive results in strengthening peace and cooperation in this part of Asia.

His excellency the Cuban foreign minister exchanged views with Babrak Karmal. In the absence of the foreign minister, who is busy visiting brother countries, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, the minister of information and culture, and 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, the political deputy at the Foreign Ministry, were also present at this exchange of views.

According to another report, a party was given last night by 'Abdol Majid Sarboland in honor of the Cuban foreign minister at the reception hall of the Foreign Ministry. Present at this party were Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of education and training; some members of the Council of Ministers; political deputies; the chief of protocol; Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and ambassadors of the friendly countries in Kabul.

KARMAL RECEIVES NONRESIDENT ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

GP071900 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 80 GP

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's information department has reported that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received the nonresident Romanian ambassador in Kabul, Nicolae Stefan, at Revolutionary Council headquarters this afternoon.

DOST TO ATTEND ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

GF071824 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] According to information reaching official departments in the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], certain Islamic Conference member governments are trying to direct the deliberations of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, which is scheduled to be held in Islamabad 16-26 April, toward the so-called Afghanistan question.

The DRA Government has not yet received an official invitation to this conference. In spite of this, the organizers of this meeting are trying to include the so-called Afghanistan question in the conference's agenda.

At the time of the formation of the Islamic foreign ministers council, which discussed the so-called Afghanistan question last January, the DRA Government frankly declared that any discussion of this matter would be a flagrant intervention into Afghanistan's internal affairs. It was also explained that the real aim of including this fictitious issue in the conference's agenda was merely an attempt to divert the Muslim states' attention from the issues and problems that are causing great unrest in the Muslim world today. In spite of this, a number of Muslim states used this fictitious issue at the conference as a smokescreen to hide imperialist and Zionist anti-Muslim conspiracies--conspiracies that have crystallized in As-Sadat's treason and collusion with Begin. These states tried to reduce the issues of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, the recognition of the just rights of the Palestinian Muslim people and the continued occupation of Arab territory, including Jerusalem--the Muslims' second [as heard] qibla [direction in which Muslims turn when praying]--by the usurper Israel, to unimportant and secondary issues in the Muslim world.

The Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary conference resolved, without any clarification, to suspend the DRA's membership in the conference. The DRA Government believes that this resolution is illegal, contrary to all democratic procedures and devoid of any value and objective judgment. This is because the conference's charter does not provide for the suspension of the membership of any member state.

Therefore, while it continues to be a full-fledged member of the Islamic Conference, the DRA declares its readiness to participate actively in the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference. The DRA Government (?will send) an official delegation to this conference. It will be led by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. The delegation will have instructions to actively defend the Muslim world's basic interests in the struggle against the unchecked imperialist and Zionist aggressions, to establish lasting peace and security in the Near and Middle East and other tense areas and also to achieve unity and solidarity among Muslim countries.

At the same time, the DRA Government believes that including the so-called Afghanistan question in this conference's agenda will only result in diverting the conferees' attention from important and vital issues. This will assist imperialism, which seeks to sow dissension among Muslim countries and thus exacerbate the international situation. This is the objective of international imperialism. If the matter should be included in the conference's agenda, the Afghan delegation will be prepared to explain the stand of the DRA Government and people on the real course of events in the country and unmask imperialism's subversive and tendentious lies and accusations against our country and revolution.

We do not doubt that imperialism and Zionism are exploiting events in Afghanistan to undermine (?harmony) and detente, maintain a tense international situation and mask their aggressive schemes in the Near and Middle East. We are exposing the conspiracies of the most intractable foes of Muslims. We shall not spare any effort in strengthening the Muslim world's solidarity and defending the Muslim countries' interests.

KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO VIETNAM

OW041753 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 4--Following is a message from Babrak Karmal, secretary-general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and prime minister:

"I am deeply grieved on learning of the demise of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"At this sad moment on behalf of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and in my own name, I wish to convey to you, the communist party, the government, and the heroic people of Vietnam, our profound sympathy and sincere condolences.

"The death of comrade To Duc Thang, who struggled all his life against imperialism and colonialism, and who made big contributions to the building of a progressive Vietnamese society, is really a big loss to the fraternal Vietnamese people."

ADN REPORTS ON KARMAL 2 APR PRESS CONFERENCE IN KABUL

LD022018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, (ADN correspondent)--Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, told an international press conference in Kabul on Wednesday that, sustained by the firm resolve of the Afghan people and relying on the comradely help of friendly countries, the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan will finally triumph. His country wants to live in peace and amity with all nations, especially neighboring states. But imperialist and other reactionary forces, with the aid of terrorist gangs, are waging a sort of undeclared war against the peaceful population. The just cause of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, allied with the world's progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and other types of reaction, will inevitably triumph.

He gave his press conference 3 weeks before the second anniversary of the revolution. The revolution anniversary, he said, will be celebrated everywhere in the country as a festive day of national liberation and social reforms. Even before the anniversary the black, red and green national flag will be hoisted on public buildings in ceremonies throughout the country. This flag, the symbol of independence from the British colonial yoke, is in conformity with the traditions and the national and religious sentiments of the Afghan people.

On the last 3 months he said that in this brief span of time in the life of a nation much has been achieved. The peoples' trust and confidence in the revolutionary course have grown. Many measures have been initiated to improve perceptibly the life of peasants and other working people. Many refugees have returned. The counterrevolutionary forces have been successfully repulsed. Karmal strongly rejected the argument of an "Afghanistan problem," peddled by imperialist circles to justify their interference in Afghanistan. The revolutionary development in Afghanistan is entirely an interal affair. The USSR's internationalist aid was in conformity with the popular will and in no way occasioned any international "crisis."

NEW TIMES CARRIES TEXT OF KARMAL 20 MAR ADDRESS

BK070351 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] Kabul, March 22, (BAKHTAR)--Following is the text of the new year day radio and TV speech delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful

Dear compatriots, urban and rural brethren and sisters, friends and colleagues, I sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of the new year, the ancient festival of Now Ruz, the Farmers' Day, the festival of cultivation and the day on which we commemorate the 4000-year-old history of our ancient land. The tulip festival at Mazar-e Sharif and the Sakhi fair, the festival of life, hope and light triumphing over disappointment and darkness. I hope that the year 1359 will be a year of development, blessing and abundance, a year in which the struggle and hopes of all our working people will come to fruition, a year in which the people of our country will score great successes toward peace, progress, democracy and social justice. Finally, I hope it will be a year of well-being and happiness, tranquility and security, reconciliation and friendship, the year of freedom and renewal of confidence among our oppressed people and the year in which the wounds inflicted on our people will be palliated. With the coming of spring. the new year once again makes it incumbent upon us to coordinate our actions with nature and take wider, decisive and serious steps toward freedom and development of our homeland.

The year that we just left behind was one of unlimited sufferings for millions of our masses on the one hand, but on the other, it was a year in which our oppressed working people through their challenging will launched their struggle against imperialism, black local and regional reaction and its domestic accomplices like Hafizollah Amin and Aminis and the glorious Saur Revolution was on its right track once again in the wake of its new phase.

During the past year, our country was pervaded by terror and strangulation while drought and the resultant poor harvest, the lull in commercial and economic transactions due to civil strife and foreign provocations as a result of inappropriate, unscientific, antinational anti-democratic and treacherous policies pursued under Amin, our people were subjected to savage sufferings.

During the past year, Amin and blood-thirsty Aminis behind the masks of demagogic slogans and simulated revolutionary exhortations against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, betrayed the revolution and the government launching sanguinary wars against our people, insulting, torturing and executing patriots, violating the national religious honours as well as tribal affiliations of our free and sincere people.

As a result of sadistic and adventurous conduct of the above, our homeland was embroiled in a profound socio-economic and cultural crises and on the brink of the abyss of moral degeneration.

They wished to break the resistance and undermine the struggle of our freedom-fighters and both physically and morally humiliate our revolutionary heroes through inhumane tortures to change their hope for the victory of right and freedom, truth and justice into disappointment and despair, but due to the fact that Amin and Aminis acted not with political insight on the basis of a national and democratic policy but on the contrary adhered to their servile commitments toward their American and British masters, did not know that the peoples may be bleeding owing to torture by the oppressors and anguished by the massacre of their co-fighters, yet eventually, they will attain the truth, freedom, right and justice. [paragraph continues]

The December 27, 1979 uprising ushering the new phase of the Saur Revolution was the harbinger of a free future and vast vistas of new horizons toward freedom and happiness of the people, preparing the ground for their liberation and socio-economic national growth.

Our freedom-loving people led by the PDPA, this party of martyrs and devotees, this party of sincere and gallant heroes raised the banner of fighting higher and higher. They were not deceived through promises made by the oppressors. Neither savage tortures nor executions [by] the blood-thirsty hangmen shook their conviction, faith and will.

If thousands of our co-fighting compatriots were killed in prime fighting for true freedom and justice, there still remain others following in their footsteps as far as resistance, struggle, honour and freedom are concerned because the people constitute the everlasting mainspring of resistance, struggle, honor and freedom.

The anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-human policy pursued by the dishonest Amin not only resulted in the spurning of our peoples prestige, honour and well-being but also ran counter to the vital interests of the country at the instigation of its enemies, increasingly encouraging and provoking various black counter-revolutionary groups attached to imperialism, directing their destructive activities.

As a result of this, groups of our people objectively connected with the revolution through their common interests and bonds were deceived by the enemy and unconsciously stood beside their foes and against their revolution.

Oppressed compatriots, your revolutionary government will utilize every possible means to draw a clear line between the counter-revolutionary elements and the pure, simple and naive compatriots who have been unconsciously misled. And our true but misguided compatriots will occupy their original places among soldiers of revolution and guardians of motherland while groups of those trained by the enemy, the thieves, the ruffians, the gangsters, the highwaymen and the professional counter-revolutionaries will perish in isolation.

Compatriots, we have inherited from the past regimes enormous tragedies, miseries and crises. They have left us a wrecked country, an oppressed people, a fragile and even shattered economy as well as collosal and complicated tribal, national and religious problems.

However, one could say with justification that our country enjoys vast socio-economic potentials such as sufficient manpower, abundant natural resources and a favourable international atmosphere but these potentials have not been utilized so far. And these could be taken advantage of by all means only in a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere. We shall surmount enormous difficulties with courage and solve all national and social problems under peaceful conditions. We firmly believe that by reliance on God and the people's physical strength, powerful and profound unity and solidarity among all national democratic elements and all tribes and nationalities in our homeland, a flourishing, proud, developed and powerful Afghanistan could be created. Right now, Afghanistan with its revolutionary credibility constitutes the hero of the present-day world.

The establishment of the vast national fatherland front within which all national democratic and progressive forces will be organized is a political weapon for the creation of a new Afghanistan and we are marching, step by step, toward its formation, development and principled expansion. In the course of new year, that is during 1359, our people, party and government must perform great tasks. Agricultural and industrial outputs should be raised considerably to attain an appropriate and healthy socio-economic growth on the basis of a scientifically prepared plan, while further development of cultural and medical fields will be guaranteed and the ground prepared for meeting the urgent needs of compatriots for shelter and prosperity.

Compatriots, friends and colleagues, we should continue the struggle for the creation of the new society, expand and consolidate the gains of revolution with the same wise and realistic heroism with much fervour. This is a struggle in which heroism is married with an all-out political realism, revolutionary and human wisdom and honour.

The DRA Government in full harmony with its decisive revolutionary domestic policy follows a principled peaceful path in its relations with all countries of the world. And Afghanistan is and will remain as a non-aligned nation. We will profoundly and actively support the principles of positive and active non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, the policy of detente and general disarmament. And we will fight against war-mongers, against old and neo-colonialism, against imperialism and Zionism, against fascism and racism, against racial discrimination and apartheid together with the peace-loving forces in a vast global front. Afghanistan's traditional friendship which is a manifestation of the free, independent and progressive will of its people is now entering into its new qualitative phase and with the passage of time, it will remain as solid as rock with no oppressive or devilish power on earth being able to affect it in last.

The expanding, varied, disinterested and useful economic, political and military aids supplied by the Soviet Union definitely accord with happiness and prosperity of the Moslem people of Afghanistan, guaranteeing on legal and juridical basis Afghanistan's security, independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The heroic people of Afghanistan are profoundly aware of the great significance and formidable advantage of this friendship and fraternity and will not allow any power to harm these ties.

The limited Soviet military contingents coming to Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate DRA Government to ward off external armed aggressions and safeguard our country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, will definitely stay here till the last impact of external provocations and aggressions against Afghanistan cease to exist and a real valid guarantee for termination of all provocations, interventions and aggressions is secured. World imperialism led by the U.S., regional and global reaction and Chinese expansionism are finding their vile designs foiled as a result of the persistent struggles of the people of Afghanistan and the temporary presence of the limited Soviet military contingents, launched venomous, hysterical, false, and mad propaganda against our revolution on the one hand and they are using Pakistan as a base for aggressive and subversive activities against Afghanistan on the other. They are training mercenaries, subversive elements, highwaymen and criminals in Pakistan and send them into Afghanistan to commit murder, looting and arson. It must be clear to all that the party, government, the armed and security forces in DRA will not allow anybody to encroach upon the person, property and honour of any of our compatriots under any pretext.

Compatriots, since some time, the U.S. and British imperialists circles and their reactionary and hegemonist allies have been planning to send to oblivion the chronicles of their misdeeds in our country and the region by speaking treacherously, demagogically and conspiratorially of the so-called "permanent neutralization of Afghanistan", guaranteeing its non-alignment, peace-keeping forces, border guards, etc. These deceptive and insidious policies are in fact tantamount to that followed by the hard-boiled classical master, that is the policy pursued by British colonial administration which from Amir Abdur Rahman's reign up to the regaining of national independence, subjected Afghanistan to disintegration and colonialism by spending a few hundred thousand refugees. The old grave-digger must realize that the conscious and free people of Afghanistan know this very well.

That is why we clearly and decisively announce once again that all the desperate efforts being made without the participation of the people and DRA Government regarding a subject constituting an exclusively domestic affair of Afghanistan is a flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of our country and all enchroachment upon our people's legitimate rights and thus it will not be valid and shall be doomed to failure. The people of Afghanistan reject such treacherous plans with resentments, anger and indignation. Our enemies must realize that the Saur Revolution has now changed into an undeniable reality. Hence, none of our important national issues could be finally and fundamentally resolved.

Only the people and the Government of Afghanistan are entitled to make decisions about their national issues and not the Americans, British, Chinese, Israelis, etc. The enemies of Afghanistan using the false demagogic masks of defending Islam hatch plots against the Moslem peoples of Afghanistan and hundreds of millions of Moslem working people of the world and Islam at the so-called Islamic conference in Pakistan and oppress millions of Palestine Arabs and slight Islamic sacred tenets. All allies of imperialism and reaction in Pakistan are warned hereby that any conspiratorial decision made against the Moslem revolutionary Afghanistan will be met with a strong reaction on the part of the entire heroic people of Afghanistan and the progressive world and the consequences thereof should be borne by the reactionary authorities in Pakistan, U.S. and British imperialism, Chinese expansionism and their jingoist accomplices and hirelings in the region. We warn them that no permanent meaningful political solution would be possible or practicable without elimination of the real cause of tension which mainly emanates from Pakistan in the form of intervention and aggression. Right now, a number of evidences are available indicative of the fact that mercenaries are trained and armed by American, British, Chinese, Pakistani, Israeli and Egyptian experts. And they regularly launch armed aggressions against Afghan territories. These bands and mercenaries are trained right now in 50 centers and camps in Pakistan and exported to Afghanistan. It is common knowledge that imperialist and hegemonists forces are trying, though hypocritically, to use Pakistan as a base for aggression against its neighbours.

However, on the basis of the unperturbable and decisive will of the peoples of Afghanistan, we say that these plots will be foiled as a result of the valiant struggles of our people with their profound solidarity with the friends of the independence of our country led by the land of Soviets.

An immediate, permanent and unavoidable solution of the tense situation should be sought in the immediate complete and unconditional cessation of all forms of external intervention especially a complete termination of external armed aggression against Afghanistan.

A solid guarantee should be secured and practically carried out so that no such interventions and aggressions may ever take place against our sacred soil.

Only in this case and not a single day before the provision of the necessary conditions for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents would they leave Afghanistan.

Finally, one must say that the date for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents from Afghanistan will, in the first place, depend on the conduct of those who interfere in our internal affairs in a variety of ways. The brave people of Afghanistan do not allow any power in the world to intervene in their internal affairs and will deal any foreign power a fatal blow for any kind of aggression and intervention.

We have been fully supporting the heroic struggles of the people of Palestine and hope these warriors will, with the help of peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world attain their sacred aspirations as soon as possible despite all the plots hatched by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The Moslem people of Afghanistan cherish fraternal feelings toward all Moslem peoples including the Arabs. The DRA truely and sincerely wishes to enjoy friendly relations with all countries of the globe especially those in the region and the neighbourhood on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect to sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another and is prepared for normalization of the situation, ensuring peace, friendship and permanent security with fraternal neighbouring countries in the region to absolutely and unconditionally guarantee our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Islamic brotherly ties with fraternal Iran necessitate that both Moslem countries live in an atmosphere of fraternity and good understanding and the borders between them constitute the frontiers of peace, brotherhood and friendship.

We have profound historical, cultural and Islamic ties with the noble people of Pakistan and wish to enjoy friendly relations with that country too. However, the path chosen by Pakistani authorities, creating tension around Afghanistan, does not eventually lead to a desirable goal. Such a path on the British pattern is fraught with real danger for Pakistan itself and not for the revolutionary, heroic and Moslem Afghanistan. We wish both countries to live together in an atmosphere of understanding, peace and serenity. This is the right path.

This is in accord with the interests and aspirations of the peoples in both countries and required by security and stability in the region.

In our view, imperialist influence in Pakistan and using that country as a base of aggression against its neighbours do not agree with the interest of its security. On the contrary, Pakistan's security depends on consolidation and expansion of friendly peaceful relations with Afghanistan and its other neighbours.

Our ties with the vast country of India have fortunately been always friendly. These deeply-rooted historical relations are steadily expanding on the basis of intentions and aspirations of the peoples in both friendly countries.

Compatriots, brethern, sisters, friends and colleagues, we are now on the threshold of a new year. Only your everlasting power can open the way toward bright future, toward great victories, toward peace, reconciliation and freedom, toward progress and justice and toward fraternity and equality.

The black spectre of fear has been permanently ended in Afghanistan. Do not be scared any longer of what may happen tomorrow. Be prepared and struggle for a tranquil, free and prosperous future. Those dear compatriots who have been displaced or live in exile as a result of oppression under Amin, the despot, are invited on the occasion of the new year day, to return to their families with complete confidence, Afghan pride and Islamic glory and live anew with their dear ones, their children and relatives. And they are assured that their property, dignity, prestige and honour will be materially and morally guaranteed. They are asked to return to their mosques and "takias" and raise the voice of "God is great" in peace and security, reconciliation and friendship with good intentions of real Islamic and Afghan nature and be engaged in peaceful work, cultivation and production and not allow the enemies of freedom and independence of their homeland to massacre their brothers, sisters, sons, fathers and mothers or enslave the people of Afghanistan under the slogan of "God is great".

During these beautiful pleasant spring days when you are engaged in cultivation, I assure you that your revolutionary government has the power and unperturbable will to decisively defend your dignity, honour, human and Islamic station as well as your property and families. Continue patiently to flourish the homeland and create material blessings.

The DRA Government asks all the hard-working peasants throughout the country who have received plots of land in the wake of land reforms to cultivate the lands at their disposal with complete confidence and trust in their future happiness and raise agricultural outputs. As announced earlier, land ownership documents shall be distributed as soon as possible so that the ownership rights of the peasants and landholders be legally covered.

Fighting compatriots, wherever you may be, stubbornly and valiantly defend your revolution which guarantees your happy future lives against the enemies. You should repel and vanquish the plotters, murderers, alien lackeys and spies and further consolidate peace and security in your ancestral homeland, the Moslem, revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan more than ever before so that our children and future generations will be able to lead happy, prosperous and tranquil lives in their fatherland.

Try to safeguard the present democratic atmosphere and the gains of the revolution and strength unity among the masses. Don't be deceived by the foes. Judge your government on the basis of its actions and conduct.

Those who are united and alert heroically work and struggle and persevere in their fight and hence surmount all the obstacles.

Compatriots, sisters, brethren, friends and colleagues, party unity, oneness of national democratic forces, unison among people, Islamic fraternity, party links with the national fatherland front and all Moslem working peoples guarantee the victory of the liberation Saur Revolution and DRA Government and free and independent heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Compatriots, the honourable working people of the homeland, I congratulate you all on the occasion of ancient Now Ruz, the Farmers' Day and the new year day.

God bless you all.

KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET HELICOPTER SHOT DOWN IN KONARHA

BK071739 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the Afghan mojahedin shot down one Soviet helicopter near Charasia in Konarha Province last week killing among others two Soviet generals, one Afghan division commander and two Afghan brigade commanders. The report adds that the dead bodies of these officers were flown to Kabul.

The mojahedin also attacked the provincial headquarters of Asadabad on Wednesday night [2 April] and killed 10 soldiers, destroyed several army vehicles and captured arms and ammunition.

In Nangarhar Province, the report says, the Afghan mojahedin offered very stiff resistance to the joint attack of the Kabul and Soviet troops who had to suffer many casualties in the Khogani and Sorkh Rud areas.

In Jalalabad on Friday [4 April] the mojahedin seriously wounded the commander of an infantry division who was observing military operations in the area. This has completely demoralized the Afghan troops who have started to flee the Afghan Army in great numbers. The report says three more companies of Afghan troops deserted along with their officers in Konarha, Paktia and Zabol provinces and joined the mojahedin on Friday to fight against the Soviet troops and the Karmal regime.

GENERAL MEETING HELD OF KABUL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS 6 APR

LD072222 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The general meeting of the party activists of Kabul city, as well as the party activists of Kabul Province, workers unions, women's and young people's democratic organizations and the central authority for farmers' activities was held in the Kabul polytechnic gymnasium at 1630 on 6 April. The meeting was held to fulfill the requirement of the People's Republic of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Secretariat resolution regarding the holding of extraordinary party meetings, and to discuss the Politburo resolution of 19 March concerning the complete elimination of factionalist activity within the party and the intensification of revolutionary work and struggle toward the further strengthening of the unity of party organizations.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the PDPA Political Bureau, and Najmoddin [name indistinct] member of the Central Committee and president of the PDPA Department of Central Organization, made detailed revolutionary speeches at the meeting. The report of the Kabul city committee on the special meetings of the Kabul city party organizations, which discussed the realization of the Politburo resolution of 19 March and the elimination of factionalism inside the party, was presented by 'Abdoz Zohur Razmjo, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul city party committee. At the end of the meeting a resolution concerning the matter was unanimously approved. Reportage of this meeting will be shown on Afghan television in the future.

WHEAT HARVEST FIGURES FOR 1980 PROJECTED

GF071842 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Text] According to projected plans, more than 174,000 tons of wheat will be harvested on development project farms in Helmand and Arghandab, in southwestern Afghanistan. In a statement to a BAKHTAR correspondent, a development projects spokesman said some 60,000 hectares of wheat have been planted this year in development project farms in Helmand and Arghandab.

'INTENSE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY' EXPECTED IN DELHI ON AFGHAN CRISIS

BK061517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[By Govindan Unny]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 April (AFP)--The Indian capital will be scene of intense diplomatic activity connected with the Afghan crisis for the next few days with the scheduled arrival here tomorrow of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Diplomatic circles here said a surprise visit to New Delhi by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin was also likely early this week although the Foreign Ministry here would not confirm it.

Mr Firyubin flew into Katmandu, in neighbouring Nepal, on Saturday on an announced 2-day trip which, according to reports, would be devoted solely for discussions with the Nepalese leaders on the Afghan situation.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa flew into Delhi last night on a 3-day visit amid speculation that he might discuss with Indian leaders a possible initiative by nonaligned countries to resolve the Afghan problem.

Official sources here agreed that a major part of the deliberations Mr Dong and Mr Malmierca would have here would be devoted to the Afghan crisis and India's continuing efforts to defuse tension.

Mr Malmierca was actually awaited in New Delhi last month soon after his visits to Kabul and Islamabad. Cuba being the current chairman of the nonaligned conference, his talks here are expected to have an important bearing on the progress of any nonaligned initiative of the Afghan problem, according to diplomatic circles.

India has been especially anxious to find out the results of Mr Malmierca's discussions in Pakistan and Afghanistan as she has been in an almost non-stop diplomatic dialogue with several governments to find a solution since the days of the Soviet invasion in late December.

Mr Dong and Mr Malmierca are calling at Delhi as India is preparing to send her former Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Islamabad for consultations with the Pakistani leaders. Mr Singh, who will be a special envoy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is considered one of India's ablest negotiators and has led several delegations to Pakistan for past Indian governments to negotiate on bilateral issues.

Mr Singh, according to Indian sources, will have detailed discussions with President Ziaul Haq and his foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi on all aspects of the Afghan situation. He was specifically expected to try to elicit more information on the Pakistan president's recent suggestion that a composite peace-keeping force drawn from neighbouring countries could be stationed in Afghanistan to ensure there was no outside interference, the sources said.

Mr Firyubin's visit will be significant in view of reports current among official circles here that the Soviet Union had hardened its stand on Afghanistan. The reports said Moscow was no longer interested in spelling out, even privately, the minimum conditions for its military withdrawal until it had consolidated its political position there.

Apart from the Afghan problem, Vietnamese Premier Dong's talks here will also deal with the important question of Indian recognition of the Kampuchea regime headed by Heng Samrin.

Recognition of the Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Government by India was first mentioned in Mrs Gandhi's congress party election manifesto in December and later confirmed by her after she formed the government in January. But no formal recognition of Kampuchea has been announced so far by Mrs Gandhi's government. Several factors were said to be holding up the announcement, the main one being the impact such a step would have among nonaligned governments on India's search for a solution to the Afghan crisis. The other factor is the stand taken by members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) against Vietnam on the Kampuchean issue.

Several of the ASEAN governments, including Indonesia, which is also an important member of the nonaligned movement, have conveyed to India their displeasure over any such move by the Indian Government.

The ASEAN governments were also said to have expressed concern over the effects such a move would have on their planned dialogue with Vietnam over the Kampuchean issue in May.

The Cuban foreign minister at present in Kabul was today reported to have discussed his country's mediatory initiative in resolving the Afghan crisis with Indian Ambassador J.S. Teja.

A PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) report from Kabul said no details were known of the Cuban initiative which, however, appeared to have Soviet blessings.

This was Mr Malmierca's second visit to Kabul in one month. He had flown into Kabul unannounced last month. He is scheduled to be in New Delhi tomorrow.

The PTI report conjectured that the meeting between Mr Malmierca and Dr Teja had a two-fold objective: to encourage the dialogue and negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan to resolve their differences including Pakistan's reported support to Afghan guerrillas. Secondly, to secure a guarantee against future interference in Afghan affairs about which Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had spoken in Moscow last February.

The report said it was not clear whether the Cuban leader had brought any specific proposals on Soviet troops withdrawal in case Afghan-Pakistan differences could be solved to the satisfaction of both parties.

The report said it was however clear that any nonaligned initiative would be incomplete in the absence of a proposal for the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. Such a proposal, the report added, would undermine the nonaligned initiative.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DELHI ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK071247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi today. During his 3-day stay he is to exchange views with the Indian leaders to find a political and peaceful solution to the situation in Southwest Asia.

Mr Peoli told newsmen at the airport that he had been entrusted with the mission by President Fidel Castro in his capacity as the chairman of the nonalinement movement. He expressed confidence that the exchange of views with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and other leaders will help in the progress of the mission.

Comments on Mission

PA071414 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] New Delhi, April 7 (AFP)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Peoli Malmierca said here today, on his arrival from Kabul, that he was on a mission entrusted to him by Cuban President Fidel Castro to find a solution to the Afghan situation.

Mr. Malmierca told the press at the airport that he would exchange views with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao "in the hope these would contribute to finding a political and peaceful solution to the situation in Southwest Asia." He said he was proceeding straight from the airport to the Indian Foreign Ministry to have his first round of talks with Mr. Rao. He stressed that Mr. Castro had entrusted him with this mission in his capacity as current chairman of the non-aligned movement. Mr. Malmierca was originally expected in New Delhi last month soon after his first trip to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

During his second trip to Kabul this weekend he was reported to have conferred at length on the Afghan problem with Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

Mr Malmierca's visit coincides with that of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong who arrived early in the afternoon on a five-day official visit.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa also flew into the Indian capital on Saturday night for a three-day visit amid speculation that the non-aligned nations were planning an initiative to find a solution to the Afghan crisis.

Mr. Malmierca, who had had talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow before visiting Kabul, is expected to brief Indian leaders on the latest stand taken by the Soviet and Afghan governments on the issue and also the progress he had so far achieved in his mission.

The Cuban foreign minister's visit is also considered important because of the forthcoming trip of former Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Islamabad, as a special envoy of Mrs. Gandhi, to resume consoltations with Pakistani leaders in her continuing search for a solution.

A section of Indian officials has disclosed that the Indian Government was not completely in agreement with Cuban thinking on the Afghan situation. According to these officials Cuba wanted a solution to be found within the context of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, on the one hand, and Pakistan and Afghanistar on the other. India maintained that this would be tantamount to pushing the non-aligned contribution into the background, to which Pakistan also would not agree, the officials noted.

Meets With Rao

BK071559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, who arrived in New Delhi today, had a meeting with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. He is understood to have briefed the Indian side about his visits to Kabul, Islamabad and Moscow. Their talks also covered discussions being held in New York by the Group of 77 and the global round of negotiations. Mr Malmierca has brought a message from President Castro for Mrs Gandhi which he is expected to deliver to her tomorrow.

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON BRIEF VISIT

BK071551 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Piryubin arrived in New Delhi from Katmandu this evening on a brief transit visit. Mr Piryubin, who has visited Thailand, Burma and Nepal, is on his way back to Moscow. Mr Piryubin is likely to have a meeting with officials of the External Affairs Ministry before leaving for home.

Foreign Ministry Contacts

BK080326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin held informal discussions with officials of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi yesterday. Mr Firyubin arrived in the capital earlier in the day on a transit visit on his way back from Katmandu.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI, BEGINS TALKS

BK071629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] At a 75-minute private meeting in meeting in New Delhi, the prime ministers of Vietnam and India have noted the great similarity of approach between their two countries to the problems affecting world peace and stability. The meeting, which covered an exchange of views on the international situation and bilateral relations especially in the economic field, was officially described as very warm and cordial.

Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrived in New Delhi earlier today to a warm welcome. Greeting him at the airport, Mrs Gandhi said Vietnam is a name which evokes deep emotions in all those who care for freedom and respect the spirit of nationalism. She noted that Mr Dong has come to India at a time when the persuance of detente has been given up, tensions are growing, distrust has returned and peace has had a setback.

At her talks with the visiting prime minister also, Mrs Gandhi emphasized the esteem in which India holds Vietnam for its struggle and achievements.

Mr Dong recalled the traditional support and friendship consistently extended by the people and Government of India to Vietnam. He especially appreciated the growth in India-Vietnamese bilateral relations in the economic sphere which, he said, had greatly contributed to strengthening their ties. India, he said, has an important and constructive role to play in bringing about peace, stability and cooperation in the region and also in the wider area of international peace and cooperation.

Mr Dong presented to Mrs Gandhi an oil painting of Jawaharlal Nehru in conversation with Ho Chi Minh.

Earlier the Vietnamese prime minister called on President Sanjiva Reddy.

On his arrival Mr Dong said at the airport that Vietnam supports India's foreign policy of peace, progress and nonalinement. He described India as a bastion of peace in Asia and the world. Mr Dong said that after his talks in New Delhi he would be happy to visit Kashmir which he described as part of the sacred territory of the Republic of India.

The Vietnamese prime minister is accompanied by a high level delegation which includes the ministers for foreign affairs and foreign trade. They were present at the brief plenary meeting between the two sides this evening. Another plenary meeting is to be held tomorrow.

Meeting With Rao

BK080940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao today called on visiting Prime Minister of Vietnam Pham Van Dong in New Delhi. Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Eric Gonsalves, Indian Ambassador to Vietnam G. Raj as well as Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach were present.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI, RAO

BK071605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mkapa met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. He delivered to Mrs Gandhi a personal message from President Nyerere.

At his talks with Narasimha Rao, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on developments in Southwest Asia. The Tanzanian visitor briefed the Indian side about developments in Zimbabwe and southern Africa.

SWARAN SINGH TO VISIT PAKISTAN 10 APR

BK051324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Swaran Singh is leaving for Pakistan on Thursday [10 April] as special emissary of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. During his 3 or 4 day stay, Swaran Singh will meet the Pakistani leaders including President Ziaul Haq and the foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shai. His discussions with them, among other things, will cover bilateral relations and regional developments.

MRS GANDHI COMMENTS ON ASSAM SITUATION, OTHER ISSUES

BK080907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has said that theproblems of Assam should be tackled through national consensus. Mrs Gandhi made it clear that the government is fully sympathatic with the people of the state. She was presiding over the conference of the governors of the president-ruled states and chief ministers of other states in New Delhi today. The meeting has been convened to review the general law and order situation in the country and suggest measures to improve it.

Mrs Gandhi felt that had Assam problems been dealt with from the very beginning by the previous government, these would not have assumed serious proportions. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that the agitators in Assam should not think that by withholding the oil supply they can damage the country's economy. The nation, she said, can manage without the supply of Assam oil. Mrs Gandhi described the sons of the soil theory as highly damaging and pernicious.

Mrs Gandhi made it clear that the government will tackle the problems of castism, regionalism and slackening of administration with the sense of urgency and firmness. She said the government is fully committed to help the Harijans, minorities and other weaker sections and will give them special treatment. These people, she said, have lost their sense of self-confidence which must be restored. Other sections of the people should also feel that the government is theirs and will look after their interests, Mrs Gandhi added.

About the prices, Mrs Gandhi said these have stabilized now. In fact prices of some essential commodities have fallen recently. The prime minister regretted that no cooperation is coming forth from traders and even attempts have been made to sabotage the government efforts in curbing prices. She pointed out that the government will take all necessary measures to stabilize prices even though these may evolve some difficulties to some people. Referring to the drought situation in some states, Mrs Gandhi said measures to tackle it should be launched on a war footing. She asked the governors and the chief ministers to see that the food for work program is carried out faithfully. She said the (?promotion) of local handicrafts should also be included in the program.

The prime minister said at no stage had she been vindictive. She said she has taken back into her party's fold even those who criticized her. This is because her government wants to do something for the people. Mrs Gandhi asked the officials to be very clear in their minds about the policies and programs of the government and to carry them out sincerely. She said those officials who do not believe in our policies and are not prepared to carry them out have no business to be there. There should be a tremendous sense of urgency in tackling serious problems facing the country.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ON ASSAM SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT

BKD71611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Gauhati High Court has stayed until further orders the operations of the two Assam government notifications declaring the state excluding the North Cachar hills district as a disturbed area for a period of 2 months from yesterday. The high court also issued notice to the state of Assam and the union of India asking them to show cause within 10 days as to why the two notifications should not be set aside.

A single bench of Mr Justice B.L. Hansaria issued the stay of operations on a petition filed by a Gauhati resident, Mr Inderjit Barua, challenging the validity of the notifications under article 226 of the constitution.

Government Ban on Strikes

BKD80332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] In a notification issued last night, the government has prohibited strikes in Assam in various essential services. These include posts and telegraphs, railways, banking, aerodromes, defense installations and procurement, storage, supply and distribution of foodgrains, coal and petroleum products. Meanwhile, the Assam government has made it clear that appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against those of its employees participating in the agitation.

According to a press note issued in Gauhati, the services of temporary government servants and probationers may be terminated and government servants above 50 may be liable to compulsory retirement.

According to agency reports over 50 persons were injured when police made a lathi charge to disperse a group of Congress-U demonstrators squatting on the railway track before the Rajdhani express was to start from Howrah station in Calcutta yesterday. Among the injured was the party's working committee member Pyor Ranjan Das Munshi and former Union Minister Saugata Ray. Police sources, however, say the number of injured was far less. The demonstrators were demanding among other things the prime minister's visit to the disturbed areas of Assam to thrash out a solution to the foreign nationals issue.

JANATA PRESIDENT, THREE SECRETARIES RESIGN FROM PARTY

BKD41634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The National Executive of the Janata Party today endorsed the parliamentary board's resolution on the dual membership issue. Of the 32 members present, 17 members voted in favor and 14 against. Party President Chandra Shekhar did not vote. The resolution debars office bearers and legislators of the party from participating in the day to day activities of the RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh]. The voting was held both on the resolution and on the formula evolved by Morarji Desai.

Among other things, the formula says that no member of the Janata Party shall work in any organization which functions in competition to any organization sponsored by the Janata Party. Mr Desai's formula was rejected in the voting.

Before the voting was held, Chandra Shekhar submitted his resignation as the president of the party. The three party general secretaries--Surendra Mohan, Ramakrishna Hegde and Nanaji Deshmukh also resigned. Chandra Shekhar told the Executive that, whichever way the Executive voted, it is bound to affect the party as they could not come to a unanimous decision. His resignation has nothing to do with the outcome of the voting. Chandra Shekhar and the general secretaries have been asked to continue in their posts till alternative arrangements are made. The Executive will meet on the 11th of this month to elect a new president.

Reacting sharply to the decision of the National Executive, Mr L.K. Advani said that today's developments are extremely unfortunate. He said his colleagues have succeeded in making the Executive take a decision which makes it difficult for members like him to continue in the party with honor. He termed today's decision as a betrayal of the cause for which the Janata Party was formed in 1977. It also amounts to virtual expulsion from the party of those members who believe that the dual membership is only a bogy, Mr Advani said. He alleged that the authoritarianism is far more great today than in 1977. Mr Advani said that he has convened a convention tomorrow of those members of the Janata Party who believe that the dual membership is only a bogy. He said the deliberations of the National Executive would be placed before it and it will take a decision.

Deputy leader of the Lok Dal in Parliament George Fernandes has welcomed the decision of the Janata Party National Executive on the dual membership issue. He said it should now be possible for all secular and socialist forces to reunite into one party. The Janata Party and the Lok Dal should take immediate initiative in this direction.

Kerala State Janata Party leader Mr Chandrasekhran also welcomed the National Executive decision and requested the party president and others to withdraw their resignations.

FORMER JANA SANGH MEMBERS FORM NEW JANATA PARTY

BK060746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The erstwhile Jana Sangh members today formally delinked themselves from the Janata Party and formed a new political organization named Bharatya Janata Party. This decision was taken at a 2-day convention of the erstwhile Jana Snagh members and their supporters which ended in New Delhi today. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been unanimously elected the president of the new party. The convention has also set up a 3-member committee to draft the constitution of the party which will be adopted by its national convention. The committee will consist of Sunder Singh Bhandari, Shanti Bhushan and Ram Jethmalani.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S 3-DAY VISIT TO COUNTRY NOTED

BK071525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A 17-member U.S. congressional delegation led by Mr Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. Members of the delegation will visit an Afghan refugee camp in the frontier province tomorrow morning. During their stay in Pakistan the delegation members will also meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the adviser on foreign affairs and the secretary general of the Defense Ministry.

Visits Afghan Refugee Camp

BK080822 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The 17-member U.S. congressional delegation visited an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar this morning. Talking to the refugees, delegation leader Charles Melvin Price said the purpose of the visit to the camp is to appreciate the problems there. Earlier, Afghan refugee elders talked of the conditions under which they had to leave their homes in Afghanistan and seek shelter in Pakistan. The members of the delegation later visited Landikotal by way of the historic Khyber Pass.

HAQ AFFIRMS COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE IN DEFENSE

BK071657 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the entire nation is unanimous in its firm resolve to stand on its own feet to defend Pakistan. Addressing local body councilors in Sheikhupura this afternoon, he said he is glad to see the determination of the people who want Pakistan not to lean toward any country or power and rely on its own resources, having complete faith in Almighty Allah.

He said: If we maintain this spirit and adopt Islamic values in the true sense, no harm can come to the integrity and solidarity of the country. The country will not only become a progressive state but also a fortress of Islam and a model nation of the world.

He said Pakistan is now passing through a critical phase which demands complete national unity and solidarity among the people. He warned the nation's internal enemies and said: Such people will not hesitate to cut even the roots of the nation. Such elements and their supporters should be identified and thrown out from their ranks.

He observed that Pakistan, which was created in the name of Islam, has no place for any other ideology. He exhorted the people to fashion their lives in accordance with the teachings and principles of Islam for the safeguarding of Pakistan. Any deviance from the Islamic ideology could bring great harm to the country.

He said the purpose of his current tour is to take the people into his confidence on the situation faced by the nation both internally and externally.

He also referred to the successes scored by the country in various fields. He said production has increased and exports have risen. The government policy is to develop both urban and rural areas together. The increase in wheat production is due to the strong efforts of the rural people and the country will have to import wheat in a very small proportion only this year.

NEPAL

USSR'S FIRYUBIN ARRIVES IN KATMANDU 5 APR

BK061553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1658 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 5 Apr (AFP)--Mr N.P. Firyubin, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, who is the signatory of the Indo-Soviet peace and friendship treaty, arrived here today on a 2-day visit. During his sojourn here, he is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi at their offices. During his meeting with the Nepalese Government leaders, Mr Firyubin, a expert of South Asia, is expected to explain to Nepalese authorities Soviet perception of the Afghan crisis.

Meets Foreign Minister

BK061632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1603 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 6 April (AFP)--Nepal and the Soviet Union today exchanged views on developments in Afghanistan as well as on bilateral trade and economic relations.

Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin, an expert on Asia, had a 90-minute meeting with Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi on those issues today. After the talks, Mr Firyubin told reporters: "My visit to Nepal was unofficial and private. We, however, during the talks with the Nepalese foreign minister, touched on the question of mutual interests between the two countries."

Mr Shahi said he had explained to the Soviet deputy foreign minister the need for the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and also reiterated Nepal's view that any call to arms should be stopped.

Mr Firyubin reportedly to have told the Nepalese authorities that Moscow was prepared to withdraw all their troops from Afghanistan provided that there would be "full guarantee" for the security against any external invasion of Afghanistan. [sentence as received]

On the question of economic cooperation and Soviet oil supply to Nepal, Mr Firyubin's response was described as "positive." The Soviet official is scheduled to leave Katmandu for New Delhi tomorrow afternoon.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Khomeyni Terms Break 'Good Omen'

LD081052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The following message was released this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding the break of relations between Iran and America:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Today, 8 April, the news of the break of relations between America and Iran was received by us. If Carter has done one thing in all his life in the interest of the oppressed, it is this break of relations between a country that has risen up and freed itself from the claws of international plunderers and a world-devouring plunderer. Such relations are always detrimental to the oppressed nation and in the interests of the plunderer. We take this break of relations as a good omen since this means that the Government of America has cut off its hopes from Iran. The fighting nation of Iran has every reason to celebrate this good news of the final victory which has forced a cruel superpower to break its relations and put an end to its plunderings.

We hope that people like As-Sadat and Saddam Husayn are soon destroyed and the noble Islamic nations give these traitors the same treatment that our nation gave the traitor Mohammad Reza and then strive to become free and completely independent by cutting off their relations with superpowers and especially America. I have repeatedly said that our relations with the likes of America are those of an oppressed nation with a world devourer. You, noble nation which has overcome your enemies with cries of "God is great" for the greater glory of God Almighty and gained your freedom and independence, rely on God Almighty, maintain your unity of expression and be prepared to confront the enemies of Islam and the oppressed. You are victorious; this is God's will and you will overcome all problems.

Saddam Husayn--who like the deposed shah has exposed his anti-Islamic and inhuman face, intends to destroy Islam and the holy realm of Najaf, treats the oppressed Muslims as the Mongols did and treats the ulema of Islam and especially His Great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Bakr Sadr as Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi treated the ulema and clergy and other groups of people--should know that by these anti-Islamic acts he is digging his own grave and that of the illegal and inhumane Ba'th regime. You noble nation of Iraq, you are the children of those who expelled the English from Iraq, rise and before this corrupt regime destroys you in every way, cut off its criminal hand from your Islamic country. You tribesmen of the Tigris and Euphrates unite together with the nation and destroy the roots of corruption before the opportunity is lost and for God's sake defend your Islamic country and the holy Islam. God is with you.

You the Army of Iraq, do not obey this opposer of Islam and the Koran. Join the nation and cut the hand of America which is coming out of Saddam's sleeves. Know that obeying this cruel person is opposing God Almighty and its punishment is disgrace and damnation. I pray to God for the glory of Islam and Muslims and the nation of Iran.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Carter Decision Reported

LD072048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2009 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to an AFP report from Washington, a high-level government official in Washington announced tonight that American President Jimmy Carter has decided that all Iranian diplomats should be expelled from America due to the lack of progress in the hostage crisis in Tehran. American President Jimmy Carter, who had summoned his security advisers to a discussion at the White House in order to reach a decision concerning new political and diplomatic measures against Iran, announced after 2 and ½ hours of discussion that these discussions will be resumed in the next few hours. The steps of the American President will include severe economic and political reprisals against Iran.

According to a UPI report, following the decision of Imam Khomeyni about the retaining of the hostages by the students, Carter today immediately returned from Camp David to Washington and began discussions with his political advisers about the crisis in the relations between Iran and America. Quoting an official close to the White House, UPI said that political and economic reprisals which will be decided in this session will be stronger than the reprisals which had been considered before, but they will not include a resort to force or the naval blockade of Iran.

Report on U.S. Measures

LD080213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to news agency reports, Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President, announced the break of American diplomatic relations with Iran early this morning. The U.S. President announced that all exports to Iran which have been approved at the UN Security Council by 10 member countries of this council but which have been vetoed by the Soviet Union will be stopped. [as heard]

According to an AFP report, it was said at the Iranian Embassy in Washington that the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy was summoned to the U.S. State Department last night. Observers said that the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy was summoned to the U.S. State Department for the sake of communicating to him Carter's decision concerning the expulsion of all Iranian diplomats. It is expected that other American measures against Iran will be officially announced within hours.

Further Report on Measures

JN080740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] According to news agency reports, U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced a break of American diplomatic relations with Iran early this morning. The U.S. President also announced that he considers 35 Iranian diplomats as personas non grata and that they should leave the United States at the latest today, Tuesday.

Carter said that not a single Iranian will be granted an entry visa to the United States and that the already granted visas are now null and void effective this date. Carter added that all exports to Iran--the boycott of which was approved at the UN Security Council by 10 member countries of this council, but which was vetoed by the Soviet Union --will be stopped.

Carter added that while the boycott list did not include foodstuffs and drugs, it is likely that exports of these items may be reduced to the minimum or stopped completely.

The U.S. President said that the Treasury Department should prepare a full report on Iranian assets which have been frozen so that U.S. companies and persons, who are asking the Iranian Government to pay compensation from these assets, will be compensated.

Carter said that these measures are now necessary. If these measures do not lead to the release of the hostages, it is likely that other measures may be taken.

Carter announced these measures following lengthy discussions with the members of the U.S. National Security Council.

Quoting sources in the Iranian Embassy in Washington, AFP reports that the Iranian charge d'affaires in Washington was summoned to the State Department last night so that Carter's decision concerning the expulsion of all Iranian diplomats from the United States could be communicated.

In another development, the U.S. Defense Department asked 209 Iranian military personnel, who are being trained in the United States, to leave the country by, at the latest, next Friday.

Some 1,200 Iranians demonstrated before the White House in Washington when Carter was meeting with his top advisers to take measures against Iran. The demonstration was sponsored by the Islamic society for Iranian students in protest against the Egyptian president's visit to the United States. The demonstrators condemned the Egyptian-Israeli alliance against the Muslim world. The demonstrators called for the return to Iran of the deposed shah for trial.

The Soviet television network last night unexpectedly and urgently carried the report on the expulsion of all the Iranian diplomats from the United States. Observers believe that the way in which Soviet television handled the report indicates that Moscow is closely watching developments in the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

7 April Revolution Council Meeting

LD080401 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Revolution Council was held at 2130 last night following its meeting on the budget. It considered various issues.

According to a PARS correspondent's report, at the end of this meeting which lasted 2 hours, Dr Beheshti, in answer to a question about what measures the Revolution Council has adopted concerning Iraq's aggression, said:

We always desire healthy relations with all neighbors, especially with the fraternal Muslim countries, and we will try to prevent any kind of clash between the fraternal nations. But with great regret, certain of our neighboring lands and brother nations are not ruled by governments that are acceptable to these nations. We particularly regard the hostile Iraqi measures as a part of the conspiracy by the great satan, America, against the Iranian nation and our own Islamic revolution and the imposed Government of Iraq ought to know that our nation will stand with all its power against this conspiracy and will eliminate it in the earliest stage.

In answer to a question about the Revolution Council's reaction to the American threats concerning the (?intensification) of economic embargo, Dr Beheshti said: We have always said that a nation that wishes to attain the great blessing of independence, honor and pride ought to prepare itself for fight against all the difficulties and hardships stemming from these confrontations. All of us ought to be prepared, as one, to tolerate the hardships and bottlenecks and pursue our struggle with daily-increasing enthusiasm, prowess, patience and ability.

In answer to a question on whether Iran will react more strongly against the Iraqi aggression, Dr Beheshti said: Iraq should not only expect reaction but that it must await the initiative of the Iranian nation and the Iranian Army against its conspiracy.

In answer to a question on what measures have been planned for the prevention of the various [words indistinct], including the explosion of oil pipelines, Dr Beheshti said: The workers and responsible officials of the oil industries and the people themselves, the [Revolution] Guards, the army and the gendarmerie will exert maximum effort in order to frustrate these conspiracies.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani also said in an interview with correspondents: Mr Bani-Sadr discussed his meeting with the imam and said that the imam is maintaining his position regarding the stay of the hostages in the (?embassy) until the Majles convenes.

Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, said in an interview with a correspondent: In last night's meeting, no decision was made about the hostages; only the [word indistinct] of the imam's view about the hostages was (?repeated) and the imam's view is definite and clear to the effect that it is not advisable that the hostages should change place or that any intervention should take place in this respect.

8 April Revolution Council Meeting

LD080348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] For the purpose of fighting the decisions of the American Government, an extraordinary meeting of the Revolution Council was held at 0730 today at the Prime Ministry in the presence of the president. Because of the extraordinary meeting of the Revolution Council, the president's visit to Khuzestan Province has been postponed.

Council Discusses Break With U.S.

LD080958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] At 0730 this morning a session of the Revolution Council was held in the presence of the president in the prime minister's office. According to our correspondent who has been at the prime minister's office since this morning, the members of the Revolution Council held a session with governors general from 0730 through 0930 and from 0930 an extraordinary session of the Revolution Council was held on the break of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, ending at 1755.

As soon as we receive any news or obtain an interview, we will inform you of the results.

Security Measures Taken

LD080752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In wake of the American threats and the conspiracies hatched by the Ba'th Government of Iraq, last night the Revolution Guards Corps of Fars Province, in a statement broadcast by Shiraz radio, asked the members of this corps in Fars, Bushehr and Kharq Island to report to corps centers. In addition we were informed that the naval and air bases in Bushehr are on full alert and the island of Kharq is covered from air, land and sea for security reasons. Also, in telegrams and telephone calls to the news unit, people have announced their readiness to fight and sacrifice their lives in case of probable attacks by America and Iraq from Bushehr and Kharq.

Further Report on Meeting

OW080756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council and government have ordered provincial governors to decree exceptional measures throughout Iran, council spokesman Hassan Habibi said today.

The council began a closed-door session at 7:32 a.m., its first meeting since United States President Jimmy Carter announced yesterday he was breaking American diplomatic and trade relations with Iran.

Council Secretary Mohammed Beheshti said this morning that the session was also studying measures to counter a possible blockade of the Strait of Hormuz by U.S. forces.

Mr. Habibi added that Iran was not afraid of American sanctions as "we were ready for all pressure and attacks." The council spokesman said the "special measures" had been suggested by the provincial governors, who want to declare jihad (Moslem holy war) throughout the country, adding that by jihad he meant "a halt to consumerism and freezing salaries."

Council Communique on Relations

ID081308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 8 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Dear listeners, at the end of the extraordinary session of the Revolution Council which was convened today, an official communique was issued. We draw your attention to the text of this communique which is read by the spokesman of the Revolution Council: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight because they are wronged; and verily, Allah is most powerful for their aid." [verse from Koran]

Great and valiant Iranian nation, brothers and sisters: From the first day we knew that the domineering and world-devouring superpowers would not easily tolerate the severance of their aggressive hand in the most sensitive area in the east. Ever since the moment when you, the valiant and triumphant nation, decisively and insistently demanded the continuation of the slogan "independence, freedom, Islamic Republic," we could foresee the day when the American Government would manifest that greed and aggressiveness which is part of the natural fabric of its political and economic order and that it would openly marshal its forces against a nation which after enduring oppression and aggression for many long years now wishes to be independent, free and saved.

We expected the attacks of the great satan, the American superpower, and its lackies. Now that day has arrived. Last night the American President in a threatening speech announced part of his program of economic and political attacks of the American regime against Iran, and he left some other sanctions for the future. The excuse of the U.S. Government for the open violations which it has adopted concerning our nation is the issue of the hostages. The American President tries to hide the imperialist ambitions of his government under the cover of the issue of the hostages at the embassy, while we know and the events of the past year have clearly demonstrated that the essential question for the American Government is not the holding of the employees of the American Embassy who are accused of acts of sabotage and spying inside Iran as hostages. The important problem is the Islamic revolution and the severance of the aggressive hands of that government from Iran. In this sensitive part of the world superpowers cannot tolerate Iran's Islamic and revolutionary regime, which is not prepared under any circumstances to negotiate and continue the former dependence. Nor can they ignore the dangers which the existence of such a regime poses to them in the heart of the rich region of the Middle East.

The Iranian nation is now faced with a great trial of a decisive confrontation of truth and falsehood, the confrontation of an aggressive and greedy government with a liberated nation which is bound by the revolutionary ideology of Islam.

Undoubtedly, in the same way that the dependent government of Iraq has chosen to help the great satan in this critical moment and has increased its violations across the Iranian borders, the mercenary and dependent elements of America and the counter-revolutionary elements inside the country are also continuing their ruinous designs and will further increase them. They will try to place the Iranian nation under a complete blockade.

The Revolution Council, while welcoming these events which undoubtedly will add fuel to the revolutionary fire in our nation, is determined to decisively confront these unreasonable demands and [word indistinct] aggressions by adopting the general wish of the dear Iranian nation.and never to retreat by even one step in the face of world oppression, imperialism and its agents and mercenaries. By dependence upon God, by dependence upon the strength of a nation which defends its rights, by complete faith in the truth of the duty which Islam has placed upon our shoulders for the sake of the salvation of the oppressed people and by dependence upon the guidance of the imam of the nation His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni. We announce that we will remain steadfast in our revolutionary positions and will regain the proper rights of our nation. We are certain that victory is ours. "And it was due from us to aid those who believed." [verse from Koran]

The Iranian nation, with complete awareness of the sensitive nature of the present situation should know that the present conditions in Iran are quite exceptional and extraordinary. They should be prepared for steadfastness, self-sacrifice and action. It should not show any weakness and should preserve its faith in God's promises. The army, the government organs and every individual in the nation should be completely mobilized and should defend their honor, their identity, their country and their revolution. Political factions should put aside their partisan issues and their small or big differences. They should be aware that any action resulting from group loyalties may cause disruption and bewilderment in the unified ranks of the people and this is a crime which the Iranian nation and our future history will not forgive. [Words indistinct] individuals who for some reasons have complaints about or are dissatisfied with the Revolution Council or other political organs should know that at the moment the main targets of foreign and imperialist attacks are the administrative organs of the country and the revolutionary (?institutions). Therefore, any weakening of these institutions or wavering by them is beneficial to the goals of the great satan and the counterrevolutionaries and they will be dealt with as counterrevolutionary actions. The nation should vigilantly identify and crush every movement which is carried out by the existing [words indistinct] for the sake of the creation of sabotage or the encouragement of [?strikes) or slow downs or the closure of the productive units.

The Revolution Council considers itself dutybound to severely punish the agents of the enemy who are trying to create disorder and disruption in border areas, in productive units, in the army, in the executive organs and throughout the country. The Islamic revolution of Iran, which is now passing through its most sensitive, historic stages, is in need of vigilance, decisiveness and national unity. We are steadfast in our essential commitment and expect the entire beloved nation to cooperate and to show its readiness for action.

During its extraordinary sessions last night and today the Revolution Council has reached certain decisions which will be brought to the information of the public.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ahmad Khomeyni Meets With Students

LD071826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1729 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the public relations spokesman of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy announced that at 1900 today Ayatollah Eshraqi and Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, together with a number of clergymen from the imam's office, visited the den of espionage and talked with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini was also present at this meeting.

Militants Pleased With Sanctions

LD080834 Hamburg DPA in German 0808 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--The occupiers of the American Embassy in Tehran have reacted to the U.S. sanctions with composure and even pleasure. In a short telephone conversation with DPA, a spokesman stated: "We are glad, because now things are finally clear and all the talking back and forth will stop."

He even expressed the hope that the U.S. would exert still more pressure, "because then we can finally prove that we are offering resistance and can defend ourselves." He said he believes that nothing will change for the hostages, who have been held for 158 days, "because we are holding the hostages on the basis of the Koran." The spokesman said that the occupiers intend to publish a longer statement Tuesday evening or on Wednesday.

Effects of Carter's Moves

TA080651 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 80 TA

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] The big question now of course is how the American moves are seen in Iran, and what effect they may have on the hostages. A report from Tehran by Alex Brody:

[Begin recording] By resorting to sanctions the United States appears to have decided that it can get nothing through what it sees, the moderates. It is now confronting the hardline clergy, those who have blocked President Bani-Sadr's offer to make a deal, and it is saying we will make your country pay for your intransigence. Initially, at least, the result is likely to be a boost for just such intransigence. As regards the long term future of the hostages, little in fact has changed. The abortive deal was not the release, merely the transfer. The position is still that Parliament, when it assembles, probably in June, will decide on the hostages' release. With Parliament certain to be dominated by the clergy, the hostages could be made to undergo a show trial first. The most likely outcome of this escalation of tension is to confirm the clergy as the real power in Iran. The question is whether President Bani-Sadr--his authority again successfully challenged--will stay on. And if he goes, whether the clergy, once it has won the power struggle, will soften its stand to the outside world. [end recording]

KEYHAN NAMES HOSTAGE ACCUSED OF SEDUCING GIRL

LD081059 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Full Identity Revealed of American Spy Who Seduced Iranian Girl"]

[Excerpts] The full identity has been disclosed of the American hostage against whom there is an accusation that, prior to the seizure of the den of espionage, he had a liaison with and violated the person subsequently killed in a crime committed on Iranshahr Street, Tehran. It has been revealed that he is Michael Moeller, chief of the Marine guard stationed at the former American Embassy.

It was also announced that Michael Moeller has a wife and two daughters and that in the month of June, corresponding to the month of Tir, in the year 1358 [1979] he was sent from Pakistan with the rank of master sergeant to work in Iran as chief of the Marine guard.

In this crime, which took place at 2300 hours on Thursday [27 March], a young girl by the name of A'zam, who had had a liaison with an American before the den of espionage was seized and became pregnant, was killed by her brother. Minutes later the accused gave himself up to patroling officers from Tehran's No 7 police station, thus clearing up the mystery of this crime. The corpse was taken to the forensic department and the accused was detained.

Telephone Call to KEYHAN

In a conversation with KEYHAN yesterday afternoon, an informed person gave the identity of the American hostage who had had an illicit relationship with the dead girl and disclosed important information connected with the case. He said:

As soon as the den of espionage was occupied on 13 Aban 1358, Miss A'zam, who realised that Michael had been taken hostage, became extremely agitated and, being very upset at having been seduced, visited an obstetrician and gynacologist, who examined her and said that she was pregnant.

On receiving this bitter news, A'zam went to the Komiteh and filed a complaint against Michael, requesting that proceedings be instituted against him. In order that the truth might be revealed, the girl met Michael face to face, and it was clear that they knew each other. At this meeting, A'zam stated: "Since Michael seduced me, he must marry me." But Michael said: "I can only marry you if you agree to accept the Christian religion." At this the meeting came to an end. A'zam proceeded with her complaint and the dossier was sent to the revolution prosecutions office.

The same informant declared: "The American spy, Michael Moeller, has a wife and two children; before the seizure of the den of espionage he sent his wife away following disagreements, and she has gone."

The body of the girl killed by her brother at 2300 hours was found at midnight on Thursday with a rope tied round her neck outside 30 Namazi Alley, Iranshahr Street.

In the forensic examinations which took place during the autopsy it was evident that the dead girl was carrying the foetus of a boy, which had suffocated following the death of the mother.

The forensic doctors took blood samples from the dead woman and the foetus so that after the blood group has been determined, a blood test on Michael Moeller will be carried out to determine whether the foetus is really his or not.

Latest News This Morning

It was revealed at 1000 hours this morning that forensic doctors have carried out an examination of the foetus and they announced that it was five and half months old.

As for the date of the complaint filed by the dead woman after she realized that she was pregnant, it was submitted to the revolution prosecutions office through Komiteh No 9 on 10 Dey 1358 [31 December 1979].

Investigations into this crime are continuing.

RELATIONS WITH IRAQ REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Embassy Staff Recalled

LD071035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recalled all the staff of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad and their families. He said: This decision was made after relations between Iran and Iraq have become strained.

Khomeyni Statement on Iraqi Demands

NC071350 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 7 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 7 (AFP)--Iran put its armed forces and Revolutionary Guard on alert early today after Iraq demanded the immediate retreat of "Iranian occupation forces" from three islands at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz.

The islands--Great and Little Tunb and Abu Musa--were occupied by the Iranian military in 1971, Iraq said.

Iran's Foreign Ministry announced that all diplomats still in Iraq were being brought home and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said his country will not yield "an inch of its territory but will even demand sovereignty over Baghdad if the Iraqi regime perseveres in its demands."

Meanwhile the Iranian news agency PARS said that Iraqi authorities had decided to expel some 15,000 Shi'ite Moslems from Iraq and some of these people had already begun heading towards the Dehloran region 500 kms (325 miles) southwest of here.

After having all their possessions confiscated, the refugees were trucked to the frontier and Iraqi soldiers opened fire on any Shi'ite trying to get back into Iraq.

Bani-Sadr's Comments on Iraq

LD080326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Interview with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr following his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 7 April--recorded]

[Text] [Passage omitted containing a portion of Bani-Sadr interview published on page I 17 of 7 April DAILY REPORT]

[Question] You discussed matters concerning Egypt and invited the Egyptian people to rise up. As you are aware, General Shazli recently formed a front to topple the As-Sadat government and has called on the Muslim countries for help. Will Iran help General Shazli?

[Answer] We support every Islamic movement in the move toward independence from superpower domination in any country. The fact that helpless and pathetic regimes such as the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes may imagine that they can weaken our struggle by this deportation of Iranians, the way that they brought them to the border, or by the Egyptians taking in the deposed shah--they are completely mistaken. These things will make our people more determined and stronger in their struggle and will also make the people of those countries who are our Muslim brothers more determined in their struggle. Our (?position is not extreme); we say that the Egyptian, Iraqi, Iranian, Pakistani and Afghan peoples ought to live independently. Therefore, regimes that do not want these nations to live independently and are even the (?hands) of foreign domination--we will struggle against them.

[Question] Your Excellency Bani-Sadr, you are in a hurry now but I would like to ask one more question and that is about Kordestan. A group of the Kordestan leaders were of the belief that the talks held by the imam's representative there had given cause for hope. But with the issue that you discussed on the Islamic Republic of Iran anniversary, the (?fact) is that some of the groups and their leaders were a little restive--what is your view in this respect?

[Answer] If we had accepted these groups from the start as representatives of the nation, we would have accepted them during the former shah's regime. We did not accept them at that time either. We accepted the nation itself and we are [words indistinct] of the nation. The people of Kordestan--what can I say? They wish to consider themselves as guardians of the people of Kordestan. We are not going to be pressured by armed groups. We say that the people of Kordestan are entitled to enjoy (?ground) for arming and opposing the government. Since they are unreasonable, they are not genuine. And this is our reason. They were very (?pressed) of course. The PARS NEWS AGENCY--and I do not know that you [word indistinct]--this agency reports much news that is necessary (?but sometimes) does not tell the news when it is necessary. In this connection, of course, it has published incorrect news. In their own imagination, they had demonstrations in Sanandaj; they made every preparation but nobody went. This by itself indicates that the Kurdish people have understood our word. They see that we are standing by their side. We wish all the people of this country and all of humanity to have work and prosperity. As for whether we should have a country here in which a number of armed people in every corner clash with each other--this we do not regard as indicating strong government. It is regarded a weak and helpless government. When the people voted for us, did they vote for us so that we could hand over their country to these armed groups? No. Just as I said about Kordestan, I am now intending to go to Khuzestan and I will [words indistinct] and I will tell the minister of oil as well as the responsible officials there that those who commit sabotage in oil should be decisively punished. Those who disrupt production in whatever name, be it under the name of Islam or no-Islam, they ought to be immediately reprimanded. When I said that the oil administration is not good, I was referring to these self-willed people who wish to do whatever they fancy.

This is not administration. I hope that the people truly wish for order (?to be established). As for the situation concerning Iraq, this ought to indicate many things to you. If there are persons who with goodwill [words indistinct] there are people who may rightly imagine that this and that and the other should be done in the oil company, supposing that this may be a good thing but that recommendations become too numerous and this disrupts order and discipline. Hence, we inevitably sacrifice a (?dozen) to 100 so that the Iraqi may not (?carry out misconduct on) our soil and so that the people can be assured that their work can be performed in a secure situation. The armed groups must (?stay where they are). If there are people who do not understand this simple issue and as a result when the enemy attacks we are all in chaos and disagreement, we cannot accomplish anything. We cannot tolerate this, even if the person concerned is my brother. He may be a very well-wishing Muslim but when he does not understand [words indistinct] he ought to be expelled so that order and discipline can be established.

[Question] (?When) will your visit to Khuzestan take place?

[Answer] The visit to Khuzestan, well, (?you might say that I will stay there for a month) but we will return [word indistinct] for the general affairs of the state.

[Question] Will this apply to other provinces?

[Answer] God willing, it will [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Qotbzadeh on Iraq

LD071804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the meeting between the president and three of the Revolution Council members with the imam, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced: The imam has decreed that we should stand against Iraq with the utmost strength. Regarding the issues discussed with the imam the minister of foreign affairs was interviewed by our correspondent: [begin recording] [Passage omitted containing portion of interview published on page I 17 in 7 April DAILY REPORT]

[Question] After a final decision has been reached concerning the hostages, will you publish the views of each and every member of the Revolution Council who were present at today's meeting?

[Answer] I do not oppose this; it is up to the Revolution Council, I am even in favor of a general debate on the subject. However, I do not think that the council will agree to it, at least not for this particular issue. If this issue were to be debated other issues naturally exist about which views have differed, which should then be debated. [sentence as heard] But what is (?important) is that we at the council do not differ much on this issue; the question is what are the (?priorities). That is why we have bothered the imam, so that he would also express his views about his preferences; and with the affinity that the imam has always had for all of us, he said that you should go and decide according to these points.

This is not administration. I hope that the people truly wish for order (?to be established). As for the situation concerning Iraq, this ought to indicate many things to you. If there are persons who with goodwill [words indistinct] there are people who may rightly imagine that this and that and the other should be done in the oil company, supposing that this may be a good thing but that recommendations become too numerous and this disrupts order and discipline. Hence, we inevitably sacrifice a (?dozen) to 100 so that the Iraqi may not (?carry out misconduct on) our soil and so that the people can be assured that their work can be performed in a secure situation. The armed groups must (?stay where they are). If there are people who do not understand this simple issue and as a result when the enemy attacks we are all in chaos and disagreement, we cannot accomplish anything. We cannot tolerate this, even if the person concerned is my brother. He may be a very well-wishing Muslim but when he does not understand [words indistinct] he ought to be expelled so that order and discipline can be established.

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[Question] Will this apply to other provinces?

[Answer] God willing, it will [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Thank you.

Qotbzadeh on Iraq

LD071804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the meeting between the president and three of the Revolution Council members with the imam, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced: The imam has decreed that we should stand against Iraq with the utmost strength. Regarding the issues discussed with the imam the minister of foreign affairs was interviewed by our correspondent: [begin recording] [Passage omitted containing portion of interview published on page I 17 in 7 April DAILY REPORT]

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[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The Iraqi issue was discussed with the imam and he fully approved the positions that we reported on radio and television last night. He gave strict orders that we should stand up to the crimes of Iraq with the utmost strength. We will not budge an inch. If the Iraqi Government commits more crimes and if the Arab nations do not stop the crimes of Iraq, which are against the interests of the Arab and Muslim nations, and if Iraq intends to raise the issue of Arab nationalism against Islam, we will be forced to bring to their attention their vital responsibility in the face of this treason. This will be one of the points of my discussions during my trip to Arab countries next week. [Words indistinct] if everybody were to claim any place on historic excuses, the Mada'en [a castle in Iraq which belonged to the Persians during the Sasanid Dynasty] and Baghdad should be ours.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that you said to the Iraqi nation, saying that the Iranian Government would support them in any way and encourage them to embark on an Islamic revolution. My question is what assistance is the Iranian Government prepared to give to the progressive [moteraqqi va pishrow] groups and the people who could have a role in the Iraqi revolution?

[Answer] We are giving our ultimatums to the Arab countries on the subject. If the Arab countries are not able to stop the crimes of Iraq in Iran, and if they (?surrender) to Iraqi propaganda, naturally we will give any assistance, at any price and by any means possible in any part of Iraq. In that case the situation would assume extraordinary dimensions. As I have said, if our country were subjected to idiotic nationalistic greed, we would then naturally say that Mada'en and Baghdad are ours. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh Warning to Arab Countries

JN071916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Following the Revolution Council meeting which was held under Imam Khomeyni, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was asked a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent about the recent provocations of the Iraqi Ba'thist government against Iran. Mr Qotbzadeh said: This matter was raised in the imam's presence. The imam affirmed the necessity of standing firm with all force against Iraq.

Mr Qotbzadeh added: If the Iraqi Government wants to carry out provocations and treachery, we will repulse it. We also issue a last warning to the Arab states. If the Arab states do not stop their provocations, we will repulse them with all means and with all our power.

Forces on State of Alert

PA071213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1139 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Tehran, 7 Apr (AFP)--The Iranian armed forces were placed on a state of alert today due to the existing tension with Iraq, the Iranian defense minister has announced. PARS, the Iranian news agency, reported that 70 Iraqis this morning attacked with heavy artillery oil installations and a gendarmerie port near the border between the two countries. The Iranian foreign minister also announced that the diplomats who are still in Iraq will be repatriated tomorrow.

Communique on Alert

JN071902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] [Words indistinct] The Revolution Guards command has issued a communique informing all Revolution Guards on the border and reservists to be on full alert. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother Muslims: Upon the orders of greedy U.S. imperialism, the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist regime has carried out provocations on the Iranian order aimed at aggravating the situation in the area and creating a deviation of the Iraqi people's popular and Islamic upheaval.

Since the [words indistinct] which are guarded by the Islamic Revolution Guard coming under artillery shelling by the Iraqi Ba-thist regime, all the members of the Revolution Guards corps, the border guard and the reservists have been placed on maximum alert, hoping that once again [words indistinct] of divine martyrdom is near with God's blessings so that with God Almighty's guidance and the support of the Islamic nation, we shall [words indistinct] our Iraqi brethren [words indistinct] one more which is hostile to mankind.

Exchange of Fire

JN072039 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Aor 80 JN

[Text] A report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Qasr-e Shirin says that after our military brothers and the Islamic Revolution Guards valiantly recaptured the Paveh post from the Iraqi Ba'th elements, Iraqi attackers shelled the region using helicopters and various heavy weapons. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards, supported by the Abu Zarr brigade, returned the fire.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY adds that the armed forces and the Revolution Guards fully control the region. Four helicopters of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue support operations in the region.

Movement Claims Responsibility for Attacks

JN070731 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Iraqi mujahidin movement in Syria issued a statement in Damascus yesterday, claiming responsibility for the attack on the Iraqi officials' meeting in the al-Waziriyah area of Baghdad.

The movement also claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt on the life of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz at al-Mustansiriyah University last Tuesday.

The movement said that the Iraqi regime, by holding Iran responsible for the assassination attempt on the life of Tariq 'Aziz, meant to disrupt and divert Iraqi public opinion.

The statement accused the Iraqi officials of carrying out activities against the Muslim movements in the area with the help of the U.S. imperialists. The statement reiterated the Iraqi mujahidin's determination to continue the struggle in retaliation for the spilling of the blood of their martyrs who have been killed in the Iraqi regime's prisons.

Condemnation of Ayatollah's Arrest

JN070712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The religious seminary in the holy city of Qom today suspended its studies in protest against the crime of the ruling tribal regime in Iraq, which arrested His Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr in An-Najaf al-Ashraf.

Reports said that the mujahid his Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and members of his family have been arrested in an-Najaf al-Ashraf and taken to an unidentified destination.

The arrest of Ayatollah as-Sadr, after house arrest had been imposed on his eminence by the gangs of Saddam, is a link in the chain of crimes being implemented by the crusader Ba'thist government against the nation's ulema' and free mujahidin.

Expressing support for the escalating Islamic revolution in Iraq and condemning the practices of Saddam, the prudent servant of colonialism, the religious seminary in Qom calls on all Muslims to support the jihad of the Muslim people in Iraq against their persecutors, to work for the release of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and thousands of innocent prisoners and to put an end to the barbaric, bloody massacres which the free people and heroic mujahidin in Iraq are suffering in order to purge the dignified land of Iraq from the tribal regime of gangs which is ruling Iraq with steel and fire.

Reception of Iraqi Deportees

LD071120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, which cites the governorate and the gendarmerie battalion of Qasr-e Shirin and the Kermanshah gendarmerie, yesterday and today a large number of people exceeding 1,300 were expelled from Iraq via (Tang-e Abyun), Hedayat, Homa and the Khosravi border. They have been housed in the (Sarabgarm) camp.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor of Qasr-e Shirin said: The inhabitants of the border regions warmly welcomed their banished brothers. He added: Following contact with the Red Lion and Sun Society and other relief centers the necessary aid was given for the comfort of the deportees and arrangements will be made to provide for their needs with the help of the organizations and the people.

Ilam Official on Deportees

LD071205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to the central news unit, the governor of Ilam has said in an interview with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ilam center, in connection with the deportation of the Shi'ite brothers and sisters from Iraq: This morning another group were driven to Iran via the Mehran border.

The governor of Ilam has just announced that the deportation of the Muslim brothers and sisters is in full progress and Iraqi officers are taking them to the borders by helicopters. In this connection our colleague interviewed the deputy governor of Ilam which you will now hear: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Zia'i?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What is the latest news of our compatriots whom the Ba'thist Iraqi regime has deported and what has the governorate general done for them?

[Answer] As we informed you yesterday, a large number of our Muslim brothers and sisters were expelled at the Dehloran border yesterday. According to reports received today more of our brothers and sisters were being driven toward Iran today.

[Question] I would be grateful if you could give us a summary of what has happened.

[Answer] We were informed yesterday that a number of our Muslim brothers and sisters were released at the border; they had been driven toward Iran in an abominable fashion. They had been carried by articulated lorries and been dumped one on top of another. There were a great number of broken arms and legs. Those who resisted the Iraqi officers were beaten up and forced toward Iran; one person lost his life during these incidents. The number of the people who have so far entered Iran, according to the latest report, is approximately 1,300. However, according to the reports that I am constantly receiving the number is increasing.

[Question] It seems that one person has died. Would you tell us what has been done about this?

[Answer] The local ambulance was immediately dispatched with doctors and medicine for the treatment of the injured. The ambulance brought the body to Dehloran, and the noble people of Dehloran buried him after a glorious service.

[Question] (?How was he killed?)

[Answer] He was resisting the Ba'thist officers and was beaten about the head and body with rifle butts; I believe that he died as a result of head injuries. [end recording]

Shi'ites Among Deportees

LD071920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today made the following announcement concerning the Iranians expelled from Iraq:

According to the reports which have been received from those expelled, there are a large number of people among them who are not Iranians and who have been expelled from Iraq on account of their being Shi'ites. The same report indicates that this group have been moved from Behloran by minibus to the Iranian border. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that the help and assistance given by the people to those who are returning is quite remarkable, so much so that at the moment there is no need for foodstuffs or other means. For the sake of precaution, the gendarmerie posts situated on the Iraqi border have been strengthened, and the people who have been expelled are being taken care of with the assistance of the Guards Corps and other officials.

300 More Persons Expelled

LD080113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] A PARS reporter has reported that today about 300 other persons were expelled from Iraq by the officials of the Ba'th government of Iraq. They entered Iran through Kalat, situated near Dehloran.

According to the PARS report, at 1500 today the governor of Qasr-e Shirin and the commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region inspected the border area and coordinated the activities concerning the assembling and transporting of the Iranians deported to the western borders of the country. On his return, the governor of Qasr-e Shirin said in an interview that a relief committee had been set up under the supervision of the governor's office and relief services--feeding, medical care, hygiene and other welfare measures--have been carried out. He added: The (?number of) the deportees is increasing every moment and it is expected that their number will reach 15,000.

Number of Deportees Reaches 5,000

LD072340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] The reporter from the news unit in Kermanshah, in his last contact with the political deputy governor general of Kermanshahan, was informed that by 1330 today the number of those expelled from Iraq through the Khosravi border reached about 5,000 and that long lines of deportees could still be seen on the other side of the border.

The Iraqi officials send the deportees toward the Iranian borders by resorting to torture, assault and the worst inhuman treatment. After enduring the torture they are forced to walk on foot a long distance over hot and burning deserts. It is expected that the number of deportees through Khosravi border today and tomorrow may reach 10,000.

Attack on Oil Installations

LD071030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the deputy of the gendarmerie district of Kermanshah and the commander of the gendarmerie battalion in Qasr-e Shirin, reports that early this morning about 70 Iraqi raiders attacked the oil installations and the gendarmerie base of Naft-e Shah with heavy and light weapons. The attack was repelled by gendarmerie personnel and other border forces. This report says that an hour later the raiders started firing again. This time the fire was heavier than before, and the gendarmerie personnel and guardsmen responded in kind. The same report says there were no casualties in this confrontation, which was very severe, but property was damaged.

In this connection Baluchestani, the chief of the oil department, in a conversation with PARS confirming the damage to the oil installations said: According to the reports from the personnel in charge of the Naft-e Shah pumping station, the attack on the oil installations began at 0150 on the road to Sumar. RPG-7's and 81-mm mortars were used; the deisel generator's radiator was damaged, a shot hit one of the oil storage tanks and the water tank was also damaged.

Concerning the extent of these damages and the effect on the region's oil production, he said: Necessary investigations have started and the results will be announced soon, but what is important is that this attack was a warning to us to increase our protection.

In explaining to PARS that as a result of this attack the oil flow to Kermanshah refinery has been stopped, Oil Minister Mo'infar said: The nation of Iran should know that this kind of violence comes when American imperialism has caused all kinds of pressure and anxiety for the nation of Iran. The mercenary Ba'th regime of Iraq, in order to announce its loyalty to international imperialism, causes these problems.

Demonstrators Occupy Airline Office

OW081055 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--A group of Iranian demonstrators today took over the offices of Iraqi Airways here, informed sources said. The demonstrators posted up pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in the building and chanted anti-Iraqi slogans.

March Against Ba'th Regime

JN061631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Iraqis residing in Tehran have announced that they will organize a march tomorrow to condemn the anniversary of the fundation of the fascist Iraqi Ba'th Party and to condemn the SAVAK acts and massacres perpetrated by traitor Saddam Husayn's regime.

Report on Protest Marches

JN080915 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Masses of Iranian strugglers yesterday afternoon organized a huge march from Imam Khomeyni Square to the U.S. den of espionage in protest against the Baghdad's aggressive policy and the impudent threats of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against Iran. The demonstrators strongly condemned this policy. A group of Iraqis residing in Iran also organized a protest march on the anniversary of the establishment of the agent Ba'th Party. After that they staged a sit-in at the Tehran University mosque. Following is a report on this march:

[Begin recording] [Question by Tehran Radio correspondent] Peace be upon you. Why did you organize this demonstration?

[Answer by unidentified demonstrator] We organized this demonstration today to protest the establishment of the traitorous Ba'th Party by 'Aflaq, whose mother is Jewish and father is Christian. We Muslims should [words indistinct] one whose mother is Jewish and father Christian. We have the Islamic law. Therefore, we should not follow a Christian. Today, we protest [voice of demonstrators renders rest of sentence indistinct]

[Question] Who is participating in this march?

[Answer] The brother participants in this demonstration are those who have been deported from Iraq, Iranian brothers and all the Arab brothers residing in Iran.

[Radio correspondent] Thank you very much, brother.

[Demonstrator shouts following slogans] We will kill you, criminal Saddam; thousands are shouting: We should kill you, Zionist Saddam; the blood of Imam Husayn is boiling in Iraq; Iraq is revolting.

[Demonstrators shout] It is neither East nor West; it is an Islamic Republic.

[Radio correspondent] This is the genuine voice of the people. These are the true slogans of the people, not the fake slogans of the Ba'th Party. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Iraqi Claims Denounced

JN072009 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Official circles and political groups have strongly reacted against the statements made by the foreign minister of the Iraqi Ba'thist government regarding the three Iranian islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa and regarding the deportation of a group of [words indistinct] in Iraq to Iran.

In this connection the spokesman of the struggling ulemas grouping in Tehran has said: As the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic has affirmed, we will not relinquish one single inch of our soil to any state. Just as the Iranian people have defended their Islamic revolution by offering thousands of martyrs, this people will continue to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Islamic Republican Party considered the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's demand for Iran to relinquish the three Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf as tantamount to a link in the chain of U.S. plotting. The party affirmed that neither Carter [words indistinct] can force us to withdraw.

Maj Gen Mohammad [name indistinct], chief of staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced that it is a clear fact that the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa are an indivisible part of Iran. The Iraqi Ba'thist government's allegation indicates the deterioration of the domestic situation in Iraq. It has been proved by experience that whenever the Iraqi Ba'thist government faces domestic problems and trouble, it raises issues of [words indistinct] in order to divert the attention of Iraqi public opinion from the domestic problems.

The spokesman of the Iranian National Front said: The claims of the Iraqi Ba'thist government indicate the agentry of this government to imperialism and exploitation, and in order to deal a blow to the revolution of the Iranian people [words indistinct].

[Name indistinct], secretary general of the Iranian [words indistinct] party said: The provocations of the Iraqi Ba'thist government--this government which has no popular base--[words indistinct] this government is receiving strong and recurrent blows from the Kurdish mujahidin, the Shi'ites and the ulema and religious scholars in holy An-Najaf and Karbala', who are mostly young Iranian religious scholars.

(?Daryush Foruhar) added: It is clear why the Iraqi Ba'thist government and Saddam Husayn are carrying out such tendentious provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The recent seditions in Kordestan, the sabotage of oil and gas pipelines in western and southern Iran and the deportation of thousands of men, women and children perpetrated by Iraq indicate that [words indistinct] in a barbaric manner. Furthermore, the disgraceful statements made by Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister of the Iraqi regime, are the clearest proof of the vile conspiracy which is being concocted. Undoubtedly, the Iranian people's revolutionary vigilance will crush all these conspiracies.

The (Zardesht) political grouping announced its condemnation of Iraq's tendentious claim regarding the three Iranian islands. The grouping said: We affirm Iran's absolute sovereignty over these three islands.

Dr Kazem [name indistinct], member of the central committee of the Iranian revolutionary people's movement, said that Iraq's allegation is no more than imperialist political pressure against us.

Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, from the freedom movement, said that Iraq's allegations are frail pretexts to prevent the (?exportation) of our revolution.

Curfew on River Traffic

GF071725 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1525 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the corps of Revolution Guards in Abadan: As a result of recent developments and various actions by the Ba'thist regime and in order to maintain security and order in the area, all individuals who own boats are warned not to use them after 1900. Revolution Guards in patrol boats will arrest all violators using their boats on the Khayyen River down to the Persian Gulf between 1900 and 0700. All consequences resulting from any violations will be the responsibility of those individuals violating the curfew.

[Signed] Corps of the Revolution Guards for the city of Abadan.

Army Commander on Dispute

LD071902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Revolution Guards Corps have been put on alert. The commanders of the army and of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the commander of the Guards Corps tonight replied to some questions which our correspondent put to them by telephone: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Fallahi [army commander], in connection with the issues which have recently arisen between the Iranian and Iraqi forces, I would like to know what steps are being taken by the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to confront the attacks which have taken place on Iran's borders.

[Fallahi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Concerning the events which have taken place between Iran and Iraq since the success of the revolution, the Iranian nation and the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not have any doubt about the evil intentions of the Iraqi ruling clique. I believe that the Iraqi nation is a quite separate entity from the ruling circles in Iraq. The support which the usurping ruling clique has given to the armed, illegal armed groups during the past 14 months reveals the evil intentions of the ruling clique of Iraq about the Iranian nation, the territorial integrity of Iran and the Iranian Revolution.

Iraq (?is trying) to prevent the exportation of the Islamic revolution of Iran to Mesopotamia. The ruling circles in Iraq are making a mistake (?in thinking) that the revolution is an exportable [words indistinct] or that the Islamic Republic of Iran is trying to export it. Revolution is a natural process, it has an ideological content and no one will export it, especially the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and most particularly Islam, which recognizes no border or boundary. The Islamic revolution of Iran also does not belong to any particular place or area. It is an ideological matter, and Islamic ideology is limitless and has no boundary. It is contagious by nature.

Concerning the threats which we have faced from the Iraqi Army, they have repeatedly made a show of force, have made demonstrations of force, they have tried deception, they have carried out heavy concentrations throughout the 1,400-odd kilometres of borders with Iran. In other words, the usurping Iraqi rulers, the same Takriti family, are again replaying an old, rotten, age-old tape. At the moment, there have been certain violations. For instance, there has been some shooting from Naft Khaneh in Iraq toward our Naft-e Shah over a long distance by the regular forces. In the past they created disturbances and disrupted Iran's security by means of supporting armed, illegal elements. Later, they organized certain groups inside Iraq in their training camps and sent them to Iran, and they are committing acts of sabotage within Iran. During the past few days Iraq has indulged in systematic provocations, one of which was in our Naft-e Shah. The other was the provocation it carried out opposite the islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa.

As the supervisor of the ground forces and as a humble servant of the great Iranian nation, I wish to give an assurance to the great Iranian nation that the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially the ground forces, are at the highest level of fighting capability, fighting capacity, morale, training and discipline. We are not in any way worried about the border threats by Iraq on our borders. It is our hope that Iraq, the Iraqi army, with the encouragement of the ruling Ba'th circles in Iraq, takes one step inside our borders so that the Iranian ground forces can carry out their mission, their duty and their responsibility of guarding and protecting the Iranian nation.

All along the borders, the ground forces are able to stop the Iraqi ground forces at the natural, unbroken border lines and it is able to expel them from Iranian soil in the shortest possible time. The capability of our airborne forces are, fortunately, at the highest possible level in Western Asia and our airborne forces are able to fully defend the islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa, and they have no worries. We have sufficient faith, training, morale and equipment and our airborne forces have sufficient training. We are only waiting to hear the will of the nation. Please give this guarantee to the Iranian nation, give my message to the exalted and sublime Iranian nation that they should not be worried about a single inch of the borders between Iran and Iraq. So long as the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is alive, so long as God above and the people below support this army, you should not be worried about Iran's borders.

[Question] It has been said that the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been put on alert. Is this true?

[Fallahi] Certainly. This state of alert has been announced. This state of alert has been called so that in the future we will not be ashamed before the great Iranian nation for delaying for even an hour. All the personnel of the armed forces, especially the ground forces, are prepared these nights in their barracks, inside their tanks, inside their personnel carriers, behind their radios, and are only awaiting the command of the nation to move from their barracks. In whatever form the command of the nations, the command of the leader, of the president or of the nation, is issued, all the combat, units of the ground forces--which are fortunately at peak capability at the moment--will move toward Iran's borders. Meanwhile, we have no intention of violating anybody's territory. We have no territorial intentions against our neighbors, but to the last person, to the last breath, and to the last rifle we shall defend the precious soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran tooth and nail, depending on God, on the imam and on the nation.

[Question] Thank you for your explanations.

General [name indistinct] [commander of the gendarmerie], you know that recently there have been some clashes on the borders between Iran and Iraq between the attacking Iraqi forces and the Iranian forces. I would like to know what was the role of the gendarmerie in these clashes.

[Answer] The role of gendarmerie in these clashes and in all possible border clashes is that, as you know, the gendarmerie forces are the guardians of the borders and guardians of the people within these borders. The gendarmerie forces of the borders are vigilant and aware, and at every part of the borders their mission is to suppress any kind of aggression until victory or martyrdom. Its other duty is to immediately warn the forces in the rear, to support them and to keep up the pressure on the aggressors until they are completely defeated and every aggression has been suppressed. The gendarmerie is dependent on the power of faith and the power of the nation, and it will be always and at all times be victorious, God willing.

[Question] God willing. General, please give some information to our listeners about the latest reports that you have received concerning the most recent clashes which might have taken place today between the gendarmerie forces and the invading Iraqi forces on the borders between Iran and Iraq.

[Answer] As has been reported, the Iraqi forces have clashed in the western part of our country with the gendarmes and our Revolution Guards. Although during these surprise attacks a large number of shells of the heavy weapons of the violating Iraqi army have fallen on our region, up till now nevertheless they have had no success in any area, and the gendarmerie posts are as before under the control of the units of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic, the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic and the guards of the Islamic Republic.

[Question] In the event that the Iraqi forces increase their attacks, what will the gendarmerie forces do?

[Answer] The gendarmerie forces are the first line of defense and sacrifice at the front line of our war against the invaders. The cover of our armed forces and our national forces--of course our national forces are not limited to the armed forces; our national forces are much stronger, may be even thousands of times stronger than that--our border guards will be under the cover of the defensive attacks of our forces, until the forces cross the gendarmerie lines and move toward the invaders.

[Question] Recently, the leaders of the Ba'th Party in Iraq have made hollow claims about the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa in the Persian Gulf. What are your views on this matter?

[Answer] In my opinion--of course, it is my personal opinion--the Iraqi Ba'th Party has imposed itself upon the noble, Muslim people of Iraq. However, in this long period despite all the massacres it has carried out it has not been able to impose and implement its ideology among the Muslims of Iraq and the whole Iraqi nation, because the ideology of the Ba'th party in Iraq inclines toward the left in appearance and toward America in reality. This ideology does not accord with the culture of the Muslim people of Iraq. As a result, despite the long period that it has dominated Iraq and has kept itself in power by slaughtering the freedom-loving, Muslim people of Iraq, it cannot keep itself to Iraq. Now it wishes to occupy the three Iranian islands which for many long years have belonged to Iran and which have been part of Iranian soil. This is the height of shortsightedness and stupidity. This gentleman should first try to keep himself in power in Iraq and then should think of conquest. This is my opinion.

[Question] Brother [name indistinct] [presumably commander of the Revolution Guards], in connection with the events which have taken place on the borders between Iran and Iraq, I would like you to describe for our listeners the size and preparedness of the Guards Corps.

[Answer] To begin with, I would like to say for the information of the respected listeners that ever since the success of the Islamic Revolution in our country the Ba'thist government in Iraq, which lacks any popular base and which feels that its regime is endangered, began some provocative actions on the Iranian borders. It armed a number of mercenaries and sent them to our country, and subsequently it brought about the clashes in Khuzestan and Kordestan. As the armed forces of the Islamic Republic and the Revolution Guards neutralized all those conspiracies and as the stages of the development of the Islamic Government were successfully achieved one after the other, the presidential elections and the elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the first round of which has been completed, and as the Islamic Republic has been established in peace--and we hope that we shall have other successes--the revolutionary, Islamic ideas began to spread outside our borders. In this connection the Iraqi Government was faced with severe domestic upheaval. [end recording]

AZADEGAN on U.S.-Iraqi Schemes

JN071116 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the newspaper AZADEGAN discusses the aims of the Iraqi regime [words indistinct] and the hostile scheme drawn up by U.S. imperialism and implemented against Iran by its agent regimes in the region, like the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

Under the headline "The U.S. Voice Through the Iraqi ," the paper says: There are two aims behind the Iraqi game, which is part of the U.S. maneuver against our heroic people and victorious Islamic revolution. The first is to create a false patriotic atmosphere among the sons of the Iraqi people to make them adopt a hostile stand against the Iranian people and revolution. Through this atmosphere, the Ba'thists hope to be able either to besiege and eliminate the growing revolutionary movement among the Iraqi masses and intellectuals or to turn this movement against the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The second is to keep the Iranian Revolution busy, obstruct its major battle against U.S. imperialism and create a new front on the issue of the three islands which may lead to a war in which the Ba'thist government will use U.S. weapons against Iran and U.S. aid placed at the disposition of any regime which enters into conflict with the Islamic revolution to reinforce U.S. hegemony on the region.

AZADEGAN adds: The mercenary Iraqi regime has forgotten the following facts:

1. The Iranian people, who have an army of 20 million fighters, who are reinforced with faith and uprightness; whose strong unity intimidated the U.S. forces; and who are mobilized to fight the Americans, feel sorry for helpless Saddam Husayn.

2. Misleading and petty matters fabricated by mercenaries who have sold themselves to the United States, like Saddam Husayn, will not deceive our people who, through their awareness and alertness, will trample the lords of the Ba'thist regime and will topple the conspiracy whose size and nature they fully realize.

3. The Ba'thist regime has approached its end. Saddam knows that the vanguards of the Iraqi revolution are now shaking the walls of his palace. Today, Saddam is carrying out foolish acts in an attempt to find an escape, but it is too late. The Iraqi people are fully aware now of the reality of the dirty regime which is oppressing the Iraqi masses. These masses are now determined to topple Saddam's regime. Saddam's games, maneuvers and tricks which aim at beseiging the Islamic revolution will not deceive the people.

4. The statement by the imam on the United States also applies to the Ba'thist regime. The imam said: The United States is incapable of any foolish act or insult. If the United States is helpless in its confrontation with the masses of the Islamic revolution in Iran, what can the Ba'thist regime do?

AZADEGAN adds: Our nation has encountered the campaigns of wolves against its revolution. Our people are determined to defend this revolution with their teeth and nails and will not allow Saddam's belligerency, which is an echo of the U.S. voice, to affect the revolution. Our nation will confront this belligerency with awareness and alertness so that this belligerency will smother the Ba'thist regime.

INA Tehran Office Closed

LD081410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (PARS)--The general manager of the foreign press of the Ministry of the National Guidance, Abolqasem Sadeq, announced today that the office of the Iraqi News Agency (INA) was closed down in Tehran and that the staff of the office were asked to leave Iranian territory as soon as possible.

Iraqi Kurds Support Revolution

LD071133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Today the United Kurdish Socialist Party of Iraq announced its support for the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni. The party released a yearly report on the activities of its Peshmerga and announced that 2,000 Kurdish villages in Iraq, near the borders of Iran, Turkey and Syria, have been demolished by the dictator Ba'th regime of Iraq and that their inhabitants have been transferred to camps. The area surrounding these villages has been declared off limits by the Ba'th regime, and if anybody is captured on the border line he will be sentenced to death.

This report says that in the Ba'th camps made for Kurds--which are like prison camps--many demonstrations have been held against the regime. The report also says that this party has increased its armed political and mass struggle and that, in conjunction and united with all religious, political and revolutionary forces in Iraq, it will continue its struggle against the regime.

This report emphasizes that the United Kurdish Socialist Party of Iraq has always expressed its support for the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni and will continue to do so. The party is willing to establish friendly relations with all anti-imperialist forces and [word indistinct]. It believes that the liberation movements of the world and the region should join hands and thus united they should continue their struggle against international imperialism and Zionism, especially America and reactionary forces.

Explosion Near Iraqi Border

GF071515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The corps of the Revolution Guard has reported that yesterday at 0400 an explosion occurred in Bekneyriyyeh village, near the Iraqi border. The explosion occurred after counterrevolutionaries planted a time bomb at the entrance of the rural cooperative society. The explosion damaged the building and shattered doors and windows in a nearby mosque. The counterrevolutionaries were arrested by the Revolution Guard and were turned over to the Islamic Revolution Court.

PLO MEMBER SAYS MEDIA DISTORTED REMARKS ON ISLANDS

LD071026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, PLO representative Hani al-Hasan has met with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting Hani al-Hasan explained some points of the remarks made by a PLO member regarding the three Iranian islands of Tanb-e Bozorg, Tanb-e Kuchak and Bu Musa in the Persian Gulf. In these discussions it was made clear that the news reported by foreign agencies regarding the remarks made by PLO member Abu al-Howl, have been distorted and that the reports released by foreign agencies did not reflect the truth. Hani al-Hasan emphasized at this meeting that the Palestinian brothers have complete trust in the positions adopted by Iran.

Meeting With Qotbzadeh

JN071843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh received this morning Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Iran.

Mr Hani al-Hasan announced that Iran and the Palestinian revolution are on the verge of entering a phase of serious and important joint action in all fields. He affirmed that the enemies of the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions are plotting and using all means to (?undermine) this cohesion.

After his meeting with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the PLO representative was asked by the correspondent of the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, about the results of his meeting with Mr Qotbzadeh. He said: At the meeting, which lasted about 90 minutes, the discussion dealt with relations between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions and the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East area. Hani al-Hasan added: I gave Brother Qotbzadeh the full text of the speech delivered by Brother Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, member of the Fatah Central Committee and head of the PLO delegation to the recent Baghdad conference.

Hani al-Hasan affirmed that the enemies are trying to divide the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions. In conclusion, Hani al-Hasan announced that the great people of Iran know that the Palestinian revolution is the (?loyal) friend of the Iranian revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Bani-Sadr Message to Egyptian People

JN050951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text of message "addressed to the Egyptian people" by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--date not given]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, since the conspiracy by the United States and the deposed shah in 1953 and up to today, we have suffered from the deposed shah's policy, which was hostile to Islam and the (?Arabs). We have constantly struggled against this policy.

When 'Abd an-Nasir severed relations with that regime, our people's joy was greater than that of others. Now, the friends of the Arabs and those who love Islam in Iran have launched a great revolution with the hope that we will close ranks to remove U.S. and Soviet domination over Muslim peoples.

However, the person who, without any right, replaced 'Abd an-Nasir has adopted a hostile stand on the Islamic revolution in Iran and the government, which is the friend of the Arab people. This government is ready to cooperate in every form in the great struggle against Zionism. He is antagonizing it in an overt manner because he is a tool of U.S. domination. He receives the most deadly enemy of the Iranian and Arab people on Egyptian soil.

O Egyptian people, the demonstrations staged by Egyptian students and youth show the fact that the Egyptian people oppose the Egyptian dictator's decision. The Iranian people ask from you, the Muslim people who enjoy an ancient civilization, to rebel against the agent regime and call for the handing over of the deposed shah to Iran.

I hope that this upheaval will continue until the regime which defends the Muslims' enemies and which prefers the friendship of the Iranian people's archenemy to the interests of Islam, is toppled.

The Iranian people will always be ready to carry out jihad with the Muslim nation for the purpose of independence and the liberation of all the Islamic territories.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iranians in Egypt Arrested

LD072303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the publications and press office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today announced, in connection with the recent disturbances at the universities in Cairo and the protests of the brave Egyptian students against the policies of As-Sadat and the presence of the deposed shah in that country, that six members of the Islamic society of Iranian students residing in Egypt were arrested and imprisoned by security forces and officials of the Egyptian immigration department and accused of activities hostile to the Egyptian regime. The Egyptian security officials apparently intend to deport the six Iranian students

In this connection, the Swiss embassy in Cairo, which protects the interests of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Egypt, has been asked to investigate the reasons for the arrest and to insure the speedy release of the arrested students.

Rejection of Reasons for Shah's Asylum

JN061745 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The revolution of Egypt's steadfast people is a banked fire. As soon as the wind blows, the fire will move rapidly and burn all of the people's enemies.

With such analysis observers can explain all of the revolutions of liberation that have erupted in Egypt, from 'Urabi's revolution up to the July revolution. This analysis explains the Egyptian people's silence over all of the treasonous acts committed by the U.S. agent, As-Sadat. In fact, this silence is steadfastness, movement and preparation and is not silence as is normally understood.

Revolution in Egypt begins as embers are created by the masses' indignation, which grows stronger with the increase in events and treasonous acts. As time passes, these embers turn red, until they glow and produce fire. Facts have demonstrated that the embers produced by the Camp David events and the shameful visit have begun to intensify and to give vent to the eruption of the volcano of revolution. Despite the Egyptian terrorism and Egyptian intelligence, the masses have begun to break As-Sadat's restrictions, now that he has completed the chain of Camp David plots by receiving his twin in agentry, the deposed shah.

The Egyptian masses are currently creating a new epoch in Egypt's history. The black epoch, which grasps the people's destinies in any way it wishes and makes decisions at the expense of the masses' will, will disappear. This is because this regime has fallen into a predicament from which there is no escape. If As-Sadat had given a little thought to it when he received the deposed shah, he would not have fallen into this gross predicament, which will bring about his end. The pledges made by Begin or Carter will do him no good, just as they did the deposed shah no good when the masses toppled him, despite the White House's will.

Also among As-Sadat's follies is his attempt to justify his reception of the shah to the Egyptian people, claiming that the shah placed 600,000 tons of oil at Egypt's disposal during the October war. It is ridiculous to realize that As-Sadat wants to prove to the Egyptian people that the shah supported the Arab peoples' issues and that he was against Israel. Even if we believe this allegation, does this mean that the deposed shah supported the Arab causes? Moreover, what is the use of these tons of oil, which went to As-Sadat's pockets and to the production of his diabolical plans, which ended up with Camp David?

Has As-Sadat forgotten that the shah used to give Israel many times this quantity of oil? And why didn't he give Syria, for example, a drop of oil? Wasn't Syria a confrontation state in 1973? Therefore, the payments were not given for the sake of Palestine, as As-Sadat claims. They were made for the sake of his close friend, As-Sadat. And today we have his friend As-Sadat there, who has violated all human values and has given refuge to a savage monster, who killed thousands and displaced hundreds.

It was in case of such a day that the shah was paying his intimate friends. As-Sadat is the only one who has interest in the shah's presence in Egypt, not the Egyptian people, who have suffered pain and oppression from As-Sadat and his friends. He who thinks that the Egyptian people are satisfied with As-Sadat's practices is mistaken.

The Iranian president's message to the Egyptian people contained all of the guarantees that confirm Iran's support for the revolution of the heroic people of Egypt. These guarantees were not made only after the deposed shah's escape to Egypt, but derive from the basic principles in which the revolution believes. These principles provide for support of all revolutions of oppressed and Islamic peoples.

We must nor forget that the deposed shah's presence in Egypt has revealed that the people and aims of our revolution are in agreement with the aims of the Muslim Egyptian people's revolution. The Iranian people discovered that their revolution will not be complete until the victory of revolution in Egypt. One of the gains of this victory will be the deposed shah's return to Iran, for a just trial before the masses.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Protest of USSR Presence

LD041724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Mashhad, the liberation front of the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan [jebhe-ye azadibakhsh-e engelab-e eslami-ye Afghanistan] today organized a march in Mashhad. Afghans residing in Mashhad took part in this march, which commemorated the black Friday in Kabul and the 40th day following the martyrdom of those killed on black Friday.

The report says that the marchers gathered in front of the Afghan Consulate in Mashhad and read out a resolution which said, in part: We condemn the crimes committed by the aggressive and occupying Russians in Afghanistan and their merciless slaughter. We warn the aggressive occupying Russians to leave Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Another part of the resolution said: We announce our unreserved solidarity with the Muslim nation and Iranian brothers in extraditing the deposed shah and putting him on trial.

Big Powers Intervention Condemned

JN052101 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Afghan society has issued a statement accusing the United States of conspiring against the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan.

Referring to a news report broadcast by Voice of America, saying that the United States intends to grant asylum to 50,000 Afghan refugees, the statement said: This move on the part of the United States actually means the transfer of 50,000 Afghan fighters to the United States. These fighters are now waging a war against the socialist-Soviet imperialism.

The Islamic Afghan society's statement added: When colonialist interests are exposed to danger, the hands of colonialists meet and launch various actions to foil and repulse the blows dealt them by those who are asking for their rights. However, these colonialists have forgotten that the masses have begun their march and that they cannot be deceived by those who pretend to be harboring love for humanity--those who are professional criminals.

The statement reaffirmed that the Islamic Afghan society warns the criminal big powers to give up their attempts and conspiracies against the rising Muslim Afghan people and to be aware of the fact that from now on the Muslim Afghan people will not give in to any big power.

15 Killed in Battle

LD061138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The bureau of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan in Zahedan reported, quoting their correspondent in Afghanistan's (?Nimruz) Province: During a 4-hour battle between the fighters of the Islamic society and the government forces of Afghanistan and the USSR in (Golmohammad), in the governorate district of (Gang), yesterday, 15 of the government forces were killed and five soldiers, with 5 Kalashnikov rifles and a large amount of ammunition, joined the fighters of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan.

55 Soviets Killed

JN071708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Hezb-e Eslami party office in Zahedan has issued a statement saying that the party's revolutionaries attacked a Soviet military convoy in Baghlan Province. The Muslim fighters killed 30 Soviet soldiers and destroyed many Soviet tanks and vehicles. The revolutionaries captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition.

The statement adds that another 25 Soviet soldiers were killed during another battle which took place between the Hez-E Eslami party revolutionaries and the Soviet soldiers. The statement mentions that the Soviet aggressors shelled Baghlan Province and launched a brutal attack, using artillery and tanks, against a number of villagers. Hundreds of innocent Muslims in the region were killed.

'Soviet Imperialism' Denounced

LD070528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] About 3 months have elapsed since the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and so far more than 70,000 soldiers have been (?brought into) Afghanistan. In reality, they are playing the same role that the U.S. militarists played in Vietnam, Korea and Cambodia. Imperialism, whether the Eastern or Western variety, in justifying its actions basically renders assessments in accordance with its own particular criteria.

Therefore, when faced with military intervention in Afghanistan, which is of the same variety as the American intervention in Vietnam, the Kremlin criteria emerge in the same fashion as those of U.S. imperialism. And we see that in order to defame the genuine and Islamic struggles in Afghanistan, the accusation is made that they constitute a feudalist revolt in Afghanistan led by the feudals, or that U.S. imperialism and China are thinking of finding a foothold for themselves and that the provocations against the Kabul government are conducted by them. This is merely idle talk and nonsense which is regarded as a rusty imperialist weapon and has nowadays lost all its effect.

As for these supporters of [word indistinct] of the oppressed strata and the weak states who regard invasion of Afghanistan as a response to the invitation of the legal government and people of Afghanistan and who put on it the mask of protecting the deprived Afghan masses, why did they accuse Hafizollah Amin, this mutinous puppet of theirs who had opposed the military intervention of his masters, of collaboration with U.S. imperialism and oust him from the scene? We ask these supporters of the people: How come the nation which under the previous government refused to give you permission for military intervention--although even then the government was, from your viewpoint, a completely popular government of the masses--has today assented to your invasion and with heart and soul welcomes your militarists? In this the meaning of legal government, the people and the masses is clear in the dictionary of these (?supporters) of the world people. As a result, a government that is (?obedient) and subservient to Moscow becomes a legal government.

Using the justification that in order to cut short the hand of U.S. imperialism [words indistinct] it was forced to militarily intervene in Afghanistan and that this intervention took place with the permission and invitation of the Kabul government itself, the Soviet social imperialism is trying to put a legal mask on its savage invasion as well as to impose its ideology and beliefs on the Muslim nation of Afghanistan by means of its implanted regime.

Commentary on Developments

LD070832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0645 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[From the "Islamic Revolution Guards Corps" program]

Dear guardsmen: In this part of the program we have a commentary titled "Karmal's Regime on the Edge" which I will read to you:

The United States believes that the government of Babrak Karmal is on the edge of collapse and that the Karmal government will be replaced very soon by a new government ruled directly by the Russians themselves. According to officials, the main threat to the Karmal regime, contrary to popular belief, is not the Muslim revolutionaries who form the center and the focal point of the opposition to the Marxist regime and are supported by some foreign forces. The threat, rather, comes from rebellions and uprisings in big cities like Kabul.

The shaky Afghan regime has provided America with the opportunity to express the view that, and I quote: We believe that the interference of the government of the USSR in Afghanistan has resulted from a series of miscalculations. This series of miscalculations has not been limited to Soviet behavior in Afghanistan and the reaction of other countries of the world to it. It has extended to Soviet reaction against the struggle of the people of Afghanistan for freedom--a people who are not prepared and will not allow any foreign government to rule them.

We see that the Russians in Afghanistan have suffered heavy loss of life. According to reports received from Western sources, anti-Russian demonstrations and general strikes by the people of Afghanistan--especially the general strike of the people of Kabul--are indicative of a systematic organization which even the Muslim revolutionaries of Afghanistan have not enjoyed before. The Muslim revolutionaries--who in the eyes of America, China and Pakistan are considered as the saviors of Afghanistan--have not been able to demonstrate the necessary organization. Up to now they have shown scattered reaction across the country against the Marxist regime of Afghanistan. The persistence of such a lack of organization and dispersion has made it difficult for those countries who feel strongly about a Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan to send help to the revolutionaries.

There are six guerrilla units in Afghanistan active against the Karmal regime. According to Western sources the biggest and most organized of the six is the Hezb-e Eslami of Afghanistan, which is led by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, a former student of the Technical College of Kabul University. Of the six guerrilla organizations only the Hezb-e Eslami is not fed by the West and is not supported by Pakistan and China. This party supports Islamic beliefs and resists any kind of non-Islamic tradition or beliefs. This party is supported by Iran.

The Government of America has widened the scope of its confrontation with the Russian aggression in Afghanistan. America has banned the export of phosphate fertilizer to Russia for an unlimited period in order to show its refusal to have any dealings with Russia.

According to news agencies, Afghan officials and officials of the Karmal government have shut down and sealed many of the shops and stalls in Kabul and have started a campaign of mass arrests. Afghan officials have cut off the entrance to Kabul by restricting a part of Kabul which includes the road and the field of (Bachi). Afghan forces were supported by the Russian forces in doing so.

These two districts are the Shi'ite minority districts of Afghanistan. Reports received from New Delhi say that during this incident a large number of people were detained. Shi'ites play an active role against the Karmal regime, but in the Marxist regime of Afghanistan two Shi'ites acted as deputies to the president.

It is said that Mr Ahmad Keshtmand [as heard], the deputy to Babrak Karmal, was injured during the shooting inside the presidential palace and was taken to Russia to receive treatment, but the treatment was not successful and he died. It is not quite clear whether his murder was in connection with the Shi'ite rebellion and other Kabul residents or not. The government announced last week that those people who started the Kabul rebellion will be prosecuted. Radio Kabul has accused unidentified and unknown elements of sabotage, plundering and murdering children and women in its evening commentary.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN

BK041736 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Interview by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr given to Pakistan television--date and place not given]

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran has stressed the need for mutual cooperation between Iran and Pakistan for the preservation of their territorial independence and safeguarding their sovereignity.

In an interview with Pakistan television, he declared that in the process of fighting for the preservation of their independence, the two Islamic countries should extend their mutual cooperation and understanding. Both Pakistan and Iran, he said, should work very hard for safeguarding their territorial independence and they should be absolutely independent of the two superpowers. He categorically stated that this independence should be based on Islam.

The Iranian president said that Iran and Pakistan must adopt a united stand in the face of the superpower aims of hegemony. He said the two countries must extend the range of Islamic teachings and culture so that they could make their aim one and achieve the glorious Islamic goals. He said Iran and Pakistan should also forge further unity based on their ideology and culture and pool their resources so that they could become an example to all the oppressed countries.

Speaking about Pakistan-Iran relations, the Iranian president offered his felicitation and warm feelings for the brotherly people of Pakistan and expressed the hope that the future would be an era of further mutual cooperation between Pakistan and Iran.

Asked to give his views on the situation in Afghanistan, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr expressed his grave concern and said we have become extremely perturbed and worried over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Further Report

LD050302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview with Pakistani television Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, affirmed the need for cooperation between Iran and Pakistan for safeguarding the countries' territorial independence and national sovereignty.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: Iran and Pakistan, in their confrontation with the superpowers' designs for hegemony, should adopt a joint stance.

On another part of his interview, he said: We should so extend the scope of Islamic rites and culture as to be able to unite our aims and reach Islam's brilliant goals. Expressing acute anxiety toward the situation in Afghanistan, Bani-Sadr said: We are acutely disturbed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In this interview the president also said: The best road toward struggle against imperialism and foreign hegemony lies in increasing domestic production.

AFP Report

OW041915 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 4 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, Apr 4 (AFP) -- Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview here that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has "extremely perturbed" Iran since "it posed a serious danger to our southern border."

In an interview recorded in Tehran and broadcast on Pakistan television today, President Bani-Sadr opposed the Soviet claim that its troops went to defend the peace and integrity of Afghanistan [which was] threatened by foreign aggression. Soviet leaders, he said, could make the same excuse for other countries in the region, including Iran and Pakistan.

Referring to the situation in Afghanistan where "so many are being killed," the Iranian president suggested that Moslem countries should make united efforts so that "the Soviet Union is made to leave Afghanistan as quickly as possible."

To counter the threat of any future Soviet aggression, he stressed the need for mutual cooperation between Iran and Pakistan for the preservation of the territorial integrity of two Moslem neighbours and to safeguard their sovereignty.

President Bani-Sadr said history had taught that one should not lean on any superpower to preserve independence. He said that Iran and Pakistan should become "absolutely independent of the two superpowers and the Western imperialist lobby."

BODY OF PAKISTANI DOCTOR RETURNED TO PAKISTAN

LD051950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Kerman, at about noon today, the body of Dr Mohammad Yunos, a Pakistani doctor who was attacked and killed by raiders in the region of (Qal'eh Ganj) in the district of Kahnow in Jiroft, was taken from Dr Mossadeq Hospital in Kerman to Kerman airport in the presence of the governor general of Kerman, commanders of military and police forces, representatives of revolutionary foundations and different groups of people, to be taken to Tehran and then to his place of birth.

Mr Habibi, deputy in charge of executive and political affairs of the governorate general, and Amir Mohammad Khan, Pakistani consul in the regions of Kerman and Zahedan, made speeches glorifying the role of martyrs and then Hojjat ol-Eslam Movahhedi led the prayers. At today's ceremony, this act of violence was condemned and the participants expressed their hatred toward those responsible for this incident.

Martyr Dr Mohammad Yunos, aged 28, had spent 2 years under very bad weather conditions in the region of (Wal'eh Ganj) in Jiroft treating the oppressed and poor patients of this region and even provided food and medicine for them.

On 2 April, Martyr Dr Mohammad Yunos was going to Jiroft from (Qal'eh Ganj) through Manujan in order to go to Pakistan on his holiday. On the way, between (Qal'eh Ganj) and Manujan, he was attacked by counterrevolutionary elements and shot dead. According to reports, his driver, Darvish Bahman, who was wounded by four bullets in the arms and legs, is receiving treatment in a hospital in Bandar 'Abbas.

KHALKHALI ARRIVES IN SYRIA, TALKS WITH KHADDAM

LD041042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, following a visit to Rome, Libya and Algeria which lasted for a few days, yesterday arrived in Damascus, the Syrian capital, and met with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the meeting he emphasized that he will support Syria with all his ability and by all methods.

Statements on Talks

JN051055 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 5 Apr 80 JN

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] The newspaper BAMDAD publishes statements by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, who is currently touring some Arab capitals, on several current issues and Iranian-Arab relations.

The paper quotes Khalkhali as saying after a meeting he held with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian minister of foreign affairs, in Damascus that he and Khaddam discussed ways for settling Palestinian-Libyan differences and the hostile stand adopted by Saddam Husayn toward the government of the Islamic Republic in Iran. Khalkhali added that he had held a series of talks with Syrian officials on the formation of an Islamic federation among the peoples in the area.

Referring to the issue of the three islands in the Persian Gulf, Khalkhali said that these islands will remain under Iranian sovereignty forever.

Moscow Embassy Ceremony Marks Iran's Anniversary

LD060259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Iran, special ceremonies were held at the Iranian Embassy in Moscow. Present at this ceremony were Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [Moscow TASS in English at 1633 GMT on 1 April does not mention Brezhnev's presence but does mention that Ivan Kebin, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, attended.] His deputy and some of the cabinet ministers, high-level government figures, party members and foreign ambassadors in Moscow.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in this ceremony, organized by Mohammad Mokri, the Iranian ambassador to the USSR, Brezhnev's deputy [as heard] offered congratulations on the anniversary and asked that the message of friendship and congratulations of the leaders and the people of USSR be conveyed to Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and the struggling nation of Iran.

According to a report from the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, at the invitation of the USSR-Iran Cultural Society special ceremonies were held at the Palace of Friendship in Moscow last Monday afternoon in which political figures, university officials and other Soviet people from various classes and Iranians residing in Moscow took part. In this ceremony the vice chancellor of Moscow University and the president of the Soviet-Iran Cultural Society made some remarks regarding the internal conditions in Iran before the Islamic revolution and analyzed factors responsible for the Islamic revolution of Iran and the establishment of the Islamic republic system. The vice chancellor praised the decisive role played by Imam Khomeyni in leading the revolution of the Muslim nation of Iran to victory.

The same report indicates that the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR said in a speech: The Islamic revolution of Iran was a natural reaction against a many-thousand-year-old regime of tyranny and cruelty. Countless tyrannies were inflicted on the people during the reigns of Reza Khan and his son, countless because of the great numbers of crimes and treachery committed by this father and son.

He added the deposed shah was fully supported by the Zionists and the imperialists in all his crimes and treacheries and for the same reason his masters did not stop supporting this monument of corruption after his escape from the country. Now they are faced with the waves of anger and hatred not only of the people of Iran but of the liberated people of the world. They have provided a refuge for this stain of disgrace beside another of their servants--the traitorous Anwar as-Sadat.

In another part of his speech, Dr Mokri said: Iranian friendship with other countries is related to the reaction of these countries to the Iranian Revolution. Any country that respects our independence and national sovereignty will be listed as a country with which Iran will try hard to preserve and continue its friendly and good-neighbor relations with all our neighbors and we expect in return that our neighbors understand the principles of the Iranian Revolution and coordinate their relations with the criteria of the Iranian Revolution; they must pay attention to the point that it is not possible to judge the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of old diplomatic criteria.

KHOMEYNI CABLES THANKS TO PRC'S YE JIANYING MESSAGE

LD041222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Responding to the congratulatory cable from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today sent a reply cable. The text of the cable reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Your cable of congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Iranian Islamic Republic was gratefully received.

We and our Muslim and revolutionary nation expect of all countries of the world to respect the right of sovereignty and independence of all countries, especially Islamic nations, which I hope will be observed by all governments.

[Dated] 4 April 1980

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

QADHDHAFI SENDS CABLE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO KHOMEYNI

JN061012 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic, Libyan President Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent a cable of congratulation to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The cable says that this anniversary is a lesson to mankind. It is a lesson by a revolution that has guided the peoples on the road to a revolutionary future and has shown that if the masses of the faithful people rise under the banner of Islam they can triumph over the despots and all diabolical forces.

In his cable, the Libyan president called for unity of ranks among world Muslims to save mankind from the darkness that has been imposed by the despots' continued domination of the people.

TRAVEL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BE RESTRICTED

LD072100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview with PARS today, Minister of National Guidance Naser Minachi said: According to a bill submitted to the Revolution Council about limiting the travels of Iranians to foreign countries, every Iranian who, according to the relevant regulations, is allowed to leave the country can travel to a foreign country every 2 years, for a maximum of 3 months, for tourism or pilgrimages. Elaborating on this issue, the minister of national guidance said: As the Ministry of National Guidance, in accordance with its legal duties and rights, is entrusted with organizing all the services related to the tourism industry, therefore, in order to stop the incorrect drain of foreign exchange from the country and also in order to erase the unhealthy consequences and effects of the decadent Western culture and also in order to bring tourism into line with the movement of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the draft of the bill limiting the travels of Iranians to foreign countries has been prepared and has been submitted to the Revolution Council for approval.

According to this bill only five groups can leave the country without the above limitations:

1. Patients who require treatment outside the country, which has been approved by the appropriate authorities;

2. Students who are studying outside the country and who have obtained the permission to leave the country from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education;

3. Merchants whose necessary trips abroad have been approved by the Ministry of Commerce;

4. Diplomatic staff and government officials who travel to a foreign country on diplomatic passports;

5. Pilgrims going to the holy house of God in sacred Mecca and also going on pilgrimage to the holy shrines.

MAZANDARAN GOVERNOR GENERAL COMMENTS ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

LD041814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of Mazandaran Province said today in a speech at the Sari Congregational Mosque concerning the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrilla group in the region, that he will answer bullets with bullets and will not sit idle when confronted with armed groups, the so-called supporters of the Turkoman people.

The governor general of Mazandaran said: In the recent incidents in Gonbad, if the least amount of hesitation or negligence had been allowed to interfere with the response to the situation, the entire province would have been endangered. He added: It is a disgrace that the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq can erect their flag and signs wherever they want in the province. While we believe that bullets and forceful measures should be answered with bullets and force and even guns, [as heard] we are ready to confront the Marxists and materialists in free discussion.

The governor general of Mazandaran, who was speaking to a gathering of different groups of Sari at the congregational mosque about the role of mosques at the dawn of Islam as a center for solving the problems and affairs of the society, said that the fact that the Friday prayers are not held in Sari explains the increased activity of non-Muslim groups. He invited the people and the clergy to take the necessary steps toward solving the problems on the holding of the Friday prayers and on the appointment of a Friday imam from inside or outside the region.

KURDISH PESHMERGA ISSUE STATEMENT ON 3 APR CLASH

LD041823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] According to an Islamic news bureau report from Kermanshah, the following statement was issued today by the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga [suicide squad] organization in Kermanshah in connection with yesterday's incidents in Kamyaran:

Once again the blood of the best sons of the Kurdish Muslims was shed at the hands of the dirtiest and most savage anti-Islamic and anti-Kurdish mercenaries, thus greatly disgracing the savage and xenophile infidels and bringing yet another great honor to the Muslim Kurdish Peshmergas.

On Thursday, 3 April, a unit of Kurdish Peshmergas stationed in Kamyaran was trying to defuse unexploded grenades left by the enemy in the villages in the outskirts of Kamyaran. It had gone to an area a few kms from Kamyaran, when the unit was dastardly attacked by counterrevolutionary raiders. As a result, four Peshmerga brothers were martyred and two more wounded. The rest of the unit, having received support from other Muslim Peshmergas, dealt a crushing blow to the aggressors, killing and wounding dozens of them. Consequently all the strongholds of the aggressors were destroyed.

KURDISH SPOKESMAN SAYS KHOMEYNI ENVOY AGREES WITH CLAIMS

NC041217 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 4 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 4 (AFP)--Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative, Ayatollah Hoseyn Kermani, is "100 per cent in agreement with our claims", a spokesman for the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IKDP) said from Mahabad today.

A meeting with the ayatollah, who arrived in Iranian Kordestan early this week, had been "very positive", the spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by phone.

He had accepted the Kurds' six-point plan, which included a demand for autonomy for "greater Kordestan" with the Kurds managing their own affairs in the province.

This would include social and cultural questions, an elected council for the region and recognition of the Kurdish language in education and the administration.

Ayatollah Kermani, who was due to return to Tehran today, told the Kurdish leaders he would defend their interests with Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the spokesman added.

In a message on Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of the declaration of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah Khomeyni called on Kurds to accept the presence of government forces in the region.

The same day President Bani-Sadr in a tough speech called on the Kurds to hand in their weapons.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SEIZES 20 PEOPLE, TRACTOR IN MAKU

LD041717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Maku, this afternoon about 20 people from Danalu village, who went to Maku on a tractor to buy foodstuffs and other things they needed, on their return, together with 20 other inhabitants of the same village who were going to Maku, were arrested by armed members of the Democratic Party and were taken to the village of Yarom Qayeh. In a contact made by the reporter of the unit in Urumiyeh with the guards corps in Maku, the corps, while confirming this affair, said that in order to clarify the situation some initial steps have been taken. An ill old man, a woman and a child from the inhabitants of Danalu, who were among those arrested, were sent back to the village. There is as yet no information available on the fate of the rest of these people--or the tractor--who are being kept in the village of Yarom Qayeh.

NAQADEH GOVERNOR REPORTS ATTACK ON GENDARMERIE

LD071045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This morning the supervisor of the Governorate of Naqadeh announced to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh that according to an announcement by the gendarmerie in Naqadeh last night the gendarmerie in charge of mopping-up operations based in the village of Mirabad was attacked by armed persons for 1 hour. He said that during this attack which began at 2230 and lasted until 0030 the raiders fired shots with heavy artillery. And the personnel based in the garrison answered their fire. No loss of life or damage to property resulted from this attack.

REVOLUTION GUARDS FOIL PIPELINE SABOTEURS IN AHVAZ

GF061545 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The corps of the Revolution Guards have told PARS NEWS AGENCY in Ahvaz that a revolution guard patrol discovered some individuals placing explosives under the oil pipelines at Mared junction at 1145 last night. The saboteurs began firing at the guards but failed to wound any of them. The five saboteurs then fled in an unmarked car.

According to the report, the saboteurs left some of their explosives behind, including TNT, an electrical [word indistinct] and a time bomb. Revolution Guards are working to defuse the bomb.

ABADAN REFINERY DIRECTOR ON EXPLOSION AFTERMATH

GF071404 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Following an explosion that occurred yesterday morning at the Abadan refinery pipeline, located at km 5 on the Darkhuyen highway, the general director of the Abadan refinery gave a telephone interview to PARS NEWS AGENCY in Abadan.

He said the refinery had been producing 580,000 barrels of oil per day but production has now dropped to 395,000 barrels per day. The general director added that the explosion had damaged 400 meters of pipeline at Marun, Mahshahr and Abadan. He also said a fire had started in the pipeline following the explosion.

REVOLUTION GUARDS 'LIBERATE BORDER REGION'

LD071123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the border region near Baveysi was liberated from the assailants' and fell in the hands of the Islamic Revolution Guards.

The commander of the Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin made the following statement during a telephone conversation with a correspondent of the news agency this morning:

The operations for the liberation of Baveysi lasted from 1600 yesterday till 0100 today.

During these operations, due to the explosion of land mines, one (large truck) and two vans carrying Islamic Revolution Guards were damaged. One of the guards, by the name of Morad Rarandi from West Gilan, was martyred and 11 others were injured.

EMPLOYEES, DEMONSTRATORS CLASH AT AHVAZ STEEL COMPLEX

GF061635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Some former employees of the Foster-Wheeler-Tehran Janub Company who had been fired by the company held a march at noon today along with some of their supporters. Afterwards, they held a sit-in in front of the central office of the Ahvaz steel complex and began chanting slogans.

At the same time, company employees left their jobs and began chanting slogans against the demonstrators. The demonstrators and their supporters felt threatened and some of them who had pistols began firing into the air. Company guards tried to stop them by firing into the air as well.

Foster-Wheeler employees then began pursuing the demonstrators and managed to apprehend 30 persons. They were then transferred to the revolution court. Three demonstrators were injured in the clash. After being treated at the company's clinic they were handed over to the Ahvaz Revolution Court.

SUSPECTED ARMS SMUGGLER ARRESTED, IMPRISONED

GF061510 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Abdul Reza Khalili, who has direct contacts with Iraq and some of the internal counterrevolutionaries led by Saddam Husayn, has been arrested by the strike force group of the revolution guard. At the time of his arrest he was carrying 8015 Iraqi dinars. He is currently in prison. The corps of the Revolution Guards told PARS NEWS AGENCY in Ahvaz that he had been involved in arms smuggling.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS PROHIBITED AT DAYYER PORT

GF061747 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The prosecutor of the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court has announced that except for law enforcement personnel and Islamic Revolution Guards, no one will be permitted to carry authorized or unauthorized weapons at the port of Dayyer and its environs. The prosecutor of the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court has instructed law enforcement personnel and revolution guards to apprehend individuals or groups carrying weapons so they can be duly prosecuted.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA SKIRMISHES

120 Soviets Reportedly Killed

JN090929 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic society office in Mashhad has stated that 120 Soviet soldiers were killed in clashes that took place between the mojahedin and the Soviet troops in the village of Maydan, 5 km from Herat, on 5 April. The reports mention that two mojahedin were martyred during these clashes.

The news reports state that 30 government soldiers were killed in battles that the Afghan Islamic society mojahedin waged against Afghan Government forces in the Nimruz Province.

Rebels Regain Pesh Valley

BK081543 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Peshawar, north-west Pakistan, 8 Apr (AFP)--Moslem rebels have regained control of the Pesh Valley in eastern Afghanistan after launching a counter-offensive against Soviet and Afghan regular troops guarding the valley, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan announced in a communique here today.

The communique said that the rebels killed a large number of the approximately 450 Afghan soldiers guarding the valley. Ten Soviet troops also were killed. The counter-attack was launched last Friday [4 April], the communique said. It added that yesterday rebels attacked the Jalalabad-Kabul highway near the Sorkhakan bridge, 25 km (about 16 miles) west of Kabul, destroying a tank and killing its occupants and putting another tank out of action. The communique said that a rebel attack a few days earlier in the same place resulted in the surrender of 13 Afghan soldiers and their weapons and the destruction of two armored vehicles.

Rebels Capture Kama District Headquarters

BK092029 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] According to a news agency report from Kabul, the freedom fighters have regained control of Kama district headquarters after 2 days' fighting. They killed 36 Afghan troops and captured a large number of arms and ammunition. The report adds that one freedom fighter was killed and three seriously injured in the fighting.

'KIDNAPED' MINISTER FAYZ MOHAMMAD RETURNS TO KABUL

BK081331 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Apr (AFP)--Afghan Tribal Affairs [as received] Minister Fayz Mohammad, who was rumoured to have been kidnapped by the rebels, has now returned to Kabul, a PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) correspondent reported today from the Afghan capital Kabul.

The agency said Mr Mohammad had been on a 3-week tour of the Paktia Province on the border with Pakistan to elicit support of the tribal population living in that area to President Babrak Karmal's regime.

Paktia Province is one of the main centres of rebel activity, the agency noted.

KARMAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

GP081743 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has received the following message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat:

Greetings. Thank you for your message, which you conveyed through our representative in the Soviet Union, Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, and which was cabled to us. I hope your revolution and masses will progress and prosper. I am confident that your enlightened leadership and fruitful efforts will defeat the schemes of imperialism and its agents, who are the enemies of the Afghan revolution. May your homeland prosper and progress: Long live the friendship between Palestine and Afghanistan: Success for the revolution until victory.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and PLO Executive Committee chairman.

BRIEFS

TEXTILES PRODUCTION--Afghan textile mills are expected to produce more than 72 million meters of cotton and silk yarn this year, a 28 percent increase over last year. More than 13,000 workers are currently employed in Afghan textile mills. [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 GF]

VICE PRESIDENT SATTAR SPEAKS ON INTERNAL, EXTERNAL THREATS

BK040548 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar has said Bangladesh wants to foster and maintain friendly relations with all countries of the world. Inaugurating a seminar on the world political situation of the day in Dacca yesterday, he said Bangladesh is a truly nonalined country.

Referring to the existing turmoil in Asia, the vice president said the situation may lead to pressure on smaller nations. He said Bangladesh will not tolerate any country posing a threat to her independence and sovereignty. The vice president said Bangladesh is faced with innumerable problems and the government is trying to solve them through tireless efforts within its limited resources.

Mr Justice Sattar said efforts are being made by certain quarters within the country to create chaos and jeopardise internal stability. The government will not tolerate any attempt to disrupt internal peace and stability, he added. Organized by the world peace and stability organization, the seminar was presided over by Justice (Assamuddin Chaudhry).

JOINT SURVEY OF NEW BORDER ISLAND TO BE MADE WITH INDIA

BK061718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office said in Dacca today that the government is of the view that the rightful ownership of the newly emerged border island should be peacefully determined through a joint survey of the island. The spokesman said this in reference to reports that appeared in some newspapers about the occupation by India of certain newly emerged islands in the estuary of a border river, the (?Haringhata).

Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq while replying to a call attention motion in parliament on the 3d of this month informed the house about the steps already taken by the Bangladesh Government for undertaking a joint survey of the island. Indians had also agreed to take a joint survey, the spokesman added. It is hoped that it will be possible for the two governments to arrange the joint survey without further loss of time in order to determine the ownership of the island in a peaceful manner as expected of the two neighboring countries.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG CONTINUES VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Remarks at Reception

BK081551 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Apr (AFP)--Without naming the United States and China, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said today the "potential military alliance between the two biggest reactionary forces of the times" posed a danger to India and the neighbouring region.

Speaking at a public reception organised here by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, Mr Pham said only those forces professing concern for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, South Asia and west Asia were "seriously undermining peace and stability in these areas."

In a veiled reference to the United States, Mr Pham declared that these forces were using the so-called Afghan problem for increased naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean besides reinforcing the Diego Garcia base. These were part of the "dark and perfidious designs" to defend their monopoly in this part of the world.

The visiting prime minister also charged these forces with disruptive activities against the independence, sovereignty and the whole revolutionary cause of the Afghan people.

Mr Pham said this was part of an overall strategy of "imperialism and expansionism" to revert to cold war, wreck peace and undermine the process of international debate.

He was confident that the adventurous policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces was bound to go "bankrupt" because people had taken their destiny firmly into their hands.

He said our nations and the revolutionary and peace forces could now safeguard their independence and freedom, preserve peace and strive for the betterment of their people.

Reiterating that Kashmir was an inalienable part of the territory of India, Mr Pham said his country fully supported the just struggle of the Indian people in protecting their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Paying a tribute to India, Mr Pham described it as a stronghold of peace and stability which was an extremely important factor for world peace.

Mr Pham complimented India for playing a major role within the non-aligned movement and in resolving international problems through peaceful means.

Further Details

BK090358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said his country fully shares Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's assessment of the danger posed to India and the neighboring region by a potential military alliance between some big countries. Pham Van Dong was speaking at a public reception in New Delhi yesterday. He said that those who show the greatest concern for Southeast and southwest Asia are themselves undermining peace and stability in that region. They are trying to send more naval and military forces into the Indian Ocean to strengthen their military bases, he added.

Paying tribute to India, the Vietnamese leader said India's contribution is an important factor for peace in the world. The reception was organized by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation.

9 Apr Press Conference

BK090901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said his country welcomes the Cuban initiative to bring about a summit between Kabul and Islamabad to sort out the Afghanistan problem. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi today, Mr Dong said he hopes the Cuban initiative will bring about favorable results. Right now there is a need for a move by the nonalined nations toward resolving the Afghanistan crisis.

Mr Dong pointed out that the essence of the problem is the foreign intervention in that country. But this is being sidetracked in an attempt to cover up what he called the American design for a military buildup in this region.

Replying to questions about India's position on the Kampuchean question, Mr Dong clarified that New Delhi has put forward no precondition for recognizing the Heng Samrin government. India, he said, is an independent sovereign country and it is up to her to choose the time to recognize the Kampuchean Government.

The Vietnamese Prime Minister expressed satisfaction over his visit to India and said his talks with the Indian leaders have yielded positive results. He said his country values economic cooperation with India and wants that the area of such cooperation should be enlarged.

Mr Dong dwelt at length on the Sino-Vietnamese dispute and said his country will do its best to check what he called the Chinese expansionism not only in Southeast Asia but even further. He said his country wants friendship with China but Beijing does not truly want a negotiated settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese border dispute.

Mr Dong reiterated that Kashmir is an integral part of India. This fact, he said, had already been stated by late President Ho Chi Minh in 1958 during his visit to India.

Condemns Carter Measures Against Iran

BK090941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Apr (AFP)--Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong today condemned American President Carter's measures against Iran and said "all the world's people are in sympathy with Iran."

Mr Dong was answering questions at a press conference here, said that at present Mr Carter needed to take such a step to further his imperialist and expansionist policies, for him there was also the need to whip up anti-American feelings in Iran and other Moslem countries, he added.

Further Details

BK090903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 9 Apr (AFP)--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said here today there were "points of differences" on the Indian and Vietnamese positions on defusing tension brought about by the Afghanistan situation.

Answering questions at a press conference here on the third day of his 6-day visit to India, Mr Dong said the Afghan crisis was discussed at length during his talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Mr Dong would not elaborate on the differences but stressed that they were "easily understandable and natural."

Informed sources here believed that these differences concerned the timing of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan. India is of the view that a Soviet commitment to withdraw her troops from Afghanistan would be necessary for any nonaligned initiative on the crisis to be successful.

Mr Dong also said his government fully supported the Cuban initiative, on behalf of the nonaligned movement, to resolve the crisis. He expressed the hope it would bring about "positive and favourable results."

Asked about progress in Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the prime minister said there had been no results "because China does not truly want to settle the problem through negotiations."

Accusing the Chinese of expansionism, Mr Dong declared that the "Vietnamese people are ever vigilant and if the Chinese attack again we are ready for them."

"If China is insane enough to stage a second aggression, there will be even a heavier defeat for them," he said.

Referring to remnants of pro-Pol Pot insurgents in Kampuchea, he said they were getting arms from China and using Thai sanctuaries to attack Kampuchea. He maintained that the insurgents were small groups and caused no serious concern to Phnom Penh.

Mr Dong said the use of Thai sanctuaries by the Pol Pot guerrillas would be discussed with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Nations) countries, and especially Thailand, during the forthcoming talks between Vietnam and ASEAN. He hoped to reach a "mutual understanding and common position" on this question during the talks with ASEAN leaders.

He also described Vietnam's relations with ASEAN countries as "good" and said the forthcoming dialogue would help to improve them further.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV COUNTERPART

BK081629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The foreign ministers of India and Vietnam, Mr Narasimha Rao and Mr Nguyen Co Thach, discussed the situation in Southeast Asia at their talks in New Delhi today. Mr Trach briefed the Indian leaders on Vietnam's relations with other countries of the region. They also exchanged views on bilateral relations in the context of the discussions held at yesterday's plenary meeting which was held under the chairmanship of the two prime ministers.

Minister of State for Industry Dr Charanjit Chanana had talks with Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Le Khac today. Dr Chanana offered India's help to Vietnam in building its infrastructure to make that country self-sufficient. Mr Le Khac also called on Minister of State for Commerce Z.A. Ansari.

MRS GANDHI, CUBA'S MALMIERCA DISCUSS AFGHAN SITUATION

BK081601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca today discussed with Mrs Gandhi the reported initiative by his country to bring about a meeting between the leaders of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Mr Malmierca has come to India after visiting these two countries. He briefed the prime minister about his talks there on the situation in the region.

Mrs Gandhi told the Cuban foreign minister about discussions India has been having with leaders of various countries on the situation in the region. She said that after the initial overreaction, the dialog carried on between the nonalined nations has improved the atmosphere. As a result, there is now a more balanced approach to the problem.

An official spokesman said: Mr Malmierca's discussions in New Delhi are part of the consultations between nonalined nations. Cuba, it will be recalled, is the chairman of the nonalined movement. India and Cuba have agreed that efforts by nonalined countries to resolve the situation should continue. Mr Malmierca said in Cuba's view India has an important and leading role to play in the nonalined movement and in dealing with problems at international and regional levels. Mr Malmierca handed to Mrs Gandhi a communication from President Castro. President Castro invited Mrs Gandhi to visit Cuba for which she thanked him.

USSR'S FIRYUBIN MEETS WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK081619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin exchanged views on the current international situation with Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe at a meeting in New Delhi. Mr Firyubin was on a brief stopover in the capital on his way back to Moscow after visiting some countries in the region including Nepal.

MRS GANDHI TO ATTEND ZIMBABWE CEREMONY, STOP IN TANZANIA

BK081625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] An official announcement in New Delhi says that Prime Minister Gandhi will represent India at Zimbabwe's independence ceremony in Salisbury. Zimbabwe is to emerge formally an independent republic on the night of 17-18 this month. Mrs Gandhi has been invited to take part in these ceremonies by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Designate Robert Mugabe. She will leave India on the 16th and is expected to be back on the 19th or the 20th.

On her way to Salisbury, the prime minister will have a brief stopover in Dar es Salaam for talks with Tanzanian President Dr Nyerere. The prime minister's party will include Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

PRESS REACTION TO CARTER'S MOVES ON IRAN CITED

BK090530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Apr (AFP)--President Carter's decison to break off diplomatic relations with Iran is criticised today by editorialists of the main Indian dailies.

"The United States has made the hostages issue more complicated and its foreign policy more vulnerable" writes the NATIONAL HERALD, the daily of Mrs Gandhi's party, which adds:

"If President Carter thinks of military action against Iran, there will be an explosive situation in which the Soviet Union's intervention becomes inevitable. The ayatollah, who is not a great admirer of the Soviet Union, is likely to seek Soviet help in facing American threat. What has made President Carter overreact to the hostages issue is the forthcoming presidential elections. He wants to dispel the impression that he is a weak president. He may not be weak but he is not sufficiently far-sighted so far as his country's interests are concerned.

For TIMES OF INDIA (independent), "quite apart from the fact that military action will almost certainly endanger the lives of the hostages, the Americans cannot afford to implement their threat."

"For if they do, adds THE TIMES OF INDIA, "they run the risk not only of international condemnation but also of counteraction by the Soviet Union. Russia's capacity to intervene in Iran has been enhanced by its military presence in Afghanistan. Surely Washington cannot be unaware of the consequences: direct confrontation between the two superpowers and long-term Soviet presence in northern Iran".

The INDIAN EXPRESS (conservative), notes that President Carter's decision "marks a dramatic turn in Washington's hitherto quiet diplomacy" and adds that his "dramatic move appears intended more for domestic effects than for achieving a breakthrough on the hostages issue."

"With the Olympic boycott move failing to gain much support," writes the INDIAN EXPRESS, "and the Afghan situation stalemated in favour of the Russians, the need to deal more firmly with the Iranians must gain in urgency with every passing week in this election year in the United States."

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE AIR AGREEMENT WITH PRC

BK030350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Civil Aviation Ministry is to negotiate an air agreement with China on operating flights between the two countries. A proposal to this effect has been cleared by the External Affairs Ministry.

CONGRESS-I PARTY MEMBER FORMS KAMPUCHEAN COMMITTEE

BK031627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 3 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Apr (AFP)--A member of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress-I Party in Parliament today announced that he had formed a "recognize Kampuchea committee" to put pressure on the government to recognize the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

Mr Kedar Pandey, a former chief minister of the eastern state of Bihar (capital Patna), designated himself the president of the three-member committee and said that besides exerting pressure on the government for the recognition, he would also collect financial donations, clothes and medicines for the people of Kampuchea.

There was no official reaction forthcoming on the formation of the committee, but diplomatic circles here attack importance to it in view of the forthcoming visit of the Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong sheduled to begin next Monday.

MRS GANDHI ON DANGERS OF COLD WAR, ASSAM AGITATION

BK041610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister said today that India will continue to dissuade nations from plunging into armed conflict and will strive to maintain peace.

Talking to newsmen at Varanasi this evening Mrs Gandhi said an atmosphere of cold war and confrontation is a greater danger to world peace. The supply of arms to Pakistan and the situation in Afghanistan are not of such great concern to India as the atmosphere of cold war and confrontation. India, she said will make all efforts to prevent cold war from escalating into a hot war. Mrs Gandhi warned that if the atmosphere of confrontation continues, the cold war might turn into world war any day.

Referring to the Assam agitation, Mrs Gandhi said though the government was informed of some foreign hand behind it, there is however no concrete proof as to who the foreign elements were.

GEORGE FERNANDES CITES HAQ SUGGESTION FOR SUBCONTINENT MEETING

BK041527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 4 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Apr (AFP)--President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has suggested that the countries of the sub-continent hold a meeting at foreign ministers' level to discuss the question of ensuring the integrity of their countries in the context of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Former Industry Minister George Fernandes said in Bangalore today that President Zia made the suggestion to him during his recent visit to Pakistan. He said the Pakistan president wanted a subcontinent with the integrity of all countries in the region being assured. He said President Zia was keen to meet Mrs Indira Gandhi soon.

Mr Fernandes also disclosed, at a "meet the press programme" of the Karnataka state union of journalists, that the unofficial national relief committee in India for Afghan refugees would be sending a doctors' team to Pakistan towards the end of this month to tour the Afghan refugee camps in that country. He said there were 700,000 such refugees in Pakistan. "It is a serious problem," he observed. Mr Fernandes further noted that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had put Indian security to danger.

PAKISTANI ENVOY DISCUSSES TIES WITH INDIA, AFGHAN SITUATION

OW051926 Hong Kong AFP in English 1806 GMT 5 Apr 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, April 5 (AFP)--Pakistani Ambassador Abdul Sattar said today that the forthcoming visit of former Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Islamabad as special envoy of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi would give a further impetus to the good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

He told reporters in Madras that Pakistan believed that the foundations laid by the 1972 Simla accord would further be strengthened on a firm basis. He recalled that the two countries had numerous contacts during the past over four years at political level.

Mr Sattar felt India and Pakistan could join in contributing to the revolution of a settlement of the Afghan problem. He said Pakistan did not cover an inch of Afghanistan's territory. "Our problems (with Afghanistan) are of recent origin with the arrival of wave after wave of Afghan refugees."

He denied Pakistan was giving military training or weapons to Afghan refugees.

Mr Sattar said it was a "manifest fact" that there had been a military intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan. "We consider this to be a severe blow to the recognised norms of international peace and security. We would like foreign forces to withdraw totally and unconditionally. We on our part are prepared to make our full contribution to the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the nonaligend status of Afghanistan," Mr Sattar said.

MRS GANDHI OFFERS TO RESUME DIALOG ON ASSAM SITUATION

BK081605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister has informed the leaders of the All-Assam Students Union that she can hold further discussions with them provided they suspend the present agitation. According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, Mrs Gandhi's message to this effect was conveyed to the students union in reply to a letter they send to the prime minister through northeastern state Governor L.P. Singh. According to a spokesman of the students union, the prime minister's message will be discussed by the steering committee of the union.

Students Condtionally Accept

BK090336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The All-Assam Students Union said it is prepared to hold discussions with the prime minister and would call off its agitation of the foreign nationals issue temporarily provided a solution acceptable to the people of the state can be reached.

Union President (Prafulla Kumar Mohanto) and General Secretary (Bhrigu Kumar Bhukano) said in a joint statement in Gauhati that the state chief secretary has communicated a message from the prime minister. In her message, Mrs Gandhi has informed the leaders of the All-Assam Students Union that she can hold further discussions with them provided they suspend the present agitation.

The Assam government has appealed to the people to help generate an atmosphere of greater confidence and trust amongst different sections of the population. Expressing deep concern over reports of attempted violence, extortion and intimidation at different places, the state government made it clear that stern action will be taken against those indulging in incidents of violence against any minority community.

ELECTRICITY BOARD EMPLOYEES HOLD DEMONSTRATION IN GAUHATI

BK081716 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 8 Apr (AFP)--Ignoring the ordinance banning strikes in troubled northeastern frontier state of Assam, about 5,000 employees of the electricity board staged a demonstration and took out a procession in Gauhati, the state capital on the foreign nationals issue. Reports reaching here said this peaceful action did not disrupt electricity supply in Gauhati.

Workers in all related establishments including electricity ones have been prhobited from resorting to strikes and would face disciplinary action if they did so.

The All-Assam Students Union and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, sponsors of the five-month old agitation, said those on duty during the demonstration and procession were allowed to remain at their jobs.

About 10,000 people courted arrest for the second day in succession all over the state today. They were released later.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR--India and the German Democratic Republic propose to increase the volume of the two-way trade from rupees 750 million in 1978 to rupees 1,500 million in the next 3 to 4 years. This was stated by Pranab Mukherjee, union minister for commerce, civil supplies and steel and mines, in a seminar on India-GDR friendship in New Delhi on April 5. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0839 GMT 7 April 80 BK]

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CALLS ON AGHA SHAHI

BK081633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] The 17-member U.S. congressional delegation, led by Melvin Price, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, called on foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi in Islamabad today. During the talks which lasted about 2 hours, views on the regional situation and bilateral relations were exchanged in a very free and frank atmosphere. A civic reception was also held in honor of the U.S. delegation in Rawalpndi this evening.

PRESIDENT REJECTS GENERAL ELECTIONS ON NONPARTY BASIS

BK081619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Talking to newsmen at Lahore airport prior to his departure for Rawalpindi, the president [Gen Ziaul Haq] said that Iran has always had good relations with Pakistan and the two countries are working to further develop these relations. Referring to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's recent statement on the close relations between Pakistan and Iran he said that under the present situation, Pakistan has tried its best to give assurances that there will be no lack of assistance on the part of Pakistan to Iran.

When asked whether there is any possibility of holding general elections on a nonparty basis as in the case of the local bodies election, the president said this is not possible, because the political leaders cannot be kept aloof from politics. He said the government has received proposals for holding general elections on a nonparty basis. Still, he emphasized there is no question of holding elections at present because we are using our energy to create stability in the country and to serve the nation.

MARTIAL LAW AUTHORITIES RELEASE BHUTTO'S WIDOW, DAUGHTER

BK081656 Hong Kong AFP in English 1652 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Karachi, 8 Apr (AFP)--The martial law authorities here tonight released Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and his 28-year-old daughter Benazir Bhutto after holding the two women under house detention for the last six months. Official sources said the detention orders were withdrawn tonight. Begum Bhutto and Miss Benazir were to appear before the Sind high court tomorrow (Wednesday) for their petition against the detention.

Karachi Confirmation of Release

BK081722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The orders of detention under martial law order 12 issued by the martial law authorities with regard to Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto have been withdrawn.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TO BE FORMED IN PUNJAB

BK090140 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A 221-member provincial council will be formed in Punjab. The opening session of the council will be held on 19 and 20 April. This was disclosed by provincial Governor Lt Gen Sawar Khan while talking to newsmen in Lahore yesterday. Of the members of the council, 153 will be elected representatives while the remaining 68 will represent (?members), lawyers, doctors, hakims, laborers, journalists and other professions. Replying to a question, the governor said that he will set up the cabinet after the formation of the council. He said that a new law is being enacted on the rights and authority of the members of the council.

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS TIBETAN OFFICIAL REN RONG

BK061532 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Chairman of Tibet's People's Political Consultative Conference Ren Rong met Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi at the Foreign Ministry today. After the talks Foreign Minister Shahi said that ways of increasing the volume of trade and developing tourism between Nepal and the Tibet autonomous region of China were discussed by the two sides.

Shahi also said Tibet was interested in importing construction material, such as bricks and timber, and agricultural equipment from Nepal. On his part Rong said the two sides had an excellent exchange of views as regards trade and cultural give and take (?which have strengthened) the already friendly ties between the two countries.

Ren Rong signed the visitors' book at the Narayanhiti royal palace this afternoon.

Later speaking at a reception hosted in Katmandu by the Nepal-China friendship association, Ren Rong said that joint efforts should be made to further strengthen the relations between the two countries. He added that Nepal had been a good neighbor of China since ancient time. He noted that relations between the two countries have been developing satisfactorily.

The delegation leader said that the visit of his majesty the king to the Tibet autonomous region of the People's Republic of China in the year 1976 had contributed significantly in strengthening the relations between the two countries which enjoy peaceful borders.

PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES FORTHCOMING REFERENDUM

BK071645 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has said that the forthcoming national referendum is an unprecedented event in the history of Nepal and the exercise of their democratic right, which has become a matter of interest even in foreign countries, will enhance the prestige of Nepal and the Nepalese. Addressing a mass meeting held at the Parbat District headquarters of Kushma yesterday, following a (?Panch) rally, Prime Minister Thapa urged the people's participation in the referendum with patience as democracy, nationalism and international safety were involved in it.

Prime Minister Thapa said that after the result of the referendum is known it will help the government to [words indistinct] of the country and (?place) it forward along a definite path [words indistinct]. Urging all sides concerned to bring about a proper atmosphere for the enjoyment of the people's democratic right he said that now that the date of the referendum has been announced, strikes and other protest activities should be stopped immediately. The prime minister advised that for the sake of the rights and well-being of the people those engaged in strikes and other such activities should abandon them immediately.

Prime Minister Thapa expressed the hope that those who believe in democracy and the people in general would not do anything that could disrupt peace and order in the country on the eve of the national referendum. He said that the people who will participate in the national referendum should take into consideration whether they preferred advancement in peace, friendship and unity, to disorder, groupism and (?anarchy) sabotage, [words indistinct].

Highlighting the remarkable achievements made under the Panchayat system in the fields of education, health, drinking water and transport in the past 19 years, the prime minister noted that there was no cure for those who could pretend not to have seen anything achieved under the system.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON VISIT BY ROK FOREIGN MINISTER

BK021254 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Colombo has released a statement on the recent visit of South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin to Sri Lanka. It refers to a wide range of discussions between Pak and Foreign Minister Hameed. They reviewed the international political situation with particular reference to south and Southeast Asia. The discussions also covered the world economic situation.

The Korean foreign minister explained in detail the steps taken so far toward reunification of the two Koreas.

Hameed said that as far as Sri Lanka was concerned the reunification of Korea was a matter of great interest and Sri Lanka was willing to do whatever was possible to bring about a settlement.

Referring to the nonalined movement, Hameed said that nonalinement had a positive role to play in the future.

The two ministers signed an investment promotion and protection agreement and expressed the hope that this would lead to greater economic cooperation between the two countries.

While in Colombo, the South Korean foreign minister also paid courtesy calls on the president and the prime minister.

PRIME MINISTER LIKELY TO ATTEND ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK081137 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Premadasa is likely to represent Sri Lanka at the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe on April the 18th. According to diplomatic sources, Sri Lanka attaches great importance to Zimbabwe as the new state is expected to play a vital role in the politics of southern Africa.

At the recent Commonwealth conference in Zambia, Sri Lanka played an important role in bringing about peaceful settlement for the future of former Rhodesia. A Sri Lankan was also on the team that supervised the recent elections in Zimbabwe.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES NATION ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Bani-Sadr Address

LD082018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and the members of the Revolution Council were received by the imam, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the imam's temporary residence this evening. In a radio and television message tonight Dr Bani-Sadr spoke to the nation about various problems discussed in their meeting with the imam. We bring to your attention the president's message: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear nation of Iran, last night Mr Carter, the U.S. President, implemented the threats he has been talking about for some time, and he promised to employ a few more threats. Perhaps his excellency was thinking that in our country we lack an essential unity and with these threats the situation will become more in line with American policy. But the implementation of these threats coincided with our decision in the Revolution Council that the problem of the country requires unity of heart, unity of people; and all of us must firmly and decisively wage our great struggle in the realms of the economy and culture, until we achieve complete independence, and pull down the world system which the hegemonists have imposed upon us and other oppressed nations and countries.

Therefore, this is yet another one of these wonderful things in our modern history and in the history of the world whereby the enemy is constantly faced, at the moment of action, with an iron unity; and contrary to what he imagines he sees that his threats meet this steel wall and break apart.

The magnitude of the effect of U.S. Government decisions is not great. When there is in existence a steadfast Muslim nation which can work, make efforts--even if others influence it, which is not so--then we should deem this as an excellent opportunity, since when a people know that they should stand on their own two feet then this is an excellent opportunity which should be grasped. Therefore, we should not be disturbed by his threat. This threat will not have the least practical effect on our life except that with work, efforts and endeavors we will be able to grasp the opportunity for complete economic independence and to attain fresh victories.

However, these threats are not merely economic and our enemy is not content just to threaten us from outside, as in the past, when he would plunder our monies and riches and give them to others as gifts. The enemy relies heavily on internal plots, either within or in close proximity to our borders.

See for yourselves, the Iraqi Government ostensibly has no diplomatic relations with the United States, but in reality simultaneously with the threats from the United States that the government too has embarked on subversion and threats. The Iraqi nation, by virtue of its Islamic nature, is standing up and resisting. Our people, because they have obtained their independence, are standing up and smashing the mouth of the aggressor with their fists.

And not only will Iran, by the will of God, never again come under U.S. overlordship, but the Middle East too, by the will of God, will escape from U.S. hegemony. And we are a revolutionary government, so we would have an irreconcilable attitude toward those regimes leaning on foreign hegemony and the superpowers.

The Iraqi threats have both negative and positive effects. It would be appropriate here to deal in greater detail with a subject I mentioned at noon today. Neither Mr Carter and nor Mr Saddam Husayn, who is hand in glove with the former, understands the psychology of our nation. Our nation's history is one of resistance to the foreigner. Our legends and literature and our culture constitute the culture of struggle against foreign aggressors. And our revolution, our nation's efforts and endeavors and the freedom and independence which it has attained have been achieved through struggle against foreign agents and the U.S. puppet regime.

Thus, this struggle will give us life, excitement and warmth. The enemies provide us precisely with that which our people need to continue the revolution. This has always been so: When God decides that a nation will begin a new life the enemy provides it with the means to move toward attaining this life and with the warmth of life. This is so in the Koran; namely, that whenever there is any reference to the revival of a nation this is the process through which the nation is revitalized. There is the example of the tribe of Moses, which was revitalized in the face of the pharaohs. Similarly now at home, whenever we encounter certain groups, which unfortunately have not yet attained independence of thought, engage in acts of disruption, plots and provocation as their mode of operation, this very attitude, which becomes linked with foreign plots, once again energizes the people and galvanizes them into enthusiasm, eagerness, movement and struggle.

Notwithstanding all this, we must recognize the essentials of this struggle, or, to put it more properly, the continuation of this struggle. Let us glance back to our victorious revolution. In that revolution, the universal unity of the people of the country was a necessity; and this necessity was realized, for all the people took part in the struggle against the shah's regime. Today too when we met with the imam, the imam said the unanimity you have attained--the unanimity between the president and the Revolution Council, and the government, and the unanimity between the government and the council and the president, and their cooperation with the president--is a religious obligation.

The enemy can exploit our weakness only in one respect, assuming that such weakness exists. This weakness lies in conflict, discord and rivalry for power. In the course of our debates we identified three essentials, and resolved to advance in that direction. One of the essentials concerned the need for unity and to create an Islamic unity front; the second was the need to come closer in Islamic thinking and in clarifying and unifying the intellectual foundation of this revolution, which is something to do with our Islam, in such a way as to make everyone everywhere identify it as one Islam, believe in one Islam, so that we may be able to lay a firm foundation for what we want as a revolution, a world revolution; the third essential concerns the need for work and endeavor, work and endeavor in security.

Before these threats were voiced, now that these threats have become a reality our people realize well that our insistence that all fundamental changes must be effected in a climate of order and security and that decisions should be carried out carefully is not motivated by a mere sense of responsibility of the office of president or in an attempt to support one group against another. They realize that we are taking public interests into consideration. If a factory manager is not to the liking of the workers, this matter must be sorted out by executive officials in the context of economy's general interests, in the context of the fact that we are in the process of continuing our struggle for independence, and must thus refrain from striking, from not working, from wasting and squandering resources, from making demands which cannot be immediately realized. In my view there is no question of demands that could not be realized. The point is that they need time to achieve them. All these are essential today. Because of these essentials, because security is a necessity for us today so that we can identify the elements and agents engaged in acts of sabotage and subversion and so that we can deal with them with decisiveness and [words indistinct] their impatience owing to shortcomings are identified. Today, I, as your elected president, call upon all my brothers and sisters, wherever they may be working, to [word indistinct] in the system of production. And anyone who, on whatever pretext, causes any disruption is doing injustice to revolution and deserves punishment. So it is the duty of the people to make their presence felt through action. We have come up with the idea that if the people are prepared to respond and if what we are saying is in line with their thinking, on Friday morning a tremendous march should be staged throughout the country, and in Tehran I will take part in the people's great march of unity and of struggle against American domination, and later participate in the Friday prayers.

However, expectations are greater than this and the people themselves know what they ought to do for their independence: to rub the nose of the superpowers in the dirt; to work with endeavor, and work more with endeavor, and to assist the executive organizations in order to enable them to do their work, remove obstacles and prepare the means for the country's progress.

As for the armed forces, yesterday I set up a joint operational staff of the armed forces under the command of the chief of the army staff. These forces are dutybound to hold themselves in a constant state of readiness and to rebuff every aggression with the utmost force. Today, the noncommissioned officers, the young officers of their air force, incensed by the false and unreasonable remarks by Saddam Husayn, who claimed that it would take our air force 2 years to become operational again, came to see me, and with what enthusiasm and with what zeal. They said: We agree that you were right when you called upon us to behave with order, discipline and to work with endeavor. You were right when you called upon us to have order and discipline, to work for preparedness, and to consider preparedness as coming before anything else; and we are ready to show Mr Saddam Husayn how great is the ability of today's revolutionary generation, and to demonstrate to him that we will cut short the 2 years which he mentioned to 2 minutes, and that as of now we are ready to defend the borders of the Islamic homeland.

Yesterday too our armed forces, our Revolution Guards, our land force and our navy expressed the same readiness; and it is a cause for wonder that the thought they had, the reaction produced in them as a result of these threats, was precisely the same reaction produced in the imam of the nation; that is, they said: We, the army, will not enjoy life, that which one could call a life, which would be brimming with enthusiasm and vitality, unless we go forward to confront the enemy and to wrest from the jaws of death, death along the path of Islam and Iran, a new life for the army, and to turn this army into a revolutionary one. This state of preparedness which has come about in all of them should be translated into practice, and it is natural that when a nation is being openly threatened by foreigners we cannot send the army forward while its rear is left wide open for the benefit of those groups which are armed and wish to undermine the morale of our army, or our people; and inevitably the country should be cleeansed of these groups. This is not some matter which we should treat lightly. We simply cannot entrust a revolution which we have achieved to foreign plotters for next to nothing and then leave the scene.

The law enforcement forces too, the committees and the police in the cities and the gendarmerie in the border and rural areas should carry out their responsibilities with competence.

You officers, noncommissioned officers, you armed forces personnel, our country's destiny: What destiny is that? Is it the destiny of slavery in the hands of the foreign powers? Or is a destiny of independence? If it be the latter, then you ought to know that when you work and bring about security for the people than you are loved by the people. Why should you not want to be so loved?

This is why I want to take this opportunity to tell you: If you bring about this security desired by the people then you will enjoy every form of encouragement and appreciation. But if you do not--since we do need security--we will be forced to replace you in order to establish this security. At any rate, it is our will that you should establish this security.

As for the executive machinery, the government departments, now that the U.S. Government has implemented certain threats, we have what is essential. There should be no cause for concern for anyone since such threats have always existed in history, still exist and will exist. There are wonderful legends about the resistance of our people in the past, in the course of our own revolution, which testify to the people's spirit of resistance. But the enemy is not idle and within the country could resort to lies, falsification and rumor-mongering in order to destroy the people's morale. It is your duty to be more active.

Today, from the standpoint of fundamental necessities, foodstuffs, medicines and other essentials of life, we have made efforts to secure enough of these to last up to the end of the year [Iranian year ending 20 March 1981] because we thought that the enemy might carry out his threats. But these are not the only things which we have secured. Rather we have endeavored to make our purchases from those countries which do not intend to become the blind and deaf followers of the United States--they do not intend to do so, and do not think that all are waiting to see what Carter is going to say. This is the end of U.S. hegemony. The nations of the world have woken up and the peoples of the world know that the issue is not that of just keeping a number of hostages.

What the United States does not want to accept and concede, and which is the main issue, is that we want to have complete independence, that there should be no plots in our life; and the Americans have demonstrated that they are still unwilling to concede to this demand of ours.

Therefore, our struggle is also that of the peoples of Europe, for they too, if they lost this opportunity, would fall into the snare of the superpowers' rivalry for peace and war, and their lives too would be undermined. Therefore, we hope that Mr Carter will see this for himself, and that this will become an excellent opportunity for the world today to display its own individuality and independence and to render us assistance in this great struggle.

At any rate, we have already taken the necessary precautionary measures as far as is humanly possible; and we hope that our people, armed with revolutionary order and discipline, will rise in action and endeavor, will establish calm in every part of the country, will not display any signs of anxiety, which is unnecessary, will have confidence in their government and will have confidence in their president. And I hope that thanks to the confidence shown by the people, the imam and by the Revolution Council in the president of the republic--a fact which has come about thanks to the will of God--we will be able to steer the country along the path of growth with understanding, cooperation, efforts, and consistent endeavor, and to do so quickly.

I was to go to Khuzestan today to implement certain projects on the spot, to look into difficulties and try to overcome them in cooperation with officials there. However, the trip had to be postponed; but it will take place. Those who have already gone to the region to do the groundwork will do their job. I hope that the people of Khuzestan, who know the reason for the postponement, forgive me. I hope they realize that this postponement does not mean that we have ignored attending to these fundamental problems. Today, during our meeting with governors general, we discussed the authority and the budgets they need to carry out their work.

However, a point was raised by governors general which I think I ought to discuss with the people throughout the country. They said that by the time you decide on something and announce it it takes between 2 and 3 months before we are notified, while in the meantime people keep calling on us daily. The fact is that the people are facing great difficulties all over the country. Well, this is quite true; however, unemployment aggravates the situation even further. I hope that the people and the local officials help themselves in resolving these difficulties.

God willing, having faced the present climate created by the enemy, our country will take the path of a unity, work and reconstruction crusade. God willing, we shall overcome, for it is God's promise that those people fighting for him will be blessed with victory. [end recording]

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD081154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Revolution Council in connection with the country's current affairs, including the crises with Iraq and America, the issue of the hostages and also internal affairs, lasted 4 hours in the conference building of the Council of Ministers. At the end of this session an announcement by the Revolution Council was prepared which will be brought to your attention later.

The president told his press and cultural adviser that a very important message will be conveyed to the nation of Iran tonight in connection with these issues. We have obtained an interview with President Bani-Sadr which you will now hear: [begin recording]

[Question] President, may I ask what Iran's reaction has been as regards the stance recently adopted by America, and what were the decisions made by the Revolution Council?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We decided to resist. The U.S. Government has not chosen an opportune moment for this attack, as it imagines it has. For 2 weeks we in the Revolution Council have been discussing the problems and ways of solving them. These two (U.S. decision and the Revolution Council discussions) have now coincided. Thank God, things have happened the way that they have. It is in our interests; we should have the necessary unity among ourselves so that, no matter what groups or faction we belong to, we should forget past grievances and unite in continuing the fight in order to insure our political and economic independence.

[Question] So you consider Carter's decision and the threat of action against us to be in our interests?

[Answer] I believe that these threats would have come regardless of the circumstances. Since, if you want to continue the move toward independence, it would have been impossible without moving outside the system imposed by the superpowers. Whatever we have done has been toward leaving this system of the superpowers. We have achieved great victories; there are more victories awaiting us in the future in the economy and culture and in changing our country's social system. When an independent society based on Islamic ideology is established this is (?fatal) for the superpowers. And so they would have initiated an attack in some form. The attack has now assumed this form. [words indistinct]

[Question] Are these the last weapons Carter is resorting to?

[Answer] These are not his last weapons. There are other weapons which they will use later since this is not our final act. This struggle has gained a kind of momentum to date, and it will continue to achieve complete independence in economy and culture.

[Question] Do these latest steps and the decisions made by the Revolution Council have any effect on the fate of the hostages?

[Answer] The fact that they have said, that Carter has stated in his speech, that we were not prepared to alter the situation with regard to the hostages even on humanitarian grounds is completely wrong: their conditions are not inhumane according to the reports given to us by those who have met them. Yesterday when we were in the presence of the imam in order to remove any doubts regarding the humanitarian aspect, I said that an observer should be appointed to go there, and if there are any shortcomings they should be remedied so that there are no outstanding questions as regards the humanitarian aspect.

We are not doing this for America, we are doing it because of our own beliefs. Last night the Swiss ambassador was here and said that the International Red Cross has reported that the condition of the prisoners is ideal and quite suitable, their food is such and such; the treatment of the prisoners is such and such. We [words indistinct] these are our beliefs. This was done and it provided a pretext for this [as heard].

From the outset I believed that the issue of hostages is being used as a pretext by America and that nobody is really worried about the hostages.

[Question] As regards what you have just mentioned, considering that there are to be presidential elections in America, don't you think that these are only political bluffs used by Carter?

[Answer] We should have a starting point. This nation should know that last night (?we reached the conclusion) that our budget has a 6-percent deficit, if we consider it properly, and all its power rests on oil; so he might be bluffing or telling the truth. With the present state of our economy our revolution [words indistinct]. We should put our economy right, this is not a lie. You come and tell me: I want a good salary, benefits, property, [word indistinct] food, and I don't want to work either. There is no need for bluff, we (?will be ruined). If we do not increase production the rate of inflation will increase to a high level. You should insure that we increase production. And so why should I say that this is a bluff, since people would then think that this is a bluff and they would not work. [Words indistinct] if they (?wasted time), if they do not work, if they do not make the factories operational, if they do not work on farms. We cannot tell them not to worry. A struggle is a struggle; this nation fought and we won. We (?toppled a subservient) regime and have created a kind of [word indistinct] in the world. The same should apply to the economic aspect; you cannot say: No, we would like to remain dependent in this respect. We should try to eliminate our dependence.

[Question] What is important for the nation? In fact, there are two things: one is the feeling of fear [words indistinct] and the other issue is that when one is faced with a problem one should try to solve it. What is to be considered now is that America believes that by threatening us with an economic blockade it will frighten our nation. Could you expand on this, please?

[Answer] I believe that [word indistinct] said that we would not be able to cope with an economic blockade, now we shall see. We needed an opportunity and now we have that chance. We should have eventually been driven to economic confrontation. The issue has been advanced, and now we are on the confrontation path again (?unitl final victory).

With regard to agriculture, we have been able to do some things so that we would not be economically dependent and fear a lack of food and things like that.

[Question] On the economic blockade, if....

[Answer] If this nation works and produces it can live by its efforts.

[Question] Then this would not be a problem?

[Answer] God willing, that should be so.

[Question] The issue in question in public opinion....

[Answer] When I say it would not be a problem, that is assuming that the conditions I mentioned are met. Tomorrow they will come and say that we have formed a council. I am telling you now, councils and such like are all work [word indistinct] and now it is war. War has its own conditions; it is work; everybody should work. You should not delay things and leave them for later, [words indistinct] then refer them to the president, to such and such a council, then to the imam's committee and make a lot of fuss; economic warfare cannot be won thus.

If you create a disturbance in the factory it is finished; you should work. We have undertaken to distribute income justly, as soon as possible and decisively. This is what we have undertaken. When one undertakes to do something one should do it. If you don't, everything will be endangered.

[Question] The issue in question in public opinion is the hostile measures taken by the Government of Iraq against Iran and the expulsion of the Iranian Muslims of Iraq. What decisions have been made in this respect?

[Answer] I should say that the Government of Iraq, [words indistinct] in the guise of acting as gendarme--in the year when they expelled Iranians from Iraq, when was it, 1975? the same day an article was written entitled "Gendarmes"--this government is a tool in the hands of America, even as it was then. Apparently it has no relations with America, but but in reality it plays the politics of America. The reason is that as soon as Mr Carter said: I warn you that I will do this and that, these gentlemen started causing us trouble along our borders and also inside the country.

GOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETING 8 APR

LD082324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the conclusion of today's session of the Revolution Council, said: What is extremely important at this juncture is that our nation should realize that the first step toward struggle is self-denial. It should work and be active and it should renounce its expectations and, above all, these moves and provocations which take place should come to a halt and those who are engaged in provocations should give up this sort of thing.

Qotbzadeh added: The struggle against imperialism is a deep-rooted struggle which should prevail among all individuals and at all levels in society. Therefore, one of the Revolution Council's fundamental decisions was that we should stand up to these provocations and that we cannot tolerate these provocations more than this.

Addressing himself to the Iraqi Government he said: The Iraqi Government should know that just as the deposed shah left Iran the Ba'thist government, too, should leave Iraq; and we have made a final decision with regard to this issue.

AFP REPORTS ON QOTBZADEH PRESS CONFERENCE

NC091324 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 9 (AFP)--Iran is "calm and confident" following the announcement Monday of new United States sanctions, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today. Following Washington's break in diplomatic relations with Tehran, Mr Qotbzadeh said his government was "ready for anything."

The foreign minister noted that, apart from Iran's "many supporters," countries fell into three basic categories over the U.S.-Iranian crisis: "Those who talk against us but do nothing, so we let them talk. Those who support us in words but back the Americans and those completely under U.S. sway." Mr Qotbzadeh did not say which countries he considered fell in this last category, but noted they would be treated "like the United States."

Asked to elaborate on the "numerous countries" backing Iran, the foreign minister mentioned Syria and Algeria, entrusted today with representing Iranian interests in Washington.

Mr Qotbzadeh said he doubted it would be possible to set up an effective naval blockade around Iran, quipping: "Look at South Africa and Rhodesia. They had far fewer trumps, but embargos failed."

The foreign minister said the Revolutionary Council would soon study ways of improving living conditions of the 50 American hostages held in Tehran's U.S. Embassy since November 4, suggesting that members of their families might be allowed to visit.

Turning to the mounting tension with neighboring Iraq, Mr Qotbzadeh said that "dictator" President Saddam Husayn's "days were numbered," adding that revolution would win in Iraq as it had in Iran.

He told newsmen the tension was partly due to American influence in Baghdad and partly to Iraqi Government attempts to stem "rising revolution" inside the country.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES BANI-SADR, COUNCIL MEMBERS, CAPUCCI

Talks With Bani-Sadr, Council

LD081440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1425 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president and members of the Revolution Council were received this evening by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to hold talks regarding the latest developments and current issues of the country. PARS says that the meeting between the president and Revolution Council members and Imam Khomeyni was held at 1730 at his temporary residence. The president's press and cultural adviser had earlier announced that Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, will issue an important message addressed to the Iranian nation regarding U.S.-Iranian issues.

Meets With Capucci

JN090813 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Last night in his residence in Tehran, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Bishop Hilarion Capucci, who arrived in Tehran to participate in the Easter ceremonies that were conducted for the U.S. hostages.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Report on Jody Powell's Statement

JN090659 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] AP reports that the Carter administration has officially threatened to take serious and firm measures against Iran if the hostages are not immediately released.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the sealing off of Iranian sea routes and the planting of mines in Iranian oil ports are among future measures that are currently being discussed by Carter. Powell added that such measures, however, are bound to greatly affect U.S. allies, who depend on Iran's oil supplies.

On the assessment of the U.S. allies' reaction to Carter's recent measures against Iran, the White House press secretary said: We are awaiting with interest our allies' reaction and the extent of their support for us [words indistinct] would increase the possibility of solving the crisis without taking any additional measures. The impact might harm everyone.

On the issue of the Iranian students in the United States in light of Carter's measures, Jody Powell said that most of the Iranian students possess legal resident permits and can stay in the United States as a result.

'Ali Agha Complains of Insults

JN081210 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Iranian charge d'Affaires in Washington 'Ali Agha today said that he accepts Carter's decision to expel the Iranian diplomats, but that he complains about the mistreatment of one of his colleagues by one of the senior U.S. State Department officials.

The charge d'affaires told reporters on his return to the embassy premises, after he had received the U.S. State Department's official memorandum on the expulsion of the Iranian diplomats that, accompanied by one of his colleagues, he met State Department Under Secretary Warren Christopher and Henry Precht, the director of Iranian Affairs at the State Department. Without any direct reaction to the White House decision, Agha said that Precht's treatment of his colleague was insulting. He said that he finds it shameful to repeat what Precht said.

The Iranian charge d'affaires added that despite the serious crisis in relations between the two countries, the U.S. Government deals with Iran as if Iran were still under the regime of the deposed shah. At a time when the world views with admiration the achievements of the Islamic Revolution, such as the safeguarding of human dignity and national sovereignty, the Americans try to insult us.

Further Comments on Expulsion

LD091324 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1203 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[By Roger Williams, PA staff reporter]

[Text] President Carter's expulsion of Iranian diplomats would not lead to retaliation against the American hostages in Tehran, the head of Iran's mission in Washington said in London today. Mr Ali Agha was commenting at Heathrow Airport during a 2 and 1/2-hour stopover by the 40-strong Iranian party while they waited for a Tehran plane.

"There is no inhuman behaviour by the captors--and that's not going to change because it is based on principle," said Mr Agha. "The students are Muslims and they are following ideals compatible with our revolution."

He understood that [illegible] Iran Parliament, which is being formed, would order the hostages' release, [illegible] a press conference.

Mr Agha--who turned out to be the only member of the group to use the VIP suite offered to them at Heathrow--spoke of the haste to pack after President Carter broke off diplomatic relations on Monday.

"How much we accomplish in 30 hours shows the excitement about getting the job done and going back to Iran," he said. "It shows we are not bitter about it--we welcome it. For families with children it was more difficult--but they are still happy."

Mr Agha added: "Throughout our revolution we have been constantly blessed by the determination of our people and the true guidance of the leadership. This was another blessing. Indeed we welcome it, because as we got rid of the shah now we are rid of his supporter--so it's fantastic."

The mission had stayed in Washington until now to do all it could to explain to ordinary American people about the revolution, and about American past involvement in Iran, he said.

And he added that the possibility of Britain joining the USA in sanctions against Iran depended on whether the British people were as unaware as Americans about the background to the Iran Revolution. "But I understand it was the reflection of the wishes of the British people that Mrs Thatcher sent a congratulatory note to our new president. It means recognition of our revolution and our government," said Mr Agha.

Asked about reports that one diplomat has unsuccessfully sought asylum in the USA, Mr Agha said the only request for asylum he knew of was an Iranian Air Force major who had been harassing Iranian students at a base in Texas after he had been dismissed from the air force.

Mr Agha said he he had warned senior officials in the Carter administration at least 10 times that allowing the shah to go to the USA would provoke a "very strong reaction" in Iran--although he admitted he had not suggested hostages would be taken.

Students Warning on Hostages

LD091022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to the statement just issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy:

In the name of God, the avenger. We clearly warn the criminal Government of America that if that government implements the slightest military intervention against Iran, we will destroy all the spy hostages (?on the spot); and we decisively warn the honorable nation of America that the American criminal ruling circles will be directly responsible.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Students Welcome Khomeyni Decision

LD090618 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "What shall we do about relations with America? Our relations with America are the relations of the oppressed with the oppressor, the relations of the plundered with the plunderer"--a quotation from Imam Khomeyni prior to the occupation of the espionage den.

"Relations between a nation that has risen in order to rid itself of the claws of the international plunderers and a world-devouring plunderer are always detrimental to the oppressed nation and in the interests of the plunderer"--quotation from Imam Khomeyni after the break of diplomatic relations between Iran and America.

Oh noble and struggling nation of Iran, o hero Muslim nation. The iman's thundering voice and your continuous struggle under the leadership of the idol-smasher of the time, the great Khomeyni, with the plunderer America and the courageous steadfastness against this foul world-devouring has dealt another great blow to the criminal ruling group of America.

This is the umpteenth time that vicious Carter and the criminal ruling group of America have fallen in fear in relation to the monolithic uprising of the Islamic nation and in a completely reactionary manner but announced the issue of breaking of relations, giving it the characteristics of initiative. The relations were ones of domination, hegemony and humiliation politically, culturally and militarily and inflicted the greatest of pain on our oppressed nation. The mature nation of Iran celebrates this event, for with the breaking of relation with America it marches ahead toward attaining genuine independence and guaranteed a realistic life. The pure blood of the martyrs of the revolution boils and daily brings consequences of greater effect to the martyr-cherishing nation of Iran. The Iranian nation and all the meek people of the world are happy and celebrate this severance of relations, for they have attained the first result of revolution that is greater than their revolution--the severance of relations with America. This enhances the determination of this mature nation to proceed along the straight path of Islam, which is confrontation with the criminal America and has in store the defeat of the oppressors and brings with it the honor of Islam and the Muslims throughout the world. May this final victory that forced the savage superpower, America, to break off relations--that is, to put an end to plundering--be auspicious for all the meek of the world, especially the dear Iranian nation.

America, this criminal which has severed relations after losing hope and has become desperate over Iran, must know that it cannot inflict harm on the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran through its puppet government of the traitor Saddam Husayn, who is himself on the brink of collapse. The martyr-cherishing Iranian nation not only will resist the American economic embargo but it will also courageously crush its military attack. And, with certainty, the Islamic nation will eliminate the rotten Iraqi regime, which is the instrument of American conspiracies against the Iranian Revolution, as well the traitor As-Sadat, who is peerless in his betrayal of Islam, together with his loyal friend, the runaway Mohammad Reza.

Today is the day of unity and solidarity for us all. Oh oppressed and valiant nations, nations, oh brave and dear Iraqi nation, oh oppressed and plundered Egyptian nation, oh inhabitants of the enslaved land of Arabia, let us unite together and cut short the hand of the great criminal of the century from our heads and put the Islamic nation in the position of (?regency) and (?inheritance) of the earth.

The brave Iranian nation congratulates the imam of the nation on the severance of relations with America, he who emphasized and insisted on it from the very outset. With the liberating voice of "God is great" the nation welcomes this measure and has complete faith and belief that the breaking of relations with the criminal America and the oppressors of the world is a necessary task in the move toward true life for the oppressed nations.

We are proud and honored that the iman of the nation, notwithstanding the empty American threats, entrusted the responsibility for taking care of the American spies and espionage den to his own sons until the convening of the Islamic [as heard] consultative assembly and in this way once again the trickery of the great satan came to no avail.

We ask the brave and struggling Iranian nation to maintain its consistent and decisive position and to take part in the grand general march on Friday, which is in support of the unity of our nation against the world-devouring America. The active participation of all the groups and strata of the struggling nation is indicative of their resistance and wisdom against all plots of the great satan.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Press Reaction To U.S. Move

JN082143 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper KAYHAN publishes the following banner headlines on its front page: "The Revolution Council Holds an important Meeting with Khomeyni"; "Revolution Council Resolutions on Severance of Relations With the United States and Iraqi Threats Will be Announced Today"; "Parties and Organizations Welcome Severance of Relations With United States"; "Following Carter's Decision, Iran Will Not Pay Its $800 Million Debt to the United States."

On this last subject, KEYHAN publishes the statements made by an official of the central bank. In his statements, the official said: Only 9 percent of Iran's foreign currency reserves exist in the United States. Therefore, Carter's recent decision will not affect Iran's foreign currency reserves.

The official added: Following the occupation of the den of U.S. espionage, the directors of 750 U.S. companies, which were operating independently or in a joint investment with Iran, fled the country. It appears that Carter's decision covers this group of companies, which were linked by contracts with Iran. These companies canceled the contracts unilaterally and left Iran.

The paper adds: Another informed source in the central bank said today that the Iranian Government will not pay the debts which local banks have with the United States and which were obtained under the shah's regime. These debts amount to $800 million.

An informed economic source has commented on Carter's recent decision. He said that this decision harms the United States more than us. Iran imports goods from the United States amounting to $2.7 billion. In the past, Iran was the biggest importer from the United States. Through Kissinger and (?Ansari), Iran concluded the biggest trade deal in the world with the United States.

The deal, which amounted to $40 billion, provided that the United States would build military and industrial installations and carry out housing schemes. However, the overthrow of the shah and the triumph of the Iranian Islamic Revolution led to the freezing of the deal.

In an editorial entitled "Severance of Relations With the United States Was the People's Hope," ETTELA'AT says: The United States has announced something which the Iranian people had always hoped for; namely, the severance of diplomatic relations. These relations, which were essentially based on plunder and domination, had already been severed by the masses, since the birth of the revolution. The Iranian Government, which stems from the people, has often said that the Iranian people do not want the continuation of political, economic and military relations with the United States and that they want to sever the ties of subservience.

The paper adds: The imam also announced on several occasions that confrontation with the big satan, the United States, is one of the objectives of the Iranian Revolution. The strugglers of the Iranian Revolution called in unison for the severance of relations with covetous United States. They insisted on this several times, but the implementation of this demand was delayed.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Bani-Sadr Denounces Saddam Husayn

LD081231 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Apr 80 pp 1,3 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Acute Tension Between Tehran and Baghdad"]

[Text] Tehran--Are we moving toward a military conflict between Iran and Iraq? The serious deterioration in relations between the two countries might lead us to think so. After the abortive attack on Mr Tariq 'Aziz, one of the main Ba'thist government leaders, in Baghdad Tuesday 1 April, President Saddam Husayn publicly swore to make the Islamic Republic "pay dearly" for its "crimes," hinting that he would inflict a decisive military defeat on the republic.

The grenade thrown at a funeral cortege in Baghdad Saturday 5 April, killing one person and injuring several others, increased the tension still further.

By way of retaliation the Ba'thist government started on Sunday to expel 800 of the 13,000 Iranian citizens who were apparently given a few hours to leave the country. The same day the Iraqi chief of diplomacy sent Mr Kurt Waldheim a letter condemning Iran's annexation in 1971 of three small islands belonging to the Persian Gulf emirates. The Tehran leaders fear that this unusual step is merely aimed at providing prior justification for the reconquest of these disputed territories by President Saddam Husayn's troops.

In a speech delivered Wednesday the Iraqi head of state had compared his army to the Muslim forces which conquered the Sassanid Persian Empire. This analogy has angered President Bani-Sadr who told us: "We are the true heirs of liberating Islam, not this wretched Saddam Husayn who deceives the public when he portrays himself as a good Muslim. Ba'thist ideology is merely an amalgamation of Nazi, fascist and Marxist doctrines which his people abhor. The attacks carried out in Baghdad which he attributes to us are probably the work of Iraqi militants who have taken up arms to end the Ba'thist tyranny."

Like the head of state, Mr Hasan (Ayat), secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP]--which came out on top in the first round of the parliamentary elections--accuses Baghdad of constant subversive maneuvers in Iran since the foundation of the Islamic Republic. He blames "Ba'thist agents" for the provocations, attacks and sabotage perpetrated mainly in the oil regions of Khuzestan which have had the effect of considerably slowing down oil supplies. Like President Bani-Sadr, Mr (Ayat) accuses the Iraqis of fanning the flames of civil war in Khuzestan by supplying, among other things, heavy weapons to the Kurdish insurgents. In return Baghdad accuses Tehran of supplying various kinds of aid to the Iraqi Kurds and to groups of partisans which harass the Ba'thist army.

The tone is becoming increasingly aggressive in Tehran. The IRP secretary general told us Sunday evening: "The Baghdad regime, allied to Israel, is merely a U.S. puppet. The Ba'thists have always used revolutionary terminology to better disguise their counterrevolutionary activities. Even in the fifties and sixties they supported U.S. imperialism against 'Abd an-Nasir and Arab nationalism. Today they are trying to bring about the Islamic Republic's fall. Baghdad has become the center for all the plots hatched by the shah's supporters and their U.S. allies."

Anti-Iraqi Demonstrations

Whereas Ayatollah Khalkhali calls President Saddam Husayn "the Butcher of Baghdad," and accuses him of having thousands of opponents tortured and murdered, the Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Allameh Nuri denounces him as the disciple of the "Zionist Michel 'Aflaq" (Syrian Christian, founder of the Ba'th Party, presently residing in Baghdad) and as "the accomplice of Menahem Begin." "The Iraqi people will not be slow in overthrowing Saddam Husayn and his fascist clique!" the religious leader exclaimed from the pulpit of the famous mosque of Hosseynieh, one of the centers of Tehran's militant clergy.

By all accounts, the Iranian leaders are relying on Iraq's important Shi'ite community (which forms roughly half the population) and the "mosque network," which the Imam Khomeyni's supporters maintain on the other side of the border, to bring about the downfall of the Ba'th regime, in the same way as the Iranian monarchy was overthrown.

Meanwhile, the Persian clergy has settled down to the task of mobilizing opinion against the Iraqi enemy. The Ayatollah Shirazi called on the population to demonstrate this Monday, the anniversary of the Ba'th Party's foundation, their "hatred for this instrument of Western imperialism." The faithful have also been asked to observe a day of fasting so that "God's will may triumph over the forces of Satan." Meanwhile, most Iranian leaders will be doing their utmost to avert war. Seriously concerned by the hostage crisis which brings them into conflict with the United States--hostages who, it seems, will neither be handed over to the authorities' custody nor freed for a long time--and weighted down by considerable political, economic and social problems within, they believed that a major conflict with Iraq seriously threatens to undermine the Islamic Republic. Other officials are of the opposite view, however: A war, they believed, would have the effect of rebuilding national unity while hastening the destruction of Baghdad's Ba'thist regime.

Qotbzadeh: Overthrow Iraq Regime

LD091138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This morning, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, took part in a press conference for domestic and foreign reporters of radio, television and the press. In today's interview Qotbzadeh said:

The severance of political relations with America is a sign of American hastiness and of having come to a deadlock. He also assured our people that the severance of political relations with America and the economic sanctions by that country will not bring any discomfort or difficulty to our compatriots. He added: Iran will do to any country that supports America what it did to America.

In today's interview Qotbzadeh also announced: Algeria has agreed to look after Iranian interests in America.

Referring to Iraq, our country's foreign minister said: We are determined to overthrow the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, headed by Saddam Husayn, who is an agent of America, and right now we are prepared for any confrontation against their acts of sabotage.

Qotbzadeh once again mentioned: In my visits to Arab countries, these countries must clarify their positions with regards to Iraq.

Full details of this interview with the minister of foreign affairs will be brought to your attention in later newscasts.

Khomeyni's Message on Iraq

LD091140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the expulsion of Iranian brothers and sisters from Iraq by the bloodthirsty Ba'thist regime of Iraq, a message has been issued by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, addressed to the noble nation and government of the Iranian Islamic Republic. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble Iranian nation, welcome the dear guests who have been driven away from their homes and sent to Iran in a tragic and sad manner, due to America's plot and the criminal hands of the deviationist Ba'th regime. These are your oppressed brothers who have been driven out of their homes by the executioners of the Ba'th regime, without any justification and merely for the gratification of selfish whims and blind obedience to the great Satan. These are our oppressed brothers. The noble nation and the government of the Islamic Republic should provide them with the means of livelihood in a worthy manner and insure that they do not suffer any difficulty.

The evil Ba'thist regime, which has prepared itself for a confrontation with Islam and Muslims, must know it is making a mistake, that the Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq will put its ringleaders in their place and that they will be removed from the arena and consigned to the oblivion of history. Saddam Husayn, confronted with the noble Iraqi nation and finding himself on the brink of destruction, is trying by creating scenes, to divert the attention of our Muslim brothers from himself and his decadent regime in order to continue his crimes for a few more days.

The man whose hands is soaked to the elbow with the blood of the valiant youths of Iraq is trying to portray himself as a supporter of the Arab nation. The man who, in his own imagination, believes that Arabism is more important than Islam and who has turned his back on Islam in an effort to direct the attention of Arab nations toward himself, does not realize that the dear Arab nation will safeguard Islam for dear life and will wage war against and engage in combat with the enemies of Islam as was the case at the dawn of Islam. Our Arab brothers should know that our dear nation will be the enemy of their enemies, who are led by the evil Ba'thist regime, and a friend of their friends, and that the dear nation of Iran shares the misfortunes they suffer under that corrupt regimes.

In the hope that the Ba'thist regime, this shahanshahi regime, will be despatched to the refuse bin of history, and in the hope that the victory and triumph of the Muslims will be near, I pray to exalted God for the Muslim's triumph over corrupt powers. Peace be upon you and other true servants of God.

[signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 9 April 1980.

Iranian Forces on Alert

OW081555 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--Iranian Air and Naval Forces of the Khuzestan Busher bases on the Persian Gulf have been placed on alert and the Kharg oil terminus is under the protection of the armed forces following the announcement of United States sanctions against Iran, Tehran Radio announced today.

The radio said that Revolutionary guards in the Shiraz region of Fars Province had asked troops in the province and at Busher and Kharg to report immediately to their barracks.

(In Kuwait, Minister of State 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn denied a Kuwaiti newspaper report that most Arab states in the Gulf were on "maximum alert."

(He said the situation in Kuwait was normal and the government had taken no special measures.

(The newspaper, the Arab-language AS-SIYASAH, reported that the Gulf states had been on maximum alert since last night, apparently convinced that the United States was preparing a strike against Iran.

(The newspaper said that a U.S. attack against Iran's oil depots and refineries would bring that country to its knees.)

Clashes With Iraqi Forces

LD091052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] The operational commander of Qasr Shirin Revolution Guards' Corps told a reporter from Kermanshah news unit this morning about the situation in this region. He said: In the Baveysi region sporadic clashes are continuing and the Iraqi forces are attacking Baveysi with light and heavy arms. The forces of the army of the Islamic Republic and the Revolution Guards are returning the fire. He added: During the shooting by the guards and the army, one Iraqi post in the region of (Meydan) was completely destroyed.

The governor general of Kermanshahan said in an interview with the Kersmanshah news unit reporter this morning: Precautionary measures have been taken in the region, particularly in Naft Shahr which is rich in oil resources, by the Revolution Guards, army forces and gendarmerie. He added: A group has been sent to Qasr Shirin to identify and investigate the situation and control the deportees.

The commander of Kermanshah gendarmerie told a PARS reporter at 0815 this morning that the total number of deportees is 6,700 people. He added: Of this figure 3,000 people have been deported through Mehran and Dehloran, and 3,700 through the borders of Khosravi, Tumar, Hedayat and other border regions of Qasr Shirin.

Iraq Attacks Border Posts

LD081926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1748 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Sare Pol-e Zahab, Iraqi aggressive forces, using heavy and light weapons, opened fire on the (Bad Qeysi) border post last night and today. The army and Revolution Guards returned the fire, using artillery, and destroyed the strongholds of the Iraqi aggressors as far as (Chahar Golab) region. According to the same report, three Iranian Army helicopters took part in the operation.

Latest reports say that at 1600 today, the armed raiders once again fired upon the border post at (Bad Qeysi) from inside Iraqi territory. The attack continued until 1830. The Corps of Revolution Guards, with the support of the Islamic Iranian Army, returned the fire.

Iranian Airspace Violated

LD081928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1750 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the border town of Dehloran reports that yesterday three Iraqi aircraft violated Iranian airspace over Dehloran. The commander of the border post, confirming the report, said: Basing its report on dispatches from border posts, the Musian gendarmerie company announced that three Iraqi warplanes yesterday violated Iranian airspace several times in brief intervals.

He added: I believe these flights by Iraqi warplanes are aimed at gathering information about the situation in the border areas. He said that border companies in Musian and Dehloran have been instructed to safeguard the border areas, control all travel and prevent the arrival and departure of unauthorized persons.

Forces Attack Iraqi Positions

LD081707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The attacking Iraqi forces fired on the border region of Bay Beyti, with heavy and light arms, last night and today. Army personnel and the Revolution Guards Corps returned their fire with artillery and smashed the positions of the Iraqi assailants as far as Chahar Golab region.

Iraqi Troop Movements Reported

OW082052 Hong Kong AFP in English 2043 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--Fighting was in progress early this evening in the Qasr Shirin frontier region between "Iraqi aggressors" and revolutionary guards backed by the army, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

The Delhoran police post also reported Iraqi troop movements on the frontier, PARS said.

Radio Tehran meanwhile reported that three Iraqi military aircraft violated Iranian airspace yesterday. The radio quoted Iranian frontier guards as saying the planes were on a reconnaissance flight.

The frontier guards also reported that Iraqi Armed Forces on the frontier had amassed "long-range heavy weapons and antiaircraft guns."

Official Interviewed on Iraqi Movements

LD081626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report from the deputy for political affairs of the governor of Western Azarbayjan, the situation in West Azarbayjan was calm last night. And there were no reports of disturbances reaching the office of the governor general. Reports from Naqadeh indicate that in most of the villages through which army units were passing villagers welcomed their army brothers, and most of them announced that they are ready to surrender their arms.

The deputy of the governor general of Western Azarbayjan described plans for methods of implementing land reform in the region. He said: Following some investigation a list of landowners has been prepared and after its comparison with the approved acts of the Revolution Council, which have also been approved by Ayatollah Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshkini according to the laws of the Shari'ah the land reform will be implemented rapidly and with great care.

In answer to the question whether any conspiracies of the Iraqi Government have been observed in the border regions of Western Azarbayjan he said: There have been some provocations in the border areas of this region. Iraqi agents and elements are moving back and forth across the border constantly, and there are some provocations by them.

The deputy for political affairs of the governor general of West Azarbayjan said, on the subject of the release of the governor of Khoy and other hostages of this town: There have been some efforts to free these hostages and with respect to the president's view we hope that this kind of problem will be stopped. We hope that the government can end these difficulties from a position of strength. He said that these hostages are well, and added: The governor of Khoy has informed the governor general in a letter that they are all well.

Additional Report

JN081647 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1430 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The political assistant in West Azerbayjan Province has said that Iraqis have been patrolling the Iraqi border with West Azerbayjan.

Regarding the release of the district commissioner of Khvoy and those detained with him, the assistant said: There is activity in this regard and we hope that the president of the republic will settle these issues. He added: the detainees are in good condition and the Khvoy district commissioner has written a message saying that he and the others are safe.

INA Office Closed

JN081935 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Ministry of National Guidance issued a decision today closing the INA office in Tehran. The office employees were asked to leave Iranian territory [words indistinct].

The PARS NEWS AGENCY said that this decision was taken in the aftermath of the Iraqi provocations against Iran.

Deportees Arriving From Iraq

LD081413 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1016 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to our reporter from Kermanshah, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has in recent days attacked the houses of Iranians, their meeting places and their places of work for various reasons. The regime has forced them out of their houses and has taken them in cars and dumped them 20 km from the Iranian border and has forced them to go toward the Iranian border in the hot burning desert.

Latest reports from Qasr Shirin indicates that so far more than 5,000 people have arrived in Iran through the border posts at Khosravi, (Kangaveno), Hedayat and Tumar. They are being housed in Barabgarm's camp, Sarpole Zahab mosques and the public places in Qasr Shirin.

The governor of Qasr Shirin announced: In view of the daily increase in the number of our brothers and sisters being deported from Iraq, there is a great need for foodstuffs, clothing, tents, lamps and other relief supplies. He added: The Iraqi authorities have tortured, molested and behaved inhumanely toward the deportees while sending them to the Iranian borders. The deputy governor of Kermanshah also said that, long lines of deportees can be seen in the far distance across the border, and so far some bread, butter and dates and other foods and medical supplies have been sent to Qasr Shirin.

It must be mentioned that the number of deportees passing through Khosravi border post does not include those deported through Mehran and Dehloran border posts.

Iraqis Urged To Rebel

JN082053 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[From the "Today's Iraq Searches for a Husayn" program]

[Text] In the name of God, the great avenger.

Fighting is proscribed for you, and ye dislike it. But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and that ye love a thing which is bad for you. But God knoweth, and ye know not. [Koranic verse]

O masses of our revolting Iraqi people, O mojahed and pioneering movements in Iraq of the revolution, hero youth of Islam: Where is Ayatollah Mojahed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his family? Where has the fascist Ba'th SAVAK transferred them after having arrested them all? Are they at the Public Security Department in Baghdad, the fifth division, and in cells where day and night cannot be distinguished? Or is he now in the electronic rooms of torture in Abu Ghurayb prison? What is the condition of his family and children now?

O hero revolutionaries and all people's sons: What has the Ba'thist SAVAK made up its mind to do with Ayatollah as-Sadr? The bell of danger against Islam, its ulema and free people, has tolled in Iraq scores of times. But this time, and following the arrest of Ayatollah as-Sadr and his family, the bell also tolled, but more strongly and without stopping.

O Muslim people: This mad act perpetrated by the spiteful Ba'th is a large step toward [word indistinct] prepared by the brave Iraqi masses. It is a violation of the people's honor and an insult to their great Islam. It is waging war against Islam and all those who belong to Islam. It is a violation of the entire Islamic nation's dignity. What has the Ba'th decided to do with this cowardly operation? Does it intend to do with His Eminence Ayatollah as-Sadar what it did to the convoys of free people and ulema? Has it decided to deal with him as it dealt with His Eminence al-Mubarqa' and His Eminence al-Badri before?

O hero Iraqi people: Keeping silent over these savage crimes is a great guilt that God will not forgive on doomsday. It is gross sin, as Imam Khomeyni said. There is no way for salvation except by declaring confrontation. This is the call of heaven, which tells you: Fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it. But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and that ye love a thing which is bad for you. But God knoweth, and ye know not. [Koranic verse] God is great and truthful.

Revolution Guards Call for Demonstration

GF081829 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Announcement issued on 8 April by the Ahvaz Corps of the Revolution Guards; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once again, the dirty Ba'thist regime of Iraq, in order to maintain its sovereignty and dominate the oppressed people of Iraq, has expelled thousands of Iranian citizens. At the same time, it has sentenced some young strugglers to death, arrested clergymen and made empty military threats against the Iranian Islamic movement.

Therefore, a march will be held in order to condemn the hired Iraqi regime, announce our total readiness and disgrace its criminal boss, the United States. We ask all businessmen, students and other individuals to participate in the march, which will begin at the Ayatollah Behbehani school at 1730 and will conclude at the Azam religious center.

Ayatollah Montazeri on Tehran Sit-In

JN081732 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Ayatollah Montazeri delivered a speech in which he saluted the fraternal Iraqis who are staging a sit-in strike at Tehran University. His excellency said that one of the Iranian Revolution's qualities is its Islamic spirit and message. This quality has made the Iranian Revolution unique, not like any other current revolution. Therefore, the triumph of the Iranian Revolution has spurred our Muslim brothers and sisters in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the rest of the Islamic states.

In another part of his speech, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Nowadays, a new upheaveal appears among our Iraqi brothers and sisters, who are suffering from the injustice of the [words indistinct] in Iraq. As a result of the rapidly growing Islamic movement in Iraq, the ruling authorities are increasing their inhuman acts. The ruling authorities are expanding every day the arrest campaigns, torture practices, executions and barbaric acts.

At the conclusion, his excellency called on the militant Iranian people to stand by the side of all struggling Islamic peoples, particularly in the neighboring countries of Iraq and Afghanistan.

Shirazi on Toppling Ba'th Regime

JN081906 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text of statement addressed to the Iraqi people by Iran's Ayatollah Mohammad ibn al-Mehdi al-Hoseyn Shirazi on 7 April 1980--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. O sons of the heroic Muslim Iraqi people, your lawful duty calls on you to respond to Imam Khomeyni's call to topple the government of agentry and treason, the government of traitor Ba'th.

I warn the noble Iraqi people against being deceived by a military coup, which has been planned for months by Britain, to replace the Ba'th with new agents. Every coup in Iraq is absolutely rejected. What is needed is to have the people topple the Ba'th government. This can be achieved only through general mobilization of arms, continuous demonstrations and strikes and boycott of the usurping government so as to bring it to its downfall in the near future, God willing.

All world Muslims should respond to Imam Khomeyni's call to topple the Ba'th in Iraq with all potentials.

Therefore, obeying Imam Khomeyni's call for the need to topple the Ba'th regime in Iraq is obedience to one of the Prophet's successors and to one of Imam 'Ali's deputies. Not complying with this is like blasphemy. Spending money for this purpose is part of the Islamic religious rights as the imam, blessings be upon him, [words indistinct].

Alms-giving and others are acceptable. The Muslim who is martyred on the battlefields of honor in Iraq when toppling the atheist Ba'th will be regarded as a martyr. He will not be washed, put in a shroud or mummified, but will be prayed on and buried with his clothes.

It is the legal duty of the Persian Gulf rulers, who put their hands in Saddam Husayn's hand--which is stained with the blood of the innocent--and who help him and open their countries to his invaders of intelligence [words indistinct], must at once [word indistinct] themselves from the humiliating colonialist (?charter). They must know that their continuing stay under the Ba'th umbrella--the umbrella of America and Israel--and their (?expulsion), imprisonment and torture of ulema and believers will only make the matter more complicated, because no military force whatsoever can stand in the face of people. Let them take a lesson from Vietnam in the face of America and Afghanistan, in the face of the Soviet Union. They have seen how the traitor shah fell before the blows of the people who believe in God [words indistinct].

As for the Iranian people [words indistinct], it is their duty to continue to struggle with all powers until the Ba'th is toppled in Iraq. The problems of Kordestan and Khuzestan will then come to an end, since these problems are caused only by the traitor Ba'th Party, which is supplied with funds, expertise and arms by Israel, America and Britain.

O God, we pray for a noble state that will give pride to Islam and its people, degrade hypocrisy and its people and make us callers for your obedience and guides to your path and give us the dignity of life and death.

[Signed] Muhammad ibn al-Mehdi al-Hoseyn Shirazi

22 Jumada al-Awla 1400 Hegira [corresponding to 7 April 1980]

Ahvaz Calls For Anti-Iraq March

GF081337 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Announcement issued on 8 April by the Ahvaz religious society on the expulsion of Iranians from Iraq; speaker not identified--recorded]

[Text] Once again, the criminal hands of the United States have been manipulating events in Iraq and have been behind other tragedies. You are aware of numerous treacheries and crimes that have been committed by the imperialists and international Zionists. However, now the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has responded to the call of the arch-Satan United States. It has insulted our Islamic revolution and has tragically expelled our Shi'a brothers from Iraq, leaving thousands of them in the scorching desert. They have arrested Ayatollah Sadr and his family and have ordered that they be tortured physically and mentally.

Of course, it is clear that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq is going through its death throes and is following the same path that was taken by the criminal shah.

In order to show our hatred of the despicable Iraqi Ba'thist Party's policies, to reply to its nonsensical remarks and also in order to continue our struggle against the injustices of the United States and in order to show our sympathy for our brothers and sisters who have been expelled from Iraq, a protest march will be held today at 1730. It will begin at the Ayatollah Behbehani religious school and end at the Azam religious center. All esteemed citizens of Ahvaz, along with other revolutionary people, will participate in this demonstration and march. We will be performing our crusade duty with this march.

[Signed] The Ahvaz Religious Society.

Deportees Stage Anti-Iraqi Demonstration

JN090857 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Well over 3,000 Iranians who were deported by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime staged a demonstration yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent has learned that the deportees, who have abeen settled in the (Sarabghan) camp near the Iranian-Iraqi border, staged a huge demonstration. The demonstrators denounced Saddam Husayn's measures and the inhuman Ba'thist practices. They chanted slogans, the most prominent of which were: "No East and no West, it is an Islamic republic," Death to Saddam Husayn and victory to Khomeyni," and "God is great; our leader is Khomeyni."

Several Iranian deportees have told our correspondent that the Iraqi authorities raided their houses during the night and forced them to leave in carts without giving them time to dress. They added that they were carted to points a few miles from the Iranian border. The women were forced to walk barefooted in the desert and valleys. The deportees added that the Iraqi authorities looted all of their household effects and both movable and fixed property, including their shops and cars.

The governor of Kermanshah has stated that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime set wild dogs free inside the Iranian border. Several villagers and deportees were attacked by the dogs and suffered injuries.

Tehran Commentator Challenges Iraq

JN082037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Brother Iraqi people, brother Muslims: The agent and backward Ba'thist regime, which is dominating you and exposing you to all forms of torture, is now getting ready to involve your sons in an unfair and unequal war with the Islamic Revolution in Iraq.

The regime of 'Aflaq and Saddam has been provoking the Islamic revolution since its outbreak a year ago. It has been sending mercenaries and agents to blow up oil pipelines, trains, water pumps and power stations. All this time, the Iranian Revolution has been exercising self-restraint for the sake of the relations between the friendly peoples of Iraq and Iran. But the Ba'thist government did not care about maintaining good relations. It always sought to sow hostility, division, hatred and rancor through its shameful and inhuman acts.

In doing this, the agent Ba'thist government was not acting in accordance with the wish of the Iraqi people, but its overlords in London, Washington and Tel Aviv. It was expressing their opinions and carrying out their plans, which are hostile to Islam and Muslims.

Therefore, our battle with the Ba'thist regime is not a battle against the Iraqi people, but against the enemies of Islam who are not pleased about the awakening of the Islamic nation. Consequently, it is not the battle of the Iranian people only, but also of the Iraqi people and all Muslim peoples who are now standing in one rank with the Islamic revolution under the leadership Iman Khomeyni against U.S. imperialism and its agents, those dwarf rulers who have imposed themselves on their oppressed peoples by steel and fire.

The dispute between the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi regime is not over borders, islands or oilfields. It there had not been a problem, the Ba'thist regime would have invented one just to fight the Iranian Revolution.

Imperialism, with all its might, could not stop the Islamic revolution from spreading. Thus, when the revolution triumphed, imperialism changed its plans and methods. It provoked racial incidents, destroyed the economy, blew up oilfields, imposed an economic embargo and threated to use military force. Still, it could not make our revolution blow. Thus, imperialism has instructed its agents in Baghdad to create hardships and fight the Islamic revolution.

However, can the Baghdad rulers do what imperialism could not do? Will they be able to strike at the revolution in Iran? All indications, whether inside Iraq or as demonstrated by our revolutionary experiment and long struggle with imperialism, show that Saddam Husayn's silly attempt will fail. Any attack on the Islamic revolution will only consolidate and strengthen the revolution here and shake the Ba'thist regime from within, this regime which has been exposed to all.

We welcome any Ba'thist attack on Iran. Any stupid and unjust war will bring the end of the agent regime and release the revolutionary forces in Iraq. It goes without saying that the Muslim Iraqi people and their army will support the Islamic revolution against Saddam Husayn, his traitorous clique and overlords, the foreign conspirators. If Saddam Husayn does not believe this, then let him try his luck. Perhaps, this will drive the last nail into his coffin.

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KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET CASUALTIES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

BK100324 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Reports from Kabul say the Afghan freedom fighters have in the continuous fighting in Pesh Valley of Konarha Province killed 10 Soviet military officers and captured 400 Afghan armymen. The freedom fighters were also reported to have captured 460 Soviet machineguns. The reports also speak of the capture of a number of villages by the freedom fighters around the district headquarters Chaghasaray in Konarha Province. The Afghan freedom fighters are also said to have attacked an Afghan Army contingent at a bridge between Jalalabad and Kabul destroying two tanks and capturing 13 armymen.

A report from New Delhi quoting travelers from Afghanistan says the Afghan freedom fighters killed at least one dozen Soviet soldiers and captured 31 in a raid against the Soviet troop units east of Kabul last Sunday.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DISCOVER ARMS CACHE

GF091740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] As a result of the sincere cooperation the inhabitants of the Dowshi area have given the armed forces, the government has succeeded in uncovering the centers of local reactionary agents and lackeys, who are being led by U.S. imperialists and are constantly being assisted by Chinese and Pakistani interventionists.

Some 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 weapons, vehicles, infrared binoculars and rockets have been found in these centers. These arms have been supplied by the imperialists, reactionary Pakistanis and Chinese to their reactionary agents inside Afghanistan to be used in acts of sabotage. Total law and order prevails in the area.

USSR AMBASSADOR, MINISTER DISCUSS WATER, ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

GF091820 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Water and Power Minister Raz Mohammad Paktin received Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Fikryat Tabeyev in his office yesterday. They discussed the (?progress) of the water and electricity projects that are being financed with Soviet assistance. A Water and Power Ministry source (?says) that seven major projects are being financed by the Soviet Union.

INFORMATION MINISTER SARBOLAND RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

GF091821 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland has received Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Fikryat Tabeyev in his office. They discussed issues of mutual national interest.

KARMAL DECRIES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, NEUTRALIZATION

LD091405 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Afghan President Babrak Karmal in Kabul: "Nobody Will Take Decisions for Us"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has been head of the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan since 27 December 1979. He is now 50 years old and has always lived the life of a revolutionary militant, undergoing imprisonment under the monarchy and exile under Amin. He was one of the PDPA's founders in 1965 and one of the artisans of its reunification in 1977 after the 1967 split and is still a convinced advocate of unity within the party--and of the broadest possible union within the nation.

I met Babrak Karmal at the People's Palace--the seat of the Revolution Council, in front of which stands the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Watanjar, who fired the first salvo of the April 1978 revolution--the revolution whose principles and aims were betrayed by Hafizollah Amin as soon as he gained control of the country and which was only restored to its authentic course with his fall last December.

When Babrak Karmal talks of the current situation in Afghanistan he immediately extends the field of the problem and places it back in its international context.

"The undeclared war being imposed on our people, the plot against its national independence and territorial integrity stem from imperialism's overall policy carried out essentially by the United States. This policy of provocation against the forces of peace, justice and progress has already produced the Camp David agreements, which sacrifice the Palestinian people, the decision to deploy new missiles in Europe and support for the most corrupt and reactionary regimes. Since the party and government have been gradually regaining the people's confidence, which was lost under Amin, Afghanistan has become the main target. It is because our country is now no longer under its control that imperialism is unleashing its material and ideological offensive against it. With Pakistan's support and China's active participation, terrorist groups are being formed, financed, armed and trained to sow violence, destruction and murder in our country."

First Priority

"The first priority is to establish security for everybody throughout the country. The second, which is complementary to the first, is to remove all trace of interference and to preserve our independence."

This interference by foreign forces hostile to the Democratic Republic is flagrant and was seen once again at the beginning of the week when army units rendered harmless a large rebel group which was widely established in Ghazni Province between Kabul and the Pakistani border. They seized stocks of American and Chinese weapons comprising rifles and machineguns, as well as Pakistani and Chinese grenades, charges and explosives, munitions and a large amount of American communications equipment. It was to these infiltrations and arms and equipment supplies that Babrak Karmal referred when he defined the conditions for a peaceful solution to what he called "the so-called Afghan problem."

"The problem was created by imperialism's desire to obtain strategic positions in the region. When the Americans lost their bases in Iran, Afghanistan was a tempting prey. Making maximum use of Amin's crimes and the chaos into which they plunged the population, which had overwhelmingly welcomed the April revolution, Washington and its accomplices gave counterrevolution the means with which to organize itself. They also succeeded in using the media to launch an ideological war against us. However, with the aid of our constant ally, the Soviet Union, we were able to prevent their operation to seize control of our country from succeeding."

The USSR Came to Our Assistance

"That was what was at stake when the USSR came to our assistance under the terms of the treaties binding us and the UN Charter. That is still what is at stake now--it is Afghanistan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity which are at stake. People must realize that we will never relinquish them.

"Only the Afghan people and government have the right to take decisions related to their future. We reject all plans aimed at taking decisions for us, including the plans to impose so-called 'neutralization' on us, which would in fact simply be a type of neo-colonialism. Therefore, the date on which the limited Soviet military contingent now here will withdraw depends primarily on the attitude of those who are interfering in our internal affairs in various ways. A lasting solution to the present tension can only be found if we have full guarantees that all forms of foreign interference, especially all armed aggression on our territory, will stop immediately, totally and unconditionally."

The National Flag

In reply to a question on Afghanistan's future Babrak Karmal said he thinks that time is on the progressive forces' side. "However we have only been at work for 3 months. That is not long: We make no secret of the fact that we are facing a lengthy task."

The celebrations for the revolution's second anniversary on 27 April are to take place under the banner of reasoned optimism. In this connection I raised the question of the flag. Amin replaced the black, red and green national flag with a red flag. That raised a great deal of ill feeling, especially among the Muslim faithful. The authorities to emerge from events on 27 December envisaged another change and I asked what is now happening.

"We have given the matter a great deal of thought," Babrak Karmal replied. "We have consulted the people. We have concluded that the two flags now both represent Afghanistan--the national flag instituted when we gained our independence and which embodies our traditions and the red flag which is a symbol of the revolution. We have therefore decided not to separate them but that they will both be raised on our public buildings as joint emblems of our country."

SECURITY FORCES CHIEF CLAIMS HEADWAY IN PREVENTING UNREST

LD091517 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 80 p 8 LD

[Martine Monod interview with Gen (Samad Azhar), commander in chief of the Afghan security forces in Kabul on 1 April: "We Distinguish Between Counterrevolutionaries and People Who Have Been Misled"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 April--I met with Gen (Samad Azhar), commander in chief of the Afghan security forces, at the beginning of March. [paragraph continues]

He gave me a realistic picture of the situation, pointing out its positive aspects without trying to conceal the negative aspects and he emphasized the need for the government to regain the people's confidence, which had been destroyed by Amin's misuse of authority and persecutions. I met with him again today and asked him how he thinks people's thinking has changed in the past 3 weeks.

(Samad Azhar) is a calm and controlled man who speaks English slowly but fluently and who never raises his voice. He always bases his answers on facts.

"We are gaining ground," he said calmly. "For instance all attempts to launch new strike movements among storekeepers have failed. You saw that at Mazar-e Sharif and it is true of the whole country. Attempts to cause disturbances during the new year celebrations (21 March) also failed. They took place calmly with the religious authorities' cooperation. However, that does not prevent the Western media from inventing anything they like. AFP, to cite just one example, claimed that there were major antigovernment demonstrations in Qandahar and Kabul on 28 March. That is untrue in both cases." I can vouch for Kabul. I was here on 28 March and there was no demonstration of any kind. Moreover the weather was so bad that day that an open-air festival in the municipal stadium organized by the government, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolution Council to celebrate National Peasants' Day had to be canceled. The reason the stores were closed was that it was Friday--a holiday in Islamic countries.

"Another positive element," (Samad Azhar) continued, "is the continuing enthusiasm for forming voluntary groups to help the security forces. This is especially true in the Golbahar textile factory and in places like Mir Bachcheh Kut in Kabul Province. At the same time in regions where the government forces have rendered rebel pockets harmless, families who had fled are returning. This is the case in Konarha and Parvan Provinces.... This tendency to return is still in its early stages. Many people are still waiting to make sure that we are not the same as Amin and that we will keep our promises to allow them to live according to their religion and traditional culture. However, the important thing is that this trend has started."

(Samad Azhar), like all the officials I have seen, is sure that the policy followed by the government since the end of December will enable confidence to be restored. However, he does not underestimate the serious nature of the problem still being posed by foreign interference. "This is an undeclared war," he said, "for which Pakistan forms the main base and which illustrates the collusion between the so-called defenders of Islam and American imperialism and China." For (Samad Azhar) those who raise the standard of holy war are not waging a religious struggle.

"While gathering under Islam they are in fact fighting to preserve the privileges of a class whose class interests are linked to imperialism. They are behaving like common bandits, killing whole families, burning schools and cooperatives and practicing blind and destructive terrorism.

"They are receiving increasing amounts of weapons and dollars. However, we are increasingly determined, like our army, our security forces are recovering from the attacks they suffered under Amin. Their exemplary behavior during the riot in Kabul in February demonstrated that. We also think that we are right to continue to distinguish between the real counterrevolutionaries and those who have simply been misled and deceived and to treat both groups accordingly. The ground we have already covered shows us that this is the right path--the one which will lead to the broadest popular union for the consolidation of Afghan democracy."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON PHAM VAN DONG VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Gandhi Speech at Luncheon

BK100905 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's speech delivered at a lunch she hosted in New Delhi on 9 April in honor of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong]

[Text] Our country feels privileged to play host to Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and distinguished members of his entourage.

For me, it is a personal pleasure. Excellency, you are no stranger. You have been to India before and through years we have been meeting in various forums. We regard you as a friend of India and we hope you think of us as a sincere friend of Vietnam.

Vietnam is not merely name of a country. The world has found a place in the history of human endeavour and has come to symbolise the very spirit of national freedom. President Ho Chi Minh was one of the outstanding personalities of our age, providing leadership of a high calibre in its foresight and sagacity with a rare combination of determination and gentle, sympathetic understanding.

You have shown yourself a worthy successor, inspiring your countrymen and women with that basic quality, confidence in themselves and in their cause. Time and again the Vietnamese people have withstood and overcome challenges from powers far superior to their own military strength. They have demonstrated that the might of arms and modern technology cannot subdue the soul of an indomitable and resolute people.

After liberation and reunification, the Vietnamese leadership and people have brought the same single-minded dedication to the rebuilding of their war-torn country. This endeavour compels the same admiration as did your epic struggle. It also need assistance from friendly countries and international organizations. The developing countries are potentially rich. We need funds to fully utilize our resources. We need peace and stability to be able to bet on with the job. Our two countries are struggling to develop, mainly through our own natural resources and human endowments, keeping intact what is of value in the social, cultural and spiritual heritage of our peoples. India's experiments in planned development have shown some results. Even though our problems are gigantic and there has been opposition at every stage, we have acquired scientific and technological competence to deal with them and to find indigenous solutions. At the same time, we believe that the developing countries should share their skills and resources to stimulate one another's development. We are glad that it has been possible for Vietnam and India to establish a number of joint programmes for our mutual benefit.

The history of the Vietnamese people should have been a lesson for all. Yet the same old policies of rivalry and confrontation continue. Grave problems confront countries of South and Southeast Asia. They must meet these challenges themselves. They must reassert their right to conduct their affairs without outside interference. This right should be accepted and honoured by all. Too long have we put up with foreign influences and interference. It is time that we are left free of such presences, free from induction of arms, free from attempts at destabilisation.

India and Vietnam belong to the nonaligned movement. We do not shirk hard choices or their consequences. The recent events in our neighbourhood strikingly underline the continuing soundness of the principles of nonalignment, especially the importance of sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and peaceful coexistence.

The present crisis can be resolved only through peaceful discussions. We are in consultation with our neighbours and other interested countries concerning the situation that has developed in our region. We must evolve coordinated responses to help in bringing about conditions which would reduce suspicions and apprehensions of encirclement. The task is seemingly intractable, but we are determined to persevere in our efforts on behalf of peace, for the alternative is too grim to contemplate.

I cannot but remark on double standards that are being applied. Those who are expressing horror at events in Afghanistan were conspicuously silent when outside forces entered your own country not so long ago. The name of freedom is invoked to buttress some of most unfree personalities and regimes. I hope that the peoples of South and Southeast Asia will be able to take courageous and wise decisions singly and jointly so as to re-establish a climate of cooperation in our area.

Your visit at the present time has enabled us to exchange views on important international issues and to strengthen our existing close and friendly bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields and also to work together to promote a larger cuase of world peace.

Pham Van Dong Speech

For the text of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's speech at this luncheon on 9 April, as carried by Hanoi VNA, see page K7 of the Vietnam Section of the 10 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Agreement on Scientific Cooperation

BK100302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] India and Vietnam have signed an agreement to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation in science and technology and agriculture research. Documents to this effect were exchanged between Prof M.G.K. Menon, secretary, Department of Science and Technology, and Prof Le Khac, acting chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of Vietnam, in New Delhi yesterday. The two countries also signed an agreement on cooperation in the cultural field covering education, art, media and sports.

PHAM VAN DONG BEGINS 2-DAY KASHMIR VISIT

BK100744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Vietnam Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has arrived in Srinagar from New Delhi on a 2-day visit to the Kashmir Valley. He was received at the airport by chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah, his cabinet colleagues and state officials.

Earlier, he was given a warm and ceremonial send off at the Delhi airport. He was seen off by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, senior officials, a large number of diplomats and others. He also inspected a guard of honor presented by a contingent from the three defense services. On his way back to Hanoi he will also visit Lucknow and Allahabad.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK091645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in New Delhi a short while ago on a 5-day official visit. Chnoupek was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. He will have talks tomorrow on bilateral and international subjects. Chnoupek will also call on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH ASIA, MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM

LD100937 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 7-13 Apr pp 28-32 LD

[Interview granted by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Fadya ash-Sharqawi in New Delhi--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your coming to power, Mrs Gandhi, coincided with the outbreak of tension in the north of India; the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the crisis in Iran and the change in the Western view of Pakistan. How do you view developments in South Asia and how will the Indian Government deal with this situation?

[Answer] For many years after independence India worked independently for disarmament and peace. The nonalined movement, which my father established in collaboration with President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Marshal Tito, prompted those who were preoccupied with our own problems, such as poverty, backwardness and modernizing our countries, to devote all their time to tackling these problemsa and to avoid becoming involved in struggles or conflicts between major powers. We also felt that in order to be independent we had to be free in evaluating each event in light of its own circumstances and of our national interest as well as in accordance with our appraisal of world peace.

We felt that conflict between the two blocs would pose a danger to the world, especially to the small, poor and developing countries. Therefore, we have worked for disarmament and the promotion of detente. In the seventies we strongly welcomed a world policy which seemed to be progressing toward peace, but this progress eventually stopped because of the attitude of the NATO alliance and the West. I also believe that the other party also contributed to this situation, for today we feel that we have begun to go back to the cold war climate.

As far as we are concerned we deemed it appropriate not to condemn the presence of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan because we feel that the Afghan people must solve their own problems independently. I believe that the Afghans are genuine nationalist citizens. But at the same time we see the reality of the situation in that foreign intervention by other parties in our area has actually taken place. We have also warned that the Soviet Union is bound to react to protect what it considers its own interests. Our main interest now is to prevent this cold war from developing into a hot war, which would be very bad, especially for this area.

[Question] Do you believe that a third world war will break out?

[Answer] I sincerely hope that this will not happen.

[Question] What is your opinion of the U.S. arming of Pakistan, which analysts believe is a challenge to India?

[Answer] We do not want to prevent Pakistan from obtaining its requirements in terms of arms for self-defense. But our experience has only shown that every time the Pakistanis receive arms from the United States they use them against us. Also heavy arming encourages the militarists there to become more inflexible; it also encourages those people --civilians or military--who do not favor normal relations with us. For this reason we believe that bringing in arms will destabilize the area because it will drive us toward an arms race, which would make us deviate from our basic objectives--namely, facing our economic problems.

[Question] How are your relations with China?

[Answer] Even our relations with Pakistan are not very bad because we are making extensive efforts to strengthen friendship and consolidate the steps we have already taken following the agreements between us and Pakistan. The same thing goes for China, despite its old attacks on us. We have sought to consolidate friendship with it. We were the only country, with the probable exception of its own friends like Albania, who supported China's entry to the United Nations. I was the first to take preliminary steps to normalize relations, exchange ambassadors and improve trade and other relations with it.

We believe in friendship with all our neighbors because we believe it is necessary. We also believe that Asia must form a more cohesive front at the level of international affairs.

[Question] All politicians believe that Mrs Gandhi should play a major role in the nonalinement policy, especially after Tito's death. What is your opinion on this and what are your plans in this regard, particularly since you were the first to call at one of the nonalined conferences for actual and not theoretical nonalinement and especially now that nonalinement is passing through a crisis?

[Answer] We have no positive proposals, unfortunately, the nonalined movement has weakened in the past years since new currents, tensions and influences have been introduced to it. When I was last prime minister and Bandaranaike was in office we sought to concentrate our efforts on drawing public political attention to the economic field, so that in the event of a move in the international field we would be able to advance concrete proposals for strengthening relations between countries through the aid that they could offer one another to enable us to keep away from the influence of the big and rich countries. This is because the stronger we are, the more independent and more capable of raising our voice we become. But unfortunately the nonalined movement is weak at present, especially after the emergence of new elements. I do not know what effective role I have to play, but nevertheless the nonalined movement is still important and very necessary, especially in the present conditions. In fact, it is the only movement capable of saving the world from a third world war, which would be a catastrophe for all humanity.

[Question] It appears that European policy is trying to find a solution to the Middle East problem. This is evident from President Giscard d'Estaing's call during his visit to the Gulf for recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Did you play a role in this, since d'Estaing visited India before going to the Gulf? How do you view the solution to the Middle East problem?

[Answer] Our attitude is always the same. That is we still support the Palestinian people's just demands and believe that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories. We have not changed but I believe that France has changed its attitude slightly and its policy toward the Middle East has become almost similar to ours. I do not think that this matter was discussed in detail with President Giscard d'Estaing when he visited India unless the Indian foreign minister discussed it with him. I believe that he stated his views and we stated ours.

[Question] How in your opinion should the Palestinian problem be solved following the failure of the "Camp David" policy?

[Answer] As you know, the Arabs are divided on this matter. I do not know how a solution can be found unless the parties take effective steps and look at the problem more realistically, because there will not be a solution unless it is accepted by the Arab countries.

[Question] Do you believe that the Islamic tide which is growing stronger daily poses a danger to India?

[Answer] I do not believe so, but I only hope that this tide will not push the people to look backward because the world is changing rapidly in various fields, be it science, technology or whatever. If a society cuts itself off from progress the consequences will be serious.

[Question] You are accused of dictatorship.

[Answer] The various committees that were set up after I left office to investigate me tried various means to find something or another that would convict me of dictatorship, but they failed. I believe that it is the Janata Party and not me that has dictatorial tendencies. This was proved not only when it was in power but also before that when some of its members were in our party and later joined Janata. These dictatorial tendencies exist in some other Indian provinces.

[Question] In your diaries you mention that the CIA was behind the expulsion of Sukarno from power and that it has distorted your image and your son's image.

[Answer] The source of distortion was not the CIA alone, because other foreign elements also took part. I am not the only one who knows this. There are many examples in the world: in Latin America, in Asia and in Africa. They have interfered in one country after another in order to remove persons they do not like and to use rulers who are more flexible and chameleon-like as well as more amenable to their ideas, views and policies.

COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST GANDHI, TWO OTHERS

BK091705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The case against Mrs Indira Gandhi and two others--R.K. Dhawan and D. Sen, former director of the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation]--was dismissed in New Delhi today by additional chief metropolitan magistrate S.N. Aggarwal.

In this case for alleged harassment of four officials of the Directorate General of Technical Development, Mrs Gandhi was expelled by the earlier Lok Sabha as a member of Parliament and was ordered to be imprisoned in Tehar jail. Dhawan and Sen were also imprisoned.

The magistrate has given the findings that it is neither in the interest of justice nor otherwise fair to condone the delay in filing the case. He said that without commenting on the political wisdom and propriety or, lack of them, in launching the present charge sheet, he is in complete agreement with the contention of advocate Bhardwaz that the case is helplessly barred by time and, secondly, the court could not take cognition of the findings because there was no complaint by the court itself which had dealt with the judicial proceedings of the case.

After discussing the supreme court decision of 1979, he said that for want of a proper complaint from the court concerned, the CBI case was not maintainable in the court.

The magistrate expressed the view that there is no ground to condone the delay and take cognition of the case. He, therefore, ordered that the proceedings against Mrs Gandhi and others be dismissed and dropped.

VICE PRESIDENT HIDAYATULLAH ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

BK100323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpt] Vice President Hidayatullah has been admitted to the Ahmedabad civil hospital following indisposition. According to a medical bulletin issued at 1600 this afternoon, the vice president, who had complained of giddiness in the morning, was examined by a panel of doctors headed by Doctor O.P. Gupta. He is feeling much better now. He has, however, been shifted to intensive care unit of the hospital. According to the bulletin the vice president will require rest for a (?few) days.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES JOIN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ASSAM

BK100924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] In Assam, normal work in state and central government offices and undertakings including banks was disrupted today when their employees came out of their offices and joined the agitation on the foreigners issue and courted arrest. In Gauhati, a demonstration was held before the deputy commissioner's office. A number of students also took part in the demonstration. Reports of similar demonstrations have also been received from other parts of the state. Reports reaching Gauhati said that the demonstrations were peaceful.

NORTHEASTERN STATES GOVERNOR EXPLAINS ARMY ALERT IN ASSAM

BK091721 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Governor of the northeastern states L.P. Singh has said that the main purpose of alerting the army in Assam is to put down communal violence. He was talking to newsmen at the Calcutta airport today on his way to Gauhati from Delhi. He said the entire state administration concern with law and order is working directly under the governor's instruction to maintain communal peace.

Asked about the proposed change of the base from 1971 to 1967 to identify the foreigners in Assam, Singh said he had made a suggestion to the central governor and to those who have been agitating in Assam with a hope that this could offer a solution to the problem acceptable to both sides.

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN, OTHER ISSUES

BK091649 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan has expressed concern over the situation arising out of a more serious turn which has taken place in relations between the United States and Iran and has reaffirmed its solidarity with Iran. This was stated by adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi while talking to newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon.

He made it clear that Pakistan is firmly opposed to the use of force against Iran from any quarter. In this connection, he also recalled the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference expressing solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran and its opposition to outside pressure being brought to bear on Iran.

About Afghanistan, he drew attention to Pakistan's repeated calls for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan which would permit the voluntary return of nearly 700,000 Afghan refugees in safety and honor. The adviser on foreign affairs expressed deep concern at the lack of progress in this direction. He warned that the situation is now assuming more dangerous proportions, the repercussions of which would be felt far beyond the borders of Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi said the massive buildup of superpower forces in the region have heightened the risk of confrontation between them and constituted a potential threat to peace.

He said the next foreign ministers meeting of the Islamic Conference must give serious thought to devising measures to defuse this dangerous and tension-ridden situation. These measures could include the concept of creating a regional zone of peace, free of superpower rivalry. He said the Gulf states have already delcared that the defense of the Gulf and sea lanes is their own responsibility.

The adviser on foreign affairs said Pakistan is prepared to explore the possibility of the Islamic Conference's initiating a move for a wider-based effort in this direction consistent with the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region.

Concerning the major issues due to come up before the meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference next month, he said the recent developments in the region had lent added urgency to the just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Agha Shahi said the highest priority must continue to be given to the issues of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their sovereign and independent state. He affirmed that Pakistan is more determined than ever before to secure a just and equitable solution to this problem which continues to pose a major threat to world peace.

He said the recent establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories in disregard of international law and the UN resolutions had aroused greater indignation in the Islamic world. He said the restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs and Muslim sovereignty remained the central issue facing the Islamic Conference. Forcible occupation and expropriation of Arab land in Jerusalem by Israelis and desecration of Islamic holy places called for more effective measures than have been hitherto adopted.

The adviser on foreign affairs welcomed the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe under the leadership of Prime Minister Mugabe. He said that following this historic event the Islamic Conference and the world community must redouble their efforts for eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid from Namibia and South Africa.

AGHA SHAHI SAYS AFGHAN REFUGEES NUMBER 700,000

WA092302 London REUTER in English 2244 GMT 9 Apr 80 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, 9 April, REUTER--The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has increased to nearly 700,000 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistani foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi said today.

Mr Shahi said Pakistan repeatedly has called for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan which would permit the "voluntary return of the nearly 700,000 Afghan refugees in safety and honor."

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said last week there were 675,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

DAWN VIEWS BANI-SADR STATEMENT ON TIES WITH PAKISTAN

BK100945 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Apr 80 p 9 BK

[Editorial: "Need for a New Framework"]

[Text] President Bani-Sadr's statement emphasising the need for extending mutual cooperation and understanding between Iran and Pakistan for the preservation of their territorial independence and sovereignty is of great significance. Not that friendly bilateral ties between the two countries are not of long standing, but a new framework for these relations has yet to be created between post-revolution Iran and Pakistan. The common bonds of culture, faith and historical experience and the similarity of geopolitical compulsions have drawn the people of Iran and Pakistan very close together over the decades irrespective of their political and economic institutions. In fact, the Iranian Revolution has fired the imagination of the people of Pakistan and been a source of inspiration to them. They hold the revolutionary leadership in great respect, especially for its role in overthrowing tyranny, establishing a forward-looking Islamic state and releasing the country from the chains of external domination. If revolutionary Iran no longer recognises the validity of the framework within which the two countries have previously cooperated, it is quite understandable. Some of them, such as CENTO, have now been rejected by both countries. But this hardly detracts from the need of close bilateral cooperation between Islamabad and Tehran, of which both the capitals are fully aware. Even after the revolutionary government took over the reins of power in Iran, it reiterated on different occasions its interest in sustaining and strengthening its friendship with Pakistan. The latest call for mutual cooperation is important because it comes from an elected head of state and at a time when Iran is in the process of stabilising its political institutions. Once the directions of Iran's relations with Pakistan have been mapped and their basic guidelines laid down, it is to be hoped that an institutional framework for these relations will be worked out, so that their bilateral bonds are strengthened even further.

President Bani-Sadr's statement is important in another context. He speaks of cooperation between Iran and Pakistan in preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity but independently of the control of the two superpowers. In the changed international and strategic environment in the Persian Gulf region, and given the new foreign policy orientations of post-revolutionary Iran, any cooperation between Tehran and Islamabad will obviously have to be on a new basis. Although Pakistan had, its membership of CENTO notwithstanding, sought to strike a balance in its relations with the big powers and followed the non-aligned line in its foreign policy, Iran under the deposed shah was promoting the interest of one superpower in the region. [paragraph continues]

With both the countries now firmly committed to following the course of non-alignment, their independent stance should facilitate cooperation between them, especially in meeting their security needs. This independent stance must rest on the secure foundation of self-reliance which Islam fosters. Bascially, their perception of international developments in the region are identical, although the course they have adopted are not so because no effort has been made to work out a coordinated approach. But once the institutional framework for cooperation has been drawn up, it is obvious that the two countries will find themselves in a position to coordinate their policies on the bilateral and regional levels.

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES ARTILLERY OFFICERS, SOLDIERS

BK101054 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the armed forces are firmly committed to safeguard the country's sovereignty and integrity and ready for any sacrifice for its defense. Addressing the officers and jawans [soldiers] at the artillery center at Atak shortly after his arrival from Rawalpindi, he said he was confident that the 75 million people of Pakistan with their determination will protect it against any challenge to its sovereignty.

The president called on the people to be united in view of the situation obtaining in the region and said if the nation is united no power can cast an evil eye on Pakistan.

The president paid tributes to the vital and decisive role played by the artillery in the defense of the country and said they would be able to discharge their sacred task better if they are fully confident of the ideology of Pakistan.

The president said the government was also fully aware of the problems of the armed forces and everything possible was being done within the constraints of national resources. He said when resources improved, everyone could share the benefit.

The president complimented the officers and jawans on their high standard of skill and urged them to enhance further their professional capabilities. Later, the president addressed the (?artillery) commander.

BHUTTO'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON FUTURE PLANS

BK090939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 9 Apr (AFP)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, said here today she and her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto had no intention of defying the martial law ban on political activities in the country.

Talking informally to representatives of the foreign press at her late father's villa, Benazir Bhutto said she and her mother had been out of touch with the current affairs during the last 6 months of house detention.

Both women were held under detention at the late Bhutto's ancestral home Al-Murtuza in Larkana town, 300 miles north of here, since October 16 last year for allegedly endangering public peace and creating hatred among the people against the military regime. They were released from detention last night.

Asked about her future plans, the 28-year-old Oxford educated Miss Benazir said: "First of all I will have to do a lot of serious thinking. We need to be briefed by our friends of the present situation in the country and abroad."

Replying to a question whether she and her mother would defy the martial law ban on political activities, Benazir said "as you know, all political parties are banned and so is any form of political activity. So the question of taking part in politics in the present circumstances does not arise."

She added: "But I am trying to formulate my ideas. I am thinking of setting up a non-political academy which might hold seminars and symposia on the life and work of my father. "The proposed academy would also encourage research on the late Mr Bhutto's ideas on art and culture and other matters.

Miss Benazir Bhutto said her family would like to build a befitting mausoleum for former Prime Minister Bhutto in Larkana.

Asked whether she had done any writing work during her detention, Benazir Bhutto said she wanted to do so, but did not have the facilities to collect material for writing. "We were allowed to have only four Pakistani newspapers, but no foreign journal or magazine."

About her health, Benazir said she and her mother had been doing physical exercises to keep fit. But her mother had been suffering from low blood pressure.

"We were passing our time doing gardening, farming and house work at my ancestral home during the detention period," she said.

Replying to a question, Miss Benazir said she was not afraid of being arrested again, nor had her views on the national and international affairs changed during the detention.

Questioned about her views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Benazir Bhutto said "I do not have enough information to comment on this sensitive matter. Moreover, it would be wrong for me to speak on this subject without consulting my friends."

She added that the alleged foreign intervention in Pakistan's internal affairs in 1977 had its reaction in the neighbouring countries like Iran, Afghanistan and India.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--The first oil well at Adi in Jhelum district went into production today. It will produce about 2,000 barrels of crude oil a day saving about 200 million rupees foreign exchange annually. Inaugurating the production this morning was Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Lt Gen F.A. Chishti. He said that after the well at (Mial) this was the second oil well which had gone into production, saving about 400 million rupees in foreign exchange annually. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Mar 80 BK]

RICE EXPORT--Pakistan exported rice worth $354.57 million during the first 9 months of the current financial year. Official sources said that the revised rice export target of $438 million for the current year is likely to be met. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Apr 80 BK]

WHEAT FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES--Islamabad, 2 Apr (AFP)--France has given 5,000 tons of wheat for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, sources in the United Nations mission here said today. The wheat is worth $1.25 million. So far, the world food plan has sent wheat and other basic necessities worth $11.5 million to the estimated 650,000 Afghan refugees in that country. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK]

NEPAL

COMMUNIST LEADER CALLS FOR DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

BK091558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, 9 Apr (AFP)--The leader of Nepal's pro-Moscow outlawed Communist Party, Dr Keshar Jung Rayamajhi, today called for the dissolution of the government. Addressing a press conference here, Dr Rayamajhi also reiterated his demands for an amnesty for 250 politicians before the May 2 Nepalese referendum. "A neutral government is essential now for ensuring that the proposed referendum is held in a free, fair and impartial manner as the king wishes," he said.

About 7.2 million Nepalese of 21 years and older go to the polls on May 2, to choose between the multi-party system and the partyless Panchayat system on the basis of adult universal suffrage.

Dr Rayamajhi said that the "freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of holding public meetings" enjoyed by 13.4 million Nepalese to express their grievances against the system, should be continued.

He described the remaining three weeks before the referendum as the "golden period" in Nepalese history which would pave the way for the future political system of the kingdom. The democratic right given to the public by the kind in his May 24 (1979) speech should not be suspended. Rather it should continue as a fully-fledged democratic right so that the political parties could function, Dr Rayamajhi added. To achieve these objectives there should be a joint front of all the multi-party workers and leaders so that they could create a force to have the multi-party win the referendum, he said.

He guessed that about 80 percent of the eligible voters of the urban and low land Terai areas bordering India would participate in the referendum and was fully confident of the victory of the multi-party camp.

While explaining the deteroriating economic condition and law and order situation, he went one step further to propose a "coalition government after the multi-party victory in the referendum". This coalition government comprising the representatives of both multi-party camp and the Panchayat camp, could work to improve the bad economy of the country, law and order, and develop suitable infrastructure for the general election for the legislative assembly. "The rights which we have been enjoying might be taken back if the multi-party looses in the referendum," Dr Rayamajhi said.

Meanwhile, the first factional clash between partyless Panchayat and the multi-party supporters at Sankhu 40 kilometres north east of Katmandu resulted in one dead and three others sustaining injuries. This incident occurred at the home town of home minister Jog Meher Shrestha, the pillar of the present 21 member council of ministers headed by Premier S.B. Shapa. When the dead body was taken to the hospital for cremation last night anti-multi-party slogans were raised.

If the government could not handle this problem it might create an unpleasant situation before the referendum in other areas also, observers said. Students belonging to pro-Moscow, pro-Beijing and pro-Democratic factions have issued separate statements appealing to their colleagues to abstain from clashes and go to different districts for the election campaign in support of the multi-party camps. The Tribhuvan University has decided to suspend classes just five days before the final date of the referendum. This was strongly opposed by other students. The three student factions were responsible for bringing about the present political situation by launching a seven week-long, nation-wide students agitation demanding political rights among other things last summer.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Student Statement 109 Threatening Hostages

LD092040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2005 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report of the central news bureau, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued their 109th statement in connection with severing relations between Iran and America. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the crusher of oppressors. Valiant and fighting nation of Iran: your children in the den of espionage are still steadfast in their convenant. Now, once again, in your presence we draw the attention of the honorable American nation and we openly warn the criminal American Government that if the slightest military attack is carried out against Iranian soil, we will destroy the spy hostages together with the building in which they reside. Then we will hurry to take part in the face-to-face battle agains the great satan along with the rest of our fighting brothers and sisters, and we are confident that victory will be ours.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the iman's policy.

Returning Diplomats To Receive Welcome

LD091934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a group of Iranian diplomats working at diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United States, who have been forced to leave that country following the breaking of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, will arrive in Tehran at about midnight tonight.

The honorable inhabitants of Tehran, by welcoming these sons of the homeland who are returning into the midst of their militant sisters and brothers, will tonight express their joy at the severance of relations with the arch-satan and also their revulsion at its stratagems.

Diplomats Return

LD100302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following the severance of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States, the Iranian diplomats who resided in America arrived at Mehrabad Airport at 0010. Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Bishop Hilarion Capucci and a number of Foreign Ministry officials, as well as thousands of people who had assembled hours before at the airport, welcomed these diplomats with the shouts of "Death to America."

'Ali Agha Interview

LD100612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with 'Ali Agha, the Iranian charge d'affaires in the United States at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran on diplomats return to Tehran on 10 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Agha, although you are very tired, I would like to ask you some questions. My first question is: Now that you have returned, what will be the position of the students and others who remain in the United States?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] a person has been appointed with the approval of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and, of course, we introduced him to the U.S. State Department, which accepted this person to work as liaison between Iran and the embassy that the Iranian overnment will introduce to the U.S. State Department to look after the affairs of Iranian citizens, properties and Iranian interests. This person will play a largely transitional role. It is possible that later we may make use of this person at the embassy that is taking charge of our affairs. But they have informed us on paper that this person will be able to continue his work until 15 April.

[Question] Mr Carter always talks about human rights and such similar matters. Do you not think that the cancellation of the visas which you were given would by itself be a violation of human rights?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] you know that they are really angry; they are angry because, we, so to speak, have dealt a very major blow at their dignity. You know that the prestige of the superpowers symbolizes the greatest part of their power. The (?writer) Hasanein Haykal once said that if the small countries pressure the superpowers and ask them for this and that and play with them like a football, then nothing would be left of them. This is precisely what our nation has done, thanks to the extraordinary leadership that it enjoys. The blow which has been inflicted on the U.S. dignity is, in my view, greater than any economic or other blows. This is why they are very angry. Hence, the way it reacted regarding visas [words indistinct]. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, their ambassador was merely told to leave within 24 hours, and the rest of the staff were given 2 weeks' time. Although we have a lady among us who suffers from cancer, she is the (?wife of a staff member), or, for example, a 12-day-old child is with us, these are not issues that they care about, whereas about the hostages here, we always hear that [words indistinct]. They were recently shown that they were well treated and accorded extremely courteous treatment. However, they have reached the limits of their wrath.

I hope that we will realize the value of this major blessing and that we will come out of this state of anger and nervousness that has befallen us and realize what we should do and then work at the contents of our society and the political and economic revolution, and so on. I am confident that we will be victorious. Hitherto our victory, pardon me, has been manifested in rubbing the American nose in the dust and has been an unprecedented one. Even in its defeat in Vietnam, America was not humiliated in this way, was not slighted so and its stability shaken. We ought to appreciate this blessing. We ought to pay attention as to how the oppressed countries look at us. The hope that has been created in their hearts has really been created in the hearts of the people whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims.

[Question] Really, what do the people themselves think without government pressure?

[Answer] Allow me to give you an example. You know that in the course of this, so to speak, hostage incident, we received over 2 million letters in the embassy. Out of this 2 million letters, we replied to nearly 270,000. Most of those we received, I must say, had no address. We replied personally to 20,000 and 250,000 were letters whose text was prepared in advance [words indistinct]. When we replied, they wrote to us again, and very clearly, in their sentiments and judgments, a very deep analysis could be seen over the Iranian-American issues so much so that later they invited the embassy and us to go to universities, schools and so on to speak.

I am of the belief that even those who do not know the issues between Iran and America, they overtly and covertly have indicated that they are in the wrong, America is to blame, and that most of the crisis has a political aspect. It is these political pressures which have induced their leaders to make decisions which are imperatively even against the principles of their own laws.

Salimi on Effects of Embargo

LD081235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, as reported on today's news in connection with the breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran by America, the U.S. President has announced that all U.S. exports to Iran will be stopped--a measure which was approved by 10 members of the UN Security Council but was vetoed by the USSR--and that America will impose economic sanctions against Iran. On this subject we bring you an interview with 'Reza Salimi, the minister of finance and economic affairs:

[Begin recording] There is nothing new in the decision on economic sanctions. Economic sanctions were more or less imposed after the revolution, when Iran did not obey the superpowers. But we can stand on our own feet and yesterday in the meeting for the budget Dr Sheybani, the minister of agriculture, gave an assurance to all members that we have no shortages of foodstuffs and that our domestic production is sufficient to fill our needs. About other necessities, it is not only America who produces our needed materials; there are other countries in the world which will meet our needs and fortunately we are not short of cash, so there is nothing to worry about. Also, we can obtain all our necessities over land routes, if we cannot obtain them via the water. [end recording]

Regarding anxiety across the country of possible shortages and shortages of other public necessities, the minister of finance and economic affairs said:

[Begin recording] This worry is baseless, because there are enough foodstuffs and enough materials to be consumed in the country [as heard], and based on the assurance of the minister of agriculture, I do not think that our compatriots should worry or be afraid of a decision made by a country. At the time of the late Dr Mosaddeq, the situation was much worse, but then fortunately not only did our economy blossom but our exports increased and for the first time in our history our exports were more than our imports. Thus, there are no grounds for worry. [end recording]

Further Salimi Comment

LD090415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Following America's break of relations with Iran, the PARS NEWS AGENCY today contacted some economic officials in the country and sought their views. 'Reza Salimi, the minister of finance and economic affairs, said: [read by announcer]

Carter's recent speech will not be such a blow to our economy for in recent months, because of the existing differences, our country has not purchased much from America. He said: Today a delegation from East Germany met with me concerning technical, economic and agricultural cooperation and we hope that we will in the future have cooperation with East Germany and other countries that have maintained an attitude of equality with us. With regard to spare parts, fortunately our industries are ready for production. Of course, we have a trivial shortage regarding technicians and we hope to provide these necessities from countries that are not under the American pressure. It is possible that we may need some goods and materials that we cannot for the time being provide within the country but there are other countries which are ready to cooperate with us in this matter.

In Carter's statements, there is no discussion of an economic embargo. But even if he imposes an economic embargo, Iranian imports are not limited to the sea route. Fortunately, Iran can establish contact with the outside world by way of the north, east and west.

The minister of finance and economic affairs concluded: I hope that my compatriots will not let themselves become anxious over the situation that has come about and that they will produce their necessities within the country through their efforts and cooperation.

'Reza Esfahani, the deputy minister of agriculture and rural development, said in this connection: Carter's threat is not an extraordinary issue. Notwithstanding some people who imagine this to be a very important issue, if Carter were able to do all the things that he says he will, he would have already carried them out. Carter says: We might ban what is related to food and foodstuffs. He had said this before. This is not an issue for a nation that has been such difficulties and calamities. If we had nothing to eat, we might face difficulties but, thanks be to God, we are a country that grows food and we have bread to eat. Hence Carter's threats create no issue for us. Production within the country can render us independent from America and other superpowers.

'Reza Esfahani said: According to our research, which is very accurate, this year we will have 1.5 times the wheat produced last year, and this is the minimum because we will have much more in some places. He also said: The imam's important message regarding jihad prepares the people to stand against all bullies and threats. Of course, a state of alert does not mean that a war is to take place.

Oil Cut Off to Countries Supporting Sanctions

OW081234 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (AFP)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told newsmen here today that Iran "will not hesitate to halt oil deliveries to any country which supports the United States and declares sanctions against us."

He said, in answer to a question, that Iran would be following a decision taken last November 14.

Mo'infar Comment

JN082057 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Oil Minister Mo'infar said that Carter's decision to sever diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has increased the Iranian people's solidarity and cohesion.

In a press interview, Mo'infar stressed that if other states friendly with the United States try to impose pressures on us, then our answer to them will be the same by which we faced the United States.

Mo'infar said that Iranian oil production during the past 4 days was 3.5 million [Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0600 GMT on 9 April rebroadcast this item using the figure 2.5 million] barrels per day. He added that regarding the oil industry's spare parts, Iran will guarantee these parts from countries other than the U.S.

Mo'infar touched on the hostages issue and said that he personally is of the opinion that the United States must make concessions in return for the release of the hostages.

Supply Purchasing in W Europe

WA091527 London REUTER in English 1401 GMT 9 Apr 80 WA

[By Tom Heneghan]

[Text] Vienna, April 9, REUTER--Iran has begun making purchases across Western Europe of goods that could be hit by a trade embargo against Tehran, the Iranian Embassy said today. Embassy spokesman Mozaffer Nesaburi said in an interview that the operation, which began early this week, would concentrate on purchases of food and spare parts from neutral and non-aligned countries.

He said he did not expect many countries to follow Washington's call for support of the tightened U.S. embargo announced by President Carter on Monday. The embargo covers all trade with Iran except small shipments of food and medicine.

"We have taken this step to counteract the embargo launched by the United States," Mr Nesaburi said. "We are concerned with expanding our trade contacts with neutral and non-aligned states."

Iran would certainly be able to buy whatever it needed on world markets despite U.S. pressure for its allies to join the boycott, he said. "We believe that not all European countries will join in," he added.

The spokesman said Iran's trade relations were especially good with Austria, France and the Scandinavian countries.

He declined to give details of the purchases Iran planned to make, saying only that they would cover goods needed for everyday use.

Mr Nesaburi said Iran chose to launch the purchase plan in Vienna because of Tehran's good trade relations with Austria.

Josef Meisl, head of the Foreign Trade Department of the Austrian Trade Ministry, said Austria neither could nor would stop the Iranian Embassy from purchasing embargoed goods in Austria or financing them through Austrian banks. But he added that the purchase plan would be difficult to carry through since Iran had lost many of the trade links built up under the former shah.

Qotbzadeh Economic Blockade 'Impracticable'

LD091946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent today, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: The U.S. severance of relations with Iran is more indicative of U.S. domestic problems and of the campaign for the U.S. Presidential elections. From the international standpoint it will not have the least effect on us.

Qotbzadeh added: Technically speaking, an economic blockade of Iran is impracticable, and while the United States is for the first time angry with all its being and does not know what to do, we are maintaining complete coolness.

In another part of the interview, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The Iraqi Government undoubtedly can be overthrown. The As-Sadat and Saddam Husayn regimes are, in essence, the same; our opinion about the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes is the same.

Qotbzadeh emphasized: If any country wants to claim a single inch of our soil, we will revive our past claims pertaining to that country.

Majles Deputies-Elect on Hostages

LD091457 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "12 Majles Deputies Give Their Views on Hostages"]

[Text] The imam has assigned the final decision on the hostages to the Majles and the nation's representatives. On the other hand, a group of these Majles representatives have been elected with absolute majorities, and if there is no change in the position as regards the elections and these results, and if the views of the seven-man team [investigating allegations of fraud] have no effect on the elections, the views of these deputies will give some indication of the views of the future Majles as a whole.

We have held discussions on this topic with several Majles deputies (from Tehran and the provinces) and we have sought their views, which can be read below. It must be noted that in some ways this inquiry can be regarded as having been carried out using a statistical cross-section. The Majles deputies gave differing views on the hostages, and these views will of course undergo change before the Majles begins to function and is ready to make a decision on the hostages in the light of conditions and the prevailing political atmosphere, however, what follows is a sample of the views of the deputies.

Regard for the People's Demands

Ahmad Reza Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi (Qazvin): As far as the hostages are concerned, the U.S. Government must heed the people's demands, which must be fulfilled. So long as the people's demands remain unfulfilled, the issue of the hostages will remain unsolved. The people's demands must be classified and graded: the first of these is the return of the shah.

Trial of the Hostages

Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali (Qom): This problem will be solved in the Islamic Consultative Assembly; it is not a simple matter which the Majles can get round easily. Those guilty of minor infringements may perhaps be subject to the imam's pardon, but the remaining hostages will probably be put on trial.

The Trial of the Hostages

Dr Hasan Ayat (Tehran): As regards the hostages, as the imam has said, it is the Majles which must decide, and the decision of the Majles depends totally on the present and past actions of American imperialism. If America sends the shah and his wealth to Iran, and desists from continuing the plots in which it is at this very moment engaged, the problem of the hostages will be solved. Failing this, the spies must be tried and punished.

I Was Not in Tehran

Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar (Tehran): As I have not been in Tehran for the past 3 or 4 days I prefer not to give an opinion, since I have not been fully informed of recent developments as regards the issue of the hostages and American imperialism. At any rate, in 2 or 3 days we are to give a press conference, which may perhaps be broadcast on radio and television, and we shall have extensive and detailed discussions on the topic.

We Shall Speak in the Majles

Engineer Mehdi Bazargan (Tehran): Since this issue is being discussed by the Revolution Council, and since the Revolution Council has a spokesman, and I have made a general decision not to speak in interviews, I have no opinion to voice. When we go the Majles, we shall speak.

Giving Up the Shah

'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani (Tehran): As regards the hostages, I cannot give an opinion now as to what decision we shall take in the Majles. In principle, I believe that America is being unduly obdurate in not returning the shah. America must accept the reality that the shah is a major criminal and America is itself an accomplice and must give up this criminal if there is to be a solution to the problem. At any rate, we must see what the situation is at the time. [presumably when the Majles convenes]

The Trial of the Hostages

Mohammad Mehdi Ja'fari (Borazjin): The hostages constitute a political means for the nation. This very action proves to everyone the legitimacy of the anti-imperialist stance of the nation of Iran, and the Islamic revolution of Iran, and shows the anti-popular and imperialist nature of America.

The nation of Iran is not prepared to compromise or negotiate over the hostages and only two possible ways are open for America: the return of the shah and the wealth belonging to the nation of Iran plundered by him and his family and deposited in American banks, or the trial as spies of the hostages, who have been clearly shown to have been guilty of spying. As regards the first alternative, it must be explained that the nation of Iran sees no difference between Tel Aviv, Cairo or Washington, but considers that they are all subject to America. It believes that if America so desires, it can give up the shah.

The Trial of the Hostages

Reza Esfahani (Varamin): At any rate, the hostages must go on trial; this trial must be conducted by what is truly a people's court; if they are really found guilty they must be punished, otherwise they must be set free.

In my view, they should definitely go on trial, even if America sends the shah back. The nation must decide, and if it so wishes it may act leniently and release the hostages. However, anyone who directly or indirectly engages in espionage has committed a great crime and must be tried in a court of the nation.

I Do Not Understand the Purpose of the Taking of Hostages

Abolfazl Qasemi (Dargez): There is a great difference between a revolutionary action and a provocative measure which produces no result. I do not know what the purpose of the taking of hostages has. If in so doing it was our intention to cut off American imperialist influence in Iran at its roots, the revolutionary government could have done this better, more easily and more conclusively. When Dr Mosaddeq went to war with Britain he did not play into their hands. Availing himself of the right under Iranian law, he shut down the embassy--the British den of espionage. Mosaddeq's action was of great value and most conclusive, and no one has so far dared to find fault with it. Now the problem of the hostages and the seizure of the American Embassy without a severing of diplomatic relations is of no benefit to us at all but serves only to show us up as a nation which is breach of world laws and regulations and which disregards international organizations, whatever faults these may have.

The Majles Must Decide

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i (Tehran): In the Friday prayers, the congregational imam [prayer leader] of Tehran said: "The monolithic decision as made by the Islamic Consultative Assembly is to be announced. The problem of the hostages and the decision to be taken by the people through their representatives is a fateful one. No other factor in this problem may be regarded as so fateful. For this reason the imam has repeated several times that the fate of the hostages should be [decided by] the people and their Majles. The decision of the nation as regards the hostages remains unknown until such time as the Majles decides. On the day when the Islamic Consultative Assembly is convened, those who represent the nation, displaying and reflecting the people's verdict and their views, must sit down and decide what is to be done with the hostages.

The People's View

Ghani Bolurian (Mahabad): We shall obtain the people's view as regards the hostages; we shall raise and consider this issue in the Majles and it is the Majles which must decide on this matter.

The Majles Must Decide

'Ali Akbar [illegible] (Tehran): Regardless of whether hostage-taking is basically right or not it m[illegible] noted that this measure was a natural reaction by a number of impassioned young people against years of aggression and interference in Iran by American imperialism.

Qom Peligious Seminar Statement

JN091726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The religious seminar in Qom has issued a statement addressed to the Iranian people on the occasion of the break of relations between the United States and Iran.

The statement said: Undoubtedly, the U.S. Government's initiative of breaking its relations with Iran came at a time when the United States revealed its full helplessness in its confrontation with the leader of the nation--the destroyer of idols--and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

The statement referred to the satanic plots being practiced by the United States through its agents in the region. The statement said that agent Saddam Husayn has begun to ignite war and that he vainly thinks that he will continue to be a ruler as long as he continues to be an agent for his U.S. lords and as long as he deports our brothers and sisters from Iraq in an inhuman way and carries out his acts of sabotage in Iran against the oil establishments to affect the pumping and distribution of oil.

The statement announced that the coming Friday and Sunday will be days of solidarity with the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and national Islamic holidays will be celebrated nationwide.

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD091721 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Apr 80 pp 1,5 LD

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran: "The Hostages Affair Could Have 'Catastrophic Consequences' for Iran and the Whole of Mankind"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Tehran--"The United States should play fair and adopt clear and unambiguous positions with regard to us; if it does not the Iranian-American crisis is likely to have catastrophic consequences both for Iran and the whole of mankind." President Bani-Sadr spelled out this warning with the same conviction he used to show when expressing his views to a small circle of students in Paris.

Several of his former companions in exile now form the team of advisers and factotums who surround him at the president's office. Power considerably changes human behavior. Gone is the fraternal familiarity born of interminable discussions in Paris bistros and struggles waged together. The new head of state recently moved into the vast and sumptuous office in which we were formerly received by Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda, the shah's prime minister who was executed after the revolution.

Mr Bani-Sadr addresses his advisers with distant courtesy and they show him respectful zeal. He raised his voice when some confidential piece of information, whispered to him, was not precise enough or when a file seemed incomplete to him.... He burst out laughing when we pointed out to him, at the beginning of the interview, that the confusion and chaos which seem to reign on the Iranian political scene are perplexing world opinion. Why did the Revolution Council postpone the transfer of the U.S. hostages to the state's care? Did he not repeatedly state Thursday 3 April that President Carter had accepted all the conditions posed by Iran? Why did Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh say the opposite that very evening as he left the Revolution Council meeting?

Even Carter himself, in his statement to the imam, refers to this reaction, and states that he has understood it to be natural; it is aggression whereby not only throughout the reign of the deposed Mohammad Reza, but also after the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, imperialism nurtured the idea of continuing this sort of interference; it did not refrain from conspiracy but went as far as to give refuge in its country to the dirtiest criminal, in spite of all the crimes which he committed.

No one can doubt that the action taken was natural, but the question is, can this go on forever?

The problem will be solved in the manner advanced by the imam of the community and will involve the decision being assigned to the people's representatives, who will determine the fate of the hostages having regard to the concessions which they will obtain from plundering American imperialism.

Of course much time will elapse before the Majles convenes and is officially in session, by which time America's future methods will be more evident, and we shall know whether America is still the same, desiring to confront us with force, threats and intimidation, or whether it has burned its fingers and learned its lesson.

If it continues to deal with this matter as at present, sometimes through the use of intimidation and threats, and at other times in a conciliatory manner, it would in reality be continuing the policy of hypocrisy and intimidation. It would leave no way open. It would be clear that it wishes the hospitality (as the accursed Kissinger put it) to continue, but if it is prepared to accept the demands of the nation of Iran, there is another way on which the Majles will decide.

We are a plundered nation, our wealth having been pillaged for years. Our situation resembles that of a country at the end of an imposed war in which the enemy has been defeated. Now that the enemy is defeated, should he not pay reparations for the war?

This is a question which the Majles must answer. It is therefore necessary to wait until the Iranian Majles convenes and makes a final decision as to the hostages; however, under present conditions, there must be confidence and reassurance that the hostages are being treated in a humane manner, that they are provided with full medical attention and that nothing is done to torture them mentally or upset them.

Similarly something should be done to make it clear that complete responsibility for the hostages is in the hands of a decision-making authority--which in the near future will be the Majles, and that whatever the Majles decides will be implemented without argument.

Abadan TV on Hostages

GF090825 [Editorial Report GF] Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian at 1615 GMT on 8 April 1980 broadcast a videotape report on the 6 April meeting in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci and three American clergymen with American hostages held in the embassy. The female announcer describes what Capucci and the "spies" are saying, the dialog's consisting largely of questions and answers about their health and living conditions. The recording of the actual exchange, in English, can be heard under the announcer's translation. Also included in the videotape are scenes of the hostages singing and praying and some kind of a cake-cutting ceremony.

President Bani-Sadr replied: "It is not Iran which is creating the confusion to which you refer. Our positions are clear. Thursday evening the Revolution Council confirmed its previous decision to transfer the hostages provided, of course, that the decision was approved by Imam Khomeyni. The council merely asked that President Carter clarify the terms of the message he sent me 1 April.

"Mr Carter told me that he understood that the future Iranian Parliament had been given the task of settling the hostages' fate. In English the word 'understand' is ambiguous. It does not necessarily mean that the United States accepts the competence of our National Assembly. Furthermore the U.S. President told me that he was suspending the measures he had planned to take against Iran. However, he did not explicitly indicate that he was abandoning all pressure, sanctions and offensive statements until the Iranian Parliament had taken its decision.

"Initially I too regarded this message as inadequate. I only changed my opinion when Mr. Qotbzadeh told me he had received assurances from Washington that Mr Carter's statements were to be interpreted as we had hoped.

"However, the Revolution Council asked Mr Qotbzadeh for details. How and in what conditions did he receive additional assurances? Was he in a position to give us a document? Our foreign minister replied that it was a verbal message. We then asked him to obtain a clear, precise public statement from his American interlocutors explicitly accepting our conditions. Indeed a written, and particularly a verbal, confidential communication could always be denied...."

[Question] The U.S. administration mentioned a communications problem, casting doubt on the Argentinian Hector Villalon, one of the intermediaries. According to officials in Washington cited by the Los Angeles TIMES, he took the initiative of writing the letter handed to Imam Khomeyni 26 March in Mr Carter's behalf. Do you think there is doubt as to the authenticity of that message?

[Answer] I am not in a position to establish the authenticity of either the form or wording of that text. However, some passages correspond to the spirit of the assurances which President Carter gave me in the message which he sent me 1 April via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran.

Carter Needs To Save Face

[Answer continues] However, I did not appoint the people serving as intermediaries between Tehran and Washington. I am a man of principle; whether or not I am in agreement with Mr Qotbzadeh, who uses such intermediaries, he is nonetheless exercising prerogatives which he will retain for as long as he keeps the foreign affairs portfolio. I, however, do not need intermediaries for the simple reason that I have not engaged in any dialog with the Americans. The Swiss ambassador gives me messages from Mr. Carter to which I have never replied. I merely submit them to the Revolution Council and the Iranian people.

[Question] Another bone of contention is the attitude of the Islamic students holding the American hostages. They denied reports that they had agreed to hand the hostages over to the authorities following a meeting they had with you on the evening of Sunday 31 March. They go so far as to deny that the question was raised during that conversation. Who is telling the truth?

[Answer] The opportunists in our country are exploiting the hostages affair by going to extremes. They maintain, for instance, that no transfer should be carried out because it is the Americans who are demanding it. The United States for its part is asking me to honor my promises in this respect. Both are wrong: the transfer of the hostages to a hospital establishment was planned in a scenario drawn up by [UN Secretary General] Kurt Waldheim and the Revolution Council--a scenario which could not be completed because the UN commission of inquiry left Iran early. Therefore we have no obligation toward anybody.

However, as I told the Islamic students, that is not the problem. Mr Carter needs this transfer to save face, to confound his opponents and insure his reelection to the presidency. The Islamic students maintain that there is nothing to choose between Carter and Reagan and that we should not support one against the other. They may be right, but that is not the reason for my serious concern: our behavior must not revive the warlike spirit among the American people which motivated them during the Vietnam war and we must not encourage the interventionist and fascist-type wing of the state machine which is urging President Carter to resort to force. Even now the American people do not want to be drawn into military adventures. If we were to succeed in changing that view it would be a catastrophe for the Iranian people and the whole of mankind. I myself am not prepared to assume that terrible responsibility....

My Powers Are Limited

[Question] Have you persuaded the Islamic students that you are right?

[Answer] I told them once again that the transfer of the detained diplomats to the government's guard would not have any practical consequence. They are hostages and will remain hostages until Parliament decided their fate. The students are well aware that I condemned their action right from the start for moral, humanitarian and political reasons. It is by breaking our ties of dependence with the United States and not by holding hostages that we can struggle against imperialism. I have constantly aimed at that. In less than 4 months I have succeeded in reducing the proportion of our foreign payments in dollars from 80 percent to 16 percent. We have cut our oil production considerably while increasing our prices, which has enabled us to build up monetary reserves amounting to more than $15 billion--in non-American currencies of course.

[Question] If those are your convictions, why do you not release the hostages immediately?

[Answer] I am not omnipotent. The powers which the constitution gives me are limited.

[Question] What would happen if the Islamic students were to refuse to hand the American hostages over to you?

[Answer] If Imam Khomeyni were to back our decision, the students would implement it. If not, I would appeal to the people to decide. I know that the public supports me. They understand that the hostages affair is not essential and that it is even harmful to the development of our revolution. Is it not significant that they very people, like Mr Bazargan, who were denounced by the students as being capitulators were elected by the people in the first round of the parliamentary elections? I would still like to hope that Parliament will take a sensible decision, but for that we must put a stop to the intellectual terrorism which prevents people admitting in public that the emperor has no clothes.

[Question] Meanwhile do you intend to implement the MacBride plan aimed at ending the Iranian-American crisis?

[Answer] The Revolution Council has approved the principle contained in the plan for a "Nuremberg-type court" to judge the shah's crimes. Mr MacBride (former Irish foreign minister--LE MONDE note) assured us that Mr Cyrus Vance is also in agreement with the formation of such a court. However, the Revolution Council still has to examine the plan article by article before we submit it to Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian people for approval. When all that has been done--probably in 1 to 2 weeks--we will ask Mr MacBride to go to the United States to obtain definitive agreement from the U.S. Government and the United Nations.

Commentary on Break in Relations

LD100016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] One of the strange facts of history is that 44 years ago, on 30 March 1936, relations between Iran and the United States were broken. Yesterday, only 8 days after the anniversary of the severance of relations between Iran and the United States, once again relations between the two countries were cut; a stranger fact is the reason for the previous break in relations was the arrest of the Iranian charge'daffaires in the United States by American police due to an offense committed by him. However, the reason for yesterday's severance of relations was the arrest of the charge d'affaires and a number of seemingly political American officials, due to their wrong deeds and spying and holding them as hostages, which was carried out by the beloved representatives of the Iranian nation.

The person who cut off relations the first time was Reza Khan, who due to his extreme bullying nature could not countenance the lawful action of the American police and so angrily ordered that relations between the two countries be severed. The person who has severed the relations this time is Jimmy Carter, who, in turn, due to his extreme bullying nature and roughneck attitude could not bear the revolutionary action of our dear students and so in great anger ordered relations between the two countries to be severed. On the first occasion, the person who severed relations between the two countries regreted his action after a while and by sending messengers and intermediaries begged and pleaded so much that, eventually, the Americans conceded his request and reestablished relations with Reza Khan. This time, we are also sure that the carbon copy of Reza Khan, who resides at the White House, will soon start sending direct and indirect messages and expressing abject regrets and repentance, which are not quite unprecedented either, begging for reestablishment of relations with Iran.

These mindless bullies and pseudo tough-guys who have not been taught any morals should, at least, peruse the pages of history, since history's punishment is remorseless, and once that punishment takes place it casts the miscreant onto the rubbish heap.

Carter and his aides, despite all their show of omnipotence, seem to have become demented. They have embarked on such desperate writings that all discerning observers are watching their comical actions with the utmost astonishment. These people, who have always been accustomed to carry out their tasks with the aid of computers and with the assistance of their tinselled and well-groomed advisers, have become so helpless in dealing with Iran's revolution that at each moment they find themselves weaker and more desperate than the previous moment. They have become so giddy over the beautiful and astonishing moves of the leader of the Iranian Revolution that their behavior resembles a ludicrous comedy which draws nothing but a titter from discerning observers.

The interesting thing is that the leaders of the most powerful country in the world remain awake from night till dawn in order to interpret the message of Imam Khomeyni word for word. They follow the news from Iran's Revolution Council minute by minute. They voraciously swallow every word of our country's president, or they grovellingly accept the least utterance of a fifth-rate Iranian official, provided it is in their interest. In truth, what has happened to the leaders of the U.S. Government and why, so dazed and dishevelled, have they become so stuck in the mud?

Had they inhaled the slightest scent of humanity and honor, they would have awakened to reality and would have left our nation alone from 2 December 1978, when they heard the first call of "God is great" from the Iranian roof tops. However, they did not do so. And during the past 1 and 1/2 years they have paid for it every day. And the strange thing is that they still have not realized why they are experiencing what they are experiencing. From the first night of Muharram when they turned their machineguns on those who were glorifying God, they should have known that by continuing this path not only would they send their hired servant to the bottom of the mire, but they would also cut off the roots of their own government and power. All of us have witnessed the subsequent shocks to the foundations of the U.S. Government as the result of the Iranian Revolution which is going to destroy that hellish power upon the heads of its architects and to set all the oppressed nations of the world free from these bandits.

May God bestow long life upon our imam who, like the idol smashing Abraham, has raised his hammer and this time he is not only smashing the idols but is also severing the heads of the idol makers. Once again, the message of the imam on the occasion of the cutting off of relations between the United States and Iran delivered such a mighty blow upon the leaders of the White House that all their designs came to naught and those who imagined they are taking a great revenge on Iran never expected such a shrewd reaction from the imam who invited the nation to celebrate and regarded the severance of relations as a good omen.

Carter's decision to cut off relations with Iran is exactly like a scene when a man is standing at the side of the cage of a ferocious beast and is being attacked by it and is making every effort to close the door of the cage in order to save himself from the savage attacks of the beast. Suddenly, a miracle takes place and the beast itself closes the door of the cage and begins bellowing from behind the door. Under such circumstances, should not one celebrate and be joyous that the ferocious beast has with its own hands closed the door on his attacks and has no other choice but to bellow and stamp his paws behind the bars? This vile and great satan who has so far contrived various tricks so that, once again, it can place the oppressed and wronged Iranian nation within its snare, this time it tried to indulge in another trick and use another deceit, but it was itself trapped.

Carter should understand the meaning of these words of God: "They plotted and God plotted, but verily God is the best plotter." [a verse from the Koran]

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET DISCUSS BUDGET

LD071814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1728 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the government council convened tonight. Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was present. At this meeting, which was also attended by the governors general of the country and their deputies in charge of development projects, the general budget of the country at the level of ministries and government departments was discussed and studied. According to the report of our correspondent the meeting is still being continued.

People Urged Not To Be 'Greedy'

LD081310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] At the end of the joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the governors general, in which the president took part and which took place this morning at the prime minister's office, Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi talked to reporters about various issues discussed in this meeting.

Following the previous meetings of the governors general and the government officials about the budget, the governors general have prepared a plan to allocate the budget according to provinces. They submitted this plan to the Revolution Council. At the end of this meeting our colleague obtained an interview with the Revolution Council spokesman on the subjects which were discussed, which you can now hear: [being recording]

[Habibi] The governors general submitted a proposal which is being investigated by the Revolution Council and it will announce its viewpoints later. People should not be greedy and must realize that we can preserve our economic and political independence and guard the revolution if we resist plots and economic sanctions. All this require us not to be materialistic and to begin our holy war in every aspect of life. [end recording]

NAVAL UNITS DEPART ABADAN FOR NORTH PERSIAN GULF

LD101024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0918 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] On orders from the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic units of the navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic stationed at Abadan and Khorramshahr left Abadan jetty for Persian Gulf waters this morning in order to control the northern sector of the Persian Gulf which is within the operational duties of the third naval zone of Khorramshahr. This is to prove their readiness to counter any aggression and violation of our homeland's territorial waters.

According to our correspondent in Abadan, when the units sailed from Abadan jetty morale among personnel was high and all of them welcomed with open arms this mission of defending our dear country's borders and territory.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Border Quiet

LD101010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Army Joint Staff of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY at noon today, stated: The Iranian-Iraqi border zone has been perfectly quiet since yesterday evening. Army personnel and corps of Revolution Guards are carefully watching the situation, and they have been ordered to return the fire of Iraqi attackers with full force.

The chief of the Army Joint Staff denied that the Iraqis had launched any air attacks on Iranian border positions and said that attacks by Iraqi elements have been solely on the ground. These have been beaten back by counterattacks by Iranian elements.

Major General Shadmehr said in connection with reports of Egyptian forces' cooperation with Iraqi attackers that so far no accurate information has been obtained in this regard.

Demonstration Protests Ayatollah's Arrest

JN082019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party called for a demonstration of the masses in Tehran today in condemnation of the acts committed by the agent tribal authority in Iraq against Islam and Muslims and in denunciation of the crime committed by Saddam's gangs when they arrested Ayatollah Mujahid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and in denunciation of the bloody massacres perpetrated by the tribal gang against the Islamic movements and hero Mujahidin.

Large crowds of people responded to this call. This afternoon, a demonstration proceeded from (Kanf al-'Imarah) and marched through (Nasir Khasru) Street, Imam Khomeyni Square, (Al-Firdaws) Street, (Qarani) Street and then Ayatollah Taleqani Street. The demonstration stopped at the U.S. Embassy, where the speech on behalf of the Ad-Da'wah Party was delivered. This speech was followed by the speech of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who condemned the U.S.-Ba'thist alliance and expressed support for the Muslim people's jihad in Iraq.

The demonstrators carried revolutionary posters and pictures of His Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and of the martyrs of Islam in Iraq.

Exhortation to Ba'thists To Revolt

JN090634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text of appeal issued by the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party to Iraqi Ba'th Party members, date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful the compassionate. All Ba'thists in Iraq: Listen to our appeal with open minds. It is the appeal of the bereaved mother and orphan children. It is the appeal of the father who lost his dear sons in the concentration camps of the tribal authority in Iraq. It is the appeal of the widows and of all the oppressed in our beloved Iraq.

All Ba'thists: What have you gained from the royal tribe's false slogans and promises, which have been misleading you for the past 11 years? Regain your consciousness and think of your situation before it is too late. Your people have risen in revolt against Saddam Husayn and his clique, the butchers of Iraq. Your people appeal to you to give up your support for these traitors. Do not lose the sympathy of your people. Think carefully and sensibly.

Where is the freedom advocated by the ruling gang's party in Baghdad? Where is the socialism raised by this party? Where are the unity and individual rights? The experience of 11 years has proven that this party was founded on deception and trickery alone. This party has used you and has tried to deafen your ears, to keep you from hearing the call for help from the oppressed and diverting your attention from the people's deteriorated situation.

Your agent party has transformed the land of Iraq into a great prison, where voices are muffled and wills are paralyzed. The acts of espionage, tyranny and oppression against your people in Baghdad have become the policy of the oppressive ruling authorities in Baghdad.

O Ba'thists: It is high time to join your people. Lay down your arms, embrace your oppressed people and rise in revolt against the tyrannical regime, the regime of the Somoza of Iraq.

Regain your consciousness, turn to God in repentance and return to your wounded people. The gates of repentance are open to you. Seize your opportunity and return to your people before it is too late. Your people are waiting for you. Support your people against their enemies and butchers. Be in the forefront in championing the oppressed among your brothers, fathers and kinfolk. You should understand that God's support for the oppressed is inevitably coming. You should also understand that victory is imminent.

[Signed] The Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party.

Press on Deportees

JN090838 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0710 GMT on 9 April 1980, in its press review program, quotes the following headline: "During the Barbaric Deportation Operations, 3 Were Killed and 387 Deportees Were Wounded." Neither further details nor the name of the newspaper carrying the headline are offered.

Appeal for Vehicles for Deportees

LD101058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The office of the Kermanshahan governor general has announced in an interview with the Kermanshahan news unit that since the number of deportees at Qasr-e Shirin has now reached 11,000 there is a dire need for buses and minibuses to transfer these brothers and sisters. In a statement the office of the Kermanshahan governor general has requested all government offices, transport companies and organizations to bring any bus or minibus they can spare to the governor general's office. According to reports, in addition to the 11,000 people who have arrived on Iranian territory through the Sumar and Khosravi and other border regions in the Qasr-e Shirin area, the number of deportees arriving through the border crossings in Ilam Province in the Meyran and Dehloran areas has now reached 14,000. Thus, the total number of people expelled has reached 15,000 [as heard, presumably 25,000].

Ulema Seek Intervention in Iraq

JN091554 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text of cable addressed to Iran's Imam Khomeyni by Iraqi 'ulema'--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

His eminence, the sole leader Ayatollah al-'Uzma Imam Khomeyni, the hope of the oppressed, may God prolong his shadow.

At this critical time experienced by our Muslim people in Iraq, your decisive historic statement came as a torch illuminating the path of Islamic struggle and leading the nation to the shores of safety and salvation from the tyranny which has dominated this country for 12 years.

The Iraqi 'ulema', while praying to God almighty to prolong your shadow over Muslims and your wise leadership of this nation so the banners of justice and freedom will fly throughout the world, wish you to decisively intervene to end this false regime, to liberate the Islamic tertitory from the clutches of vanquished imperialism and to remove the mystery over the fate of Ayatollah as-Sadr and his family and other detained ulema. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Iraqi 'ulema'

Shirazi Urges Iraqi Revolt

JN091728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah al-Uzma Seyyed Abdallah Shirazi has addressed a statement to the Muslims of the world concerning recent incidents in Iraq. His eminence said that in addition to the savage, inhuman and anti-Islam acts it is committing inside Iraq, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has gone further, violating human rights through its embassies abroad.

Addressing the Iraqi people, Shirazi said: O alert and conscious Iraqi people, you who carried out the biggest uprising against British imperialism under the leadership of the respected 'ulema', especially Ayatollah al-Uzma Shirazi, you are called upon now to strongly and decisively rise against the injustice and tyranny of the Iraqi Ba'thist government--the agent of Western and Eastern imperialism--and to uproot this octopus. The only way to get rid and free yourselves of these despotic agents is to further consolidate your ranks and to continue the struggle with all the means in your power.

Arabian Peninsula Organization Call for Revolt

JN091828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula has issued a statement supporting the Islamic action organization in Iraq and expressing solidarity with the Iraqi mujahidin who are staging a sit-in at Tehran University. The statement says that without any compunctions, the ruling Ba'th Party in Iraq is now trying to play the role of a broker for the United States in the region.

The statement adds: We are certain that the devout Iraqi people will not allow the ruling Ba'th Party to do more than what it has done against the interests and honor of the Islamic nation. The time for the comprehensive popular Islamic revolution has come.

Anti-Iraqi Demonstrations in Tehran

JN092003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text Thousands of Iraqi residents in Tehran have staged a demonstration to express their protest against and denunciation of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's inhuman acts in detaining Iraqi leader Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and deporting a large number of Iranians and some Iraqis. The demonstrations, which began at [words indistinct] and ended at the Prime Ministry, was organized by Iraqi residents in the Iranian capital, the Iraqi ulema group, the Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq, Iraqi mujahidin and the organization of oppressed Iraqis.

At the outset of the demonstration, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayyid 'Ali al-Husayni, an Iraqi residing in Tehran, made a speech in which he said that the Iraqi masses are determined to crush the dictatorship and the big (?liar) Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti in order to preserve the Islamic religion. For this, they depend on the cooperation of their Iranian Muslim brothers.

Al-Husayni added: Saddam Husayn thinks that he can continue to commit savage crimes. But the Iraqi masses now know their course, especially after the detention of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the hope of the popular revolution in Iraq.

Al-Husayni affirmed that the Iraqi revolution is part of the greater revolution. We are now awaiting the victory of the Iraqi masses, he said.

At the outset of the demonstration, the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party issued a statement in which it said that the fascist Iraqi Ba'thist government has committed a new treason by detaining Ayatollah Seyyid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the Iraqi Muslim leader, and transferring him to Baghdad. No one knows his fate.

The fascist Ba'thist gang also carried out a new savage attack on the religious seminary and Iranians in Iraq. They deported over 3,000 families to Iran and arrested a large number of brave Iraqi Muslim youths. The detained youths are being kept in torture camps. This attack followed the oath taken by the hangman and murderer Saddam Husayn to take his revenge for the two big operations carried out by heroic members of the Ad-Da'wah Party.

At the end of the demonstration, the following resolutions were announced:

We Iraqi residents in the Iranian capital, in our protest against the criminal Iraqi Ba'thist regime, which has committed the insolent act of detaining the leader of the Iraqi Islamic revolution, His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, believe:

1. That the imam's policy is the best course for the oppressed peoples in the world and that the Islamic movement in Iraq is a part of the great Iranian revolution.

2. We condemn traitor Saddam Husayn's crime of detaining Ayatollah Imam Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

3. We declare our support for the Iranian Islamic republic in [word indistinct] the SAVAKist Iraqi regime.

4. We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggressions against our Iranian brothers.

5. We call upon our Muslim brothers everywhere in the world to side with the Iranian Islamic revolution.

6. We express our profound thanks to the great Iranian people for supporting the oppressed Iraqi people.

U.S. Bases in Iraq

JN101022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In its editorial under the headline "Perhaps an Enemy Can Lead to Good," the AZARBAYJAN paper says: The dirty Iraqi regime is attempting, through its military provocations against Iran, to [word indistinct] and fabricate justifications for evading the main cause of the Arabs and Muslims. Namely, fighting Israel, the usurper.

However, through such provocations, the Iraqi regime has exposed its hypocrisy and the invalidity of its allegations against the Arabs and Muslims throughout the world.

The paper says: The former British agents have begun to become the agents of U.S. imperialism and, accordingly, they are stabbing the Arabs in their backs while at the same time raising the slogans of liberation and war with Israel.

One month ago, Saddam Husayn met secretly with Carter's adviser for national security. One of the outcomes of this meeting was the granting of military facilities and bases to the U.S. Air Force on Iraqi territories.

The paper AZARBAYJAN concludes: Iran's direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism will further expose the hireling Iraqi regime, which is the agent of U.S. imperialism. Indeed, the Iraqi regime's provocations against Iran coincided with U.S. threats of military aggression against the Islamic nation.

Commentary on Gulf Island

JN092103 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talk about the three islands is divergent and begins with the historical documents, which show that these islands belong to Iran. Part of the talk is about the U.S. ambitions concerning these islands, which constitute the strategic entrance to the Gulf waters. Yet another part of the talk reveals to us the plots and intrigues woven by colonialism and its agents in the region out of greed for these important islands.

We shall begin with history, which unequivocally shows that these islands were historically linked to Iran until they came under British occupation. In 1974, when the British armies left them, Iran had the right to regain its control over dear parts of the homeland. At that time, the colonialist fingers did not move and the subject was not submitted to the United Nations. The regimes which raise the question of the islands these days, were present and witnessed Iran's recovery of the islands at the time of the former shah.

Here we must point out that Iran's persistence at the time of the revolution on keeping these islands completely differs from its persistence at the time of the defunct regime. The former regime was seriously working for entrenching the United States' feet in the region by occupying footholds for it. The former regime was well-known for this trend in all its stands toward neighboring states, including its stand on the issue of the islands, for which the mouth of U.S. imperialism watered. Moreover, the issue of the islands came to satisfy the expansionist ambitions of the former regime despite the fact that these islands are an integral part of Iran geographically and historically.

Our viewpoints now are quite different from the motives that led the former regime to draw up an expansionist policy. Our present policy is based on the strategy of standing in the face of the U.S. ambitions and driving the U.S. ghost from the region. It is the policy that benefits the region's peoples, who suffered a lot from U.S. imperialism. It is high time that this policy placed a heavy barrier in the face of this imperialism.

Out of this viewpoint, Iran draws up its policy toward the islands. If Iran gets out of the islands, to whom will they belong and who will deal with them? According to the current circumstances, they will, of course, be for the archdevil America. This means giving new privileges to the United States in the Gulf region, and this is what the axes that are linked to the United States and the West--like Saudi Arabia and Iraq--are seeking. This is strongly and firmly opposed by Iran of the revolution and Islam.

These three islands constitute the most serious strategic position in the Hormuz Strait. This position qualifies the islands to be an insurmountable barrier in the face of the U.S. fleets if they try to enter the warm waters. The very day Iran gets out of these islands, the barrier will be demolished and the United States will find the gates wide open to proceed toward any point in the Persian Gulf region. In accordance with this concept, Iran will not find any justification for abandoning a part of its lands to the enemies and giving a chance to the United States, bloodsucker of the peoples, and to Iraq, which has today become the imperialist trumpet that took upon itself the task of raising the question of the islands to achieve these aims:

1. Creating a gap between Iran and the Arab peoples who are in cohesion with the Iranian people. The Ba'th regime has found in this cohesion a real threat to its and its masters' interests, so it raised the question of the islands to depict Iran as an enemy of the Arabs, while the (?incident) does not reflect this concept at all. On the contrary, it raises another concept, which the regime does not want to spread among people; that is, the regime, which has made itself the guardian of the Arab peoples, will today play the role of the deposed shah in the region and turn the Gulf region into purely U.S. waters. This is what the militant Arab peoples do not desire and fiercely fight against.

2. By (?supporting) the issue of the islands, Iraq wants to divert world attention from what is happening inside Iraq concerning executions, bloodshed and revenge on free people.

At the climax of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, the regime stirs up outside issues. This is the method with which it has been known throughout its reign. The regime, which is living its last days, can find no way around the ghost of foreign information media except through preoccupying this foreign information media with foreign issues, including that of the islands, which comes at a time when the regime has escalated its campaign against the religious scholars and revolution leaders such as Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

3. At last Iraq wants to play its planned role of guarding the Gulf region for the sake of the colonialist interests; that is, to play the role of the deposed shah.

The shah realized the importance of these islands for the sake of his interests. Similarly, the Ba'th regime realizes this importance today. In order to carry out its task properly, this regime has to place these islands at the disposal of the U.S. interests. In the name of Arabism and defense of Arab interests, it began to call for returning these islands but did not elaborate on who will return them or who is their original proprietor. Is it U.S. colonialism or Iraq?

In order to peddle its plots, the Iraqi foreign minister submitted a document to Kurt Waldheim. Here, it is our right to ask the Ba'th regime: Where was it in 1974 when these islands were returned during the former regime's era? Why did it not move then and not protest against the shah with even one word? Why is it today, in particular, yelling like a bereaved mother and creating a big uproar with talk only about the islands? It is a gross plot, whose threads are beginning to become clear little by little.

Tomorrow we will return to talk on this subject.

IMAM KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

JN081648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, received Syrian ambassador to Iran Ibrahim al-Yunis this afternoon. PARS reports that talks during the meeting, which was attended by Hojjat el-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, dealt with issues related to the relations between Iran and Syria.

Calls for Syrian Support

JN091658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The leader of the nation and the founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, last night received the Syrian ambassador in Tehran, Ibrahim al-Yunis. Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, supervisor of the Prime Ministry's departments who attended the meeting, said that the Syrian ambassador conveyed to His Eminence Imam Khomeyni a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad containing Syria's complete support for the Islamic revolution and Iran's continuous struggle against imperialism.

The Syrian ambassador asked about the type of assistance which Syria can give to the Iranian Islamic Republic. The leader of the Islamic nation said: We call upon the Syrian Government to cooperate with us in fighting imperialism and the enemies of Islam, including our struggle against the United States and Iraq.

At the end of this 30-minute meeting during which the region's different issues were discussed, his eminence the imam thanked the Syrian ambassador and President Hafiz al-Asad and wished Muslim Syria success and progress.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

KDP Urges Halt to Conflict

LD081327 Tehran AZADEGAN in Persian 27 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Feudalists' Armed Measures Against the Government Condemned in Message from KDP"]

[Text] The following message addressed to the peshmerga was published yesterday evening by the Urumiyeh region KDP:

"In the name of the Urumiyeh branch of the Iran KDP, we condemn the armed activities of the feudalists in the region who in the past year have turned innumerable poor cultivators out of house and home, are now in a state of panic at the implementation of the government's new land reform program and are engaged in conspiracy. We consider them perpetrators of disruption enemies of the Iranian Revolution, adherents of the toppled regime and allies of American imperialism and regard their armed presence in the region as constituting clear hostility to the political life of Iran.

"We ask you, dear peshmerga, to refrain from spreading conflict of any kind until the useful talks now being held with his excellency the governor general of West Azarbayjan reach a final conclusion. We also ask the gendarmerie and the army to refrain from firing on villages inhabited by Kurds and to return to their home bases. Let us not permit warmongers to prepare the ground for the plots of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, against the gains of the Iranian Revolution. Hail, peshmerga of Kordestan. Victory to the glorious revolution of the Iran under the guidance of the great leader, the Imam Khomeyni! Death to the agents of imperialism and reaction!

Governor on Army Deployment

LD051935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with recent problems in West Azarbayjan the following statement was issued by the governor general of West Azarbayjan:

Honorable inhabitants of West Azarbayjan: The activities and maneuvers undertaken by the army in this province are not for the purposes of any conflict or aggression with the inhabitants. The lives, property and honor of all the dear inhabitants and residents are secure without any exception or discrimination. Therefore it is expected that all the various strata, whatever their language or religion, should welcome the stationing of army units in the region without causing any divisions.

They are expected to assist their brothers in the army with encouragement and help them to maintain security and safeguard the borders of the country. Those who prevent the movement of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be treated differently from villagers and hardworking Kurdish compatriots. With your revolutionary vigilance do not permit some Godless groups to take advantage of the situation and once again create conflicts between the Turks and the Kurds, God forbid.

Therefore anyone who insults or attacks a Kurdish compatriot or endangers his life, property and honor, without a sound reason and merely for the sake of differences in religion and language, will be prosecuted. Those who surrender their arms voluntarily will have their expenses for buying the arms met.

I recommend that you do not stop delivery of foodstuffs and public necessities on roads and do not disturb passengers; avoid accusing each other wrongly and forget your minor differences, intentions of revenge and do not give false evidences against each other; and remember that exalted God is a witness to all your actions. I expect the committed and struggling clergy in the region to guide people in all of the above situations and to assist their revolutionary children like a caring father in preserving their monolithic unity of word and the glorious fruits of our Islamic revolution.

Governor on Release of Hostages

LD051936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Jamshid Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, today announced that fortunately during the past 2 days this province has been quiet and at present officials are taking steps to ensure that the hostages taken during recent confrontations by both sides are released. It has been decided that Kurdish prisoners in cities like Kermanshah, Esfahan and Tehran be gathered in one place so that they can be exchanged with other hostages. According to this report, the governor general of West Azarbayjan stated with regard to the fate of the governor of Khvoy, who was arrested by armed Kurdish groups in Qotur region, and certain demands having to be met in order to ensure his release: At present local notables are continuously working to solve this problem, and I am to some extent optimistic over their endeavors. But we will not submit to any kind of threat and the governor of Khvoy should be unconditionally released.

Naqadeh Guards Repel Attack

LD072252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the Naqadeh gendarmerie regiment in an interview with our correspondent reports that the gendarmerie post of (Mirabad-Solduz) has been attacked by light and heavy gunfire. The attack was repelled by the guards who returned the fire. The spokesman added: The attack lasted for more than 2 hours. Fortunately, there were no deaths nor any noticeable damage.

Meanwhile, a group of inhabitants of (Chalagoz) of Mirabad, (Goranaba) and (Padsha) in the suburbs of Naqadeh, who as a result of attacks during the past few days have abandoned their villages and are living in the town of Naqadeh, have asked the responsible authorities of the country to return security to the region.

Mortar Attack on Gendarmerie Post

LD091214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1025 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, the governor general of West Azarbayjan at noon today answered our correspondent's questions regarding the shooting last night in the western sector of Urumiyeh city. In this telephone interview the governor general of West Azarbayjan said that between 0100 and 0400 today the gendarmerie post and the village of Qand came under attack from three sides by mortar and machinegun fire by armed groups. He said the attack was beaten back by the personnel of the Qand gendarmerie post and fortunately, neither the gendarmerie personnel nor the local people suffered any casualties. The West Azarbayjan governor general said that there were also mortar and other armed attacks on the villages of Mirabad and Alagord, Naqadeh region, at 1100 last night. Fortunately there were no casualties in these attacks either.

Urumiyeh Water Installation Attacked

LD091216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1026 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 0130 today the drinking water installations of the city of Urumiyeh were attacked by a group of armed assailants at Abgir. In this attack two bomb explosions damaged the building and the installations of the Abgir security guards, located in the village of Qand, Urumiyeh region, and three security guards were taken hostage by the attackers. The supervisor of the Urumiyeh civil defense organization and of the Urumiyeh drinking water installation security guard, confirmed this report and said the attack caused no problems regarding the water supply for Urumiyeh city and no reduction in the water supply. He assured the citizens of Urumiyeh that their drinking water is perfectly safe.

Kidnaped Officials Released

LD091844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Urumiyeh, four members of the construction crusade council and poor officials in the township of Naqadeh, who were kidnaped by armed groups, were released in Mahabad last night and, amid an enthusiastic welcome by the people, were returned to Naqadeh. Announcing this report the supervisor of the Naqadeh Governorate this morning said: These people were captured by armed Komola [Kurdish insurgent] groups and taken to Mahabad and then, thanks to efforts made, were released last night, but the tractor carrying these individuals has not yet been returned.

Further on Attacks

LD091918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1757 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Urumiyeh that several gendarmerie posts and headquarters were attacked by armed groups last night. Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, said this morning: Last night, armed groups attacked with mortars and machinegun fire the gendarmerie headquarters near the village of Qand in the suburbs of Urumiyeh. Those deployed in the headquarters fired back.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan also said: Last night, gendarmerie posts in several villages in the suburbs of the township of Naqadeh came under attack from armed groups. Those manning the posts returned the fire. He added: These attacks did not result in any casualties.

Situation 'Relatively Calm'

LD101222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1014 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The governor general of West Azarbayjan, in a telephone contact, has described the general situation of the region as relatively calm. He stated that at 2130 last night, some armed elements attacked Puraneh gendarmerie post near Urumiyeh. This attack was repulsed by the gendarmerie personnel stationed in the post. The governor general of West Azarbayjan described this clash as very minor and added: This incident did not cause any deaths or damage.

Attack Near Naqadeh Repulsed

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent from Naqadeh, last night the army units stationed in Mohammadyar, one of the suburbs of Naqadeh, was attacked with heavy weapons. This attack was repulsed by army units. Fortunately no one was hurt as the result of this clash, which lasted for one and one half hours. According to the same report, Mirabad gendarmerie post near Naqadeh, which is one of the targets of the attackers, spent a calm night last night.

The inhabitants of Mirabad village left following the attacks carried out on it during the previous nights and went to Naqadeh. Our correspondent adds: In spite of repeated attacks against various parts of Naqadeh the morale of the people of the city is high and they support the cleanup operations carried out by the army.

VIOLENCE MOUNTS OVER NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Baghdad OBSERVER in English 27 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--Armed Kurds attacked three government posts in the city of Urumiyeh, north west of Iran. The attack resulted in the killing of two Khomeyni guards and wounding three others.

ETTELA'AT daily said yesterday that several posts were attacked by armed men who were able to occupy these posts, capturing its occupants and seizing its assets.

On the other hand the paper said that fire broke out in two oil pipelines near the city of Ahvaz. The fire caused heavy losses. The newspaper did not give any reason for the fire or the volume of damage resulted.

The daily also reported that Khomeyni authorities executed three persons last Wednesday. The paper mentioned that the former chief of police in Dezful was among the three who were executed.

Thus the total number of people who were executed by Khomeyni's guards since its assumption of power reached 804 persons.

On the other hand, 106 persons were killed in Tehran during Now ruz festival day. A statistic said that 45 people were dead because of car accidents while the others were killed because of acts of violence.

REFORMS EXPECTED TO BRING BIGGER WHEAT CROP

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Mar 80 p 9 WA

[Text] This year the what crop will be bigger than last year, and this increase is the result of sowing thousands more hectares of idle land which the Ministry of Agriculture distributed to landless farmers and applicants. In addition, thousands of hectares of land have been planted wet. Last year, farmers in various parts of the country planted wheat by the dry farming method on thousands of hectares of idle land. It is expected that if conditions are favorable and brooks flow and rains come on time this year, the level of production will increase. Farmers who use dry farming methods and planted wet land are facing difficulties such as sowing scattered patches which create trouble during harvesting--and this trouble can be overcome only with the aid of revolutionary 'organs' and the cooperation of the people. Another problem is the struggle with plant pests against which no effective measures were taken in the past, especially on dry-farming lands. And a large part of the dry-farming and wet-planting crops were always destroyed. This year, however, plant pests can be prevented from spreading on the land by taking precautions in advance.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST FURTHER U.S. AGGRESSION

TA092048 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Through Unity of Word and Action We Must Crush the Conspiracies of World-Devouring Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: If the severance of relations between world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the great satan, and our liberated homeland is very hard to endure and worrisome for the compromisers and the liberals and a number of responsible officials, in contrast, it is an occasion for rejoicing for the liberated people of Iran and for those who desire the freedom and independence of our homeland and for all the true religious and political forces committed to the revolution. And why shouldn't it be? As the leader of the Iranian Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has repeatedly said: All our misfortunes are due to the United States. All our facilities should be directed against this enemy. In the great revolution of the Iranian nation the great satan is the United States. All these crises are created by the United States.

Until the victorious revolution, the Iranian nation gained nothing from relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism--other than looting and plundering and the imposition of the will of a handful of plundering monopolies; the plundering of the great part of the nation's achievement and its income; the establishment of the domination of thousands of military advisers and the agents and spies of the CIA and the Pentagon over all of our homeland's economic, social and cultural affairs; direct participation in the massacre of tens of thousands of the best sons of this land; the transformation of our homeland into military bases against liberation and anti-imperialist movements and against the northern neighbor; and the transformation of Iran into the international gendarme in the region.

All the actions and plans of U.S. world-devouring imperialism were aimed at violating Iran's freedom and independence and its transformation into a completely dependent country. U.S. imperialism openly overthrew the legal and national government of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq and imposed the fugitive and traitor Mohammad Reza over our nation.

Following the victory of our nation's admirable revolution, U.S. world-devouring imperialism was not negligent for even one moment from implementing intrigue against the Iranian Revolution. The filthy hands of U.S. imperialism were clearly obvious in all the unpleasant incidents and events following the revolution. For months now its warships have been concentrated in the waters close to Iran, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. This U.S. armada of warships consists of more than 20 ships carrying intermediate and long range missiles, and also aircraft carriers carrying hundreds of bombers and military helicopters. U.S. imperialism has also dispatched the first contingents of its quick-reaction corps armed with tanks and missiles to the waters close to our homeland.

In reviewing relations between our homeland and the plundering United States we witness everywhere the crimes and treacheries and plunders and thousands of misfortunes resulting from these oppressive relations. According to the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, relations with bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism were relations of an oppressor with an oppressed and a plunderer with a plundered. And it is natural that the severance of such a relationship only benefits the oppressed and the plundered. Therefore, the imam of the nation is right when he considers this severance of relation as a good omen, and believes that this severance of relationship is a reason for cutting the hope of the U.S. Government from Iran. The fighting Iranian nation has every reason to celebrate this good news of the final victory which has forced a cruel superpower to break its relations, namely putting an end to plundering. The severance of relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism is a great victory of the Iranian nation.

These remarks of the imam of the nation are indicative of an undeniable fact. He says that if Carter has done one thing in his life which could be counted as being in the interest of the people, it is this severance of relations between a risen nation striving to free itself from the claws of international plunderers and a man-devouring plunderer, and such a relationship is always detrimental to the oppressed nation and benefits the plunderer.

This united and decisive struggle of the fighting Iranian people with U.S. imperialism, under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, is irreconcilable. However, the fact that world-devouring U.S. imperialism, following the severance of relations with our homeland, is attempting to implement further aggressive acts against our homeland and the Iranian nation's revolution, should not be overlooked for one moment. The compromisers and the liberals and their supporters among the responsible government officials on the one hand, and the counterrevolution and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism and the remnants of the former regime, and especially the great army of SAVAKists on the other, are prepared and constantly endeavor to serve their master, the great satan.

The victory of the Iranian nation in the final struggle with bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is linked to revealing and thwarting the conspiracies of the forces of the internal counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism. It should be said that U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents will achieve no result other than disgraceful defeat in implementing their counterrevolutionary and anti-Iranian plans.

In implementing the recommendations of the imam of the nation, the living and fighting Iranian nation will fight against world-devouring imperialism of the United States and its agents with unity of word and action. And in this just struggle victory belongs to the true followers of the imam's path.

NVOI COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, TRADE RELATIONS

TA041855 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The People Recognize Their Friends and Enemies," says: There are certain elements in our country who are constantly striving to divert the anti-imperialist struggle of our nation. An example of this case are the revolutionary and democratic transformations in our neighboring country Afghanistan, as a result of which the devilish schemes of U.S. imperialism and Beijing's Maoists and their associates such as the Ziaul Haqs, As-Sadats and Khalids were foiled. "At the same time Afghanistan's changes were for the benefit of Islam and the Muslims.

"However, U.S. imperialism and its allies have suddenly started thinking about Islam and the Muslims in Afghanistan, "and are shouting that allegedly in Afghanistan Islam is in danger," and are shedding crocodile tears. Unfortunately certain individuals and circles in our country have fallen into the trap of this imperialist propaganda and believe everything that the imperialists are saying. Those who under the guise of the defense of Islam are willingly or unwillingly aiding the plans of U.S. imperialism have not stopped to ponder the difference between the Islam of Imam Khomeyni and the Islam of the As-Sadat and Ziaul Haqs. At the same time they are isolating the Iranian Revolution when now more than ever it is in need of sincere allies and friends.

The second, entitled "Let Us Not Sacrifice the Country's Interests With Mental Prejudgment," says: The counterrevolution is attempting to exploit any shortcoming in the country for its own benefit and to strike at the gains of the revolution. We have inherited a bankrupt, critical and dependent economy from the treacherous regime of the deposed shah. The overthrown regime of the traitor Mohammad Reza made Iran's economy dependent on the plundering monopolies of the West with thousands of threads. As a result of this many workshops and factories are idle due to lack of raw materials that the West refrains from selling us. This situation cannot continue for a long time. We must take advantage of any unconditional political aid based on mutual interests and mutual respect in order to rebuild the runs and to consolidate the country's economic foundations. In order to overcome the economic crisis, and in order to lay the foundation of a healthy, prosperous and self-sufficient economy, our country needs trade relations and economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual respect and interests with other countries, whether Third World countries or the countries of the East and the West.

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NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON USE OF U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD101918 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In a news conference held today at the store palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, toxic chemical bombs and poisonous gas manufactured by U.S. imperialism, which was seized on 2, March from a number of antirevolutionary elements, was shown to foreign and domestic journalists in the presence of press attaches from all embassies in Kabul. 'Abdol-Majid, the minister of culture and information first read a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government announcement and later answered questions from reporters.

At the end of the press conference, a statement of the Political Department of the Afghan Armed Forces was read by Lt Col Gul Aqa Dagarman, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and general director of political affairs of the armed forces.

Two persons who carried these (?destructive) weapons were also introduced to journalists by 'Abdol Samad Azhar, the general commander of the police. During the conference, a film on the location of the incident was shown.

AFGHAN REGIME REPORTEDLY SPLIT ON SOVIET PRESENCE

BK101409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Apr (AFP)--The Afghan-Soviet treaty formalising the "temporary stay" of Russian troops in Afghanistan had caused sharp divisions within the ruling People's Democratic Party and the Babrak Karmal government, the PTI news agency reported today from Kabul.

Quoting informed sources, the agency's correspondent in Kabul said the differences centered around the issue whether the Soviet presence should be for a limited or an indefinite period.

The treaty, signed last month in Moscow by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, was ratified by the Council of Ministers and the Presidum of the Revolutionary Council on Saturday, the agency said, citing the daily, Kabul NEW TIMES.

It added that details of the treaty were not revealed but it was believed to have conferred on the Soviet Union "extra-territorial rights, including jurisdiction over criminal cases involving Soviet citizens".

One reason for this could be the large number of incidents involving the intrusion of Soviet armed personnel into private residences of Afghan and foreign nationals, PTI said.

The PTI correspondent reported, quoting informed circles, that the Afghan Government would like "a definitve move on the part of the Soviet Union to thin down, to begin with at least, its presence in Afghanistan instead of legalising it."

PTI also noted that the Kabul press had stopped mentioning the question of Soviet withdrawal during the last few weeks while playing up the welcome given to the Soviet presence by the Afghan people.

"The Afghans are no longer reminded as to when the Russians will leave," the agency said.

It speculated that one reason for this could be the confusion in the ranks of the government as to how to approach the problem.

It said that the differences in the ruling party and the government had surfaced on the return of Mr Dost from Moscow in mid-March after finalising the treaty.

KABUL COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

JN102021 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Commentary: "On the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference"]

[Text] The 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference is to be held in Islamabad. The conference is organized by the Islamic Conference Organization. The organizers of the conference will undoubtedly attempt to take a stand on the so-called Afghan issue.

We would like to ask our listners to look carefully into the important issues facing world Muslims so that they can understand the urgent Islamic issues and their solutions.

Today we can see that there are millions of Palestinian Muslims scattered around the globe. They are homeless refugees and are carrying arms to regain their rights. With the help of U.S. imperialism, As-Sadat signed the Camp David accords and exchanged ambassadors with Begin. A Zionist embassy was opened in Cairo and the Israeli flag was hoisted over Cairo. Hundreds of honorable Egyptians are being killed because they are protesting against As-Sadat's treasonous stand. The Israeli flag is raised in Cairo over the bodies of the Egyptian strugglers who sacrificed their lives to win national sovereignty and independence.

However, a number of reactionary Muslim and Arab states want to introduce the so-called Afghan problem merely to cover the imperialist, Zionist and As-Sadat crimes. [passage indistinct]

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has announced that Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan foreign minister, will be sent to this conference. He is instructed to stand as a defender of the Palestinian people's rights, the just Arab cause and peace and security in the world. He will also defend the unity of the Islamic peoples, who are struggling against imperialist machinations. Dost will put forth the facts on the Afghanistan issue. He will explain the real situation in Afghanistan. He will denounce the sabotage activities and the crimes committed by the imperialists and the saboteurs inside Afghanistan.

It is also certain that imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles are endeavoring to destroy international detente and to increase the tension in the Middle East. Imperialists are also trying to [word indistinct] millions of Muslims to implement their crimes.

MINISTER PRESENTS KARMAL LETTER TO LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

JN101920 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has presented a letter to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, in Tripoli. The letter is from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [words indistinct] the meeting was attended by Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. The Libyan press, radio and television warmly received the visit of the Afghan foreign minister.

JUSTICE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRAGUE TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

JN101931 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Minister of Justice 'Abdorrashid Arian left for Prague today at the head of a delegation to attend the justice ministers conference to be held in Prague.

He was seen off at the airport by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, a number of Central Committee members, ministers, senior Justice Ministry officials [words indistinct] and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Kabul.

KARMAL CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 9 APR

LD102354 Kabul ... Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers last night at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers, on the basis of a proposal from the Ministry of Justice, the law on state enterprises was approved and was sent to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council to complete its final legal stages.

According to the separate proposals of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, the following topics were approved:

1. The decision of the shareholders of the (Kelend) company, regarding the sale to the state of 49 percent of the shares that were privately owned, was approved and a commission consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, the Ministry of Finance and the Industrial Development Bank was appointed to amend the constitution of (Kelend) company.

2. The Bank of Afghanistan was instructed that, in addition to the previous sum of 225 million Afghanis earmarked for the purchase of cotton, a further sum of 28 million Afghanis for the purchase of the remaining cotton of the campaign year 1358 [year ended 20 March 1980] at the price of that year is to be put at the disposal of the Balkh [word indistinct].

3. It was decided that $30,000--the price of the stone-carving machinery equipment of the Institute of Masonry and Carpentry of Helmand--should be included in the initial capital of the masonry and carpentry company together with the equipment and spare parts.

4. The government offices have to purchase their necessary masonry material from the marble enterprise of Pol-e Charkhi and the Helmand masonry factory because these enterprises are (?responsible) for the production and development of masonry affairs.

5. One contract and four (?accomplished) contracts for the purpose of purchasing spare parts for ball bearings, bulldozers and (?MAZ) vehicles urgently required by the thermal power and fertilizer factory at a total cost of $(?13,937) were approved for the purchase of these items from the Soviet Union. Instructions have been issued that the cost of the above-mentioned spare parts should be deducted from the ordinary budget of the said factories.

6. On the basis of the proposal from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform with the aim of introducing effective administrative and technical discipline and for the purpose of the separation of jobs among the departments, committees and related officials of the land reform office, approval was given to the direction of actions, instructions as to actions, forms and the official land receipt.

7. On the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Education and Training, the bill on the functions of the national commission for UNESCO, which has been drafted and approved by the member countries, was approved and the National UNESCO Commission of Afghanistan was empowered to equate its activities within the country in accordance with the said draft and the international standard.

8. On the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism, it was decided that the general guidebook on Afghanistan, which has previously been published in English for foreign tourists, should be taken out of the customs house and, after necessary corrections, should be issued at a price to be determined.

37 APPOINTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES ANNOUNCED

LD110000 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers reports that, with the approval of the Council of Ministers and of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the following appointments have been made:

In the related offices of the Revolutionary Council and the first ministry: 'Abdorrashid (Wasxeq) as the president of the office of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council; Suleyman La'q, as president of the academy of sciences; and Shah Wali Mangal, as the administrative deputy of the cartographic and [word indistinct].

In the related offices of the Ministry of Culture and Information: Dr Sayyed Mohammad Haider Mas'od, as the publication deputy; Gholam Sarwar Yorish, as the general director of publications; 'Abdol Qader Mal, as the president of the BAKHTAR News Agency; Latif Nazemi, as the general director of publications of Radio Afghanistan; Mohammad 'Aewaz Nabizadah, as the president of government printing; Ahmad Shah Behmanish, as the president of koshanids, archeology and museums; 'Abdol Samad 'Asa, as the general director of administration; Eng Sayyed Na'im, as the general director of radio and television; Mohammad Sediq (Rahpon), as the general director of the newspaper HAQIQATE ENQLABE SAWR; 'Abdollah Bakhtanay, as the general director of the daily HIWAD; Mohammad Zaman Momand, as the general director of ANIS; 'Abdollah Shadan, as the general director of publications of television [as heard]; Mohammad A'azam Rahnaward, as the general director of culture and art; 'Abdol Khaliq Halim, as the general director of Afghan film; Mohammad Anwar Nomialay, as the general director of import publications of the Beyhaqi books institute; (Mas'od) Jamal, as the general director of Afghan (?music); Hedayatullah, as the general director of administration of radio and television; Mohammad 'Azim Lamar, as the deputy of the publications department; Daod (Kawian), as the deputy of the domestic bulletins of the BAKHTAR agency; 'Abdol Qodus Lamar, as the deputy of foreign bulletins of BAKHTAR agency; Mohammad Akbar Sarwar, as the deputy of publications of Radio Afghanistan; Eng 'Abdol Qader Ghafori, as the technical deputy of the government printing (?industry); Mohammad Hashim Faqiryar, as the deputy of the government printing (?industry); 'Abdol 'Aziz Faqiri, as the deputy of the administration department; Mohammad Yosef Daro, as the technical deputy of the radio and television department.

In the Ministry of Commerce: Gholam Sarwar, as the deputy of the commerce and industry department; Mirza 'Alam Hamidi, as the general director of handicraft development.

In the Ministry of Planning Affairs: Asadullah Kawish, as the general director of public services; Rahmatullah (?Akhter), as the general director of administration; Ahmad Fahim M'arofi, as the deputy of drafting plans department.

In the Ministry of Justice: (Raowol Amin), as the general director of examination and surveillance studies; Gul Rasul, as a member of the examination and surveillance studies department; Fazlhl Haq, as a member of state justice; Mahmud Ghafuri, as the (?member of) the examination and surveillance studies department.

From among the 37 preceding appointments, 29 are party and 8 are nonparty appointments.

GOVERNMENT DECLINES COMMENT ON U.S. MEASURES AGAINST IRAN

BK091021 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 9 Apr (AFP)--Bangladesh has preferred not to make any comment on the latest American action against Iran for holding 49 U.S. hostages since November last year.

A senior official of the Foreign Ministry, when contacted, told AFP today that the government would like to maintain a "no comment" position on President Carter's decision which includes breaking off diplomatic relations with Tehran, economic sanctions and a possible naval blockade against Iran.

ZIA ADDRESSES PARTY WORKERS MEETING 9 APR

BK100202 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Addressing the union workers conference of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (?political) district of Jaipurhut [held on 9 April], President Zia said Bangladeshi nationalism will constitute a basis of our social and economic activities in the country. He said that there is no room for [words indistinct] in the country as the people have already rejected it. The president called upon the people to safeguard (?democracy) and participate in the nation building activities.

BNP SUPPORTERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST POLITICAL OPPONENTS

BK081712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1656 GMT 8 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 8 Apr (AFP)--About 5,000 supporters of President Ziaur Rahman's Nationalist Party BNP this evening launched a torchlight procession in central Dacca urging Zia to be firm in dealing with political opponents who, they said, were out to create law and order troubles in the country.

The processionists carrying burning flames on stick tops shouted slogans against "disruptive" activities of the pro-Moscow Communist Party CPB. They called upon President Zia, chairman of BNP, to take stern action.

About 30 leaders and worker of CPB (Communist Party of Bangladesh) including its general secretary, Mohammad Farhad, were arrested last week by police during a strike by several thousand non-gazetted government employees. Official sources accused CPB leaders of instigating the strikes and agitations.

Mr. Farhad at a pro-Soviet rally in Dacca after Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan early this year was reported to have publicly said that his party would stage a Afghan-style revolution in bangladesh.

Informed sources said Mr. Farhad and some other CPB leaders might be tried soon by court on sedition charges.

The BNP's torchlight procession this evening is believed to be an indication of the government's firm attitude against CPB which was banned in October 1977 following an attempted coup against General Ziaur Rahman.

REPORTAGE ON CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK 5-DAY VISIT

Airport Statement

BK100304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has described the proposal for a neutral Afghanistan as unrealistic. Speaking to newsmen at the Delhi airport on his arrival in the capital on a 5-day official visit last evening, he said reduction of Soviet troops in Afghanistan can be considered only if there is a guarantee against all outside attacks.

About India-Czechoslovak relations, he said there is a scope for expansion of bilateral cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK101734 Hong Kong AFP in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Apr (AFP)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has called for joint efforts in strengthening and expanding international detente.

In a message to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi delivered to her by visiting Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Dr Husak was confident that through the joint efforts of the progressive peaceful forces, the intentions of imperialism could be thawarted successfully.

Dr Husak sought India's help as an influential member of the non-aligned movement for bringing about success to the liberation movements in developing countries.

Dr Husak sought a constructive approach by India to the topical issues of development in Asia and the world over and envisaged a similar role for this country in arresting the activities of the "most reactionary circles of imperialism." He added that the joint struggle of developing nations for independence and improvement of living conditions of their peoples was a singular contribution for international detente.

Further Details

BK101646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Chnoupek discussed the international situation, including developments in Afghanistan, with the prime minister and the external affairs minister in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi explained to him that India's efforts had created a positive atmosphere. After the initial, impulsive overreaction, which led to increased confrontation, all the countries concerned are now trying to evolve a more practical and balanced approach in dealing with the situation and the issues involved.

Mrs Gandhi and Chnoupek had agreed that all the countries concerned should cooperate in deescalating tension and bringing back normalcy.

The Czechoslovak minister apprised Mrs Gandhi, and also earlier the external affairs minister, of the difficulties into which the process of detente has run in Europe. The Indian side agreed that any erosion of detente is detrimental to world peace.

Chnoupek handed to Mrs Gandhi a communication from President Husak inviting her to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The message appreciated India's constructive approach to developments in Asia and elsewhere. It said India is an important factor in the nonalined movement and (?its following) positive policy has influenced international events and promoted detente. At a separate 3-hour meeting with foreign minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Choupek also reviewed relations between the two countries.

Rao Toast at Banquet

BK110923 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister for foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in New Delhi on April 10. Proposing a toast, Rao said:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome your excellency to India. Your visit provides us with a welcome opportunity to exchange views on subjects of mutual interest, in keeping with the tradition of India-Czech friendship and cooperation.

India attaches importance to the strengthening of her friendly ties and cooperation with Czechoslovakia and this has been reflected in the economic field which has steadily expanded over the years. We have collaborated closely in diverse fields and recall with satisfaction the successes achieved in industrial cooperation. The setting up of the Bharat heavy electricals boiler plant at Tiruchirappalli, the heavy engineering corporation at Ranchi, the Hindustan machine tools at Ajmer and Pinjore, and other similar ventures are the standing examples of this cooperation.

Excellency, we are confident that our cooperation in the economic and industrial fields would continue to expand to mutual benefit of our two peoples. In this context, I must mention that the cultural exchange programme between India and Czechoslovakia continues to promote substantial contacts at various levels in the fields of education and fine arts, thus helping to bring the people of two countries closer. We attach significance to the high-level exchanges between our two countries and are convinced that your excellency's visit would further promote India-Czech relations.

The close friendship between India and Czechoslovakia has derived strength from our common desire to work for world peace. Both of us realise that for socioeconomic development of all countries in the world a peaceful environment is essential.

Excellency, we are happy to observe that India's relations with her neighbours are developing satisfactorily and we are confident that these would be strengthened further. In recent months, however, tensions have developed in our region. It has been India's endeavour to work towards defusing this situation. We have embarked upon a process of consultations and we are happy to have had the opportunity of exchanging views with you on this matter. In all our discussions, we have counselled the utmost restraint to the parties concerned and are happy to note that despite differences in perception and approach, the desire for the avoidance of tensions in the region is unanimous. Since a situation which appears simple to begin with could, unless attended to in time, assume problematic proportions, it is our considered view that no chances should be taken in defusing it. And may I add that India finds the situation in her neighbourhood by no means simple.

We believe that interstate relations must be governed by certain well-recognised principles. Whatever problems exist between any two countries must be resolved bilaterally and through peaceful means. Inflexible positions do not take us very far.

Excellency, I am confident that our discussions during your visit will strengthen and deepen our mutual understanding and contribute to consolidating India-Czech relations.

Friends, may I now invite you to join me in a toast to our distinguished visitor Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to distinguished members of his delegation, as also to the growing strength of India-Czech friendship and cooperation.

In his reply, Chnoupek said the process of detente promoted by India and his country was now exposed to serious tests. Both countries were convinced that it was necessary to intensify efforts of all peace-loving nations to attain further progress in detente and solve all problems peacefully in spirit of the UN Charter.

Chnoupek Remarks at Banquet

BK101720 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Apr (AFP)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today accused the United States using Pakistan as a "bridge head" in an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan.

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, Mr Chnoupek said "certain circles" in the United States led an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan and wanted to change Pakistan into their bridge-head.

Mr Chnoupek said the process of detente was exposed to serious tests by these "certain circles" which were "intoxicated by illusions" of regaining military supremacy.

He charged these circles with deploying new American missiles in Western Eruope against the socialist countries.

He said these circles had also got closer to the "expansionist and hegemonistic leadership" in Beijing whose incalculable behaviour posed a real threat to peace not only in Asia but the entire world.

In his reply, Mr Rao said that the Afghanistan issue was a thorny one and by no means simple. We pleaded no chances should be taken in defusing the situation.

He told the visiting leader "we have embarked on a process of consultations" without naming Afghanistan. "In all our discussions we have counselled for utmost restraint to the parties concerned", he said.

Mr Rao said India firmly believed that inter-state differences should be resolved by bilateral negotiations.

"Whatever problems exist between two countries must be resolved bilaterally and through bilateral means. Inflexible positions do not take us too far," he added.

VISITING SRV PREMIER SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT ON KASHMIR

BK101326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said that sooner or later Pakistan and China will have to vacate those areas of Jammu and Kashmir which are now under their occupation. newsmen at (Dachigam) near Srinagar today, he reaffirmed that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. He said that he is visiting the state to manifest the support of the Vietnamese people on this issue.

SWARAN SINGH LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD 10 APR

BK101311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Swaran Singh left New Delhi for Islamabad this afternoon as a special emissary of the prime minister. Talking to newsmen at Delhi airport, Swaran Singh said he is not carrying any written message from Mrs Gandhi for President Ziaul Haq. He also replied in the negative when asked if he was carrying any specific proposal to Pakistan to defuse the Afghanistan crisis.

Swaran Singh said that the relations between the two countries are normal at the moment but both sides still have to make efforts to build up confidence in the bona fide of each other.

Besides the bilateral relations, regional problems will figure in his talks with Pakistan leaders. He said there is a strong desire among the people on both sides to have good-neighborly relations.

SPOKESMAN ON U.S. THREAT TO USE FORCE OVER HOSTAGES

BK101515 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1513 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

["Official spokesman statement on April 10"--ISI headline]

[Text] Giving the Government of India's reaction regarding the reported statement of U.S. department's spokesman [as received] made on 8-9 April that the United States has not ruled out the use of force in resolving the American hostages held by Iran, the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs states on April 10: "India has always been opposed to the use of force in resolving issues and disputes between countries. Any country threatening to use military forces in dealing with the dispute and difficult situation is of serious concern. India is opposed to the use of military means in dealing with such issues."

U.S. CONSULATE IN MADRAS RECEIVES BOMB THREAT

BK101601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1558 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Apr (AFP)--A vigil has been mounted at the American Consulate in Madras by police officials and explosive experts following an anonymous call saying that a bomb has been planted in the consultate campus.

Reports said a thorough search of the campus was still continuing and nothing had been found so far.

The call was received by the consultate office earlier today.

SOVIET UNION TO ASSIST IN OIL EXPLORATION

BK110347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Minister for Oil Industry Mr Takoyev says that his country is willing to assist India in further developing her oil and gas resources. Talking to newsmen in Dehradun, he said to begin with the two countries will cooperate in the exploration of new fields in West Bengal and Tripura.

The Soviet minister did not rule out the possibility of joint exploration in the Himalayan foothills. He said the Soviet oil experts are helping the oil and natural gas commission in drawing up a 10-year prospective plan for a comprehensive development of India's oil resources.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI TO VISIT ASSAM 12 APR

BK101330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is visiting Assam on Saturday to study the situation in the region. She will acquaint herself with the points of view of all sections of the people.

Meanwhile, 14 Janata members of the Assam assembly today met the governor of north-eastern states L.P. Singh in Gauhati and submitted a memorandum. They wanted an amicable settlement of the foreign nationals issue within the framework of the constitution.

SUPREME COURT ACQUITS SANJAY, SHUKLA IN FILM-BURNING CASE

BK110753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court has acquitted Mr Sanjay Gandhi and Mr V.C. Shukla [former information minister] in the Kissa Kursi Kaa [film satirizing Mrs Gandhi's rule] case and set aside the sentence imposed on them by the sessions court.

By a unanimous judgment, the three-member bench ruled that the prosecution has not been able to prove that there was any conspiracy between Mr Shukla and Mr Sanjay Gandhi to destroy the print of the film or to commit any other offences in connection with the film. The court's decision comes on two appeals, one made by Mr Gandhi and Mr Shukla against the conviction and the other by the [then] Delhi administration for enhancing the sentence.

The court observed that the mere fact that Mr Shukla decided to ban the film and refused certification for public exhibition and passed orders for its seizure does not (?prove) any offence. The part of the case relating to the burning of the film rests solely on the uncorroborated testimony of the approver. It is, therefore, negated in so far as the role of Mr Shukla is concerned.

The court felt it was purposeless to go into how the positive print of the film travelled to the prime minister's house. This is because of the reason that the connection between Mr Shukla and Mr Sanjay Gandhi remained unproved. The court said no doubt the film and all the materials relating to it appear to have disappeared, but then neither Mr Shukla nor Mrs Gandhi can be held responsible for it in the absence of proof which would exclude all reasonable doubts.

SRV PREMIER'S REMARKS ON KASHMIR ASSAILED

BK111049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has expressed surprise and deep disappointment at the recent statement attributed to Prime Minister of Vietnam Pham Van Dong during his visit to India. In his statement he was reported to have described Kashmir as an inalienable part of India.

The spokesman recalled that throughout the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam for the liberation and unification of their country, Pakistan had extended unstined support to them. Pakistan did so with full knowledge of the consequences that such support would entail for her relations with the United States. The difficulties with which Pakistan was confronted, as a result, was a matter of record on history and it needed no recapitulation.

The spokesman said the unsolicited reference to Kashmir by the prime minister of Vietnam at a time when Pakistan and India had reached an agreement to discuss this matter under the terms of the Simla agreement and on the eve of the Indian prime minister's special envoy, Sardar Swaran Singh's departure for friendly talks with Pakistan, was a strange contribution to the process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan. He regretted that such ill judged statements should have been made in a hasty manner at Pakistan's expense in a bid to buy India's recognition of the puppet regime in Kampuchea.

The spokesman concluded by saying that Pakistan had already decided to close some more of its missions abroad as part of its economic drive and that its mission in Hanoi would now be one of these.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE MEETING TO BE HELD 14-21 MAY

BK101652 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] About two-thirds of the Islamic Conference countries have expressed their willingness to attend the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to be held in Islamabad from 14 to 21 May. This information has been received by the secretary general of the conference, Habib Chatti.

INDIA'S SWARAN SINGH ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK101602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Swaran Singh, special emissary of the Indian Government, arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi. Swaran Singh is to begin two rounds of talks tomorrow. He will call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul and will also visit Hasan Abdal and Lahore.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at Lahore airport, Swaran Singh said that he did not come with any specific proposals. Replying to a question, he said that India is not making any compromise, but is in touch with Pakistan and other countries of the region.

Replying to another question, Swaran Singh said that if the Pakistani leaders are willing to hold talks on any aspect of the Kashmir issue guided by the Simla agreement, then he was ready for that. He said that instead of involving ourselves in controversial issues of the past, we are making efforts to establish our future relations according to the Simla agreement.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Hostages' TV Interview

LD101938 Tehran in English to Europe 1832 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Two hostages appeared last night in a broadcast on television and revealed some shocking things regarding the American involvement in the internal affairs of Iran.

One of the hostages called Joseph Subik, a 22-year-old army staff sergeant, explained how the U.S. National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA, monitored Iranian communications and computer activities from a secret warehouse.

The Americans also criticized the behavior of U.S. Congressmen, claiming to have seen compromising pictures of them with the sister of the ousted shah.

The two hostages lauded the students following the line of Imam Khomeyni for their treatment of the hostages and condemned the ousted shah, saying his secret police, SAVAK, had tortured and killed the people.

One of them said: People were forced to live in cardboard shacks and tin shacks during the shah's regime.

He also displayed a photograph of a C-12 airplane and said that the United States was using that in Iran. He also said the aircraft was equipped with hidden cameras for taking pictures for espionage. The Beechcraft C-12 is a small, twin turboprop, able to seat up to 14 passengers.

The South African Government last year accused the U.S. Embassy personnel in Pretoria of using such a plane for spying purposes.

The second hostage showed the television viewers the warehouse of the embassy. He lifted the carpeting to reveal a network of wires which, he said, were hooked up to (?these plotting) computers.

He then pointed to a (?play) of electronic junction boxes mounted on the well near an exercise cycle and said: This one was to the National Security Agency in Washington.

Militants Again Threaten Hostages

WA101835 London REUTER in English at 1245 GMT 10 April 80 WA

[Excerpts] New York, 10 April, REUTER--A spokesman for the Iranian militants holding American hostages in Tehran said today in a television interview the militants would destroy their captives if any American "puppet", including Iraq, intervened in Iran.

The spokesman told NBC television: "If the American Government directly intervenes in Iran or if its puppets like Egypt, Iraq and Israel intervene in our land...then facing this, we will destroy the hostages.

"This is an alert for the American Government."

The militants' spokesman, speaking through an interpreter identified as Mary, said, "I said Iraq does nothing without permission from the American Government and...thus if Iraq attacks Iran, this is on the orders of the American Government, and thus the hostages will be endangered."

FRG Envoy Meets Bani-Sadr

LD101200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 0900 today the FRG ambassador to the Iranian Islamic Republic met and held talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president. Following the meeting the FRG ambassador said in an interview with a PARS correspondent about his talks with Dr Bani-Sadr: As I will shortly be leaving for the FRG for consultation with officials of my government I met with the Iranian president today to seek his views regarding the letter from FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Dr Bani-Sadr 2 weeks ago, in which no change whatsoever in relations between the two countries has been envisaged.

In reply to a question as to what influence the severance of relations between Iran and the United States might have on relations between Iran and Germany, the FRG ambassador said: We are partners with the United States in various spheres, and we are in the process of holding talks with them, in common with other states. I do not envisage any major changes, however. Relations between Iran and West Germany have always been friendly and will continue to be so.

Bani-Sadr's Reply to Schmidt

LD101452 Hamburg DPA in German 1214 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian President Bani-Sadr handed today to Bonn's ambassador in Tehran Gerhard Ritzel his reply to a message from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Together with some other Western heads of government Schmidt expressed in a message to the Iranian leadership about 10 days ago his concern about the fate of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The ambassador refused to give details of his talk with Bani-Sadr. In reply to questions by journalists on the topical state of FRG-Iranian relations, Ritzel said: "At the present moment in time there is no reason for any change."

Qotbzadeh Meeting With Ambassadors

LD111020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of member countries of the European Common Market and also of Japan, Australia and New Zealand have met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting our country's minister of foreign affairs, while explaining the positions of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the issue of the severance of relations between Iran and the United States, pointed out certain things to them and asked them not to follow the U.S. policy and course of action and to consider their countries' interests when making decisions.

The Iranian minister of foreign affairs is also to meet the ambassadors of Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria and Switzerland tomorrow. The ambassadors of Islamic countries have also been invited to hold talks on the subject with the Iranian minister of foreign affairs next Sunday.

Japanese Ambassador Recalled

OW110253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, April 11, KYODO--The government decided Friday to have ambassador to Iran Tsutomu Wada return to Tokyo to report on the situation in that country.

Government officials said that instructions will be sent to Wada immediately to return home.

The government's decision was made at a meeting among Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita held to discuss measures to take in respect to the Iranian problem.

They decided to go along with the member countries of the European communities which decided at a meeting in Lisbon Thursday to launch a diplomatic effort to obtain the release of the hostages kept in the American Embassy in Tehran.

Bakhtiar Cables to Carter

NC102007 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 10 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Paris, April 10 (AFP)--Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar has urged U.S. President Jimmy Carter to reconsider the sanctions ordered against resident Iranian students who had left the United States during school holidays. In a telegram sent to Mr. Carter today from Paris, where Mr. Bakhtiar lives in exile, the former Iranian leader called for "more lenient measures" than the projected cancellation of student visas.

"A majority of students are hostile to (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni's regime and should not have to pay for the madness of Iran's present leaders," he said.

UNITY MARCH IN TEHRAN; BANI-SADR SPEAKS 11 APR

Invitation to Military Trained Persons

LD090343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the coordination headquarters for public education of the Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic revolution has issued a statement in connection with the Friday march. This statement reads in part:

The public education coordination headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic revolution hereby invites all the brothers and sisters who have received military education in connection with the formation of an army of 20 million to participate in this general march and to declare their readiness to confront all forms of superpower conspiracy. The march routes will be announced in subsequent statements.

Call for Participation in March

JN100817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The office for coordination of the people's cooperation with the president of the republic has called upon the citizens to respond to leader of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni's call to participate in the march of unity and independence tomorrow, Friday.

In a statement to this effect, the office said: In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. O heroic sons of the Iranian nation, your calls, which are demanding complete independence, have begun to achieve their aims through the severance of relations with, associations with and subservience to the world system of hegemony and domination, particularly the big power, the United States.

The severance of relations with the system of world hegemony, which is founded on the logic of force, justifies our optimism in the hope that we will actually achieve self-sufficiency in all economic, social and cultural fields, an achievement that we consider to be a fulfillment of God's will, to entrench the government of the oppressed, based on the real and firm unity of all sectors of the people in confronting imperialism and in achieving genuine and complete independence.

Announcement of Bani-Sadr Address

LD101710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the national mobilization staff headquarters has announced: Tomorrow, at the same time that marchers are assembling at Tehran University and in the surrounding streets, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, will make a speech addressed to the participants in the unity march.

AFP Report on March

NC110844 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 11 (AFP)--Thousands of Iranians went on the march here today in response to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's appeal for a gigantic demonstration of national unity.

They took to the streets at 8 A.M., heading for the rallying-point of Tehran University where speeches were to be made at noon by the president, Revolutionary Council member Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani and the Friday prayer leader.

The marchers observed requests by the authorities not to carry banners proclaiming individual organisations, but the leanings of the numerous groups heading along Tehran's main roads could be gauged by their choice of slogans.

Some groups shouted "Allah is great" and "Islam will conquer" while others chanted "down with imperialism" and "the Yankees will lose, just like Vietnam." Some slogans also castigated the ex-shah and Presidents Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt and Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

Further Reports

NC111005 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 11 (AFP)--A massive street demonstration here today in response to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's call for a show of national unity could have attracted up to a million marchers, observers said. This would make it one of the largest demonstrations since the fall of the shah's regime a year last February.

The demonstrators, who began to converge on the rallying point of Tehran University from 8 A.M. this morning, overflowed the campus where President Bani-Sadr was to make a speech at noon. All streets leading to the university were filled with hundreds of thousands of people over a radius of two kilometres (more than a mile). At the university itself a group of 500 deportees from Iraq were loudly applauded, wearing white robes which bore the words "give us weapons to topple (Iraqi President) Saddam Husayn."

As the time for the speeches by President Bani-Sadr, Revolutionary Council member Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani and the Friday prayer leader approached, six parachutists were dropped over the university. Their parachutes were in the red, green and white of the Iranian flag.

Bani-Sadr Warning to W Europe, Japan

OW111239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran April 11 KYODO--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called on West European countries and Japan Friday to remove themselves from the clutches of the superpowers. The president's appeal, issued at a gathering for national prayer in Tehran came after the nine members of the European Communities and Japan decided to jointly ask the Iranian Government to free the American hostages held since last November at the U.S. Embassy here. He did not refer directly to the EC appeal adopted in Lisbon Thursday.

He warned that if these countries apply sanctions against Iran they would not receive any export orders and Iran would cut off its oil.

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh called in the ambassadors of the EC countries, Japan, Austrlia and New Zealand Friday and urged them not to join U.S. diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran.

REVOLUTION COURT IN HAMADAN TRIES 'THREE SPIES'

JN111022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Today the Islamic revolution court in Hamadan began the public trial of three Zionist, Israeli and American spies. The three spies are: (Albert Tavit), (Daniel Danielpour) and (Dr Nurani).

This spy network was discovered when (Dr Nurani's) funds were confiscated. The court is trying fugitive (Dr Nurani) in absentia.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

USSR Expected To Stop Arms Sales

NC111207 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (AFP)--Iran expects the Soviet Union to stop arms deliveries to Iraq, Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Mokri told newsmen here today.

Iraq was using "Soviet supplied equipment against Iran or was supplying it to Iranian counter revolutionaries," Ambassador Mokri charged.

The call for an end to arms deliveries was on behalf of the "all the Iranian people" he said. If the supplies continued Iran may have to make an official move, he added.

Ahvaz Reconstruction Crusade Condemnation

GF081915 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The public relations office of the reconstruction crusade headquarters has announced that Imam Khomeyni has said that our relationship with the United States is one between oppressor and oppressed. The crazy Carter has mobilized the Ba'thist regime of Iraq against us and is threatening us militarily. However, the revolutionary and struggling people of our nation have risen up for the sake of God and will continue their movement with shouts of "God is great!"

We announce our readiness to sacrifice ourselves for the revolution and to eliminate all U.S. imperialist plots, as well as the plots of its hirelings. We will participate in today's march, and we ask everyone to do the same.

Ahvaz Businessmen's Announcement

GF081845 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Announcement issued on 8 April by Ahvaz businessmen--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the Exalted. O Muslim sisters and brothers, once again the criminal hands of the United States have been manipulating events in Iraq. Iraq has tragically expelled our Shi'a brothers and sisters and has coordinated its actions with the criminal Carter. Through these actions it has been possible to prove Iraq's allegiance to the archsatan.

At the same time, the Iraqi regime is shamelessly demanding that the Iranian Army withdraw its forces from islands in the Persian Gulf. However, it does not know that this nation does not fear its boss, the United States, nor is it afraid of U.S. hirelings.

The struggling Iranian nation, while following the path of the nation's imam, will guard the revolution and is prepared for sacrifice. In order to express our objections to the dirty antinational actions of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, we announce our plans to participate in today's march. We ask all Ahvaz citizens, and particularly the businessmen, to participate in this march by closing their shops.

[Signed] Ahvaz businessmen.

Ahvaz Imam's Call for March

GF081804 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Announcement issued on 8 April by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, the Friday imam of Ahvaz; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] In the name of the Exalted. O esteemed people of Ahvaz, while the United States has failed to take any action against the Iranian nation in an attempt to solve the problem of the hostages, it has initiated a series of plots against the revolution and the Iranian nation.

The United States has hired the Ba'thist regime in Iraq to continue the crimes of the former shah. Our revolutionary nation should announce its determination to resist all U.S. imperialist plots. Our people should demonstrate their unity by participating in this march and all demonstrations that will be held to protest the plots of the United States.

At the same time, they should keep their hard earned revolution safe and functioning by opposing Saddam Husayn and his ilk. We are looking forward to severing the hands of Islam's enemies and attaining victory for the oppressed.

Shiraz Demonstration

GF091422 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpt] The citizens of Fars held a demonstration in Shiraz at 1700 today to support the struggle of the nation's imam against the archsatan United States and condemn the antinational actions of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. The demonstrators were from the Islamic society of universities and schools. While repeating some parts of the imam's message, which says that the United States would not dare to do anything, the demonstrators called on the people to participate in the march. They reminded the people that the treacherous U.S. Government and the hired Ba'thist regime of Iraq are trying to exert pressure on Iran.

The demonstration began at the college of literature at Shiraz University and ended at the Ahmed Bin Musa religious center. During the march, the demonstrators condemned the plots of the United States and the Iraqi regime.

Iraqi Kurd's Cable of Support

LD101130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY cites a spokesman for the Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party [KDP] who says that KDP leader (Mas'ud Barzani) has cabled telegrams to the imam of the nation and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic and to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, expressing his own support and that of the Iraqi KDP for the Iranian Islamic Republic in the present crucial circumstances. The telegram addressed to Imam Khomeyni is as follows:

To his esteemed eminence, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the victorious Iranian Islamic Revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. On behalf of the KDP Political Bureau we express our full and all-round support for the glorious and victorious Iranian Revolution in this crucial and sensitive situation.

At this time when U.S. imperialism and its servants in the world generally and in the Middle East in particular are making a last-ditch effort, the savage attacks of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against Muslims and our Shi'ite brothers in Iraq; the arrest of His Eminence Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr, the deportation of himself and his family, the expulsion of more than 15,000 Iranian Muslims from Iraq, the military attacks against oil-rich Kermanshah areas, particularly Naftshar, the act of sabotage of oil regions, the granting of sanctuary to associates of the traitorous shah and SAVAK in order to strike a blow at the Iranian Islamic Republic are all the most eloquent proof and evidence exposing America and its agents. We are prepared to give you any assistance and cooperation to neutralize the plots of the enemies against the Iranian Islamic Republic. Peace be upon you and God's blessings and mercy.

[Signed] (Mas'ud Barzani).

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the same message has also been cabled to Dr Bani-Sadr, the Iranian president.

Criticism of Oil Prices

LD101240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0953 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar today said in an interview that the Iraqi Ba'thist puppet regime and Saddam Husayn, the great executioner, must explain to the Muslim and revolutionary Iraqi nation their justification for daring to increase their oil exports and keeping the price low while the Iranian revolutionary nation has reduced its oil output and it is not placing at the disposal of international oil guzzlers free of charge the asset that belongs to future generations. Mo'infar added: These imperialist puppets must explain how is it that while Iran is selling its oil at $35 a barrel they sell similar crude oil at $28 a barrel. Is this not servitude to imperialism at the expense of the Muslim and gallant Iraqi people?

Executed in Iraq

JN101538 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] As part of its terrorist and feverish campaign against the popular Islamic movement, the so-called Revolution Command Council in Iraq issued a criminal decision yesterday, revealing the state of melee through which the regime of Somoza of Iraq is passing as a result of the surging and explosive Islamic current. The police authorities have decided to pass the death sentences against anyone belonging to the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party or propagating its Islamic ideas. The terrorist authorities also decided to consider this decision as retroactive.

It is worth mentioning that this oppressive tribal authority executed 97 mojahedin, members of the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party, between 17-20 March 1980 in a desperate attempt to preserve its shaky chauvinist regime.

Border Clashes End

LD101734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a report from PARS, border clashes between Iran and Iraq, which have been raging over the past 48 hours in Baveysi, (Kudetaft), Taperash and Tanghova regions, came to an end this morning.

The same report indicates that Iraqi forces used cannons and heavy and light weapons as well as grenades in firing across the Iranian border to a depth of 12 km in the above-named regions. They met brave resistance from army personnel and the Guards Corps of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The commander of the Guards Corps of the Islamic Revolution in Qasr-e Shirin said: An Iranian gendarme post was damaged as a result of these attacks and three houses near that post have also been destroyed.

He also said: The Iraqi Army has been stationed in the border areas across from (Babaharud, Mazidqader, Ejabatparviz), Qal'eh-Sapid [word indistinct], which are only 2 km from the town of Qasr-e Shirin. Iraqi military movements have continued over the past 24 hours on the paved road near the Qasr-e Shirin border. The commander of the operations of the Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin added: At the moment, at 1515, the time that the report was filed, the gendarme posts at Darband-Jugh, (Farravi, Ejabatparviz, Pishgam, Ruy-e-Takht, Bakhtar, Zeyd-e Yahya'i) Baveysi, Azgeleh, Tapp-e Rasht, and Tanghova are in the line of fire of the enemy forces' military operations and guard over these stations has been entrusted to the Guards of the Islamic Revolution, with support from the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has been on alert in the region.

Kurdish Party on Expulsions

LD101734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported the following announcement by a spokesman of Iraq's Kurdistan Democratic Party [KDP]: While expelling and driving away Iranians from Iraq and forcing them to flee that country, the racist Ba'thists have at the same time intensified their cowardly attacks on the Kurdish nation in Iraq and, in addition to devastating hundreds of hamlets in Iraqi Kurdistan and setting fire to and destroying the villagers' plantations, have embarked on the expulsion from Iraq of Kurdish pupils, students and young people.

The spokesman added: On 5 April six Kurdish pupils and young men were forced to flee and made their way to a base of the Iraqi KDP. This flight by various groups has taken place following the execution of several pupils in various cities in Iraqi Kurdistan, particularly in Dahuk, and the measures undertaken by the Ba'th regime to capture, torture and deport them.

Tehran Iraqi Students' Condemnation

LD101756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, our Iraqi brothers and sisters who are staging a sit-in at Tehran University held a meeting today at the university and condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist Government and the cowardly plots hatched by Saddam Husayn and Begin and the plots by U.S. imperialism against Iran's Islamic revolution.

At the conclusion of the meeting those who are staging a sit-in announced their support and backing for the struggling Muslim people of Iran.

An-Najaf Anti-Iraqi Demonstrations

JN101836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Citing those who have been deported by the fascist Ba'thists, PARS reports that the commercial center in An-Najaf went on strike in support of His Eminence Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir as-Sadar. Demonstrations were also staged in the town condemning Saddam Husayn, the U.S. agent in the area.

PARS adds that the Iraqi security forces continue to launch arrest and execution campaigns. It says that (Qasim Shubbah), the religious leader of An-Nu'maniyah, has been executed.

All deportees have made an urgent appeal to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to supply them with arms in order to liberate the oppressed Iraqi people from the Ba'thist gang.

Iraqi Aircraft in Clashes

JN102044 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In a dispatch by its correspondent at the battlefronts between Iran and Iraq, the newspaper KEYHAN quotes the gendermarie commander as saying that the Iraqi Ba'thist government used planes and helicopters as well as artillery and mortars in several border positions.

He added: The Iraqi troops launched an attack on (Boweyti) region yesterday. Intermittent skirmishes also took place in other areas. Our forces have checked the Iraqi attackers, he added.

On the advance of the Iraqi troops, the gendermarie commander said that the Iraqi troops have advanced some 15 kms inside the Iranian border and are carrying out provocative acts outside the border lines. We suffered no casulaties during the past 2 days.

Commander of the ground forces General Fallahi made statements explaining the current situation on the battlefronts. Asked about the Iranian measures, he said that Iran will defend its soil. He added: Our military laws dictate that we should defend our motherland. We do not seek to attack any other country. Our ground forces are assigned to defend our internationally recognized borders, which were agreed upon by the two sides in the past. He added: These are the duties of the ground forces. Our forces will not allow any force to advance a single step inside the Iranian border.

Comenting on the Iraqi attacks on Iranian soil, Air Force Commander General Amir Baqeri said: We will not remain idle over any Iraqi attack. He added that the Iraqi troops used helicopters and not fighter planes in their attack.

The air force commander added: They will be fools if they think of attacking us. The current state of alert has been unprecedented in the history of the Iranian Air Force.

He added: We will not only reply to any attack, but also to any country that launches this attack. He said: If Iraq attacks us, we will carry out air operations.

'Continuing' Clashes

JN102025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Battles were resumed at 1300 yesterday in the Iranian-Iraqi border areas between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards on one hand, and the attacking Iraqi forces on the other.

PARS NEWS AGENCY says that fighting between the two sides is still continuing and that heavy weapons, artillery, mortars and various light weapons are being used in the battle.

PARS adds that three helicopters of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew over the battlefield yesterday afternoon.

AFP Reports Calm

NC110953 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin, western Iran, April 11 (AFP)--All was calm today in this border town which 2 days ago was reportedly the flashpoint in Iran's quarrel with Iraq.

Iranian officials had said fighting centred on Qasr-e Shirin erupted on Wednesday, pitting Revolutionary Guareds and troops against Iraqi soldiers. Fifteen Revolutionary Guards were injured, they said. But there was no sign today that this town of 35,000 people, some 10 kms (six miles) from the border, had been caught up militarily in the growing conflict between Tehran and Baghdad.

"War with Iraq? That will be a little further on," one resident said. "Everything is peaceful here."

Yesterday shops traded until 10 p.m., restaurants did good business and the mosque doors stayed open. Today there was no curfew and few soldiers were on the streets. The only sign of strained Iranian-Iraqi relations was a tent set up in the town centre to receive donations for Shi'ite Muslims expelled from Iraq on the grounds that they were of Iranian origin.

"The most serious part of this affair is the question of refugees," the town governor said. "Every evening we take in 100 people expelled by the Baghdad regime. We sent them to (refugee) camps and try to meet their needs. But if this continues, the situation will become catastrophic--for us and for them."

Further Gulf Islands Commentary

JN101819 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Apr 80 JN

[Text] We are once again forced to talk about the three islands in order to enlighten our dear listeners about the course of the plot woven by the fronts that are hostile to the victorious Islamic revolution. This hostility comes at a time when all the imperialist forces are preying on the newly born.

One of these teacherous plots has been unearthed by the Arabic magazine ASH-SHAHID. It says that according to reliable UAE sources, the Iraqi regime was about to weave a big plot a few weeks ago. It asked the UAE to carry out a military maneuver near the three islands, while Iraqi forces would be deployed near the site of the maneuver. These Iraqi forces would include Iranian officers who are agents of the immoral regime. To complete the conspiracy, these Iranian officers would open fire on the UAE forces, pretending to be Iranian forces. At this point, Iraq would find the pretext by which its deployed forces could occupy the three islands.

This is the game engineered by the conspiratorial regime in Baghdad. It was discussed in the UAE Consultative Council and was rejected [words indistinct] after it was discovered to be an Iraqi-U.S. plot to bring relations between Iran and the Arab peoples to a head [words indistinct] and allow the United States a free hand in the islands and, subsequently, the Hormuz Strait. When the Ba'thist regime failed to gain listeners to its voice and supporters of its plots, it pursued another course and told the United Nations that it does not recognize the occupation of the islands and calls for their return.

We ask: Who has authorized the tribal regime to talk on behalf of the Arabs?

If the UAE was certain that it had right on its side regarding the issue of the islands, then would it not be able to broach this case at the United Nations? Therefore, there must be a riddle, and the Iraqi regime believes that this riddle is obscure. It does not know that the secrets of this riddle are exposed and known near and far.

One of these secrets is to allow the plot of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel to proceed peacefully and quietly and allow the autonomy plot, which the United States is fabricating in collaboration with the Western countries and in cooperation with Israel, to proceed.

What is more important than all this is the desire to shroud the plot which is taking place in Egypt and is aimed against the Arab and Palestinian existance.

One of the Baghdad tyrant regime's absurdities is that it beamed a special radio station to Egypt. What is in this radio station other than an attempt to absorb the Egyptian people's resentment and to sap their revolutionary enthusiasm by using empty words. This radio station has condemned not As-Sadat's biggest crime, committed when he received the deposed shah. Instead of exposing the crimes of the shah and As-Sadat. This radio station began to heap accusations on revolutionary Iran. This happened at a time when huge demonstrations spread all over Egypt expressing support for the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Does this not mean that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and As-Sadat's Egyptian regime are in full agreement to carry out one strategy hostile to all the revolutionaries in the Arab and Islamic worlds? It is really surprising that the Ba'thist regime's media is ignoring the Palestine question and, instead, bragging about the case of the islands day and night. And instead of supporting the Palestinian revolution, the Ba'thist regime is harassing all the Palestinian parties on feeble pretexts. The sole reason behind these harassments is the regime's fear of the unity between the revolutionary forces and the militant Iraqi people.

All these miserable circumstances through which the Ba'thist regime is passing have pushed the regime to desperately try to save its skin, and it thought it had found a good hope in raising the issue of the islands. Will the issue of the islands be the boat that might save this regime from drowning, the regime which is living its last days and is collapsing under the blows of the militant Iraqi masses? The coming days will definitely answer this question.

LAWYER SAYS EFFORTS TO EXTRADITE SHAH TO CONTINUE

PA042241 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2048 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[By Felix Pacho]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The team of Iranian, French and Panamanian lawyers who are defending the interests of the Tehran government will present a demand for the extradition of the shah to Egypt.

"We will not rest until extradition is granted, even though Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is ill," ACAN-EFE was told by Juan Materno Vasquez, former minister of government and justice and former president of the Panamanian Supreme Court. Materno Vasquez now practices law privately. He headed the team of lawyers that filed an extradition demand here a few hours after the shah left the Panamanian island of Contadora in the Pacific to go to Cairo.

"We will leave the file at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry," Materno Vasquez said, "but we will take a similar one to Cairo and to the International Court of The Hague, seeking new instruments and new legal procedures, because they exist."

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET MEET IN JOINT SESSION

LD101740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A joint session of the Revolution Council and the cabinet, which started at 1600 today under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in the prime minister's office, was still inprogress at 1730.

Before the session ended, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent talked to Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, concerning the joint agenda of the joint session of the Revolution Council and the cabinet.

Dr Beheshti said: This meeting has been convened to study the general budget of the country and to find solutions concerning the difficulties regarding the allocation and the spending of the budget. We hope we can reach satisfactory solutions.

Olympic Boycott Agreed Upon

LD102030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1935 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The joint session of the Revolution Council and the cabinet met at 1600 today under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, at the prime minister's office.

It was announced at the end of this session that Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, together with all the members of the cabinet, will participate in a march tomorrow morning.

In a contact with the central news bureau, the spokesman of the presidential office announced that at 1800 tonight the cabinet's budgetary session came to an end and that during the session overall budgetary policies had been discussed and that their general guidelines with regard to the current budget and the development budget had been approved.

A spokesman of the Revolution Council said: Iran will not take part in the Olympic games. This issue was previously approved by the council and during today's session it was again raised and underlined.

AGREEMENTS WITH SOVIET UNION TO BE REVIEWED

Tehran TIMES in English 30 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Iran and the Soviet Union will soon begin a review of the contracts on a number of industrial projects signed prior to Iran's revolution, 'Ezzatollah Sahabi was quoted as saying yesterday.

'Ezzatollah Sahabi, head of the Plan and Budget Organization, told the KEYHAN that the agreements as signed under the deposed shah's regime were not in the interests of Iran.

Among the projects to be discussed are a 1,400 megawatt power station near Ahvaz, an 800 megawatt power plant at Esfahan and an industrial complex. All three were due to be built by the Soviet Union.

Sahabi's remarks follow the breakdown two weeks ago of talks on the export price of Iranian gas, supplied to the Soviet Union since 1970 through the IGAT One pipeline.

KHOMEYNI THANKS DPRK PRESIDENT FOR CONGRATULATIONS

JN042010 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Apr 80 JN

["Text" of cable of thanks from Imam Khomeyni to DPRK President Kim Il-Song for congratulations received on establishment of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I received with gratitude the cable of congratulations which you sent on the first anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I ask God almighty to grant success to all the oppressed peoples in the world to triumph over and liberate themselves from the forces of oppression in the world, particularly the greedy United States.

I hope that states will rise to aid and assist their peoples along this holy road so that with unity and cohesion, colonialism will be uprooted from these countries.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 15 Farvardin 1359.

Bani-Sadr's Gas Seminar Speech

GF091620 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1540 GMT 7 Apr 80 GF

[Speech given by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 6 April at a gas companies seminar in Tehran; recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. You are all aware of the fact that we have natural gas and that a great amount of this natural gas is being burned and is going to waste. The production cost of natural gas is rather high. Ever since the day our revolution achieved victory--if I go to the governors meeting, I will discuss this matter at length there, for that is where we will be discussing the national budget--we have not advanced in the real areas of struggle against Western domination. Instead, we have regressed. This means that our economic dependency on certain imports has actually increased. Why is this so? We have not initiated the actual struggle against foreign domination in some of these vital areas, nor have we tried to utilize the media for propaganda purposes in these areas. We have not been able to prevent the harmful and negative propaganda of those groups whose survival depends on Iran's continuous dependency. The result of all this is that today our national budget is far more dependent on oil revenues that it was on the day of the revolution's victory. Why? We all know the composition of our national budget. It was the same in the past as well. It consisted of oil revenues, customs tarrifs and duties plus certain foreign and domestic loans and credits. It also included direct taxes, the major portion of which came from taxes on wages and salaries, which indeed was some sort of deception. The real and basic revenue consisted of revenues from petroleum and imports, and regarding the latter, it was actually the customs duties and excise taxes.

Income from domestic production has decreased in comparison with the past. This means that the dependency of our budget on oil and customs revenues has increased. There has been some improvement in agricultural production. However, industrial production has decreased and our dependency on foreign markets has increased. If this situation continues, how much longer will we be able to prevent our political system from adapting itself to our daily-increasing economic and cultural dependencies? So this is the actual direction that our country is following.

We are caught up in a great deal of verbalism and empty rhetoric that says we are moving forward at full speed and that we will take care of everyone and handle all their problems. But in the world of reality, our condition is such that we are actually regressing. Why are we regressing? The answer is very clear. The idea behind a revolution is production. It is not a contest to increase consumption. But we have adopted the psychology of consumption. Everyone and every group wants to make up for all the deprivations of the past centuries, especially the deprivation suffered for 55 years during the previous regime. Everyone wants to compensate for all those deprivations in a very short period of time. The result has been a considerable increase in consumption. On the other hand, there has been a noteworthy decrease in our production efforts. This imbalance has brought about a dangerous situation.

We have accepted responsibility for this nation in order to tell the people the truth. Even if we do not tell them the truth it will become apparent in less than a year. That is when people will come to us and will demand to know why we thought ourselves worthy of governing this nation, when under these circumstances and in an atmosphere of opportunism we could not talk about these truths. [as heard]

In the area of the oil industry, what we have accomplished--and it is a great accomplishment--is to reduce production. We have raised prices and reduced production. This has been the positive side of our efforts. But the remaining aspects of our efforts have all been negative. What have we accomplished and what have we done regarding production, capital and investments during the last year? What industrial projects have we carried out? We have regressed. It is true that projects during the former regime did not bring us independence. Rather, they made us more dependent. However, this does not mean that we should not carry out those projects. We must eliminate all aspects of dependency in those projects and continue on with them.

In this world of realities--not in the world of trickery and cunning--who would accept the fact that last year we had a 700 billion riyal reconstruction budget, which is rather insignificant. The rest was the budget for the current year. However, we were not able to consume even half this budget. We must see how much of it was actually used for reconstruction. You keep saying that we opposed and fought against U.S. and Soviet domination. Now what kind of a fight and struggle did we wage when we did not even increase our domestic production by one iota. On the other hand, you have increased your consumption so much that we have been forced to raise the volume of imports.

Now, we have been burning off some of this gas. Who in the world can accept that we should be burning gas, while we must pay something additional if we use it in our homes and kitchens? It is a sign of economic, cultural and moral decline when a nation is incapable of bringing its natural gas supply under control and should therefore burn a portion of it. The portion that is being brought into homes and cities for consumption must be subsidized by the government in order to prevent any price increase. These are the negative aspects of which the people must be aware. They must realize and be aware of the fact that a struggle cannot merely be summarized and centered on words and slogans. A struggle needs a true realm in which to materialize, and that is where we must be victorious.

So much for our natural gas. We are all aware of our oil distribution problems. I believe even now if you go to Gorgan, Gilan and Mazandaran or Azarbayjan and some other areas, you will see long lines of people waiting to buy petroleum. Well then, on the one hand the production situation is regrettable. On the other hand, everyone is asking for wage increases. This situation has reached a point in which everyone thinks that this sort of situation has never existed before. Of all those other revolutions around the world, which one ended with the conditions that we are experiencing?

Some are saying that our revolution is a spiritual one. As if these two can be isolated and separated from one another, as if we can have a spiritual world and a material world with no connection whatsoever between them. This way of thinking is some kind of Western influence, but not Western influence in the modern sense of the word. Rather, it is Western influence of a scholarly and eccelesiastical nature. The church in the Middle Ages followed this kind of thinking and propagated it. One cannot actually separate the material from the spiritual. Materialism is in itself a path toward the spiritual. The ugly phase that Christianity went through during the Middle Ages has never actually existed in Islam. Materialism need not be ugly provided it moves in the direction of man's spiritual awareness. In fact, it can be very beautiful. So, we could keep saying that we have nothing to do with economics. But the point of the matter is that economics has something to do with us. People's awareness of economics must increase so they can gradually grasp the fact that struggle would have no meaning without production.

When I was abroad--this is something I mentioned once before--I went to my classes and sat and listened. I could not really understand the discussion, but the others could understand it. I finally came to the conclusion that I could follow the lecture and understand it only by utilizing their knowledge and information. The other students had been taught the art of initiative from their early childhood and were already well-versed. A child who has learned about initiative sits and thinks about what the professor is telling him. He decides whether it is correct and complete or is missing some points. However, we would go ahead and read a textbook and then repeat whatever the professor said as if they were divine words from heaven. We must therefore try to take some initiative. Without initiative we would not be able to find the shortcomings and plans of the other side nor would we be capable of understanding what cultural or economic independence means.

This is something we must do, especially since we now have opportunities and there is no more censor or ban--at least there is none in this area. We must do this. If the people want to be independent they must realize that it is impossible to do so as long as the regime is economically dependent, especially when this economic dependency is increasing. It is impossible to have an independent political system under such conditions. It may be feasible for 1 or 2 months or even 1 or 2 years. But in the long run, the political system will have to adapt itself to the conditions of its dependency. A good example of this exists in Egypt. Look how far it has traveled on the road of dependency. We have had a revolution. If we want to pursue the process of independence we must face certain realistic aspects of this whole thing. We must find out what dependencies our economy has so we may eliminate them through hard work. We must find out about our army's dependencies so we can eliminate them through hard work. We must find out about our cultural dependencies so we can eliminate them. Then we can have an independent political system.

Now that you know what I am driving at we can talk about the prices of goods and commodities. The people must be made aware of the fact that in economics we are concerned with the overall price of all goods combined, not one particular item. It is quite possible that out of necessity the price of a certain item may have to be increased or decreased. A so-called general price decrease is never a possibility. It is not feasible under any economic system. A clear example of this is that if you do not raise prices in those areas where they must be raised you would be halting production. Therefore, you would be forced to either subsidize that particular commodity or you would have to import it, which in itself is a form of foreign subsidization.

Having said all of this and in order to reach a conclusion--because I have other business to tend to--I would only summarize my remarks this way: if you are going to form a seminar, for God's sake, form a seminar that will eventually enable you to increase production and reduce production costs. Do something to reduce the price of gas so we can promote its widespread use as a source of fuel. You may think that this might be harmful to you at the present time, but a long-term investment is always better than a short term investment.

If you could deal with this matter in such a way that the government can expand gas pipelines and gas networks at a rapid pace--or I should say at a very rapid pace, because a rapid pace compared with the past would be very insignificant--gas consumption would consequently increase and the possibility of increasing production would be more feasible in the future. That is when production costs can be reduced in relation to the unit of production. [Find out] what can be done to further reduce this cost so gas can be made available to the consumer at the lowest possible price. This is a very simple economic matter and you must proceed on this basis.

During the first few months of the revolution you increased salaries and wages by almost 300 percent. When you take all other allowances and so forth into consideration, our expenditures for wages and salaries have been very, very high. Your foreign trade situation--for certain actions and deeds--is bad. We cannot have easy access to imports, nor are they easily imported. Therefore, the cost of all spare parts and tools have skyrocketed and so on and so forth.

However, the other side of the equation is unacceptable. The price of each unit produced compared to production costs is not a reasonable equation. In other words, with this expenditure one can produce more. Now, how can this be done? You are the ones here to study and find out. More specifically, you must tell the people that whether or not a worker produces he will not be able to preserve and save his body energy. This would be like a person letting the days go by and still remaining young. Such a law is nonexistent. Energy must be used, and if it is not used it will end up being used for destructive purposes. No one is capable of conserving his energy idly and freely for the sake of preserving it. Energy either creates or destroys. Thus, when our society does not produce or produces less, its destructive capability and activity increases. This is what can definitely put us under domination. We are already under domination, but it can put us further under domination and there is no question about it. These are the points that must be made clear and palpable to the people so our society can grow and produce.

If we want to imitate someone in these areas, it would be better if we imitated the Japanese way of life instead of following and imitating the American way of life and this cultural dependency. We can see how much the Japanese consume and produce. Yet, Japan is quite different from Afghanistan. Japan has no resources. It must import everything from here or there for its consumption. All of you know that with all its vast population, Japan ranks third in the world economically. In fact, from many other viewpoints, that is if we disregard the quantitative side--after all the Soviet Union and the United States are both heavily populated--from the qualitative point of view, Japan is the primary economic force in the world. It has nothing of its own, but we have everything.

So now we are gathered here to discuss the price of gas. We must tell the people the facts. We must tell them that the struggle against foreign domination is a necessity not simply because we are Muslims and we want to rid ourselves of foreign domination. Rather, it is a matter of life and death for us in this struggle. Foreign domination will only result in killing them.

The administrative situation of our petroleum industry is in shambles for the reasons I have mentioned. Those who work in the oil industry, the gas industry and all our technicians--wherever they may be--I want to warn all of you that today's generation, tomorrow's generations as well as all deprived human beings under domination have their fate in your hands. They are depending on the efforts of your minds and hands. If these people would be willing and ready to work we would have no need to sit and talk about the price of gas. If we did sit together to talk--we will have a lot more to talk about--we could discuss methods of expanding the petroleum industry in Iran and achieving our independence. It was through petroleum that we became dependent. Since this petroleum belongs to us, it must help us become independent. I hope your discussions will be in a proper direction and dissemination of these discussions will gradually bring about the basic background for work in our society. If this mentality and psychology does not change rapidly, it will be difficult to have any hope for our country to move in a revolutionary direction. Therefore, we must be more concerned and worried lest our enemies take advantage of the situation and do away with our revolution.

With respect to the areas of specialization, you may have certain applicants and individuals whose administrative backgrounds you will be checking meticulously and you must do so. But do not be too selective in technical areas. Otherwise, you will be forced to hire foreigners. I would like to take this opportunity to invite all those experts and technicians [abroad] to return home. I want to tell them that it is really fitting that you should need an invitation from a deprived revolutionary nation with all its martyrs in order to return to your homeland. Your homeland is going through some hard times. Your flesh and bones and your entire existence are the products of this very deprived nation. It would be a shame if your expertise was not utilized in serving these people. Return to your country and endure Iran's hardships so you can rebuild Iran.

I hope you will all be successful. Although this discussion began with the price of gas, I hope it can be extended to principal areas where the public's awareness is at its minimum. Good luck and I wish you every success. [shouts of "God is great!"]

Mo'infar on Oil Price

LD101405 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 5 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mo'infar: Iran Itself Will Decide the Price of Its Oil"]

[Text] In an interview with BAMDAD yesterday Oil Minister and Revolution Council member 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar spoke about the state of Iran's oil production and sales to the world market and relations between the Oil Ministry and OPEC.

In the discussion Mo'infar stressed that, contrary to rumors from Zionist and imperialist circles, Iran's oil is being exported to 40 countries and Iran is refusing new sales offers since it does not believe in increasing production: It is following this plan stringently. The oil minister continued:

"At present four countries--Nigeria, Kuwait, Algeria and Libya--are following reduced production plans. After the holding of the OPEC session in Caracas, Iran will itself decide the price of its oil. This, at present the price of each barrel of Iranian oil has increased by $2.50 to $35, which is $22 more than the price before the revolution; and this is at a time when each barrel of oil in [Saudi] Arabia sells for $26.

[Three words illegible] over the last few days Iran's oil income has increased by $4-5 million a day. On the same basis, Iran's oil production has stabilized at 3 million barrels per day--2 million barrels for export and 1 million for home consumption.

Engineer Mo'infar then announced for the first time that during the present year the Oil Ministry's program will be based on extraction and an expansion of the relevant plans. [sentence as published]

Mo'infar on Unified Prices

JN060958 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Commenting on statements by Saudi Petroleum and Minerals Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani that OPEC will hold an emergency session in the near future to unify oil prices, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar stated that the OPEC extraordinary meeting will be held to discuss long-term programs and that this session has nothing to do with setting crude oil prices on short-term bases.

Mo'infar added: We do not accept any restrictions or limits concerning oil prices because we put an end to the question of imposing prices at the Caracas meeting. Mo'infar said: If Yamani's intentions to set oil prices consists of increasing Saudi oil prices to the level of the oil price of the Islamic Republic of Iran, then we welcome this and agree with him because it is not acceptable that Yamani sells oil at $24 while we sell it at $35 and for Carter to impose a (? $4.92) tax on Saudi oil imports. Is it not better if these differences go into the pockets of the sons of the people? Is it not better that Saudi Arabia increase its oil prices and decrease oil production without wasting 10 million barrels a day of the Saudi people's wealth and handing them to imperialism?

If Yamani's intentions are to lower Iranian crude oil prices to the level of the Saudi oil prices or achieve an average between the two prices, then this is another subject which we as of now declare rejected by the revolutionary Iranian people.

Agha Jari Production Figures

GF061705 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpts] Some 53,000 barrels of crude oil are being produced daily at Rag-Sefid, Bazanan and Marun No 2 in Agha Jari. This oil then goes to Kharq Island for export. Some 218 million cubic feet of natural gas is also being produced daily at Agha Jari. It then goes to Bid-Boland, where it is used by the refinery. This information was released by the director of the oil company in Agha Jari in a telephone interview with our reporter.

At the end of the interview the oil company director said the quantity produced at Agha Jari is due to the demands of refineries in other countries and on Kharq Island. He added that all pipelines in this region are working properly.

Mo'infar on Production Levels

LD081950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Oil Minister Mo'infar this afternoon took part in a press conference carried by radio and television and answered questions put to him by correspondents. Commenting on Iranian crude oil production, he said: Our enemies wish to convey the idea that the situation in Iran is frightening. By reporting that Iran's crude oil production has fallen below 1 million barrels a day, they want to cause panic among our people. The fact is that, according to figures, during the past 4 days, that is, from 4 to 7 April crude oil production has been between 2.963 million and 3.944 million barrels per day.

The oil minister added: What is certain is that our plan envisages a daily production of not more than 3 million barrels. As for our exports, we have adequate numbers of customers for our oil. Referring to the oil industry's spare parts, Mo'infar said: The import of these parts from the United States was stopped in practice 5 months ago. During this period, we took steps to import the necessary parts from other countries; furthermore, a great many of these parts are being manufactured by our own workers and technicians. Commenting on sabotage and oil pipeline explosions, Mo'infar said: As long as this imperialist puppet is in Baghdad we expect more sabotage. Obviously, to prevent such acts we have taken certain precautions.

Esfahan Refinery Near Completion

Tehran TIMES in English 17 Mar 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Esfshan oil refinery will be completed by April 20, it was announced here yesterday. Oil Ministry sources said that the refinery has two units and will have a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day.

The contract for the construction of the refinery was given to Flourtisan, a German-US group in 1975. They started construction just after the agreement.

Construction work was suspended during the revolution and was resumed last September. The work was again stopped when the students occupied the U.S. Embassy and several foreigners left the country.

Abadan Refinery Increased Output

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Mar 80 p 8 WA

[Text] The production capacity of the Abadan oil refinery has reached 580,000 barrels per day, its highest capacity [so far]. When announcing this result in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, Engineer Shahideh, chief of the Abadan oil refinery, said that all of the subsidiary plants of this refinery, such as oil processing and cracking plants are busy. In reply to a question about the affects of the recent explosions on the production of the Abadan refinery, he said that the explosions on the oil pipelines caused certain difficulties in supplying crude oil to the refinery, but this reduced overall production about ten percent, however it was restored to 580,000 barrels per day after repairs.

Regarding the top production capacity of this refinery, he said that the maximum output is 600,000 barrels per day, and with the plans that have been implemented, this figure could reach 620,000 barrels per day. However, the output of this refinery is based on the estimated needs of consumption, and if they exceed the limit of 600,000 barrels per day, the difference will be met by the refinery.

Regarding the cause of the oil shortage, particularly in the northern part of the country, Mr Shahideh said: The oil shortage is due to difficulties arising from conditions stemming from the production of natural gas because of the random manner in which gas is used has an unpredictable affect on oil--which leads to shortages. In conclusion, he described the operation of this refinery as normal.

Oil Problems Discussed

Tehran TIMES in English 17 Mar 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Iranian oil output has dropped 60 per cent in twelve months while the oil price has more than doubled. This is partly the result of an oil policy starkly different from that of the former regime, but it also stems from the tension over the U.S. hostages being held in the embassy here.

The new leaders made their oil strategy quite clear from the outset: there was no question of continuing the old policy of intensive production growth. In 1978 this country was extracting 5,100,000 barrels a day, but the new ceiling has been set at four million a day, in order to preserve the nation's wealth.

They also wiped out the quarter-century-old agreements between the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and the Western crude oil marketing consortium. NIOC today sells its crude under separate deals with each buyer.

Iran is of course a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and it has shown itself one of the hard-liners at OPEC meetings, where it pushed for big increases. Oil from Iran is now the costliest among all OPEC members which costs $32 or $33 a barrel and Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar recently said it would reach $40 before the year was out. He even forecast a possible $60 in due course.

In the past few months the Iranians have sold increasing amounts of oil through the spot market at Rotterdam, where prices attained as much as $45 at the close of last year.

The four million barrels a day ceiling is way above Iran's actual production these days. The official flow is 2,700,000 barrels a day, and some Western experts think the true figure is lower at around 2,200,000 or 40 per cent of the output under the shah.

At first the output drop was welcome, and then the Iranians gave up gas and water injection which ensures that no oil is wasted. The Western specialists have left and breakdowns are frequent. Pipeline explosions are a weekly occurrence. They are sometimes accidental but some blasts are caused by rebels. Another factor recently was the flooding in the oil region of Khuzestan which hit pipelines and refineries

Meanwhile, since the U.S. Embassy affair began on Nov. 4, spare parts have stopped arriving, most of these being from U.S. suppliers. Additionally the United States ceased importing Iranian oil on Nov. 13 and has bought none since. These U.S. sales ammounted to 600,000 barrels a day. This quantity was initially sold to Japanese customers through the spot market. Then these purchases came to a halt as the result of U.S. pressure.

Finding customers is proving none too easy for Iran. Quite apart from its high asking price, buyers are expected to take a selection of crudes, some of which they would rather do without. The Iranians are asking some buyers to accept partial participation in added value. This means, for example, that British Petroleum (BP), Shell and Japanese firms must buy 25,000 barrels a day "ex-contract" which they are required to refine and sell on behalf of NIOC.

In practice the customers sell to suit themselves and NIOC gets two dollars a barrel under profit-sharing. Western experts believe this system could become generalized for all producer countries eventually.

Despite the output drop, Iranian oil resources have not changed in terms of current dollar values. Of the two to 2,700,000 barrels a day produced, 700,000 or 800,000 are used in Iran itself. This leaves 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 for export.

In money terms, Iran is thus continuing to net $20,000 million to $24,000 million a year from oil, just like it did under the shah.

These funds will be quite insufficient in the long run to offset the Iranian budget. At the moment oil finances the budget 80 per cent. In this sense Iran could be digging its own grave with its high interest energy strategy. Iran's economy depends completely on other countries, and many of them are trying to cut down on energy.

This being so, the Iranian authorities are thinking along the lines of increasing exports while reducing domestic consumption. This home market has doubled in importance, allowing for the production drop. Which explains the recent appeals for restraint on oil within Iran.

Home consumption is officially said to have risen 60 per cent in a year, equivalent to $40 million loss in foreign business.

At the end of last month, private cars were banned for a week, and Mo'infar later said this led to a huge fall in Iran's own consumption.

But Iran's overall predicament has a greater dimension than this. Not so long ago it was the second largest of the world's oil exporters. Since the revolution it has dropped several places in the league table.

Independence, which is on everyone's lips in this country, is proving complicated in practice. Iran is one of the rare large oil producers importing refined products.

IRANIAN PARTIES WANT DISBANDING OF REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD081013 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0929 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 8 (TANJUG)--Iranian parties united in the Iranian National Front have sent President Bani-Sadr an "open letter" demanding the disbanding of the Revolutionary Council and the creation of a "government of national unity". The letter is carried in the first issue of the national front daily DJEPKHEYE MELI and states the reasons which have prompted the demand are the unresolved national question and the serious economic crisis.

"The tension and chaos are increasing in the country from day to day, the economic situation is rapidly worsening, and the lack of security provokes fear among the population", reads the letter. In order to solve such a situation, the National Front proposes the creation of a government composed of "prominent opponents of the old regime who have experience in the administration of the country".

The National Front's demand is aimed primarily against the ruling Islamic Republican Party which makes up the majority of the Revolutionary Council. The National Front is the oldest alliance of political parties founded three decades ago by the late Mohammed Mossadeq who is still honoured by the Iranian people.

The rather sudden re-appearance of the National Front of the Iranian political scene and the demand for the disbanding of the Revolutionary Council reflect the present state in the country. The interest of the population in the participation in the establishment of a religious power in the country is decreasing.

DR BAHONAR ON PURGE IN ARMY, CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENTS

Tehran ETTALA'AT in Persian 30 Mar 80 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Speaking at a commemorative ceremony held in Amol for the "martyrs of the revolution" Dr Bahonar, member of the Revolution Council, while discussing various issues, told his audience that so far approximately four thousand military personnel have been expelled from the army, and that the purge was still in full swing. "But", he added, "the country cannot exist without an army. The slogans displayed nowadays to the effect that the army should be dissolved, are contradictory to the interests of the revolution and Islam."

In reply to a question regarding the necessity of a complete severence of relations with the United States, Hojjat ol-Eslam Bahonar noted that the most important thing "to cut off is the U.S. domination, and the target we are pursuing is to avoid being in a status of feeling to be in need of imperialism. "We have, in practice, severed our relations, because we have unilaterally cancelled more than one hundred agreements we had with the United States." He added that on certain occasions these unilateral moves have created difficulties for Iran, as in the case of the cancellation of the nuclear energy agreement with France. According to an article of the agreement, in case of a unilateral cancellation the initiating party is to pay a compensation of two billion dollars.

"One of the valuable results of the revolution," Bahonar continued, "is the fact that we have gotten rid of foreign domination. We have stored daily, under the ground, three million two hundred up to three hundred thousand barrels of oil, i.e. we were previously exporting six million barrels, whereas it has been reduced now to two million seven hundred thousand barrels. In other words, we have in the past year saved 25 billion dollars. In the meantime, our foreign exchange reserves have reached from ten billion to fifteen billion dollars."

PRICE CONTROL IMPOSED ON IMPORTS

Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 20 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, March 20, KYODO--The Iranian Government announced new trade measures Thursday under which prices of imported goods will be placed under state control. The new measures, part of the plan to place trade under state control, were announced by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, Radio Tehran said.

Under the measures, some 130 buying and distribution centers will be created in the country with importers and importers' associations as members and between 30 and 50 percent of the imported merchandises will be distributed to consumer cooperatives through the centers. Through this, prices will be controlled.

Private traders will be able to handle imported goods but they will have to notify the centers of the contents of the contracts. Commerce Minister Sadr also revealed that tariffs will be exempted for imported industrial machinery and raw materials in order to stimulate domestic production. He also said preferential measures will be taken in respect to goods exported to Iran by Islamic and developing countries.

MAHDAVI KANI: ELECTION RESULTS AFTER INVESTIGATION

Tehran TIMES in English 30 Mar 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The formal announcement of the general elections results will be made only after the completion of an inquiry being conducted by a seven-man commission appointed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, said Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani of the Interior Ministry yesterday. He said that the commission is now investigating all complaints for the alleged irregularities during the elections.

Kani said that the commission would be able to complete its job within one month and then the dates for the second phase of elections will be declared. He said that this decision was taken by the Revolutionary Council and this is the reason that official recognition had not been made even for those who were elected from the provincial constituencies and where there were no complaints.

Kani said the complaints received by the ministry are not of serious nature and added that even then if the commission is convinced that illegal means were adopted the elections in such constituencies will be declared void.

He said that he firmly believes that the Islamic Assembly should be given due respect and there is no room for any sort of fraud in the formation of such an important institution.

Commenting on the seven-man commission Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh yesterday said that the commission's job is important and will clear doubts from the minds of the people.

Qotbzadeh admitted that there were some irregularities during the polls which was a great misfortune. He said there were a large number of complaints received by the Revolutionary Council which were forwarded to the commission for investigation.

Qotbzadeh said that he believes the Islamic Assembly must be formed strictly on the basis of Islamic principles and added that this was the reason the Revolutionary Council gave priority attention to complaints concerning the elections.

PROSECUTOR CANCELS PRE-10 APRIL COURT ORDERS

ID101256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 10 Apr 80 ID

[Text] The prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has issued a statement announcing that in order to precisely follow the orders of the imam, may his shadow be extended, and in order to prevent chaos and disorder and establish general order and legal security and create greater incentive for the armed forces to safeguard the benefits of the revolution, hereby all the court orders which were issued before 10 April by the revolution prosecutor general and the Islamic prosecutor's office in Tehran, except the cases of the appointment of prosecutors, investigating magistrates and assistant investigating magistrates, and the general orders addressed to the Guards Corps and the central committee of the Islamic revolution, are null, unless they are renewed. Also the orders concerning arresting and summoning individuals, confiscating property and freezing bank accounts which were not directly issued by myself or have not been confirmed by me are null, and those who implement them will be legally prosecuted.

If the orders issued by Islamic revolution courts in the provinces are to be implemented in Tehran they must be approved by me. Orders for arresting, summoning or calling witnesses for people guilty of offenses carried out before the victory of the revolution concerning the personnel of the three armed forces, namely, the army, police and gendarmerie, throughout the country are only valid if they bear my signature. The mass media are also not allowed to write anything concerning these orders without my permission, or summon an accused person or summon witnesses. In all the necessary cases, the prosecutor's offices and the courts should carry out their verdicts concerning the personnel of the armed forces through the office of the revolution prosecutor general.

The revolution prosecutor general has added in this statement that stopping the salary or fixing its amount in the cases concerning the personnel of the three armed forces are not within the prerogative of the city revolution courts, and in such cases the revolution prosecutor general will reach the necessary decision after discussion with the officials of the armed forces.

As we have also said in the previous announcements, the noble and brave people of Iran should cooperate with the prosecutor's office in these cases and should bravely stand up to those individuals who try to misuse the orders which have been issued, or forged orders, and who go to the homes or places of work of individuals and create disturbances and should ask them to submit orders which are dated and which contain my personal signature. They should immediately report cases of abuse by giving the names of the offenders.

[Signed] The revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Qoddusi.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL DISCUSSES PLAN FOR COURTS

Tehran TIMES in English 30 Mar 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--A comprehensive plan is being prepared by the government to streamline activities of civil courts and the revolutionary courts. This was disclosed by the Prosecutor General of Iran, Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, yesterday.

Ardabili was appointed prosecutor general by Imam Khomeyni to work in close cooperation with Justice Ministry chief Dr. Mohammad Beheshti to reorganize judicial affairs in the country and to bring about a closer coordination between the Justice Ministry and the revolutionary courts. In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday Ardabili said that a special commission had been appointed by the government to probe into the affairs of the two branches of judiciary. They were authorized to prepare a comprehensive plan for closer coordination between the civil and revolutinary courts and to bring the both in line with the Islamic principles of judiciary.

Ardabili said that a team of legal experts, fully qualified in civil and Islamic jurisprudence, was studying closely problems confronted by the Iranian judiciary. After the completinn of its study reorganization would take place to streamline the Justice Ministry in accordance with the Islamic cannons of justice and to bring justice to the doorsteps of the people of Iran.

In reply to a question, Ardabili said that the government was in favor of merging the civil and revolutionary courts but it was possible only after existing problems were solved.

Referring to the status of women, Ardabili said that women enjoyed the most prominent place in Islam and thus women would enjoy greater prestige and status after the true Islamic judicial system was implemented in the country.

Ardabili said that during the short period of his assignment he had spent most of his time studying the problems of the Iranian judiciary besides looking into pending cases so that people should not face any problem during this transitional stage of reorganization.

He further said that a three-man commission had also been appointed to look into the problems of prisoners in different prisons and to reorganize the administration of the prisons all over the country. He said this commission was currently studying the prevailing state of affairs in various jails and a report would soon be prepared and submitted to the government for final decision and action. Emphasizing the importance of the judiciary and the independence of the judges, Ardabili said that the judges would not be allowed to take part in the country's party politics so that they could devote their full attention towards the restoration of justice.

KDP'S QASSEMLU SAYS KURDS NOT SEPARATISTS

LD080931 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Dr Qassemlu's Speech at Gathering of People of Mahabad"]

[Text] Mahabad--A large rally was staged in Mahabad's Shohada Square by the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] and attended by thousands of the people of Kordestan and Now Ruz [new year] visitors to the region.

At this rally, party Secretary General Dr Abdolrahman Qassemlu explained the KDP viewpoint on various issues. He said:

"As we have indicated in the past, the Iran KDP will never lay down the flag of the struggle against imperialism. Because of ignorance and malicious talk, the authorities are not yet properly acquainted with the demands of the people of Kordestan. We support the 26-point plan for Kordestan autonomy, while the 6-point plan proposed to the government is to be submitted to the Revolution Council by the president of the republic for approval. However, it appears that the Revolution Council has already rejected the 6-point plan."

In his speech, Dr Qassemlu again stressed that the Kurdish people were not separatists and that they desired autonomy within the framework of Iran's independence and territorial integrity. Dr Qassemlu said: "We ask the government and all the authorities not to threaten us, or dictate to us. The Kurdish people have always accepted true and just arguments; we are Iranians and not a single separatist is to be found among the Kurdish people. We strongly condemn separatism, but we demand our just rights, discrimination against us must be removed."

In his speech, Dr Qassemlu referred to the Islamic republic's land reform program as being bery good and useful: "Allow this progressive law to be implemented. Then land should be given to anyone wishing to engage in agriculture. It is not proper for any person or organization to carry out this great function independently in the villages, since this produces chaos."

On troop deployment, Qassemlu said: "It is sometimes observed that there are people who create problems regarding this, which is something we reject. During peacetime the army has to carry out troops movements and change troop positions, and no one must hinder this. However, if--God forbid--war should break out, which we have never sought, we shall have a different attitude to those who attack us, and the KDP will fight all of them."

FRIDAY PRAYERS HELD IN AHVAZ, DEZFUL; ENEMIES CONDEMNED

GF051405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 5 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpts] The Friday prayer in Ahvaz was led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati. In his second speech Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati said: Do not let the big satan cheat you. If the satan prevails over us our faith will be weakened slowly. If you do something do not be ostentatious about it, because God is aware of every action and step you take. At the end of his speech he said we must thank God, because after 2500 years we have gained our freedom.

The Friday prayer in Dezful was led by Ayatollah Qazi. Thousands of people participated in the ceremony that was performed at Khomeyni mosque in Dezful. In his first speech, the Friday imam of Dezful said that since the enemies of our Islamic revolution have been unsuccessful in their plots against the people, they are destroying the oil pipelines in our Muslim nation.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED IN KHORRAMSHAHR BOMB EXPLOSION

LD051800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Five people were killed and four were injured when about six bombs, containing TNT explosives, exploded in a Paykan car in Khorramshahr last night. PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the governor of Khorramshahr, reported that there were three passengers in the car who possibly had sabotage intentions, and the TNT substance exploded in their car near Khorramshahr bridge. As a result the three passengers were killed. When the explosion occurred, an old man sitting near this car had a heart attack and two riders on motorbikes and three passers-by were also wounded. One of these died. Reports indicate that the injured were transported to a hospital. The governor of Khorramshahr added that an investigation into the identification of the passengers has begun.

1 KILLED, 10 INJURED IN DORUD CONFRONTATION

LD051716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following confrontations this morning in Dorud, 1 person was killed and 10 injured.

The chief of police of Borujerd, in a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, confirmed this news and today's confrontations in Dorud. He said: The police department and the governorate of Borujerd have been informed that groups and irresponsible people threatened to set fire to the bazaar to Dorud. He said: Following the receipt of this information, a relief force was sent to Dorud to assist the Guards Corps to terminate these confrontations. The chief of police of Borujerd, while announcing that at present peace has been restored in Dorud, added: The confrontations occurred when a group surrounded the Guards Corps base in Dorud.

An official of the Revolution Guards Corps in Borujerd, confirming the confrontations in Dorud today, said: As a result of these confrontations, 1 person was killed and 10 injured. The injured have been taken to hospitals in Borujerd, Arak and Khorramabad. Following these confrontations, the governor of Borujerd went to Dorud to discover the causes.

Mostafa Mir-Salim, deputy in charge of political and social affairs of the Ministry of Interior, in a contact with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said that two people were killled in the Dorud confrontations.

Further Report

LD061056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, clashes occurred yesterday morning between the Borujerd Guards Corps and a number of groups of the people of the twon. We draw your attention to our colleague's report from the Lorestan radio and television station, Khorramabad center:

According to telephone conversations with the governor of Borujerd and with the doctor responsible for the casualties department of 9th Azar hospital in Borujerd and on the basis of the report by the correspondent of the Khorramabad center radio and television from Borujerd, shooting and clashes began between the Guards Corps of (Dorud) and some groups at 1130 yesterday.

The clash occurred at the gathering of the unemployed people who had gone to (Dorud) district office to obtain employment, and for whom employment had previously been arranged. A group of counterrevolutionaries started the riot by shouting slogans like: "nonlocal guards should be ousted" and throwing stones, Molotov cocktails and grenades at nonlocal guards, who have replaced the disbanded guards in Dorud--this [word indistinct] had taken place 3 days ago due to the infiltration of corrupt individuals--and the clash escalated unexpectedly. The guards were forced to fire shots in the air which led to resistance from the opposing groups, who continued the clash until 1400, starting fires, breaking doors and windows of the (Dorud) district office and closing the town's main roads.

During the clash, 13 people were wounded and 3 persons of the various groups were killed. [Words indistinct] five of the wounded were taken to Arak hospital directly and the remaining eight were treated at the 9th Azar hospital in Borujerd. According to our correspondent and the governor of Borujerd, (Dorud) is perfectly calm at present.

Following the clash, a statement was issued by the Guards Corps stationed in (Dorud), in a part of which they state: This cursed conspiracy which was intended for the [word indistinct] of the oppressed workers did not, fortunately succeed, because employment had already been arranged for the workers; the disbanding of the (Dorud) Guards Corps, which had been done according to regulations existing in the corps, was used as an excuse and the counterrevolutionaries caused the clash. The people of (Dorud) must counteract these deeds with the utmost awareness, so that the counterrevolutionaries cannot take advantage of the situation.

ROCKET HITS OIL RESERVOIR NEAR KERMANSHAH

LD061012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the oil ministry has announced: At 0300 today, a crude oil reservoir in a pumping station between Naft Shahr and Kermanshah caught fire as a result of being struck by an RPG-7 rocket. Repair works were immediately begun by oil workers. Fortunately, the incident has not affected the operation of Kermanshah refinery. It has merely reduced the supplies for the refinery as a matter of precaution, but the required supplies will be provided again within the next day or so.

Also, a fire started in the oil and gas pipelines between Abadan and (Khovardugh) in Mahshahr. This led to the interruption of the gas flow which provides fuel for Abadan refinery. Thus some of the crude oil input for the Abadan refinery has been reduced. Consequently, the refinery is operating at 70 percent capacity at present. According to the same report, technicians have been dispatched to the scene in order to repair the pipelines.

TEHRAN REPORTS ATTACK ON KERMANSHAH GUARDS HEADQUARTERS

LD072220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY, citing the public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards, reports: At 0230 this morning a group of 10-15 armed people attacked the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards located in (Chahani) castle of Kermanshah, 3 km from the Kamyaran district, and threw a RPG-7 grenade at the guards headquarters. Fortunately, the grenade did not explode and was picked up by the guards. The guards returned the fire and forced the group to retreat.

AHVAZ GUARDS REPORT BOMB EXPLOSION AT VILLAGE CENTER

LD072254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Ahvaz announced today that a bomb exploded in a village near the border region of (Dasht-e Azadegan) and caused some damage. The report indicates that the bomb, which was planted near the entrance door of the village cooperative center, damaged the center and the mosque near the center.

According to the same report four persons were responsible for the explosion and were arrested by the Revolution Guards of (Dasht-e Azadegan) and were later handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court of Khuzestan in Ahvaz.

ARMED GROUP ATTACKS GONBAD-E KAVUS LIBRARY

LD081858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Gonbad-e Kavus in a telephone contact with PARS in Gorgan announced: On 6 April a group attacked Gonbad's Islamic library in the building of boy scouts using Molotov cocktails, and after setting fire to the library they ran away. As a result of this attack many of the books were burned.

The revolution public prosecutor of Gonbad-e Kavus also announced: At 1500 on Sunday, 6 April, six members of staff of the Islamic library of Gonbad-e Kavus were abducted by some unidentified individuals and were taken to an unknown place blindfolded; they were returned to the library by masked individuals after being tortured. The revolution public prosecutor of Gonbad-e Kavus, while condemning such actions, warned: We shall act decisively against those who talk of the masses and in practice torture the righteous children of the masses.

UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS ATTACK DARPAVEH GENDARMERIE POST

GF081700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 80 GF

[Text] In a telephone interview with our reporter, the commander of the Agha Jari gendarmerie said that last night he received a message from the Darpaveh gendarmerie headquarters in Zeydun/Sardasht district saying that they were being attacked by a group of unidentified assailants. As soon as they received this message a group of Agha Jari gendarmes and local youths went to their assistance. The assailants put up a brief fight before fleeing into the night. The gendarmerie commander added that all gendarmes and youth are always prepared to oppose all assailants and counterrevolutionaries.

KORDESTAN DELEGATION CHIEF MAKES SPEECH IN SAQQAZ

LD101240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from the city of Saqqez, yesterday afternoon Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni, chief of the Kordestan negotiations delegation, made a speech at a several-thousand strong gathering of the citizens of Saqqez and Bukan at Saqqez public cemetery during which, while condemning the actions by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime of expelling and mistreating our compatriots and that country's recent aggression, he stated that the people of Kordestan are fully prepared to stop foreign aggression at any moment and to defend the country's integrity with their lives.

INTERIOR MINISTRY WARNS OF ACTION AGAINST SABOTEURS, STRIKERS

LD091124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] His excellency Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, issued a statement today. It said: During these sensitive days of history, if the filthy hands of those who are dependent on the American colonial policy start to commit sabotage, encourage people not to work or to slow down, and bring about sit-ins and closure of production, agricultural, and industrial units or offices and government or private organizations, they will be recognized immediately and will be punished for their improper actions. The statement added: If political groups plan to expose and condemn aggressive America by staging marches and demonstrations, they must obtain the necessary permission from the Interior Ministry at least 48 hours before the implementation of their plans.

KHOMEYNI AMNESTY DECREE SETS PRISONERS FREE

Release in Mazandaran

LD031932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mehdi Tabataba'i, the chief Islamic Revolution prosecutor Mazandaran Province, announced in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY in Sari that a total of 265 of the prisoners of the Islamic courts in various cities in Mazandaran were released during the New Year period.

He added that the cases of those prisoners who have been released on bail or guarantee are also under review by the religious judge of Sari and the group of judges and advisers who have accompanied him to Sari. There is a great possibility that the imam's pardon will also be applied in their cases.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabataba'i, the Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Mazandaran, said in connection with land problems in the province that the investigation of such problems has been assigned to the governors of each town and the seven-man commission charged with solving the differences that may exist. This commission started work some time ago. Those individuals or groups who have differences or complaints concerning land should refer to those commissions and refrain from complaining to the Revolution Courts.

He also recommended to the region's revolutionary organizations, such as the Guards Corps, that while observing revolutionary dignity they should prevent any unjust trespasses on people's properties in the region.

Release From Evin Prison

LD031845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the public relations office of the chief revolution prosecutor has made the following announcement:

In accordance with the decree issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 137 of the condemned being held in Evin prison were released on bail and in the presence of a guarantor from 20-31 March. The reason for not revealing the names of the released prisoners was solely for the preservation of their social security.

According to reports we have received, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, the chief revolution prosecutor of the Islamic Republic, gave an interview in which he said that in accordance with the general amnesty granted by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the prisoners were released and that the responsible officials of the central revolution public prosecutor's office are presently engaged in reviewing the cases of those held in the Evin prison so that they can soon release others to whom imam's pardon applies.

The chief Islamic revolution prosecutor stressed that it is necessary to remind those who have been released that if, God forbid, they participate in actions against the Islamic Republic, provoke riots in the country or commit other counterrevolutionary deeds, in addition to being punished for their crimes the terms of their previous prison sentences which have been suspended, will be taken into account and they will be given maximum sentences.

26 Released in Shiraz

GF061745 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80 GF

[Text] In compliance with the general amnesty decree of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 26 persons have been released from prison in Shiraz. Reporting this news, the Corps of Revolution Guards headquarters in Fars announced that the records of other prisoners covered under this general amnesty will be studied and steps will be immediately taken to obtain their release.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TEXT OF GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK120119 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text of the Afghan Government declaration, read by Minister of Information and Culture 'Abdol-Majid at a press conference on 10 April--recorded]

[Text] American and British imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and their flunkies are unceasingly carrying on their undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan using the bases in the immediate neighborhood of the country. These forces now (?rallied) around the reactionary axis are resorting to any attempt for disrupting the normal peaceful life of our countrymen. They shamelessly embark on any intriguing methods to perpetuate their wicked aims and never renounced them, committing unrepentent acts of destruction that is denounced by the United Nations and all democratic countries.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan brings to the attention of all Muslim people of Afthanistan, all states and nations and the entire national and progressive forces of the world that--a fact, a reality evident in the course of the recent events--the subversive bands used in their fight against the democratic Afghanistan, the country which is an independent member of the United Nations and a member of the non-alined movement, lethal chemical weapons.

On March 25th this year in the province of Herat, a military security patrol of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan collided with a subversive band which had infiltrated the country from the outside. After wiping out the band they captured arms and weapons which were recognized as poisonous American-made chemical grenades, the lethal effects of which last for long time undoubtedly.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government possesses irrefutable proof that shows that such grenades had been handed over to the subversive bands from the outside of the country. The Government of Afghanistan expresses readiness to investigate and examine along with competent international authorities the use and the function of these American-made grenades to show how these exploited mercenaries use them against a peaceful population.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deems it necessary to remind that in spite of international protest these chemical weapons were used by the United States of America in the criminal war waged against Vietnam to eliminate civilian population and to inflict serious damages to the environment.

It is known it is not incidental that a few days ago the United States mass media, which is under strict control of the CIA and Pentagon, voiced out hues and cries about the use of poisoning products by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan forces against subversive bands.

American and some West European press media even went further by saying that the military contingents of the Soviet troops [words indistinct] by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter have used chemical weapons against the Afghan civilian population. [Words indistinct] of recent events and acts.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses its deep indignation (?and wrath) over the training and organizing of these mercenary (?groups) and resolutely protests against the infiltration of armed bandits with chemical weapons, which is done with the help of international imperialism in [words indistinct] of the civilian population.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan draws the attention of all neighboring countries that put their soil at the disposal of mercenaries and subversive bands that they take the full responsibility of allowing American espionage organizations to operate chemical weapons by using their soil.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan calls on all the democratic states, national and progressive movements and the entire world community to condemn the criminal and (?barbarous) imperialist activities and prevent them from their aggressive plans and intrigues against Afghanistan.

SOVIET ENVOY, PDPA OFFICIALS ATTEND ARTS EXHIBITION

LD122334 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A joint exhibition of Afghan and Soviet artists' works was opened today by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], Central Committee member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and training and chairman of the Afghan-USSR friendship committee, in the library of Kabul University.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet ambassador and members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of friendly countries in Kabul, members of the Afghan-USSR friendship committee and a number of Afghan and Soviet artists took part in the opening ceremony held on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist country.

The ceremony was opened by the playing of the Afghan and Soviet national anthems. The rector of Kabul University, on behalf of the Kabul University officials, then welcomed the participants in the art ceremony. Gol Dad, the minister of higher education and vice chairman of the Afghan-USSR friendship committee, made a statement praising the friendly and good relations between the two friendly and brotherly countries of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The USSR ambassador in Kabul, Fikryat Tabeyev, gave a speech. Concerning the friendly and unbreakable relations between Afghanistan and the USSR, he said: There is no doubt that the organization of the exhibition of the work of Soviet and Afghan painters has a new role in strengthening the friendly relations between the USSR and Afghanistan. It is pleasing that this exhibition has been organized on the occasion of the 110th birthday of the world proletariat leader, the founder of the CPSU and the founder of the Soviet state, the founder of the friendly relations between Afghanistan and USSR and the big friend of the (?people of Afghanistan), Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

This exhibition, which will be open every day for 2 weeks from 0700 to 1800, includes 275 artistic paintings, drawings, sculptures and (?menatoric) impressions. Approximately 200 [as heard] of these impressions are the work of Afghani artists and the remaining of Soviet artists.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TO ATTEND WORLD BANK SESSION

GF131550 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 13 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Fazlol Haq Falaqyar left for the Soviet Union today at the head of a delegation to attend the annual session of the World Bank, which opens in Moscow on 15 April.

KARMAL RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM IRAN'S BANI-SADR

GF121500 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 12 Apr 80 GF

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has received a reply message from Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked Babrak Karmal for his congratulatory message on the eve of the first anniversary of the creation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Now Ruz. He expressed his best wishes for peace and prosperity in the fraternal Afghan nation.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD122324 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department, Asadollah Sarwari, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, received the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Prime Ministry in Kabul hall for a courtesy call.

Receives Bulgarian Ambassador

LD111830 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Asadollah Sarwari, member of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, yesterday received Stoyan Radoslavov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the Prime Ministry for a courtesy call.

KABUL REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S MIDEAST TOUR

Syria Arrival; 'Arafat Meeting

LD112002 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], arrived in Damascus yesterday. Shah Mohammad Dost said to the Syrian reporters on his arrival in Damascus that in the course of his discussions with Syrian leaders, he will talk about the cooperation between the DRA and Syria, which enjoy friendship and sincerity. He expressed his assurance that his visit to Syria will play a positive role in the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Shah Mohammad Dost said that the DRA and Syria have cooperated in different international gatherings and the stands of the two countries in most international matters are in agreement. He said that this fact has made possible the continuation of friendship between the people and the governments of the DRA and Syria. Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that he has been entrusted with presenting a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDRA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, to Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria.

According to another report, DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost yesterday visited Beirut and was welcomed by a number of prominent personalities of the PLO. The foreign minister took part immediately in a press conference in Beirut and answered journalists' questions. Also, during a meeting last night Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost handed a friendly and comradely message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, to Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader. At this meeting, in addition to the Afghan delegation members, a number of the members of the PLO Executive Committee were also present. During this meeting, the DRA foreign minister and the PLO leader, in the course of an all-round analysis of the relations and friendship between Afghanistan and that organization, sincere and comradely discussions took place, following which Shah Mohammad Dost took part in a reception organized in his honor by Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, in addition to the delegation accompanying the DRA foreign minister, a number of prominent members of the PLO were present.

Meeting With Syrian President

GF121750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 GF

[Text] A message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], was conveyed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

During his meeting with Hafiz al-Asad, Foreign Minister Dost informed him of developments in Afghanistan. Dost praised Syria's stand at various international meetings. He expressed his gratitude to the Syrian people and leadership for their support for the noble Sawr Revolution.

Hafiz al-Asad declared: Syria will continue its decisive support for the Afghan revolution. He added: The United States will not shrink from doing anything to Afghanistan in order to achieve its ill-fated goals. Hafiz al-Asad warned that the kindling of sectarian differences in Muslim countries is a dirty trick being exploited by imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries. At the end of the meeting, Hafiz al-Asad asked Shah Mohammad Dost to convey his good wishes to Babrak Karmal and the friendly Afghan people.

Baghdad Visit

ID131712 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 Apr 80 ID

[Text] A message from Babrak Karmal to Saddam Husayn was presented to him by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] minister of foreign affairs. The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost presented a message of friendship from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, to his excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, at a meeting in Baghdad yesterday.

The DRA foreign minister, who is on a tour of friendly official visits to a number of Arab countries, recently visited Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.

According to another report, Shah Mohammad Dost met with Saddam Husayn again today. At this meeting they held talks on matters of interest between the DRA and the Republic of Iraq.

SOVIET, ARMY TROOPS MOVEMENTS IN KONARHA PROVINCE REPORTED

BK111541 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[By Alain Paudeux]

[Text] Konarha, east Afghanistan, 11 Apr (AFP)--Soviet forces are still too occupied elsewhere to bother yet about bringing this part of Konarha Province under their control.

In this wide and densely populated area east of the river Konar this correspondent was able to cover some 30 kilometres along the river bank by night without seeing any Soviet or Afghan troops.

On the other side of the Konar the Afghan forces were content to fire flares over the 300 metre wide river to dissuade attempts to cross while a few machine-gun bursts and shells were fired at rebels coming down from the Hindu Kush to snipe at the government positions.

Although they are suffering no significant losses in the area, the Soviets go no further than protecting the road between the important garrisons of Jalalabad and Asmar. Convoys of armoured vehicles and trucks pass but local people say that Asmar is still mainly supplied by helicopter, with five or six machines taking off from Jalalabad every morning and carrying out reconnaissance missions on their return later.

In the prosperous communities of the Konar east bank, surrounded by fields of corn and poppies, life is virtually normal although traffic is practically nil on the roads between them during the day.

At night, on the other hand, columns of refugees from the mountains where the fighting is going on meet rebel units heading south to cross the river on boats or rafts made from inflated leather skins.

The rebels are helped all along the way by their compatriots but they avoid stopping in the villages by the river where they say the communist militia has informers. Their weapons are the same as ever: rifles, including captured Kalashnikovs, but they claimed that they had taken several hundred personal automatic weapons from their enemies as well as two heavy machine guns.

The tenuous and fragile situation between the two river banks perhaps reflects the hesitation of the Soviet command about venturing a further step forward in their intervention process. Despite a crushing material superiority Moscow would still need large reinforcements for a systematic occupation of the countryside, provoking new flows of refugees to Pakistan and a bitter resistance from these Pashtu farmers, most of whom possess one or more military weapons in their fortress-like homes surrounded by high walls.

Several local tribal chiefs told this correspondent they would not allow invaders in and predicted that the villages would rise at the slightest move over the river.

But there are no signs of an imminent offensive and the Soviets seem at least to be pretending to ignore local hostility to concentrate on the rebel sanctuaries of Kama, Dewagal and Barikot further up and down the valley.

100 SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

BK140830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Apr (AFP)--One hundred senior Afghan Army officers accused of opposing the Babrak Karmal regime have been cashiered and some have been arrested and taken to an unknown destination, the PAKISTAN TIMES said today.

Quoting Afghan sources from within Afghanistan, the paper said the officers were convicted of anti-governmental activity.

Some officers were put through interrogations with family members and later fled to Pakistan or Iran for fear of being tortured in special prison wings in Kabul, the paper reported.

Refugees from the Afghan capital arriving in Peshawar, Pakistan, meanwhile claimed that numerous officials including directors of certain ministries quit their jobs to join the Moslem rebellion against the Soviet-backed Kabul regime.

Obligatory military conscription also appeared beset by problems in Afghanistan, although call-up age was lowered to 18 to supplement a force decimated by desertions and a spate of purges ordered by successive regimes.

For the first time, Kabul Radio warned yesterday that military courts would hand down sentences to anyone eligible for conscription who did not sign up.

The radio promised pay packets of 2,000 afghanis (50 dollars) to conscripts signing up for two years, rising to 3,000 afghanis (75 dollars) on three months' seniority. It also appealed to students finishing secondary education to sign up.

Army strength has been so depleted that troops are frequently placed under the direct command of Soviets, sources said.

Two soldiers who deserted to join the rebel movement Hezb-e Eslami told newsmen that their regiment in northern Konarha no longer had any officers. Even its commanding officer had disappeared, they said.

The Jami'at-e Eslami organisation claimed that Muslim Mojahedin fighters knocked out a convoy of Soviet tanks 10 days ago by placing explosives mountain coal mines, setting off a huge avalance which buried the tanks.

The avalanche blocked a river and the nearby village of Darai Souf, in Samangan Province was threatened with flooding, Jam'iat Eslami said.

Fighting was aslo raging on in Konarha Province's Badil Valley where Soviet troops have shelled and razed seven villages, according to Hezb-e Eslami.

(In East Germany, the official news agency ADN said 10 "Afghan patriots" have been undergoing treatment in a hospital near Frankfurt since February for serious injuries received while fighting the "counterrevolution" in Afghanistan.

ARMY OFFERS BONUSES FOR REENLISTMENTS

LD122004 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate [words indistinct] pointing to the designs of imperialism, the United States, Britain, China, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel and asking people to come forward and serve in the armed forces.

All subjects of Afghanistan who have reached the age of army service are asked to come forward to serve under the flag. They should sincerely and valiantly (?word for a just society). [passage indistinct] Those who try to avoid military service will be punished according to military law. Dear compatriots [words indistinct] those who remain in the army for 3 months following the completion of 2 years of honorable service will be given a bonus of 2,000 afghanis. After 3 months, they will be given a salary of 3,000 afghanis. for another year of service. At the end of this year they will be given a month's salary as a bonus. [passage indistinct]

POLICE EMPLOYMENT OFFERED TO VETERANS

LD121950 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] An announcement by the general commandant of police of the Ministry of the Interior:

The police force of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has valiantly and heroically defended its sacred homeland and has struck a crushing blow at the sworn enemies of the country--international imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and regional reaction--and will be proud of this forever.

In order to fulfill this great desire and to achieve the strengthening of the police force and its development toward the crushing of internal and external enemies, and in order to completely eliminate our enemies, a decision has been made that those high school graduates who have not served in the armed forces and who have not yet been conscripted may present themselves voluntarily to the armed forces and obtain a release after 6 months.

Also, those NCO's and soldiers who have already served in the armed forces for 2 years and who possess their release papers will be accepted in the police force with a monthly salary of 3,000 afghanis, in addition to clothing, food and free medical treatment based on a 1-year voluntary contract. At the end of 1 year they will receive a year's salary as a bonus.

Therefore, all those who wish to serve in the police force should come to the (?identification) department of the general commandant of police of the Ministry of the Interior and in the provinces to the commandants of police.

GOVERNMENT TO OFFER MILITARY COURSES TO STUDENTS

LD122030 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Announcement of the department of education and training of the Ministry of Defense: Pupils of the 11th and 12th grades and university students from Kabul and the provinces who wish to be admitted to intensive military courses [word indistinct] and who are 18-25 years old, should come to the department of technical services of [word indistinct] with their education documents and other legal documents beginning on 14 April.

5,000 PEOPLE RETURN TO HOMES IN GHOWR PROVINCE

GF131800 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80 GF

[Excerpt] As part of the continual return of families who left their homes as a result of the injustices of the criminal Amin, more than 5,000 inhabitants of the (Kiwara) district in Ghowr Province returned to their homes yesterday full of joy and happiness. They have resumed their normal activities.

On this occasion, a great and happy meeting was held at the district's school. A number of the repatriates delivered speeches in which they declared: We know from experience who our friends and enemies are. Therefore, we sincerely want to serve our revolutionary state and defend our homeland and the goals of the noble Sawr Revolution.

They have given 500 rifles to the district's security officials and have declared their readiness to cooperate with their revolutionary state.

400 FAMILIES RETURN TO NANGARHAR PROVINCE

GF121810 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 GF

[Text] In view of the fact that our toiling masses have growing confidence in their revolutionary and progressive government, some 400 families from Khas Kamah district in Nangarhar, who were forced to flee their homes as a result of the tyranny and oppression of the butcher Hafizollah Amin and his criminal gang, returned to their district yesterday. They expressed their patriotic sentiments and have resumed their normal activities with joy and satisfaction.

KARMAL CHAIRS PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD131831 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The first and second meetings of the second historic, grand and constructive session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee after the new stage of the development of the Sawr Revolution were held today in a climate imbued with sincerity and unity at the revolutionary headquarters under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, for the sake of defending the achievements of the victorious Sawr Revolution, democracy, peace and freedom.

The first meeting of the plenum, which continued from 1000 until 1330, was opened with a speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Later Babrak Karmal presented a report to the plenum.

At this session, the DRA constitution which was proposed by the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers was unanimously ratified after consideration and was sent to the Revolutionary Council for final approval.

The DRA constitution has respect for the sacred religion of Islam, the national customs and traditions, the extensive rights and liberties of the people and the realization of democracy.

At the second historic grand and constructive plenary of the PDPA Central Committee, which continued from 430 to 1630, the charter of the PDPA was ratified and a series of other resolutions concerning the internal procedures of the party were adopted.

At the morning and afternoon sessions of the plenum, the Politburo members and some members of the PDPA Central Committee made speeches in connection with the topics under discussion.

KARMAL REPORTEDLY FACING OPPOSITION WITHIN PARTY

BK140858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Apr (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal is facing mounting opposition within his ruling People's Democratic Party to his liberal and conciliatory policies towards the Muslim clergy and other sections of the Afghan society, according to press reports reaching here today from Kabul.

The Indian news agency, PTI, reported that a Khalq group, led by Deputy Prime Minister and strongman Asadollah Sarwari, had differed with Mr Karmal and his dominant Parcham followers and was opting for strong measures, like those adopted by former President Hafizollah Amin, to remedy the political and military situation in the country.

The differences were said to have increased since the February uprising in Kabul and other cities against the Soviet military presence.

The differences between the two factions had also touched other policy issues like the national flag and the national anthem, the agency said.

PTI said that after Mr. Karmal took over, the Parcham faction, which was lying low during the Amin regime, was seen as the dominant partner both in the party and government. In the government the more important ministries, including finance, defence and education, were headed by supporters of Mr Karmal, it added.

But, the agency said, Mr Karmal's efforts to consolidate the party and government were not meeting with any measure of success because of the continued Russian military presence.

"Not one section of the people appear reconciled to their presence and expression of hostility against the Russians is freely given to by Afghans of all walks of life, including government servants," the PTI correspondent said.

The agency added that there were sections in both the Khalq and Parcham factions which were "uneasy" about the indefinite stay of the Soviets.

The Russians seemed to be aware of these divisions in the ruling party and were watching the situation closely, it said.

Diplomatic circles in New Delhi recalled that Mr Karmal himself had never hidden his dislike for Mr Sarwari in his private conversations with foreign envoys.

But Mr Sarwari is among the most trusted of the pro-Russian Afghan leaders and he is bound to have the Soviet backing in any eventual showdown with Mr Karmal, according to these sources.

BRIEFS

NANGARHAR WORKERS UNION--Based on the lofty aims of the new stage in the development of the Saur Revolution, the Nangarhar Workers Union was formed and was recently inaugurated at a ceremony held at the teachers training institute of that province. The governor of Nangarhar congratulated the union of all the workers of Nangarhar Province and described the great and worthy role of the working class in the socioeconomic development of our country. Later the president of the Nangarhar Workers Union spoke on the role of our hard-working unions and workers in the construction of a flourishing society in Afghanistan and said: This union has (?6,000) members at present. [Excerpt] [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD]

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT MADE ON INDIRA GANDHI'S LIFE

BK140841 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Apr (AFP)--An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here today, PTI news agency reported. Mrs Gandhi had a miraculous escape when a spring knife with four inch blade was thrown at her. The knife hit one of the security inspectors. The alleged thrower, Mr Chang Bal Lalwani, from Baroda, in western Gujarat, was overpowered by the police and the security staff of the prime minister. The incident occurred when the prime minister was leaving after garlanding the statue of Dr B.R. Amedkar in Parliament House on the occasion of his 80th birth anniversary celebrations.

MRS GANDHI CELEBRATES DR AMBEDKAR ANNIVERSARY

BK140900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Excerpts] The 89th birth anniversary of Dr Ambedkar [father of Indian Constitution] is being celebrated today. In New Delhi, rich tribut s were paid to Dr Ambedkar at a function.

Speaking on the occasion, the prime minister said Dr Ambedkar was a paramount leader of Harijans and other distressed classes who played a vital role in bringing about and wareness of their rights and their dignity. Mrs Gandhi said that no country can become strong where the poor and downtrodden are not protected.

At the request of the audience, Mrs Gandhi agreed to declare a public holiday today. A similar announcement was later made by the Home Ministry declaring a holiday today in all central government offices on account of the birth anniversary of Dr Ambedkar.

Inaugurates Army Commanders Conference

BK140901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi inaugurated the 5-day army commanders conference in New Delhi today. The conference is presided over by Chief of Army Staff General O.P. Malhotra.

PAKISTANI ENVOY COMMENTS ON MISSING INDIAN SERVICEMEN

BK111623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan's Ambassador to India Abdul Sattar has said that Islambad is not able to confirm custody of the 39 Indian servicemen reportedly missing since the 1971 war.

In a letter to Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar, Sattar said that if any Indian serviceman is traced in Pakistan, he will be repatriated immediately. So far both governments had failed to confirm the custody of any missing person, he added.

TARAPUR ATOMIC POWERPLANT RESUMES OPERATION

BK140907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Unit number one of the Tarapur atomic power station went into production today. The unit was shut down in December last year for refueling and routine maintenance. With both the units of the power station now in full operation Tarapur has resumed supply of power to Maharashtra and Gujarat grids.

11 APR DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Address To Unity March

LD111050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0752 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr from the unity march and meeting at Tehran University--live]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. A salute to the Muslim nation of Iran which has answered the summons and turned today into a unity day and the inception of the new phase of independence struggle. A salute to the soldiers, NCO's, officers and all the armed forces serving the nation, who with the utmost celerity made themselves ready to confront any situation which might endanger our independence.

In this brief time I will talk a little on the readiness of the armed forces, a little on the economic situation of the country and the need for hard work and endeavor by the nation and a little on the international political situation.

Concerning the readiness of our armed forces, I would say that there have been some times in our country's history when those times have been turned into centuries by our nation. [as heard] The children of your country, your brother guards and your military brothers have now prepared themselves by such efforts to defend their Muslim homeland and the gains of our great Islamic revolution, which is in itself one of the great wonders of our time.

Before the time when the country was preparing itself to deal with the recent situation, it used to be said that our navy had a limited fighting capability. Today, as a result of our young people's efforts, our navy has achieved total military readiness to meet any situation. In the past it used to be said that there was not sufficient order and discipline in the air force. In the last few days your children and brothers in the air force have acted with such dedication and enthusiasm that their attitude has been one of the reasons why the Iraqis have calmed down. Those people who imagined that as a result of their bombast and bullying borders will open before them now see that the children of Iran have erected a steel wall before every aggressor.

Our ground forces which, of course, had a greater degree of readiness than the air force and the navy, now has total readiness, a hundred times better than ever, to protect the borders of the Islamic country. The guards of our Islamic revolution who have always made use of such times to demonstrate their Islamic and revolutionary faith, are now ready to sacrifice their lives in the first line of the front which the enemy wishes to create against us.

I would say that if the Iraqi Government dares to take one step forward we will not stop at the level of punishment alone. [shouts of "God is great!"] I have such confidence, hope and trust in our armed forces' readiness that I am certain that even if we want to contain the children of Islam and Iran at the borders they will not stop there. They regard it as their duty to pursue the enemy and will definitely pursue the aggressive enemy within its own borders. [shouts of "God is great"]

The nation of Iraq, our fraternal nation, under the jackboots of Red fascists, are seeking an opportunity to rise against a puppet satan [taghut]. What better opportunity for us to make use of the present situation against the forces of an aggressive government which has had no excuse for what it has done against our revolution in the last year? We will certainly make use of this opportunity. [shouts of "God is great"]

The Iran of today is the Iran of a society which after many centuries of emasculation has once again experienced the throbbings of life. It welcomes all that the enemies of this nation create for it, because our national life is dependent upon the victory of the battle which our enemies have unjustly imposed upon us.

In addition to the readiness of our armed forces, we can witness today the readiness of the people themselves who, in fact, are all part of our country's armed forces in defense of Iran's independence and existence. In every part of our country today the will of a nation which has risen and which is fully determined to remove decisively the obstacles which have been placed in the way of its progressive life is being manifested. [shouts of "God is great"] In every part of Iran millions of men and women have today made a positive response to their leaders call, and throughout the country they have announced that our country is not going to tolerate as in the past regimes which are the lackeys of superpowers. This nation wishes to be independent and is prepared to pay the price for its independence. [shouts of "God is great"]

Our economic situation is as I will tell you now. Some say that as in the past during the former regime there has been total censorship and since such matters were not discussed with the people they do not have a ready mind to understand economic problems. However, I am confident that the intelligence and awareness of a revolutionary generation is limitless, that the present generation is capable of understanding the problems and that we can discuss with them what has to be done.

To be frank with you, I would say that if we do not change our current budget into a development budget we will face insoluble economic difficulties. What I mean is that we have plenty of foreign exchange. Our foreign deposits are extremely high, even if we make changes in our fiscal policy. It means that if we want to use our deposits for purchases and bring factories and such like to the country, and even if we assume that the enemy will prevent even one drop of our oil being exported, we will certainly not face any difficulty in the current year--from the viewpoint of our imports.

However, within the country our capability is not the same. Our budget for current expenditure, that is, our administrative and daily expenses, equals all our foreign earnings. We should be able to change this current budget, which will definitely cause inflation, to productive expenditure that is, expenditure which is used for the sake of agriculture or industry and which will achieve an increase in production. If we were able to achieve this miracle, if we were able to change our current expenditure to productive expenditure, that is, if we can use the money which we have set aside for production, industry or agriculture, if we can spend it all, if it is not like last year when we were unable to spend it all, if this year with the participation of workers and farmers and other strata of society we are able to spend the money which has to be spent on development projects and even to divert some of our current budget to development projects, then we will have been able to achieve that miracle whose important outcome is the economic independence of Iran.

I hope that you people, you who have gathered here, you who carried out the revolution and become successful, if you people believe that you have a role to play in the world and wish to release the world from the order of the superpowers, you are able to do this and will do it. [shouts of "God is great"]

Now is the time for a revolution inside the administrative and military cadres and all those whose income is earned through administrative jobs and through services. They should make ready for this great revolution. They should leave their offices in the ministries. With the immense budget which is at the disposal of the government they should leave for factories and farms. Throughout the country they should replace what they are doing in the ministries and offices, with productive activities, so that our country may become successful in its basic struggle in which it is engaged against hegemonistic America and against all those who wish to dominate the world. Now it is your turn, my brothers and sisters. It is your turn to go to the farms and factories, increase domestic production by your labor and revive and resuscitate our dead economy.

My hope is that you, like the rest of the great Iranian nation, will accept my call [shouts of "God is great"] and that throughout the country you will volunteer for productive activities so that our country may make proper use of your ability and so that an independent Iran may become a reality. Our political independence should definitely be augmented by our economic and cultural independence. Now that the enemy has created the background and the need for this struggle, you should enter this arena with all your being and wholeheartedly and, by the will of God, become victorious on this front. [shouts of "God is great"]

Last night when we were studying the budget in the joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council, Engineer Sahabi, minister of state for planning and budget, asked the governors general and also myself not to make too many promises. He said: You will go and make promises and then the people will think that we have great capability. Then they come to the plan organization saying: Where are the things you promised? Our capability is limited. Our budget has a massive deficit.

If you wish to know the truth, this is what I am telling you. We should convert our money into certain commodities, import those commodities into Iran, sell them and earn a budget. In fact, all that we have is in foreign exchange. It is like someone who is sitting on a treasure but who has no bread. He should convert this treasure into bread. Otherwise he will die of hunger. This is the state we are in. This is the truth.

I told Sahabi: No, it is not true what you say. I have made no promise to the people. All that I have told the people has been the truth, and I am repeating the same thing now. I said that in order to remove the effects of the former regime and correct the damage which they have done to our economy all of us should work day and night for 20 years.

I have repeatedly said this, and I say it once more: Our banks have plenty of money, our government has plenty of foreign currency; but if you do not work neither can we use that money which we were unable to spend last year, nor will we be able to extricate ourselves from foreign economic domination. And so the key to the whole issue is in the hands of you people. God willing, if you work, you will have money and you will also be able to transform this money into productivity. If we were able to perform this miracle, of course, the situation will change and all the promises will be fulfilled.

I have always said this and now I take you as my witnesses and repeat it: If we work we have many possibilities, but if we do not work it is as though we possess a useless treasure. And so, if you do not wish your treasure to be used by others, if you do not wish your foreign currency to be used by other people and, instead, you keep saying that we have no work, other people will make use of it and eventually economic problems and inflation will defeat us.

Many people come and say: Well, when there are so many people who come and say: we have no work, we want work, why don't you give them work to do? If you say you have all this money, why don't you provide work for them? Yes, this is a proper question. We claim that our banks have money and also that we have plenty of foreign currency; but we should spend our foreign currency on importing machinery and then work with this machinery. This is what we should do. We should not import rubbish, we should import machinery. Well, those of you who say you want to have work, those who are unemployed and looking for work, should know that they should be looking for productive work. Even if they wish to have office work, there is no work to give them.

And so it becomes clear that you should not ask for office jobs. First of all, I am telling the office workers to leave their jobs and go for productive work. If you again come and ask for an office job, it means that again you would be paid and no productive work would be done and again we would be dependent upon foreign countries. In our present situation it is possible that we may not be able to import from abroad. And so we will be defeated. We are in a war situation and should move toward production.

Thus we gave the governors general the authority that they wanted. Of course, it does not mean that you should rush to them now. They should first receive authority, receive the money, which may take about a month. Then they should try to create employment for the people through productive means. Throughout the country we should use all the capacity that we have in the form of land to convert it into farms, we should use all our water resources to irrigate these farms and, God willing, bring all of the farms into production. We can do this and, God willing, will do so.

However, in order to achieve this in the war situation confronting us, our people should have complete trust in their leadership. They should do all that the leadership asks them to do. If the people do not obey their governor, their governor general, or another responsible official, a minister or--only yesterday the minister of industry was saying that in some places some people prevent work from being done. [sentence as heard] I told him: go to the people. Whenever you see that certain individuals do not permit work to be properly done, we have radio, television and newspapers, write two lines saying: I am your minister. In such and such a place they are creating obstacles. Please go there so that we can remove the obstacle with your help. If the people do not come then you can come and complain. [shouts of "God is great!"]

If we lose the people's confidence, you know for certain that we will be unable to achieve anything. We are not infallible. Even the infallible people did nothing by themselves. They, too, used to say that the people themselves should act. As you know , the infallible people had great powers. Had they wished to make use of their divine powers they could have done whatever they wanted to do. However, as the people themselves should be transformed and should act so that they themselves are involved in the issue, this is why our imam preferred to go to the people and discuss the issues with the people themselves, so that the people might become involved.

We now move on--our time is limited and maybe I have no more than 10-15 minutes--we now move on to the foreign situation. Let us see: with whom do we have any differences? It is with his nibs, the United States. Now one should ask Mr Sadaam Husayn: What business have you to meddle in such affairs? Really, you should ask him: What are you doing here in the middle, rising to your feet, bringing pressure to bear, and then saying (?we are) Americans since you have broken relations with (?all)? What relations have you broken? Breaking off diplomatic relations amounts to nothing. Well, the relations which you should break off--you should not dance to the U.S. tune, that is the relation which we want you to break off. As for dancing to its tune, well, you have been doing so from the very first day.

You are fomenting strife in Kordestan, you are doing the same in Khuzestan. You are supplying arms. You are sending in men. You are sending in saboteurs. Why are you doing these things, if your regime is not that of (?Carter)? Let us see, we carried out the revolution and then kicked out an ignorant, murderous and treacherous man, so what are you babbling about here? You must be afraid of your people. If your regime were of the people you would have welcomed this revolution! But as it is, you are not a regime of the people and so you fear this revolution. You are afraid of the Iraqi people carrying out a revolution similar to what we have done and then your nibs would become a wanderer in the world, that is, if you escape with your skin. Yes, you would become a wanderer and then once again another As-Sadat would be found to grant you refuge. It is because you fear such a fate that you embark on such games. Then when you engage in such deeds, my dear wise fellow, these deeds only serve to tell us that the people are not with you. From the fact that you play such games we realize that the Iraqi people are not with you.

Now that we have found you out since the first day, what do you wish to do? Do you expect us to come and sell the Iraqi people to you and to your corrupt regime? It is impossible. We will not sell the Iraqi people.

By the way, he has made several overtures. Yes, several times, whether I was in a position of responsibility or not. At first a general came and said: Yes, Saddam Husayn has seen and delegated me. Then I said: Where did he say this, who said this to you? Saddam then used to send a message daily to our very Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying: Sir, the Iraqi Government seeks a clarification. So I replied: I am not forced to give a clarification to the Iraqi Government. You yourselves know who sent him. Then he sent us another message, saying: We are ready to resolve our issues with you. We said: We have no issue to be resolved. You have come to foment subversion in our midst. Do not do so. We have nothing to do with you for us to come and talk to you.

Then again, later when I was a minister, a number of Arab ambassadors came along saying: We are ready. But we had nothing to do with these people, though they were ready. Yes, (?he could not come to terms with us so he kept sending people to us). So, we kept saying: We have nothing to say to these people. Well, he foments subversion. Let him desist from doing so. Let them not penetrate our borders and let them not carry out their explosions.

This sort of thing continued until the last time when Yasir 'Arafat came along and said: They say this and that.

We said: Well, fine. This was our only answer. I then added: It is not a tradition among us, easterners, Muslims, that you explode a bomb and then say: We are ready for talks. It is customary for us to display a measure of humanity to begin with and then we will think about it. Then, if you are telling the truth, leave these bombs alone; and if you do then we will all be ready for such talks.

We have accepted in advance that we will go to war, and we have accepted the consequences. [words indistinct] So now do you imagine that a bomb which you explode will knock the senses out of us? No. So now do what you like. We also told him: [words indistinct]. Well, it was you who came in our midst fomenting subversion. Well, do not do so. That was the first thing. Second, we would like to say, sir, we will not sell the Iraqi nation to you. [loud cheers]

Now, in order to demonstrate to you that all these things stem from one source I will give you my own reasoning, as I see it. At the same time when Iraq has come along saying a great danger exists on our borders, but then we have nothing to do with you, you people should know and the world, too, should know that we have nothing to do with the Iraqi Government. If they do not foment subversion we will not even clash with them on the borders--so what is it about? Oh, they wish to say that a great danger is threatening the Arab nation and these gentry who deem themselves the guardians of the Arab nation, send over all the forces they have. In the midst of all this furor his nibs Israel launches an attack on southern Lebanon! So now, Mr Saddam Husayn, the same to you and more! The people of the world know that this is a game you are engaging in. If you have any forces, dispatch them to Lebanon. Let them go to Lebanon. Why have you stationed your forces on our border. [prolonged cheers]

These Phantoms which we have, why should they fly against your nibs' MiGs? And if you are telling the truth then you should take these MiGs of yours to the borders of Israel and we, too, will take our Phantoms there and then let us see whether Israel could be so insolent! Then you must be engaging in a game here.

And suddenly your United States is talking of an economic blockade. The United States has just graced Aden [as heard presumably Oman] with its presence, and it is now stationed there, this U.S. panjandrum. Well, so he has gone there, and the enemy, Israel, is also busy, and you also have become busy on our borders. Then you say to the people: You have not understood. Yes, Mr Saddam Husayn wishes to defend the Arab homeland!

But what is funny is that he has made a speech saying: We are the sons of Qadisiyyah. Well now, tell us how do you relate yourself with Qadisiyyah? How can you, since you have no religion? You have no (?mandate)!

We are the sons of Qadisiyyah. To begin with, I am a Sayyid who is one of the descendents of the Prophet. [loud cheers] Second, in Qadisiyyah the Iranian people welcomed Islam, and what our own army did for the imam, that is, it came over to the imam's side and abandoned satan, is like what the Iranian Army did in those days when it moved over to the side of Islam and left Yazdgird III. Those are the facts. Qadisiyyah is a cause of pride for us and shame for the satans of that era. Just as today, if you put the matter to the test, if your own Iraqi soldiers do not come over to our side, this would prove you right. [prolonged cheers]

If you were to come along and it then became clear that the Iraqi Muslim soldier, faced with the army of Imam Khomeyni [loud cheers and shouts of "God is great!"] made a stand and did not himself join the army of the imam, if the Iraqi nation did not turn its back on your army, if that very army did not turn its back on you, then you are telling the truth. But we are certain that if the Iraqi nation does not soon topple this subservient regime which since the day of its inception has weakened and continues to weaken the front of the Muslim nation vis-a-vis Israel, a regime which ever since its emergence has been obstacle to the growth of revolutionary movements in the region, then this would prove that you are the son of Qadisiyyah. But we will see that the nation of Islam, the son of Qadisiyyah, will topple you. [loud cheers]

On the world scale, however, although the two superpowers believe that the arena is their arena, this is not so. Our revolution has succeeded in achieving a fundamental change in the thoughts and actions of the Muslim people of the world. No army today, while it does not rely on its people, can accomplish any deed. And we, the Muslim nations, should above all free ourselves from subservient regimes and then go to war against a cancer which has been created in the heart of the Muslim nations by the superpowers in the shape of the State of Israel. We should extirpate this cancer, eradicate it and destroy it. [loud cheers] I am confident that no Arab soldier will take up arms against a nation which is ready to wage war for the liberty of Palestine on the side of the Muslim nations and in the forefront of the Muslim nations. [loud cheers and shouts of "God is great"].

Some people have said that my policy is to throw the two superpowers off the stage and replace them with Japan and Europe. Let me tell them that such talks is either a result of ignorance or, God forbid, a result of the incitements of the same superpowers. Why? Because, first of all, Europe and Japan do not possess the capability of becoming superpowers. At the moment they are under U.S. domination. Their people are ready to find an opportunity to emerge from their domination. Their governments are governments which were elected because they always promised their people: As we are in power, as we rule, you can obtain money and orders from Saudi Arabia and the Iran of the former regime. Without us these regimes will not give you this kind of wealth and such orders. If the leftwing comes to power, these regimes will not be prepared to give such money and our economy will be ruined. And so [Iran and Saudi Arabia] were means for the rightists to rule there in Europe. What I am saying is that today we are able to tell those people of Europe that their leaders are lying to them. Not only shall we not give orders to the governments which wish to attach themselves to America, we will give them nothing at all. [shouts of "God is great!"]

If we widen our horizons and if we open our eyes a little more, we will be able to transform Europe also. We have this ability. All of you have heard that when our Prophet was digging a moat around Medina his axe hit a rock and caused a spark. He said: This spark indicates the fall of Rome. He hit the stone once more and another spark appeared. He said: This spark is the sign of the fall of Iran. Some people did not believe him. They began to laugh, saying that now we are weak in the face of a few merchants yet he is dreaming about the fall of emperors. But what he said came to pass, and history bears witness to the fact that our Prophet told the truth.

You should know that today, too, we will be able to topple empires. [shouts of "God is great!"] The time for the fulfillment of God's promise has arrived. I do not want to substitute America [as heard, presumably Europe] and Japan for the superpowers. I want to extricate the European nations who are ready from the domination of the superpowers and to submit the revolutionary Islamic pattern to humanity as the means of salvation in a world in which the order of the superpowers has been destroyed.

May God grant you success in this great venture and may He bestow permanence on this unity which has been established throughout our country. God willing, may you be successful.

Khamene'i on U.S. Military Threat

JN121737 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80 JN

[Text] After the speech of the president of the republic at the noon prayers, Tehran's Friday imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, said in one part of the Friday speech that world plunderers and occupiers are launching all sorts of inhuman practices against Iran in order to serve their aims.

He said that the United States wants to seize Iran's fortune by force, supports the murderer shah, threatens to impose seizure on Iran from all sides and to launch a military attack on Iran. But the Iranian people, backed by the Koran and by their unity, will counter any plot.

If the United States attacks Iran, then it will find itself facing a deadlock.

Further on Khamene'i Speech

JN111713 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1614 GMT on 11 April 1980 broadcasts the text of the 10-minute speech recorded in Arabic delivered at Tehran University during today's Friday prayers by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. During the address, Khamene'i discusses the break in U.S.-Iranian relations and talks about Iran's confrontation of the enemies of the Iranian Revolution, including Iraq's Saddam Husayn. Turning to those who will help Iran in this confrontation, Khamene'i says: "When the demand arises, our struggler brothers, the zealous ones in the Gulf, in Iraq, in Hijaz and everywhere where there is a well, oil or an oil pipeline, will jump to our aid. They will fall with their spades on the heads of America and the West. They will stop oil production and will stop sending it to the invaders who are trying to group up against the Islamic republic."

Rafsanjani Address to Unity March

LD112013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0702 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Speech by Aytollah Rafsanjani to the participants in the unity march and meeting at Tehran University on 11 April--live]

[Excerpts] We have heard many deceptive slogans from the mouths of the leaders of the American regime--the leaders of the capitalist world and the bosses of imperialism. They have presented themselves as the standard bearers of freedom, independence, the dignity of man and human rights. For many years they have deceived the nations of the world and have claimed that they are endeavoring to save human beings from the evils of dictatorship, barbarism, ignorance, illiteracy and backwardness.

On the opposite side, the socialist system and the claimants of support for the working and deprived classes have also given certain slogans and have made certain claims. These two sets of claims have deceived a large part of humanity by posing as the two opposite sides of truth.

Some people who are part of the capitalist world and the Western camp and some people who belong to the Eastern Camp have pinned a great deal of hope on these claims and slogans, and have placed themselves at the disposal of these camps. However, a revolution like the Iranian Revolution is needed; an event like the Algerian Revolution is needed; a historic (?event) like that which happened in Vietnam is needed; complex events like the problems of Afghanistan and Somalia are needed so that those who make certain claims may be placed in the crucible of trial and have their true nature revealed to the world.

The Iranian revolution is, in truth, one of the great test cases of history. The credibility and honor of America, the Western world and their collaborators have been seriously damaged in their dealings with the Iranian Revolution. They have been called into question even in their own societies and among their own people.

The weapons America had at its disposal when trying to suppress other people in other parts of the world cannot be wielded against Iran. In Vietnam, America claimed that it was fighting against international communism. In Algeria, France claimed that it was confronting world-devouring communism. In Palestine, too, they make such claims.

But they cannot put this stain upon Iran. A nation has risen up. A nation has risen up with empty hands but with an iron will based on ideology, religion and thought. It has risen up in order to achieve its rights and to obtain salvation. The people destroyed the barriers. They toppled a tyrannical regime and seized the reins of their country and their society. And the whole world has admitted we did not receive the slightest assistance from the outside world. And we did not need it, either.

America is caught at a crossroad. Either it has to say that we are basically against revolution, independence, freedom and truth seeking; or else it has to confess that the Iranian nation has the right to decide its own destiny. There is no other way.

In the early days of the revolution they began whispering that in no time the Iranian Revolution would move toward the left and that following a series of clashes and fluctuations among hostile domestic groups it would become a delicious morsel for the USSR.

We are a nation that has just staged a revolution, a nation facing difficulties and a nation that is encountering natural post-revolution shortages. Yet in spite of this we are moving with such religious zeal, and adhering to such principles and fundamentals that at a time when we are involved in thousands of difficulties we have not forgotten our path. It would have been quite natural for us--that is, the whole world expected us to use our northern neighbor, even if only as a scarecrow, at a time when America was pressing us. But behold the fortitude of the leader and the nation: having faced the situation, just as they took action against that superpower, the United States, they asked this other superpower, too, just what it was doing in Afghanistan. [shouts of approval]

This is the best test for a people, for a revolution bent on adhering to principles: to be truthful and to move forward along the right path. Look at Cuba: it staged a revolution but ended in the Soviet lap. Look at Vietnam: it too staged a revolution and also ended in the Soviet lap. Ethiopia staged a revolution; it too ended in the Soviet lap. Angola staged a revolution and ended in the Soviet lap. Wherever you go you see the same thing.

For the first time a revolution has been staged that, despite a common border of 1,600 km and despite the predilection by the other party, categorically declares that what we are concerned with is freedom, independence and right. We proclaim that there is no difference between one superpower or the other [shouts of "God is great"] just when America is threatening us and declares that it no longer wants to purchase any oil from us, and when American's associates in the West are moving to support such a threat, our nation is brave enough to tell the USSR: We are not going to give you any more gas; for you want to buy it cheap [words indistinct]. [shouts of approval] Then how can you accuse this nation? This is a trait peculiar to our school of thought.

America would have very much liked to brand Iran as being inclined to favor leftwing forces. However, this did not work. Therefore, America could not use the pretext of fighting Marxism or communism to interfere in our country. Here I would like to raise a very fundamental point about the groups and opposition groups within the country. Please pay attention: this test applies not only to America and other foreign countries. You, the supporters of freedom: you too have reached a point where you must prove your allegiance.

So far you have been saying that the archenemy is imperialism; that attending to other problems would get us overly involved in trivial matters; and that such actions would lead us to confuse trivial matters with important problems. You have said that such acts would be detrimental to the revolution. Consequently, you call on the people, the majority of the people, to leave you alone.

If you are sincere in what you are saying, if you accept that our basic difference is with Western imperialism, if you accept that our arch enemy is America, then today you will not find any country in the world that has risen so decisively against America. [shouts of approval] Therefore, if you are really sincere in your claims, then I must say that nowadays, you cannot find a government and a nation under this heaven or on this earth that has managed to challenge America as the Iranian nation has done. It seems it is for the first time--although I am not quite certain--that America has taken the initiative in severing relations with a nation, diplomatic relations. The anger felt by America against our nation, our leader and our revolutionis so strong that one cannot even begin to describe it.

Now, you leftists, you who claim the need for struggle against imperialism. You who claim the need to fight against capitalism: you must prove yourself to this nation. The acid test today is the policy and methods adopted by our revolutionary government and nation. What are you going to do? What are you going to do as of tomorrow? Are you going to keep bringing government departments to a standstill under the pretext seeking to remedy the situation of unemployed graduates? Are you going to continue going to the factories, misleading workers and bringing them to a standstill? Are you going to keep chanting the slogan of "antipopular army" against our army which is selflessy beating back Saddam Husayn's lancers on the Iraqi border? Are you going to continue accusing our Corps of Revolution Guards of being reactionary--a corps which is selflessly crushing Western capitalist agents in Iran?

What are you going to do? What will you do? Are you going to continue to use walls, the university and your pamphlets to insult the leaders and revolution figures? If you continue this method, then how can you expect the nation to trust you? For then there shall no longer be any reciprocal trust between you and the nation. [shouts of approval and "God is great"]

'20-Million Strong Army,' Resolution

LD111358 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1025 GMT on 11 April carries a report on the resolution issued by the 20-million-strong army and read out in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by an unknown person today. The resolution consists of 11 points:

1. "We, the 20-million-strong army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, declare our full support for the great leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and believe that only the pursuit of the decisive and uncompromising line of the imam will guarantee the final victory of the nation."

2. "We declare our infinite satisfaction about the severance of diplomatic relations with United States and congratulate the dear Iranian nation for this great victory." In fact, the decisive and uncompromising resistance of the imam against the superpower led to the severance of relations with United States. We ask all the oppressed countries who are under the rule of the United States to follow suit and break off relations with it.

3. "We assert our full support for the position of the students following the imam's line, against the superpower United States, and ask the responsible officials to face the superpowers decisively and to not compromise in any way."

4. "We believe that the mere severance of diplomatic ties with the United States is not sufficient for the achievement of complete freedom, but that the fight should continue against the domination of the United States and other superpowers, in the cultural, economic and military fields."

5. "We ask the responsible officials to speedily implement the imam's New Year's message."

6. We condemn the corrupt regime of As-Sadat for opposing Islam, for being a puppet to the criminal United States and the usurper Israel and also for giving shelter to the traitor shah, the old enemy of Islam. We support the Egyptian students who have revived the memory of the Islamic revolution by their demonstrations and we ask the noble Egyptian nation to deal with As-Sadat as the Iranian nation did with the traitor shah, in order to save their holy country.

7. We condemn the rotten Ba'thist Iraqi regime, who for the satisfaction of their lords, especially the bankrupt Carter, have shed the blood of the Iraqi Muslim youths and have embarked on a full-scale war against Islam and the struggling clergy of Iraq. We declare the full readiness of the 20-million strong army to silence the inane utterances of Saddam Husayn and, while condemning the arrest of Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer as-Sadr, we support the Iraqis who have sought sanctuary and the Iranians who have been driven out of Iraq. We ask the honorable and struggling nation of Iraq to rid their Islamic country of the vampiric Saddam Husayn and the puppet Ba'thist regime of Iraq as soon as possible.

8. "Once again we declare our support for the Muslim Afghan nation, whose only weapons against the colonialist imperialist Soviet government are martydrom and blood, and we strongly condemn the military occupation of the neighboring brother country of Afghanistan and ask the Soviet Government to leave Afghan soil as soon as possible."

9. We declare our ungrudging support for all liberation movements, especially those Islamic movements who are fighting against the domination of the Western and Eastern superpowers and bring them the glad tidings of speedy victory.

10. "We ask for the increasing solidarity of the nation and declare our all-round support for the president, the Revolution Council and the Islamic government. We declare our readiness to give all-round support to the army of the Islamic republic and the Guards Corps."

11. "We insist that the president and the Revolution Council implement, as quickly as possible, the disarmament plan of the political groups and establish security throughout the country."

Qotbzadeh Meeting With EC Envoys

LD111456 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh received today in Tehran the ambassadors of the nine member states of the European Community for a discussion on the fate of the American hostages. This has been confirmed by diplomatic circles in Bonn. Qotbzadeh himself asked for the meeting.

Diplomats in Bonn stressed at the same time that the visit by German Ambassador Gerhard Ritzel and his eight EC colleagues to Qotbzadeh could not "replace" the step decided upon by the foreign ministers of the European Community in Lisbon to be presented by their ambassadors to Iranian President Bani-Sadr. It was learned in Bonn that such a visit by the nine EC ambassadors to Bani-Sadr might take place tomorrow.

Qotbzadeh: More Visits for Hostages

WA111800 London REUTER in English 1722 GMT 11 Apr 80 WA

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 11, REUTER--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told a group of Western ambassadors today he hoped to announce more humanitarian visits for the U.S. embassy hostages in the next few days, Western diplomats said.

Mr Qotbzadeh summoned the ambassadors of the nine European Economic Community (EEC) countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand to the Foreign Ministry this morning to urge them not to join President Carter's economic and political sanctions against Iran.

He told the diplomats he expected to announce visits to the 50 American hostages by Red Cross officials in the next few days, adding in reply to questions that other moves might include visits by the captives' immediate families and weekly religious services for all the hostages, the sources said.

The foreign minister stressed that sanctions against Iran would only increase the mood of defiance among ordinary Iranians and make the arrangement of such humanitarian measures more difficult.

"A concise, polite but not unfriendly statement was made on behalf of the EEC countries," one source said. He declined to detail the statement's contents.

Bani-Sadr Ends Involvement With Hostages

AU111606 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Rome, April 11 (ANSA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr granted his first interview after the break in diplomatic relations with the United States to the Italian newsweekly L'ESPRESSO. Bani-Sadr said that he does not want and cannot get further involved in the hostage problem since he has already done everything within his power. "If President Jimmy Carter has not understood this and thinks he can solve the crisis following the traditional methods of a superpower policy, it is not my fault," he said.

According to the Iranian chief of state, United States threats "are only a bluff, as always". He argued that if the West truly fears a war it should intervene with its powerful ally to convince it that "it is necessary to respect the will and national pride of our people".

Bani-Sadr did not confirm that in case of an American attack the hostages will be killed. "Personally I don't think there will be an attack and therefore it is useless to theorize on this hypothesis. At present, the hostage's lives are safe. I am one hundred percent sure".

Asked about Iran's relations with Italy, which should supply Iran with helicopters and spare parts, Bani-Sadr said that among European countries "Italy is one of the least capable of independence from theUnited States. Let us hope that in the future your government's attitude will not prevent us from continuing our cooperation which has thus far been useful for both".

Cadets Withdrawn From U.S.

LD111900 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported 120 cadets of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force who were sent to the United States for training will return to Iran tonight. They return due to the break of the diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States.

Agha: Expel U.S. Journalists

NC112246 Paris AFP in English 2220 GMT 11 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 11 (AFP)--American journalists working in Iran ought to be expelled from the country, the former Iranian charge d'affaires to the United States said today. The Iranian news agency PARS quoted 'Ali Agha as saying that "even if they tried honestly to portray the situation in Iran, the reporting of American journalists in Iran must conform to what is expected from them in the United States."

Iran would do better to invite "simple citizens rather than journalists" into the country, he reportedly said upon arriving in Iran after his expulsion from the United States along with other Iranian diplomats.

12 APR DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Qotbzadeh Meets Ambassadors

ID121201 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning (met and had talks) with the ambassadors of Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Norway, Finland, Austria and Switzerland at the Foreign Ministry palace. [remainder indistinct]

Bani-Sadr Meeting With Ambassadors

ID121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 12 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Eight ambassadors of the Common Market member countries, together with the Japanese ambassador and the Irish charge d'affaires, this morning met and had talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic. In this connection we have a report which you will now hear:

At 0830 this morning, eight ambassadors of the Common Market countries, together with the Japanese ambassador and the Irish charge d'affaires, were received in audience by our country's president, with whom they discussed and exchanged opinions pertaining to recent Iranian-U.S. problems and the crisis. During this conversation the Common Market ambassadors expressed their anxiety over the circumstances of the hostages and their health and welfare conditions. In reply the president of the republic said: From the standpoint of health and human issues we ourselves have already thought of this problem and there is no need for your anxiety. The president also graciously said: We exerted efforts in order to solve the Iranian-U.S. crisis, but it was the United States which reneged on its undertakings and on our conditions in several instances. The president graciously said: An arrangement has been made whereby an internationally acceptable organ such as the Red Cross will visit all the hostages without any exception.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also candidly stated his own points of view pertaining to the Iranian-U.S. Crisis and on the recent problems between the two countries. It was then decided that the said ambassadors should convey Mr Bani-Sadr's views to their respective governments.

Further on Bani-Sadr Meeting

OW120553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran April 12 KYODO--Japanese Ambassador to Iran Tsutomu Wada, together with the ambassadors of the nine European Communities (EC) nations in Tehran, met with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday morning to seek early release of the American hostages in Tehran on the basis of the decision reached at the EC foreign ministers' conference in Lisbon. The ambassadors also asked about the date, manner and other details for the release of the hostages. It was not known immediately whether President Bani-Sadr made a reply on the spot or would do so later.

The ambassadors will return home to report to their governments immediately after receiving the Iranian reply, as agreed at the EC conference in Lisbon. Japan has already decided to join the EC nations in the action.

It is expected that Japanese Ambassador Wada will return to Tokyo some time next week. The meeting between President Bani-Sadr and the ambassadors was held at the request of the latter.

Also on Saturday, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh met the ambassadors of Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Norway and Switzerland to brief them on Iran's diplomatic policy after the United States severed relations with the country.

On Friday, Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh called the ambassadors of Japan, the EC bloc, Australia, New Zealand to make the request that their governments refrain from following the United States move of taking punitive steps against Iran. President Bani-Sadr also urged Japan and the EC countries Friday not to follow Washington's actions, warning that Iran would halt crude oil supplies if Japan and the EC nations should take punitive steps against Iran.

Though details of the talks between Bani-Sadr and the Japanese and EC ambassadors on Saturday were not immediately clear, observers believed that the Iranian president had shown a stern posture to the ambassadors.

Envoy on Bani-Sadr's 'Flexible' Attitude

OW121129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW

[Excerpt] Tehran April 12 KYODO--Japanese Ambassador Tsutomu Wada refused to immediately disclose what he and the ambassadors of nine European Community nations talked [about] with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday morning. Meeting Japanese reporters, Wada said, however, he felt a "flexible" attitude on the part of the Iranian Government during the hour-and-a-half talks with the president.

The Japanese ambassador then went in to work to prepare a joint press statement expected to be issued by the ambassadors later Saturday. Informed sources said Bani-Sadr spoke in French answering questions from the ambassador. They said the Italian ambassador started off by expressing the strong concern of the EC nations over the hostage issue.

Hostage Release Timing Uncertain

OW121349 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1245 GMT 12 Apr 80 OW

[Text] President Bani-Sadr said at the meeting with Ambassador Wada and ambassadors of nine European Community nations that he cannot clearly indicate the time of the release of the hostages who are held in the U.S. Embassy. This was disclosed by the president's spokesman. According to the spokesman, at the meeting, in response to a question by Ambassador Wada and other ambassadors on when the hostages would be released, President Bani-Sadr said that the fate of the hostages would be entrusted to the hands of Iran's Parliament and that it is impossible to clearly indicate a specific date for their release because time of the opening of Parliament has yet not been decided.

In addition, President Bani-Sadr was reported as telling the ambassadors that Iran will take retaliatory measures, including a halt to oil exports, against any country which joins the U.S. in economic sanctions.

According to a KYODO report, Iran's state-run radio announced that at the meeting President Bani-Sadr disclosed that the Iranian Government has already been prepared to have an international organization such as the international Red Cross society meet all hostages.

Moreover, President Bani-Sadr was reported as having complained to the ambassadors that Iran made efforts to resolve the crisis with the United States and, nevertheless, the United States failed to respond to conditions shown by Iran.

Pope's Message to Khomeyni

LD121054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Pope John Paul II, the leader of the world's Catholics, has sent a message to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran as follows:

To His Great Eminence Ruhollah Khomeyni:

With the utmost sincerity we beg permission to express the profound anxiety gnawing at our hearts over the worsening relations between the United States and the country of Your Great Eminence. We have already expressed the same sentiments to His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations; and Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America.

Lifting our hands in heartfelt prayer to Almighty God, we beg the Almighty's graciousness and bounty in safeguarding the noble country of Iran, which is very dear to us, and to protect the region, which is fraught with the causes of yet another profound exacerbation, from even greater problems and dangers.

From the depth of our hearts we nurture the hope that, thanks to the influence and power which Your Great Eminence enjoys, an equitable solution will be found which will safeguard mutual respect between the interested countries and that you will be gracious enough to guide them and the whole of mankind along the path of justice, peace and amity.

[Signed] Pope John Paul II, the Vatican, 11 April 1980.

Official on Funds to Students in U.S.

LD121748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the deputy governor of Bank Melli Iran, which is responsible for foreign affairs, announced today: According to the new regulations issued by the central bank of Iran, Bank Melli will transfer the exchange currency required by Iranian students abroad after their parents deliver the equivalent in rials for the last 3 months of the current academic year.

He added: Against the actions of U.S. imperialism, we seek the fastest possible way to send money to students so that our dear students will not have to abandon their studies. We will not let them be inconvenienced. He also said: I must mention that there will be no problem in sending money to Iranian students in the United States. We have ordered our branches to transfer the legal exchange for the Iranian students in the United States, the same as before.

Turkey Will Not Support Sanctions

JN131434 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In a dispatch from Ankara, TANJUG reports that sources close to the Turkish Foreign Ministry have stated that Turkey will not support the U.S. economic sanctions against Iran, because any such sanctions would be futile.

Argentina's Withdrawal of Ambassador

LD122015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Argentine military government today expressed its profound anxiety over the question of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and recalled its ambassador from Tehran.

Celebration of Break With U.S.

LD120358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The glorious march yesterday in which millions of people from all over the country took part was held with unprecedented joy and excitement. Many observers described this march as the greatest after the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Following this glorious day, tomorrow our compatriots will celebrate the breaking off of the relations with the world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Up to now, religious societies, parties, groups, factions, associations and different societies have invited people to take part in the national and Islamic celebration on Sunday.

Commentary on U.S.-Iraqi Relations

LD121953 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to a commentary about relations between America and Iraq: Among today's dispatches was a report quoting Moshe Dayan as saying that if America wishes, Israel is prepared to make available its military bases to it in order to confront Iran. Our answer to Moshe Dayan is: There is no need to (go to such length) simply to serve the master, for its other associate has already undertaken to do just that along the Iranian border; it has already made available a sufficient number of bases to America to attack Iran. Of course, this subservient puppet, namely our own Saddam Husayn, has hatched another plot as well, having no faith in Iraqi pilots, he is willingly making use of American pilots, for there is no possibility of treason emanating from them. Considering that their god is always found in their checking accounts, they can be (relied upon) as true servants. In fulfilling their service they are even prepared to repaint their aircraft and stick the Iraqi Ba'ath emblem on them, so that they might exonerate the White House of the possibility of being accused of having attacked Iran.

The collaboration between Saddam Husayn and the Americans, often heard here and there, fortunately has now been totally exposed. We can now openly see the glaring evidence which Saddam Husayn was trying to conceal. You might have heard the report that the White House press secretary has announced that the Carter administration has approved the sale of gas turbine engines to Iraq to be used by Iraqi warships.

These engines are manufactured by General Electric and the order for them was issued on 23 January, that is, about 3 months ago, by the U.S. Commerce Department. Obviously, in the near future Saddam Husayn will begin dreaming of an attack by Iraqi warships, equipped with American engines, on Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands and Au Musa in the Persian Gulf. These are the islands he is claiming.

While U.S. planes are being repainted with Iraqi colors, Iraqi warships are being moved by American engines. Yet, ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Iraqi Bath Party, writes that it is the American and Zionist agents who are encouraging Iran to fight the progressive forces of the Iraqi revolution. Really, the paper's editor should have read the pope's message to the imam today. The message shows that Carter's situation has deteriorated beyond expectations; it has reached the point that the pope is now praying for him, appealing to the imam to put an end to the deterioration of relations between Iran and America. On the other hand, one can witness to what idiotic plots Carter is resorting, simply to save himself from American public opinion. Day after day we machinates a new lie which, without any regard for earlier lies, disgraces him even more than before.

This very last Wednesday Carter announced that of the 208 Iranian cadets in America, 120 have sought asylum. Now, ignoring his remarks of 4 days ago, today he announces that only (?five) people have asked for asylum. Now it appears that only one of these officers has called on U.S. Defense Department, otherwise there has been no question of seeking political asylum.

At any rate, a whole world has been mobilized against Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian Islamic Revolution. They spare no lies, deception and dishonorable measures in order to strike at our nation and heroic leader. How one wishes these people could have heard the remarks by Julius Nyerere, the scholarly and realistic president of Tanzania, when, addressing the Iranian ambassador, he said: Imam Khomeyni's sagacity and leadership are unparalleled in today's world. At a time when heads of state, like junior accountants, are busy making calculations, Imam Khomeyni is standing up to world oppressors like a gigantic dam; so far he has neither retreated a single step nor made a wrong decision. I am sorry not to have heard of such a unique individual during the long years of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's rule.

13 APR DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Delegation to Visit Hostages

JN131631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[Text] The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has issued a statement in which it said that an invitation has been extended to a delegation to visit the spy hostages. The delegation is made up of the Tehran Friday imam, the health minister, the representative of the International Red Cross and a representative of the Red Lion and Sun Society. The visit will take place tomorrow, Monday.

Qotbzadeh Meeting With Arab Ambassadors

LD131019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, envoys and ambassadors of the Islamic countries met with Sadeq Qotbzadeh this morning.

Regarding this meeting, Sadeq Qotbzadeh stated to our correspondent: Following the meeting with ambassadors of the Common Market countries and the European countries, it was necessary that the position of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran be explained to the Arab countries regarding the U.S.-Iranian crisis and especially the Iraq crisis.

The minister of foreign affairs added: In today's meeting it was pointed out to the ambassadors and envoys of the Arab countries that Iraq is the main agent of imperialism in the region; she is not effective on her own.

The minister of foreign affairs said in conclusion: The ambassadors and envoys of African countries and the Eastern bloc possibly will be invited so that the position of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the U.S.-Iranian crisis can be clearly explained to them.

According to our correspondent, after the meeting Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held separate private meetings with the Algerian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran and Hani al-Hasan, the PLO envoy to Iran. Regarding these talks, Qotbzadeh said: We talked about safeguarding the interests of Iran in the United States with the Algerian ambassador and we reviewed issues regarding Palestine with Hani al-Hasan.

Expelled Cadets Welcomed

LD131257 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, 190 Iranian naval and air force cadets returned home at 0300 today following the severance of relations between Iran and America. The cadets were welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh.

In his welcoming remarks the foreign minister said: Your sudden return is a source of displeasure; for it has caused considerable harm. However, this is only part of the price we shall have to pay in order to sever relations and liberate ourselves from the plots hatched by the superpowers.

The Iranian foreign minister added: However, you must realize that despite all the difficulties, you are landing in an independent and free country, where a bright and glorious future awaits you.

Expelled Diplomats Interviewed

LD131732 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1355 GMT on 13 April carries recorded interviews with the expelled Iranian diplomats who recently arrived in Iran from the United States. The interviews include remarks by some members of the Iranian diplomatic corps on their treatment during their stay and just before their expulsion from the United States.

A member of the corps, Mohammad Hamidi Moqaddam, says: "From the day the announcement of the expulsion was made, the Americans' attitude toward us was not unpleasant. They were trying to behave with courtesy toward us. However, there were times when they could not help themselves. In particular, the FBI agents who accompanied us in Dallas did not behave pleasantly. However, all in all, it was not bad since they were trying to remain courteous."

The other diplomats interviewed express the same opinion, only criticizing the police and FBI agents for their attitude, while praising the American people for their courteous behavior. Some of those interviewed blame the U.S. media for the failure of the American people to understand the true meaning of the Iranian Revolution.

Celebration Reported

TA131619 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Apr 80 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] In Tehran, a spokesman for the militant students holding the hostages at the American Embassy has said that a delegation including a representative of the International Red Cross will be allowed to visit the hostages tomorrow. Other representatives in the delegation would include the Iranian health minister, the religious leader of Tehran and a representative of Iran's equivalent to the Red Cross, the Red Lion and Sun Society. Meanwhile, today marks the sixth day since the United States broke relations with Iran, and there was a call for it to be marked as an occasion for national celebration. Roger Cooper sent this report from Tehran. [begin recording]

The national celebration to mark the full break in diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States wasn't exactly a flop but it failed to reach the standards of other similar events such as the Islamic Republic Day and unity day, both already celebrated this month. There were expectations that the day would be a holiday, but at the last minute the Revolutionary Council decided against this in keeping with President Bani-Sadr's call on Iranians to work harder. Instead the occasion was marked in Tehran and other large cities by a special display of horn blowing and light flashing. Drivers were instructed to blow their horns and flash their lights for ten minutes, beginning at twelve noon. Tehran traffic is normally live but today the noise reached a new crescendo as thousands of drivers complied. This unusual ceremony was born in January 1979 on the day the shah left Iran and drivers responded spontaneously to the news in this way. Although many drivers obeyed the order enthusiastically, for some of them operating their windscreen wipers as well, there was considerably apathy. When asked at a traffic light why his lights weren't on, one driver looked embarassed and said his battery was flat. But there is no doubt that many Iranians are tired of the constant (?rhetoric) and demonstrations and would like to see more concrete achievement.

EEC Ambassadors To Depart Tehran

NC131654 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 13 (AFP)--The ambassadors of the nine Western European Common Market countries are to return to their respective capitals in the coming days or hours, diplomatic sources here confirmed today. These departures in no way constitute a "recall," but provide an opportunity for the ambassadors to report back to their government on their diplomatic efforts in the Iranian capital, the sources said.

The nine Common Market ambassadors together with the Japanese ambassador met yesterday with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to ask him, without success, for a firm commitment on a date for the release of the U.S. Embassy hostages here.

International Group Can Visit Hostages

NC131857 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 13 (AFP)--Iran's Revolutionary Council today agreed in principle to allow a mission sponsored by a "respected international group" such as the Red Cross to visit the U.S. hostages, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today. He added after a meeting of the council, "the question of the logistics and date of the visit remain, however, to be settled."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the militants who have occupied the U.S. Embassy for more than five months "are free to invite whom they want to visit the hostages."

The council's decision came after Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr assured the ambassadors of the nine Common Market countries that he would not be opposed to a visit to the hostages by a "respected international" group.

ETTELA'AT on Oil Sanctions

OW140103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 14 Apr 80 OW

[Text] Tehran April 14 KYODO--A leading Tehran newspaper argued Sunday Iran might use its oil as a highly effective weapon against possible economic sanctions by Japan and European Community nations. In a special issue assessing the possibility of such sanctions, the ETTELA'AT said economic experts of Iran thought that the country's trade, production, monetary and financing sectors would be affected in that event.

The evening paper then proposed that the government control foreign trade and instruct people to use domestic products instead of imported goods.

A halt to oil supply would be extremely effective against such economic sanctions because that would bring on inflation in the industrialized countries, the paper said.

In what could be taken as Iran's majority view, the ETTELA'AT said in a companion article that West Germany and Britain, among U.S. allies, were most likely to follow Washington's lead in enforcing sanctions against Tehran.

"If the nine EC nations should take concerted action in following the U.S. initiative, Japan, too, will follow suit, as suggested by its foreign minister," it said.

SECOND ROUND MAJLES ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 2 MAY

LD122008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1948 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Revolution Council did not meet tonight. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, after a meeting of the Revolution Council's committee No 1, Eng Mostafa Mir-Salim, the undersecretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the Islamic Republic's police department, told correspondents that the second round of the Majles elections will be held on 2 May.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Flights to Abadan Stopped

LD140709 Tehran AZADEGAN in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "National Airline Flights to Abadan Canceled"]

[Text] The national airline of Iran, Homa, has announced in a statement that for security reasons resulting from the proximity of Iraqi airspace and the necessity of safeguarding the lives and property of national airline passengers, flights to Abadan are canceled. Flights between Tehran and Ahvaz will continue.

Further Report

GF131356 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Following the suspension of Iran Air flights to Abadan, the head of Iran Air in Abadan, in a telephone interview with a PARS correspondent, discussed how Iran Air passengers can fly to Tehran. He said passengers wishing to travel to Tehran and other parts of Iran will have to go to Ahvaz airport. Since the plane fare from Ahvaz to Tehran is more expensive than a flight from Abadan to Tehran, he said passengers will receive a refund from the airport cashier. The Iran Air official said flights to Abadan have been suspended for security reasons. He added that the airport is still servicing transit flights.

Khomeyni Statement on Deportees

JN111816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 80 JN

[Text of statement issued to the Iranian people on 11 April by Iran's Imam Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni on the "brothers and sisters deported by the Takriti Ba'th authorities"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Noble people of Iran, be generous toward the honorable guests who have been turned out from their lands by a conspiracy hatched by the United States and carried out by the treacherous hand of the misguided Ba'thist regime. They were sent to Iran in a deplorable and shocking state.

These are your oppressed brothers, who have been evicted from their land by the butchers of the Ba'th regime without any right or justification except to satisfy their baser self, which incites to evil in blind allegiance to the archsatan.

The noble people and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran must provide these deportees with the best means of the honorable standard of living so that they will not suffer anxieties or be grieved.

The ill-omened Ba'thist regime, which devoted itself to opposing Islam and the Muslims, should learn that it is faulty and misguided and that the Muslim people in Iran and Iraq will put an end to the engineers of blasphemy, will root them out and will make them be completely forgotten.

Behind his fabricated acts, Saddam Husayn, who is confronting the noble Iraqi people and who is on the brink, wants to divert the attention of our Muslim brothers from his lowly regime so that he can proceed with his crimes. His hands up to his elbows are stained with the blood of the zealous Iraqi youth. He boasts that he is defending the Arab people. He imagines that Arabism is above Islam. He stabs Islam in the heart, believing that this will attract the Arab people to him. He is ignoring that the noble Arab people are defending Islam in as much as they are defending their lives and that like their ancestors during the early period of Islam, they will rush to relentlessly fight against the enemies of Islam.

Let our Arab brothers be at ease concerning the fact that our noble people are enemies of their enemies--headed by the ill-omened Ba'thist regime--are the brothers of their brothers and share their ordeals from this corrupt regime in the hope of throwing the Ba'th regime in the garbage of history like the shah regime.

We have strong hope that the Muslims will triumph and that liberation is imminent. I implore God Almighty to grant victory to the Muslims over the corrupt forces. Peace be upon you and upon all the sincere people.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

Clash at Paveh

LD111756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Kermanshah Guards Corps told the Kermanshah news unit by telephone today: During the past 48 hours, clashes have occurred between agents of Iraqi Ba'th and armed forces of the Islamic Republic stationed at Paveh. According to the same report, at 0200 yesterday, a motor car carrying guards on patrol on the road between Paveh and (Shamshir) was attacked by armed assailants, 3 km from Paveh. During this clash, which lasted 1 hour, four brother guards were wounded and one by the name of (Reza Mostafadokht) was martyred. The injured were taken to Taleqani Hospital in Kermanshah by helicopter. The assailants also suffered some losses in this clash, although there is no accurate report of how many.

Iraqi Artillery Repulsed

LD112018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A statement was issued tonight by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with a serious clash between Iraqi artillery and the 81st Armored Division of Kermanshah at Baveysi. On the basis of the statement, the clash which occurred at 1400 today was still continuing at 2250, when the statement was handed us. It says that the 81st Division succeeded in repulsing the artillery attack by inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqi army and forcing the aggressors to retreat.

In the course of the clash, Warrant Officer Hoseyn (Bafani) was martyred and Private Hemmat Javadi was wounded. The 81st Armored Division praises the martyrdom of the true soldier of the division to the heroic Iranian nation.

Ba'th Agents Among Deportees

LD112036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Among those deported from Iraq, some members of the Ba'th Party and security agents as well as saboteurs, have been identified. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Ilam, Governor General of Ilam Asghar Ebrahimi, announcing the news said:

In the course of investigations carried out in order to identify the deportees, so far more than 10 active members of the Ba'th Party have been identified, among whom security agents and trained saboteurs have been recognized.

Losses Inflicted on Iraqis

JN112024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 80 JN

[Text] A communique issued by the Joint Staff of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Guards of the Islamic Revolution says that our forces have inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the Iraqi forces and forced them to retreat. This took place during the battles on the western borders that raged today between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Guards of the Islamic revolution on the one hand, and the attacking Iraqi Ba'th forces. The communique adds that our losses were one martyr from the army and two others wounded. The battles were still raging until this afternoon.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Message to Bani-Sadr, Husayn

LD120306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, telegrams were sent to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran, and Saddam Husayn by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. The text of the telegrams is as follows:

In the name of Islam that has bonded the faithful as brothers and in the name of the joint history of the two fraternal nations of Iraq and Iran, I ask you to direct all your efforts toward ending the confrontation between the two governments. A confrontation between the revolution of Iran and any group of Arab revolution will only be in the interests of the colonialists and Zionists, who are the real enemies of the two countries. The real and necessary confrontation should be with the Americans, Israelis and their filthy mercenary and reactionary allies. Therefore, I hope that you will be more patient, tolerant and will cool the flames of your anger and will not allow the enemies to rejoice at your misfortunes until my representatives reach you.

[signed] Your brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Shadmehr on Army, Iraq

LD120330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, the chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with PARS has said: The army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the most modern equipment in the Middle East. Regarding ability, technique and equipment, we are at the level of self-sufficiency.

Answering a question put to him on whether the Egyptian Army has come to the help of the Iraqi Army in the recent border confrontations between Iran and Iraq, Major General Shadmehr said: Our information is limited to the foreign public media and what the Friday imam of Tehran said. In my opinion there is that possibility in the present atmosphere, and it is possible the Iraq has some of the Egyptian Army units at its disposal just as this was done in the past.

The chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said regarding the kinds of and the efficiency of the equipment of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran: With respect to the equipment, one should accept that the most modern equipment in the Middle East belongs to the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and if there is a confrontation or a war we will be able to maintain our self-sufficiency for a long period of time and will not need to buy or ask for equipment from outside.

Military Commanders on Conflict

JN120824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 12 Apr 80 JN

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] The newspaper BAMDAD publishes the text of an interview its correspondent held with the chief of the Joint Staff of the Army and with army officers. The paper highlights the following headlines from the interview: Army Commanders Explain Details of the Clashes Between Iran and Iraq; Ground Forces Repulsed an Iraqi Artillery Attack.

Giving details about the interview, the paper says that the chief of the joint staff and other commanders stressed the armed forces' readiness to foil any attack against Iranian territory. The commanders of the air force, navy, ground forces and gendarmerie stated that the armed forces are on alert. The chief of the joint staff of the army, Major General Shadmehr, explained the details of the clashes that took place over the last few days. He said: We are in complete control of the situation; our forces repulsed an Iraqi attack 3 days ago and forced the Iraqi aggressors to flee.

The commander of the ground forces, who left for the western area yesterday, said that the Iraqi forces on the borders have been reinforced with heavy weapons and artillery and stressed that the ground forces are watching the situation on the borders with complete alertness. The commander of the navy said that the naval forces have been placed on alert and will reply with violence to any aggression, regardless of its source.

The air force commander said that the Iraqi Government does not have the courage to wage war against Iran. It is not correct to use the word war, because the Iraqi Government does not have the courage to ignite this war. He added that the Iraqi Government is fully aware of the strength of our air force. That's why it does not risk issuing instructions to its forces to clash with us. If Iraq planes fly over our airspace, we will welcome them.

Attacks on Powerplants

LD121116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news unit, the commander of the Kermanshah region's gendarmerie has announced that at about [time indistinct] this morning, assailants attacked the [name indistinct] camp and the (?ice) and powerplants of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab with RPP-7 and Kalashnikov rifles. Fortunately, no one was harmed. The commander of the Kermanshah region's gendarmerie added: As a result of retaliation by the security forces, one of the assailants was killed.

According to the news unit in Ilam, at 0230 this morning, the border post of Halaleh [as heard] came under the attack of Iraqi assailants. Gendarmerie forces returned the fire. According to the same report, five of the brave members of Halaleh post were injured in the clash.

Iraqi Minister's Statements

LD121245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Iran's oil minister said in an interview with our correspondent regarding the course of action adopted by the Iraqi Government in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC:

Iraq is completely in the hands of U.S. imperialism and is in fact no more than a puppet. Iraq once proclaimed to be [words indistinct] of OPEC; but she has now completely adopted a policy subordinate to Arabia and safeguarding the interests of [words indistinct] imperialism.

Regarding recent comments by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, the [words indistinct] oil minister, [words indistinct] a few days ago, reproaching Iran and Libya for causing the failure of the OPEC members at the Caracas conference and disrupting the plan for aligning [yeknavakht kardan] prices, the oil minister said: He has raised the same points that the international oil-devourers [naft-kharan] have and yet he sympathizes with the Third World countries, saying that increasing oil prices by Iran is to ignore the interests of the Third World [words indistinct]. Is there nobody to ask him what percentage of OPEC oil is sold to Third World countries? And what percentage of it devoured by the industrial countries? Is not 95 percent of total OPEC production the share of the industrial countries and only 5 percent of it exported to the Third World countries?

Mo'infar stressed: How much has the Iraqi oil minister, who sympathizes so much with the Third World, done for them? He is ready to stop feeding imperialism and instead feed the same food to the Third World nations? [as heard] Is he prepared to divulge what percentage of the [words indistinct], crude oil which belongs to our brother nation, the dear Iraqis, is being exported to the United States despite his claim regarding a lack of connection with United States? Has he ever placed these figures before him so that he might learn that the world is aware that all sympathy is directed to safeguarding the interests of their [Iraq's] lords?

Regarding the price of [words indistinct] barrel of Iraqi oil, Mo'infar said: In the circumstances when Iran sells her oil for $35 a barrel, Iraq is selling the oil which is better than ours at an official price of $28 dollars. This is the wealth of the Muslim people of Iraq, which is being given away by the criminal Ba'thists to the international oil [words indistinct] at that price. The uprising of the Muslim people of Iraq will definitely put an end to such plunder.

[Words indistinct] Mo'infar referred to recent explosions in the oil installations in the west and south of Iran and the role of the Iraqi Government in this matter. He stated: The Iraqi oil minister referred to the explosions at the end of last week in Iran in his recent interview, saying that an oil reservoir exploded in the west of Iran, near Kermanshah and that Abadan oil refinery had also reduced its output by [figure indistinct] percent temporarily. He added that there was a suspicion of sabotage.

Iran's oil minister said regarding this matter: How impudent of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government to raise the matter in such a [words indistinct] way, while it is sending its mercenaries to Iran, causing explosions in our installations and attacking an oil reservoir in a neighboring country with RPG-7's, as if it has not had the slightest hand in [words indistinct].

Obviously, the dear Muslim nation of Iraq will not let such attacks on the Iranian [words indistinct] revolution be (?endless) and the satanic Ba'thist regime of Iraq will soon be (?overthrown) from within.

190 Iraqi Casualties in Darband

LD121804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] An Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party spokesman, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY today in Urumiyeh, said that during the recent 3 days of fighting between the party's peshmergas and the Iraqi Ba'th forces, 190 Iraqi troops had been either killed or wounded. The report says that the fighting is still continuing in (Chuman) and Darband.

Heavy Firing in Baveysi

LD121802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Kermanshah, quoting the official in charge of the Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin, reports that at 1300 today a vehicle carrying Revolution Guards was blown up between [word indistinct] and Baveysi by a mine placed by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The explosion resulted in the death of a guard named 'Abedin 'Abbasi and the injury of another guard, Manuchehr [name indistinct].

The same source added: Between 2000 and 2400 last night Iraqi aggressors opened fire with heavy weapons on border posts in Baveysi. The Revolution Guards and the armed forces stationed in the area returned the fire.

Ilam Inhabitants Vow Fight

LD121738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following a dastardly raid by Iraqi Ba'thist forces on the (Halaleh) border post, located in Ilam Province, the border inhabitants of Ilam told the governor general of their willingness to go to the border region and fight the Iraqi aggressors. Following this announcement, a national mobilization headquarters was set up at the Ilam governor general's office. As a result, hundreds of combative and brave people of Ilam prepared today to provide support for the corps of Revolution Guards, the gendarmerie and the army.

Mass Executions Reported

JN131001 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Well-informed sources in Baghdad have reported that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime recently carried out a mass execution of 250 Iraqi officers and soldiers, including Maj Sa'd Mujbil, in Kirkuk camp on charges of conspiracy against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. The sources added that all those who were executed belong to the Shi'ite community in northern Iraq. The Iraqi authorities also executed four Shi'ite men of religion from Baghdad and [word indistinct].

The Saddam Husayn clique is trying to exploit the unemployment of some Kurds by providing them with 200 dinars and a Kalashnikov and having them leave for Iran to carry out acts of sabotage.

Bani-Sadr Arrives in Kermanshah

LD131000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 1045 this morning Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's elected president, arrived in Kermanshah in order to investigate the situation in the west country. He was welcomed at the airport by Ayatollah Haj 'Ata'ollah Ashrafi Esfahani, the Friday imam of Kermanshah; the governor-general; and the commanders of the army, gendarmerie, police and the Revolution Guards Corps. Then the president, accompanied by Kermanshah governor-general and the gendarmerie and Guards Corps commanders, left for the border regions by helicopter in order to investigate the situation in the region and that of the deportees.

Bani-Sadr Address to Deportees

JN131909 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[Text] President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today paid an inspection visit to the citizens who have been deported by the criminal Ba'th authorities and who have been settled in (Sarab Garb) camp in the western part of the country. President Bani-Sadr arrived in the area via aircraft.

The PARS correspondent reported that the citizens rushed to welcome the president in a huge procession chanting "God is great" and praising the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and that of President Bani-Sadr. The furious masses condemned the plots of Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

Addressing the deportees, President Bani-Sadr said: Your presence here is evidence against the oppressive Iraqi Ba'th regime. It is not your fault that the Iraqi regime opposes the Iranian Islamic Government and [words indistinct]. The president added: You will be transferred from this place to other better places in Iran. All the citizens will very much welcome you there. There you will lead a new life.

The president added: The deportation of Iranian citizens to Iran by Iraq is not a new thing. We are proud that we will not bargain over the oppressed Iraqi people with the Iraqi regime. He said: It would have been easy for us to bargain with the Iraqi Ba'th regime and make the Iraqi people lose hope in the revolution and the efforts being exerted to set up an Islamic government. We,however, did not do this.

President Bani-Sadr said: The Iraqi Government had no excuses to deport you. We did not take anything from Iraq nor did we carry out any act against it. The Iraqi regime is a criminal one.

He added: You have been in Iraq and you know that force, oppression and intimidation are the characteristics of this regime. Therefore, you have suffered a lot, but this can be compensated.

President Bani-Sadr added: Our regime today is different from the previous regime. Our regime is against taking any measure harming the interests and wealth of your sons. We will do our best; God willing, your sons will return to you; this regime will be overthrown and all the borders will be open among the world's countries. We must assume many difficulties so that all the peoples can get rid of foreign hegemony.

President Bani-Sadr left the camp amidst the masses' shouts and slogans "God is great" for Ilam town. There he immediately visited the camp which has been set up to receive those who have been deported by the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

The president addressed the citizens, who rushed to receive him: You now know the concept of the Iraqi Ba'th, which lacks every human value. We had not taken any stand of enmity toward this government and we wonder why they brought you to the borders in this state. At any rate, I hope that the Iraqi people will implement your slogan and will overthrow this regime. You are now in your homeland and we will provide you with all job opportunities. Therefore, I hope that you will not be overtaken by anxiety. You will be transferred to good houses.

The PARS correspondent said that the camp residents repeated slogans in Arabic supporting the Islamic revolution and denouncing the Iraqi Ba'th regime. They said: [words indistinct]. They praised the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. They also praised President Bani-Sadr.

In a statement to PARS following his inspection visit, President Bani-Sadr said that the condition of the deportees is good in Iran, and that all the deportees will be [word indistinct]. President Bani-Sadr added that the condition along the border is excellent in terms of morale and preparations. We hope that the Iraqi soldiers and NCO's will topple the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

President Bani-Sadr added: As I said in the unity meeting last Friday, the Iraqi soldier will not brandish arms in the face of the Muslim soldier and brother, and that Iran does not intend to occupy a single inch of its land. He added: The Iraqi regime is a corrupt one motivated by the United States to confront Iran.

On the Iranian Armed Forces' situation, President Bani-Sadr said that it is more good and these armed forces can defend the homeland's borders. If other troops intervene alongside the Iraqi troops on the borders--since the United States said that it would intervene in such conditions--the people will rush to support their army.

Asked under what circumstances one could benefit from the 20-million-strong army, President Bani-Sadr said: We would benefit from this army if the homeland is endangered.

Qotbzadeh To Visit Border

LD131028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, will visit the Iranian-Iraqi border strip tomorrow morning. Regarding the aim of this trip the minister of foreign affairs said to our correspondent: I want to observe the status quo before going to a number of Arab countries.

It should be remembered that it had been arranged for our country's minister of foreign affairs to travel to a number of Arab countries last week in order to coordinate [as heard] and also to explain the position of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, this trip was deferred owing to the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

Guards Commander on Iraqi Buildup

LD131211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Abu Sharif, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps, upon returning from the border regions, held a press conference this morning in which he described the condition of the border regions in the west country. He said: An Iraqi battalion has reinforced the [name indistinct] post in the [name indistinct] region. In addition to the reinforcement of Iraqi forces along the border, two Iraqi warships equipped with rocket launchers have been stationed in the (Umm ar-Rasas) region. Also, the warship Al-Bakr, which is Iraq's biggest warship, has sailed to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Abu Sharif added that an Iraqi naval brigade [as heard] has been stationed at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, ready for battle.

The commander of the Guards Corps declared the area between Qasr-e Shrin and [name indistinct] as the most important region where clashes have taken place. He added that this area is the supply route through which arms and ammunition for [words indistinct] and the internal Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries.

He said that 15 posts which had been disarmed by Salar Jaf's men in the region were recovered by the Guards Corps and that the route is under the control of the armed guards stationed there.

In conclusion, the commander of the Guards Corps said that on the basis of information received, "'Abdorrahman Qasemlu has sent a delegation to Moscow to buy arms and they want to bring arms into Iran via Czechoslovakia and Iraq. This is taking place even as United States is stationing its forces at the mouth of the Oman Sea. From the other side, the Ba'thist Iraqi regime has threatened our country."

Calls for Coup in Iraq

NC131523 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 13 (AFP)--Influential Iranian Ayatollah Mohammed Ahirazi, in a statement published here today, called on the Iraqi Army to overthrow the Baghdad government.

The appeal for insurrection in neighbouring Irac, published in the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, incited Iraqi armed forces to "March out of the barracks, open the prison gates, loot the arsenals. You are all Muslim and the army should be the army of Islam."

Ayatollah Shirazi, a close associate of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and a member of the council to supervise the constitution, asked: "What are you waiting for since Imam Khomeyni's instruction to overthrow the idolatrous Iraqi called Saddam Husayn" (the president).

"Does your army, which twice fought the British colonialists, now support the traitors of Baghdad?" the ayatollah asked. "Do you fear the Ba'thists, for as the Almighty said in the Koran, they are rootless twigs which we can easily blow over."

Khamene'i's Address in Kermanshah

JN131703 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Islamic Revolution Council member and Tehran congregational imam, spoke at a meeting of Kermanshah people today about the big powers' plots and intrigues, particularly those of U.S. imperialism, against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Addressing groups that have various ideologies, he said: Those who stir up wars of ideology and of nationalities in Kordestan are condemned. Those who speak in the name of the people must not exploit the gains of the Islamic Republic for their own benefit. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i wondered where they have been for the past 26 years and why they backstab today when the Islamic republic has been established by the blood and triumphed by the slogan of God is great and by adhering to the principles and rules of the holy Koran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i then explained the Islamic revolution's policy and said: Contrary to the action of those who send their opponents to work camps, the Islamic republic calls on those holding conflicting ideologies and tells them: If you believe in the Koran, the aim is then to make the Koran find its way in society.

Anti-Ba'th Actions in Kurdistan

LD131900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Urumiyeh, a spokesman for the Socialist Union Party of Iraqi Kurdistan has announced that the peshmergas of that party have sworn to avenge the expulsion of their brothers from the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

The spokesman, condemning the fascist actions of the Iraqi Ba'th regime, said that the united socialist pershmergas of Iraqi Kurdistan are continuing their fight against the Ba'th regime in most fronts of Iraqi Kurdistan at this moment and they will not stop until they have liberated Iraqi Kurdistan and the people of that country [as heard] from the claws of such traitors as Saddam Husayn.

The spokesman stated that as a result of an attack by the pershmerga of the Socialist Union Party of Iraqi Kurdistan, the building of a district office in a region which is part of Sulaimaniyah Province of Iraq was destroyed by RPG-7 and caused a lot of damage [as heard]. He added that the district police killed a satan named Mohammad Rasul during the destruction of the above-named district office; and later people staged a great protest march against Ba'thists.

Pledge To Liberate Iraq

JN131925 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[Text] In a dispatch from Urumiyeh, PARS cites the spokesman of the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan as saying that the pershmerga leaders have taken it upon themselves to avenge the Iraqi Ba'th Party for the oppression practiced against the brother deportees from Iraq.

The spokesman added that the peshmerga troops are continuing their struggle on all Kurdish fronts against the Iraqi Ba'th Party until Kurdistan of Iraq and all Iraq are liberated from Saddam Husayn's clique.

Commentary on Afghan-Iraqi Relations

LD131948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] According to TASS, Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan foreign affairs minister, today met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad. According to the report, the current developments in the region were discussed and views were exchanged at the meeting.

The report of the meeting between the Afghan foreign minister and Saddam Husayn, which will perhaps never be a subject of denial because TASS has reported it, clarifies many issues, including the reaffirmation of the Iranian ambassador's discussions in Moscow and the warning that Mr Mokri delivered to the Russians on refraining from selling arms to Saddam Husayn.

Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan foreign minister, who lost any hope of achieving support from countries of the world and of attempting to legitimize the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union during all his distant journeys--having even failed to obtain a single non-Soviet bloc country's recognition of the newly established Afghan regime and having been disappointed by some of the realistic socialist states, such as Romania and Yugoslavia--has finally resorted to the embrace of those who have sold themselves. He was forced to go to Saddam Husayn, who will certainly this time respond positively to Mr Shah Mohammad Dost. Needless to say, Saddam Husayn will not refrain from offering his services to the comrades in exchange for seferal tons of ammunition and several dozen armored cars and machineguns. It makes no difference to Saddam Husayn whether he kisses the white hand of Carter or the red shoulder of Brezhnev. What he is seeking is power, and power is something that can be found only in the arsenal of the superpowers.

This makes one recall our very own Mohammad Reza Khan, who subscribed to this same commendable attitude and who would bow and express servitude in any direction to the most forceful bully. It is being said of that wretched fellow that he used to go to bed with peace of mind and enjoy sweet dreams because he was confident that he had a certificate of satisfactory service from all heads of state, from Russia to Britain, from China to the United States, and that no danger was threatening him. This wishful thinker, however, had lost sight of the true superpower and never imagined that the Iranian nation, having received power from the inexhaustible might of the Almighty, would crush his head on a stone. Now is the turn of his companion-in-arms, Saddam Husayn, who is moving in precisely the same direction as the shah and who has forgotten that it is wrong not to learn from experience that has already been proved.

Call For Jihad Against Husayn

JN132007 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 13 Apr 80 JN

[From "Today's Iraq Searches for a Husayn" program]

[Text] Our kinfolk in wounded Iraq: You must have heard the call made by the leader of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, to you urging you to defend your insulted dignity and honor by carrying arms against the pharaoh of Baghdad, Saddam Husayn, and toppling his treacherous regime.

You must have heard this appeal which harbors love for you, the soldiers of Islam and the men of 'Ali and Husayn. This sincere appeal for Jihad came from the position of the legal responsibility Imam Khomeyni feels toward a Muslim people who are being exposed to the severest ordeal since the Tatar's invasion of Baghdad.

In urging you to revolt against the despot, Imam Khomeyni is performing his legal duty to save you from the oppression and intimidation being brought to bear on you by the tribal rancorous regime.

Our kinfolk in Iraq: Imam Khomeyni's appeal is a reflection of Imam Husayn's appeal in Karbala' and an echo of the awaited imam's call and [words indistinct]. All you have to do is to comply with his appeal and to rise to the level of the legal responsibility which you should shoulder to implement God's law against this criminal despot, Saddam [Husayn] at-Takriti. You should topple his regime which was built on the skulls of your brothers.

God will certainly aid those who aid his cause: for verily God is full of strength, exalted in light. [Koranic verse]

O defenders of houses and guards of dignity: Your response to the imam's call will give you honor and dignity, champion your oppressed brothers and topple the regime of the butchers. Saddam Husayn has threatened to execute every believer under the pretext of connection with the Ad-Da'wah al-Islamiyah Party. Saddam Husayn is seeking to annihilate every Muslim in Iraq. Seize this opportunity and roll up your sleeves to topple the despot's regime.

Our brother policemen: Give your instructions to your corps to revolt. Members of the people's army: You should regain your conscience and stop being enemies of the people in the service of the despot.

All factions and sects should unify their ranks and wipe out the pharaoh of Iraq, Saddam Husayn.

GENERAL FALLAHI INSPECTS INSTALLATIONS NEAR PERSIAN GULF

LD112121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 11 Apr LD

[Excerpts] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, General Fallahi, the commander of the land forces, accompanied by Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the corps of the Revolution Guards, today visited and inspected all the installations along the Persian Gulf, down to the last border point in Kermanshan, located at Qasr-e Shirin.

According to this same report, this afternoon General Fallahi and Abu Sharif inspected border points in Musian, Dehloran and Mehran by helicopter.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER MEETS WITH BANI-SADR

LD121040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0959 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Major General Baqeri, commander of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president. In this meeting, problems regarding the Civil Aviation Organization were discussed.

FLEET BEGINS 'LARGE-SCALE' MANEUVERS 13 APR

NC130752 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 13 Apr 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, 13 Apr (AFP)--The Iranian fleet today began large-scale manoeuvres expected to last for several days, to "prove its power and capability," the naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Seyyed Jamaleddin Tabataba'i, announced here.

He did not indicate if the manoeuvres would take place in the Gulf off Iran's southwest coast, or would also cover the Gulf of Oman beyond it.

If in the Gulf itself, they could be held off the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas opposite the Strait of Hormuz at the Gulf mouth, Bushchr in the central Gulf and Abadan in the North.

LATE REPORT: RED CROSS DELEGATION VISITS HOSTAGES

LD141702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This afternoon a delegation consisting of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, the representative of International Red Cross, the representative of the Red Cross in Iran and the minister of health and welfare met and talked with the hostages in the den of espionage. In his meeting with a number of hostages who are familiar with the Persian language, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i asked about their health and condition. All of them expressed full satisfaction with the behavior of the Muslim students following the line of the imam.

After the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i took part in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and, concerning the hostages, said: I must say that before coming here I did not think the condition of the hostages would be so good.

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FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS FROM MIDEAST TOUR

LD141746 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the delegation accompanying him returned to Kabul today, after a friendly and official visit to a number of Arab countries. He was welcomed at Kabul international airport by 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, the political deputy minister; a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Iraqi ambassador to Kabul and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON DOST VISIT TO LIBYA

LD112210 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] At the end of the visit by Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the Libyan Arab Socialist Republic, a press communique was released:

DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost paid a friendly visit to the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya from 7 to 9 April 1980. Dost was received by Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. He handed a message to him from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Central Committee chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

The foreign minister of the DRA and Dr at-Turayki, foreign minister of the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya, discussed very important topics, including the development of relations between the two brother countries. In their discussions, the foreign ministers of the DRA and the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya, condemned the imperialist and reactionary powers, who are using Islam as a veil for the purpose of implementing and inflicting their sinister plans on the world of Islam and for the purpose of distracting attention from the nation of Palestine.

The foreign minister of the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya expressed the support of his country for the Afghan revolution and emphasized the importance of Afghanistan's role in the nonalined group of nations and in the Islamic Conference.

He also declared the support of the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya for the active participation of Afghanistan in the coming Islamic conference, for the purpose of realizing the rights of the world of Islam. Both sides also considered developments taking place in the Arab world and condemned the Camp David agreement as a conspiracy against Palestinian claims, and in addition, they decried every submissive act in connection with the Palestinian question.

They also condemned normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the racist Zionists. Both sides approved their support of the just struggle of the people of Palestine for the purpose of recovering their confiscated homeland and the founding of an independent Palestinian state in their national territory.

The DRA foreign minister praised the importance of the role of the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya and the national resistance front against the alliance of imperialist reaction and Zionism, which inflicts submissive solutions on the Arab countries. Both sides condemned the activities of imperialist countries, especially the United States, who exploit the so-called Afghan question for the purpose of dominating the world of Islam and Arabs.

Both sides expressed their solidarity with the rules of nonalinement and confirmed its effective role in the realization of world peace. The DRA foreign minister expressed his thanks for the hospitality given him and the delegation accompanying him during their visit to the Arab Socialist Republic of Libya.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR

LD141744 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar returned to Kabul this afternoon from the USSR. A number of the members of the party and the Council of Ministers, representative of the protocol department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the adviser minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in Kabul welcomed the minister of communications at Kabul airport. Aslam Watanjar had led a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delegation to Moscow for talks concerning technical cooperation in the area of communications between Afghanistan and the USSR on 3 April.

AFGHAN, SOVIET YOUTH LAY FOUNDATION FOR FRIENDSHIP PARK

LD142300 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Summary] The foundation stone of the national park of friendship between the Afghan Youth Organization and the USSR Komsomol was laid today in Kabul. The friendship park will be constructed in an area of 55,500 square meters near Dar ol Aman.

Before the inauguration of construction work Habib Mangal, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee made a speech on the history of friendship between the great people of the USSR and the brave people of Afghanistan whose foundation was laid by the great Lenin.

BAKHTAR reports that Col Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the director general of the political department of the Afghan Armed Forces, also made a statement concerning the friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The park is to be constructed with funds from Kabul's municipal budget.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU SENDS GREETINGS TO KARMAL

LD142012 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a message from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has been presented to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, by Nicolae Stefan, Romania's nonresident ambassador to Kabul.

In his message Nicolae Ceausescu expressed very warm congratulations on Babrak Karmal's election as a general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He wished for Babrak Karmal's personal health and prosperity, and his success in the fulfillment of those great duties which the people of Afghanistan have laid upon his shoulders.

Ceausescu also expressed his warmest wishes for the personal success of Babrak Karmal, the success of the PDPA Central Committee, and for the DRA Revolutionary Council and government, in defense of the Sawr Revolution and for the development of this revolution's new stage.

Concerning the safeguarding of revolutionary values, the struggle of the Afghan people against imperialist and reactionary efforts for the failure of the progressive order in Afghanistan, Ceausescu said: The people of Romania believe that [word indistinct] which has been opened by the Sawr Revolution, is irrevocable and the people of Romania are pleased with the successes of the peoples of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA.

The message also dealt with mutual relations between the DRA and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

KABUL SCORES PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT ON REFUGEES

LD142134 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Pakistan military government led by U.S. imperialism is making vain efforts on behalf of those fugitive and deceived people [word indistinct] living in Pakistan to increase the number of camps for the so-called refugees, to collect money on behalf of [words indistinct] and other from other countries and the United Nations, and to spread false rumors on the deteriorating situation in the region. There have been so many reports of the reactionary and imperialist lies and seditious rumors regarding the so-called Afghan refugees. Now the people of the region and of the world know what aims have been promoted in their name by reaction and imperialism in the region and what crimes they commit. Those who have visited the so-called Afghan refugee camps have seen different kinds of crimes, theft, robbery and [word indistinct] committed.

The fugitives, the deceived and those people who fled the atrocities of the atrocious tyrant Amin to that side together with the nomads who always winter there [words indistinct] are unhappy because of the high prices and famine and are displeased with this style of nomadic life. As regards previous reports, those nomads and people who [word indistinct] and want to return home are under different sorts of pressure. They spend their days and nights in poverty, misfortune and with no prospects in very unsuitable conditions.

The so-called facts of the refugees' life and the fuss by imperialist circles headed by U.S. imperialism and its [word indistinct], and the lies of China and Pakistan show that reaction and imperialism have not only created the issue of the so-called refugees but have done so with such brutality to achieve their sinister political aims under the slogan of humanitarianism and that they are indulging in human trade and creating tension daily.

According to other reports some of those people who escaped from the fascist cruelties of Amin want to return to their country but the Pakistan military government, in line with the CIA's plan and with the aid of [word indistinct] China, will not allow them to go home on the one hand and on the other subjects them to oppression and persecution for the promotion of its political trade.

GENERAL QADER EXPLAINS SOVIET PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

NC141205 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 12 Apr 80 p 10

[AS-SAFIR correspondent Salih Qallab's interview with Maj Gen 'Abdul Qader, member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council command and of the Central Committee of the Khalq party, in Kabul--date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: The Soviet forces entry into your country has been described by some as interference in the domestic affairs of another state and a violation of the people's right to self-determination.

Answer: This is, of course, how the imperialist propaganda tries to portray the Soviet support and assistance, extended in the face of the possibility of a foreign invasion which the United States had been plotting through China and Pakistan. We have documented evidence that the regime of Hafizollah Amin was involved in this plot. Furthermore, the Soviet assistance was extended at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government and on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet treaty signed on 15 December 1978.

Question: Every now and then we hear about soldiers deserting your army and joining the armed opposition. How true is this?

Answer: You know that neither the Afghan society nor any other society constitutes one harmonious unit in thinking and interests. There are people in our society who disagree with us. Some have fled abroad because of their interests while others have fallen under the influence of the Western media and U.S. imperialist intrigues, and have taken a course contrary to that of their nation. I add, however, that if what the Western media are saying here true, this would mean that we have no army at all, that we are not fighting the mutineers and that we are not throwing them out of the country.

Question: Does the assertion that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is temporary mean that you are wagering on a political settlement in the region or on a strong army to protect your country?

Answer: The presence of the Soviet troops depends on the promotion of security in Afghanistan, defeating the sinister and plotting forces as well as defeating attempts of foreign intervention in our country. At the same time we will continue to build a strong army. The Soviet forces will then be able to go home, when their presence is no longer necessary.

Question: It has been claimed that one of the causes of your problems is the fact that you give aid to the Baluchi movement which calls for secession from Iran and Pakistan and wants an independent state.

Answer: We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of any other state because any state is free to handle its own affairs. On the other hand, as a party and a state we support, and will continue to support, the world's liberation movements struggling for just causes. At this stage we are busy with our own affairs and are busy liquidating those sent by hostile forces to our country for subversive purposes. We have arrested American, Chinese and Egyptian experts and advisers.

Question: What are the Soviet forces actually doing in your country?

Answer: In fact, the Soviet forces have so far not carried out any direct military action. Their operational role is at present restricted to providing expertise and advice to our comrades, who undertake all the tasks.

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ZIMBABWE 12 APR

BK121720 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman left Dacca this evening for Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe carrying a message of goodwill of President Ziaur Rahman for Premier Robert Mugabe.

Before his departure Shah Azizur Rahman told newsmen at Dacca airport that Bangladesh had extended consistent support to the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence under the leadership of the Patriotic Front. He said he will hold talks with the Zimbabwe leaders for development of bilateral relations on trade and commerce.

Shah Aziz said he was also carrying a message of goodwill of the freedom fighters of Bangladesh for the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe.

PRESIDENT STRESSES NATION'S INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY

BK101624 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Addressing a rural workers conference at the (?Medinapur) Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] political district at Armchuri [on 10 April], the president declared that no power on earth can undo the independence and sovereignty of the 80 million people of Bangladesh who are prepared to sacrifice everything for the cause of the nation.

President Zia, who is also the chairman of the BNP, said the main objective of his party is to bring about radical changes in the socio-economic platform of the country.

SIX COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED

BK111133 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Dacca, 11 Apr (AFP)--The pro-Moscow Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) has claimed that six more leaders and workers of the party have been arrested during the last few days from different parts of the country.

In a statement, the CPB said that the total number of arrested leaders and workers, including General Secretary Mohammad Farhad rose to 53 since April 1 last when police in a midnight swop arrested 26 communist leaders in Dacca and other parts of Bangladesh on specific charges.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Joint Statement Issued

BK111517 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 11 Apr 80

["India-Vietnam Joint Statement"--ISI headline]

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong paid a state visit to the Republic of India from April 7 to 12, 1980.

The prime minister of Vietnam was accompanied by Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Le Khac [as received], acting chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Hoang Quoc Dung, deputy minister in the prime minister's office; Nguyen Van Sirh, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Republic of India.

The Indian side included P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of the external affairs; R. Venkataraman, minister of finance; Z.R. Ansari, minister of state for commerce; Charanjit Chanana, minister of state for industry; Eric Gonsalves, secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs; R.C. Arora, joint secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs; and G. Raj, ambassador of India to Vietnam.

During his stay in Delhi, the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam called on President N. Sanjiva Reddy and held official talks with Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The talks were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, characterising the close relations between the two countries.

In the course of discussion, the two prime ministers reviewed the world situation, particularly the recent developments in Asia. The two prime ministers agreed to contribute to the strengthening of peace and stability in the region.

The prime minister of India informed the prime minister of Vietnam of India's efforts in consultation with its neighbours and others to defuse and deescalate tension in the region. In this connection, the prime minister of Vietnam welcomed India's efforts to maintain peace and stability.

The two prime ministers expressed the hope that Southeast Asia would become an area of peace, stability and cooperation.

The two prime ministers, reviewing bilateral relations, were satisfied that these relations had strengthened as a result of beneficial cooperation between the two countries in various fields, including agriculture, industry, education, culture and science and technology. They welcomed the growing exchanges between the two countries which have helped to bring the peoples of the two countries closer together. They agreed that the present visit of the prime minister of Vietnam would go a long way in further strengthening the close bonds of friendship existing between the two countries. The two sides agreed to promote regular contacts to exchange views on matters of common interest.

The prime minister of India reaffirmed India's desire to be of continued assistance to Vietnam in its task of reconstruction and economic development.

The prime minister of Vietnam visited Srinagar, capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir as well as Allahabad, where he paid homage to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm and grand welcome received by him and his colleagues during the visit. He extended an invitation to the prime minister of India to visit Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Kashmir Visit

BK111316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said that he is enchanted by the beauty of the Kashmir Valley. He was speaking to newsmen before his departure for Delhi at Srinagar airport after his visit to the valley.

He was given a warm send off at the airport by Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Forest Minister M.K. Tiku and other officials.

Remarks at Allahabad

BK111621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said that his country needs India's help in economic, technical and scientific fields. Speaking to newsmen in Allahabad, he said Vietnam can learn a lot from India, especially in the fields of science and technology.

Earlier, Pham Van Dong was given a warm send off at Srinagar airport at the end of his visit to Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and Forest Minister M.K. Tiku and other officials were present at the airport.

Departure 12 Apr

BK120535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Apr (AFP)--The Vietnamese Prime Minister Mr Pham Van Dong left for Rangoon, capital of Burma, today after concluding his six-day official visit to India.

Mr Dong's special aircraft took off from Lucknow capital city of the central Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where the Vietnamese premier had gone for sight seeing.

During his stay Mr Dong held talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and visited the north Indian state of Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Gandhi, Rao

BK140931 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0919 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Czechoslovak Foreign Minister's Visit"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official visit to India from April 9 to 13, 1980.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was received by President of Republic of India N. Sanjiva Reddy and by Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi. He handed over a message from President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak to Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

The minister of external affairs of India and the minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reviewed with satisfaction the development of India-Czechoslovak relations and considered the ways and means of developing them further. They also exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. The talks between the two ministers were held in a spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding and will contribute to further strengthening India-Czechoslovak relations.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak People's Republic [as received] Bohuslav Chnoupek thanked Minister of External Affairs of India P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Government of India for the warm and cordial welcome extended to him during his stay in India. He extended an invitation to the minister of external affairs of India to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Visit to Kashmir

BK121555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 12 (AFP)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said today in the summer capital of Srinagar in Indian-held Kashmir that Kashmir formed an inalienable part of India.

Talking to the press at the conclusion of his 2-day sightseeing trip to the valley this afternoon, Mr Chnoupek welcomed Mrs Gandhi's efforts in deescalation of tensions in this region and hoped India and Pakistan would find a peaceful solution to the problems facing the two countries.

He felt the Kashmir issue was not one of the sources of tension in the region.

He charged the United States with showing aggressive designs in the Gulf region, Iran and in continuing external attacks on Afghanistan.

Further Details

BK130920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek has reiterated his country's stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an inalienable part of India. Talking to newsmen at Srinagar he expressed the hope that the people of the state will continue to make big strides in achieving their economic goals.

Leaves for Sri Lanka

BK130850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left New Delhi today for Sri Lanka after a 5-day official visit. He was seen off at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry and ambassadors of East European countries.

During his stay in New Delhi Mr Chnoupek called on President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He also had talks with the external affairs minister on international issues. They also reviewed, with satisfaction, the development of Indo-Czechoslovak relations and considered ways and means of developing them further.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA DUE IN NEW DELHI 15 APR FOR 2-DAY VISIT

BK150402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is arriving in New Delhi today on a 2-day visit. Shortly after his arrival, he will call on President Sanjiva Reddy. Later Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi will meet Dr Kaunda, and it will be followed by official talks. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao will also call on the Zambian president.

Dr Kaunda visited India last in January 1975 to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE IN DELHI 26 APR

BK111625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei is to arrive in New Delhi on the 26th of this month. This was officially announced in New Delhi today. Mr Andrei is coming at the invitation of External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

KASHMIR'S SHEIKH ABDULLAH TO VISIT IRAQ 24 APR

BK141609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah [Kashmir chief minister] will be visiting Iraq from the 24th of this month. He will be there for about a week to 10 days.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REITERATES POSITION ON MOSCOW BOYCOTT

BK141022 Hong Kong AFP in English 0544 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 April (AFP)--The Indian Olympic Committee had no plans to change its decision to take part in the Moscow Olympics, sports officials here said today, commenting on the U.S. Olympic Committee's decision to boycott the games.

The officials said India did not believe in "mixing politics with sports." They recalled that Indian sports authorities had already made their views known when U.S. President Carter first called for a boycott in January.

Meanwhile, the pro-Moscow English daily, PATRIOT, in an editorial this morning, attacked President Carter for the American move.

It said, "The crude and unprecedented armtwisting of the United States Olympic Committee will go down in recent history as the most disgraceful exercise of pressure, blackmail and bribery by the holder of the highest office in the most powerful capital of the world against its helpless athletes."

FIRM TO SUPPLY VEHICLE ENGINES, PARTS TO IRAN

BK140959 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] An Indian firm would supply engines and other parts for the assembly of 4,000 utility vehicles in Iran. Except the body of vehicles, all other parts would be supplied by the Indian firm. Delivery would be completed over a period of 6 months.

PAKISTAN SAID TO WANT SELF-RELIANCE IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

BK141252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Pakistan is planning to achieve a fair degree of self-reliance in nuclear technology by 1983. This was stated by Dr M.D. Shami, a delegate from Pakistan, in a paper read out at a high-level discussion on the determination of priorities in science and technology in developing countries which began in New Delhi today. The Pakistan representative said that his country's plan involves prospecting for uranium and other nuclear minerals, acquisition of modern technology and development for adaption of techniques for chemical processing of indigenous uranium. Production of heavy water will also receive attention.

About 30 delegates including scientists and policymakers from nine countries are participating in the seminar.

13 TO STAND TRIAL FOR SPYING FOR PAKISTAN

BK150904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 15 (AFP)--Twelve Indians and a Pakistani national will stand trial before a New Delhi court on May 26 for alleged spying for Pakistan from 1972-76, it was disclosed here today.

Charges were framed against the 13 by additional sessions Judge M.K. Chawla yesterday for allegedly collecting data on the Indian Army and Indian Air Force installations and passing it on to Pakistani agents.

Six of the accused were said to have received training in espionage activities in Pakistan. All are Muslims.

Court sources said the charges were based on the Indian official secrets act and the foreigners' act. If convicted the accused are liable to a minimum jail sentence of 10 years with hard labour.

FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN ON ATTACK ON MRS GANDHI

BK141653 Hong Kong AFP in English 1634 GMT 14 Apr 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 14 April (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a miraculous escape this morning when a poisoned spring-actuated knife missed her by an inch and hit one of her security aides.

The incident occurred in the premises of the Parliament House complex in downtown New Delhi, when Mrs Gandhi was about to board the car after garlanding the statue of the late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, leader of the neo-Buddhist movement in India.

This was the first serious attempt on the life of Mrs Gandhi (62) who ruled India from 1967 except for the three year period since 1977 when the Janata Party was in power.

Unconfirmed reports said that the would-be assassin Mr Ram Bul Chand Lalwani is a member of the dreaded "Dalit Panthers"--set up ten years ago and modeled after the American Black Panthers, as a self defence organization for India's 80 million "Harijans" (untouchables).

According to eye witnesses and confirmed by the police, the attempt was made when Mrs Gandhi came down from a raised platform and went at the rear gate of the car.

"It all happened in split of a second, the prime minister after delivering a speech was coming down, she was in full view, nothing happened then, but as she came near the rear door of the car, a man came as close as two metres (six feet) and threw something at her, there was confusion; Mrs Gandhi was saved as she had bended to get inside the car.... The knife hit a security man. But not on the pointed side.... It fell on the ground and the man who threw the knife attempted to flee," an eye witness, who asked not to be named told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

In his attempt to get hold of the would-be assassin, one of Mrs Gandhi's security men sustained injuries. He was seen profusely bleeding. Earlier reports had quoted this man as having received injuries from the knife.

Normally the prime minister is surrounded by her security men when she appears in public. But since it was inside the Parliament House complex, a maximum security area, her security staff was not on full alert.

The eye witness said that he saw the would be assassin coming out from the cordoned enclosure.

"I did see the man, he had long hairs and was wearing a white shirt and trousers, he was of medium height and was of wheatish complexion," the eye witness said.

After throwing the knife, measuring 13 centimetres (5.5 inches), Mr Lalwani attempted to escape, but was overpowered by a traffic police constable on duty. He was grappled physically by the traffic policeman. Immediately about a dozen (12) security men punched on him. He was bodily lifted and put inside a police jeep.

The incident took place around ten in the morning. Prime minister's secretariat attempted to hush up the matter and initially denied reports that there has been attempt on the prime minister's life. But later a spokesman of Mrs Gandhi's press office confirmed the news.

Meanwhile security measures were tightened around the houses of VIP's in the capital. Armed guards at Mrs Gandhi's house was doubled.

Police refused to give details on the background of Mr Lalwani, but said that he belongs to Baroda in the western state of Gujarat--the same state from where former Prime Minister Mr Morarji Desai hails.

Police found a Baroda-Delhi railway ticket and Rs.450 (56 U.S. dollars) on the person of Mr Lalwani.

Unofficial, but dependable reports from Baroda said that Mr Lalwani (37) was working in a firm in Baroda. The reports quoting his father Mr Mul Chand Advani (82) said that his son had always protested against the present political system in India. Mr Mul Chand Lalwani told newsmen that he had last seen his son yesterday morning, but denied knowledge of his son's Delhi trip. He said that his son had studied up to 11 class in the school and was a dropout. He said he had no knowledge if his son was associated with any political party or subscribed to any political ideology.

When approached, the police neither denied nor confirmed reports that Mr Lalwani was a member of the Dalit Panthers.

Top sleuths of the Delhi police refused to hazard a guess on the motive behind the attempted assassination, but said that they were working on "various theories."

"It could be an attempt by a fanatic or there may be organization is behind it; we are checking out," a detective who asked not be named, said.

But the circumstances and the timing of the attempt leads one to guess that the Dalit Panthers are behind the attempt.

Description of Lalwani

BK150729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 15 Apr (AFP)--The person who made an attempt on the life of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday by throwing a knife at her was probably mentally disturbed, according to the only account so far of the incident.

The account given of the incident was by Professor Jogendra Kawade, a former leader of the Dalit Panther movement who was with Mrs Gandhi at yesterday's ceremony.

The person responsible for the attack, Ram Bul Chand Lalwani, 37, he said, was a fanatic member of the panther organisation, which was launched 10 years or so ago by the untouchables to answer violence with violence.

THE TIMES OF INDIA today said police were making investigations among the activists of the panthers.

He was described as "mentally unstable" in a report of the INDIAN EXPRESS. It said Ram worked in a synthetic fibre factory and that he made become deranged after losing a legal case at his home town, Baroda, 300 km (186.41 miles) north of Bombay.

Afterwards, he declared a morbid hate for the authorities, the INDIAN EXPRESS said.

Delhi Report

BK141537 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1527 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A knife was thrown at Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in the Parliament House premises. The prime minister had gone there to attend a function marking the birthday of Dr Ambedkar.

The accused attacker, Ram Chand Lalwani, has been arrested. He is a resident of Baroda. The police are investigating the incident.

Leaders of various political parties have condemned the incident.

REPORTAGE ON MRS GANDHI'S 1-DAY VISIT TO ASSAM

BK130924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 80 BK

[Text] Assam today celebrates the (?Bihu) festival marking the new year. The prime minister, who paid a 1-day visit to the state yesterday, has conveyed her greetings on the new year to the people of Assam.

Mrs Gandhi, who undertook the tour to assess the situation following the agitation on the foreign nationals issue, also paid brief visit to Shillong and Naogaon. At Naogaon, representatives of linguistic and religious minorities called on Mrs Gandhi.

The leaders of the Jamait-Ulema-Hind submitted a memorandum containing details of the events of the 7 months. The memorandum alleged that the foreigner issue is still being utilized to persecute religious and linguistic minorities by antisocial elements.

A group of Congress-I leaders, including the DCC [District Congress Committee] president and the youth congress president, met the prime minister and sought an expeditious solution.

Holds Talks

BK120825 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Soon after her arrival in Gauhati this morning, Prime Minister Gandhi began discussions with the leaders of the Assam agitation on the foreign nationals issue. She was accompanied by Union Home Minister Zail Singh.

According to the president of the All-Assam Student's Union, Profulla Mohanta, the prime minister suggested that the identification of foreign nationals should begin from 1971. He said this is not acceptable to the students' union. He reiterated that 1951 should be the base year for identification and deportation of foreign nationals.

Representatives of the Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [Peoples Struggle Council] also met the prime minister separately. A spokesman of the parishad says no solution has emerged from the talks. The prime minister also held discussions separately with representatives of the Assam Sahitya Sabha [Literary Conference], leaders of all political parties in the state legislature and representatives of the Assam Parishad Mahila Samiti [Council of Women Committee] and Assam Jatiya Tabadi Mahila Samstha [Nationalist Women's Organization]. Some other associations and organizations are also scheduled to meet Mrs Gandhi. Before leaving for Shillong Mrs Gandhi is scheduled to meet the press.

The prime minister will also visit shillong, the capital of Meghalaya and Nowgong in central Assam before returning to New Delhi this afternoon.

News Conference

BK121250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister has suggested that the work on identifying foreign nationals in Assam could start from 1971 without fixing any cutoff date. Simultaneously, negotiations can be continued in extending the process further to earlier years. Mrs Gandhi, who was speaking at a news conference in Gauhati after talks with various factions of Assam people on the foreign nationals issue, said that she does not have a closed mind. She expressed the hope that the organizers of the agitation will respond to her offer. There should be a give and take approach to solve the problem. If there is an agreement on 1971 being the starting year, a clearer picture would emerge as the work progressed. Once the work for a peaceful settlement starts the size and the magnitude of the problem can be clearly understood.

Mrs Gandhi started the news conference wishing everyone a happy new year, tomorrow being the Assamese new year. She said she has great sympathy for all the smaller states who do not have the economic advantages. She is deeply worried about what is happening in Assam and can understand the concern of the people of Assam about keeping their identity and preserving their language.

Asked whether the governor has suggested to the students about going back to 1967, Mrs Gandhi said he was trying to see whether there is any flexibility in their stand. Had they shown it, we would have reopened the dialog with the national parties on the issue.

MINISTER SINGH COMMENTS ON STEPS TO SOLVE ASSAM ISSUE

BK141611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Union Home Minister Zail Singh has reiterated the government's resolve to solve the foreigners issue in Assam without causing any bitterness. Addressing a news conference in Bombay today, he said the negotiations on the issue had reached a delicate stage and the center is trying to convince agitators not to escalate the situation, but to work for the early restoration of peace in the state.

The home minister said that the number of checkposts along Assam-Tripura border has been doubled to stop the illegal entry of foreigners. The voters list in the state is being revised speedily to detect and delete the names of foreigners from the list. About 3,000 cases have already been detected and are being processed. He said the foreigners will be deported, but the issue will have to be dealt with humanely.

About elections to the nine state assemblies, Mr Zail Singh said that these should be held before the monsoon, but no date has so far been fixed. It is also difficult to say at this stage whether the elections should be held in one or two phases. The home minister gave the assurance that the elections will be free and impartial.

About the price situation, the minister said that the government will not hesitate to come down with a heavy hand on smugglers, blackmarketeers, hoarders and other anti-social elements. The prices of some essential commodities have already come down or stabilized. If there is any shortage, he said, the government will go in for import of these items to maintain adequate supply.

GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES COURT ORDER ON ASSAM ORDINANCE

BK141612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Government of India and the state of Assam today filed a special leave petition in the Supreme Court challenging the order of the Assam high court staying the operation of two notifications declaring the state, excluding North Cachar, as a disturbed area.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

BK130928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Vice President Hidayatullah has recovered from fatigue and exhaustion. He is being discharged today from the Ahmedabad hospital.

JAGJIVAN RAM JOINS CONGRESS-U PARTY

BK081626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Jagjivan Ram has joined the Congress-U. Announcing this at a crowded news conference at the AICC-U [All India Congress Committee-U] headquarters in New Delhi this evening, he said he is joining the party as an ordinary worker and he ceases to be the chairman of Janata-J. Replying to questions, Mr Jagjivan Ram declined to say whether the Janata-J has ceased and merged with the other leaders.

Welcoming him, Mr Urs said that Mr Jagjivan Ram's joining the Congress-U will definitely improve the party's prospects at the coming assembly elections, besides strengthening it. Mr Urs also announced that he is inviting like-minded former congressmen wherever they are to join the Congress-U. They include those who have left the Janata Party, he added.

INDIAN SPECIAL ENVOY PAYS 5-DAY VISIT, DEPARTS

Meeting With Shahi

BK111638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The first round of talks between the Indian prime minister's special envoy, Sardar Swaran Singh, and Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi was held in Islamabad today during which the speed of the process of normalization of bilateral relations in accordance with the Simla Agreement was reviewed and views were exchanged on recent developments in the region. Today's talks lasted for 2 hours; further talks will be resumed on Sunday.

Agha Shahi expressed satisfaction on behalf of the Pakistani Government on the present visit of the high-ranking Indian envoy. The Indian ambassador and other officials assisted Sardar Swaran Singh while Agha Shahi was assisted by the foreign secretary and other officials of the Foreign Ministry during the talks.

Later the envoys of the two countries briefed newsmen on Sardar Swaran Singh's visit to Pakistan. Replying to a question, the Indian envoy said that there is no fixed agenda for the talks, which are aimed at enhancing the possibilities of contact between the leaders of the two countries. He said that more attention has been paid to the implications of the incidents in the region which are symbolized by and connected with changes in strategic environment concerning Pakistan and the entire region.

In reply to a question, he said that we have failed to reduce the differences between the two countries regarding the situation in the region. However, the situation was reviewed in detail and we are trying to find out whether or not there is any possibility of flexibility in the opinions of two countries through these talks. He said that we do not have any formula or proposal to resolve the situation. Still, we are trying to see if any formula can be devised during the talks, he added. He said that the issue is global nature and requires global efforts.

When asked whether the Indian envoy will place importance on the Kashmir issue or the regional situation during the talks, the Indian envoy said that the present Indian Government desires that fresh attempts be made to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. The Indian Government also wants to acquaint itself with the opinions of Pakistan's leaders and decide issues which need immediate attention for practical solution in the near future.

Pakistan Ambassador to New Delhi Abdul Sattar told newsmen that such contacts enables the two sides to clarify their opinions and views on the situation. He expressed his confidence that these contacts will also help in understanding each other's views. He expressed the hope that the present talks between the two countries will expand the scope of understanding.

Meeting With Finance Minister

BK121110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Special emissary of the Indian prime minister Swaran Singh had a meeting with federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad this morning.

Swaran Singh said India wants to see Pakistan continued to be strong and stable to promote peace and stability in the region which were or interest to India as well. He stressed the need of building up bridges of understanding between Pakistan and India to fully realize the spirit which culminated the Simla Agreement. He said since the Simla Agreement, Indo-Pakistan relations had witnessed certain improvements, but the process of normalization required to be accelerated. He said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sincerely desires to forge closer links of peace and friendship with Pakistan. He said there should be a high level of relationship in all directions, including economic and commercial fields.

Reciprocating, Ghulam Ishaq Khan recalled that the present government, since its assumption of office 3 years ago, had joined in the efforts to promote good neighborly relations with India on the basis of mutual benefit. Trade was continuing despite the expiry of the agreement signed in January 1975 between the two countries. The recent experts-level contacts had contributed toward better understanding of principles that should underline a new trade agreement, which both sides agreed to conclude.

During the meeting, it was realized that bilateral economic relations should be strengthened on a mutually beneficial basis. Present at the meeting were the ambassador of Pakistan to India, the Indian ambassador in Pakistan and a number of officials from both sides.

Meeting With President Haq

BK130856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq and Swaran Singh had in depth discussions in Rawalpindi yesterday on the crisis of the entire region and its possible implications.

President Zia is reported to have given his assessment of the developments in Afghanistan and Swaran Singh, who is visiting Pakistan as the prime minister's special emissary, explained India's views on the situation.

The discussions between General Zia and Swaran Singh were in continuation of the Indian leader's earlier talks with Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi and other leaders in Islamabad.

The two leaders also covered bilateral relations. Swaran Singh conveyed to the Pakistan leader the greetings of Mrs Gandhi and also the earnest desire of the people of India to carry forward the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. It is understood that both the leaders agreed that the atmosphere for a meaningful dialog between India and Pakistan had improved and the scope for further normalization had increased.

Agha Shahi, Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and Foreign Secretary Shahnawaz Khan as well as the ambassadors of the two countries were present at the meeting.

Swaran Singh had dinner with President Zia. He is holding further talks with Agha Shahi today. He is due to return to New Delhi tomorrow.

Remarks at Dinner

BK120343 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi has reiterated Pakistan's dedication to the normalization process with India started by the Simla Agreement.

Speaking at a dinner given in Islamabad last night in honor of Sardar Swaran Singh, special emissary of the Indian Government, he said the Simla Agreement has special importance in ending an era of conflict and confrontation which is behind them. He said the frontiers between the two countries should be that of peace and friendship. He said he is confident that relations between them will maintain a positive trend.

Referring to the recent events in Afghanistan, Agha Shahi reiterated Pakistan's position calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the creation of conditions that will enable 700,000 Afghan refugees now in Pakistan to return to their homes in security and honor. He expressed the hope that India will extend full support to efforts in this direction.

In his speech Swaran Singh reciprocated the feelings and the need to raise the level of approach so the two countries can regard the period of confrontation and misunderstanding as something of the past and develop a relationship of cooperation and friendship. He said, based on common interests, India and Pakistan can develop a relationship of trust and confidence. The interests of both countries call for strengthening peace and cooperation so that development schemes can be carried out for the good of the people. He said, the best guarantee for security can be achieved through firm understanding between the two countries.

News Conference

BK131736 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi has said discussions with the special emissary of the Indian prime minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, will greatly contribute to the creation of a political climate conducive to the building of mutual confidence. In a statement read out at a joint news conference along with Sardar Swaran Singh in Islamabad this afternoon, he said free and frank exchange of views took place on bilateral relations and the recent developments in the region and their serious implications for the security of South Asia.

Asked if India was ready to discuss the question of limiting the strength of the armed forces of the two countries, Swaran Singh said India was prepared to have political discussions on any matter which might increase mutual confidence and help security and peace in the region.

In reply to a question, the special Indian emissary said India was opposed to the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan. Asked if there had been narrowing down of differences between Pakistan and India with regard to the happenings in Afghanistan, Sardar Swaran Singh said as a result of their talks these differences have narrowed down to a certain extent.

Replying to a question as to the manner in which Pakistan would want India to respond to the situation in Afghanistan, Agha Shahi said the fundamental question before Pakistan was that conditions be created in Afghanistan to enable the 700,000 refugees now in Pakistan to return to their homes in safety and honor. For this, the withdrawal of Soviet forces is a fundamental consideration. There are other steps which have to be agreed upon to bring about this result. Unless the Afghan refugees are enabled to return to their homes, the situation will not return to normal and continue to pose a serious problem in the future.

Asked if anything substantial came out of the present round of talks, Swaran Singh said there were matters which were new. He however declined to enumerate the new questions and said that it was better that there should be quiet diplomacy.

Agha Shahi observed that they needed further consultations as one round of talks could not be conclusive. He said he would be visiting New Delhi on a mutually agreed upon date before long. He said the question of holding talks at the summit level between the two countries would depend on the progress of these dialogs.

Departing Remarks

BK141550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL, Indian prime minister's special emissary Sardar Swaran Singh said on arrival in Lahore today from Islamabad that India has no objection to any country attaining nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. He left for India tonight.

Further Details

BK150214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Special emissary of the Indian prime minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, left Lahore tonight for New Delhi at the end of his 5-day visit to Pakistan. He told newsmen that his visit had been useful. He described his discussions in Pakistan as realistic. He said the process of mutual contacts and discussions should continue so that the atmosphere of trust and confidence strengthens the forces of peace and good neighborly relations.

PRESIDENT HAQ TO HEAD DELEGATION TO SALISBURY 16 APR

BK141529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will lead the Pakistan delegation to the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. He is leaving Karachi for Salisbury on Wednesday [16 April]. The delegation will include among others Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi.

BRITISH MP CALLS ON PRESIDENT HAQ 13 APR

BK140424 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sir (Frederick Bennet), member of the British Parliament, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last night. Later, the president gave a dinner in honor of Sir (Frederick) and Lady (Bennett).

Meets With Finance Minister

BK121124 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The performance of the Pakistan economy in the past 3 years, its growth potential and the country's future aid needs were reviewed at a meeting in Islamabad today between the British Member of Parliament Sir (Frederick Bennet) and Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The recent pressures on the national economy resulting from developments in Afghanistan and the dimension of the problems [words indistinct] were also examined during the meeting.

Mr (Bennet) also had a meeting with Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi in Islamabad this morning. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

CABINET DISCUSSES AFGHAN REFUGEES SITUATION

BK140819 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80

[All figures as received]

[Excerpt] The federal cabinet, meeting in Rawalpindi today under the chairmanship of the Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, discussed the situation regarding Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The cabinet was informed that the number of Afghan refugees has gone up to 681,000. Of this, 550,000 are in the Northwest Frontier Province and 122,000 in Baluchistan and 940 in the northern areas.

It was also stated that the Pakistan Government spent 140 million rupees for their maintenance and supply of tents and medical care to them over a period of 21 months. With the introduction of commodity assistance from the world food program the maintenance allowance has been reduced from 120 rupees to 50 rupees per head per month. For the maintenance of this refugee population of about 700,000 even this reduced (?scale) still imposes a great strain on the country's economy.

BHUTTO'S WIDOW SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN IN INTERVIEW

LD141257 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Apr 80 p 6

[Bruce Loundon interview with Begum Nusrat Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party; in Karachi, no date indicated]

[Text] Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the woman widely regarded as being most likely to become prime minister if Pakistan is returned to civilian rule, last night condemned General Ziaul Haq's response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

She indicated that her party, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), if it comes to power, will pursue a policy that includes acceptance of the Russian-installed regime in Kabul.

"Zia has blown the Russian invasion out of all proportion. We should accept the government of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan.

"When we are in power we will not allow the Afghan rebel groups to operate from our territory," the begum told me in an interview in her Karachi home.

It was the first substantial interview on political subjects since the begum and her daughter Benazir, 26, were released last week after six months' house arrest.

The begum's views on the Afghan crisis are of the greatest importance. The PPP, though officially banned, is overwhlemingly popular and even her critics admit that her eventual assumption of power in inevitable if civilian rule returns.

The military regime of General Zia is fraying at the edges. At least one, and possibly two conspiracies to depose the general have been uncovered in the past month.

The begum, a polished political leader born of Iranian parents in Karachi, reluctantly succeeded her late husband, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as leader of the PPP. She works in close liaison with Miss Benazir Bhutto.

She is in no way anti-Western, and has no sympathy for communism. She articulates her party's attitude on Afghanistan purely in the light of what she, as least, regards as Pakistan's self interests.

During our talk she was strongly critical of the way in which General Zia "rudely" turned down offers of American help after the invasion.

Equally, she is highly critical of the West for seeking to help Zia "helping prop up an unpopular military dictatorship which is about to fall," as she puts it.

Begum Bhutto contends that the Soviet Union has no intention of invading Pakistan, and says Pakistan should learn to live with the new reality in Afghanistan.

She is particularly critical of the way in which Afghan refugees have been allowed to enter Pakistan and insurgent groups have been permitted to operate out of Pakistan. If the Russians stage "hot pursuit" raids into Pakistan they will be entirely the fault of General Zia, she says.

Her remarks on Afghanistan will doubtless cause outrage among those who support the hand, they will find a ready military regime. [as published] On the other echo among other political parties, all but one of which seem persuaded that General Zia has pursued the wrong policy over Afghanistan.

Many high-ranking officers in the services are also known to oppose General Zia on the issue, contending that Pakistan is ill-equipped for the sort of confrontation that has emerged.

Responding to assertions that she will be vindictive if she gets power, seeking to avenge what she regards as the "murder" of her late husband, Begum Bhutto insisted: "We are not vindictive people. We never have been, but, as Zia himself has said, nobody will be above the law."

She believes that it "won't be long" before General Zia and his martial law regime is overthrown, bur declines to be more precise. Meanwhile, she says, she has no intention of defying the martial law ban on all political activity.

IQBAL KHAN NAMED JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN

BK131648 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Apr 80 BK

[Text] An army information press release says Lt Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan has been promoted to the rank of general and has been appointed chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan was commissioned in 1946 and promoted to major general in 1972. In April 1976 he received the rank of Lt General and made corps commander. He was appointed deputy chief of army staff in July 1978.

NEPAL

KING OFFERS AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

BK131640 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpt] His majesty the king, in a message to the nation on the occasion of the New Year's Day, Baisakh the 1st 2037 (?Bikram Sammath), has said today as the new year dawns we extend to all Nepalese our best wishes for health, happiness and joy for the coming year. The time has come when we will be taking a decision almost momentous in our history. As it has been a cherished tradition with us to show deepest regard to the will and welfare of our people, it will be a moment to remember for our posterity when we shall have held a national referendum by way of finding an answer from our people on the policy we consider best for our motherland.

Five years ago, at the same time of our coronation, I had maintained that a priceless effort where the king joins hand with his people in serving the nation has been a unique feature of our political life to Nepal. As one who shares the joys and sorrows of the Nepalese people we shall treasure the will of our people as our own verdict in shaping the future course for Nepal. It is only natural, therefore, that we would like all Nepalese people of eligible age, men or women, rich or poor, strong or weak, literate or illiterate, whether they come from the east or west, north or south, to actively participate in the coming national referendum. To this end we have granted general amnesty to those Nepalese who have been accused of political charges.

His majesty went on: Since the referendum concerns itself to the sacred task reposed on us by our people, any recourse to manipulation by anyone, group, faction or with the connivance of outside powers will constitute a breach of faith in the strength of our ultimate, immutable bonds with our beloved people. Let us, therefore, create an ethos whereby the referendum can be held without having to resort to the use of court. Let us consider things with a calm of mind and a maturity of judgment and follow the norms that true democracy demands. Let us also take the referendum as a challenge to demonstrate to the world that we are a disciplined nation, tolerant of dissent, and that we value democracy, not in words alone, but in deed as well.

Applies to Former Prime Minister

BK131024 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] King Birendra of Nepal today declared general amnesty to those Nepalese who have been accused of antigovernment political activities. In a broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the country's new year, the king said he is granting amnesty so that eligible adults could exercise their rights during the forthcoming referendum. The amnesty, however, will not apply to those charged with criminal offenses. There are about 100 political detenees in Nepal.

The All India Radio correspondent reports from Katmandu that it is understood that the amnesty will be immediately available to former Prime Mininster B.P. Koirala. He adds that the king's message has set at rest all doubts regarding the impartiality of the referendum to be held on the 2nd of next month. The referendum will give an opportunity to about 7.2 million people in Nepal to decide the future form of government. They will have to choose between a Western model democracy and a reformed partyless Panchayat system.

PRIME MINISTER: NATIONAL REFERENDUM 'INTERNAL MATTER'

BK101524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said the Nepali people themselves know what they should do in the national referendum and no external help is needed from the foreigners. Speaking at a public meeting organized in Rajbiraj today, he said Nepal's system is an internal matter of this country and no outside interference will be tolerated, he added. He said that nationalism and referendum are interlinked and the people were told to safeguard the dignity of relations and see that the sovereignty is not jeopardized.

He said in the past 19 years, many countries have lost their national identity but Nepal has been able to promote nationalism and recorded economic development.

The prime minister returned to the capital later today.

SRI LANKA

HAMEED HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK141103 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, who arrived in the island yesterday, is continuing his talks today with Foreign Minister Hameed on international political issues. Official sources said that there is special emphasis on regional matters and economic cooperation between Sri Lanka and Czechoslovakia.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA POSTPONED

BK091207 Colombo SUN in English 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] President J.B. Jayewardene's state visit to Saudi Arabia will now be delayed, SUN learns.

According to informed sources, this is in view of the Saudi monarch King Khald al Sa'ud being indisposed.

President Jayewardene was earlier expected to undertake this state visit for 3 days from April 19.

The visit is in response to an invitation extended by the Saudi monarch.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Mo'infar on Oil Cutoff

LD141140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0949 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] quoting NEWSWEEK, reported that Iranian oil exports have fallen to their lowest level, namely 300,000 barrels per day, whereas Iranian oil exports used to be nearly 6 million barrels per day. The periodical adds that the fall in production has led the country to face revenue problems.

Following this report, Oil Minister Mo'infar, in a telephone interview, had the following to say: [begin recording]

The fact is that at present we have signed contracts with 43 companies regarding the sale of our oil. These companies are of various countries and represent various governments. On the basis of our program for 1359 [year ending 20 March 1981], our daily exports, which will not exceed the plan, will be 3 million barrels. Of this quantity nearly 1 million barrels per day will be for our domestic consumption. At any rate, our production will not exceed 3 million barrels of crude oil per day.

[Correspondent] Considering the pressure applied by America and the possibility that some countries might readjust imports from Iran, could you please tell us whether you have noticed any reaction yet?

[Mo'infar] So far we have not noticed any reaction from any country. However, as we have stated before, as soon as a country adopts a hostile attitude toward us and starts following America in its economic sanctions against us, we shall stop exporting oil to it.

[Correspondent] We have learned that Japan is planning to replace its oil imports from Iran with oil from Mexico. We have also learned that Japan has promised Mexico to provide it with certain loans. This is what Japan is doing right now. What is your reaction.

[Mo'infar] I have not heard anything official about this. But what I can tell you is this: As soon as a country, be it Japan or any other country, adopts a hostile attitude toward the Iranian nation, then we shall do our duty. [end recording]

Ambassador Requests Hostage Visit

LD141742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] This morning the Japanese ambassador to Iran met with Mr Taqavi, head of the presidential office, and talked with him for 1 and 1/2 hours. Following the meeting, the head of the presidential office said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the topics raised at this meeting included the issue of the hostages, bilateral economic issues and the Bandar Khomeyni petrochemical complex. The head of the presidential office said that the Japanese ambassador requested that, if possible, he and ambassadors of the nine EEC countries be allowed to visit the hostages to confirm that their condition is satisfactory. He said the date of the Japanese ambassador's departure for Tokyo to report the situation following the announcement of the American economic sanctions against Iran has not yet been set.

Regarding the imminent visit by an Iranian delegation to Zimbabwe to take part in that country's independence celebrations, the head of the presidential office said: Iran's Islamic Revolution respects the world's liberation movements and supports them. The people of Zimbabwe have achieved independence after years of war and struggle. For this reason we will take part in the independence celebrations of thepeople of Zimbabwe. He added: Our trip to Zimbabwe and the message that Mr Bani-Sadr will send to Prime Minister Mugabe and the president of that country will help establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. The head of the presidential office said that the Iranian delegation to the Zimbabwe independence celebrations should take the opportunity to make Iran's Islamic revolution as well known to the world as possible. We should show the world various aspects of our Islamic revolution and prevent the issue of the hostages from becoming the only and main issue in relations with Iran.

Some Ambassadors Depart

JN141702 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The British, Danish, Italian and Netherlands ambassadors left Tehran for their countries today to hold consultations with their governments on the issue of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

It is expected that the rest of the ambassadors of the EEC member states will leave soon to consult with their governments on the same subject.

Delegation's Visit to Hostages

JN141753 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has stated that a delegation comprising the Tehran Friday imam, the minister of health, two specialist doctors, a representative of the International Red Cross, a representative of the Red Cross organization in Iran and a representative of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun organization visited the captive U.S. spies.

During the 7-hour visit, the delegation got acquainted with the spies' general condition.

Comments on Visit

NC141925 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 14 (AFP)--Representatives of the International Red Cross (IRC) today met all the hostages at the United States Embassy here, (?Tehran radio) announced. A number of Iranian officials were present, the radio said. Iranian television later reported that the hostages had been visited by the Red Cross mission as well as Ayatollah Khamene'i, the imam who presides over the Friday prayers in Iran. The militants, who have occupied the embassy since November 4, said the visit lasted seven hours.

The television broadcast showed a man in a white shirt who it said was a doctor, as well as what it said was a meeting between Ayatollah Khamene'i and a hostage who spoke fluent Persian. The hostage was quoted as saying that all the American captives were holding up well and were enjoying hospitality that was "typically Iranian, that is to say, nearly too courteous."

International Red Cross delegate Harold Schmidt confirmed that he had seen all the hostages, but he would not specify their number. He said he now had the telephone number and address of a family member for each of the hostages.

He added that he saw them in the presence of the Islamic militants, and that the Ayatollah Khamene'i and the Iranian health minister appeared briefly.

Red Cross Doctor Bernard Liebeskind said that the medical condition of the hostages was satisfactory. Any illnesses were minor, with the exception of several cases, he said.

Mr Schmidt also said that he and the militants discussed having regular contacts with the hostages.

Militants: No More Visits Now

TA150707 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[BBC correspondent Roger Cooper reports from Tehran--recorded]

[Text] Most observers here feel that the International Red Cross took a calculated risk that has paid off. Against the danger of being used by the students for propaganda purposes, as they were last December, when their representative was permitted to see only a selection of the hostages, they set the price of being able to talk to and medically examine all the hostages, believed to total 50. Among them were some half a dozen who had not been seen by outsiders for several months and one who had not been seen since the embassy takeover at all.

To win its price the Red Cross had to make certain concessions. One was that their representative would be merely one member of a four-man team, the others being Iranian spiritual, government and charity leaders. Another was that they would not be able to see the hostages alone, nor would confidential statements by the hostages be permitted. All of these are standard conditions that the Red Cross normally applies to visits to prisoners.

Once these concessions were made the students reacted positively. They allowed a Swiss physician into the embassy in addition to the two Iranian physicians on the team, and they extended the visit from 2 or 3 hours maximum first announced to just over 9 hours. Although the time spent with each hostage was limited to an average of only 7 minutes, the Swiss doctor, experienced in this specialized branch of medicine, was able to report afterwards that he found no major physical or psychological disorders. The only jarring note came when the students said, as the team left, that there would be no more visits for the time being.

Khomeyni Cable to Pope

JN150853 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text of reply cable sent by Iran's Imam Khomeyni to Pope John Paul II on 25 Farvardin '59]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Holiness Pope John Paul II: We have received Your Holiness' message, which contained your anxiety over the tension prevailing between the Iranian Islamic state and the United States.

While appreciating your good intentions, I would like to draw your gracious attention to the fact that our honest mojahid people have been optimistic and have seen a good omen in the severance of relations with the United States. In this connection, they held a great celebration and expressed their happiness and rejoicing.

I thank you for turning to God Almighty with prayers for our struggling people. However, I would like to reassure Your Holiness that you need not worry about the other tensions and the graver problems to which you have referred because the Iranian Muslim people welcome the problems which result from this break in relations. They are not afraid of the graver dangers which you have mentioned.

As far as the Iranian people are concerned, the day of danger will be when a relationship similar to the one that existed during the former treasonous regime is restored. Relying upon God Almighty, we hope that such a relationship will not be renewed and resumed.

In view of Your Holiness' moral influence upon the Christian nation, I would like Your Holiness to warn the U.S. Government against the stupidity and consequences of its injustice, arbitrary action and course. I would like Your Holiness to advise Mr Carter, who is facing his final defeat, to deal with nations which aspire for total independence and nonsubservience to any power in the world, in accordance with human values and to follow the teachings of Christ, may God's blessings be upon him, so as not to expose himself and the U.S. Government to further scandal.

I ask God Almighty to grant happiness to the oppressed in the world and to cut off the hands of the unjust.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 25 Farvardin '59

Representatives Interviewed on Visit

LD151103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The representative of the International Red Cross, together with the representative of the Red Cross in Iran, visited the American hostages in the den of espionage yesterday afternoon and spoke to them. Accompanying them on the visit, which lasted for 8 hours, were the Friday imam of Tehran, the minister of health and welfare and a representative of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun.

At the end of this visit, the representative of the International Red Cross participated in a private interview with our reporter. Our reporter first asked: Did you meet all the hostages, and how did you view their conditions during your visit?

The representative of the International Red Cross in Iran [as heard] replied: My friend Dr Liebeskind and I saw all the hostages who are here and I believe this was a very useful visit, especially so because we wrote down the names and addresses of all the hostages and we will get in touch with their families from tomorrow morning.

He added: At this point I must thank the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy for their sincere cooperation, especially so because our visit was a very long one and lasted for more than 8 hours. During this visit we had the opportunity to talk to the hostages about various subjects, and we will submit our full report to the responsible Iranian authorities. There is only one problem that I must tell you and that is we will let the families of these hostages in American from tomorrow know of the matters we discussed with the hostages during our meeting with them.

Dr Liebeskind, who also came to Iran as a representative of the International Red Cross to investigate the medical and hygienic conditions of the hostages, in reply to a question by our reporter concerning the medical condition of the hostages, stated: I asked some questions to the hostages themselves about their physical condition and I can state that they are all very well; and they said that if any of them does not feel well, doctors will come there to examine and treat them. Most of them had no physical complaints. He also added: In general they are also feeling very well mentally. Only one was a little bit anxious and two others, in my opinion, were a bit depressed.

Dr Liebeskind, in reply to our reporter who asked what he thought of the hostages before this visit, said: In my service with the Red Cross I have met many prisoners including political, war and ordinary prisoners, but this is the first time that I have met with hostages. I prefered not to form any prejudgments before meeting them.

Ahvaz Oil Company Statement

GF121135 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Islamic council of the Ahvaz oil company on 9 April; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] In His exalted name. Imam Khomeyni has said he has often reminded the people that our relationship with the United States is one of oppressor and oppressed. We, the Islamic council of the Ahvaz oil company, would like to inform the nation that severing relations with the United States will not shake our revolution, nor will it remove us from the Persian Gulf. We will be as strong as mountains in our opposition to the United States, and we will keep our Gulf clean.

Meanwhile, we would like to congratulate the Iranian nation for severing relations with the United States. The U.S. economic blockade of Iran is a childish action on Carter's part, because we have regained power and can operate all our factories. At the same time, our brothers, the farmers, are planting seeds on their farms.

It was beautiful when Imam Khomeyni said: The United States would not dare to do anything.

In these sensitive times, we, the staff of the Ahvaz oil company, announce that we are prepared to guard the oil pipelines and apparatus with all our power.

Kianuri on Break

LD140725 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on April 8 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 3,000-word feature containing statements received by KEYHAN from the various parties and political groups in connection with the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States. These include statements from the association of fighting clergy, the Tudeh Party of Iran, the movement of fighting Muslims, the Mojaheddin-e Khalq organization, the National Front, the association of Kurds resident in Tehran, the crusaders for the Islamic revolution, the Democratic Party of Kordestan, the Islamic Republican Party, the Iran National Party, Jombesh and the Nehzat Azad organisation. The statement by the National Front represents an exception among the general chorus of enthusiasm for the break, voicing the hope that "we do not become isolated from world politics" and that other Western countries will not follow the U.S. example.

Nuroddin Kianuri, leader of the Tudeh Party of Iran, is quoted as saying: "The view of the Tudeh Party of Iran on Iran-American relations has always been clear and precise. We have always declared that America is the number one enemy of the nation of Iran and the Iranian Revolution and will stop at nothing in its endeavors and crimes aimed at crushing the Iranian Revolution, employing every trick and fraud and every economic and political pressure; and if it had any power in the world atmosphere today it would engage in any type of military attack to crush the Iranian Revolution.

"In this respect we have always supported the view of the Imam Khomeyni, who said: 'Why do we want relations with America?' And we believe that only the comprehensive struggle against all forms of political, economic, military and cultural domination by America over our country will make it possible for our country to follow its own, fundamental direction, which is that of the attainment of national independence, freedom and the welfare of the tens of millions of masses in the villages and towns.

"Recent events have shown once again the dangers inherent in the policy pursued by groups of compromisers and protagonists of surrender, and we are happy that the circumspection of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, has once again neutralized the conspirators.

"In our view, now that the all-out attack on Iran by America has reached a new phase, it is only given the unity of all genuine forces supporting the glorious revolution of the people of Iran and the formation of a unified people's front under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni that this criminal attack may be defeated."

Indian Opposition to Use of Force

JN130950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran radio and television correspondent has quoted the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that India considers the issue of the severance of relations between the United States and Iran as a bilateral issue of interest to the two countries. The Indian Government, however, is closely watching developments in the situation in the area.

The Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman stated yesterday that India opposes the United States resorting to military force to settle the issue of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

Commenting on a statement by a U.S. official in which the official did not exclude the use of force by the United States to end the crisis with Iran, the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that India opposes the settlement of disputes by force. India also opposes the mere threat to resort to military force.

ROK Denies Ambassador Recall

1710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] A high-level source at the South Korean Foreign Ministry has denied that the government of Seoul will recall its ambassador from Tehran in support of U.S. policy concerning the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran.

AFP cited the abovementioned source as saying that the South Korean Government has so far not taken any decision on solidarity with the United States in the field of imposing economic sanctions against Iran.

Commentary on U.S. Friends

LD141932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The deadly blows recently struck at America by Western Europe and Japan have thrown America's ruling circles completely off balance, and those who could never conceive that America's friends would, one after another, refuse to comply with White House orders are now at a loss as to what to do, wondering how, if the world were to go on about its business in this way, could one henceforth rely upon the various friendship, military and protective alliances and how could one save one's friends for a rainy day to rush to one's help in times when one is in an abject and meek condition. As you have frequently heard in the news over the past week, all the so-called countries friendly to America have, one after another, refused on one pretext or another to comply with Carter's orders on putting pressure on Iran. They sold America, who is claiming to be the foremost power in the world, for a few barrels of black gold and gave precedence to their own individual interests over all the scraps of paper on which Carter had set so much store. This was Iran's second great victory in its game of chess with America.

If we have not forgotten, Imam Khomeyni fully predicted this second victory last October, when he said that since we are riding on a wave of oil we shall certainly embrace victory. On the first occasion the Iranian nation checkmated the American-orientated shah on 16 January 1979. And again now it has been able in a great contest to win all the rival's pawns and leave the main king, whose other name is great satan, stunned and helpless.

From reports from Euripean countries, public opinion there has suddenly mobilized against Carter following the announcement on severance of America's relations with Iran. Nearly all of them have realized that this time America has been truly checkmated in the hands of the revolutionary nation of Iran. They also realized that so far they had been deluding themselves on a mere hollow and discredited scarecrow and that they had been only imagining that if they surrendered their destiny to this empty monster they would always rest in peace. However, these very European states and Japan, now that they have realized the true state of affairs and learned that they must stand on their own feet and not delude themselves in futile daydreaming, have collectively rid themselves of this flimsy and baseless protector and have taken the first step to liberate themselves. That is to say, they took off their harness from their necks and handed it over to its original owner, thus ridding themselves of its evil. Let this pompous and arrogant edifice throw itself this way and that in its maneuvers against Iran until it falls down the abyss it had designed for Iran. America worked hard for years, bribed its way around, bought itself servants and concluded treaties in order to secure itself some allies, under the illusion that, should it be threatened by a resolute enemy, as it were, or if its interests were threatened, it would have at least some forces in the neighborhood of the Soviet Union and that of its own friends to enable it, from across the ocean, to attack the rival in time.

However, it was inconceivable to America that there could rise yet another enemy in the midst of all this that would be, contrary to the other one, in no way interested in compromise or that its rosolve could be undermined by dollars, wheat and behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing, a new enemy whose power is so great that it has even made America's friends reject their protector. This new enemy is none other than Islam, which has risen up from Iran with a new vigor, which is so determined to wipe out this world devourer that it will never rest from its struggle until it has driven the oppressive American regime to complete destruction. And this is a truth which will certainly be fulfilled. And this will be the day on which all the oppressed nations of the world will celebrate and God's promise to His reflection on earth will be fulfilled.

Hostage Interrogated on Alleged Seduction

LD111459 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "American Spy Denies Intimate Relationship With Iranian Girl"]

[Excerpt] In an interrogation of the American spy by the inspector of the Tehran prosecutions department branch 14, which took place yesterday at the den of espionage and lasted 3 hours, the hostage Michael Ernest Moeller disclosed how his acquaintance with the Iranian girl had come about.

During the course of the interrogation, at which a Foreign Ministry interpreter was present, Moeller said: "I got to know A'zam A--in October 1979, corresponding to Nehr of last year."

On how and where he got to know her, he said: "I saw her in the embassy restaurant. She was the first to strike up a conversation with me, and whenever she felt like it she would come to my room."

Continuing his statement, Michael Moeller said: "Many girls came to the embassy to learn English and maybe she was one of these. She was not only my friend but also a friend of many of my colleagues, and used to go to their rooms."

He denied that he had an intimate relationship with A'zam and said: "I did not pay much attention to her and if something happened which ended with her brother killing her I played no part in it."

According to information from the KEYHAN correspondent, important points extracted from the dead girl's diary were raised during the interrogation, but the American hostage denied all these.

'Ali Akbar Parvaneh, began the interrogation at 1030 yesterday morning, ended the first stage of the interrogation at 1330 and left the premises of the den of espionage.

The KEYHAN correspondent also ascertained that the hostage is to be taken from the den of espionage to the forensic medicine department for a blood test.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Details of 7 Apr Clashes

LD111339 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 1, 3

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Iraqi Assailants Attack Gendarmerie Post and Oil Installations"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] While Iranians are being expelled by Iraqi Ba'thist officials following the provocations and threats from that government, violent clashes began yesterday morning at several locations on the border with Iran between Iraqi assailants and Iranian gendarmerie and border officers and guards.

Kermanshah--According to the deputy chief of the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie and the commander of the gendarmerie unit in Qasr-e Shirin, about 70 Iraqi assailants attacked oil installations and the gendarmerie post guarding the city's oil supplies in the early hours of yesterday morning with light and heavy weapons. The attack ended when gendarmerie and border forces returned the fire. The report states that one hour later the assailants began firing again and that the shooting was much heavier this time. The gendarmerie and the [Revolution] Guards again returned the fire. The report states that there was damage to property but no loss of life in the clash, which was a very violent one.

In an interview regional oil chief Baluchestani confirmed that there had been damage to the oil installations.

Announcing a cut in the flow of oil to the Kermanshah refinery as a result of the attack, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: "The nation of Iran must know that these savage operations are taking place at a time when American imperialism is threatening the nation of Iran with every type of pressure and harassment and that the Iraqi hireling Ba'th regime is creating these difficulties in order to declare that it adheres to world imperialism."

Occupation of Baveysi

Kermanshah--The Baveysi border region is no longer occupied by the assailants and has now fallen to the army and the guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraqi Casualties Reported

LD111411 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 12

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "United Socialist Party of Iraqi Kurdistan Announces Again Its Support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran"]

[Excerpts] In a published report the United Socialist Party of Iraqi Kurdistan has announced that activities of the party's peshmerga over the past year:

Some 2,000 villages in Iraqi Kurdistan on the border with Iran, Turkey and Syria have been flattened by the Iraq's dictatorial Ba'th regime and the people have been deported to camps. Entry to these regions has been banned by the Ba'th regime and anyone caught by them in the border area is sentenced to death.

The activities of the peshmerga of the United Socialist Party of Iraqi Kurdistan are set out in the report as follows:

1. 179 operations and 1 large-scale campaign in Iraqi Kurdistan, plus local activities in which the peshmerga regularly assassinated adherents [of the regime] and mercenaries.

2. Over 2,750 Iraqi mercenaries, soldiers, warrant officers and officers killed and many wounded.

3. Some 390 items of weaponry, 13 mortars and a quantity of heavy automatic weapons, hand grenades and detonators seized.

4. Some 7 Iraqi helicopters downed by the peshmerga.

5. A large number of Iraqi tanks and military vehicles blown up or set on fire.

6. Numerous demonstrations against the regime and in favor of the United Socialist Party of Iraqi Kurdistan staged in Iraqi Ba'th prison camps built for Kurds.

In a single year 350 of the heroic peshmerga tasted the bitter draught of martyrdom.

Egyptian Troops Helping Iraq

LD130752 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Apr 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Informed Sources in Border Regions Announce: 'Egyptian Soldiers Have Entered Iraq To Attack Iran'"]

[Excerpts] Kermanshah--Informed sources in border areas in the west of the country have reported that Egyptian forces are inside Iraqi territory and are preparing to attack Iran.

The KEYHAN correspondent sent to Qasr-e Shirin who dispatched this report added that Hojjat ol-Eslam Basiri, Ayatollah Khalkhali's representative and member of the Revolution Court of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, confirmed this news of landings by Egyptian troops on Iraqi territory, and added: "The attack which took place yesterday at Baveysi was carried out by Iraqi forces."

On the expulsion of the refugees from Iraq he said: "So far, about 14,000 Iranians have been expelled from Iraq and are living in mosques and public places. As far as possible, we have made welfare facilities available to the repatriates via the holy war for construction--the imam's aid committee, and the Red Lion and Sun Society--but there has been no help so far from government offices and institutions.

Qasr-e Shirin Guards Corp official Reza'i also commented on the problem of the Egyptian forces in the following terms: "Auxiliary Egyptian forces are in position in the areas of Al-Mansuriyah and Khanaqin in Iraq." In conversation with the KEYHAN correspondent, he said: "Iraq is trying to create unrest in the region and is even resorting to direct attacks to further this end. During clashes at Baveysi, even artillery and helicopters were used. Of course, we are totally prepared for any possible clash and a war alert has gone out, but I do not think that Iraq will be so audacious as to launch a large-scale attack. In any case, most of the posts located in dangerous positions are in the hands of the corps and are to be reinforced.

On the reinforcement and support for Iraqi troops, the Qasr-e Shirin Guards Corps official said: "According to information received, Iraq is making use of Egyptian forces in the border areas of Al-Mansuriyah and Khanaqin."

In conclusion, he said: "A special team is to be sent to the region by the imam in order to take measures for controlling, protecting and identifying the repatriates, but our principal difficulty is that of hospital facilities. The clinic here is devoid of the most rudimentary medical facilities.

On the subject of the deployment of the Iraqi Army in the border area, the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie commander said: "Flights by reconnaissance helicopters above the border area are continuing and the Iraqi Army has been reinforced in this area." Giving this news to the KEYHAN correspondent, Colonel Akhyani, Kermanshah regional gendarmerie commander, said: "Gendarmerie personnel, guards and troops are in a state of total readiness on the border of Iran and are waiting for the go-ahead. We are prepared for any attack by enemy forces."

On the possibility of an attack by Iraq at one or more particular locations, he said: "These locations have been well identified but I cannot say precisely where the Iraqis will embark on their aggression in the event of hostilities. At any rate, we are watching movements and suspicious operations and if Iraq attacks they will suffer more than us".

Confirming the flights by Iraqi helicopters over border areas, the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie commander would neither confirm nor deny that Iraqi troops were concentrated on the border, but simply said: "The Iraqi forces are fully prepared, reinforced and mobilized."

In addition to this, in a telephone conversation yesterday with the KEYHAN correspondent, Parvin, political deputy at the governor general's office in Kermanshah, said: "A session of the security council of the province has been held to investigate the conditions of the repatriates, and with the arrival today of the governor general from Tehran, the task of controlling the repatriates, and further efforts to secure their welfare will continue. If together with the expulsion of Iranians from Iraq, that country should launch a large-scale border attack, all the armed forces and the people will fight tooth and nail to defend the country's territory and we shall stop them however possible. According to information we have received the Iraqi Army is mobilizing around Naft-e Shahr [as published], and they have been put on alert."

He considered that it was the dispute between Iran and U.S. imperialism that was responsible for the attack by Iraq. He said: "The Iraqis, who have accepted the role of servants of U.S. imperialism, have embarked on provocations, carrying out military maneuvers in order to strike a blow at our revolution. But we are fully prepared to crush them."

Talks With Repatriates

Hasan Karimi, one of the repatriates, told the KEYHAN correspondent that "the people of Iraq support the revolution in Iran, but they do not dare say so; they write slogans on walls and distribute statements, in which they dissociate themselves from the Ba'ath government in Iraq. News of Iran is distorted, and radio and television continually malign the revolution of Iran. If we wish to learn what is happening in Iran, we listen to Radio Iran secretly at night."

On the manner in which the Iranians left Iraq, Karimi said: "I am a resident of Karbala'"; I was expelled 4 days ago. I spent 2 days in the desert before the Iranian Kurds saved me. I was set down between Sumar and Mandali. If anyone did not wish to leave Iraq and enter Iran he would be shot. There were five persons who did not wish to leave Iraq and they were shot."

The KEYHAN correspondent also reports: After visiting the repatriates at the congregational mosque, I left for the Sarab-Garm Camp at Sar-e Pole-e Zahab where 300 persons had been accommodated and given welfare facilities by the imam's aid committee and the Red Lion and Sun Society. In an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN correspondent, camp official Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Soleymani said: "America has embarked on this conspiracy through its puppet government in Iraq. All the border attacks are planned by Iraq with America. For example, in the Baveysi attack, the Iraqi forces wounded 16 of us. [as published]

An Iraqi merchant who was expelled told the KEYHAN correspondent: We were about 400 merchants. We were summoned to the Iraqi Commerce Ministry, but on the way we were put on trucks and set down in the desert. All our property has been confiscated; some of us have even had bank balances amounting to 2 million tomans confiscated.

On the possibility of an attack by Iraq, Kermanshah gendarmerie deputy chief Colonel Shahryar told the KEYHAN correspondent: "We are ready for any kind of attack, but with the differences that exist within the Iraqi Government, I do not think that the Ba'athist forces will be able to carry this out."

On shortages and provisions required, he said: "We are at present in need of food and clothing, which is to be procured with great urgency."

On his return from Dehloran, Mehran and the Qasr-e Shirin border area, Kermanshah regional gendarmerie commander Colonel Akhyani told the KEYHAN correspondent how the Iraqis had expelled the repatriates:

"The expulsion of the Iranians from Iraq was merciless and inhuman. They pitilessly tipped them out of the truck on the border at Dehloran as if they were gravel and sand."

Colonel Akhyani described the help given by the public to the repatriates as "extraordinary."

Ahvaz Demonstration

GF121327 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The citizens of Ahvaz participated in a march yesterday to condemn the plots of the United States and the mercenary Iraqi regime. Thousands of people participated in the demonstration, which began at the Ayatollah Behbahani religious school. The marchers carried pictures of the revolution leader and founder of the Islamic Republic as well as pictures of Imam Baqir as-Sadr, and they condemned the criminal United States and the Iraqi regime. The demonstrators, led by Ahvaz clergymen, chanted the following slogans attacking the United States and the dirty Iraqi Ba'thist regime: "Death to Carter, As-Sadat and Begin!" "Death to Saddam Husayn!" "Imam Sadr should be released and Saddam Husayn should be sentenced to death!" "Our Iraqi brothers should be free!" "The traitor Saddam Husayn should be executed!" "The plots of the Ba'th Party are the plots of the United States!" and "O, if Khomeyni would only order a holy war!"

The demonstration ended at the A'zam religious center, where Hojjat ol-Eslam Shafa'i spoke to the crowd. In his speech, he referred to the revolution and the leadership of the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni. He condemned the crimes of all hirelings, such as the paid Iraqi regime. In another part of his speech, he described the greatness of the march and the unity of the people of Ahvaz. He also said the powerful Iranian Revolution has frightened the puppet regimes of Saddam Husayn and As-Sadat.

Protection of Naft-e Shah Oil Wells

LD111805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Engineer Pursamimi, the supervisor of Naft-e Shah drilling group, said in an interview today with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: Following the recent raids by the Iraqi Ba'thist agents on the Naft-e Shah oil installations, the protection of all installations has, as of today, become the responsibility of the armed forces sent to the region. Commenting on drilling operations in the area, he said that so far five wells have been sunk, of which four have reached oil. With the utilization of these wells, he said, the daily oil production has reached 20,000 barrels. He added that the fifth well will soon become operational.

Kurdish Demonstrations, Deaths

JN121718 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] News reports we received tonight said that supporters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq have staged huge demonstrations in As-Sulaymaniyah, Shaqlawah, Salah ad-Din summer resort, the subdistrict of Harir, (Basporah) and (Kite-e Nazan). The demonstrations were backed by the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq.

The following three persons were martyred in (Kit-e Nazan) camp: Abu Bakr 'Uthman, Rasul Khadir and 'Abdallah 'Aziz. The three were martyred at the hands of the facist Ba'th Party mercenaries in Iraq. Another three persons were also wounded.

In retaliation, members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party attacked the Iraqi facist Ba'thist forces and killed more than 20 persons and captured 14 others.

A spokesman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq has announced that party President Mas'ud Barzani expressed his support till the last drop of his blood for the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stressed that he will continue fighting the fascist Iraqi Ba'th Party until this party is toppled.

Iraqis End Hunger Strike

JN112102 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Iraqi mujahidin staging a sit-in in the Tehran University mosque ended their 5-day hunger strike today which they carried out in protest against the criminal acts and terrorism being practiced by the Ba'thist regime against the Muslim people in Iraq and the Islamic revolution in Iran. The huge masses of demonstrators saluted these Iraqi mujahidin. In a speech following the Friday prayers, the representative of the Islamic action organization in Iraq reviewed the current situation and plots in Iraq. He called on the Iraqi people to shout "God is great" tomorrow evening.

Arabian Peninsula Organization Statement

JN112116 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 2000 GMT on 11 April 1980 carries a statement by the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula urging the Muslim people in Saudi Arabia to stand on the roofs of their houses and to shout "God is Great" for 10 minutes on the evening of 12 April 1980 in solidarity with "Steadfast Iraqi People."

Shirazi Support for People

JN120858 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text of cable from Ayatollah Abdallah Shirazi to Ayatollah (Khvoy) in An-Najaf--date not indicated]

[Text] Your eminence Ayatollah (Khoy), greetings. The recent regrettable events in Iraq concerning the arrest of Ayatollah Seyyed Baqir as-Sadr, the harrassment and arrest of other men of religion of the An-Najaf seminar and the deportation of thousands of innocent victims, in violation of all laws and for no other crime than that of defending Islam, has caused pain to Muslims everywhere, to the Muslim Iranian people in general and to the religious seminars particularly.

The ruling Iraqi clique, which we have previously warned, must realize that by continuing this course it will soon ignite the tempestuous anger of the people against it. The Iranian people welcome the brother and sister deportees and announce their full support for the struggling Muslim Iraqi people in all fields.

Holy Mashhad, 23 Jamad al-Awwal, 1400 Hegira.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Abdallah Shirazi.

Ahvaz Guards' Announcement

GF121730 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Announcement No 1 Issued by the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Ahvaz on 12 April; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] Sunday, 13 April, has been declared a national holiday in order to celebrate the severance of relations with the Archsatan United States.

While congratulating them on this occasion, we would like to ask the citizens of Ahvaz to participate in Sunday's march. Meanwhile, we ask all Revolution Guards to report to the Revolution Guards office in Mo'in Park at 1700 tomorrow.

Ahvaz Guards Praise Citizens

GF121845 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Corps of the Revolution Guards in Ahvaz on 12 April; read by announcer--recorded]

[Excerpts] The criminal Carter has persuaded one of his dirty elements, the traitorous Saddam Husayn, to divert the expansion of Islam in oppressed Middle Eastern countries. He has also been trying to use the baseless claim of ownership of the islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa as a pretext for crushing the uprisings in Iraq and Iran.

For this reason, the citizens of Ahvaz and its environs have repeatedly announced their willingness to oppose any plots formulated by the United States. While thanking all citizens of Ahvaz and its environs, the Corps of the Revolution Guards would like to express its appreciation for the people's stand against the archsatan United States.

Dezful Imam's Call for Revolt

GF121635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Friday prayers in Dezful were led by Ayatollah Qazi at the Ayatollah Khomeyni mosque, where thousands of Dezful citizens gathered to pray. In the first part of his speech, Ayatollah Qazi addressed the Iraqi nation and said: O oppressed brothers and sisters in Iraq, struggle to rid yourselves of Saddam Husayn and form a government based on Islamic justice. We, the Iranian people, will support you in your struggle against the government.

In the second part of his speech, he said our nation had taken a new step toward ending U.S. domination when relations with the United States were severed. Ayatollah Qazi called on the people to celebrate this great occasion.

The Ayatollah then addressed his remarks to the governors of Khuzestan and Dezful and asked: Why haven't you launched reconstruction and health programs in border regions? I am warning you that if this problem is not given due consideration, Khuzestan officials will have to bear the responsibility for its sad consequences.

Nine in Khuzestan Arrested

GF131825 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Nine members of a group responsible for explosions in Khuzestan have been arrested. The report received by PARS in Ahvaz says: When these elements were arrested, rockets, Kalashnikov rifles, machineguns, pistols, RPG-7's, dynamite, grenades, bombs and bullets of various calibers were found in their possession.

The report adds that in addition to being responsible for explosions in different parts of Khorramshahr and Ahvaz, they also killed an education official in Khorramshahr. They have been charged with traveling regularly to Iraq, receiving money from the Ba'th Party, bringing weapons into Khuzestan and reporting to the Iraqi regime on local events.

According to the same report, these elements are responsible for the recent explosion 20 km from Masjed-e Soleyman. Efforts are underway to arrest other members of this group.

Call To Oppose 'Counterrevolutionaries'

GF131750 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Ahvaz governor's public relations office on 13 April--read by announcer]

[Text] In his New Year's message, Imam Khomeyni said: Dear toilers, you must know that those who are creating problems in different parts of the country and who are resorting to the logic of force are your enemies. At the same time, they want to divert you from the original path of the revolution. They are dictators who would not even allow anyone to breathe if they ever came to power. You should struggle against them with all your might, expose them as major enemies and unmask their relations with the aggressive East and exploitative West. At the time relations were severed with the archsatan United States, the criminal hands of imperialism appeared from the sleeves of its paid regimes and the Ba'th regime in Iraq, which began plotting against our people in the markets and streets. The counterrevolutionaries tried to emerge as a political force but failed to do so. When they saw they were not going to be able to get into the Islamic parliament, they resorted to killing our people in the streets for the sake of their own survival. And yet, they want the people to support them. Yes, this is the case. The hirelings cannot stand to see Iran and Iranians free after thousands of years of (?shame), because they know the counterrevolutionaries will be thrown out.

And now we are on the threshold of celebrating our victory over foreign domination and the severance of relations with the archsatan United States. The shameless past will never be repeated, thanks to our severing all relations.

O Muslim, alert and struggling people of Khuzestan, we give you this warning: Beware of the plots of the world devourers and their elements. Our advice to the citizens of Khuzestan is to be wary of suspicious parcels and cars wherever you see them. If you notice or suspect anything unusual, you should report it to the corps of the Revolution Guards or to the proper officials.

O Muslim nation of Iran, do not forget your awareness and your revolutionary deeds. Do not give the enemy a chance to breathe. The counterrevolutionaries may appear at any time and in shape or form. Let us try to move against the United States and the Iraqi regime as well as their domestic and foreign elements through a general mobilization and total readiness. Long live the Islamic revolution under the leadership of the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni! Long live the unity of the Muslim nation of Iran! Death to Western and Eastern imperialists!

Further on Bani-Sadr Visit to Ilam

LD131807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Ilam by helicopter this afternoon and visited the temporary camp at the Ilam work training center for the Muslim people who have been deported from Iraq and spoke to some of the deportees. Dr Bani-Sadr, at a meeting of the deportees, said: We hope that our compatriots will be more comfortable in this place and have better conditions. Mr Bani-Sadr added: The conditions in this camp are better than in the other camps I visited before. I hope that they will also be transferred to a better place and have better conditions. This is a temporary problem you are faced with. You understand the aims of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime now and you knew them before as well when you were there. That is a regime who does not understand the meaning of humanity. We did nothing against that government and we were not hostile so as to encourage it to deport you. However, we hope that the nation of Iraq will materialize your slogans and overthrow this regime, to allow you to return to your livelihoods. But as long as you are here, this is your homeland and all opportunities of living and work will be provided for you, God willing. Thus, I hope that you will have nothing to worry about. There will be hard days but you will gradually be housed in more suitable accommodations.

President Bani-Sadr later took part in a meeting of the clergy, the governor general and other local officials of Ilam. Various problems of Ilam Province were discussed and investigated. At the end of the meeting Dr Bani-Sadr joined people who had gathered in front of the governor general's office to welcome him, and sent a message to the zealous Muslim people of Iran. The message said: The Iraqi regime is wrong to think that our revolution will be harmed by their threats or that our nation is not capable of looking after the groups whom they have deported. Your presence in large number here indicates that our nation is ready to defend borders of its country; and there is not a single Iraqi soldier who would cross the border and not join you and fight against the Iraqi regime alongside you. I am taking this opportunity to investigate and study the local problems and I hope that some of the problems will be solved soon. Of course, I shall return to Ilam and Kermanshah provinces after my trip to Khuzestan and will again be your guest. I thank you for your large presence in this place and I hope that our nation will be successful in its great struggle in reconstructing the country.

Arrest of Group Aiding Iraqis

LD131841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Ahvaz, nine people have been arrested over the past week on charges of escaping from jail, trying to set off explosives and participating in acts of sabotage in Khuzestan recently. According to the report, heavy arms such as RPG-7 rocket launchers, grenade launchers and G-3 automatic weapons, as well as grenades, bombs, ammunition, Colt guns, explosives, Kalashnikov guns and various kinds of ammunition, were seized from the homes of those arrested.

According to documents seized and the confessions of the accused, these people were involved in most of the explosions in Khorramshahr and Ahvaz, including an explosion on the oil pipeline 20 km from Masjed-e Solyeman, as well as in the attempted assassination of one of the supervisors of the Corps of Revolution Guards of Khorramshahr.

The group was also involved in frequent trips to Iraq, bringing arms and equipment from that country, receiving money from Iraqi Ba'thist agents following each explosion, spying on behalf of Iraqi Government agents, recruiting agents and sending them to a base of subversion in Iraq and delivering equipment to them.

Khomeyni Declines Anti-Ba'thist Leadership

LD131748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report just in: According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri went to the residence of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, at 1900 today and held talks with the founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Following the meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the topic discussed at the meeting was the issue of Iraq, which is the most important issue to us now. Not only does a decisive majority of the Iraqi nation oppose the Iraqi Ba'thist regime but the entire Iraqi nation--be it Shi'ite or Sunni, considering that the question of Shi'ite or Sunni is not involved in the least--opposes the Iraqi Ba'thist Party and Mr Saddam Husayn. It is waiting for an opportunity to rise against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: A large group of our Iraqi brothers are at present homeless in Iran, and some of them have been sentenced to death. Our deprived Iraqi brothers are constantly coming to us now and saying that in the same way that His Eminence Imam Khomeyni led Iran's revolution to victory we expect him to lead the Iraqi revolution as well. They say Imam Khomeyni is an Islamic leader and that in Islam there is no question of geography, race or language. They asked me to raise the matter with the imam. In response the imam said: Do not mention the word leadership in this connection. There is no question of leadership. However, what is our duty, we shall fulfill with regard to Iraq and all Muslims.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Montazeri told the PARS correspondent: As you know, Islam does not recognize Iran and Iraq as such. The entire world today is focusing its special attention on our Islamic revolution and our leader. They come to our country from the Philippines, Eritrea and Palestine, and all recognize the Imam Khomeyni's leadership. Unfortunately, some Iranians are not yet carefully considering our own Islamic revolution, but the world has recognized the greatness of our revolution.

Attack on Posts Repulsed

LD141144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, two gendarmerie posts, at (Shabaveh) and Sho'eybiyeh, in the district of Bustan, located in the border area of Dasht-e Azadegan, have been attacked by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. These attacks were repulsed and the attackers were pushed back into Iraqi territory. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps spokesman of Ahvaz, who reported this to PARS, said that the attackers, who came by and and water, were faced with heavy resistance from the gendarmerie, the Revolution Guards Corps and the zealous nomads of this region, and fled without achieving their dirty and sinister aims. These mercenaries were chased as far as the Iraqi border. This report indicates that during the confrontation with the attacking forces no one was killed or injured.

Attack on Gendarmerie Bases

GF141755 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Two gendarmerie bases at (?Kazaveh) and Sa'idiyyeh, Bostan district, in the Dasht-e Azadegan border region, were attacked last night by elements of the Ba'thist regime. The attackers were forced to retreat to Iraq. While reporting this incident to PARS, the Ahvaz corps of the Revolution Guards said the attackers launched their offensive on land and from a nearby river. However, they encountered heavy resistance from the gendarmes and Revolution Guards. The attackers were forced to retreat to Iraq without having accomplished their objective. The gendarmes and Revolution Guards pursued their assailants to the Iraqi border. PARS has reported that no casualties were suffered in the attack.

PLO Mediation Offer

NC141821 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] PLO representative in Tehran brother Hani al-Hasan has met in Tehran with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. After the meeting Al-Hasan made a statement. He said: I have conveyed to brother President Bani-Sadr a verbal message from brother leader Abu 'Ammar regarding the current situation and issues of common concern. He further said: We must all exert all possible efforts so that our area becomes one front against U.S. imperialism and the racist Zionism in occupied Palestine. He said: The current explosive situation between Iran and Iraq is not in the interests of the area's countries. Only the Zionist enemy benefits from this situation. We must take action to solve all these problems through a friendly and objective dialog.

Mokri on USSR Arms to Iraq

LD141904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, has been interviewed by Soviet reporters and representatives of the foreign press resident in Moscow and answered their questions.

Referring to the severance of relations between Iran and the United States, he said: Since America does not want to confess its past offenses in regard to Iran, it is using the issue of the hostages as a pretext. At the same time, it does not want the issue of the hostages to be resolved, because by relying on this pretext it can continue to strengthen its military position in the Persian Gulf.

The Iranian ambassador in Moscow added: The U.S. Government, which is acting the role of guardian to the traitorous Mohammad Reza, knows that if the (deposed) shah is handed over to Iran all his former crimes in which America also has direct responsibility will be revealed.

Referring to America's decision not to send food to Iran, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The Iranian people will never yield to such pressures. They will try to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

He then referred to the incitements and threats of the U.S. Government, saying: The U.S. Government is busy planning a great international plot against Iran, and in carrying out this plan it is making use of two of its obedient agents, that is, As-Sadat and Saddam Husayn. As-Sadat, who has betrayed the ideals of the people of Egypt and the Palestinian movement, is one of the friends of Israel, like the deposed shah. Saddam Husayn, too, who is one of the principal pawns of America in the region, since he has no support among the Iraqi nation, expressed doubt concerning Iranian sovereignty of the three Iranian islands in order to deceive the Arab nation's public opinion. One should ask whether he, Saddam Husayn, regards himself heir to British imperialism or that country's agent in the region; for if any territorial claim is made, Iraq can certainly stake no claim to these islands.

The Iranian ambassador added: In addition to economic embargo and military threats, the U.S. Government has launched another front against Iran, which is the actions perpetrated by Iraq on our western borders at the incitement of America so that it may disperse Iran's defense forces.

He added: Iraq is using weapons obtained from the Soviet Union only to create disturbances in the region and to serve its Western masters instead of using them against Israel and defending the goals of the Arabs and the people of Palestine. We expect the Soviet Union, on the basis of neighborly relations, to stop exporting weapons to Iraq. This is a friendly expectation. In these sensitive historic moments we expect the countries which claim that they support the revolution of our people to translate their words into action, and, especially to refrain from sending weapons to Iraq, whose leaders' aims and goals are quite manifest.

We can decisively give an assurance that, contrary to Iraq's claims, that country faces no threats from Iran. However, Saddam Husayn is frightened of the effect of the Iranian Revolution upon the Iraqi people. And so he is trying to deceive the people of his country by means of hostile propaganda against Iran and also to receive more weapons from the Soviet Union on this pretext in order to increase its slaughter of the Muslim people of Iraq. There is no doubt that these weapons will be used only for the sake of safeguarding the interests of U.S. imperialism in the region.

I do not believe that Soviet officials will insist on sending weapons to Iraq while this matter is so obvious. Arms assistance to Iraq is thus assistance to the forces hostile to the Iranian Revolution and assistance to those people who are also hostile to the Soviet Union itself.

Dr Mokri said: Since I arrived in the Soviet Union I have said in all my interviews and all my contacts with Soviet officials that all that has taken place in Iranian foreign policy following the revolution, such as the destruction of the U.S. spy bases within Iranian territory, leaving CENTO and joining the nonalined movement, have been inspired by the principles of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Although the Soviet Government has benefited from these measures, these measures were by no means adopted to please the Soviet Union. Soviet officials know very well that we have received no assistance from any foreign government in our revolution. If we are fighting against America it is not to please the Soviet Union. Also, if we now ask the Soviet Union not to sell weapons to Iraq it is for the sake of safeguarding the interests of the eastern nations.

The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Msocow said: Millions of Iranians throughout the country have celebrated the severance of relations with America. As his great eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni said: We hoped to God that America would sever relations with us, because in this way we can put an end to the influence of America in Iran forever.

Finally he answered the questions of foreign reporters and described relations between Iran and the Soviet Union as friendly. Referring to the disagreement of the two sides concerning the price of gas, he said: These kinds of disagreements concern commercial matters and will have no bearing on our good neighborly relations.

In reply to the question: In the case of a military attack against Iran will the Soviet Union assist you or not? Dr Mokri said: We are able to defend our country by ourselves. Iran's army of 20 million, which has now been mobilized on the orders of Imam Khomeyni, is ready for martyrdom and any kind of self-sacrifice. We will allow no foreign soldier to enter Iranian territory under any circumstances even for one minute, even if it is for the sake of showing sympathy and supporting our revolution. The world should be fully aware of our decisive position.

16,444 Deportees From Iraq

LD141728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The commander of the gendarmerie in the Kermanshah region, in a telephone contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Ilam this evening, said that as of 0830 today a total of 16,444 people driven out of Iraq had arrived in Iranian territory through the Mehran, Dehloran, Khosravi and Sumar border crossings.

Shirazi Comment on Deportees

JN142044 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text of a statement by Iraqi deportee Ayatollah Mohammad Shirazi on Iranian deportees from Iraq--date not given; from "Today's Iraq Searches for a Husayn" Program]

[Excerpts] Once again, the atheist Ba'th Party expels a group of good believers from Iraq to Iran. Some 6 years ago, the Ba'th Party did the same to another group of Muslims during the shah's reign and in collusion with deposed shah. The expulsion of the first group took place in collusion between the shah and 'Aflaq, in order to prevent Imam Khomeyni from resisting the deposed shah.

The atheist Ba'th Party has now repeated this criminal act. It has deported thousands of good Muslims in an ugly manner and in collusion with Begin, Carter and their hirelings, in order to take vengeance against the Islamic revolution in Iran and the mounting Islamic revolution in Iraq, which is about to topple the 'Aflaqs in Iraq, God willing. The irony is that the Iraqi Ba'thist occupation authorities gave 100 dinars to every deportee in order to justify their action in confiscating well over 100 million dinars during the first act of deportation and additional hundreds of millions of dinars from the deportees this time.

We ask: Why did 'Aflaq, Saddam and their masters do this? They think that these groups will constitute a burden to Iran. Iran, however, is (?rich) with oil and agriculture, and this action will undoubtedly not affect Iran. They did so to steal the money of the deportees in Iraq. They also did so because the Islamic revolution has exposed the Ba'th Party and its Israeli-U.S.- British face.

All Muslims must hasten to wipe out the Ba'th, Israel and their masters. The Muslims must boycott all Iraqi, U.S. and USSR products. The United States, the leader of imperialist capitalists, is fighting against the Muslims in Iraq and others. The Soviet Union, the leader of the imperialist communists, is fighting against the Muslims in Afghanistan and others. Prophet Muhammad, God bless him and grant him salvation, adopted the same boycott plan against [words indistinct].

Iraqi Losses in Clashes

JN141909 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Citing eyewitnesses in the Iranian-Iraqi border areas, the PARS correspondent reported that 11 Iraqi tanks and 3 Iraqi positions have been destroyed. Further, the Iraqi Ba'thist troops sustained grave losses as a result of recent border clashes with the armed forces and the Iranian Revolution Guards. An eyewitness said that several ambulances were seen transporting the Ba'thist dead and wounded from the battle fronts.

Revolution Council Discusses Deportees

LD142038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1955 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was convened this afternoon under the chairmanship of Eng Mehdi Bazargan in the prime minister's office. According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, after the completion of the work of this session, the extraordinary session of the Revolution Council was immediately convened in the same place.

At the end of the deliberations of this session, Eng Mostafa Mir-Salim, deputy minister of interior and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, told reporters: In tonight's session a report concerning the condition of the deportees from Iraq was submitted to the members of the Revolution Council. He added that so far, nearly 20,000 compatriots expelled from Iraq have come to Iran. He said: We shall make use of the camps in Khorramabad which are not now being used for settling the deportees from Iraq. Tomorrow those who had been settled in Sar-Abegarm camps will be sent to Azna. Mir-Salim said: Between 4-5,000 people have been settled in this camp.

At the end of the Revolution Council session Dr Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, told reporters that Imam Khomeyni had expressed displeasure about the condition of the deportees. After investigation we informed him that the condition of the deportees is, necessarily, disorganized for a day or two after reaching Iranian borders from the viewpoint of processing them. Dr Habibi said: When the deportees reach the borders of our country, for 1 or 2 days they receive preliminary care; then we send the deportees to the camps. Due to excess of numbers, there are some delays during these first 2 days, since it is necessary that they are investigated from every point of view, especially from a security point of view because one should not imagine all of them to be 100 percent friends. In general, we informed the imam that conditions are improving each day.

Arrest of 'Iraqi Spy Net'

JN142014 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1915 GMT on 14 April carries, without further elaboration, the following press headline among others: "Arrest of Members of an Iraqi Spy Net and Discovery of Incriminating Documents."

Kermanshah Governor on Situation

LD140304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Maku'i, the governor general of Kermanshah who went to Ilam with the president yesterday, in an inteview with the PARS reporter has said: Together with those deported from Iraq through the border post of (?Sumar), the number of those who have arrived in Iran after being expelled from Iraq has reached 17,000. The governor general of Kermanshah answering a question regarding the extent of internal confrontations in view of border problems, said: Unfortunately these confrontations have increased so much so that the night before last the town of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab was attacked, and the raiders used RPG-7 rockets in order to create terror.

BBC Report on Deportees

TA140706 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[BBC Correspondent Alex Brodie report from "The Border"--recorded]

[Text] From an army observation post deep inside Iran and from the border town of Khosravi I watched as lorries dumped their human cargoes to be picked up by Iranian soldiers. These were driven all the way to the border. Others had been left to walk. One man in his sixties said he was picked up in the streets of Baghdad, taken, beaten, and dumped more than 10 miles from the border, then told to walk to Iran, and does not know how his family is and they do not know where he is gone.

This story was not untypical. A few miles inside Iran, Pol-e Zehab is the biggest refugee camp. There are six in all. This one houses about 7,000 people of all ages. Their possessions are what they had time to grab before being herded into trucks. Most have only the clothes they were standing up in. At the border and in the camp I was assailed by angry and bewildered Iraqis wanting to tell their stories. Through all the emotion and the bitterness it emerged that there was one common factor--they were all Shi'ite Muslims. The official religion in Iraq is Sunni Muslim, however about half the population is Shi'ite.

The refugees were not Iranians. Many have Iranian parents or grandparents, but they themselves were Iraqis, born and bred. The refugees were from all walks of life, from the obviously poor to a large group of prosperous businessmen. They were still dressed in their best suits as they had been lured to a nonexisting conference, only to find themselves shipped to the border. There was also universal bewilderment. No one knew why. Iran has been calling on Shi'ites in Iraq to overthrow their government. Iraq with a large Shi'ite population may well fear a revolutionary uprising similar to that in Iran.

Lebanese Condemnation of As-Sadr's Arrest

JN111719 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Muslim ulema and representatives of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon met today in the provisional headquarters of the supreme Muslim Shi'ite council. The participants condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's criminal acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

His eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the supreme Shi'ite council, expressed his strong condemnation of the butchers in Iraq. He added that the Islamic revolution in Iran belongs to all the Muslims and oppressed people in the world. Consequently, any attack or act of sabotage against this revolution represents a step against Islam and the oppressed in the entire world.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din called on all Muslims and the oppressed to concert their ranks in defense of the Islamic revolution in Iran and to prove to all plotters that Iran is not alone in its jihad against the United States and the imperialist forces.

He said: We have received reports that Saddam Husayn's regime has arrested his eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and the members of his family and that his eminence was carted off to an unknown destination. Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din warned the Takriti regime of the consequences that might result from its failure to release As-Sadr.

Our correspondent in Beirut reported that Muslim ulemas in Lebanon have sent cables to the nation's leader Imam Khomeyni, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the Amnesty International organization and the Arab and Muslim leaders. In their cables, the ulemas condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist criminal acts and called on them to make immediate initiatives to insure the release of Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din then touched on the aggravated situation in southern Lebanon, particularly following the blatant Israeli occupation of a part of this region, and called on all world countries to [word indistinct].

Council to Investigate As-Sadr's Death

LD140956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Imam Khomeyni's office:

In the name of God. Tragic rumors concerning the martyrdom of Ayatollah Haj Seyyed M hammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of ruthless Iraqi Ba'th agents have caused the leader of the Islamic Iranian Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, profound anxiety. Therefore, the esteemed Islamic Iranian Revolution Council should look into the matter as soon as possible and report on the outcome to the imam.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, Qom.

Report on As-Sadr's Death 'Unfounded'

LD141040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the National Guidance Ministry announced in a statement issued today: Following intensive investigations made through official and unofficial channels, the report carried by a Tehran morning paper on the martyrdom of Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr is unfounded; it is therefore denied.

Baqir As-Sadr Reported Alive

LD141042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Following a newspaper report about the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and numerous telephone calls by our compatriots to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this agency's correspondent contacted a close associate of Ayatollah Kho'i in An-Najaf at 0915 this morning. The associate denied the report of Ayatollah as-Sadr's martyrdom, adding that he is alive and living in Baghdad.

Qom Demonstration After Death Report

LD141044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In the wake of reports and rumors in connection with the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muahmmad Baqir as-Sadr, Qom's theological colleges closed down and the entire city went into mourning. The bazaar tradesmen closed their shops and, while chanting slogans, joined the mourning theology students in Qom. They then assembled in the courtyard of Ma'sumeh holy shrine and later moved toward the residences of the city's ayatollahs.

The grand Ayatollah Golpayegani expressed his deep sorrow on the occasion to the hidden imam and all Muslims, especially Iraqi Muslims.

The crowd, still chanting slogans, later moved on to the residences of other ayatollahs.

Although the report of Ayatollah Seyyed Baqir as-Sadr's martyrdom has not yet been confirmed, the Tehran bazaar tradesmen felt concern. Subsequently, apart of the bazaar in Tehran was closed.

Montazeri on Baqir as-Sadr

JN142055 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri has told PARS that the rumors of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr are (?fabricated). He added: This matter has not yet been clarified and I have heard only unconfirmed rumors. He said: Now that our relations with Iraq are deteriorating, we have no method by which to evaluate this matter. I implore God that these rumors are untrue. However, if the Iraqi Government has carried out this action, it means that it is (?collapsing). [passage indistinct]

Former Ambassador on As-Sadr

JN150713 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Former Iranian Ambassador to Iraq Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'a'i has commented on the repeated rumors concerning the martyrdom of his eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. In answer to a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Kerman on his acquaintance with Baqir as-Sadr and his jihad against imperialism, Do'a'i said: Even if these rumors were true, the tragedy is so great that no one can believe it so easily.

Do'a'i said: We hope that these rumors are false. He added: It is not unlikely for the butcher Ba'thist regime, which has panicked as a result of the Islamic revolution, to commit such a crime.

Clash on Turkish-Iraqi Border

JN121639 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 29 Mar 80

[Text] UPI has reported that three Turkish soldiers and three fighters were killed in a clash in the Turkish village of [name indistinct], which is situated on the Turkish-Iraqi border. The police said that the security forces were chasing the fighters, who opened fire and killed an officer, a sergeant and a soldier. Turkish officials said that three fighters were killed and more than nine others were arrested.

JOINT STAFF OF ARMED FORCES SEEKS GREATER PREPAREDNESS

LD121214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1013 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today, which we will repeat with emendations.

The statement says in part: In order to achieve a high degree of preparedness and utilization of the national and revolutionary force of the Iranian people, and in order to attain a greater manifestation of the illustrious Islamic revolution, all army garrisons have been instructed to immediately set up instruction workshops and courses in order to acquaint the revolutionary nation, which is ready for a jihad, with the art of warfare and in the application of various arms.

The statement continued: Fellow countryman, set foot in our soldier's home and permit us to welcome you so that by your self-denial and your harder work in your workshop and factory and your greater production you will fully carry out the holy struggle toward the country's self-sufficiency and toward rendering your compatriots free from wanting (?foreign) goods. And permit us to wipe from your brow your sweat of horor at a time when you will be taking a giant strike in your industrial struggle against the enemy and when you will be rendering a service and carrying out a task to the best of your ability.

O student and pupil sons and O builders of our homeland's future and O standard bearers of the Islamic revolution who carry a world (?mission), set foot for a time in the house of brother soldiers so that you can learn your daily courses in which you are interested and which you love, so that you can (?realize) that you have a mission and that with the keen genius and great aptitude with which you are endowed, you may render your fellow countrymen free of want with regard to the West and East and their technology and so that you yourselves may become innovators and inventors today and tomorrow.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR VISITS KHORRAMSHAHR NAVAL BASE

GF121925 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the governor of Khuzestan's public relations office on 12 April--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In investigating local conditions and regional needs, Brother Mohammad Gharazi [the governor of Khuzestan] visited the border region yesterday and arrived at the Khorramshahr naval base at 2045. He noticed that the morale of the naval and ground forces and gendarmerie was high. They were all in good condition and demonstrated true faith.

Governor Gharazi met with officials regarding possible problems and concluded that the Iranian nation, along with its armed forces, will always guard Iran's borders until the last drop of their blood has been spilled.

BUSHEHR NAVAL COMMANDER COMMENTS ON PREPAREDNESS

LD131204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1004 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The commander of Bushehr naval base stated in an interview with Paris news agency; following our president's remarks, task units, helicopters and marine battalions have readied themselves for any form of aggression in the shortest possible time and are on full alert in step with Iran's other security forces.

The commander of Bushehr naval base added: [words indistinct] which comprises of young and experienced officers and NCO's are patrolling the economic region and the Persian Gulf waters.

He added: The efforts of the naval and air personnel in preparing the helicopters against possible enemy attacks have been outstanding.

Regarding the coordination of the armed forces he said: Owing to the coordination which has been achieved between the air and naval forces, the Persian Gulf region and the economic region are constantly observed via air, land and sea.

Regarding the solidarity of the people of Bushehr (?with the armed forces), the commander of Bushehr naval base said: This solidarity is unique: We will employ everything at our disposal to protect the Persian Gulf ports and the islands and frontiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BANI-SADR VISITS DEZFUL'S VAHDATI AIRBASE

GF141419 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bani-Sadr arrived at Vahdati Airbase at 1900 yesterday. He was welcomed by the base commander, pilots, officers and other base personnel. Bani-Sadr inspected the bases' military operations as well as its combat readiness. During his visit, Bani-Sadr was informed of Vahdati's ability to repel any attack that might be launched by our enemies. Bani-Sadr also visited housing facilities for noncommissioned officers. During his 90-minute visit to Dezful's Vahdati Airbase, Bani-Sadr emphasized the need for order and discipline and said: We can defeat our enemies only if we maintain order.

ARMY ANNOUNCES SHIFTING OF MILITARY UNITS

LD150501 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. Following statements issued earlier on the transfer of military units to replace soldiers who have finished their period of military service and to perform military training exercises, we wish to inform the public and especially our Kurdish sisters and brothers that--contrary to the ill-intentioned rumors being spread by identified elements who are always trying to create terror--there are no plans for military maneuvers or confrontation with compatriots, and it is hoped that with the support of the brave and patriotic people of Kordestan there will be no disturbances on the traffic route of these units.

EXPLOSION ON KHARQ ISLAND DENIED; U.S. BLAMED FOR RUMORS

LD111802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1728 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent this afternoon, Oil Minister Mo'infar commented on an agency report concerning a huge explosion on Kharq Island. He said that there is no doubt that it is America who is spreading such rumors; for it has realized that the industrialized countries are not prepared to follow it in severing their relations with Iran. Consequently, America is trying to create fear and panic among our people through such actions.

Mo'infar added that America and its associates do not realize that these unfounded rumors cannot have the slightest effect on the revolutionary spirit of our nation. Rather, they tend to bring us closer together and increase our unity and solidarity. The oil minister said that, having realized that they are definitely being defeated, our enemies have resorted to spreading false reports and rumors. It is our revolutionary and religious duty to combat these false rumors and thus deal a heavy blow to the enemies of the Islamic Iranian Revolution.

According to an AFP report from London, a huge exploison, as a result of sabotage, was supposed to have rocked Kharq Island in the southern part of Iran.

Meanwhile, the governor general of Bushehr, Ahmad Moddaresizadeh, in a contact with the Shiraz news bureau, announced that no explosion has taken place in the Kharq Island oil installations and that the oil installations as well as the local inhabitants are carrying out their normal work.

AGHA JARI OIL COMPANY DIRECTOR GIVES PRODUCTION FIGURES

GF141700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone interview, the Iranian oil company director in Agha Jari revealed that the recent oil and gas pipeline explosions perpetrated by counterrevolutionaries have had no effect on crude oil production. By producing crude oil we can insure the availability of liquid natural gas for our own use. [sentence as heard]

He said 15,000 barrels of crude oil are being produced daily at Rag-e Sefid, Paznun, Parin and Agha Jari, all of which goes directly to Kharq Island for export. He added that 2,200 barrels of liquid natural gas are being sent to Bandar Mahshahr daily while 1,588 million cubic meters of natural gas are being produced at Agha Jari and transferred to Bid-e Boland refinery.

He added that production at Abadan refinery will be increased as soon as the pipelines are repaired. In conclusion, the oil company chief said that previously crude oil had been sent to the Abadan refinery. However, due to the recent explosions, crude oil is now being sent to the refineries at Kharq, Bid-e Boland and Mahshahr.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR MEETS OIL MINISTER

ID151113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] This morning the Japanese ambassador to Iran, accompanied by the Japanese charge d'affaires, went to the Oil Ministry where he met and held talks with the oil minister. During the meeting the Japanese ambassador stated that he was leaving for Tokyo today; that, contrary to rumors, his trip to Japan was solely for the purpose of consultations with Japanese officials; and that there was no question of his being recalled by the Japanese Government.

During the meeting the oil minister held talks with the Japanese ambassador, particularly with regard to the progress of work on the Iran-Japan petrochemical complex. He expressed the oil ministry's dissatisfaction with the programs proposed by the Japanese [name indistinct] company. While accepting the criticisms voiced by the oil minister of Iran, the Japanese ambassador assured the Iranian Oil Minister that he would hold talks with Japanese officials in this regard in an effort to expedite the projects. He said one of the important objectives of his trip was to persuade the Japanese company and officials to carry out their obligations as soon as possible.

During his meeting today the Japanese ambassador particularly stressed friendly relations between Iran and Japan and hoped that the sharp political developments between Iran and America would not harm the friendship and economic relations between the two countries. The Japanese ambassador also welcomed the fact that the representatives of the International Red Cross had been able to visit the American hostages and learn about their condition.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON DECISION TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

Tabataba'i: U.S. Decision Not Factor

LD111540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Revolution Council has informed the president's office that Iran will not participate in the Moscow Olympics.

The report goes on to say that this issue, that is Iran's nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympics, had previously been approved by the Revolution Council and was raised again and reemphasized at last night's session of the Revolution Council.

Following the publication of this report Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the supervisor of the prime minister's office, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY:

It is foreseeable that the responsible officials of the provinces might ban participation in the Olympics considering the political situation and Iran's problems. Now that the Revolution Council has made this decision, our sportsmen will not be present in Moscow's Olympic arenas. This is due to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the noncommitment of the Soviet Union to international rights and the nations' rights of sovereignty, contrary to the Kremlin rulers' claims on observing human rights. The only thing that does not matter to them is the people.

He said: Since the Second World War this is the 12th time that the USSR has infringed on the rights of nations. Therefore, nonparticipation in the Olympic games is in fact an objection to this misanthropic policy and a recognition of the freedom and the national rights of a nation [word indistinct] by the Soviet Union.

Tabataba'i added: Had the United States not boycotted the Olympics, I am certain that the Revolution Council would have done so. Therefore, this boycott is in no way influenced by U.S. propaganda, although the United States, the protector of the occupiers of Palestine, who are not better than the Soviet Union and as far as world devouring is concerned, have brought the Mongols to shame.

Bani-Sadr Remarks

JN131622 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr announced at a sports meeting in Tehran that Iran will cancel its boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow if the Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan.

The President of the republic added that even if the Soviet Union announced its intention to withdraw, the Iranian athletes will take part in the Moscow Olympic Games.

President Bani-Sadr criticized the Western states that exploit sports for the sake of their political aims.

Revolution Council To Reconsider

LD140410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The head of the National Olympic Committee and the chief of the physical education organization of Iran, in an exclusive interview with PARS has said: The question of Iran's presence or absence in the Olympic games in Moscow in view of the explanations provided by the physical education organization and the National Olympic Committee to the country's officials, is to be put forward and reviewed in the Revolution Council again. Shah Hoseyni added: Before the reconsideration of Iran's presence or absence in the Moscow Olympic Games, we will try to continue our discussions with the Revolution Council on participation of Iranian athletes in the Moscow Olympic Games. The head of Iran's National Olympic Committee added: Since the National Olympic Committee of Iran has taken all the necessary steps to insure proper participation of Iranian athletes in the Moscow Olympics and even the necessary budget for it has been allocated and approved, and also since the efforts of the physical education organization of Iran in asking the Revolution Council to reconsider its decision regarding Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympics have not been inconclusive, therefore Iranian athlete's will continue with their preparation for the games and will go on working and practicing.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Front Statement

JN122035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan national liberation front has announced that the revolutionaries attacked a government military convoy and destroyed eight vehicles and one oil truck in the district of (Hardag). In a statement issued in Peshawar, the front said that the revolutionaries killed 15 government soldiers and arrested 27 others in a battle between the two sides last Thursday.

Soviet Casualties

JN150904 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic party has announced that the Muslim mojahedin attacked a military camp in the province of Helmand a few days ago and held a number of its soldiers hostage. The statement issued by the Islamic party said that the governor of the province and a number of Soviet troops were killed in this attack, in which nine of the mojahedin were killed and one injured. The mojahedin seized the 300 Kalashinkov rifles and 3 heavy machineguns.

In another development, the Afghan Islamic party announced that the majahedin attacked an Afghan army unit in the district of [name indistinct] in the province of Qandhar. They killed 25 government troops, captured 3 Soviet soldiers and set fire to a military vehicle. One of the mojahedin was seriously wounded.

SEVEN AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO QOTBZADEH

LD090305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The new ambassadors of seven foreign countries presented their credentials this morning to the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, Sadeq Qotbzadeh. These countries are: Gabon, India, Spain, Denmark, China, Sweden and Lesotho.

At the conclusion of this meeting, in a short interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY about his talks with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Indian ambassador said: We talked about strengthening the existing relations between Iran and India. He added: We wish to see these relations expand as much as possible, particularly in the present time.

Concerning the Afghanistan issue, the Indian ambassador said: As a nonalined country we are in agreement with the independence and sovereignty of countries and oppose every kind of military intervention in various countries, including the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

He said: Of course, we cannot overlook other facts, including the dispatch of U.S. weapons, through Pakistan, to Afghanistan. In conclusion he added: Because of the joint cultural and religious roots which exist between Iran and India, I do not feel a stranger in Iran at all.

The new ambassador of the PRC, who previously was his country's diplomatic representative in Bangladesh and at the United Nations, declined to say anything about the relations between the two countries.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARREST OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN EGYPT

LD091944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1717 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information and Press Department has announced: In connection with the recent student unrest in Cairo universities in protest against As-Sadat's policy and the presence of the deposed shah in Egypt, another four Iranian students residing in Egypt have been arrested by Egyptian security authorities: Mohammad Hazari, Hoseyn Khajgu, Kazem Faraheddin and Hoseyn Davari.

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

JN131457 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reports that during his stopover at Ankara airport en route to Libya, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told the correspondent of the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET that not a single drop of oil was exported to Turkey during the deposed shah's reign. He added that immediately after the inception of the Islamic revolution, Iran's exports of crude oil to Turkey reached 20,000 barrels per day. Now, Iran is exporting some 30,000 barrels per day to Turkey, and that this will increase in the future, the oil minister added. The oil minister said that Iran is aware of Turkey's oil problems and will endeavor to solve them. Commenting on the Ahvaz-Iskenderun oil pipeline, the oil minister said that Iran has not as yet taken a decision in this regard.

BAHRAINI ORGANIZATION ISSUES STATEMENT OF SOLIDARITY

JN120818 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain [Al-Jabhah al-Islamiyah li Tahrir al-Bahrayn] has issued a statement in Beirut in which it called upon the peoples of the Persian Gulf in general, and particularly the Bahraini people, to respond to the appeal made by His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Kahmene'i to the heroic Iraqi people--calling upon them to stand on the roofs of their houses and to shout God is great this evening--at the same time that the Iranian people will be shouting this slogan against U.S. imperialism. The statement says:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Masses of our faithful people: The imperialist onslaught against the Islamic revolution calls upon you to be more vigilant, cautious and militant. The new imperialist offensive calls for a decisive revolutionary response by the masses, to make the imperialists realize that Islam is stronger than any power.

Masses of our faithful people: Imperialism has begun using the Arabs to strike at both Islam and Arabism, through puppet regimes in the region. The pharonic Al Khalifah family in Bahrain has turned that Muslim island into an arsenal for stockpiling U.S. arms, which will be used against the Muslim Iranian masses.

Masses of our faithful people: Stand on the roofs of your houses Sunday evening--that is today, after the evening prayer call--at the same time as the masses of the people in Iran, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula, and shout God is great for 10 minutes. Everyone must stand on the roofs--men, women, children and even infants. Use loudspeakers in mosques and minarets. Shout God is great on God's land. This was the slogan of Muslims in the early days of Islam.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES STATEMENT MADE BY ABU AL-HUL

LD121740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Tehran, met and held talks with our country's president, Dr Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, at lunchtime today. At this meeting, while discussing the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions, Hani al-Hasan emphasized that he strongly denied the statement made by Abu al-Hul [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], and which was quoted by some foreign news agencies, regarding the southern Iranian islands. The WAFA news agency has reported that at the meeting between Hani al-Hasan and Dr Bani-Sadr, a verbal message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat about the relevant issues between Iran and Palestine was submitted to the president of Iran.

QOTBZADEH MAKES KERMANSHAH STATEMENT ON ARAB TOUR

LD141052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to Kermanshah news unit, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived at Kermanshah airport before noon today and immediately left for western border areas, accompanied by the gendarmerie commander. Commenting on his visit to Arab countries. Qotbzadeh spoke to our correspondent at Kermanshah airport. He said: I believe these visits have been long overdue; however, they must take place so that in this sensitive period the Muslim people and authorities of Arab countries may have direct contact with Iranian authorities and thus obtain a true and more correct impression about the situation in Iran, rather than getting their information from the Western press.

PAPERS HIGHLIGHT TRIPOLI STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE

JN150912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Papers publish reports from Tripoli, Libya on the outcome of the work of the summit conference of the leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and highlight the front members' decision to consider any aggression against Iran an aggression against them.

The newspaper JOMHYRI-YE ESLAMI comments on that conference and highlights reports on the efforts exerted by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his call on Algeria to cooperate with him in imposing a ban on oil and gas exports to the United States and the other countries which support Israel. The paper says that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called for using oil as a weapon in the service of Arab objectives.

UNEMPLOYED IN YAZD OCCUPY GOVERNORATE GENERAL

LD051956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, today about 2000 unemployed high school graduates in Yazd occupied the governorate general of Yazd and prevented the employees from continuing their work.

According to this report a group of occupiers marched through the streets of Yazd shouting slogans like "work is our right," gathered in one of the squares of the city and passed a resolution demanding the abolition of the ban on civil service recruitment, the use of young and active forces, purging government offices and departments, and free insurance for all unemployed graduates.

After separating itself from any connections with parties or groups, this group then returned to the governorate general. The report says that because of the absence of the governor general and his deputies in the governorate general no other official was prepared to provide any response or express his opinion on this matter. According to the same report about 90 unemployed graduates who had passed the 4-month teacher training course gathered in the office of the director of the department of education and asked to be employed. This group announced that they will not leave the premises until their demands are met. The director of Yazd education department, talking to PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: We cannot do anything to help them because we do not have a relevant code of employment for them.

1 KILLED, 20 INJURED IN ABADAN BOMB EXPLOSION

LD111050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a bomb exploded in the water supply installations in the Chaharhowz area of Abadan last night, and the person who had set the bomb was injured.

One of the members of the Guards Corps of Abadan told the PARS correspondent in the city that the injured person was taken to the hospital and will be interrogated after receiving treatment. He added: Simultaneously with this explosion, another bomb was discovered in the area and defused.

On the basis of this report, the PARS correspondent in Abadan, after contacting the Guards Corps of the city, learned that one of the persons injured by the explosion in Abadan's Kuwaiti bazaar had died. He added that 20 were wounded as a result of the explosion.

UNITY OF ACTION CALLED FOR BETWEEN EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATURE

Tehran TIMES in English 17 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Government and People"]

[Text] All indications are that the Islamic Republic Party (IRP) will sweep the elections to emerge the dominant party in the Islamic Assembly. It is the one party that has the strongest organizational base and identifies most closely with the Islamic revolution. The party had the advantage from the outset of deriving its popularity from the reservoir of religious sentiments among the poorer masses in the country. The cry of the revolution had been freedom in the first place, but underlying this were the great expectations the mosta'zafin - the vast majority of the poor masses who answered the call of the revolution. Will it deliver the goods?

In fairness to the other political parties in the country it must be said that they lacked the staggering force of popular religious sentiments to back them and relied mostly on the support of the intelligentsia and the bourgeoisie element, who are looking to economic stability and order which the nation impatiently awaits to avert administrative and economic paralysis.

Besides, these smaller groups and parties did not have the advantage of organization, finance, or the time in which to build-up their campaigns among a political mass, which is as yet at a fledgling stage of political thinking and evolving consciousness.

That this is essentially correct would appear from the fact that Bani-Sadr in a less complicated straight election for presidency garnered almost 80 per cent of the total votes in the nation. No one can deny that it was the same people who voted him in, who have cast their votes in the first phase of the nation's election which is just over, and who will in the second round of elections. [sentence as published]

No doubt the Parliament once fully composed after the second round of elections will have to coalesce around alignments that still have to be determined, but there is no uncertainty now that the IRP will dictate the policies of the legitimate government of the country. In doing this it will be well for it to take into confidence the president, the prime minister and the cabinet who will be appointed by consensus of the majority party, or parties in the government.

Apart from focusing on issues that were intended as a reassurance of the confidence the nation has in the revolution, government has moved very little ahead in consolidating and giving direction to its achievements in the social and governmental sphere. The reason for this was obviously the lack of a centralized executive grouping with a hold on the reins of government and clear authority to act.

Now, even with a properly constituted Parliament the situation could very well repeat itself if there is no sense of unity in action between the executive represented in the president, the prime minister and his cabinet and the ruling legislative groups in the new Parliament. It is our hope that the new members elected to the assembly, whoever they may be, whether of extreme groups of moderates who wish to see the government run and not fall apart as before, should allow decision making to this central nucleus in the government. They may and will rightly exercise their prerogative to participate in, discuss and if need be quarrel at the lower levels in the legislative ladder.

In an earlier comment we spoke of the need for an opposition which was essential in maintaining an even balance of opinions reflected in the nation through the nation's supreme assembly. The ruling parties will have to recognize that the opposition is there to correct and guide and not a hostile group who have to be eliminated.

Here it would be pertinent to point that the government when it is formed must take into account the massive resentment that has been generated at these elections on the question of the fairness not only of the whole electoral system, its methods of operation and more the allegations of outright cheating at the recent elections. It was pity indeed that the same degree of credibility and honesty was not maintained at the elections to the first Islamic Assembly of Iran as there was to its presidential election. A great shame that despite the imam's call for a fair, honest, election it should have been besmirched by conduct that runs counter to all valued Islamic principles.

ULEMA ASSEMBLY CREATES SUPREME COURT

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] This communique was issued last night by the Office for Issuing Rulings of the Ulema Assembly of Qom and given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY. The text is as follows:

In the name of the Almighty: The Council of the Office for Issuing Rulings hereby publishes the following:

1. The first term of classes in explaining rulings of the revolutionary courts has ended with success, and the gentlemen will be ready to go for on-the-job training in adjudication.

2. Before holding the second course, the council of the said office will hold a seminar in canon rulings throughout the country to outline the problems of the courts and show the way to solve them and explain the rulings to the gentlemen in relation to the new program this council has prepared.

3. Committees will be sent out shortly to investigate the situation of the revolutionary courts. Those having complaints about their legal procedure can present them to these committees after they arrive, and they should refrain from sending their complaints to the council of this office except in emergencies.

4. The council of this office is in charge of all responsibilities, and the high canonical office headed by Ayatollah Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshkini does not have any responsibility, and no one should refer to them in this matter.

5. Ayatollah Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshkini have been given the authority to issue orders to form a revolutionary supreme court, with one of its duties being to investigate complaints regarding the canonical rulings of revolutionary courts.

STUDENTS DEMAND UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Mar 80 p 12

[Text] The Muslim students of the Bu 'Ali Sina University have published a communique demanding creation of a university of the Islamic revolution, as follows:

Thirteen months after the revolution, after all the unwritten promises of the Ministry of Sciences about changing the educational and cultural establishment, a number of brother and sister students of the National University have taken steps to promote Islamic education so that after capture of the 'spy house', one of the most revolutionary acts would be to Islamicize the universities.

While approving the revolutionary action of the Muslim brothers and sisters of the National University, we demand that all officials and agreements undertake to propagate the Islamic revolution. [paragraph continues]

In order to promote the growth and expansion of this kind of revolutionary measures in performance of duty; the Muslim students of the National University are taking this step in the expectation that the non-revolutionary actions of the officials of the' Ministry of Sciences will not continue and as a warning to all persons who wear the leftwing clothes of America and block the development of the cultural revolution and have ruled the posts of learning and trust in an angry reactionary manner at all levels of the university.

TIMES: COMPULSION IN RELIGION MISTAKE

Tehran TIMES in English 16 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Youth and Religion"]

[Text] A generation has been exposed to the ways of the West and to the ways of the world and unless we shut the doors to all outside influences in future and live in self-imposed and self-enclosed exile within our own borders we cannot help the young in Iran being affected by values that are persistently entrenching themselves in the world.

The wise old men of the present and earlier generations will have to accommodate to the changes in attitude. More than accommodate they would have to try to understand and get closer to the ways of thinking of the young generation and their ideals. If the old think that what it holds is of value then it must convince the young of its enduring power, beauty and strength.

Compulsion in religion as in education is a mistake and will only do more harm than good. Neglect on the other hand would be worse. What is needed is to introduce the young to its values in a presentable and attractive manner and to show them that religion can have a place in modern society and need not exist as a curiosity to be indulged in only in mosques and places of worship.

Religious education in schools will no doubt be intensely undertaken at some time in the future in keeping with trends in the country. If these must be of value they should be imparted in an intelligent way. The antiquated methods of teaching may not exert the spell required to draw the modern young generation away from the attraction of values they are accustomed to. Religion of any sort, whether Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism or Buddhism, has a place in life despite mechanism and contemporary madness. What the young should be convinced to realize is that religion will be a source of strength and inner peace in all our daily undertakings.

Religion devoid of its relation to life and society will have very little meaning for the questioning youth of the present.

CORRECTIONS TO BANI-SADR'S GAS SEMINAR SPEECH

The following are corrections to the item entitled "Bani-Sadr's Gas Seminar Speech," published in the 11 April South Asia DAILY REPORT:

Page I 18, third paragraph, line four should read: ... quite different from Iran. Japan has no ...

Page I 19, first paragraph, line five should read: ... it is really sad that you should ...

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REPORTAGE ON REBEL ACTIVITY, CONDITIONS

'Counterrevolutionary Elements' Arrested

GF151754 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] With the arrest of a number of counterrevolutionary elements who on the orders of their imperialist masters--led by the United States and its black allies--carried out a series of terrorist acts near Teyvareh district, Ghowr Province, where they caused unrest and tension, the criminal and mercenary agents of U.S. imperialism have been disgraced once again.

A Ghowr Province official said: The resistance groups, with the cooperation of the toiling masses of Ghowr Province and the security forces, have arrested these counterrevolutionary elements. They were equipped with various U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons and a number of handgrenades.

Thus, with the elimination of this criminal gang, the toiling inhabitants of Teyvareh district and its environs are able to live peacefully and carry on with their normal activities.

Resistance in Konarha

LD151349 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French on 24 and 25 March carries on pages 11 and 9 respectively two reports of 1,200 and 1,800 words by Herve Chabalier on his recent visit to the Soviet-controlled Konarha Valley region of Afghanistan. The first article describes how the Soviets are using armored MI 24 and MI 25 helicopters and tanks to control and "clean up" the valley. Chabalier reports that the mojahedin rebels have no modern weapons, are low on ammunition, work in small groups "often under the direction of the tribal leader," have no radio liaison and lack any medical organization. Rather than resist the Soviet forces, Chabalier says, they withdraw. He reports signs that napalm and skin-irritant gas have been used by the Russians. He also reports an "exodus of civilians" and a "rebel retreat" toward Pakistan. The 25 March reportage is the first in a series in which Chabalier relates his encounters with the rebels. At a Jam'iat-e Eslami outpost just inside Pakistan, Chabalier is "able to confirm" that members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been defecting in increasing numbers since the Soviet invasion, although there are fears of reprisals against defectors' families.

LE MATIN on 26 and 28 March carries on pages 9 and 13 respectively two further Herve Chabalier reports on his visit to the Konarha region of Afghanistan. In the first article Chabalier describes the daily life of the rebels and a visit to (Baraloo), a rebel village now occupied entirely by guerrillas, the women and children having been sent to Pakistan.

In the final article in this series Chabalier describes the lack of communications between different rebel groups and reports on a meeting with a man who had just fled from Kabul. The refugee reported that resistance was growing in the city. Chablier reports that the rebels find it difficult to understand why the West is not giving them the weapons they so desperately need: "Tell them that, unless somebody helps us, we will not be able to hold out," he reports one rebel figure as pleading.

Soviet Offensive Launched

LD160849 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Samir 'Abd al-Muttalib report: "Soviets Begin Spring Offensive in Afghanistan"

[Text] London--Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, representative of the Afghan rebel alliance, has told AL-ITTIHAD that the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan, beginning this month, launched a large-scale "spring offensive" with various weapons against Muslim rebel positions. The Muslim rebels, he said, have so far received no worthwhile aid from the Islamic countries, contrary to the pledges they made at the Islamabad conference, whose resolutions have not all been implemented.

Rabbani said that in their offensive, which covered four provinces, the Soviets have used the most up-to-date bombers, helicopters equipped with rockets, napalm and chemical weapons. They have attacked rebels and unarmed villages where a large number of women and children have died.

The representatives of the Afghan rebel alliance, who is attending the meetings of the world Islamic conference in London, said the Soviet offensive covered the provinces of Konarha, Badakhshan, Nangarhar and Paktia.

He said: "Had we not prepared ourselves with our limited resources the Soviets would have crushed us and liquidated the revolution." He said that thanks to their courage and bravery the rebels have been able to hold to their positions and force the Soviets to withdraw from many positions they occupied as well as to inflict heavy losses in lives and materiel on the enemy.

Rabbani expressed the belief that the Soviets will step up their ferocious attack on the rebels beginning next month, when the snow melts and movement of armor and military vehicles in mountains and valleys becomes easier.

Speaking about aid before the Islamic Conference meeting, Rabbani said: "Most unfortunately so far we have not received any aid from any Islamic country, not even from those countries which were very enthusiastic at the Islamabad conference. Also we have heard nothing from the relief committee which the conference decided to set up as none of the conference resolutions have been implemented."

Rabbani added: "The Muslim rebels have despaired of conferences, statements and declarations that lead to nothing." He said: "Our Soviet enemies take the statements of support and promises of aid for us seriously and therefore escalate the fighting, mobilize new forces and dispatch destructive weapons to the battle. Therefore, this method exposes us to untold dangers and horror unnecessarily."

Speaking to AL-ITTIHAD after addressing the conference, Rabbani praised aid offered by peoples and expressed the hope that governments will offer at least a small portion of the aid they promised. He also praised AL-ITTIHAD, which he said "has shared our concern and problems from the beginning."

Concluding, Rabbani praised the prevailing coordination and understanding among the rebel alliance, which includes five parties. He expressed the hope that Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, led by Hikmatyar, will shortly join the alliance. He said that the establishment of the alliance has led to several positive results, most important of which has been the setting up of a supreme command and a military committee which is now distributing arms and undertaking planning for military operations and coordination between the various fighting units in the country.

Karachi Report on Fighting

BK161047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to latest reports, mojahedin in Afghanistan ambushed a large convoy between (Garwaiz) and (Kankani) on Wednesday killing 2 Soviet military advisers, 6 Soviet soldiers, 5 Afghan troops and wounding 12 Afghan troops after destroying several military vehicles and capturing supplies.

They ambushed another military convoy on Ghazni-Qandahar road on Sunday near (Charhe Safar), killing 5 persons in the ambush and destroying 5 military vehicles.

Mojahedins also ambushed 2 other large conveys on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway last week, killing 5 soldiers and destroying 6 military vehicles.

In Oruzgan Province, mojahedins, who already controlled most of the province, attacked (Beroduaz) and (?wiped out) one platoon, capturing most of them along with arms and ammunition. Mojahedins are also closing in on the town of (Tarinkov).

In Qandahar Province, mojahedins attacked Soviet and Afghan troops in and around Qandahar on Tuesday, inflicting heavy casualties on them. In Laghman and Parvan provinces, mojahedins cut off roads by destroying bridges and culverts to deny the enforcement and supply to the Soviet and Afghan troops who have come under severe attacks by the mojahedins in the area.

Garrison Capture Claimed

BK141650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, 14 Apr (AFP)--Moslem rebels attacked a small garrison in Afghanistan's Helmand Province last week and forced it to surrender, the rebel Hezb-e Eslam organisation announced here today.

The communique said Kabul government's representative in Baghran town had been killed "with a number of other Russian puppets" in the attack.

Nine rebels were said to have been killed and one wounded. A total of 300 Kalashnikov sub-machine guns and three heavy automatic weapons were captured.

The communique added that an Afghan military convoy was attacked by rebels a week ago in the Ma'ruf district of the southern province of Qandahar.

Twenty-five soldiers were killed, three Russians captured, and a truck was burned in the fight, the communique said. One rebel was wounded.

INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD152202 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzy went to Gardez, the capital of Paktia Province, this morning and after inspecting the police unit of Paktia Province talked with the governor, the general commander of the army and the secretary of the provincial party committee. The interior minister returned to Kabul this afternoon.

PASHTUN TRIBES ISSUE STATEMENT ON PAKISTANI INTERFERENCE

LD152136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The autonomous Pashtun tribes at a tribal meeting have issued a statement noting that recently representatives of capitalist states, during a visit to Pakistan, came to the autonomous tribal belt and visited the so-called refugee camps of Afghanistan. What was the purpose of their visit? The statement asks if they are (?supporting) Islam why are they not visiting the 4 million Palestinian Muslim refugees in their camps? Why have they not gone to Jerusalem, which is occupied by Israel? It is obvious they are seeking their own colonial interests. That is why they use the Afghan episode as a pretext and start war with us. We believe that visits here of the representatives of such countries and the so-called talk with refugees are contrary to the Government of Afghanistan and cannot deceive us.

In the statement of the autonomous Pashtun tribes, it is noted that in fact there is no question of a war between Islam and infidels. But the United States, Britain and China want to create war here and with the help of the Pakistan rulers cause (?great) damage to our land.

The decision of the meeting, addressed to the Pashtun brothers, states: The Pakistani military dictatorship and its allies are preparing for war on our soil with great speed. If we remain quiet and do not condemn these actions, the flames of war will sweep through our own homes. The decision of this meeting points out this danger to all Muslims of Pakistan whether they are civil or military.

The meeting of the autonomous Pashtun tribes appealed to (?the rebels) not (?to loiter) or to arm or to entrench themselves on our soil. Do not make our soil a base for bandits. End sending arms to our territory. Do not threaten the Soviet Union or Afghanistan from our soil.

KARMAL ATTENDS LENIN BIRTHDAY MEETING IN KABUL

LD152136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A grand meeting of the Central Committee and the Kabul city party committee was held this afternoon at the Delkosha Palace on the occasion of the 110th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the communist party, the great leader of the October Socialist Revolution and the founder of the first socialist state and the leader of the international working class and all the toilers of the world.

Taking part in the meeting were Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo; members of the Revolutionary Council and the Revolutionary Council Presidium; members of the Council of Ministers; army and civil cadres of the party; representatives of the social organization; the ambassador of the USSR and ambassadors of socialist states in Kabul.

The meeting was chaired by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council of Presidium, made a detailed speech on Lenin's birth. The speech was greeted by applause at every step. The meeting ended in revolutionary fervor.

MRS GANDHI LEAVES NEW DELHI FOR ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK160802 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] A warm and affectionate sendoff was given to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi when she left New Delhi this morning for Dar-es-Salaam on her way to Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. A large number of people including her cabinet colleagues were present at the airport. She was accompanied by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

Speaking to newsmen, Mrs Gandhi said India has always supported freedom struggles and it is important for her to show solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their new phase of development.

Asked whether she would meet President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan at Salisbury, she said she would meet most of the leaders who will be taking part in the independence celebration.

On her way to Salisbury, Mrs Gandhi will halt for a night at Dar-es-Salaam and will have talks with Tanzanian President Dr Nyerere.

MEXICO TO SUPPLY 1 MILLION TONS OF OIL TO INDIA

BK160509 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico has indicated that it is ready to give 1 million tons of crude oil to India during 1980-81. This followed talks between visiting Mexican Minister for Industrial Development and Natural Resources Jose Andres de Oteyza and Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in New Delhi yesterday.

Mexico has also agreed to consider India's request for enhanced supply of phosphoric acid for producting phosphatic fertilisers. Patil told De Oteyza about India's capability in the field of oil exploration and suggested an exchange of experts for mutual benefit.

The Mexican minister showed a keen interest in the Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals industry and said his country is interested in a program for the production of basic drugs.

CARTER, BREZHNEV SEND MESSAGES TO GANDHI

BK151624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Several world leaders have expressed relief over Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi escaping unhurt in the attempted knife attack on her yesterday. They include President Carter of the United States, Soviet President Mr Brezhnev, French President Giscard d'Estaing, Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq and Sri Lanka President Mr Jayewardene.

Leaders from different political parties have also condemned the incident. Vice President Mr Hidayatullah has sent a message expressing shock. The Pondicherry and Goa assemblies also condemned the incident.

BRIEFS

TRADE TEAM TO CHINA--New Delhi, 7 Apr (AFP)--A trade and industry delegation will visit China in June next, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported today. The visit, at the invitation of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, was sponsored by the India-China chamber of commerce and industry. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK]

DAWN SCORES CARTER SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

BK160439 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Apr 80 p 9

[Editorial: "A Hasty Move"]

[Text] The American decision to break off ties with Iran and impose economic sanctions is a hasty move which is hardly expected to secure the release of the American hostages held since November. On the contrary, this can only lead to an escalation of the crisis which will obviously have far-reaching and adverse repercussions on the peace and security in the Persian Gulf region. Given the tension that has built up in the area in the wake of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the American action appears to be precipitate and unjustified, especially when it will evidently harm Washington's long-term interests in the Gulf region, without as much as achieving the immediate objective of securing the release of the hostages. Moreover, members of the Carter administration have been talking about the military options available to the United States, which again may impair the prospect of a peaceful resolution of the dispute. This can only lead to a confrontation which will be an unfortunate development in the present circumstances in view of the fact that with the passage of time, the hostages issue had somehow ceased to excite the furor it previously did, preventing the exercise of quiet diplomacy. With the physical well-being of the hostages being testified to by impartial observers from time to time, no urgent grounds really existed for the imposition of sanctions at this point of time.

Assuming that the U.S. move is not influenced by President Carter's election strategy, one can only emphasize the need for greater moderation and patience than have so far been exercised. By overlooking Iran's own domestic compulsions and the realities of the situation in Tehran, the United States is strengthening the hands of the extremists and undermining the position of the moderates on whom it will essentially have to depend for the resolution of the hostages crisis. Politically, post-revolution Iran is still in transition and the multiple centres of power have yet to give way to a single central authority. Obviously, this has had its impact on the negotiations that have been taking place to resolve the hostages issue. But this calls for greater understanding, since the election of the majlis scheduled for later this month should help to clarify the political processes and eliminate much of the confusion which prevails.

Although the militant students will ultimately be required to moderate their stand, it is time the United States took a closer look at the grievances of the Iranian students. They are symptomatic of the deep resentment the entire nation feels against 3 decades of blatant American interference in the affairs of Iran through the conduit of a corrupt and autocratic monarchical system. If the Iranians want to be reassured that the past pattern of exploitation and interference is not to be repeated, one can hardly blame them. Iranian sensitivities are all the more understandable given the record of the monarchy in Iran which plundered the country with the overt backing of the United States, which in turn was provided a political and strategic foothold in the region. Only some definitive and credible guarantees from Washington to rectify past injustices and to respect Iranian independence scrupulously in the future would create a climate favourable for a peaceful solution of the dispute.

PRESIDENT HAQ LEAVES FOR ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK160641 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Karachi this morning for Salisbury where he will lead the Pakistani delegation at the Zimbabwe independence celebration. The delegation also includes Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi. Sino Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi was among those who saw off the president at the airport. Prior to his departure, the president met the President of Republic of Maldives Maumoon Aboul Gayoom who made a brief stopover at Karachi on his way to (?Qatar).

CHIEF OF STAFF GEN SHADMEHR NOTES SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS

LD161040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran today confirmed the Soviet Union troop movements in the region of the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. He said: The Soviet Union's forces have carried out some maneuvers inside their own territory recently. Their actions have been closely watched by the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and there have been no indications of any formation of their military forces to violate Iranian territory.

Yesterday and today foreign news agencies have quoted Carter's adviser Brzezinski and the spokesman for the U.S. State Department and have reported Soviet military movements in the region of the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. You can now hear our interview with the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran about this matter: [begin recording]

[Question] General Shadmehr, according to a report received from the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Soviet troops have carried out movements in the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. [Words indistinct] could you please explain the situation to our dear listeners?

[Answer] The troop movements are not limited to recent days, maneuvers have been going on for some time. As we have understood it, the Soviet troops are carrying out maneuvers and our border guards have been watching their activities. We gather that these movements are not for [words indistinct] purposes. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Red Cross Team on Hostages

TA151540 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[From newsreel]

[Text] Three of the four members of the International Red Cross team who visited the United States hostages in their embassy in Tehran yesterday have now given details about their findings. Roger Cooper reports from Tehran:

[Begin recording] Dr Mansur Shamsa, the chief executive of Iran's Red Lion and Sun Society, the local equivalent of the Red Cross, described their mental and physical state as "excellent." He also commented favorably on their diet and the medical attention they are already getting. He noted that several hostages had mild skin complaints, but said these were being treated. One of the militant students qualified as a doctor 2 years ago, he said, and he is always available for consultation. The heart specialist who treats Ayatollah Khomeyni has also visited the hostages several times, Dr Shamsa added.

The representative in Iran of the International Red Cross was slightly less enthusiastic than Dr Shamsa, but he too said that the overall condition of the hostages was "satisfactory in the circumstances:" He also said the students had kept to their side of the bargain and made the visit possible and had not tried what he called "any tricks." The important point he said was that the team had seen all the hostages, and seen them in their place of normal confinement. This included the small number of hostages held in solitary confinement, some of whom had not been seen for several months.

Finally, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's spiritual leader and the third member of the team, said that the liveing conditions of the hostages were "excellent and better than I had expected." He added that they had acces to a large library, of which one of the hostages is acting as librarian.

It is understood that the International Red Cross will now prepare a written report on the visit and this will be submitted only to the Iranian Government. [end recording]

U.S. Blamed for Student's Death

LD152112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Association of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada announced that, contrary to the claim of American officials concerning the suicide of an Iranian student in America, this student was martyred after many months of torture and harassment by the American mercenaries for having a photograph of Imam Khomeyni. A member of the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in America has sent us a report concerning this matter, which you now hear: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We are from God and to Him is our return. [Koranic verse] The world-devouring American imperialism is indulging in every trick and using every means in its final moments of life. When they discovered that they were facing 35 million Muslim, committed Iranians in Iran, they imagined that inside America they could force Muslim students to submit to them through use of fear and terror. The Americans are unaware of the fact that wherever Muslims go they hear the calls of: God is great, Khomeyni is the leader. One example of the tricks of this Western criminal nation is the torturing of one of our brothers, Rizhan Ashtiyani, for having a photograph of Imam Khomeyni in his house.

After nearly 3 months of detention in prison, house and mental asylum, last Sunday they martyred him in the mental asylum. The members and the well-wishers of the Isl Association of Students in America, Chicago branch, and other Muslim compatriot brothers and sisters, have organized demonstrations in Chicago and Nebraska to protest against this inhumane action by America. God willing, tomorrow the body of our martyred brother will be transported to Iran. We express our condolences to the Iranian nation and the leader of the revolution on the occasion of the martyrdom of our beloved brother. Death to world-devouring American imperialism. Greetings to the uncompromising leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni! Long live the fight of the oppressed against the oppressors throughout the world!

[Signed] Islamic Association of the Iranian Students in America and Canada, Chicago branch. [end recording]

Student Statement 110 on Death

LD161130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have issued statement 110 in connection with the martyrdom of the Muslim struggling Iranian student Rizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani. The statement reads as follows:

The repeated killings and massacres committed by the American ruling circles throughout the world, (?together) with their crimes, intervention and also their savage behavior against the struggling Iranians have disgraced them so badly that they have no more opportunity for (further) deception and fraudulence. Our great zealous people are followers of Islam and stand and will stand against all criminals, under the teaching of dear Islam and the idol-breaking imam, and will destroy all the hollow powers with the arms of judgement.

The committed Muslim Iranians resident in America are also part of the same nation and they follow the same path and have one single aim. They will not retreat one single step because of this savage behavior and cowardly killing.

Once again, we congratulate the gracious family and the martyr-breeding nation of Iran which is facing America on the martyrdom of our Muslim brother student. We will participate in the funeral ceremonies of the martyr from Tehran University Mosque toward the den of espionage.

Demonstration in Dubai on Break

JN140927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Dubai, the correspondent of the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran has said that the Iranian nationals there have held a celebration at the Iranian Consulate on the severance of relations between Iran and the United States and on getting rid of the last satanic link of subservience to the greedy and aggressive United States.

The loyal Iranians in Dubai expressed their full solidarity with the Islamic republic's government and their full support its measures against the decisions of the United States, the bloodsucker of peoples, to impose political and economic sanctions against Iran and its mojahid people, who are determined to stand fast against all their enemies and the enemies of Islam in order to protect their sovereignty, national independence and Islamic dignity.

A number of Iranians delivered speeches during the celebration. The imam's representative in Dubai, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Seyyed Reza Barqa'ini), then said: May the enemies of the Islamic revolution inside and outside Iran die in their spite. The unjust decisions of the enemies have but strengthened the unity of all the factions of the Iranian people. The factions expressed to the nation's imam their full readiness to defend the country, every single inch of our holy soil and Islam in spite of all the seeds of hypocrisy being sown by traitor Saddam Husayn.

At the end of the celebration, the evening prayers were performed at the Iranian Consulate in Dubai led by Hojjat ol-Eslam (Barqa'ini). The Iranian nationals raised their hands, praying for further victory for the Islamic revolution in Iran and asking God to reinforce the Iranian people's unity against their enemies and the enemies of Islam and Muslims.

PLO To Aid Against U.S.

JN151943 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Mayzar, the PLO spokesman, has stressed that the Palestinian revolutionaries will fight at the side of Iran against any U.S. military intervention.

While pointing at the U.S. threat to use force if all other means fail, Abu Mayzar said that the Palestinian revolutionaries will stand at the side of the Iranian people. Abu Mayzar confirmed that the Palestinian revolution considers the Iranian Revolution as its strategic ally in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

COURT SENTENCES THREE TO DEATH FOR 'COOPERTION WITH CIA'

LD160707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Hamadan, the trials of Albert, Parviz and Danial Danialpur in the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan have ended. The three were accused of cooperation with CIA agents, participation in the establishment of the Zionist Government of Israel, and cooperation with that government to smash the Palestine revolution and the organization of marches and demonstrations [word indistinct] in support of the illegal government of Shahpur Bakhtiar, and other accusations were made. The accused were condemned to death by execution and confiscation of their properties. The files of these convicts were sent to the general prosecutor of the revolution for investigation and confirmation of the sentences in accordance with the regulations.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Qotbzadeh Meeting With Khomeyni

LD151716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today at noon met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the end of this meeting, the foreign minister told the PARS correspondent: At this meeting a report concerning the rumor about the martyrdom of Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, as well as military issues in the border areas, the issue of the Iraq crisis and a report on the Kordestan region, was submitted to the imam and the imam issued appropriate orders.

Islamic Revolutionary Army of Iraq Announcement

LD151744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The revolutionary Islamic Army of Iraq has issued an announcement, the text of which has been put at the disposal of the central office of the news of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The announcement invites the muslims of Iraq to take part in an Islamic jihad against the mercenary and bloodthirsty Ba'th regime of Iraq. The text of the announcement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Go ye forth, [whether equipped] lightly or heavily, and strive and struggle, with your goods and your persons, in the cause of God. That is best for you, if ye [but] knew. [Koranic verse]

Muslim nation of Iraq: You who are the heirs to thousands of martyrs who have rolled in their blood in the path of truth and justice; you who continue the path of thousands of revolutionary Muslims who are caught in the bonds of tyranny, the tyrannical Ba'th regime, the bloodthirsty and puppet Ba'th regime which has made our Islamic country, Iraq, into a great prison and, in order to continue its existence, at each moment is increasing its dictatorship, proves every day by its continuous savage slaughter that it has lost the power to control our Islamic revolution. Brave Muslim compatriots: Each day we should further spread our Islamic revolution. Our century is the century of freedom and the century of smashing idols and satans. Let us all arise in order to save our country which has been occupied by the Eastern and Western imperialism and Zionism. With the assistance of God Almighty, and depending upon the awareness and the readiness of the people of our homeland we are determined to renew our history.

For this reason, let us mobilize our revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq which is composed of all Iraqi strugglers, in order to bring to fruition the Islamic revolution of our people. We have a firm belief in the victory of the nation in its armed struggle against the Ba'th mercenaries and we call all the people to take part in an Islamic jihad in the context of the revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq composed of all Muslims of Iraq.

In our later announcements we shall clearly set out our positions. Finally, we beseech God for the victory of our Muslim Nation.

[Signed] The revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq.

[Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1605 GMT on 15 April also carried the above announcement]

Revolution Committees' Messages

LD151804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the revolution committees in Iraq which are campaigning against the regime in that country have addressed a mesage to Imam Khomeyni, the revolution leader and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the Revolution Council strongly denouncing the position of the ruling Ba'thist group of Iraq regarding the Islamic revolution in Iran.

This message points out that the Muslim masses of Iraq, together with the masses of other Islamic nations, regard with doubt and hesitation the truth of the motives of this oppressive ruling minority in Iraq, which hires mercenaries to use against Iran. The Iraqi masses strongly denounce the concentration of the Iraqi Army along the Iranian border and consider the ruling Ba'thist clique of Iraq responsible for the crisis between the two neighbor and fraternal Muslim countries at this sensitive time in the area.

This message addresses the Iraqi Army and says: The mission of the Iraqi Army is to fight the colonialists in line with the basic issue of the Arabs and Muslims, i.e., the Palestinian issue. Keeping the Muslims and Arabs preoccupied with the aims of the preservation of power through the preparations of the Iraqi forces against the Iranian Army is tantamount to paralyzing the Iraqi forces and obstructing their fundamental duty, which is to fight against the imperialists and Zionists, and is tantamount to a [word indistinct] conspiracy which will not deceive the patricts and the laert sons of the army and the Iraqi nation.

Qotbzadeh Message to Waldheim

LD151746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to report by the central news unit, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran today sent a telegram to the UN secretary general. While describing the conspiracies and crimes of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, he announced that all the right-seeking nations of the world are awaiting the measure and reaction of the United Nations. The text of the telegram is as follows:

In His Almighty's name: Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, New York:

Your Excellency, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, whose coming into power itself was a great humiliation to freedom, free thinking and the right of self-determination of nations, every day commits new crimes, conspiracies and plots, and the United Nations remains unaware of them. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq mercilessly massacres the Kurds in the north, kills the Shi'ites in the south, and dislocates the defenseless people along the border, blinds [words indistinct] and destroys the possibilities of life, and the United Nations remains unaware of them.

After the disgraceful agreement of 1973 the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has increased its crimes against the Arab and Muslim nations and the United Nations remains unaware of it. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq commits sabotage, provocation and conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations remains unaware of it. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq carries out armed attacks on the Iranian border area and the United Nations remains unaware of it. On the order of its overlords, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq hatches the conspiracy to murder Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his sister who are living in the prison of that regime. [Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 15 April broadcasts the text of this telegram deleting the preceding sentence concerning Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr] This time, the United Nations is no longer unaware, and all the right-seeking nations of the world anticipate the measures and reaction by that organization.

We sincerely wish you success in gaining greater prestige for the United Nations.

Deportees in Ilam Province

LD152056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2005 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, 392 more persons entered Iranian territory over the border at Dehloran yesterday and last night. According to the same report, the deputy governor general of Ilam said: So far about 6,000 people have entered Iran through the borders of this province. According to investigations, a number of deportees have been identified as doubtful cases and a number also possess Ba'th Party membership cards. Therefore until the identity of the deportees from Iraq is fully established, they will not be (?handed over) to their relatives.

The Ilam deputy governor general added: All the tribes of this province are armed and in a state of alert at present. According to the resolutions adopted by the province's provisional council, these individuals will be issued with identity cards so that they can carry out defensive and offensive operations against the enemy. In addition, a large number of training camps for defensive and offensive military training and guerrilla warfare have been set up and a countless number of people are currently engaged in learning various skills on a voluntary basis.

He concluded that the morale of the tribes of the Ilam Province is very high and they are fully prepared for all forms of sacrifice in the way of Islam, the Koran and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Deportees in Piranshahr

LD152058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2007 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] West Azarbayjan Governor General Haqgu has announced in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh central news unit that at about 1230 today, 40 Iranians residing in Iraq were deported by the fascist government of that country via the (Tamakin) border point located in Piranshahr region. He added: They will settle in the town of Naqadeh and necessary instructions have been issued to the governorate of this town to provide them with the necessities of life.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD160344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. At the end of the session it was announced that the plan for limiting trips abroad to one every 2 years is baseless. Also at this session, the fate of Ayatollah Seyyed Baqir as-Sadr and the plan for the committee for the fight against sins of commission were discussed.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh joined reporters after last night's session. He said: [read by announcer]

The Revolution Council reviewed reports on the Iraqi situation, my visits to the borders and the information regarding Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Regarding the fate of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, he said: We are still awaiting one or two reports; the report of his death is neither confirmed nor refuted as yet. The view of the Revolution Council is that announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--we neither confirm nor refute the report for the moment. We have written a letter to Mr Kurt Waldheim regarding this matter. We shall also write a letter to the conference of the heads of the Arab states tomorrow, so that they may help us in the matter.

He added: If the report of his death is true, it will have a severe effect in the Muslim world, especially Iran. His Eminence the Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council would naturally adopt a decisive position in such a case. Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr is one of Islam's honored persons and one of the greatest Islamic intellectuals and the Islamic nations could not keep silent about his fate. Even his imprisonment would be intolerable to us.

Concerning a limitation on trips abroad, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: None of the Revolution Council members had any knowledge of the plan for the limitation on trips abroad to one every 2 years. This is a baseless plan. No doubt owing to the atmosphere that exists within the Revolution Council, such a project would not be approved.

Regarding the committee for the fight against sins of commission, the minister of foreign affairs said: This matter was also raised at the Revolution Council session. This committee has no governmental authority. It was decided that the people in charge of the matter should be contacted so that the heart of the matter could be learned. Regarding the cinemas, if any approvals have been made, they have not been correct. The Revolution Council should decide on any expropriations.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds in his report: At the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council, in a short interview with reporters 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: In case of any action by any country against Iran, we would not sell oil to that country.

Clashes Continue at Border

LD161052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1011 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, in a contact between the news unit, Kermanshah center, and the Qasr-e Shirin Revolution Guards Corps at 1030 today it was learned that at 0300 today the (Balataq) gendarmerie post was attacked by assailants with RPG-7's and G-3's, but the assailants were forced to retreat as a result of a counterattack by gendarmerie personnel stationed at the post. The clash resulted in neither casualty nor damage. The Revolution Guards Corps has also reported that sporadic clashes are continuing at Baveysi and [words indistinct] border posts.

Armed Forces Commanders on Clashes

LD151637 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Army Commanders Give Details on the Clashes Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Excerpts] In a discussion with BAMDAD last night, the chief of staff and the army commanders confirmed the army's readiness to meet and crush any violation of Iranian territory and gave details of the clashes between Iranian and Iraqi forces and also the latest military developments on Iran's borders.

In these discussions the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ground forces commander, the Iranian Navy commander and the state gendarmerie commander, announcing separately the full alert in the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, described the situation on the common border between Iran and Iraq as calm and declared that the army was at the ready.

At the same time, late last night, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi recounted details of the latest developments speaking directly from the location of the clashes in a discussion held with BAMDAD while the exchanges were taking place in the region.

Chief of Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Shadmehr stated in an interview with BAMDAD that over the past 2 days Iran's borders have been calm. The chief of staff said: "From the beginning of the clashes between the Iraqi assailants and the Iranian armed forces, the Iraqi attacks consisted solely of shooting using their friends' [as published] weapons. We duly returned the fire, crushing them."

In reply to the question: "To what extent will the attachment of Egyptian forces to the Iraqi Army for an attack on Iran be effective in the plot by Iraq against Iran?", General Shademehr answered:

"Islamic Republic of Iran forces are totally in control of the situation; thus for us there will be no cause for concern and we shall quell any aggression."

In reply to the questions "When did the fiercest clash between the Iraqi assailants and the Iranian army take place?" and "Did these clashes result in the destruction of heavy weapons?" and as to the number of fatal casualties, the chief of staff said:

"The fiercest clash took place 3 days ago, and it happened thus: The army was obliged to attack the assailants in order to protect the Guards Corps stationed in the border posts. This clash began first with an attack by assailants on the border posts and an Iraqi attack with heavy weapons. When the guards asked for help, long-range mortar units were dispatched and these returned the Iraqi fire; the assailants, who had begun their attack in the vicinity of their own oil installations, were obliged to flee and were pursued by the Iranian Army until it was certain that they had actually fled. As we have said many times, we have defended ourselves and we have not permitted aggression. So far we have only had one man wounded."

In conclusion, the army chief of staff denied that three "Abazar" tanks belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran Army had been destroyed near Baveysi, near the river, and also near Tappeh Ras in an explosion. He said: "These tanks have a function and they must remain where they are. The fact that they are remaining there does not prove that they have been destroyed or that they are not functioning.

"In order to give more information to my beloved Iranian compatriots on the army's readiness, I shall publish a message (today) to the nation of Iran."

Discussion With the Commander of the Ground Forces

Ground Forces Commander Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi left for the west of the country yesterday morning to inspect Iran-Iraq border areas. In an exclusive telephone interview with BAMDAD last night from the border areas of Baveysi, he declared that in the heavy clashes between Iraqi artillery and the 81st Kermanshah Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which began in the Baveysi region at 1400 yesterday and were still continuing at 2100, the 81st Division succeeded in neutralizing the Iraqi Army artillery and putting the assailants to flight. This resulted in the loss of one of the finest and most devout children of the nation of Iran, Junior Warrant Officer Hoseyn Baghi-Khani, while an enlisted man, Hemmat Javadi, was wounded during the heroic operations.

In this interview, Brigadier General Fallahi commented as follows on his inspection of Iran's border areas: "I carried out an inspection of the Iran-Iraq border extending from the Fav inlet in the Persian Gulf to Nowsud. Iraq has generally reinforced its gendarmerie posts with tanks and heavy weaponry, but since the army is not conspicuous in carrying out the orders of a usurper government or acting in a manner which might endanger the security of the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is my understanding, bearing in mind by experience and studies I made of the Iraqi Army, that there is no desire in the army to attack Iranian territory."

Brigadier General Fallahi added: "When the scattered forces on the Iraqi border were asked: 'Why are you kept in this area on the border?' They replied 'We do not know.' The government has ordered this. This was the explanation given on 22 Farvardin [11 April] in border areas opposite Fakeh and Musian."

On the Iraqi forces, Brigadier General Fallahi said: "As far as I could see, all the Iraqi forces stationed on the border were resting in tents. They were not even engaged in the usual things like training, patrolling and guarding installations. Last night one of the Iraqi posts closed its gates at night, raised a dummy above the post, and all the personnel slept inside the base."

In conclusion, Brigadier General Fallahi said: "Against this, I give the heroic nation of Iran the good news that throughout the length of the Iran-Iraq border land the troops, including officers, warrant officers, soldiers and brother Revolution Guards have not slept for weeks, eaten for days or even had the opportunity to dress wounds received during the clashes, because they are engaged in guarding the border of their Islamic homeland."

In a discussion with BAMDAD, Navy Commander Commodore Tabataba'i said: "Since the declaration of the full mobilization of the armed forces to confront Iraqi aggression, the navy has been maintaining a state of total readiness, with all associated personnel, including officers, petty officers and enlisted men prepared to defend the country's waters with their lives.

"Following the announcement of the full alert, naval personnel on leave before the alert was announced by the quartermasters returned to duty and presented themselves to their units.

"Although, as the official authorities have announced several times, it is not our intention to carry out any aggression against another country, we explicitly declare that we shall respond to any violation or attack by any country with all our strength."

On participation by the Iranian Navy's warship in the patrol of the country's territorial waters, the naval commander said: "Clearly, those who confront us are fully mobilized and we too have carried out maneuvers in Iranian waters; with all their might our warships exercise full control over any sort of commitment or development, so that they can move in due course to crush the aggressors.

"Thus, since we shall not transgress against international law and regulations appertaining to the nonviolation of other countries' territorial waters, we shall strive to protect our own waters."

Air Force Commander

Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force Commander Gen Amir Bahman Baqeri said in a conversation with BAMDAD: "The Iraqi Government dare not wage war against Iran and the attacks by Iraq cannot be termed 'war.' Basically, the Iraqi Government is not so rash as that. So far, the Iranian Air Force has not engaged aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force, but Iraqi Government helicopters have violated Iranian territory to very small depths of between 5 and 10 miles. This was perhaps aimed at checking positions or the Iraqi pilots may have crossed the border by mistake, since they immediately returned to Iraqi territory.

"I do not think that Iraq will allow itself to attack Iranian territory, since the air force is fully mobilized and they are fully aware of the strength of the Iranian Air Force."

On the air force state of alert, he said: "We shall not send forces to the border; but we are in a state of full alert on our bases. Whenever an Iraqi plane flies to the borders, Iranian Air Force planes will present themselves at that spot to meet them."

Commentary on Iraqi Expulsions

LD151942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary about those expelled from Iraq:

Nearly 13 days after the shameful action of the Ba'th Government of Iraq in expelling our Muslim brothers and sisters from the country plagued and afflicted by Saddam Husayn, today we witnessed another great masterpiece by the REUTER news agency, whoch quotes very ludicrous and comic news from London and from the Iraqi Embassy in England. Quoting the statement of the Iraqi Embassy in London, REUTER says: The report concerning the expelling of Muslims from Iraq to Iran is strongly denied. Iraq never expelled 16,737 Shi'ites from Iraq.

Well done for this shamelessness and impudence of the mercenary Ba'thists and the REUTER news agency, which is the middleman and agent of these mercenaries. Both of them have put their hands into the hand of their master in the White House and, by making use of all the propaganda machinery of the world and the bugles and trumpets which international Zionism has put at their disposal, they are busy throwing dirt at the Islamic Republic of Iran and have risen with all their might against it.

Continuing its quotations from the statement of the Iraqi Embassy in London, REUTER adds: Those who have been expelled from Iraq have not been Shi'ites. They have been Iranians who have been living in Iraq illegally.

First of all, the Iraqi Government should clarify who qualifies for the term Iraqi, because as far as we know, up till 50 years ago there was no such entity as Iraq, whether it now can claim that it recognizes some of its inhabitants as Iraqi or not.

Secondly, among those expelled from Iraq are a large number of individuals who have Iraqi birth certificates and, as far as they remember, their ancestors have also been resident in the region known as Ottoman Mesopotamia. After about 1918, this region came under British rule and after 1930 it became an independent state known as Iraq. Even more interesting than that is that among those expelled there are a few old men and women who still have Ottoman identity cards. And this demonstrates the perfection of order and discipline in the Iraqi Government, that after such a long time it has still not found the opportunity to change Ottoman identity cards for Iraqi identity cards!

The Iraqi Government is so well organized that as soon as it faces internal difficulties, in the shortest time it identifies the Iranians who live illegally in Iraq and expels them from that country! What kind of government is it that cannot differentiate between Ottoman and Iraqi identity cards and Iranian passports. Despite all this, their propaganda is defeaning the world with the claim that they have only expelled those Iranians who have been living illegally in Iraq. The news agencies of the world, meanwhile, are sitting quietly and during all this time they do not report even one word about the tragic condition of this group of people who, from every point of view, have been treated wrongly.

However, if a single fly sneezes in Iranian Kordestan, Khuzestan, or Torkaman-Sahra, the same news agencies send bombastic reports to all corners of the world that the situation in Iran is so chaotic and disorderly that all its flies have caught cold and no one is trying to treat them. Also, why do not all these news agencies, despite all their organization, bring the condition of the people of Iraq to the attention of the world and why do they not report what oppression and censorship is dominating that country and how group after group of mujahids of the Islamic revolution of Iraq are torn asunder by the sword in various parts of that country?

It seems that American and British human rights in Iraq are so worried about their own existence that they fear that if they open their mouth they may be suffocated. [sentence as heard] But, how are the world imperialists concerned with human rights? They required a flock of sheep and a market for the consumption of their products. On the one hand, America, England, Germany and France sell Mirage planes and machinery and various industrial goods to Iraq. And on the other hand, the Russians, Czechs, and the rest of their comrades sell MiGs, (?SAM 7's) and Kalashnikovs. Of course, Israel is not sitting still either. It is selling other things, like plastic explosives and agricultural machinery and is also sending special advisers to Iraq. In sum, the sun, the moon, the clouds and the firmament have joined hands [a quotation from a poem by Sa'adi] in order to deliver the final blow to the Islamic revolution of Iran and to rid the world of private and state capitalism [referring to the Eastern and Western blocks] of such power, one which wishes to familiarize the various nations with their rights.

In this context, of course, all the opponents of the beloved Ba'th regime in Iraq should be expelled from that country so that the dominant powers of the world will not lose their benefits from the Ba'th regime and so that they may not lose a newfangled national socialist regime which is the hope of the capitalist world for forming future fascist governments and gaining unlimited consumer markets. In this context, of course, if suddenly Mr Saddam Husayn's love for discipline and respect for the law is aroused and if he wishes to expel the illegal residents, no one should object if he decides to seize all the Iraqi Kurds, Turks, Arabs and Iranians and expel them together in the name of not being genuine Iraqi residents, but rather illegal Iranians.

Of course, one should not ask what country's identity cards the genuine Iraqis of today held about fifty years ago. Perhaps we should ask Mr Saddam Husayn himself to show us the identity cards of his own late father, so that we can see whether he was a genuine Ottoman citizen or not. Also, we should ask him: In what British city was the birth certificate of his noble son issued?

BANI-SADR TO VISIT ZIMBABWE 16 APR

JN141448 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The presidential office director, Reza Taqhavi, said today that President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will visit Salisbury next Wednesday in response to an invitation the government of Zimbabwe had extended to President Bani-Sadr. This was contained in President Bani-Sadr's message [not further identified]. In his message, the president wished the Zimbabwe people all prosperity and happiness.

TRAVELERS TO FRANCE REQUIRE VISAS FROM 17 APR

LD151153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Ir[illegible] issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

In order to prevent the recurrence of difficulties which some Iranian travelers have faced, Iranian Government authorities, following a French Government request, have agreed to suspend the former agreement which indicates that no visa is required for traveling between the two countries. From 17 April the agreement on issuing visas between both countries will be reintroduced. Therefore, until further notice, Iranians traveling to France are dutybound to go to the French Embassy in Tehran, and while abroad to French consulates, to obtain visas.

French travelers who intend to visit Iran must obtain visas from consulates of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the aforementioned date.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN CSSR

LD151144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the deputy minister of commerce for foreign trade left Iran for Czechoslovakia this morning at the head of a delegation to open trade negotiations. During this trip they will investigate and discuss possibilities for increasing trade between the two countries and the provisions for some of the goods needed by Iran from Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS COMMENT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF MUSA AS-SADR

Khalkhali: As-Sadr Murdered

LD101343 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Apr 80 pp 1, 19

[AR'RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch]

[Excerpts] Beirut--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, chairman of the Iranian Revolutionary Courts and member of the Iranian Parliament, has said that Imam Musa as-Sadr was murdered.

He affirmed that he was murdered in Rome and not in Libya. He accused imperialist organs of murdering him and blaming the murder on Libya so as to create strife between Muslims.

Khalkhali said that the perpetrators have not produced the body so far so that confusion will continue and the matter will remain in doubt, as happened in the case of the murders of Kamal Junblatt, Aldo Moro, Mahdi ben Barkah, 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq and others.

Khalkhali rejected Iraqi accusations that his country was behind the recent explosion of two bombs in Baghdad.

Replying to a question by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM regarding the possibility of war breaking out between Iran and Iraq, he said: "I pray to God that that matters will no go that far."

Ayatollah Khalkhali was speaking at a press conference he held in the offices of Palestine news agency, WAFA, on the occasion of his visit to Lebanon at the Palestinian resistance's invitation.

Ayatollah Khalkhali accused the Iraqis of sending arms and money to saboteurs in Iran.

Khalkahli reiterated his country's position regarding the three Gulf islands which Iran occupied during the shah's regime and from which Iraq is now calling on Iran to withdraw. He said: "These islands are part of Iran and the Iranian people will not abandon one inch of them" Khalkhali wondered "Why did Iraq not ask the shah to withdraw from these islands?"

Imam Khalkhali said in reply to a question that he will ask the Iranian Parliament when it meets to send Iranian forces and tanks to the Syrian Golan Heights, to Sinai in Egypt and to southern Lebanon in order to fight against the Zionists, the enemies of Islam.

Khalkhali said at his press conference that he will never forget the steadfastness and courage of the fighters in southern Lebanon and that he will never forget the crimes Israel is committing against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

Khalkhali said that the execution of the generals [not further specified] was with the approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He said that they had committed 500 rape offenses.

Further Khalkhali Remarks

LD140857 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Khalkhali: 'Imam as-Sadr Is Dead'"]

[Text] Shar' Magistrate and National Islamic Consultative Assembly Deputy Ayatollah Khalkhali, who headed a delegation which held discussions with several Arab countries, returned to Iran yesterday. In a discussion with BAMDAD on his return Ayatollah Khalkhali was asked: "On your tour you have spoken of Imam as-Sadr several times. Have your reached any fresh conclusions?"

[Khalkahli] "However it happened, Musa as-Sadr is dead. He is no longer in this world. We hope that God will have mercy on him, that he will always be counted among the martyrs and a ways remain alive. Imam as-Sadr was kidnaped in Rome through a plot by Zionism, world-devouring imperialism and international brokers and gangsters, and now he has gone. The fact that his body has not been found insures that the wound is kept open and that there are continuing and growing crises and divisions between the various groups and the PLO, the Amal group and other armed groups and between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East. Daily efforts are made to keep this wound open. Muslims in the region and individuals in Lebanon and in Syria concerned with these problems must pay close attention to and neutralize such divisive plots, from whichever direction they come.

"Clearly, if Musa as-Sadr were alive, he would embark on effective action; but what can be done, when fate is not in human hands? International profiteers take advantage of and feed on the assassination and killing of upright human beings, and thus serve Zionism and international imperialism headed by America."

Ayatollah Khalkahli added: "There are details which, God willing, I shall give in the future."

Montazeri Statement

LD131310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The following telegram has been sent to the leader of the revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic by Ayatollah Montazeri:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the leader of the revolution, Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, and the Muslim nation of Iran. I heard on the radio yesterday that a mission is to leave within the next few days for Libya in order to investigate the disappearance of his eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Aqa Musa as-Sadr.

In view of my deep respect for Hojjat ol-Eslam Musa as-Sadr and our friendship, as well as the fact that I believe it is necessary to investigate the situation, I wish to point out that, in light of the present crucial circumstances when relations with America have been severed on the one hand, and the convening of the summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with the participation of Syria, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY and the PLO in Libya in order to reach a decision concerning Israel on the other, the raising of the issue of Musa as-Sadr's disappearance will only serve to jeopardize relations between Libya and Iran and create a political uproar. This will inevitably benefit the U.S. predator.

Having said that, I believe it is necessary to postpone the departure of the mission. This is how I see the situation. But the decision is up to the leader of the revolution and the heroic Iranian nation.

[Dated] 13 April

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri

Yazdi Comment

LD141214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has announced that he will not be going to Libya. He said: Following the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding a decision made by the Revolution Council to send a delegation to Libya to investigate the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, I met the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, yesterday and told him that because of various internal problems and the sensitive situation in the region and Sadam Husayn's provocations on the borders of our country, the delegation's trip in the present circumstances was not advisable, and that it was better to postpone it for some time.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

JN112146 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Poor is the Islamic nation! It has been plagued by dishonest rulers who compete in treason and conspiracy, in serving the foreigner, in fleeing in front of the enemies and in displaying the courage of a lion against the brothers and citizens.

King Husayn of Jordan is one of these rulers. He need not be identified. He comes from a family renowned for heroism and liberation feats. This was manifested in the formation of the Jordanian Government by British officers following World War I--the government was later handed over to King Husayn's ancestors--and in the treason of the establishment of the Zionist entity. King Husayn's grandfather, King 'Abdallah, played a major role when he participated in bringing about the 1948 defeat and in selling out free Palestine. This was also embodied in the series of crimes and national treason that were committed to King Husayn, and these crimes are known to everyone.

Did not King Husayn sell out the remaining part of Palestine in the June 1967 war and withdraw from the battle completely defeated? Did he not kill well over 20,000 Palestinian Fedayeen in 1970-1971? Did he not terminate the Fedayeen action on the eastern front and evict them to Lebanon? Was he not a spectator during the Ramadan War, refusing to participate with the Syrian and Egyptian brothers, a matter which disintegrated the battlefront in favor of the Zionist enemy?

Has not King Husayn kept silent over Israel's crimes in Lebanon and its occupation of the south? He did nothing in this regard. Have not his Arab or British or American roots moved when the security of Lebanon and Syria were endangered and when the children, women and elderly--Lebanese and Palestinians--were exposed to annihilation and destruction?

The king knows nothing but kissing the thresholds of Washington, London and Tel Aviv and begging for peaceful solutions from the enemies. Suddenly, following the recent clashes on the Iranian-Iraqi border, this king drank the milk of a lioness and started to roar that he will support Iraq if its security is endangered. This king sent his chief of staff to Baghdad.

The relations between the two agent regimes in Iraq and Jordan have been consolidated following the complete movement of the Iraqi regime toward the United States.

A few months ago, King Husayn supervised a meeting between Saddam Husayn and the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski on the Jordanian-Iraqi border. This prompted Saddam Husayn to speak of the national charter. Jordan and other Arab agent and reactionary countries embarked on supporting this charter.

These include King Hassan II, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Somali President Siad Barre and the Saudi regime.

As is known, the charter failed to touch on the Arab-Zionist conflict and to recognize the resistance as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. This was strongly criticized by the resistance representative during the pan-Arab people's conference, which was held in Baghdad last month. The principal objectives of the charter is to confront the Islamic revolution in Iran, and to prevent its spread in the other Arab and Islamic areas.

We ask King Husayn, the shah's old friend: Who is threatening the other's security. Is it Iran or Iraq? Who is sending arms and saboteurs to blow up the oil pipelines, mosques, markets, railways and bridges? Who is attacking the other every day and killing scores of innocent people?

Iraq has been provoking the young Islamic revolution and concocting plots against it for more than one year. King Husayn has kept silent over all this. Why is he now displaying the courage of a lion and starting to threaten Iran? Does he want to support Saddam Husayn's plot?

It is King Husayn's role today to also send troops to fight against the Islamic revolution on the pretext of defending Iraq's security. These threats remind us of the incidents in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq in 1958 when the defunct Hashemite regime dispatched troops to Lebanon to help agent Camille Sham'un.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

Governor on Attack, Border Situation

LD131148 [illegible] Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] At 2000 the guardposts at Qotur Air Station [Pol-e Hava'i-e Qotur] came under attack for the third night straight. The attack was repelled due to strong resistance by the post personnel. The assailants fled.

While confirming this attack, Governor General of West Azarbayjan Haqgu stated: Fortunately, these onslaughts did not cause any losses and the great Qotur Air Station is being guarded very carefully.

Haqgu, West Azarbayjan governor general, also said: The gendarmerie company in Qotur also came under attack, which was repelled through the relentless resistance of the company's personnel.

Regarding the hostages of [name indistinct] town, among whom is also the governor of the town, he said: The hostages should be released unconditionally; if not, the harm will be that of the abductors; we will not accept any conditions set by them.

In reply to the question as to whether the Iraqi Government has been involved in any agitation along the Iranian border in West Azarbayjan, he said: We have not observed any movement by Iraq in the region and Iran's borders in the region are calm.

Army on Attacks

ID131753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Joint Staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic has announced that between yesterday evening and 0300 today there were three clashes between assailants and counterrevolutionary elements on the one hand and the forces of the Islamic republic government on the other. According to the report, the gendarmerie post stationed below the Qotur air lane was attacked by the counterrevolutionaries but the attacks were dispersed with artillery fire. In this clash one Javanmard Kurdish warrior, one officer and one NCO from the gendarmerie forces and four Revolution Guards were taken as hostages.

From 1900 through 2100 last night, assailants attacked the city of Paveh, but the attackers were forced to flee as a result of reaction by the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the Corps of Revolution Guards. According to the same report, at 0300 today assailants attacked the Kamishib gendarmerie post with an RPG-7, but they were dispersed thanks to resistance put up by the post's defenders. One Javanmard Kurdish warrior was also injured in this clash.

Raid in Qotur

ID141056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announced at 0900 this morning that the province was calm last night, but that in the Qotur air corridor area ["air corridor" is a new term which could mean that, due to raodblocks, security forces are forced to use the corridor to reach certain border points] bandits and raiders opened fire on a gendarmerie post, with the gendarmerie returning fire.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Urumiyeh, this is the fourth consecutive night that this kind of attack by bandits and raiders on the gendarmerie post has occurred.

Governor on Casualties

ID141736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Governor General of West Azarbayjan Haqgu said in a telephone contact with the news bureau of radio and television, Urumiyeh center: In today's clashes in Qotur region three members of the gendarmerie were martyred. Among those martyrs, one is a gendarmerie officer and the other two are privates. This incident took place near the Qotur road bridge [Pol-e Hava'i] as the result of which a number of security officials were also wounded. The governor general of West Azarbayjan said: The military forces are continuing to discharge their duties in the Qotur region and have the ability to strongly repulse any kind of attack.

Situation 'Relatively Calm'

ID151100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The West Azarbayjan governor general, in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh central news unit described the West Azarbayjan region, particularly Qotur, as relatively calm today. He pointed out that the forces stationed in Qotur region continue to perform their military task of identifying assailants, pursuing them and destroying their positions. With regard to the groups involved in the clashes in the Qotur region the West Azarbayjan governor general said that a group of counterrevolutionaries are operating in the Qotur region and [words indistinct] and are causing incidents by provoking or intimidating farmers. In answer to a question as to whether political groups were supporting them, he said that as far as he knew no political group has announced its cooperating with these people, however, the assailants are pretending they are part of or associated with one of the political groups in the region.

It should be pointed out that as a result of a clash in the Qotur region yesterday, between assailants and security forces, one conscript and a gendarmerie NCO were martyred. Another gendarme was also martyred in the same region last Thursday.

Governor Reports Calm

ID161036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh center radio and television news unit this morning the West Azarbayjan governor general described the situation in the region as relatively calm. He pointed out that there were only clashes the region of the Qotur road bridge last night. He said that during the clashes, which continued throughout the night, the forces stationed in the region repulsed attacks by groups of assailants.

STUDENTS OCCUPY TABRIZ UNIVERSITY BUILDING

GF151525 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Following this incident the Muslim student organization at the University of Tabriz staged a protest march and condemned these actions. The marchers shouted slogans such as: "the martyrs' wishes must be [word indistinct]"! "American plots must be [word indistinct]!" and "as Khomeyni has said, an Islamic university must be created!"

After the march the protesters staged a sitin at the central building of the university and issued a communique. The communique states that the organization of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy decided to take over the university central building with the help of God and to make the imam's message a reality. They said that in an open letter addressed to the imam and the nation they would discuss various matters. All such matters would be reported to the beloved nation through future communiques.

KURDISH LEADERS COMMENT ON SITUATION

Qassemlu: No Arms From USSR

ID131802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with a report quoting Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Iran, as saying that the Iranian Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK] has been purchasing arms from the Soviet Union. 'Abdolrahman Qassemlu, the general secretary of the DPK, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight denied the report and said: I shall leave the judgment to the Iranian people. Abu Sharif must answer public opinion in Iran and explain why and for what purpose he has fabricated such a report.

Meanwhile, Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the Corps of the Revolution Guards, in an interview with thePARS NEWS AGENCY said: Mr Qassemlu will never accept this matter and no sensible person would admit that he is in contact with a superpower and that he is negotiating with that superpower to obtain arms and equipment. Since he is a sensible man he should deny this report that has been reported by reliable intelligence sources in the Corps of the Revolution Guards.

Hoseyni Appeal for Peaceful Initiative

ID141021 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni: 'You Tried War Once; Now Try Peace'"]

[Text] Bukan--Following the killing of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] peshmerga members in Miandow Ab, a ceremony was held in Bukan city in the presence of Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni, religious leader of the Kurdish people, and thousands of people of all classes.

The three persons killed were Capt Abdollah Afshin, peshmerga military operations commander; Abdollah Feyz; and Omar Qal'eh-Jowqe'i, who were attacked when they were getting gasoline in Miandow Ab.

We are Not Warmongers

After reading in Fateha [opening section of Koran] at the gravesides, Sheykh 'Ezzedin offered his condolences on their martyrdom to the families and to the KDP and the Kurdish people.

In an oration, he then referred to the present situation in Kordestan and the Kurdish people's demands in the following terms: "They want to impose a new war on us, but all the people of Iran and Kordestan know that we have never been warmongers. I told the Imam Khomeyni's representative Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani: 'You have tried war once;come this time and try peace.' In truth, the warseekers and warmongers have fought a war with us once and lost and, if they impose a war on us again, they will lose again, and more decisively than before."

Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni also appealed to the Kurdish people for monolithic unity and revolutionary vigilance in these historic times. He asked the KDP, the Komala and the Kordestan branch of the Feda'i-ye Khalq organization to strive for total unity in all areas and not to allow division to be created among them.

In conclusion, he prayed for autonomy for Kordestan within the framework of an independent Iran, and for the well-being and success of the Kordestan peshmerga.

Finally, the participants changed slogans demanding that the authorities fulfill the Kurdish people's demands. Ceremonies marking the martyrdom of the three Kurdish peshmerga will continue for 3 days.

Hoseyni Rejects Disarmament Call

LD151229 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 3

[ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "If We Had No Weapons, They Would Not Negotiate With Us"]

[Text] At a gathering of the people of Bukan and dependent villages, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni spoke for an hour, discussing in particular the problems facing Kordestan.

He indicated that the government had begun its new, imposed war on Kordestan but that vigilance on the part of the people and peshmerga resistance were preventing it from spreading. He said:

"In his speech on Islamic Republic of Iran Day, instead of saying something about the rights of the Kurdish people and giving people good news of peace, Mr Bani-Sadr threatened the Kurds with war. Mr Bani-Sadr says that Islam is a stranger to Kordestan. We say that the Islam of Chamran and Khalkhali, which involves the execution of youths and torture for carrying certain books and so forth, is indeed a stranger to Kordestan.

"But the Islam of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Koran and the right-minded caliphs is as strong as ever in Kordestan, and the mosques are still the places where Kurds go to worship."

Sheykh 'Ezzedin added: "But we salute the Kurdish peshmerga, who are defending the freedom and integrity of the Kurdish people with their lives.

"Dr Bani-Sadr says: 'Lay down your weapons so that we may negotiate with you.' But if we had no weapons, he would not utter a word by way of negotiation."

Indicating the readiness of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people for negotiations on the 6-point plan for autonomy, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni referred to the speech by the imam's representative Kermani in the following terms:

"Unfortunately, Mr Kermani has made some incorrect attributions to me. I declare that I am a member of the clergy serving the Kurdish people, that I am not connected with any party, group or organization, and that I consider the peshmerga, of all the political organizations, my brothers and children.

"I also condemn one-man leadership because it leads to dictatorship, and the Kurdish people have had bitter experience of one-man leadership and dictatorship."

In conclusion, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni appealed to all the political forces of Kordestan for monolithic unity and for the formation of a joint command.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS FIGHTING IN KERMANSHAHAN

ID051957 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, a group of unemployed people gathered in front of the Kermanshahan governorate general today and then marched through the streets of this city. According to this report, during the march a group attacked the marchers, resulting in the throwing of sticks and stones. A number of people were injured. Upon contact with the Ayatollah Taleqani Hospital in Kermanshahan, it was announced that 20 of those injured had received treatment in that hospital, of which 14 did not require hospitalization. About the shooting, the chief of police of Kermanshahan province said: According to reports, three shots were fired in the air which were not fired by the police.

In connection with this confrontation, this morning Behruz Maku'i, governor general of Kermanshahan, told our reporter that 11 of those who took part in the march are employed as teachers and employees in departments, and these have been detained and handed over to the Islamic revolution courts. The governor general of Kermanshahan in his speech yesterday during Friday prayers denied the allegation that he had ordered the distribution of a statement regarding the gathering of unemployed in the governorate general. According to the latest reports two people injured in this confrontation were wounded by shots from air rifles.

ASSAILANTS ATTACK TWO MOSQUES IN SAR-E POL-E ZAHAB

ID111054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 0300 today a group armed with RPG-7 and other weapons attacked the district of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The congregational mosque, Saheb ol-Zaman Mosque and a garage were hit. Fortunately the mosques did not suffer any damage, but two minibuses caught fire in the garage and a house was damaged. This report was confirmed by the Islamic court of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. On the basis of the court's confirmation armed forces and Revolution Guards returned the assailant's fire and forced them to flee.

SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED IN EXPLOSION IN DEZFUL

ID131228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 12 Apr

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Dezful that at 1030 this morning, a bomb exploded in a van in front of the central bank of Dezful causing seven people to be injured and shattering the windows of the bank. The same report states that the wounded were immediately taken to hospital with the help of the Guards Corps and (?treated) as out patients. A number of unexploded grenades were discovered in the van.

REVOLUTION GUARDS DEACTIVATE BOMBS IN ABADAN

GP141812 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Two TNT bombs were discovered and deactivated yesterday behind a former nightclub in Abadan. The Corps of the Revolution Guards, in reporting the incident to PARS, said the bombs had been discovered following a telephone call from an unidentified individual.

MINISTER ON DRAFT LAW RESTRICTING TRAVEL ABROAD

LD140713 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Travel Abroad Restricted"]

[Excerpts] In a discussion, National Guidance Minister Naser Minachi announced:

"Under a draft law restricting travel abroad by Iranians which has been submitted to the Revolutionary Council, any Iranian legally permitted to go abroad in accordance with relevant regulations may leave the country for a maximum of 3 months every 2 years. Since in implementing its legal duties and authority the National Guidance Ministry is responsible for the regulation of all services connected with the tourist industry, in order to prevent the undue exit of currency from the country, to remove the damage and effects of decadent Western culture, and to coordinate foreign travel with the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a draft law has been prepared restricting travel abroad by Iranians and has been submitted to the Revolution Council for their approval. According to this draft, only five categories may leave the country without prohibition:

1. Sick persons, when treatment abroad is certified by qualified authorities as being necessary;

2. Students studying abroad who receive permission to leave from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education;

3. Merchants whose travel abroad is confirmed by the Commerce Ministry as being necessary;

4. Diplomatic staff and government employees traveling on diplomatic passports;

5. Pilgrims.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ORDER POPPY PLANTATIONS DESTROYED

Gachsaran Communique

GF061739 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] In a communique, the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the city of Gachsaran has asked all Boyer-Ahmad farmers who have been planting poppyseeds to destroy their plantations within 48 hours. They have been warned that if the Corps of Revolution Guards should observe any procrastination or negligence on the part of these farmers, they will destroy their plantations with the cooperation of local residents and the violators will be prosecuted accordingly.

Deadline Announced

GF061740 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] Revolution Guards arrested two narcotics dealers yesterday. These two individuals, who had been under surveillance by law enforcement officials for several days for having 5 kg of opium in their possession, were arrested yesterday and sent to the Islamic revolution court in Shiraz.

Revolution Guards have warned several villages that they should eradicate their poppy plantations by no later than 10 April. It has been reiterated in the announcement that all violators will be duly prosecuted.

MINISTRY SAYS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' INFILTRATE UNEMPLOYED

LD072210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, following the local marches and rallies which were held simultaneously in 10 districts of Tehran and several provinces and towns from Saturday, 5 April by some people pretending to be unemployed workers, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has issued the following statement:

During the last few days some opportunist groups and counterrevolutionary elements disguised as supporters of the Islamic revolution and workers have engaged in some provocations; by infiltrating the workers and the unemployed youth they have poisoned the minds of the members of society. Their rallies are an indication of the fact that such individuals have begun provocations right at the time when the government is in the process of rapidly providing employment facilities for the unemployed; at present many groups have been absorbed in the employment market. Unfortunately, some counterrevolutionary elements have infiltrated the unemployed, most of whom visit job centers with good intention and prevented them from taking up any constructive work.

SHIRAZ FRIDAY IMAM ASKS PEOPLE TO PREVENT DIVISION

GF131342 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Friday prayers in Shiraz were led by Ayatollah Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb at Shiraz University, where thousands of people gathered to pray. Among those attending the prayer service were those individuals and groups who had participated in yesterday's march.

In his speech, the Friday imam announced the readiness of Iran's 20 million mobilized people to destroy the enemies of Islam and Iran. The Friday imam also asked the people to prevent any division within the country. While welcoming Sunday's march, which is going to be held to commemorate the severance of relations with the United States, Ayatollah Dastgheyb asked the people to particpate in the march.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL BANS FIREARMS IMPORTS

LD121808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to the central news bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, the prosecutor general, in a statement issued today banned the import and sale of hunting rifles and firearms. The statement said:

In order to facilitate the issue of disarmament and prevent any abuse by counterrevolutionaries, until further notice the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor General bans the import and sale of all types of weapons and hunting and sidearms.

BANI-SADR VISITS AHVAZ TO REVIEW PROJECTS

LD140406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, arrived in Ahvaz heading a delegation to inspect and investigate and review the projects in Khuzestan Province, at 2130 last night.

UN SPOKESMAN ON WORK OF FACTFINDING COMMISSION

WA161430 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 24-30 Mar 80 pp 22-26

[Claude Khury interview with Samir Sanbar, spokesman on the UN commission on Iran, in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] [Question] How would you evaluate the results of the U.N. commission's visit to Iran?

[Answer] Before one can evaluate the success or failure of the visit it is necessary to first know the purpose of the commission. In this case the commission was one of inquiry, with a specific mandate from the secretary general.

Their primary mission was a fact-finding one--to hear Iran's grievances and pave the way for an early solution to the crisis between Iran and the United States.

The U.N. commission, with the active cooperation of the Iranian authorities, undertook its task regarding the consideration of all of Iran's grievances, and it is still prepared to receive any other documentation or relevant material or hear further grievances.

So, very briefly, I can evaluate the visit as having made progress. The commission performed its function in an excellent manner. And when I say this, I am quoting the Iranian foreign minister.

The next step is for the commission to confer with the U.N. secretary general, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, concerning the developments in Iran to date.

One phase has been completed--the initial visit to Iran--and now they are entering the second phase--that of a conference with the secretary general. Yes, I can say that the commission made some headway.

[Question] But are you prepared to say that the results were positive?

[Answer] I would say that they are positive results, but not complete.

It would be impractical to assume that a group of five very distinguished people could walk into Tehran, collect every hostage and go back home, and I don't think that is what was expected of them.

The commission's mandate was clear, and I have explained just what that mandate was. They were working towards the creation of an atmosphere in which negotiations could be conducted--which I think they did. And I think they did achieve some positive, though not conclusive, results.

[Question] What comes next?

[Answer] As I said, the next step is to confer with the secretary general and work out with him the next phase of the commission's task.

Of course, one cannot rule out the idea of another visit to Tehran by the commission. As you know, the commission is expected to issue its report. And in the present circumstances, I don't think the report will be issued. This report can only be released when the commission has a complete picture of the situation. At this time, the commission members are not in a position to issue the report. They are still in the process of consultations, clarifications and identifying their next step clearly.

[Question] But shouldn't the next step be working for the release of the hostages and investigating the alleged U.S. role in the crimes committed by the shah?

[Answer] The commission undertook an elaborate investigation into the violations of human rights under the former regime and also into the financial questions relating to the former regime.

They met with the governor of the Bank of Iran, who provided them with documents to aid in their investigations. They met with the attorney general of Tehran and with a number of jurists and several noted victims of the former regime. All those people provided the commission members with material to be studied.

They also met over 2,000 mutilated victims, each a painful sight and each with a story to tell.

The question of seeing the hostages only arose because Iran expressed a desire that the commission see all the hostages. The Revolutionary Council took a decision that the commission should see all the hostages. And the Iranian foreign minister asked the commission to stay a few extra days so that this decision could be applied.

So there was talk about seeing the hostages and the commission had expected to see them. The report would therefore be incomplete if there were no indication of the commission's visit to the hostages. So the report has not yet been published.

But as I said before, the commission did conduct thorough investigations into the violations of human rights, cultural freedom, etc., under the former regime.

[Question] Did the commission receive assurances while it was waiting in Geneva, or before that, that it would be allowed to visit the U.S. Embassy hostages?

[Answer] Yes, the commission had the firm impression that it would be allowed to see the hostages. In fact, as I said, the secretary general has stated that it was Iran who expressed the desire to have the commission visit and see all the hostages.

[Question] Are you saying that the commission received assurances?

[Answer] I won't go into the technicalities of this matter. All I will say is that the commission was certain that it would see all the hostages.

[Question] Didn't the mandate also require the commission to investigate the role of the U.S. in the crimes committed over the past quarter of a century under the shah's regime?

[Answer] The commission's mandate was to hear Iran's grievances, and those covered a lot of ground. The commission's work in that regard, of course, depends on what the Iranian authorities have to offer.

I won't speculate on the intentions of the Iranian authorities. All I will discuss is what relates to the U.N. commission. The U.N. commission's work is to deal with materials submitted to it, or with the people it sees, such as the victims, or with reports from officials.

As I said, the grievances of Iran are vast, and a great deal depends on what the Iranian authorities present to the commission. The commission members cannot deal with more than the Iranian authorities give them as far as material is concerned.

The material presented to the commission will guide the commission on its search for evidence.

[Question] You say Iran's grievances cover a lot of ground. Didn't the commission look into the role the U.S. allegedly played in the crimes committed against the Iranian people during the shah's regime? After all, this was Iran's main demand.

[Answer] What the commission saw as grievances could be divided into three categories.

The first category would be that of the tortured individuals--and this could be determined by their physical appearance. These were clearly victims of the former regime. The links of the former regime with another country were not evident in the case of torture victims.

The second category would include jurists, professors, etc., who also had points to make regarding the violation of human rights and cultural freedom. This category could possibly provide links between the former regime and outside powers, as well as covering internal Iranian questions.

The third category included the documents submitted to the commission members by the attorney general, the governor of the Central Bank and various other Iranian officials. Again, these documents could have produced evidence of links with some U.S. citizens.

But the commission has not yet prepared its report and as long as the commission's work is not complete, the report cannot be published. Some of the documents submitted to the commission members may have included certain references to U.S. involvement, but we must wait for the report.

[Question] Would you say that the commission's failure to see the hostages was due to internal Iranian affairs or to a misunderstanding of the commission's mandate (i.e., Iran insisting on the investigation of the crimes committed during the shah's regime and the role the U.S. had to play in this, while the U.S. was insisting on the panel securing the release of the hostages first)?

[Answer] First of all, I object to the word "failure." I will say that the commission's inability to see the hostages, as expected, was due to several factors. There was no misunderstanding of the commission's mandate, because the Iranian authorities worked closely with the commission.

I won't speculate on this, but probably certain circles were not really aware of what the commission's role was in the politically emotional atmosphere which existed during this period before the parliamentary elections.

It probably wasn't clear to certain elements that the commission was in Iran to hear Iranian grievances. They may not have understood what the mandate of the commission was.

But I discovered during our stay in Tehran that there was an increasing awareness on the importance of the role of the commission. The credibility of the commission and its work definitely increased.

One cannot deny that internal politics eventually did have some influence on the question of the commission seeing the hostages--especially with the elections approaching.

[Question] Do you think the fact that there are several different spheres of influence in Iran had anything to do with preventing the commission from seeing the hostages?

[Answer] I don't have any inside knowledge relating to spheres of influence.

I am very impressed by the tremendous influence that the spiritual leader of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, has on the Iranian population and officials.

I don't want to go into Iran's politics. But obviously there was a difference of opinion between the Islamic students and the foreign minister of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in the way this matter should have been handled. But I repeat, I do not wish to discuss internal Iranian politics.

In fact, it was a question of procedure. The internal discussions in Iran over the procedure to be followed was one of the things which probably prevented the commission from seeing the hostages. Although it was Iran's expressed desire that the commission see the hostages, it was at the same time important for the commission to avoid interfering in local Iranian politics.

[Question] Do you think this question of procedure was the principal factor that prevented the commission from seeing the hostages?

[Answer] I would say that the question of procedure was not the main reason, but it was an important one. The other reasons involved internal and international developments which I would rather not go into.

[Question] Can you tell me if the commission actually did look into the U.S. role in Iran under the shah?

[Answer] As I said, it was a question of whatever documents were submitted to the commission. There may have been some references to this matter in the documents submitted to the commission and there may have been some accusations along those lines among the victims. But I will not make any reference to the contents of the report, for the simple reason that the report has not yet been issued.

[Question] Did the commission seek an audience with Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] There was no official request by the commission for such an audience for several reasons, one of them being that the ayatollah was in the hospital when the commission arrived. His doctors advised him to avoid cumbersome visits during his hospitalization.

Obviously, if the occasion had arisen, it would have been a pleasure for them to meet the ayatollah.

Also, as you know, programs such as that of the commission are arranged in complete coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had thought such a meeting was appropriate, they would have suggested it.

In any case, I don't think the fact that he was in the hospital and did not see the commission is an issue. The members of the commission did send their best regards and wishes for a speedy recovery to Ayatollah Khomeyni through the Foreign Ministry.

The commission members were received by the Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who assured them they would have all possible cooperation. This was also the case with the Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The day after their arrival, following meetings with the president and the foreign minister, the commission found it had enough basic information to start work without delay, and it did receive maximum cooperation from the Iranian authorities.

[Question] Why was the commission's visit to one of the three U.S. diplomats held at the Foreign Ministry kept a secret?

[Answer] It was not really kept secret. This matter was left to the Foreign Ministry to handle as it saw fit...first as a matter of courtesy and, second, to pave the way for further progress in the work of the commission.

This incident was in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. I checked with ministry officials, and it was agreed that the Foreign Ministry should handle the question.

You know the media became very much a part of the work of the commission during its visit and many things depended on the interplay between the media and the commission.

However, it was my belief that the media should not be a part of such complex situations, such as the visit to the U.S. diplomat in the ministry. I did not want it to be claimed that the media or the spokesman adversely affected the progress or any semblance of progress where the three hostages were concerned.

It was sometimes painful for me and frustrating for my colleagues in the press to keep to limited statements and information because we both felt we had the responsibility, as well as the professional duty, to report exactly what was happening. But at the same time one knows one has to be prudent and avoid anything that might adversely affect the work of the commission.

It is a tribute to the media that they did not really mess it up.

[Question] Did the press correspondents in Tehran know the commission met the three diplomats at the Iranian Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] We went to the Foreign Ministry almost every day, but the journalists were never allowed inside. However, they used to speculate, and they continue to speculate until now about this.

[Question] What was your most difficult task as spokesman of the commission?

[Answer] It was this matter that we were just talking about--the need to satisfy the public through the press combined with the sensitivity of the work of the commission, which required a great deal of quiet diplomacy.

Here we come to an important element in the whole concept of the U.N. operations: peace-keeping. As you know, the secretary general has conducted several diplomatic mediations. An essential part of their success has been dependent on remaining quiet. Exposure could adversely affect the negotiations.

[Question] How would you describe the attitudes of the Iranians toward you and the commission?

[Answer] I was overwhelmed by the real warmth and generosity of all those with whom I had contact in Iran. The foreign correspondents understood the difficulty of my task as spokesman, and they were all very cooperative and helpful. The official Iranian news agency, PARS, made it possible for us to present our opinions through the local press to all Iranian factions and political groups.

I found open doors wherever I went and was even given an audience by the so-called "extremist circles" which may have had misconceptions about the role of the commission. They gave me the opportunity to explain and were understanding and even developed a different, more positive view of the role of the commission.

The commission itself was also received very warmly by the official authorities. The foreign minister, by the very nature of his job of dealing with the commission, was very close to the group.

The official radio and television, after the first days of silence and careful observation, burst forth with elaborate support for the work of the commission, especially when the commission started receiving the mutilated victims. And after the first few days of indecision, the press started asking us questions. We made very substantial progress in that regard.

In fact, the important result of that visit to Tehran was the increasing public awareness of the U.N. structure during the sixties, seventies and onward and the U.N.'s role as an honest reflection of the international community. This awareness, of course, also included the work of the commission.

[Question] What was the reaction of the Islamic students?

[Answer] They issued statements about the commission. Toward the end, these statements, which some considered negative in tone, still reflected an understanding of the basics of the commission's work. Before we left, some of the students came to our hotel and wanted to give us documents.

[Question] Is it true that they wanted to see only Algeria's Mohamed Bedjaoui?

[Answer] That was a misunderstanding. They realized that the commission was leaving and they wanted to get the documents to the group. They went to Bedjaoui because he is the co-chairman.

But it seems to me that the mere fact that they wanted to give the documents to the commission was an indication of the usefulness of the commission's work.

[Question] What were your own impressions of Iran and of the scores of SAVAK victims you saw?

[Answer] The sight of the victims' sufferings was a most painful experience. But however painful it was, it was a necessary part of the work of the commission. It was a vivid image of what those people went through. You cannot read such things in documents. Those people must be seen. Those tragic images will certainly be in the minds of the members of the commission as they prepare their report.

[Question] Under what conditions, if any, do you expect the commission to return to Iran?

[Answer] When certain things have been further clarified.

[Question] Can you elaborate?

[Answer] No, I cannot go into details. But there is a likelihood that the commission will return to Tehran.

[Question] In the near future?

[Answer] We hope so. Yes.

[Question] In one month?

[Answer] We hope it will be in one month's time. If it is possible.

[Question] Did you have the impression that the release of the U.S. hostages will have to await the outcome of the parliamentary elections and a decision from Parliament?

[Answer] The elections are still going on. Let's see what this first round will lead to. If the lines are drawn more clearly, the situation can be dealt with more clearly. Obviously once there is a parliament and a government, the commission's dealings with established authorities will be smoother.

[Question] So the commission will go once the Parliament is elected?

[Answer] This is being considered.

[Question] Do you believe that the hostages will finally be released?

[Answer] The secretary general is playing a crucial role in this by working to ease the tension between Iran and the United States. It will depend on several things. Let's wait and see. That is the best thing we can do. I suggest that any speculation would be either counterproductive or inaccurate.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL CHAIRS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL SESSION

GF151540 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A historic session of the Revolutionary Council was held in the Revolutionary Council office yesterday under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister. The basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were unanimously ratified. At the beginning of the session, Qari [name indistinct] recited verses from the holy Koran. Babrak Karmal then distributed the agenda of the session among the members. Certain measures were approved during yesterday's session.

NEW TIMES SUPPORTS IRAN IN CARTER DECISION

BK170345 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Suspension of U.S.-Iranian Relations"]

[Excerpts] Since 50 American diplomats were taken hostages in Tehran more than 5 months ago, efforts to release the hostages have often stolen the show as far as news headlines were concerned.

Now the coming break in the U.S.-Iranian diplomatic relations is the last straw. The people of Iran would not starve if they no longer receive any food-stuffs from the United States nor would they pine away if all Iranians are expelled from America. The United States would suffer more from this rupture. American presence in Iran is of tremendous importance under the circumstances when Washington is full of hysteria about the so-called "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf oil, which it calls the life-line of the West.

Deploring the situation to come to such a head, we as a small country, of course, side with the Iranian people who have proved their guts in teaching a super-power a lesson.

QONDUZ CITIZENS CAPTURE 'REACTIONARIES', ARMS

GF161735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from the Qonduz Province say that a number of toiling citizens of Achek have declared their readiness to defend the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and to wage the bitter struggle against the revolution's enemies and the agents of U.S. imperialism and its allies. The inhabitants of this district have succeeded in apprehending a number of agents of local and foreign reactionaries who have been carrying out acts of sabotage at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and creating terror in the area. The district's inhabitants have captured 24 weapons made in the United States and the PRC and turned them over to the Achek administrative center.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY, REBEL ACTIVITY

AFP Report on Kabul

BK161609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 16 April (AFP)--Tanks positioned in various parts of the Afghan capital, Kabul, following the February 21 uprising are no longer in sight, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported today.

The disappearance of the tanks since Thursday last [10 April], the agency said in a dispatch from Kabul, followed the relaxation of night curfew by one hour, from 2200 hours to 2300 hours. However, night patrolling, by tanks, armoured personnel carriers and armoured cars, continued as before.

The report said the curfew relaxation and removal of tanks only reflected what was apparently a complete outward calm and peace.

Meanwhile the city was being dressed up for the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, falling on April 27, the report added.

Karachi Reports Samangan Skirmish

BK170532 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] A report from Kabul says the freedom fighters inflicted heavy casualties in men and material on the Karmal regime troops who had attacked the Durra-i-Suf in Samangan Province, which has been under the control of freedom fighters for more than 1 and 1/2 years. According to the report, as the Karmal regime troops, supported by tanks and helicopters, moved to cross the Durra-i-Suf, rocks on both sides of the pass were exploded by dynamite set by the freedom fighters. An avalanche resulted in a large number of casualties and the destruction of many tanks.

Reports from Konarha and Padakhshan provinces also tell of fighting between freedom fighters and Soviet and Karmal regime troops.

KARMAL GREETS SYRIAN, KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAYS

LD162037 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic and the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent congratulatory telegrams to Damascus and Phnom Penh addressed to His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, and His Excellency Heng Samrin, [word indistinct] Revolutionary Council of the Kampuchean people.

INDO-SOVIET PROTOCOL ON OIL EXPLORATION SIGNED IN DELHI

BK161603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for collaboration in the field of oil with a 5-year working program. Under the program, covering the period 1980-85, the two sides have agreed to carry out geophysical surveys and drilling operations in specified areas of Tripura and West Bengal on a contract basis. On the basis of the results of the surveys and drilling operations, they will decide the further stages of collaboration for the production of oil and gas in the area. The working program also provides for the artificial lift method of oil production in unmanned fields in the western and eastern regions. It also includes technical assistance in drilling research.

The protocol was signed by visiting Soviet Deputy Minister for Oil Industry Takoyev and Petroleum Secretary B.B. Vohra in New Delhi today. It is in pursuance of the long-term program signed between the two countries in March last year.

PRC ENVOY CALLS FOR IMPROVED SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

OW151942 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 15 (AFP)--China believes that improved Sino-Indian relations are of "tremendous importance" in the present day "unstable world", for maintaining peace and stability, particularly in Asia.

New Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian said here today that his country stood for solving the problems with India on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The protracted border disputes, over which the two countries fought a war in 1962, has been the main problem between the two sides.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies, Mr. Shen called for positive and concrete steps to enhance cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries. "Both China and India have a lot in common which helped in increasing mutual understanding," he noted.

JANATA LEADER SAYS PRC WILLING TO NEGOTIATE BORDER ISSUE

OW152135 Hong Kong AFP in English 2133 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 15 (AFP)--Chinese leaders are willing to discuss with India "at any time for a negotiated settlement" of the border problem, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, an important leader of opposition Janata, said today on his return from a Chinese tour.

He said the Chinese had also told him during talks that they were keen on friendly relations between India and Pakistan and settlement of their own bilateral disputes without third party intervention.

Dr. Swamy toured China at the invitation of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, for delivering lectures on Indian economy.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Airport Statement

BK151248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Visiting Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this afternoon. He was with him for 20 minutes.

Earlier the Zambian president was given a warm welcome on his arrival in the capital today on the 2-day official visit. Among those who received him at the airport were the president, the prime minister, the external affairs minister, three service chiefs and members of the diplomatic corps.

Talking to newsmen, Dr Kaunda expressed his happiness over his visit to this country again after the recent general elections. He said the immediate problems of Zambia are the presence of the South African troops on its territory and economic development.

Mrs Gandhi described his visit as very important, and said it will enable her to know Dr Kaunda's views on various events that are taking place in the African continent.

Official Talks With Gandhi

BK151619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] India and Zambia have agreed on the need to defuse tension in South Asia. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and visiting Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda expressed the hope that no power will take any action which will go against the process of reducing tension in the area.

During their official talks in New Delhi this evening, the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and reviewed the international situation.

The prime minister explained to Dr Kaunda India's views about the situation in South Asia. Dr Kaunda briefed Mrs Gandhi on his recent visit to North Korea and China. He also told her in general about the situation in southern Africa. The two leaders first met for a short while alone and later they were joined by their foreign ministers.

In the afternoon, Dr Kenneth Kaunda called on President Sanjiva Reddy. He was with Mr Reddy for 20 minutes.

Kaunda, Reddy Speeches

OW151802 Hong Kong AFP in English 1740 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 15 (AFP)--Visiting Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda tonight called for a major nonaligned initiative "to deal with the threats to international peace and security affecting innocent people of the nonaligned countries."

Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honour by President Sanjiva Reddy, Dr Kaunda noted that the Afghan situation and the world reaction to it had added new tension in the entire region.

President Reddy called upon "all sides" involved in the recent developments in the region to exercise utmost restraint and help create conditions to enable all countries in the area to retain their independence. He noted that "revival of cold war attitudes and big power rivalries have introduced an ominous note." Regional peace and stability were also threatened by induction of arms.

Dr Kaunda emphasised the need for maintaining the solidarity among the nonaligned countries. "We cannot afford to surrender the noble principle of nonalignment to the interests of other countries whose nationals enjoy peace in their own lands." He cautioned the nonaligned against their being made themselves pawns in the superpower game. "Let us give concrete and material substance to the spirit that gave birth to nonalignment and to ties we have forged among members of the nonaligned community in order to strengthen our brotherhood," Dr Kaunda said.

He noted that the Afghan crisis and worsening U.S.-Iranian relations and tension between Iran and Iraq had all made the Indian Ocean an area of intensive superpower rivalries.

President Reddy said, referring to the African situation, that it was time to intensify "our efforts to seek the liquidation of illegal South African rule in Namibia" and abolition of apartheid in South Africa. He expressed deep distress over the renewed South African "aggression" against Zambia. "You have our fullest sympathy and support," he declared.

Dr. Kaunda said the situation in southern Africa, following the independence of Zimbabwe, was "excellent for meaningful and positive change."

16 Apr Departure

BK160645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda left New Delhi this morning at the end of a 2-day visit. Earlier, speaking to newsmen, Dr Kaunda described his talks with Indian leaders as very satisfactory.

SPECIAL EMISSARY REVIEWS RECENT TALKS IN PAKISTAN

BK150406 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Swaran Singh, who returned to New Delhi last night from his visit to Islamabad as a special emissary of the prime minister, has said his impression is that the people of Pakistan desire to strengthen peace and friendship with India. Speaking to newsmen, he said the people of India also want the same, and this is the best guarantee to enable the two governments to work for cooperation, mutual trust and understanding. There are psychological moments which can be the starting point for the process of reversing a trend of confrontation. The present one may be such an occasion.

Referring to developments in Afghanistan, Swaran Singh said Pakistan is greatly worried about the situation. Views were exchanged by him with Pakistani leaders, and the perceptions of the two sides were not identical. This, however, need not come in the way of strengthening relations between the two countries. He said it has been agreed that further contact may be continued on the process of normalization of relations.

Swaran Singh said India is in favor of a plan which ensures the freedom of Afghanistan. He pointed out that in a sensitive situation like this it is primarily for Pakistan to think of any initiative. The international community will not be found (wanting) if there are constructive ideas, he added.

PRESS, RADIO COMMENT ON SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG VISIT

Delhi: Concern Over Kampuchea

BK140922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 80

["Spotlight" feature on the Vietnamese prime minister's visit--by Vishnu Dutt, political commentator]

[Text] There is a tendency to look for immediate and concrete results when heads of governments meet, but even high-power diplomacy is a slow process. The object and outcome of such meetings is basically a better appreciation of the respective positions of the two governments on specific issues so that future relations can be shaped to conform to these positions.

Pham Van Dong, who completed his 5-day tour of this country yesterday, made it clear that his conversations with the Indian prime minister had disclosed differences in the two approaches to the Afghan issue. While Vietnam emphasized the provocations by the neighboring countries in the shape of encouragement of Afghan dissident elements, India was keen that Soviet military presence there be ended quickly so that the international tensions that have bellowed up in its wake could be defused.

Obviously, for Pham Van Dong this was a subsidiary issue. First, it is such a complicated affair and so much geographically nearer to New Delhi than Hanoi that the latter could not hope to bring much new light to bear on it. Second, its view had already been elucidated by the Cuban foreign minister, who had been on a global safari in this behalf, not to speak of Gromyko's visit to New Delhi soon after Mrs Indira Gandhi's return to power.

His main concern was obviously Kampuchea. Here again though he would be keen for the formal recognition of the Heng Samrin regime, he would appreciate that this is the wrong time for it. Though committed to it in principle, the Government of India would like to keep the recognition issue in the wrap for a little longer. The parallel with Afghanistan is too close for comfort just now. It is a pity that Morarji Desai, who had publicly committed his government to recognition soon after the new regime took over in Phnom Penh, changed his mind. Clearly his anxiety was not to annoy Beijing, with which the Janata regime was trying all it was worth to improve its relations. Chidna had slapped this country hard by attacking Vietnam even while our foreign minister was on a state visit there and the Janata was preparing to turn the other cheek. If the recognition had come through, then it would have come as a grateful gesture. There was a great deal of sympathy and admiration for the plucky fight put up by the Vietnamese against their vastly superior enemy and people would have applauded the gesture, for in repelling the Chinese they were also, in a sense, fighting our war.

The Vietnam prime minister was obviously keen to present his viewpoints on both Afghanistan and Kampuchea to Mrs Gandhi because certainly the (?form) will be discussed at Salisbury informally among the world leaders who are assembling there next week for Zimbabwe's independence celebrations. In particular, the nonaligned nations may consider Afghanistan and Iran in some depth. The situation in that region has further complicated by the eruption on the Iran-Iraq border and America's unhealthy interest in this facade of the problem. While Kampuchea or Vietnam may not be directly discussed at Salisbury, it requires to be noted that the developments in west Asia have already affected the situation in Indochina. Because of the United States' preoccupation with Afghanistan and Iran, it is unable to devote its usual attention to Southeast Asia and would like that region to stabilize as quickly as possible. The ASEAN group is beginning to smell this benign neglect on the part of Washington and is reorienting itself accordingly. A powerful anti-Vietnam minister has already been replaced in Thailand and other changes may follow.

In Kampuchea itself, though America remains hostile to Vietnamese presence there and to the Heng Samrin government--it would like a neutral regime installed and peace to return there--neither does it support Prince Norodom Sihanouk's claim, because his link with the Chinese is too close for the rest of the region to relish.

Though Pham Van Dong's recent swing through the ASEAN region did not appear to achieve much, in retrospect, the member nations may come to look more kindly in the future on Hanoi and Phnom Penh. This reorientation may take time to complete itself but the trend appears to have already set in.

There is another reason for this turnabout by the United States. Though it is true that Vietnam has not yet been able to liquidate the Pol Pot elements in Kampuchea, it has made life fairly difficult for them, so that they have been pushed into the western part of the country where they have two advantages: One, they can manage to secure food and other aid piped by European agencies into Thailand and two, they can slip across the border for sanctuary in case of government forces pressing too hard on them.

Pol Pot has few friends left in the country. Almost everybody is against the return of the terror he represents and this fact is beginning to sink in the conciousness of the ASEAN nations. Neither is the group unaware of the danger that Beijing constitutes to them despite the earnestness with which it has wooed them in the recent past. The continuance of China and Vietnam as two powers that neutralize each other, they are beginning to feel, is the best guarantee of peace in the region.

Vietnam's big problem of course is its (?powerless) economic situation and its need for capital for development. There is simultaneously a high degree of privation in Kampuchea as a result of concentrated American bombings followed by the cruelties of the Pol Pot regime and the hostilities that have ravaged the land since its fall. The European and international charities have tried to mitigate these sufferings, but often, in order to deny help to Vietnam and its allies, the aid has been chanelled through Thailand, where as I have just explained, it goes to bolster the Pol Pot elements still at large.

India has lent a helping hand. But obviously its resources are limited. More however, will probably be done, and from all accounts of Pham Van Dong's conversations with the Indian prime minister and her colleagues, this was an important part of the agenda that he brought over. If reports are correct, that unlike in the past, a very large part of the Government of India's buffer stock consists of rice which is not in much demand now, it should be possible to send more rice to Kampuchea, especially as the wheat crop being harvested is a record one. Transport equipment would be another vital item for both Vietnam and Kampuchea where communications have never been good and where the position in the wake of the Vietnam war is parlous. Indian technical experts in addition to equipment would come in handy in such a situation. All together, therefore, India can do a great deal to relieve suffering in Kampuchea and help it and Vietnam in rebuilding their shattered economies.

TIMES: Recognition of Heng Samrin

BK160621 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Recognizing Kampuchea"]

[Text] It is obvious that the Vietnamese prime minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong, has visited New Delhi for the specific purpose of persuading Mrs. Gandhi to accord immediate recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea and to sell the Soviet line on Afghanistan which the Cubans have been canvassing in various capitals on Moscow's behalf. On both counts he has drawn a blank. He has himself been candid enough to disclose that India and Vietnam have basic differences on Afghanistan and that New Delhi does not feel that right now the circumstances are appropriate for the recognition of the regime in Phnom Penh. It will be patently unfair, indeed churlish, to suggest that Mr. Pham Van Dong has used the visit to announce a reversal of his government's previous position on the status of Jammu and Kashmir in order to "persuade" Mrs. Gandhi to be forthcoming on the issue of Kampuchea. [paragraph continues]

But there is a link between Hanoi's stand on the issues of Kashmir, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. It views the latter two as a part of the East-West contest (it regards China as an ally of the United States) and it has volunteered to recognize Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of the Indian union because this has been the Soviet position for years and because it has ceased to be close to Beijing. This provides a clue to India's policy on both Afghanistan and Kampuchea. As a non-aligned country it has to apply a yardstick different from that of Vietnam which is sustaining the regime in Phnom Penh and is wholly committed to the Soviet Union in the larger East-West conflict.

On the face of it, Mrs. Gandhi is going back on her earlier commitment to recognize the Heng Samrin regime as stated in so many words in the Congress-I election manifesto last December. But she has no reason to be apologetic about it, for the situation in the region as a whole has changed dramatically with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Even in the absence of this action by Moscow, recognition of the Vietnamese-backed set-up in Phnom Penh by India would have meant favouring the Soviet side because Hanoi is critically dependent on the Kremlin's support and is aligned with the latter. But the move could have been justified in local terms. The Pol Pot regime was among the cruellest mankind has seen in recent decades and it could not have been overthrown without Vietnamese intervention in some form, before the virtual Soviet takeover in Afghanistan, it was also not obligatory for New Delhi to be unduly sensitive to the susceptibilities of the Chinese and the Americans. But the Soviet action has brought the cold war to India's doorstep and it is not easy for it to separate Kampuchea from Afghanistan. India's concerns are different from those of the members of the ASEAN who are reluctant to recognize the Heng Samrin regime. It is inevitably more concerned over the possible expansion of Chinese power and influence than of Vietnam's. As such it cannot either make common cause with them on the Kampuchean issue or join an anti-Soviet campaign. But it cannot do the opposite either.

EXPRESS: Differences in Foreign Policy

BK170239 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 11 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Area of Disagreement"]

[Text] Mr Pham Van Dong's visit has enabled India and Vietnam to have a better understanding of each other's approach on international issues of mutual concern, besides giving an opportunity to renew their ties of friendship. The areas of agreement are wide, but there are differences on some questions, as on the recognition of Kampuchea and the Afghanistan crisis. Mr Dong's candid replies at the New Delhi press conference reveal the extent of those divergences. It is true that Mrs Gandhi's party had favoured recognition of Kampuchea in its election manifest. But her government has necessarily to take the objective realities into consideration before taking a decision. Its timing also depends on various factors including its possible effect on India's relations with other countries, particularly the ASEAN countries, which are concerned about Vietnam's role in the region.

The country's foreign relations are not a party matter. The government has to exercise its own judgment on the basis of national interest as well as of the common weal of the world community. At the same time, it has to ensure a certain continuity in India's foreign policy whatever may be the differences in interpretation and emphasis between successive governments in Delhi.

Nor did the ruling party's earlier assurance on Kampuchea mean approval of the existing situation in that country. India has consistently disapproved of foreign military presence in any country and it cannot afford to make an exception in the case of Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops are still entrenched there. India has no sympathy for the fallen regime of Pol Pot. Its ghastly record in genocide puts it beyond the pale of the civilised world But the people of Kampuchea do not accept foreign military presence as the only alternative to their misery. The credibility of Heng Samrin's government will always be suspect so long as it is seen to be dependent on Vietnamese forces operating in the country. The endurance of Khmer resistance cannot wholly attributed to Chinese or other outside support. There are too many uncertainties in the Kampuchea situation for the Government of India to take a hurried decision on recognition.

SUPREME COURT REFERS ASSAM EMERGENCY CASE TO HIGH COURT

BK160859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Supreme Court today directed the center and the state of Assam to approach the Gauhati high court for vacating the stay order of the operation of two notifications issued on the 5th of this month declaring the whole of Assam except Canchar district as a disturbed area. The court directed the Gauhati high court to dispose the application for vacation by Friday after hearing the parties concerned and considering other materials which may be made available.

A special leave application from the center on the Assam government was heard today by Chief Justice Chandrachud, Mr Justice Bhagwati and Mr Justice (Venkataramaiah).

Rejects Gandhi Petition

BK160901 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 16 April (AFP)--The Supreme Court today rejected a petition filed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government praying for vacation of a stay order passed by the Assam high court barring Mrs Gandhi's administrators in Assam from assuming extraordinary powers to deal with the Assam agitators.

The highest court of the land asked the government counsel to move the petition to the Assam high court for consideration and instructed the Assam high court to dispose of the case by April 18.

"We cannot interfere in the ex-parte stay granted by any high court. The best course for you will be to go before the high court and challenge the stay order," a division bench of the Supreme Court told the government counsel.

Troubled by the 7-month-old Assam agitation demanding eviction and deportation of about 5 million immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, Mrs Gandhi had authorized her chief administrator in Assam on 5 April to assume extraordinary powers which would enable him to call the army, shoot at sight and make arrests without assigning any reason.

The government order was challenged by a citizen in Gauhati in the Assam high court on 7 April claiming violation of fundamental rights as granted in the country's constitution.

The high court had stayed the government order and had asked the union government to show cause as to why the petition should not be admitted for hearing.

REPORT ON GANDHI ADDRESS DURING RECENT ASSAM VISIT

BK121611 [Editorial Report] Kurseong Regional Domestic Service in English at 1445 GMT on 12 April carries an 8-minute recorded message by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the northeastern states on the foreign national issue. Greeting Assamese on the occasion of their new year, Mrs Gandhi says she understands the concern of the Assamese to preserve their identity and culture.

Referring to the agitation launched by the Assamese to deport foreign nationals from the state, Mr Gandhi says "solutions to the problem that is agitating your mind must be found and will be found. This should be arrived at in the good will and in the spirit of give and take." Continuing, Mrs Gandhi says "we are determined to deal with the infiltration, but any action we take should be in accordance with the due processes of law, humanitarian considerations as well as the constitutional obligations." Assuring the Assamese of the protection of their rights, Mrs Gandhi says "the deportation of infiltrators is continuing, vigilance on our borders has been strengthened and, if necessary, will be further augmented." Continuing, Mrs Gandhi promises to look into cases of acquisition of property "by persons who are not citizens of India."

Mrs Gandhi says "at the same time we must remember that there are also other apprehensions. A large number of people in the state have told me that although they are legal citizens, they feel insecure because some look upon them as foreigners." Mrs Gandhi then refers to the sufferings caused to the country due to the current Assam agitation and says "the agitation here has caused great hardships to the people of the state and the northeastern region. The state's own development programs have come to a halt. I am also told that the availability of daily necessities to the common people has become extremely difficult. It makes me sad to say that while the state should be asking for more development funds, it has not been able to utilize whatever is available to it."

Mrs Gandhi regrets that the agitation has affected functioning of government offices and educational institutions. While promising that the government will do its best to assist the economic growth of the state and the northeastern region, Mrs Gandhi asks for the cooperation of all to mitigate the sufferings of the people by suspending the agitation. She says: "When the government is making all out efforts to provide fertilizers to farmers, diesel for transportation and water pumps and kerosene to housewives, is it right to aggravate the difficult situation by blocking supplies of crude to Barauni [oil refinery in Assam]?" Mrs Gandhi then appeals to all to do some rethinking and assess the situation in the larger interest of the country. Mrs Gandhi says "the agitation today is like a quarrel within the family. It has to be composed." Mrs Gandhi once again assures the government's help to the region to bring them on a par with other regions.

ALL COURT CASES AGAINST GANDHI CLOSED

BK151444 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Mr D.C. Agarwal, special judge of Delhi, today dropped the proceedings against Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr P.C. Sethi [petroleum minister in Mrs Gandhi's former cabinet]; Mr R.K. Dhawan [former secretary to Mrs Gandhi] and three others in the jeep case. The judge said he did not find even an iota of evidence in the prosecution's (?submissions).

With this, all cases registered during the Janata government against Mrs Gandhi and her associates have come to a close.

NATIONALIZATION OF SIX MORE BANKS ANNOUNCED

BK151622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Six more banks have been nationalized. The president has promulgated the ordinance acquiring the Andhra Bank Limited, the Cooperation Bank Limited, the New Bank of India Limited, the Oriental Bank of Commerce Limited, the Punjab and Sind Bank Limited and the Vijay Bank Limited. The ordinance is entitled "Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings--1980.

The total demand and the liabilities of the six banks amounted to over 23,560 million rupees as on the 14th of last month. A press note issued in New Delhi this evening makes it clear that the normal banking operations will not be affected.

STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD END OF MAY

BK170756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Elections to the nine dissolved state assemblies will be held on the 27th and 30th of next month. This was announced by Chief Election Commissioner Shakdar in New Delhi today. He told newsmen that in Orissa, Punjab and Bihar there will be one day polling and in other states polling will be held in these two days.

Announcing the election program, he said the notification for the elections will be issued on the 25th of this month. The last date for filing nomination is 2d of next month. Scrutiny will be held on the 3d of May and the last date for withdrawal will be the 5th.

He said there are about 243 million voters who will elect for 2,237 seats of nine state assemblies. Out of these, 331 seats are reserved for scheduled castes and 213 seats for scheduled tribes.

BARODA DEPUTY MAYOR, OTHERS ARRESTED IN GANDHI ATTACK

BK151551 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Five persons, including Deputy Mayor of Baroda Mr Pratap Rai Ramchandani, have been arrested in connection with the incident [of knife attack on Mrs Gandhi]. It may be called that the incident took place in the premises of Parliament House where she had gone to attend Mr Ambedkar Jayanti's [birthday] celebratins. The alleged assailant, Ram Bal Chand Lalwani, has been remanded to police custody till the 24th of this month.

RAJ NARAIN OUSTED FROM KISAN SAMMELAN PRESIDENCY

BK160353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Kisan Sammelan [farmer's conference] at its meeting in New Delhi yesterday expelled Raj Narain from its presidentship for anti-Sammelan activities. The meeting, presided over by Charan Singh, unanimously elected Devi Lal as the new president. Narendra Singh, general secretary of the Sammelan, said the main charge against Raj Narain is that he misused the Kisan Sammelan for his political ends.

HAQ NAMES NEW REGIONAL MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS

BK110152 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 75, which replaces paragraph one of Martial Law Order No 3 relating to the appointment of martial law administrators [MLA]. According to the amended order, Lt Gen Sawar Khan will be the MLA of zone a, Lt Gen Fazle Haq zone b, Lt Gen Sadequrrashid Mohammad Abbasi zone c, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan for zone d and Maj Gen Mohammad Aslam Shah zone e. The martial law law order will come into force immediately and will be considered effective from 31 March.

DAWN LAUDS INDIA'S SWARAN SINGH VISIT TO ISLAMABAID

BK170315 Karachi DAWN in English 15 Apr 80 p 9

[Editorial: "India-Pakistan Dialogue"]

[Text] Sardar Swaran Singh's visit to Islamabad provided the governments of India and Pakistan with the opportunity of a free and frank exchange of views. Thus, the dialogue Islamabad initiated with the Indian Government during Mr Sathe's 2-day talks with the Pakistan Foreign Ministry officials in February has been carried forward in a "positive and constructive manner", to quote the written statement released by Mr Agha Shahi on Sunday [13 March]. Obviously, it would have been unrealistic to expect definitive results after a few hours of talks between the leaders of the two countries, but the spirit of mutual trust created by the negotiations is in itself a major achievement. That India and Pakistan have major differences on important issues needs no elucidation. What is significant is that both of them are now displaying a greater willingness to discuss their differences in a spirit of mutual understanding and tolerance than has hitherto been the case. This, of course, by no means implies that an agreement is round the corner but the decision to carry the dialogue further certainly argues well for their bilateral relations. Rather than hurl polemics at each other, the two have now deemed it to be in their interest to discuss even sensitive issues such as limitation of arms, their perception of the Afghan situation and the long-standing Kashmir dispute, the mention of which was at one time anathema to New Delhi. Although an overall settlement between India and Pakistan might not be possible at this stage, given the nature and depth of their disagreements, it is to be hoped that they will continue to identify the issues of common interest to them and explore the areas where an agreement is possible. In that context, it is not without significance that the two sides have been discussing new "points" and are trying to build up the momentum for carrying forward the normalisation process and implementing the remaining clauses of the Simla Agreement, including the one relating to the Kashmir issue. The importance of this cannot be overemphasised since the need to reassure a section of opinion in Pakistan in respect of India's intentions in the region is a real one. As such, the disclosure that "concrete proposals" have been made by the two governments for mutual reassurance is to be welcomed.

The need for promoting greater understanding between India and Pakistan has never been more urgent than it is today. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has changed the strategic balance and the diplomatic environment in Southwest Asia to the detriment of both India and Pakistan. The security problems which have been created have given rise to new compulsions to both countries to seek greater understanding with each other. Although the perceptions of the two sides of the Afghan situation are not identical, they are making an effort to identify areas of common concern. Thus, they agree on the fundamental point that Soviet troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan. With Pakistan's rejection of the American aid offer, the possibility of Islamabad acquiring American arms is also no longer an issue, although Pakistan's right to build up its defences for legitimate security needs cannot be questioned. On the whole, the present time is propitious for pressing on with the effort to promote the process of normalisation and to explore areas of mutual understanding.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED ABOUT MOSCOW OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

BK161127 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Sri Lanka has yet to make a firm decision as to whether it will take part or not in the Moscow Olympic Games in July. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Vincent Perera, asked about the matter at a news conference yesterday, said that the National Olympic Committee must first decide whether it was participating or not. The news conference was summoned to brief the media about the Sports Ministry's new soccer project to be inaugurated tomorrow.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN COLOMBO, DEPARTS

Meets With Hameed

BK151130 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Chnoupek held official talks yesterday with Minister of Foreign Affairs Hameed in Colombo. The two ministers discussed a wide range of subjects including economic cooperation between the two countries. Hameed explained the role and effectiveness of the nonalined movement and the third world in the context of events the world over. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tyronne Fernando also participated in the discussions.

Joint Press Release

BK161120 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek left Sri Lanka yesterday after a 2-day visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Hameed. A joint press release said that the two foreign ministers had wideranging talks on international issues, both political and economic. They also expressed satisfaction about the development of political and cultural relations between the two countries. They were of the view that more concrete steps were needed for the further development of economic and trade ties. Hameed invited a trade and economic delegation from Czechoslovakia to visit Sri Lanka. During his stay here the Czechoslovak foreign minister also called on Prime Minister Premadasa.

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR LONDON EN ROUTE TO ZIMBABWE

BK151128 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Premadasa left for London last night on his way to Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe on Thursday 17th. He was accompanied by Mrs Premadasa, Secretary to the Prime Minister (Bradman Veerakon) and Coordinating Secretary (D.G. Aryadasa). The mahasangha [gathering of religious people] chanted (?prayers). Present at the airport were several ministers, members of parliament and members of the diplomatic corps and the public. Premadasa, who will represent President Jayewardene at the independence celebrations, will meet British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher in London tomorrow and thank her for Britain's 100 million pound sterling grant for the Victoria project. The two prime ministers will discuss matters of mutual interests. He is also expected to extend to Mrs Thatcher the government's formal invitation to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of universal adult franchise in Sri Lanka next year. On his return journey, the prime minister will stop over in London for talks with the British minister for environment and the minister of transport on matters of economic and technical cooperation.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on 'Secret Agreement'

OW171003 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr admitted in a newspaper interview published here today that there was a secret agreement between Iran and the United States on ways to solve the hostage crisis, but claimed the U.S. broke it unilaterally.

The president also said that Iran would never bow the knee to "U.S. blackmail" and that if European countries and Japan joined U.S. proposed sanctions against Iran there would be a "war."

In the interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN, an influential daily here, the Iranian president said that under the secret agreement the former shah of Iran was to be questioned in Panama, the Iranian demand for his extradition was to be considered, and the shah was to be arrested. But President Bani-Sadr said this part of the deal did not materialize as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger encouraged the former shah to flee from Panama to Egypt.

He charged that Iran had acted to improve the living conditions of the hostages, but that the U.S. had broken its promise not to obstruct the Iranian inquiry into the doings of the former shah and thus unilaterally violated the agreement. Mr. Bani-Sadr said he had not made the agreement public for fear of confusing international public opinion and provoking the Iranians.

He contended that the United States was exploiting the hostage issue to make the Iranian Revolution a failure and was not motivated in any humanitarian way.

President Bani-Sadr added that if things had gone according to the agreement, the hostages would have been transferred to a hospital. And, he said, if U.S. President Jimmy Carter was unable to prevent Mr. Kissinger from sending the former shah to Egypt, Mr. Carter could hardly blame the Iranian president for failing to persuade the militant students at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to hand over the hostages.

If the United States did nothing, the hostages would not be harmed, Mr. Bani-Sadr said. Since the hostages were not a matter of prime importance to the United States, the Carter administration would like something to happen to them, he asserted.

Qotbzadeh Appeal to Turkey

NC170705 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Mehmet Ali Birand report from Tehran]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has appealed to the Turkish Government through MILLIYET not to comply with the U.S. Government's sanctions. Qotbzadeh said: "We hope that the Turkish Government will act independent of any superpower."

Stating further that Turkey was an Islamic country, laying strong emphasis on Islamic solidarity, Qotbzadeh continued: "We hope that Turkey will attach serious attention to the fact that if it remains in solidarity with other Muslim countries, it will be able to cope with its internal problems."

Stressing that Turkey could find stronger support for the settlement of its economic difficulties provided it sides with the Muslim countries, the Iranian foreign minister went on: "By refusing to comply with the U.S. embargo, Turkey will safeguard its prestige before the world and it will prove that it is an independent Islamic country."

Qotbzadeh then referred to the disillusionment of Turkey in the past for failing to secure the support it had hoped from the Muslim countries and added: "We are prepared to cooperate with the Turkish Government on a very extensive scale."

Iran seems at this stage to be moving toward isolation and to be suffering from the pressure of outside forces. It therefore needs the "true friendship of Turkey."

At this time when Iran's friction with Iraq does not seem likely to be heading for a settlement, Qotbzadeh continues to hold press conferences and maintain that "the Iraqi administration has proved that it receives instructions from the United States, but it will never achieve the desired result."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Shadmehr on Readiness of Army

LD170325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and conferred with the latter.

The commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent at the end of the meeting, regarding the battle readiness of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran along the borders, especially the Iraqi border: [read by announcer]

We have placed at the disposal of the nation all the facilities of the Army of the Islamic Republic for the protection of our country's frontiers. We are strong everywhere, especially in the western region; no power is able to assault our frontiers. The Iraqi Government is also aware of this and if she is engaged in some activities there, it is because of the movement that has evolved within that country in order to overthrow the regime. The Iraqi Government officials are trying to distract the attention of the Iraqi people toward the border. Otherwise, the Iraqi Government knows full well that is not strong enough to fight us; if we only defend ourselves against the border assaults of this government, it is because we know that there are Muslim people on the other side of the border who have been forced to take up arms. We have no desire to open fire on our correligionists and we content ourselves with repelling their attacks for the time being.

Regarding the Soviet Army deployments along the northern borders, the commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: This is a series of ordinary maneuvers; it is no problem.

Dasht-e Azadegan Guards' Statement

GF161158 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Dasht-e Azadegan Corps of the Revolution Guards on 15 April--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the breaker of tyrants. Inform the hypocrites of a painful punishment. [verse from the Koran] Some unidentified and hypocritical individuals, who are still attached to the chains of colonialism, as well as the hirelings of the hated Ba'thist regime of Iraq are trying to divide the border tribes, who are devoted and faithful to the revolution, by circulating some unfounded rumors. However, these hirelings should know that such rumors, which prove their meanness and lack of faith, can never achieve their ominous aims; nor can these rumors ever break the strong chain of those inhabitants of the border region.

Munitions Seized at Border

GF161620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Dasht-e Azadegan has announced that at 0830 yesterday members of an antismuggling unit of the guards became suspicious about a Chevrolet traveling along the Iran-Iraq border. After having followed and stopped the vehicle, they seized 21,500 shotgun shells, which were turned over to the Revolution Guards headquarters along with the vehicle's passengers.

Qotbzadeh Plays Down Conflict

LD161352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 16 (TANJUG)--Conflicts in border areas are not in the least important or serious, or, at least, they are not so important as some information media have represented them, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh stated in an interview to Tehran TIMES regarding strained relations between Iran and Iraq. Two days ago Qotbzadeh visited the regions in which the conflicts have occurred and spoke to officers and local authority representatives.

The Iranian foreign minister has announced that he will begin a tour of the Arab countries on Saturday to inform Iran's friends about relations between Iran and Iraq. Qotbzadeh will visit Syria, Lebanon and, perhaps, Bahrain. The Iranian foreign minister will visit Algeria, Kuwait and other countries, it has also been reported.

Qotbzadeh's Conditions for Ending Dispute

JN162013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a front-page report entitled "Strong Iranian Reaction to Saddam Husayn's Allegations," the evening paper KEYHAN says that foreign minister and Revolution Council member Sadeq Qotbzadeh made the following statement to KEYHAN this morning: Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said in a press interview that Iraq has set three conditions for ending the state of war between Iran and Iraq.

The paper says Qotbzadeh has announced the following conditions for solving the Iranian-Iraqi issue: 1) the destruction of the Israeli-backed regime of Saddam Husayn; 2) Iraq's cooperation with the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist states; and 3) the release of political prisoners and sons of the people, headed by Ayatollah 'Ozma Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

The paper adds: Iraq had announced the following three conditions: 1) the withdrawal from the three islands without any condition; 2) the return of parts of the Shatt al-'Arab to the status prior to the signing of the 1975 agreement; and 3) the official recognition of the Arabism of the sons of Arabistan, or Khuzestan.

KEYHAN concludes: The declaration of the Iranian conditions is the natural answer to all the demands and suggestions made by Saddam Husayn.

Kurdish Peshmerga Casualties

LD162038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] PARS has reported, quoting the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah:

At the clashes which took place yesterday and last night in Javanrud, which continued until 2100, two Muslim Kurdish Peshmergas were martyred and six were injured.

On the other hand, about 400 armed raiders from the areas of Baba Yadgar and Banmarzeh set out for Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Islamabad. These are a number of internal elements who were armed by the Ba'th Government of Iraq after the revolution.

Committee on Baqir as-Sadr

LD170609 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council did not have a session last night, but a number of the Revolution Council committees reviewed various bills.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at the end of the session of one of the Revolution Council committees, Minister of National Guidance Naser Minachi said in defense of the bill for limiting trips abroad: [read by announcer]

Unfortunately, Mr Qotbzadeh was not aware of the fact that the bills first go to the Revolution Council committees, in which case the Revolution Council members might have no knowledge of them, since there are a great many bills. This bill was referred to committee number four of the Revolution Council.

He added: The views of the public should be sought about this bill, but it has not been approved yet. The committee and the Revolution Council might be of the opinion that this bill should basically not be approved and that there should not be any limitations imposed on trips abroad. However, the exclusions in the bill, which have been obtained based on opinion polls, are so correct and interesting that most of them might be included in the bill. [as heard]

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in an interview about the fate of Ayatollah as-Sadr, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili said: According to the imam's orders regarding the investigations about the fate of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the Revolution Council will continue its investigations along various lines. I should say that the conclusions so far reached have been contradictory and we have not yet received any reassuring reports upon which we could rely.

Regarding the recent events in Tabriz University he said: Creating internal clashes is the most primitive method used by imperialism in countries. Actually we were expecting this. There were problems in Tabriz, but as we have heard, it has been neutralized by the Muslim forces. We have even heard that these problems exist in different forms in some of the universities in Tehran. Of course, the Muslims should be aware; they are aware and they will fight.

As our country is involved in clashes along our borders, and basically with imperialism, I do not think that under the present circumstances any group--no matter what school they follow--should indulge in such actions.

Appeal to Arab States on As-Sadr

LD170618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The text of the letter of our country's minister of foreign affairs to the Arab governments regarding the crimes of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq has been published.

This letter, while referring to the need of the world countries for solidarity and the plots and conspiracies of the superpowers, states: The Pahlavi regime was one of these plots which was destroyed by the force is Islam. It is now time for the destruction of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime, another puppet of the world-devouring imperialism.

It is no secret to you how Saddam Husayn and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi sold their souls to America and Israel in 1973 and what crimes and treasons they committed against Islam and the Muslims.

Today Saddam Husayn, this remnant of the most shameful treaty in history which had been signed for the mass slaughter of the nations of Iran and Iraq, has on his masters' orders openly confronted Islam and the Islamic governments and in face of silence by Iran has continued his treachery, crimes and conspiracies bolder than ever.

To make homeless 20,000 Muslims, Iranian by origin who are resident in Iraq--some of whom have been residents for up to 15 years in that country and some of whom do not even speak Persian--in the most cruel way possible, to imprison and plot to murder one of the greatest leaders of the Islamic world, His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, is overt opposition to Islam and the Muslim nations.

The Islamic Republic of Iran no longer deems fit to keep silent and tolerate all these crimes and considers the fight against this cursed regime as a part of her fight against imperialism and international Zionism and will reply to the military assault of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq with the utmost severity.

But, for the rescue and liberation of the offspring of the great prophet of Islam, His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the Iranian Government formally seeks the aid of the Islamic governments and hopes that the prompt and combined action of the Islamic governments will speedily succeed in neutralizing this cowardly conspiracy.

'Seige of An-Najaf'

JN170752 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0710 GMT on 17 April gives the following press headline: "The Seige of An-Najaf [Iraq] With Tanks and Artillery." No further information is given.

Fallahi on Safeguarding Border

LD170955 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Ground Forces Commander: 'The Army Will Be Covering a Wider Region of the Border From Tomorrow'"]

[Text] "The stationing of troops along the entire border with Iraq will put an end to all the sporadic clashes in the region and in addition prevent the infiltration of supporters of Salar Jaf and the traitorous fugitives in Iraq."

Announcing this in a telephone conversation with a KEYHAN correspondent today, Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces Commander Brigadier General Fallahi gave the latest report on the attack by Iraqi assailants on Iranian territory, as follows:

"As regards the Baveysi region clashes--the Iraqis have a base 20 km from our border and directly opposite the Baveysi border post. At that base, which houses their soldiers' barracks, they use 130 mm guns--or, as they call them, 'khamseh khamseh,' [presumably 5.5-inch guns] --with a range of 30 km to fire throughout each day at the villages of Azgaleh, Tilehkuh and Gard-e Now; the firing stops at night, of course.

"This bombardment clearly indicates that they have a target-finding observation post in the mountains overlooking the border, since the firing is guided and adjustments are made; fatalities among the ground troops and the guards are due to this artillery target-finding post." Brigadier General Fallahi emphasised:

"Since yesterday infantrymen have been given the task of combing the surrounding mountainous area and neutralizing the operations of the Iraqis and their target-finding post.

"The ground forces will be taking steps to install long-range artillery in the area from today and tomorrow and if firing from Iraqi artillery is again directed at the Iranian border, all Iraqi positions in the field area will come under fire from Iranian artillery from the same distance of 30 km.

"With more extensive deployment and concentration, there will be a considerable number of troops stationed along practically the entire length of the Iran-Iraq border, from Naft-e Shahr to Nowsud.

"After these forces have been moved into position there will perhaps be an end to all the clashes in the area. This will also put a stop to the infiltration by Salar Jaf supporters and traitorous Iranian fugitives in Iraq and establish relative security for the border dwellers of the area so they can occupy themselves with cattle rearing and agriculture and return to their homes."

"The ground forces give an assurance that in 2 or 3 days this section of the border will be entirely sealed off and the Revolution Guards will take steps to mop up the border villages.

"I was in Paveh at 1400 hours yesterday and held talks for 6 hours at the governor's office there.

"Of course, there are elements in the region of Bayangan who have made incursions--and from tomorrow army ground forces will be stationed there.

"The Paveh guards will also take steps to mop up Bayangan.

"The road to Kermanshah, Ravansar, Maleh-Palanganeh, Shamshir, Quri-Qaleh and Paveh and as far as the region of Javanrud will be fully controlled by the ground forces and the guards, and the area will have been cleaned up.

"With the stationing of the ground forces in Bayangan and the mopping-up operation in this area the entire region of Uramanat, apart from the Nowsud and Nudsheh, will be free of hostile elements and central government rule will have been established throughout this area."

In conclusion Brigadier General Fallahi stressed: "I deny that Iraqis are in Bayangan."

BAMDAD COMMENTS ON SOVIET MOVEMENTS ON BORDER

JN171122 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper BAMDAD says that the recent Soviet military movements in the Caucasus region have aroused the interest of the political, military and press circles in Iran, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Carter's national security affairs adviser alleged that the Soviet military movements on the border with Iran are very similar to the Soviet military movements on the Afghanistan border last December--movements which led to the occupation of Afghanistan.

The paper adds that the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent yesterday contacted the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. The Soviet ambassador had left for Moscow to hold consultations with his government. The Soviet Embassy informed the correspondent that the ambassador had left Tehran, but did not provide him with further details.

The paper quotes Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh as saying that thus far, he has not received confirmed reports on this issue; thus, the minister could neither confirm nor deny these reports.

The paper says that the chief of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces affirmed that there is neither proof nor indication of possible Soviet aggression against Iranian territory.

The paper quotes PRAVDA, the organ of the Soviet Communist Party, as saying that the U.S. allegations about the massing of Soviet troops on the Iranian border are absolutely untrue.

The paper quotes AFP as saying that Hodding Carter, U.S. State Department spokesman, hinted at the possibility of Soviet intervention in Iran to protect it from possible U.S. military operations.

The U.S. State Department says that 12 mechanized divisions and 1 Soviet naval division have been stationed on the Iranian border. The State Department adds that the Soviet maneuvers in the Caucasus are normal during this time of year but that some exercises were not normal.

The paper points out that the Soviet Union has bolstered its naval forces in the Indian Ocean through dispatching the aircraft carrier [word indistinct] to its base in [word indistinct] in the Far East.

TRADE OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTED JAPANESE TRADE BAN

LD161052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The deputy minister of commerce, interviewed by PANA, said: The Japanese trade attache has contacted this ministry and denied a report published in one of the Tehran English-language newspapers about a Japanese trade ban with Iran, particularly the sale of iron. He described this report as a fabricated lie and said that the government of Japan strongly denies the rumor.

MO'INFAR SAYS JAPAN TO MAINTAIN OIL IMPORTS

JN161952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar has told journalists that the Japanese ambassador to Iran has affirmed his country's great interest in maintaining its oil imports from Iran. The minister said that oil exports to Japan will continue unless that country adopts a hostile stand against the Iranian Islamic Republic.

CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES ATTACK ON TURKEY'S BORDER

JN161659 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] After the dissemination of a REUTER news report citing a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman and Turkish papers on aggression by Iranian airplanes and helicopters against Turkish territory, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has cited the Iranian chief of the combined general staff as saying that an Iranian Army transport airplane, which was heading to Urumiyeh last Sunday, crossed the Iranian-Turkish border due to a technical fault in part of its equipment. The plane, he said, corrected its route immediately after the plane's radar gave warning of this error.

The chief of the combined general staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran denied that the Iranian planes attacked Turkey's border. He added that instructions were given to [words indistinct] to communicate the Islamic Republic of Iran's protest of the dissemination of this news report to those who are responsible for the Turkish border.

Regarding the Iranian helicopters' attack on five border villages in Turkey, the chief of the combined general staff of the Islamic Republic's army said: There was no attack against the border villages, but Iranian helicopters did investigate the movement of a number of the Turkish border region's Kurds into Iranian territory.

GUARDS INVITE ARABIAN PENINSULA ORGANIZATION LEADERS TO VISIT

JN170958 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text of message from the command of the Islamic Revolution Guards to the command of the Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful, brothers of the command of the Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula:

Due to the common aspiration of all Muslims to liberate themselves from [word indistinct] and tyranny, the command of the Islamic Revolution Guards has the pleasure to extend an invitation to a delegation representing your Islamic revolutionary organization to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran on 31 Farvardin 1359 in order to conduct the necessary consultations with the command of the Islamic Revolution Guards on the world Islamic revolution under Imam Khomeyni, may God protect him.

We trust that these consultations will lead to a definite victory over world Zionism and imperialism and the Muslims will regain their liberty and independence from the superpowers in the East and West.

We sincerely hope that your organization will accept this invitation at the specified date.

NAVAL MANEUVERS IN GULF CONCLUDE

LD161804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to the report from our correspondent in Bandar Abbas, the maneuvers of the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which started 3 days ago in Persian Gulf waters and the Gulf of Oman, ended today. According to the same report, in order to stand up to the threats of the enemy and also in order to safeguard national interests and Iranian naval strategy in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, a maneuver by warships and marine commandos of the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and reconnaissance and fighter planes of the air force was carried out in the waters of the Straits of Hormuz and the islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Bu Musa, starting 13 April. It included various naval exercises, artillery and rocket firing, air defense, electronic and chemical warfare, (?night operations) and troop-landing operation. The maneuvers continued until today.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

Governor on Attack on Army Column

LD161947 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Following the cowardly attack by counterrevolutionaries on army units in Darreh Qasemlu at noon today, Jamshid Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1900 today, said that 3 servicemen were martyred and 19 injured in the clashes. We draw your attention to our colleague's interview with the West Azarbayjan governor general. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Haqgu, it was reported that the troops of the 64th Urumiyeh Division, while en route to Oshnoviyeh, in the area of Darreh Qasemlu confronted counterrevolutionary forces and suffered casualties. Could you please give full information on this to our listeners.

[Answer] It was actually not the 64th Division but an armored unit which had come from Qazvin. It was not a unit of the 64th Division. Unfortunately, they were taken by surprise at Darreh Qasemlu and subjected to a cowardly attack. A considerable number were injured and several people have been killed so far. The tension and shooting is still continuing.

[Question] [Words indistinct] you stated that the army [words indistinct] will clear from the counterrevolutionary forces. How is it that now (?these forces have caused these events?)

[Answer] Well, that is a vast area. During this period, in spite of all the good will that the army and government have shown, although the army could crush all the hideouts and places where [words indistinct] went into hiding, for the sake of cooperation with the people it did not do so in the hope that they would come to their senses. Unfortunately, once again [words indistinct] and especially today when the weather was very bad, they took advantage of this and obstructed the army and caused this clash. [passage indistinct]

This was a column that was more or less unfamiliar with the region and arrived in the area only today; incidentally the weather was also bad, and these troublemakers took advantage of the bad weather and blocked the way and caused this tragedy.

[Question] Have the attackers been identified? Which groups do they belong to?

[Answer] I would like not to say to which group they belong; whatever group they may be, I would like to call them troublemakers, a handful of evil people who have no sense of humanity. For only 2 or 3 days ago we met and talked to a number of religious leaders from the tribes and Kurds from Oshnoviyeh (?in the hope that) security would be maintained and that the farmers would return to their farms. These are individuals who do not care for peace and tranquility, who do not wish the region to be calm; they are people who live by unrest and chaos in the region. If the country becomes calm and order and discipline is restored, their dossiers will be opened.

[Question] How is the situation in Urumiyeh city?

[Answer] Urumiyeh is calm but the people are very upset over this issue. What is more fascinating is the fact that after we made an announcement of a few words on the radio, asking the surgeons of this city to come forward to treat the injured, all the surgeons came very promptly; this is really admirable. People also came very enthusiastically to the hospital to donate blood. [end recording]

Military Reports Casualties

LD171040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0957 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The West Azarbayjan governor general, in an interview with our correspondent this morning, said: In the clashes in Qasemlu Valley yesterday military forces inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. The attackers who ambushed a column of troops suffered heavy casualties.

He said that as of 0900 today the military had suffered 6 dead and 25 injured. The bodies of the martyrs will be transferred to their hometowns today. The injured are hospitalized at the 64th Infantry Division and Red Lion and Sun Society hospitals. According to the latest report, 10 people from the group of attackers in Qasemlu Valley have been captured with their arms by military forces.

Attack on Army Column

LD171054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, armed assailants attacked a column of troop on march between Naqadeh and Oshnoviyeh near the village of (Qal'ehnar) yesterday. The attack, involving various light and heavy arms, was strongly repulsed by the column of troops.

In the course of the clash, two military personnel were martyred and four injured. On the assailants' side one was killed and three injured. Our Naqadeh correspondent, reporting this, said the injured on the assailants' side have been transferred by ambulance to Naqadeh and hospitalized at the Red Lion and Sun Society hospital in Naqadeh.

The commander of the column of troops, in an interview with our correspondent, said that irresponsible armed groups in the region are preventing programs of military training and the movement of columns of troops.

Meanwhile, the Mirabad gendarmerie post and the village of Alagowd were attacked with light and heavy arms last night. But the attack was beaten back by the personnel of the gendarmerie post. This is the umpteenth time that the Mirabad post and Alagowed village have been attacked in the past month.

Kurdish Party Reports Casualties

NC170910 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--Several dozen Iranian soldiers and Revolutionary Guards were killed yesterday and 200 wounded in an attack against Kurds, the Iranian Kurdestan Democratic Party (IKDP) reported today.

A party official told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that five or six peshmergas (Kurdish fighters) were killed and nine wounded.

He said the fighting took place near Oshnoviyeh in the province of West Azarbayjan 600 kilometers (400 miles) west of here. A government column attacked but was repulsed after three tanks were hit.

ARMY ENCOUNTERS OPPOSITION IN KORDESTAN

Appeal to Sanandaj Residents

LD161130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

In His exalted name. Despite frequent and repeated statements and emphatic declarations to the effect that the armed forces must carry out relevant troops movements and deployment in order to effect training programs and replace those whose period of military service has ended, a column of troops, which has arrived in Sanandaj from Kermanshah to be stationed in the barracks there, has been halted by a group of misled students who are sitting in the middle of the road at the entrance to the city. A military ambulance has also been threatened by a group of counterrevolutionaries, forcing the personnel to hand over the ambulance to the attackers to avoid clashes.

Since the army must perform its duties, the students are thus requested not be be influenced by the adverse propaganda of foreign hirelings and not to prevent the movements of army personnel. The honorable citizens of Sanandaj are also informed that as regards this blockade, unless they remove their children out of the way of the army, which is planning to enter the barracks, the agents who have incited the students and counterrevolutionaries involved will be responsible for the consequences.

The attention of compatriots is further drawn to the fact that at this point in time, when the enemy is trying to sow disorder in the country and to cause clashes between the forces which should be devoted to reconstruction, security of the country and countering the enemy, such actions will only serve imperialism and its hirelings.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Deadline for Passage of Column

LD161815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reported at [word indistinct] 1316 today from Sanandaj that the passage of an Islamic Republic of Iran military column from Sanandaj airport to the city and to the by-pass road area is still being obstructed.

On the other hand, Colonel [name indistinct], commander of the 27th [as heard] Division, told PARS at 1750 that the military column was still at Sanandaj airport. The irresponsible armed individuals have been given a specific time by which to open the way for the passage of the military column; otherwise, they will be held responsible for the consequences.

Governor Responsible for Troops' Passage

LD161818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Colonel (Sadri), commander of the 28th [as heard] Sanandaj Division, told PARS at 2005 in Tehran: At a meeting that we had with the governor of Sanandaj, it was decided that the troop column will spend the night at Sanandaj airport and that tomorrow morning this column will pass through Sanandaj under the responsibility of the governor of this city, a responsibility that he has accepted.

Army Statement

LD161744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The second statement from the army by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was issued tonight in connection with clashes which took place today between armed assailants and military forces in the western region of the country, as follows:

In His exalted name. While the valiant nation of Iran has started its unceasing fight against world-devouring imperialism and its lackeys, and the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in the forefront of this fight and is ready for self-sacrifice, the counter-revolutionaries have once again found the opportunity to be suitable to deliver a blow to the noble struggle of the Iranian nation and have created incidents in Kordestan.

As we had previously informed our dear compatriots, while army columns were moving in order to be stationed in the border regions, in these regions they were subjected to the dastardly attack of counterrevolutionary elements. The column, which was moving from Kermanshah toward the border area in Sar Dasht to be stationed in the borders between Iran and Iraq, was stopped by a number of students who, at the incitement of the elements connected with the aliens, had sat in the street leading to Sanandaj and prevented the movement of the column toward the borders.

Another column which was moving from [name indistinct] toward the Tamachin border area through the Qasemlu Valley was involved in clashes with the armed counterrevolutionary elements. According to the latest reports, 6 persons have been martyred and more than 20 persons have been injured. At the moment, the clash is still going on. Another column, which was moving toward Qotur region in order to safeguard the railway bridges, was involved in clashes with known groups.

The Iranian nation is aware that during the past few days, according to the mass media, some so-called political groups have announced that they are ready to defend Iran against the threats of the Iraqi Ba'th regime and safeguard the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Does defending the territorial integrity of the country mean attacking units of the Islamic Republic of Iran? The operations of the armed groups in the Kordestan region are the signs of their ill will and their indirect support for the Ba'th government in Iraq and the great world devourer, America.

Under such conditions, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls upon the (?Muslim) Iranian nation and the dear Kurdish compatriots to sit in judgment. In pursuance of its mission, which is the safeguarding of the independence of the country and the establishment of security throughout the wide expanse of Iran, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran warned elements connected with the aliens that no factor will be able to prevent the army from carrying out this sacred mission.

STUDENTS PROTEST DISRUPTION OF RAFSANJANI TABRIZ SPEECH

LD161932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Following the disruption at yesterday's meeting at the hall of the school of medicine at the University of Tabriz, when Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was delivering a speech, the Muslim students of the University of Tabriz, in order to protest these disrputions, took part in a march and staged a sit-in at the university.

This morning, too, the headquarters of the crusade for reconstruction, the Guards Corp, the office of Islamic propaganda and the bazaar merchants of Tabriz issued a statement and expressed their support for the Muslim students.

Please pay attention to the report by our correspondent from Tabriz radio center. Following yesterday's incident, several telegrams were sent to Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Montazeri in Tehran and Qom in connection with this incident by the Association of Muslim Students and the Islamic Society of the Employees of the University of Tabriz. A statement which was issued this morning by the Association of Muslim Students of the University of Tabriz, addressed to the valiant people of Tabriz, said:

When under the present conditions in the country these so-called anti-imperialist groups use every kind of insult concerning the sacred concepts of the Muslim community and its leadership and perform deeds which demonstrate their dependence upon the superpowers, it is not unlikely that they have carried out the disruption of the meeting in accordance with their monopolistic tendencies and [words indistinct]. Both the disruption of the discussion meetings and speeches and the insulting of the honor and dignity of the Muslim community, as well as their claim to [word indistinct] are signs of the true nature of these tiny groups.

Also at 1000 today, while it was snowing very hard, a group of people marched toward the University of Tabriz in order to show their support for the Muslim students who have been involved in the sit-in at the university. The marchers shouted slogans on their march route and asked for the establishment of Islamic universities throughout the country. This morning, too, the headquarters of the crusade for reconstruction, the Guards Corps, the office of Islamic propaganda and the bazaar merchants of Tabriz issued a statement and expressed their support for the Muslim students. The statement issued by these groups said:

The Muslim nation of Iran has always looked upon the universities as the fortresses of its struggles. This is why the tyrannical former regime always tried to make use of every opportunity to separate the universities from the people. Fortunately, the struggling people opened the doors of the universities. They expected that, like before, the universities would be the mouthpieces of people's demands and the embodiment of their revolutionary spirit. Unfortunately, the hidden and manifest hands of imperialism and the lackeys of the superpowers have sullied this pure place and have separated it from the people. We support the rightful demands of the Muslim students, who wish to have the university cleansed of the elements connected with the shah's regime and other mercenaries and who wish to Islamize and popularize the university, and we will march toward the university at 1700 this afternoon.

I must add that this march was carried out this afternoon from the clock square to the University of Tabriz. Following the disruption of the meeting, all classes at the University of Tabriz were cancelled, starting this morning. The university senate is due to meet tonight in order to discuss the issue of the sit-in by the students. About lunchtime today, Ayatollah Seyyed Asadollah Madani, the Friday imam of Tabriz, took part in the gathering of the students who have taken part in the sit-in. In a speech he expressed support for them. The saying of the prayers of unity was led by him.

Finally, I should add that a large number of Islamic organizations, societies and associations have expressed their support for the students who have taken part in the sit-in. The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tabriz center, news unit.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN KHUZESTAN PROVINCE

Bani-Sadr Meets Governor

GF161130 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Bani-Sadr attended a meeting at 2100 last night. Directors general for Khuzestan Province and the governor of Khuzestan attended the meeting to report to Bani-Sadr on the province's problems. At the beginning of the meeting, the director general of the Khuzestan education department reported on matters and problems relating to his office, including the problem of housing for teachers. He requested the continuation of the construction of 1500 housing units that had initially been started by the teachers themselves. He further asked for the creation of 300 new schools in Khuzestan Province. It was decided at this meeting that the 780 million tomans allocated to renovate Khuzestan schools should be made immediately available to the office of the director general of education for this project.

The director general of agriculture then gave his report on agricultural activities. In approving the current projects, Bani-Sadr ordered that for the present a sum of 2 million tomans should be made available to the office of the director general of agriculture in order to launch these projects.

Later in the meeting, the flood damage was discussed and Bani-Sadr ordered that 30 million tomans from Khuzestan's available funds should be used to create flood barriers. This matter was approved and will be implemented. Bani-Sadr instructed the governor of Khuzestan to announce immediately that all unemployed persons will be required to work on road and housing projects in rural areas of the province.

The problem of meat supply in the province and a plan for purchasing and raising sheep as well as some other problems such as the question of the shortage of veterinarians and cattle losses from disease were discussed. Bani-Sadr suggested that they could discuss the matter of the recruitment of foreign veterinarians with the ambassadors of India and Pakistan in Tehran. Parallel with that, he said unemployed high school graduates could be trained and employed to vaccinate animals. It was pointed out at this meeting that 35,000 sheep had been lost due to flood and starvation and that there are only 5,300 sheep presently surviving in Khuzestan, for which there are only 6 veterinarians in the entire province.

Afterwards, the problem of roads and highways was discussed and Sarraf, deputy minister of economics and financial affairs, indicated that 900 km of roads will be constructed in Khuzestan under the next project. The director general of the Khuzestan highway department suggested that the border highway between (?Sakkeh) and (?Shammeh) along the border barricades be given priority and should be paved immediately. This proposal was approved; and Bani-Sadr ordered the commander of the 92d Armored Division in Khuzestan to pave this highway immediately by utilizing the Army Corps of Engineers. The meeting was adjourned at 2230 and will be continued in 2 days.

Bani-Sadr Inspects Armored Division

GF161725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] President Bani-Sadr attended a meeting at Khuzestan's 92d Armored Division headquarters in Ahvaz last night to discuss and study Khuzestan's security affairs. According to a report by a PARS correspondent, the governor of Khuzestan, commanding officers of the 92d Armored Division and the local gendarmerie, police chiefs from throughout the province and several other military officers attended the meeting that lasted until 0100. There were discussions and an exchange of views on various national security matters, as well as the combat readiness of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After the meeting, Bani-Sadr inspected the 92d Armored Division headquarters and the region's gendarmerie regiment to check their combat readiness. According to the same report, tomorrow morning, prior to his departure for Tehran, the president will also visit and inspect the combat readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army units along the country's border.

Tribesmen to Defend Republic

GF161540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Khuzestan governor's public relations office has reported that according to information received by this office, the brave border residents of Bostan district gathered at the gendarmeie center of this district on 10 April and declared that all tribesmen and border settlers of Bostan district are prepared to defend the country's integrity as well as Iran's Islamic revolution and sovereignty with their deep conviction and faith under the nation's imam, Khomeyni, the idol smasher, and through their full faith in the Islamic republic. They also said they will defend the borders of Iran's Islamic country to their last drop of blood.

Public Opinion Poll On Problems

GF161415 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report by a PARS correspondent, a public opinion poll conducted in the city of Ahvaz by the public opinion unit of the office of the president during his visit to Khuzestan has resulted in the following information regarding the people's basic problems.

In order of their importance, the people's problems are: 1. Unemployment; 2. High prices; 3. Housing; 4. Poor road conditions; 5. Lack of safety, 6. Shortage of water and electricity; 7. Sewage and drainage problems, especially with regard to flooding; 8. Shortage of public services and welfare programs; 9. Rural problems; 10 Shortage of gas cylinders; and 11. the Karun river bed needs to be cleaned.

Bomb Explosion in Abadan

LD161816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news bureau, at about 1630 today a bomb exploded in Amiri Avenue, Abadan, as a result of which 5 people were killed and about 30 injured.

Our correspondent, citing an Islamic Revolutionary Guard, reported that the explosive material of this bomb was equivalent to eight tons of TNT. The same report says that the explosion also destroyed several shops surrounding the site of the incident and one automobile was damaged. Those injured in the incident were transferred to the National Oil Company of Abadan and several of them are reported to be in critical condition.

Explosion Death Toll

LD171104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to our colleagues' reports from the Abadan news center, the Abadan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps today put the number of people martyred in yesterday's tragic bomb explosion in the city at 6 and the number of people injured at 38. The Abadan bazaar was closed today to mark the tragic incident and the bodies of those martyred in the incident were buried amidst intense grief and sorrow of the local people and strong condemnation of the agents of this inhumane plot. The citizens of Abadan, who have witnessed such crimes frequently over the past few weeks and who have suffered a number of martyrs in such explosions, condemn these cowardly plots and insistently demand that officials concerned prevent a repetition of such incidents and identify and punish the perpetrators of these crimes.

Bani-Sadr Meets Villagers

JN170951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday continued his inspection visit to the Khuzestan Province. He visited a number of villages and got thoroughly acquainted with the villagers' affairs.

In a report from Khuzestan, the PARS correspondent said that President Bani-Sadr was accorded a warm reception and welcome by the village residents, who chanted slogans in Persian and Arabic praising Imam Khomeyni's leadership and condemning Saddam Husayn.

Amidst warm national feelings, President Bani-Sadr said: Khuzestan is a rich land, but the former shah's regime kept the people of this province impoverished so that it could supply the foreign plunderers with the wealth of this land and its resources. The former regime did so so that you could not retain your wealth and so it would go to the Americans and the British.

The president said: Now that our revolution has triumphed, we must regain this wealth by our efforts and work.

Yesterday, the Khuzestan ulema met with the president of the republic and explained to him the province's needs and problems.

Prosecutor General Appointed

LD032031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Islamic Revolution prosecutor general has appointed 'Ali Asghar Jom'eh'i as the provisional prosecutor general of Abadan.

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED DEMONSTRATIONS

LD131251 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the supervisor of the Interior Ministry:

On the basis of reports received by us, certain groups are planning to assemble outside Tehran University this afternoon and tomorrow, 13 and 14 April, and stage demonstrations and marches. These marches have not been authorized by the Interior Ministry; therefore, we call on all combative inhabitants of Tehran to avoid participation in these demonstrations in order to prevent any possible confrontation and clashes.

Moreover, considering that any demonstration or march should be held in complete order and discipline so as to preclude any abuse, permission should therefore be sought from the Interior Ministry at least 48 hours prior to staging any demonstrations.

LABOR MINISTRY ISSUES WARNING TO EXPELLED WORKERS

LD131810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in a statement has warned expelled workers against assembling in front of factories and government offices. The text of the statement is as follows:

Statements have recently been issued by expelled workers calling for gatherings in front of factories, organizations and government offices. This is to inform the struggling Iranian nation that based on an inquiry that this ministry has conducted, these workers have been expelled, with the approval of other workers and upon receipt of severance pay, for acts of disruption, plotting and causing damage in productive and industrial centers.

In light of the country's critical and sensitive situation at the moment, and bearing in mind the fact that these actions and any actions which might weaken our economic power are being carefully designed by imperialist associates, we warn the brothers and sisters and declare that any act of disruption and plotting will be met with severe measures.

GM AUTO PLANT WINDING UP PRODUCTION OF U.S. MODELS

LD160809 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Production of Iranian Buicks and Chevrolets To Cease in 2 Months"]

[Text] The production of Iranian Chevrolet and Buick limousines will cease in 2 months, and a new type of jeep is to be marketed instead.

Announcing this in a discussion with BAMDAD, Mohajerani, managing director installed by the government to run the General Motors of Iran factories, also announced future plans and thus replied to rumors that production of Chevrolet and Buick limousines would cease:

"Following the crisis in Iranian-American relations, the dispatch of parts required in the production of 8,000 new-model Chevrolet and Buick automobiles was interrupted. The parts were ready-packed at point of origin for shipment to Iran and subsequent assembly and sale. Parts now in stock can supply the production line for this type of automobile for only 2 months more.

"The nonarrival of manufactured parts for the Chevrolet and Buick cars from America followed a government decision taken about 2 months ago via the Minister of Industry and Mines, and the American companies had no part in this.

"Following this decision, only two passenger cars will now be produced--the Renault and the Peykan--and General Motors will start to produce work cars (basic fleet-type cars or Jeeps).

"We are now combing the international market for a suitable type of Jeep, to be produced to replace existing models."

In conclusion, the managing director said:

"We have enough parts at present to produce 2,000 Buick and Chevrolet automobiles, and buyers should on no account have any fears as regards spare parts, since we are undertaking to provide spare parts for all our current products for a period of 15 years after sale, and we shall fulfill this commitment.

"However, after the Chevrolet and Buick limousines have been assembled and sold, it is likely that further production of these cars will cease in 2 months, and since General Motors of Iran products will no longer be made at this factory, the company will continue future production under a new name.

KAZERUN GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION REQUEST REJECTED

GF161339 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] As a result the Fars governor's rejection of his resignation request, Mr Nilupur, governor of Kazerun, has resumed his duties at the governor's office in that city.

In a telegram addressed to the Interior Ministry, the Fars governor's office and the provincial Islamic Revolution Court, the governor of Firuzabad has denied the rumors of his resignation.

UNCLE OF EX-SHAH'S WIFE ARRESTED IN TABRIZ

LD041345 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Mar 80 p 3

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Farah Diba's Uncle Arrested in Tabriz"]

[Text] Tabriz--Manuchehr Diba, uncle of the ex-shah's wife, Farah Diba, was arrested here by officers of the Tabriz Islamic Revolution Court. Following the arrest of Manuchehr Diba, who lives in Tabriz, the Tabriz Islamic Revolution Court announced that he was a feudalist, charged with violating the lands held by cultivators, and that the order for his arrest and detention followed complaints from a number of villagers.

SCHOLAR ATTACKS TUDEH MEMBERS FOR BIASED STAND

GF021805 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company in Persian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80

[Speech by Iranian scholar Hejazi on the eve of the anniversary of Iran's Islamic Republic Day; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Who are the atheists? Atheists are those persons who, under various pretexts, are trying to expose Islam and Muslims to danger. Atheists are all those who are trying to defeat the Islamic regime and our Islamic country. The atheists are Carter and his associates and Carter's spies in the espionage den who have endangered Iran's interests and the interests of the oppressed Iranian Muslims for 50 years. Now that they have found that their own interests are being threatened they are trying by whatever means possible to continue their acts of aggression through various disguises. Atheists are all those who, upon seeing their military bases in Iran being threatened, immediately felt that to protect their own interests in the Persian Gulf they had to reach some sort of conciliation with the Ba'thist regime in Iraq. This Ba'thist regime in Iraq is willing to disregard and step on the interests of oppressed Muslims in order to protect its own interests. Thus, it will act the way the United States wants it to act. The same is true of the Muslim country of Turkey. When military deals with the United States were prohibited and the United States was unwilling to make any arms sales to Turkey, all kinds of military bases in Turkey were being offered to the United States. We are concerned. When a regime is ruling under the name of Islam but places Muslim and Islamic interests at the disposal of American looters and world-devouring imperialism, then there is no difference and they are all the same.

Today, the Ba'thist government of Iraq and all those governments who, in the name of Islam, want to place themselves at the disposal of the Zionists, the United States and any other superpower, and who ignore the interests of Muslims and all oppressed people are all atheists even if they say their daily prayers and say "There is no God but one God." They are moving in opposition to the Muslim movement.

So much for the West. And as for the East, we have seen that in Afghanistan hundreds of oppressed Muslims are being killed by tanks, machineguns, and bombs of the colonialist and aggressive Soviet forces. However, the Soviets are trying to make excuses and justify their acts by referring to this very same act of aggression as a defense of the Afghan peoples' legitimate rights. How strange to see all of those gentlemen [in Iran] who are pretending to defend the rights of Iranian people and who are shouting slogans. They used to come to the revolution court in Tabriz where we had long talks. They were from the Tudeh Party and had no reason to hide it. I said to them: Gentlemen, you talk so much about the masses and shout all those slogans. How is it that you have all kept silent vis-a-vis the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan? Why? How come? Are these Afghan people not human beings? Are they not the oppressed people as well? If the Soviets use aggression and openly and flagrantly dispatch their forces into Afghan territory and fire at Afghan Muslims with tanks, cannons and machineguns and annihilate them or if they take these people to the Soviet Union as their prisoners and fill Soviet prisons with Afghan Muslims, is this not a betrayal of and aggression against the rights of oppressed people? Then how is it that not even once did the newspapers--the very same newspapers who have been echoing the hue and cry of the masses--condemn or denounce this Soviet aggression? How come? One of them turned to me--I should say with utmost boldness--and said: Sir, we consider the government to be representative of the people and the Afghan Government is the representative of its people. The Afghan Government has asked the Soviet government to send its troops into Afghanistan to protect and maintain peace and security. How strange!

The revolutionary government of Iran was elected in a situation in which 98.5 percent of the people voted and transformed the evil monarchic regime into a regime of Iran's Islamic Republic. And furthermore, the majority of the people have unanimously chosen the great Khomeyni as their leader. The Revolution Council was chosen by their revolution leader, the constitution was approved by selected representatives and experts and the president of the country was elected through the participation of the majority of the Iranian people in the presidential election. This is something that is unprecendented in the history of progressive nations, whether East or West, that a president should be elected with such a majority vote. You consider such a government to be the people's representative, but do you also consider the aggressive and puppet Government of Afghanistan to be the people's representative? This is a government that all or almost all of the people of Afghanistan have revolted against. Yes, this is like you, and we could not expect anything else from you. On 8 September 1958, during Tehran's Martyr Square event when thousands of oppressed Muslim people were being slaughtered in front of the submachine guns of the puppet regime and puppet monarchy of the United States, and when this criminal Pahlavi government was killing people right and left, the leader of communist China, on his way back to his country, passed through Iran and signed a communique and approved of the criminal regime of his majesty in its inhuman acts and deeds. I suppose he considered the Pahlavi government and the criminal shah to be the representative of the Iranian people. Otherwise, he would not have approved of it.

If other nations have not identified these superpowers, our own nation was able to recognize all of them in the course of its past struggles against the monarchic Pahlavi regime. Our nation realized that if the Western superpower was sitting side by side with nasty Anwar as-Sadat and was watching and approving the 8 September massacre, the Eastern superpower was doing the same thing. It approved and encouraged that same criminal act. The Eastern superpower came around about 3 or 4 months ago and admitted that it had made a mistake. The Western superpower likewise wrote a letter a few days ago and admitted its mistakes. If we are to accept the mistakes of the former, we should then accept the mistakes of the latter as well. However, the informed and awakened nation of Iran will never forgive the crimes of either Eastern or Western superpowers, nor would it ever forsake such crimes. Therefore, it will never give in to the pressures of foreigners whether from the East or West.

Why don't those who boast about being Muslim and Muslim crusaders and talk about true Islam follow the instructions of the Koran? Why do you keep talking decisively and firmly about the United States when you have not uttered a firm or decisive word against the Eastern aggression? [shouts of "God is great] Why is it that you keep saying that you are defending the imam's anti-American and anti-imperialist stand but you did not support the imam's stand on his 13-point New Year's message? Why? There must be some reason. There must be a point. This is not genuine Islam. It is not Mohammad's Islam. It is not the Koran's Islam that you claim to follow. Islam's slogan is supposed to be "no East, no West."

I remember when I was attending the meeting of the council of experts and there was a discussion about one of the articles of the constitution--whether or not we should be a nonaligned nation. The late Ayatollah Taleqani said something I will remember forever. He said: Gentlemen, we must first pay attention to the content and meaning of the matter. It does not matter whether or not we state that we are one of the nonaligned nations. What do we actually want to state and express? We must first know what we want and what kind of a government we want to establish. [paragraph continues]

He then went on to say that Islam, or a Muslim for that matter, must not be nonaligned before atheists or before tyranny and tyrants. Islam cannot be nonaligned before the oppressed and suppressed people. A Muslim is never nonaligned. But this is not nonalignment as the countries of the East or West understand it. Islam and Muslims must unite and stand up against the crimes of any tyrant, whether in the East or the West. They are expected to rush to the aid of an oppressed individual with all their might, be it in the East or in the West.

I must address myself to those who boast and claim to be Muslims. There is no difference whatsoever between the oppressed Muslims of Afghanistan under torture, the oppressed Muslims of Saudi Arabia under torture, the oppressed Muslims of the Philippines, the oppressed Muslims of Latin America or even oppressed non-Muslims throughout the entire world.

If this revolution had taken place in any other place but Iran, at least half a million people would have died of poverty and starvation. But thank God this did not happen here. But at the same time you must not think that by being a Muslim all you have to do is to say your daily prayers and nothing else. It is your solemn duty that if you have two extra carpets, you should sell them and help provide shelter for someone who is homeless. If you do not do so, then you must understand that you are betraying Islam. Today, Islam is in more danger from you Muslims than from the enemies of Islam. You must all come to the aid of Islam. Do not keep expecting the government to do everything. You must support this government with your actions. Do not just keep shouting slogans. Tomorrow is the anniversary of the Islamic republic. Show some action. If we want to get rid of the United States or any other superpower's influence, we must work ourselves. We must rebuild our country and we must meet our own needs. [shouts of "God is great!"] Quite a few of our youths, both our brothers and sisters, can only shout slogans against the enemy. Well, they are against the United States and are enemies of the Soviet Union. That is fine; but whatever happened to the reconstruction plans? Whatever happened to the literacy plan? What happened to all of those activities? What happened to our assistance and aid to the oppressed? They keep saying that we have rescued ourselves from absolutism and dictatorship; but we have not yet been rescued from colonialism. The only time we will be able to say that the roots of colonialism have been severed in Iran will be when:

1. We can provide all the agricultural produce necessary for our domestic consumption and when we will no longer have a need for foreign assistance in this respect;

2. Our factories can be totally independent and can produce domestically whatever is needed for the Iranian society;

3. Our system can be independent so that a proper Islamic system can be made available to the nation;

4. Our education system is compatible with Islamic laws in order to produce and create free and independent human beings liberated from Western and Eastern influence. Then we can truly say that colonialism has been eradicated.

Our Islamic republic will become productive and fruitful when we can have our own technicians, our own agriculture, our own animal husbandry, our own educational system, our own economy and our own production and when all Western and Eastern dependencies--all those dependencies that are harmful to Islam--have been severed. Naturally, we must have relations with foreign countries. But all those relations that are the relations between the oppressor and the oppressed, between wolf and sheep, and between aggressor and victim must be terminated.

Here I must ask all my Iranian sisters and brothers that even if they belong to some non-Muslim group, let us all think about the Iranian nation. Let us not endanger the interests of the Iranian people under various pretexts. Think about an independent Iran and independent people and all oppressed Muslim and non-Muslim people who for 50 years were kept under colonialism. That was enough. Do not drag us any further under colonialism and colonialists. Let us think about the people of Iran and Iran itself. Let us find remedies for some of the ills of our society instead of engaging in sabotage, counterrevolutionary slogans and all other types of activities that can only lead to weakness, indifference and uselessness among the masses. O dear God, protect us in the advancement of the lofty goals of Islam and Iran's Islamic revolution and liberation of the oppressed people of Iran. [shouts of amen!] O dear God, grant our great leader assistance and make us all happy by giving him full and speedy recovery.

There are some questions from the audience that I will try to answer as fully as I can. It has been asked that this question should not be censored. The question is: Why is it that the Revolution Council has not learned a lesson from Mr Bazargan's actions and behavior during his administration. And why does it fail to consider the wishes of the people when it makes its decisions? He goes on to ask why there are still certain conciliators of Bazargan's government left in the Revolution Council?

Now, there are two questions and points here. The first on deals with and relates to Mr Bazargan himself; as our friend says, Mr Bazargan is a conciliator. You see, you must not confuse conciliation with slowness. What does it mean to be a conciliator? It means to be a traitor. When you say he is a conciliator, do you mean he wants to betray the nation? Does he want to place the people at the disposal of foreigners? When you talk about a conciliator, Bakhtiar was a conciliator who entered into some conciliation and cooperation with the CIA in order to become prime minister and to govern and in order to hinder and stop the Iranian Revolution so there would not be an Islamic government. Thus, the interests of CIA and the Pahlavi regime could be maintained and protected. This is what a conciliation means. But my brother or sister who posed this question, if you have any good will and good intention, and if you want to listen to me, when you want to write something about Mr Bazargan, you could say that Mr Bazargan did not keep up with the speed and pace of our revolutionary movement. He was not a traitor. He was not a conciliator. He was a slow worker; and this was something that he himself stated clearly and explicitly--not after the revolution--but prior to the victory of our revolution. He said he would not push forward at full speed like the revolution's leader. He said all this during his speech at the University of Tehran when he was presenting his program; and this was when Bakhtiar was still in power. But this does not mean that he had betrayed the nation. If he had betrayed the nation, there would have been some documents and evidence. Now suppose that among all the members of that freedom resurrection group there was one individual who happened to have contacts with the CIA or was a CIA agent. You cannot accuse the entire group because of the deeds of that one particular individual. As a matter of fact, the most important figure among the members of that group was the late Ayatollah Taleqani. We must not use the word conciliator. Mr Bazargan was only able to work according to his own ability and capability and could do no more. In fact, he did submit his resignation several times. If he had been a traitor, he would have tried to keep his position by every means possible. Naturally, I cannot defend every member of Bazargan's government. There were certain individuals in this government who were not worthy of the revolutionary spirit and piety. Of course, Bazargan probably trusted them. Some of them left his administration during those early days and some of them left after a few months. So, we can only call it treason when a person is told about his misdeeds and he realizes his misdeeds and still continues in his actions. That is what treason is. But there is a difference between a mistake and betrayal. All men are fallible and can make mistakes.

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Purge of Counterrevolutionaries

GF051947 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Danger of Imperialism and the Activities of Masked Elements," says: Recently, in addition to the counterrevolutionaries and remnants of the former regime, as well as elements of U.S. imperialism who have been plotting against the Islamic Republic and the genuine forces faithful to the revolution, a number of individuals in the upper echelons of [government] have been frightened about the continuation of the revolution and the advancement of the imam's policy. These gentlemen, whom if one cannot call the open enemies of the revolution, must at least be called the ignorant friends of the revolution. When the matter of land reform and implementation of Revolution Council decisions in this respect are discussed and put to test, we hear their cries that these decisions are violating Islamic principles.

These people have forgotten that there has been a revolution in this country and that in order to render this revolution victorious tens of thousands of the best sons of this land have been martyred and that one of the most basic objectives of this revolution is to uproot exploitation and profiteering. They have forgotten that the nation's imam, the revolution leader, has repeatedly stressed that the aim of our revolution is to protect the oppressed people's interests vis-a-vis the oppressors and exploiters. These gentlemen have not forgotten. They are acting knowingly and realize that Islam rejects unlimited ownership.

Everyone has seen and noted how some of these individuals, when involved in sensitive national problems, concur and go along with the oppressors to hinder the solution of these problems. Another matter is the unfounded threat from the Soviet Union. We must not allow university students to inflict blows on the fruits of our revolution through factionalism, narrowmindedness, unfounded claims and pretenses. Our nation is going through a sensitive stage. The fruits of our revolution are being endangered by counterrevolutionaries and bloodthirsty imperialists in the United States. We must mobilize all forces to destroy the plots of the counterrevolutionaries and U.S. imperialists.

The second, entitled "The Progressive Forces in the Country Demand Implementation of the Revolutionary Agrarian Reform Act," says: The true forces of the people have been assessing the approval of the revolutionary draft on agrarian reform proposed by Deputy Agriculture Minister Prof Reza Esfahani. It was designed to help the oppressed against their oppressors. With the implementation of this revolutionary land reform project, feudalism and large estates can be eliminated in the country and all the counterrevolutionaries' intrigues and conspiracies against the revolution can be destroyed. By distributing this land among the majority of our country's population--that is most of the peasants and small landowners in the villages and rural areas of Iran--we will succeed in establishing formidable bases for our revolution. By ceding all those vast lands to rural residents and villagers we will achieve greater victories on the road toward securing the progress and advancement of agriculture and will gain impressive victories.

That was why, ever since the proposed land reform plan was presented by Prof Reza Esfahani at the Revolution Council, certain opposition to this vital and urgent plan has been voiced by some sources. And even now we are witnessing some of this opposition.

This revolutionary plan was first proposed by Prof Reza Esfahani and later by President Bani-Sadr, president of the Revolution Council, in an editorial in the 2 March edition of the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. It stated officially that this project had been approved by the council. Nevertheless, the supervisor of the Ministry of Interior and Revolution Council member announced that this was a draft bill that was to be studied and discussed and had not been approved by the Revolution Council General Assembly. This has been a cause of concern and worry for the progressive forces and for millions of our country's toiling peasants. Therefore, those millions of deprived and struggling Iranian peasants must display more revolutionary alertness and intelligence.

U.S. Imperialism

GF061857 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 April broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Try To Preserve and Strengthen the Unity of Our Words and Deeds--Guarantor of Our Victory," says: In these sensitive days in which our revolution has not halted the interference of U.S. imperialism in our country and in which liberals and compromisers are struggling openly to lead our country into the arms of the U.S. imperialists and in which elements of the former regime are plotting against our Islamic revolution, only the unity of our words and actions can overcome these plots. The nation's imam, the great Khomeyni, in his message on the anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic, once again drew the people's attention toward the plots of the U.S. imperialists.

In his message, Imam Khomeyni said we must maintain our power and must mobilize it as well to stand against the U.S. imperialists' plots against our country. It is an undeniable fact that during the period following the revolution's victory U.S. imperialism has not refrained from any conspiracy, plot or threat against the Iranian nation and revolution. One of the U.S. imperialists' devilish schemes has been to sow discord and division among the true revolutionary forces by damaging the unity of their words and actions in order to implement their anti-Iranian plans. The situation in Kordestan and Gonbad-e Kavus proves these facts. The Iranian people supported the call of their imam in deposing the corrupt regime of the former shah and can also evict the counterrevolutionaries. Imam Khomeyni has said many times that our real enemy, the United States, can be destroyed by the unity of our words and actions.

The second, entitled "Weakening the Anti-Imperialist Front Would Be Detrimental to the Revolution," says: Recent events in our country prove that there are some elements who want to harm and damage the unity of our words and deeds. These groups, who are known to be the remnants of the previous regime and the servants of their American bosses and who have never severed their connection with U.S. imperialism, are trying to divert the attention and struggle of our nation away from the U.S. imperialists by publishing false news and information. What they do is in order to keep the United States safe from the blows of our revolutionary people. Our nation's imam has said several times that our No 1 enemy was and still is the United States. If we remember the events that occurred in Iran following the victory of the revolution we will notice that the U.S. imperialists have not stopped plotting against our people and the Islamic revolution. Imam Khomeyni is asking the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran to mobilize their power and increase their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Compromisers Denounced

TA072121 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on April 7 broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Let Us Unmask the Liberals and Compromisers" says: The unreconciliables justly point out that the danger of the compromisers and liberals is no less than that of world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism. Unfortunately these liberals still hold sensitive posts in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and damage the revolutionary gains in different ways. These elements cannot endure the fact that the imam's policy calls for defending the rights of millions of workers and toilers. They demand a constitutional regime without a king.

During the Bazargan government the fact that the United States was the number one enemy of Iran was not mentioned even once. The prime minister even got in touch with the imperialist U.S. Government. Fortunately the imam, according to the right demands of the liberated Iranian nation, put an end to the government of the liberals. But these elements still hold some political power and are trying to win some seats in the Majlis. They wish the same things the imperialists, Zionists as well as former regime supporters want.

We must not forget that the United States is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and that all the misfortunes of Iran are caused by her.

The second, entitled "Let Us Make Efforts for the (?Improvement) of the Economy" says: The capitalists, big feudal landlords, supporters of the former regime and the agents of Western interests play a big part in the increase in the problems of the Iranian society. But a nation that was able to crush the cruel former regime and in its place erect the Islamic Republic is now able to face these elements, supporters of the former regime.

During the former regime, the big feudal landlords exploited the farmers, and then, like their masters, after having plundered the country's wealth, fled the country. In order to remedy this bankrupt economy inherited from the former regime an end must be put to the economic dependency on the West. The wealth of the landlords, who have plundered millions, must be nationalized. The Iranian nation must not stop struggling against U.S. imperialism and must not forget that for centuries (?the West has exploited this country). Every single Iranian must struggle to rehabilitate the economy. The responsible officials must supply the spiritual as well as material needs of the toilers.

Relations Break With U.S.

TA082111 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Breaking of Relations With the International [word indistinct] says: U.S. world-devouring imperialism has taken one more step to pressure Iran and has severed its diplomatic relations with Iran. If we want to judge this matter in a realistic way, we must say that millions of Iranians have expressed their desire to end their country's relations with the world-devouring imperialist United States. The great leader himself has often said that Iran received nothing better than suffering and plundering from the United States. In his speech after the breaking of relations between the two countries the imam said that it is for the good of the Iranian nation to be rid of the clutches of the international aggressors.

The United States had imposed the traitor Mohamad Reza on the Iranian nation. The United States had imposed the hegemony of thousands of its military advisers and agents and spies in all of the military, disciplinary and security pillars of Iran. Indeed, the Iranian nation will only benefit from this breaking of relations. The Iranian nation not only is not worried by this measure but is proud to have forced the United States to confess its defeat. As the imam said: The Iranian nation has the right to celebrate this breaking of relations with supporters of traitors such as As-Sadat, Mohamad Reza and Pinochet.

The United States has not limited (?its actions?) to the breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran but has placed the employees of the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy under police surveillance and ordered them to leave the United States. All of the above acts are the work of the CIA and agents of [word indistinct]. The United States has declared that it will stop all of its exports to Iran and will place Iran under an economic siege. But the managers of the White House have not been able to understand the secret of the creative power of the risen nations. The (?discriminator) United States, which does not even recognize the rights of its toiling black minority, cannot (?understand) that a nation, who, with bare hands, resisted a modern army of several thousand as well as SAVAK and a mountain of modern U.S. arms and finally overthrew that regime, is able to endure the economic siege of the United States and of all the world-devourers. The progressive humanitarians denounce these U.S. aggressive acts against Iran and support the struggles of this nation against the brigand threats of America.

There is no doubt whatsoever that these U.S. threats must not be underestimated. U.S. imperialism still enjoys a haven in Iran in the nature of former regime supporters, Savakists, liberals as well as political opportunists. All the true forces of the revolution should unite in a single front. History and time decree that the Islamic Republic of Iran should not be separated from its true friends on the international scene.

The second, entitled "Under the Feet of the Despots, the Earth Burns Everywhere" says: Anywhere the former shah goes, he is greeted by the people's anger. In spite of all the efforts of his supporters to find a safe place for the traitor shah and his family, until this moment such a place for this international criminal has not been found. After the demonstrations of the Moroccan people against the presence of this traitor in their country, the Carters and Brzezinskis, paying no heed to the just demands of the Iranian nation, took this obedient lackey to the United States. It was the objections of the U.S. democratic circles as well as the demands of the Iranian nation that made the Americans transfer the former shah to Panama. There, too, he was greeted by the objections of the Panamanian nation, so that the government of that country was forced to make him go. American again ran to his rescue and sent him to Egypt under the pretext that he should receive medical treatment.

But even As-Sadat, who succeeded in calming down Egyptian opposition to the treaty with Israel, this time cannot prevent the expansion of objections and struggles of the Egyptian nation against the arrival of the traitor. The As-Sadat regime is facing serious problems due to this opposition. This can be the beginning of the downfall of the As-Sadat regime. Observers point out that the struggles against the shah residing in Egypt are reminiscent of the struggles of the Iranian nation against the corrupt regime of the former shah. In many cities demonstrations are held with slogans such as: "Expel the ousted shah from the country." Some were killed and wounded during these demonstrations. There should be no place in the world where this murderer and thief will be able to spend his last shameful days. Realistic observers say that "after Iran, it is Egypt's turn" and "after the ousted shah the turn of Anwar As-Sadat."

Call for Unity

TA111931 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "Basic Unity Is the Key to All Victories" says: The participation of millions of struggling people of our homeland in the unity march is a display of the indestructible will of the Iranian nation in safeguarding the revolution and its gains, in the defense of freedom, and in safeguarding Iran's territorial integrity in the face of the conspiracies of bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism and its puppet and associate regimes in the region. In fact, the shameless threats of the United States, the concentration of a great military and naval force in the vicinity of our country's shores, and the declaration of economic sanctions by Carter on the one hand, and the plots of the counterrevolution and the provocations of the remnants of the former regime on the other, actually threatened our liberated homeland's independence and territorial integrity. This fact has united all the people, all the true followers of the imam's path and all the true patriots into the single front which can rightly be called the national unity front. The secret of our nation's victory over the despised and bloodthirsty regime of Mohammad Reza and his American masters was the basic unity of this struggling and heroic nation. As our country's president has said before millions of participants in the great march, in order to struggle and confront world-devouring U.S. imperialism, military force alone does not suffice. To be victorious in this great and crucial battle, in addition to an equipped and believing army, every single member of society, whether in the farm or in the factory, the university or the bazaar and in administrative organizations, should aid in the development of this great national crusade.

The second, entitled "Let Us Strive to Preserve and Strengthen Unity of Word and Action in the Face of the Conspiracies of U.S. Imperialism" says: U.S. imperialism and its allies in the region are threatening our country militarily. The counterrevolution, remnants of the former regime, SAVAKists and agents of imperialism and Zionism are engaged in intrigue and conspiracy within the country also. In short world-devouring U.S. imperialism is engaged in extensive activity against our liberated homeland and the revolution's gains. The aim of these criminal acts is to crush the Iranian Revolution and its gains. "A wish, which undoubtedly its planners, such as Carter, Brzezinski and the leaders of the CIA and the Pentagon will take to the grave." U.S. imperialism ruled over and plundered our country for more than 30 years. Our nation's admirable revolution put an end to this mortal domination of U.S. imperialism and its plundering. World-devouring U.S. imperialism wishes the return of past conditions, and all these threats, tumult and blackmail are in order to implement this naive wish. Our country now is passing through a very sensitive period. If according to the demand of the imam of the nation we preserve and strengthen our unity of word and action, we will be able to defend the revolution and its gains. In the present sensitive conditions our victory can only be achieved through the unity and solidarity of our homeland's people.

Capitalist Exploitation

GF131222 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 broadcast an unattributed commentary entitled "Let Us Not Sacrifice the Country's Interests for [word indistinct] Prejudgments" which says:

Dear compatriots, a number of individuals both inside and outside the country are making every effort to exploit the situation to serve their own interests, to the detriment of the revolution, by noting every shortcoming and inadequacy and every action.

Some irresponsible officials are even making certain naive statements in order to inflict blows at the fruits of the revolution. We have inherited a bankrupt, dependent and crisis-stricken economy left behind by the traitorous deposed shah. Everyone is aware of this situation. The collapsed regime of the traitorous Mohammad Reza has made the Iranian economy so dependent on the plundering economies of the West that presently, in spite of all boasting and bragging by the mouthpieces of that regime and their American bosses, even the raw materials to manufacture detergents must be imported, and so on and so forth.

You will find the same situation if you visit any institution, plant or assembly line. The result is that U.S. imperialism and its Western allies want to force us to surrender through economic sanctions. They are refusing to export raw materials and spare parts to our country, and all of our factories and assembly lines have become nearly idle. What is the solution to this problem? How long must this condition continue? People need foodstuffs and industrial goods, and these needs are the real needs of our people.

As a result of plots by investors and capitalists who are dependent on the destructive deeds of U.S. imperialism and Western monopolies--whether they are British, West German or French companies--all our assembly lines and industries are still involved in a variety of problems. On the other hand, all large dependent landholders and capitalists, who find the survival of their plunderings in their continuous dependence on these plundering Western monopolies, have been blocking and hindering efforts to provide the people with foodstuffs and necessary commodities by resorting to all types of collusions and plots. Amidst all of this, certain people knowingly and some unknowingly have once again been fanning this flame of economic crisis and recession from behind the Maoist eyeglasses [views] by shouting the slogan of "Neither East nor West" and actually parallel and in harmony with the West. [as heard]

Our country is currently in need of certain necessary commodities and technical materials to meet our domestic needs and to resume operation of productive industries. In order for the agricultural economy of our country to rid itself of this unpleasant state and reach a state of self-sufficiency, in addition to the need for the rapid implementation of agrarian reforms, it requires the proper technology and machinery. As we have said repeatedly, because of the crisis brought about due to past economic dependency, we are currently unable to meet our urgent and immediate needs. We can and must make use of all aid and assistance without any political conditions or obligations, based on mutual interest and reciprocal respect in order to repair the damage and strengthen the economic foundations of the country on the basis of certain calculated long-term and short-term programs. This is the logic of time and history and has no relation whatsoever to [word indistinct] or this or that responsible official, or, for that matter, to any system or school of philosophy.

You are free to oppose any system. This is your prerogative, as long as this opposition is within the framework of an ideological dispute and argument and within certain schools of thought. No one would mind this approach. If you are a logical man, if you have some sensible views, discuss them with the people; the field is wide open. [As the old saying goes] If you can fiddle better, take the instrument and play it.

However, when it is a question of national and public interests--more so in a country that is being flagrantly and openly threatened both economically and militarily by rabid, world-devouring U.S. imperialism--no responsible statesman or individual should, nor has he any right to before this nation, sacrifice the country's interests because of his personal self-righteousness or his selfishness.

The counterrevolutionaries and all their elements, by creating various obstacles and problems, want to bring Iran to its knees so they can exploit the situation fully when the time comes. They are doing this by creating a shortage of basic commodities and industrial and agricultural goods. They are plotting so that even these assembly lines cannot continue operating for very long. All responsible officials can prepare and publish a list of necessary consumer and industrial goods to be purchased from any and all countries who wish to enter into such transactions and deals with us without any political conditions or prerequisites and on the basis of mutual interest. In other words, they can look for the best bids on this deal. It would even be far better for our country if these deals and transactions could be made on a bilateral basis through the exchange of goods. Like any other developing country, in order to rid itself of this crisis inherited from the past regime and in order to build the foundations for a healthy, burgeoning and self-sustained economy in a specified period of time, our country needs trade relations and economic and technical cooperation--we repeat, economic and technical cooperation--based on equality, respect and mutual interests with other countries, whether they be Third World countries or those in the East or West. The point is that it is a question of the nature and type of economic cooperation and relations. The content of these relations must be based on respect for the rights of national sovereignty and interests of our country and void of any and all political conditions or obligations. To place the plundering West and U.S. imperialism with countries who have social and political systems far from any exploitation or utilization under any name and pretext would only be to the advantage of imperialism and counterrevolution. [as heard] This is something right. You can now decide for yourselves.

Nation's 'Affinity' a Necessity

GF121954 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 April broadcast a commentary, entitled "The Nation's Affinity Is a Necessity Vis-a-Vis the Aggressive U.S. Danger," which says: Millions of people throughout our country, during their grand marches and demonstrations, displayed once again their unshakeable will to intensify and expand their struggles against U.S. imperialism and uproot all nasty and cruel remnants of the United States in our country. The people of our liberated land are using their revolutionary alertness to carefully watch U.S. imperialist plots against Iran. To compensate for the losses that resulted from Iran's Revolution, and in order to make up for all its lost treasures, U.S. imperialism will not relent in its efforts to carry out conspiratorial and aggressive actions and attempts against our homeland. The danger from U.S. imperialist aggression is a true and actual danger that we must be prepared to repulse. The imperialist government of the United States, after all those cunning and hypocritical maneuvers regarding its so-called desire for normalization of relations with Iran, has finally showed its [word indistinct] nature to the entire world.

In spite of the views of certain elements in our country, the genuine revolutionary forces of our country have not relented in their struggle against the archsatan for even one moment. As Imam Khomeyni has stressed repeatedly, our enemy is U.S. imperialism and we must exert all our forces and efforts in fighting against this real enemy. Unfortunately, certain circles and individuals are still trying to destroy the united ranks of our nation. The method being adopted by these circles and elements can eventually isolate our country in the face of American threats and accusations. Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's Revolution, has warned time and again that U.S. imperialism is our true and real enemy.

The Iranian nation must utilize all its power and efforts to struggle and fight against this enemy. However, we have seen that the imam's guidance is not being followed as much as it should be. On the contrary, certain efforts are being made to create some fictional enemies for Iran. Certain officials do not recognize any boundaries or limits to their statements and comments, and they talk about everything without any sense of responsibility. Thus, they are trying to make one believe that Iran has been surrounded by enemies on all sides. Now is a time of affinity and solidarity among all united and anti-imperialist nations and governments.

U.S. 'Agents' Denounced

GF 131900 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 April broadcast a commentary, entitled, "The Eternal Power of Unity," which says: U.S. imperialism expanded its plots against our revolution when Iran severed all political relations with it. It has been plotting against our country by sending about 40 warships to the Persian Gulf and threatening Iran with an economic blockade. Carter's political advisers from the CIA and the Pentagon have suggested using those elements in Pakistan who escaped from Afghanistan in order to plot against the revolution in certain areas like Khorasan and Baluchestan va Sistan. Following the victory of the revolution in Iran, the United States has formed sabotage groups in Israel. According to reports, a similar group has been formed in an Arab country near Iran. Elements of these groups are counterrevolutionaries and members of the defunct SAVAK. It has been said that the U.S. agents such as Bakhtiar, Oveysi and Palisban are part of this group and are plotting against the great Iranian Revolution. It has also been said that the leaders of the PRC and Israel have announced their readiness to crush the Iranian Revolution and its accomplishments. As you have noticed, the archsatan has decided to plot against our revolution while mobilizing the small satans such as As-Sadat, Begin, Ziaul Haq and others. U.S. imperialism and its mercenary regimes do not want to learn from past experiences. The free people of Iran have vowed once again to unite in order to stand against the plots of U.S. imperialism and its paid regimes. They will defend their freedom and independence until their last breaths.

Holy War Continues

TA152100 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 April broadcast a commentary, entitled "The Jihad Against the Big Satan Is Continuing," which says: In response to Pope John Paul II, the imam once again noted the Iranian nation's decisiveness in continuing its holy war against world-devouring U.S. imperialism. For tens of years the Iranian nation has endured a torturous regime backed by U.S. imperialism and now has taken the severence of diplomatic relations with the United States as a good omen. The Iranian nation is aware that the renewing of diplomatic relations with bloodthirsty America is equal to the loss of freedom and the destruction of Iranian spirituality. Iran has suffered such a great number of martyrs so that relations would not be renewed and U.S. imperialism will get lost forever. The Iranian nation is ready to endure any difficulties in order to save its national prestige. On the one hand, Carter is preparing a military intervention against Iran, and on the other, he is resorting to false and amusing demagogy. At times he defends Islam, and at other times pretends that he is a true Christian, which everyone knows that he is not. The imam rightly asked the pope to use his influence and advise Carter, who is facing ultimate defeat, to treat nations who wish to be sovereign and not dependent on any power in the world in a humane way. But the Carters who are representatives and stooges of a group of U.S. plunderous companies cannot be advised. So, the Iranian nation under the leadership of the great imam will continue its holy war against U.S. imperialism.

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TEXT OF BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH WILFRED BURCHETT

WA171510 Islamabad MUSLIM in English 7 Apr 80 p 5

[Wilfred Burchett interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan does not exclude a negotiated solution leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. But his conditions are difficult for the West to accept in the present atmosphere. The following is a verbatim account of an exclusive interview:

Q: Do you see any common ground between Lord Carrington's proposals for the neutralisation of Afghanistan, with suitable international guarantees, President Brezhnev's statement on the need for guaranteeing Afghanistan's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and your own proposals made in your (Muslim) New Year's message of Mar 21?

(The essential passage in that speech was: "An immediate, permanent, and imperative solution of the tense situation should be sought in the immediate, complete, and unconditional cessation of all forms of external intervention against Afghanistan. A solid guarantee should be secured, and practically carried out, so that no such interventions and aggressions may ever take place against our sacred soil. Only in this case, and not a single day before the provision of the necessary conditions for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents, would they leave Afghanistan).

Clear Position

A: "The Afghanistan's position is very clear, there is nothing ambiguous about it. We will not get involved in any diplomatic manoeuvring or zig-zagging. The 'neutralisation' of the problem as proposed by Lord Carrington is aimed at camouflaging various forms of intervention and aggression against our country." (One of Karmal's chief complaints at Lord Carrington's initiatives as expressed in his March 21 speech was that they were carried out "behind Afghanistan's back.")

"It is clear that all forms of aggression and intervention, above all from Pakistan, with forces mobilised, reinforced and armed by the United States, Pakistan and China, together with the introduction into our territory of different types of mercenaries must stop. If all these activities are halted, and our independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty are respected, if all attempts directed from outside to crush the Afghan revolution are halted, then we can sit down and discuss the problem.

"This is the one and only condition to solve the problem. On this we are very clear.

"As for the position of the Soviet Union towards Afghanistan, in no case does the Soviet Union interfere in our internal or external affairs. As for the limited Soviet military contingent at present in Afghanistan, it is there on the basis of our 20-year treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and co-operation, signed on December 5, 1978, and which is in full conformity with article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"This contingent is in Afghanistan to protect our country's interests and above all to defend us from external threats. The statement of President Brezhnev is in direct relation to the internal situation here and the threats along our frontier. Anyone of common sense, and capable of analysis, [can] see that the United States uses Soviet presence as a pretext to whip up the cold war and to foment aggression against Afghanistan."

Q: "What sort of guarantees would be acceptable and feasible to ensure that no further 'external intervention or aggression' takes place?"

A: "We have only one position, which is crystal clear. That condition is the disappearance of all signs of provocation, of intervention in our internal affairs, and of aggression. At the present time an undeclared war is being waged against our country. This must stop."

Q: "Is it possible that the non-alignment movement could play a role in solving the problem? Afghanistan is a member of the non-aligned movement, which considers one of its major tasks to promote peace and detente." (This question was prompted by the fact that it was an open secret in Kabul that Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, Isidore Malmierca, arrived in Afghanistan early last week and secured the approval of Karmal for bilateral negotiations with Pakistan, after which he left for Islamabad.)

A: "The Afghanistan party and government is ready at all times to discuss with foreign countries, especially with neighbouring countries, how best to solve all problems in a peaceful way. Countries like Cuba, which always support revolutionary and national liberation movements, all genuine independence and people's movements, Cuba which has always fought against all types of exploitation, against fascism, Zionism and apartheid, Cuba and such countries among the non-aligned movement which struggle for peace and detente, it is clear that such countries could play a role. But in no case will we discuss with countries which have sold out to reaction and imperialism."

Disappointment

At this point Karmal expressed his disappointment that the Western press and media ignored the proposals in his March 21 speech.

Q: "How is it possible that a man like Hafizollah Amin--as he is now presented--could have risen to the top and accumulated such total power in his hands?"

(At the time he was overthrown on December 27, Amin was president of the Revolutionary Council, secretary of the PDP's Central Committee, prime minister and foreign minister. His nephew and son-in-law, Assadollah Amin was head of the secret police, KAM--now abolished and not replaced--and deputy foreign minister, member of the PDP's Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul party organisation. Brother-in-law General Mohammed Yaqoob was chief-of-staff of the armed forces. Elder brother Abdollah Amin was chief administrator of the country's four northern provinces and managing director of two of the country's largest enterprises.)

A: "If one looks back into the history of revolutionary movements there are always two parallel but contradictory currents. Parallel with the advance towards progress is the imperialist thrust to reverse the process. They will stop at nothing to smash and crush all revolutionary movements. Methods to achieve this vary. They may set up puppet regimes as in Saigon. The CIA places its agents inside the country to carry out counter-revolution. Internally there are certain to be rightist forces and perhaps those of the ultra-left both of which will be used by the CIA.

"It is in such circumstances that arise elements which wear the mask of 'revolution' and 'democracy' and can succeed in rising to high positions.

"The party was formed fifteen years ago. At that time Amin was a student in the USA. He became president of the Afghan Students Association there, and we only learned--much later through the Western press--that all presidents of such associations had to collaborate with the CIA. He returned to Afghanistan just two months after the party was formed in January, 1965, and quickly succeeded in starting a split. An element in this was the destructive and ultra-leftist activities of Amin which I opposed. The great majority of cadres and rank and file members supported me in this.

(It is known that Karmal's Parcham faction wanted a moderate line of national democratic revolution, whereas the Taraki-Amin line of the Khalk faction wanted "instant communism.")

"The split lasted for ten years after which we created unity, just one year before carrying out the April, 1978 Revolution.

"A few months after this, Amin--by then deputy premier and foreign minister--went to New York to represent Afghanistan at a special U.N. disarmament conference. We have irrefutable proof of his contacts with the CIA at that time. He returned with new instructions and continued his splitting work which led to the overthrow of the Taraki regime on September 19, 1979, and the subsequent murder of Taraki at Amin's specific instructions.

"Then he was able to take complete power in his hands. There were mass executions, bombardment of villages, inter-tribal divisions were formented."

Q: "What would have happened if you and the other five Central Committee members had refused to go into exile as ambassadors shortly after the April, 1978, Revolution?"

Amin, who by that time was running affairs with Taraki as titular president playing a secondary role, managed to get Karmal and his other chief rivals in the Parcham faction sent abroad and then had them expelled from the PDP Central Committee.

A: "We had two choices. Had we refused what was presented as a decision of the Central Committee we would have engaged the party in internal armed struggle. This would have risked destruction of the party and the end of the revolution. This is just what the CIA dreamed of. At each stage of the revolution they wanted their own plan to be applied, with their own elements.

"I was then vice-president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and general secretary of the Central Committee. At that critical moment Taraki was not aware of these plots to destroy our revolution. So, according to our own attachment and discipline to the party and the revolution, we decided to accept and await a more favourable moment for continuing the struggle.

"The decision was correct and we are again engaged on the line of the national democratic revolution, revolution in an underdeveloped country with semi-feudal tribal systems and deep-rooted religious traditions, is a somewhat new experience which has to be studied and analysed."

KARMAL ADDRESSES REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL 14 APR

LD172246 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Address by President Babrak Karmal before the Afghan Revolutionary Council on 14 April, concerning the nation's "basic principles"; speaking in Pashto and Dari--recorded]

[Text] [A reading from the Koran, followed by Karmal speaking in Pashto] In the name of God Almighty. Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council:

For the sake of the freedom of the much-suffered people of the homeland, who through many long centuries have struggled under moral, material and physical tortures by the internal and foreign tyrants, exploiters, colonialists, plunderers and bloodthirsty oppressors; for the sake of observing and defending the sacred religion of Islam; for the sake of defending national sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence of the homeland; for the sake of defending the fruits of the victorious Sawr Revolution; for the sake of peace, democracy, freedom, social progress and the happiness and well-being of the people; for the sake of the equality of the rights of all the tribes, ethnic groups and nationalities residing in beloved Afghanistan; for the sake of eliminating all forms of social, economic, political and cultural class and national oppression and exploitation; for the sake realizing extensive democratic liberties and rights for all the inhabitants of the country; for the sake of building a new society in the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan where the exploitation of many by man is eradicated forever [applause]; for the sake of creating security, individual immunity, revolutionary and democratic legality and the revival of fraternity, equality and social justice in the society, and particularly based on the sense of responsibility for the dear country and people of Afghanistan, I open the second meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in a free and democratic atmosphere in order to consider, (?pass) and ratify the basic principles [osvi-e amasi] of the Democratic Republic. [applause] [The national anthem is played and Karmal continues his speech in Dari]

Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council: The agenda of the second meeting of the first session of the DRA Revolutionary Council comprises the following:

1. Of course, at the outset of the session the Reverend Qari was invited to read some verses from the glorious Koran, which he read.

2. The session was opened by me.

3. The national anthem was played.

4. My own speech on the draft basic principles of the DRA.

5. And at this stage, all comrades will be asked to approve the agenda.

6. The invitation of views and proposals concerning the draft of the basic principles of the DRA. A number of comrades have put their names on the agenda in advance. Of course, other comrades may also put their names on the agenda for discussion if they wish to do so.

6. [as heard] Discussion of the DRA basic principles.

7. Ratification of the DRA basic principles.

8. The statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council on the occasion of the ratification and proclamation of the DRA basic principles, provided that, and only when, the respected members of the DRA Revolutionary Council adopt a decision thereon.

9. Ratification of the proposed bills. The law of [passage indistinct] of the DRA; the law of the tribunals for the DRA Armed Forces; the law of special revolution public prosecutor; the law of the special revolutionary court; the law of the basic principles on the organization and duties of the DRA Government ministries; decree on the restoration of personal rights; and the decree on amnesty and mitigation of the penalties for non-political convicts.

10. Approval of the decrees, laws, statements, announcements, messages, letters, contracts (?on) the internal and foreign policy of the DRA Government, which have been approved by the Council of Ministers, the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the president of the Revolutionary Council.

11. The closing of the session and announcement to that effect by me.

I now submit the agenda in question for consideration by the esteemed council.

Those who agree to this agenda, please raise your hands. Those who do not agree to this agenda, please raise your hands. Those comrades who wish to abstain, please raise your hands. Those who may have an additional proposal on the agenda may present their (?views).

In this way, the agenda prepared by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has been unanimously approved. [applause]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council: After the victory of the great Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, the necessary foundations were created for the formation of a new order of government in our country. And now this new government is achieving its specified evolutionary course. The proclamation and definition of the draft basic principles of the DRA, which define the DRA political order in the direction of consolidating the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national and democratic development of the country and consolidation of the new democratic order until the convening of the Loya Jirgah, or supreme council of the DRA, for the purpose of formulating the future constitution [qanun-e esasi] of Afghanistan, has special importance in the historical destiny of our country. [applause]

As you know, the DRA Council of Ministers adopted a decision 20 March 1980 for the [word indistinct] formulation of the provisional basic principles of the DRA, to represent the free and independent will of all the people of Afghanistan, and for this purpose it set up a special commission within the framework of the Ministry of Justice. Later, this was scrutinized and comprehensively studied by the Politburo, the government and the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the PDPA Central Committee plenum; and it is now being submitted to the Revolutionary Council for final ratification.

In its overall format, the draft basic principles shall proclaim and ratify the main principles of the social, political and economic order, the basic rights and liberties and obligations of the citizens of our country and the DRA Government structure. These draft basic principles constitute a stage of great importance in the process of the realization of political behavior, the aims of the PDPA and the role and duties of the Government of the DRA, and shall reflect the special economic, social, cultural, national, religious, tribal and other characteristics of our country. Among these principles, the following articles will be regarded as great and primary in importance:

Defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national sovereignty, national independence and the territorial integrity of our beloved country, the DRA;

Respect, observance and defense of the sacred religion of Islam and complete freedom regarding the performance of its rites;

The true democratization of the entire social structure and political life of the country;

Realization of extensive rights and democratic liberties for the people of Afghanistan;

The creation of a flourishing national economy, the (?unending) rise in the level of public welfare, acceleration of the pace of economic, social and cultural progress of all the masses of Afghanistan;

The creation of a democratic administrative order, the attraction of the broadest strata of toilers for participation in political life and the consolidation of the revolutionary legality, the realization and development of the rights of the individual and the people's right of ownership;

The social order and care and protection of the family unit;

Persistent struggle for the realization of full and complete peace, and pursuit of the broad policy of international cooperation based on respect for national sovereignty and mutual territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The most eye-catching achievement of the Sawr Revolution is the creation of government and political power of a new order in the country. This point has found its direct manifestation in the first article of the basic principles as follows: The DRA Government is an independent and democratic government of all the hard-working Muslim people of Afghanistan, including workers, farmers, craftsmen, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all the democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the country. [applause]

I repeat the first article of the DRA basic principles: The DRA Government is the independent and democratic government of all the hard-working Muslim people of Afghanistan, including the workers, farmers, craftsmen, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all the democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the country.

The draft points out that the government serves the well-being and happiness of the people and guarantees their peaceful and safe lives, all-round growth of the individuals, the preservation of their rights, property, dignity and their national traditions and customs.

Government power in the DRA belongs to the toilers and shall be exercised by completely national and local government organs which will be established democratically.

While taking into consideration the main points of the policy of the PDPA, it is declared in the draft basic principles that the power of the toilers in the DRA is based on a broad national fatherland front which unites all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of the country under PDPA leadership, on the basis of a general program for the construction of a new, progressive, free and democratic society.

It also defines the position of the national fatherland front within government and society. In this way, legal principles will be formulated for creation of the national fatherland front, which is the task of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA.

In light of the glorious Sawr Revolution and the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, the PDPA has rendered outstanding services in toppling the anti-people order of Hafizollah Amin and in projecting and implementing national democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist changes. The leading role and activity of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, which is unbreakably linked to all revolutionary changes in our country, is defined in the basic principles. [applause]

The basic principles point out that the PDPA, based on the will of the people of Afghanistan, shall apply as its criteria of action the principles of the national and democratic revolution in its internal and foreign policy, gradual implementation of the aims and commitments of the Sawr Revolution and lead the struggle of all the people of the country in the creation of a new and just society, free of exploitation of man by man. The process of expanding and consolidating the national fatherland front and the realization of the broad participation by the toilers in the political administration of the country will, to great extent, be based on the expansion and development of the activity and powers of people's and social organizations.

While relying on this democratic necessity, the draft declares that the activities of the workers unions, youth and women's organizations, scientific, arts and cultural associations and other social and democratic organizations of the toilers will be protected and encouraged by the government.

Deep respect will be paid to the sacred values and traditions of the sacred religion of Islam in the DRA. The Central Committee of the PDPA, Revolutionary Council and the government have dealt with this topic explicitly on several occasions. In agreement with this norm, the draft has declared and established the democratic, principled and respectful attitude of the government vis-a-vis the sacred religion of Islam. Full freedom (?is granted) to all Muslims and an assured atmosphere to perform their religious rites. The government will assist and help the patriotic activities of the religious leaders and noble religious ulema in the execution of their duties and obligations. The followers of other religions are completely free to perform their religious rites provided that they do not threaten the security and peace of the community and are in accordance with humanitarian principles.

Since the enemies of the religion and people and the agents of imperialism and reaction are struggling in the name of the great religion of Islam to mislead a number of Muslims and provoke them against the revolutionary and progressive gains of the people of Afghanistan, it has been emphasized in the draft basic principles that no one is entitled to use the sacred religion of Islam for the purpose of antinational, antipeople, anti-freedom propaganda which violates national independence, sovereignty and independence, and which is used as a tool for the perpetration of other acts contrary to the interests of the people of the DRA. [applause]

Afghanistan is the common united homeland of all the fraternal people of Afghanistan, whether small in number or whether Pashtun, Tajek, Hazarah, Uzbek, Turkman, Baluchi, Nuristani or from other nationalities and sects of the sacred religion of Islam including the Sunni and Shi'ite followers, and a great number of tribes and nomads live in its realm. [passage indistinct]

On the basis of the PDPA's agricultural policy, which was previously announced, the draft provides for the continuation of democratic land reforms and (?guarantess) the land ownership of farmers and other landowners in accordance with the provisions of the law. The farmers (?will effectively assist) in the progress of agricultural affairs. The development of productive, consumer and other forms of cooperatives in agriculture will be encouraged and protected.

For the sake of [word indistinct] and production of consumer goods, the development of the national industries, and the realization of participation by the national private sector in the development of industries and other areas of the economy the draft basic principles point out that the productive activities (?by craftsmen) and their voluntary (?alliance) with the production cooperatives will be encouraged and protected. The government protects private ownership in accordance with the law, provided that the use of private ownership does not (?harm) the interests of the society and the people. [passage indistinct]

The draft also defines the government's main duties regarding the protection of young people, these builders of the new democratic society. In this draft, democratic rights and civic liberties have been clarified, and the main obligations of individuals vis-a-vis society and government have been specified. The principle of the equality of citizens' rights before law without regard to ethnic, (?national) or tribal factors, to language, sex, place of residence, religion and sect, [word indistinct], lineage, property and social stature in all political, economic, social and cultural areas of the life of society has been defined in the draft. [passage indistinct]

The DRA draft basic principles define useful and honest social work as one of the proud duties of each citizen of the homeland. [passage indistinct]

The draft points out that the DRA Armed Forces are to defend the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national independence, unity, territorial integrity and [words indistinct] of the country and the freedom and security of its masses. In order to strengthen and consolidate the armed forces, achieve the active participation of members of the armed forces in social life, and improve the living conditions of the families of servicemen and officers, the government is to take necessary measures.

The implementation of the rights and democratic liberties of the people and their fundamental duties are regarded as the central principles of the new legal status of the individual in the DRA; the government is to (?strive) for their promotion and consolidation and to prepare the necessary political, economic, social and cultural conditions for their enforcement. [passage indistinct]

In its first session the Loya Jirgah [Grand Assembly] will ratify the DRA Constitution.

The draft points out that until necessary conditions are prepared for the convening of the Loya Jirgah, this supreme council of the DRA, the Revolutionary Council is the highest state organ of the DRA Government. The Revolutionary Council (?in accordance with the draft basis principles) is to execute the duties of the legislative power. The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, the government and other state organs will approve the programs of economic and social development and the state budget; with regard to other matters which require the ratification of Revolutionary Council, they will be submitted to the latter. During the Revolutionary Council sessions the Presidium of the [words indistinct].

The draft basic principles define the powers of the Revolutionary Council Presidium. The Revolutionary Council Presidium has the duty to set the date for convening Revolutionary Council sessions, supervise the observance of laws and decrees, confer orders and medals, pardon or mitigate punishments and perform other duties in the capacity of the high [word indistinct] of the state.

The draft basic principles define the composition, powers and duties of the Council of Ministers as the high executive organ of government power. The implementation of the resolutions and other documents of the Council of Ministers is enforceable by all organs, institutions [word indistinct] throughout the country.

The draft basic principles define the [word indistinct] and the main principles for the composition and activity of local organs of the (?government). The formation of local administrative organs is among the important matters that the people (?demand) from the higher organs of central government.

Following the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, favorable grounds and conditions for the creation of a democratic judicial order have been created. In the draft basic principles the creation of a democratic judicial order, the democratic duties of the judges, including the independence of justice and judicial decisions [words indistinct], the openness of judical sessions, trial in the native language of the parties, the right to defense for the accused, the explanation of reasons for court decisions and so forth have been declared and established.

The draft defines the main principles of the organization and methods of the activity of the DRA public prosecution department. The draft basic principles point out that the attorney general has the duty to lead the activity of the DRA prosecution organs; the prosecution organs constitute a unified system based on the principle of centralization and consist of the attorney general, prosecution offices in the provinces, (?cities), districts and subdistricts. The prosecution organs are to conduct their duties free from interference by local authorities in an independent manner. The draft basic principles stipulate that the attorney general and prosecutors supervise the unified observance and implementation of the laws by central and local organs, government institutions mixed and private institutions, social organizations, responsible officials and (?citizens). Similarly, the draft regulates the main relations of the attorney general's office with the DRA Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Based on a previous resolution, the draft basic principles [words indistinct] and the DRA flag. The DRA basic principles have the authority of a provisional constitution and will remain in force until the ratification of the DRA constitution. [passage indistinct]

The ratification of the basic principles constitutes an important step on the path of consolidating solidarity among the people of Afghanistan and frustrating the struggles of the internal and foreign enemies to disrupt the political order of our country. The activity of all government organs and organizations, the development and expansion of the laws, and the creation of new judicial institutions are to take place in accordance with the provisions of the basic principles. [passage indistinct]

The Politburo, the plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the government and Revolutionary Council Presidium are confident that the respected members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by ratifying the basic principles, will take an important step in fulfilling their national duties [words indistinct] and their great responsibility to the persecuted people of our beloved country of Afghanistan.

With the ratification of the DRA basic principles by the Revolutionary Council, a new era will have begun in the DRA's political and legal development.

Comrades, friends and members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, compatriots, let the (?flag) of Muslim and heroic Afghanistan, free and independent Afghanistan, new and progressive Afghanistan, democratic and proud Afghanistan (?fly) high with pride in the region and the world.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON ILLITERACY

LD172052 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council has issued a decree to the Education Ministry to eliminate illiteracy in order to improve the general standard of the people's education and their informed participation in building a new and democratic society [word indistinct] of the country and to improve production and the workers' standards. The decree states that the elimination of illiteracy is the most important job of our time and that it has been given top priority by the mass revolution in the present stage of history. This matter can be resolved only by organizing and declaring a general war against illiteracy, this legacy from the past, and by attracting the attention of all classes and people, including the patriotic clergy who may take part in this (?important) social issue.

The decree contains the following points:

1. Those whose social and political priority it is to eliminate illiteracy include provincial government bodies, the Education Ministry and its bodies, [word indistinct] organizations, institutions, ministries, offices and all society.

2. All the country's males aged 10-50, primarily those who work in the economic sector and are illiterate, are to receive training either in their own language or in other languages of the country, in accordance with their wishes. The elimination of illiteracy among females is to be achieved voluntarily.

3. To coordinate the activities of government bodies, ministries and departments, the ministries and institutions are to appoint a central government commission for the elimination of illiteracy. Its president should be one of the deputy prime ministers, its vice president the education minister, and its members should be representatives of the [word indistinct] in the ministries of planning, higher education, and information and culture. Provincial governors are to appoint similar commissions in their areas to guide and lead activities. It is the Education Ministry's task to draft and implement the procedure of the commissions in the capital and the provinces in accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision.

4. The commissions for eliminating illiteracy have the following powers:

A. All the country's literate people should be encouraged to teach literacy to the illiterate without remuneration; and teachers employed only to teach literacy as a part of the campaign against illiteracy are to be paid on the same scale as Education Ministry personnel.

B. All appropriate buildings such as schools, clubs, libraries, houses of [word indistinct], factories, and also mosques, with the clergy's agreement, should be used for the teaching and development of literacy courses.

5. The working day of those who are learning to be literate should be (?reduced) by 2 hours during the training period. They should still receive full pay from factories or government or private institutions.

6. Representatives of capital and provincial organizations, institution chiefs, factory owners and other responsible people who do not provide the necessary conditions for eliminating illiteracy are to be punished in accordance with the law.

7. The general political army command is to cutline the necessary plans for eliminating illiteracy in the army and to ensure that they are implemented, so that all soldiers may receive the necessary training until the end of their military service.

8. The central government commission for eliminating illiteracy should draft the long-term plan for the campaign against illiteracy together with the cooperation of the Education Ministry, and DRA Council of Ministers should approve it so that all the affairs of eliminating illiteracy in the cities until 1987 and the villages until 1990 might be determined in accordance with the plan.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTY FACTIONS REPORTED

BK171139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 April (AFP)--Differences between the Khalq and Parcham factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) had come into the open with the arrest of a prominent newspaper editor in Kabul, the PTI news agency reported today from the Afghan capital.

The editor, who was not identified by name, was known to be a Parchamite supporter of Afghan President Babrak Karmal and a younger brother of Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the agency said.

He was detained after his Afghan daily, HAQEEQAT-E-INQUILAB-E-SAUR, official organ of the POPA, carried an article and cartoon which were considered critical of former Presidents Nur Mohammed Taraki and Hafizollah Amin.

The April 5 issue of the daily carrying the offending item and cartoon was withdrawn from circulation after its first copies were circulation, PTI said.

The cartoon and article were said to have conveyed the impression that both Taraki and Amin were responsible for the exclusion of Paracham followers from the government and both had also been [word indistinct] the violence in the country.

PTI added that this was taken exception to by the Khalq faction which questioned the role of unification which Mr Karmal had undertaken. The detained editor, according to the agency, was being interrogated.

(eputy Prime Minister Keshtmand himself was under a cloud several weeks ago, after unconfirmed reports said he had been wounded during shoot-out at a Revolutionary Council meeting and had gone to Moscow for treatment. The Kabul government later denied these reports saying they were a "concoction of the imperialist press.")

The PTI agency surmised that the newspaper article and cartoon were only a spill-over of the strong differences existing within the government on the question of continued presence of Soviet troops in the country.

The agency noted that the Afghan-Soviet treaty legalising the presence of Russian troops in the country had become "the biggest cause of discord" in Afghanistan.

Even those who had welcomed the Soviets in the country earlier were now disillusioned as they felt it was becoming a permanent feature of the state of things in Afghanistan, it added.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRAGUE, MOSCOW TRIP

JN171811 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and planning minister in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Kabul today. Keshtmand had left for the Soviet Union for medical treatment and had led a delegation to Prague for negotiations.

Keshtmand was received at Kabul international airport by the Politburo members and Central Committee members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Presidium members, the Revolutionary Council members, the ministers, senior officials in the Planning Ministry and a number of active party members.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed his happiness with the fruitful results of the friendly negotiations he held in Prague. He thanked the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the warm welcome accorded him. He also thanked the Soviet Union for the efforts it exerted in his treatment.

KARMAL SENDS GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE LEADERS

ID172252 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory message to Salisbury on the occasion of the declaration of the independence day of Zimbabwe and also on the election of His Excellency Canaan Banana as president and his excellency Robert Mugabe as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN DACCA ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK171429 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] World Bank President Robert McNamara arrived in Dacca today on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen at the airport, McNamara said he has come to Bangladesh at the invitation of President Ziaur Rahman to acquaint himself with the needs for development assistance during the second 5-year plan beginning in July next. During his stay he will try to know more about the development programs of Bangladesh so that the World Bank could give even more assistance in future.

McNamara hoped that his talks with President Zia and other leaders will help him to knowing the basic needs and problems of Bangladesh. He said the World Bank is ready to assist Bangladesh in the gigantic task of improving the living standard of the people.

In this context, McNamara mentioned that the bank has so far provided over 1.2 billion dollars to assist about 50 projects in Bangladesh. These projects cover agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, industries and population planning. The World Bank chief praised Bangladesh for its achievements in the past years. He said a lot more is to be done to improve the socio-economic condition. He stressed the need for improving food production and employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas.

The World Bank president was received at the airport by Finance Minister Dr M.N. Huda. Bank Vice President Dr David Hopper, who is already in the capital in connection with McNamara's visit, was also present at the airport.

While in the capital, McNamara will have talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed and a number of cabinet ministers. He will also visit Cox's Bazar to see for himself a canal dug recently on a self-help basis.

JUTE EXPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR IN DACCA

BK170533 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bangladesh is to export over 16,000 tons of jute goods valued at 25 million takas to the Soviet Union. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca yesterday between the Bangladesh jute mills corporation and a state organization of the Soviet Union.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

BK171339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has said that his country will spare no effort to widen cooperation with India for mutual benefit. He was talking to newsmen at Delhi airport this afternoon on his arrival to head the Iraqi delegation at the Indo-Iraqi joint commission meeting beginning tomorrow. Karim is carrying a special message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

Loan Offered to India

BK180908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Iraq has offered India an interest-free loan of $104 million to meet the additional cost of the import of Iraqi oil. The offer coincides with the sixth meeting of the India-Iraqi joint commission which began in New Delhi this morning. It is discussing all aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, who is leading his country's side at the meeting, expressed the hope that India and Iraq will be able to establish an ideological relationship [as heard] which can serve as a model of bilateral cooperation for other nations. He said India enjoys a closer precedence [as heard] for Iraq in its oil requirements. On her part, India can help Iraq develop its economy and its progress.

Earlier, welcoming the delegation, Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil expressed India's readiness to share its technical expertise with other developing countries, particularly Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gauhati Court To Begin Hearing

BK171654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Hearing the Supreme Court directive, the Gauhati high court will begin tomorrow the hearing of the appeal by the Assam government and the center for the vacation of the stay order of the court.

The Gauhati high court in its order had stayed the operations of the two notifications issued on the 5th of this month declaring the whole of Assam except North Cacher district as a disturbed area. During the hearing of the appeal both the Assam government and the center will be represented by Solicitor General of India K. Karakaran.

Student Union Proposal

BK171653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The All Assam Students Union [AASU] has suggested a phase-by-phase approach to solve the problem of foreign nationals in the state. In a statement in Gauhati today, President of AASU Profulla Kumar Mohanta and General Secretary B.K. Phukan said in the first phase, foreigners should be detected on the basis of the national register of 1951. In the second phase, the names of all detected foreigners should be deleted from the voters list.

About deportation of foreigners, the statement said the center has already agreed to deport foreigners who have come after 1971. However, they said the entire burden of pre-1971 foreigners should not be imposed on Assam.

Home Minister on Assam

BK171652 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The union home minister has warned that no secession attempt in any part of the country will be tolerated and will be dealt with firmly. Talking to newsmen in Ujjain today, Zail Singh disclosed that foreign powers are involved in the Assam trouble. But, he said, as union home minister it would not be proper for him to say anything further. He said so far 310,000 foreigners have been externed [as heard] from Assam. To curb influx into the state the number of checkposts have also been increased, he added.

The home minister said, had the Janata government tackled the Assam situation effectively in time, the situation would not have deteriorated to the present extent. He said the center's policy is to bring the situation in the state back to normal through negotiations.

Army Alerted in Manipur

BK171320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In Manipur the army has been alerted to stand by to assist the civil administration in the wake of increased violent incidents in an around Imphal. A curfew was clamped on the valley areas from 2100 tonight to 0400 tomorrow morning.

The All India Radio Imphal correspondent reports that the situation has become tense as a result of stiff opposition by the All Manipur Students Union and the All Manipur Students Coordination Committee to the holding of high school leaving certificate examinations which began today. A number of incidents occurred today in which one person, reportedly a student, was killed as the central reserve police opened fire in self defense to disperse the agitating crowd at a high school in Imphal.

The state government has appealed to the student organizations to give up the agitation.

It may be recalled that the All Manipur Students Union and the All Manipur Students Coordination Committee are agitating demanding deportation of foreign nationals from the state.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON GANDHI

Assassination Plot Uncovered

BK161438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 16 Apr 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 16 April (AFP)--Police today unearthed an assassination plot to kill top Indian politicians and claimed smashing it. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was on the top of the list followed by her controversial younger son Mr Sanjay Gandhi and her Interior Minister Mr Zail Singh.

The conspirators dropped the plan after the attempt on Mrs Gandhi's life on Monday failed. Mr Sanjay Gandhi (32) who was touring the eastern state of Bihar was to be gunned down during one of the public meetings he addressed there.

Police officially refused to give details of the plot, but detective sources said that if the attempt on Mrs Gandhi's life had succeeded "the chain assassination would have taken place."

Alleged Gandhi Attacker Stabbed

BK180638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Ram Lalwani, who had allegedly made an abortive knife attack on the prime minister, was stabbed by a patient in the Baroda hospital last night. According to the hospital superintendent, Lalwani received a superficial injury in the face and was given immediate treatment.

PRO-MOSCOW COMMUNIST PARTY SPLITS; NEW PARTY FORMED

BK131609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 13 April (AFP)--Growing differences in the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) led to a fresh split in the CPI today and formation of a new party by a breakaway group.

The All India Communist Party (AICP), as the new organisation is christened, comprised supporters of Shripad Amrit Dange, who resigned recently as chairman of the CPI due to sharp policy differences with the dominant rival leadership.

The veteran Communist leader has been mainly critical of the party's lately revised policy of strong opposition to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her ruling Congress Party. He has wanted the CPI to continue to support Mrs Gandhi.

Mr Dange, 81, has, however, not resigned his primary membership of the CPI.

This is the second time the CPI has split within about a month. The last split was also in similar circumstances when another pro-Dange group walked out to form the National Communist Party (NCP), which promptly dissolved itself today to merge in the AICP.

The formation of the new party was announced at Nagpur, in Maharashtra state (capital Bombay), at the conclusion of a 2-day conference of the pro-Dange faction. Mr Dange's daughter and a former member of Parliament, Mrs Roza Deshpande, was one of the active participants.

It is widely believed that Mrs Deshpande has the blessing of her father in going ahead with her course of action along with other like-minded party members though he himself did not attend the Nagpur conference.

Incidentally Mrs Deshpande's husband, Bani Deshpande, joined Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party recently. He was formerly with the CPI.

The CPI leadership have reportedly adopted a firm and no-compromise attitude against their former chairman and his own supporters who still remained with the party.

Mrs Deshpande herself was suspended recently and press reports said the policy-making central executive of the CPI, now in session here, is likely to result in driving out a number of other important pro-Dange elements in an organisational purge.

An important political development emerging from the revised policy of the CPI has been of its moving closer to the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), the other largest of the communist parties in this country. The CPI-M has throughout been anti-Mrs Gandhi.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS KABUL STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

BK180244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has described as absurd a Kabul radio broadcast implying that most of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are seasonal migrants and alleging that Pakistan is preventing their return to Afghanistan.

The spokesman pointed out that the scope and size of migrants to Pakistan in the winter season is well known to world. Since these migrants never involve more than 40,000 people, it is ridiculous as such to try to explain the presence of more than 700,000 refugees in Pakistan.

The spokesman said the Kabul radio broadcast was merely a regrettable attempt to divert attention from the existing situation in Afghanistan, due to which more and more people are compelled to take refuge in Pakistan.

The spokesman further said that the Pakistan Government has repeatedly expressed the hope that conditions will soon be created in Afghanistan which will enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in security and honor. The question of Pakistan's preventing their return to Afghanistan simply does not arise.

The spokesman said no one leaves his country unless he is forced to do so and no one could be compelled to remain away from his homeland against his will.

The spokesman said it is a matter of regret that a campaign of violence and terror continues unabated in Afghanistan resulting in large numbers of people being compelled to leave their homes.

HAQ SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN AT SALISBURY NEWS CONFERENCE

BK171627 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq told a news conference in Salsibury today that tomorrow he would exchange views with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The president said that he hopes that Mrs Gandhi will join him in telling the Soviet Union that the sooner they withdraw from Afghanistan the better it will be for the whole region and the world.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan is very clear, that is, the Soviet Union has carried out aggression there. He said we have very clear views about this. He said that he expects assurances from Mrs Gandhi that her views are identical to his.

Referring to the U.S. stand on Afghanistan, the president said that the Carter administration, instead of taking action, has resorted only to talking in this regard. He said that the United States should have played a bigger role than it has. He said that talks on U.S. military aid for Pakistan continue and that we have not closed the door to discussion.

Replying to a question, the president said that no country in the world would like the presence of foreign troops in its territory.

The president expressed the hope that better understanding will be achieved between the two neighboring countries as a result of his talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The president said that Pakistan would like to reenter the British Commonwealth, and that the matter is under consideration by the member countries.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq also held talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for half an hour in Salisbury today. It is understood that views were exchanged during the talks on the British proposal for Afghan neutrality. Later, the president held talks with Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman. He met acting President of Zimbabwe Rev Canaan Banana also.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq was due to meet Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser this evening.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS NONINTERFERENCE POLICY

BK171634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Defense Minister Mr Ali Ahmed Talpur has said that Pakistan is adhering to a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and it will not tolerate any kind of interference in its own internal affairs.

Addressing a function in Rawalpindi this afternoon, he said that the entire nationa and the armed forces of the country are fully capable of defending its territorial integrity.

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL CONSTITUTED

BK110222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] The Baluchistan government has announced the composition of a 42-member provincial council. An announcement made in Quetta this evening said the council will comprise: 16 chairmen of all the district councils; 11 chairmen of the municipal committee; 4 chairmen of the town committees, 1 from each division; and 5 women members, 4 representing the four divisions and 1 from the Quetta municipality. It will also include a member each representing labor, the Baluchistan chamber of commerce, the Baluchistan bar council, one journalist and one minorities representative.

SOVIET DELEGATION PRESENT FOR 'SECRET TALKS'

TA180648 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Alex Brodie reports from Tehran on the arrival there for secret talks of a Soviet delegation.

[Begin recording] It is not clear what is being negotiated but an anti-Soviet newspaper in Tehran says it is Iranian oil and gas in return for spare parts. In other words it says Moscow is offering to help Iran circumvent American sanctions. There is no confirmation of that, but a spokesman for President Bani-Sadr and for the Soviet Embassy have both confirmed that the delegation is here and is holding talks. So the newspaper's information seems to be correct in that, at least. The Soviet Embassy said it was a cooperation delegation and it was not the same delegation which recently tried and failed to negotiate a deal for future purchases of Iranian gas.

The president's spokesman said it was possible that the negotiations were about the supply of spare parts. Iran needs parts for Soviet-built military trucks, but the Russians are not likely to be able to help with much needed parts for American-made oil equipment or American and British tanks. Sources say Iran has been getting such parts but the middlemen who have been supplying will find it much more difficult with sanctions in force. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Khomeyni National Mobilization Address

JN172209 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni received the representatives of national mobilization in his eminence's place of residence today. We draw your attention to the fact that the imam's speech to these representatives will be broadcast on television in about 10 minutes from now.

In a speech to these representatives, the imam of the nation said: In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. While we now confront the world's big powers, we adopt a defensive stance. That is, we defend all of the achievements of our upheaval. We defend Islamic objectives, our Islamic country and all that is connected to Islam and the country. Mobilization should be comprehensive in the defensive stance. This means that the issue of jihad is one thing and the issue of defense is another. The issue of jihad requires certain conditions from certain persons and factions. As for the issue of defense, it is a general one. The human mind dictates that human beings must defend themselves with all available means, whether they are men or women, old or young, should they be exposed to an attack against their homes or city. This requires no conditions. All should rise in defense. If they attack our Islamic country and want to commit an aggression, all the sons of the country--men and women, young and old--should rise in defense of the country. This requires no conditions. Therefore, the stance of defense is different from that of jihad. The state of jihad has conditions but the state of defense has no conditions.

Today, while we face the big powers and the archsatan, we should be ready for defense. Naturally, there is a very slight possibility that we will need military defense because the big powers know that they should not now launch an attack. Although this possibility is weak, it is still a possibility, because the question is one of defense of the country and Islam. Therefore, we should be ready in numbers and equipment, as cited in the holy Koran.

The leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, then added: Our readiness must be such as to frighten the enemy. In a country with a population exceeding 30 million, more than 20 million have risen up in defense, while the remainder can be mobilized when needed. They must take into consideration the day on which the enemy wants to attack them, the enemy's equipment and his numbers. They must be fully prepared for guerrilla warfare. On the other hand, the religious motive should be strong. The person who moves forward with faith can confront many strong elements who lack strong faith. Islam has shown us that, despite the fact that the number of Mulims in some wars was small, such as the war between the Muslims and the Byzantines, where the ratio was 30,000 against 800,000 soldiers, they were repulsed with the strength of faith, because the person armed with this faith, if killed, will go to heaven, while if he kills he will also go to heaven. Therefore, he does not fear martyrdom because he sees happiness in it. Imam Khomeyni added: Those who want to enter into a confrontation with you are concerned with wordly affairs and do not believe in that which is beyond nature, in heaven and hell and resurrection. They are working for this world and to improve their world. Such persons want to remain alive and will not expose themselves to death. Persons who work for God, however, do not work to achieve wordly benefits but for God's sake. You are of those who are now in a state of preparedness, who are undertaking Islamic and military training. With these Islamic lances and with the weapon of faith, you will frighten the enemies.

The 35 million people of Iran began to think of war only 2 years ago. Furthermore, they did not have any arms. However, God's will armed them with the weapon of faith, and God helped them to forge ahead on the road of faith. The sons of the people gained the power of faith; that is, the young were not afraid of death when they advanced against the tanks. They aspired to martyrdom. Some young men and women asked me to pray to God to grant them martyrdom. I pray to God that they will enjoy martyrdom.

The imam of the nation added: If you find yourselves forced to equip yourselves with arms similar to those owned by the enemy, faith is your asset for victory. Victory lies in belief in God and principles. You and all the friends who want to be ready to form the army, which is 20-million-strong: This army will triumph in planting faith in their souls. I hope that they will learn about and understand everything related to guerrilla warfare. I also hope that the government will provide them with all the necessary equipment, under the appropriate circumstances. Naturally, the state has this equipment. However, what is more important is the power of faith.

The imam affirmed the necessity of purifying souls and forging ahead with divine power; that is, transforming all available potentials from satanic power to divine power. If a person is not vigilant, all his powers will be satanic. However, if he prepares himself, his powers will be divine and divine power will triumph.

Imam Khomeyni said: Iran should not be beset by fears because they want to besiege it economically or militarily. We are not afraid of economic blockade. Whoever considers Islam and the Islamic revolution as the basis of everything will wage jihad if any side tries to attack an Islamic country or person. He will not be afraid of being attacked by anyone. As is the case in Islam, one of them will attack 1,000 persons. Although they are an existing reality, they are empty barrels and their hearts are filled with fears for material things. For example, Carter wants to be the President. What Carter keeps reiterating does not interest the United States at all. His main concern is to be President for another 4 years, in order to commit crimes for another 4 years. This is all he wants and it seems that he has failed in realizing this goal.

They think that they are trying to win votes by every step they take. However, they do not do anything for their country. Therefore, they cannot do anything essential. He is threatening to impose an economic blockade. You see that nobody has responded to him. Not everybody is Carter's servant or subservient to the United States. They have their independence and their brains. It would be disgraceful for Europe to be subservient to Carter in order to gain votes for him; in other words, for the European states' forces and brains to be united together so that Carter would win the Presidency and win over his competitors. This would be a disgrace to mankind. Aren't the leaders of the European states human? They should realize that Carter is begging by telling them all to agree. Isn't it disgraceful for those who are defending human rights to impose an economic blockade against more than 30 million people? They might also impose a military blockade, and for one reason only: so that Carter can win the votes and continue in his crimes for another 4 years. It would be disgraceful not to expose such a person.

Imam Khomeyni said: The peoples are in agreement with us, with the exception of some governments, such as the Iraqi Government. Of course, the Iraqi Government is not a government. They do not have a majles. All there is to it is that several militarists are doing what they want. They have no contact with the people. They are rotten elements. Furthermore, Saddam Husayn does not have a sane mind. He is constantly scheming and saying things. He has said: We are Arabs. The imam added: All of the Muslim peoples should understand what this means. It means: We are Arabs, that is, we do not want Islam. The person who utters the word Arabs [words indistinct]. At one time, the Arabs wanted to stand against Islam. They want to revive the glory and greatness of the Umayyads. They want to restore that pre-Islamic era so that there would only be an Arab power, without a trace of Islam. They do not believe in Islam. The Arab people know that the late Ayatollah (al-Hakim) reportedly denounced their party and said that they are atheists. Therefore, they are a bunch of atheists, according to the religious jurisprudence of Ayatollah (al-Hakim). If the Arab people want to work for God and Islam, they must oppose them.

Imam Khomeyni wondered: Is this Iraqi Army, which is composed of Muslim Shi'ites and Sunnis, to rise up to utter the words Arabism against Islam? The imam added: There are Arabs who are Muslims and there are non-Arabs who are also Muslims. Imam Khomeyni added that the Iraqi Ba'th is fighting Islam. The Iraqi people must get rid of the claws of this gang. Like the Iranian Army which, after realizing that the deposed shah was fighting Islam, joined the people and contributed to making their Islamic revolution, the Iraqi Army must rise up.

The war that the Iraqi Ba'th wants to ignite is a war against Islam. Will the Iraqi Army agree to fight Islam and will it agree to direct its lances against the Koran? These lances are aimed against the Koran. The Iraqi people and army are obligated to abandon this non-Muslim party and this non-Muslim clique. As the Iranian Army joined the people, O Iraqi Army, join your people. You are responsible before God and do not possess any excuses for your war against the Iraqi people and Islamic Iran. This war is a war against Islam and the Koran. This war, which has been imposed upon you, is a war against God's Prophet, may God's prayers be with him. Do the Iraqi people want to fight the Koran and God's messenger? Iran today is the land of God's messenger and its revolution, government and laws are Islamic. We want to establish an Islamic state. We want to gather together Arabs, Persians and Turks and other nationalities under the banner of Islam. Why do the Iraqi tribes remain silent, watching this Ba'thist clique kill Iraqi youths in the prisons? Why does the Iraqi Army remain silent and support those who violate Islam and the Koran? Is the Iraqi Army ignorant of the fact that it is being killed in the service of atheism in a war against Islam? Is this army ignorant of the consequences of this act? Doesn't it know that in case it attacks Iran, Iran will destroy and annihilate it and the Iranian Army will advance toward Baghdad to support the Iraqi people and overthrow the regime there?

The Iranian Army, however, is woking in the service of Islam and eternal happiness in afterlife will be its lot, whether it is killed or kills.

Imam Khomeyni added that this country is the country of Allah akbar, the country of Islam and the Koran and that the Iraqi Government is standing against the Koran and Islam. The Iraqi Army must know that it should topple and destroy this ruling clique. There are responsible and committed officials in Iraq who must rise up and overthrow Saddam Husayn. Officials there are forbidden to obey this despicable person, they must rise against him and transform Iraq into an Islamic country and apply Islamic law there. They must not accept the fact that four atheists such as Michel 'Aflaq, who is not even Christian, play with the fate of a Muslim people.

At the end, the imam called for victory and happiness for all Muslims.

Further on Khomeyni Address

NC172213 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's sole goal is to win re-election and so Western Europe would make a mistake in adopting Mr. Carter's proposed sanctions.

Speaking to the Iranian national mobilization committee, the ayatollah said Mr. Carter wanted to win the November elections so that he could "continue his crimes for four years."

"I don't think that those who have an independent spirit would agree to help a man whose only purpose is to dishonor himself among the peoples of the world and the oppressed," he added.

"If by mischance, these countries committed such a stupidity, it would be the loss of America, Western Europe and the West, but not of Iran because the people are with us," he said.

Navy Commander on U.S. Threat

LD171130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Commodore Tabataba'i, the commander of the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic, who has gone to Bandar 'Abbas to inspect the naval units of the region and to take part in the second naval exercises of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview with the news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Bandar 'Abbas center, describes the performance of these exercises as satisfactory. He pointed out that these exercises are aimed at enhancing the military knowledge of the units.

Regarding the U.S. military threat, he said: Bearing in mind the revolutionary morale of the Iranian nation and that of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, who are ready to make any self-sacrifice shoulder to shoulder, this will not be permitted. However, if there is any conflict it will serve the interests of our revolution in the end. The navy commander further stated that there has not been any report of a U.S. naval presence in the Straits of Hormuz and that if it is observed the necessary measures will be adopted in due course.

He described the Iraqi Government's claim of sovereignty over the three islands in the Persian Gulf as baseless and declared that these islands are a part of our dear homeland and will be defended to our last breath. The commander of the navy confirmed 100 percent a Bahraini news agency report that the navy has been stationed at the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands and Bu Musa. He added that with this alert they have fortunately been further reinforced.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD180305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. The affairs of the country were discussed at this session. At the end of last night's session, Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced, regarding the possibility of a ban on foodstuffs and drugs by the United States: We will resist any form of economic privation.

Dr Habibi said at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council: I am against unrest in universities.

Qotbzadeh on U.S. Embargo

LD172135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of [illegible] lamic Republic of Iran declared at the conclusion of tonight's session of the Revol[illegible] Council in an interview with correspondents on the possibility of a U S. embargo on foodstuffs and medicines: We will resist every form of economic sanctions. Qotbzadeh said: We are pursuing our present decisive policy and we expected such talk. Naturally, a number of problems will arise, but the people are completely ready to resist and we are also prepared to counter the sanctions. He said: According to information at our disposal it does not seem that the slightest discomfort will befall our people for at least the next 6 months.

On the possibility of a U.S. naval blockade of Iran he said: So far no information has reached us in this regard, but at any rate if they wish to subject us to a naval blockade we will also counter that. Qotbzadeh added: On the whole the Foreign Ministry has been aware of this issue for more or less the last 2 months, has been predicting these problems and has taken a great many necessary precautions as to the manner in which we should confront these problems. To a very great extent we have succeeded in placing certain elements in those various places where they should be.

And this is why I candidly said after the announcement on the severance of relations: We have no problems whatsoever in any sphere. In other words, such decisions by the U.S. Government will not produce the slightest change in our resolve and will with regard to the struggle.

On remarks by Saudi Petroleum Minister Zaki Yamani on the USSR's covetous designs on Iranian oil, the foreign minister said: Mr Yamani should not dictate to us about Soviet intentions. Just as I have often said, we will allow no one on earth to make a single span of our soil his own or--God forbid--to implement his foreign policy here. And so if anyone is anxious about the future Soviet position in Iran, he ought to worry about his own future.

Demonstrations After Death of Student

LD171200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to AP, Iranian demonstrators in Chicago who were surrounded by the police while carrying the coffin of Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, 26, which was wrapped in the Iranian flag shouted: "Death to Carter," "Death to the shah." The demonstrators were protesting the murder of the student who was killed in Lincoln, Nebraska. They believe he was killed simply because he had placed a portrait of Imam Khomeyni in his apartment, but Nebraska officials claim that he died of a heart ailment. Following the demonstrations, Ashtiyani's coffin was transported to the Chicago International Airport to be sent to Iran.

According to our correspondent, the funeral ceremony of the martyr Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, who was martyred in an American jail, began from the Tehran University mosque this morning, and the mourners followed the funeral procession up to the den of espionage. During the ceremony the mourners once again displayed their anger against and aversion to criminal America.

Further on Tehran Demonstration

NC171210 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Steve McDonnell report]

[Text] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The body of Iran's latest martyr, flown in at dawn from the United States, was borne aloft in a flower-decked coffin to the gates of the American Embassy today for a half-hour litany of hate against President Jimmy Carter. Some 2000 Iranians, many weeping openly, jammed the street outside the occupied compound to hear the dead man's father accuse the U.S. of murdering his son.

Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, a mathematics student at Nebraska University in Omaha, was reportedly found lying dead on the floor of his digs in Lincoln regional center 11 days ago.

American statements that he committed suicide were dismissed as lies by his father, an old, stooping man who clambered with difficulty onto a flat roof on the edge of the compound to address the crowd. "They tortured my boy and then those criminals killed him," he said. He claimed his son was hounded by American authorities because of his known anti-shah activities.

The dead student's brother Behzad, next to speak, claimed he was told by three American clergymen who came here to give Easter services for the embassy hostages that Bizhan Ata'i was murdered by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on White House orders.

Armed Revolutionary Guards stood motionless by the embassy gates as a spontaneous cry went up from the crowd of "death to Carter." A student cheerleader with a microphone chanted slogans from the roof, which were flung back by the crowds. "This proves American crime," they cried. "Our martyr's blood is dripping from their fists."

A communique read out from the militants holding the embassy accused the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan of complicity with the U.S. "They never say a word about the martyrdom, but they ask us every day to release the hostages. That shows they cooperate with American crimes," they charged.

The militants warned President Carter: "You should know that provoking Iraq and Egypt against us and threatening military action will not make us budge one inch. We have chosen martyrdom and if they want to kill us, all 35 million of us are ready."

When the rally broke up the coffin was taken to a Tehran morgue where Iranian doctors were waiting to carry out their own autopsy. The body was then being driven to Behesht Zahra Cemetery--burial place of hundreds of others judged to be martyrs from Iran.

Envoy to UK on Hostages

LD172329 London ITV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Interview with 'Ali Afruz, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, and Leonard Downie, London correspondent of the Washington POST, conducted by Denis Tuohy and carried in the "TV Eye" program]

[Text] [Tuohy] Following today's debate in Strasbourg how will next week's meeting of the European Council of Ministers affect the chances of the hostages in Tehran being released? With me now are 'Ali Afruz, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Leonard Downie, London correspondent of the Washington POST, who takes the editorial line that this whole question is a litmus test of the Atlantic alliance.

Mr Afruz, if the EEC does what America wants and imposes economic sanctions will that help to free the hostages?

[Afruz] Not at all, because the fate of the hostages will be decided by the new Islamic Parliament which is due to meet probably next month.

[Tuohy] Why do you think that the United States should be prepared to wait for that, given that there already had been a problem in getting the Government of Iran to take over the responsibility for the hostages.

[Afruz] Well, the U.S. administration does not have to wait. The hostages could be released tomorrow if the U.S. administration, President Carter, gave the shah back to the Iranian revolutionary people, because the base is still the basic demand of the shah is death [as heard], extradition of the deposed shah and all the assets which actually belong to the Iranian people. If that happened then any time immediately they will be released.

[Tuohy] If the United States, though, is not prepared to do that--what if she tightens the screws further, what if she bans food and medical supplies being exported to Iran and even moves to the length of a naval blockade.

[Afruz] Well, actually, I am not denying there will be some difficulties for our people but as a revolutionary nation our people will tolerate economic sanctions, even the military action, to keep the revolution going and for the sake of the nation's freedom and independence. This is for us more important than to actually bear any economic sanctions like that.

[Tuohy] Can I bring in Leonard Downie at this point? Having listened to Mr Afruz do you think that the course that President Carter has embarked upon, a new tough approach, is likely to secure the release of the hostages?

[Downie] That is very difficult to say and I think that even the people who are deciding on this policy in Washington are not sure precisely what effect it may have on the actions of Iran, but they feel a strong necessity to respond to a growing mood of impatience among the American people about this. The opinion polls are showing that people are becoming more and more restless both with the failure to have anything done about the hostages in Iran and also with what is perceived there as a failure by a number of other countries in the world to care about the fact that this situation has not been solved.

[Tuohy] Do you think it is still the priority of the American Government above else to secure the release of the hostages or is there perhaps some mood of the need to punish Iran for what is regarded as a serious breach of international law?

[Downie] It is open to argument but I think that by and large Americans want to see these people home first and foremost. I do not think that there is that strong an anti-Iranian feeling as such in the United States any longer, I think that wore itself out pretty early after the event, that the impatience now is with getting these people home and once that has happened I think that would be...the people would move on to other problems.

[Tuohy] One wonders whether even if the Iranian Government, Mr Afruz, were to be persuaded of the need to release the hostages, whether they have the authority to do so, whether they have the authority to persuade the captors to hand them over, could they?

[Afruz] Well, as I have mentioned earlier, yes the Iranian new Parliament which represents the whole 35 million nation, they will decide, they have the authority to decide on the fate of the hostages.

[Tuohy] But why was it when the president of the country was trying to negotiate that the hostages be transferred to the custody of the government as such, that the negotiations for that broke down?

[Afruz] Because I don't believe the government should keep the hostages, because that is not the business of the government. This was taken by our people, students, militant students [word indistinct] that, that was actually a reaction because of the invitation of the deposed shah by President Carter, so-called ill, but I think it was a political ill than a physical ill to the United States, that was actually reaction and still there is a people's will that the hostages should be kept until the Parliament to decide what happens, although I don't blame the American people to be impatient to waiting so long and our people have been waiting so long, too, to actually receive the deposed shah because American people unfortunately are being kept most cases ignorant.

[Tuohy] But they are not necessarily supporters of the shah, the American people?

[Afruz] No they are not but they are kept ignorant, they do not know President Carter for what reason invited the shah and then transferred to Panama, by the time came our lawyers, they were fighting, they were working the case for the extradition of the deposed shah and them immediately the shah was transferred to Cairo.

[Tuohy] Mr Afruz and Mr Downie thank you at least for indicating the extent of the gulf that exists between the views of the United States and Iran.

Tehran Cites AFP on Carter Speech

JN180628 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] An AFP dispatch from Washington says that U.S. President Jimmy Carter last night announced a new series of economic sanctions against Iran, which include stopping all Iranian imports into the United States, banning Americans from traveling to Iran, with the exception of reporters and the hostages' families, and banning all financial transactions between the two countries.

In a press conference, Carter also announced that he had held talks with the International Telecommunications Union [ITU] with the purpose of cutting communications with Iran.

In another dispatch from Washington, AFP says that Carter is not convinced that next week he will get the complete support of West Europe against Iran. Carter added that he is sometimes disappointed by the very weak reactions of the European allies over events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Exodus of Germans Denied

LD181130 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran/Bonn--According to the German Embassy in Tehran there is no confirmation that Germans are leaving Iran, as is currently rumored. Press attache Honsowitz said today the embassy expected individual members of families to leave the country temporarily. Meanwhile, members of the boards of management of several German firms had announced forthcoming visits to Tehran to discuss bilateral economic relations with the Iranian authorities.

Yesterday the German Embassy passed on a recommendation by the Bonn Foreign Ministry that families of Germans working in Iran should leave the country unless their presence was urgently required. About 1,300 G rmans, members of German firms and their families, are living in Iran.

Visas to Hostage Relatives

NC181114 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 18 (AFP)--Relatives of one of the United States Embassy hostages in Tehran have been given a visa for Iran, the Iranian Embassy here said today.

Barbara Timm and her husband, Kenneth, the mother and stepfather of Marine Sergeant Kevin Hermening, 20, plan to leave for Tehran later today with their lawyer with the hope of meeting the sergeant and the Islamic students holding him and 50 other hostages since November 4, the embassy said.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry earlier told Mr. and Mrs. Timm, who arrived here last Tuesday, that the consent of the students was necessary to permit them to go to Iran.

The students, contacted by telephone by the couple's lawyer, agreed to the request under certain conditions provided the authorities granted the visa.

Khalkhali on Hostages

LD181103 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Apr 80 pp 24-25

[Interview with Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali given to Farid al-Khatib, presumably in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] When and how will the problem of the U.S. hostages be resolved?

[Answer] They will remain for 2 months until the people's assembly meets and decides their fate. Those guilty of a few minor crimes will be included in the general pardon. As for the others, who destroyed the Islamic Republic's interests, they will be tried as spies and jailed. We have no hotels where they can stay permanently.

[Question] Iraq has lodged a complaint with the UN secretary general against Iran's occupation of three Arab islands--Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. What will be the fate of these islands?

[Answer] The three islands are Iranian forever.

[Question] But this will widen the rift between the Arabs and the Iranians.

[Answer] (Angrily) The rift is not between the Arabs and Iranians.

[Question] Is it true that the Iranian Government is considering giving those islands to the PLO as a first step?

[Answer] All of Iran together with the three islands is for the Palestinians.

[Question] Is it possible that the shah will be used against you now that he has been granted asylum in Egypt?

Answer: This is a simple matter. It has proved to us that President Anwar as-Sadat has deviated from Islam. The shah cannot be used as a card against us. The Iranian Government has demanded that President Jimmy Carter hand over the shah and all his money to us. At present we are making every effort to infiltrate into Egypt to assassinate him.

Question: What was the outcome of your visit to Syria and Libya?

Answer: My trip dealt with relations among Syria, Libya and the Palestinians. I hope that the differences between the Palestinians and Libyans will be settled and that the Libyan people, headed by the colonel, will back the Palestinian people.

Question: How can a clash between the Shi'ite and the Palestinians in Lebanon be averted?

Answer: There is a need for vigilance and solidarity as well as for studying ancient Islamic stands and history. World Zionism and imperialism are daily trying to create crises between the Islamic peoples as well as between the Sunnis and Shi'ite with the aim of dividing and fragmenting the Muslims. Muslim 'ulema' everywhere must be aware of this so that we will not fall into the trap laid for us.

Commentary on Carter's Call for Break

LD171532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1026 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Station commentary: "The Severance of Diplomatic Relations With Iran Is a New Method for Carter To Achieve Popularity"]

[Text] On the eve of the forthcoming Presidential elections in America, Jimmy Carter, who has been greatly entangled in domestic and international problems, adopts new policies in order to gain the votes of the electorate on the one hand and to satisfy the wishes of oil monopolies on the other. The latest electoral weapon by Carter is his announcement to cut off diplomatic relations with Iran which was adopted after the fall in his popularity among the American voters.

In this connection, it is necessary to know that, according to a poll which was conducted by NEWSWEEK magazine, Carter has suffered a great defeat in public opinion as the result of the crisis between Iran and America. According to this poll, 49 percent of the people have expressed their opposition to the policies of the President concerning Iran and the releasing of the American spies. A poll taken last December revealed 77 percent of the people supported Carter's decisions in this respect. Following this opposition by the voters, Carter has put pressure on countries such as Japan, Korea and America's European allies to submit in the shortest time and without the slightest argument to the imperialist greed of their greater world-devouring masters and to sever relations with Iran.

However, due to the dependence of America's European allies and Japan on Middle East oil and their other interests in this part of the world, including the existence of vast markets for their exports, these second-rate imperialist leaders are trying to refrain from a serious clash with Iran, while agreeing with America's demands. In other words, while the general tendency of the policies of European countries is total adherence to American plans, these countries are apparently not willing to become tools of Carter's electoral tactics.

This, however, is only one side of the story. The other aspect of this issue is a cunning collaboration between Europe, Japan and the United States, because America wishes that while it is subjecting Iran to an economic blockade, it also prevents the cooperation between Iran and the Eastern bloc. Therefore it does not seem likely that Western leaders really wish for the severance of relations between the West and Iran. In other words, it is unlikely that America's pressure upon Europe, Japan and the rest of her allies will assume a serious dimension because America and her satellites know very well that the West would be the real loser if relations with Iran were severed. The history of relations of Iran and other Third World countries with industrialized Western countries clearly proves this truth.

America's oil and other industrial monopolies, especially after the fifties when they imposed themselves upon the Iranian nation through their colonialist contracts, have not wasted a moment in plundering the treasures of our country. This plundering was in the form of buying crude oil at a very cheap price without it having any effect on the Iranian economy. After refining it or changing it to many other products they sold it at many times its price to other purchasers. Meanwhile they exported their manufactured goods in the form of various weapons, which in most cases were of an inferior and second-hand quality, to Iranian markets at many times their manufactured price. In addition to that, the greater part of Iran's foreign deposits have been deposited in American banks and have been used for investments desired by American bosses. Finally, that which was left from the oil income was swallowed by the United States in the form of excessively high salaries for its spies who were serving in the guise of military advisers and so forth.

This has been the course of past relations between Iran and America, the results of which we are now witnessing. It is evident that European and Japanese imperialists have also not been completely left out of this booty and their master has always given them their share.

One of the most important consequences of the long relations between Iran and imperialist world, led by America, has been the disproportionate growth of Tehran and other big cities and the emptying of the villages. This is precisely the outcome which America and her satellites planned because they knew very well that making countries dependent on the import of their agricultural goods was the best way to fulfill the wishes of imperialism. It was in the pursuance of this goal that Western agricultural products monopolized Iranian markets and thus deprived Iranian farmers and consumers of domestic products.

Bearing in mind this unequal relationship, with the imbalance always favoring the West, can one expect that America and Europe would easily give up their advantage and push Iran toward independence and self-sufficiency? It is not for nothing that Europe is showing such hesitation in her decisions and is continuing its lukewarm policies. While the Dutch prime minister asked NATO members to take part in economic reprisals against Iran, West Germany, the closest ally of American imperialism, clearly announced that it will not participate in the economic blockade of Iran.

ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on Economic Sanctions

LD180333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2354 GMT 17 Apr 80 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The article we will now read to you is from the daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which writes:

Mr Carter, in addition to breaking diplomatic relations and imposing economic sanctions, has given new promises. He says that if the hostages are not immediately released, his country will embark on decisive, unspecified actions. Finally, the United States had implemented its evil (plan)--that is, economic sanctions and severance of diplomatic relations--and has asked her "punch and judy" puppets to break diplomatic relations with and impose economic sanctions against Iran. Now, the United States has risen against Iran together with its agents inside Iran and its puppet agents like Saddam Husayn; of course, our Iraqi brothers and sisters will soon rise up against the murderous Iraqi regime and, like the deposed traitor shah of Iran, will pick Saddam Husayn up by the tail like a rat and throw him out.

Mr Powell should be told: Please tell your boss, Carter, that there is no color darker than black and recite to him the words of the great idol-crusher, Imam Khomeyni, who said: The United States cannot do a thing.

However, for the accomplishment of the imam's decree we should reiterate that this is a very interesting opportunity for us to stand on our own feet. The economic sanction is a blessing in disguise that has befallen our country. The honorable people of Iran have started this economic crusade, have refrained from chaos and slow downs in the factories, ministries and government establishments and have embarked on the fight against the world-devouring imperialism with increasing perseverence in order to establish Islamic [word indistinct] and shatter the satanic economic (system) and turn the assembly industries into real industries and domestic production.

America should know that the same faith as Sadr-e Eslam still exists in every Iranian heart and everyone will resist against world-devouring superpowers till their dying breath, defending every inch of their homeland and fighting against economic sanctions imposed by America and even her subordinate countries.

Imam Khomeyni says: From now on we will not permit foreigners to come to our country and rule. We are ourselves [as heard]; no matter how much they pressure us and make plans to impose economic sanctions on us, we have no fear of economic sanctions.

Moreover, is the world so dependent on Carter that when he says that economic sanctions should be imposed, the whole world says yes, we will impose economic sanctions?

Carter knows full well that he is (bluffing); he does not have the military capability, nor will the military listen to him. Our imam is right, Carter is a hollow, noisy drum. His interview on January 1979 with the New York TIMES testifies to this.

He was asked in the interview: Mr President, could we have saved the shah had we had better intelligence sources in Iran? He replied: Even if we were able to foresee the ensuing events in Iran or other countries, our ability to influence those events would clearly have been limited. The shah, his advisers, the great strength of the army, the police and others were not able to prevent the riots and chaos in Iran completely. We definitely do not have the power and the inclination to intervene militarily in order to achieve a certain internal policy in Iran or any other country. We have no intention of doing this in any other country. We experienced this in Vietnam once and, as you know, it was without results.

Perhaps Mr Carter has another idea now--a futile thought that there is no unity and solidarity among the people of Iran. He cannot make the conditions in Iran favorable to his demands by such threats. What a futile thought. The American President should know that there exists a hard, wonderous solid unity in Iran and, contrary to his beliefs, the Iranian people are as firm and steadfast as a wall of steel.

According to recent research, we shall increase agricultural production by 1 and 1/2 times compared to last year. That is, of 4.2 million tons total domestic wheat consumption, 3.2 million were produced in the country, with the deficit of 1 million tons supplied by an increase in the cultivated land. Thus, we will not longer need to import wheat from foreign countries like the United States.

According to our country's Ministry of Agriculture, all the silos are full of wheat. The issue of economic sanctions has been fully anticipated by the Ministry of Agriculture and wheat, rice and general provisions have been stored in adequate quantities. On the other hand, the harvest season is near.

We were not importing goods like iron, chemical fertilizers, eggs, cooking oil and liquid oil [as heard] from the United States and do not need that country. The required wheat was purchased from countries like Australia and Turkey; the required soya oil was purchased from Brazil and Argentina. The annual consumption of rice in Iran is 1.2 million tons; 68 percent of this is supplied by domestic production and about 350,000 tons is imported. It has been purchased from Pakistan and Thailand. Pakistan has announced that she can supply Iran's rice needs.

The more important point is that America should know it can never stop the money-loving brokers in America and other countries of the world. The United States should know that all the transactions will take place by slight adjustments in the prices, on the stormy waters of the oceans, and the goods will be transported to Iran instead of other countries.

Finally, it is our turn today, like our prophet and the muslims of his era, with confidence in God and with faith, to endure any hardship and steer to victory our Islamic revolution which has been built on the blood of more than 75,000 martyrs and 100,000 disabled. Right now, the people of Iran through a mass mobilization are confronting the economic sanctions in order to carry out this important mission.

MAJLES ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED FURTHER

NC171640 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The second round of Iran's legislative elections could be put off a week or two beyond the original May 2 date, a top official said here today. And the fate of the 50 U.S. hostages held here would not be debated by Parliament before July, the Supreme Court president added. Revolutionary Council member Reza Bahonar told the KEYHAN newspaper that the second round of elections could be delayed for one or two weeks for several reasons.

The committee investigating possible fraud in the first round of elections had not yet finished its work. And demonstrations were forbidden on the eve of an election, but there were bound to be some on May 1, the labor day holiday, he added. Also, May 2 would be the first anniversary of Ayatollah Montahheri's assassination by Forqan, an extremist Islamic group.

Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and one of the leaders of the Iranian Republican Party, meanwhile told the party newspaper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, that "the Parliament would not debate the fate of the hostages before July."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khomeyni Urges Government Overthrow

JN171843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, in his inflammatory speech today, the imam of the nation defined the responsibilities of the heroic Iraqi people. In his capacity as the leader of all Muslims with religious authority [wilayah] over the faithful, the imam today called upon the Iraqi army to revolt against the Baghdad rulers. He also called upon the Iraqi people to support the army in overthrowing the agent regime. In addition, the imam appealed to those who are throwing their spears at the Islamic republic in Iran to direct those spears to the bosoms of the agents in Baghdad, who deserve to be overthrown for opposing the tenets of the Koran and Islam.

In his appeal, the imam also said: Iran is a Muslim state. It is the state of Muhammad, God's messenger to mankind. It is the state of the Koran. No Muslim and no believer in Muhammad should direct his arms against Iran.

The imam considered the Iraqi people's and army's war as a holy war, equivalent to the Al-Khandaq battle [an Islamic religious battle].

The imam's general directives come at a time when the Iraqi people are going through the most difficult period in their struggle. The rabid campaign waged by the collapsing regime has gone out of all proportion. The blood of free men is flowing in rivers and the prisons and detention camps are packed with free Iraqis. Those who are lucky enough not to be executed or detained are thrown over the border. This convulsive situation can only be met with a crucial revolution, which must explode under the thrones of the neo-Americans in Baghdad.

This convulsive situation can only be reformed by a public uprising, with the participation of all Iraqis--Arabs and Kurds, people and army.

The Khomeyni speech is the central point for changing Iraq's political and economic conditions. If the Iraqi people carry out the orders of the imam, this point would also be the great turning point in Iraq's contemporary history.

Four 'Mercenaries' Executed

LD171316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Four persons accused of setting off explosions recently in Khuzestan were sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz following the investigation of their files. The court's sentences were carried out this morning.

The text of the announcement of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz has been given to the Ahvaz news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

In His exalted name. As the goals of the Islamic revolution of Iran, based upon its universal outlook, have brought trembling to the limbs of rotten, puppet regimes, the Ba'th government of Iraq and its master, the criminal America, have been confronted with this undeniable reality. By deceiving a number of mercenary elements inside the country, they have incited them to commit traitorous acts including attacks on mass gatherings, government departments and oil pipelines and assassinations of revolutionaries. In their futile imaginings, they are hoping to neutralize the influence of the Islamic Republic unaware of the fact that the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the noble and revolutionary nation will decisively crush those who indulge in sabotage and violate the property of the people and the public funds.

The Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz met on 15 April in order to try four [number as heard] criminal mercenaries who carried out the evil designs of the aliens. On 16 April the court issued its verdict concerning these individuals based upon the bill of indictment against the accused, by listening to their defenses and their confessions and also by taking into account the weapons which has been seized. The verdicts of the court were as follows:

Sharif (Navaseli), son of (Enayat), the leader of the group, was accused of forming a sabotage group with separatist intentions, taking members of the group to Iraq to take part in guerrilla training course; providing money and weapons for members of the group; (?leading the operations) in sabotaging the oil pipeline of Station 4 in Abadan and blowing up the oil pipeline between Ahvaz and Masjed Soleyman which was carried out on (?8 March 1980). The unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; giving a large quantity of RPG-7's, dynamite, fused bombs, Kalashnikov automatic rifles and Colt pistols to the members of the group; and participation in blowing up the oil pipeline in Mah Shahr, and was sentenced to death.

(Zahra Sharif), daughter of Hamid, was accused of illegal border crossings and going to Iraq to take part in a guerrilla training course; participation in the sabotage of the oil pipeline in Mah Shahr; participation in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; and taking delivery of bombs and explosive materials. [sentence as heard]

(Mohammad Naseri Mazra'eh), was (?accused of) participation in the attack on the internal [word indistinct] and making a hole in its oil tanker; participation in distributing the pamphlet concerning the separation of Khuzestan; participation in throwing a bomb at the installations in Khorramshahr together with (Jabbar Ahmadizadeh), and was sentenced to death.

(Mohammad Naseri Mazra'eh), [name as heard] son of Hashem, was accused of taking delivery of 8 packs of dynamite from (Sharif) and (Zahra) in order to explode the oil pipeline of Station 4 in Abadan; taking delivery of RPG-7 and three rounds of ammunition form (Sharif Navaseli); buying and selling and distributing weapons and bullets and dynamite; illegal crossing of the borders and taking part in a guerrilla training course; and having a history of crime, robbery, and selling alcoholic drinks, and was sentenced to death.

(Jaber Ahmadizadeh), accused of taking delivery of four Kalashnikovs and Uzis, one automatic rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition and using them; participation in the distribution of explosive material on a motorbike; participation in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; wounding of the guard of the oil company on Minu Island; participation in throwing a 3-kilogram bomb at the installations in Khorramshahr together with (Zahra Sharif), and was sentenced to death.

The sentences of the court were carried out this morning.

Khamene'i on As-Sadr's Fate

LD171844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Commenting on reports about the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and a member of Revolution Council, said in a statement to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: There is plenty of evidence to the effect that this tragedy has actually taken place. He added: Obviously, the evidence is not so substantive as to require the government to make a definite statement; however, personally, I think it is almost true.

He then said: We have called on international organizations, including the Red Cross and other organizations, to look into the matter, and if Ayatollah as-Sadr is in prison then they are to make definite arrangements for a visit, so that the matter is clarified. However, if the tragic incident has actually taken place, then the Iraqi Government should confess to the crime.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: These pressures will continue to be maintained by the Iranian Government until the Iraqi Government is forced to admit to either possibility.

Commentary on Saddam Husayn Speech

JN172229 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It seems that the widespread events taking place in the Iraqi arena have begun to cast their shadow on the behavior of the tyrannical ruler in Baghdad and to inject all of his methods with worry, anxiety and perplexity. This phenomenon of fumbling manifests itself clearly in the remarks, behavior and stands of agentry of Saddam at-Takriti, the Somoza of Iraq.

We do not need to gather evidence in this regard as long as we have the speech Saddam at-Takriti made in Mosul 2 days ago, on the occasion of the annual spring festival that is usually held in this heroic city. In this speech and other similar speeches, which he has been delivering from the excalation of the revolutionary activities against his regime to date, Saddam at-Tikriti seems beset with panic and surrounded with apprehensions and confusion.

Comrade leader Saddam Husayn has begun to start his speeches with lies and curses and to end them with false and hollow accusations and charges that expose a defeated and hollow spirit. In his hysterical speech in Mosul the day before yesterday, Saddam spoke about several issues that he reviewed in an atmosphere of convulsions and perplexity. He addressed the large gathering of intelligence servicemen, security forces and people's army, claiming that what he termed Ash-Shu'ubiyah [an early Islamic movement that rejects the privileged position of Arabs in Islam] has returned to conspire anew against Iraq, after it was forced to end its plotting in the wake of the 17 July 1968 coup.

The tribal pharaoh of Baghdad believes, when he speaks about Ash-Shu'ubiyah and racism, that his tricks and empty words are actually capable of deceiving the Iraqi nation and, accordingly, of blinding the nation to tis basic cause. The head of this tribal clique should realize that stories of Ash-Shu'ubiyah and racism are now obsolete notions. After an 11-year old experience under the reign of the tribe's boys in Baghdad, the Iraqi masses realize that these empty notions mean nothing more than the slogans that Saddam and those resembling him are now raising in the face of the (?violent) Islamic move, which is determined to establish God's rule on earth.

The nation in Iraq realizes very well what Saddam Husayn means when he speaks about the threat of Ash-Shu'ubiyah. He wants to cause a rift and to create hostility among the Arab Muslims, the Persian Muslims and the Kurdish Muslims, since he has failed to counter the Islamic current that has imposed itself upon events in Iraq.

Criminal Saddam errs gravely if he imagines that the sectarianism he is now spreading under the pretext of false Ash-Shu'ubiyah will increase his days in power. The tribal regime in Baghdad also errs gravely if it blames a certain sector of our Iraqi people for the revolutionary Islamic upheaval. The history of world revolutions shows that each revolution must have a starting point, a cradle and a base before the circle grows wider.

Our masses in all Iraqi cities and villages have vowed to defeat the agent slaves, the Somoza of Iraq and his clique. And ye shall certainly know the truth of it all after a while. [Koranic verse]

UNREAST, OPPOSITION TO ARMY CONTINUE IN KORDESTAN

Bani-Sadr Plea to Sanandaj Residents

LD171806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, said: Following my inspection of the position of the army and of the armed forces along the borders and my examination of their preparedness to defend the country, and following the activities aimed at resuming economic and development efforts in Khuzestan Province, on my return to Tehran I have learned that in Sanandaj a number of people have prevented the passage of units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The army units arrived in Sanandaj in order to deploy their forces and men to the border to defend the country, and those who declared their readiness to fight alongside the army against foreign attackers are now displaying this manner of behavior.

I call on the inhabitants of Sanandaj not to give an opportunity to such groups, which are blatantly playing the role of a foreign fifth column and are undermining our country's defense, and to confront them.

I call on the honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj to give way to the army and I tell our brothers in the army that were the country's position not a sensitive one and were such a confrontation with the army in these circumstances not conducive to dealing a blow at Iran's position I would not bother with recourse to such actions. But because of the present sensitive circumstances the army is obliged to maintain its readiness for the defense of its fatherland and of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to remove every obstacle from its path of carrying out its duty, to open up its path and to carry out its mission.

Official Calls for Talks

LD171122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Sanandaj, the supervisor of the office of the Kordestan governor general, in an interview with a PARS correspondent concerning the transfer of a column of troops to Sanandaj, which is at present stationed at the airport, said: Our efforts and those of political and popular groups are devoted to preventing bloodshed in this city while, at the same time, enabling the army to fulfill its tasks. Thus, on the recommendations of the 28th Division, we have asked various citizens of the city to come forward and hold talks on how the column of troops can be moved to the Sanandaj barracks, so that this issue can be resolved as quickly as possible.

In this connection, the commander of the Kordestan 28th Infantry Division, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: Through the official in charge of the office of the governor general, I have invited trusted people of the city to hold a joint meeting to resolve the situation and to inform the representatives of the people in this province about the legitimate requirements of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Statement by Kurdish Leader

NC171422 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--Tension mounted in Kordestan today as autonomists there accused Iranian Government forces of using the conflict with Iraq as an excuse to mount large-scale attacks against Kurds.

Kurdish autonomist groups are determined to not let Tehran use the crisis with Iraq to score points against Kordestan. "If it's true that the Iraqi fascists are at the border, let the army defend the nation," said one Kurdish source here. "But then what are soldiers and revolutionary guards doing at Sanandaj where there is no danger?"

The secretary general of the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IKDP) has categorically refused an order to have his peshmergas (Kurdish fighters) integrated in the Iranian army.

"The peshmergas are ready to collaborate with the army in the face of Iraqi interference," he said, "but placing them under military control would be for us the same as disarming them as long as our national claims remain at a dead end".

The Kurds will suffer, whether relations are good or bad between Baghdad and Tehran, an IKDP member told AFP today. "In the ex-shah's era, in 1975, the two regimes were thick as thieves on the backs of their respective Kurds. Today, now that nothing is going right between the two countries, it's again the Kurds who make up a good part of the contingent expelled from Iraq by Saddam Husayn."

Army Appeal to Sanandaj

LD171824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Kordestan's 28th Army Division issued this evening its first statement addressed to the people of Sanandaj:

In the name of God. Noble people of Sanandaj, as you know, our beloved Iran's territorial integrity is being threatened by the Iraqi Ba'th government, this puppet of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. It is thus necessary for the Islamic republic's army to defend our country's independence and territorial integrity side by side with their Muslim and struggling Kurdish brothers.

However, by spreading malicious propaganda affiliated armed groups are foiling any movement by the division's units toward the Kordestan border in order to strengthen the border units. In the wake of the treacherous and ominous aims, some groups have prevented the transfer of one unit from the city to replace border units. As a result, this unit is at present stationed at the city's airport.

The tactics employed by these armed groups are well-calculated and cunning; what they do is to [words indistinct] distribute thousands of leaflets and posters in the city, inciting the people to oppose the government organs and the Islamic republic army, which is the guarantor of the country's independence and territorial integrity. These groups, by use of arms, have stifled any legitimate voice in the city and, accusing people of (?espionage), have arrested them and sent them to jail. At times, too, they search for any pretext to massacre innocent people, thus preparing a new propaganda morsel for themselves. The interesting thing is that they claim that they are ready to defend Iran's territorial integrity. Indeed, how and where?

In these circumstances we first ask God and then you citizens to be our witness since the army does not wish to see bloodshed. All of you know that, in order to prove its good will and prevent any bloodshed, the army has already postponed its mission for 24 hours. We now appeal to you people to be the judge. Do you think we ought to leave our borders defenseless and allow these gentlemen, as the enemy's fifth column, to jeopardize the country's territorial integrity?

At any rate, we categorically state that the responsibility for any incident or fratricide is to be borne by the unauthorized armed groups in the city which by resorting to such acts, prevent the army's national mission. That is all.

[Signed] Kordestan's 28th Division.

Saqqez Clashes

ID181050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning, Colonel Sadri, commander of Kordestan's 28th Division, declared: During the clashes in the city of Saqqez, which began at 0400 this morning, six soldiers were wounded and one was killed. He announced: These clashes are continuing. A statement has been issued by Kordestan's 28th Division which will be brought to your attention at the conclusion of this newscast.

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION STUDENTS CALL FOR COLLEGE CLOSURES

ID171958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Student members of the Islamic Association at the teacher training college have called for a purge at the college in order to register students' solidarity with the Islamic revolution and to help support the revolution's structures--particularly at this juncture when the anti-imperialist struggle has acquired more extensive dimensions--have called on the responsible officials to close the colleges.

This morning student members of the Islamic Association at the science and technology college, to proclaim their demands and to carry out an exchange of views in this connection, closed the college gates and were thereupon faced with protests from the college students and other student groups who entered the university and assembled around the university's 15th Khordad block.

Meanwhile, according to a dispatch from the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, groups of other people entered the college and entered into discussions with the students. In his dispatch our correspondent adds: After the meeting between the students and the people, members of the local committee and police officers also arrived outside the college of science and technology, but did not enter it. By 1700 today, when our correspondent was inside the college, no clashes had occurred inside the college.

In a conversation with our reporter a number of student members of the Islamic Association said: In order to struggle against U.S. imperialism it is essential that the college be closed down and that students hasten to help the cause of revolutionary structures, so that by seizing this opportunity immediate measures can be taken to change the colleges' educational system, put higher education in step with the revolution and laythe foundations of cultural independence.

On the other hand, a number of students who were against this point of view said that closing the colleges, in view of the short time left until the end of the academic year, would not be right.

We would add that in several other higher education units, including the polytechnic university, the same problems have taken place. In a contact established today by our correspondent with the office of Dr Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, it was announced that he will state his views on this subject later.

MAIN LINES OF NEW IMPORT-EXPORT LAW EXPLAINED

WA181830 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, announced the salient features of the government's import/export policy for the year 1359 (ending March 20, 1981), last Wednesday to a press conference. He said that the foreign trade had been nationalized under Article 44 of the constitution and "in future all foreign transactions shall be conducted by government agencies.

He said that a number of centers would be established for this purpose throughout the country with men of necessary expertise who were to be selected by his ministry. Therefore, he added, no one would be supplied with proformas on request.

Elaborating more, Reza Sadr said that on arrival of the goods at the customs check-post of entry, the importer concerned could contact the customs authorities with an introductory letter from his concerned center and get the consignment released from the customs.

The importer would be obliged to sell his goods at the price fixed by the center and would give 30 to 50 per cent of the goods to the center in order to enable it to run itself.

On the composition of these centers, Reza Sadr told the press conference that each center would have a board of directors, headed by a managing director. The members of the board would come from the Commerce Ministry--each of them being directly concerned with the import of a particular type of goods, he said.

It would also consist of members of the imam's guilds affairs "komiteh" as well as four reputable members of the business community who would be experts in their field, he added.

He said that his ministry would be responsible to make all the above mentioned appointments.

He told the press conference that government companies and organizations would be exempt from the new import regulations, but, in case they wished to they could request these centers to import goods for them.

Thus, he said, the business community of Iran would not be deprived of the expertise of its trade and its members would be free to compete with each other as in the past.

As a result of this plan, he said, the government would not be hard pressed to make investments and would also be able to cut down exorbitant profits to help the consumer, and co-operatives would get greater incentives.

Turning to the point of tariffs he told the press conference that the plan envisaged preferential tariffs for two categories of countries--firstly, Islamic countries for their indigenous goods and secondly for other poor countries of the Third World.

He added that the Revolutionary Council had entrusted Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Foreign Affairs with necessary powers to formulate the said tariffs.

Speaking on the drawing up of new import/export regulations, he told the press conference that the criterion kept in mind when the new regulations were drafted was the wellbeing of the Iranian people. He added that the following items were banned in order to give incentive to Iranian producers:

Natural honey; fresh, frozen and dried vegetables, macaroni; sauces; soups and conserved food; tea with additives; leather dresses; bags; travelling articles made with fiber, plastics, mink fur, wooden doors and windows; stockings and towels; parquet; objects made of feathers; artificial flowers; glass and crystal luxury items, dolls and toys; plastic luxury goods; wax sculptures, chins, forks and spoons and a number of other luxury items.

Earlier the minister, speaking on the record of trade last year, told newsmen that the difficulties created by certain governments and their agents within the country had been surmounted.

He said strikes in the pre-revolution era, including stoppage of unloading of Iranian goods at foreign ports had resulted in paying U.S. $750,000 per day as demurrage.

BAHONAR DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

WA181410 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr. Bahonar, a member of the Revolutionary Council yesterday told an audience that the foreign exchange reserves of Iran has topped the $15 billion mark. He was speaking at a martyrs commemoration ceremony held at Amol, a town of the northern Province of Mazandaran.

He added that this was the direct result of cutting all ties with the super powers and eliminating their hegemony from Iran.

He said that Iran's foreign exchange reserves at the advent of the revolution and which was inherited from the previous regime stood at $10 billion only. A boost of $5 billion in a period of little more than a year was no mean achievement by the revolutionary Islamic government, he added.

Dr. Bahonar told his audience that the government had saved almost $25 billion through cutting oil production by 2,700,000 barrels per day.

Earlier he had reiterated revolutionizing the agricultural and industrial systems of the country." One of the ways through which you could free yourself from imperialistic dominance--may it be East or West--was to make your country self-sufficient in agriculture and industry," he said. "As long as we remain dependent on others for our wheat and rice needs," he said, "we, in fact, remain in bondage of our suppliers", he added.

He said that in order to get out of this impasse, the agricultural development and expansion plan, which had already been finalized and passed by the Revolutionary Council, would soon be implemented on a countrywide basis.

In answer to a question as to why, after a lapse of more than one year since the revolutionary government had come to power, traitors like Admiral Alavi still remained in the country's armed forces, Bahonar replied that up to this time nearly 4,000 servicemen had been purged and the purge was still continuing.

He said everyone understood that it was impossible to liquidate the entire armed forces of the country at one time. It would be against the interests of the revolution and Islam, he added.

MORE THAN ONE MILLION TONS OF WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED

WA181255 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 3 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] According to the anticipated plan, the government will buy and import more than one million tons of wheat this year from abroad to fulfill the country's needs. Argentina, Turkey, France and Australia are some of the countries that will provide the major portion of the wheat Iran will import. These countries have made offers to export grain to Iran which it has accepted.

In addition to buying wheat from abroad this year, the government will buy about one million tons of wheat from Iranian farmers at an equitable price and will store it as reserves in the country's silos to make up shortages. Furthermore, to encourage farmers to increase wheat production, the government will probably revise the price of wheat this year.

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS ARRESTED IN MASHHAD

WA181650 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The governor general of Khorasan Saturday ordered the arrest of a group of patrolling Revolutionary Guards in the holy city of Mashhad after they were charged with killing one person and causing tension in the city.

The Revolutionary Guards were arrested after a thorough probe was ordered by the governor general and a preliminary investigation was conducted by the revolutionary prosecutor and the judicial investigator in this city.

The governor general said that at least one person was killed after a group of people in Mashhad clashed with the Revolutionary Guards who were on patrol duty near Naderi Boulevard.

Although the exact cause of the incident was not revealed eyewitness accounts said that the Revolutionary Guards opened fire on an angry crowd here.

In an appeal to the people of Mashhad the governor general said he was taking the people into full confidence with a hope that they could help him in restoring peace in the city.

NO ARMED FORCE AUTHORIZED FOR REVOLUTIONARY COURTS

WA181530 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 9 Apr 80 p 12

[Text] A directive was issued yesterday by the public relations office of the General Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to all revolutionary prosecutors throughout the country.

This directive stated the following: The order of the exalted imam regarding the revolutionary courts is hereby communicated to all Islamic revolutionary prosecutors throughout the country to the effect that as of this date no funds or assets of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the national police, or the gendarmerie should be used to hire any offenders or accused persons. And these security forces are obligated, according to talks with the president's office, to carry out the orders of the Islamic revolutionary prosecutors promptly. If the revolutionary prosecutors notice any kind of violations, they are to inform the general prosecutor of the revolution immediately.

[Signed] General Revolutionary Prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Qoddusi.

FLASH FOODS REPORTED IN LORESTAN

WA181300 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--At least six persons were killed when flashfloods hit the town of Darudvazna in Lorestan Province, southeast of Iran, Dr. Hoseyn 'Ali, the provincial governor general told PARS NEWS AGENCY at Khorramabad yesterday.

The town of Darudvazna in the Aligudarz district of Lorestan had been inundated since the past few days and the torrential rain had damaged two bridges, and several houses at Darudvazna, Hoseyn 'Ali said.

He said that the villages of Sangar and Yusofabad were also inundated and had been cut off from the town of Darudvazna.

He said that government help had been rushed to Darudvazna for the flood-stricken people in the area.

The governor general left Khorramabad for the flood-stricken areas yesterday.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE DENIES OIL SALE REDUCTION

LD171840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview given today to the PARS NEWS AGENCY the Japanese commercial attache in Iran (Yasao Mai) said: At present Japan is purchasing an average of 530,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Iran. Consequently, Japan's monthly payment to Iran in 1979-80 amounted to nearly $925 milion. Referring to distorted reports carried by certain agencies, the commercial attache said: Contrary to views expressed by some agencies and foreign press, the export of Iranian oil to Japan has by no means diminished.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON MOJAHEDIN OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN

JN180635 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin members of the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan have managed to repulse an expanded attack by the Soviet and Afghan forces in the province of (?Garavol) and killed 200 soldiers. Reports say that the strugglers also managed to down 4 machingun-equipped helicopters, damage 10 military vehicles and beseige several military units.

HAFTGEL DISTRICT GOVERNOR APPOINTED

GF051430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 05 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Yusef Ahmadi has been appointed district governor of Haftgel by the Governor Masjed-e Soleyman. He assumed his duties today.

BRIEFS

SUGAR CONSUMPTION--Two ships carrying 29,000 tons of sugar have been unloaded at Bandar Khomeyni. The Khuzestan general department of sugar has reported that the citizens of Khuzestan used 5,185,699 kg of sugar and 887,560 kg of sugar cubes last month. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 078 21 April 1980

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REPORTAGE ON GANDHI-HAQ TALKS IN SALISBURY

Delhi Report

BK181348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan had a 50-minute meeting in Salisbury today.

All-India Radio special correspondent Monohar Chakru reporting from Salisbury says they had a long and detailed review of bilateral relations and regional matters. Mrs Gandhi assured President Zia that India does not want to engage in any arms race against Pakistan. On Afghanistan, she emphasized the need for a breakthrough. They exchanged their respective assessment of the situation.

The Pakistan president explained the problem of refugees. He agreed with Mrs Gandhi that Afghanistan should have an independent regime and that there should be no interference by outside powers.

Further discussions will be taken up again when Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi visits India.

Further Details

BK181633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and the Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq had a detailed exchange of views on the Afghanistan question at their 55-minute meeting in Salisbury today. It emerged after the talks that both were agreed on the urgent need to find a solution to the issue. They were also agreed that Afghanistan should have an independent regime and the superpower rivalry should be kept out of the region.

Gen Zia and Mrs Gandhi are in Salisbury to attend the independence celebration of Zimbabwe.

Talking to newsmen, both Mrs Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq described the meeting as fruitful, and expressed the hope that some tangible results would follow.

The Pakistan president described Mrs Gandhi as the architect of the Simla Agreement and said better relations between the two countries (?are the need of the hour). Considerable progress has been made in clearing the misunderstandings and these have to be totally removed before positive results can be expected.

Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao were also present at the meeting.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is leading his country's delegation to the independence celebrations, also had a meeting with Mrs Gandhi.

Another important caller on her was the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. Mrs Gandhi also called on Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari. This evening Mrs Gandhi is addressing the Indian community in Salisbury.

Prime Minister of the newly independent state Robert Mugabe gave a luncheon in honor of visiting dignitaries today.

Karachi Report

BK190454 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has described his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Salisbury yesterday on the proplems of Afghanistan and the region as positive and fruitful. He was talking to newsmen after his meeting with Indira Gandhi lasting about an hour. Also present were Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi and Secretary for Information Maj Gen Mujibur Rahman. Mrs Gandhi was accompanied by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and the ambassador-designate to Pakistan.

The president said the problems of Afghanistan were discussed in depth. He said the discussion was informal and very cordial, he said they hoped this would lead to steps for improving relations between the two countries and finding solutions to their problem. In reply to a question, he said Pakistan's military requirements also figured during the talks. He said like India, they also needed military hardware. Nobody, he added, had a hard position on this as long as the intentions were peaceful, and relations friendly. The president, describing the talks with Mrs Gandhi as useful, said he hoped that steps for the followup for the meeting would continue.

Agha Shahi at this stage told newsmen that they definitely intended to continue their discussions. There had been considerable progress in removing misunderstanding. Shahi also said Pakistan agrees with Mrs Gandhi's views that big power rivalry should be kept out of the Afghan situation. He pointed out that the question of the acquisition of arms was also explained. Selling and buying of arms did not mean arms aid. India was also buying arms. He said Pakistan was not getting any military credit but had bought arms like India.

Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was also questioned by newsmen after the talks were over. She said she had general talks with the Pakistan president. Asked if the discussions will be continued at ministerial or diplomatic level, she said they hoped that the discussions being held would continue. She said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke to her about the military requirements of Pakistan. She said they did not have a hard line on that. She said the Afghan question was also discussed.

REUTERS, quoting Indian officials, said the Pakistan president asked the Indian prime minister to use her good offices to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

AFP Report

BK181151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 18 (AFP)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met for the first time here today and talked for an hour on Afghanistan.

The two leaders, here for today's Zimbabwean independence celebrations, said their dialogue would continue.

No firm outcome of the talks was announced after the meeting, which followed hopes expressed yesterday by General Zia that Mrs Gandhi would agree to a joint call for a Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Mrs Gandhi said she had "nothing new to say" about Afghanistan but added: "Our common factor is that we want to see the crisis solved."

Asked about military reinforcement of Pakistan by the United States, Mrs Gandhi said she did not take a "hard line" on the subject, prompting a laugh from Gen Zia who heard her reply.

The two leaders, who met in General Zia's hotel room, emerged smiling from their talks to a crowd of waiting journalists.

Their first meeting came against a background of these relations between India and Pakistan since the war for the independence of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, in 1971.

In the presence of Mrs Gandhi, Gen Zia said it was "a great honour" to have met her.

Such meetings, Gen Zia said, would help establish better relations between their two countries for which there was a need. Mrs Gandhi thanked him for his declaration.

But it did not seem the Pakistani president had succeeded in modifying Mrs Gandhi's stand on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. While disapproving it, Mrs Gandhi has preferred discreet diplomacy to open support for the Afghan resistance.

Pakistan, which has a border with Afghanistan, has adopted a tough attitude to the Soviet intervention there. Gen Zia has described it as "direct aggression on the part of a superpower."

The Pakistani president also met United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim here today.

The presence here of many foreign delegations for the independence ceremonies--Zimbabwe became officially independent at midnight--has enabled several meetings to take place "in the wings."

Talks on a British Commonwealth countries' boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow in July in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are also under way.

Gandhi: No Objections to U.S. Aid

ID181452 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Pakistani president, General Zia, this morning held talks in Salisbury with the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. The talks opened in Mrs Gandhi's hotel suite. It was the first meeting between leaders of the two countries since the negotiation of a peace agreement in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war. After the 55 minute meeting Mrs Gandhi said she had withdrawn her objections to Pakistan receiving American military aid. She added: We understand their position better now.

DELHI, KARACHI COMMENT ON SALISBURY TALKS

Delhi: Talks Significant

BK191331 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Mahendra Kumar commentary]

[Text] The celebration of Zimbabwe's independence, a very important event in itself, has been significant for India from another aspect. It has provided an opportunity for a meeting between the prime minister of India and the president of Pakistan. It is the first important meeting between the heads of government of the two countries since the Simla conference in 1972.

No doubt there was a meeting between Mr Morarji Desai and General Ziaul Haq at Nairobi in 1978 when the two leaders had gone there to attend the funeral of President Kenyatta. But the meeting between the top leaders of the two countries at Salisbury is particularly important because it is Mrs Gandhi, a signatory to the Simla Agreement, who took part in it. Her participation is important as all the efforts to improve relations between the two countries have been made for the last 8 years within the framework provided by the Simla Agreement. Her presence at the talks lends continuity to these efforts.

Another factor that gives special importance to this meeting is the fact that it is the first such meeting after the development of the Afghanistan crisis. It would be useful to examine why the Simla Agreement is important and how it provides the framework for the relations between the two countries. The Simla Agreement provides a unique example of war coming to an end on a note of goodwill. The reason is clear. The agreement was concluded in a spirit of give and take. Neither country tried to dictate terms to the other. Conquered territory was returned, so also were the war prisoners. The agreement was strictly in accordance with India's proclaimed policy that peace agreements should not sanctify changes in international borders brought about by war. The agreement convinced a large number of people that India has nothing but goodwill toward that country.

Another achievements was that the agreement was negotiated and concluded by the leaders of the two countries talking directly to each other. No third country was involved in negotiations, nor was any representative of any international body. This is also in accordance with the basic principle of India's foreign policy--that all differences and disputes between various countries should be resolved by peaceful bilateral negotiations. Before this, issues between the two countries might have been discussed at international forums, but since 1972 the two countries have always tried to compose their differences by direct bilateral negotiations. That is why the Simla Agreement was described as the first step on the road to peace. It was also said at that time that never before in the last 25 years had the prospects of a durable peace between the two countries been so bright as then. The description of Mrs Gandhi by General Ziaul Hac as the architect of the Simla Agreement is, therefore, very significant. It indicates that the general attaches great importance to this agreement and is determined to resolve the differences in the framework provided by it.

It was in this very spirit that the talks between the two leaders were held at Salisbury. They focused their attention on the areas of agreement. It was realized that a start has to be made immediately to resolve the Afghanistan question. Both sides have agreed on the necessity of keeping this region free from big power rivalry. India assured Pakistan that it does not intend to enter into arms race with that country. Mrs Gandhi also explained that the interests of the two countries are not conflicting but complementary, particularly in the economic field.

Thus, after Mr Swaran Singh's talks at Islamabad a big advance has been made at the summit meeting at Salisbury. It is hoped that more progress will be made in widening the area of agreement between the two countries when Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser Mr Agha Shahi comes to Delhi for further talks.

Karachi Lauds Talks

BK201231 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1/15 GMT 19 Apr 80

[News commentary by M.A. Qadri]

[Excerpt] The recent efforts at creating still greater normalization of relations between India and Pakistan culminating in the Salisbury summit between President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is a development which must be welcomed by all wellwishers of peace and prosperity and progress of the peoples of the two countries in particular and of the region in general. The hope expressed by the leaders of the two countries at the highest level indicates that things are moving toward the desired goal as set out in the Simla Agreement of 1972 and in a manner which behoves two such close neighbors as Pakistan and India. Both of them need to (?still arrange things) between themselves--that there is understanding rather than distrust, harmony rather than conflict, cooperation rather than confrontation. Such a process has been continuing for the past 8 years but the need is to accelerate the pace in view of the developments in the world as a whole and in this region in particular. It must be realized that both countries have to come together and effect a meeting of the mind and consequently institute joint action to avert dangers which face both and to lay a solid foundation for peace and stability in the area so that the peoples of the countries should be in a position to reap the fruits of freedom. Always conscious of the need for India-Pakistan harmony, Pakistan has been desirous of bringing about such a happy consummation. The accelerated efforts in this direction in the recent past have come to the people of this country as a step in the right direction and they will be hoping that the Zia-Indira meeting will give the process the desired push and direction and an era of friendship and understanding and cooperation will be inducted as soon as possible--the sooner the better.

GOVERNMENT INVITES PAKISTAN TO TALKS, COMMENTS ON IRAN

GF191825 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has invited the Pakistani Government for talks in order to lessen tension between the two countries--created by imperialist and reactionary forces--and to adopt ways and means of improving relations.

The DRA Government also emphasizes the friendly relations between the people of Iran and Afghanistan and the improvement and expansion of traditional relations of cooperation.

KARMAL PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING 19 APR

GF201742 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, presided over a cabinet meeting at Revolutionary Council headquarters yesterday. The cabinet discussed the items on the agenda and made the following decisions:

In response to a request from the Planning Ministry, the Afghan-Czechoslovak economic cooperation agreement was approved. According to this agreement, Czechoslovakia will place the equivalent of $90 million at the disposal of the Afghan (?Embassy) to finance development projects. The scientific and technical agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, which was signed some time ago, was also approved.

A proposal from the Foreign Ministry to construct an Afghan Embassy building in the GDR and a GDR Embassy in Afghanistan was approved on the basis of reciprocity and international norms.

Instructions were issued to the Finance Ministry to transfer the necessary funds to the Foreign Ministry to meet the requirements of the Afghan Embassy in [words indistinct].

The cabinet also discussed and made decisions on requests from the Prime Minister's Office, the Finance Ministry, the Education Ministry and the Transportation Ministry.

NATURAL GAS EARNINGS, SOVIET AID DISCUSSED

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Natural Gas Earnings in 1980"]

[Text] According to an item published in yesterday's issue of the Kabul NEW TIMES, Afghanistan will earn in 1980 a sum of $200,000,000 by exporting its natural gas to the Soviet Union.

The item adds that this is the most impressive single export item the country has ever had.

It is indeed a great news for a country kept underdeveloped for centuries due to vested interests of the ruling circles and colonial powers.

Actually, since Afghanistan was made a "buffer state" by big powers in the 19th century, its economic development was callously retarded and its fate sealed because it was eventually doomed to be at the mercy of Great Britain following the annexation of Punjab till 1919 when King Amanullah declared Afghanistan's independence.

After the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1917 and particularly since the signing of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Treaty in 1921, Moscow has been keen on helping Kabul both economically and technically.

However, the Soviet Union was faced with numerous problems mostly caused by industrial dislocations and as soon as it built its infrastructure and a basically sound economy, a complex-ridden house painter rose to power in Germany and due to indifference of Western powers and their ill-will toward socialism reached his zenith with the result that he waged an undeclared war on the Soviet Union in 1939.

Between 1921 and 1939, the Soviet Union had extended Afghanistan as much aid as the ruling circles in the country were agreeable to. These included telegraph stations, aircraft as well as training of a number of army officers and airmen.

But the Soviet aid en masse began in 1956 with a credit of $100,000,000 with which the first silo was built in the country. Then the Soviet technical and economic assistance followed to cover almost all vital fields in both agriculture and industries. One of the conspicuous achievements of Soviet economic and technical aid has been oil and gas prospecting in northern Afghanistan.

Though parts of Jowzjan Province were surveyed by Soviet experts in 1955, actual drilling for gas began in 1959 and from then on Shiberghan has been the hub of activities now by mixed Afghan-Soviet teams and the country will, for the first time, extract 30,000 tons of condensite as well which is mainly used for central heating.

Suffice it to say when the Soviet leaders found King Amanullah receptive to aid from a socialist country, they did not spare anything he asked for. When they found the ruling circles in succeeding years adamant, they simply continued to expand their volume of trade with Afghanistan.

Now that most of the people are convinced about the importance of Soviet economic and technical aid to overall development of Afghanistan, Moscow is Kabul's main supplier of expertise, consumer goods, machinery, seeds and fertilizers, let alone arms and ammunition to drive away the enemies of the Saur Revolution.

Let us now compare the natural gas earnings with the formerly largest item of export and find out the difference considering the overall economic picture of the country which is not very bright due to recent disruptions.

Based on official figures released for 1978-1979, the total value of annual exports amounted to $321,731,000 of which the largest item was fresh and dried fruits fetching $99,775,000. So the natural gas earnings in 1980 are estimated to be at least $100,000,000 in excess of that if we allow a growth in the volume and a rise in the prices of fresh and dried fruits in 1980 to account for $20,000 or so.

RAISINS EXPORTED TO SOVIET UNION, UK INCREASE

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Charikar, March 26, (BAKHTAR)--More than 2,350 tons of raisin were cleaned in accordance with international standards in Bagram Raisin Cleaning Plant and exported during the second half of last year.

From the above, 1,956 tons were exported to the Soviet Union and 400 tons to Britain. As a result of effective measures taken by the revolutionary government last year's exports were 450 tons more than in the previous year.

MEDIA'S RELIANCE ON SOVIET MATERIAL REPORTED

BK191209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 April (AFP)--The Afghan media has begun to rely more and more heavily on the Soviet Union since the last 3 weeks for diffusion of world news, according to the Indian news agency PTI today.

The agency, in a dispatch from its correspondent in Kabul, said the Afghan press, radio and television had been carrying only news items and commentaries supplied by the Soviet news agencies, TASS and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN), and the Russian radio and TV.

News from other international news agencies, like REUTER and AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP), which were being distributed through the Afghan Government agency, BAKHTAR, had totally disappeared from the Kabul press, the agency said.

The reliance on the Soviet media began with the signing of the agreement on 25 March with the Soviet agency, TASS, for direct telex transmission of world news to BAKHTAR, it added.

BAKHTAR, which formerly carried Indian news supplied by PTI, now rarely utilised such items, PTI said.

The PTI correspondent reported that except for an "occasional odd correspondent or photographer from the Third World or the West, Kabul has a large number of mediamen from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and French communist newspapers."

Indian newsmen were treated "better than Western journalists" but not on the same footing with those of communist countries or journals he added. While journalists from the noncommunist media and even Afghans were subject to body search before entering the government press conference hall, their counterparts from the communist world were allowed in freely, he noted.

The correspondent also reported an influx of Soviet TV films and radio commentaries in the cultural and educational fields into Afghanistan since the last month.

CZECH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS FILMS TO INFORMATION MINISTER

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 26 (BAKHTAR)--Minister of information and culture, Majid Sarboland, met in his office yesterday with the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Zdenek Karmelita.

At the meeting the ambassador presented 18 reels of feature films and some depicting the struggles and victory of the people of Czechoslovakia during their revolution to be screened on TV which were accepted with thanks.

13 COUNTRIES TO ATTEND DRA TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD182037 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The first Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] teachers congress is to be held in May 1980 in the city of Kabul. The congress will begin 24 May and continue until 26 May. In addition to the 400 teachers' representatives from the country's provinces, representatives of 13 countries of the world will also take part.

The first DRA teachers congress will discuss and analyze questions concerning the developing realization and stability of education and training in schools, general education, realization of the continuity of child education, expansion of the campaign against illiteracy among the country's aged, continued development of the extension of education and training, improvement of the country's teachers' educational and training standards [words indistinct], organization and improvement of matters related to intramural relations with pupils, establishment of close relations among teachers, schools and children's parents and the parents' participation and efforts to encourage and recruit the [word indistinct] schoolchildren and their basic training.

The representatives of the countries to take part in this congress are from: the USSR, the GDR, the SRV, the CSSR, India, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Polish People's Republic, Hungary, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iraq, PDRY and (?Pakistan).

AFP REPORTS FIGHTING IN QONDUZ, GHAZNI PROVINCES

Attack on Shrine; Strike

BK181639 Hong Kong AFP in English 1625 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 18 April (AFP)--Heavy fighting was reported in several parts of the Qonduz Province of north-east Afghanistan between Soviet troops and Muslim rebels following an attack on a Muslim shrine by Soviet forces, rebel sources said today.

According to the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, 15 Muslim volunteers were killed when Soviet troops opened fire on crowds of Muslims assembled in Imam Sahed shrine near Qonduz city for a religious ceremony four days ago.

The Soviet troops opened fire after Muslim rebels in the crowd attacked the Russian guards and killed eight of them near the shrine, the alliance said.

Following the exchange of fire the rebels called for a general strike in Qonduz and according to alliance sources all schools have been ordered closed by Afghan Government.

Student teachers and government officials as well as shopkeepers responded to the strike call, the sources said.

According to the rebel organisation, except for a part of Qonduz city where the provincial governor resides, Qonduz airport and nearby Khanabad military base, the entire province is under rebel control.

According to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Soviet-Afghan troops launched a massive attack using hundreds of vehicles supported by six jet fighters and four helicopter gunships on Muslim rebels at Aqtash village in the Khanabad area three days ago.

The Soviet troops "completely destroyed" Jannat Bagh village nearby. Some 20 in another village were also damaged by heavy shelling, the sources said. [sentence as received]

In the five hour long fighting, one Soviet officer and six Afghan Army men were killed while 45 Afghan nationals including a number of guerrillas were also killed, the alliance said.

Fighting was also reported in Akhtapa village near Khanabad, where the alliance said that Muslim rebels launched an armed attack on offices of the ruling Khalq party and killed 15 communist party members.

During the attack, the rebels captured 100 machine guns and two boxes of ammunition, the sources said. "Retreating Soviet soldiers" set on fire 16 shops and one restaurant near Khanabad the sources said, adding that several schools and government buildings were also burnt by the Russians.

Rebel Claims of Success

BK201617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, northwestern Pakistan, 20 Apr (AFP)--Moslem rebels in Afghanistan have staged "one of the most successful battles since the Soviets entered Afghanistan", killing numerous soldiers stationed with an Afghan Army division in Ghazni Province and causing more than 1,000 others to desert, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami said here today.

The rebels killed "a great number of soldiers" stationed at Ghazni with an Afghan division on April 15 and destroyed about 50 tanks.

In the same incident "more than 1,000 Afghan soldiers" deserted and the "mojahedin" captured 3,500 rounds of ammunition, the organization added.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN ZARMAL DISTRICT

LD192038 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Forty-three families, the inhabitants of Mamuzi, Sahak and [name indistinct] of Zarmal district of Paktia Province who because of the torments and oppression of Hafizollah Amin and his traitorous band had left their homes, returned to their homes today. Their return is due to the complete trust and their faith in the sincerity of the Government of Afghanistan. They have resumed their normal lives once again. Our compatriots on their return to their homes have expressed their unreserved support for the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and promised every kind of sacrifice and cooperation to eliminate the enemies of the homeland. [Word indistinct] were welcomed by the local government officials and a number of the noble people of Zarmal district.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD202010 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] In accordance with proposals by the relevant ministries, ratification by the Council of Ministers and approval by the president of the Revolutionary Council, the following appointments have been made:

At the Interior Ministry: Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi as governor of Herat; Raul Mohammad as governor of Zabol; Gholam Rasul Yosofi as governor of Samangan; Akram Kargar as governor of Qonduz; and Dor Mohammad as governor of Paktia.

At the Ministry of Information and Culture: 'Abdolqader Ashna as deputy minister for culture in that ministry.

FLOODS DAMAGE CROP LAND IN FARAH PROVINCE

WA211320 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Farah, March 27, (BAKHTAR)--As a result of recent floods at Qalai Kah, Farah Province, some houses, tube-wells, gardens and farms were damaged or washed away.

Thirty houses, 15 tube wells, 2,500 acres of cultivable land and 15 gardens were damaged or destroyed.

Similarly, the godown with 2,665 kgs of wheat was also washed away.

A delegation has been appointed to determine the extent of damages.

WRITERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MEETING IN BEIRUT

GF201747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] An Afghan writers delegation led by (Nasif Nazimi), head of the Afghan radio's (?publications) department, left Kabul for Beirut today to take part in the third Palestinian writers and journalists conference.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO KARMAL

LD200618 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that in reply to the congratulation message of Babrak Karmal, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the reelection of Nicolae Ceausescu as the secretary general of the Communist Party of Romania and the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a message of thanks in appreciation by him [words indistinct] Babrak Karmal has been received in Kabul.

MRS GANDHI RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE, TANZANIA VISIT

BK191608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] A rousing reception was accorded to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi when she arrived in Bombay tonight from Salisbury on her way back to New Delhi. The prime minister went to Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. On her way to Salisbury, she halted for 1 night at Dar es Salaam where she had talks with Tanzanian President Mr Nyerere. At Salisbury, besides attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe, Mrs Gandhi held talks with Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq, Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Huang Hua and UN General Secretary Dr Waldheim.

Remarks on Visit

OW191900 Hong Kong AFP in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 19 (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said tonight that Chinese were in a "better mood" to settle problems with India.

She was speaking to reporters on her return from Salisbury after attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. Mrs. Gandhi had talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Pakistan President Ziaul Haq from among the other foreign dignitaries assembled at the Zimbabwean capital on the occasion.

She replied in the affirmative when asked whether Mr. Huang Hua would visit India. However, she said the ground would have to be prepared before the visit.

"I did not raise the border problem (with Mr. Huang)," she said answering a further question.

On the Afghan problem, she said there was agreement on all the sides on the need for a negotiated settlement which would provide for a basis for Soviet withdrawal.

About U.S. arms supply to Pakistan, she said Pakistan had announced that they were not getting arms from them directly.

She said Zimbabwe had sought Indian assistance in training its personnel in various fields but details were to be worked out.

Turning to the home front, Mrs. Gandhi said her government kept its doors open for a political settlement on the Assam problem. However, some people in the frontier state were behaving irresponsibly. She pointed out in this context certain posters and other objectionable material circulated there during the current anti-foreigner agitation. Press reports have earlier spoken of some of these posters calling for a "united state of Assam" and propagating an anti-India feeling.

Asked about the calling out of army in Assam today, Mrs Gandhi said she could not say anything about it immediately as she had been away abroad.

IRANIAN REQUEST FOR GOODS, PROMISE OF OIL NOTED

BK191500 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Iran has requested India to speed up supplies of goods contracted for earlier and supply a host of new consumer goods and engineering items on a priority basis, reports UNITED NEWS OF INDIA.

Against a background of the "extremely good" relations between India and Iran and their growing economic and commercial ties it was obvious that certain Iranian requirements would be met in view of the difficulties that country has been facing for some time.

As a friendly gesture Iran had conveyed its desire to help India with supplies of crude oil on a continuing basis. Iran has also asked for the supply of lifesaving drugs worth rupees 10 million. Some drugs have already been disptached while others are in the pipeline.

Other items which Iran wants include batteries, automobile components, aluminium conductors and specific steel items.

The ministers of external affairs, commerce, industry and shipping are coordinating their efforts to finalise lists of goods to be supplied to Iran.

INDIA-IRAQ JOINT COMMISSION MEETING ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

BK211043 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] India has agreed to help Iraq in developing its agriculture, energy and irrigation potential as also its petrochemical industry; Iraq on the other hand will try to meet our demands for more oil. This is the outcome of the 6th meeting of the India-Iraq joint commission which ended in New Delhi today.

The two countries signed a protocol to further expand mutual cooperation in economic and technical fields. It was signed by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil and his Iraqi counterpart Tayih 'Abd al-Karim at the end of the 6-day meeting of the joint commission.

After signing the agreement, Patil said that the meeting concluded to India's complete satisfaction. It represents yet another milestone in India-Iraqi friendship.

The Iraqi oil minister expressed his appreciation for India's industrial development and said his country will greatly benefit from the expertise to be provided by India.

USSR AGRICULTURE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI 21 APR

BK211039 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A 6-member Soviet delegation headed by the agriculture minister arrived in New Delhi today. It will present Soviet farm machinery worth about 10 million rupees for the Suratgarh farm in the western state of Gujarat and exchange views with Indian officials on agricultural development.

Besides providing new machinery to the Suratgarh farm, the Soviet Union will give liberal assistance in developing research and in effecting transfer of technology in the field of agriculture and for development of canal and irrigation systems.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST ZIMBABWE

BK210738 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] It has been officially stated in Islamabad that with the installation of a legal government in Rhodesia and its emergence as the sovereign and independent nation of Zimbabwe, the situation has qualitatively changed. The Pakistan Government has, therefore, lifted all sanctions that it had imposed against Rhodesia in support of the newly independent African state. Pakistan had broken all ties with Rhodesia in 1965 following the unilateral independence declaration by the white minority regime of southern Rhodesia and the passage of UN Security Council relevant resolutions on Rhodesia.

KARACHI REPORTAGE ON HAQ'S SALISBURY, JIDDAH VISIT

Salisbury Remarks; Pilgrimage

BK191040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Salisbury today for Jiddah after attending the Zimbabwe independence celebrations. He is accompanied by Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. The president during his stay is scheduled to perform 'umrah [pilgrimage] and visit Medina.

Radio Pakistan's special representative (K.G. Mustafa) in his dispatch from Salisbury says President Ziaul Haq's 4-day visit to Zimbabwe has produced positive results and has been very fruitful. It (?provided) an opportunity to establish direct contact with leaders of a newly born state which is destined to play a key and important role in Africa. President Ziaul Haq during his stay also met a number of world leaders and exchanged views on the international situation with special reference to the Asian region.

Our representative, quoting informed sources, says the useful exchange of views at the highest level reflects keen interest of these dignitaries to know Pakistan's assessment of the situation.

Returns to Islamabad

BK210634 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Islamabad last night after attending Zimbabwe independence celebrations. Joint Chief of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, naval chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, air force chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers and top military and civil officials and diplomatic representatives welcomed him at the airport. On his way back home the president stopped in Jiddah to offer prayers.

RELEASE OF OPPOSITION LEADER ASGHAR KHAN REPORTED

BK190130 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] News agencies quoting official sources say retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who was under house arrest in Abbottabad has been released.

DEVELOPMENTS, COMMENTS REGARDING U.S. RELATIONS

Tehran on Sanctions

LD182010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] We now draw your attention to a commentary on a statement issued today [as heard] by Carter on applying new pressures against Iran:

During the past 20 days some interesting events have taken place in the United States. We ought to review them briefly so that we may once again demonstrate that this so-called superpower is nothing but an empty drum, that it is like a bubble which, despite all its bugles and noise, is not even equal to an Iranian's fist.

In March 1980 the results of two primaries in New York and Connecticut showed that Edward Kennedy, another presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, impressively led Carter inthose states. Those familiar with U.S. domestic policy realize the importance of ballots in New York and Connecticut, knowing quite well that any candidate winning these two states gets his party's nomination for president. As soon as Carter lost these two primaries to his opponent, everyone realized that he no longer enjoyed any credibility within the U.S. President-maker groups in America; that influential powers which choose governments in America, namely, bankers, oil magnates, the Zionists, arms suppliers, the press and the bosses of U.S. radio and television had abandoned Carter, as voting in these two states was influenced by them. At any rate, it became certain that Mr Carter would give up his crown and throne in early November and hand over his residence to someone else.

For someone like Carter who 5 months ago, with the emergence of the hostage-taking incident in Iran and the staging of this play of victimization, had a popularity rating of around 62 percent, it was, of course, very hard to see his popularity falling to 35 percent as a result of maneuvers by the Iranian leader and thus losing to his opponent in such a manner. Consequently, observers were waiting for his convulsive reaction, waiting to see how he was going to use his final shots to recover his false popularity and rescue himself from such a disgrace, so that even by resorting to biting and clawing, he would retain his seat for another 4 years.

However, we saw that after a week of hustle and bustle with his senior and junion aides, Carter was once again vanquished by the hand of our imam and, having no option, resorted to an unexpected decision, namely, severing relations with Iran. This made him the laughingstock of the whole world. His golden dreams turned into frightening nightmares.

Having faced this situation and not wishing to admit defeat, Carter, as the imam pointed out, took his begging bowl to his allies. By obtaining their support in imposing economic sanctions against Iran, he hoped to fill his bowl with votes and come our victorious from the ballot boxes. However, we again saw that these allies did not observe the sanctity of master and servant relationship and, at the price of a few barrels of black gold, sold out their old friend to his hardened opponent. Eventually, the wounded and feverish Carter issued his threats: I am going to apply pressure; I am going to do this or that; I am going to skin them. Untimately this Mr Giant twisted and turned in pain, screamed and shouted, so much so that everyone assumed that a storm was on the way, a storm which would soon destroy the world.

However, after all his pressures, activity and shouting, his excellency gave birth today to a healthy mouse. As before, he received nothing from people throughout the world but a sarcastic smile.

When a superpower, enjoying such satanic might has only one skill, which is used in hurting people, expelling a few diplomats and Iranian students, tormenting Iranians and freezing assets to demonstrate its might, then it is readily explained why, after so many threats and its show of power it should announce today that activities of U.S. correspondents in Iran would be minimized; the spare parts needed by Iran would be sold to the U.S. Defense Department; trade transactions with Iran would be stopped; Americans would not be allowed to visit Iran; no oil would be imported from Iran and satellite communications with Iran would cease. Should we combine all these pressures applied by Carter, then we would see that Carter, in fact, is doing all these things to spite himself, that he is actually applying pressure to America rather than Iran.

As for the presence of American correspondents in Iran, an issue on which Carter was more persistent than anyone else, it is an issue which we have not forgotten. For when all these correspondents were expelled from Iran we saw how the Americans began begging and apologizing so that three or four of their correspondents may return to Iran. As for spare parts, thank God these parts have not been delivered to Iran for the past year, and according to Carter it is America which is going to lose around $300 million.

As for another point, that is, banning Americans from visiting Iran, Mr Carter should read the UN Charter. He would realize he has no right to issue such an order. However, even the 1 or 2 dozen Americans who did visit Iran during the past year--what did they do but spy and sabotage?

As for the next point, that is stopping imports and exports between Iran and America and banning trade transactions, this too is a ludicrous statement, a statement which could only be uttered by people like Carter, for, considering the existing number of middlemen and agents throughout the world as well as America, no one is able to control world trade and prevent imports from one country to another. As a case in point, right now we can load a ship with genuine Iranian glass beads for America and 2 months later see them all being worn by Carter's friends in America. Finally, Carter's order on stopping satellite communications with Iran. There is not the slightest doubt that this would harm Americans more than it does Iranians. We do not think anyone but Iranian oppressors residing in America would suffer from this action. (?As for) these Iranians living in America, those who feel committed to the Iranian revolution, will undoubtedly agree that to make use of satellite and other communication facilities they should not live in America.

Expulsion of Newsmen Advocated

NC191052 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--U.S. journalists in Iran should be expelled from the country, a leading official at the Information Ministry here said today.

He told the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC that Iran had proved its generosity in not expelling American journalists after the sanctions imposed by President Jimmy Carter, but news from the United States showed that the press, and especially the television companies, falsified the truth.

The official did not think that a ban should be extended to all foreign correspondents in Iran, however.

U.S. journalists were officially expelled from Iran at the turn of the year but some later returned. The official said that some 25 were currently in the country.

Satellite Communications

LD191100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, said: America cannot stop our communications with other countries by satellite.

He added: At present our communications with other countries by way of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellites continue. Since 103 countries belong to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization--INTELSAT--and since we, too, are a member and shareholder, with a share of $9 million, there is no possibility that this organization will not provide service to Iran, unless each country on its own decides to cease its communications with us.

The post, telegraph and telephone minister said: The only thing America can do is to stop its own communications with Iran; it cannot cut our satellite communications with other countries.

Oil Minister on Sanctions

JN191815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar has stated that Carter, like a child, always repeats the same topic.

The oil minister, who was talking to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said in reply to U.S. President Carter's remarks on the economic boycott imposed on Iran: Carter does not know which way he has to go. Carter's recent statements did not contain new matters, but are repetitions of his previous talks. The restrictions he announced with regard to the economic relations between Iran and America do not have an influence on Iran.

The oil minister added that Iranian-U.S. economic relations were cut off 5 months ago and that the Iranian people will not be intimidated by such threats nor do they fear military intervention.

Denial of Hostage Declaration

NC192130 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--Iranian authorities today issued a denial of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's declaration concerning the hostage issue to the effect that Ayatollah (Ruhollah) Khomeyni has no intention of freeing the hostages before the end of the presidential elections next November.

At the imam's office, surprise was voiced over this statement, described as "another lie" by Mr Carter at the seat of the presidency here.

Iranian leaders have stated several times in the past that it would be up to Parliament, once elected, to take a decision about the fate of the American hostages, held at the U.S. Embassy here since last November.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, one of the top Iranian religious leaders, indicated two days ago that the parliamentary debate on the hostages would likely take place early next July.

Qotbzadeh Statement

LD201737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, this afternoon participated in a press, radio and television interview. In response to a question regarding the fact that Carter has said that the hostages would not be released until the end of the U.S. presidential elections, the foreign minister said: We have not set any date at all; this is only what Mr Carter understands.

Another correspondent asked a question regarding relations between Iran and Turkey and Turkey's support of Iran in the Iran-America crisis. Qotbzadeh said: We have long-standing relations with Turkey and we did not expect anything other than that.

The foreign minister then took part in an exclusive interview with our correspondent and commented on his trip to Paris. [passage indistinct]

Muslim Brotherhood on Mediation

JN201918 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have received the following from the command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. The U.S. State Department has asked the political attache in the U.S. Embassy in Cairo to contact the Muslim Brotherhood organization in Egypt so that it will exert efforts to secure the release of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The Egyptian presidential office seconded the request through the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Accordingly, U.S. Attache Lorenz visited Mr 'Umar at-Talmasani, with the Egyptian authorities' approval, and informed him of the U.S. State Department's request. Mr at-Talmasani promised Lorenz that the matter would be discussed. He then left and met with the command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization and the following decisions were issued:

1. The Islamic Revolution in Iran is the revolution of all Islamic movements in the world, irrespective of their political and religious denominations and organizations.

2. Any pressure on, weakening of or lack of support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran will sooner or later harm any Islamic activity in the world.

3. Any action or activity by the Islamic movements in the world should be in the service of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, not in the service of its enemies.

4. Muslim brothers affirm that the Iranian people are entitled to ask for the following:

A. Extradition of the shah to face Islamic justice for his crimes of murder, torture and looting against the Muslim people.

B. Restoration of the wealth of the Muslim people which he and his family plundered.

C. Restoration of the Iranian Muslims' funds frozen by the U.S. Government.

D. The necessity of addressing the people and Islamic Government in Iran with the logic of justice and equality and not with the logic of threats, arrogance and conceit.

5. Suspension of the escalation of the propaganda campaigns hostile to Islam and the Iranian Islamic Revolution being waged by the U.S. Government and Western governments.

6. Lifting of all forms of military and economic blockades against Iran so that communism, which is the archenemy of Islam, will not exploit the attempt to weaken the Muslim people.

7. Upholding the bonds of trust, fraternity, thought and ideology between it [not further identified] and the Islamic students, who have reservations against spies, in order to confirm the significance of reassurance and trust in the relationship among Muslims, which is different from the relationship--tinged with caution and lack of trust--with which the members of international organizations or the delegates of tyrannical governments are treated in Islamic countries.

8. Any move by the Muslim brothers for mediation or otherwise should meet the approval and be in favor of the Muslim revolutionary students and the government and leadership in Islamic Iran.

9. Any action or move by the Muslim Brotherhood organization for mediation or otherwise should be undertaken, like any current move, within the framework of Islamic movements in the contemporary world; that is, in coordination with the command of the Muslim Brotherhood organization, the commands of the societies supporting the (As-Salam) party in Turkey and the command of the Muslim Mujahidin in Afghanistan and in consultation with the delegates of the struggling peoples in Syria and Iraq.

10. If the above-mentioned conditions are met, the Muslim Brotherhood organization might cooperate with all parties and contribute to solving the crisis in favor of the Muslims. This move should be directly from the U.S. presidency, which should give clear pledges land guarantees, and not through the employees of its administration or embassies.

But honor belongs to God and his apostle, and to the believers. [koranic verse]

[signed] Command of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization

Alleged Brzezinski Note Cited

LD211046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, (Garmaruzi), the cultural and press adviser to the president, provided the Central News Bureau with the text of the warning of the president addressed to the nation of Iran. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, states in his warning:

Today the text of a message from Carter's security adviser, Brzezinski dated 6 August 1979 has come into our hands. It demonstrates the aggressive policies followed by America in Iran, which is hereby brought to the attention of the public verbatim: Considering this text, it is essential that the people maintain calm under the circumstances, and streets surrounding universities and colleges of higher education be evacuated, and no act which might disturb the peace be committed. Decisions taken by the responsible officials should be implemented immediately, and any group which might intend to disturb the implementation of these decisions is subservient to the America's plans to dominate Iran. The people of this country now realize clearly who opened fire on the army in Kordestan. It is up to the guards and the brave army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act decisively.

[signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Now we draw your attention to the text of the document published by PARS today:

The White House, Washington, secret, 6 August 1979, note to the secretary of state:

President Carter has noted your note dated 18 July regarding the probable action by the U.S. Government in connection with the present political developments in Iran. According to this note you are free to embark on actions proper to the sphere of responsibilities of the State Department. About the defined actions' (?affect on) the developments in Iran, the President believes that necessary action should be taken in coordination with the Defense Department and the CIA and also other departments and organizations and wherever necessary, bearing in mind the advice provided by the shah of Iran in his recent negotiations. The President has also given a reminder that it is necessary that the atmosphere of suspicion and lack of trust between Iran and its neighbors should be taken advantage of. The President believes that terminating political support to the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni, especially by the USSR, will result in the weakening of the stance adopted by the Khomeyni regime regarding foreign policies.

The President has also emphasized that considering the unpredictable nature of events and future developments in Iran, it is important that America contact all the leaders of political organizations and factions, especially racial and religious minorities and extremist groups who are able to instigate armed resistance against the Khomeyni regime. But, anyway, considering the [word indistinct] nature of these operations, the President opposes any contact with the religious leaders or political leaders or the Khomeyni entourage or members of the opposition, high-ranking Iranian commanders, without prior consultation with the chief of the CIA.

Simultaneously with the incidents in Iran and considering the interests of national security of the United States, any new proposals which might be put forward and reviewed should be referred to the White House.

[signed] Brzezinski.

Remarks by Hostage's Mother

LD191944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] UPI in a report from Tehran writes: The mother of one of the 50 American hostages who, despite Carter's orders regarding the prohibition of Americans traveling to Iran, has come to Tehran. In a press conference in Tehran she said: I ask the people to understand the point that seeing my son is not the only motive behind my trip to Tehran. This lady, who is 40 years old, is accompanied by her husband and a lawyer. She obtained her 15-day visa from the Iranian Embassy in Paris and has come to Tehran via Frankfurt. Mrs Timm said: I am ready to kneel down in front of Ayatollah Khomeyni and listen to his explanations and his way of thinking in order to secure my son's freedom. Mrs Timm said: I am interested and would very much like to see my son, but I am equally interested to find out what the Iranians have against the Americans. She added that from the television interviews with her son that she has watched, she gathered that her son is not suffering from any mental illness but that he is faced with emotional stress.

Mrs Timm accused the American officials in Washington of preventing her from getting in touch by telephone with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. She said that every telephone operator she contacted had told her that there were no lines available, and they had pretended that this was the fault of the Iranians. The mother of the American hostage said: When in Paris I dialed the number of the students and had an immediate reply. I was surprised. The mother of the American hostage added: My first reaction to Iranians was hatred, but then gradually I had doubts which changed my opinion. Mrs Timm said: At one stage I realized I hated Washington. She added: The only way to free myself from this hatred and put my mind at rest was to travel to Iran and talk to the people of Iran. The mother of the American hostage also said: During this time I have only received three letters from my son. She added that she opposes any military intervention by America since she does not want any of the hostages or Iranians to be killed.

Bani-Sadr, Qotbzadeh Request

ID210320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0243 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] A correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from the Revolution Council that at the end of last night's session Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, in a joint letter asked the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the den of espionage to allow the parents of one of the American hostages who have come to Iran to see their son and to visit him.

Students Contact Mrs Timm

NC210855 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--Two of the Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy today took American housewife Barbara Timm to see her hostage son, Kevin.

Her Lawyer Carl McAfee said a mystery phone caller late last night told her to wait with Kevin's stepfather Ken in their hotel here.

"Barbara said it was the students. They told her she would get to see Kevin, but first they wanted her to see the graves of the martyrs of the Iranian Revolution.

Just after 11 am (0730 GMT) today the students knocked at the Timms' ninth-floor bedroom, the lawyer said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khamene'i Call to Iraqi Army

JN181949 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Speech delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i during Friday prayers in Tehran on 18 April and addressed to "the brothers in Iraq and Khuzestan"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother Muslim mojahedin in Iraq, Arab brothers in Khuzestan, greetings. Brothers and sisters, you live on the two sides of the border. However, despite the your proximity, you are separated by social structures and [words indistinct]. On one side, there is the system of the Islamic Republic--the system that relies on the people's will and seeks to bring about the masses' demands and objectives, inspired by the ideology of the Koran. On the other, there is the fascist At-Tikriti regime of the Ba'th--the regime imposed by terror, crime, imprisonment and suppression.

However, despite the immense difference between the regime of justice and that of falsehood, the masses both here and there are united, because they are Muslims and all Muslims are united against others, as has been said by God's prophet. May God's prayers and blessings be upon him.

The truth is that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and As-Sadat's U.S.-Israeli regime are trying to maintain their illegitimate existence and protect the interests of the United States, the archsatanic power. Both of these regimes are exerting all of their efforts, first to suppress any Islamic movement and extinguish any God-given light in their countries, which are in fact lands usurped from Muslims, and second, to launch attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran if they can.

The arrest, and perhaps the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, the great Muslim scholar; the savage and humilitating deportation of thousands of Iranian families, which have been residing in Iraq for more than half a century and which were ousted in pitiful state, chased out with torture and insults; the suppression of Islamic students in the demonstrations that erupted in Egypt; and deportation of the Iranian students in Egypt, after they were thrown in jails for several days, are all definite proof and irrefutable arguments that the immediate objective of the agent rulers in Iraq and Egypt is to crush the escalating Islamic surge; that is, to suppress the Koran and Islam.

Under these circumstances, the monotheist society in Iran deems it its duty and task to assist the brothers and sisters who are shouldering the burden of this sublime and devine movement. Furthermore, the heroic Iraqi people should continue the revolution with determination. The Iraqi Army should act in the service of God, since it is an indivisible part of the people and the people's strong right arm. The brave Iraqi soldiers should respond to God's call and rise as one man in the name of almighty God, the smasher of tyrants.

Brother and sister Arabs in Khuzestan, you should be extremely vigilant and observe the movements and barracks of the enemies' agents inside the Islamic Republic. The enemy is trying to carry out sabotage acts in our land, using anti-Islam mercenaries. The Muslim brothers and sisters, particularly the youth, in Khuzestan and the (?adjacent) towns in Iraq should abort these conspiracies with vigilance and alertness. They should [words indistinct] of the traitors and defend the Koran, Islam and the Islamic Republic, which is the fruit of the innocent martyrs' blood.

Refugees Exceed 22,000

NC191027 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19 (AFP)--The number of refugees expelled from Iraq has passed the 22,000 mark with the arrival in the past 24 hours of 892 more, Iranian authorities in the frontier zone said today.

Persistent cold had obliged all the refugees in the Oznat transit camp near the border to be transferred to the central Iranian city of Esfahan, he added.

An Oznat official said that food, powdered milk and heating equipment were all lacking.

The newspaper BAMDAD reported today that the majority of the refugee camps were experiencing similar problems.

Iraqi Muslim Movement Message

LD191319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The following message has been issued by the movement of Iraqi Muslims addressed to the Muslim nation of Iraq in protest against the regime of Saddam Husayn:

Muslim nation of Iraq, unite. O meek people under the Iraqi regime, clasp one another's hands and save yourselves from the claws of this beast of prey.

At this juncture when the nefarious Saddam is soaking his arm up to the elbow with the sweet blood of the sons of Islam it is up to you, o shackled nation, to obey the command of the imam of the Muslim nation, the great Khomeyni. In this passage in time one could only knock down the foe under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the slogan of "God is the greatest."

We proclaim with candor that only the imam's guidelines can bring salvation to the meek in Iraq and the imam's policy is the most genuine path toward the final goal, that is, the salvation of men. We proclaim that any straying from this path is to be deprecated from our standpoint, and we call on all the revolutionary organs in Iraq to align themselves with the imam's policy, which is neigher Eastern nor Western, and that all should place themselves under the command of his holiness to march along the path of establishing an Islamic republic in Iraq.

Deportees Issue Resolution

GF191617 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Iraqi deportees residing in Ahvaz held memorial services at the 'Azam religious center yesterday morning to condemn the treacherous actions of Saddam Husayn, the recent explosions in Khuzestan and the torturing of Iraqi Muslim brothers by Ba'thist elements.

Following the services, they stages a march that began at the 'Azam religious center at 1100. After following a prearranged route, the marchers gathered at municpal park No five to hear Friday prayers. They adopted a six-point resolution that was read to the crowd in both Arabic and Persian. All six points of the resolution were supported and approved while the crowd shouted: "God is great:"

In the resolution the Iraqi deportees denounced the actions of Saddam Husayn and the Ba'thist government for expelling Iranians residing in Iraq; the torture being inflicted on the revolutionary people of Iraq; and the attempt to make a martyr out of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Ahvaz Friday Imam on 'Iraqi Brothers'

GF191700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Friday prayers in Ahvaz were held by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati in Municipal Park No five, where many local residents gathered for the services.

In part of his speech, the Friday imam said it is the duty of every Muslim throughout the nation to assist the Iraqi brothers in every way possible, self-restraint is a crime and everyone should offer assistance to these brothers. The media should reveal the true nature of the Ba'thists regime and all its plots, schemes, treacheries and crimes. The newspapers are obligated to inform and enlighten the people about these tricks and schemes.

The Friday imam also talked about the attitudes of the United States and its allies toward Iran's Islamic Revolution. He said they are threatening us economically, because we are Muslims who are calling for our rights, struggling for freedom and independence and demanding justice and equality. They are plotting and carrying out poisonous propaganda. However, our people are standing firmly and courageously against these actions and are aware of these plots.

Foreign Ministry Open Letter

JN191709 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed an open letter today to all Muslim sisters and brothers all over the world. The letter said: Brethren be vigilant. Today is the day of rebellion and war against Satan. The enemy of humanity, which hides behind a thousand masks, has appeared this time in the form of Saddam Husayn as the Iraqi Ba'th Government has emerged from the heart of the Muslim peoples.

After the despicable agreement of 1975, the Iraqi Government sold itself to the criminal U.S. imperialism and to the ambitious Zionist State of Israel.

Another part of this letter, it is mentioned that when the enemy understood that it could not directly fight Islam, it began its cowardly campaign by using one of the corrupt internal elements. The crimes of Satan's agent Saddam cannot be forgotten. No one can forget the crimes of the Iraqi Ba'th against our Iraqi brothers. No one can forget the killings of zealous Iraqi Kurds. No one can ignore the Ba'th regime's betrayal of the oppressed and enslaved Palestinian people.

The Satan has dug its own grave this time. The hatching of intrigues against the Islamic Republic of Iran is a war against God, Islam and Faith. The Iranian people cannot remain silent over the deportation of 20,000 Muslims in an inhuman way. They cannot remain silent over the conspiracy of killing one of the great Muslim ulema, the grandson of the great prophet, may God's blessings be upon him and his descendants, Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

The open letter of the Iranian Foreign Ministry added that in the same way that the outcast Pahlavi regime--which was considered the greatest military force in the Middle East--was destroyed by Islam and the faith of Muslims, the peddler of Satan's intrigues will also be defeated. By depending on Islam we will throw him into history's trash can.

The open letter concluded by saying: Muslim sisters and brothers, how can you take advantage of this chance; what is your role in warring against Satan's schemes; what are your provisions for your people's future in the present circumstances? Your silence is a treason against Islam and a collaboration with Islam's enemies.

You must try to be proud in the future in front of your sons, people and history. You must try to defend Islam and the prophet, may God's blessings be upon him and his family, who is humanity's saviour. You must understand that the forces that supported the prophet in his war against the blasphemers will also support you. We wish you all success.

Shiraz Friday Imam's Criticism

GF201700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Hoseyn Dastgheyb led Friday prayers at Vakil Mosque in Shiraz, where thousands of people participated. In his speech, the Friday imam talked about the superiority of the believer and condemned the shameful and savage acts of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. He also criticized the silence of the United Nations on this matter.

Later in his speech, the imam asked: What can we call this action the wicked Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Ba'thist Government are taking against the Muslim people? They have expelled approximately 20,000 men, women and children from their homes and have abandoned them in the desert.

The Friday imam of Shiraz also said that even the Zionists have not done to the Palestinians what the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is doing to the Muslims. While asking why the United Nations has not objected to all this the ayatollah said the reason is very clear. He said the United Nations was not formed to support the oppressed but was designed to protect the interests of the superpowers.

While referring to the problem of the hostages, the Friday imam said the Iranian nation does not want the United States to rule this country any more. He said these hostages are spies who were paving the way for the return of the United States. Their job at the American Embassy was to create a civil war and internal division. Therefore, our brave and dear youths took them hostage.

The ayatollah criticized the Carter Government and the attitude of the so-called human rights organizations and said that whatever the world-devouring U.S. Government does is because of its fear of further disgrace due to its shameful deeds and nothing else.

Paper Carries Anti-Iraq Statements

JN210658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 20 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the caption "An-Najaf, Al-Qasimiyah, Baghdad and An-Nasiriyah Are Still on Strike," the newspaper ENGELAB-E ESLAMI says: The spokesman for the upheaval of the oppressed in Iraq has made the following statements on the internal situation in Iraq: Following reports on the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr by the Iraqi regime's butchers, shops were closed in the An-Najaf commercial center. The center is still on strike. The mujahidin continue to detonate bombs in vehicles belonging to Iraqi agents. Reports indicate that the Iraqi security organs sought the help of As-Sadat's security apparatus. Security men now surround the town of An-Najaf.

The upheaval of the oppressed in Iraq has issued the following statement addressed to the Muslim Iraqi people:

O Muslim Iraqi people; O oppressed people: You should unite and rid yourselves of the claws of this beast. At this stage, when criminal Saddam Husayn's hands are stained with the blood of our innocent sons and heros, you should follow Imam Khomeyni's directives, in order to wipe out the enemy. We make it clear here that only Imam Khomeyni's directives are bound to save the oppressed in Iraq. The Imam's course is the only sound road for achieving the aspired to objectives and for saving mankind. We hereby ask all revolutionary bases to abide by the imam's course, which is neither with the East nor with the West. The revolutionary bases should follow the imam's leadership in order to establish the Islamic republic in Iraq.

The Arab Muslim students in the Iranian universities issued a statement on the Iraqi regime's crimes. They said: The Islamic nation has just completed one of its stages of struggle against the forces of evil and atheism. The ambitious superpowers and endeavoring feverishly to instigate confrontation of the Islamic Revolution by the agent regimes. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, by pledging to implement the satanic duties entrusted to it by colonialism, has unveiled its ugly face, which is hostile to islam and mankind. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has taken upon itself the task of implementing U.S. policy and that of the other imperialist countries. This regime is torturing and oppressing the Iraqi sons at the request of these countries. This regime is attempting to erect barriers to the surging Iranian Islamic Revolution in the area and the world.

The statement adds: We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist crimes, foremost of which is the detention of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. We also condemn the forced removal of our brothers from their houses and shops on the pretext that they are non-Arabs. We consider the Iraqi regime's claims to the three islands--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--to be false. These islands belong to Islam and are part of the Islamic Republic of Iran. All vigilant Muslims in the world support us.

We strongly condemn the massacres against and arrest of the Iraqi mujahidin. We condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist steps against these mujahidin in other countries.

DEVELOPMENTS ON FOREIGN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS REPORTED

Sanction Against Portugal Urged

LD191045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Following the Portuguese Government's decision to respond positively to Jimmy Carter's request for imposing economic sanctions against Iran, the delivery of oil to that country has been cut off and other non-Portuguese companies that purchase oil from Iran are hereby notified that should they carry a single barrel of Iranian oil to Portugal they will be placed on the Iranian Oil Ministry's blacklist.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Iran's oil minister, in a conversation with our reporter, today said: In principle, after the halting of oil exports to the United States and the threats by Mr Jimmy Carter, Portugal was one of the first countries to adopt a hostile attitude toward Iran.

The oil minister added: It will be recalled that it was announced last December that the Portuguese Government was ready to place its military bases in the Azores at the disposal of the United States for an attack on Iran. This announcement caused us to revise our oil relations with that country and, consequently, since 1 January 1980 we have not sold a single drop of oil to Portuguese companies.

Mo'infar referred to this step by Portugal as a mark of that country's pandering and flunkeylike subservience to Carter and said the following about that country's decision to impose economic sanctions on Iran: In principle we do not have any commercial relations with Portugal that could possibly affect our trade. This step by Portugal is only aimed at proclaiming its servility to the United States and at creating an anti-Iranian atmosphere abroad.

The oil minister added: At present, from our standpoint, Portugal is classed together with such countries as Israel, South Africa, the United States and the Philippines and, therefore, is among those countries to which oil exports are banned.

Bulgarian Oil Request

LD191107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Veliko Enchev [Velikov], the new Bulgarian ambassador to Iran, went to the Oil Ministry this morning for discussions with 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, about the increasingly expanding Iranian-Bulgarian economic relations. Thanking the Iranian Oil Ministry, which has so far met a part of Bulgaria's oil requirements, the Bulgarian ambassador requested the purchase of crude oil over and above that previously agreed to by Iran. He added: So long as we have such a good friend as Iran we have nothing to worry about; Iran, too, so long as it has such friends as ourselves, should not fear ridiculous economic sanctions.

Japan Criticized

LD192052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you heard in tonight's news, the leaders of the Japanese Government contacted Japanese merchants today to warn them against signing any new agreement on exporting goods to Iran. The (?institutions) of Japanese commerce and industry also believe that, in connection with pressures imposed upon Iran by America, some problems will certainly arise in trade relations between Iran and Japan.

Three days ago we had a report quoting the Japanese prime minister as stating to reporters: I asked the Iranian authorities and the nation to free the American hostages at the earliest possible opportunity and as soon as possible.

Frankly, what is happening in the world of the capitalists? One of them threatens Iran; one exerts pressure; another begs; the other begs helplessly, and all together several ban relations with Iran. But among them the Japanese situation is unique, which should be discussed more.

Has the eternal curse of the Japanese, whose possessions and dearest relatives vanished from the face of the earth during the atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, been forgotten so soon? Have they so easily forgotten the captivity of thousands of Japanese on American soil who were tortured and molested for years during World War II by mercenaries of the White House? Is the memory of the courage of the Japanese fighters in the Pearl Harbor affair no longer a legend to the leaders of the Japanese Government? And if all this has been forgotten, should they not honor the memory of the sweat and blood of the Japanese kamikaze pilots and those unknown zealots who destroyed American ships at the price of their own lives and smashed the navy of the one that violated their country?

But no, Japan today is so immersed in the American way of leisure and comfort that it has no time to think of all these glorious deeds and the memories of those men and women who sacrificed themselves for their country.

Mo'infar on Oil, Sanctions

NC201728 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 20 (AFP)--Iran is negotiating to increase its deliveries of oil to several socialist bloc countries, Iranian oil minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said here today.

Mr Mo'infar told a press conference that Iran was ready to face up to any economic sanctions and in the near future was going to negotiate new contracts diversifying its oil sales particularly to East European countries.

These contracts were being discussed on the basis of prices currently charged by Iran, but apart from Bulgaria he declined to name the countries involved.

He indicated that Iranian oil production was running at 2.7 million barrels a day of which 2 million barrels would be exported.

Under the threat of economic sanctions, Iran [words indistinct] anything, Mr Mo'infar indicated.

He also confirmed that a Soviet delegation charged with negotiating the purchase of Iranian natural gas returned to Tehran yesterday. These talks broke down suddenly at the beginning of this month.

However, Mr Mo'infar commented: "Iranian demands have not changed at all, particularly so far as price and payment are concerned."

Mr Mo'infar said a possible halt in oil purchases by Japan would not affect the Iranian oil industry.

Japanese firms buy some 530,000 barrels a day and are Iran's main oil customer, and Mr Mo'infar commented: "We ask the Japanese to show courage and independence from Washington."

He said Japanese firms were continuing to buy Iranian oil at the price fixed by Iran of 35 dollars a barrel, adding that there were problems with only some of the Japanese companies.

Describing a possible naval blockade of Iran or the mining of its ports as an "aberration", he said such a move would affect the whole world "and could lead the world to the edge of a world war."

Mr Mo'infar said that of the 2.7 million barrels a day turned out by Iran, some 40 percent was bought by Japan and the European Economic Community.

However, some oil experts here believe Iran's oil exports are a good deal lower than officials indicate, and are possibly even less than a million barrels a day.

East European Trade to Increase

JN201902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Following the signing of a joint cooperation agreement between Iran and Czechoslovakia, it was announced in Prague that trade exchange between Iran and Eastern Europe will increase in the future.

News agencies say that the signing of this agreement was carried out by the assistant of the Iranian Ministry of Commerce, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia, and the assistant of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The agreement provides for the export of machines to Iran. It also takes into consideration aspects of cooperation in the fields of heavy and light industry, petrochemical industry, chemical industry and energy and the two countries' cooperation in the agricultural sector.

Views on Possible EEC Sanctions

JN202043 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Citing some observers in the United States, AFP reports that the ban on exporting foodstuffs to Iran has begun and that this ban includes even U.S.-made drugs exported to Iran. What AFP reports is a drop in the sea of Carter's humanity and that of his White House retinue.

This ban comes at a time when the EEC is preparing to discuss the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran. The FINANCIAL TIMES assesses that these sanctions will be a reduction of the number of employees in the EEC embassies in Tehran, a reduction in the number of Iranian diplomats in the European capitals, a ban on granting visas and an official ban on arms sales.

Poor people! Their meetings do not end and their statements are endless. Nine big European countries, the United States and Japan have turned the world upside down to move the issue of the hostages.

Those who are preparing for the EEC meeting think that our people will not sleep a wink tonight in fear and panic of what the conferences will decide. Can a nation, which faced unarmed the firing of tanks and the smoke of guns, be afraid of paper meetings and conferences?

The stands of the revolution are not ones of convulsions or reaction to political developments, as is the case in the stands of regimes. The Islamic Revolution in Iran bases its stands on principles and builds its bastions on these principles. After this, what happens is not important. This accurately explains Iran's confrontation of several fronts, fighting them with all kinds of arms. The battle between us and the United States will not end. A few days ago, Iran's battle with the EEC began, and before that the decisive battle had begun against the unjust regime in Iraq.

There is another principle in which the revolution believes; namely, it is not alone in the field. The peace-loving Muslim peoples are all allied with the revolution in a united militant front. When the time comes, all the guns will unite and be aimed against the common enemy.

Further Mo'infar Comments

LD202138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister said in a press, radio and television interview today: Regarding the manner in which the agencies and the media in America bring up the existing issues between Iran and Japan, it is not a problem of the price of oil and its sale to Japanese companies; rather, the issues between the two countries are political issues. We are waiting to see what sort of policy Japan adopts in connection with the issues between Iran and America.

The oil minister stressed: If any company fails to reach agreement with us with respect to the price of oil, it is obvious that there is no need to sell oil to that company, or to conclude any agreement with it. We do not insist on selling our oil, and we have enough customers who do not follow Carter's policy. We continue to believe that we have been exporting more oil to the world than necessary, and that we were giving this great asset cheaply to the international oil guzzlers. But we have decided that oil output for 1980 should not exceed 3 million barrels a day. If neccessary, we shall reduce the level of output to even below this.

The oil minister said: If Japan, or any other country, decides to adopt a decision against us there is no doubt that we will cut oil exports to that country.

In answer to a question as to what message he has for the Japanese people, the oil minister said: My message to the Japanese nation is to be independent, not to follow America's policy and not be intimidated by the bellicosity of Jimmy Carter.

In connection with acts of sabotage in oil pipelines, our country's oil minister said: We expect this kind of sabotage, but we are ready to wage a hard struggle against any kind of sabotage, and to neutralize the plots of Iran's enemies. Regarding the shortage of spare parts, the oil minister said: We have enough spare parts, and we are importing the spare parts we need from friendly countries. Iranian workers are also able to some extent to make some of the spare parts at home.

One of the correspondents asked about mining of the waters of the Persian Gulf. The oil minister said in reply: This is more of a joke than reality. This could be taken seriously if Jimmy Carter wanted to deprive the world of Middle East oil, for the region is extremely important. If such a thing happens the region will be dragged into fire and blood, and the world will be brought to its knees as a result of such an act. Thus, such a move will not concern Iran alone.

The oil minister was asked about the export of gas to the Soviet Union and the negotiations between Iran and that government. He replied: We have declared to the Soviet Government that as soon as it accepts the price proposed by us the Astara gas valves will be opened to them. We are not joking with anyone on the sale of oil and gas, and we are not prepared to sell it to any country for less than our proposed price. We do not conceal the results of our negotiations with various countries from our people either, and we will inform them at once.

REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES

Students' Statements Issued

LD181148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, while Hojjat ol-Islam Hashemi Rafsanjani was delivering a speech at the University of Tabriz on 15 April, some strident verbal exchanges took place between two students of this university following which the association of Muslim students occupied the University of Tabriz protesting against the event and asking for the purging of the university.

In connection with this event, during the past few days the Islamic associations of many other universities and institutes of higher education have occupied their faculties and, by issuing statements, have expressed their support for the action of the association of Muslim students.

The Islamic association of the students of the institute of Islamic art in the former faculty of decorative arts have issued a statement asking for the purge of professors who have connections with the East or the West.

The Islamic association of students of the institute of Islamic art and the Islamic association of students of the insurance institute have occupied their faculties and have issued statements in which they have announced: As the implementation of the educational revolution is a safeguard for the continuation of our Islamic Revolution, and as no basic changes have so far been made in our university system, in order to Islamize the standards ruling in our universities we have occupied the faculties.

Another statement has beenissued in this connection by the Islamic association of the students of the educational complex of revolutionary technology. This statement said in part: In order to prevent the spread of corruption and imperialist culture, this educational complex will be closed until education and culture have been based upon the exalted teachings of Islam and for (?so long as this educational complex has not been purged of counterrevolutionary elements).

The students belonging to the Islamic association of the teacher training university have also asked for purges and cleansing to be carried out in their university.

The Islamic association of students of the University of Science and Technology also closed the gates of this university in order to announce their demands and to carry out exchanges of opinion in this connection. This action met with protests from the other students of this university. Other student groups entered the university and engaged in discussions and debates.

The association of Muslim students of the Mehdi Reza'i University has also issued an announcement, in which they have said: Following the remarks of the imam that an Islamic Revolution should be carried out in all the universities throughout Iran, we have stopped the activities of this university and demand the transformation of the educational system.

Following these actions, the Islamic association of Iranian university staff has issued an announcement in which they have expressed their support for the action of the association of Muslim students of the University of Tabriz.

This announcement says in part: The Islamic association of Iranian university staff believes that without a fundamental change in the educational programs and the purging of individuals who have connections with the East or the West, the universities will not be able to remain places for the advancement of learning and the implementation of the wishes of our revolutionary people. The battle against the imperialists, especially U.S. imperialism, cannot be limited to its political and economic dimension, too. The universities will not be able to carry out their mission without eradicating the evil effect of the dependent and imperialist culture and returning to the genuine Islamic culture.

At the same time, the associations of Muslim students of various universities and institutes of higher education in Tehran have issued a statement condemning monopolistic methods and declaring that the closure of educational institutes and universities and the purging of popular and revolutionary forces in the universities and the purging of popular and revolutionary forces in the universities are completely reactionary steps and are contrary to reforming the universities. They have asked for changes to be made in the educational system based on the formation of councils. In a part of this announcement, it says: There is an Islamic and popular demand for changes to be made in the educational system, and it is one of the necessities of our society after the victory of the revolution. However, we regard the adoption of actions which will create disunity and also the purging of popular and revolutionary individuals in the universities, which have been carried out under the guise of the popular demands of the people, as being reactionary actions and contrary to reforming of the universities.

Occupation Reports

LD181722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The occupation of the country's universities and institutes of higher education by students of Islamic organizations and educational institutes continued today. Among the academic centers occupied were the united university; occupied by student members of the Islamic institute; the university of medical sciences by the student members of the Islamic institute of the same university; the college of economics and social sciences in Babolsar by members of the Islamic institute of the same college; the college of leters and sciences, as well as colleges of medicine and engineering in Shiraz by members of the staff of Muslim students of the university, andthe University of Kerman by the Muslim students of the same university.

Our correspondents' reports from various parts of the country say that in certain instances clashes occurred between different opposing student groups in the wake of the occupation of some universities and colleges. For example, during the occupation of Babolsar College of Economics and Social Sciences 15 people were hurt as a result of clashes between opposing groups.

In connection with the occupation of some universities our correspondents have tried to prepare reports within the framework of their duties on the clashes which took place in universities. Regrettably, certain groups prevented our correspondents from doing their work by attacking them, removing their cameras and even removing the films and breaking them. Considering these difficulties, our reports and dispatches as well as the interviews fail to give an unbiased picture of the situation.

It is the intention of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic to present events as they happen, without showing any tendency to favor the side (?or) the Islamic Revolution. We will take care not to broadcast any such reports. We call on the selfless Iranian people to take direct action henceforth and take the necessary decisions in line with the promotion of the task of their own correspondents; we call on them to resist these groups which create obstacles for them. We also tell these groups that any action taken to prevent our correspondents from doing their job will be broadcast for public information, so that the people themselves may judge them.

Lecture Halls Closed

LD191336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Barakani, a member of the supervisory council of Tehran University, announced in a talk with our reporters a few moments ago: Since 1100 this morning the lecture halls and rooms of the schools of medicine and fine arts have been closed. Today a number of people have entered Tehran University. The supervisory council of Tehran University expects the people not to enter Tehran University prior to the expiry of the deadline issued by the supervisory council and not to interfere in student affairs.

Response to Ultimatum

LD191750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Today, Urumiyeh University was calm and there were no incidents on the university campus. In Kerman various groups of people of this city marched through the streets and expressed their support for the revolutionary act of the students who believe in the policy of the imam. In Qom too, following the occupation of the higher education complex, the people of this city marched in support of the revolutionary act of the students. Meanwhile, following the occupation of various faculties of Shiraz University by the headquarters of the Muslim students of this university, the pupils of high schools of Shiraz city closed down their schools in support of this act and together with a huge crowd of people gathered in front of the faculty of arts and sciences.

Meanwhile, students belonging to various groups pentrated the crowd and as a result fights broke out. Many people were injured. The governor general of Fars Province, in a message addressed to the students and people of Shiraz asked the groups to dismantle their offices and headquarters from the university grounds within the 3-day deadline.

Today the publicity bureau of the Qom religious seminary issued a statement addressed to the Azarabadegan University and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. It announced this seminary's support for purging the universities and changing today. There was unrest in the university departments in Mashhad and its affiliated offices and Islamic societies. The association of Muslim students of universities and higher education schools in Mashhad center, issued its first statement and announced: We believe the only way to achieving Islamic universities and substituting the revolutionary and divine system for the present system in universities and founding the new Islamic system in universities on the old and rotten ruins of the present system.

Also today at noon people who wanted to occupy the central building of Mashhad University were prevented from entering the building and as a result confrontations began in which several people were injured.

Evacuation Call

GF191815 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Communique issued by the Islamic Society of the Abadan Petroleum College; no date given; read by announcer--recorded]

[Text] Following the action by Muslim student brothers and sisters at universities and institutions of higher learning regarding the purge of universities and the creation of Islamic universities, as well as the issuance of a message by the Revolution Council that, after its approval by the council, was confirmed and affirmed by the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We the students of the Islamic Society of the Abadan Petroleum College, in pursuance of the principles of an Islamic state, which is the activating essence of the Islamic revolution, and in order to realize the above objectives through the creation of an Islamic university, have decided to evacuate the university (?club).

Since the decision to continue political activities in the milieu of higher learning by various groups has been left up to the citizens, we hereby warn all existing groups at the university to evacuate all university buildings in order to avoid any type of unpleasant confrontation. Otherwise, they will be held responsible for any consequences.

In conclusion, we ask all our sisters and brothers in Abadan, especially the students, to maintain their dignity and composure in confronting these incidents. We ask that they avoid any confrontation contradicting Islamic principles that may only benefit certain known elements and opportunists.

Council Order

LD192000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Revolution Council tonight examined current problems of universities and institutions of higher education in the country. In connection with recent incidents in the universities, the Revolution Council addressed the following message to the nation of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Struggling Muslim nation, cultured university members, students: The Revolution Council deems it necessary to remind you of several points in view of the fact that in universities and institutions of higher education there has not been as speedy a response as anticipated in implementing the decisions in the statement dated 18 April 1980. In view of the fact that the Revolution Council is determined to decisively implement the above decisions, which also have been approved by the imam:

1. One of the important dimensions of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is to change the educational system fundamentally and to engage in a vast and deep revolution according to the basis of principles, values and realities of the Islamic Revolution.

The Revolution Council, with revolutionary awareness, considers it a basic and essential duty of itself and all revolutionary Muslim forces to attend to this great matter. It believes that such a task is not practical without the full participation of university members and students who are at the service of the Islamic Revolution or Iran and are moving in the direction of the guidance of the imam of the nation. The imam of the nation clearly has thrown light on our duties many times with respect to the universities, especially in his New Year message, by stressing clearly that there must be changes and a transition in culture and education. The colonial culture and the non-Islamic education system, strangers to our nation, must be smashed.

The Revolution Council understands the people's demands, which emanate from the Islamic revolutionary spirit of the nation. It admires their attempts and endeavors along this path.

2. The Revolution Council believes that delays in implementing this important matter stem from disorders and various disturbances. It is because of these very things that it opposes any tension in the universities. It views such a situation as contrary to making preparations aimed at creating fundamental changes in the educational system.

3. The decision of the Revolution Council to dismantle the headquarters and offices of various groups includes all offices and chambers which are used by these groups in various ways. Therefore, it includes dismantling their libraries, art offices, sports offices and other similar offices.

4. This decision does not mean that a free and constructive atmosphere within the framework of the constitution is not respected; but the presence of such offices, which are unprecedented in any place or any revolution like ours, has in practice caused conflicts and sabotaged and disturbed the free and constructive atmosphere of clashes of opinions. In the eyes of the people, the establishment of these centers, which are unprecedented in other situations, and insistance on preserving them are not acceptable. People consider such centers to be centers of conspiracies and pressure in the environment of a university.

5. Dismantling these centers contradicts the presence of students in their colleges; therefore, the students will cooperate with the Revolution Council and will evacuate the universities from this hour so that the job of dismantling these centers can be carried out easily.

6. Each group will introduce five persons to the dean of the faculty to collect the equipment in their offices and evacuate these offices. The equipment will be kept in a location under the supervision of responsible administrative representatives of each faculty so that later the belongings of the university can be handed over to the chancellor of the university or his representative and what belongs to the students will be removed from the university.

7. The central committee of the Islamic Revolution has been ordered to safeguard the security of all universities and the representatives of groups during the evacuation and transfer of equipment and afterwards.

8. All people are asked to remain ready to implement these decisions. Meanwhile they are asked to avoid gathering near or around universities and institutions of higher education so that the job of evacuating these headquarters can be carried out more easily. Obviously, if the Revolution Council requires their assistance at any moment, they will be asked through a radio message to go to universities with the president and the Revolution Council.

9. Obviously, if affairs continue contrary to that mentioned above, the Revolution Council and the president will not wait until Monday, 21 April, and they will come to the university [Tehran University] to prepare the grounds for implementing the decisions made by the Revolution Council.

10. After the implementation of these tasks and the restoration of peace, the universities will open from Tuesday, 22 April.

[signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 19 April 1980.

Hundreds Injured

LD200535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0239 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, during the clashes between pro and anti groups in Shiraz University yesterday, nearly 300 people were injured.

According to this report, about 80 of the injured were treated in Sa'di hospital and another 80 in Namazi hospital. The condition of a number of the wounded is critical.

During yesterday's events, most of the wounded were given on the spot treatment in emergency ambulances and sent home.

Also, according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a large number of people were injured during yesterday's clashes at Mashhad University, the majority of whom were given on the spot treatment and sent home. About 40 of the wounded have been hospitalized and the condition of one of them has been declared critical.

Meeting on Problems

LD200958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the supreme council of universities is meeting this morning at the Prime Ministry in the presence of President Bani-Sadr. Others attending the meeting are the minister of culture and higher education, university chancellors, deans of colleges as well as several university professors. The meeting is discussing and debating university problems. Our correspondent provides the following report:

In order to study the situation in the universities and institutes of higher learning, a meeting is being held this morning in the presence of President Bani-Sadr, Dr Hasan Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, university chancellors and deans of various colleges. The meeting opened at 0930 this morning and university problems and changes in university organizations are being discussed and debated. [Words indistinct] the meeting is still in progress.

Agreement Reached

LD201010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, following an agreement reached last night between those occupying the various colleges of Shiraz University, this morning the college of letters and sciences was turned over to officials and university authorities. Our correspondent reports that the medical and engineering colleges, too, were handed over to university officials in the presence of students and local people. Consequently, the security of these colleges was taken over by security agents.

In a conversation this morning with Namazi and Sa'di hospitals, the officials of these hospitals said only two people had been hospitalized in the two hospitals. In another conversation with ('Adelabad) prison, it was announced that nearly 40 boys and girls arrested yesterday among the opposing groups were released last night. The same report says that this morning another meeting was held at the Fars Province governor-general's office to release the rest of those arrested.

Bani-Sadr Comment

LD201050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] In an article in one of Tehran's evening papers this evening, President Bani-Sadr, under the title "It Should Be Frankly Stated," writes: Under the present circumstances, when the economic boycott has actually materialized, even the opposition should not try to weaken the government. Those who claim to believe in this revolution should insist that everything should be done through its legal channel and by legal authorities, so that the government may be able to control the affairs and reactivate the wheels of the economy; so that the government may prepare the Muslim forces to defend the threatened borders.

In another part of the article, the president warns all groups to be alert, so that all matters may be handled through legal channels, otherwise the university will be lost. Dr Bani-Sadr adds: If the decision made by the Revolution Council is not implemented, then sooner or later, the university will be turned into a stronghold for the opposition. Everyone must realize that these methods will not resolve the left's problem; nor would the problem of educational changes be solved through these same methods. It is only through the Islamic society and Islam that the key can be found. The president writes: We, too, have on several occasions been victimized in connection with the university. Therefore, we do not think it is fair for the students living in the age of the revolution to be victimized as well. The article concludes: It is up to the Revolution Council to demonstrate its decisiveness and implement its decision without any delay or hesitation.

Headquarters Statement

LD201204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was just issued by the Islamic Revolution headquarters.

While fully believing in a drastic change in the educational system, the Islamic Revolution headquarters believes that a comprehensive and profound revolution, based on Islamic values and rectitude, should take place; that such a great task cannot be achieved except through an all-embracing cooperation by all university staff and students who are in the service of the Islamic Revolution and in line with the guidelines issued by the imam of the nation.

Taking cognizance of the responsibility to restore order in institutes of higher education, the Revolution Council (?instructed) the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution and [word indistinct] universities as well as representatives of groups to safeguard documents belonging to the parties concerned. Therefore, it is necessary to make the following points:

1. We call on all dear students to refrain from entering the university until the end of Monday, 21 April, so that the headquarters may be able to carry out its plan in connection with the university courses and [word indistinct] transfer to other sites in the best possible manner through the cooperation of the groups' representatives and university officials.

2. We call on staff and professors of universities to have their identity cards with them in order to coordinate.

3. Without taking any sides, the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution will control all comings and goings and will prevent anything from being removed, no matter to whom such material may belong, until such a time as the true owner is identified. [passage indistinct]

The Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution will carry out the order most decisively. Consequently, all Revolution Guard members are hereby notified that, while observing total impartiality and avoiding any confrontation, they abstain from entering the sacred university campuses.

In conclusion, we expect everyone to adhere to the presidential and Revolution Council's orders and remain ready to implement these decisions and, in the meantime, avoid assembling near institutes of higher education.

AFP Reports Violent Clashes

NC211435 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out today at Tehran University between Muslim fundamentalists and leftist sympathizers, reportedly leaving many people wounded.

Revolutionary Guards fired into the air in an attempt to break up the fight between members of the Islamic Republican Party and leftist students, in the third day of violence following the ruling Revolutionary Council's recent call to purge the "leftist demon" from universities across Iran.

The extreme left fedayin group has charged the conservative Muslims with injuring 25 of its members by driving a van into them at full speed. The fedayin called on the population to come to support them inside the university.

Meanwhile, a human tide has invaded the area surrounding the university, and Islamic militants were seen attempting to climb over the university wall.

According to a Revolutionary Guard commander, "3,000 leftist students armed with crowbars are massed in the university."

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Khuzestan Tribesmen's Demand

GF201605 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Thousands of Arab tribesmen living in Abadan staged a march yesterday to condemn the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and to protest the disappearance of Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. According to PARS, the demonstration began at Arabs mosque and concluded at the Abadan petroleum college. A clergyman addressed the crowd at the college and talked about Iran's Islamic Revolution. He said our Islamic Revolution gains strength from the people and that Imam Khomeyni's leadership will undoubtedly be a model for other deprived people throughout the world. He further stated: We ask all our Muslim brothers in Iraq, the Philippines and Eritrea to liberate themselves from the claws of colonialism through revolutionary movements.

An Arab member of the crowd then delivered a speech and condemned the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. At the end of the march, a four-point resolution was adopted by the marchers. In part of the resolution, the Muslim Arab tribesmen of Khuzestan demanded that the oppressive and tyrannical Iraqi Government take immediate steps to release Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. While condemning the plots of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and the recent explosions in Khuzestan, the tribesmen demanded the arrest of those who are perpetrating these barbaric and inhuman acts.

Kordestan's 28th Division Statement

LD181224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1017 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by Kordestan's 28th division today:

In His Exalted Name. Struggling inhabitants of Sanandaj: Before Almighty God and the Muslim nation of Iran we deem ourselves responsible to inform you of the facts and to expose the designs of the foe and his agents:

1. A person who is responsible for the massacre of dozens of innocent human beings in past incidents in Sanandaj--and you, too, know him--has once again returned to the city and now wishes to impose a new war on the army and the people.

According to statistics gathered by the division's investigatory group, 95 percent of the inhabitants of Sanandaj are revolted by this person and consider him to be a murderer and an outcast of society, but he is now living in that place protection of the city's extremist and illegal party.

2. The city's banned, armed groups, are telling the people in numerous statements that Sanandaj is not tantamount to the gates of Kordestan, and are raising the question as to why the army should pass through or pass round this city, making out that that action is synonymous with incitement to war by the army.

These gentry are either illiterate, do not know their geography or wish to indulge in demogogy. Second, the units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be able to move throughout the entire soil of Iran.

3. These subservient groups are insanely and brazenly referring to the acts of aggression of the United States and Iraqi Ba'th regime against Iran and the country's economic blockade by the world-devouring imperialists as a phoney war. We call on these gentlemen, who claim to believe in the people, to feel ashamed of themselves before the people, not to torment the innocent people so much, not to tell lies, and not to add grist to the mill of the enemy.

4. According to the latest investigations carried out, this city's armed groups have lost their mass support and the people consider them as having engineered the halting of the activities of the construction crusade, the stagnation of development activities, extreme unemployment among the workers and the poverty and afflication of the citizens.

For this reason, by inciting to war and massacring the deprived and innocent inhabitants of the city, these groups wish to make propaganda capital and to reimpose their domination over the people.

Therefore, Kordestan's 28th division, for your information believing Muslim inhabitants of the city and for the information of the entire Iranian nation, declares that the military units deployed at the airport, in order to replace the border units, are forced to pass through or pass round the city. This is a mission entrusted to the army of theIslamic republic by 35 million Iranians so that it can defend the borders of their country.

The responsibility for the consequences of preventing the carrying out of the border mission by the army of the Islamic Republic lies with the unlawful armed groups in the city, and in carrying out this mission we will act with decisiveness.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Kordestan's 28th Division, 18 April 1980.

BBC on Kordestan Clashes

TA181540 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] We begin with the news from Iran that heavy fighting has again broken out between government troops and Kurdish nationalist guerrillas in Kordestan Province. Alex Brodie has just returned from a visit to the region and he sent us this report from Tehran.

[Begin Brodie recording] Kordestan has been relatively quiet since the war 6 months ago between government and nationalist forces, but it now looks as if full scale hostilities may be breaking out again. Kurdish guerrillas--the peshmargan--control mush of the province. The army is there but it has been keeping a low profile. The streets of Sanandaj for instance are full of heavily armed peshmargan, the soldiers, carrying their weapons through a mixture of discretion and intimidation. But that uneasy truce is giving way to fighting again. In the town of Saqez the army apparently made an attempt to win back key Kurdish-held points. It closed the three roads into the town and surrounded the local hospital and Kurdish party headquarters. The Kurds fought back. According to them the army was using heavy weaponry including helicopters and phantom aircract on the outlying villages. At least 5 people are said to have died.

Further south in Sanandaj an army column has been halted a few kilometers from the city. Local people will not let it in, distrusting the ostensible reason that the troops are on their way to the border with Iraq. The Kurds suspect the Iraqi-Iranian tension is being used as a pretext to reestablish government control over Kordestan. And in the north in the Qasemlu Valley near Mahabad there has been fierce fighting for some days, with several deaths. This is said to be still going on. Three days ago I was told by a local leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party that he felt a full scale war was inevitable, but he hoped it could be postponed. It may have come sooner than even he thought. [end recording]

Sanandaj Division Commander Comment

LD181813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The commanding officer of the 28th division in Sanandaj in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY concerning today's confrontations in Saqqez stated: These confrontations, which started early this morning, are still continuing and two military personnel have been martyred and several others have been injured. The number of non-military casualties, which includes the political [word indistinct] groups, is reported to be four.

Komala Groups in Baneh

LD181814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report received from the reconstruction jihad in Baneh [Kordestan] today armed groups attached to Komala--Fada'iyun Khalq and Seyeed Jalal Hoseyni--surrounded the jihad building and by exerting pressure, threats and force, appropriated all vehicles belonging to this jihad in order to transport armed personnel to Saqqez and Sanandaj. In Sanandaj the same groups, using these vehicles, attack units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Election Officials Arrested

LD181815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau in a telephone dispatch sent to the office of the prime minister, Messrs Mostafa Arbabi, Kmbiz (Pandarfar), Mohsen Arbabi and Hamid Forqani, who were going to Sanandaj in order to implement election procedures for Kordestan, were arrested by Komala agents. These agents released Hamid Forqani, but the other three are still in their hands and there is no information available on them.

Comment on Division Pullout

LD181816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The PARS reporter in Sanandaj has contacted the commanding officer of the 28th division in Kordestan concerning the transfer of the dispatched military unit to Sanandaj. The unit has been stationed at the town airport for 3 days. He stated that this military unit will make its way at any price and under any circumstances according to the orders of the commander in chief. On the timing of this action, the Kordestan division commanding officer stated: I cannot comment on this now.

Sanandaj Division at Airport

ID191108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the commander of the Kordestan 28th army division today commented on clashes in Saqqez. He said: These clashes still continue, However, we have not yet received any report on the extent of casualties and damage to property.

On the basis of the same report, the military column dispatched to Sanandaj is still at the city's airport.

Statement on Saqqez Incidents

ID191848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the Saqqez incidents today issued the following statement:

In His Exalted Name. Since our revolutionary and struggling nation should be informed of the realities and events, in connection with the incidents in Saqqez we wish to inform the dear compatriots that because a unit dispatched from Kermanshah to the western borders of the country was to cross the town of Saqqez and according to information received illegally armed persons intended to destroy the bridge on the road entering this town, therefore the Saqqez barracks appointed several units with the task of protecting the bridge on the morning of 18 April. Counterrevolutionaries immediately opened fire on the personnel responsible for the security of the bridge from inside the buildings in the town and as a result Put Baqer al-Zaman Zamani was martyred and three others wounded. When an ambulance was sent to the location to carry the injured to the hospital, counterrevolutionaries machineguned the ambulance. As a result of this cowardly shooting third medical officer Majid Foruzandeh and the driver, Put Nader Fazeli, were wounded. Since the ambulance was stopped a helicopter was sent to carry the injured, but counterrevolutionaries prevented its landing by shooting at it. As a result three soldiers, privates 'Abbas Ebrahimian, Hasan Qolizadeh and 'Ali Akbar Javad-aqa Ziyarat who were wounded while guarding the bridge bled to death. The only officer and the soldier, who were injured and were being taken to the hospital by the ambulance and who had managed to find a safe shelter, were later taken to Maragheh by helicopter.

Counterrevolutionaries inside the town, opened fire on the gendarmerie unit which resulted in the martyrdom of gendarmerie Sgt 'Ali 'Alizadeh. Shooting began from early morning on 18 April till 1700 19 April with the counterrevolutionaries using arms like 106 mm field cannons and 57 mm rifles and RPG7 rockets. Unfortunately, armed hooligans, knowing that army units would not open fire on innocent people, threatened some unarmed people and gathered them around the arms and field guns so that while having complete freedom to shoot at the base guarding the bridge, they themselves would be sheltered by the unarmed innocent people.

[Signed] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Kordestan Army Division Statement

ID191930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the third statement issued by the 28th Division of Kordestan addressed to the nation of Iran has been released.

The fighting nation of Iran: It has been 3 days now that the unit dispatched to the border has been stopped in Sanandaj airport by armed subservient groups who are operating under the shelter of young pupils. In order to prove the good intentions of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we have done the following:

1. We have clearly announced that our borders are threatened by the Ba'ath government of Iraq and this unit is going as a replacement to be stationed at the border, and if you are Iranians you should join us in defending our borders. But the subservient political groups have not accepted this proposal.

2. Through the governor of the town all groups were advised to stop the destruction and fighting, he sincerely tried, but tired from his consistent efforts and unable to achieve results, he informed us that the groups had said that they would not allow the unit to pass. The operations undertaken by the groups subservient to the enemy are as follows:

1. They have converted many of the houses belonging to people into entrenchments so that in the case of probable attacks, people's houses would be ruined and women and innocent children would be killed, so that they can take photographs and films and show them as evidence of the treason of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in schools and universities.

2. In different statements they have ordered their armed personnel to identify the houses of committed Muslims of the town whom they believe to be [word indistinct] and keep them under surveillance.

3. The patience and tolerance of the unit is interpreted as a weakness of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have embarked on propaganda campaigns to provoke people as much as possible.

We warn these elements loyal to world-devouring imperialism and the enemies of the holy revolution of Iran that we are the soldiers of the Koran and inheritors of 14 centuries of martyrdom and 70,000 martyrs of revolution. We prefer to roll in the red blood of martyrdom rather than to live a life of disgrace and shame. We cannot breathe and be alive while keeping silent facing the allies of world-devouring imperialism. We are the children of revolution. We are the lengend-makers of martyrdom. How can we witness the doomed conspiracies of the enemies of Islam and Iran. We will defend our borders to the last drop of our blood, together with the children of Sallaheddin 'Ayyubi, that is the Muslim and fighting Kurdish masses. We repeat our warning that the illegal armed groups in the town should immediately remove all barriers so that the dispatched unit of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran can pass through the town or pass by the town and be stationed at the border and defend the territorial integrity of our country. Otherwise, we will use all our power to crush the allies of the enemy. [Dated] 19 April 1980

[Signed] The 28th Division of Kordestan.

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KABUL CARRIES PDPA 'THESES' ISSUED 17 APR

LD181454 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The following is the text of the theses issued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

1. The successful Sawr Revolution of 1978, which took place under the leadership of the PDPA, with the will and support of the people of Afghanistan and the brave and patriotic soldiers, army cadres and military officers, is a real focal point in the proud history of our beloved country, Afghanistan.

The Sawr Revolution, which took place as a result of long struggles by the toiling masses of Afghanistan toward real freedom from all kinds of oppression, exploitation and backwardness, is by its nature an antifeudal, anti-imperialist and democratic revolution.

The common democratic duties and objectives of the Sawr Revolution are as follows:

A. The complete destruction and elimination of the remnants of feudalism and prefeudalism within the framework of social and national relations by limiting the land ownership of big landlords and the distribution of land to landless farmers or farmers with little land.

B. The strengthening of the economic conditions, raising the living standards of the people, the expansion of education and the gradual elimination of illiteracy.

C. The development of the national culture of various tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan and the democratization of the social and political life.

On the one hand, our revolution is anti-imperialist, and on the other hand is [words indistinct] national character because it reflects the national peculiarities of the people and the customs and cultures of the nationalities and tribes residing in Afghanistan and also their deep-rooted religious beliefs. The fulfillment of these objectives is in the interest of the majority and in the interest of our compatriots and the widest strata of the people.

2. As a result of the national and democratic character of the Sawr Revolution, a new kind of state power came into being in Afghanistan. Unity among workers and peasants constitute the foundation of the state power which is blessed with the wide participation and support of the toilers and all real and patriotic sons of Afghanistan, including the civilians, military officials, intellectuals, the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], artisans, nomads, noble religious scholars, national merchants, capital owners and other national and democratic forces.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA are together the real defenders, representatives and spokesmen of the wide masses of people, and all progressive patriotic forces believe that under the present circumstances their best reliance from a viewpoint of political and social institutions is the national front of the fatherland, which is successfully going through the process of development and evolution.

3. The (?dimensional) and successful victory of the Sawr Revolution came about as the result of the existence of (?military) conditions within the country, but on the other hand its success is also related to convenient international conditions among which, at first instance, the following reasons must be cited:

A. The change in the relationship of forces in the interests of peace, freedom and progress.

B. The correctness of the people's national and social movement, the deepening of the crises of imperialism, the disintegration of the exploiting system of imperialism, the emergence of new developing countries and the strengthening of their role in world politics, and the historic victories of world socialism and the success of the policy of peace and international detente.

The Sawr Revolution is an inalienable part of the great revolutionary process of present-day world socialist revolutions, and after the Great October Socialist Revolution it constitutes a part of the process of great world revolutions.

With the successful realization of the Sawr Revolution, the people of Afghanistan proved to all the people of the world that in a decisive and (?irrevocable) manner they had chosen the path of democracy and social progress, the noncapitalist mode of development and the path of construction of the new society of social justice.

4. The Sawr Revolution in all the political, economic and social changes which have taken place in our country in the last 2 years, is directly related to the activities of the PDPA and the rule of its leadership. The PDPA, as the party of the working class and all the toilers of our beloved country, has declared in its charter from the very time of its founding the need for basic changes in the political foundations of Afghan society and the realization of the general, national and democratic aspirations of the toiling masses, and with preserving the best national traditions and customs of our people.

With the assumption of political power the PDPA encountered its main activity toward the realization of the objectives and aspirations enumerated its charter, and the carrying out of social and economic changes in the interests of the wide strata of toilers. Despite the hard resistance rendered by the (?toppled) exploiters against the progressive changes, and the support of imperialism and reactionary circles of some foreign countries for those who lost their privileges, and despite the mistakes and (deviations) which took place along with criminal activities of Amin, nevertheless the PDPA was able to fulfill the role of leadership and of institutionalizing the Afghan society. The work done for the benefit of the toilers in our country in the last 2 years is of notable importance. Despite the strong blow imparted to the party as a result of the treacherous split and weakening of the ranks of the party the PDPA not only kept itself on its feet, but became more experienced and more mature.

Now at the new stage of the Sawr Revolution all the necessary conditions have been provided within the party so that its institutions, ideological and political unity may be consolidated. The spirit of good will and revolutionary lawfulness may be completely revived and all members of the party may be united around its Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal.

However, the real unity of the party cannot be realized by speeches and declarations, but it can be realized, first of all through close cooperation and harmony and complete joint efforts. The best way to eliminate the remnants of previous differences is to undertake joint struggle for the realization and fulfillment of joint objectives and aspirations.

5. The 2 years since the success of the Sawr Revolution can be divided into two distinct parts. In the beginning of the first phase on the basis of the PDPA's charter, important progressive political, social and economic changes were introduced and moves were made toward their realization. At this time the DRA, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were founded. These were headed by the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, first general secretary of the PDPA. Also, the fall in the prices of some basic consumer goods, the finding of employment for graduates of schools and high schools, preparing the ground for the continuation of education and studies for thousands of students who, as a result of discriminatory laws of the despotic Daud, were deprived of this right; the emancipation of (?peasants) from the burden of usury and mortgages; the promulgation of the Revolutionary Council's decree for the democratic reform of the land; the opening of new schools and first steps towards the elimination of illiteracy, which had gripped our people for centuries; all these were progressive measures adopted at the dawn of the Sawr Revolution.

6. Unfortunately, after the success of the Sawr Revolution, deviations from the party's basic charter were started which have separate reasons. It should be emphasized that before the Sawr Revolution, Afghanistan was one of the most backward countries and was deprived of experienced [word indistinct] working class. More than 90 percent of the population were unable to read and write. Technical and experienced cadres in the country, and especially those cadres who were loyal to the command of the revolution, were few. In addition to this the PDPA had no experience in the educational and economic affairs of the country or in administrating it. Democratic centralization and the rules of guided leadership had not been established and hence the taking of important decisions (?were often) different from customs and norms and the rules of the sacred religion of Islam. Thus there was a difference between theory and practice.

It has been said that the criminal Amin and perfidious actions of the CIA, who managed to get to power by trickery, conspiracies and the direct use of crimes, inflicted serious damage to the unity of the party, revolution and the DRA Government and armed forces. Unfortunately at this time the customs and national beliefs of our toilers were trampled on, and other important and serious matters such as the application of land reform and the elimination of illiteracy were misguided. As a result of this the improvement and the (?democratic affairs of these forces suffered). Revolutionary rules and legality was trampled upon. Thousands of innocent people were imprisoned without legal trials and proceedings. Loyal cadres were eliminated and the general terror and stifling of the people was put into action.

Of course, those exploiters and the treacherous group who, as a result of the Sawr Revolution had lost their power and superiority, were not sitting still. They were creating (?difficulties) in the way of the revolution. They were supported by imperialism, Beijing chauvinists, regional reactionaries and reactionaries from some Arab countries. After the Sawr Revolution, with speed and unity, those who had already fled to Pakistan started organizing destructive bands for the killing and terrorizing of the country's people. These perfidious people, with the aid of their foreign protectors, engaged in adverse propaganda against the PDPA, against the wishes and objective of the Sawr Revolution. Some uninformed, illiterate people and people removed from politics were (?brought into their ranks).

7. In the end the Sawr Revolution foiled all destructive and perfidious (?actions). On 27 December 1979, legal and voluntary members of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the armed forces--with the firm will of the people--eliminated Amin and his criminal band and thus the new or second phase of the Sawr Revolution was begun.

8. In the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and for the real deliverance of our toilers and revolution, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government has outlined the following duties and aims regarding internal politics:

Defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and the national independence of our beloved Afghanistan, national sovereignty and territorial integrity; cooperation by small and large and the unity and strengthening of brotherhood and unity of nationalities and tribes; the unity and strengthening of the DRA's democratic institutions and rallying around the party Central Committee and the Politburo by its members and their solidarity, on the basis of collective leadership, on the basis of rules of democratic centralism and the extension of democracy in accordance with revolutionary principles, for the guidance of all social and state organizations by the leadership of the PDPA, rallying around the broad national fatherland front and attracting the toiling masses and increasing their social organization; enhancing the morale of the DRA's Armed Forces, its fighting ability and the loyal defense of the beloved, revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan and its party, state and revolution; the economic development of our beloved country and the continuous enhancing of every household and toilers' living standard and well-being; removing in our country the various differences [word indistinct] economic, social and cultural; the gradual popularization of collective works [word indistinct] organization and aiding the progress of industrial affairs, artisans, trade, transport, agriculture and cooperative (?animal husbandry); necessary aid in developing the national private sector--light industry, artisanship, transport, agriculture and husbandry, assisting the goods output of the national private sector and (?protecting) it from the imperialists and foreign monopolies; the gradual improving of living conditions of the working class and other toilers and finding employment for the unemployed, partly employed and in particular providing work for youths; accomplishing the freedom of religious ceremonies of Muslim Afghanistan and observing the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam; assisting the clergy in carrying out their religious functions; eliminating all kinds of differences in Afghanistan and the improvement of the social sources [words indistinct] national, linguistic, racial, tribal and religious; wiping out the remnants of previous oppression, [word indistrict] lawlessness, carelessness, divisions, bureaucrary, theft from the national budget, chauvinism, regionalism, nationalism and others; accomplishing revolutionary order and security, security for people of the country and the collective provision of work and the steady improvement of the security organs; provision for the progress and improvement of national culture of the beloved people of our country; and paying attention to and providing the creative conditions for the intellectuals of Afghanistan.

9. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government will see that the armed forces of the DRA become strong so that it can be a loyal and brave defender and supporter of state sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and the unity of the people of our country. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government consider it their duty that the fighting capability of the brave army of Afghanistan is increased continually and its soldiers, NCO's and officers trained according to the ideals and goals of the Sawr Revolution and with feelings of patriotism and loyalty. They must learn friendship and fraternity with the USSR and the peoples of the other socialist countries and with all those struggling for their prosperity, freedom and independence.

10. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government strongly believe that to develop the country's economy and raise living standards and the well-being of its people, all sectors of the national economy, which consists of state, mixed [word indistinct] and private, will be developed on the basis of dynamic planning. The state sector will develop industries for processing production materials and light industry [words indistinct] excavating mines, increasing transport and communications and the full, sensible and positive use of all the country's resources for the practical application and achievement of the technical revolution and state planning so that with wide reliance it can attain multidimensional development.

The people of Afghanistan know well that the founding of the state sector in our country's economy and its development has only been achieved through the all-round and disinterested fraternal aid of the USSR. The 62 years of Afghan-USSR friendly relations and experiences prove that advantageous cooperation by the USSR and Afghanistan is an important reason for the development of our country's economy.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA consider a large share of the national sector as an important factor in the economic development of the country, and with strong determination announce that they will provide the necessary basis for expenditures for all goods and materials and their wider production. Similarly assistance will be rendered to the revitalization of the fuel industry and its development and renewing the equipment of artisans and creating cooperatives.

For the purpose of strengthening relations and giving positive aid to the national and private sector, alongside the DRA Council of Ministers an authoritative economic group will be created. This will include representatives of departments, of national traders and owners of national private industries. This economic council will discuss drafting all state plans, domestic and foreign trade credits for goods and organizing industrial production and transport.

11. The PDPA, in its land reform policy, believed and believes that the speedy development of agriculture in Afghanistan, the raising of the level of its production and of farmers obtaining full advantages from their labor will be possible only after the elimination of all remnants of the feudalist relationships and order. In the villages and hamlets of Afghanistan the only way for the eradication and elimination of the feudalist social and economic foundations is the activation of the democratic land reforms. The realization of other important political, social and economic aims of the Sawr Revolution also are possible only by the activation land reform and its full implementation. These aims are as follows:

The just distribution of water and land with the help of the government; a deep change in production methods resulting in economic and cultural development of farmers and agricultural workers and the subsequent progress of our homeland; the further strengthening of workers and farmers for the defense of the revolution and for all-round development. As is known, at the end of the first stage of the land reform, nearly 300,000 farmer families have received lands. Unfortunately, because of conspiracies by the enemies of the land reforms and the resistance by internal reaction, lack of scientific and correctly planned agricultural development and some mistakes in the methods of implementing the land reform law last year, it was not possible to enjoy the advantages of the concessions and privileges of the land reform. Therefore, the PDPA and the DRA Government drew up very advantageous agricultural development plans in the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and embarked on their implementation. For example, we could point out the raise of 20 percent and 30 percent of the purchase price of cotton and beet from farmers. In addition to this the amount of aid for seed, fertilizer and equipment, loans and foodstuff have increased. It must be said that the land reform does not abolish the right of private ownership, but decreases the limit of ownership to the extent that it will be just and right from the point of view of social justice and the sacred religion of Islam. It prepares the conditions for the advantageous work of the farmers. The government guarantees the right of land ownership and will encourage farmers to obtain greater yields from their lands and produce further saleable products.

The PDPA and the DPR Government will also assist farmers in joining agricultural cooperatives, entirely at their own wish and voluntarily. It has been anticipated in the agricultural plans that hiring centers for tractors and other agricultural machinery will be established so that state and other farmers will be able to take advantage of their services for suitable payment. One aim of the Sawr Revolution and the lofty objective of the land reform is that the toil of Afghan farmers will benefit all people of Afghanistan.

12. The real equality of all the DRA's nationalities and tribes, whether small or large--that is another important objective of the Sawr Revolution. For the accomplishment of this objective, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government are determined to assist all of Afghanistan's resident nationalities and tribes in their economic growth, linguistic customs, literature and their own religion [words indistinct] development of culture in their own mother tongue and to provide for publications in their own languages and [words indistinct].

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government will pay particular attention to victims in those region's whose social, economic and cultural (?well-being have been disturbed).

13. Pashtun tribes that live in the (?southern) and southeastern regions of our beloved country have played and are playing a major part in the defense of the independence of Afghanistan. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government deeply and sincerely respect their customs, traditions and way of life. In view of the belief in the sacred religion of Islam and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, the following policies are adopted in connection with rendering good will and assistance to the Pashtun tribes:

The bringing about of peace and security in the Pashtun tribal region; according to the charter of the DRA's fatherland national front, the revitalization of the activities of the Pashtun jirgah [tribal assembly]; the approval of the (?elders) committees regarding the preservation of honor and security of every family and (?clan) in the Pashtun tribal region; the enhancing of the standard of living and the provisions of conditions for a peaceful life and work for all Pashtun tribes and individuals in the Pashtun region; the improvement of the conditions in the prime areas [as heard] and their just division among the tribes; the provision of necessary (?facilities) for the nomadic tribes at the time of their migration; the democratic observance in our united and revolutionary country, the heroic Afghanistan, of the customs and traditions of Pashtun tribes and all the nationalities of our country--tribes and nationalities--in better neighborliness, brotherhood and the accomplishment of firm friendship among them.

14. The national and democratic Sawr Revolution, in bringing real social justice and strengthening it, is the best example for the Muslims of Afghanistan. The freedom for the full observance in the DRA of the sacred religion of Islam and adherence to its tenets has been accomplished and continues to be so. It is the sworn enemies of Afghanistan who want to create disunity among our Shia and Suni and (?other) Muslims and thus damage their honor and the unity of our beloved country.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, relying on the pure objectives of the Sawr Revolution, once again officially announce that the full freedom and rights of Muslims, the clergy, and noble and patriotic ulemas are guaranteed in the DRA. The DRA Government promises all religious institutions, ulemas and Muslims that their religious activities in the social, economic and cultural spheres will be supported and their equality in national unity will be [word indistinct]. The DRA Government is protecting and (?repairing) mosques, takia-khanah [Shia place of worship] and shrines. It supports the free activities of the clergy and religious leaders and is helping the hajis and shrine attendants in the fulfillment of their Islamic duties and sanctions the religious (?obligations) of all.

In our country, in accordance with the correct laws of the sacred religion of Islam, the full freedom of the observance of other religions is guaranteed provided that these religions are not at variance with the humanity and security of the laws of our Islamic society. Further, we should not forget that in our country there are still sworn enemies of the sacred religion of Islam and people who represent imperialism and reaction and want to struggle under the name of Islam against the revolutionary gains and interests of our people.

Unfortunately [as heard], these undesirable elements have been betrayed before our true Muslims and continue to be betrayed. These enemies of the people want to take advantage of the uninformed, illiterate and the lack of political (?awareness among the public). They want to turn the people and instigate them against the legal government so that the masses will submit to the feudal oppressors and exploiters, the hated government and the decaying monarchy that is connected to imperialism and oppression, so that these can once again come to power in our beloved country. It is the duty of every Muslim not to be deceived by these traitors and not to betray their (?stand).

Toilers, Muslims, ulemas, mullahs, clergymen, sermon leaders, scribes, judges and seekers of knowledge; the PDPA and the DRA's Revolutionary Council invites you to defend the aims of the Sawr Revolution as real patriots against the conspiracies of the enemies. Betray the false propaganda of the enemies; in the making of the new and just society, take an active part in the name of God the Almighty.

We are extending the hand of friendship and brotherhood to all the Muslims of the world. We invite them to struggle together with us for the fulfillment of peace, equality, freedom, social progress and brotherhood.

15. In the 2 years that have passed since the Sawr Revolution, fundamental changes have come about in the role of the DRA Government in the region and in the world. The PDPA and the DRA are striving toward successful national and social development and are continuously struggling for real international conditions, which (?are in accordance) with external revolutionary policy.

The common objectives of social life: The DRA is ready, on the basis of its stand and in taking the following conditions into consideration, to extend its relations with all countries of the world; full equality, mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, good neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, political development and the choice of one's own system of government, respect for historical, cultural and religious heritage and equal consideration in the development of everyone's life.

The PDPA and the DRA Government continuously adhere to a nonaligned policy. Our country from the start of nonaligned movement has been a loyal member, and once again emphasizes that in this movement, the weakening of the role of Afghanistan or conspiring or attempting to confuse its stand and pretexts for interfering in the nationally and legally approved affairs of Afghan-Soviet relations is without foundation and we denounce such acts.

The sole aim of the temporary presence of the limited Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan, which have come to our country at the request of the legal Government of Afghanistan, is to help Afghanistan against external armed instigations, provocations and interference. When interference in our internal affairs by the enemies of the country ceases and all external danger of attack subsidies, and in practice, noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is observed, the USSR military contingents, in accordance with the mutual treaty between the governments of the DRA and the USSR, will leave the soil of Afghanistan.

The principle of international solidarity: In the national and social progress of revolutionary life, the PDPA's national and democratic character has been formed by the DRA's state character, which has not merely succeeded but is in the process of being realized. This principle first of all stresses as very important friendship and brotherhood with the USSR, the socialist states and other countries. Similarly, in line with other revolutionary characteristics of our epoch, the various relations of the PDPA have been effective.

The PDPA and the DRA in fulfilling their international solidarity objectives emphasize and make it apparent to the enemies of the people of Afghanistan that it will under no circumstances allow them to (?diminish) the meaning and importance of this principle. The enemies of our successful revolution, in taking advantage of the international system for their political, military and economic (?advantage), are struggling against our revolution. Our most effective weapon against these united enemies is closer cooperation with our real friends on the basis of international solidarity.

16. The DRA in its foreign policy emphasizes its interest in the further development of important principles connected with the all-round development of the nation's economic, social, national and cultural progress and world cooperation. The PDPA and the DRA Government in their foreign policy rely on the fact that the independence of the people of our country and their prosperity and unity can only be provided if the friendship, advantageous cooperation and brotherhood between the vast country of the USSR and our heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan can be extended even further than heretofore. This friendship and cooperation is not merely based on the foreign policy of new Afghanistan but has great importance for the defense and evolution of the Sawr Revolution and its gains.

The PDPA and DRA Government in creating a new society appreciates the achievements of the other socialist countries. They attach great importance to relations with these countries' authoritative parties, governments and peoples. The PDPA and the DRA Government accept aid from the revolutionary movements, governments and parties with thanks and in turn are helping toward a bright future for all the people in a joint way.

17. The PDPA and the DRA strongly believe that sensitive areas such as the Near East, the Middle East, central Asia, the Indian Peninsula, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Far East cannot and should not become a source of war or become a new source of the danger of war for the people of the region and all of humanity.

The Government of the DRA invites the Government of Pakistan to take necessary steps for mutual relations and talks to reduce and remove the tension which has been blatantly created between our two countries by the predatory interests of the reactionary and imperialist powers.

The DRA Government once again expresses its desire for friendly relations and traditional cooperation with the brother Muslim nation of Iran, which with all honor is repulsing American imperialism and other enemies of progress and sovereignty.

The DRA Government expresses its traditional and friendly respect for the people of India and will continue to attempt to strengthen goodneighborly relations and will continue to struggle for their expansion. The DRA Government emphasizes its relations with the Muslim brother people of Bangladesh and will try to develop relations between the people of the two countries and the other Muslim and non-Muslim peoples of Asia.

The DRA, as a member of the Islamic Conference institute countries, will take part in its activity in the future too. The policy of the DRA Government, which represent efforts for the well-being prosperity and progress of its people, is in full accord with the declared principles of this conference. The policy of creating discord among Muslims--the very important example of which is postponing the membership of Afghanistan in the Islamic Conference institute on various political pretext--is contrary to those high ideals for which this institute was established.

The government and people of the DRA believe that the participation of Afghanistan in the activity of the Islamic Conference institute will further the cause of peace, work and strengthening cooperation between the people of the Islamic countries and also will enhance the cause of the speedy achievement of the aims of their common struggle.

[Break in transmission] and support the struggle of the Arab people for the complete elimination of the consequences of imperialist and Zionist aggression and interference. The DRA supports the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and the liberation of all Arab lands, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the realization of the right to self-determination by the people of Palestine. The PDPA and the DRA Government support the struggle of the people of South Africa against imperialism, reaction and apartheid and for freedom and independence.

The PDPA and the DRA Government declare their solidarity with the freedom-seeking people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially with the heroic people of Nicaragua who have succeeded in their struggle against the agents of U.S. imperialism for the realization of democracy and freedom.

19. The DRA declares and confirms its adherence to the high ideals and principles of the UN Charter, and also will cooperate in the future on ways of strengthening world peace and its honorable activities. For the purpose of the realization of these aims, the DRA Government believes and deems it appropriate to emphasize once again her firm intention for the continuous and [words indistinct] and realizing the security of the people of Afghanistan, people of the region and of all Asia. For the realization of this honorable aim, the DRA Government has put forward the following proposals and hopes that discussion concerning these proposals and their fulfillment will be beneficial for this lofty aim:

Between Afghanistan and Iran, and between Afghanistan and Pakistan, mutual talks on related questions regarding the normalization of relations by Afghanistan with Iran and Pakistan;

The establishment of a jirgah [commission] without prior conditions and limitations for the purpose of normalizing conditions in the region and for realizing cooperation between governments in the region for peace and (?stability);

Talks between countries of the region regarding the question of reducing military expenditures and limiting armed forces and arms, based on international guarantees;

Talks regarding the reduction of tension in the region and for creating good will concerning the activities of the press and publicity organs of the countries in the region;

Advisory talks between the countries of the Persian Gulf and those of the Indian Ocean Peninsula on transforming the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf into a region of peace under international guarantees; [sentence indistinct]

The PDPA and the DRA Government will use every possibility at their disposal for the development of international detente and strengthening the atmosphere of good will and cooperation throughout the world, concerning the [word indistinct] in the region and on the international level.

KARMAL HOISTS NEW FLAG AT 21 APR CEREMONY

LD212010 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The national and state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], which is the symbol of the proud traditions of the free people of Afghanistan, was hoisted at a grand ceremony by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, atop the House of the People, the revolutionary headquarters. At the same time, this symbol of the hopes of the masses of our people was hoisted atop the buildings of the ministries and state buildings in the capital and in the provinces.

Members of the PDPA Politburo, the Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, high ranking party and government cadres, officers of the armed forces, members of the workers unions and youth and women's organizations, representatives of the farmers unions, the Soviet ambassador and a great number of other ambassadors, members of the resident diplomatic corps, military attaches and thousands of Kabul citizens, domestic and foreign reporters, photographers and film makers took part with revolutionary love and fervor.

At 1000 today Babrak Karmal came to the place of the flag hoisting. He was welcomed by the participants of the ceremony warmly and with unprecedented display. The national anthem was played, and, before the hoisting of the flag, a few verses of the holy Koran were recited by Qari Fakher. After that Karmal made a speech.

Karmal Speech at Inauguration

LD212222 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, at a 21 April ceremony at the House of the People in Kabul to mark the inauguration of the new state flag--read by announcer]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the national and state flag and emblem, which have been chosen with serious consideration of the objective conditions of our country, constitute the major step toward the revival of the rights and freedoms of the people of Afghanistan and paves the way for the mobilization and (?attraction) of the democratic and patriotic forces of the country into a vast front of the fatherland, as well as toward the development of this front in important tasks of the new phase of our society.

Let us declare with confidence and conviction that the national and state flag and emblem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] will soon turn into a symbol of unity and solidarity between all the peoples, tribes and ethnic groups of Afghanistan without any political, economic and cultural discrimination.

The struggling people of Afghanistan will strengthen their unity and solidarity for the defense of the glorious Revolution of Sawr and their revolutionary achievements more than ever before under the tricolor flag of the DRA which we hoist today, and with it we express our revolutionary commitment in integrity before the history of our nation and the sacred religion of Islam with the traditional and national culture before our people and (?country).

At these moments when the national state flag of the DRA is being hoisted, we declare once more that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the DRA are marching ahead and shall not take a single step backward from the struggle to defend the revolution, the glorious Revolution of Sawr, for safeguarding the aspirations, objectives and gains and achievements of the people of Afghanistan, toward the reconstruction of the country in building up a new society free of all kinds of oppression and exploitation and for the creation of conditions for a secure and democratic life and maintenance of full security for peaceful work in undoubted, determined and decisive revolutionary struggle.

We will not only defy in the struggle the blackmails, conspiracies, provocations, intervention, aggression and subversion of the imperialist forces of the region, hegemonistic chauvinists and internal reaction and other hirelings of the counterrevolutionary forces, but on the basis of the united will of the free toiling people of Afghanistan we will deliver all these enemies of the country and hirelings of imperialism to the graves of history.

Comrades, friends, [words indistinct] compatriots and toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan, forward in one vast national front of the fatherland for the defense of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, creation of a new society for peace and freedom, for progress and social justice, for brotherhood and equality, for prosperity of our toiling people and for heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Hoisted be the national and state flag of the DRA! Long live the victorious Sawr Revolution!

I hoist the flag of the free, independent and (?proud) Afghanistan with the help and support of Almighty God in the will of our people.

Description of Flag

BK211627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 21 (AFP)--Afghanistan today replaced its revolutionary red flag with a black, red and green tricolor, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported from Kabul.

According to PTI, the new flag has the same colors as the flags under King Zahir Shah and his successor President Doud.

The insignia embossed on the new flag is also different. The new flag has an industrial wheel with sheaves of corn around it.

In the revolutionary red flag, the insignia was "khalq" (people) with a star above and sheaves of corn around it.

84 POLICEMEN RETURN AFTER COMPLETING TRAINING IN USSR

WA221300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 30 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 29 (BAKHTAR)--Eighty four young Afghan policemen returned home yesterday after studies in the Soviet Union.

They were welcomed at the Kabul international airport by official representatives and personal friends. The deputy director for political affairs of the police command and head of operations of the above welcomed them to the homeland wished their success in serving the people and eliminating the enemies of revolution and country.

IRAN REPORTEDLY REQUESTS SPEEDING UP ECONOMIC EXCHANGE

BK220324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Iran has requested India for stepping up economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries in the wake of the U.S. threat to impose sanctions against that country. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi that the request is being considered.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI RECEIVES IRAQI OIL MINISTER

BK211722 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted reporting on signing of Indian-Iraqi protocol on mutual co-operation in the economic and technical fields published on page E 2 of the 21 April South Asia DAILY REPORT] Later [Iraqi Oil Minister] Karim called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and discussed about the situation in the region. They felt that the countries of the area can ill afford to let the conflict grow. The Iraqi minister told Mrs Gandhi that in view of her personality and experience, Iraq expects her to take a leading role in the nonaligned movement.

Mrs Gandhi expressed India's thanks to Iraq for its help and also appreciated the efforts it is making in giving relief to other developing countries.

Karim also called on the Minister of State for Industry Dr Chanana and discussed with him the strengthening of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

BK211714 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The agriculture ministers of India and the Soviet Union exchanged views on agricultural development in the two countries. Visiting Soviet Minister V.K. Mesyats called on Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh in New Delhi today. He expressed an appreciation on the advance made by India in increasing agricultural production, providing irrigation facilities to larger areas and in producing quality seeds in the state sector. Mesyats is to present farm machinery worth 1 crore rupees to Singh in New Delhi tomorrow.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam 'Quiet'; Negotiations Appeal

BK220341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The situation in the curfew bound Narangi area near Gauhati is reported to be quiet. The army and the paramilitary forces continued around-the-clock patrolling in the area as a precautionary measure. The flow of crude oil, however, could not be started as employees of the oil and natural gas commission stayed away from work.

Meanwhile, representatives of six political parties in the state have appealed to the center and the leaders of the agitation to resume the dialog for a peaceful solution to the foreign nationals problem. In a statement, they said they are taking steps to create an atmosphere for negotiations between the two sides. The statement also appealed to all sections of the people in the state to offer their suggestions in solving the issue.

The signatories to the statement are Mr Gaurishanker Bhatacharjee, Janata; Mr Sharad Chandra Sinha, Congress-U; Mr Aditya Bhatacharjee, CPI-M [Communist Party of India--Marxist]; Mr (Direshwal Kaleka), CPI; Mr Baleshwar Sahitya, RCPI [Revolutionary Communist Party of India]; Mr Ashoke Bhattacharya, SUCI [expansion unknown]. A delegation of these parties will also call on Governor L.P. Singh today to request him to impress upon the center the need to initiate immediate talks with the leaders of the agitation.

Court Initiates Contempt Proceedings

BK220342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Gauhati high court has issued notices to the center and the Assam government to show cause why contempt proceedings should not be drawn up against them for violation of its orders issued on the 18th of this month. The court has fixed tomorrow as the date for hearing of the case.

Government Denies Disarming Police

BK220648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The situation in Gauhati and elsewhere in Assam is under control. This was stated by state Chief Secretary Paramshivan in Gauhati today. Meanwhile, the state government has described as wholly false and mischievous a newspaper report that the Assam armed police has been disarmed. It says the baseless report has obviously come from a source which is interested in creating disaffection and misunderstanding. The state government has also said that the allegation of harassment of families of the Oil India colony at Narangi near Gauhati has been found to be totally false and baseless after enquiry.

Manipur 'Under Control'

BK221022 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Manipur Chief Minister Birendra Singh has said the situation is under control and the students have agreed to call off their agitation. Meanwhile, Deputy Chief Minister of Meghalaya S.D. Khongwir has urged the center to consult the leaders of the northeast area before taking any decision on the foreign nationals issue.

AFP Reports 5-Day Strike

BK220811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Apr (AFP)--Normal life was paralyzed in Assam today with the beginning of a five-day state wide mass picketing in front of government offices, reports reaching here said. The new phase of the seven-month old Assam agitation, demanding detection and deportation of immigrants, was launched in response to a call made by the organisers, protesting against the actions of the federal government in crushing the agitation. However, essential services were not affected by the picketing. Army and paramilitary forces were in "complete control" of the oil installations at Narangi, while thousands of Assamese continued squatting on the roads approaching the oil installations, the reports said. There was no report of violence.

TARAPUR ATOMIC POWERPLANT IN FULL OPERATION

BK211241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The two units of the Tarapur atomic power station, which tripped after a major disturbance on Friday last [18 April], have started functioning. This was stated by a spokesman of the department [of atomic energy] in Bombay today. He said at present both the units are generating 250 megawatts of electricity. It is planned to progressively increase the generation of electricity, he added.

HAQ HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON ZIMBABWE VISIT, AFGHANISTAN

BK211657 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan's long and unwavering support to national liberation movements such as the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Southwest African People's Organization and the PLO had evoked deep appreciation of the African countries.

The president, who returned home last night after participating in the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, was addressing a news conference in Rawalpindi this afternoon. He said Pakistan had assisted the people of Zimbabwe in their independence struggle both politically and materially and in the future it will also extend all possible help to that country. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe is an historic event, which will have far-reaching effects on the developments in southern Africa. Pakistan shares with the people of Zimbabwe their joy of freedom.

The president said during his stay in Salisbury he had a fruitful exchange of views with the president and prime minister of Zimbabwe in a very cordial atmosphere and assured them of all possible assistance from Pakistan.

A Pakistan delegation will soon visit Zimbabwe to ascertain what type of assistance Pakistan can extend to that country in its national reconstruction. The delegation will also study the possibility of economic cooperation and technical assistance between the two countries. Pakistan can always help Zimbabwe in developing its railways.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was deeply impressed by the spirit of moderation and reconciliation expressed by Prime Minister Mugabe in his speech during the historic independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. He was also greatly touched by Mugabe's sincere reference to Pakistan's wholehearted support for Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

The president said during his 3-day stay in the Zimbabwe capital, he had very useful talks with a number of world leaders.

He said very useful and wide-ranging talks were also held with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, at Jiddah on his way home. The talks covered some of the important questions on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to be held in Islamabad next month. They include Palestine and Jerusalem, Afghanistan and the situation in this region.

Referring to the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad last January, the president said there has been no new reassuring development concerning the Afghanistan situation. The Soviet Union continues its military occupation of Afghanistan and the influx of refugees coming into Pakistan continues to increase. He said the forthcoming session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference will no doubt address itself once again to this tragic situation. The president said he is confident that the conference will be able to maintain its consensus on the need for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Also, it will give consideration to bring about a peaceful and honorable resolution of the crisis, which will enable Afghan refugees in Pakistan to return to their homes in conditions of peace, security and honor.

Reiterating once again Pakistan's consistent policy toward Afghanistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said it is one of strict adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and not allowing Pakistan to become a base for the flow of arms into Afghanistan.

Replying to a question about the Karmal regime's proposal for talks, the president said Pakistan is committed to the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference with regard to the status of the present regime in Afghanistan and intends to adhere to it.

Replying to another question, the president said the doors for a dialogue with the Soviet Union are always open and there is continuous conversation on the subject. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized that Pakistan is making consistent efforts and working hard to find a solution of the problem, which requires withdrawal of Soviet troops from the soil of Afghanistan.

About his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said their talks covered Afghanistan as well as the situation in the region. He hoped the talks would yield good results. Asked about the possibility of another meeting between him and Mrs Indira Gandhi, he said there is no plan as such but there is always the possibility for such a meeting. However, a meeting at such a level requires a lot of groundwork and would be necessary to proceed with it.

In reply to another question, the president said he had informal talks by telephone with King Khalid during his stay in Saudi Arabia.

Asked if the question of Pakistan's rejoining the Commonwealth was discussed during his meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the president confirmed that talks on the subject did take place. He said the Commonwealth is an important forum that Pakistan should not be separated from.

CHINA REITERATES ITS SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN

BK220343 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] China has firmly reiterated its support to Pakistan in the wake of the situation prevailing in the region. The statement was made by Mr Xiao Ke, Chinese vice minister for national defense, at a banquet given in Beijing last night in honor of the visiting Pakistan defense college delegation.

He said China, as in the past, would resolutely support Pakistan in its struggle to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese vice minister also criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Moscow's refusal to withdraw her troops from that country.

BLASTS, FIRES DESTROY ARMS SHOPS IN NORTH

BK201246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Apr (AFP)--Explosions and fires destroyed about 70 shops selling arms and ammunition and smuggled goods in three settlements in northern Pakistan last weekend, the newspaper JANG reported today. It is widely believed that rebels fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan buy arms from these Pakistani markets.

JANG said the explosion in the village of Mian Mandi near Peshawar was caused by material left behind by unknown customers in a shop. Another blast hit the village of Pushta Khara and in Bara about 30 miles from Peshawar 60 shops were gutted in a mysterious fire, the paper said.

Pakistan Government officials administering the territory are investigating the incident. No lives were lost but material losses were estimated at half a million dollars.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS

Esfahan University Occupied

LD201236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Central News Bureau reports that yesterday evening the University of Esfahan and its affiliated institutes were occupied by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Following yesterday's occupation, professors, staff members and students were prevented from entering the university this morning. Consequently, the university is under the control of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who are wearing special armbands.

The students' first statement, which was issued this morning, refers to Imam Khomeyni's statement on the need to begin a fundamental revolution in the country's educational system, liberate the educational structures from imperialist domination and declare their motivation.

Support of Khuzestan Governor

GF201853 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Communique issued by the Khuzestan governor's public relations office; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the seminar on the coordination of Islamic activities in Khuzestan, the Islamic societies and the organization of Islamic students of universities and higher learning centers: Revolutionary-minded Muslim brothers and sisters, now that we are in the second year of our revolution, all Muslim and brave people feel in their bodies and souls the necessity for an educational and cultural revolution. Like the second [stage of] revolution that resulted in your and your fellow ideologues' taking over the U.S. espionage den and occupying the centers of the tyrannical shah and Carter, your latest action will be a factor in revealing the roots of corruption in American and aryamehr culture and the education system.

We, the Islamic societies of Khuzestan, consider your great and revolutionary move to be the second great revolution, and we anticipate it to be in line with the policy of the imam, the valiant leader and founder of the Islamic Republic. We consider the growth of Islamic culture as a means for the growth and dissemination of Islam and the Koran, and we hope you will consider us as the common soldiers in this crusade.

Bani-Sadr Statement

LD202040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the problems of universities, a statement has been issued by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president. Please pay attention to the text of the statement that was handed me a few moments ago:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: The Revolution Council's purpose in adopting the decision was to normalize the situation and to make the government responsible for effecting fundamental changes in the educational system. Over the past 2 to 3 days, certain groups--on the pretext that the president and the Revolution Council had asked the people to remove the books belonging to various groups--are collecting individuals in front of universities, institutes of higher education and the centers of activity of political groups outside universities and are causing clashes which result in injury and beating and even more. The following points are hereby given for public information:

1. According to statements and explanations by several student groups, these groups have implemented and are implementing the decision adopted by the Revolution Council. Thus, until Tuesday morning there will be no need for the people to gather, and if it is deemed necessary for the people to gather the matter will be made public. Thus, any form of gathering and causing of clashes inside universities or outside them will be regarded as an antirevolutionary act.

2. Any gathering outside universities and attack on the centers of political organizations will be tantamount to plotting against the revolution government and weakening of our internal front against the hegemonist America. Any building occupied outside universities must be vacated immediately.

3. The people of the country should be watchful over the security of their places of work and should be aware that the implementation of the decisions by the officials appointed by the people is the prerequisite for the continuation of the revolution and of its victory.

[signed] The elected president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Students Issue Statement

LD210330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic societies and the association of the Muslim students of the universities and institutes of higher learning of the country have issued statement No 6. Referring to the mission of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in giving birth to a great educational revolution, they ask the Revolution Council to announce the dissolution of the present university system. They add that they will no longer take part in classes under the present order.

In another part of their statement it is said: In our view, attempts to reverse this process of dismantling the present university system represent an antipopular movement and deviation from the principal line of the educational revolution. Even discussing such things is a sign of the decadent atmosphere prevailing in the universities.

The Islamic societies and the association of the Muslim students of the universities and institutes of higher learning announce in their statement No 6: In our view, under the present conditions it is wrong to make use of the armed forces in the universities and will harm this great educational revolution. Therefore, when there are clashes and when tension is increased by societies and groups whose intentions are well known, it is better to make use of the eternal and invincible power of the people.

At the end of this statement, it says: We expect our student sisters and brothers to prepare themselves for participation in a general mobilization for the sake of reconstruction in the needy parts of the country in all fields, especially in the field of revolutionary projects set forth by the imam of the nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni.

Call to Evacuate

LD210611 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0534 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Just now, the president of our country, in a contact with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, asked all the people who regard themselves followers of the Islamic Revolution to leave the streets around the University of Tehran. He added that all persons, without exception, should close down their centers in the universities and the groups should leave that place.

21 Apr Council Session

LD210608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0243 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night under the chairmanship of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, in the prime minister's office. According to a report by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent at the end of this session Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told the reporters:

The issues concerning the universities were discussed by the Revolution Council and a few fundamental points were again emphasized. First of all, what is important and what stands as the fundamental principle is the basic transformation of the educational system, the contents of its programs and, basically, the goals of the educational system. The former system was a system inspired by imperialism which trained consumers, while the manpower that we need in the future as expert manpower should be a force that can participate in a revolutionary way in the construction of our society.

This is the fundamental principle and other issues are minor issues. However, another essential point is that given the present conditions in the country there should not be any tension and a climate of understanding should be created. On this basis, the Revolution Council insists that a decision be reached and put into operation. Therefore, we hope that by Tuesday morning all that has been planned will be carried out. In case this has not been carried out, the points set forth in the second announcement of the Revolution Council will be put into operation.

At the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili spoke to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY concerning the problems of the universities. He said:

The Revolution Council again announced its position concerning the university problems and it is the same as its earlier position.

The council is not at all against the fundamental transformation of the universities in accordance with a new Islamic system, except that the council believes that at the moment the universities should continue their academic work in a peaceful atmosphere. Political acticities in the form of discussions are not wrong either, but they should be without clashes and without conspiracies.

According to the report of the PARS correspondent, at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of our country, told the reporters:

In this session we had a discussion with a number of the students, and we explained to them the positions of the Revolution Council.

The students also discussed the difficulties they faced. All of them unanimously believed that the decision of the Revolution Council should be carried out and that the atmosphere of tension should, God willing, be eliminated so that the students properly can complete their work in the short time that is left before the end of the academic year.

What is certain is that the view of all members of the council--again unanimously--is that our educational system should be fundamentally changed. There is no hesitation concerning the goal. The only question concerns the time for doing so. The Revolution Council reached its decision on this point in a previous session and announced that it should be done after the university vacations, namely, after 5 June. We hope we can establish that correct Islamic system. And now, all of us should try to avoid tension, especially as we are engaged in a very hard battle against the superpowers. For all the forces require that they obey the orders of the Revolution Council.

Concerning the commission for fighting against that which is forbidden [daereye mobareze ba monkarat] Sadeq Qotbzadeh said:

The actions which this commission has so far carried out--like closing the Qal'eh [Tehran's red light district], some of the gambling houses and other centers of corruption have been absolutely correct. Difficulties arise, however, when the boundaries of the commission's authority are not clarified and if it engaged in actions that are not necessary at the present time and under present conditions. Consequently, an improper atmosphere will be created in the country.

One should try to use counsel at all levels, because in this way there will be 100 percent success. However, if this method is not followed and if force is used it will create a reaction in the society. This has been my view.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh then said: The fact that the revolution prosecutor has done certain things and that this commission is affiliated to the revolution prosecutor--what I am saying is that if a revolutionary establishment wishes to act within the national framework it should be said that the revolution court is not a legislative body but should carry out the laws. Its laws should be approved by the Revolution Council. This concerns only the revolution prosecutor and has nothing to do with the sisters and brothers who have been working in the commission. I have not been referring to them. I have a great respect for them. What I am saying is that an organization which should implement the laws becomes a legislative body itself and, unfortunately, they also do so in the name of the imam. When the imam wishes something to be made into law, as usual, he always refers it to the Revolution Council.

A correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from the Revolution Council that at the end of last night's session, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, in a joint letter asked the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in the den of espionage to allow the parents of one of the American hostages who have come to Iran to see their son and to visit him.

Council Details Handover

LD211012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In connection with the maintenance of security in universities which has been delegated to the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution, the following points should be abided by:

While grateful for the sincere cooperation of the noble Muslim nation, we request people to leave the streets surrounding universities so that the transfer takes place in peace and the opportunists are not provided with a pretext. According to the reports received by the Central Committee, a group intends to attack the offices of parties or organizations outside universities or libraries affiliated to different groups. The Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution warns those people whose identity is known and announces that it will prevent any kind of sabotage with the utmost severity. The Muslim nation is also warned about suspicious persons and are asked to neutralize this conspiracy. According to the orders issued by the president and the Revolution Council, all the groups and organizations stationed in universities have until the end of office hours today to evacuate their offices and hand them over to responsible officials. Finally, once again we thank the Muslim nation for its sincere cooperation.

Tension at Tabriz

LD211103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, following the occupation of the central building of Tabriz University by the organization of Muslim students and the Islamic association, there is tension at Tabriz University today. Meanwhile, according to the decision taken by the Revolution Council, the security of the university if assigned to the Central Committee of the Revolution Guards Corps. Also, the publicity department of the association of Muslim students and the Islamic association of the workers and employees of Tabriz University has issued a statement addressed to the Muslim people of Tabriz, which says in part: The Muslim and vigilant people of Tabriz are warned to remain cool during these sensitive stages of our movement and not to give the slightest opportunity to these mercenary conspirators. We hereby warn the occupants of the faculty of medicine, who do not have any particular motive for this occupation, that they will be held responsible for the consequences. According to the same report, lectures at Tabriz University have been canceled as of this morning.

According to PARS, today at noon a group of young supporters of political groups gathered in front of the pharmacology department building, formed a defensive circle around the building, and in their slogans expressed support for the demands of the united political groups and condemned the closure of universities and the offices of political groups. According to the same report, the Muslim students were stationed in the central building and shouted slogans in support of the decisions made by the Revolution Council and the president of Iran and declared it necessary for other groups to follow these decisions.

Schools Closed in Jahrom

GF211225 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Jahrom, all elementary and secondary schools there have been closed. As a result of clashes among various groups of Jahrom citizens, 30 persons have been injured and taken to Professor Motahhari hospital. According to the same report, two of the injured individuals are in critical condition and have been transferred to Shiraz.

Call to Shiraz Students

GF211647 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by unidentified religious leader to students occupying buildings at Shiraz University; no date given; intercepted in progress--live or recorded]

[Text]...This action will be detrimental to the independence of the country. If they do not evacuate the buildings, there will be sad consequences, the burden of which will be on everyone's shoulders. If they do not heed this request, not only will they not be rewarded but they will also be punished by God. The clergy society has sternly instructed me to ask you Muslim brothers and sisters to return to your homes as soon as possible, because it does not matter at all if various political groups take over all buildings and centers. When the time comes, people will take control of these centers on the orders of the president and the imam. I do hope that everyone will return to his home as soon as my message has ended. I once again beg each and every one of you, out of respect for the imam and for the sake of the Islamic Revolution and the blood of all martyrs, do not provide these groups with any kind of excuse or reason. I hope all of you will accept his request. May peace and God's mercy be upon all of you.

Residents Requested to Leave

LD211722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] In the wake of clashes in the vicinity of Tehran University this evening, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, issued the following message addressed to Tehran citizens a few moments ago:

Citizens of Tehran, since last night I have been repeatedly calling upon you to maintain calm. I warned you that efforts were being made to make the clashes as severe as possible. I called on you not to gather around the university. Now I am telling you to leave the university area. All the groups have accepted the decision of the Revolution Council except one group, which will be exposed to the people if the university is not vacated. This group which has resorted to throwing up barricades desires nothing other than bringing about an intense clash. This group told me personally this morning that it agrees that lack of calm is against the country's interests, and it was decided that they would go to the minister of science in connection with vacating their centers, but at the same time they proceeded to set up barricades. I now want those people gathered around the university to keep away so as to make it clear whether or not they are truthful in their assertion that they would like to leave the university. I warn those inside the university campus to desist from clashes and acts of destruction and to leave the university.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Islamic Iran.

Clashes at Tehran

LD211808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Clashes developed between various groups around Tehran University this afternoon. Clashes also occurred between those who have not left the university campus and those in nearby streets, despite emphatic instructions by the president and the Revolution Council. As a result, a number of people were injured and wounded. In the clashes, involving people fighting each other with sticks and stones, a group of people set up rooftop barricades and threw stones. In the course of the clashes, the sound of firing in the air, chiefly designed to disperse those involved in the clashes, could be heard.

In a contact we made with officials of the Imam Khomeyni hospital an accurate number of those injured could not be ascertained. The official incharge of the hospital said there are several (?offices) registering the names of the injured and that as of 2000 today the injured continued to be brought into the hospital. As at this hour the number of people injured is reported as nearly 150, some of whom have been injured as a result of being hit with stones and sticks and a few others who have been shot. According to remarks by the hospital physician, most of the injured have been treated as outpatients while a few have been hospitalized.

As soon as final and accurate reports are received from hospitals regarding the number of people injured in the incidents today, accurate figures will be given to our listeners in subsequent newscasts.

Tabriz, Shiraz Statements

LD211842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1743 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Muslim students from Tabriz University have issued a statement announcing:

Those groups that have occupied the faculty of medicine building possess firearms and other weapons and, by using the rooftops as trenches, have prepared themselves to prevent the evacuation of the university and the establishment of an Islamic university.

The Muslim students called upon the people of Tabriz to keep calm during this sensitive period and not to give the conspirators any excuses [to cause trouble].

According to our reporter from Shiraz University, medical students who are studying to become specialized have issued a statement in which they have expressed support for the managing council of the faculty of medicine but have condemned the presence of security forces in universities and related institutions, saying that such a presence, for whatever reason, is considered to be a clear violation of the sacred university environment and a clear breach of the constitution.

Ayatollah Urges Vigilance

GP211910 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Statement issued on 21 April by Ayatollah Seyyed Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Inasmuch as the presidential order and the order of the Revolution Council regarding the evacuation of political offices by various groups from Shiraz University have, praise be to God, been carried out and the university has been turned over to responsible authorities, it is therefore incumbent upon all esteemed and pious Shiraz citizens to avoid gathering in front of colleges and in public thoroughfares. This could only result in providing the opportunists with an excuse to take advantage of this situation and could consequently create disorder and clashes with other groups and create a lack of safety throughout the city. We ask all citizens to exercise extreme care and vigilance. They will be notified if needed. I hope God will make everyone successful in assisting Islam, our Islamic country and the Islamic government.

My final word to all esteemed Shiraz citizens it that all of those bullies who attack dormitories and university buildings are doomed and condemned. They must all know their places and cease these actions. May peace and God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb.

Police Injured

LD212042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2002 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following clashes this afternoon in the neighborhood of the medical college of Shiraz University, which spread to the surrounding streets and buildings, a number of people were injured. According to our correspondent's report, a number of individuals armed with sticks attacked the police officers who had come to mediate and several police officers were seriously injured as a result.

The Fars governor general, the Friday imam of Shiraz and the representative of the religious leaders' community issued messages after the start of the clashes and asked the people to observe calm, and denounced any form of clash started by any group.

During this evening's clashes, damage was inflicted on several buildings occupied by those groups that clashed.

The Islamic association of the (Yahya [word indistinct] today issued a statement and welcomed the (?decision) of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the cultural revolution in the universities and schools, and asked the responsible authorities to implement this true revolution in the schools, too.

Attacks at Gilan University

LD212156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Gilan University classrooms closed today and a number of (?individuals) various groups gathered inside and outside the university. According to reports, Gilan University today was at the disposal [as heard] of non-Islamic groups. While a large number had gathered in front of the university and a crowd ofabout 1,000 people had assembled within the university, entry to the premises was blocked. Loudspeakers installed inside the university played music and gave repeated slogans on behalf of the political groups against the evacuation of the university.

According to a report by the Central News Bureau, a number of Muslims youths assembled in front of Gilan University and offered slogans in answer to those carried by the loudspeakers. They cried: O people, join us.

In the afternoon, a number of the Muslim brothers and sisters entered the university compound to perform congregational prayers. At the end of the prayers, they were attacked by the said groups and number of them were injured.

Tehran University Vacated

LD220325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0245 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, will send an important message to the nation in a few moments. As soon as we can establish direct telephone contact with Mr Bani-Sadr, this message will be directly broadcast from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

[Begin Bani-Sadr--recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Sisters and brothers: At 0200 today the last group submitted to the decision of the Revolution council. Right now, no one is left in Tehran University. Would that it had happened yesterday morning and that no clashes had taken place. In any case, I am grateful to all the groups who have accepted the decision of the Revolution Council, and I congratulate those who followed this decision from the start for the victory of their revolutionary behavior. I hope that, according to the decision of the Revolution Council, the university can carry out its work in peace. It is necessary for the people throughout the country to act like those in Tehran. All the people should pay attention to the following points:

1. Political activities are allowed within the limits of the constitution and no one should on his own disturb the activities of any group.

2. The fundamental changes in the educational system have been accepted by all. Now that the sovereignty of the government is being established, this action will be followed decisively and speedily through its own appropriate channels.

3. In the new universities, activities will be free and the student organization elected by the students will be given the opportunity to carry out professional academic activities. The university should always be regarded as the place for free discussion and for scientific invention and innovation.

4. The revolution will be fully established only when discussion can take place without animosity, in order and peace. I hope this [word indistinct] experience has taught everybody that it is necessary for a climate of understanding to prevail in this country. Everybody must try to maintain this atmosphere.

Muslim people, steadfastness in the decision and the decisiveness which was shown saved the country from a very great calamity. Now that the Islamic government has become a reality all the people should know that the condition for the victory of the revolution and the salvation of the country is to obey the decisions of the revolutionary government. With the will of God, this government will carry out its decisions with complete decisiveness. [end recording]

Council on Crisis

LD220412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council had a meeting under the chairmanship of the president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at the Prime Ministry last night. According to a report by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at the end of this meeting Dr Beheshti, a member of the Revolution Council and president of the Supreme Court, gave an interview in which he told correspondents that the situation in the universities and the Kordestan issue were discussed at this meeting. On the basis of the same report at the end of the Revolution Council's meeting the members of the council took part in the joint meeting of the Revolution Council and of the cabinet council.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, one of the members of the Revolution Council, at the end of this relatively long council session, said: The important decisions of the Revolution Council concerning the running and the purging of the universities will be announced today, Tuesday, in a speech by the president. He said: Today the members of the Revolution Council and the cabinet council, accompanied by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, will go to the University of Tehran.

Another member of the Revolution Council also said concerning this matter: The members of the Revolution Council and the cabinet council will assemble at 0800 at the Prime Ministry so that, in case the offices of various political groups have not been evacuated from the universities, they will go there accompanied by Dr Bani-Sadr.

He added: In this speech Dr Bani-Sadr will announce the government policies concerning the universities and students. He added: In this speech, Dr Bani-Sadr will also express his hope that the universities will hold their examinations before 5 June so that after that date some members of the Revolution Council and the academic staff of the universities, in some joint meetings, may set forth the new educational system for the next academic year.

In a contact we had this morning, Dr Habibi, the minister of science and higher education and the spokesman of the Revolution Council, concerning the present situation of the University of Tehran, said: Last night following the message of the president and his request asking the people to leave the streets around the university, the people have left the streets around the university. The last group which was there has also left that place and, at the moment, it is quiet around the universities.

The public relations spokesman of the president's office asked the people that, as the speech of the president in the university will not be given until after 0900 not to assembly around the university before 0800.

Casualty Statistics

LD220422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In last night's bulletin we promised our dear compatriots that we would inform you of the precise number of the casualties and the fatalities incurred during yesterday's events as soon as we learned them. Now, we can inform you of the result of the efforts of our correspondents, who have been working all night in order to compile information for you:

As of midnight last night 250 injured persons received treatment as outpatients in the Imam Khomeyni hospital and 52 injured persons were treated and released in the Enqelab hospital. Also, a small number of injured persons received treatment in Piruzgar, Loqman od-Dowleh, Sina and Ali Shari'ati hospitals and have been released.

According to our correspondent's report from Imam Khomeyni hospital, who contacted Dr Mohajer, the responsible official in the emergency department of Imam Khomeyni hospital, the number of wounded people who have been seen in this hospital as of 0500 this morning has reached 349 persons, and the condition of two of them is serious. According to the same report, three persons were killed during yesterday's events.

Call to Ahvaz Citizens

GF221123 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati on 22 April--read by announcer]

[Text] Following clashes between the traitorous opportunists and the citizens of Ahvaz, Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati asks the people to hurry to Jondi Shapur University to help their brothers and sisters.

Khomeyni Addresses Students

LD221224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, today the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. spy den and Islamic institutes' students marched past the imam's residence in Tehran. The imam delivered a speech during these glorious ceremonies. We now draw your attention to his speech.

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the great Islamic nation; greetings to the Iranian nation; greetings to the Iranian university students [shouts and chanting by the crowd]

I deem it necessary to explain to you what we mean by reforms in universities. Some think that those seeking reforms in universities and asking for Islamic universities are the followers of the belief which says there are only two kinds of science [Islamic and non-Islamic science]. The science of physics has two types, Islamic and non-Islamic; the science of geometry also has Islamic and non-Islamic types.

Therefore, they protested, saying that science could not be divided into Islamic and non-Islamic types. And some think that those demanding Islamic universities are asking for the teaching of science of religious law, exegesis and doctrines of Islam only. They think that universities will be expected to teach what was being taught in old schools [mainly religious education]. These are mistakes people make, or confuse themselves with.

What we are trying to say is that our universities are dependent and colonial universities. Persons trained by our universities are westernized. Many of the lecturers are westernized and train our youth to become westernized, too. We are saying that our universities are not useful to our nation. We have had universities for more than 50 years, with hefty, back-breaking budgets provided by this nation's hard work. And during these 50 years we were not able to become self-sufficient [as heard] in any science taught in universities. After 50 years, if we want to cure a patient, many of our doctors say that the patient must be sent to England. We have had universities for 50 years, and still we do not have a doctor who can see to the needs of the nation. We have had universities, and we still have them, but for all [words indistinct] needs of the nation we are dependent on the West.

When we say universities must change fundamentally and adhere to Islamic principles, it does not mean that only the Islamic science should be taught there; it does not mean that every science is of two types, Islamic and non-Islamic. We are saying that during this 50 years or more, during the time we have had universities, the output from universities is presented to us. We are saying that our universities are hindering the progress of children of this land. We are saying that our universities have become places for propaganda wars. We are saying that even if our youth are learning some science, they have no morals, they are not (?familiar) with Islamic morals. Those who continue their studies are after a piece of paper [degree] to become a burden on the shoulders of the nation. Universities are not in line with the requirements of the nation and needs of the country. If universities could see to the needs of our nation they would not permit the waste of lives of our dear youth. Universities must not allow these great generations to waste their time.

During these 50 years they wasted our forces or used these forces to serve foreigners. Our school teachers are not Islamic teachers, and they have not taught manners with science. As a result we do not have a graduate who is committed, who is a patriot and is sympathetic toward his country. All his aims are for his own benefits.

When we talk of fundamental changes in these education systems we are trying to say that our universities should be in the service of the nation, not in the service of aliens. Many of our teachers and professors in universities are in the service of the West. They brainwash our youth, teach them corruption. We are not against modern science. We are not saying there are two types of science as some people challenge this opinion and raise the matter either intentionally or because of ignorance. We want to say that our universities lack Islamic morality. Our universities are lacking Islamic training. If our universities did posses Islamic morality and training they would not have become places of clashing of ideas, which are harmful to this country. If our universities were furnished with Islamic morality we would not be faced with these clashes which are too much for us. They have come about because they are not familiar with Islam and have no Islamic training. Universities must change fundamentally, and they must be reconstructed to rear our youth in accordance with the Islamic morality.

A fundamental change must take place in the universities; they should be reorganized to give Islamic teaching to our young people. If our young people are acquiring knowledge it should take place along the lines of this Islamic training, rather than giving them Western training, rather than pushing one group toward the West, another group toward the East and yet another toward those fighting us. Moreover, we expect our university youth not to help those planning to impose economic sanctions against us, or claiming to impose an economic boycott on us and who are attempting to achieve this.

If the Iranian nation decides to stand up to the West, we expect our university youth to stand up to it. If our nation decides to stand up to communism, we expect all university people to stand up to it. [shouts of approval] These young people, because they are naive, have accepted the vain teachings of some of the teachers and who [Khomeyni leaves sentence unfinished] Now that we want to create an independent university and affect fundamental changes to render it independent, to make it independent of the West, of communism, of Marxism, and the fact that they take positions proves that we lack an Islamic university, that our young people are not trained properly. This proves that our young people have not been taught correctly. The fact is that they are ignoring their studies, spending all their time chanting slogans and making vain propaganda, supporting America, supporting the USSR. [shouts of approval]

We want our youth to be independent and understand the needs of their own (?country); our youth must not follow East or West. Those responsible for clashes in the streets or inside universities and who make trouble for the government and the nation, they are the people who support East or West. [shouts of approval] And I believe they are supporters of the West; they are supporters of America.

We are today confronting America; we have faced this superpower and we need the support of our youth; we expect our youth to stand against America, too. But our youth stand against each other and work for America. We want to organize universities in such a way that our youth will work themselves and their nation.

Those gentlemen who criticize us, those who stand aside and criticize us thinking that the Revolution Council members are ignorant for suggesting all science is of two types--Islamic and non-Islamic. They do not know that some members of the Revolution Council are highly educated; some are doctors and some are legal consultants [mojtahed]. Islamic science is separate from other science. Islamic science must be taught in religious schools. This place [the university] is for the other science. But universities must become Islamic, so that the science taught in universities is in line with the nation, its needs and growth.

We are saying that the programs taught in universities will lead our youth toward communism or toward the West. [shouts of 'God is the greatest'] We are saying that some of the professors in universities prevent the proper education of our youth. These professors are serving the West by preventing the progress of our youth; they want us to remain dependent on the West for all our needs.

The meaning of Islamic universities is to have independent universities separate from the West, separate from any dependence on the West. An independent country requires an independent university and an independent culture. [shouts of 'God is the greatest']

My dear ones, we are not afraid of economic sanctions. We are not afraid of military intervention. What scares us is cultural dependence. [shouts of approval]

We are afraid of a colonial university; we are afraid of a university which would teach our youth to serve the West; we are afraid of a university which would train our youth to serve communism. [shouts of approval] We do not want a university in which some people would object to this [the Islamification of the system]. These people do not understand the meaning of independence or the Islamic nature of the university.

What the Revolution Council and the president have stated about a purge in the university, about changing the present features of the university to make and maintain its independence has my support. [shouts of approval and 'God is great'] I call on all young people to avoid creating obstructions or resistance. I hope that by putting up resistance they will not force us to make a final decision on behalf of the nation. [shouts of approval]

I ask God Almighty to bring happiness to the nation of Islam and our youth. I hope we will be able to clear all universities from all the elements, as it has been suggested; and I hope we will become independent in universities so that, God willing, we can have a correct Islamic university system with Islamic culture. May God's peace and mercy be upon you all. [end recording]

Roundup of Situation

LD221218 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 22 April reports that following the deadline set by the Revolution Council for the various political and religious groups to close their offices and headquarters in universities, reports from universities all over the country describe the situation today as calm. PARS reports that Muslim students have left their offices inside Tehran University. Reports from Shiraz indicate that the various faculties of Shiraz University are calm and doors have been open to students and lecturers. Those arrested during the disturbances in Shiraz were released today.

However, Muslim students of Esfahan technological college who have occupied the college for 2 days now, announced that they will not end their occupation until the American system governing the college is changed to an Islamic system. The Islamic association of Mashhad University issued a statement asking the people to follow the Revolution Council's decision. They demanded the dismissal of the present governing body of the university.

Reports say that most universities and higher education colleges in Mazandaran Province are calm. In the agricultural college of Mashkintan, in Sari, all the offices except those of the Pishgam group have been closed down. Members of central groups and the Pishgam group are at present staging a sit-in in that college, but the atmosphere is said to be calm. In Babolsar none of the political groups have sent their representatives to vacate their offices in the college of social and economic studies. The security of this college was handed over to the Revolution Guards Corps this morning.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization's central office in Mazandaran Province announced today that all the offices of this organization within universities and colleges of higher education in Mazandaran province have been evacuated. All the political and religious groups stationed in Jondi Shapur University in Ahvaz vacated their offices in this university last night. Reports from Tabriz University say that at 1000 this morning, Pishgam students who had occupied the medical school vacated their offices and headquarters in this university. Many cities are holding mass prayers in their university grounds.

Ahvaz Doctors Ordered To Report

GF221153 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has just been received from Dr Vazirian, supervisor of the regional health and rehabilitation organization for Khuzestan Province: All physicians, surgeons, anesthesiologists and orthopedists employed at the Khuzestan regional health and rehabilitation center in Ahvaz are requested to report to their respective hospitals immediately after receiving this message.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Mother Interviewed

LD211824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1747 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Mrs Barbara Timm, the mother of one of the American hostages, this evening met with her son in the den of espionage. Following the meeting with her son, she said in an exclusive interview with our correspondent that her son was quite cheerful. Mrs Barbara Timm stated that she is sincerely confident that her son is being treated well. She added that she never thought that her son would be so well and cheerful. Mrs Barbara Timm said that he was, of course, a little depressed, which is natural.

The detailed version of our correspondent's interview with Mrs Barbara Timm will be broadcast in subsequent newscasts.

Status of U.S. Newsmen

LD211227 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Activities of American Newsmen in Iran To Be Restricted"]

[Text] National Guidance Ministry Director General for the Foreign Press Abolqasem Sadeq today announced in a discussion with KEYHAN that, following the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and America, new applications from American newsmen to engage in newsgathering activities in Iran would no longer be accepted.

He added that at present there are about 150 foreign newsmen in Iran, of whom less than 25 were American. Of the three important U.S. radio and television networks--ABC, CBS and NBC--each of which previously maintained several news groups in Iran, only one group, with a staff of five or six, remained. As regards the U.S. press, there are only the representatives of some publications, while of the news agencies there is only UPI. According to the National Guidance Ministry's director general for the foreign press, with the new state of Iranian-U.S. relations there has been no decision yet by highly placed authorities and the Revolution Council as to the expulsion or otherwise of these American newsmen. In his own opinion, however, it would be better if these correspondents remain in the country, provided they do not distort the news, and send out only news which is true, so that in this way the world will be shown that Iran in no way seeks war between the nations, and does not want relations between the Iranian and American peoples to be severed.

He also added that the activities of most of the American correspondents now in Iran were legitimate and enjoyed the sanction of the National Guidance Ministry, but that in certain cases there were correspondents who had arrived in Iran from America with visas issued on instructions from Mr Qotbzadeh [presumably nonpress visas issued by Foreign Ministry] and that it was illegal for these people to engage in journalistic activities in Iran.

REPORTAGE CONCERNING FRICTION WITH IRAQ

Guards Commander Cited

LD211141 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Largest Iraqi Warship Has Entered Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] In a press and radio-television interview yesterday afternoon Guards' Corps Commander Abu Sharif described the manner in which Iraqi forces had taken up positions on the border with Iran.

Abu Sharif described the morale of the Guards' Corps stationed on the Iran-Iraq border as "splendid."

In the discussion, he stated: "In the inspection I carried out in the Iran-Iraq border zone, from the Persian Gulf entrance to the Nowsud--Paveh axis, the people in all these regions declared their readiness to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist Party and they asked us for weapons to crush the paid lackeys of Iraq. Iraqi troop movements can be seen day and night in the Favik area.

"At each of their border posts the Iraqis have placed two tanks and one automatic weapon, while in the region called (Umm Alwas) there are two warships equipped with rocket launchers.

"Iraqi helicopters carried out a reconnaissance of this area several days ago. The Iraqis have brought their largest warship, the Al-Bakhar, to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. At the posts of Mu'amarah, Makhrak, Faqdadiyah and Dawra, apart from the fortified positions they have constructed, they have stationed a high-speed boat equipped with automatic weapons.

"At the entrance to the Persian Gulf the Iraqis have stationed a Marine brigade, blocking the access of launches and boats headed for Iran, and resulting in these vessels having to take a longer route to Iran.

"Of course, to counter these measures taken by the Iraqi Army, the Iranian Army has also been reinforced; Abadan and all the border forces have been strengthened."

Abu Sharif continued by describing the situation on the border of Shalamcheh in Khuzestan in the following terms:

"Since this border is full of palm groves, it is very difficult to maintain air and land surveillance. At certain points the river, which constitutes the border between Iran and Iraq, narrows to a width of 2 meters, enabling anyone to jump across from one country to the other.

"We have a border post every 25 km, and in times of crisis, several previously constructed fortified positions are reinforced.

"On my last journey we reconnoitered the Iran-Iraq border area from the entrance to the Persian Gulf as far as Bustan-Shahr in Ilam Province, and in the border town of Bustan Shahr, the people shouted the slogan 'Death to Saddam' and asked us for weapons to fight Iraq's paid lackeys."

Abu Sharif continued: "The clash between Iran and Iraq began in the border area of Qasr Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, with Iraq's paid lackeys entering Iran from the Nowsud-Paveh axis, this being the location of the weapons and procurement center of the pseudoleftist forces. These troops were cooperating with the pseudoleftist forces in the area. When we realized what was happening, we immediately sealed off the border at Qasr Shirin and retook the 15 gendarmerie posts that had been seized by leftist elements along with Salar Jaf and Palizban supporters. Iranian troops and the guards are now stationed in all these posts.

"The latest clash took place at the posts of Tappeh Rash, Tilehkuh, Baveysi and Azgaleh, and the brother guards, assisted by army forces, defended these posts with much courage and threw back the Iraqi forces. At certain points in the area, the Iraqis are using Israeli plastic mines which are very difficult to detect and deactivate."

In conclusion, Abu Sharif said: "It has been reported that Mr Qasemlu has sent a delegation to Moscow to solicit arms, which are soon to be sent to Iran by way of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and Iraq, for the commencement of summer operations."

Ministry Warning

JN220718 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is currently drafting wide-scale plans to carry out acts of sabotage and assassination in Iranian embassies and institutions around the world, in an attempt to foment fear and terror and to spread international terrorism.

Within the context of these plans, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut and the embassy accountant recently came under attack. Further, the embassy and the Iranian mission in Istanbul were the scenes of bomb explosions yesterday. Accordingly, all Iranian embassies and missions abroad have been advised to be vigilant against any plot by the Iraqi regime's agents. Other governments were also advised of this and were asked to shoulder their responsibilities.

Kordestan Leader on Resistance

LD220911 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Apr 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni: Iraq Can Never Violate Iranian Border Through Kordestan"]

[Text] Following participation in the Friday prayers, head of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni, discussed with the KEYHAN correspondent the break in Iranian-American relations and the attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. On the break in relations between America and Iran, Sheykh Ezzedin said:

"Clearly, we will consider the Iranian revolution to have ended only when U.S.-led imperialism and its agents are extirpated from Iran, and when we do away with all forms of dependent relationship. On this basis the break in relations between Iran and America, the break with American imperialism, is in the interests of the struggle and revolution of Iran and is approved by the Kurdish people. I do not think that a country which considers itself to be revolutionary should panic at an economic or similar blockade, but that it should accept this for the sake of the progress of the revolution."

On the attacks by Iraq's Ba'thist Government on Iran's borders and the Kurdish people's reaction Sheykh Ezzedin said:

"We are defending the unity and independence of Iran. We regard Iran as our true home, and the peshmerga of Kordestan and the Kurdish people will defend its territorial integrity. We will not allow any foreign country to attack Iran's borders. We are confident that Iraq's Ba'thist Government can never violate Iran's borders through Kordestan. We will resolutely protect Iran's borders, and the Kurdish people will hit them hard."

Kurds Cable Waldheim

JN200940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Kurdestan National Union in Iraq has sent a cable to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Walsheim denouncing the fascist Iraqi Regime's crimes against the Iraqi people.

The cable says: The Kurdistan National Union considers it necessary to inform you about the Iraqi Government's measures, expressed through its fascist and arbitrary policy, against the Kurdish people in Iraq. In past days the Iraqi regime had expelled thousands of Iraqi Kurds from their homeland and confiscated their property, simply because they belong to the Shi'ite sect. This barbaric act by the ruling Ba'thist regime in Iraq violates the Iraqi constitution, human rights and the UN Charter. We appeal to the UN secretary general to intervene in the matter and to prevent the Iraqi Government from continuing its crimes against the Iraqi people.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Urumiyeh Post Attack

ID191127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] PARS reports that armed groups and bandits opened fire last night on the gendarmerie post at Qushchi Pass, a suburb of Urumiyeh. Announcing the news, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, Haqqu, said: In the course of the shooting two (?personnel) of the Qushchi gendarmerie were wounded but the raiders were beaten back and were dispersed after the gendarmerie post returned the fire. He added that the rest of the province was quiet last night. As for today, there have been no reports of clashes so far.

Uramanat Shelling

ID192059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Confrontations in Uramanat over the past 48 hours are still continuing this afternoon. According to PARS, groups of raiders and armed agents of the Iraqi Ba'th regime opened fire on the town of Paveh, its surrounding villages and units stationed in the area. Military units, guards corps, ten gendarmerie and Muslim Kurdish peshmerga are shooting back in response. The report says that as a result of mortar fire by the enemy, a number of people have received superficial wounds.

Attacks in Paveh

LD201036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau report citing the public relations office of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Kemanshah and the Corps of Revolution Guards in Paveh, over the past 48 hours armed raiders, using light and heavy weapons, have attacked Paveh, Javanrud and (Qavamsar). However, these attacks have been repulsed by the heroic Islamic army and the Corps of Revolution Guards stationed in these areas.

As a result of these clashes, two corpsmen were wounded in Paveh and several houses were destroyed following grenade attacks by the raiders. The same report adds that sporadic clashes continue in these areas.

Kurds Disarm Army

LD201820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The Governor of Uramanat, in a telephone conversation with PARS in Kemanshah this evening, said: On the way from (Nowsud) to Paveh, a company of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was disarmed by armed units of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party.

Referring to the same incident, the commander of the ground forces told our reporter by telephone that at the time of movement of about 65 members of (Nowhed) brigade, illegal armed groups prevented the movement and said: These (?arms) and ammunition belong to the nation and we are part of the nation; thus they must be surrendered to us.

According to the latest report, the personnel of (Nowhed) brigade are in (Nowsud) [word indistinct] and their (?arms) and ammunition, which are almost negligible, are under the control of the illegal armed groups.

He added: As the connection between (Nowsud) and Paveh has been cut off, it is not possible to say whether these arms and ammunition have been removed from (Nowsud) by these illegal armed groups or remain in (Nowsud). All the military personnel, however, are safe.

Baneh Organization Protest

LD201832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Baneh reconstruction crusade organization says in its statement No 2 that as a sign of protest against the antidemocratic and inhumane activities of the armed elements of Seyyed Jalal Hoseyni, of Komala and of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, who have commandeered the reconstruction crusade vehicles by force of arms and who are effectively preventing the reconstruction crusade from doing its work, it will stop work for 1 weeks and suspend all activities during this period.

Commander Exhorts Sanandaj Residents

LD201902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Colonel Sadri, the commander of the 28th Koredstan division, issued a message tonight to the citizens of Sanandaj, as follows: [Begin recording] In the name of God, the able and life giver. [Words indistinct] as you are aware, an Iranian Army unit was held at Sanandaj airport for 4 days. This was because the counterrevolutionaries prevented the movement of this unit by using young pupils as shields. When, following several statements, the aim of this military unit was announced, the unit started to move from the eastern road of the airport to prevent the (?killing) of the defenseless inhabitants. Nevertheless, the counterrevolutionaries, through the trees along this road, ambushed the unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wounded or martyred several of the bravest children of Islam.

We call upon the zealous people of Sanandaj, decisively, to stop these hireling individuals themselves. Otherwise, we will act decisively and the people themselves will be responsible for the consequences of such action. [end recording]

Sanandaj Fighting

LD210616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0533 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] respected inhabitants of Sanandaj, dear compatriots:

You are aware of all the events during the past few days and you know that the mercenary executioners of imperialism are slaughtering your military brothers for being guilty of safeguarding the borders of the country. At the moment, they have opened fire on the military personnel stationed at the officers' club, the radio and television station and Sanandaj airport, which, following the departure of the guards corps, is being guarded by the army, and are trying to slaughter them.

The army hereby warns the families adjacent to the above-mentioned centers to vacate their houses so that the blood of innocent people is not shed as the result of being hit by stray bullets.

[Signed] The 28th Army Division of Sanandaj.

Attacks on Military Posts

LD211124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS, the deputy commander of the Kermanshah region genarmerie said today that at 2100 last night, armed raiders opened fire on the gendarmerie post in Balataghnand. The personnel at the post returned fire and repelled the raiders. This confrontation lasted 1 hour. The commander of the Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin, in a telephone contact with PARS, said that at 2330 last night (Tang-e Hovan) was the scene of confrontation and raiders shot at this place with light firearms and mortar for about half an hour. But fire was returned by Islamic revolution guardsmen and the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Chief Arrested by Court

GF211740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Khuzestan on 21 April--recorded]

[Text] Due to the fact that Ibrahim Akbari, son of Mohammad, second warrant officer of the gendarmerie and former chief of the Kut Abdullah, Ahudasht and Pol-e Sevvom gendarmerie posts has been arrested and his case is being investigated by the third branch of the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office of Ahvaz. All those who have complaints against him are asked to submit their complaints together with all evidence and documents to the third branch of the prosecutor's office within 10 days.

Army Warning

LD211826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic tonight issued the following statement addressed to the nation:

In connection with the recent incidents in Kordestan, this is to inform the dear compatriots that according to information received, in the course of the movement of units dispatched from Sanandaj to Saqqez counterrevolutionaries indicated that they had set up obstacles in the towns along the route of the dispatched column of troops and that they are shooting at the column of troops from hideouts with various arms.

Following the statement calling on unarmed people to vacate the towns along the route, this is to inform you that in the fulfillment of their mission the dispatched units will be forced to remove the obstacles in their path, even if they have to return the fire emanating from villages.

Governor Interviewed

LD211842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Governor of Uramanat, interviewed by PARS NEWS AGENCY, stated that in yesterday's clashes in Paveh, which continued from 2230 until 0100 the city was attacked from the villages of Nuriab and Tazehabad by armed assailants.

Casualties in Sanandaj

LD211844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the public relations office of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the unit which was sent to enter Sanandaj this morning was forced to enter the city by circling around it to prevent bloodshed and avoid harming innocent people.

During this mission, it came under fire by counterrevolutionaries. As a result the unit suffered 36 wounded and 20 martyrs.

In Saqqez also, by 2000 tonight military units were forcing the counterrevolutionaries to retreat. While putting many heavy artillery pieces of the counterrevolutionaries out of action, 2 officers, 2 NCO's, 9 privates, 2 gendarmerie NCO's and 1 private from the gendarmerie--a total of 16--were martyred. According to reports received, the counterrevolutionaries suffered losses of more than 340 killed the past few days, and all the hospitals of Sanandaj and Bukan and some of the mosques are filled with the wounded of the counterrevolutionaries.

BANI-SADR OPENS 1-WEEK SEMINAR ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD191423 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] A preliminary seminar to study issues concerned with national defense and security was opened this morning with a speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the national defense university. During the 1-week seminar four commissions--political, economic, cultural and military--will be set up. The commissions will study views, reports and scientific research submitted to the seminar and then present the outcome at the end of the seminar to the decisionmaking officials.

After the opening speech by the president, Engineer Bazargan spoke about the role of the army and its relationship with the overall dimensions of the Islamic holy war and system of councils.

According to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, the purpose of the seminar is to carry out a special analysis of the Islamic national army's ideology, review [words indistinct] analytical research and military strategy, review the national defense system and review the role of the army chief of staff and his relationship with national armed forces. Participating in the meeting were: Engineer Bazargan, Dr Habibi, Dr Chamran, Major General Shadmehr, the chief of Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic, the supervisor of the police department, commanders of the forces and a number of university professors and officials of the country.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF MORTEZA MOTAHHARI'S WORKS

LD191148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The following message was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the late Morteza Motahhari, the philosopher and martyred jurisconsult:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Although Iran's Islamic revolution, in spite of its ill-wishers and adventurers and by the will of and success graciously granted by Almighty God, has been crowned with victory and all the Islamic, revolutionary structures have been built calmly and successfully over a period of nearly a year, nevertheless irreparable damage has been inflicted on our nation and on Islamic scientific seminaries by the hands of counterrevolutionary discord-sowers. Such was the treacherous assassination of the late scholar, martyr and illustrious protector of Islam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Shaykh Morteza Motahhari--may God's mercy be upon him.

One now hears that the opponents of Islam and counterrevolutionary groups with their anti-Islamic propaganda, are planning to deny our dear university youth access to the books of that late professor. I counsel the students and the dedicated intellectual class not to allow the books of this dear teacher to be relegated to oblivion by means of anti-Islamic machinations.

I beseech Almighty God to grant success to all. And peace be upon God's pious worshippers.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

KHALKHALI DISCUSSES HOSTAGE TRIAL, ATTEMPTS TO KILL SHAH

NC191120 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] London, April 19 (AFP)--United States Embassy hostages in Tehran "who have contributed to the destruction of the interests of the Islamic Republic" will be tried as spies and imprisoned, Iranian senior Islamic judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said today.

In an interview published here by the Arab-language newspaper AL-HAWADITH, he added that those hostages who had committed only minor offences would be pardoned.

He repeated that the hostages' fate would only be decided after the election of the Iranian Parliament in two months' time.

Ayatollah Khalkhali also said that attempts were going on "by all possible means" to infiltrate into Egypt and kill the deposed shah of Iran now living there.

FRIDAY PRAYER SPEECHES BY KHALKHALI, KHAMENE'I REPORTED

LD181516 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Friday congregational prayers were again held under the prayer leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday Imam, in Tehran University today. Prior to the prayers Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, as the speaker during today's ceremonies, said: We would like to tell the United States that a great warlike nation is going to make a fast. Just as the Prophet used to tie a stone on his stomach [tighten his belt] we, too, will not put up with the imposition of the oppressive U.S. government. Continuing his speech Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said:

[Begin recording] Maybe many of you do not remember how Pishevari and Gholam Yahya [ringleaders of the Soviet-backed separatist regime set up in Tabriz after World War II] were shown the error of their ways. Now, the same thing is happening. We will also correct these people. The satanical power weilded by a few people in the mountains of Kordestan who wish to carry [word indistinct] or to possess Iraqi Kalashnikovs or who wish to malign--well, these people are nothing. We are enjoying a regime of God; this is what God has promised us. We are not these people's adversaries. So what do they say? [loud applause]

[Words indistinct] when they hatch these plots they will find themselves facing the warlike spirit of this great nation. If some of you remember, during the crisis of the Pishevari and Gholam Yahya regime in Azarbayjan the news became public that His great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Abolhasan Esfahani had passed away. God knows, the whole of Azarabayjan--at that time we were in Qom--the whole of Azarbayjan wore black overnight. The people in all the mosques in Azarbayjan carried Korans and read the exordium and thus, in effect, made it amply clear to those people who wanted to fish in those troubled waters that the Azarbaijani is a Muslim:

Today you are carrying out your Friday prayers in Tehran University. In Kordestan the Muslims cannot freely hold Friday prayers. Why? Because four Kurdish insurgents, people's devotee guerrillas, (vanguards), now wish to say that this country is not Islamic.

We, armed with the eternal might of the inhabitants of Qahremanshahr, (?have heard) that just now in the city of Sanandaj, in Saqqez, in Piranshahr, in Mahabad, in Baneh people carrying their prayer rugs under their arms are going to recite their Friday prayers. These people are asking all of you for protection. It is now up to you to avenge the sacred blook of Shaykh Mostafa Mardukhi Marivani and we must [loud applause] with a revolutionary movement, give our reply to this blood; the blood of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Paveh, in Nowsud, in Sardasht [words indistinct] our heroic armymen who are today--I would like to say without exaggeration--this army, of which the traitor shah was proud, God knows, is these days stationed on the Iraqi border and on the country's western borders and serves the Islamic Republic in an epic-creating manner and with pride and glory. [loud applause] and right from this very place I would like to send a message to all the soldiers of Islam, to all the NCO's, to all the officers and to all the great commanders, saying that the imam is your backing and support, the great Iranian nation is your support: [end recording]

Also in today's prayer meeting the Friday imam of Tehran said:

The Iranian nation and the Muslim people after many centuries of being asleep, after centuries of being subjugated to the culture and manners of Western imperialists, has been able to release itself in the recent years from all those obstacles. This spring cleaning revived us again. In another part of his prayers sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said:

[Begin recording] You, my dear Iranian sisters and brothers who are at the moment the focal point of Islamic and anti-imperialist struggles throughout Asia and throughout the region, need the following instruction more than anything: engaged in works, engaged in action. The first cure and the first [word indistinct] is work, work. This work is the beginning of all the activities which a living society is in need of: work in the factories and industrial complexes, work in places which should provide the food of this nation, work in political and administrative organs which should administer the affairs of this country, work in educational institutions, institutions which should elevate the culture and the morality of the nation, but proper work. Those who today call us to unemployment or to wrong works are acting against this principle; it means they are against the salvation of the people.

Today, those people who are encouraging the people not to work--under any excuses--are traitors. The person who causes disruption in our oil industry, he who incites the people to indulge in go-slows in the vast iron and steel complex, he who causes disruptions in work in the farms of this country, he who does not allow the work to proceed in a proper way: He is a traitor to the path of this nation. No excuse can or should stop us from continuous and untiring work.

Today, certain groups do not wish to allow our universities to carry out proper work and to fulfill their debts to this country. They wish to change these centers of science and learning, these centers for the advancement and spreading of Islam, these centers which should train and educate the generation which should be in charge of the future needs of our Islamic society, these bases of learning and religion--they wish to change these institutions to bases for the implementation ofthe evil designs of foreign enemies, and bases for opposition to Islam and bases for opposition to the Islamic Republic in the name of universities and places of learning, they wish to turn the universities into mosques for the blind.

In my second speech, I shall reveal certain facts about the universities and shall inform the nation about all that is going on in the universities, and which has be[illegible]ing on for the past year. And, God willing, I shall talk about the duties of the peop[illegible] and the duties of the students.

KHAMENE'I NOTES EVIDENCE ON BAQIR AS-SADR'S FATE

JN181837 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday congregational imam and Islamic Revolution Council member, has said that there is a great deal of evidence confirming the tragic martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. However, this evidence is not sufficient to enable the government to express an absolute opinion. He added: International circles have been requested to intervene in this issue. The Red Cross and other organizations have also been requested to organize a meeting with Ayatollah as-Sadr, if his eminence is held a prisoner. He said: If this calamity has taken place, the Iraqi Government should admit this crime.

Jojjat ol-eslam Khamene'i affirmed that the government of the Islamic Republic will continue to exert pressures until the Iraqi Government is driven to confession.

QOTBZADEH ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY, IRAQ

NC210740 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 17 Apr 80 p 3

[Exclusive statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh to MILLIYET correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh stated that he was aware of Republican People's Party leader Ecevit's suggestion that the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] could be a good mediator in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute, but added that it was impossible to come to terms with the Iraqi administration. Qotbzadeh said: "Iraq is in collusion with the United States. Iraq is a servile follower of the United States. We do not see any reason for approaching the lackey if we can have talks with the master to settle the Iranian-U.S. dispute. You will see that as soon as our problems with the United States are settled our dispute with Iraq will also be resolved."

Qotbzadeh then answered allegations made by the Iraqi Government spokesman to MILLIYET, and smilingly dismissed the attacks made by the Iraqi leader, Saddam Husayn, the other day. As may be recalled Husayn said: "We do not seek war, but we are prepared to defend our rights and honor militarily."

Qotbzadeh continued: "There is no other way out than the complete collapse of the Ba'th Party. These people have nothing in common with Islam. Problems cannot be resolved unless the Ba'th administration is overthrown. They consider themselves Arabs first and then Muslims.

"They accuse us of exporting our revolution to Iraq. But we are only trying to explain our revolution to the world. Our aims are not 'to export.' We do not interfere in their internal affairs. Nor do we urge them to do what we are doing. If the Iraqi people identify themselves with our revolution, this is their own affair. They also want us to return the three islands to them. Isn't this claiming other people's territory? These people have established an entirely fascist regime in their country. They are more dangerous than the Zionists. That is why mediation and bilateral talks are out of the question."

In view of the friction with Iraq and the U.S. economic boycott against Iran, we asked the Iranian foreign minister what his country expected of Turkey, and his reply was: "We expect Turkey to determine its position as early as possible and to state this unequivocally. Turkey must openly show its choice: Will it be on our side or on the opposite side? Our friction with the United States and Iraq is one and the same issue; Ankara's attitude will make its position clear.

"Iran is at the moment trying to fill the vacuum that has been created by the United States in the region. Above all, Turkey is our neighbor; it is also an Islamic country. We naturally want and expect Turkey to be on our side."

We then asked Qotbzadeh: "Are there any indications that Turkey might side with the United States and oppose Iran? Do you view Turkey as a country to which you can turn for help in times of distress or as country that would be hostile to Iran at such times?" He answered: "There are absolutely no signs that Turkey would side with the United States against Iran. However, we expect Turkey to adopt a clear attitude. Being a neighbor and an Islamic country, don't you agree that our relations should be better than with others?"

Referring to the hostages, Qotbzadeh argued that this issue could not be resolved by using military force or applying economic sanctions; on the contrary such measures could make the situation worse.

Qotbzadeh continued: "The Iranian Parliament will have the last word in this matter," and stressed that Iran was "not afraid of U.S.-European sanctions or of Iraqi attacks."

The Iranian foreign minister then denied reports that 6 Iranian planes and 3 helicopters had dropped bombs over the Ozalp district of Van. He said that investigations had proved that these reports were unfounded.

Visit to France, Hostages

JN211831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] In a press interview on his visit to France, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: The visit was private. However, I seized the opportunity and held talks with Iran's Panamanian lawyer.

The foreign minister said that he was unable to contact any of the members of the commission investigating the crimes of the deposed shah and the crimes of the United States. However, he sent a letter to one of the commission members and asked him to expedite a report on the work of the commission in Iran.

Regarding Carter's statements in which he said that the hostages in the U.S. Embassy will not be released and will not be moved to another location until November--that is, the date of the U.S. Presidential elections--Mr Qotbzadeh said: I have no exact knowledge on the source of this report, I do not know whether Carter made this statement or not. However, it is certain that no talks in this connection were held in Iran.

On visits by the families of the hostages to Tehran, Qotbzadeh said: An entry visa has been granted to only one U.S. family. In my opinion, the families of the hostages should be given the chance to meet the hostages.

On his contacts with French officials and asking them not to be subservient to U.S. policy, Mr Qotbzadeh said: Talks were held in this regard and the results will be announced after the EEC meeting.

Answering a question on the U.S. measures against Iran, the foreign minister said: We will take countermeasures. On the subservience of the European countries to the United States in the economic boycott against Iran, he said: I do not think that the problem can be solved with hostile measures in view of its widescale ramifications, the imposition of pressures does not lead to results.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MEETS WITH BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

JN211959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Bulgarian Ambassador in Tehran Eliko Enchev Velikov today. They discussed increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and the development of some industries, particularly those that depend on agriculture, in Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD221010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, went this morning to the Imam Khomeyni hospital and visited those injured in yesterday's incidents. Then at 0900 he was received by Imam Khomeyni and reported on the condition of those injured in the recent incidents and on his trip to Paris. The imam advised him on his future visit to Arab countries.

ENVOY TO LEBANON RECALLED AFTER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD201940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Following an assassination attempt of the life of the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut, opposite the Iraqi Embassy, in which he was wounded, the foreign minister of our country today sent the following telegram to the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut:

On behalf of the Revolution Council and myself, I congratulate you on your bravery and devotion in defending the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran during your mission. It is appropriate that you should return to the capital immediately to explain more about the place where your mission is located.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RULES DARREGAZ ELECTIONS INVALID

LD200530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The supervisor of the Interior Ministry has issued a statement regarding the annulment of the results of the elections in the Darregaz constituency. The text of this statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The candidate who has acquired an absolute majority in the Darregaz constituency elections for the National Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been declared ineligible because of his connection and close cooperation with the defunct SAVAK. Thus, in order to safeguard the rights of brothers and sisters who participated in the elections, by virtue of the authority invested in the ministry under Article 49 of the National Consultative Assembly elections act, the results of the elections in the Darregaz constituency are hereby declared null and void. Naturally, steps will be taken at the first opportunity to hold repeat elections.

TWO KAZERUN CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS RESIGN

GF201645 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, two members of the Kazerun city council have resigned from their posts. They are Ism'ail (?Bashardeh) and Haj Hedayatollah [last name indistinct]

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COURT FORMED IN ABADEH

GF201245 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] An Islamic revolution court has been formed in Abadeh. According to our correspondent, the following individuals have been named as members of the court: Hojjat Oll-Islam Eslami, canon judge; Sajjadi [first name not given], prosecutor; and Abdul Karim Rezvani, assistant prosecutor of the Abadeh Islamic Revolution Court.

2D ROUND OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 9 MAY

NO211105 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21 (AFP)--The second round of Iran's Islamic Assembly elections will take place on May 9, Interior Minister [as received] and revolutionary council member Ayatollah Mahdav Kani has told the newspaper BAMDAD.

In the March 14 first round 98 of the 270 deputies were elected.

The Iranian authorities have said several times in the past that the Islamic Assembly will decide the fate of the United States Embassy hostages.

OIL MINISTRY BLAMES TANKER OWNERS FOR DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

LD211208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The following announcement was issued today by the Oil Ministry: In order to meet the country's oil requirements and carry out the necessary plan to build up stocks for the peak season it is necessary to implement preparatory plans and transport oil from production centers to consumption regions.

Regrettably, under the circumstances at present, when there are not enough oil tankers in Abadan and Tehran, the two largest oil production centers, the transport of fuel to the various parts of the country is not being properly attended to, and while in certain cities complaints are regularly heard about the shortage of (?oil) products, there are a great many oil tankers from Abadan gathered in Esfahan. As a result, there are around 600 oil tankers gathered in Esfahan, where there is no need for more than 150 oil tankers. The owners of these tankers insist on working in the Esfahan region.

As for the suburbs of Khorasan and Azarbayjan, there are a great number of oil tankers over and above local requirements. These tankers refuse to go to supply points and, when calling at Tehran central supply depots, they only agree to load for their respective cities.

Considering the situation, the Oil Ministry has no choice but to state categorically that it shall no longer be lenient toward those oil tanker owners who out their own interests before the interest of society and who refuse to accept cargo for appointed destinations. Consequently, should any tanker decline to follow the program aimed at meeting provincial oil requirements, their (?contracts) will be cancelled and they will no longer be supplied with any cargo. Moreover, such an obstructionist attitude shall be interpreted as being counterrevolutionary.

COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT ON PIPELINE EXPLOSIONS

GF211734 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The committee investigating the recent oil and gas pipeline explosions at Marun, Mahshahr and Abadan has concluded its work and submitted its report to the board of directors of Abadan refinery.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent, the director or the Abadan refinery said the investigating committee's suggestions have been presented to the board of directors and all suggestions will be carried out in order to prevent any future explosions.

In answering a question from the PARS correspondent concerning current oil production at Abadan refinery, the refinery's director said that following the explosions at seven oil and gas pipelines at Marun, Mahshahr and Abadan, the volume of oil output at Abadan refinery was reduced to 395,000 barrels a day. However, by increasing the volume of Ahvaz oil reaching Abadan, this volume has reached 435,000 barrels a day.

TRUCK DRIVERS ASKED TO TRANSPORT GRAIN FROM BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD191832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the governorate general of the Hormozgan Province has announced that sufficient grain is stored in Bandar 'Abbas warehouses. Truck drivers are asked to report to Bandar 'Abbas to carry the grain to other provinces. We remind you that only drivers of covered trucks are asked to report to these warehouses.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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KABUL CARRIES TEXT OF DRA BASIC PRINCIPLES

LD221244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text of "The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council, on behalf of all the Muslim and toiling people of Afghanistan, based on the true intention and the interests of the workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals and all toilers and all democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of the country; with deep respect and strict observance of the historical, national, cultural and religious traditions of the noble people of Afghanistan; resolutely following the sacred religion of Islam; with respect to the international declaration of human rights; following the policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation with all the people of the region and the world; for the purpose of the defense of national independence and national sovereignty and territorial integrity and the democratic popular order of the masses of Afghanistan; for the purpose of the strengthening of the unity and brotherhood and the unity of the people and all the nationalities, tribes and all ethnic groups in our country, Afghanistan; for the purpose of the successful development of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution and the realization of its ideals and aims based on the creation of a new society of peace and work, freedom and justice, brotherhood and equality, democracy and progress, have ratified, published and do announce its enforcement on 21 April.

The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Chapter I: The Bases of the Social, Economic and Political Order.

Chapter II: The Basic Rights and the Duties of Subjects.

Chapter III: Loya Jirgha, Supreme Council of the DRA.

Chapter IV: The DRA Revolutionary Council.

Chapter V: The DRA Council of Ministers.

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The Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

The Sawr Revolution of April 1978 entered its new stage on 27 December 1979, entering the proud national history of Afghanistan and beginning a national, democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. As a result of the Sawr Revolution, the new Government of the DRA, which is the reflection of the ideals and defender of the interests of the toilers and all the people of the country, was established.

The noble and toiling people of Afghanistan were put on the reform course of the social and national revolution, aiming at the final success of the national revolution, the consolidation of democracy and the new constructive order, which is based on the foundation of peace and freedom, progress and justice, brotherhood and equality.

The leading of Afghanistan from backwardness toward social, economic and cultural progress, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the party of the working class and other toilers of the country, will be based on the intention of the broad masses of people, deep respect and the strict observance of the national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of our people, with the resolute following of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, respect for the universal declaration of human rights, based on the policy of peaceful coexistence, friendship and cooperation with all the people of the region and the world.

The DRA deems it its duty to defend the national independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity; to deeply strengthen the gains of the Sawr Revolution and to realize its high aims and ideals; to progress, develop and further evolve the progressive order in the DRA; to broadly and actively participate and attract the toilers and all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces of the country in the changes of the national and democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution and the defense of the homeland and the Sawr Revolution, which will be implemented by the PDPA and the Revolutionary Council.

For the purpose of realizing the above-mentioned aims, the DRA Revolutionary Council, as a supreme organ of state power's authority and the true reflector of the freedom of intention of all the people of Afghanistan, decided that until the ratification of the DRA constitution by the Loya Jirgah, the DRA supreme council, these basic principles of the DRA shall be approved and implemented.

Chapter I: The Bases of the Social, Economic and Political Order.

Article 1. The DRA is the independent and democratic government of all the toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan, including workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all democratic and patriotic forces of all nationalities and tribes of the country.

Article 2. The state serves the well-being and prosperity of the people and safeguards their peaceful, secure and comfortable life, all-round individual development and protects their rights, property, honor and national customs and traditions. State power belongs to the toilers of the city and village in the DRA and is guided by complete state and local organs which are (?elected) by democratic means.

Article 3. The power of toilers in the DRA is based on the national broad alliance of the fatherland, which unites all workers, farmers, artisans, nomads, intellectuals, women and male youths and the representatives of all nationalities and tribes, all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces and the country's social and political organizations, under the leadership of the PDPA, on the basis of a general program for the construction of a new, free and democratic society. The national fatherland alliance has the duty of cooperating in realization of the unity of all forces of the people for the purpose of common activity in the fulfillment of duties concerning the national and democratic development of the country, the training of people with a patriotic consciousness and the broad attraction of the people to the administration of state matters and society.

Article 4. The PDPA is the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country. It is the leading and guiding force of the society and state. And it is the enunciator of the intention and interests of the workers, farmers, intellectuals, all toilers and national and democratic forces, and the steadfast defender of the true interests of all the people of our country, Afghanistan.

The PDPA gives priority to the principles of the national and democratic revolution in its domestic and foreign policy, based on the intention of the people of Afghanistan, and confirms the evolutionary application of the aims and duties of the Sawr Revolution and guides the struggle of all the people of Afghanistan toward the creation of a new, just society free of exploitation of individual by individual.

Article 5. The sacred and true religion of Islam will be respected, observed and protected in the DRA and freedom to practice religious rites is guaranteed for all Muslims. The followers of all religions and faiths have complete freedom to observe their religious rites as long as they do not disturb the comfort and security of the society. None of the subjects is allowed to employ religion for antinational and antipopular propaganda as well as a tool for committing any acts against the interests of the DRA and the people of Afghanistan. The state will assist in the patriotic activities of holy men and religious leaders in performing their duties and responsibilities.

Article 6. The activities of the workers unions, women and youth organizations, scientific, cultural, artistic associations and other social and democratic organizations of the toilers, at the frontlines of which are workers, farmers, artisans, intellectuals and other inhabitants, for the purpose of elevating the organization and improving social and productive activities, the realization of the aims and duties of the Sawr Revolution, which unites them by their special interests, are encouraged and supported. The DRA protects and develops the best and most valuable cultural heritage and traditions of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups in the country.

Article 7. The DRA practices the policy of equality of rights, brotherly friendship and all-round development of all the nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups, small and large, residing in our common country. Afghanistan obtains the solidarity and unity of the toilers of all nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of the country in the struggle aimed at realizing the aims and ideals of the Sawr Revolution, and realizes and guarantees their legal rights. The DRA Government aims at the elimination of inequality in the level of economic, social and cultural development of all regions in the country.

Article 8. The armed forces and the DRA police defend the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, national independence, unity and territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of the country. The state will take the necessary steps for the purpose of strengthening the armed forces and police and instilling the officers with a feeling of patriotism and love of homeland, loyalty to the aims and ideals of the Sawr Revolution, solidarity with the toilers of all countries, for the purpose of realizing participation of armed forces employees in social and political life and the betterment of the material conditions of their families.

Article 9. The state supports the patriotic role of the leaders, elders and all members of the tribes of the country who safeguard peace, brotherhood and security in their regions and defend the borders of the DRA, and will extend all-round support for the effective realization of this noble activity.

Article 10. The foreign policy of the DRA is based on the strengthening of comprehensive peace, the development of regional and international cooperation according to the state interests of the country. The basis of the practice of DRA foreign policy is the principle of peaceful coexistence and the policy of an active and positive nonalignment policy.

Article 11. The DRA will broaden and strengthen its all-round traditions, friendship and cooperation with the USSR and will broaden cooperation and friendly relations with all the countries of the socialist alliance based on the principle of internationalist solidarity.

Article 12. The DRA, as a peace-seeking country, will make extensive efforts to safeguard and strengthen friendly relations with all countries, especially with neighboring countries and all Muslim nations and countries, based on mutual respect, national independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and will assist the united efforts of Muslims and other masses in the general struggle for peace, freedom, progress and cooperation.

Article 13. The DRA will make efforts for the just and peaceful solution of all the existing unsolved issues between the neighboring countries in the region, based on good intention and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Article 14. The DRA supports the struggle of nations and the people of the world for peace, national and social independence, democracy and progress, and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism and fascism.

Article 15. The DRA will strive, for the purpose of defense of world peace, for total disarmament and cessation of the arms race, avoiding a spread of nuclear weapons and the elimination of aggressive military bases in foreign territories; the development and realization of the international process for the reduction of international tension and the realization of a just international economic order. War propaganda in the DRA is prohibited.

Article 16. The DRA respects and abides by the UN Charter and accepted norms of international rights and supports the activities of the United Nations for strengthening peace and development of international cooperation.

Article 17. Private ownership, national ownership, public ownership and private cooperative ownership are the forms of ownership that exist in the DRA. The state will defend and protect all types of legal ownership. The ownership of the subsoil rights, including natural resources, energy sources, banks, institutes, insurance and the major means of production and heavy industries, communication units, radio and television belongs to the state. Public ownership by the people enjoys special protection. The state encourages, protects and guides the activities of the sectors where it participated.

Article 18. The state is developing the national economy with the aim of eliminating economic backwardness of the country and raising living standards of all nationalities, tribes and ethnic groups of Afghanistan, ending exploitation and constructing a new society in accordance with the ideals of the Sawr Revolution. The state organizes social and economic plans that are based on the constructive and creative activities of the toilers. The state encourages, protects and controls private enterprises and will give material and moral support.

Article 19. The state respects and guarantees the ownership of farmers and other land owners, in accordance with the stipulations of the law. The DRA will take necessary measures for the realization of democratic changes in agriculture in the interest of the broad masses of farmers and with their active participation. The state will give necessary assistance to farmers through bank loans, by giving them agricultural machinery, seeds and chemical fertilizers and in the sale of raw agricultural products. The development of the produtive cooperatives, consumer goods and all other kinds will be encouraged and supported in agriculture.

Article 20. The state guarantees the possibilities of the just use of grazing lands free of charge and also guarantees nomads the right of free movement in the country. The state will extend necessary assistance to nomads, tribal groups and animal breeders by way of grants and favorable and conditional bank loans and will extend other assistance for the purpose of the development of animal breeding, the sale of products and the raising of their material, cultural and living standard.

Article 21. The DRA encourages and protects the productive activities of artisans, their voluntary participation in production cooperatives for the purpose of further effective organization of production and the sale of their products. The state, in accordance with the law, guarantees the security of private investment in national economic development and encourages and supports the participation of national capitalists in the development in industry, transport services and agriculture. In the commerce sector, the state, with consideration of the national interests of all people of Afghanistan, encourages and guides the development of internal and external trade. For this purpose the state allows free retail and wholesale trading and will control the general level of prices. The state will assist institutions, commercial companies and national merchants in practicing foreign trade, will encourage increased production and improvement of the quality of exported goods and will protect them against monopolized imperialist competition.

Article 22. The state protects and safeguards private ownership in accordance with the law; the use of private ownership against the interests of the society and people is now allowed. The state guarantees its subjects private ownership if earned by legal means. If confirms and guarantees the law of inheritance of private and special ownership. Taking over private ownership against payment, in accordance with social justice and law, is allowed.

Article 23. The state defines the kinds of quantity of taxes in accordance to the income of the person, according to law and based on the principle of justice.

Article 24. The policy of the DRA in the social, educational and cultural development areas is based on the realization of the unity of workers, farmers, nomads, intellectuals, artisans, merchants, religious leaders and patriotic clergy and all democratic and patriotic forces of the country, all nationalties, tribes and the ethnic groups of Afghanistan, the complete elimination of feudal and prefeudal relations, backwardness, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, illness and raising the material and cultural living standards of every family. For this purpose, programs for the complete elimination of illiteracy, the extensive development of education, hygiene and social, technical and scientific education, culture and art, physical training, sport and living services are continually implemented.

Article 25. The state considers the provision of adequate housing for the toilers one of its major duties.

Article 26. Family, mother and child will be given special protection by the state. The state gives special attention to the health of mother and child and will take necessary measures for the creation of broad conditions for women's education and creating work. The state organs and social organizations will assist [words indistinct] and in the training of children and families. The state cares for youth and will provide education and professional training possibilities for them. The state assists in the provision of work for them, the creation of suitable conditions for the behavioral and moral training of youth, physical growth and their creative and broad participation in the construction of the new society.

Chapter II: The Basic Rights and the Duties of Subjects

Article 27. Citizenship in the DRA is equal and the same for all the people of Afghanistan. The principle of the citizenship of the DRA and its negation will be regulated by law. Afghan subjects abroad enjoy the protection and support of the DRA. No subject of Afghanistan will be handed over to a foreign country.

Article 28: All subjects of Afghanistan are equal in law. All subjects of Afghanistan, without consideration of racial, national or tribal links, language, sex, the place of residence, religion, education, kinship, wealth and social position have equal rights and duties. The equality of rights of the subjects in every walk of life, economic, political, social and cultural, will be realized. Nobody shall use their democratic rights and freedoms against the interests of the DRA and the rights of the other subjects.

Article 29. The following democratic rights and freedoms are guaranteed and extended to DRA citizens:

1. The right of life and security.

2. The complete freedom of the observation of the rites of the sacred religion of Islam and also the right of the observation of religious rites for the followers of other religions in accordance with the law.

3. The right to work. The state will take necessary steps for the realization of the right of beneficial social work for all people. The state will control the conditions of work and will set and implement progressive laws concerning work.

4. The right to protection of health and social welfare. The state will take measures for the development of state health and hygienic institutions, and if possible, the broadening of free medical services and the improvement of the social rights of toilers in cases of their inability to work and old age, and also in the case of the loss of one supporting a family.

5. The right to education. The state will adopt measures for the development and improvement of a national and progressive education; the elimination of illiteracy; education in one's mother tongue; the improvement and broadening of compulsory primary and secondary education and advanced, professional and technical compulsory education.

6. The freedom of scientific, technical, cultural and artistic activities in accordance with the aims of the Sawr Revolution.

7. The right to freedom of speech and thought, the right of holding assembles and peaceful demonstrations and also the right of patriotic unity in social democratic and progressive organizations. The practice of the above rights, in a form which will not disrupt peace and security in the country, will be regulated by law.

8. The security of residence, privacy of correspondence, telephone communication, telegraphic and all other kinds of communication except in those circumstances which are stipulated by law.

9. The right of complaint through individual and group petitions to related government organs.

Article 30. No one can be accused of a crime except by the stipulations of the law. Nobody can be arrested and detained except in accordance with the law.

Nobody can be punished except by orders of a court and in accordance with the provisions of the law in force at the time the accused act was committed. The accused have the right to defense. Those accused are considered innocent until judged by a resolute order of the court. A crime is a personal matter and somebody else cannot be punished for its commission. Torture, persecution and punishment contrary to human dignity are not permissible.

Article 31. DRA subjects are dutybound to respect and abide by the laws, regulations, social behavior and human morality and etiquette and to fulfill their duties and responsibilities with sincerity. They must respect the legal rights and interests of all persons and be proud of the title of being a subject of the DRA.

Article 32. Socially beneficial and honest work, on the basis of a pure sense of patriotism, is an important duty and a matter of pride for every subject of the DRA who is capable of work.

Article 33. The defense of the homeland and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution and loyalty to its aims and ideals and service to the people is the high and sacred responsibility of every subject. Service in the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces is a proud, patriotic and high duty for every subject of the DRA.

Article 34. The DRA will provide all conditions so the subjects can make effective use of their democratic rights and freedoms.

Chapter III: The Loya Jirgah, the Supreme Council of the DRA

Article 35. The Loya Jirgah, the supreme council, is the highest organ of state power of the DRA. The composition of the Loya Jirgah, the total democratic method and manner of election of the representatives of the people of Afghanistan and the party officials, its authority and method of activity will be regulated by law. The election of the people's representatives to the Loya Jirgah will be implemented based on general secret, free, direct and equal vote. The Loya Jirgah will ratify the constitution of Afghanistan at its first session. The time of the election of the Loya Jirgah will be determined and announced by the Revolutionary Council.

Chapter IV: The Revolutionary Council of the DRA

Article 36. Until the necessary conditions for free and secure elections to the Loya Jirgah are met, the Revolutionary Council is the highest organ of state power of the DRA. The number, election or selection of new members for the Revolutionary Council, who will represent all the democratic, national and progressive strata and classes, will be proposed by the Presidium and ratified by the Revolutionary Council.

Article 37. The Revolutionary Council of the DRA has the following authorities:

1. Ratification of laws and decrees.

2. Ratification of state economic and social development plans of the DRA and its [passage indistinct]

4. Formation of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, the Council of Ministers, the Government of the DRA, the supreme court and [word indistinct] the supreme prosecutor of the DRA.

5. Establishment and liquidation of ministries, the appointment, transfer and resignation of members of the Council of Ministers.

6. Interpretation of the basic internal and foreign policy of the DRA and the (?establishment) of the government's activities program.

7. Announcement of referenda and the general voting of the people.

8. Announcement of election by Loya Jirgah of the DRA.

9. Declaration of war by the DRA when threatened by aggression and the announcement of cease-fire.

10. Ratification and cancellation of international agreements of the DRA in accordance with the directives of law.

11. Permission to print money.

12. Establishment of special commissions at necessary circumstances.

13. Adoption of decisions on other matters which require ratification by the Revolutionary Council.

Article 38. The Revolutionary Council holds sessions twice a year. The first session of the Revolutionary Council will be held on 23 August, and its second session on 20 February.

The [word indistinct] of the extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council will be held at the initiative of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council or at the request of at least one-third of the members of the Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council elects the president of the Revolutionary Council and the deputy or deputies to the president of the Revolutionary Council from its members.

Article 39. The session of the Revolutionary Council must be held in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members. The sessions of the Revolutionary Council are open unless the interests of the state make it necessary to hold a closed session.

Article 40. The ratification of laws, decrees and all other ratifications of the Revolutionary Council are implemented by a majority vote of the members. Laws and decrees are enforced after their publication in the official gazette, unless otherwise stated in the draft law. Laws and decrees of the Revolutionary Council will be published in Pashto and Dari and can be published in other languages of the people of Afghanistan.

Article 41. The Revolutionary Council of the DRA regulates the method of activity of the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Article 42. The Revolutionary Council forms its Presidium from among its members. The Presidium consists of:

President of the Revolutionary Council as the chairman of the Presidium.

Deputy or deputies to the chairman of the Presidium.

Secretary and members.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA is the ever-active organ of the Revolutionary Council.

Article 43. The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council has the following authorities:

1. Determination of the date for ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Revolutionary Council.

2. Interpretation of laws, the practice of the [word indistinct] of law making, and in case of necessity, the (?staging) of general discussions of the people regarding draft laws.

3. Control of the observations of laws, decrees and the [word indistinct] of the state organs.

4. Establishment, change and alteration of the names and areas of provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts.

5. Determination of decorations and medals and granting them in accordance with the directives of law.

6. Granting amnesty and reduction of sentence.

7. Acceptance of appointments, change, resignation and retirement of judges, officers of the armed forces and government officials in accordance with the directives of law.

8. Determination of military titles, political ranks and their granting in accordance with the directives of law.

9. Acceptance of appointment, change and resignation of political and permanent representatives of the DRA in foreign countries and international organisations. Permission for the establishment of political agencies from friendly countries.

10. Announcement of military [word indistinct] emergency and military expedition.

11. Solution of matters related to the question of citizenship and the granting of the right of refuge to foreigners in accordance with the law.

12. Implementation of other duties according to the directives of law.

Article 44. All authorities of the Revolutionary Council, between the times of its sessions, are transferred to the Presidium.

Article 45. Until the appointment or election of the prime minister, the president of the Revolutionary Council is the prime minister of the DRA.

The president of the Revolutionary Council has the following authorities:

1. Leadership of the activities of the Revolutionary Council, the Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

2. Command of the armed forces.

3. Acceptance of the credentials of persons in charge of foreign missions.

4. Approval of laws, decrees, ratifications and other documents of the Revolutionary Council, Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

5. Other authorities defined by law.

Chapter V: The Council of Ministers of the DRA

Article 46. The Council of Ministers, i.e., the DRA Government, is the supreme executive organ of state power and consists of the prime minister, deputy or deputies to the prime minister, and the ministers.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and during recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium, in the execution of their duties.

Article 47. The Council of Ministers has the following authority:

1. The implementation of internal and foreign policy.

2. The submission of law drafts for consideration and ratification to the Revolutionary Council and, during a recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium.

3. The ratification of charters and bills.

4. The organization of matters of national economy development, plans and proposals for social and economic development, the state budget and methods of its implementation for approval by the Revolutionary Council, and during recess of the Revolutionary Council, by the Presidium.

5. Direct and control the activities of the ministries.

6. Direct and control the activities of the local executive organs.

7. Adopt the necessary measures for preserving security, order and social comfort and safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the subjects.

8. Provide guidance on defense matters of the country and the organization of the armed forces.

9. Provide supervision of the foreign relations of the DRA, including talks and signing international agreements within its competence.

10. Provide aid and assistance to the Jami'atul Ulema [religious society] in fulfilling their related duties.

11. Other authority defined by law.

Article 48. The implementation of ratifications and other documents of the Council of Ministers by the organs, institutions and subjects throughout DRA jurisdiction is obligatory.

Article 49. The organization of authority and the method of activities of the central and local offices are regulated by law.

Article 50. Heading the ministries of the DRA are ministers. The ministers conduct their activities in accordance with the law. The ministers bear individual responsibility in the implementation of ministerial duties and the development of related areas.

Chapter VI: Local Organs of State Power and Administration

Article 51. Local jirgahs [committees] and local councils will be formed in the provinces, cities, districts, subdistricts and villages for the solution of all questions related to the locality. The democratic method of representing the people in the local committees, i.e. local councils, and other matters relating to organization and authority, responsibility and their activities will be regulated by law.

Article 52. Local executive committees of state power will be established in the provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts; the chairman and members of the local executive committee will be appointed in accordance with the directives of the law.

The local executive committee has the following authority:

1. Realization, supervision and implementation of the laws, decrees, ratifications and other documents and decisions of higher organs.

2. The realization and preservation of order, security, rights and freedoms of the citizens.

3. The implementation of state economic, social and cultural development plans.

4. Guidance and harmony in their subject organs.

5. Decisionmaking to the limit of their authority.

Article 53. The local organs of state power and administration place the principles of collective work, initiative, the broad attraction of people, law and justice, as the guide of their activities.

Chapter VII: Judicial Order and the Activity of Courts

Article 54. Judgment in the DRA will be only made by the court on the bases of democratic principles. Judgment is rendered by the supreme court of the DRA, provincial, city and districts courts and the armed forces courts. For consideration of some special circumstances, specialized courts will be established in accordance with the directives of the law. The establishment of authority and the method of the establishment and activities of the courts will be regulated by the law.

Article 55. The supreme court is the supreme judicial organ of the DRA and consists of: president, vice presidents and members. The supreme court, in accordance with the directives of law, supervises the judicial activities of the courts and secures uniformity in the enforcement of law by the courts. The supreme court reports its activities to the Revolutionary Council, and during recesses of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

The judges of all courts are appointed by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Article 56. The consideration of all civil and criminal cases is in the authority of the courts. Judges, in consideration of cases, are independent (?from the party) and subject to the law. The consideration of cases and sentences by the courts, is rendered on the bases of equality of subjects against the law and court. The courts implement the laws of the DRA when the cases are considered. In cases of the inexplicity of law, the court will consider and judge cases in accordance with the rules of Shari'ah law and the principles of democratic legality and justice.

Cases are considered in open sessions in all courts. Those circumstances where cases are considered in closed sessions will be defined by the law. Sentences shall be given in open court in all situations.

Article 57. The consideration and solution of cases in the courts will be rendered in Pashto and Dari or in thelanguage of the majority inhabitants of the locality. The two sides of a lawsuit, if they do not understand the language with which the trial is carried out, are entitled to familiarize themselves with the materials and documents of the case through an interpreter and are guaranteed the right to address the court in their mother tongue.

Article 58. All decisions of the courts are made in the name of the DRA. The decisions of the courts shall be substantiated. The implementation of the [words indistinct] of the courts is binding. A death sentence will be carried out after approval by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Chapter VIII: The Department of Prosecution

Article 59. The attorney general of the DRA guides the activities of the prosecution organs of the country. The department of the prosecution of the DRA comprises the unit system based on the principle of centralism, and consists of the general prosecutor and the prosecution departments of the provinces, cities, districts and subdistricts. A specialized prosecution department could be established in accordance with the rules of law. The prosecution organs are independent of the local organs at their duties and are only subject to the general prosecutor.

Article 60. The attorney general and prosecutors supervise the uniform implementation and observation of the laws by all central and local organs of the state power and administration, government institutions, mixed and private social organizations and responsible persons and subjects.

Article 61. The attorney general is responsible to the Revolutionary Council, and during the recess of the Revolutionary Council, to the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council--for his activities. The general prosecutor regularly reports his activities and the rule of law in the country to the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Article 62. Until the appointment of the general prosecutor this authority and duties are answerable to the minister of justice. The organization of authority and the method of activities of the prosecution organs will be regularized by the law.

Chapter IX: Emblem, Flag and Capital.

Article 63. The state emblem of the DRA is:

Figure of altar and pulpit on a green (?background) on open book, the rays of the sun inside a gear wheel decorated by wheat ears surrounded with black, red and green ribbons and a five-pointed red star located inthe upper part between two ends of the wheat ears.

Article 64. The DRA state flag consists of three colors, which are, from top to bottom and running horizontally, black, red and green. At the top of the flag is located the state emblem of the DRA. The depth of the flag is half its length.

Article 65. The capital of the DRA is the city of Kabul.

Chapter X: Final Orders.

Article 66. Alterations to these basic principles can be implemented on the proposal of the Presidium and ratification by two-thirds of the Revolutionary Council members.

Article 67. All central and local state organs, until the establishment of the state [word indistinct] organs as anticipated in these basic principles, fulfill their duties based on the directives of these basic principles and the related laws.

Article 68. The basic principles of the DRA, in accordance with the historic announcement of the DRA Revolutionary Council, will be enforced from 21 April 1980 after their publication and are valid until the ratification of the DRA constitution. Decrees, laws and other documents which have been issued prior to the enforcement of these basic principles are valid unless they contradict the rules of the basic principles.

KARMAL MEETS WITH PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS 22 APR

ID222103 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, met this morning with the secretaries of the provincial committees and (?provincial governors), while Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the Central Committee and president of the (?chancery) department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Sayyed Mohammad Gulabzoi, the minister of interior, were also present. [passage indistinct]

AFP REPORTS REBEL ACTIVITIES IN KABUL, OTHER PROVINCES

HK221630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 April (AFP)--Moslem rebels of the Hezb-e Eslami group have killed 6 Afghan Army soldiers and two officers in fierce fighting in the Alighar region northeast of Kabul, and destroyed four army trucks, Hezb-e Eslami announced here today. A total of 11 rebels were killed, Hezb-e Eslami said.

Another rebel group, Sayed Ahmad Gailani's National Liberation Front, announced that last Sunday its fighters destroyed two tanks near Shamkani, in the eastern province of Paktia.

On Saturday, the group said, another front commando destroyed a military truck, captured two others loaded with munitions, and killed five "Khalqis" (communists) at Sangalan in the southwestern Afghanistan province of Farah.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

For an interview with Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost by ADN's Kabul correspondent, dealing with Afghanistan's foreign relations, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 April Eastern European DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PROPOSAL TO END IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

BK211026 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Bangladesh has initiated a move for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two fraternal countries of Iran and Iraq. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Dacca today that there should be a cease-fire followed by restoration of normal relations between the two countries. He said the Organization of Islamic Conference has been advised to arrange the formation of a [words indistinct] which would try to bring the two countries together and help resolve their problem peacefully. Bangladesh wants that the proposal be discussed at the next Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, he said.

About the hostages issue between Iran and the United States, the spokesman said Bangladesh still believes that the problem can be resolved through peaceful and honorable means. Although the crisis has further deepened in recent days, Bangladesh feels that a solution could be found through negotiations. The spokesman said the Bangladesh position on the issue had also been made clear at the UN Security Council.

Replying to a question about the newly surfaced island at the Sundarbans coast, the spokesman said Bangladesh is approaching the Indian Government to carry out the bilateral commitment to determine the ownership on the basis of a joint survey. He said the Indian Government had agreed to the Bangladesh proposal that the rightful ownership of the island should be decided on the basis of a joint survey. A solution to the question of Muhari Char should also be found under the provisions of 1974 boundary agreement between Bangladesh and India to complete necessary formalities so that the agreement can be implemented to facilitate a solution of many other border problems.

WORLD BANK'S MCNAMARA LEAVES DACCA AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

BK191549 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpt] World Bank chief McNamara has said the bank is in complete accord with the priority of the second 5-year plan and will extend substantial assistance for its successful implementation. Talking to newsmen before leaving Dacca this morning at the end of his 3-day visit, he said that the exact quantum of assistance will be decided later.

McNamara said the purpose of his visit was to discuss the plan and study ways and means of extending technical and financial support to help achieve the goal of self-reliance. The priorities and strategy of development have been thoroughly reviewed during his visit and he has been highly impressed by what he had seen.

He said the movement stimulated by President Zia toward increasing grain production, controlling population and removing mass illiteracy has opened up great opportunities for external assistance. Bangladesh is now capable of utilizing more foreign aid but it has to improve substantially domestic resource stabilization by raising production and export earnings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS

Bani-Sadr Interview 21 Apr

LD211718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in a radio and television interview today, answered questions relating to recent developments in the country, particularly university issues. The president said: I asked and still ask all groups to respect the decisions adopted by the Revolution Council, and I hope that tomorrow morning the university will continue with its normal affairs. Mr Bani-Sadr stressed: Those who regard themselves as supporters of the Islamic regime, even though they may not be in agreement with everything about the regime, should comply with the decisions.

In another part of his interview the president stated: The regime's supporter is that person who will safeguard order and discipline. Dr Bani-Sadr, after noting that the imam has said cooperation, assistance, understanding and harmony are a religious obligation, stressed the preservation of the country's independence and existence cannot tolerate lack of coordination. The president noted that students should regard the university environment as an environment for free debate and realize that the change in the university system cannot be achieved without changing the system prevailing in society. Dr Bani-Sadr referred to thinking and brains as being the main solution to university problems and said: Brainwork cannot be solved by fists. The university must be [word indistinct] with ideas and we have this.

The president elected by the nation stressed: Political groups should realize that no political front is powerful enough to exploit chaos and take control of the government. Even the superpowers, who are planning along these lines, do not have the power to achieve this. Mr Bani-Sadr announced: I am a repository for anybody's secrets; I will not conceal anything from the people. Whenever necessary I will raise the issues with the nation and those who imagine I would resign as a result of chaos must accept disappointment forever.

President Speaks 22 Apr

LD221520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0608 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Speech by Iranian President Bani-Sadr on 22 Apr at Tehran University--live]

[Text] Let us pray for the salvation of those young people who have been victims of conspiracy in the last few days and for those martyred for Iran and Islam. [shouts from the crowd]

Dear brothers and sisters, greetings to you, the Muslim nation, who were able to organize this huge gathering so quickly. This great cultural revolution which promises (?culture) to man [words indistinct] and caused the sovereignty of the people to replace that of Satan's followers. Today is a great day in our history when your sovereignty has been established through the revolution council.

Please be quiet and do not push. I know that you have been sitting or standing here, tightly packed, since early this morning despite the hot weather. One of the tricks played on you, the masses, was that those who, in the name of your sovereignty, cut all these lines so that we would not be able to talk to you in time today.

In the last few days two waves have been forming. One was this wave which, by the grace of God and in accordance with your strong will, became victorious. Another wave might have swept the whole country with anarchy and unrest. The conspiracy hatched which might have come to fruition was to involve the country in disturbances and confrontations. But the vigilance of our people and the imam of our nation, the president-elect and the Revolution Council which enjoy your support caused the wave of the cultural revolution to become victorious in its main principle.

What is meant by this main principle is mentioned in the Koran: The Almighty God says: "God changes not what is in people until they change what is in themselves." The change which took place during the crisis of the revolution and which we should follow in the form of a [word indistinct] cultural revolution is that our people should be masters of their own destiny. Those people who had no basis for work except destruction in the destructive culture of the [word indistinct] regime should become constructive in this age of revolution.

Today, Iran's leadership interprets the cultural revolution as replacing the sound of destruction on our farms and in our factories and offices with the sound of work, innovation and creation. We want the wave that we intend to create--and with God's help this historical day will be the day when this wave begins its operational stage--to be everywhere; and we want those who sabotage work in factories, who sabotage oil supplies, who oppose the people in Kordestan, who hatch conspiracies in Khuzestan, who intend to threaten our cities and villages and create disturbances to know that wherever they try to oppose the people and wherever they try to close down a place this nation will go there and impose its sovereignty through the government.

Following this conspiracy which was neutralized by the grace of God and because of the steadfastness shown by us in the decision which we made, there is no doubt that in the last 3-4 days in the western regions of our country irresponsible and armed persons opposed to the realization of our Islamic Revolution have created problems for the army and the guards corps, who went there to defend the borders, and opened fire on them.

The meaning of a cultural revolution is that if they do not heed our warnings and continue their hostility toward our nation, the president of this country is authorized to ask the 36 million people of this country to [word indistinct] in Kordestan, [shouts from the crowd] defend the territorial integrity and unity of their country, and to tell the internal and external enemies of Iran's freedom and independence that hatching conspiracies is not enough to bridle the [word indistinct] of our country. This revolutionary [word indistinct] which has manifested itself in our young generation is the beginning of an authentic and comprehensive revolution which will alter the face of the world. [shouts from the crowd]

Today is the day of the establishment of the sovereignty of the government chosen by you. I congratulate you, the nation of Iran on this day.

My brothers and sisters, please be quiet so that I can talk.

I was saying that the real meaning of today is that it is the anniversary of the rule of the government, the government which is dependent on people's votes. Thus, the ministers and the responsible authorities of the government everywhere must know that henceforth all their orders must be implemented without hesitation. [shouts of "God is the greatest"] Everywhere, at any factory, farm, school or classroom where the will of the people is not respected and work is not done, we will take the people to them to sort them out.

Your presence here is a good indication that we will implement what we are saying. And so I repeat: If in Kordestan or any other part of Iran some people decide to resist the will of our nation by arms or without arms, this nation at the invitation of their elected president will go to Kordestan. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] The army in Kordestan [sentence left unfinished] The zealous Muslim army, which is guarding us, the army of our Islamic Republic, which is facing those armed groups, which is under their fire, must know that the army is a representative of the nation in that province. All those who open fire on our children must know that they have opened fire on their own nation. And they must know, definitely, that we will severely punish those who open fire on the nation.

The second problem I intend to explain to you is this: The imam in his New Year message emphasized the cultural revolution and security of the country. He appointed the president to maintain the country's security. And he called this year the year of security. I am telling you that in the days which have passed, some people (?dreamed of) ruthless killings in the streets; but, because of the alertness of the Muslim students and other people of our nation, this plot was foiled, and confrontations and clashes were reduced to a minimum.

Yesterday morning two people came to see me and said: We know that sabotage would not be in the interest of the country, so we are ready to evacuate our offices in universities; but we have a place outside Tehran University, on 16th Azar Avenue, which requires more time for evacuation. I consulted with the minister of culture who said he believed that they ought to close that place and search for a new place and then, in 2 days' time, after finding a new place, return to transfer their belongings. It was arranged that they should meet a representative of the Ministry of Culture to discuss this agreement. But by 1400 their representatives had not arrived. They went to see neither the minister of culture nor his representative.

The supervisors of Tehran University did their best all day yesterday and all of last night to reduce the clashes to a minimum; and I in my position as president appreciate their sincere efforts. I was expecting them to go and see that group and talk to them about changing their place. According to what the supervisors told us at the Revolution Council meeting last night, by 1345 the group prepared for a clash and did not go to see the supervisors, either. As a result, they are responsible for yesterday's clash; and our nation will never again permit these armed or unarmed groups to do what they want to do. [shouts of approval] And they will not be permitted again to ignore the government elected by the nation.

Today all those who were dreaming of disturbing the order and security of the country, delaying the country's production and sabotaging universities to topple the government must know that the government is stronger than ever before. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] And henceforth, God willing, with the stable will of the nation, the government will decisively act on all matters [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]. And it will permit nobody on any pretext to declare himself a decisionmaker for the government or to implement his own decisions. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]

This problem that you are present here today [as heard]. You are witnesses to what they have done to this university; they have destroyed anything they found, property of this nation. They have even ruined this loudspeaker. If they were really in favor of keeping the university open, why did they change this university into a trench; a trench against the nation and against the will of the nation? To us any trenches built against this nation, are the trenches of Satan. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"] And we will smash them without the slightest mercy. [shouts of "God is the greatest!"]

They have sent us a message from Kordestan saying: We have accepted your proposals with the amendments which we have made to them. That is what we want. What difference does it make, whether we say the right things or you do? You should listen to what is said. You should listen to everybody if they are saying the right things. [words indistinct] We do not look to see who is speaking but to what is being said; whether it is correct or not. However, when acting and implementing [words indistinct]. If you need to see a doctor, would you go to anybody? No, because you know full well [words indistinct]. We do not look to see who says that the doctor is good. We just take anybody's word that the doctor is good. But if we wanted to see a doctor we would not go to anybody. We would go to the doctor about whom the people say: his treatment works. Is that not right? [shouts from the crowd]

We accept the cultural revolution with its amendments, but we will not let those who are connected with the Iraqi Ba'thists and the United States run it. [shouts from the crowd] They should lay down their weapons. The people of Kordestan should elect their representatives with complete freedom, then we would do what has been agreed. [shouts from the crowd] [Few words indistinct] it is definite that we have agreed that the army system should change; we accept this. But, if a group of officers or civilians meet every day with the aim of accomplishing the wishes of the people, saying you have agreed that the army system should change, we are doing so--endorse us--not only we would not endorse them, but we would tell them that they are hindering the revolution. [shouts from the crowd] This correct and good principle should be carried out through the channel [word indistinct] by the people. [shouts from the crowd] The reality of the revolution is that the nation should replace the (?ruling) self-interest seekers, the deposed shah and his American masters in decisionmaking. The aim of our great cultural, spiritual and religious revolution is that our nation's will should govern its fate. [shouts from the crowd] Nobody has the right to (?undermine) this will, be it in an office, a factory, a farm, a military unit or a (?classroom). The nation's will should rule everywhere. [shouts from the crowd]

The meaning of the cultural revolution is this. The cultural revolution that we seek means the end of the destructive economy that the previous regime forced on our country when instead of the country's budget being spent in factories and farms, it was placed in foreign bank accounts. The cultural revolution means that the people should go to farms and factories, increase production tenfold and make the budget work for the benefit of the country and to make this production the basis for the country's independence. [shouts from the crowd] Mr Carter should no longer devise [word indistinct plans for Iran and should not think that this able nation would be brought to its knees with conspiracies, threats and blockades. [shouts from the crowd]

The Iran of today needs a genuine and noble cultural revolution. The first principle of the revolution is that your elected government should be the nation's executive force, and no executive force outside the government should give itself the right to decide on behalf of the nation and implement its decisions. [shouts from the crowd]

The second principle of the cultural revolution is that all youths, old people, women, men and children should [word indistinct] increasingly. [shouts from the crowd]

The third principle of the cultural revolution is that our universities that [few words indistinct] that had a destructive culture should have a productive, inventive culture today. [shouts from the crowd] As the imam said yesterday, our revolution is not against [word indistinct], nor against [word indistinct], nor against books, nor against [few words indistinct]. Science is neither Eastern nor Western. [Few words indistinct] science is with us. Science should be established in our universities based on our Islamic principles. The reason for the appearance of corrupt choosings in our universities is that [word indistinct] has become a stronger in the university [few words indistinct]. This university should be a meeting place for thoughts and ideas in a scientific manner. This place is not for trench-digging and club-wielding. [shouts from the crowd]

Hence, our fundamental educational revolution means that, as has been done in our Islamic scientific customs and as has been preserved in our seminaries, the universities, secondary schools, primary schools and playschools should create inventive minds and independent human beings. If this university had been a place for science [few words indistinct] nobody would have spoken of anything but Islam in this university. [shouts from the crowd]

Islam is science and science is Islam. [shouts from the crowd] Therefore, the Islamification of the universities means that, as the imam said in his historic message, minds should be active and creative and mankind independent. We cannot have an independent country if we need foreign advisers for (?producing) nuts and bolts. The university should create inventive minds and independent human beings. God willing, with the cultural revolution, this university will be recognized as the best (?present) of our Islamic Revolution for today's and tomorrow's generations. [shouts from the crowd]

The fourth principle of this cultural revolution is that everyone, wherever they may be in the country--along the borders, in factories, in the army, on farms, in the corps [Islamic Revolution Guards], in committees, in the police force or in government agencies--should know that what they are doing is for the sake of God and on behalf of the nation.

Thus, everyone is responsible, within the context of what they are doing. For this responsibility they enjoy (?immunity) and pride. They further know that those who are serving will be commended and those who fail to perform a service will be punished. [shouts of "God is great"]

And finally, the fifth principle of this great revolution means that the words of those for whom the people vote and who will thus become elected by the people are the words of the people. If certain people want to oppose the organs or individuals created by the people with their firm vote, the nation will be ready, just as today, to effect a rapid and immediate mobilization. This mobilization taught America a lesson, made it realize that its designs are null and void. That a whole city was mobilized within 1 hour between 0700 and 0800 in the morning [must be a lesson to America] not to dream of any armed attack on Iran [shouts of "God is great"] not to dream of fomenting plots anywhere in the country. It is easy to mobilize our people, whether in factories, classrooms, schools and offices. Millions of people could be mobilized within 30 minutes whenever necessary. [shouts of "God is great"]

As was proved yesterday, we are not afraid or resisting those groups who stand against the people, or of facing their bullets. The people will gather together and no one will be able to take up arms against our millions. [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, since today was scheduled to be the day to reopen the university and the day on which the revolution council deadline expired, I am confident that your presence here is a testimony to your support for the decision of the Revolution Council, which was reaffirmed once again by the imam last night. You, too, will approve the Revolution Council decision [shouts of "God is great"] Thus, the rallies held throughout the country today and the backing expressed at these rallies for the Revolution Council decision [Bani-Sadr fails to finish sentence] This is the Iranian nation's decision, the imam of the nation's decision, the president's decision and the Revolution Council's decision. All the students must respect this decision and carry it out to the letter. [shouts of "God is great"]

From today the university will be opened. There should be no confrontations at the university. Everybody should respect the opening of the university. Nobody is allowed to create any kind of confrontation under any circumstances inside or outside university grounds. Those who create confrontations will be dealt with by the Revolution Guards who spent all day yesterday and last night trying with utmost self-denial, revolutionary patience and admirable tolerance to reduce confrontations to a minimum and neutralizing the conspiracy which intended to begin street fights and mass slaughter. Henceforth you [Revolution Guardsmen] are responsible for detaining anyone who intends to start a confrontation for whatever reason, even if it is in the name of the imam, the Revolution Council or the president [words indistinct]. [shouts of "God is great!"]

Many believed that our guardsmen were excitable and would quickly lose their temper, and that if a few rounds were fired from inside the university they would open fire on the university. This was a great test for them. They saw that the Islamic cultural revolution is not merely words and slogans. They operated in complete calm and reduced the confrontations to a minimum. [Words indistinct] those people dreamed of a bloodbath. Greetings to the brave guardsmen! [shouts from the crowd]

Last night from about midnight until 0200 in the morning Mr Habibi, Engineer Bahabi and Dr Bani-Sadr (as heard) were sent to the streets surrounding the university; they were under surveillance. There were other people with them, and they observed and inspected the state of peace in the area surrounding the university. As president, I wish to express my gratitude for what they [Revolution Guards] have done and the nation thanks them, too. By the grace of God, the government's [word indistinct] is established from today.

Mr Brzezinski, Mr Carter's national security adviser, and Carter himself should understand that we did not need that document [the note from Brzezinski to Carter on the situation in Iran] to enable us to predict their next move. They are mistaken. I have said before that we were aware of their plots against us. In order to show them that their dreams will not come true you people should pass in front of the former U.S. Embassy, or the American den of espionage and center of American rule over Iran, maintaining complete peace and calm--I repeat, maintaining peace and calm--and tell America that this nation is prepared for any sacrifice in defense of its independence and its Islamic revolution. [shouts of "God is great!"]

Supervisors of universities are responsible for controlling the classes that have been handed over to them. If the same problems and same arguments start again [words indistinct] we will come to the university again. And so, henceforth these supervisors, on behalf of the Revolution Council, of the president and of the nation of Iran, will remain supervisors of these universities and should perform their lawful duties, communicated to them by the Revolution Council.

The Revolution Council during last night's joint session with ministers--those who were in my office working and those who are now present here--decided that the minister of culture should immediately organize seminars and review sessions to evaluate the main lines of the Islamic Revolution. With the help of God, the programs for a cultural revolution will come into effect from the beginning of the next academic year. [shouts of "God is great"]

Greetings to you the pwoerful Muslim nation of Iran. Victory to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Jannati on Ahvaz Clashes

GF221332 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1128 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Statement issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati, religious governor of Khuzestan, on 22 April following clashes at Jondi Shapur University in Ahvaz--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brave and honorable citizens of Ahvaz, many greetings to all of you and many thanks for all this Islamic enthusiasm, warmth, interest and feeling. The university incident has, thank God, come to an end. In our prayer message and also prior to the prayer in our radio message, we asked the people not to take any action against them [the radical students] and not to offer any resistance or resort to the use of weapons, sticks or rocks.

We asked that they simply gather and stand at the university campus and ask them to leave the sacred university campus. However, after the prayers, our people stood there and were in fact praying and not resorting to the use of any weapons or anything else. But when a few of our brothers approached the area, which is the headquarters of the Feda'is [Cherika-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq] and leftists and suspicious groups, gunfire was suddenly heard. It continued in such a way that the people could no longer control themselves. They began shouting and screaming: Why are you standing? What are you waiting for? They are killing us! Later some wounded people were being carried away and were taken to hospitals. We do not know what condition they are in.

Anyway, we were forced to issue an announcement. We asked the people to remain calm, not to lose their tempers and to help us. We asked the brave Muslim citizens of Ahvaz to come to the assistance of these people. We asked them to come and help their brothers and sisters who were trapped by these executioners so that they [the leftists and Feda'is] would realize that these brave people were not alone and that they were not just offering solitary resistance. They represented the entire population of Ahvaz. At the same time, we asked the Revolution Guards to come to the scene to prevent any further clashes lest more unpleasant incidents occur. Thus there would not be too many persons injured.

So the people rushed to the scene like a torrential flood. But they [the Feda'is and leftists] kept beating and injuring as many people as they could before finally retreating. A number of them have been arrested. However, some of them have escaped.

In conclusion, I am simply informing all of you that there is no further need for anyone's presence on the campus. There is no need for any brothers or sisters to be at the university, because more than enough people came. I should say 10 or even 20 times more than was needed. Therefore, I am declaring that the whole incident can be considered terminated. All those who are still at the scene should not attack anyone, should not beat anyone and must not throw rocks at anyone. I am urging everyone who has captured any of those who were shooting or who have been hit and injured--if you have taken anyone as your prisoner--to treat them with kindness. Do not beat them or mistreat them. If they are thirsty, give them water. If they are hungry, give them some bread. Keep calm and maintain your composure. Their cases can be investigated later. My only request is that you do not magnify this matter further and that you consider it as being finished. I hope the whole matter is finished. May peace and God's mercy be upon all of you.

Hospital Call for Cooperation

GF221358 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1255 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Golestan hospital: In order to facilitate medical assistance and treatment of those injured during the university clashes, all citizens who are now gathered inside this hospital are kindly requested to leave the hospital area as soon as possible. Further, we ask all surgeons and anesthesiologists to report immediately to Golestan hospital to assist the wounded.

Clergy Message

GP221442 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1310 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] We apologize for interrupting the speech [by Jannati] to bring you the following communique issued by Hojjat ol-Islam Jannati's office:

While expressing gratitude for the cooperation, coordination and affinity of all honorable brothers and sisters in Ahvaz who, through their impressive gathering and rally at the university, brought the corrupter's plot and scheme to an end, I ask everyone:

1. To leave the university area and its environs without inflicting any damage;
2. To refrain from rushing to the hospitals and their environs lest they hinder the tasks of the hospital staff;
3. To identify to responsible authorities any and all conspiratorial elements who have caused immense financial and bodily damage so that these incidents will never again be repeated.

[Signed] Ahmad Jannati.

Details From Ahvaz Radio

GP221649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following the warnings issued on Sunday by the Friday imam of Ahvaz at the congregational prayer meeting at Jondi Shapur University regarding the closing of all political activity centers at the university and the repeated announcements issued by the Islamic Revolution Court and the Corps of the Revolution Guards, different groups of Ahvaz citizens gathered at the university for a congrational prayer.

After leading the noon prayer, the Friday imam, who is also the religious governor of Khuzestan, delivered a speech in which he said: Because of the advice they have been given and their own awareness, our people have no reason to attack or violate anyone's rights. We have announced that the goal of the responsible authorities is to have no clashes among the people, but our people are ready and capable of throwing you [referring to the stuients] out of your centers of corruption and sedition. The Friday imam went on to say: You are always talking about the masses. Now those masses are in front of you. If the people want the universities to be centers of learning and freedom and not centers of acitivity for various groups, what is your response? You are collecting weapons and digging trenches. Shame on your narrow way of thinking! If you are planning to depend on weapons, remember that our former enemy had more powerful weapons than you, but we threw him out.

Following the afternoon prayer, the people headed toward Jondi Shapur University chanting "an Islamic university should be created! O, if only Khomeyni would call for a holy war!", and other slogans and entered the university buildings. Some of the political groups, who had refused to close their centers of activity and had declared their intention of offering resistance, came out of the college of education, gathered at its entrance and began chanting. At this moment, clashes broke out between the two groups and both sides began throwing rocks and sticks. A few minutes later, gunfire was heard from behind the college of education. After the gunfire erupted, the clashes became more violent.

Our correspondent reports that as a result of these clashes, several persons have been injured. Some of them are in critical condition. The injured have been taken to various Ahvaz hospitals in ambulances. We still have no information on the nature of the damage or the number of injuries.

Casualty Count

LD221816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, following the warning issued yesterday by the Friday imam of Ahvaz at the prayer congregation at Ahvaz University to operational headquarters of political groups to vacate the university, the Muslim people of Ahvaz went to the university at noon today to hold mass prayers. Following the prayers, the people marched to the colleges of Ahvaz University. Some of the political groups who had not vacated their operational headquarters and had announced that they would resist, left the teacher training college and gathered in front of the entrance gate of the college of sciences and shouted slogans. As a result there was a clash between the two sides.

According to our correspondent a number of people were injured, the condition of several of them being grave. The injured were transferred to various city hospitals by ambulance. According to the same report, after those who had held prayers entered the building of the Ahvaz University college of sciences a number of portraits of the deposed shah, Farah and Jamshid Amuzegar were found.

According to our Ahvaz correspondent the director general of the Khuzestan health and welfare organization announced that in the clashes that took place at Ahvaz University this afternoon 4 people were killed and 98 injured. A number of people were also arrested in this afternoon's Ahvaz University clashes. The officer in charge of the accident section of the Ahvaz Golestan hospital announced that about 100 injured people had been transferred to the hospital, some of whom were treated as outpatients. The latest report received at 1900 today says that the number of people killed in the clashes has now increased to five.

Gilan University Injured

LD221817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, tens of thousands of Muslim people of Rasht this morning marched on the Gilan University while chanting slogans. The marchers clashed with another group who had occupied the university. According to the report the fighting was heavy and both sides used sticks, stones and other implements in the clash. The report says that the marchers smashed down the entrance door of the university and occupied the university. The Central News Bureau reported that 5 people were killed and between 30 and 40 injured in today's Gilan University clashes.

Sistan-Baluchestan Clashes

LD211818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to our Zahedan correspondent, following the announcement on the decision adopted by the revolution council and the president on withdrawing offices and headquarters of various groups from universities and institutes of higher education, a large group of Zahedan citizens this morning staged a march. In the course of their march, the marchers gathered at the Zahedan college of higher education. One of the students then read a message from the Muslim students of the college. The marchers then proceeded to the Sistan and Baluchestan University. According to a statement by the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan, after the people gathered in front of the university clashes developed, and both sides attacked one another with fire arms and other weapons. As a result, 1 student lost his life and more than 35 people were injured.

Casualty Report

LD221815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The head of the Imam Khomeyni hospital in Tehran in an interview with our correspondent tonight said that about 400 people injured in the Tehran University clashes yesterday had been transferred to this hospital. He said: Since most of the injuries were superficial and the names of those who were brought in were not registered, we do not have a more accurate figure. According to him, 91 of the injured had been severely wounded and 3 people had unfortunately been killed in the clashes. Five of the injured had also been operated on, and are now out of danger.

The officers in charge of the emergency section of the Pars hospital told our correspondent that five of those injured in the clashes yesterday were brought into the hospital, treated as outpatients and released. The officer in charge of the emergency section of the Mada'en hospital in an interview with our colleague said that about 50 people injured in the Tehran incidents were referred to the hospital, and all of them were treated as outpatients.

According to the latest report from the relief office of the Ayatollah Taleqani, the clashes at Tehran University yesterday resulted in another three people killed, but because they could not be identified their bodies were being held at the coroner's office.

Classes Held at Shiraz

GF221924 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following 3 days of clashes and tension at Shiraz University, the atmosphere at the University this morning was calm and the entrance gates of the colleges were open to students and teachers. According to our correspondent's report, the number of students attending classes was far below any normal school day. According to this report, classes were held and most students were busy talking with each other on campus.

The military personnel who had been stationed at the university for the past few days left the university grounds today. According to reports received this afternoon, several meetings were held at different colleges, particularly the medical school and the college of arts and sciences. The meetings ended without any trouble.

At midnight last night, the students and those individuals who had been arrested during the recent events were released from 'Adelabad prison in the presence of representatives from the governor's office, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the university. The approval for their release was given when a university representative issued the following statement.

1. Shiraz University expresses extreme sorrow for the recent clashes and the tension of the past few days. It believes that such events are detrimental to the honor and respect of the university's atmosphere. With the approval as well as the implementation of regulations approved by the Revolution Council, and on the orders of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it hopes that it can be successful in carrying out this awesome responsibility.

2. Although the physical damage to the University of Shiraz is not as great as the psychological damage, it must be paid for with public funds. Therefore, the University of Shiraz will make every effort to prevent the recurrence of such incidents while expressing regret over the damage and losses, inasmuch as the perpetrators of these offenses were from various groups, and since the task of identifying the offenders will not be easy from the university's standpoint due to the size of the crowd, the university will not press charges against the arrested individuals due to lack of sufficient evidence.

Sistan-Baluchestan University Closed

LD231036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The office of the public prosecutor of Sistan and Baluchestan was issued a statement:

Following the march staged by various Muslim people of Zahedan, in which the governor general of the province of Sistan and Baluchestan, the revolution prosecutor, leaders of Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims and other groups in the province took part to support the implementation of the revolutionary plan to change the education system. Unfortunately, despite repeated warnings by representatives of various groups of people to prevent any incident, some individuals refused to leave their headquarters and hand over the properties of the nation. They opposed the demand of the people by shooting and caused clashes on the university campus which resulted in tension among the people.

Therefore, the Sistan and Baluchestan University is closed till further notice and will be controlled by the provincial security forces. Thus, no one is allowed to enter the university.

Religious Society Address

GF231210 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The religious society of Shiraz, while thanking all honorable people of Shiraz who heeded the orders, asks them insistently to avoid gathering in front of all colleges and schools on Tuesday 22 April. Anyone who holds a meeting there only has evil intentions.

We are awaiting the decision of the president and the revolution council. We hope that you, the Muslim and esteemed people, will guard Islam with your total awareness.

[Signed] The struggling religious society of Shiraz.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., WEST

Presidential Adviser Attacks Carter

LD222005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following Jimmy Carter's statement that Iran's political situation is daily becoming more critical, Mr Musavi Garmarudi, the presidential press and cultural adviser, in a telephone interview with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight, said:

[Begin Garmarudi recording] Although Mr Carter has not enjoyed and does not enjoy a good reputation among us, he is now about to cast off his masks of dissimulation and show his hand to the United States and the nations of the world.

As I recall, our beloved president Mr Bahi-Sadr said right from the beginning that this Carter, this so-called humanitarian, does not care a brass farthing for the fate of the hostages. Also in an interview to the Japanese paper ASAHI given while we were in Khuzestan recently, Carter underlined the fact that he did not harbor any anguish in his heart for the hostages, and that all the furor he had created over these spies was an effort to further the United States' world-devouring goals.

What fills Carter's heart with woe is the fact that our oil is not being wasted, our revolution's stability, the world-embracing nature of our Islamic, revolutionary thought. We know that should this revolution remain victorious the Third World, the world of the meek, will find a formula whereby, without worrying about leaning on the hegemonists, it will achieve a life of happiness, independence and freedom. This is a situation in which the world-devourers would not last long. However, the world-devourers' stupidity has been diagnosed to be commensurate with the extent of their dissimulation and their world-devouring appetite. This is the very point which strikes one in Carter's recent speech and his apparent pipedreams.

He says: Changes have taken place in Iran's political conditions. He then gloatingly refers to the university incidents, and to put it more succinctly, he likens our revolution to a wounded lion which would shortly be put out of action. It would then be the turn of the imperialist hyena to launch an attack. He does not know that our revolution is endowed with the swishing tail of the lion and at the same time the hide of the rhinoceros and, therefore, the sting of subservient gnats can not produce a single scratch. He does not know that our regime's power genuinely stems from the nation,unlike his, which emanates from the bayonet, dissimulation, the Pentagon and the CIA.

Is it not an instructive lesson to him that even today, at the height of the very unfavorable--as he puts it--political conditions, our president and all the members of the Revolution Council and the government went to meet the nation in a minibus equipped with ordinary doors and glass windows.

In conclusion, let us say this to him: Mr Carter: Your unpaid reporters have lied to you from here, and your political advisers there are also telling you the same lies the shah's advisers used to tell the shah--lies instrumental in the shah's overthrow.

I guess your own overthrow is near. God willing! [end recording]

No Visas for Newsmen

NC231002 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--Entry visas to Iran are to be refused to journalists from all American news organisations with the probable exception of UPI agency correspondents, a senior government official said today.

The decision was taken by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who did not have to refer for approval to the ruling Revolutionary Council, said the National Guidance Ministry's Foreign Press Director Abolhasan Sadeq.

An official communique announcing the move was expected to be issued later on today.

Mr Sadeq said no more Americans would be allowed into the country, and no further press passes of those already here would be renewed.

A decision would be made early next week on whether to expel U.S. news outfits already here, Mr Sadeq said.

Mr Sadeq said less than 25 journalists worked in Iran for U.S. news outfits.

The figure was put at nearer 11 by an American TV producer--2 from each of the 3 big television networks, and 1 each from NEWSWEEK, the Washington POST, Los Angeles TIMES, New York TIMES and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If those here are expelled, some of them will be packing their bags for the second time in 3 months. Iran expelled all American journalists from Iran in January on the grounds that they were "distorting news".

They werelater allowed back in but their numbers were restricted to a maximum of 25.

Mr Sadeq announced yesterday he would recommend that all U.S. newsmen posted in Iran be expelled except UPI, because American news media were giving biased and editorialised coverage of news events here.

Mo'infar, Salimi on EEC Decision

NC230904 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--Oil is not negotiated on a government-to-government basis, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today in a comment on yesterday's European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers refusal to pay over OPEC prices for Iranian crude.

International oil companies, which thought only of their profits, would no doubt come under heavy government pressure, but would still "look after their own interests--as does Iran", he said.

OPEC is the organisation of petroleum exporting countries.

Neither president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr nor the revolutionary council immediately commented on the EEC decision to take sanctions against Iran, but Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was to issue a statement later today.

Finance Minister Reza Salimi said Iran would find supplies in Eastern countries and any countries not following U.S. policy.

In the event of a naval blockade Iran had already arranged to ship supplies through the Soviet Union, he added.

Beheshti On Sanctions

NC231102 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 (AFP)--European economic and political sanctions will make the hostage problem more difficult, far from helping solve it", Iranian Revolutionary Council Secretary Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

The ayatollah told a press conference that the European Economic Community (EEC), whose foreign ministers decided on joint sanctions yesterday, should have "taken into account that similar U.S. experiments have always ended in failure", adding that "the world is larger than Europe and yesterday's measures could lead to a third world war".

Ayatollah Beheshti said Iran would not concentrate on developing trade with the East, "without considering whether relations with the West might one day resume". He described a reported trade agreement with the Soviet Union as "beneficial to both parties."

Turning to recent violent incidents at Tehran University, between leftists and religious extremists, the ayatollah said the distrubances were caused by "a minority attempting to impose its views on a majority.

REPORTAGE REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khomeyni on Ayatollah Death

LD221757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Following the martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of the blood-letting Iraqi Ba'th regime, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced a 3-day period of public mourning beginning tomorrow. The text of the message by the imam of the Islamic nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "To God we belong and to Him we return." According to a report by his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, which he obtained from various sources and authorities of the Islamic countries, and according to reports obtained from still other sources, the late, martyred Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored, oppressed sister, who was a teacher of knowledge, morality and the galleries of science and letters, with the greatest regret, have gained the exalted rank of martyrdom in a heart-rending manner by the hands of the despicable Iraqi Ba'th regime.

Martyrdom is a custom inherited by the likes of such great personalities from their illustrious antecedents, and crime and oppression is a custom inherited by such criminals in history from their oppressive forebears. The martyrdom of these great people, who have spent a lifetime crusading towards the goals of Islam, by the hand of nefarious persons, who have spent a lifetime guzzling blood and wreaking oppression, is no cause for wonder; what would be a cause for wonder is that the crusaders towards the path of right should die in bed, while criminal oppressors should not soak their malignant hands in their blood. It is no cause for surprise that the late As-Sadr and his oppressed sister have gained martyrdom. What would be a cause for surprise is that the Muslim nations, particularly the honorable Iraqi nation, the tribes on the Tigris and Euphrates and the zealous university youth and other dear Iraqi youth, should treat with indifference the momentous tragedies wrought on Islam and on the family of the apostle of God--may God's benedictions be upon him and his scion--and should allow the accursed Ba'th Party to martyr iniquitously one by one those who bring them glory. And even a great cause for surprise would be that the Iraqi Army and the other law enforcement forces should become a tool in the hands of these criminals and should assist them in destroying Islam and the holy Koran.

I have given up hope on the upper echelons of the Iraqi law enforcement forces. But I have not given up hope in the officers, NCO's and soldiers and I expect them either to rise heroically and to destroy the foundations of oppression just as happened in Iran, or to desert their garrisons and barracks so that they will not bear the shame of the Ba'th Party's oppression.

I have not given up hope in the workers and staff of the murderous Ba'th government and hope that they will join hands with the Iraqi nation and erase this stigma of shame from the visage of Iraq.

I hope that Almighty God will smash the machinery of oppression of these criminals.

To exalt this personality of science and this crusader, who was a cause for glory to religious seminaries and was one of the religious authorities and Islamic intellectuals, I proclaim a 3-day period of public mourning effective from Wednesday, 23 April, and declare Thursday, 24 April, a public holiday. I beseech the Almighty God to make up for this momentous loss and for the greatness of Islam and Muslims. Peace be upon God's pious slaves.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 22 April 1980.

Montazeri Issues Statement

JN230812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0655 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of 22 April statement by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri on Martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From God we come and to Him we return.

I offer my condolences to [words indistinct]; the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, may God lengthen his shadow; and ayatollahs; the religious authorities; the ulema; the Islamic Iranian and Iraqi peoples; the brothers and sisters in the Islamic countries; and the bereaved families on the occasion of the martyrdom of the late Ulema, theologican and mojahed Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, who was an intellectual ulema, thoroughly familiar with Islamic teachings and a loyal son of Imam Husayn, may God's peace be upon him, and also on the martyrdom of thousands of others by the regime of butcher Saddam Husayn, who is opposing Islam.

I am confident that the noble blood of the martyrs of Islam will boil in the Islamic Iraqi people and in those of the Islamic countries. This blood will continue to boil until Saddam Husayn's regime is completely overthrown and until the Islamic republic is established, as happened when the noble blood of the Iranian martyrs initiated the Islamic revolution in Iran and wrecked the regime of the shedder of blood.

I am positive that our brother militarists and the struggling Iraqi people will, as the leader of the Islamic revolution said, erase the mark of disgrace engulfing Islam and the pages of Iraq's history, which are imbued with dignity and prosperity, through faith, steadfastness and unity.

Working on the revolution leader's call, the Iranian people proclaim Wednesday, Thursday and Friday as a mourning period. I implore God Almighty to grant victory to the Muslims, to Islam and to the liberation movements, particularly the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

[Signed] Husayn 'Ali Montazeri, 2 Ordibehesht 1359, corresponding to 22 April 1980.

Revolution Council Statement

LD230430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, a statement has been issued by the Revolution Council. This statement says:

The report concerning the martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored sister at the hands of the Ba'thist executioners in Iraq has at last been confirmed. The martyrdom of this great jurisconsult and thinker--who was untiring in his attempts to follow the path of researching and codifying Islamic principles and teachings, and who waged a ceaseless battle to spread the Islamic movement and defend the rights of the oppressed people of Iraq and confront the tyranny, dictatorship and the crimes of the Ba'thist government, a man who was a great professor in the religious seminary in Najaf and a great source of inspiration [marja'] for the people of Iraq--has been confirmed. He led the Islamic revolution among all the believing and committed strata of that land.

This great crime reveals the satanical and vile features of the mercenary government of Iraq and confirms its anti-Islamic nature. The struggling and Muslim nation of Iraq will not forgive the Ba'thist government of Iraq for this great crime and will take its revenge for this pure blood to the point of eradicating the Iraqi traitor.

The Muslim people of Iran will regard this great crime--together with other violations by the Iraqi Government of our borders, the conspiracies, which are carried out by that government inside Iranian territory, as well as the expulsion of thousands of Iraqi Muslim sisters and brothers--as hostile and criminal actions against the Islamic revolution of Iran. And they regard the killing of Ayatollah as-Sadr as a great crime against Islam and the Muslim community.

In order to honor the exalted position of this illustrious martyr of the Muslim world, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares 3 days of national mourning and declares Thursday to be a public holiday. It invites the people to march toward Tehran University on Friday morning in order to show their disgust for the crimes of the Ba'thist government of Iraq.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Foreign Ministry on As-Sadr

LD222044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1940 GMT 22 Arp 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement confirming the martyrdom in Iraq of His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. The test of the statement is as follows:

"To God we belong and to Him we return."

O Muslim nation of Iran, with the utmost regret we announce that the criminal and nefarious regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq has embarked on a heinous crime by martyring under torture the progeny of the apostle of God, his great eminence the martyr Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and also his struggling and scholarly sister.

While felicitating this arch-martyrdom to the Muslim nations of Iraq and Iran we declare to all Muslims and the illustrious family of As-Sadr that we will not rest until the final overthrow of the criminal, imperialist and Zionist-agent regime of the treacherous Saddam Husayn and we will dispatch and assign this Yazid of Karbala [Umayyad caliph, who was instrumental in the martyrdom of Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali] to the selfsame position in hell where the executioner Yazid is a denizen.

It is up to the Muslim nation of Iran to assist and render succor to the Muslim Iraqi nation with all its might and with a single heart and tongue so that Iraqis might achieve salvation from the torments of colonialism and the exploitation and oppression of the Yazid of our era.

In hope of that day,

[Signed] The minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

Muslim Students Issue Condolences

JN230952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] In their statement No 111, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy convey their condolences to the Islamic nation, particularly to the valiant and oppressed Iraqi people, on the tragic martyrdom of his eminence struggler Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his noble sister, by the executioners of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

In this statement, the students said that the great martyrdom of Muslim martyr Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and that of his oppressed sister embody the martyrdom of the Iraqi strugglers. Their blood has [word indistinct] the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iraq.

The student followers of the imam's policy reiterated that the high waves resulting from the martyrdom of such personalities, who represent great feats of knowledge, the arts and of the great intellectual wealth of the peoples, will sweep away all blood-suckers such as Saddam Husayn.

The students called on the Iraqi people not to despair over the martyrdom of such noble people, because their blood will revive life in the tree of revolution in a manner that will [words indistinct] as the faithful and noble Iranian people triumphed over the shedder of blood, Mohammad Reza, by clinging to the heavenly message.

The statement adds: O valiant Iraqi people! You should know that the defunct Ba;thist regime under Saddam Husayn is too small and weak to stand fast in facing your strong and solid will. Certainly, the noble Iraqi people will, through unity of words, cohesion and faith [words indistinct] wipe out the American regime in Iraq, as our great people did to the 2500 year-old shah's regime.

Commentary on Death Report

JN222021 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thus, the pharaoh of Iraq has committed the gravest crime known in the Muslims' contemporary history, the execution of the great Islamic intellectual, Seyyed as-Sadr--despite the fact that this execution was committed by a handful of professional criminals like Saddam and his tribe--represents a serious and unparalleled precedence. No one had dared kill an Islamic authority, not even the Mongols when they stormed Iraq, because they objectively assessed the psychology of the Iraqi people, who give due importance to the status of refined religious authority in research.

In the Iraqi people's menatlity, an authority is linked with the religious creed that is deeply entrenched in these people's psychology [words indistinct], any aggression against the status of a religious authority is a blatant aggression against the Islamic creed itself.

The developments that will result from murdering Ayatollah Mojahedin Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr on the Iraqi arena will undoubtedly lead to the eruption of an unprecedented bloody struggle in Iraq between the nation and the isolated government of Saddam. Murdering Seyyed as-Sadr is considered an insult to all Muslims. If Saddam at-Tikriti's regime and his (?boys) think that the undeclared state of emergency imposed on all Iraq's governorates, particularly the southern and central ones, will protect their shaky entity, we assure them that they are misguided and are bound to lose. The Baghdad killer rulers have dug their graves with their hands after this gross crime. Their exposed clash with the nation's creed means their inevitable downfall.

The jihad [words indistinct] Islam and Muslims in Iraq through the perpetration of the crime of executing the Muslims' authority in Iraq Seyyed as-Sadr and his honorable sister will not let the despots live in peace.

The blood of martyr As-Sadr and his sister will be the touchstone for all zealous people in Iraq. It is a decisive hour in the history of bleeding Iraq. It is time every Iraqi who is zealous for his religion, dignity and history levelled his weapon in the face of criminal killers Saddam and his outrageous tribe.

Ilam Border 'Calm'

LD220855 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Peace on Iran-Iraq Border"]

[Text] Ilam--Following the sporadic border attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist government on Iranian territory, the guards, army and gendarmerie have assumed control of the border zone and area ready to respond to any provocation.

A report has been received to the effect that there is peace on the Iran-Iraq border.

A correspondent sent by KEYHAN to Ilam yesterday reported from the region as follows:

"Following the visit by the president to the country's border areas, an army brigade entered the town amidst the eager acclaim of the people, who travelled out to welcome them. When the soldiers entered the town the people were out to welcome them, shouting 'Death to Saddam Hussayn'; the soldiers subsequently left for Dehlaran to defend the country's borders."

The report adds that the border tribal forces, who had voluntarily joined the guards' corps, were undergoing guerrilla training in the army camps, and that there was an ever-increasing desire on the part of the people of Ilam to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist government.

On the arrival of auxiliary forces in the town, the political deputy at the governor general's office, Zia'i said:

"The president ordered auxiliary forces to take up positions as soon as possible, and following this instruction they entered the town. We have engaged tribesmen who applied voluntarily to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist government regardless of their faith and piety, and issued them with arms permits, enabling them to undergo guerrilla training in the army camps, so that with the assistance of the guards, the army and the gendarmerie they may crush the forces of imperialist resistance. We are guarding the camps carefully since it is very likely that terrorist groups exist among the deportees [from Iraq]. We are keeping an eye on several people whom we regard with suspicion.

The latest report from the KEYHAN correspondent sent to the border zone states that the border is calm.

Border Post Reports

LD221204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the commanding officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin to the Kermanshah news unit, in the last 24 hours armed raiders using heavy and light artillery have attacked the border regions of (Osgoleh, Hayvan and Pishgan).

They were faced with a brave response from border personnel. During the confrontations three of the raiders were killed and one border guard was injured. The commanding officer of the guards corps in Qasr-e Shirin added: According to unconfirmed reports armed raiders attacked the region of Khan Shura in the district of Javanrud. In confrontation up to now, seven of the [word indistinct] fighting brothers have been injured. He added that the region is relatively calm but the sound of single shots can be heard occasionally. On the other hand, the deputy commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie unit told the Kerman-Shah news unit by telephone that the border areas of Ilam are calm. But sometimes there a are shots fired at border posts by armed raiders who are supported by the mercenary government of Iraq. The gendarmerie personnel return their fire.

'Ba'thist Collaborator' Arrested

JN221647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The search and investigation department of the Revolution Guards in the city of Dizful this afternoon told a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz that one of the collaborators of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, who took part recently in blowing up an oil pipeline south of Dizful in the (Ghaziyah Abad) area, has been arrested.

PARS added that weapons, including Kalashnikov guns, automatic rifles and revolvers, were seized with the collaborator.

Khuzestan Opposition

GF221727 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In a cable to the governor of Khuzestan, the border guardsmen in the Savari area, located in Dasht-e-Azadegan, have expressed their aversion to the inhumane acts of the puppet Government of Iraq.

In this cable, a copy of which has been made available to the Ahvaz branch of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they said: We, the Savari tribesmen, announce our readiness for any and all types of self-sacrifice on the path toward Iran's independence and territorial integrity.

Deportees Cited

JN221858 Tehran International Service in Arabid 1730 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent's dispatch from Ilam says that Islamic parties and factions in Iraq have begun to organize their ranks in order to escalate their jihad against Saddam Husayn's agent Ba'th regime. The correspondent adds that these parties and factions have begun extensive activity to overthrow Saddam's despotic regime.

He further added that the Ba'th executioners are executing the Muslim mujahidin in Iraq after falsely charging them with espionage and dealing with Zionism--charges that are good to be applied only to the ruling clique in Baghdad.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent said that one of the people deported from Iraq, who provided him with this information in Ilam, said: Fortunately, the Iraqi people are aware of the inhuman and anti-Islam acts perpetrated by the Ba'th regime in Iraq. Many of the Iraqi people's youth and other strata join the Iraqi revolutionary mujahidin every day. So far several prominent Ba'th party members have been assassinated by the Muslim mujahidin.

PARS added that another deportee told its correspondent how the executioners of the ruling Ba'th in Iraq executed his son and 12 other persons on the charge of distributing leaflets. He described the Iraqi Ba'thists' treatment and behavior as mad in hurting and executing the Muslims.

Another young man told PARS that stringent censorship is imposed on the Iraqi information media and that the Iraqi newspapers and magazines cannot write except what serves Saddam Husayn's regime. This young man, who was studying medicine in Iraq, said that the Ba'th party trusts no one except its security apparatus and that it has no confidence even in government figures. He added that the government departments are witnessing some slackness in work and some mujahidin Iraqi people hurl stones at the Ba'th executioners from the rooftops. Fortunately, many army elements have joined the Muslim mujahidin.

Exhortation To Overthrow Government

JN222045 [Editorial report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1738 GMT on 22 April, after broadcasting the Khomeyni statement mourning the death of Iraqi Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, changed its regular program pattern and broadcast Koran recitals interspersed with somber music and slogans. However, the radio continues to carry its newscasts at the normal times.

One slogan says: "Heroic Iraqi Army, brave officers and men: This is your day. Defend your trampled honor and usurped freedom. Respond to the appeal of Imam Khomeyni and cut off the hand of the criminal Saddam Husayn, who killed the great Muslim thinker Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his honored scholarly sister." Another says: "Workers of revolutionary Iraq, students and intellectuals. Join your brother mujahidin and raise high the banner of struggle to topple the regime of Iraq's Pharaoh."

The radio carried other largely unmonitorable slogans exhorting the Iraqis to take up arms against Saddam Husayn, who is described as "the murderer," "the criminal" and the "modern Yazid" who repeated the Karbala' tragedy by killing Ayatollah as-sadr.

Deportees Continue To Arrive

JN222050 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq is still deporting Iranians residing in Iraq. This morning, Colonel (Shahrayari), assistant commander of the Kermanshah gendermarie, told our correspondent that some 517 Iranians had arrived in the country by 1030 this morning after being deported by agent Ba'thist authorities. This brings the number of deportees who have entered Iran through our western border to 25,527.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Clash Between Komala, Rastegari

LD220925 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Six Killed in Clashes Between Komala and Tastegari"]

[Text] Kermanshah--In a clash between the Komala organization and the Sepah-e Rastegari [salvation corps] two Komala peshmerga were wounded.

Announcing this news, a Komala organization official told the KEYHAN correspondent: "Yesterday morning supporters of the Sepah-e Rastegari attacked our premises in Marivan, meeting fire from the Peshmerga. A number of Rastegari corps supporters were killed and two of our Peshmerga received minor wounds."

He thought the reason for the clash was the [Iraqi] dependence of the Rastegari corps, and said: "The Rastegari corps is dependent on the Iraqi Ba'thist Government and this is where disagreements between us arise."

KDP Sanandaj chapter spokesman Seyyed Ali confirmed the report and said: "According to news reaching us, the Rastegari corps and the Komala clashed at Marivan and two Peshmerga of the Komala organization were martyred while two others were wounded."

Citing the Marivan correspondent, the KEYHAN correspondent in Sanandaj reported that in the clash three Komala peshmerga and three Rastegari corps members were killed.

Sanandaj Attack

LD221058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the ground forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His Exalted Name. Assailants attacked the army club in Sanandaj yesterday morning 21 April. The attacks which took place with mortars, (?103) rifles and RPG7's are still in progress and the personnel stationed at the club are defending the place. The counter-revolutionaries have cut off the water and electricity supply to and telephone links with the club.

The assailants also attacked the radio and television center whose defense had been entrusted to the army and, according to reports, they blew up the transmitter's generator with RPG7's. The military personnel inside the center are defending it. The inhabitants of the houses around the club have been asked to leave their homes, as the mortar fire of the counter-revolutionaries and the return fire of the army units might damage the buildings. However, no one is apparently living in the houses around the buildings under fire.

Army Appeal

LD221100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble Muslim people of Sanandaj: Your soldier brothers are surrounded by counterrevolutionaries in the building of the former officers club which is located at the center of the town and a number have been killed and injured.

Like the martyrs of Karbala Desert they have also been deprived of drinking water for 3 days. The water supply has been cut off, and they are fighting with thirsty lips for the independence of dear Iran. While we seek your help, faithful Muslim people of Sanandaj, an ambulance containing water, medicine and medical personnel has been dispatched to this town. We ask you to warn the counterrevolutionaries against firing at the ambulance so that it may accomplish its humanitarian mission.

[Signed] The 28th division of Sanandaj.

Deaths in Abadan

LD221108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit in Abadan two of the injured in yesterday's bomb explosion in the bazaar opposite the city's department of justice have been martyred. They were being treated at the oil company hospital and the Red Lion and Sun hospital in Abadan.

The chief of the Abadan oil company hospital told our correspondent that yesterday 18 of the injured were brought to the hospital; 3 were released after on-the-spot treatment and the remaining 15 were hospitalized. One of these has since died. Another of the injured, who was under treatment at the Red Lion and Sun hospital, was also martyred.

Yesterday's bomb explosion in the Abadan bazaar has so far caused (79) deaths and 19 injuries.

Qasemlu on 6-Point Plan

LD221537 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 10

[First part of unnamed KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) leader Abdolrahman Qasemlu: "Our Policy Is To Defend the Country's Independence"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your view of the recent clashes in the Iran-Iraq border area?

[Answer] First, we firmly reject the threats by the Iraqi rulers, and we shall of course meet any aggression against our homeland, Iran, with all our strength, from wherever such aggression comes.

There is another matter: We are extremely upset at something that Dr Bani-Sadr said. He remarked: "We cannot move the army forward while armed groups plot against it from the rear." We see this as insulting to us. If Bani-Sadr means to refer to us--and unfortunately that is the case--it is not the first time that he has spoken in this way on this matter.

Second, we believe that under present conditions, since he said that the country must be purged of groups, we must say that we are not a "group"; we are not a group but a nation of 5 or 6 million people and we are armed. We are not a group; in Kordestan we are hundreds of thousands of armed individuals.

If the fight against imperialism, which demands unity, is made a pretext for attacking us for the revolution's gains, as we have said before many times and repeat now, we shall never permit that.

[Question] Have you taken armed measures to meet Iraqi aggression?

[Answer] We have the forces. I do not think that anyone would dare to attack in those areas where we have our forces, since the strongest possible rejoinder would be delivered in the case of an attack, and we have said so several times. When the army entered Mahabad in good will it was we who provided an escort on several occasions, even going as far as to clash with other groups in so doing. And when Mr Kermani, the imam's representative, came here, he thanked us officially in person on behalf of the base commander.

We were told that yesterday the army asked our comrades to go to Khana and Piranshahr on the Iraqi border; our comrades went with the troops and said that they were prepared to make men available for defense. They set out, made one another's acquaintance and then returned having cooperated fully. No clash or quarrel took place; so it is not we who create conflict. If the army treats us in the same way, in my view, there will not be the slightest confrontation. However, if what happened a fortnight ago, when the army and particularly the gendarmerie carried out a military operation against the farmers and the political forces in defense of a bunch of feudalists, is repeated, then clearly the people will defend themselves as they did on that occasion.

[Question] Mr Zahirnejhad has invited you several times to take part on in a televised debate. What do you think about that?

[Answer] We shall be holding a televised debate with the president of the republic and not with the likes of Mr Zahirnejhad. He is not fit to debate with me.

[Question] What is your view of the plan to disarm political groups?

[Answer] To implement the disarmament plan without fulfilling the demands of democrats and democracy and without accepting the right of autonomy and the principle of entrusting security to the Kurdish peshmerga--without these things the disarmament plan means nothing but fratricide, and that is what it means to Dr Bani-Sadr himself.

[Question] To what extent was your 6-point plan accepted by the good will mission and the imam's representative, and what is your disagreement with the government about?

[Answer] I am very sorry to have to say this, but we do not know with whom we are dealing. For several months from the date of the cease-fire up to the present, we have been dealing with the special government mission to Kordestan, which came here and went away.

In spite of all our efforts to reach agreement, Mr Sabbaghian apparently forgot everything that had been said when he left Kordestan and began to create difficulties and obstacles. On the first day he said that it was impossible to negotiate with the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, and we regard this as nothing more than an excuse.

Then we were accused, along with many other groups, of holding separate negotiations with the government; because we believe it, we maintain our view that there can be no military solution to the Kurdish problem. It is necessary to sit down and talk, and so we sat down and handed the 6-point plan to the imam 2 months ago. At that time it was said to be accepted; subsequently, unfortunately, the imam's illness occurred; it was arranged for a delegation from the imam to come to Kordestan, but it never came. Then the president was elected. We did not vote for Mr Bani-Sadr but, once elected, he is president of the whole country and we regard him as such. We contacted him; Mr Hasanzadeh, member of our Political Bureau, was in the delegation which went and held talks with him, and the president accepted the 6-point plan.

If he did not make it explicitly clear that he accepted it, he did so implicitly. We said: "If you announce acceptance of the 6-point plan, there is no need for further talks. We support your position as president and we believe that, if these 6 points are accepted, nearly all the Kurdish people will accept them, since their demands are covered. It is our wish to reach a conclusion and solve the problem peacefully."

When the clashes occurred at Urumiyeh we saw how the governor-general took part in the fighting, having given us to understand that he was opposed to fighting. And Mr Hasani and Mr Zahirnejhad may be numbered among those who started the fighting. These conflicts took place just 2 days after Mr Zahirnejhad was appointed commander in chief of the gendarmerie, and they did not occur accidentally.

In my view, what we were witnessing was the unleashing of a fratricidal war. Nothing was heard from Mr Bani-Sadr then. As a result we had no alternative but to refer back to the imam. That is why I sent the telegram to the imam which appeared in KEYHAN, worded exactly as mentioned. Fortunately, this time the imam replied immediately and sent Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani to negotiate, and the latter did in fact arrive for negotiations with the KDP. We held discussions in two sessions lasting 9 hours, and more or less reached agreement and he announced that agreement. And recently when he was here, he took away individual proposals which we gave him together with the original of the imam's pronouncement on the 6 points. He was supposed to return with news during this last week, but he has not done so.

This is the situation as it exists--a situation neither peace nor war.

Statement on Sanandaj Cease-Fire

LD221748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] A few minutes ago the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic issued a statement, which reads as follows:

In His Exalted Name. These days, when the CIA, American and imperialist pawns have been unmasked, thanks to the awareness of the people of our homeland, and now that the noble people of Kordestan have learned about the foul nature of these irresponsible armed individuals and no longer allow fear in their hearts from these pawns, who have no will of their own, and have turned away from them, the criminal armed individuals in Sanandaj, who are hated by the citizens of the city, are seeking a cease-fire. The heroic Iranian nation is fully aware of the fact that in the recent past these foreign hirelings requested, and it was agreed, to withdraw Revolution Guards Corps from Sanandaj provided no armed individual appeared in the city. Now one must see that after the withdrawal of the Revolution Guards Corps they failed to carry out their commitment. Within a few days they poured into the city with their arms, held a people's court, as it were, and daily demanded protection money from the city's shopkeepers and the noble citizens. Is it not that these pawns who have no will of their own are being pulled by a foreigner's string, able at any time to dictate his will to them?

This time, however, the nation, and, responding to its demands, the units of the armed forces and the Revolution Guards Corps will not be deceived and will declare a cease-fire only when all the armed individuals withdraw from the city and never again appear in the city with arms.

Clashes in Kermanshah

LD221900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the news and information unit of Kermanshah center, at 1500 yesterday a group of people marched on the Muslim youth headquarters of Kermanshah affiliated to the Mojahedin-e Khalq with the intention of occupying it. According to the same report, a group of supporters of this political organization tried to defend their position and clashes ensued with sticks, stones and knives. The attackers then raided the building despite police intervention and sacked and destroyed the building. The clashes were further extended to the Kermanshah overpass. The Kermanshah police chief in a telephone contact with the news unit at Kermanshah center said about the incident yesterday that the clashes continued at the scene until 0200, and that police officers managed to get out some of the people still inside the building and send them home. He said nine police officers were injured in the incidents. According to our correspondent's report from Kermanshah's Taleqani hospital, 30 other people received treatment for superficial injuries.

Naqadeh Post Attack

LD231054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Naqadeh, two 81 mm mortars were fired inside this city this morning. To date there has been no report of damage or casualties resulting from this attack.

Approximately 0300 today the gendarmerie post of Bedanlu) in the village of Nurabad in the region of Naqadeh was attacked by armed individuals.

In this attack, which lasted 1 hour, all types of light and heavy artillery were used and the assailants were forced to retreat by the counterattack of the gendarmerie personnel and the Javarmards, stationed at the gendarmerie post. Fortunately there were no casualties in this clash.

Guard Killed in Urumiyeh

LD231058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that last night a patrol car of the guards corps was attacked on two sides by light and heavy artillery of G-3 guns, Kalashnikov rifles, 50-caliber machineguns, grenade launchers and 61-mm mortar launchers near the ring road of Urumiyeh.

During these shootings one of the brother guards, named Mohsen Nowruzi, was wounded and after being transferred to Urumiyeh Red Lion and Sun hospital, where he died as a martyr at 0230 this morning.

HABIBI COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION, FUEL PROBLEMS

LD222120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2015 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a Revolution Council session was held tonight under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report said that at the conclusion of tonight's session Dr Habibi, speaking about the manner in which the second phase of the elections is to be held, said: Contrary to what happened 2 weeks ago whereby electoral lists were worked out alphabetically, it has been decided that this time, in view of the fact that the number of candidates are fewer and on the whole, in view of the fact that over a long period the names of these individuals have been announced on the basis of the number of votes they have received, it has been decided that this time the names of those who have received the highest number of votes should be listed at the top of the electoral card followed by others, making up a total of 24 candidates.

Dr Habibi then stated: The problem of the hardships suffered by the people as a result of [irregular] fuel deliveries was also discussed by the session of the Revolution Council. The oil minister explained that a number of drivers and owners of road tankers are not following the Oil Ministry's fuel delivery programs and as a result are causing great hardships here and there in the country.

The Revolution Council has delegated the Oil Ministry to deal sternly with such individuals who do not take into consideration the interests of the public and, in those instances it deems fit, to directly commandeer those tankers whose drivers show insubordination and thereby to embark on the distribution of fuels by enlisting other drivers or army drivers.

Dr Hasan Habibi, minister of culture and higher education, then announced: A statement has been issued by that ministry in which all students and academics who cooperated in reopening the universities are thanked. He read part of the statement as follows:

The study of a fundamental change in higher education, which constitutes one of the prime and fundamental aims of the Islamic revolution, should bring results in the speediest possible time. Our keen people should know that for some time now a number of believing and devoted university academics have been busy in this respect. The fruits of their studies will be debated as soon as possible at numerous seminars and then these will be put to a vote in a referendum.

Further Details

LD230412 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0230 GMT on 23 April reports on the 22 April Revolution Council session, to which it adds the following:

Concerning Kordestan, the spokesman of the Revolution Council said: The program which was previously discussed in the council committees concerning Kordestan was approved by the council, and it is the same program which is now being implemented in Kordestan.

Concerning some university towns which are still tense, he said: Of course. some towns are still tense, but I should say that their tense situation has nothing to do with the universities. The clashes taking place there are outside the universities and the issue of the universities is only an excuse. This is a plot which exists in various places in order to create disorder.

Concerning the possible dissolution of university terms, Dr Hasan Habibi said: University semesters usually start at the beginning or in the middle of the month of Bahman [1 Bahman corresponds to 21 January] and should come to an end in the beginning or near the middle of Khordad [1 Khordad corresponds to 22 May]. Unfortunately, during the past year or 2 the situation has been such that the semesters have not started or ended on time. There are many universities and faculties whose second semester has not yet started. Naturally, this is unusual and this semester will last until Shahrivar [1 Shahrivar corresponds to 23 August]. However, for the semesters which started near the beginning of Esfand [1 Esfand corresponds to 20 February], the problems can be solved by teaching extra hours, especially for those students who are in the last year of their studies.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council Dr Behesti told the reporters: The issues which were discussed in this session had to do with an analysis of the events in the universities and how the nation is determined to confront the issues. Concerning the issue of Kordestan, the expectation of the people is that we should act in a decisive and determined manner in that place and should act in the general interest of the nation, and especially in the general interest of the people of Kordestan. In any case, we must speedily advance toward strengthening the country's management in step with the nation.

DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES POSSIBLE USSR AID IF COUNTRY ATTACKED

JN211150 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Apr 80 p 17

[Sabir Amin dispatch]

[Text] Moscow--An Iranian diplomatic figure in Moscow has disclosed that Iran now enjoys a better military status against any U.S. intervention. In case of U.S. military intervention, the Soviets, as the Iranian diplomat puts it, will be committed to performing their duty in defending Iran, despite all existing sensitivities affecting Soviet-Iranian relations.

The diplomat added that India and even Pakistan will not stand idly by during any attack on Iran and that the U.S. economic boycott against Iran might fail due to the possibility that India and Pakistan might supply Iran with its needs by obtaining them from a third party.

The Iranian diplomat does not exclude the possibility that the Soviets might use their own routes with Western Europe to supply Iran with what it might need, even though these countries have declared their solidarity with the United States.

Trade Protocol

LD221902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Reza Salimi, the supervisor of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, held a press conference this afternoon. He reported that the draft of an important economic and industrial protocol with the Soviet Union has been prepared. The draft was prepared following several meetings and negotiations by a Soviet trade and economic delegation in Tehran, and it will be signed and exchanged at the next session, [as heard] which will be held in Moscow and attended by the finance ministers of the two countries.

Further on Pact

OW230216 Tokyo KYODO in English 0201 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 23 KYODO--The Moscow NEWS, a Soviet weekly magazine, reported earlier this month that a big transport depot was being built at Astran on the western coast of the Caspian Sea for the massive transportation of essential goods to Iran.

The Soviet magazine also said the railway line linking Tbilisi, capital of the Georgia Socialist Republic, and Tabriz in northern Iran, would be available for the emergency transportation of the daily necessities to Iran.

Salimi said these steps had been taken by the Iranian Government in preparation for the emergency that might occur if relations between Washington and Tehran deterioriated further.

The Iranian economic and finance minister said the Tehran government was ready to purchase essential goods from East European countries and other nations not taking part in the joint economic sanctions proposed by the U.S.

Salimi also told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the Tehran government would soon resume the talks for export of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union, which have been suspended since last March.

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CSSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD242218 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak party-government delegation led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Kabul this afternoon at the invitation of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to participate in celebrations marking the second anniversary of the Saur Revolution.

The CSSR party-government delegation was welcomed at Kabul international airport by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister; Mahmud Baryalay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council; 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy; 'Abdol Razaq, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador and members of the CSSR Embassy.

Members of the delegation include Marlo Laco, deputy premier and (Vaclav Kuba), member of the CPCZ international affairs department.

AFP REPORTS CLASH BETWEEN SOVIET, AFGHAN OFFICERS

OW232029 Hong Kong AFP in English 2024 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 23 (AFP)--Sixty Soviet and Afghan officers, including two Afghan Army majors, were killed in a clash in the Jalalabad officers' mess recently, the Pakistani news agency PPI reported here today. PPI, quoting a report from across the border, said the armed clash occurred after a heated argument in which two Afghan Army officers expressed "strong resentment" to Soviet officers against their "indiscriminate bombing" of the Khogiani area of Jalalabad.

"Hundreds of innocent civilians" were killed in the bombing, PPI said.

Large scale desertion of Afghan Army men resentful of Soviet occupation of their country has "reduced the Afghan Armed Forces by more than 50 percent," the news agency said. It said that this situation was causing a big drain on Soviet manpower as "more and more Russian troops are being sucked into combat" with Moslem freedom fighters in guerrilla warfare throughout Afghanistan.

Beside resorting to conscription to make up for the troop shortage, the Afghan Government was arresting relatives of the deserters to force their return to barracks, PPI said. The agency said that measures to enlist people for the armed forces were failing and that Moslem fighters in norther Afghanistan, who control most of the area, had agreed to fight under a unified command.

They were engaged in "fierce fighting" in Zargun in Herat Province and had cut the Herat-Baghdis road, disrupting all traffic in the area, PPI said.

GAS SALES TO SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

WA231940 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] During 1980 Afghanistan will export from Jarqduq and Gogerdak gas fields, 2.325 billion cubic metres gas to Soviet Union, which is estimated to bring, on market rate, some $200 million. This is an outstanding figure as far as country's revenue source is concerned.

A source of National Petroleum Company talking to a BAKHTAR reporter further said: More than $82 million were obtained from sale of gas to Soviet Union and more than Afs. 35 million from the sale of the same within the country during 1979.

Similarly, as a result of joint efforts of local engineers and those from friendly country USSR, at present a total of 14 million tons extractable petroleum has been estimated in northern parts of the country. Only the sale of 30,000 tons crude during current Afghan year to local consumers will fetch some Afs. 200 million.

Talking about the activities of National Petroleum Company the source said as for natural gas, some 22 billion cubic metres, has been determined in Yateem Taq and in Khwaja Gogerdak 48.5 billion cubic metres, Getriev, in the layers at the depth of 1900 metres, which require refining.

In the lower basin of Khwaja Gogerdak some 18 billion cubic metres gas, is determined.

Similarly, reserves, amounting to 2.5 billion cubic metres of sulphorised gas, in Khwaja Burhan area of Jowzjan Province, and some 21 billion cubic metres in Jargduq are determined and prospecting work in Jowzjan Province continues.

Replying another question the source said: In 1967 the ground was prepared, with the economic and technical cooperation of Soviet Union, for exploitation of gas in Khwaja Gogerdak. Further development of Khwaja Gogerdak was made possible with Soviet assistance through digging of 29 extraction wells and construction of gas complex, extension of pipeline, 88 kms long, with 320 mm diametre from gas field to the thermo-power plant of Mazare Sharif. The 103 kms long pipeline with 820 mm diametre was completed in 1967 from gas field to Afghan-Soviet border, making the export of gas to Soviet Union possible.

By using gas from the same gas field as raw material the Mazar chemical fertiliser plant is able to produce more than 105 tons urea. The thermo-power plant of Mazare Sharif, generating 36,000 kws power per hour, is also run by the same gas.

From the commencement of exploitation the Khwaja Gogerdak gas field, one of the most economically useful mineral projects of the country, until the end of 1979 a total of some 30.4 billion cubic metre gas, which constitutes 62 per cent of the total reserve, ie extracted.

In Jarqduq gas field, located 18 kms west of Shiberghan, and is undertaken with Soviet assistance since three years ago, became ready for exploitation after the new phase of the Saur Revolution.

The Jarqduq gas field complex is linked through a gas pipe, 32 kms long and 720 mm diameters, with the old pipeline in Khwaja Gogerdak for export of gas to Soviet Union.

As is now a total of 14 million tons extractable petroleum is determined in different areas in northern parts of Afghanistan.

For many years now the crude from Angut oilfield is being utilised in drilling, as fuel for central heating and other purposes. The same crude is used for thermo-power plant of Kabul, instead of diesel.

Replying another question the source said construction of an oil refinery is envisaged in the first five year plan of DRA and soon a group of Soviet experts will arrive to help in carrying out preliminary surveys. The petroleum refinery plant is planned with a capacity of 500,000 tons crude oil a year and it will probably be located adjacent to present Jarqduq complex.

At the end of the source expressed profound appreciation for the disinterested assistance in all industrial and economic projects and other public sectors the beginning of which dater back to October Revolution. The fruitful cooperation is certainly valuable in ensuring economic independence which is a guarantee for political independence. The outcome of joint cooperations of Soviet engineers and experts is not only tangible in the field of gas and oil, it also stands out in all walks of life of our people and the friendship history of the two countries show that this fruitful cooperation will further evolve and develop.

EXPECTED REVENUES FROM NATURAL GAS DISCUSSED

WA231850 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, March 25, (BAKHTAR)--2.325 billion cubic metres of natural gas will be exported from Khwaja Gogerdak and Jarqduq areas in 1980, fetching an estimated annual income of approximately $200,000,000, the largest single, export earning the country has ever had.

According to the National Oil Institute, more than $82,000,000 were earned from exporting gas to the Soviet Union and over Afs. 35 million from the sale of condensite at home in 1979.

As a result of the indefatigable efforts made by local and Soviet experts, oil reserves in northern Afghanistan have been estimated at 14 million tons and it is anticipated to earn about Afs. 200 million from the sale of 30,000 tons of condensite in 1980.

North, north-western and south-western parts of Afghanistan constitute interesting areas as far as oil and gas deposits are concerned but so far exploratory drilling has been carried out only in north and north-western parts on a rather large scale.

After geological and topographical survey of Angut near Sare Pul, Jowzjan Province in 1955 and with drilling the first exploratory well in that area, gas and oil indications were observed but systematic drilling began there in 1959 with the Soviet technical and financial aid.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TO BE PURCHASED FROM USSR

WA231950 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 8, (BAKHTAR)--In pursuance of the DRA Government revolutionary policy and the objectives of the first agricultural conference regarding farm mechanisation and providing related services, the agreement for purchase of 103-hoe ploughs and one hundred 17-hoe cultivators as well as the protocol for technical services were signed separately between the Agricultural Development Bank and a representative of the Tractor-Export Company of Soviet Union.

Under the agreement, the above equipment worth Afs. 144,000 will reach DRA in the course of current Afghan year via Hairatan.

According to the agreement, farmers and cooperatives will be provided with technical services through the Agricultural Development Bank with the cooperation of the Soviet Tractor-Export Company in three stages, namely, distribution of tractors and other machinery, the guarantee period and the post-guarantee period.

Similarly, various work shops run by the above bank in Kabul, Qandahar, Helmand, Ghazni, Paktia, Nangarhar, Farah and Nimruz will be equipped with the cooperation of the Tractor-Export Company. The bank will take appropriate steps to provide technical services, after sale of farm implements, in Balkh, Qonduz, Baghlan and Herat provinces, with the cooperation of agricultural extension department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms.

The source added that the agreement provides for training of a number of technical personnel under the supervision of Soviet experts within the country and every year a few of them will be sent to Soviet Union to study engineering and technical services.

The agreements were signed in Kabul in the presence of Mohammad Hassan Payman, president of agricultural extension and production department, and Eng. Wahab Assefi, president of Agricultural Development Bank and deputy commercial attache of Soviet Embassy by Mohammad Qassem, vice-president of the Agricultural Development Bank and representative of the Soviet Tractor-Export Company and the related documents were exchanged.

EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO BE INCREASED

WA231900 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 5 (BAKHTAR)--Members of the high-powered Afghan delegation headed by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] Politburo, vice president of RC [Revolutionary Council], deputy prime minister and minister of planning affairs of DRA returned to Kabul last Thursday after negotiating and signing agreements and protocols on economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the DRA and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

On its arrival at Kabul international airport, deputy minister of commerce, Abdus Salam, told the BAKHTAR reporter that following sincere and friendly talks with the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia on economic, technical and scientific cooperation, agreements were concluded between the two countries, signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand and for Czechoslovakia by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and deputy prime minister on April 1, 1980.

Under these agreements, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia will help the DRA to finance the thermo-power projects in Herat, the new cement plant at Pol-e Khomri to produce 1,400 tons of portland cement per day, supply the machinery needed by coal mines, install diesel electric power generators in a number of towns and deliver 550 lorries and tankers worth more than 100 million dollars under favourable terms. Likewise, construction machinery needed by the Helmand Valley project are also included in these agreements.

Similarly, he said, a protocol on grant in aid based on the technical and scientific agreement and another on exchange of goods for 1980 were signed by Abdus Salam, the DRA deputy minister of commerce and Jaroslavis Kobic, deputy Czechoslovakian minister for foreign trade while Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand and Rudolf Rohlicer were also present.

Under these protocols, the Government of Czechoslovakia will place at the disposal of Afghanistan three vehicle and machinery for mobile repair shops free of charge and a number of Czechoslovak experts will be sent to DRA to train Afghan personnel. Also Afghan goods to be exported to Czechoslovakia in 1980 will be increased by 25 percent under the protocol on exchange of goods between the two countries.

The deputy minister of commerce added the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia will help DRA with hospital equipment and medical supplies worth 10 million krons.

Both delegations, he said, discussed matters related to economic and commercial cooperation in an atmosphere of extreme friendship and sincerity.

The Afghan delegation thanked its counterpart for the disinterested assistance provided by the Czechoslovak Government.

During the talks held between the two sides, he added, it was assessed that with the victory of the Saur Revolution, especially after its new phase, the ground has been prepared for further fraternal cooperation between the DRA and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. This spirit is reflected in the agreements and protocols signed between the two delegations, he declared.

Members of the high-powered Afghan delegation expressed their delight and thanks for the hospitality accorded them by the Czechoslovak authorities during their stay in that country.

SIX OIL RESERVES DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN REGIONS

WA231930 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] As a result of explorations carried out so far six oil reserves with different amounts have been discovered in northern parts of Afghanistan, five located in Angut, Aqdarya, Bazari Kami, Qashkari and Zamradsai of Sari Pul and another one in Ali Gul district northwest of Maimana.

The technical and economic feasibility studies of Angut oil reserve has been completed on the basis of different variants, the establishment of an oil refinery with a capacity of 155,000 tons crude oil planned.

Thus, as a result of new studies carried out by local and foreign experts the oil reserves in area adjacent to Angut and Aqdarya was estimated at two million tons extractable oil. However, this was too small in amount to call for building a refinery with a capacity of 100,000 tons.

As new oil reserves were discovered and the amount of extractable oil from two reserves of Angut and Aqdarya was established at four million tons the increase in capacity of oil refinery to 200,000 tons a year was taken under study, especially after the discovery of four new oil reserves in Bazari Kami, Qashkari, Ali Gul, and Zamradsai.

Meanwhile the demand at local market for oil and its bi-products has increased considerably, thus it was deemed necessary to envisage the production capacity of the refinery at a higher rate and to carry out preliminary studies about its construction.

As a result of recent estimate of reserves of Qashkari oil field, one million tons oil can be extracted from it. Thus, the establishment of an oil refinery with a capacity of 500,000 tons a year is being discussed with the friendly country Soviet Union. Studies have been carried in this regard. [paragraph continues]

The samples of oil discovered have been sent to the Soviet Union for laboratory analysis to establish quality and quantity, after which it will be studied from economic and technical point of views.

Dr. Ansar Sikandari, head of planning department of oil and gas prospecting in northern Afghanistan, talking to a reporter of the Kabul NEW TIMES further said: The oil reserves in Bazari Kami and Ali Gul districts have not so far been established and exploration and prospecting in those areas continues.

Similarly, the establishment of an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons is planned in Jarqurq, Jowzjan Province.

Afghanistan is paying, annually, considerable amount in foreign exchange for import of petroleum products, thus utilisation of the oil and gas reserves in the country would greatly help the economic growth, said Dr. Sikandari.

APPOINTMENTS APPROVED BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

WA231840 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, March 31, (BAKHTAR)--On the proposal of the concerned ministries, approval of Council of Ministers and endorsement of president and the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the following appointments have been made:

Prime Ministry:

Zalmai Asef Popal as president of Public Administration Research Institute; Abdul Wakil Pakthiswal, as president of Manpower Administration and Abdul Aziz Perough as member of the advisory board, Administration Reforms Department.

Ministry of Interior Affairs:

Muftahuddin Safi, as deputy minister.

Ministry of Education:

Dr. Faqir Mohammad Yaqubi as first deputy minister; Abdul Wadood Wafamal as president of Secondary Education Department; Zalmai as president of Teacher's Education Department; Ghulam Sakhi Hassan as president of Physical Education Department; Mohammad Nabi Gharwal as president of Employment Department; Abdul Ghafoor Talatum as vice president of Compilation and Translation Department; Sadruddin Ashrafi as vice president of Teachers' Education Department and Sher Mohammad Khawar as vice president of General Agency for Literacy Campaign.

Commerce Ministry:

Ali Ahmad as president of AFSTOR [Afghan-Soviet Joint Transportation Company]; Eng. Ahmad Shaheen as president of Khalq Export-Import Union; Mohammad Rafiq Mael as president of Carpet Exporters Guild; Mohammad Azam Sayee as president of Afghanistan Medicinal Herbs Company; Ahmad Wali Saighani as president of Raisin Exports Development Institute.

Out of the above appointment 12 are party members and five non-party men.

Further Appointments

WA231845 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, March 25, (BAKHTAR)--According to the secretariat of the Council of Ministers the following appointments have been made in various ministries.

At the Ministry of Public Works, Eng. Hassan Ali Tayeb as deputy minister, Dr. Wali Mohammad Rasouli as president of Technical Board and Research and Dr. Faqir Mohammad Nekzad as president of Banayee Construction Unit.

At the Ministry of Communications, Khoda Dost Andar as president of Administration, Khoshal as president of Postal Department and Eng. Ghulam Jailani as president of Qandahar Communications Department.

At the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Dr. Qurban Ali Mansour as vice-president of the National Oil Institute, Dr. Temor Shah Barez as vice president of Sheberghan Gas Extraction and Transfer Department, Eng. Hafizullah Nawabi, as president of the National Oil Institute, Eng. Gul Mohammad as president of the Bagrami Textile Mills, Mohammad Fazel Delzada, as vice-president for Administration, the textile mills, Mohammad Ishaq Kawah, as president of Planning, Eng. Mohammad Qasem Popal, as vice president of Planning Department, Abdul Latif Balouchzada, as president of Administration, Dr. Mohammad Tahir Girwal as president of the Ainak copper mine project, Homayun Taj, as technical vice president of Mineral Survey Department, Dr. Habibullah Noori, as president of the Afghan Management Institute, Eng. Mohammad Nawab as president of the Qandahar fruit processing plant, Eng. Hayatullah, as president of the Kabul Woolen Mills.

From the above appointees, 10 are party and 9 non-party members.

NEW TRAINING COURSE FOR OFFICERS OPENED

WA231855 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 25, (BAKHTAR)--A training course was opened yesterday morning for officers of the armed forces.

President of operations of the Ministry of Defence in his opening remarks drew the attention of the young army officers to their grave duties and responsibilities towards their homeland, people and the glorious Saur Revolution wishing them further success in wiping out the enemies and in the defence of national independence and sovereignty.

A few course attendants expressed their readiness for the realisation of the humanitarian aspirations of the revolutionary regime.

The course will last two months training 200 officers.

CERTIFICATES DISTRIBUTED TO MILITARY GRADUATES

WA231855 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 25, (BAKHTAR)--Certificates to military short term training course graduates of division 8 were handed to them by the commander of the central garrison yesterday afternoon.

Following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran Major Khalilullah, commander of the central garrison in a speech drew the attention of the cadets to their grave duties in defending the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan.

Afterwards the commander of division 8 delivered a long speech disclosing the conspiracies and plots of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Likewise the political and operational heads of division 8 talked about the gains of the Saur Revolution especially its new phase.

A source of the division 8 command said that the course lasted for three months and 83 cadets were graduated from it.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES MADE IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

WA231915 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, March 31, (BAKHTAR)--The DRA Council of Ministers met in session at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on March 30 under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister, approving fundamental changes in educational system in Afghanistan based on the proposals submitted by the Ministry of Education.

1--Primary, intermediate, secondary and religious schools be opened throughout the country, the first having 4, the second 8 and the third 10 grades while religious schools will be organized according to previous arrangements.

2--The universal compulsory primary education will be effective in urban areas from 1980-81 to 1985-86 and in rural areas from 1980-81 to 1986-87.

3--The Ministry of Education is obligated to gear all educational school and pre-school activities to the new educational programmes from 1980-81 and implement this plan consistently within 10 years. The ministry is also expected to provide confirmed textbooks and teaching aids meet the growing requirements.

4--The ministry should extend methodical and financial aids to religious schools.

5--The ministry is expected to prepare and submit to the Council of Ministers regulations concerning intermediate schools by June 1, 1980.

6--Since future development of education depends, above all, on scientific and professional experiences as well as political and cultural outlooks of teachers, the Council of Ministers asks local authorities to provide the necessary conditions conducive to fruitful life and work and a regular rise in the standards of teachers. The ministry is also obligated to prepare and submit its proposals to the council by April 21, 1980, regarding the establishment in Kabul of a central institute to train pedagogic cadres in special fields.

7--The ministry will also prepare and submit to the council its proposals about the founding in Kabul of a central pedagogical research centre by May 1, 1980 in order to better formulate and implement curicula while the centre is expected to absorb pedagogy experts.

8--The ministry will see to the building of new school premises, extension of financial aids to those already built, guarding against disorder and protection of existing supplies and equipment.

9--The ministry is also instructed to prepare and submit to the council its proposals within six months concerning production of audio-visual aids, laboratory equipment and supplies, work-shop tools and building various playgrounds. The ministry should envisage the construction of special plants for this purpose.

10--The responsibility for implementing the primary compulsory education rests with the ministry and local authorities.

11--The ministry is instructed to prepare and submit to the council a plan related to its reorganization and new organizational chart.

12--The Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and Culture will prepare and broadcast over radio and TV matters of interest to schools on education and subjects for parents on upbringing their children in a healthy manner.

According to another report, the Council of Ministers during the same session approved the law concerning consumer goods and regulations on budgetary accounts, prepared by the Ministry of Justice. The texts of the above will appear in the official gazette.

The council approved the proposal made by the Ministry of Finance on reduction suggested by the Ministry of Education in kindergarten entrance fees from Afs. 2,500 to Afs. 1,500.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries was instructed to prepare a complete inventory of all minerals on sale and conduct future sales under the supervision of a mixed team from the ministries of mines and industries, finance and commerce.

The council also approved the proposals submitted by the Ministry of Commerce that the Ministry of Finance transfer to the account of the government monopolies in Da Afghanistan Bank from its 1980-81 subsidy accounts Afs. 1 billion to open a letter of credit.

The prefabricated housing plant and the housing cooperative were instructed not to charge the government employees cooperative for the two sales shops built by the two organizations.

The council, likewise approved the proposal submitted by the Ministry of Communications to utilize the excess equipment of various development project to enhance communications in various provinces.

As proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, the tracts set aside for state farms shall be handed over to the above ministry to establish mechanised farms.

The council approved the proposal submitted by the Ministry of Education that the first teachers congress be held in DRA between May 10 and 12, 1980 with 400 delegates taking part in it.

The council also issued instructions that Afs. 1,970,000 be spent on completing two kindergartens, one at Khair Khana and the other at Rahman Mena.

It also endorsed a proposal forwarded by the Ministry of Mines and Industries concerning the purchase of merino and New Zealand wool for the Qandahar woolen textile mills according to regulations on foreign purchases prepared by the Ministry of Commerce.

According to separate proposals submitted by the ministries of public health, education, mines and industries, the equipment and supplies imported for the blood bank will be exempt from custom duties. Meanwhile, the foreign advisory experts working with the construction department of the Ministry of Education and the Czechoslovak experts cooperating with coal mines in the north will no longer pay any taxes.

BANKING INSTITUTE OPENS AT DA AFGHANISTAN BANK

WA231845 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, March 24, (BAKHTAR)--A banking institute was opened at Da Afghanistan Bank Sunday where the bank personnel will receive training.

Seventy five employees of Kabul banks have been enrolled in the institute.

The ceremony was opened with recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran followed by national anthem. Afterward, second deputy governor of Da Afghanistan Bank spoke on the role of the institute in better organising banking affairs. He said it is a matter of extreme pleasure that in the new phase of Saur Revolution, such an institute has been established.

The opening ceremony was also addressed by head of Da Afghanistan Bank courses.

A source of Da Afghanistan Bank said those enrolled in the institute are college and highschool graduates, working presently in the banks, and have been accepted after an entry examination.

The institute is financed by banks and economic faculty lecturers are teaching the course.

The institute established at the initiative of Da Afghanistan Bank will last for one year.

FLOODS WASH AWAY HOMES IN HERAT PROVINCE

WA231840 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Herat, March 24, (BAKHTAR)--Four hundred houses were washed away as a result of March 20th floods at Enjeel, Herat Province.

No loss of life has been reported.

A team is to determine the extent of damage.

According to another report from Helmand during recent floods in Helmand Province damaged Helmand Valley development project sewerage systems in many parts as well as Darweshan diversion dam and crops.

A project source said losses are estimated at millions of Afghanis.

FLOODS CAUSE DAMAGE IN SAMANGAN PROVINCE

WA231835 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 6, (BAKHTAR)--Several houses, a large agricultural area, a few orchards, and a grain market were destroyed and a number of shops and inns were damaged by floods in Khulm, Samangan Province.

The governor and security forces commander inspected various parts of Khulm, assigning a team to estimate the losses.

The road between Khulm and Mazar was blocked with rubble but reopened by workers of the road maintenance unit with the cooperation of inhabitants.

Similarly, 40 houses and three mosques were wrecked at Dehdadi, Balkh Province, last week by floods but no human losses were reported.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has been distributing relief supplies to the flood victims and a team is to determine the losses.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION SAID TO EXIST FOR ALL SECTS, RITES

WA231830 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Real Religious Freedom"]

[Text] Since the victory of the new phase of the glorious Saur Revolution, our people have been really enjoying religious freedom.

Those who watched the proceedings of hoisting 'Ali's standard in Kabul on TV are convinced that the revolutionary government has been sincere in what it says.

Similar ceremonies are held on a much larger scale in Mazar-i-Sharif on Afghan New Year Day, however. And the proceedings will no doubt be shown on TV shortly.

In order to familiarize our outside readers with the current situation so that they may find the tremendous difference in the atmosphere, one has to begin with 'Ali.

The Prophet's cousin and son-in-law, 'Ali has done a great deal for Islam. Only at Ohud battle, he sustained 80 serious injuries inflicted on him by the overwhelming anti-Islamic forces. Actually, without 'Ali to protect Muhammad, Islam would have faced formidable troubles.

As the supreme commander of Muhammad's forces, he won great laurels for Islam. Nobody however physically strong and skilled in warfare had been able to defeat that rather short man using an equally short sword called "Zulfeqar", nor any steed outrun his stallion known as "Duldul".

But 'Ali was not only a great warrior. When Muhammad was building the mosque at Medina where he is buried now, 'Ali actually worked as a labourer. Even before that, that is after Muhammad had emigrated from Mecca to Medina, 'Ali used to work as a hired hand and spent most of his meagre daily wages to keep his father-in-law and leader alive.

As a scholar, he topped almost all those gradually gathering around the Prophet after their conversion into Islam. 'Ali during that particular period when Arabs in what is the present-day Saudi Arabia buried their daughters alive due to sheer ignorance, had mastered the knowledge prevalent at the time and made much contribution to the development of algebra.

Muhammad had said time and again that he was the "city of knowledge" while 'Ali was "its gate". Also, he shared the same flesh and blood with 'Ali. The latter comment of course did not mean that they were only related by blood. It was indicative of their extreme closeness.

After Muhammad died, there arose a dispute between Moslems over who was most qualified to succeed him. It so happened that a few of Muhammad's companions elected Abubakr as his successor due to the latter's seniority. This outraged some who protested to this act and the protesters came to be known as "Shiahs". The others who had accepted what had happened are known as "Sunnies".

While the Shiah enjoy a majority in Iran, they are in minority in Afghanistan. However, both sects believe in the same God, same Prophet, same Koran and share the same history and culture. They only differ in matter related to succession and minor rites concerning prayer and so on.

Under the Yahya Dynasty, the Shiahs were discriminated against in almost every sphere in Afghanistan. For instance, their high school graduates were not allowed to enrol in law college lest they could open their way into the foreign service. And their top graduates of other colleges were often debarred from higher studies abroad. There also existed a job discrimination in the case of Shiah civil servants while only a few of them could reach high military ranks.

Under Amin, the hangman, almost all Shiah leaders were arrested, some of them severely tortured and others massacred. That charlatan had once gathered a few scores of Hazara shopkeepers to listen to one of his harangues, trying to convince or actually mislead the public opinion that it was he who treated the poor downtrodden Shiahs on an equal footing.

But the real equality between Shiahs and Sunnies and freedom of rites for all sects has become something tangible now, thanks to the broadmindedness of the revolutionary government.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

LD242218 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers reports that on the basis of the proposals of the related ministries and the approval of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the following appointments have been made:

In the Prime Ministry: Gholam Sakhi Hasani, as the general director of [word indistinct]

In the Ministry of Public Works: Mohammad Akbar Ziarmal, as the administrative deputy at the department of road works and [word indistinct], and Eng Soltan Husain as the member of the board of technical research.

In the Ministry of Mines and Industries: Mir Ershad Husain, as advisor for industrial affairs.

In the Ministry of Commerce: 'Ali Ahmad Reza'i, as the chairman of the Hairatan Port enterprise.

In the Ministry of Frontier Affairs: (Salmai Kalin) as the general director of administration.

From among these new six appointments, three are party and three are nonparty appointments.

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Trade Protocol

BK250555 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bangladesh and Bulgaria have signed the seventh barter trade protocol envisaging the exchange of goods worth $11 million each way. Commerce Secretary Matiur Rahman and visiting Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev signed the agreement in Dacca this evening on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement, which will be valid for one year, shows an increase of 47.5 percent over the previous barter trade protocol. Under the agreement, Bangladesh will import pig iron, (?spirits), soda ash, pharmaceutical raw materials, drugs and medicines, veterinary medicines, radio transmitters and spares as well as electronic equipment from Bulgaria; while Bulgaria will import raw jute, jute goods, rubber, tea, barbed wire [words indistinct], wires and cables, rayon yarn, handicrafts and cutlery, safety matches, hardboard and [word indistinct], readymade garments, specialized [words indistinct] copper wire. The two sides also signed an agreed minutes for the trade talks.

Departure 25 Apr

BK250557 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Bulgarian trade delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev left Dacca today for home after its 4-day visit to Bangladesh. The delegation signed the seventh barter trade protocol and also held talks on further expansion of trade with Bangladesh.

The leader of the delegation yesterday called on Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed and Minister for Information and Broadcasting Habibullah Khan. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

JAPANESE SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN DACCA FOR 5-DAY VISIT

BK250945 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Japan is to give 100,000 tons of rice to Bangladesh this year. This was stated by special envoy of the Japanese Government Takashi Hayakawa on his arrival in Dacca today on a 5-day visit to Bangladesh.

Talking to newsmen at the airport Hayakawa said that Japan is eager to further promote economic relations with Bangladesh. Describing his visit as exploratory, he said that this was his fifth visit since 1972, and during his stay in Bangladesh he will try to find new ways of further expanding peaceful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Hayakawa said that he will discuss with Bangladesh leaders major international issues. In this connection, referring to the Afghan and Iranian crisis, he said that Japan is keen to promote world peace and solidarity with the close cooperation of Bangladesh. He described the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a great threat to the relaxation of tension.

Hayakawa, who is also the chairman of the Japan-Bangladesh friendship committee, will call on President Ziaur Rahman. He will also meet Speaker Golam Hafiz.

EIGHT CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN FROM POSTS

BK241720 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman tonight relieved five ministers, two state ministers and one deputy minister of their responsibility at their own request. An official announcement in Dacca a short while ago said those who have been relieved of their responsibility are: Dr M.N. Huda [minister of finance], Dr Begum Amina Rahman [minister of women's affairs], Khondakar Abdul Hamid [minister for youth development], Abdur Rahman Biswas [minister of jute], Mohammad Abdul Haq [minister of land administration and land reform], Dewan Taimur Reza Chowdhury, Mirza Abdul Halim and Arif Mainuddin.

Further Details

OW242314 Hong Kong AFP in English 2255 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Dacca, April 24 (AFP)--Eight ministers of President Ziaur Rahman's 41-member cabinet were "relieved" of their responsibilities, radio Bangladesh in its latest bulletin tonight announced.

The ministers who resigned today include five full ministers, two state ministers and one deputy minister. Among them were Finance Minister Dr. M.N. Huda, Jute Minister Abdur Rahman Biswas, Youth Development Minister Khondakar Abdul Hamid, Women Affairs Minister Dr. Mrs. Amina Rahman, Land Revenue Minister Mr. Abdul Haq, State Minister Mirza Abdul Halim, State Minister Dewan Taimur Reza Chowdhury and Deputy Minister Arif Mainuddin.

Political observers here believe that the announcement tonight is the first phase of a series of major changes President Zia is contemplating in his government. More changes are likely to be announced in the next few days. The announcement which came after a day-long speculation in the capital did not give any details. It only said the ministers were relieved of responsibilities "at their own requests." Informed sources said the eight ministers were called in the morning at the presidential palace Bangabhaban and were advised to submit their resignations.

In January last, Deputy Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed and State Minister Nur Mohammad were similarly "relieved of their responsibilities."

Informed sources said President Zia along with his top aides, including Vice-President Justice Abdus Sattar, had been in Bangabhaban throughout the day working out details of the changes in the government, which had been a matter of speculations in the capital since last month.

Sources said Finance Ministry vacated by technocrat Dr. M.N. Huda had already been given to Commerce Minister Saifur Rahman, who left for Rangoon this afternoon leading a trade delegation. Dr. Huda reportedly handed over charge to Mr. Rahman at a simple function this morning.

At Bangladesh secretariat, Dr. Huda is likely to continue as one of President Zia's advisers. The Commerce Ministry is likely to go to Mr. Tanvir Ahmed Siddiqui, M.P. and president of federation of the chamber of commerce and industry. A number of new ministers are expected to be inducted in a day or two and a major reshuffle in the portfolios are likely to be announced shortly.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK251352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 25 April (AFP)--India has expressed "concern" and regretted the reported American abortive military attempt to rescue the hostages in Tehran. A Foreign Office spokesman said in a statement that "India cannot condone military adventurism of the type inherent in the attempt by the U.S., which can have large-scale and long term negative implications for stability and peace in the west Asian region."

The statement said the U.S. action "has only tended to complicate the situation further and to heighten tensions." India, the spokesman said, was opposed to the use of force and military means in resolving international issues.

"The Government of India hopes that all parties would still act with restraint in dealing with the critical situation that exists in the relations between the U.S. and Iran," he said in the statement. India earnestly hoped that the U.S. "will desist from resorting to any further military means in dealing with the situation."

The spokesman also expressed the hope that the parties concerned "will respect the imperative need for peaceful negotiations and will not act in contravention of the requirements of international law and humanity." He at the same time said that India was against the violation of diplomatic immunities and treaties for the safety of the lives of diplomats, expressing sympathies in this context with the predicament of the U.S. hostages.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS NORTHERN STATE

BK241022 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Soviet Agriculture Minister V.K. Mesyats has praised India for its spectacular achievement in food production. Speaking to newsmen in Karnal in the northern state of Haryana, he said application of scientific technology and efforts of scientists have helped India raise its food production. Observing that India possesses a very high scientific talent, he noted that the country has developed excellent varieties of wheat, maize and cotton in a very short time.

Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, who also was present, expressed the hope that the visit of the Soviet team will further strengthen the research programs between the two countries.

SUPPLY OF RAILWAY CARS TO VIETNAM COMPLETED

BK250337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The last consignment of 14 railway passenger coaches of meter gauge has been dispatched to Vietnam. They were shipped from Madras Harbor yesterday. The state-owned public equipment corporation had earlier supplied 36 coaches to that country during the last 3 months under a 50-coach contract. The coaches were manufactured by the Perambur integral coach factory on schedule to suit Vietnamese specifications. Under the contract signed in 1978, the corporation is also to supply 980 wagons, 1,000 bogeys and other spare parts. Of this 575 wagons have already been shipped.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Curfew at Border

BK250946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] An indefinite curfew is to come into force from 2200 to dawn within a belt of a 160 kms of the India-Bangladesh border of Assam. According to an official notification in Silchar, the step has been taken as a precautionary measure to check the entry of unauthorized persons and to curb smuggling.

Delhi: Assam 'Under Control'

BK241612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Mr H.C. Sarin, principal adviser to the governor of the northeastern states, said in Gauhati this evening that the situation in Assam is under control and the administration is keeping a constant vigil on the developments. Referring to the efforts of political leaders and prominent citizens to have talks reopened, Mr Sarin expressed the hope that a dialogue would be useful.

The situation in the curfew bound Oil India headquarters at Narangi and other places in Assam is reported to be quiet but tense. Work in central and state government offices and banks in Gauhati was affected today due to picketing. Essential services and all modes of communications were exempted from the purview of picketing. Some arrests have been made.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA says the police made a lathi charge on a group of people at Tenali, 3 kms from Narangi this morning to prevent them from marching toward Narangi.

AFP Report on Demonstration

BK241142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Gauhati, Assam (India) 24 Apr (AFP)--Police today baton charged a 300-strong crowd at Tenali, 3 km from Assam oil installations at Narangi, eyewitnesses said. The marchers, mostly women and children, were proceeding toward the curfew-bound oil installations headquarters when they were stopped the police.

Eyewitnesses said an unspecified number of people sustained injuries and ran through the paddy fields for cover. Police chased them and took into custody about 60 of them for defying a government which bans assembly of more than five persons in public places. Additional paramilitary enforcements were rushed to the scene to prevent further trouble.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports here said that the Assam demonstrators were planning to take out a massive procession by late afternoon to Narangi to protest against the federal government's crackdown on the Assam agitators.

Gandhi Willing for Talks

BK250339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has made it clear that the doors are open for talks for a solution of the foreigner's question in Assam. She told a delegation of political leaders from the state who met her that she had only suggested that a beginning could be made for the deportation of foreigners on the basis of 1971.

This should not be construed as if she had set up a cutoff date. Mrs Gandhi urged them to persuade the leaders of the Assam agitation to call it off so that efforts are renewed to find a solution in an atmosphere of peace.

Meanwhile the All-Assam Students Union, in a statement in Gauhati, said they are willing for resumption of talks with the government if it does not stick to 1971 as the cutoff year and a new base year is indicated for a solution to the problem.

Assam Students Hopeful

BK250948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The All-Assam Students Union has said that it is hopeful of finding a solution to the problem of foreign nationals through negotiations. In a joint statement in Gauhati the president said the acting general secretary of the union said that the government has indicated a new formula by giving up the idea of fixing 1967 as cutoff year. They said there is some prospects of resuming the talks, although the students union is not prepared to entertain any stipulation about the suspension of the movement.

Meanwhile, official sources in Gauhati said that picketing today in front of the central and state government offices was peaceful and employees voluntarily abstained from their duties in almost all places.

Mizoram Students Demand Deportation

BK250922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] In Mizoram, the newly formed Students Action Committee has urged the center to restore lasting peace and insure jobs to all eligible Mizoram youth in the union territory. At its executive meeting in Aijal, the committee has pleaded for deletion of names of foreign nationals from the electoral rolls and their deportation.

CHANGES IN STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTION DATES ANNOUNCED

BK241610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The election commission has announced the change in the polling schedule of the coming [state] assembly elections. Polling will now be held on the 28th and the 31st of May. The earlier dates were the 27th and the 30th. Chief Election Commissioner Sakhdhar says this has been done to accommodate the sentiments of the Muslim community who felt that the 30th is a Friday and their main prayer day and it would be inconvenient to exercise their franchise on that day.

According to the new polling schedule, Punjab, Orissa and Bihar will have a 1-day poll on the 31st of May instead of the 30th. The remaining six states--Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu--will go to the polls on the 28th and the 31st. The rest of the election program remains unchanged.

HAQ URGES SPEEDY WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN

BK250407 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Bandung conference, which began yesterday, has called for a quick end to the difficulties of the Afghan people by the speedy withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

In a greeting message to Indonesian President General Suharto on this occasion, the president said: Let us pledge our collective efforts for the creation of conditions in Afghanistan conducive to the voluntary return of over 700,000 refugees in safety and honor and the restoration of their inalienable right to decide their destiny without outside pressure and coercion.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said: We cannot overlook the tragedy that has befallen one of the participants at Bandung--Afghanistan, which recently fell victim to massive military intervention by a superpower. He said there are certain parts of the globe, notably Palestine and southern Africa, where it has not yet been possible to implement the principles proclaimed at the Bandung conference.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGATION OF AFGHAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

BK250233 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] An official spokesman in Peshawar today contradicted a Radio Moscow broadcast alleging that a special publishing house with the name of Afghan and Islamic People's Institute has been set up in Peshawar.

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN REPORTEDLY EXCEED 700,000

BK270231 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN the maintenance of Afghan refugees who have come to Pakistan was at least 440 million year during the current calendar year [as received]. As of now the number of registered refugees has exceeded 700,000.

The expenditure on Afghan refugees is being financed from federal budgetary allocation and donations received for the president's relief fund. Up to January last, the government spent 140 million rupees. Another grant of 57 million rupees was released to the provincial governments of the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan early this month. A majority of the refugees are women while men and children constitute 40 per cent. Of the women, 20 per cent are widows whose husbands were killed in the struggle for the freedom of Afghanistan.

AGHA SHAHI LEAVES FOR LIBYA 25 APR

BK250222 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi left Karachi for Tripoli this morning for bilateral talks with the Libyan foreign minister. He will also exchange views on the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference.

MORNING NEWS REPORTS ON SOVIET NUCLEAR AID TO INDIA

WA241800 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 9 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, April 8--The Soviet Union is prepared to provide more assistance to India for the construction of nuclear power plant, All-India Radio reported.

Quoting Soviet officials, a report from Moscow said that the possibilities of further co-operation between the two countries were brought out by the experts and officials of India and the Soviet Union who would decide the type and quantity of the assistance.

The Soviet Union has already agreed to supply 250 tons of heavy water for the Rajasthan nuclear power plant.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED IN RAWALPINDI

BK221608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] It was officially announced in Rawalpindi today that Punjab Governor Lt Gen Sawar Khan has been promoted to the rank of general effective 1 May and has been appointed the vice chief of the army staff. Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, the secretary general of the Ministry of Defense, has been appointed governor of Punjab. He will assume office from 1 May.

HAQ ATTENDS FUNERAL OF MILITARY SECRETARY

BK250904 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The body of the president's military secretary Brig Zafar Ali Khan was brought by plane to Islamabad from London this morning. Funeral services were held immediately afterward at Pakistan's Chaklala air force base, attended by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq who expressed his condolences and sympathy to the bereaved family. Among others attending the services were Supreme Court Chief Justice S. Anwarul Haq, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Baluchistan Governor Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan and federal ministers.

NEPAL

AFP REPORTS ON POKHARA REFERENDUM CLASH

BK241714 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Katmandu 24 Apr, (AFP)--Although the Nepalese Government has been insisting that only one person died in the police firing at Pokhara, local vernacular daily NAYAN NEPAL reported that three persons had been killed in this police suppression of the multi-party campaigners. The paper said five of the 15 persons who sustained bullet injuries are still in critical condition. The official version said none of the five persons with bullet injuries who were admitted to the hospital are in critical condition while others who received minor injuries had already been discharged from the hospital with first aid treatment.

The situation in Pokhara is described as tense and armed police are guarding the government buildings and bridges. In the clash, according to the reports reaching here today, local people had thrown stones and sulphuric acid at the police in retaliation for the police firing and detonation of the tear gas shells.

Meanwhile, Mr. K.P. Bhattarai, the acting president of the outlawed Nepali Congress Party, said that the local administration in Jakarpur had terrorised the multi-party campaigners by inciting "hooligans and murderers" from Sitamad, a bordering township in India. He said "we are not retaliating because we are the winning party in the referendum. We will be tolerant till the verdict of the referendum."

SRI LANKA

FORMER PREMIER DENIES CHARGES OF ABUSE OF POWER

BK181239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Colombo, 18 April (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike today denied charges served on her by a special presidential commission probing alleged misdeeds committed during her 7-year rule from 1970. Mrs Bandaranaike, who celebrated her 64th birthday yesterday, had been served 10 charges relating to abuse and misuse of power, land transactions and the unwarranted continuation of a state of emergency in the country. She has been noticed to appear before the commission on May 7.

The commission, comprising three judges, had served the charges on February 28 and given her time till today to file her answers. Mrs Bandaranaike's answers were handed over to the secretary to the commission at noon today by her attorney. She has denied all the charges a commission source said. If found guilty of any of these charges Mrs Bandaranaike could be deprived of her civic rights including the right to contest a seat in parliament.

The commission was appointed by President J.R. Jayewardene 2 years ago to probe alleged misdeeds of Mrs Bandaranaike as prime minister, her cabinet ministers and officials during her regime from 1970 to 1977. The commission has so far taken up only two cases relating to charges of misuse and abuse of power by a former minister and a former senior government official.

The inquiry into charges against Mr Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, a senior minister in Mrs Bandaranaike's government, has been completed but commissions findings have not been disclosed yet. The government official, Mr Nihal Jayawickrema, former secretary to the Justice Ministry, was found guilty of several charges and he was stripped of his civic rights.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. RESCUE MISSION

Probe into White House Announcement

NC250725 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (AFP)--Iranian leaders today ordered an immediate probe into the White House announcement that two U.S. aircraft crashed in Iran on a mission to rescue the American Embassy hostages.

Army Commander-in-Chief Mohammed Shadmehr said he had no indication of exactly where the aircraft collided. His staff was now checking all airstrips in the country.

The Iranian militants occupying the U.S. Embassy meanwhile said they would issue a communique, if the news were confirmed, specifying what action they would take.

A spokesman refused commment on what this action would be.

A source close to religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said the two aircraft probably crashed between Yazd and Tabas, if such an accident did happen.

Yazd is 650 kms (400 miles) southeast of here, below the salt desert of Dasht-e-Kavir, and Tabas is about 420 kms (250 miles) northwest of Yazd.

An army spokesman later said the official communique promised for 0830 GMT had been delayed.

It would be released only when all necessary information was gathered, he said.

Commenting on news of the raid, Iranian radio said: "The divine protection which gave victory to our revolution has wrecked the American action.

"Their aircraft were destroyed, their helicopters lay in the mud and the men were prisoners of the desert.

"(President) Carter was therefore forced to reveal his act," it said.

Militant on Canceled Attempt

BK250930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Apr (AFP)--One of the Iranian militants holding the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran said he did not trust a White House announcement today that the U.S. cancelled its hostage rescue operation because of a plane collision, according to the Japan broadcasting corporation (NHK) here.

In an NHK overseas telephone interview this afternoon, the militant student also said all American hostages at the embassy in Tehran are doing well.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito told reporters that the Japanese Government could not immediately confirm press reports from Washington that the U.S. attempted to rescue the hostages but failed due to a plane collision.

"We knew of the incident only through foreign wire service reports". He declined further comments.

Mr Ito indicated that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will not call an emergency cabinet meeting today to discuss ways to cope with the new situation.

Prime Minister Ohira told newsmen that he was trying to confirm the press reports through the Foreign Ministry. Asked by reporters about the possibility of the U.S. rescue operation being a military action, Mr Ohira just said the Foreign Ministry is trying to confirm this and he refused any further comment.

The U.S. Embassy here told the Japanese Foreign Ministry today that the attempt to rescue the hostages in Tehran was not a hostile one against Iran, according to ministry officials.

The embassy also told the ministry that there was no injury to any Iranian, the officials said.

Replying to a ministry inquiry, American Embassy officials here confirmed press reports that the rescue operation was halted when an accident occurred, they said.

Eight Americans were reportedly killed in the abortive operation and all those injured had been airlifted from Iran, the U.S. officials said without going into details, according to the Japanese officials.

A Foreign Ministry source here said U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance officially informed Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita shortly after 4:30 p.m. local time (0730 GMT) that a rescue attempt for the American hostages in Tehran had failed.

First Tehran Report

LD250944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The White House in Washington today issued a statement announcing that a military attempt to release the American hostages in Tehran failed due to a technical fault. In the White House announcement it is said that two American military planes collided on a remote Iranian airfield and eight members of the crew were killed.

Army Statement

LD251000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Allah verily shall not change what is in a people until they change what is in themselves"--Koran.

At this juncture when the revolutionary and struggling nation of Iran, by its destruction of the edifice of the satans is proceeding toward the realization of its Islamic mission, Almighty God, who is the friend and companion of the meek, is rendering help to our rising nation so much so that as a result of pursuit by aircraft of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran two U.S. aircraft carrying a number of CIA agents and U.S. Marines with the aim of launching a surprise raid on the spy den of the U.S. Government in Tehran to release the hostages, collided while fleeing from the territory of Iran, caught fire and crashed in the vicinity of the Tabas region.

In the meantime, detailed information will be announced later.

With the succor of Almighty God, Islam is victorious.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Commentary on Mission

LD251011 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] From early this morning news agencies throughout the world have been reporting the shameful failure of an American military intervention in Iran.

The world-devouring America; proud of her satanical equipment, had tried to play with fire and had sent forces to the (?desert). However, the guardian and keeper of this uprisen nation, who from the beginning of this revolution has taken this revolution under the wing of His protection, has inflicted a defeat on the Americans and their mercenaries which is unprecedented in their history and the history of the world, and forced them to retreat. Their airplanes have fallen. Their helicopters have gotten stuck in the mud and they themselves have become prisoners in the boundless prison of the desert. And Carter, destitute and desperate, has been forced to accept defeat and to put an end to the operation.

Isn't all this sufficient for the world-devourers to know that it is not possible to confront this revolution? And isn't it enough for them to realize that "the lamp which has been lighted by God, whoever tries to extinguish it will be eliminated." [Persian poem]

Even if these incredible happenings had not taken place and even if the American operations had been successful from a technical point of view, do they still not know that this tumultuous sea of the committed nation is prepared for martyrdom and will with its self-sacrifice make an eternal cemetery for them?

Jody Powell Cited

LD251027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to an AP dispatch the White House has issued a statement announcing: A military attempt to rescue the U.S. hostages in Tehran was aborted because of equipment failure. The White House statement added that two U.S. military aircraft collided on the ground on a remote airfield in Iran, as a result eight persons were killed.

White House spokesman Jody Powell, who read this statement to newsmen, said: All the Americans who participated in these operations, including an unknown number of wounded, have been taken out of Iran. Powell added: There is every possibility that those wounded in this incident will be safe. He added: U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who ordered the suspension of the operation, takes full responsibility.

Powell added: The United States continues to hold the Iranian Government responsible for the security of the U.S. hostages, and is determined to obtain the release of the hostages at the earliest possible time. Carter's spokesman said that he is not in a position to give further details on this incident.

The White House announcement is as follows:

The president has issued an order for the cancellation of operations in progress in Iran for the rescue of the hostages. This mission, because of a defect in materiel, has failed. The statement also said: In the course of the exit of the U.S. personnel the two aircraft, which collided on land in a remote airfield in Iran, no military clash took place. The U.S. President expressed regret for the death of eight Americans and the wounding of others in that incident. The White House statement adds: Those Americans who took part in these operations have now left Iran by air and those who were wounded are under medical treatment and it is expected that they will recover.

Jody Powell added: The motive behind this mission was not hostility against either Iran or the Iranian people, and there were no Iranian casualties in this incident. He said: Carter issued the order for the carrying out of these operations for humanitarian reasons and only in order to safeguard U.S. national interests and to reduce international tension. Jody Powell said: The U.S. people are grateful to the brave men who participated in these rescue operations.

Teheran Cites TASS

LD251044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The TASS agency has carried, without comment, the White House statement pertaining to the failure of the rescue operations concerning the U.S. hostages in Tehran. TASS wrote: The U.S. military operations, because of equipment failure, have met fiasco. TASS added: These operations have been suspended on Carter's instructions and the U.S. President has personally taken full responsibility for them.

Tehran Cites AFP

LD251048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to an AFP dispatch, the U.S. White House has announced that Jimmy Carter, at 1130 today, that is, at 1200 GMT, will make speech on U.S. radio and television addressed to the U.S. nation. Jimmy Carter's speech will be devoted to the U.S. abortive attempt last night to rescue the hostages held in its embassy in Tehran.

Damascus Cites Rescue Attempt

LD251107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to an AP dispatch, Damascus radio has announced: The U.S. abortive attempt to rescue the hostages is naked aggression against Iran. Damascus radio claimed that Egypt and Israel had given facilities to the aircraft carrying U.S. troops participating in the rescue operations during their departure for and return from Iran. Damascus radio has not divulged the details of this incident and only described it as an act of U.S. banditry. This is the first reaction by an Arab country to these operations.

Call To Search Area

LD251147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1129 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, we have a statement from the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Please listen:

At this time when the airplanes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are serching the area, the dear compatriots of the city of Tabas and the villages of Robat-e Khan, (Govat Badam), Hajjiabad and other villages around this area are asked to cooperate. It is hoped that with the help of the armed forces and the people who live near the place where the Americans landed, steps could be taken to arrest the fugitives.

[Signed] The staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ambassador Comment

NC251211 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25 (AFP)--Iranian ambassador in Paris Amir Alai charged today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's aborted rescue mission in Iran had "put the lives of the hostages in danger."

Speaking in a French radio interview, Mr. Amir Alai described the mission as "a failure for Mr. Carter. He is making things difficult for the students and fanning the fire--it is very awkward on his part."

The Iranian ambassador charged that Mr. Carter's aim was not to save the hostages but "to save face in view of the (U.S. presidential) elections.

"Mr. Carter must realize that the students holding the hostages are well-equipped and will never allow this sort of operation to be carried out," he added.

Air Force Spokesman on Crash

NC251235 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (AFP)--A chase by Iranian air force planes caused the collision today of two United States aircraft on a mission to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages here, an Iranian Air Force spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman denied however that Iranian aircraft had opened fire on the American planes.

He said that previous reports that the collision had involved a C-130 transport plane and a helicopter were false, but declined to specify what kind of U.S. planes were involved in the operation.

The high-ranking air force officer, asked about a third aircraft taking part in the operation as mentioned in a dispatch from PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that all the wreckage was still at the crash scene as well as some Americans.

He refused to say what time the collision had occurred but added that the air force had wanted "some time" to lapse before making the incident public.

Army Report

LD251241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1224 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, attention, please. The third statement by the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran was issued as follows:

In the name of God. As we announced in our earlier statement 7, marines and raiding personnel are now in the region. The Islamic Republic Army's Air Force is maintaining aerial surveillance.

The inhabitants of Tabas and the villages of Robat-e Khan, Robat Badam, Hajji Abad as well as the inhabitants of big villages nearby who are in the vicinity of the landing site, including other villages in the region, have been called upon to prevent the escaping of the Americans and demonstrate the utmost cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Obviously, there is no need for people other than those mentioned to call in to offer their cooperation, as this would hinder action by the army personnel.

[Signed] Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khorasan Governor Statement

LD251252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1227 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Following the news report in connection with the landing of American helicopters near Tabas, the governor general of Khorasan broadcast an announcement at 1500 from Radio Mashhad in which, while calling on the people to be patient and at the same time maintain their revolutionary alertness, they are called upon to abstain from any assembly, sit-in, march or demonstration, considering the special conditions governing the region and the possibility of infiltration of such assemblies by mercenary agents, until further notice.

The governor general of Khorasan declares that all national mobilization forces are on full alert throughout Khorasan for any emergency action; for it is possible that the U.S. mercenaries may scatter throughout the country for sabotage operations. The governor general has appealed to all urban and rural sisters and brothers to notify the nearest police or gendarmerie station should they encounter any suspicious foreigner and prevent such persons from escaping or hiding.

AFP Quotes Qotbzadeh

NC251304 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 25 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today said of the failed U.S. attempt to rescue the American hostages from Tehran "it is an act of war against Iran."

But he has asked the militant students guarding the hostages "not to react as nervously as the Americans did," he added in a telephone interview here with AFP after hearing President Jimmy Carter's statement about the failed mission.

Revolution Guard Comment

GF251239 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1125 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Announcement issued in Khuzestan province by the Ahvaz Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards; no date given]

[Text] Dear compatriots, mobilize yourselves for a holy war to defend God's path, with the beginning of the new phase of victory in Iran's Islamic Revolution--the cultural and educational revolution--the archsatan, through a shameful scheme and plan, was once again planning a military attack against Tehran. In their infantile imagination, they were trying to repeat the events at Entebbe airport through the use of criminals and their most dreadful espionage organizations, the Israeli MOSSAD and the American CIA.

However, the God of existence, as always, rushed to the assistance of our Islamic and holy revolution and burned their airplanes in the region near Tabas, near the Kavir desert, thus, the righteous and divine promise has become a reality.

While thanking God for this great and divine kindness and attention, and in order to condemn the archsatan, the biggest enemy of God, we extend an invitation to all nationally mobilized forces comprising the devoted soldiers of Islam and Imam Khomeyni to participate in a march. It will begin at 1800 today at martyrs square and Imam Khomeyni Avenue and will conclude at the A'zam religious center.

[Signed] Mobilization headquarters for the Ahvaz Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Khuzestan Province.

AFP: AMERICAN HOSTAGE REPORTEDLY CRITICAL OF POLICY

NC242200 Paris AFP in English 2153 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 24 (AFP)--Kevin Hermening, at 20 the youngest of the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy here, said today in a televised interview that the behavior of the militants holding the hostages was "human."

Mr. Hermening, who was visited this week by his mother, Barbara Tim, asserted that the U.S. Government was abusing the hostages in its own interests and hiding the events which lead to the current situation.

The U.S. Marine Corps sergeant said that when ousted shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi returned to power after the fall of Premier Mohammed Mossaddeq, he put the country under control of the United States, silenced the opposition and killed many of its members.

He added that he was convinced that the plan to welcome the deposed shah to the United States last fall for medical treatment had been worked out three months in advance.

The interview was broadcast on the same program as another interview with Mr. Hermening's mother amid rumors here that he would be released soon.

Like the other 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy, he has been held captive there for 25 1/2 weeks. He referred to the militants as "students."

QOTBZADEH THREATENS TO CLOSE PERSIAN GULF

LD241642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh today took part in an interview given to our correspondent, in the course of which he said: Should America continue to threaten us with mining the Persian Gulf, then we shall close the Persian Gulf and will not allow ever a drop of crude oil to be exported.

SWISS EMBASSY TO LOOK AFTER U.S.DIPLOMATIC INTERESTS

LD241828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the central news unit, the following statement was issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight:

On the basis of the approval of the Islamic Revolution Council, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has agreed that the Swiss Embassy in Tehran should undertake to protect the diplomatic and consular interests of the U.S. Government in Iran. This agreement has taken place as a result of the agreement of the U.S. Government to the effect that the diplomatic and consular interests of the government of Islamic Republic of Iran in the United States should be looked after by the embassy of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Washington.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS

INA Cites Minister's Statement

JN232058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Hasan Habibi, culture and higher education minister in the Khomeyni regime, has admitted that 17 universities and higher institutes in Iran are currently witnessing clashes between students and Khomeyni guards.

In an interview broadcast by Tehran Radio this evening, Habibi said that those universities include Tehran, Mashhad, Baluchestan va Sistan, Ahvaz, Tabriz and Shiraz. Habibi affirmed that chaos and lack of security prevail in the above-mentioned universities.

In another development, the Shiraz University board of trustees denounced the practices of the Khomeyni guards, who fabricated incidents in the university in which scores of students were injured.

The board of trustees demanded freedom of thought and opinion in the university and punishing and trying those responsible for the bloody incidents which the university has witnessed during the past 2 days.

Ahvaz Staff on Violence

GF241037 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the supervisors, professors, workers and staff of Ahvaz University--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. We, the supervisors, students, professors, workers and staff of Ahvaz University, who follow the policies of Iran's Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, condemn the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq and other various groups who, in opposition to the Islamic Revolution, opened fire on the Muslim and unarmed people who had gathered to pray on Tuesday 22 April.

As a result of their actions, five people were killed and others injured. We ask the Revolution Council to purge all universities throughout Iran, particularly Ahvaz University, of the Western and Eastern elements who claim to support the masses. This should be done in order to establish the proper background for a fundamental revision of the education system.

Rafsanjani Blames University Officials

LD241820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1704 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, member of the Revolution Council, is today reported to have said:

At a meeting today with the founder of the Islamic Revolution and leader of the revolution in which some other members of the Revolution Council also took part, views were exchanged on the situation in the universities. The imam strongly emphasized the need for (?reconstruction) and changing the education system in the universities.

Rafsanjani added: It was actually the responsible officials at Tehran University who brought about the present situation. How could they then claim that they were leading the university along a correct path?

Students Pledge Calm

LD250414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Mr Garmarudi, press and cultural adviser to Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, has announced: Last night, the representatives of the Islamic societies of students and the associations of Muslim students spent about 3 hours meeting and conferring with the president. After this meeting, Mr Bani-Sadr said: The Revolution Council last night declared that it regards as absolutely essential that all students attend classes beginning Saturday morning.

Mr Garmarudi also announced that the representatives of the Islamic societies of students and the associations of Muslim students in this meeting pledged that they will use all their efforts to maintain calm in the universities and to bring about a normal atmosphere.

DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Federation Issues Statement

JN241123 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0910 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] O mujahidin, the Iraqi federation of Muslim students has issued the following statement:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. "Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord." [koranic verse]

The tyrannous Iraqi regime, which is the agent of U.S. imperialism and Zionism and is headed by the executioner Saddam at-Tikriti, has perpetrated the crime of executing the great Islamic theologian, Mujahid Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, and his sister, the heroine of Islam, mujahid and thinker, Bint al-Huda.

The Iraqi regime secretly buried the two bodies in the noble An-Najaf.

Thus, the agent regime in Iraq has shown its blatant hostility to God and his prophet and all the Islamic nation through killing the most prominent Islamic theologian known to religion. Indeed, As-Sadr offered so much for the nation during his noble life, be this his offerings to the Muslims and humanity or his pioneering, leading role, since he put the nation on the right path of awareness and determination.

As we announce the death of this mujahid theologian and happy martyr to the Islamic and human societies and offer our condolences for the great loss, we pledge to God to follow in the steps of the martyr. Indeed, the march of Islam will not go backward now that this martyr and other martyrs from the sons of Iraq have watered this tree with their chaste blood.

We pledge in the name of religion and loyalty that this blood will not be shed for nothing.

Indeed, this crime will be the (axe) which will overthrow the tyrannous throne of Iraq.

The criminal Saddam at-Tikriti must know that the martyrs' blood will follow him. The mujahidin will vow to avenge themselves on him and his hireling regime. The people will pounce upon him and make him an example for every traitor. The day of victory is near if God should will it.

Report of Attempted Sabotage

LD251102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the border regions of Dehloran and Musyan reports: Around 0330 this morning, a number of Iraqis intent on sabotage and armed with light and heavy weapons opened fire on oil pipelines.

The Iraqi assailants were forced to retreat as a result of the return fire of the security guards and strong resistance by the bedouin tribesmen of the border region.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, who had gone to the scene of the clash when the headquarters of Musyan district office came under fire, reported: When the firing started, the people of Musyan and the tribesmen of the border region armed themselves and (went) to the scene of the clash in order to thwart the assailants. Using various vehicles they started pursuing them. On the arrival of the people and the assisting forces, the assailants fled to Iraq. There was no damage resulting from these clashes.

Kermanshah Gendarmerie Reports Attack

LD251130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1014 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, quoting the commander of Kermanshah gendarmerie, at 0300 this morning Iraqi assailants attacked the (Valak Koshteh) border and border post but encountered strong resistance by the gendarmerie personnel of the post and their attack was foiled.

According to the news agency, armed assailants using RPG-7 grenades attacked a military ambulance carrying an injured person near Tazeh Abad-e Gardeno. The passengers in the ambulance suffered losses. [sentence as heard]

Of the martyrs of this clash, an officer, two NCO's and one private have so far been taken to the quarantine hospital in Qasr-e Shirin. The number of the dead and wounded during the clashes in the region is not known yet.

The correspondent said it appears that the Iraqi Ba'thist forces intend to attack the (Ezgele) and (Sheykh Sale) regions.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Prosecutor on Khuzestan Incidents

LD241101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, the revolution prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview this morning regarding the recent incidents and developments in Khuzestan and those arrested in these events said: In principle, we will react sharply to those people who are currently engaged with acts of sabotage and hatching plots; we will not show any leniency or indulgence. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi added: We will take action as soon as possible in sending judges to the provincial cities so that effective decisions are taken on those who have been arrested in connection with recent incidents and developments, so that a most severe struggle is waged against them.

President's Envoy to Rasht

LD241102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti met and had talks about the incidents in Rasht with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, at 2000 last night. At the conclusion of this talk the president delegated Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti to leave for Rasht to establish security and calm in that city.

Gendarmes May Be Used By Guards Corps

LD241142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the presidential office:

Effective from the date of the issuance of this notification the gendarmerie is hereby permitted, in accordance with the allocations and regulations being worked out, to place a number of those people who are eligible for military service at the disposal of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps for the purpose of guarding the achievements of the Islamic Revolution and to safeguard the country's borders.

[Signed] The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Army Commander Statement

LD241720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the preservation of the independence of Iran, the commander of the army ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement which reads as follows:

In His almighty's name. The ground forces of the Islamic Republic Army, while preserving the independence of Iran and safeguarding the gains of the Islamic Revolution in the Kordestan conspiracy has, in recent days, had 45 men martyred and 54 wounded. As a result, since the victory of the revolution, it has offered a total of 267 martyrs to God and the great Iranian nation. May God accept these sacrifices of the land forces in the way of safeguarding Islam. We also request you, the noble Iranian nation, to (honor) our sacrifices in this respect.

The Japanese Government and oil industry interpret the delicate change in the Iranian stand as Iran's wish not to lose stable customers such as Japan and Britain in view of its foreign exchange reserve situation.

Some of the Japanese firms believe that if they continue persistent negotiations with NIOC, a way can be opened for ending the stalemate--the cutoff in crude shipments to Japan. The talks with BP are expected to continue until Sunday in London.

Although NIOC suspended oil shipments to Japan, it is still shipping fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Nevertheless, Iran's Revolutionary Council is taking a tough stand and NIOC has threatened to cut off direct deal crude supply to Japan in fiscal 1981 if the Japanese trading and oil firms fail to comply with the price increase.

Iran is now taking a positive approach to East European economic bodies to retaliate against the economic sanctions by the free world. The country has agreed with Romania to supply 100,000 barrels of crude a day, some 60 per cent higher than the contracted volume, at dollar 35,00 per barrel. East Germany and Czechoslovakia have also expressed the hope to buy Iranian crude at the same price.

But East European countries facing the serious foreign currency situation may be unable to pay for the high-priced crude, the sources added.

BANK GOVERNOR ON TRANSFERRING ASSETS FROM EEC, JAPAN

JN250751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Iranian Central Bank Governor 'Ali Nobari has stated that Iran will withdraw its assets from Japan and the EEC states.

AP quotes Nobari as saying that Iran has adopted this decision since it is expecting these states to freeze Iranian assets deposited there.

Nobari added that Iran will transfer its assets to other states' banks, including some East European states.

The Iranian Central Bank governor estimated the Iranian assets deposited in the FRG banks to be about $700 million.

ARMY STAFF ISSUES STATEMENT ON MILITARY SERVICE

LD242208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2006 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the combined staff of the Islamic Iranian Army, addressed to soldiers:

In the name of God.

It behooves us to inform you, dear and efficient soldiers, that you are now in the service of the great Islam; your service to the country is a service to Islam and the Holy Koran; and military service is [word indistinct].

Statement Cites Saqqez Officer

LD241744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following statement was issued by the commander of the army ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His almight name. To the noble Iranian nation, I am happy to convey to you the pure feelings of the personnel of the Saqqez brigade and the brigade commander who, in adverse living conditions in the fortress, are exposed to armed attacks by counter-revolutionary and antipeople (?individuals).

The brigade commander refers to this moral and psychological needs and says the important point is what the officers, NCO's and soldiers say: In Kordestan we are labelled as antipeople, but until our moment of death and our last breath, we will fight to defend the honor of the revolution and Islam. We need the decisive support of the nation and the government for the sake of the continuation of the revolution.

'Saboteur' Executed

LD241800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Ahvaz, the Islamic Revolution Court in Dezful, after investigating the dossier of Salih, an Iraqi saboteur and mercenary, judged him to be a perpetrator of corruption on earth for the crimes of espionage, carrying explosives and causing an explosion in oil pipelines. He was condemned to death. The sentence has been carried out.

Statement on Sanandaj Fighting

LD241836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republican Army has issued statement No three, which reads as follows:

In His almighty name. In recent days our country's president unmasked the ominous designs of U.S. imperialism regarding the creation of internal chaos and subversive fighting. Simultaneously we see the elements attacked to colonialism, on the eve of the economic blockade, embarking on chaos, subversion and confrontation throughout the country with the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They block the movement of ground forces detachments near the borders in their attempts to leave the country's borders undefended.

The armed group which announced its readiness to defend the country's borders has itself created a major obstacle in the way of the country's border guards. Using heavy and light arms they shoot from within the town toward the military barracks. They seized an ambulance traveling toward the Sanandaj club [presumably officers club] carrying water, medicine, and transferring the martyrs and the wounded, and took its passengers hostage.

Simultaneous with these acts which violate religion, humanitarian and nationalist values, the aliens mass media, with great relish, has begun spreading lies in an attempt to weaken the morale of the army and the noble nation of Iran and to create division between the various strata. But, thanks be to God, the army enjoys the [word indistinct] of the imam of the nation and the president and the noble Iranian nation.

Dear compatriot. By preventing rumors you can frustrate the aliens' efforts to weaken morale and their psychological war.

Dear countrymen. Your soldier brothers will defend the fortress of the homeland and will tolerate all hardships. By strengthening their morale, you have (?paid tribute) to their sacrifices.

[Signed] The commander of the ground forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brigadier General Fallahi.

Deaths in Ahvaz

ID242104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] At 2030 today Dr Bakhshi, head of Razi hospital, Ahvaz, spoke by telephone with our correspondent at the Ahvaz central news unit. He announced that 2 people were killed in the Ahvaz clashes and 18 were injured.

Meanwhile, information received from the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court reports that so far over 70 people detained at the Ahvaz University incident have been set free, while the files of a number of others are being considered for their release during tonight and tomorrow. For this reason, families are requested not to gather at the revolution court and other centers so that the court can consider the existing files in a calm atmosphere and as soon as possible.

Kordestan Army To Hold Fire

ID242036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1955 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the commander of the land forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic:

In the name of God.

The noble people of Sanandaj, in recent days armed and unlawful elements have repeatedly attacked the Sanandaj garrison using light and heavy weapons and causing considerable damage. In order to once again demonstrate its goodwill and humanitarian intentions to the innocent people of Sanandaj, the Kordestan army division will hold all fire from 0800 to 1400 tomorrow and subsequently notifies all armed elements to take advantage of this opportunity, hand over their weapons to the security forces and refrain from opening fire on garrisons.

The oppressed inhabitants of Sanandaj should personally witness the counterrevolutionaries' reaction.

Should these elements refuse to surrender to the security forces or continue with their shooting, the army division will take decisive action to disarm them. Obviously, such action will be taken in parallel with a series of military operations.

We appeal to the honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj to evacuate the town and to go temporarily to a secure place should the counterrevolutionaries continue their adventurous acts, thus forcing the division to react. In this way, no innocent person's blood will be shed.

May God help us in restoring security in this province, this oppressed province.

[Signed] Commander of the land forces of the Islamic Republic Army, Brigadier General Fallahi.

Statement by Khomeyni's Envoy

ID250438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti, the representative of Imam Khomeyni and the Friday imam of Rasht, who has been entrusted by Iran's president with the investigation of the recent events in Rasht, has arrived there. In an interview with a PARS correspondent in Rasat concerning the recent events in this city he said: The governor general of Gilan has said that no group or party will be allowed to organize marches or to demonstrate. The governor general of Gilan and I will discuss all the problems in our speeches before the Friday prayers.

Concerning those who have been arrested during the recent events in Rasht, he said: The cases of these people will be investigated and if there are certain individuals who are innocent they will be freed immediately. If, God forbid, they are guilty even if they are freed today they will be arrested tomorrow. [sentence as heard]. Of course, those people who started the troubles and who killed the children of the people and those [word indistinct] they should be punished.

In a message addressed to all the people, Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti has askead the people to be vigilant and to act intelligently. He has asked them to put aside differences and clashes because only the enemies of the country will benefit by such acts and the nation will be damaged by them. In his message, Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti has asked all the people not to attack any political parties or groups. If it is decided that the offices of various political parties are to be closed down it should be in accordance with the law.

Bani-Sadr To Speak

ID250442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr the president, has left for Ahvaz. The president will give a speech to the people of Ahvaz at 1100 today.

BBC Report on Kordestan

TA250650 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Among Iran's many internal problems, the hostilities in the Kurdish region have reached a new intensity and there are indications that the government forces are about to launch another assault to put down the armed opposition. The army commander has called for a surrender of weapons in the regional capital, Sanandaj, warning that otherwise decisive action will be taken. Another report by Alex Brody:

[Begin Brody recording] According to reports coming out of Kordestan the fighting has reached the scale of war. Precise details are hard to come by. The army is saying very little. Communication with the region is difficult, so one has to rely on Kurdish sources. They say the towns of Saqez and Sanandaj are suffering heavily from bombardments by helicopters, planes and artillery. The death toll, they are reporting, mounts above 200. They have appealed to international bodies for help. Through the Kurdish society in Tehran, pleas have been passed to the Red Cross and the International Human Rights Commission. The Iranian association of jurists has asked President Bani-Sadr for calm and restraint by the army. The foreign minister, Mr Qotbezadeh, said the authorities were continuously trying to ask for a cease-fire; but he added, we believe that now the whole thing has started, we should finish with it once and for all. [end recording]

Sanandaj Citizens Urged To Evacuate

LD250906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0840 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the 28th Army Division in Kordestan:

In His exalted name. Honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj. Now that the counterrevolutionaries find themselves forced to submit, just as before they are determined to make use of you Muslim and innocent people as a shield and a cover. You people who have been oppressed by the counterrevolutionaries are requested to disarm the illegal armed groups as far as you are able to do so. As the counterrevolutionaries are trying to prevent you from leaving the town you can leave the city from Kermanshah road where you will be under the protection of the army. Our aim is to cleanse the region at the end of the deadline given, therefore the wary and vigilant people of Sanandaj should get away from the danger zone as soon as possible. Don't be deceived by the propaganda and threats from the counterrevolutionaries loudspeakers. Get far away from the region. Greetings.

[Signed] The 28th Army Division of Kordestan.

Eight Killed in Kermanshah

LD251110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1013 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to reports by the public relations office of Kermanshah Islamic Revolution Guards Corps given to Kermanshah news unit, clashes occurred last night in (?Sheykh Sale) between armed Kurdish peshmergas and mercenaries, in which eight of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas were martyred and 15 were injured. The Revolution Guards Corps have taken care of the transfer of the injured of this clash to Kermanshah hospitals.

FURTHER ON QOTBZADEH STATEMENT ON EEC DECISION, GULF

LD241748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in an interview given to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of Iran, has commented on the EEC decisions. He said: Obviously, we regret this initial decision. When I was in France, I held talks there which led to a postponement of their final decision. However, I regret that the European countries are so dependent not only on the U.S. general strategic policy, but, worse, on U.S. domestic political games. The question of the hostage crisis, enlarged so much, has been given so much prominence because it has coincided with the U.S. elections. Consequently, the European countries, too, are demonstrating how much they follow the United States and how seriously they are dominated and influenced by the United States.

The foriegn minister described the EEC member countries' dependence as regrettable, and at the same time called it a clarification at the world level which would be useful to Iran. He said: As repeatedly stated, we will never surrender to pressure and force.

The foreign minister added: The solution to the hostage crisis is a logical one; our legitimate demands should be met. As long as these demands are ignored, there is no possibility of our surrender.

Qotbzadeh said: We have already stated this and will do so in the future. The EEC countries' ambassadors are expected to come to Iran. We will inform them all that under no circumstances shall we submit to force or pressure either by American or its associates. He added: This is our official reaction, which we have clearly stated.

Continuing his remarks, the foreign minister said: The problem is also useful to us from another aspect. Namely, the world should realize that history is repeating itself. These gentlemen, for the sake of 50 hostages, who are perfectly well, are prepared to exert pressure at any price; this should be made clear to the world.

The foreign minister added: Another point is that it should be made clear to the world that once a nation reaches a decision it can stand up to much pressure. Having said all this, we will resist.

Commenting on his visits to Arab countries, the foreign minister said: Certain unfavorable propaganda has been made in the neighboring and Muslim countries against Iran, particularly, a wrong interpretation has been given about our revolution. They have alleged that we want to dominate them, create chaos and (?replace) imperialism in the region.

Following the revolution a great many of these countries expressed sincerity and friendship toward us. However, because of our domestic problems, we could not respond. These visits are aimed at announcing that our general policy is based on noninterference in the affairs of other countries, just as we do not allow any country to interfere in our internal affairs. Meanwhile, what we want to introduce as exporting our revolution is the question of our revolution's message, which we have already introduced to the world and will continue to do so. Our objective is to assure them that as friends we will remain friends and as enemies, naturally, will respond, too.

Still commenting on his visits to Arab countries, the foreign minister added: This issue has taken more urgency in the present circumstances, for, considering the (?recent events in Europe) we wish to acquaint these countries with all our policies.

Continuing his interview, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, referring to the U.S. threats in connection with the mining of the Persian Gulf, said: If the decision is made by these gentlemen to mine our borders or stop the export of oil to the world, then there is no reason why we should allow any more oil to be exported to the rest of the world from the Persian Gulf. In such a case, we will close the Persian Gulf at any price and with any (?means).

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ADDRESSES EEC SANCTIONS DECISION

ID251105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement following the session of the nine EEC countries and the decisions reached by them in Luxembourg: The European Community should know that, following this session, not only have the nine EEC countries made themselves dependent on American strategic policy, they have even become directly dependent on America's internal policies, too. All of them have become like playthings in the hands of those who are managing America's domestic elections. This makes it clear to the world to what extent the European community is under the influence and domination of America. This is a cause for regret, regret for the European nations.

The issue of the 50 hostages, who, as the whole world now knows, live under very good conditions in Iran, is not a very important issue for America, which had 1 million casualties in Vietnam and remained unconcerned. We saw that the European Community has also been dragged into this propaganda game of America's domestic elections. Europe should know that the Iranian nation will never submit to force and that the solution of this crisis should only be a logical solution, and the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation should be taken into consideration. Europe should know that they will be the principal losers in this game, and not Iran. So far, we have acted with restraint; but now we warn that we will not keep quiet in the face of Carter's foolish threats. If necessary, we will jointly carry out some actions which will frighten the European community, which has become a plaything of American domestic policy.

The world should know that so long as the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation are not met, the question of the hostages will not be resolved. This is an opportunity for the European Community to demand from its governments that it to be released, at least, from the influence and domination of the domestic policy of America.

So long as this legitimate demand of ours is not met there is no possibility that we will submit. This will show the world oppressors how far a nation, can go when it decides to remain steadfast. It is very foolish to threaten us with an economic embargo or the mining of Iranian shores so that we cannot export our oil; because if our oil is not exported the Iranian nation will block the entire Persian Gulf at any price and will not allow even one drop of oil to be exported from the Persian Gulf to the outside world.

MINISTER WARNS JAPAN AGAINST ADOPTING SANCTIONS

OW240302 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 23 KYODO--Acting Iranian Finance Minister Reza Salimi warned Wednesday that Japanese measures against Iran is forcing an Iranian-Japanese petrochemical project into jeopardy.

The leading Iranian evening newspaper ETTELA'AT quoted Salimi as saying that Iran would break off trade relations and joint projects with nations following American economic sanctions against Iran.

Salimi admitted West European nations and Japan stand good chances of falling in line with the U.S.

Should these countries join hands with the Americans in the economic sanctions, Iran would not resume trade and joint projects with them even after the problem of American hostages is solved, Salimi was quoted as saying.

Salimi's remarks were regarded as the first skeptical view ever voiced openly by an Iranian official over the future of the joint petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni, South of Tehran.

It remains unknown, however, to what extent the remarks represent a policy of the ruling Revolutionary Council of Iran.

Informally, Iran had repeatedly warned that it would switch away from Japan and favor East European nations to carry out the project if Japan withdraws from the joint undertaking.

Construction work on the petrochemical complex, long held up i e wake of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, is to resume in full scale (?shortly).

KYODO on Price Stand

OW250430 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tokyo, April 25 KYODO--Indications are that Iran is relaxing its stiff demand for importers to pay the new crude price of dollar 35.00 per barrel, Japanese oil industry sources said Friday.

The sources said that National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) has resumed negotiations with British Petroleum Co. (BP), a major international oil firm based in London.

Although talks with Japanese trading firms, including Mitsui and Co. and oil distributors failed on Wednesday, NIOC did not bring up political discussions and explained that the demand is based on purely economic reasons, the sources said.

Therefore, the dear soldiers should not be disturbed by their remaining 2 months' service and should continue their service for this 2 months, as this will satisfy God and the hidden imam--peace be upon him.

These the words of Imam Khomeyni.

Dear soldiers, there are rumors to the effect that those soldiers who have served for 1 year are to be discharged. These rumors are being circulated by the counterrevolutionaries and have caused concern among certain soldiers. The Islamic republic's combined staff informs you, dear soldiers, that this is utterly false. We again point out that those eligible for service, and who started military service from 12 July 1979, should continue their military service for 18 months. As for those who started their service before this date, they should serve for 14 months.

It is, therefore, pointed out that no department has taken any measure contrary to this and will not do so.

As confirmed by the leader of the revolution, the Islamic Republic's soldiers are in the service of the great Islam. The defense of the Islamic homeland has become necessary for everyone.

We expect you, who in the vanguard of the Iranian nation have a sacred and divine duty. to exert more effort than before in fulfilling your genuine duty and to ignore these baseless rumors.

May your will and unshakable resilience cause the enemy to tremble as before.

[Signed] The combined staff of the Islamic Iranian Army

OFFICIAL SAYS NAVAL FORCES READY TO DEFEND WATERS

JN231825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Following the U.S. Defense Department announcement that it will mine Iran's southern coasts and islands, the director general of the oil exports of Kharq Island told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are in charge of guarding and defending Iranian territorial waters and Kharq Island.

He added that the naval base on the island, as part of its preparations to foil the Pentagon plans, is completely ready to defend the homeland's borders. The director general of the oil exports in Kharq Island said that the movement of vessels near the island is normal.

KEYHAN INTERVIEWS KHALKHALI ON LIBYA-PLO MEDIATION

LD241355 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Khalkhali Warns Government; Feudalists Have Returned to Gonbad"]

[Excerpts] In an interview with the KEYHAN correspondent following his visit to several Arab countries for the purpose of mediating between Libya and the PLO and for talks with Arab leaders, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali explained the outcome of his travels.

During the interview Ayatollah Khalkhali gave his views on the renewed activities by the feudalists in Gonbad and several northern provincial towns; the American plot to [have Iran] send an investigative delegation to [Libya to inquire into the death of] the Imam Musa as-Sadr; the recent aggression by Iraq, and the rumor of the martyrdom of Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Question: What was the nature of your mediation between Libya and the PLO? And what was the outcome of your visits to the Arab countries?

Ayatollah Khalkhali: I must make the preliminary remark that I earnestly and resolutely support the unity of the Islamic countries, and on this basis I held detailed talks last month in the United Arab Emirates with the rulers of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Ra's al-Khaymah. At that time I encountered difficulties created by Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi [as published], who was preventing the talks from reaching a useful conclusion, but since I deem unity and unity of expression among Islamic countries to be an obligatory duty, I will pursue this principle; and it was to this end that my second visit to Libya, Algeria, Syria and Lebanon took place, since I believe that these fictitious boundaries and borders which imperialism and Zionism have produced must be done away with, Islam is our law and the Islamic countries are the great homeland of all Muslims. With unity of expression, all the myths of international imperialism and world-devouring Zionism will collapse. The way is prepared for Islamic unity. I saw with my own eyes, and I told the Imam Khomeyni, that the Imam Khomeyni is not only the leader of Iran, but above and beyond this he is the inspirer, the motivator and mobilizer of all classes of people in both Arab and non-Arab Islamic lands.

Mediation Between Libya and PLO

[Khalkhali] I have tried hard to act as mediator between Libya and the PLO, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Abu 'Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat), in order to eliminate recrimination and rancor. I told them both: "The difference which exists between you is that between two brothers, not between friend and foe." I raised this matter with His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, honored president of Syria, and I insisted that they resolve the problem through my intermediacy. They immediately invited Yasir 'Arafat to Syria, and as a result of the talks held it was decided that the gentlemen should meet Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Libya. I thank God my efforts bore fruit and I hope that the differences between the brothers will disappear one after the other so that with the military, economic and political means at the disposal of the Muslims the aggressive base of the United States--the puppet Israel--will be destroyed as soon as possible.

Except through unity of expression, there is no way in which the refugee nation of Palestine may return to its homeland and territory, its olive groves and vineyards, its own life. What complicates the issue are the mysterious, bloodstained hands, or the lack of expertise, which prevent this unity of expression being transplanted into action. At particular times these raise problems and block this Islamic, national unity inspired by God and the prophet; and only God knows what services they render the United States. I told the imam that it was not right for a delegation from Iran to go [to Libya] to investigate the disappearance or death of the Imam Musa as-Sadr. He said: "This delegation is not going on my behalf"--and it would appear that the delegation will not now go.

Great Strife in Gonbad

Question: The governor and the president of the Revolution Court of Tabriz, who have visited Gonbad, have stated that in spite of the unrest and the discussions held, nothing has been done so far in Gonbad and the feudalists' land has not been confiscated. What did you accomplish there and what is your view of this particular issue?

Ayatollah Khalkhali: I confiscated all the land belonging to the feudalists of the region, but the necessary followup action by the government is the appointment of supervisors to take charge of the feudalists' modern and mechanized agriculture. Unfortunately, this has still not taken place and in spite of all the promises by the government and the president of the republic, not a single dinar has so far been paid for house construction. I warn the government: If the government does not pursue the matter seriously, there may be another great disturbance.

ROULEAU INTERVIEWS TUDEH PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY

LD221225 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 80 p 5

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iran Tudeh Party General Secretary Nureddin Kianuri in Tehran: "Iranian Revolution Is Threatened"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Tehran--"The Iranian Revolution is threatened: The U.S. imperialists and Iranian reactionaries are joining forces to destroy the republic; terrible trials await us." Tudeh Party General Secretary Nureddin Kianuri listed the reasons for his anxiety, which is due as much to the "plots hatched by U.S. imperialism and its allies" as to the weaknesses inherent in theTehran regime.

Mr Kianuri has a modest office, dominated by a portrait of Lenin, in the party headquarters--a 4-story building in downtown Tehran which swarms with busy "cadres." The walls are covered with maps of Iran and photographs bearing witness to the atrocities committed under the monarchy. The communist leader is around 60 years old with graying hair framing a broad forehead, agile and energetic, and he has the reputation of having inexhaustible energy and an exceptional talent for organization. After 30 years of secret activity, the Tudeh Party has not regained the popularity it had in the fifties. However, in a few months he has not only succeeded in having the party legalized but has carved out a relatively advantageous position on the political scene.

Posters and banners bearing party slogans cover the walls of Tehran. A daily newspaper, several weeklies aimed mainly at schoolchildren, students and workers, an "ideological" monthly, pamphlets, Marxist works and Mr Kianuri's speeches recorded on cassettes are distributed by party members in the streets, at the gates of schools, enterprises and state administration buildings. The party's candidates won some 100,000 votes in Tehran in the first round of the parliamentary elections in mid-March.

An "Ultraorthodox" Party

Tudeh Party central organ MARDOM has lost its initial timidity. It polemizes with the clerical newspapers, although in prudently polite terms.

It does not spare the members of the government or of the Revolution Council. It denounces election fraud, criticizes the running of the institutions, the Islamic committees and the Pasadaran (the regime's militia) but always in "a constructive spirit." The tone is more aggressive when MARDOM attacks President Bani-Sadr--its favorite target after Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who are both accused of playing into imperialism's hands, probably unintentionally.

Mr Kianuri has a valuable advantage in a country in which the clergy predominates: He is the grandson of Ayatollah (Faz'ollah Nuri) who was executed in 1907 by secular revolutionaries and whose memory is venerated in the Islamic Republic. It is claimed that because of this he has preferential although necessarily ambiguous relations with important religious leaders. He says that he is a fervent supporter of "Imam Khomeyni's line." That does not prevent MARDOM from widely criticizing the revolution guide's statements when they do not correspond with the views of the Tudeh Party--one of the most "orthodox" communist parties in the world (which regards Eurocommunism as an abominable heresy, for instance).

You would search the Tudeh Party central organ in vain for any trace of the passages in the imam's recent "message to the nation" in which he denounced both "international communism" and the "brutal aggression" of the "Eastern plunderers" against Afghanistan. What does Mr Kianuri think of these judgments?

"Imam Khomeyni has his opinion and we have ours on the fraternal aid supplied by the USSR to the Afghan people," he replied in French, adding: "However, it is necessary to understand the context in which the imam was led to make such statements. In our view two important factors contributed to this: his serious heart complaint which had cut him off from the daily political situation and the election of Mr Bani-Sadr as president of the republic--a man whose profound anticommunist and anti-Soviet convictions are well known."

"Bani-Sadr Has Fallen Into a Trap"

[Question] Are you suggesting that Mr Bani-Sadr imposed his will on the imam?

[Answer] No, but the imam was given misleading information and arguments which led him to believe that a vigorous denunciation of the USSR's communism would finally persuade the United States to back the former shah's extradition. The price seemed negligible compared with the fantastic victory which the Iranian people would have won. Just imagine the former sovereign appearing before a revolutionary court in Tehran!

However, the imam had not been informed of the "package deal" concluded between the American and some religious and secular Iranian leaders under cover of the events in Afghanistan. Under the terms of this agreement, drawn up under the auspices of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Iran promised in particular to mount a campaign against the USSR and to transfer the hostages to the government's care before releasing them. In exchange for this Washington would admit its crimes in Iran and would not oppose the shah's extradition. In short it was atrap into which Mr Bani-Sadr and his associates fell owing to the fact that their illusions are as great as their political inexperience.

They should have understood that the United States would never, never allow the former shah to be handed over to Iran. Such a concession on their part would have undermined their world strategy and endangered the network of dictatorships which they maintain throughout the world. It was thanks to a veritable sixth sense that Imam Khomeyni torpedoed the scenario drawn up by the combined efforts of Carter, Brzezinski, Waldheim and the CIA. When the trick failed the Americans resorted to sanctions and plots.

[Question] Do you not think that the United States has the right to demand the release of diplomats detained in violation of international laws? Is it in keeping with the communist movement's traditions to justify terrorism?

[Answer] Of course we condemn terrorism, however, no principle is absolute and eternal. In this particular case, right from the start, before Imam Khomeyni and the other parties, we supported the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the arrest of the so-called diplomats who were engaged not only in espionage--a relatively benign practice since it is common in foreign embassies--but also and above all in subversive and counterrevolutionary activities, as the documents seized in the embassy's secret archives clearly show. They should be put on trial as defendants or witnesses so that world opinion will realize the crimes that the United States committed in our country. The West is worried about the fate of 50 detainees who are well-treated and in perfect health, but there were few who paid any attention to the 30 million Iranians held hostage for 30 years by the United States....

[Question] The greatest possible publicity has been given to the Iranian's grievances against the United States. What more do you want for the hostages to be released?

[Answer] All's fair in love and war. We are taking advantage of this chink in the armor to obtain concessions from the Americans. This is a crucial advantage, a considerable means of pressure which we will keep....

Preventing Normalization With United States

[Question] Why, since you admit that the United States will never hand over the shah? [question ends]

Mr Kiarsuri said with a malicious smile: "As long as we keep the hostages we will prevent the normalization of relations with the United States about which some Iranian politicians are dreaming...."

[Question] Some people claim that the "Islamic students" holding the U.S. diplomats are influenced or manipulated by the Tudeh Party. What do you think of that? [question ends]

"That is absolutely ridiculous!" the communist leader exclaimed with a roar of laughter. "The students refuse any contact with us and go so far as to exclude NARDON journalists from their press conferences on the pretext that our newspaper's circulation (40,000 copies) is not high enough. However, the representatives of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI [Islamic Republican Party organ--Rouleau note], which has half our readership, have free access to the U.S. Embassy. It is well known that the students have constant contacts with Imam Khomeyni's entourage and with the anti-imperialist theologians from the Qom theological school, directly or via Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, one of this school's leading figures.

The confusion, if there is confusion, stems from the fact that the Tudeh Party and the "Islamic students," both follow the imam's anti-imperialist line...."

[Question] Do you have contacts with Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini?

[Answer] No, but we do have contacts with other religious leaders. We debate with them either verbally or in writing. Some of them take our views and analyses into account. Of course, we do differ on some points. There is still some anticommunist even among the most strongly anti-imperialist religious leaders. However, that should not pose an obstacle to possible cooperation. The anticommunism of An-Nasir, Al-Qadhdhafi, Boumediene and other Third World leaders did not prevent them from following a progressive and revolutionary policy.

Nonetheless the clergy is not a homogenous body. It embraces a wide range of opinions, including highly reactionary opinions.

[Question] However, Imam Khomeyni recently defended the entire clergy by calling on the population not to listen to those who accuse the religious leaders of being reactionaries....

[Answer] The imam had to do that. The harmful role being played by certain elements within the revolutionary institutions--the Islamic committees, the pasdaran, the foundation for the poor and so forth--is angering the people and is hence likely to discredit the whole clergy and the political parties which have emerged from it, such as the Islamic Republican Party. That is why the imam, while defending the clergy, is demanding a fundamental purge of all the republic's institutions. [answer ends]

Iraq--"Imperialism's Accomplice"

This purge is "urgent" in view of the growing pressures from the United States and "possibly from Europe and Japan," and of the spread of counterrevolutionary activities in Iran itself, the Tudeh Party general secretary said. According to him Iraq, "accomplice of U.S. imperialism," is responsible for the wave of attacks on oil installations and is stirring up civil war in Kordestan. In this connection he accused "reactionary" Kurdish groups such as Rastegari (tribal movement) and Komala (Maoist movement), and "some officials of the Islamic Republic and the army," of launching "provocations" to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish problem.

"The imperialist plot is only starting and we expect very serious trouble, including military attacks," he added.

To counter these dangers the Tudeh Party advocates breaking off all remaining ties with the United States, the "destruction of the socioeconomic bases of the colonial system," by nationalizing foreign trade in particular, and an end to anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. The implementation of this policy, Mr Kianuri continued, would only be possible if a "broad popular and anti-imperialist front" of all forces, religious and secular, were to be formed. Is this just a dream? "No," the communist leader replied, "a vitally important objective...."

CRUDE OIL SUPPLY TO ROMANIA INCREASED

LD231122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] An Oil Ministry spokesman reported today that following a meeting some time ago between a Romanian trade delegation led by the deputy trade minister of that country and Mo'infar, oil minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, concerning supplying an additional quantity of crude oil required by Romania, Romanian oil officials came to Iran last week and the Iranian Oil Ministry agreed to sell to that country some of that country's additional oil requirement, amounting to approximately 20 percent of the quantity of oil currently delivered to that country. An agreement to this effect was signed at the NIOC last Sunday.

As a result, Iran's oil exports to Romania have now increased to 100,000 barrels daily. It should be explained that this agreement is based on Iran's new crude oil price.

OFFICIALS BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH GDR

LD232024 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mr Fattahi, [word indistinct] deputy minister of commerce (?who) is heading Iran's delegation to East Germany, yesterday started negotiations with the East German authorities. The Iranian delegation (?will) negotiate with [words indistinct] (?ministries) and other top-ranking officials [words indistinct] in East Germany. This delegation has already negotiated with the ministries of planning [word indistinct] and the light, heavy, metal and mineral industries in East Germany in order to conclude an agreement for long-term collaboration. The same report says that the East German officials have announced their (?full preparation) for any cooperation with Iran to provide many articles, especially medicines, medical instruments, chemical products, the raw materials for industry, foodstuffs, and to provide technical services.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, it is expected that the Iranian delegation, during its stay in East Germany, in addition to (?those) long-term agreements, will also sign some agreements to [word indistinct] certain articles required by Iran immediately.

LAR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION CENTER OPENS 20 APR

GF221342 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Lar national mobilization center began operating yesterday, all those individuals interested in receiving practical and theoretical military training can register at the Lar national mobilization center from 1700 until 1900 daily. The national mobilization center is located at [words indistinct].

CANADIAN CURTAILMENT OF RELATIONS 'LARGELY SYMBOLIC'

LD241134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS, simultaneously with the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state in Ottawa this morning, the Iran charge d'affaires to that country was summoned to the Ministry for External Affairs to announce that Canada has adopted the following decisions regarding Iran: To reduce the Iranian diplomatic staff in Ottawa to one charge d'affaires; to give up issuing visas to Iranian students; to cease delivering arms and issuing export credit to Iran; to prohibit oil companies from purchasing Iranian oil; to recommend to Canadian firms not to conclude fresh contracts with Iran other than those they already have.

I should add that, apart from the first part of these measures, the remainder are automatically irrelevant because no Canadian oil company or arms manufacturing firm has any contract with Iran as all the companies concerned are American, and that commercial relations between the two countries are in practice confined to a number of production and construction projects, which are in abeyance because of the bankruptcy of the Canadian firms. Thus, the Canadian move is largely a symbolic one.

TEHRAN REPORTS BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S RECALL FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD221935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1716 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the British Embassy in Tehran announced today that the British ambassador to the Iranian Islamic Republic, who has been recalled to London by the British Foreign Office for consultations, left Tehran this morning.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTED ESTABLISHED WITH PDRY

LD231142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0956 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran has told the central news bureau: The Islamic Republic of Iran and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have agreed to establish diplomatic relations from today, Wednesday, 23 April.

A joint statement issued in Tehran and Aden simultaneously says: The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the PDRY is inspired by historical, cultural and religious ties between the two Muslim brother nations of Iran and Yemen. And, as one of the achievements of the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran is to establish friendly relations with all the oppressed nations of the world, in particular with the Muslim nations of the region, the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the PDRY decided to establish and develop diplomatic relations within the framework of the UN Charter and with the aim of cooperation between the two nations to spread understanding and peaceful coexistence, the strengthening of world peace and social justice by the rejection of any kind of colonialism, despotism and exploitation and the fight against the universal imperialism and Zionism and against any violation or expansionism by other powers, while observing the principle of avoiding any intervention in the internal affairs of each other.

The governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the PDRY are certain that the expansion of political, economic and cultural relations between the two brother nations will have a major impact on the efforts and development of the two countries and other countries of the region. And it will also be considered an important step in rejecting any alien hegemony in the region.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'ZIONIST AGENTS'

LD231942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the public relations office of the chief prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement in connection with the trial of two Zionist agents:

The trial of Eshaq Boruldhim and Ebrahim Boruldhim will soon start at the Islamic Revolution Court of the center [Tehran]. They are accused of plundering public funds by way of receiving loans; transferring foreign currency abroad during the country's sensitive periods; creating political centers for Zionist and CIA agents; having close ties with Pahlavi elements; denying workers their rights and insulting them.

Those who have any complaints against or have any testimonies regarding the above-mentioned are asked to be present at the Islamic revolution court of the center, Evin Prison, on Tuesday, 29 April 1980.

JAPANESE COMPANY WARNED OVER PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT

LD232106 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that an authorized official of the National Iranian Oil Company announced that the Mitsui Company of Japan which is the partner of Iran in a petrochemical project has been severely warned that new decisions will be taken on this company if they do not implement their conventional [as heard] undertakings. The same official of the National Iranian Oil Company said unfortunately activities on the plan of Iran's petrochemical complex do not have the required funds, and explained that the Japanese do not take the (?treaty seriously). According to the same official, the Irano-Japanese petrochemical project is consuming a cost of about $500,000 a day, and that Iranian [word indistinct] have suffered extensive losses.

AFGHAN SOCIETY REPORTS ON CLASHES WITH USSR TROOPS

JN201827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Society of Afghanistan declared today that its revolutionaries fought a fierce battle against the Soviet forces in the city of Herat yesterday. Three tanks were destroyed and 300 Soviet soldiers were killed.

The Islamic Society of Afghanistan also declared that its fighters killed a Soviet colonel and 100 soldiers last week.

Further on 'Clashes'

JN211824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Society of Afghanistan has stated that during the clashes which took place between the society's mojahedin and Soviet forces in the Qandahar area during the last 2 days, the mojahedin destroyed 3 Soviet tanks and killed 300 Soviet soldiers.

The Islamic Society of Afghanistan also added that its mojahedin also killed 1 Soviet colonel and 100 Soviet soldiers in (Waid Matalkhair).

Another Islamic Society of Afghanistan report has stated that the mojahedin captured large quantities of weapons in an attack they launched against a border post inside the Soviet territories.

Clashes between the Afghan mojahedin and Soviet forces also took place in the (Zandajan) district. In the clashes, 30 Soviet soldiers were killed and 1 Muslim child and woman were martyred.

Reports of Deaths

JN231646 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] An Afghan Muslim revolutionary spokesman today announced that Soviet forces, reinforced with tanks, helicopters and heavy machine guns, killed a large number of unarmed civilians. Also killed were 11 Muslim revolutionaries in the province of Laghman in northern Afghanistan. The spokesman also said that most of the losses resulted from Soviet air raids.

ARABIAN PENINSULA GROUP HOLDS TEHRAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN210900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Al Sa'ud Family Pays Money to the Revolution's Enemies in Kordestan," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ISLAMI publishes a report on a press conference held by members of the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula. The conference was attended by a number of local and foreign correspondents.

The paper says: The press conference was held at the Revolution Guards public relations office in Tehran. The visiting delegation's spokesman made a speech in which he discussed in detail the activities of the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula. He revealed the role played by the ruling Saudi family in supporting forces that are hostile to the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Commenting on the current situation in the Arabian Peninsula, the spokesman said: Saudi oil exports amounted to 14 million barrels a day after the victory of the Islamic revolution. He added that 75 percent of the Saudi oil revenues go to U.S. imperialists. The Islam of the Saudi family serves U.S. imperialist interests.

The spokesman revealed that the deposed shah's sister has officially asked the Saudi family to provide Bakhtiar with the necessary aid and to allow him to live in Saudi Arabia, so that he can lead operations for the enemies of the Islamic revolution from there. The Saudi family gives large amounts of money to elements that are hostile to the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Commenting on the internal situation in Saudi Arabia, the spokesman of the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula said: Saudi oil revenues are estimated at $400 million daily. Despite this, poverty and hunger are spreading rapidly among the oppressed masses and the hygienic situation is much worse than that of the African countries.

The spokesman said that there is a conspiracy being implemented by the Saudi regime, in cooperation with the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, against the Islamic revolution in Iran. He said that the U.S. joint army staff commander [as heard] has visited both Saudi Arabia and Iraq to work out aggressive plots against Iran and that the rapprochement between the two countries became clear when the Ba'thist regime began confronting the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The spokesman said: We have definite information that a member of the so-called Arabistan Liberation Organization visited Saudi Arabia and held talks with its shayikhs. We also have information from the Saudi Defense Ministry that the ruling family in Saudi Arabia is providing the indivuduals who are fighting in Kordestan with large amounts of money.

ARABIAN PENINSULA ORGANIZATION CABLES KHOMEYNI ON AS-SADR

JN231205 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0852 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of cable by the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula to Ayatollah Khomeyni on "martyrdom" of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr--date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the smasher of tyrants. To the imam of the nation and the leader of the oppressed, Ayatollah Khomeni, may God protect him and grant him long life.

We have received with great pain and sorrow the news of the martyrdom of the great Muslim authority, Mujahid Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr, may God have mercy on his soul. We offer you our sincere condolences on this great loss and ask God almighty to grant patience to us and long life to you.

If this act, the treacherous At-Tikriti clique believes that it will stifle one of the voices of truth, then it will be disappointed. The martyr's blood will not dry but will regenerate every day. O Imam, we pledge to you that we will act and struggle to defeat this corrupt clique and all other despotic forces. God will certainly aid those who aid his cause [Koranic verse].

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Olympics Boycott Decision Criticized

TA162037 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Decision that Cannot Be Justified"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The report regarding our country's nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympic games has aroused a just concern among Iran's cultural and athletic society. The concern is not only because sport is a cultural matter, but also because healthy recreation is among the necessities of the present world and a means of consolidating friendship among nations.

This concern arises primarily because the fact cannot be justified to the Iranian nation and all the true forces of the revolution and our youth that for whatever reason the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been coordinated with the policy of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in this respect. We are all aware that Carter and his administration have brought forth the issue of boycotting the Moscow Olympic games merely to intensify international tension s and to justify their aggressive policy toward the Iranian Revolution and Afghanistan's democratic changes.

Carter has asked all his Western allies and also the regimes associated with U.S. imperialism to boycott participation in the Moscow Olympic games by following the policy of the United States. It is quite (?obvious) why the leaders of countries such as As-Sadat in Egypt have yielded to degradation, disgrace and blind obedience to Carter's guidelines and have boycotted participation in the Moscow Olympic games despite the inclinations of the people of Egypt. However, what reason officials of our country's Islamic Republic show for such a decision.

Mr Hasan Shah Hosseyni, our country's chairman of the Olympic committee and head of the sports organization has said that he has requested the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to reconsider its decision in boycotting the Moscow Olympic games, and he has expressed the hope that this demand will be considered and confirmed by the Revolution Council. The Iranian people, our youth, our sportsmen, and all those interested in the development of cultural relations between the world's nations and peoples are also hopeful that the Revolution Council will consider this problem, namely participation in the Moscow Olympic games--which is a cultural matter and of interest to the youth of our homeland and the world--with farsightedness and wisdom.

The taking of decisions within the domestic framework and international (?policy) which aid in fulfilling the aims of world-devouring U.S. imperialism are not only beneath the dignity of the Iranian Revolution and contrary to its natural aims, but in fact pleases and cheers Iran's enemies. Perhaps there are certain individuals who want, through this means--to depict themselves as the executioners of the so-called policy of "neither the East nor the West," which these days is in vogue in our country and has been transformed into the day's fashion for certain circles. However, even these gentlemen by resorting to such measures are in fact taking steps which are contrary to their assertions. In this case the problem not only can no longer be about "neither the East nor the West," but it is pursuing of the policy of the West and the policy of plundering America which is the Iranian nation's enemy No one.

Our nation needs the expansion of healthy cultural relations, including sports relations, with all countries and the nations of the world. It is not clear in what way this act, namely the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, which the United States has innovated, can be placed within the framework of Iran's national and Islamic policy.

(?We), like all those who are interested in the expansion of cultural relations with the [word indistinct] nation and all those who are interested in sports and healthy recreation, are hopeful that in conditions where many of the Western countries allied with the United States have not been prepared to accept and tolerate Carter's demand in connection with boycotting the Moscow Olympic games. Responsible officials, particularly the revolution Council of our Islamic republic, will consider this important problem for the youth of our society with more foresigntedness and a deeper sense of reality. One should not take an action, which in the best of circumstances would lead to the assumption that the policy of our country is in the same line with the policy of the enemies of the revolution and the plundering America.

U.S. Imperialism

TA180832 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "Which Danger Is Threatening Our Independence and Freedom" says: The logical answer of the imam to Pope John Paul II has, on the one hand, doubled the joy of the true followers of the imam's path and, on the other hand, was a serious threat to all the liberals and compromisers who occupy important posts and resort to ill-considered actions in order to restore diplomatic relations with the United States.

The true followers of the imam's path, under his guidance, are making efforts to eradicate all the remnants of U.S. Imperialism from Iran and are fighting the Iranian hirelings of U.S. imperialism. Opposite this group of true followers stands an obvious group of counterrevolutionaries who are former regime supporters, SAVAKists, big landlords and hirelings of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. These elements, while occupying important posts in the army or government, try to damage the revolutionary gains.

While the true Iranians are overjoyed by the severence of diplomatic relations with the United States, these elements whose very lives depend on relations with the world-devouring United States are worried.

The imam has often said that the real danger threatening Iran is U.S. imperialism and that the Iranian nation will welcome any difficulties arising from the break in diplomatic relations. The Iranian nation will not allow the restoration of those dismal times, will safeguard its revolutionary gains at the price of its life and will build an independent, prosperous Iran.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Not Deprive the Youth of Participating in World Cultural Meetings," says: The national democratic circles in Iran consider the Iranian conparticipation in the Moscow Olympic games as a policy in contradiction with the imam's anti-American statements. For some time now, Carter has been using the question of the Olympic games as a means for (?hindering) detente. Iran had previously declared that it would not obey U.S. imperialism and would participate in the Moscow Olympic games. But now Iranian officials have changed their minds. This is a revision not worthy of the Iranian nation's revolution. If politics and sport are not linked, then why should not the Iranian sportsmen participate in the Olympic games? If they are linked, then why should Iran not be among the majority of nations that will participate, instead of joining the few, like Egypt and Israel, who blindly obey the United States?

Today all of Iran's actions should be directed against U.S. imperialism, and it should not make decisions that will only benefit its enemies, namely U.S. imperialism. The questions of participating in the Olympic games is only a cultural and sportive event, but Carter is trying [words indistinct]. So the Iranian nation must have an independent policy regarding this matter and not help the materialization of U.S. imperialist schemes.

University Problems

TA212026 [Editorial Report](Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "Who Do [word indistinct] Convulsions Benefit" says: Regarding the events in the universities and institutions of higher education, President Bani-Sadr has demanded that the Iranian nation observe order and evacuate the streets surrounding these institutions. The disturbances in the institutions of higher education and the fact that students who call themselves members of the organization of Muslim students have seized these places multiply convulsions both in the universities and in the country. The Revolutionary Council has issued a statement ragarding this matter and has warned different political groups, particularly leftwing groups, to evacuate their belongings from these institutions. If the situation had to come to this, then why did not responsible officials take necessary measures beforehand? Why did they not resolve these matters by political discussions? This decision of the Revolutionary Council is a hasty one. The statement shows that the attitude of the responsible officials regarding the political groups true to the revolution and especially the leftist groups is contrary to the expectations of the nation. The enemies of the revolution are ready to create disturbances in every part of the country and do not wait for ultimatums. Who will benefit from all these actions except U.S. Imperialism and the enemies of the revolution.

The second commentary entitled "The Eternal Power of Unity" repeats the first commentary.

U.S. Expansionism

TA222020 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "The Iranian Nation Will Defend Its Freedom and Independence to Its Last Strength," says: Carter's decision to expropriate $8 million of Iranian deposits in U.S. banks for providing the cost of war against Iran has discredited world-devouring imperialism in the eyes of the world. The imam has very rightly congratulated the nation for the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States due to the fact that the relationship between the two countries was always one of oppressor and oppressed. From World War II to the present, U.S. imperialism has always tried to impose its imperialist hegemony on Iran. At the end of World War II, U.S. imperialism along with British colonialism planned to divide Iran into spheres of influence, but this imperialist plan was thwarted thanks to the strong opposition of the Soviet Union. Despite this defeat, the United States did not resist any opportunity to infiltrate into the most sensitive military and state circles and imposed the ousted shah on Iran after having overthrown thelegal government of Mossadeq. From that time on, U.S. imperialism began plundering Iran's wealth and turned the ousted shah into the gendarme of the region. So, Carter's declaration that he will use Iran's financial deposits in U.S. banks for defraying the cost of its great forces based in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf is the continuation of this plunderous policy. What other name can be given to all this brigandage and aggression? The answer of the Iranian nation to all this is that it will fight for its freedom to the last person.

The second commentary entitled "We Have To Abstain From Fratricide" says: A short time ago, the Revolutionary Council made some alterations in the draft regarding the Kurds in Kurdestan, but responsible officials refuse to enlighten the public. These alterations involve the Kurdish people putting down arms. Such an attitude to an acute problem of our nation will increase convulsions. The Kurdish question is a complicated one, and the responsible officials must resolve it in a peaceful way.

U.S. imperialism is threatening Iran with military aggression and counterrevolution is trying to damage the Iranian revolution. Thus, all true revolutionary forces must unite against all these threats and aggressions. During the corrupt Pahlavi reign, the Kurdish people struggled to obtain their national rights, while always defending Iran's independence and territorial integrity and actively participating in the Iranian revolution. Now the Kurdish people want to obtain recognition of their national rights. This is their right and it must be officially recognized. In Kurdestan the danger of fratricide is increasing every moment. This matter has increased the anxiety of the Iranian nation. Tanks, war and fratricide will not solve this problem, but may drive away the noble Kurdish forces from the Iranian revolution--a matter that the enemies of the Iranian revolution desire.

The Iranian nation must be able to judge the resolution regarding the Kurdish question. The people must participate in the destiny of their country. Regarding the Kurdish question, there must be a policy that leaves room for counterrevolutionary activities, today more than at any time before our country is in need of unity and solidarity, and the officials have to show an interest in solving nationality problems. All the peoples of our nation should unite under the leadership of the imam to thwart imperialist plots.

Peaceful Solution for Kordestan

TA221235 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1745 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Demand of True Kurdish Revolutionaries is the Demand of All Our Peoples"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our country's struggling people have taken a stand in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. Our nation is preparing itself to repulse U.S. imperialism's threats and interferences and direct or indirect aggressions. The current sensitive and important situation requires that all the peoples and all the revolutionary and military forces and all the resources of our country are transformed into a single force, into a single crushing fist, directed against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against domestic counterrevolutionaries. Our country is now being threatened both by U.S. imperialism and by counterrevolution at home and abroad. This is a real danger which cannot be ignored. At this sensitive juncture when the revolution and its achievements are being threatened, mobilization of all efforts and all national forces with the aim of neutralizing this danger and crushing all the covert and overt plots by Iran's enemies is dictated by the country's national interests and the interests of the revolution.

The former regime had turned the whole country into a big prison for its people--especially for the ethnic communities. It is an undeniable fact that the former regime collapsed as a result of a general struggle with the cooperation of all the peoples of Iran, so naturally, ethnic minorities also want to benefit from the revolution's gains and to enjoy ethnic rights. Various difficulties were encountered with regard to the solution of this problem in the period following the triumph of the revolution. Nevertheless, it should be admitted that both the state authorities and the representatives of the Kurdish people have reached the correct conclusion that the Kurdish issue cannot be solved by the use of tanks and guns or through fighting. As was stated by the imam, it can only be solved by eliminating all remnants of ethnic oppression and by recognizing our Kurdish brothers' national rights. Only in this way can the revolution's interests be served. In his historic statement, Imam Khomeyni set out the guidelines for the solution of the Kordestan problem. It is the duty of the Iranian authorities to implement the directives of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution.

On various occasions the Kurdish people's leaders have stated loyally and sincerely that they want the recognition of the Kurdish rights and the solution of the Kordestan issue within the framework of a single united Iran. In view of the threat posed by U.S. imperialism, the Kurdistan people's current representatives have clearly announced that the Kurdish people are prepared to make all the sacrifices needed for the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of Iran and for repulsing the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and reaction and for eliminating foreign provocations on our country's western frontier.

Unfortunately, we are currently observing that certain circles in our country are trying to prevent the peaceful solution of the Kordestan issue and to create the conditions for fresh bloody clashes in that part of our homeland. Moreover, in Kordestan too there are antirevolutionary circles which, helped by U.S. imperialism, are trying to provoke a fratricidal struggle. In our view both these circles are controlled by the CIA, which wants to achieve its aims by fishing in troubled waters.

We must be vigilant to prevent Kordestan from being transformed into a battlegpound. Otherwise the way will be opened to the expansion of counterrevolutionary activities and to transforming Kordestan into the center of counterrevolution to enable intervention by foreign enemies. We want to especially address ourselves to responsible authorities and to ask them to talk and act with a greater sense of responsibility. They should refrain from acts likely to diminish the people's support for the revolution. Recently it was claimed that Kurds were receiving arms from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Kurdish Democratic Party leader Mr Qasemlu has denied this and said that it is totally untrue. The aim of these claims and lies is both to prevent the recognition of rights of ethnic minorities and also to prepare the ground for incitements in Kordestan. Throughout history the Kurdish peopl have supported Iran's territorial integrity; and today they are also prepared to make all the sacrifices needed for the defense of the country against any aggression.

It is time to embark on the peaceful solution of this problem with loyalty and sincerity. All the Kurdish people want is their ethnic rights within the framework of a united single Iran. These rights should be recognized officially.

Further on Kordestan

TA231558 [Editorial Report] Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 April carries a commentary entitled: "We Have To Abstain From Fratricide" which is virtually identical to the above commentary except for the following passages:

The commentary begins: "As you are aware, some time ago the Revolution Council ratified with certain amendments the proposed draft of the Kurds with respect to resolving the Kordestan problem. However, responsible officials are refraining from announcing the text of this draft and they have made its announcement subject to the laying down of arms by the Kurdish people. Such an attitude toward one of the country's acute and urgent problems is in fact tantamount to aiding the intensification of tensions in the country."

It also states: "As has been stated, certain decisions have been taken by the Revolution Council in this connection, but unfortunately their announcement has been withheld. The consequence is this self-same deplorable situation where in a corner of our homeland, namely in Kordestan, it has resulted in war and fratricide. As a result of the obstinacy and stubbornness of a number of officials the danger of fratricide increases every moment. The flames of war are fanned further. The blood of our compatriots is spilled on the ground in Kordestan, and this fact has justly caused the concern of all the people of our homeland."

The commentary ends: "The decree of the Islamic Revolution Council of our homeland with regard to the Kordestan problem should be brought to the attention of the entire Iranian nation. By being informed about this decree the Iranian nation must make its judgment regarding it."

Situation in Universities

TA231910 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) national Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, which is untitled, says: The situation in the universities and institutions of higher learning of our country is still tense, not normal and a cause for concern. We are all aware that the university was always the stronghold of resistance of our nation against the former regime, and the university people showed sacrifices at all times. Following the revolution's victory the universities were transformed into the center of political and social discussions not only for the students but also for the entire Iranian nation.

There is no party or revolutionary organization committed to the nation and the revolution which is not concerned about the events of our country's universities. Most of the universities have been closed and unfortunately as a result of the recent events and clashes a number of our youth have been killed and injured. The authorities are not using revolutionary means in order to implement the cultural revolution proposed by Imam Khomeyni. We warn that the danger of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution is the greatest danger to our homeland and revolution, and we should direct all forces toward foiling this danger.

The second commentary entitled "millions of farmers demand the immediate implementation of the law of land reform," says: Two months have passed since the ratification of the law of land reform and the distribution of land among Iranian farmers by the Revolution Council. However, there is still no news about the implementation of this law. We know that the ratification of the law alone does not solve any problems, and the important thing is that immediately following the ratification of this law by the Revolution Council the feudalists and big landlords openly began opposing it and put obstacles on the path of its implementation. In the meantime government officials have not taken any immediate measures to distribute the land among landless peasants. The feudalists continue their oppression and the farmers have received no response from the authorities to their many complaints.

BEHESHTI QUESTIONED ON TRADE RELATIONS, UNIVERSITY STRIFE

LD231914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolutionn Council, held a press, radio and television conference with domestic and foreign reporters this morning and answered their questions.

Regarding the country's future oil policies he said: Our main aim is to sell less and to have more of this raw material transformed into petroleum derivatives by domestic experts; the price of these derivatives is very different from that of crude oil.

In reply to the question as to whether changing foreign trade relations in view of limitations imposed by the West lead us to dependence on the Eastern bloc, he said: This could not be called the reason for dependence: for wherever we find our required goods, at a lower price and at a higher quality, in the world free market we buy them. Therefore the change the trade relations could not be interpreted as dependence.

In reply to a question by one of the foreign reporters who asked if the Hezbollah group had been the main factor in the university clashes, Ayatollah Beheshti said: Not at all, we do not have an organization called Hezbollah. He stressed that there are millions of people who want the establishment and preservation of the Islamic regime; the incidents could be seen as clashes between a small opposition group and the nation. He said: Based on information received, the agents of Zionism and imperialism are trying to infiltrate the united ranks of thenation and disrupt the solidarity and unity between the nation and the students. Of course we know that this is nothing but a vain hope, for the nation and the students are aware and strive to safeguard unity.

The president of the Supreme Court also referred to the sanctity of freedom. He said: The Islamic Revolution of Iran, under the leadership and management of the government, wishes to safeguard basic freedoms; if certain groups have a hand in creating crises in this country, it is difficult to safeguard these freedoms during the critical times Therefore, all those who desire freedom should consider themselves responsible.

Regarding the clashes in Kordestan, Dr Beheshti said: Not only are we not against the Kurdish people, but we have always been and will always be for them. If small groups would stop plotting, we could more easily offer the Kurdish people peace and comfort.

He also said: Revolutions throughout the world have common denominatiors; for the success of these revolutions all groups are in agreement at the start, but for the construction after the success of the revolution, they do not follow the same course. The same applies to our revolution, where some of the groups were not in favor of complete severance of ties and an all-out fight against the United States. Under these circumstances, therefore, we give priority to the efforts toward the solidarity of Islamic groups; but this does not mean that we do not wish for the unison of all groups.

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KABUL COMMENTS ON U.S. EFFORTS TO FREE TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD251928 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] A number of CIA officials and troops of the United States were [word indistinct] being carried by two aircraft into Iran so they could get to the U.S. espionage nest in Tehran and free the American hostages. As a result of being chased by Iranian Air Force planes, while escaping Iranian territory, the two aircraft collided, caught fire and crashed in the region of Tabas. This report was issued by the military forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic and broadcast by Tehran Radio.

According to international news agency and radio reports, the government of Jimmy Carter has set in motion military provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As White House spokesmen announced at a press conference last night, it was decided that to free the members of the American Embassy staff in Tehran--who have been accused of espionage against Iran--[word indistinct] had been decided.

Reports indicate that the action was to start from a secret airfield in a desert in Iran. According to a White House spokesman, the operation was aborted because of instrument failure. As a result two American aircraft collided and eight persons [word indistinct] were killed and several American officers injured. The remaining participants in this fruitless venture were transported from the scene.

The U.S. President has taken full responsibility for the episode.

A White House announcement claimed that the purpose of the operation was to reduce international tension. The events in Iran reveal the opposite, however, even though the United States has claimed that differences between the United States and Iran should be solved through talking and not military force.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAWR REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Decree Pardons 391 Prisoners

JN251817 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has issued a decree pardoning 391 prisoners. The police general command has communicated this decree to the competent authorities for immediate action.

Foreign Delegations Arrive 25 Apr

GF261736 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, high-level government and party delegations from 10 friendly countries arrived in Kabul yesterday. The delegations were warmly received by PDPA Central Committee members, the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers. The said countries are: Poland, Mongolia, Cuba, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Vietnam and the PDRY.

Libyan Minister Arrives

GP271735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Libyan Secretary of Islamic Affairs [title as heard] Dr Muhammad Ahmad Ash-Sharif arrived in Kabul at 2200 yesterday at the head of a delegation to take part in the second anniversary of the Great April Revolution.

Karmal Receives Visiting Delegations

GP261735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday received high-level government and party delegations from the friendly countries of Bulgaria, Kampuchea, Cuba, Ethiopia and Hungary. He held friendly talks with them in an atmosphere of frankness.

Further Report

LD272137 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received the high-ranking government and party delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the PDRY and [name indistinct] for a courtesy call at the Revolutionary Council headquarters. He received them one after the other, and talked with them in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerety. The party and government delegations of these friendly countries have come to Kabul to participate in the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

Keshtmand Meets Polish Delegation

LD272139 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolution Council Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, received Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Secretariat of the Polish People's Republic, who has come to Kabul at the head of a party and government delegation, at his office in the prime ministry this afternoon. They talked for nearly an hour on topics of mutual interest. The members of the party and government delegation of the people's Republic of Poland were also present.

Karmal Attends Anniversary Gathering

LD262000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Great Sawr Revolution, a gala party, government and national festive session was held this afternoon at the hall of the Kabul theater and cinema.

Attending were Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and prime minister; members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, members of the Presidium and members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers; [word indistinct] delegations from the democratic Afghan women's organization, democratic youth organization, workers union, farmers union, religious leaders, [word indistinct] and national and democratic forces as well as ambassadors of friendly countries.

The gathering was opened by reading a few verses from the holy Koran and playing the DRA national anthem. Then Babrak Karmal, in the course of a revolutionary speech, on behalf of the party and the DRA government, welcomed the arrival of the delegations from friendly countries and the [word indistinct] of our great neighbor, the USSR, who, at the invitation of the DRA Government and the PDPA, has arrived in the country of the Sawr Revolution to participate in the celebrations marking the second anniversary of the success of the Sawr Revolution.

Babrak Karmal made a detailed and all-round speech at this national festival on the occasion of the second anniversary of the success of the delivering Sawr Revolution, which was greeted with applause and revolutionary fervor by the audience.

Also, the message from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR premier, which was sent to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, was read by M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. After that, M.V. Zimyanin made a speech on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, and on behalf of the CPSU. The government and people of that country congratulated the party, government and people of Afghanistan on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution and shed detailed light on the traditional, historic and friendly relations between Afghanistan and the USSR.

The BAKHTAR agency reporter reports that later on Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Secretariat and PDPA Central Committee Politburo member, thanked the Soviet leaders for their message and the friendly expressions of M.V. Zimyanin. The gathering ended with the playing of the DRA national anthem.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that along the road to the Kabul theater and cinema Babrak Karmal was welcomed by a great crowd of people, including party activists, members of the Afghan women's and democratic youth organizations and social organizations of patriotic people of Kabul who threw flowers, waved the national and party flags and continuously applauded with unprecedented revolutionary feeling.

The PDPA Central Committee general secretary on his arrival at the Kabul theater and cinema was welcomed with applause and revolutionary fervor by members of the Politburo and the Central Committee, members of the Presidium, members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, the delegations from friendly countries and other participants in this gathering.

Karmal's Anniversary Speech, Part I

LD280236 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Here is the text of the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution:

In the name of almighty God, the compassionate and the merciful. Dear compatriots, on behalf of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA and on my own behalf, I convey to you, the toiling and Muslim people of our beloved country, revolutionary Afghanistan, my best wishes and congratulations. Just 2 years ago the noble and free people of Afghanistan opened a new page in their (?pridsful) history; that is, that the progressive and revolutionary forces of our oppressed country under the leadership of the PDPA, party of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan, overthrew the government of their oppressors and paved the way for the liberation from backwardness and the creation of a new and just society in our ancient Afghanistan.

We have the full awareness that we are at the start of the road towards the fulfillment of prosperity and well-being of the people of Afghanistan and are taking the first steps. The achievement of the lofty aspirations of the revolution requires time, hard work and labor, but at the present it can be said with confidence that the most important step has been taken; that is, we have entered the path of no return and are confident to build the new blossoming and flourishing Afghanistan.

Dear friends, it is evident that any social revolution is an answer to the complete requirements of the internal evolution of the country in which revolution takes place and is always caused by the objective factors which have reached the proper degree of ripeness. The Sawr Revolution is no exception to this general rule and is a reflection of the need to satisfy the immediate and acute necessities of the internal development of our country. But for the success of the Sawr Revolution, just as for the success of any other revolution, the existence of proper international conditions is also essential. The principal condition in this respect is the new balance of forces in the world, as the result of which imperialism is no longer able to suffocate revolution by means of armed interference and economic blockade. There is no doubt that the existence of such a positive international factor also helped the Sawr Revolution, whish is an inseparable part of the world revolutionary process.

We cordially thank the untrammelled assistance of our friendly and great northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries as well as all revolutionary parties, movements and forces. And we consider it our duty to safeguard the gains of the Sawr Revolution and to expand and consolidate them and in this way participate in the struggles of all the freedom-loving and revolutionary peoples of the world.

The Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA have paid particular attention to issues relating to the foreign policy of the country and are doing their best to provide (?the best) international condition for the expansion and evolution of our revolution and the achievement of its objectives.

We firmly believe that the improvement of the situation in the world and the region coincides with the basic objectives of the people of Afghanistan and forms the necessary conditions for the realization of the duties of the Sawr Revolution.

Our sincere interest for the solidarity of peace in our activity has been reflected in our activity [as heard] and (?particularly) in active measures of our foreign policy. We believe that the maintenance of peace is in the interests of neighboring countries and peoples of the world. Thus, our foreign policy is not based on selfishness but is based totally on lawful conditions and principles and on the recognition of the interests of the people of the region and the world.

These (?new) basic principles are: principle of peaceful coexistence, which includes cooperation and goodneighborliness with the countries of the region and all countries of the world, based on equal rights; mutual respect for sovereignty; non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other; the territorial integrity; and the right of each nation to determine its path of development.

The principle of nonalignment, which constitutes the traditional principles of the foreign policy of Afghanistan, because Afghanistan has been an active member of this movement ever since its inception and has played a positive and considerable role in this movement. [sentence as heard] By reaffirming our loyalty to the principles of the nonaligned movement we once again resolutely declare that nobody will be allowed to make use of the mutual friendly relations existing between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union--in the framework and in accordance with the cooperation agreement--to weaken the position of the DRA in the nonaligned movement and to create tension and confrontation between Afghanistan and other countries of this movement. The (?full) contingents of the Soviet Union, which have been dispatched to Afghanistan in accordance with the agreement and on the basis of the request of the legal government of Afghanistan, is to help Afghanistan and repulse the foreign aggression. As soon as the efforts of the enemies of our revolution and our country for interference in the internal affairs of our country are halted and the danger of foreign armed aggression on our soil is eliminated, the Soviet military contingent will return to their great country in accordance with the agreement existing between the two countries.

The principle of international solidarity has in the foremost provided for the brotherly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as all-sided relations of the PDPA with other revolutionary forces.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA in their activities related to foreign policy rely on the fact that the prosperity and happiness of our people can only be achieved through further consolidation and expansion of brotherly friendship and fruitful cooperation with the great country of the Soviet Union. This friendship and cooperation and (?friendship) [as heard] constitute the basic pillars of the entire policy of the new Afghanistan and is considered as a vital factor in defending our beloved country and the transformations of the Sawr Revolution.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA attached great importance to the expansion and deepening of brotherly relations with the ruling parties, governments and peoples of socialist countries and looks upon the achievements and victories in the construction of their new societies with appreciation and praise.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA believe that the Middle East, central and Southeast Asia and the entire region of the Indian Ocean should not be transformed into a (?zone) of war or a zone to threaten the region and the whole of humanity. This firm conviction of ours is not only based on practical experience of international relations but also on principles and values of the holy religion of Islam, a faith which is common to most peoples of Africa and Asia and which emphatically condemns wars and fratricide and the creation of divisions among Muslims. The Islamic Conference, of which Afghanistan, despite the plots and intrigues of its enemies, is one of the founders and active members, is also of the same opinion. At present the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA, for the improvement of the international situation in the region and for the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and confidence--which is needed for the solution of the existing differences on the basis of mutual and full discussion--has embarked upon a series of new positive initiatives. These initiatives and proposals were published a few days ago in the theses of the Central Committee on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution and we hope that these initiatives will be received favorably. We believe that there are no differences between Afghanistan and the neighboring countries which cannot be solved through peaceful means based on good will and wisdom of (?your) statesmen to the interests of our people.

On the contrary, it is clear to all that intensification and escalation of unfriendly acts, mutual accusation and particularly the efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of each other will inevitably further deteriorate the situation and will have grave consequences.

We are pleased to say that Afghanistan is expanding its international contacts and relations and that the lawful objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the steps taken by the leadership of the DRA in the sphere of foreign policy are increasingly greeted favorably and with better understanding in the world.

The PDPA and the Government of the DRA are strongly determined to do their best and make use of all the possibilities in the sphere of foreign policy at the level of the region and the world for the reduction of international tension and the creation of an atmosphere and spirit of cooperation and confidence in the world. [At this point the announcer states that the second part of the text of the Karmal speech will be carried "in our coming program."]

TASS Report on Karmal's Speech

For a TASS report on Babrak Karmal's speech on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Afghan April revolution, see the South Asia section of the 28 April 80 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

27 Apr Anniversary Celebrations Reported

GF271820 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Celebrations of the second anniversary of the April Revolution began in Kabul and the various provinces today. A parade was held in which the various services of the heroic armed forces and the security forces of the valiant Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] took part. Party and social organizations and national and democratic organizations also took part together with thousands of citizens in an atmosphere of joy.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], head of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister and supreme commander of the heroic armed forces of Afghanistan, took part at 0900 today in festivities commemorating this great day in the history of a free, independent Afghanistan. He was saluted by various units of the armed and security forces as well as party and social organizations. He viewed their parade and reciprocated their warm and enthusiastic sentiments.

The celebrations were attended by members of the Revolutionary Council Politburo, Central Committee and Presidium, Revolutionary Council members, ministers, high-level party and government delegations from friendly countries, generals and officers of the armed forces, senior government officials, ambassadors, staff of embassies in Kabul, and thousands of noble citizens.

Before the military parade began, Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi', on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the armed forces, congratulated Babrak Karmal and other citizens on the second anniversary of the pride-inspiring and victorious April Revolution. The military parade then began under the command of Colonel Khalil, commander of the central forces. Various infantry, armored, air force and air defense units marched in front of the Revolutionary Council rostrum and in succession saluted the supreme commander of the Afghan peoples armed forces. Meanwhile, a 21-gun salute was fired, and helicopters and jet fighters of the air force flew past.

Amid the cheers and enthusiasm of the free and combative citizens of Kabul, a mammoth march then began. Taking part were party and social organizations, workers, strugglers and peasants from districts of Kabul Province. In a spirit of unity and solidarity, and chanting revolutionary slogans, they marched in succession in front of Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary. They were followed by members of the women's democratic organization of Afghanistan and the youth democratic organization of Afghanistan, who were carrying the state's national flags and the party's red flags, distributing red flowers and chanting revolutionary slogans. They marched in front of Babrak Karmal and thousands of spectators. They were received with enthusiastic and revolutionary sentiments.

At the end of the celebrations, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received members of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, and Presidium, Revolutionary Council members, ministers, senior party and government officials, high-level party and government delegations of friendly countries, and ambassadors resident in Kabul at the Revolutionary Council rostrum. They congratulated Babrak Karmal on the second anniversary of the noble April Revolution.

Decrees Published in OFFICIAL GAZETTE

LD262232 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Saur Revolution, the decree of the return of the rights of persons has been published and enforced in an extraordinary number of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

This decree, which includes seven articles, after (ratification) by the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, was approved at the Revolutionary Council meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on 14 March 1980 and has been approved by the president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

In accordance with this decree, the rights of all those persons who have suffered losses due to the past unsuitable conditions will have these returned to them.

Also, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the decree of amnesty and the reduction of the sentences of those accused of non-political crimes has been published in the extraordinary number of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and has been enforced.

This decree, which consists of seven articles, has been ratified by the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and was approved at the historic meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA on 14 March, 1980.

The decree has been approved by the president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Our dear compatriots, for their further information, should study the contents of these decrees in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Karmal Distributes Military Promotions

LD262252 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today distributed promotion cards to a number of military officers who, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, have been promoted to the rank of general.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo [word indistinct] and (?some) members of the Revolutionary Council, were present.

Those who have received promotions to the rank of general are as follows:

Lieutenant General 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, to the rank of major general;
Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense; Nazar Mohammad, general commander of the air force and air defense force; and Colonel Aqa, general director of the department of political matters of the armed forces, to the ranks of lieutenant general;

[Name indistinct] Zarmal, from the rank of brigadier general to the rank of lieutenant general.

PANJSHIRI DELIVERS KARMAL MESSAGE AT TALOQAN MEETING 25 APR

LD261008 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] A message on the unity of the people and government and the (?unity) of the brother tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, was conveyed yesterday by Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and the Revolutionary Council, to the toiling people of Takhar during a meeting. The message was welcomed by the audience with revolutionary fervor.

In connection with the verification of party activities and the realization of revolutionary order of the revolutionary broad masses of Qonduz, Takhar, Baghlan and Badakhshan provinces, [word indistinct] Dastagir Panjshiri arrived in Taloqan yesterday and was welcomed by the provincial committee secretary, members of the provincial and (?local) committees and government officials of the Takhar capital. Panjshiri immediately took part in (?meetings) which were held by the workers, peasants, pupils, teachers and the toiling citizens of Taloqan. After delivering Babrak Karmal's message to the audience, Panjshiri (?made a speech) about the high ideals of the Sawr Revolution, especially after its new development stage. The governor of Takhar also spoke at this meeting, in the course of which (?he expressed his appreciation) for the revolutionary struggle and work of the people of Takhar.

According to another report, Dastagir Panjshiri took part this morning in a meeting at the Spin Zar Company and in a statement exposed the criminal and counterrevolutionary deeds of Hafizollah Amin and his bloodthirsty band. Dastagir Panjshiri, speaking about the importance and the role of the basic principles of the democratic Republic of Iran which recently came into existence, said: These basic principles, for the first time in the history of the social and national life of the people, grant all the tribes, ethnic groups and nationalities of the country an active role in the political and (?economic) life.

According to another report, Dastagir Panjshiri participated in the provincial committee meeting of the Takhar Province, at which time he delivered a Central Committee message to the members of the provincial committee.

SOVIET NUCLEAR MISSILES REPORTEDLY EMPLACED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW270709 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 27 (AFP)--The Soviets have equipped themselves with medium range nuclear and high-explosive heads ballastic missiles in Afghanistan and have deployed an estimated 5,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers on the Iranian border, PTI NEWS AGENCY reported from the Afghan capital today.

Quoting highly placed sources PTI gave two reasons for positioning the missiles and said "Soviets have no effective counter to low flying radar avoiding American cruise missiles which ban be fired from B-52 bombers taking off from the U.S. base in the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.... Hence the medium range missiles are meant as a deterrent".

Referring to the second reason PTI said "the medium range missiles can keep the Americans on their tenter hooks in Iran and in the Persian Gulf, including the Strait of Hormuz, controlling entry to it".

Observers in Kabul explain that ballistic missiles could be fired from the Soviet soil itself. But Afghanistan gives advantage of some 1,300 km (800 miles) to Russia. "Nearer the range better the kill and weather factor is also doubly ensured against", PTI said.

An intriguing aspect of the Russian military presence in Afghanistan is the deployment of about 5,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers--a very large number for a country which is three-fourths hilly, PTI said.

Quoting highly placed sources PTI said that four to five Russian divisions are poised on the Iranian border. The total strength of Russian troops in Afghanistan is now estimated at 110,000. In March last year, their number was a mere 30,000, PTI said.

Commenting on the military logic of keeping missiles in Afghanistan, PTI said that one impact of the Soviet missile capability in Afghanistan, as a counter-weight to American presence in Diego Garcia, is that big power rivalry has been accentuated in a region so close to Iran, Pakistan and India.

In addition to medium range missiles, the Soviets also have surface to surface missiles that in NATO nomenclature are called "Frog". Some of these have been sighted in Kabul itself. They have a range of 40 km (24 miles) and are tactical weapons, PTI said.

Quoting observers PTI said that these form part of the normal Soviet military divisions which also have biological and chemical warfare capability, cumulatively called nuclear, biological and chemical capability (NBC). The NBC capability is both passive and active, that is a division can withstand nuclear, biological and chemical warfare and also launch such attacks, PTI said.

Referring to Soviet air presence PTI said that it is no less impressive, but is entirely meant for anti-insurgent operations. Most airfields in Afghanistan, particularly Kabul, Shidan, Qandahar and Baghlan, are practically controlled by the Russians.

In Kabul, MiG-21 fighter planes fly almost every day. These are known to be used for anti-insurgency operations, particularly for attacks with napalm bombs. There is according to observers conclusive evidence of napalm having been used in anti-insurgency operations, PTI said.

The other aircraft used by the Russians is the MI-24 gunships of which they are estimated to have up to 50 scattered in different parts of Afghanistan. Each gunship carry four rocket pods containing 32 to 55 mm rockets. They also have machine guns and some of them carry anti-tank missiles.

PTI quoting observers said that chemical gas has been used by Russians in anti-insurgency operations. But the gas used has caused only inertia and not fatal or debilitating injuries so far.

KARACHI REPORTS FREEDOM FIGHTERS SUCCESSES

BK280318 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A report from Kabul says freedom fighters attacked a convoy going from Qonduz to Kabul, killing one Soviet officer and two officials of the Parcham Party. They also set a military truck on fire.

According to reports, mojahedins in Baghlan Province, showing a great deal of courage, repulsed and blunted a heavy attack by the Afghan Army. The Afghan troops withdrew leaving behind 300 dead. Five mojahedins were killed in the fighting.

REACTION TO, COMMENTARY ON RESCUE ATTEMPT

Khomeyni Speech

LD251715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, in connection with the military aggression of the U.S. predators issued a statement tonight. We now draw your attention to the message: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Combative nation of Iran: You heard about the U.S. military intervention as well as Carter's excuses. I have repeatedly stated that in order to be reelected Carter is prepared to resort to any crime and inflame the entire world. Now the manifestations of this are emerging one after another. Carter's mistake stems from the assumption that he thinks that by resorting to these foolish maneuvers he can succeed in making the Iranian nation deviate from its path, which is the path of God and humanity. This is an assumption about a nation that spares no sacrifice to achieve its freedom, independence, and for the cause of dear Islam.

Carter still has not realized what sort of nation he is facing. He does not know what school he is playing with. Our nation is a nation of blood and our school is the school of jihad. This so-called philanthropist, in order to achieve a few years of presidency and crime [as heard], has destroyed the lives of a group. It is quite possible that to minimize his crime, he has admitted to the deaths of only eight people; whereas, the nature of things shows that dozens of people have given their lives for his whims, with dozens more wandering in the Kavir and being exposed to death.

The claim that all the aircraft crew have been taken out is contrary to the reports given to us. Carter must realize that if this group had attacked the U.S. spy center in Tehran, then there would not have remained any trace of the group and the 50 hostages in the spy nest, with all of them gone to hell. Carter must realize that attacking Iran is tantamount to an attack on all Muslim countries, that world Muslims are not indifferent to this. Carter must know that any attack on Iran would result in the stop of the flow of oil to the entire world, and that this would mobilize the entire world against him. Carter must realize that by this foolish act of his will affect the American people in a manner that will transform his supporters to opposers.

By resorting to this foolish act Carter has reduced his political prestige to zero; therefore, he must give up the hope of reelection. By this act Carter has proven that he has lost rational thinking and that he is unable to govern a big country like the United States. Carter must know that a 35-million strong nation has been raised in a school in which martyrdom is considered happiness and an honor, a nation quite willing to sacrifice its life for its religion. Carter must realize that all the modern war equipment the United States gave Iran during the deposed shah for its own base is available right now; the equipment is in the hands of the great army as well as other security forces, which pose a threat to his life.

Now that the great Satan has resorted to a foolish act, our honorable and combative nation must get ready, heeding Almighty God's order and depending on his power, to fight its enemies. The security forces, the army and the gendarmerie and the corps of revolution guards should go on alert. The 20-million strong army, having already equipped itself, must be ready to sacrifice itself for Islam, so that, when it is necessary, they may defend their Islamic country. They should not be afraid of this foolish maneuver which was defeated, as ordered by Almighty God, for we are right and God supports the Muslim nation.

I warn Carter that should he resort to such foolish things, then it would be impossible for us and the government to control these Muslim, combative and heroic youth who are guarding the spies in the spy nest; that he would be responsible for their lives.

I must stress that the situation in Kordestan, where deviated leftist groups and those opposing Islam have risen in rebellion, as well as the incidents in universities, where leftist American groups have resorted to disturbances, as well as the disorders caused by the illegal Iraqi Government along the Iranian borders have a tangible relation to Carter's aggression and military interference in Iran. During this sensitive time, should these deviated groups continue to cause disturbances in universities or outside them, then our nation will understand the direct contact between their leaders and the U.S. predator and will settle its relations with them, for any leniency and forgiveness would be contrary to Islamic policy.

I advise all the youth to join the nation, defend their country and abandon deviate ideologies. The unity of ranks [words indistinct]. I pray to God Almighty for Islam and the Muslims' greatness and the cutting short of the hands of the corrupt and the oppressors. God bless you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni. [dated] 25 April 1980.

Khomeyni on 'U.S. Crimes'

LD271748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Iman Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued a message tonight addressed to Dr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran. The message reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Your Excellency, Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran:

It is deemed appropriate that, in order to investigate America's crimes in connection with its military attack on Iran, various groups from the countries of the world should be invited to observe how the world-devouring America, notwithstanding its claims regarding its devotion to human rights and its love of peace and humanity, has treated an (?oppressed) nation and continues to treat it. They should come so that they can observe the evidence of the crimes perpetrated by this cannibalistic regime, which, unfortunately, is supported by Western governments, and human rights associations, the United Nations and the UN Security Council.

They should come so that they can see for themselves the truth of what I have often stated; namely, that all these organizations and groups have been created to support the powerful and that these associations have been created by the powerful to dominate the weak and suck the blood of the oppressed in the world. They should come so that they can see the plot that has been hatched against our oppressed nation on the pretext of releasing the spies. They should come so that they can see and believe that the notorious organizations they have--which are there to serve the powerful and international capitalists--ignore the rights of the oppressed and do nothing except dominate the oppressed.

The usurping government of Iraq has been committing aggression against Iran for some time now on orders from America, but we have not seen these organizations and associations protesting, not even once. But for 50 spies who are being treated with the utmost humanity, however, there is a cry of protestreverberating daily from their throats. We have not seen the supporters of human rights defending the right of our weak government and oppressed nation. These organizations not only ignore this flagrant violation against an independent nation but also condemn us for violating international conventions. But in fact we have not detained anybody except the spies who came to Iran to hatch plots.

They should come so that they can see that those who want to impose an economic blockade against us in support of the aggressive America--even though Carter has not briefed them on his horrendous crime and even though he has violated the sovereignty of an independent state--that those supporting the United States still support it and continue to support it. They are dragging us into an economic blockade, and still they clamor in support of an oppressor.

You must caution the supporters of America, who are, unfortunately, quite numerous among our own so-called intelligentsia and the youngsters who have been deceived by these groups, to change their opinions and join their own nations. Tell them not to waste their lives for others and foreigners. Tell them to listen to our advice, which is good for them and is in their interests. You must caution the strata--such as the subversives in Kordestan and the chaos-mongers in the universities--to desist, at this crucial moment, from these antinational, anti-Islamic and anti-humanitarian actions which could drive the country to destruction. For any voice or action against Iran's revolutionary course will serve the world-devourers and will stand as the proof of their link with them.

Peace be upon you and upon the true servants of God.

[Dated] 27 April 1980

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

Bani-Sadr on Landing Operation

JN261011 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Apr 80

In a statement to the radio and television service on the blatant U.S. aggression in which U.S. planes violated Iranian airspace, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said: (?From Ahvaz) I went to the landing site of the enemy planes which [words indistinct] to Tehran.

There were two planes and five helicopters on the ground. I had thought that at least 200 or 300 planes had entered Iranian territory. However, there was only this number, which has been made public. The type of the helicopters showed that they were foreign.

President Bani-Sadr added: Carter, who sheds crocodile tears on international resolutions, has violated the sovereignty of our territories and flouted international laws and norms.

The president of the republic said: This matter is closely linked to the latest events in Iran and the issue of Kordestan. For example, the Kurds have told us that they are ready to wage war against the enemy side by side with the Army of the Islamic Republic while they opened fire on this army. [sentence as heard]

The Americans want to shake our country's firmness and stability. However, their attempts failed miserably, praise be to God.

The president of the republic urged the university students to obey Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution. This is known as the cultural revolution.

Asked whether he will protest against the U.S. aggression, President Bani-Sadr said: There is no point in protesting. Our protest will be by decisively working to remove cultural and economic subservience.

In conclusion, the president of the republic said: [Words indistinct] always speaks about human rights at a time when he does not value man at all. His deeds in Iran have confirmed this. We will [words indistinct] day and night in Iran to defeat these Satans.

President Favors Return of Bodies

LD261820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] [passage indistinct] According to our reporter, at today's press conference which was held in the office of the prime minister, the mother of one of the hostages who has come to Tehran to see her son was present. She took her place beside Dr Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, and in a speech said: I would like to say to you and the people of Iran that I regret the action taken by the President of America; and I would like to apologize on behalf of the families of the other hostages as well.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president then answered questions put to him by correspondents. Answering a question on the reasons why Iranian officials were not informed of the incident which was announced by Washington officials and what steps are to be taken, he said: I have repeatedly said that America has made our country dependent on itself in many respects and that our radar systems have been installed and given to use by them. Therefore, they know the points not covered by the radar and they know which routes to take and which our systems would not be able to detect. What we should do is to install a system independent of U.S. systems on our borders to prevent this incident from happening again.

Answering a question on the fact that the number of U.S. pilots and advisers in Oman has greatly increased, and that the Government of Oman claims that it does not provide America with bases but that the return of U.S. planes to Oman after the recent incident proves the contrary, and what was the policy of the Government of Iran toward the Government of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz and what steps have been taken, he said: According to the report handed to me by the air force, the planes probably entered Iran through the Persian Gulf and returned via the same route. The helicopters belong to the U.S. Navy; they are personnel carriers and they probably entered Iran via the Oman sea and the border between Pakistan and Iran since they had to land somewhere to refuel or for other reasons. The fact that America enjoys the cooperation of its puppet governments in these affairs is quite obvious. Our policy toward these governments is to fight in order to free the people of these countries from this kind of [word indistinct]. These incidents show that we are right and that the problem is not as they make it out to be. We are worried about the ever-increasing interference by America in the lives of the people of this region and obviously we will fight this interference.

Answering a question on whether Iran will return the bodies of the Americans who were killed in the disaster, Mr Bani-Sadr said: The governor general of Khorasan today suggested to the interior minister that these bodies should be returned to the Americans. The interior minister asked my opinion, and I emphasized that they should be returned.

The president answered a question on whether he intends to resume the negotiations on the release of the hostages: We did not have any negotiations before and we will not do so now. Americans approach us directly and indirectly but contrary to what U.S. officials say, they have not followed the operational plan proposed by the international commission. A part of that plan was the filing of a complaint with the Panamanian courts and the extradition of the deposed shah. This was canceled by transferring him to Egypt. I cannot say when they are going to compensate us for that wrongdoing.

Answering a question on whether any documents on the details of the U.S. plan have been recovered and whether efforts to find these documents and arresting the U.S. Marines have been successful or not, he said: Yes, the military forces are operating in the area and aerial photographs have been taken. I have visited the place and if any documents are found they will be studied. Hiding in the desert is not easy and if there are any U.S. Marines left in the desert, they will be arrested. I thought that there would be at least (?100) left, and we had plans for them.

The full version of the interview given by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will be carried in later bulletins.

Banni-Sadr on Soviet Agreement

LD261934 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at a press conference attended by local and foreign reporters in Tehran, said: The corpses of the American commandos who took part in the abortive plan by the United States against the Islamic Revolution of Iran will be delivered to the United States.

Responding to the question as to what will happen to the Iranian-Soviet agreement in the [event of] an invasion of Iran, President Bani-Sadr said: The Iranian-Soviet agreement has been repudiated, and Iran relies on itself in this respect.

President Bani-Sadr said: If the Soviet Union embarks on any action, Iran will consider it as an aggression. It is wise to mention that according to the agreement signed in 1921, Iran and the USSR have agreed that should Iran be invaded, the Soviet Government has the right to [words indistinct] in the northern provinces of Iran. However, this article of this agreement was unilaterally repudiated by the post-Islamic Revolutionary Government of Iran and this was conveyed to the Soviet Government.

President Bani-Sadr said in this interview that the [word indistinct] of the U.S. policy in Iran is to restore the former establishment and to destroy the Islamic Government of Iran.

President Bani-Sadr said: According to information received, the U.S. military intervention in Iran is part of another plan, and a part of it can be seen in Kordestan Province.

President Bani-Sadr described as a lie Carter's statement in which he had said that the Iranian Government was declaring that the fate of the American hostages was not known and that the U.S. military operation was aimed on humanitarian grounds.

President on 'Solution'

NC271715 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 27 (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran said today that the purpose of last Friday's abortive American operation in his country was "to prepare the downfall of the Iranian revolutionary regime," and not to free the hostages. A solution with the United States is almost impossible," he added. Mr Bani-Sadr expressed this view in a telephone interview with the studio here of Radio Luxumbourg, a commercial radio station.

He said he was "not sure the hostages had been sent to various Iranian cities" as had been reported earlier from Tehran.

But he added he did not believe they are still at the United States Embassy.

It will be "easy" to solve the hostage crisis if "the Americans [word indistinct] not to intervene in the affairs of Iran," Mr Bani-Sadr told Radio Luxembourg.

He said he did not believe the Americans will launch another operation like the one that failed two days ago, adding that if [words indistinct], it would be to overthrow the Iranian regime, not to free the hostages.

But poor U.S.-Iranian relations will not cause his country "to turn toward Moscow," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

Regarding recent Iranian statements about Iraq, Mr Bani-Sadr said that Iranian leaders had never said they would topple the Iraqi regime. He said it was up to the Iraqi people to do this.

Khomeyni Guideline

LD281058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] In response to a guideline issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, a statement issued by the president was just handed to us by presidential cultural and press adviser Mr Garmarudi. The following is the text of President Bani-Sadr's statement:

Having received your guildeine, the following measures have been included in the officials' working program:

1. Inviting the Islamic Secretariat to come to Iran to observe the evidence of the U.S. aggression;

2. Inviting the nonaligned countries to hold extraordinary session;

3. Inviting the UN secretary general to send a delegation to Iran;

4. Inviting the EEC and Japan to observe the evidence of the aggression;

5. Inviting the liberation movements, unions [sandica] as well as independent and committed parties to send envoys to Iran, to see the fruits of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to see the evidence of U.S. crimes;

6. Considering the propaganda launched by America since yesterday to (?justify) the ugly feature of its aggression and harm our Islamic Revolution, and considering that there is no guarantee that the U.S. Government will hand over the bodies [of U.S. servicemen] to their families, it was decided to hand over the bodies to envoys of the pope, the Red Cross and the Swiss Government to be returned to their families.

Naturally, the aggressor cannot change its nature, and as long as dominant powers are powerful one cannot expect any change of attitude. Consequently, the people of the world and the American people must liberate themselves from the yoke of this satanic power through their ceaseless struggle.

Today the struggle against the superpowers is not only fully necessary to save humanity; rescuing civilization and man's survival depend on this determining struggle. The aggression by America manifests this satanic power, aimed at maintaining its domination over the world. [sentence indistinct]

These matters should be regularly explained to world opinion so that humanity may understand the nature of our Islamic Revolution and the imam's leadership.

This revolution [remainder of sentence indistinct].

[Signed] Your Son, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 28 April.

Muslim Student Statement 112

LD251807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Statement 112 issued by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy stationed in the American den of espionage in Tehran was released tonight as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "America can do nothing," Imam Khomeyni. Fighting and Muslim nation of Iran, you have heard the news about Carter's disgraceful defeat in gaining the release the American spies. The world has witnessed how this thousand-faced, filthy Satan betrayed his allies and forced them to impose economic sanctions against Iran, using the pretext that if they do not support America, it will undertake military operations. Meanwhile mercenary executioners, together with CIA agents using the most complex equipment and treacherous plots, were sent to Iran in order to release the hostages and commit other possible treacherous aggression. The world and you, fighting and champion nation of Islam, have witnessed how it is unable to achieve anything and you see how the Almighty God helps the oppressed. You see how the angels are sent to your help in recognition of your resistance and resilience, and this hidden promise and great holy tradition is proved once again and in the most proper manner in this glorious revolution. [verse from Koran in Arabic]

You monotheist believers in God, you followers of the monotheistic path who after announcing your faith before God Almighty and its realization are showing resistence and resilience, very soon the angles of God will descend on you and will bring good tidings that cause no fear.

Brave nation of Iran, we swear before the spirit of God, the idol-breaking Khomeyni--this early rising and fully alert imam of ours--that we deem ourselves responsible to you, the generous, faithful people, and replying on the omniscient God, we assure you that if America tries to resort to these unskillful and cowardly tricks, it will not only view the filthy, lifeless corpses of the hostages but also all responsible for such plots will be buried in the soil of Iran.

You, great nation of blood and martyrdom, who with your still greater revolution have ruined Carter's reputation in the world and have disgraced him worldwide, should know that so long as we are the self-sacrificing soldiers of Khomeyni, keep our ranks tightly formed, and are prepared with all our might and equipment to confront the archsatan. It will come about that there will be no opportunities left open for Carter to think and conspire.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Statement 113

LD261047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the aggression against Iranian territory by U.S. mercenaries the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today made their statement No 113 available to the central news bureau. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Combatant Muslim nation of Iran: Carter's disgraceful crime and his mercenaries' aggression against the soil of Iran, while making clearer the indisputable fact that the mighty hand of Almighty God is with this oppressed and [word indistinct] nation and proving the validity of the koranic verse " ain would they extinguish God's light with their mouths, but God will not permit but that his light should be perfected, even though the unbelievers may hate it"--perhaps following this incident the raising of innumerable questions will be highly pertinent to the Iranian nation, and we hope that the answer to all these questions will be clearly given as, for instance, whether the U.S. mercenaries could succeed in such complex operations without collaboration from their venal domestic agents.

In this connection we have received certain information which we will place at the disposal of the leadership.

It is true that we have given our assurance and do give assurance that to our utmost power, even at the cost of the lives of tens of the sons of Islam, we will never permit Carter and his mercenaries, employing such asinine and dastardly methods, to take possession alive even a single one of the spy hostages, but this does not mean that others either should not carry out their duties or should display dereliction.

Valiant nation of Iran, the foul Carter has described his military aggression inside Iran as an action undertaken in order to secure the release of the hostages, whereas we think that he had decided on extensive aggression operations in the country and the release of the hostages only constituted a small part of these operations. Therefore, we believe that the imam's residence and the headquarters of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran and other sensitive points should have stringent security protection. But just as the imam has graciously said, this plot has been smashed by the command of the blessed and exalted God.

In order to divest the criminal Carter of the pretext to commit such aggression and in order to enable the intrepid nation of Iran as a whole to participate directly in the business of safeguarding the hostages and in order to let the United States know that such foul methods not only will not bear any results with regard to the release of the hostages but rather we will be forced to revise our position toward them.

We have determined to keep the hostages in custody in various cities throughout the country. It is natural that every city should be directly responsible for keeping them in custody for the necessary period with the cooperation of the students who are deployed at the spy nest and who are with the hostages. We are confident that Islam's ardent youth in every city will with the utmost vigilance frustrate every plot and suspect move. At present, as a political act, the spy hostages are being kept in various places. [as heard] The practical details of this decision will subsequently be brought to the attention of the dear nation.

We beseech the great God to grant strength and greatness to the Muslims and long life to our imam.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Statement 114

LD270429 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0238 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The text of statement No 114 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You, the zealous youth of Iran, and you the zealous youth of Qom have believed in dear Islam. It was you, the great nation of Iran and the great inhabitants of Qom, who defeated the machineguns, stones and sticks with your clinched fists. May God's mercy and glory be upon you, the heroic religious people of Qom, the city of blood and inspiration. May the blessings of all the angels, prophets and the pious servants of God be upon you, the brave assistants of the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Imam Khomeyni. May peace be upon the committed, responsible clergy of Islam, who are in the same trench.

Those days, when the entire world is looking back at the disgraceful defeat of the arch-Satan, the world-devouring America, at the hands of the undiminishing divine power; and when the world is finding it hard to believe but nevertheless accepts it, we have decided to keep the hostages in various cities of the country so that in the event of similar stupid behavior by the U.S. Government, we will not have to destroy the spies.

It is necessary to pay attention to this important point, that the criminal U.S. Government is very frightened of the decisive position of the imam concerning the spy hostages and the return of the shah and his plundered wealth and the trial of the hostages. Thus, the United States embarks on this unskillful trick. Part of such a trick might include an attempt to attack the den of espionage, to abduct the spy hostages, or to create such an atmosphere as to force the Government of Iran to destroy them. At the same time, what is not important to Carter at all is the lives of the hostages. What is important to the U.S. Government is to prevent the disgrace of the trial of the hostages. Therefore, we have decided to keep the hostages in various cities of the country so that if America refuses to return the traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his plundered wealth to the brave nation of Iran, we can put this mother of corruption of the century on trial by trying the spy hostages.

And the first city we have chosen to keep several of them is the city of Qom, the city of insurrection and message and the city of you, the zealous people, and the city of our great imam.

It is necessary to explain that several of the students stationed in the den of espionage will accompany these hostages to guard them. And we ask our brothers of the Revolution Guards Corps to keep the security of the place around where they live.

And we are certain that the great committed clergy of Islam and the zealous people of Qom, in particular the brave youth of this holy city, will foil all conspiracies and suspicious movements by their vigilance. And they will do their share of duty in this greater revolution, as they deserve. We ask God Almighty to bring you, the zealous people, success.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Statement 115: Hostage Transfer

LD071108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, in their 115th statement, have asked the brave people of Azarbayjan to give the utmost cooperation to the students who have gone to Tabriz from the espionage den with the hostages.

The text of the 115th statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. According to the logic of the shah and his mercenaries, the honorable people of Tabriz who rose in unison and shook the earth with their shouts of "Death to the shah," and drove that American agent more insane with strikes and the regular slogan of "Death to the shah," were foreigners who had illegally entered Iran--[quotation from] Imam Khomeyni, 29 April 1979.

Brave and daring people of Azarbayjan, the criminal U.S. Government is involved in trickery and wickedness every day. The decisive and uncompromising line of the imam, which is the true line of Islam, exposes the dirty and inhuman nature of the Carter regime more every day.

Carter, who found himself in a grave impasse vis-a-vis the imam's stance concerning the fate of the hostages, to the effect that if the traitor shah and his plundered wealth are not delivered to Iran, the hostages would be tried, resorts to any crime to save himself from the disgrace of the trial of the hostages. He is entertaining the absurd notion he could thus regain his lost dignity.

In the face of our decision that we would kill them all if the espionage den were attacked for the rescue of the hostages, Carter resorted to this action, so that with a military attack he might reach one of two aims: either the abduction of the hostages and their subsequent removal from Iran, or their deaths in the hands of the students. In either case he would have been free of the disgrace of their trial.

Therefore, we have decided to keep them in various parts of the country. We will not forget that in the early days of the occupation of the U.S. espionage den, the United States resorted to a dangers conspiracy through its internal agents and mercenaries in Azarbayjan, which was foiled thanks to the awareness and self-sacrifice of you brave people of Tabriz.

We have decided this so that America will know that the spy mercenaries are in the hands of the same people whose saga--making land which, with its plots, it intended to stain with the blood of their youths and separate from the Islamic Republic.

We ask the committed clergy, the university staff who believe in Islam and all the brave classes in Tabriz--and we are also sure that they will--to give the utmost cooperation to the students who have accompanied the hostages from the espionage den to Tabriz; especially that the alert youths will carefully watch and quickly neutralize any form of suspicious behavior and conspiracy, especially around the residence of the hostages.

We ask God for greatness and pride for the brave people of Azarbayjan toward the elevation of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Qotbzadeh on U.S. Operation

JN252100 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] In a special interview by the PARS NEWS AGENCY on the nature of the Iranian response to the blatant U.S. aggression against Iran, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: It is fruitless to protest against the plunderers of the world's wealth. We are going to call on the world to be the judge. How can the world remain indifferent, seeing the aggressive U.S. policy at a time when America thinks only of its goals and the wishes of its domestic and foreign policy, and how the United States forces the world to submit to this policy.

What are the motives that force a society, particularly European society, to succumb to the burden of this shameful subservience.

In reply to another question, he said that the United States has sent a number of military men into Iran. This is what we cannot take, we have time and again said that we will not hesitate to set the whole area on fire if the United States tried to launch any aggression against our land. We have asked the workers and the employees of the oil company to pour the oil into the sea and light it. We have ordered our fleets to close the Strait of Hormuz no matter what the consequences are.

My final word is that it is impossible for us to let the United States achieve a victory in this region. It is the responsibility of the European countries to not further encourage U.S. ambitions in starting the fires of war. The Islamic countries, particularly the region's states, must stand by their Iranian brothers against this aggression.

Shadmehr, Baqeri Comment

LD262324 [Editorial Report] Following the 1930 GMT news bulletin on 26 April, Tehran Domestic Service in Persian carries a 20-minute recorded interview with Major General Shadmehr, Iranian army chief of joint staff, and Major General Baqeri, Iranian Air Force commander, which is reported to have taken place on the evening of 26 April in connection with the "U.S. air raid against Iranian territory."

The interviewers are not identified.

The interview is split into two parts. Shadmehr in the first interview claims that the U.S. operation had two aims: First, to create a base in Iran, and second, to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages. He goes on to cite the altitude covered by Iranian radar, saying that low-flying aircraft can avoid radar detection. He says that this is how the U.S. helicopters and aircraft managed to penetrate Iranian airspace.

In response to a question on how the U.S. aircraft penetrated Iranian airspace, Baqeri says that there are blind spots in Iran and that they must have used these. He then goes on to say: "I heard about the arrival of the U.S. aircraft at 0900 on Friday morning from the civil aviation, which in turn had been informed by Kerman airport and Darband."

Asked why Iranian jets had destroyed the U.S. aircraft and helicopter left behind since they could have provided valuable information, Baqeri says that since there was a sandstorm in the region at the time which prevented Iranian aircraft from landing and since there was a possibility that some members of the U.S. crews might still have been in the area and have returned to the helicopters, the commission assigned to investigate the situation decided that they should be destroyed.

He then adds: "I should say that not all of them have been destroyed. Unfortunately, only two of them have been completely destroyed; there are still three more helicopters which could be used. They are even airworthy. As ordered by the president and commander in chief, Mr Bani-Sadr, these helicopters and the aircraft will be transferred to Tehran to be put on public display as criminal evidence."

Baqeri then describes the type of helicopters used in the operation and the investigations being carried into the aircraft.

Asked whether the air force could prevent any repetition of a similar operation by the United States, Baqeri says that at the time the operation was launched by the United States a large number of Iranian jets were engaged in operations in the west of the country, saying that all the recent incidents in Iran have been diversionary measures, including the problems created by the Iraqi Government. He then adds: "Should the nation remain alert and should calm and security return to the west of the country, then we can assure you that, considering our available means and equipment, the air force will remain alert."

He then goes on to say that the operation could have been a success in the first stage, but no one knows whether the second stage could also have been a success.

The interview ends with Baqeri promising more awareness and diligence by the air force in the future; he concludes: "We certainly have certain plans which were put into operation as of yesterday. I think the United States would find it difficult to carry out a similar operation in another part of Iran."

In the course of Baqeri's interview he denies that Iranian jets had chased U.S. aircraft and had shot some down, repeating his statement that he was informed of the raid at 0900.

Khalkhali Statement

LD271802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Bodies of nine U.S. Army commandos who were killed on Friday morning after the abortive attack on the Iranian soil, were carried to Tehran by one of the planes belonging to the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The bodies were taken to the American den of espionage by ambulance.

At the den of espionage, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, in a press conference, repeated his observations made at Tabas and the crash site of the aggressive U.S. Army planes. On this occasion, at which representatives of foreign public media in Iran were present, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: I offer condolences to the bereaved American families who have been trapped by the treacherous plots planned by the Carter government and I warn that if up till now they did not have evidence of Carter's ill-intentioned plots, now the blood of their youths is the greatest document of Carter's crimes.

He added: Destroying a great number of American youths, Carter intends to occupy the seat of the American presidency again and this devastating plan of Carter, (?act against his satanic orders) and push him to destruction.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, referring to his trip to Kavir Lut and the crash site, said: As a religious person, I was appointed to go and bring the bodies from the site to Tehran. According to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reporter, after explaining the American mercenaries' plots to conspire in Tehran and other sensitive Iranian centers, he showed the bodies of the nine mercenaries to the world media representatives.

Aircraft Found

NC251525 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (AFP)--The Iranian Army today found two U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes and five big Chinook troop-carrier helicopters abandoned after the failure of the American operation to release the U.S. hostages, Revolutionary Council member Reza Bahonar said here today.

He said the aircraft were abandoned in the desert 62 kms (40 miles) west of Tabas.

Mr Bahonar said that between 600 and 700 Americans took part in the failed operation, and added that many of them were still trying to flee the region.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr left here to inspect the area, about 500 kms (300 miles) southeast of here.

Carter Speech Cited

JN251706 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter delivered a short statement this afternoon following the total failure of the U.S. military operation to liberate the hostages in the den of espionage. Carter said he was responsible for the U.S. military planes' infiltration of Iran. Carter said that the operation was carried out with U.S. volunteers. He claimed that the operation was in no way against Iran or the Iranian people.

The U.S. President went on to say that the operation had been practiced many times and that the individuals who participated had volunteered. In a blatant justification for his aggression, Carter said: I took the decision to carry out these operations acting on humane motives and in order to protect the national interests of the United States, world peace and to ease world tension and crises.

Carter said: We decided to cancel the operations following technical problems. He reiterated that he takes full responsibility.

In an impudent justification of his failure, Carter added that the Iranians do not believe the hostage issue has our greatest concern. The United States people and I personally have great respect and concern for the brave men who are in captivity, as he claimed. He said: We decided to embark on this military effort because all political measures and discussion have not resulted in anything.

At the beginning of his statement, Carter alleged that the Iranian officials knew about these operations many hours after their execution. He said the plan for rescuing the hostages--which ended in failure last night--was prepared a short time after the take-over of the U.S. Embassy by the student followers of the imam's policy. He added that these operations resulted in the killing of eight Americans. He said two helicopters collided on the ground when they were refueling.

Carter said that he will continue to work with the aid of America's allies in order to find a peaceful solution to the crisis with Iran. He asked the allies again to continue their aid to Washington to achieve the release of the hostages. He said that no clashes took place during the operations. He added that a large number of the Americans were wounded as result of the collision between the two helicopters. Eight were killed. He said that the Americans were evacuated by plane from Iran immediately. The wounded were taken care of and that their condition is expected to improve.

Again, Carter replayed his former tune and warned Iran anew against any revenge it might take against the hostages in response to the aborted U.S. military operation.

Meanwhile, Carter hastened to meet with his senior advisers in the White House following his speech.

PARS Quotes Eyewitnesses

NC251714 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 25 (AFP)--Iranian witnesses saw seven airplanes and seven helicopters at the improvised airport set up by the American commandoes which attempted today's failed mission to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

PARS quoted the head of the Iranian revolutionary guards in Tabas, where Iranian authorities say the planes collided, as saying that passengers in a bus traveling from Yazd to Mashhad were intercepted at 2:30 a.m. (2200 GMT) by "a group of armed foreigners who forcibly led them to the airplanes."

"When the group of foreigners attempted to make the passengers board one of the planes, another aircraft caught on fire," the report said.

"After being forced to spend the rest of the night lying on the ground, the passengers were authorized by the commandoes to continue their journey," the (?revolutionary guard) [word indistinct].

Pakistani Denial of Facilities

JN251724 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] REUTER has reported that a spokesman of the Pakistani Embassy in Tehran today strongly denied U.S. press reports that the U.S. military operation to free the hostages was launched from a base in Pakistan. He said these reports are mere deceptions and lies.

The spokesman added that it is impossible to permit the use of Pakistani land or space against Iran. He said that Pakistan will not participate in any measures against Iran, which is considered a close and strong friend of Pakistan.

Plane Landing in Jordan Cited

JN251729 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] UPI cites Greek sources as saying that some of the planes which participated in the abortive U.S. operation to release the hostages took off from U.S. bases in West Germany. Prior to their return to their bases in Europe, these planes landed in Amman, the Jordanian capital, to transfer the wounded.

Libyan Condemnation

JN251845 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Tehran has strongly condemned the criminal U.S. aggression against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the U.S. violation of Iranian sovereignty.

While sharing with the fraternal Iranian people their ordeal and condemnation of this criminal U.S. action, the Libyan Embassy expresses the support of the Libyan people for their brother Iranians against the hostile schemes.

The Libyan Embassy added that the real cause for the U.S. hatred of the Iranian popular relvolution is its Islamic character and the hopes this revolution has revived in the hearts of hundreds of millions of Muslims.

The embassy said that the faithful Iranian Muslim brothers have been granted victory because they followed God's words and believe in his words: If God help you, none can overcome you. [koranic verse]

Radio Criticizes 'Attack'

LD252030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, once again during the short life of our revolution, God, the protector of the oppressed, came to the assistance of the tortured nation of Iran. Once again the suppressors have been crushed, headfirst, and have broken their backs; all their reputation and sham honor, which they never had, has been soiled. The attack by the American mercenaries against our country once again has assured the revolutionary and faithful nation of Iran of the blessing and support of Almighty God, since it crushed the American [word indistinct] who, proudly riding elephants, tried to destroy the oppressed and abandoned nation.

[Arabic verse from Koran]

These same people, who despite all their might and strength have been disgracefully defeated by the power of our nation, have not permitted themselves to come wage war against a nation that in addition to its amazing power also enjoys the supporting hand of God, and is able to turn all this equipment of war and calculated plans to smoke instantly, Imam 'Ali said: [Verse in Arabic indistinct]. Meaning, "I know God by his power to eliminate decisions and wills." And it is here that as Carter himself stated, all his preplanned designs disintegrated instantly. The one who has continually mocked us ever since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran because of our inefficient equipment, now his equipment failed and he himself has become the laughingstock of the whole world. His pilots, after all their practice during years of kidnapping, theft and crimes all over the world, when attempting to land on a smooth and flat desert, their intelligence failed them and according to the saying [verse in Arabic indistinct]. They have been captured with their hands tied behind them.

On the other hand, mad Carter, who still thinks he is able to deceive our nation by distorting thoughts, opens his big mouth and says that these operations are in no way aimed against Iran and the nation of Iran. So, of course, since we believe in the honesty of the White House occupants, we are sure that these planes really intended to assist the earthquake victims of Tabas, but that they arrived on the scene a little late. Carter added: I made this decision on humanitarian grounds and in order to protect the national interests of the United States, world peace and to reduce world crisis. This operation should not be considered waging war against Iran. This is the same Carter whose predecessors, commenting on the bombardments and mass slaughter in Vietnam, stated: We are trying to bring civilization to a group of savages, and since they do not want to learn, they must bear our attacks. Now we have witnessed the arrival of American raiders in Iran, who of course have a holy mission and have come to Iran in order to maintain world peace and reduce world crises.

On the other hand, Carter, following his amazing defeat [words indistinct] warns Iran not to commit any act of revenge against the hostages in response to this abortive attack. This madman thinks that we are as stupid as he is and that we believe that he is prepared to endanger the lives of several hundred spies and mercenaries to save the lives of 50 spies. This can only be the case if he has mistaken the Tabas desert for Tehran.

But we are certain that if these operations had been successful, no doubt in the near future a base for training guerrillas and saboteurs would have been established in the desert, and several groups of devotees from the masses soon would have been organized to protect the Iranian masses against imperialism more than ever. Here we must once again remember the worthy saying by our great imam, who stated: "America can do nothing." We must also ask ourselves: Did not some of us at first think that this was only a harsh statement made due to enmity and nothing more? But now, after all the successive defeats of America and this last disgraceful defeat, we understand that the imam had a more important point in mind, and once again we realize that in fact, "America can do nothing."

Qotbzadeh Note to UN

LD252040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a report just handed us:

In connection with the U.S. military aggression, the Iranian foreign minister has sent a note to the UN secretary general and has issued a warning. According to the central news bureau, following is the text of the foreign minister's note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim:

Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary general, with regard to the military aggression by the Iraqi Ba'th regime against Iranian territory, instigated by the United States, the UN has kept silent, while we issued a warning to you. Now the U.S. Government has launched a direct and shameless aggression against Iranian territory. There is no doubt that we will defend our survival and rectitude with everything in our power. However, once again we warn you, as an international source, to remember your responsibility vis-a-vis this agression and its consequences, and remember that your silence in this respect will lead to further boldness by the aggressors and will result in tragic and irreparable events.

May I wish you success

[Signed] Foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Fahrang on Hostages

OW260107 Hong Kong AFP in English 0057 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] United Nations, New York, April 25 (AFP)-- Iranian Ambassador to the U.N. Mansur Fahrang today denounced the abortive U.S. military attempt during the night to free the American Embassy hostages in Tehran as a "provocation" aimed at destablizing the Iranian Islamic regime. Addressing a press conference, he warned that any repetition of what he described as "the invasion of Iranian territory by American forces" would lead to bloodshed. But he said: "We are not going to act in anger and we will not harm the hostages. We will continue to try for a solution."

He added that the militant students holding the 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since last Nov. 4 had also given an assurance that the U.S. captives would not be harmed.

Mr. Fahrang noted that the U.S. action was an impossible task and therefore could not have been aimed at freeing the hostages, adding that a crowd of 2,000,000 Iranians would have immediately rushed to the U.S. Embassy area to assist the well-armed militants. He indicated that the U.S. raid had been prepared with the assistance of Iraqi-backed Iranian "counter-revolutionaries", high-ranking army officers of the deposed shah's regime, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and former Iranian Premier Shahur Bakhtiar.

"This crisis is not a confrontation between Iran and the United States as much as a crisis within Iran.... The taking of hostages is an indefensible act in itself, but it follows 27 years of exploitation," the Iranian diplomat said. "We have responded with great restraint, knowing that the tragic situation of the hostages is in the context of the revolutionary process (in Iran)," he added.

Asked to say when he thought the U.S. hostages might be freed, Mr. Fahrang said release of the hostages should be given top priority by the new Iranian Parliament when it meets in mid-June, a month after the second round of general elections set for May 9.

He urged Washington to contribute to a solution of the crisis by ending its provocations, its attempts to destabilize the Iranian regime and to prevent the deposed shah from being brought to justice. Mr. Fahrang also expressed hope that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim would continue its good offices and that the UN enquiry commission would return to Tehran for another bid to free the American hostages after the Iranian Parliament meets in June.

Gendarmerie Commander Interview

JN260742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Brig Gen (Mahir Mijad), gendarmerie commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran, explained how the U.S. planes landed in the area of Tabas in Khorasan Province. He said that the available information indicates that these planes landed early in the morning 165 kms from Tabas in the (Nub) desert.

At 1500, a report reached us saying that a four-engined plane, five helicopters and equipment such as binoculars, tents, parachutes, a jeep and a motorcycle were seen burning in the area.

On the manner in which this incident became known, Brig Gen (Mahir Mijad) said: At approximately 0300 these planes violated the (Kerman) airspace. At 0900 yesterday, some passersby informed the Robat-e Khan police station, which is located 42 kms from the scene of the incident, that they had seen something burning in the area. He added: This was the first report that reached us in this regard.

He went on to say: I believe that the United States cannot land forces in Tabas to rescue the hostages in Tehran. It was a large-scale attack against independent Iran and its revolutionary people. In the wake of the failure of the operation, the United States wants to cover up this attack under the pretext of saving the hostages. The statements they made--that the operation was carried out to rescue the hostages--are sheer lies. The Iranian people should be constantly vigilant.

Body Discovery

LD260744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the Mashhad news center this morning, an informed official at the Khorasan governorate general office announced: On the basis of reports which have reached us from Tabas, three air force fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed two helicopters by opening fire on the U.S. military aircraft and helicopters in the Tabas desert area while another three helicopters were seized intact by Iranian military forces. He also announced: The U.S. military aircraft caught fire because it collided with one of the helicopters. Four unidentifiable burned bodies were discovered on the side of the aircraft wreckage.

U.S. Officials Cited

LD260746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] AP has reported that an informed U.S. official, who was not prepared to divulge his name has stated: The unit which took part in the abortive U.S. hostage rescue operation was a top-secret, antiterrorist volunteer force stationed in North Carolina.

The official added: The planning of this operation took place last January. This unit has an unlimited budget and extremely complex weapons. According to the official, the unit is known as Delta group, with headquarters in (?Portsville) in North Carolina. U.S. Defense Department sources have also confirmed the existence of such a unit. These sources added: Only top officials have knowledge about the functions and number of men in that force. Delta operations are directed by a special group at the Defense Department, and its members have received training in antiterrorist operations, including hostage rescue operations. The size of this group ranges from 200 to 250 members.

According to the AP report, (Robert Wagner), a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has said: One of the helicopters which was left in Iranian territory after the abortive hostage rescue operation contained classified documents on the details of the rescue operation. He said that he had obtained this information during a secret session between the members of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Paper Calls for Hostage Transfer

JN260838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 26 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI calls for the transfer of the hostages from the U.S. Embassy to a safer place in order to abort any other attempt.

Radio Commentary

JN260848 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0620 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The miserable failure of the U.S. military operation against Islamic Iran was a powerful slap in the face to Carter and other White House politicians. The two American military aircraft which collided and crashed on a remote Iranian airfield were another symbol of the plans and plots hatched by the corrupt states of America against the Iranian Islamic epublic.

Carter, who ordered these hostile military operations, was compelled to humbly call off the operation when a number of Americans were killed and others were injured in the attempt. That Satan stopped these operations, which were aimed at military intervention to hijack the hostages who have been detained for months by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

It was a new desperate attempt by Carter to get out of the dilemma he is in and to regain his lost prestige in the United States before the coming presidential elections. The current situation in the area shows that the man in the hite ouse has reached the end of his tether. Next, he will be falling into an abyss after he has tried every method that U.S. intelligence can offer. U.S. attempts to provoke border disturbances and communal strife have all failed. Other unjust attempts to impose an economic embargo on Iran and to turn its Western allies against the Iranian Islamic Republic were also useless.

Furthermore, U.S. collusion with agent rulers to preoccupy and weaken Islamic Iran by sending arms, funds and saboteurs was stillborn and only expressed the fear and alarm of the American octopus and its manipulated lackeys in the area.

The political and military approaches used by the corrupt states of America to besiege the Iranian Islamic Republic and weaken its missionary beacon to all oppressed peoples in the world are of no consequence, just as America itself is of no consequence. Here is Carter, the head of corruption, relying on Saddam at-Tikriti in his sabotage operations, and here are the U.S. planes, which were defeated, taking off from a base provided by As-Sadat and stopping over at another base in Bahrain.

Let Carter and his servile stooges know that the nation which, with God's help, carried out the biggest public revolution in the entire history of mankind, is capable of foiling all the plots of the Satan no matter how he tries. Let the colluding small tyrants know that the nation's willpower will never be defeated as long as it is following the great line of Islam. Let everyone know that the future belongs to the oppressed peoples and that the evolution of history is toward liberation from subservience and imperialism.

Mobilization Headquarters 'Alert'

ID260910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's national mobilization headquarters has issued the following statement:

In His Exalted name. "Carter should not frighten us with a military intervention. We are men of war and struggle." Quotation from the Imam Khomeyni.

The U.S. military intervention which, thanks to the grace of God and providential aid, has met a disgraceful defeat has aroused to the full the intrepid and fighting nation's wrath against U.S. world-devouring imperialism, and the imam of the Muslim nation has issued a command for a general alert. We thus announce that all those who have received training for the mobilization of the 20-million strong army, particularly those in Khorasan Province, are dutybound to make known their readiness by reporting to office branches in the provincial cities today, Saturday.

Tehran's clergy, who have not had an opportunity to receive military training, are hereby invited to go to the national mobilization headquarters situated at the intersection of Keshavarz Boulevard and North Palestine to register their names on Saturday 26 and Sunday 27 April so that they may receive a crash course of essential military training and thus be able to participate in the special march by the clergy on 1 May opposite the imam's residence. For further information those interested may telephone 899-506 and 898-809.

[Signed] The national mobilization headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Paper Comments on 'U.S. Aggression'

JN261052 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 26 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "From Abraha to Carter" the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes an article on the U.S. military operation and the historic link that exists between this contemporary defeat of despotic forces, methods and ideas and the old defeat suffered by the owners of elephants when they mobilized their forces, potentials and conspiratorial methods under Ethiopia's Abraha to confront early Islam and stab the Muslims in the back. The paper refers to the similarity between the two defeats and to the divine wisdom which ended the conspiracies of Abraha and Carter.

The paper says: Carter does not want to learn from history. His only concern is to win in the presidential elections and to perpetuate the policies of oppression against the peoples who are struggling to free their will and liberate their resources from U.S. monopolies and the forces that are collaborating with them in the exploitation and conspiracy. That is why Carter is ready to commit any crime or deed.

The paper points to Khomeyni's historic statement to the nation yesterday and stresses the remark by the leader of the nation and Islamic Revolution that Carter has not yet realized what nation he is facing and what school he is trying to play with. Our nation is a nation of blood and our school is the school of jihad. It is the school of Islam, the school of man's independence and his liberation from the forces of oppression. It is the school of jihad and martyrdom.

When Carter attacks Iran with his military forces, he is really attacking all the Islamic countries. Carter, who lost the power to think, does not understand or realize that by depending on Almighty God, our people are ready to confront the enemy and are ready to wage a war with him regardless of its dimensions or results. Carter fails to understand the real meaning of our people's strength, whose potential stems from the school of jihad and martyrdom under the imam's leadership.

The paper concludes: We must tell Carter and his political advisers that they still have not understood the Islamic revolution, the Islamic nation and their leader.

Ambassador Comments

JN261106 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Amir 'Ala'i Shamsoddin, ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Paris, has announced that Carter's unsuccessful aggressive attempt has exposed the lives of the U.S. hostages to danger. The ambassador added: This operation is considered a failure for Carter. He escalated all matters and fanned the fire.

The ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic, who was speaking in an interview with Luxembourg Radio, said: By exposing the lives of the hostages to danger, Carter has acted in a childish way. He is trying to save himself prior to the elections. He is not thinking of saving the hostages nor does he want to stop his satanic deeds; in other words, ceasing to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs.

The ambassador warned Carter by saying: Let Carter know that the students holding the hostages are well-equipped and will never allow the success of such operations.

BAMDAD on Operation Details

JN261101 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 26 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper BAMDAD highlights world reactions to the abortive U.S. military operation and extensively covers the repercussions of this foolhardy adventure. The paper points to Western reactions by saying that the United Kingdom, Switzerland and several other European countries had prior knowledge of the operation and that the Americans used military bases in Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey and Bahrain to carry out the operation.

The paper publishes statements by a senior CIA officials in which he stated that at one point, the plan was based on throwing gas bombs in Tehran. These bombs put to sleep any person that inhales the gas. The planwas to use these bombs to put the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who are holding the U.S. hostages, to sleep. Then three U.S. helicopters bearing the emblem of the Iranian Air Force were to land in the U.S. Embassy, kidnap the hostages and transfer them to the secret base of operations in the Iranian desert known as (?Kuwair Lut).

The paper adds: The U.S. defense secretary held an emergency meeting with top U.S. generals to review the results of the defeat. No statement was issued following the meeting. The paper does not exclude the possibility of another U.S. surprise operation against Iran in order to minimize the effects of the U.S. defeat, which resulted from the aborted landing operation yesterday.

In a telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressed regret for the U.S. action and requested Iran to practice greater self-control with regard to the issue despite the irrational actional action by the United States. During this conversation Sadeq Qotbzadeh called on the UN secretary general to express his views officially and openly and urged the UN to carry out its duties more efficiently.

Claim of Earlier Operations

LD261234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the gendarmerie, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY: In my opinion, it is not the first time that the United States has performed such military operations in Iran. The United States has in the past carried out similar operations by air of land in our country [as heard]. The disturbances that occur in various parts and the arms and military equipment that are placed in the hands of the agents and mercenaries of the previous regime for creating disorder are distributed this way.

The commander of the gendarmerie added: America's aim in these operations has not been the rescue of the hostages--(?this was) only an excuse for the accomplishment of its aims. Considering Tehran's condition and situation, the rescue of the hostages by military means is in no way possible.

General Zahir-Nezhad said: The U.S. military operations are simply overt attacks on our country's liberty. [as heard].

Regarding the method of the U.S. military operations, the gendarmerie commander said: Around 0300 Friday morning, a local gendarmerie post by the name of (Darband), in the north of [name indistinct], reported the first siting of the aircraft. (?Travelers) also confirmed these sitings in the morning.

The gendarmerie commander added: Our (?agents) have been dispatched to the scene from the gendarmerie post situated (?42) km from the landing site and the Tabas-Yazd desert road southeast of Tehran.

Ahvaz March

GF261600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Following the unsuccessful U.S. military action that involved attacks by U.S. planes on Iranian territory in an effort to kidnap the American hostages, various groups of Ahvaz citizens held a march yesterday afternoon to express their happiness over the failure of the mission and to condemn the attack. According to a PARS correspondent, the march began in Azadi Square. At the end of the march the demonstrators gathered in the A'zam religious center.

The following were heard at the demonstration: [shouts of "Death to the United States," "The Iranian People have a Ruhollah [Khomeyni]] who is against the United States," "With both hot and cold weapons and machineguns, let us move against the United States," [chants in Arabic]. As you heard, chanting slogans, the marchers condemned plots by world imperialism and by the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, as well as antipeople Feda'is.

Helicopters To Be Examined

ID261204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch Brigadier General Qobadi, commander of the 77th Infantry Division in Khorasan, who is already in the Robat-e Khan region in Tabas, scene of the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. military aircraft and helicopters, in a telephone conversation with the PARS correspondent in Mashhad, described the situation in that area as completely calm. He said: Last night the entire airspace of the region was under the control of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khorasan's 77th Division's commanding officer, in reply to a question put tohim by the PARS correspondent about the flares which lit the sky over the region last night, said: All the flares launched from last night to this morning were dropped by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from aircraft flying at high altitude and this resulted in establishing control over the area. And already, besides the aerial patrolling, troops from the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of their gendarmerie brothers and Khorasan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, are fully controlling the region.

Brigadier General Qobadi also noted: So far none of the U.S. aggressor troops has been seen in the region.

Khorasan's 77th Division's commander, in reply to another question put to him by the PARS correspondent in Mashhad as to whether the aggressive U.S. helicopters which landed in Robat-e Khan have been inspected or not, said: This has not been done, and we are awaiting the arrival of a special panel of experts to carry out the task of inspecting the interior of the helicopters.

Another dispatch from the PARs correspondent from Mashhad says: At present a state of emergency and alert is in effect throughout the province; last night members of the national mobilization organization for the 20-million-strong army until this morning were busy patrolling the sensitive centers, mosques and various highways and stringent control was in effect.

Bahrain Liberation Front Condemnation

ID261210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Bahrain's Islamic Liberation Front has claimed that the U.S. aircraft refueled from the Jafyr base in Manama and then flew toward the Lut salt desert. Bahrain's Islamic Liberation Front's statement, placed at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, sharply condemned the insolent and abortive U.S. military attack. The front also noted: Those who have backed this U.S. crime will be punished.

Qotbzadeh Quotes Waldheim

ID261222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0953 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in a conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY:

The march ended with a gathering at the A'zam religious center. Speeches were delivered about the unsuccessful attack by the U.S. planes and the shameful defeat of the United States, which had harbored the infantile hope of releasing the hostages. The unsuccessful action by the United States was vigorously condemned.

Army Requests Vigilance

GF261646 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The following communique was issued today by the 92d Armored Division in Khuzestan and addressed to Khuzestan citizens:

Esteemed and honorable citizens of Khuzestan, the launching of disgraceful operations by the world-devouring United States in an effort to kidnap the hostages from the espionage nest is not unrelated to the recent events in the country, and a renewed effort through other means is probable. Rest assured that your soldier brothers are in a state of alert and preparedness in all sensitive areas of Khuzestan to confront and repel with devotion any transgression and violation. Rapid means of communication and contact between transmitting areas along different border points and our army bases make it possible for us to be alerted immediately to any and all aggression and trespassing and to confront such acts. Furthermore, our air force fighter planes, ready at Vahdati airbase through secure and dependable means of contact, can be alerted to take off and engage in operations in less than 3 minutes from the time of any border violation. For some time now, our radars located in various areas have had all air traffic along the border under control and surveillance. Further, our air defense weapons are prepared to thwart all airspace violations.

The communique of the 92d Armored Division adds: All of these measures to safeguard and protect this homeland and territory are guaranteed by the support of you, the brave and valiant Muslim people of Khuzestan, who are resolutely cooperating with your brother soldiers and keeping us informed of any and all events relating to the enemies of this land. While expressing thanks to everyone, please be informed that the telephone numbers 30062 through 30065 of the division headquarters, as well as telephone number 36095 of the division tactical operations center, are operating 24 hours a day to receive information and maintain contact with all of you brave brothers of Khuzestan. Wishing Iran's Islamic Revolution the greatest success.

[Signed] 92d Armored Division in Khuzestan.

U.S. Forces 'Blow Up' Truck

LD261850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1732 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Following the defeat of the U.S. military aggression against Iran, we now draw your attention to our correspondent's report from Tabas:

Three of the five helicopters left behind by U.S. military personnel in Robat-e Khan were destroyed by Islamic Iranian Army Phantoms. The other two were left intact. In one of these helicopters, inspected from close quarters, there were [words indistinct] maps and communication equipment. The operation commander said that U.S. military personnel have placed explosive devices in the equipment they left behind. Therefore, one ought to be careful; for there is a possibility that they may have mined the area.

Beside the burned bodies of two giant U.S. aircraft in which [words indistinct] there were six burned bodies. These bodies are possibly those of the pilots and copilots of the burned aircraft. Within a radius of (100 meters) of the burned helicopters and aircraft, grenades, [word indistinct] and U.S. coins were found. Moreover, the gendarmerie personnel took with them from the area [passage indistinct].

An oil truck, heading for Tabas from Yazd, today [as heard] came under fire by U.S. military personnel and was blown up. [Words indistinct] while Iranian Army Phantoms were bombing the area trying to clear it, a storm arose over the area. Meanwhile, two guard patrols entered one of the U.S. helicopters and brought out a box. Immediately afterwards, the box exploded, resulting in the martyrdom of one guard, named Mohammad [name indistinct]. Two other guards, named 'Ali Reza'i Tabataba'i and ('Abbas Kqalehi), were wounded.

The two wounded guards were immediately transferred to the Red Lion and Sun hospital of Tabas and were operated on. According to the director of the hospital, their condition is satisfactory. As for the martyred guard, his body is to be taken to Yazd.

With regard to the death of the martyred guard, a number of people believe that he was (martyred) following the bombing of the area. We checked with the operation command in the region who said: We carried out careful aerial reconnaisance in connection with the possible escape and hiding of the American commandos. However, so far we have no trace of them.

He added: A careful search is underway. Meanwhile, the area is under the careful control of the corps of Revolution Guards, the army and the gendarmerie.

Arabian Peninsula Organization Threat

JN262039 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula issued a statement in the wake of the abortive U.S. military attempt in Iran, in which it said: The organization warns the United States on behalf of the faithful masses in the Arabian Peninsula that any such type of desperate acts will lead to the explosion of U.S. interests in the Arabian Peninsula, particularly the eastern region, as well as the [word indistinct] of the oilfields, the burning of all U.S. installations and extermination of all U.S. agents in the Arabian Peninsula.

The statement added: The United States should take this warning seriously. It further added that the intelligence organs of the world wealth-devouring America are aware of the details of the uprising and movement of our people in the eastern region in the month of Muharram. They also know how much our people desire an Islamic Revolution and the establishment of an Islamic Republic.

We declare as of now that all Americans in the Arabian Peninsula and the oil installations that serve U.S. interests are hostages in our hands. This situation will continue until the impudent U.S. military threats against Iran are removed.

The statement added: We will mercilessly kill the hostages and destroy the installations in case another military action is carried out against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Pakistan: Statement Against Operation

JN262049 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Pakistani ambassador has contacted Mosavi Garmarudi, President Bani-Sadr's adviser for press and cultural affairs, stressing the fraternity and friendship between Iran and Pakistan.

The Pakistani ambassador handed Garmarudi a statement from the Pakistani Foreign Department spokesman. The statement expressed Pakistan's astonishment and regret over the U.S. military forces' adventure, which ignored international laws using the hostages as an excuse--a matter that resulted in catastrophe, the statement added.

The spokesman expressed his dissatisfaction with the U.S. operation, which was unjustified and is considered a blatant and serious aggression against Iranian sovereignty.

The Pakistani Foreign Department statement said that the abortive U.S. effort to release the hostages by resorting to force would have had grave repercussions in relation to the region's peace and security.

The Pakistani spokesman praised the Iranian foreign minister's important and principled reaction to this provocative action. He reiterated Pakistan's policy, which rejects any recourse to force or pressure in the settlement of the hostages issue. He said that Pakistan is committed to this policy and stands by Iran in its struggle to defend its national dignity and sovereignty.

The Pakistani official ridiculed the false reports [passage indistinct].

TV Shows Scene of Landing

NC262057 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 26 (AFP)--Iranians were invited to climb on roofs tonight and chant "Allah o akhbar" (Allah is the greatest) for 10 minutes to celebrate the failure of the U.S. attempt to free the American hostages.

In urging the display, Iranian radio said the abortive rescue mission was another victory for Iran's Islamic revolution. "God invariably helps the disinherited when facing the enemy," the commentator remarked.

Iranian television dispatched a team to the scene where two American aircraft crashed and showed the charred bodies of several U.S. commandoes lying next to the carcasses of a giant C-130 transport plane and a helicopter.

The commanding officer of the 77th Iranian Division in charge of operations in the area said on the program that the Americans had used an abandoned military airport located 170 km (107 miles) from Tabas on the road from there to the locality of Yazd.

"When we arrived," he said, "Six helicopters were still on the spot. One was destroyed in the accident. We destroyed three ourselves Friday night and two are intact."

The officer said that captured American flight plans indicated the craft had flown in from the sea of Oman.

The camera showed wads of dollar bills scattered over a radius of 400 meters (400 yards) from the crash site as well as Iranian rials.

Militant Cited on Transfer

NC270741 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, April 27 (AFP)--The 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been transferred to the holy city of Qom, 120 kms (75 miles) south of the capital, the Israeli evening paper MA'ARIV said today.

The paper said one of its reporters was told this in a telephone interview today with an Iranian militant on guard at the embassy.

Indian Embassy Statement

JN270802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Indian Embassy in Tehran has issued a statement on the abortive U.S. operation in Iran. The statement says: The Indian Embassy has learned with concern and regret about the reports of the U.S. Government military operations against Iran on 25 April to rescue the hostages.

The statements adds: While the Indian Government is against the violation of diplomatic immunity, it cannot at the same time condone the recent U.S. military venture which could have wider repercussions and an adverse effect on peace and stability in Asia. The U.S. venture can only complicate and further aggravate the existing critical situation. Furthermore, the Indian Government is against the use of force in international issues.

The statement continues: The Indian Government has called upon the two parties concerned to be patient and to refrain from the use of force in whatever form.

In the meantime, the Indian president has called upon the big powers not to involve themselves in unnecessary wars with small countries. He said that his country is striving to prevent international crises as happened in Afghanistan and Iran.

AFP Report on Yazd Situation

NC270846 Paris AFP in English 0823 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Stephen McDonnel report]

[Text] Yazd, central Iran, April 27 (AFP)--A village boy who thought I was American turned me in today to troops hunting any United States commandos from the abortive hostage rescue mission north-east of here.

A soldier flagged down my car on the outskirts of Yazd and ordered me into any army check-point. Six troops stayed with me while a seventh went off with my identity card to ano another room. He was away three minutes--just long enough to telephone the National Guidence Ministry in Tehran and confirm I was British. When he came back he apologized, saying: "They have told us to catch the Americans. It is very important."

The boy had seen me in a nearby village and ran to the check point nearly one kilometre (half a mile) away to tip them off.

"I am sorry," he told me. "I was only doing my Islamic duty."

Security has been stepped up around this town although the site where the two U.S. aircraft, one of them a Hercules C-130 transport plane, collided on Friday is believed to be at least 280 kilometers (175 miles) into the desert.

Troops and revolutionary guards are apparently taking lightly their president's assurance last night that American survivors of the abortive mission had left Iran.

And in Yazd, locals today remained convinced that an American commando was in the area.

A taxi driver was asked by two Iranian companions: "Is your friend American?" When they told him I was British, he replied: "If you had said he was American, I would have killed him."

"I would kill any American I see--and then I will turn him in."

BAMDAD Comment

JN271005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 27 Apr 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Must Not Be Careless," the newspaper BAMDAD says: The U.S. military setback and defeat, which clearly indicates that the big powers collaborated among themselves against the Islamic Revolution in the area, must not make us overoptimistic and thus blind us to the facts. The reality of the U.S. military infiltration into Iranian territory, in addition to some suspect movements that were well coordinated to deal blows to the Islamic revolution, show that a big danger threatens the Islamic Revolution in the area.

We must benefit from the lesson and appease those who are afraid of some acts by some departments by telling them that the president of the republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, is closely watching the acts, movements and behavior of those who have important responsibilities in government particularly in the army and the air force commands, and that he will not forgive or show leniency for any mistakes committed. Severe punishment will be passed and those who commit mistakes will not escape the anger of the Islamic Revolution.

Rescuer Remains to Tehran

LD271025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the bodies of the eight [as heard] Americans who were killed during the unsuccessful military attack on Iran, in Tabas, together with some belongings, including books, burned and unburned weapons and maps of Iran, were transferred to the Revolution Guards Corps headquarters and from there were taken by an army plane to Tehran.

Bodies to Embassy

LD271026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The bodies of the nine [as heard] Americans who were killed during U.S. aggression against Iran were taken from Mehrabad airport to the espionage den this afternoon.

Citizens Hold Ceremonies

GF271520 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Last night citizens of Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad, along with all other compatriots throughout the country, expressed their thanks and gratitude to the almighty for the defeat and failure of the U.S. superpower in its aggression against our land. Following shouts of "God is great," the people chanted: "Right is might and victorious! The United States is destroyed." The shouts of "God is great" began at 2100 and until 2115 shook the skies of the cities, villages and suburbs of Fars as well as those in the provinces of Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad. In some of the cities, among them those in Yasuj, the citizens, and especially high school students, staged protest marches against the aggressive United States.

Report of 30 Killed

NC271549 Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 27 (AFP)--Nearly 30 U.S. commandos were killed in Thursday's abortive attempt to rescue the American hostages and not eight as U.S. officials reported, an ayatollah who supervised the recovery operation said today.

Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali showed journalists at the occupied U.S. Embassy here nine completely charred bodies he said were those of the commandos killed in the collission of the U.S. aircraft in the Iranian desert.

The remains of about 20 other American soldiers remained at the site of the crash because they could not be transported, he added.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said the bodies will not be returned to the U.S. Government but instead will be given to a Catholic institution, either the pope or Monsignor Capucci.

He said the hostages will "undoubtedly" be judged after the Iranian Parliament meets. But those not engaged in activities hostile to Iran will not worry, the ayatollah said. He was personally opposed to any executions.

Commander on Body Transfer

LD271820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1659 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the commander of the Khorasan 77th Division Infantry, who is in charge of the operation in Rabat-e Khan in Tabas, the location where the attacking American aircraft and helicopters landed, and who is now in the area, gave a telephone interview today in which he announced that the region continues to be under the full control of the units of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, the Revolution Guards corps and the gendarmerie. The commander of the 77th Khorasan Division said that so far there has not been any evidence of the assailants' hideouts or of their escape. He added that it does not seem that any of the assailants are in the area. But we will continue our search in an extensive manner.

The commander of the Khorasan 77th Division further stated that the bodies of the American aggressors, including five bodies, four skulls and disintegrated pieces of the bodies of the assailants which have all been packaged, have been handed over to the Revolution Guards Corps along with a number of pieces of their equipment that were not of technical nature and transported to Tehran. He added that experts sent from Tehran are already busy with the necessary search and investigation, and that, after a special commission is sent to the area and a full inventory taken, it has been decided to remove the equipment and transport it to Tehran.

Reports of Demonstrations in Bahrain

JN271932 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain issued a statement published in Beirut today, asserting that demonstrations continued in Bahrain today for the 3rd day running, particularly following reports on the abortive U.S. operation against the Islamic Revolution and on the exposure of the Bahraini regime's collusion in implementing the rancorous operation.

The statement adds that the Muslim masses roamed the streets last Saturday, condemning the U.S.-Gulf regime and its plotting against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement says that this regime has rendered Bahrain a springboard for the enemy aircraft.

The statement adds that clashes took place between the demonstrators and police, as a result of which a police officer was injured.

The statement says that the authorities ordered the police corps to hurl gas bombs inside houses. The authorities, the statement says, arrested a large number of faithful citizens.

The statement says: The masses of our Muslim people in Bahrain, responding to the appeal made by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, declared last Thursday a mourning day on the occasion of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. Shops were closed and masses staged processions condemning the ruling Ba'thist regime in Iraq. The police attempted to disperse the procession, but the masses confronted them. The police corps arrested well over 50 demonstrators during the clashes, which continued until nightfall.

Jordanian Denial of Plane Landing

JN272045 Doha QNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Apr--The Jordanian charge d'affaires in Tehran has denied reports disseminated by new agencies that the U.S. personnel injured during the U.S. attack on Iran 2 days ago were sent to Amman for treatment.

In a statement released by PARS this evening, the charge d'affaires denied that the U.S. aircraft were refuelled at Amman airport prior to their attack on Iran. He said these reports are baseless.

Council Discusses Investigation

LD280448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The four commissions of the Revolution Council held meetings last night. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani informed reporters at the end of these meetings about the bill of the formation of various parties and groups: Because of the recent incidents, we could not set forth this bill for discussion. Of course, this bill has been put on the agenda, but has not been raised in the general meeting yet.

Concerning the amalgamation of the Islamic Revolution committees, Mahdavi-Kani said: We have not taken any action yet, and it does not seem to be wise under the present circumstances. When we were received in audience by the imam he ordered us to keep quiet about this problem for the time being. In the present critical situation this problem is not in the interest of the country.

Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, informed reporters about the situation in the universities: On the whole, from the reports reaching us, many universities have started classes. There has been only one doubt regarding the university summer holidays which begin on 4 June. The point has been raised whether 4 June is a set date or whether it is subject to alterations and delay. I have been quoted in some places that this date might be postponed. I deny this report, as I have announced in a statement, all the universities which open must finish this academic term by 4 June.

Regarding the difficulties at some universities, Dr Habibi said: In some places we are faced with difficulties, among them is the Babolsar school of higher education which at present is closed and is protected by the security forces. The command council of the city [as heard] has suggested that it should remain closed for the time being and we have agreed until the representative of the Ministry of Culture and high education visits the school and investigates the problem closely. He will then declare his opinion on the reopening of the school.

Regarding the second stage of the elections for the National Consultative Assembly, the Revolution Council spokesman said: At present, the plan is to have the election at the determined date and this date was discussed. I do not think it will change and the elections will be held on 9 May. [as heard]

Concerning the imam's message to the president on the investigation of the abortive U.S. aggression against Iran, Habibi said: It was discussed in general and as a rule the president himself will make a decision on this matter.

The PARS correspondent also reported that Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i and the Minister of Defense, Dr Chamran, will go to Tabas today to investigate the abortive U.S. military aggression against Iran and to look at the problem closely.

One of the Revolution Councilmembers also announced last night: The first of May is only a holiday for the workers. The staff of other government offices must report to work on that day.

Vance Resignation Noted

JN280627 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] U.S. Government officials have revealed that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance resigned his post yesterday in objection to the military operation carried out by the United States to secure the release of the U.S. hostages detained in Tehran.

On Thursday, Vance announced his strong objection to this operation which, according to the Americans, did not achieve its objectives due to mechanical failure.

Envoy Comments on Soviet Support

JN280825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, has said that U.S. military operations in Iran constitute a great danger to world peace and security. In a press interview, Dr Mokri added: The U.S. Government and Carter have exposed the lives of millions of people to danger through their savage attack.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY cites Dr Mokri as saying: The United States, regimes which are the agents of imperialism and the Ba'thists in Iraq should realize that Iran will be a cemetery for invaders.

On the Soviet Union's stand on Iran, our ambassador in Moscow said: The Soviet Union practices a policy which (?Iran) has frequently proclaimed. In its struggle against the United States, Iran will rely only on its forces, it will not allow any foreign soldier to enter its territory.

On the results of the Soviet economic delegation's talks in Iran, Dr Mokri said that these results will be announced in time. He added: Iran has not been subjected to economic threats and blockade by the socialist bloc, the Islamic countries and Latin America. Furthermore, many countries in the world, including the Soviet Union, have announced their opposition to the economic embargo on Iran. The ambassador reiterated that Iran has not requested any military aid from the Soviet Union.

On the Soviet arms consignments to Iraq, the Iranian ambassador said: It is unfortunate that these arms are used by the Iraqi Government against the Iranian Revolution in Iran despite the Soviets' wish. He added: We are confident that the Soviet Union does not (?intend) to harm the Iranian Revolution. Dr Mokri expressed hope that the Soviet leaders will respond positively and will not send arms to Iraq.

Tabriz Student Statement

LD281120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1023 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Statement No 1 by Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at former U.S. Consulate at Tabriz was issued today.

The statement says, in part: In the name of God. There is no wonder if God Almighty destines a nation, armed with nothing but faith, to vanquish all powers--Imam Khomeyni.

The valiant people of Azarbayjan, [passage indistinct] after the scandalous defeat of the U.S. plot, a flagrant aggression against Islam and Muslims, in view of the fact that one of the main objectives of America was to rescue the captured spies, and since these spies are held hostage by our heroic nation against the U.S. plundering system, we decided that in order to secure their final defeat [words indistinct] to send the hostages in various cities. [sentence indistinct] Following this decision, we transfered a number of these spies in the past 48 hours, under strict security measures, to Tabriz, holding them in a secure place.

In another part, the statement says: Now that the former American Consulate building has been completely taken over by us through the cooperation of the imam's envoy, Ayatollah Madani, we are therefore transfering the spies here to this branch of the U.S. spy den. This is to inform the inhabitants of Azarbayjan in order to keep them fully informed of the measure to hold the nation's hostages.

Meanwhile, we appeal to you, sisters and brothers, to demonstrate your decisiveness and revolutionary alertness, foil attempts and anarchy by U.S. internal hirelings and [word indistinct] and take all necessary measures when necessary. Your student sons need your protection and cooperation.

[signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at former U.S. Consulate.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Tehran Reports Coup, Husayn Death

LD271046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1032 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpt] A contact with the Voice and Profile of Iran, the commander of the Revolution Guards announced that according to reports from Qasr-e Shirin, there are very strong rumors in Iraq about a coup against the Ba'thist regime and the killing of Saddam Husayn. Similar reports from neighboring countries of Iraq substantiate these rumors. [passage omitted on celebration in Qasr-e Shirin]

Iraqi Group Gives Details

LD271704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Peykar organization in Iraq has informed the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran by telephone that in spite of the denial of all news items about the assassination of Saddam Husayn, this assassination was not unsuccessful, and it is quite true. The spokesman of this organization announced that the assassination was carried out by the ('Ammareh Beyasir) while the treacherous president of Iraq was inspecting a military camp, and as a result he was killed. The (Beyasir) group carrying out this assassination suffered three martyrs, and four others returned to base. The group used field guns [as heard] and handgrenades in the assassination.

Further on 'Killing'

JN271801 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq:

In the name of God, the avenger. A detachment of the 'Ammar ibn Yasir fedayeen group, which belongs to the military wing of the Islamic Action Organization, attacked agent Saddam Husayn early today.

Two of the six-member detachment were killed during the operation. The attackers used hand-grenades in the assassination.

We will provide you with the rest of the details soon, God willing.

Signed: The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq, 27 April 1980

In another development, AFP cites persons in Manama as saying this afternoon that life is normal in Baghdad. The persons said: We have not observed any movement drawing attention in Baghdad.

Telephone lines are functioning normally and Baghdad Radio is carrying normal programs. INA has not disrupted its transmission.

The Iraqi Embassy in Bahrain has denied the reports on the killing of the Iraqi regime's president, Saddam Husayn, during a coup d'etat this morning. The Iraqi charge d'affaires in Manama said that he contacted the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad and that everything is normal in Baghdad.

Qotbzadeh on Death Report

LD272112 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] In Tehran there have been outbursts against Iraq since this morning. Tehran Radio in fact announced several times that a coup d'etat has taken place in that country and that President Saddam Husayn has been killed. This report has been denied categorically by the Iraqis who point out that President Saddam Husayn welcomed the Seychelles president at the airport today on an official visit to Iraq and that he dined with him this evening. But the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who arrived in Beirut this evening, uttered a short sentence to (Alain de Chalvron) who passed it on to us immediately, a small sentence which may mean many things:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] (?Our information) is that Saddam Husayn has entered hell. [end recording]

There you are, it was very brief, and perhaps not very comprehensible for you. He simply said: Our information is that Saddam Husayn has entered hell. Well, clearly it is a phrase which can be interpreted in many ways.

Defense Minister on Iraqi Threat

LD251703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0729 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Speech by Iranian National Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran prior to Friday morning sermon at Tehran University--live]

[Excerpts] You have witnessed how a flood of money and weaponry descended from Iraq to the plotters in Kordestan and Khuzestan. As you recall, right from the very first days of the revolution, Iraqi aircraft bombed Iran's borders and thereby rolled a number of our Iranian brothers in blood and soil; and when the government of the time [presumably Bazargan government] protested to them, they denied it with the utmost brazenness. Then, you may note now that our nation's glorious, triumphant struggle is reaching its height against the United States, which is being brought to its knees by our nation and cannot wage war against us, then this appendage of imperialism comes into the arena and wages war in order to please the United States.

You know that after its defeat the United States landed its commando forces in the Persian Gulf, Arabia, Saudi Arabia and Cyprus in order to employ this military force of its own against our Iran. The imam of the Islamic nation vis-a-vis this threat, with the utmost valor, graciously said: The hell the United States will attack Iran, our 20 million suicide youth, with their claws and teeth, would tear them into shreds and thereby a greater Vietnam [roar of applause] and a deeper vortex would be created for the U.S. forces in Iran. We then see that the United States, after its military defeat, began to think of an economic blockade in order to encircle our Itan and to bring it to its knees from the economic standpoint. However, vis-a-vis this action you may perceive that our nation is celebrating since it does not fear an economic blockage and in particular recalls the times of the late Dr Mosaddeq when Western imperialism subjected our country to an economic blockade for a period of 2 years so that it might overthrow the national government of Dr Mosaddeq. But after 2 years not only was it powerless to bring the Mosaddeq government to its knees through an economic blockade, but also it felt that the Iranian nation had become much stronger than before. With its own eyes it noticed that the Iranian nation had secured all its domestic needs.

Now today, should colonialism wish to put into effect its economic blockade against our country, all the aptitudes of our youth and technicians will be employed. Our factories will resume their activities. All energy, forces and our human vitalities will be put into motion towards 100 percent efficiency so that we will safeguard all our domestic needs within our own country, that would be tantamount to the biggest service rendered by Western imperialism to our nation, and that would be the best path it could bring as a gift to our nation for our country's economic and political independence. Here that we perceive that imperialism understands that it will not gain much from an economic blockade and, therefore, it ought to think of another solution.

It is here that it extends a begging hand to oppressive Israel, aggressive Israel, an Israel which day and night has subjected the Palestinians and the Lebanese to artillery fire under its cannonading and bombing onslaught.

The United States extends a begging hand towards the skirts of such a blood-letting, oppressive regime and Israel also prepares a plan in order to land its commandoes in our Khuzestan and to seize oil from the state of Iran. But Israel, too, soon realizes that the moment Israeli commandos arrive on Iranian soil, 20 million suicide troops will move and, with their claws and teeth, will tear the Israelis there and then into shreds [roar of applause]. It was then that Israel, too, suffered defeat; and then puppet Iraq and blood-letting Saddam Husayn entered the arena.

This flunkey of imperialism then assumes this momentous responsibility in order to implement U.S. plans in Iran. Iraq's attacks begin. Iraq's divisions are then marshalled along Iran's borders. But one day, at a meeting of commanders--some of whom feared an attack by the Iraqi Army--I candidly told them: Be confident that should the Iraqi Army attack our homeland's soil, our nation will wage a tooth-and-nail sturggle against them. [roar of applause] And should our army enter the soil of Iraq, Shi'ites will welcome it with open arms. [roar of applause] This is the secret to our victory, since the Iraqi Army is against the phlebotomist, blood-guzzling Saddam. And this blood-guzzling Saddam, in order to defend himself, cannot dispatch all his forces to the soil of Iran, since if his forces were to leave his side his satanical regime would undoubtedly fall. [roar of applause] And you see the moment Iraq's onslaught begins and Iraq, artillery barrages against Iran commence, from among Iraq's Shi'ite solidiery, from within Iraq itself, uprisings will take place against the corrupt Saddam government. The people will resort to uprisings, pour into the streets, embark on demonstrations against the blood-letting Iraqi regime and even dispatch to hell some of their leaders.

It is here that Iraq became filled with terror and, in order to crush the rising wave of Iraqi Shi'ites, dispatch to the torture chamber their illustrious leader, Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr, and then martyred him so that, as it might have imagined, it would succeed in damming the course of this world-engulfing flood and to continue its malevolent regime for a few days more.

You may perceive that one of the countries more than the others claims to be Muslim and Islamic, and more than the others attempts to defend Iran's Revolution, but in effect harbors the communists, George Habash and the [word indistinct] and even strengthens our people's devotee guerrillas [Iranian leftist guerrillas]. In slogans it defends Islam and the Iranian Revolution, but in effect extends a hand of cooperation to the counterrevolutionary forces and to the anti-ideological forces. It puts its forces into action in order to smash the religious ideological line in these countries [sentence as heard].

The suddenly you perceive that with regard to the issue of Afghanistan, when 100,000 Russian troops, armed with light and heavy weapons, begin to cut down the Muslins of Afghanistan and drag them in their thousands along the dust of martyrdom, then the self-same countries which deem themselves revolutionary and Muslim stand on the side of Soviet Russia and adopt positions against the Muslims of Afghanistan.

You perceived that when the despicable and mercenary Iraqi agents with their mortars attacked the Iranian Embassy in Beirut for 5 hours and then smashed it with a hail of fire and rockets and when only eight Iranians were beleaguered within the embassy and their lives were in serious jeopardy, none of these "revolutionary forces," which back the Iranian Revolution, entered the fray and defended the Iranian Embassy and did not adopt positions against imperialist-puppet Iraq.

And even one of their great leaders reminded people that should Iran enter into battle against the United States they would help Iran. But should Iran enter into a war against an Arab government, under no circumstances will they adopt a hostile position against that Arab government. These contradictions arise as a result of their lack of ideology, and it is here that we begin to appreciate the significance and value of the illustrious authority, Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, who for years waged a struggle for that ideological and Islamic right and towards that end trained people.

Joint Staff Denies Chamran Assertion

LD251825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1801 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the joint staff of the Islamic Republic Army:

In the name of God. Since Dr Chamran during his Friday prayers speech today stated that the military commanders are frightened of an Iraqi Army attack on our country, therefore on behalf of the army commanders we strongly deny this. Our preparedness for battle and our response to attacks by the Iraqi Army are in themselves proof of sacrifices by the Islamic Republic's Army to counter any aggression.

Attack Report

LD261118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, which cites the commander of Kermanshah gendarmerie, at 2300 last night armed Iraqi assailants opened fire on the gendarmerie post and the Tang-e Ab Koneh area with RPG-7 and Kalashnikov rifles and mortar launchers. The firing which lasted until 0100 was returned by the gendarmerie personnel.

According to the same report, the gendarmerie post building has been damaged.

Helicopter Reportedly Shot Down

GF271410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] According to reports from the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah, an Iraqi helicopter has been shot down for having violated Iranian airspace. Two crewmembers have been injured, while the other six are unharmed. [passage indistinct]

Also, an Iraqi AN-2 plane has been forced to land near the city of Dezful after being warned by fighter planes of the Islamic Republic's Air Force. The plane is being guarded by local gendarmerie.

Iraqi Crewmen to Tehran

JN271633 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The air force commander of the Iranian Islamic Republic Army has announced that our fighter planes forced an Iraqi plane that violated Iranian airspace in Khuzestan to land, after it was fired upon. The air force commander added that the aggressive Iraqi plane's crewmen, who number six, were arrested by the Iranian Armed Forces.

The plane's crewmen were transferred to Tehran this afternoon after its captain received medical treatment.

Army Account of Downing

LD271752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with the forced landing of an Iraqi plane in the Dezful area, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight issued a statement as follows:

In the name of the Almighty God, at 0600 today an Iraqi plane flying at 240 miles per hour at an altitude of 7000 feet, at the geographical location of 3135 degrees north and 4700 east, was detected by Dezful radar. Because of the threatening direction in which the plane was flying, toward Iran, at 0700 two F-5 planes at Dezful airbase were put on full alert. Our fighter planes [words indistinct] at 0705 took off and were directed toward the aggressor plane. The dispatched planes at 0715 reported sighting their target. They reported that they had detected their target by radar, and that the aggressor plane was Iraqi and bore the Iraqi flag. Because the aggressor plane refused to obey the fighter planes which were trying to force it to land, and because its intention was to return to its country of origin, at 0720 the target aircraft was shot at and forced to land.

After the emergency landing the [words indistinct] they requested a helicopter to search the area and arrest the aggressors. Meanwhile, the fighter planes were ordered to keep the above-mentioned plane under surveillance utnil helicopters arrived. It is noteworthy that while the aggressor plane was still airborne another enemy plane, which because of its speed it is said to have been a fighter plane, was escorting the plane which was forced to land, and continued its surveillance from a distance of about 3 miles over the border. At 0741, helicopter 9450 and at 0830 helicopter 9452 took off from Dezful airbase to pick up those arrested, and during their mission fighter planes guarded them. According to the helicopter pilot, the number of those arrested is seven and they are all well.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AFP REPORTS EXPLOSION IN CENTRAL TEHRAN

OW281329 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--A violent explosion ripped through central Tehran today at 5 p.m. (1300 GMT). The blast hit Ayatollah Khomeyni Square, where the Iranian capital's telecommunications center and a major police station are located.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Bani-Sadr Addresses Ahvaz

GM261312 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1515 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Speech delivered at city park No five in Ahvaz on 25 April by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr; recorded]

[Excerpts] Then they [Kurdish insurgents] began to spread rumors that Imam Khomeyni had died and I had resigned the presidency. They did this so they could destroy morale among our army personnel. So we had no choice but to order the armed forces to take drastic and decisive measures and actions. [shouts of "God is great!"] Our forces were instructed to hold back and refrain from any hostile action when these elements came to their senses and removed the blockade of the barracks. We told our forces to try as much as possible to keep the actions and destiny of the Sanandaj citizens separate from that of the armed groups who have forcibly imposed their will and control on that city. We told them to refrain from injuring the citizens. However, if that proved impossible, we told them to try to refrain from injuring the ordinary citizens, because these armed groups had mercilessly, shamelessly and without any conscience, turned the people's homes and residences into their strongholds. They had held the people hostage inside these houses by force so the people could serve as cover and protection for them. Then it was decided to try to convince them to end the hostility and confrontation against the armed forces of the republic, but it was useless.

Yesterday, I asked the brave revolution guards and valiant army personnel to engage in operations, instead of holding back, in order to avoid any casualties among the citizens. I did point out to them that there would be heavy casualties in this operation. So these brave soldiers and courageous guardsmen accepted and agreed to take action and expose themselves to our enemy's bullets. [shouts of "God is great!"] This way, the number of casualties and the amount of damage in town would be reduced. They did this quite bravely and suffered heavy casualties. However, at the same time they taught these armed groups a good lesson--a lesson I hope will never be forgotten. [shouts of "God is Great!"; "Greetings to Bani-Sadr!" and "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, may God protect you!"]

Last night, a few of our Kurdish brothers, one of them with a message from Mr Qasemlu [Kurdish leader], came to see me. I briefed them and told them everything that I have been telling you here, plus certain other things that I may have forgotten to tell you. I said no one else would have possibly had this much patience. I told them they had no pretext or excuse whatsoever for what they had done. I went on to say that because these groups had been losing public support, they were trying to stabilize and strengthen their position in Kordestan by creating new incidents and bloody confrontations. In other words, according to their own statement they created incidents hoping that they could belittle us through those events and incidents. However, praise be to God, events turned out the opposite of what they had hoped for. We have not been belittled there or for that matter in any other city or town in Iran. They had been foreseeing and preparing for a bloodbath. But our citizens acted, thanks to their alertness and due to their vows and allegiance to their elected president, according to the orders and instructions of their elected president. [shouts of "God is Great!"] Thus, the clashes and confrontations were kept to a minimum.

The Kurdish representative told me to go to Kordestan. I said I had no fear of travelling there. I said: As you can see, I go wherever necessary to help maintain a calm and sane atmosphere.

Kordestan is part of our homeland and our house; I will go there. He said that if I would announce my acceptance of all actions and reforms, they would put this armed group in its place--a group that is not bound by any allegiance whatsoever. Last night at 2300, the commander of ground forces there telephoned me and said they were holding their position and were in no danger. He said that even if our forces around Sanandaj and Beneh have been surrounded, our position in Sanandaj is such that there can be no danger from these armed groups. I asked them if the army could halt its operation to give the citizens a chance to rest and relax. He said they were capable of doing so. Therefore, we asked them to halt their operation at 1400 today and to warn these elements to remove their ominous hands from Kordestan.

[Shouts of "Death to Saddam!"] And I must also add that this representative of Mr Qasemlu had also brought a message threatening us. He said: We want you to stop sending the army and guardsmen into Kordestan. Otherwise, we will launch a widespread military operation throughout Kordestan and will continue until Bani-Sadr steps down. [shouts of "Death to Qasemlu!"]

Please be calm. The solution to this whole situation is that a Muslim does not make a decision while being threatened; nor is he intimidated by any threat. If we make any decision, it will only be done through careful consideration and in connection with God's will and wish. Therefore, your threat will have no bearing on our decisionmaking policy. I must tell you that, thank God, despite your threats, you did not succeed and we are standing firm and more solid than ever. But as far as the matter of local administration of various areas of the country is concerned, this is something that has been approved by me without any need for your threat or approval. I have been working on this matter for years. But this administrative authority and power will be given only to the citizens themselves and not to the armed bandits who for no logical reason fired on army columns. They sent me a telegram saying I had been given false reports and that the army had not inflicted any losses or casualties. The cable went on to say that they had destroyed both army units headed for Saqqez, as well as the column that was headed for Sanandaj.

You are the ones who had been boasting and bragging. But now, now you are screaming your heads off that they have been shooting at you and killing you. It is too bad that from the dawn of our revolution up until this very day, you were instrumental in all of the killing. It is a shame, it is really a shame that a nation, after 55 years of suppression, suffocation, poverty and starvation, should free itself from foreign domination and tyranny. And you, instead of working side by side with the rest of us to build a free Iran, a glorious and developed Iran, should try to create all kinds of problems for us while using Soviet and American weapons. It is a shame that you should believe that by creating these incidents you could bring about the downfall of the Islamic regime. And even if by a stretch of the imagination, you should succeed in this endeavor, you will not be the ones to replace this regime, for you are too small and too weak, to incapable of inheriting the control and administration of an Islamic Iran. [shout of approval]

Where else in the world can you find a president of the country who will come to a town, who will come to Ahvaz to ask its citizens to remain calm and maintain their composure, in spite of the fact that the hands of conspirators drag their sons and offspring into pools of blood, where else can you find this historic opportunity and this great spirituality. Therefore, this is the very last chance and moratorium that the president will give you in the name of God and the people. If you miss this opportunity [to surrender], then there will not be anything we can do about it.

However, all of our efforts can come to fruition only when security, revolutionary discipline and order have been established throughout the country. The only time you people can be certain that your revolution has achieved victory is when you do not lose your temper and remain calm. [passage indistinct] But if our people had lost their tempers, hundreds of people would have been killed in our cities. Hundreds and thousands of people would have been killed in Tehran on Monday. [referring to university unrest]

Our people have demonstrated that our revolution is genuine. They have shown that it is a cultural spiritual and divine revolution. They have proven that they are a brave nation and people and can remain aloof and calm during all instigations and anger. They will heed and obey those who control national affairs and the country's administration. [shouts of "God is great!"] So let everyone know that today's Iran is an Islamic Iran. Today's Iran will not bow its head to any form of instigation.

This nation is stable; this regime is stable. I wish to tell, you, my brothers, these elements do not recognize your rights. You have tested them for a long time. You tested them for 14 months; now it is time that you should test us for awhile.

Act as pioneers. Do not fear their weapons. Chase them from your towns and from among yourselves and then you will see whether we keep our promises or not. You shall see that we are Muslims and that we keep our pledges, and we combine our words with our deeds. We shall bring you the gift of freedom and provide you with necessary facilities [as heard] because we think about the Islamic world. The presence of Persians, presence of Turks or presence of Arabs does not frighten us. On the contrary, when all of these groups can live freely, progressively and comfortably in our society, when they can live together as brothers and sisters, then can we tell the world of Islam to forget about [word indistinct] and try to comprehend the meaning of Islamic unity.

So, for the last time, I want to tell these conspirators that it is their unhealthy imagination to think that they can paralyze or weaken this nation by bomb explosions, terrorism and killing, or by opening machinegun fire at the people. It is very unfortunate that, in the midst of all this, amid the victory of this revolution, this Islamic Revolution and Islamic culture, you should be so alien to this whole culture. We will not surrender to these plots and schemes.

I have repeatedly said it and it is my belief--and I act according to my belief, and the people have known and identified me with this belief and voted for me on that basis--that as long as I can, I will not resort to any means of force. As long as I can help it--Islam teaches us that as long as the enemy leaves us more than one choice or path, we shall try not to use that path.

We told you that you could come and join us in discussions of any kind regarding national matters. If you are right and justified, our people will accept it. We say that the road is still open. But if you should hesitate and test us in the fourth (?dimension) just as you did in Gonbad, Baluchestan, Tabriz and today in Sanandaj, you will find us quite firm. [shouts of "God is great"]

You must realize one thing: that we try to avoid massacres; we try to avoid causing anyone a nosebleed. But this does not mean that we are afraid of you. This does not mean that you should imagine us as soft and gutless and that I would prefer to invite you for any kind of talk and discussion after you keep shooting and firing. No, no. Not when you conspire and work out schemes.

[words indistinct] [shouts of "Greetings to Bani-Sadr"] Kordestan is only one part of Iran. Do not think for one moment that I have any fear of you or your rabblerousing, and as long as I am in charge of country's affairs, I will not permit you conspirators and plotters [changes thought]--and if anyone had any doubt in his mind before, he can no longer have such doubt, because you did not want autonomy, you were simply looking for a base of operation there in order to strike a heavy blow at the Islamic Republic. You wanted to topple the Islamic Republic. So, you might as well know that if you are still asleep and have not learned from this lesson, I shall resort to [word indistinct]. [shouts of approval]

So in these days while we are trying to establish the government's authority--and as long this government authority has not been established your revolution will not be solidified--I ask you brothers and sisters to leave all decisions and matters to us. Be calm and control your tempers. Once we have established the government's authority, let us get on with the cultural and economic revolution so that we can create an Islamic university, so that we can create an Islamic Iran, so that this Islamic Iran can become the center of world revolution. This was why the president of the republic came to your town. Keep calm and remain composed as much as and in whatever way you can. And when the time comes and it becomes necessary for us to act with zeal and passion, if you wish, we will not proceed without first informing you. [passage indistinct]

Official on Khuzestan Preparedness

LD261427 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The official responsible for the Khuzestan Armored (?Division) issued a statement addressed to the people of the province. This statement refers to the recent events in the country and states: Your brother soldiers are at present on full alert and are ready to sacrifice their lives in all parts of Khuzestan. Speedy communications between the intelligence centers and various sectors along the border and our camps would give us the opportunity to be immediately informed of any aggression and face up to it. Meanwhile, the air force fighters which are ready at Vahdati base can takeoff in less than 3 minutes after (?such) aggression is reported. For some time now our units have controlled all air activities along the border. Also, our air [word indistinct] are prepared to defend against air attacks.

Army Denies 'Rumors'

LD270721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued a statement which refutes the rumors spread in the western region by counterrevolutionary elements.

The statement says: Dear compatriots, counterrevolutionary agents who were not able to achieve their antinational and counterrevolutionary aims due to the resistance and persistance of the personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are desperately trying to weaken the morale of military personnel by spreading baseless rumors.

They have alleged that the family of the chief of the joint staff of the army has been kidnapped and that the commander of the Sanandaj division has been assassinated.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran denies these rumors and announces to all esteemed compatriots that no threats or accidents [as heard] will stop the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran from performing its duties. The army will always be faithful to its soldiering oath to preserve the liberty and integrity of dear Iran and to guard the interests of the Islamic Revolution.

FARS POLICE CHIEF GIVES DETAILS ON UNIVERSITY CLASHES

GF271600 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The following communique was issued today by the Fars Province Police Department:

As the public is aware, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued strict orders forbidding all armed forces personnel from following or supporting any political group. He assigned them solely the duty of maintaining peace, security and order.

This office, due to its responsibility of maintaining order, public security and peace, faced an awesome and dangerious responsibility during the serious and widespread incidents and clashes among various political groups that occurred on 19 and 21 April 1980 in Shiraz in avoiding taking sides with any of the groups. It placed its manpower and personnel between the opposing groups and thus prevented the groups and individuals from getting too close to one another and becoming engaged in face-to-face clashes and encounters. Although this plan resulted in injuries to 26 police officers and heavy losses and damage to 17 police vehicles, fortunately direct clashes were prevented which could have resulted in losses of lives and casualties on both sides--something that unfortunately occurred in many other cities faced with similar incidents, where dozens of persons were killed on both sides and probably included innocent bystanders.

Due to the large distance between the clashing groups, the two opposing sides injured one another only by throwing rocks. As a result of constant effort and vigilance by this police department, order was returned and peace was established and maintained.

We ask the esteemed and pious citizens of Shiraz to take into consideration the duties and responsibilities of the police in maintaining order and rule of law. Also, in such situations political groups should refrain from becoming involved with law enforcement personnel and officers and from invlicting any injuries on them which could naturally result in instantaneous and sudden reaction. They must not consider or interpret interference by the police as support or a protective umbrella in favor of any particular group.

[Signed] Chief of police for the Province of Fars, Col (?Zia'i)

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES QOTBZADEH INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH TV

LD261808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1731 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a Foreign Ministry official has said:

The Iranian foreign minister has not held any interviews recently with French radio or television. Therefore, the report by a French agency that the Iranian Government has asked for help from any foreign government or governments is utterly false and it is strongly denied.

MONTAZERI CALLS FOR REVAMPING OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

WA221530 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran (PANA)--Ayatollah Hosseinali Montazeri, a leading clergyman, Islamic jurisprudence expert and close associate of the imam, Friday called upon the country's academics and educational affairs experts to make a revolutionary move towards revamping the entire educational system of Iran.

"It must be scrapped and give place to another, one which would be suitable for our society," he said.

Ayatollah Montazeri's appeal was contained in a message to the Kerman Islamic Unity Congress, which was holding its sessions at Kerman as of yesterday and which would continue through April 20.

He said the need for changing the country's educational system was completely evident these days. It was obvious, he added, that when a social order changed, both its form as well as its contents changed.

The country's educationalists knew better than him he commented, that the present educational system, which was nothing but a leftover of Western culture and a phenomenon of reaction, was not suitable for our society.

He said that the present system had "set formulas," which Iranian students followed, after which they were awarded a certificate that was a piece of scrap as far as society was concerned. Such a student was not a social asset, he added.

The unsuitable education system had been responsible for the shortage of manpower in the country, may it be skilled or advanced, he added.

He noted that the country could become self-sufficient in science and technology only through the application of a revolutionary Islamic educational system.

He exhorted those responsible for bringing in the new system to set upon this goal with determination so that they could meet this just and revolutionary demand of the students in the shortest possible time. Montazeri told them not to waste precious time with bureaucracy.

Through bringing in the new educational system, he said, our youths could be saved from Western or Eastern ideologies.

He emphasized the necessity of compulsory military training for the country's youth so that they could be ready for any eventuality.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ CRITICIZE ELECTIONS SUPERVISOR

WA221645 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization yesterday strongly criticized the supervisor of the Central Committee for the general elections who claimed that the people in general were happy with the way the elections were held in the country.

The Mojahedin-e Organization spokesman identified the supervisor only as, Mr Akhbari' and said the people in Iran are neither happy with the manner in which the elections were held nor with the results.

Akhbari recently appeared in a televised free discussion on the elections in which Mojahedin representatives from other parties also participated and expressed their views over the election network.

The Mojahedin said, "If the Interior Ministry want proof of our claim, we would like to stage a demonstration which can be started from the Tehran University to the Islamic Majles Building."

The Mojahedin said permission for the demonstration should be given and added "We are sure that a large number of people will participate in the demonstration to express their dissatisfaction over the results."

TOWHIDI PARTY DEMANDS ONE-PHASED ELECTION

WA231535 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Towhidi Party yesterday sent a telegram to revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni and threw light on the subject of rigging during the general elections for the Islamic Assembly.

Copies of the telegram were also sent to other religious leaders including Ayatollah Kho'i, Ayatollah Khansari, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, Ayatollah Najafi-Mar'ashi, Ayatollah Qomi and Ayatollah Shirazi.

The Towhidi Party asked for cancellation of the elections and demanded that it should be held in one phase.

In a similar statement of the National Headquarters for the Supervision of Free Elections, in an open letter addressed to President Abolhasan 'Bani-Sadr, demanded that the elections should be cancelled.

The open letter said that in case of the elections not being cancelled the second phase of the elections will be boycotted.

It was also demanded that the president should present all details of the elections to the imam so that he may have a clear picture as to what was done during the formation of the Islamic Assembly.

MERGER OF KOMITEHS SAID TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION

WA231630 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The question for the merger of the Komiteh (Revolutionary Committees) will be presented before the Revolutionary Council for final decision, said Supervisor of the Interior Ministry Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani yesterday.

Kani said there are several plans and differences of opinion over the issue of the merger of the Komitehs with the police or gendarmerie.

He said that according to the constitution the Komitehs must be merged with police or gendarmerie and some with the Pasdaran Corps.

Some Komiteh members, he said, are against the merger because of various reasons which are absolutely based upon psychological and moral reasons.

But, he said, efforts will be made to satisfy all the parties for which an acceptable formula will be worked out which will be presented before the Revolutionary Council for a final decision.

Kani said that there are some government organizations which expressed their intention to utilize the services of the Komiteh members.

One such organization is the Ministry of Energy which requires about 1,000 Komiteh members for the protection of their technical facilities.

Kani said in his personal opinion the Komiteh should be merged with the police forces and those who are high school graduates should receive police training so that their services may be utilized in greater national interests.

PRISONERS RELEASED THROUGH AMNESTY

WA1735 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The revolutionary prosecutor's office has issued orders for the release of hundreds of prisoners falling under the general amnesty throughout the country.

According to an announcement a total of 265 prisoners from Mazandaran Province, 137 from Evin Prison, 32 from Qazvin, nine from Rafsanjan and six from Hamadan have been released.

PLO INVITES IRP TO VISIT SOUTH LEBANON

WA231730 Tehran TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Iran, Hani al-Hasan, at a meeting with Hojjatoleslam Hashem Rafsanjani, member of the ruling Revolutionary Council, renewed an earlier invitation for the Islamic Republic Party to visit South Lebanon.

A separate invitation was also extended to Rafsanjani to visit Lebanon as a guest of the PLO.

The meeting, which took place at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council, lasted two hours and discussions centered on greater cooperation between the IRP and Al Fatah, the fighting wing of the PLO.

The meeting follows a recent recantation by the PLO representative here of a statement made by a prominent PLO member in Beirut. This statement disclaimed Iran's right to sovereignty of the three Persian Gulf islands, Abu Musa, the Lesser and Greater Tunbs which have also been claimed by Iraq.

COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSED BREAD SUBSIDY

WA221500 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Commerce Minister Reza Sadr yesterday said that the government pays a total of Rls.25 billion annual subsidy for bread throughout the country.

The minister said the subsidy is paid so that consumers may get their bread at reasonable rates.

Sadr said that 570 tons of flour is supplied by the government to bakers every day, of which 3,300 tons of flour is supplied in Tehran alone.

INCREASE IN TEA PRODUCTION REPORTED

WA231430 Tehran TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p w

[Text] Tehran--Tea production in Iran during the last Iranian year was estimated at 36,000 tons, 26 percent increase compared to the previous Iranian year, it was announced by the Iran Tea Organization yesterday.

A spokesman of the organization said that tea was produced in an area of 30,000 hectare and pointed out that last year's production was according to an international standard.

A 70 percent raise in the amount paid to tea workers was also registered during the last Iranian year as compared to the previous year.

The spokesman said that a total of 18,000 tons of tea was imported to meet local needs. The imported tea was placed at the disposal of the private sectors for which 250 Rials for each kilo of tea were charged from them.

DATA ON AGRICULTURAL LOANS REPORTED

WA231500 Tehran TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Yasuj--Agricultural loans totalling Rials 979 million were paid to farmers in Kaguliyeh and Boyer Ahmad in the Kermanshah Province during the last Iranian year 1357-58.

This was disclosed to the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the supervisor of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank for the region in a recent interview.

He said that 8,419 farmers had been beneficiaries of rural agricultural loans and that a sum of Rials 274 million had been repaid to the bank during the last year.

He said further that agricultural loans in 1375/58 had shown an increase of 237 percent above the quantum of loans issued during the previous year.

FARMERS TO GET 20,000 TRACTORS FROM ABROAD

WA231745 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 13 Apr 80 p 10.

[Text] In order to mechanize farmlands and remedy the shortage of tractors in the country, the Ministry of Agriculture is importing 20,000 tractors from abroad.

At present, 3,000 tractors have been imported from Romania; the first bunch of 565 of them has arrived; and about 500 more are being delivered in port. The tractors imported are being distributed on a priority basis among farmers who want to mechanize their lands.

In order to distribute the tractors to farmers throughout the country, they will be alloted to every province and township taking into consideration the proportional need of the area so that as soon as the tractors arrive from port they will be transported to their destinations immediately and sold to the farmers by representatives of the Farm-Machine Distributing Foundation in the various provinces. And in case the farmer cannot pay cash for the tractors, the Agricultural Bank will lend them the money to buy them so the tractors needed can be put into operation.

MEAT SHORTAGE ATTRIBUTED TO DEFECTIVE SUPPLY NETWORK

WA231830 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Despite the fact that the government bears a loss of Rls. 30 billion annually on meat business the people in Iran neither get a proper supply of this consumer good nor can they buy at a reasonable price, a leading businessman who deals in meat supply said yesterday.

Talking to the TEHRAN TIMES he said the official price of meat is Rls. 280 per kilo. Out of that, he said, Rls. 80 per kilo are charged from the butchers and Rls. 200 are paid by the government.

The supply network for meat is so defective that middlemen and smugglers get all the advantages of the situation and the consumers are always faced with shortages and high price.

According to a market survey meat is not available in most of the shops especially in the northern parts of the city. If somewhere it is available its prices range from Rls.300 to Rls. 450 per kilo.

HAMADAN FLOODS CAUSE DEATHS, PROPERTY DAMAGE

WA221300 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--At least two persons were reported dead and hundreds of villagers rendered homeless in severe floods in the Hamadan Province, reports reaching here said yesterday.

Two persons died when a bridge on a river in the Razan district was washed away in the flood which caused heavy loss to property and livestock in this region.

The Red Lion and Sun Society has rushed rescue and relief operation teams to the flood stricken areas in this province and all provincial authorities have been alerted to provide necessary help to the flood victims in the villages cut off by floods. They have been instructed to take necessary measures to minimize loss to life and property in the flood affected areas.

WARNING ISSUED TO 'UN-ISLAMIC' ENTERTAINERS

WA221830 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The anticorruption society announced yesterday that all cabarets, restaurants, coffee houses, theaters and hotels would be closed down if they did not refrain from corrupting the morals of the Islamic society in this country in diverse ways.

According to Pana the society in a last warning said that all these centers had no beneficial role in Islamic society other than the moral, social, economic and religious loss to the people.

These centers which were not permissible according to the Holy Koran will not be allowed to cause damage to Islam and the revolution, the warning said.

The society has also urged the government and the theological seminary of Oom to keep a vigilant watch over the activities of these places of entertainment in a bid to prevent the return of Aryamehri culture in the country.

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SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Karmal Speech, Part II

LD282320 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We now continue with the text of the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution. Part of it was brought to you yesterday:

The Sawr Revolution has been an unavoidable and lawful consequence of the entire (crisis) of Afghanistan's past historical development and in its nature it is a national and democratic revolution. The most important general democratic task before the Sawr Revolution was complete observance of national traditions and characteristics of the people of our country comprising the creation of such social, economic, administrative, [word indistinct] and cultural changes whose sustained execution would lead to the building of a new and just society where poverty, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy and exploitation would be wiped out forever.

During the early days of the victory of Sawr Revolution, actions were taken to carry out important progressive, social, economic and political changes which fulfilled the long-cherished aspirations of the heroic working people of Afghanistan in accordance with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's objectives published in 1965 and in concert with the basic lines of revolutionary duties, printed on 29 April 1978. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were established, headed by the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Practical measures were adopted to reduce prices of essential commodities, employ the unemployed high school graduates and reenroll thousands of students deprived of this right under Daud's despotic regime.

Millions of peasants were helped through a decree of the Revolutionary Council to get rid of the heavy burden of usury, advance money and mortgage, while the ground was prepared for the implementation of democratic land reform. Work began on building more schools and mosques, and all these progressive tranformations were brought about with direct support and participation of vast masses of working people and all patriots for national traditions and customs of all the peoples, nationalities and tribes in our country. As one of the most backward countries before the Sawr Revolution, Afghanistan lacked a large, experienced and tempered working class in class struggle, where more than 90 percent of the population was illiterate. On the other hand, the scarcity of leadership personnel, technical experts on various levels, to coordinate loyalty to the revolution with necessary vocational and theoretical preparation, was acutely felt.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan worked during the years before the revolution under unfavorable conditions, sometimes underground and other times [word indistinct] openly, under the pressure exerted and distractions by reactionary regimes, and thus lacked the necessary experience in carrying out government affairs, and how to guide economic and cultural development.

In addition to that, party unity, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism, all necessary for the party in power under postrevolutionary conditions, were violated. The treacherous acts of criminal Amin who managed to grab power through unchivalrous, deceptive plots dealt the revolution a heavy blow.

He spurned the national and religious traditions of our heroic working people and employed unpermissible methods. In addition to that, revolutionary legality was violated at this time. Innocent people, including the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan who were loyal to the revolution, were persecuted or massacred without the due process of law, and a general (?strangulation) ensued. Exploiters and traitors who had been deprived of their privileges in power as a result of the Sawr Revolution did not remain idle, creating serious obstacles against the realization of the revolutionary objectives of our people.

The main instigator behind the reactionary and treacherous elements and the criminal acts of counterrevolutionaries was imperialism, and it still is. Trying with all in its power to stop the movement of the people towards independence and social progress, imperialism does not refrain from committing any crime, and by intensifying the plot against peoples, takes advantage of local reaction in its own interest. Allegations, drugging, public opinion, economic blockade, subversion, creating hunger and devastation, (?temptations) and threats, intimidation and terror, robbery and plunder comprise the methods used by international imperialist reaction in its collusion with counterrevolution.

Imperialism, and in the first place United States imperialism, Beijing hegemonists and the reactionary circles in a few other countries, resorted to the forming of subversive imperialist groups immediately following the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan and through them began subversive and destructive operations and intimidation and assassination of civilian population.

World imperialism and reaction, in collusion with local reaction and counterrevolution, launched a vast-scale propaganda war against the Sawr Revolution and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] the fabrications, shameless lies and slanders, and unfortunately a considerable number of illiterates and politically immature individuals fell prey to such false propaganda. However, fortunately, all the wild designs of the enemies to subvert, distort, exploit and strangle the Sawr Revolution were doomed to failure, disgracing the planners [words indistinct]. The majority of patriotic and mature members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, those of the Revolutionary Council and the armed forces, relying on the unswerving resolve of the people of this country, neutralized and doomed to complete failure the ominous plans of the enemies, defending and saving the revolution.

On 27 December 1979, Amin's criminal rule was overthrown and the new phase of the Sawr Revolutuon (?commenced). With the beginning of the new phase there were created favorable conditions to expand revolutionary changes and obliterate the undesirable consequences of criminal violations of legality under Amin and Aminis. Effective measures were adopted to ensure democratic freedom for our people, respect for their religious beliefs and their traditions, as well as the people's level of prosperity and to ensure essential commodities for vast masses of working people, satisfaction of peasants' needs for instruments, seeds and chemical fertilizers.

During the second or new phase of Sawr Revolution, which is deservedly referred to by the people of Afghanistan as the phase of saving the revolution, the people and motherland, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has the following economic, social and political tasks before it: safeguard and strengthen in every respect the gains of the Sawr Revolution, state sovereignty and independence of the beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Consolidate fraternal unity and friendship among all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan both big and small.

Further strengthen the glorious Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Armed Forces, the guardians of the homeland and the revolution.

Expand and develop democracy based on the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism, and pursue this principle throughout.

Consolidate the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's unity of rank and file [words indistinct] vast masses of working people in their social organizations to join the broad national fatherland front for participating in the affairs of the state leadership.

Eradicate the (?harmful) remnants of the past such as lawlessness, disobedience, embezzlement [words indistinct] of public property, chauvinism, etc.

[Words indistinct] particularly for the people's religious beliefs and traditions.

Replenish and strengthen on a permanent basis the security, faith in public order.

Improve in all respects living and working conditions of the working class and other toiling people of the country.

Prepare the ground to employ the unemployed and underemployed, especially the youth.

Raise the standard of education, culture and vocational education of the masses.

We must give growth to the best and most valuable rich cultural heritage of the people of our beloved country.

We will continue to report the speech by Babrak Karmal in tomorrow's program.

Karmal Attends Banquet

GF281726 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday attended the grand banquet hosted by the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the DRA Government at the Foreign Ministry's reception hall on the second anniversary of the great Sawr Revolution. The two deputies of the head of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister, members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council, ministers, party and government delegations from friendly countries now in Kabul, senior party cadres, senior civilian and army officials, and ambassadors resident in Kabul and their wives attended the banquet.

Libyan, GDR Delegations Received

LD281702 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] This morning at revolutionary headquarters Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received a high ranking delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on a courtesy call. He had talks with the delegation in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

The Libyan delegation, headed by Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif, minister of education of that country, has come to Kabul to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, this morning Babrak Karmal also received a high-ranking party and government delegation of the GDR, with whom he had friendly and sincere talks. The GDR delegation came recently to Kabul to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

CSSR Greetings

LD282056 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, a congratulatory message has arrived for Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] and from Lubomir Strougal, premier of that country. The text of it reads as follows:

Dear comrade: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and people of the CSSR and myself, allow me to present to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, to the people of Afghanistan and you personally, warm, sincere and comradely congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day, the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

The success of the Sawr Revolution of 1978, which was achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, has provided suitable conditions for the construction of a new society in accordance with the principles of social justice and progress. This success provided time for the people of Afghanistan to take an active part in the struggle to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The toiling people of the CSSR, who have gone through difficult stages of struggle against fascism and the imperialist reaction, are sincerely pleased to hear of your country's successes in implementing the programs of the DRA Government. Today we stand beside the brave people of Afghanistan in defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of your country against international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the attacks of the reaction. We welcome the efforts of the DRA Government to improve peaceful cooperation with all governments of the region, based on the principle of equality, trust and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and express our full support for these efforts.

The CPCZ, the CSSR and all people of Czechoslovakia, together with the USSR and other brother socialist countries, resolutely stand at the side of the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan and are ready to further broaden the friendship and cooperation between our parties and governments for the benefit of the people of both countries, international peace, socialism and progress.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

Departure of Visiting Delegations

LD282304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The high-ranking party and government delegation of our great friend and neighbor the USSR, which came to Kabul under the leadership of M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to participate in celebrations of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, left for home today.

They were seen off at Kabul international airport by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister, and Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and training and president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society; Maj Gen 'Abol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council and president in charge of political affairs at the Ministry of Defense; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture; Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and in charge of the DRA's international relations commission; Dr 'Abdoraziq 'Abedi, president of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Soviet ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and members of the embassy; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul.

Other delegations of friendly countries which left for home today were those of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Cambodia [as heard], the Lao People's Democratic Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the PDRY, and the [name indistinct] people's republic. They were seen off at Kabul international airport by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Asadollah Sarwari, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister; Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications; Sayd Mohammad Gulabzoi, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of the interior; 'Abol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of finance; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture; Fayz Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of frontier affairs; Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and officer responsible for social organizations; high ranking officials and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, and ambassadors of friendly countries accredited in Kabul.

The party and government delegations of the friendly countries were received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. Their talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

MINISTER, SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER OPEN FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

LD272227 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan-Soviet Friendship House was inaugurated by a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister [Arkhipov], who cut a ribbon. On this occasion, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, minister of training and education and president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee, and other members of the Politburo, were present.

In the inauguration ceremony, the president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee made statements regarding the brotherhood and unselfish friendship between the two friendly countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. He said: the people of Afghanistan warmly remember the unselfish assistance of our friend, the USSR, and esteem the borders between our two countries as lines of peace.

The USSR deputy prime minister also made a brief statement about the historic friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the USSR. He said that the role of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee in further strengthening this friendship was very effective.

The inauguration ceremony of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship House was attended by the USSR ambassador in Kabul, companions of the Soviet deputy prime minister and some members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee.

At the end of the ceremony, the audience made a tour of the friendship house, including the (?library) and other rooms.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Islamic Opposition Leader Arrested

OW262141 Hong Kong AFP in English 2128 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 26 (AFP)--Afghan authorities have arrested an "important leader" of the Islamic movement opposing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, radio Kabul monitored here reported today.

The radio said that Jaffar Ali Qasim, leader of "the so-called Islamic movement," had confressed his participation in the "subversive activities" in Kabul last February. He admitted he was instrumental in distributing leaflets and pamphlets to instigate the shopkeepers who paralysed the capital's commercial life on Feb. 21, the radio reported.

According to Kabul radio, Mr. Qasim was presented to newsmen in the capital yesterday and the Afghan Moslem leader admitted "Chinese and American interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He appealed to his "terrorist group," who, according to him, were misled by foreign propaganda, to lay down their arms and avail themselves of the amnesty offered by the regime of Babrak Karmal. He hopes that he will be pardoned because of his "open and sincere confession," the radio said.

Captured arms and ammunitions, including hand grenades and explosives, were also shown to the newsmen, the radio added.

Offensive in Konarha Province

OW290225 Hong Kong AFP in English 2345 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Marawara, east Afghanistan, April 29 (AFP)--A fierce offensive by Soviet and Afghan tanks emptied this Konarha Province valley of most of its inhabitants and left many villages and hamlets destroyed.

This correspondent was able to observe that the attack, backed by dozens of heavy tanks, was launched in mid-April and now most of this once fertile valley lies petrified amid the stench of rotting animal corpses. In Petaw, half-way between the provincial capital Chigha Sarai and the Pakistani border, a third of all the houses were destroyed by canon-fire and the mosque is half-wrecked.

The village might have numbered a thousand inhabitants before the attack. Now only a score are left living among the ruins, waiting to harvest the wheat which grows in terraces on mountainsides. The attack has left signs of havoc everywhere. Stone walls are breached, mud-huts flattened or blown to smithereens tank tracks scorch the earth and cut across wheat crops to firing positions. Scattered around these positions, among the spent cartridges, this correspondent found Bulgarian "TU-134" cigarette-packets with the mention "offered by Aeroflot".

Tattered military clothing abandoned along the roads points to the more gruesome aspects of the attack. Afghan rebels, acting as guides to this correspondent, said that six Soviets and 40 Afghan freedom fighters died in the fighting.

The Russians took away on trailers two tanks we knocked out, a rebel said. They also took away their dead and we buried ours, he added.

Last Sunday, canon-fire echoed in the valley, but this time only to celebrate the second anniversary of the Afghan Marxist revolution.

This correspondent saw that the Soviet-Afghan garrison firmly held the provincial capital of Chigha Sarai, but the rest of the area escaped its control.

Skirmishes in Other Provinces

BK271030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from Kabul say the mojahedin ambushed a convoy in the area of (Separhar) in Nangarhar Province and destroyed two tanks. They took 30 prisoners along with their weapons. There are also reports of mojahedin attacks at (Sostia) in Paktia Province and (Alishangeen) in Laghman Province. The report also speaks of a strike in Kabul University since the 12th of this month.

Resistance Coalition Meeting

BK260320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0306 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 26 Apr (AFP)--Afghan resistance groups meeting here Friday resolved to continue their "jihad" (holy war) against the Soviet Union and its "puppets" in Afghanistan.

At the first open meeting of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan (IALA) formed by five resistance groups last January, IALA chief Ghulam Rasul Saiyaf, said: "Our patient fight is a lesson for the world to follow. Our fighters have proved that bombs and guns can never destroy our (Islamic) belief and faith," he said claiming that the "mojahedin" (Moslem fighters) have "removed the false fear of Russian superiority."

Mr Saiyaf said the Soviets intervened militarily "after failing to conquer Afghanistan through ideological warfare waged through (former rulers) Nur Mohamad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin," both of whom have been assassinated.

"Our aim is great and long term. Our struggle is for creating concrete defence positions in Afghanistan for advancement of Islam to Soviet central Asia and Europe," the IALA chief said.

IALA sources said Friday's meeting was also attended by Kazi Amin, deputy chairman of the Hikmatya faction of the Hezb-e Eslami group, which had withdrawn from the alliance in March. "Talks are going on for their merger again," the sources said.

However, groups supporting the return of ex-King Zahir Shah to Afghanistan were not allowed to attend the meeting.

The sources also announced that nine Iran-based Afghan groups who have formed a unified command in the provinces bordering Iran have extended support to IALA.

REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RESISTANCE, FOREIGN TIES

LD281407 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Apr 80 pp 35-37

[Interview given to Huda al-Husayni by Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the "Islamic Association of Afghanistan"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have heard from some of those who have come from Afghanistan that the real mojahedin are fighting inside the country and do not recognize your leadership over them on the grounds that each tribe is defending itself?

[Answer] This matter is being exaggerated. Those who say that only the tribes are fighting are infiltrators in the ranks of the revolution, because only the liberation movements here and inside Afghanistan are engaged in the jihad, which is still continuing. The tribal system does not exist throughout Afghanistan. The mojahedin fight as tribes but the tribes are linked with one of the organizations, and it is on this basis that they act. But, as I have said, there are some infiltrators. They are the followers of King Mohammad Zahir Shah. You must not forget either the members of the Khalq party and the Parcham party who infiltrate the mojahedin to confuse the fighters.

[Question] Yesterday I was in Miram Shah [Pakistan], where I met some of the Afghans living in tents there. I asked them in whose name and for whom they were fighting. All of them answered that they were fighting "for the return of Zahir Shah."

[Answer] I told you that the infiltrators sent by Mohammad Zahir Shah are present, particularly in the Paktia area. They want the king to return, but they carry little weight. They are also present in the area of Qandahar (these two areas have been occupied by the Soviets). They are not fighting alone but with our help.

[Question] To what extent can you resist the Soviet occupation?

[Answer] The resistance will continue. It will not stop as long as the Soviet occupation army is on our land. We have not emigrated and we will not emigrate. We will fight.

[Question] What do you rely on?

[Answer] As Muslims, we rely first of all on God Almighty and then on our strong determination. For arms, we depend on the enemy's weapons. So far our source of arms has been the enemy. We hope that Muslims throughout the world will carry out their duty to their peoples and states and particularly to their interests. We believe that if they do not act and supply us with arms and if Afghanistan falls and the destructive communist tide spills over the Hindu Kush Mountains into the neighboring countries, you would not be able to resist it. Afghanistan is the best place for resisting the Soviets. Only in Afghanistan can the Soviets be hit and their empire destroyed, because all the people are prepared to fight under all difficult conditions.

[Question] Beside the Islamic conference held in Islamabad 2 months ago, have you privately contacted the Arab and Islamic states?

[Answer] It appears that the Arab and Islamic countries are overcautious. These countries' leaders cannot do their duty at the appropriate time. We have often knocked on their doors but they were afraid, while the situation throughout the world deteriorated. In the Gulf, for example, they were thinking of communism, while in other parts of the Arab world and during the Taraki and Hafizollah regimes they looked on and did not react. However, we hope that they will now have a sense of responsibility and be aware of the communist danger threatening their states and hurtling toward them like a roaring waterfall.

[Question] How do you interpret the attitude of the PLO?

[Answer] The PLO attitude has pained us very much. We never imagined that this organization, which has the character of "the resistance" and wants to fight imperialist domination, liberate its land and break its shackles, supported the occupation of other countries and the displacement of peoples. The PLO has stabbed every Afghan in the heart. Even though the PLO and its leadership have stood against us, we still consider ourselves soldiers for the liberation of Palestine.

[Question] Why did the Islamic conference not recognize the unity you announced?

[Answer] It promised to do so but, as I told you, the Muslims and Arabs are too reserved in their decisions. However, we want Afghan unity to be real and not formal.

[Question] What political line are you pursuing?

[Answer] The line of liberating Afghanistan from foreign ideological, cultural and economic domination. Afghanistan must be its own master. We are tired of foreign domination of our people. I also aspire for the people to rule by the Islamic ideology which they have chosen and to which they continue to adhere. As part of the Islamic nation, we hope to have strong ties with it. Also, being one of the nonaligned states, we want our country to be nonaligned and free. We reject Soviet and American trusteeship. We want to be free in our domestic and foreign policies and to be in control of our country's resources, so that the workers and the peasant will benefit and not be colonized by a foreign country, even if it is sincere in its affection for us.

[Question] Do you regard the Iranian Revolution as Islamic or not?

[Answer] Certainly, it is an Islamic revolution, but we will not be exactly like Iran. We will adopt an Islamic line of our own choice and according to our Islamic principles.

[Question] Do you believe that you constitute a danger to Pakistan?

[Answer] The Soviet danger is threatening Pakistan, but the greatest danger is lack of interest in our revolution. If we leave the Afghan revolutionaries without arms, the Soviets have ambitions in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and, of course, Pakistan. These areas must protect themselves by seeing that the revolution in Afghanistan succeeds, because we are undoubtedly the deterrent protecting these states. As you know, Afghanistan is the safety valve of the Islamic world. In any case, we hope that the Soviets will not pass over our bodies. If we are finished, however, the Soviets will not go across the Khyber Pass but through Baluchistan, because it is better for them, especially since Soviet intrigues have done their work there. The Baluchis will welcome them.

[Question] Do you believe that Ziaul Haq will open a dialogue with the Soviets and, if he does, will that affect you?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is not new. We have old ties with the area, including ties of kinship, language and blood. Therefore I believe that, in whatever it does, Pakistan will not close its eyes to the Afghan revolution and the refugees. But if it changes its line and sells us out, our reaction will not be to threaten Pakistan's independence and destiny; we will rely on the Pakistani tribes, with which we have strong ties, to confront the Pakistani state.

[Question] Why are you doing nothing to win Soviet Muslims' support and, consequently, to foment an Islamic revolution inside the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We have a plan to do so and we will carry it out. We have found some response from the Muslim Soviet Army which came to us. We found it ready to help us, and we are trying to utilize it.

Toward the end of the interview, Rabbani expressed a desire to visit India to tell the Indian leaders that their siding with the Soviets is not in their interest, especially when there are 100 million Muslims in India.

CORRECTION TO KARMAL DISTRIBUTES MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Corrections to the item entitled "Karmal Distributes Military Promotions," published in the 28 April South Asia DAILY REPORT, C 8, are as follows:

Page C 8, fourth paragraph should read: Brigadier General 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, to the rank of major general; Mohammad Rafti', minister of defense; Nazar Mohammad, general commander of the air force and air defense force to the rank of major general; and Colonel Aqa, general director of the department of political matters of the armed forces, to the ranks of brigadier general;

Same page, last paragraph should read: [Name indistinct] Zarmal, from the rank of colonel to the rank of brigadier general. ...Supplying corrected ranks.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK261600 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Government views with great concern the crisis in Iran-U.S. relations and is deeply worried over yesterday's incident to rescue the hostages from Tehran. This was stated by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Dacca today while commenting on the attempted U.S. rescue operation in Iran.

The spokesman said Bangladesh has always advocated an early, peaceful and honorable settlement of the hostages issue. Bangladesh is of the view that the problem should be approached with utmost restraint and patience and further escalation avoided in the larger interest of peace and stability. Bangladesh sincerely believes that renewed efforts would be made to find an honorable and peaceful solution of this problem at an early date.

PRESIDENT ZIA REDISTRIBUTES GOVERNMENT POSTS

BK251518 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman today redistributed the ministries and divisions among the Council of Ministers and reallocated responsibilities to the ministers of state and the deputy ministers. The president also appointed eight ministers of state and four deputy ministers and administered the oath of office to these ministers at Banga Bhavan this afternoon.

The new ministers of state are: Begam Taslima Abid, Mohammad Ismail, Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui, L.K. Siddiqui, Dr Mohammad Faridul Huda, Dr (Mohammad Aftabuz Zaman), (Sirajul Haq Mantri) and Amirul Islam Kalam.

The deputy ministers are: Prof Abdul Salam, Begum Mamud Fatima Kabir, Zafar Imam and Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury.

Under the redistribution of the ministries and divisions, Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar has been given the responsibility of the ministries of law and parliamentary affairs and youth development.

Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari has been alloted the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Mohammad Saifur Rahman has been given the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.

Shamsul Huda Chowdhury will look after the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and K.M. Obaidur Rahman will be responsible for civil aviation and tourism.

Habibullah Khan will be in charge of the Ministry of Jute and the responsibility of the Ministry of Religious Affairs has gone to Abdur Rahman.

The portfolios of the ministers of state and the deputy ministers are:

Ministers of State:

Industry	Abdur Mannan Sikdar
Public Works and Urban Development	Fazlul Karim

Manpower and Social Welfare	Attauddin Khan
Women's Affairs	Begum Taslima Abid
Land Administration and Land Reform	Mohammad Ismail
Commerce	Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui
Power, Water Resources and Flood Control	L.K. Siddiqui
Health and Population Control	Dr Mohammad Faridul Huda
Fisheries and Livestock	Dr (Mohammad Aftabuz Zaman)
Textiles	(Sirajul Haq Mantri)
Sports and Culture	Amirul Islam Kalam

Deputy ministers:

Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation	Begum (Kamrul Nahar Chakar)
Home Affairs	Prof Abadul Salam
Health and Population Control	Mamud Fatima Kabir
Relief and Rehabilitation	Zafar Imam
Food	Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury

President Ziaur Rahman has appointed Dr M.N. Huda as an adviser with the status of a minister. Earlier, Dr Huda was relieved of his ministerial responsibility at his own request.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK260620 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has returned home after attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe at the head of a four-member Bangladesh delegation.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK251506 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Statement of official spokesman made on 25 April 1980"]

[Text] The Government of India notes with concern and regret the reported military attempt made by the U. S. Government to rescue U.S. diplomatic hostages in Tehran early on Friday, 25 April. While the Government of India is against the violation of diplomatic immunities and threats to the safety and life of diplomats, and in this context sympathizes with the predicament of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, it cannot condone military adventurism of the type inherent in the attempt of the U.S. which can have large-scale and long-term negative implications for stability and peace in the west Asian region. The U.S. operation has only tended to complicate the situation further, and to heighten tensions. India is opposed to the use of force and military means in resolving international issues. The Government of India hopes that all parties would still act with restraint in dealing with the critical situation that exists in relations between the U.S. and Iran. The Government of India earnestly hopes that the U.S. will desist from resorting to any further military means in dealing with the situation. The Government of India also hopes that all parties concerned will respect the imperative need for peaceful negotiation and will not act in contravention of the requirements of international law and humanity.

DELHI COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK261411 Delhi Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 26 Apr 80

[News commentary by Mahender Kumar, All-India Radio commentator]

[Text] The American attempt to rescue the hostages held in Tehran, which has ended in a miserable failure, has come as a surprise to everybody. It must have been a big surprise even to the American Congress. Under American law, the President has to consult the Congress before ordering the use of military force anywhere. But apparently the Congress had not been consulted; and it is well that Mr Carter has accepted full responsibility for the initiation, cancellation and even for the failure of the mission.

The operation also came as a surprise to the U.S. allies abroad, especially the NATO powers and Japan. Mr Carter was persuading these countries to cooperate in imposing economic sanctions against Iran. The most potent argument used in its favor was that if such action is taken, America may not have to use force to rescue the hostages. It is an irony that while efforts were being made to make the allies tow the American line, this operation, involving the use of force, was undertaken. Mr Carter cannot claim that even if the mission had succeeded it would not have resulted in much bloodshed. Such missions are never bloodless. One is reminded of the operation carried out by the Israeli troops at Entebbe in Uganda a few years ago. That operation also involved some bloodshed. If the American operation had succeeded, it would have been much more bloody than the Entebbe operation. The reason is that circumstances are very different. At Entebbe, the diplomats were beseiged in an isolated building. But the American hostages are held and closely guarded in the very heart of the thickly populated city of Tehran.

How far America will now be able to persuade its allies to impose sanctions is yet to be seen. No doubt the mission was a very closely guarded secret, as such missions should be. Even the Iranians knew nothing about it till the announcement was made from Washington. One wonders why Mr Carter decided to order this operation at this time. The Entebbe operation, to which a reference has already been made, was undertaken a few days after a number of diplomats were held as hostages. But the American operation was ordered more than 6 months after the Iranian students surrounded the American Embassy in Tehran.

It is difficult to agree with Mr Carter that it was a humanitarian mission. No doubt the families of the American hostages are anxious about their near and dear ones. They want that they should safely come back home. But they are also anxious that no such step should be taken as should make their plight even more miserable.

Even if the planes had not collided, it is doubtful if the mission would have been a complete success. As it is, its failure can only further inflame Iranian tempers. The only helpful side of this sad episode is the fact that there was no clash between American commandos and the Iranian forces.

It is possible that Mr Carter's idea was to achieve something spectacular to improve his chances of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidential election. It might have happened if the mission had been a success. But its ending in a miserable failure has very much reduced the chances of Mr Carter being reelected President in November this year.

What far-reaching effects this incident may have cannot be said at this stage. The appraisal made by a spokesman of the Government of India in this respect seems to be correct. As he said, this incident has only added to the tension already existing in this region. The situation has been further complicated. Everybody wishing that peace should prevail in this region would hope and pray that restraint is observed and no party takes any drastic action. It is hoped that Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian Government will be able to adopt an attitude of moderation and keep in check the students who are holding the American hostages.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 26 APR

BK261032 Delhi Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in New Delhi today on a 4-day official visit. He will have two rounds of talks with the external affairs minister. Later he will call on the prime minister. During his stay in the capital, Andrei will also have discussions with the ministers for commerce, industry and petroleum.

Talks Held

BK261646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] At the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's talks with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today, there was a broad agreement of views on the international situation, particularly developments in this region. The Romanian foreign minister also called on Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Industries Minister Dr Charanjit Chanana.

Power Generation Assistance

BK280923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Romania has shown interest in the power extension program of India. Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei discussed the possibility of Romania's participation in India's power program, both the thermal and hydro power generation, when he called on Energy Minister Ghani Khan Chaudhury in New Delhi last evening. Andrei conveyed to Chaudhury that Romania would assist India with the supply of power generation equipment.

Rao Dinner Toast

BK280939 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honor of Stefan Andrei, minister of external affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in New Delhi on April 24. Proposing a toast, Narasimha Rao said:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, foreign minister, and distinguished members of your delegation to our country. We welcome you as representatives of a country with which India has had traditionally friendly relations. We are confident that your excellency's visit will serve to further strengthen these relations.

We have already had an opportunity of discussing at considerable length important international questions as well as of reviewing the development of our bilateral relations. During your meetings with other members of our government in the course of your visit, you will no doubt have occasion to discuss in great detail the questions of closer Indian-Romanian cooperation.

Excellency, the people of India blessed us with an overwhelming mandate; and we are now taking steps to fulfill our commitments to them. Since assuming office in January, our government has given the highest priority to the revitalization of economy. Yet, we are ever conscious that in our endeavor to improve the lot of the common man we need a tension-free environment around us. All our efforts would come to nought if there were to be an unchecked escalation of tension around us.

Although our two countries are geographically far separated and pursue different socio-economic systems, they share a common commitment, indeed a common dedication, to the consolidation of world peace. We have taken note of the contribution made by Romania to the process of detente in Europe, a process which we welcomed in the conviction that the relaxation of tensions is always a positive development. Excellency, I am sure you will agree that peace must be universal and indivisible. We hope, therefore, that detente will not remain confined to one particular region of the world alone.

We have watched with growing concern some recent international developments, particularly in our neighboring region of south west Asia. The last 2 years have witnessed far-reaching political changes in the countries of this area. Regrettably, there is a tendency to resist in the moves which tend to escalate tensions with every passing day. A reckless competition seems to be emerging, not only on land, but also in international waters surrounding this region. We are naturally concerned at these developments which carry in them the seeds of possible conflict and conflagration.

India has been engaged in consultation with friendly countries to explore common elements from which a solution to the regional problem could emerge. We are prepared to continue working patiently, guided by the firm belief that the countries in the region have reaffirmed their desire to pursue their programmes of socioeconomic development in a manner of their own choice. All these countries are members of the nonaligned movement and are firmly committed to following the path of nonalignment in their policies.

It is with this perception that we have been impressing upon all concerned the need for utmost restraint and for seeking solutions to the political problems through the process of negotiations and in a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Excellency, it is incontrovertible that modern science and technology have contributed greatly to the welfare of mankind. Unfortunately, however, this has also been responsible for the creation of a destructive potential through the development of new weapons of the frightening power of destruction. This makes it all the more important that we should bend our energy to prevent horrors of a new armed conflict. It is, therefore, imperative to make new efforts towards disarmament, beginning with the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and aiming at their eventual elimination.

Excellency, it is eloquent testimony to the cordiality of our relations that there are no outstanding problems between India and Romania. It is our firm conviction that contacts between our two countries shall continue to grow in strength. The exchange of visits between representatives of our two countries acquire special significance since they contribute to a better understanding of each other.

Minister, your visit is short and subjects you to the rigours of the Indian summer. But I hope that you will carry back memories of a happy stay and meaningful discussions. I particularly hope that you will enjoy your visit to the beautiful and historic city of Agra.

Friends, may I now request you all to join me in a toast to the health of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; distinguished members of his delegation and to the further strengthening of Indian-Romanian friendship for the benefit of our two peoples.

ARAB DELEGATION LED BY IRAQ VISITS GANDHI

BK271041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1657 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Apr (AFP)--A visiting joint Arab delegation, led by Hamid Alwan, Iraqi minister for state foreign affairs, called on Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi here today. Later, the delegation, which includes the representatives of Morocco and Qatar, was the guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

The delegation, which is visiting various countries to solicit support for the Palestinian cause and against the Camp David accords, conveyed to Indian leaders that their task here was only too easy since India had already given full support to Palestinian cause, besides according diplomatic status to the PLO mission here.

DELHI COMMENTS ON PLO'S NEW INITIATIVE

BK281252 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 28 Apr 80

[News commentary by Mohinder Kumar, All-India Radio commentator]

[Text] If the Palestinian problem has so far defied solution, it is not because of the lack of any reasonable formula but because of the absence of the political will to defuse the tension-ridden situation. As for the formula to resolve the issue, the latest 5-point plan drawn up by the Palestinian Liberation Organization provides an excellent one.

A notable point of the plan is that it envisages the settling of the Palestine issue under the auspices of the United Nations. Other points are the immediate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas and UN trusteeship over these areas. The plan also calls for holding a referendum among all the Palestinians.

By offering this plan, the Palestinian Liberation Organization has given proof of their genuine desire to solve the issue by means of peaceful negotiations.

There is no doubt about the fact that the West Bank areas of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip belong to them. It will be recalled that when the State of Israel was established, these two regions were not made part of it. Nor were they included in any other country neighboring the new state. The meaning is quite clear. These areas were meant to belong to the Palestinians who were rendered homeless when the State of Israel was set up.

This is such a glaring fact that it could not be ignored when the Camp David accord was signed. That is exactly why the two parties to the agreement, namely Egypt and Israel, were required to talk together with a view to resolving this issue.

It is now becoming clearer every day that so far as this issue is concerned, the Camp David agreement does not hold any propect of success. The initial suspicion that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is interested in nothing more than peace with Egypt has proved to be well-founded. As-Sadat may have brought up the question at his various talks with Begin, but so far as Begin is concerned, he has never paid much attention to it. On the contrary, Israel, under his stewardship, is pushing forward the plan to colonize the areas belonging to the Palestinians. In other ways also, Israel is tightening its hold on these areas. Without resolving this issue, the Camp David agreement will remain incomplete. That is why the Palestinian Liberation Organization has come out with this plan as an alternative to the Camp David accord, a little before As-Sadat and Begin were due to start another round of talks.

The Palestinians are also trying to get the agreement of as many countries as possible to their plan. A top level PLO delegation is touring several European capitals to seek support for it. It is well known that many European leaders have shown remarkable flexibility toward the Palestinian issue. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that they will be inclined to consider the plan as an alternative to the Camp David agreement.

Among other countries, the support of the nonaligned and the developing countries is almost assured for the plan. India has consistently supported the cause of the Palestinians and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has reaffirmed that it will continue to do so. It is therefore expected that the Palestinian plan will get very wide support.

This brings us to the real hurdle in the solution of the Palestinian issue. If the Camp David agreement is facing failure, it is not because of any inherent weakness in the agreement itself. The real reason is the attitude of Israel, particularly its Prime Minister Begin. Who can insure that his attitude to the Palestinian plan, however reasonable it may be, will be different from the attitude he has been adopting toward the Camp David agreement? In spite of all the support the plan may enjoy, it can succeed only if adequate pressure can be brought upon Begin to adopt a conciliatory attitude. This can be done only by the American President. But will Mr Carter be willing to do so in this election year? Or will he prefer to placate the Jewish lobby in his country as before? That is the big question.

MINISTER MAKES CLEAR STAND ON PROPOSED IRAN BLOCKADE

BK281327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Apr (AFP)--Commerce Minister Prajab Kumar Mukherjee indicated today that long-term trade agreement between India and the USSR would be signed in Moscow in October next. Mr. Mukherjee, who was talking to the press at Calcutta, also disclosed that an Iranian delegation would visit India next month to explore the possibilities of further trade between the two countries.

Commenting on a press report that Iran wanted more goods from India following the proposed economic blockade by the United States and her allies, the minister said: "We have made it clear that we have nothing to do with the blockade. We definitely want to boost up trade with all countries, including Iran."

INDIA OFFERS ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM IN BUILDING ECONOMY

BK281325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of State for Finance Jagannath Pahadia has offered India's cooperation to Vietnam in building its economy. He was speaking to a three-member delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [as heard] who called on him in New Delhi today. Pahadia said that while the expertise developed by India in various fields can be made available to Vietnam, India has also to learn a few things from Vietnam.

The delegation, led by the vice minister of state, planning committee of Vietnam [as heard], is in the country to exchange views on national coordination of programs of economic and technical assistance under the auspices of the UNDP.

PRESIDENT GREETS KARMAL ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK270937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy has sent a message of greetings to Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. In his message, Sanjiva Reddy expressed confidence that the traditional friendly relations between India and Afghanistan will be strengthened in the years to come.

BANGLADESH, INDIA HOLD RIVER TALKS IN NEW DELHI

BK260510 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint river commission resumes its talks in New Delhi today. An 11-member Bangladesh delegation headed by Jamaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the commission, arrived in New Delhi yesterday to participate. The India delegation is being headed by Ghani Khan Choudhury, energy minister and co-chairman of the commission.

Talking to newsmen at New Delhi, the Bangladesh deputy prime minister expressed the hope that the talks will be fruitful. Earlier, he told newsmen at Dacca airport that no new issue will be taken up at this meeting. The All-India Radio Dacca correspondent Saugata Ghosh reports that Ahmed said among the items on the agenda are the augmentation of the flow of the Ganges, sharing of the Tista River waters, the problem of border rivers and the utilization of common rivers.

Further Details

BK261638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Union Irrigation Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury has stressed the need for augmenting the Ganges water supply to prevent further damage to the Calcutta port.

Speaking at the resumed 18th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint rivers commission in New Delhi today, he said it should be provided that at least 40,000 cusecs of water flow through the Hooghly throughout the year. Choudhury, who was leading the Indian delegation, expressed the hope that a mutually satisfactory solution will be found and the two governments will agree upon a scheme to augment the Ganges flow. Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Jamaulddin Ahmed, who is leading his country's delegation, also stressed the need to augment the dry season flow of the Ganges for the socioeconomic progress of the people living in the Ganges basin. Ahmed said his country is ready to continue the dialog till a mutually satisfactory solution is found. He said the Bangladesh proposal for increasing the water resources provides for building storages in Nepal. He said it will not only increase the flow of the Ganges during the dry season but also bring increased benefits in flood control, hydro-power, irrigation and navigation.

Earlier Ghani Khan Choudhury told the meeting that extreme droughts this year in the Ganges basin had proved beyond doubt the imperative need to augment the flow of the Ganges in its lower reaches to meet the growing requirements of the two countries.

Talks Conclude

BK281321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Indo-Bangladesh joint rivers commission has decided to meet again to further discuss the issues which could not be resolved at its latest meeting which concluded in New Delhi today. The leader of the Bangladesh delegation has invited the Indian delegation to hold the next meeting in Dacca in June this year. The three-day meeting of the commission in New Delhi discussed the issues which could not be decided in its earlier meeting held in February. These included the proposals of the two sides for augmentation of resources of water in the Ganges during the lean season.

India impressed upon Bangladesh the need to insure at least 40,000 cusecs of water throughout the year from the Ganges for the Calcutta port which has been badly hit by inadequate water supply. Bangladesh has proposed the construction of reservoirs in Nepal for storing water to increase the flow of the Ganges.

INQUIRY ORDERED INTO KILLING OF SIKH RELIGIOUS LEADER

BK251024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The home minister has ordered the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] to take over the investigation of the murder of Nirankari [Sikh religious sect] chief Baba Gurbachan Singh. He said no effort will be spared to trace all those responsible for the crime as soon as possible. As already reported, Baba Gurbachan Singh was shot at and killed by a masked assassin at his residence last night. His bodyguard was also shot dead. Delhi police commissioner Bhinder said it was a well planned murder. He said investigations are continuing.

Prime Minister Gandhi this morning went to the residence of Nirankari chief Baba Gurbachan Singh. She met the members of the baba's family and offered her condolences. She assured the baba's followers that the government will conduct a thorough investigation and bring the culprits to book.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SCORES U.S. HOSTAGES RESCUE MISSION

BK260158 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has expressed deep regret and concern on behalf of the Pakistan Government over the abortive operation of the U.S. task force apparently aimed at freeing U.S. citizens held hostage in Iran.

The spokesman described the operation as a clear violation of international rules and law. He said yesterday that the inappropriate and regrettable action was a serious violation of Iran's sovereignty, and could have far-reaching implications for the peace and security of the region.

The spokesman praised the responsible and prudent reaction of the Iranian foreign minister in appealing for patience and restraint. The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's consistent policy of opposing the use of force or any sort of pressure or intimidation to solve the hostage issue. He said that Pakistan firmly adheres to this policy and will cooperate with Iran in its struggle for the defense of its sovereignty and national dignity.

The spokesman described as ridiculous the incorrect and sinister speculations of certain foreign mass media regarding the possibility that the U.S. aircraft launched their operationfrom Pakistan. Categorically rejecting these sinister allegations he said that any attempt to involve Pakistan in the U.S. action by any means must be rejected with contempt.

KARACHI COMMENTS ON U.S. ACTION AGAINST IRAN

BK290326 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 28 Apr 80

[A.A. Zamir Zubedi commentary]

[Text] The so-called rescue operation in Iran was nothing but a desperate act on the part of President Jimmy Carter to improve his position in the forthcoming U.S. Presidential elections. The arrogance with which the U.S. administration behaved last week showed how the superpowers want to (?suppress) smaller nations. The U.S. action against Iran--an Islamic and brotherly country of Pakistan--and the Soviet intervention in another Islamic country, Afghanistan, can be called nothing but an act of aggression against both these countries by the two superpowers. Pakistan has always identified itself with the freedom struggles of both these countries and supported their people in achieving their just and equitable rights. It has as strongly condemned the U.S. action in Iran as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Calling the U.S. move an adventurous act, the Government of Pakistan has expressed its shock and dismay over the flagrant violation of international norms and laws, in the move rescuing the American hostages in Iran. This impermissible act, actually, constitutes a serious violation of Iran's soverignty. Pakistan's view that the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages by use of force could have far-reaching consequences for peace and security in the region is wholly correct.

The peace in the region has already been threatened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The latest U.S. action has actually destabilized the entire political and economic situation, both in the Middle East and South Asia. The free nations of the region are fully justified in believing that that both the superpowers are now out to make this region a battleground to settle their scores.

The people of Iran and Afghanistan are striving hard to resist the intervention in their internal affairs by the big powers. In Afghanistan, the people have already taken up arms against the Soviet invaders. The Iranian people by the grace of God have succeeded in frustrating the U.S. attempt to violate their sovereignty.

The U.S. military adventurism has been condemned by all the peace-and justice-loving countries of the world. Even the right thinking Americans have strongly reacted against the U.S. action. According to latest reports, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has resigned and disassociated himself from such actions. Press reports disclose that Cyrus Vance had opposed the idea but was overruled.

With so much hue and cry and strong opposition from within and without, the U.S. Government should have come out with a categorical statement to abandon such actions in the future. Instead, President Carter's national security advisor Brzezinski has not only called the U.S. action morally right and politically justified, but also said that the U.S. would persist in its efforts and use all other methods to achieve the objective.

It is indeed a sad and deplorable attitude. It is hoped that the U.S. administration would look into its own recent past and realize the futility of using force even against smaller nations. However, if it [words indistinct] find peaceful means to release the American hostages in Iran, such an attitude will go a long way in strengthening the United Nations organizations and other international bodies in maintaining world peace and saving humanity from the destruction of nuclear weapons.

KARACHI RADIO SAYS U.S. FORCES ON WORLDWIDE ALERT

BK261601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report, U.S. forces worldwide have been placed on alert. The decision has been taken as a precaution in view of the worsening situation following the failure of the U.S. action to rescue the hostages in Iran.

Reporting this from Washington PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL says President Carter is holding continuous policy discussions with his senior advisors including the secretary of state, secretary of defense and chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. The U.S. President has also dispatched messages to the leaders of Britian, West Germany, France and other allied countries explaining the abortive U.S. hostage rescue attempt and seeking their continued support. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher also held meetings with envoys of 20 U.S. allied countries to explain the U.S. position on the hostages issue.

PRC BORDER TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 10-DAY VISIT

BK290350 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A six-member border trade delegation from the People's Republic of China arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation will call on the secretary of commerce tomorrow and will also hold meetings with other senior officials of the ministry. The Chinese trade delegation will leave Islamabad for Gilgit on Thursday where they are expected to sign a border trade agreement for the year 1980-81.

Under the proposed agreement the [border] trade between the two countries is likely to go up to a level of 37 million rupees a year. The two countries traded 34 million rupees worth of goods each way during the year 1979-80.

VISITING USSR DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL 28 APR

BK281106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The visiting Soviet tractor export delegation signed in Karachi today a protocol with a private concern for progressive manufacturing of tractors in Pakistan. A proposal for setting up a plant with a cost of 35 million rupees is being submitted to the government for approval. The Soviet delegation has agreed to provide a long-term credit up to $20 million on account. According to the program, 80 percent of spare parts will be manufactured in Pakistan in 5 years' time.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER RETURNS FROM LIBYA

BK281530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi returned to Islamabad today after a 3-day visit to Libya. During his stay in Tripoli he exchanged views with Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki on bilateral matters and the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference. The talks with Dr at-Turayki were an extension of the discussions held between the two foreign ministers earlier this month in Salisbury during the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe.

PARTY LEADER SAYS AFGHAN INSURGENTS SENT TO SIBERIA

OW272304 Hong Kong AFP in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 28 (AFP)--More than 13,000 Moslem insurgents have been sent to Siberia in the Soviet Union for opposing the regime of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, a Pakistani politician, Mufti Mehmud, said yesterday. Addressing a convention of the five-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) in Mirpur in Pakistani-held Kashmir, PNA chief Mufti Mehmud said his information wag based on "authentic reports" from Afghanistan. He said the Soviet Union committed "grave atrocities" in Afghanistan and a large number of Afghan villages had been bombed and then bulldozed.

So far about 100,000 people have died in Afghanistan and a similar number have been jailed, he said. The PNA chief said that Soviet troops had destroyed crops by spraying poisonous chemicals on fields to starve the population. He added that Soviet weapons propaganda material and money were pouring into Pakistani Baluchistan for "subversive activities".

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES BALUCH REGIMENT 28 APR

BK281048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the armed forces is an institution which should not only serve as the custodian of the country's integrity and solidarity but should also serve as a fountainhead of aspiration through their exemplary conduct reflecting the nation's unity, cohesion and Islamic character. He was addressing the officers and jawans [soldiers] of the Baluch regiment on the occasion of the reunion celebrations of the regiment in Abottabad today.

He said in order to enable the country to face the present crucial situation, it had become all the more imperative that we should fortify our faith in the ideology of Pakistan, which is Islam and is the basis of the creation of this country. Details of the president's address are still coming in.

MALDIVES

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

BK280744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Colombo, 28 Apr (AFP)--President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of Maldives has confirmed there was a recent plot to overthrow his government in the Indian Ocean archipelago, the Sri Lanka DAILY NEWS said today.

The newspaper published a report from British free-lance journalist Elizabeth Colton who said that Gayoom in an interview in the Maldivian capital of Male told her last Saturday there is growing evidence to prove that European mercenaries were involved in the plot.

Detailed London investigations into the movement of several well-known British mercenaries last February have been corroborated by Sri Lankan and Maldivian police records Mr. Gayoom said.

Mr. Gayoom said he did not know why the mercenaries had cancelled their plan.

Gayoom, 43, came to power in November 1979 in the archipelago of nearly 2,000 islands lying 400 miles south west of Sri Lanka.

The newspaper report said the national security service chief, Ilyas Ibrahim, had implied that former President Ibrahim Nasir was behind the plot.

Nasir, 54, who had ruled the country autocratically for 21 years resigned in 1978 and left Maldives for Singapore with his family shortly after Mr. Gayoom assumed office.

A presidential commission is conducting investigations into allegations that Nasir had misappropriated $4 million of government funds and other charges of abuse of power.

The report said Ibrahim however admitted there had been no reliable information to support the theory that Nasir had been behind the plot.

NEPAL

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK271542 Katmandu External Service in English 1430 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] His majesty's government has reiterated its stand on the hostage issue and said that the continued holding of the U.S. diplomatic mission personnel as hostages is contrary to established international law and their safety is the responsibility of the receiving state.

As regards the rescue mission, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: We realize that it was undertaken after many avenues of peaceful settlement have been attempted and failed. However, this military operation not only took place across international boundaries, it also carried the inherent risk of serious and far-reaching consequences, he added. His majesty's government feels that the solution of the problem is still possible through restraint on all sides and the use of peaceful means.

ARAB DELEGATION IN KATMANDU ON VISIT

BK281631 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A seven-member Arab delegation led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan has arrived in Katmandu earlier today.

The Arab delegation was welcomed at the Tribhuvan international airport by Assistant Minister of Industry and Commerce Sambhu Lal Shrestha. The delegation comprises of Arab League members from Morocco, Qatar, the Palestinian people and Iraq.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK281632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1455 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Katmandu 28 Apr (AFP)--Nepal recognised the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) officially today after holding 90 minute talks with a five member Arab delegation which arrived here this afternoon.

The delegation, led by Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, comprises members from Morocco, Qatar and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Talking to the press at the airport Mr. 'Alwan said the main objective of the mission was to inform the Nepalese Government leaders and other senior officials about the Arab League's view on the Camp David and other treaties signed between Egypt and Israel.

Mr Hamid said "the Egypt-Israel treaty including the Camp David agreement has threatened peace and security not only in the Arab world but also in the world at large".

Asked about the purpose of the visit of the Arab delegation Mr 'Alwan said "our task it to explain the decisions of the Arab heads of state summit meet held in Baghdad in 1978 and in Tunisia last November."

He said as per the decision of the last Arab heads of state's summit conference held in Tunisia it was decided that missions be sent to different friendly countries to explain their situation and the dangerous consequences of Camp David and Israel-Arab treaties.

During their stay the Arab delegation is scheduled to meet King Birendra and also call on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Their present visit to Nepal is the second leg of a five nation tour. The delegation arrived here from New Delhi and will proceed to Beijing, the Philippines and Japan.

The Arab delegation, soon after its arrival, held formal talks with the Nepalese foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry. The Arab delegation is understood to have explained to Mr. Shahi about the consequences of the Camp David [words indistinct] and the [words indistinct] Israel treaty. They also discussed the current political development in the region. During the talks the Arab delegation explained that in their view the Camp David treaty is almost dead because it has failed to solve the Middle East problem Nepalese Foreign Ministry sources told AFP.

The second round of official talks is expected to be held exclusively between the Iraqi foreign minister and Nepalese Foreign Ministry officials this evening on bilateral economic and trade relations. Nepal is desirous of importing crude oil on a long term basis from 1981 onwards, to maintain the regular supply even after the completion of the purchase contact with the Soviet Union, an official source said. This delegation will leave here on May 30 for Beijing.

Nepal Recognizes PLO

BK281624 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Nepal has recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization--the PLO--as the legal representative of the Palestinian people. This was stated by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan after his talks with Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi in Katmandu today.

After the talks, 'Alwan told RASHTRIYA SAMACHAR SAMITI [Nepali news agency] that he explained the details of the Arab priorities and ideas about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He reiterated that the Palestinian people were at the fore of the struggle and said we are delighted and happy by the decision of Nepal to extend full recognition to the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. He said we also express the desire of the Arab countries to strengthen and augment our relationship with Nepal and we are convinced that there are no [words indistinct] between Nepal and the Arab countries. Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi endorsed the view of 'Alwan.

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK261554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 26 Apr 80

[by Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, 26 Apr (AFP)--Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said today he was hopeful that the May 2 national referendum would be conducted "peacefully". He warned in a lengthy statement to journalists that the authorities would "crush" any elements that aimed to take advantage of the situation.

The referendum was called by Nepal's King Birendra to enable the country to decide through universal adult suffrage whether it wanted to be ruled through a multi-party system or through the non-party panchayat government under Premier Thapa.

"For me the referendum is the most important job for the time being so I am giving priority to it. Once the referendum is over, I shall deal with the economic problem," Prime Minister Thapa said. Once the referendum results were known he said constitutional changes would be made in terms of the proclamation of King Birendra on December 16 last year. "Whatever the results of the referendum, they should be accepted by the leaders of both the multi-party camp and the partyless panchayat camp," he said. The prime minister described charges that the government was conspiring to rig the referdum as "absurd".

He said he did not want to comment on the outcome of the referendum "because I myself as prime minister am not supposed to make any such remarks". He appealed to multi-party leaders to refrain from violence and to control their supporters so that the process could be conducted peacefully. Prime Minister Thapa said the Nepalese Government had postponed the departure of a royal Nepalese Army contingent for UNIFIL duties in Lebanon because of the referendum. Some 500 Nepalese forces currently serving in United Nations detachments in Lebanon, he added would be called back to Katmandu before the scheduled end of their tour of duty so that they could participate in the referendum.

Meanwhile Mr K.P. Bhattarai, acting president of the outlawed Nepali Congress told AFP today that he was hopeful 62.4 percent of the country's 7.2 million registered voters would go to the polls. He said he hoped to win the referendum with 70 percent support from the voters and said his assessment was based on studies conducted by his party.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

President's Office on Body Return

LD281709 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following statement has been issued bythe presidential office in connection with the handover of the bodies of the victims of American aggression against Iran's territory:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Archbishop Capucci, as you know, the president, Mr Bani-Sadr, in his press conference announced that the Iranian Government will hand over the bodies of those who were killed in the American Government's recent aggressive act to their families. Despite this announcement by the Iranian Islamic president the American media have embarked upon extensive propaganda against Iran's revolution in this connection, and this clearly shows that the American Government recognizes absolutely no value in human beings and that it takes into consideration only matters that serve its purpose. It is not certain that these bodies would be returned to their families by the American Government. For this reason, we would like to ask you, with the cooperation of a representative of his holiness the pope, the Swiss ambassador as a representative of a neutral state and a representative of the International Red Cross, to deliver the bodies of the victims of this flagrant aggression by the United States, which are now kept at the coroner's office, to their families.

[Signed] The head of the presidential office, Reza Taqavi.

Student Statement 116: Trial

LD281735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, this afternoon the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued their 116th statement. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

God's greetings and grave upon the brave Muslim people of Esfahan, Yazd and Najafabad. Greetings to you, the nation that arose in a unified rank in the path of the Islamic Revolution and that confirmed the glory of the Muslims and the victory of the revolution through your dear and blissful martyrs. Greetings to you inhabitants of these cities, who, in solid ranks behind Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution, are ready for martyrdom and jihad at any time.

Truly, it was due to our faith in God, the belief of the oppressed and valiant Iranian nation and the sublime sincerity and piety of the imam of the nation that God Almighty crushed this inhumane and frightful conspiracy of the great Satan through his decree. Through this disgraceful defeat the light of faith became brighter in the hearts of our struggling nation and the hopeful hearts of the oppressed people became firmer in their belief in the defeat of slimsy superpowers. This defeat also caused trepidation in the government of the mother of corruption in the West. The American Government should have learned that whenever it indulges in such vile acts against the nations in order to achieve power and whenever it indulges in treason it will become more exposed before the world and before the eyes of people the world over.

The American nation should know that the responsibility for all the hardships, actions or other events concerning the hostages rests with Carter personally and the rest of his criminal collaborators. The world knows that so far we the Muslim students have acted with complete goodwill toward these spies. However, if the American nation does not prevent these savage acts by Carter, all the hostages will be dispatched to hell. America should know that it should hand back Mohammad Reza and the wealth he has plundered to the Iranian nation. Otherwise the hostages will be tried and will receive the punishment prescribed for those who commit reason against Islam and the Muslims.

In order to keep these spy hostages safe and to have them ready for the day of the trial, we have sent a number of them to the cities of Yazd, Esfahan and Najafabad. We request the honorable and committed clergy and various strata of the people, and especially the brave and struggling youth of those cities, to cooperate with the students who have come with the hostages from the den of espionage and to guard these spies. We emphasize that they should speedily and with revolutionary awareness neutralize any kind of conspiracy or suspicious movement, especially around the place of their residence.

We beseech God Almighty for greatness and honor for you in implementing the wishes of the oppressed people.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Defense Minister Favors Hostage Release

LD290758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0639 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Interview of Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran by unidentified "Guards' Program" interviewer--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] All the attacks by the United States and Iraq are due to the American hostages. As a member of Parliament and as defense minister--as you are at present--what it your view regarding the hostages and please tell us what will be done with them?

[Answer] It is a long subject, from a political and philosophical point of view, which has been and is being discussed. As you know, the ambassadors of foreign countries have objected to us over why Iranian students have not observed diplomatic etiquette. Why they have broken international, diplomatic rules and have taken a number of Americans as hostages. I should say that the hostages taken are in fact a painful cry that our nation, after 50-odd years of oppression, pain and torture, has echoed throughout the world against the Western world. During the 50-odd years that the United States, directly and indirectly, subjected our nation to oppression and torture, more than hundreds of thousands were martyred. More than 1 million were made homeless. Much damage and treachery and many crimes were committed as a result of the U.S. colonial policy in this country, especially since the victory of the revolution the nation has witnessed that, after all the (?disturbances), the United States has not given up.

By way of the plots that it hatches through its agents at home and abroad--as in Dr Mosaddeq's era--it intends to destroy the system of our revolution.

This is a painful cry that has come out of the painful chest of the nation, in the form of hostage taking and has been manifested in such a way that it would thus shake the world and wake it up, to tell the world to be aware of the crimes and murders that have been committed in this country.

When one is subjected to oppression, one has the right to shout in protest, to swear, to express his objection to the world in any way possible.

This hostage taking is in the form of a 50-year objection by our nation against the West.

Regarding the fate of the hostages, I believe that those who are detained at the espionage den and elsewhere should be released at the suitable time, because they themselves are not our aim. Our aim is the U.S. colonialistic policy. The hostages are detained so that U.S foreign policy is put on trial, not the persons who have no value on their own. Some might say that among these people there are 10 or 12 spies; that is, they were spying for America. In reply to them I should say that it is natural for any country to assign a group for gathering information for their country. Every country which has an embassy in Iran at present, no doubt has some staff members who are busy gathering information about this country for their own country.

Therefore, what those 10 or 12 were doing to gather information, or in other words, spying for the United States of America at the U.S. Embassy is an international practice and acceptable to all.

Therefore, you cannot arrest and try the person who is assigned, and whose mission is politically acceptable to the world and which everybody is doing. What we are putting on trial is the wrong political course adopted by America in the Third World countries over the past 50 years.

I believe that U.S. policy should be put on trial; a trial that would expose to the world the wrongdoings, crimes and murders committed by the United States of America over the past years. Then, after the world has learned and when the United States of America has accepted and been judged fairly, all the hostages should be released.

Tabataba'i on Hostage Solution

DW290913 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Encke interview in Tehran with Sadeq Tabataba'i, coordinator in the office of the Iranian head of government, in German--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is there any solution left at all in the hostage affair? Are there any political prospects and thus also chances for a solution of this crisis?

[Answer] At the moment it is hard to analyze and to show prospects. All I can say is that this action by the Americans has considerably aggravated the solution of the problem. We will examine the whole thing with commonsense and logic, as well as with patience, and continue to contemplate measures. What we expect, however, is the new attitude of the allies of the United States in Europe. Only then could we talk about the further political situation and the future situation of the U.S. citizens in the Tehran embassy--though they are no longer in Tehran effective today.

The attitude of the Europeans really must be in such a direction that they accept Iran's demand and desist from considering this taking of hostages as a separate problem between Iran and the United States.

[Question] Do you see Iran's future prospects more in the East or more in the West?

[Answer] That depends on the attitude of the West European states. If they retain the attitude toward Iran they have had so far, then it will be an automatic consequence that Iran's relations will more and more tend toward the Eastern bloc states. As for the question of whether this tendency will remain purely economic or will also proceed over the political to the ideological staircase, I do not believe that these relations will exert any ideological influence on the Islamic Revolution in Iran, yet I am sure that the political relations will be further enhanced. The reason for this is also, and quite simply, that the economic cooperation so far practiced with the West has been cut off or weakened owing to the political attitude in these countries.

[Question] Is it conceivable that Iran will also call on the Soviet Union for military help in view of the increasing American threat?

[Answer] This is a question for the future, though I do not consider it out of the question.

Bakhtiar Denies Prior Knowledge

NC281252 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 28 (AFP)--A spokesman for former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last head of government under the shah's regime, today denied a report in the Italian weekly magazine PANORAMA that he had prior notice from Washington of last Thursday's abortive bid by a U.S. commando to rescue the 50 American hostages from Tehran Embassy.

The spokesman dismissed as "crazy" a PANORAMA article claiming the commando raid was to have been the prelude to a counterrevolutionary coup that would have returned him to Iran to take charge of a projected "liberated zone".

Army Warning

LD291108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0959 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a circular to the armed forces has warned them of the following:

The failure of Carter's plan and its repercussions, considering the imminence of the U.S. elections and the disagreement of the U.S. President with the views of some of the Cabinet members regarding abstaining from military intervention by the U.S. Government in Iran, which led to the resignation of the secretary of state of that country, have clarified the fact that Carter intends to compensate for the failure of his previous plan, in the short time left before the start of his election campaign to regain his lost (?face) and to change American public opinion in his own favor. For the achievement of this plan, he has no doubt prepared another plan ready for action, so that he may implement it as soon as possible.

Since as we have seen and according to information received, he dispatched his (?marines) to Bahrain and other suitable areas on 25 April, we should accept that another (?plan) is about to be (?implemented) soon.

Regarding these points and the responsibility and mission of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic to safeguard the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its aims, all the persn personnel are expected to be on their guard with exceptional alertness, perform their duties and assigned tasks carefully and watchfully expect extensive action by the U.S. Army, so that they will not be caught off-guard and may foil Carter's plan in time.

Commentary on Brzezinski

LD282002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] REUTER reported today that Brzezinski has said that America's abortive operation to release the hostages should be a warning to Iranians not to underestimate America's power and not to doubt America's inclination to use military force. This, of course, is not the first time that Brzezinski has shown America's military might to us and threatened that unless we let America off the hook he will shower with shells and machinegun bullets and do this and that.

But this is the first time that he has spoken from a position of weakness and has warned Iranians not to underestimate America's power. Brzezinski's phrase means that we have no right to underestimate America's might despite its fiasco. However, whether we have the right or not, the whole world is belittling America's might--and America's weakness is something that has been proven to everybody.

It was in the course of the Vietnam war that the hollowness of this paper tiger was exposed to everyone. The [word indistinct] Red River incident proved once again that this paper tiger can only roar lying down and that, since its roars are sufficiently loud, it believes that everyone will think that this most excruciating noise is reaching the ear from a truly monumental and mighty monster.

The fact is, however, that if we look at the speaker of these words; that is, Mr Brzezinski himself, we will truly feel sorry for him. For with all his alleged power and his threats and designs he is whistling in the dark. For in the end, his hirelings, as we have witnessed, failed to conquer a single inch of Iran's desert, and while they were limping to safety they did not even have the courage to collect the bodies left behind. And yet they are warning us not to underestimate them.

Hail to Poland, which has so far exported three such geniuses in security affairs to other countries--all three of whom have been able to beat everyone else in the human race hands down in terms of bloodthirstiness, murderous acts and pillaging! These three men, who are the offspring of the old Polish feudal system, have achieved such historical notoriety that perhaps they will never be forgotten.

The first Polish fellow was named Dzerzhinskiy. After the Russian revolution, he took charge of the CHEKA organization in its entirety, and the memory of those massacres he perpetrated as the first head of the Russian security organization following the Russian revolution is well known.

The second Pole was Menzhinskiy, his fellow countryman, and who as the head of the OGPU [Unified State Political Administration], killed as many people as he could and managed to increase the figure of the innocent people killed in Russia to 6 million.

And now we are witnessing the third much-heralded Pole, who is none other than Mr Brzezinski. He, of course, is pretty well known to everyone, and his position as the adviser in implementing the deposed shah's security plans including the massacre of 60,000 people by that evil man are not something that is concealed from anyone.

This third fellow, however, seems to have struck it particularly unlucky in the latter stages of his career, being confronted by a power that is no longer afraid of his threats.

This has led him to direct all his saber-rattling only against his own hirelings and to bring disgrace only to himself. And since Mr Brzezinski is, as 'Arafat has put it, extremely versatile, then, in order not to be hurt too much by all the things that boomerang on him, he would, of course, not ignore psychological war, rumor-mongering and falsification in the hope that, in this way, he might be able to prevent others from not taking him too seriously.

In this context one should mention the news reports they put about in the world regarding Iran, particularly about Kordestan, in an effort to at least take the sting out of their defeat. And the uninformed American people do not know that Tabas is in the east of Iran and Kordestan in the west. They imagine that Tabas is next door to Sanandaj and that the American Marines are busy in this area. Let them be pleased with themselves on this score; for it might not be all that far-fetched anyway.

Student on Hostages

OW251358 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Telephone interview conducted in English by NHK reporter with unidentified Iranian student holding U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran following White House spokesman Powell's announcement of U.S. rescue operations in Iran--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Are you going to do... to take same action against the hostages in this stage?

[Student] If we see any sign of military action, we would do what we said.

[Reporter] Yeah, but the operation was already canceled.

[Student] I know, but... that is what I am saying. We don't believe that that was an action. It is just a lie. If we get sure that that was an action, then later on we are going to decide about it.

Garmarudi Denies Money Demand

LD281226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0959 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to UPI, Carter's national security adviser, Brzezinski said yesterday that America is not planning to buy the bodies of the Americans and that should Iran demand money for the return of the bodies of the eight Americans killed in the abortive rescue attempt of the hostages, America would turn it down.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown also expressed his concern over reports that the Iranians are not prepared to return the bodies unless they received some money. He said: We suggest that the bodies be exchanged [as heard] for return of bodies of soldiers is an old tradition which is even observed between enemies, whereas we are not the Iranian people's enemies.

To clarify the situation, the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic contacted presidential cultural and press adviser, Musavi Garmarudi: He said that this report is utterly false, adding: The Iranian Government has not demanded any money for the return of the bodies of the eight Americans.

Bodies Transferred

NC281601 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--The bodies of nine American Marines killed during Friday morning's unsuccessful attempt to rescue the hostages at Tehran's American Embassy were transferred early today to the medical-legal institute here, the newspaper KEYHAN reported.

The bodies will remain there until the government decides what to do about them, the newspaper said.

Capucci Statement

NC281200 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 28 (AFP)--Exiled Archbishop of Jerusalem Hilarion Capucci was leaving Rome later today for Tehran to receive the bodies of the American servicemen killed in last week's abortive attempt to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages there.

Msgr Capucci, contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone, said that he was undertaking the mission for "humanitarian and religious reasons." Ways and means of returning the bodies to the United States would be determined in Tehran, he added.

Earlier today Tehran Radio said that the bodies would be handed over to representatives of the pope, the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross.

Hostages' Tabriz Arrival

JN281622 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A number of U.S. hostages accompanied by a group of Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have arrived in Tabriz, the center of eastern Azarbayjan.

The initiative to move the hostages comes after the U.S. military attack against the Iranian lands and in order to foil any U.S. conspiracy. It has been decided that the U.S. hostage spies will be transferred to the various cities of Iran.

Further on Arrival

JN281812 Tehran International Service in Arabic1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A number of U.S. hostages accompanied by a group of Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have arrived in Tabriz, the center of eastern Azarbayjan.

Other groups of U.S. hostages have been transferred to Qom, Yazd, Esfahan and Najafabad.

Attacks on Embassy Reported

LD281746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1724 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau, the public relations spokesman of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today announced:

Last night several armed attacks were made by counterrevolutionaries and domestic mercenaries of America at the den of espionage. The first attack was made from a white Benz car from the northern section of Mobarezin Street, and was repulsed by the Islamic Revolution Guards stationed around the den of espionage.

The second attack, which was made from a cream-colored Peykan car through the same position, was also repulsed by the brother guards.

The third attack was made from another Peykan car and this, too, was repulsed by the brother guards.

Army Says U.S. Jets Fire on Plane

LD291018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

At 1211 today, 29 April, while an airplane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was on a patrol flight over the Oman sea region, it was shot at by two U.S. F-14 jets. Within 3 minutes two airplanes of the Iranian Air Force from the Bandar 'Abbas base confronted the U.S. jets and at 1231 flew escort to the patrol airplane. The U.S. planes then changed their direction.

Afghan Hezb-e Eslami Condemnation

GF281740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by Hezb-e Eslami Ra'd of Afghanistan in Ahvaz--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful, the struggling nation of Afghanistan severely condemns the aggressive acts of the criminal U.S. planes and armed forces near the second city of the prophet [presumably Meshed] and their schemes which, thank God, failed because they were contrary to God's will. We ask all Muslims and the oppressed peoples of the world to mobilize immediately against the Eastern and Western bloodsucking superpowers and to keep this world clean by removing all of this litter.

Nobari on U.S. Action

LD251338 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--The president of the Iranian Central Bank, Ali Reza Nobari has called the American attempt to free the hostages "the signal for the start of a war." The president, who is currently taking part in a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Hamburg, described the American operation as a gross violation of international law. The American act could lead to chaos in the Middle East. "The Muslim population in the Middle East will not stand idly by in the face of this attack on Iran. I can see chaos brewing. Revolution in the Middle East, and I am talking here not of governments but of peoples, will not be long in coming."

NBC Correspondent Expelled

LD282028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2002 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of National Guidance has ordered Rick Davis, correspondent of the American NBC Television Network, to leave Iran as soon as possible. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the decision to expel him is the result of repeated telephone calls by the students living in the U.S. concerning the report which Rick Davis sent about the murder of the martyr Ashtiyani.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS FIVE BOMBS PLANTED, EXPLODE

LD281643 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporters, at 1730 today there was an explosion at the northwestern corner of a parking lot in Imam Khomeyni Square in Tehran, as a result of which two people were killed and five other injured. The explosion also caused heavy damage to seven cars, one pick-up belonging to the reconstruction crusade organization and one motorcycle.

According to our reporter, as a result of this explosion, the driver of the motorcycle and one person near the scene of the explosion were killed. The intensity of the explosion was so great that windows of many shops within 50 to 70 metres of the blast were also damaged.

Within a few minutes of the explosion, the Revolution Guards Corps, police officers and firemen surrounded the area, put out the fire and neutralized an unexploded bomb. Various groups of people rushed to the aid of foremen and others to put out the fire.

In his last telephone call our reporter noted the number of injured as eight, and added that nine cars were destroyed in the explosion and that nearby shops have been closed. Meanwhile, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that nearly 16 cars in the parking area caught fire. PARS NEWS AGENCY revealed that the incident resulted in 2 killed and 13 injured, all of whom were treated as out-patients and released. According to our correspondent, a total of five time-bombs have been planted in various locations in Tehran today, of which two exploded and two were neutralized [numbers as heard] by the guards of the precinct nine.

Groups Claim Responsibility

NC282004 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--A group called the "Federal Front for the Liberation of Iran" claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks today that left several people dead and wounded.

A senior Interior Ministry official said in a televised interview that the group was previously unknown to ministry authorities.

Three bombs exploded in south Tehran, one in a movie house, another in the same area that damaged a hairdresser's shop and a hotel and the third, the most violent, in Khomeyni Square near the international communications center.

The Khomeyni Square attack was claimed by an organization that calls itself the "Khorramdin Shock Group" in a telephone call from Tehran to the Paris office of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. It was the first such claim by this group.

There were conflicting figures on the number of casualties from today's bombings, with the toll in some reports running as high as seven dead and several dozen injured.

Further on Explosions

JN282054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] No less than two persons were killed and 31 injured as a result of two bomb explosions in Tehran today. The first explosion, which took place in a movie theater, resulted in many people injured. The second explosion, which took place in the heart of the capital, martyred two persons, injured many people and damaged a number of cars.

It was learned that another bomb was discovered at the site of the incident. It was defused by the police and the Revolution Guards.

In a statement issued following the explosions, the technical association of the oppressed said that America, the failure, carried out these explosions and the killing of innocent people through its internal Zionist agents.

BANI-SADR CHAIRS REVOLUTION COUNCIL, MINISTERIAL SESSION

LD282043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was convened tonight in the prime minister's palace under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. At the end of the meeting Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told newsmen that in tonight's session discussions were held concerning the general, current national issues. Concerning today's explosions he said that necessary orders have been issued concerning the strengthening of the city's cadres. The Council of Ministers decided to ask Mr Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, to supervise the matter. He will issue the necessary orders to the committees. The police are also ready to act in their capacity. Concerning the approval of the country's general budget Dr Habibi said that in the field of economic problems the most important issue which we are facing is to approve the budget as soon as possible and to outline the general features of the budget. The general features of the budget and the principles upon which the budget should be based have already been decided and it will be finalized during the next week or so. While this question is being studied, the issue of inflation will also be considered alongside the budget. The steps which should be taken in order to reduce inflation include a number of budgetry decisions. In addition to this, we should concentrate somewhat more on development projects.

Concerning the universities and the national entrance examination Dr Habibi said: We are continuing our studies concerning the reviewing of the national entrance examination.

According to the decision of the Revolution Council the selection of students will be based on new regulations and principles based on the new educational system first of all those principles, rules and regulations should be defined and later we will select the students on the basis of those regulations. So long as these principles are not defined we will not have a national entrance examination.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Reports of Clashes

LD281817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region this morning told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that armed Iraqi assailants attacked the Kangab (gendarmerie) border post and the border region from 0100 through 0330 this morning. The gendarmerie officers repulsed the attacks. In this clash one gendarmerie jeep was destroyed.

We have also received a report from the Paveh governor's office that shooting took place last night around the city and in the villages of (Muriyas) and Mahirud. The commander of the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said in connection with these shootings that one of the Islamic Revolution Guards was injured in last night's clashes. He added that heavy casualties were inflicted on the assailants and a considerable amount of weapons and ammunition was seized by the guards during the recent clashes between the Islamic Revolution Guards and the attackers in the Paveh region and [word indistinct].

Civil Plane Landing

LD282111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] An official of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, describing the investigation of the passengers of the Iraqi plane which was forced to land on Iranian territory yesterday, said that the investigation showed that the plane is an Iraqi commercial civil aircraft which had been flying between Baghdad and Basrah but had lost its way due to the breakdown of its communication equipment and had entered Iranian territory. He added that investigations are still proceeding at the place where the aircraft landed by questioning passengers of the aircraft and in an attempt to determine whether it had belonged to the Iraqi pilot training institute [sentence as heard]. So far, no trace has been found of any binoculars or other reconnaisance equipment inside the plane or in the possession of any of its passengers. As a result, they are staying in Tehran with every convenience and will be held in Iran until the completion of legal proceedings, when they will be handed over to the Iraqi Government.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES

Call to Shiraz Students

GF281257 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the supervisor of Shiraz University--no date given, read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the order issued by the president and the Revolution Council that universities should open and resume normal activities,all professors, students and staff of Shiraz University are asked to resume their normal activities and return to class in order to demonstrate their support for the Revolution Council in these sensitive times in which U.S. imperialism is openly declaring war on the Iranian nation and government by landing its commandos.

The resumption of normal activities at the university and the prevention of any violent and illogical clashes on the sacred university campus is like a holy war. It is the religious and national duty of every member of the university to assist this holy war.

Shiraz Reported Calm

GF281830 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The colleges of Shiraz University were calm today. Groups of students gathered at the campus and discussed the recent U.S. military aggression against Iranian territory. An official of the arts and science college stated in a conversation with our correspondent that certain classes were in session. The education council of the university held a meeting and decisions were taken with respect to problems at the university.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Fallahi Scores Kordestan 'Rebels'

LD251348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Speech by General Fallahi, commander of Iranian land forces, at 25 April Friday prayers in Tehran University--live]

[Excerpt] Regarding the incidents in Kordestan, I will point out certain things to you: The events in Kordestan coincided with the internal disorders in the universities. There was a direct link between the internal clashes in the universities and the attacks on military installations in Kordestan. All the telephone contacts between the provinces and Sanandaj testified to this link.

They hoped vainly that with the attacks on military installations and--God forbid--with the fall of the garrison they could escalate the internal clashes in the universities and elsewhere. They made the attacks on military installations and possible victory the basis for continuing the internal clashes.

Regarding Kordestan, on 20 February 1979 the Mahabad garrison was attacked and plundered, without provocation; on 17 March 1979 the Sanandaj garrison was attacked and 21 of our best youths were killed; They surrounded and killed the best of our Revolution Guards and brother soldiers; in Saqqez, while our brother soldiers were passing over a bridge, 25 were killed.

We were passersby and defenders of the military installations. The armed forces were never the attackers in any Kurdish region. The army and the Revolution Guards are the guardians of the revolution. They suffered loss of life when passing by, when defending; even Tehran's First Infantry Division, which suffered loss of life in Baneh, and our Revolution Guards who died between Baneh and Sardasht--they were all passing.

All this testifies to the untruthfulness, enmity and hypocrisy of the unlawful armed groups in Kordestan. [shouts of "God is great" from the crowd]

On 17 April a military column left Tehran for Kermanshah and Sanandaj in order to be stationed on the Iraqi border in Kordestan Province; in the past this was carried out by aircraft of the ground forces [as heard] and by helicopters. During the recent events we were forced to fortify our positions on the Iran-Iraq border in Sardasht and Baneh. On the other hand we were faced with limitations concerning the air force, the airborne forces and the helicopters [as heard], because they belong to the nation and aerial deployments are expensive. Hence, it was carried out overland. As you know, school teachers in Sanandaj who receive their salaries from this nation, instead of teaching the nation's children, closed down the schools and blocked the path of the military column. The army was then forced to go through the mountains and incur heavy expenses.

According to the contract signed between the goodwill mission and the honorable people of Sanandaj, the brother Revolution Guards were to leave Sanandaj and the army were to control the airport, the officers club and television station. Control of the city was to be assigned to the police and unlawful armed groups were to leave the city. In spite of the commitment between the goodwill mission, who were the imam's representatives, and the people of Sanandaj we know that the officers club, in which our brother soldiers were, the television station, the airport and the military garrison were attacked. They were disregarding and were disrespectful to the contract between the goodwill mission and the people.

In such a case you are aware that any Muslim, any human being would have the right to defend himself. [Shouts of "God is great"] In defense of the installations, since there is no overland access, we are forced to defend the Sanandaj garrison, the officers club and other installations with mortars and cannonfire. Every firearm in the world has definitely a 'firing error factor' [zarib-e khataye tirandazi]. We have previously advised those living in the area around the officers club to leave the area, lest--God forbid--while defending the club our bullets should strike the houses; the houses have been evacuated. They are spreading extensive propaganda that the army has bombarded the whole of Sanandaj with cannons and helicopters and done this and that.

Yes. The airforce has defended the sky over Sanandaj and the military installations there. The helicipters have defended the military installations. Cannons and mortar-launchers have been fired. All this has been done for the preservation of the club, the airport, television station and the army garrison. [shouts of "God is great"]

At this moment your brother soldiers in the mountains around Saqqez and Sanandaj, at Sanandaj airport, in Baneh and the mountains around Baneh and Sanandaj are underfire by assailants, enemies and counterrevolutionaries and are defending their posts bravely and with self-sacrifice, for God, the imam and the Muslim nation. [shouts of "God is great"]

Finally, these unlawful armed groups have repeatedly declared that they will defend Iran's frontiers alongside the army. Those who prevent the normal passage of a military column inside Sanandaj, those who killed 45 of the best of our soldiers during the past few days, how can they claim that they will defend the Iran-Iraq border alongside us? Those who receive RPG-7 ammunition directly from the Iraqi Army, those who are openly receiving their required weapons directly from the Iraqi Army through the border regions of Sardasht and Piranshahr today, how are they going to stop the aggression of the Iraqi Army along the Iran-Iraq border alongside us?

First of all, they are definitely not such a group. They do not possess such battle strength and capacity to stand against the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran or to stand against the Iraqi Army along the border. In fact, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not (?guarantee) or endorse them. [shouts of "God is great"] The army has doubts about the honesty and Islamic dignity of this unlawful political group. [shouts of "God is great"] The army would never believe or be deceived and would defend the Iran-Iraq frontiers, especially in Kordestan, with strength on its own and would only rely on God, the heroic nation of Iran, Islam and the imam of the nation and no one else. [shouts of "God is great"]

Kordestan Army Statement

LD271110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The following statement has been issued by Kordestan's 28th Army Division:

In the name of God. Combative Iranian nation, the counterrevolutionaries are trying to cause destruction in Sanandaj and then attribute it to the army and the corps of Revolution Guards. During the past few days, they destroyed the gendarmerie building and the television station, a number of private homes and set oil tanker trucks on fire. Moreover, they are removing everything from the city, and in order to remove all traces of their treason then blow up the sites. As a result a number of people have sought refuge in the garrison asking for protection.

President's Office on Fighting

LD271218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The president's office, in a contact with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced: Since, in spite of the one-sided cease-fire [presumably in Sanandaj] for 6 hours last Friday, the unlawful armed forces did not stop agitating and resisting and fighting against the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the armed forces have been forced to fight them with the utmost decisiveness and will continue their mission.

Sanandaj Statement

LD271220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Statement No 7 of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj was issued today. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name, O heroic people of Iran, O brave Muslims of Sanandaj: War and clashes have broken out for 3 days in this region.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in support of the Army of the Islamic Republic, after the necessary reminders decided to act on their just rights and clear the routes to the borders and rescue the brave strugglers in the officers' club from the siege and finally liberate government installation, the governor general's office, the radio and TV station and the airport. The self-sacrificing members of the guards corps started their move from two directions; the first column from the garrison toward the governor general's office and the officers' club; the second column toward the radio and TV station. Consequently, these centers were taken over by the guards corps and the siege was broken.

Inspired by the president's message and the worried eyes of the great nation of Iran, the guards corps is determined to guarantee the sovereignty of the government of free Iran in the region, in order to free the Muslims from the yoke of torture and [word indistinct] parties.

Kurdish Leader Alleges Atrocities

OW280122 Hong Kong AFP in English 0118 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--Shaykh Ezzedin Husseini, religious chief of the Iranian Kurds, last night accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of "committing atrocities in Kordestan" and appealed to Iranians to "organize against the Tehran regime to establish a popular government."

Shaykh Husseini told AFP that many people had been killed and wounded and many houses destroyed in Kordestan. He denounced the "economic blockade against Sanandaj, which today lacks fuel, clothing and medicine." A major city in Kordestan, Sanandas has been under attack by Iranian Government forces. Shaykh Husseni said he wanted the International Red Cross, the United Nations and "all progressive forces" to know that "the Kurdish people are being attacked by a government which claims it is defending their interests."

"In Vietnam, in Algeria, it was foreigners who massacred the population, but in Kordestan it is the central government," he said. Asserting that the Kurds wanted peace, he added that last year, "although victorious, we agreed to a ceasefire, but the state has been preparing a new attack on us for the past five months and now no longer wants to negotiate." In Kordestan, fighting has not diminished in intensity despite an appeal Saturday by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In the area of Baneh, in southern Kordestan, the army continues to bomb cities, and one-third of the buildings in Baneh have been destroyed, Kurd sources say. According to the extreme leftist Komalah Party, the peshmergas (Kurdish autonomist guerrillas) downed a helicopter in Sanandaj and captured its English-speaking pilot. The Kurds claim to control the entire city except its western section, where the army barracks are located, but this is denied by the central government.

In areas of western Azarbayjan, Kurds report violent clashes with government forces, and in Kordestan, they report air bombings.

Kermanshah Hostages

LD281322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, talks at the Islamic Revolution Court of Qasr-e Dhirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab on the release of the remaining 33 hostages of the [word indistinct] Sar-e Pol-e Zahab road--whose ordinary members [presumably civilians] have already been freed and whose military members are still in captivity--took place between mediators of the court and the abductors. According to the same report, the negotiations have reached a satisfactory conclusion and it is hoped that the said group would be released soon.

Jannati on Ahvaz Incident

GF281715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following telegram has been sent by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, the canon governor of Khuzestan and member of the council on vigilance, to his holiness the leader of revolution and founder of the Islamic republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni:

In his exalted name, esteemed leader of the Islamic Revolution, His Excellency Imam Khomeyni: With personal greetings and wishes of a long life and further success for Your Eminence, [I wish to inform that] the events of the free radio-television debate on Sunday, 27 April, which openly insulted and offended the prayer holders and honorable citizens of Ahvaz caused great anger and wrath among those beloved citizens. They will have ominous consequences if compensation is not forthcoming. Are those prayer holders, who had come to the university campus without any means of defense and with pure hearts, a bunch of scum and rabblerousers? Are the honorable citizens of Ahvaz, who have always been the pioneers in the furtherance of the goals of the great Islamic Revolution, a bunch of rabblerousers and bullies? Are the people who came to the university lawn emptyhanded to carry out the views and ideas of the great leader and those of the presidency and the Revolution Council, who were the subject of attack by plotters and conspirators, a bunch of rabblerousers? Can this be called a free debate or should it be called free cursing and provocation?

I beg you to issue instructions so that before anyone reacts the center for the dissemination of the Islamic facts and ideas [radio-TV] and the center of public enlightenment is not transformed into a center for cursing, disrespect and other counterrevolutionary acts. Wishing Your Excellency excellent health and a long life.

[Signed] Ahmad Jannati.

Reports of Attack in Mahshah

GF281725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS in Abadan this morning, the governor of Mahshahr announced that yesterday afternoon a group of 50 saboteurs attacked Sarbandar citizens. Four persons were injured as a result. The governor added that following the clashes gendarmarie personnel started shooting in the air and dispersed the attackers. The Mahshahr governor also said that the attackers have been identified and will be prosecuted.

Sanandaj Troop Deployment

LD290326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Muslim inhabitants of Sanandaj: The unlawful armed groups which have over many long months robbed you of your security, during the last moments of their foul life are resorting to all manner of strategy to spread sundry remors aimed at preventing reestablishment of peace, security and tranquillity in your city.

After several days' efforts, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have now been deployed in the city and are safeguarding your security. These forces have come to Sanandaj with the intention of serving you. So hasten to welcome them and, with their cooperation and assistance, restore normal life to your own city.

Shiraz 'Supports' Revolution

GF290500 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Responding to the call by the Muslim student center and organization at Shiraz University and the Friday imam of Shiraz, thousands of Shiraz citizens have held a march. The Shiraz citizens, chanting slogans against the criminal United States and its devoted servant Saddam Husayn, condemned the assassination of Ayatollah as-Sadr and his oppressed sister. The participants supported the decisions of the Revolution Council and the president regarding the universities.

Having traversed the prearranged streets, the marchers gathered at Vakil mosque. There they participated in memorial services for Ayatollah as-Sadr. One of the students talked about the world devourers plots against and their confrontation with Iran's Islamic Revolution, the martyrdom of His Excellency Ayatollah as-Sadr, and the need for a cultural revolution in Iran. His remarks were greeted with shouts of "God is great" from the crowd.

Joint Staff Communique to Sanandaj

LD290614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0545 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Hello and good morning. We would like to draw your attention to a communique from the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Zealous inhabitants of Sanandaj: Using loudspeakers, counterrevolutionaries have spread the rumor in various cities that should you move away from the danger zone and join the army, the army would take you hostage.

Do not heed the empty threats of the counterrevolutionary agents. Come out of your homes all together and chant at the top of your voices "God is great" and join the army units. The open embraces of the homeland's soldiers, these ever-alert brothers of yours, are waiting to welcome you and give you sanctuary.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENCES ARAB TOUR

Meeting With Khomeyni

LD251920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's minister of foreign affairs, met the imam of the nation at 1830 today. In this meeting he submitted a report on the recent events in our country to the imam and asked his permission for traveling to Arab countries.

Tour Begins 26 Apr

LD251924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the trip of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, to Arab countries will begin tomorrow morning. The minister of foreign affairs will visit Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain respectively. During this trip, our country's minister of foreign affairs will discuss the following subjects with the respective countries' officials: the fortification of the position of Arab countries vis-a-vis the Camp David agreement, the position adopted by Arab countries vis-a-vis Egypt for the extradition of the deposed shah, the introduction of Iran's Islamic Revolution from various points of view, and a discussion regarding economic, political and cultural relations.

Visit to Damascus

JN271653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Beirut from Damascus today at the conclusion of his visit to Syria and his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

During this visit, Qotbzadeh will meet with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The foreign minister is also scheduled to meet with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon.

In another development, Damascus Radio has broadcast several [word indistinct] on the importance of this visit and the changes made in the region by the Iranian Islamic Revolution. The radio also described the recent U.S. air aggression against Iran as air piracy.

Political observers in Damascus believe that the development of relations between Damascus and Tehran will consolidate the two countries' joint struggle against the U.S. plots in the region. They add that Qotbzadeh's visit to Damascus and some Arab states in the Persian Gulf region can bolster Iran's stand on the false allegations blared out by the Ba'thist clique in Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The visit will also strengthen Iran's relations with the Muslim peoples in the region.

Beirut Press Conference

JN282105 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in Beirut today that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance proves that the decision pertaining to the operation to rescue the U.S. hostages was adopted by circles which are in a position to blow up the situation.

In a press conference held at the headquarters of the higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Beirut, Qotbzadeh said that Vance was unaware of the decision on the abortive operation to rescue the hostages and that is why he resigned.

The foreign minister said that the hostage issue can only be solved by peaceful means and that restoring to the logic of force and pressure would never lead to a result. As for those killed during the abortive U.S. operation, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that the bodies will be handed over and that Iran will not ask for anything in return.

Asked whether Iran will plant mines in the Persian Gulf even without the consent of the other states in order to confront U.S. military operations, the foreign minister said: If the United States declines to heed the Persian Gulf states' instructions and recommendations and if it carries out another attack, it will be our right to take the necessary measures to defend ourselves.

On reports that Iran is likely to present new conditions for the release of the hostages--such as the recognition of the PLO by the United States, for example--the foreign minister said: Iran's stand has not changed. We demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of his wealth to the Iranian people.

In his statements, the foreign minister said: Iran's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the issue of the hostages, as well as Iran's endeavors to bring about the freedom of Afghanistan following the Soviet intervention, are all part of Iran's policy which we have charted. We will bring it into being. We will proceed along this road until the end, he added.

Qotbzadeh denied accepting the Soviet Union's help, adding that: We alone can fight against the United States without any Soviet help.

The foreign minister left Beirut for Kuwait today at the end of his visit to Lebanon, during which he met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. He also held talks with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who hosted a luncheon in honor of Qotbzadeh.

Prior to his departure from Beirut, the foreign minister declared the Iranian people's support for the oppressed southern Lebanese citizens, asserting that Iran (?supports) Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns the plots aimed at partitioning Lebanon, he concluded.

'Arafat Meeting

LD282112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Iran's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, met and conferred last night with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The chief of the PLO Political Bureau was also present. At this meeting, which continued until dawn this morning, the two sides discussed the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions as well as the general situation in the area, expecially in southern Lebanon. Following the meeting, 'Arafat said that any invasion of the Iranian Revolution is an invasion of the Palestinian revolution. 'Arafat said that the Palestinians and the Islamic Republic of Iran are struggling against U.S. imperialism.

Before meeting with 'Arafat, Qotbzadeh met with the leader of Amal movement in Madinat al-Zahra. In this meeting the situation in southern Lebanon and the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in thwarting the U.S. and Israeli conspiracy were discussed.

Iran's foreign minister met this morning with Lebanon's President Shimon Perez [as heard] and the minister of foreign affairs.

Assassination Attempt

LD291026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY quoting the Kuwaiti Government news agency: There has been an assassination attempt on the life of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's minister of foreign affairs, but he was not harmed at all.

Qotbzadeh arrived in Kuwait on Monday for talks with Kuwaiti officials. The Kuwaiti Government news agency quoting a Kuwaiti Government official, reported that no one in Qotbzadeh's entourage was harmed.

Syrian Joint Statement

For reportage of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's visit to Damascus and the text of the joint statement on the visit, see the Syria section of the 29 April 1980 issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO CASTRO MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD281016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following message was sent today by the founder of the Islamic Republic and the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to a cable of support sent by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Democratic Republic.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Fidel Castro, the president of the Cuban Democratic Republic, Havana.

We received Your Excellency's telegram of support for the great revolution of the noble Iranian nation. I thank you for your sympathy and expression of support during these (?sensitive) times for our oppressed people.

By his flagrant aggression against the Iranian territory, Mr. Carter showed his true face to the people of the world; he also proved how false are the claims he makes about the defense of human rights and a humanitarian attitude by resorting to this savage act.

With the help of God, we shall resist until the total annihilation of the enemies of Islam and the oppressed peoples of the world, especially against the U.S. predator. Our very faith in God is a guarantee of our victory over all our enemies.

I wish Your Excellency and your nation success.

AFP INTERVIEWS IRANIAN OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR

NC271122 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 27 (AFP)--Iranian oil exports have dropped to 1.35 million barrels a day following a decision by several oil companies to follow the U.S. policy of boycotting Iran, Iranian Oil Minister 'AliAkhbar Mo'infar admitted today.

Mr Mo'infar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Japan's halt to Iranian purchases "did not bother Iran", though at 530,000 barrels a day, Japan was among Iran's main clients. The minister said Iran had decided to cut production and had found other customers, notably "Eastern European, Latin American and Asian countries". He refused to name the new customers, invoking "military secrets."

Mr Mo'Infar added that Iran would sell 500 percent of the crude turned down by the Japanese on the sport market.

Oil circles here noted today that Iran had never before admitted to such low exports. Until today, Mr Mo'infar had claimed regularly that the country's exports were stable at around two million barrels a day.

TEHRAN REPORTS GDR TO SUPPLY VARIOUS GOODS

LD262056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2020 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the GDR has announced its readiness to establish trade cooperation with Iran. Following the visit to GDR by our country's trade delegation, a note was signed in East Berlin in connection with increasing trade exchange and the expansion of economic and technical cooperation.

On the basis of the new agreements, the two countries will provide the necessary facilities toward an expeditious increase in trade and technical exchange. Moreover, their cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, transport, communications, health and the transfer of technology will also expand.

The foreign trade under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce, Shoja'oddin Fattahi, met and held talks with more than 12 ministers and high-ranking GDR officials during his visit to the GDR.

Declaring their full support for the Islamic Iranian Republic vis-a-vis the West's economic sanctions, the GDR authorities announced their full readiness for any cooperation with Iran and in providing Iran's required goods.

According to the new agreements, the necessary arrangements were made for an immediate delivery of a great many goods required by Iran, including foodstuffs, various types of medicines and medical equipment, industrial raw materials, all types of chemical products needed by industry, iron, automobile parts and electrical equipment, which in the past used to be imported from the West, so that they can be imported from GDR.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SEVEN AMBASSADORS

JN271647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] This morning, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received the credentials of the ambassadors of Gabon, Lesotho, India, Spain, Denmark, the PRC and Sweden.

PARS reports that President Bani-Sadr told the Gabonese ambassador: Our two countries have begun an era of exploiting their wealth and resources to eliminate poverty and ignorance and to struggle for the sake of their peoples' freedom. President Bani-Sadr added: I hope that our two peoples will forge ahead in this field, despite all existing obstacles and problems. We will, however, manage to become free and prosperous peoples.

While receiving the Indian ambassador President Bani-Sadr said: We are people who have liberated ourselves from Western political subservience. We next hope to wipe out economic subservience.

Alluding to the Eastern cultural legacy, President Bani-Sadr said: We hope to double our efforts to overcome the superpowers' aggressive schemes.

EXTENSION SERVICE CENTER DENIES RUMORS

GF281805 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the extension service center for production and reconstruction in Andimeshk: Counterrevolutionaries have been spreading the rumor that those working as trainees in certain organizations will not be paid. While denying this rumor, the extension center in Andimeshk asks all brothers and sisters to report counterrevolutionary rumormongers to the disciplinary authorities.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS YAZDI AS KEYHAN SUPERVISOR

LD281302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Yazdi has been appointed supervisor of KEYHAN by Imam Khomeyni. The following order addressed to Dr Yazdi was issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, may God's hand be with you. Considering the importance of the press and its role informing society it is still witnessed that a great many newspapers are not on the same level as the Islamic revolution even after more than a year since the establishment of the Islamic Republic. Consequently, fundamental changes must take place in these papers, so that the hands of who deviated from the cause [word indistinct] of the revolution may be expelled from the media.

Subsequently, having already established your competence and managerial skill, you are hereby appointed as supervisor of the KEYHAN institution to improve the situation, for this is an institute belonging to the oppressed; and so that you, through the cooperation of the esteemed and committed staff of the paper, may runiit as you deem necessary in an Islamic manner and in line with Islamic [word indistinct]. I pray to God Almighty for your success.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 28 April 1980.

FOUR FRG JOURNALISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

LD290046 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran--Four journalists and photographers of the Hamburg magazine STERN were detained by Iranian revolutionary guards on Monday night. This morning they were still being interrogated in the Tehran "central committee," the headquarters of the revolutionary police. According to the Ministry for National Guidance, the four were working in Tehran without permission, visas and accreditation and are to be deported as soon as possible. The actual reason for their seizure is still not known.

REVOLUTION GUARDS MOBILIZE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

GF271510 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text of communique issued by Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Ahvaz; no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name, the 20-million-strong army has mobilized itself on the path of Islam so that it can defend its Islamic country if need be--Imam Khomeyni.

Since, on the imam's orders, the 20-million-strong army must be ready to confront our enemies, we invite all student sisters who participated at the corps Nowruz camps, those sisters who took part in the 1-week crash program and the sister supervisors of the Islamic societies of Ahvaz high schools to report punctually at 1800 today, Friday 27 April, to the corps' office of social communications located in the Mo'in park. All other sisters who have not been invited are kindly requested not to report to the above office so that the mobilization corps can act carefully and efficiently in the matter of coordinating and preparing all forces.

KHOMEYNI SEEN FIGHTING WEST, IRAQ, BANI-SADR

ID250905 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 20 Apr 80 pp 5-7

[Giancesare Flesca dispatch: "Iran: Terror and Intrigue; Three Wars in One"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Amir Naziri, editor of the magazine THE IRANIAN, said that "Khomeyni's decision not to transfer the hostages to the government authorities' control is based precisely on the belief that the masses will do anything for him, and he has two aims: to keep the confrontation open with the United States and Europe, and to prevent the government from becoming consolidated in the country," two wars in one, therefore. The first, with Carter, has not been nurtured solely by the ayatollah's fanaticism. Reza Pahlavi's move to Egypt could not fail to unleash a violent reaction from Iran, thus creating scope for the most extremist currents.

If paranoia about encirclement is a characteristic of every revolution, then it is true that Carter and As-Sadat have helped considerably to exacerbate this syndrome. "It is not paranoia," Khomeyni's faithful reply: "These are facts. As soon as the shah arrived in Egypt, his followers held their first plenary meeting in Baghdad. And it was from there that General Hoveysi emerged--the former military governor of Tehran, who luckily managed to escape revolutionary justice during the uprising."

Spokesmen for the regime also maintain that it is no coincidence either that Iraq has stepped up its border provocations, thus raising the tension to the brink of actual war. "An anti-Iranian pact exists between Baghdad and Cairo planned by the United States and financed by Saudi Arabia." True or false? It is difficult to say. Certainly Saddam Husayn's regime is not doing much to reassure its neighbors. For their part, afraid of being expelled from power, the Iraqi Ba'thists are determined to play all their possible trumpcards to destabilize Khomeyni. Kurdish guerrilla fighting, separatist agitations in the peripheral regions, attacks: The next step could be a limited foray into Iranian territory, taking advantage of the total inefficiency of Khomeyni's military machine. This is a war--another war within a war--which Iraq is waging partly to survive and partly on behalf of a third party; despite official reproaches and votes of disapproval from congress, the Carter Administration has resumed sending weapons to a regime until recently considered one of Moscow's servants.

"It is not surprising, therefore," (Ahmed Salamatian), one of President Bani-Sadr's closest aides, says, "Khomeyni has interpreted this series of U.S. moves as a series of provocations. Of the many errors committed by the Carter Administration, the latest have been the most serious. We were just a step away from resolving the hostages affair and they managed to bring everything back to square one." (Salamatian) and Bani-Sadr's other faithfuls deny that Khomeyni wanted to damage the new president's image by rejecting their proposed solution.

But others repeat that this was one of the supreme ayatollah's objectives. During his 2 months at the head of the state Bani-Sadr has demonstrated an unquestionable authoritarian vocation together with considerable ability. A degree of social support greater than his percentage of the votes in the election was consolidating around him. Proceeding from a philosophy which rules out any stability in power, Khomeyni had to take steps. "The only power which cannot be questioned," the leader of a banned radical group said, "is his. It remains constant and, thanks to his son, it is likely to become hereditary."

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Kordestan Clashes

TA241955 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 April broadcast two commentaries: The first, untitled, says: The recent clashes in Kordestan and the incidents in our country's universities can only please the enemies of Iran--U.S. imperialism and remnants of the former regime. These enemies are constantly striving to prevent the stabilization of conditions in our homeland and to fish in troubled waters. As regards the changes in the educational system and the purge in the country's universities, government officials are pursuing a policy which has resulted in the spilling of the blood of the fighting and patriotic Iranian youth. Unpleasant reports are arriving from all over the country about the killing of the young people and university students. "Iran's cultural revolution, which is due to be implemented and should be implemented, must be directed toward the cleansing and purging of Iran's culture from the remains and elements of imperialism and reaction, not the prosecution and killing of young people who should hold the country's future in their hands. The people are forced to submit to the demands and inclinations of a certain group by means of the sword and bullet--this is not the way to run a government." Our homeland's young people and students are the true sons of this nation and it is unbecoming of a government born through Iran's nation and Islamic Revolution to place itself in opposition to these young people and, in fact, in opposition to the Iranian nation. "As the imam has repeatedly stated, the government of the Islamic Republic must be from the people, in the service of the people and the preserver of the interests of the people. Such a government should show patience and indulgence in resolving the country's problems." Division, discord and disunity is detrimental to the revolution and will result in its weakening. All efforts, especially those by government officials, should be exerted toward creating understanding, alliance and unity.

The Second entitled "Let Us Not Show Obstinacy and Stubbornness in Resolving the Kurdish Problem," says: Amid conditions in which the counterrevolution is plotting against our Islamic Republic and the Iranian nation's revolution from all directions and the black reactionary forces are striving to exploit any weak point no shortcoming to their advantage, the policy of ignoring the resolution of acute problems, such as the Kurdish problem, is not only unacceptable but a crime which cannot be forgiven. In his historic message Imam Khomeyni has set the guidelines for solving the Kurdish problem and the problem of recognizing the rights of ethnic minorities of our homeland. However, provocations by remnants of the former regime and the agents of U.S. imperialism have created such a crisis and danger as to lead to new clashes in this region, and the blood of a number of innocent people from both sides is being spilled on the ground as a result. The true and revolutionary Kurdish forces have always declared their readiness to hold talks and discussions and to cooperate in implementing the imam's message.

The government should publish the terms of the agreement reached between it and the Kurdish representatives, and this agreement should be sincerely implemented. Government officials should not show obstinacy and stubborness in resolving the Kurdish problem. The Kurds are ready to defend the revolution's gains and Iran's independence, freedom and territorial integrity. "Both responsible officials and the true forces of the revolution in Kordestan must aid in the resolution of this problem with revolutionary sincerity and not prolong the affair into a war and conflict of attrition and fratricide."

Comment on University Situation

TA251832 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 April broadcast two commentaries. The first was entitled: "A Plot That Must Awaken and Warn Everybody"

The second, entitled "Let Us Create an Atmosphere of Understanding and Unity," says: The incidents at our country's universities which have resulted in scores of deaths and hundreds of injured have aroused the concern and anxiety of all. The true revolutionary forces and sincere followers of the imam's path have called for a transformation in the country's educational system, as it was founded on the basis of serving colonialism and neocolonialism. However, this transformation should not be carried out on the basis of fanaticism and monopolism, and create new problems. Any transformation carried out through force and pressure will sooner or later face the reaction of the people. All the national and progressive forces have warned that imperialism is lying in ambush and is attempting to lead the country into civil war. Mr Bani-Sadr in his message has called on the people to show understanding. We have repeatedly said the same thing and have urged that the political freedoms of parties and groups be respected.

Warning of U.S. Plots

TA252020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Plot That Must Awaken and Warn Everybody"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The topic of the evident plot and the military aggression of the United States which was carried out in the form of the landing of several U.S. military planes in one of our country's airstrips, is now at the center of attention of public opinion and the world's mass media. Once more the ugly and shameless feature of mad and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism has made its presence felt before mankind with all brazenness and unbridleness.

If accidentally there were people in the world who still believed that the officials of the White House in Washington had any sincerity in their false claims about the defense of human rights or respect for the freedom and independence of nations, today even these naive and ignorant individuals are also observing that bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is not bound by any of the ethical and international mores and humanitarianism. It is mad and shameless.

Carter has carried brazenness to such an extent that he dispatches several U.S. warplanes with a number of spies, murderers, specialists in (?kidnapping) and gangsters to Iran by violating our homeland's airspace, and when this satanic plan of his meets with failure, he confesses without an iota of shame before the people of the world the perpetration of this obvious banditry, and not only he confesses, but he is also proud. Indeed what can one expect other than this from the representative of a handful of plundering and profiteering monopolies whose directors' hands are smeared with the blood of millions of (?foreign) people.

While the world and progressive mankind are condemning this act of banditry of the United States, it is stated in the White House announcement that Carter had given the order to carry out these acts only out of humanitarian reasons and to preserve the country's national interests and to decrease international tensions. Pay attention! Obvious banditry, violating the airspace of an independent country, and confessing to implementing a bloody plot, for humanitarian reasons and for decreasing tensions--this is the logic of the mad imperialism of the United States, and this is the meaning of humanitarianism and the endeavor to decrease tensions from the viewpoint of the officials of the White House in Washington; these schemers to plunder the national riches of [word indistinct] nations, and these planners of bloody coup d'etats against national governments, these protectors of murderers such as Pinochet and As-Sadat, Mohammad Reza and Somoza and the likes of these criminals.

The military plot of the United States against our country took place exactly in the days when our homeland's universities had been facing tension and disorder. U.S. imperialism precisely recognized this convulsive and critical situation as the most suitable time to implement its satanic and anti-Iranian plans and took action. This incident is a warning to the entire Iranian nation, to all the country's officials in the revolution's institutions, and to all the true revolutionary parties and groups and the sincere followers of the imam's path.

It has been repeatedly said that the creation of discord and disunity among the people and the various political forces, and clashes and tensions are to the benefit of U.S. imperialism. With all its power the United States is attempting to make our country's conditions convulsive and critical, to weaken the revolutionary government, and through these means implement its bloody schemes. Is the recent attempt of U.S. imperialism to commit military aggression against our territory and the thwarting of this attempt, purely through an accident, not enough to awaken some of the officials and make them realize the danger that threatens the revolution and the Islamic Revolution?

Another point which should be taken into consideration in respect to this incident is the vital problem of the defense of Iran's borders and the preparedness to foil the conspiratorial military plans of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution. The fact that several U.S. warplanes, with a number of spies and military murderers, violated Iran's airspace and landed in one of our country's airstrips unmolested and without obstacles is a cause for reflection and should not be passed over lightly. There is no doubt that mad U.S. imperialism will attempt once more to carry out similar plots, and most probably on a wider scale and with more preparations.

We are all aware that through revolutionary [word indistinct] and enthusiasm and marches and by giving slogans one cannot fight the mad and bloody enemy who is armed to the teeth, and who is impudent and inconsiderate toward all the ethical and human standards. This is not [words indistinct] Iranian military, which under the influence of the cry of "God is great," will put down its arms and join the marchers. Our nation is confronting a colonialist and criminal army which is ready to commit any crime and inhuman act. Here, along with revolutionary intelligence, faith and belief in sacrifice and military preparedness is an essential and vital matter.

The plot and military aggression of the United States is a warning to all the people and the forces committed to the revolution and the responsible authorities. Through the establishment of a wide national and anti-imperialist front, through cleansing the army and utilizing all the patriotic military personnel committed to the revolution, through mobilizing all the progressive forces [words indistinct], Iran should be transformed into an invincible fortress in the face of the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism.

Imperialist Danger

TA282146 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1330 GMT on April 28 broadcast two commentaries: The first, entitled "Let us act in a united way vis-a-vis the violations and plots of the U.S.," deals with the U.S. military action against Iran, which Carter has called a humanitarian action, has once more shown the world the true features of U.S. imperialism. All the groups and factions following the imam's path must take into consideration the fact that the United States did not rely uniquely on its own force for carrying out its plots against Iran, but was hopeful about the cooperation of its fifth column in Iran, as well as about counterrevolutionaries, remnants of the former regime and SAVAKists.

Today, the internal enemies of Iran are far more dangerous than those threatening our country from abroad. Informed sources have stated that the U.S. commandos who landed in Iran carried Iranian and foreign money as well as electronic equipment to be handed over to their secret spies and mercenaries inside Iran. U.S. circles do not hide the fact that they had counted on their Iranian hirelings, who were supposed to create disturbances inside the country to prepare the grounds for carrying out this plot successfully.

So all the groups and parties following the imam's path must put aside their differences which in reality benefit only U.S. imperialism, and be vigilant against the Iranian hirelings of U.S. imperialism who are the only hope for the United States in our country. The imam himself has often stressed the importance of the unity of the entire Iranian nation for safeguarding the revolutionary gains and eradicating all the vestiges of the ancient regime. Fortunately this U.S. military intervention violating Iranian sovereignty and territorial integrity has failed, but this fiasco does not mean that U.S. imperialism will give up its plots against Iran.

The second, entitled "Oil and the Threatening Stick of Carter," says, in every speech Carter repeats the necessity of tightening the economic sanctions against Iran and threatens that he will resort to military actions, and in every case has disregarded the Iranian nation's demand for the solution of the hostages' problem. All of Carter's actions, such as freezing of Iranian assets in U.S. banks and using them for covering its military expenses in the Persian Gulf, have aroused the anger of our nation.

It is very clear that for Washington the hostage question is merely an excuse allowing Carter to carry out his vast military preparations against the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. If Carter really wanted the release of the hostages, this could have taken place a long time ago. The United States had only to meet the demands of the Iranian nation. But Carter, to carry out his neocolonialist plans in the Persian Gulf region, which are controlling the oil fields in this region, is ready to sacrifice all the hostages. It is no longer a secret that during the past few years the OPEC countries have resorted to measures that have angered the United States and other West European countries. In reality it is oil and the fear of losing it in Iran and in other countries bordering the Persian Gulf that has pushed Carter to show his threatening "stick" to Iran and other oil producing countries of the region, not the hostages. U.S. threats about safeguarding the vital interests in the region were not only verbal threats, the expansion of U.S. military force in the Persian Gulf region is a clear proof. These U.S. forces do not threaten only Iran but all the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, so in order to thwart the U.S. plans we must unite our forces in one front.

Tension at Home

GF261845 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Let Us Make the True Revolutionary Forces Aware of the Number One Enemy," says that in these very sensitive days of the revolution and its gains when world-devouring U.S. imperialism is openly and flagrantly conspiring against our independence and freedom and when the counterrevolution and elements of imperialism and Zionism are making every effort to strike at Iran's revolution, unfortunately there is an atmosphere of tension in our homeland as a result of thoughtless and improper deeds of both extreme leftist and extreme rightist forces. The country's universities and centers of higher learning are still closed. As a result of unpleasant events, there have been dozens of dead and hundreds of persons wounded. At the University of Tehran alone as a result of armed clashes, 40 persons have been killed and approximately 1,000 persons injured. This is a cause of concern for every group and organization faithful to the revolution. Everyone is asking himself: Who is responsible for all this? All forces and groups faithful to the revolution are warned that world-devouring U.S. imperialism is watching us in order to transform these political clashes into armed clashes or even civil war. The nation's imam has repeatedly pointed out this fact. The only way to save the nation from the current perilous state is to protect the nation's unity. Those in authority must display more sensitivity toward the country's events. Bullying and threats by using sticks and clubs must not become a basis for the management of the country. That kind of management has never had the desired effect in any country or under any regime for its proponents and it never will. The victory of the revolution is the fruit and result of sacrifice and devotion of millions of students, laborers, peasants, educators, businessmen and clergy with different views and various beliefs, all of whom were faithful to the revolution. This revolution was won at the cost of blood of thousands of strugglers, be they mojahedin, Tudeh members and Cheriks, etc. Therefore, all of these groups expect to enjoy the fruits of this revolution. This is a reality that both the extreme rights and extreme leftists must always bear in mind. All their efforts must be aimed at struggle against the No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation, world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

The second, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Frighten the Fighting Iranian Nation", says: Bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism wants not only to force Iran to its knees, it also wants to put the blame on our people's shoulders. Throughout its domination of our nation, U.S. imperialism had military bases and intelligence centers, and all of those installations were paid for from the Iranian treasury. We all know that whatever little money was paid to our country for the oil was taken away in the form of the cost of war material, all of which was at the disposal of U.S. advisers. That is why the Iranian nation is still fighting and struggling against U.S. imperialism. Carter's attempts to weaken Iran's Islamic Republic are the result of general policy of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, we must expect further and more savage attempts and conspiracies from U.S. imperialism. As the imam has repeatedly stated, Iran must never be afraid of any of these military or economic actions. Our nation has a very powerful and effective weapon to confront all of these plots of U.S. imperialism, and that consists of alertness, unity and an unshakable will.

Kordestan Problem

GF271840 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 April broadcast a commentary, entitled, "Let Us Solve the Kordestan Problem Through Conciliation and [word indistinct] says: Reports from Kordestan indicate the start of widespread hostility and fratricide. Kordestan is on the threshold of a fratricidal war. If immediate steps and measures are not taken to extinguish this flaming war and to meet the just demands of the people of Kordestan, this dispute could become more inflamed. The attitude of military commanders operating in Kordestan is unworthy of the commanders of a people's army. The constant declarations and communiques issued by the commanders of the Kordestan division talk only about force and strength. A great number of citizens, men, women and children, have been killed or injured as a result of aerial bombardments. All access roads to Sanandaj have been blocked by the army. There are shortages of both food and medicines. The Kordestan events worry our entire nation. People are wondering where the officials of the Islamic Republic are headed. Is the slaughter in Kordestan worthy of Iran's Revolution? The people of Kordestan, after the expulsion of the satanic regime and the people's revolutionary victory, want their ethnic and national rights recognized officially. The bloodshed in Kordestan must end immediately. The imam's instructions and the decree of the Revolution Council in this regard must be unconditionally made public and placed at people's disposal for judgement.

U.S. Blockade

GF281235 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Middle East Oil and the U.S. Threat Against Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots. Carter, the U.S. President, has announced new sanctions against Iran. He followed those adventurous acts by exerting pressure on his allies, NATO countries and Japan. He threatened that if they did not sever diplomatic relations with and did not resort to economic sanctions against Iran, the United States would then take steps toward a military seige of the Persian Gulf.

Carter's threats have created great concern and anxiety among West European countries and Japan. Although they have expressed solidarity with Carter's deeds toward Iran and other oil-producing countries, nevertheless they do not wish to become a partner in criminal acts by the United States or share responsibility for Carter's blunders. The major oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the UAE are wary since a blockade of the Persian Gulf would result in economic losses to them. Also, nations consuming Middle East petroleum, whose economies would face serious problems would also suffer heavy losses from such action.

Meanwhile, the presence of a large number of U.S. warships near the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, under whatever pretext, seriously worries the governments of those countries. And this is quite understandable, for the United States has announced that it dispatched its largest ever fleet of warships to the Persian Gulf in order to defend so-called vital U.S. interests. This can only mean that the real threat is not merely aimed at Iran's oil resources. Even during the reign of the former shah, U.S. monopolies were receiving 10 percent of the oil consumed in the United States from Iran. A major portion of U.S. oil imports consists of oil produced and received from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. And it was this very point that forced Carter to threaten Iran and, parallel with it, to frighten its oil-producing neighbors as well.

It is quite obvious that the rapid response forces of the United States have been set up and [words indistinct] under the conditions like those in the Saudi desert. Prior to this, both Carter and Secretary of Defense Brown repeatedly announced that if Middle East oil imports to the United States should in any way be threatened, they would resort to military force.

Presently, more than 30 U.S. warships are on full alert, prepared at any given moment to defend the so-called vital interests of the United States or, to put it more clearly, to occupy the major oil-producing sources of the Gulf states. All oil-producing countries of the Gulf are seriously worried about Carter's new threats of sanctions against Iran. These sanctions include a total cutoff of food and drugs, closing American ports to other countries' ships carrying Iranian goods, even those originating in third countries, as well as the feezing of all Iranian assets in U.S. banks. This worry and concern on the part of Iran's neighbors can also be attributed to the fact that Carter's stupid new measures are not aimed solely at Iran. Carter's vengeful measures, especially the freezing of $8 billion of Iranian assets and deposits in American banks, is a warning to those oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others that have deposited all their petrodollars in American banks. In case of any turmoil and disorder in those countries, Carter could act toward them in the same manner of banditry and freeze their assets. Then he could take over all [words indistinct] of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait or the UAE.

Carter's threat of a naval blockade of the Persian Gulf, more specifically of Iranian oil ports, would seriously hamper the oil navigation routes of all other Persian Gulf states. This type of threat by Carter will encounter not only Iran's reaction but also reaction by all countries of the Persian Gulf.

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FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. HOSTAGES RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD292216 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], answering a question from a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter, briefly described the unwarranted military operation of the United States in Iran and said: The Government of the DRA is aware that a few days ago the United States, under the pretext of saving the U.S. hostages, engaged in an armed provocation against the Islamic Republic of Iran, our brother and Muslim neighbor.

The Government of the DRA and the Muslim people of Afghanistan strongly condemn this naked aggression against the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Iran. This provocative action of U.S. imperialism against the friendly and brother people of Iran undoubtedly endangers the peace of the region and of the world. The DRA is watching the development of the situation in Iran and in the region in light of the recent provocative and instigatory actions of the U.S. authorities at various levels.

The people and the DRA Government express their sincere solidarity with the Muslim and brother people of Iran and support the government of that brother Muslim country in its just and continuous struggle against U.S. imperialist provocations.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Karmal Speech, Part III

LD292321 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Now we bring you the third installment of the text of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

During the second, or new, stage of Sawr Revolution, which is deservedly referred to by the people of Afghanistan as the phase of saving the revolution, people and motherland, the PDPA Central Committee has the following economic, social and political tasks before it: [Words indistinct] and strengthen in every respect the gains of the Sawr Revolution, state sovereignty and independence of our beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; consolidate fraternal unity and friendship among all tribes and localities of Afghanistan, both small and big; further strengthen the glorious armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as guardians of the homeland and the revolution; expand and develop democracy, based on the principles of collective leadership and democratic centralism, and pursue this principle throughout; consolidate the unity of rank and file of the PDPA; further draw closer [words indistinct] of working people and their social organizations; join the broad national fatherland front for participation in the affairs of the state leadership; eradicate the (?untoward) remnants of the past such as lawlessness, disobedience, embezzlement, bureaucracy, pilferage of public property, chauvinism, and so forth, which are contradictory to our people's religious beliefs and traditions of our people; replenish and strengthen on a permanent basis the security, state and public order organs; improve in all respects living and working conditions of the working class and other toiling people of the country; prepare the ground to employ the unemployed and underemployed, especially the youth; raise the standard of education, culture and vocational education of the (?masses); preserve and [word indistinct] the best and most valuable rich cultural heritage of the people of our beloved country.

Dear compatriots, the objective needs to safeguard the gains of the Sawr Revolution seriously call for permanent attention to the strengthening of the armed forces and the people's militia and security organs. The patriotic forces of the armed forces have played a prominent part in bringing the revolution to victory and in shortening the detested antipeople's regime. (?The foremost duty) of the armed forces in the present stage is to safeguard the revolution and protect national independence and sovereignty against the conspiracies of external enemies. One must say that this duty has assumed a special significance under the present circumstances because imperialism and reaction [word indistinct] do not refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of DRA. The second most important function of the armed forces in the current situation is to suppress internal counterrevolution [word indistinct] supported by international imperialism, Maoism and their allies. Thus, the characteristic of the current moment is to struggle against the allied forces of international imperialism and internal reaction. The PDPA and DRA Government attach a tremendous importance to the strengthening of the armed forces to safeguard the gains of Sawr Revolution, prestige and honor of the people of our beloved motherland, (?Afghanistan).

We declare (?with clarity) that revolutionary Afghanistan does not serve anybody as a source of danger, but we will defend with the force of our arms, bravely and resolutely, our national independence and sovereignty, and the gains of revolution of the free people of Afghanistan in the future too. I would like to recall at this juncture, without any exaggeration, that our country possesses the best and most modern weapons and other military means made available to us through the fraternal and generous aim supplied by the Soviet Union, which continues. I would like to add that our (?growing) army (?possesses) not only the best weapons but also the most valiant soldiers, (?charactered) officers who have repeatedly proven their loyalty to the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution and [words indistinct] of Afghanistan's Army. Thus, the just and (?magnificent) cause of Sawr Revolution is undisputed. The backing of the progressive policies and plans of the PDPA toward the creation of a new life by the working people and all progressive forces, the loyalty of our armed forces to the Sawr Revolution and their preparedness to safeguard its gains, the all-out support of the progressive forces of the world, and in the first place by the great and powerful country of the Soviet Union, guarantee the invincibility of the Sawr Revolution.

The part played by the glorious Afghan people's militia to safeguard the Sawr Revolution has been very important and valuable. During the past 2 years the people's militia was raised to a real force under the PDPA leadership to confidently protect the life, order and rights of the peoples (?in) the DRA.

The policemen and officers have been waging a successful war against professional criminals and carrying out their duties with heroism in areas penetrated by terrorist bands.

The people's militia, together with the glorious armed forces and the patriots, play an active part in suppressing the counterrevolutionary bands. The people's militia relies on large-scale cooperation by the population to carry out its duties. In certain cases, the working people tip off the militia about the hideouts of the gang leaders and, in other cases, actually participate in catching the culprits and delivering them to the security authorities. In many cities and towns the people themselves have set up (?militia) groups to keep the order. Thousands of young patriots voluntarily enter the militia to take up arms and fight the enemies of the revolution.

The security organs play an appreciable role in suppressing counterrevolution and ensuring social order. At the present, the security organs are abounded with loyalty, truthfulness, conscientiousness, gallantry and devotedness for the people's cause at any moment. The PDPA individuals, who are prepared to sacrifice themselves, and the Government of the DRA, are adopting appropriate measures to change the state security organs into a strong shield to defend our beloved country against the penetration and hostile activities of the agents of imperialism, reaction and other enemies of Sawr Revolution.

By transferring great responsibility to security organs, the party carefully supervises the ensurance and observance of revolutionary legality and guaranteed rights and freedoms of the people on a permanent basis.

Dear compatriots, after the victory of the Sawr Revolution, matters related to the realization of socioeconomic changes, in the interests of [words indistinct] of the people, have received much attention from the PDPA and the Government of the DRA. Despite the (?impeding) past legacy, the historic backwardness of our country has scored certain economic successes. One month and a few days ago the Afghan year 1358 came to an end, which was, due to many reasons, a year of difficulties and complications for our economy, yet through heroic efforts of our people the growth of industrial and agriculture output was maintained. For instance, production rose in connection with electrical energy, [word indistinct] natural gas, oil, chemical fertilizer and chinaware.

Dear listeners, because of time limitations wer are not able to bring the remaining part of the text of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the grand Sawr Revolution, in tonight's program. The remainder part will be brought to you in our future program.

Greetings Telegram From Ethiopia

LD292304 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a congratulatory telegram has arrived at [the office of] Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, from His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and president of the Council of Ministers of socialist republic of Ethiopia, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the grand Sawr Revolution. The text of the telegram reads:

I want to convey my warmest congratulations on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the people of people's republic of Ethiopia and myself, to you and through you to the fraternal people of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr auspicious Revolution. Utilizing this opportunity, I want to offer my respects to the heroic people of Afghanistan for the sake of their strenuous resistance in the face of the foreign (?aided) aggression launched by imperialism and reaction against their territorial integrity, and for the sake of their victories for the defense of the gains of revolution.

The heroical people of socialist Ethiopia are completely supporting the people of Afghanistan in their brave struggle against imperialism and its collaborators, in their (?sacrificial) [word indistinct] for freedom, equality, peace, justice and progress. I am completely sure that the people will achieve victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction who are plotting for weakening the legal government of Afghanistan and creating dissension and instability in the region.

Dear comrade, please accept our best wishes for the prosperity of your own person and continuous peace, progress and welfare of the fraternal people of Afghanistan. With revolutionary and fraternal respects, Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, president of the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the armed revolutionary forces of socialist Ethiopia.

CSSR, Libyan Delegations Depart

GF291730 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The high-ranking Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik and the Libyan delegation led by Islamic Affairs Minister [title as heard] Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif left Kabul for home today. The delegations were in Kabul at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to take part in celebrations commemorating the great Sawr Revolution's second anniversary. They were seen off at Kabul international airport by senior PDPA and DRA Government officials.

During their stay in Afghanistan the Czechoslovak and Libyan delegations met with Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary, head of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEA ON ANNIVERSARY DAY

BK260740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] On 17 April, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, sent a message of congratulations to Comrade President Heng Samrin on the anniversary of the 17 April day. The message reads in full: On behalf of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and in my own name, I am very delighted to convey our sincere and warm congratulations to you on the auspicious occasion of the People's Republic of Kampuchea national day. We are convinced that, under your leadership, the fraternal relations and friendly cooperation between our people will grow stronger in the mutual interest of our two countries and for peace in the world.

Please, comrade, accept our best wishes for your good health and great successes, and best wishes for further progress and happiness to the immortal Kampuchean people.

KABUL VOLUNTEERS DEPART FOR PROVINCIAL BATTLEFIELD

LD291925 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] This afternoon a large group of party comrades from various parts of Kabul, armed and full of hope, left voluntarily for Laghman Province--a territory of martyrs for freedom and democracy--where they will fight in the hot and scorching battlefield against the enemies of the revolution in defense of the sacred hopes and our red and sacrificing society of toilers. At Kabul international airport, in the presence of members of the party Central Committee, Najmudin Karyani, member responsible for the central organization office, delivered an address to the volunteers, in which he said: The glorious school of martyrs of our party, which is teaching the arduous and hazardess ways of war to its pupils--these valiant and pure-hearted sons of the country--once again expresses its appreciation to you heroes of the country, about to set off as the guardians of your revolution and the country.

Continuing his talks, Karyani said that you [words indistinct] are the first to take this glorious step with pride. [Words indistinct] you who have the honor of (?signing) the membership roles of the PDPA--the party of all toilers of the country--should know that the hero-making and hero-nurturing party is proud of you, the sincere sons of the country. Subsequently, Najmudin Karyani and other party Central Committee comrades bid a warm and comradely farewell to the volunteers and wished them success in the battlefield against the enemies of the revolution.

BBC REPORTS REBEL FORCES RUNNING OUT OF AMMUNITION

TA291618 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully, is one of the few Western journalists who succeeded recently in reaching and reporting from Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. In the latest reports of what he found there he tells us that the guerrillas, the mojahedin, fighting the occupying forces are running short of ammunition and supplies, but still control the countryside. Here is Tully's report": [begin recording] Walking up a stiff path more than 4,000 feet high, I was overtaken by an Afghan carrying a heavy bag of 80 cartridges on his back. There were cartridges of rifles and Russian-made Kalashnikov light machine guns and (Zikoya) heavy machine guns. He was carrying them back to the tribal (?area) of Pakistan to be refilled with powder. His journey both ways would take some 20 days, so short are the mojahedin of ammunition.

The commander of the Hezb-e Eslami resistance movement near a key crossing on the (?Kona.) River told me his men and nothing more than the traditional rifles which everyone in that area owns and a few Kalashnikovs captured from the Russian and Afghan Army. He admitted that rebels under his command had not been able to make much impression on military convoys which drive once every other day along the road, on the opposite side of the river. There is no civilian traffic on the road at all. As for patrolling, the mojahedin I saw with my own eyes had to be employed in carrying soap, sugar, wheat and tea from Pakistan on their backs because the countryside is completely cut off from the [word indistinct]. I saw evidence of arms or other [word indistinct] from Pakistan or other countries. The mojahedin are dependent on the neighboring tribal regions of Pakistan, but they have to pay for their food, arms and ammunition. It will be very difficult for Pakistan to stamp out this border trade which has been going on for generations. [end recording]

NEW TIMES CARRIES SPEECH BY MINISTER ON HEALTH DAY

WA241700 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 p 4

[Text of speech by Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, minister of public health, on the occasion of International Health Day]

[Text] Kabul, April 8, (BAKHTAR)--Following is the text of the speech delivered by minister of public health, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, on the occasion of World Health Day which was broadcast Sunday night over radio and TV:

Dear compatriots,

Tomorrow, April 7, 1980, coincides with the founding of the World Health Organization [WHO] and the International Health Day. Each year, this day is marked under a special motto reflecting world health problems, drawing the attention of people and responsible authorities to the importance of this question and calling for preventive actions.

The DRA Government as a long-standing loyal member of WHO marks this day with great joy throughout the country as is the custom every year, felicitating all the peoples of the world including Afghans on this occasion. This year, the International Health Day motto is "smoking or health: the choice is yours".

Smoking and its grave consequences not only create serious problems in advanced countries but also increasingly so in the developed ones. The latter nations have not yet got rid of many epidemic diseases yet when they are afflicted with another cause of fatality and other calamities. Premature deaths, low life expectancy, chronic and sustained pains and sufferings, ruination of family economy and enormous expenses on preventive services are a few examples.

The link between smoking, lung cancer, various heart and lung ailments and stomach ulcer have been proved through epidemological studies. According to medical statistics, smoking is responsible for 95 percent of deaths caused by lung cancer, 75 percent of mortalities caused by chronic bronchitis and 25 percent of deaths caused by heart ailments in patients below 65. About one million human beings lose their lives by using tobacco in the world in an invisible way--lives that could be saved and used actively in building human society.

Cigarette manufacturing companies are to blame for cultivating the smoking habits among increasingly large number of people through publicity just to make more money. The government of certain countries because of the negligible income derived from tax on cigarette not only protect the cigarette manufacturing companies but also contribute to the spread of this social ailment and the health problems emanating from it and thus hurt their own people.

Apart from regular smokers, the youth begin smoking for fun or imitate others to feel big or because they are influenced by the publicity stunts by the above companies and when they start feeling the weight of the physical and economic problems thereof, they believe it would be impossible for them to quit.

Man who has proved to solve problems through national and international cooperation or prevent from these as is manifest in the public health arena, can control the problem which he has personally created.

Only through a firm determination to forsake smoking, prohibiting cigarette advertising and smoking in public, preparing a national policy to limit cigarette imports which hurt both the health and the economy, a sustained far-reaching health education and publicity and encouraging tobacco cultivators to use substitute crops, not building cigarette manufacturing plants, banning contraband cigarettes and other actions could this harmful habit be stopped.

In the past, when the health of our compatriots constituted a matter over which anti-national regimes were wheeling and dealing to ensure the profits of foreign traders, drugging the working people, no step was taken to prevent from this social problem. On the contrary, smoking was popularised directly and indirectly.

Now, under the conditions prevailing in the country following the new phase of the Saur Revolution whose motto is to alleviate the various pains and sufferings of the noble people of Afghanistan, appropriate actions will be taken in this connection as far as possible and together with other WHO members, no effort would be spared to curb this epidemic.

I expect that not only there will be launched an intensive publicity to make my compatriots aware of the dangers and harms of tobacco, encourage them to quit smoking and ask the youth never to try it, but also those medical personnel who have been habitual smokers are asked to forsake it to set good examples for their compatriots.

I hope the marking of the International Health Day will not remain confined to words, speeches and gatherings only but this day will usher a sustained and all-out struggle toward controlling of this health and socio-economic problem.

Wishing for the health and prosperity of my compatriots and hoping for the saving of habitual smokers and snuffers to quit this dangerous poison, I open the ceremonies of the International Health Day throughout the country.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL REFORM

WA241900 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] Explaining the new educational reform in an interview with the BAKHTAR news agency Dr. Faqir Mohammad Yaqoubi, first deputy minister of education said: After the victory of the new phase of Saur Revolution in order to bring about a real scientific and people's educational system the Ministry of Education on the instructions of the revolutionary regime decided to study educational system in Afghanistan as soon as possible. As a result of this study the Ministry of Education realised that the educational curriculum, text books, the materials taught during educational terms, examination system, and the level of knowledge of teachers are low and do not cope with the objectives and policy lines of the glorious Saur Revolution.

To remove the drawbacks the new educational reform was worked out and undertaken to be put into effect. According to this reform the whole school term is reduced from 12 years to 10 years i.e. all the subjects which were previously taught in a period of 12 years are now going to be taught in 10 years.

The end can be achieved in such a way that the school year which previously comprised 24 to 28 weeks now is raised to 32 to 34 weeks. In this way the large expenditure spent on student education will be prevented on the one hand and the quality of education will be boosted on the other.

The first deputy minister of education added: School education is divided into three phases:

Primary education.

Imperfect intermediary education.

Perfect intermediary education.

The primary school has four classes and at the end of this period students will read, write, calculate and have some general information about the nature and society.

The imperfect intermediary school has eight classes. In this period students will continue to learn principles of sciences about the nature and society and their relation with social life activities.

Furthermore, students will learn fundamentals of scientific outlook, and their skills will be developed in practical works, physical and art education. Graduates of imperfect schools can continue their education in the perfect middle schools, vocational schools, technicums or different courses.

The perfect middle school has 9 and 10 grades. Students will acquire necessary knowledge about the most important areas such as industry, agriculture and social sciences. In these classes greater attention will be paid to the development of the talent and perception of students including their method of thinking, imagination and scientific realisation of things around. This school makes the ground possible for students to continue their preparations for studying in different fields taught in high schools. It will make them prepared for practical work in the field of production and for further cultural studies.

As training of teachers and promotion of their standard constitutes one of the main educational problems of the Ministry of Education the establishment of specialized institute has been planned to help teachers complete their fields of specialization. At present teachers are going to be acquainted with the teaching methods and new educational programmes by conducting seminars and separate courses.

Likewise as compilation and supply of new text books, teacher guidelines and other teaching materials are badly needed under the new educational reform it is envisaged to establish a pedagogic studies center in Kabul. This end can be achieved by merging the department of compilation and translation with the science center of the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Yaqoubi added the new programme demands from teachers to test and evaluate the knowledge of students daily. They should be graded every day. To assess the achievement of students grading system has been adopted 5 represents high, 4 good, 3 satisfactory, 2 low and 1 lowest. 5 and 4 are passing grades and 2 and 1 are failing. Of course a manual will be worked out for grading purposes.

Under the new system students will be examined on different subjects after completing primary school, imperfect middle school and perfect middle school. The subjects on which students are tested will be confirmed by the council of the Ministry of Education. It should be stressed that the knowledge and understanding of students will be assessed in all classes throughout the year. At the end of each quarter of academic year students are graded and assessed and at the end of the school year all the grades received by students during the four quarters of school year will be added so that their annual grades are determined. In this way students are promoted from one class to another. In the new educational system efforts are being made to reduce the number of failing students by improving teaching and grading system and adopting other necessary measures in this connection.

In answer to a question whether graduates of perfect middle schools can attend universities and institutions of higher learning, the first deputy minister of education said: Graduates of perfect middle schools will enjoy an international standard of intermediary education and thus may be admitted in every university, institute and other schools inside and outside the country after passing entrance exam. They can continue their education in the vocational schools and technicums after passing the respective examinations.

Elaborating on the supply of text books, he said the present teaching programmes and text books are not based on scientific principles and are full of defects and drawbacks. They do not meet by any means the scientific and cultural requirements of the present life.

For example most of subjects are taught without any specific programme and each teacher on his own option teaches whatever he likes. Some books are compiled without scientific basis. For instance in a book of geography, the geography of Afghanistan is included together with the geography of USA and other capitalist countries. Under the new educational system geography is taught in a systematic manner based on scientific principle as follows:

In grade 5 physical geography, in grade 6 the geography of continents, in grade 7 the physical and economic geography of Afghanistan, in grade 8 the economic geography of socialist countries and in grade 9 the economic geography of capitalist and developing countries.

Under the new system the teaching of science will be specified. Science has been divided into botany, zoology, anatomy, biology, chemistry and physics. Each of these will be taught in different grades. Desirable reforms will also take place in textbooks.

At present the overall educational plan has been worked out and confirmed for grades 1-12 covering the timetables for each subject taught weekly. Programmes are prepared for all subjects taught in different schools. The new textbooks are already prepared for the first, second, fifth and sixth grades and most of them are printed. The remaining textbooks will also be prepared and compiled by the compilation and translation department of the Ministry of Education under the supervision of qualified Soviet experts.

Changes will also be brought about in the teaching method. With the help of the experienced advisors new and effective methods of teaching will be taught to the teachers. The teaching of new textbooks will call for new method of teaching.

Likewise a new regulation is also underway for new middle schools expected to be completed soon. The regulation will determine the objective of the imperfect middle schools, the duties and obligations of their principals, head masters, supervisors, teachers and students and the like.

He further added in order to bring about improvement in the educational system and attract the parents to contribute towards the education of their children the establishment of a pedagogic council and a committee of parents are planned in schools.

At the end he said: In order to organise all the strength of educators and intelligentsia to impart the policy of the party and state to all the people of the country a need is felt for formation of a congress to play an effective role in promoting the quality of education and drawing the masses of toilers towards the construction and repair of schools, collection of reliable statistics on school-going children and promotion of the popularity of teachers among the public.

400 representatives of all teachers throughout the country and educational delegations from foreign countries will be invited to attend this congress. Representatives of different professions and crafts, teachers, principals and head masters of schools, heads of various social institutions and foreign guests will address the congress on their experiences, problems and the means and ways to solve their problems.

The congress will come up with necessary resolutions.

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KABUL PARTY ACTIVISTS SEEK TO END FRACTIONALISM

WA241800 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 9 Apr 80 pp 1,4

[Text] Kabul, April 8, (BAKHTAR)--The plenary meeting of the Kabul city party activists was held at Polytechnic Gymnasium Sunday afternoon to fight fractionism within the party and intensify revolutionary struggle to further consolidate the unity of party organisations.

The meeting was attended by the Kabul city and provincial party activists, and members of workers' unions, democratic organisations for Afghan women and youth, and central office of peasantry activities in an attempt to implement the instruction of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] Secretariat on holding extraordinary sessions of party organisations to put into effect the decision of Politburo dated March 19, 1980. pertaining to full elimination of fractionism within the party.

Following the DRA national anthem the presidium was unanimously elected by the participants and the agenda of the meeting was read.

The Kabul city committee's report on the extraordinary sessions of the Kabul city party organisations for the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Politburo on March 19, 1980 and uprooting of fractionism within the party was read by Zohour Razemjo member of the PDPA CC and RC [Revolutionary Council] and secretary to the party committee of Kabul city.

Afterwards Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary member of the PDPA CC Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC, member of RC delivered a lengthy speech which was warmly applauded by the audience.

Pointing to the victories achieved by the party Dr. Zeary said, "you could achieve such victories in this short period because you are members of the party which showed in a short time that it has been a crusading party, the party that triumphed glorious Saur Revolution and transferred the political power to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. With the establishment of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, PDPA could prepare the ground to realise its revolutionary and principled objectives. But with regret it should be said that along with the constructive efforts and activities of the party and the principle measures it had adopted, an undesirable process was going on against the original party comrades who were struggling before and after the victory of Saur Revolution. It was Amin and his fascist band who were busy creating division and rift and hatch various conspiracies against the party before the victory of the party.

Commenting on the antiparty activity carried by Amin and his band Dr. Zeary said during the rule of Amin such meetings and conferences were also held in which I also took part. But believe me that even me who had worked in party organisations for 15 years, could not recognise most of the participants and did not know who they were.

But in today's meetings I see old and familiar party faces. Therefore with the presence of such veterans and principled cadres we can solve all problems and difficulties.

Touching on the activities of the enemies of party and homeland who wanted to topple down the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Dr. Zeary said it was at this time that the principled and crusading leadership of PDPA both its able and competent cadres and ranks and file, could rally behind the general secretary of the party, Babrak Karmal, and toppled Amin's band.

Afterwards Najmuddin Kaweyani member of the PDPA CC, president of central organisation office of PDPA, member of RC in a speech said: When the class struggle of the workers was being organised within the PDPA and the revolutionaries of Afghanistan, relying on the principle that strength of the working class rests with its organisations, carried principled struggle to profoundly organise the toilers, on the other extreme the enemy, particularly the U.S. imperialism led by CIA, was realising the value and historic role of such organisations and was thus making every satanic effort to undermine our efforts.

Important among the measures taken by U.S. imperialism was that Carter made his treacherous agent Hafizollah Amin, this recognised spy, directly penetrate into our party.

Amin and his band as the executors of CIA's instructions took measures to undermine our unity and create division among us. During all their disgraceful political life Amin and Aminis served the purpose of the enemy.

Amin, the spy, was trying to make his band of criminals dominate all the basic lines of the party and the state and crush the party. Therefore the valiant members of the party put up a stiff resistence and launched an organised struggle, overtly and covertly, against Amin, his criminal band and his fascist and inhumane policy to topple his regime.

Thousands of party members were dismissed from their jobs, sent into exile, imprisoned, tortured and even executed by firing squads. But all this not only did not weaken the resistence of the revolutionaries but intensified it.

Our party, the sacrificing and dedicated party and the party of martyrs and undefeated heroes did not stop its struggle even during the most difficult moments of terror and suffocation to topple the fascist regime of Amin and his band until the victorious uprising of December 27, 1979 when the party approved the right revolutionary path.

Then secretaries of 6, 7, 8 and 5 (a) party wards delivered speeches on behalf of their party wards.

At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed and read and unanimously approved and signed by the presidium on behalf of the participants.

The resolution reads, "We the participants of this plenary session approve the resolution of Politburo of PDPA CC dated March 19, 1980 and support it thereof".

"We promise the Central Committee of the party and its General Secretary Comrade Babrak Karmal to seriously condemn fractionism within the party and struggle against the remains of Amin's band, agents, fractionists, divisionists and those seeking privilege and fully observe the instructions embodied in the resolution of PDPA CC Politburo dated March 19, 1980 and continue our efforts to consolidate the party unity and fight against every activity aimed to bring fraction and grouping in the party. We take active measures to ruthlessly oust from the party those who have deviated from the party principles and have resorted to activities of division.

According to report issued by the city committee the eleven party wards of the Kabul city held their extraordinary sessions on March 24, and 25 and likewise 134 primary party organisations of the Kabul city held their extraordinary sessions until April 4. All these meetings which were attended by the party members passed and unanimously approved resolutions supporting and confirming the resolution of the Politburo and pledged to the leading party authorities to launch decisive struggle for the purpose of uprooting fractionism in a bid to consolidate the unity of the party and help evolve the revolution further.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK APPROVES 3 PROJECTS

WA231300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Kabul, April 2, (BAKHTAR)--The DRA delegation composed of Mohammad Na'im Askaryar, president of the Public Treasury and Mohammed Hakim, advisor to the Ministry of Finance, returned home yesterday from Jiddah where they attended the 4th annual meeting of the Islamic Development Bank.

In an interview with the BAKHTAR, the delegation said the meeting opened on March 11, 1980 with delegates from 52 Islamic countries, most of them finance ministers, attending.

The organisation and coordination committee composed of two delegates including one from Afghanistan met one day ahead of official opening and prepared a report submitted to the board of governors.

The Afghan delegation expressed its views on matters of interest in a statement whose text will be published in local newspapers later on.

The delegation during its stay in Jiddah discussed with the Islamic Development Bank authorities matters related to the joint financing of the Qandahar Cement Plant, the Pol-e CharkhiWoolen Textile Mills, the Badghis Vegetable Oil Plant, the Sarkandoy Barrage in Nangarhar, expansion of Kajakay Power House in Helmand, extension of power lines between Kajakay and Kabul and material aid needed by Afghanistan as a result of which the above bank showed interest in the cement project in Qandahar, the vegetable oil plant in Badghis and importation of fertilisers, promising to extend speedy aid.

The bank authorities asked the delegation to forward to the bank preliminary studies and economic evaluation about the three projects with the necessary documents.

The delegation added the documents concerning the communication satellite project approved by the bank earlier but not signed due to lack of precise information shall soon be finalised after supplying the material required.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

Iran-U.S. Dispute

WA241845 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 8 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Suspension of U.S., Iranian Relations"]

[Text] Since 50 American diplomats were taken hostage in Tehran more than 5 months ago, efforts to release the hostages have often stolen the show as far as news headlines were concerned.

The reasons behind this were quite obvious. Primarily, storming by militant students of an embassy enjoying ex-territoriality and taking hostage such a large number of diplomats covered by adequate privileges and immunities prevalent since the Congress of Vienna held in 1848 has been such an unprecedented event.

Secondly, because the diplomats belong to a superpower, the incident implied that a comparatively small country like Iran could be as menacing as no big power could imagine a decade ago.

And thirdly, the whole world was anxious to find out how Washington would react to this and in what way Tehran would handle the affair.

To begin with, something went wrong somewhere along the line in Washington. President Carter instead of deporting the shah if not delivering him to Iranian authorities froze approximately $5 billion of Iranian assets in various American banks.

It was obvious even to many fair-minded and justice-loving Americans that the shah had perpetrated numerous atrocities against the people of Iran through his ferocious secret police, the SAVAK. Eight attempts were made upon that tyrant's life but he had managed to escape unscathed except sustaining a few scars on his face which his special photographer touched here and there not to show in the papers.

And the shah was kept in power with the help of Washington through his American guards. He was so scared of further attempts on his life that every time he travelled abroad--and he did a lot of travelling on the expenses of poor Iranians--that he flew from the Neyavaran Palace lawn in a helicopter to Mehrabad airport which was surrounded by crack police not permitting a soul in the area.

Is it an irony of fate or an error in judgements that Washington always sides with the losing party? It supported Chiang in Taiwan for many years, pumping funds and arms to him to no avail.

It backed Diem in Vietnam and was gradually involved there in a protracted war drowning in the quagmire up to here.

It spoiled Park in South Korea, Somoza in Nicaragua and the shah in Iran.

Therefore, one could surmise that this has not been something accidental. Washington purposely chooses stooges in various countries to rule with an iron fist in order to scare the wits out of the opposition to U.S. monopolies and local national democratic movements.

Hence President Carter stuck to his guns instead of resorting to peaceful negotiations in the outset. Tehran did not agree to release the hostages unless the good was delivered. Lack of coordination between various sources of power in Tehran created a huge confusion in the minds of those whose sole desire is to see peace with justice established in the world.

Now the coming break in the U.S.-Iranian diplomatic relations is the last straw.

The people of Iran would not starve if they no longer receive any food-stuffs from the U.S. nor would they pine away if all Iranians are expelled from America. The U.S. would suffer more from this rupture. American presence in Iran is of tremendous importance under the circumstances when Washington is full of hysteria about the so-called "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf oil which it calls the life-line of the West.

Deploring the situation to come to such a head, we as a small country of course side with the Iranian people who have proved their guts in teaching a superpower a lesson.

Soviet Aid Praised

WA241850 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet Grant of 100 Million Roubles to DRA"]

[Text] According to an agreement signed in Moscow between the DRA deputy commerce minister and the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade on April 1, 1980, Moscow will supply to Kabul essential, consumer goods worth 100 million roubles as a grant in aid plus pay for the freight charges of the shipments up to Hairatan river-port.

From the above, goods worth 70 million roubles will be shipped to DRA within the next two months and the rest would arrive in the course of 1980.

Already, the government employees cooperative has published a list of 40 essential items to be put on sale in its outlets, 90 percent of which supplied by the Soviet Union as a gift.

This is indicative of the fraternal feelings of the government and people of the USSR toward the government and people of DRA because the latter have been subjected to external aggression and domestic reaction. And owing to the resultant economic dislocations and transportational disruptions, Afghanistan is no longer self-sufficient in food-stuffs nor can it afford to import other essentials against hard currency from elsewhere.

The Soviet Union had already announced that it would not leave its friend of long-standing in the lurch. It had realized that safeguarding the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of a small neighbour threatened from several directions by forces of imperialism led by the U.S., Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarism, Egyptian reaction and Israeli Zionism, would create tremendous economic and financial problems which it would not be able to cope with on its own.

The USSR has also undergone extra expenses by despatching and maintaining its military contingents in DRA to ward off external aggression and imperialist intervention. And had it not been for the Soviet financial, economic and military aids to DRA so far, Afghanistan would have already fallen a victim to various groups of bandits and ruffians armed and trained by imperialism and reaction, resulting in another blood-bath.

After the excruciating tortures and massacres undergone by the oppressed people of DRA under the blood-thirsty Amin and his band of criminals, more Afghans would have been sent to the gallows by terrorists in the employ of foreign powers which after having lost their vested interests in this country following the Sawr Revolution have intensified their activities to sabotage the progressive programmes of our revolutionary government.

Therefore, the people of DRA must be doubly thankful to the Soviet Union, once for sending its troops to drive away the aggressors and thus save the revolution and its gains, another time for providing the DRA with all sorts of essentials when the people were badly needing these.

It is common knowledge that owing to enemy subversion, whatever grains there exist in grain-producing areas can not reach various markets as regularly as desired while parts of the arable lands have been left uncultivated, portending an ominous future.

Had the DRA Government not adopted the necessary measures in the first agricultural conference including the crash spring sowing programme, the next harvest would have been greatly jeopardized.

Hence both the Soviet military and consumer goods aids have been very appropriate and timely and Moscow has made such sacrifices before by extending enormous assistance to Havana and Hanoi as a concrete proof of its dedication to progressive and national liberation movements in the world.

VISITING ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON MRS GANDHI

BK291622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Visiting Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. The meeting lasted half an hour. They are understood to have discussed regional and international matters including developments in Afghanistan and Iran. Both sides are understood to have expressed their desire to enlarge their economic relations.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

BK271613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has warned that if progress is not achieved within the democratic framework people will throw out democracy. She has said the basic thing is whether the country is going ahead or not and not whether there are two or more political parties. In an interview with a Tamil daily, Mrs Gandhi dealt with a number of issues concerning both the domestic and foreign policy.

Referring to Assam, the prime minister said the foreign nationals issue has become so emotional that rationality is being sacrificed. Her effort to start the process of identifying foreigners has been misconstrued and her offer of talks has not been taken up. Although politicians are not in the forefront of the agitation in Assam, they are encouraging the agitators indirectly.

Mrs Gandhi agreed that there is a deterioration in the law and order situation. This she attributed to the sudden release of antisocial elements like smugglers, hoarders, and black marketeers by the previous regime. These elements had been kept under restraint by her earlier.

Referring to the sixth plan, she said the target of 5-percent annual growth may look moderate or low. This has to be viewed against the minus rate of growth under the Janata and Lok Dal regimes. With the legacies of these two regimes and the severe drought conditions, the prime minister said that it might be difficult even to achieve this modest target of 5-percent growth.

Referring to India's foreign relations, the prime minister said she is hopeful of improving ties with Pakistan and China as part of the overall policy of strengthening friendship with all. The prime minister charged that many agreements concluded by the Janata and Lok Dal regimes with foreign countries are not in India's interest.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED JOURNALISTS

BK260428 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has called upon the Third World countries to know each other more thoroughly and become self-sufficient and self-reliant. Talking to journalists from nonaligned countries in New Delhi, he said this calls for us a steady outflow and inflow of news. Rao said a beginning in this direction has already been made by the nonaligned news agencies pool but still there is scope for lot of improvement.

On the question of recognizing Kampuchea, the external affairs minister said: India is waiting for the right time.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT TO PAY STATE VISIT 2-11 MAY

BK251511 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1502 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the Republic of Seychelles, France Albert Rene, will pay a state visit to India 2-11 May 1980 at the invitation of the president of India to strengthen further the friendly relations and cooperation between India and the Seychelles.

PRESIDENT REDDY ADDRESSES TROOPS IN KASHMIR

BK270947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The president has called for vigilance and continued defense preparedness in view of the present tense situation in the world. Addressing troops at Udhampur, Sanjiva Reddy said we have no bad intentions against any country but we will give a befitting reply if somebody challenges our national integrity.

Referring to the developments in Afghanistan and Iran, Reddy said these problems should be solved peacefully. The big powers should not involve Third World countries in their conflicts.

The All-India Radio Jammu correspondent reports from Udhampur that the president made it clear that India believes in resolving disputes between different countries in a peaceful manner.

Reddy said despite different languages, religions, we are one nation. Our armed forces represent a mini-India as people from all parts of the country are serving there. The whole nation is behind the armed forces in the task of defending the country's frontiers and integrity, he added.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam Oil Strike Ends

BK300746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] In Assam, oil workers of Gauhati and Digboi refineries today resumed duties after 11 days, declaring that they will continue to resist any attempt by the administration to move crude oil outside the state. Meanwhile, picketing on pumping stations throughout the states in support of the agitation on the foreign nationals issue is continuing, preventing movement of crude oil from Assam.

Court Issues Ruling

BK300748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Guahati high court has issued a rule on the Union of India, the state of Assam and the district magistrate of Kamrup to show cause why habeas corpus writ should not be issued against the detention under the Assam preventive detention ordinance of eight leaders of the current agitation in the state on the foreign nationals issue.

Under writ application moved on behalf of the eight detainees, the single bench of the high court consisting of Mr Justice (Ibomtanwi Singh) directed that the detainees should be produced before the court on the 7th of next month.

'Noncooperation Day' Observed

BK280848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Life in Assam came to a standstill today following the observance of noncooperation day to draw the attention of the center to the foreign nationals issue. Rail, road and steamer services and air communications were suspended.

Work in central and state government offices, including banks and posts and telegraph offices, was affected. [Hong Kong AFP in English, in a report datelined Assam and transmitted at 0835 GMT on 28 April, says "the entire 106,000 staff members of the government did not report to duty."]

Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee has said that efforts are underway to restart the work in the oil installations in Assam. Mukherjee, who was speaking to newsmen in Calcutta, said the control of the installations had recently been taken away from the agitators by the government.

Assam Leaders Urge Settlement

BK261641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The situation at Kanpur of Nowgong district is completely under control according to the district authorities. The [Assam] state government in a pressnote has said that 20 persons were injured at the Kanpur railway station yesterday when several people squatted on the railway track and refused to disperse. Police used tear gas and lathis [bamboo canes] to clear the tracks.

Meanwhile efforts are on to defuse the tension in the state. Dr M.N. Goswami, a former vice chancellor of the Gauhati university, and two former chief justices of the Gauhati high court, M.C. Pathak and Bahrul Islam today called on Governor L.P. Singh in Gauhati and handed over an appeal for transmission to the prime minister.

The appeal has been made after the three leading citizens had several rounds of discussion with the governor and leaders of the agitation, some of whom are inside the jail. In an appeal they said the government and leaders of the agitation should accept 1961 as the base year for a solution of the foreigner's problem. They have said that have noticed a general desire for a negotiated settlement and urged for an immediate resumption of a dialogue.

Repercussions of Assam Agitation

BK300933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Sustained efforts by the center in the last 4 months had increased the availability of petroleum products all over the country. This is in spite of the severe loss of production in refinerires affected by the current agitation in Assam. The achievement could be possible by stepping up imports of petroleum products and their quicker transportation. Six million tons of petroleum products are proposed to be imported during 1980. This is 2 million tons more as compared to the imports last year. More oil is also likely to be obtained from Bombay high during this year. At present, it yields 5 million tons of crude annually.

The Assam agitation has resulted in a net loss of 100 crore rupees per month to the country in terms of petroleum products. But indirect cost of the agitation is estimated to be 200 crore rupees monthly through production losses of essential items like fertilisers, steel, cement and drugs.

An official estimate says that the availability of petroleum products is being insured in all parts of the country including Assam. Even though Assam is self-sufficient in petroleum products the center has directed the concerned authorities to move 750 kiloliters of diesel and kerosene to the state from Haldia in West Bengal. To alleviate the hardships of the people in Assam bacause of the agitation 12 more rigs are to be sent there shortly.

AFP Report on Repercussions

BK300935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Apr (AFP)--India is losing 3,000 million rupees ($375 million) per month on account of the prolonged agitation in north eastern Assam demanding detection and deportation of foreign immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal, according to official estimates here. Of this loss 1,000 million rupees ($125 million) were by way of petroleum products and 2,000 million rupees ($250 million) indirectly through loss of essential products like fertilisers, cement and steel, official sources said.

As much as 150,000 tons of diesel and 33,000 tons of kerosene were lost as the four refineries in the state were affected by the nearly 7-month-old agitation. This has resulted in the government importing 400,000 tons of diesel and 200,000 tons of kerosene in March and April as against the normal imports of 250,000 and 140,000 tons respectively. In spite of these factors, these sources pointed out, availability of petroleum products was being ensured throughout the country, including Assam.

Manipur Quiet But Tense

BK291302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In Manipur, the situation in Imphal town is reported to be quiet though tense. Army and paramilitary forces have been keeping vigil round the clock in greater Imphal area. Shops and markets remained closed for the 2d day today.

The All-India Imphal correspondent, who visited some of the places, reports that over 3,000 persons have been sheltered in dharmshalas and other safer places. The state government has assured all possible help to the victims in yesterday's incidents.

Peace Committee Formed

BK300322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A peace committee has been formed in Manipur for restoration of peace and normalcy in the state. State Chief Minister Dorendra Singh will be its chairman.

Disclosing this, Mr Dorendra Singh said besides political leaders, social workers, journalists and students will be the members of the committee. He assured the minority community that their life and property will be protected.

Ordinance Imposed in Manipur

BK281607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, quoting official sources in Imphal, says that Governor L.P. Singh has promulgated the Manipur preventive detention ordinance 1980 to tackle the law and order situation in the state. The governor has had discussions with Chief Minister Dorendra Singh on the latest situation immediately after his arrival in Imphal today.

Meanwhile the chief minister has appealed to the people, particularly the youth, to maintain communal harmony and help restore normalcy in the state.

Dorendra Singh has expressed deep sorrow over yesterday's incident in Imphal in which several innocent people were beaten and their houses burnt. The chief minister announced ex-gratia payment of 10,000 rupees each to the family members of the two persons killed at (Patsoi) and of the woman killed in yesterday's accidental firing. He also announced that a 2-hour relaxation in the curfew will be allowed from 10 a.m. to 12 noon tomorrow and the day after.

As earlier reported, a 48-hour curfew with effect from 4 p.m. today has been imposed in Imphal town. According to agency reports there were some incidents of arson in the heart of Imphal municipal area today. Imphal bazaar remained closed. Attendance in government offices was thin. Paramilitary forces and army personnel have been patrolling the bazaar area since early this morning. The army conducted a flag march in Tangal bazaar today.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK280556 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, April 28 (AFP)--The civil authorities in Imphal, the capital of the tiny northeastern Indian state [of Manipur], bordering Burma, handed over the administration to the army following large scale disturbances, including arson, reports reaching here today said.

The army took up strategic positions around the town following reports that secessionist guerrillas were planning a large scale ambush on the paramilitary forces. The capital was put under night curfew last night following widespread mob vilence, the reports said.

Yesterday's violence was sparked off when an elderly woman was shot dead by a paramilitary patrolling party in the city. The administration claimed that the killing was "accidental," but the explanation failed to pacify the agitating mob.

Imphal has already been tense in the wake of growing violent activities by the "meighi" (tribal plainsmen) insurgents, who constitute two thirds of the state's 1.3 million population. The tribals are led by Mr Bisheswar Singh (40) who led a group of insurgents to China in 1976 to get armed training, Interior Ministry reports said. Mr Singh, who returned to India last year formed a "peoples liberation army" and fight against the Indian forces for the state's "independence" from India.

Task Forces in Nagaland

BK270939 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Three task forces comprising magistrates, civilians and armed police have been constituted in Nagaland to verify the reported entry of foreign nationals and other unauthorized persons in the state.

Chief secretary N.I. Jamir said in Kohima yesterday these task forces would go round the villages in Dimapur and Dhansiri, Jaluki and Rangaphal reserve forests to check if foreign nationals had entered there and suggest the necessary remedial measures.

Talks With Nagaland Leader Rejected

BK271649 Hong Kong AFP in English 1614 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 27 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's government has virtually turned down at least for the present a plea for holding talks with Naga insurgent leader Angami Zapu Phizo, now living in the U.K. in self-exile, on the protracted problem in the northeastern frontier state of Nagaland.

A five-member Naga delegation, including Mr Phizo's brother Kevi Valley, made the suggestion during talks they had here with Mrs Gandhi and later with her Interior Minister Zail Singh since Friday last.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency today said that the delegation was reported to have been told by Mr Singh to put forward "some concrete proposal" for consideration of the government to resume direct talks with the underground.

Mrs Gandhi was earlier reported to have said at the talks with the delegation that it would only be a futile exercise to have fresh talks with Mr Phizo unless there was clear indication of a change of attitude in his approach. The delegation since met the interior minister at the instance of Mrs Gandhi. A spokesman of the delegation told the press here, after their 90-minute talks with Mr Singh, that they had told the interior minister that "if there is to be a peaceful settlement our people must be involved right from the beginning."

About presenting "concrete proposals", the delegation pointed out to the minister that any such proposals had to come from the office bearers of the insurgents' Naga national council who were all outside Nagaland.

BRIEFS

EXPORT TARGET--New Delhi, 15 Apr (AFP)--Export target for the current financial year, 1980-81, has been set at 71,000 million rupees ($8,875 million). This was stated in the import policy for 1980-81, which estimated the import bill for the current period around 100,000 million rupees ($12,500 million). Half of this amount would be accounted for by petroleum and fertilisers. Today's policy announcement was made in the context of an expected trade gap of 20,000 million rupees ($2,500 million) in the just ended financial year. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1508 GMT 15 Apr 80 BK]

PRC BORDER TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ISLAMABAD

BK291724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The visiting six-member Chinese border trade delegation led by [name indistinct] had a meeting with the senior officials of the Commerce Ministry in Islamabad this morning. The two sides exchanged views on the future size of the border trade between the two countries. They also reviewed the volume of trade under last year's border trade agreement.

Earlier at a meeting with the federal commerce secretary, [name indistinct], who is also in charge of the foreign trade bureau of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, expressed satisfaction over (?progress) made in trade through the land route under the last trade agreement. He said the border trade would further increase through friendly consultations and cooperation.

The commerce secretary said there was ample scope for increasing trade between Pakistan and China through the silk route. He said Pakistan was keen to increase trade with China in every possible way.

PRESIDENT HAQ TO LEAVE FOR PRC, DPRK 2 MAY

BK291019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq is leaving Islamabad on Friday [2 May] on a 7-day state visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng.

After his visit to China, the president will pay a 3-day state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 9th of next month at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

Begum Ziaul Haq will accompany the president on his visit to both the countries. The president will also be accompanied by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Advisor on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi and the governors of Sind and the Northwest Frontier provinces Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi and Lt Gen Fazle Haq.

Chief Justice To Be Acting President

BK291536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] It was officially announced in Rawalpindi that Justice S. Anwarul Haq, chief justice of Pakistan, will be the acting president during President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's absence from the country. Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee, will be the acting chief martial law administrator during the same period.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN--Pakistan has signed an agreement with Japan's fund for economic cooperation with foreign countries for a loan of 2.4 billion yen. The amount will be spent on the expansion program of Kotri power station. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Apr 80 BK]

EXPORT PERFORMANCE--Pakistan exported nontraditional items worth more than $452 million during the 8-month period of the current financial year ending in February. They included items like petroleum, petroleum products, tents, knitwear, readymade garments, surgical instruments, sports goods and footwear. However, the total value of all types of goods exported during the same period reached the figure of 13.746 billion rupees. Hong Kong and China were amongst the prominent buyers of Pakistani merchandise. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Letter to 'Arafat

LD291738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in connection with America's recent military aggression against Iran. The message says:

The numerous conspiracies we have had to grapple with ever since the dawn of the first rays of the sun of freedom, the continuous attempts of America and its lackeys to destroy the central power in Iran and the fomenting of riots and dissatisfaction among the people indicate the depth and the vastness of the inhumane plots the hegemonist American imperialism has hatched against our revolution and our nation. The closeness and the affinity of our revolution and our nation with liberation movements has brought forward the time for the destruction of imperialism. The revolutionary zeal and love which exists in our people, who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the salvation of all oppressed people from the claws of the world devourers, is like a thorn which pricks the eyes of hegemonistic America.

Now that the Iranian revolution, which is a link in the chain of liberation movements among the uprisen oppressed nations, has been confronted with imperialism's military, economic, psychological and propaganda attacks the need for the creation and maintenance of a strong and widespread front against the daily increasing attacks of the United States is being felt more than ever.

In his message to Yasir 'Arafat, the president emphasized:

I confidently give you this assurance that the lives of 50 hostages are not regarded as worth all these widespread and long-range operations by the criminal America, which has sacrificed more than 50,000 American youths in Vietnam for the sake of its imperialistic greed and interest. America's aim is to topple the revolutionary regime in Iran, to prevent the flames of this revolution spreading in the region, to prevent the destruction of Israel and to confirm its false and illegitimate sovereignty over the wealth and the existence of the oppressed nations of the region.

The uprisen Iranian nation expects all its revolutionary brothers and sisters in all places who are in the forefront of the widespread struggle against imperialism to rise against America's interventionist policy by condemning this open aggression against the national sovereignty of Iran and by adopting the necessary policies. In this connection, we hope for your cooperation in inviting liberation movements to send representatives to Iran.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Islamic president of Iran.

President Urges Solidarity

LD291806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A few moments ago the following message was issued by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Now, when more than any other time the country is in need of unity of expression and solidarity and when all forces should, in order to confront the enemy's probable aggression, hold each other's hands and fight against a furious enemy whose conspiracy has been discovered, unfortunately it is observed that certain irresponsible officials and individuals are taking part in interviews or making speeches which will, ultimately, strengthen the enemy and weaken national and military forces, heedless of the present climate and the need to refrain from talks which may discourage national forces and which will make them protest.

Although I respect the entire nation and those who wish to express their opinions purely due to their desire to resolve present difficulties and shortcomings, nevertheless, I find it necessary to remind these individuals and sources of imitation [mara'je'] to refrain as far as possible from expressing their individual opinion before becoming aware of the truth of the matter. In order to increase their awareness I have ordered that all the appropriate organizations should provide the qualified individuals with all the information that they request.

[Signed] The president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Request to Castro for Nonaligned Meeting

JN292029 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text of cable sent by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to Cuban President Fidel Castro--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Fidel Castro, president of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned movement: As you know, a few days ago the despotic United States attacked our country. Its excuse was that it made this attempt in order to release the hostages in the former U.S. Embassy. However, the clear evidence and a study of the realities and facts show that U.S. imperialism was hiding larger intentions and aims behind this excuse.

The despotic United States imposed its hegemony over Iran by means of the August 1953 coup. Later, through its support and backing of its agent the former shah and at the expense of the Iranian people, the United States was able to plunder our national wealth and entrench a pillar of its strategic hegemony and domination in this region through that regime.

The Islamic Revolution of our people was actually not only against the dictatorial regime of the agent deposed shah, but was also against the U.S. hegemony over Iran and the region. The Islamic Revolution achieved victory through thousands of martyrs and injured and through massive sacrifices. However, the United States has neither accepted the reality of the Iranian Revolution and its aims nor stopped its attempts to revive the previous situation. During the first days after the establishment of the revolutionary regime, this superpower began its successive plots, which are still continuing.

The aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian territories is aimed at creating a base for carrying out its activities to overthrow the Iranian revolutionary regime, to restore hegemony once again over Iran and to consolidate domination over the region and the world.

Among the principled aims of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which cancelled the colonialist CENTO pact as a first step in its foreign policy after the settlement of the revolutionary regime and which then joined the nonaligned movement, are the strengthening of the spirit of nonalignment and the bolstering of this trend through the establishment of international human relations under which states do not control one another or subjugate one another in the international field.

There are countless indications that the United States is continuing its efforts against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This imperialist method is contradictory and publicy contrary to the spirit of nonalignment. Therefore, I ask you, in your capacity as chairman of this movement, to hold an emergency session of the nonaligned states' movement on the ministerial level as soon as possible in order to look into U.S. aggression, U.S. policy and the forthcoming dangers. I also ask you to send a delegation comprised of members of the nonaligned movement to see the effects of the U.S. crimes in Iran and the remaining signs of the recent U.S. aggression against Iran, as well as to see the gains and accomplishments of the Islamic Revolution and to participate in the conference, which will be held from 10-12 May.

We are in agreement that the achievement of the nonaligned movement's aims without fighting the superpowers' hegemony and despotism will rob the movement of its content and meaning.

Cable to Waldheim Proposes Conference

LD292146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1940 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, has sent a message to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. In a part of this message, which is in connection with the recent U.S. aggression, it said:

As you know, the U.S. Government, trampling underfoot all international and human standards, has carried out an aggressive military action inside Iranian territory. By a comprehensive study of America's military attack; by observing and analyzing the various events and conspiracies which were planned and carried out by the U.S. elements during the months after the establishment of the revolutionary government in Iran; bearing in mind the historical reality that in 1953 a U.S. coup d'etat toppled the nationalist government of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq; bearing in mind that since 1953 America has carried out numerous coups d'etat in various countries and that it has not refrained from any action to strengthen the puppet regime of the deposed sha; and in view of relatively definite information which we possess concerning the continuous conspiracies after the revolution, we announce that the recent military aggression by the United States has been carried out with the intention of toppling the revolutionary regime in Iran and reestablishing U.S. domination over Iran.

America's claim that its goal was to release the hostages is false. It should be borne in mind that if the free countries of the world and international organizations do not seriously stand up to the U.S. imperialist methods, the aggression against Iran will not be the last.

In another part of this message it is said: If such incitements and aggressions are continued, they will clearly endanger the peace and security of the region and the world and will add to the danger of war in a dangerous way.

Therefore, in order to inform the international community of the effects and the outcome of this open aggression and in order to prevent intervention and forceful interference in various countries which will endanger the peace and the security of the world, we invite you, as the secretary general of the United Nations, to send a delegation to investigate the results and the outcome of the U.S. aggression so that its members can take part in a conference which will be held in Tehran from 10 to 12 May.

EEC Asked To Send Representatives

LD292358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Islamic president of Iran, sent a message to the chairman of the European Parliament in connection with America's military aggression against Iranian territory. In this message he invited her to send a delegation to Tehran to witness the fruits of the Iranian Revolution and the signs of America's military interference in Iran. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the text of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Madame Simone Veil, chairman of the European Parliament: America's sudden violations of Iranian territory has caused amazement in the world and especially in the European community. However, this was not very surprising to my nation which has suffered for many years from American domination and which has been able to gain its independence only after great sacrifices. After gaining this victory Iran witnessed the daily conspiracies of the United States and her agents. America has announced that the reason for this aggression was an attempt to release the hostages. Studying the effects of this aggression and following American policy during thisone year after the fall ofthe former shah has made it clear to us that the goal of America was not the releasing of hostages. Rather this aggression was an essential part of America's attempts to destroy the national sovereignty of the Iranian people. At the same time, America's aggressive action and the continuation of this policy is a serious and important threat to peace inthe region and in the world and creates the basis for interference and comprehensive clash between the superpowers. The result of Europe's concurrence with the American policy means accepting the dangerous consequences which will result fromthis policy of the United States and not assisting the release of hostages.

As long as the United States does not accept the Iranian Revolution as a reality the crisis between Iran and America will continue. Bearing in mind the past record of interference by the superpowers in Iran, the Iranian nation looks to Europe and the Third World for the expansion of economic and commercial growth. Europe enjoys a special position in the field of scientific and technological advancement. The establishment and development of these relations will not be possible as long as Europe takes a position against Iran or does not act in the face of aggression against Iran. We are interested in the establishment of widespread relations with a Europe which acts independently of America. We regard the policy of European independence to be in the interest of humanity.

The regrettable decision of the EEC, which has no result except worsening the crisis between Iran and America--decisions taken after America's military interference in Iran--can only be possible due to the lack of awareness of the European community of these realities.

Therefore, we invite you to send a delegation to Tehran in order to witness the fruits of the Iranian Revolution and the signs of America's military interference in Iran, and so that they may take part in a meeting which will be held in Tehran from 10-12 May. With respect, President Bani-Sadr.

Letter to Habib Chatti

JN300718 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Letter from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti, date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, to Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization: As you well know, by launching its military aggression, which the divine will deemed fit to defeat, the despotic U.S. Government has once again violated the Islamic Republic of Iran's sovereignty and our people's determination to live a free and independent life. This is not the first time that the U.S. Government has flouted international balances in such a blatant manner.

Israel's tyranny in usurped Palestine and the crimes committed against Muslims in the years following the world war are further clear evidence that the United States does not heed the peoples' right to national sovereignty. The Islamic Revolution in Iran has destroyed and removed one of the basic pillars of U.S. colonialist policy, and the United States finds it difficult to accept and understand this fact. The numerous conspiracies, the economic, psychological and information campaigns and the escalation of U.S. military aggressions show that the United States has not given up its old policy of trying to topple independent regimes. It tries to weaken and deal blows to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran by fabricating troubles and creating indignation. Now, after the extent and background of the U.S. military aggression have become clear to us, we confidently state that the objective of these operations was not to rescue the hostages, as the United States claimed. Facts, proof and documents indicate that the objectives were bigger than this and included the toppling of the Islamic republican regime in Iran.

The letter adds: The fact is that the Muslim Iranian people, who are part of the strong Islamic nation, are being subjected to such conspiracies and Iran's fate will not be different from that of Islam.

The duty to protect the vast Islamic homeland and the propagation of the divine mission and of Islam's message dictate that the Islamic peoples stand as one solid body against the material and moral onslaughts of colonialism and that efforts be exerted to protect the revolutionary meanings of the noble Islamic ideology and to defend the Muslim individual.

To establish the pillars for such unity and to become acquainted with the achievements of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, we call on all fraternal Islamic countries to send delegations to participate in the conference that will be held in Tehran 10-12 May to study and exchange viewpoints on the means of creating a defensive front for the Islamic homeland, on achieving unity and to view the results of the latest U.S. aggression against Iran and evaluate its conspiracies and effects.

And hold fast, all together, by the rope which God (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves [Koranic verses].

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr on 'U.S. Policy'

AU291542 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Rome, April 29 (ANSA)--In an article appearing in Italy exclusively in today's issue of IL MANIFESTO, Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said that the primary objective of American policy is the "steady unraveling of authority" in Iran and for this reason "our victory depends onthe degree of our success in strengthening the sovereignty of the state."

In the article in IL MANIFESTO, the most authoritative Italian daily to the left of the communist party, Bani-Sadr begins his assessment from the abortive American military raid to rescue the hostages. "The attack's objective was the 'unraveling of authority' (extrapolating a phrase from Carter's speech on the raid's failure, ed.) The signs coming from some groups within the country and from the United States leave no doubts... The target to be hit was the sovereignty of the state." Given, therefore, that "the United States is dreaming of a new political dominion over our country," the Iranian president said that the way to block the path to enemy penetration is an "authentic cultural revolution" which should develop partially by strengthening the sovereignty of the state and "by closing arbitrary centers of power."

This objective also implies "a battle to the end against the cult of personalities. The concept that one must act autonomously with respect to the revolutionary state--the state which must be the executor of the Islamic Revolution's program--is a wrong and extremely dangerous concept which the enemy himself has introduced into the conscience of some groups, promoting the creation of many arbitrary centers of power," Bani-Sadr asserted.

Commentary on 'Dogfight'

JN292120 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Text] Where is the U.S.-Iranian conflict proceeding? What is its aim? When will it stop? These questions were posed today following the dogfight between U.S. and Iranian fighters over the sea of Oman. They were also posed after the abortive military operation last weekend.

It was evident from the investigations and reports that the operation was not just for the purpose of rescuing the hostages in the former den of U.S. espionage but was also to achieve other greater objectives. The operation was the first of several attempts to crush the revolution and overthrow the Islamic regime, which has dared to smirch U.S. world prestige.

The investigations have shown that the abortive military aggression was part of a general internal and external plot. The U.S. military forces were so huge that they could, and were intended to, occupy several key points in Tehran, such as the airport and the radio and television stations. These forces were equipped with dreadful weapons which could paralyze citizens.

At home, the operation was coordinated with the fifth column which, last week, provoked incidents in several places in Iran: The universities, Rasht, Ahvaz and Sanandaj. The operation was also timed with Iraq's escalation of the military situation on the western border inorder to divert attention from the eastern border, across which the United States planned to invade Iran.

All indications and figures show that the operation was aimed at overthrowing the Islamic regime and handing the country over to U.S. agents in Iraq, Israel and Europe, such as the groups of Bakhtiar, Oveysi and (Palizban), especially when we know that Bakhtiar and his clique were the guests of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn a few days ago.

Thanks to God, the operation failed and the invaders retreated in miserable defeat. However, this did not make the U.S. imperialists stop either their hostility or their plotting against the Islamic Revolution. Thus, they instructed their agents to start a new phase in the plot--setting off bombs in movie theaters and crowded public squares in order to terrorize the people and make them lose confidence in their revolutionary leaders. They are oblivious to the innocent blood shed by women, children, workers and toilers.

The fact is Washington's calculations are different from those of Tehran. The cowardly and mean explosions cannot possibly affect the morale of the masses or alienate them against the revolution. On the contrary, such explosions will only help strengthen the masses' solidarity with the revolution and increase their hatred of the invaders and aggressors. Perhaps, the demonstrations by millions of Iranians throughout Iran last week and the settlement of the university crisis are the best proof of the failure of U.S. calculations to shake the domestic front.

This may be the reason why the United States is considering foreign intervention on the pattern of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in order to settle its conflict with the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Today's dogfight between the U.S. and Iranian aircraft over the sea of Oman is new proof of the continuation of the U.S. plan of military intervention in Iran and of the supercilious American mind, which only thinks in terms of its own sophisticated war machine rather than of the heavenly power which is protecting the revolution and the Muslim masses in Iran. This was the power which secured the triumph, protection and entrenchment of the revolution. This power was the main factor behind the failure of the recent U.S. military aggression. This power will continue to be the primary defender of both the revolution and the faithful people in Iran.

Let the satanic military forces try their luck with the Islamic Revolution to see how Iran can be a cemetery for them, as has happened in Vietnam, Cambodia and Algeria. That would bring their final end.

Capucci Statement

LD291158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] At the invitation of our country's officials, Archbishop Capucci arrived in Tehran this morning. Please pay attention to a report which our colleague has prepared on Archbishop Capucci's arrival:

At the invitation of the Iranian Government Archbishop Capucci arrived in Tehran this morning. He met President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at 0900 today. After his meeting with the president, Archbishop Capucci said about the reason for his trip to Iran: [read by announcer]

I am a religious person, and I consider the Iranian Revolution as a religious, humane revolution. I believe that it is a religious obligation to return and hand over these bodies to their families.

Such an obligation also originates from the nature of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Therefore, I decided to accept this mission for the sake of my long friendship with and the feeling of brotherhood toward the Muslim nation of Iran.

Archbishop Capucci added: We are planning to deliver these bodies to a neutral country and hand them over to the International Red Cross there, so that they can transfer the bodies to their families in America, because I am not inclined to have any relationship with the U.S. Government.

It has been arranged that Archbishop Capucci, accompanied by the Swiss ambassador and a delegation, will visit the landing place of the American planes and the region they have violated, within 160 km from Tabas, today.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON TROUBLES IN TEHRAN, KORDESTAN

LD291710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview today with a correspondent of KEYHAN newspaper Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was asked: Have any of those responsible for yesterday's explosions in Tehran been arrested? He replied: They have been identified. Those who carried out yesterday's explosions were in contact with Bakhtiar.

In another part of this interview the correspondent asked the president about the Kordestan issue, saying: What steps has the government taken to solve this crisis?

Mr Bani-Sadr said: You should ask this question of the Komala [a Kurdish insurgent group--FBIS], because they got in touch with Bakhtiar concerning Kordestan. I told them to stop their activities several times, but they have not stopped. They have made the houses of the people into fortresses. As soon as they stop imposing their actions on the people, the question will be solved.

Mr Bani-Sadr was asked about the unity between the forces and parties, and how necessary such unity is.

He replied: Our revolution is an Islamic one, and there can be no unity outside Islam. However, we can create understanding. Everyone should feel responsible towards his country and should try to create understanding. This is all we can do. If they seek misunderstanding, if they ask for alienation, we shall resist them until they achieve understanding.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, IRAQ PROVINCES

LD291206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0639 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Interview of Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran by unidentified "Guards' Program" interviewer--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Thank you, Mr Chamran for giving this interview. Please tell our listeners your general views about the elections in which you were elected as a representative in the first round.

[Answer] A lot has been said about the election, and possibly a lot of mistakes have been made. But the fact is that it was the first free election held in this country after 50 years of dictatorship and suppression. Therefore, it could not have been flawless.

[Question] Dr Chamran, you know that as a result of the American spies being taken as hostages by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the United States has embarked on a great number of attacks against Iran; one of which is the economic sanctions imposed by it and its Western allies. It has also made military threats against Iran. What is your general view on these incidents and what course should we adopt vis-a-vis this imperialist?

[Answer] It is evident that the American system has suffered a great loss from the victory of our revolution. It is trying to force this revolution to the brink. Therefore, it has utilized all its facilities to crush our revolution, leadership and nation since the beginning.

Regarding the military threats, you are aware that it sent commandos to the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Cyprus, brought its warships to the Oman sea and threatened us militarily. But, in face of their military threats, our imam shouted decisively: "America would be wrong to attack Iran." Hence, it showed that if the United States were to attack Iran, 20 million suicide volunteers would fight against America and that not one American soldier would leave Iran alive. Especially since the bitter experience in Vietnam, it would not be acceptable at all for the United States to invade Iran.

Therefore, after the breakdown of the idea of a military attack, they pursue economic blockades, exert economic pressure on Iran and force their hirelings in Europe and the Far East to assist them in the economic blockade. We will not, under any circumstances, incur any losses as a result of the economic sanction. We will use our aptitude, strength, factories and all our [word indistinct] to produce our domestic requirements with our own hands in our own factories. This will the biggest step toward our economic independence from superpowers. Perhaps it is the biggest favor that imperialism could do for us.

Therefore, the colonialists would not benefit by economic sanctions today. They know full well that they would fail in this fight. That is why they resort to their hirelings in the region to crush our revolution.

One of the puppets is no doubt Israel. As you remember, according to arrangements made with Israel a few months ago, Israeli (?leaders) were appraising the plan for a military invasion on Iran; to attack our (?Khuzestan), to capture our military bases and cut off the (?oil) from Iran. But Israel knew that if an Israeli commando were to set foot in Iran, our nation would tear him to pieces with tooth and nail. Israel, as we saw, backed out of the fight, so finally the United States of America resorted to its other puppet, Iraq. Since Iraq has a common border with Iran, and especially with the Kordestan problem and the problem of a number of our Arab-speaking friends, is able to infiltrate into Iran easily and cause destruction by way of planting bombs in oil pipelines or radar stations and elsewhere.

Hence, the United States of America, with Iraq's help, has created a large number of bases along the Iranian border, to and from which the likes of Bakhtiar, Oveysi, Zahedi, Salar Jaf and Palizban travel. They have bought off a number of people, armed them, trained them and sent them to Iran for sabotage. Therefore, they are implementing their cursed plans, which they originally wished to implement through their own and Israeli forces, now with the help of Iraqi forces.

Of course, we do not fear Iraq at all, for we know that the Iraqi regime is exceedingly shaky, to the extent that it was forced to kill Shi'ite leader Ayatollah as-Sadr and his sister to prevent the demonstrations and (?uprising) of the nation in any way possible.

We know that Iraq, with her shaky regime, is not able to strike any blows to Iran at all. Especially, we are certain that if the Iraqi Army were to enter Iran, we would welcome it. This army would be a part of us; an army which is mostly comprised of Shi'ites would not fight against us and would join us. Those who intend to fight against us would be destroyed by the teeth and nails of our nation.

Conversely, if our army, our fighters and our guards were to enter Iraq--especially if they were to reach the southern cities of Iraq--the Iraqi nation would welcome our army and our fighters and place them in their hearts, and they would overthrow their own system. Under the present circumstances, Iraq would not dare to disperse its army and send it to faraway places to seek expansion.

Therefore, one can see that United States will not benefit by its military and economic attacks and the dispatch of its agents against Iran.

The only thing that upsets and worries us is the internal problems created for us by the foreign colonialists; the differences that they have caused between our people in various parts. These weak points lead the colonialists to increasingly take advantage of them, to cause (?discontent) among the people and eventually pave the way for a great infiltration by colonialism. [passage omitted published in 29 April pages I 2 South Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Question] Another problem is that the western region of our country is very tense. Of course, this was not unexpected, because we had tension in our borders with Iraq, and the army of Iran, which had gone to defend the border, was attacked in the western part of the country, in Kordestan. How did you face these problems and how do you view the area?

[Answer] First, I have the feeling that the leaders of the Kordestan conspiracies are affiliated to foreign colonialism and Iraq. As you are aware, there was relative calm in Kordestan following the visits of the special delegation, and this was a great service for the region. Even some of the Kurdish people were elected as members of the Majles. Thus, it was very wise to continue with our peaceful arrangements. But you suddenly see that relations between America and Iran are severed and then the political crisis in Iran reaches an apogee. And when Iraq increases its military pressure upon our country to a [word indistinct] level and inflicted martyrdom on Seyyed Mohammed Baqir as-Sadr, the great source (?of imitation) of the Shi'ites. At the same time all these pseudoleftist parties in Kordestan hatched plots and attacked soldiers and blocked roads and started the killing. And the normal activity of the army is an excuse for them to attack the army. Therefore, using any logic or any wisdom, it is easy to understand that these [word indistinct] actions are, undoubtedly, connected with foreign colonialism and Iraq, and we have information that they receive some aid fromIraq. And certainly Iraq would expect something in return for this aid.

There have been some clashes in Sanandaj in recent days and several innocent people have fallen on the soil of martyrdom.

It is usual in the army that a battalion dispatched to border areas, like for example the battalion going to Sardasht, will stay there for a month, and after a month the battalion is replaced with another battalion. These people tried to stop the movement of the army and with this action [words indistinct] they prevented other soldiers from returning from their positions for rest. It is not possible to imagine, under any circumstances, that some people would allow themselves to tell the army: You are not permitted to go to your base; you have no right to replace and transfer one battalion from Sanandaj, which is an army division center, to Sardasht, where a battalion is stationed. It is very, very ridiculous. We believe that national sovereignty must be guarded by the government, and the first principle of sovereignty is having security forces. And the security forces must control a region. Thus, those who say that they accept the government's sovereignty but do not allow its army to look after its battalions are liars. These people are acting against the sovereignty of the central government, and their action is strongly condemned. And especially the recent incidents showed that the Government of Iran, and the Iranian revolution is a unique revolution which has began a hard fight against the greatest superpower.

We can see how their agents in the region are working against our revolution. And in circumstances of this kind these individuals devote all their efforts to smashing the army the central power and the government's sovereignty. We strongly condemn their action.

[Question] Dr Chamran, as minister of defense you have spoken of a change in the system in the armed forces, something you also discussed on radio and television some time ago. Has any change been made in the system yet?

[Answer] The truth is that there has not yet been any complete qualitative change in the armed forces. There have been certain fragmentary changes here and there. But the system is generally the same as it was in the past. We believe that the system should be generally changed and replaced by a revolutionary and Islamic system. Changing the system in the armed forces, however, is not something that can be achieved easily and simply. This change and transformation could be achieved in two ways: one, as some left-wing parties propose, is to dissolve the army completely and set up a new army with a new system and new regulations. The first proposition, namely to suddenly dissolve the army and set up a new army, is not practicable. The second way is to effect gradual change and transformation, which is something we are doing at the moment.

[Question] What are your views regarding radio and television? How have they performed since the revolution?

[Answer] As you pointed out, the majority of our people are dissatisfied with our radio and television. I share the views of the majority as well. [passage indistinct] I believe the radio and television could be much better than it is now.

[Question] Dr Chamran, since you are an expert with regard to the army and you have become fully acquainted with our system during your term of office as defense minister, what solution do you propose for the future shape of the army, and what is your view on the relationship between the army and the revolution guards corps?

[Answer] (?Perhaps this is the most difficult question before us today). [passage indistinct] I believe our army should be reduced in size and become a group of experts so that officers and NCO's, with their heavy arms, aircraft, tanks and artillery and so forth, could operate such equipment as professional experts, and so that the soldiers in this army will be the majority of the nation.

That is to say, when our country is threatened by a foreign power this small, expert army could be mobilized with the support of the whole nation to (?repulse) the foreign threat. [passage indistinct] Thus, in general, we would have a pyramid at the head of which would be the army in the classic sense composed of experts. Below this there would be the Revolution Guards forces and below that the whole nation, which forms the national mobilization force. To achieve this we must have unitary leadership. At present, unfortunately, there are sensivities between the army and the Revolution Guards Corps. We believe that these sensivities will be eliminated gradually in practice, as exemplified by the ract that in Kordestan it has been proved that solidarity and cooperation between the army and the revolution guards corps has enabled the solving of many of these problems. We should achieve a state, therefore, where the mobilization forces, the Revolution Guards, the gendarmerie, the police and the forces of a classical army all constitute one entity and stand against the enemy. In peace time, too, the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps will be able to train the mobilization forces which are scattered throughout the country.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT NO 117 ADDRESSED TO WORKERS

ID291220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The following is statement No 117 of the student followers of the imam's policy from the espionage den:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Khomeyni quotation indistinct] Greetings to you workers and toilers, who are the oppressed and the true inheritors of the earth. Greetings to you workers and farmers who are [words indistinct], the management of this country is in your hands. Truly God's every day is the day of you dear workers and faithful strugglers! The wheels of the country's economy will turn with your divine strength. [Word indistinct] the world is yours. You oppressed ones are struggling to repossess your rights vis-a-vis all the oppressors, who have no business but corruption and ruination, with hard work and your crusade.

Dear Muslim working brothers and sisters, [words indistinct]. Has not Islam stood up to paganism today and attacked injustice and oppression? Has Islam not gone into battle against all satanic powers and the hegemonistic super powers and brought the criminal United States and the world-devouring capitalists to their knees and shaken their government, with your strength and perseverance?

Today, the great and alert nation of Iran is in a greater revolution than the first one, a revolution (?by way of which) Iran has achieved the severance of ties with the world hegemonist, thanks to the [word indistinct] of Imam Khomeyni and the resistance and perseverance of the heroic nation of Iran. Then the powerful hand of the Almighty God appeared, and by his order the military invasion, upon which Carter had placed all his hopes, was crushed and neutralized and forever disgraced Carter and other criminals of America

You Muslim and revolutionary workers should know that the United States has been disgraced in the eyes of the world, and the evil Carter has no way through which he could at least save himself from the impasse created by the [word indistinct] spy hostages for his government.

He has no other trump. He could attack militarily and kill all the warring people who are themselves holders of the hostages. The great disgrace of the failure of his military attack showed that he has not the ability, and that our nation is one of blood and martyrdom. [Word indistinct] of the oppressed nation and the glorious Islamic Revolution. [Words indistinct] the extradition of the traitor Mohammad Reza and all his stolen money, otherwise the spy hostages will be sent to hell and Carter will be deprived of his reign forever.

You dear workers, units and follow the imam's decree who said: All together, farmers, [word indistinct] and workers carry forth your great Islamic Revolution, which is based on faith and solidarity and crusade and with round the clock work and [word indistinct] throughout Iran go to battle against the arch-Satan. For today is the day for the general mobilization of the oppressed throughout the world, especially for the warring nation of Iran in view of the failure of the straw powers, especially the criminal United States and [word indistinct].

[Signed] Muslim student folowers of the imam's policy.

AYATOLLAH MAHDAVI-KANI ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF SECURITY COMMITTEE

LD291450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry has announced in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY: In order to prevent a repeat of yesterday's incidents in Tehran and to maintain security a committee will be formed by the Revolution Guards Corps, the central revolution committee and the police force, which will be assigned to preserve the country's security and order.

The supervisor of the Interior Ministry added: Those people who patrolled [word indistinct] in the early days of the revolution will be invited on certain conditions to assist the personnel of the [word indistinct] in the fight against such incidents and to patrol various parts [of Tehran]. With the familiarity which these people have of their own areas, they could definitely be effective in the maintenance of peace.

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani said: For the purpose of familiarizing the people and training them for clashes or for suspicious occasions; police experts have been invited to teach ways of neutralizing bombs and explosives to all the people on radio and television. He added: The mobilization headquarters will mobilize all members of the 20-million strong army throughout the country for the fight against such incidents. [passage indistinct]

MOBILIZATION HEADQUARTERS ALERTS PEOPLE TO BOMB ATTACKS

LD291452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The national mobilization headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement in connection with yesterday's events in Tehran as follows:

In his exalted name. America's military intervention ended in disgraceful defeat [words indistinct]; its internal allies, mercenaries of world-devouring imperialism and international Zionism [words indistinct].

We believe that the only way to fight against any form of conspiracy is the mobilization of the forces of the masses and the sincere cooperation of the people themselves. We thus draw the attention of all to the following points:

Exercising the necessary care and scrutiny, when people first notice suspicious parcels and objects or [word indistinct] comings and goings [words indistinct], they should inform the mobilization headquarters, police stations, patrol forces, guards corps and the revolution committees.

These responsible for establishments, especially banks, transport firms, offices, commercial centers and the bazaars are to observe these points.

The drivers of vehicles are requested that before they enter their vehicles and move off to inspect the sides and the underside of their vehicles. Parking attendants are asked to guard carefully the parking lots.

Everyone is requested to refrain from gathering in potential accident sites [as heard] lest [words indistinct] were to take advantage of the gathering.

Treatment centers should prepare themselves to receive wounded people at all times.

PEOPLE ARRESTED DURING AHVAZ UNIVERSITY UNREST RELEASED

ID291928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1657 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, about 650 people arrested in the Ahvaz University incidents were released from prison at 1200 today. Their release involved bail in some cases. Some were released without bail. Others still under detention will be released if their offenses happen to be minor or if there is not enough evidence on which to charge them.

The public prosecutor of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Court, stated this in an interview at 1200 today, and said: A total of 700 people were arrested in the recent incidents at Ahvaz University, but another 200 people were also arrested in connection with these incidents, bringing the grand total to more than 900.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

W. Azarbayjan Governor Statement

ID291218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0956 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan has announced in a telephone contact with the news units there that the disturbances in Bukan and Sardasht have subsided up to a point today.

While confirming the report about a helicopter shooting at a (?minibus) killing 8 and injuring 22 people, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan said that the necessary actions have been taken for expediting the treatment of the wounded.

Dezful Explosion

GF291455 Ahvan Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Ayatollah Azari Qomi, the chief of Imam Khomeyni's expeditionary mission to Dezful, in a telephone conversation with the Ahvaz central news unit at 1600 today announced that a bomb exploded at 0130 today at the Khomeyni expeditionary mission's location.

Fortunately, nobody was hurt. Ayatollah Azari Qomi added that the intensity of the explosion was so great that the front door of the mission site was blown off. He added that clues exist as to the identities of those who planted the bomb.

Warning on Subversion

GF291550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The governor and presecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court in Masjed-e Soleyman have issued the following joint communique:

In the name of God, honorable and struggling citizens of Masjed-e Soleyman, the events and incidents presently occurring in our country are alarm bells for those who think about Islam and Iran. All their wishes and hopes are for nothing but the stability of the revolution. All the economic shortcomings, job slowdowns, pretexts, subversive acts by opportunits and affiliated groups, the evil propaganda and war of nerves launched by the enemy, all the plots hatched constantly against the revolution and the direct military intervention by U.S. imperialism have touched the hearts of all those who have any feelings for and concern about the revolution and the blood of our martyrs.

Faced with all these things only our unity, our constant efforts, and our fidelity to the Imam and Islam can lead us to the shores of victory and salvation. Therefore, all executive organs, revolutionary forces, and all heroic and Muslim people of Masjed-e Soleyman are asked to engage in further activities, to develop awareness and a deeper sense of alertnexx, as well as abide by Islamic and revolutionary mores. Further, taking the people's wishes into consideration, if certain individuals do not take into account the sensitive conditions of the country and trespass legal boundaries and principles to engage in subversion, sit-ins or disorder, or if they stage any march or erect demonstration street blockades or any other abuse without having secured a legal permit from the authorities, they will be severly confronted. We will decisively carry out our legal responsibilities and duties with the help of the masses, who are always guardians of the revolution.

Khorramshahr Library Bomb

GF291657 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Ettehad library located on Ibn-e Sina Street in Khorramshahr was the target of a bomb explosion yesterday. A spokesman from the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr, speaking by telephone with PARS in Abadan, announced that the library building was destroyed. Some windows in nearby shops were broken. Fortunately, the explosion did not cause any casualties.

Shiraz Draft Register

GF291806 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Shiraz gendarmerie has issued an announcement asking all high school graduates as well as holders of associate degrees born in 1961 who are eligible for military service to register at the district gendarmerie headquarters. The announcement says: We hereby inform all high school graduates and holders of associate degrees born in 1961 who graduated in 1979 and the previous years and who have received their military service booklets from Shiraz, Marvdasht, Tarabestan, Eqlid, Abadeh, Sapidan and Dehdid gendarmerie districts to report to the central gendarmerie district of Shiraz for registration on 3 May 1980 at 0800 with their military papers, photocopies of their diplomas and four copies of their birth certificates.

Sanandaj Report

LD291853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj has issued the following statement:

The Muslim people of Sanandaj, who were afraid to utter a single word under the oppression of outside mercenaries, have welcomed the recent purges which have started in the region and are opposing the red jackboot wearers who support the Kremlin and Beijing. These so-called [Cherikha-ye] Khalqis arrest people who oppose them and subject them to so-called revolutionary executions in the hills around Sanandaj. The counterrevolutionaries, who have received a deadly blow during the recent clashes, in order to reorganize themselves and to obtain reinforcements, have rumored that the city is filled with corpses because they may be made hostages of the army and that there is danger of a cholera epidemic. As a result, they have asked for cease-fire. This report is hereby strongly denied by the Revolution Guards Corps; because if they asked for a cease-fire they would not open fire with their heavy weapons at guards premises and the barracks which are places of refuge for the valiant, Muslim Kurdish people. We inform the honorable Iranian nation that our operations are restricted to the direction of Shahpur Street and the barracks and have been carried out in order to save our military brothers who were stationed in the officers club, who had been surrounded and suffered a number of dead and injured, and who were in deadly danger because of the shortage of food. At the moment we are only returning the fire from the positions of the counterrevolutionaries, who are firing at the barracks, airport and the radio and television building with mortar and 50mm machine guns.

Yazd Death Questioned

LD291920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1724 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in a cable sent by the headquarters of the crusade for reconstruction in Yazd to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it has been announced that the manner in which Mohammad Montazer Qa'im, commander of the Guards Corps in Yazd Province, was martyred while collecting the corpses from the U.S. helicopters left behind after Carter's crime seems suspicious.

The headquarters has asked the imam to send a delegation to investigate this incident.

Guards Reported Killed

LD291904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1727 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman of the central headquarters of the Guards Corps has announced: A number of guards who had gone to Now Bahar village in order to carry out a mission were attacked by assailants. The guards immediately returned the assailants' fire.

According to this report, 35 of the assailants were killed and one of the guard brothers, (Asadollah Sattarzadeh) was martyred.

In this clash, one RPG-7 [grenade launcher], ammunition, a few G-3's [automatic rifles] Brnos [rifles], Kalazhnikovs, [words indistinct] and one jeep were seized from the assailants.

The spokesman said: The rest of the assailants fled.

BBC Reports Kordestan Cease-Fire

TA300710 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 80

[From "correspondents' reports"]

[Text] In Iran a cease-fire has been arranged between Kurdish groups and government forces. Here is an up-to-date report from Alex Brodie in Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] The government and Kurdish groups have agreed in principle to the cease-fire. A spokesman for president Bani-Sadr said the president had ordered the armed forces in Kordestan to stop firing as long as the Kurds did the same and respected the agreement. However, latest news from Sanandaj suggest that fighting is still going on. The Kurds say the army is still firing into the city, although not with the intensity of the last few days. Because most phone lines are down it has so far been impossible to discover whether other parts of the region are quiet or not.

Reports say that President Bani-Sadr is to send a goodwill mission to Mahabad to negotiate further with Kurdish leaders. Apparently involved in the negotiations that led to the cease-fire was a veteran Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] leader, Dr (Ra'im 'Id Karri), and (Vededarius Fruha), the Revolutionary Council envoy to Kordestan. The talks seem to have been with the KDP, but sources say the other Kurdish groups have also agreed to the cease-fire.

Recently Kurds have been making desperate efforts through the foreign and local press to public publize their plight, and what they call 'this fratricidal war.' The Tehran paper KEYHAN carries a series of appeals from leaders and from ordinary residents of Kordestan: 'Do something for God's sake. What have the Kurds done to deserve being massacred?' pleaded one woman. All reports--and there has been a constant stream to the BBC as well as to other news organizations--point to hundreds of deaths, serious distraction in Sanandaj particularly but also in other towns, the danger of disease, a drastic shortage of medical supplies and serious casualties on all sides: Army, revolutionary guards, Kurdish guerrillas and in particular civilians. [end recording]

REPORTAGE CONCERNING FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH ARAB TOUR

'Details' of Assassination Attempt

LD291224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] We have received details of the assassination attempt on the life of Sadeq Qotbzadeh. According to a report from our correspondent in Kuwait, which was received few minutes ago, the assassination attempt was carried out as follows:

While Sadeq Qotbzadeh and members of the diplomatic mission were on their way to meet the amir of Kuwait, machinegun fire was directed at Qotbzadeh's car. Qotbzadeh's car was traveling between two police cars. The bullets hit one of these and one of the police guards was slightly wounded.

Following an order by Kuwaiti high officials, all roads in Kuwait leading to its borders are closed.

The amir and the prime minister of Kuwait have officially announced their regrets regarding the incident. The foreign minister and his entourage are safe.

Qotbzadeh Comment

LD291812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Our correspondent reported a few minutes ago that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, this afternoon took part in a radio, television and press interview with local and fireign correspondents in Kuwait and answered their questions on various issues.

Regarding the assassination attempt, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said this attempt pursued the objective of bringing about tension and trouble between the Iranian and Kuwaiti nations so as to create tension between Iran and neighboring states, particularly the Persian Gulf countries. The attempt was carried out by precisely the same people who have in the past carried out acts of terrorism and kidnapping in Kuwait itself and who do the same thing in Iran day and night right now and who spend a great deal of money in order to foment discord.

Qotbzadeh said this incident was aimed at preventing us from continuing the policy of friendship and fraternity we pursue with regional countries, preventing us from cooperating with each other and preventing us from solving our problems face-to-face, as we have done in Kuwait.

Qotbzadeh said: We are ready for martyrdom, and I consider martyrdom as the great honor for myself.

Qotbzadeh added: The attempt prompted us to devote greater attention to the importance and genuiness of the visit. I must state that there will be no change whatsoever in the program of the visit, and we shall carry out more of the same kind of visits in the future despite those who cannot stand seeing this sort of thing happen.

Claim Attackers Entered Iraqi Embassy

JN292008 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] It was officially announced that at 1100 today, Tehran time, fire was opened on the motorcade of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and his companions, who are currently visiting Kuwait. The foreign minister and his companions were not harmed, although several bullets were shot at the motorcade while it was on its way to As-Sayf Palace for talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Iranian ambassador to Kuwait 'Ali Shams Ardakani said after the incident: The Kuwaiti police were placed on alert to discover the perpetrators. More than 20 weapons were discovered in the two cars in which the attackers rode.

A Kuwaiti police official announced that the airport and all border points were closed upon the government officials' orders.

Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: Naturally, those who made the assassination attempt do not want Iran's relations to be good and cordial with the neighboring states.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY report said that the amir of Kuwait and his government have regretted the occurrance of the abortive assassination attempt. The agency added that one of the attackers' cars was seen near the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait and that its occupants entered the embassy building.

News reports said that two persons were arrested in Kuwait in connection with the incident.

Talks With Kuwaiti Minister

LD291304 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait--The Iranian foreign minister had a meeting today with crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, then he had talks with his Kuwait counterpart.

An official spokesman said that Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah and Qotbzadeh discussed bilateral relations and the latest developments in the region in addition to the Middle East question and the Palestinian question.

He added that the two ministers discussed the failed American operation to rescue the hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran last Friday in addition to the question of the hostages held in Iran since last November. The spolesman did not give any other details.

A press conference which the Iranian foreign minister intended to hold later today has been canceled.

Talks End

JN291701 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] At the end of the talks that were held in Kuwait between Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir and Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al'Abdallah as-Sabah, it was announced that the talks were positive and very exciting.

Qotbzadeh expressed satisfaction over these talks and said: The talks were centered on issues of common interest. The Kuwaiti officials showed absolute good will in this regard.

Telephone Line Reopened

JN291847 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] PARS NEWS AGENCY has said that the direct telephone line between Iran and Kuwait has been reopened as a result of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's meetings with the Kuwaiti leaders.

It can be said that this step is the first positive result of the foreign minister's talks with the Kuwaiti officials.

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM ALGERIAN LEADER

JN300751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, and President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr have received letters from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the unsuccessful U.S. military action in Iran.

In his two letters, President Bendjedid denounced the U.S. operation and described it as a provocative step against the Third World countries' progressive forces and liberation movements, to which the Islamic Revolution in Iran has given new spirit and dimensions.

The Algerian president stated that this action by the United States, which is considered to be one of the superpowers and a permanent member in the UN Security Council, will expose world peace to unexpected dangers.

AMBASSADOR MOKRI RETURNS FOR 'CONSULTATIONS'

LD300958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador in the USSR, has returned to Tehran for consultations.

Replying to a question as to whether his return to Tehran was a signof an important change in the policy of Iran and [word indistinct] or not, he said: Obviously, I have not come to Tehran at the invitation of [word indistinct].

He stressed that as an ambassador, he is dutybound to keep good and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

He added: We have made it quite clear that we shall continue fighting America but we shall not permit any soldier or any other country to enter our territory.

In replying to a question as to whether he will be delivering any message from the Soviet leaders, he said he had not brought any written message.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONDEMNS 'AGENT' IRAQI REGIME

JN291706 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from Libya say that in his speech to some 500,000 Libyan citizens at the headquarters office in (Bab al-'Ajiziyah), south of Tripoli, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi attacked the agent Iraqi regime and its repeated attempts to cause a rift in the Arab ranks as well as its concentration on marginal issues at the expense of the fateful Arab causes. The so-called national charter proposed by Saddam Husayn did not mention anything about the Arab-Israeli struggle. This charter was actually proposed as a substitute for the Arab people's conference.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the fact that Iraq has not and will not take part in pan-Arab battles and has never offered any support for these battles. On the contrary, Iraq is hindering the efforts of the steadfastness and confrontation front and is not providing any support for the eastern front.

The Libyan leader stressed that the Iraqi stands hostile to the Islamic Revolution in Iran do not serve the Arab nation's interests. He also stressed that Iraq is still maintaining strong political relations with the agent Egyptian regime.

FLEET OF ARAB DHOWS UNDERMINES TRADE EMBARGO

WA301115 London REUTER in English 1945 GMT 29 Apr 80

[By Thomas Thomson]

[Text] Dubai, April 30, REUTER--The West's planned trade embargo on Iran already is being undermined by a fleet of Arab dhows operating from this ancient smuggling center.

Even before economic sanctions imposed by the nine European Economic Community nations are added to those of the United States on May 17, cargoes--everything from food to cars--are being transported in increasing numbers across the Persian Gulf to Iran by the hand made wooden vessels.

Exports from this tiny emirate soared in recent weeks after the United States announced economic sanctions in its attempts to free American hostages in Iran, government sources revealed.

Dhow skippers are now preparing for even bigger business in face of the common market's imminent embargo, according to local merchants.

"We are not trying to break the sanctions, we're just not interested in them," one merchant declared, echoing sentiment in the Gulf region.

Government statistics show that dhows carried 27 million dollars worth of goods to Iran in February, a marked increase on the average of 19.8 million dollars worth a month last year.

The March figures are expected to show a jump of up to 100 per cent over February, judging from indications of activity along the harbor where the dhows load, the sources said.

The official figures, however, give only a clue to the amount of trade. Many of the dhow trips involve smuggling into Iran. The sources said that last year Dubai probably exported 1.30 billion dollars worth of goods. Like all Dubai trade, the bulk was manufactured elsewhere and re-exported from the emirate.

This year, the total will be much higher if present trends continue, the sources forecast.

Most of the goods that eventually find their way to Iran arrive in Dubai in large cargo ships that berth at Port Rashid. Trucks carry the goods to the picturesque creek that divides Dubai and provides a sheltered mooring for the dhows.

There, under the gaze of skyscraper office and hotel blocks, a constant stream of dhows is loaded more heavily than for many years for the trip to Iran.

The dhows, some moored three abreast because of pressure on dockside space, come from Iran in large numbers; 138 are registered in Dubai.

A walk along the quayside disclosed crates of tea from India, carpets from Czechoslovakia, West Germahy and China; vegetable oils, electronics, car tires, washing machines and canned and fresh fruit waiting to be hand-loaded onto dhows.

One of the most frequent sights was piles of bagged rice labelled "made in the USA."

Merchants said that American businessmen were supplying Dubai with a wide range of goods despite the U.S. Government's sanctions on trade with Iran.

"They just make sure they don't officially know where they are going to be shipped on to," one merchant who imports from the U.S. said.

Other goods being shipped to Iran include cigarettes (smuggled to avoid an Iranian ban), textiles (smuggled to avoid customs dues) and certain electronics equipment, which is also smuggled.

Spare parts for machinery, rice from Pakistan, Thailand and India, Japanese pick-up trucks; raw materials for the plastics industry, and plastic matting from Taiwan were also shipped, said A.M. Abdul Karim, chairman of Julfar Trading Corporation.

Dubai, which prides itself on being a free port, charges only a three per cent import tax, but a variable reexport tax will shortly be dropped, government sources said.

The trip to Iran takes up to 18 hours for the dhows, whose powerful diesel engines of up to 500 horsepower have to compete with strong tides sweeping the gulf.

The elegant vessels, which travel at an average of about 10 knots but can reach 17 knots, are up to 200 feet long. They cross the busy gulf tanker lanes with only a compass as a navigation aid.

Dhow crews say legal shipments from Dubai are taken to the southern Iranian port of Bandar Abbas and to Iranian Baluchistan. Smuggled goods are landed at tiny bays or deserted beaches--if the dhows outwit the Iranian patrol boats that range up and down the coast.

A dhow crew, who declined to be identified, said Iranian patrol activity had been reduced since the revolution. In addition, many dhows reuse Iranian import permits.

Merchants here said the main impact of a European trade embargo would be on sugar supplies. They said businessmen here had built up a surplus stock of about 20,000 tons, bought at relatively low prices, which would be shipped to Iran as soon as demand materialized.

Merchants said they were also prepared for any blockage of the gulf. Iran has threatened to close the gulf if the United States mines Iranian harbors.

The merchants said they would arrange for large supply ships to dock at Muscat, in Oman, or other nearby ports outside the gulf and the goods would be carried by truck to Dubai and the dhows.

PURSUIT OF UFO FRIGHTENS TEHRAN CITIZENS

LD300332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 30 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The flight by a Phantom aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force through Tehran's airspace at about 0100 this morning has frightened the inhabitants of Tehran.

During a telephone conversation between the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent and the air force's No 1 fighter base, the base's operational deputy commander said concerning this: We were informed that an unidentified flying object had been spotted in the vicinity of Lavizan, running from northeast to southeast Tehran. One of the base's aircraft on alert immediately took to the skies in order to give chase. During its reconnaissance flight, however, nothing out of the ordinary was discovered and so it returned to base. The No 1 fighter base's operation deputy commander then added: This has upset Tehran citizens, who have been informed by a statement carried on radio and television that the aircraft in question was our own. In conclusion, as concerns the report received about the unidentified flying object, he said: It is still under investigation and should there be anything to it, the details will be made public.

NVOI COMMENTARIES STRESS UNITY, SOLIDARITY

TA292111 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 April broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled, "A Step for Achieving the Solidarity of Progressive Humanity," says: In a message to President Bani-Sadr, the imam has demanded that representatives of different countries be invited to Iran to observe the deeds of world-devouring U.S. imperialism during the recent aggression against Iran, under the pretext of freeing its spies. The president reported to the leader of the revolution the government's decision regarding this issue. One of Iran's decisions is to invite representatives of different Islamic countries, representatives of nonaligned nations as well as representatives of freedom-seeking movements to participate in an assembly to be convened in Iran to observe the actions of the recent U.S. aggression against Iran and the Iranian revolutionary gains as well.

All the religious or political groups united around the revolution demanded that U.S. crimes committed against Iran be revealed and requested that the responsible officials of Iran draw the attention of progressive humanity to this fact. As the imam said, the relations between the United States and Iran have always been those of an oppressor towards an oppressed, but unfortunately many officials holding government positions recommend reconciliation with this man-devouring brigand United States. As we know, Dr Bazargan's temporary government prevented revealing the true nature of U.S. imperialism in Iran. Convening an extraordinary council of nonaligned countries to reveal the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Iran is a positive step to familiarize world public opinion with the U.S. recent aggression against Iran.

The second, entitled, "Only Through Unity of Action Can We [Words Indistinct] of U.S. Imperialism," says: U.S. imperialism will not stop its efforts to make Iran succumb. Carter is fanning the flames of a war of nerves against Iran. Using the pretext of freeing the hostages, Carter has resorted to a military adventure--landing military airplanes on Iranian territory. This U.S. adventure has failed, but in spite of all the anger and wrath of progressive humanity, U.S. officials are not ready (?to come to their senses). The United States, which considers it dominating the world its right, cannot force the Iranian nation to its knees. According to the San Francisco EXAMINER, the Pentagon is preparing a group of commandos who can go into action only at the command of the President. The U.S. "quick striking force" is not sitting with its hands folded, but is conducting maneuvers (?in the Persian Gulf). American intelligence organizations and the Israeli Mobsad (?have prepared plans for the release of the hostages). To carry out all these operations the United States was counting on the cooperation of SAVAKists, former regime supporters and mercenaries sent to Iran under different cloaks.

As you can all see, an extraordinary situation has arisen in our country. The number one enemy of Iran will not stop resorting to any crime to carry out its plans. The only alternative left for the Iranian nation to defend its country is unity of word and action of all the forces, groups and peoples united around the revolution. Fratricide will not bring anything but destruction to the Iranian nation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Karmal Speech, Part IV

LD302233 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We now continue with the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the great Sawr Revolution, the third installment of which was brought to you yesterday:

During the past year our country (is making) more woolen and cotton textiles, [word indistinct], vegetable oil, flour and some other agricultural products, while [word indistinct] output made it possible to solve the acute problem of (feeding the citizens) cooperatives and the state (organs) on the one hand, and to deliver to the peasants more fertilizers and meet the energy requirements of citizens in electricity (?in) the hard winter and [words indistinct]. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believe that the appropriate method of carrying out their economic functions, (?in these days) of the Sawr Revolution, is the coordinated, planned and dynamic growth of public, mixed cooperative and private sectors of the national economy, so that one sector may complement the other. The government is determined to pay a substained attention, with the gains of modern technology and planning, to the overall development of the public sector, which has been made possible by the Soviet Union's vast and effective aid, and thus appropriately (?assured) the country's natural resources.

The [word indistinct] economic development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the year 1359 has been prepared with due consideration to the basic guidelines of the current 5-year plan, the [word indistinct] fixed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan by the new (?phase) of the Sawr Revolution and the prevailing situation in the country. According to this plan the subsequent growth of the economy is based on overall use of domestic financial resources and foreign aid, in accord with our national interests, and likewise effective employment of material resources and manpower. More than 70 percent of the total volume of foreign aid under the 1359 plan is to be provided by member countries of the socialist community, while the Soviet Union alone will amount to (?65) percent. On the basis of the 1359 plan, the volume of gross national product will be raised by over 9 billion Afghanis, or 6.5 percent. The implementation of the 1359 plan [words indistinct] important step towards the realization of progressive social changes in the interests of the economy and the people of Afghanistan.

It would be worth mentioning here that effective actions have been envisaged under the 1359 plan to strengthen the production basis of the public sector. Right now the public sector produces more than 40 percent of the total industrial output. The most important and largest public sector organizations have been built with Soviet assistance producing the larger part of public sector output.

It would suffice to recall here the natural gas industry which has been built and expanded exclusively with Soviet aid. The natural gas is not only used as a cheap raw material to manufacture chemical fertilizers sorely needed by peasants, but also its export earnings are enormous, (?to) amount to 10 billion Afghanis during the current year.

Thus the above examples and the entire cooperation experience of over 60 years between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union indicates that the profitable cooperation between the two nations constitutes an important factor in Afghanistan's economic development.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consider the active and fruitful participation of private domestic capital in national economic development (?is) appreciable, and will prepare specific measures to support and protect the above by the government so that the part played by domestic private capital will be elevated. In order to ensure the peasants' socioeconomic development and enhance the unity between workers and peasants with a view to safeguarding and expanding the gains of the Sawr Revolution, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have undertaken the land reform program. Taking into consideration the above, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been paying permanent attention to matters related to the development of agriculture and effective help to peasants since the inception of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

Today we could say with satisfaction that our government has been able to make available to almost all peasants improved wheat and sugar beet seed, as well as chemical fertilizers. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have decided to raise the purchase prices of these two industrial plants from cultivators by 20 percent and 30 percent respectively (?to) provide peasants with facilities to maintain [word indistinct] and sugar beet output. In addition to that, a reduction has been made to the price of chemical fertilizers and certain agricultural machinery, and peasants are to get credit from the government on easy terms.

During the current year there will be set up several centers to lend tractors and (?rent) on easy terms for a number of operations including plowing the peasants' land. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will extend all-out material and financial aid to various agricultural cooperatives (?set up) to date, and those to be voluntarily established later on. [Words indistinct] for the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the 1359 state budget was endorsed by the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Politburo, and approved by the Revolutionary Council. In this budget government expenditures and revenues equally amount to 33,759,000,000 Afghanis. For the first time during this past year [as heard]. The main reason behind the rise in the current year's revenue is the considerable increase in the earnings of natural gas exported to the Soviet Union. [passage indistinct]

Greetings From Cuba

LD302306 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that on the occasion of the second glorious anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, the following telegram of greetings, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has arrived in Kabul:

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA:

On behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba, the state and government councils and the people of Cuba, I express my most sincere and hearty congratulations, on the occasion of the success of the second anniversary of the Saur Revolution, to the people, party and Government of the DRA. With respect to this occasion, I want to express my wish for the sincere development of relations between our countries and once again emphasize my wish for the success and progress of the people of Afghanistan.

[Signed] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Greetings From PDRY

LD302308 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1750 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Saur Revolution, the following telegram of greetings, addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan [DRA], from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, has arrived. The message is as follows:

On behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Government of the PDRY, and on my own behalf, I want to express to you and to your friendly people my warm congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Afghan revolution.

The Afghan revolution is a historic event in the revolutionary struggles of your people, which has a vital importance in the current general world movement of struggle against world imperialism.

We in the PDRY want to assure you of our total solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people against the hostile activities conducted by world imperialism and their reactionary servants. We are certain that the people of Afghanistan will be successful in defending their national sovereignty and social progress.

Wishing you good health, continuous progress in relations between our parties and the well-being of the people of Afghanistan.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY.

GDR Delegation Departs

GF301741 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The GDR party and government delegation left Kabul for home today. The delegation was in Kabul at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to take part in the Saur Revolution's second anniversary. The delegation was led by Warner Welde, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

WHEAT AGREEMENT INITIALED WITH USSR 30 APR

GF301730 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of 140,000 tons of wheat as Soviet grant-in-aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed at the Commerce Ministry today. The agreement was signed in the presence of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy head of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and planning minister, by Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar and Soviet Ambassador Fikryat Tabeyev.

KABUL REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Workers Unions Address

LD302003 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Here is a May Day greetings message from the central administration of the workers unions of Afghanistan to all the workers and toilers of Afghanistan:

Comrades: May Day is a day of parades for the glorious working class, a day of showing the power, glory and greatness of this struggling class and their festival of freedom from the iron fetters of despotism and capitalism, a day of clamourous and vibrant marching by the working class and all the world toilers toward peace, freedom, democracy and social justice. On this occasion, the central council of the workers unions of Afghanistan, the true defender of the class interests of the long-suffering and struggling workers, sends heartfelt greetings to you, the workers.

Now that the glorious Sawr Revolution has entered its new stage of development, great responsibilities have fallen on our shoulders. We must give a crushing answer to the sworn enemies of the freedom and honor of our workers and people, by constantly raising the level of production and helping to improve living standards and social progress, but also by participating directly in our liberating revolutionary struggle. Our enemies are being isolated day by day, they are being discredited and defeated. We workers declare in a clear and loud voice that we support peace, tranquillity and freedom in the country and the world. In spite of this, the enemies, this handful of plunderers, thieves, hooligans, highway robbers and bandits, with the provocation, encouragement and support of a group of fascist Islamabad generals, the heretic and hegemonist Chinese leadership, the Arab reaction and Israeli Ziomism led by U.S. imperialism, are pursuing an undeclared war against our country; they steal the properties and riches of our people, destroy bridges and productive institutions, set fire to schools, hospitals and stores, stop caravans, steal from the purses of our helpless people and kill children, men, women, and innocent elderly and young people. These are the black faces of our discredited and disgraced enemies.

World reaction and imperialism, with U.S. imperialism in the forefront, have started a fruitless propaganda and hopeless war against our country. They accuse our country and people with slanderous accusations. These gentlemen have embarked on an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda campaign. Have they thought about themselves at all? By what right do those who crazily dance under the spell of Messrs Brzezinski and Brown, those heralds of devastation and death by U.S. imperialism, spread propaganda about our country and its policy?

Workers, under the present circumstances, you should raise the level of class awareness and discretion, judiciously differentiate your friends from your foes and courageously and persistently expose and frustrate the enemy conspiracies. Your government is accepting all difficulties in order to facilitate your all-round education.

Do not be afraid of difficulties and events. Our sacred struggle against our enemies [words indistinct]. We will be victorious and we are victorious.

Long live the young and progressive working class of our country! Long live the international solidarity of the world's workers! Death to the designs of the American interventionists in our country!

Clothing-Distribution Ceremony

LD302258 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Workers, peasants, artisans and other toilers who form the powerful source of our society, no shortcomings should be allowed in the provision of your comfort. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government has determined this and is utilizing the aid given by our vast and great neighbor, the USSR--R100 million, equivalent to about 7 billion Afghanis, for the Afghan toilers as grant-in-aid--to pay special attention to the toilers conditions and needs.

Thus far tens of thousands of our deserved toilers have benefited from the aid of their Soviet friends. As part of this aid 1,500 workers of the house building factory received clothing such as men's suits, jackets, overcoats and children's clothing free of charge.

In the ceremony of distributing the clothing to the workers of the Mikrorayan construction department, connected to the general department of house building, which was organized in the large hall of the general department of preventive medicine, at first a few verses of the Koran were read and afterward, Niaz Mohammad Momand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the economic section of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke about the good relations and disinterested aid given by the USSR to the toiling people of Afghanistan and said that the R100 million of grant-in-aid given by the USSR is a very great and significant aid in the history of mankind and has been given to the toilers of Afghanistan.

He congratulated the noble and patriotic workers of the house building factory on the occasion of May Day, which is the day of solidarity of the world's workers.

Afterward the gift of clothing was distributed by Niaz Mohammad Momand to the workers of Nikrorayan construction department. At the end two of the workers expressed thanks for this disinterested aid of the friendly country, the USSR, and [word indistinct] of the DRA and showed readiness to do any kind of revolutionary work to build Afghanistan and promote the well-being of its people.

KARMAL MEETS WITH VISITING YOUTH DELEGATIONS

LD301344 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] In the Revolutionary Council's headquarters yesterday evening Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the DRA, received the youth delegations of: The Soviet Komsomol; the youth association of [word indistinct] communist of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; the Free German Youth Organization of the GDR; the Free Youth Organization of Czechoslovakia; the Socialist Youth Organization of Poland; the Communist Youth Organization of People's Republic of Hungary; and the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

At the meeting, Babrak Karmal explained the duties of revolutionary youth and the Youth Democratic Organization of Afghanistan [YDOA] under the leadership of the PDPA, and the role of revolutionary youth in completing the process of the new glorious phase of the Sawr Revolution. He noted especially the attention of the PDPA Central Committee under the present conditions for spreading the activities of the revolutionary cadres of youth.

Babrak Karmal emphasized the unity and solidarity of the world youth movement and the role of the progressive youth organizations, especially the youth organizations of the friendly countries, in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, fascism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and world hegemonist powers for the sake of peace, freedom and social progress.

While explaining the duties of the national and democratic revolution in Afghanistan after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, Babrak Karmal answered the questions of the above mentioned delegations. He expressed thanks for the cooperation and solidarity of the friendly countries' youth organizations with the YDOA.

Also attending the meeting of Babrak Karmal with the youth organizations of the friendly countries were Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and head of the social organization of the PDPA, and Burhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the YDOA.

AFP REPORTS RESISTANCE TO SOVIETS, AFGHAN ARMY

Kabul 27-29 Apr Uprisings

BK010919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 May (AFP)--At least 26 students, half of them girls, and a school principal were killed in Kabul between April 27-29 in a fresh uprising against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, travellers arriving here from the Afghan capital said today. The Sunday-Tuesday violent incidents were the biggest in Kabul since the February 21-22 mass uprising against the Russians.

A traveller, who claimed to have witnessed the scene, said that the Afghan Army used MI-22 gunships to quell the uprising which was led by school and university students and supported by a section of khalqis (supporters of the communist party's Khalq faction) who are opposed to the Afghan president.

The traveller, who asked not to be named, said that at least 3000 to 5000 students took part in the street demonstrations.

Trouble started when about the students, half of them girls, marched through the Kabul streets jeering at the Soviet and East European countries dignitaries who had come to attend the anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. They were stopped by Afghan militiamen. When they refused six of them were shot dead, the traveller said.

Tension gripped the city and shopkeepers downed their shutters. On Tuesday, the students again came on the street. The university area was cordoned off by Afghan militiamen and MI-24 gunships opened fire on the demonstrators, resulting in the death of at least 20 students.

The traveller could not name the school principal who was shot dead by Afghan militiamen on Sunday.

Konarha Valley Situation

BK010756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0338 GMT 1 May 80

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Konarha Valley, eastern Afghanistan, 1 May (AFP)--The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has helped prop up the Kabul regime and Afghan rebels are now gearing for a war of attrition.

Neither of the opposing sides appears capable of winning a decisive victory in the short term, this correspondent noted after a week with Afghan Moslem rebels in the mountainous Konarha Province.

No Soviet soldier can wander away alone from his barracks. No rebel fighter can move close to the three provincial garrison towns. The situation is at a stand-off.

Soviet-backed forces only move about in armoured convoys. Insurgents move mostly at night for small-scale ambushes.

All around Chigha Sarai, the Konarha provincial capital, life is at a standstill. By day, the whole area appears stifled by the already hot weather. Tanks are stationed along the deserted roads leading to the town.

In the surrounding countryside a few peasants have started reaping spring wheat.

The Konarha Valley is home to important resistance forces and Soviet troops launched a large-scale offensive here in March. Tank columns systematically visited each accessible valley, raiding villages and forcing people to flee to Pakistan. The poorly-armed peasants fired back with old rifles and tried to bar roads with fallen rocks, but to no avail.

Higher up in the valley, helicopter gunships bombed isolated hamlets forcing out the population.

The Soviet objective appears to be systematic intimidation rather than overall destruction. For example, in Petaw, Murrawara Valley, two weeks ago, a tank column drove up to the village, fired at a few houses and left. The next day, the column returned to ensure that all resistance had ended. The troops have not returned since and the guerrillas have reoccupied the area.

A few peasants have returned for the spring harvest, but many doubt whether Soviet-Afghan troops will let them harvest the wheat and take it back to Pakistan to feed the refugees.

The war has closed most of the local markets and fairs. Bazaars now only feed the local urban population.

Poppy fields are numerous in the valley, but there is a shortage of manpower to gather in the crops.

While on a five-day trek through three valleys, this correspondent saw no evidence of Soviet use of gas, chemical weapons or defoliants in the area.

The rebellion, strengthened by staunch religious fervour, has not lost hope. The peasant-rebels are awaiting delivery of anti-tank and anti-helicopter weapons to "escort the Russians back to Moscow". So far, it is clear they have not received any arms from outside.

Army Defections

BK301407 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Apr (AFP)--The Afghan Army, which once numbered about 80,000 men, has dwindled to between 30,000 and 50,000 due to defections since the start of the insurgency against the Soviet-backed Marxist revolutionary government in the spring of 1979, the PTI news agency reported today from Kabul.

The agency said that not all or even the majority of the defecting troops had joined the rebels but, those who did, provided the leadership and formed the backbone of the Muslim "freedom-fighters" in the sprawling hills of Afghanistan.

Army defectors were first confined to supporters of the former President Hafizollah Amin but later included those officers and men who were violently opposed to the indefinite Russian military presence in the country, PTI said.

PTI correspondent H.N. Kaul also stated in his dispatch that the "much-talked about spring offensive by the rebels is considered to have been a damp squib."

Quoting Western diplomatic sources he said Russian and Afghan troops had launched their assaults on rebel strongholds, clearing most of Konarha and Badakhshan provinces by March when the snow began to melt. Sporadic fighting had continued later in the provinces of Paktia and Nangarhar, he added.

The correspondent said there was not the slightest doubt about the Soviet-Afghan forces being in full control over all major cities--Kabul, Jalalabad, Mazar-e Sharif, Ghazni, Khowst, Qandahar and Herat.

He cited an observer as saying, "The rebels are not a viable force in Afghanistan."

AFP: 8,400 KILLED, MISSING UNDER TARAKI-AMIN RULE

BK291303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Apr (AFP)--An estimated 8,400 Afghans, including intellectuals and civil and military personnel, were believed killed or missing during the Marxist revolutionary governments of Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin between April 1978 and December 1979, the PTI news agency reported today.

The agency said, in a Kabul-dated dispatch, that 40 percent of the 8,400 belonged to the Kabul Valley and the rest to the provinces of Paktia, Ghazni and Nangarhar.

The estimate, according to PTI, was based on inquiries made with the Afghan Government by relatives of those killed or missing.

Among those killed, it added, was the Muslim religious leader, Nur ul-Mushaik Ibrahim Mujadadi, who had considerable following in India.

The agency also said that 15 percent of those who had disappeared from Kabul were landlords and farmers, 13 percent civil servants and the remaining teachers, army personnel, students, engineers, doctors and professors.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION, U.S. POLICY

Warning to DRA Enemies

WA241830 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Afghan People Will Defend Revolution"]

[Text] The patriotic and nationalist forces of Afghanistan have closed their ranks against the enemies of the people and the redeeming Saur Revolution. Specially after the new phase of Saur Revolution the professive patriotic forces have further strengthened their unity and solidarity against the enemy of prosperity and development. The National Fatherland Front, as proposed and put into effect by Babrak Karmal, enjoys an all-sided support of the toiling people of Afghanistan against all odds created by our enemies.

With the new phase established the revolutionary government, as a top priority, released all the prisoners from the numb cells of Pol-e Charki bastille reuniting thousands of families. It decreed the return of the sequestered property and the democratic rights of the people which were usurped by Amin and Aminis. Agriculture, which employs more than 85 percent of our population, was in bad shape and the government took appropriate measures for recultivation of large tracts of land which were left behind by thousands of peasants and farmers who fled Amin and Amin's cleaver. Crash programme for raising agricultural output was compiled and put into practice. The purchase price of cotton and sugar-beet was raised to encourage the farmers.

Similarly many more public welfare projects were launched and necessary plans prepared and translated into action for the well-being of the people. However the enemies of the people of Afghanistan continued to hatch plots against the people and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan. The U.S. imperialism in collusion with Chinese hegemonists, Pakistan, Egyptian and Israeli reactionaries and some local hirelings maintained their hostility and enmity. Everyday they fabricate rumours against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the PDPA. They use Islam as a tool in their hand. What the British did 50 years ago the U.S. imperialism is doing today.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the sincere proponent of the holy religion of Islam. The Islamic tenets are getting due respect, after the new phase of Saur Revolution religious beliefs are respected in the real sense of the word. However, the U.S. and British conspirators shed tears for Islam when they themselves destroy the holy places of the Islamic religion and massacre the Muslim population of Arab lands. The Muslim Palestinians face the last word in oppression and tyranny. They are most brutally murdered by the Israeli Zionists while the U.S. and Britain are spectators further encouraging Zionism to unleash terror against Arabs.

It is now established beyond doubt that the incidents of March 21 and 22 were foreign inspired and the plot was not hatched on Afghan soil but was exported to Afghanistan by its well-known enemies. The hooligans and ruffians used American and Chinese made arms and killed innocent men, women and children. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured which had markings of U.S., China and Pakistan. The security officers of Afghanistan also pounced recently on a large arm cache in Ghazni capturing various kinds of rifles, machine-guns, hand grenades, explosives and thousands of rounds of ammunition. The arm cache found in Ghazni after the security forces made short work of a group of bandits has U.S., Chinese and Pakistan markings.

The enemies of the people and the revolution of Afgnanistan should take lesson from the fatal blows which they receive everyday at the hands of the security forces of Afghanistan. They should know that the Afghan people are united and no weapon will work against them. Afghanistan wants to live in peace with all its neighbours. The sincere intention of the leadership, the party and the government has been expressed on numerous occasions and it is now the turn of its neighbours to come forward and shake the hands of friendship with Afghanistan to live in real harmony and real peace.

U.S. Foreign Policy Questioned

WA241815 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 1 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Contradictions in U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] It is said in the U.S. that foreign policy is devised, pursued, inspired, altered or completely changed by the President. Except under the late General Eisenhower when his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles was all-powerful, no President has lent his whole ear to the advice coming from the Foggy Bottom. Even a professor of political science like Dr. Henry Kissinger was snubbed from time to time by a fraud called Richard Nixon.

No matter how hard the State Department may try or what efforts the relevant committees in both houses of Congress make, the President usually has his own way. And more often than not, he makes a mistake either in his assessment of the situation or overlooks the repercussions of U.S. action or makes an error of judgement.

Some times, American presidents by using their personal friends completely distrust or ignore the State Department. President Roosevelt sending his chum, Harry Hopkins, on vitally important missions to London and Moscow during the Second World War is a case in point. According to veteran U.S. diplomat, Robert Murphy, Roosevelt once pointing to the State Department quipped, "that place is like a sieve".

The above trend has changed somehow during the post-war years but the supremacy of the President still hampers the creation of a logical, objective and sound foreign policy conducive to improving relations between Washington and other important capitals and the consolidation of world peace.

A peanut farmer like Jimmy Carter may be basically good and benevolent but once dominated by hawks like Brzezenski he is helpless due to lack of profound knowledge about the real situation in many parts of the world.

No doubt he reads a daily CIA roundup, but the past experience has proved that this organization, originally created to act s a counterespionage agency under Allen Dulles but became a monster to topple the regimes the military-industrial complex did not like, commits blunders which led to the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

A fresh example of the erroneous policy pursued by the White House has been the case of the shah of Iran. It was once officially announced that the U.S. would not give asylum to the tyrant whose SAVAK had tortured and killed thousands of innocent Iranians. Then it was stated that the shah would stay in his ranch in Texas. Afterwards, news spread about his hospitalization in the U.S. And finally, it was declared that Washington was not going to deport him out of humanitarian considerations. The poor fellow was terribly sick.

A fresher instance has been the case of American hostages in Tehran. Lately, the Iranian authorities announced that they had received a message from President Carter to the effect that the hostages be freed or transferred from the militant students to government custody. The White House spokesman denied this, saying the U.S. Chief Executive had not sent any message to Tehran during the past few months. When the contents of the message were disclosed and discussed in detail in Tehran, the same spokesman said only one such message was sent within the past 24 hours or so. Now the whole issue revolves around a cardinal point: Would President Carter apologize or would he not to the Iranians? He had said he wouldn't. Iranian authorities, however, imply that he already has in his message, though not so explicitly. The question arises as to why the U.S. granted the shah asylum in the first place? Could it not anticipate its repercussions? And when the Iranian reaction was made plain by taking American diplomats hostage, why didn't the White House alter its erroneous course? And if such issues are not seen in clear light and not solved with a clear head, what would be the use of so many "think tanks" and so on? This is what the entire Third World would like to know.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam Oil Workers' Resistance

BK301618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] In Assam, the oil employees, including those of the public sector Gauhati refinery and installations of Oil India Limited, resumed work today after 11 days. They declared that they will resist any attempt by the administration to move crude oil outside the state.

The All-India Radio [AIR] Gauhati correspondent reports that the available stock of petroleum products at Gauhati refinery could not be taken out today as the tanker lorry operators and the workers continued their noncooperation. The correspondent adds that the maintenance work of the refinery which remained at a standstill has been taken up today. The production will be resumed within the next few days.

According to Oil India Limited sources, employees in the upper Assam oil fields have also resumed their work, and pumping of crude to Gauhati refinery will start soon. The air correspondent adds that the situation in the curfew-bound Narangi area is under control.

Manipur Intervention Appeal

BK010344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, official sources say no untoward incident occurred during the last 12 hours in the greater Imphal area. Security forces are patrolling the areas around the clock. Curfew for 7 hours, from 0800 this morning, is being relaxed except in (Kawa Bazaar) and (Tellipati) area. A number of people affected by the incidents of violence and arson have been given shelter in dharamasalas, gurdawaras [Hindu and Sikh religious places] and school buildings.

Meanwhile, former Manipur Chief Minister Shaiza has sought the prime minister's intervention in defusing the situation in the state. In a telegram to Mrs Gandhi, Shaiza said immediate action must be taken to restore peace and normalcy in Manipur. State Finance Minister (Keshang) has appealed to all sections of the people to help restore normalcy in the state. (Keshang), who is chairman of the citizen's committee, made this appeal in a broadcast over the Imphal station of All-India Radio last night.

CONGRESS-I SECRETARY GENERAL RESIGNS POST

BK010738 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] H.N. Bahuguna has resigned from the post of secretary general of the Congress-I. In a brief letter, he has informed party President Mrs Gandhi that he is resigning from the central parliamentary board and the working committee also. Bahuguna will continue to be a member of the Congress-I.

CALCUTTA PAPER REPORTS MOSCOW MAY RECOGNIZE CPI-M

BK010024 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 18 Apr 80 p 5

[Special correspondent's article: "Russia Is Drawing the Communist Party of India-Marxist Closer"]

[Text] New Delhi, 17 April--At last, the Soviet Communist Party is probably going to recognize the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M]. Greatly narrowing the differences between them, the CPSU and CPI-M have come rather close to each other.

The latest indication in this regard is Kamal Sarkar's invitation to Moscow. Kamal Sarkar, a senior leader of the center of Indian trade unions [labor wing of the CPI-M], has been invited by Soviet Russia to attend the Moscow Olympics. West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has also been invited. However, a person with close ties to party circles here has said that no decision has yet been taken on Jyoti Basu's invitation.

Still, it is noteworthy that the CPI-M has not been invited to attend the international symposium in Moscow held on the occasion of 110th birth anniversary of Lenin. Bhupesh Gupta, the leader of the Communist Party of India [CPI], who is currently staying in Moscow, is attending the symposium, and probably will stay there until the end of this month.

Another contradicting factor is that no youth organization of the CPI-M has even been invited to attend the youth symposium in Moscow, which is attended by Paltu Dasgupta, a CPI youth leader, and three others from that party.

It is a fact that since 1968, the CPI-M has been following the Soviet line on a number of issues. The CPI-M categorically supported the Soviet Union on the issue of Czechoslovakia, whereas the CPI was hesitant to do so. In recent times also the CPI-M supported Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. Naturally the Soviet Union is happy over this.

On the other hand, the CPI-M could not even oppose China. The party still feels that the theoretical differences between the Soviet Union and China should be removed.

Political observers feel that this was the reason why the Soviet Union did not call the CPI-M to the theoretical symposium. It feared that the CPI-M might raise the China issue there. The CPI-M, however, has criticised China's invasion of Vietnam. It is only a matter of time before the CPI-M becomes disillusioned with China.

BRIEFS

IMPORT BILLS ON OIL--The current year's imports bills on oil are expected to exceed an estimated 50,000 million rupees or over $6,000 million. Indigneous production during the financial year ended last month is estimated to be around 13 million tonnes. This year the anticipation is that it might rise to 14.8 million tonnes. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 80 BK]

SOVIET GIFT--A gift of farm machineries from the Soviet Union for the Suratgarh farm of the state farm corporation of India was handed over by the visiting Soviet agriculture minister to the India agriculture minister at a function in New Delhi on 22 April. The equipment, worth about 1 crore rupees, includes 15 harvesting combines and 25 tractors. It is essentially a replacement of the existing equipment received from the Soviet Union in 1956 when the farm was set up. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 80 BK]

HAQ ASSURES VISITING DELEGATION OF SUPPORT FOR IRAN

BK010402 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The leader of the Iranian ulema delegation, (Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Shirazi), has said all Islamic states should adopt a joint stand to solve problems facing them. Addressing a news conference in Lahore yesterday, he said the Iranian Government is fully satisfied with the statement issued by the Pakistan Government after the unsuccessful U.S. attempt to free the American hostages.

About the delegation's meeting with the president, (Ayatollah Shirazi) said President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has given assurances of full support to the Iranian Government in all respects.

DAWN CONDEMNS U.S. ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HOSTAGES

BK301007 Karachi DAWN in English 27 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "A Reckless Adventure"]

[Text] The American military expedition sent to rescue the hostages in Tehran can be described as being no less than an act of war. It is beyond one's comprehension how President Carter or for that matter any one in a position of responsibility could really be convinced that the military move was not directed against the state or people of Iran when the operation involved the presence of American troops on Iranian soil and could have led to Iranian casualties on a big scale. In the very nature of things the military incursion involved a confrontation, and if this did not come about it was because the plan proved a nonstarter. Even if one were to ignore the military and logistic risks involved in the mission, which by themselves should have made it look highly unfeasible, the political and diplomatic implications of the adventure ought to have been a decisive deterrent. The failure of the operation is likely to have far-reaching repercussions on the American domestic scene and President Carter's electoral rating, but the rest of the world has to reckon with other considerations.

Iran has reacted to the event in the way it could be expected to react. For the average Iranian and the revolutionary government, not to mention the militant students, it amounts to an act of aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iran before which the seizing of hostages pales into insignificance. The use of force against Iran injects new tensions into a distraught region which already has to cope with the grave consequences flowing from the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. That the Pakistan Government has deplored the adventure in no uncertain terms goes to underline not only its consternation at an act of violence against a friend of long-standing but also its concern over the worsening political environment in the area. In the circumstances, the least surprising has been the Soviet reaction to President Carter's move. Throughout the period that the hostages crisis has dominated the Middle East scene, the Kremlin has been sending signals to the White House that it would oppose any precipitate action. Even when Washington had made no military move on the ground and the Iranian Government was reaffirming its neutrality in the super-power competition, Moscow had clearly notified its intention to neutralise the U.S. strategy in the region. Hence Moscow had vetoed the American resolution in the UN Security Council calling for sanctions against Iran. Its stiff response to the latest American military move is not entirely unexpected.

The U.S. move has damaged the wider Western interest in the Middle East without as much as securing the release of the hostages. The adventure has caused provocation to the captors, who are not amenable to the control of their own government. It may well have jeopardised the chances of a peaceful resolution of the dispute by vindicating the stand the hardliners in Tehran have adopted and making it difficult for moderation to prevail when the Iranian parliament meets in a few weeks. Putting the matter into perspective, it is obvious that the hostages' issue is only one aspect of the wider question of Iranian-American relations. By focussing narrowly on the hostages' question, the U.S. has overlooked the broader compulsions of the situation. Unwittingly perhaps, it has diverted attention from Afghanistan. The balance of power is no longer as favourable to the U.S. as it once was, and many of its erstwhile allies in the Persian Gulf have been obliged to adopt a neutral line. Even otherwise, the Soviet gain has been tremendous. Thus Iran's decision to seek Moscow's support in the event of an American naval blockade will exert a significant impact on the regional situation. What comes as a source of grave concern is that after this misadventure the United States might find itself under a sort of compulsion to attempt more of the same thing without considering all the imponderables. A hard-headed examination of the broader issue will indicate the need for resisting such a temptation and for halting the inexorable drift towards a confrontation with Iran.

PAKISTAN URGES PRC ADMISSION INTO ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

OW011121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Manila, May 1 (AFP)--Pakistan today called on the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to allow China to assume its "rightful place" in the bank to make it a truly representative institution of the region. In his address before the ADB governors, Pakistani Alternate Governor Aftab Ahmad Khan reiterated his delegation's long-standing position about the necessity of admitting China into the bank membership. This is the sixth consecutive year since 1974 that Pakistan raised the China issue in the 13 years of ADB's existence. Mr Khan expressed his delegation's hopes that the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in un-affiliated agencies would be implemented soon.

KARACHI COMMENTS ON HAQ'S UPCOMING PRC, DPRK VISITS

BK010445 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 30 Apr 80

[News commentary by (Safdar Baghlan)]

[Text] Pakistan and People's China enjoy the best of friendly relations and each other's confidence and mutual trust. Their friendship has stood the test of time. China has come to the aid of Pakistan in every hour of its crisis and is reputed to have always offered selfless and realistic advice on matters of mutual interest. Pakistan also has been frank in its assessment of the regional and world issues during bilateral discussions with China. The two friendly countries have found these exchanges of views of great help in analyzing various issues and arriving at proper decisions. The leaders of the two countries have held such discussions at regular intervals, which has become a permanent feature of their bilateral relationship.

In pursuance of this tradition, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China from May 2 to 8 at the invitation of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng. Later he will pay an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 9 to 11 at the invitation of North Korean President Kim Il-song. Pakistan enjoys cordial relations with North Korea also.

This will be President Zia's second visit to China. He has been there first as president in December 1979. However, this will be his first visit to North Korea as Pakistan's head of state.

The key to the excellent relations between China and Pakistan is the respect shown by both the countries to each other and their policy of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Pakistan has always been showing the most favored nation policy toward China irrespective of internal changes in that great country. China has also followed this policy in respect of Pakistan since the time they came close to each other.

During President Zia's 1972 visit to Beijing, the Chinese vice premier had told him categorically that the recent government changes in Pakistan were the internal matter of Pakistan. Further he had assured him that as in the past, China could continue its good relations irrespective of whatever happened in Pakistan. The later events proved that the Chinese leaders never wavered in their love and admiration for Pakistan and concern for its stability and well-being.

The Chinese leaders have emphasized publicly as well as in bilateral talks that China desires a strong, united and a stable Pakistan. China has been providing real, meaningful help and assistance to Pakistan in the economic as well as military fields. In the economic field, China has to date supplied to Pakistan assistance worth $368 million. This aid has been in the form of four grants and one $250 million interest-free credit. China thus set an example for the industrialized countries whose terms of financial credit are so stringent that they become a liability for the receipient nations at a later state and a hurdle in their economic progress. The Chinese aid of $368 million does not include the assistance given by China in building the Karakorum highway, which has come to be known as the enduring (?miles of the world). China has also come forward to help Pakistan set up a number of important projects in the defense production sector. This has enabled Pakistan in attaining a degree of self-reliance in military needs.

President Zia's forthcoming visit to China is taking place at a time when regional and international developments of unusual importance are taking place rapidly. The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan has disturbed the regional peace and Pakistan has to feed and give shelter to a large number of Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. The superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and the Iranian crisis are also a matter of concern. The forthcoming visit to China will provide an opportunity to President Zia and the Chinese leaders to review bilateral relations as well as the international and regional situation.

The relations between Pakistan and North Korea progressed rapidly since (?mid-1970). We have agreements of cultural and economic and technical and (?trade) cooperation which are being implemented. President Zia and President Kim Il-song will hold talks for further strengthening this cooperation, besides exchanging views on the regional and international situation.

BRIEFS

BALUCHISTAN HIGHWAYS--The 210-mile long highway linking Karachi with Ormara along the Baluchistan coast is nearing completion and will be opened to traffic in a month. The highway will pass through major Baluchistan coastal cities reducing the distance between Karachi and Ormara by 290 miles. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 Apr 80 BK]

NEPAL

VISITING ARAB DELEGATION LEAVES KATMANDU 30 APR

BK301619 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Katmandu, 30 Apr (AFP)--The five-member Arab delegation led by Mr Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, left here this morning for Beijing. Before his departure he told the press that Iraq, would in the near future open a residential embassy in Katmandu.

About the supply of crude oil to Nepal Mr. 'Alwan said, "Since Nepal's requirement is not so much, there is nothing we cannot do about it." The annual requirement of Nepal for 1981 is 300,000 metric tonnes of crude oil.

Speaking briefly about the Middle East problem, Mr. 'Alwan said,"The resotration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the establishment of their own status and liberty of all occupied Arab lands are the basic factors for a peaceful settlement."

Meanwhile, the PLO representative, Mr. Jamal Surana'i, announced that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation will in the near future open a PLO office in Katmandu. He said, "The Nepalese Government's recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people is a unique gift of Nepal to the Palestinian people and indeed the whole Arab world."

The delegation during its 2-day stay had a meeting with King Birendra and also Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

KING BIRENDRA ADDRESSES NATION ON REFERENDUM

BK300806 Hong Kong AFP in English 0555 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Katmandu, 30 Apr (AFP)--King Birendra of Nepal has sternly warned that his government will deal firmly with "law-breakers" who try to disrupt a national referendum due to take place on Friday. The king made his warning in a message to the nation broadcast on radio Nepal amid reports of disturbances and police shooting incidents in several districts in the low land bordering India.

Government officials have confirmed police shooting incidents in the industrial township of Biratnagar and in Chandragadi, but they maintained that the casualty toll was only one dead and one wounded.

King Birendra said a national referendum was rare in Nepal's history and added: "It is the bounded duty of everyone including the election commission to show total fairness, integrity and impartiality, and to be responsible for the Nepalese people in conducting polling for the referendum."

The king said: "At this given moment in Nepal's history, the world will be taking a look at us. This should indeed inspire us to be even more vigilant about our attitude and behavior as a nation bent on achieving the ideals of democracy. If anyone truly has faith in the norms of democracy, whether he supports the partyless or the multiparty system, he must under no circumstances create difficulty in the peaceful conduct of the referendum through intimidation, coercion, manipultion or imposition in any form.

"If some elements come out openly to disturb the peaceful conduct of the referendum and engage in acts of violence and vendetta, creating problems for the maintenance of peace and order in the society, I have instructed my government to deal with them and other law-breakers legally and firmly."

Meanwhile, the government described as "baseless" a report by the Voice of America (VOA) that a curfew had been clamped on Katmandu and other parts of Nepal starting from last night.

SRI LANKA

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND 25 APR

BK261314 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Sri Lanka and Poland yesterday signed a convention on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in respect of taxes and income and capital. The instrument of the agreement was signed at the Ministry of Finance and Planning in Colombo yesterday.

The convention will become effective following the exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place in Warsaw shortly. This convention provides incentive for capital inflow, reduced rates of taxation on dividends, and interests and royalties have been offered to Polish investors in this country. [sentence as heard]

PRESIDENT THREATENS TO ACT AGAINST CORRUPT OFFICIALS

BK261216 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The president has declared that he would not hesitate to take appropriate action even against ministers of his government or members of parliament if there was sufficient evidence to associate them with corruption and malpractices. The government, he said, was very concerned about the incidence of corruption and was determined to eradicate it.

President Jayewardene was speaking at the annual general meeting of the Ceylon transport board branch of the Jatika Sevaka Sangamaya [a Sri Lankan trade union organization] in Colombo yesterday.

Calling upon the workers to extend their support to the government in its efforts in this direction, the president said that there had been allegations of malpractices at management level in the transport board. The minister of industries and scientific affairs has been deputed to inquire into these allegations and early action would be taken on the basis of his findings.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING LONDON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Staff Taken Hostage

LD301254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to our representative in London, about 1 hour ago an armed man entered the building of the embassy of the Iranian Islamic Republic in London and after taking control of it took the staff as hostages. Scotland Yard police have given the number of assailants as three.

AFP has also reported that a man today entered the Iranian Embassy in London by force and that following this, shooting could be heard inside the Iranian Embassy.

AFP quotes the British police as saying that the man who entered the embassy by force has also taken the policeman guarding the embassy into the building by force. According to this report, security forces have surrounded the building of the Iranian Embassy in London.

Ministry Spokesman on Attack

LD301758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The London representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported that at 1230 today London time, three armed men entered the main building of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London and after disconnecting telephones, took a number of employees of the embassy as hostages. According to latest reports from London, there are three raiders and they have taken (?20) people hostage, including an English policeman. The London representative of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not, up to now, confirmed the REUTER report saying the raiders have demanded the release of 91 prisoners in Khuzestan. Our reporter says that no one has been injured up to now and police have surrounded the building.

In the statement released in London no mention was made of the Iranian diplomats inside the building. Meanwhile, the police announced that at least two armed persons, who are Iranian Arabs, entered the Iranian Embassy in London and took the embassy guard hostage. The London police told reporters the raiders are Iranian Arabs who demand autonomy in their region.

Following the armed raid on the Iranian Embassy in London, the British Foreign Ministry sent a message to the Government of Iran announcing its concern over this incident. The message expressed the hope that this incident will be solved without casualties. At present the Iranian diplomatic staff in London includes 27 persons. In connection with the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London we have an interview with the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which you will now hear: [begin recording]

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr 'Alavi, as spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, please tell us what actually happened.

[Answer] Today at about 1000 to 1030 three armed men, following a plan, attacked the main building of the Iranian Embassy in London. Apparently they disarmed one of the English guards at the embassy took the embassy employees, who number about 24, as hostage.

Three of the hostages managed to escape including two lady employees and one of our diplomats. The latest reports we have received from our office in England and also the information given to us by the British Embassy in Tehran, indicate that these three raiders are Arabic speaking and according to one of the people who managed to escape, these persons are probably Iraqis.

[Question] Is it known what their demands are?

[Answer] According to the latest reports we have received, they have demanded the release of 91 prisoners in Khuzestan. One of the raiders has phoned the BBC network from inside the embassy and demanded an aircraft. Apparently they have set a 24-hour deadline for their demands to be met. Also, I should add that London police have surrounded all the streets around the embassy and traffic has been halted there. Apparently all the hostages are well and there is no cause to worry in that respect.

[Question] What steps have been taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to solve this problem?

[Answer] Naturally, we have used all in our power to ask the British Government to solve this problem without anybody coming to harm, and we are still waiting for more information regarding the true nationality of these three raiders. Of course, we knew before that Iraqis are trying to create problems for our embassies and representative offices abroad, and this is one of the actions which we had predicted.

[Question] You say that you predicted such action. What steps have you taken to prevent this?

[Answer] We predicted that the Iraqi Government would embark on action against our representative offices abroad in addition to its operations inside Iran. A few days ago our embassy in [word indistinct] was attacked by Iraqi elements. This is natural.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Naturally we will ask foreign countries to increase the security forces guarding our embassies and the minister will issue orders to our diplomats and employees to prevent these incidents happening again.

[Question] Do you have any information regarding the measures taken by the British Government to solve this problem?

[Answer] The British police, we have been informed, has put all its personnel and equipment around the embassy on full alert to prevent this incident from ending in bloodshed, or any undesirable situation. Right now, the latest information we have received indicates that the hostages are well and the police have the situation under control. [end recording]

Further Report

JN010804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Yesterday about 50 Iranian students in London announced their readiness to substitute themselves for the hostages who are being held in the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the British capital.

The students, who gathered in front of the embassy as they repeated the call of 'Allah akhbar' and waved clenched fists, announced that they were ready to substitute themselves for the hostages.

The Iranian students accused those occupying the embassy of being agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA.

A dispatch from our correspondent in London says that the armed attackers announced that they have set (?today) as a deadline for the handing over to them of 91 prisoners held in Iran. The attackers also affirmed that should the prisoners be handed over to them, they would leave on a plane for an unidentified destination.

UPI quotes the assistant police chief in London, who is leading to the operation to secure the hostages' release, as saying that the police contacted the attackers by telephone in an attempt to bring about the release of all the hostages without any violence.

The British Foreign Affairs Office has sent a message to Tehran in which it reassured the Iranian Government that the British Government is determined to put an end to this issue without allowing any regrettable clashes.

British Home Department secretary [words indistinct] in a session of the House of Commons that the British Government will take all the necessary measures and arrangements with regard to the Iranian Embassy incident.

Our London correspondent's dispatch adds that hundreds of Muslim, struggler and revolutionary students in London and other British cities thronged around the Iranian Embassy last night and repeated such slogans as 'Allah akhbar' and [word indistinct] leader. They demanded that the attackers occupying the embassy release the hostages and substitute them for the hostages held in the embassy.

Group Charges Conspiracy

NC010845 Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 1 (AFP)--An unknown Iranian liberation movement today accused Iraq and Britain of conspiring to arrange the seizing of the Iranian Embassy in London yesterday.

In a communique telephoned to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Beirut, the "Iranian National Liberation Movement-Red June Organization" accused "Iraqi fascists under (President) Saddam Husayn" of organizing the raid, in which 20 hostages were seized, in "cooperation with British intelligence services" and "the remnants of the SAVAK", the ousted shah's secret police.

The movement siad that if any harm came to "our Iranian brothers" in the London Embassy, it would hold "the British (Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher government fully responsible".

Thatcher Message to Bani-Sadr

LD011016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The British prime minister, in a message to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran [as heard], has expressed regret at the hostage-taking incident at the embassy of the Iranian Islamic Republic in London and has described it as an act of terrorism and an infringement of the immunity of the diplomatic staff.

The text of the message, which was delivered by the British ambassador, is as follows:

Your Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran: I have been asked to deliver the following message to you on behalf of the British prime minister:

I should like to express my deep personal concern about the situation that has arisen at the Iranian Embassy in London. This constitutes an act of terrorism and violation of the immunity of the diplomatic staff The British Government regards this as a repugnant act and as one contrary to principle, and it will decisively counter it.

I hope this issue will be rapidly resolved. I can assure you that the lives of those in danger is of paramount consideration. The home secretary is personally watching developments, and I am also following the matter.

I take this opportunity to once again assure you that I will devote my utmost attention to this issue.

Qotbzadeh Refusal of Demands

LD011138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent, at about midnight last night Tehran time the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Abu Dhabi was informed by the [London] Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is being occupied by three raiders, that the leader of the raiders has requested to have telephone contact with Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qotbzadeh agreed with this request for a contact and in the presence of all the Iranian reporters and the Iranian mission and those accompanying him emphatically warned the embassy raiders, who call themselves Khuzestanis, that under no circumstances will any of their demands be met and that if any of the embassy staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran is harmed in any way it will have grave consequences for them.

Then in a telephone conversation with the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in London Qotbzadeh asked the embassy staff to keep calm and not to be frightened in any way by the threats of the raiders.

In connection with the same issue the British ambassador in Abu Dhabi met with the Iranian foreign minister in Qasr ash-Sharaf and delivered a message from the British foreign secretary to him. This message says in part: Your Excellency, I am sorry to inform you that three armed persons have occupied the Iranian Embassy in London and are holding 20 Iranians and a policeman.

Our reporter has added in his report: The Iranian foreign minister after reading the message of the British Government told the British charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi that the Iranian Government will not agree to any of the demands of the raiders.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostages to Shiraz, Jahrom

XC301548 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 30 (AFP)--Several American hostages have been transferred from the American Embassy here to Shiraz and the town of Jahrom, in southern Fars Province, their student captors announced today, quoted by Iranian television.

In earlier statements, the students had said that the hostages would be moved to Qom, Tabriz, Espahan, Najafabad and Yazd.

Tehran Report on Transfers

GF301709 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] A group of spies has been transferred from the U.S. den of spies to Shiraz. In this respect His Excellency Ayatollah Dast-Ghayeb has issued the following announcement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Do not weaken and do not be afraid; you shall be victorious if you keep your faith." [Koran]

O heroic people of Shiraz, today, thank God, God as well as your enemy is in your just hands. The student followers of the imam's line have brought a group of the American spies to your city. In order to show our respect, in order to welcome these liberal youths, and also in order to show them our unity and support, the course of the march scheduled for tomorrow, 1 May 1980, will be changed to Zand Street and then toward the nest of spies located on Eram Street. Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Bahonar will deliver a speech there. In this way we will be supporting the beloved students and at the same time protecting the spies. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdul Husayn Dast-Ghayeb

Student Communique on Transfers

GF301726 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The student followers of the imam's line issued the following communique today addressed to Fars citizens:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to the glorious masses of people. Greetings to you, the martyrs and followers of the imam's guidance, the people of Shiraz and Jahrom. You, the people, were the ones who arose to gain the correct and just demands of the Islamic nation. You eliminated the ominous puppet regime of Pahlavi from the arena of history.

Greetings and blessings of God to you people who waged a holy war for the enhancement of Islam and the greatness of Muslims. You have preserved the gains and fruits of the revolution in such a way and have safeguarded God's country so well that, in spite of all the widespread plots and schemes of the enemies of Islam and all overt and covert elements of the world-devouring United States, you brought the gift of Islam and the solid independence of the Iranian nation. Greetings to you tribesmen of Fars, the biggest asset for this country.

Now that through courageous struggle by the brave nation of Iran the decline and destruction of [words indistinct] has been revealed and the United States is caught struggling in the web of its own creation, carrying out the most despicable and inhuman schemes in cooperation with its allies under various military forms, it is true that the big tyrannical powers, especially the arch-Satan, in spite of all its military strength and all its vast warmaking means, is nothing but so much rusty hardware before the will of pious nations, more specifically the nations of Koran and Iran, the nation of blood and martyrdom. They are all doomed and condemned before the iron will of the Almighty.

But one must not ignore the fact that the slightest neglect before the arch-Satan, whose nature requires it to be constantly plotting and scheming may have unpleasant consequences. Today, after the scandalous defeat of the military offensive which might have dragged the entire region into turmoil and chaos but which was crushed and defeated as a result of unparalleled resistance of the valiant and oppressed nation of Iran, and because of the divine purity and piety of the great leader of this nation, Imam Khomeyni, the internal elements and hirelings have been mobilized to create despair--in their empty imaginations--among Iran's aware and pious nation by resorting to various dirty acts such as placing bombs and creating disorder, chaos, protests, by carrying out sabotage and other inhuman deeds such as attacks on major spots and locations. Thus, they hope to pave the way for their boss, the world-devouring United States. But, just as in the past, all of these plots will definitely be crushed and defeated through awareness and alertness by the struggling nation and its divine unity. The roots of Satans will be pulled out and destroyed.

Under these sensitive conditions, we have transferred a number of spy hostages to the cities of Shiraz and Jahrom so that all plots and schemes and pretexts of the world-devouring United States regarding the hostages can be offset and neutralized. We ask all brave citizens of the region, particularly the faithful and responsible clergy and the fighting and aware youth of Islam, especially the dear brother guardsmen who have had a noteworthy role in the realization of [word indistinct], to frustrate and neutralize any and all treacherous conspiracies and plots and to cooperate with the dispatched Muslim students in keeping the spy hostages until the day of their trial and punishment.

Student Message on Shiraz Move

GF301806 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The student followers of the imam's line who have brought a number of U.S. spies of Shiraz issued the following communique this afternoon:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, "inasmuch as the arch-Satan has launched some stupid acts, our noble and fighting nation must prepare itself with all its might and by depending on the power of the Almighty and be ready to face its enemies"--Imam Khomeyni.

The disgraceful defeat of the insane plan of U.S. military aggression against our Islamic country has once again proved that merciful God is the supporter and guardian of the country of "God is great" and our Muslim and Shi'a nation. It is for this reason that the imam has repeatedly stated that the United States cannot do a damn thing.

Since part of this satanic scheme and plan was to free the spy hostages, who are in fact hostages of our fighting and Muslim nation, we decided at this time to transfer the hostages to different cities until the day of their trial punishment in order to inflict a decisive defeat and [word indistinct] and to neutralize and counterbalance all lowly, inhuman despicable schemes and plans of the world-devouring United States. Thus, in case of any repetition of hallucinogenic wishes of the United States, valiant resistance by our nation would be the proper response to savage and ill-mannered aggression by Carter.

Brave citizens of Shiraz, since a number of these spies have been transferred to the former U.S. Consulate building, a branch of the den of espionage in this city, we hereby inform you Muslim and brave citizens about this fact so that you can be involved in the matter of dealing with the nation's hostages.

We ask all our fighting Muslim brothers and sisters, especially the fighting and faithful clergy and the zealous Muslim youth and particularly the guardsmen, to remain vigilant and alert to any and all suspicious schemes and actions and to take necessary steps in the face of any plots by enemies of the revolution and the Muslim nation.

[Signed] Student followers of the imam's line in the city of Shiraz.

Shiraz March Changed

GF301810 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Announcement No 6 issued by Shiraz service organizing center; no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. "The United States would dare anything"--Imam Khomeyni

O esteemed people of Shiraz, whose hearts are filled with love for the imam and his follow followers and seething anger at the United States, we congratulate you upon the arrival of the students, welcome them here, and curse the accompanying spies. While expressing our total support, we proclaim our readiness to cooperate fully in watching over the spies. On this occasion, as regards the route of the march scheduled for tomorrow, 1 May 1980, the marchers, after converging from the three starting points and entering Zand Street, will go to Enqelab Square, Setad SQuare, Pul Bagh Safa, Erand Street and the small den of espionage of the United States. At the end of the march, in front of the U.S. den of espionage, we will enjoy a speech by brother Dr Bahonar.

[Signed] Service organizing center.

Guard Wounded

LD011048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The public relations spokesman of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy announced today:

Following the armed attacks of the counterrevolutionary and American [as heard] elements during the last few nights against the den of the espionage, attacks were also made last night against the den of espionage by these elements which resulted in one of the valiant Revolution Guards Corps brothers being wounded.

Beheshti on Rescue Attempt

LD302037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, speaking in his weekly interview with newsmen said:

The recent attempts of the imperialist American regime, which with its futile and fanciful plans is attempting to weaken the unified, Islamic front of our nation and to put pressure upon us in different ways, demonstrate the depth of the influence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the region and in international politics as a whole. The imperialists led by America are well aware that their interests have been endangered in a vast area of the world. Consequently, they are engaging in a serious clash with the source of the loss of their interests, namely the victorious, Islamic revolution of the noble Iranian nation. No doubt, all the nations and the people of the region, whose destiny is linked and tied up with the fate of this revolution, will act with complete strength, intelligence and awareness in the face of these conspiracies. America and its associates should rest assured that they will be defeated in the face of the powerful and tumultuous power of our nation and other brotherly nations. They must expect further defeats.

Tokyo NHK on Hostage Custody

OW010649 Tokyo NHK Domestic Service in Japanese 0600 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Following the failure of the U.S. hostage rescue operation, the American hostages have reportedly been transferred from Tehran to Qom, Tabriz and other rural cities. According to information obtained by NHK from a source in Tehran today, with the relocationing of the hostages, their security and custodial responsibility seems to have been practically transferred from the students to the revolutionary defense army.

On 26 April Iranian President Bani-Sadr issued a statement saying that the hostages had been removed to the countryside. In that statement, he said that one of the purposes in relocating the hostages was to prevent the students from resorting to hasty actions. Nevertheless, when asked whether the custody of the hostages had been transferred to the Revolutionary Council, he said "no."

President Bani-Sadr himself shares the idea of transferring the custody of the hostages to the government or the Revolutionary Council from the hands of the students. But the attempt to implement that thought was foiled in March and April due to resistance posed by the students and a Khomeyni decision. Within the revolutionary council itself, an Islamic religious group led by Beheshti, leader of the Islamic Supreme Court, has persistently argued against the Revolutionary Council's taking over custody of the hostages on the legal grounds that the council, an official state organ, does not lend itself to an emergency responsibility, that is, the taking of the custody of the hostages.

Therefore, with the failure of the U.S. hostage rescue operation, the custody of the hostages has been removed from the arbitrary hands of the students as a result of their removal to the countryside for whatever surface reasons. This will render any future U.S. hostage rescue operation all the more difficult. But, it is also noteworthy that it marks the beginning of a trend toward lessening student influence in handling the hostage issue.

Attention is now focused on how the Islamic conservatives, that is, the Beheshti faction, which has practical sway over the revolutionary council, and the revolutionary defense army in particular, will take advantage of this new situation to bargain over the hostage issue at home and abroad.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ISSUES LABOR DAY MESSAGE

LD301746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued the following message on the eve of the international labor day:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I express my congratulations to all the hardworking nations, and especially all laborers, on the occasion of labor day. The workers are among the most valued sections and the most useful groups in societies. The vast wheels of human societies are turned with the powerful hands of the laborers. The existence of nations is due to labor and laborers. Labor cannot be limited to any particular movement and the laborer is not limited to any particular group. According to this definition, the labor day is the day of the entire nation and not only a special section of it. Of course, destructive work and destructive workers should be excluded from this definition as should those who in the name of supporting workers prevent them from carrying out their work, who under the guise of supporting the farmers set fire to their crops, which are the results of their labor during a whole year, and who under the pretext of serving the workers attempt wholeheartedly to create disruption in the factories. This day does not belong to them, but belongs to their enemies; it does not belong to those who under the guise of serving the masses [khalq] rise in armed combat against the masses and who set off inhuman explosions in public thoroughfares which are frequented by the toiling, hardworking and oppressed masses. The noble nation witnessed the fact that those people who were martyred in Tehran's explosions were workers and those who are wounded are also most from among this group.

In these armed uprisings around the country and in universities and in these numerous explosions in Ahvaz and other places the criminal hand of America can be seen, and the veil is being drawn from the true nature of these groups who are in the forefront [pishgam] of all acts of sabotage and animosity against the oppressed masses.

Labor day is the day for putting an end to the domination of the superpowers when through labor in its widest meaning, independence in its fullest form will be bestowed upon the oppressed people of the world and the world-devouring and man-devouring superpowers will be disarmed. It seems that this series of explosions carried out on the eve of labor day is not unconnected with this day.

If our noble nation wishes to become successful in this revolution, it should bare its arms and set to work in the universities, in the bazaars, in factories, in farms and in orchards, until it becomes self-sufficient and can stand on its own feet. Our Muslim nation should rely on its own divine power and should not be frightened by these treacherous explosions, which are set off by uncultured petty little groups dependent of outsiders, because by indulging in these acts of sabotage and these crimes they are digging their own graves and the graves of their criminal masters.

Let our writers and orators help the nation forward with their pens and tongues and let them not frighten our valiant youths with these insignificant events, for our youths are men of martyrdom and valor and they will not be harmed by mercenary pens.

The deeds of Mr Carter, who from fighting has turned to brigandry and from military intervention to acts of secrecy and explosions have made him into a wretched creature who has even been rejected by his own collaborators, who have begun to doubt his military prowess. Such a creature will not be able to frighten our valiant nation.

O beloved nation, be vigilant, intelligently identify the rotten roots of the former regime and do this as expeditiously as possible with the assistance of the police, the Guards Crops and the committees. Depend upon Almighty God and shun differences and disunity, for God is with you and the hand of God is above all other hands [citing from a verse in the Koran].

Now I ask all the committeed groups to refrain from cititcizing Islamic organs, expecially the security forces, at these critical moments and try to fortify their morale.

I beseech Almighty God for unity of expression among the Muslim nations and the strata of the combative Iranian nation. Greetings upon the righteous servants of God.

[signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 30 April 80

TEHRAN REPORTS ARMY INSTRUCTIONS IN EVENT OF AIR ATTACK

LD301810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1736 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to the news bureau, the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued an announcement in connection with the threats from the air by Iran's enemies. The statement is as follows:

The Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared for action at all times, both night and day, in order to repulse the enemy's threats from the air and to defend Iran's airspace. In order to better confront these probable threats we expect the cooperation of the dear and aware compatriots. As soon as you hear the sound of fighter planes--similar to the sound heard in the early hours of the morning of 30 April--in Tehran's sky, please turn off all lights and immediately turn your radios on and listen to the messages from the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran which will be broadcast on Iranian radio. It is clear that the organization of the Voice of Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran will interrupt its usual programs to announce the messages of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and will bring them to the notice of the public, as was done last night.

POLICE DEFUSE TWO BOMBS IN TEHRAN 30 APR

LD301820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Excerpt] According to the report of the central news bureau, a statement was issued today by the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement says:

Following the request of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the aware and vigilant fellow citizens asking for their cooperation in discovering and neutralizing bombs and explosive material, this morning, due to the vigilance and timely telephone calls of the honorable compatriots and due to the immediate response of the police, one bomb in Sina hospital and another bomb in Vali-'Ahd Square were defused by the officials of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, serious incidents which might have led to the death and injury of innocent compatriots were prevented. The police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing their gratitude for the valuable assistance of the beloved compatriots, expect them to report the suspicious cases with utmost care and vigilance and to bear in mind the safety measures which have been announced.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Oil Well Attack

LD301124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1006 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Colonel Bakhtyari, commander of the Kermanshah region's gendarmerie, told a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter this morning that Iraqi assailants have attacked oil well number eight in Naft-e Shah for 1 hour using heavy and light artillery. At 0130 this morning they attacked the (Pantabenow) gendarmerie post. The gendarmerie personnel and border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire.

The commander of the gendarmerie region said: The gendarmerie post of (Pantabenow) was damaged and its oil well destroyed.

The governor of Owraman and the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh told a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter that clashes continued in Paveh, (Muryad), Khaneqah and (Nowheh) from 0030 until 0400 this morning involving heavy and light artillery.

Border Clash

LD011034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at 0200 today the Iraqi Army attacked the Qasr-e Shirin border region using heavy artillery. The border forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire. The exchange continued until 0430.

According to another report from the Qasr-e Shirin border region sent to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Iraqi Ba'thist forces attacked border posts at Valaq Koshteh, Khosravi and Tankhah Mehr from 0430 until 0630.

The Kermanshah regional gendarmerie commander, confirming the report today, said that there were heavy attacks and that no details are yet available.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that several students received superficial injuries in Mahmudabad, Qasr-e Shirin region, as a result of flying shrapnel. The agency reports that in a mortar attack on the house of a Qasr-e Shirin javanmard [young man] two of his children were killed. The report also says that a number of houses were damaged.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Bani-Sadr on 'Plots'

LD011124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, has gone to Esfahan, and at a labor day ceremony has made a speech, in a part of which he said:

Greetings to all the martyrs of Islam and all those who have been martyred in the world for man's freedom and the victory of the workers.

He added: One of the important current issues facing our country concerns the extensive plot which has been hatched in Iran by America and its agents. On my way to Khuzestan no one could imagine that the enemies of our people's independence and independent existence had been hatching such a nightmarish plot against our homeland. Information was received in Khuzestan to the effect that an extensive plot had been hatched to overthrow the regime. When I returned to Tehran we learned more about the extensive dimensions of this plot.

The president added: We took action rapidly and prevented the plot from being realized, thanks to the measures taken to prevent the university from being closed and the cooperation and assistance of the Muslim students and the people, and particularly thanks to the presence of the people on the scene. It transpired that a vast network throughout the country was preparing the ground for the overthrow of the regime.

After the U.S. military plot was defeated and our courageous soldiers and guards smashed the Kordestan conspiracy by their unprecedented self-sacrifice, bravery and courage, and after we managed to maintain composure in our slogans--praise be to God and thanks to the people's cooperation--certain elements of the plotters were arrested.

Details of the remarks made by our country's president in Esfahan will be broadcast in subsequent news bulletins.

Support for Government

GF301530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 3 Apr 80

[Text] It has been announced by the Ahvaz governor's office that, in a detailed letter the Homeydan tribesmen of Ahvaz suburbs consisting of the tribes of Janadleh, Abed'ali, Sayyahi, Haj 'Boulreza, Seyyed Davud, Seyyed Karim, Yaser Alakeneh, Seyyed Zahrab, Seyyed Taher, Ajbel Mansuri and Hamid Janadleh have expressed support for the revolution leader and founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, and President Bani-Sadr. They have also announced their readiness to defend Iran.

Kordestan Cease-Fire Violation

LD302040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The office of the president has issued the following announcement:

The Democratic Party of Kordestan, despite the statement which it had given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY t 1150 last night announcing a cease-fire attacked the Baneh barracks from two directions at 0100 last night.

In the statement of the president's office ot is said: Their purpose in issuing such statements is to deceive, to mislead and to deliver a blow. This is why the people of Kordestan, army personnel and the guards should act with complete decisiveness so that the people may be spared the existence of these elements in the shortest possible time.

MINISTER QOTBZADEH CONTINUES MIDEAST TOUR

Official Greetings

LD301112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report I have just received. According to our correspondent in Qatar, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Dawhah at 1055 and landed at a military airport.

At Dawhah airport he was warmly welcomed by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Khalifah Al Thani and several high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar. Sadeq Qotbzadeh arrived in Dawhah amid tight security measures and immediately met and conferred with Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar. At this meeting, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the crown prince, and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Suhaym Al Thani, the foreign minister of Qatar, were also present.

We would like to mention that the plane carrying our country's foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, was escorted by several helicopters of the Qatar Army. Due to yesterday's assassination attempt, the government of Qatar has [word indistinct] tight security measures on the land, in the sea and air to safeguard the lives of the foreign minister and his entourage.

At present the foreign minister is engaged in a conference with the foreign minister of Qatar, the oil minister of Qatar and several high officials of the Government of Qatar in Marmar Palace.

The official conference will begin this afternoon.

Receives British Ambassador

JN302108 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2052 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 April--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has announced that his country will not yield to the demands of those occupying the Iranian Embassy in London. This came in a statement Qotbzadeh made to journalists after he received here tonight UK Ambassador to the UAE David Arthur Roberts. He said that the UK ambassador briefed him on the demands of the hijackers who are detaining a number of hostages in the Iranian Embassy building in the British capital.

The Iranian minister said: Iran will not yield to the demands of individuals, governments and groups if these demands conflict with Iran's interests.

The Iranian foreign minister described his meeting with his highness the UAE president as excellent.

The Iranian minister is expected to hold a press conference tomorrow morning after the official session of talks between the UAE and Iran.

ASIAWEEK REPORTS QOTBZADEH KNEW IN ADVANCE OF RESCUE ATTEMPT

OW011039 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Hong Kong, May 1 (AFP)--The locally based ASIAWEEK magazine claimed today that the United States told Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in advance that it was planning a mission to rescue the American Embassy hostages in Tehran.

The news weekly said the message was relayed to Mr Qotbzadeh by an intermediary when the foreign minister flew to Paris on the weekend of April 11. "Though he was given no details of the planned mission the message clearly indicated that an operation would be carried out before May 17," according to the report.

The magazine said it learned of the communication--from the same source who briefed Mr Qotbzadeh--six hours before the abortive U.S. rescue mission to Iran began on April 25. The source was described as someone "who was cited several times as an intermediary between the White House and the (Iranian) Revolutionary Council."

The magazine said May 17 was the target date because that was the deadline for European Economic Community sanctions against Iran. Washington had formally told its European allies that no military action would be mounted before that date, ASIAWEEK said its sources confirmed. It also said the message was "strongly suspected" to have come from Mr Hamilton Jordan, U.S., "who was at loggerheads with the confrontationist line of national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski."

SHARI'AT MADARI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TERCUMAN

NC301418 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 25 Apr 80 pp 1,10

[Exclusive interview by Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, leader of 14 million Azerbayjani Turks, given in Qom to TERCUMAN correspondent Sedat Sertoglu--date not given]

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, whose word could move millions of [Azerbayjani] Turks into action, and whose real name is Seyyit Kazim, stated that he would use his influence "on the question of the hostages" when the time comes.

This leader of the Turks, whose views have taken on profound importance in view of recent developments, has broken months of silence and met with journalists despite Khomeyni's disapproval. Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, who had been asked to lead the Iranian nation before Khomeyni appeared on the scene, is reported to have rejected the suggestion and to have said: "I am a religious leader, not a political one." He is reported to have advised armed Turks to support Khomeyni.

Shari'at Madari, whom I interviewed at his house in one of the narrow streets of Qom, 150 kms from Tehran, said this about the hostages: "At this moment we have no authority to take any decision on this matter. When the parliament convenes we shall review the situation and express our opinion."

Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, who is known to be the only person who can stand up to Khomeyni, gave this reply to our question regarding the administration: "We are face to face with extremely important problems, both in our internal as well as external affairs. We have extremely serious problems. Our road is not yet clear." Shari'at Madari criticized the attitude of the country's rulers toward the Turks without mentioning Khomeyni and members of the Revolutionary Council by name.

Question: Do you sense any Soviet danger in Iran? What are your views on this danger?

Answer: You cannot depend on the Russians. They never divulge their true feelings and intentions. Circles close to Shari'at Madari have stated that the Turks had urged him to take action against attempts by the Iranian rulers to grab their land. After our interview with Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, some of the Azerbayjanis in Tehran complained about the ayatollah's continued silence.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED BY GULF PAPER

JN011017 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 May--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has asserted that his country considers Iraq a fraternal country and does not want anything from it. Rather, Iran looks at Iraq with all respect and cannot be at enmity with it, since the tombs of the imams and holy men are there. He also asserted that his country has no ambitions in the territories of any people, particularly those of the Arab people.

In an interview with the Sharjah newspaper AL-KHALIJ published today, the Iranian president said that the United States and the USSR have a great fear of the Islamic nations' unity and are frightened of the Islamic Revolution in Iran because it is the link that joins the Islamic East and the Islamic Maghreb; that is why they resort to sowing hatred and grudges between Islamic states, to hinder the establishment of this large, wide front against Israel and other imperialist forces.

On the three Arab islands occupied by Iran since 1971, President Bani-Sadr said: "At a time when we declare our readiness to fight with the Arabs against Israel, we will not differ with them on a piece of land. When the time comes when we are liberated from the United States and Russia and we beome one Muslim nation, there will not be seomthing for us and something for you. All the lands belong to the Muslim nation and the people inhabiting these islands own them and nobody will take their land."

IMAM KHOMEYNI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO USSR 30 APR

LD301816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, was received this morning by the imam of the nation at his residence. The report says that at the meeting a report on the ambassador's activities in the past few weeks was handed to Imam Khomeyni.

The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR also reported on the negotiations regarding the cancellation of military aid and halting the export of fighter planes to Iraq by the USSR, and exposing the real criminal face of the leaders of Ba'thist of Iraq.

Mokri Comments

JN301953 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic nation, received at his place of residence in Tehran this morning Dr Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, who has recently arrived in Iran. The ambassador held talks with the leader imam.

Following this meeting, Dr Mokri told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the talks dealt with Iran's request to the Soviet Union to cancel its military aid to Iraq and expose the criminal face of Iraq's Ba'th leaders.

The Iranian ambassador to Moscow added that the Soviet science academy honored martyr Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr in the celebration held on the 25th anniversary of the Bandung conference, which was attended by the Asian, African and Latin American ambassadors as well as senior Soviet officials.

The Iranian ambassador said that the Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union admitted during this ceremony that Ayatollah as-Sadr was killed by the criminal Ba'th clique in Iraq.

The ambassador also told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that his talks with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran also dealt with subjects related to the state security and whether or not Iran will participate in the Moscow Olympic Games, as well as the stands of the nonaligned and Islamic states toward the Islamic Revolution, the recent U.S. aggression against Iran and the reaction of the Soviet Union and the rest of the Eastern bloc states in this regard.

HUNGARIANS OFFER TO COMPLETE PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX

LD301835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] According to a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while Japan has stopped work on the petrochemical plant in Bandar Imam Khomeyni, the Hungarian ambassador to Tehran today, at a meeting with the minister of commerce announced that Hungary, considering its advanced technology in petrochemistry, is ready to provide Iran with every kind of assistance to complete the petrochemical plant in Bandar Imam Khomeyni and bring it to production levels. The Hungarian ambassador at this meeting also announced his country's readiness to cooperate with Iran in economic and technological matters and to meet Iran's immediate and long-term needs. At this meeting it was decided that a delegation including representatives from several ministries and planning organizations should go to Hungary in the near future to negotiate and study possibilities and sign economic and technological contracts. According to our reporter, 85 percent of the work on the petrochemical plant in Bandar Imam Khomeyni has been completed but its handing over has been stopped by the Japanese. According to the same report, recently while an Iranian trade delegation was visiting East European countries, these countries, including the GDR, announced that they will cooperate with Iran to complete this project.

On the same issue, today the oil minister told our reporter: Iran has been in contact with the Japanese to make them complete this plant, but Japan under U.S. pressure has lost its independence to make decisions. The oil minister added: Iran has decided to complete this project at any cost. Therefore, the Hungarian proposal today and other proposals from other East European countries will be studied.

INA REPORTS KUWAITI EMBASSY DIPLOMAT WOUNDED 29 APR

JN301131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait, 30 April--A Kuwaiti diplomat working in the Kuwaiti Embassy in Tehran was seriously wounded last night when the Revolution Guards opened fire at him. A Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that a special plane with a doctor has been sent to Tehran to transport diplomat Muhammad Sayf al-'Udwani abroad for treatment of his wounds.

FOUR GERMAN JOURNALISTS LEAVE FOR HOME

LD010840 Hamburg DPA in German 0751 GMT 1 May 80

[Summary] Tehran--The four STERN journalists and photographers who were arrested in Tehran on Monday and released yesterday on condition that they do not leave the country until matters had been cleared up with the Ministry of National Guidance, left for home early this morning.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ARREST FRG TV CREW NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

LD301804 Hamburg DPA in German 1742 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Summary] Munich: A Bavarian radio television team was arrested this afternoon when filming outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The crew was detained by the so-called Revolution Guards, and include one correspondent and two cameramen. Bavarian radio told DPA that all three had valid entry visas and official work permits from the Iranian authorities. The German Embassy in Tehran is trying to obtain their release.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON AFGHAN MUSLIM FIGHTERS OPERATIONS

JN302019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY cites a report from the Afghan Islamic movement as saying that Soviet military aircraft have shelled the village of Mangur in the Ghazi district, killing about 60 people, including women, children and old people. The shelling destroyed the entire village.

The report also says that violent clashes are now raging between Afghan Muslim fighters and Soviet forces in the regions of (Siwak) and (Qaza Miri) in the Ghazi district. The Muslim fighters have succeeded in shooting down two Soviet military aircraft.

The report also says that the general strike continues in Herat and that government authorities have closed some stores in a bid to end the strike. The report adds that government forces took up positions in Kabul University, where students are planning large-scale demonstrations. Muslim fighters in Qandahar are killing 10 to 15 members of the ruling party every night.

NVOI ATTACKS PRESIDENT CARTER'S 'ADVENTUROUS' PLOTS

TA302042 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Shameless Feature of Carter and His Gang"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: During a press interview, His Eminence Ayatollah Khalkhali, revealed in comparative detail the criminal plan of Carter and his gang. On the basis of the documents and evidence gathered at the place of the incident, namely the site of the landing of the airplanes and the crashing of the U.S. military helicopters, Ayatollah Khalkhali showed that contrary to the claims of the loudspeakers of the American White House, 18 military C-130 transport planes, each carrying 180 persons, and 20 military helicopters, each carrying 50 military personnel participated in this adventurous plot of Carter against Iran. In other words the number of military personnel taking part in the military venture and the plot of the Americans against our homeland was more than 3,000 American servicemen armed with all battle equipment.

On the basis of the documents gathered at the scene of the incident, Ayatollah Khalkhali showed that the aim of Carter in implementing this unsuccessful plot was not the release of the American hostages at all but, if possible, the taking hostage of the leader of the Iranian Revolution, Imam Khomeyni. Before discussing the extensive military plots of the United States against our homeland, foremost of all we deem it necessary to draw the attention of all the revolutionary institutions and all the country's officials to one basic issue, and that is the problem of maintaining the complete security of the residence of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Revolution. It should not be forgotten that the counterrevolution is not sitting idle and that U.S. imperialism is hopeful of the aid of the counterrevolution within the country in implementing its criminal plans.

Through agents of the former regime and SAVAKists--who, unfortunately, are still walking the streets and who are operating administrative organizations and ministries--U.S. imperialism is attempting to put under surveillance and control all the actions, comings and goings, the transfer and movement of effective individuals, and especially the imam's place of residence.

To implement this goal the counterrevolution has at its disposal the necessary facilities, and in this respect it particularly exploits individuals who have changed color and who are religiously pretentious. One must be vigilant, and the problem of maintaining the security of the imam's place of residence should not be overlooked for one moment.

However, as documents and evidence have shown, U.S. imperialism and Carter personally, had prepared a far-reaching plan to crush our nation and to defeat the Iranian revolution. But this plot met with failure, and the planners and executioners of this plan were disgraced before the eyes of the people of the world. Therefore, Carter and his Zionist associates, the likes of Brzezinski, are greatly striving to belittle the scale of their plot and to limit it only to the release of the American hostages.

During the last few days one can hardly find an organization or a political figure in the world--even in the Western world and especially in the United States itself--that has not condemned the adventurous actions of Carter and his Zionist associates, like Brezinski. As you are aware, even the U.S. secretary of state resigned from his post in protest against the adventurous actions of Carter. It is true that the [words indistinct] of Carter and Brzezinski and the Zionist planners of this adventurous scheme of the American White House have been [words indistinct]. And once more U.S. imperialism has been exposed as an antihumanitarian force and the black world-devouring and mad force. However, if we pay attention to carter's recent remarks and message we see that this executor of the orders of the oil monopolies and the arms manufacturers openly acknowledge that he will continue with these adventures and bloody plots against Iran.

The interesting thing is that, with the utmost impudence, Carter claims that he carried out these adventurous military actions against our homeland's independence and national sovereignty according to the UN Charter or, allegedly, according to the laws of the United States, while even the laws of the United States have not granted Carter such a right. The evidence of this fact is the strong criticism by many U.S. senators of this adventurous act of Carter.

Mad and world-devouring U.S. imperialism recognizes no law or ethical or humanitarian standards, and, for the sake of defending the looting interests of the plundering U.S. monopolies, not only has violated the laws of the United States itself on many occasion, but has sacrificed thousands and hundreds of thousands of Americans as well. In order to confront this bloodthirsty and shameless imperialism and to gain the solidarity of world public opinion and progressive mankind, all the true forces of the revolution, all the true followers of the imam's path, all the national and progressive forces should be mobilized and united in a wide national and anti-imperialist front. In these sensitive historical moments when the independence and the revolution's gains are in danger, most of all one should rely on the common interests among the parties, organizations and revolutionary groups committed to the revolution, and any act that results in the creation of discord and division should be avoided.

SOCIALIST PRISONERS FROM AHVAZ RELEASED

WA301830 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Two women Socialists who had been taken into custody at Ahvaz were ordered to be released yesterday by the Islamic prosecutor general here.

The two women prisoners, Fatemeh Fallahi and Mahsa Hashemi, were transferred from the Ahvaz prison to the Evin prison here. The two Socialists were arrested at Ahvaz some time ago along with several of their Socialist comrades on the orders of the Ahvaz Revolutionary Judicial Office.

The release orders were signed by 'Ali Qoddusi, the Islamic Republican Revolutionary Prosecutor General.

MOBILIZATION STAFF PROCLAIMS INDEPENDENT POSITION

WA281500 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 23 Apr 80 p 9

[Text] The public relations office of the national mobilization staff has released a statement about its national mobilization activities, as follows:

The furtherance of the revolutionary character of leadership and anti-imperialist position is not possible except with national mobilization in the fields of cultural, political, military and economic affairs. For this reason, national mobilization which was established by order of the imam, confirmed by the Revolutionary Council, and backed completely by the people is trying to conduct the training necessary for general mobilization in conjunction with the organization of the 20-million army. In this connection, the following points should be made:

1) It is expected that all Islamic movements and institutions will refrain from interfering in each others efforts regarding national mobilization.

2) Announcements and proclamations of the national mobilization staff will be communicated to the group only by its public relations office.

3) In connection with its anti-imperialist policy, the national mobilization staff (20-million army) will not interfere in the particular, detail, or position matters of any group except in case of emergency and, even then, only by order of the high command authorities.

4) We will publish the responsibilities of the operations groups and other urgent problems in connection with the national mobilization staff in subsequent notices.

PASDARAN ARREST TWO OPPOSITION LEADERS IN TABRIZ

WA291300 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tabriz, KEYHAN NEWS AGENCY. Pasdaran [Revolutionary Guards] of the central operations staff of Tabriz have succeeded, after three months of investigations, in arresting two leaders of the Tabriz branch of the Moslem People's Party. The communique released by the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor of Tabriz regarding this arrest stated the following:

It is hereby announced to our devoted fighting citizens that after persistent investigations, Pasdaran of the operations staff have arrested Mr Hajj 'Ali Akbar Setare-Haqiqi, an active leader of the outlawed Moslem People's Party, and Mr Mohammad Reza Irani, head of committee two, operating from [building] stone stores in Tabriz. They have been fugitives for three months. Mr Irani is one of the active culprits of the recent incidents in Tabriz committed by the outlawed Moslem People's Party. He was in charge of all the military operations of this party.

All persons having complaints against them or who are witnesses against them are invited to report during the next two days to the office of the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor in Tabriz.

[Signed] Islamic revolutionary prosecutor of Tabriz.

PLANS LAUNCHED TO EXPAND PORTS IN BALUCHESTAN

WA201400 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Apr 80 p 12

[Text] A bill proposed to carry out joint plans for the fishing ports of Chah Bahar and Kenarek as well as the temporary port of Chah Bahar (Marinako) was passed by the Revolutionary Council at its session on 1 March 1980. The text of this law is as follows:

In order to create work and fill the basic needs of the area of Baluchestan by making use of the possibilities, equipment, and machine tools in the workshop of the military port project of Chah Bahar and to coordinate quickly the problems of the plan and carry out the projects for a network of small ports in the bay of Chah Bahar and on Pazm promontory, construction of the temporary port of Chah Bahar (Marinako) is to be completed at a cost of 500 million rials, which was approved by the Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Republic in the law passed on 30 November 1979. Also, a sum of 800 million rials has been allotted for building the small commercial port of Chah Bahar. In addition, a sum of 1,100 million rials has been allotted for the fishing port of Kenarek, under the provisions of the project to build small ports in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, according to the plan approved by the plan and budget organization.

The ministers of roads and transportation, housing and building, and a representative of the Ministry of the Interior are to be given authority under an office composed of three representatives to take the necessary steps to carry out all these measures and obtain credit.

These plans will be implemented by a three-man committee outside the framework of legal regulations and procedures of the public accounts of the plan and budget organization. Also, a directive about government affairs is authorized for the said committee. In the interests of saving money on these plans, decisions have been made to use the services of the said organizations to complete these facilities for operation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES REPORTED TO HAVE DOUBLED

WA301700 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar declared yesterday Iran's oil production stands at three million barrels per day.

Exports amounted to one million barrels daily, providing an oil income of $23 billion per annum, the minister told the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

PARS said Mo'infar made his statements to deny foreign press reports claiming exports had shrunk to 300,000 barrels per day and that Iran was facing financial difficulties as a result.

The annual revenue of $23 billion was "quite adequate for the country's needs, Mo'infar said.

He added that Iran's exchange reserves stood at $15 billion, 50 per cent more than during the reign of the deposed shah.

Mo'infar said a total of 43 states have contracts with the Oil Ministry for the purchase of Iranian oil.

"Foreign press reports and rumors about shrinking production will never push Iran to increase its current production since current revenues are adequate," he said.

DELEGATION HOLDS OUT IRANIAN OIL FOR ZIMBABWE

WA281300 Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Iran might supply oil products to Zimbabwe if trade links between the two countries were established, the head of the Iranian delegation to the independence celebrations said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Reza Taqavi chief of the presidential cabinet of Iran, said he believed once diplomatic ties had been established, trade would follow.

This was one of the subjects discussed when Mr Taqavi and his two colleagues, Mr Mustafa Musavi and Mr Darius Shaqaqi, met President Banana yesterday morning at Government House in Salisbury.

The delegation spent an hour with the President, who moved with his family into the head of state resident on Saturday.

"Now that we have seen the president, we hope to see Mr Mugabe and talk with him about matters of mutual interest," Mr Taqavi said.

"This will include seeing how we can facilitate the achievement of Zimbabwe's goals and help secure the country's economic development and prosperity.

"The leaders of this country--the president and Mr Mugabe--have, since our revolution in Iran, shown their willingness to help in strengthening our revolution and bringing solidarity and consolidation to Iran."

Mr Taqavi from President Bani-Sadr for Mr Mugabe which said the Iran delegation's participation in the independence ceremonies was a start of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"The formalities have to be considered for the establishment of our embassy in Salisbury," he said.

Mr Taqavi said he spoke to Prince Charles about some of the problems facing Iran.

"It was very useful," he said. "I told him very frankly 'You as a Britisher are more wise than the Americans. Why don't you advise them to take the appropriate steps to solve the problem, and not to irritate or provoke the people?'

"He smiled and he said this problem of the hostages should be solved as soon as possible. I replied that we had to respect Iranian wishes and opinion and not do anything that would hurt the public opinion."

Mr Taqavi--whose delegation brought for the president a copy of the Holy Koran--said he and his colleagues were "delighted" with their visit.

"Zimbabwe has created a very pleasant memory which will stay with us forever," he said.

INDIAN FIRM TO SUPPLY DYESTUFFS

WA301630 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Iran's governmental pharmaceutical corporation has concluded an agreement with an Indian firm for the import of dye-stuffs worth over Rials 10.5 million. The goods are to be delivered over a period of three months.

The Indian businessman, U.B. Doshi, who is president of the Chemist and Druggist Association of Bombay came here to offer the government of Iran all facilities to meet Iranian demands for pharmaceutical goods and dye-stuffs in the wake of American threats for economic sanctions.

Doshi, who left here yesterday, told TEHRAN TIMES that India had excellent relations with Iran. He said the Indian business community was fully prepared to supply the Iranian requirements for a large variety of goods on a preferential basis and offset all possible effects of the American economic sanctions.

He said the Western press media had projected a distorted image of the Iranian Revolution in most countries and added that he did not get any feeling of anxiety or concern among the people of Iran following the American threats of economic sanctions and naval blockade.

Doshi, during his stay in Iran, held various meetings with Iranian importers and government authorities to assure tham that India was in a position to supply many finished and unfinished items to Iran.

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KABUL CARRIES PART FIVE OF KARMAL ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

LD020454 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Here we bring you the fifth installment of the speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [on the occasion of the second anniversary of the great Sawr Revolution].

The increased expenditures proposed in the budget are primarily meant to raise the standard of living of the people and ensure various social services to be rendered mainly by the ministries of education, public health and communications, on the basis of the [words indistinct] socioeconomic plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [word indistinct] important economic fields such as power generation, industry, agriculture and irrigation, communications, transport, etc. will develop.

During the first (?year), 5,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation while serious steps will be taken in the field of industries and agriculture as a result of which there will be created many job opportunities for our compatriots. Also, the supply of goods to state and cooperative organizations will achieve a considerable rise.

It must be pointed out here that the revenues envisaged by the budget will be secured from both domestic and foreign sources, the latter, mostly in the form of various aid from socialist countries, and above all the Soviet Union, which will extend credits, loans and consumer goods and grants, etc.

In the past, the noble people of Afghanistan have suffered much under the oppressive and exploitative regimes which (?wanted to) [words indistinct] as the principles of Islam in order to ensure their vested interests and those of their foreign masters. (?As evident) to all (?real) Muslims in our countries, Islamic principles are opposed to oppression, despotism, exploitation, [word indistinct], humiliation, (?legal) violation and disturbing peace and prosperity. But, if the past regimes were making efforts to abuse the sacred name of Islam in order to promote their selfish policies and deceive the Secretariat of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deem it their duty under the new phase of Sawr Revolution to highly respect the lofty principles of Islam, freedom and security of all Muslims in their religious (?life).

Anybody forcing others to violate Islamic principles or wishing to abuse the sacred name of Islam in order to cover up a selfish individual, group or stratum, acts against the interests of the homeland or those of our noble people, will be legally prosecuted. We also seem it our duty to create a favorable conditions for our patriotic religious scholars to carry out their honorable and lofty duties.

Dear compatriots, the victory of the Sawr Revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were not something accidental. It results from a ?sort of) protracted class struggle launched by the sons of all nationalities living in Afghanistan and that of all progressive revolutionary and democratic forces of our beloved homeland. Therefore, it was not surprising that all real patriots of our country, such as Pushtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Baluchis, Nuristanis, etc, welcome the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution with great enthusiasm. Now real equality among all nationalities has been ensured, irrespective of their race, language, religion, locality, settled or nomads.

For the first time in the history of our country all its nationalities and tribes have come to enjoy equal rights and opportunities as far as development of their vernacular tradition, culture literature and education and mother tongues are concerned, and all forms of racial national linquistic discrimination here have been banned for ever and violators would be legally prosecuted.

The principles of equality is fully observed with regard to employment, education, wages, promotion and retirement. Various socioeconomic measures will be adopted such as raising the living, material and cultural standards of the masses and (?compilation) of learning books in national languages in Uzbeki, Turkmeni and Baluchi, to ensure the rights of various nationalities living in Afghanistan.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deem it their duty to strengthen unity and friendship among all nationalities and tribes in Afghanistan, big and small: firstly, the Tajiks, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmens and Baluchis, all Nuristanis, etc, on a permanent basis and ensure their real equality, happiness, well-being and progress. The Pushtun tribes inhabiting southwest Afghanistan have always played and are playing a prominent role in defending freedom and independence of our homeland. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, respecting the worthy traditions and the way of life of Pushtun tribes, will pursue a policy of (?tolerance), peace and cooperation towards them under the new phase of Sawr Revolution in a sustained manner. Relying on khalqi principles of Islam and the loftiest relations of Sawr Revolution, the target of this policy is to ensure peace in the (?Pushtun) areas, securing their lives or their property (?and residence).

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan once again invite all the (?khalqis) of tribal areas and other patriots who have emigrated from their homeland due to [word indistinct] and oppression in the past to return to their beloved homeland and resume their peaceful life and work, pledging officially that none of them would be penalised for the actions they (?have taken) under coercion during their exile. The successful execution of our duty to build a new society and improve the people's lot would not be possible without serious sustained efforts to [word indistinct] (?injurious) activities. Therefore, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has [words indistinct] as one of the most important duties since coming to power as the ruling party. After the victory of the Sawr Revolution the civil and military officers who oppressed the people or opposed the stability of the popular order were replaced by honest and patriotic elements.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believe that the method of operation and structure of the government must be developed proportionately to the progress of Sawr Revolution and the government officials should always pay attention to the needs of the working people. All individuals are obligated to (?be tied to the) struggle against all the remnants of bureaucracy, [word indistinct] disobedience, lawlessness, indiscipline, embezzlement and pilferage of public property, etc. All of us are obligated to help subject the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan agencies in both the capital and provinces to the will and directions of party and government through effective and conscious initiatives.

Ensuring in a successful manner the guiding role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in all aspects of life in our society depends not only on the existence of experienced personnel and cadres but also on how and where (?to use them). In order to realize its aspirations and pursue its policies the party should have (?such) personnel and cadres who, apart from expertise, should have sufficient political consciousness and loyalty to party and the Sawr Revolution. In order to achieve this, this means the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan attached much importance to training and selection of cadres and personnel. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan points out that the criteria for identification, proposing and appointing officials in various ranks should be only their ability, political efficiency, speciality and other personal merits and not individual grudges. I would like to (?recall) the most important criteria in selecting cadres and personnel: first of all, political qualifications of the applicants, their ideological consciousness and honesty and demeanor towards the realization of the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's policies. (?Of course), consciousness and other qualities of officials will be taken into account on the basis of their conduct, including their political activities and not on what they say. On the other hand, as a matter of course, only those can be completely successful in carrying out their duties who have acquired practical experience in (?education) and expertise.

Therefore, their professional and technical information and experience should be taken into consideration when hiring new personnel. Under the present circumstances when due to scarcity of experts sometimes it so happens that this or that comrade is appointed in a new post, a post of which he has not enough experience and must learn it on the job. Therefore, such comrades are obligated to acquire the necessary information about their new job as soon as possible and use it.

It would be worth mentioning here that in identifying and promoting the personnel, their honesty, morals and human virtues would be taken into account and loyal, modest, responsible and sensible persons who have (?the power to pinpoint) the needs of the people must be given priority. All government officials must respect the customs, traditions and greatest needs of the working people and others.

We are confident that the leading cadres and various party organizations, government agencies, agricultural, industrial, scientific, cultural, education, social and military establishments will give good account of themselves is discharging the duties entrusted upon them by the party and the government. On the occasion of marking the second anniversary of the victory of the Sawr Revolution we (?would) state confidently that all political, social and economic changes that have occurred in the country during the past 2 years, and likewise the victory of the Sawr Revolution itself, all must support [word indistinct] and the guiding and organizational activities of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Our party as the new type working class party has since its inception announced (?as its) objective the need for fundamental changes in the political system of our society and the necessity to fulfil the national democratic aspirations of the masses while taking into account their customs and traditions. Likewise, our party has announced its final goal, which is to build a new society based on social justice and (?devoid) of exploitation. Likewise, our party, relying on popular support, was able to win laurels for foiling the plot hatched by internal and external enemies, and, after achieving the Sawr Revolution, for getting it back on the right track despite the mistakes committed somewhere along the line.

Dear listeners, since the time limitation does not allow us to bring you the last part of the speech by Babrak Karmal--the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--in this program, we are obliged to postpone the last installment of the speech for future (?programs).

KARMAL CONGRATULATES WORKERS ON MAY DAY

LD011943 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Here follows the message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on May Day, the day of international solidarity of the workers of the world:

Noble and struggling workers and toilers of Afghanistan, dear compatriots, brothers and sisters: I sincerely congratulate you on 1 May, the workers day, the international day of workers solidarity, this grand festival of the epoch-making working class which was won at the price of the pure blood of thousands of true sons of the working class of the world, and which (?marks) the victory of work over the world of corrupt despotism and colonialism for you the strugglers of the path of revolution, the path of social justice, democracy, and peace and progress of the country. Although from the quantitative viewpoint the number of young workers of Afghanistan is small, they have played a great and creative role in the struggle for the realization of better conditions for work and revolutionary combat against despotism, reaction and imperialism, and the realization of a national and democratic revolution in the country, and possess a tradition of pride imbued with heroism.

The PDPA, in the capacity of the progressive front of the working class, in the capacity of the party of the working class and of all the toilers of Afghanistan, throughout its proud existence over a period of 15 years has consistently been the true defender of the genuine interests of the workers and toilers of the country, and by persistent and tireless defense of the vital interests of the working class and all the toilers, our party has been accepted by our society and the world labor movement for its efforts in spreading the ideology of the working class through its constructive and extensive work, and through keeping alive and applying the best traditions and most precious experiences of the working class of the world and that of Afghanistan in its capacity as the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country. In the light of the epoch-making ideas of the liberating ideology of the working class, our party was able to clearly diagnose the correct path for the development of our society, and move forward along its legitimate path.

Workers, toilers and dear compatriots, this year, we celebrate the festival of the toilers and laborers, and of the proud struggling workers, at a time when our country has been liberated from the shadows of the dreadful ghost of the era of terror and suffocation, and the revolution is victoriously passing its principled stage of development. On the occasion of this auspicious festival, I once again declare the firm and indestructable determination of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA, on behalf of the struggling working class and all the struggling toilers of Afghanistan for the defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in the struggle against imperialist and counterrevolutionary aggression, in the way of protecting the revolutionary gains of the people of Afghanistan and building a new society free of all exploitation of man by man.

On the occasion of the victory of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and its second anniversary and of May Day, the festival of the solidarity of the workers of the world, I sincerely invite all the workers of Afghanistan to join their own workers unions, strengthen and consolidate their unity with their natural and loyal allies, the farmers and other toilers and the revolutionary and patriotic intellectuals. Also I invite the aware strata of the workers of the country to obtain the pride of becoming members of their struggling party, the PDPA.

AFP REPORTS ON RECENT KABUL DEMONSTRATIONS

BK011438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 May (AFP)--Afghan Army and police fired into students and teachers during a series of violent demonstrations against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government in the Afghan capital last week, the PTI news agency reported today in a dispatch from Kabul. PTI said at least 16 people were killed and 40 others injured in the rioting, the most serious to occur since the anti-Soviet riots of Feb 21-22.

Earlier travellers arriving here from Kabul had said at least 26 students half of them girls, and a school principal had been killed in the police firing. PTI said the rioting was particularly heavy on the eve and following the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution on April 27.

One of the injured, according to PTI, was Chain Singh, driver of the Indian ambassador, Dr J.S. Teja. The ambassador was not in the car. Mr Singh was hit while driving near Amani college, where girl students were fired upon while shouting anti-Soviet and anti-Karmal slogans, the agency added. PTI said that, according to some sources, sporadic firing was still going on in parts of the city which was tense.

The first student demonstration was said to have begun on the campus of the Kabul University on the morning of April 21 after President Karmal had unfurled the new black, red and green Afghan tricolour which replaced the all-red Marxist revolutionary flag, but the demonstration was quickly controlled without bloodshed, PTI said.

The same morning in another part of the city hundreds of students from various schools and colleges had marched in large groups in a peaceful pro-government procession welcoming the new flag, the agency report said. These students, with red tulips in hand, had joined the more than 10,000 people who had spontaneously cheered Mr Karmal when he unfurled the flag at the Pashtunistan square near the people's palace.

During the uprising students and teachers from Kabul University distributed pamphlets appealing to the masses not to take part in official functions. Isolated groups of demonstrators in various parts of the city also raised anti-Russian slogans like "Russian imperialists go back", "let us decide our future in the light of our own free will."

PTI also said that the situation deteriorated following the flag-hoisting and in one of the schools students burned the flags given to them. The first firing by the army and police was said to have taken place here, resulting in the death of four students and injury to a dozen.

At least 150 students were also arrested, but most of them were released the next day. Students, following the firing on their colleagues earlier boycotted classes, including in the Kabul University. At least 600 students and teachers were arrested in the following three days, PTI said.

On April 24, police fired on the campus of Kabul University, killing 12 students and injuring another 24. Security forces also opened fire in the Naderia high school.

The Sawr Revolution celebrations on April 27 were totally boycotted by Kabul citizens and students. The military parade, marking the occasion, was attended only by civil officials.

PTI said demonstrations were again held on April 28 by students, including both boys and girls. Some students marched in processions, shouting anti-Soviet slogans and demanding their withdrawal. They also demanded that Russian "puppets" should be thrown out, and a popularly elected government installed in Kabul. There was sporadic firing in the city on April 28 and 29. Kabul is tense, the agency said.

BBC Reports Further Details

TA020650 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 2 May 80

[From correspondent's reports]

[Text] For the past few days there have been persistent reports from Afghanistan of violent student demonstrations this week in the capital, Kabul. These reports have come from travellers from the area subsequently reaching Delhi, but our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully says these accounts have not been confirmed from a source in Kabul itself. He will read you his dispatch:

[Begin recording] Reports from this source which have been consistently reliable in the past, said that the casualty figures were higher than originally thought. At least 57 students or school children are now believed to have been killed and more than 100 injured in 5 days of anti-Soviet demonstrations. Between 300 and 400 people have been arrested. The reports say Soviet troops were called in when Afghan troops refused to fire on school children throwing stones at official vehicles. The violence first broke out on Saturday when an armed Soviet escort opened fire on children from the city's largest high school who were throwing rocks at official cars.

Several were killed, thousands of students from the school then assembled and marched through a part of the city carrying the bodies on their shoulders. This triggered off unrest in other schools and the university. In the unrest one Russian soldier, according to the reports from Kabul, was blinded with a knife. There was sporadic violence until Wednesday when, according to travellers reaching Delhi, Kabul was quiet, but the atmosphere was described as very ugly. Soviet helicopter gun-ships were flying above the city and armoured vehicles patrolled the streets.

In one incident, six children were killed outside the former royal palace when they taunted guards from the president's faction of the ruling party, saying we are the real men. In another incident about 20 were killed when they marched on the house of the commerce minister. School girls were also reported to have cheered the British charge d'affaires when he drove past the demonstration in a car showing the British flag. These are the worst demonstrations in the Afghan capital since February when 300 people were reported killed in a wake of protest. [end recording]

IRANIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT AMERICAN CENTER

BK011550 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In New Delhi a batch of Iranian students including girls began a 48-hour hunger strike outside the American center today. This is to express their anger against what they called U.S. military invasion of Iran. A strong police force has been posted at the American center to check any untoward incident. A spokesman for the All-India Iranian Students Association said that their protest is symbolic and will be peaceful.

DELHI PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE MISSION

INDIAN EXPRESS Editorial

BK011625 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 28 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Carter's Folly"]

[Text] President Carter does not deserve the lunch that has come his way. His bid to release the 50 American hostages held in Iran by a commando operation would have had far graver consequences had it succeeded or collapsed after coming to grips with its target in Tehran. All the evidence points to the rescue mission as a plan conceived in desperation. The odds against it were overwhelming. The parallel drawn with the spectacularly successful Israeli raid at Entebbe has no merit. Entebbe was an operation confined to an aerodrome. The American operation involved a series of coordinated actions in the heart of a crowded city. It would unquestionably have cost American and Iranian lives. How would it have served President Carter to trade other American lives for those of the hostages?

The Iranian detention of the American hostages is an international outrage, and it may be conceded that until the launching of the abortive rescue operation Washington had acted with restraint in a difficult situation. But if restraint earlier was what the U.S. owed to its position as a superpower in conflict with a small nation restraint became a duty the U.S. owed to its allies after their decision to support sanctions failing a favourable Iranian response on the fate of the hostages by May 17. Would America's allies have approved sanctions had they knowledge that Washington was planning a military solution? Only two weeks ago President Carter had declared to European journalists: "To the extent that the allies can join with us in making effective the diplomatic and economic pressures that might cause the Iranians to release the hostages, we can forego the requirement that we take additional stronger action." It would be strange if the allies will not now ask for more binding assurances that President Carter will not undertake further military action without consultations with them or without releasing them from their promise to support sanctions.

The Iranian reaction to the American assault on their sovereignty has been fortunately one of great sobriety. Nobody is thinking in terms of revenge against the hostages. Their dispersal to other towns is a prudent move that will also help to remove them from the limelight that has been focussed on them in Tehran. A constructive Iranian response to patient negotiations on the issue of hostages need not be ruled out even now.

PATRIOT Condemnation

BK011015 Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Poor Jimmy"]

[Text] It is but natural for a mother to feel sad when her grown-up son makes a fool of himself. [paragraph continues]

But Mrs Lillian Carter, who is reported to have exclaimed several times "my poor Jimmy" since the latest debacle, does not obviously realise that Mr Carter is becoming dangerous. It was fortunate for all concerned that his crazy scheme went awry. He has been warned again and again that any attempt to rescue the hostages by force will end in their certain death and he should also know that such an adventure will only be the beginning of more bloodshed. Even before the mission that brought ridicule upon him, he was described in West European capitals as mentally vague and uncertain, and as an ally unreliable and whimsical. The rescue mission undertaken without consultation with the West European leaders, who have been induced to fall in line with the U.S. on sanctions against Iran, must have made them feel more insecure than before. And in Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni and the militant students as well as President Bani-Sadr have become more adamant on the question of release of the hostages.

How is it that President Carter ignored these possibilities and gave the clearance for an adventure which had little chance of success? He involved in his plan Cairo, Bahrain and Pakistan, according to the Iranian sources and turned it into an international incident, while the reports about the entire operation indicate that it could never succeed. The Carter administration has undoubtedly lost its sense of proportion, but it has not yet turned into an establishment for lunatics. There must be some plausible explanation for such a mad rescue mission. It was perhaps not a rescue mission at all, but an attempt to capture Ayatollah Khomeyni and a few colleagues. After a careful study of the scheme some observers, who understand technical details about commando raids, have expressed this suspicion. The more one thinks about the operation the more it looks like an act brigandage rather than a rescue mission. In either case Mr Carter embarked on a dangerous adventure which has no justification.

But what is worse, the President's advisers are putting up a brave front and Defence Secretary Harold Brown has declared that they do not rule out another military bid to rescue the hostages--who have been dispersed all over the country. The U.S. administration has step by step turned the entire Gulf region into a powder keg and the leaders continue to play with fire. Such a reckless group of people have seldom gathered at the helm of American affairs, while their immediate objective is so petty. President Carter is hankering after another term of office and he and his advisers are not averse to fighting hell-fire to roast their pig.

AFP: GOVERNMENT TURNS DOWN SOVIET REQUEST FOR WHEAT

BK020705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] New Delhi 2 May (AFP)--India has turned down a Soviet request for supply of an estimated 200,000 tonnes of wheat, economic newspaper FINANCIAL EXPRESS reported today. "The Soviet Union is in dire need of wheat following the American ban to supply wheat over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan", the newspaper said.

The request was first made when the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrey Gromyko visited India in last February. "Though India did not make any firm commitment, it had told the Soviet minister that the request would be considered.... But after careful consideration the government has come to the conclusion that it would be risky to part with any quantity of wheat. This is despite the fact that India has a comfortable stock of 14 to 15 million tonnes of foodgrains", the paper said.

Listing the reasons for India's refusal, the paper said: "Out of the stock, the government has allocated six million tonnes of wheat for 'food for work' (relief programme in the drought hit areas) for the current year and the weather experts have predicted a bad monsoon."

The Soviet foodgrain production has been 209 million tonnes this year, against the target of 240 million tonnes, the newspaper said.

INDIA TO ACQUIRE SUBMARINE KNOW-HOW FROM WEST EUROPE

BK011141 Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Apr 80 pp 1, 5

[Our special correspondent]

[Text] India's efforts to acquire submarine-building capability are gathering momentum. A high-level team has left for Western Europe to negotiate purchase of relevant know-how.

The team led by additional secretary in the Defence Ministry, S.S. Sidhu, includes the vice-chief of naval staff, Vice Admiral Schunker; chairman of the Mazagon dock; Adm N.P. Dutta; experts of the defence research and development organisation and officials of the Ministry of Finance.

The team will visit the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and some of the other submarine-manufacturing nations of Europe. Those who have offered to sell submarines to India include the UK, Italy, France and Holland.

However, the choice appears to have narrowed down to two countries after an earlier exploratory visit by Indian experts. The leading contenders appear to be the FRG and Sweden.

The team will visit the Swedish Government-owned Kockums shipyard in Malmo where the "Sjoormen", a four-tube, 1,125-ton standard displacement vessel with an undersurface speed of 20 knots, and the "Nacken" class six-tube, 980-ton displacement submarine are built.

Sweden has also developed a new design "A-17" class submarine. Swedish submarines score over the other Western Europe contenders in that they are faster--15 knots on the surface and 20 under water.

The West German submarine on the other hand has the unique distinction of having a special steel alloy non-magnetic hull. The Type-205 has eight torpedo tubes, a displacement of 370 tons (on the surface) and speed of 10 knots on the surface and 17 knots underwater.

The Type-206 built both at the Kiel and Emdon shipyards also has eight tubes, the same speed but a larger displacement at 450 tons.

The West Germans are also engaged in developing "fuel-cell propulsion" which will reduce both noise and heat, the two give-away signs by which anti-submarine weapons can home in on it.

Indian experts believe that acquiring West German hull technology will be immensely useful. Whether the West Germans will part with their "fuel-cell" technology is moot but the first submarine incorporating the system is expected to be in the sea only in 1986.

The composition of the Indian team indicates that whichever type of submarine India acquires it will be built in the Mazagon docks. The Government of India is keeping the

two systems--the Soviet ships and the Western acquired vessels--separate. The Soviet submarines are maintained at Vishakhapatnam on the eastern seaboard. The Western type vessels--the Leander class frigate and now the submarine--will be built in Bombay.

The year 1980 will see considerable improvement in Indian naval equipment. The last of the Indian-built leanders--the Taragiri and the Vindhyagiri--would have entered fleet service. The first of three modified Kashin class destroyers purchased from the Soviet Union to strengthen the Indian Navy's blue-water capabilities is expected to be delivered this year. The aircraft-carrier Vikrant is undergoing expensive refit at Mazagon dock, including a ski-jump ramp for operation of the new fixed-wing vertical and short take-off and landing (V/STOL) sea Harrier to be secured from Britain next year.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Commodities Rushed to Northeast

BK020349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The Assam administration is giving top priority to bringing in considerable quantities of rice, salt, diesel and kerosene to meet the shortage of these commodities in the state. This was stated by principal adviser to the governor of Assam H.C. Sarin in Gauhati today after a 3-day tour of the upper Assam districts. He told the All-India Radio correspondent that people in rural areas are hit badly due to nonavailability of these commodities. Certain quantities of food and salt have already arrived and arrangements for their distribution have been made. Arrangements are being made to obtain limited quantities of diesel and kerosene from outside the state on high priority, Sarin said.

Meanwhile the Indian Air Force will air drop about 6,800 tons of essential commodities in Arunachal Pradesh and 300 tons in Nagaland. This is to alleviate the distress of the people living in remote and inaccessable areas where supplies cannot reach by other means. Such relief and emergent air drops were done in the past whenever asked by the state governments.

Assam Peace Program Begins

BK011621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] A 2-day peace and harmony program began throughout Assam today with the hoisting of white flags on houses and holding of prayer meetings where scriptures of all religions were recited. People wore white badges to mark the occasion. The leaders of the present agitation in the state said that the program is intended to ensure harmony between different sections of the people. Meanwhile, transport services in the state have been slowly grinding to a halt due to a severe shortage of diesel and petrol. Most of vehicles at different places have gone off the road. The available stock of petroleum products at the public sector Gauhati refinery could not be lifted today also because of continued noncooperation of the employees of the marketing division and tank lorry workers. In a pressnote, the government said any interference in the lifting and the distribution of oil to the public is entirely uncalled for. Air dropping of food has begun in the areas affected by the agitation in the state. In addition, 60 railway rigs carrying over 2,500 tons of rice are being rushed to these places. The last of these rigs is reaching the state in a week's time.

Manipur 'Under Control'

BK011620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, considerable improvement has been reported in the law and order situation. The preventive detention act is in force but it has not been invoked so far. A case of negligence has been registered against a constable whose gun had accidentally gone off killing one woman and injuring two people.

Latest reports from Manipur say the situation is under control, though tension still persists. Hijacking of oil tankers, cases of arson and intimidation to certain sec tions of people were reported. Curfew has been extended up to Monday with a 9 and 1/2 hour relaxation during daytime from 0700 to 1630, but the 24-hour curfew remains in force in (Kowai Bazaar) and (Deli Patti) villages for an indefinite period.

The state government has announced the closure of all the educational institutions for 45 days from tomorrow for summer vacations. All-India Radio Imphal correspondent, who visited some of the relief camps, says that about 6,000 people are taking shelter in dharmshalas [inns] and other places. Meanwhile, the students associations have condemned the violent act by some vested interests in the name of the foreign nationals issue.

Naga Rebel Leaders Meet Gandhi

BK011613 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 26 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Apr (EXPRESS news service)--Five former leaders of the underground movement in Nagaland met the prime minister in Delhi today "to prepare the ground for peace talks" between the union government and the Phizo-led Naga national council. Mrs Gandhi is the third prime minister the Naga leaders have met in the past three years in an effort to get talks resumed. They met Mr Morarji Desai in June, 1977 and Mr Charan Singh last December.

The Naga delegation included Mr Biseto Medom Keyho, home minister of the underground Naga "government"; Lieutenant General Pukrove Nakro, deputy chief of the underground army; Mr Z. Ramyo, Mr Kevi Yallay and Mr Kenneth Kerhuo of the Nagaland peace council. The delegation will be meeting the home minister, Mr Zail Singh, tomorrow. The home minister was present at today's meeting also.

A spokesman of the prime minister said that the meeting had "reviewed the progress of various points agreed upon in the Shillong accord some years ago." The talks, the spokesman said, had been useful and were held in a friendly atmosphere."

Mr Kevi Yallay and Mr Ramyo later said that they had suggested to the prime minister that further contacts were necessary if the problem of Nagaland had to be solved. The sooner the peace talks started the better it would be, they said. "The problem cannot be allowed to hang on," they said. The two leaders insisted that the exiled leader, Mr A.Z. Phizo, must be brought into the picture, as only he was competent to talk on behalf of the Naga people. "A lasting settlement is possible only if Phizo himself negotiates it," they said. Both of them felt that the union government had so far taken a hard line on the Naga problem because it had defence ramifications as Nagaland was on an international border. They suggested the matter be considered on a purely political level.

Demonstrations Reported in Meghalaya

BK020904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 May (AFP)--About 600 students were arrested in the northeastern Indian state of Meghalaya, bordering Bangladesh, yesterday for violating a government order, which prohibits assembly of more than five persons in public places, delayed reports reaching here today said. The students in thousands came on the streets and demonstrated supporting the 8-month old Assam agitation demanding detection and deportation of immigrant workers from Bangladesh and Nepal, the reports said. The Assam agitation against the immigrants, which was confined to the state in the early stage, has now engulfed three of the six other north-eastern states. The states where the agitation is picking up are Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

PRESIDENT HAQ LEAVES ON STATE VISITS TO PRC, DPRK 2 MAY

BK020628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning for Beijing on a weeklong state visit to China. The president will later pay an official 3-day visit to DPRK. It is expected that the president will hold talks with leaders of both countries on several issues, especially events in the region and bilateral relations.

During his stay in China, the president, besides meeting Premier Hua Guofeng, will hold three rounds of talks with Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping.

In the course of his visit to the DPRK, possibilities of further strengthening bilateral relations will be discussed in the meeting between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Kim Il-song. They will also exchange views on the regional and international situation.

The president is accompanied on the visit by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, and the governors of Sind and the Northwest Frontier provinces, Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi and Lt Gen Fazle Haq.

Among those bidding the president farewell at the Islamabad airport were federal ministers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Navy Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, members of the diplomatic corps and ranking civil and military officers.

Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr Justice S. Anwarul Haq took the oath as acting president at the president's house in Rawalpindi this morning. Supreme Court senior judge, Mr Justice Dohrab Patel, administered the oath of office. Later, Mr Justice Dohrab Patel was sworn in as acting chief justice of Pakistan by the acting president. Among those present on the occasion were acting chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, and the chiefs of the navy and air force.

Haq Remarks on Visits

BK011700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed the hope that his visit to the PRC will greatly help to further promote bilateral cooperation between the two countries. In an exclusive interview with K.G. Murtaza, special representative of radio Pakistan this afternoon, he said Pakistan and China are tied by deep bonds of friendship. This friendship is being continuously strengthened despite many changes in the world and regional situations. He said this friendship between two independent and sovereign states is lasting and time-tested. He said China has continued and will continue to extend commendable economic and defense assistance to Pakistan.

When asked about the scope of his talks with the Chinese leaders, he said no agenda has been fixed for the coming talks. In view of the cordial relations between two countries, they could have frank exchanges of views on all important matters in an atmosphere of great cordiality. Beside matters of mutual interest, these talks will also cover the regional situation including Afghanistan.

The president said the PRC holds an important place in relation to the security and integrity of Pakistan. We should not however, forget, that independent and self-respecting nations rely on themselves for their own defense and do not hesitate to make supreme sacrifices whenever called upon to do so. He said he firmly believes and is confident that 80 million united and determined people of Pakistan are the most effective guarantee for the country's defense.

Recognizing the importance of the trustworthy friends of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said help from friendly countries could be useful only when the people of Pakistan are ready to defend the country themselves.

Asked to comment on the role of China in Asia in light of the current international situation, the president said China is emerging not only as a great Asian power but also a world power and most of the developing countries of the Third World look toward China with great expectations. He said he is confident that China will play a positive and effective role in international affairs.

Replying to a question about his visit to the DPRK, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan attaches great importance to its bilateral relations with that country. He said he will take full advantage of the coming visit to promote mutually beneficial relations. The president said he is confident that contacts at the highest level will lead to the strengthening of bilateral relations with the PRC and the DPRK. He expressed the hope that, God willing, with the prayers, blessings and support of the people of Pakistan, his visit to the two countries will be successful.

Further Reportage

For Chinese media coverage of President Ziaul Haq's official good-will visit to China beginning 2 May, see the South Asia section of the 2 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NEW PUNJAB GOVERNOR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

BK011030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan was sworn in as the new governor of Punjab in Lahore this morning. Chief justice of the Lahore high court Justice Mushtaq Hussain administered the oath to the new governor.

Radio Pakistan's Lahore representative says that the ceremony was attended by judges of the Lahore high court and other senior civil and military officials. The provincial chief secretary read out the permission for appointment issued by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Later talking to newsmen, the governor said that the advisers had ceased to hold office. He said after taking stock of the situation, he would make known his decision in respect of the appointment of the new advisers in 7 to 10 days. The governor asked the press to cooperate with him in promoting the welfare of the people.

It was officially announced in Lahore that Gen Sawar Khan [outgoing Punjab governor] assumed charge as the vice chief of the army staff today.

NEPAL

GOVERNMENT DENIES BBC REPORT ON REFERENDUM

BK011515 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] His majesty's government has denied as misleading a news item broadcast by the BBC in its morning Hindi News today implying that the referendum is being held in an attempt to establish a one-party regime. His majesty's government has also made it clear that nothing of this sort was contained in his majesty's message to the nation of 29 April.

THE MOTHERLAND CHARGES GOVERNMENT WITH CORRUPTION

WA021800 Katmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Rank Corruption"]

[Text] The country is stinking with rank corruption in which those in the government are reported to be indulging in amassing wealth--some for themselves and some for use to turn the tide of referendum wave in favour of the partyless panchayat system. Within a matter of days those who have undertaken the responsibility for sweeping the referendum are reported to have issued licences to import sundry goods worth over fifty million rupees. Many of the things for which licences are issued fall under 17 different items the import quantity of which was restricted to prevent illegal border trade between Nepal and India. Licences are also reported to have been issued for import of luxury goods in any quantity. The report that is gaining currency might not be true, but what explanation the government has for so many luxury goods that have glutted the market of late. [as published] A visit to the market in Katmandu and other towns in Nepal-India border can speak volumes for the fishy deal.

It is a common knowledge that the government had prohibited import of the 17 restricted items, and the government has not given any explanation why it has taken a different stand now. The people have the right to know why the government has suddenly changed its policy. In the absence of any plausible explanation, one is bound to conclude that the corruption in which the government is reportedly engaged is not without a basis.

In the circumstances, no reasonable person can hope for a free and fair referendum and small wonder then if some of the banned political parties refused to accept the referendum outcome. In the event, the persons who have stooped to such low means will have to take the responsibility for any eventuality that might come in the wake of the referendum.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING LONDON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

UK Tehran Embassy Warning

LD011350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, Dr Salami, Foreign Ministry spokesman, has announced that, according to some reports, certain people are planning to occupy the British Embassy in Tehran. This is to warn the militant citizens of Tehran that these provocations and plots are carried out by the world-devouring America and the traitorous Ba'thist regime of Iraq who are trying, through attacks on foreign embassies and missions in Iran, to step up their propaganda campaigns against the Iranian Islamic republic and exploit the situation. The Foreign Ministry has appealed to all dear compatriots to keep calm and be on the alert for counterrevolutionary provocations.

AFP Reports Quiet

NC011803 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 1 (AFP)--An attack is being readied against the British Embassy here, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Radio Tehran said that the spokesman accused the United States and Iraq of plotting the occupation of Britain's Embassy in order to profit from publicity against the Islamic Revolution.

At 1700 GMT, Revolutionary Guards and police were outside the British Embassy, but there were no signs of uncontrolled crowds.

A police officer at the scene said that there had been no attempt to attack either the embassy or the ambassador's summer residence in northern Tehran.

A British Embassy spokesman said in a telephone conversation that he had heard no reports about such an attack.

"We are not really worried," he said. "The last time we checked with the embassy tonight nothing was happening."

The spokesman said the Iranian Foreign Ministry "was advising the militants to lay off."

The Iranian security arrangements around the embassy were due to the foreign ministry's prohibition against any attack, he said.

Bani-Sadr Affirms No Submission

LD011648 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] At a meeting of workers in Esfahan today Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said: I consider myself the president of workers, farmers and all the laborers of Iran, and I ask them to support the president in his efforts and his work. The president, referring to the hostage-taking incident at the Iranian Embassy in London said: We are prepared to accept the martyrdom of our brothers in England but we will not submit to blackmail. Dr Bani-Sadr announced in Esfahan: We have identified the enemy network, and will neutralize it.

Tehran Sees Complicity

LD011850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Although it was obvious to almost everyone from the first minutes of the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London that this act was the result of a joint plot hatched by the CIA and the intelligence service, nevertheless, it seemed that we should not be hasty in our judgment and should wait for them to divulge their secret, so that, without any interference by us these evil-minded people would disgrace themselves; so that once again through divine will the wicked ones would be ridiculed by the world.

This prediction came true today, for an hour ago TASS, AFP and AP reported that one of the demands by the Iraqi gunmen who have occupied the Iranian Embassy is an exchange of the Iranian diplomats who have been taken hostage in London with the U.S. spies held in Iran.

What is still more interesting is the discovery of the thread linking the occupiers of the Iranian Embassy and the British authorities. According to an AP dispatch, a British MP announced today that the U.S. hostages in Iran should be freed in exchange for the freedom of the Iranian hostages in London.

Then there is a message by the British prime minister to our president, which lifts another veil from this plot. Mrs Thatcher has, as it were, been trying to teach Iranians some lessons in ethics this way, and by pointing out the rights of diplomats and their immunity from any encroachment she wanted, as it were, to tacitly tell us: tit for tat.

What this means is: You have chained up our spying cousins. Therefore, we too have the right to take your officials as hostage on their behalf, as a proxy and on our behalf, acting on behalf of our big brother; that we do not allow you to speak to us of diplomatic immunity.

Obviously, since we have never attached any value to these deceptive and fabricated regulations formulated to protect the superpowers' interests, we shall never raise the question of diplomatic rights with Mrs Thatcher; for she knows quite well that she is an insignificant tool, that, She, like the so-called puppet heroes, is simply doing what the puppet master is doing. You do not believe us? What about the stripping of Iranian passengers; refusing to service HOMA aircraft; the harsh treatment of Iranians at London airport; the blind obedience to orders issued by the White House to pressure Iran; becoming a tool in the hands of U.S. president makers; hiding U.S. spies at the British Embassy in Tehran; bringing U.S. commandos to Tehran under British passports; making the British press available to Iraqi Ba'thists for their propaganda against Iran, and hundreds of other reasons--these are examples which could be mentioned to prove such obedience. One should really weep for this great empire for having handed over the rein of its ancient colonialism to a bearded child, while being oblivious to the fact that this child's only ability lies in being a cowboy.

Of course, [word indistinct] were aware of the resemblance between the depth of the grudge borne by the British people and that of a camel. However, we could not really believe that not being able to export the products of some of their tin factories to Iran would bother the British as much as to provoke such reactions, thus disgracing the mother of democracy.

We are prepared to make a bet with Mrs Thatcher: Had the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London taken place during Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's regime, these very secret and antiriot police would have dealt with the occupiers in so severely within an hour that anyone else would have been deterred from entertaining any idea of disrupting the British people's business and peace. However, these very British antiriot police are, on the one hand, flirting by radio with the occupiers of the Iranian Embassy and, on the other, are arresting the brave Iranian students, lest they might do something unexpected, and thus frustrate the plots hatched by the CIA and the intelligence service.

However, like the disgrace suffered by America in occupying Kavir Lut, we are certain that the British too will be defeated in implementing their plots against Iran. And, God willing, this mother of democracy will die this time during childbirth.

London Hostages Send Message

JN020649 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The British police have announced that the attackers of the Iranian Embassy allowed the 19 hostages who are held in the embassy to address a message to the Iranian officials.

The British police added that the message was addressed by the second secretary in the Iranian Embassy. The British police, however, did not elaborate further on the contents of the message.

Qotbzadeh Interview

LD012344 London ITV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 1 May 80

[Interview with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister in Abu Dhabi by Julian Manyon and carried on the "TV Eye" program presented by Denis Tuohy]

[Text][Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, what reaction are you going to make to the demands that the gunmen in your embassy in London are making?

[Answer] Well I have already told them over the phone--they tried to contact me last night--that we concede to no blackmail whatsoever whether from the superpowers or any country or only a small group of terrorists. We stand fast and concede nothing and that is what we have already said, and that is what we have maintained and will maintain.

[Question] Could you tell me some more about that conversation you had with the gunmen in the embassy, because it is widely reported that they made threats to you and you replaced with threats to them.

[Answer] No, there wasn't a threat. Actually they said we have already sent our demands, and I told them precisely that. And I told them also that if anybody is be harmed in the embassy then it is going to be a severe repercussion on those whom you want to have liberated, that is, that their crimes will be added to the crimes of those whom they asked (to be liberated).

[Question] How do you expect our government to react in the situation--the British Government--what do you think we should do?

[Answer] Well, so far we have given every authority and power to the British Government to handle the case as they want. And we do not interfere with the actions of the British Government.

[Question] But do you think there could be a situation like the situation in Tehran where the hostages are held for months?

[Answer] Well, that is all right as far as we are concerned. You see our people--everywhere--they are ready to sacrifice, and the concept of martydom is a very dear aspiration for our people.

[Question] So you are saying then that you'd rather that Mr Afrouze, your charge d'affaires in London, and the other diplomats went to their deaths, in fact, than that you should give way on this issue to the Khuzestani Arabs.

[Answer] They prefer to do that. Not that I am preferring that they do that, because we have said before and we have told everyone, that anybody who is not able to cope with such problems he can always take a back seat. But the volunteers are unbelievable. I give you an example: When the attempt was [made] against my life in Kuwait, I told my friends, the journalists and the members of the delegation that this has become a dangerous mission and you are free to leave, and the reaction from them was heartfelt. They said: We are even going to sacrifice ourselves in the mission. We already decided before we came on this mission, and we are going to protect you if possible. So this was a strong plea from those people, and I am absolutely certain that none of those people would ever concede to this kind of terrorism, especially when it comes from their masters not themselves.

[Question] You see, Mr Qotbzadeh, it is going to seem to a lot of people in Britain, Europe and America that this is really a case of the biter bit. I mean you in Tehran; you've ben holding these American hostages for more than 6 months now. Now you yourselves are going to go through, perhaps, the same humiliation.

[Answer] Oh, not at all. It is not the same. It is totally different. That was a reaction to 25 years of suppression, oppression, plunder destruction of our nation by the Americans, and then the plot that they had against our people, interference in our affairs, and that was a reaction to that. It is totally different from a few mercenaries who are being employed by another government to do this act of terrorism in London.

[Question] Well, you say they are mercenaries, Mr Qotbzadeh, but they themselves would talk about their struggle in the same way that you talk about your struggle against the shah. I mean they talk about years of oppression by the Persian majority; the fact that they have no rights under the Khomeyni government--as they say they had no rights under the shah; that the oil wealth that comes from that part of the country is not being distributed fairly. Do you have no interest or answer to these charges?

[Answer] No, absolutely none, because these people are lying from the beginning to end. Suppression has been submitted by everyone in Iran, not by them alone. And if there is any solution to the problem it is common solution for everyone. And when you go onward to Khuzestan you can't find this kind of sentiment by Arab people over there.

[Question] But there are 90 of them are in prison, Mr Qotbzadeh. That's why this embassy siege [Qotbzadeh interrupts]

[Answer] Out of a million, ninety in prison. I do not think it is a bad proportion. Look at the [word indistinct] of yourself, and other minorities anywhere in Europe.

[Question] Do you see no parallel between this situation and the situation that you have initiated, if you like, by taking the American diplomats?

[Answer] Not at all, on the contrary I think it is only to bring us to concede on this by creating a situation in which the name of an embassy and the name of the hostages--the only common thing that they have is the names embassy and hostages and nothing else in common. Therefore, we are not going to concede.

[Question] Does it occur to you [Qotbzadeh interrupts]

[Answer] And don't worry, we are not being humiliated either.

[Question] Does it occur to you, Mr Qotbzadeh, that you yourselves may have paved the way for this attack on the embassy by violating the diplomatic privileges of the American diplomats in Tehran? I mean you did it in Tehran, and now it is being done in London. Where does it stop?

[Answer] Well, it is like that somebody comes to kill your wife and plunder your house and when you run after him only to get part of your thing and (all of them) you get clashes with him and then the policeman comes and says: Well, you have paved the way by creating the disturbances in the street.

[Question] But you did violate diplomatic immunity. I mean can you even complain now that the immunity of your diplomats has been violated?

[Answer] We are not complaining, we are not violating anything. They have violated every law in the book for their own ends. I have given them this example many times, that while the Americans were violating every law on the face of earth, interfering in our affairs, nobody was saying anything and in the last one when the Canadians forged the passports, forged our stamps, and got the Americans out, what happened? The Americans have given them golden medals, so nobody was complaining about international laws. When the Americans are making the raid on Iran, on our sovereignty, and this is another breaking of the law, and now they are coming and telling us that we have paved the way for the attack of some terrorists on the Iranian Embassy in London. The concept is not valid. Do not try to justify the crimes that have been committed against Iran for 26 years under the shah by these legalistic arguments.

[Question] I was going to ask you whether or not in the situation in the last 24 hours you had felt any inkling of what President Carter must have been feeling for the last 6 months, but plainly you don't.

[Answer] No because I am not running for the elections, the presidency, and I am not playing politics with these things. Mr Carter is worried about his election and not the hostages. I am worried about our revolution, and our hostages. Two different feelings which come from the heart not from the interest.

[Question] What effect is the situation going to have on the plight of the American hostages in Iran?

[Answer] Nothing. The American hostages, as we have said it over and over, the fate will be decided by parliament I hope very soon and there won't be...I mean these things will not have...we are not the people of reaction and if anything happens we react. We are the people of actions. We keep our calms and cools. In a time of crisis it is our enemies who are nervous not us.

[Question] But don't you think, Mr Qotbzadeh, that perhaps the time has come to end all this madness, that the action you could take would be to try and end both these crises, all the many crises that seem to surround your country, by conciliation, discussion by even, dare I say, a concession?

[Answer] You see, from the beginning I've said it over and over that these crises cannot be solved by force. It has got to be done by peaceful means, negotiations. And those who are aware of this fact know it perfectly well that I have strived during the past 5 months and especially the last 3 months to pave the way to resolve this problem peacefully for the sake of everyone. A couple of times we came very close but some problem disturbed it, but, nevertheless, we have advanced. We had advanced a great deal, but it is a difficult problem. It's got to resolved with wisdom, with calms, with understanding, comprehension and perseverance.

[Question] You seem to be suggesting that the raid which President Carter authorized has been a setback for the whole process.

[Answer] Well, in a way it has not been a very wise thing and not only that. Before, his actions and the economic blockade and things like that, they know perfectly well does not work. These things should not have been done. He should get away from rhetoric and go to the real issue and try to resolve it, but still I believe that if the interest of the elections and politicking get away from it and all the candidates in the United States accept to refrain from making statements and creating tension and go to the fact, I mean accept the fact that there should be an open way for the negotiations, the crisis will be resolved much better with no rhetoric and all [words indistinct].

[Question] But does it not strike you, Mr Qotbzadeh, that you are actually now playing with fire. Tension in this area in the Gulf, in your country, now in Britain is mounting? The Americans have made a raid. Perhaps they will take some further action. Has not the time really been reached where an action is called upon from you to try and deescalate the situation, to try to make some gesture of conciliation to save us all from what some people fear may be possible catastrophe?

[Answer] Why should we always pay the price for reducing tension? Why don't the Americans pay the price? Why should we concede, be the object of politickings of the Americans? Why the European countries do not start putting pressure on the United States to stop politicking and to give to understand and accept the concepts and the grievances of us. Instead of that they constantly show their muscles, asking that from us it is the least I can say it's unfair.

[Question] One final question foreign minister. How would you feel if, instead of doing what they are doing at the moment, our police simply washed their hands of the hostages situation in London, (?saying) perhaps this is a legitimate expression of the grievances of the Khuzestani people, who are we to stand in their way, left your people at gunpoint in the embassy and did nothing about them for 6 months or a year. How would you feel about that?

[Answer] Well, at that time we'll take the necessary action. Thank you.

[Question] Thank you very much Foreign Minister.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S. HOSTAGES

Students Announce Another Transfer

LD020538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] In their statement No 121, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy announced that they had sent a group of U.S. spy hostages to Mashhad.

Commander Claims Another U.S. Body Found

LD021046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1027 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the commander of the 77th Army Division in Khorasan, who is in charge of the operations in Robat-e Khan, near Tabas, and who is now in that area, today in a telephone contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said:

Yesterday, another charred body of one of the American invaders was discovered inside one of destroyed American planes and was transferred to Tehran. The commander of the 77th Army Division of Khorasan added: Also, one of the American helicopters which had landed in this area was taken to Tehran yesterday after the necessary repairs were made.

Libyan Embassy Condemnation

LD011354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 01 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Libyan Embassy in Tehran in a formal statement has severely condemned the criminal U.S. aggression against the Islamic revolution of Iran and the violation of Iran's sovereignty by America. The statement issued by the Libyan Embassy in Tehran says:

The cowboy imagination and the organized crime which have dictated the essence of U.S. civilization during its history, clearly show the great danger of U.S. imperialism which threatens the security and sovereignty of the world's nations, including the American nation itself. Despite the American victims who were trapped in their own wickedness and despite the bigger number of Iranians and the hostages themselves who would have been killed in case the American planes had come close to Tehran, the U.S. President was not embarrassed to claim that the [word indistinct] was on humanitarian grounds.

The statement adds: The Libyan Embassy, while sharing the hatred of the fraternal nation of Iran and condemning this new criminal U.S. act, wishes to announce that the Arab nation of Libya will stand side by side with its Iranian brothers against all the hostile plans which aim at the destruction of the Islamic Revolution of the people of Iran.

The Iranian brothers should not harbor any fear in the face of these threats and should grasp the rope of God for God will make them victorious and will turn the spears of the aggressors and aim them at their own chests. The Iranian brothers sincerely believe in this verse from the Koran which says [words indistinct].

AYATOLLAH KHO'INI ACCUSES U.S. IN MAY DAY SPEECH

LD011938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 94th anniversary of May Day today, millions of workers and other compatriots marched throughout the country and condemned the conspiracies of American imperialism aimed at weakening the fight for freedom of the world's oppressed and deprived. Also today hundreds of thousands of Tehran workers marched toward the American den of espionage in Tehran and vowed to fight the conspiracies of disgraced America against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the meeting of workers and people of Tehran, a statement issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy was read. The statement said: Truly, every day is dedicated to you dear workers and faithful fighters who turn the wheels of our country's econonomy with your holy power, and in fact the world belongs to the oppressed. You laborers on God's path, with your work and struggle for your rights, stand against all oppressors who have no vocation in life but corruption and waste.

The statement also said: Is it not true that today Islam is standing face to face with all (?nonbelievers) and that it fights against all injustice and suppression? Is it not true that Islam has challenged all satanic powers and expansionist superpowers and, with the aid of your power and resistance, has forced the world-devouring capitalists and criminal America to their knees and has shaken their government? Today, the great and vigilant nation of Iran is passing through an even greater revolution than the first revolution, a revolution which--because of the leadership of His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni and as a result of the resistance and steadfastness of the champion nation of Iran--resulted in relations between Iran and the world dominator being cut. Then the almighty hand of God appeared and on his orders the military attack, on which all Carter's hopes depended, was neutralized and destroyed and Carter and the other criminals were disgraced forever.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini made a detailed speech. In part of his speech, he said: Today, America embarks on a military attack on our country from the other side of our borders, and from inside attacks the oppressed people and you workers and laborers with its wicked and mean methods like explosions and assassinations. Therefore, it is necessary for you to identify the policy of the revolution and that of the counterrevolution. Identifying the revolutionary forces by their slogans is not possible. By the same token the mercenary and counterrevolutionary American elements cannot be recognized unless we recognize Khomeyni. That is to say, the policy of the revolution which is the same policy as that of Imam Khomeyni.

He added: America is our number one enemy, and today all the rifles and pens should point at America. Kho'ini said: It is clear that our main enemy is America who has fired at the imam's policy.

On the anniversary of the martyrdom of Motahhari, all of you can see that the same enemy was unable to scatter the imam's policy and this policy is becoming more powerful, effective, and roaring every day. So much so that today the American spies are captives in the hands of the forces following the imam's policy.

In another part of his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: Who are the people who plant bombs in public places, in hospitals, in public squares and kill Iranian workers and laborers? It is obvious. It is precisely the work of Carter himself. It is the Government of America who plants bombs in Iran. If we want to find out which groups and persons attempt these acts, inside the country, we can easily find them. Therefore, these forces--or rather one force using different names and guises and slogans, even leftist slogans--will not stop. But it is the vigilant nation of Iran who should identify the policy of the counterrevolution and eleminate this satanic policy, the policy of Carter.

Today, one year after the assassination and after the armed uprisings against the Islamic Republic of Iran, if we look carefully we see that these revolutionary pseudoleftists operate the policy of America. In the first days after the revolution the imam cried out: These are American leftists.

MAY DAY RESOLUTION PRESENTS WORKERS DEMANDS

LD011652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Working sisters and brothers. The coordination Council of the Islamic Factories Association based at the workers house requests all the working brothers and sisters to cooperate with us by coming to this house in order to consolidate the Muslim forces following the imam's policy. Your Muslim, working brothers have taken over this workers house after many months when it was being used as a hunting ground by the American leftist political groups. We ask all the Muslim forces to cooperate with us in this matter.

Now, please pay attention to the text of the resolution given by one of our worker brothers: [shouts of "God is Great"]

The resolution for international labor day 1980. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In earlier times we sent our apostles with clear signs and sent down with them the book and the balance that man may stand forth in justice; and we sent down iron in which is mighty war. [quote from Koran] Our world is moving forward in continuous movement toward the fulfillment of divine promises, namely the rule of the oppressed people and the establishment of justice in the land. Whether the oppressors like it or not, the movement of the world and the divine tradition is based upon the destruction of the oppressors and the viceregency of the oppressed people. The mission of God's prophets and messengers has also been based upon the establishment of the sovereignty of the oppressed people in human society. Now that with the (?resurgence) of Islam in our age the oppressors see that their lives have come to an end they wish to extinguish this immortal, divine light with their blows. However, they are ignorant of the will of God and their attempts are futile. Their planes, cannons and tanks will no longer be able to suppress the oppressed people. The Americans will not be able to destroy our great revolution. Also, the Russians will not be able to crush the oppressed people of Afghanistan.

We are now confronting the incitements and intrigues of [word indistinct] of Carter and his allies. Therefore, being aware of the sensitive nature of the present time, we (?limit) our legitimate demands to the following points and we announce our support for them with the chanting of God is great. We demand that they should be precisely carried out:

1. The Muslim workers of (?Iran) once again announce their complete support for Imam Khomeyni [shouts of "God is great"] and Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and the Revolution Council. [shouts of "God is great"]

2. We Iranian workers express our congratulations and condolences to the imam and the valiant Iranian nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the martrydom of the martyred Professor Motahhari and demand the diffusion of the thoughts of that revered philosopher throughout society. [shouts of "God is great"]

3. While expressing our repeated support for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy we demand that their collaborators be identified and that the Iranian spies are arrested and tried. [shouts of "God is great"]

4. We demand the extradition and the trial of the traitorous shah and the trial of the American spies and demand that the government act decisively against [words indistinct] and its domestic agents and to be assured that the oppressed people of Iran, especially the dear workers, will not desist from any effort. [shouts of "God is great"] While condemning the aerial aggression of America and the economic sanctions imposed by Carter and his allies, we demand that the workers of the world, especially the American workers, rise against the insane acts of Carter. [shouts of "God is great"]

5. We demand that the Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and the 20 million-strong army increase their vigilance and be on the alert, because next time the Americans will enter our land by sea and by land. [shouts of "God is Great"]

7. [as heard] We demand that the government declare a war in order to confront American imperialism, and deal decisively according to the wartime regulations with the counter-revolutionaries and with any group or party which either directly or indirectly collaborates with America. [shouts of "God is great"]

8. We demand the establishment of national and self-sufficient industries based upon the abrogation of colonialist standards. [shouts of "God is great"]

9. The government must speedily create [words indistinct] and work and also establish industrial and agricultural cooperatives throughtout the cities and villages and must seriously deal with the problem of unemployment. [shouts of "God is great"]

10. We demand that the government reduce its vast administrative establishment which is being fed on the blood of the oppressed people, and that it send human resources for production purposes to small towns and villages. [shouts of "God is great"]

11. We demand the elimination of the satanical relations, especially the economic relations which have been left over from the previous regime. We demand the establishment of an Islamic, economic system which has no trace of exploitation or manipulation. [shouts of "God is great"]

12. The regulations concerning the factory councils, those genuine and Islamic organs, should be prepared and approved as soon as possible in consultation with the representatives of the factory councils so that the present differences in the factories may be eliminated by the clarity of regulations. [shouts of "God is great"]

13. We demand the cancellation of the former labor laws and the preparation of a new labor law in consultation with the workers. [shouts of "God is great"]

14. We support the struggles of the oppressed people of the world against the oppressors and the world-devourers, from Afghanistan to Eritrea, from Palestine to the Philippines. We demand that the order of the imam concerning the formation of an international party of the oppressed and their solid unity against the domineering superpowers be carried out. [shouts of "God is great"]

15. We demand that the imperial and dependent cultural system be eliminated from the universities and schools and other institutions and that deviationist [word indistinct] and the propagandists who are dependent upon the Eastern or Western cultures be purged. [shouts of "God is great"]

16. The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran must express the pain of the oppressed people of society and must propagate revolutionary Islamic culture and thought. We demand that the officials devote certain hours during the radio and television programs to express the problems of the workers, and to allow the workers themselves to administer it. [shouts of "God is great"]

Greetings to the pious servants of God. The headquarters of the holding of the labor day ceremonies, the workers house.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Guardsmen Killed in Sanandaj

LD011046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1009 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in the course of the Islamic Revolution Guards' advance through Sanandaj yesterday, which continued up to the city's Eqbal Square, 12 guardsmen were martyred and 7 others injured.

A spokesman of the central headquarters of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, who reported this, added that according to the latest reports, the other side suffered heavy casualties and the situation in Sanandaj is now completely under the control of the Army and the Revolution Guards.

In another report, a spokesman said that at 0200 today assailants attacked the city Qasr-e Shirin using mortars and RPG-7's from six sides, shelling the Revolution Guards' campt, the NIOC company office, the office of Qasr-e Shirin's governor, Mahmudabad and [name indistinct].

These attacks were countered by the defense and alertness of the Revolution Guards. The clash lasted 1 hour, resulting in injuries to three civilians. One of these civilians later died on the way to hospital.

Clash in Paveh

LD011047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, clashes took place last night between armed assailants and Islamic Revolution Guards in the town of Paveh. These lasted 4 hours. Both sides used all kinds of light and heavy weapons in these clashes.

According to a report which was published this morning by the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the assailants withdrew from places around Paveh after leaving four dead persons behind.

BBC Reports Ahvaz Assault

LD012358 London BBC Television Network in English 2215 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Newsnight's Martin Young went to the town of Ahvaz today to try to visit the jail where the 91 Arabs the Arabs want released are being held, but the crowds outside the prison turned on Young and his film crew. Later he sent us this report.

[Begin Young recording]:

Today I stood on a small rise overlooking the main jail in Ahvaz, where some of the 91 Arab separatists are being held, where 4 of them were executed for acts of sabotage against the oil fields just a few days ago. I got confirmation that they were inside. We even got film of the crowds waiting outside. Then, as is happening here to Westerners almost every day now, the crowd set about us. Our film was taken from the camera and Revolutionary Guards took us off to their headquarters. We had, of course, all permissions to film and eventually we returned to the jail with an escort of Revolutionary Guards. They were attacked. Ourselves and the American NBC crew were stoned. All their camera equipment was taken, some of ours damaged. The Revolutionary Guards were beaten up. The police outside the jail stood aside helpless. Our small and nasty experience is increasingly the experience of this sad country, anarchy. [end recording]

Kermanshah Counterdemonstration

LD011754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Our reporter at Kermanshah center says that according to reports received, at 1600 today, in spite of the repeated statements issued by the governorate general of Kermanshah in which all groups and factions were asked to take part in a march at 1700 today from the great mosque to Ferdowsi Square to consolidate the ranks of the people in their struggle against imperialism and its internal and external elements, opportunist and deviationist elements under the name of progressive workers once agin demonstrated in the former Coronation Square. A confrontation ensued and according to reports received a number of people were injured. The injured have been taken to the Taleqani hospital in Kermanshah and have received treatment.

AFP Reports Kurdish Cease-Fire

NC020906 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 2 (AFP)--All three principal Kurdish autonomist groups have accepted a cease-fire to end two weeks of bloody clashes in the troubled province in western Iran, a Kurdish source said today.

The groups--the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IKDP), the extreme leftist Komala and the Marxist-Leninist fedayin--urged President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to announce an end to the fighting over national radio and television.

Questioned today, Mr Bani-Sadr declined comment on the matter.

The cease-fire was negotiated Wednesday by a government goodwill mission and a representative of the IKDP, which is led by religious leader Shaykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni.

The Kurdish source said today that the Komala and fedayin accepted the cease-fire yesterday in a bid to bring peace to the province where 300 people have been killed and 1,800 wounded over the last two weeks in the city of Sanandaj alone.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

More People Expelled

LD011054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1011 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] This morning the commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region announced in a contact with the news bureau of the Kermanshah radio center: In the past 24 hours, 278 more persons have arrived in Iran through the western borders of the country. Therefore, 30,439 persons have so far been expelled by the mercenary Ba'thist government of Iraq.

Crew Handed Over to Officials

LD011730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman, in a telephone contact this afternoon with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, announced that the six crew members of the Iraqi aircraft which was forced to land in the Iranian territory a few days ago were handed over to Iraqi officials yesterday in Tehran, so that arrangements for their transfer to Iraq could be made.

Guards Killed in Border Attack

LD021054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, last night attacking Iraqi forces once again opened fire on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, from 2330 (Darband-e Jughqanni) post was under attack by Iraqi invaders. At first the invaders attacked this post and the border region with light artillery and later with different types of heavy artillery. The Islamic Revolution Guards stationed at Qasr-e Shirin post returned the fire and valiantly defended Iran against the attacks of the Iraqi invaders.

According to the same report which has also been confirmed by the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Crops of Qasr-e Shirin, two of the guards called Mohammad Ebrahimi from Yazd and Morteza Aqamoradi from Qasr-e Shirin were martyred and two other guards were wounded. The funeral of the two martyred guards will be held today.

OFFICIALS DEFUSE THREE BOMBS IN TEHRAN 1 MAY

LD011112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpt] While various labor groups were marching in unified ranks in the streets of the capital to commemorate international labor day and to condemn the plots of U.S. imperialism, the counterrevolutionary and destructive elements who have been alarmed at the unity and solidarity of the people placed bombs in several parts of the city in order to create terror and to indulge in acts of sabotage. At 1000 the security forces were informed that three bombs had been placed under Hafez Bridge situated in [word indistinct] street.

After being informed of this, officials arrived on the spot with the necessary equipment and defused the bombs placed by the counterrevolutionaries, and thus they prevented a great catastrophe.

TRAFFIC AROUND EVIN PRISON BANNED FROM 2000

LD011832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the prosecutor general of the revolution announced today in a statement addressed to all those people who intend to go for pleasure walks in the Evin region that traffic around the Evin prison is banned from 2000 every night and that the guardsmen brothers as part of their duty will arrest those violating this ban after proper warning. The prosecutor general has stated that in case of disopedience persons will be held responsible for the consequences.

AFP REPORTS CLASHES, INJURIES IN TEHRAN

NC011438 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 1 (AFP)--Motorbike gangs rode into a left-wingers May Day rally here today and violent clashes broke out when they hurled rocks and stones at a party speaker.

The motorcyclists drove at full speed into crowds of mujahedi e-khaliq supporters at a bus depot in south Tehran.

People scattered to avoid them and fighting erupted when one youth was dragged from his machine and beaten up.

Hundreds of anti-mujahedin rioters joined the fray, mostly religious extremists. They broke through three human walls of party supporters ringing the vase circular depot, then stormed the building.

Once inside they raced to the first floor and hurled stones at the tens of thousands of mojahedin surging below.

For a time the speeches continued amid the noise of smashing windows. But than party workers ran for their lieves, leaving armed Revolutionary Guards to deal with the rioters.

At least 40 people injured in the stoning were lying inside the besieged building and pitched fighting continued into the afternnon.

Clashes also broke out at a meeting organised by the Marxist-Leninist Fedayeen e-Khalq at the other end of the city.

At least 10 people were injufed in clashes with religious extremists.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS UNITY STRUGGLE, PRC

TA011938 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 May broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "This First of May Is the Day of the Manifestation of the Unity of the Iranian Nation in the Struggle Against World-Devouring America," says: Our homeland's toiling people have held large demonstrations and marches all over our liberated homeland to mark labor day and the day of solidarity of the world's workers and toilers. This is the second spring of freedom and the second time that our homeland's struggling workers and toilers are celebrating labor day. This year the May day demonstrations and marches by our homeland's workers were held in special circumstances.

World-devouring and shameless U.S. imperialism, with its impudent military aggressions, has seriously threatened our liberated homeland and Islamic republic. Our country's workers, who participated more actively in the revolution than any strata, continue to expect to enjoy the fruits of the revolution. However, our country's struggling and aware workers know that if the revolution and its gains, if Iran's independence and freedom and if the Islamic Republic of Iran is not safeguarded against the aggression of the counterrevolution and mad and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism, the existence of Iran and Iranians will be placed in doubt.

Therefore, it is not without reason that in the May Day demonstrations, all the workers marched toward the American den of espionage and carried such slogans as "Victory to the anti-imperialist and people's revolution of the Iranian people under the leadership of Khomeyni" or "U.S. imperialism is the main enemy of the Iranian Revolution." The Iranian nation, especially our homeland's struggling and aware workers, know that in these sensitive moments in the history of our homeland, it is vitally important to gain inspiration from the guidelines of the imam and to mobilize all forces to confront bloodthirsty and shameless U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism does not refrain from continuing its plots against Iran and our nation's revolution and has mobilized all the black forces to overthrow our people's system and our Islamic Republic. All the true revolutionary forces should be mobilized and prepared to defend our liberated homeland, and revolutionary vigilance should be doubled.

The second, entitled, "China, the accomplice of the United States in the Persian Gulf," says: In the first half of the month of April an international conference was held in Malta against imperialist bases and for the sake of security and cooperation. Those attending the conference strongly protested the military and aggressive actions of the United States and condemned its militaristic policy. At the same time, the resolution of the conference criticized the allies of the United States and also China.

As is obvious, the Pentagon is exerting every effort to induce Beijing to crush the liberation movements in the Persian Gulf countries and to deal a blow to the gains of the revolutions of the people of Iran and Afghanistan. "With the cooperation of China the Americans have drawn Pakistan into the doctrine of the strategic blockade of the Persian Gulf countries."

Military cooperation between the United States and Beijing has greatly developed in recent times. The United States and its allies have agreed to supply China with sophisticated, modern weapons. In the future, Washington intends to actively use China to crush the national and liberation struggles in the Persian Gulf countries. In the past, the Chinese cooperated with the Americans in keeping the shah on the throne and in crushing the liberation movements in the Persian Gulf countries, including Bahrain and Oman. The deceitful and two-faced policy of the leaders of China toward the countries of the Persian Gulf, including our country, cannot divert the peoples who are struggling against the pressure of the United States and for freedom and independence and for mtaining their sovereignty over their oil wealth from this just path.

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KABUL REPORTAGE ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION

Karmal Speech, Part VI

LD022147 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We now bring to you the sixth installment of the text of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution:

These successes showed that our party had the necessary political maturity and stamina and is capable of relying on its (?khalqi forces) to overcome all difficulties, (? problems and) temporary failures. Now, under the new phase of Sawr Revolution, all necessary conditions for consolidation of organizational and ideological unity, creation of a spirit of trust in revolutionary principles and solidarity between all party members and the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been created. The real criterion of party unity and power does not comprise more assertions and statements but participation in practical activities (?in pursuit of) party objectives and aspirations and (?bringing these) to success.

Some time ago the plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan approved the modified party charter and made a number of other important decisions whose effective and successful execution by all party organizations and each party member will be of tremendous importance to the strengthening of party unity. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan always attaches a special importance to (?indirect) propaganda and political activities among the masses and believes these activities should all the time compare with the day-to-day conditions and urgent duties. Taking into account the level of consciousness of the masses the main object of these propaganda activities among the masses is to politically enlighten and mobilize them for social activities.

The recent decisions made by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan provide valuable guidelines in connection with the organization and expansion of the party propaganda and political affairs. Each party member is obligated to explain to every individual in our society the progressive nature of the party policy and the decisions and actions of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council. In order to achieve this, all (?the) propaganda, as well as mass media such as newspapers, television, radio, etcetera, must be taken advantage of. Now after the passage of 2 years since the victory of the Sawr Revolution we can say with complete satisfaction that our party has successfully stood the historic test and will victoriously continue its struggle in order to ensure the well-being and prosperity of the noble working people of Afghanistan.

Dear compatriots, the adoption of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the Revolutionary Council has been one of the most formidable successes of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution. These fundamental principles reflect the political, social and economic course of our social system, the structure of the state of the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan and the fundamental rights of Afghan citizens.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been framed up taking into consideration the progressive conscience and democratic aspirations of the charter of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, objectives, the policies and practical activities of the party in accord with Afghanistan's national, economic, social, religious and cultural [word indistinct].

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, defining the social nature of our state, announce that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an independent and democratic state belonging to all (?Muslim) people of Afghanistan such as workers, peasants, tradesmen, nomads, the intelligentsia, the entire working people and all democratic and patriotic forces and all nationalities and tribes of the country. In other words, the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will ensure to all individuals in our society their well-being, prosperity, tranquillity, security, honor and ownership and serve the progress [words indistinct] human development, defense of their rights, (?appropriate) customs and traditions.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the guiding role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as the vanguard of the working class, has been confirmed and the legal foundation of the [word indistinct] National Fatherland Front, which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are planning to set up, has been defined.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (?say) there exist in Afghanistan various forms of ownership, such as state ownership, public property, cooperative and private, which are protected by the government. These also point out that [words indistinct] the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the ownership rights of peasants and other landowners (?whose) lands are respected and guaranteed by the government and the administration will provide the necessary assistance to help overall agricultural development. In the like manner the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declare that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will protect the (?tradesmen) and provide the necessary conditions for their voluntary unity within the framework of productive cooperatives. [Words indistinct] will enjoy government support and help, including protection against imperialist monopolies.

Alternate Version of Speech

LD040528 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Now we present to you the last part of the speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

It is declared that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the light of aspirations and objectives of the Sawr Revolution, equality and fraternal cooperation among peoples and tribes living in Afghanistan and their overall development have been ensured (?them) while their (?national) cultural rights and values are preserved and guaranteed. Likewise, the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan guarantee the democratic freedoms and grant social, political and (?individual) rights of Afghan nationals without enforcing national, tribal, linguistic, religious, social and other discriminations; as they all enjoy equal economic, political, social and cultural rights.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan specify the main duties of Afghan citizens, such as abiding by the existing laws, the legal rights and interests of the state and [words indistinct] honest contribution toward the flourishing of the motherland, safeguarding the gains of the Sawr Revolution and military service, etc.

In [word indistinct] (?matters), one can say with justification that the adoption of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been a great step towards the attaining of a real democratic and progressive constitution and pending its approval, which will take some time, the activities fo all state organs (?and legislation) [word indistinct] and other state and legal activities must be in accord with the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Dear compatriots, the realization of the lofty aspirations of the Sawr Revolution necessitates unity, solidarity and sustained peaceful efforts on the part of all progressive patriotic (?forces). The best form of this unity will be the vast National Fatherland Front to represent the vital wishes and interests of large masses in our country whose political base is formed by real unity and oneness among workers, peasants and the progressive intelligentsia. The vast National Fatherland Front is a coalition of various political, social, professional, cultural and other organizations who represent the general and particular interests of workers, peasants, religious scholars, (?nomads), the intelligentsia, the military, [word indistinct], national [word indistinct] and men (?capital), the youth and the women from all localities and parts of Afghanistan.

The political nucleus and leadership of this front will be provided by the glorious People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and other toilers of our country, this real proponent of happiness and freedom of the peoples of Afghanistan.

Honorable compatriots, the development of present-day Afghanistan (?and changing it into a modern) socialist state and the building of a society based on freedom and social justice is indeed a historic mission. To fully accomplish this colossal task would not be possible under the (?national) [word indistinct] to accomplish this historic mission. It is characteristic of real patriots and revolutionaries to struggle with more revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm no matter how great the (?abuses) or how heavy the responsibilities may grow. No difficulty can defeat them. We (?still) see in the present day numerous difficulties that [word indistinct] people of our country with revolutionary (?optimism) [passage indistinct]. Our optimism primarily (?emanates) from our complete faith in the gallantry and bravery of our people and their iron will to struggle for a better and (?peacable) life and their numerous sacrifices based on their belief in our party ability and its collective leadership in solving the complicated problems of society. This party ability makes it possible to solve all existing problems in a suitable manner in accord with known [words indistinct] of all real patriots of the country based on equality of rights and social justice.

And, finally, the honorable and (?material) aid provided by the real friends of progressive Afghanistan and above all by the great and powerful country of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries [words indistinct] inspiration and optimism. Therefore, forward without fear or (?fatigue). Long live the victorious, splendid Sawr Revolution, the historic turning point in the lives of the people of Afghanistan towards the creation of the new society void of exploitation of man by man. Long live the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the inspiring and guiding force behind the Sawr Revolution and [words indistinct] the guiding and directing force in our society. [Words indistinct] to our beloved motherland, the revolutionary [word indistinct] of Afghanistan.

Greetings From Kampuchea

LD032208 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a congratulatory message addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution has been received from Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC].

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: I (?express) my deep greetings, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation on the occasion of the celebration of the Sawr Revolution. Allow me to present my high respects, best wishes and heartly feelings to the people, party and the Revolutionary Council. The success of the revolutionary people and the revolution of Afghanistan under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal in the overthrow of the tyranical, bloodthirsty and strangulating regime of the treacherous Amin, this representative of reaction and imperialism, (?has made us deeply happy) and we believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between the people of Kampuchea and Afghanistan (?will further strengthen).

[Signed] Heng Samrin, president of KNUFNS and the KPRC.

Greetings From DPRK

LD032206 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the following telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, has been received in Kabul:

I express my warmest congratulations, and those of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the government and the people of DPRK, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the success of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the government and people of the DRA.

The people of Korea wish further successes for the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for [words indistinct] along the path of the evolution and safeguarding the gains of the revolution and the construction of a new and independent society.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my firm belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between our countries, in the common struggle for freedom and against imperialism, will develop and expand even further.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK.

USSR TO GIVE AFGHANISTAN 140,000 TONS OF WHEAT

LD050120 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The friend and brother country, the USSR, in addition to the R20 million grant-in-aid, has given 140,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan, which is the expression of the USSR's historical friendship with the toilers of Afghanistan.

The general director of the department of foodstuffs, Engineer 'Aziz, in an interview in this regard said: If in the current year our domestic wheat production does not meet our needs the 140,000 tons of wheat, the grant-in-aid from the USSR, will make up for this shortage.

In the course of thanking the USSR for the aid, he said: In accordance with our plan we needed this amount of wheat for the consumption and needs of our compatriots, and if we had purchased this quantity, we would have needed 1.5 billion Afghanis. This is not only that this amount has been given to us free, but a great amount of money set aside for this purchase will be spent by the government now. Stressing the role of this assistance in the country's market price control of foodstuffs, Engineer 'Aziz said: The import and distribution of the USSR wheat, will make it possible to reduce the price of wheat in the capital and provinces.

The general director of the department of foodstuffs said that after the completion of the new development stage of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the USSR, in addition to the equivalent of R100 million in aid, has assisted millions of rubles worth in consumer goods for the people of our country.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO ABD FOR MORE ASSISTANCE

OW020607 Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Manila, May 2 (AFP)--Afghanistan appealed today to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for enlarged assistance even as Laos and Vietnam questioned the bank's treatment of "certain countries" whose loans and disbursements had been withheld for political reasons. Representatives of Laos and Vietnam apparently referred to the bank's decision to withhold early this year all lending activities to Afghanistan until the political situation in the country had been resolved.

In his address before ADB's board of governors, vice minister and director general of Vietnam's state bank Le Hoang stressed the need to respect rights and obligations between bank and members. In the same vein, Deputy Finance Minister Bousbong Souvannavong of Laos voiced his country's concern over the withholding of loans and disbursements of some member-countries "for reasons alien to the aims of our institution."

The Vietnamese vice minister expressed the hope that ADB should remedy this present situation and would not be influenced by any political attitudes alien to its task. The decision on Afghanistan had been construed by many as another effort of the United States to exert influence over the bank for its position.

Deputy Finance Minister Fazilhaq Khaliqyar of Afghanistan told bank governors that his country needs more than ever ADB's assistance which he said should be substantially enlarged to help in rebuilding his country's economy destroyed by war. In the early years Mr Khaliqyar said his country had not availed of the bank's ordinary resources, special funds, and technical assistance. He said that privileged loans under concessional terms should now be extended to his country to finance high priority agricultural and industrial projects.

REPORTAGE ON REBEL ACTIVITIES, RESISTANCE

BBC: Hockey Team Attacked

TA031547 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 3 May 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the Afghan hockey team, which was to have gone to the Moscow Olympic Games, has been attacked by rebels in the north of the country. Some of the players are said to have been killed and others captured. A report from Mark Tully in Delhi:

[Begin recording] A report from a source who has been consistently reliable in the past, says that the eighteen-man team was returning from the Soviet Union when their bus was ambushed about 230 miles north of the capital of Kabul. Survivors who reached the capital say that the rebels' target was the hockey team. Some were killed on the spot, some taken prisoner and a few escaped. Recently seven members of the Afghan Olympic soccer team defected to West Germany.

The report also says that the number of killed in demonstrations in the capital during the last week has risen to seventy. Many of them were apparently school girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen. But five of the dead were supporters of President Babrak Karmal's faction in the People's Democratic Party. The government television service has blamed the disturbances on American and Chinese imperialists. The report from Kabul also says that among the four hundred arrested were some Afghan troops and policemen who refused to fire on the demonstrators. Most of those who were killed were apparently shot by Soviet troops or students loyal to President Karmal.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reporting from Kabul says that Soviet troops and tanks and armored personnel carriers are blocking the entrances to the capital's educational institutions and helicopter gunships are flying overhead. But incidents of stone throwing sparked off the worst violence during the demonstrations by students and school children last week. [end recording]

AFP Report on Kabul

BK030918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 3 May (AFP)--Afghan troops, tanks and armoured cars are guarding the educational institutions in Kabul today, amidst reports of sporadic violence and stone throwing by the students, PTI news agency reported from the Afghan capital today.

Soviet-piloted gunships were seen flying frequently over the capital in an apparent attempt to frustrate the students who had organized a massive anti-Soviet demonstration in the capital between April 27-29.

The students have been forced to confine themselves to their classes and several hundred students have been arrested, PTI said.

The situation in several major Afghan cities was described as tense with combat troops guarding highways and Soviet tanks patrolling the deserted streets in Kabul after several days of anti-Soviet protests by students, that left over 50 people dead and hundreds of injured, travellers from Kabul reaching here said.

The night curfew is still in force in Kabul, though the timing relaxed. A traveller said that there was strong resentment for the killing of the students.

The traveller, who asked not to be named, said that there were possibilities of more clashes between the students and the government forces and described the atmosphere as "still very charged."

AFP: Jalalabad Demonstrations

BK041730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1726 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 4 May (AFP)--Students continued to boycott their classes in Afghanistan today and shopkeepers at several places in Kabul and other parts of the country closed their shops in support of students agitating against the "Soviet occupation" of their country, Moslem rebels sources said here.

According to reports demonstrations were again held in the second biggest Afghan city Jalalabad where more than 300 people were reported arrested Friday. Security was tight in the capital following the massive anti-Soviet rally in Kabul on the eve of the second anniversary of the April 1978 Revolution.

Students pelted stones on official cars while military vehicles guarded educational buildings including Kabul University from where violence started last week, the rebel forces said. Security forces including Afghan police forced the shopkeepers to open their shops and people did not resort to violence, the sources added.

Paris Report on Resistance Movement

LD021805 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMG 2 May 80

[Text] A state of siege and curfew have been established in Kabul following the bloody clashes that left 60 dead in the Afghan capital. The Russian soldiers fired on high school boys manifesting their hostility to the Babrak Karmal regime.

In the south of the country, Muslim guerrillas are continuing to harass the Red Army. The Afghan resistance does exist in fact. Correspondent Michel Honorin has met with it. He has just returned from Afghanistan. He spent 3 weeks with the resistance men. Michel Honorin reports:

There is a group, the one with which I was, which is Islamic, which is the essential resistance group, the one which has the greatest number of followers and which is the most solid because it has been in the anticommunist resistance for 2 and 1/2 years now. It did not take the field only when the Russians arrived.

There is something that must be said. It is that the people that one encounters in the resistance are not the bourgeois one talks about. Those in the refugee camps are also not bourgeois or descendants of the royal family. They are poor people, shepherds, peasants, people who do not have a cent, but who revolted against the regime because it does not tolerate their faith--this is the reason.

They are the same who joined the parties which were already structured against the communist regime and which are now fighting simultaneously against the Babrak Karmal regime and against the Soviets.

They consist of small groups of 150 men, dispersed in the valleys, who stage hit-and-run attacks--because the Russians, it must be said, are not even in the towns. The Soviet camps are located outside the towns because they fear betrayals, because they fear desertions, and they are right to fear them, because in the mojahedin camps, one very frequently meets fairly large groups of deserters from the Afghan Army.

KABUL REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF REBEL GROUP'S HEADQUARTERS

LD050112 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In accordance with international agencies' reports and Radio Tehran, the headquarters of a group of anti-Afghan, antiprogress elements in Peshawar has been completely wiped out by an explosion, and at least three persons died and a large number were injured. The anti-Afghan, antiprogress elements, who after the success of the Sawr Revolution could not see suitable ground in Afghanistan for their destructive actions anymore, escaped to Pakistan and, according to information, embarked on theft, plunder and destruction there too and caused the discomfort of the people of that area. According to the reports by the news agencies, this explosion is an example of the ultimatum of the people of Pakistan against the anti-Afghan antiprogress elements.

RETURN OF REFUGEES TO GHOWR PROVINCE NOTED

LD022125 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] With the success of the new development stage of the glorious Sawr Revolution, a number of our noble countrymen who were forced to leave their homes because of the stifling conditions under the savage Amin and his criminal band have returned to their homes and are actively taking part in the construction of a new and blossoming society, underthe wise and revolutionary guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and their workers government, and are pursuing a comfortable and prosperous life with complete trust in the sincerity of the revolutionary government of dear Afghanistan.

According to a report by a BAKHTAR correspondent in Chaghcharan, the capital of Ghowr Province, only yesterday over 4,000 families, comprising more than 10,000 persons, who because of tryannies, cruelties and the stifling conditions under [words indistinct] returned to their homes. These persecuted compatriots of ours, who inhabit various villages in Chaghcharan, the capital of Ghowr Province, were welcomed by the governor, heads of central departments, local government officials and the noble people of that region at the time of their arrival.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds: The governor of Ghowr made a welcoming speech at a gathering of these noble compatriots of ours and praised their return.

In reply one of our compatriots, speaking on behalf of the families who have returned to their homes, said: Now we and all the toiling people of Afghanistan have clearly distinguished our friends and enemies and we will never again be deceived by the untrue and poisonous propaganda of the imperialist and reactionary circles. He said: We support to the last our proud party, that is the PDPA and our revolutionary government under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and we are ready for every service to our country and people.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISLAMABAD MEETING

WA011850 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 8 Apr 80 p 1

[Item headline: "DRA Government Statement"]

[Text] According to information received by the responsible agencies of the DRA Government, some governments of the member states of the Islamic Conference are planning to direct the discussions of the proposed 11th meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries to be opened at Islamabad on April 16 or later to the so-called "Afghanistan issue".

The DRA Government has not to date received any official invitation to participate in this conference. However, as is known, the organizers of this gathering are trying to include the so-called "Afghanistan issue" in the agenda of the above conference.

The DRA Government had made it clear prior to the opening of the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries held last January to discuss the so-called "Afghanistan issue" that any delation in this connection would be considered a flagrant intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It was also explained then that the real object of including this matter in the conference agenda was nothing but to divert the attention of Islamic countries from cases and problems that are causing great concerns in the Moslem world. Yet in the course of the conference, delegates from a number of Islamic countries used this imaginary issue as a smoke screen to cover the anti-Islamic crimes committed and the plots hatched by imperialism and Zionism as they are manifest in betrayals and wheelings and dealings by As-Sadat and Begin. They tried to treat the just and over-all solution of the Middle-East problems, the granting the legitimate rights of the Moslems of Palestine and the continuation of the occupation of Arab territories including Jerusalem, the second holiest shrine of Moslems, by usurping Israel as secondary problems in the Moslem world.

The extraordinary session of the foreign ministers of Moslem countries without taking votes decided to suspend DRA's membership in that conference which the DRA Government considers totally illegal, contrary to democratic procedures and consequently void of any valid sanction because the conference charter contains no provisions concerning suspension of any member.

Therefore while the DRA remains a member of the Islamic Conference with equal rights it is meanwhile prepared to take an active part in the forthcoming 11th meeting of this conference.

The DRA Government will send a high-power delegation to this conference led by minister of foreign affairs, Shah Mohammad Dost.

This delegation will be instructed to actively help protect the basic interests of the Moslem world, contribute to the struggle of all Moslem nations against the unbridled imperialist and Zionist aggressions, strengthen lasting peace and security in the Middle and Near East and other hot-beds of tension and likewise ensure unity and coordination among Islamic countries.

Meanwhile, the DRA Government believes that including the so-called "Afghanistan issue" in the conference agenda would result in nothing but diverting the attention of the conference participants from problems of vital importance involving real interests of Islamic nations which will only benefit imperialism as imperialist forces are trying to sow the seeds of division and strife among Islamic countries and thus further aggravate international tension which constitutes the main target of world imperialism.

Should the above issue be included in the conference agenda, the Afghan delegation will be, not withstanding, prepared to explain the stand of DRA Government and people regarding the real situation in the country, expose the accusations and lies of insidious subversive imperialist circles about our country and revolution. There is no denying the fact that imperialism and Zionism are using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext to destabilize the situation, undermine detente, create further tension in the international situation and cover up their aggressive designs in the Middle and Near East.

We have exposed the plots hatched by the arch enemies of the Moslems all over the world and will not spare any effort to strengthen solidarity in the Moslem world and defend the interests of Islamic countries.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES LAND REFORMS IN INTERVIEW

WA011400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 23, 24 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan announced a series of measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of hard-working peasants and land-holders, in his speech of January 30, 1980 carried over radio-TV so that the above may lead care-free lives. One of these measures has been the instructions issued to the land reforms department to settle in an equitable manner matters related to land-holding including issuance of ownership documents to industrious peasants, guaranteeing their ownership rights, effective temporary and permanent land transfers, lease, etc.

Following is the text of an interview with Dr Abdul Ghaffar Lakanwal, deputy minister of agriculture and land reforms to shed further light on the matter:

Question: Following the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution, as a result of the implementation of the contents of the Revolutionary Council decree No. 8, a large number of deserving peasant families received plots of land free of charge. In July of 1979, it was announced that the land reforms had been completed. Would you kindly tell me if the above reforms have been really finalized or there exist other phases as well?

Answer: It is a crystal clear fact that when as a result of the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution political power was transferred from the oppressive, despotic and reactionary ruling classes to the oppressed, the down-trodden and the exploited classes represented by the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), the vanguard of the working class in the country, the revolutionary government adopted a number of important measures in the light of the objectives of the national democratic uprising. And work began on a few socio-economic and cultural projects, one of them being the land reforms which began in December of 1978. According to scientific world outlook, on the basis of political and social aspects of modern agriculture and the experiences gained with respect to the implementation and results of land reforms in progressive countries, it must be made clear that an equitable solution of the land reforms question calls for ending feudal and pre-feudal social relationships following the victory of the national democratic uprising in concert with objective and subjective conditions prevailing in a particular society as land reforms involve a very complex socioeconomic process which should not be treated superficially or unscientifically. Taking into account the interests of the hard-working peasants, the land reforms programme ought to be scientifically organized and gradually implemented after profound research. And large masses should participate in its implementation and support it in a conscious manner. [paragraph continues]

The first step toward democratic land reforms is the free distribution among landless peasants or those with little of land monopolised by big land-owners. This means that the land should be distributed to those who actually work on it. The free distribution of land throughout the progressive world is the first phase toward land reforms, as said before. However, upon the completion of this phase, the unjust as well as absolute socio-economic relationships are not ended in the rural areas. Yet, the ground is prepared, thereby, for the implementation of other phases. Hence, it is necessary to carry out the following measures after the free distribution of land among landless peasants and those with little land:

1. In order to extend technical and financial aids to peasants and land-holders, it would be necessary to organize the above within the framework of agricultural cooperatives on a voluntary basis. Therefore, agricultural cooperative movement should be augmented and attention be paid to the raising of political and social consciousness and cooperative members.

2. The fertilizer company, the improved seeds company, the agricultural development bank and the agricultural extension department ought to extend their helping hands to agricultural cooperatives to provide them with necessary materials, machinery and technical services.

3. Since the land reforms have legal as well as administrative aspects besides socio-economic ones, it would be necessary to organize matters related to land also from the legal viewpoint.

Unfortunately, Amin as a stooge of U.S. imperialism and a CIA agent not only martyred thousands of patriots including active party members, workers, peasants, tradesmen and efficient cadres from various professions such as professors, doctors and engineers as well as the patriotic clergy but also by obstructing the land reforms process through applying unscientific methods, he announced the completion of land reforms prematurely and thus prevented from the carrying out of other phases of this process. Now that Amin's fascist group has been eliminated as a result of the victory of the December 27, 1979 uprising and political power has been again transferred to the people represented by the united PDPA, the necessary programmes will be implemented with the active participation of the noble peasants and land holders to safeguard their interests.

Question: You just mentioned the legal and administrative aspects of the land reforms. How could these issues be resolved?

Answer: Babrak Karmal in his January 30th speech shed much light on the matter so that the hard-working noble peasants and land-holders may be able to lead carefree lives in an atmosphere of security by enjoying the necessary legal and administrative facilities as follows:

1. The right of ownership of all peasants and land-holders should be guaranteed. There exist in our country a variety of ownership documents whose organisation, security and modification result in the waste of time of the departments concerned and in much trouble to the peasants and land-holders, creating a lot of problems. On the other hand, in order to implement the first phase of land reforms, we know that a number of such documents have lost their legal validity. Therefore, these should be substituted for with formal uniform official documents.

2. The noble peasants and land-holders should be entitled to transfer on a permanent basis their lands under the legal ceiling. By land transfer, we mean buying, selling, presenting as a gift, dividing, exchanging, etc. of the land in question.

Land transfer should take place in an effective and useful manner. Any change in land-holding will evidently call for taking into consideration the class, area, location and water rights thereof and this is to be sanctioned officially.

3. Peasants and land-holders are entitled to use as individual or joint security one anothers land when they approach the agricultural development bank for loans.

They will also be allowed to transfer their lands on a temporary basis.

4. In order to establish equitable relationships with respect to land-holding, land holders shall be entitled to lease their lands in accord with the provisions of the law concerning land holding and the question of leasing land will be solved on an equitable basis.

5. From the administrative standpoint, a practical registration system shall be established to avoid all problems created under obsolete feudal relationships in our society which result in the waste of time of peasants and land-holders.

In order to provide peasants and land-holders with such facilities, the land reforms department is proud that so far it has adapted a number of important measures in this connection and soon the noble peasants and land-holders will see the second phase of land reforms implemented in their interest.

Question: Please let us know what sort of things are recorded in the official land ownership documents and how could a peasant or land-holder obtain these?

Answer: The official land ownership documents embrace all the obligations, transfers and the essentials of other documents given to a family unit or an adult member of a land-holder's family who is not considered part of that unit. In order to achieve the above ends, the official uniform land ownership documents have been designed and prepared for the following purpose, which, in accord with the provisions of the law concerning land holding and those of the Revolutionary Council decree No. 8, are as follows:

1. All documents previously prepared in various ways shall be incorporated into single uniform documents.

2. All problems and disputes that emanate from land ownership, changes transfers, water rights and other land-holding affairs comprising thousands of files shall be thereby settled once for all.

3. Land identification on a quantitative and qualitative basis will be facilitated by peasants, land-holders and the departments concerned.

4. Preparing the ground for registration of various documents and recording land transfers.

5. Creating trust between the transferers and the transferees on the one side and the officials concerned on the other.

6. Facilitate land transfers, guarantees, leases, etc. in order to use the land in question in a desirable manner.

In order to finalise these documents, two committees will be set up at "woloswali" (district) level in accord with the law concerning land holding and the second regulation of the decree No. 8:

1. The "khalqi" special committee at a woloswali level to be set up according to the second regulation and the 5th article of the decree No. 8 will register and finalize the land holding area and carry out the following in collaboration with the technicians of the Cadestral survey:

1. Register the real area of each plot.

2. Register the area of plots under cultivation the year round.

3. Register the location of each plot.

4. Adjust the water rights to acrage.

5. Finalize affairs related to specifications of land charted on the map.

The responsibility for registration of the area of each plot and the class thereof in accordance with the measurements of the land-holding form in the final registration form will rest with the land-holders themselves.

A land-holder can get each piece of his land measured against Afs. 10 per "jerib", half an acre, by the technicians of the Cadestral survey who will chart the measurements on the map.

After completion of this process by the above committee and that of the final registration form, the land-holder should report to the khalqi committee for preparing and distributing documents with his above form with two photographs or send his legal advocate there for this purpose.

The functions of the above committee have been specified by regulation No. 2 and article 4 of decree No. 8 as follows:

1. Writing, completing and distributing the official land holding documents by the woloswali khalqi special committee after finalization thereof.

2. Register in the land tax registers the official land holding and distribution documents.

3. Sign the forms concerning transfer of the excess land by the land-holder or distribute the above to the deserving applicants.

4. Distribute to land-holders the official ownership documents and hand these to deserving applicants in lieu of the excess land.

5. Make necessary decisions about the previous legal documents and forward the above to the provincial land reforms department.

6. Forward to the committee other matters according to regulation 2 of land reforms department.

After finalisation of each document, it will be handed to the land-holder by this committee and he can take action in connection with transfer, change, guarantee or lease of the above on the basis of regulations and his land ownership is thereby guaranteed through this document.

Question: You just spoke of excess land. How could a land-holder get his excess land registered in his official document?

Answer: In case the total area so held is less than 5 acres of first class land or equivalent thereof, he is entitled to obtain the difference from his democratic government free of charge.

In case the total area is above 5 acres of first class land or equivalent thereof, he is entitled to obtain so much so that his total land-holding reaches 15 acres of first class land or equivalent thereof. According to the law concerning land holding, the above applicants will be entitled to buy on the basis of a three year instalment half an acre of first class land or equivalent thereof against Afs. 7,500.

Question: What actions have you taken so far in this connection and how long would you take to implement this programme?

Answer: According to the directives embodied in the 30th January speech made by Babrak Karmal, the land reforms department has carried out the following measures:

1. Prepared the budget and is recruiting personnel to implement the above programme.

2. Prepared 8 procedures, one guidelines, 10 forms and 14 registers a large number of which has already been printed.

3. Prepared the official land ownership documents for printing.

4. Provided the necessary equipment and supplies.

5. Has asked the departments concerned to extend their cooperation.

6. Has run for the officials concerned who are now engaged in practical training.

In order that the peasants may not face any problems, this programme is implemented at a woloswali level. Likewise, the programme concerning each region will be brought to the attention of the land-holders through radio and TV.

There exist in Afghanistan 1,400,000 land-holding families and 11 million acres of cultivable land which means a lot of work to the land reforms department. But in order to implement this programme in the interest of the land-holders, we are hoping that with the active participation of the working people of Afghanistan, it will be implemented in three years time under the PDPA leadership with the help of God.

Question: Do you have any message to our compatriots we could convey?

Answer: Our dear compatriots must know that despite the fact that the second phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution has been brought to victory with the December 27, 1979 uprising and the people have regained their rights, ending the atrocities perpetrated by Amin and his band, world imperialism led by the U.S., Pakistani militarism, Arab reaction headed by Egypt and Israeli Zionism are attacking our country in retaliation to what has happened to Amin. They should not be allowed to undermine our national independence and territorial integrity or disturb our people's peaceful life. Our people should take active part in implementing the land reforms programme and foil the enemy plots. I hope our people will score more successes during the new year and make the country green and prosperous under Babrak Karmal's guidance.

PRESIDENT ZIA EXPRESSES GRIEF OVER DEATH OF TITO

BK050941 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The world today (?was shocked at) the death of President Tito of Yugoslavia, who died last night at the age of 87. President Ziaur Rahman in a message to chief of the Yugoslav Presidium Lazar Kolisevski expressed his profound grief at the death of the undisputed and felicited leader of the Yugoslav people. He said in the death of Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia has lost its most illustrious son and worthy leader, the nonaligned movement a most valued mentor, exponent and guide, and the world a very wise stateman.

The president said that Marshal Tito, who was a valiant freedom fighter and leader of the Yugoslav [word indistinct] of Yugoslavia. President Zia said President Tito by his devotation and dedication to the founding and strengthening of the nonaligned movement has earned for himself a permanent place of honor in the history.

The president hoped that Marshal Tito's (?teaching) will continue to guide and inspire the nonaligned movement, the world for the (?achievement of) peace, freedom and justice. He expressed his deepest condolence to the [word indistinct] with the present leader of Yugoslavia on behalf of the people and Government of Bangladesh. President Zia said we are confident that the valiant people of Yugoslavia will be able to bear this irreparable loss with fortitude.

Meanwhile, the national flag in Bangladesh is flying at half-mast from today until the 8th of this month. The national flag will also fly at half-mast in our missions abroad.

SPOKESMAN ON PALESTINE RESOLUTION, GANGES RIVER TALKS

BK031320 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh played an effective role in mobilizing support for the recent Security Council resolution on Palestine. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Dacca today that consistent with its past commitments, Bangladesh voted in favor of the resolution which was vetoed by the United States.

He said Bangladesh will always stand by its commitment to support the rights of the Palestinians to an independent homeland and to the total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territory. The spokesman said the fact that the Western European members of the Security Council, including two permanent members, abstained from voting on the resolution was a significant change in their approach to the problem.

About the recent meeting of the Bangladesh-India Joint Rivers Commission [JRC], the spokesman said Bangladesh is interested in continuing the dialogue with India for a long-term solution of the Ganges water dispute. Bangladesh believes that next month's meeting of the JRC in Dacca will be a part of the process of arriving at a negotiated settlement.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the existing differences of opinion will be narrowed down and a solution to the Ganges waters problem will be found to the satisfaction of the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT HAQ'S CHINA VISIT

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

BK041028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon had a meeting with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Beijing at the Great Hall of the People. He was accompanied by senior members of his entourage.

In his introductory remarks, Premier Hua Guofeng said we are certain that your visit will contribute further to the existing understanding and cooperation between the two countries. He said relations between Pakistan and China are very satisfactory and happy. We are very old and good friends.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq spoke of the warm cordiality and hospitality extended to him and members of his entourage during the visit and said we feel at home. He described the progress of his talks with the Chinese leaders as good. He said the two countries are determined to pursue policies of peace and goodwill.

First Round of Talks

BK031538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq began formal talks with the Chinese leaders in Beijing today. The first round of talks were held with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Radio Pakistan representative (Ijaz Dawoodbhai), accompanying the president to China, said that today's talks lasted two and 1/2 hours. According to Pakistan delegation sources the talks started in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere underlining the close fraternal ties which exist between the two countries.

An official Chinese spokesman later stated that the Pakistan president presented a brief on the recent events in South Asia in the light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the resulting threat and difficulties posed to Pakistan. The president of Pakistan again demanded that all Soviet troops unconditionally withdraw from Afghanistan. He reiterated that Pakistan will not recognize the Karmal regime before Soviet troops pull out of Afghanistan.

Second Round of Talks

BK041044 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The second round of talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping was held in Beijing today. Radio Pakistan representative says the talks lasted about 3 hours. The president was assisted at the talks by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi, the Sind and Northwest Frontier province governors Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi and Lt Gen Fazle Haq and some senior officers. Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping was assisted at the talks by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and some senior officers.

The third round of talks between the president and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping is scheduled for Thursday [8 May].

Haq Banquet Address

BK021751 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpts] Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng has reaffirmed that the government and the people of China will always firmly support Pakistan in its struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and will stand firmly by Pakistan against foreign aggression and interference. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of President and Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing tonight.

Replying, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan-China friendship was based on principles and accords with the legitimate interests and peace-loving policies of the people of the two countries. This friendship, he made it clear, was not against any other country.

The president said the cooperation between the two countries was many-sided and expanded and deepened over the years. He said the heavy mechanical complex and the heavy forge and foundry in Taxilla were the lasting monuments of their friendship and cooperation. The Islamabad sports complex when completed will further cement the close ties between the people of the two countries in the field of culture and sports. He said the friendship between them was like the Great Wall of China--solid and everlasting.

Referring to the Afghan situation, the president said the dangerous consequences of military intervention in Afghanistan has been a matter of deep concern to the international community. He referred to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Islamic Conference which have condemned the Soviet armed intervention and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of her troops from Afghanistan. He said it was deeply disturbing that this call of the world community remained unheeded. Military measures to suppress the resistance movement have been intensified and an end to the refugee influx into Pakistan is not in sight.

Referring to the coming Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, he said it will have to address itself to the Afghan situation once again. The Pakistan Government will respond positively to all constructive proposals which would facilitate a solution of the Afghan crisis in accordance with the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and non-interference in their internal affairs.

He said Pakistan has throughout endeavored to determine its relations with Afghanistan on the basis of these principles and had strived for the establishment of goodneighborly relations with that country. Pakistan's foremost concern is for the return of peace and stability in Afghanistan, which would result in the stoppage of further influx of refugees into Pakistan and enable the refugees on our side to return to their homes in security and honor.

The president said Pakistan's immediate neighbor has been subjected to foreign military intervention and occupation, following which the influx of refugees into Pakistan had exceeded 700,000. Pakistan is only fulfilling its humanitarian duty in providing them with food and shelter, which has imposed an economic burden which was beyond Pakistan's limited resources.

He said a similar situation obtains in Southeast Asia, where Kampuchea has been subjected to military intervention and occupation by a more powerful neighbor. Vietnam continues the military occupation of Kampuchea in defiance of the will of the international community.

Referring to the situation in South Asia, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said in conformity with the policy of developing goodneighborly relations, Pakistan has pursued the path of normalizing its relations with India in accordance with the Simla Agreement. We have sought to remove impediments in the way of amity and concord between the two countries through continuing dialogue with India at various levels, as a result all the provisions of the Simla Agreement except the one relating to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute has been implemented. It shall be our continuing effort to seek a just settlement of this outstanding issue in the spirit of the Simla Agreement and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

About the situation in Iran, he said Pakistan has expressed solidarity with the Iranian Revolution and declared its opposition to any use of force or coercive measures against Iran in resolving the hostages issue. Pakistan endorsed the view of the UN secretary general that the best hope of a peaceful solution to this complex problem lies in the continued resourse to the machinery of the United Nations.

Surveying the international scene, the president pointed out that the root cause of the prevailing tension and instability in our region is the failure to find a just settlement of the problem of Palestine. Military intervention in Afghanistan and the situation in Iran had added urgency to the need for international recognition of its reality.

Further Coverage of Banquet Speeches

For Beijing accounts of the apparent texts of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's and PRC Premier Hua Guofeng's 2 May banquet speeches, see the South Asia section of the 5 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

KARACHI VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF HAQ'S PRC VISIT

BK050816 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 4 May 80

[Safdar Bernaz commentary]

[Text] The current visit of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the People's Republic of China is of great significance in view of the developments in the region. Pakistan and China maintain extremely friendly relations based on internationally recognized principles. The Sino-Pakistan friendship has been noted for its durability and mutual faith having withstood all kinds of stress and strain. In the words of Premier Hua Guofeng, the Sino-Pakistan friendship is towering as the Karakoram [Mountains] and will last forever.

The president's 2d day of visit to China was marked by the first round of talks with Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. This was followed by another round of discussion on Sunday. The third round of talks between the two statesmen is scheduled for Thursday. President Ziaul Haq is undertaking the journey at a crucial time when the balance of power has dramatically changed in South Asia with the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. The traditional geopolitical situation in the region has undergone a sudden transformation with new threats looming large for the states in South Asia and the Gulf area.

During his talks with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in Beijing, President Zia stated that Pakistan will not recognize the Karmal regime in Kabul until the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan. The Chinese vice premier also reiterated the demand for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The Soviet action of unilaterally sending its troops into Afghanistan--a nonaligned and Muslim country--against the wishes of its people has jeopardized peace in the region. This is the first time that Russia moves into the south--and they moved into Afghanistan. By moving their forces on a massive scale into an independent and nonaligned country backed by the most modern armor and weaponry, the Soviet Union has betrayed its intentions.

In an interview published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, President Zia explained that the Afghanistan problem is a global problem because a superpower is involved. Moreover, the Soviet military action will have its repercussions on the supply of oil to Western Europe as well as Japan.

Another repercussion of the Soviet military action is that a large section of the Afghan people have abandoned their ancestral homes and property and have taken refuge in neighboring Pakistan and Iran. In Pakistan alone there are as many as 700,000 Afghan refugees and their nimber is increasing every day.

As President Zia said in the interview, given to a correspondent of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, his current Chinese visit has provided an opportunity for exchanging views and benefiting from each other's thoughts. This will help in formulating a coherent policy for the region. It may be noted that this is the first high-level visit from the Pakistan side to China after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In an editorial comment on the current visit, the premier newspaper of Pakistan DAWN states that President Zia has gone to Beijing at a time when the Pakistan Government has rejected the American aid offer and the diplomatic climate in the Middle East is fast deteriorating in the wake of the events in Iran. China's posture in the changing situation should be of interest to Pakistan, especially when what initially seemed to be an identity of views among China, Pakistan and the United States on the developments in Afghanistan can no longer be taken for granted.

Another leading newspaper JUNG has also devoted its main editorial to President Zia's current visit to China. It states that Premier Hua Guofeng's reiteration of support for the integrity and security of Pakistan in his banquet speech is most welcome. It can be termed as China's formal proclamation of support for Pakistan's territorial integrity and independence.

HAQ REPORTEDLY CANCELS DPRK VISIT TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

BK050805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 5 May (AFP)--Pakistani president, General Ziaul Haq, has cancelled a visit to North Korea to attend Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's state funeral on Thursday, a reliable source said here today. President Zia is currently on a state visit to China and was due in Pyongyang on Thursday.

In a message of sympathy to the Yugoslav Government and people yesterday, General Zia said: "President Tito's contribution to the defense of non-alignment will not be forgotten. The movement will be a lasting memorial to this valiant leader". Pakistan joined the non-aligned movement last September.

PAKISTAN DENIES IT WILL CONDUCT NUCLEAR TESTS IN CHINA

BK041016 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Official sources in Islamabad have described as misleading reports broadcast by radio Kabul and radio Moscow saying that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is expected to discuss with the Chinese leaders the question of testing Pakistani nuclear weapons in China.

Expressing concern over this concocted report, the sources said Pakistan has repeatedly stated that its nuclear program is entirely for peaceful purposes and it has no intention of making nuclear weapons. The sources added the question of testing nuclear weapons in China or elsewhere does not arise at all.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA 4 MAY

BK041032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] A four-member trade delegation led by Federal Commerce Secretary Izharul Haq left Islamabad for China this morning. During its weeklong stay, the delegation will negotiate and sign a fresh commodity exchange agreement between the two countries. Radio Pakistan representative says the delegation will also discuss ways and means to further expand trade between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR

WA051530 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, April 12--Pakistan and the Soviet Union have concluded a barter agreement in Moscow yeaterday, under which both countries will exchange commodities worth 28.5 million dollars each way during 1980.

This has shown a substantial increase of 10 per cent in the volume of commodities exchanged during last year.

The agreement was signed by the leader of the Pakistan trade delegation, Izharul Haq and the Soviet minister of foreign trade on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the protocol, Pakistan will exchange cotton yarn, cotton textiles, hosiery goods, garments, leather, leather goods, surgical equipments and sports goods with tractors, cement, fertiliser and machinery which include transformers for WAPDA [Water and Power Development Authority] and equipments for Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) from the Soviet Union. The allocations of tractors and cotton textiles have been increased under the new protocol.

The protocol signed in March last year, both countries exchanged commodities with 26 million dollars each way.

Izharul Haq returned here from Moscow this morning.

ACTING PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS SWORN IN 2 MAY

BK021622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Maj Gen Zahed Ali Akbar Khan assumed responsibility as acting governor of Sind in Karachi this morning. Maj Gen (Sayed Rifagat) assumed responsibility as acting governor of Northwest Frontier Province in Peshawar this morning.

SEVERAL KILLED, INJURED IN EXPLOSION IN PESHAWAR

BK040904 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, at least three persons were killed and five injured in an explosion in a building in Peshawar last night. Relief efforts started immediately after the incident. No reason has yet been determined for the cause of the explosion.

NEPAL

NATIONAL REFERENDUM VOTING CONCLUDES PEACEFULLY

BK021522 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] The national referendum has ended smoothly throughout the country in a peaceful manner today. The national election commission has stated that the conduction of the referendum has ended in most of the places and in some places the voters who entered the polling booths before 1800 this evening are still casting their votes.

According to the national election commission, in the national referendum which started at 0915 this morning in the 10,006 polling booths within the kingdom and 90 Nepali missions abroad, 7,159,678 eligible voters were to take part.

The commission has also stated that the majority of the eligible voters went to the poll. According to the reports received so far the referendum concluded in a peaceful and enthusiastic atmosphere.

SRI LANKA

PARTIES HOLD MAY DAY RALLY; BANDARANAIKE SPEAKS

BK021230 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] After the breakup of their coalition and the defeat in the general elections of 1977, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP] and the Lanka Sama Samajaya Party [LSSP], in association with the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna [MEP], held a joint May Day rally for the first time. Former Prime Minister Mrs Bandaranaike charged that the United National Party [UNP] was ruling the country today on behalf of the rich. The government was serving a handful of capitalists. Nationalized ventures were being handed back to the private sector one by one.

Mrs Bandaranaike claimed the free trade zone was a government within a government. She said that while the foreign investors were given all the privileges and amenities, the country was being pawned to obtain vast demands of foreign aids. She remarked that to add insult to injury, the government had now withdrawn the free rice ration.

Youth Party May Day Rally

BK021232 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Another big rally was held by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP], the organization of young leftists who spearheaded the 1971 youth insurrection against the then government of Mrs Bandaranaike.

JVP leader Wijeweera blamed the SLFP, the LSSP and the Communist Party for having created the climate for the present government to be voted into power. He said those leaders who claimed they were giving the leadership to the proletariat had completely destroyed the workers movement. He said the government administered the people and imposed new burdens on them.

Wijeweera said that his organization would never permit another Bandaranaike administration and declared that the UNP's main adversary in the future would no longer be the SLFP but the JVP.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING LONDON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Qotbzadeh Urges Cooperation

LD022048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent the following message to the brothers and sisters in London who have gone on a hunger strike in protest against the hostage taking and the occupation of the Iranian Embassy:

Dear Iranian brothers and sisters, the Iranian nation admires your courage and self-sacrifice and will never forget your love for self-sacrifice and martyrdom. This solidarity and self-sacrifice is the source of the same power that made the Iranian Islamic Revolution victorious.

Dear brothers and sisters, we decisively and forcefully hold to our position and defend our aspirations. But since we have always respected the rights and responsibilities of other countries, we expect you to end your hunger strike and give the utmost cooperation to the local authorities.

Naturally, if the British government were to express its inability in this matter, the whole Iranian nation would act in order to preserve its rights.

Victorious be the Islamic Revolution of Iran: Everylasting be the unity and solidarity of the Iranian nation.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qotbzadeh Blames Iraq

NC031231 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 3 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today charged that Iraq was behind the three-man commando team that has been holding 19 hostages at Iran's Embassy in London since Wednesday.

The foreign minister, who said he spoke with the leader of the commandos by telephone, declared that Iran refused all offers to mediate the hostage crisis despite requests by the terrorists to meet with the ambassadors of Algeria, Jordan and Iraq.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said he would agree to a meeting of the gunmen with the Algerian ambassador, had no objection of the participation of the Jordanian envoy, but categorically opposed the involvement of the Iraqi diplomat.

He told a news conference that Baghdad was behind the commandos and the terrorists were furnished with arms through "Iraqi diplomatic channels."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said he did not know the nationality of the commandos, but the leader with whom he spoke conversed in Persian.

Irn's chief diplomat said London had complete authority to handle the crisis. "The British Government informed us that it was capable of solving this question," he said.

"However, in the event the British Government informs us that it is incapable of resolving the problem posed by the commando, we will take the matter into our own hands," he said without elaborating.

Mr Qotbzadeh repeated Iran's position that it will not accede to the demands of the commando, which has demanded the release of 91 Arab political prisoners in the oil-rich Iranian province of Khuzestan.

The diplomatic personnel being held captive in the London Embassy had made it known they "were ready to die as martyrs of the revolution," he said, adding, "We have also received similar messages from their families."

Mr Qotbzadeh said any harm to the hostages would have "repercussions" for the 91 prisoners whose release the commando is seeking. But the minister stopped short of a previous threat to execute all the prisoners.

Denial of Algerian Mediation

JN031846 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran denied reports today carried by the UPI on acceptance of Algerian mediation in solving the issue of Iranian diplomats in London who have been held by armed assailants for 4 days.

Dr Salami, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, stressed that Algeria is a friendly state, which is highly respected by Iran. However, Algeria has not yet submitted such a request in this regard.

Message to Hostages

LD041014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a letter addressed to the members and employees of the Iranian Embassy in London, has announced that the nation and the Government of Iran, during these sensitive periods when you are under pressure from criminal agents, feel themselves close to you. The text of Qotbzadeh's letter is as follows:

Revolutionary members and employees of the Iranian Embassy in London: We admire your efforts and resistance against the criminal Iraqi Ba'th agents and agents of international imperialism and Zionism. But you should know that the nation and the government of Iran consider themselves close to you during these sensitive times when you are under pressure from these criminal agents.

We know that just as the entire nation of Iran is ready for martyrdom in order to establish the glorious revolution, and just as the nation has never submitted to pressure from imperialism and international Zionism, you also are prepared to be martyred alongside the nation of Iran to pay ransom to these world-devouring agents. You can be sure that we will go to any length to secure your freedom and if we deem it necessary and if this is your wish tens of thousands of Iranians are ready to enter the embassy unarmed and shouting "God is great" to give these Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries their rightful punishment. [message is not signed]

Yazdi Statement

LD030944 Tehran PARS in English 0801 GMT 3 May 80

["Yazdi Sees U.S. Hands in Embassy Incident"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 3 May (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian foreign minister, [as received] Ebrahim Yazdi, said in Tehran on Thursday that the seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London by group of armed men has been carried out as part of the U.S. plot against Iran.

He said, "...the Americans try to [word indistinct] the flow of the Iranian oil to world markets in a bid to cut our foreign exchange revenues....

"On the (?one) hand the United States Government is trying to dissuade the major international purchasers of the Iranian oil from purchasings of Iraq for carrying out subversive plots in Iran such a exploding oil installations in the south of Iran. [sentence as received] Added Yazdi, "...the United States has virtually launched on a war of attrition against the people of Iran in the hope that by doing so it will frustrate and weary them to the point of eventual surrender..."

Khamene'i on Situation

LD021850 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1530 GMT on 2 May carries the recorded address by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i at the Friday prayer meeting at Tehran University. At one point, after citing the need for unity and struggle against imperialists, Khamene'i says:

"They have instigated a number of people as Iraqi nationals. They have surrounded our diplomats at the Iranian Embassy in London; they have taken them hostage and then they tell us the condition for their release is for you to release the U.S. hostages in Tehran. Surprise! Then here is the link; then it is you who have managed to expose yourselves. This means that you took some hostages there in order to (?reciprocate) against the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran. Look how we are today fighting against this gigantic global power. This should not be taken lightly; these things cannot be denied."

Khamene'i goes on to stress the need for supporting the government and to avoid opposition.

Friday Imam Blames U.S.

GF031723 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Qazi led Friday prayers in Dezful, where thousands of faithful and struggling Dezful citizens participated in the service. In his first speech, the Dezful Friday imam said: On the first anniversary of Motahhari's martyrdom, we send congratulations to the imam [Khomeyni] and the Muslim people of Iran. The Dezful Friday imam continued: We achieved victory through the blood of the martyrs and now we will cut off the hands of the aggressors and rid the Muslim people of these aggressors. Ayatollah Qazi said that sometimes the United States hires its agents and elements to carry out acts of sabotage. Sometimes it persuades Saddam Husayn to violate Iran's territory, and it occasionally send its malicious elements into Iran. And now, by hiring the British Government, the United States has assigned some terrorists to attack the embassy. The United States and its servants should know that these plots will no longer have any effect.

In his second speech, which was addressed to citizens of Afghanistan, Ayatollah Qazi said: With the unity of all revolutionary forces, the help of God and the support of the heroic Iranian nation, you will overcome the Russian aggressors, the Red Army and the paid regime of the traitorous Babrak Karmal. Your Islamic revolution will be victorious.

QNA Report on Possible Anti-British Action

JN021029 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Sharjah, 2 May--The director of the Information Department in the Ministry of National Guidance in Tehran has emphasized that the Iranian authorities expect some kind of action by some elements against the British Embassy in Tehran in the wake of the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London.

In a telephone contact with the newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published in Sharjah today, the Iranian official added that Revolution Guards units are currently increasing security around the British Embassy in Tehran and are closely watching any suspicious moves around the other foreign diplomatic missions in Tehran.

The Iranian official asserted that the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London is aimed only at creating a similar action in Tehran, namely, occupation of the British Embassy in Tehran. This matter is also meant to create a complicated situation than can be exploited by the United States, by implementing a new military action against Iran under the smokescreen of preserving Western interests in the area, the Iranian official concluded.

Negotiation Demand

LD040456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to a REUTER report from London, the gunmen who have taken about 20 people hostage at the Iranian Embassy in London have asked for mediation by three Arab ambassadors and the Red Cross. The armed men, who are in their 4th day of siege at the embassy issued a statement about this request which points out that they want the ambassadors of Algeria, Jordan and Iraq and a Red Cross official to help negotiate between themselves and the British Government to assure the safety of the hostages and the members of their group.

Shortly after the issuance of this statement, an Iranian woman hostage was set free. The gunmen said in their latest statement that if the ambassadors of the said countries were not available, the ambassadors of Libya, Syria and Kuwait should replace them. The gunmen warned in this statement that if their conditions are not fulfilled, no one in the embassy will remain safe.

According to a report by the representative office of the Voice and Profile of Iran in London, the British newspapers and mass media have not reafrained from any opportunity in order to (?distort the news) of the demonstrations by the Muslim students in front of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London. The British papers have attempted to link the hostage taking in Iran and London, and have called this conspiratorial hostage taking a justified act of revenge.

According to an AFP report, a source close to the Algerian Foreign Ministry has announced that the Algerian Government is carefully watching the issue of the hostages at the Iranian Embassy in London and is desirous of the adoption of a positive measure in this respect. The source added that at the present stage only Britain can play a useful role in this accident and that any form of intervention could possibly make the task more difficult.

Paper Says Occupation is 'Plot'

JN032048 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 3 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has devoted a large section of its front page to talk about the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London.

Under the banner headline "Details of the Armed Occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London," JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI wrote: The wave of denunciation against the U.S.-British plot in occupying our embassy in London has escalated. This incident has had profound and indignant effects on Muslim university students in the Islamic states, particularly in the Middle East. The Iranian university students in London have affirmed that the occupation of the Iranian Embassy was the result of U.S.-British collusion. This is confirmed by the fact that the British security men in charge of protecting the embassy in London did not show any resistance when the gunmen stormed the building, and perhaps even facilitated the storming process.

The plot against our embassy in London indicates the commencement of a real war that Carter and Margaret Thatcher have decided to wage against the oppressed peoples in the world. The newspaper stressed that the manner in which the embassy was occupied confirms the presence of prior coordination between the London police and the attackers.

The newspaper cited a well-informed figure in London as saying: It seems that the British authorities had advance knowledge of the subject and all evidence proves that.

Further Accusations

JN042001 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 4 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Talking about the Iranian Embassy in London is talking about the three criminals who planned and masterfully carried out this operation. The first criminal is the United States, which was stunned following the failure of the act of piracy against Iran. The second criminal is Britain, which took upon itself the task of dealing the U.S. blow to Iran economically and geographically. The third criminal is the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, the primary loser from the Islamic Revolution, which has deeply affected the Iraqi people and the effects of which have recently begun to emerge.

Any condemnation of the cowardly operation is a frank condemnation of these three criminals who have contributed to its success. They tried to accomplish several objectives--primarily, covering up for the heinous crime perpetrated by the United States against the Iranian people and threatening Iran by detaining its sons as hostages in return for the American hostages who are in the hands of the Iranian people.

This tripartite alliance comes at a time when the striking arm of the Islamic Revolution has stretched to the various Muslim countries seeking to establish liberated regimes similar to the Islamic Republic of Iran that are independent from the two powers.

Let us go back to the embassy incident and ask: In whose interest was the operation carried out? Who are the perpetrators of this crime and who are those who paved the way for it? The answers to these questions expose the identity of the criminals: the United States, the main beneficiary of the operation; Iraq, who had to carry out this operation; and Britain, the one who paved the way for the operation.

Once again we wonder: Does Britain really want the siege to end? The answer is yes, but only after the act of U.S. air piracy against the Iranian people is forgotten. British Prime Minister Thatcher has sent a message to the president of the republic assuring him on the lives of the hostages and guaranteeing the ending of the operation. How can Britain reassure us about our own sons [words indistinct].

What confirms Britain's collusion in the operation is its rejection of all the proposals put forward by the Muslim demonstrators who are staging a sit-in at the embassy gate. Some of the demonstrators offered themselves in lieu of the hostages. Others asked to be allowed to storm the embassy and rescue the hostages. However, all these invitations were turned down by the British Scotland Yard. Why? Because they do not want the operation to end so quickly. They are certain that those who stormed the embassy will leave after their objectives are fulfilled.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostages in 9 Centers

TA021542 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 2 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] In Iran itself, militant religious leaders have said that the seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London was a plot to try to force the release of the American hostages held in Iran. These hostages have now been distributed to nine urban centers in the country. From Tehran, Tim Lelewelyn:

[Begin recording] Speaking at the weekly Friday prayers at Tehran University, gun-toting Ayatollah Khamene'i, one of Iran's most militant religious figures, said that the London Embassy seizure was a plot to try to force the exchange of the American hostages in Iran for the Iranian hostages in London. He did not specify who was responsible for the plot, but there was little doubt from Tehran radio commentaries that the Americans and the British are the prime suspects.

The militant students who took the American Embassy last November issued a communique today revealing that the American hostages are now distributed between nine towns and cities in Iran. The latest one being the holy city of Mashhad in northeastern Iran, where they say religious leaders and Revolutionary Guards will help the students hold them until they are put on trial. It seems the attack on the London Embassy has only made matters more difficult for the American captives here, if that were possible.

There are repeated rumors circling Tehran that the British Embassy has been seized or is about to be seized, but the compound remains secure and no crowds or groups are evident nearby. Security in the form of more police and revolutionary guards has been stepped up around the mile-long perimeter, and the few remaining British diplomats and staff are naturally concerned of the rumors in such a volatile city, but they do remain rumors. [end recording]

Student Statement from Yazd

LD031824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1746 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Here is an announcement: According to our reporter, following the transfer of a group of spies from the American den of espionage in Tehran to Yazd, the first statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in Yazd was issued. In their statement, the students, while giving details of the place where the spies will be kept and while thanking the people of Yazd for their cooperation, have called upon all the inhabitants of that city, and particularly the youth, to assist them in keeping and guarding the spies. The students emphasized that it is necessary for all the youth to remain aware and alert so that they can discover and recognize every suspicious move and foil it immediately.

Hostages Transfer

JN041630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 30

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have announced that more U.S. hostages have been transferred to the two towns of Arak and Mahallat in the central province.

It will be recalled that the Muslim students had earlier transferred some hostages to Shiraz, Tabriz, Qom, Esfahan, Mashhad, Jahrom, Yazd and Najafabad.

Transfer of Dead

LD041042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the first secretary of the Swiss Embassy has gone to the coroner's office in Tehran in order to take responsibility for the burned bodies of the U.S. servicemen. Dr (Mir Haqinia), the coroner, in a contact with PARS announced that according to the order issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the bodies of the U.S. servicemen are to be handed over to the first secretary of the Swiss Embassy.

The Swiss Embassy intends to send the bodies to Switzerland so that they can be handed over to the United States and later to their families. The Swiss Embassy, in a contact with our reporter, said: The embalming of the bodies has not yet been completed. Once this operation is complete, probably by next Tuesday or Wednesday, the bodies will be officially handed over to the Swiss Embassy in Tehran.

Foreign Minister Statement

LD050951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister announced that the bodies of eight U.S. commandos who had raided Iran were handed over this morning by the coroner to Archbishop Capucci. The bodies are to be flown out of Iran tomorrow.

Bani-Sadr Cites 'Arafat on 'Plot'

JN032012 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 3 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The new paper BAMDAD highlighted the president's speech in which he said that through its abortive military intervention, the United States hoped to create a free zone for its agents in Iran. The president added: Information was received that exposed the dimensions of this conspiratorial design, which was aimed against the revolution and the government. We succeeded in destroying the network of plots, and we identified the conspiratorial elements. Some of these elements were actually arrested.

Bani-Sadr added: The information that we received from Brother Yasir 'Arafat on this conspiratorial plan was identical to that which we gathered here. He said: The United States will not stop its plotting; yet we are fully alert. The armed forces and the Revolution Guards are prepared and quite ready to foil all treacherous and conspiratorial designs, with the help of the 20 million-man army.

Chamran on Hostages, U.S. Policy

LD031925 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The central news bureau, quoting AFP, reports that Mostafa Chamran, Iran's national defense minister, said in an interview with the LE MATIN newspaper, printed in Paris, that the release of the American hostages depends on whether or not an internatinonal court would first condemn the former U.S. policy in Iran.

The Iranian defense minister added: The unsuccessful U.S. operation in Iran was part of that country's general plan to overthrow the Iranian regime.

He said: Many elements were involved in this plot. The start of the fighting in Kordestan and the Iraqi attack could be considered as a part of the conspiracy.

He added: There exists a great deal of cooperation between the two superpowers: The USSR entered Afghanistan and United States kept relatively quiet about it; the United States entered Iran and the USSR kept quiet.

Chamran said: Iran is not frightened of the superpowers and seeks cooperation, free of domination, with the European countries.

In conclusion, Chamran said: We can supply Europe with oil and other minerals, and in return receive the technology Iran needs from Europe.

KEYHAN Cites Media

JN042109 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 4 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "New Details About the U.S. Aggressive Operation against Iran," the evening newspaper KEYHAN writes: The U.S. newspapers' reports said that the operation included the arrest and even the murder of Imam Khomeyni.

Regarding the aggressive operation, Moscow Radio said in its commentary: Eight days have passed since the U.S. military operation. During this time new facts have appeared, showing that Washington did not only want to rescue the hostages, as U.S. President Carter mentioned.

The U.S. newspaper New York TIMES, citing well-informed sources at the White House, said that Washington's plan to release the hostages included a wide-scale intervention in Iran and that this intervention could have led to a large struggle in the Middle East region and the Persian Gulf. The paper added: It seems that Carter was aware of the possible results of the U.S. aggressive operation and that these results were much more expensive than the $150 million allocated for the operation. This operation could have led the world to the eruption of an international conflict whose repercussions cannot be estimated.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GUARD CORPS COMMANDERS 2 MAY

LD030630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] As you have already been informed in previous news broadcasts, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received the Guards Corps commanders from all over the country yesterday morning and then addressed them as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

When I see you young people being truthfully and in good spirit active in the service of Islam and thereby risking your lives, I cannot help but feel proud. I am proud that among the Muslims you are such brave and committed young people. Therefore, we should not fear powerful people who do not rely on God but on the machinegun. Our fear would be that they would not be prepared to embrace martyrdom.

There is an account left behind by the holy 'Ali ibn al-Husayn, whose illustrious father, en route to Karbala, happened to say the words: To God we belong and to him we return.

He deferentially asked the archmartyr [his father]: Is right not on our side?

His father graciously replied: Yes. He then said: We then have no fear of death. A man who is right and a man who maintains that this universe has one architect, who is God, and that the physical world is the lowest as described in the Koran--and the word Dunya [Arabic for "world"] means low. When it is destined that the martyr should have his abode in the lofty assembly of angels, then what fear does he have?

The likes of Carter should fear those who do not believe in such missions. Those people whose entire aim is devoted to obtaining power for a few days in this world or resorting to crimes should be afraid. But our youth who believe in the spiritual world and who deem martyrdom a victory for themselves, these people have no fear.

Let us suppose that the powerful are so mighty as to be able to pour out their forces in our midst and engage in carnage and total destruction. Nevertheless, since right is with us, we should not be afraid. But things are not so. [sentence as heard]

By shouting and blustering from the very first day, Mr Carter wanted to impose his will on us. If you remember the very first day when our youth went and took over the spy nest, Carter's supporters kept spreading propaganda, that is, they issued instructions and through their acolytes in Iran they spread the rumor that they were about to come to that den of espionage with their paratroops and put the students to sleep, and then enter and do this and that, or put all of Tehran to sleep.

But when nobody took any notice of such talk, it became clear that the situation was not going to be so.

And now that they put themselves to the test and came along with all the material that they had in their possession, landed on Iranian soil, did this and that, then suffered a political blow and suffered a spiritual blow, brought along U.S. youth whom they put to death--and I think that the plan was much bigger than what they make out. And some of the people who have gone there [to the desert area near Tabas], say that the plan was much bigger than what they say.

A number of people were so charred that very little of them, if at all, remained. Such a criminal who sends the young men of his country to perpetrate crime and treachery here, this gentleman who continually hollers: You have broken social and international agreements; he has himself broken this very international agreement, whereby he proceeds to land a military force in this realm. This realm is an independent one. This is something which is tantamount to a violation of international rights and a violation of international agreements. This violation of international agreements about which Mr Carter yells is perpetrated by he himself; and unfortunately this action of his does not come in for criticism in international forums.

Of course, in this situation, now that they have suffered defeat there are many criticisms. But you should know that were they successful, all these criticisms which are being made would turn into praise and eulogy.

In any case, we are not afraid of intimidations and at the same time do not claim that we have many weapons and could oppose all the powers. We do not say such a thing. They may be able to muster military forces to match the population of Iran. But we say that we rely on a principle whereby we do not fear death. The final thing they could do is to come along and kill us all. And our youth have repeatedly asked: Pray so that we be martyred. A person who says pray so that we be martyred cannot possibly fear Carter if he were to send in forces in order to martyr them.

Therefore, there is no fear whatsoever of such issues. Be strong and be mighty. Lean on God. When a single man from your midst leans on the blessed Almighty God, he could then counter a number of these people. These people, even if they were to lose their senses one day and, let us suppose, poured their forces into Iran, these young men of ours would destroy with their claws and teeth and would not allow a single one of them to return home safe. Had he succeeded in this plan of his to the extent of his forces reaching the spy nest in Tehran, then they would have understood with what manner of persons they were entangled.

At any rate, I thank you as you are carrying arms without being forced by anyone except God, as this is something which has been inspired by divince principle and you yourselves have entered this arena. No one has gone and forced you to do so. Suddenly throughout Iran an army came about. This was not a question of people going one by one to register for military service. Rather, the whole thing was a question of divine dispensation. When people saw that this was a matter of safeguarding the Islamic realm and that it was tantamount to obeying the behest of God, we witnessed a sudden seething throughout Iran, a seething from the very core of the Islamic nation which then proceeded to organize things and all business at hand.

And what I now have to say to you gentlemen, who are the heads of such groups, is that you should not do anything which could tarnish this movement. You are now part and parcel of God's soldiers. You are God's soldiers and you are the army of God. Should those who make up God's army--God forbid--do something which is not to God's satisfaction and then should a state of affairs come about whereby people would say: Well, these people are just like the troops of the former regime and now that they have obtained some power they, too, are bullying the people, they are hurting the people, they are--for instance--stealing--God forbid--the property of the people--well, let it not be so!

Advise your young people and convey my personal greetings to all and advise them: You young people are the soldiery of God. You young people are the hand of God. You should do something that will make Iran raise its head high in the world and let us also stand before God with raised heads. You yourselves should keep your self respect and dignity before God. Let there not be a deed whereby other nations would censure us as follows: You did not have any power, but now that you have the power you are acting exactly as those other people before you! You should explain to all people that we have not risen and marched for wordly gains. It does not make sense for man to give up his life for the world. A person who wants the world also wants to preserve himself in order to devour the world.

You whose lives are in danger all the time, if there is a young or foolish person among you who did something against regulations, you should stop him yourselves. Advise him. Do not permit the world to think that as soon as you were provided for you committed a wrong deed. I hope that God will help you and support you. Go forth with power. Have faith in a source of power against which no power counts. Go forth with the same power and you will be victorious. Thank God, I hope that you will be victorious to the end.

And you should know that our revolution is unprecedented in all the world. In all the revolutions of the world, like the October revolution and like the French revolution and other revolutions in smaller countries, none has been as easily achieved as ours. The late Gharavi, may God bless his soul, after the victory of the revolution, told me: Our struggle between the nation and the government only took 3 and 1/2 hours. In 3 and 1/2 hours the nation took over. This is a very rare occurrence in the world. The CIA had not even been informed. Then when you became victorious, none of the things which were done after other revolutions happened here. In the first revolution they would attack and kill many people, sometimes as many as 1 million people. I have been told about another revolution which I do not quite remember, where in some country's revolution 1 million people were killed, and 1 and 1/2 million people were (?exiled), all the press and radio were censured, all parties were dismantled.

The first thing they do is strangle those who might put up any kind of opposition. But when Iran revolted, all parties, radios, papers and groups were allowed to act freely. They were allowed to [word indistinct] and all the roads were open to them. This is unprecedented in the world. This is because our revolution was an Islamic one. It was the people who revolted. It was not the case that by a coup d'etat a dictator should come and oust another dictator, or that a general should kill the president. It was not like this. It was the nation. Our nation was a Muslim nation and followed Islamic tradition. That was why it did not stop freedom. Our government followed Islamic traditions and did not abolish freedom. All those words and all those mass slaughters did not occur.

A rare few, who were known to everybody--some of them fled the country and some who stayed here were arrested and tried. When I asked about prisoners I was told that they were well and their condition in prison was very good. They were tried. Those who had killed people or those who had conspired were duly punished. These things are unprecedented in the world.

On the other hand, it is now 1 year and a few months since the victory of our revolution. During this 1 year and few months, all the work has been put right, all the work which we had to do. Of course, there is a group of Satans in our country which are the remainders of that group who were killed or fled the country or are the so-called supporters of the shah. These are only a few people who have suffered losses and their power has been taken away from them. Their sources of profit have been taken away and that is why they are active against the reigime now.

The nation should identify them and stop them. Even after 30 or 40 years of constructive work following their revolutions, other countries have not been able to draft their constitutions. Iran has elected its president, compiled its constitution, voted for the Islamic Republic and formed the council of experts, compiled the law and the Majles elections will be finalized in a few days. All these were things which in other countries would have taken 20 or at least 10 years to accomplish. In the case of compiling the law, they sit around and put something together. We should not fear these things. These people who bother us in Kordestan, or Iraq, who supports them and attacks our borders, these are not important issues and do not warrant mentioning. These evil deeds--for you who kicked out a power which enjoyed the support of all the powers in the world--should not frighten you, these few people who make trouble and carry out sabotage operations or act childishly in universities. But, of course, our traditions should be Islamic. Abide by all Islamic rules, all of you, and may God grant you prosperity and victory and may all the affairs of the country be solved and your country be an Islamic one in which all strata can live comfortably. And peace be upon you as well as God's blessing and benediction.

STUDENT STATEMENT NO 121 DISCUSSES EMBASSY, HOSTAGES

LD021216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] As you were informed in the newscast, statement No 121 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy was issued today. We draw your attention to the text of this statement:

Greetings to Mashhad, the base of the angels of God. Greetings to the aware and struggling people of Khorasan. God's greetings and grace upon the honorable people of Khorasan who violently confronted all the attacks of the bloodthirsty regime. It is a source of great honor that throughout the attacks which were carried out by the traitorous regime against homes, streets, hospitals and even the sacred shrine of his holiness the eighth imam, you advanced the great Islamic revolution by your blood and by sacrificing your youth for the sake of God and that, inspired by the sanctified spirit of his holiness Imam Reza and following the orders of his worthy son, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, you moved forward and achieved victory.

Mr Carter seems to be suffering from forgetfulness [as heard] and in vain and out of fear carried out a secretive, military attack which ended in that divine fiasco. Now that the defeat and the disgrace of Carter's invasion has been revealed throughout the world, he is trying to cover it up and to divert public opinion from the real enemy. To this end, he has started a conspiracy in great dimensions through his internal and external agents and mercenaries.

On the one hand, his domestic agents have started explosions, murders, sabotage and confronting the nation by means of placing bombs in areas inhabited by workers, in hospitals and under bridges.

On the other hand, he has arranged for the occupation of the Iranian embassy in London with the assistance of his allies and at the hands of his foreign mercenaries. He has mobilized the people in London under the false pretext of defending the Arab masses but really, in fact, in order to free the U.S. spies. This is the height of stupidity and disgrace. The Iranian nation has found its path in the midst of great conspiracies and deceits and he will never be able to catch up with this nation.

In order to put an end to any kind of conspiracy and to take away and kind of excuse from this world plunderer, we have sent some of the spy hostages to holy Mashhad. We request all the inhabitants of Mashhad, especially the committed and struggling clergy of that region who are the brains of society and who are in the same fortress as the imam, and also the combatant youths of that area who played a great part in the success of the revolution, and particularly our dear and brave guard brothers, to fully cooperate with the brothers sent from the den of espionage and to guard the spy hostages, giving their assistance, until the day of the trial and punishment of the U.S. plotters which will, no doubt, be the day of disgrace for America.

We beseech God Almighty for the success of all the people in carrying out the orders of the imam.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

HOSTAGE DISCLOSES 'SPY' FLIGHTS OVER IRAN, INDIA, PAKISTAN

WA050746 London Reuter in English 0726 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tehran May 5, REUTER--One of the U.S. hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran has said on Iranian television that the United States ran a spy plane operation from Tehran covering India and Pakistan as well as Iran.

The hostage, Staff Sgt Joseph Subic Jr., who described himself as a Defense Intelligence Agency assistant in the defense attache's office at the embassy, named officers he said were involved. His statement was broadcast three weeks ago, but an undubbed tape was made available to reuters by his captors only this week.

Sergeant Subic said in the broadcast that a C12 plane fitted with a concealed camera was kept by the United States at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport until April last year. "It had taken photographs of the country of Iran, India and Pakistan, and these photographs were shipped out of the country," he said. "The spy camera I myself shipped out, two months just before the students came" and overran the embassy on November.

Sergeant Subic said knowledge of the espionage operation was confirmed to the ambassador, the defense attache's office and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officials. He also outlined the workings of an intelligence computer area beneath the U.S. Embassy's supply warehouse.

"During the revolution, this room and other parts of the building were monitoring communications in Iran, monitoring all traffic, TV and anything that was on the airwaves in Iran," he said.

"A lot of information was sent here. This was a major operation by the United States Government...."

Sergeant Subic expressed dissatisfaction with the way President Carter had handled the hostages crisis and said he had come to learn about crimes committed by the former shah. He alleged the shah's government had been controlled by the U.S. Government and added: "Also I've heard and seen pictures where certain (U.S.) government leaders, both past and present, have had many sex parties...at a mansion or palace up in northern Tehran. He added: "To me, for government leaders to do something like this is totally uncalled for."

Sergeant Subic showed his student captors Kodak plux-x aerographic film 2402 70mm type 2 which he said was used in the secret camera under the co-pilot's seat of the C-12. "The pilots were Colonel Thomas E Schaeffer, Captain Hollingsworth, who's now in England working with the U.S. Navy, Captain Davis Roeder, who just arrived here and has not had the opportunity yet to participate in a flight but he has trained in a C-12, and Major Harry F. Johnson who had made numerous flights with Colonel Schaeffer, both in Iran, India, Pakistan that they flew these C-12 aircraft," Sergeant Subic said.

He said the plane was withdrawn from Tehran after U.S. diplomats were expelled from South Africa for using a similar aircraft there.

Sergeant Subic said the U.S. Government had been pushing for the return of the plane in order to make flights to camp Behshahr near the Soviet border, which he said was a CIA operation, and to unidentified areas in southern Iran.

On the intelligence computer area, he said it was "a vault within a vault."

"This is one of the biggest vaults in the United States Government. This is almost as big as the one at the Pentagon," Sergeant Subic added.

The vault was due to have its own power supply and was heavily sound-proofed, he said.

"The person in charge of this operation after the shah was Colonel Thomas E. Schaeffer, who was the defense attache over here.

"Bert Moore, Gary Lee and Colonel Holling (Holland?) were all involved in this in some way as was the CIA people--Tom Ahern, William Daugherty and later George O'Keefe and Malcolm Kalb to a least extent and I believe Colonel Scott, who was chief of ARMISH MAAG (Defense contracts)--" Sergeant Subic said.

AYATOLLAH SHARI'AT-MADARI ARRESTED, JAILED IN QOM

LD030824 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] A last-minute news item: Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, that is to say, the representative of Islamic liberals and spiritual head of the Tabriz region, was arrested this morning and is in prison in the holy town of Qom together with fifteen of his supporters. This is stated in a communique telephoned to the AFP office by the Islamic Revolutionary Organization, which describes itself as supporting Iran's imam. I believe I will have further details in the 1100 (0900 GMT) newsflash.

Arrest Denied

NC031051 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 3 (AFP)--A spokesman for Ayatollah Kazem Shari'at-Madari, number two inthe Iranian religious hierarchy, denied today an earlier claim from Beirut that he was under arrest in the holy city of Qom.

Similar denials came from spokesmen for two Shi'ite Muslim leaders, Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani and Ayatollah Husayn Montazeri.

The denials followed the claim from the previously unknown Revolutionary Islamic Organisation that the ayatollah and 15 of his followers had been arrested in response to the assassination of Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim leader Imam Hasan Shirazi yesterday, claimed by the same organisation.

A spokesman for the organisation, which said it supported the ayatollah, threatened action against Iranian embassies if he were not released.

TEHRAN REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI

LD032018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1936 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, has met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in this meeting, which took place at 2000 today at Imam Khomeyni's residence, the president reported to Imam Khomeyni on the latest events and developments in the country. After the meeting with Imam Khomeyni, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, gave a short interview to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent. He said:

I discussed foreign and domestic policies with the imam, who said that we should pay no attention to rumors regarding the army. Such rumors should not be propagated and trust should be the basis for the stability of the army.

Regarding the Kordestan issues, the president said: We were not the instigators in Kordestan. A group, with a certain amount of preparation, started trouble there. We tried to persuade them to refrain and not to start a war that would lead to fratricide. We said that everybody should use the facilities at our disposal. But they mistook our efforts to prevent fratricide for weakness. I reaffirm that following the exit of these irresponsible, armed persons we will fulfill all our promises.

Finally, regarding the results of his inspection of the Lar Dam installations the president said to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: A worker at the dam told me at lunchtime: We are prepated to work more than 12 hours, instead of 8 hours, so that the country's condition will improve.

INTERIOR MINISTRY GIVES STATEMENT ON MAJLIS ELECTIONS

LD021132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following statement was issued today by the elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We hereby inform all the dear compatriots that in accordance with note 2 of the elections law concerning the Majlis of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the second round of voting will take place on Friday, 9 May, in the constituencies where the second round of elections are to be carried out. Therefore, all the honorable compatriots can get in touch with their nearest polling stations to register and to vote or they can go to the same polling station where they voted during the first round and vote for their favorite candidates.

[Signed] Elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES MAJLIS ELECTIONS, U.S. HOSTAGES

LD042054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report just handed me. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council held a session tonight.

The agency reports that following the meeting, Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, announced that the Majlis elections will be held on 9 May, and the supervisory councils and executive committees have been officially notified to undertake the holding of the second phase of the elections.

He added that a commission has been assigned to inquire into cooperation between certain domestic elements and the abortive U.S. military aggression against Iran. The commission has submitted its preliminary report to the Revolution Council.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, following tonight's session Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told correspondents that the report of Bahrain's collaboration in America's abortive military aggression against Iran has been a lie and that anyone circulating it has been trying to upset our relations with our neighbors.

Regarding the issue of hostage taking at the Iranian Embassy in London, our country's foreign minister said: The London issue is all over as far as we are concerned. We have made Britain responsible for the issue. If Britain declares that it cannot do anything, then we will start taking action.

Regarding the possibility of trying the U.S. hostages in an international tribunal, he said: Such a thing has in no way been raised with the imam, or at the Revolution Council of the Council of Ministers. Only the National Consultative Assembly will decide on the fate of the hostages.

MAYOR BLAMES INTERIOR MINISTRY FOR DEMONSTRATION DAMAGE

LD031125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the following statement has been issued by Tehran municipality in connection with damage done to the terminal in southern Tehran:

In his exalted name. The noble and struggling people of Tehran are hereby informed that Mr Mirsalim, deputy in charge of political affairs at the Ministry of Interior and the supervisor of the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has asked the police force of Tehran to allow a political group to hold their gathering on Thursday in the terminal in southern Tehran.

Tehran municipality, considering the political atmosphere and envisaging possible confrontations and damage to the terminal building did not consider it in the interests of the people, discussed the matter with Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Ministry of Interior and requested that either this political group reconsider its decision to hold this gathering or enough personnel be assigned from the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and guardsmen to maintain peace and guard the terminal building.

Unfortunately since the Ministry of Interior did not take the necessary steps, in addition to a bloody confrontation which was by no means in the interests of the revolution at present, great damage has been done to this terminal building.

Considering the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, a report on the damage is being prepared to be sent to the Ministry of Interior for consideration.

[Signed] Tehran Mayor Mohammad Tavassoli.

TRIAL OF 'ASSOCIATES' OF FORMER REGIME OPENS IN TEHRAN

LD041740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the trial of four former associates of the overthrown Pahlavi regime has begun in the first bench of the Islamic Revolution Court of the Tehran center. These four individuals are: Eshaq Borukhim, son of Barukh; Ebrahim Borukhim, son of Eshaq; Davud and Barukh Borukhim, sons of Yahuda.

These individuals are accused of plundering the wealth of the country through the construction of hotels and of obtaining billions of rials from the country's budget as loans for the same purpose; of transferring millions of rials out of the country as foreign exchange, at a sensitive period; of creating an espionage center for American agents and Israeli Zionism and their lackeys; of creating a center of corruption and prostitution; of destroying the morals of the people; trampling on the legitimate rights of the workers and insulting them; and of having a close relationship with the filthy fourt of Pahlavi and cooperating with the defunct SAVAK.

In today's session of the first bench of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, the representative of the court, while presenting the charges against the above-named persons by reading the text of the indictment, demanded the punishment of the accused individuals in accordance with the laws of Shari'a.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Paveh Attack

LD031042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1013 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The correspondent of the central news unit in Kermanshah this morning contacted the public relations officer of the 81st Armored Division and was informed that last night armed raiders who are supported by the mercenary Ba'th government of Iraq attacked the town of Paveh employing light and heavy armor. The military forces and Revolution Guards stationed in the region returned the fire and during the confrontation, which lasted until 0400 this morning, the raiders suffered heavy losses.

The report says that one soldier of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was martyred in this confrontation. The governorate of Paveh, contacted by the news unit, Kermanshah center, confirmed this news and announced that the body of this martyr will be buried in a special ceremony attended by different groups of people in Paveh.

Commentary on Husayn

JN031922 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The abortive attempt to assassinate Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Kuwait, the storming of the Iranian Embassy in London, the three explosions in Tehran in 1 day and finally the assassination of struggler Hasan Shirazi in Beirut are some of the results of the Ba'thist aggression during the past week. It is also the week that began with the brave attack against traitor Saddam Husayn while he was inspecting one of the air force camps.

Despite the Ba'thist information media's silence over the assassination incident, the incident was so tremendous that it led the Ba'thist clique to carry out a host of retaliatory operations in Kuwait, Beirut and London, in the wake of the bold operation carried out by vanguards from the Islamic action organization in Iraq. It is expected that the chain of vengeance will continue against the figures who oppose the ruling clique in Baghdad, as an expression of the extent of the hysterical state incurred in the regime after the attack against the leader of agentry. Moreover, this chain of vengeance further explains to the Iraqi people that which the gang has wanted to hide from them. One whole week passed after the bold operation and the Ba'thist information organs have not been able to admit it. Instead, they have continued making up funny news, so as to convince the people that Saddam has not been harmed. However, the oppressed Iraqi people know the truth, with all of its details, because the one who carried out the operation is one of them.

Since last Saturday, all people have been watching the regime's information organs in the hope that they will admit the obvious fact for once. But these organs, due to their great shock over their president, whose destiny is unknown, have been stricken by hallucination. They publish the president's news in their news items in a frail and funny caricature manner. On labor day, these organs said that the president inspected the workers while aboard a helicopter and sent a statement to be read by the radio announcer on this occasion. In another newscast, the radio said that the president visited Irbil and addressed the masses but the radio did not carry a recording of the speech as usual. As for the reception of delegations, this task was entrusted to his deputy, 'Izzat ad-Duri.

What is it that these organs want to say? Do they want to say that nothing has happened? Where is Saddam, then? Why doesn't he go out, even once? Is one time not enough for people to believe that nothing has happened? What prevents him from going out? If he fears the people, let him address them from the radio building, so that he will not longer trouble his ambassadors abroad, forcing them to issue statement after statement every day asserting that the president is alive.

If Saddam dies, the symbol of dictatorship and tyranny will die and the nation will have a new stage of struggle for the establishment of the rule of God on earth.

Islamic Organization Cable

JN032019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 80

[Text of cable sent by Islamic Action Organization in Iraq to Iranian Ayatollah Mohammad Shirazi--date not indicated]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. To the righteous soul will be said: O thou soul, in complete rest and satisfaction, come back thou to thy Lord, well-pleased thyself, and well-pleasing unto him. Enter thou, then, among my devotees. Yea, enter thou my heaven [koranic verse].

His Eminence Ayatollah Mohammad Shirazi: Thus, the convoys of martyrs pass on to God and the Islamic Revolution in Iraq carries on, paving its fiery path until the blood of the revolutionary triumphs over the despots' swords. While congratulating the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, and while congratulating you and the Iraqi mujahidin people on the new medal God has bestowed on you. As represented in the martyrdom of scholar Mujahid Martyr Hasan Shirazi, we ask Almighty God to grant you patience and consolation and support you and your persistence in marching along the path of the revolution until the achievement of victory, God willing.

On this occasion, we renew our pledge and charter with great avenging God and with the faithful Iraqi people and their revolutionary leadership, as represented in the imam of the Muslims, great Khomeyni, to carry on along the path of tough jihad, carrying our souls on our palms and searching for martyrdom before victory. Victory comes only from great God.

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization.

Plane Violates Airspace

JN042032 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY says that an Iraqi plane violated the Iranian airspace today.

A spokesman for the Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr pointed out that the Iraqi plane entered the Iranian airspace in the Abadan region, but was forced to return to Iraqi airspace after the Revolution Guards opened fire on it.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Presidential Statement on Kordestan

LD021734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the office of the president in connection with the present situation in Kordestan.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Now that, with God's blessing, the Islamic Republic Army and the corps of the Revolution Guards are in control of the situation in the towns of Kordestan, as well as the Sanandaj garrison and the town's outskirts, with the corps of the Revolution Guards advancing in Sanandaj and already purging government offices and other buildings of the counterrevolutionaries, we wish to inform the nation, especially our Kurdish brothers and sisters and in particular in Sanandaj that:

1. A Red Lion and Sun relief area will be established for treating the injured in the shortest possible time and will be ready to give treatment and food to the applicants.

2. Kurdish brother and sister compatriots are not to listen to the rumors spread about the treatment of those who have sought sanctuary, for in accordance with Islamic kindness, the Muslim and brave army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps will treat them with the utmost sympathy and according to the Koran they will not maltreat them in any way.

In this connection, all the vehicles of the army of the Islamic Republic are at the disposal of the Kurdish brothers and sisters of Sanandaj and will--if needed--guard and take them anywhere they wish.

3. The purge of the area of armed people is decisively underway by the army of the Islamic Republic and the guards corps. In this connection, the only solution would be for them to surrender their arms or leave the city. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that the people in the region will stop at nothing in their assistance for the definite crushing of the xenophobic rebels.

Of course, any area which is purged of armed people will be mopped-up immediately, and the damages caused by the enemy will be compensated.

Hopefully our Kurdish brothers and sisters, free of the enemy plots and alongside their other Muslim compatriots, will lead the country to prosperity and happiness. [Signed] The office of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ahvaz Executions

LD021108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1028 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, two of those responsible for the events in the University of Ahvaz were executed at dawn today. A statement has been issued by the Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Khuzestan in this connection. It says:

The Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz has investigated the files of two of those responsible for the events in Jundi-Shapur University in Ahvaz, Ahmad Mo'azzen, son of Mahmud, unemployed from Dezful, and Mas'ud Imani, son of Khosrow, unemployed from (?Izeh), who took part and had leadership roles in most of the sit-ins, demonstrations and activities against the Islamic Republic in various cities of Khuzestan Province, and found them guilty of taking part in the conspiracies at Jundi-Shapur University and inciting the ignorant people, and direct involvement in an incident which led to the death of a few persons and the injuring of a large number of persons.

They were declared guilty of waging war against God and God's prophet for rising against the government of the Islamic Republic and committing treason against the Iranian Government and nation and were sentenced to death. The verdicts of the court were carried out at dawn today.

The investigation concerning the offenses of other accused persons is still continuing.

Statement on Sanandaj Situation

LD021728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the 28th Division of Kordestan and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj have issued a joint statement, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The brave and Muslim compatriots are hereby notified that a large number of the assailants have been killed by the revolution forces and all the primary and secondary roads are under strict control so there is no traffic on them. The enemy's gasoline, supplies and ammunition have run out. A number of the counterrevolutionaries who intended to escape have been killed or arrested by the brave soldiers and guards. At the moment, a part of the city--Azadi Square and 22 Bahman Square--are being purged and all the positions of the counterrevolution have been taken over. The inhabitants of the purged areas enjoy total security. Some of the local inhabitants have been transferred to the garrison or safer places.

Clash in Kamyaran

LD021756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Kermanshah Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, reports: Yesterday, being Labor Day, various classes of the people of Kamyaran went on a march which resulted in clashes with a number of counterrevolutionary agents. According to the latest report, firearms, including Kalashnikovs, and weapons other than firearms were used in this clash, which resulted in the death of one person and the injury of two others.

Kordestan Appeals for Doctors

LD031200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran invites the assistance of general practitioners, surgeons, orthopedists, and specialists to join its staff. The spokesman of this society told the central news unit: The service of these doctors is badly needed in Kordestan and the volunteer doctors can contact us by telephoning these numbers, 894290, 890114 and 894345, to declare their readiness so that the necessary steps may be taken to send them to Kordestan.

Guards Open Information Center

GF031754 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 3 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Ahvaz Corps of the Revolution Guards; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] Following Imam Khomeyni's advice, we have decided to open an information center at the social relations center of the Ahvaz Corps of the Revolution Guards. The telephone number for this center is 20839. We ask all brothers and sisters to report any and all types of information to this center.

For further information, please call the above-mentioned number. The address is Bagh-e Mo'in, Bushehri Street, social relations center of the Corps of the Revolution Guards.

Fighting in Sanandaj

LD031810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement addressed to the people of Sanandaj tonight:

In His Exalted name.

Dear compatriots, honorable people of Sanandaj:

Past events have shown that illegally armed persons have always taken advantage of the good will and leniency of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that, whenever they have been in a weak position, they have asked for help from the country's higher authorities and have cleverly awaited the opportunity to consolidate their force and begin new disturbances. As they themselves know, they have:

1. Promised the government special mission that if the Guards Corps were to leave the officers club, the radio and television station, and the airport in Sanandaj, and that if the army units were to take charge of guarding these places, they would undertake not [words indistinct]. They also asked that the security of the city be assigned to the police. But we saw how, after the departure of the Guards Corps, their armed comings and goings resumed and that they openly prevented the police from doing their duty.

2. By setting up so-called courts they attracted the peace-loving and neutral people to our courts and fined or imprisoned them.

3. By going to people's houses and places of business they committed acts of extortion everyday.

4. They arrested military personnel who resided in the city and detained them for a number of days.

5. They cut off the water, power and telephone lines to the officers club and opened fire on the military unit stationed at the officers club. When an ambulance tried to go to the officers club in order to carry away the martyrs and the wounded, they fired at the ambulance, arrested its passengers and prevented help from reaching the military personnel stationed in the officers club.

6. In spite of the fact that they had undertaken not to obstruct the military units, when the military column, which was assigned to replace the units in operation and to strengthen the border forces--was on its way to the border, they, by agitating and stationing innocent students on the path of the column, very nearly prevented its passage. The military units, lest they should harm these children of the motherland, altered their route to bypass the city. Nevertheless, the personnel and the vehicles of the army were repeatedly fired upon along this route, resulting in a number of casualties.

The army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the knowledge that these rebels are the rotten roots and remnants of the hirelings of imperialism who wish to bring about fratricide and riot in the region, was regretfully forced to accept this forced war in Sanandaj and--in order to defend itself in the face of aggression and shootings by unlawful armed groups--in other cities as well.

In obeying the orders of the president and the command of the armed forces, the 28th Division of Sanandaj was ordered:

1. To welcome all unarmed and peace-loving persons in Sanandaj, and, by using their vehicles and any other vailable facilities, to take them anywhere they wish.

2. To establish a Red Lion and Sun field hospital in a suitable place where it would be safe from the heavy weapons and mortars of the counterrevolutionaries and to accept and treat all the sick and wounded--including the townfolk and the counterrevolutionaries.

3. In order to provide for the collection of the bodies of the dead that are lying in the streets, orders have been dispatched to the effect that between 1000 and 1600 on Sunday, 4 May the Sanandaj Division and the Guards Corps should halt their mopping-up operation in the city and implement a cease-fire so that the ambulances bearing Red Lion and Sun flags can collect and evacuate the bodies of the dead.

The counterrevolutionaries are hereby warned that only these ambulances are allowed to pass through the city. If they try to take advantage of this opportunity to take up their arms and strengthen their positions, they will be crushed by various means and with the utmost force.

4. After the end of the cease-fire, the army and Guards Corps units stationed in the region will resume their mission. If unlawful armed persons still continue their desperate attempts they will be severely crushed and the city will be purged of them so that the bereaved people of Sanandaj may return to their homes and live in peace.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Appeals for Aid

LD031913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement saying that our brothers and sisters from Sanandaj desperately require food, medicine, powdered milk and other primary necessities. This headquarters has called upon all compatriots to send their assistance to the Revolution Guards Corps as soon as possible. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Once again, the brave and continuous struggle of the brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps and our brothers in the army made it clear to the enemy that it no longer has any place among the people of Iran. The same effort and struggle of our brothers who were ready to sacrifice their lives saved the city of Sanandaj from the claws of the enemies, who were disguised as friends. Now, our dear brothers and sisters, the inhabitants of Sanandaj, after suffering great hardship and difficulties and after suffering many losses as dead and wounded, have come back to their houses and habitats and are desperately in need of food, medicine, powdered milk and other first aid necessities.

It is the duty of you, the fighting people of Tehran and other cities, to see to the needs of your compatriots by every possible means, as a sign of sympathy and cooperation.

The central Revolution Guards Corps asks you to hand over your assistance to the headquarters of the corps in Tehran and other cities from which it will be sent to Sanandaj.

Khuzestan Leader Attacks Khomeyni

AU031945 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] (ANSA)--Rome, May 3--"The shah exploited us but now Khomeyni wants to instrumentalize us", a Khuzestan religious leader told the Rome daily "MESSAGGERO" today.

Sheik Mahmud Tahrt Khaghani said that the province of Khuzestan was an integral part of Iran but that his people wanted to govern themselves, read and write in their own language and pray to Allah in accordance with their own traditions.

At the start of the revolution the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni was in agreement on all these points, the sheik said. "Then when the new state felt strong enough to manage without our support all this was called into question", Khaghani continued.

"Now the situation is even worse than before. We are exploited like we were in the past and in addition we feel instrumentalized", he went on. "Before we felt only rage, but now we feel our pride has been wounded too", he said.

"I lived under the shah and under his father before him, but no ruler allowed himself to insult the Arabs in my presence, something which now happens," the Khuzestan spokesman continued.

Tehran authorities accuse the Arabs of Khuzestan of systematically sabotaging the oil installations of Abadan and its vicinity.

The central government also claims that the Arab community is financed and manipulated by neighboring Arab states, Iraq in particular.

Khaghani went on to say that "We, the people that were oppressed twice over under the dictatorship, we have contributed to the victory of the Islamic revolution to be free and sovereign. If those in Tehran have a memory, they cannot forget the strikes by Arab workers in the oil industry which caused the economic collapse of the Bakhtiar government. It is with bitterness and regret that we see that our rights are not being recognized by this government either", he ended.

Attack on West Azarbayjan Village

LD041144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] As a result of an attack by armed raiders on (Tarab), a village near the town of Miandow Ab, one of the residents was murdered. The governor of Miandow Ab, announcing this news this morning, told a PARS correspondent in Urumieh: Armed raiders attacked the village while the villagers were holding a ceremony commemorating (Jamshid 'a'Inzadeh) one of the martyred revolutionary fighters. In this attack, which was carried out with the use of heavy and light weapons, (Nowruz 'a'Inzadeh), one of the villagers, was martyred. Another villager ('Aziz 'a'Inzadeh), was injured and an 18-year old (Mossayeb Asadi), was taken hostage.

Clash in Urumiyeh

LD041145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Urumiyeh, in the confrontation which took place at 2400 last night near the Revolution Guards base at [word indistinct] on (?peripheral) street in Urumiyeh, two guardsmen were martyred. During the 30-minute confrontation, the raiders fired at the base using different types of heavy and light weapons, but were forced to withdraw under the return fire of the guardsmen.

Fighting in Paveh

LD041146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the governor of (Uramanat) today said: Last night at 2100 armed raiders from (Miryab) again opened fire on Paveh. Their fire was returned by army personnel and revolution guards. This confrontation lasted until 2400. According to reports from the commander of the gendarmerie unit in Kermanshah, the governor and the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin, the rest of Kermanshahan Province was calm during the past 24 hours.

Ahvaz Draft Register

GF041536 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The Ahvaz gendarmerie has issued an announcement asking all high school graduates and those individuals holding associate degrees, who were born in 1959 and 1960, graduated in 1979 or previous years and registered with the Ahvaz gendarmerie 11-15 April 1980, to report to the Ahvaz gendarmerie regiment on 7 May 1980 at 0900. They should report to the Golestan district office, opposite the student dormitory, to arrange for their departure to the training centers. Those eligible individuals who do not report in due time will be considered absent and will be treated accordingly under the provisions of article 60 of the military draft law.

16 Killed Near Qasr-e Shirin

LD041700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Qasr-e Shirin, a vehicle carrying 16 people from the village of (Rujas), Qasr-e Shirin region, blew up when it hit a mine today, and 15 of the passengers lost their lives. The other person was severely injured. According to the report, counterrevolutionaries caused the incident by planting anti-tank mines along the Parviz village road, which is under the control of the Revolution Guards. The same report says that the bodies of the victims of the incident are now being kept at the [words indistinct].

Fighting in West Azarbayjan

LD041714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the last night's attack by assailants on the village of (Tarab), which resulted in the murder of one of the inhabitants, the wounding of another and the taking of a hostage, this afternoon there was a severe clash between the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the assailants in the village (Yarin Qal'eh) of Shahin Dezh.

The governor of Miyandoab, while announcing this report, said: The clash lasted until 1800 today, and so far there has been no report of any casualities.

Mortar Attack on Paveh

LD041716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Kermanshah that, according to the Paveh governor, during an attack on Paveh by irresponsible elements this afternoon, four mortar shells exploded at various locations in the city, causing the martyrdom of one person and severly wounded seven others. Three of these are in criticial condition. At present, telephone communications within Paveh have been cut. Meanwhile, the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, in a telephone interview with a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that the clashes in Paveh today continued until 1940. He gave the figure of those injured in the clashes as 14.

Cache Discovered in Agha Jari

GF041715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview, an Agha Jari Revolution Guards official has reported that, according to information received at this center, a man named 'Abbas 'Alizadeh, known as Behbahani, a shopkeeper in Agha Jari's Ja'far Square, had been storing explosives in his shop. After having obtained a search warrant from the Islamic Revolution prosecutors office, the Corps of the Revolution Guards searched his store and discovered the explosives, which consisted of dynamite and 138 sticks of explosive materials.

The shopkeeper has been arrested and handed over to the Islamic Revolution prosecutors office. In a telephone interview with the prosecutor, he said the shopkeeper is in prison. He also said that through an investigation it has been determined that Behbahani was planning to carry out a number of acts of sabotage. Fortunately, his plans have been foiled.

Ahvaz Governor on Elections

GF041750 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Ahvaz governor's office; no date given--recorded]

[Text] O esteemed Muslim people of Ahvaz, peace be upon you. Now that we are on the threshold of the second phase of the national Islamic parliamentary elections, our nation is going to send its elected representatives to parliament to strengthen the foundations of the Islamic government in order to stand victoriously against the superpowers.

Unfortunately, some known individuals have initiated evil propaganda against cert in candidates and are trying to ruin their reputations. At the same time, they are trying to divert the people from their proper path. We condemn the inhuman behavior of these individuals and warn them that revolutionary-minded, responsible citizens are expected to guide such elements toward the Islamic path. Naturally, if any of these elements are identified, they will be legally prosecuted.

Guards Corps Repulse Attack

LD041822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at midnight last night the compound of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh, located on Apaadan Street, came under attack by assailants using various weapons. In the course of the clash that developed between the guards and the assailants, two Urumiyeh guardsmen, Zekr 'Ali Hasani and Ma'sum Mostafazadeh, were martyred. The assailants' attack, using (?G-3), Kalashnikov rifles, (?57) guns, grenade launchers and (?brens), was vigorously countered by the Urumiyeh Revolution Guards, who forced the assailants to flee.

According to the report, the funeral ceremony for the guardsmen and also for guardsman Gholam Rez Monshizadeh, who was martyred in the recent clashes in Sanandaj, was held in Urumiyeh at 1500 today amidst intense grief of their families and thousands of citizens. The report says that the various citizens of Urumiyeh and members of the Revolution Guards Corps this afternoon held a funeral procession leading to Urumiyeh Bagh-e Rezavan cemetery. They shouted slogans such as: My martyred brothers, your path will continue! Death to democrats! [Kordestan Democratic Party] Death to Komeleh! [Kurdish Marxists] Death to [word indistinct]! And death to America! A group of clergy and local officials also took part in the ceremony.

Tabriz Bank Raid

LD041823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at lunch time today the bank of Saderat, Taleqani Avenue branch in Tabriz, was attacked by four armed men. Using armed force they robbed the bank of its cash. According to the same report, the manager of the bank, Kazem Soleymani, was shot and martyred by one of the robbers. The manager had tried to get out of the bank and ask for people's assistance.

Three of the robbers were arrested by the police and members of the public. The same report indicates that the fourth robber was also arrested after being wounded by police gunfire.

Attack During Sanandaj Cease-Fire

LD042041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a telephone conversation with the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic reported that during the 6-hour cease-fire today in Kordestan counter-revolutionaries continued to fire on the army and Revolution Guards who were trying to collect bodies and look after families in Sanandaj. As a result of this cowardly attack, so far the army and the Revolution Guards have suffered 20 injured.

Esfahan Clashes

LD042302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] At 1830 today clashes developed between various groups in the Islamic Revolution Square of Esfahan, following an argument. As a result of these clashes Sgt Siavash Shams, a Shahr-e Kord gendarmerie NCO, was killed. Officials in charge are investigating the cause of the incident.

BBC on Kurdish Regions

TA041536 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 May 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] According to Tehran radio, the Iranian Army was due to observe a 6-hour cease-fire in the Kurdish city of Sanandaj so that the bodies of those killed in the fighting with Kurdish rebels could be removed. But as Alex Brody reports from the Iranian capital, it's not clear whether the truce was effective:

[Begin recording] All telephone contact with Sanandaj has been impossible throughout the day and roads to the city have been blocked for some time. The last word from the city was 2 hours before the cease-fire was due to take effect, when a clash between guerrillas and Revolutionary Guards was reported. At least seven people were killed. The army said the cease-fire would last 4 hours and ambulances would be allowed to collect the dead from the streets. Afterwards, siad the army statement, the mission would be resumed and, if armed individuals continued what it called "their desperate efforts," they would be crushed and the town (cleansed) of their existence.

Though it doesn't look as if the cease-fire was ever intended to be anything other than temporary, for a week now there have been stories coming out of Sanandaj about corpses littering the streets. One Kurdish source claimed that some bodies have been there for 6 days and a dog has been seen carrying a human leg. Such is the desperate situation. A doctor from Sanandaj is quoted by Kurdish sources as saying 600 civilians have been killed in the city.

Meanwhile, the two council of Mahabad, the Kurdish capital, has sent a telegram to President Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Khomeyni calling for a cease-fire throughout Kordestan, autonomy and an end to the economic blockade placed around the region. It appeals to Iran's leaders to, as it puts it, "put water on a fire which would spread and turn hundreds and thousands of innocent people into ashes." President Bani-Sadr, quoted by the official PARS NEWS AGENCY, said it was not the army which had broken the cease-fire and it was not the government which had started a war and the killing of brothers. [end recording]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA INTERVIEWED ON ARRIVAL

LD040445 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In a special interview with PARS on his arrival at Mehrabad airport last night the Cuban foreign minister [Malmierca] said with regard to his visit to Iran and the Iranian president's invitation to the representatives of the nonaligned and Islamic countries to come to Iran: Since I had left Cuba some days ago, Mr Bani-Sadr's invitation regarding the meeting of the nonaligned countries unfortunately did not reach my hands, and I am hopeful of obtaining more information in this respect during my stay in Tehran. Later he added: Of course, an invitation has been extended in this respect to the secretary general of the nonaligned countries' movement asking its members to meet for an exchange of views and making certain decisions about the Iranian issue. Naturally we are all agreed to the holding of such a meeting and hope that it will be held as soon as possible after the naming of the place and the manner in which it is to be held.

He added: I am confident that just as the Havana summit last September declared its support for the people's revolution of Iran, on this occasion, too, the nonaligned countries will emphasize their complete support and solidarity. In answer to a question as to how the nonaligned countries' support can help Iran, the Cuban foreign minister replied: Solidarity has many varieties, i.e., mental, political, economic and so on. Of course, the principal aim is this: The Iranian people should be confident that they are not alone in the pursuit of their aim and their struggle with imperialism, and that they always enjoy our moral and if necessary our material support.

He later said: It must be pointed out that at the Havana gathering of 2 million people on the occasion of May Day, Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, in a part of his speech, laid emphasis on the revolution of the Iranian people and the course of change in the situation in this country and the necessity of support and solidarity for the people and revolution of Iran.

Regarding his stay in Tehran, the Cuban foreign minister said that he hopes that during his visit of several days in Iran he will meet with the Foreign Ministry officials and other government authorities and exchange views about the changing international situation, regional issues and especially about the position and struggle of Iran against imperialism, as well as discuss bilateral relations between the two countries and mutual cooperation. He also said that he is conveying (?personal) messages from the Cuban leader to Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr.

With regard to the details of Fidel Castro's messages to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and to the Iranian president, the Cuban foreign minister said that he prefers not to express any opinion in this respect for the time being so that the people may be informed of the details of these messages by the Government of Iran.

Castro Message to Bani-Sadr

LD050522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, who has come to Tehran for a visit to our country, met and held talks with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday.

At the meeting the Cuban foreign minister presented a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro to Dr Bani-Sadr and declared his country's support for the Iranian Islamic Revolution and briefed the president about the measures adopted by his country in the capacity of chairman of the nonaligned group.

Our country's president also explained the government's positions vis-a-vis the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and put forward proposals for the Cuban foreign minister to present to Fidel Castro for the setting-up of an investigating group composed of three Muslim nonaligned countries and two other nonaligned countries to consider the Afghanistan issue and the preparation of necessary proposals by the interested countries. Later the Cuban foreign minister informed the president about the convening of an extraordinary session of the nonaligned group and proposed that in view of the urgency of the issue and the existing faciliities in Cuba this session should be convened in Havana. While declaring his solidarity with the Islamic revolution of Iran, he also expressed hope that relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level should be established at the earliest opportunity.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro's message to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, which was presented to him by the Cuban foreign minister, refers to the activities of the Cuban leader in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned countries concerning the solution of differences between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Referring to the importance of the crisis in the southwest Asian region, the message points out: In view of the further deterioration of the situation, we decided to carry out this mission. As my special envoy, the Cuban foreign minister is conveying this letter to you. He should therefore be able to put greater details about the measures that have been taken so far at Your Excellency's disposal. He is also conveying my messages to the presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan. As a result of the talks which were held with the foreign ministers and presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan, we decided to also continue our contacts with other countries in the same direction.

In another part of Fidel Castro's message to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr it has been pointed out: After the evaluation of the results obtained from the meetings, it is our opinion that we should continue the way that we have adopted so far, and in this way remove the conflicts in that vital part of the world through talks, restore peace and strengthen security and the territorial integrity of Pakistan and Afghanistan and their rights for the exercise of their sovereignty and the carrying out of the decisions and wishes of their nations. We attach great importance to the active cooperation of Iran which will probably help in attaining these aims. We are grateful for the prestige and power obtained through the heroic struggle of the people and leaders of Iran in toppling the hated imperialist domination based on the blood stained tyranny of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, for the abandoning the aggressive CENTO military alliance, for the complete support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and for the establishment of an independent country in (?their) motherland and for your resistance against all the threats and aggressions of the U.S. imperialism, its allies and lackeys.

Before ending this letter, I wish to express the companionship and deep admiration of the Cuban people for the heroic Iranian nation, and declare my earnest solidarity in countering the military threats and economic blockades of the United States.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH QOTBZADEH ON MIDEAST TOUR, LONDON SIEGE

LD041022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, at the end of his 1-week visit to several Arab countries, was received this morning by the imam of the nation at his residence. According to a PARS correspondent, at this meeting Qotbzadeh reported to the imam on his discussions with the leaders of the countries he visited during this trip. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, during the past week, visited Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Bahrain. The minister of foreign affairs after this meeting told our reporter that he had reported to the imam on the attack on the Iranian Embassy in Beirut by Iraqi Ba'th elements. Concerning the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in London, Qotbzadeh told our reporter that a statement will be published today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comments on Tour, 'Terrorists'

LD032116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, held a press conference for domestic and foreign reporters at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Regarding the reason for his trip to the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region, Qotbzadeh said: This trip was for consultation and explanation of the positions of the Iranian Islamic Revolution; no contract was signed during these meetings.

He added: In these meetings and discussions we mainly explained our position; at the same time we learned of the views of our friends about various issues.

Regarding his discussions about oil, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: There was total agreement on the reduction of oil production. Kuwait promised to decrease its oil production. Qatar, which does not produce more than 500,000 barrels a day--and this is not a high figure--nevertheless declared that if Iran wishes, it would lower its oil production, it would do this.

He added, during discussion with United Arab Emirate authorities it was agreed that not only would their output not be raised but that they would lower it when necessary. There was no problem with Bahrain; that country's production does not exceed 200,000 barrels a day. Nevertheless, after explaining the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran the Bahraini authorities, too, declared their cooperation in this matter.

Qotbzadeh stressed: The fact is that this trip was extremely successful.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran then said: During these discussion, regarding the Persian Gulf region we reached the agreement that the region belongs to its people and that foreign powers should not interfere in its affairs. Regarding Iraq, while explaining our country's position, we informed our friends that we would not accept any form of mediation; we gave the reasons for this and they understood our view.

Regarding the assassination attempt on his life in Kuwait, the minister of foreign affairs said: The designers of this plot, which had been hatched by the treacherous Iraqi Government, intended to kill me and a lot of Iranians and Kuwaitis who were there, so that thus they could create a severe crisis in the Persian Gulf region and make things easier for their American and Israeli masters. Fortunately, it was fruitless. For this, we should thank the Kuwaiti Government for closing its airports and borders within a few hours. One of the conspirators who was on board an airplane was returned and arrested.

Regarding the hostage taking at the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: We strongly condemn this action and know that the Iraqi Government is behind it; the request by the terrorists for meeting the Iraqi ambassador to London clearly testifies to this.

Qotbzadeh also said: We are certain that the terrorists and their weapons were sent to Britain by the Iraqi Government by way of diplomatic channels. According to information directly received, all the hostages have asked that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should under no circumstances give in to the terrorists and give them any advantage. The families of the hostages have also declared that they are prepared for their dear ones to be martyred rather than the Iranian Government give in to the demands of the invaders of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding whether the British Government is able to solve this crisis, Qotbzadeh said: We have clearly given the authorities of that country full power to utilize the experience that they have gained in such cases. They, too, have informed us that they are capable of solving the crisis. In any case, if the British Government were to declare that it is not capable of solving this problem, we would then take the initiative and would act as necessary.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR INSPECTS DAM, POWER STATION

LD040948 Tehran PARS in English 0804 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 May (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday inspected various parts of Lar Dam near Tehran including the Kalan power-station, and water supply canals, where officials gave him necessary explanation. Power Minister Hasan Abbaspur told PARS that the objective of the Lar project was supply of drinking and irrigation water for agriculture, rather than providing energy. He added that Lar Dam had a capacity of 900 million cubic metres.

The construction work of dam started five years ago with a cost of 12 billion rials. The project was due to be completed last year but it was postponed and will be completed next year.

Following President Bani-Sadr's visit to Lar Dam a spokesman for the Ministry of Energy said that the implementation of the dam's project would provide a part of Tehran's fresh water and Mazandaran's irrigation requirements. He added that with the 900-meters difference of altitude between the artificial lakes of Lar and Lation dams, there was a possibility of operating two power stations with the capacity of 123 megawatts.

The spokesman said that another 23.5-megawatt unit was due to be installed in Lation power station.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGE IN SOCIETY

WA021850 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has called for a psychological transformation of the Iranian society and the development of an optimistic approach among the people in a bid to stop escapist tendencies.

Speaking at a meeting called in his office Thursday to consider health problems particularly related to addicts, Bani-Sadr said that the use of opium, heroin and other dangerous drugs was a great problem of Iran and added that this could be solved after creating new hope among the people and giving them a new life to participate in their national affairs.

The meeting was attended by the health minister and other government officials and various suggestions and proposals were made to solve the addiction problem and encourage the people to take proper care of their health.

Bani-Sadr, speaking at this meeting, further said that radio and television could play an important role more effective than doctors to cure the addicts and stop the people from using dangerous drugs.

"The cure of this great calamity was in the hands of radio and television and not the doctors," he said.

This painful and unhealthy situation had been created by the Pahlavi regime, which for selfish reasons wanted the people involved and engaged in such dangerous activities.

The escapist tendencies and use of drugs were mainly motivated by psychological reasons and clergymen, radio and television could play an important role in improving this situation and showing the correct, healthy path to the people.

The propaganda machinery of the Pahlavi regime has specialized in creating a kind of "pessimism" which led the people towards seeking consolation in drugs. This perversion created by the Pahlavi regime was yet another crime which caused irrepairable damage to the Iranian nation.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said that President Bani-Sadr had ordered a nationwide crusade against the use of drugs and the cultivation of poppy flowers in the country. This was a major step taken by the government in response to a call made by Imam Khomeyni to stop poppy plant cultivation in the country.

The gendarmerie forces, the spokesman said, had launched a massive hunt against poppy farming and strenuous efforts were being taken to destroy all poppy plants on the spot.

A group of gendarmerie, he further said, last Wednesday destroyed all poppy plants over an area of about 400 hectares in Khorramabad in Lorestan Province.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ AGREE TO DEBATE ON RADIO, TV

WA301300 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization (PMO) yesterday announced that it has accepted the invitation extended by the radio and television of Iran for a debate on the structure of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization.

In a statement issued yesterday the PMO said it has also informed the radio and television authorities about the preconditions of this proposed debate.

PLO LEADER ABU-JIHAD SENDS MESSAGE TO YAZDI

WA011640 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser 'Arafat and the No 2 leader of PLO Abu-Jihad have sent special messages to former Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi.

These messages were delivered to Yazdi by the PLO representative in Tehran Hani al-Hasan when he called on the former foreign minister and special representative of Imam Khomeyni on Tuesday.

In an hour-long meeting Hani al-Hasan also informed Yazdi about the latest political developments in the Middle East in general and the South Lebanon in particular.

PLO ENVOY MEETS MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ LEADER

WA301700 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization leader Mas'ud Rajavi yesterday called on Palestinian Ambassador in Tehran Hani al-Hasan and discussed various matters including the fate of Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr.

Al-Hasan said that he knows the anxiety of the Iranian people and added that he will try to get first hand knowledge of the religious leader from Iraq.

Al-Hasan assured Rajavi that as soon as he gets specified information on Baqir al-Sadr he will inform the Iranian nation.

TOWHIDI PARTY TO ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW IRAQI REGIME

WA021320 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Towhidi Party yesterday announced that it has directed its "militant wing" in Baghdad to make every possible effort to topple the un-Islamic Ba'thist regime of Saddam Husayn.

A spokesman of the Party told TEHRAN TIMES by telephone that the party has announced a two-day mourning starting today to mourn the martyrdom of Ayatollah Baqir al-Sadr who was believed to be martyred by the Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn.

He said the "military wing of our party" in Baghdad had been clearly directed to teach a lesson to the Ba'thist dictators, which will go down in history for all times to come.

CASUALTIES REPORTED IN CLASHES WITH KURDS

WA301500 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--At least seven persons were killed and another 31 wounded in heavy fighting between government forces and Kurdish militant aggressors in western parts of Iran.

Reports reaching here from Kermanshah said that the face to face fight between the government forces and the aggressors continued until yesterday morning killing three Moslem peshmergas and wounding another six guards supporting the government forces.

The Governor General of West Azarbayjan Jamshid Haqgu confirming reports about fighting in Qasemlu valley said that four persons were killed and 25 wounded in the clashes which still continued.

He said that the aggressors were also opening fire on ambulances which were called to carry the dead bodies and take the injured to the nearby hospitals.

Delayed reports reaching here from the Kurdish town of Sanandaj said that tension and unrest again gripped the troubled regions of Kurdistan and West Azarbayjan provinces after angry people provoked by anti-revolutionaries blocked the way of a military column which was moving from the airport to the city of Sanandaj.

The students and the militant people have taken up positions all along the route from the airport to the city to prevent the military column from entering the city of Sanandaj.

As the government announced earlier tension in Kurdish areas had flared up again following an increase in the Iraqi hostilities along the Iran-Iraq border.

Another report from Kermanshah said last night that a group of armed aggressors had attacked and razed to the ground some 12 shops in a commercial area in Kangavord district.

Earlier according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY the governor general of West Azarbayjan Jamshid Haqgu had warned the aggressors to stop their hostilities against the Iranian Armed Forces particularly at this critical juncture when the Ba'thist regime of Iraq was deliberately creating problems for Iran.

He said that if the aggressors did not stop their anti-revolutionary activities the government would take severe measures against them in order to clear the way for the military forces.

KURDISH LEADER WARNS IRAQIS NOT TO ATTACK

WA011830 Tehran TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Kermanshah--Kurdish leader and member of the Islamic Assembly, Ghani Balurian, yesterday warned Iraq that any sort of provocation or attack on Iran will not be tolerated.

Balurian said that a formal warning has already been communicated to Iraq's Ba'thist's regime in which it was made clear to Iraqi rulers that in the event of their attack on Iran the whole nation will resist and give a suitable reply to them.

"We are the guards of our motherland and we will never allow any foreign power to take even an inch of our land," he told the press yesterday.

Balurian said that the Kurdish people took part in a massive demonstration Friday along with the rest of nation. He complained that the radio and television of Iran gave a detailed report of these demonstrations from all-over the country except that of the Kurdistan.

He said, "It does not make any difference for the Kurdish people whether the radio and television authorities give coverage of the Kurdish activities or not. What is important is that the people of Iran and the enemies of the revolution must know that the Kurdish people are with the rest of Iranians and they consider themselves as part and parcel of this nation.

GEN SHADMEHR DENIES TURKISH VILLAGES ATTACKED

WA021345 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff General Mohammad Hadi Shadmehr yesterday denied that Iranian helicopters had attacked Turkish villages near the borders.

He was commenting reports published in Turkish press that last Sunday three Iranian helicopter gunships shelled and strafed the Turkish side of the two countries' common border in an area close to Seveyn village.

General Shadmehr told the PARS NEWS AGENCY there had been no attack on Turkish border villages.

He said Iranian reconnaissance helicopters had been investigating the movements of Kurds from the Turkish border area into Iranian territory.

General Shadmehr admitted that an Iranian Army cargo plane had crossed into Turkish airspace on Sunday while heading for the west Iranian town of Orumieh, but he said this was due to navigational difficulties and the plane had immediately corrected its course.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that Iranian military aircraft twice violated Turkish airspace on Sunday, but Turkey was satisfied with Iranian assurances that the incidents were unintentional.

LABOR UNIONS PLEDGE TO FOLLOW INDEPENDENT PATH

WA011730 Tehran TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Confederation of the Iranian Labor Unions yesterday reiterated their faith and intention to follow an independent path free from policies of "Eastern and Western blocs' to meet the imperialist challenge of economic sanctions against Iran.

The meeting of the labor confederation which ended here yesterday adopted a resolution which said that the Iranian nation was not at all afraid of the American threats and added that the 20 million people's Army of Iran would defend the territorial integrity of their country until the last drop of their blood.

The confederation in its resolution also urged the government to create greater employment opportunities without which the object of economic independence could not be achieved.

The resolution also condemned the Iraqi hostilities and their claims on three Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf.

The confederation also demanded that the existing labor laws should be revised and article 33 of the labor law should be abrogated immediately because it was against the genuine interests of the workers.

IMAM ORDERS BUILDING OF SUNNI MOSQUE IN TEHRAN

WA011650 Tehran TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Baluchistan Sunni leader Mowlavi 'Aziz, along with former Foreign Minister Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi yesterday called on the Imam and discussed matters of varied interest including the construction of a mosque for Sunnis in Tehran.

Dr. Yazdi told the press after the meeting that Mowlavi Aziz gave a comprehensive report to the imam about his trip to India where he attended the Islamic Conference.

Mowlavi Aziz, he said, also talked about the current problems of Baluchistan. In his report Mowlavi Aziz told the imam that smuggling is one of the main problems in the province and presented his proposals to remove it.

Mowlavi also told the imam that an overwhelming majority of the Sunnis support the severance of relations with the US and strongly condemned the Iraqi attack on Iran.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that Mowlavi Aziz asked the imam for the allocation of a piece of land for the construction of a mosque and library for the Sunni brothers in Tehran.

Right now the Sunnis offer their Friday prayers in the Pakistan school which cannot accommodate all those who want to offer their prayers.

According to a source close to the Sunni brothers in Tehran the number of 'namazis' (those who offer their prayers) is increasing every day and it is difficult for the Pakistan school to house them.

He said that efforts were made during the shah's time for the construction of such facilities without any response.

He said that Sunni brothers wholeheartedly welcomed the imam's gesture.

The Imam asked Dr. Yazdi to take appropriate steps for the construction of a mosque and library facilities in Tehran.

SHIPPING COMPANY OVERCOMING U.S. SANCTIONS

WA021645 Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 21 Apr 80 p 12

[Text] A total of 2,200,000 tons of commercial and government cargo has been delivered to Iranian ports by the Iran National Shipping Company [INSC] which yesterday issued a communique, as follows:

During the year of 1358 [21 March 1979 - 21 March 1980], the INSC made a total of 129 voyages and transported a total of 2,200,000 tons of commercial and government cargo to Iranian ports.

It should be explained that U.S. measures taken in the Persian Gulf region have caused most shipping companies operating there, which are connected with American imperialism, to stop transporting goods for Iran several months ago. In order to make more profit in this war-endangered region, these companies have announced astronomical price increases. Since Iran could not accept these increases, the traffic of foreign ships has decreased, and the INSC has actually become self-sufficient as a result. And it delivered most of the Iranian government's supplies to Iranian ports in the second half of the year of 1358.

INSC also announced: In this year of 1359, it has formulated plans to implement transporting most of Iran's commercial goods as well, especially foodstuffs and government supplies. It is anticipated that it will make a total of 265 sea voyages to transport 4.5 million tons of government supplies.

JAPANESE EMBASSY DENIES REPORT ABOUT CONTRACT CANCELLATION

WA301930 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Japanese Embassy here yesterday described as baseless and unfounded the story carried by Associated Press from Tokyo saying that Japan's steel industry would put off signing new export contracts with Iran.

The AP story had said that this decision was taken by the Japanese steel industry in a bid to cooperate with U.S. economic sanctions against Iran.

Iranian deputy minister of commerce also confirmed that the Japanese commercial attache here had assured him the contents of this news flashed from Tokyo were quite incorrect.

ASH-SHADHILI: ISRAEL SHAH'S NEXT SHELTER

WA021300 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by Akbar Djavadi]

[Text] Tehran--"The day is not far when only Israel would be able to give shelter to the deposed shah," said one time Commander in Chief of the Egyptian Forces Gen. Sa'd-ad-Din ash-Shadhili last week.

During an interview with the correspondent on behalf of the TEHRAN TIMES Shadhili said Egypt and Israel are "now aligned" so the shah arrived in Cairo on his way to Israel.

Shadhili who was Egyptian ambassador in London and resigned in 1976 in protest of the Camp David accords arrived in Syria last week for a short visit to that country.

He said that he arrived in Syria to set up one of the missions being established abroad for the Egyptian Liberation Front which is now gaining momentum.

Shadhili who led Egypt's Armed Forces during Egypt-Israel war in 1973 said that the aim of the front was to assist those who are struggling against the Sadat regime inside Egypt.

He said the Israeli flag now hoisted in Egypt was a direct insult to the Arab nations. He vowed that the Sadat regime will be toppled and the lost prestige of the Arabs regained.

Shadhili said the movement has wide-ranging support from those in every walk of life including workers of that country. He declined to give details of those who were against the Sadat regime for security reasons.

Shadhili blamed Sadat saying that he was brainwashing the Army and the people to make them believe that the nation is on the road of prosperity.

ORIANA FALLACI WRITES ON INTERVIEW CANCELLATION

WA011500 Tehran TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The text of a letter received by TEHRAN TIMES April 12th, from Oriana Fallaci, runs as follows:

I would not bother to make any comment on an episode which I judge extremely painful if the press office of President Bani-Sadr had not declared to the Iranian press and to the Iranian radio that Mr. Bani-Sadr has refused to see me because of my interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Since such declaration has been done and printed and read over the radio, I have the right and the duty of answering that such refusal comes a little too late. That is, after I came to Tehran to keep and respect the appointment officially given to me by President Bani-Sadr through my embassy in Tehran, the Italian Embassy.

Here are the details:

The interview was officially asked through my embassy at the beginning of March. Four days after the request I was called by my embassy and informed that President Bani-Sadr had granted it to me for the 11th of April. I also was asked to confirm such date with a telegram addressed to Mr. Mo'meni, of Mr. Bani-Sadr's office, at the presidence of the republic. So I did. The telegram was sent from Milan, Italy, soon after.

A few days later I was called again by my embassy and told that Mr. Bani-Sadr's office has telephoned a second time to inform that the president demanded to read the text before publication. The demand surprised me enormously because none of my interviews with the heads of state and world leaders had ever been done under such condition. Not even the shah had asked me to read the text before publication. However I accepted to make an exception for Mr. Bani-Sadr who had been my interpreter during my interview with the ayatollah, and my affirmative answer was given to him through Mr. Mo'memi. Our appointment for April 11 was thus re-confirmed.

It was confirmed a third time when, in the middle of March, always through my embassy, I asked to delay the interview a week or so. Speaking for Mr. Bani-Sadr, Mr. Mo'meni replied that no delay was possible, the interview had to take place on April 11. The only thing that remained to be fixed was the hour.

On Monday the 31st of March, the Iranian Embassy in Rome granted me the visa because of my interview on April 11 with President Bani-Sadr. This, after they called Tehran to make sure that my appointment existed. I myself was in the room of the official when the telephone call was done and Mr. Bani-Sadr's name was mentioned several times.

On Monday the 7th of April, after granting my press card, the director of the Ministry of Information Bureau, Mr. Abolqasem Sadeq, called Mr. Bani-Sadr's office to know at what time on Friday the 11th of April the interview would take place. He was answered that the hour would be communicated to me at my hotel.

In the night of Wednesday the 9th of April, as I had not been informed as yet about the hour, I called Mr. Garmarudi, press secretary of the president, to solicitate that information. He dryly answered that Mr. Bani-Sadr would never see me, that my appointment existed only in my imagination and in the imagination of my embassy that I lied and we lied about it.

I asked Mr. Garmarudi to repeat those words. He repeated them. I asked him if his was a bad joke. I said that it was no joke. When I shouted that I did not permit him to insult me, my ambassador, my embassy, my Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which, at the end of March, had received from my embassy and in written words the news of my appointment with President Bani-Sadr for the 11th of April) he listened and concluded: "I said what I said". Then he hung up.

My conversation with him took place in English and lasted around fifteen minutes. I know that later, with a journalist, Mr. Garmarudi denied to have spoken with me.

I'll tell the rest in the article I shall write. I'll tell in it another meaningful detail. The eve of my departure from Rome for Tehran, I met my President in his office at the presidence of the republic: the president of the Italian Republic, Sandro Pertini. [paragraph continues]

Well knowing that I would see President Bani-Sadr for an interview, Mr. Pertini had asked me to give him his warmest regards and to deliver to him an important message. Before listening to Mr. Garmarudi's insults, I well cleared this point. He rudely answered to me: "You can send your president's message by mail."

MILK SHORTAGE BLAMED ON LACK OF CONTAINERS

WA021340 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The present snag in milk supply is not because of milk shortage but shortage of containers, announced 'Ali Sahabi, managing director of the Iran Milk Industries.

He said that a total of 750 tons of milk was produced daily in the country and added that a total of 50 tons is given to yoghourt producers and the rest is supplied in the form of milk by the Pasteurized and Pak companies.

Sahabi said that the milk industry is depending on foreign sources which supply a total of 95 per cent of the cardboard for milk containers for packing milk.

DEATHS OF COWS BLAMED ON "U.S. AGENTS"

WA011645 Tehran TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A Tehran newspaper yesterday blamed the deaths of 85 cows on opponents of the Iranian Revolution and "U.S. agents."

The daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI said water used by a cattle company near Tehran had been poisoned and in addition to the dead cows, 178 others were sick and "waiting for death."

It did not say when the incident occurred, but reported a Revolutionary Guard was sent to the company to investigate.

The newspaper quoted the guard as saying he was not surprised that the water was poisoned because Iran needs meat badly and "anti-revolutionary elements and U.S. agents have decided to strike a blow to our revolution by such acts."

RAISIN EXPORTERS FACING SERIOUS CRISIS

WA021715 Tehran TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Iranian raisin exporters are these days facing a serious crisis because of the international price of raisins which are lower compared to Iranian prices.

According to one exporter the biggest competition these days is with Australia which is selling $1,730 a ton while the price of the Iranian raisin is $1,900 a ton.

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[ETTELA'AT 27 Apr]

KARMAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SFRY ON TITO'S DEATH

LD052020 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a message of condolences was sent to Belgrade addressed to Lazar Kolisevski, president-elect of that country, on the demise of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A special book will be placed at the embassy of Yugoslavia in Kabul for recording condolences for 3 days as of tomorrow.

KABUL CHARGES PAKISTAN WITH COOPERATING WITH REBELS

LD052056 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The explosion of a bomb in Peshawar at the arsenal of one of the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements has exposed the lies of the Pakistan military leaders who claim that they have nothing to do with the arming of these Afghan counterrevolutionary groups.

A group of the anti-Afghan-progress elements whose headquarters has been completely demolished as a result of this explosion has claimed that over 20 people were killed in this event and a large number injured.

The international news agencies, radio Tehran, and VOA have reported that in accordance with the report of this Afghan counterrevolutionary group the explosion was so destructive that in addition to the destruction of the headquarters of these elements an adjoining building also collapsed.

The Pakistani authorities have claimed that this explosion might have [word indistinct] occurred in the depot of a dynamite or arms arsenal. This claim by the Pakistani military authorities in this respect is a clear confession that with the cooperation of Pakistan, arms arsenals and depots are constructed on Pakistani territory by international imperialism, regional reaction and the Chinese hegemonist adventurers for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Pakistan military officers, against the will of the people of Pakistan who are deeply disturbed by the theft, plunder and robbery of these fugitives, give assistance to these counterrevolutionary elements and are engaged in arming them and sending them to Afghanistan for destructive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and they are cooperating with U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism, regional reaction, Egypt and Israel.

The recent explosion in the nest of counterrevolutionaries is a clear example and evidence of the reaction and hatred of the people of Pakistan against the plunder and inhuman activities of these mercenary terrorist groups and against the Pakistan military circles which support these mercenary groups.

KABUL ASSAILS ZIAUL HAQ FOR ACTIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD052150 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For the purpose of further conspiracies and [word indistinct] activities against our revolution and homeland, the president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, has gone to Beijing on a visit in order to give his (?guarantee) and to meet with the Chinese leaders to discuss actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and India, and to prepare the grounds for expansionism in Asia with the help of Chinese hegemonist chauvinism and world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The Chinese leadership, which was preparing for this opportunity by pressing the handof Pakistan, is also dreaming of further expansionism.

Ziaul Haq, who has already met three times so far with the Chinese leaders--in addition to talks regarding all-round military cooperation and the possibility of Pakistan's first atomic test--has discussed matters related to the changes in Afghanistan and India. Ziaul Haq, who has been encouraged by China to send military advisers and destructive elements to the Afghan and Indian borders and who is shedding tears of [word indistinct] regarding our country--he himself knows very well what is going on in Pakistan today after the killing of that country's previous prime minister, Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, and to what extent the political problems there have intensified.

Ziaul Haq wants to abuse the existence of Afghan antirevolutionary elements for political purposes. The leaders of Pakistan's political parties have firmly condemned this immature thinking, and the Pakistani press has criticized his policy regarding Afghanistan and India and his too-closs relationship with China. The press has branded this as being counter to Pakistan's national interest.

The president of Pakistan has complained, in the course of his talks with the Chinese leaders, about the presence of the USSR's military contingent in Afghanistan. This limited military contingent has come to Afghanistan in accordance with international norms and principles, and in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good-neighbor relations between Afghanistan and the USSR to repulse the aggression of international imperialism and regional reaction. But he has forgotten the facts concerning the number of military agreements he has signed with China and that up to now he has received the equivalent of $2 billion in military aid and that by the construction of the Karakoram strategic highway he has prepared the grounds for the Chinese to achieve their militarist and hegemonist goals.

As far as the DRA is concerned, we are ready to solve every political problem with our neighbors in an atmosphere of understanding and peaceful coexistence. No matter how the enemies of Afghanistan analyze the currents in our homeland and no matter what actions and guarantees they are taking behind our back, we can only say in answer that this alliance will not have the slightest effect on our principled path, which is the path of struggle against imperialism, internationalreaction, chauvinism, and Zionism--the path [words indistinct].

COMMENTARY SEES USSR AS SAFEGUARD AGAINST IMPERIALISM

LD052345 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Guardians of the Sawr Revolution"]

[Summary] The Sawr Revolution was the response to the need of the country and people for a radical change in Afghanistan.

At the dictate of history the revolution was brought to victory with the support of the armed forces and the people led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Two years have passed since the great event occurred, and the revolution has brought many drastic changes in the interests of the people who had suffered under tyrannical regimes in the past. The leadership needs time and effort (?on the part of) all the people to meet the aspirations of the revolution. Nevertheless, important steps have been taken to put the country on the right way. The most important duty of the revolution, especially during its new phase, is to maintain peace and security and safeguard the gains achieved. The armed forces and security forces have played an important role in bringing about and safeguarding the revolution in the past 2 years.

"However, under the existing circumstances when the world imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and reaction of the region--are stepping up their interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, permanent attention is needed to be paid to the strengthening of the armed forces, people's militia and security organs. As guardians of the Sawr Revolution and its gains these forces have very important tasks ahead of them. They have to consolidate fraternal unity and friendship between all the tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan by wiping out the conspiracies and plots of imperialists and enemies of the Sawr Revolution who try their best to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and bring to a stop its march toward the building of a new society void of exploitation of man by man.

"According to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the second most important function of the armed forces in the current situation is to suppress internal counterrevolution vastly supported by international imperialism, Maoism and their allies. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attach great importance to the strengthening of armed forces with a view to enhancing the prestige and honor of the people.

"It should be admitted that our armed forces possess best and most modern weapons and military equipment supplied and assisted by our great neighboring country, the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the heroic army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has valiant soldiers, cadres and officers who have pledged their loyalty to the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and their determination to bring to failure the plots of the enemies of Afghanistan. With further attention to the strengthening of the armed forces and with strong backing given by the progressive forces, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are completely convinced that the just cause of the Sawr Revolution is undefeatable. The assurance of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is further enhanced by the just support and help given by the great country of the Soviet Union, which guarantees the invincibility of the Sawr Revolution."

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON ALLEGED U.S. ACTIVITIES

GF041823 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 May 80

[Statement from BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] According to information obtained from research by some elements, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] announces to citizens facts about the subversive activities of Robert (Lissard), the alleged U.S. diplomat, against the DRA.

Robert (Lissard), an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, was expelled from Afghanistan in 1974 because of his illegal activities, which had no connection with his diplomatic duties. However, this diplomat-spy appeared in Pakistan in 1977. The DRA Government possesses documents and reliable proof on Robert (Lissard's) anti-DRA activities.

In 1977, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency began to intensify its attempt to undermine Afghan-Soviet relations with the aim of increasing control over the Afghan people. It is clear that Daud's government cooperated with the United States in this field.

John Joseph (Reagan) has, from 1977 until the present, been leading the CIA spies in Islamabad. His assistant is the very same Robert (Lissard) who was expelled from Afghanistan.

Following the Saur Revolution, U.S. plans--which sought to make our country an agent of U.S. imperialism--were dealt severe blows. On the other hand, the CIA's subversive activities against Afghanistan were intensified. (Lee Bronson), a CIA employee, Roger (Grup) and Don (David), who are experts in coups and organizers of subversive activities, were sent from Saudi Arabia to assist John (Reagan) and Robert (Lissard). This five-man U.S. gang organized and coordinated their activities with Agha Shahi, the Pakistani president's adviser for foreign affairs, and Shah (Nawab), the Pakistani Foreign Ministry's secretary.

Agha Shahi had CIA connections through his brother, Agha Khalili, who was Pakistani ambassador to the United States. Shah (Nawab) had family ties with the deposed Afghan royal family.

Following the outsting of the late Nur Muhammad Taraki and the seizure of power by Hafizollah Amin, the activities of this reactionary and subversive circle against Afghanistan were intensified. In August 1979, John (Reagan) met with [words indistinct] and (Alam), the chiefs of the Pakistani Central Intelligence Office. They agreed on joint activities regarding future developments in Afghanistan. It appears that they were aware of this matter. In this meeting, the joint U.S.-Pakistani intelligence services' plans against the DRA were discussed. Following the approval of this plan, (Reagan) met with Pakistani generals, who were later given commands along the Afghan border.

(Reagan) and (Lissard) also met with Pakistani Information and Broadcasting Minister Maj Gen Shahid Hamid. They agreed on the [word indistinct] (?measures) against the DRA.

(Lissard), accompanied by senior Pakistani officers, formed the so-called Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, led by Burhanuddin Rabbani.

In March 1980, during a meeting with Burhanuddin Rabbani and Mohammadi, the two leaders of the anti-DRA emigres, (Lissard) tried to unite these groups. He also tried to unite groups led by Hikmatyar and others. However, all these efforts failed as a result of the rivalry among the above-mentioned persons and their conflict over leadership.

All these events indicate that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is continuing its interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The documents and proof indicate that the American spy-diplomats are making use of Pakistani territory to carry out subversive activities against the Afghan people. Thus, the Americans not only have turned Pakistan into an arena for subversive activities against the DRA but have also endangered the friendly country of India.

AAPSO GENERAL SECRETARY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

LD052356 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the general secretary of AAPSO, (Mildahernam), has presented the warm congratulations to the executive secretariat of this organization to Babrak Karmal, the people, the party and the Government of Afghanistan. He has confirmed once again his struggling solidarity with the struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the defense of national sovereignty against the aggression of imperialist and reactionary powers and for construction of a new society.

CITIZENS' RETURN TO PAKTIA, GHOWR PROVINCES REPORTED

GF041843 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] A number of our educated citizens who were forced to leave their homeland as a result of the threats of the fascist Amin and his criminal gang are returning to their homes. They are returning to their homes full of confidence in the atmosphere of sincerity and fraternity that has prevailed throughout the country following the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. They are actively defending the homeland.

The BAKHTAR correspondent on Gardez has reported that some 150 families from the various villages of the district of (?Jaji), in Paktia Province, have returned to their homes full of joy and love for the homeland.

According to another report, more than 50 inhabitants of the district of Shahrak, in Ghowr Province, who were compelled to leave their home as a result of the tyranny of the butcher Hafizollah Amin and his criminal gang, returned to their homes yesterday full of confidence in the sincerity of their revolutionary government. They have declared their readiness to make sacrifices to achieve the aspirations of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and eradicate the revolution's enemies.

AFP REPORTS SOVIET, REBEL CLASH IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

OW051820 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Peshawar (Pakistan) May 5 (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan troops in two "serious encounters" with Moslem rebels in Afghanistan's Badakshan Province bordering China recently suffered 160 casualties and lost four helicopters and eight tanks in the Argo area, the Moslem rebel organistation Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said here today.

According to the alliance sources, the Afghan Army is being equipped by the Russians in this province and several offensives have been launched in the past week on Moslem guerrilla strongholds.

In Argo village, the Moslem rebels "repelled" a massive attack jointly mounted by Russian and Afghan soldiers, the alliance said, adding that in the two days of battle the Moslem rebels killed 160 soldiers, including 15 Russians, and shot down two helicopters. Four Moslem guerrillas were also killed.

In Vafta front in the same province the Soviet and Afghan Army suffered heavy losses in terms of men and material, the alliance said. It said that Moslem commandos captured 160 Russian-made guns and four anti-aircraft cannons. They shot down two helicopters and destroyed six tanks in the same encounter, in which six Moslem guerrillas died.

REBEL ISLAMIC LEADER OPPOSES NEUTRALIZATION PROPOSAL

JN050823 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 May--'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, leader of the Afghan revolution and chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, who is currently on a visit to the UAE, has stated that the Afghan people categorically reject the neturalization of Afghanistan, proposed by a number of Western countries, and completely oppose communism.

In a statement to newsmen today, the Afghan leader said that this proposal would achieve the goal of the West in confronting the Soviet Union and would also lead to the realization of their common objective in weakening the Islamic nation. The West and the Soviet Union are trying to tighten restrictions on the Afghan people and are preventing them from exercising their role as a free people in realizing the dignity of the Islamic nation and in creating a no West and no East independent Islamic state.

Sayyaf added that he rejects the idea of forming a government-in-exile, asserting that the revolutionaries will set up a national government on the liberated Afghan land.

Sayyaf pointed out that the Afghan people have so far proved that they can solidly stand fast against the huge Soviet troops. He added that the revolutionaries pledge to check the communist invasion, which is aimed at extending its influence to several other parts of the Islamic world.

The leader of the Afghan revolution said that the revolutionaries are in dire need of the necessary arms to confront the Soviet aircraft and tanks. He appealed to the Islamic countries to supply the revolutionaries with the necessary arms to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It is to be recalled that Sayyaf is currently on a visit to the UAE at the head of a 3-member delegation representing the former Afghan parties that had joined the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PLANNED EXPLOSIONS

LD051705 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] An announcement from the Ministry of Public Works: On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 6-8 May, for the purpose of work on the Abshar [4 km west of Kabul] water supply project and preparation of the gound for construction of a large water resevoir by the water supply construction department, dynamite explosions will take place near the Intercontinental Hotel, behind Kabul Polytechnic, for the information of the esteemed citizens.

Mines Ministry Announces Explosions

LD051706 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] An announcement from the excavation department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry: [word indistinct] of the construction material of the excavation department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, for the purpose of excavation [word indistinct] stone, will detonate dynamite explosions every day in the Bini Hesar [5 km south of Kabul] [word indistinct] and the Khayr Khanah Mina hills [5 km north of Kabul] for the information of the noble citizens of Kabul.

GANDHI SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON TITO'S DEATH

BK050902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The prime minister is going to Belgrade to represent the country at President Tito's funeral. In a condolence message to the president of the Yugoslav Executive Council, Mr Djuranovic, Mrs Gandhi expressed her deep grief at the passing away of Marshal Tito. She said the world will miss the towering presence and his sense of mission. Recalling her association with President Tito, Mrs Gandhi said she greatly valued his clear vision and his profound understanding of world forces. She said President Tito's sincere concern for the developing countries was not merely for their economic progress, but even more for their attaining and maintaining true independence without being involved in the superpower rivalries.

The prime minister spoke of high esteem and affection in which he was held in India as the leader of the friendly Yugoslav people, as an outstanding world statesman and a maker of history.

Referring to President Tito's contribution to the nonaligned movement, Mrs Gandhi said his sage counsel has guided the movement through its turbulent years.

In a message, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao described President Tito as the builder of modern Yugoslavia and the pillar of strength to the nonaligned movement.

In the country flags on all government buildings are flying at half-mast to mourn the death of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. They will again fly at half-mast on Thursday, the day of the funeral. The Government of India has announced a 3-day mourning.

To Attend Funeral

BK051555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi will leave for Belgrade on Wednesday to attend the funeral of President Tito. She will be accompanied by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and Information Adviser Sharda Prasad.

Reddy Remarks; Mourning Declared

BK050337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] All-India Radio regrets to announce the death of President Tito of Yugoslavia. The Government of India has announced a 3-day mourning. Today, and again on the day of the funeral, flags on all government buildings will fly at half-mast.

Conveying the grief of the Indian people to the friendly people of Yugoslavia, President Sanjiva Reddy has said that history will record Marshal Tito in the context of world peace. His efforts will serve to inspire the entire mankind. The world has lost a statesman of vision and imagination, and a valiant fighter for freedom.

Vice President Hidayatullah has described the passing away of President Tito as a great blow to the cause of peace in the present crisis.

EEC PRESIDENT JENKINS HOLDS TALKS IN NEW DELHI

Meeting With Gandhi

BK021623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Visiting President of the Commission of the European Communities Roy Jenkins had talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. The talks lasted 70 minutes. There was general agreement on the need to expand the cooperation between India and the European Economic Community. Mr Jenkins informed Mrs Gandhi that the Council of Ministers of the EEC has given a mandate to the commission to negotiate with India a new commercial and economic cooperation agreement envisaging wider collaboration in the fields of trade, development and technology. The two leaders exchanged views on all aspects of India-EEC relations and the situation in South Asia. Mr Jenkins told the prime minister of the views of the EEC countries on the situation in Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi explained India's attitude in this regard.

During the discussions, Mrs Gandi said that India wants to cooperate with the EEC not only bilaterally but also multilaterally. She emphasized the need to tackle energy problems which affected the developing countries mostly because of the rising oil prices. Mr Jenkins informed the prime minister of the discussions held by the leaders of the industrially advanced countries in London and Bonn recently.

The meeting between the two leaders was followed by ministerial-level talks between the two sides during which India's cooperation with the EEC and the Group of 77 was discussed in detail. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao assisted by the minister of commerce and the ministers of state in industries and finance attended the meeting.

Mr Roy Jenkins also called on President Sanjiva Reddy today. Earlier, Lok Sabha Speaker Balram hosted a lunch in honor of Mr Jenkins.

Meeting With Commerce Minister

BK031511 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee discussed in New Delhi on 3 May with Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission, wide ranging issues like negotiations for a new commercial and economic cooperation agreement, the generalized system of preferences scheme of the EEC, the multifibre arrangement, the multilateral safeguards system and India's participation in projects receiving financial assistance from the European Investment Bank in ACP [African Caribbean and Pacific] countries.

During the discussion the two sides noted that following a recent mandate from the EEC Council about a new commercial and economic cooperation agreement with India, it would be possible to negotiate and conclude such an agreement without much delay.

Mukherjee requested the president of the EEC Commission to make it possible for developing countries like India to participate in projects receiving financial assistance from the European Investment Bank in the African Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The president of the EEC Commission expressed interest in cooperating with India in the energy sector, especially in the field of coal, petroleum oil and gas. The commerce minister welcomed the suggestion and narrated various collaborations that India already had with several EEC countries like France and England in the fields of coal mining, coal gasification as well as in petroleum.

India's major exports to the EEC include textiles and garments, diamonds, tea, leather and leather manufactures, oil cakes, tobacco, carpets and coffee. Important items of India's imports from the EEC are electrical and nonelectrical machinery and transport equipment, rough diamonds and semiprecious stones, iron and steel and nonferrous metals.

Gandhi, Jenkins Banquet Remarks

BK030936 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The prime minister has called upon the affluent countries to step up trade with the developing countries and help them get a greater share of world trade. She said whatever may be the differences on a new world economic order, there should be no disagreement on the need for the removal of poverty. Mrs Gandhi was speaking at a dinner hosted by her in honor of President of the Commission of the European Economic Community Roy Jenkins in New Delhi last night.

The prime minister expressed the hope that the new economic agreement between India and the European Community, which is to be negotiated soon, would strengthen the relations between India and the European countries.

Referring to recent developments in the world, Mrs Gandhi said the situation, especially in our region, is disquieting. In this context she reiterated India's opposition to all forms of intervention and outside military presence in other countries.

In his reply Jenkins also expressed the hope that the new agreement on economic relations will further strengthen the links between India and the European Community. The European countries, he said, will continue to help India through direct financing of projects as well as efforts to increase the volume of Indian exports. He described India's role within the nonaligned movement, in the North-South dialog and in the United Nations as unsurpassed.

Earlier, addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs, Jenkins said that India has an important role to play in the making of a better world system. India, he said, has some of the characteristics of the First World, the Second World and the Third World and that is why it occupies a special position which is universally recognized.

News Conference

BK031628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Efforts are afoot toward a comprehensive economic agreement between India and the European Economic Community. President of the EEC Roy Jenkins says the new agreement will be much more than a routine trade agreement and will cover the entire field of economic cooperation between India and the nine European member countries. It will cover the question of joint ventures and scientific cooperation.

At a news conference in New Delhi today Jenkins, who completed 2 days of hectic parleys with Indian leaders, said he is hopeful that the new agreement will be finalized by 1981 or 1982. He said the EEC intends opening an office in India by that time. Jenkins described his New Delhi talks as most rewarding. He said apart from bilateral issues he also discussed the political situation in South Asia with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. Clarifying the Community's stand on Afghanistan, Jenkins said the term neutralization has been misleading. What the community wants is that no status should be imposed on Afghanistan from outside. He said in this context the term nonaligned is more relevant. He said the Soviet response to the EEC proposal has not been encouraging so far, but he said he does not rule out a more encouraging reaction from Moscow.

Jenkins said the EEC would do everything to resist the growth of protectionist tendencies in world trade which he said is damaging.

The EEC president had talks with Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee today. During the discussions Jenkins expressed the EEC's willingness to cooperate with India in the field of energy particularly coal, petroleum and gas.

GANDHI SAYS U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT NOT AN INVASION

OW031750 Hong Kong AFP in English 1747 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 3 (AFP) Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said tonight that the recent U.S. attempt to free the American hostages in Iran could not be described as an attempt to invade that country. Nor could it be called an interference in the affairs of another country, she said at a press conference at Bhubaneswar, capital of eastern coastal state of Orissa. Answering a question, she noted that the diplomatic personnel had certain rights. "Actually their embassy is supposed to be their own ground," reports quoted her as saying.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK021428 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Mr Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, has left on a 2-week tour of several Southeast Asian countries to start official-level discussions on economic and technical cooperation between India and ASEAN countries. Mr Gonsalves is accompanied by senior officials of other ministries and will visit Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

It is understood that Mr Gonsalves will take the opportunity to brief the governments in these countries about India's view on the situation in Afghanistan, west Asia, and Southeast Asia.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 10-DAY VISIT

Arrives in Bombay

BK030931 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0847 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Seychelles President France Albert Rene arrived in Bombay on 2 May on the first lap of his 10-day official visit to India, reports PTI. During his 1-day stay in Bombay Rene would visit Oil and Natural Gas Commission [ONGC] drilling installations at Bombay high and have discussions with senior officials of the ONGC on 3 May. He is also scheduled to visit the Tata export showroom and attend a dinner hosted in his honour by governor of Maharashtra Sadiq Ali.

Arrives in New Delhi

BK051100 Delhi Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Seychelles President France Albert Rene was given a warm and ceremonial welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this morning from Bombay. He is accompanied by his wife Mrs (Giza) Rene. They were received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Gandhi. Among the large gathering were External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and three service chiefs. A 21-gun salute marked the arrival of Rene in a special India Air Force aircraft. He inspected an interservices guard of honor.

Welcoming the dignitary, President Reddy described as courageous the stand taken by Seychelles against the military presence in the Indian Ocean. He said both countries shared a common interest of keeping the Indian Ocean free from extraneous interference and conflict.

Mr Reddy referred to the passing away of President Tito and said that his death was a grievous loss to the nonaligned movement and to the world at large.

In his reply Rene stressed the need for the Third World countries to promote greater cooperation among themselves. Describing India and Seychelles as natural friends, Rene said both shared a common approach to the developmental problems as well as too many of the issues facing the world today.

Referring to the bilateral relations between the two countries he said that his talks in Delhi will examine how usefully cooperation, understanding and friendship can be expanded.

Paying tribute to President Tito, Rene said whole world will miss the great statesman who had worked very hard for the nonalignment.

Meets With Gandhi

BK051558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Seychelles President Albert Rene now on a visit to this country discussed the situation in the region with Prime Minister Gandhi in New Delhi today. The talks lasted for 30 minutes. Bilateral matters particularly economic and commercial cooperation figured in the discussions. Matters relating to shipping service between India and Seychelles have also been discussed.

President Rene also called on President Sanjiva Reddy. They were together for about half an hour.

GANDHI SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

BK041613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has said that the government is determined to bring down prices and provide relief to the common man. Mrs Gandhi said the government has been able to check the price spiral, but it will take some time to bring the situation under control. She was addressing meetings at Brahmapuri, Maroda, (Umarkhed), Akola, (Malegaon), Bhusawal, and Aurangabad in Maharashtra today.

The prime minister said the steps taken by the center has already begun to yield results and the supply of essential commodities is being maintained. She alleged that the Janata and the Lok Dal-Congress-U governments had endangered the nation's unity and thrived on communal differences.

Referring to the country's foreign policy, Mrs Gandhi said India's balanced posture had helped avert a possible war between the two major world powers. She said she does not know whether India's effort would lead to a lasting solution to the crisis in the region, but her government would continue to strive in that direction.

She said a neighboring country about whose self-reliance there was so much talk earlier has become dependent upon the Western countries for its progress, but India has become more or less self-reliant. This, she said, is the achievement of the people and not of any individual, as no government could succeed in its efforts to take the country forward without the people's active participation.

COMMERCE MINISTER PAINTS GLOOMY ECONOMIC FORECAST

OW052036 Hong Kong AFP in English 1745 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Calcutta, May 5 (AFP)--Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee today painted a gloomy picture of the Indian economy, saying that it had greatly deteriorated since last year and the prospects of trade for 1980-81 were none too happy to the present reckoning.

Mr Mukherjee, who was addressing a meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce here, quoted the latest data to indicate that the national income was likely to record a small decline in 1979-80. He said the large budgetary deficits and the sharp increase in money supply with the public, coupled with the decline in production, both agricultural and industrial, exert acute inflationary pressures.

The minister said the trend in the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves had already reversed. According to the latest data, exchange reserves, excluding gold and special drawing rights, had declined from over 56,000 million rupees (7,000 million dollars) in November 1979 to a little less than 50,000 million rupees (6,250 million dollars) in the beginning of the current financial year, April 1980.

"The government is determined to tackle all the problems, remove all constraints on rapid increase in production and exports and restore the economic health of the nation," he added.

DELHI COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST MRS GANDHI

BK060935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Delhi High Court today dismissed as withdrawn a suit for recovery of 1.6 million rupees from Mrs Indira Gandhi for using air force plane for nonofficial purposes in 1977. Mr Justice N.N. Goswami dismissed the suit after counsel for the Union of India Mr D.P. Wadwa made a statement that since the payment has already been received by the government the suit may be allowed to be withdrawn. The suit was filed in the Delhi High Court in December last year, seeking a decree for the recovery of the amount.

ACCUSED ATTACKER OF GANDHI RELEASED ON BAIL

BK050953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 5 May (AFP)--Mr Ram Bul Chand Lalwani, who made an abortive stiletto attack on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here on April 14, was released on bail by a New Delhi court today. Mr Lalwani (37), who is undergoing treatment for heart and lung ailments in a local hospital was enlarged [as received] on a personal bond of Rs.5000 ($625) and one surety of like amount.

Releasing Mr Lalwani on bail, the additional chief metropolitan magistrate Mr S.M. Agarwal said that the prosecution has so far failed to prove "prima facie that the accused intended to make an attempt on the life of the prime minister or even cause any bodily harm". However, Mr Agarwal imposed conditions on Mr Lalwani and said that the accused should not leave the Indian capital for one month and without the permission of the court.

Five co-accused in the Gandhi attempted assassination case, whom Mr Lalwani had named during interrogation, have already been released on bail by a court in the west coast city of Baroda.

Mr Agarwal in his nine-page order said,"In fact, (Mr) Lalwani does not seem to have had even the knowledge that his act of throwing the knife was likely to cause death to anyone. I am also of the view that (Mr) Lalwani seems to have wanted to do something sensational to bring himself in news and in that effort of his, police seem to have contributed a lot", Mr Agarwal said. "I am also of the opinion that the police seems to have over-acted and over-played the part assigned to them in their anxiety to earn laurels", the magistrate said.

However, releasing of Mr Lalwani on bail will not stop the prosecution from going ahead with investigation and charging Mr Lalwani with attempt to kill the prime minister.

Mr Agarwal, in his order refused to accept the police theory of conspiracy and said"...could (Mr) Lalwani, a frustrated, fickle-minded young man of unpredictable and deranged mind, make an attempt on the life of the prime minister without a motive or reason single handed", the magistrate asked in his order, and gave the reply himself "the answer seems to be a plain no".

The magistrate observed "the knife in question was neither new nor did it have a large shining blade...though certified by experts to be a spring-actuated knife in working order, its blade could not be fully pulled or opened by operating the button or spring... one has to use both hands to open the blade...yet none had seen the accused doing all these before hurling the knife", the magistrate said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Coalition Liberation Group Formed

BK041013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 4 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 4 May (AFP)--Red flags were hoisted in several towns in troubled north-eastern Indian states yesterday with an organisation calling itself "Seven United Liberation Army" (SULA) claiming responsibility. The SULA circulated night letters and announced that the "final struggle for independence from the Indian colonialist and expansionist has began", highly placed sources in the Indian Interior Ministry here confirmed today. The flags were seen in Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya states, the sources said.

Alarmed by the fast deteriorating situation, Prime Minister Gandhi's newly appointed chief administrator in Assam, Mr H.C. Sarin, rushed to the Indian capital late last night in a special plane to chalk out the final strategy with the Interior Minister Mr Zail Singh. Earlier in the day Mr Sarin suspended 60 Assamese speaking officials of the state government for ignoring federal government orders.

Meanwhile an Interior Ministry report has indicated that unless the federal government takes stern action, the agitation against the immigrant workers, which was confined to Assam at the beginning of the year and later spread to four of the seven north-eastern states, may take the shape of a fully-fledged seccessionist movement.

The SULA was formed in the first week of last month in Imphal, the capital of the tiny Manipur state, bordering Burma. It was constituted by merging the secessionist organisations in the four states. However, the main strength is provided by the "Peoples Liberation Army" (PLA) formed in 1966 by Mr Bishessar Singh in Imphal. Mr Singh (40) was accused by the federal government of taking material help from China. He was alleged to have visited China in 1975 for getting trained in guerrilla warfare and returned to Imphal in 1976. There is a warrant of arrest against him.

Official sources estimate the strength of SULA at 5000, but unofficial sources said that it was too conservative a figure. However, Interior Ministry sources do not attach any great importance on the formation of SULA, as they believe that they are not only numericaly small, but without any mass base.

Secessionist sources in Gauhati, capital of Assam, think otherwise, They point out that in the event of a direct confrontation between the SULA and the Indian Army, the later may be in a difficult position and cite as an example guerrilla activities in Nagaland and Mizoram in the late 60's which had troubled the Indian Army so much, that the federal forces had to withdraw on many occasions.

Government Proposal on Assamese Immigrants

BK050601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 May (AFP)--The federal government today gave the first definite offer to the Assam agitation leaders that may now lead to a solution of the eight-month-old agitation against immigrant workers in Assam and other north-eastern states, observers here said today.

Interior Minister Zail Singh announced in Chandigarh, north India, that such immigrant workers who could not be deported "for one reason or the other", would be settled in other Indian states. He said that all the five million immigrants could not be thrown out of the country as "the concerned countries (Bangladesh and Napal), have refused to take them back...the entire problem will have to be viewed from human angle in the light of international agreements", Mr Singh told newsmen referring to the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the late Bangladesh President Mr Sheikh Mujibur Rahmans' 1971 agreement which agreed to maintain status quo on the immigrant issue.

Meanwhile as a reciprocal gesture, the "All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad" (Assam Peoples Fighting Forum), the 11-member apex body coordinating the agitation, announced late last night that they would allow the administration to lift petroleum products from oil refineries in Assam for two days from today on an "experimental basis".

The Assamese had successfully blocked the flow of crude and other petroleum products from Assam since December 27 last year, when they started mass picketing in front of oil . installations. Assam produces 5.45 million tonnes of crude annually and accounts for 30 percent of the country's annual requirement. The blockade was costing the country Rs.32 million ($4 million) a day, official statistics said.

The agitation leaders have, however, made it clear that unless the federal government comes up with more definite proposal, they will not allow the crude to go out of the north-eastern region. Consequently, the agitators started picketing in front of railway stations and highways.

However, the lifting of the picketing for two days will enable the administration to supply oil to the petrol pumps in the region which had gone dry about a fortnight back.

PTI news agency reporting from Chandigarh quoted Mr Singh having said that Assam's burden (of illegal immigrants) should be shared by other Indian states. This is one of the main demands of the Assam agitators, who have been arguing that the immigrant workers if not deported should be scattered all over the country.

Mr.Singh also made it clear that those immigrants who would be settled in other states would have no voting rights.

Mr Singh listed series of measures taken by the federal government to check the entry of illegal immigrants. He said that border check posts with Bangladesh had been strengthened and deployment of border security forces, manning the Indo-Bangladesh border, has been doubled.

Assam Students Issue Statement

BK041415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1341 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 May (AFP)--The All Assam Students Union (AASU), one of the organisations spearheading the nearly eight-months old foreign national agitation in the north eastern state, today warned that Assam would not be able to take "responsibility for a single foreign national henceforth", reports said.

PTI news agency reports said, quoting a statement issued in Gauhati, the state capital, by the president and acting general secretary of the AASU, that "Assam could no longer shoulder the burden of all foreign nationals simply on humanitarian grounds, which the state has been doing for the last 33 years."

Reacting to Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's observations yesterday at Bhubaneswar, capital of eastern coastal state of Orissa, that "you cannot just push out the so-called foreigners to other countries or re-settle them in other states as it involves basic human issues", the AASU leaders said they were "one sided, baseless and motivated."

The statement said "such deliberate and baseless observations from a person of the prime minister's stature would make the problem more complicated and present a distorted picture of the problem and agitation among the people". The AASU statement reiterated that the foreign nationals issue should be solved on the basis of 1951 national register of citizens and electoral rolls of 1952. Otherwise, they warned, the current agitation would continue with greater vigor.

Meanwhile, reports from Imphal, capital of the neighbouring Manipur, said the situation in Imphal, and its suburbs was normal today with no report of any untoward incident so far. According to the reports, security forces continued round the clock patrolling and police pickets had been posted at the strategic points in the towns to strictly enforce the curfew regulations.

Food Riots in Manipur

BK031314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1211 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 3 May (AFP)--Widespread food riots broke out in Imphal, the capital of the tiny northeast Indian state of Manipur, bordering Burma today, with the curfew-bound city getting no supply of essential commodities for the 6th day today, reports reaching here said. Trucks carrying food items were hijacked and looted in different parts of the city today, the reports said. The round-the-clock curfew imposed following incident of arson and violence against the immigrant workers last Monday has not been relaxed by the authorities apprehending serious trouble. Army detachments were patrolling the streets, but were unable to control sporadic violent incidents, the reports said.

About a dozen (12) daily newspapers failed to appear today because of nonavailability of newsprint, the reports said. Banks and other businesses have come to standstill, the reports added.

The reports quoting information received from the rural areas said that normal life was severely affected due to shortage of essential commodities in the entire state.

PRESIDENT HAQ SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON TITO'S DEATH

BK051222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed profound grief of the government and the people of Pakistan and himself at the passing away of President Josip Broz Tito. In a condolence message to new Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski, the president said President Tito will long be remembered as a founding father of the nonaligned movement, which has now found a place of honor in the [word indistinct] of international affairs. An invaluable contribution has been made by the movement to strengthen stability of the smaller states and to the cause of peace and justice in the world. President Tito's own contribution to the defense of principles of the nonaligned movement will not be forgotten, particularly his role at the nonaligned Havana summit in September last year.

The president said he had the honor of meeting the late President Tito at the Havana nonaligned summit and their meeting ushered in a new era of Pakistan's relations with Yugoslavia.

The president said, we pay homage to President Tito, salute the memory of this great stateman of the 20th century. The principles for which he lived and died will be a beacon light for the Third World in the difficult days ahead.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the late president was an architect of the modern day Yugoslavia. Through his unceasing efforts during the best part of 4 decades, he forged the multinational state of Yugoslavia into an integral whole. There is no doubt that his precepts and examples will continue to inspire the people of Yugoslavia and enable them to move forward toward their glorious destiny.

Radio Pakistan's representative says the news of the death of President Tito had been received with sorrow in Pakistan as everywhere in the world, especially in the nonaligned countries. As a mark of respect to the memory of the great Yugoslav leader, the Pakistan flag will remain at half mast today as well as on the day of his funeral on Thursday [8 May].

To Attend Funeral

BK051527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is now in Beijing, has cut short his official visit to the PRC to attend the funeral of late Yugoslav President Tito in Belgrade on Thursday. The president will return to Islamabad tomorrow evening and will leave for Belgrade on Wednesday [7 May] morning. According to the original program, the president's official visit to the PRC was to continue until Friday [9 May] and he was then to leave for a 3-day official visit to the DPRK. Due to new circumstances, the program for the president's DPRK visit will be redrawn.

BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CHINA 4 MAY

BK050922 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Pakistan and China signed in Gilgit tonight a new border trade protocol. Pakistan's exports will include dry fruits, cotton textiles, cigarettes, razor blades, leather products and traditional herbs, while China will export to Pakistan hardware, tea, electric appliances and some other items. After the signing ceremony, a dinner was hosted in honor of the visiting Chinese border trade delegation headed by Mr (Hyder Bai).

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

BK051623 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] His majesty the king in a message to the new president of Yugoslavia, Lazar Kolisevski, has said: We have been deeply grieved at (?the passing away) of President Tito. In his death the world has lost the last of the founding father of nonalignment. President Tito stood for the rights of small countries and was an indefatigable champion of the rights of the weak and the poor. For more than 30 years he worked as relentlessly for the ideals of world peace and equality among different people and countries as for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of his own country, Yugoslavia.

No greater tribute could be paid to this titan of our time than for all of us to cooperate, to consolidate and advance further the achievements secured under President Tito's leadership both inside Yugoslavia and internationally. The Nepalese people join me in cherishing the memory of this great friend of our country.

As a sense of deep bereavement we, on behalf of the Nepalese people, my government, the queen and on our own convey sincere condolences to your excellency, the government and the people of Yugoslavia as well as members of the bereaved family.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER PAY TRIBUTE TO TITO

BK051141 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Jayewardene in a tribute to President Tito today said that in the death of the Yugoslav leader, the Third world had lost one of its distinguished elder statesmen whose wisdom and experience had been an invaluable guidance to members of the nonaligned movement and the rest of the international community.

He said the late president's role in molding the structure of international relations after World War II will be long remembered because he strove for a democratization of the international decisionmaking process, which gave the smaller countries an opportunity to have their voices heard. His dedicated efforts in the cause of disarmament were well known. History, he said, will vindicate the extent of his contribution to disarmament and the cause of peace.

President Jayewardene also said Marshal Tito will be remembered by the Third World countries in particular and the international community in general as an outstanding and courageous national leader who stood firmly for the fundamental principles of state sovereignty, which are now the cherished goals of all member states of the nonaligned movement.

Prime Minister Premadasa said President Tito's untiring efforts toward the consolidation of the state of Yugoslavia, his invaluable contribution to the molding of the unified nation and leading Yugoslavia in the path of nonalignment had his highest admiration and esteem. The world had lost its last great elder statesmen. We all mourn his death.

The government declared 2-days of state mourning for President Tito. The 2 days are today and Thursday, the 8th, the date of the funeral. The national flag on these 2 days will be flown at half-mast on all public buildings.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING LONDON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

Reports on Explosion, Death

LD052007 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1945 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to foreign news agency reports, the Iranian Embassy in London caught fire after an explosion tonight. According to AFP, following an explosion in the Iranian Embassy in London fire broke out on the second and third floor of the building and fire is shooting out from the third floor. REUTER has reported that after the explosion and fire that ensued, four injured persons were brought out of the embassy on stretchers. The agency reports that 20 minutes after the explosion women inside the embassy screamed out.

According to the latest report, about six policemen entered the Iranian Embassy building in London. Heavy black smoke continues to engulf the building and the sound of shooting continues to be heard. The entrance to the embassy has been severely damaged by explosion and firemen are on the scene and working. According to REUTER, while the Iranian Embassy in London is burning shooting is in progress around the building. A group of Iranians shouting slogans in favor of Ayatollah Khomeyni are crying around the embassy: Long live Khomeyni!

Meanwhile, the British ambassador to Iran, in a telephone contact from London, has informed the foreign ministry of the Iranian Islamic Republic that the British police entered the Iranian Embassy building after the explosion and t[illegible]ntrol. The report says that only one of the hostages has been martyred in the incident. His identity has not been established yet.

Bani-Sadr Claims 'Victory'

LD052031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, a few moments ago issued the following message in a telephone contact with the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic in connection with the fire and the martyrdom of one of our compatriots at the Iranian Embassy in London: [begin recording]

Valiant Iranian nation: The courageous resistance of your sons at the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London has borne its sweet fruit. We did not surrender and we won a victory. As at this moment, midnight, we have learned, according to a report from the British Embassy in Tehran, that one of your sons has been martyred and the rest are safe and have escaped. Three of the assailants have been killed and two injured.

A few moments ago, Dr Ehda'i spoke to me by telephone from the consultate in London and said the overwhelming majority of our brothers and sisters are safe. Their steadfastness, resistance to surrender and composure have borne their fruits, which is victory, and established that the psychology of surrender is no longer the psychology of the Iranian generation today. Thus, however great the danger, the determination of the country's young and responsible generation is even greater.

To enable us to confront dangers it is necessary that we strive for unity and understanding with everything in our power. If our internal enemies move toward unity and we move toward discord, all these highly valuable sacrifices will be wasted.

Greetings to and God's blessings on the martyr of the Islamic Republic and on Iran's independence and freedom. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD052032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported that it is busy investigating the names of our martyred compatriots [as heard] so that they can be made public. The Foreign Ministry, quoting the London police, has also announced that as a result of an explosion and a fire in the Iranian Embassy three of the assailants were killed and two others injured. From the hostages 1 was killed and 19 are safe, all of whom have been taken to the hospital.

Praise for British Police

LD060314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued its statement No 1 at 0200 today as follows:

In the almighty's name: According to the latest reports received from London, at 1700 London time, the terrorists announced that they would kill one person each half hour; they carried out their threat and martyred the first individual and threw him outside. In view of this situation, the British police, in consultation with the Iranian Consulate, decided to storm the Iranian Embassy.

The British police had prepared in advance the points from which to set off explosions to frighten the terrorists, to set them all off at one time, and also to open fire on the embassy by helicopter from above. Under these circumstances, the police entered the embassy with great speed, and in clashes that took place with the terrorists, three of the terrorists were killed, one injured and the fifth arrested. In the meantime, they swiftly brought out the hostages through the rear entrance of the embassy.

The manner and speedy action of the British police in these operations is worthy of admiration, and the Iranian Consulate in London has been instructed to thank the British police.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

No Retaliation Planned

LD060838 Hamburg DPA in German 0636 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Tehran--Now that the embassy siege in London has ended, the Iranian authorities do not intend to take revenge on the Iranians of Arab origin imprisoned in the oil province of Khuzestan and whose release the occupiers of the Iranian Embassy in London wanted to force.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told DPA today that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's threat was "now meaningless, because the situation had completely changed and the drama was now over."

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S. HOSTAGES

Kerman Transfer

GP051940 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Communique No 123 of the student followers of the imam's policy has been issued regarding the transfer of some of the hostages to Kerman. In part of this communique, it is stated:

Muslim brothers and sisters in Kerman, today the great nation of Iran, under the blessings of Islam and under the guidance of the nation's imam, the great leader of the revolution, and through its historic principles, has arisen to confront the modern oppressors and tyrants. Today, we must all be aware of the face that we are being faced with the archsatan, world-devouring imperialism. We must crush this world power through devotion to and reliance on Almighty God. Today, more than ever we need unity of words and sacrifice. We must all stride forward together along the imam's battlefront to help Islam.

Noble citizens of Kerman, following the lowly attack by Carter on the country of "God is great" under the pretext of rescuing the spy hostages, we have decided to keep them in different cities so that on the day of reckoning they can be tried in the Islamic Revolution Court--which will indeed be the trial of the criminal U.S. Government--and be punished for their crimes.

Following this decision, we have sent a number of them to your city. We are certain that all esteemed citizens of Kerman, especially the faithful and (legitimate) clergy, the zealous and progressive youth of Kerman and more specifically, the brother revolution guardsmen--who have cooperated with the students who have accompanied the hostages from the espionage nest to your city--will guard these spies diligently and will foil any suspicious moves that may be made by these U.S. criminals. We wish you success from Almighty God in helping Islam and in abiding by the guidance and instructions of the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

Capucci Received by Khomeyni

LD051045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The central news bureau reports that this morning Archbishop Capucci was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. In this meeting, also attended by the presidential cultural and press adviser, the archbishop, after expressing his gratitude for Iran's humanitarian and religious measure in handing over the bodies, wished health and prosperity for the imam and expressed the hope that he may soon say his prayers in the presence of the imam in Jerusalem.

After the meeting, the archbishop spoke to PARS NEWS AGENCY, saying: My religious duty is to hand over the bodies in Switzerland to Red Cross officials. Then they will make the necessary arrangements.

He added: At 0700 tomorrow the bodies will be flown to Switzerland from Tehran. Archbishop Capucci then said: I agreed to take delivery of the burned bodies, for this manifests Islam's humanity and faith. The returning of the bodies is an illustration of Islam's sublime spirit, divorced from the slightest political motivation.

He continued: I believe that the Islamic Revolution in Iran would not have succeeded without faith in God. The victory of Iran over the most powerful powers in the world owes itself to the people's strong faith in God and Imam Khomeyni's leadership. What happened in Tabas was the best test, in which, despite all its domination and superiority, the United States suffered a defeat. This shows that military might is not the only might; rather, there is a true and more superior power--heart-felt religious faith.

Bodies Flown to Switzerland

OW060529 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (AFP)--A Swissair plane took off from here today for Zurich with the bodies of American soldiers killed in last month's abortive United States commando raid aimed at freeing the American hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran for over six months. The eight coffins were accompanied by Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, former Greek Catholic arthbishop of Jerusalem. The coffins were to be turned over to the International Red Cross in the Swiss city.

Helicopter Reportedly Found

LD050913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, which has been confirmed by the action Kerman gendarmerie commander, an abandoned U.S. helicopter has been found in the desert 120 km from Bojnurd gendarmerie post and 380 km from [word indistinct] army company. Upon learning of the discovery, the gendarmerie commander, accompanied by some Revolution Guards, went to the scene and kept watch over the helicopter. Army Chief of Staff officials have stated that experts are at present conducting investigations; the helicopter is to be transferred to Tehran.

Army Issues Statement

LD051720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement tonight in connection with certain press reports on foreign aggression against Iran's territory:

In His exalted name.

Noble Iranian nation, eight helicopters took part in the abortive American air aggression, of which two suffered technical faults. One of these, which was able to return to the aircraft carrier, did so and the other was forced to land 60 km from the coast of Oman. The remaining six helicopters managed to reach the Tabas region. In the course of refuelling from aC-130 transport, the transport and a helicopter collided and burst into flames. They were both destroyed in the fire.

The army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been looking for the faulty helicopter. On 4 May 1980 information was received to the effect that the said helicopter had landed in an area near the (Kahnug) post in the Kiroft region. Orders were issued to rectify the fault and transport the helicopter to Tehran. The reports of certain newspapers referring to certain acts of foreign aggression are not correct.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Expelled Iranian Nationals

LD050930 Tehran PARS in English 0819 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Over 31,095 Iranians have been deported from Iraq since yesterday, Colonel Akhyani, commander of Kermanshah gendarmerie, announced today. He said that during the past 24 hours, 245 people have been expelled from the western borders of the country.

Meanwhile, the governor of Qasr-e Shirin said today that a total of 22,375 people have been deported from the Khosravi and Somar borders who have been dispatched to camps in various provinces. Of this number 8,239 people have been expelled through Khosravi and 14,136 from Somar border.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

4 May Attack on Paveh

LD051017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Quoting the public relations office of Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division, the central news bureau reported this morning that at 1200 yesterday some armed raiders, supported by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary government, launched an attack using grenades and other weapons against several points in Paveh. The raids were repulsed by the Islamic Iranian Armed Forces and the Corps of Revolution Guards. In the course of the raids, one inhabitant at Paveh was martyred and two more were wounded following a grenade attack.

Meanwhile, according to the Kermanshah gendarmerie commander, the situation in the Qasr-e Shirin border area is calm. He added that at 2300 last night a bomb went off at the premises of a political party in Qasr-e Shirin which caused panic among the local people, but no casualties.

Army Appeal to Counterrevolutionaries

LD051100 Tehran PARS in English 0900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The 64th Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Urumiyeh yesterday called on anti-revolutionary agents in northwest Iran to abandon hostile attitudes against the army and reconcile with the Moslem nation of Iran. The following is the text of an announcement which it published in this connection today:

"In these fateful days, the counter-revolution publishes rumours in our own area for the purpose of demoralising the public and ruining the people's trust in their government. Our wise and cognizant people however, are knowledgeable about the tactics of political and moral campaigns of mercenaries and the enemies of Islam at this critical situation, and will naturally try to thwart their satanic plots. At this point we feel compelled to illuminate the minds of the public on the following issues:

1--In Sanandaj the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolutionary Corps with the aid of God Almighty are in full control of the situation. The city is now being purged of counter-revolution and the counter-revolution elements continue to withdraw leaving behind a considerable amount of vehicles and war weapons.

2--In Sardasht the army and the Islamic revolutionary corps have full control of the city.

3--Your brothers in the army and the Islamic Revolutionary Corps have full control of the city of Baneh and in their fight with counter-revolution they are fully supported by the Moslem people of Baneh and the headquarters of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Dear compatriots: At this time of the history of our country that the need for maintaining unity and integrity among the Moslem masses of Iran is felt more than ever before, we expect you to rise with all your might and fight against the great Satan of our time and the world grabber United States and against its national and international elements with the whole of your power.

Our demand from the people whose attitudes and conduct is knowingly or unknowingly against the revolution and who work for strengthening the imperialistic footholds and for weakening national forces is to review their ideologies and conduct at the earliest chance and entrust themselves to the care of the loving and valiant Moslem nation of Iran."

Kordestan Division Statement

LD051726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, this statement was issued by the Kordestan 28th Division today:

In the name of God, the Kordestan 28th Division, with utmost pride, informs the militant nation of Iran, that for 15 days, from 17 April till 2 May, it has presented Almighty God and dear Iran with 72 martyrs. Among them there were eight officers, 19 NCO's and 45 privates. The martyrs' bodies were sent to their birthplaces after funeral ceremonies.

During the above period, 284 officers, NCO's and privates were wounded, all of whom were transferred to hospitals in Kermanshah, Maragheh and Tehran. It must be mentioned that, so far, there has been no news regarding the fate of twoofficers, 27 NCO's and 27 privates.

Clashes in Malayer

LD051734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, yesterday in Malayer detectives arrested a man who was carrying 14 homemade bombs. He was identified as Heshmatollah Afshari.

Following the arrest, a number of people in Malayer held a march today and demonstrated against other groups and parties in the city. Because of these demonstrations, all the shops in the city were closed.

The demonstrators initially gathered in the city's Imam Khomeyni square, and, after marching through Mosaddeq Street, gathered in front of the office of one of the political groups, where they set fire to all the equipment and books inside and then destroyed the building as well.

According to our correspondent, a number of people were injured in these clashes. The process of taking to take the injured to hospital was impeded by demonstrators shouting slogans. The demonstrators also attacked and ransacked shops and destroyed one of them on the Fakhriyeh Street in Malayer.

Deaths in Hermanshah

NC060951 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (AFP)--Nine people were killed when two vehicles drove over mines in Iran's Kermanshah Province close to the Iraqi border, reliable sources said today.

Four passengers in a jeep died in the first explosion yesterday and five others were killed in the second blast a few hours later, the sources said.

Twelve people were reported injured.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR DISCUSSES SECURITY PROBLEM

LD052006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1718 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in an article refers to the forces acting in a tyrannical manner and describes the problem of security from various aspects. At the beginning of the article, the president argues that the security of the Islamic Revolution is being threatened from inside and outside the country. He says:

Whether we say it or not, the people of the country understand and know that the enemy is not sitting idle and that it is constantly hatching plots. The country is not in a normal state. In the past there were limits--that is to say we were not prepared to cooperate with political groups we did not regard as healthy.

I recall that this very same Iraqi regime, when it was at loggerheads with the regime of the former shah over the Iraqi Kurdestan issue, made rendering help and fighting against the shah's regime conditional on cooperation with Teymur Bakhtiar [the shah's former security organization chief and later his enemy]. And we did not accept this.

In the foreign press today, however, the matter is public knowledge. Referring to the cousin of this same Bakhtiar, it is said that he is going back and forth to Iraq because Iraq has always been a friend of the Iranian people and that the SAVAKists, the monarchists, the Komala and Peykar supporters have joined hands there in a united front against our revolution.

In these circumstances, when the true struggle against economic and cultural domination is bogged down, and when some people imagine that by keeping the people in a state of excitement and that by rhetoric they can conceal the problems from the people and keep them occupied by abstract theories instead of facts--in these circumstances the country's problems are becoming more numerous every day and their dimensions ever more extensive.

Daily incidents--whether they be those that cause a lot of commotion and become known to everyone or those that take place quietly- are preventing us from seriously tackling our economic problems.

Mr Beheshti says quite correctly that there should be an equitable distribution of income. This very issue has frequently been discussed in the past in this very newspaper, but everyone must realize that until we are able to reactivate the wheels of the economy, and until we have found a solution to the country's increasing economic dependence, the distribution of income will turn out to be nothing except the distribution of poverty.

In my view, the main ground on which to struggle against the superpowers and the other powers lies ian the areas of economics culture. But because of the present unfavorable political circumstances, the course of events is driving the country toward an intensified dependence in these two fields. But security, in the ordinary meaning of the term, has also decreased considerably. Simple railway accidents aside from plots--those that have happened since the revolution--are as numerous as all those over the years put together. The spread of all kinds of insecurity will gradually create universal psychology of alienation and disillusionment, and this very thing will bring about a change of attitude, of thought, which is something extremely dangerous.

To these instances of insecurity will be added insecurity from abroad. If it is true that in the previous regime the Kurdish people suffered excessive oppression, then their attachment to and sacrifice for the Islamic Republic should also be that much greater than that of others. However, those whose sick attitude has set them against the revolution have become the agents of the foreigner and have spread insecurity into the country from everywhere.

Bearing in mind America's constantly increasing plots, and in view of the fact that European capitalism is substantially dependent upon America, and realizing that we were unable by adopting a revolutionary policy to ensure the support of those forces in Europe who favor independence from the superpowers and thus bring about favorable political changes in that part of the world, there is the danger that Europe will follow America. In that event we must either remain isolated at home with constantly increasing economic problems or else replace the West with the Russian superpower and its satellites. Egypt's Nasir went this way and Anwar as-Sadat's Egypt is the inevitable consequence of that policy.

They say that we have elected a president to be responsible for the country's affairs. The imam has declared this year the year of security and made the president responsible for the country's security. Should not all available means of preserving security be at his disposal? How is it possible to shoulder responsibility without having the means at one's disposal?

The country's situation is not normal. Even before the presidential elections I knew and pointed out the direction in which the country was heading. And on one occasion I quite seriously raised the point at the Revolution Council that if the members of the council were unable to be at one with me I would be prepared to appoint a prime minister and to put the tools of his trade at his disposal so as to enable him to face the situation which was becoming more difficult every day. They said unanimously that they were at one with me and that the situation demanded my presence and my energetic actions.

They ask: Why doesn't the president come forward and spell out his problem? Well, the president says that in order to tackle the situation he must have the means to preserve and perpetuate security at his disposal.

Ministers, the governors general and governors must pursue a harmonious policy. The media, particularly the radio and television, must put an end to their current practice of being an arena for rivalry between groups and come under the firm supervision of the man responsible for the country's affairs, so that they may be transformed into an instrument for the promotion of understanding and peace of mind.

KURDS' QASEMLU SAYS IRANIAN ARMY DEMORALIZED

LD051615 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 1 May 80 p 24

[Correspondent Siegmund Ginzberg report: "Cease-Fire in Iranian Kordestan. Qasemlu: We Are Seeking Accord"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, returned from Mashhad--We are on the threshold of "total war" in Kordestan. Why? What can be done to prevent it? "It is a complex situation," [Kordestan Democratic Party Secretary Abdolrahman] Qasemlu said. "We can see at least two series of factors combining to provoke a clash: on the one hand the Ayatollahs are unable to assess their own strength. Consider what happened in the universities. There, as here in Kordestan, they believed that they could sweep away resistance in no time. They have not hesitated to start conflicts on 25 different fronts. And, on the other hand, an equally real factor: the stepping up of maneuvers by elements linked to the old regime aimed at bring Khomeyni down."

[Question] Elements of the old regime?

"Yes, in the army above all. There are some people who believe that nothing would be better than a war in Kordestan to deal the coup de grace to the already weakened government in Tehran. They have come to seek us out many times, even high-ranking officers. They would have given us anything to start a war against Tehran. We refused without hesitation. A new military dictatorship in Iran is not going to allow the Kurds to win autonomy."

Qasemlu is less worried about the military than the political prospects. Kordestan is no longer receiving any gasoline, and the peshmerga will soon be having to travel on foot. Ammunition, if not weapons, is in short supply. This time, as distinct from last summer, the guerrillas find themselves facing the army and not just the improvised "pasdaran" of the Tehran insurrection. But they are not afraid. "The Army's morale is very low. Some garrisons have sent us signals asking us to attack them. They are ready to surrender immediately. A major and all his men surrendered to us a few days ago in (Nowsud). He asked us to keep him with us, because he was afraid of being shot. It is true, they have Phantoms and helicopters, but they are short of spares, and they often have to curtail missions. No, we are well able to resist. That is not the main point; the main point is what will happen to Iran if a more or less protracted war breaks out in Kordestan. It would certainly be the end of the present regime. And what then?"

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES EXECUTION OF SEVEN ON 6 MAY

LD060605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, the capital's Islamic Revolution Court convicted seven persons of sowing corruption on earth [mossid fil-ardh] and sentenced them to death. The death sentences were carried out at 0145 today.

The public relations office of the general public prosecution of the Islamic Revolution of Iran announced this news and gave the names of those executed as follows:

1. Zabihollah Yazdani, the son of Reza Qoli, for the crime of plundering millions of tumans from the public treasury, usurping the agricultural lands of the people of Taleqan and Robat Karim, perpetration of murder and participation in the disgraceful coup of 19 August and assistance to Israel.

2. Shamsollah Gohari, the son of [name indistinct] for the crime of collaboration with Hojabr Yazdani in plundering the public treasury, and participation in the murder of Jahanbakhsh Kenarsari.

3. Gholam Hoseyn A'zami, the son of Heydar, for the crime of confrontation with the revolutionaries of [name indistinct], creation of terror and intimidation among the Muslims through armed action, repeated shootings, collaboration with Jojabr Yazdani and contempt to the pure imams.

4. 'Ali Akbar [name indistinct], the son of Gholam Hoseyn, for the crime of collaboration with Hojabr Yazdani, plundering the public treasury, usurping the lands of the oppressed farmers, open actions in violation of the religion of Islam, participation in the exile of religious leaders, and participation in the flight of Hojabr Yazdani.

5. 'Abbas 'Ali Sari, the son of 'Ali, for the crime of shooting on the day of 18 April 1965 and martyring the mojahad in Reza Shamsabadi.

6. 'Ali Akbar Had-'Alian, the son of Ali Ahmad, the guardsman of the dissolved SAVAK, for the crime of participation in the clashes of the Noshahr-Shahsavar road in 1973 and opening fire on the workers of the Ministry of Roads, participation in (?raiding) the homes of the strugglers, participation in the events of 8 September, black Friday, and receiving four mojahed prisoners of the SAVAK (?Noshahr), on whom he opened fire along the route, and no news has been heard about their fate since.

7. Seyyed Esma'il Hoseyni, the officer of the so-called joint counter sabotage committee, for the crime of martyring one struggler [words indistinct] of the mojahedin and creation of oppression.

The sentence issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of the capital was carried out 0145 on Tuesday morning, in the courtyard of the Evin prison. The convicts were executed by firing squad.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS ARRESTS IN CAR BOMBING INCIDENT

OW060232 Hong Kong AFP in English 0220 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (AFP)--Iranian security forces have arrested nine people, including three foreign journalists, in connection with the explosion of a booby-trapped car in Khomeyni Sqaure in central Tehran on April 28, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reported Monday.

It said those arrested, who were still being questioned, had been detained in the hours following the blast, which was one of three that ripped through Tehran that day, killing seven people and wounding many others. The newspaper said some of those arrested were found in possession of explosives.

It also reported that five other bombs were defused in the capital Sunday. Three were in garbage cans and the other two in an abandoned taxi.

AMERICAN WOMAN ARRESTED IN TEHRAN 5 MAY

NC061011 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (AFP)--An American woman, accused of spying for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), was arrested here last night by Revolutionary Guards, the paper KEYHAN said today.

The paper said Iranian security men found documents proving her links with the CIA and informed the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The paper did not identify the woman.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES PURCHASE OF USSR WEAPONS

JN050916 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0715 GMT on 5 May 1980 carries in its press review program the following headline, among others, without further elaboration: "Iranian Defense Ministry denies that Iran is about to buy weapons from the Soviet Union, particularly MiG-25 warplanes."

PARS REPORTS CASTRO MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

LD051118 Tehran PARS in English 0831 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Cuban President Fidel Castro sent the following message to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday. This message delivered to President Bani-Sadr by the foreign minister of Cuba, Malnierca. who is currently leading the delegation of his country to Iran. Here is an unofficial translation of the message:

"Dear President:

As I informed you in my letter of April 3d, since March 1, I have exerted my good offices as chairman of the movement of nonaligned countries, in an effort to contribute to the solution of the contradictions in Afghanistan and Pakistan that have now become more serious, through mutual discussion and within the spirit of the principles of the movement of nonaligned countries.

In my recent letter, I told you that the developments that have taken place in Southwest Asia, particularly the events in Afghanistan, have provoked a sharp worsening of the situation which has actually contributed to weaken the movement of nonaligned countries, dividing its forces and limiting the decisive role it has played in the development of international affairs in recent years.

We thoroughly consider these steps before taking them, as we did not wish to violate what has been one of the movement's essential characteristics: respect for the sovereign decisions of each member state. Nevertheless, the situation having worsened, and on the basis of my previous report on the steps already taken by us between the two countries, we decided to carry out our mission. The Cuban minister of foreign affairs, who as my special envoy, is taking you this letter and will, therefore, be able to provide more details on the steps we have taken so far, was also bearer of my messages to this end to the president of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

As a result of the talks held with the foreign ministers and the presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan, we decided to continue our contacts in that same direction with other countries.

For this reason, and as part of these talks, Comrade Malmierca visited the Soviet Union, where he met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey A. Gromyko. Subsequently he visited the people's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where he was received once again by President Karmal.

Besides the letter to all heads of states or government of the movement of nonaligned countries, I have also sent personal messages with Minister Malmierca to prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, President Chadli Bendjedid of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to the president of the PLO Executive Council, Yassir 'Arafat, wherein I informed these leaders as to the good offices Cuba was carrying out in order to try and contribute to finding a political solution to the complex situation existing in Southwest Asia.

In the course of the interview held during this trip, there was a wide exchange of views which were unanimous in that it was necessary to continue the efforts to find an appropriate political solution to this conflict.

After evaluating the results so far achieved from the meetings, it is our view that we should continue on the road already undertaken and thus through negotiations, eliminate the conflicts in the vital area of the world, attain peace and strengthen the security and territorial integrity of Pakistan and Afghanistan, as well as their right to fully exercise their sovereignty with the soverign decisions and designs of their peoples.

In our view any adequate solution to the current conflict in Southwest Asia should entail the establishment of conditions of security guaranteeing peace and tranquility and respect for the territorial integrity the independence and full sovereignty of the states in the area.

A proper solution to the problems deriving from the multinational compositions of the states in that region, removed from any attempt at stabilisation [as received] and subversion encouraged from outside should take into consideration due respect for sovereign decision.

We are certain that the normalisation of relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, neighbor states, of Iran will represent a major contribution towards these objectives. Minister Malmierca will be able to provide more information on the consultations carried out so far, which reinforce our belief that this is the most realistic alternative in order to prevent confrontation and increased tension in the area and also one that will permit us to help find a peaceful and just solution and to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the movement of nonaligned countries.

We attach great importance to Iran's active cooperation, which may help reach these objectives thanks to the enormous prestige and authority gained in the heroic struggle of its people and its leaders to shake off the hateful imperialist domination that relied on Reza Pahlavi's bloody tyranny, for doing away with CENTO's aggressive military alliance for expresssing its full support to the noble struggle of the Palestinian people for their right to establish an independent state on their homeland and for resisting all the threats and aggressions of US imperialists and their allies and servants.

Before I finish, I'd like to express to you the deep sympathy and admiration of our people towards the heroic Iranian people, as well as our firmest solidarity in the face of the U.S. military threats and measures of economic blockade. Comrade Malmierca would like to talk with you about the question of (?international) solidarity.

Qotbzadeh Meets Malmierca

LD051106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh at 1000 this morning. During the meeting, the Cuban foreign minister gave comprehesnive explanations about the stands taken by the Afghan, Pakistan and Soviet governments. In return, the Iranian foreign minister offered explanations about (?Iran's) measures toward the solution of the Afghan problem, adding that the key to the solution of this enigma is in USSR's hand. As long as the Soviet Army is in Afghanistan the various problems cannot be solved.

Among other issues discussed during the meeting were relations between Iran and Iraq. Commenting on this Qotbzadeh said: "The Iranian Government will not accept any kind of mediation." As for relations with Cuba, he added that a final decision will be taken next week by the Revolution Council. With regard to an extraordinary session of the nonaligned countries, Qotbzadeh called on the movement to exert all efforts toward this end.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETS; QOTBZADEH TO GO TO BELGRADE

LD052047 Terhan Domestic Service in Persian 2001 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers convened at the Prime Ministry building under the chairmanship of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr this evening. Following the session, Ayatollah Beheshti, a member of the Revolution Council and president of the Supreme Court, told correspondents that various state issues were discussed at the session tonight, the most important of which concerned a documentary report relating to the investigations carried out in connection with the Tabas incident. In this report, the commission concerned has clarified many aspects in a documentary form. There are a few more points remaining, which we hope will be clarified soon and will be made public in a written report, as was promised earlier. Dr Beheshti added: Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympic Games was also discussed at the session tonight, but no new views were expressed.

Following the session, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, also told reporters that various issues were raised regarding Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympic Games at the session tonight and that the debate will continue. He also said that a delegation will go from Iran to Belgrade to take part in Marshal Tito's funeral ceremony, and that, most probably, he would be personally included in the delegation.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, also told reporters that various matters were raised on sports problems at the session tonight to the effect that sports camps should continue, and this is something secure in its own right. No decision was made regarding the Olympic Games, however. He added that there was also a debate regarding the Kish Island installations, [primarily a holiday complex] and since we cannot continue the old arrangements the issue of the Kish should be resolved in a different way.

ABADAN REFINERY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PRODUCTION

LD031230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The renovation and reactivation operation for changing the [word indistinct] unit in the Abadan oil refinery has been completed and the unit resumed operations today. In an interview given today to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the director of the Abadan oil refinery, announcing the news, said: The unit is capable of producing 18,000 barrels of high quality gasoline. However, once the prepared plans are implemented, production will reach 26,000 barrels daily in the near future.

In answer to a question on the repair works on oil and gas pipelines in Marun, Mah Shahr and Abadan, he said: Operation of one crude oil pipeline, two other pipelines carrying other products and a gas pipeline, which had been put out of action as a result of a recent explosion, began yesterday. He then added: The amount of crude oil carried from Marun to the Abadan oil refinery is 60,000 barrels daily. Commenting on the Abadan oil refinery production, he said: At present, the refinery refines 440,000 barrels daily; the reason for the reduction stems from repair works being carried at cracker No 80. Once the cracker resumes operation the refinery's production will return to normal.

ABADAN-MAHSHAHR PIPELINES REPAIRED, OPERATING

GF051036 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our reporter, the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] production supervisor in Agha Jari has announced that all oil and gas pipelines along the Abadan-Mahshahr road, which had recently been demolished by explosions caused by counterrevolutionaries, have been repaired and are operating. With the operation of Marun 2 in Agha Jari, an average of 100,000 barrels of light crude oil are being produced daily, and 50,000 barrels of this are being delivered to Abadan refineries through these pipelines. The remaining 50,000 barrels are being sent by surface pipeline to Khark Island for export. The Agha Jari NIOC production supervisor added that 1,000,752,000 cubic meters of gas are being produced daily at Agha Jari. The gas is being sent to Bid-e Boland refinery to be processed for domestic consumption. He further added that 21,012 barrels of liquid natural gas are being produced in Agha Jari daily and then being sent to Mahshahr refinery. In conclusion, he said all production centers and installations are operating as in the past and there is no cause for concern.

JAPANESE CLERKS OF OIL FIRM REQUESTED TO LEAVE

OW040103 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2300 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to a dispatch from Tehran by correspondent Nagasaki, the Iranian Petroleum Ministry has asked the IJPC--Iran-Japan Petroleum Company--to repatriate six Japanese clerical workers now in Iran as soon as possible. This was disclosed by a Japanese source connected with IJPC on 3 May. The Iranian side stated that they will be deported if the IJPC fails to comply, the source said. In view of this situation, the IJPC decided to return to Japan 6 of the 10 clerical workers in Tehran this week.

Meanwhile officials of the Iranian Petroleum Ministry are demanding that the Japanese side send more technical workers to Iran if it is seriously interested in proceeding with the joint petrochemical project. The IJCP plans to send 34 technical workers to Iran sometime this week to meet the demand.

The reopening of full-scale construction in the Japan-Iran project, pushed primarily by the Mitsui group, has been delayed since the Iranian Revolution. It appears that Iran has made these demands because it considers this delay a result of Japan's cooperation with U.S. sanctions against Iran concerning the hostage situation.

KYODO Explanation

OW040548 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 3, KYODO--Iran has demanded that six of the 10 Japanese clerical staff members of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), which is equally owned by the Mitsui group and National Petrochemical Co. (NPC) of Iran and which is engaged in construction of a petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni, be sent back to Japan within a week period.

A well-informed source in Tehran said Saturday the demand was made in a letter sent to Kunihiko Adachi, president of IJPC, on April 30 by the Iranian representative of IJPC appointed by Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar. He said that Iran considered the six Japanese staff members handling business related to insurance and transportation as not necessary. He said Adachi is believed to have told the Iranians that the six Japanese were needed by the joint firm but the Iranian representative reportedly threatened to deport the six if the Japanese did not agree to recall them.

As a result, the source said Adachi decided to have the six staff members return to Tokyo on Thursday and on May 11. Adachi confirmed Saturday that he had received such a notification and that he had decided to have the six men return to Japan in two groups since it is an order of the Iranian Government. He said Iran apparently wants to have Iranians take over the initiative in the management of IJPC.

Work on the petrocomplex project by the Mitsui group and Iran has been suspended temporarily following the Iranian Revolution in February last year. The Japanese Government later decided to make investments in the project and carry it out as a national project. Not much progress has been made so far in the project, however, resulting in the latest situation.

The well-informed source said the Iranians apparently are disatisfied with the fact that Japan has not sent engineers and technicans to the project site. The Iranian demand that the six Japanese clerical staff members be withdrawn came prior to the scheduled visit to Tehran of Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the Tokyo-based investment firm for the project formed by the Mitsui group. Yamashita was to come to Tehran Thursday to discuss details for full-scale resumption of work on the project.

Ministry 'Surprised'

OW040552 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 4, KYODO--Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry expressed surprise Sunday at the strong step taken by Iran to demand that six of the 10 Japanese clerical staff members of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) be called back to Japan. They note that there is possibility of the six Japanese being deported if the Japanese side do not comply with the demand.

The MITI officials are closely watching future moves of Iran as they believe the Iranians have become irritated at Japan's stand shown so far in respect to the building of the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni by IJPC, a joint venture of the Mitsui group and Iran.

They also noted recent reports that Hungary has revealed to Iran its readiness to cooperate on the project. The officials said Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co., probably will seek the explanations of the Iranian officials on the reasons for demanding the withdrawal of the six Japanese staff members when he goes to Tehran this week.

They expect Yamashita to explain that Japan's policy to resume full-scale work on the petrochemical project by having it excluded from the economic sanctions against Iran remains unchanged.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials said Sunday they do not believe the latest action taken by Iran will result immediately in a demand for withdrawal of all Japanese nationals in Iran.

Pressure to Complete Project

OW060122 Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5, KYODO--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said Monday the time limit has already passed for Iran to await Japanese experts for resumption of work on construction of the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni.

Mo'infar told a news conference that Iran is determined to complete the project by inviting experts from other countries. The project is 85 percent completed. Its work was halted early last year because of Iran's domestic situation following the ouster of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The time limit for the return of Japanese experts has passed, Mo'infar said, adding that his country cannot wait any longer. But he also said Iran still is prepared to complete the project with Japan if Japan is willing to resume work. Iran has been asking the Mitsui group, the Japanese partner of the project, to show the complete work plan and resume construction. Mitsui has told Iran it would send 300 construction personnel by the end of May.

Mo'infar said that "if the behavior of Japan is following the United States...certainly they lose their interests in Iran." It is fine if the Japanese bow their heads to show they are courteous, the oil minister said, but to bow their heads to a foreign country is to be its slaves.

Speaking on a recent Hungarian offer to join the petrochemical complex, Mo'infar said it was not a question of having Hungary or other nations with their capital invested in the project. "This is a matter of experts -- we can employ experts from all over the world, be it Japan, Hungary, East Germany, everywhere except the United States," he said.

Mo'infar said Iran has no intention of nationalizing the project. He also said that Iran's crude oil production last week dropped to 1.7 million barrels a day because of the suspension of crude supplies to Japan and other nations. Japan stopped taking Iranian crude oil after it refused to accept Iran's oil price hike to dollar 35 per barrel. Mo'infar said the daily crude output will return to 2 million barrels a day within May.

Libyan Oil Minister 'Abdussalem Zagaar [spelling as received] who also attended the news conference, said his country would cooperate with Iran by stopping crude shipments if Western nations impose economic sanctions on Iran.

Further Report

OW060512 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 5, KYODO--Iran has refused to pay wages to six Japanese executives of an Iranian-Japanese petrochemical joint venture now on the brink of collapse, it was learned Monday.

Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said that the poor Iranian's people's money cannot be paid to any Japanese, no matter what his rank, whose work performance is not satisfactory to the Iranians.

Mo'infar made the remarks at a press conference, referring to six Japanese administrative employees at Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) who have been ordered to leave Iran. Japanese officials confirmed that IJPC President Kunihiko Adachi and other Japanese executive were refused payment of their April wages.

IJPC is jointly owned by a five-company Japanese consortium, led by Mitsui and Co., and the Iranian Government. The joint venture is undertaking construction of a petrochemical plant in Bandar Khomeyni.

TEHRAN REPORTS POLISH OFFER ON 10-YEAR OIL CONTRACT

LD041212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Polish trade mission today held talks with Reza Sadr, Iran's minister of trade. The Polish trade mission, which is headed by the deputy foreign trade minister, at this meeting asked for the expansion of trade exchanges with Iran and offered to sign a 10-year contract on oil imports from Iran. The Polish trade mission also announced its readiness to carry out agricultural, industrial and mining projects in Iran and offered assistance toward planning for future projects.

LIBYAN PETROLEUM SECRETARY ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

LD050505 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Libyan petroleum secretary arrived in Tehran at 0200 leading a delegation of Libyan oil experts. This delegation, which was received by Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar and Iranian oil officials at the airport, will continue their talks with the oil minister and the Iranian experts until noon today, and in the afternoon will take part in a press conference which will be held at the Oil Ministry and express their views on the adoption of a long-term common policy regarding the production and price of oil.

According to our energy correspondent, this Libyan delegation will leave tomorrow together with the Iranian oil minister for Saudi Arabia to take part in the At-Ta'if conference. The aim of the convening of the At-Ta'if conference is the adoption of a long-term system for pricing the oil by the OPEC member countries. This conference is expected to last 2 days.

SRV PREMIER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR IRAN

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Premier of Vietnam Pham Van Dong in two separate messages to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to our country's president, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has expressed regret in view of the U.S. military aggression against Iran.

In his message the premier of Vietnam says that he considers these actions to be signs of American warlike attitudes, a violation of international law and also athreat against Iran and others countries in the region. In his messages Pham Van Dong says that Vietnam supports Iran in its justified struggle against U.S. imperialism.

POLISARIO SECRETARY GENERAL SENDS MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR

LD051818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, sent a message to the president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, today. In this message he reiterated the support of the Muslim people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic for the Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and its opposition to the plots of American imperialism.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CABLE FROM THIRD WORLD GROUP

JN031958 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has received a cable from (Melba Hernard), secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [as heard].

In his cable, (Hernard) expressed the organization's solidarity with the Iranian people, who are being exposed to continuous military pressures and economic boycott by U.S. imperialism. He also said in his cable, which was reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, that the desire of the United States to control this region of the world so as to continue plundering its national wealth without recognizing the region's people's right to sovereignty and independence constitutes a danger to world peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON TITO'S DEATH

JN051956 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the death of last Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today in which it stated that Tito's death is considered a loss to all peoples that are seeking liberation. Tito devoted his efforts to maintaining his country's independence from the two superpowers. He also was one of those who built the nonaligned movement.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran offers its condolences to the Yugoslav people and government and hopes that Yugoslavia will continue with the policy of nonalignment.

LE MONDE REPORTS GROWING 'WITCH HUNT' ATMOSPHERE

LD021003 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 80 p 3

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland dispatch: "The Search for the 'Americans' Accomplices' is Creating a 'Witch Hunt' Atmosphere"]

[Text] Tehran--Was it the Kurdish autonomists, counterrevolutionaries supporting former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, U.S. secret-agents, Iranian agents in the pay of the United States, Iraqi terrorists directed by Baghdad, leftwing extremists or fascist extremists harking back to the old regime who perpetrated the four bomb attacks committed in Tehran on 28 April and which eventually led to the death of four people, the hospitalization of 28 injured and extensive damage?

Obstinately supporting the theory which corresponds best to his political or religious convictions everybody has been actively involved for 24 hours in demanding or carrying out one of the "witch hunts" which Iran still seems to enjoy just as much as it did in the early days of the revolution. There are an increasing number of messages, official instructions, recommendations and memoranda being issued at a constant rate appealing for mobilization, vigilance and caution, some accompanied by incitement to outright denunciation. Anybody who hesitated for a moment to go to the nearest Islamic committee, police station or revolution guards district office to denounce any person or action which struck him as suspicious would be a bad citizen, and much worse, a bad Muslim.

Alert the Authorities to Any Suspicious Rumor

For instance a communique signed jointly by the Islamic central committee and the Tehran police chiefs reads: "We must all step up our efforts to destroy the enemies of Islam and Iran." And it continues: "We draw everybody's attention to the following points: It is the duty of every citizen to regard himself as a Revolution Guard and an alert revolutionary policeman. Those responsible for all public places must realize their responsibilities and report any suspicious behavior to the nearest committee or police station. They must alert the authorities to any suspicious rumor they might be told...." The communique then gives the telephone numbers to ring on which there will always be an attentive ear.

The newspaper BAMDAD takes an openly alarmist stance and warns its readers: "The psychological, military and terrorist war against the Islamic revolution has entered a new phase. The American maneuvers against the Revolution Guards and the revolutionary committees and institutions are taking a new turn and in the next few days we must expect attempts to destroy a large number of Islamic and people's centers, including the headquarters of religious newspapers...."

The Purge at the University

Similarly it is highly probable that the university is now planning a radical reform of admission requirements with the aim of excluding all elements likely to introduce dissidence and especially agitation. Secular circles are already expressing their concern. According to them access to higher studies next year will be ruthlessly closed to all those who do not fully subscribe to criteria which bear no relation to their knowledge but are based exclusively on their political-religious convictions. Another innovation contained in this plan is to require university applicants to first carry out a kind of "civilian service," on the Chinese model, consisting of an obligatory period of work either in a factory or in the fields.

For his part Ayatollah Khalkhali, the Islamic Revolution's public prosecutor, is demanding, through the press, that the government carry out a purge "at the highest level" in the navy and air force to eliminate all those who are either incompetent or suspected of secret dealings with Iran's enemies. Indeed the prosecutor finds it "unacceptable" that the U.S. air commando force was able to penetrate so deep into Iranian territory without ever having been detexted and a fortiori disturbed. At the same time his alter ego Ayatollah (Ghodoussi) has issued a warning to "publishers, editors, booksellers, print dealers, film and record makers." He specifies in this warning that those among them who "are collaborating with counterrevolutionary factions" by distributing banned works will themselves be regarded by the Islamic courts as counterrevolutionaries and will be punished as such.

Imam Khomeyni himself, in a letter to Ayatollah (Sadoqi), his representative in the Yazd region, asks him to make efforts "especially with the help of our precious Islamic youth, to thwart the anticlerical plot which heralds an anti-Islamic plot hatched by the devil's agents from abroad...."

There is even growing distrust of the foreign press: West German magazine DIE STERN's four special envoys were arrested at the intercontinental hotel in the night of 29 April and held until the next morning by the Islamic central committee's intelligence services on the pretext that "they had been seen in a white automobile on Monday afternoon on the scene of the 28 April murderous attack." Since these journalists did not have official credentials, according to Mr Sadeq, foreign press service chief at the Ministry of National Guidance--which seems surprising since the first concern of special envoys arriving in Tehran is to obtain the vital press card--they have been asked to leave Iran.

It is in this oppressive atmosphere of permanent suspicion in which the most fantastic rumors quickly spread, that the capital's population will on Thursday 1 May, converge in procession from all parts of the city, toward Imam Khomeyni's residence to pay him, once more, a massive popular tribute.

PARS REPORTS SUPPLIES DELAYED IN TURKEY TO ARRIVE

Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY thousands of tons of goods worth billions of rials which have been bought from foreign countries and have been kept in wagons and ships in Turkey will soon arrive in our country through the Bazargan border post. The leader of the ministerial delegation which traveled to Van Province in Turkey and which has just returned to Urumiyeh, announced in a conversation with PARS that at present about 1500 freight cars and four ships containing foodstuffs, medicine, spare parts and machinery are waiting in Turkey for the relevant licenses to be issued by officials of this country to be dispatched to Iran. Some of these freight cars have been delayed in Turkey because of fuel shortages and border problems, as a result of which the government and private sector have suffered great losses. He said that he considered the import of these goods necessary in order to meet the shortages, especially medicine and machinery, and added: The officials of Van Province in Turkey have agreed that a number of trucks belonging to Turkey should help in transporting these goods.

OFFICIAL REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE EMBASSY SHORTAGES

LD031150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following order has been issued by Imam Khomeyni's bureau on investigating some of the embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Arab countries:

In His exalted name. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq (Ehsanbakhsh):

According to reports received from some Islamic countries, there are shortages in embassies in these countries which is worrying the personnel of these embassies. Therefore, in order to meet other shortages felt, it has been decided that Your Eminence should travel to Islamic countries, especially the Arab countries, and take the necessary steps with the cooperation of responsible officials there and report back to the imam and other responsible officials. We pray to God for your success.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI STATEMENT ON IMAM'S DEATH

JN031100 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 May 80

[Text of 1 May statement by Ayatollah Muhammad Shirazi on the death of Imam Hasan Shirazi]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. From Him we come and to Him we return.

The brother scholar martyr Hasan Shirazi is not the first and will not be the last of the martyrs who devote themselves to God's service and die for his cause. The scholar martyr today joined the caravan of martyrs in which he was preceded by his father's cousin Imam Seyyed Muhammad Hasan Shirazi who was poisoned by the British following the famous tobacco issue, with which he had saved Iran from British colonialism.

British, U.S. and Israeli colonialism have now killed the martyr by having agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime shoot him in Lebanon.

The killing of the brother martyr will make us more determined to continue on the path of saving the Islamic countries from the East and West and forming a single Islamic government.

By offering this sacrifice to Almighty God, I ask all Muslims to work for toppling the agent Ba'thist government which is carrying out the orders of its U.S. masters to butcher Islam, crush the Koran and kill men of religion.

16 Jamad ath-Thani, 1400 Hegira

[Signed] Muhammad ibn al-Mahdi al-Husayni Shirazi.

HELICOPTER CRASHES NEAR RASHT, KILLING TWO

LD031714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that at 1045 this morning, 3 May, a 214 helicopter belonging to the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran crashed while on a mission within 5 km of Rasht. As a result, two flight crew members were martyred. Another flight crew member was injured. He was immediately taken to a hospital for treatment. A team was immediately sent to the site of the crash to investigate the incident. The matter is currently under investigation.

CHARGE IN ANKARA STRESSES URABUAB-TURKISH COOPERATION

LD040929 Tehran PARS in English 0813 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 4 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--According to reports from Ankara, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Turkey, referring in an interview to Turkey's non-participation in economic sanctions against Iran, said: "In the present situation we expect cooperation for the Muslim and brother country of Turkey in all fields. We want Turkey to be with the Iranian Islamic Revolution and further help Iran in its struggles against U.S. imperialism."

The important thing for Iran, the Iranian charge d'affaires added, was that transit roads through Turkey should remain open, and this was what they expected Turkey to do.

TEHRAN REPORTS AFGHAN OPPOSITION TO SOVIET PRESENCE

JN040655 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Afghan travelers arriving in Peshawar in Pakistan have stated that Afghan students have called on the Afghan people to stage a general strike today, while demonstrations hostile to the Soviet Union continue to be staged in Kabul and other major cities.

Reports also mention that more than 80 persons have been killed during recent student demonstrations in Kabul. The Afghan travelers also report that the Afghan authorities arrested some 300 young men in Jalabad for their opposition to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and transferred them by helicopters to an unknown destination.

Afghan Society Deaths

JN042040 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2017 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] The Islamic Society of Afghanistan said that 20 of its members were martyred when a bomb went off in the society's offices in the Pakistani city of Peshawar today.

The society, which is struggling against the Marxist regime in Afghanistan, added that the explosion was schemed by the agents of the Soviet Union.

Alliance Group Statement

JN060602 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A statement issued by the Afghan Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that the revolutionaries inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet forces and the Afghan Army in two battles in the province of Badakhshan.

The statement said that during the aforementioned battles with the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries, 161 Soviet and Afghan Government soldiers were killed. The revolutionaries also shot down four helicopters and destroyed eight tanks.

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS

Need for United Front

GF031858 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 May carried this commentary:

Entitled, "Struggle Through a Popular, United Front is the Guarantor of the Iranian Revolution's Permanence," it says that during the marches and demonstrations on 1 May, all workers and toilers once again displayed their determination to maintain the permanence of the revolution and defeat the plots of U.S. imperialism and its internal elements in Iran. These celebrations were held under the slogan of solid unity in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the true and preeminent enemy of the revolutionary Iranian nation. Despite its defeat by our country, U.S. imperialism has not given up its conspiracies and military plots, peoples from all walks of life have centered their attention on the unity and oneness of the struggle for Iran's freedom and liberation. Just as the imam, in his May Day speech, invited all citizens to unite in words and deeds, all revolutionary forces and genuine followers of our revolutionary lines have announced their readiness to realize the imam's guidance.

Inspired by instructions and orders from the United States, all elements affiliated with imperialism, escaped SAVAK agents and remnants of the former regime have been intensifying their counterrevolutionary acts. All their efforts are aimed at preventing unity and creating chaos and divisiveness among the genuine forces of the revolution.

Suspected Plots

TA021958 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled: "The Filthy Hands of the Counterrevolution and Agents of U.S. Imperialism in the Recent Plots," says it is an undeniable fact that the Carter Administration, in its shameless aggression against our country, besides its own devilish forces had counted upon its spies and agents in Iran, namely, the remnants of the former regime who have changed color, SAVAKists and counterrevolutionaries. The conspiratorial plan of U.S. imperialism against Iran has met with failure. However, evidence indicates that Carter and his entourage have not given up following this defeat and are looking for an opportunity to strike at the Iranian nation and revolution once more.

The conspiratorial acts and subversion that has taken place recently in our country in the form of bomb explosions and shootings in various parts of Tehran are a reminder of this bitter fact that "the fifth column of the United States, namely, the counterrevolutionaries and remnants of the satanic regime have raised their heads and are attempting to sting the revolution and its gains." The explosion of bombs and other terrorist acts indicate that "the agents of the United States and Zionist elements and the counterrevolutionaries want, through these cowardly and black acts of theirs, to avenge the defeat of the adventurous plot of their American masters and, by creating tension and chaos, to crush the Iran will of our nation."

In an interview, Mr Bani-Sadr has said that according to existing evidence Bakhtiar and the gang of U.S. agents had a hand in these plots and bombings, which resulted in the death of a number of innocent people. Without doubt all these incidents should be an instructive lesson for all the forces who believe and have faith in the revolution and the revolutionary and anti-imperialist path of the imam. "The enemies of the revolutior have been out-maneuvered, butthey have not been destroyed completely." In order to confront, repell and crush any plot, aggression and provocation by Iran's and the revolution's enemies, one should be prepared and ready at all times.

Safeguarding the revolution and its gains is the responsibility of all the forces who have faith and believe in the revolution. As the imam of the nation, the president, the Revolution Council and all the true revolutionary parties are emphasizing, in these sensitive and dangercus moements the cooperation of all these forces within a united people's and anti-imperialist front is more vital than any other time, regardless of their political and religious ideas and beliefs. Today, while our revolution and homeland's independence is facing the threat of the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the intrigue of its mercenaries and agents within the country, all the true forces of the revolution and the national and progressive parties can and must exert their efforts toward establishing a united people's and anti-imperialist front to confront and crush the conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries.

The second commentary, entitled: "Dispossession of the Landowners Is an Effective Step in the Struggle Against Imperialism. Our Homeland's People Demand the Speedy and Immediate Implementation of the Land Reform Law," says the big landlords and the feudalists continue to do as they wish in the various corners of the country and strike at the revolution and its gains as much as possible. It seems that there are certain powerful hands that prevent the implementation of this law through various means.

Therefore, the problem of land and the problem of saving millions of Iranian farmers from oppression, injustice and plunder has remained unsolved. While the feudalists and big landlords and certain persons who hold sensitive civil and military positions are openly acting hand in hand against the law granting land to the farmers, unfortunately no decisive and revolutionary measure is being taken in defense of the legal right of millions of poor farmers and to disarm the most reliable bases of the counterrevolution, namely, the big landlords and the feudalists. The interests of the revolution dictate that the problem of land be resolved as speedily and as decisively as possible and that the land reform law be implemented fully. Now, while U.S. imperialism is openly committing various aggressive actions, including military aggression, against our homeland's independence and freedom, and the counterrevolution and the agents of imperialism and Zionism are engaged in sabotage, provocation and sedition against the revolution and its gains, the solution of the land problem for the benefit of the farmers is one of the decisive elements in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The distribution of land among landless peasants, from the viewpoint of safeguarding and consolidating the revolution and its gains and the crushing of the counterrevolution and thwarting the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, is an unavoidable, necessary and vital matter.

Threat to Gulf

GF041416 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Coconspirators in the Persian Gulf."]

[Text] Dear Compatriots, in his speeches, Carter has been threatening our country and saying that all U.S. steps and measures regarding Iran are now being taken from a position of strength. Carter, who always boasts about freedom and democracy and makes a lot of noise about the so-called defense of human rights, is actually trying very hard to step on all national revolutionary and anti-imperialist movements and to crush Iranian efforts to chose a direct path of growth and build a new society against imperialism and a national and democratic revolution. The United States, having assumed the nasty role of gendarme of the world, cannot carry out its plots and schemes by itself. That is why the United States has recently demonstrated special sympathy toward Somalia, [word indistinct], Egypt and Israel with all pomposity and lots of noise. It would not overlook any assistance and aid to these countries in order to strengthen their ruling regimes.

By using its hostages in Tehran as a pretext and excuse, the United States has been constantly increasing and strengthening its military forces along the coastal waters of our country. And thus, it is posing a threat and danger not only to the independence of Iran but also the independence of many countries in the region. At the same time, by stationing and concentrating its warmaking forces in the Persian Gulf, the United States has become dependent on its allies in the region, especially Egypt and Israel. Naturally, the Pentagon has not overlooked Oman in this respect, because Qabus has made it possible for the United States to expand its military presence in Mashirah. The same pertains to the U.S. interest in Somalia, which has agreed to allow U.S. Air and Naval Forces to be stationed there.

One must realize that in its military adventurism against Iran, the United States is depending more on the reactionary forces of Israel and Egypt than any other countries. Sadat, who has betrayed the Arab liberation movement, is prepared to unite with Israel in order to aid and assist the United States in its efforts to topple our country's national regime and to crush the anti-imperialist and liberation movements in the Persian Gulf.

Sadat had already promised to allow the U.S. to use two military bases in the Sinai desert that were built by Israel. Sadat even agreed to allow the United States to send its military advisers and technicians to Egypt. At the present time there are more than 6,000 U.S. military advisers and technicians in Egypt. In his recent trip to the United States, Sadat promised the United States and Carter that he would make all Egyptian airbases and seaports available to the United States in order to station all [word indistinct] units for their dispatch to the Persian Gulf. Sadat's willingness to dance to Washington's tune is directly related to the U.S.-Israeli military alliance. This military alliance, above all and before anything else, is designed to weaken and, if possible, topple the progressive regimes in the region. It must also be mentioned that the United States has placed at Egypt's disposal several aircraft equipped with the AWACS radar system, which according to the Pentagon, can be used for a naval blockade of Iran as well as other military targets aimed at our country. [as heard] One must remember that in carrying out its military actions against Iran, the United States is basically relying on Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has echoed and repeated Sadat's words regarding Israel's readiness to render any and all kinds of assistance and help required by the United States in its aggressive acts in the Persian Gulf.

However, amidst this whole U.S.-Iran crisis, the position of Saudi Arabia is quite noteworthy. Although Riyadh wants a unified and one-piece action by the Arabs against Israel it has apparently not agreed that the United States should utilize its military bases. But at the same time the Saudi leaders cannot avoid the damage that results from their economic and military dependency on the United States. We all know that the Pentagon has already concentrated more than 30 warships around various corners of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian sea. This has created a threat and danger not only to our country but to Saudi Arabia as well. The United States is trying very hard to use Beijing as its ally in its fight against all progressive regimes and in crushing all national, democratic and anti-imperialist movements in our region and in order to intensify differences and disputes between Iran and its neighboring countries, as well as to intensify all local, national and ethnic disputes and differences.

In our own country we have witnessed the ominous consequences of the provocations by Beijing that are being carried out by local elements. The national progressive forces of the Persian Gulf region are waging their struggles against U.S. military adventurism. They are also fighting to preserve the gains and fruits of our nation's revolution and chase out the U.S. warships from the Arabian sea. They are also condemning the treacherous deeds of the U.S. allies.

Thwarting Imperialism

TA052033 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 May carried this commentary:

Entitled: "Let Us Thwart the Plans of U.S. Imperialism", it says on the occasion of May Day, the imam has declared that Carter will not frighten Iran. Despite the failure of the U.S. military aggression against Iran, the Carter administration is preparing new military adventures against Iran. If we analyze U.S. press reports, new U.S. military acts against Iran are to be reviewed at the Camp David meetings. Apparently the United States does not intend to come to its senses and find another solution to the crisis that it has created. Brzezinski, a wild Zionist, has declared that the United States is able to accomplish anything that may be necessary and that it has all the means to do so.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Carter will take the first opportunity to carry out his plans against Iran, and as we know, they are not related to the U.S. hostages in the den of espionage in Tehran.

The brigand U.S. action should be a warning to the Iranian nation that Carter was going to carry out a coup d'etat in which all U.S. mercenaries and SAVAKists were supposed to collaborate. These foes of the Iranian nation are trained by U.S. and Israeli experts outside Iran and then sent into our country. According to testimonies, the former shah's sister, Ashraf, participates in the training of these criminal mercenaries.

In order to thwart these imperialist plans and safeguard the revolutionary gains, the Iranian nation must act according to the imam's recommendations, which are unity, the denounciation of counterrevolutionaries, the implementation of purges in the army as well as in administrative organizations, and the carrying out of land reform.

New Stage of Revolution

GF041919 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran both at 1730 and 1800 GMT carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled, "Necessary Factors for the Struggle Against Imperialism," says at the beginning of the occupation of the U.S. espionage nest, the student followers of the imam's policy announced that our revolution had entered a new stage. The Iranian nation's second great revolution is the struggle against U.S. imperialism. In this respect Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamane'i has said that following the revolution's victory, U.S. imperialism began its plots against the revolution. We have entered a new stage where we have to confront these plots. Hojjat ol-Eslam Karmani said that anti-imperialist slogans should be accompanied by decisive actions against the imperialists. He has also said that we have been using too many slogans during the past year in our struggle against the United States, and we have been taling too much. He said our revolution has become saturated with these slogans. We must insure that the struggle with the United States, which our imam has identified as being the archsatan, does not end with marches and slogans. These things must be accompanied by action.

The second, entitled "The United States in Search of [word indistinct] Military Bases in our Region," says the Pentagon has established more than 2,500 bases and points of resistance, more than 750,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed at these bases. Just these two figures alone reveal the nature of the aggressive U.S. policy. In his tough and threatening speeches, Carter has tried each and every time to justify before the world [word indistinct] the defense of the so-called vital U.S. interests. The United States cannot possibly have any so-called vital interests in areas thousands of miles away from the United States. What vital U.S. interests does the United Sta es need to defend in these regions? It is very obvious that following the collapse of the former shah, the United States decided to dispatch a huge naval force to the Persian Gulf. But in addition to all of this, the United States is seeking other new bases in the Middle East in order to carry out its despicable acts and schemes against Iran and Afghanistan.

PARTICIPATION OF IRANIANS IN RESCUE ATTEMPT REPORTED

WA061030 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted giving general information on background of mission and planning and implementation of mission]

In its issue of the previous day the OCTOBER magazine published in Cairo had reported that 40 Iranian military cadets were among the group which was involved in the abortive effort aimed at rescuing the U.S. hostages.

According to the same weekly, each of the 8 helicopters taking part in the operation carried 200 tons of equipment, and altogether 40 Iranian military cadets undergoing training in U.S. military academies participated in this operation, and most of them were in charge of communications duties. The correspondent of ETTELA'AT in Paris has quoted French generals, "who have studied the details of the U.S. military attack on Iran," as saying that the 90 U.S. Marines were divided into two groups. The first group wore the uniform of the Revolution Guards, and the second was disguised in the uniform of the Iranian Army.

According to the same sources, some of the commandos were former Iranian army officers, SAVAK personnel, and a number of Iranians who had undergone commando training in the United States. They were to be flown to a place in the vicinities of Tehran from the base [near Tabas]. Being heavily loaded, the helicopters would be unable to fly over the lofty mountains surrounding Tehran, so they were to land somewhere around Mesgarabad [cemetery] or on the road leading to Saveh. After landing there, the commandos were to hide in prearranged shelters, made available by U.S. authorities in advance through their agents in Iran. Also, several trucks and other vehicles had been made available, for the other phase of the operation.

At around midnight on Friday the commandos hiding in that site were to proceed to the "U.S. den of espionage" by trucks. The commandos with Revolution Guards uniforms were to mingle with the guards of the embassy, and were to disarm them immediately. Then the commandos in the Iranian Army uniform were to enter the embassy compound, neutralizing and making unconscious the rest of the guards by using a soporific gas. This whole operation was to be carried out in 20 minutes. Then the commandos were to enter the rooms where the hostages were detained, were to lead them onto the trucks waiting outside, take them to the landing-site of the helicopters, to be flown to the base where the transport planes had landed, ready to take them out of Iran.

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KARMAL CHAIRS 5 MAY CABINET MEETING; DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

LD062348 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the Council of Ministers met yesterday in the Revolutionary Council headquarters and considered a number of proposals of the ministries and made the appropriate decisions.

According to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning [titles as heard], the Council of Ministers considered the economic and social development plan for 1980 and adopted a number of measures and issued necessary instructions to the responsible departments for their implementation.

On the basis of the separate proposals of the Ministry of Commerce, the following measures were adopted at the Council of Ministers meeting:

In order to aid the peasants in the manufacture of small agricultural implements and the preparation of the necessary goods for the families of the peasants and agricultural workers and to aid in the sale of surplus agricultural produce and farm animals and the provision of the necessary material for urban consumers engaged in industrial and administrative work, the establishment of four consumer cooperatives in the city of Kabul and of three consumer cooperatives in the districts of Kabul Province has been approved. On the (?authority) of the general department of commerce of the Ministry of Commerce these cooperatives have been placed under the supervision of the general department of internal trade and consumer cooperatives.

The agreement on consumer goods equivalent to 100 million rubles of the USSR grant-in-aid to Afghanistan has been approved and a commission under the chairmanship of the minister of commerce has been appointed to receive and distribute consumer goods to the (?deserved receivers) at a preferential price to those holding coupons and to make appropriate decisions in selling these goods in the normal way on the market. For the purpose of practical and administrative progress, government institutes such as the institute of friendship cooperatives and commerce should be established and the proposed budget should be specified. The purchase of 50 vehicles [words indistinct] 200 vehicles [words indistinct] 300 (?Tatra) trucks and the necessary spare parts has been approved by the Czechoslovak side, and the Ministry of Commerce has been instructed to sign the contract.

The exchange of (?contracts) that have been signed between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia, on the basis of which the protocol for the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1980 was renewed, has been approved.

The agreement on the receipt of 140,000 tons of wheat in grant-in-aid from the USSR, which was signed some time ago, was approved in yesterday's Council of Ministers meeting and was submitted to the Revolutionary Council Presidium for the completion of its final stages.

On the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Public Health, the health cooperative agreement between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia that was previously signed between the two countries was approved.

On the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Mines and Industries the necessary equipment for the new textile plant extension in Balkh has been exempted from the customs duties.

DEPUTY PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVE FOR TITO'S FUNERAL

LD061827 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], deputy of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and foreign minister, left Kabul this afternoon for Yugoslavia to attend the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the president of Yugoslavia. At the airport Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political official at the Foreign Ministry, Sayyed Abdol Razeq 'Abedi, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and a number of high-ranking civil servants at the Ministry of Planning and the Foreign Ministry were present to see them off.

KARMAL, OTHERS OFFER CONDOLENCES AT YUGOSLAV EMBASSY

LD062303 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, went to the SFRY Embassy in Kabul where he expressed his condolences on the passing away of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the president of that country, and signed the special book which has been opened for this occasion at the Yugoslav Embassy.

Similarly, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo, and a number of the high-level government officials and the ambassadors of foreign countries in Kabul went to the Yugoslav Embassy in turn between 1000 and 1300 today, where they expressed their sorrow and condolences on the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito and signed the special book. Marshal Tito, a prominent personality who fought against fascism [word indistinct] and was among the founders of the nonaligned movement and the president of the SFRY, died on Sunday at the age of 87.

PAKISTANI-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION GREETS KARMAL

LD062300 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] In a telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] the members of the friendship association of Pakistan and Afghanistan have conveyed their warm greetings on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution to the people of Afghanistan, the PDPA and the DRA Government and have expressed the belief that the people, party and Government of Afghanistan will overcome all conspiracies of the imperialist powers and their servants under the guidance of irreligious China.

It is added in the message that as a result of the Sawr Revolution, a new democratic and progressive Afghanistan, which is a glowing light in this region, has come about. This is a fact which has made uncomfortable the reactionary and imperialist lackeys of some of the countries bordering Afghanistan. These people for the sake of preserving their own class interest are engaging in conspiracies against the new Afghanistan. But there is no doubt that these mean struggles are doomed to fail and the final victory will be that of DRA.

KABUL CARRIES NEW TIMES EDITORIAL ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD062259 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Kabul NEW TIMES in its 5 May issue carries an editorial entitled "CIA Continues Interference in the Internal Affairs of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," which will be brought to you next from radio Afghanistan:

Immediately after the Sawr Revolution was staged by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with the help of the heroic armed forces and the support of the noble people of Afghanistan, imperialists started to resort to various wild designs and subversive activities to curb the advancement of the Sawr Revolution and its gains. The people of Afghanistan have been witnessing that in the light of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the workers' cause, adopted revolutionary measures to translate the aspirations of the revolution into action. Along with these measures, which were undertaken in the interests of the majority of toiling people of Afghanistan, the internal and external reactionary forces led by the agents of U.S. imperialism made all efforts to topple down the regime brought to power as a result of the Sawr Revolution.

The CIA gave fresh impetus to its activities in the region and inside Afghanistan. It stepped up its wild designs with the help of its agents in Afghanistan. It helped Amin to grab power through unchivalrous deceptive plots, dealing the Sawr Revolution a heavy blow. Under the imperialist designs Amin, the agent of CIA, (?honed) the national and religious (?prejudices) of our heroic working people, employing treacherous methods to persecute the innocent people and a large number of members of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistar and intelligentsia.

In the same way the exploiters and reactionaries, who had lost their privileges as a result of Sawr Revolution and were deceived by the enemies of our people, fell prey to the designs of the imperialists led by CIA. As described by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic [Party] of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, following the Sawr Revolution allegations drugging public opinion, economic blockade, subversion, creating hunger and devastation, temptations and threats, intimidations and terror, robbery and plunder, comprise the methods used by international imperialist reaction in its collusions with counterrevolution. World imperialism and international reaction in cooperation with the reactionaries of the region began to carry out vast propaganda against the Sawr Revolution and its gains. They voiced all shameless lies and fabrications and slanders against the Sawr Revolution, trying to bring it to failure and put reaction (?in) power.

According to an announcement made by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, which was carried in the Kabul NEW TIMES and other newspapers yesterday, evidences are found which indicate that CIA continues its interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with an attempt to bring to stop the revolutionary changes taking place especially under the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution. According to information obtained as a result of interrogating certain elements, it is revealed that in 1977 CIA stepped up its efforts to intensify its imperialist domination over Afghanistan and undermine Afghan-Soviet relations. CIA subversive activities were further intensified after the victory of the great Sawr Revolution in an attempt, at (?once) to put into effect the U.S. imperialist designs and plans aimed at dealing a heavy blow to the progressive regime in Afghanistan.

It is a matter of regret (?to tell you) that there has been close contact between the CIA espionage operation leaders and high-ranking officers of Pakistan including Afga Shahi, foreign relations adviser to Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan. In collaboration with the Pakistan Central Intelligence Department, the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, worked out U.S.-Pakistani espionage plans against the revolutionary Afghanistan. Under these plans CIA espionage figures tried their best to unite and organize counterrevolutionary groups against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Deploring the subversive and espionage activities of U.S. imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, we are fully convinced that all the vile designs of U.S. imperialism will be doomed to failure as the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is alert against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and the Sawr Revolution.

The final victory will be with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan, who are marching ahead to build a new society in which everyone will lead a prosperous life.

And that is the end of the editorial published in 5 May issue of Kabul NEW TIMES.

RESOLUTION WARNS AGAINST FOMENTING CAMPUS UNREST

LD061915 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The council of representatives of technical department employees and military college personnel, at a meeting on the provocations and conspiracies by bands linked with reaction and imperialism, who by the order of the sworn enemies of Afghanistan have (?attempted) to create disquiet in the schools and the university, yesterday passed a resolution.

The resolution says that the technical department employees and military college personnel, with their lofty revolutionary and patriotic sentiments, ask all students and undergraduates not to be deceived by the provocations of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and of the country and to continue their studies.

We workers warn our class enemies not to interfere in our security and internal affairs. We workers invite all progressive toilers and intellectuals of Afghanistan to unite under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in a broad national fatherland front, and to struggle decisively against all conspiracies and provocations by our enemies. We workers will cooperate in handing over the destructive mercenaries and spies of imperialism, these enemies of our beloved country Afghanistan, to the security forces.

We also ask [word indistinct] all respected parents of students and undergraduates to inform their sons and daughters of the conspiracies of the enemies.

AFP REPORTS ON STUDENT UNREST IN KABUL

Soviet Envoy Escapes Shooting

OW062024 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 6 (AFP)--The Soviet ambassador to Afghanistan, Ahmed Janovitch [name and title as received], escaped unharmed from a shooting attempt on his life during a "massive anti-Russian rally" of 10,000 Sunday in Kabul, the rebel Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced here today.

In a communique, the rebel group also said that two Russians were killed when a Kabul high school girl grabbed a gun from a male colleague and opened fire on Soviet troops guarding the Kabul governor's house. The girl was killed when the guards returned the fire, the rebels said.

Saying that student tension in Kabul had not cooled down, the rebels reported that two youths in Sunday's rally sprayed the Soviet ambassador's car with pistol fire as he was surveying the demonstration, but he was not harmed because the car was bulletproof. The ambassador's bodyguards then attacked the two students, who were seriously injured in the scuffle, the alliance said.

The alliance rebel group said that last Sunday's march was to protest the killing of a student, who had demonstrated last month against the Soviet intervention, on the eve of the second anniversary of the 1978 Soviet-backed Afghan revolution. The students had called for a general strike for Sunday, and were joined by a number of government and factory workers, the rebels said.

The students also called for the release of their colleagues, arrested in other anti-Soviet demonstrations in Kabul and other cities, the rebels said. Alliance sources said that the students surrounded the Kabul governor's residence and raised anti-Soviet banners.

Tension in the city continued to run high, the rebels said.

Student Killed, 1,000 Arrested

OW061748 Hong Kong AFP in English 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 6 (AFP)--One student was killed after someone, believed to be an armed worker of Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party, fired on a procession of students on Saturday, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported from Kabul today.

According to PTI, the procession was also baton charged near the office of the Afghan Red Crescent by party workers after police refused to disperse the students demonstrating against the Russians.

The procession was taken out early in the morning by about 4,000 to 5,000 students of Kabul University. Students and policemen escorting the procession shouted "Allahu akbar" (God is great), PTI said.

About 1,000 students were rounded up after the baton charge and taken to Pol-e Charki jail, 20 kms (12 miles) away from Kabul, the report added.

PRESIDENT RAHMAN LEAVES TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

BK070515 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca this morning for Belgrade to attend the funeral of the late President Marshal Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

IRANIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE U.S. EMBASSY IN DACCA

BK051603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1544 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Dacca 5 May (AFP)--About 50 Iranian students today demonstrated in front of the American Embassy in Dacca shouting "down with Carter" and "long live Khomeyni" the official agency BSS reported.

The agency said the demonstrators, including some Palestinian students studying in Dacca, belonged to the Iranian Islamic Students Association. Earlier they marched through the streets carrying placards and banners some of which bore photographs of Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat. The slogans also included "down with U.S. imperialism", "long live 'Arafat" and "long live the Iranian Revolution."

The demonstrators burnt a U.S. flag in front of the heavily guarded embassy in Dacca's Motijheel commercial area before peaceful dispersing.

Eyewitnesses said during the half an hour demonstration, the students distributed some leaflets and posters on Iranian Revolution among the crowd.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BKD70337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria have signed a protocol in New Delhi for strengthening industrial cooperation in the field of heavy machine building, ship building, metallurgical plants, machine tools, petrochemicals and agro-industries.

The protocol follows conclusion of discussion of the industrial cooperation working group of the Indo-Bulgarian joint commission. The Bulgarian side led by First Deputy Minister for Heavy Industry Iliay Ivanouski has identified several Indian items which could be imported by that country. They include: sophisticated machine tools, metallurgical equipment and earthmovers. On behalf of India heavy industries, Secretary B. Krishnamurthy signed the protocol.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gauhati Court Rejects Government Petition

BKD61600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Gauhati high court today rejected a petition by the government of Assam to exempt them from producing the detinues held under the Assam preventive detention ordinance 1980. The single bench judge of the Gauhati high court, consisting of Mr Justice Ibotombi Singh, while rejecting the petition, ordered the government to produce the detinues in batches and directed them to produce the first batch of nine detinues tomorrow before the court. The court also refused to grant leave for appeal to the supreme court or to stay its order.

Picketers Arrested in Assam

BKD61233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 May (AFP)--Several thousands of anti-foreigners agitators in Assam were arrested today when they picketed government offices throughout the eastern frontier state as part of their eight-month-old campaign. Reports reaching here said that the arrested included a large number of women. All of them were, however, let off later. There were no incidents. Today was the second day of the mass picketing, the latest phase into the campaign, which was to continue till Friday next.

Meanwhile the situation in Kamrup area in the state's Nowgong district, where at least ten people were injured in firing by the para-military Central Reserve Police on the agitators (CRP) on Monday, was reported quiet but tense. Fresh reinforcements of police and other security force have been dispatched to the area for intensive patrolling. The authorities have ordered judicial inquiry into the incidents at Kamrup, the reports said.

Assamese Official Interviewed

BKD61719 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 6 May 80

[All-India Radio correspondent Harish Sehgal interview with S.C. Sarin, principal adviser to the governor of Assam--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Sarin, the agitation in Assam over the foreign nationals issue is causing concern and anxiety. The viewpoints of students, political parties and government over the issue are well known. You have recently gone to Assam as principal adviser to the governor. What is your assessment of the overall situation, and do you think a solution is in sight ot the problem?

[Answer] I have been in Assam only 11 or 12 days. I have visited five districts apart from Kamrup. The All Assam Students Union's main demand relates to what they call foreigners. These are people, very briefly, who have been migrating from Nepal or have come from East Pakistan--Bangladesh, after its establishment. Every Indian is against foreigners. After spending tens of millions on family planning, clearly we do not want a readymade foreign population. It is, however, not easy to uproot hundreds of thousands of people. There are, therefore, administrative difficulties. A satisfactory solution has to be found. It will take a little time.

[Question] During your visit to Delhi you had a meeting with the prime minister as well as the home minister. What did you discuss with them?

[Answer] I have had talks with the home minister and the prime minister. The home minister was concerned to find out the present law and order situation, and I acquainted him with it. I also talked to the prime minister with regard to the law and order situation. She was wanting to know what was being done regarding supplies of foodgrains, diesel, kerosene, etcetera, salt and so on. She was anxious to find out also whether we were taking necessary steps to stop further infiltration, as it was the most vital subject just now.

[Question] Talking about infiltration, has the process to indentify and detect foreign nationals been initiated? If so, what measures have already been taken to tackle the issues?

[Answer] Well, this is a continuous process and this was taking place and some of the fresh arrivals had been pushed back and the most important thing, while the agitation is going on, is to insure that no further infiltration takes place.

[Question] Mr Sarin, the present agitation is about foreign nationals, as correctly pointed out by you. What steps have been taken, precisely, to stop infiltration across our borders with Bangladesh?

[Answer] We have a large number of posts along the border touching (?whole) Assam. Behind the posts we have a number of other posts to further check people coming from across in depth. One of the weaknesses just now was that there is not adequate arrangement with regard to infiltration through the river [Brahamputra]. I particularly discussed that, and it has been decided that it will be immediately strengthened. And arrangements have been made to send six motorboats almost immediately to Guahati so that they can be distributed along the border to check infiltration across the river. And the posts on the border will also be further strengthened.

[Question] You have just now referred to the supply of essential commodities to the region. As is well-known the people have been hard hit in the northeastern region, particularly Assam. What steps do you envisage or have you already taken to maintain supply lines in the region?

[Answer] I had discussions both with the food corporation and the railroad board to insure that a sufficient amount of foodgrains, salt, sugar, etc., is dispatched and effectively reaching the destinations in Assam so that during the rains there is no problem with regard to obtaining them locally.

[Question] About the law and order situation in the state, Mr Sarin, will you tell us what is the situation now?

[Answer] It is very very difficult to give an appreciation of the situation in a few words. But I would say that it is coming increasingly under control.

[Question] The present agitation, it is said, has people's support. In your view, what is the present mood? Do people want it to end [words indistinct] peacefully? Or do you think it will continue?

[Answer] The objective of the agitation is not to have foreigners in Assam. With this objective, nobody can have a dispute. I am personally in favor of not having any foreigners in Assam. But it has a number of administrative angles and it is a matter of convincing the people that the Government of India and the state administration both are working toward the same objective.

Secessionists Arrested in Manipur

BK070926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 7 May (AFP)--Police arrested 87 secessionist guerrillas on the Indo-Burma border in the strife-torn north-eastern Indian state of Manipur last week as they were trying to sneak into upper Burma for arms training, highly placed sources in the Interior Ministry confirmed today. Earlier reports from Imphal, capital of tiny Manipur state, bordering Burma, had said that about 200 people were arrested by the police and were charged with secessionist activities.

News agency reports quoting police sources named the leader of the guerrillas as Mr Rajen Singh and said that he had admitted under interrogation that he was leading the group to [word indistinct] in upper Burma for arms training. The reports said that majority of the arrested guerrillas were below 20 and were tribals.

A Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) red flag, one transistor and a cassette tape containing PLA propaganda were recovered from them. Unconfirmed reports said that they were also in possession of semi-automatic weapons believed to have been snatched earlier from the Indian Army and para-military forces.

The Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) formed in the early 70's by an outlaw, Mr Bisseswar Singh to struggle for the independence of the tribal-dominated Manipur state from the Indian union was merged with a new secessionist organisation "the Seven United Liberation Army" (SULA) in April this year. The SULA claimed support of underground organisations in all the seven north-eastern states of Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

Initially the Interior Ministry did not attach much importance to the formation of SULA, claiming that it had no mass base. However, developments later proved that the ministry was wrong. The SULA had announced that it would coordinate secessionist movements in the seven states to carry out the "final struggle for independence from the Indian colonialists and expansionists."

Last month red flags were seen hoisted in several towns in the north-eastern states and later the SULA claimed responsibility for it. However, the SULA and the PLA in India have no ideological similarity with the Chinese as they do not subscribe to the communist ideology, an Interior Ministry source said.

Commodities Air Dropped in Mizoram

BK031640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] The air force today commenced air dropping of 400 tons of essential supplies in Mizoram to meet the emergent requirements of the local people. According to official sources, on getting an SOS from the state government, six sorties of transport aircraft and helicopters dropped rice, wheat flour, sap, kerosene oil, edible oil, sugar and other necessary items. The air dropping will continue daily until a planned load is dropped. Emergent air dropping has been necessitated by acute shortages of food supplies in certain remote and inaccessable areas of Mizoram caused by the current agitation in the northeastern region impeding movement of rail and road transport into these areas.

Demonstrations in Meghalaya

BK020904 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 May (AFP)--About 600 students were arrested in the northeastern Indian state of Meghalaya, bordering Bangladesh, yesterday for violating a government order, which prohibits assembly of more than five persons in public places, delayed reports reaching here today said.

The students in thousands came on the streets and demonstrated supporting the 8-month old Assam agitation demanding detection and deportation of immigrant workers from Bangladesh and Nepal, the reports said.

The Assam agitation against the immigrants, which was confined to the state in the early stage, has now engulfed three of the six other north-eastern states. The states where the agitation is picking up are Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

New Party Formed in Nagaland

BK020809 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] In Nagaland, a new party named Naga National Democratic Party has been formed by joining together the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Naga National Party [NNP] which claims a majority in the 60-member assembly. The members of the new party told newsmen in Kohima this morning that they have apprised the governor of the formation of the party and its strength in the state assembly.

In a joint statement, leader of the Naga National Party J.B. Jasokie and the four former UDF ministers said the MNP and the UDF have decided to realign themselves into a single regional party in view of the uncertain political condition in Nagaland and in the larger interest of the Naga people.

PRESIDENT HAQ LEAVES FOR BELGRADE FOR TITO'S FUNERAL

BK070615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad for Belgrade this morning to attend funeral ceremonies for Marshal Tito. The late Yugoslav president's body will be laid to rest tomorrow in Belgrade.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, federal ministers and the Yugoslav ambassador in Pakistan bade him farewell at the airport.

HAQ ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE ON CHINA VISIT

BK061802 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said there is perfect understanding between Pakistan and China in all fields and this understanding has been further strengthened as a result of his present visit to China. He was addressing a news conference at the Islamabad airport this evening on return from his state visit to China.

The president said his talks with the Chinese leaders at all levels had shown that there was complete understanding and identity of views between the two countries on all matters, including international affairs and bilateral relations. He said although he had to cut short his visit to China because of the passing away of Marshal Tito, it did not have any material effect as his talks had almost been finalized. He said the talks, which covered all possible matters, would prove most fruitful.

The president said Pakistan and China are bound together by fraternal ties of friendship. The friendship between the two countries was not based on expediency, but on principles. He said Pakistan enjoys the support of China in all fields, including economic and social as well as the (?field) of defense requirements. This cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened as a result of his visit, which he described as very successful. At the same time, the president emphasized that the policy of the Pakistan Government for the last 3 years has been to try to stand on its own feet. In this respect we can learn a lot from China.

The president replied in the affirmative when asked whether he had briefed the Chinese leaders about Pakistan's reaction to the message received from Soviet President Brezhnev. He emphasized that in international affairs the superpowers should not be kept aloof. He told a questioner that Pakistan had no quarrel with the Soviet Union. We have a fairly good economic relationship. It is a matter of principle on which Pakistan had taken a stand. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which is an Islamic country and a member of the nonaligned movement, had materially disturbed the situation in this region.

He said they were trying to voice the opinion that in this [word indistinct] century, matters of principle should be taken into account rather than the use of sheer brute force or to prove that might is right. In this context, we have joined the Muslim countries who had made a significant display of their unanimous stand at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He said the 104 members of the United Nations had also presented their views and taken up the stand that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was an infringement of the liberty of the people of Afghanistan. The president said all we are trying is to persuade the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Sends Message to Deng Xiaoping

BK070245 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] While en route home by plane, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq sent a message to PRC Deputy Vice Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping saying: Our talks have further strengthened the existing ties of friendship and understanding between Pakistan and China. He thanked China for (?warm) hospitality and prayed for prosperity for the Chinese people.

GUINEA PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN KARACHI, POSTPONES VISIT

BK070227 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure passed through Karachi last evening on his way back home [from the PRC]. Acting Sind Governor Maj Gen Zahed 'Ali Akbar Khan and Foreign Ministry officials welcomed him at the airport and later saw him off. President Toure, who was to visit Pakistan from 12 May, has postponed his visit due to President Tito's death. He will now visit Pakistan at some other appropriate time.

PAKISTAN-PRC TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN

BK070331 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Talks between Pakistan and China on scientific and technical cooperation began in Islamabad this morning. Lin Shih, vice minister for economic cooperation with foreign countries, underlined the growing friendship between Pakistan and China. He said this friendship will be further promoted because it is based on mutual trust and cooperation. Earlier, the leader of the Pakistan delegation and federal secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology thanked China for its help and cooperation.

The meeting lasted for more than 2 hours and expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the first and second protocol on scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries. The talks led to the formation of two committees comprising experts from two countries to work out details for a third protocol.

LIBYA REPORTEDLY PLANS TO SEND PAKISTANI WORKERS HOME

BK061405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0813 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 6 (AFP)--Libya is planning to send home 70,000 Pakistanis working in Libya, the daily MUSLIM paper reported today. The paper said 6,000 Pakistani workers had already reached Karachi following a deadlock in official level talks between the two countries.

Relations between the two Muslim countries have cooled recently. A Pakistani delegation, led by presidential Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, visited Libya late last month to discuss bilateral ties and the immigrants issue.

Most Pakistani nationals in Libya went to work there during the regime of executed former Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, which had excellent relations with Tripoli. The paper said that efforts were being made to find alternative jobs for the Pakistanis in other countries, including Gulf states.

Government Denial

BK061527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] An official spokesman in Islamabad today refuted the report that 6,000 Pakistani workers have returned from Libya.

MALDIVES

INVESTIGATION BEGINS ON RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

OW051834 Hong Kong AFP in English 1820 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Colombo, May 5 (AFP)--A detective from the Indian Ocean Republic of Maldives began investigations here today into the recent abortive coup in that country.

Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom told parliament last week that a relative of the former President Amir Ibrahim Nasir had hired nine European mercenaries to overthrow the government. The plot had been foiled following information given by the Sri Lanka Government he said.

Maldivian detective Abbas Ibrahim, first lieutenant of the National Security Service of Maldives, is expected to question a leading Sri Lankan travel agent and a number of others here in connection with the plot. He is being assisted in the investigations by the Sri Lankan police.

NEPAL

PRINCE, FOREIGN MINISTER DEPART FOR TITO'S FUNERAL

BK061523 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra left Katmandu this evening for Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, to be present at the state funeral of late Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito on behalf of his majesty the king. His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra was seen off at the Tribhuvan international airport by His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra and other members of the royal family. Also present on the occasion were the prime minister, the Rashtriya panchayat chairman, the Raj Sabha standing committee chairman, members of diplomatic corps and other distinguished persons. Accompanying his royal highness are Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi and officials of the royal palace and [words indistinct].

SRI LANKA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN MOSCOW GAMES

BK061125 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The National Olympic Committee at a meeting yesterday decided that Sri Lanka should participate in the Moscow Olympic championship game in July. (Rajat Wiresena), president of the committeee, said that eight had voted for participation and one against it.

It may be recalled that the government had left the question open to the sports body without any direct interference on the issue.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Reaction to Rescue Bid

NC070843 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (AFP)--The American hostages in Iran have been told about the ill-fated U.S. commando attempt to rescue them, press reports here said today. They were also told of the Iranian militants' threat to kill them if President Jimmy Carter ordered any further such action, the reports said.

The Tehran newspaper DONYA IRAN said some of the estimated 50 hostages were frightened and upset by news of the ill-fated raid, while others appeared "indifferent".

Student militants holding the American Embassy were claiming to have scattered their hostages among 12 (twelve) towns and cities across Iran since the U.S. operation on April 25.

DONYA IRAN said each group was accompanied by English-speaking students who were in daily contact with colleagues at the embassy.

Collaboration Investigation

LD070320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0124 GMT 7 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Revolution Council spokesman has announced that the committee which is investigating the collaboration of a number of internal agents with the Americans in the abortive military intervention of that country against the Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted its preliminary report to the Revolution Council. Meanwhile, it is being said that investigation continues in order to clarify the details of the American military aggression against Iran so that some of the facts which have come to light will soon be made public.

The Iranian nation has been informed of the occurrence of the incident which indicated the U.S. military invasion on Iran. In spite of this, the Iranian nation still does not know fully the details of this conspiracy. In other words, after the passage of over 10 days since the Tabas incident, there are many questions for the Iranian nation which ought not be left unanswered.

The Iranian nation asks: Why, 48 hours before the implementation of the U.S. Military plan in Iran, were the antiaircraft guns removed from the Mehrabad airport? The Iranian nation asks: Why have the remaining U.S. aircraft in Iran's territory been bombarded? The Iranian nation asks: In view of the project why the responsible officials in Tabas [word indistinct] airport in Tabas, why have the responsible officials taken no action to destroy it?

It has also been said that the implementation of this plan, after the Red Cross obtained information on the presence of all the hostages at the espionage den, which it reported after their visit, is in itself questionable.

The Iranian nation asks: Why is no accurate information being given concerning the dubious martyrdom of the commander of the Yazd Revolution Corps? And finally the Iranian nation asks: Why are the internal elements who had a hand in this adventure not being revealed?

(?In any case) the Revolution Council spokesman has said that a report has been prepared on this, that is to say, on the cooperation of some internal agents with the American plan.

The truth is that right from the time the American military invasion against the Islamic Republic of Iran faced failure, the probability of cooperation by a number of internal agents in this conspiracy became stronger. [sentence as heard] In any case, it is advisable that the details pertaining to this plan, as well as the internal agents in this connection, should be made known to the Iranian nation.

The clarification of this matter as to what extent the internal agents took part in its planning and implementation will undoubtedly help the Iranian nation not to forget that in the course of the struggle with imperialism, a relentless campaign against its internal agents is a matter of special importance and priority.

DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING LONDON EMBASSY SIEGE

Message of Thanks

LD061024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, sent a message to the British prime minister today expressing gratitude for the efforts of that country's police in the rescue of the hostages at the Iranian Embassy in England. The text of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's message is as follows:

Your Excellency Mrs Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the imperial country of Britain: With respect, I would hereby like to express my gratitude for the continuous efforts of the police of your country, who showed their skill in handling the situation during the unjust hostage-taking incident at the Iranian Embassy in London, from which all but one of our very dear children emerged safely.

[Signed] Respectfully, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Extradition To Be Requested

NC061947 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (AFP)--Iran is to request the extradition of "two" gunmen who survived the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London, it was announced here today.

The request will be made officially as soon as the "militants" are identified, Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi said.

(The Iranian version of only three dead out of the five Arab-ethnic gunmen who occupied the embassy contradicts official British figures that four of the terrorists died.)

One member of the embassy staff was killed and the head of the mission was wounded in the leg, Mr Habibi said.

Qotbzadeh Rejects Comparison

WA062210 London REUTER in English 2131 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6, REUTER--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said tonight that the British rescue of 19 Iranian hostages from the besieged Iranian Embassy in London would not soften Iran's attitude towards its American hostages.

Mr Qotbzadeh said in a television interview, "These two cases are completely separate from each other."

(In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called on Parliament today to "consider how we can turn this superb operation to the best advantage for the American hostages.")

Mr Qotbzadeh said the people who seized the London embassy could be compared to a group of Germans occupying the U.S. Embassy in Iran and demanding home rule for California.

"Now, some Arabs from Iraq went to London, occupied our embassy, asking for the separation of (the southern Iranian province of) Khuzestan," he said.

Such demands were impossible to fulfill and British security forces were perfectly right to intervene, Mr Qotbzadeh said.

"But the occupation of the American Embassy in Iran, which was the result of many years of pressures and disasters imposed on our nation, has been done by our nation," he said.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETS; QOTBZADEH, HABIBI COMMENT

LD070328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council held a meeting last night. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's report, at the end of the meeting Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said about the possibility of PLO mediation between Iran and Iraq: We have repeatedly and clearly announced that we do not accept any form of mediation by anyone between Iran and Iraq. The criminal government of Iraq which is responsible for all these crimes must be toppled. No contact has been established about mediation.

With regard to the extradition of the raiders of the Iranian Embassy in London, he said: We have taken measures in this respect which will be announced later.

At the end of the meeting, Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi told correspondents: At this meeting, Mr Qotbzadeh gave a report on the Iranian Embassy in London, and as of this moment, we know for certain that we have had one martyr, and that fortunately, the rest of the embassy staff are all safe. He added: The British police planted grenades around the embassy which exploded simultaneously, and afterwards, with the permission of the Iranian Government, stormed the embassy. Three of the gunmen were killed and the rest were arrested. As they told us, the gunmen spoke Persian badly and preferred to speak Arabic.

The Revolution Council spokesman added: The Iranian Government awaits the announcement of the names of the arrested gunmen so that it can then request the British Government for their extradition. In any case, this is a matter for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Regarding the cabinet changes, Dr Habibi said: No discussion took place on this at this meeting, but I am among the persons who agreed to it.

Of course, not because this is very proper to do so, rather in view of fact that the results of the second round of the parliamentary election will shortly be known both in Tehran and the provinces and a number of the cabinet members will go to Parliament. Hence, they should resign their ministerial posts, and in this way, the government situation would be very (?unclear). In addition, a number of deputy ministers have also been elected. If the new members of the cabinet are introduced during the present week, it would be much better.

As to the possibility that a number of deputies could also be ministers, he said: This would need legal authorization. In any case, similar instances of it have been in several countries, including Britain or the fourth French Republic.

BEHESHTI ASKS FOR ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD070138 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2135 GMT on 6 May carries an 85-minute speech by Ayatollah Beheshti, who speaks in detail about Islamic art, Islamic education, Islam's teachings concerning war and the need to be ready to fight those who are against Islam. He announces that he has something very important to say and asks the people to refrain from chanting "God is great" and to concentrate on what he wishes to say because this may prove to be a turning point in the history of the Islamic Revolution. He says he is asking his wife, children and relatives to assist him so that he will be the first one to implement what he is going to suggest. He continues:

"What I want to say bluntly and clearly is this: Our Islamic Revolution is facing certain danger and harm as the result of the economic relations existing in our society, because it has not become Islamic in this respect. Please leave the call of "God is great" to the end of my remarks and let my words penetrate the conscience. Today our revolutionary men, women, young people and youth see with their own eyes that nearly 15 months have passed since the victory of the revolution, but still those who are well-fed and very well-fed can be seen alongside those who are hungry and very hungry. So long as this continues our society will not be an Islamic society. [shouts of "God is great"] All right, say "God is great," but please do not say "God is great" any more until my remarks are finished because as I said this is an important matter. It is a new subject, it is a turning point in the evolution of our revolution. It must be followed, and we must follow it up.

"In the Revolution Council I have repeatedly said in these very words to my friends: My friends, it is not acceptable to us that while we are in charge of the administration of this society there are people in this country who go to bed hungry; or that a person sleeps under a roof and is worried that the roof may come down on him and his loved ones; or that his life and the lives of his loved ones are endangered by lack of medicine. This cannot be acceptable. I have said this several times in the Revolution Council. However, I must confess in front of our dear nation that our success in this field has been extremely small.

"Today, I wish to announce on this day and in this gathering that all those people whose hearts are filled with excitement and affection for this revolution and whose hearts beat with the love of this revolution must start a speedy, decisive and effective movement to put an end as soon as possible to this hellish difference in the income levels in this society of the Islamic Republic of Iran. As I enjoy a relatively middle class life and as I am in relative comfort, it is my duty to lead the way and volunteer and call others to volunteer. I wish other people would lead the way so that I could follow their example so that my comments and my deeds would be free of any sign of hypocrisy, pretense and ambition. However, if nobody else volunteers to lead then I am forced to go ahead and act.

"Here, I announce that as soon as possible an attempt should be made for an equitable distribution on a per capita basis of all the welfare facilities of this country among its 36 million people. Otherwise, our Islam would still remain one dismensional, and our Islamic Revolution would not be all comprehensive. I announce that our artisans and our merchants should know that it is contrary to Islam to have excessive profits. Owners of small factories should know that excessive profiteering is contrary to Islamic teachings."

He then cites the example of Muhammad on sharing, and says, "We should have done the same in the first year of the victory of our revolution. It is already late, but it is better late than never. This is not a question of private gain, but it is a gain for Islam and for revolution. This year, 1359, should become--under any circumstances and at any price--the year for an equitable, per capita distribution of all domestic production and all other existing assets of Iran among all the Iranian people. If we did so speedily this year would become the year of strength and solidarity of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

"Let me say this, too, that I am announcing this thesis as an Islamic idea and not as a reaction against the leftists and leftist inclined who are leading comfortable and luxurious lives. This is an Islamic principle. What is the necessary accompaniment of brotherhood? It is equality. We cannot strengthen Islamic brotherhood and fraternity and, at the same time, accept the daily increasing of income differences. It is impossible.

"A few days ago I decisively discussed this matter in the economics committee of the Revolution Council of which I am a member. I told my friends that the economic program of 1359 should be based on this foundation by the Revolution Council. This evening we had a long session with our friends on this matter which lasted for 4 hours, which was to a large extent successful. Of course, it is not going to be very easy to implement it throughout the country. We will have many difficulties in its implementation, because we wish to establish this equality in such a way so as not to distribute poverty. We do not wish to increase poverty and then to distribute it among the people. We wish to advance the country toward greater economic wealth, but while we are advancing toward greater economic well-being we should try to justly distribute at every stage the facilities and the wealth among all the people. These two do not contradict each other.

"We are trying to find a solution for its implementation."

He then asks all those who are interested to send their views to him or to the Revolution Council.

He continues: In any case, Islam and the Islamic Revolution can remain immune from deviating toward Western capitalism or the state capitalism of the Eastern camp only if we can completely destroy the tyrannical, satanical, parasitical economic order which is the result of 2,500 years of satanical regimes and replace it with the equitable and fraternal Islamic relations which are based on equality.

"I invite, in a sincere and brotherly fashion, all those people who in any way are enjoying higher economic well-being and who have incomes which are above the level of the national per capita income to come and volunteer, to pioneer and to cooperate in the implementation and the establishment of this Islamic ideal.

"Second, I request the lofty leaders of the revolution, the honorable sources of emulation, the valuable and committed Muslim clergy and all the various leaders of the Islamic Republic, to act speedily in drawing up a comprehensive program and start as soon as possible this revolutionary act and this new, evolutionary stage in our Islamic Revolution. I request them to act in such a way that this effective measure may be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity so that our deprived society and the deprived people in our society may see with their own eyes that the economic equity of Islam has been established.

"I hope that the rightists will not immediately put the label of leftist tendencies on this sincere and frank proposal, and that the self-alienated leftists won't put the label of opportunism on this heartfelt suggestion. This is neither leftist nor opportunist; it is only to give a speedy response to an Islamic sentiment which exists in most of us and which we are lovingly looking forward to embrace as soon as possible.

"I hope that in the coming weeks, in a near future, this ideal of the Islam of Muhammad and 'Ali may be realized, and I hope that all the lovers of Islam will participate in a creative and effective way in this victorious and victory-bestowing Islamic economic program of the year 1359."

PARS REPORTS KHOMEYNI SPEECH ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD061016 Tehran PARS in English 0831 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, yesterday praised the Iranian women as contributors to the fulfillment of the Islamic Revolution. He glorified the status of women in the society of Iran and presented his felicitations to the Iranian women on the occasion of the 1409th birthday of Fatimah. The following is the text of the Imam's speech on the occasion:

If we should have a day named after our women there is no day better fitted for the purpose than the birthday of Fatimah Zahra, a lady who was the pride of the household of Prophet Mohammad and a personality who glitters on the crown of Islam. She was a lady whose virtues were comparable to those of our Prophet Mohammad and who was one of a family of the virtuous. Every person with every different outlook had said things in praise of this noble lady but none have been able thus far to do her justice in their praises. The traditions which have been handed down to us have been only so narrated as to be within the perceptive capability of the hearers. There is no way to confine an ocean of water in a jug. Whatever the people have said, has been limited to the boundaries of their own perception and therefore such praises are far from the real dignity of Fatimah.

Let us now pass this valley of wonder and discover the real faculties and virtues of our women, as the poisonous and misleading pens of the writers of the Pahlavi era and the sermons of uncivilized orators during the black fifty years of the two Pahlavis only aimed at exploiting women as objects of trade. Those of our women who were vulnerable were led to places which my pen is incapable of relating. Whoever is interested in knowing the details of such crimes can only refer to the newspapers of those days. He can go to sites of former brothels and read the obscene and doggerel verses of the riff-raffs of the days of Reza Khan which were in the vogue even since the imposition of his order for compulsary unveiling of our women. Whoever is interested in knowing what destruction they brought to our women can learn by learning about the [word indistinct] and the gatherings of the so-called elite people of those days. May eternal (?disgrace) be with them. May the pens of their intellectuals of [words indistinct] whose crimes which were committed in the name of liberal men and women were done so without being designed by international world grabbers and criminals. The luring of our youth to places of ill repute and prostitution was only one of their aims, and truly they succeeded in fulfilling their crimes: They emptied our country of the active members of our society, and they rendered the brains of our people devoid of reasoning so that the ruling class could continue to plunder the wealth of this country in front of the noses of indifferent people. Today, thanks to the blessing of our Islamic movement, our women have somewhat regained their lost status as members of our society. Aside from a small group of our women who belong to the more affluent classes, who are remnants of the former perverted regime of the Pahlavis, who have turned themselves as objects of trade, who follow the aspirations of the same regime, who still implement the same old plots of foreigners, and who are promoters of the CIA and SAVAK in Iran. The rest of our women are lionhearts devoted to the task of reconstructing themselves in sciences and in educational aspects.

Today you find no city, town or village (in our country) which should be without women's Islamic associations and cultural societies for women.

Owing to the blessing of Islam, our Islamic movement has brought--as it were overnight--a reform in the minds of our women and men, and you noble nation witnessed how our committed and noble women preceded our men in taking to the arena of combat and how they broke down the lofty fort of monarchy in this country. We all owe it to our women for the triumph of this movement. Today after the defeat of the superpowers and after the annihilation of their plots, it is only fitting that we should have a day as our "women's day" on which occasion we can take pride on our women and seize upon the opportunity for letting the world know of the status of women in an Islamic society and of the progress of women in our country.

Today our women work alongside our men for reconstructing themselves and the country. This is our perception of "liberal women" and "liberal men" in contrast with what they meant at the time of the deposed shah. At that time by the freedom of women they meant at imprisoning of women, their subjection to repression and torture. I call on our women to abandon the conduct which was once typical of the past regime and to get to the task of reconstructing Iran which belongs to themselves and to their children. May we rid ourselves from the yoke of dependence in its full spectrum. [sentence as received]

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT NO 124 ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD061936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the den of espionage have issued statement No 124 on Women's Day, the felicitous anniversary of the birthday of Fatimah az-Zahra, may God's greetings be upon her. The statement says:

May 6 is the anniversary of the felicitous and blissful birthday of the daughter of the lofty prophet of Islam, Fatimah az-Zahra, may God's greetings be upon her, and also the anniversary of the birthday of her valiant and brave son, the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We express our felicitations on this occasion to the Muslim community and the committed and virtuous women.

From the viewpoint of Islam, women hold the highest human position and their most sublime mission is the upbringing of human beings, which should be carried out with special attention because the lap of the mother is the first, the purest and the greatest cradle and training center for exemplary human beings in the world of creation. From the great prophets of God to the saints of God and the saviors, reformers and thinkers as well as fighters and strugglers--all of them have learned their very first lessons from the laps of their mothers where they were trained and educated. It is this great mission of women which places them on the same rank as the prophets.

In another part of this statement it says: It is fitting for the revolutionary women of the Iranian society to become further acquainted with the imam's policy concerning women and their mission and to invite the women of our age to study the position of women in Islam and to show them how Islam and the Islamic Revolution glorifies women. They should demonstrate that the parth which is shown by our mercenary and self-alienated writers and which is presented as liberation is nothing but deceit, cheating and prostitution presented in a seemingly attractive guise. Finally, they should bring the call of Islam concerning women and their position and rights to the notice of the world and should tell the world how women should participate in political and social affairs. They should teach society about the giving and sacrifices which resulted in the sacrificing of great martyrs at the threshold of Islam.

We hope that the women in the revolutionary society of Iran will protect their Islamic movement through piety and self-regeneration and that they will repay their debt to their objective and their noble nation now that the courageous nation is confronting the world-devouring America.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Ahvaz Railroad Bomb

GF061340 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Ahvaz Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards has announced that at 0730 today, the Ahvaz railroad committee was notified by the railroad control bureau that a bomb had been discovered between Bamdezh and Ahudasht stations, between kilometers 755 and 756.

The corps operations section immediately dispatched a bomb squad to the site. The bomb, which had been placed under the railroad tracks, was deactivated. According to the Guards Corps, the bomb contained eight sticks of Soviet-made TNT.

According to a PARS report, at 0705 today, prior to its arrival in the area where the bomb had been discovered, the Tehran-Khorramshahr express passenger train--which had left Tehran at 1530 the previous day--noticed the stop sign that had been erected by the railroad watchman. After taking necessary measure, the train left for Ahvaz at 0930, following a 2 hour and 40 minute delay.

Agha Jari Airport Bomb Threat

GF061415 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, the commanding officer of the Omidiyyeh gendarmerie station said that at 1230 today it was reported that some bombs had been planted at Agha Jari airport. Gendarmes were immediately dispatched to search the airport and keep it under surveillance. The Agha Jari airport chief said several unidentified telephone calls informed them that bombs had been planted at the airport.

With the approval of regional National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] officials, all of today's NIOC flights--the 0900 flight between Abadan and Agha Jari, the return flight and the scheduled 1430 Gachsaran-Agha Jari-Abadan flight--were immediately canceled.

The airport is currently under strict control and surveillance by Revolution Guards and Omidiyyeh gendarmes. So far, nothing unusual or suspicious has been discovered. The Agha Jari airport chief added that the citizens of Omidiyyeh and the areas surrounding the airport are completely calm and are diligent and watchful 24 hours a day.

There will be no flights to or from Agha Jari airport until further notice.

Tribesmen Support Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr

GF061445 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Heydari tribesmen from Basriyyeh village have expressed their support for the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, by sending a letter to the Ahvaz branch of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this letter, they have also announced their readiness to fight against both external and internal hypocrites and their preparedness to guard our homeland's borders.

Fars Citizens To Report Troublemakers

GF061730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 May 80

[Announcement issued by the public relations office of the Fars Corps of the Revolution Guards; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. O dear Muslim citizens, according to information we have received, some followers of aberrant groups are poisoning the atmosphere of the city with their counterrevolutionary propaganda and suggestions on the eve of the second phase of the Islamic parliamentary elections.

In order to carry out their plots, they are going to people's houses, creating disturbances and causing discomfort for our dear citizens.

Accordingly, we ask everyone to report these servants of the United States to the Corps of the Revolution Guards or to law enforcement officials so they can be exposed before the Muslim people after their trials in our revolution courts.

Arrests in Fars

GF061750 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] During the past 3 days, drug enforcement officials of the Fars police department have arrested 20 smugglers and 6 professional bandits and have confiscated a stolen Arya automobile with registration No 82875T2, along with 1.5 kg of opiates and 132 grams of pure heroin.

The public relations office of the Fars police department, while thanking all citizens, has asked them to assist the authorities by reporting any transactions involving the distribution and sale of narcotics to the drug enforcement office of the police department by calling them at 36888 repeat 36888.

Weapons Seized

GF061804 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Kazerun Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards have seized an M-1 government rifle and 13 bullets from a vehicle on the Kenarshahijan road. Our correspondent has also reported that a double-barrel shotgun has been discovered in another passenger car (?stalled) in the nearby area. All passengers in the vehicle have been arrested and sent to the Kazerun Islamic Revolution Court.

Bushehr Arrest

GF061822 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to orders issued by the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court, Asad Khan Chaq-Kutahi has been arrested and turned over to the court. Our correspondent reports that as a result of a body search, a .28-caliber Colt pistol and a number of bullets have been found in his possession.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Attack on Paveh

LD061038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to reports received at the press center in Kermanshah, armed assailants supported by the hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'thist government attacked the city of Paveh from a number of directions this morning.

In confirming this, the public relations officer of the Kermanshah 81st Armored Division told the Kermanshah press center at 1045 today: At 0100 today armed assailants, helped by the agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist government, opened fire again on the homes of the inhabitants of Paveh from various directions with mortars and light weapons.

The forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Revolution Guards Corps returned the fire bravely. As a result of the return fire of the military forces, the assailants retreated, leaving behind weapons like mortar, light weapons, walkie-talkies and personnel effects.

According to the report, during this clash, which was still going on at the time of the dispatch of the report, 1100, a number of the assailants were killed and arrested.

Oil Well Attack

LD061044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to reports received by the Kermanshah center news unit, last night, armed assailants who are supported by the Iraqi puppet government attacked the guard post of Oil Well No Eight of Safe-e Shahr.

The commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, confirming this report, told our correspondent: At 0200 last night armed assailants attacked the guard post of this oil well using light and heavy weapons. They were confronted with resistance by the personnel stationed in the region.

According to this report, during the clash which lasted until 0400, three of the assailants were killed and structural damage was done to the guard post of Oil Well No Eight.

Peshmerga Set Fire to Pipeline

JN062009 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY cites the spokesman for the United Socialist Kurdistan Party in Iraq as saying that peshmerga elements who are members of this party set fire for the second time to an oil pipeline and a warehouse belonging to the (?Jinzar) oil company between Kirkuk and (Kusanjar).

The spokesman added that 10 of the treasonous Ba'th regime police were killed in this attack and that the company's engineers, who are of French, Bulgarian and Bangladesh nationalities, ran away to the city of [name indistinct].

KHOMEYNI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI

JN071015 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[Text of cable sent by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Ayatollah Shirazi on the death of his brother Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasan Shirazi--date not given]

[Text] I have been affected by the regrettable incident that has involved you, and I offer you my condolences.

These cowardly assassinations, which are carried out by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, clearly reveal to us the criminal U.S. hand. We hope that this hand will be severed by the awareness and unity of all the Muslims.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR, LIBYAN COUNTERPART MEET PRESS

JN061110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] After yesterday's meeting between Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar and his visiting Libyan counterpart, the two ministers held a press, television and radio conference in which the Libyan minister explained his country's oil policy in relation to Iran's policy in this regard.

The Libyan petroleum minister said: Coordination in oil production and exportation to world countries were among the important topics which have been discussed. Both countries, fortunately, showed mutual understanding.

The Iranian oil minister expressed satisfaction over the outcome of talks. He said: What is important is for us to be able to limit oil production. If this goal is achieved it will not only serve our national interests, but will also serve the interests of the producing and consuming countries and the interests of all mankind.

Mo'infar said that Iran's crude oil production amounts to 2 million barrels a day: 1 million for local consumption and the other million for export. He said that all our efforts are aimed at upgrading the level of production so as to reach a maximum of 3 million barrels a day. In case of the imposition of a U.S. economic siege, which will not succeed, of course, we will be able to maintain a production level amounting to 1 million barrels daily, since we will not be exporting oil.

The Iranian oil minister warned the countries which follow the U.S. policy that they will not receive even a drop of oil. On oil prices increases, Mo'infar said: Most of the producing countries want to increase prices, but I think we should wait for the OPEC decision in this regard.

Inspect Shiraz Refinery

LD062040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our colleagues in Shiraz center, Engineer Mo'infar, the Iranian oil minister, today arrived in Shiraz with his Libyan counterpart in order to inspect the Shiraz oil refinery. The Iranian and Libyan oil ministers participated in Shiraz in the march on the occasion of Women's Day to the front of the American den of espionage in this city. They later went to the oil refinery, which is located 30 km from Shiraz, in order to inspect various parts of the refinery.

MAHSHAHR OFFICIAL ON DISTRIBUTION, PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

GF061440 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The distribution of liquid natural gas at the Mahshahr National Gas Company has reached 800 tons daily. It is expected that this amount will be increased within a few days to 1,000 tons daily by using the gas refining system at the Mahshahr refinery.

In announcing this to PARS in Abadan, as informed source at the Mahshahr National Gas Company said the decreased production and distribution of liquid natural gas is due to the recent explosions at Mahshahr gas pipelines. He said the gas shortage is due to a shortage of transportation facilities to carry the gas. He added that they are presently receiving 200 tons of gas from Mahshahr refinery and 600 tons from Abadan refinery.

HUA GUOFENG EN ROUTE TO YUGOSLAVIA CABLES BANI-SADR

JN070930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text of cable from PRC Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Huo Guofeng to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 6 May]

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran: While passing through Iranian airspace on my way to Yugoslavia, I would like to express sincere wishes for the safety and good health to Your Excellency, security for your country and continued cooperation between the PRC and Iran.

6 May 1980

[Signed] Hua Guofeng.

BBC REPORTS MURDER OF SON OF ANGLICAN BISHOP

TA070626 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 80

[Fron "News Desk"]

[Text] The son of the Anglican bishop of Iran has been murdered in Tehran. A BBC correspondent in the Iranian capital says Mr (Bahran Behani Tacti), an economics lecturer, was shot by unidentified gunmen as he was driving through the city. Last October his father escaped an assassination attempt at his home in Esfahan. He now lives in Cyprus. A few days ago the bishop's secretary was seriously wounded by gunmen at the Anglican office in Tehran.

AIRLINE DENIES REDUCED FLIGHT SAFETY DUE TO CRISIS

OW061235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 6 (KYODO)--Iran Air authorities Tuesday bluntly denied speculation that the safety of the Iranian national flag carrier is adversely affected by the current conflict between Iran and the United States.

The authorities said that no flight has been delayed or suspended by the airline's inability to procure engine oil or spare parts from manufacturers because of U.S. sanctions against Iran. They said they were displeased that the rumors had flourished in Japan because Tokyo is the starting point for a popular air route through Beijing to Tehran. They said they were worried that the rumors of spare parts shortages could hurt the twice-weekly service.

Informed sources in Tehran said the Iranian government paid serious attention to the rumors in Japan because the Tokyo government seemed inclined to follow U.S. anti-Iranian diplomacy. The airline officials said the speculation centered on the availability of Mobil Oil Co engine oil and spare engine parts. Mobil, a U.S. company, has refused to sell fuel or engine oil to Iran air since the beginning of April in accordance with President Jimmy Carter's sanctions.

The officials said a small amount of the oil is flown to Tokyo from Tehran on each flight because it is not available at the new Tokyo international airport. They said Iran Air managed to buy Mobil brand engine oil from wholesalers several weeks ago and has stocked the same quality of engine oil in Tehran.

As to supply of spare parts, which were imported from the U.S. earlier, the airplane authorities confirmed that they had enough stocks to meet the demands of the operational section for at least six months. Furthermore, there were many foreign agents willing to sell any necessities to Iran Air even though the U.S. aircraft manufacturer could not deal with the Iranian civil aviation authorities, the authorities stressed. Therefore, the authorities emphatically said no Iran Air flight would be permitted to leave the airport without being carefully checked and assured of its safety.

They also stressed that no Iranian jet plane would fly on its regular route if it was ill-equipped or short of consumption goods for its flight.

The Iran Air authorities also termed as groundless the West European reports that some Iran Air liners have changed their flight schedules and suspended others because of lack of spare parts. They insisted that so far only minor changes were made in flights due to seasonal reasons.

NVOI COMMENTARY WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOTS

TA061928 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 on May carried the following commentary:

Entitled, "Let Us Thwart the Plots of Internal Counterrevolutionaries As Well As Those of Foreign Aggressors," it says the failure of the U.S. imperialist plot against Iran, which was carried out under the pretext of freeing the U.S. hostage spies, has served as an excuse for the resumption of acts by counterrevolutionaries and former regime supporters. It is a well known fact that this U.S. plan was not intended to free the hostages but to carry out a coup d'etat in which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran would be overthrown and replaced by a puppet regime. Enemies of the revolution infiltrated the army, police and administrative organizations and were lying in wait for the proper moment to damage the Iranian Revolution. The recent disturbances in the country--bomb explosions in cinemas or the disturbances in universities--show that counterrevolution has lifted its head.

The possibility of the United States repeating an aggressive act against Iran exists. In connection with this issue the Iranian Army's general staff has issued a statement warning all the armed forces and the Iranian nation that Carter will soon resort to another military plot against Iran in order to amend hisrecent defeat and gain votes in his election campaign. The true forces of the revolution have justly pointed out that during these sensitive moments all differences of opinion should be put aside and, fortifying their ranks, they should direct their strength toward thwarting the plots of counterrevolutionaries and U.S. imperialism. The imam has asked the Iranian nation to prevent counterrevolution from carrying out its plots. Thus, the Iranian nation should double its vigilance.

IRAQI KURD CHIEF TALABANI BACKS KHOMEYNI AGAINST U.S.

WA070900 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpts] In separate messages to Imam Khomeyni and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Jalal Talabani, secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Kordestan, communicated his adherence to the Islamic Republic of Iran while pointing out that the freedom-loving people in Iraq--whether Kurds, Arabs, Turkomen, Sunnis, Shi'ites, Moslems, or Christians--all support the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Jalal Talabani's message to Imam Khomeyni stated the following: Your Eminence, Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, torchbearer of humanity's light, supreme leader of the Islamic Revolution with power and glory! We learned of the United States' hostile violation of the Islamic Republic and realized that American imperialism is the blood-sucking enemy of all Islamic groups, all the oppressed, and all the deprived of the world.

The Chinese-American plot against the Islamic Revolution and your leadership is spreading hatred all over the world against your revolutionary brothers as well as in Iraq where it is being conducted by the hellish cats-paw of Zionist colonialism against the Islamic Revolution and is involved in all kinds of crimes that the Ba'th Party has committed against the freedom-loving people of Iraq. This is the same bloody cats-paw that murdered Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir as-Sadr after subjecting him to the worst kind of barbaric torture.

The freedom-loving people of Iraq--whether Kurds, Arabs, Turkomen, Sunnis, or Shi'ites--all follow the Islamic Revolution which has risen up to crush colonialism and Zionism and is trying to overthrow the government of Saddam At-Takriti, the traitorous cats-paw of America.

The same government that conducted the same unacceptable campaign against the Palestinians revolutionaries, Iran, and Iraq is following the colonialist plans of Zionism and is the enemy of the oppressed. We proclaim that all our forces are at the disposal of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and all our resources are arrayed with the Islamic Revolution to crush imperialism.

May God grant you success in behalf of the Revolution of the Moslems and all the oppressed.

Salutations to you and divine blessing.

[Signed] Jalal Talabani, secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Kordestan.

LATE REPORT: BEHESHTI: HOSTAGE DEBATE PROBABLY NOT BEFORE 20 JUN

NC071247 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (AFP)--The fate of the Americans held hostage in Iran will probably not be debated before June 20 by the new parliament, the leader of the powerful Islamic Republican Party said today.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference that MP's would not discuss the hostage affair until about six weeks after Friday's scheduled second-round vote for the national assembly.

He also stressed that the release of Iranians after the London embassy siege would not affect treatment of the estimated 50 Americans held in Iran for just over six months, stressing that the two embassy take-overs were unrelated.

"The American hostages were not held here by a group of terrorists" with various demands and insisting that otherwise "they will shoot one hostage every half hour," he said.

Asked if he supported the taking of diplomats as hostages Dr Beheshti said that the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran and its official Iranian backing should be seen in its "critical and historical" context.

"It was only the reaction of the Iranian nation against the long-term aggressive activities of the Americans against this nation," he said. Praising the British operation to free the London hostages, the Islamic Republican leader commented: "Such happenings must help our nation and the government to develop relations (with Britain)."

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KESHTMAND, DOST ARRIVE IN BELGRADE FOR TITO FUNERAL

LD072322 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Afghan minister of foreign affairs, today arrived in Belgrade to take part in the funeral ceremony for Yugoslav President Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Karmal Attends Embassy Reception

LD072127 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, took part this afternoon in a reception held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul, celebrating the 35th anniversary of the deliverance of Czechoslovakia from fascism.

Also at this reception, which was given by the Czechoslovak ambassador Zdenek Karmelita, were Asadollah Sarwari, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister; some members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; some members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; some members of the Revolutionary Council; some members of the Council of Ministers; high-ranking civil and military officials and (?some) members of the diplomatic corp of Kabul.

Karmal Greetings Message

LD072128 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Babrak Karmal, on the occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia, has sent the following congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak, and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

I am very pleased to convey warm and deepfelt greetings on behalf of myself and the PDPA CC, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the government and people to you dear comrades of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the important [as heard] personalities of the Czechoslovak Government on the auspicious day [of your independence].

Your struggles against fascism, imperialism and reaction and the building of a prosperous and progressive nation through these struggles and difficult duties and the final victory of the Czechoslovak toilers are (?a fine example) for the Afghan people.

We are certain that with your guidance and our comradely solidarity, fraternal relations between our parties and people and the development and continuation of all-round cooperation will be in the mutual interest of the people of our countries and world peace.

Dear comrades, please accept our sincere and heartfelt wishes for your health and [words indistinct] and also for the further progress and prosperous future of the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

Foreign Minister Greetings

LD072326 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has sent a congratulatory telegram to Chnoupek, the foreign minister of the CSSR, on the occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia.

USSR OIL ENTERPRISES MINISTER ARRIVES 7 MAY

LD072312 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Boris Shcherbina, the Soviet minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, arrived today in Kabul at the head of a delegation to take part in the opening ceremony of the (Jerqoduq) gas filter plant at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

The Soviet minister was met at Kabul international airport by Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, the minister of water and power; the deputy ministers of the ministries of planning and mines and industry; other high-ranking officials of these ministries; envoys of the Foreign Affairs Ministry protocol department; the Soviet ambassador in Kabul and members of the USSR Embassy.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES

GF071750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation of experts in agricultural journalism has arrived in Kabul for the opening of the agricultural journalism institute of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's higher institute for social sciences.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ATTENDS SAWR REVOLUTION EVENTS

For a Phnom Penh Domestic Service report on the visit to Afghanistan by the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen, to observe the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, see the Kampuchea section of the 7 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR TITO FUNERAL, MAKES STATEMENT

BK0711337 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has expressed the hope that the nonaligned movement and the countries supporting it will make consistent endeavors to maintain peace and stability in the world in pursuance of the ideals and principles of the movement. He was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport this morning before leaving for Belgrade to attend the funeral of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

The president said as a founder-leader of the movement, Marshal Tito played a vital role in making the movement an effective organ. President Zia said he was convinced that the movement will continue to give leadership in the maintenance of world peace and resolving various problems confronting the world today. The president said Marshal Tito had given able and strong leadership as a freedom fighter and for the development of his country.

Describing President Tito as a close friend of Bangladesh, President Zia said, since our independence in 1971, the country had been receiving full cooperation from Yugoslavia.

Recalling his first meeting with President Tito in 1976 in Colombo during the nonaligned summit, President Zia said that since then the friendship between them grew stronger. He also recalled his state visit to Yugoslavia in 1978 and said that he had fruitful discussions with President Tito on bilateral and international matters. He said his last meeting with President Tito was held in Havana during the nonaligned summit last year.

Replying to a question, the president said his visit to Belgrade will provide him with an opportunity of meeting a number of world leaders and exchanging views with them.

The president was accompanied by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq. The president is expected to return home on Saturday [12 May]

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI LEAVES DELHI FOR BELGRADE 7 MAY

BK071304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi left New Delhi for Belgrade this evening to represent India at the funeral of the late President Marshal Tito tomorrow. She is accompanied by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and Information Adviser Sharda Prasad. Her cabinet colleagues, MP's and officials saw her off at the airport.

During her 3-day stay, Mrs Gandhi is likely to meet some of the world leaders. They include British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Schmidt. She will also meet Soviet President Brezhnev.

When asked by newsmen at the airport whether she would meet President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi said she could not say right now who else she will be meeting.

INDIA-BULGARIA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

BK071718 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria have agreed to discuss possibilities of having joint ventures in the two countries and also in third countries in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. The agreement was reached at the fifth meeting of the subcommission of the Indo-Bulgarian joint commission. The 3-day meeting concluded in New Delhi today. The agreed minutes of the meeting was signed by Secretary of Department of Chemicals (K.B. Lala) and Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Chemical Industry Tsvetan Tsenkov.

SEYCHELLES TALKS CONCLUDE; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

BK071656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] India and Seychelles have reiterated their opposition to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In a joint statement issued at the end of the official talks in Delhi, President of Seychelles Rene and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi stressed the importance of creating conditions in which all countries in the region could freely determine their own destiny without fear of external interference. Both sides agreed that it was necessary to deescalate tensions through diplomatic and political intiatives and not by military confrontation or induction of arms.

The Seychelles side expressed appreciation of India's balanced and constructive approach in regard to developments in her neighborhood.

The two sides agreed that developments in South Asia cannot provide any justification for an escalation of great power rivalries in the Indian Ocean area. They called on all concerned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, free of great power rivalries and tensions.

India and Seychelles expressed their deep concern over the explosive situation in South Africa and condemned the repressive actions of the racist South African regime. They called for an effective arms embargo against South Africa. They also condemned the illegal South African occupation of Namibia.

Talking about nonalignment, they emphasized the need to strengthen the solidarity of the movement to meet the challenge of the present international situation. President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi have accepted invitations to visit Seychelles.

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES HOLDS TALKS IN INDONESIA

For a report on the activities of Minister for Industries Charanjit Thanana during his visit to Indonesia, see the Indonesia section of the 8 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Delhi Report on Assam

BK071636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] In Assam, dispatch of petroleum products from the Gauhati refinery continued today and the loading hours were extended to clear backlog. Several tankers with petrol, diesel and kerosene have already left for other northeastern states which have been facing fuel crisis.

At several places in Assam today, demonstrators wearing black badges courted arrest as part of the agitation on the foreigners issue. These included a number of women. They were later released.

In the Nowgong district of Assam, a 12-hour bundh [strike] from 0600 this morning was observed as a protest against the Central Reserve Police firing at Kampur railway station on Monday last. All the injured persons in Monday's incident at Kampur railway station are reported to be out of danger.

Meanwhile, the Gauhati high court has adjourned till tomorrow the hearing of the habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of nine detenues held under the Assam preventive detention ordinance, 1980. All the nine detinues were today presented before the court as directed by it earlier.

Further Details

BK071016 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Text] Life in Nowgong district of Assam came to a standstill today on account of a dawn to dusk bundh [strike] in protest against the firing on picketeers at the Kampur railway station on Monday last. The firing had resulted in injuries to 10 persons including a police personnel.

Government offices, private establishments, shops and markets were closed and the vehicular traffic went off the road. Train and road communications between upper and lower Assam are suspended for the duration of the bundh.

According to a spokesman of the Northeast Frontier Railway, some trains passing through the district during the bundh period were canceled.

Delhi Comments on Assam

BK071223 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1015 GMT 7 May 80

[Commentary on the Assam situation by Mahendra Kumar]

[Text] While considering the situation in Assam, the important thing to keep in mind is that there is no difference of opinion on the basic demand of the leaders of the agitation. Their main demand is that the infiltration of foreigners into the state should be stopped and the foreigners already in the state should be identified and deported.

Not only the Government of India but the whole country is with the people of Assam on these two issues. It is absolutely necessary for the success of the country's development plans that growth in population should be kept strictly under control. That is why family planning has always been a very important part of India's development plans. The country, is, therefore, not at all in a position to absorb any number of foreigners.

The strain put by the presence of foreigners is, therefore, a national problem. If Assam suffers, the whole country feels the pain. The problems of Assam are the problems of the whole country, and therefore the basic demand of the agitation leaders has the support of all. The government has never said that it will not fulfill this demand. If, therefore, the aim of the agitation was to draw the government's attention to the gravity of the problem, it has fully served its purpose. Then, what is the difficulty?

The main difference is on the year which should be taken as the basis to identify foreigners. The agitation leaders want it to be 1951, whereas the government has proposed the year 1971. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has made a very constructive suggestion on the basis of which these differences can also be removed. She has suggested that work may be started immediately on the basis of 1971, and mearwhile, talks may be continued to compose the differences about the base year.

But the most important thing is that the agitation should stop. Unless that is done, no talks can be held.

Steps have already been taken to check further infiltration of foreigners. More units of the border security force have been posted on the borders. Vigilance has been increased in that area also where the river forms the border. Six motor boats have been deputed to petrol the river so that no foreigners can enter Indian territory illegally through this route.

But the crux of the problem is the identification and deportation of those foreigners who have already entered India and have been living in this country for a considerable period. It has to be realized that this work can be done only if a proper atmosphere is created by ending the agitation.

There are other reasons too why the agitation should end as early as possible. More than any other part of the country, it is harming the people of Assam itself. With the stoppage of rail and road transport it has become difficult to send essential goods into Assam. Already the people are feeling the scarcity, and the prices have gone up. Monsoon, of which Assam receives a big share, are about to start. Top priority is, therefore, being given to the task of rushing adequate supplies of essential goods to the state so that they should be easily available to the people at reasonable prices during the rainy season.

Moreover, such agitations have a tendency to get out of control. It is easy to start them but difficult to control them. Very often, many anti-national people also take advantage of the situation and the continuation of the agitation only serves their mischievous purpose. It is in view of these things that an appeal has been made to end the agitation.

Once the agitation comes to an end, serious work can start to fulfill the demands. But one thing has to be borne in mind. A big mass of people cannot be, at random, branded as foreigners and deported. The government has to insure that no injustice or hardship is done to the linguistic or other minorities living in the state. It is to be seen to that people from other parts of the country and those who have legally acquired Indian citizenship do not suffer. Moreover, it has also to keep in view the various agreements signed first with the Government of Pakistan, and later with the Government of Bangladesh. It is the responsibility of the government to abide by these agreements.

If the agitation is over and talks are held in a calm atmosphere and keeping in view the point of view of the government, it is hoped that the problem can be resolved early and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Commodities Transported to Imphal

BK071014 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Manipur government is deploying state road transport corporation trucks to bring essential commodities to Imphal from the Dimapur railway (?junction) in Nagaland. The vehicles will travel in convoys under escort. Private vehicle owners have also been advised to travel under escort and ply their trucks for transporting essential goods.

Meanwhile, the situation in the troubled localities of (Korai Bazar) and (Telepati) of Imphal remained unchanged with round the clock curfew enforced in the area. Other areas were also peaceful and the curfew has been further relaxed there. It will now be in force from 1800 to 0500.

The student organizations which have been spearheading the agitation in the state have decided to suspend the picketing in front of the government offices until Saturday.

VAJPAYEE'S JANATA PARTY ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT

BK060933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] President of the Bharatiya Janata Party Atal Bihari Vajpayee today released the basic policy statement of the party which has been approved by its working committee. It contains the party's five commitments to the people. These are: nationalism and national integration, democracy, positive secularism, Gandhian socialism and value-based politics.

Explaining the commitments the general secretary of the party told newsmen that the last two principles have been added to make the Bharatiya Janata Party a party with a difference. He said the party will adopt Gandhian practices to achieve the Gandhian objectives. Within the overall ideological framework of these five commitments, the party will take a flexible stand on other issues. It will be prepared to cooperate even with the ruling party to (?implement) the programs which are designed to help the poor masses without making any compromise on its basic policies.

About the dual membership issue, the statement reiterates that members of all the social and cultural organizations which are working for the social uplift of the masses and are not engaged in any political activities are welcome to join the party.

On international relations, the statement says that the party will continue to pay special attention to mutually beneficial ties with our neighbors. It will encourage regional cooperation in Southeast Asia and west Asia. It will work for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and will extend total support to liberation movements in southern Africa.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Student Statement: Hostages to Gorgan

LD071230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in statement No 125 ask the valiant people of Gorgan to cooperate with their brother students in guarding the spy hostages who have been sent to that city. The inhabitants of Gorgan have been asked to foil any plot and suspicious move with car and alertness. The text of the statement is as follows:

Muslim zealous people of Gorgan: The criminal U.S. Government and its mercenary agents and advisers, who were the real rulers in your country, the great Iran, for many years, could never imagine that the spies would one day become prisoners in the strong claws of the children of Islam.

The selfish and arrogant nature of this archsatan, has always prevented this Muslim-devourer from surrendering to the wills of nations. But today the power of faith, the power of submission to God and the prophetlike leadership of the imam of the nation, the idol-breaking Khomeyni, have proved this fact.

Since the day when the American spies were taken hostages by the hands of the Muslim children of Iran, America has hatched many plots and conspiracies to free itself from the disgrace of their trial and to free the hostages from the hands of the nation. And the most disgraceful attempt among them was the military attack and the surprise attack at night which was smashed by the command of the Almighty God. But still the satanic pride of Carter does not allow him to think. Not only is a plot not in the interest of the hostages, but it will force us to reconsider their situation. And the people of America must know that Carter and the U.S. Government will be directly responsible for any danger to the lives of the hostages.

As we have announced, many times before, the demand of the brave heroic nation of Iran is the return of the traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his plundered wealth. Otherwise, the trial of the spy hostages would not an unexpected event.

In order to prepare the hostages for the day of trial, we have decided to keep the spy hostages in various Iranian cities. If the United States does not stop its plots, we shall make other decisions, too.

Militant people of Gorgan, we have sent some of the spy hostages to your city so that you can directly participate in keeping the spies. Your revolutionary enthusiastic youth should know that if they remain united and rely on the Almighty God, they can shash the satanic powers of the world devourers even with their small groups.

Valiant youth, brothers and sisters in Gorgan, prepare yourselves and arm yourselves with the power of faith and be certain that God is with you and to you will come the victory. We ask you and all the honorable strata of Gorgan, in particular the committed and responsible clergy, and our brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps to cooperate with your brothers, who have come to your city from the den of espionage, in keeping the spy hostages and to foil any plot and suspicious move with your alertness and care.

May the Almighty God bring you honor and pride.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Denial of Qotbzadeh Hostage Statement

JN071805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry today denied a REUTER news report on Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statements to a U.S. television network on the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran during the next 3 or 4 weeks.

The spokesman said: Qotbzadeh has stated that the Islamic national consultative assembly will be formed during the next 4 weeks and that it is this assembly that will decide the destiny of the hostages.

Gendarmerie Chief on Rescue Bid

LD072050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, General Zahirnezhad, commander in chief of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has gone to Ardesil to inspect the gendarmerie battalion, made a speech today addressing the personnel of Ardebil gendarmerie, saying: Counterrevolution should be crushed and put in its place. He said: Of course, we consider those people to be counterrevolutionaries who stand in the way of the people's affairs and people's revolution. He added: Counterrevolution is made even filthier when it becomes subservient to foreigners and attempts armed confrontation using arms and money acquired from foreigners in order to resist the revolutionary movement of the people.

The commander in chief of the gendarmerie said elsewhere in his speech: When imperialism and Zionism realized that they were unable to stop the Islamic and revolutionary movement of our people, they embarked on economic sanctions. And how they are trying to deprive us of our Islamic way of thinking.

General Zahirnezhad added: America's military aggression against Iran did not aim to free the hostages. Using this aggression, America intended to form another front in the eastern parts of our country against our Islamic Revolution, just as it has done in Kordestan. He added: With all that equipment and personnel America intended to arm the counterrevolution in order to embark on a big sabotage operation relying on its backing.

General Zahirnezhad asked the gendarmerie personnel of Ardebil to think along Islamic and Iranian lines and to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for Islam and the nation of Iran.

The commander in chief of our country's gendarmerie will continue his inspection of eastern Azarbayjan following his inspection of Ardebil gendarmerie battalion.

Hostage Comparison Denied

JN072133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] At last, 5 days from the outset of the detention incident involving the Iranian Embassy staff in London, a special British Air Force unit managed to attack the embassy and rescue the hostages.

The operation took place when the hijackers threatened to kill a hostage every half hour should their demands not be met. They carried out their threat by throwing the body of one of the hostages outside the embassy building. The operation to rescue the Iranian diplomats then began.

What attracts attention in this incident is that the British propaganda organs, by talking about the hostages' issue in Iran and by linking it with the London incident, once again began to work, asking the Iranians to assume the manners of the British and to release the U.S. spies as compensation for the love of the British.

Therefore, it is necessary to explain the difference between these two kinds of hostage detention. If the UK and U.S. Governments consider the London incident a terrorist act and a violation of international law and norms and thereby condemn it, we also frankly announce that we oppose and condemn all kinds of terrorism that expose the lives of innocent people to danger from agent factions. We also consider the London incident a terrorist act, because a group that announced its connection with unknown military organizations and claimed to be representing hundreds of thousands of Arabic-speaking Iranian Muslims attacked the representatives of the Iranian people, including Arabic-speaking Iranians, without explaining how and when it assumed this representative role and trusteeship.

On the other hand, had the terrorists truthfully harbored any sort of love for their espoused homeland and people, they would not have carried out this operation on foreign territory under these circumstances, particularly a few days after the U.S. military aggression against Iran. They should have known that the Arab people's real enemy is the greedy United States, which has led all the Iranian nationalities to economic and political annihilation by means of its application of the world's most bloodthirsty systems against Iran for 37 years. This operation gives the United States the chance to escape easily from the fist of the world public, despite its military attack on Iran. Yes, we believed and are also confident that what happened in London was not only a terrorist operation, but was also a plot concocted and carried out by the devils of imperialism, acting behind the curtains. We condemn this plot and any other plot like it throughout the world.

What happened in Tehran about 6 months ago is different in nature from what happened in London, despite their outward similarity. The detention of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was not carried out by an unknown U.S. group due to its opposition to U.S. internal affairs; rather, it was a cry of opposition and indignation by the Iranian people against the greedy U.S. regime--a regime that toppled the legitimate government of Dr Mosaddeq 25 years ago and returned the fleeing shah to the throne by means of interfering in Iran's internal affairs and planning a coup, so that the shah could continue to plunder the wealth and resources of these deprived people and commit the ugliest crimes against them for 25 years.

The occupation of the U.S. Tehran embassy, which was for years a center of plot and espionage against the Iranian people and the deprived peoples in the region, was only a natural reaction by the Iranian people to the U.S. policy [words indistinct] millions of the Iranian people during the months of occupying the den of U.S. espionage. This is evidence that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy represent the Iranian people in carrying out this operation.

Moreover, in comparison with the crime perpetrated by the terrorists in London 5 days after their occupation of the embassy, the manner in which the Iranian people and students treated the hostages shows clearly how different these two operations are. No comparison can be drawn between the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran and the action of a terrorist group in London. However, we again say that the imperialist propaganda organs will achieve no results from this comparison, because the Iranian people are not like the terrorists--handing over spies when faced by Scotland Yard police or by several hundred U.S. soldiers.

U.S. imperialism should know that the Muslim Iranian people want to put its greedy and expansionist policy on trial in the court of the world's conscience. If the United States hands over the shah, this matter will take place through his trial. Otherwise, the representatives of the Iranian people will be the ones who decide the destiny of the hostages. It is then that the crimes of this liquidationist and greedy regime will once again be revealed.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTION, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Bani-Sadr to Choose Premier

NC071201 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is to choose a prime minister and form a new government in a fortnight, the BAMDAD daily reported today.

BAMDAD said the most likely candidate for the premier's job was current Budget and Planning Minister Ezatollah Sahabi, a member of the Revolutionary Council, but other possibilities were State Minister Daryush Foruhar and council spokesman Husan Habibi.

The article said it was definite that Iran's oil, culture and education, defense, budget and health portfolios would be reshuffled.

BAMDAD also reported that ministers who served under Mehdi Bazargan, who resigned last November 6, would be included in the new cabinet, along with current ministers and supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr. The new government will be approved by "revolutionary guide" Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Khomeyni Issues Guidelines

LD071636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1411 GMT 7 May 80

[Statement by Imam Khomeyni on the Majlis elections issued on 7 May--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Friday, 9 May, is the day on which the noble Muslim nation, which has given its affirmative vote for the Islamic Republic, will go to the polls to elect the candidates who believe in Islam, the commands of the exalted God and the Islamic Republic. Friday is the day on which Islam and the Muslim nation will either achieve their divine aspirations or will be faced in an Islamic Majlis with subversives and those who believe in anti-Islamic schools and thus endanger Islam and the Koran.

The noble Iranian nation must known that Islam is too dear to abandon for the sake of selfish whims or to win the favor of certain groups or individuals and to give precedence to their base purposes over the lofty objectives of Almighty God.

In this period, which concerns the first Islamic Majlis, and in light of the fact that the destiny of future Majlis sessions must also be determined today [as heard], any wrong move by those who either do not want Islam implemented or approach issues through ignorance will establish a precedent for all time and anyone establishing a wrong precedent will be responsible for all the sins that may be committed because of it. Dear nation, on this day of God's test you must focus your attention on certain points:

1. Elect those who are 100 percent Muslim, who believe in Islam's commands, who oppose deviationist schools of thought, who are committed to carry out Islam's commands, and who believe in the Islamic Republic.

2. To identify these individuals it is necessary to become familiar with their actions and behavior since the time of the satanical regime or to have them recommended by committed clergy in the provincial cities or by faithful and qualified individuals without leanings toward the left or right or a group.

3. You must not vote for those who probably support such tendencies, whether this is related to ideological, moral or actual deviation. These individuals cannot be trusted and voting for them will be answerable.

4. You should not be influenced by propaganda and you should elect the correct individuals based on Islamic standards.

5. It is possible that certain devils might propagate certain matters among ignorant people and thus divert them from voting or from voting for the correct individuals in the following manner:

A. It may be claimed that those who have voted in the first round must not vote in this one, while the fact is that this round is no different from the previous round, and it is appropriate that the entire nation should participate in the voting.

B. It may be claimed that it would be good to vote for all groups, whether leftist or deviationist, in order to ensure that the consultative assembly embraces all factions. This is a wrong assertion which the deviationists have concocted in order to enter the Majlis by deception. The nation must not listen to these deviationist assertions. It must vote for the individuals with the qualifications stated above.

6. It is hoped that the Muslim nation of Iran will participate in this vital matter on which the destiny of society depends. On Friday, all sections, men and women, should rise and go to the polls and cast their votes.

7. On this day certain opportunists will gather around the polling stations and propose to the people certain specific candidates. Do not listen to them and cast your vote for the correct individuals.

8. Illiterate individuals, having previously consulted faithful and reliable individuals, should write down their candidates--12 candidates in Tehran and as many as necessary in the provincial cities--with the help of a trustworthy person. They should then give this list to another reliable person to read it for them and they should drop their votes in the ballot box personally and not allow anyone else to fill out the ballot or drop it in the ballot box for them.

I pray to Almighty God for everyone's success and hope for the happiness and greatness of Islam and Muslims. Peace be upon you and God's blessings and mercy.

[Signed] Ruhalloh Mosavi Khomeyni; [dated] 7 May 1980.

Beheshti Comment

LD071836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Beheshti, a member of the Revolution Council and the chairman of the Supreme Court, today took part in a news conference with domestic and foreign correspondents and answered various questions.

Concerning the elections and the cabinet which will be formed in the near future, Dr Beheshti said: In any case, we should try to form a powerful government which will be trusted by the majorities of the deputies of the people in the Majlis, a government which can have good relations with the president, who is the head of the executive branch, and which is also trusted by him. We will try to bring about this mutual trust; but whether it should be a coalition government, this is not very much in keeping with the political culture of our Islamic society. I think that if the individuals who enjoy the trust of all or the majority of groups can form a government this will be the ideal cabinet.

In response to a question concerning the existence of differences of opinion among the members of the Revolution Council, Dr Beheshti said: There are undoubtedly differences of opinion among the members of the Revolution Council. Basically, a progressive and active council cannot be a council which only holds one point of view. What is important is that all members of the Revolution Council pursue the same idea, namely, serving this nation on the basis of the Islamic ideals and the principles of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. To us it is natural to have differences of opinion on certain issues. Therefore, at times there are also some fundamental differences of opinion concerning certain issues. When the Revolution Council investigates an issue, holds discussions, reaches a conclusion and votes all the members of the council support the decision which has been approved by the majority of the members of the council. These kinds of differences of opinion will lead to progress.

Concerning the existence of various freedoms in society, Dr Beheshti said: I always advocate the preservation of individual and social liberties because I believe this is one of the sublime principles of Islam. However, during crises we cannot allow all those liberties which may be allowed during normal times. We are now in a true crisis situation due to our difficult relations with other countries and also due to problems which certain elements knowingly or as a result of deception, create in the country. Therefore, under the present circumstances we naturally cannot hope to have all the desired freedoms.

Another correspondent asked him about the flow of foreign currencies out of the country and the statement which has been issued on this issue. He said: They brought this statement to me and I noticed that my name and the names of Mr Khamene'i and Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani were also contained in this statement. This is another effort in the psychological war and the campaign of lies and rumors that the blasphemous fifth column is carrying out in our society. It wishes to weaken our revolution through such methods and seeks to weaken the bond of trust between us and the nation.

ITALIAN DAILIES INTERVIEW FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH

AU071632 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh claimed that there was no comparison between the hostage taking at the Iranian Embassy in London (an affair which ended Monday with the killing of four terrorists and two hostages) and the taking of U.S. hostages in Tehran. He explained his (?views in an interview) published in Italy today by the Milan IL GIORNO and Turin LA STAMPA dailies.

In London, he said, emissaries of a third state, Iraq, invaded the embassy building, "threatened the lives of our men, killing two."

In Tehran, he said, the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy were not terrorists. They were not in cahoots with a third nation but the expression of the Iranian people and the seething resentment rife after 25 years of American oppression and complicity with the shah's crimes, he went on. Qotbzadeh said he was certain that once elected, the new Iranian parliament would find a way to solve the problem of "the American spies" in an honorable and acceptable way and that the government would be able to induce the students to respect the parliament's decisions. As to the aborted American rescue mission,the foreign minister said that it certainly had not eased the situation and confirmed the "incurable piracy" of the U.S.A.

Qotbzadeh then turned to the role of Europe in the Iran-U.S. crisis. He said that Iran was optimistic that the European community would not go along with American policy and instead would follow its own line, especially after the dangers U.S. President Jimmy Carter exposed the world to when he gave the green light to the raid, without consulting his European allies. Referring to an invitation that Guilio Andreotti reportedly received indirectly from Iran to help find a solution to the crisis, Gotbzadeh said that in the European framework, Italy could play a special role, "especially considering the (?complimentary) nature of our two economies." Andreotti, a former premier, currently heads the house foreign affairs commission. The invitation to go to Iran has never been confirmed.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER, TWO OTHERS EXECUTED

LD080654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The office of public prosecution of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in a statement today announced that Mrs Esfand Farrokhru-Parsa, former education and training minister in the Hoveyda cabinet, charged with plundering public funds, causing corruption, spreading prostitution in the Ministry of Education and Training, cooperation with SAVAK, firing struggling educationalists, participating in getting antipeople laws approved and making education and training dependent on the colonial culture of imperialism; and Fatemeh Sadeqi, charged with purchasing innocent girls, selling the society's honor and spreading prostitution, were both declared as carrying out corruption on earth. In addition, 'Ali Shoja'i, charged with [word indistinct] heroin and opium, was also sentenced to death.

In order to protect Islamic society from the harm stemming from such corrupt people and to make them an example to others and save Islamic society, the said persons were executed by firing squad in the courtyard of Evin prison at dawn today.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL COMMITTEES DISCUSS CURRENCY SMUGGLING

LD080419 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council committees met last night. At the end of these meetings, the governor of Iran's Central Bank said that in order to prevent smuggling of 1,000 tuman notes, the movement of (?motorboats) in the country's southern waters will be banned for a period of 15 days. 'Alireza Nobari, governor of Iran's Central Bank, also stated: For the same purpose, the bill on punishment for currency smugglers has been ratified, which provides for heavy penalties for such smugglers.

Nobari said: In order to facilitate visits by those who intend to enter Iran, it has been devised that such persons will be able to bring into Iran the same sum of 2,000 tumans in permitted currency which has been envisaged for them.

Reza Salimi, minister of finance and economic affairs, also announced last night that in order to raise the capital of the OPEC fund to the level of $800 million, the economic affairs ministers of the OPEC members countries will hold a meeting on 28 May. He added: At the meeting of the Revolution Council committees, Iran's proposal's in this respect were also approved.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON SECOND LONDON EMBASSY DEATH

LD071808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the hostage-taking incident in London, issued statement No 3, which is as follows:

In His exalted name. Most regretfully the compatriots are hereby informed that the second body found in the Iranian Embassy in London belongs to one of our noble and Muslim compatriots by the name of 'Ali Asqar Samadzadeh, who worked in the press department of Iranian Embassy in London. Martyr Samadzadeh was born in Khoy. Bodies of these martyred in the Iranian Embassy in London will be conveyed to Iran after legal formalities. The exact date will be announced later. At present all the Iranian hostages are well and only two are receiving treatment in hospital and will be released later.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY SEMINAR ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

LD071758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The seminar on the Islamic Cultural Revolution began this morning with the participation of a large number of people at Melli University. At the beginning of the deliberations of the seminar, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr delivered a speech and expressed his views about the nature of the cultural revolution. Referring to the fact that Muslim students and professors should be in love with the revolution and in love with Iran during the revolution, Dr Bani-Sadr said: It is easy to put an end to thinking and to hit one another on the hear with our fists, but it is difficult to withhold the fists and to use the brain.

The latter is true revolution and this is what our prophet did. The greatest revolutions have occurred when the human mind has been released from domination. From the early days of Islam until the present those who followed the prophet's method sacrificed themselves and their surroundings and struggled with all their strength, but when did we follow this method?

Then, criticizing the incorrect policies governing the universities, the president said: If the brains cannot establish contacts with one another and hold a dialogue in the universities, then how can the universities present the cultural revolution to others? The cultural revolution means that at least one place will be created where ideas can be exchanged. He then referred to the need for free discussions leading to positive results in all fields in the universities and talked about the cultural domination of Iran and other countries by the West. He said: Cultural revolution starts at the moment a person accepts the right of free thinking for himself and uses this right. An innovative person is a person who has carried out cultural revolution. An innovative society is a society which has implemented a cultural revolution in itself. However, the society which consumes, destroys. Even if it changes its methods it has not carried out a cultural revolution.

I am saying that during the 15 months after the revolution the strength of our thinking has been gradually reduced. The methods which are gradually dominating us are forceful methods. A decisive revolutionary is supposedly a person who uses this weapon and this means of exerting force more than others and who uses it without any reservations. However, this is a return to the satanical period. Cultural revolution means that you should gradually abandon forceful methods and replace them with thought. It is only then that all the capabilities of the society will be used in a constructive manner and only then that our society will be able to make a century out of every moment.

At the end of his speech, the president said: Do not be afraid of the existence of tendencies in universities. Eschew the language of force and extend the language of innovation. At such a time the tendencies will lead toward unity. Therefore, the first sign of cultural revolution in the universities is that you regard the universities as a place for discussion. Allow ideas to hold a dialgoe in the universities. If you accept this then you have taken the fundamental step toward a cultural revolution.

The seminar on the Islamic Cultural Revolution will continue for 4 days until Saturday, 10 May 1980. All people are allowed to take part in this seminar.

AHVAZ RADIO ANNOUNCES SENTENCES OF UNIVERSITY RIOTERS

QF071800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution prosecutor has announced that in respect to the recent clashes at Jondi Shapur University, which resulted in six people being killed, others injured and hundreds of other arrested, most of those who were arrested--who were the victims of deception--have been released from prison. Some of those individuals whose crimes were unknown have been released on bail. Those individuals whose cases were clear have been tried and sentenced. Their names and sentences are as follows:

1. Omid 'Ali Jaber Ansari, building painter, accused of rock throwing and assault and battery, has been sentenced to 2 years in prison; 2. Soheyla 'Abbasi, student, charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 3 months in prison and expulsion from the university; 3. Kayumars Soheyli, student, charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 4 months in prison; 4. Forugh Lotfi, 5. Fereshteh Eskandari and 6. Shahrzad Nasiri, all charged with rock throwing and instigation against the Islamic Republic, 2 months each in prison and expulsion from the university; 7. Yadollah 'Ata'i, laborer, charged with instigation and acts of sabotage, 3 months in prison and 40 lashes; 8. Tuba Falsafi, guidance school teacher, charged with instigation and participation in clashes, 6 months in prison and expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 9. Zhaleh Purianpur Zinat, student charged with rock throwing and counterrevolutionary activities, 6 months in prison; 10. Reza Baba-Ahmadi, high school teacher charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan and expulsion from the Education Ministry; 11. Gholam 'Abbas Sayyah, unemployed, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan; 12. Gholam Zamanpur, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 6 months in prison; his sentence has been suspended because he was a victim of deception; 14. Simin Ehsa'i, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 1 year in prison; 15. Seyyed Mohsen Fateh, student, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, 1 year in prison and expulsion from the university, his sentence has been suspended because he is an invalid; 16. Moniz Nazarian, physical education teacher, charged with instigation and counterrevolutionary activities, expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 17. Tahereh Golshan, physical education teacher, charged with instigation of counterrevolutionary activities, expulsion from the Ministry of Education; 18. Parviz Khosrovi, unemployed, charged with rock throwing and acts of sabotage, 2 years in prison outside of Khuzestan; and 19. Ahmad Sher'Ali, unemployed graduate, charged with rock throwing and acts of sabotage, 2 years in prison:

In a few days, decisions will be made regarding the remaining individuals.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Kerman Deputy Meets Khomeyni

LD071008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the elected deputy of the Kerman people in the national consultative assembly, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At the end of this visit, Dr Madani in a conversation with a PARS reporter said: The aim of today's visit was to see the imam and to give to him a general report of the current problems of the country. As far as I have a duty toward my country and the revolution, I conferred with the imam.

About accepting any new responsibility in the future, he said: At the moment I have been elected as a member of the Majlis, and there is no plan for any other particular job.

Paveh Governor Details Clashes

LD071046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] During yesterday's clashes in Paveh, which went on until 2330, 3 people were martyred and 12 were wounded.

The governor of Paveh, speaking to the Kermanshah news unit, said: Following yesterday's clashes in Paveh, armed assailants attacked the city, using mortars. In this incident, three people were martyred. The martyrs were Mohammed Reza Motlaq, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, Fateh Naqshbandi and Mansur Mowlavi, two of the inhabitants of the city.

Twelve people were wounded and were taken to the Ayatollah Taleqani hospital in Kermanshah. One of the wounded people, (Sedolleh Shari'ati), is in critical condition.

Following this clash, the military forces and the Guards Corps staged a counterattack.

The governor of Paveh added: Following the recent clashes in Paveh, all the shops and offices in the city are closed and today various classes of the people of Paveh gathered around the governor's office demanding that a delegation be sent by the imam Khomeyni's bureau or the president to investigate the demands of the Muslim inhabitants of Paveh so that security can be restored.

The governor of Paveh also said: According to some reports, the Qeshlaq bridge, between Paveh and Kermanshah, has been blown up by armed assailants.

Bridge Attack Repulsed

LD071056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Bustan Bridge in the border town of Dasht-e Azadegan was attacked by unidentified assailants last night. The security forces resisted this attack.

The commander of Khuzestan gendarmerie region, confirming this report, said: From an island opposite some unknown individuals attacked the bridge, using RPG-7's and small caliber arms. The gendarmerie agents counterattacked. One of the privates received a bullet in the face during the attack. He was taken to Ahvaz Jondi-Shapur hospital immediately, but unfortunately the treatment was not effective and he gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

He added: The attack lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours, and the attackers retreated in the face of the resistance of the gendarmerie.

He added: One man, named (Saber Shahidi), was arrested during the clash. He was in possession of a Kalashnikov gun, and he is being questioned.

Fars Governor Resigns

GF071555 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The governor of Fars has resigned. According to reports from our correspondent, Mr 'Ali Danesh-Monfared, the governor of Fars submitted his resignation 2 days ago in a telegram to the Interior Ministry.

In an interview given to our reporter, the Fars governor stated the reasons for his decision. In this interview, he said the reason for his resignation was the interference and hindrance by certain elements and groups in Fars province. My colleague has interviewed the governor on this matter, to which I now draw your attention. [begin recording]

[Question] Governor, there have been some rumors recently that you have resigned. Do you deny or confirm these rumors?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I greet all freedom-loving Muslim citizens of Fars. I do confirm these rumors you have mentioned. On 5 May 1980, 2 days ago, I submitted by resignation to the interior minister in a telegram.

[Question] Your resignation is rather an unexpected event for the citizens. Could you possibly tell us what factors prompted your resignation?

[Answer] I must say it is a rather long story. All I can say now, in a rather vague and general way, is that there were and still are certain elements in the region who somehow or other were trying to prevent me from remaining in my post in this province. They had been working on all kinds of schemes, plots, intrigues and instigations. They even made certain that these instigations and matters reached Tehran as well, and I must say that Tehran was influenced by these elements to a certain extent. And when a full understanding between the capital and this provice does not exist, or when the problems and matters are not carefully studied and investigated, it is naturally difficult to work and discharge duties. Since Tehran also favored this action [resignation], I made my decision.

[Question] Could you possibly explain further about these elements so the people can be enlightened as to where these instigations and hinderances originated? And considering the fact that the country needs more stability and these changes will certainly damage the country, could you please given the listeners more details as to who these elements are?

[Answer] I believe the people themselves know these elements and can identify them. These individuals do not want to see the government have power and sovereignty. They do not agree with any regulations, rules and standards of conduct in the region. They want to be free to continue their misdeeds and transgressions. These are the principle elements which I feel the people are capable of perceiving and recognizing. They must recognize and identify them. If I give you just one example, I believe the matter can be made more clear.

Those who have brought the Shiraz Revolution Court to its present state are still trying to do everything they can so the revolution court will cease to exist in this province. As a result, all corrupt elements, feudalists and remnants of the former regime would be able to continue their former way of life and pursue their misdeeds. These same elements are somewhat and shamefully the cause of this matter. However, for the time being I will not give a more detailed explanation of the matter and leave it to the people's judgement so they themselves can assess the situation and find out what elements have something to do with it.

[Question] Governor, when a high-ranking representative of the government of the Islamic Republic, will all his authority, can be the victim of these instigations and hinderances, can the public expect any better treatment for other officials and executives of various organs so that they can remain in their posts and continue discharging their responsibilities? Do you think anyone would be willing to come forward and accept a position of responsibility under these conditions?

[Answer] I must say that I am still hopeful--because one cannot despair and lose hope--that some other individuals will be willing to do so. After all, there could have been some reason that these individuals were moved to take this action. I do hope there are individuals who will come and continue the work. This is my wish and desire. Naturally, the people must be alert and careful. Everyone must be very careful and aware in this region where up until now, there has really been security, law and order and government control. The citizens have really been able to enjoy the postrevolution period. And as far as I am concerned, it is not a matter of one individual or individuals. I think the people must protect and support the revolution, the revolutionary wave and the revolutionary process. So let us hope that the matter of peace and order in this region will not become the victim of certain acts and distortions by the elements I have just mentioned.

[Question] Governor, there are also other rumors such as the one about your upcoming appointment to the post of deputy minister of science. Do you confirm or deny this?

[Answer] There might have been such a proposal, but for now I have turned it down and presently, there is no more talk about it.

[Question] Was your rejection of that post in any way related to the events that have happened here in Fars?

[Answer] No. It had nothing to do with these matters at all. That was suggested to me while I was still discharging my duties here but I turned it down simply because I considered my being here in this post more fruitful. This was before I submitted my resignation.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Answer] You are welcome. [end recording]

At the end of this interview, the Fars governor said that in referring to instigatory elements involved in the affairs of the Revolution Court, he did not mean any of the revolutionary segments. More specifically, he did not mean the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards. He said he actually meant the various elements present in the region.

6 Persons Arrested, Charged

GF071707 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Dezful Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, the operations unit of the Dezful corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards identified and arrested a six-man team of the elements responsible for six different explosions in six different areas. The arrested individuals, who were the principal elements responsible for the explosions, are: 1. Hovylush Dabbak, son of Ja'lush, principal element responsible for the train explosion at Sabzab station and the explosion of the Shush oil pipelines; 2. Hannush Dabbak, son of Ja'lush, team leader; 3. Abdul Hoseyn Dabbak, known as 'Abayyed, son of Hannush, responsible for the train explosion at Sabzab station near Dezful; 4. Jasem Kananeh, son of Mohsen, responsible for the explosion of the Gavmishabad oil pipeline in Dezful and the Tang-e Sineh pipeline in the Musiyan border area; 5. Razi Roveyshedi, son of 'Abdullah, known as Khalil Hasan the spy; who served as team guide; and 6. Khalil Abudallahi, son of Hasan, another member of the team.

The Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards hope to stride forward, with the Almighty's help and based on the constant urging of the nation's imam, to arrest the elements responsible for the explosions in various regions and to help the justice system of the Islamic Republic prevail under the leadership of the great idol smasher, the great Khomeyni.

Details of these activities will be made available to all Muslim brothers and sisters after the necessary inviestations have been completed.

Kermanshahan Official's Warning

LD071810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Kermanshah, in connection with recent incidents in Paveh, the governor general of Kermanshahan in an interview this afternoon announced: Regarding the maintenance of security in this region we have contacted Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, and steps will be taken on this issue. He added: The aim of counterrevolutionary elements is to threaten security while our nation is trying to hold the Majlis elections by creating terror in border towns.

The governor general of Kermanshahan said: These groups which are supported by imperialist hirelings should know that the present high morale of the people will prevent them from achieving anything. Members of the army of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps are ready to repel any attack by these mercenaries.

Kazerun Highway Closed

GF071829 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Subsequent to the events following the arrest of 3 individuals named Seyyed Esma'il, Seyyed Yadollah and Seyyed Ebrahim Musavi and the search of their homes in the Konar-Tappeh district of Kazerun, a group of persons blocked and closed the Konar-Tappah highway last night. It leads to Bushehr.

Baneh Army Appeal

LD072028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight issued a statement. The text of this statement is as follows:

In His exalted name.

Muslim inhabitants of Kordestan and peace-loving residents of the town of Baneh: Now that counterrevolutionaries and elements subservient to foreigners are taking advantage of the army's operational methods of not attacking villages and unarmed people, and by their positioning of heavy armor in your houses and between them, firing at the units stationed at Baneh barracks, we ask you to denounce them and not allow them to open fire on the barracks, using you as shelter. If you do not cooperate in carrying out this request and if you do not throw the counterrevolutionaries out of the town of Baneh, units stationed at the barracks will have to return fire in self-defense and if you do not leave your places you may be injured.

[Signed] the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Planes Violate Airspace

JN071759 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Citing the commander of the gendarmerie force in Abadan, the Iranian radio and television correspondent reported that five Iraqi planes violated Iranian airspace at 2200 yesterday. Our forces immediately opened fire on the aggressive Iraqi planes and forced them to flee.

Clash in Seyyedeh

GF071810 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Dasht-e Azadegan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards has announced that at 1900 on 5 May 1980, a revolution guards patrol encountered two motorboats carrying approximately 20 persons along the border in Sayyedeh village. Following a 1-hour clash between the attackers, who had entered Iranian territory from Iraq, the Revolution Guards patrol forced them to retreat. The report says one of the attackers was wounded, but none of the Revolution Guards was hurt.

'Arafat Mediation Attempt

JN071929 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Since the deterioration of relations between Iran and Iraq, many sides have tried to mediate to achieve some sort of peace and harmony between the two countries. The latest mediation attempt was by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during his visit to Iraq yesterday. This visit, which was scheduled to last 4 days, did not last more than 4 hours. Thus, the attempt failed because it was stillborn. Perhaps, the direct reason for its failure is the absence of Saddam Husayn from the scene and the unstable situation in Baghdad.

Regarding the subject of mediation between revolutionary Iran and Iraq, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said that Iran rejects any mediation or dialog between Iran and Iraq as long as the As-Saddam regime is in power in Iraq. Iranian President Bani-Sadr has said in a statement: The question does not need any mediation. We have not carried out any hostile act against Iraq. All we want is for the Baghdad regime to stop its acts of sabotage.

Therefore, if the Iraqi regime wants to solve its crisis with Iran, it should stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs and also cease its plots and acts of sabotage.

The PLO, headed by 'Arafat, should lead an Arab campaign of confrontation against the terrorist puppet regime in Baghdad, such as the one waged against the As-Sadat regime in Egypt. As a matter of fact, the confrontation against the Baghdad regime must be even more severe, because the terrorist puppet regime in Baghdad is just as dangerous to the Muslim Iraqi people and the Palestine question as the As-Sadat regime is to the Arab cause. Moreover, the Baghdad regime's alliance with Israel and the United States is as strong as that of Anwar as-Sadat.

OIL MINISTERS ANNOUNCE COORDINATION ON POLICY

LD070946 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian minister of oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar and his Libyan counterpart, 'Abd as-Salam Az-Zaq'ar, held a press conference at the ministry on Monday afternoon. The Libyan minister explained the oil policy of his country in coordination with the oil policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said that the coordination in production and supply of oil to the world was among the important issues that they discussed with the Iranian minister and total understanding existed between the two countries. Mo'infar, expressing his pleasure about the issue, said that the control of the oil production level was very important and this would not only include the interests of Iran but would protect the interests of the producing and consuming countries. Naturally if oil production is controlled, the interests of human beings would be preserved, Mo'infar stressed.

Replying to a question about the crude oil production of Iran, Mo'infar said that the crude oil production of Iran was about 2 million barrels a day out of which, one million barrels were being used for domestic consumption and one million barrels were being exported. Of course, this decrease was due to the problems and pressures of a number of countries, Mo'infar added.

The Iranian oil minister stated that they had decided to reach the same level of 3 million barrels a day of production of crude oil. But if the U.S. economic sanction, which he believed would not succeed, kept Iran from exporting its oil at all, then they would keep the one million barrels a day of oil production for the domestic use. "We suppose that all those who are aligned with the United States mastermind plots against us. Nevertheless, we are completely ready and declare that we will not export oil to any country which would have hostile (?procedures)," Mo'infar said. Concerning the oil price, he said that there is of course a tendency to increase oil prices by most of the oil-rich countries, and we should wait and see what decisions will be taken in the OPEC session. The present discussion with Libya was to harmonize the long-term program of the two countries.

Referring to the oil export to East European countries he said that Iran would receive currency for the oil sale and the type of currency needed by Iran would be announced by the central bank of Iran [CBI].

LARGE DROP IN IRANIAN OIL EXPORTS REPORTED

TA071625 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Iranian oil exports are continuing to drop sharply. The Iranian oil minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, who is in Suaid Arabia for a meeting of ministers of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, OPEC, told correspondents that oil exports from his country had now fallen below 1 million barrels a day. This is a drop of more than 300,000 barrels a day since last month. The BBC economics correspondent says the present figures represent less than a fifth of the peak exports during the rule of the shah. The decline is attributed to disruption of oil production and to the loss of overseas markets. The OPEC ministers are meeting in an attempt to decide on a long-term strategy on oil supplies and prices.

TEHRAN DISCUSSES CONTENTS OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

LD071810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the Commerce Ministry announced that yesterday afternoon, at the end of the Polish delegation's trip to Iran, a contract was signed between the two countries aimed at the expansion of trade and increasing technical and economic cooperation between the two countries. This contract was signed for Iran by Shoja'eddin Fatahi, the under secretary in charge of foreign trade at the Commerce Ministry; Antoni Karas, under secretary in charge of foreign trade and maritime economy, signed for Poland.

According to this contract, with the new facilities provided the volume of trade exchange between the two countries will increase and Poland will try ots best to supply some of the goods needed by Iran. Poland has announced its readiness to cooperate with Iran in the petrochemical and chemical industries, paint manufacture, shipbuilding, production of agricultural and roadbuilding machinery, construction of generators and [words indistinct] and also training experts and technicians needed by the above-mentioned industries.

The twocountries also considered extending cooperation between Iran and Poland in shipping and fishing. The polish under secretary in charge of foreign trade and maritime economy met during his stay in Tehran with the ministers of commerce, petroleum agriculture and rural development, industries and mines and the president of Bank Markazi, as well as other officials.

BANK PUBLISHES DATA ON DECLINING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

LD070934 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran's industrial output suffered a sharp decline during the first nine months of last Iranian year 1358 (the latest period for which figures were available) according to statistics published by Bank Markazi Iran (the country's central bank). The statistical survey conducted by the bank's economic research department, contains the following main points:

Production:

Though figures on the industiral production for the first half of the year 1358 (the year ending on March 20, 1980), were not available, but on the basis of a sampling which convered 38 per cent of the country's large industries, the total industrial output dropped by 26 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. Among various branches of the industrial sector, the sharpest decline was related to motors and turbines manufacturing (58 per cent), followed by metal tools industry (53 per cent).

Investment

During the first nine months of 1358, investment in industrial activities financed through government development credits, was confirmed to rials 36 billion indicating a decrease of 51 per cent as compared to the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Out of the total amount of credits allocated to the industrial sector, about 62 percent was disbursed on metallurgical industries of which rials 11 billion went to the expansion of Esfahan steel mill and rials 9 billion was spent on setting up a steel plant in Ahvaz.

During the period under review, rials 10 billion out of the development credits were allocated to mining exploration and exploitation activities which was 46 per cent less than the corresponding figure of the preceding year.

Since a major part of large Iranian industries were nationalised during the reported period and as a result of the restrictions imposed on foreign investment in Iran, the inflow of foreign private loans and capital was confined to rials 432 million, showing a decline of almost 87 per cent as compared to the corresponding period a year earlier.

Banks industrial loans:

During the first nine months of 1358, the sharp decline in industrial investment led to a considerable slow-down in the activities of specialised industrial banks which received 69 requests for loans amounting to a total of rials 5.6 billion. The figures show declines of 79 per cent and 80 per cent respectively in comparison with corresponding figures of the previous year and point to a lack of propensity on the part of the private sector to invest in industries.

During the period, industrial loans paid by the specialised banks amounted to rials 6.5 billion, indicating a drop of 81 per cent. Out of the total loans paid, about 65 per cent was financed by the industrial and mining development bank, 30 percent by the industrial credits bank and 5 per cent by the development and investment bank.

Establishment and Operation of New Industrial Unity:

During the report period, 307 permits for establishment of new industrial units with an aggregate capital of rials 7.6 billion were issued, showing respective decreases of 46 and 86 per cent as compared to the corresponding figure a year earlier. At the same time, 59 permits for operation (?of) new industrial units with a total capital of rials 6 billion were issued, indicating respective decreases of 65.5 and 88 per cent in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ENDS VISIT

LD071102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his entourage, who visited our country for 3 days at the invitation of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, left Tehran this morning.

The foreign minister of Cuba, on his departure at the airport refused to answer questions asked by reporters about his talks in Tehran.

LE MONDE CITES BANI-SADR WARNING ON DANGER OF SITUATION

LD071655 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 May 80 p 3

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland dispatch: "Voters Go to Polls 9 May in Atmosphere of Latent Crisis"]

[Text] Tehran--It is in an atmosphere of latent crisis that the Iranian voters will go to the polls Friday 9 May--the date of the second round of the parliamentary elections initially set for 3 April.

However, voting will only take place in those polling stations where no election fraud or attempt to exert pressure on the frequently illiterate voters--whose voting slips excessively good-natured people offer to complete--was denounced following the first round 14 March, since the committee investigating the complaints has not finished examining the numerous cases reported.

Among those who submitted complaints were two major political formations: The Mojahedin-e Khalq (Progressive Muslims) who, as soon as the voting ended, protested against numerous irregularities, while the Tudeh Party deemed the lack of success by its candidates to be unacceptable, regarding this as clear evidence of fraud during the count. Of the 270 seats which the first Islamic Republic's national assembly will have, 180 still have to be located.

It is after the second round that the prevailing balance of political forces will emerge in a clear and precise way. If the orthodox Muslims in the Islamic Republican Party--whose leader Ayatollah Beheshti has never tried to conceal the strong antipathy he feels for [President] Bani-Sadr--confirm the clear lead already acquired in the first round when they obtained 24 seats [as published], it goes without saying that the president's already delicate position would really become uncomfortable in face of a parliament in which the rightwing opposition would be in a majority. Mr Bani-Sadr, who is constantly subjected to underhanded criticism and even direct attacks calling him into question almost by name, nonetheless seems determined to fight rather than to give way to intimidation attempts which are mostly quite cleverly planned to strike home to the majority of Iranians who are convinced merely by [allusion to--] Imam Khomeyni's name.

In an article published as an editorial in the daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION on 4 May, Mr Bani-Sadr does not hesitate to warn the country about the present situation, writing in particular: "The Iranian political atmosphere has become explosive and such a situation represents the greatest danger. Muslim intellectuals who lack the will to establish vital contacts amongst themselves...have profoundly weakened Imam Khomeyni's efforts to bring about the vital rapprochement between the intellectuals and the clergy. The great danger lies in the fact that these two forces seem intent on turning possible agreement into avowed antagonism. The president of the republic, Mr Bani-Sadr goes on, "must bring the major Muslim factions together, in other words the traditionalists on the one hand and the intellectuals of various schools on the other. They must meet, discuss together and direct their ideas so as to unite their views."

"The President's Difficult Task"

Turning to a direct attack on the (Hezbollahis) (the "Partisans of God"), even if he only mentions them by their nickname of "cudgel bearers," who look more like extreme rightwing gangsters as the weeks pass, the president of the republic urges them to "end their constant provocations," accusing them of helping, by their attitude, "to place the revolution and the country's very existence in great danger." A little later Mr Bani-Sadr even threatens to invoke the forces of order to make them see reason if need be.

"The president of the republic," he concluded, "has the difficult task of maintaining law and order and he has the means of doing so."

It is therefore in a particularly tense atmosphere due both to the profound divisions between the major political forces now clearly emerging and the fears openly expressed by the opposition parties in face of the disturbing rise of a right and a proclerical extreme right, which may even be organized within the clergy proper, that Iran will go to the polls 9 May without having too many illusions about the results of the ballot.

BANI-SADR SIGNS CONDOLENCE BOOK AT SFRY EMBASSY

LD071304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] At 1300 today President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr went to the Yugoslav Embassy and signed a book of condolences there. In the book Dr Bani-Sadr wrote: I express my condolences to the Yugoslav people on the death of a man who regarded as his aspiration the triumph of mankind. Methods make the path perceived for achieving one's aspirations either shorter or longer or in time, mislead man. However, the degree of man's integrity lies in his faithfulness and his aspiration. It is to be hoped that nations will become equal and fraternal in independence and freedom and that peace will reign upon the globe. Independence from the two superpowers is a clear matter, and Tito was pursuing this path.

Qotbzadeh Heads Funeral Delegation

LD071724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon left Tehran for Belgrade, heading a delegation of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Qotbzadeh will represent the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran tomorrow at funeral ceremonies to be held for Tito.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI SENDS CABLE OF THANKS TO KHOMEYNI

JN071640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text of cable of thanks sent by Ayatollah Shirazi to Ayatollah Khomeyni in reply to latter's cable of condolences, date not specified]

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, may God protect you. Peace be upon you. I thank you for your cable of condolences on the martyrdom of Brother Hasan Shirazi. May God enable you to achieve your hopes and those of the Muslim people by eliminating the tyrannical Ba'th regime in Iraq. May God also enable you to achieve the united Islamic world government, under your sound leadership. May God protect you.

[Signed] Muhammad Shirazi.

TEHRAN CITES AFGHAN MOVEMENT ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN071832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom has announced that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed 12 Soviet soldiers and seized large quantities of arms and ammunition during a violent clash between the Afghan mojahedin and the government forces in the region of (Safarizyan).

The office added that the city of Herat is now witnessing a general strike and that the situation in Kabul is tense and is approaching explosion.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS

Land Reform

TA071847 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 May carried the following commentary:

Entitled "Let Us Aid in the Implementation of Land Reform," it says if the land reform law, which has been ratified by the Revolution Council, is correctly and sincerely implemented, it can lead to the development of our homeland's agriculture. The first step in implementing this law is the establishment of village councils which will appoint representatives to the board that is to oversee the implementation of the land reform. The other step is to acquaint the farmers and peasants with all the articles of this law. The revolutionary and progressive and national forces should support the land reform law and aid in its implementation through organizational work and by publicity and propaganda.

Nuclear 'Threat'

TA072032 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The So-Called New Doctrine of Mr Carter and Its Fatal Consequences"]

[Text] Dear Compatriots: Following the overthrow of the hated and bloody regime of the former shah. Carter set forth the various ways to establish the neocolonialistic positions of the United States in our country. These forms consist of both flirting with the bourgeoisie-liberal circles and preparing a military coup d'etat in our country.

In order to implement the policy of creating chaos and national differences, Washington started organizing subversive and terrorist acts in various parts of our country. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has embarked on establishing spy dens outside our country, concentrating subversive groups to be dispatched to Iran. For example, Bakhtiar, the former shah's puppet, once in a while sends a group of mercenary terrorists to Iran with the help of the CIA. Certain criminal individuals, such as Reza Razmi, who is an agent of the CIA and a security member of the former regime and who resides in the United States, also operates on the same lines. The runaway generals of the former shah, who are living in Israel, are also actively participating in the subversive acts against our homeland.

Recently Carter has set forth his so-called doctrine, the content of which consists of the defense of the alleged vital and economic interests of the United States by resorting to military force. From Carter's viewpoint, first and foremost all the rich regions of the Persian Gulf are part of the so-called vital area of the United States. Carter's new doctrine includes resorting to military force if the strategic interests of the United States are confronted with danger. The so-called current Carter doctrine with respect to Iran and the other countries of the Persian Gulf region in fact consists of the concentration of great U.S. Naval Forces in the Arabian sea, the establishment of the 110,000 member quick reaction army, the landing of aggressive military forces in our country, and the establishment of the 82d Paratroop Division which received the necessary training in special areas similar to deserts.

The Pentagon has also forecast the occupation of Kharq Island in order to transform it into the main base of resistance and use it for surveillance and striking at Iran's other ports in the Persian Gulf. (?It seems) that by producing the so-called new doctrine, Carter did not learn the necessary lesson from the defeats of the United States in Lebanon and South Vietnam, and does not pay attention to the fact that the age of banditry and the shameless violation of the national sovereignty of an independent country has long passed.

Carter does not and cannot comprehend that no military power and no quick reaction corps is able to establish the domination of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region, and any kind of military adventurism against our country only intensifies conflicts and brings about the confrontation of the countries of this region against U.S. imperialism. A number of military officials in the United States itself also have acknowledged this fact. It is not due to naivete that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown says: The United States will use nuclear weapons as a last resort for tactical purposes [word indistinct] Iran and the Persian Gulf region. The wild Zionist, the famous Brzezinski, also declared at the end of March that the Pentagon must make plans for the use of nuclear weapons for the purpose of expanding the [words indistinct] of carrying out limited nuclear wars. Without doubt Brzezinski's objective was the Persian Gulf region.

As we are aware, right now nuclear weapons are deployed at Diego Garcia, the United States' military base in the Indian Ocean, and also in Oman. The bombers which are concentrated in the U.S. aircraft carriers situated on the shores of the Persian Gulf have been armed with nuclear weapons. Is it not clear (?to anybody) that embarking on nuclear blackmail in the case of Iran and also the Persian Gulf region poses a great danger to world peace? In fact the threat of the use of nuclear weapons for tactical purposes and for carrying out limited nuclear wars constitutes the main part of the so-called new doctrine of Mr Carter.

Carter is striving to (?encourage) his NATO allies to [words indistinct] this so-called doctrine of his. The recent decision of the session of the foreign ministers of the Common Market member countries in Luxembourg is evidence of this claim.

All these anti-Iranian attempts of Carter and his gang will face defeat on condition that all the true and revolutionary forces of our homeland will rise to confront the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism with unity of action and word.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KABUL WARNS OF 'IMPERIALIST' PROPAGANDA

JN081806 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has refuted all of the tendentious campaigns and lies being broadcast over the Voice of America, the BBC and the radios of the PRC, Beijing and Pakistan. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY also refutes AFP's and REUTER's contentions and lies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

These radios and agencies are currently disseminating false reports and launching tendentious campaigns about recent incidents in Kabul. These agencies tried to instigate innocent youths and render them prey to poisonous intrigues. There is no doubt that the citizens and the world as well are well aware of the imperialist propaganda circles. Nobody, however, has been surprised by these campaigns, because the imperialist lies and propaganda are exposed.

These propaganda circles have claimed that a large number of tanks and schools were burned and that the Kabul schools and university were closed. These circles have gone even further to claim that the situation is not normal and that traffic in the capital and provinces has been paralyzed.

However, it is incumbent on us to be aware of what has really taken place. The fact is that U.S. imperialism and its partners in crime are [word indistinct] to bring about the collapse of the free and independent regimes. U.S. imperialism is trying to divert world public opinion from its international crimes and [words indistinct]. It is not that easy for the United States to find another country, following its deadly defeat in Iran. Thus, U.S. imperialism has taken a new initiative, using its tools and agents to disturb the atmosphere among the youths and students.

However, the state's party, thanks to its loftiness and patience and thanks to our youth's vigilance, has managed to thwart all of the imperialist and reactionary plots and to expose the black face of imperialism. The state's party, supported by the vigilant citizens, has managed to restore normal relations.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY condemns these criminal acts by U.S. imperialism. The agency says: Let imperialism proceed with its false propaganda. The people and homeland are forging ahead under the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The enemies can no longer constitute a stumbling block to our progress.

Following the victorious uprising of 27 December 1979, the party and the people of Afghanistan have [word indistinct] of all enemies, who will never manage to harm our independence, freedom and revolutionary progress.

In conclusion, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY says that the attempts of black reaction and imperialism are only desperate efforts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET AID, FOOD PRICES

LD081938 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Aid of about R100 million from the USSR to the toilers of Afghanistan shows the USSR to be a real friend and supplier to our people. The USSR has no other interest except the well-being of our toilers and the prosperity of our beloved country, Afghanistan. Now the suffering people of Afghanistan, who are daily (?benefiting) from the disinterested aid of our friendly and great neighbor, the USSR, in the economic and military fields warmly welcome this aid and are eternally thankful.

In this connection we have interviewed Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, the general director of procurement and cooperatives. [begin recording]

[Question] Respected Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, after the success of the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially (?after) the new development phase of the Sawr Revolution, the hand of friendship and solidarity of the USSR has been further offered to the free and independent people of Afghanistan and the revolution is progressing in various fields in unparalleled fashion. (?We have a few questions) about recent aid of the USSR to Afghanistan and under what conditions it was made. Can you explain?

[Answer] I want to inform our dear countrymen that after the 27 December uprising, which triumphed under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the disinterested and sincere assistance of the friendly and fraternal country the USSR has been extensive. For example, 140,000 tons of wheat worth 1.5 billion Afghanis has been given free of any charge to Afghanistan and its toiling people by the friendly USSR.

[Question] I ask my second question in this way. Has the procurement department brought about a reduction in the price of foodstuff because of this assistance? How effective has the Soviet aid been?

[Answer] The procurement department has sufficient foodstuff. It has been given to us by the friendly country as grant-in-aid and we have it is storage. There is no worry or any difficulty regarding food shortages.

[Question] How do you assess foodstuff prices?

[Answer] Before the arrival of wheat from the USSR, wheat and flour from the procurement department was freely available in the country's markets and in the city of Kabul at the price of 1 sair [approximately 7 kg] of wheat for 90-95 Afghanis. After supplying sufficient wheat and flour as demand required to the respected citizens of Kabul and to the inhabitants of other provinces, the price of wheat is now 70 Afghanis and the price of flour 75 Afghanis per sair respectively. You can see for yourself that after this auspicious step which this office carried through under the instructions of the revolutionary government, there has been a reduction in the region of 10-15 percent in the price of wheat and flour.

[Question] Has the friendly USSR helped Afghanistan in other ways? Can you give some information?

[Answer] As well as the 140,000 tons of wheat that I have mentioned to you at a cost of R10 million, equivalent to 670 million [as heard] Afghanis, the friendly USSR has given our toilers prime necessities such as cooking oil, soap, textiles, sugar and other wares. Similarly, as you know, at a cost of R100 million, a grant-in-aid of clothing has taken place. Some of these goods have been put at the disposal of coupon holders at a low price by way of coupon shops in the capital and in the provinces. After the success of the new phase of the revolution, the procurement department by way of markets and shops, has made available to the consumer the amount of 4,567 tons of flour. To date, the amount of 10,200 tons of wheat and flour has been made available by way of markets. These goods are worth about 104 million Afghanis.

[Question] Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, I have a last question for you. What plans do you have on hand, what have you done about solving the problems of our countrymen living in the provinces regarding foodstuff and other material?

[Answer] The procurement department has instructed food procurement and cooperative offices in provinces where the cost of wheat and flour is above 70-75 Afghanis that wheat and flour required by the people can be sold at the fixed price. In addition to flour and wheat, the purchase of cooking oil, tea, soap, matches and other material controlled by the procurement department has also been made possible for the people. In the farthest provinces of the country, such as Badghisat, Faryab, Jowzjan and others, wheat is now sold at 55 Afghanis per sair, which is lower than last year's price. [end recording]

CSSR HEALTH MINISTRY DONATES 12,000 TONS OF POWDERED MILK

LD082318 Kabul in Englishto Europe 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Public Health of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia has given more than 12,000 tons of powdered milk to the Ministry of Public Health as assistance. The relevant documents of the assistance of the friendly country of Czechoslovakia were given this morning by Zdenek Karmelita, ambassador of this country in Kabul, to Dr [name indistinct], the second deputy minister of the Public Health Ministry, which were accepted with gratitude.

CABINET APPROVES DRA-CZECH ACCORDS, OTHER MEASURES

WA071837 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)... The Council of Ministers met on April 19 at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

Chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA, the Council of Ministers discussed the following items on its agenda, making the appropriate decisions:

On the proposal of the Planning Affairs Ministry, the agreement on economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and another on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were approved after discussion. Under the former, the Czechoslovak Government will grant Afghanistan an equivalent of 90 million dollars to finance its developmental projects.

Another matter discussed was the missing items in various government warehouses. It was decided that missing items be substituted for with similar or other things so long as the latter costs the same.

The DRA and GDR will build their embassy premises on the basis of reciprocity and according to international norms as proposed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Finance Ministry was instructed to allocate 40,000 dollars to Foreign Affairs Ministry to meet the cost of the essentials for Afghan Embassy in Budapest.

The same ministry was also ordered to allocate Afs. 90 million as down payment for the construction of the government information services premises.

The employees of the government printing house will be provided with 8 buses by the Transport Ministry at the instruction of the Prime Ministry.

As proposed by the Education Ministry, the charter for the teachers high training institutes was approved. Similarly, the purchase of a bi-colour offset printing machine for the education press from Roland Company of West Germany was approved. The kindergartens department was instructed to pay for completion of the remaining work on kindergartens costing Afs. 12 million.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH MINISTRY OFFICIALS

Visits Communications Minister

WA071825 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)--Lt. Col. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications, met in his office yesterday with ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stoyan Radoslavov, discussing matters of interest.

Calls On Public Works Minister

WA071826 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--Public works minister, Eng. Nazar Mohammad, received in his office Bulgarian ambassador, Stoyan Radoslavov, for a courtesy call yesterday, discussing matters of mutual interest. During the talks Ambassador Radoslavov assured the public works minister of his country's participation in some projects of that ministry.

Meets With Defense Minister

WA071824 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--Lt. Colonel Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defence, received ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stoyan Radoslavov, in his office for a courtesy call yesterday, discussing matters of interest.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET WITH GDR AMBASSADOR

WA071827 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--Minister of public health, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim 'Azim, met in his office yesterday with GDR ambassador, Kraft Bumbel, discussing with him GDR medical assistance to the Public Health Ministry.

According to another report, minister of frontier affairs, Faiz Mohammad, received in his office for a courtesy call the GDR ambassador, Kraft Bumbel, Tuesday morning, discussing with him matters of mutual interest.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO POLAND GIVEN

WA071302 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Following is a short biographical sketch of Mohammad Ayan Ayan, DRA ambassador-designate to Poland whose agreement has been recently received from Warsaw.

Mohammad Ayan Ayan was born in Konar in 1947 and after completing his higher education in 1968 at the department of journalism, Kabul University, was employed by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

In 1972, he was transferred to the public relations department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

In 1976, he was on the editorial board of the PAMIR, the Kabul municipality organ. In 1978, he became vice president of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY and some time later, was raised to head the organisation.

Afterwards, Mohammad Ayan Ayan became president of the government printing house and later on, editor-in-chief of the ENQELAB-I SAUR daily.

He is married and has four children.

Ayan speaks in both Pashto and Dari and understands English. He has travelled to parts of Europe, America and Africa.

He is currently member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

WA071640 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--A DRA delegation led by Fazl Haq Kahliqyar, deputy minister of finance, left for Soviet Union yesterday to participate in the annual sessions of the international bank for economic cooperations and international bank for investment.

The sessions are scheduled to be held in Moscow on April 15.

The delegation members comprise Acting Governor of Da Afghanistan Bank and Deputy Head of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] of economic section Dr. Abdulbasir Ranjbar.

BANKING DELEGATION ATTENDS SEMINAR IN BULGARIA

WA071748 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--A DRA delegation headed by president of construction and mortgage bank left for Bulgaria Thursday to attend a banking seminar.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

WA071317 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--A delegation from the Democratic Organisation of Afghan Youth arrived in Budapest last week at the invitation of the Hungarian Youth League.

According to a TASS dispatch from Budapest, the delegation is headed by first secretary of the central board of the Democratic Organisation of Afghan Youth, Burhanuddin Ghiasi.

During its stay, it will hold meetings with leaders of the Hungarian Youth League over further expansion of cooperation between the youth organisations of the two countries and several other matters related to international youth movements.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

WA071750 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--A delegation of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth headed by Daud Mazyar, member of the secretariat of the central bureau of the above organisation left for Mongolia at the invitation of the central committee of Mongolian youth organisation.

During its stay, the delegation will visit employees of Mongolian revolutionary youth organisation and its organisational set up.

CZECH YOUTH UNION BACKS DRA'S STRUGGLES

WA071315 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--The Socialist Youth Union of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic associates itself with the Afghan people's struggle against internal and external reaction, denounces the campaign of slander that has been unleashed by the bourgeois mass media in connection with the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. This is stated in a communique on the visit to Czechoslovakia of a delegation of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan.

TASS reports that the youth organisations of the two countries emphasised the need of strengthening unity of the progressive youth of the whole world in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism for peace, democracy and social progress. They resolutely denounce the attempts of imperialism particularly the militarist circles of the United States and NATO, to stop the process of detente and to have a recurrence of "cold war" time.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROVIDES MEDALS FOR WORKERS UNIONS

WA071830 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)--Workers Union Council of Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia has supplied, as a grant, a number of medals related to Workers Unions of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Karmalita presented the medals to Dr. Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and in charge of social organisations on April 20.

Dr. Mangal expressed his gratitude for this assistance and wished for further development of cooperation between the worker unions of the both countries.

A source of the Workers Union of Afghanistan said the rest of the medals will be delivered later.

KARMAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

WA071507 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--According to Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a message sent to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was submitted to Babrak Karmal by Nicolae Stefan, Romanian non-resident ambassador at a recent meeting in Kabul.

Nicolae Ceausescu has extended his warmest congratulations on the occasion of election of Babrak Karmal as general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC Presidium and prime minister of DRA, wishing Babrak Karmal good health and success to carry out the grave responsibilities put on his shoulders by the people of Afghanistan.

Similarly, Nicolae Ceausescu has expressed his best wishes to Babrak Karmal, the PDPA CC, the RC and the DRA Government wishing them success to defend the Sawr Revolution and continue the new phase of this revolution.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania has assured Karmal of the decisive support of the people of Romania in connection with the struggles of the people of Afghanistan to safeguard the revolutionary values against reactionary and imperialist efforts to obstruct the progressive regime in Afghanistan. He has said the people of Romania are convinced that the marching on the path opened up by the Sawr Revolution is irreversible. The people of Romania take joy in any victory achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the PDPA leadership.

The message also touches on bilateral relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Socialist Republic of Romania and other matters related to the region.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON EDUCATION

WA071353 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--To popularise and deepen the free, universal and modern educational system in accord with progressive and humanitarian criteria without any discrimination or privilege, a decree has been issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council addressed to Education Ministry.

Under the decree, all DRA citizens irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion and socio-economic position enjoy equal rights as far as education is concerned. And universal primary education will be free and compulsory throughout the country.

The contents of general education include basic science in accord with present conditions to make students socially useful, democratically raising their standards and social and political activities.

Similarly, all citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are entitled to choose the medium of instruction prevailing in schools and other educational institutes.

The decree calls for legal punishment of parents or guardians who prevent children from acquiring compulsory primary education.

Beating and corporal punishment is strictly forbidden according to law.

In this decree, the Council of Ministers is required to take necessary decisions for the implementation of its provisions.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA071113 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--The following appointments were made at the Ministry of Justice:

Azizur Rahman Mamoun as president of the judicial secretariat, Abdul Wahed Faizi as president of the judicial personnel department, Izhar Haq as president of Farah provincial court, Rafiullah as president of Takhar provincial court, Fazl Haq as president of Baghlan provincial court, Mohammad Hanif as president of the civilian tribunal of the court of cassation, Kabul.

From the above appointments, two are party and four non-party men.

WORKERS UNION ESTABLISHED IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE

WA071712 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Jalalabad, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--On the basis of the lofty objectives of Sawr Revolution, Workers Union of Nangarhar Province was officially inaugurated at a function held recently.

Opened with recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of national anthem, the function was addressed by provincial governor who congratulated the workers on the establishment of their union expressed its role as far as social evolution and national economy are concerned.

The union head dealt with the part played by workers unions in renovation of society. He said the union has 6,000 members at present.

Afterward, one of the workers said "We will continue our struggle to the last breath against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, and that is internal and regional reaction led by U.S. imperialism. And we are fully confident that victory will be ours".

The function ended by issuing a resolution.

Attended by members of the provincial and city party committees, departmental heads and representatives of workers and craftsman, the function ended by presentation to the union head his deputy and members of its board a few gifts by the governor.

VILLAGERS IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE RETURN TO HOMES

WA071310 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 10, (BAKHTAR)--Seven hundred oppressed inhabitants of various villages of Doshi, Baghlan Province, who had abandoned their dwellings as a result of oppressions under Amin returned home with full assurance recently.

Promising cooperation with DRA Government, their elders told Baghlan governor that reality had eventually dawned upon them and now distinguish between their friends and enemies. They said that under the party and government leadership, they will fight the terrorists and enemies of tranquility and freedom of the homeland by arms which were used in opposing Amin's fascist band.

Our liberating armed forces with the honest cooperation of the people have discovered centers of the lackeys of black reaction in the region, led by U.S. imperialism with continued cooperation of the Chinese and Pakistani interventionists, in Doshi seizing 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 various types of arms, communication equipment, binocular with infrared devices and rockets sent to Afghanistan through Pakistan and China to massacre people in various parts of the country.

According to another report, the terrorist and burglars have been wiped out and peace and tranquility ensured in the area.

KABUL MULLAHS, IMAMS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

WA071240 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--In connection with sincere cooperation between national democratic forces and government under the new phase of the glorious Saur Revolution followed by Amin's fall, mullahs and imams of various mosques from municipal precincts 12, 20 and 21 of Kabul in rallies and resolutions expressed solidarity with the party and government.

The resolution passed by mullahs at 12th precinct says: "We mullahs being in the service of our homeland as standard bearers of Islam cooperate with DRA Government after toppling Amin the tyrant and his murderous band".

Another resolution reads: "We scholars and mullahs from various mosques of precinct 20 used to shed tears for Islam in Afghanistan under Amin, the hangman, cooperate with our government with full confidence under the new phase of Saur Revolution.

Another resolution passed by mullahs from various mosques of precinct 21 says: "We imams like other patriotic Moslems not only back the DRA Government but also express assurance to unite against all enemies of the people of Afghanistan."

JALALABAD-SORKHRUD TELEPHONE LINK RESTORED

WA071302 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--Telephone connection between Jalalabad and Sorkhrud was restored after temporary disruption as a result of subversive activities by counter-revolutionaries.

Lines cut off in several places. [sentence as published]

The lines were mended by provincial authorities with the cooperation of local inhabitants, showing the agents of imperialism that the people can now distinguish between their friends and foes.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

U.S. Use of Chemical Weapons

WA071540 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "US-Made Chemical Grenades Seized"]

[Text] The criminal acts of counter-revolutionaries supported by world imperialism, and the regional reaction led by the U.S. imperialism are shamelessly continuing against the innocent people of Afghanistan.

Along these terrorist acts the mass media of the world imperialism is also carrying on a wide propagandistic campaign aiming at obstructing the onmarch of the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

Our patriotic people watched a TV coverage of a press conference held at the Storay Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday evening. The conference was attended by a large number of local and foreign journalists, and members of foreign embassies in Kabul.

Our people and the local and foreign journalists saw by their eyes a number of chemical grenades seized from a band of terrorist sent to Herat Province by our enemies. The band was wiped out after a confrontation by an armed forces military patrol in the Herat Province.

The chemical grenades sent to our soil were to be used against the innocent civilians and to create a panic among our noble Herati citizens. These chemical weapons are U.S. made, having a long intoxicating effect on human body.

The chemical lethal weapons were tested on animals by the armed forces specialists. In the press conference questions were answered by the minister of information and culture.

What is ridiculous is that the imperialists mass media specially Voice of America and other propagandistic organs of USA, which are controlled by CIA and Pentagon, had carried a vast propaganda as if chemical weapons were being used in Afghanistan against the so-called "mojahedin of Islam". But the officials of the U.S. Government could not find any evidence to prove their own lies and fabrication.

However in an attempt to prove that chemical weapons are used against the people of Afghanistan the U.S. imperialism in collusion with the Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction tried to get such poisonous and deadly weapons infiltrated in Afghanistan.

Fortunately due to the alertness of the armed forces of Afghanistan the enemies' conspiracy was foiled and the chemical weapons were seized before the terrorists find any opportunity to use these against the people of Afghanistan.

We are sure that not only our compatriots but the democratic peoples of the world will fully condemn the treacherous acts of world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and the reaction of the region.

The peoples of the world will not forget the use of such chemical weapons in the long war which the U.S. imperialism fought against the heroic Vietnamese who tragically suffered large casualties as a result of such criminal acts.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the help of its heroic armed forces is firmly standing in defence of the gains of Sawr Revolution, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan and will crush any attempt which may be made by the imperialists to undermine the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

Iran-Iraq Dispute

WA071213 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Skirmishes Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Text] According to agency reports, an artillery duel has been fought between the armed forces of Iran and Iraq with a few Iranian border guards being killed or wounded.

This has been one of the most shocking incidents in the Moslem world. No doubt Iran under the shah instigated the Kurds led by Mullah Mustafa Barzani to continue their rebellion against the central government in Baghdad. And by pumping money, arms and ammunitions, the despotic ruler of the neighbouring Iran had helped sustain the insurgency in Iraq for a long time with the result that most of the money Iraq was planning to spend on development projects was wasted on mobilization and in-fighting.

Also, when the Iranian Armed Forces were at their peak of power under the shah, Tehran occupied three strategic islands in the Persian Gulf which Baghdad has repeatedly claimed to have belonged to Iraq.

But the shah realizing the consequences of his action later on mended his fences with Iraqi authorities by reaching an agreement on navigation in Shatt al-'Arab which was followed by putting a stop to Iranian aid to rebellious Kurds and the prospects for future friendly relations between Iran and Iraq looked brighter, at least on the surface.

However, following the Islamic Revolution in Iran, agitations began in a number of countries bordering on the Persian Gulf including Iraq to overthrow their regimes and jump into the bandwagon with those at the helm of affairs in Tehran.

This evidently produced repercussions in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Of course the latter realizing the fact that it could hurt Iran more than others first began a propaganda war against the government in power in Tehran.

Then there flared up frequent border clashes between Iraqi and Iranian guards. Now the artillery duel.

As orthodox Shi'ites, Iran depends much on Iraq's good-will. Each Iranian wishes to make a pilgrimage to Karbala, Najaf and Kufa at least once in his or her life-time. These three towns happened to be inside Iraq. Then there live in the above and other towns in Iraq thousands of Iranians, many of them without any valid documents. They could be deported easily, as some of them already have.

Iraq can instigate Iranian Kurds in Kordestan and Iranian Arabs in Khuzistan to rise against the government in power in Tehran in retaliation. It can also send teams of saboteurs to blow up the vitally important oil pipe-lines in the latter province so close to Iraq.

Militarily, Iraq is in a rather stronger position. According to international wire services, Iraq maintains a 150,000 strong army with 7,000 airmen and 10,000 marines. In Iran, on the other hand, most of the highly trained officers are no more with the army. Some of them fled, a number was executed and a few were retired or sacked. The sophisticated weapons supplied by the U.S. are in bad need of spare parts which are not forthcoming. This of course affects both the army and the air force.

According to President Saddam Husayn, it would take the Iranian Air Force at least two years to be ready for a major offensive. This has lately been refuted by President Bani-Sadr but the fact about spares remains notwithstanding.

If the situation gets out of hand, which we pray it will not, the consequences for both countries would be catostrophic. Afghanistan as a peace-loving country and as a friend of both Iranians and Iraqis would not like to be a sad witness to this war game.

Our only hope is that some influential neutral power will roll up its sleeves and mediate between the two Moslem neighbours and thus prevent from the flaring up of an all-out war which could even trigger a world conflagration.

PDPA Theses Explained

WA072243 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "PDPA CC Theses on 2nd Anniversary of Sawr Revolution"]

[Text] Since the inception of the glorious Sawr Revolution, much has been said to explain to the people the ideological objectives of this national democratic uprising. But these have not been defined so precisely and comprehensively as now.

The Sawr Revolution brought to success with the potential will and actual support of the people including the participation of patriotic soldiers, cadets and officers has been a real turning point in the turbulent history of Afghanistan.

It has been the outcome of prolonged struggles of the working people to attain real freedom from any type of oppression, exploitation and under-development and therefore the Sawr Revolution has been anti-feudal and anti-imperialist in nature.

The general objectives of this national democratic uprising has been defined as a thesis by the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] to include eradication of the remnants of pre-feudal and feudal relationships in social life, limiting the acrage possessed by big land-owners and distribution of land among landless peasants and those with little land, strengthening the people's economy and raising their standards of living, expansion of education and gradual eradication of illiteracy, growth of national cultures of various fraternal nationalities living in Afghanistan and democratization of social and political life.

Now let us take each point in turn and express our views thereupon to shed more light on the above objectives for the Kabul NEW TIMES readers who are mostly outsiders and yearn for relevant information about various aspects of life in Afghanistan, especially on the recent developments.

Whenever the question of economic development along scientific lines is raised, both the planners and those who execute them are faced with such collossal problems created by pre-feudal and feudal relationships especially in connection with production and distribution of goods and services.

Considerable changes have been brought about in this field since the inception of Saur Revolution especially in the wake of land reforms with the result that hundreds of thousands of landless peasants have come to own plots of land free of charge. But much more is needed not only to change the structure of national economy, gearing everything to economic development but also change the minds of the people which is even a more difficult task.

The latter is of course made possible through reeducation based on a long-term programme but evidently the success of the process of national development would depend much on the younger generations who must be brought up with the ideology of the working class and the right kind of world outlook.

A well-devised practicable land reforms programme can surely, on the one hand, put a ceiling on the ownership of earstwhile big landowners, on the other, enable millions of landless peasants to possess land which they could call their own and cultivate with enthusiasm.

And once the means of production and, at the present stage, the land is distributed evenly among the agriculturists, obviously the national economy will be boosted through increasing agricultural outputs which make the bulk of the nation's export, meanwhile constituting the main source of revenues and foreign exchange.

Evidently, the more the people produce, the more they would be in a position to export and thus raise their standards of living.

Expansion of education and gradual eradication of illiteracy are obviously interlinked and both processes could be carried out simultaneously. However while in a few underdeveloped countries, the question of literacy is tackled first, in DRA the march of education should enjoy more priority due to the fact that it would be far easier to inculcate in the minds of younger generations new ideas conducive to economic and social development while the adults who make the majority of the illiterates have to be worked on in stages and some of them are resistant to change, if not all.

The growth of national cultures also links up with democratization of social and political life. Once all Afghan nationals realize the fact that they are entitled to the same rights and freedoms, they will begin to understand their obligations and thus participate, in large numbers, in the administration of their country which is the ultimate aim of democracy.

Symbolic Meaning of New Flag

WA072242 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Tricolor Flag Flying Over Afghanistan"]

[Text] The national state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as the standard of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] of Afghanistan were hoisted yesterday during grand ceremonies in Kabul by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of DRA amidst great rejoicings and revolutionary enthusiasm.

Each nation needs a flag to symbolize its national aspiration and characteristics in international community and therefore it not only serves as a reflection of its collective wishes and pride but also as a distinguishing feature.

The people of Afghanistan have used national flags of varying sizes and colours in the course of their tumultous history as explained so aptly by Babrak Karmal in his great speech on the subject. [paragraph continues]

Though their human aspirations and heroic exploits, especially those concerned with the safeguarding of their national independence and sovereignty, have not changed an iota with the occasional ups and downs in their national life, they have always revered their flag and in many a battlefield, one standard-bearer has taken over from the other after he has been killed.

The restoration of the tricolour has been an important step taken under the new phase of Sawr Revolution in accord with national, historic, cultural and religious traditions of our people because of the black is reminiscent of the standard raised by Abu-Muslim al-Khurasani against foreign occupation of his motherland, the red symbolic of the blood shed by thousands of heroic people of this country to safeguard their national honour and the green reflecting vegetation and prosperity after peace and tranquility have been established within the confines of this rugged land.

The emblem consisting of a pulpit under an arch, two ears of corn and a wheel topped by a star is also of profound significance. The pulpit and the arch comprise two important symbols of Islam and according to Babrak Karmal, it is from the pulpit that thousands of the faithful are led to the right path. The ears of corn manifest the agricultural nature of the country as still 85% of its population earn their livings by farming while the two new additions, the wheel and the star represent industrialization and good luck of this beloved homeland respectively.

Since both the three colours and the main features of the emblem had been chosen by the "Loya Jirga" in Ghazi Amanullah's reign and as such, this symbol of national unity was adored by the rank and file, the restoration thereof has been very apt indeed.

And through this appropriate step, the DRA party and government leader has moved forward to revive the rights and freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, assimilating them in a vast National Fatherland Front so that all the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces join together and collectively build their country which has been purposely kept underdeveloped so that its natural resources could be exploited by its past avaricious rulers and exploitative imperialist monopolies.

Every patriotic Afghan citizen now joins Babrak Karmal in wishing that under this beloved banner, the Moslem, heroic, democratic and progressive people and forces in DRA will march together toward their common objective, that is the creation of a new society void of exploitation of man by man.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES U.S. DECISION ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY

BK081500 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1437 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] India on 8 May welcomed as a positive interim development President Carter's decision to issue an Executive order authorising the export of enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear plant, reports PTI. The ultimate test of the fulfillment of the bilateral contractual obligations for the supply of fuel would be its arrival in India, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in response to newsmens' questions in New Delhi. The spokesman confirmed that President Carter's communication to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on his decision had been received here.

President Carter's recommendation was a positive development in the context of the Indo-U.S. bilateral agreement to supply fuel to Tarapur. As an interim step it is a positive one, he added. Asked about the contents of Carter's communication, he said spokesmen in Washington had indicated what it stated. The spokesman pointed out that the U.S Congress and Nuclear Regulatory Commission still had to process these recommendations before the fuel arrived in India. India is awaiting further developments and the arrival of the fuel, he added. Asked if the U.S. President's decision removes an irritant in Indo-U.S. relations, the spokesman replied: As far as I perceive there are no irritants in Indo-U.S. relations, but there can be a difference of views or approach. We have friendly relations with the United States.

When asked about protectionist measures sought to be taken in the U.S. against import of Indian textiles, the spokesman pointed out that India had been having negotiations with the U.S. and EEC on this for a long time. In the past hurdles in this regard had been overcome by technical-level discussions, he recalled.

GANDHI MEETS WITH BREZHNEV, HUA, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

For Delhi Radio reportage on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, Hua Guofeng, and other world leaders in Belgrade see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA IN NEW DELHI

BK090408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria are to cooperate in setting up two agro-industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar. The complexes will form part of the joint collaboration projects to be undertaken under a protocol signed in New Delhi. The two sides also agreed to exchange scientific personnel and information for undertaking research on tobacco.

A long-term development of trade and economic relations between the two countries was also discussed yesterday when the visiting Bulgarian deputy minister of machine building called on Union Commerce and Steel Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

Meanwhile, an agreement to export finished leather and leather shoes worth 300 million rupees to Bulgaria has been signed between the State Trading Corporation and the State Economic Coporation of Bulgaria. The agreement also provides for the manufacture of 1 million pairs of leather shoes by the two countries for marketing to third countries.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT VISIT

BK080918 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 8 May 80

["India-Seychelles Joint Press Statement"--ISI headline]

[Text] France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and Madame Rene are on a state visit to India 2-11 May 1980 at the invitation of the president of India.

The president of the Seychelles is accompanied by Jacques Hodoul, minister of foreign affairs; David Thomas, principal secretary in the President's Office; Maxime Fayon, principal secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Rober Grandecourt, principal secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development and other officials.

During his stay in New Delhi the president of the Seychelles called on the president of India, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and held official talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Indian side in the discussions included Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao; R. Bhandari, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; N. Krishanan, additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; A.N.D. Haksar, high commissioner of India in the Seychelles; C. Dasgupta, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; Gurcharan Singh, director in the Ministry of External Affairs and other officials.

The president of the Seychelles and the prime minister of India discussed international and bilateral issues, including the situation in South Asia. They reiterated their opposition to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They stressed the importance of creating conditions in which all states in the region could freely determine their own destinies without fear of external threat or interference. Both sides agreed that it was necessary to deescalate tensions and that this could only be achieved through diplomatic and political initiatives not by military confrontation or the induction of arms. The Seychelles side expressed appreciation of India's balanced and constructive approach in regard to developments in her neighbourhood.

The two sides agreed that developments in South Asia cannot provde any justification for an escalation of great power rivalries in the Indian Ocean area involving a search for new military and naval bases or an expanision of existing bases. They called on all concerned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of great power rivalries and tensions. They also agreed that it was necessary for the Indian Ocean states to develop mutual cooperation for the benefit of their respective peoples. The Indian side expressed appreciation for the courageous stand taken by the Seychelles against the military presence of nonlittoral states in the Indian Ocean.

Both siies expressed their deep concern over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the heinous policy of apartheid and denial of basic human rights to a majority of the South African people. Condemning the repressive actions of the racist South African regime, they called for an effective arms embargo against South Africa. They also condemned the illegal South African occupation of Namibia and expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

Affirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement, the two sides emphasised the need to strengthen the solidarity of nonaligned countries to meet the challenge of the present international situation. In this context they expressed the view that the nonaligned countries should work together to enhance their cooperation for building up their collective self-reliance and contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The president of the Seychelles and the prime minister of India expressed their satisfaction over the steady growth in bilateral relations and cooperation between their respective countries and shared the hope that these ties will be further consolidated and expanded to the mutual benefit of both countries. The Indian side proposed the establishment of a resident Indian diplomatic mission in Mahe with a view to facilitating the development of closer ties. The Seychelles side welcomed this initiative and gladly conveyed their concurrence.

The president of the Seychelles and his party are visiting Bombay, Baroda, Bangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum and Pune from New Delhi. The president of the Seychelles expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit. The president of the Seychelles extended an invitation to the president of India and the prime minister of India to visit the Seychelles. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

INDIA AGAINST CUBA'S ATTENDANCE AT ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

BK081044 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] At the United Nations, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau has decided by consensus against Cuba's accepting a Pakistan invitation to attend the Islamic conference beginning in Islamabad next week. Cuba is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Bureau.

Speaking at the meeting, India's Permanent Representative Brajesh Mishra said India is not in favor of accepting the invitation as a matter of principle. This view was endorsed by a number of countries. The Pakistan invitation was brought before the Nonaligned Bureau meeting by the Cuban ambassador for the bureau's guidance.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gauhati Demonstrations Continue

BK081735 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 80 May 80

[Text] In Gauhati and other places in Assam, another demonstration courted arrest today also as part of the agitation on the foreign nationals issue. Reports from Tezpur, Dibrugarh and Kokrajhar said that volunteers wearing black badges held demonstrations in front of government offices. The arrested persons were later released.

Meanwhile, arguments on habeas corpus petition of nine leaders of the agitation were read on the 2d day today by Justice Ibotombi Singh constituting the full bench of the Gauhati high court.

Manipur Sitiation Improved

BK090002 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] District improvment has been reported in the law and order situation in Manipur. Most of the employees today got their salaries and a number of banks opened for the first time in 10 days, and government offices and other agencies were able to encash their bills.

Curfew will be relaxed tomorrow from 8 am to 2 pm in most part of the (Khawai Bazaar) in Imphal, which has been under 24 hour curfew for 11 days. In (Telipati) area, which is also under round-the-clock curfew, no relaxation has been ordered for the present. In the rest of greater Imphal curfew is in force from 6 pm to 5 am.

The All-India Radio Imphal correspondent reports that with normalcy fast returning to the state the government has swung into action on a number of important schemes to rehabilitate those uprooted in the recent riots and to provide jobs to the educated unemployed. The idea is to take up programs which could bring quick result.

Chief Minister Dorendra Singh, who discussed the schemes with senior officials and heads of departments, said finance will not come in the way of implementing them.

TIBETAN YOUTHS WELCOME SOVIET EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT

BK031254 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 May (AFP)--The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC), the militant youth wing of the exiled Tibetans in India, has welcomed the Soviet announcement of support to the Tibetans in their "fight for independence against China."

A press release issued by the TYC today said that it was "extremely happy and inspired by the Soviet promise to support the Tibetan people's struggle against Chinese colonialism and domination over Tibet."

The statement, signed by Mr Namgyal Dorjee, member of the central executive committee of the TYC said "it is the first time that Soviet Union publicly supported the cause of Tibet and we hope the Soviet people will continue to do so."

The Soviet support to the Tibetans was announced by Mr Did Hambo Lama Ezhdyneyev here last Wednesday while addressing a press conference.

Mr Ezhdyneyev had come to India as leader of the two-member Soviet Buddhist delegation to take part in the recently-concluded All India Buddhist conference held in the south Indian city of Madras.

The Soviet lama had called on the temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans the Dalai lama in his Himalayan abode in Dharamsala, north India.

Experts on Tibetan affairs here feel that the statement by the Soviet lama and its appreciation by the TYC may complicate the present Chinese and exiled Tibetan initiative to come to an agreement to decide the fate of the 110,000 exiled Tibetans.

BRIEFS

TITANIUM PRODUCTION BEGINS--Production of Titanium began in the country from 8 May with the inauguration of the production unit at Hyderabad in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Only seven countries in the world are now producing this metal. [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 80 BK]

OIL PRODUCTION--Work has been speeded up at Bombay high to attain the annual oil production target of 12 million tons by 1982. A big process platform is fast coming up near the main platform. It will be ready by the end of the year. A spokesman of the oil and natural gas commission said the on-shore plant at (Uran) for separation liquified petroleum gas from the Bombay high gas will be ready for commissioning by the middle of July this year. He said drilling for oil has been taken up in the Andaman Island area. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 May 80 BK]

HAQ GREETS IRANIAN, TURKISH LEADERS EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

BK080948 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed his good wishes to the presidents of Iran, Turkey and Bulgaria while overflying those countries on his way to Belgrade. In his message to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, President Ziaul Haq wished for the success of the Iranian people in their efforts to establish a system which conforms to the glorious principles of Islam. President Ziaul Haq told acting Turkish President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil that relations between Pakistan and Turkey are based on deep mutual trust and understanding and that he firmly believes that the relations will continue to develop. In his message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, President Ziaul Haq wished for the progress and prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

HAQ MEETS WITH UK'S THATCHER, ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU IN BELGRADE

For Karachi radio reportage on President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's meetings with Margaret Thatcher, Nicolae Ceausescu and other leaders, and his subsequent press conference, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRC BORDER TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK090235 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The six-member Chinese border trade delegation left Karachi today for home at the end of its 11-day visit to Pakistan during which a new border trade agreement was signed between the two countries.

DAWN VIEWS SINO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS, HAQ VISIT TO PRC

BK090345 Karachi DAWN in English 4 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "As Towering as the Narakoram"]

[Text] The call made by President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Hua Quofeng for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is not to be dismissed lightly. Coming from the leaders of two countries which share a common border with Afghanistan, an appeal for the restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of this south-west Asian state carries considerable weight and meaning. In that context, President Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing is of great significance, since it goes to underline the identity of views and the common security and political interests of Pakistan and China. The friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is of long standing and is based on principles recognised by international law and practice. In fact it has been one of the major factors in the international politics of South Asia since the early sixties. But in view of the grave developments that have taken place in the region since December, Sino-Pakistan relations have acquired a new dimension. Thus China's proclamation of support for the territorial integrity and independence of Pakistan, which Premier Hua Quofeng reaffirmed at the banquet held for President Zia on Friday, is now more than a traditional and formal expression of interest in the security of Pakistan. Mr. Hua Quofeng also endorsed fully the diplomatic position Pakistan has adopted on the Afghan issue when he commended Islamabad's stand at the United Nations and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. By reaffirming support for Islamabad at this stage in the changed political environment of the region, the Chinese leadership has not only emphasized the durability of Sino-Pakistan ties, it has also made it clear that Pakistan will not be alone in case its security is threatened. Moreover, the reaffirmation of Sino-Pakistan friendship has far-reaching implications for the international equations in South-west Asia in the post-Afghan crisis period.

Although the Chinese foreign minister visited Islamabad in January and 2 months later a Chinese military delegation toured Pakistan, President Zia's visit is of added significance because it is the first high-level visit a Pakistani leader is paying to Beijing after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is meaningful also because it comes at a time when the Pakistan Government has rejected the American aid offer and the diplomatic climate in the Middle East is fast deteriorating in the wake of the events in Iran. China's posture in the changing situation should be of interest to Pakistan, especially when what initially seemed to be an identity of views among China, Pakistan and the United States on the developments in Afghanistan can no longer be taken for granted. President Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing should also be seen in the context of the changing scene in South Asia. With the efforts both Pakistan and India have been making to normalise and improve their ties and resolve their outstanding differences, and given the desire expressed by Beijing and New Delhi to normalise relations, the pattern of relationships between the three countries might not remain static. President Zia's visit to Beijing, however, goes to underline the durability of Sino-Pakistan friendship which, to quote Premier Hua, is as "towering as the Karakoram and will last for ever."

PAKISTAN RESTORES TRADE RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

BK080538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] It was officially stated in Islamabad today that following the establishment of a legal government in Rhodesia and following its independence as Zimbabwe on 17 April, Pakistan has decided to restore trade relations with that country and lift its ban on exports and its import restrictions.

AIDE CITED ON NEW ARMY CORPS DESTINED FOR BALUCHISTAN

LD081105 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 May 80 p 5

[Unattributed dispatch: "Pakistani Army Corps on Border With Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 3 May--Pakistan is forming a new army corps which will be stationed in the strategic Baluchistan Province which borders on Afghanistan. A senior officer in General Ziaul Haq's government, who wishes to remain anonymous, has stated that the corps is being formed to counter a possible threat from Afghanistan. He said that Lt Gen Jamal Syed Main, former minister of railways, will command the new army corps which will have its headquarters in Quetta. According to another source the unit will be called the 12th Army Corps even though Pakistan only has six others.

A Western diplomatic spokesman thinks that the Russian threat may now be being used as an excuse to deploy troops in Baluchistan to maintain order among the troublesome tribes, some of which have openly pro-Russian tendencies. Government officials deny however that the new army corps is intended to keep the rebellious and separatist Baluchis under the government's thumb. According to them, Russian sympathies ended with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. "Baluchistan is now calmer than all the other provinces," according to Deputy Information Minister Maj Gen Mujibur Bahman.

KARACHI REPORTS EXPLOSION NEAR PESHAWAR 8 MAY

BK081727 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1714 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to reports [words indistinct] Peshawar today, an explosion took place in (Fishtip Tarakuri) station on the Peshawar-Bahra road this afternoon, and as a result a few policemen were killed and injured. The injured were rushed to hospital where they are being looked after. The provincial government has ordered an immediate inquiry into the incident.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Discussion Before 17 May

NC081654 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 8 (AFP)--The only woman ever to be an Iranian cabinet minister was executed by a firing squad here today.

Mrs. Farrakhruv Parsa, 58, the ex-shah's education minister for 10 years, was shot along with a woman accused of running a prostitution ring, and a man convicted of narcotics trafficking.

Meanwhile, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the ruling Revolutionary Council will discuss the issue of the American hostages before the May 17 deadline set by the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) for Iran to make a "decisive gesture" concerning the hostages.

Mr. Bani-Sadr declined to say what the council might decide. But he commented that the European community in Iran would not be expelled even if the EEC decided to impose sanctions on Iran.

He told AFP he intends to name a coalition government and premier "as soon as possible and maybe even today" without waiting for parliament to convene. The second round of the parliamentary election will be tomorrow. Revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni reportedly authorized the president yesterday to do so. But an official decree to that effect has not been issued, probably because the archconservative Islamic Republican Party, expected to dominate the parliament, wants parliament to have a voice in picking the cabinet.

The party's spokesman Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today that a coalition government would be against Islamic principles.

Student Statement in Gorgan

LD081108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The first announcement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in Gorgan was issued today. The statement says in part:

After the military aggression by America which ended in disgraceful defeat at the upper hand of God Almighty, and following the decision to keep the spies in various cities throughout the country, in order to enable the liberated and self-sacrificing people of Gorgan to take part in safeguarding the spies we have brought a number of them to your city and are guarding them in a place situated on Palestine Street. We are confident that you will assist your children in guarding the hostages until the time for their trial and that you will demonstrate your revolutionary vigilance in neutralizing conspiracies and all suspicious movements.

Arrest of American

TA081620 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[From "News"]

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has disclosed that an American woman, Mrs Cynthia Dwyer, who was removed from her Tehran hotel 4 days ago by Revolutionary Guards, is under arrest. According to the Swiss ambassador, who is looking after American interests in Iran, the Foreign Ministry didn't say why she was in detention or where she was being held. The revolutionary guards who detained Mrs Dwyer described her as a CIA spy. She is reported to have been accredited as a free-lance journalist.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Rafsanjani Sees Khomeyni

LD081024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, a member of the Revolution Council and a representative of the citizens of Tehran in the Islamic consultative assembly, was received by the imam this morning and he met and held talks with him.

Following the meeting, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in an interview:

The meeting took place in connection with the recent aggression by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism. During the meeting, I, as a member of the commission of inquiry concerning America's recent aggression in Tabas, briefed the imam on a report of the investigations which have been carried out.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: There are still certain matters which have not yet been clarified by the investigations, including important issues which indicate the existence of internal elements and collaborators of America in connection with this conspiracy.

On the prospect of a coalition in the Majlis elections, he said: A major official coalition has taken place, the candidates of which have been announced. There is also an unofficial coalition which has been observed in the election campaign statements in recent days.

In answer to a question as to how he saw the future of relations between the first Islamic consultative assembly and the executive, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: I see the Majlis itself as a very good one, and, in my view, it will operate along the line of the imam and true Islam.

He added: With regard to the executive, too, we shall not have any problem, for the executive [words indistinct] of the Majlis, and, naturally, it would be a sort of executive which would be in harmony with the (?Majlis). With the president, too, we are in agreement on almost all the issues.

Khomeyni Addresses Nation

JN081930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] of 7 May address by Iran's Khomeyni on the occasion of the second round of parliamentary elections--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate: Friday, 19 Ordibehesht, corresponding to 9 May 1980, is the day on which the honorable Muslim people, who voted in favor of the Islamic Republic, will cast their votes to elect representatives who believe in Islam and the laws of God Almighty and who are followers of the Islamic Republic.

Friday is the day on which Islam and the Muslim people will either attain their heavenly hopes or confront, by means of a Muslim Majlis, all troublemakers and those who entertain ideologies opposing Islam. These will then expose Islam and Koran to danger.

The honorable Iranian people must realize that Islam must not be used to defend personal whims or to gain the concerns or satisfaction of groups or persons. The Iranian people must not give their interests and worldly objectives preference over the divine lasting objectives.

Every crooked brick laid by persons who are against the application of Islam or who are facing problems with ignorance in this Majlis and during this session [words indistinct] will be responsible for all consequences.

Beloved people: On this heavenly day of testing, you must be attentive to the following concerns:

1. You must elect Muslim persons who believe 100 percent in Islamic laws and are committed to implementing Islamic laws, who oppose all deviant ideologies and believe in the Islamic Republic.

2. In order to get to know these persons, you must first know their behavior and work from the time of the despotic reign to now, or you can get to know them through the trustees in the towns or through religious persons who are with neither the right nor the left.

3. You must not cast your votes in favor of persons who would probably entertain deviations--both ideological or ethic deviations and [word indistinct]. These cannot be relied upon. Voting in favor of such persons entails responsibility.

4. You must not be affected by propaganda. You must elect suitable persons, in accordance with Islamic law.

5. Some Satans might spread [word indistinct] among nonvigilant people, to make them vote in favor of traitors or to propagate the rumor that those who voted in the first round of elections are not entitled to vote this time. There is no difference between the first round and this. All people must participate in the voting. [Words indistinct] this is a wrong created by deviants who are trying to guarantee seats in the Majlis by deception. The people must not listen to these statements. The people must vote in favor of persons who enjoy the conditions mentioned above.

6. We hope that the Muslim Iranian people will participate in this vital matter, upon which the fate of society depends. All factions--men and women--should cast their votes on Friday.

7. On this day, some opportunists will rally around the ballot boxes and will dictate that you vote for some concerned persons. You must not lend your ears to these. You must give your votes to the good persons.

8. The illiterate persons must consult reliable religious persons in advance, in order to elect their 12 candidates in Tehran and the necessary number in the other towns. They also must have their names written by a religious person and have their names read by a reliable person. They must put their own ballot slips in the ballot boxes. They must not authorize anyone to write their names or to throw their ballot slips in the boxes.

I implore Almighty God to grant you all success. I wish Islam and Muslims happiness and greatness.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhallah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Election Ban

LD082338 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1930 GMT on 8 May carries a 10-minute recorded interview with Mr Mehtari, the under secretary for political and social affairs of the Interior Ministry. In response to a question on the towns which are affected by the cancellation of elections to the national consultative assembly on 9 May, Mehtari states: "The towns are Sanandaj, Saqqez, Baneh, Marivan, Chah Bahar, Darreh Gaz, Firuzabad, Varezqan, Bustanabad, Naqadeh, Sistan, Faridan, Hasharud, Moghan, Jereh, Qorveh, Bandar-e Lengeh, Paveh, Maku and Shirvan." Mahtari adds that the elections in the towns of Bahar and (Bo'er Ahmad) will be postponed until some time within the next 2 weeks.

Concerning the problems which have brought about the cancellation of the elections in these areas, the following exchange takes place:

[Unidentified interviewed] "As I understand from the towns you have mentioned, it appears that there are a few additions to the list of towns where elections were canceled during the first round. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] "The reason for this can be found in the political issues which exist in these areas as well as the differences of views between the supervisory council and the executive body and possibly the governors' offices and local officials in connection with the qualifications of some (?candidates) and the possibility of clashes among the people. Therefore, in order to avoid clashes and defuse the volatile political situation in these areas, it was decided to cancel the elections so that, having patiently attended to the situation at a later time, we may hold elections in these regions in a healthier atmosphere."

Counsel Against Clashes

LD090712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a statement from the elections headquarters of the Minstry of Interior:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Ministry of Interior, which has always benefited from the guidance and advice of the Friday imams, requests the leading clergy and the imams to call on the aware and believing compatriots in their sermons before prayers to participate in the elections in solid ranks and in complete orderliness. The Friday imams should remind them of their religious duties in controlling their emotions and refraining from any kind of clashes with various groups. We also request those who take part in the Friday prayers that either before or after prayers or while waiting for prayers they should refrain from any ind of marches, demonstrations and carrying placards or distributing propaganda announcements in any form or shape either for or against any of the candidates in the second round of the elections of the Islamic national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speakers giving sermons before the Friday prayers are requested to advise the sisters and brothers to keep calm, to have regard for each other's dignity and to respect the law. They should urge them to refrain from showing emotions or feelings which may lead to clashes among various groups so that, God willing, we may be successful in the formation of the consultative assembly, which can take effective steps in the direction of the legitimate demands and wishes of the people.

[Signed] The elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior.

Voting Controls

LD090758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a statement from the elections headquarters:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. According to information we have received, some people from provincial towns who during the first round of elections cast their votes in the provincial capitals or other provincial cities have come to Tehran to take part in the elections. Therefore, all members of the polling stations to Tehran must bear in mind that if such individuals go to the polling stations, they should strongly prevent them from casting their votes and the officials should put a big red cross in their identity card next to the stamp of the first round of elections, so that if they go to other polling stations their votes will not be accepted either.

It is obvious that if they insist on casting their vote, officials of the polling stations, according to Article 47 of the electoral law for elections to the consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, should sign a statement and hand over such individuals to security officials to be sent to courts.

[Signed] The elections headquarters of the nation.

Prime Minister Appointment

LD091010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, on the eve of the second round of the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly, in a letter to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed his requests to the imam of the nation. The leader of the Islamic Revolution agreed to his requests. The text of the letter of the president is as follows:

In His exalted name. The blessed presence of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, may his lofty shadow be extended. Bearing in mind the current situation of the country and in order to decisively confront the conspiracies and events, I find it necessary to make the three following requests, on the basis of detailed discussions of which Haj Ahmad Aqa [Khomeyni's son] will inform you:

1. The appointment of the prime minister with the approval of the imam.

2. The security forces should be at the disposal [of the government] and should act according to orders.

3. The propaganda agencies should not be against the interests of the country and contrary to the policies of the Islamic Republic. Their administration should be carried out in accordance with Islamic regulations.

I assure you that despite all the difficulties if the means of action are at the disposal and under the control [of the government] no danger will endanger the Islamic Revolution and the dear country.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 6 May 1980.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent the following reply to the letter of the president of our country:

In His exalted name. It has been agreed.

[signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 7 May 1980.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Paveh Attack

LD081034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, as a result of explosive blowing up in the hands of two soldiers near Uramanat region yesterday, both soldiers were injured and one later died in Kermanshah's Ayatollah Taleqani hospital from his injuries.

According to the same report, at 1830 yesterday four mortar shells were fired at the town of Paveh, two of which hit targets inside the town and caused material damage.

According to the report, this is the fourth day that government employees and the bazaar businessmen have stopped work in Paveh. They are demanding the establishment of security in the region.

The governor of Paveh, in a telephone interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning, said Ebrahim [name indistinct], an employee of the education and training department, who was wounded as a result of a mortar explosion, has been martyred.

According to the latest contact with the public relations office of the Revolution Guards Corps, it was stated that since yesterday a total of about 70 mortar shells have been fired at the center of the Revolution Guards Corps in Paveh, as a result of which 14 people have been injured.

Hamadan Guard Killed

LD081042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Revolution Guards Corps in Hamadan, in a contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, has reported that in clashes yesterday between the Hamadan guards and assailants inthe Salavatabad area [words indistinct] named Hoseyn Shahhoseyni, commander of the Hamadan Revolution Guards Corps, and Qasem Ja'fari were martyred. Four other guardsmen were also injured in the clashes.

It was added that by giving these two martyrs, the guards were able to wrest the pass from the assailants and to advance toward Sanandaj.

The same report says that the bodies of these two martyrs were transported to Hamadan this morning and a funeral ceremony will beheld this evening from [word indistinct] Imam Khomeyni.

Mahabad Flour Hijacked

LD081054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1004 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the political assistant of the West Azarbayian governor general this morning described the situation in West Azarbayjan from last night until 1115 this morning as calm. He added that in order to prevent attacks by armed assailants on a [name indistinct] gendarmerie post, the post has been reinforced. He said a truckload of flour was hijacked on its way to Mahabad, but that it is believed that these actions have been taken to distort the government's welfare measures in the region in order to tell the Muslim Kurdish people that the government is even preventing foodstuffs reaching the area.

While condemning these actions he described them as a plot by counterrevolutionaries. He said that the rural district officer of Oshnovieyeh has come to Urumiyeh to secure essential supplies for the area, and he stated that if security on roads and highways is maintained, then transporting essential supplies to Kurdish-inhabited areas will be very easy.

Kermanshah Demonstrations

LD081140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Our colleagues at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kermanshah center, have reported that this morning a group of people demonstrated in the streets of Kermanshah in order to protest against the way the elections were held and asking for them to be canceled. They asked the people to stage a sit-in at the office of the governor of this city. The group then gathered in front of the office of the governor of Kermanshah and prevented the governor and the employees of the governor's office from entering the governorate building. They then issued a statement protesting against the second round of the elections for the national consultative assembly.

Our colleagues at the Kermanshah center have held an interview with Mr Mehtari, political undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, and he has made some comments in connection with this. We draw your attention to the recording of this interview: [interview indistinct]

Sanandaj Asked To Fight Counterrevolution

LD081758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Kordestan 28th Army Division today issued the following statement addressed to the people of Sanandaj:

In the name of God. When God's help emerges and victory becomes apparent, then you shall see that people accept God's religion in groups. Therefore, pray to God and repent, for God accepts your repentance.

Esteemed people of Sanandaj, the counterrevolutionaries have embarked on their last convulsive attempts. They are going through the last stages of their lives. Do not let them escape; arrest them and hand them over the guards and the army. Begin the mopping-up operation of the city yourselves and remove the barricades from the streets.

These groups have caused you misfortune and have ruined your city. Consequently they should not escape justice and punishment. Have no mercy, for they will again attempt to annihilate you.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was also issued today by the Kordestan 28th Army Division:

In the name of God. Esteemed people of Sanandaj, now that the evil plots of the counter-revolutionaries have become clear to everyone, and now that their lives are about to end, we deem it necessary to inform you, honorable people of Sanandaj, of the following:

According to reports, the people have personally started a mopping-up operation in Sanandaj. Unlawful armed groups are fleeing. Therefore, prevent their escape at any cost.

The counterrevolutionaries' system [as heard] and communications have been destroyed by the Revolution Guards and the army [army statements are not signed]

Guards Urge Paveh 'Cleanup'

LD081807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] PARS reports in connection with the sitin staged by Paveh residents in the governorate general of Kermanshah that the following statement has been issued by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of God. According to information received from Kermanshah. a large number of long-suffering people of Paveh who are fed up with the leftist and counterrevolutionary groups subservient to Iraq and have been thrown out of their houses have come to the governorate general of Kermanshah and are staging a sitin in a search for justice. They are asking government officials to purge the city of these filthy elements and to issue orders to clean up the city. Unfortunately, however, this news has been interpreted incorrectly. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the center announces its support of and solidarity with the suffering people of Kordestan towns and cities, especially Paveh, and asks the government of the Islamic Republic to take the necessary steps to clean up the city as soon as possible.

IRAQI ELEMENTS SHELL IRANIAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT 7 May

JN082018 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic radio and television correspondent reports that at the same time that Palestinian fedayeen and elements from the Amal movement were fighting the Zionist forces, the southeast area of Beirut was the scene of fierce clashes between agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and Amal movement elements. Clashes between agents of the Iraqi regime and the Amal elements intensified before midnight last night, taking the form of a comprehensive war in the Ash-Shiyah area. Those living in the area and its suburbs spent the night in shelters.

The report also mentions that the Iraqi mercenaries lost many of their positions and suffered heavy losses.

Meanwhile, agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, who were positioned in buildings surrounding the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, shelled the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and poor areas surrounding the Az-Zahra' Hospital last night. Several shells hit the Iranian Embassy and another shell hit a hut made of brick, occupied by a family that was evacuated from southern Lebanon. One Arab woman was killed. Security returned to the area this morning after the Arab Deterrent Forces interfered.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH LIBYAN PETROLEUM MINISTER

LD081134 Tehran PARS in English 0755 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Libyan minister of oil, 'Abd as-Salam as-Zaq'ar, met with President Bani-Sadr in Tehran yesterday. During the meeting Bani-Sadr said, "...In the course of my researches on oil markets, it became apparent to me that the money which the Western oil companies have paid us for oil is virtually nothing even if we should consider its added value. Whereas in the economy of the industrial countries each unit of oil is worth as much as forty times the value that they pay us." Bani-Sadr said that the oil exporting countries of the world would be better advised to adopt a single policy in their dealings with the oil purchasing countries and that any policy adopted disparate from the policies of other oil countries is doomed to fail.

He said if the oil producing countries should set policies irrespective of the policies adopted by other oil countries they will have done exactly what the United States wishes them to do.

The president said, "...The least thing which we expect from you is to adopt identical policies with us in the principal areas so that we will be able to promote our policies against the world grabber United States."

In response the Libyan oil minister said, "...We share the same view with you in respect of oil issues. We respect the national policies of the late Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq...The government and the people of Libya have a long record of struggle against imperialism... We have always sought continued cooperation with the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran...We said the same thing during the visit to our country by (the Iranian oil minister) Brother Mo'infar, and during his stay there we agreed to adopt a single stance in the forthcoming At-Ta'if conference. We are hopeful to do something fundamental in the OPEC...

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON USSR RELATIONS, INTERVENTION

LD041215 Kuwait KUNA in English 1124 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 4 (KUNA)--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was quoted here Sunday as saying that Iran's foreign policy will not be influenced as his country consolidated its economic relations with the Soviet Union.

In an interview published in AL-USBU AL-ARABI magazine, Qotbzadeh denied that Iranian politics would be affected by the U.S. sanctions and the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and East Europe.

He said, "Cooperation with the communist countries will be purely economic. We will not allow any one to interfere with our political affairs under the pretence of economic cooperation."

"Proclaiming war on imperialism and renunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are the true picture of our foreign policy."

Responding to other questions, the Iranian foreign minister said he does not expect any Soviet intervention in Iran. He denied any Soviet role in aborting the U.S. rescue operation last week.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH WALDHEIM IN BELGRADE

JN090634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] AFP says in a report from Belgrade that Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim held talks in the Yugoslav capital. AFP adds that Marshal Tito's funeral ceremonies provided them with the opportunity to meet.

AFP affirms that following the abortive U.S. invasion of Iran, Waldheim proposed that an investigation committee again be formed to find a solution to the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

TUDEH LEADER KIANURI INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION

LD082135 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The situation in Iran is influenced by escalated attacks of all world imperialist forces, at the head with the United States, against the present regime, first secretary of the Iranian people's party (Tudeh) Nureddin Kianuri told CETEKA here today in an interview on the stand of Iranian communists on topical problems of development in Iran.

In the last fifteen months enemies of the revolution formed in Iran a fifth column and with its help kindled disputes between various elements and groups, destabilized political conditions and started actions aimed at overthrowing the present regime.

Political problems combine with grave economic troubles. Such troubles are the logical result of any [word indistinct] transformation but on the other hand [words indistinct] result of gave [word indistinct] of the revolution [word indistinct] of the economic [words indistinct] is imperative, the leader stressed. These circumstances [word indistinct] anti-imperialists shelve their disputes (?to strengthen) the unity needed to repulse the reactionary onslaught.

Nureddin Kianuri stated that the United States, as the chief support [words indistinct] different tactics in succession (?against) [word indistinct] regime in Iran. [Word indistinct] of the former regime and the network of its own agents in the country, and [passage indistinct].

Nureddin Kianuri revealed that the party gained evidence that the U.S. military operation, allegedly designed to free the hostages from the U.S. Embassy, "actually sought to prepare a broad counterrevolutionary conspiracy and overthrow of the present regime in the country."

"According to our information that we have passed over to the government those involved in the conspiracy, directed by the Central Intelligence Agency, included many supporters of the former regime from among agents of the former SAVAK police and army members, who have partly retained their positions in the armed forces, especially in the air force. We obtained information that in the first phase the counterrevolution aimed to seize the radio and liquidate the leaders of the Islamic regime and the Tudeh Party and in the next phase to unleash terror in the country and depose the government. Former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar was to fly into Iran the next day after the coup and take power.

The party leader noted that in Tehran alone there are three to five thousand armed men who are potential supporters of the counter-revolution. The recent unrest in Iranian universities was also part of the long-term plan for the destabilization of the situation in the country, Nureddin Kianuri said in reply to another equestion. By the manipulation of some student organizations different groups at schools were set against each other. During the student demonstrations former SAVAK agents opened fire and turned them into grave incidents used by hostile propaganda against the government and revolutionary organs.

The conflicts in Kordestan, Khuzestan and other provinces, too, are part of the plan to liquidate the Iranian Revolution. The situation is the provinces has two basic aspects: on the one hand it is the justified demand of the national minorities for full autonomy within democratic Iran. This demand is fully supported by the Tudeh Party which has from the beginning striven to be respected in the country's new constitution. On the other hand, the fact that the constitution does not essentially solve the problem has enabled different reactionary forces to abuse the autonomist moods for their aims and provoke armed conflicts, sabotages and terrorist actions which seriously weaken the revolution and prepare the ground for a reactionary reversal. These two elements are difficult to distinguish in the present unclear situation. The party is convinced, the leader said, that cessation of the fighting and a democratic settlement of the provinces issue would make it possible to separate the two elements and take action against real reactionaries.

KEYHAN REPORTS DISCOVERY OF 'SECRET' AIRFIELD

NC081240 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (AFP)--Revolutionary Guards have discovered a secret airfield in the Iranian desert and have proof it has been used recently, the KEYHAN newspaper reported today. The report said that the guards care across the air strip in the Siah Kuh region, some 70 kms (45 miles) south of Tehran. The airfield, surrounded by barbed wire and "no hunting" signs, was said to show signs of recent use by both helicopters and planes.

ITALIAN ENVOY PRESENTS EEC DECLARATION TO QOTBZADEH

AU081955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 8 (ANSA)--The Italian ambassador to Iran, Giulio Tamagnini, met today with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh to present him, on the behalf of the European Economic Community and Japan, with the declaration approved by the EEC Council of Ministers on April 22 in Luxembourg for the application of sanctions against Iran.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR REMARKS ON ITALIANS IN IRAN

LD082224 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Tehran. Iran will not expel Italian firms and workers who are inside the country, even if our government were to decide on economic sanctions against Tehran. This was stated by President Bani-Sadr in a Radio 1 interview. In the next few days the Revolution Council is to give a reply to the EEC on the issue of the American hostages.

BBC ASSESSES STATE OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD091004 London BBC Television Network in English 2130 GMT 8 May 80

[From the "Newsnight" program presented by BBC television reporter John Tusa, including a report from Iran by "Newsnight" reporter Martin Young and an interview conducted by Young with General Shadmehr, chief of the Army Joint Staffs--date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Tusa] In Iran there have been a series of events which epitomize the confusion and uncertainty of the Islamic revolution to the full: parliamentary elections in more than a dozen cities in western Iran have been called off because of fighting between Kurdish rebels and Iranian Army forces.

Voting in what the ayatollah called "this day of Godly examination" was also postponed in towns in the south because of what was described as unstable conditions. Now none of that brings the prospect of a duly elected parliament, which can examine the question of the American hostages in a calm manner, any nearer. Both the sense of calm and national cohesion seem lacking.

But Tehran witnessed another event redolent of the spirit of Khomeyni's revolution today. Esfan Farrokhru-Parsa was the first woman elected to the shah's parliament, and she was the minister of education for the shah, but early this morning this 56-year-old woman was shot for, as they say, plundering public funds, causing corruption, spreading prostitution in the Ministry of Education, cooperation with SAVAK, dismissing struggling educators, participating in getting laws against the people approved and making education a training dependent on the colonial culture of imperialism. Now that bundle of charges seems to articulate the deeply felt inchoate sense of grievance that drives the Iranian Islamic Revolution but hardly gives it a sense of purpose or direction.

"Newsnight's" reporter Martin Young has experienced this atmosphere for the last month. It includes increasing censorship of outgoing film and television. Any film commentary the regime dislikes is simply banned.

What follows avoided the regime's censorship and frankly reflects Martin Young's assessment of the present stage of the ayatollah's revolution:

[Begin Young recording] In Iran the struggle is constant. The men fighting for water in the crush of Friday prayers is one of the images they tried to stop filming. The West is encouraged to film their Islamic devotions, but abused if it turns its cameras on a scuffle of angry people.

There are still a lot of angry people in Iran's universities. Outside Tehran University just 3 weeks ago the revolution started to go sour. The pasdaran, the so-called guardians of the revolution, could protect it no longer; the mob took over. They call themselves Hezbollahi, the party of God, and they succeeded in evicting the leftwingers from the campuses. The rioting went on for 2 days. Fifty students were killed.

Sensing that he must swim with the tide of antileftwing feeling, Bani-Sadr placed himself at the head of the movement, encouraging the repression of both Marxists and progressive Islamics. Increasingly, he seems more of a puppet president. So where is the real center of power.

The students at the U.S. Embassy have succeeded for over 6 months in keeping their identities secret. Any statements or interviews that have emerged have struck to Islamic rhetoric and anti-imperialist propaganda. All those I spoke to claimed to be ordinary students. What made their seizure of the embassy so effective and prolonged was the blessing of Khomeyni.

So does Khomeyni still hold the real power? Is the center of Iran the holy city of Qom where 14,000 mullahs train in religious seminaries? Certainly, Khomeyni still makes appearances, mostly in Tehran these days. Certainly, he is still adept at recognizing and following the mood of the ordinary people. But nearly all his pronouncements these days are obsessed with the evils of the past and the crimes of the shah. There is no forwardlooking government from him, no attempt to tackle the country's increasing economic problems.

Qom suffers from the same poverty and urban deprivation as any other Iranian city. If, as has been suggested, some of the U.S. hostagesare now here in this dusty, plain they are certainly worse off than they were in the embassy compound.

In Tehran, the police can't even control the traffic, never mind act as a force for law and order. The Revolutionary Guards' attempts at control are abritrary and ineffective. The government is a Revolutionary Council that produces more propaganda than policy.

The answer is that right now no one controls Iran and the economy, as a result, is falling apart.

Under the shah, massive new satellite cities were being built. They now stand empty in a city where almost all construction work has ceased. The poor, clustered in shacks wasteland, tell their own story. There is no doubt that ordinary people feel much more free than they did under the shah but some are now wondering how long they can "eat" freedom.

The country's one real asset, oil, has almost ceased to flow. Three weeks ago, production was running at over 2 million barrels a day. Now it is reputed to be down to 500,000 barrels a day. The world is doing without Iran's oil. So the oil is neither a useful weapon any more, nor is it a proper source of government income.

In all this breakdown there are two possibilities. Many middle-class Iranians now fear a rightwing army coup. The shah's pampered army survived the revolution very neatly. Now their display of Islamic fervor seems to own more to expedience than conviction. General Shadmehr, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responded to the other possibility--a Soviet takeover:

[Young, presumably at an earlier time] Can you substantiate reports that Soviet troops have been massing on the border of Afghanistan and Iran in Khorasan Province?

[Shadmehr, initial words in Persian followed by translation] Yes, I confirm this news. The aim is not to attack Iran because they know they should not attack. This force is stationed at some points about 20 miles from our border, but only for the purpose of preventing Afghan people from fleeing into Iran. [end Shadmehr]

[Young] No one in Iran really seems to believe that in the post-Afghanistan confusion, Russian would invade. Equally, no one seems to acknowledge that as the economy crumbles still further, the Eastern bloc will become more and more dominant. The people of Iran have shaken off and humiliated one superpower. They may be about to learn what dependence on the other superpower can really mean. [end recording]

UK AMBASSADOR GRAHAM RETURNS TO TEHRAN

LD081332 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1248 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Sir John Graham, Britain's ambassador to Tehran, who was recalled to London last week, has returned to the Iranian capital. The foreign office said today that Sir John would "offer a number of thoughts" on the aftermath of the siege of the Iranian Embassy and the American hostages in Tehran.

JAPAN-IRAN PETROCHEMICAL TALKS END IN RUPTURE

OW090139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (KYODO)--Japan-Iran negotiations for early resumption of a joint petrochemical complex project in southern Iran ended in rupture here Thursday.

The talks were held between Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), a Japanese investment company for the project, and Dr. Amir Nasser Koohyar, an Iranian Government official in charge of the dollar 3.3 billion project in Bandar Khomeyni on the Persian Gulf. At the talks, Yamashita, also managing director of Mitsui and Co., expressed hope that Iran take steps for early 'normalization' of functions of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), an equally-owned joint company of ICDC and Iran's National Petrochemical Co. (NPC).

To that end, Yamashita said, Iran should immediately lift the current bank on disbursement of IJPC's necessary expenses and have the IJPC board of directors draft a 'unified' budget as soon as possible. Yamashita also told Koohyar that the Mitsui group of companies, the Japanese partner in the project, would send some 300 construction workers to resume building of the complex. Koohyar, however, rejected Yamashita's request for early 'normalization' of IJPC's operation.

After the meeting, Koohyar said Yamashita's proposals contained nothing new. He added he plans to discuss the Iranian attitude after Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar returns home from a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in At-Tayif, Saudi Arabia. The failure of the Yamashita-Koohyar talks has darkened the outlook for resumption of the project now at a virtual standstill due to such factors as the Japanese decision to take sanctions against Iran. Before the talks, Iran warned that it might take 'stern' measures unless Japan presented a concrete program for promotion of the project. Both Yamashita and Koohyar did not disclose when they would meet again to continue negotiations. Yamashita is expected to visit Bandar Khomeyni in a day or two.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT REPORTED WITH PAKISTANI AIRLINES

LD081120 Tehran PARS in English 0808 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 May (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran Air and Pakistan National Air Lines, PIA, have started an extensive cooperation since four months ago in commercial and technical fields. Iran Air, announcing this yesterday, said that as the policy of Iran is to extend its relations with Third World countries especially Moslem ones so Iran Air started negotiations with PIA a few months ago.

AFP quoting Radio Pakistan reported that PIA has announced its readiness to give any technical aid to Iran Air.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Internal Conflict

TA082027 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "War of Fratricide Is to the Benefit of Imperialism,"" says reports arriving from Kordestan indicate the intensification of the war of fratricide. In this bloody affair the blood of our compatriots from both sides is being spilled. Regardless of who is responsible for this touching and heartrending situation, the important thing from the viewpoint of our homeland's people, the interests of the revolution and our country, Iran is that war activities should be ended and the efforts of all should be exerted toward a peaceful solution of this problem.

The Kordestan problem and the ethnic problem in general are among the country's acute problems and their solution through means of force is neither in the interests of the Kurds nor in the interests of our country. The realistic religious circles, the true revolutionary forces of Kordestan and the national and democratic forces of our homeland justly believe that in the present circumstances the attention of all should be devoted to confronting thwarting and crushing the threats, conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism. Without doubt this is the right of our Kurdish brothers, who by benefiting from the fruits of the glorious revolutions of the Iranian nation, want to enjoy their undisputable right of participating in running the affairs related to the province of Kordestan.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Revolution, has pointed out the necessity of recognizing this right, and as we are aware the Revolution Council has also taken certain decisions in this connection which should be announced as soon as possible so that the people, and the inhabitants of Kordestan in particular would be aware of the situation. The true revolutionary forces of the Kurdish people have repeatedly declared their interest in a peaceful solution of the present problems. However, there are certain circles in Kordestan who do not wish conditions in our country to be stabilized, who do not want the country's problems to be resolved and who do not want our country's national unity to be preserved, consolidated and be made permanent. In our country's responsible organizations there are also many people, who willingly or unwillingly, create obstacles on the path of resolving the Kurdish problem.

War and fratricide only benefit the enemies of Iran, the enemies of the national rights of the people of Kordestan, namely, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, remnants of the satanic regime, Kurdish feudalists and Maoist gangs such as the Komeleh. There should be conditions for peaceful negotiations aimed at a solution of the Kurdish problem. The killings should be stopped, because the country's acute problems, including the ethnic problem, cannot be solved by continuing war and fratricide.

The second commentary, entitled "The Collusion of the Enemies of the New Iran," says that following the recent deliberations at Camp David it has been decided that those subservient to the United States in the Middle East, and foremost of all the Israeli Zionists, should extensively be used in the aggressive and terrorist acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. "It is obvious that the Zionists are the most stubborn enemies of Islam and the people of Islamic countries." From the first days of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution, Israel's ruling circles embarked on the struggle against the Iranian Republic. We are also aware that they offered the runaway shah unlimited support and invited him to live permanently in Israel. The MOSSAD later began gathering treacherous Iranians, such as former shahanshahi generals and SAVAK officers and agents who were scattered around the world. According to reports Zionist and American espionage agents who are operating in our country's territory, are attempting to infiltrate into government organizations and revolutionary institutions in order to discredit the revolution and to deal a blow to the policy of Imam Khomeyni.

"In addition to subversive activities the Israeli Zionists are also in the process of preparing dangerous military operations against our country." A network of bases is being established in Israel for the operations for the operations of American airborne units in the Persian Gulf region, including in Iranian territory for the purpose of "occupying Tehran, Qom and the oil regions of Khuzestan." Israeli authorities donnot hide the fact that two airbases are being constructed in the desert regions of Israel, "the aim of the construction of these bases is the joint use of American and Israeli planes for bombing and landing paratroopers in any one of Iran's sectors." In Washington and Tel Aviv other plans are being prepared which pose great dangers for our country's security. However, neither U.S. imperialism nor its Israeli associates are able to frighten the brave Iranian people. "Victory belongs to the triumphant Islamic Revolution of Iran."

QOTBZADEH: UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR CRISIS

WA061340 Tehran TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the U.S. is entirely responsible for the present crisis in relations with Iran and denied that the leftists were in any way responsible.

In an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES he refuted charges that there were some leftist forces within the country who were pushing Iran into the anti-American bloc.

"The fact is," he said, "that the U.S. attitude towards Iran over the last 25 years which was responsible and led up to the circumstances in the present crisis which prevails between the two countries."

He said, "The U.S. practically ruled and virtually exploited and plundered Iran of its wealth consorting with the regime of the shah."

The foreign minister commenting on the recent request by Western envoys who had expressed an intention of seeing the hostages said that he personally favored such meetings. He believed, he said, that the Imam would also approve of such meetings.

But the Revolutionary Council should endorse such a proposal first, he said.

Qotbzadeh further said that the hostage issue and its resolution was one that entirely rested with the Parliament and he did not expect that it would be solved before its formation.

Qotbzadeh recalling his tribulations under the former regime said that the SAVAK had hired a French reporter some four years ago to have him assassinated but he had been unharmed and the plot a failure. He said there were three other such plots on his life, all of which turned out to be unsuccessful.

Qotbzadeh said that a proposal of the Ministry of National Guidance for imposing restrictions on the travel of Iranians abroad will not be approved by the Revolutionary Council.

He said, "Such a proposal is against the basic spirit of the Islamic Constitution of Iran and I personally opposed it while it was discussed in a meeting of the Revolutionary Council."

On Irano-Syrian relations he said that the two countries enjoyed 'cordial relations'. He recalled that Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmad has been a friend to various Iranians who were active against the previous regime.

He said, "At that time our effort was to see that the Syrian Government should not cooperate with the deposed shah's regime and we succeeded in this.

Qotbzadeh said that Irano-Syrian cooperation will continue and increase in diversified ways in the years ahead.

Army morale is very high and our soldiers are quite competent to meet any eventuality, he said.

The foreign minister recently toured the Iranian border areas and talked to both the army and provincial authorities there.

"The border clashes are not all that important or serious, or at least not as serious as was represented by the news media," he said.

Qotbzadeh strongly criticized the needless interferences in the routine work of the army and other government institutions by unauthorized persons.

"For example," he said, "the governor general should be given a free hand to direct the army and if there is any interference from other sources it is bound to create difficulties in his way."

Qotbzadeh said that there should be discipline in government administration and people who are not properly authorized should desist from interference.

But, he said, it's a matter of regret that such interference is continuing.

Qotbzadeh will visit Syria, Lebanon and probably also Bahrain. His visit is to start from Saturday.

He will also visit other Arab countries perhaps Algeria, Kuwait and some other countries.

Qotbzadeh said that he will go to these countries first to promote mutual contacts with friends but additionally in the special context of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He will also take this opportunity "to tell our friends about hostile Iraqi activities on the borders."

Qotbzadeh said, "I want to emphasize the fact to our Arab friends that Iran will never cede an inch of its land to others."

He said, "In the same way Iran will never like to appropriate even a single inch of land belonging to others."

The foreign minister said that he was in favor in Iranian participation in the Olympic Games to be held in the Soviet Union.

"They should go there and present their protests of Soviet behavior in their own country," he said.

Qotbzadeh said that Iran did not receive any letter from Libya as reported in the press to the effect that Col Qadhdhafi offered his good offices for mediation between Iran and Iraq.

Qotbzadeh said that PLO envoy in Tehran Hani al-Hasan "recently met me and assured me of the PLO stand concerning the three islands which Iraq is claiming."

He said, Al-Hasan said the PLO believes that the islands belonged to Iran and the recent news covered by the Western news media are simply fabricated and designed to mar Iran-PLO relations.

YAZDI: BANI-SADR ENCOUNTERING SAME PROBLEMS AS BAZARGAN

WA061450 Tehran TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--"President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr now encounters the same difficulties as were faced by the Mehdi Bazargan government before he resigned office," said Dr Ebrahim Yazdi yesterday.

Yazdi a former foreign minister in the Bazargan government and presently member of the Islamic Assembly and the imam's special emissary to the provinces made these remarks in an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES.

Elaborating his remark Yazdi said that Bani-Sadr was confronted by a number of problems resulting from the prevalence of a multiplicity of decision-making bodies, a lack of coordination and the intertwining of group interests, which were all detrimental to the effective conduct of government.

He said that the government at present lacked what he called "unity of management" saying that this was the very difficulty faced by the Bazargan government during the latter part of its term.

He added that during the revolution the leaders presented a united front and it was essential at the present juncture for the same unity to be forged for the proper management of the country.

He said that he would be ready to assist and be of help in any matter concerning the Islamic republican government, the Islamic Assembly and the Iranian Revolution.

Yazdi said that while the problems in Khuzestan clearly showed a foreign hand in it, the problems of Kordestan appeared to have their roots at home.

On the conflict with Iraq Yazdi believed that Iraq should be isolated from the Arab world, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East in general in order to temper its activities.

Iraq was entirely responsible for the present hostilities with Iran, he said. He added that the provocations were intended to distract attention the regime had from severe internal problems with which it was faced at home. He said further that the Iraqi regime had made overtures to the Soviets in order to solve these internal instabilities.

KHALKHALI SAYS IRAN SUPPORTS LIBYA, SYRIA, PALESTINE

WA061800 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali told the Friday prayer gathering in Tehran yesterday that Iran would do everything in its power to support the Palestinian cause and said that when the Majles convened it would be asked to approve the stationing of troops from the Islamic Army of Iran in the Golan Heights.

He said that Iran "loves the nations of Libya, Syria and Palestine" and added that Iran would prove that love by action.

He said that during his recent visit to Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had personally told him that he considered himself to be a son of the imam and, he said, Qadhdhafi had been surprised that despite this, he had not been permitted to open a Libyan Embassy in Tehran for his country.

Khalkhali asked, "what hands are at work in Iran that are not permitting such a thing?"

In an extremely pro-Libyan address, Khalkhali said that people from all walks of life in Libya had expressed their devotion to the imam and cried when he left that country after his recent visit.

This, he said, only went to prove that Imam Khomeyni was not only Iran's imam but that of the deprived peoples of the world.

Khalkhali said that Iran was not expressing its support for the Palestinians just to please the Arab world, in fact he said, Iran still had many differences of opinion with Arab leaders.

He said that Iran today felt that the rehabilitation of Palestine anyhow was no longer the responsibility of the Arab world alone but of all Moslem nations.

He told the gathering, you have destroyed the "Israeli-American government in Iran. Tomorrow is the turn of Palestine."

But, he warned, when the imam says "today Iran, tomorrow Palestine, your enemies will not sit idle but will try to create difficulties among you."

He warned that they will "try to create a fifth column in your country and will also indulge in action abroad so as to destroy the 20 million-man army and the 40 million-man nation."

On the subject of U.S. sanctions against Iran and the possibility of food sanctions, Khalkhali said, "We tell the U.S. that a great nation will fast and tie a stone to its belly to kill the hunger pangs but it will not submit to the insult of obtaining wheat from the U.S. And this is only the start."

On the problems in Kordestan, Khalkhali said that in Kordistan today Moslems could not pray freely because such parties as the Komelah and Fedayeen were out to prove that this is not an Islamic Republic.

On the Iranian Army, Khalkhali said that "our army, the one the shah was so proud of, is today busy fighting Iraqi troops and he urged them and the Revolutionary Guards to "continue fighting so that everyone would know that this nation has the power (meaning spiritual power) to break the hands of the U.S. and Saddam Husayn."

He said that likewise, the few people who had taken up arms in Kordestan should also know that they cannot face this force which has been "bestowed with great powers".

GARMARUDI EXPLAINS REASONS FOR DENIAL OF FALLACI INTERVIEW

WA061830 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Oriana Fallaci distorted the contents of the interview she took with the imam and sold it for $900,000 to the U.S. newsmedia, said Musavi Garmarudi, cultural adviser of the president.

Garmarudi was commenting over a recent complaint of Fallaci who wrote a letter to the Iranian press in which she complained that the office of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr cancelled an appointment earlier given to her for the interview.

She also complained that the appointment was given to her through official channels and added that when she came here and contacted the president's office whe was not only refused an interview but also insulting remarks were made for her country.

Garmarudi said, "It's completely wrong that somebody from the president's office made so-called insulting remarks about Italian leaders."

"We have great respect for the Italian people who are traditionally friends of Iran," he said.

Garmarudi admitted that the appointment was given to Ms Fallaci in a routine way without the prior knowledge of the president and added that when the president was duly informed about the appointment he refused such an interview on the grounds that she distorted the interview of imam and made some remarks which insulted the Iranian Revolution in the introductory note of that interview.

"Yes," he admitted, "we could not inform her until she arrived in Tehran and contacted the office of president and then whe was duly informed about the disagreement of the president.

In the meantime, he said, the official who gave an appointment to Ms Fallaci was transferred and I (Garmarudi) took his place.

Garmarudi said that when she contacted him and he informed her about the cancellation of the appointment she asked me whether I was joking.

"I'm not joking...but you definitely joked with the Iranian people and got good money...if I'm joking...it's without money..." I told her.

Garmarudi denied other allegations Fallaci made in which she said that the president put a condition that the interview should be shown to him prior to printing.

He said, "Mr Bani-Sadr is a man of firm determination and does not talk in these terms."

NEWSPAPERS TO BECOME PUBLIC STOCK COMPANY

WA061730 Tehran KEYHAN (Weekly) in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Pursuant to the proposal of the Ministry of National Guidance and the Foundation of the Oppressed [Mostazafan] announcing its concurrence, the stock in the confiscated newspapers held by the Ministry of National Guidance will be transferred to the workers of these newspapers and other interested persons, and their publishing houses will be managed as a public stock company.

Dr Naser Minachi, minister of national guidance, announced this news in an interview with KEYHAN and added: "Due to many difficulties in managing its numerous institutions, the Foundation of the Oppressed is not able to manage completely the publishing houses which have been confiscated and, for this reason, it was proposed some time ago to the Revolutionary Council for the Ministry of National Guidance to take over management of these institutions. However, since the government does not want to have government newspapers and it is not proper that the country's big newspapers be put under the Ministry of National Guidance, therefore we have proposed that the newspapers be converted into a public stock company with less than 40% of its stock to be bought by the Ministry of National Guidance and the rest to be offered for sale to the newspaper workers and other interested persons."

If this proposal is approved by the Revolutionary Council, the newspaper publishing houses of KEYHAN, ETTELA'AT, YADGARAN, and AZADEGAN which are now being managed by the Foundation of the Oppressed will be converted into a public stock company.

RELIEF SENT TO SANANDAJ TO RESCUE BESIEGED TROOPS

WA071300 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Revolutionary Guards based in Sanandaj yesterday announced that they have rushed their forces to help save the lives of the army personnel besieged in the army officers club in the Kurdish town of Sanandaj.

In an announcement released in Tehran the Revolutionary Guards admitted that 12 guards were killed and another 80 were wounded in the rescue operation launched from their base to retake the army officers club.

It may be recalled that the Kurdish militants have besieged and held the army personnel surrounded cutting all supplies of food and water from them.

The lives of these army personnel is in danger for lack of food supplies and water and is causing great concern to the government and army authorities in Tehran.

Several army officials are reported killed in this siege which was started eight days before by Kurdish aggressors.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Guards have warned the Kurdish insurgents to hand over their arms to the government authorities as soon as possible and "before it is too late."

A report from Kermanshah said that the Iraqi armed aggressors Friday night attacked the Tangabno region causing damage to the border port in this area.

The government forces posted along the Iranian border returned fire to repel this aggression, the report said.

The army commander in the border town of Qasr-e Shirin said that the Iraqi aggressors have taken as hostage three officials of the Iranian government forces.

In another report from Kermanshah the Revolutionary Guards said that the members and associates of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, Rastgari Party, Kumeleh and other leftist groups were engaged in fighting with the government forces in the Kurdish region.

They said that the Revolutionary Guards could not send any help to the government forces in other parts of Kordistan because the fighting was going on in Saqqez region and they have concentrated their forces there.

The Revolutionary Guards were playing an important role in the Kurdish region in protecting the government offices and the sensitive places such as airports and other strategic points, the Revolutionary Guards claimed.

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS RESIGN IN PROTEST

WA071130 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The administrative council of Tehran University yesterday echoed its earlier criticism against the Revolutionary Council and the responsible government authorities for the hasty decision on the educational reforms which gave cause for tension and unrest all over the country.

The 4-member council announcing its resignation for the third time during the last few weeks said that the Revolutionary Council did not bother to take the university authorities into its confidence and consult them before taking such a crucial decision concerning the students.

The decision was taken precipitately soon after President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called on the nation for unity and strengthening of their solidarity in the wake of American and imperialist threats against Iran, the council said.

In a joint resignation addressed to the minister of science and higher education, the council members said that the decision taken by the Revolutionary Council culminated in shedding of blood at the university campus and this was a good opportunity provided to the enemies of Iran such as the United States to be happy about the student crisis.

The council further said that the university authorities controlled the situation in Tehran University for 14 months and not a single critical or untoward incident had taken place during all this period. The condemned those who paid no attention to the prevailing situation in the university thus giving the chance to anti-revolutionaries to exploit the situation and create unrest.

They said the crisis rose to a point where it became practically impossible for the administrative council to continue to fulfill their responsibilities in the Tehran University.

Referring to the criticism made against the university authorities and apparently pointing to the remarks of Hojatoleslam Khamene'i in his Friday prayers address, the council said that they would soon announce more details of the reasons which led to their tendering of resignations en masse, for the information of Imam Khomeyni and the general public.

Several other university authorities in the country also condemned the attacks on educational institutions which culminated in the loss of life and resultant unrest and tension in various parts of the country.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT DISCUSSES IRAN'S ROLE IN REGION

WA071050 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Kuwait--The U.S. government was being manipulated by the Kissinger group, by the Rockefeller empire and the Zionist lobby in its negotiations with Iran on the hostage crisis, 'Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait said yesterday.

Ardekani in a press interview suggested that the Zionist lobby were doing all in their power to entangle the negotiations and escalate the crisis in the hope that the hostages would be killed and so enhance their own power with the U.S. and assume a predominant role in Mid-East policy.

Ardekani further said that had the U.S. Government been willing to return some of Iran's stolen wealth the move would have attracted considerable public support in Iran. Instead the contrary strategy of freezing Iranian assets of nearly $7 billion was adopted under advise from the Rockefellers.

He said that since the 1953 coup d'etat that toppled Dr Mosaddeq the U.S. had interfered at every turn in Iran's internal policies and manipulated its foreign policies to suit its own aims. Carter as U.S. President should have accepted responsibility for U.S. actions and he could not accept Carter's refusal on the ground that he (Carter) could not be held responsible for what Eisenhower or earlier presidents did, he said. Carter's contention was equal to saying that the cause of the Palestinians had died with Ben Gurion and Israel's present Premier Menachem Begin had no part in it.

Iran's ambassador to Kuwait faulted the Arab press for its double standards in journalism asking how they could support the Palestinian cause against Israeli domination and pretend that the Iranian Revolution was of less significance in the context of opposition to the U.S. and proliferation of Zionist influence in the region and the world at large.

He further criticized the attitude of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the recent Islamic foreign minister's conference calling it "equivocal," in its refusal to recognize the Afghan issue as of equal concern with the Palestinian issue for the countries of the region. He said the Afghan issue concerned the whole of the Islamic world.

As regards the U.S. sanctions against Iran in the economic sphere which have been endorsed by the European Economic Community, Ardekani as a professional economist envisaged that it was self-defeating for the U.S. He explained that every $20,000 worth of U.S. exports to Iran ensured a job to one American and that, therefore, a loss of $5 billion in exports would mean 250,000 more unemployed in the U.S., in addition to other direct losses.

Ardekani calling the U.S. economic sanctions a blessing in disguise said it would help encourage industrial production within the country which would step up by nearly 10 percent and further reduce Iranian consumption of imported goods by another 10 percent.

He added that there were several Western nations still trading with Iran and there were many potentials for expanding trade with the Third World countries and the Eastern bloc. He elaborated on the advantages of the common borders which Iran had with the Soviet Union, with transit facilities through Turkey and links with Pakistan, which too had a common border and close proximity for trade developments.

U.S. economic sanctions and the pressures that Iran has been exposed to give it an excellent opportunity to boost its own production in the industrial and agricultural spheres, he said. He added that the "de-productivization" attempts of the U.S. which made Iran heavily dependent on imports to the neglect of its own investment programs would now be a thing of the past.

On Iran's soured relations with Iraq Ardekani said that the Iraqi regime was acting futilely and condemned the extradition of women and children on the flimsy pretext that their forefathers were of Iranian origin. He said that Iran had no quarrel with Iraq and alleged that the Iraqi Government was being manipulated by foreign powers. He said further that it would be inconsistent for the Arab world to condemn the Israelis for their abuse of Palestinian rights without similar condemnation of the Iraqi expulsions and abuses of Iran's sovereignty.

Affirming Iran's support of the Palestinian cause Ardekani said that there were several Arab states which only paid lip-service to that cause. He said that the present problems in Iran had foreign roots and was possibly motivated by a desire to keep Iran from playing a preponderant role in the region. These foreign forces, he said, were dismayed that the policies of Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic Revolution had shattered the fabric of the Camp David agreement.

Foreign and imperialist forces, he said, were attempting to undermine the Iranian Revolution in every way and one of their objections was that it was the people and not the government that decided policy in Iran. He said that this was as it should be and closed door government decisions were a thing of the past.

Ardekani said that Iran endeavored to cooperate with the Arab world wherever this cooperation was fruitful and he said relations between Iran and its Arab brothers had deep historical roots. All those who played on the fears of the Shi'ite role of Iran do this only to divide Islam and the Iranian Revolution and isolate them from the Arab world, he said. He said that it was a fact of history that during the persecutions of the descendants of Prophet Mohammad Iran was a haven of refuge, a matter which Iran was proud of. Ardekani said finally that all those in the Arab world who stood for independence from imperialism and its Zionist allies were brothers to Iran.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL SPEAKS ON PARTY CONSTITUTION 8 MAY

LD090942 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of the committee of the party activists of the city of Kabul and Kabul Province about the second [word indistinct] plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee about the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the constitution of the PDPA and the duties of the said organization was held this afternoon at the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace.

At this glorious meeting Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, gave a speech during which he dealt in detail with the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, especially the basic principles of the DRA and the constitution of the PDPA relating to the historic meeting of 13 April 1980.

After the agenda was read by 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul party organization, and before his revolutionary speech, in which he pointed to the 35th anniversary of triumph over fascism, [words indistinct] the history of humanity, that is, the coming of 9 May, on which the greatest fascist power was defeated by the vast power of the USSR, let me present my congratulations. During his historic revolutionary speech Babrak Karmal explained the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and pointed to the historic importance of the second party plenum, and said that we live in an era of great episodes [word indistinct] and social life of the people of our beloved country, Afghanistan. Our future generation and our sons will remember it with pride. One of these important episodes which has entered the history of our party is the second plenum of the Central Committee, which was held on 13 April this year.

Babrak Karmal also spoke about the new stage of the Sawr Revolution and its revolutionary value related to the plenum. He said: Let me [words indistinct] in my speech in the Central Committee plenum about the achievements of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution and the duties of the party regarding the unity of the party in the sphere of political ideology, the organizational activity of the party and the decision [word indistinct] of the social and governmental life of the DRA [words indistinct]. This was unanimously approved by the PDPA Central Committee plenum. [Words indistinct] national and democratic revolution has been specified and the all-round duties the party should undertake have been approved.

In the speech it was especially mentioned that (?the Sawr Revolution) has the objective of bringing democratic changes, that is, the elimination of all the remnants of feudalism and prefeudal relations socially and nationally, in connection with land ownership, large landowners and the distribution of land to the landless peasants, those who hold less land and agricultural workers, the growth of the national economy, the advancement of the people's living standards, the extension of education, the gradual elimination of illiteracy, the development of the national culture of the various nationalities in Afghanistan, the democratic solution of the national problem, the democratiziation of the social and political life of the country, the elimination of the influence of colonialism, imperialism and aspects related to it. These were among the topics covered in the speech.

It was also said in the speech that our revolution is a deeply national and anti-imperialist revolution. The particularities of the development of our society, the religious beliefs of our people, and the various traditions of our nationalities and tribes is reflected therein. It is said in the speech that for the national and democratic Sawr Revolution to fulfill its objectives, a political sovereignty must be established whose pillars rest on the unity of workers and peasants with the participation and cooperation of other toilers and all the real patriots of the country, including soldiers and officers of the revolutionary armed forces, intellectuals, artisans [word indistinct] patriotic clergy, traders and national capitalists.

It was said in the speech that unfortunately [words indistinct] after the Sawr Revolution various mistakes and deviations from the original course of the party have taken place. For these mistakes we can name the following reasons: the backwardness of Afghanistan, the lack of trained [word indistinct] working class, trained personnel to lead in the various fields, especially those who (?follow) the command of the revolution, and on the other hand the PDPA (?was lacking) experience in governmental, economic and [word indistinct] affairs. And [word indistinct] collective leadership was changed to democratic centralization as a result of which some undesirable important decisions were taken about prior necessary preparations [words indistinct]. In the speech at the plenum it was mentioned that one of the obstructions to the implementation of the aims of the Sawr Revolution was the activity of the eliminated exploiters who are traitors to the people, who with the help of world imperialism and reaction were trying to suffocate our revolution, but all these attempts led to failure and from 27 December the new phase of the Sawr Revolution began, which is considered by the toilers as the phase of the salvation of Afghanistan's people.

It was pointed out in the plenum that the PDPA considers it its duty to put into practice the laws of the social revolution in observance of Afghanistan's particular conditions and the sacred religion of Islam.

In connection with the constitution of the party, which was approved at the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, Babrak Karmal said that the constitution is a fundamental document of the party. In the constitution the organization of the party, [word indistinct] party activities approves the decisions of the party. In addition to this it is a document which is related to the particular activities of the party at specified times.

Comrades, the PDPA is a living organism which in a permanent way [words indistinct] develops revolutionary changes in society at every stage of the development of the party. It is facing new problems which (?create) new organizational areas and (?demand) new methods of working. It is natural that the start of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution and the later decisions for our party [word indistinct], the possibility of the political, ideological and organizational unity of the party, and to that effect the PDPA and the unfailing unity of all members of the party around the Central Committee and the Politburo was accomplished. This work is now carried on by all party organizational interests, real friendship, sincerity, fraternal trust, the observance of the principles and mutual requests are attended to.

The party, from the viewpoint of organization, (?has changed). With its lofty objectives the preliminary organization of the party is founded on a new basis; party committees have been formed in the provinces, cities, villages and districts, and the basis for the organization of the said committees has been laid. Members of [word indistinct] and party activists have joined in the construction of the party. All the said changes for the betterment of the life of the party (?are outlined) in the constitution of the party. In it the 15 years of the party's history have been taken into consideration. The material that is acceptable in the constitution for the new stage of the revolution has been taken into consideration. In the constitution the regulations for the guidance which organizes the activities of the party are approved. They relate above all to the rights and the duties of party organization vis-a-vis members of the party, the conditions of membership of the PDPA democracy and the inner discipline of the party, the means of organizing the guidance organs of the party. Similarly the serious [words indistinct].

All the sections of the constitution that have been approved create the particular laws of the party and (?guide) all the party organizations and members of the PDPA. It should be pointed out that the constitution of the PDPA is in keeping with the objectives of the new party and its activities, which are in line with the scientific revolutionary period. It is approved that the PDPA is based on democratic central organization. The party and to that effect the real revolutionary party with [word indistinct] is safe. If every member of the party acts according to his own wishes, without taking into account the decisions of the organs of the party that are above him, there is no unity in the party and no unity in the actions of the party. [Word indistinct] proposes democratic centralization, (?the carrying out) of the decisions of the organs of the party on the basis of collective judgment and collective opinion. That is why the constitution of the PDPA points out that collective leadership and the presence of the unconditional decisions of organs above the party [words indistinct].

The constitution of the party, its ideological unity from top to bottom and from bottom to top is outlined. If members of the PDPA do not observe the decisions of the party regarding the unity of the party they would be acting in an illegal manner within the party.

It is written in the constitution that it is the duty of every member of the party to observe the ideology and the organizational unity of the party, and should struggle with any opposition inside or outside the party which is detrimental to the unity of the party. The members of the party should also struggle against all factionalism, regionalism, chauvinism, nationalism, revisionism, dogmatism and all sorts of left and right socialism, liberalism, (?sectarianism).

Comrades, have trust in the leadership of the party and government and have trust. Do not be deceived by the propaganda of the enemies. As far as I am concerned I shall guarantee the unity of the party with my own blood and will continue to do so [words indistinct]. The unity of the party in all its organizational duties whould be understood. [Words indistinct] that is why the constitution of the PDPA explains the conditions for the membership and (?training) of the new members. It is asked of every member of the party (?to observe party discipline). A unifying discipline for all party organs and party members without taking into consideration the opposition in the party and society into account is the major law of the life of the party.

KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 10 MAY

LD112224 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers held a meeting at the Revolutionary Council headquarters yesterday. At the meeting the Council of Ministers considered a number of proposals by ministries and departments and adopted the necessary decisions. In addition, at the request of the Ministry of Public Works, it was decided that in the interest of the realization of social justice [words indistinct] which reaches the Microyan [residential area of Kabul] housing and supervision directorate, all persons who reside in the Microyan government-owned apartments are obligated to pay, instead of 10 percent of their salaries, 600 afghanis of rent per room. This order is to be enforced from 21 May. Similarly, commodities belonging to the housing authority have been exempted from customs duty as before.

At the proposal of the Ministry of Education and Training instructions were issued for municipalities in the capital and provinces and all branches of the Ministry of Public Works and housing authorities to consult with the Ministry of Education and Training whenever they plan urban construction works and school buildings in the capital and provinces. A series of other instructions were also issued in this connection.

In order to carry out general repair works at the holy shrine of Mazar-e Sharif, at the request of the Ministry of Information and Culture, it was decided that in addition to the assigned sums in the 1980 development budget, the Ministry of Finance will authorize the allocation of a further 1 million afghanis for this purpose.

KABUL REPORTS ON INAUGURATION OF SOVIET-BUILT PROJECT

LD102100 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The gas refinery project at (Jarduk), the construction work of which has been completed with the technical assistance of the friendly USSR, will be inaugurated with a ceremony tomorrow.

Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, the minister of mines and industry; Shcherbina, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; Fateh Mohammad Tarin, the deputy minister of planning; and Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to Kabul, arrived in Sheberghan, the provincial capital of Jowzjan Province, this morning.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of mines and industry and the USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises and their entourage were warmly welcomed by the provincial committee secretary, the governor of Jowzjan, the commander of the police, the members of the provincial and city committees, government officials and a great number of the citizens of Sheberghan.

Further Details

LD112255 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project in Sherberghan, the capital of Jowzjan Province, which has been completed with the technical assistance of our friend and great neighbor, the Soviet Union, was inaugurated at a special ceremony today. The ceremony began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran, and after the playing of the national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR and the hoisting of the national flags of both countries, the Minister of Mines and Industry Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, and the USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, Shcherbina, made speeches in which they reflected on the 60 years of friendly, fraternal and good neighbor relations between our two countries and regarded the opening of this project as yet another sign of the fraternity and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Afterward Engineer Danesh and Shcherbina inaugurated the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery by cutting the ribbon to enthusiastic applause from the participants at the ceremony. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that at the outset of the ceremony, the secretary of the Jowzjan provincial committee gave a welcoming speech for the friendly Soviet guests. Later, the Jowzjan governor, the director of the Afghan national oil institute, the head of the (Jarkuduk) construction project and two workers representing the Afghan and Soviet workers made speeches.

In addition to the friendly Soviet guests, the ceremony was attended by the members of the Jowzjan municipal and provincial party committees, leading members of the women's and youth organizations and party activists, heads of the provincial offices and a large number of workers and toilers of the province.

The construction work on the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project, which started 3 years ago with the technical cooperation of the friendly USSR, was completed recently, and it represents one of the largest industrial projects in the country.

KESHTMAND, DOST RETURN FROM BELGRADE 10 MAY

GF101738 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's Information Department has reported that Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, deputy head of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned home today. They had attended the funeral service for Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION HELD AT GDR EMBASSY

LD092312 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Germany at a function held yesterday in Kabul marked the 35th anniversary of freedom from the yoke of fascism. At this function held at the residence of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and members of presidiums of public [word indistinct] organizations and embassies of friendly countries in Kabul also participated.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY AIDS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS'

LD102128 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Anwar as-Sadat, the president of Egypt, in order to show his further servitude to the United States, is taking part in the training and arming of the counterrevolutionary groups who are sent to Afghanistan for the accomplishment of the plundering and counterrevolutionary activities, via Pakistan.

A reporter of the Baltimore SUN, which is published in the United States, writes that he himself has witnessed Egyptian arms being sent to Peshawar, one of the major centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements. The reporter writes that the Egyptian arms are sent via Islamabad in the diplomatic pouch.

The As-Sadat regime sends arms to mercenaries and trains robber groups to send to Afghanistan.

The Baltimore SUN adds that recently the Egyptian military attache in Pakistan was sent into Afghanistan together with mercenary soldiers.

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

Teachers Meeting in Qonduz

LD092225 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, yesterday met the heads and teachers of the schools in the central and adjoining districts of Qonduz Province in the Spinzar company club hall. In a speech, Dastagir Panjshiri threw light on the new development stage of the liberating Sawr Revolution. He told the teachers:

You, the learned of the society, should realize your historic mission and have no reservation about enhancing the education and understanding of your people. He said: This is your duty--to save people from ignorance and let them know about the ideals of their revolutionary government, which has no aim but the prosperity and well-being of the people.

At the end of his speech Dastagir Panjshiri said: With the help of our people, we will crush the unstable and toppling trenches of the enemies of our homeland and revolution that have been constructed with the help of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction in our country. We will eliminate the enemies of our sacred soil and the enemies of revolution with the help of our toiling people.

Following his speech a number of teachers, on behalf of the others, promised Panjshiri every kind of sacrifice in the training of the homeland's sons and in educating the people.

Address to Takhar Workers

LD112350 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] The toiling people of (Udahar) county of Takhar Province expressed their support for the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the revolutionary line of the new revolutionary phase of the Sawr Revolution during meetings.

In this meeting Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Revolutionary Council, as well as the governor of the Takhar Province and the commander of the 75th regiment of the armed forces, delivered speeches in which they condemned the continuation of aggression and the undeclared war by the United States, China and Pakistan against our country.

In turn one of the toilers, while expressing support for the glorious Sawr Revolution and readiness to defend it, thanked the government for the measures taken to supply (?cotton) seeds for cultivation and provide water and other facilities for the cultivation of (?fodder).

KABUL WARNS OF 'IMPERIALIST' INTERFERENCE IN UNIVERSITY

LD102238 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 10 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Government of Afghanistan deems it its duty to strengthen and to consolidate the unity and friendship between the people of our country so that we shall work hard, shoulder to shoulder, for the prosperity and happiness of the entire population of Afghanistan.

What is most deplorable is the fact that ever since the victory of Sawr Revolution, imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistan reaction, and other enemies of the Sawr Revolution, have been carrying (?out) subversive acts and provocations in order to create obstacles against the progressive regime established by the working people of Afghanistan.

The agents of imperialism and reaction are engaged in instigating and deceiving our innocent people, and the mass media of the imperialists carry lies and fabrications in an attempt to create tension among our people and thus obstruct the progressive and revolutionary changes which are taking place under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan during the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

The disturbances and provocations caused during the last few days in Kabul are an example of the wild designs of the imperialists and agents of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. With the vast propaganda which the mass media of imperialist circles carries out against the progressive regime of Afghanistan the agents of imperialists want to undermine the gains of the Sawr Revolution and disturb public opinion about the democratic activity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, in an attempt to bring into light the reality of the situation and the hand behind the disturbances created in the Kabul University campus carried interviews with a number of university students. These interviews are indicative of the fact that certain adventurist elements have been trying at the instigation of imperialism and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution to abuse the fundamental democratic rights and freedoms granted the people by the fundamental principles. Under the fundamental principles the people are given the right to demonstrate peacefully, without undermining and endangering the peace and order in the country.

The interview with the university students made it clear that the disturbances were the outcome of the efforts of a number of adventurists who want to get the university and schools closed and have the students boycott their classes. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully prepared to handle the situation and (?serve the cause of the) oppressed and exploited people of Afghanistan. Any efforts made by the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the imperialists, will be brought to failure, and the way will be paved to ensure democracy, peace, and social progress in revolutionary Afghanistan.

225 RESIDENTS RETURN TO HOMES IN TAKHAR PROVINCE

LD092238 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Two hundred and twenty-five residents of central Takhar Province and the villages of its Khvajeh Ghar district, who had fled because of the repression under Amin, have returned home. In the course of a meeting with the Takhar governor they expressed their loyalty to their revolutionary government and promised full assistance to the defense of the homeland.

The governor of Takhar Province then thanked them for their (?love) of our government and our national and democratic revolution. He encouraged them to continue to serve the homeland.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY IN PROVINCES

AFP: Soviet Offensive in Badakhshan

OW092244 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 9 (AFP)--The Soviet Union has this week landed a fresh batch of Red Army units, comprising hundreds of soldiers, in the strategic Badakhshan Province on the Chinese border, rebel sources said here today. The men were flown in by sorties carried out by 36 helicopter gunships under the cover of Russian jets, the sources said.

During the day-long operation last Tuesday launched to crush the Moslem rebellion in that province, Soviet forces lost 150 men and three helicopters, the rebel group opposing communist rule in Afghanistan said.

According to the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, the fresh Soviet troops landed mostly around guerrilla strongholds in Baharak county, near the provincial capital of Faizabad, Shaheed Khanka and Shahkhak 'Abd 'Ali. The province is also close to the Soviet border.

The Soviet force, equipped with sophisticated weapons so far unseen in Afghanistan, launched a two-pronged attack on a Moslem rebel position in the areas, the sources said. The battle raged for seven hours, they said.

The Soviet force, armed with heavy machine guns, a battery of armoured vehicles and more than 70 tanks, suffered heavy casualties, the sources said. They said that Moslem forces killed 150 Russians, burnt six tanks and destroyed 18 armoured cars in the fighting in which six of their number were killed. Two helicopter gunships were shot down by Moslem volunteers while the third caught fire just before landing at the Faizabad airport, the sources said. Seven Russian helicopters, in three sorties, carried the bodies of their comrades who died at the hands of Moslem guerrillas, the rebels organization said.

Meanwhile, the rebel organization, quoting latest reports reaching its headquarters, said that students in Kabul were continuing boycott of classes and that attendance was "very thin" even in primary schools. The government was pressuring parents to force their children to call off the agitation against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan which entered its second week.

Further Details

BK101729 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 10 May (AFP)--Afghan rebels regained control of Zibak county in Badakhshan Province after heavy fighting late last week that killed 90 Soviet soldiers, including a general, an insurgent group said here today.

The Islamic alliance said 40 Soviet soldiers were killed in Darwaz county when rebels shot down a Soviet helicopter soon after it crossed into Afghan territory three days ago. The Islamic alliance said the Moslem guerrillas attacked an army unit and shot down two helicopters while fighting to break the Soviet hold in Zibak county in northeastern Afghanistan.

The two helicopters were carrying about 90 Soviet soldiers and the rebel organization claimed to have found the body of a Russian general in the debris. The rebels said Moslem guerrillas ambushed an Afghan-Soviet military convoy in Darwaz county and captured "a large quantity" of Soviet weapons.

AFP: Rebel Attack in Konarha

OW112008 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 11 (AFP)--Afghan rebels today claimed to have killed 15 Soviet and 45 Afghan soldiers in commando attack on an Afghan revolution day parade in Konarha Province. The rebel Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced here that Moslem mojahedin guerrillas opened fire from a hideout on a rally in Chigha Sarai, capital of the embattled province in eastern Afghanistan. About 40 of the Afghan troops, with their weapons, then joined the rebels, the organization said.

The rally, which ended in pandemonium, was organized by members of the communist Khalq party with support of the Soviet intervention forces to mark the second anniversary of the pro-Moscow April 27, 1978, revolution, the rebels said.

The situation in the province remained tense as Soviet helicopters made almost daily raids on Afghan villages to "avenge their defeat," rebel sources said.

The rebels also said that several communist troops were killed Wednesday when about 40 Afghan troops defected and launched attacks on Soviet-Afghan positions in the area. The defectors came from forces sent by Kabul to attack guerrilla strongholds near Chigha Sarai. Clashes between the army and insurgents also occurred last Monday and Tuesday, the rebels said.

BBC: Clashes in Gazni

TA1006[illegible] London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] If the latest fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels is as extensive as it is reported to be, the clashes may be the most serious since the Russians first intervened in Afghanistan. (Sartis Jacob) in Delhi says that the battle is reported to be raging in the strategically important Gazni Province to the southwest of Kabul. We're now reading you his dispatch:

According to the report from a source which has been consistently reliable in the past, the clashes began when more than 10,000 rebels gathered in the Ungut region of Gazni, about 100 miles southwest of Kabul. The source said that Soviet troops launched a massive counteroffensive in a bid to contain rebel guerrilla attacks, using more than 600 tanks, armored vehicles, helicopter gunships and MiG fighters. The fighting, according to the source, was still continuing. The source said that more than 5,000 villagers, mostly women and children, have been killed by Soviet straffing and ground attacks on rebel hideouts in the past 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, travellers who arrived in India from Afghanistan said that the student protests against Russian troops have now spread to several provincial capitals, and they add that more than 5,000 students have been arrested in Kabul. According to the travellers, the death toll among school boys and girls has reached at least 156. The travellers also reported the deaths of 25 Russians who they said were ambushed by a large group of Afghan rebels in their camp just outside Kabul 2 days ago.

We read you that report from (Sartis Jacob) in Delhi. [end recording]

GANDHI RETURNS FROM BELGRADE, MAKES STATEMENT

BK100304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi has said that the Soviet Union has assured her that it is prepared to withdraw its presence from Afghanistan if conditions are created to do so. Talking to newsmen at Delhi airport on her return from Belgrade after attending Marshal Tito's funeral, she said President Brezhnev has told her that they do not want to stay in Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi said that everybody feels that India can play an important role in resolving the Afghanistan issue, but it is very complicated. She pointed out that India has already taken some initiatives in this direction and no new initiative was mooted at Belgrade.

Replying to questions, Mrs Gandhi said the future of nonalignment does not depend upon any person and there is no division in the movement. India succeeded in preserving its unity and wants to further strengthen it so that it can exert greater influence on the advanced countries. She pointed out that the movement can also help bring about a new international economic order.

On President Carter's decision to permit further supply of enriched uranium to India, Mrs Gandhi said it is in keeping with the India-U.S. agreement and added that it still has to go to the Congress. The prime minister was received at the airport, amongst others, by a number of her cabinet colleagues.

Further Details

BK091608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that several nations feel that India can play an important role in resolving various international issues, including Afghanistan. She was talking to newsmen at Delhi airport this evening on her return from Belgrade after attending President Tito's funeral. She said that the occasion provided an opportunity to the world leaders to meet and discuss various global questions, and India took the initiative to discuss these problems.

Mrs Gandhi said the question is how to achieve a breakthrough. She said several issues are involved and it is not merely issues between Pakistan and Afghanistan or between Iran and Afghanistan.

Mrs Gandhi described the funeral of President Tito as very touching and moving.

Replying to questions, the prime minister said that both Soviet President Brezhnev and Chairman Hua Guofeng of China assured her that they want the nonaligned movement to be strengthened. Asked about the future of the nonaligned movement following President Tito's death, Mrs Gandhi remarked: why anything should happen to the movement. She said India succeeded in preserving the nonaligned unity. Mrs Gandhi stressed that the movement should be further strengthened so that we may have an influence on the developed nations.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON U.S. URANIUM SUPPLY RENEWAL

BK091658 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today interpreted U.S. President Jimmy Carter's decision to resume supply of enriched uranium to India as an acceptance of India's importance in the American global strategy.

"So long the Americans had been ignoring us, but now President Carter thinks that it is important to consider our views on global issue and I think that his decision is a projection of this thinking," Mrs. Gandhi told newsmen at Delhi's Plam Airport after arriving from Yugoslav President Marshal Tito's funeral at Belgrade.

President Carter had announced last Wednesday his decision to issue an Executive order for the shipment of 16.8 tonnes of enriched uranium for the west coast Tarapur atomic power station. The U.S. decision came after two years of bitter argument on India's refusal to accept full scale nuclear safeguards.

Mrs. Gandhi said that she was glad that the U.S. was keeping its agreement signed with India in 1963 for continued supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur for 30 years. "We are glad, but we are not sure if and when the uranium will arrive... It has to be passed by the U.S. Congress," Mrs Gandhi said echoing apprehensions expressed by the Foreign Office yesterday that the issue may not have a smooth sailing before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the U.S. Congress.

Mrs Gandhi denied that the delayed supply of enriched uranium by the U.S. was the most important irritant between India and the United States. "I do not think there was any irritant as such... Some of the Americans in the State Department had been saying that India did not fit in their global strategy, but now it seems that President Carter thinks that it is important to have India's point of view as well," Mrs Gandhi said.

Questioned if India would like to fit in the U.S. global strategy, Mrs Gandhi said, "It depends what you mean by the global strategy. If you mean that we should blindly follow, then we certainly would not like to fit in anybody's strategy... But a country like India's size and with the role we have been playing since independence, if the U.S. thinks that it can ignore us, then they are not facing the reality of the world," Mrs Gandhi said.

GANDHI RENEWS OFFER OF TALKS WITH ASSAM OPPOSITION

BK120336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated her offer to the Assam agitators to begin talks on the foreign nationals issue without immediately stipulating the cutoff year. Addressing a meeting in Nagpur, she said there is no difference of opinion on sending back foreign nationals who came to Assam after 1971. Even Bangladesh had agreed to that position. Once that position is accepted, there is nothing wrong in starting negotiations. But, Mrs Gandhi regretted that the students are not prepared to hold talks.

Explaining the difficulty of accepting a final date for the deportation of foreign nationals, she said many complex problems involved in this issue have to be sorted out. There is the humanitarian aspect, which cannot be overlooked. The question that remains is where to send the foreign nationals?

Mrs Gandhi said it is the desire of some that local people should get employment in the state to which they belong. If everybody thinks like this, how can the country become strong, she asked. The agitation in Assam began before the formation of her government. She said the Janata Party government ignited the spark and its successor government did not bother to solve the problem.

Mrs Gandhi criticized the Janata Party government for holding secret talks with the racial region of South Africa and with Israel. She said their double-dealings in foreign affairs had resulted in tarnishing India's image abroad and losing world confidence. The prime minister returned to New Delhi last night.

PAKISTAN DECIDES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW OLYMPICS

BK091116 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Pakistan Olympic Association has unanimously decided to boycott the Moscow Olympics. The general body of the association meeting in Lahore today decided not to accept the invitation of the Moscow Olympics organizing committee to participate in the games. Thirty-eight members out of 40 attended the meeting.

Announcing this decision, President of the association (Syed Badh Jidel Shah) said they were grateful for the invitation but it could not be accepted because of the circumstances under which it had been extended. He said the general body felt that in view of the situation on Pakistan's borders and (?consequent) influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan, they would not be able to concentrate on these games. He, however, added that there are still 2 months to go for the Olympics and if the situation changed for the better, they will meet again to decide on the matter.

PRESIDENT HAQ RETURNS FROM TITO FUNERAL 10 MAY

BK100640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, upon his return from Yugoslav President Tito's funeral, told newsmen in Islamabad this morning that his visit to Belgrade was very fruitful and (?beneficial).

The president said although it was a solemn occasion, it provided an opportunity for him to meet many world leaders and establish direct contacts with them. His talks and exchange of views with these leaders were very fruitful.

Asked whether any new proposals on Afghanistan came about during his meetings with the presidents of Romania and the DPRK and the vice president of Cuba, the president said no new proposal was put forward.

About his visit to the DPRK, he said new dates of the visit will be fixed through mutual consultations. He said President Kim Il-song will be away from his country till 30 May and he himself has various engagements beside being busy preparing for the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Further Details

BK101134 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a message to new Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski radioed from aboard the plane after his departure from Belgrade, the president [Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan] expressed the hope that the existing friendly relations and cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia would acquire added strength in the days to come. He said Pakistan and Yugoslavia have many things in common and foremost among them was a dedication to the immutable principles of the nonaligned movement. Pakistan, he said will cooperate fully with Yugoslavia in defending these principles as they serve the interests of our peoples and of world peace. The president said we are convinced that under the new inspiring leadership, Yugoslavia would be able to safeguard its economic gains and consolidate its national independence.

Radio Pakistan's representative says that President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq also sent messages of greetings to the heads of states of Turkey, Iran and Bulgaria while overflying their territories.

In his message to Iranian President Bani-Sadr, the president said the people of Pakistan had great love for their Iranian brethren and wished them all success in the achievement of their cherished goal of creating a fully Islamic society. In his message to Turkish President Caglayangil the president expressed the confidence that the relations between the two countries that have stood the test of time would grow from strength to strength. The message to President Zhivkov of Bulgaria said that the friendly relations between Pakistan and Bulgaria will continue to develop further for their mutual benefit.

ISLAMABAD CAMP OFFICE SET UP FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK101641 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] An advance group of the Islamic Conference Secretariat personnel has set up camp office at the site of the 11th conference of Islamic foreign ministers after their arrival at Islamabad from Jiddah today. The conference is beginning from next Saturday [17 May].

High officials of the Secretariat, including Secretary General Habib Chatti, will arrive in Islamabad by the end of this week while foreign ministers will arrive on Friday. According to the program, the meeting of the high-ranking officials of the attending countries will begin Tuesday when it will examine the agenda of the conference. The president is to inaugurate the foreign ministers conference on Saturday afternoon.

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Scientific, Technical Protocol

BK110244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Pakistan and China signed the third protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement China is to cooperate with Pakistan in the chemical fertilizers industry, construction technology, agriculture, the cement industry, acupuncture and biogas.

On the other hand, Pakistan is to cooperate with China in farming, animal husbandry, cultivation of fruit trees, the manufacture of (?grease) dials and the production of sugar.

The protocol was signed by Vice Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Shi Lin and Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology of Pakistan Shaikh Manzoor Ahmad. The two sides agreed that the fourth session in the series on scientific and technical cooperation will be held in Beijing next year.

Delegation Departure 11 May

BK111535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by Vice Minister for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Shi Lin left Islamabad today after a week's visit to Pakistan.

NAVY ACQUIRES SUBMARINE CHASERS FROM CHINA

WA121415 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 24 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Apr--The Pakistan Navy has acquired two submarine chasers from China, it was announced today. A communique from naval headquarters said the submarine chasers sailed for Pakistan today.

"The acquisition completes the transaction negotiated a few years ago between the navies of the two countries," the communique said, but it gave no details of any previous deliveries or the terms of the transaction.

BHUTTO DAUGHTER CHALLENGES HAQ REGIME IN KARACHI ADDRESS

BK111129 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 11 May 80

[By Masood Shah]

[Text] Karachi, 11 May (AFP)--Miss Benazir Bhutto, eldest daughter of the executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, today renewed her challenge to the military regime of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq by publicly defying a martial law ban on political activities.

In her first public appearance since her release last month after a long period of house arrest, 28-year-old Miss Bhutto addressed a packed house of the Karachi Bar Association this afternoon. She urged the lawyers, politicians and other opinion-makers to forget their bitter differences of the past and work together for restoration of democracy in the country.

Miss Benazir Bhutto said that religious fanaticism, obscurantism and absence of democracy would cause an irreparable damage to the national unity and federal structure of Pakistan and invite foreign interference and possibly intervention by the super powers. These dangers could be avoided by adopting secularism, federalism and Islamic socialism she added.

Miss Benazir Bhutto is the second politician to defy the martial law ban on political activities by addressing the Karachi Bar Association within a fortnight. Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a former commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Air Force, made a similar speech here on April 29.

KARACHI CITES OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PESHAWAR EXPLOSION

BK091628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] It was officially announced in Peshawar today that 17 persons were killed and 18 were injured in an explosion in the Pishtakhara police station, near Peshawar, yesterday. Lt Gen Fazle Haq, the governor of frontier province, visited the hospital to see the injured. Earlier he visited the site of the explosion.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr Vote

LD091126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, cast his secret ballot at 1015 this morning at the mobile polling station No 110 stationed in the temporary residence of Imam Khomeyni. While casting his ballot Imam Khomeyni said: [passage indistinct]

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and many members of the imam's office and also the guards present at the ceremony cast their votes. Domestic and foreign reporters were also present.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, today cast his vote. The president went to the 356th polling station situated in Mohammadiyeh congregational mosque on Dowlat Street at 1230 today and cast his vote. Those who were present shouted "Greetings to Bani-Sadr" and warmly welcomed their president.

Beheshti Comments

LD91218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0508 GMT 9 May 80

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, chairman of the Supreme Court and supervisor of the judiciary, to unidentified Tehran radio reporter--recorded, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Dear listeners, in connection with the second round of the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly we are in the presence of His Excellency Ayatollah Dr Beheshti. Bearing in mind that the first of round of elections has been completed and a number of deputies have been elected, I first of all want to ask the ayatollah to tell us his views about the composition of the Islamic consultative assembly so far.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to all the brothers and sisters. Concerning the composition of the Majlis I should say that the deputies who have been elected so far come from the various social groups or from various political parties and groups. Naturally, these deputies represent these different ideological groups and inclinations in the Islamic consultative assembly. I believe the result of the second round of the elections will be decisive in whether this composition will remain and will continue as it is or whether there will be some unforeseen changes. If the composition continues as it is the future Majlis will be a place for the clash of different opinions and viewpoints. However, if these clashes of opinion are constructive and if they can make the deputies themselves as well as our nation more acquainted with various issues, and as a result the decisions which are reached are reached with greater awareness and wisdom, then naturally this will be useful and favorable for our country and our revolution. However, if these clashes of opinion and viewpoints are manifested in the form of clashes and confrontations between the groups, forces and leaders of opinions then, naturally, this will not be (useful) for these people and for this revolution. Not that it is not at all useful, but its benefit will not be commensurate with all the hardship and pain suffered by our nation.

This is why I give myself the hope, give the people the hope, that the future composition of the Majlis will be useful and constructive and that the clash of opinions will be a constructive clash which will throw light upon the path of the nation, and that it will be in the direction of the benefit of Islam and our Islamic, revolutionary nation.

[Question] Bearing in mind that a large number of people have been left over to the second round and that the elections should be held among them, what are your views concerning the characteristics required for the deputies who should be elected to the Majlis.

[Answer] The first thing is that these deputies should be Muslims and should believe in the Islamic Revolution and that they should be the true representatives of the Islamic, revolutionary nation. The deputies should have comprehended the straight path and revolutionary Islam. The second thing is that these deputies, naturally, enjoy the trust and the affection of the people. Those who do not enjoy the trust of the people should not be imposed by various means upon the people of a region. Of course, the people themselves, fortunately, do not accept these impositions today. The elections have clearly shown whether certain people have a popular base in various parts of the country or not. In any case, I urge those people who feel that they do not have a popular base among the people in a region to refrain from futile effort, and allow the people to take part in these elections with eagerness, enthusiasm, vigilance and awareness, as these elections have a decisive role in the future of society; directly for 4 years and indirectly in subsequent years and as a basis for the future, they will decide the destiny of our nation and our revolution. The people should be allowed to take part in these elections with peace of mind, with freedom, with purity, with honesty and with truth.

[Question] In your opinion what is the mission of the Islamic consultative assembly and what expectations can we have of it?

[Answer] The essential mission of the consultative assembly is to bring our Islamic revolution to fruition as soon as possible, to solve the problems of the people--problems which automatically face any nation which has carried out a revolution and which cannot be avoided. The expectation of the people from the Majlis is that it should be a place which reflects the ideals and wishes of the nation and which reaches decisions which are in harmony with these ideals and wishes. The Majlis should act decisively, resolutely and effectively on various issues, especially in the selection of the government and the vote of confidence which it will give to the future government, the investigation and the approving of bills, in the independent decisions which the Majlis should adopt concerning both domestic and foreign policy, in economic planning, in moral and spiritual planning, in a general supervision in all the affairs of the country, even in the direct supervision which the Majlis should assume concerning state radio and television and mass media, as foreseen in the constitution; in all these issues the Majlis should act decisively, resolutely and effectively. We should especially refrain from wasting the time of the Majlis with superflous, ineffective talks. Such a Majlis and the deputies of such a Majlis can win the trust of the nation and be a support for this self-sacrificing, hard-working, believing Muslim nation of ours.

[Question] You have seen that one of the difficulties which we have faced in nearly all the elections is the difficulty of illiteracy or, generally, certain wrongdoings which have been carried out in the elections. What are your (?recommendations) for solving this problem?

[Answer] I think that the brothers and sisters who are illiterate and who cannot write in their votes or those in Tehran who cannot read the ballot and mark the names they choose must practise before the elections. In Tehran they have to vote for 12 people in the second round; one of the solutions which has been considered is to mark cards with the names of the candidates written on them, and for the voters to mark them with a black pencil in front of the number, if they can count. In other cities where they have to write the name of one, two or a maximum of three persons they can practice; or they can take someone they trust with them to the polling station and should ask them to write in the name of the person they say. It is clear that any pupil or student or any literate person who is trusted by his father, mother, sister, uncle, aunt, or neighbor and is asked to write the person whom he regards as qualified to become a deputy, should be honest and write the name has has been asked to write. God forbid that the literate persons show treason toward those who are illiterate in writing on the ballot. God and God's servants will not forgive them for this treason and their own conscience will not also forgive them for this treason.

[Question] Do you have any message for the Iranian people concerning the elections for the consultative assembly?

[Answer] My request from the entire noble and struggling nation is that on Friday they should go to the polling boxes with great eagerness, enthusiasm and determination. All those persons who have voted in the first round should go and vote again in the cities where the elections have not been completed, like in Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Gilan, Mazandaran and many other places where the elections have not been completed--Hamadan, Kermanshahan, various cities of Khuzestan, Fars and Kerman. In all these cities the people should go to the polling stations and should vote for the person whom they regard as qualified to represent them and their ideals in the Majlis. They should not be slack in this duty. They should not regard any other work as more important than this on Friday. God willing, I will also go at the first opportunity to the polling booth and shall cast my vote for the other 12 persons who have to be elected. According to the sublime teachings of Islam when a person performs these tasks for the sake of God and for his satisfaction they are regarded as worship. Therefore, it is both worship and a political activity, as well as a sign of the maturity and the life of ourselves and our society. Why should we not take part in this action with eagerness and enthusiasm and why should we not be rushing to the polling booths early on Friday morning?

Interior Ministry Announcement

LD091324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1250 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Here is an announcement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In view of the willingness of the dear compatriots to take part in the elections for the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in response to the numerous telephone calls of various grups to the election headquarters and individuals asking for an extention of the voting hours, it is necessary for all the governors and district governors to immediately announce to all the registration and polling stations that in order to provide greater facilities for the voters all the registration and polling stations are dutybound to receive the ballots so long as there is a continuous flow of people to the polling stations to vote. It is clear that if some polling stations do not have any voters after 1700, they can close down and carry out their legal duties according to guidelines which have been issued.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior.

BBC Report

TA091540 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The people of Iran have been going to the polls in the second round of their parliamentary elections. When the new parliament eventually meets it is supposed to be going to decide the fate of the American hostages in Iran, but that date could still be some time away, especially as voting has been postponed in some of the troubled areas of Kordestan and elsewhere. Alex Brodie reports from Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] The second round of elections is finally being held, 7 weeks after the first. Then there were many allegations of cheating and sharp practive. This time things seem much better organized. In Tehran voting has been computerized. Instead of having to write out the names of their choices, voters this time have only to place crosses on a computer card, and polling booths are displaying pictures of all the 24 candidates for the remaining 12 seats in Tehran. There is less scope for cheating, and visits to a number of polling booths suggest there is less of the confusion and open canvassing than there was last time.

The turn-out halfway through the day seemed low. Ayatollah Khomeyni voted in the morning at a mobile booth which was brought to his north Tehran home, and when Dr Bani-Sadr cast his vote in east Tehran he was cheered by other voters. Of the 270 seats in the Majlis--the parliament--less than a 100 were filled on the first round. The government has announced that in more than 20 seats throughout the country polling has been postponed because of an adverse political climate. Nonetheless, most seats will be filled in this round, so parliament will be able to assemble. But when it will get round to deciding the fate of the hostages is unclear. A number of members of the Islamic Republican Party, which on the evidence of the first round results seems likely to dominate parliament, have said it will be 6 weeks before the issue is discussed. President Bani-Sadr and others want it to happen as soon as possible. [end recording]

Ministry Official Interviewed

ID091912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] The second round of the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held today. In an interview with a Voice and Profile of Iran correspondent tonight, Interior Ministry Political and Social Under Secretary (Mir-Salim) [name as heard] referred to the manner of the holding of the second round of elections as very good. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr (Mir-Salim) could you please tell us how today's elections were held and whether there were any confrontations or clashes in the various constituencies?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today's elections went off very well.

As you obviously know, we stopped elections in about 22 constituencies for political reasons as well as for lack of preparedness as far as their social climate was concerned. However, we hope to be able to hold elections in these constituencies as well. Consequently, once elections are held in these cities we hope to have the people's elected deputies appointed to be sent to the Majlis to perform their sacred duties.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Elections have not been stopped in Bahar, (Boc'er Ahmad) and (Yasuj) and Kermanshah constituencies. The point is that since in these constituenci elections coincide with the reelection of the supervisory body, members of that b must first be appointed and then members of [word indistinct] voting appoinced, and s e these procedures take quite a long time elections in these three constituencies cannot thus take place today. The chances are that they will be held next week. As for Kermanshah, I hope that the outcome of investigations by (?the government) will be announced by next week, so that we may decide whether we should hold another election there or hold the second round.

[Question] What about people's response to this round of elections?

[Answer] The people's response has been relatively good. However, I should point out that according to the present trend, as compared with the first round, fewer people have gone to the polling stations. The reason for this is, first the leftwing political groups have had no candidates in a great many constituencies; and so they did not participate in the elections. Second and more importantly, the people have grown rather psychologically of consecutive elections and since there was no particular motive to [word indistinct] participate. Furthermore, we made no use of the media, such as the radio and television, to publicize the elections, and so people's response to the second round of the elections has been less enthusiastic than to the first round.

[Question] In how many cities was the second round of elections [word indistinct] held?

[Answer] These elections were held in 115 constituencies, one of which is Kermanshah, where elections could not be held today [sentence as heard]. All in all, 25 deputies will not be appointed, for we have stopped elections in a number of constituencies.

[Question] To this very minute, has voting in any constituency been nullified?

[Answer] There were two cases yesterday, that is Maku and Shirvan, where the situation was not favorable and we were forced to stop elections. Apart from these two, voting in no other constituency has been nullified. The main reason being the people's calmness and their care.

[Question] Please tell us when the results of voting will be announced.

[Answer] The counting has already begun. As for Tehran, unlike the previous elections, the counting will be handled by computer. My guess is that the preliminary counting results for the whole country will be announced in the next 4-5 days.

[Question] What about the Majlis? When is it going to open?

[Answer] Once the voting results, God willing, are announced this week [as heard], and once complaints are attended to [words indistinct], then we can hope to hold the Majlis by early June. It would be nice to open the Majlis by 5 June.

[Question] God willing. Could you tell us whether in those towns where elections were not held there would be an election before the opening of the Majlis?

[Answer] Should their political situation prove to be favorable, then we will issue instructions for holding elections in these towns. [end recording]

First Results Reported

LD100305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0256 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The first results of vote-counting in the second round of elections for the national consultative assembly have been announced in a number of towns.

According to reports received, in Rumen Mostafa Rumeni-Haeri; in Langerud Seyfollah Abdolkarimi Kumene; in Sume'e Sara Mohammad Baqi Ranjbar Chubeh; in (?Lamdeh Elya) Ahmad Qazanfarpur; in Na'in Aqa Shamsoddin Hoseyni (Naye'an); in (?Barkhar and Nameh) Mohammad Reza Babasafavi; in Falavarjan Shaykh (Tasalli) Shari'at Falavarjani; in Esfahan Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni (Onshe'i); in (Hersin), Sahneh and Changavar Haj Seyyed 'Abbas (Moqineshi) and in Shahr Babak 'Abdolhamid Aqa (Baha'i) were elected representatives of these town in the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Supervisorial Appointment

LD101704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i has been appointed supervisor of ETTELA'AT in accordance with an order issued to this effect by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following is Imam Khomeyni's order:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i: In view of the fact that the country's press plays an effective role in forming society, I appoint you, for your competence and capability in running such affairs, as supervisor of ETTELA'AT, which is affiliated with the oppressed. Obviously you aware that the press must always remain in the service of the beloved Islam, the people and the country, and that freedoms should always be secured in the best possible manner within the context the sacred Islamic laws and the constitution.

We hope that, with the help of God and through the cooperation of the committed employees you will run the paper in line with the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution. We pray to God Almighty for the success of everyone along this path.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 10 May.

Following this appointment President Bani-Sadr, in an order addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Do'a'i, expressed the hope that ETTELA'AT would pursue a policy which would render the paper free from group clashes and factional authority. Following is the text of the president's message:

Mr Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i' on the basis of the imam's approval of the three-point proposal, I appoint you director of ETTELA'AT institute. In order to create a free atmosphere in the real sense of the word, it is necessary to abandon the present methods, entirely aimed at provocation and distortion, and transform the press into a place where constructive ideas and criticism aimed at evaluating and separating (?right from wrong) are reflected.

Considering my extensive familiarity with your mentality and cooperation, I hope that ETTELA'AT will follow a policy in which the paper will not become a place for clashes between groups and factional authority, so that it will become an effective factor in creating an atmosphere of understanding in society and, seriously and free from any censorship, will provide facts as they are to the public. [signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Khuzestan Results

GF101747 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The second phase of the Islamic parliamentary elections in Khuzestan began yesterday at 0800 in 10 election districts. Citizens of Abadan, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Dasht-e Azadegan, Behbahhan, Dezful, Andimeshk, Shush, Ramhormoz, Izeh and Masjed Soleyman reported to their election districts to cast their votes.

According to reports received from PARS, the election results from Khuzestan are as follows: 125,705 votes were cast to elect 3 individuals to represent Ahvaz in the Islamic parliament. The following men have been elected to represent Ahvaz: Fu'ad Karimi, 79,731 votes; 'Abdul Reza Asadi-Nia, 79,330 votes; and Seyyed Mohammad Kiavosh, 71,913 votes.

In Behbahan, a total of 29,863 votes have been case. Mr Seyyed Shokrollah Zeyn'ali has been elected to the Islamic parliament with 17,812 votes.

In Dasht-e Azadegan, Mr Mohammad Mehdi Karami has been elected with 14,835 votes out of a total of 17,711.

According to a report by the governor of Ramhormoz, Mr 'Ali Reza Cheraghzadeh Dezfuli has been elected to the Islamic parliament after having received 8,102 out of 16,146 votes.

The second phase of the Islamic parliamentary elections has ended in Abadan. According to a telephone interview the governor of Abadan gave to a PARS correspondent, Mr Iraj Sefati Dezfuli, 52,464 votes, and Mohammad Naqshollahi, 37,020 votes, have been elected to represent Abadan in the Islamic parliament. It should be remembered that Abadan is entitled to three representatives. Mr Mohammad Rashidian was elected to represent Abadan in the first phase of the elections.

In Khorramshahr, Mr 'Ali Mo'arreifizadeh, 24,398 votes, and Yunes Mohammadi, 23,296 votes, have been elected to the Islamic parliament. Mr Mohammad Kazem Danesh has been elected to represent Shush and Andimeshk district.

The governor of Khuzestan visited some election districts in Ahvaz yesterday and voted in Kutabdullah district. Mr Gharazi, the governor of Khuzestan, also visited some election districts in Khorramshahr yesterday afternoon and met with city authorities to investigate the city's problems and needs.

According to a report from the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, Mr Gharazi met with clergymen in Abadan and Khorramshahr.

Assembly May Meet 'This Month'

JN101851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The results of the second stage of elections for the national consultative assembly have shown that nominees of the large coalition have won the majority of seats. This coalition was made up of the nominees of mojahedin scholars and the Islamic Republican Party, who are now expected to form the majority wing in the Islamic consultative assembly, something which will make this wing have a decisive effect on the assembly's decisions. After 99 representatives have won in the first stage of the elections, the number of winners has totalled 203 persons. This is a sufficient number for opening the Islamic consultative assembly because the constitution stipulates the presence of two-thirds of the representatives in order to open the assembly, which must comprise 270 representatives. However, the assembly will be opened with 245 members in view of the unhelpful atmosphere which prevailed in 25 constituencies, something which made the Interior Ministry postpone their elections until another date.

Semi-official sources believe that the assembly will be opened late this month, May. One of the urgent tasks of the assembly is to decide the destiny of the detained U.S. spies, since the leader of the nation and Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni has ordered that the consultative assembly should decide their destiny. But before that, the assembly will endorse the election of the assembly chairmanship body members, elect committees and prepare bylaws. The assembly will then enact laws [words indistinct] and issue of hostages.

Fars, Bushehr Results

GF110430 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The second phase of elections for the Islamic parliament has been held in Shiraz and other cities of Fars and Bushehr. Thousands of faithful and militant citizens of this part of our country, responding to the decree of our nation's imam, went to the ballot boxes and voted freely for the candidates of their choice.

In the first phase of the parliamentary elections, representatives of the cities of Borazjan, Darab, Fasa, (?Khonj), Eqlid as well as the first representative from Shiraz were elected with the required majority votes, but the election process during the same period was halted in Firuzabad and Boyer Ahmad. Yesterday, there were 240 balloting centers in Shiraz, 79 centers in Kazerun, 63 centers in Neyriz and Estahbanat, 84 centers in Larestan, and [illegible] centers in Mamasani in charge of balloting for the second phase of parliamentary elections.

Results of ballot counting in the second phase of the parliamentary elections have been reported as follows: 'Ataollah Mahajerani, with 122,678 votes, had a highest number of votes; Sabbah Zanganeh, with 112,123 votes, was second; Sa'id Shahsavandi, with 33,917 votes, was third; and Khalil Haq Negahdar, with 17,704 votes, came in fourth place. Thus, 'Ataollah Mahajerani and Sabbah Zanganeh were elected to parliament.

In the Kazerun election district engineer Rajab'ali Taheri, with 26,838 votes, was elected to parliament. In the same district, Mohammad Baqer Baqeri-Nezhad came in second, with 13,001 votes.

In the Abadeh election district, Haj Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani received the majority votes, 12,788. In the same district, Abolqasem Basiri, with 7,594 votes, was in second place.

In Sepidan election district, the results of balloting were as follow: Seyyed Abolfazel Razavi, with 17,404 votes, was elected Qobad Zare' Moayyadi was in second place with 5,852 votes.

In Sarvestan election district, Mohammad Amin Shadgar, with 11,682 votes, was elected to parliament, Qasem 'Ali Shadman was in second place with 3,944 votes.

In Larestan 'Abdolvahed Musavi, with 35,242 votes, and Mehdi Nasiri Lari, with 34,657 votes, were elected to parliament from this district. In the same district, Manuchehr Bahadori Qashqa'i, with 15,256 votes, and 'Ali Va'ez, with 1,857 votes, occupied third and fourth places respectively.

In the Estahbanat and Neyriz election district, Seyyed Ja'far Hojjat Tashri, with 15,898 votes, was elected to parliament. Haj Khalil Dadvar, with 13,447 votes, was in second place.

The election results of the two districts of Bushehr and Dashti, where the votes have been counted, are as follows: In the city of Bushehr, 'Abbas Heydari, with 18,248 votes, was elected to parliament. 'Alireza Mozaffari-Zadeh received the second highest number, 15,485. In the Dashti district with Hormoz as the center, Seyyed Mir Behdad Shahriari, with 27,930 votes, was elected. Ahmad Zahedi, with 4,977 votes, was in second place.

Defense Council Appointments

LD110712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, appointed Hojjat ol-Esam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i and Dr Chamran as his advisors in the Supreme Council of National Defense. The text of the imam's decree addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i, in order to form the Supreme Council of National Defense on the basis of Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Your Eminence is appointed adviser and at this time. Since we are in extraordinary conditions, it is necessary that you should carefully investigate and report to me on the internal affairs of different departments of the army every week.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni, 11 May 1980.

The text of the imam's decree addressed to Dr Mostafa Chamran is as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Dr Mostafa Chamran, in order to form the Supreme Council of National Defense, your eminence is appointed as an advisor and at this time. Since we are in extraordinary conditions, it is necessary that you should carefully investigate and report to me the internal affairs of different departments in the army every week.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni, 11 May 1980.

According to Article 110 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the formation of the Supreme Council of National Defense is within the authority of the leadership. The Supreme Council of Defense consists of the president, prime minister, minister of defense, the commander in chief of the joint staff of the army, the commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and two advisers appointed by the leader.

Premier Appointment

LD111905 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which reflects the ideas of President Bani-Sadr, has written that a prime minister will be appointed within the next 24 hours. Regarding the recent political events in the country, the governmental institutions will be shaped out, one by one, according to the constitution. The majority of 220 representatives [words indistinct] elections so far in a grand coalition has the majority of over 100 seats. The grand coalition consisted of members of the parties, the Islamic Republican Party and several other Islamic organizations. Individuals have 50 seats and the candidates of the office of coordination of cooperation of people with the president have 30 seats. Election of 25 representatives has been postponed due to political unrest in some (?provinces).

One of the most important duties of the Islamic national assembly of Iran will be to determine the fate of the American hostages held in Iran. By orders Imam Khomeyni has given this authority to the national assembly.

Council Meets

LD120410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti at the end of this session stated to reporters regarding the appointment of a prime minister: A certain amount of discussion took place on the subject, regarding the criteria, but there has been no definite conclusion as yet.

Regarding the appointment of a prime minister by the Revolution Council and the vote of intent [tamayaol] by parliament, he said: In fact, the present discussion will have one of two conclusions: either, if necessary, a prime minister will be appointed now, in which case the Revolution Council will do so and the imam would also confirm it; or, if not necessary, at least it should be made clear for the future in whose favor our friends [Revolution Council members] are. This to some extent would be effective as far as the future vote on intent is concerned.

One of the reporters asked: If the Revolution Council were to select a person as prime minister, would the Islamic Republican Party faction give that person a vote of intent? Dr Beheshti replied: According to law, parliament has the right to give or not give a vote of intent or confidence to the person selected by the Revolution Council and the president. We are trying so that the Revolution Council and the president will come to an agreement--agreement, not compromise. I declare to the nation that the atmosphere of this session was, from all sides, one of finding the most competent and suitable person; it was not an atmosphere of political bartering. I am very satisfied with this atmosphere; everyone, by pointing out the criteria, was trying to find the (?best of) people.

Regarding a vote of confidence by the Islamic Republican fraction in parliament, he said: No doubt, the Islamic Republican Party seeks the best and has announced its course decisively, that it seeks the best, whether he be a party member or not. The party has declared this as a (?religious) and social basis and will act on it. [sentence as heard]

At the end of the same session, Dr Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, announced to reporters: The Revolution Council approved the participation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Islamabad.

Regarding the appointment of a prime minister, he stated: A certain amount of discussions took place on the subject, but in any case this matter should be raised with the imam.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Khalkhali on Trials

NC111921 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 11 (AFP)--Some of the American hostages in Iran may be put on trial charged with taking part in "Vietnam massacres", former top Islamic Court Judge Sadeq Khalkhali said in an interview published today.

"We must show we are capable of judging them, and if they are condemned to death we must carry that out as well," he said.

Ayatollah Khalkahli said trials of the estimated 53 hostages should go ahead and those found "only slightly guilty" should be freed.

"As for the others, I have heard they allegedly took party in massacres in Vietnam, and they should be taken to court," the ayatollah told ETTELA'AT newspaper.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, dubbed "the hanging judge" because of his reputation for meting out harsh sentences in Islamic courts, added that the Iranian handling of the hostage affair could have been better. He did not elaborate.

Hostages in Esfahan

LD091240 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Our special correspondent in Iran, Christian Billmann, has found in Esfahan, a provincial town in southwest Iran formerly much visited by tourists, a house where American hostages have been taken.

[Begin Billmann recording] On the roof a fortification has been constructed of sandbags. Protected from the sun by an awning, a Revolution Guardsman is on station there, helmeted, with Bren gun at the ready. The surrounding streets are closed by zig zag barriers and all vehicles are being controlled. At the front of the house, the iron door which leads to an embankment shaded by trees is welded closed and protected by a veritable barricade. The Islamic students who agreed finally to talk to me were not very chatty after all, and were intentionally vague.

The number of hostages is three or four. They were brought by aircraft last Wednesday. They are guarded by 20 to 30 Islamic students who came with them from Tehran. In addition there are Revolution Guards on the outside. The house, they told me, once belonged to the chief of the Esfahan SAVAK, the shah's secret police. It has therefore an array of security systems, strengthened walls, armored doors, and the like to which were added, spread out in the garden, a certain number of landmines.

Nobody doubts therefore that this bastion is solid, but in Esfahan most people I have met think that it is empty, that the whole affair is a cleverly contrived plot and no hostage was ever brought here. [end recording]

Qotbzadeh on Sanctions

LD101811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman announced that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, during a short stop in Zurich enroute from Belgrade, in connection with the threat of imposing economic sanctions against Iran, told Chinese reporters:

Since the announcement of the decision by the American Government to impose economic sanctions against Iran, more than 1,200 American companies have contacted our representatives all over the world and have announced their readiness to establish trade exchange with Iran:

He added that: The companies have thereby shown that they do not honor the decision by the American Government and they do not consider the decision as binding. Our country's foreign minister said: In view of this, an economic sanction by European countries does not frighten us either. It might even be better if Europe goes through with this sanction too, so that the myth of the (?threat) of economic sanctions loses its validity once and for all can no longer be used as a threat to put down the righteous demand of nations.

Iranians in U.S.

LD102214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now we draw your attention to tonight's commentary regarding the harassment of the Iranian students in the United States:

Jimmy Carter and other U.S. officials, whose efforts to bring the revolutionary regime of Iran to its knees, have met with defeat so far. Following their latest fiasco in the Tabas desert and finding themselves disgraced with the American public opinion, they have again remembered their fascist act of 7 months ago and have ordered mobs to attack the Iranian nationals in the United States.

Today we have a report that anti-Iranian feelings in the United States have reached a crazy stage, to the extent that in Utah a number of CIA mercenaries attacked a group of Iranian students and severely beat them up. The same report says that as a result of this wild attack an Iranian student was severely injured and taken to hospital, that the city's police, not paying any attention, remained only as spectators to this event, and at the end the police announced with extreme coolness that according to information they had, should the Iranian students appear on the campus, they would be shot dead. The most interesting part of this report is an advertisement put up by the owner of a sport shop in another city of Utah saying whoever is ready to murder the Iranian leaders would receive a good reward. In connection with this report, AP also reports that a large number of U.S. Marines from all over America have contacted this person and, while expressing their willingness to assassinate Iranian leaders, have discussed the financial aspects and rewards of the operation.

We can benefit a great deal from these reports to educate and learn more about U.S. democracy. This could also be a good lesson for those who always regarded American civilization as the yardstick of the extent of progress in other countries to learn and understand that behind this colorful and deceitful civilization, a devilish demon is hiding who, for its own ends, would not refuse to commit any criminal and aggressive act.

From the beginning of the climax of Iran's Islamic movement, we witnessed how some of affluent Iranians fled the country to take refuge in the so-called American welfare and tranquillity. But these people who at that time branded their compatriots who had arisen against dictatorship, colonialism and oppression, as a handful of savages, now can be surprised to see that all that propaganda elaborating the endless American welfare and abundance was nothing more than deceitful and colorful propaganda, and those who fled to the so-called heaven of democracy have no choice but to live in a country that has made the fascists [words indistinct] honored, and have overtaken the Mau Mau for savagery.

It would be worthwhile for the U.S. leaders to know about the statement being issued by 200 U.S. residents in Iran. These people have expressed their extreme happiness and willingness to continue to live in Iran, and perhaps they know much better than their country's leaders what happened to the 60,000 Japanese living in the U.S. during World War II, and that the United States is quite prepared to commit any criminal act in order to maintain its so-called dignity and to hide its great defeat in Iran. Or for example to prove to the American public that the United States is invincible.

Yet this invincible creature that in its savage attacks on Iran has achieved no more than disgrace, now is exercing its power on the undefended and disarmed Iranians, so perhaps, through condemning a few of them, retaining its honor. Yet the United States is unaware that in order to maintain dignity one must first of all possess humanity, and then to look for esteem and glory.

American Couple Arrested

NC101416 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 10 (AFP)--An American couple carrying West German passports, a pistol and 150 grams of hashish were arrested in the town of Ardakan, 650 kilometers (390 miles) southeast of Tehran, the Newspaper KEYHAN reported today.

The newspaper said Mariann Teper and Axel Manfred, who entered Iran on May 2 from Pakistan and were arrested on Wednesday, admitted to being U.S. citizens despite their West German papers.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Guards Killed in Clashes

LD091032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the news center in Urumiyah, in a clash which took place yesterday between the guards corps and some armed persons in Takab, one of the suburbs of the town of Miandow AB, a few guards were martyred or injured. Also, yesterday a clash took place in Kholteh village, in Sardasht district, between gendarmerie personnel and assailants. As a result, one of the gendarmerie personnel was martyred and another one was injured. The governor general of West Azarbayjan while announcing this news told our correspondent: We still have not received an accurate report concerning the number of persons martyred or injured in the recent clash.

Voting in Urumiyeh

LD091727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, voting in the second round of the Majlis elections in Urumiyeh was carried out simultaneously with other cities and towns. According to the same report, the deputy in charge of political affairs of the governorate general of West Azarbayjan and the supervisor of Urumiyeh governorate today said: Efforts to create a healthy atmosphere in which an unbiased election could be held in the Kurdish areas of Urumiyeh were not fruitful and it was impossible to send balloting boxes to these areas.

Looting in Sanandaj

LD091800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 09 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the following statement was issued by the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight:

In His exalted name. At this time when counterrevolutionaries and illegally armed people are spending the last days of their mass slaughter and resistance in Sanandaj, those people who claim to be serving the Kurdish masses and devoted to the health and welfare of the people of Kordestan have started looting the property and furniture of houses and stores of the people who have fled the town and have taken refuge with the army. The people of this city request the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the public media to go to Sanandaj and witness the execution of Muslim people and the looting.

Clash Near Sanandaj

LD091801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 09 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Hamadan, in yesterday's confrontation at Salavatabad near Sanandaj between the Revolution Guards of Hamadan and raiders, two guardsmen called Hoseyn Shahhoseyni, air force technicians from [word indistinct] air base and the commanding officer of the Revolution Guards in Hamadan, and Abolqasem Ja'fari were martyred. According to the same report four other guardsmen were injured in this confrontation. Bodies of the two martyrs were buried after a ceremony at 1600 today. Different groups of people of Hamadan took part in the ceremony.

Gendarmerie Post Attacked

GF101359 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The commander of the Dasht-e Azadegan gendarmerie regiment has announced that gendarmes in the Bostan district were subjected to several attacks by certain unidentified elements carrying RPG-7 weapons at 0230 today. The attackers encountered resistance and counteraction by the gendarmes. By taking advantage of the darkness, they retreated into the surrounding reed and cane plantation areas.

The commander of the Dasht-e Azadegan regiment also added that regiment personnel are conducting investigations to identify these elements. He said the offensive did not result in any casualties or financial losses.

Fars Citizens Support Governor

GF101540 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Technical workers of Lamer district, the corps of the reconstruction crusade for northern Fars, the city council, the imam's housing foundation, the prosecutor's office of theAbadeh Islamic Revolution Court, a great number of Bavanat citizens and workers at the Hafez tile and ceramic plant have expressed support for Mr 'Ali Danesh-Monfared and have asked him to remain in his post.

Unauthorized Banknotes Confiscated

GF101550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, Ahmad Modarresizadeh, the governor of Bushehr, has reported that as of this morning, 58,580,000 rials, all in banknotes, have been discovered and confiscated.] The money has been seized from smugglers, who were planning to bring it into the country, by the Bushehr gendarmerie's coast guard patrol.

Also, according to reports from a gendarmerie commander in Bushehr Province, approximately 99 million rials, all in 10,000-rial banknotes, have been discovered and confiscated in the past 48 hours.

Contraband Confiscated in Fars

GF101606 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Gendarmes have discovered and eradicated 826 hectares of poppies in Kazerun, 5 hectares in Lar and 3,400 square meters in Firuzabad.

The Fars gendarmerie has also reported that during the 2-week period ending 5 May, 6.5 tons of opium, 7 heavy and hunting weapons and 27 kg of bullets and shells were discovered and seized. During this same period, 771,400 (?cartons) of Winston cigarettes, 62 gold coins, 3,599 foreign [word indistinct], 2,460 kg of smuggled tea, 2,082 pairs of foreign-made shoes, 14 bales of smuggled fabric, 280 bags of foreign rice and large quantity of smuggled blouses, shirts, polyester fabric and smuggled slacks were discovered and confiscated by gendarmes in areas under the jurisdiction of the Fars gendarmerie.

Mines Explode Near Paveh

LD101721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The governor of Paveh, speaking to the Kermanshah news unit this afternoon stated that at 1500 two land mines exploded on a road in Qeshlaq, Tazehabad, within 18 km of Paveh. As a result of these explosions, a minibus with 12 passengers and a truck were damaged. One of the passengers of the minibus was killed and seven were wounded. The driver of the truck was also killed and his codriver was injured.

The governor of Paveh said that all the wounded are in critical condition and they have been transferred to Kermanshah by helicopters.

The governor of Paveh said that because of the clashes in Paveh during the past few days, which have resulted in the martyrdom of some of the inhabitants, the people of this region have asked the president to dispatch a delegation [to the region].

Khomeyni Addresses Kurds

LD110952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] This morning representative of Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting Imam Khomeyni said: Kordestan is yours and the people saw what the political groups did to them. Advise the people to throw the political groups out of the region themselves. The people and you yourselves should help. God willing the situation will change. Good luck.

According to the same report one of the representatives of Muslim Kurdish peshmerga said at this meeting: We have fought up to now and are ready to shed our blood to the last drop for you and for dear Islam. We ask the Government of the Islamic Republic to strengthen us against the counterrevolutionary groups.

Officials Killed by Landmine

LD111016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, as a result of an explosion last night which blew up a jeep carrying the Urumiyeh central committee officials stationed in Bozorgabad, one of the villages near Urumiyeh, four officials of the committee were martured and three others were seriously injured. They were travelling in a jeep on their way to the village of Bozorgabad, when their vehicle hit a mine planted on the road to the village.

Also last night there was sporadic shooting in Urumiyeh from various kinds of firearms. The shooting occurred at the town barracks, the gendarmerie battalion and the central bureau of the Revolution Guards Corps. The fire was returned by military and security personnel. There were no casualties. In a telephone contact this morning the governor general of Western Azarbayjan confirmed these reports said: During the past week there have been serious confrontations in (Kor-Teh) region in Sardasht. He also said that, unfortunately during these confrontations eight gendarmes have been martyred and a number of people injured.

Representative Appointed in Sanandaj

LD111700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following command has been communicated to Abu Sharif on behalf of President Bani-Sadr:

In his exalted name: Brother Abu Sharif is assigned as representative of the president in Sanandaj to take charge of the following: full coordination between the armed forces in terms of drawing up operations and their decisive and careful implementation; immediate rectification of shortcomings in terms of equipment and foodstuffs in accordance with the guidance of the Koran; prevention of the course of action of counterrevolutionary elements from leading to anger and acts of violence; assistance to defenseless people in whatever they might need so that after establishing order the government may be able, (?in response to) the people's expectations, to identify itself in the language understood by Kurdish brothers and sisters.

[Signed] The president and commander in chief of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Urumiyeh Attack

LD111716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations office of the Urumiyeh Islamic Revolution Guard Corps today announced that at 0100 this morning some assailants armed with heavy and light weapons attacked the Revolution Guards base in Urumiyeh. The assailants were forced to retreat when they were faced with the strong resistance of the Revolution Guards. The assailants stole a Peykan car from a poultry unit belonging to the foundation of the oppressed while they were retreating.

During the same raid the assailants left behind 10 eggshaped grenades and some cartridges of various types of arms.

Kordestan Clash

LD111730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the official in charge of public relations of the Corps of R volution Guards of the western part of the country, stationed in Kermanshah, has stated in an interview that in the clash which occurred in the village of Lokeh in Bijar, Kordestan region, between the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the armed forces, on one hand, and armed assailants, on the other. One of the Islamic Revolution Corps guardsmen, named Yadollah Qasemi, was martyred and two other guardsmen injured.

In the clash 20 of the armed assailants were also killed. The report further says that considerable quantity of arms and equipment, including several 50 caliber (?machineguns), mortars and a Land rover vehicle on which a 50 caliber automatic had been installed, were seized from the assailants.

The official in charge of public relations of the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the western part of the country, stationed in Kermanshah, added: Some time ago a number of armed individuals turned themselves in to the Paveh guards corps in Bayangan. According to the report, in retaliation for the clash last Friday, before holding prayers, a number of armed assailants of the Iraqi Ba'th regime attached the congregational mosque in Bayangan, took some defenseless people hostage and declared that they would hold them until the return of the armed individuals who surrendered to the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Ayatollah Issues Call

GF120930 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Ayatollah Rabbani Sherazi: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O esteemed farmers of Fars Province, may their success last forever. In this time of grain harvesting, it should be remembered that certain groups want to harm our agriculture in order to strike at Iran's economy and halt its drive for self-sufficiency so that needy hands would be outstretched toward foreigners. Taking into consideration the economic blockade of the imperialists and their allies, these groups want to bring Iran under their control and kill Iran's Revolution in the womb. Therefore, it should be remembered that you farmers should watch your fields and products with full vigilance and stip any and all kinds of sabotage. You should also report such attempts to the gendarmerie districts. The gendarmerie, meanwhile is dutybound to prevent and block any kind of sabotage, never allowing such groups to destroy agricultural products.

Meanwhile, I call upon all farmers who have received God's blessings to think about the needy and act according their canon duty by paying alms for their products to the poor. I ask for the success of all from the Almighty.

Paveh Protest

LD121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The central new bureau reports that the inhabitants of Paveh closed today all roads leading to Paveh in protests against the cancellation of elections inthe town by the president's seven-member commission.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Aircraft in Iranian Airspace

GF101336 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] An Iraqi aircraft violated Iranian airspace in the Abadan region this morning. While reporting the incident to a PARS correspondent in this city, an informed source from the Abadan petroleum protection center said the aircraft was forced to return to Iraq as a result of antiaircraft fire initiated by personnel charged with protecting the petroleum industry.

Khuzestan Inspection

GF111419 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to a report issued by the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, the governor of Khuzestan, visited the border unexpectedly yesterday, and inspected the preparedness of gendarmerie personnel and the Corps of the Revolution Guards stationed in the border districts.

The Khuzestan governor also visited the Shalamcheh gendarmerie district at 0130 yesterday and inspected its readiness. He visited other border districts at 0200 and assessed the military readiness of the gendarmes and the corps of the Revolution Guards.

Farmers Warned

GF111733 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] In an announcement issued by the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor's office, the people have been warned that saboturs will enter Iran from Iraq and attempt to burn the wheatfields. Muslim citizens are hereby warned to beware of these plots. These individuals are attempting to destroy domestic production and force the country into importing wheat and other grains, which would result in dependency upon other countries.

Their aim is also to create doubt among the farmers toward the Islamic Republic of Iran by implying that the government is incapable of providing security in the region.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI BRIEFED BY AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LX101814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dr Mokri presented the imam of the nation a report from the place of his commission.

According to the same report, the Iranian ambassador to in the USSR will return to Moscow tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD102020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The DPRK ambassador this morning met and conferred with president Bani-Sadr in Tehran. A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that bilateral relations were discussed at this meeting.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH REVOLUTION GUARD COMMANDERS

LD091044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] This morning Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr held a meeting with the commanders of the Revolution Guards Corps throughout the country to study and discuss issues concerning the Guards Corps. For the past week a seminar has been working on drawing up and codifying the regulations governing the Guards Corps with the participation of representatives and commanders of the provincial corps. This seminar will continue for the next few days. During the seminar sessions discussions have been held on what traits and ideological qualities commanders should ha e.

KHALKHALI APPOINTED HEAD OF ANTINARCOTICS FORCES

LD101056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali has been appointed by our country's president to head the struggle against narcotics. We have a report in this connection to which we draw your attention:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali has been appointed by the president of the republic to head the struggle against narcotics. Following this appointment, Mr Khalkhali, in an interview, said:

For some time now those who are engaged in fighting narcotics and have caught a number of smugglers would come to me and ask me to supervise the business of fighting narcotics. But since I had immense responsibilities I could not undertake this task.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali then said: During a trip to the provinces of Fars, Hormozegan and Kerman, I noticed that counterrevolution had a vast organization for the import of narcotics, which they used to assassinate our young people--and this form of assassination is far worse than those assassinations achieved by counterrevolution through the use of arms. Therefore, I accepted this appointment, and Mr Bani-Sadr has ordered me to conduct an investigation into the matter in hand and to proceed to arrest smugglers--and I will not show any mercy in this connection.

Noting how cheaply narcotics may be obtained and the fact that such drugs are even sold inside the country's prisons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: I will prosecute the perpetrators of such activities, and we will take firm steps in this direction.

Pertaining to cooperation with other agencies in this matter, Mr Khalkhali said: We will have close cooperation with the police department, the committees and the antinarcotics department and--God willing--we will issue judgement in this connection in accordance with religious law. And in order to save addicts we will have to have very close cooperation with doctors.

DEZFUL FRIDAY IMAM SAYS IRAN 'SUPPORTED BY GOD'

GF101806 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Qazi led Friday prayers in Dezful's Khomeyni mosque, where many Dezful citizens participated. In his first speech, Ayatollah Qazi said the defeat of U.S. military interference in Iran and the outcome of the attack by terrorists and Iraqi Ba'thist elements on the Iranian Embassy in London demonstrate that God supports this nation. Therefore, the superpowers and Iran's enemies should know that this nation is not alone. It is supported by the only God.

In his second speech, the Dezful Friday imam said the wicked Iraqi regime is assigning its elements to engage in fratricide in Kordestan and other regions. It is also encouraging leftists to carry out acts of sabotage and intrigue. The Friday imam said we must punish and suppress these paid and foreign elements. He said the nation's youth should be prepared to oppose both internal and external enemies at all times.

The Friday imam then addressed a message to the Interior Ministry and the Khuzestan governor's office and said the citizens of Dezful demand a capable Muslim, revolutionary governor to fill the vacant post. He said he hoped this demand would be carried out as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH RETURNS TO TEHRAN

LD100954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Tehran from Zurich this morning. The Iranian foreign minister left for Belgrade last Wednesday heading a delegation of prominent officials from the Foreign Ministry in order to participate in the funeral ceremonies of Marshal Tito, the late president of Yugoslavia.

During his sojourn in Belgrade, our country's foreign minister met the officials and leaders of various countries who were there to attend the ceremonies and carried out talks on relations between Iran and these countries and also on international issues.

Report of Hua Guofeng Meeting

LD091028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to the report of the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran dispatched to Yugoslavia, at 0600 this morning, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of our country, met and conferred with Hua Guofeng, leader of the PRC, for a half-hour at the Intercontinental Hotel in Belgrade.

At this meeting, the relations between the two countries and the desire for their expansion on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the each other's affairs were discussed and agreement was reached on these issues. At these discussions both sides demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and they announced that the destiny of Afghanistan should be decided by the people of that country.

At the end of this meeting, Hua Guofeng invited Sadeq Qotbzadeh to visit the PRC.

According to our correspondent's report, Sadeq Qotbzadeh last night met and conferred with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The main line of these discussions concerned the expansion of the international commission of inquiry concerning the crimes of the deposed shah. During these discussions, Iran's foreign minister announced that this commission has not so far informed Iran of the result of its activities. It was decided that Kurt Waldheim should take some action concerning this issue as soon as possible.

According to this report, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Yugoslavia was also present at the meetings between the foreign minister of our country and various political personalities in Belgrade.

Meeting with Yugoslav Minister

LD091756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, who went to Belgrade to take part in the funeral ceremonies held for the late leader of Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito, this morning left Belgrade for Zurich accompanied by the Swiss minister of foreign affairs.

According to the same report, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before leaving for Switzerland, met and conferred with the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs. At this meeting the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs said concerning the American hostages: During the past few days, when a great number of leaders and representative groups from different countries were present in Belgrade, many of them, among other things, asked for a speedy solution of the issue of the hostage taking in Iran and political representatives of third countries asked me to inform the Government of Iran about this.

He told the minister of foreign affairs of our country: Although the Islamic Revolution of Iran enjoys the complete support of all the representatives of these countries, they nevertheless stated that while Iran does not agree to release the American hostages, Third World countries and the nonaligned countries cannot fully defend the anti-imperialist policies followed by Iran and the Iranian nation's struggle against superpowers.

According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, replying to the remarks made by the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs, said: The taking of the hostages in Iran was the will of a nation that had been plundered and violated by America for 25 years and we believe that this act should not weaken the stance taken by the Third World countries toward Iran; moreover, these countries should learn to fight against superpowers from this revolutionary act by the nation of Iran.

According to our correspondent's report, following this meeting the foreign ministers of the two countries announced that the expansion of superpowers into Third World countries should be stopped as soon as possible. At this meeting the Yugoslav minister of foreign affairs talked about the effect of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the region and the influential role that this country can play among the nonaligned countries through our minister of foreign affairs.

The same report says that the minister of foreign affairs of Switzerland, who accompanied his Iranian counterpart from Belgrade to Switzerland, conferred with him on the way. Qotbzadeh talked about the many problems that the U.S. Government is creating for Iranians who are residents in that country and asked him to demand a solution to these problems from the U.S. Government as soon as possible. It is noteworthy that the Government of Switzerland attends to the interests of the U.S. Government in Iran.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, after arriving in Zurich, continued his discussions with the Swiss minister of foreign affairs.

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES AREAS OF COOPERATION

LD110824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The Polish deputy minister of overseas trade said at the conclusion of his talks with Iranian authorities in Tehran: Our talks showed that conditions favorable to both countries exist in the specialized fields. These include: exports for the completion of industrial projects, such as sugar processing plants, powerplants, mining equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding and so forth.

The Polish deputy minister of overseas trade said: Poland is able to build a dye and spare parts manufacturing plant for textile plants.

He also said: Regarding the importance of the agricultural and foodstuffs economy in Iran, the possibility exists for the extension of cooperation in improving agricultural land, constructing water reservoirs for farming, supplying agricultural machinery and constructing plants for the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON MISSION TO AFRICAN, GULF COUNTRIES

LD101112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait was received in audience by Imam Khomyeni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to whom he reported on his missions to Qatar and other countries in Africa and in the region.

At the end of the audience he spoke with a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter. He said: During the meeting with the leader of the revolution I gave an account to the imam on the dimensions of the plots hatched by the Iraqi Ba'th government in the region and in Africa; on international issues in the area; and on the morale of Muslims in Africa and fact that they are awaiting for Iran to exercise an active, Islamic foreign policy.

Pertaining to Kuwait's position toward the encroachments of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the plots by the Iraqi Ba'th government, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said: The point which one should always bear in mind in connection with Kuwait's role in the region is the fact that Kuwait secures most of its needs through the maritime route of the Persian Gulf. The continuation of that country's economic life depends on the existence of tranquillity among this maritime route. Therefore, our foreign policy in general strives to reduce clashes and to remove an unlawful presence by the superpowers from the region.

In reply to another question on the repercussions of Iran's Islamic Revolution in Africa and other countries of the region, the Iranian ambassador said: The sentiments and affection shown by the people and the leadership of those countries which enjoy national regimes toward Iran's Islamic Revolution and Imam Khomeyni are really indescribable. In these countries U.S. imperialism and its myrmidons are striving for two things: First, not allow a link to be established between Iran's Islamic Revolution and the anti-imperialist forces in the African Continent, and, second, to falsify the face of the Islamic Revolution as far as is possible and even impudently to give a wrong image of the leader of the revolution. I think it is here that our foreign policy has not been noticeably active and the Iranian embassy in Algiers, too, does not play an active role. In east and southern Africa we have not been able to make our presence felt.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON WEST'S 'BIASED' PROPAGANDA

LD112022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] And now, please pay attention to our commentary for tonight about the biased propaganda against the Islamic Revolution of Iran:

No revolution or even anti-imperialist movement can be found in the world which is not humiliated and insulted by the Western media. These Western propaganda systems have the lead of most of the mass media of the world in their hands, thus they dictate their ideas to all the mass media of the world, thus injecting their satanic thoughts into the minds of the people of the world so easily that after a while they penetrate deeply into the public opinion of the people and the people believe their propaganda against the aims of each revolution.

In order to feed their propaganda systems, Western countries go in search of faults in a revolution or mistakes made by leaders of each revolution. These faults and mistakes, however small they might be, are magnified by tricks, which they are more familiar with, and brought to the attention of the whole world, with a great deal of show. Unfortunately, in this process some unaware internal critics, who believe they are sympathizers of the revolution, serve the Western propaganda agents by feeding them (?with complaints). But these internal critics, who perhaps are not too biased, will realize their own mistakes when they hear their complaints reported from Baghdad Radio or the BBC, mixed with a lot of sympathy. Or they read their criticisms in large print in the Zionist papers of Germany, England and the United States.

Naturally the extent of any counterrevolutionary propaganda of Western countries directly depends on the strength of the revolutionary country and the intensity of its fight against imperialism. The more decisive and uncompromising the leaders of a revolution are, the more intensified is the poisonous propaganda.

In Iran, if a mosquito sneezes, there will be a clamor in the press and radios all over the world; and if a counterrevolutionary group issues a statement that, for instance, they believe that Iran and Iraq have secretly agreed to smash the Kurdish people, this report will be broadcast by the BBC immediately. And if some internal opposition groups criticize the two-stage election by their superficial arguments as a reactionary plot, then Baghdad Radio will broadcast this report immediately. And if a mercenary agent of Zionism is punished for his crimes, Amnesty International will protest right away; and her ladyship Ashraf Moluk Pahlavi [the shah's sister] will also protest against this action; and what could be better, because then no one will doubt that the sentence issued by the Islamic court has been really fair.

The importance of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the intensity of our anti-imperialist struggles are better shown by observing that many radio stations in the world have increased the duration of their programs in Persian and many unknown radio stations in the world, in countries which have never had any dealings with Iran, are now broadcasting programs in Persian.

The flood of reporters, who do not even hesitate to transmit the picture of a stray dog searching among the rubbish dumps in the south of Tehran, as evidence of the miserable condition in Iran after the revolution, is the best proof of the hostility and hatred of Western capitalist countries of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is like a thorn in their eyes; and perhaps they better become blind and not see that our revolution is becoming stronger every day.

GENERAL SHADMEHR COMMENTS ON ENEMY AIR ATTACK 'RUMORS'

LD091754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1717 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a news report just handed me. Following a PARS correspondent's query at 2030 tonight of Major General Shadmehr, the chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic Army, the latter referred to all rumors concerning another raid by foreign aircraft and helicopters in Khorasan and Esfahan provinces as baseless. He said:

These false reports and rumors are spread by the enemy's fifth column in order to attract the attention of the Army and the people to a certain part of our homeland, so that they might deal a blow to the country from another direction.

Commenting further on these rumors, Major General Shadmehr said:

At 0200 this morning it was learned that enemy aircraft had been observed in the Tabas region. Immediately afterwards, reconnaisance aircraft started a search. However, they did not see anything. The extent of these rumors went so far that it was reported that eight aircraft had been seen. Subsequently, the reconnaissance unit resumed its search, but there was no trace of the enemy aircraft in Khorasan and Esfahan provinces.

Referring to the Army's alertness, he said: Now it is the army's duty to have its forces always ready.

He called on the people to be vigilant and ignore such rumors.

Condemnation of False Alerts

LD102111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report on the observance of enemy airplanes and helicopters in Iranian skies, the following statement was issued today by the Islamic Republic police department:

Dear compatriots, the enemies of the Islamic nation and the Iranian people, especially the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, in the past few days have embarked on new psychological warfare through mobilizing their fifth column in order to disrupt our people's unity of expression, so as to achieve their odious objectives, namely the resumption of their domination over our society and plundering of our wealth.

One of the methods used by our enemies in this psychological warfare is to spread rumors such as concerning the landing of certain airplanes and helicopters in certain parts of the country and asserting that a military aggression is in progress. By spreading such rumors they wish to cause anxiety and panic among our people and to expend the efforts of the armed forces in meaningless operations.

In foiling the ominous objectives of the enemy agents, the police department calls on the dear compatriots to avoid spreading baseless rumors, to maintain calm and at the same time to exercise all their care and vigilance so that, immediately on observing any suspicious airplanes and helicopters in Iranian skies, they report the matter by dialing the following telephone numbers: 303133, 392485, 314021/9.

MAN EXECUTED ON HEROIN SMUGGLING CHARGE

LD112010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran has condemned to death Asadollah Eshraqi, son of 'Ali, on charges of purchasing 12.5 kg of heroin and transporting it from Zahedan to Tehran and cooperating with a large gang of smugglers, within the country and abroad. He was executed by firing squad.

MAN SOUGHT BY COURT FOR 'COLLABORATING' WITH CIA

GF111618 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Announcement issued by the public relations office of the Andimeshk Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards; no date given]

[Text] All struggling Muslim citizens of Andimeshk are hereby informed that Mr Mohammad Reza Rostami, who played an important role in the recent clashes in Andimeshk and was arrested at that time by Andimeshk citizens, is now wanted by the prosecutors office of the Islamic Revolution court in the city of Miyaneh, Azerbayjan. He has been indicted for collaborating with the CIA, reporting brother members of the Islamic society in the United States to the CIA and stealing the property of Muslim students in that country.

All faithful Muslim brothers and sisters of Andimeshk, who have any information or evidence relating to this individual, are requested to report to the Dezful Islamic Revolution court, located on UNESCO (?street), as soon as possible.

COUNCIL TO APPROVE MOBILIZATION HEADQUARTERS ARTICLES

LD110645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY: last night at the end of one of the sessions of the Revolution Council committee, Hojat ol-Islam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, a Revolution Council member, stated to reporters: Following the approval of the national mobilization headquarters bill, the articles of association of this headquarters was also approved by the committee members.

On the same subject, Hojjat ol-Islam Amir Majd, supervisor of the national mobilization headquarters, while confirming this to the reporters, said: The articles of association of the national mobilization headquarters should be approved by all Revolution Council members. He forecast that the articles of association would probably be submitted to the Revolution Council session today--Sunday--for final approval.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES WARNING TO PUBLISHERS

LD111034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has issued a statement announcing that during the past month 40 counterrevolutionary publications, which were being published without a permit and in violation of the country's regulations, were banned by this office and that it intends to put a stop to these rumor-mongering conspirators.

In another part of this statement, it says: While warning all periodicals, newspapers and magazines, we ask them to stop conspiring and following the path of America. Otherwise, they will be severely dealt with.

ROME REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

LD091904 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Now here is a report on an interview with Bani-Sadr, the Iranian president. Over to Maurizio Mengoni:

Bani-Sadr's plan for containing the offensive of the Islamic integralists [as heard], who are without doubt winning again in the second round of the elections as I speak, has the strength of simplicity. The president of the republic explained its essential features to us:

I will appoint the prime minister during the next few days, and perhaps even in the next few hours, but in any case before parliament sits. The head of the new government, who must have the full confidence of Ayatollah Khomeyni, concluded Bani-Sadr, will thus also certainly obtain the confidence of parliament.

During the interview, we dealt with the principal problems of Iran's domestic and foreign policy and received clear and precise replies. Here are the salient ones:

On relations with Europe: The Revolution Council willin the next few days discuss the European call for substantial progress in the resolution of the American hostage affair. However, even if the EEC were to cut off commercial relations with Tehran on 17 May, Iran, Bani-Sadr formally assured us, will not expel the Italian firms and workers still operating inside the country--about 1,700 persons in all.

On relations with the communist countries: We will certainly not allow ourselves to be suffocated by the Western economic bloc but in seeking new partners, elaborated the president, we will favor countries that do not threaten our independence. Put more clearly: not the Soviet Union.

On economic development and oil: Beheshti, the chief of the Iranian integralists, and Bani-Sadr's principal adversary, closed his election campaign with a demagogic proposal for sharing all the income and property of Iranians equally among all citizens. Bani-Sadr told us, smiling, that the idea might even be a good one but one must first produce wealth if one does not wish merely to share out poverty. On this subject, (he broached) the problem of oil. We have reduced production, explained the president, because we have no interest in increasing our saving accounts in Western banks. Oil should serve the reconstruction of the country. When we have formulated a precise and clear development program, and above all when the conditions necessary to get the economy moving in Iran are restored, then we will open the oil taps again.

Visibly tired by the tension he has been under recently, Bani-Sadr took his leave of us with a message for Italians: Our relations have always been good; our interests coincide. Everything can be resolved for the best, he concluded, if we bear that in mind.

MINISTER CHAMRAN INTERVIEWED BY PARIS DAILY LE MATIN

LD091215 Paris LE MATIN in French 3-4 May 80 p 10

[Philippe Lapousterie interview with Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran in Tehran: "'To Free the Hostages America Must Be Put on Trial'"--date unspecified]

[Text] This "conscientious pupil" is close tothe Imam Khomeyni with whom he has shared the vital struggle: the struggle of the "disinherited." Mostafa Chamran is one of the small family of people who have laid on the spot the bases of a political movement with military branches.

Mostafa Chamran is beginning to show himself in Iranian public life. Last week he delivered the address at Friday's prayers and for the first time since his appointment he spoke on Tehran radio. In the event of failure by the authorities he could assert himself as the man of resource.

He received us for 2 hours in his office situated a few meters from President Bani-Sadr's, at the seat of the republic's presidency.

Small and rather corpulent, he seems endowed with a great sense of calm, as one who is used to resolving problems and dealing with difficulties. You can feel it in the way he tal s of the problems, and primarily the problem of the hostages. "To understand this question of the hostages," he says, "we need to go back and to understand why it happened. We are a little country which has suffered 60 years of political domination by the United States. During that time the United States did everything in our country: 300,000 people killed, 1 million thrown into prison, billions of dollars plundered, the country's economy ravaged and our civilization, our way of life and our morality totally destroyed by foreign forces. The best example of this is the CIA's coup to overthrow Doctor Mosaddeq in 1953.

"In one single demonstration in 1962 there were 15,000 deaths. The United States foisted the worst possible disasters on us. When finally the revolution triumphed in 1979, the people wanted to take deep breaths of this liberty and this independence which were so dearly bought.

And it was then that we realized that, even after the revolution, the United States was not leaving us alone and was continuing to plot. The plotting continued, 'the ill will,' as Sartre used to say, became intolerable. The Iranian nation then exploded and yelled out its rejection of the United States; it wanted to rouse the world and shake it up. It is one of the prophet's sayings that 'it is an oppressed man's right to cry out against cruelty by any method whatever.' So the Iranian nation used the method of insult against the United States."

Holding Hostages Not an End in Itself

"Since then, politicians come to tell us about diplomatic rules and international laws. These laws are certainly valid for countries which respect the rights of others, but not for a country which has been so cruel toward us for so long. By holding the hostages in the embassy our nation wanted to make the world aware of what was being hatched in Iran and to rouse the sleeping consciences of the peoples to the dangers of colonialism in the Third World."

For Chamran, to forget the conditions behind this taking of hostages is to risk repeating "past mistakes" and risk misunderstanding the conditions for freeing the hostages. Those who are seeking a solution must bear these conditions in mind.

"To settle this problem of the hostages, a precondition would therefore be the sentence by an international court in Tehran condemning past U.S. policy in Iran. This proposal seems to have fathered the agreement of the Iranian political forces. The release of the hostages, whose detention is not an end in itself, might then be envisaged. Our aim is to denounce the U.S. policy of domination and to pass sentence on 60 years of one policy in Iran."

Referring to the recent U.S. raid, Chamran explains: "This accident which capsized the U.S. operation is rather like a miracle. But there remains one fact: This was part of a very sophisticated global plan to break the regime. This plot brought numerous elements into play, notably opening a front in Kordestan and a simultaneous Iraqi attack. There was some Iranian collusion, especially with the commando officers who spoke Persian. At present there is an incessant political campaign against the Islamic Revolution. The rightwing organizations are active, especially in the army, where tape cassettes bearing appeals by the shah's ex-generals attacking the regime are being circulated. At the same time, leftwing groups in the universities are performing acts of sabotage against the regime, using the same slogans as the right against the Islamic regime, accusing Khomeyni and the authorities of being 'puppets of imperialism' which is the last straw. Moreover, many arms are entering the country at present from Iraq, Baluchestan and Khuzestan. On a more global level there is underlying cooperation between the superpowers in the region."

Five Million Iranians Prepared for Suicide

"In general terms the USSR entered Afghanistan to silence the United States, and the latter is entering Iran to silence the USSR. It is a trade-off. It is not that the two superpowers have the same plans, but they have agreed to set their differences aside in order to bring down the Islamic Revolution and then settle their problems. We expect a further U.S. military attack, perhaps many more. Thus we believe that international opinion should make a move."

[Question] Is all this not leading to war?

[Answer] We do not fear war since, for the underprivileged peoples, Iran is so clearly defending justice. This would strengthen all those peoples in their desire for independence and freedom. If the United States wanted to fight the Iranian nation and invade the country it would be faced by 5 million people prepared for suicide, and 20 million freedom fighters. Indeed, this is why the United States is resorting to other methods, such as propaganda, to act against Iran.

[Question] Can the Iranian Army hold out?

[Answer] To those who cite the Iranian Army's weakness I would say that this army is now stronger than ever. For the first time it is helped by the people instead of being isolated and hated by the populace, as in the past. We rely increasingly on the people and not the army to thwart conspiracies. Even in Kordestan, for example, the army will only fight if its has the population's support. For the future we want a conventional army which alone will organize national defense and provide the technicians for the advanced weaponry (aircraft,tanks and missiles), although the whole nation will be its soldiers. As people say here, the only way to have a cut-price professional army is to have an army of 20 million. Being encircled and exposed to the whole world's hostility we could not manage without an army during the first year of the revolution, which was the time it would have taken to reorganize it completely on new bases. We are making changes gradually. This choice is forced on us.

We have been short of spare parts from the early days of the revolution. This is not connected with the blockade. Despite that, there are now four times as many helicopters and airplanes in working order as there were at the start of the revolution. The technicians are making certain spares themselves and no longer waste anything. Furthermore, you can buy vital spares elsewhere. This blockade is forcing us finally to be more alert and become more independent. [answer ends]

Europe's Role

Mostafa Chamran is aroused when he speaks of Europe, toward which he makes a veritable appeal. Within his world philosophy Europe is practically essential for the success of the Iranian Revolution's ideals. "Europe must understand that it is to its own advantage, particularly to France's to cooperate with the Third World and, above all, with the Arab countries and Iran. The Iranian nation fears the superpowers and wants to cooperate with Europe, and with France in particular. For their part, it is in the interests of France and Europe to deal with Iran, since we can trade oil and other minerals for Europe's technology. This would thus be a cooperation without domination or fear. This is what we seek. On the more general, political level, only this alliance between Europe and the Middle East, a cooperation between the two, can balance the superpowers. This is the only way to control them and halt their dangerous course. Apart from a Europe-Middle East axis, no one else will be able to control the two superpowers." History's examples are not encouraging.

[Question] In the final analysis will you not have to resort to the protection of one superpower in order to fight the other?

[Answer] I would rather give up than barter these principles. It is not difficult to achieve a balance between the superpoers. We, for our part, must show something new, and defend new ideas.

[Question] Do you not fear war with Iraq?

[Answer] If there were a war it would only last a few days. The Iraqi nation is opposed to their army, and the Iraqi regime is founded on dictatorship and terrorism. [paragraph continues]

It would collapse from within. War between Iraq and Iran would shatter the Baghdad regime's equilibrium. If the Iraqis penetrate Iran the people here will continue to struggle. However, if the Iranian Army were to go a single meter into Iraq it would be applauded by the Iraqi people. The Iraqi regime has recently killed Iraq's most famous religious figure. When you reach that point you already have a disaster.

[Question] You oppose the United States without the USSR, you are struggling against the hostility of existing regimes, you have internal fronts springing up on political, economic and regional problems: Could there be a more complete isolation or a more difficult situation?

[Answer] You open the road toward perfection by meeting all these challenges together. The Iranian national will be forged in upheaval, at the heart of the world's problems. This will be a lesson for the whole world.

L'UNITA INTERVIEWS LEFTIST LEADER MAS'UD RAJAVI

LD091339 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 7 May 80 p 3

[Siegmund Ginzberg interview with Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in Tehran: "I Am Talking to the Europeans: What Use Is It to Anybody if Iran Regresses"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Tehran--"Here in Persia we say: If you open the bottle the devil comes out. Once the cork, which had been repressing this country's vital forces for decades, was removed a little of everything emerged. Not the devil of course but a multiplicity of seething social forces and conflicts, divisions and opposing influences. Somebody needs to unite them and organize them: This is what is lacking." Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq--the leftwing Islamic organization--is very young. He is 32 years old--a large part of those 32 years having been spent in the shah's prisons, and he was only saved from execution by international mobilization--but his smile under his moustache is so lively that it tells little of all this. His face however is almost legendary. He is the most lucid of the politicians in the Iranian Revolution we have met so far. His candidacy in the presidential elections was supported by the Kurdish Democrats, the other ethnic minorities and the more progressive sectors before he was forced to withdraw because he had opposed the limitation of people's sovereignty and other gaps and uncertainities in the constitution. [President] Bani-Sadr himself had to admit that Rajavi was the only other candidate with broad popular support. Despite the intrigues--fully documented--his organization was the one which obtained the most votes after the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] in the first round of the parliamentary elections.

Of the Islamic forces the Mojahedin-e Khalq are the most open toward the Marxists and the most concerned with the experiences of the workers' and democratic movement in the rest of the world. "We are," Rajavi said, "primarily Muslims. But we are also progressive and revolutionary. Ours is a nontotalitarian Islam which links the struggle for national independence with the struggle to free labor from exploitation." As is known, words abound in Iran at present but Rajavi does not talk empty words. It is a fact that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, because of its prestige and its ability to interpret the ideological trends of a large part of the population, acts as a cushion between the majority of Islamic forces and the secular leftwing forces. It is they who are preventing an "Indonesian-type" solution.

It was Rajavi who tried right to the end to prevent the clashes and massacre in the university and it may be thanks to his mediation that the consequences were not more serious. It is he who, in the past few days, has acted as intermediary between Bani-Sadr and the Kurdish Democrats. He stressed: "Who can control the demons who have escaped from the bottle? The mullahs with their internal divisions? An army which has been crushed and is still suffering from shock? Even Bani-Sadr can only do it if he does not break with the other democratic revolutionary forces. Otherwise there is no way out."

"An anti-imperialist revolution," he said, "needs a revolutionary organization which is capable of leading it. We do not have such an organization. We have a leader: Khomeyni. Without him we would not even have been able to get rid of the shah. But what happens after Khomeyni?"

"The first task to ensure our revolution's survival is to sever the colonial-type relations to which our country was subjected: on the economic, political and military plane and in the organization of internal security." Nobody in Iran, not even the orthodox Muslims who have set up the polemical target of the "American left" dares to dispute the anti-imperialist consistency of the Mojahedin-e Khalq's stances. However, these stances do not contain the distortions and simplifications encountered elsewhere.

"We feel deeply responsible," Rajavi said, "for world peace. Moreover we do not want to go back along paths which have left unhealed wounds in other revolutionary experiments. It is not a question of ceasing to have relations with other countries in the world and even with the capitalist countries but of changing the nature of these relations. Explain this to the European workers, who ought not to allow our revolution to be crushed or allow matters to be settled by reversing history and imagining that a return to the days of cheap oil is possible. Their future too depends on the way in which the contradictions opened up by the Third World peoples' struggle are tackled."

He also discussed the threat posed by the U.S. hostages affair: "Just a few hours after the storming of the U.S. Embassy we issued a communique warning of the danger that the detention of the hostages could distort and confuse the anti-imperialist struggle. We explained that Iran's dependent relations could not be overcome by arresting 50 individuals, even if they are spies. However, we could not oppose and reject a real movement which developed around the hostages affair and from the demand for the shah's extradition. We tried to radicalize it, direct it and place the emphasis on its anti-imperialist aspects. We succeeded, at least partly, but we must also recognize that this affair has enabled some forces in the United States to overcome the public's Vietnam complex, push moderate elements aside, ensure that Brzezinski's line prevails over Vance's, isolate Iran on the international plane and blackmail the European allies. On the other hand if the USSR had not launched a military intervention in Afghanistan the situation today would obviously be better. We want a peaceful solution to the affair. However, it is not only for us to decide: If there is a U.S. intervention our people will not tolerate it."

AFGHAN MOVEMENT SAYS SOVIET TANKS, SOLDIERS BESIEGED

JN102027 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom, in a telephone call with PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that according to reliable news reports received from Afghanistan the Muslim mojahedin are besieging 200 tanks and a number of Soviet and Afghan soldiers in (Huni) region in (Baydan) Province. The reports say that the Soviet and Afghan soldiers are in a difficult situation.

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South Asia

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KABUL URGES SUPPORT FOR IRAN, CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY

GF121736 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Various countries are firmly opposing the threats to intervene militarily or to impose an economic blockade against Iran. The U.S. military operations against Iran are creating anxiety in the Islamic congress. The Muslim people of Afghanistan support this declaration and, together with other Muslim countries, denounce the U.S. military operations.

We believe that now is the time to form a committee within the Islamic congress to support our Iranian Muslim brothers. This committee will support the Iranian brothers' struggle against U.S. aggression, threats and military operations.

The Muslim people of Afghanistan believe that the Muslim countries should use all their resources to unite, strengthen and consolidate the Islamic movement and should not allow the United States to undermine this movement's unity and sow discord among Muslim countries.

Afghanistan is also struggling for its unity and increased [word indistinct]. Afghanistan believes that the venue of the Islamic congress should be transferred from Pakistan to Kuwait in order to preserve the purity of the Islamic movement and the unity of the Islamic congress. This matter will play a big role in maintaining the solidarity and cohesion of the congress and defending it against the [word indistinct] of U.S. imperialism.

DETAILS OF SOVIET-BUILT REFINERY PROJECT GIVEN

LD121800 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: In the (Jarkuduk) gas refinery project, the technical assistance of the friendly country, the USSR, has come to an end. The refinery was inaugurated today at a ceremony in Sheberghan. For more information regarding this big industrial project, we interviewed the vice president of the national oil company. He said in reply to questions from radio Afghanistan's reporter:

[Begin recording, in Dari] The (Jarkuduk) gas refinery which you have asked about is situated 17 km southwest of the city of Sheberghan. The first step of the operation is the excavation of oil from 19 wells. The installation consists of the preliminary gas refinery unit, the carbon dioxide (?renewing unit) and [word indistinct] the cooling unit of gas to lower grades, a power station and gas generator machinery to a capacity of 14,000 km, the gas (?condensate) reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,000 cubic meters, a 159 mm diameter gas pipeline and [word indistinct] for 19 excavation wells to the main gas collection point nearly 62 km away, a (?720) mm gas pipeline which runs from a point 30 km from the main (Jarkuduk) collection center up to the main gas collection center in Khvajeh Gugerdak, and the power and water supply lines for the gas transfer to Sheberghan, 195 mm in diameter and 11 km in length.

The preliminary work on this project began in 1973-74, and the construction work was carried out by the [name indistinct] of the USSR in accordance with contract No 60-130-05, dated October 1975-76. Experimental production was started in October 1979 and the plant was officially commissioned on 27 January 1979 by the gas excavation and export department for the 12-month guarantee period. The total construction cost of this project was R50.84 million, the breakdown of which is as follows:

1. R37.14 million for technical equipment and tools from Soviet credit in accordance with the 27 February 1975 Soviet-Afghan technical and economic agreement.

2. R1.7 million for the purchase of equipment from internal sources.

3. R9.6 million, the equivalent of 594 million afghanis, for the contractor's local expenses, from internal sources.

4. R2.4 million, (?paid in) dollars, for the contractor's services, from internal sources.

The 1973 gas reserves at (Jarkuduk) were estimated at 30.9 billion cubic meters by the Ministry of Geology of the USSR. Production in the first 3 years, according to the contract, was estimated at 2 billion cubic meters of gas and 20,000 tons of condensate, but in accordance with the latest calculations made by the Ministry of Geology of the USSR in 1979, the gas reserves were estimated at 22.3 billion cubic meters. As reserves reduced from 30.9 billion cubic meters to (?19.3) billion cubic meters, gas production for the first 3 years was reduced from 2 billion cubic meters to (?1.5)billion cubic meters in accordance with the 23 March 1979 protocol. If production goes up in the future the annual capacity could be set at 2 billion cubic meters, following technical modifications.

The expenses for the first phase of the 19 excavation wells of the project are as follows:

1. $5.5 million for the purchase of equipment and tools, from internal sources.

2. R12.35 million for the purchase of tools and equipment from the USSR, from Soviet credit of 27 January 1975.

3. R502 million [as heard] from Soviet credit, according to the plan, for the employment of foreign experts for the second phase of the project, which includes 12 excavation wells, work on which will commence 1981-82 to be completed in 1985-86. This project is included in the 27 February 1975 agreement between Afghanistan and the USSR. The documents related to this project have been completed and submitted to the Afghan national oil institute directorate.

Investment for the 12 excavation wells will be around $(?4.3)million for the purchase of tools and equipment, [word indistinct] from internal sources and approximately R4 million from Soviet credit and 70 million afghanis from internal sources. The second round of investment for this project is R92 million, equivalent to 60 billion afghanis, which was estimated before construction work began on the project. In the first and second stages of the project 44 excavation wells were planned. Since gas production was reduced from 30.9 to 22.3 billion cubic meters the number of excavation wells has been reduced from 44 to 32. General expenses for the project have been estimated at 4.875 million afghanis.

In 1979-80 gas production, in accordance with the plan, was 1,245 million cubic meters. This volume of gas is exported to the USSR and the income from this in 1980-81 will be approximately 4 billion afghanis. [end recording]

DEPUTY MINISTER ADDRESSES LAND REFORM OFFICIALS

LD122055 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The seminar that began a week ago on the implementation of the second phase of the land reform, attended by land reform officials, officials of the state account department and the general directorate of agriculture, justice and [word indistinct] representatives of the capital and adjoining districts of Kabul Province at the land reform office, ended today with a speech by Dr 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal, deputy minister of land reform of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

The deputy minister of land reform drew the participants' attention to their revolutionary duties and said: The second stage of the land reform is to the benefit of the noble peasants and farmers, and in pursuit of the speech of 30 January 1980 by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and in consideration of article 19 of the basic principles of the DRA, in the near future the distribution of the official documents concerning land ownership on the part of the landowners will be guaranteed; on the other hand, the right of sale, inheritance, guarantees, mortgages and other legal rights concerning their land will be realized.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYS 4,000 UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

GF121818 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Following the triumph of the Sawr Revolution, opportunities have arisen to implement industrial projects such as the 5-year development plan and to employ graduates of colleges and vocational and nonvocational schools.

Accordingly, following the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, a large number of graduates who have been unemployed for several years have been employed in government departments through the cabinet's manpower bureau. An official of this bureau said approximately 4,000 persons have found jobs in government departments through the bureau during the past year.

It should be noted that a large number of graduates of nonvocational schools attended college and other educational schools during the past year and are not included in the above-mentioned figure. This figure also does not include teachers who graduated from teacher training schools and were employed by the Ministry of Education.

524 ARRESTED DEMONSTRATORS SET FREE 12 MAY

LD121914 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Out of the 620 persons who were arrested during the incidents of 3 May this year and taken into custody, 524 were set free today. A source of the country's security force said: Those who were set free had confessed their mistakes and pledged not to repeat such mistakes in the future. The source added: Necessary decisions will be taken concerning the remainder of the arrested persons after investigations. The results will be announced.

Statement by the security authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

Recently, a number of spies, hooligans and robbers attached to subversive bands and networks, imperialism and U.S. imperialism in the first place, and its Chinese collaborators and its Pakistani agents, embarked on provocation and subversion in educational centers and deceived the country's youths who are the future builders of our homeland.

They took advantage of and humiliated the sacred religious creeds of our people in order to cause chaos and destruction and disrupted order in some of the educational centers in the country. They disrupted the youths' normal course of study and education and violated public security while following the devastating designs of their overlords, contrary to the law and the basic principles of the DRA.

The security authorities of the country, with revolutionary patience and tolerance, adhered to their humane policy, which guarantees the security and immunity of our persecuted people, and paid serious attention to the subversive and provocative activities of the seditionist networks of reaction and imperialism and accorded serious legal and revolutionary treatment to those who provoke and organize such incidents.

In the April-May incidents in Kabul, 620 persons were taken into custody by the country's security authorities. As a result of the deep and all-round investigations of the authorized committee, 524 of the accused persons, who had taken part in the incidents out of ignorance and had confessed their own mistakes and pledged not to repeat such acts, are therefore being released from custody.

Ninety-six persons who are accused and arrested as provokers of the recent incidents with sufficient evidence and irrefutable documents are undergoing serious legal investigations. As soon as their dossiers are completed they shall be sent to the revolutionary court.

The country's security forces are determined to accord relentless revolutionary treatment to all those persons who disrupt the order and peace of the city and the calm and peaceful life of our persecuted compatriots, who have recently left behind the dark era of terror and tyranny of Amin and his ignoble band and are now enjoying peace, and to all those who embark on conspiracy contrary to the criteria of legality and revolutionary justification.

Death to the seditionist criminals and imperialist troublemakers and the treacherous Chinese chauvinists who interfere in our internal affairs.

LONDON DAILY REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND GHAZNI

LD121337 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 May 80 p 6

[Balram Tandon dispatch: "5,000 Guerrillas 'Killed' in Battle for Key Afghan Town"]

[Text] New Delhi--Several hundred Russian soldiers and several thousand Pathan mojahedin guerrillas have been killed or wounded in the latest flare up between rebels and Soviet troops backing Mr Karmal's communist regime in Afghanistan. The fighting has been severe in widely dispersed urban centres which are of great tactical advantage and which are garrisoned by strong contingents of Soviet troops. Some of the towns and areas which figure in the reports are held by upwards of a division.

The fiercest fighting, according to visitors, has been in the vicinity of Ghazni, 100 miles south west of Kabul. This town is of great tactical importance because it is at a commanding position on the Kabul-Qandahar highway and the town's garrison overlooks the southern entrance to the Afghan capital.

The Pathan mojahedin (Moslem religious warriors), concerting plans with student leaders in Kabul, timed their offensive to synchronise with the outbreak of demonstrations in Kabul during the inauguration of a week's celebration of the second anniversary of the communist regime. About 10,000 hardy Pathans divided into several kaflas (tribal columns) made a determined thrust at Ghazni. Both sides suffered heavy casualties.

The Soviet garrison at Ghazni called for air support and MiG fighter bombers and helicopter gunships flew several sorties to beat back the attackers with heavy machine-gun fire, rockets and tons of bombs. According to rumours said to be circulating in Kabul, up to 5,000 guerrillas died in the fighting and bombing.

Battles on the same fierce scale as around Ghazni have been reported from Afghanistan's sequestered north eastern province of Badakhshan, sandwiched between the Soviet, Pakistan and Chinese borders. Those who have come into South Asian capitals over the weekend say that the Soviets have had to fly in well over a battalion and a half of infantry plus possibly two regiments of armour to reinforce garrisons strung over the high mountains. According to some visitors about 300 Soviet soliders have been killed in the fighting round Ghazni and Badakhshan.

In tactical terms the battle in Badakhshan is of crucial importance to the future character of guerrilla operations in Afghanistan. Although Russia dominates the Badakhshan salient from the north, Pathan guerillas in the area have the advantage of easy access through well trodden passes to China as well as Pakistan.

Accounts of the fighting available indicate that the Russian troops are fighting from well dug-in positions in or nearer the urban centres and they hug the road systems to be able to press in their advantage in armour. The Russians are using their latest heavily-armed helicopter gunships to ferret out well concealed guerrilla bands or moving in the valley behind the screen of hills. [as published]

Heavy strafing from the air has traditionally struck mortal fear in the heart of the Pathan from the 1920's when the Royal Air Force was deployed to back up operations in the north west frontier. But the relentless pressure they have put on the Russian strongpoints in the past fortnight indicates that they have adapted to warfare from the air.

Reports brought back to New Delhi by casual visitors to Kabul indicate that student demonstrations continue. Official work in the city remains disturbed and attendance in offices is low.

KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET VIOLATION OF SIKH TEMPLE

BK111726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the sanctity of a gurdwara [Sikh temple] at Kussa in Nangarhar Province has been violated during a Soviet-led operation against the Afghan freedom fighters. The gurdwara was searched and the Sikhs and their families who were taking shelter there were deprived of their valuables.

According to these reports, there is great resentment among the Sikh community and they have lodged a strong protest with the governor against the incident. The Sikh community has also sought the help of the Indian counsel against the violation of the sanctity of their place of worship.

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SEIZED GAS GRENADES

WA091214 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--Poison hand grenades made in USA seized on March 25, 1980, from a few counterrevolutionaries near Herat were shown to local and foreign journalists at a press conference held at the Storay Palace last Thursday.

Attended by a large number of local and foreign newsmen and press attaches from a number of embassies in Kabul, the press conference was addressed minister of information and culture, Abdulmajid Sarboland, who read the DRA Government statement issued in this connection.

Before reading the statement, the minister dealt briefly with the shameless interventions and aggressions of imperialist circles led by U.S. imperialism, Pakistani militarism and Chinese hegemonist chauvinism in DRA internal affairs, saying the DRA Government has always exposed these for the working people of Afghanistan and world public opinion through mass media.

The press conference held on that day was to disprove items recently broadcast by imperialist circles in Western countries especially the Voice of America as if poison gas had been used against the so-called "mojahedins" in Afghanistan. He told those present they could see the incriminating evidence to find who was responsible for such crimes. Are the imperialists led by U.S. or others directly responsible for these?

Afterwards, chief of security forces, Abdus Samed Azhar, introduced to the newsmen three officers of the armed forces who had played active part in seizing and testing the above material.

Two of those arrested in this connection, Ghulam Sakhi, son of Mohammad Hussein, a resident of Herat and Mehdi Bahram Alinezhad, an Iranian national, were presented to the audience.

The above two answered the questions put by the chief of the security forces as follows:

Question: Ghulam Sakhi, did you watch yourself in the documentary film screened a few moments ago?

Answer: Yes sir.

Question: Did you know that the cases inside the bus contained chemical hand grenades of U.S. manufacture?

Answer: They beat me at night in my home, forcing me to get into my bus after which they pushed their personal effects into it.

Question: Mehdi Bahram Alinezhad, where are you from?

Answer: I am from Iran.

Question: Which part of Iran?

Answer: From Shahreyar precinct, Tehran.

Question: Did you know the cases contained poison hand grenades of U.S. manufacture?

Answer: Yes. They were placed in special places.

Question: These cases were on the same bus boarded by yourself?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Did you watch yourself in the film?

Answer: Yes, I watched myself.

Afterwards, a documentary film was screened over the TV set, showing the bus carrying the hand grenades seized near Herat. Later on, the participating newsmen put their questions to the minister of information and culture about the nature of the poison hand grenades so seized which are given below, together with their answer:

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter: Would it be possible for a few hand grenades displayed here to hurt civilians in towns and villages?

Answer: According to the tests carried out by Americans themselves, Thomas Swedinge's work, the tests watched by the audience earlier in the film and explanations furnished by an expert and in accordance with the book "Chemical Warfare in Vietnam", it is possible to reach such a conclusion.

Question: Does there exist any cure for the diseases so caused?

Answer: As far as I know, there does not exist any cure.

The HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR reporter: Would it be possible to use these hand grenades by dropping them from aircraft or using them as mines?

Answer: It is possible, especially by using them as anti-tank and anti-infantry mines or by dropping them from helicopters and aircraft.

West German correspondent: Where are these hand grenades made and what purpose do they serve?

According to Western reports, the Soviets have destroyed many villages in the struggle against the enemies of your government and have even used poison gas. Is that true?

Answer: First of all, I must tell you that the Soviets have not come to Afghanistan for the purpose you just described. There exist in Afghanistan a limited Soviet military contingents to ward off aggressions launched by imperialists, reactionary forces, Pakistani militarist circles and Chinese perverts. They have been invited to come to Afghanistan according to the provisions of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation and Article 51 of UN Charter and not with the aim as defined by you.

West German correspondent: Where are those hand grenades made and what purpose do they serve?

Answer: As you will see from close quarters, these hand grenades have been made in the U.S., the leading power of world imperialism. And these have opened their way into Afghanistan through U.S. agents to poison and eliminate the innocent working people of Afghanistan.

It must have been made clear to you that it is not our Soviet friends who are using these poison hand grenades against the people of Afghanistan. The Soviet people have always been real friends of the people of Afghanistan and they will remain so. It is U.S. imperialism, international as well as regional reaction and the Chinese perverts who resort to such crimes against the noble working people of Afghanistan.

Bulgarian journalist: What would be the effects of these hand grenades on plants, especially food grains?

Answer: As explained by the experts in the documentary film, the effects of this poison is more lethal on humans than on animals and plants. That is, the more complex the organism, the more the effects of these poisons. However, if mixed with foodstuffs, its effects would be highly poisonous.

Radio Afghanistan reporter: Does there exist any defence against CS-517 to neutralize its effects on environment?

Answer: I don't know of any such defence.

The NOVOSTI AGENCY reporter: How correct would it be to say that the sickening symptoms of these materials would be transmitted to children?

Answer: The experts may give you a detailed answer. However, I can simply say this much that the use of poisonous material in Vietnam by U.S. imperialist circles convinced us that such effects could be transmitted to children.

The DRA TV reporter: As seen in the film, the hand grenades CS-517 was used in open air and away from the town. Why was that?

Answer: The reason is clear. As explained, the poison gas is highly dangerous. The test was carried out in the open air inside a glass box to avoid poisoning people and polluting buildings.

The NEW TIMES reporter: What are the main chemical qualities of these materials in the first place? Secondly, why was the test carried out in the open?

Answer: This hand grenade weighs 350 gms with a 66 mm diametre and 120 mm height. It contains 50 gms of protechnical CS material. I earlier explained in answer to the question put by the Radio-TV reporter why was it tested in the open air.

The ADN reporter: How many of these hand grenades have been seized from the counter-revolutionary forces which are now on display before us? And another question, have these hand grenades been used by the counter-revolutionaries in their operations against the armed forces? And if so, what have been the effects thereof? Have they used these in populated areas and on what scale?

Answer: As mentioned in the statement, those agents and bandits have not been able to use these hand grenades because they were wiped out. However, in order to justify its slander, U.S. imperialism had earlier broadcast a fabrication through its propaganda centres as if poison gas had been used by the Soviets against the so-called "mojahedins" in Afghanistan. And therefore, they sent into Afghanistan these hand grenades through their agents but the latter were eliminated before being able to use them. Surely, U.S. imperialism, (the CIA and the Pentagon) possesses large numbers of these hand grenades the tragic scenes created as a result were witnessed in Vietnam. The U.S. may send again some of these to Afghanistan but the security forces and the heroic troops are prepared to intercept them.

At the end of the press conference, Lt. Colonel Gol Aga, president of the political affairs of the armed forces of DRA read the statement issued by his department.

The minister of information and culture said he hoped the honourable newsmen will convey the crimes and subversive activities of imperialist circles and international reaction to their people and explain their treacherous acts against the revolution and people of Afghanistan and thus appropriately enlighten world public opinion.

NEW TIMES DENIES REPORTS ON BAGRAM AIRPORT INCIDENT

WA091300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--The fabrication plants belonging to international imperialism have always tried, since the inception of the glorious Saur Revolution, to disseminate rumours against the national democratic uprising in Afghanistan.

Our noble compatriots remember that radio stations in various imperialist countries ranging from the Voice of America, the BBC and the Deutsche Welle to Beijing and Pakistan radio stations broadcast hundreds and thousands of items about revolution in Afghanistan especially since the inception of its new phase, fabricating false items about the free revolutionary Afghanistan and they continue to fabricate rumours and lies without any regard to journalistic sense of responsibility.

In this connection, the last false rumour has come from radio Peking and radio Pakistan to the effect that a group of mercenary terrorists and saboteurs had attacked Bagram Airport, killing a few Afghan soldiers.

This entirely false report was also disseminated by other propaganda centres in the West.

After contacting the air force authorities, the BAKHTAR reporter repudiates the above myth, saying the DRA Armed Forces in their close collaboration with the party leadership and people within the ranks of the National Fatherland Front are fighting against the enemies in an unbeatable fortification.

The party and people of Afghanistan have come to recognize their enemies and today the DRA is able not only to neutralize the attack of the highwaymen hired by imperialism with national solidarity and backing of friendly countries but also cut off the hand of any aggressor and heroically safeguard its freedom and independence.

At the end, the BAKHTAR reporter decisively refuted once more the fabrication disseminated by Beijing and Pakistan radio stations about the capture of the Bagram Airport, declaring to all the peoples of the world that it has been one of the insidious lies fabricated by black reaction familiar to the honourable and crusading people of our country and the world.

SOVIET-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP PARK BEING BUILT IN KABUL

WA091852 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--In order to further consolidate friendship between the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth and the Soviet Komsomol, a memorial friendship park is being built in Kabul to be called the Friendship Park of Afghan and Soviet Youth on a 138-acre plot along the Darulaman Avenue.

Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and head of the party social organisations before opening the work spoke on the history of friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples saying this friendship has successfully stood the test of time and been further consolidated after the glorious Saur Revolution especially following its new phase.

He added that friendship between the great Soviet and the brave Afghan peoples has been a valuable legacy of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the land of Soviets which is meanwhile based on the will of the working people of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

"And this friendship", he declared, "is steadily gaining strength in the interest of the peoples of both countries despite the plots hatched by imperialism led by the U.S., Chinese hegemonistic chauvinism and Pakistani reactionary circles".

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that Lt. Colonel Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA CC and that of RC [Revolutionary Council] Presidium and president of political affairs department of the DRA Armed Forces also spoke on the traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship, saying the construction of this park symbolizes the existing fraternity and friendship between Afghan and Soviet youths and this will once more enrage the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and those of humanity--U.S. world imperialism, Chinese renegades and Pakistani militarist circles, "I am fully convinced," he stated, "the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth will prove its worth".

The gathering was also addressed by a member of the secretariat of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth, a Komsomol member serving with Soviet Army, director of the youth section of the political affairs department of DRA Armed Forces, dealing with friendship between the peoples of DRA and USSR, emphasising close relations between their youth organizations.

Afterwards, the head of Ayub Khan Maina project supplied the audience with information on the park, followed by planting of saplings by members of both organizations amid joy and revolutionary slogans.

The new park will be provided with a restaurant, a cinema, a children playground, public toilets, a parking lot and other utilities.

To be financed by the Kabul municipality, the park will be enhanced through the joint cooperation of Afghan and Soviet youth.

The saplings planted in the park yesterday were supplied by the department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms.

AFGHAN-SOVIET ART EXHIBIT OPENS IN KABUL 12 APR

WA091434 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--An exhibition of paintings by Afghan and Soviet artists was opened at the Kabul University library yesterday by Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] Politburo and that of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society.

Organized on the occasion of marking the 110th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the first socialist country in the world, the exhibition opening ceremonies were attended by some members of the PDPA CC, a few from RC [Revolutionary Council] and Council of Ministers, the ambassador and staff members of Soviet Embassy, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of friendly countries, members of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society and some Afghan and Soviet artists.

The ceremonies were opened with playing of Afghan and Soviet national anthems. After the Kabul University chancellor welcomed the distinguished audience, minister of higher and vocational education and vice-president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society in his speech shed light on the existing good relations between the two friendly fraternal countries, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He added that the joint exhibition of Afghan and Soviet artists organized on the occasion of Lenin's 110th birthday anniversary is yet another example of cultural and artistic cooperation between the two countries.

Afterwards, Soviet Ambassador Fikrat Akhmeddzhanovich Taybev in his speech shed light on unseverable friendly ties between Soviet Union and Afghanistan, saying there is no doubt that organizing the painting exhibition of Soviet and Afghan painters will further contribute to the strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. "And it is a matter of pleasure that the present exhibition has been arranged on the occasion of marking the 110th birthday anniversary of the world proletariat leader, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, initiator of friendly relations between Soviet Union and Afghanistan and the great friend of the Afghan people, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin", he declared.

After the exhibition was opened by cutting the ribbon, the audience looked around and recorded their impressions in a special book.

Displaying 275 objects ranging from paintings and drawings to sculptures and miniatures, the exhibition has on show works of 200 Afghan artists and those of 75 of their Soviet counterparts. Both, however, reflect the lives of the peoples in the two countries.

The exhibition will be open for two weeks, and each week day between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

NEW TIMES LAUDS DECISIONS OF PARTY PLENUM MEETING

WA091242 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Second Party Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] The Second PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] plenum met at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on April 13, approving, among other things, the DRA basic principles and the PDPA charter.

It was a constructive meeting indeed because it achieved much in a short time. The DRA basic principles are to serve, on a temporary basis, as the nation's constitution and therefore finalization of such a great task is of tremendous importance to the people.

Besides, the party charter is of vital interest to the PDPA which is the only political party in the country.

As disclosed by the BAKHTAR report, the DRA basic principles contain provisions concerning respect to Islam, national customs and traditions, the people's rights and freedoms and democracy.

The PDPA especially following the victory of the new phase under the able leadership of Babrak Karmal shows a lot of respect to Islam as the religion of 99.99% of the people of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionaries and world imperialism under the influence of U.S. and regional reaction level all sorts of allegations against DRA without realizing that those at the helm of affairs now are staunch realists, and as such, they never overlook the religion of their people.

Therefore, respect to Islam is a fact based on objective conditions prevailing in the country and not something to be exploited for propaganda purposes.

Also a wise leadership in any country does not indulge in any act that may be detrimental to the prevailing customs and traditions. But a progressive leadership does one thing more. It distinguishes between the useful and the harmful ones, encouraging the former and discouraging the latter through persuasion based on logical reasoning.

It was about time that the department of culture at the Ministry of Information and Culture made preparations to publish a book, amply illustrated but in very simple language, on customs and traditions prevailing in the country to guide the public as to which one is useful and be enhanced and which one is harmful and be discarded.

The people's rights and freedoms have been spurned in this country for centuries under despots who, from time to time, wiped the people like dust on their boots.

With the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the people felt deep down in their hearts a sparkle of hope so that the entire population may enjoy ample democratic rights and freedoms.

However, the revolution was sidetracked from its right course by Hafizollah Amin, a 7-headed dragon who thirsted for blood. During his reign of terror which fortunately did not last longer than 95 days, Afghanistan lost so many distinguished engineers, doctors, writers, artists, etc. that it will take it decades to replace.

Luckily the new phase has brought us, after three and a half months, the present provisions which will be evidently elaborated upon in due course. Now it is up to the rank and file to use their rights and freedoms judiciously and join forces with their progressive party and government to establish peace and tranquility throughout the country as no rights and freedoms could be adequately exercised without peace.

It is gratifying to see that the second plenum of the PDPA CC has approved the PDPA charter and adopted a number of other important decisions which may have profound and radical effect on the life of the people of Afghanistan.

We are sure that the noble people of Afghanistan will further consolidate their unity and solidarity with the party and Government of DRA and allow no reactionary forces to sow the seeds of discord among them.

With the strong support given by the people our party and government will succeed in fighting and wiping out the enemies of Sawr Revolution and ensuring peace and progress, prosperity and welfare in Afghanistan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA091214 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--According to the DRA Council of Ministers Secretariat, following appointments have been made after approval of the council and endorsement of the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister:

At the Revolutionary Council and Prime Ministry:

Abdur Rashid Wasiq as chef de cabinet at the Revolutionary Council,

Sulieman Layeq as president of the Afghan Academy of Sciences and Shah Wali Mangal as vice president (administration) cartography and geodesy.

At the Ministry of Information and Culture:

Dr. Sayed Mohammad Haider Masoud as deputy minister (information),

Ghulam Sarwar Yuresh, as president of publications,

Abdul Qader Mal as president of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Latif Nazemi as president of radio Afghanistan (broadcasting),

Mohammad Swat Nabizada as president of the government printing press,

Ahmad Shah Behmanish as president of the Kushaniv study centre, archeology and museums,

Abdul Samad Weisa as president (administration),

Eng. Sayed Naim as president of Radio-TV (technical),

Mohammad Seddiq Rahpo as editor-in-chief of the HAQIQAT-E-ENQELABE-E SAWR,

Abdullah Bakhtany as editor-in-chief of HEYWAD.

Mohammad Zaman Momand as editor-in-chief of ANIS,

Abdullah Shadan as president of TV station,

Mohammad Asam Rahnaward Zaryab as president of culture and the arts,

Abdul Khaleq Alil as president of Afghan films,

Mohammad Anwar Nomyalai as president of the Bayhaqi book publication and importation institute,

Mashoor Jamal as president of the Afghan music,

Hedayatullah as president (administration) Radio-TV,

Mohammad Azim Lemar as president of publications,

Daoud Kawyan as vice-president (domestic news) BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Abdul Quddoos Lemar as vice-president (foreign news) BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY,

Mohammad Akbar Kargar, as vice-president (broadcasting) radio Afghanistan,

Eng. Abdul Qader Ghafoori as vice-president (technical) government printing press,

Mohammad Hashim Fakiryar, vice-president (administration) government printing press.

Abdul Aziz Fakiri, vice president (administration) and Mohammad Yusuf Daro, vice president (technical) Radio-TV,

At the Ministry of Commerce:

Ghulam Sarwar, vice president of the chamber of commerce and industries, and Mirza Alam Hamidi as president of handicraft promotion institute.

At the Ministry of Planning Affairs:

Assadullah Kawesh as president of social services,

Rahmatullah Akhgar as president (administration), and Ahmad Faheem Maroofi as president of planning preparation and coordination.

At the Ministry of Justice:

Ruhul Amin as president of research and studies, attorney general's office, Mahmoud Ghafoori and Gul Rasul as members of the above and Fazl Haq, member of government cases office.

Out of the 37 appointments, 29 are party members and eight non-party men.

UZBEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, CULTURE PROMOTED

WA091215 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, April 13, (BAKHTAR)--To revive and flourish the Uzbek language, literature and culture, a poetry symposium was held by some distinguished Uzbek poets of Afghanistan presided over by president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Suleiman Layeq at the Mahmoud Tarzi Hall of the Radio-TV Club last Wednesday.

Organised at the initiative of the Cultural Committee of the Uzbeks of Afghanistan with the cooperation of the cultural organisations serving development of Uzbeki language, the symposium was attended by some members of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar, some poets, men of letters, art enthusiasts and intelligentsia.

Following recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of the national anthem, president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan welcoming the poets, scholars and enthusiasts to the symposium said by realisation of the aspirations of the revolution, languages of all nationalities and tribes in Afghanistan will be flourished in the near future and inspite of creating a common and single language among the peoples of the country would enrich the world cultural heritage, among others the language and poems of the fraternal Uzbek people will also flourish. A number of Uzbek poets read their revolutionary poems followed by a few of their Dari and Pashto counterparts whose compositions were enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

The symposium ended with a concert by the Radio-TV Uzbek art troupe.

HINDU, SIKH RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES MARKED

Karmal Sends Congratulations

WA091931 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--Congratulations and sincere wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister, leading members of the DRA party and government were conveyed yesterday by information and culture minister to Hindu and Sikh compatriots on the occasion of "Weisak" at a grand ceremony held at Pir Ratan Nath Temple, Kabul.

The grand ceremony held by Kabul Hindus and Sikhs was attended by 'Abdulmajid Sarboland, minister of information and culture, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce, some party cadres, high-ranking officials, Indian ambassador and a large number of Hindus and Sikhs.

A Hindu welcomed the audience to the ceremony marking "Weisak", the religious festival of Sikhs and Hindus. He said "we are happy that this year this auspicious day is being marked under favourable conditions when our country has undergone profound changes creating a sense of freedom, security and tranquility after the grip of Amin's bloody band was loosened on the throats of our working people".

Afterward, Majid Sarboland, conveyed the congratulations and sincere wishes of leading members of the party and government to all Sikhs and Hindus on the occasion of "Weisak". He said the PDPA and DRA Government, after the new phase of the Saur Revolution, have supported all democratic freedoms of various fraternal nationalities, religions and faiths and all those who are defending national honour, independence and sovereignty of their sacred land.

The Indian ambassador, Jaskaran Singh Teja, spoke on amicable relations between India and Afghanistan, expressing appreciation for equality and justice among various nationalities and tribes living in Afghanistan.

The congratulatory message of Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth were also read on the occasion by a member of the organisation.

Officials Attend Ceremonies

WA091500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--The "Weisak" ceremonies were held yesterday at a Hindu temple at Shor Bazar.

The ceremony was attended by Lt. Col Gol Aqa, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], of RC [Revolutionary Council] Presidium and president of the political affairs department of the armed forces of Afghanistan; 'Abdossamad Azhar, member of the RC and chief of security forces; the Kabul mayor; some high-ranking government officials; Indian Ambassador Jaskaran Singh Teja and large number of Hindus and Sikhs.

Lt. Col. Gol Aqa speaking on the objectives of the new phase of Saur Revolution concerning among various strata he said "with the victory of the new phase, the way has been paved for unpurturbed solidarity among all working strata without religious discrimination as all of them enjoy equal rights even under the revolutionary conditions in Afghanistan."

Similarly, the Kabul mayor on behalf of Kabul citizens congratulated the Hindus and Sikhs on the occasion of the 281st anniversary of Weisak.

Later, the Indian ambassador, president of domestic trade at the Commerce Ministry and a number of Hindus spoke on this occasion.

Also good wishes message sent by the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth was read out by a member of that organisation.

PASHTUNS ASK PAKISTAN TO CEASE THREATENING DRA

WA091415 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--The Pashtuns from free tribes have recently passed a resolution at a tribal "jirga" saying that lately representatives of various imperialist countries have visited the so-called "Afghan refugee camps" after coming to the tribal areas from Pakistan. Should they love Islam so much, why don't they visit the camps of 4 million Palestinians? Why haven't they gone to Jerusalem occupied by Israel? This shows that they are after their colonialist designs, using the so-called "Afghanistan issue" as a pretext "to embroil us in a war".

The resolution goes on: "We are sure that the arrival here of representatives of such countries to have talks with the fugitives against the Afghan Government cannot deceive us".

The resolution states there is no question of war between Moslems and non-Moslems. "On the contrary, the U.S. and Britain want to wage war here and with the participation of Pakistani rulers, change our territory into an inferno".

The resolution addressing the Pashtuns says the Pakistani military dictatorship and its allies are fast making war preparations in our territory. "And should we keep silent and overlook their actions, there will soon be war inside our house".

The resolution draws the attention of all Pakistani Moslems, civilians and military alike, to this danger, asking them not to dig fortifications or build bases on Pashtun territory nor should they convert their land into a spring-board for thieves. They emphasized that Pakistanis should also end arms shipments there and cease to threaten Afghanistan and Soviet Union from the Pashtun territory.

AGENTS OF IMPERIALISM DENOUNCED AT MEETINGS IN BALKH

WA091314 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Provinces, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--Scholars, clergy, members of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth, teachers, students and other workers from Char Bulaq, Balkh Province in a function held yesterday condemned the treacherous acts of the agents of U.S. imperialism in collaboration with Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarism, Egyptian and Israeli reaction against the DRA revolutionary government.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and playing of the national anthem, secretary to the provincial committee and Balkh governor spoke on the lofty objectives of the new phase of the Saur Revolution and its backing by the people.

Two residents of Char Bulaq said they would maintain the gains of the glorious Saur Revolution.

According to another report, secretary of the provincial committee, governor and commander of Nimruz armed forces attended a function held yesterday by the working people of Kang.

The function was addressed by some speakers who dealt on triumphant December 27 uprising which saved the suffering people from the oppression of blood-thirsty Hafizollah Amin and his clique, safeguarding the territorial integrity and national independence of DRA.

At the end, a number of local elders and workers condemning the treacherous and inhumane acts of imperialism and reactionary circles against the DRA revolutionary and progressive government, expressed readiness to safeguard the gains of the glorious Saur Revolution and elimination of its enemies.

PRESIDENT ZIA RETURNS FROM TITO FUNERAL, MAKES STATEMENT

BK111403 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman, back home from Belgrade, has said all the world leaders he met in the Yugoslav capital were of the opinion that the world was now passing through a crisis calling for an immediate solution. Talking to newsmen on return to Dacca today after attending the funeral of President Tito, he said the world leaders expressed the apprehension [words indistinct] more dangerous and explosive unless there was an immediate solution to various problems. He said the leaders he met in Belgrade have expressed identity of views with Bangladesh on an immediate solution to the problems confronting the world.

Identifying the root of the world crisis at the problems in west Asia, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, President Zia said that during his short stay in Belgrade he had met a number of heads of state and governments and held discussions with them on the world situation, beside bilateral matters. The leaders he met in Belgrade included Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski, Chairman Hua Guofeng of China, Vice President Mondale of the United States, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, Romanian President Ceausescu, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan and others. Replying to a question, President Zia said the Afghan crisis also came up for discussion during his meeting with the Chinese leader, the American vice president and other leaders.

Paying homage to President Tito, President Zia said 121 countries were represented at the funeral in Belgrade. Most of the countries were represented by the heads of states of governments. The gathering is a proof how popular President Tito was (among the) countries of the world.

Later, elaborating on President Zia's meeting with world leaders, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq said the new leadership of Yugoslavia, in pursuance of Marshal Tito's ideals, is determined to continue its efforts for the maintenance of world peace and stability and to cooperate fully with Bangladesh. He said the later President Marshal Tito had expressed the desire that Yugoslav relations with Bangladesh should be further strengthened in the years to come.

Prof Shamsul Haq said during President Zia's talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng, the Chinese leader extended an invitation to President Zia to visit China which he said is an indication of our growing friendship with that country. The foreign minister added that the role of Bangladesh in the Security Council has been appreciated throughout the world. He said, as a result of President Zia's visit, Bangladesh's relations with its neighbors [words indistinct] will strengthen further.

Further Details

For Dacca radio reportage on President Ziaur Rahman's meetings with Hua Guofeng, Ziaul Haq and other world leaders while attending the funeral of Josip Bros Tito see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

LIBYAN EMBASSY CONVERTED INTO 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

BK121648 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Dacca has been converted into a People's Bureau. Speaking at a news conference in Dacca today, outgoing Libyan Ambassador 'Umar al-Ghadamisi said that the decision of changing the embassy into a bureau has been taken in accordance with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's policy of democracy and the establishment of people's authority.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH LEADERS IN BELGRADE

BK101702 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 10 May 80

[Spotlight program: Interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Harish Awasthi, All-India Radio special correspondent, 9 May during Mrs Gandhi's flight home from Belgrade--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have had a lot of meetings with the nonaligned leaders in Belgrade. Do you think the post-Tito situation was discussed in the nonaligned world there?

[Answer] Well, you see, there is no doubt that Tito's going is a loss to the nonaligned world and I would say to the world as a whole and the others as well. But most of the discussions didn't have much to do with nonalignment. They had to do with the current problems of the world and the crises which are of such great concern to all countries.

[Question] Did any proposal emerge on the nonaligned initiative to resolve the Afghanistan crisis among your discussions with the nonaligned leaders?

[Answer] Well, this was mentioned by some people. But you know our view and our view was shared by the majority of the people with whom I talked (?first) and unless we are clear about a solution, there is not much point in just having a general discussion in the conference of that kind. And today, a lot of people are making efforts to find a way out. And this, our going to Belgrade, although it was a very sad occasion for all of us and especially for those of us like myself who had a close family friendship with President Tito. But the occasion did give us the opportunity of meeting a lot of people which is extremely useful in today's changing world.

[Question] Madam Prime Minister, you had a meeting with President Brezhnev, I think the first in about 4 year's time. Do you think there is any softening of their attitude toward Afghanistan?

[Answer] (?When) they said quite clearly that, he said quite clearly, that he did want a situation created whereby the Soviet troops could withdraw, they are not happy about having their troops there, and [words indistinct] noninterference in Afghanistan.

[Question] And you also had a meeting with Chairman Hua of China. And, I think that is the first meeting ever at that level between the two countries after the Nehru-Chou discussions in the late 50's. Do you think there is any certain change in the Chinese attitudes toward us and toward the world situation as a whole?

[Answer] The change has been obvious for a long time ever since we first, when I took the initiative to break down the barrier of hostility and we had an exchange of ambassadors and we had talks on trade and other matters. So that, in essential, is the change. Now the chairman expressed his great desire for friendship with India and for better relationship and he also felt that the nonaligned movement should be strengthened and we should keep to our ideas on nonalignment. By the way, even Mr Brezhnev also spoke about nonalignment.

[Question] Do you think that there is a change in their attitude toward the nonaligned movement? They are saying that there should be a change and now I suppose their being the super powers. [sentence as heard]

[Answer] It is difficult to say because the Soviet Union has supported nonalignment before. And I mean China didn't have much occasion to speak on that particular issue. I don't know what their views were.

[Question] And Madam, you also had meetings with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and apparently, some discussions did take place on the world economic situation particularly oil and the worsening economic situation.

[Answer] But nothing really specific emerged. The discussions were more of a general nature--Pakistan. And I put to them what India's problems were, and Chancellor Schmidt countered with Germany's and the problems of the West because of the rising prices of oil and so on.

[Question] Apparently they are not as much affected by the crisis as we are?

[Answer] Obviously, we are more affected because we can less afford it. But otherwise it is disrupting their economy also.

[Question] Thank you very much.

DELHI CARRIES COMMENTARY ON CARTER NUCLEAR FUEL DECISION

BK100242 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 9 May 80

[Commentary by L.K. Sharma, special correspondent of the TIMES OF INDIA]

[Text] India's Tarapur nuclear powerplant, starved of fuel for the past 2 years, can look forward to better days. President Carter's intervention should insure that the first of the two pending consignments of 16.8 tons each of enriched uranium reaches Tarapur before winter. Mr Carter's decision to authorize fuel supplies reflects some willingness of the United States to see reason. India's plea all through the long delay that exposed our nuclear power program to grave danger has been that the U.S. should meet its contractual obligation and maintain regular supplies. Whatever be the decision by the NRC [Nuclear Regulatory Commission], Mr Carter will issue an executive order authorizing the first consignment. The presidential decision can then be vetoed only by a two-thirds majority of the U.S. Congress. One hopes that this major initiative taken by President Carter will not be frustrated.

The U.S. President's decision has come as a surprise since India did not make any compromising gesture despite consistent pressure from the United States that India should accept full scope safeguards for all its nuclear facilities. In fact, as was expected, the new government of Mrs Gandhi ended all ambivalence about India's stand and went so far as to declare that, if necessary, peaceful nuclear explosions would be resumed. Lest patience be mistaken as weakness, India also made it clear that failure of assured fuel supplies for Tarapur would compel India to free itself from other clauses of the contract and to pull the Tarapur station out of safeguards.

A corollary to the breach of contract by the United States would have been an open option for India to get fuel supplies from other sources and to reprocess the fuel used at Tarapur which has been piling up because of the U.S. indecision. President Carter's decision to expedite fuel supplies to India shows a fresh thinking in the U.S. administration on problems of nuclear nonproliferation. Not only did the U.S. spokesman announce the presidential decision to authorize the first consignment, he also said that the government was recommending to the NRC to consider the application for the second consignment favorably. He also hinted that India could go ahead and ask for more, though earlier this seemed futile under the new legislation. Of course, no radical policy changes can be expected when the presidential election campaign is in full swing.

In the context of India-American ties, even the slight shift removes a major irritant in the bilateral relations. The policy shift may, however, gain greater significance in the context of the growing worldwide criticism of the ambiguous nuclear morality preached by the United States. At the recent conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, developing as well as developed countries raised the issue of assured fuel supplies in a big way. It was clear that even the countries which had accepted full scope safeguards, which India considers discriminatory, were finding it hard to acquire the contracted supplies of nuclear equipment and fuel.

The indignation of the receiver countries apart, it has become progressively clear that the United States finds it difficult to impose its will on its friends and allies who are not prepared to follow the path of nuclear renunciation to the limited extent of shutting off the supplies for the nuclear have nots. Then came the final report of the international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation, a study organized on the U.S. initiative. It knocked down the very basis of the U.S. premise that breeder reactors would substantially add tothe danger of proliferation. This has strengthened the position of the European countries who are also dependent on the U.S. shipments of nuclear fuel.

Mr Carter's decision, if it leads to the supply of the two pending consignments of fuel for Tarapur, can only provide a breather for the atomic energy department which will still have to find some way of getting guaranteed fuel supplies. The two consignments will see the plant through 2 years of its operation. If the power generation is suppressed, as is being done now, these 2 years could be stretched to three. This period is more than adequate for the department to come up with the alternative mixed oxide fuel since considerable work on it has already been done. That alone will free Tarapur from its dependence on foreign sources of supplies.

India is considering whether it should go in for a uranium enrichment facility. Such a plant was proposed initially, but on cost considerations it could not be undertaken. Tarapur is the only plant which requires enriched uranium since all others are based on natural uranium. In fact, Tarapur did not fit into the general route of the atomic power development program that was chalked out under the leadership of Dr Homi Bhabha. Dr Bhabha had agreed to have this turnkey project only with a view to demonstrating the benefits of nuclear power. Its running, of course, has given useful experience to Indian engineers. The route that Bhabha chose still remains valid. It planned for the use of the existing limited quantity of natural uranium to install thermal reactors of the heavy water type. In the second stage the plutonium produced in these will be used to feed fast breeder reactors which will in turn use the depleted uranium acquired from the fuel discharged from the heavy water reactors and thorium of which we have vast reserves. This seems to be the most efficient use of the indigenously available fuel.

Troubles of Tarapur apart, the development of the first stage powerplant could not progress as per schedule. Today we are able to build a nuclear power reactor with import contents being as low as 15 percent. The path of self-reliance does not run smooth and a price has to be paid in terms of costs and time (?overruns). The setback can be attributed to other reasons such as delayed decisions [word indistinct] by foreign suppliers and the withdrawal of foreign assistance following the peaceful nuclear explosion.

The cumulative result is that the share of nuclear power in the total generation has marginally come down over the years and now is just about two percent. In fact, the total installed capacity of nuclear powerplants is 600 megawatts, just one-fifth of the original target. Beside two units of Tarapur, only one unit of the Rajasthan project is operating today.

The nonavailability of heavy water has delayed the commissioning of the second unit of the Rajasthan project. Tarapur's hand to mouth or rather [word indistinct] to reactor existence ought to have driven a lesson home. India cannot afford to slacken its efforts for gaining self-reliance in this sophisticated field. An assurance about another consignment of fuel should not lead to complacency. The effort in the nuclear field must be stepped up to maintain the early lead in this field that India had acquired among the developing countries. In the context of the present energy crisis, India cannot afford the stagnation in the growth of nuclear power.

GOVERNMENT TELLS EMBASSY IN QATAR TO PROTECT INDIANS

BK091122 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The government has asked the charge d'affairs of the Indian Embassy in Qatar to take immediate steps to safeguard the interest of the Indian immigrants subject to the rules and regulations of the Qatar Government.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in New Delhi that while fuller details are still awaited, press reports have referred to the arrest of about 280 Indian immigrants in that country. He said: The Qatar Government has been enforcing immigration rules with great strictness to stop the entry of workers not directly sponsored by the government or any government agency.

SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT ACT

BK091603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Supreme Court today struck down Section 55 of the constitution 42d amendment act which amended Article 31C of the constitution and gave unlimited powers to Parliament to amend the constitution. It said the change made by the act is beyond the amending power of Parliament and was void because it removed all limitations on the powers of Parliament to amend the constitution in a way as to destroy its basic or essential features or basic structure. The court also declared as void section 4 of the amendment act which gave primacy to directive principles of state policy over fundamental rights. The court held that Section 4 was void because it damages the basic or essential features of the constitution and destroys its basic structure by totally excluding challenge in a court of law on the ground that a law was void because it curtailed or took away fundamental rights.

Disposing of a batch of writ petitions, Chief Justice Chandrachud, Justice Gupta, Justice Untwalia and Justice Kailasan said fuller reasons for the decision will follow later and then the writ petitions will be considered on the other points involving them. Justice Bhagwati, the fifth judge, withheld his final view as he said the question is of grave and momentous consequence and he would not like to pass a final order without a reason judgment.

ONGC CHAIRMAN REVEALS OIL EXPLORATION PLAN

BK121020 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Offshore drilling operations are fast progressing in various parts of the country to achieve the production target of 12 million tons of crude by 1982. Chairman of ONGC [Oil and Natural Gas Commission], Mr Venugopal, said that drilling of four wells in the Bombay high area has just been completed. Another four wells will be (?docked) soon. Drilling operations in the Kasaragod area is nearing completion. Drilling of a well in east Port Blair is also nearing completion. The ONGC chief said the systematic seismic survey of India's Continental Shelf will be completed next month. The survey will cover 12,000 kms to assess the offshore oil potential.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Assam Leaders on Negotiation

BK130744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the Assam agitation have said they are always prepared to hold negotiations with the prime minister or any representative of the center to find a solution to the foreign nationals issue. In a statement in Gauhati last evening, they said no meaningful talks can, however, be held unless the government withdraws what they called the repressive measures and revokes the preventive detention ordinance. They said the current agitation is only directed to the foreigners and not against any religious or linguistic groups.

Opposition on Government's Assam Policy

BK120850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has said that the integrity of the country will be in danger if non-Assamese in Assam and non-Bengalis in West Bengal were to be treated as foreigners. Addressing meeting at Jaleswar and (Nilagai), Mr Basu reiterated the charge that there was a foreign hand behind the Assam agitation. He blamed both the Janata and Congress-I governments for not handling Assam question properly.

Sharad Chandra Sinha, the leader of the Congress-U legislature party of Assam, has alleged that the situation in Assam has been drifting because of what he called the government's inaction and apathy. In a similar statement, deputy leader of the Janata legislature party in Assam Dulal Barooah said Mrs Gandhi's recent statements on the Assam situation have no relevance to the basic issues at stake.

Manipur Curfews Relaxed

BK121615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, the round-the-clock curfew in Teletatti area of Imphal was relaxed today after 14 days with the gradual improvement in the situation. The curfew in the area will not remain in force from 2000 to 0400. The curfew in the greater Imphal areas was further relaxed for an hour and will remain in force from 1900 to 0400. A 24-hour curfew, however, will remain in force in (Tangal Bazaar) area as a precautionary measure.

Meanwhile, hundreds of girls and women joined a procession today at Imphal in support of the students' demand for deportation of foreign nations from Manipur. A youth and students coordination committee has been formed with students and youths from different political parties and voluntary organizations to help restore normalcy and harmony in the state. A spokesman of the committee said that they will support for deportation of foreign nations, but would see that genuine Indian citizens are not harassed.

Police Clashes in Tripura

BK121617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to agency reports 11 people were injured when police made a lathi charge and burst teargas shells to disperse a violent mob at the subdivisional town of Dharmanagar in Tripura. The incident occurred during a 12-hour strike in the state. The call to observe the strike was given by the state unit of the Congress-I alleging the state government's inability to save and protect the non-tribals. Fourteen policemen are also reported to have been injured as a result of brickbatting by the mob.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK121547 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] All 40 member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization will attend the 11th formal session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference beginning in Islamabad on Saturday [17 May]. The session will be inaugurated by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Before the session a meeting of the Jerusalem committee [of the Islamic Conference] will be held in the morning.

The radio Pakistan representative has learned that the interim agenda prepared for the session includes the situation arising out of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the Palestine issue, the crisis created because of the hostages issue between Iran and the United States, and consideration of all other major political events that endanger the security of Islamic countries. The 90-point draft of the agenda also includes the world economic situation and its impact on the Islamic world and matters related to the promotion of social, economic and cultural cooperation among member countries.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers and officials of the member countries have started arriving in Islamabad. Niger Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo arrived in Islamabad this morning.

It is expected that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Guinea's Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure will arrive tomorrow.

It is expected that the secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry and leader of Algerian delegation Mr (Mohammad Saleh Tanwari) will also arrive in Islamabad tomorrow.

Representatives of Bangladesh, Cameroon, Libya, Maldives, Uganda and Guinea have already arrived to attend the official-level session on coming Thursday. Personnel of the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization including three assistant secretaries general have also arrived and have set up an office in Islamabad. It is expected that Mr Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the organization, who is touring various Arab countries regarding the conference will arrive in Islamabad on Wednesday.

Further Details

BK130623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] More representatives have reached Islamabad to attend the official session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The meeting of officials will commence in Islamabad tomorrow morning and will continue for 2 days.

Representatives arriving today were from Malaysia, Algeria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Maldives, Syria, Libya, Indonesia, the Turkish State of Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Turkey. Members of the staff of the Islamic Organization Secretariat have also reached Islamabad. Representatives of the international Islamic news agency have also arrived to send dispatches on the conference.

Meanwhile, Corps Commander Lt Gen Jehandad Khan, who is in charge of the organizing committee, this morning inspected the conference site, airport and various hotels where lodging arrangements have been made for the representatives.

OMAN'S DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN RAWALPINDI

BK130458 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Oman's Deputy Prime Minister Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, who is in charge of security and defense affairs, has arrived in Rawalpindi. He was welcomed by Defense Minister Mir 'Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur on arrival at the airport.

Hold Talks With Defense Minister

BK130816 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister of Oman Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, who is also in charge of security and defense affairs, called on Defense Minister Mir 'Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur in Rawalpindi this morning. He stayed with Talpur for some time and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur also had a meeting with Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan in Rawalpindi this morning. Later, along with members of his delegation, he attended a meeting with senior officers of the joint staff headquarters.

BANGLADESH SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK130434 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Agriculture and Forests Nurul Islam arrived in Is'amabad today on a 5-day visit to Pakistan as a special presidential envoy. He told newsmen that he has brought a special message from President Ziaur Rahman for Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said he is particularly looking for Pakistan's cooperation in growing more and more wheat and cotton in Bangladesh, and will discuss with Pakistan officials the exchange of expertise in these fields.

Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Rear Adm Mohammad Fazal Janjua said Pakistan would be glad to extend all possible cooperation to Bangladesh in its efforts to boose its agricultural production.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LAUDS INDO-PAKISTANI TIES

BK130436 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan would continue to progress within the framework of the Simla Agreement. This was stated by Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz at a dinner he hosted in honor of outgoing Indian Ambassador K.S. Bajpai in Islamabad last night.

The foreign secretary referred to developments which had brought about a positive transformation in Indo-Pakistan relations. He said the adviser on foreign affairs is expected to visit India in the near future to continue the dialogue which started after the visit to Pakistan of the special emissary of the Indian prime minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, and Foreign Secretary Sathe.

The Indian ambassador, in his reply, said it was heartening that both sides have spoken to each other in an even tone. He said on the whole the potential of development of relations has been well realized and these relations would further improve.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS LATEST AFGHAN REFUGEE FIGURES

WA131815 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 May 80 p 4

[Text] Geneva, 2 May--There are now 736,707 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, according to figures released here Thursday by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The report, based on the latest information provided by the Pakistan Government, said 578,080 refugees were in Northwest Frontier Province, 128,450 in Baluchistan and the rest in other northern areas of the country.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE FORMED IN PESHAWAR 11 MAY

WA121858 London REUTER in English 1804 GMT 12 May 80

[By Michael Fathers]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Pakistan, May 12. REUTER--Nearly 1,000 representatives of Afghan tribes, cities and provinces opposed to their country's Soviet-backed government have agreed to form a national council as the basis for a government-in-exile. Diplomats in Pakistan who monitor events in Afghanistan said the decision, made at a meeting in Peshawar yesterday, was the first significant political challenge to Afghanistan's leaders since a Moscow-backed government came to power in a military coup in April, 1978.

A spokesman for the organizers said the meeting was the seventh Loya Jirga, or Grand Council, in Afghanistan's recorded history. It was organized by emigres outside the seven recognized insurgent groups, most of which are Islamic fundamentalist and which claim to lead and control the rebellion against the Kabul government. All regions of Afghanistan were represented at the meeting, the spokesman said. The meeting, he added, agreed to set up an Islamic revolutionary national council of just more than 100 members which could elect an executive committee with the status of a government-in-exile.

The spokesman for the organizers said it took two months to organize the jirga and that the delegates included 35 former members of parliament. The Loya Jirga was held under the chairmanship of a former Afghan judge, Mohammad Babrakzai, and took place in the grounds of a large compound near Peshawar's sports stadium. The representatives continued the process today of electing members to the revolutionary council from which the senior leadership in exile will be appointed, the spokesman said.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN PAKISTAN-CONTROLLED KASHMIR

OW092006 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 9 (AFP)--Several hundred people have been arrested in the Pakistan-controlled sector of Kashmir after government employees on strike clashed with police, opposition figures to the Kashmir government said today. Former Kashmir President Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan said that 18,000 temporary civil servants have been on strike since May 5 to obtain pay raises and benefits granted in the rest of Pakistan. The government dissolved their unions after they demonstrated in the streets.

Police used clubs and tear gas in clashes with demonstrators on May 7 in three or four cities, including the Kashmir capital Muzaffarabad, Sardar Qayyum said. He affirmed that at least 40 were arrested. Pakistan's censored newspapers have not mentioned this labour trouble. The All-Pakistan Jammu and Kashmir Moslem conference sent a telegram to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq threatening to come to the defence of the civil servants unless he intervened. The conference is a moderate conservative party with a sizable following in Kashmir. The part of Kashmir controlled by Pakistan is a theoretically independent state associated with Pakistan.

NEPAL

PARTYLESS SYSTEM LEADING IN NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK121440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, 12 May (AFP)--The partyless panchayat is leading by more than 300,000 votes against the multiparty system in the national referendum just held to decide on Nepal's future form of government, official sources said today. This is based on the results that have come from nearly four fifths of Nepal's total 75 administrative districts spread over 14 zones. The remaining results are expected to reach here by late this evening and the National Election Commission will then officially announce the final verdict tomorrow.

Although the panchayat lost in the three major cities of the Katmandu Valley, nonetheless it got over 50,000 votes against those in favour of a multiparty system from the hilly districts of the Bagamati zone (Katmandu).

The multiparty front was victorious in the Saptari, Morang, Sunsarin Rautahat, Sarlahi Rupendehi, Palpa and Bardia districts. However the margin of votes was very slim, and apparently could not make up for the heavy losses in the hill districts.

The official source indicated that the partyless polity has drawn approximately 58 percent of the votes so far in these announced districts.

Rigging in Referendum Alleged

BK091023 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, 9 May (AFP)--Mr Bhadra Kali Mishra, former minister and one of the senior most leaders of the outlawed Nepali Congress, has alleged that there has been "widespread rigging" of votes in the referendum in many parts of the country and especially in Janakpur zone.

Addressing a press conference today, Mr Mishra, who returned to Nepal after six years of self exile in India, said "the people were denied their rights to exercise their votes overwhelmingly in favour of the multi-party system in direct contravention of King Birendra's assurance of a "free, fair and impartial" referendum.

He said on the day of the referendum (May 2) more than 20 percent of the voters were arrested and sent to jail in Janakpur district alone. "At least sixteen others were arrested on last Tuesday under the security act," Mr Mishra added. He also made allegation that the partyless panchayat leaders indulged in "mass loot, murder, arson and violence under the patronage and protection of the government to overawe the voters".

Mr Mishra however expressed his confidence that despite the rigging and the terrorization of the local people "the multi-party camp will win the referendum. Democracy has unveiled now in the country and this cannot be stopped" he continued.

"If the partyless panchayat camp wins the referendum through manipulation the people would not accept it" Mr Mishra warned. He said "in 55 polling booths in Janakpur district, 240 kilometres (144 miles) south east of Katmandu, votes have been rigged".

He also called for the formation of a coalition government representing different shades of political opinion, and said that the country's future constitution should be drafted by an "elected assembly".

Meanwhile, the National Election Commission (NEC) has announced this morning the counting of votes from 0800 hours local time (0220 GMT) on Sunday in all 75 districts of the country. The NEC also revealed that altogether 4,727,305 adult voters participated in the national referendum of the total 7,155,438 elibible voters, which represents a 66 percent turnout. The result of the referendum is expected to be announced on Monday (May 12).

SRI LANKA

COLOMBO PAPER SCORES U.S. RESCUE MISSION IN IRAN

BK101155 Colombo SUN in English 28 Apr 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Jimmy's Whodunit"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter of the USA evidently realised that doing an "Entebbe" in Tehran was not a peanut operation even for his supercommandos. He has only gained the wrath of the independent world, the ridicule of his arch rivals and veiled sympathies from his own allies. The secret mission turned out to be Carter's biggest flop.

Of course the United States did not lose time in reacting with unbridled nonchalance by claiming that the operation was launched under its inherent right of self-defence and on humanitarian grounds. It is up to the international community to evaluate the credibility of these statements.

The abortive mission has put a new lamentable perspective about America's own leadership and its ability to act with restraint in dealing with crises as well as provide defensive security to its own allies.

The military action that Carter opted for and failed should necessarily perturb Western Europe which agreed a few days ago to comply with his request to place sanctions on Iran.

Their initial reaction quite understandably is to be on Carter's side in order to avert a serious international crisis. But they could not be happy at all about the unilateral action taken by the USA that has virtually brought South Asia to the brink of catastrophe.

One similar reason why the allies agreed to support the U.S. in its Iran offensive with sanctions was to prevent Carter from opting for dangerous military alternatives. Now he has almost messed up his copybook with this foolhardy misadventure. Even if gamble worked out fine the blacklash from it would have been severe.

The mission's failure itself is a blotch on the ego and the efficiency of the Pentagon strategists.

The Iranians who were generally vilified with allegations of unconscienable political blackmail now hold all the aces in the hostage crisis. The ayatollah remains as cool as ever and chided the American action as a stupid stunt. The militants have not reacted violently so far as threatened. Even if they do the "agent provacateur" in this instance is Carter himself.

What the Iranians are doing with the hostages is absolutely condemnable. They have no right legal or moral to bargain with human lives. It is also true that they have miserably failed to respond to world opinion in releasing the hostages.

But drastic action like the "whodunit" tried last week by U.S. in snatching them away in the light of disastrous consequence will hardly be helpful towards peace in general.

The parties in dispute must try assiduously without pessimism on a negotiated settlement. That is the only way out, besides war.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

BBC Reports Results

TA121545 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] With most of the votes counted in the second round of elections to the parliament, which will decide the fate of the American hostages, the clergy-dominated parties appear to be on the lead. A report just received from Alex Brodie in Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] In the first round, the Islamic Republic Party [IRP] took more than half the seats won out right. In this the second round they have done almost as well. So parliament will be dominated by the clergy party, even if it doesn't quite have an overall majority. President Bani-Sadr on the other hand will have to work very hard to construct an alliance out of the assorted groups and independents who will make up the rest of parliament, if he is to find a majority to back him.

Before the elections, a number of secular leaders who could be called moderates, including former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and the Revolutionary Council spokesman Dr Habibi, endorsed the radical mojahedin leader, Masoud Rajavi, in an obvious effort to build such an alliance against the clergy, even though the mojahedin is considered a deviant group by Ayatollah Khomeyni. The latest results from Tehran put Rajavi 23d out of 24 and he needs to be in the top twelve to get elected. Other candidates endorsed by the so-called moderates are also not in the top twelve.

Meanwhile, Bani-Sadr's efforts to appoint a prime minister before parliament sits have as yet come to nothing. The IRP wants to make sure parliament will have a substantial say in the appointment not only of the prime minister, but also of the cabinet. The Tehran newspaper, BAMDAD said the crisis in Iran resulting from what was called the existence of powerful groups and different decision-making centers, was one of the main problems standing in the way of the appointment of a prime minister. Official sources here say that Admiral Madani was approached and offered the job, but the conditions he laid down were too stringent. [end recording]

Prime Minister Appointment

LD122010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was convened tonight in the prime minister's palace chaired by the president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. At the end of the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, member of the Revolution Council, spoke to reporters about the appointment of a prime minister. He said: In tonight's session there was no discussion concerning the appointment of a prime minister. I doubt if a prime minister will be appointed during the next few days. He added: The main reason is that the Majlis will be convened soon and whoever is appointed must be approved by the Majlis unless we feel it is necessary to appoint a prime minister under the present conditions.

At the end of tonight's session, Ayatollah Mosavi Ardebili, prosecutor general and member of the Revolution Council, also spoke to reporters. He said: In tonight's session there was some discussion concerning the fight against smuggling.

Also discussed were work hours and a plan to have similar working hours for office workers and laborers, to eliminate existing differences. Of course, no final decision was reached in tonight's session. He added: There was no discussion concerning the appointment of a prime minister in tonight's session.

Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, also spoke to reporters. He said: A prime minister has not been appointed and at the moment the situation it is not clear.

Ministers Resign

OW130319 Hong Kong AFP in English 0308 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13 (AFP)--Iran's Revolutionary Council decided yesterday that no prime minister will be named before Iran's new Islamic parliament meets, a spokesman said last night after the third day of council deliberations.

Spokesman Hasan Habibi said council and government members, meeting jointly, decided that the naming of a prime minister would be unnecessary, as the nominee would serve for only two months before having to seek a confidence vote from the parliament.

News of the postponement was accompanied by news of the imminent resignations of six government ministers, five having been elected to the parliament, and one named by Ayatollah Khomeyni to the constitutional council. The six ministers stepping down are Mostafa Chamran (defense), Esatollah Sahabi (planning and budget), 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar (oil), Mohammad 'Ali Radja'i (education), Hasan Habibi (higher education), and Ayatollah Mehdi Madhavi-Kani (interior). The first five are elected deputies, and the last was named to the constitutional council. Ayatollah Khomeyni will name their successors. The resignations will occur before the parliament's inaugural session set for May 26. Mr Habibi said the six new ministers will be named soon so as to be properly prepared by their predecessors.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had hoped to pick a prime minister, with Ayatollah Khomeyni's endorsement, who would serve for 2 months and then win the added endorsement of the parliament in the form of a confidence vote. Iran's influential religious establishment contended successfully, however, that a prime minister could begin serving only after a vote of confidence by the Islamic parliament. Mr Habibi cited "the difficulty of governing Iran for a period of two months, at the end of which, according to the constitution, the prime minister would have to resign to obtain a new vote of confidence."

It seems that none of the figures Mr Bani-Sadr proposed for prime minister could meet all the conditions demanded by Ayatollah Khomeyni and the religious hierarchy. Not only did the president fail in his attempt to name a prime minister of his choice, even for only two months, but now he has to accept, whether he likes it or not, a ministerial shakeup likely to produce a cabinet largely composed of members close to the Islamic Republic Party--which triumphed in the legislative elections.

Hamadan Protest

LD130932 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 May, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following election of 'Ali Ardelan as the representative of Toviserkan, in Hamadan Province, for the Majlis, (?groups) of people from (?the) villages of Toviserkan staged a sit-in the governor of the city on Sunday to protest the election, a spokesman for the governor's office told PARS yesterday. These people, who were supporters of Ahmad Mohsen Gorgani, another candidate from Tholviy, asked for the dissolution of the supervising council of the elections and the investigation of [word indistinct].

In this connection, the governor general of Hamadan Province, Abbas Ha'eri, together with his political deputy, commander of the gendarmerie and the police chief of Hamadan travelled to Toviserkan. Moreover, the Interior Ministry also has sent a delegation to the city to investigate the matter.

Bani-Sadr Appoints Inspector

LD122024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, has appointed (Nasih Ghayuran) as the president's special inspector. He has been given the mission to compile reliable information from the public concerning general security and the important shortcomings of various civil and military organizations and departments and to report personally to the president. In other cases, he should refer to relevant organizations for followup and for the solving of the shortcomings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Swiss Investigate Arrest

WA121728 London REUTER in English 1706 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 12, REUTER--Swiss officials representing U.S. interests said today they were confronted with a wall of silence over the case of an American free-lance woman reporter being held at an undisclosed location in Tehran for the last week.

The officials said the Swiss Embassy has made four separate approaches to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the president's office over the disappearance of Cynthia Dwyer, a Buffalo, New York woman who was arrested by Revolutionary Guards at her Tehran hotel May 5.

"They will only say that she is under arrest. They won't tell us who is holding her, where, or why," one Swiss official said. "We're being confronted with a wall of silence on her case," another Swiss official said.

Ambassador Erik Lang said further details apparently were being withheld "because they say she is being interrogated." He said he planned to make new inquiries at a senior level tomorrow in the hope of receiving further information and being allowed to exercise the consular right to visit Mrs Dwyer. Revolutionary Guards said last Tuesday they had arrested an American woman, presumed to be Mrs Dwyer, for spying, but later denied having arrested anyone.

Sahabi: Blockade Welcome

LD121828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Engineer Ezatollah Sahabi, minister of state for planning and budget, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY regarding an economic blockade and the government's measures to secure foodstuffs, medicine, spare parts and the raw materials needed by factories, has said: We ought to welcome this economic blockade because once this is carried out the Iranian nation will realize that, given patience, we should strive in a sincere way and try to stand on our own feet and become self-sufficient.

He added: Regarding the securing of foodstuffs, certain measures have been worked out and several committees are working with full authority on matters relating to securing foodstuffs and other commodities that are required. From the standpoint of foodstuffs, there is no cause for concern whatsoever. Regarding securing raw materials, factory managers are also in contact with sellers from various countries. Concerning spare parts needed by the agricultural sector, including agricultural machinery, some 70 percent of these are produced at home, and measure have been adopted with regard to securing the remainder: a delegation will travel abroad armed with authority and credit facilities and will purchase the needed equipment.

Regarding the possibility of a naval blockade by the United States, Engineer Sahabi said: In that event we shall have a total war economy. If we have to face this, then the plans which we have drawn up will be immediately implemented. Naturally, since the main source of our country's income stems from oil and since all government expenditure depends upon oil, this will naturally make a substantial impact on government expenditure. We will be forced to join hands and tolerate these conditions.

He added: Of course, this economic blockade will be a blessing, provided that the entire nation acts in harmony. This is precisely the aspiration we enjoyed in the course of the revolution, namely, to free ourselves from colonialism and the life of Western consumerism.

Regarding civil servants' bonuses, Engineer Sahabi said: The state organization for employment and administrative affairs has been assigned to unify the civil servants' pay and bonuses. He said in this connection that at present the greatest injustice in our society today exists within the government apparatus itself, so much so that we have one government agency paying three times more in terms of pay and bonuses than other agencies.

KHOMEYNI'S SON, BANI-SADR DISCUSS NATIONAL PROBLEMS

LD121700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, this morning. At this meeting, which was held in the prime minister' palace and which lasted for 2 hours, important national problems and events were discussed.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR, ITALIAN AMBASSADOR HOLD TALKS

LD121702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Italian ambassador to Tehran met and held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at noon today. Following the meeting, in a brief interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Italian ambassador said: At this meeting, friendly talks were held regarding Iranian-Italian relations, as well as Iran's relations with EEC countries of which Italy is currently the chairman.

The Italian ambassador added: For the moment, I cannot say anything about the details of the talks.

In conclusion, he said: These talks were frank and friendly, and I am optimistic about cooperation between Iran and Europe in the near future.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES QOTBZADEH, REPORT ON BELGRADE TRIP

LD121652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was received by the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran at his place of residence and submitted to him the report on his recent visit to Belgrade.

After this meeting, Qotbzadeh announced that at the moment, he is preparing to take part in the conference of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries, which will be held in Islamabad, Pakistan.

QOTBZADEH: FOREIGN POLICY LACKS 'GENERAL PRINCIPLES'

LD121359 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 May 80 p 12

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh: "Why Our Foreign Policy Has Become Paralyzed"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, there have been conflicts up to now in Iran's foreign policy; these are not necessarily your doing, but have emanated from other quarters; however, they have harmed the prestige of our diplomacy. Do you take responsibility for these conflicts?

[Answer] No, regrettably, I cannot assume responsibility for the irresponsible actions of others. I spoke about this at the Revolution Council meeting last night, and a decision was to have been taken once and for all, but unfortunately a certain combination of demagoguery, simple-mindedness and naivety has totally paralyzed our foreign policy. I, therefore, requested that the Revolution Council meet and first clarify once and for all the outline of Iran's foreign policy, to deal with a situation in which the council suddenly deems it necessary for me to go on a tour (referring to his tour of Arab countries) and then one individual says that there should be no tour and then a person in such and such an organization expresses his views, for whatever reason.

A Properly Drawn Up Foreign Policy

[Question] I have another question which follows on from this and which I think you have already answered: The principles of Iran's foreign policy have already been mentioned several times, but no detailed foreign policy document has yet been published. The reason for this is not clear.

[Answer] Indeed, the general principles have not been worked out, and we are thus acting from day to day. This is very bad.

Asian Common Market

[Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, there was at one time talk of the creation of an Asian common market. Can this plan be implemented, and, if anything on these lines has already taken place, how far has it progressed?

[Answer] Some thought has been given to this, but we are still in some confusion. We are still arguing as to whether or not we should maintain relations with foreign countries, and there are those who have fixed it firmly into their heads that all countries are either servants of the imperialist right or the imperialist left, that it is wrong for us to visit them and for them to come to us, and there are ignorant demagogues who make things worse. Thus, we should first prove our kinship and only then claim our inheritance. First, let us see if we wish to maintain relations with governments or not, then let us say: "Well, let us expand these relations and form, say, a common market."

If we wish only to maintain relations with freedom movements, whatever movement it happens to be, so that whenever anyone comes along and says, "I am a freedom movement" we erect an almshouse for him and give him money and other things, it will not be possible to establish a common market. It is with governments that a common market may be formed.

Serious Obstacles

[Question] Following your journey to the Arab countries and the United Arab Emirates, what in your view are the serious obstacles to total unity between the two sides of the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] As far as the serious obstacles which exist are concerned, because of our absence from the region after the revolution, the imperialists, the Americans and the Iraqis were able to make considerable inroads here. We have recently begun to shake that influence, which must be destroyed so that the possibility of real unity can be created. At the same time, there are those in Iran who are trying to prevent any sort of unity from emerging, and are trying, in the name of Islam and the revolution, to isolate us in whatever manner and at whatever cost. In reality, this is the same plan as that of American imperialism.

There are two problems here: First, the people must be aware that the Persian Gulf is a main artery, both for Iran and the world, and we must maintain a total presence there and not be taken in by the hollow and meaningless slogans of a number of opportunists and people of evil intent. We should then endeavor to increase our presence in those countries by means of perfect internal unity so that, God willing, we may have a Persian Gulf free of the influence of the superpowers.

MO'INFAR INTERVIEWED ON OPEC MEETING, SALES TO JAPAN

LD120440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, our country's oil minister, in an interview with representatives of the press and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, expressed his views on the method of increasing oil prices and the recent OPEC session. He said: At the OPEC session, discussions revolved around the formula for price increases, the automatic change of effective elements every 3 months and determining the selling prices for each country. We, Algeria and Libya did not agree with the formulas that were more dependent on conditions of the industrial countries. We believe that they should be more connected to conditions of the producing countries rather than the consuming countries.

Mo'infar said: At the OPEC summit, determining the price was not the objective; rather, it was the strategy and mode of determination of future prices.

He was asked: Considering the fact that the Japanese companies have decided to complete construction work on the petrochemical plant, will you sell oil to that country? The oil minister said: Apparently the Mitsui Company of Japan has declared its readiness to start [restart construction] and has commenced activity regarding the matter; but this is not satisfactory to us. I do not think that we can agree to their proposed plan. At present starting operations of the petrochemical plant is of utmost importance to us, and we are constantly exerting pressure on them to complete the project.

No new decision has been made regarding the export of gas and our demands have not been accepted by them; we said that if the price were less than our asking price, we would not sell gas to them; at the recent OPEC session, the OPEC members agreed with us, and OPEC has announced that gas should be purchased equivalent to the price of crude oil [as heard].

MINISTER STUDIES PROBLEMS FACING ESFAHAN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of labor and social welfare, who went to Esfahan to inspect the (?polyacryl) factory and to study the difficulties and problems of this vast industrial complex, told PARS in an interview:

More than 59 percent of the productive units which were producing during and before the revolution are working today. According to Ministry of Industries and Mines Statistics, the production of these units in the year that began on 21 March 1979 was about 80 percent of their prerevolution production. Considering all the difficulties we have had since the revolution, this is an acceptable figure.

He was asked: What steps have been taken to provide the raw materials and the spare parts necessary for the factories in view of the economic embargo by America and a number of other governments?

The minister of labor and social welfare said: A large number of countries, including Eastern bloc countries, already shown interest in cooperating with Iran. Of course, one should pay attention to the question of economic embargo as a problem. For this reason, a mobilization committee has been set up in the prime minister's premises which meets every other day to study the problems. In this connection, committees have been set up concerning essential goods, agriculture, human resources and the acquisition of raw materials and spare parts: They are busy talking with various countries so that they can propose various solutions. Most probably, the government will directly import some of these items.

BANI-SADR DISAPPROVES OF KHALKHALI DESTRUCTION OF TOMB

LD122106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The destruction of the former resting place of Reza Khan has started in the presence and by order of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali.

In a brief speech he made at a gathering of the people who had gathered in the courtyard of Abdol'azim shrine, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali enumerated the numerous crimes of the hated Pahlavi regime and said that the reason for the destruction of the mausoleum is to destroy the evil traces of the hated Pahlavi regime.

He then left for the mausoleum together with the people and members of committee No 14 and the guards of 6th district. He hit the first blow of the ax and broke the marble in front of the mausoleum. Then the members of the committee, using various tools, began to break the entrance doors and the stones around the mausoleum. According to the guards stationed in the mausoleum, the inner parts of the building will be destroyed by means of time bombs and TNT paste bombs.

It should be added that the president's office was going to turn the former mausoleum of Reza Khan into a museum of crime and studies had been carried out in this respect. In connection with the same issue, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, said in an interview with one of the morning newspapers: The destruction of this building was wrong to do because it is basically not right to destroy buildings. In that place we could have created a museum of means of crime. We told him [Khalkhali] several times not to do this, but unfortunately we are faced with unruly acts and some authority should investigate this matter.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Clashes in Kermanshah, Pavanrud

LD121020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Quoting the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, the central news bureau reports that from (?1930) to 2030 last night, a clash occurred between some raiders and the gendarmes and members of the Corps of Revolution Guards, in which two guards and several gendarmes were wounded.

The commander then is reported to have added: According to as yet unconfirmed reports, from 2200 to 0030 last night, (?an incident) occurred in Javanrud. No accurate report about the details of the incident is yet available.

The commander added: During the past 24 hours, 518 more people were expelled from Iraq and arrived in Iran, thus bringing the total number of deportees to 33,383 people.

Money Confiscated in Borazjan

GF121555 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Following a search of vehicles at the entrance to the city, the Borazjan committee strike force discovered 1,540,000 rials in a car. The money and its owner have been turned over to the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court.

Fars Governor Arrives

GF121550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The new governor of Fars Province arrived in Shiraz today and began discharging his duties. Mohammad Nabi Habibi, the new governor of Fars, discussed his plans and programs for Fars Province during a meeting with newsmen in his office this morning.

The new governor has a master's degree in sociology and served previously as an administrative and political deputy in the Kerman governor's office.

According to our correspondent, concurrent with the new governor's arrival in Shiraz, groups of Shiraz citizens gathered in front of the governor's office and demanded that the former governor of Fars, 'Ali Danesh-Monfared, remain in his post.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Fleeing Sanandaj

LD121726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The Kordestan 28th [Infantry] Division tonight issued the following statement addressed to the citizens of Sanandaj:

In His exalted name. The counterrevolutionary is running away. The counterrevolutionaries and the traitors to the territorial integrity of Iran, having lost hope from every quarter, are trying in every way possible to flee the city of Sanandaj. Fortunately, and thanks to assistance from Almighty God, a large number of them have been arrested by the militant forces of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic and valiant guardsmen on the Abidar heights and on the Saqqez road and have transferred to the barracks after being disarmed.

The armed forces and brother guardsmen are continuing their advance and are occupying positions around the city from four directions. The Shohada hospital has been occupied by the Revolution Guards Corps.

Noble citizens of Sanandaj: Be afraid no more. Victory and triumph have come your way thanks to God Almighty's assistance. Come out of the basements. Brother guardsmen and the military are coming to welcome you. A large number of fugitive counterrevolutionaries have been arrested. Arrest the remnants of the counterrevolutionaries yourselves.

Hardship suffering citizens of Sanandaj: Cleanse the city as soon as possible and, with the help of your other compatriot brothers and sisters, convert the destruction caused by the counterrevolutionaries into prosperity. In peace of mind and tranquillity proceed to clean up and repair the city.

To you, fathers and mothers, whose daughters went to Sanandaj from various towns to cooperate with the counterrevolutionaries: The latter are fleeing while your armed daughters are sobbingly asking them not to flee and not to leave them alone. The army and the Revolution Guards Corps have told them that the Islamic forces will give them shelter.

[Signed] The Kordestan 28th [Infantry] Division.

Rudbar Deaths

LD121804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Jiroft was advised yesterday that a number of counterrevolutionaries were going to set fire to and destroy the crops in Hajjiabad, a district of Rudbar. Therefore, this town's Guards Corps strike force immediately left for the area in order to establish order. According to the same report, as a result of the clash that took place between the guards and the assailants three of the counterrevolutionaries were killed and six of them were wounded and arrested. The commander of the operations of the Guards Corps strike force sustained a bullet wound in his shoulder.

IRAQI DEPORTEES STAGE SIT-IN IN TEHRAN

JN121901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A crowd of Iraqis who were deported from Iraq today staged a sit-in in front of the Tunisian Embassy--since Tunis is the headquarters of the Arab League--in denunciation of the criminal practices carried out by the authorities, who are the agents of imperialism, which is ruling in Baghdad.

Those who staged a sit-in called for sending a cable to the Arab League secretary general calling on the league to study their situation and demands, particularly returning to their homeland in their capacities as Iraqis and stopping the deportation practices, which are still continuing.

STUDENT STATEMENT NO 126 ON DEATHS IN LONDON EMBASSY

LD130058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0007 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, in statement No 126 which was issued tonight, announced: Our very dear brothers, 'Abbas Lavasani and 'Ali Akbar Samadzadeh, by sacrificing their lives showed that they were in practice followers of the imam and were not all talk. By their martyrdom, they foiled the conspiracy that the world-devouring United States had hatched in order to cover-up the disgrace of its military aggression on Iran. The same issue forced it to end the incident of the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in order to avoid further disgrace.

We congratulate and console the imam of the nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni, the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran and the martyrs noble families for the martyrdom of these fighting brothers, who were the true ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution outside the country. We will participate in the funeral services that will be announced by the honorable families of the two martyrs.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Funeral Announcement

LD130116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Guards Corps, in connection with the martyrdom of two of the staff of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, has issued a statement.

In a part of the statement, it says: In order to reveal another document of the treacheries of the arch-Satan, the United States, and the glorification of the brothers who were martyred in the line of truth at the Iranian Embassy in Britain, the headquarters invites the fellow brother and sister warriors to be present at the Tehran University mosque at 0900 tomorrow, 13 May, so that they may escort the bodies of the martyrs, Mr 'Abbas Lavasani and Dr 'Ali Akbar Samdzadeh, to Behesht-e Zahra cemetery.

HELICOPTER UNIT TO CONDUCT EXERCISES OVER TEHRAN

LD121005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news bureau, the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that tonight and tomorrow night helicopters of the airborne unit will carry out exercises over Tehran. The following is the text of the announcement:

In the name of God.

This is to inform the citizens of Tehran that in order to achieve the utmost state of preparedness and for the purpose of conducting exercise by the airborne helicopter unit to enable them to counter any possible aggression by the enemy at night, the Islamic Republic of Iran's airborne helicopter unit will carry out nightly exercises from sunset to 2230 on 12 and 13 May around Qal'eh Morghi airport. These exercises will take place only in this particular district.

COAST GUARD SEIZES MOTORBOATS, CONFISCATES MONEY

GF121346 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with the Ahvaz news center, Colonel Tanzi, commander of the Khuzestan gendarmerie, has reported that the coast guard unit of the Khosrovabad gendarmerie has seized 16 million rials from two motorboats sailing from Kuwait to Iran. The crewmembers of the two boats have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The Khark district governor's office has announced that in the last 2 days, Khark coast guard patrols, in cooperation with the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, have seized nearly 10 million rials, in 10,000-rial banknotes, from several motorboats that were headed for Kuwait from the port of Gonaveh. The crewmembers and the owners of the money have been turned over to the proper authorities.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FOR KORDESTAN REPORTING

LD121240 Hamburg DPA in German 1155 GMT 12 May 80

[Summary] Tehran--DPA correspondent Martin E. Pendl has been expelled from the country because of the way he has been reporting on Kordestan. An official of the Ministry for National Guidance responsible for foreign correspondents justified the expulsion by referring to the "unobjective picture" given of the west Iranian region.

The Tehran office of the agency is to be allowed to remain open and another correspondent of the agency is to be allowed to carry on the work after Pendl's departure. Pendl has been ordered to leave the country within the next 2 weeks at the latest and until then is not allowed to work.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD121031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] A report by the central news bureau says that an international transport agreement has been signed between Iran and Turkey. The agreement was signed at the Commerce Ministry by the Commerce Ministry foreign trade under secretary and the Turkish ambassador in Tehran.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH JAPANESE DIRECTOR

LD121032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran this morning met with the managing director of the Japanese [word indistinct] bank and the bank's branch manager in Tehran. Bilateral economic issues and banking cooperation were discussed in the meeting.

VISA FORMALITIES REINSTITUTED WITH GREAT BRITAIN

LD130815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today:

In order to prevent the recurrence of some of the difficulties which some Iranians travelling to England have had to face, following a request made by the U.K. Government the Iranian authorities have agreed to suspend the previous agreement and restore visa formalities from 19 May 1980. Therefore, until further notice, Iranian travellers who intend to visit England must obtain visas from the British Embassy in Tehran or its consulates abroad.

Iranians who are at present residing in England and who would like to extend their residence permit in that country must go to the British Home Office as usual.

British travelers planning to visit Iran must also obtain visas from the consulates of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARIES REPORTEDLY KILL 15 SOVIETS

JN120550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] In Peshawar, a spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Society for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that 15 Soviet soldiers and 40 Afghan Government forces were killed during an attack in the province of Konar.

The attack was launched at a rally organized by the Soviet forces to celebrate the annual anniversary of the Soviet-backed coup. The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries opened fire at those attending the meeting. Forty soldiers joined the Muslim revolutionaries.

As a result of this attack, the Soviet forces attacked the villages with bombs dropped from helicopters.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Conspiracy Warning

TA091956 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Anniversary of the Victory Over German Fascism Is the Festive Day of Progressive and Peace-Loving Mankind," says the 9th of May coincides with the day of the victory of the Soviet people and army over Hitlerite fascism. All progressive and peace-loving mankind celebrate this auspicious day as one of the great victories and cherish the memory of millions of human beings who through sacrifice defeated German fascism. "Victory over fascism is the victory of all progressive mankind, including the people of our homeland." During World War II our homeland's people also played an effective role in the defeat of German fascism. Thirty-five years have passed since the victory over German fascism and during this period despite the futile attempts of the imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism, the world has been living in peace. Today the leaders of the imperialist government of the United States are thinking of conquering and dominating the world, and in order to achieve their evil aims they do not refrain from conspiracy and intrigue and aggressive acts. Today the Carters and the Brzezinskis, these representatives of U.S. imperialism, are following in the footsteps of the Hitlers. It seems that Carter and his entourage have forgotten the lessons of history and now through their conspiratorial acts they want to ignite the flame of a new world war. However, these gentlemen should remember that the world of today is no longer the world as it was on the eve of World War II. The nations of the world have taken the matter of preserving peace into their own hands and today are able to thwart the conspiracies of imperialism.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Remove the Mysterious Hands From Military and Government Organizations", says the revelations regarding the recent U.S. aggressive action against our country cannot but arouse the astonishment and concern of all those who seek the freedom and independence of our homeland. These relevations indicate the existence of a wide and active network of spies and agents of the CIA and the Pentagon in our homeland. "The spies and the agents of the CIA and the Pentagon, hand in hand with their Iranian agents and mercenaries in sensitive military and government centers, are in the process of implementing their evil anti-Iranian plans."

Up to now the Americans have brought into Iran and taken out anybody they wanted. While the people of our homeland were expecting the convening of a court to investigate the crimes of the treacherous Bakhtiar, they suddenly heard from Iran's radio and television that this American spy had fled Iran. Could the Americans help Bakhtiar flee were it not for "the assistance and aid of the provisional government of Bazargan and the Entezams? Undoubtedly no." The liberals and the American mercenaries and agents, who still hold positions in sensitive government and military organizations, had the duty of implementing a preplanned scheme during the U.S. air attack on our homeland. The mojahed newspaper writes in this respect that prior to the U.S. aggression the radar facilities in Shiraz and Mashhad were removed. This newspaper also writes that the abandoned U.S. airplanes and helicopters were bombed, while it was reported that they carried very secret and important documents, and thus the documents were destroyed. These reports from the mojahed newspaper remove the curtain from the activity of a wide and active network of American spies in our homeland, and indicate that the main actors of this network of subversion and espionage are the counterrevolutionaries, which hands carried out these actions.

It is not difficult to identify these hands and these agents, mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries. All these hands should be cut. "All the bases of U.S. imperialism should be destroyed, and through revolutionary decisiveness the counterrevolution and the SAVAKists should be crushed to the last persons."

Imperialist Threat

GF101912 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 and 1800 GMT 10 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "A United Popular and Anti-Imerialist Front, Necessity of the Day," says the unpleasant events of bomb explosions, shootings and many dastardly actions, which have intensified since the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism, prove once again that Iran's enemies are looking for an opportunity to inflict blows on the fruits and gains of the people's revolution. The recent aggressive acts of the United States against Iran resulted in a disgraceful defeat. Carter's demonic apparatus lost whatever face and credit it had before the world. The warmongering circles of the United States have not yet learned a lesson from their abortive plot. They are twisting and turning like a wounded snake so that once again they can pour their venon upon our homeland's freedom and independence. Reliable documents and evidence indicate that Carter's administration is planning and scheming new plots and aggressions against unfettered Iran. Nothing other than this could be expected from U.S. imperialism, especially considering the fact that U.S. imperialism has lost all its sources of plunder since the victory of our revolution. In our unfettered country of Iran, all agents, mercenaries, masked and unmasked elements of the United States and remnants of the former regime, as well as many pseudorevolutionaries in our country, comprise a fifth column for U.S. imperialism. They are paving the way for a bloody coup, the toppling of the Government of the Islamic Republic and the establishment of a bloodthirsty dictatorship worthy of their wishes. This is a real danger and must not be considered insignificant. Under these conditions, all forces faithful to the revolution and the imam must beware not to consider the fruits and gains of the revolution as only the product of their own efforts and struggle.

The second, entitled, "Purging Civil and Military Establishments, Guarantor for Neutralizing Imperialist Plots," says in these very sensitive and dangerous days when the counterrevolutionaries, mercenaries and agents of Zionism, in cooperation with CIA and Pentagon spies and agents, are inflicting blows upon the revolution and its gains both inside and outside the country, everyone's attention is focused on purging and cleaning both civil and military establishments. If we should try to pass judgment on individuals in our official organs, we would be confronted with the painful situation of seeing that U.S. agents and spies are still entering our country easily and with complete freedom. They have been doing so since the dawn of our revolution and continue up to the present. This has become a cause of concern and worry for our united revolutionary forces. The freedom-seeking people of our country are asking the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic and would like to know why these comings and goings by U.S. spies and agents and their Iranian elements are not being prevented. So far, the answers to these serious questions have not been convincing enough.

Danger to Revolution

GF111915 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "It Is Necessary To Recognize Friends and Foes of the Iranian Revolution," says the aim of Iran's glorious revolution, above anything else, is to put an end to imperialist domination--more specifically to U.S. imperialism and its alignment with oppressors and exploiters. This is a fact that is admitted and accepted by all strata in the country. Undoubtedly, not all segments of society, especially those who for years and centuries have been exploiting the people and have lived on their blood, can cooperate with and reconcile themselves to the revolution and its basic objectives. They have been utilizing all internal and external elements for their purposes. The internal counterrevolution has joined hands with world-devouring imperialism abroad to carry out their joint activities. We must discover and realize which elements support the revolution and which individuals can be considered its opponents. Scholars such as Mr Kazem Sami believe that the Iranian Revolution is based on Islamic ideology and piety as well as a clear-cut anti-imperialist ideology. Further, because of its anti-imperialist nature, it is by necessity also an anticapitalist ideology. Mr Sami concludes that all those who support capitalism, which has its own social, economic, political and cultural characteristics, are opponents of the revolution. Our homeland's struggling writer, Mahmud E'temadzadeh, writes in this regard that the revolution must be responsive to the economic, social and political demands and needs of the oppressed masses. It is with their own hands and through their independent, social and political struggles that all class inequalities can be eliminated. By adopting careful measures, the first steps for the elimination of exploitation of man by man may be taken.

The second, entitled "New Punishments Will Intensify Confrontation," says Carter, the U.S. President, is narrowing the economic blockade around Iran and intensifying his military threats. The freezing of $8 billion of Iranian assets in the United States and their future use for meeting the expenses of aggressive acts against Iran can be considered nothing but an act of banditry and piracy. By tightening the screws of the economic sanction against our country, Carter's aim is to distract world opinion from new military preparations against Iran. Carter has been trying to bring the Western allies and Japan into his political orbit. As a result of Washington's cruel pressure, the Common Market members and Japan have retreated vis-a-vis the United States. At the same time, the United States has been intensifying its threats against Iran and other Persian Gulf states. It is expanding its military presence in dependent countries. Thus, the United States has been soliciting clients in order to oppose the fruits of the Iranian people's revolution and the liberation movements in the Persian Gulf region. It is not too difficult to realize that the economic sanctions and increasing military threats against our country will also bring about certain adverse consequences. The confrontation between the democratic countries of the Persian Gulf and the United States will intensify and strengthen the anti-American feelings of the Iranian people.

Warning of Plots

T122115 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Plots Against the Revolution Are Continuing," says the social circles of countries of our region are closely following all the events regarding the Iranian Revolution. So naturally the press in Arab countries is publishing commentaries on the recent U.S. aggression against Iran which was carried out with the pretext of freeing hostages. The direct intervention of U.S. forces in Iran was to be the beginning of a bast military plan against the Iranian Revolution. These U.S. forces were supposed to be helped by SAVAKists and U.S. agents earlier sent to Iran. The Pentagon, the CIA and the State Department had prepared this plan which failed because of an accident, but this does not mean that the White House will stop drawing up military plans. It is quite obvious that the hostage issue does not preoccupy the White House. The Iranian Revolution, which has damaged U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf, and the continuous plundering of the oil riches of this region have made the United States resort to such dangerous actions. The United States is exerting political pressure on its allies to participate in a blockade of Iran.

The press in Arab countries considers that such policy might help the actual situation in Iran, which has taken a special turn--in Kordestan a real war is being waged between the government forces and groups of armed Kurds demanding autonomy. The permanent secretariat of the Arab Peoples' Congress has issued a statement saying "the explosive situation surrounding Iran and the efforts of certain groups inside Iran to misdirect the revolution from Imam Khomeyni's path are only beneficial to the United States and its plundering interests."

The second commentary, entitled "Is Rapprochement With China, America's Ally, to the Benefit of the Iranian Revolution?" says steps are being taken for a rapprochement with expansionist China, the close collaborator of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. According to reports, "During his visit to Belgrade the Iranian foreign minister met with Chinese prime minister, Hua Guofeng, for more than half an hour and discussed matters regarding a rapprochement between the two countries in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere." The implementation of close relations between countries is a necessary fact, but the history of diplomatic relations between Maoist China and Iran shows the bitter truth that Chinese officials have always used such relations for interfering in the affairs of Iran, such as collaborating with anti-people elements for example. The actions of Maoist Iranians are no longer a secret today--the hand of expansionist China can be found in every anti-revolutionary action in every corner of Iran. During the shah's corrupt regime, the Chinese officials did not have to pretend friendship with Mohammad Reza and even made great efforts to keep him in power.

Today the imperialist United States is resorting to military and economic sanctions against Iran and Maoist China was one of the few countries which officially supported U.S. imperialist acts against Iran. It is China that has declared that she will support all U.S. military actions in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf region, so a rapprochement with China cannot worry the true followers of the imam's path..

LATE REPORT: TEHRAN REPORTS U.S. HELICOPTERS IN GULF AREA

LD131058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Oil Ministry announced today that last night several American helicopters appeared above the Iranian marine ships [as heard] which exploit oil from the Iranian continental shelf. The necessary observations were immediately undertaken by army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the warships from which the helicopters had taken off changed their course.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, left for southern Iran this morning to investigate this incident and to visit the oil installations there. He will see the Lavan oil complex and observe the condition of the ships. On this subject, the oil minister said:

These American violations will not weaken the determination of the people of Iran, who are ready to make any sacrifice and who are ready to be martyred for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The Iranian workers and experts--who at present are in the front line within 200 km of the ships [presumably U.S.], and who are struggling on the Persian Gulf waters for the sake of their homeland and to implement the goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--will not lose their morale because of such (?threats).

The oil minister added: The valiant Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Air Force and the Navy are guarding the Iranian oil wells in the Persian Gulf, and they will watch the situation more closely then ever before.

Base Unable To Confirm

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the commander of Bandar 'Abbas [word indistinct] fighter air base has announced:

According to a report from the gendarmerie of Hormozegan Province regarding a military violation and its confirmation by the navy, search flights were carried out from 0600 yesterday until 0230 this morning around areas where there was the possibility of alien military violation, but nothing was observed.

Citing the Hormozegan gendarmerie, the commander of the air base said: Workers of Lavan company, in refineries Nos 7 and 8 have said that the violation took place within 110 km of Lavan Island.

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FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC MEETING

LD131704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Shah Mohammad Dost, has given an interview to a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent concerning the proposed 11th meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries: [read by announcer]

[Question] Explanations were given recently in a DRA Government statement regarding the convening of the 11th meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers and the DRA Government's position in this respect. What is your view of this meeting?

[Answer] Basically, the meetings of the Islamic Conference Organization are convened in order to diagnose and publicize, in addition to the political, economic and cultural matters which relate to the Islamic world, those difficult and urgent issues and obstacles which face the Islamic countries, and to seek ways for the solution of such issues that the Islamic countries are facing which are as follows: The Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, the (?fate) of the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries, expecially its blatant aggression and interference in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

World imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and its cohorts and China, is struggling to insure that a discussion of the so-called Afghanistan issue is held by the 11th meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers. This matter is totally unjustified and is contrary to the unity and (?solidarity) of the Islamic world. As we have clearly said before, we regard discussion of the so-called Afghanistan issue as open interference in our internal affairs. The participants of the meeting should turn their attention to those issues which can unite the world Muslims and bring harmony among them.

I have spoken on the relevant principled questions on various occasions in the past. Islamic countries should declare their solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and give adequate support to that independent government. They should support the struggle of the noble Iranian people against the threats and pressure of international imperialism, which is led by U.S. imperialism. By threatening the national independence, territorial integrity and the right to national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Washington is presenting a dangerous example of interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries.

The members of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic countries should raise their voices against the stationing of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, and rise in struggle against the U.S. economic blockade, which is being used as a weapon against independent countries. The Islamic conference should strongly denounce the disgraceful Camp David agreement which has inflicted a severe blow on the Arab and Islamic world, and the consequences that resulted from this agreement and extend unreserved support for the revival of the rights of the struggling Palestinian people.

KABUL REPORTS ON 1980 SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD132134 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The DRA socioeconomic development plan, which has been considered and ratified by the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers, received final approval at the Revolutionary Council Presidium meeting on 12 May. As was pointed out in an earlier report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and minister of planning, had presented a report to the Council of Ministers on the socioeconomic development plan for 1980. We now present to our dear listeners this report together with the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers concerning the DRA socioeconomic development plan for 1980:

Planning in Afghanistan has a relatively long history over 20 years, although the objective conditions for comprehensive economic planning in our society have not been entirely favorable so far. After the victory of the national, democratic, anti-feudalist and anti-imperialist Sawr Revolution, better conditions and possibilities came about for the growth and expansion of economic planning in the country. Necessary measures were adopted in order to utilize these possibilities and the new conditions for a scientifically organized 5-year plan.

After the victory of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, in view of past shortcomings and the country's objective conditions based on the main aims of the social and economic development in the DRA, measures were adopted to prepare a 1-year plan for 1980, which has now been ratified and is ready for implementation.

The GNP in the 1980 plan will exceed the GNP of 1979 by over 9 billion afghanis, or 6.5 percent. This will make it possible to increase resources from the viewpoint of commodity exports. Special attention has been given in the current plan to the development of agriculture. The general volume of agricultural produce will increase by 4.4 percent compared with 1979, and by 6.9 percent compared with 1978. These figures are realistic and will be realized through the adoption of certain measures including a proposed increase in the purchase price of cotton and beetroots, a reduction in the price of chemical fertilisers and agricultural equipment and the implementation of a series of administrative measures and better organization of the plan for agricultural development.

The plan for agricultural development envisions the strengthening of the production infrastructure of the state sector, which will take place through the establishment of state farms. Agricultural cooperatives will also be developed and their number will reach 2,550 units. As a result of the implementation of irrigation works, 2,000 hectares of new land will be utilized, and the irrigation situation will be improved in the existing 15,000 hectares of land. Mechanization of agriculture is of great importance for the development of agriculture in Afghanistan. The establishment of four tractor station units will play an important role in this respect.

In 1980 it is predicted that wheat production will reach 2.9 million tons, cotton 150,000 tons and beetroots 100,000 tons.

The general volume of industrial products will considerably increase and will reach 35 billion afghanis, an increase of 11.6 percent.

KABUL REPORTS ON 1980 AFGHAN STATE BUDGET

LD140130 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Glorious Saur Revolution Is Forging Ahead Toward the Achievement of Its Objectives"]

[Summary] Extensive planning is going on and useful measures are adopted in an attempt to improve the lot of people all over the country. "The state budget for 1980, as proposed by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and approved by the Revolutionary Council, amounts to 33.76 billion afghanis. This represents an increase in the state revenue and expenditures as well. The budget of this size, which is unprecedented as compared with those in the past years, is indicative of the large and ambitious programs undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in the different walks of lives of the people living in this country.

"The increased revenues expected to be collected come from the considerable increases in the earnings of natural gas, which is being exported to the Soviet Union. Large financial aid will be extended by the friendly socialist countries in the form of consumer goods, loans, credits and grant-in-aid commodities. And in the aid extended to the DRA the share of the Soviet Union is great and remarkable.

"On the expenditure side, the increase has meant that the PDPA and the Government of the DRA carry extensive activities to serve the cause of socioeconomic development of the country, with a view to raise people's standards of living to the extent possible under the prevailing circumstances.

"According to the socioeconomic development plan undertaken by the Goverment of the DRA for 1980, priority is given to the development of important economic (?keys) such as power generation, industry, agriculture, communications and transport. With the large development projects undertaken by the Government of the DRA in different fields of socioeconomic development, with the help and support of the friendly countries, many job opportunities will be created for our people and thus the level of employment will be (?promoted) helping our compatriots to improve their lot and (?work hard to build) their homeland.

The achievement of all targets set by the development plan depends to a great extent on maintaining peace and security throughout the country. We have to mention with regret that the enemies of the revolution have always been trying to create obstacles against the development efforts of the PDPA and Afghan Government, but we are sure that this will not stop the struggle of the party and government in serving the interests of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

LD131938 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers has reported that the following appointments proposed by the relevant ministries have been ratified by the Council of Ministers and approved by the president of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister:

Ministry of Finance: Dr Mehraboddin as the first deputy minister; Fazl Haq Khaleqyar, as the second deputy minister; Nasir Ahmad as the director of revenues; Mohammad Anwar Sarwari as the director of the nationalized properties; Mohammad Na'im 'Askaryar as the director of treasury; Dr 'Abdllbaqi Samandari as the director of budget; Zir Gol as the auditor general; Rajab 'Ali Yaganah as the director of the duty stamps printing house; Mohammad Hakim as the director of the hotels enterprise; Shah Mahmud as the director of the pensions fund; Mohammad Yosof (Din) as the director of the Afghan [words indistinct]; Gholam Hasan [word indistinct] as the governor of the Afghanistan central bank; Fayz Mohammad as the director of the mortgage and construction bank; Associate Professor Mohammad Akram Khalil as the governor of the national bank; and Gholam Mohammad Yilaqi as the director of the exports promotion bank.

Ministry of Water and Power: Engineer Mohammad (Taher) as the deputy minister for power affairs; and Engineer 'Abdossatar (Shaker) as the director of Kabul electricity. Of the total of 34 appointments, 14 are party members and 20 are non-party members.

KESHTMAND, WAKIL ATTEND STATE BANK MEETING 13 MAY

LD131856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The supreme council of the state bank of Afghanistan held a meeting today with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning. The meeting was chaired by Finance Minister 'Abdol Wakil. In this meeting, in which the ministers of commerce, mines and industries and agriculture also took part, there was an all-round discussion of bank policies, and the necessary explanations were given by the bank's executive committee.

The organization and budget of the Afghan bank for 1980-81 was approved and ratified after some modifications. The symbol of the Afghan bank, which will be used on banknotes and other banking documents instead of the state symbol, was confirmed and approved. Instructions were given to the Afghan bank to take necessary measures in introducing and publicizing the bank symbol through the radio, television and newspapers.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand gave valuable instructions to the bank executive committee regarding the improvement of the banking system on the country and the role of the central bank, and on useful measures which can be adopted in the future. The supreme council instructed the bank executive committee to prepare a detailed and comprehensive report concerning the financial and material condition of the country for submission to the supreme council.

RED CRESCENT DISTRIBUTES FOOD IN KABUL DISTRICT, BAMIAN

LD132124 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] As part of the distribution of necessary foodstuffs to the deserving people of the country by the Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan, the distribution of foodstuffs began in the Seyyedabad district of Kabul today. A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said: 40 tons of wheats and 5 tons of fat will be distributed to the deserving people of that district, a quantity of which was distributed under the supervision of an authorized committee today.

According to another report, 2,976 kg of wheats and 448 kg of fat were distributed yesterday to 224 deserving inhabitants of the subdistrict of Shebar of Bamian Province. The distribution of foodstuffs will continue in the center, districts and subdistricts of Bamian Province.

AFP: REBELS CALL FOR 'LOYA JIRGA' CONVENTION IN PESHAWAR

BK140648 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--The Afghan rebels have called for a national convention of representatives of 28 Afghanistan provinces and numerous tribes to form a united front against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime, according to reports in New Delhi today.

Over 1000 representatives are expected to take part in the "Loya Jirga" convention, to be held in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar sometime this week. The convention will constitute a national council (parliament) with two representatives from each province and each tribe. A former judge of Afghanistan, now a refugee in Pakistan, will preside the reports said.

Convening the "Loya Jirga" is of special significance to Afghans, as it is called only when a matter of grave national importance is to be discussed. The importance of the "Loya Jirga" can be judged from the fact that in this century only five such conventions were called. The present one will be the sixth. (Afghan President Babrak Karmal has also announced a similar "Loya Jirga" to confirm the communist constitution proposed by his government, but has been unable to hold it so far.)

At least 35 former members of the Afghan parliament and at least three former senators are likely to figure in the council. The six main rebels groups now engaged in the resistance to the Russians will be offered seven seats each, in addition to representation they might be able to muster otherwise, the reports said.

Diplomatic sources here attach great importance to the unity efforts on the eve of opening of the Islamic conference in Islamabad Saturday. The rebel groups, which have so far acted independently and often at cross purposes, have come to understand the importance of joining hands if the resistance is to (?be) taken seriously by the outside world and if the possibility of substantial aid from the Gulf and other Islamic countries is to materialize. These countries have so far been reluctant to give purposeful assistance to the resistance fearing that the aid would be consumed by internecine feuding among the groups.

Should the efforts for unity succeed, the rebels would like to take the next logical step of forming a government-in-exile, the reports said. This would have to be done on Pakistani soil and this will create problems for Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq. General Ziaul Haq has so far done nothing to directly provoke the Soviets.

The Russians will apparently look at any Pakistani acquiescence of the existence of an Afghan government-in-exile on Pakistani soil as an affront. In the circumstances the Pakistanis will have to take all the consequences into consideration before letting a rebel Afghan government be formed in their country, the reports analyzed.

Another important factor that General Ziaul Haq must contend with is the growing communist backed sabotage in Pakistan. The saboteurs have already destroyed (?two) police stations near Peshawar, claiming 17 lives. In another incident, the headquarters of the Jam'iat-e-Eslami, one of the Afghan rebel groups operating from Peshawar, was blown up causing the loss of 13 lives, the reports said.

General Haq will also have to consider the growing dissent in the country on interfering in Afghan's internal affairs. Both Mrs Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Miss Benazir Bhutto have gone on record asking General Haq not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

INDO-YUGOSLAV NONALIGNMENT SYMPOSIUM BEGINS 14 MAY

BK140802 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said no force other than the nonaligned movement is capable of taking initiative in bringing about disarmament and world peace. He was inaugurating an Indo-Yugoslav symposium on nonalignment in New Delhi today.

Narasimha Rao expressed his concern that the world today is witnessing the beginning of a return to the cold war and renewed big power confrontation. Referring to the developments in west Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, Rao said the nonaligned countries have a tangible and (?imperative) stake in the peaceful resolution of these problems.

LIBYANS CONVERT DELHI EMBASSY INTO PEOPLE'S BUREAU

BK131245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Libyan nationals in India today took over their country's embassy in New Delhi. This is in pursuance of a call given by their leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that embassies abroad should be taken over by the Libyan nationals and declare them to be people's bureaus. Following this call eight missions abroad were taken over by what is called popular committees last September. Yesterday Libyan nationals took over the embassies in East Berlin, Belgrade, Prague, Ankara and Berne.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY, JANATA LEGACY

BK130419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the balanced attitude in India's foreign policy has restored the country's respect and prestige in the comity of nations.

Addressing a public meeting in Madras last night, she said the 3-year rule of the Janata government has created many setbacks including India's relations with her neighbors. Mrs Gandhi said that her government is making all efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the people. She said that during her previous regime, many useful schemes were launched to uplift the poor. Instead of solving the problems of the people, the Janata leaders were busy fighting among themselves, which led to the deterioration of law and order. There were atrocities on harijans, increases in communal riots and no safety for women.

The prime minister said that the situation in the northeastern region is a sequel to the agitation of students that began several months before the Lok Sabha elections. She said it is the duty of the government to protect the interests of the minorities in the region.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

U.S. Ambassador Visit Denied

BK131556 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 8 May 80 p 1

[By political correspondent]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Goheen has had to cancel a visit to Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim because, at the last moment, the Government of India registered an objection. Goheen's itinerary was finalized and was also officially announced. As a formality the U.S. Embassy informed the Indian Ministry of External Affairs about the trip; the ministry replied that it would not be desirable for Goheen to visit the region at this time.

Today, Thursday, Goheen was supposed to be in Darjeeling--his room had been reserved at a hotel.

USICA--the information agency of the U.S. Government--had convened a seminar in Darjeeling to discuss rural development work, and Goheen was to have taken part. An announcement was also made to this effect. Referring to this announcement, the U.S. Embassy once again requested the Indian External Affairs Ministry to withdraw its objection, but it did not work. The ministry sent the same reply: We believe that under the present situation Goheen should not visit that region.

Thus, the site of the Darjeeling seminar had to be changed. It is now being held at the airport hotel in Calcutta, but it is not yet clear whether Goheen will take part. The Government of India's objection has made the American Embassy, particularly Goheen, very unhappy.

The trip by Parkins, head of the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta, who was to have accompanied Goheen on his north Bengal and Sikkim trip, has also been canceled. It should be mentioned here that a few months ago India's Home Minister Zail Singh spoke of the involvement of U.S. intelligence in the Assam trouble and in this connection also took the name of an employee of the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta. The pro-Soviet newspapers marked this employee as a CIA man. He is still in Calcutta, but will shortly be transferred elsewhere.

Sometime back the Hare Krishna sect opened one of its centers in Gauhati. The central government does not like this sect and is unhappy about it opening a branch there. The center also does not want any American to visit the northeastern region of India at present.

Delhi Report on Assam

BK131623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Leaders of seven political parties in Assam have appealed to the sponsors of the agitation to withdraw the blockade and picketing and the reported measures to identify foreign nationals by themselves. They said this is necessary for creating a congenial climate for a negotiated solution of the problem on the foreign nationals. They have also asked the government to revoke what they called strong measures. They urged the prime minister to take the initiative in starting a dialogue.

The appeal was signed by Mr Golap Borbora, Janata; Mr Sharad Chandra Sinha, Congress-U--both former ministers--Mr Nandeswar Talukdar, Communist Party of India-Marxist; Mr Pramod Gogoi, Communist Party of India; Mr Baneswar Saikia, Revolutionary Communist Party of India; Mr Ajit Bhattacharyya, Socialist Unity Center of India; Mr Paresh Baruah, Revolutionary Socialist Party.

However, the student leaders denounced the appeal made by the seven political parties for calling off the agitation. They said they did not need the help of mediators and reiterated their desire to talk with the central leaders.

Meanwhile, processions and public meetings were organized in Assam today to protest against the steps taken by the government to deal with the agitation. In Gauhati, the processions ended in a meeting which was addressed by the student leaders. Business in Gauhati and elsewhere was normal and offices and bazaars functioned as usual.

Addressing a news conference at Coimbatore this evening, the prime minister said the foreign nationals issue in Assam will be solved soon. Referring to the criticism that the center has failed to solve the issue, Mrs Gandhi said it was there for the past 9 months and some of the opposition parties themselves are responsible for creating and aggravating the present situation in the state.

Mrs Gandhi said a strong center is essential for fast growth of all parts of the country and has to be strong enough to assist state governments in times of distress.

Regarding the demand for increased state autonomy, the prime minister said the states are already having enough powers and the center does not want to infringe on these powers.

Army in Manipur

BK131243 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Manipur government has decided to hand over to the army the task of dealing with the outlawed insurgents in the state. Chief Minister Dorendra Singh told the All-India Radio Imphal correspondent that the army's role will be confined to curbing the growing insurgency in the state. Normal law and order will be handled by the state government. The army will begin its operation soon.

Tripura Will Not Accept Refugees

BK140332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said that it will not be possible for his government to accommodate persons who are displaced from Assam and Manipur because of the current agitation on foreign nationals issue there. He told newsmen in Agartala that all entry points in Tripura will be watched and those who are not residents of the state will be sent to relief camps specially set up for this purpose.

On the other hand, West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has called for a nationwide protest against what he called the secessionist movement in Assam. He told newsmen in Calcutta that the prevention of the flow of oil from Assam is nothing but a movement which threatens the integrity of the country. It should be countered by all patriotic people all over the country, he added.

Meanwhile, the West Bengal unit of the Congress-U has urged the leaders of the Assam agitation to call off their movement forthwith. The executive committee of the pradesh [state] Congress-U which met in Calcutta yesterday has passed a resolution to this effect.

EXILED DALAI LAMA PLANNING VISIT TO CHINA

BK130930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 13 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 May (AFP)--The temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans, the dalai lama has admitted for the first time that he had received "definitely positive reports" on the conditions prevailing in his Chinese-controlled homeland. The 44-year-old Tibetan god-king now plans to visit Beijing and Lhasa late this year or early next year and says that a dialogue with the new Chinese leadership "is possible," the Indian news agency UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] reported today.

"Something positive has definitely been happening in the past 2 years towards a solution of the Tibetan issue," the dalai lama told UNI in Dharamsala, north India, from where he runs his Tibetan government in exile that he set up 3 years after he fled his homeland in 1959.

The dalai lama, who now calls China a "great country" and advocates a rapprochement with the new Chinese leadership, told a UNI interviewer that indications from China for his visit and a possible return have so far been "encouraging, though not definite.... The situation at this moment is delicate and complicated and I would rather not talk about it.... We have many factors to consider," UNI quoted the living Buddhist deity as saying.

After 18 years of stalemate and bitter relations, the Tibetan issue came into sharp focus in May 1978 when the dalai lama announced that he would give up the demand for a free Tibet and may himself return, if he was convinced that the majority of the Tibetans were happy under the Chinese rule. Encouraged by the practical stand of the dalai lama, the Chinese started sending feelers, and last year managed to establish contact with the dalai lama through his brothers. Consequently a five-member Tibetan delegation led by the dalai lama's brother Lobsang Samten visited Tibet for 3 months beginning August 2 and returned to India on December 21.

The second delegation representing Tibetan refugees from India, Switzerland, the United States, Japan and Britain left for Tibet on May 1 to report back on the conditions in their homeland. A third and fourth delegation representing teachers and Buddhist lamas have already been cleared by the Chinese and informed sources said that the third delegation will leave later this month.

The dalai lama praised the Chinese for the treatment meted out to the first delegation and told UNI "the Chinese attitude towards the first delegation was quite reasonable and sincere.... It was allowed to have a proper look inside Tibet." The admission by the dalai lama now sets at rest the controversy about the situation in Tibet. There were contradicting reports about the conditions. One report had spoken of food scarcity and Tibetans being harrassed by the Chinese and another quoting the delegation had said that Tibet had made tremendous progress under the Chinese rule.

The dalai lama told UNI that his "main point of difference with the Chinese" was "reading of the Tibetan problem.... The Chinese attitude is becoming soft and so from my side, I do not want to make too much of criticism....Now with the Chinese trying to correct past mistakes, it is better for us to wait and see rather than criticise. At the moment we are making contacts (with the Chinese). The time has not yet come to discuss on the subjects we would like to discuss," the dalai lama said.

Question: "Do you think you have the entire exile community's support in these moves?"

Dalai lama: "Yes there are different views.... It is very helpful to have different opinions to come to right decisions."

Question: "Some Tibetans seem to believe that liaising with the Chinese amounts to a sellout of the Tibetan cause. Comment."

Dalai lama: "Some Tibetans hold quite radical views.... This is a case of judgement being passed too early."

Question: "Have the Chinese asked for a meeting with you through your delegation?"

Dalai lama: "No comment."

Question: "What are the points on which you would like a discussion with the Chinese?"

Dalai lama: "It is not yet time to discuss this."

Question: "If the Chinese do not agree to your condition for an internationally supervised plebiscite in Tibet, would you break off the diplomatic efforts now underway?"

Dalai lama: "No comment."

Question: "Former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath said after touring Tibet and Beijing that the Chinese might welcome you to be a religious head, but no political power.... Do you think that this really represents the Chinese stand?"

Dalai lama: "I think he (Heath) is not well acquainted with the Tibetan problem and so his remarks may not represent the true picture."

MALDIVES

OW132344 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Colombo, May 15 (AFP)--No foreign power was involved in the recent abortive coup in the Indian Ocean Republic of Maldives, Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel said here today. Stopping in the Sri Lankan capital on his way home from an east Asian tour, Mr Jameel said investigations had shown that former President Amir Ibrahim Nasir--now in exile in Singapore--and his brother-in-law Ahmed Naseen, a deputy minister under Mr Nasir, had masterminded the coup.

The foreign minister explained that Mr Nasir, in jail in Maldives, had hired the nine European mercenaries who attempted to kill President Maumoon Abdul Gayom and overthrow his government, adding that two of these mercenaries returned to Maldives last weekend at the invitation of the Maldivian Government and were now giving details of the conspiracy. After a meeting today with the Sri Lankan deputy police inspector-general heading a team assisting Maldivian authorities in investigating the Colombo link in the plot, Mr Jameel said his government would publish an official report on the coup next week.

NEPAL

PARTYLESS SYSTEM WINS IN NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK140402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In Nepal, the referendum has gone in favor of retaining the partyless panchayat system with timely reforms. Results of the referendum were announced by chairman of the country's National Election Commission Bhagwati Prasad Singh over radio Nepal a short while ago. Over 2,435,000 votes went in favor of the partyless panchayat system, while the multiparty system secured over 2 million.

The referendum was held all over Nepal on the 2nd of this month. Over 4.8 million voters of an electorate of over 7.1 million exercised their franchise. Over 300,072 votes were declared invalid. In the referendum, the electorate was put the choice either to vote in favor of retention of the panchayat system or go in for a multiparty system of government.

King Birendra on Results

BK140722 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 14 May 80

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, May 14 (AFP)--Nepal's King Birendra today pledged changes in the country's constitution following the outcome of the May 2 national referendum in favor of the non-party panchayat system of government.

"I want the entire Nepalese people to accept the popular mandate to perpetuate the partyless panchayat system as our own verdict in the belief that the will of the people should constitute the main basis in deciding the policy for Nepal," he said.

King Birendra warned at the same time that "no-one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and the mandate of our people. An attitude of insolence, anarchy or violence goes against the very principles of democracy and peace." He said the Nepalese people would not "sit back as silent spectators" if some elements tried to create problems and hinder the peaceful evolution of democracy.

The king said that the political parties which rallied for the return of a multi-party democratic system in Nepal would also be "treated with respect. We should encourage a climate of opinion where an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for or against a principle with respect and decency," he said. He appealed to the people of Nepal to join "into a single stream"--an appeal observers said was directed mainly at multi-party supporters. They should set aside their grudges and unite in a common cause to bring peace and progress in Nepal, he said. "The will of the people as expressed through the referendum is inviolable and they must honour it," King Birendra said.

The referendum had shown that the people of Nepal were resolved to continue with timely reforms under the system of the partyless panchayat democracy instituted by King Mahendra nearly two decades ago. The situation in Nepal after the outcome of the referendum was made known appeared to be quiet, but riot police with batons and rifles were seen patrolling the streets of Katmandu.

Prime Minister Remarks

OW132342 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, May 13 (AFP)--With results yet to come from two districts in Nepal's referendum, the non-party panchayat group has bagged a total of 459,000 more votes than its rival multi-party camp, official sources said today. As results from the Chitaun and Gulmi districts were awaited, the official announcement of the result of the referendum on Nepal's future form of government held on May 2 last was expected to be made only by noon tomorrow. Results have been declared in the remaining 73 districts.

Commenting on the reported victory of the panchayat camp in the referendum, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa told journalists that he would not consider it "either a victory or loss of any party. The people have given their verdict about the future political system they prefer through the ballots," Mr Thapa added. "The panchayat system should be reformed as per the December 16 announcement of King Birendra," Premier Thapa continued. "I would earnestly appeal to all leaders of different shades of political opinion, including Mr B.P. Koirala (top figure in the banned Nepali Congress), to join the mainstream of the panchayat system and lend a helping hand to the country's progress and prosperity". Asked if the Nepalese Government would take action over sharp criticism levelled by the multi-party camp against panchayat leaders before the referendum, Prime Minister Thapa said: "We wouldn't take any action against anybody and they are free."

SRI LANKA

MRS BANDARANAIKE WITHDRAWS FROM PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

BK081136 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, former prime minister and presently member of parliament for Attanagalla, appeared before the special presidential commission yesterday and stated that she was withdrawing from further participation. The reason for her withdrawal, she stated, was that she did not honestly believe that it will be possible for her to have a fair trial and a fair opportunity of exonerating herself. There were a total of 10 charges made against her. Mrs Bandaranaike said that her position with regard to these charges was that if she had contravened any law in the country she should have been charged before the regular court of the land. She concluded by saying that having regard to all these (?matters), she had reasonable grounds to believe that her participation in the proceeding of this commission will serve no useful purpose. The commission thereafter adjourned until the 20th of this month.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr EEC Request

FA131356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1256 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Rome, 13 May (EFE)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the Italian ambassador in Tehran that the holding of the 50 U.S. hostages "weighs on my heart and my desk like an enormous stone."

The Iranian president asked Ambassador Tamagnini, the representative of the country which at this time is president of the EEC, for "understanding and patience for mutual benefit."

In commenting on the meeting today, the Rome newspaper LA STAMPA said that "Bani-Sadr is more determined than ever to resolve the problem of the hostages and to do so within the shortest possible time."

The paper adds that the Iranian president's appeal to the Italian ambassador in Tehran was made on the eve of the meeting of EEC foreign ministers, scheduled for 17 May, in which the topic of European sanctions against Iran will be discussed.

LA REPUBLICA, a socialist morning paper issued in Rome, today published an interview with Iranian foreign minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who said that "our relations with the Kremlin are blocked by the issue of Afghanistan." He added: "We want the Soviet troops to be withdrawn from Afghanistan."

Finally, the Iranian minister said that Europe has only one path in the future: "Not to follow the North Americans."

Telegram to European Parliament

LD131409 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 May 80 p 7

[Laurent Sauerwein dispatch: "Bani-Sadr Telegram to European Parliament"]

[Text] Brussels, 9 May--Iranian President Bani-Sadr has recently sent a telegram to European Parliament President Mrs Veil in which he emphasizes that the sanctions against Iran on which the EEC has decided are "regrettable," especially since they were adopted after the American military operation and are bound to "aggravate the crisis between Iran and the United States."

The Iranian president therefore invites the European Parliament to send a delegation to Iran "to see for itself what the situation is really like, observe the Iranian Revolution's achievements and tangible signs of American intervention in Iran and participate in a meeting which will be held in Tehran 10-12 May." The European Parliament bureau, whose special convening the communist group has requested, was to consider the Iranian president's invitation in Luxembourg on Friday.

Prevented from participating in this meeting because of previous engagements, European Parliament Deputy President Danielle de March (PCF) has sent a telegram to Mrs Veil in which she deplores the EEC decision to adopt economic and diplomatic sanctions and states that she "fully supports the idea of sending a delegation representing all groups in the European Parliament to Tehran on the dates proposed by the Iranian president."

A favorable response to President Bani-Sadr's invitation would make it possible to "envisage a well conceived humanitarian action in favor of the hostages," Danielle de March explains, adding that "it is necessary to take advantage of any opportunity for a solution which would insure detente and peace."

Referring in his telegram to Mrs Veil to the recent American military operation, President Bani-Sadr wrote among other things: "This act of aggression and American policy in general toward Iran since the downfall of the shah's regime clearly show that the U.S. objective was not to free the hostages and that this intervention was part of a broader plan aimed at depriving the Iranian people of national sovereignty."

"We would like," President Bani-Sadr concludes, "to establish good relations with the European countries which act independently of the United States, and we believe that a independent European policy can only be beneficial to mankind."

Journalist in Prison

WA131215 London REUTER in English 1027 GMT 13 May 80

[By Paul Taylor]

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 13, REUTER--An American woman arrested eight days ago, whose whereabouts have been kept secret despite numerous diplomatic inquiries, is being held at Tehran's Evin Prison, Revolutionary Prosecutor Ayatollah 'Ali Ghodussi said today.

Informed sources said Cynthia B. Dwyer, a freelance journalist from Buffalo, New York, was transferred to the jail two days ago after being interrogated for five days at the Eshratabad Army Barracks in central Tehran, now used by a local revolutionary committee.

Ayatollah Ghodussi said in an interview that he had asked the Foreign Ministry not to disclose where she was while investigations were proceeding.

"If a person has been arrested in connection with plots or destruction, is it correct to disclose it and in this way make it impossible to follow and apprehend other people involved?" the revolutionary prosecutor general said.

Ayatollah Ghodussi gave no further indication of the allegations against Mrs Dwyer, picked up on May 5 at the Tehran Hilton hotel by Revolutionary Guards.

He did not indicate how long she would remain in detention or whether the authorities were planning to put her on trial.

A Swiss embassy spokesman, informed of Ayatollah Ghodussi's remarks, said: "We shall continue to press for our consular right to visit Mrs Dwyer and to give her any assistance she may need."

The Ministry of National Guidance, Iran's press and propaganda body, has confirmed that she was properly accredited and carried a valid press card. She was said to be planning to write travel articles for a Buffalo publication called the HUMANIST.

Ayatollah Ghodussi said at another point that her arrest was justified by "the sensitive condition of the country at the present time."

Military Equipment Displayed

LD131930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1723 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, some of the military and combat equipment left behind by the U.S. invaders while landing in the Tabas region has been put on display in the municipal gardens in Mashhad next to the building where some of the U.S. spies are being kept.

These items include a number of (?fast) motorcycles, a number of weapons of different calibers, a large number of bullets, bulletproof vests, flashlights, infrared binoculars and one U.S. military jeep. These were seized by the Islamic Guards Corps and put on display and visited by groups of people of Mashhad.

The exhibition will continue this Sunday.

ELECTION RESULTS OF 13 CONSTITUENCIES REPORTED

LD131028 Tehran PARS in English 0751 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In the past 24 hours the votes in 13 constituencies have been counted and the following candidates have been officially named as having obtained the necessary majorities:

Candidate	City	Votes
Ardalan Fallah Hojat Ansari	Lahijan	20,879
Abbas 'Ali Nateq Nouri	Nur	29,273
Seyyed Mohammad Milani Hosseini	Tabriz	29,307
Mohammad 'Ali Nejad Sarkhani	Tabriz	127,160
Seyyed Hossein Pour Mir-Ghaffari	Tabriz	116,596
Mohammad Hossein Chehrgani Anzabi	Tabriz	115,975
Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi	Tabriz	108,892
Qorbanali Dari	Ardal	12,213
Mohammad Hosseinian	Rud Sar	21,946
Mohammad Savad Raja'yan	Zanjan	30,088
'Ali Akbar Dehqan	Torbat-e Jam	24,599
Mohammad Taqi Motahhari Farimani	Fariman	27,305
Mohammad Reza Amin Nazeri	Astaneh	8,748
Mirza Hasan Yusefi	Tutkabon	31,713
Mohsen Rohani	Khodabande	21,250
Qohraman Rahmani	Takestan	23,149
Shahab Mahmudi Sartangi	Borujen	28,028
Parviz Malekpur	Zoroastrian	3,680

BANI-SADR ISSUES STATEMENT ON KHALKHALI'S DUTIES

LD131132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, a statement was issued today by President Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr with regard to the scope of the duties of Mr Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali as follows:

In light of inquiries made to the president by the country's prosecutor general and the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution regarding the scope of the duties of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali in connection with a recent mission, this is to inform those concerned that he has no judicial authority and that, in principle, the president is not empowered to assign judicial authority. Thus, his mission is confined to executive supervision in matters relating to smuggling, investigating and pursuing and completing the relevant file and submitting it to the competent judicial authorities.

REVOLUTION GUARDS CHIEF REPORTS SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

LD132048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the National Security Council tonight held a session at the Prime Ministry office under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. During the session the country's various problems were discussed:

'Abbas (Birjizani), commander in chief of the Corps of the Revolution Guards, made the following statement in an interview with reporters at the conclusion of this session regarding the situation in Kordestan: The situation in that province is improving. Concerning the issues raised during the National Security Council session, he said: During this session the discussion included the problems of Kordestan and decisions were made in that connection. Regarding the cities in Kordestan which are now under the control of the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the army, the commander in chief of the Corps of the Revolution Guards said: I must say that the city of Baneh is of special importance. The rest of the towns in Kordestan are not in a position to cause any problems.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRISONS, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD140352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Last night, the Revolution Council had a session in the office of the prime minister headed by Engineer Mehdi Bazargan. According to a PARS correspondent, at the end of this session, Ayatollah Mosavi Ardabili, the country's prosecutor general, said about the bill of the Ministry of Justice ratified by the Revolution Council: The bill dealing with the supervision of prisons was ratified by the council. Recently, a council was formed by the Ministry of Justice to supervise the affairs of prisons all over the country and to deal with all their affairs. About the authorities and duties delegated to this council, he said: Nothing new had been done in the past to improve the situation in prisons. The conditions in our prisons with regard to space, food, clothing, [word indistinct], entertainment and addiction to drugs are tragic. He added: Improving the conditions of prisoners, from educational and moral points of view, and attending to their legal problems in order to reduce the period of indecision and other problems beside these, and especially those regarding parole and pardon, are within the authorities of this council. The council has started its work and the results have been interesting.

The country's prosecutor general said about the formation of this council: Three people have been appointed to this council who are a [word indistinct], an officer who is familiar with the problems in prisons and one of the former political prisoners who has spent a long time in prison and is familiar with prison problems.

The supervisor of the Ministry of Interior at the end of Revolution Council's session last night told reporters: At this session the bill dealing with the formation of political parties was discussed, but discussions were not finalized. It was decided that this bill should be transfered to the national consultative assembly.

The supervisor of the Ministry of Interior said about the reporters who come to Iran with press cards issued abroad and some times take part in conspiracies: It has been decided that reporters who wish to come to Iran should be vetted by Iranian Consulates in their respective countries, and if they are approved then they will be allowed to enter Iran as journalists. Meanwhile, our personnel will be on the alert and if persons take steps contrary to their work as journalists, they will be prosecuted, just as some have already been detained. He added: Those Americans who are not journalists and have entered Iran will be kept under survaillance until the reason for their trip to Iran is clarified and it is proved that they do not intend to conspire against Iran or take part in sabotage activities.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh discussed at the end of this meeting the main issues on the agenda of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad. He said: The main issues to be discussed at this conference will be Iran, Palestine, Afghanistan, cleaning up the Persian Gulf of the superpowers, and an attempt toward a real nonaligned policy to be followed by Islamic countries against the superpowers.

CLERIC CRITICIZES BANI-SADR FOR PURSUING 'MOSADDEQ'S POLICY'

LD131023 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 May 80 p 1

[Hasan Luqays report: "What Is Actually Happening in Iran; Plan To Embarrass and Oust Bani-Sadr; Modaressi: We Welcome Foreign Aggression Because It Rallies Masses Around Revolution"]

[Text] Tehran--Two days before Abolhasan Bani-Sadr ran for the presidency of the Iranian Islamic Republic he said in an exclusive interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he would go to Qom to meet Ayatollah Khomeyni and ascertain from him whether he could rule the country when he became president, because he was sure of winning.

Bani-Sadr's prediction came true, and he won the presidential election by 11 million votes. But the question being asked in official, political and diplomatic circles in Tehran today is: Who is responsible in this country, which is sinking into internal problems much more serious than its external problems, including even the hostages problem?

The power struggle in Iran is open and obvious: It needs no experts or university professors specializing in Iranian affairs to draw conclusions from it. The ordinary man in the street, the bazaar merchant, the student, the university professor, the worker and the unemployed man are all aware of this struggle and feel its negative effects on their daily lives.

More than that, the president of the republic himself admits the existence of such struggle. The newspaper ENQELAB-E SLAMI, Bani-Sadr's mouthpiece, said in a recent editorial: "Those who are seeking to remove Dr Bani-Sadr will not succeed in their effort. There is a conspiracy against Bani-Sadr on the part of a political grouping which is trying to prevent the implementation of measures adopted by the Revolution Council and to blame the president of the republic for this."

During a meeting with some members of the Islamic Republican Party central committee headed by Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT put the following question to the party: You are accused by the presidency of hindering the president of the republic's work in order to force him to resign.

Dr Mahmud Qashani, member of the party central committee, replied: "This revolution is a revolution by religious men under Imam Khomeyni's leadership. It has been joined by leaders and politicians who do not believe absolutely in the imam's line. that is. they are not radicals. Our experience with Dr Mehdi Bazargan and the National Front is still on our mind, and we do not want a repetition of the mistake which the religious revolution made in Mosaddeq's time, when it abandoned all its responsibilities and thus contributed to what happened then. Bani-Sadr today wants to pursue Mosaddeq's policy, and he has begun to prepare for this through his new alliances as well as through the plans and ideas he has been proposing. He does not believe in radicalism, talks about nationalist trends and is strengthening his contacts with all the factions opposing control by those who staged the revolution, that is, the religious men."

Dr Hadi Modaressi, a leading clergyman close to Ayatollah Khomeyni, said in reply to a question about the gains the revolution has achieved for Iranian citizens 15 months after its success: "Ours is not a revolution in the Eastern or Western fashion, whose aim is to bring material gains to the people. We believe in neutrality, that is, neither West nor East."

He added: "The revolution does not succeed by providing electricity, work and housing for the citizen before the citizen understands and becomes aware of his revolution's ideas and priciples. These ideas can be instilled in the mind only through the masses' struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. We wish and we welcome military aggression against us because it strengthens the revolution and rallies the masses around it. Many states, individuals, even friends--let alone the enemies--still fail to understand our aim in occupying the U.S. Embassy. It is a challenge to the fake standards of dealings which hide behind the slogan of diplomatic immunity in order to oppress underdogs and conspire against states."

In this atmosphere, the Iranian left has begun expounding its views. explaining its concept of the revolution, and continuing its secret arms training. The advantage that the left has over the religious trend is that the former includes a large proportion of literate youth, while the popular base of the religious leaders contains a high proportion of illiterates. said to be 70 percent.

As for the politicians who took part in the revolution, they are reluctant to shoulder ministerial responsibilities in this atmosphere. Gen Ahmad Madani said this frankly last Thursday after meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni, following rumors that he was to be appointed prime minister. Madani said: "I did not discuss this matter with the imam. We will not hesitate to shoulder these responsibilities, provided that such responsibilities are defined and everyone knows his role and his work on the basis of clear plans."

Contradictory powers, reluctance in decision making and the multiplicity of power centers are all obstacles which president Bani-Sadr is tryingto overcome in order to go ahead with development and economic plans which he considers the only means to rescue Iran from chaos.

Will he be able to do so? How much support will he get from Khomeyni--support he sorely needs, particularly since he is facing a parliament in which his opponents have an absolute majority. Khomeyni's eventual attitude will provide the answer. But until further notice Khomeyni is maintaining a silence which is exhausting his supporters more than his enemies.

QOTBZADEH: REVOLUTION COUNCIL TO DISCUSS ARMS PURCHASES

LD140903 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 May 80 p 10

[Part two of correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] How will the Islamic Army of Iran be supplied with armaments? I mean, what kind of military technology will feed an arms system created in the past?

[Answer] We must diversify our relations in this regard so that there is no dependence. We cannot in practice maintain the American system, and we cannot make a sudden change and adopt the Russian system. We must diversity. This in itself will take a long time, but it will make our army dynamic.

[Question] So there is the possibility that Iran will buy arms from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We may buy arms from the Soviet Union; this is to be discussed by the Revolution Council so that we can reach a decision.

[Question] You once said that you would strengthen Iran's diplomatic cadre in the Persian Gulf. Are you keeping to this?

[Answer] Exactly so. In connection with the correct determination of what our presence should be there, the Iranians in those countries and all the embassies complain that our political representation in incomplete. We have of course permitted local employment, but we must add to the diplomatic representation from here. We are now giving thought to this.

[Question] Are you considering a tour program to other Arab countries, and do you deem it essential to undertake a world tour to publicize the Islamic Revolution and to strengthen Iran's foreign policy?

[Answer] Unreservedly. Such a tour is quite necessary, and has been approved by the imam and confirmed by the Revolution Council, but so far no time has been found to carry it out. We must try to cover this at the Islamic conference.

[Question] So Iran will participate in the Islamabad conference?

[Answer] Yes, we have decided to take part. We cannot refuse to take part, unless we decide to cut ourselves off from the world, in which case it would be pointless to maintain embassies in these countries and we should close them down, sit back and say "Revolution, go spread yourself throughout the world"--which is all wrong. Of course, there are those harboring ulterior motives who want this to happen, and a number of them indulge in mischiefmaking and mount unmanly attacks. Of course, we pay no attention to what they say, and for us the interests of the revolution are of greater value."

[Question] We devote our last questions to Qotbzadeh's decisions on the internal affairs of Iran's political headquarters, that is, to the state of the purge, with the following question "Why were a number of members of staff recently sent off on long-term leave?"

[Answer] Our purge committee is at work, but the number of persons in respect of whom a decision has been made is very small.

[Question] This means that there is a continuation of the purge previously carried out?

[Answer] Yes, in one way or another we have so far purged between 415-416 and 420 persons.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR SUMMARIZES OUTCOME OF OPEC MEETING

LD131231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking in a PARS interview, explained about oil production, the possibility of a reduction in oil output, price rises and the probability of exporting natural gas to the USSR.

He said: We are currently producing 2 million barrels ofoil a day, half of which is for local consumption and half of which is exported.

Concerning a reduction in the current level of oil exports, the oil minister said: Exports will remain at the same level until the end of the month [current Iranian month ends 21 May].

The oil minister, describing ways to obtain the increase in oil prices discussed at the recent open meeting, said: Oil price increases were discussed at the recent open meeting, said: Oil price increases were discussed and a formula was suggested for adjusting all the prices. But Iran, Algeria and Libya did not agree because they believe that such a formula depends on the economic growth of the industrial countries, their inflation and the fluctuation of the dollar; and is beyond the control of the oil-producing countries. He added: We suggested at the meeting that OPEC must make unanimous decisions only. Not all proposals were approved and we reserved this right to act according to our wishes.

The oil minister cited two great successes for Iran in OPEC: First, the unanimous decision that gas prices should be compared and charged according to the thermal equivalent of crude oil. This indicates the fact that, throughout our differences with the Soviets about natural, we were right. It was also stated that Algeria was right in its (?quarrel) with the United States and France about increasing the price of natural gas. OPEC has now accepted this point, and it was unanimously approved that such a connection must be drawn.

Our second success in OPEC, which is manifested in an appropriate resolution, was that none ofthe OPEC countries will increase their level of oil exports to countries to which Iran has stopped selling oil. For example, I would cite Japan: If this country does not purchase Iranian oil it has to seek and buy oil outside OPEC from Mexico, for instance. But that country could not provide Japan with more than 100,000 barrels of oil, while Japan has asked for 300,000 barrels. It used to purchase 530,000 barrels of oil from Iran and this decision by OPEC is in Iran's favor.

Concerning gas exports to the USSR, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: We turned off the valves of the gas pipelines to the USSR before 21 March and told them that we shall give them gas as soon as they accept our proposed price. He added: We put a lot of emphasis on gas, and we have plans to use gas inside the country. We have established piped gas supplies to many parts of the country, and we believe that gas must be piped to small towns in the country. We must use this vital and [words indistinct] inside the country as far as possible.

ENVOY TO USSR TELLS KEYHAN: NO THREAT FROM SOVIETS

LD131105 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 May 80 p 15

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview with Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, M. Mokri: "No Danger Threatens Iran From Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with KEYHAN, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr Mokri, stressed that the country's northern borders were in no way threatened militarily by the Soviet Union. Prior to his arrival in Iran Dr Mokri had attended the Bandung [anniversary] conference as an invited guest and had addressed a gathering of ambassadors from African, Asian and Latin American countries and Soviet and Islamic university professors, outstanding personalities and students [as published], speaking for 2 hours on the subject of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni.

Dr Mokri said: "Members participating in the conference solidly condemned the crime of the Iraqi Ba'athist agents in killing Ayatollah as-Sadr and his sister, and, at my request, they stood and observed a minute's silence in honor of this scholarly and religious personality."

On America's economic boycott and the basis of Soviet cooperation with and assistance to Iran, Dr Mokri said: The Soviet Government vetoed America's economic boycott at the United Nations and announced that it would not take part in it. Of course, we made no representation to the Soviet Union in this respect. What is certain is that in the case of a military attack on Iran by America, we will not allow a single foreign soldier to enter via the country's northern borders [on the pretext of] assisting our revolution. We will not accept that any country in the region can act as policeman; however, we will accept moral assistance from the Soviet Union. We will enter into talks with them on the import of foodstuffs and other goods in accordance with decisions made by the Revolution Council and the government. At present, the Eastern bloc, which has not participated in the economic boycott, has declared its readiness to neutralize America's measures and its imperialism, which is aimed at smashing our revolution.

[Question] If America is able, through its agents, to close the import routes for foreign goods, how will Iran import the goods it requires?

[Mokri] Via the country's northern borders. We currently have commercial relations with the Eastern bloc and European countries, and many trains enter Iran each day via this route. If America steps up its action, expansion of trade along these routes will be feasible, as decided by the government and the Revolution Council. Before the seizure of the den of espionage and the U.S. military attack on Iran, I informed the Soviet authorities that a plan was being prepared, involving the use of the Volga River, whereby Iran would establish shipping companies on this river. We would find this to be an inexpensive freight route. We should not purchase from one single country, nor should we supply one single country; We should spread commercial transactions as widely as possible, so that we do not find ourselves in difficulties. But unfortunately, America's lackeys in Iran attacked this plan.

[Question] Is there any danger threatening the Islamic Revolution of Iran from the northern neighbor?

[Mokri] All countries consider their own interests. This is [the position] on the face of it, and logic dictates that [we should not believe that] our borders have been or are now threatened by the Soviet Union. Of course, this does not mean that we should relax vigilance. Anything is possible--but not everything is probable. That is to say, there is danger from every quarter, but the probability of this [Soviet] threat is nonexistent or very small.

Our revolution is such that the Soviet Union has benefited, and there would be no logic in the Soviet Union committing such a big error [as to send troops across the northern border]. If it did commit such an error, the nation of Iran would stand up to that country just as it is standing up to America now.

We seek friendship and the maintenance of good-neighbor relations with neighboring countries. We are pursuing friendship with the Soviet Union, but not at any price; that is to say, we place independence and our integrity above all else. Our friendship with the other countries of the world, particularly our neighbors, will go as far as their friendship does for us. We expect that countries which show friendship toward us and which claim that they have recognized our revolution will measure our revolutionary position with the same revolutionary yardstick and will not content themselves merely with words and expressions of support.

MENGISTU MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR CONDEMNS U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD131842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Haile Mariam Mengistu, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Ethiopia, in a message to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, expressed the support of the government and the nation of Ethiopia for the Islamic Revolution of Iran and strongly condemned the U.S. military aggression against Iran. The text of the Haile Mariam Mengistu message is as follows:

Your Excellency: The socialist country of Ethiopia has from the beginning of the Iranian Revolution expressed its complete support for this revolution and has recognized it as a part of the struggle of the oppressed people of the world to achieve freedom, equality, justice and social progress. According to the reports we have received, the United States has violated the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran through armed aggression in order to end the hostage issue with this arbitrary action. The provisional military socialist government of Ethiopia believes that this illegal act and this armed aggression is a clear indication of the United States' violation of principles which it allegedly believes in, namely, the leadership [as heard] of the essential principles of international law and relations between countries, especially the policy of respect for sovereignty and national unity, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The U.S. military interference was not only an aggressive act against the Iranian people, it also revealed the policies of the Carter Administration in creating disorder and endangering peace and security in this region by resorting to terrorism and aggressive acts. The socialist country of Ethiopia has repeatedly expressed its concern about the increase in the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf through the creation of military bases in Diego Garcia, Oman, Somalia and other areas in the Indian Ocean. We also believe that these aggressive steps are simply taken to topple the progressive governments of the region.

The United States has established itself as the international policeman and is increasing its adventurist acts in a formal way through the creation of a rapid deployment force in order to achieve its political, military and economic aims and to reinforce its influence and domination in the region. Such actions will not be ignored by the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people of the world. We deeply believe that the aggression against a progressive country is an aggression against the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people of the world. This is why the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people throughout the world should join the resistance movements against the imperialist forces which are trying to dominate them.

Therefore, the government and the people of the socialist country of Ethiopia express their complete support for the Iranian Revolution and strongly condemn the U.S. military aggression against your country. I also wish to use this opportunity to express the unsparing support of Ethiopia for the Iranian nation in their battle against imperialism.

[Signed] Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the PMAC, the leadership council, the Council of Ministers, and the supreme commander of the revolutionary army of the socialist country of Ethiopia.

LIBYAN-YEMENI COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGES SUPPORT FOR IRAN

LD131746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic in Tehran has given a copy of the text of the joint communique of the YAR and Libya to PARS NEWS AGENCY. In this joint communique, which was issued following the visit of 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to the YAR, the Yemeni president and the No 2 official of Libya, while supporting the Islamic Revolution of Iran, condemned the U.S. military aggression against Iran.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Governor Tours Yaqut

GP131235 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the governor of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad and his administrative assistant have inspected the governor's office, city hall and the statistics and registration offices in Yaqut. Officials have been ordered to encourage employees to work harder and to prevent any work slowdowns. According to information received by the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad governor's office, some counterrevolutionaries had been planning to destroy the (?Qasabeh) gas distribution and pumping installation. The governor's office ordered that this action be prevented. Due to the awareness of the Yaqut corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the use of a helicopter, the incident did not take place. Four provocateurs have been arrested, and employees have resumed work.

Saveh Requests Investigation

LD131344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Following the events of the past 2 days in Saveh, today about 30,000 people of this city and its villages gathered in the national square mosque of Saveh, and then walked to the Imam Khoymeyni square. Afterwards, the marchers issued a resolution in which they demanded an investigation of the influence of the agents and aids of some landlords and feudalists on the seven-man commission set up to deal with the complaints about the elections. Also, the city's bazaar and shops, except the bakeries and some [word indistinct] factories, were closed today.

Sanandaj Army Appeal

LD131440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] This announcement was issued yesterday by the Sanandaj 28th Army Division:

In His exalted name. Now that the clearance of the city of Sanandaj from counterrevolutionary elements and the illegal, armed and deceived people is coming to its end, the following are required to send their administrative, educational, and technical personnel to Sanandaj to start work and to deal with the requirements of the oppressed and liberated people of Sanandaj: the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Ministry, Education and Training Ministry, Justice Ministry, Interior Ministry, and the communications company.

This announcement also states that since there is a shortage of food, medicine, medical services and banking and exchange services in the city the responsible organizations are required to convey the required aid immediately to Sanandaj along the Hamadan-Qorveh road.

Army Issues Warning

LD131530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Qazvin's 16th Division issued an announcement today in which it warned the armed people in the city of Divan Darreh to surrender their arms as soon as possible. One section of this announcement states: Do not resist, or you will be killed or captured. Do not disturb the peace and convenience of the innocent inhabitants, and do not make them your shield.

'Vigilance' Requested in Abadan

GF131610 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Abadan Corps of Security Maintenance--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Esteemed fellow citizens: Do not forget that crowds and chaos provide the best environment and conditions for mercenary elements who try to detonate bombs. In order to prevent any explosions, please avoid gathering in various parts of the city. Your cooperation will make the criminals' job more difficult and will facilitate the efforts of officials and volunteer workers in pursuing any unnecessary gatherings at Amir Kabir, Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Taleqani and No 1 Ahmadabad Avenues and all market streets that connect with these streets.

The absence of explosions during the past 2 weeks must not create any laxity among the citizens in our fight against this issue. Maintain vigilance on the job and at home and report any suspicious actions to the authorities as soon as possible.

All fruit and produce vendors and other individuals who use tables, benches or some other similar pieces of furniture are kindly asked to enclose the open sections of these objects to eliminate the possibility any explosives being inside them. Please do this to protect your own lives as well as the lives of your fellow citizens. Any indifference or negligence in this regard can lead to irreparable damage and remorse.

Investigation of Fars Housing

GF131725 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Ayatollah Karrubi to investigate issues and problems involving the families of those individuals who were martyred or injured during the revolution. He arrived in Shiraz yesterday.

In an interview with our correspondent, Ayatollah Karrubi said the most important thing for these families is that most cases involving those individuals accused of slaughter during the revolution have not been investigated.

Regarding the housing problems of those families who have lost the head of the household, Ayatollah Karrubi said 100 houses are being built for them. A 10 million-rial downpayment has already been made in accordance with this housing agreement. He added that between 150,000 and 200,000 tumans will be paid to those families who have their own land. The housing foundation will give land to those families who do not have any. They will be given a loan to build their own homes.

In addition to this, 30 million rials have been allocated to help the families of martyrs in Fars. Regarding the creation of relief and welfare programs for the martyrs' children, Ayatollah Karrubi said campgrounds have been set aside for their use during the summer.

Sanandaj Army Statement

LD131850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Sanandaj's 28th Army Division tonight issued a statement addressed to the Iranian nation as follows:

In His exalted name.

The city of Sanandaj has come entirely under the control of the Muslim nation of Iran. "Right has come and wrong has departed; wrong is verily bound to vanish" [from the Koran]. Let us say that right has destroyed wrong as wrong in itself deserves eternal liquidation and destruction.

Struggling Iranian nation! Epic-creating heroes! Your blood has once again triumphed over the sword of the enemies. A salute to you for fighting so well and a greeting to our dear leader and great imam, Khomeyni, in the shadow of whose leadership we are daily gaining fresh victories and crushing the conspiracies of the enemies.

Muslim people of Iran: With the succor of Almighty God the last refuges of the enemy and the dens of corruption, which flourished for some time in the city of Sanandaj in the service of world-devouring imperialism of both East and West, have--with the assistance of the heroic inhabitants of Sanandaj--come under your control. Your fighting Muslim brothers in the army and the Guards Corps, by giving over 500 martyrs and wounded, are now fully deployed in the dear city of Sanandaj and from the very first hours of being stationed there have begun to give succor to the inhabitants. From the very first moments when the fighters of Islam set foot on the avenues of the city, the citizens--now liberated from the oppressive yoke of ostensibly popular groups and while loudly chanting "Allah is the greatest"--shed copious tears of happiness.

They invited your brothers into their homes and a wave of rejoicing has not departed your brothers, who have come to this city in order to defend Iran's freedom and territorial integrity, who have valiantly waged a battle against counter revolutionary elements, and who have saved the city from darkness and gloom and guided it to light and refulgence. The city continues to be overwhelmed with excitement and the rejoicing by our dear Muslim Kurdish brothers and sisters.

The pious inhabitants of Sanandaj are herby invited to see the bodies of those people who intended to seek refuge in the Sanandaj barracks and who were mowed down from behind by groups using Kalashnikov rifles. The barricades these individuals erected will remain in the city so that correspondents and film makers can expose the facts soon for the benefit of the Iranian nation.

A group of counterrevolutionaries who used vaious trials to flee to surrounding villages, were not able to obtain access because of the refusal by the zealous villagers. We once again warn all the zealous villagers that the Muslim fighters are chasing the said individuals and you should therefore prevent them from entering your villages by all possible means.

A group of armed, counterrevolutionary individuals buried their arms in the ground, but thanks to the vigilance displayed by your fighting brothers they were apprehended and already a great many armed individuals are being kept in the Sanandaj barracks. When victory comes, the people will embrace the rightful faith in their multitudes, and in the spring of freedom will hold dear the memory of their martyrs.

[Signed] The Sanandaj 28th Army Division.

Army Request to Urumiyeh

JN132051 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The 64th Division stationed in Urumiyeh today issued a statement supplementing the 21 Ordibehesht 1359 statement, in which it thanked the inhabitants of the villages who handed their weapons over to the Islamic Army. It also asked the villagers who have so far not handed their weapons over to do so before 24 [word indistinct]. Otherwise, the army will take the necessary measures against them. These villages are: [names indistinct], (Qasemlu), (Kholan), Mahmudabad, (Shilanabad), Mubarakabad and (Urghulah).

Guards, Army Control Sanandaj

LD132058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2009 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Abu Sharif, the president's representative in Sanandaj and deputy head and commander of operations of the Revolution Guards Corps, has declared during a conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: Since this morning the entire city of Sanandaj has been under the control of the guards and army, and the guards are busy mopping up in the city.

Abu Sharif then said: No clashes have been seen to take place in the city. Counterrevolutionary elements have fled by night to the surrounding villages, destroying their weapons and equipment.

In conclusion, Abu Sharif said: The inhabitants have warmly welcomed the army columns and the Revolution Guards Corps.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Deportees Cable Arab League

JN131834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has stated that the representatives of those deported from Iraq, who are staging a sit-in strike in the Tunisian Embassy in Tehran, have sent a cable to the Arab League secretary general asking him to reconsider the conditions of their families in Iraq. The cable said that some of the families of the deportees have been residing in Iraq for over 200 years and that the Iraqi Government has confiscated all their money and sent their sons aged 20-28 to military service, taking them away from their families. The deportees also asked the Arab League secretary general to make the Iraqi Government stop its injustice and oppression against their families.

Meanwhile, the strikers announced that they will continue their sit-in until their conditions have been seriously and decisively investigated.

On the other hand, the deportation of our Muslim brothers from Iraq is still going on by the agent Ba'th authorities in Baghdad. The commander of the gendarmerie force in the Kermanshah region said today that during the last 24 hours 431 persons deported by the oppressive Ba'th government in Iraq have entered Iran; with their deportation, the number of people entering Iran totals 33,813 persons.

Planes Violate Airspace

JN131941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] KEYHAN newspaper cites the Islamic Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr as saying that an Iraqi helicopter and another Iraqi plane violated Iranian airspace last night. The Iranian Armed Forces forced them to flee.

NOBARI MEETS ROMANIAN, AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVES

LD132114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, met Mr Stefan, Romanian ambassador to Iran, and Dr (Beck), the representative of the Austrian Embassy, this morning. During these meetings banking and economic questions were discussed.

OIL PRODUCTION PUT AT 2 MILLION BARRELS DAILY

WA131136 London REUTER in English 1047 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, REUTER--Iran is currently producing two million barrels of oil a day, half of it for export, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today.

The minister told the official PARS NEWS AGENCY that exports would remain at the one million barrel-a-day level until the end of the current Iranian month on May 21.

Iran exported about two million barrels of oil a day last year and more than five million under the former shah.

Mr Mo'infar said that Iran's oil refineries are working at capacity. He has previously put the capacity of the country's six refineries at just over one million barrels a day.

BANDAR 'ABBAS GAS PROJECT REACHES PRODUCTION STAGE

LD132008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, the project concerning the transportation of gas to Bandar 'Abbas reached the production stage last night of 56 miles.

The gas wells were discovered about 10 years ago in Tabarzin village in Qeshm Island. The gas is among the best and purest forms of gas. The refinery in Tabarzin in Qeshm is supplied by five wells whose total capacity is 100 million square feet.

At the moment, the only consumer of the gas from Tabarzin in Qeshm is the electricity generator in Bandar 'Abbas which creates electricity from this fuel. This (?generator) will be used to produce electricity.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TA132102 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Workers Should Actively Participate in Formulating Laws Concerning Them," says the Iranian working class constitutes the main column of the revolutionary forces. These very toilers inflicted the strongest blow to the corrupt Pahlavi regime while resorting to strikes. Today, the Iranian toilers are aware of the fact that like all of the nation they have to defend their country's sovereignty and independence against imperialist plots. But while carrying out their historical duties toward the revolution, they have certain demands from the revolution. It is certain that in the present conditions there are many problems and limited possibilities, but the causes of such shortcomings are due to some elements who still act (?according to the ideas of the former regime).

The essential condition for the well-being of the toilers is the implementation of law for workers that will be able to save the toilers from exploitation, recognize their political rights and provide them with social welfare. In return for the toilers' selfless efforts for safeguarding the Iranian Revolution and its gains, working laws should be formulated taking their opinion into consideration and according to the revolution and the imam's recommendations.

The second commentary, entitled "The Accomplices of U.S. Plots in Iran," says the world and U.S. press are publishing new information regarding the U.S. military aggression against Iran. According to a plan of the Pentagon and the CIA, a group of mercenaries who were paid by Ashraf, the former corrupt shah's sister were sent to Iran to help the U.S. troops that descended on Iran. The United States was counting on the help of its fifth column in Iran consisting of armed SAVAKists and former regime supporters, for carrying out its plans. The military action, which failed in its preliminary stage, did not allow the continuation of the plan drawn up against the Iranian Revolution.

We cannot disregard an attack that endangered peace and security in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. As-Sadat who not only gave asylum to the criminal shah, but allowed the U.S. planes to use a military base in his territory must be mentioned. Qabus of Oman and Ziaul Haq from Pakistan too aided the United States in its aggressive act against Iran.

Previously the U.S. press had reported that U.S. and West German intelligence organizations were collaborating on the problem of the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. The fact that after the fiasco of the U.S. operation, the C-130 planes landed in a West German airbase, shows that a U.S.-FRG plot against Iran exists. A fact worth mentioning is Maoist China's insistance on actively participating in an aggressive act against Iran. According to reports, when Carter was mentioning military preparations against Iran the Chinese leaders proposed the use of their military bases to Carter for carrying out any sort of aggressive actions against Iran. After thanking them, Carter said: "Pakistan is nearer to Iran."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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[Please note that the 14 May South Asia DAILY REPORT was inadvertently labeled 13 May on the cover.]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON IRAN, PAKISTAN, SOVIET TROOPS

LD142012 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Here is a statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

With the victory of the national and democratic Saur Revolution of 1978, the people of Afghanistan have chosen their final path and adopted their course for the construction of a new society based on the principles of equality and justice and free of man's exploitation of man. The new society of Afghanistan will be founded on deep respect and observance of the national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of our people, and the serious observance of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam and the freedom of religious rites in the manner that the law guarantees for the people.

The people of Afghanistan desire to create a new life for themselves through the development of friendly relations, peace and cooperation with Afghanistan's neighboring Muslim countries and all other countries. The people of Afghanistan are resolved to defend the freedom and independence of their right to determine their own social and economic order. While stressing that the basic principles of the DRA are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and the active and positive policy of nonalignment, the DRA Government is determined to search for a political solution to achieve a complete and guaranteed end to acts of aggression against Afghanistan and acts of subversion and other forms of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the country, so that by so doing tension in this region could be removed and differences solved through peaceful means and by holding talks. The program for such a political solution is based on the following:

1. The DRA proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that talks should be started between the two countries for the preparation of an appropriate agreement to promote friendly and all-round relations and cooperation for the benefit of both sides.

The DRA Government also proposes to the Government of Pakistan that talks should be held for the preparation of a bilateral agreement regarding the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Such agreements should contain acceptable principles regarding mutual respect to national sovereignty, readiness to develop relations based on the principles of good-neighbor relations and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, as well as the undertaking of fundamental responsibilities regarding permitting armed activities and other hostile activities from the territory of one against the other.

2. The DRA Government once again asks Afghans who are, for various reasons, temporarily living in Pakistan and the territories of other neighboring countries to return to their homeland. In accordance with the general amnesty declared in the first government statement dated 1 January 1980, and the subsequent statement, they will be accorded respect and their freedom and complete immunity guaranteed. They will be free to choose the place where they wish to live and their occupation, and all necessary facilities will be provided for them.

The DRA Government asks the authorities of Pakistan and those of the other neighboring countries to provide necessary facilities for the return of these persons to Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, should some Afghans not wish to return to their homeland, then issues concerning them could also be solved in the course of bilateral talks.

3. As soon as the DRA Government arrives at solutions acceptable to both parties as pointed out in the first and second proposals, and as soon as relations are restored between Afghanistan and its neighbors, the DRA Government will be ready to consider other issues relating to bilateral relations, including those issues which formed the subject of long-standing disputes.

4. The DRA Government, in proposing bilateral talks with its neighbor countries without any preconditions, earnestly expects that after the start of these talks that hostile activities against Afghanistan would be discontinued. While starting proceedings for a political solution, practical measures should be taken to prove that armed interventions and other forms of interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are being halted by the governments that participate in such talks.

5. The DRA Government is of the belief that apart from a series of bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran, necessary political guarantees by certain governments that may be acceptable to Afghanistan and other participants of bilateral agreements should be regarded as an inalienable part of the political solution. This, in the view of the DRA, could include the Soviet Union and the United States.

The basis of such guarantees should be that the guaranteeing countries respect these bilateral agreements between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and protect them within their respective jurisdictions. As far as the United States is concerned, such guarantees ought to comprise clearly stated obligations regarding the banning of subversive activities against Afghanistan, including activities being launched from the territory of other countries.

6. The DRA Government declares that within the framework of a political solution, the question of the withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan ought to be resolved also. [Word indistinct] and guaranteeing that military aggression and other forms of interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are not repeated will remove the factors which forced the Government of Afghanistan to ask the Soviet Union to dispatch the said contingents to its territory.

Specifically, the issue of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan relates to the solution of the question of effective guarantees in connection with bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran.

While the DRA Government shares the concern of other countries over increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, it supports the relevant proposals on turning this region into a region of peace and the dissolution of all military bases there and backs measures aimed at the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of its security.

While putting forward these proposals for a political solution, the DRA Government once again announces that issues pertaining to the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed or solved without the participation of the Government of Afghanistan or by ignoring it. Simultaneously, the DRA Government considers as beneficial the efforts of other governments to ease the way for the beginning of talks. In this connection, the DRA Government welcomes and supports the initiative of the Republic of Cuba in its capacity as president of the nonaligned movement as well as its bona fide efforts.

The DRA Government hopes that the basic program for a political solution as proposed by Afghanistan will be met with understanding and favorable reaction by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The DRA Government anticipates that its proposals regarding the normalization of relations with Pakistan will be met with the constructive and positive reaction of the Government of Pakistan. In this way, it will be possible to make a practical start to the solution of the above issues through negotiations.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL FOR BORDER TALKS

LD142240 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the USSR headed by Ambassador (Zaykin) today arrived in Kabul to take part at the 19th round of border talks between Afghanistan and the USSR. At Kabul international airport, the general director of geology and cartography of the Prime Ministry, the head of the Afghan delegation at these talks, Engineer Ghawsoddin, and members of the Afghan delegation welcomed the Soviet delegation.

CABINET RESOLUTION ON 1980 DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORTED

LD142156 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about the socioeconomic developments plan for the year 1359 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981] it has been stated that despite a series of difficulties and problems encountered, due to subversive activities of the antinational elements with the collaboration of international imperialism, in the way of sound development of Afghanistan in the peaceful work of the people of Afghanistan the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been able to achieve relative successes during the year 1358 [21 March 1979-20 March 1980].

The socioeconomic plan for the year 1359, that is the current year, has been devised within the framework of the basic guidelines of the 5-year plan in the light of the basic lines of revolutionary duties of the state and based on the statement of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in his historic speech of 27 December 1979 concerning the policy of the government and with the cooperation of the ministries and government departments responsible for implementation of the plan and the central organs of planning.

By applying logical principles and efficient utilization of domestic financial resources, ensuring a system of harmony with the national interests, further assimilation of manpower, creation of vast opportunities for the creation and effective use of the natural resources have been anticipated in the plan. The implementation of the plan in 1359 following the basic directives of the 5-year socioeconomic development plan is a serious and effective step for the elimination of economic backwardness of the country, creation of a sound atmosphere conducive to the realization of the progressive social changes.

Thus, for the attainment of its lofty aims the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolves the following: First, the report of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand about the plan for the year 1359 presented to the Council of Ministers; [passage as heard] second, basic indicators of the socioeconomic development of the country in the state economic sector for 1359; and third, the volume of investment in the development projects by different ministries and government departments.

With the approval of these points the Council of Ministers issued a series of [word indistinct] directives for the better implementation of the development plan for 1359 to the ministries and government so that they can act accordingly and with a revolutionary and patriotic spirit.

KARMAL GREETS CITIZENS OF NANGARHAR, QANDAHAR

Nangarhar Meeting 14 May

LD142234 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and member of the Revolutionary Council, conveyed the warm and sincere greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to the people, ulema and toilers of Besud, Khosh Gonbad, Madah and lower Konarha districts at meetings today and yesterday with these people held at the [Nangarhar] governorate headquarters and at the 11th Division of Nangarhar. At these meetings, Nezamoddin Tahzib cast light on the high aims of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage.

Nezamoddin Tahzib spoke at length on the friendly and good-neighbor relations between free and independent Afghanistan and the USSR and said: The limited Soviet military contingents have come to our country at the request of the DRA Government in order to repel imperialist aggressions, and our persecuted and hard-working people welcome this timely fraternal assistance of the USSR.

In response, one person spoke on behalf of the people of these regions and on behalf of the ulema of Jalalabad and the lower Konarha, and while expressing thanks for the beneficial measures of his progressive government and welcoming the disinterested assistance of the USSR he expressed readiness to defend the honor of the homeland and the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

Qandahar Meeting 14 May

LD142340 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warm greetings and sincere and heartfelt best wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] were today conveyed by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture, to the hard-working citizens of Qandahar city at a meeting held in the hall of the Qandahar Hotel. They were reciprocated by enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Later the minister of information and culture outlined the values of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage and explained the aims of our progressive and revolutionary government for the welfare and prosperity of the people.

In response, the noble people of Qandahar expressed support for the beneficial and revolutionary measures of the DRA Government, which are taking place in the interest of the toilers of the homeland.

ARMY WEEKLY MAKES DEBUT ON SAWR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK141655 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 29 April (BAKHTAR)--A new periodical has made its debut. Entitled HAQIQAT-I-SARBAZ, it is the central organ of the Ministry of National Defence, published weekly at the present but as a daily in the near future.

Its first issue was put out on the occasion of the second anniversary of glorious Sawr Revolution, containing a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and DRA prime minister, part of which reads:

Prior to the victory of Sawr Revolution under the rotten feudal regimes, no one could talk about an army newspaper. Because the then rulers feared that such publications would mobilise and politically awaken the army and unite the troops with masses.

The message congratulates the staff and readers of HAQIQAT-I-SARBAZ wishing them further successes in carrying out their heavy responsibilities.

The first issue editorial notes that the weekly would soon be run as a daily, keeping the readers informed about the DRA internal and external policies, the RC decrees, decisions and resolutions, DRA Government, National Defence Ministry and its political department directives.

The editorial board has expressed thanks for the special attention paid by General Rafi', minister of national defence and Gol Aqa, president of political affairs department in that ministry, in helping the publication make its debut.

The special issue of army quarterly is also published on the occasion of the second anniversary of Sawr Revolution. The cover carries the emblem, the nation/state flag, the PDPA red standard and the photos depicting the flag hoisting ceremonies by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and DRA prime minister.

The quarterly also carries interesting articles on the second anniversary of Sawr Revolution and the new phase and reports on domestic and foreign topics and a documented report on release of prisoners as well as literary ones.

NEW TIMES SAYS CIA STILL INTERFERING IN AFGHANISTAN

BK141700 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "CIA Continues Interfering in DRA Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Immediately after the Sawr Revolution was staged by the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] of Afghanistan with the help of the heroic armed forces and the support of the noble people of Afghanistan, imperialists started to resort to various vile designs and subversive activities to curb the advancement of the Sawr Revolution and its gains.

The people of Afghanistan have been witnessing that, in the light of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, the PDPA, the vanguard of the workers class, adopted revolutionary measures to translate the aspiration of the revolution into action. Along with these measures, which were undertaken in the interest of the majority of toiling people in Afghanistan, the internal and external reactionary forces led by the agents of U.S. imperialism, made all efforts to topple down the regime brought to power as a result of the Sawr Revolution.

CIA gave fresh impetus to its activities in the region and inside Afghanistan. It stepped up its vile designs with the help of its agents in Afghanistan. It helped Amin to grab power through unchivalrous deceptive plots, dealing the Sawr Revolution a heavy blow. Under the imperialist design Amin, the ageny of CIA, spurned the national and religious traditions of our heroic working people employing treacherous methods to persecute the innocent people and a large number of PDPA members and intelligentsia.

In the same way the exploiters and reactionaries who had lost their privileges as a result of Sawr Revolution and were deceived by the enemies our our people fell prey to the designs of the imperialists led by CIA.

As described by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of the RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] following the Sawr Revolution "allegations, drugging public opinion, economic blockade, subversion, creating hunger and devastations, temptations and threats, intimidation and terror, robbery and plunder comprise the methods used by international imperialist reaction in its collusion with counterrevolution."

World imperialism and international reaction in cooperation with the reactionaries of the region began to carry out vast propaganda against the Sawr Revolution and its gains. They voiced all shameless lies and fabrications and slanders against the Sawr Revolution trying to bring it to failure and put reaction on power.

According to an announcement made by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY which was carried in the Kabul NEW TIMES and other newspapers yesterday, evidences are found which indicate that CIA continues its interferences in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with an attempt to bring to stop the revolutionary changes taking place, especially under the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

According to information obtained as a result of interrogating certain elements, it is revealed that in 1977 CIA stepped up its efforts to intensify its imperialist domination over Afghanistan and undermine Afghan-Soviet relations. CIA subversive activities were further intensified after the victory of the great Sawr Revolution in an attempt to put into effect the U.S. imperialist designs and plans aimed at dealing a heavy blow to the progressive regime in Afghanistan.

It is a matter of regret to note that there has been close contact between the CIA espionage operation leaders and high ranking officials of Pakistan including Agha Shahi, foreign relations advisor to General Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan.

In collaboration with the Pakistan Central Intelligence Agency the CIA worked out U.S.-Pak espionage plans against the revolutionary Afghanistan. Under these plans CIA espionage figures tried their best to unite and organise counterrevolutionary groups against DRA.

Deploring the subversive and espionage activities of U.S. imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, we are fully convinced that all the vile designs of U.S. imperialism will be doomed to failure as the DRA Government is alert against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and Sawr Revolution. The final victory will be with the PDPA and the people of Afghanistan, who are forging ahead to build a new society in which every one will lead a prosperous life.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

AFP Reports CSSR Troops Arrive

BK141455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--Afghan rebel leader claimed today that 5,000 Czechoslovak troops had arrived in Afghanistan about 10 days ago to reinforce the Russian military strength.

Mohammed Amin Wakman, secretary-general of the Afghan Social Democrat Party, told a press conference that the Afghan freedom-fighters were "now fighting the Warsaw Pact."

Mr Wakman, who confirmed the second anti-Russian uprising in Kabul in late April, predicted that "a new intensive phase of the resistance" would begin on May 22, first day of the "Jouza" month.

Mr Wakman said that, in the new phase, his party and other anti-Russian elements would "take strong and collective steps to frustrate the military actions of the Russians." He gave no reason why May 22 had been chosen for the launching of the new phase.

Mr Wakman, whose Social Democrat Party was first banned by former President Mohammad Daud, said there were 12,000 Afghan refugees in India. He added that the Indian authorities had not prevented them from "speaking against the Russian puppet, (Prime Minister) Babrak Karmal."

AFP: Rebels Encircle Government Troops

BK141729 Hong Kong AFP In English 1726 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, northern Pakistan, 14 May (AFP)--Afghan insurgents encircled 800 government troops in the eastern Afghan Paktia Province two days ago and were resisting all attempts to break out, the Islamic Revolution Movement claimed here today.

The movement's president, Syed Ahmed Gilani, said that the mojahedin had destroyed three of the encircled troops' tanks and had hopes of forcing the entire unit to surrender. He added however that the unit, apparently trapped while moving to a new position, had been reinforced by Soviet assault helicopters.

Rebel Leader Interviewed

LD141329 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 May 80 p 17

[Torbjorn Faerovik report "Militant Afghan on Norway Visit: The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] He did not look exactly like a warrior, the well-dressed guerrilla representative who yesterday appeared at Grunerlokk: Folkets Hus to brief the Oslo press on the situation in his homeland. But (Majibullah Roshan) from the liberation "Fighting Mojahedin Organization) was no less militant for that. He predicted a hot summer for the Soviet occupying forces, and said that the various resistance organizations are increasingly joining forces to combat the common enemy.

"Many have claimed that the Russian soldiers will find their task easier when the snow disappears from the Afghan mountains, but this is not correct," (Majibullah Roshan) assured us.

"We are convinced that the warm season will give us a number of advantages. Not only will we be able to move with greater ease, but it will also be easier to receive the necessary supplies on which we are so dependent. Because the guerrilla movement has great financial problems, guerrilla soldiers have been very badly clothed this winter. Many have, for example, been forced to cope in the cold climate without shoes on their feet. When the resistance has had success in the last few weeks, it has been due not least to the warmer weather."

(Majibullah Roshan) is the foreign representative of the "Fighting Mojahedin," an organ-organization which claims to have 4,000 armed troops. Unlike most of the other Afghan guerrilla organizations, it has its headquarters inside Afghanistan, not in Pakistan or Iran.

"Perhaps our organization is not so well known, but it plays quite an important role in the war of resistance," (Roshan) said, and stressed that the final aim of the struggle was to set up an Islamic republic opposed to both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. He does not think, however, that this republic will be a copy of Khomeyni's regime in Iran. The differences in mentality and traditions between Afghanistan and Iran are too great for that.

The Afghan mission denied catergorically the claims that countries lake China, Pakistan, Egypt and the United States are supplying the guerrillas with arms and other materials.

"The majority of countries in the world give us their political support, but no government is giving us material support. The peoples of Pakistan and Iran have supplied us arms, food and clothing, but neither Khomeyni nor Ziaul Haq has helped us."

[Question] Do you regret that help from abroad has been so little?

"It is possible to get arms into Afghanistan, but hitherto the guerrillas have won most of their weapons from the Soviet occupying forces. We do not say no to foreign aid in the form of arms, but we consider it important that we rely on our own strength," (Majibullah Roshan) replied diplomatically.

According to (Roshan) the Afghan guerrilla organizations have now liberated almost 80 percent of the country's territory, a claim that many experts would want to dispute. At the same time it is possible to claim that some parts of the country have never needed liberating, since the Soviet soldiers have by no means succeeded in occupying the whole country. In addition (Roshan) was in no position to say how much of the country was under the control of the "Fighting Mojahedin" or how many people live in those areas.

There is in existence today a host of resistance organizations inside and outside Afghanistan--a situation which is largely due to the tangle of ethnic antagonisms in the country. (Roshan) was able to inform us that the "Fighting Mojahedin" are somewhat different from the other organizations since they comprise members from varying ethnic backgrounds. The organization has attracted many intellectuals, for instance.

"The rifts between the different organizations in the resistance movement are a weakness in today's situation, but in our opinion things are moving in the right direction. As the struggle continues, political consciousness will grow stronger and with it national unity," the Afghan guerrilla representative concluded.

BRIEFS

BANK LOANS--The Afghan industrial development bank makes short term and long term loans to industrial firms both in the public and private sectors. The bank has made loans for 143 industrial projects. In a statement to a BAKHTAR correspondent, a bank official said the bank's loans to industrial establishments totaled 607,000,000 afghanis during the past year. The industrial establishments that have been assisted by the bank have utilized about 1.18 billion afghanis. [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80 GP]

USSR TO SUPPLY HEAVY WATER WITHOUT FULL SAFEGUARDS

BK141636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is supplying India 250 tons of heavy water for its atomic powerplants without the precondition of full-scope safeguards. The other possible sources of heavy water supply, namely Canada and the United States, insist upon full-scope safeguards. According to PTI the supply under contract is expected to begin shortly. This is in addition to the 200 tons of heavy water secured from the Soviet Union under a contract 4 years ago. That was for the Rajasthan atomic powerplant and the contract was finalized after Canada terminated its cooperation with India in May 1976.

The safeguards governing the supply of heavy water from the Soviet Union are covered under an agreement concluded between India and the International Atomic Energy Agency 3 years ago. These safeguards are said to be similar to the ones which cover the supply to the Tarapur plant under the agreement signed by India, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency 9 years ago.

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INDIAN AID TO PALESTINIANS

BK141435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--India has agreed to assist in the economic rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and other countries, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) disclosed here today. Ahmed Dijani, who is heading a PLO team to the first India-PLO joint economic committee discussions being held here, said an Indian team would leave this month for Lebanon to study prospects for setting up small scale units to employ the refugees.

Mr Dijani added that India and the PLO were looking for a formula for economic cooperation between India and the Arab League. Stating that the league had similar arrangements with European countries, he said the India-Arab League formula would be worked out at the next meeting of the joint committee in some Arab country.

Later Mr Dijani had a meeting with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. He had told reporters before meeting Mr Rao that he would be handing over a letter to the foreign minister from PLO [leader] Yasir 'Arafat addressed to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. He did not indicate what was the letter about.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

GW150032 Hong Kong AFP in English 1917 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said tonight that India was making all possible efforts to avert escalation of the cold war on Afghanistan into a real war. Referring to the issue while speaking at a poll meeting in Bombay, Mrs. Gandhi said India was opposed to interference in the affairs of another country.

Mrs. Gandhi had said, during talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade, where they were among the world leaders attending the funeral of President Tito, that India would be willing to mediate in the Afghan crisis but, it would have to be preceded by careful preparations.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED SYMPOSIUM

OW150034 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (AFP)--Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao today called on non-aligned nations to redouble efforts to eliminate interference by great powers "whether it be the presence of foreign troops or massive arms induction." Speaking at an Indo-Yugoslav symposium on non-alignment here, Mr. Rao also warned non-aligned nations of the danger of the movement being used "as a vehicle or instrument for the propagation of any single ideology or for the promotion of the interests of any great power, directly or indirectly."

Without mentioning either the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan or the efforts of Cuba to take the non-aligned movement closer to the Soviet Union, Mr. Rao said, "As it is we have enough differences to be resolved among ourselves and cannot afford to import into our midst controversies between super powers, thereby losing our unity and identity and perhaps our independence."

GONSALVES REPORTEDLY TO VISIT BEIJING THIS MONTH

HK150833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 May (AFP)--A high level Indian diplomatic mission headed by the secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves will visit Beijing later this month to make groundwork for normalising and harmonizing relations between India and China, the independent English daily TIMES OF INDIA reported today.

"The decision to send Mr Gonsalves to Beijing assumes special significance in the context of recent developments (the Belgrade meeting between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng) and also in the context of current Indian endeavour to attain a broader consensus on the conflicting issues threatening peace and security in Asia," the TIMES said in an exclusive dispatch.

Mr Gonsalves, who is in charge of the east Asian desk in the ministry will have talks with top Chinese leaders and will also finalize details and schedule of a visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Huang Hua to India, likely to take place in September or October, the newspaper said.

"There are indications about Chinese appreciation of India's capacity to ensure stability and peace in the whole region... Unlike in the past there has lately been a distinct shift in its policy in regard to regional development which concerns India... The process of normalization of relations among countries of the region can be said to have suffered in the past because of Chinese attempts to exploit the situation with a view to hurting India," the TIMES said.

There have been a systematic campaign going on in government-controlled and also partly in the private news media in India, strongly calling for normalization of relations with Beijing. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's newspaper NATIONAL HERALD came out with editorials twice during the last fortnight suggesting that the two Asian neighbours should forget the past and start afresh to become good friends. The only exception was the pro-Moscow paper PATRIOT which warned Mrs Gandhi not to fall in the Chinese "trap."

Meanwhile, the editor of the TIMES OF INDIA Mr Inder Malhotra said in a writeup published today that improvement of Sino-Indian relations was linked with the Indo-Pakistan relations. "China cannot wish to lose the enormous leverage they have acquired in Pakistan over the years... (The Chinese) attempt is to improve relations with India, promote, if possible, an understanding between India and Pakistan and at the same time retain the special position in Pakistan that they have so far enjoyed," Mr Malhotra said.

"For its part India wants a rapprochement with both China and Pakistan without in any way impairing its excellent bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, especially the Soviet understanding of Indian security," the editor said. "The policy planners here feel that the efforts to befriend both China and Pakistan are well worth making though their success cannot be taken for granted.

"The next important phase in the India-China dialogue will begin with Mr Huang Hua's visit to New Delhi by early October... Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's foreign policy advisor may come earlier. But whether any progress can be expected during his talks with the Indian leaders will depend largely on what Pakistan does or does not do at this week's conference of Islamic foreign ministers in the Pakistani capital," the editor commented.

GONSALVES HOLDS TALKS IN SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA

For reports on the talks between External Affairs Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves and the foreign affairs ministers of Singapore and Malaysia, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 12 and 15 May issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

No Action Taken Against Foreigners

BK150337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Agency reports from Assam say that the sponsors of the current agitation there have asked their units and the people not to take any action against the foreigners for the time being. Earlier the agitators had said that they will take action for the detection and deportation of foreigners if the center fails to solve the issue by today.

Meanwhile, in a pressnote the Assam government has said that certain interested persons are issuing forms and asking people to fill them up with details about their antecedents. This is being done with the obvious purpose of determining whether the persons are foreigners. The government asked the people to be vigilant against such activities. Nobody except authorized government officers can legitimately seek information from the people to getsuch forms filled. The pressnote says that anybody resorting to such illegitimate action will be doing so at his own risk.

Manipur Curfews Relaxed

BK141634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, with the relaxation of curfew in greater Imphal including (Tangal Bazaar) and Telepatti areas, the situation appears normal today. In (Tangal Bazaar) where curfew was imposed for the last 16 days, people were seen moving freely for the first time today. Shops were open and traders started their business with ease. The curfew will be relaxed for 1 more hour from tomorrow in (Tangal Bazaar) and Telepatti areas. It will be from 0800 to 1700 instead of today's 0800 to 1600. (Jeband) subdivision has also been brought under curfew where it will be in force from 2000 to 0400. Authorities say this is being done as a precautionary measure.

In a broadcast from the Imphal station of All-India Radio this evening, Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh has appealed to the separatist elements in the state to give up their ideas. He told them that the union government will do everything possible to maintain the country's integrity whatever may be the cost. The separatist path is self-destructive and will only lead to hardships and difficulties for the common people.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Conference Secretary General Arrives

BK150317 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has said: Although the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference has a long list there are but six or seven issues which will have particular attention. These include the situation in Afghanistan, Iran, the Gulf as well as the Palestinian problems.

Talking to newsmen on arrival in Islamabad this afternoon to attend the conference, he said after the American veto on the Palestinian resolution in the UN Security Council, the members of the conference would ask for a special meeting of the UN General Assembly on the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination. The secretary general said the situation in the Gulf and the presence of the American Navy in the area is a serious matter. He said we want to see this area free from superpowers presence.

Referring to the nonalined movement, the secretary general said the efforts of the Islamic countries would be directed to save the movement from the superpower's antagonism.

Replying to a question, he said the membership of Afghanistan stands suspended because of the presence of foreign troops in that country and it has no right to participate in the conference. In reply to another question, Habib Chatti said he had discussed many items on the agenda of the conference with leaders of several Muslim countries visited by him before coming to Pakistan. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the conference would be very successful, like the previous one in Islamabad. The conference, he added, would also review the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary session of the conference.

Meanwhile, more delegates have arrived in Islamabad to attend the conference. Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, on his arrival, said he is hopeful that the conference will strengthen relations between Islamic countries and achieve good results for the Islamic world. Referring to a question about the collective defense system of the Muslim countries, he said his country is in favor of such a system. He said his country favored a sovereign and independent Afghanistan and was against any intervention in any country. Leader of the Omani delegation (Yusuf Abdallah al-Alvi) hoped that the conference would concentrate on measures leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The other delegates who arrived today are from Indonesia, Somalia, Iraq, Iran, Senegal, Turkey, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as well as Islamic Secretariat. The latest arrivals include foreign minister of Zambia (Lamin Katam Jiwam) [as heard]. Secretary General of the Islamic Council of Europe (Salim Azam) also arrived.

Chatti Remarks

BK150416 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has said the proposal for a collective defense of Islamic countries will be discussed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN report that the idea was first proposed by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq during his inaugural address at the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in January. According to the news agency, he told newsmen in Islamabad that the proposal for a collective defense would be included in the conference agenda.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, who was present on the occasion, said Libya supports the idea. He said the Islamic world is faced with many problems and threats which could be countered through joint efforts.

Agenda Discussed

BK150157 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The senior officials of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference, at their 4-hour meeting, today adopted 8 of the 40 political items of the draft provisional agenda for submission to the Islamic foreign ministers conference opening in Islamabad on Saturday afternoon. The meeting also decided to recommend to the conference that general debate should be dispensed with on those issues on which the stand of the member states is well known, and instead specific and concrete proposals should be put forward concerning these issues. The discussions in the political, economic, cultural and other committees should only be focused on specific proposals. This was stated by chairman of the officials committee Niaz A. Naik of Pakistan while briefing newsmen after the conclusion of today's session.

He said at today's meeting the senior officials also considered the program of the inaugural session and decided to recommend to the foreign ministers that the session should commence at 4 p.m. [1100 GMT] on Saturday [17 May], in view of the meeting of the Jerusalem committee being held on the morning of the same day. Besides the inaugural address by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, there would be a vote of thanks by the leaders of three subregional delegations from Africa, Asia and the Arab countries.

In accordance with established practice, the leader of the host country--Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi--will be elected chairman of the conference. Two vice chairmen, the rapporteur general of the conference and the chairman of the drafting committee would also be elected. Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti will formally take the oath of office.

The senior officials today also recommended to the foreign ministers that on the first day the president of the conference should be authorized to send a message of felicitations on behalf of the Islamic conference to Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe on the independence of that country. It was also recommended by the senior officials that a message of condolence should also be sent by the president of the conference to the people and Government of Yugoslavia on the sad demise of Marshal Tito.

The senior officials also addressed themselves to some of the other items of the 90-item draft provisional agenda. He said [words indistinct] resuming their meeting tomorrow morning to take up the remaining items of the draft provisional agenda, which he described as extraordinarily heavy in view of the limited time available to the conference.

Assistant Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat (Kasim Zuheri), who also briefed newsmen, while replying to questions, said the Secretariat has received a request from the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan to attend the conference. He pointed out that Afghanistan's membership was suspended by the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad in January last.

He said this request would be studied by the foreign ministers. (Zuheri) said besides Palestine, Jerusalem and the Middle East, the conference would consider the problem of Afghanistan, which had assumed added importance in view of the continued Soviet occupation of that country. He emphasized that if the Muslim countries did not tackle this problem, there would be dangerous developments in this region. He said the conference would also discuss the Iranian question.

The assistant secretary general said besides the political issues the conference would deal with about 20 economic problems and as many cultural matters for insuring increased co-operation among the Muslim countries as well as the world at large.

Goals of Conference

BK150715 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 14 May 80

[Safdar Bernaz commentary]

[Text] Senior officials of the participating countries in the forthcoming 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference have begun regular meetings (?for preparing) the agenda and draft of declaration on important issues for consideration at the main conference which begins on May 17. Meeting after its emergency session on the Afghan issue in January, the Islamic foreign ministers have had before them a very heavy agenda which will include several specific items in the context of the deteriorating international situation, especially in this part of the world.

One of the main tasks before the conference will be to carry forward the work of the January session to find a solution for the crisis created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Of equal importance will be the task to evolve a consensus on the Middle East and Palestine situations. Senior officials will prepare a draft of resolutions (?by) which the conference will demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, the return of Jerusalem to Arabs and the restoration of the inalienable right of the Palestinians including the right of establishing an independent Palestinian state in their own homeland. The conference will reiterate its stand against all forms of (?racism) and colonialism, offer its full support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa, besides supporting the demands of the Muslim community in Cyprus.

A new item of far-reaching importance that has been added on the agenda relates to the concept of collective security of the Islamic umma [community]. There is a growing consciousness about the new dangers created by the (?dangerous) superpower rivalry to establish their zones of hegemony in crucial regions of the world. The recent superpower race in building up their respective armadas in the Indian Ocean close to the Gulf area poses the greatest danger to the peace in the region. This is also a cause of acute concern for the sovereignty and stability of the countries in the region, which are all Islamic countries.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference is likely to consider a resolution for adoption declaring the Gulf a zone of peace free from superpower rivalry. Such a declaration may help contribute toward defusing the situation in the Gulf and further help remove the threat of instability and open conflict from the area. This is essential so that the countries in the region are in a position to determine their policies without outside interference.

By promoting the Gulf as a zone of peace free from the superpower rivalry, it is hoped that the ground will be paved for promoting the concept of collective security of the Islamic umma in a [words indistinct]. This will include not only military cooperation but also steps to guard against the danger of economic and political exploitation and cultural penetration.

The Islamic foreign ministers may find it worthwhile to consider the question of declaring the Indian Ocean as a whole nuclear weapons-free zone and proper guarantee for the security of nonnuclear weapon states.

The conference will follow up the previous decisions about economic cooperation with a review of the progress in this respect. While the goal of creating an economic community of the Islamic states has been set as a long term objective, some initiative can be taken in promoting trade among the Islamic countries. Joint ventures in various fields can also be considered on bilateral or multilateral basis among the Islamic states with various degree of economic and industrial levels with each participating country. Such cooperation will prove highly beneficial to the Islamic states concerned. These arrangements can form a basis for further economic collaboration leading to the creation of conditions for establishing an economic community of the Islamic states or an Islamic common market.

Problems faced by the non oil-exporting Islamic countries will also be on the agenda. Ways and means of reducing difficulties due to oil should be found to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

AFP Reports Further Details

OW142354 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 14 (AFP)--The forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference will approve a 20-million dollar outlay from the Islamic Solidarity Fund for various social and regional problems in Moslem countries, conference sources said here today. Priority payments from the fund would be for "disasters and catastrophes" in the Islamic world, building mosques, hospitals and schools, propagation of Islam, promotion of scientific research, protection of Moslem youth, the fight against the "Judaisation of Jerusalem," help to minorities, and setting up Islamic universities in Africa.

Meanwhile, the conference's Jerusalem committee, set up in 1975 to study development in the Israeli-occupied territory, will also meet on Saturday to finalize a report for the ministerial meeting. It will submit proposals for measures to be taken to face new developments regarding Israeli settlements in the area. The recommendations of the Islamic commission for economic, cultural and social affairs will also be considered by the conference.

AFP: GOVERNMENT REJECTS AFGHAN CALL FOR TALKS

BK151225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 15 May (AFP)--Pakistan today rejected a call by the Afghanistan Government for talks, saying it would not participate in any discussions until Soviet troops had been pulled out of the neighboring country. A government spokesman here also stressed that Afghanistan's neighbors could not "be expected to guarantee the cessation of the struggle of the Afghan people."

The spokesman was reacting to a TASS report that Kabul had called for separate talks with Iran and Pakistan that could lead to Soviet troops withdrawing from Afghanistan. Pakistan believed the Kabul government was indulging in a "propaganda exercise, rather than focusing on the real issues underlying the present crisis in Afghanistan," the spokesman said.

"The heart of the crisis is the massive intervention by a superpower to determine the outcome of an internal conflict," he added. "This has led to popular resistance across the entire length and breadth of the country, and the capital of Afghanistan itself has witnessed popular uprisings and most recently demonstrations by a large body of students, including young girls."

While the Pakistani Government needed to see the "authentic text" of the TASS statement before giving its "considered views," Islamabad believed that "the return of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan depends on national reconciliation rather than agreements with neighboring states," the spokesman said. Pakistan's policy remained one of non-interference. Islamabad had called for an international inspection of Afghan refugee camps on Pakistani territory and suggested that a peace-keeping force be stationed on the Afghan side of the border to ensure against any outside interference, he added.

"Pakistan is willing to participate in any international effort that will facilitate the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan," he said, adding that he hoped the Islamic conference, opening here Saturday [17 May], will be able to decide a course of action "conducive to an early political solution to the Afghan problem." The spokesman reiterated that the Islamic Conference, which held an extraordinary meeting here in January, "enjoins the member states not to have any relations with it (Kabul) until the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan." Islamabad will "welcome the resumption of dialogue with any government in power in Afghanistan once the Soviet troops withdraw from that country," the spokesman said.

PRESIDENT HAQ RECEIVES VISITING OMAN DEPUTY PREMIER

BK140122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Oman's Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, now visiting Pakistan, called on the president yesterday evening and stayed with him for some time.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER TO HAQ

BK140122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Agriculture Minister retired Maj Gen Nurul Islam had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and delivered a letter to the president from President Ziaur Rahman.

LIBYANS CREATE PEOPLE'S BUREAU IN ISLAMABAD

BK131526 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, a group of Libyan nationals in Pakistan have taken over control of the Libyan Embassy in Islamabad and converted it to a people's popular bureau. The agency says that Libyan embassies in New Delhi and 15 other capitals have similarly been taken over in accordance with principles written in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's green book.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Statement on Hamadan Transfer

LD150302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in their 127th statement referring to the conspiracies hatched by the world-devouring America and the brave resistance shown by the nation of Iran under the leadership of the imam of the nation in neutralizing these tricks and conspiracies, addressing the people of Hamadan announced: In order to eliminate any conspiracy or excuse hatched and used by the archsatan and to prepare the spies for the day of trial, we decided to transfer a number of these spies to your city, Hamadan. Therefore, we ask all the noble residents, especially the committed and fighting clergy of that region, who are the thinkers of society and have fought side by side with the imam, and also the fighting youth of that area and dear brothers in the Guards Corps to extend the necessary cooperation to the student brothers sent there from the espionage den in guarding these spies and to prepare them for the day of trial.

Americans Reportedly Arrested

LD141547 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Two Americans Arrested in the Kavir Desert"]

[Text] Ardakan, Yazi--An American couple who entered Iran at Mir Javeh with West German passports and who were traveling toward Esfahan across the central desert have been arrested by Ardakan police.

The Americans, named as (Marian Tapper) and Axel (Manfred), were found to be carrying a 9-mm Walther pistol and 19 rounds of ammunition, as well as 151 grams of hashish, one reel of color film and several cassettes and German passports. The American couple were arrested aboard an oil tanker truck crossing the desert from Ardakan. The truck driver stated:

"The couple approached the road on foot from the desert (the central desert of Iran) making for Esfahan."

Inspection of their passports showed that they had entered Iran at the Bazargan border on 12,11 58 [11 February] and at Mir Javeh on 12,2,59 [2 May 1980].

Under interrogation, the American couple stated that they had spent several days visiting a friend in Zahedan and that they were going to Tehran. The friend mentioned by the couple has not yet been identified.

According to the KEYHAN correspondent's report, the detained Americans were removed to Yazd for investigations on Thursday morning and then sent back to Ardakan.

Interrogation of the arrested Americans is continuing at the Ardakan detention center.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEW 14 MAY

LD150216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2109 GMT 14 May 80

[Unidentified Correspondent's interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 14 May--place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, the issue which has recently been in the public eye and has been brought to the attention of the president is that the army and the Corps of Revolution Guards in Kordestan, and particularly in Sanandaj, have achieved remarkable victories, and there, thanks to the decisiveness which is being currently employed at your instruction, noticeable progress has been made. I wish to ask your opinion about these achievements in general and the causes of this victory and on the whole about the remarkable achievements which have been made. Also, what policy will you be implementing in the future for the development of Kordestan, following the completion of the mopping-up operations by the armed forces?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I think that the fundamental victory was achieved by the inhabitants of Sanandaj and Kordestan themselves, that is by the people, despite the vast equipment which these counterrevolutionaries enjoyed--they had a vast array of equipment. You yourself must admit that the people must have known what fortified positions these people had built, even turning that place, that city into a redoubt. When the place fell this was because the people had used their discernment and choice and reached the conclusion that those people who claimed to be the defenders of the people in reality did not care all that much for the people and, therefore, it was best that they be left to their own devices. When this became clear these people were forced to give up the city and leave. Otherwise a city for which we fight by mere resolution without the wish of the people would not be capable of being liberated so soon.

[Question] In your opinion do the people closely cooperate toward that end?

[Answer] The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Sanandaj realized that these people did not tell the truth [words indistinct]. Well, these people imposed the war. But then people telephoned me from the United States itself (?that day) that the issue was (?something else) and that U.S. helicopters would come and bring arms for the Kurds plus for other places. Well, these people have imposed a war. [Words indistinct] in the city of Saqqez; well, he too has issued a statement to the effect that he joined forces with these war kindlers. Yes, these people imposed a war. And in this war we were neither willing to take nor did we take the initiative. And in this war we did not adopt that attitude which they thought we would, that we would definitely rush to deal a blow and destroy and that this would give rise to rancor. We said to our troops adopt an attitude, as far as is possible, that will cause the least damage [words indistinct]. For instance, we told them not to bombard the city from above or fire any cannon. We told them to surround the city. We would lose more martyrs this way, but the inhabitants would suffer less, their houses would suffer less. Here, I was informed that this was surgery and was, therefore, painful. And I spent many days worried because of the prospects that the people might be hurt and their wives and children might be hurt.

Now the whole of the city is liberated, and it should appreciate liberty. It itself should defend its own liberty. Firstly, (?we realize) that the city council was set up and the city council was also elected. We did not overthrow that city council. We accorded it respect. But it was those armed groups that disrupted the council and killed some of its members.

When there was an election campaign for the presidency of Iran, I volunteered for that task because of the hardship of the situation and not because of any desire for that post and [words indistinct], but at the same time I said that I would not give up a single span or single finger's breadth of the soil of Iran to secession whereby the government's sovereignty would not be operative there. And I have acted along these lines. The Majlis has not yet begun its work and, thanks be to God, we have either succeeded or have gotten close to succeeding in reestablishing government sovereignty in the Torkaman Sahra region, where they had removed government sovereignty, and in the western region of the country, particularly in the province of Kordestan. We hope to establish this sovereignty.

[Question] Would that be contrary to autonomy in the Islamic meaning of the word whereby the inhabitants of every place should themselves control their own affairs?

[Answer] We think not. This does not run contrary to the government's sovereignty. Therefore, we have agreed to the six principles, those six articles which were proposed to us with their amendments. We then delegated Mr Foruhar to pursue the matter and to bring about the conditions for their signature. The people of Kordestan can rest assured that we will act in accordance with our promise. We have also earmarked a budget for the development of that place and we will begin the development as soon as possible so that all the damage may be repaired. Responsible government officials have their duties and budgets for repairing the destruction. And the destruction which has taken place fortunately, as they reported to me today, is much less than that imagined in the first place.

What remains now is the good will by these groups [words indistinct], but there are certain groups which do not believe in goodwill. From the theoretical, scientific and realistic standpoint contradictions do not emerge within a tribe without participation by an outside element. It follows, therefore, that if foreign elements had not interfered in Kordestan, nobody would have had a nosebleed. There might be those few in Kordestan who wish to do such things. These people lie to the people if they say that the government does not care for the inhabitants of Kordestan and does not care for its fellow compatriots as much as the Iraqi Ba'thists or the Americans.

Instead these people should campaign to be elected by the people. Then they can come here and according to the law and within their limits of authority they can act. They do not need firearms. They do not need guns or different kinds of rifles or missiles or mortar launchers. What they are doing here is in itself evidence proving that these are only excuses. (?They have not even proposed) anything. How could we oppose them if they have not even made an proposals? They should at least have started their operation without attacking, killing and disarming first. If they had not achieved anything, only then should they have attacked. [short passage indistinct]

[Question] Have any steps been taken to prevent the transfer of all this heavy armament through our borders?

[Answer] Any action should be in the form of a plan to be implemented to close the borders. This plan has been prepared. We are waiting to make the groups in Kordestan know that we will act decisively. We will not allow them to do whatever they want. We realize that if we act decisively the number of casualties will be kept at a minimum. Otherwise every day and for several years to come these people would be troubled by lack of security, weakness, [words indistinct] and corruption. But if one acts decisively then these problems would be solved once and for all. Here we should acknowledge the bravery, expertise and the skill of the military personnel and the guards and the Kurdish people themselves who put up a resistance with admirable bravery and determination. [Words indistinct] we wanted to show our serious inclination toward solving the problems facing the country through peaceful ways like discussions and mutual understanding. This, however, does not mean that if war is imposed on us (?we will not reply). That is why we should sincerely thank the army and the guards. Their martyrs are the martyrs of Islam and Iran. I will declare Friday as the day of Kordestan martyrs, and I invite all the people, all the congregations and Friday imams in all towns and cities to commemorate the memories of the martyrs of Kordestan be they Kurds or non-Kurds and pray to God to (?guide) us to follow the path of these martyrs.

[Question] The issue connected with the issue of Kordestan is the American instigations, especially the recent attack. This has posed questions for people. In addition to these, people are worried as to why the army did not show the proper diligence in this case to be able to detect the attack earlier. There is this doubt in the people's minds that there might be elements in the army who cooperate with American agents in these cases. Would you please explain your opinion on this issue as the commander in chief of all forces.

[Answer] If this kind of incident would only happen to our country, then we could ask why the army, guards and committees and the forces available were not able to detect this incident. The Americans, themselves, who had brought all that technical equipment with them, one of their helicopters crashed near Baft in Kerman Province and the rest were left on the ground after the crash. They did not even have time to destroy them. This should not be forgotten. This happened to the greatest technical power in the world--I do not think anybody would question this. They really are and there is no other power to top them in technical expertise. So do you think that there was a conspiracy that caused the Americans to face all those problems? Human disabilities are tens of times greater than His abilities. Secondly, the radars and such equipment were not invented by us. They gave them to the army which in turn was responsible for installing this equipment during the former regime. Now you might ask why we did not change the position of this equipment. Even if we had changed their position nothing would have changed, the points where they can pass through are known to them. Right now, the USSR is covering the United States and is continuously taking photographs of it and vice versa. Therefore, if you think that the United States would not notice if we had changed the position of the radars, you are mistaken. Therefore, they were able to pass through these blind points and land there. Several groups went there to study the area. [Words indistinct] who are responsible for the area between Kerman and Tabas, heard the planes and reported them but at Kerman airport [word indistinct] was turned off overnight.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Negligence? We can say that there have been hands at work who were preparing for these things, but this has not been proven yet.

[Question] Because of the issue of [words indistinct] therefore, would you please explain this question more fully?

[Answer] This group investigated the attack in detail anl for a long time. If there were any question of this what would you have said if they had gone without [word indistinct], that is to say if they had come and taken everything with them during the night. [short passage indistinct] If they were to come after midnight one night in three helicopters with their pilots and take everything away, what would you say to that? Would you say that we ourselves had (?helped) them. Therefore, when they had filmed, the army staff, the commander in chief of the air force, was against this, but the army staff decided that since if they can start their operation at midnight when our forces resistance are not small then the people's anxiety would be greater. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Of course, excuse me, it should be said that the bombardment happened when the army was in control, when the army and the Guards Corps had surrounded the area.

[Answer] No, one of them.

[Question] One of the members was killed... [here Bani-Sadr and the reporter speak at the same time, making this passage indistinct]

[Answer] That is right, the investigations are being carried out, these are not causes for worry. Your question was whether they have a hand in the conspiracies. If we say that Americans do not have any spies in Iran it would be simplistic. They do have spies and many of them for that matter. Does not Russia have spies in America? Does not America in the USSR? They have had the government in their control here for 50 years. Of course, their elements are scattered here and there. This morning I received a phone call from America, and some one who had got his hands on some information told me that 96 Americans have been brought in and stationed in different locations, and there are going to be sabotage operations carried out in the next 2 weeks in towns, and they are going to create disturbances. Two helicopters have gone to Bakhtiyari region, and Kurds have received supplies of arms. Nineteen Iranians who have lived in America for many years have been sent to Iran to lead these operations. This is the information I received. This information should be followed by the officials responsible for security. They should follow a leader. They should discover the conspiracy and neutralize it. Now we might not succeed in neutralizing all of these conspiracies, but this does not mean that we are not pursuing it. We are pursuing these issues, but this should not be used to conclude that the whole of the army is [word indistinct] with spies. No, the whole of the army is fighting in Kordestan with devotion. If the army did not believe in its country it would not fight as such. The very fact that the army is fighting with such devotion is a gauge of its sincerity, and we do not have any evidence to persuade us to trust the army, especially since the reorganization of the army includes two parts: the elimination of financial discriminations in the army, dealing mainly with the salaries of NCO's. This consists of two plans: One was prepared by the financial office of the Ministry of Defense, the staff of the army, and the other was prepared by the NCO's themselves. The financial load is not considerable. They based the plan on the proposals given to them by the NCO's and it is nearly complete. This was the financial side of the reorganization of the army, the possiblity of growth and redirection was increased wherever possible.

Those who are Muslims approve of us. Who can claim that such NCO's [words indistinct] or can we say that all the skeleton of our army is (?corrupt). That is not the case. The organization of the army was such that when someone entered it he had to obey orders. When this organization is changed and the government is one that will not step outside its legal limits and is an Islamic one, in which every officer, NCO and soldier believes, then there will be no danger. Therefore, we should follow this line. We should not express a baseless lack of trust [words indistinct]. They want to create an atmosphere to paralyze our army where it is carrying out its holy duty of protecting the territorial integrity and unity of the country. They spread rumors and people should not believe these rumors. Officers and soldiers and NCO's should be encouraged. We can change and should improve the situation in the army only by reorganization, and God willing, we will have an army several times stronger and in the service of the aims of the people.

[Question] Another issue which should be discussed in connection with the country's other problems is the issue of the country's economy at present. You know that many of our economic problems have not been solved and even have increased. As you know yourself, our people elected you president because you are an economic theoretician who is able to bring about a productive economy in our society. We have read and studied your works, but what we are interested in is not just reading about a productive economy in books; we are really interested in having a productive economy in a productive society and to be able to bring it about. Thus, it is necessary to abolish colonialism and other such problems that we are facing at present. For exqmple, inflation is very high, the problem of housing which is related to the issue of economics is worse now, so much so that people have lost faith and are not prepared to rent their houses. These are all problems related to the economy. I would like to ask you what are you planning to do considering the fact that the people have placed trust in you to solve their economic problems?

[Answer] Economic affairs are based on three foundations. One is economic independence from foreign domination. This necessarily means that our revolution should progress in a direction in which the grounds for government activities and initiative are extended, both inside the country and abroad. If you act with your hands tied behind you, you will face problems. For example, let us say that you have 15 billion in exchange reserves; if you are not able to import machinery, naturally you will not be able to invest here. The results are obvious. The second part is mobilizing and developing the economy in order to provide people with jobs and activities. Since we have been plagued with conspiracies day and night, this has left us very little time to deal with this side of the people's lives. We have formed an economic crisis commission which has started working and will make decisions and implement them.

The economy has prospered. Don't you remember how people would chase after jobs during the first days? It is not so now. They are busy working now. Do you not see that there is a shortage of cement and building materials? So there must be some sort of activity to cause these shortages, since you can not store bricks as you store gold.

[Question] Is it not because of a reduction in production, because levels of production have dropped?

[Answer] No, there has in fact been an increase in production and not a reduction. Gradually, putting the recent problems and sanctions aside, trust has been established and workers themselves have realized that this government is their government and it is working for them. If they allow this government, it will do even more for them. So they work and increase production, and this automatically causes activity to increase. Jobs are created and the work force is absorbed.

This is what has happened. On inflation, will you address this to Mr Saraf. This fact is quite obvious--that the money which was printed during the time of Azhari and Sharif Emami and given to people, thus doubling the amount of banknotes--these should be [words indistinct] people spend the money; when they do price rise. If we confront these problems properly, we should discover what will free us from foreign economic domination. At the same time, I will bring prices down inside the country, and we should implement this. We should remove the barriers along the way. Now Mr Saraf will... [interrupted]

[Question] Before Your Honor starts, it should be said that the pressure of inflation is on the low-income bracket and the oppressed masses, and this... [interrupted]

[Answer] Yes, and there again prices should be dealt with. Price increases as you know are related to luxury goods, which are goods used by the better-off groups. For example, during the time of Mosaddeq it was mainly luxury goods used by the well-off classes which increased in price. Those goods which were used by the low-income classes would not increase in price. The economic reasons for price rises should be studied and analyzed to see which goods rise in price.

[Question] One issue at present has caused concern among the people ever since the question of the economic embargo by America was put forward. The bazaar changed face the same day; for example, if you consider goods sales, all of a sudden the price of goods rose by several times and some bazaar merchants even hoarded some of the goods available in order to sell it at inflated prices later. These are things the people hold the government responsible for. They might not follow economic formulas, but they really depend on decisive action taken by the government to counter them. Why should this sort of thing happen? The pressure is precisely on the weak classes by the bazaar merchants' daily increases.

[Saraf] Our economy used to rely heavily on foreigners and still does. We should study the Iranian economy under different conditions.

In the case of a complete economic blockade, which we are studying in the crisis commission, we have plans. I will not announce them, but we will not wait for them to impose an economic blockade on us. We have plans to counter every eventuality, and considering the changes which will come about, these plans will come into operation.

BEHESHTI COMMENTS ON DISCUSSION OF PRIME MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT

LD142242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the chairman of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, today held a news conference and replied to questions from reporters.

Concerning the appointment of a prime minister, Dr Beheshti said: I do not believe that the issue of the approval of the Revolution Council concerning this matter is a difficult question.

The essential point is whether it is basically a correct thing to appoint a prime minister on the eve of the convening of the Majlis or not; especially when the appointment of the prime minister is based on the special approval of the imam, which may create worries that it would influence the free vote of the deputies in the Majlis. Moreover, how will a prime minister who starts his work now and who later wishes to choose his ministers and engage in activities define his program and his work? Will he have the assurance from now on that the Majlis will give a vote of confidence to him and to his program or will he not have this assurance; and in that case how successful will he be in his work? Therefore, these are basic issues and, naturally, one should not reach a decision concerning such important matters without paying sufficient attention to these points.

Concerning the Majlis, the deputies and the election results, Dr Beheshti said: The true composition of the Majlis will be made clear 2-3 months after the start of its work. What seems likely is that in the initial stages the majority of those who have been included in some definite lists have been elected, and they will have intellectual relations and cooperation with one another and that they will be very influential in organizing the work program of the Majlis.

Concerning the seven-man team entrusted to investigate the complaints concerning the elections, Dr Beheshti said: This group was due to finish its work by 5 May 1980. The quality of the eldotions in Iran was good considering the possibilities and the conditions and I feel satisfied, although I do not claim that there have been defects. I hope that these deputies will be able to serve this nation in accordance with the Islamic Revolution.

Concerning the issue of accepeing new responsibilities, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: If the post is a clear obligation, that is, if it is definitive, and if I am required to accept this responsibility I shall accept it no matter what the post is. However, I do not believe this is the case concerning the post of prime minister. There are some other friends who can accept this responsibility and who even enjoy my own support. Since I do not see any necessity I will not accept the post of prime minister. I always prefer to have a free hand and to be among the people.

Concerning the existence of dissension between the Islamic Republic Party [Bezbe-e Jomhuri-ye Eslami] and the president concerning the appointment of the prime minister, Dr Beheshti said: In the discussions we had in the Revolution Council I did not notice any dissension. Fortunately, I felt that both we and the friends of the Islamic Republic Party, as well as other members of the Revolution Council and Mr Bani-Sadr, tried to define the guidelines and the necessary principles for the appointment of the future prime ministers.

Incidentally, we have a very clear and decisive discussion concerning these crises [as heard] and when this issue was being discussed the session had a very good atmosphere, an atmosphere of proper consultation. That very night when I left the session I said that the atmosphere of the session seemed very favorable. During the discussions and arguments which we have had in the last couple of days, continuing our former discussions, I have not noticed the same atmosphere. [sentence as heard]

I hope it is not true that there has been dissension, not that there is dissension but it cannot always be seen.

I hope that in reality there is no dissension at all because our country at the moment strongly demands Mr Bani-Sadr himself will bear in mind that according to the constitution the Majlis has a fundamental role to play and that the president should be in harmony with the Majlis. Also, the Majlis should know that according to the constitution it is not an organ which should be in opposition to the president. Both Mr Bani-Sadr, as well as the deputies of the Majlis and the Islamic Republic Party and other organizations, should regard themselves as dutybound to sincerely work for the continuation of this revolution and the resolution of the problems and difficulties of the people. There are differences of opinion. We do not have unanimity concerning all issues, but what should not exist is prejudice and ulterior motives and I hope that this is not so. Personal issues should not exist and I hope this is not so. The imposition of a person's opinion should not exist. If there is no imposition of one's thoughts and opinions and no imposition of one's (?decisions) the relations will always be creative and constructive.

Concerning the timing of the discussion of the appointment of the prime minister, there are several reasons for it. It is possible that one of the reasons for this is that when the Majlis begins its work it will have a prime minister who has been tested, a prime minister who has been tested by the people, by the deputies, by the imam and by the president so that they can more easily reach agreement whether the selection of prime minister is approved or not.

But concerning the suggestion that Mr Bani-Sadr may have wanted to use this as a means of preventing the free expression of the opinions of the deputies who hold a majority of in the Majlis, I hope that this is not the case and I have not seen any sign of it. In these sessions of the Revolution Council we felt that he was interested and had sincerely attempted to learn the viewpoint of the friends who are members of the Islamic Republic Party so that a collective decision could be reached. I did not get the impression that he was trying to adopt a path contrary to the opinion of the Islamic Republic Party. I did not get this impression. We are trying to advance the country and the revolution towards perfection, wellbeing and political, economic and Islamic virtues through cooperation and understanding among all the decisionmaking elements of the country.

In response to a question concerning the consolidation of the courts, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: According to the constitution, the judiciary is a separate branch. This is an internal matter of the judiciary, and it will be carried out whenever the situation is right.

I think that the revolution guards should continue their work in their present form. The order of the Ministry of Justice should change, its organization should change. The regulations, laws and the system of the judiciary should be changed. At the moment, we are drawing up the programs.

In response to a question concerning the destruction of the tomb of Reza Khan, the chairman of the Supreme Court said: The Revolution Council did not reach a decision concerning this issue which was based on taking votes. However, the council was informed of this news. The Revolution Council insists that no unruly acts be carried out. Therefore, the opposition of the Revolution Council does not concern the nature of the issue itself, whether this trace of the satanic regime should be destroyed or whether it should be kept as a lesson and a warning; whether that place which was the tomb of the criminals of Iranian history should be made into a criminal museum or something else.

The Revolution Council expressed opposition to each person or each group wishing to engage in such acts without asking ror the opinion of the responsible officials of the country. The council insists that our work, no matter how good it is, which concerns the responsibilities of the government should definitely be carried out after the approval of the government. When such an action is carried out the nation should ask if it has been approved by the imam and the responsible officials of the country or not. Of course, such acts are revolutionary, useful acts which the nation itself should carry out. I emphasize that for the continuation of useful activities in accordance with the Islamic Revolution the nation should continue to remain enthusiastic, hardworking, pioneering and active in open and free fields of action. Only in the sphere of issues which concern the responsibility of the government, in those issues our mature, revolutionary nation will regard itself dutybound to ask for the views of the government concerning these issues.

In reply to a question concerning Iran's assistance to the Afghan forces in confronting the Soviet invasion, the chairman of the Supreme Court said: Iran regards itself committed to all the struggling nations and should collaborate with them within the limits of regulations. However, you are aware that our capabilities, especially at this particular time, are not very extensive.

Concerning the participation of sportsmen in the Moscow Olympics Ayatollah Beheshti said: I am interested in the participation of our sportsmen in international competitions as much as they can. Therefore, I support their participation and I would like to see them go. However, from the viewpoint of the general political effort of whether they go or not in connection with the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and what our position should be regarding the position of the United States and its allies, I would have preferred that we had a position that was not exactly in accordance with their position. The other issue is the Islamic and ideological viewpoint and our bonds with the brotherly and struggling Muslim nation of Afghanistan which impose certain commitments on us. I believe that it is our duty to do something which will make it clear to the world that we condemn the Soviet act which is interference in the destiny of the dear and brotherly nation of Afghanistan. In this connection, I believe that not going has a greater impact as a demonstration of our opposition than going and protesting. For this reason, I find the third [as heard] viewpoint more compelling. For our sportsmen to achieve fame in international arenas is not limited to going to the Moscow Olympics. There are many other opportunities. Apart from this, sports achievements cannot be compared to the importance of the duty to support the Muslims in Afghanistan. I believe that if you ask the committed sportsmen themselves which of the two they would choose, whether to strongly condemn the Soviet invasion of the brotherly nation of Afghanistan or to achieve victory in sports fields, I think that on the basis of their revolutionary commitment and awareness they would give priority to the duty which they have concerning the brotherly nation of Afghanistan and concerning God.

In connection with the pressures of the United States and its NATO allies in connection with an economic embargo against Iran and whether Iran has made any changes in its policies or not, the chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran said: No, I can think of no change in the position which we have adopted. They must come to realize that our policies and our political positions are based on principles and are not seasonal. It is natural that when they have realized that our policies are based on principles and are not seasonal they will adapt themselves to it and will express satisfaction.

AMBASSADOR SEES LOSS OF GULF INFLUENCE THROUGH 'WEAK' POLICY

LD141605 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 May 80 p 9

[KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur exclusive interview with Iran's ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani: "Iran's Foreign Policy in the Persian Gulf Is Weak and Passive"]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur, Islamic Republic of Iran Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani declared that "our foreign policy in the Persian Gulf is very weak and passive and, if this policy continues, we shall suffer irreparable harm in this region from imperialism and its local allies."

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait then drew a parallel with the country to which he was accredited. He said: Now look at the political situation in Kuwait. What do you see? You see incursions by the Iraqi government, which does everything it wants there. Why? Because we have no clear policy in this region. We not only lack an active policy: We do not even have a proper passive policy.

The Persian Gulf region is reckoned to be one of the most important in the world. All countries with interests in the region have a clearly determined policy: yet we, considered to be the biggest country in the region, lack any sort of logical or positive policy there.

So why should Iraq not penetrate Kuwait more deeply, especially since, when we consider the balance of forces between Kuwait and Iraq, Kuwait is in a weak position, and Iraq has for many years been making territorial claims against that small country?

Because we lack a positive policy in the region, Islamic and national forces in Kuwait and in other countries of the Persian Gulf region have become disillusioned, although I am certain that in the long term they will attain power and will put the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressor forces in their place.

Misleading and threatening propaganda cannot destroy the truth; I personally have no fear of the fascist, racist policy, since such policies arise from politically bankrupt schools of thought.

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait then referred to the present role of the Iraqi Ba'thist government in the region in the following terms: That country and similar Arab countries are now uttering racist cries and vilifying America round the clock, but in practice we see that it has united with imperialism against the Islamic revolution of Iran. It harrasses Palestinians and has joined with Sultan Hassan, king of Morocco, against the Sahara revolutionaries.

We are now up against the following forces in the area: governments, the economic, political and military presence of the superpowers, and the presence of other countries in the region.

Having regard to the relationships between these forces in the Persian Gulf, the Islamic Republic of Iran must regulate its Persian Gulf policy in the light of these changing relationships and must follow an active and not a passive policy.

Shams Ardakani then strongly attacked Iran's decision to pull its forces out of Dhofar--a decision taken immediately after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. He said: At that time, I told the Foreign Ministry authorities emphatically that this decision meant treachery, and I now say that those who made the decision should be arrested and tried before the people, and they should disclose in which power's interests they made the decision.

Now, you ask why I judge thus. I reply that the result of this hasty decision is that we have enabled Sultan Qabus to prepare his country for a fight against our revolution. If we had not made that decision and had kept our forces there, Sultan Qabus would not have been able to turn his country into a base to be used to attack Iran.

In reply to the questions: "At the OPEC conference in At-Ta'if, was Iran able to make the members from other countries accept its viewpoint?"; and "As an energy expert, what in principle are your views on Iran's oil policy?", Shams Ardakani replied:

Before be Islamic Revolution victory in Iran, I was fortunate enough to be invited by the Kuwait Government as an energy expert, and I studied the oil problems of this region at close hand. Now that I hold the post of Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, my work is largely concerned with energy problems and oil policy.

In my view, Iran is only playing half the role it could in OPEC since, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Iran could have adopted a policy which was more decisive, firmer and more influential, which could have shaken the Western industrial world in the area, or at least in the oil-production centers.

However, in spite of this we succeeded in gaining control of oil pricing after the revolution victory.

Before the revolution, the price per barrel of oil did not exceed $12, but thanks to the revolution the price has increased to $30-35 per barrel.

Yet there is one thing we should not forget, and that is assistance to underdeveloped countries: The imperialist countries and their agents in the area, such as the Iraq, repeatedly claim that Iran is to blame for ruining poor countries because of unwarranted increases in the price of oil.

The hand of imperialism can be seen in this poisonous propaganda since, however correct this might seem superficially, in reality it is erroneous because 90 percent of the oil exports went to the industrialized Western world, which formerly exploited us, while oil imports by the backward countries did not exceed 10 percent. I now suggest that we should barter our oil with the backward countries against the purchase of essential items, so that in this way we mayout off the hands of oil-hungry plunderers and brokers and thus benefit from the minimum of $3 billion per annum by which our reserves are eroded through international inflation. [sentence as published]

In conclusion Shams added that he had brought all these matters to the attention of the imam during an audience, and that the imam had issued strict instructions for the welfare of the Iranian workers employed in Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirates.

The imam had also provided useful guidance aimed at strengthening relations between our country and the countries of the region.

SALAMATIAN OUTLINES PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD150004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Ahmad Salamatian, who was today appointed by the president as the secretary general of the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, explained his views concerning the holding of this conference. He said: So far, the president's office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been busy making preparations for the convening of this conference. Bearing in mind the guidance of Imam Khomeyni and the orders of Mr Bani-Sadr, it has been decided to invite to Iran representatives of various governments, organizations, parties and groups which are influential in their own countries and which may acquaint their own people with the nature of the U.S. interference.

So far, the European council, the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, a number of nonaligned countries, syndicates and various parties of European, African and Arab countries have been invited. He said: The purpose of the conference is to allow Iran to present its case and bring to the world public's attention in the best possible way the interference of the United States and its crimes in Iran during the past 25 years and the acts of espionage which it has carried out in our country, as well as its recent military interference so that the Islamic Revolution can acquaint all its potential friends with America's interference in order to obtain the cooperation of all the people throughout the world in defending our revolution and fighting against U.S. imperialism.

Ahmad Salamatian then said: This conference will be convened from 2-5 June 1980. The reason for choosing these dates is that this period corresponds with the bloody uprising of 5 June 1963, which is the anniversary of one of the bloodiest acts of criminal interference by the United States in Iran and the anniversary of the beginning of the great uprising of the Iranian nation which resulted in the Islamic Revolution. The aim of the convening of this conference is to inform the people of the world of the wishes, expectations and the struggles of the Iranian people and to bring the representatives of the people of the world to our country so that all the people of Iran can talk to them.

KHALKHALI RESIGNS FROM CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARCOTICS

LD141236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] This morning Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali contacted the news section of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran and announced his resignation from the post of responsibility for campaigning against narcotics.

[Begin Khalkhali recording] In His exalted name. I was determined to eradicate narcotics and the organizers of smuggling gangs in accordance with the laws of the Shari'a as soon as possible. And with the help of Almighty God, I would have been able to do so. And (?during a discussion) with the honorable president and Mr Mir-Salim and other responsible authorities I was assigned both verbally and in writing orders to do this job.

But unfortunately there are some secret hands working to prevent any [words indistinct] in the country. And so I announce that henceforth I hold no position in the campaign against narcotics, and I resign from this position. But (?as ever) I am obedient to the commands of the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni and always I will be ready to carry out any orders issued by his eminence. [end recording]

On Reza Tomb, Hostages

LD151003 London The DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 May 80 p 5

[Unnamed "staff correspondent" report: "Khalkhali Says 'I'm No Monster'"]

[Excerpts] (Shahr Rey)--Ayatollah Khalkhali, the controversial Islamic judge who is supervising the demolition of the tomb of Reza Kahn, father of the deposed shah, looked at me with innocent eyes yesterday and said: "The European media have made out that I am a monster with two horns and a tail."

He rejected President Bani-Sadr's criticism that it would have been better to have turned the tomb into "a museum of crime."

"The criticism did not come directly from Bani-Sadr, but from his office. I do not believe that Bani-Sadr criticised me," he said. The people surrounding Bani-Sadr were engaging in intrigue.

Tactical Move

Commenting on an announcement by Radio Tehran that he had resigned his new responsibilities as head of the antidrug squad, Khalkhali said it was only a tactical move.

"I am sure that Imam Khomeyni will not accept my resignation. I expect to be back at the job on Saturday."

Turning to the question of the hostages, Khalkhali stressed it was not him but Carter "who is a monster."

He had shown off the bodies of the Americans killed in the military mission--"it was not very pleasant"--to prove that "Carter is not only inhumane to Iranians but also to his own people."

On the question of releasing the hostages, he said his views had remained unchanged from the very beginning.

Should Be Freed

"I fervently believed from the very start that the hostages should be delivered safely to their families. Yes, I mean all the hostages.

"They have committed no sins. They were only employed by their government."

Khalkhali repeated: "I am not a monster. The mother of one of the hostages said she was surprised to find such a gentle person."

He went on: "The issue of the hostages has developed into a show of force. We want to show the world that we could wrestle with the Americans and try to win our legal rights.

"Ever since the Tabas raid the world has come to realize that America has no chance of saving the hostages by force.

"Since we have proved to the world we can fight the United States by not submitting, I think parliament will decide their destiny very quickly," said Khalkhali, who was elected an MP from the holy city of Qom with a large majority.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS TOP OFFICIAL OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD141146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Mosavi Garmarudi, the president's press and cultural adviser, announced today the text of an order issued by President Dr Bani-Sadr assigning Seyyed Ahmad Salamatian to investigate the U.S. interventions as follows:

Your Excellency Seyyed Ahmad Salamatian: You are appointed secretary general of the international conference investigating U.S. interventions in Iran, to be held in Tehran 2 - 5 June this year in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's directive and my order to supervise the convocation of this conference.

All related institutions, [word indistinct] and offices are dutybound to provide the necessary cooperation and appropriate facilities for the fulfillment of this mission.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

BANI-SADR APPOINTS NEW RADIO, TV HEAD

LD141236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has appointed Taqi Farazi as managing director and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the presidential order is as follows:

In light of the fact that two of the members of the supervisory council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been elected as Majlis deputies, and based on the imam's agreement with my proposals and on the agreement and desire of the majority of the members of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, you, Taqi Farazi, hereby appointed director and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is essential in (?assuming) this extremely heavy responsibility that you do not neglect to pay careful attention to the following matters:

1. The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be in harmony with the imam's policy, which is the general line of the Islamic Revolution. It must definitely not be an arena for group conflict or for settling scores, and those who have been engaged in such things must be removed.

2. In light of the fact that the Revolution Council has unanimously stressed the need to create an Islamic front and ideological understanding among Islamic groups, destructive methods which could strain the country's social and political atmosphere must be completely put to one side. Thus the following forms of free debate may take place:

A. Ideological debates aimed at clarifying the Islamic order for the country's younger generation;

B. Political, social or cultural debates intended to harmonize Muslim standpoints, strengthen the foundations of Islamic unity and reach specific solutions to the country's topical issues;

C. Debates focusing on the domination and the hegemonistic character of superpowers and other powers for the purpose of perpetuating Iran's Islamic Revolution;

D. Free debates in the three aforementioned areas involving non-Islamic tendencies aimed at [words indistinct] and particularly eliminating blind violence and illogical violence from the news.

And in matters pertaining to production and broadcasting, you should act in a way that will eliminate the traditional attitude of using the Voice and Profile to strengthen the position of this or that group, and to gain the confidence of all the people, so they can be sure that what they are hearing or seeing is true and factual.

In order to generate public confidence in the country's leadership and to guide the younger generation, the Voice and Profile is responsible for pursuing a constructive course. The Voice and Profile should not further exacerbate the atmosphere of conflict or foster a social atmosphere that would make everyone lose confidence in the present and the future.

I appeal to exalted God for your success in this great service.

[Signed] The president and chairman of the Revolution Council, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr
14 May 1980

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Situation in Kordestan

LD141031 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Reports on Developments and Clashes in Sanandaj"]

[Excerpts] After 23 days of clashes and bloody fighting, the city of Sanandaj is still in a state of unrest. The Islamic Republic of Iran army's ground forces have just published an announcement declaring that counterrevolutionaries and those carrying unauthorized arms are now engaged in the last of their killing and resistance in Sanandaj.

The 28th Kordestan Division also announced that unlawful, armed groups were fleeing from different locations, that the people themselves were mopping them up, and that their communications had been destroyed.

The division also asked the Sanandaj people to prevent members of these armed groups from fleeing and to show them no mercy.

The KEYHAN correspondent to Sanandaj is now stationed at the city's military base, and yesterday sent his latest report from the region which reads as follows:

After 4 days, we have still not succeeded in entering Sanandaj city, while continuing explosions and shooting have in practice neither afforded us security nor enabled us to observe the state of the city and its people at close quarters.

In another recent report on general conditions in Sanandaj following 23 days of fighting and shooting, the KEYHAN correspondent in Sanandaj writes:

From what we have seen at the military base, and according to information supplied by a number of inhabitants who have migrated from the city to the military base, Sanandaj city is still in a state of unrest, with local clashes and house-to-house fighting still taking place. According to latest reports the armed groups, which are being supplied and supported via their only access routes, that is, the mountain roads, are apparently in difficult straits; as regards ammunition, since the number of rounds they fire each day is decreasing; the army fires three rounds to each one of theirs, and the army's heavy artillery fire from mountain positions and around the city is incessant.

The KEYHAN correspondent considers the fiercest clashes to be around the housing complex outside the city, and he believes that armed groups are entrenched on the hill overlooking this location; however, renewed military operations by the guards and Muslim peshmerga Kurds at this location have not succeeded in taking these positions.

In the latest assault on the hill, 20 soldiers were wounded and 6 martyred. However, the army and the guards are preparing to attack and mop up this position.

The report adds: The officers club is still within the range and control of the armed groups. By yesterday, the number of wounded had reached 17, and there is no possibility of their being evacuated.

The correspondent's report continues: A report from inside the city states that several stores have been destroyed and their stock plundered.

The Kordestan Democratic Party's [KDP] Views

In a discussion with KEYHAN on the remark by the president of the republic that "we are giving autonomy to Kordestan, and not to any political parties or groups," KDP Central Committee member Gadani said: "The people of Kordestan and the KDP are not separate from one another; the national consultative assembly election in Kordestan proves what I say."

When asked what he thought about 36 million Iranians voting in a referendum on Kurdish autonomy, Gadani said: "Only the government and the Kurdish people can decide as regards autonomy, since those living in Khorasan, Kerman and Shiraz, who lack information on this region, cannot express their views on Kordestan."

To the question "Is it true that the KDP is receiving arms from foreign countries and that it has installed antiaircraft guns in certain locations, for example Gardaneh, Khan at Baneh and between Asgaleh and Bayangan?" Gadani answered:

"Those who thus insult us and accuse us of being in contact with foreign countries and receiving arms from them ignore the fact that, during the revolution carried out by the people of Iran, all the military bases and posts were taken over by the people, and that this happened in Kordestan too."

Explosions in Naqadeh

LD141112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Naqadeh, a bomb was discovered by the Naqadeh police in front of the [name indistinct] bank in the city at 0100 this morning. The bomb exploded when police officers tried to defuse it, as a result of which Police Warrant Officer Ebrahim Khalili's hand was injured.

The same report also indicates that, at 0930 this morning a bomb exploded in an ironware store and workshop in Naqadeh, as a result of which five workers in the workshop were severely wounded. They are receiving treatment in Naqadeh hospital.

Appeal to Sanandaj

LD141812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the land force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Sanandaj: With the help of Almighty God the city of Sanandaj has been cleansed of the presence of counter-revolutionaries and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army and the Corps of the Revolution Guards are in full control of the situation.

The compatriots residing in Sanandaj are hereby invited to return to their homes with an easy mind and to resume their normal lives so that with help and cooperation from responsible government officials they may repair the destructions caused by counter-revolutionary operations.

Sanandaj Relief

LD142258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1943 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the joint public relations spokesman of the 28th Army Division of Kordestan and the Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj issued a statement this afternoon addressed to the honorable people of Sanandaj. It announced: Now that the domination of despotic armed groups has come to an end in your city and the counterrevolutionaries have been forced to admit shame and to flee, we are glad to inform you that the headquarters for the harmonisation of the relief work of the army and the Guards Corps started its activities today, and that so far foodstuffs have been taken to 400 families and that these relief measures are continuing.

The relief hospital next to the officers club will start its work from 0900 on 15 May and will admit all patients.

Budget for Kordestan

LD150425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The press and cultural advisor to the president, this morning in a contact with us, provided the news department of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a statement issued by the minister without portfolio and the supervisor of the plan and budget organisation. According to this statement in 1980, a 20 billion rial budget will be put at the disposal of the governor general of Kordestan to be used with the approval of the planning committee of the province. About 14.5 billion rials of this budget will be used to meet the current expenditures and current affairs of the departments responsible for planning the province's budget, such as the departments of education, health, welfare, industry and mining, agriculture and rural and urban development and others. The rest of this budget, which amounts to about 5.5 billion rials, will be used for the development projects of this province in welfare, infrastructural and productive projects. Schools and high schools are to be built in different towns and villages with money from this budget. Health centers in small villages and centers for medical and health care in bigger villages and medical centers in towns are to be built from this budget as well.

Finally it is pointed out that during 1980, besides this budget which will be put at the disposal of the governor general of Kordestan, other substantial credits will be allocated to Kordestan Province from national plans and projects provisions which will be announced in detail when the revolution council ratifies the budget.

Also, there is substantial credit available through the banking system in the fields of agriculture and mining and industry for this province.

We hope that with the restoration of order and peace, the current year becomes the year to start developments projects and to reduce the inequalities and disorder created by the former regime in this corner of our dear country.

The press and cultural advisor to the president also announced the verdict of the seven-man delegation assigned to investigate the complaints against the first round of Majlis elections in a number of towns. The seven-man delegation confirmed the elections carried out in Karaj, Varamin, Shahryar, Damavand and canceled the elections carried out in Rud Sar.

BBC INTERVIEWS KURDISH SPIRITUAL LEADER

LD150310 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 14 May 80

[BBC correspondent Martin Young's recorded interview with Kurdish spiritual leader Shaykh Ezzedin Housseini carried in the "Newsnight" program--date and place no specified, Housseini speaking in Kurdish fading into translation]

[Text] [Question] The Kurds' spiritual leader has spent many years in hiding in the mountains, today Mahabad belongs to his people and he feels safe in this modest dwelling sitting amid his tribesmen. He is Sheikh Ezzeddin Housseini. Khomeyni has called him satanic, an instrument of Zionism and communism. Confronted with heavy casualties does he believe the Kurds can go on?

[Answer] We shall definitely continue our struggle, and with the help of the nations of Iran we shall win. Obviously the struggle has its ups and downs. The government wants to win this fight even if it means terrorizing civilians and killing women and children as is now happening. But they can never win because we are right, they are wrong.

[Question] When Ayatollah Khomeyni was in Paris he made a lot of promises about the future of Kordestan and independent people. Have any of those promises been kept, and how does he feel about them?

[Answer] He has not kept any of the promises made while in Paris and abroad. After his return, a regime has been established which is taking all freedoms from everybody, a regime which has crushed the people in every region as savagely as possible, and twice has attacked Kordestan. The regime has done nothing to realize the aspirations of the Kurdish people nor of the other people of Iran.

[Question] In the light of the attacks currently going on against your major cities, is a peaceful settlement possible?

[Answer] Our council is ready to solve the problem by political means. But because the government is not prepared to pay any attention to our demands, I don't think there is any way left but armed struggle.

BBC INTERVIEWS KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER QASEMLU

LD150320 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 14 May 80

[BBC correspondent Martin Young's recorded interview with Dr Abdul Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, carried in the "Newsnight" program--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The guerrilla leader Dr Qasemlu is the secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

It is his picture that replaces Khomeyni throughout the province. Late one evening we were driven out into the Kurdish mountains to talk to him. He still visits the towns and cities of Kordestan with relative ease, but he takes care to keep his headquarters hidden. The peshmerga drove for hours climbing thousands of feet up into the mountains. Eventually we reached the top of one peak. In the gloomy interior of a small farm house Dr Qasemlu explained the Kurdish reaction to the Islamic Revolution.

[Answer] There was a revolution and all the peoples of Iran and Kurdish people, too, they participated in this revolution. It is not the revolution of all people, so it is very logical and normal that you await something from the revolution, and what we await is not too much. We want democracy, democratic freedoms for all Iran and autonomy for Iranian Kordestan.

[Question] With the bombing of cities and so on that you have seen recently can you ever envisage a time when you would want a fully independent Kordestan?

[Answer] You know that maybe some Kurds they have some dream of an independent state of Kordestan. I think it is logic, it is normal because we are maybe 15 or 20 millions of Kurds, but from the political point of view, even from the economic point of view, for us it is, I think, just now impossible to go to independence. And it is not even our aim because we want our national rights and a democratic regime, and it is possible in the framework of the Iranian state.

[Question] Given the fact that right now Iranian military units are shelling cities and are attacking cities, is there still time for a peaceful settlement in your view?

[Answer] I think there is still time but not very long time. I think that the central government, and especially Mr Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Khomeyni, they have to decide during few days if they are ready making war to the Kurdish people or they want to find a peaceful solution. We are ready for both of them. But of course we can't wait and we can't wait looking how they bombard now, they are bombing now our cities and our villages. As you know we have already many people killed and in all hospitals and people are coming from Saqqez to Bukan and even to Mahabad and from villages to (?Ushtanian) we have already about 35,000 or 40,000 refugees, if I can use this expression. So it means that they have to decide in 1 or 2 days or they want to really stop the war or it will be war generalized in all Kordestan.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ahvaz Reports Clash

OF141438 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Abadan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards on 14 May 1980; recorded]

[Text] At 0030 today, the naval unit of the Abadan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, supported by the coast guard patrol unit, spotted a boat carrying some Iraqi attackers approaching shore near the Arvand and 'Abbud rivers. They were being aided by some internal hirelings.

Following an armed clash between Revolution Guards and the attackers, one of the attackers was killed. The others, who were trying to unload munitions to be given to their allies in this country, escaped. Four Kalashnikov rifles, three RPG-7 rocket launchers, four RPG-7 magazines and two handgrenades have been seized from the attackers. The body of the slain attacker was transferred to the National Iranian Oil Company hospital at 0400 today.

In an interview with PARS in Abadan, the operations commander of the Abadan Revolution Guards said four individuals who were in contact with the attackers have been arrested due to the efforts of Revolution Guards. He said these individuals admitted at the beginning of their interrogation that two other Iraqi hirelings had been injured during the clash.

Explosions Reported

GF141925 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 May 80

[From the "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program--from the "News of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq"]

[Text] In its 13 May 1980 issue, the Lebanese newspaper SAWT ASH-SHA'B, in a dispatch from Baghdad, reports that the armed struggle being waged by the Iraqi people against the Iraqi fascist regime is escalating daily. All Iraqi cities are almost daily witnessing operations being carried out by those opposed to the regime and its oppressive clique.

In its dispatch, the paper says that among the most important operations during the past week were four operations carried out by the Iraqi fighters. On the night of 8 May, the fighters planted explosive charges in the presidential palace. The sound of three explosions was heard at the palace, one of these explosions was so violent that it was heard in the area near the palace. Two Iraqi Air Force planes were seen flying low over the presidential palace apparently fearing that these explosions were part of a coup attempt to assassinate Saddam Husayn.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL APPROVES IRAN-USSR ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD142122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report which I have just received:

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, after tonight's session of the Revolution Council which was held under the chairmanship of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told newsmen: Two important issues connected with Iran's economic and technical problems were discussed.

He added: In the past, Iran's trade relations with East Europe were based on barter and no foreign currency was exchanged, but tonight the Revolution Council decided that these exchanges should be in foreign currency in those instances considered advisable and necessary by the Commerce Ministry.

Dr Habibi added: Another issue concerns Iranian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. In the Past, a protocol was worked out by the two countries and the Revolution Council decided that this protocol should be exchanged [ratified].

Pertaining to declaring void the elections in Saveh, the Revolution Council spokesman said: The council decided that it should be explained to the people that the issue during the Saveh elections and their being declared void was a transgression from the standpoint of the regulations and not a rigging of the elections by individuals. Elections will be held in Saveh as soon as possible.

Pertaining to the date for setting up the Majlis, he said: This issue was raised at the Revolution Council session and the Interior Ministry will of course clarify this. In view of the fact that the result of the elections in Tehran has been announced and also in view of the time available for investigating complaints and the suitability of the site, the opening of the Majlis will take place at the earliest possible opportunity and afterward the Revolution Council will decide when the Majlis should start its work.

MO'INFAR DISCUSSES INCREASED COOPERATION, OIL EXPORTS

LD151112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The ambassadors of the People's Republic of Korea and Dominica [as heard] today met and conferred with 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of our country. They requested an increase in economic relations between Iran and India [as heard] and the People's Republic of Korea, especially increased sales of Iranian oil to their respective countries. According to the same report, Iran's Oil Ministry is studying requests for increased exports of Iranian oil to North Korea and India.

AIR FORCE PHANTOM COLLIDES WITH MINIBUS, KILLING 6

LD141034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided the following announcement to the central news bureau:

In His exalted name.

With the utmost sorrow, it is announced that at 2200 on Tuesday 13 May, a Phantom jet belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran collided with a minibus. This happened while the plane was being moved toward the runway of Bandar 'Abbas airbase. The minibus was carrying soldier guards of the same airbase.

As a result five of the soldiers and the driver of the minibus lost their lives instantly. Three of the soldiers were badly injured and two others received minor injuries. All the injured were transferred to Shari'ati hospital in Bandar 'Abbas, and three of the soldiers who needed to be operated on were taken to Tehran.

An investigation team is presently investigating the cause of the incident.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Further Report

LD141802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Following the accident involving the collision between a bus and a Phantom of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the runway at the Bandar 'Abbas airbase, the governor general of the Hormozegan province explained the details of this accident in a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY. He said: At 0910 this morning I visited the place where the bus and the Phantom collided.

The accident occurred when an Iranian Air Force Phantom was being moved to the middle of the runway and collided with a bus coming from the opposite direction with a guards detachment. Due to the lack of attention on the part of the bus driver the bus hit the wing of the Phantom but caused no damage to the Phantom.

The governor general of Hormozegan said: Due to the severity of this collision the driver of the bus and five other persons in the bus were killed and three people are in a coma. Five other passengers of the bus received superficial injuries. He added: Those in serious condition were airlifted to Tehran to receive treatment and those with superficial injuries were admitted to Dr Shari'ati hospital in Bandar 'Abbas and are receiving treatment.

TWO 'UNIDENTIFIED' AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE

LD141041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. At 2038 last night, two unidentified aircraft violated the air space of the Islamic Republic of Iran around Qeys Island. The radar station of the region was informed immediately and at 2045 fighter planes of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran took off from Bandar 'Abbas airbase and the encroaching aircraft changed course and left the country's airspace.

NOBARI INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH TURKEY

Part I of Interview

NO151124 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 11 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Part 1 of exclusive interview granted by 'Ali Reza Nobari, president of the Iranian Central Bank, to CUMHURIYET correspondent Cengis Candar in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Turkish press carries reports that the Iranian Central Bank has set up a special commission for the purpose of developing relations with Turkey. It is also reported that the two countries are on the threshold of a comprehensive economic agreement. Can you confirm this?

[Answer] Yes. The reports are correct. Everything started when your ambassador called on me and we discussed cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, between the two countries.

The ousted shah deliberately kept Iran aloof from its neighbors, Turkey and Pakistan. Although all three countries were members of CENTO, they lacked true economic cooperation among themselves. I believe that in those days Turkey as suffering from a cultural handicap. It deemed itself more a part of the West than a Middle Eastern country. Iran too was suffering from the same handicap. The regime of the ousted shah was dependent on the West.

We believe that the economies of both countries complement each other. We have oil which you so badly need. Why should you look elsewhere for it? Why should you not obtain it from us? Why should the Turkish people wait in line for hours since your Iranian brothers can provide it? There is absolutely no need for this.

As far as we are concerned, we too need lots of things that you produce or that you can produce. For example, we need meat, wheat and many other things.

I am familiar with the structure of your industry and I believe that you can produce many things that we need. We could also embark on joint economic projects. There is a third factor: Iran imports many things from Europe and the Soviet Union. Turkey can provide transit facilities for these imports.

In view of all this, we have decided to set up a joint committee, probably at ministerial level, which could make important decisions. We will sit at the conference table and discuss in detail what we can do for each other.

[Question] When did these contacts take place?

[Answer] My meeting with your ambassador took place about 2 or 3 months ago. Long before that, it had been decided that Iran should give Turkey a $60-70 million credit. A short time ago I had a meeting with your ambassador and we decided to invite some ministers from Turkey. An official invitation will be sent today, Sunday, or tomorrow, Monday. We hope that your delegation will be in Iran as soon as possible, probably in the next 10 days.

[Question] Another report in the Turkish press says that Iran is prepared to import $5 billion worth of goods from Turkey. Is this true?

[Answer] It could be. I have not yet carefully studied this, but it could be, in fact, it should be possible. What I can say now is this: We possess the political will to trade with you instead of with other countries, including Europe. This is actually what we wish to do.

[Question] On his return from the meeting of the council of Europe, where sanctions against Iran were discussed, our foreign minister stated that Turkey would continue its economic and trade relations with Iran, but would not become a channel for reexport. In view of the fact that economic sanctions will squeeze Iran's economy, does Iran wish to see Turkey as a reexport channel or does it prefer to see it as a mediator between Iran and Western powers?

[Answer] Foreign ministers say many things, but what they say is not always what they wish to convey. I do not know whether your foreign minister has said such a thing, but Turkey's interests demand that it cooperate with our country and develop further its economic relations with us. Whether Turkey would be a channel for reexport depends on the political decision to be taken by your government. I hope your government's decision will be favorable to Iran.

[Question] The participation of the Common Market in the economic sanctions suggested by the United States will press Iran hard. Will you not need channels for reexport?

[Answer] Yes, we will. We are in fact looking for different sources. I am anxious to see to what extend these sanctions will be implemented. There are indications that the Western European countries are not willing to impose sanctions on us. Even some U.S. exporters have said to us: Let us know how we can continue our exports to you. The rice we consume is produced by the United States. These American exporters asked us to advise them as to which country they can send it for us. This is very easy. If Turkey wishes, it can be one of such countries. But we are not dependent on Turkey in this sense. There are many countries which would be willing to help. What is more, even if Turkey would like to be a reexporting country, it would entail expert handling of international traffic, and it will take some time before Turkey acquires this skill.

Part II

NC150807 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 12 May 80 p 1 & 11

[Part 2 of Exclusive interview granted by 'Ali Reza Nobari, president of the Iranian Central Bank, to CUMHURIYET correspondent Cengiz Candar in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the position of Iran's foreign exchange reserves? What will happen if the European banks too decide to freeze Iran's assets?

[Answer] Iran possesses $15 billion of foreign exchange reserves, $6 million of which are frozen in the United States or the banks of Western Europe. In other words, only $9 billion are free. We have distributed this amount in all parts of the world. Even if the Common Market countries decide to freeze our reserves, we still have large sums of money to which they have no access. Moreover, let me touch on a practical point: I had talks with competent authorities from Western Europe at the Hamburg conference. They told me that even if their countries participate in the economic sanctions against Iran they will not freeze our assets, because such action would harm them as well. Banking systems depend on confidence. If people lose faith in a bank, they will not deposit their money in it. The American banks have suffered great setbacks for freezing our reserves. I am sure the Western states are aware of this.

[Question] Have you ever thought of putting some of your reserves in Turkish banks?

[Answer] No, we have not yet considered this, because Turkey's economy is not very healthy. But if we are given adequate assurances that your currency will not be devalued, this may be possible.

[Question] Turkey is badly in need of foreign exchange. Can't Iran be one of the countries which give credits to Turkey?

[Answer] At this stage it is doubtful. According to the new constitution, such credits must be approved by the parliament. This could be possible in the long run. Moreover, I am in favor of such credits being used on positive and economically profitable joint projects.

[Question] Let us suppose that Iran is in a position to give credits. Would Turkey's dependence on the credit mechanisms of the IMF and the OECD not be an obstacle as far as Iran is concerned?

[Answer] We hope to alter the IMF. I openly stated at the Hamburg conference that the IMF's structure was inherited from the Yalta and Potsdam conference and from the division of the world. The IMF has an exploitative structure.

[Question] What channels will be closed to you if sanctions are imposed?

[Answer] The Common Market countries as well as many other countries. The Eastern bloc countries wish to export goods to us. Austria and Switzerland will, too. Many other countries, such as India, Pakistan, your country and Latin American countries, are all willing to export goods to us. There are certain goods which we can obtain from Switzerland instead of West Germany.

[Question] Could this situation push Iran to establishing new political ties?

[Answer] Yes, it could. It could push us toward the Russians. If we do not act very cautiously, we may become dependent on them.

[Question] What do you mean "if we do not act very cautiously"?

[Answer] I mean we have to be careful about the nature of the trade relations we establish with the Russians and see that our economic cooperation does not make us dependent on them.

[Question] If they set certain conditions?

[Answer] We will not accept them.

[Question] You say you have shifted some of your reserves to the banks of the Eastern bloc countries. But these countries are not very faithful to the international monetary system. Don't you think this is a drawback?

[Answer] Don't worry. They are faithful. They need foreign exchange even more than your friends do. They need German marks, French francs and U.S. dollars.

[Question] You are not an oil minister, but would you please explain Iran's oil policy within OPEC?

[Answer] I attended the OPEC conference in London in place of our Oil Minister Mo'infar. Iran wishes to reduce oil production as much as possible and save it for the coming generations. It is stupid to waste this raw material for the sake of money.

[Question] Can't Iran do something to alleviate the energy burden on Turkey? Our factories had to suspend operations throughout the winter and our people shivered at home because of lack of fuel.

[Answer] Yes, Iran can do something about it. Iran can help Turkey rid its economy of dependence on the West. A Chinese adage runs like this: "You should not give a man a fish every day; instead you should teach him how to catch fish." This adage goes for both Turkey and Iran. Iran received extensive aid from the West during the period of the ousted shah. But this aid did not contribute to the independence of our economy. The World Bank gave us much money. Foreign aid is like a Trojan horse. They enter your country with that and they lay hands on everything you have. What I really want to say is that Iran cannot treat Turkey as, for example, France would. This cannot be a good and healthy attitude. You and we must act in unity if we wish to rid ourselves of dependence on the United States and Europe.

[Question] The Iranian economy is in ruins. You claim that you will establish a system which will serve as an example to the rest of the world. How will you do this?

[Answer] This is a very comprehensive question. However, I shall try to outline my views: We have money. The banks are filled with money. The important thing is to guide the people in such a way as to enable them to channel their money into investments. We have changed the priorities of the former regime. The ousted regime was inclined to consume. We give priority to production. We must establish political stability. This is a fundamentally important issue. We must also establish principles which will guide the private sector, the cooperative sector and the public sector.

[Question] Are you emulating Yugoslavia's example?

[Answer] Not quite, for Yugoslavia has not been fully successful. We hope to be more successful. Undoubtedly, our model will be different. Lenin had great faith in the system he advocated. We do not doubt this. And yet, look what a state that system is in now.

[Question] What about Mao?

[Answer] True, what about Mao? Serious changes have taken place in China, too. China is worse than us now. It has become a puppet of the United States. Probably 10 years from now some would like to say "look at the plight of Iran." But we will not give them the satisfaction of saying this. We must become successful. We have to. With God's help, we will succeed in order to be able to change the face of the world.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES OIL AGREEMENT WITH PRC

LD141100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Oil Ministry has announced that an agreement was signed this morning between the National Iranian Oil Company and the state oil company of China. Under the terms of the agreement, Iran will sell crude oil to the PRC.

According to this agreement, the state oil company of China, which purchased Iranian oil in 1979, will also buy a substantial quantity of oil during the current year.

VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAVELERS FROM FRG REPORTED

LD141728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report the Foreign Ministry has announced the following: In accordance with an agreement reached between the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the FRG, effective 15 May 1980 until further notice, regulations for the issuance of visas will be in force between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry reminds Iranian citizens who are leaving for the FRG that, for the time being, they may obtain the necessary visas at FRG border entry points. The Foreign Ministry has advised the dear compatriots not to leave for the FRG except in extremely pressing circumstances. FRG citizens who intend to travel to Iran are required to obtain the necessary visas from the diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic abroad.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TA142014 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 May carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Cleansing the Armed Forces Is the Current Necessity," says the abortive and aggressive conspiracy of U.S. imperialism against our homeland should be a serious warning to the entire nation and all the true revolutionary forces followers of the imam's path. This matter should also serve as a lesson for our country's officials who must carry out the necessary measures to mobilize all the country's forces and exert their efforts to create and consolidate unity of word and action among all the true and committed forces of the revolution. Today it is obvious to all that if U.S. imperialism did not possess a base in our country, it could not by itself alone embark on such an adventurous conspiracy. "Numerous reli-ble documents and evidence indicate that the Americans have a wide network of mercenaries, agents, spies and saboteurs in our country, who form the fifth column of U.S. imperialism in our country."

The thing that most of all has aroused the concern of our homeland's people is that beforehand certain hands in our country, especially in the army, had made the necessary preparations to aid in implementing the conspiracy of the United States. Following the defeat of the aggressive conspiracy of the American imperialists, certain mysterious hands in our country started their work again, and the bombing of the abandoned U.S. helicopters by the Iranian Air Force and the destruction of important secret documents is another example of the actions of the masked counterrevolutionaries. "What we have said indicates that within our country's armed forces there are certain individuals who are in contact with Iran's enemy No 1, namely U.S. imperialism, and who carry out the plan and instructions of the Pentagon and the CIA."

This fact clearly shows that our country's civil, and especially military organizations have still, unfortunately, not been cleansed of the agents and mercenaries of the CIA and the Pentagon. "This bitter fact also proves that many of the army's and the military forces' sensitive levers are in the hands of the enemies of the revolution and the mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism."

The interests of the nation and the realm and revolution dictate that to confront the great danger of U.S. aggressions and foil the conspiracies of the counterrevolution, all the bases of imperialism in our country should be completely destroyed. The prerequisite for this is the complete and decisive purge of the military forces, the army, the gendarmerie, the police, the Guards Corps and the committees of suspicious and conspiratorial elements and the masked and unmasked mercenaries of imperialism and the former regime.

The second commentary, entitled "The United States does not cease its adventurisms in Iran," says following the defeat of the armed aggression by the United States against our country, its organizers have not only not learned a lesson from unfortunate incidents, but, on the contrary, they are preparing similar actions. In such circumstances the Iranian should show the greatest revolutionary vigilance in the face of the new threats of U.S. imperialism. The main danger arises from the fact that the aggressive forces are dependent of their fifth column in Iran, which is comprised of SAVAKists, remnants of the former regime, counterrevolutionary elements and CIA agents.

The main aim of U.S. imperialism is the overthrow of the revolutionary regime in Iran. The true forces of the revolution rightly point out the necessity of unity and solidarity of world and action of all the people of Iran, regardless of their national and religious affiliations, in the face of U.S. aggression. If we analyze the present domestic situation in our country, we can clearly observe that the fate of the revolution is being endangered from all directions. The recent clashes in the universities and the war of fratricide in Kordestan can only weaken the unity of the forces faithful to the revolution in safeguarding the gains of the anti-imperialist revolution.

"While preparing a new attack on Iran, Carter and Brzezinski count on precisely these domestic difficulties also." Carter and Brzezinski have not learned a lesson from the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Nobody will believe the intentional lies of Brzezinski regarding the "existence of a Soviet danger to Iran. The dispatch of limited military contingents to Afghanistan, upon the request of that country's government, not only does not threaten Iran but clearly has narrowed Washington's arena of maneuver and has made more difficult the implementation of large anti-Iranian activities on behalf of Washington."

In the face of the conspiracies and hostile acts of U.S. imperialism one should be awake and alert. The duty of the true forces of the revolution and the sincere followers of the anti-imperialist path of Imam Khomeyni is to act in a single anti-imperialist front to confront and crush any conspiracy and adventurous actions of U.S. imperialism and its agents which are directed toward the revolution and its gains.

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REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Delegations Arrive in Islamabad

BK160412 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] All preparations for the Islamic foreign ministers conference opening in Islamabad tomorrow have been completed. The conference agenda has been finalized and most of the delegates participating in the conference have reached Islamabad. More delegations have arrived in the federal capital for the conference. Foreign ministers of 16 more countries are due to arrive in Islamabad today: namely, those from Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Lebanon, Malaysia, Iran, Indonesia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Mauritania, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Bahrain, Comoros, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Somalia.

The secretary general of the Rabta-ye 'Alam-e Islami [Muslim World League], Sheykh Muhammad 'Ali (al-Harkan), has called on all Islamic states to provide wholehearted support and assistance to Pakistan in view of the difficult situation it faces following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Before leaving Karachi for Islamabad yesterday to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference, he said it has become more imperative for Islamic states to come forward to help Pakistan following its decision to reject U.S. assistance. He expressed the hope that in the light of the Afghanistan situation, the conference will have a great effect by drawing the Islamic world's attention to the problems faced by Pakistan.

Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddumi told newsmen following his arrival in Islamabad yesterday that the whole world recognizes the important role being played by Pakistan for the just cause of the Arabs and the Palestinian people. He said he is confident that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will play an important role in the solution of problems facing the Islamic world. In reply to a question, he said Afghanistan has made no approach to Syria for the restoration of its membership in the Islamic Conference. He said the Afghan issue can be resolved peacefully.

Leader of the PLO delegation, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu al-Mihfal, said on arrival last night that the Islamic world considers Palestine and Jerusalem as the most crucial issues. He said the PLO will put forward some proposals during the conference in regard to the problems faced by the Islamic world. In reply to a question, he said the PLO will support any idea which can keep this region free from foreign influence.

Further Delegations Arrive

BK151122 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The delegates to the [Islamic foreign ministers] conference continued to arrive in the federal capital. Fresh arrivals are the delegates from the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, Mali and Upper Volta.

On his arrival, President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Kenktas was received at the airport by Minister for Information and Broadcasting retired Maj Gen Shahid Hamid. Talking to newsmen he expressed the hope that the conference would help to forge greater unity among the Islamic world in facing the dangers and threats posed to the Muslims.

Leader of the Mali delegation (Syed Mohammad Yusuf) also called for complete unity among the Muslims to overcome difficulties facing them.

Leader of the delegation of Upper Volta Malick Zorome [minister of justice and keeper of the seals] on his arrival said they were determined to make the conference a success. Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization Ahmad (Faraz), who will take part in the conference as an observer, also arrived in Islamabad this morning. He said his organization plans to produce more radio and television programs to promote unity among the Muslim countries. An Eritrean delegation headed by the chairman of the central council of the Eritrean Liberation Front also arrived this morning to attend the conference as observer.

Conference Agenda Set

BK151033 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The senior officials of the Muslim states have finalized their recommendations with regard to the agenda and organizational work of the 11th regular session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference opening in Islamabad on Saturday. This was stated at the joint news briefing by the chairman of the officials committee, Niaz A. Naik of Pakistan, and assistant secretary general for information of the Islamic Secretariat, (Pasian Zahedi), at the conclusion of the meeting of the senior officials in Islamabad this afternoon.

They said that the officials meeting was characterized by a spirit of strong solidarity and unity and all the recommendations have been made unanimously. These recommendations These recommedations include the program for the inaugural session of the conference, which would be held in two parts. The first part at which President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will deliver his address will be open and include speeches by three delegates representing the regions of Asia, Africa and the Arab countries. The second part of the inaugural session would be held in camera. The senior officials have also unanimously recommended to the foreign ministers conference certain organizational matters in order to enable the conference to expeditiously dispose of its work in view of the heavy agenda comprising about 90 times.

The newsmen were informed that the major items on the agenda of the conference would be the Afghanistan issue, the Middle East, Palestine, Jerusalem, repeated Israeli aggression against the Lebanon and the Iranian situation. As far the Afghanistan issue is concerned, the foreign ministers conference would discuss it from all its aspects and hope to arrive at a consensus in this respect. The conference would also devize ways and means to strengthen the security of the Islamic ummah [community]--and force greater economic collaboration among the Muslim countries on the one hand and the world at large.

Spokesman on Iran, Afghanistan

BK151705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The preparatory committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, consisting the senior officials, have finalized their recommendations with regard to the agenda and organizational work of the conference. (Pasian Zahedi), who is acting as the official spokesman of the foreign ministers conference, told newsmen that the important issues of the agenda include the Afghanistan issue which will be reviewed at the political committee meeting and at the plenary session. Asked whether the issue of U.S. military intervention in Iran or its economic blockade has been included in the agenda, the assistant secretary general [Pasian Zahedi] said that the Islamic Conference Organization has denounced and still denounces U.S. military intervention in Iran. In reply to a question whether any state or organization has appealed for representation of Afghanistan in the conference, he said that no such appeal has been made.

KABUL SCORES U.S., CARRINGTON NONALIGNMENT PROPOSAL

LD152302 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the victorious uprising of 27 December 1979, imperialist conspiracies, centered in the person of Hafizollah Amin, were foiled and the Saur Revolution was once again put in its correct and principled direction. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has prepared and implemented beneficial programs for the realization of the necessary conditions for peaceful work and democratization of the people's life. Imperialism and reaction--which went into confusion after the fall of Amin--and the usurpers have disguised their plots and interference with new pretexts and tricks. Once they said that Amin was the legal president, but later they regarded the victory of the new development stage of the revolution as a danger to U.S. interests. Also, under the name of Islam, they have encouraged, trained and financed murder bands against our Muslim people.

Lord Carrington, whose country is well recognized by the people of Afghanistan through the three wars of liberation, has seditiously distorted the active policy of nonalignment of Afghanistan, which is based on the UN Charter, and has expressed the wish that revolutionary Afghanistan would remain, so to speak, neutral to the aggression against it. The warlike and antidetente circles have tried, by putting forward these accusations, [as heard] to slow down the process of worldwide detente and accelerate the arms race.

Carter, who puts forward empty comments and remarks here and there against Afghanistan in line with his policy of deceit and aggression, once again, in his speech in Philadelphia, criticized the friendly Soviet assistance to Afghanistan and claimed that the vital interests of America are linked with the Gulf region. The motive behind Carter's provocations is as clear as the sun. He wants, for the sake of covering the disgrace and disrepute of his government in the international arena, to find a basis for propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan so that he can divert world attention from the failure of his government policy throughout the world. His aim, as seen by these remarks, is to justify the aggression of his agents. By talking of danger to U.S. interests, he wishes to increase his naval forces in the Gulf, the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean and threaten the littoral countries.

Whereas Carter and Lord Carrington have hypocritically cried about the neutralization of Afghanistan, the world knows that Afghanistan is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and is loyal to all the principles and international criteria of this movement. If Carter believes in the nonaligned movement and the policy of relaxation of tension, then why does he reject the resolutions of the nonaligned countries regarding the just rights of the Palestinian people? If he believes in world peace, then why is he setting up new bases in Oman, Egypt, Diego Garcia and so forth? Carter's policy has even been appraised and criticized by U.S. conservative senators as a policy opposed to detente and the relaxation of international tension. Carter pays no attention to these critics and world public opinion. The only aim he has is his victory in the elections. His country is facing economic difficulties, inflation and increased unemployment. In order to hide these realities from the world he talks about other countries in his election speeches and continues deceiving the people of America so that once again he can be elected to the seat of power in the White House. The failed attempts of his government to topple the Islamic Republic of Iran and return Shah Mohammad Reza to power are among such failures, so that even his Western allies cannot defend the aggressive policy of his government.

We are fully convinced that Carter and the U.S. CIA, the warlike NATO circles and its agents in the region will no longer be able to stand in the way of the anti-imperialist and antireaction wrath of the people of Afghanistan, Iran and the countries of the region.

KABUL NOTES PRC-PAKISTANI TALKS ON MILITARY COOPERATION

LD151004 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] It appears that during the visit of Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, to China military issues have also been discussed by the two sides. According to reliable reports the Chinese leaders have [words indistinct] president of Pakistan the use of Chinese territory for the nuclear tests of that country. TASS reports from New Delhi that the military experts of both sides had agreed to send Pakistani Air Force personnel to China to learn the use of United States military equipment shipped to China recently. As a result of talks between the two sides it has been agreed to continue the training, with the assistance of Chinese advisers and instructors, of bandit groups in Pakistan who are to be sent to Afghanistan for subversive activities.

ARRESTED PAKISTANI RELEASED, TURNED OVER TO EMBASSY

LD151516 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] A spokesman has reported that in adhering to the policy of friendship with the people of Pakistan the Government of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] released this afternoon Mr Mukhtar Hassan, a Pakistani journalist arrested in February-March 1980 for the crime of subversive activities against the DRA, and he was handed over to the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul.

Sixteen more Pakistani nationals arrested during the February-March incidents in Kabul on the basis of evidence and documents were previously released by the DRA Government, despite the fact that the security authorities had evidence and documents, as a gesture of good will to the people of Pakistan. These individuals are in addition to a number of Pakistani prisoners who were imprisoned in Pol-e Charki prison during the rule of Hafizollah Amin and who were released after the uprising of the 27 December.

REUTER REPORTS ON RELEASE OF AMERICAN, PAKISTANIS

WA151957 London REUTER in English 1853 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 15, REUTER--An American, Robert Lee, and 16 Pakistani nationals arrested in Kabul during last February's anti-Soviet demonstrations have been released, travellers arriving here from Afghanistan said today.

They said Mr Lee, denounced by Afghan and Soviet authorities as a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent, and the Pakistanis were released late last month.

Mr Lee appeared on Soviet television April 2 in an interview filmed in Afghanistan and condemned "U.S. imperialism."

Speaking in a slurred drawl, Mr Lee told his Soviet interviewer, "I think most importantly that the Moslem people of Afghanistan realize they are being tricked by U.S. imperialism."

SOVIET MINISTER SHCHERBINA CONCLUDES VISIT

LD152158 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Boris Shcherbina, the minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, which came to Kabul at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries to participate in the inauguration ceremonies of the (Jarqodoq) gas refinery project, left for the USSR today. The Soviet minister left for his country after the opening ceremonies of the (Jarqodoq) project of Sheberghan.

At the Kabul international airport, the general director of the Afghan national oil institute and some other leading officials of the ministry of mines and industries saw off the members of the Soviet delegation.

PLANNED GAS EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION REPORTED

LD152354 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] it is expected that a total among of 5.245 million cubic meters of gas will be exported to the Soviet Union annually. During the current year approximately 4 billion afghanis will be earned from the export of the gas to the Soviet Union. It should be pointed out that Afghanistan is rich in natural resources. Exploitation and expansion of these (?minerals) [words indistinct] economic development of that country. With the extensive cooperation and financial and technical (?assistance) of the Soviet Union [passage indinstict].

AFP CITES REBELS ON TAKEOVER OF HERAT CITY

HK151703 Hong Kong AFP in English 1648 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 15 May (AFP)--Moslem Afghan rebels have taken over the city of Herat near the Iranian border "without much resistance," the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced here today.

But reports reaching here said Soviet troops landed at Shindand airport near the city yesterday and heavy fighting raged between the rebels and Russian soldiers in the suburbs. Rebels sources said the insurgents had repelled the first attack and were "determined to fight the Russians out".

The Islamic alliance said the Afghan mojahedin had an easy time winning control of the city in western Afghanistan on Tuesday because the Afghan Army did not resist and the troops remained inside the barracks. Soviet troops had entered Herat Province two months ago but left the area following "great public resentment," leaving the city in the hands of local army units, Moslem rebels sources said.

Before the capture of Herat by Moslem guerrillas, the local population staged an anti-Soviet rally two days ago, calling for support in the "struggle to oust the Soviet forces," the alliance said. When Moslem guerrillas entered Herat, several Afghan soldiers defected and handed over their weapons, the rebel group said.

TASS Reports DRA Denial

LD160950 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Kabul, 16 May, TASS--It became known here that FRANCE PRESSE, quoting the "information" of the Tehran bureau of so-called Afghanistan's Party of Islam [Hezb-e Eslami] announced that "Afghan rebels seized Herat".

In this connection, a TASS correspondent was told in the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic Afghanistan that the assertion of FRANCE PRESSE is an absolutely groundless and ill-intentioned lie that is circulated by the circles hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan so as to discredit the revolutionary system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to encourage piratic units that are sent into the country from Pakistan. A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said that life proceeds normally in Herat.

KABUL PROFESSOR CITED ON SITUATION IN UNIVERSITY

HK151725 Hong Kong AFP in English 1717 GMT 15 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 15 May (AFP)--At least 4,000 Afghan students of Kabul University and city schools have been arrested by the Afghan authorities during the last fortnight following the April 27-29 student uprising against the presence of Soviet troops in Afthanistan, a former professor (teacher) of the Kabul University said today.

The professor, who arrived here today from Kabul and asked not to be named, confirmed that at least 156 students including 68 girls were killed in the uprising, which was considered the most volatile since the February 21-22 mass scale anti-Soviet riots in the Afghan capital.

The professor said that most of the students killed were from Kabul University, which had now become the focal point of all anti-Soviet groups. Other travellers who arrived by the same flight could not confirm if violent incidents had occurred in Herat Province in western Afghanistan, against Soviet troops and said if it had happened so it was quite natural.

"Herat is the only province where the freedom fighters (rebels) are stronger and since December they are fighting a bitter war against the Russians, so if very many Russians were killed yesterday or today, there is nothing new," a traveller said.

The Kabul University professor, who is on his way to Western Europe, said that out of an 83-member teaching staff in Kabul University, only 20 were left. The rest have either gone to their villages or are "not just interested in cooperation with the murderous Russians".

The professor admitted that the Babrak Karmal regime had put pressure on the university teaching staff to cooperate with the regime. "But we are apolitical people...The pressure tactics of Karmal and his mentor the Soviets is unbearable... They want us to adopt the Marxist doctrine in the university curriculum and rather than toe their line we quit".

Meanwhile Western diplomatic sources here could not confirm if there were large scale resistance against the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. A Western diplomat, who asked not to be named, said that he had not heard anything "very serious happening in Herat". The diplomat echoed the statement of the traveller and said "in Herat the Soviets are involved in a most difficult conflict with the rebels. It is possible that there have been some clashes, but nothing very seriously".

REBEL ALLIANCE SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON AFGHAN PROPOSAL

TA160653 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 16 May 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] The authorities in Afghanistan, in a broadcast clearly approved by their Soviet sponsors, had already hinted that a withdrawal of Soviet troops might take place if normal relations could be established with Iran and Pakistan, that is, by guarantees from the Russians and Americans. But Afghan rebel troops based in Pakistan have said they will have nothing to do with the latest proposals from Kabul. Ken Mason sent us this report from Islamabad which we will read for you.

Even supposing Afghan's idea is discussed at the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, as a practical proposal, it faces two major obstacles. One is the prompt and unsympathetic response it has drawn from the Pakistani Government, which says the problem in Afghanistan is an internal one that cannot be solved by guarantees from neighboring countries. The other is the unbending attitude of the rebel groups which regard the Karmal regime in Kabul as a Soviet puppet, (?something) that will not be dealt with except on the battlefield. A spokesman of the Jam'-iat-e Eslami or Islamic Association, one of the main groups in an alliance of five, told me: We don't regard the Karmal government as legal, so any proposal it makes is null and void. He said that if the Soviet troops were to withdraw, the Karmal regime would fall and he saw the latest proposal as an attempt to prop it up with Western as well as Soviet help.

Another element in the alliance known as the Gilani group took a similar line, even though this group has other differences with its partners. If the proposal means the withdrawal of Soviet forces and the abolition of the Karmal regime, a spokesman told me, we are in favor of it, but otherwise it is unacceptable. "No compromise" was also the reaction of the Hezb-e Eslami, or Islamic Party. It claims to have the largest influence among the rebel movements and is independent of the alliance. We read you that report from Ken Mason in Islamabad.

FURTHER KABUL REPORTAGE ON 1980 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD151000 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The socioeconomic development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was previously assessed and approved by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and was announced in the news, was finalized by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its session of 12th May 1980. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning of the Democratic Republic fo Afghanistan [word indistinct] submitted the report on the socio-economic development of the plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the year 1359 [1980] to the Council of Ministers. The main points of the said report are presented as follows:

Planning in Afghanistan has a rather long history of over 20 years. However, so far the objective conditions in our society for comprehensive and organized planning of the economy have not been entirely satisfactory. After the victory of the national, democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution of Sawr, better conditions and possibilities appeared for the development of economic planning in the country.

In order to take advantage of these new conditions and possibilities and the formulation of the scientifically conceived 5-year plan, resolute efforts were made. But because of the ignorant interventions of Amin--on the one hand to some (?extent the) [word indistinct] tendencies included in the formulation of the plan and on the other hand the economic and social disorder characteristic of Amin's arbitrary rule--and likewise in consequence of subversive activities of reactionary elements attached to imperailism and a reduction in the volume of foreign aid, the implementation of the plan encountered some problems. Nevertheless, relative successes were achieved in the field of economic progress.

After the victory of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, a 1-year plan for 1359 was formulated, with consideration of previous defects and objective conditions of the country and on the basis of the main objectives of social and economic development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and is now ready to be implemented.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in his important historic speech on the occasion of the second anniversary of the triumphant Sawr Revolution, said the socioeconomic development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the year 1359 has been formulated and completed with consideration of the basic guidelines of the current 5-year plan, the objectives set by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and the conditions prevailing in the country. The plan anticipates subsequent growth of the economy on the basis of all-sided and efficient utilization of domestic financial resources, foreign aid, conforming to our national interests, as well as material and human resources of the country.

It is projected in the plan the volume of gross domestic product will increase by 9 billion afghanis; that is, 6.5 percent from 1359 over the anticipated figure for 1358. This increase will make it possible to achieve a corresponding increase in export revenue. The report [words indistinct] an increase in the volume of agricultural production during the current year to be achieved by granting aid to farmers, the establishment of agricultural (?funds), the development of agricultural cooperatives and mechanization of agriculture.

The report goes on as follows: The general volume of industrial production will be considerably increased during 1359, amounting to 35 billion afghanis, that is, an increase of 11.6 percent.

After giving a number of examples about the increases in the volume of various industrial products the report anticipates the following about the mineral resources: an increase in the capacity of existing useful mines and exploration of new ones; the output of natural gas will be increased to 10 billion cubic metres and [words indistinct]. In the present evolutionary phase of our society transport is of special importance. The plan anticipates an increase in the volume of (?goods products for) transportation. The relative increase in government share in transportation, expansion of road network and measures for the increase of the volume of transporation [words indistinct].

The general volume of development budget for the year 1359 has been determined as 14.5 billion afghanis, with 6 billion afghanis from the domestic budget and 8.5 billion afghanis from foreign aid. Seventy-two percent of the foreign aid constitutes the assistance from the socialist countries, of which 65 percent is from the Soviet Union.

The report adds that considerable increase in the growing of [words indistinct] of the seven institutions and cooperatives has been foreseen in the 1359 plan. The volume of retail goods in 1359 will be increased by 12 billion afghanis, which is an increase of (?13) percent compared with 1357. The volume of foreign trade will be increased by 34 percent and the trade will have a better situation in general.

In order to realize the programs of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan concerning (?social) changes in the country, the future development of education, public health, art and culture that has been anticipated in the plan [word indistinct] from the domestic sources over 1 billion afghanis from the 1359 development budget should be spent in the social services projects. For the first time some 500 million afghanis have been allocated to improve the living conditions of the people in the least developed areas of the country.

After recommending a series of measures to the various ministries about its success and realization, it has been added in the report that although so far planning in our country will not cover all aspects of socioeconomic life, it will be expanded from year to year. We have to realize that it is only through scientific planning that we can find solutions to the complicated problems of the country and embark on the construction of a new society. It is on the basis of this realization and belief that the plan for the year 1359 was formulated and is now presented for approval as a plan of transition from a period of social and economic hardship to an era of fruitful and peaceful growth in the country and as a relatively realistic plan commensurate with specific and particular conditions and possibilities existing in the country at the present time.

PRESIDENT ZIA PROPOSES SUMMIT OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

BK151301 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh has proposed a summit meeting of the six countries of the South Asian region to forge a greater unity and cooperation. Special emissaries carrying President Zia's message on the subject have been visiting the countries of the region. Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq told newsmen in Dacca today that the Bangladesh president has written letters to the heads of state of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan, explaining the proposal and seeking their reaction to the possibility of a summit. He said response so far has been encouraging. Our diplomatic representative understands that the proposed meeting will mainly discuss the possibility of further strengthening cooperation in the economic field, including the prospect of establishing an ASEAN-type economic community.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK151354 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference beginning in Islamabad on Saturday is to take up eight specific Bangladesh proposals in the political and economic fields. This was stated in Dacca today by Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, who is leaving for Islamabad tomorrow to lead a 10-member Bangladesh delegation to the conference.

One of the two important proposals on the political side relates to the setting up of a 12-member standing committee of Islamic foreign ministers to deal with problems and crises arising from time to time. The committee represents a common Islamic position of matters of special significance to Islamic countries and work for strengthening the unity and solidarity and promoting cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. The other proposal is on the immediate appointment of a contact group to help resolve the deepening dispute between Iran and United States over the hostage crisis. The group is to contact and consult the concerned and other countries to pave the way for the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

The foreign minister said the conference will mainly concentrate on such political issues as the Middle East problems, Afghanistan, the crisis between Iran and the United States, on the one hand, and Iraq, on the other. All of them pose a grave danger of superpower confrontation in the region, he said.

In the economic field the focus is likely to be on such major issues as the effect of the rising price of oil on the oil importing Islamic countries; a general agreement on economic, technical and commercial cooperation; the possibility of an Islamic common market and cooperation for food security in Islamic countries. There are six Bangladesh proposals in the economic field. One of them relates to taking up joint ventures to accelerate the pace of the economic development with a view to attaining (?self-sufficiency) in the basic necessities of life and strategic material.

Other proposals are diversification of investment by the Islamic countries with priority to development of agriculture, creation of a special fund for countries critically affected by the energy crisis, establishment of an Islamic international banking system to coordinate and expand credit facilities, expansion of training facilities for technical and professional personnel and development of equal opportunities of education with special emphasis on Islamic values.

The foreign minister also replied to questions on bilateral matters. He said during his stay in Islamabad he will have talks on bilateral issues with Pakistani leaders. The question of nonlocals in Bangladesh and sharing of assets and liabilities may also be covered. He said Pakistan had already agreed to negotiate further [word indistinct] nonlocals in Bangladesh who had opted for Pakistan. This question as well as that of the assets and liabilities are expected to be discussed between the foreign secretaries of the two countries. He said he will, however, impress upon the Pakistani leaders the urgency and humanitarian aspects of the question of nonlocals and call for a speedy solution.

ZIA REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

BK160542 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated total solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for restoration of their national rights, including the establishment of an independent state in their homeland.

In a message to the weeklong Palestinian week which began in Dacca yesterday, the president said Bangladesh always stood by its Palestinian brethren and extended full support to the UN resolution calling for restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

He said peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East as long as Israel continues to defy the international community and does not vacate the occupied Arab lands acquired through aggression. President Zia said Bangladesh condemns continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands including the holy city of Jerusalem and the gross violation of human rights in the occupied territories.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSORTIUM AID COMMITMENT

BK151632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1613 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Dacca, 15 May (AFP)--Bangladesh Finance Minister Saifur Rahman said here today that the aid to Bangladesh consortium had committed 1.3 billion U.S. dollars assistance to his country to finance development projects and meet import costs during the next fiscal year (1980-81).

Talking to newsmen on return from Paris where he led a ten-member Bangladesh team to the aid club meeting, Mr Rahman said the amount fell short of the expectation of Bangladesh. "We sought 2.5 billion U.S. dollars but failed to negotiate in full," he told a questioner. Mr Rahman said that although he was not satisfied with the outcome of the meeting, there was no disappointment either. He observed that "the donors are not as generous as before."

He said the amount might rise at 1.5 billion dollars when budgetary allocations of some donor countries were finalized. Of the total commitment of 1.3 billion dollars, 700 million dollars would come in the form of project assistance, 350 million dollars as commodity assistance and the rest as food aid.

The finance minister said the donors had appreciated the improvement of project preparations and implementation and that they were quite satisfied with the progress Bangladesh made last year despite crop failure leading to huge foodgrains imports. He said the donors were likely to raise contributions when they would be fully apprised of Bangladesh's 17.2 billion dollars second five-year plan which begins July next.

SOURCES REVEAL SOVIET CONDITIONS FOR AFGHAN PULLOUT

BK151627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1548 GMT 15 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 15 May, (AFP)--The Soviet Union today informed India that it would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan provided the Islamic conference scheduled to begin in Islamabad Saturday does not persist with its earlier resolution of "no direct dealing" with the leadership in Kabul, highly placed diplomatic sources said today.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the Soviet Union also wanted a "meaningful assurance" from the Unites States that Washington would not do anything that would endanger the Babrak Karmal government and a guarantee that they would "not meddle in the internal affairs of Afghanistan".

The Russians resorted to normal diplomatic channels to inform India about their latest stand, which is considered as the most credible peace feeler so far by the Soviet Union since December last year when it moved it troops following the ouster and assassination of Hafizollah Amin from power.

However, Western diplomatic sources here feel that the new Soviet move was aimed at creating confusion at the Islamic conference, which otherwise, would have come out with strongest condemnation of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

An Indian Foreign Office source reacted to the latest Soviet stand by saying that it was a "diplomatic victory" for India as New Delhi had always been holding that there would only be a diplomatic solution of the Afghanistan crisis and not a military one. "Now it seems that the Soviets are becoming more realistic and are contemplating a political or diplomatic solution rather than relying on brute military force," the source said.

Indian Foreign Office sources said that the Soviet feeler was also aimed at influencing the meeting that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko is scheduled to have with the newly appointed United States Secretary of State Mr Edmund S. Muskie at Vienna Friday.

The sources who preferred to remain unidentified said that it could be a Soviet diplomatic effort to "find a safety valve" to prevent a severe condemnation at the Islamic conference.

Mr Muskie, who is on his way to Vienna, reacted to the Soviet proposal during a stopover at Brussels, saying that a total pullout of an estimated 100,000 to 110,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan would be the first step towards a meaningful normalisation effort with Washington.

But Indian Foreign Office sources said that Mr Muskie was asking for too much at a time. "...At least the Soviets are now talking about a possible pullout and we feel that no strict preconditions should be set... Once the Russians start getting out, much of the imaginary tension would go", an Indian Foreign Office source said.

RAO, SECRETARY GONSALVES SLATED TO VISIT USSR, PRC

BK151557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Eric Gonsalves is to visit China in the near future. This was stated by a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi today. He, however, said that no date has been fixed for the visit. The All-India Radio correspondent understands that External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is visiting the Soviet Union. His visit is likely to take place by the end of this month.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON AFGHAN CALL FOR TALKS

BK151645 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today said that the restoration of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan does not depend on agreements with the neighboring countries but on the mutual reconciliation and integrity of the Afghan people. Commenting on the Karmal administration's statement, broadcast over Radio Kabul yesterday, the spokesman said that Pakistan's considered views on this can be expressed only after reviewing the authentic text of the statement. However, the spokesman said that as a preliminary comment on the statement he regrets to note that Afghanistan, instead of giving attention to the main issues which led to the present crisis there, is still engaged in propaganda.

The spokesman said that real cause of the Afghanistan crisis is the large-scale intervention on the part of a big power, which was launched to suppress a situation created by an internal conflict in that country. This has led to popular resistance in the entire country and in the Afghan capital. Besides this, recently a large number of students, including women, demonstrated there. Under this situation, the neighboring countries, who had nothing to do with the internal developments in Afghanistan, nor had any part in [words indistinct] could not be expected to furnish any guarantee to end the struggle of the Afghan people, which is their internal affair. The spokesman said that Pakistan has reiterated its policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and it has unilaterally proposed an international inspection of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the stationing of a peace force along Pakistan-Afghan border to check any external intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The spokesman said that Pakistan is ready to participate in any international effort aimed at facilitating the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, ending the bloody fighting there and creating an atmosphere conducive to the return of Afghan refugees to their homes with peace and security.

The spokesman recalled that it has been Pakistan's consistent policy to hold talks with Afghanistan to normalize relations and to solve all disputed issues between the two countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The spokesman said that Pakistan has adhered to this policy despite the changes in April 1978 and September 1979 in Afghanistan. The spokesman added that Pakistan is ready to resume talks with any government in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from there. Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighboring countries, attached to each other by long-standing religious and cultural ties, he said, adding that even now it is Pakistan's basic aim to establish friendly relations with Afghanistan based on mutual interests. The spokesman said that this objective can be achieved only when foreign high-handedness and hegemony over Afghanistan is ended and the people there can determine their own future independently. The spokesman said that Pakistan firmly believes that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will be able to formulate a code of conduct leading to a rapid political solution of the Afghanistan issue. Referring to the present administration of Afghanistan, the spokesman said that Pakistan is bound by the decisions of the Islamic Conference which directed the members countries not to have any relations with the Afghan administration until the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan.

TEHRAN NOTES PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND U.S. REPORTING ON HOSTAGES

JN151959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] In the past 2 weeks, a number of commentators as well as the families of the U.S. hostages in Tehran have suggested that the press and television networks should ignore the issue of these hostages for a while.

This came in a report sent to us from Washington by the representative of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The report said that the purpose of this suggestion was to suspend the information media's propaganda on the hostage issue because it has a negative effect on the solution of this issue.

KHOMEYNI URGES ISLAMIFICATION OF NATIONAL RADIO, TELEVISION

LD151352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning received Mr Taqi Farahi, the new managing director of the organization of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He made the following remarks about the Islamification of programs of this organization and the purging of deviationist elements and those associated with the former regime: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From the moment the radio and television came under the control of the Islamic Republic I was concerned about it, for this is an organization which if it is good will make our country good and if it is corrupt it may bring about a great deal of corruption. For this reason, I must draw your attention to certain matters. One of them is that if this radio and television organization, which penetrates everywhere, even in village homes, is not Islamicized 100 percent, it will mean that Islam has not been implemented in Iran. If radio and television are allowed to be in the service of a band or a group of deviationists and warped elements, this may drag the whole country into corruption.

For this reason, you are dutybound--it is both your religious and legal duty--to purge the radio and television organization of groups which are deviationist, which had ties with the former regime or were in its service. Those who are corrupt and who cause corruption must also be purged. You must, with the utmost firmness and without any consideration whatsoever, purge these from radio and television. Most important of all, great care should be taken about the rest of the news [as heard] so that deviationist individuals do not infiltrate it.

Let us be clear that when we refer to the Islamic Republic it is not a mere word; it must be realized. Wherever we go now we see corruption, or else Islam has not been implemented properly. But since this is more important than all the rest, my insistence on radio and television is greater than other things, for corruption in this will cause corruption in society and the nation, for what is said here is broadcast throughout the country and it will bring about corruption across the country as well as abroad.

For this reason, this organization must be 100 percent in this regard so as to be in keeping with the Islamic movement and revolution. It should not be the sort of organization that is called Islamic on the face of it, in which we can observe certain utterances which inflict harm on Islam and the Islamic Revolution.

One must be absolutely careful that we should not in any way whatsoever imitate East or West because imitating the East or West is not in harmony with Islamic radio and television. You take absolute care and have no fear whatsover of the speeches or writings of those Western-intoxicated intellectuals. These intellectuals are thinking in terms of turning this country into a luxury one, as it were, disregarding any ruins there may be. They want to bring about a Western country, while the people here have all endeavored to see that Islam is implemented in Iran--not merely an Islamic rule. When we go to any of its offices we fail to see Islam present.

The Western-intoxicated intellectuals must be fought against with the utmost intensity. For this reason, you are assigned, with the cooperation of Muslim and committed and nondeviationist staff, to purge this organization, without any fear of anyone or any group. You must take care that not even a single committed Muslim in this organization leaves it unless he commits an offense, which is something different, and in that event there is no difference between him and the others. It should not be said that these people are a bit reactionary, as the shah used to state about the militant and committed Muslims at the time.

Militant and committed Muslims must remain there and those who are purged should be replaced by militant, committed, nondeviationist individuals. Praise be to God, we have good writers and speakers; we have everything. In my view most of the films made by Iranians themselves are better than those made by others. For example, the movie "Gaav" was instructive. But [Western-oriented people want] the unfettered import of films from Europe or America to make the Western-intoxicated intellectuals happy. The films coming to Iran from abroad are largely colonialist. Thus, you should cut out foreign, colonialist films unless they are 100-percent correct. At any rate, this is your responsibility and that of others in charge there.

I once again draw your attention to the need to purge the associates of the former regime from there. Of course, an interview is not proscribed, even if a communist wants to come and say his piece and receives an answer from another person. There is nothing wrong in this. In short, radio and television should not be in the hands of a group of seditionists. Most regrettably there are still roots of the former regime remaining. Their interests have been undermined to some extent now. So they engage in subversion and they are trying to revert back to their old lust-mongering past and turn the radio and television into their own shop.

I state categorically: We want neither the East nor the West to say good things about us. We do not want Western-intoxicated intellectuals and mercenary authors to praise us. We want to do what Islam commands and perform service to our country. We do not want an organization set up that would drag our children into prostitution and make individuals indifferent to such an extent that if they lost everything they would not be in the least concerned. We want to bring about a change in offices, in the same way that, praise be to God, all the people have changed now. One must pay attention to these things. We pray that, God willing, you will be successful. We have often said that radio and television must be fully independent; its independence must be preserved, and no one should interfere with it.

You should strive only in making it as Islamic as possible so that it will be in line with the people's wishes. The people have given their blood. We cannot have Muslims giving their blood and then have deviationist individuals coming in and reap the reward. This is something that is neither in keeping with commonsense nor any religion.

The Muslim people have poured into the streets, have cried "God is great," have sacrificed their lives and have said: We want an Islamic Republic. The content of an Islamic Republic must be Islamic in every way. One of the important things concerns this very radio and television, which is more important than everything else. These two organizations must be Islamicized; preserve its independence. If anyone comes and tries to impose something on you, do not pay any attention to him at all, and set up this organization with independence and strength. Be successful.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR DECLINES KHALKHALI'S RESIGNATION

LD151103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The president's cultural and press adviser announced through the central news bureau: The resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali was not accepted by the president, and he will continue in his work.

The president's cultural and press adviser also announced the views of the seven-man team entrusted with investigating the complaints concerning the first round of elections for the national consultative assembly in some cities. The seven-man team has confirmed by majority votes the elections in Karaj, Varamin, (Shahriyar) and Damavand but have declared the election in Rud Sar null and void.

JOINT COUNCIL SESSION DISCUSSES 1980 BUDGET

LD152006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] A joint meeting was held tonight by members of the Revolution Council and Council of Ministers. The meeting, chaired by President Bani-Sadr, discussed the 1359 1980-81 budget bill. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, after the meeting Dr Hasan Habibi said: There is a great possibility that the budget will be approved this coming Saturday.

BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO L'ESPRESSO

LD151641 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 11 May 80 pp 18-22

[Giancesare Flesca dispatch: "Now They Are Awaiting the Coup"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--In the presidential palace the atmosphere is one of besieged revolution. There are sandbags. Gunmen are lining the roofs, and you are searched two or even three times before entering. In the past few hours about half-a-dozen bombs have exploded in Tehran alone. Bani-Sadr received me in his office--the same office in which I met with Bazargan in his day and, before him, the short-lived Bakhtiar. The president was tired; his faith and optimism have been dealt severe blows recently. Just before our meeting he had had a meeting with senior army officers and was due to meet with leaders of Peykan, the state automobile factory which is about to close down. In the past 2 months the cost of producing one vehicle has risen 200 percent and the legal authorities have opened an investigation on the manager.

"You can see," Bani-Sadr said, "that this country is having difficulty surviving even without the economic sanctions. Unless we emerge from this chaos within a few months it will be worse than Chile, much worse. Fundamentally Carter's military exercises are not our main problem....

Bani-Sadr is also supreme commander of the armed forces because Khomeyni, in a fit of generosity, delegated the task to him. Officially, therefore, his reply was bound to be reassuring: "Everything is calm and under control. The armed forces are loyal to the republic." His aides, however admit that rightwing and leftwing opposition groups are active within the army; but the orthodox religious element is not present. The growing tension in Kordestan must be blamed on the right, which is strongest in the air force. A journalist close to the president asserts that he saw in Baneh--a Kurdish town--bodies of rebels and regular soldiers mutilated by the same weapons and the same type of wound: as if to say that a mysterious third force has intervened in the furious fighting in this region with the aim of provoking people. The left is just as active and is particularly strong among the soldiers and junior officers and is pressing for the "Nasirization" of the regime, toward a rapproachment with the USSR.

Before meeting with Bani-Sadr I met with General Rahimi, former chief of Khomeyni's special guards who was retired a few months ago because of his overexuberance. This was confirmed by his announcement that he now leads a paramilitary body of "black shirts"--1,000 men ready for anything and capable of anything, even of "releasing the hostages within 2 hours if only Khomeyni were to give the order to do so." In the gaps between his narcissistic outbursts, Rahimi told of the Malaise among the 8,000 officers retired after the revolution, the indiscipline which reigns in the regiments, the clergy's interference in army life and the contacts which the 50 top generals who fled Tehran with the shah have succeeded in establishing in the country. He painted the picture of an army afflicted by a serious identity crisis and a crisis of social representation, pointing out that no senior officer is a member of the Revolution Council member.

I asked Bani-Sadr therefore for permission to discuss this question with Defense Chief of Staff General Shadmehr, of the possible "strong men" of the future who has hitherto never agreed to give interviews. After feverish negotiations Shadmehr received me with impeccable formality in the general staff headquarters. In the waiting room there was a large map, and facing it, a valuable edition of the Koran open on the book rest. Like Iran's radar, the map dated from the days when Persia was part of the integrated CENTO defense system and showed only the country's northwestern borders--the borders with Iraq and the Soviet Union. In the shah's days there was no threat from Hormuz and Pakistan.

Even now, according to the general, the real enemy lies to the east and is represented by the Soviet divisions installed in Afghanistan and in southern Russia. It is the Russians who are stirring up the Iraqis in the hope of obtaining some advantage from them. The Americans are taking advantage of that and are also active in that area. The Kremlin is aiming exclusively at the territorial division of Iran, while the Pentagon regards this as subordinated to its main objective which is to overthrow the present regime. Against the two superpowers, Ahdmehr said, "our 10 divisions and 300,000 soldiers can do very little.

On the other hand they would stand a good chance against the 120,000 men of the Iraqi Army, partly because our military system is working again, we are manufacturing spare parts ourselves, we are reviewing last year's purges case by case and discipline has returned to the barracks."

Portraits of Khomeyni are to be seen everywhere. There are no pictures of Bani-Sadr even though he is head of state and of the armed forces. So whom do the armed forces obey? At the [military] academy of answers are vague. The answer given by General Shadmehr a few hours before had been more significant: "We accept Bani-Sadr as chief. However, we think it appropriate to inform Imam Khomeyni in person of every decision." On the way back from the academy you cross downtown Tehran which today, 1 May, is filled with small processions from all factions. The bulk of the population, the huge crowds seen on previous occasions, had stayed at home from weariness or fear of bombs. The guard outside the presidential palace had been increased. These small colonial palaces now look more than ever like the mock baroque of Santiago's Casa de la Moneda. The comparison between Allende and Bani-Sadr seems probable: In fact more so in misfortune than good fortune.

QOTBZADEH BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

JN151941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, received this morning Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh who submitted a report to his eminence on the convocation of the international conference which will look into U.S. interventions and aggressions against Iran. During the meeting Mr Qotbzadeh learned the imam's viewpoints on the Islamic conference in Pakistan.

The foreign minister will leave for Islamabad to participate in the Islamic ministerial conference which will be held there on Saturday.

AMBASSADOR MOKRI DISCUSSES ARMS AID FROM USSR

LD151345 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 May 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent 'Ali Behzad interview with Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union Mokri: "We Shall Not Request Military Assistance From Any Country on Any Pretext"; date and place not specified]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN following his audience with the great revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni and his report on various local and foreign issues, Islamic Republic of Iran ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mokri replied to questions put by our correspondent 'Ali Behzad.

In reply to the question: "Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has said in an interview that we shall probably buy arms from the Soviet Union. What is your view of this, and has it been discussed with the imam?", Dr Mokri said:

If this is so, since the matter has been raised by Mr Qotbzadeh, I cannot express an opinion. And he himself must comment in his capacity as foreign minister. What I can say, however, is that the matter of arms purchase or any other transaction should not be regarded as military assistance. We shall not request military assistance from any country on any pretext. In the event of an attack by America, we shall not allow a single foreign soldier to enter our homeland.

To Go to Moscow or Not

As to whether or not the question of Iranian athletes' going to Moscow had been raised with the imam, Dr Mokri said:

In my report I brought all the details to his attention. The imam made some corrections and issued some instructions, and the authorities in charge will be clarifying the matter.

In reply to the question: "To what extent does the Soviet Government keep the Iranian Embassy there informed of new American plots against Iran," Dr Mokri said:

Information from the Russian news agencies is only concerned with news and is not official, and it must be noted that the government of that country only gives us news which is official. Nevertheless it must be noted that, even before the unsuccessful American attack on Iran, they not only considered the action possible but also declared that it was probable.

I must add something else: Certain persons have spread the rumor that the American planes were attacked by Russian planes. This is a groundless rumor and casts doubt on the divine support for our dear Islamic Revolution of Iran.

We Shall Not Allow Ourselves To Be Exploited

In reply to the question: "It is said that the Soviet Union is supplying some of the oil industry's spare parts requirements. How far is this true?" Dr Mokri said:

As ambassador, my mission is to create an atmosphere conducive to political discussion between the two countries. This question is the concern of the relevant ministries, and it is for them to offer an explanation in this regard.

Dr Mokri was asked: "How do you see our future political, economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union?"

In reply, he said:

An ambassador's duty is to prevent relations being disturbed and, even if relations between his own country and the country to which he is accredited hang by a hair's breadth. He must still try to maintain those relations. However, if he feels that these relations go against the interests of his country, he must act immediately. Insofar as we do not want anyone to interfere in our internal affairs and subject us to economic oppression, if we feel that deception and duplicity exists in the relationship, then we certainly put a stop to it.

As things stand we have reached an understanding with the Soviet Union on certain issues but not on others. For example, we are not selling gas to the Soviet Union at present, and we believe that past contracts with that country subjected us to blackmail and needed to be abrogated.

In my view we should pursue a policy whereby we do not sell or buy from one single country; thus, we shall both expand our economy and escape economic dependency.

Solution to Iran-America Crisis

Dr Mokri explained the solution to the Iran-America crisis in the following terms:

We must wait until the parliament convenes, since parliament and the president of the republic are capable of solving the issue.

Our correspondent asked Dr Mokri: "Are you carrying a message to the Soviet leaders from Imam Khomeyni or the president of the republic?"

In reply, Dr Mokri said:

No, since there is nothing to be said, and even if something should crop up and the imam or the president or a state body have a message to send, the Soviet leaders will obviously be informed by telegram and in a manner whereby everyone will know about it.

In conclusion, Dr Mokri was asked to give details of his talks with the imam. He said:

During detailed discussions, I sketched Iran's policy in relation to the Soviet Union, the positions adopted by the Eastern bloc and the Islamic countries, and the presence of the superpowers' forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, as well as another matter which I regret I cannot mention.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Qazvin Army Statement

LD151140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The 16th Army Division in Qazvin issued the following statement today:

In His exalted name. We express our thanks to the valiant and realistic people of Divandarreh who by themselves expelled the counterrevolutionaries and the armed, illigitimate [as heard] and deceived individuals from their society and their city and we express our brotherhood with and affection for those who had been deceived and who have now become aware of the truth and the goals of the Islamic Republic and have joined the peace-loving people of Divandarreh. At the same time we inform you, the inhabitants of Divandarreh and the adjacent villages, that as the army units should leave Divandarreh and carry out their mission--which is confronting the enemies and defending the borders and the territorial integrity of the country--we ask you in a brotherly fashion to prevent the repeated infiltration of a few people who are still intent on creating disturbances and disorder in the region. You should not allow them to return after the withdrawal of the army and the Guards Corps from the region so as to create new disturbances and endanger the security of the region. The damage caused by repeated confrontations between the army and those elements would be inflicted upon you. [sentence indistinct]

BBC Report on Kordestan

TA151554 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The government in Iran is not commenting on the Afghan proposals until after the Islamic foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad on Saturday. Meanwhile it's been grappling with the problem of the rebellion in the Province of Kordestan where heavy fighting has been going on since last month. One of the measures it has announced in a bid to end the rebellion is the acceptance, with some amendments, of the six-point plan for autonomy put forward several months ago by the Kurdish Democratic Party.

However, as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran, it is still not clear whether the end of the war has been brought any closer.

[Begin Brodie recording] What are we waiting for now is the response of the Kurds. They are meeting. They are discussing, but it looks as if they have little to go on. First reaction from a number of officers of Kurdish groups in Mahabad was the same. We are not optimistic. So why not. Well, firstly the president had accepted the 6 points before, at the end of the last war, and autonomy never came. Dr Bani-Sadr demanded that the Kurds lay down their arms first. In his latest statement he said: Put aside your arms. That sounds like a general exhortation, not a demand to disarm, but it is not clear.

One thing is certain, if the president is still demanding disarmament, the initiative is dead. Then there are the amendments. What they are has not been announced, and it is even possible the Kurds don't know yet. Also the president did not mention a ceasefire, and that is the Kurds' first demand. Two weeks ago a ceasefire was in the air. The government said the Kurds broke it. The Kurdish groups say there wasn't one, the government didn't sign. It caused more distrust.

President Bani-Sadr, in making his latest statement, seemed to assume the war was over. He, the army and the Revolutionary Guards have claimed victory in Sanandaj. The Kurds say that is not true, there is still fighting, their guerrillas have not been beaten, and in any case Sanadaj is only one town. There is still war throughout the rest of the province. The government's peace plan is only the first step. The path to peace and a solution of the ancient Kurdish problem is a long and complicated one. [end recording]

Sanandaj Prayers Resume

LD151722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The central news bureau reports that the third joint announcement by the public relations office of the 28th Army Division of Kordestan and the Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj was issued tonight as follows:

After a long period of repression the Friday prayers will be held tomorrow, God willing, at Banadaj Jam'e Mosque. The prayers will be preceded by a speech by the esteemed professor, Dr Navvab. We therefore call on all Sanandaj citizens to attend this glorious ceremony.

Urumiyeh Explosion

LD151840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, following the explosion of an antitank mine this afternoon at Dow Ab pass one Javarmard was martyred and four more wounded. They were passengers in a gendarmerie vehicle traveling from Naqadeh which ran over the mine.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TA152012 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 May carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "The United States' fifth column should be liquidated," says "reports received from Washington indicate that a fresh aggressive plot against Iran is being prepared." The scale of this aggression is so wide that various types of heavy weapons are being readied in the United States for dispatch to military bases in different parts of the near and Middle East, in the vicinity of Iran. At the same time new details of the abortive conspiracy of the United States are being revealed.

For example, the U.S. ABC Television Network has revealed the elaborate plan of the recent U.S. aggression against our country, which clearly shows that in all its acts against the Iranian Revolution Washington had delegated an important role to its fifth column, made up of former SAVAK employees and counterrevolutionary elements and also mercenary American spies. The Kuwaiti magazine AL-MAJALA AL-MUSAWWAR has written that the abandoned U.S. helicopters in the desert were bombed because the secret documents left in these helicopters contained a list of CIA agents and remnants of the former regime who are among officials of the revolution's leadership. The genuine and sincere followers of the imam's path should analyze all these events very carefully. The fifth column of the United States must be crushed to the last person.

The second commentary, entitled "A Commentary Regarding Some of the Results of the Extraordinary OPEC Conference," says the extraordinary OPEC conference, which was held recently in Saudi Arabia, faced two sets of problems. First are the problems that U.S. imperialism has created and continues to create to prevent OPEC from achieving successful results. The other problems are those that have been created and continue to be created by some of the puppet members of this organization, on orders from the oil monopolies.

By its aggressive and pirate actions against our homeland and through the concentration of its armed forces in the Arabian sea and the Persian Gulf region, U.S. imperialism is clearly threatening the security of the other countries of the region. On the other hand, puppet countries, headed by Saudi Arabia, prevent OPEC from achieving progress and making decisive decisions.

Despite the obstructions by Saudi Arabia and the other countries dependent on it, certain positive decisions were made at the extraordinary OPEC conference. Among these was the adoption of a resolution to refrain from increasing the level of oil production. However, at this conference Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheyk Yamani, objected to the preparation of any kind of oil production program for the OPEC member countries. Also as a result of the obstructions of Sheyk Yamani, the representative of the oil monopolies, no decision was made about an increase in oil prices.

The same time it must be said that our country's oil minister was the spokesman of the true wishes of the Iranian people and all the nations of the oil-producing countries at this conference.

CENTRAL BANK RECALLS 10,000-RIAL BANKNOTES

Bank Communique

WA121530 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 6 May 80 p 10

[Text] Beginning today, all bank offices throughout the country will start exchanging the 10,000-rial banknotes.

The Central Bank in a communique announced the following: All sisters and brothers can begin today, Tuesday 6 May 1980, coming to any bank and exchanging their 10,000-rial banknotes in one of the two following manners:

--Depositing them in a checking or savings account; or,

--Exchanging them for other banknotes.

The equivalent of these 10,000-rial banknotes can be received in the new design or in any other kind of banknotes.

This communique of the Central Bank of Iran also stated: Since the Central Bank also intends to accord more advantages to savings accounts than under past conditions, it is requested that all compatriots who do not need the cash to put their money into savings accounts in the banks and, thereby, help the country's economy. Savers will benefit more from the new advantages accorded.

The Central Bank also requests all brothers and sisters to refrain from mobbing the banks and to cooperate in handling this matter.

At the end of the communique, it was stated that with the implementation of this decision, after 21 May 1980 the 10,000-rial banknotes bearing the Shah's picture would not have the slightest value, and the banks would not accept them.

Warning by Prosecutor

WA131400 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 6 May 80 p 1

[Text] In connection with exporting 10,000-rial banknotes and the struggle against fugitive counter-revolutionaries returning such banknotes from abroad, Ayatollah 'Ali Qoddusi, general revolutionary prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued an announcement warning all customs officials at border points and airports to investigate all persons in this respect and to arrest and turn over to the Central Islamic Revolutionary Court all those found carrying such banknotes.

After this announcement, the chief of the Central Bank stated that fugitive counter-revolutionaries bringing back 10,000-rial banknotes to exchange them would be a big blow to the national economy. And he also alerted all customs officials to investigate and arrest all persons bringing back these banknotes and to turn them over to the Central Islamic Revolutionary Court for trail as counter-revolutionaries.

[Signed] General Revolutionary Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Iran, 'Ali Qoddusi.

Reissue of Banknotes

WA150930 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Millions of rials worth of contraband 10,000-rial banknotes which were to be smuggled out of the southern part of the country by motor launch have been discovered by the Revolutionary Guards Corps. The banknotes discovered have been turned over to the Central Bank.

Asghar Kashani, chief of the Department of Banknote Printing of the Central Bank of Iran, commented on this subject as follows: After discovery of a great amount of contraband 10,000-rial banknotes, the Central Bank has decided to take them out of circulation to prevent exploitation by counterrevolutionaries who intended to harm the Islamic Revolution any way they could.

Kashani added that the contraband currency found contained 5,000-rial banknotes also which were to be smuggled out of the country. So far, there is no precise information about the 10,000-rial banknotes to be smuggled out of the country. For this reason, beginning today, the Central Bank will start distributing the new banknotes to replace the old ones.

'Ali Reza Nobari, director general of the Central Bank of Iran, regarding the recall of the old 10,000-rial banknotes, told our newsman the following:

If we consider the amount of 10,000-rial banknotes held by the public in 1978, we realize that the former regime in its last four months printed twice as many of these banknotes as was authorized--causing an inflation which the succeeding regime could not cope with.

TIMES INTERVIEWS RAFSANJANI ON ISLAMIC SOCIETY

WA141530 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Akbar Djavadi]

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Republican Party (IRP) will enjoy a considerable majority in the Islamic Assembly and will try to pave the way for an Islamic set up in the country, said 'Ali Akhbar Hashem Rafsanjani yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES he said the Assembly is the sovereign body to decide the future course of the nation.

Rafsanjani who was elected to the Assembly during the first phase of the general elections said, "The president has every right to appoint a cabinet but it's up to the parliament to approve or disapprove it."

Rafsanjani, a member of the powerful Revolutionary Council said he found no difference in the U.S. attitude towards Iran and pointed out that even before the hostage crisis they (Americans) were anxious and did whatever they could do for the shah for his refuge in various countries including Morocco and Mexico.

At that time the two countries were having so-called economic and political relations, he said and pointed out that even after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy there is no change in attitude in the behavior of the Americans.

Rafsanjani said that the Revolutionary Council is bound to back the students who occupy the embassy because the U.S. is against the Iranian revolution and freedom of Iran.

He said that it was wrong to say that the clergy did nothing for the revolution in Iran and pointed out that the Islamic courts played a vital role in safeguarding the revolution.

He complained that the hostage issue for the American leaders had become an election issue and added that those leaders were not bothered about the hostages as much as they appear to be. Rafsanjani said that such developments are possible in the U.S. because they do not have a solid spiritual and moral background.

He said that it was one of the main objectives of Islamic Iran to bring the whole Moslem world closer and Iran does not have the least idea of taking even an inch of land from any other country.

He said, "Arabs are our brothers and we are against the governments in Egypt and Iraq because they no more enjoy popularity in these countries.

Regarding the Irano-Soviet relations he said, "While we were involved in our issues with the U.S. that country attacked Afghanistan.

He said that Iran will not export gas to the Soviet Union at cheaper rates and pointed out that the shah had done so because he never cared about the interests of the Iranian nation.

Regarding the impact of the U.S. sanctions against Iran he said Iran is ready for all consequences. But he said that the Third World will assist Iran in meeting all its requirements.

Military actions of the U.S. will prove to be suicidal and lunatic for America.

Regarding the present unrest in the campuses he said the revolutionary changes are taking place in the whole country and so are they on the campuses.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES ANTI-ISLAMIC PLOTS

WA131500 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The U.S. abortive attempt to release the hostages would have set fire to the area if it had not been crushed, said Imam Khomeyni yesterday.

In a message to his representative in Yazd Ayatollah Sadoqi, the imam stressed that necessary attention should be paid to the affairs which have happened because of the U.S. and its local and foreign agents.

Ayatollah Sadoqi recently wrote a letter to the imam in which he drew the imam's attention towards the latest developments in the country.

The imam also said that a thorough inquiry should be held about the recent explosions of bombs which claimed the lives of some "oppressed workers and toilers in the public places.

He said such action was done by the hands of those devilish agents and must be investigated thoroughly by the officials. He said the Iranians should also keep their eyes open.

The imam appreciated the services of Ayatollah Sadoqi which he rendered for the sake of Islam and appealed to him that he should inform the people of the area about their duties and responsibilities.

The imam said that the people should be alert and not fear this dastardly sabotage which was 100 per cent to the loss of the risen Iranian nation and to the interests of world predators, especially the defeated U.S.

The imam said that Almighty God is with us and we should continue to progress.

He said that I warn the people of Yazd and specially the dear youth that they should prevent the anti-clerical plot which is being hatched by anti-Islamic people and foreign agents.

He said the youth should raise their support of religious leaders.

AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI DISCUSSES EMPLOYING SAVAKISTS

WA141700 Tehran TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, a member of the Islamic Assembly elected from Qom, said yesterday that he was surprised and failed to understand the logic behind the employment of SAVAKists by some government organizations.

He was obviously referring to a report published in some sections of the press earlier in which it was said that the government intended to employ ex SAVAKists in certain governmental organizations.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said that it was contrary to the wishes of 35 million Iranians to take any ex SAVAKists into government service. He said that the nation wanted to put all such elements on trial and make sure that they receive revolutionary justice for their crimes.

Moreover, he said, when we are now talking of purging all anti revolutionary elements from government organizations including the foreign ministry and radio and TV it is simply unimaginable that such a decision could have been taken by government.

He further added that it was the common desire of the nation that a complete list of all SAVAKists be made public by the government. He added that the government should employ all young and true revolutionary Iranians who are adequately educated and are still unemployed and are facing hardships in their lives.

Speaking on the elections to the Islamic assembly Khalkhali said that any delay in the holding of elections for the second phase would have adverse effects on the Islamic Republic and would allow our enemies to inflict damaging blows on us. He said that the elections should be held as soon as possible so that the basic problems facing the nation could be solved without further delay.

Ayatollah Khalkhali added that the Revolutionary Council does not possess the same powers as would be vested in the first Islamic assembly and therefore cannot act the way the future assembly would be empowered to act.

He further said that the Revolutionary Council had not issued orders to the army commander who was recently stalled from taking a column through the Kurdish city of Sanandaj. Taking the council to task, he said, the army column should make a forced move through the city in compliance with government orders.

DR. BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON ISLAMIC REPUBLICAN PARTY

WA131600 Tehran TIMES in English 29-30 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Why did not the officials of the IRP act according to their social responsibilities through the clerical current and how did they think of founding the party? How has the IRP functioned in a year? Was the creation of a popular base for its founders the purpose behind founding the party? Why has Dr. Beheshti not accepted the television debate with Rajavi?...

The above were among questions that Dr. Beheshti, head of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolutionary Council, answered in a gathering...in Mussa Ebne Ja'afar Mosque...

Motive Behind Founding Islamic Republican Party and Its Year-Old Function

"I should express the motive behind founding this party... It happens sometimes that some people think of founding a party to find supporters for themselves. Parties which were founded in many societies including Iran followed the same line. The question shows that the founders of the IRP could not have had such motives because those who announced the foundation of the party were not that baseless in society to try and find a base through founding a party.

"We did it considering a historic experience. In the history of our people, everytime our people rose...after victory an organized group of 200 or 5000 took all the achievements of the uprising and the general struggle of the people and led the struggle after the victory to whichever direction they wanted to, sometimes to the east, and sometimes to the West... We realized the necessity from the very beginning of attending to the scene of struggle...

"When we summed up and analyzed various topics after the August 19, 1953 coup... we reached the conclusion that in some cases...even the deceased Dr. Mossadeq was deprived of cooperation with an organized group which would have a line...

"That is why with our friends we were after creating a politically active Islamic organization. One of the valuable and interesting actions was creating the coalition boards organisation of which one of the most effective sections was the Tehran section (early 60's)... It was about this time that these friends had asked the Imam for several clergy relied on by the imam to take charge of the religious responsibilities of this organized group and the Imam had approved four of us to take up this role...

"Of course the coalition boards experienced damage and then other organizations were created, organizations in which there was no one from the clergy. Two and a half years ago friends followed this idea again and especially the 1975 events and the certain announcement of positions which took place (Beheshti is referring to the take over and then the split from Mojahedin Khalq and some leftists worried us all and was a warning to us that organized movements should have an eligible and committed leadership and guidance... Seven, or eight months before victory we intended to announce the existence of such organizations. It was essential to inform the imam and we did.

"...He approved it in principle, but said it should be done in a way that no one is taken away from the daily responsibilities of the revolution and the tempo of the revolution had engaged us to the extent that we did not have more opportunity for this until after the victory of (Feb 11) when this was discussed with the imam again...he said yes it is a good thing to be done. [paragraph continues]

A couple of days went by and we had not yet announced it and our dear brother who had been to see the imam said when he returned that the imam had asked him what happened with the announcement, i.e. he felt the need so much...

"We intended to create a political and social Islamic organization... Second: An organization which would belong to all the people, old, young, men, women, urban, rural, worker, shop owner, engineers, doctors, teachers, students, clergy and all... Third: While it tries to be as widespread as possible and all-embracing, it should not be exclusivist... The IRP nominated several people for the experts assembly elections who were not members of the party and even one of those nominated opposed the velayat faghih (religious authority) in a speech and that is why our friends objected to us.

"...Our friends said they had voted for him because he had relied on him. The interesting point is that it is an organizational principle of the IRP not to be exclusivist (as it has shown in practice) but the exclusivists took up sticks and cried out that the party was exclusivist...

"In the past year, the IRP was functioning positively from the administrative viewpoint but negatively from another viewpoint and that it...organization and systematic ideological and political education... One of the reasons why the party was not successful enough in advancing political, educational and organizational feedback was because of the heavy responsibilities of the founders of the party.

"Membership of the Revolutionary Council from the beginning was comprised of all five of us... Then the experts assembly came up and it has not ended yet when the provisional government desired to leave...

"About the responsibility given to me by the imam recently, I said explicitly that "Sir, we are supposed to attend to these party affairs," but he emphatically said you must accept... As a result of the fact that we did not have enough strength in education and organization, supporters of the party did not follow the party behavior they should at times...

"We do not deny anything. We have said it many times, we also said it in the interviews that we want to confess. Of course confession is a bad word because it means that we did not want to tell everything but we are telling them now. No, we put everything to the people clearly. We have said many times it is possible that some of the friends and supporters of the IRP have not precisely observed the very advices, directives which we have stated in the paper of the party (Islamic Republic) or other places because we have not had enough time to brief our actions and ideology.

"And about the positive functions of the party: 1. Shattering the evil conception that the Moslems are not able to set up political-social-Islamic parties which rise up from the masses and in which the clergy are active participants... The question was several times put to me: "Do you really think such an organization would come into existence?" Even after the presidential elections some friends had, in their interviews made this unfriendly remark that after the presidential elections the IRP is dead.

"Majlis elections showed that this dead body is livelier than many alive ones. Thanks to the presence of you committed people, up to this moment more than half the deputies elected with an absolute majority are from the IRP slates, and many of those who have found their way into the second round are also from IRP slates."

Dr. Beheshti then made references to massive marches on Labor Day, Women's Day, Day of Nation's Solidarity with the Imam, and numerous marches against the great Satan and added: [paragraph continues]

"...If the party had not done anything else over the past year, one could at least have said that by introducing deputies who were also elected by you people, it did present a new constitution with a new content, the constitution against which plots were made by people who were identified through the revelations by the students.

"Some told us that we should scrap the experts assembly and the draft constitution, and put the same previous draft to a referendum - this was also put to the imam. What lay behind all this opposition? What were America's hands doing in all this?

"It is interesting to note that those running America's show in Iran are not embarrassed to say that the IRP is taking steps along the American line. I was recently in Bandar Abbas for a speech. Since it was the first time I had been there a large group of people came to me after the speech and asked me to forgive them, because they had never thought I would go there and speak to them! I then asked them if a clergyman and a Moslem could do anything else..."

Dr. Beheshti then spoke about the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, saying that the paper is semi-independent: "Because we want some of the party organs to have more room for maneuver, for their talents to develop more. The paper has of course been suffering from many defects, but what is considerable is that the youths running it are children of the revolution... Some of those working at the paper work for 17 or 18 hours a day, they are also people who are ready to accept criticism, and that is the secret behind their progress..."

At the end of his speech Dr. Beheshti answered the question why he did not accept a debate with Massoud Rajavi. "This question," he said, "could be studied from three angles. One, the debate has been called for by someone who is himself the organization's representative and a Majlis candidate. Did he not know that candidates could not, at that time, appear on radio or television? If he did not know that, that should be considered political ignorance, which is bad. And if he did know that, then one must resort to God for help! Are we out to con each other? Was that an election propaganda ploy or a suggestion for a debate"...

Secondly, if there is to be a debate is it the Revolutionary Council's one year record which should be the subject of the debate or the subject of the debate or electric thought and a violation of Islamic morality? ...If there is to be a constructive debate between me and a socio-political organization which operates under the name of Islam... But is at the same time accused of having an election ideological line... and if this interview is to benefit people... then they, who claim to be following a pure Islamic doctrine, should at least choose that as the topic of discussion...

Thirdly, if it is the Revolutionary Council record which should be discussed why choose me? That should be left to the council to decide, i.e., the council should draw up its balance sheet and then appoint someone to defend it..." The meeting ended with the audience shouting "Hail to Beheshti, death to hypocrites."

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

WA131700 Tehran TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Iran and India have signed a multimillion dollar agreement for facilities in the automobile industry, it was announced yesterday by top Indian businessman Maninder Singh Sethi.

Sethi said that India's leading engineering company Mahindra and Mahindra after a long negotiations through his efforts signed an agreement with Iran Jeep for the provision of technical cooperation in the production and manufacturing of jeeps in Iran.

Sethi who has vast experience in technical fields of Iran told the TEHRAN TIMES that a liaison is now being set up by him to cater for shortages in Iran and will make adequate provision for technical know-how in the Irano-Indian joint ventures.

He said such cooperation was necessary especially at a time when the imperialist powers are trying to bring pressure on Iran.

"Iran and India have a long history of mutual cooperation in cultural, economic and scientific fields and it is now the duty of Indians to come forward to join hands with their Iranian brothers," he remarked.

He said the recent agreement between the two countries will provide enormous opportunities for bilateral cooperation. He said that Mahindra and Mahindra is one of top companies of India and can well provide technical assistance to Iran in the engineering fields.

Mahindra and Mahindra owns several leading industrial units of India involved in the manufacture of Jeeps, International Tractors, OTIS Passenger Lifts, Rubery Owen Trailers, Special Steels and Electro Chemical Products, etc.

Sethi said that efforts are being made to introduce other engineering companies of India for closer cooperation with their Iranian counterparts.

He said that such cooperation will be maintained both in the private and public sectors.

Leading companies which are expected to start operations in Iran in cooperation through him with their Iranian brothers will concentrate on fields connected with household and engineering goods, basic raw materials, fabricated products, chemicals, food products and general merchandise, he said.

Sethi said the liaison which has been set up will bring a better understanding between Iranians and Indians and will make proper provisions for quality control, assurances in meeting shipping schedules and availability of information and prices off hand to Iranian buyers and industrialists.

The new enterprise will also provide technical knowhow and industrial consultancy services to interested parties who are interested in the medium and small scale industry. Sethi said that, in similar lines like in India, for self-sufficiency reasons Iran has to expand the industry and has to explore the craftsmanship in the rural population. This will not only create more jobs but also the genius and the industrial minded hidden talents will be given their chance to express and prove their abilities and worthiness.

He said, his company would provide details and assistance for setting-up of small industrial units as well as cottage industries in rural areas of Iran thus providing jobs and take a step towards industrial self-sufficiency in this country.

With the natural and historical bond existing between India and Iran, who have been linked since the emergence of Aryans, Sethi said that both countries had a common way of life, religious attachments and linguistic similarities.

He added further that with the presence of several thousand Iranian students in India and due to the engagement in Iran of Indian doctors, engineers, architects and tradesmen who are helping Iran in its health, welfare, industrial and construction projects, there are enough reasons to believe that this historical bond opens numerous avenues for these two progressive nations to join hands together. Presently Sethi is planning to arrange for the visits of various Indian delegations to open new chapters of cooperation and on finalisation of various details will arrange for Iranian delegations to visit India and acquaint themselves with the products and services available through Indian firms of repute. It is hoped that both Indian firms and Iranian traders will tremendously benefit from this challenging effort of Sethi, who has promised to keep us informed on further brilliant achievements of India in Iran.

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN ISLAMABAD

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives

BK170144 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Some more delegation leaders have arrived in Islamabad to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference. Iran Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said on arrival in Islamabad last night that he hoped that the conference would help strengthen relations and cooperation among Islamic countries and that it would act as a strong organization to face the challenge posed by superpowers. He also expressed the hope the conference would suggest ways to help assist poor nations of the world and liberation movements so that they can be freed from exploitation and neocolonial yokes.

About Afghanistan, he said this will be the most important issue out of all the issues to be presented at the conference, and positive results will be achieved after considering various proposals.

When asked about economic sanctions against Iran by the European Economic Community, he said these nations should not side with the United States and should independently take a decision. However, if they imposed these sanctions then the Iranian people will break the sanctions with the help of the Islamic world and would not be pressured by such tactics.

Qotbzadeh Remarks on Arrival

BK170108 Hong Kong AFP in English 0102 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 16 May (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today appealed to the European Economic [Community] (EEC) to "assert their independence" and not follow the United States boycott of Iran. On the eve of the EEC meeting to discuss economic sanctions against Iran over the hostage issue, Mr Qotbzadeh, on arrival here for Saturday's Islamic foreign ministerial conference, urged the Nine "not to follow in the steps of U.S. imperialism and to assert their independence". But he said that if they decided on sanctions the threat would be "broken." The Islamic world backed Iran and would defy sanctions, the minister said. "The fate of the (U.S.) hostages will be determined by our parliament as soon as it convenes", he added.

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the most important questions for Iran at the Islamic conference were "American aggression--military, political and economic--against our country and the Soviet Union against Afghanistan. We should determine that the Almighty has put upon ourselves a mission for the liberation of mankind," he said.

Iran wanted to see the Islamic Conference "a strong organisation and non-aligned force facing equally, with determination, the two super-powers in the world". The minister said that the idea of an Islamic defense pact, put forward here earlier this week, was "good" but needed long study and discussion.

Afghan Rebels in Iran Delegation

BK190419 Hong Kong AFP in English 0340 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--After a dramatic last-minute invitation, Afghan resistance leaders were today poised to address the 40-nation Islamic conference here while envoys from the suspended Soviet-backed Kabul regime were reportedly outside Pakistan but trying to reach the conference.

The surprise admission of the Afghan leaders as part of the Iranian delegation late yesterday, which observers said stunned several pro-Kabul delegates, was rapidly followed by the report of the Kabul envoys' bid to come here. Conference spokesman Qasim Zahiri said, in reply to a question, that the charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy in Jiddah had sent a telegram announcing that an Afghan delegation would be attending the conference. He added: "We know nothing beyond that." The delegation had not turned up in Islamabad early today.

But observers here saw the cable as a continuation of the diplomatic offensive by the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime to win back the seat taken from it by the conference in January.

Among speakers due to address the plenary session today was Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who said his delegation's initiative in including the Afghan leaders showed his country was prepared to "go all the way" with them.

The four working committees were due to continue producing resolutions, with the political committee expected to examine a bid to strengthen Islamic solidarity and cooperation. Within this framework were calls to remove the "superpower" struggle from the Indian Ocean region and its natural extensions and condemnation of attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Islamic states.

The solidarity pact also envisaged condemnation of "threats by the United States to launch armed aggression against some Islamic states, in particular in oil-producing states," and condemnation of superpower efforts "to set up military bases in Islamic states"--viewed as a direct reference to U.S. negotiations for military facilities in Somalia and Oman.

Another major point on the order paper was "American aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran"--tabled, according to informed sources, by Iran.

Saudi Minister Statement on Arrival

BK170146 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The latest to arrive in Islamabad tonight [to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference] are Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Price Sa'ud al-Faysal and Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Jama Barre.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister, talking to newsmen, said Afghanistan is the main subject that will be tackled by the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He said the conference will evaluate and review the progress made in the resolution on the subject adopted at the extraordinary session of the foreign ministers conference in January this year. He said his country fully (?supports) the glowing will of the Islamic countries. He said the conference would reach a decision that would lead to the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Replying to a question, he said the Saudi Arabian delegation has certain thoughts about a possibile solution of the Afghanistan issue and these would be presented before the conference.

The Somalia foreign minister said his country still insisted that Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan.

Iraqi Minister Remarks

JN161426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 16 May--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here today to head the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference which will begin in Islamabad tomorrow, Saturday.

Hamid 'Alwan said that the conference is of great importance not only to the Islamic countries but to the entire world as well. The minister expressed hope that the participating countries will shoulder their responsibilities thoroughly, particularly at the current stage through which the world is passing.

Further Delegations Arrive; Statements

BK161042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] More delegates from a number of Muslim countries arrived in Islamabad today to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers conference opening in the federal capital tomorrow. Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said on arrival that he hoped the conference would take positive steps to solve the issues before it and the chairmanship of Pakistan will greatly contribute to the success of its deliberations.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhodja said the Afghan situation makes it incumbent on Muslim countries to take a very clear position on the issue and pursued (?its) views taken at the last meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in January in Islamabad.

Guinea's Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure hoped that the conference would find a common ground to fight against the common enemies of Islam and for solving the problems facing the Muslim countries. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, who also arrived in Islamabad today, said his country was open to all kinds of ideas for solution of the Afghan issue in the best interest of the Afghan people.

Mauritanian Justice Minister Yedali Ould Sheikh, who would represent his country at the conference, said the need of the hour was Muslim unity and increased cooperation among them in the scientific and other fields. He said he had brought a message from the Mauritanian president for President Mohammad Ziaul Haq suggesting stronger ties of cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Deputy Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Abdul Ali Abdul) also arrived in Islamabad today to attend the conference.

Further Report on Arrivals

BK171048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Most of the foreign ministers and heads of delegations from 40 Muslim countries have now arrived in Islamabad to attend the [Islamic foreign ministers] conference. The leader of the Lebanese delegation and the ministers of state for foreign affairs from Jordan, UAE and Qatar arrived in Islamabad this morning.

Agha Shahi Preliminary Remarks

BK161628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi has said that the senior officials [of the Islamic countries] have ratified the 101-point agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference which will be studied by four committees on political, economic, social and cultural issues.

Talking to newsmen in Islamabad today he said that the conference is being held under an extremely delicate and complicated situation. He said that the situation in the Middle East has been deteriorating and that Israel's expansionist policy has made the situation more serious, thus endangering peace.

On Afghanistan he said that the situaion there has further worsened following the induction of additional Soviet troops there.

Referring to Iran Agha Shahi said that the situation has further deteriorated because of the U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages with the help of troops in Tehran. He added that the big powers have increased their naval strength in the Gulf to protect their vital interests.

Agha Shahi said that the conference will study the ways to further strengthen the security of the Islamic countries. Replying to a question, Agha Shahi said that it is possible for the conference to study the formulation of a proposal for a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis. Consultations in this regard are being held, he said. He added that if any proposal in this regard is accepted, a foreign minister level committee might be formed to explore the possibilities of contacting the concerned countries.

Replying to another question, the foreign affairs adviser said that the U.S. operation to rescue the American hostages in Tehran has made it difficult for the Islamic Conference to take any constructive initiative. Still, the foreign ministers attending the conference will meet the Iranian foreign minister and will hold talks with him on ways to reduce tension. Replying to another question he said that Pakistan will support any proposal moved at the conference to declare the Gulf area a zone of peace.

Haq Inaugural Address

BK171454 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1110 GMT 17 May 80

[Address by Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at 17 May inaugural session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Honorable Mr Boucetta; secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Honorable Mr Habib Chatti; respected foreign ministers; learned representatives; ladies and gentlemen; peace be with you.

It is a matter of great honor for me and my country that the 11th regular session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference is taking place in Pakistan. We were bestowed a similar honor 4 months ago when the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in the capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Both these conferences are in line with the wishes of our people and truly reflect our basic ideology.

These events are also of special significance and a matter of pride because they are taking place at a time of the advent of the 15th Islamic century. We are grateful to the Islamic Conference for extending to us this honor, indebted to Allah and pray that this conference be crowned with success. Peace be with you.

Our love for Islam and friendship with Islamic states is not a result of the latest events. It is rooted in our beliefs and faith. This was reflected not only after the establishment of Pakistan but also during the Pakistan movement. I remember, about 5 years prior to the birth of Pakistan, the father of the nation, Qaide Azam Mohammed 'Ali Jinnah, on the occasion of Idul Fitr festival, stated: At a time when we are involved in the struggle for freedom, we should not forget our brethren who hold similar aspirations in other parts of the world.

Let us pray for their victory and also for those Muslim countries which are, with the Grace of God, sovereign and dignified. May Allah bestow his (?strength and blessings) in their efforts to preserve their freedom and independence. These were the words of the qaide azam.

The basic reason for our maintaining close relations in the past and present era with the Islamic countries is that Muslims the world over, wherever they may be living, whatever be their dress or language spoken, are all members of one community. They share sorrows and happiness, same raison d'etre, and, if any one of them scores a victory, then the whole Islamic world should participate in the joy. This is why we have always stood by with our Muslim brothers in happiness and sorrow no matter where they live--in some far off place in Africa or an island in the Middle East. We are with them in their struggle against racism or imperialist pressure.

We participate in the joys of the African states who have attained independence during the past few years and express our support and (?solidarity) with those who are struggling against all forms of domination. The freedom and independence of African Muslims has been a great contribution to the power and prestige of the Islamic world. I am confident that these African brothers will join other Islamic states in playing a greater role for the cause of peace and the prosperity of the human fraternity.

Today the Islamic world is facing a new crisis. This crisis is not confined to any one front or direction. There are several aspects and angles to this. On the one hand, it is faced with an ideological challenge while on the other, it is being made the target of economic exploitation. At times hurdles are placed in the path of Islamic unity and solidarity while in other places new dangers are created to the freedom and independence of the Islamic countries.

Besides [words indistinct] is still under foreign occupation. Atrocities are committed on Arab lands and the Palestine freedom fighters are denied their rights. Iran faces new threats constantly and foreign troops are in Afghanistan in great numbers. I am confident that this foreign ministers' meeting will review these issues and its representatives will try to find their solution on the basis of their experience and prudence.

It is not possible for me in this brief speech to express my view on all the new and old ideological and political issues. Hence, I would like to draw your attention basically to only a few important problems.

First of all, I would like to discuss the Afghanistan issue, which has become the center of world attention. The previous foreign ministers conference considered this issue and some demands in the form of a resolution were made to improve the situation. It is a matter of great regret and pain that despite the call made by a large majority of the UN General Assembly and the unanimous demand of the Islamic foreign ministers conference there has been no (?basic) change in the situation in Afghanistan. Foreign troops are still there in large numbers. The people there are still denied the right to establish a government of their choice and lead a life according to their wishes. Men, women and children are still forced to leave their homes in view of the unbearable conditions there. Will such a situation remain in the unforeseeable period? Will the old, young and (?destitute) people continue to be homeless there? Is it not their birthright to live in respect and freedom in their own homeland? And, is it not the duty of the whole world Islamic fraternity to exert their full efforts to return this right to them and pledge that they will not remain silent until the self-respecting and brave people of Afghanistan achieve their rights?

I will also request that this conference, along with deliberations on this issue, take into consideration the setting up of such a permanent committee whose sole task will be to keep the events in Afghanistan constantly in view, study them in detail and try to implement the decisions of this conference on Afghanistan.

Beside this permanent committee, I expect this conference to also review the Afghanistan issue very seriously in the light of events and experiences of the past 4 months, and also turn their thoughts and intelligence on how to solve the Afghan issue immediately and in a peaceful manner so that the people there can live in freedom, respect and dignity. This appeal on my part is not only backed by the principles of peaceful coexistence, which are enshrined in the charter of the United Nations, but also our centuries old religious and cultural ties with Afghanistan which, naturally, cause us concern with regard to the condition of our Afghan brethren.

On this occasion I would like to reiterate Pakistan's stance that we will support every international effort to have Soviet troops pull out of Afghanistan and the country again become an independent, nonaligned Islamic state.

Pakistan is also keenly interested in the Afghanistan issue, as Afghan citizens are forced to take shelter on our soil due to the unbearable conditions there. The number of these refugees has passed the 750,000 mark and include the old, women and children. It should be asked: Why are thousands of people forced to leave their hearth and homes? Why do these women and children flee their homes and take shelter under open skies in conditions of winter and summer? We all know that no one leaves his household without cause. The plight of these unfortunate refugees is the result of foreign troops occupation of their homeland; their life, honor and dignity is unsafe there.

We are extending them basic livelihood needs on humanitarian grounds and in the Islamic spirit and, God willing, will continue to do so. However, our resources are limited. I am pleased that some international organizations and states recently have extended a helping hand to us in this effort for which, I on behalf of myself and the Pakistan Government, thank them.

The second issue is related to the Middle East, where Israel has been consistently violating the principles of morality, justice and universally accepted international norms and laws. Israel's so-called interest in peace efforts is motivated by its aim to continue its domination over occupied Arab land.

The Pakistan Government's firm stand on the issue is that the sovereignty of the Palestinian people should be sincerely recognized, all Arab territories including Jerusalem should be vacated, and the Palestinian people granted their basic rights in order to enable them to establish their independent and sovereign state.

We firmly believe that no lasting peace can be established in the Middle East until these basic requirements are met. Israel continues its hold over Arab territories, completely ignoring world opinion, establishing Jewish settlements on the captured land, and continues to launch aggression against Lebanon. As our conference begins, Israel has (?given) a new challenge to the Islamic world through its efforts to transform Jerusalem into its permanent territory. The Israeli action is completely against the desires and expectations of the world fraternity which have been expressed in UN resolutions. These resolutions declare all these steps to be contrary to international law and null and void from any respect.

The Jerusalem committee has taken an absolutely correct and timely decision by demanding the convening of the UN Security Council meeting in order to take effective steps against the fresh provocative action by Israel, which poses a serious danger to world peace and security. This conference will have to deliberate on this important and serious issue, which will help in finding a just solution to it.

Here, I would like to make it clear that according to our belief and way of thinking, the Middle East crisis is not only a problem of the Arab countries, the situation in Afghanistan is not a cause of concern only for its neighbors, and the difficulties of Iran are not to be (?faced) by Iran alone, but are matters of attention and thought for the entire Islamic world whether related to any country of Africa and any Asian region. If we do not take a united stand today in denouncing the aggression against a Muslim country, then tomorrow another of us might have to face the difficulty faced by one of our brothers.

Respected representatives, the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran is of considerable significance to the Islamic world. The Iranian people are making great efforts to establish a new society. They have the right to continue their mission without any external intervention or pressure. We believe that the Iranian people want to (?project) their struggle in international forums as a nonaligned, Islamic revolution and we support their great effort. We are very concerned about threats to use force and intimidate Iran. The recent U.S. Government decision to rescue the hostages militarily was inappropriate and regrettable. We unhesitatingly denounced the abortive operation immediately after it was reported and extended support to our Iranian brothers. We believe that the hostage issue can only be solved by mutual understanding and peaceful talks, not by force or intimidation.

There are several others issues to which I would like to draw your attention. There is a deplorable global trend in which the big powers, instead of giving opportunity to small nations to solve the problems of their region by themselves, are continuously intervening in their affairs. This a dangerous and regrettable trend. External powers cannot be allowed to impose their ideologies upon other regions without the consent of that region's people. This is why, while we strongly oppose the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, we also categorically criticize the U.S. policy under which it has stationed its naval forces around the Iranian coast in order to intimidate Iran. This conference will have to deliberate on this dangerous attitude of the big powers in order to reduce the growing tension in the region by pursuing various steps, and to remove the dangers threatening the region and world peace.

Another important issue, which has been longstanding, is that of Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir people are still denied their right to self-determination. The solution of this issue will not only improve Pakistan-Indian relations, but will contribute to peace and stability in the region. We want to solve this issue according to the Simla Agreement and the UN resolutions.

Respected representatives, I am confident that you will review all the problems facing the Islamic world and after detailed discussions in the next few days reach beneficial results. However, if you allow me, I would like to submit a few proposals before you.

The first point concerns world Islamic unity and solidarity. You know better than I the great emphasis laid on the unity of the Islamic community in the Holy Koran. Today, with God's blessings, the majority of the Muslim states are free. They are spread over different parts of the world.

However their common values and religion which have two permanent features--the holy Koran and the examples set forth by the prophet--are with us. We should collectively try to make these features the basis of our unity and end or to insure that if there is dissent or friction among two members of the Islamic community, it will resolved in a satisfactory manner. This is the order of our faith.

Also important is the defense and protection of the Islamic community. One way to fulfill this is through unity and solidarity. Further efforts, however, are needed for this. I had submitted a proposal for a collective defense in the previous conference and I am pleased that several members liked it and included it in the agenda of the present conference.

When submitting the proposal, I did not aim to place the forces of all the Islamic states under one supreme commander, nor did I mean that we should pool our forces against any country. Absolutelynot. My only aim was that we view the danger facing the security of all Islamic states as one community, one single individual, and create sameness in our view and position and utilize our mutual resources-- manpower, mineral resources, agriculture, industry and so on--for mutual benefit and progress. God has bestowed his blessings on Muslims in so many different ways that if they unite and use them for this great cause, then no one can cast an evil eye on them.

Finally, I would like to propose that we make efforts to protect our Islamic heritage and communal identity. A [words indistinct] of the resurgence of Islam has been created in the Islamic world today. This is a happy and encouraging event. The feeling is growing among the people of different countries that we have to renew our Islamic values and present our thoughts and views in Islamic hues. Such an effort has been made by an international Islamic organization in the form of a universal Islamic declaration [last three words rendered in English]. This declaration sheds useful light on the problems faced by Muslims today. A copy of this declaration has been placed near your seat and I hope you will benefit from this.

Respected gentlemen, actually, the resurgence of Islam and the sense of Islamic values are the source of our actions. You might have seen it expressed by the spirit and energy of our people and highlighted by the overwhelming reception accorded to you by the people of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. This Islamic awareness also works in the feeling of brotherhood under which we, on the one hand, provide our distressed Afghan brothers with necessities of life, while on the other hand, we make efforts to grant the displaced Palestinian brothers their rights. We will continue our efforts according to our ability and resources until the Palestinian people succeed in achieving a separate homeland and we offer a prayer of thanks with them at the Al Aqsa mosque.

Respected representatives, the feeling of friendship and brotherhood which I am expressing and my pledge to fulfill the demands of the Islamic brotherhood are not my personal feelings or only my personal pledge, rather, this is the voice of the hearts of the 80 million people of Pakistan; people who have a deep sense of integrity and love for their Muslim brothers. This conference is not only a place to express the desires of our people, but also consider it to be a useful vehicle to fulfill their desires. I firmly believe that you, during your deliberations in the next few days, and by your conclusions, will contribute to the unity and stability of the Islamic community, by which its spiritual resurgence strengthens.

Lately, by the grace of God, there has been an extraordinary spirit and energy among the Muslims of the world. I hope and pray that the Islamic conference will provide them with guidance and direction by which they can become [words indistinct]. May God make your efforts a success, amen. Long live Pakistan, long live Islamic unity.

Agha Shahi Opening Address

BK180926 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi has appealed for the appropriate use of the capabilities and power of Islam for the betterment of the people living in the Islamic world. Addressing the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference following his election as chairman, he said that the Islamic conference represents the political voice of the Islamic fraternity.

He noted the issues facing the conference: Israeli aggression, hegemonism and occupation of Arab land; the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan; the U.S. violation of Iran's territorial integrity and threats of economic sanctions against it; the Jerusalem issue; superpower rivalry in the Persian Gulf; the problem of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries; Jammu and Kashmir; Cyprus; and the world economic order, which discriminates against the Islamic countries.

He said the basic points in the Middle East issue are the realization of inalienable rights of the Palestinians to establish their own state in their homeland, restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs and Muslim supremacy there, and demolition of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

On Afghanistan, he said a political line of action should be sought to continue focusing attention on the Afghan problem and to find a solution to this crisis. He said this objective could be achieved if the conference appoints a committee authorized to find a (?comprehensive) solution.

Expressing Pakistan's solidarity with Iran in this time of crisis, Mr Agha Shahi stated that the conference should demand withdrawal of all economic sanctions against Iran and an end to threats of use of force against it. He said that naval forces of all big powers should withdraw from the Iranian region. The Islamic world, he stated, has become the focus of attention of the two big powers. The oil resources of the Persian Gulf are a treasure which both powers want to acquire. He said Pakistan is willing to extend full cooperation to any proposal by the Persian Gulf states which can remove the big power presence and rivalry from the Persian Gulf.

On Kashmir, Mr Agha Shahi stated that a just and (?lasting) solution to this issue will greatly serve the cause of peace and stability in the region. He reiterated that Pakistan is firmly committed to the spirit of the Simla Agreement and the UN resolutions related to solving this dispute.

Referring to Presi[illegible] [illegible]ul Haq's proposal on collective security of the Islamic world, he said after positive reaction to the proposal by the Islamic foreign ministers conference last January, Pakistan has now put forward a proposal to concentrate primarily on Islamic solidarity. It is, therefore, appropriate to focus attention on aspects on which there are prospects for agreements: for example, pooling expertise and training resources and undertaking joint projects.

On the trend to acquire nuclear military capability in various parts of the world, Mr Agha Shahi said the transfer of nuclear equipment from some nuclear nations to nonnuclear nations is causing concern in the Islamic world because this is being done in disregard of the objective of stopping nuclear weapons proliferation and on the basis of extreme discrimination. He said the conference should take a united and collective stand on the forthcoming UN debate on world economic relations.

Pakistan Proposal to Conference

BK170343 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi has said Pakistan is proposing to the Islamic foreign ministers conference the creation or the recognition of a region of peace in the Middle East comprising the Arab and adjoining Muslim countries. He said this in an interview with the newly-launched Muslim international news features alliance on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

He said this will include the Gulf and the oil-producing states. The idea is to work for and achieve international recogntion for this region of peace so that any country of this region does not become a theater of big power rivalry. The superpowers should not find it possible to interfere with or exploit these countries on the pretext of the security of the oil supplies to the West or the Far East. This proposal and other related suggestions have already been circulated by Pakistan through its special envoys to member countries of the Islamic Secretariat.

He expressed the confidence that the conference, beginning this afternoon, will make a historic contribution to consolidating Islamic unity. He said he is sure that the foreign ministers will demonstrate a vibrant and united approach to the vital interests of the Muslim world and will pave the way for the speedy fulfillment of the goals of the Islamic community and enable it to perform an (?important) role in mankind's struggle for peace and prosperity.

Jerusalem Committee Proposals

BK171046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Jerusalem committee [of the Islamic Conference] met in Islamabad this morning with Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boucetta in the chair. The committee considered in detail the Israeli plan to extend its full sovereignty to the city of Jerusalem (?declaring it the Israeli) capital.

An official spokesman of the Islamic Conference briefing newsmen this afternoon said the Jerusalem committee considered this Israeli decision as a challenge to the entire Islamic world. The Israeli action, he said, was a violation of the resolutions of the UN, the OAU and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The spokesman said the PLO representative has submitted a draft resolution on the subject, which will be discussed by the political committee and later submitted to the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Further Report on Jerusalem Committee

BK171056 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 May (AFP)--The Islamic Conference's Jerusalem ("Al Quds") committee today called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to debate the decision of Israeli parliament to annex once and for all the Arab-inhabited old quarter of Jerusalem.

The committee, which met this morning ahead of the opening of the 11th Islamic conference, was recommending that conference delegates press for the meeting in the name of all Moslem countries, conference spokesman Qasim Zahiri said. Other measures "to save Jerusalem", including the breaking off of diplomatic relations with any state that transferred its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, would be taken by the conference, he added.

Peninsular Organization Statement to Conference

JN1C1928 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 May 80

["Text" of statement dated 17 May 1980 from the Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula to the Islamic foreign ministers conference meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan]

[Text] In the name of God, supporter of the oppressed and smasher of the oppressors. Esteemed ministers of the Islamic states, Islamabad, Pakistan: May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

The meeting of the representatives of all the Islamic states is a great meeting over which all our Islamic masses and peoples should have rejoiced and in which they should have showed interest. But on the contrary, our peoples show displeasure and disgust at such conferences due to two reasons:

1. Most members of such conferences do not represent the peoples, but the authorities which dominate our peoples unjustly and impose unjust laws on them. Our people in the Arabian Peninsula reject the Saudi regime's foreign minister as a representative to your conference. He is the representative of a regime rejected by the people as was evident in the glorious Muharram uprising in Mecca and the heroic eastern region.

2. These conferences have not achieved and will not achieve any fruitful results for peoples. They are mere manifestations of information and deceit of peoples. We wish that this conference of yours will be different from the other conferences by condemning the terrorism practiced by the tyrant rulers against the Islamic peoples; by exp lling the representatives who want to impose themselves on their peoples, such as the Saudi foreign minister; and by paying attention to the real problems from which the Islamic nation is suffering. Most prominent among these problems is the U.S. aggression against the nation's dignity and rights.

If your conference achieves these matters, it will then enjoy the support of all our masses and peoples, otherwise, our stand toward it is known in advance. We pray that God may grant glory and dignity to Muslims. We also ask him to humiliate all agents and traders in Islam.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula. 3 Rajab 1400 Hegira [17 May 1980]

17 May Open Session

BK171613 Hong Kong AFP in English 1606 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 May (AFP)--The first open session of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference ended here this evening after a three hours. The foreign ministers will meet for a plenary session tomorrow, but today already had informal talks on the final report by officials on the agenda to be discussed after the inaugural session.

The session unanimously elected Pakistan's presidential adviser for foreign affairs, Agha Shahi, as chairman of the conference. The leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation, Abdul Mohsen Abu Meizer, was elected first vice-chairman while Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin K. Jabang was chosen as second vice-chairman.

On a unanimous vote, the leader of the Senegalese delegation, Moustapha Niasse, was elected chairman of the drafting committee of the conference while Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta was elected rapporteur general of the conference.

18 May Plenary Session

BK180231 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti, in his report to the plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad today, said that the ideal solution of the Afghan problem lies in the total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops, repatriation of refugees to their homeland and the grant of the right of self-determination to the Afghans to elect their own government. He said this is the only solution acceptable to the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference.

The main points of his report were given out by the official spokesman of the conference while briefing newsmen this afternoon. The secretary general, in his report, dealt with the statement by Soviet President Brezhnev made on 27 February expressing the readiness of the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan when foreign intervention ended in the affairs of Afghanistan and on the condition that the United States and the neighboring countries of Afghanistan guarantee this. Habib Chatti was of the view that the neutralization of Afghanistan can only come about through the determination and will of the Afghan people themselves. With regard to the Soviet accusation of interference from the neighboring states, particularly Pakistan, the secretary general in his report said there is no truth in the accusation that Pakistan interferes in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The Pakistan Government has denied this accusation several times.

The report of the secretary general also referred to the influx of hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees into Pakistan and said that Pakistan was offering humanitarian services to them despite its limited resources. The secretary general, in his report, felt that the Pakistan proposal for the formation of a ministerial committee to follow up the Afghan problem could facilitate finding a solution of the issue. This proposal will be discussed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The secretary general called on the Islamic states to stand firm and foster solidarity in this moment of crisis. He said the Organization of the Islamic Conference also calls for the removal of the areas of influence of the two superpowers of the East and the West.

Asked if the conference will come up with practical action against the U.S. action in Iran, the chairman of the political committee, Mr Yunus of Pakistan, told newsmen that an item on Iran had been included unanimously in the agenda. They are now in the process of collecting resolutions and proposals offered by various delegations. In reply to another question he said the report of the secretary general had become a document of the conference and its parts concerning political issues will come up before the political committee when relevant items are taken up.

The official spokesman's attention was drawn by newsmen to the leaders of the Afghan liberation alliance attending the plenary session this afternoon as members of the Iranian delegation. The spokesman said as far as the political committee was concerned he was not aware of it.

However, a Pakistani spokesman, when contacted later in the evening, explained that the Afghan mojahedin representatives did attend the plenary session today. He said it is the right of the Iranian authorities to include anyone in their delegation. Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh is understood to have told the plenary session that the inclusion of the representatives of Afghan mojahedin in the Iranian delegation means that Iran was going all the way with them.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative says the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference has got off to a very good start. The indications are that the conference would maintain consensus and demonstrate complete solidarity among the Muslim states.

Briefing newsmen about today's proceedings the official spokesman of the conference told newsmen tonight that after adopting the 102-item agenda, the plenary closed door session was addressed by the foreign ministers of Bangladesh, Tunisia and Indonesia; the deputy foreign minister of Syria and the secretary general of the Rabta-ye 'Alam-e Islami. Giving details of the proceedings of various committees, the spokesman said the political committee took up the problem of the Middle East, which include the question of Palestine and Jerusalem, as the crux of the world problem in general and the issue of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel and the repeated Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon.

The economic committee approved a draft resolution by Saudi Arabia to increase the capital of the Islamic Development Bank from 1,000 million Islamic dinars to 1,500 million Islamic dinars. The bank has so far provided 1,300 million dollars to the member states.

The cultural committee considered a number of items including that of relating to the strengthening of the Istanbul center of research in Islamic history and culture. It also considered the establishment of an organization of Red Crescent as proposed by Libya. The cultural committee also studied projects for two Islamic universities that are being established, one each in Niger and Uganda sponsored by the Islamic Conference.

The administrative and financial committee, among other things, discussed and approved the budget of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the next year.

Further Details

BK181131 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has decided to include on its agenda the Pakistan proposal to consider ways and means of guaranteeing the (?collective) security of the Muslim states. The proposal was made by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his inaugural address at the conference yesterday and later explained by adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi in his speech after his election as chairman. This was stated by official spokesman of the conference Qasim Zahiri while briefing the newsmen after the first plenary closed-door meeting of the foreign ministers in Islamabad this afternoon. He said this item will be considered by the political committee and then come up before the plenary session.

The spokesman said that this morning the plenary session began under the chairmanship of Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. The heads of delegations met yesterday in an informal session. He said at today's meeting the head of the steering committee submitted the report on the meeting of the senior officials about the draft agenda. The plenary session approved the report. Chairman of the conference Agha Shahi submitted the agenda item by item which was unanimously approved by the foreign ministers. This was followed by the reading out of the report by Secretary General Habib Chatti. The report comprises a comprehensive program of all the issues before the Islamic world. The secretary general in his report emphasized the important issues, including Palestine, Jerusalem, Afghanistan and Iran.

The spokesman said the plenary session constituted four committees. They are: the political and information committee, the economic and social committee for cultural affairs and the committee for administrative and financial affairs. These committees will start their work this afternoon simultaneously with the plenary session. The official spokesman said that before the plenary adjourned its morning session, head of delegation from the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus Rauf Denktas addressed the foreign ministers.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Address

BK181546 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has said in Islamabad that Indonesia praises highly the success of the Iranian people's revolution in opening the way for the establishment of a society in that country that accords with the Iranian people's aspirations and desires. However, Foreign Minister Mochtar also expressed his concern over the developments in Iran resulting from the U.S.-Iranian conflict. He called on the two countries to exercise self-restraint and not to take actions which could worsen the already tense situation. Foreign Minister Mochtar stated this tonight in a speech to the ninth [as heard] Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja also said that the Indonesian people continue to follow the developments in Afghanistan and the Middle East with concern. He said the Indonesian Government continues to demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people to determine their own destiny free from outside interference. He called on countries attending the conference to take new initiatives to solve the Afghan crisis.

Touching on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja accused Israel of being [words indistinct] and arrogant and opposed efforts by Islamic countries trying to liberate Jerusalem and other Arab territories still occupied by Israel. He also reaffirmed Indonesia's support for the Arab people's struggle.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Address

BK190609 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] At the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, Bangladesh has reiterated its special proposal for setting up a ministerial standing committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to present a common position in dealing with matters of special significance to the Muslim countries.

Addressing the plenary session of the conference yesterday afternoon, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq said the setting up of such a high level standing committee will provide the Islamic countries with a much-needed institutional framework to cope with the problems and crises arising from time to time. It will also realize the central objective of the Organization of the Islamic conference which is to strengthen unity and solidarity among the Islamic countries and forge them as one community.

The foreign minister said the Islamic countries, because of their strategic position, are right at the center of the gathering storm. The unresolved problems in the Middle East, the continued armed conflict and presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and the growing crisis in U.S.-Iran relations contain all the elements of a highly explosive situation. In the hour of grave peril, the confernce has a great responsibility to perform, he added.

The foreign minister reiterated Bangladesh's complete solidarity with the Arabs and the Palestinians and its support to them in their struggle against Israeli aggression. He said a just and lasting peace in the region can be secured only through complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinians to have a state of their own.

The foreign minister said the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is a violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned movement. He demanded immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Referring to the Iran-U.S. relations, the foreign minister insisted Bangladesh wants a peaceful and honorable settlement of the problem. He proposed the setting up of a contact group to consult the countries concerned and other countries whose good offices are likely to be helpful in resolving the problem.

The foreign minister also called for the resumption of intercommunal talks to promote peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem. Referring to Africa, the foreign minister reiterated Bangladesh's full support to the brave people in the continent in their struggle for freedom and justice. He said he believed the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination in the region will disappear in the near future.

The foreign minister called for greater unity among the Islamic countries to transform them into a self-reliant community through the development and sharing of their resources and proposed a six-point suggestion to achieve the goal. The Bangladesh proposal for a self-reliant Islamic economic community includes hastening the economic development of the member countries through joint ventures, diversification of investment in Islamic countries with priorities on agricultural development to ensure food security and creation of a special fund to assist the members in implementing their development strategy.

Professor Haq said creation of an Islamic international banking system to coordinate and expand the credit facilities within the proposed Islamic community will also help to achieve the objective. The Bangladesh proposal also includes the development of training facilities to technical and professional personnel to make the Islamic community self-reliant and development and equalization of educational opportunities to promote cultural cohesion and unity within the Islamic world.

The Bangladesh foreign minister also put forward before the 40-nation conference a special proposal for holding of sports and games with a view to promoting better understanding and solidarity among the Islamic countries.

Malaysian Minister on Afghanistan

BK190433 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen has said the Soviet troops must withdraw from Afghanistan and the people of that country be allowed to determine their own future free from outside interference. In an interview with Radio Pakistan he said Afghanistan must be a nonaligned, neutral and sovereign independent state. He commended the humanitarian help being given by Pakistan to these helpless refugees despite its limited resources.

INDIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN KABUL

Kabul Arrival; Meets Dost

LD161524 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost received Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Sathe in his office this morning and talked about matters of interest. The Indian deputy foreign minister arrived in Kabul this morning to talk about matters of mutual interest to the two countries and in continuation of talks concerning the situation in the region. He was welcomed at Kabul international airport by 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, deputy foreign minister responsible for political matters, a number of high ranking officials of the ministry and the Indian ambassador to Kabul, Dr Jaskaran Singh Teja, as well as by a number of the members of the Indian Embassy.

According to another report, after his arrival, Mr Sathe met Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel during a courtesy call in his office.

Received by Karmal

LD181508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received this morning at 1000 Indian Deputy Foreign Minister R.D. Sathe at the Revolutionary Council headquarters for a meeting. The minister of education and training, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, met Indian Deputy Foreign Minister R.D. Sathe at her office. Subjects of interest were discussed in this meeting.

Meets With Keshtmand

LD171532 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, received Indian Deputy Foreign Minister R.D. Sathe at the Prime Ministry headquarters for a courtesy call this morning.

Attends Kabul Function

LD181744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Last night a soiree was held in honor of Indian Deputy Foreign Minister R.D. Sathe in the protocol hall of the Foreign Ministry. It was given by Political Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel. A number of hish ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, companions of the Indian deputy foreign minister, Indian Ambassador to Kabul Dr Jaskaran Singh Teja, and members of the Indian Embassy took part in the soiree.

AGRICULTURE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD181802 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A preliminary protocol on the development of agricultural cooperation between Afghanistan and Bulgaria was signed today by Hasan Payman, general director of agriculture and agricultural produce, and (Hayan Jalud), leader of the Bulgarian delegation of experts.

Agreement has been reached to begin projects for the production of sugar beet, cotton and other vegetables over a preliminary area of 1,000 jeribs in the Qonduz, Baghlan and Takhar regions. The area will be extended at a later stage. The Bulgarian delegation of experts arrived in Kabul recently to discuss these projects and to sign the protocol.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MIJATOVIC ON ELECTION

LD171536 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Department reports that a congratulatory telegram has been sent to Belgrade from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the election of Cvijetin Mijatovic as president of the Presidency of the SFRY.

PARTY OFFICIALS MARK HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

LD182324 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A grand soiree has been held by the international relations commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee in the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the 90th birthday of Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the workers of Vietnam and the prominent personality of the international workers movement. Members of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council, prominent party cadres, high ranking government officials and the ambassadors of friendly countries to Kabul participated in the celebration. The soiree was opened with the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Engineer Nazar Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Afghan-Vietnam friendship committee, made a speech and highlighted the struggling and heroic personality of Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the people of Vietnam, and his struggles in successfully bringing about the worker's revolution in Vietnam. He said: The toiling people of Afghanistan and, on their behalf, the PDPA, have always expressed their deep solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam and have supported, and still supports their continuous struggle against imperialism. Nguyen Huu Khieu, the SRV ambassador to Kabul, gave thanks for the celebration of the 90th birthday of Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the people of Vietnam. He said: The party, government and people of the SRV are supporting the fraternal people of Afghanistan in the achievement and fulfillment of the aims of the Sawr Revolution, and are confident that the final victory will be won by the courageous people of Afghanistan.

During this meeting, Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, the chairman of the publicity committee, and Nyaz Mohammad Momand, the official responsible for the economic committee of the PDPA Central Committee, made statements about the 60 years of long life and struggle of Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Vietnam Communist Party and the SRV.

KABUL COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT, WARSAW TREATY DECLARATIONS

LD162258 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The recent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] declaration, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, by pointing to a political solution for the complete and guaranteed cessation of aggressive actions against Afghanistan and to the desire for development of relations with Iran and Pakistan based on good neighbor relations, noninterference in each others affairs and mutual respect, has received broad favorable reaction in the world press.

The political advisory committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, at the end of today's meetings in Poland, emphasized the necessity of a political solution to the situation in the region and declared that such a solution will be found ensuring that all foreign interference against the DRA Government and its people will be halted.

According to an All-India Radio report, the Indian prime minister, Indira Ghandi, commenting on the DRA declaration, said: The balanced behavior of the DRA has stopped the further spread of tension in the region.

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said in Bonn that his government will consider the recent Afghan proposal with interest and without delay. The circulation of this declaration, which is an expression of the principled stand of the DRA for stable peace in the region and for the complete preparedness for the solution of differences with neighbors through talks, has been supported by the world's peace-loving circles and once again confirms Afghanistan's peaceful initiative.

KABUL CALLS FOR GUARANTEE ON CESSATION OF AGGRESSION

LD162156 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which was announced through the Afghan media on Wednesday evening is a clear sign of the sincerity and well-meaning of revolutionary Afghanistan for the desire for peace in the region and the world and the elimination of the causes of the disruption of the international detente. This important declaration--if viewed with the same intentions by the opposite side--will, without any doubt, be counted as the beginning of a new phase in the stability of the situation in the region, the stability of normal and friendly relations between the Southeast Asian countries, and the expansion of human relations between the masses belonging to different geographic boundaries.

With this broad political and diplomatic program, the DRA has showed that it will not waste any time at all to realize a long lasting and just peace. This kind of action will be taken for the purpose of avoiding fratricide, tension and danger. On the other hand, the declaration resolutely announces that the people of Afghanistan have chosen their final path by their national and democratic Saur Revolution. This shows that the path we have chosen by the glorious Saur Revolution is a path of no return and the people of Afghanistan will never bargain with the revolution and its achievements.

What we want is only the search for practical ways to stop the interference by aggressive acts against the lawful Government of Afghanistan and through peaceful means. But traveling toward this is not possible on a one-way path. The realization of peace, more than any other thing, needs a good, peaceful intention and we have clearly expressed this sacred intention of the people of Afghanistan. What is important for us is that the noble masses of the region and the world clearly know that the humane regime in Afghanistan not only in theory but in political practice, places humanism and peace before hegemonism in political dealings.

Our demands in the seven-article declaration are not proposals that cannot be fulfilled. We say that the aggressive armed intervention and various acts of interference against revolutionary Afghanistan--the Afghanistan which has chosen the path of construction and progress--will cease and that they will cease and not be repeated.

This is important--that the aggression, once it has ceased, will not be repeated--because everyone knows that peace means not only the cessation of aggression but the realization of a long lasting peace and for this the guarantee that the aggression will not be repeated is necessary.

We, who are facing an undeclared war, only want the interfering forces and the agents of aggression and provocation, especially the United States, which is the major source of the encouragement of interference against Afghanistan, to clearly guarantee that all types of aggression, provocations and all external interference against the DRA will cease, and will not be started again. If this happens, the necessity for the existence of the limited military contingents of the USSR will no longer remain and this question could also be included as part of the political solution to the matter.

We, with our neighbors and especially the toiling masses of the region, say: Why should we not talk? In an age when the most complicated problems and matters are solved through discussion and understanding, no argument exists for a stubborn refusal to sit around a table for talks. The declaration of the DRA is an expression of the fact that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA consider it very important to have normal and friendly relations with our neighbors, especially Iran and Pakistan. We know that the people of Afghanistan have strong and unbreakable cultural, historical and Islamic links with the people of these two countries.

We believe that the conspiracies are the conspiracies of imperialism and at its head U.S. imperialism, which is fanning discord and outbursts among the societies of the region, encouraging different elements and groups toward fratricide and Islamicide [as heard] in order, on the one hand, to block the path of progress of the people of the region and, on the other hand, to turn the tension-warmed region into eternal flames and to warm themselves by the flames of the region's burning fires. It is not important to them how many towers of human skulls are constructed one on top of the other. The people of the world saw this with their own eyes in Vietnam and they have also seen it in Kampuchea and the Middle East.

The declaration of the DRA leaves no place for seditionist and Satanic maneuvers and has clearly laid down the intentions of the parties concerned, in a resolute test [as heard] and will seriously find out and show who wants peace and humanity and who wants war and the disruption and destruction of the international order.

What we especially want from the Islamic nation is their understanding of the sincerity of our intentions to know that our intentions are nothing else than [to fight] against the anti-Islamic and antihuman circles of bloodthirsty and human-devouring imperialism. We place great importance and great value on peace and we consider peace to be the only suitable atmosphere for the peaceful life and social progress of our toiling masses and the Muslim people of the region.

'ABDOLMAJID SARBOLAND ATTENDS MEETINGS IN HERAT CITY

LD172310 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The warm greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were conveyed to the toiling people of Herat during a meeting held in the city gardens by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture.

During a talk with the religious leaders, elders and the people of Herat city in the presence of the governor of Herat, the minister outlined some matters concerning the success of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution. He said: In this phase, when revolutionary Afghanistan is taking firm steps toward the construction and creation of a peaceful Afghanistan in order to realize justice, brotherhood and equality between the tribes and nationalities of the country, it is the duty of the religious leaders and intellectuals to explain the essence of the successes of the revolution's new development stage to other dear compatriots.

The minister of information and culture expressed his pleasure with his talks with the elders, religious leaders and the people of the Herat city and said: The leadership of the party and the DRA Government hopes that in the light of the unity and solidarity of the various strata of the country, the nation will overcome all the pains and persecutions imposed on the innocent people of Afghanistan during the reign of Amin, the recognized agent of U.S. imperialism, and his spy band. In reply a number of the religious leaders, on behalf of the meeting participants, expressed and promised their support for the party and Afghan Government leadership in defense of the homeland and the revolution.

'Abdolmajid Sarboland, minister of information and culture, arrived in Herat yesterday afternoon and was welcomed by the provincial committee secretary, the governor of Herat and the commander of the military force, at Herat city airport. According to another report, the minister of information and culture and his companions, subsequently went to the shrine of the pir [holy man] of Herat, Khwaja 'Abdollah Ansari and to the hill of the martyrs of the revolution, and prayed for their souls.

For the purpose of the confirmation, support, ratification and implementation of the decisions of the grand and historic second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the party activists of the 17th division of Herat, held a meeting today at the divisions headquarters. At this meeting, attended by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland and Honar Ghirat, organization assistant of the PDPA Central Committee, the national anthem of the DRA was played and then the minister of information and culture spoke about the importance and the constructive values of the ratification of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The meeting ended by drawing up a resolution expressing support for the confirmation and the implementation of the ratification and decisions of that plenum.

According to another report, 'Abdolmajid Sarboland took part in a meeting of the party activists of Herat Province which was held to support and implement the valuable decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, in Herat city hall this morning. In this meeting, too, the minister of information and culture explained the importance and the role of the decisions and ratification of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee in the lives of our toiling people.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TOURSE MILITARY INDUSTRIES

GF181735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Koshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, deputy head of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and planning minister, yesterday inspected various departments of the military industries of the general directorate of the armed forces political affairs department. During his inspection tour, Koshtmand talked to workers and employees and stressed their serious duties in light of the Sawr Revolution's supreme goals. A worker, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, promised full cooperation in this regard.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Parliament May Schedule Hostage Release

NC190850 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Paris, May 19 (AFP)--Iran will free all its 53 American hostages if the Tehran Parliament ratifies a comprehensive package of measures for ending the crisis with the United States, according to a usually well-informed source here.

This scheme will be submitted to Iran's Parliament as soon as it convenes on June 5, the source said.

The hostages would be released in three phases. Several Islamic countries worked out the tentative plan with the backing of some Western European governments and the Socialist Internationale.

The first to be freed would be the three American diplomats who found sanctuary in the Iranian Foreign Ministry when Islamic militants seized the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4, a source in touch with the mediators said.

The second phase would be the release of a further 40 hostages as soon as Tehran and Washington opened official negotiations to settle the 15,000-million-dollar financial dispute between them.

The third and final phase involves the release of the remaining 10 American hostages, considered by the Iranians to be members of the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.).

The 10 would be freed on the signing of a treaty of peace and neutrality between Washington and Tehran, thier past activities having previously been investigated, the source said.

This schedule was worked out in recent weeks by an international goodwill mission which includes Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, formerly Greek Catholic patriarch of Jerusalem, Argentine businessman Hector Villalon, and French lawyer Christian Bourguet.

The plan was altered, according to the source, by last month's unsuccessful commando raid to free the hostages. Since then, Iran has demanded that the release of the hostages be in the framework of an agreement to guarantee Iranian neutrality.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's recent round of visits to France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Gulf countries were also preparing the way for the same plan, the source added.

It is understood that the Italian Government agreed to mediate to persuade Washington to sign a treaty of neutrality and peace with Iran, while Spain and Switzerland are reportedly ready to coordinate the efforts of countries supporting such a treaty.

According to the source, Algeria and Syria have meanwhile been working towards the creation of an Islamic commission to work out details of the plan to be submitted to Iran's Parliament and which would be the basis for Washington-Tehran negotiations.

In addition, the task of setting up a commission of experts to mediate in the financial dispute between Iran and the United States is being undertaken by Switzerland and Algeria.

Since diplomatic relations were broken off, Switzerland has represented U.S. interests in Iran, and Algeria the interests of Iran in the U.S.

Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzales reportedly has asked the Socialist Internationale to back moderate Iranian politicians who are intent on getting the plan accepted by their Parliament.

Mr Qotbzadeh has also secured assurances from Switzerland and Spain that they will not support eventual all-out economic sanctions against Iran by other Western nations, while the Italian Government agreed to adopt a very moderate stance over European Economic Community (EEC) sanctions, the source said.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have agreed to offset eventual economic sanctions by supplying Iran with raw materials, food, and pharmaceutical products.

There have also been pledges of support from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Romania to take over Western development projects in Iran if and when they are suspended, the source concluded.

Student Statement 128 Released

LD170313 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy released statement No. 128 today, addressed to the Muslim and fighting people of Zanjan and Qazvin. In this statement, after noting the struggle and self-sacrifice demonstrated by the champion people of Zanjan and Qazvin during the glorious days of our Islamic Revolution and the tragic acts committed by the mercenary agents of the Pahlavi regime, it is said:

Brave and Muslim people of Qazvin and Zanjan, a number of spy hostages are being sent to your cities to remind you of the days when you were captives in the hands of the agents of these hostages, the mercenaries of the treacherous shah, and to assure you that God rewards resistence and steadfastness by changing suffering to glory. We are sure that all the noble residents of that region, especially the committed and combatant clergy and the brave and revolutionary youths and the dear guardsmen, will do their best cooperate with the student brothers who have accompanied the hostages from the den of espionage to your cities in order to prepare them for the day of trial, the day of public disgrace of the criminal American leaders.

Bani-Sadr Requests European Help

NC171009 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 17, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in an interview published here today called on Europe, in particular Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, to put forward concrete proposals aimed at ending the crisis over the American Embassy hostages in Iran.

Europe should "put forward suggestions as to how we should act, advance concrete proposals, mediate, take action instead of simply condemning us," he told the correspondent for the Italian LA STAMPA in Tehran.

"Condemnation, participation in the (proposed U.S. sponsored economic) blockade are not policies, but the adoption of a sterile, mechanical attitude, which, as we have already seen, has had no useful results," he said.

"Be aware that you as well as us must face objective difficulties created by the hostage crisis and that these difficulties threaten to rock the international situation," he added.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, however, dismissed the possibility of his country coming under Soviet influence. "I prefer to endure any privation, any economic sacrifice rather than throw myself into the arms of the Soviet Union," he said.

He added that he was still hopeful that many countries--even the Western Europeans--would come forward and help Iran with its technological problems.

'Most' MP's Favor Trial

NC180746 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 18 May 80

[Report by Stephen McDonnell]

[Text] Tehran, May 18, (AFP)--Most deputies elected to the new Iranian Parliament want a trial of at least some of the estimated 53 Americans held hostage in Iran, one M.P. said in an interview published today.

The Parliament has been authorised by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to decide on the fate of the hostages after its first session opens on June 5.

The M.P., former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, envisaged Parliament deciding on the type of trial, its "political and economic objectives" and the sentences to be meted out to anyone convicted.

But he warned: "A trial of the hostages which becomes a trial of the persons alone would be a mistake."

The United States itself should go in the dock for its role in Iran since the 1953 coup that restored the shah to power, he said.

He admitted it was still unclear how the 270-seat Parliament would tackle the hostage issue. "What is definite and clear from statements made and positions taken by the members is that M.P.'s generally favour a trial of the hostages," he said.

The interview was carried by KEYHAN newspaper, which Mr Yazdi edits. The paper said he made his remarks before being elected to Parliament.

Americans Reported Seen Near Embassy

NC181110 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 18 (AFP)--Hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards launched a widespread search today after two Americans were reported to have been seen outside the occupied U.S. Embassy, according to a senior guardsman at the embassy gates.

He said the two were spotted sitting in an unmarked military jeep some 200 yards (meters) from the compound, and one of two Iranians with them was carrying a machine gun.

But a spokesman at the Pasdaran Revolutionary Guards headquarters said he was unaware of the incident, adding that an announcement would be made if the news were confirmed.

The incident was related by guardsman Amir Rahimi, who said he headed a Pasdaran intelligence unit. Colleagues with him outside the embassy backed his story.

He said a plain-clothes Pasdaran agent approached the jeep and heard two men aged about 27 speaking English with American accents.

They had a plan of the embassy area unfolded in front of them on the back seat, and were marking down positions of sentry posts, he said.

The agent reportedly saw the barrel of a machine-gun on the lap of one of the Iranians in the front seat before the men realised they had been seen and drove off at high speed towards north Tehran.

Three hundred Pasdaran units, each with at least six armed men, were immediately mobilised throughout the capital to hunt for the jeep, guardsman Rahimi said.

He commented: "They were obviously planning another Entebbe-style raid but we are ready for them."

He claimed embassy security had been tightened four-fold since the abortive U.S. operation on April 25 to free the Americans held hostage in Iran since November.

Militants holding the embassy knew of today's incident but the hostages had not been informed, he said.

The militants say they have scattered the embassy hostages among 16 towns across the country, but guardsman Rahimi said some were still in the compound.

Hostages in Shiraz Moved

GF181455 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The location of the U.S. spy hostages in Shiraz has been changed. Muslim student followers of the imam's line, who have come to Shiraz and are in charge of keeping hostages, made this announcement in the following communique:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Brave Muslim citizens of Shiraz, when we arrived in Shiraz we considered the former consulate, which is a branch of the same U.S. espionage and conspiracy center, to be the best place to keep the U.S. spies. That was why we transferred them there. But from the very first days of our stay we realized that there was a lack of security in that location due to the absence of any protection. And this was something that our friends, especially the brother guardsmen, also noticed. Therefore, with the assistance of the esteemed clergy and our brother guardsmen we were able to find a more suitable location in a few days time.

The U.S. spies are currently being kept in a building located at Revolution Square, Corps Circle, at the beginning of Zand Avenue, adjacent to the Revolution Court.

While thanking you, the brave citizens of Shiraz, for all your cooperation and efforts, and while expressing our gratitude to the devoted clergymen of Shiraz, who have been very kind to us, as well as thanking our brother guardsmen, who have been generously diligent all this time, we once again, as in the past, ask everyone to be wary of and alert to all conspiratorial acts and counterrevolutionary moves. This is especially important at this time when certain despicable acts of conspiracy have been noticed.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's line in Shiraz.

U.S. JOURNALIST MOVED FROM TEHRAN TO UNDISCLOSED LOCATION

NC171340 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 17, (AFP)--An American woman journalist arrested 12 days ago on spying charges has been moved from Tehran's Evin Prison to an undisclosed destination, an official spokesman said today.

But permission to visit her has still been denied to the Swiss Embassy, which is handling U.S. affairs in Iran.

Swiss Ambassador Eric Lang said the Iranian Foreign Ministry refused to say where she was held or to specify exact charges against her. Cynthia Dwyer, a freelance journalist from Buffalo in New York State, was arrested by revolutionary guards on May 5.

Press reports said security men claimed to have found papers in her hotel room proving she had links with the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

UN SAYS INVESTIGATORY COMMISSION WILL RETURN IN 10 DAYS

LD181856 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A UN spokesman has announced that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will send a delegation to Iran within 10 days to resume negotiations on the release of the U.S. hostages. The spokesman said that Waldheim will send 'Aziz Da'udi, a prominent jurist, to the capital of Iran to discuss restarting the work of the UN investigatory commission.

After many advisory talks with the governments of Iran and the United States, which have both indicated the desire [words indistinct], in Waldheim's opinion this time (he has found something new). It is expected that Da'udi will come to Tehran within 10 days.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON AD-DAWUDI VISIT

JN182032 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Following the dissemination of a news report on Adib ad-Dawudi's visit to Tehran, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement in which it announced that Ad-Dawudi is a member of the five-member commission which has previously visited Iran and that his mission in Iran is solely for the purpose of studying and completing the report of the above-mentioned commission, whose task is to investigate the former shah's crimes and the U.S. attacks on Iran. The statement added that Ad-Dawudi has no other task.

BBC REPORTS ON KHOMEYNI DENIAL OF COUP RUMORS

TA190649 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 19 May 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] After much recent speculation about the possibility of a coup in Iran, the subject has now been raised by the country's leader himself, Ayatollah Khomeyni. The Ayatollah said that the idea was unthinkable, and the conditions for a coup did not exist, but our correspondent in Tehran, Alex Brodie, says that what is interesting is that Ayatollah Khomeyni felt it necessary to comment at all on the possibility of a coup.

[Begin recording] Don't listen to foolish words spoken behind closed doors, he said. I assure you that the nation is indestructible. So, the highest authority in the land has, it could be said, given credence to speculation about a coup by denying the possibility. In the newspapers there have been reports of airspace violations, secret American airports, enemies on all borders. In Tehran bombs went off. Sabotage continued in Khuzestan. The London Embassy was occupied. War raged in Kordestan.

The blame was attached variously to American spies, Iraqi agents, supporters of the shah's last prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, and generally counterrevolutionaries. A fundamentalist Islamic group distributed leaflets, telling people how to act in the event of a coup, in great detail. President Bani-Sadr, even, said he had news of the infiltration of 96 American agents, and said if anything happened don't blame the army. Following the abortive American raid, coup paranoia is understandable, and more than that, some of the wild accusations about American intentions became believable. But the latest official statements raised the question: Are they using an external threat to unite the nation or are they seriously worried? [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON REACTION TO EUROPEAN TRADE SANCTIONS

Qotbzadeh: 'No Fear of Blockade'

LD162054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Qotbzadeh, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, spoke to our correspondent before leaving Tehran this afternoon. He said: The Iranian Government has not and will not, under any circumstance, ask for a postponement of economic sanctions by the European countries.

He added: I announced for the first time, in a press conference in Zurich last week, and have repeatedly announced, that we have no fear of an economic blockade by Europe. I stressed: Let them carry out their economic sanctions on Iran, so that once and for all the myth of economic sanctions would be shattered for the countries who have risen against imperialism and so that humanity would no longer fear such whistlings in the dark.

Imports Increased To Beat Sanctions

LD191103 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 May 80 p 5

[Amit Roy report: "Iran on Imports Spree To Beat EEC Sanctions"]

[Text] Tehran--Iran industry has been engaged in a hectic "beat the sanctions" buying spree, with ships and aircraft importing all manner of goods before today's deadline set by the Common Market.

EEC countries are committed to imposing trade and economic sanctions against Iran because there has been no appreciable progress over the release of the 50 American hostages dispersed in cities throughout the country.

A senior ambassador with expert knowledge of the economic scene said yesterday: "There is a slight siege atmopsphere on the commercial and import front. People are really stocking up.

"A lot of stuff came by aircraft and there is a lot of activity in the southern ports. There are plenty of ships coming in. The problem is only in unloading.

"They are grabbing whatever they can get hold of, from printing presses to machinery." The consensus of opinion among economists was that "sanctions will cause dislocation but not deprivation."

Severe Shortages

Since Iran had to import most of its needs, there were severe shortages in many fields, particularly steel. Car parts were difficult to obtain, hence a sharp rise in the number of stolen vehicles.

The ambassador said if sanctions had been imposed in early November, "it would have hit Iran in the solar plexus."

Sanctions were being imposed by the Western nations "in a very diluted form. Food and medicine are exempt. After all, it is only future contracts and things like that."

The last six months had given Iran plenty of opportunity to find ways of evading sanctions. In the last month or so, when it became clear the EEC would go ahead with sanctions, companies had stockpiled heavily.

Housewives had stuffed freezers with as much food as possible.

"The Iranians have pulled out most of their money from areas where they feel it is most vulnerable," an ambassador said.

"They feel quite confident that the British will not do anything that will disturb their reputation as bankers."

A considerable amount of money had been withdrawn from West Germany. Some had been deposited in Libyan and Algerian banks. "It is for laundering purposes."

Banks in Bahrain, which were immune to a great extent from local laws, had also been used.

They would almost certainly send the deposited money back to Europe. The money was not technically Iranian, and therefore could not be frozen.

As far as oil purchases were concerned, the Iranians had detached themselves completely from the European community.

Commerce Minister on Sanctions

LD181910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Reza Sadr, our country's commerce minister, has stated in an interview with our correspondent that most of the goods purchased from EEC countries since the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran have either been unloaded at Iranian ports or are en route to Iran. Please pay attention to our colleague's interview with the commerce minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Sadr, could you first state the consequences of the decision adopted by the foreign ministers of the EEC countries and [words indistinct].

[Answer] In general, the agreements which have been signed from this date onwards are of two types. One concerns our foodstuffs, which will not in any way be affected by the decision. The other concerns consumer goods and raw materials for our factories. All the agreements concerning these types of goods--I should say that most of the goods concerned have either been shipped or are being shipped. Of course, it is not clear to us as yet whether or not the decision will apply to those goods in transit. However, before the EEC decision we were not idle; we have had contacts with various countries and a number of dealers have approached us. I believe that the European countries have restricted their sanctions to some extent because the sanctions will not be effective, just as many economists have predicted. Therefore they have been trying to save face in case the sanctions do not succeed.

[Question] Can you say what sort of agreements we have had with European countries since the occupation of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy?

[Answer] When one asks about agreements I believe that you are referring to the contracts. These contracts concern purchases, including contracts with private firms. Of course, I do not have the figures involved with me right now and I cannot give you details. But I can tell you that we have purchased a large quantity of goods since the occupation of the embassy. What is important is whether what we purchased has been shipped or not, or whether it has reached us or not. Many of the goods purchased by the government so far have reached us or are being unloaded. In my view what they mean by agreements concerns the contracts for purchases, not the detailed agreements and so forth.

[Question] Do you think the EEC decision will have any effect on our country's economy, or can we say that the European economic sanctions against Iran will face complete defeat?

[Answer] The complete failure of the U.S. economic sanctions is perfectly clear to everyone. As you know, from the first days American dockers have refused to load ships for Iran in the same way as [words indistinct]. But we know clearly that this has not had any tangible effect on our situation. On the other hand, we have gone to other countries to seek replacements and several Iranian trade delegations have also visited other countries on behalf of the Commerce Ministry and we have found replacements for many of the goods originally imported from the United States. I am confident that there will not be any tangible effect from the European sanctions. I must note, in particular, that the offers made to us in this regard are much greater than during normal times, that is, that from the moment the sanctions begin a number of countries and numerous dealers will come to us. The number of offers reaching us each day is greater than the day before. The only possible impact of the economic sanctions on our economic situation is that the goods may be slightly more expensive than before. But I do not think that no goods will reach us. Of course, another effect of this situation is extremely positive, that is, our society will be facing these kinds of economic sanctions with the utmost courage and it will become accustomed to the idea that the dependence on the West that exists should be eliminated [words indistinct] consumerism tendency to some extent and eliminate the problem of wasting and squandering things, and that the people should bring themselves closer to an Islamic economy. [end recording]

Oil Minister on Sanctions

NC181115 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 18 (AFP)--The economic sanctions against Iran announced today by the European Economic Community come as no surprise in Tehran and will not affect the Iranian economy, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said here today.

He told AFP "we were expecting measures of this sort and have already taken every precaution to deal with them."

He added that the main effect of sanctions would be "to worsen the crisis in Western countries."

Mr Mo'infar also confirmed that Iran recently signed a contract for the sale of about 30,000 barrels of oil a day to China, and confirmed that from now on only five "neutral" banks--two Swiss, a Swedish, an Austrian and an Indian--will be authorised to handle oil purchases from the National Iranian Oil Company.

Further Oil Minister Statements

LD181932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister and member of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in an interview with our correspondent on the latest decision by the EEC foreign ministers that the reason for the change in the decisions is that these governments are on one hand seeking America's approval; and on the other they realize the inanity of these decisions and are trying to free themselves from the tight situation caused by Carter's pressure on them. I now draw your attention to our correspondent's interview with the oil minister: [begin recording]

[Question] As you are aware, the foreign ministers of the European Common Market countries (?decided) at their recent meeting that economic sanctions against Iran should be limited to [words indistinct] I would like to ask you what is the reason for such a decision, which in fact greatly differs from their previous decisions?

[Answer] The Common Market countries and also Japan are under severe pressure by the U.S. Government and must, in any way possible, express their friendship toward the United States. However, they themselves are aware that such decisions are extremely illogical and have no effect on a solution to the quarrel between Iran and the United States. Therefore, in order to keep the United States satisfied, they imagined they could find a moderate course of action, so that future relations between those countries and Iran would not be worsened. The biggest sign of this [word indistinct] is in fact the behavior of the Japanese Government towards us. On one hand Japan announces, for the (?sake) of the United States, that it will follow the decisions of the Common Market countries and do whatever they wish; on the other hand it tries, in a trivial fashion, to gain the approval of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The remarks made by leaders of Japan have repeatedly shown that (?this is so). These actions and remarks have angered the Japanese people, who in my opinion, wish for friendly relations with the Iranian people and are worried about the future of their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. As you know, they gave a vote of no confidence to Mr Ohira's government, one of the reasons for which is his subservience to America.

In any case, in my opinion, the reason for the change in the decision and positions is due to the equivocal attitude that these governments have adopted, so that on one hand they wish to keep the American Government happy, and on the other hand they realize the inanity and uselessness of these decisions and are trying to free themselves from the tight situation caused by the pressure applied on them by Mr Carter.

[Question] What, in your opinion, is the [word indistict] of the recent meeting of the EEC foreign ministers [words indistinct] regarding Iran?

[Answer] Considering the preparations we had and have--we prepared ourselves for greater things than this--I believe that no new problem is facing us; we anticipated this. We even thought the action would be more severe; we prepared ourselves so that if the action were more severe, no change should occur in the course adopted by the Iranian nation. Hence I do not envisage a particular [word indistinct] in this decision, except that we [words indistinct] and we have been prepared. What is certain to me is the solidarity and unity that we have in our country. In any case, who would scratch my back except myself? We should try and solve our internal problems ourselves. We should even assume that we are under total economic blockade and act accordingly. This assumption has been allowed for in our calculations.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The next stage of Mr Carter's insanity could appear in any form. But what we can say is that the course adopted by the Iranian nation will not change, no matter what change or weakening might occur in the attitude of these countries. Whether they adopt an equivocal attitude or even act more severely, the course of the Iranian nation will not be affected.

The only thing that we can say is what concerns us. We have prepared ourselves for any eventuality. In any case, whatever America's decision, what is important to us is not America's decision, but that of the Iranian people. The decision of the Iranian people will definitely be to face up to all these problems and inconveniences. [end recording]

Bani-Sadr Appeal for Restraint

LD181638 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0600 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Tehran has sent an urgent appeal to the EEC requesting moderation. Our correspondent Maurizio Mengoni reports:

Bani-Sadr has issued a last-minute appeal to the European foreign ministers gathered in Naples. Late last night the president summoned the six Italian journalists still in Tehran. In order to speak to us, he interrupted the proceedings of the Council of the Revolution which was in session at the Presidency.

With a heart-broken voice, he said to us: It is not understandable. It is not justifiable that Europe should follow the United States' policy at all costs. You claim you are doing this for the hostages, but our Parliament will be meeting within a few days--I state specifically to you: Within 10 days--and among the first problems it will discuss will be that of the American prisoners. Why cannot Europe wait?

We asked him what hope the hostages had of returning home safe and sound. He replied that he was sure that it will end that way, but he added that any European pressure and any American provocation will delay the solution and make it more difficult.

We asked him if he could commit himself more precisely, if he could make that concrete gesture that the Europeans are waiting for, in order to avoid having to impose economic sanctions against Iran. In a faint voice, he replied: If we can solve the hostage affair quickly, our economy can bloom once again, correct relations can be resumed with the world, trade with Europe can expand. For you Italians, there is much to do here.

But in that "if" there was the entire drama of a man who is not in a position to offer us anything apart from his disconsolate image. Bani-Sadr today counts for little in this country, and any pressure from outside simply strengthens the integralists and weakens him even further.

Mixed Reaction to Sanctions

LD181850 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Naples--The countries of the European Economic Community have decided to apply limited economic sanctions against Iran. Contracts entered with the Iranian Government after 4 November last year will be frozen with the exception of those involving food products and medical supplies. These measures were adopted this morning by the EEC foreign ministers and will come into force next Thursday, 22 May.

At tomorrow's meeting, the Italian Council of Ministers will discuss the procedures required to implement the sanctions.

The first reactions have been registered in Tehran. Here is a report by our correspondent Maurizio Mengoni:

It could have been worse but the European decision is a grave one nevertheless. This is the first unofficial comment in Tehran in the absence of formal statements so far. President Bani-Sadr is visiting the south of the country at Bandar Abbas; Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh is in Islamabad attending the Islamic conference; Oil Minister Mo'infar merely said the sanctions had not surprised him and that, in any case, they will not cause much damage to the country's economy.

Nevertheless, the decision taken in Naples has been received in government circles with a mixture of disappointment and relief; disappointment because until the last minute there were hopes of a postponement--this was requested, among other things, by President Bani-Sadr himself when he addressed some Italian journalists last night; relief because the European embargo does not include the cancellation of contracts signed before 4 November last year, which in practice means all those currently in force.

In order to express a more sophisticated judgement--we were told this afternoon--it will be necessary to study in detail the protocols of application of the commercial blockade. For instance, for work in progress they will allow the possibility of stipulating necessary additional agreements, the dispatch of equipment, the updating of prices, and all necessary technical improvement without which even contracts excluded from sanctions would finally die of suffocation.

Meanwhile, from tomorrow Italy and Iran will reintroduce consular visas for travel between the two countries; from next Thursday, 22 May, the Iranian Central Bank will arbitrarily set the rate of exchange between the rial and the dollar.

Tehran Comment on EEC Decisions

JN182043 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 18 May 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary: "The Policy of Self-Sufficiency Is the Firm Retort to the Naples Decisions"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Iran has been arduously seeking to attain self-sufficiency and restrict nonessential foreign imports. The Islamic Revolution thus revealed its true identity by adopting this progressive course, which has never been adopted by any other revolution in the world.

The revolution announced its Islamic identity, which is independent from both East and West, even prior to its victory and when it triumphed, slogans had to be translated into actuality and action. The principles of Islam stress self-sufficiency and individual independence. These principles exhort Muslims to do without foreigners, particularly when need can be the cause of subservience.

"No to the East and no to the West" does not mean political independence only. It also means dispensing with both East and West in all economic and cultural fields.

Another factor which prompted Iran to attain self-sufficiency and to do without foreigners was its conviction that neither the East nor the West will stand idle vis-a-vis the new Islamic resurgence. They will do their best to stop the sweeping Islamic revolution, which is flowing from Iran, from spreading to other countries in the world.

When the United States announced about 6 months ago its intention to boycott Iran in the wake of the detention of its agents in its embassy, our people were not affected by this threat. They became more determined to continue the struggle against the United States. The decisions of nine European countries meeting in Naples, Italy to boycott Iran will not affect Iran's decision to continue its march inside and outside the country and its detention of the hostages until it achieves its legitimate demands. On the contrary, their decision will be another incentive towards self-building and the policy of dispensing with the West.

The United States and the nine countries will be defeated when they realize that every shop in Iran has been transformed into a factory to manufacture the spare parts which Iran used to import. Houses have been transformed into working sites, just as happened in Japan after World War II.

If the boycott decision has any effect, this effect will be on the nine countries which valiantly joined the United States in committing an injustice against an unarmed people who suffered oppression and torture under the defunct regime and who are still suffering from the masters of this regime.

The effect of the decisions will be extremely bad for the EEC because the decisions expose the subservience of these countries to the United States. In the age of liberation from colonialism, history will record that the United States had nine strong colonies in Europe. The second bad effect on the European countries will be Iran's total abstention from foreign trade and its movement toward self-sufficiency. The effect this decision will have on the interests of the European countries, the economies of which depend upon Iranian oil supplies, is obvious. The EEC committed suicide when it allowed itself to be ordered around by the Pentagon. It will pay the high price for its stand when the winds of change begin to blow in this turbulent world. Instead of standing alongside the arch-Satan, it should have told the United States: stop your injustices and aggressions.

Beheshti Call for Self-Reliance

LD182230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Following tonight's session of the Revolutionary Council, which was held in the same place as the council of experts, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, said to reporters: The members of the Revolutionary Council have invited the members of the National Consultative Assembly to attend the introductory session on 25 May in Tehran, when the country's current affairs will be discussed. He added: The deadline for the seven-man committee for submitting its views on the first stage of the elections is 21 May. The National Consultative Assembly will be will be inaugurated on 28 May.

Of course, the seven-man committee has already expressed its views on a number of towns but since extreme care is taken progress is slow.

Regarding the elections that have been deferred in some areas, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry said: Until Kordestan is completely calm, so that the people can freely elect their representatives, no elections will take place. I think that we can hold elections in that region within a month. Regarding the annulment of the election results in a number of regions, he said: The seven-man committee has declared the election results in Saveh and Rudsar null and void. The Interior Ministry, in accordance with the Revolutionary Council decision, is forced to accept the views of the seven-man committee, even if we disagree with them. In these two places the elections were conducted fairly in the eyes of the Interior Ministry. The seven-man committee agreed that no cheating had occurred, but decided that violations of regulations had taken place.

Regarding the holding of elections in these areas, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry said: Elections will be held immediately in these parts. Elections in Saveh will take place at the end of this week and in Rudsaw perhaps by the end of the week. The second round of elections in Kermanshah--which had been stopped--will be held next Friday, 30 May.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, following the council session Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said to reporters: A bill for speedier and more decisive investigations of the cases of those accused of producing, distributing and transporting narcotics was ratified. The bill states that persons involved in this should be dealt with very decisively so that our young generation and our people can be rid of these monsters.

Regarding the declaration of economic sanctions by the Common Market, Ayatollah Beheshti said: I have repeatedly said that our nation and the Revolutionary Council have been prepared for and forseen such crises. Our case is not a special one; any nation which has wished to free itself of the giants has encountered such crises. But those nations that have accepted these crises and have overcome them with initiative and (?creative) movement and have solved these crises through self-reliance and self-confidence and creative work, have attained the final victory. But those nations that were too soft and sought to proceed with their revolutions to final victory without incurring difficulties and hardship once again suffered true suppression, that is, a return to a system that is irresponsible, dependent, unstable and subordinate to foreigners in a new form.

I hope that our revolutionary and self-sacrificing nation is in the former category, and that it will provide an example of victory rather than a lesson of defeat to others.

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH, DELEGATION ATTEND ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

Predeparture Statement

LD161828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, leading a delegation, left for Islamabad this evening in order to take part in the Islamic countries' foreign ministers' conference.

Before leaving Tehran, the foreign minister granted an interview to our correspondent and answered the questions put to him with regard to issues which would be raised by Iran at the conference. We now draw your attention to this interview: [Begin recording]

[Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, could you please tell us about the outcome of Iran's participation in the earlier Islamabad conference, held in February 1980?

[Answer] The chief outcome was our measure toward establishing a balance concerning the conference's direction, our general policy being neither West nor East. At this conference, which was held to deal with the Afghanistan issue in particular, we instructed our delegation on how to act and on what basis to act, while I personally was in constant contact with it, making sure that the conference's position was in line with our general policy [words indistinct] consequently, we managed to strike a balance [words indistinct] and the conference demonstrated that it could move along the path of the policy of neither West nor East.

Therefore, it is because of this that this time I am personally taking part in the conference so that we may have better success in implementing our principal line in a more forceful manner among the Islamic countries.

[Question] In its previous session the conference included a five-point secondary resolution on its agenda concerning Iran. However, it appears that the resolution's phrasing has been rather mild with regard to Iranian-U.S. relations, that a decisive tone was lacking in the resolution when it came to supporting Iran. Is the Islamic Republic of Iran satisfied with this resolution?

[Answer] To begin with, it was not a secondary resolution. It was a resolution prepared on a separate paper. Consequently, [words indistinct] along with another resolution. Moreover, this earlier conference was held to deal with Afghanistan, and since it was an extraordinary and special conference, the Iranian issue should not have been raised. However, we pressed for the issue being raised. I spoke to [word indistinct]. We were in contact with the various ambassadors, telling them that our purpose in participating in it was to have the Iranian issue discussed as well.

As for the tone of the resolution being mild, if there are people who believe that the resolutions issued by various conferences should include swearing and curses, then I do not think we can do this at the conference [words indistinct]. However, if the idea is to condemn, then they have. When it is said that we condemn U.S. sanctions against Iran or any Islamic country, to us this is quite adequate. As for the inclusion of such terms as: this blood-sucking, criminal, imperialist, this thieving, swindling imperialism; such terms are not used in resolutions issued by international conferences.

[Question] It is said that a great many regimes participating in the Islamabad conference are recognized as America's friends. What are Iran's expectations in taking part in this conference? What does it expect from these countries? Especially in view of U.S. (?aggression) and its preparations for further aggression against Iran?

[Answer] It is because of this that we are taking part. We are taking part, hoping to reverse the direction of the move adopted by the Islamic countries. Unfortunately, such an attitude is caused by the existence of such regimes as the deposed shah's in Iran and certain other governments. We want to give it a moderate direction, neither Western nor Eastern. Our object in participating in this conference is this: There is no doubt that we will be able to take positive steps in this regard. However, if we expect to change the world by participating in this conference or expect unreasonable outcomes, then it is not feasible. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] As the Iranian foreign minister, what specific topics are you going to raise at this conference?

[Answer] Naturally, one is the Iranian issue. Others include the issues of Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon and, obviously, Palestine.

[Question] What is Iran's stand with regard to each of these issues?

[Answer] Condemning the United States for its aggression against Iran and interfering in Iran's affairs; condemning the USSR for its aggression against Afghanistan; condemning Iraq for its internal crimes and its violation of our borders; supporting the people of Lebanon who are subjected to the military oppression and yoke of Israel and the fact that southern Lebanon belongs to the people of southern Lebanon; and, naturally, defending the Palestinian issue and demanding the freedom of [word indistinct].

[Question] (?Pakistan) had made a proposal to the conference, a proposal which is to be raised at this conference as well, to the effect that a joint defense system should be formed among the Islamic countries. Do you think that this can be effected? Furthermore, considering our present conditions, what can we expect from the slamic countries, at a time when we are concerned with U.S. military, political and economic aggression?

[Answer] As a theory, as for anticipating the future, it is natural that all Islamic countries should unite and have complete unity; they should be able to have such pacts. However, as for achieving this objective under the present conditions and circumstances, I believe [words indistinct] it requires time and judgment.

[Question] According to agency reports, U.S. warships are ready to move toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and U.S. military equipment has been painted in such a way as to be able to advance inside Iranian territory. Furthermore, there are reports on the commencement of U.S. aggression against Iran. What defensive position can Iran adopt against these attacks by America?

[Answer] These reports by the various agencies, that new attacks are to be launched, that more pressure is to be applied, all these are aimed at demoralizing our people and strengthening the opposition and the counterrevolutionaries. America will not, that is, it cannot, do such a thing. At any rate, I have said this on a number of occasions. We cannot resist America militarily. However, we can turn every inch of his country's territory into hell for anyone wanting to invade our homeland or wanting to turn our country into [word indistinct]. I assure you that every inch of this country's territory shall be submerged in fire and blood for anyone wanting to do this from [word indistinct]. Consequently, I have no worry whatsoever. These are senseless utterances.

[Question] Recently there were reports that European countries--some European countries--are about to take the initiative in mediating between Iran and America. There is also a report that they want to propose peace and neutrality. Has the Iranian Government been officially informed of this?

[Answer] No, we have not been officially informed. We are totally uninformed about these agency reports. At any rate, I do not believe this a serious issue, for most of [word indistinct] are not here [words indistinct].

[Question] As for Iran's relations with Iraq, some agencies have reported that the PLO has announced its readiness to mediate between Iran and Iraq. Is this true? Have we announced our readiness for this mediation?

[Answer] No, we have repeatedly stated that we will not accept any mediation. As far as we are concerned, Iraq is precisely the same as Israel in this region. Therefore, we cannot have friendship or cooperation with a country whose hand is stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Muslims. We have informed all those cooperating with the Iraqi Government that this is a humanitarian battle, an Islamic battle. Still, if there is someone wanting to establish friendship and entertain love for us, then this is something between him, God and the people. We cannot accept such a responsibility. We will not accept any mediation. We have repeatedly said this and I say it again, that as far as we are concerned, the issue of Iraq, the issue of the present government of Iraq, is a fait accompli.

Statements from Islamabad

LD182006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1716 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, at the Islamabad conference of foreign ministers of Muslim states our country's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh talked about various issues in the Middle East connected with Muslim countries. According to a Foreign Ministry report Qotbzadeh requested that the issue of America's military attack on Iran and the problem of Palestine be discussed first, and that the issue of Afghanistan be discussed later. He added: The problems of countries subject to aggression, be it in Iran or Jerusalem or Kabul, are all considered to be the result of imperialist aggression. For us there is no difference between East and West: We must look at these problems in all countries--whatever form it may have--from the same viewpoint and with the cooperation of all Muslims of the world. With the help of all Muslim countries we should strongly resist them.

Qotbzadeh said: Iran has made its decision on the issue of America's military aggression: We are ready for any sacrifice, for defense and struggle, and we are ready to fight until we are martyred.

Qotbzadeh's speech was welcomed by the foreign ministers present at the meeting and they expressed their support for his remarks.

The Foreign Ministry report states that at first the stand of the Islamic countries was that the USSR's military invasion of Afghanistan must be given priority, and that the issues of the American military attack on Iran and the problem of Palestine should be discussed later.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report the Iranian foreign minister said in an interview with representatives of the Iranian press that the issue of America's aggression against Iran is on the conference agenda, and a resolution on it will be passed.

In answer to the question: Will the Islamic countries adopt a common stand in order to avert the effects of the U.S. economic sanctions against Iran, Qotbzadeh said condemnation by the Islamic countries of America's action is itself an indication of the harmonious stand of these countries on this issue. He said we expect the motto "Neither East Nor West" to be used in the general policy of this conference so that we can adopt firm stands on the main issue. He added: In the meeting with the foreign ministers of Islamic countries I have expressed the clear policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qotbzadeh added: Naturally some differences can be seen between the Arab countries. We do not want to enter into these differnces without reason.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, leader of Iran's delegation to the 11th conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, met at noon today with General Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's president.

The under-secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the ambassador of the Republic of Pakistan were also present at the meeting. Last night Qotbzadeh met with some of the foreign ministers who had taken part in the Islamabad conference.

AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW SEES NO COMMITMENT TO U.S. OR USSR

LD171259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Mohammad Mokri, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the USSR, prior to returning to his mission in Moscow, referred in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter to the talks between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers in Vienna. He said: Although the Soviet leaders have emphasized that they would not have any secret agreements directed against Iran, one should nevertheless follow these talks carefully.

In reply to a question about what steps ought to be taken so that Iran will not be enmeshed in U.S.-Soviet rivalries he said: As we are being true to our nonaligned positions and are acting decisively, we wish to utilize all our social, cultural and pooitical structures for preserving national independence and sovereignty and Islamic and humanitarian principles and toward helping the deprived, oppressed and colonial-stricken nations. Therefore, our struggle against one of these superpowers should not be tantamount to our dependence on the bloc of the other superpower. Our struggle against the United States is not aimed at pleasing the Soviet Government. Our lack of understanding toward and adoption of certain positions in relation to the USSR should not gladden the U.S. Government and thereby give it the impression that it is in order to please the West and the enemies of the USSR that we are (?standing aloof from the latter).

We will act in a manner that will serve the interests of our country's Islamic Revolution and independence and we will attempt to bar the way to those who by resorting to a war of nerves every minute endeavor to propel us in another direction through their cunning and even ignorant methods. We are the ones who decide and not the extremist leftist and rightist blocs, which are hypocritically (?feigning) friendship toward us but at the same do not believe in the Islamic ideology.

The Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the USSR added: Today, the U.S. superpower and its agents are confronting our revolution and imagine that they threaten our very existence and life. By employing all our capabilities we are ready for a great jihad but we will not fall into the lap of another superpower and, while maintaining friendly relations with other countries, we will not give them any right to interfere whatsoever. The U.S. Government would be extremely pleased if we were to make a mistake and, in an effort to meet their military and economic threats, were to bring in the USSR and allow it to meddle in our affairs--thereby giving the impression to certain Soviet leaders that they could put their foot in under the pretext of helping us and struggling against the United States.

It is up to our competence, our power of thinking and planning and our strong action to prove the maturity of our revolution to the world and to demonstrate that our Islamic mission is a humanitarian one and is by no means the prelude to creation of tension and preparations for World War III.

He was asked: Do you expect World War III to break out between the United States and the USSR, particularly in the Persian Gulf region? [passage indistinct]

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT DISCUSSES AFRICAN, ARAB REGIONAL POLICIES

LD161545 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 12 May 80 p 12

["KEYHAN correspondent" report of interview with Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani: "Diplomatic Relations Should Not Be Governed by Blind Prejudices"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with BAMDAD yesterday, Islamic Republic of Iran Ambassador to Kuwait Ali Shams Ardakani explained his political views.

In reply to the question "How many African countries did you visit and for what purpose was your tour undertaken?" he replied:

"In order to hold discussions, to create friendly relations and to study how the Islamic Republic of Iran might set up embassies in Libya and Tanzania, I visited those two countries, as well as a number of other countries in Africa. Throughout my meetings with the autorities, and in particular with the people, an attempt was made to explain and publicise in the best manner the details and aims of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and to some extent to neutralize the plots and propaganda of imperialist America and its agents."

Iran's ambassador to Kuwait said: "I repeat again that diplomatic relations should not be governed by blind prejudices. How can we have Qabus' representative in Tehran and yet not have relations with countries with which we are at least not engaged in combat?"

"Zanzibar is a newly-independent African country [as published] with 98 percent of its inhabitants Muslims, and is known as the gateway to Africa. Yet when the people are informed of the revolution and the aims of the revolution's leader, they are distressed as to why no representative from the imam was sent there sooner. I saw with my own eyes how Christian missionaries take advantage of the ignorance and poverty of Africa's Muslims and build churches and baths for them, helping them outwardly so that they can make them Christians. Apart from America, there are other, outwardly Muslim countries which have hatched plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and, in their propaganda, presented the Islamic Republic of Iran Government as reactionary."

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait was asked: "Two weeks ago, following the attack by American aircraft on Iran, you stated in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that these aircraft had used Omani territory for the aggression against Iran, but this was denied by the Omani authorities. What is your view of this?"

[Answer] Following the failure of that disgusting attack, our friends informed us from Oman that the aircraft had stopped there on the night before the incident and refueled. I disclosed the news on the basis of my knowledge of and faith in their work and intelligence network, which had previously been reliable, but it was denied by the Omani authorities, who even asked the Kuwaiti Government to ban AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM. Now they have stated that the Americans used their territory without their knowledge and they are therefore abrogating their military pact with America.

There are three points of note here:

First, the present claim by the Omani Government is what I stated previously when I said that those ruling Oman do not know what is happening in their country, and that all their military power is in British and American hands. Second, now that they have announced that they are abrogating their military pact with America, why did they do nothing about this sooner? Third, why are the Egyptian forces which succeeded the shah's forces still using the American bases in that country and continuing to engage in conspiracy against the people of the region?

This announcement of abogation is assuredly for phase two of America's military aggression, whereby Oman wishes to claim that it is "preventing the use of Omani territory against you [against Iran]."

Iran's ambassador was asked what world and political reaction had been to the foreign minister of Iran's tour of the Arab countries.

In reply he said: "Knowing personally how essential this tour was, I had some time previously proposed that it should take place, but it was not undertaken by previous foreign ministers, and I gave many warnings of the danger of delay. Thus in my view the tour was a positive step, and we should not worry ourselves if certain persons wish to quibble or exaggerate negative aspects of the tour, since I believe that it is our presence in the region that is of importance and vital to us, and, though it is difficult to succeed in everything as one would wish, attempts still must be made."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Deportees Appeal to Islamic Conference

JN181112 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 May 80

[Text of appeal by Iraqi deportees in Iran to Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. (They are) those who have been expelled from their homes in defiance of right, (for no cause) except that they say: "Our lord is God". [Koranic verse]

Foreign ministers of Islamic countries who are participating in the Islamic conference in Islamabad: May God's peace and blessings be upon you. We address you on behalf of 34,000 Muslim Iraqis who have been deported to the Islamic Republic of Iran. We believe that the great tragedy of deporting 34,000 innocents from their cities, homes and families would not have been worthy of your attention had it not been that those 34,000 deportees from Iraq are innocent. The majority are of Iraqi origin and their fathers and forefathers had settled in Iraq. You will lose nothing if the conference sends representatives to inspect our camps in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to become acquainted, firsthand and with the help of documents and proof, with the fact that we are of Iraqi nationality. The Ba'th Party has deported us from Iraq in an inhumane manner. Members of one family have been deported to different places, that is they have deported the mother and father from their homes and the children from their schools. Thus the members of one family have been deported at different times to the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iraqi information media claims that they deported us in a very humane manner. We invite you to visit us so that you may see and listen to how they deported us and how they also confiscated our movable and immovable properties. They transported us in military transport vehicles to points 9 km away from the Iranian borders. Many women, children, old men and sick people died in the process. This tragedy reminds us of the Zionist aggression against the Muslim Palestinians and their explusion. We can say that the aggression the Ba'th Party has carried out against us is worse than the Zionists' aggression against the Palestinians.

Your excellencies the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, we are being humiliated by another tragedy of equal importance to the one mentioned above. The Ba'th Party has placed more than 2,000 of our young men under observation. What pains us more is the silence observed by world, Islamic and Arab information agencies on the tragedy of 34,000 Muslim Arabs. They completely ignore this unparalleled tragedy. We can accept silence from known information agencies, but how can we explain the silence observed by information agencies in the Islamic and Arab world?

Your excellencies the foreign ministers: We appeal to you, in the name of Islam and according to prophet Muhammad's saying that those who do not care for the affairs of the Muslims are not Muslims, to consider the cause of 34,000 Muslim Iraqis as a serious cause. We call on you to give attention to the following:

1. The need to release 2,000 of our imprisoned young men.

2. The need to return 34,000 Iraqi deportees to their cities, homes and families.

3. The need to halt aggression and exert efforts to prevent more of our Iraqi brothers from being deported, a process which is continuing even now.

4. The need to protect our movable and immovable properties in Iraq and return them to us under the supervision of a committee which will enjoy the confidence of Islamic and international quarters.

5. We call on the Arab League to assume its humane, Islamic and Arab responsibilities concerning this tragedy.

6. We call on conference delegations to send their representatives to our camps to view our conditions.

Wishing the conference success, we shall be waiting for your reply.

[Signed] Iraqis deported from Iraq.

Resistance to Government Growing Daily

GF171455 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 May 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program: "The Baghdad Media Have Failed To Cover the Nakedness of the Agent Regime"]

[Text] The revolutionary operations being carried out by the fighters in Iraq are increasing daily. Despite the media blackout on news of the Islamic revolution in Iraq, the Islamic revolution has been able to make its voice heard throughout the world. As a result of its daring operations that bewildered Saddam at-Takriti--and this bewilderement was clearly seen in his behavior and arrogance--it has been able to compel Saddam and his media to recognize it and its courage.

However, why did Saddam and his media--and even the Western media--report the Al-Mustansiriyah University operation carried out by the heroic fighter Samir Nur 'Ali? Why did the media of the ruling clique in Baghdad end their silence on 2 April 1980 and give a distorted picture of the Al-Mustansiriyah University operation, in which Samir Nur 'Ali launched a handgrenade attack against an important meeting of the governorates' security chiefs, some officials of the tyrannical ruling party and leaders of student party offices, attended by the criminal Tariq Hanna 'Aziz? International and regional news agencies reported the incident in the same bleak manner reported by Saddam at-Takriti's media.

The fact that the Al-Mustansiriyah University operation is the first operation publicly admitted by the tyrannical clique requires more thought and vigilance. It is well-known that the Al-Mustansiriyah operation was not the largest operation by our fighters in steadfast Iraq. There was the Al-Judayidah operation in An-Najaf, in which the martyred Shaykh Salih Hadi killed or wounded scores of criminals; the operation by the martyred Al-Haj Abu Muntadhar in (Al-Rayya'), in Baghdad, in which he killed 7 criminals, including a police captain, and wounded 18 of the regime's agents; the operation carried out by Khalid Sayyid Nuri, 'Abd as-Salam Sayyid Nuri and Muhammad in Al-Ma'qal in Al-Basrah, in which they confronted the criminals from a rooftop from evening until morning, and in which the fighters Khalid, his brother 'Abd as-Salam, his mother, father and sister, and Muhammad were martyred.

The operation was carried out at a paper factory in Al-Basrah by the martyred Radi Hashim Tahir, who also blew up an agent's house in Bani-Mansur, in Al-Qurnah, [in Al-Basrah]. These and other operations could have claimed more casualties than the Al-Mustansiriyah operation. However, the regime's media refrained from reporting these daring operations at the time and only admitted the operation at the Al-Mustansiriyah University in Baghdad.

The political commentator can only list a number of possibilities to explain the behavior of the Ba'thist media toward the Al-Mustansiriyah incident:

1. The announcement of the Al-Mustansiriyah operation, despite its distortion by the media, could have been intended to cover up the terrible massacre perpetrated by the tyrannical regime of more than 90 civilian and military heroes and Da'iyah [presumably a member of the Ad-Da'wah Party] in our beloved Iraq, including teachers, doctors, engineers, officers, soldiers and others. Their bodies were handed over to their families 20-25 March. This massacre greatly angered the people in suffering Iraq.

2. The tribal authorities may have publicized the incident to cover up the bloody and terrible actions they intended to carry out to liquidate the steadfast faithful in our beloved Iraq. There is more than one indication to this expected criminal action. Perhaps the showing of a film on television about the alleged links between the Iraqi Islamic movement on the one hand and Iran and the United States on the other is clear evidence of the regime's intentions against the courageous fighters.

3. The mujahidin's heroic activities and operations may have compelled the authorities to reveal some of them since it was impossible to hide all of them. Saddam's clique sought to connect the incident with the Islamic Republic of Iran to belittle the Islamic movement in Iraq and divert attention toward an alleged external threat. Whatever the case, the emergence of the Ba'thist information media from their silence and their admission of the heroic Al-Mustansiriyah University operation is a significant turning point that serves the Islamic revolution led by the faithful masses in steadfast Iraq and the struggle of the revolutionary Islamic movement. The triumphant Islamic revolutionary movement has begun to assert itself in the Iraqi arena. However hard Saddam at-Takriti tries to connect the Al-Mustansiriyah University operation with an external power and with the Islamic Republic of Iran in particular, his attempt is stillborn and will not be accepted by any sincere Iraqi of whatever political affiliation. The operations carried out by our brave fighters will constantly press on Saddam's rotten head until it falls to the people and to the Muslim Iraqi people alone. Struggle until victory or martyrdom!

Relations With Gulf States

GF181400 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 17 May 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program: "Damned by Your Own Words"]

[Text] In issue No. 3636 of 8 May 1980, the lying and perfidious newspaper published on behalf of the shahist regime in Baghdad, ATH-THAWRAH, carried an article entitled "Toward a Unified Information Stand by the Gulf Countries." The article says: The information ministers of the Gulf countries arrived in Baghdad on 7 May 1980, to attend an extraordinary conference that begins today. The demagogic newspaper ATH-THAWRAH adds: This conference, which is being held under extremely grave and difficult circumstances, acquires great importance in view of its significant role in promoting coordination among the Gulf countries in the information field. The Gulf countries will then be able to adopt a unified stand in the information field that will contribute toward exposing suspect imperialist attempts.

Typically, in order to preoccupy the people with an illusory external threat and divert attention from what is happening inside the prisons and internment camps and from the collective execution of the struggling Du'at [presumably members of the Ad-Da'wah Party] of our Muslim Iraqi people, ATH-THAWRAH writes about the so-called Persian ambition in order to form a united front in these countries in the face of the Islamic regime of Iran.

The agent shahist regime is trying hard to mobilize the Muslim Arabs of Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar and other Gulf countries and plant the fear of an illusory threat, a threat which the Iraqi regime claims is the Persian conquest. Why does this regime brag and shed crocodile tears over Arab nationalism and call for such conferences when all its schemes and its suspect role of achieving U.S. imperialist aims in the region have been exposed to Arab and world public opinion? Does Saddam the shahist believe his constant claims that he is preserving the Gulf countries' unity, sovereignty and independence? Does he believe that he can win over the peoples of these countries?

The Muslim people of Kuwait will not forget the border dispute created by the agent regime in Baghdad in an attempt to set up a new external front that the regime can use as a pretext to justify its defeatist stands on the issue of occupied Palestine.

As for the zealous Bahraini people, we believe they still remember that the Iraqi regime used to supply arms to some communists to kill innocent people and blow up places under the guise of liberating Bahrain. These communists used to call themselves the Popular Front for the Liberation of Bahrain. Nor do they forget the abusive and vituperative conferences against the Bahraini Government, conferences sponsored by the shahist regime and organized by the so-called National Union of Bahraini Students. At all these student conferences, the Bahraini Government used to be described as reactionary and a puppet in front of the very eyes of the agent regime in Baghdad and with its full support.

The Iraqi regime's press, and especially ATH-THAWRRAH has constantly described the UAE and other Gulf countries as reactionary agents.

After all this, in commenting on the extraordinary conference of Gulf information ministers, ATH-THAWRAH attacks the Islamic Republic of Iran. The rotten shahist At-Takriti regime has become accusomed to the policy of opening new fronts in order to justify its defeatism and its cooperation with international Zionism. Anyone reviewing the events of the past 12 years would definitely find a consistent and irrefutable fact, namely that the shahist regime is always creating new fronts. Syria is not a far-fetched example. Remind those who fear threats of the old testament. [Koranic verse in which word "Syria" is substituted for name of an ancient people]

LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER, DELEGATION PAY VISIT

LD180540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Shaykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, yesterday afternoon met Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, a member of the Revolution Council and prosecutor general of the country. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting problems regarding Muslims in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Lebanon were discussed. Shaykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, has headed a delegation to Tehran.

Interview on Visit

JN182116 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, who is currently visiting Iran at the head of an Amal movement delegation, said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY about this visit and its aims: In fact, we always desired to visit Iran because Iran, particularly after the Islamic revolution, has become a sanctuary for us and for all Muslims. We wanted to visit Iran several months ago, but the painful situation of Lebanon, particularly in the south, did not allow us to do so.

Shaykh Shamseddin went on to say: President Dr Bani-Sadr invited us to visit Iran after the abortive U.S. aggression against Iran to take part in a conference of the liberated movements to be held in Tehran. This invitation was an opportunity to realize our desire to visit Iran. Therefore, we have come to meet with our brothers in Iran.

In reply to a question by the PARS correspondent on what is taking place in Lebanon, His Eminence Shaykh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddin said: What has happened and is still happening in Lebanon is sedition with all its dimensions. This sedition harmed all and no one but the enemies of Lebanon, the Arabs and Islam benefited from it. Those enemies are Zionism in Palestine and in the world as well as the colonialist forces, whether they are U.S. or Soviet.

Regarding Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's talks with the leaders of the Amal movement in Beirut, Shaykah Shamseddin said: The talks dealt with the situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the abortive U.S. aggression against Iran and the Arab situation, particularly the issue of Palestine and the crisis of Lebanon.

KHOMEYNI NAMES APPOINTMENT BOARD REPRESENTATIVE

LD181044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following order addressed to Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Nori has been issued by the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Nori: Your Excellency is being appointed as my representative at the appointment board, for the selection of three members of the Supreme Council of Justice, and to observe the selection according to the regulations. God willing, success be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomenyi, 18 May 1980.

KHOMEYNI COMPARES IRANIAN REVOLUTION, AFGHAN 'COUP D'ETAT'

LD181738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The members of the Command Council of the Corps of Revolution Guards were received this evening by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. During the meeting one of the members of the Command Council reported to the imam about our country's developments. Later Imam Khomeyni made the following remarks before the members of the council:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. One must act with decisiveness. No one should express defeatism. Anyone expressing defeatism does not know Iran's situation. Our revolution is different from a coup d'etat. Iran is not similar to Afghanistan. The Iranian people must know that the notion of a coup d'etat cannot possibly enter the mind of even a single person, for the moment this notion enters a person's imagination, he will be the first one to be destroyed. Is our nation asleep? A coup d'etat requires certain preconditions, one of which is for the nation to be asleep. Another thing is that there must be any army which is a tool; not the army of Iran, which overwhelmingly supports the nation and is in harmony with it. One cannot stage a coup with two opposition groups. [as heard] This is one of the rumors spread by the enemy and there are also a bunch of simpleminded people around who have been deceived.

Our nation has exacted punishment on all the traitors of the former regime, or has thrown them out. If anyone contemplates such a thing our nation will smash them with tooth and nail. Thanks to the grace of God, the army, the corps of Islamic Revolution to rise against them. There is a population of 35 million people. Do not listen to the stupid remarks made by certain people behind closed doors. I assure you that this nation is invulnerable.

One day the Soviet ambassador came to me and said: Afghanistan has asked for our help and we want to enter Afghanistan. I said: Of course, you can seize Afghanistan, but you should know that you will not be able to persevere. Unless the nations wants something, nothing can be done. They now realize this but they have been trapped The situation will develop in the way I have stated. The Afghan Government is a usurp d is in favor of foreigners and against the people. But in Iran, the government, the nation, the army and the corps are all part and parcel of the same thing. The moment America comes and lands troops the people will wipe them out on the spot. It should know that the issue of Iran is not the same as Afghanistan. In Iran all the people are voicing the same thing.

At any rate, I thank the army, the corps and the gendarmerie, and I hope you will all cooperate with one another and realize that if you are martyred you will have achieved success and that if you triumph over the enemy you will have been successful. This is the secret of the victory of the dawn of Islam. Your enemies cannot think in these terms, for they love their lives and they seek riches and booty. The armies of Rome and Iran were defeated by a group of believers with their broken weapons, with their meager equipment and with their small numbers. God willing, you will be successful and protected.

KHOMEYNI MOVES INTO NEW RESIDENCE, ADDRESSES TOWNSPEOPLE

LD182114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni before the inhabitants of Jamaran during a welcoming ceremony for the imam at his new residence on 18 May--recorded]

[Text] I am very glad to be with my brothers and sisters here. I thank the inhabitants of Jamaran [presumably a village within Shamiran, a suburb of Tehran] for their great efforts, while I have done them no service. I hope that God will protect them against all evil, especially the arch-Satan. Brothers and sisters, we are in a situation which we should face up to with [word indistinct]. We are faced with a superpower in the West and one in the East, both of which want to devour us.

God Almighty willing, with the efforts of the brothers and sisters (?throughout) Iran, we are facing up to them with the utmost decisiveness and we will allow no power to confront us and to covet things held sacred by us. Do not fear these great powers in the least; you are under God's protection and their powers are (?nothing) compared to the power of the Almighty God.

If it is said that the U.S. Government is to take military action and drag this land through blood, do not believe it. If the United States were to come, it would be (?punished). We do not fear economic and military blockades or military intervention by the superpowers. Even if they were to land, we would resist them strongly; the other Muslim nations are also against them. We should advance with strength in order to implement the decrees of Islam in our country, in the region and even in the world.

I hope that God will (?aid) us in our goal. The important point is that we are doing our duty. Our duty is to stand and fight against oppression. If we are able to force them to retreat, so much the better. If we are not able to, then we would at least have done our duty. It is not as if we fear defeat. First, we will not be defeated; God is with us. Second, if we were to suffer an apparent defeat, we would not suffer a spiritual defeat. Spritual victory is Islam's, the Muslims', ours.

Be strong and rise against all difficulties and preserve your unity and observance of God. I ask the Almighty God for health for all of you and hope that you will be victorious and healthy and overcome all difficulties. May God's mercy and peace be upon you. Shouts of God is Great. [end recording]

BBC REPORTS BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI DISPUTE OVER ATTITUDE TOWARD KURDS

TA170638 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 May 80

[From "Correspondents Report"]

[Text] Once again a difference of opinion appears to have arisen in Iran between President Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Khomeyni. This time over the government's attitude to the Kurdish rebellion.

During the week the president had made tentative moves towards negotiation with the Kurds. Now Ayatollah Khomeyni has told the army that Kurdish rebels must be purged, they could not be given another chance. A second religious leader took an even tougher line. Alex Brodie reports from Tehran:

[Begin Brodie recording] Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement came after a meeting with the head of the army in Sanandaj, the center of some of the worst fighting in this Kurdestan war. The ayatollah issued a warning to the army, the Revolutionary Guard, the ruling Revolutionary Council and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces--that is, the president. It was that the agressors must be purged. We must not give them another chance, he said. This contrasts with what many saw as a conciliatory attitude by President Bani-Sadr, when 2 days ago, he said he accepted the Kurdish six-point plan for autonomy, albeit with unspecified amendments.

But an even harder line came from the religious leader of Tehran, (Hojatollah Salkhamani), at Friday's prayers. To him the issue was black and white, good versus evil, or--in his words--Islam against blaspheny. He described the acknowledged religious leader of the Kurds, Shaykh Ezzedin Housseini as that deserted and unfortunate shaykh who worked for SAVAK for 20 years. SAVAK is the shah's hated secret police. That is, perhaps, the strongest accusation his enemies have ever made against the shaykh.

(Hojatollah Salkhamani) said: We will never negotiate with him or those around him, and that effectively means the entire Kurdish leadership. At this moment, it looks as if Kurdish skepticism about the chances of the negotiated settlement seems justified. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK SEVERS LINK BETWEEN RIAL, DOLLAR

LD181032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0943 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, 'Ali Reza Nobari, announced during a press conference carried by the radio and television the breaking of the link between the Iranian rial and the dollar. On the basis of a decision reached by the Central Bank, beginning on 22 May 1980 the rate of the Iranian rial will be determined by fluctuations of the special drawing rights unit, which is an international unit consisting of 16 major currencies. A statement issued by the Central Bank in this regard says that issues such as the increase in import inflation and the artivicial rate of other currencies vis-a-vis the rial, which stemmed from the direct link between the dollar and the rial, as well as businessmen's tendencies to deal in dollars necessitated the severing of the link between the Iranian rial and the dollar, for reasons stemming from the fixed rate of the dollar.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL APPROVES NEW BUDGET

LD180534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The country's budget, totaling 2.7 trillion rials has been approved by the Revolution Council. Eng. 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, a member of the Revolution Council and the supervisor of the plan and budget organization, said at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council: The country's budget includes 46 notes and a number of regulations regarding expenditure, some of which have recently been added. Discussion and exchange of views on these was postponed to the next session.

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

20 May Plenary Session

BK200852 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The closed door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference resumed in Islamabad for the 4th day today. This morning, the four committees of the conference--political, economic and social affairs, cultural and Islamic [word indistinct], and administrative and financial--met in closed door sessions.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative understands that the political committee is deliberating on the Iran situation. The committee started its discussions during last night's session. The committee will also consider the draft resolution on the Afghanistan situation, which was presented by Pakistan last night.

The plenary session of the conference will review the reports of different committees this afternoon and tomorrow morning. The reports are expected to take final shape tomorrow afternoon. The concluding session of the conference will be held tomorrow afternoon.

Our diplomatic representative says that 287 representatives of 39 countries are taking part in the conference. Chad, [words indistinct] are not attending the conference. Twenty seven countries are represented by their foreign ministers, state ministers for foreign affairs and deputy foreign ministers.

Political Committee Discusses Iran

BK200416 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] At its meeting which continued till late last night, the political committee [of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad] unanimously approved a Syrian draft resolution. It reiterates the basic principle that the Islamic Conference is opposed to the establishment of military bases by any major power or super power.

Later, the political committee took up the consideration of the Iranian situation. Almost all the members of the committee took part in the debate on the issue and expressed complete support and solidarity with Iran. They condemned the recent American abortive attempt to secure the release of the hostages by force. The committee will formulate its draft resolution on the Iranian question during its deliberations this morning.

Draft Resolution on Afghanistan

BK200216 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Pakistan has formally presented a draft resolution at the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The resolution, which calls for the setting up of a ministerial-level committee to find a solution to the Afghanistan issue, will be reviewed by the political committee today.

Our correspondent, quoting conference sources, says that the resolution calls for the convening of an international conference at the United Nations level, or any other level, to discuss the issue, and suitable consultations should be held in this regard.

It is understood that the significant points of the resolution include a call for convening another session of the Islamic Conference to implement the resolution passed at the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The draft resolution expresses grave concern over the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the wretched condition of the Afghan people and the continued influx of refugees into Pakistan.

The resolution demands the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops, the creation of conditions conducive to the return of Afghan refugees to their homes in peace and security and granting the Afghan people the right to determine themselves their own system of government. The resolution also stresses that the national sovereignty, territorial security and nonaligned status of Afghanistan must be respected.

The proposed committee will be called an ad hoc committee and will be entrusted with the special responsibility of implementing the resolution of the Islamic Conference. The committee will continue its work until the Afghanistan issue is solved.

Our correspondent understands that the political committee in its meeting today will discuss the Pakistani proposal on the collective security of the Islamic community.

The political committee has already given final shape to the draft resolutions on the Middle East, Palestine and Jerusalem and these will now be presented to the plenary session.

The political committee, which continued its deliberations late into the night, unanimously approved a Syrian draft which expressed the basic principles that the Islamic Conference is opposed to the setting up of military bases by any power or any big power. The draft resolution particularly emphasized that the Islamic countries should keep away from power blocs and the sphere of influence of any of the big powers. The resolution particularly denounced the Egyptian Government for recently granting the United States military facilities.

Draft Resolution on Israel

BK191123 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference meeting in Islamabad this morning approved a draft resolution calling for an emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference within 3 months in case Israel does not rescind its decision to make the holy city of Jerusalem as its capital. The resolution will be submitted to the plenary session for approval.

This was stated by the official spokesman of the conference while briefing newsmen about the proceedings of the plenary session and various committees this afternoon. He said the political committee endorsed the resolution of the Jerusalem Committee calling, among other actions, for immediate convening of the Security Council meeting to consider the dangerous consequences of the Israeli move to annex Jerusalem. The Israeli move was in flagrant violation of the aspirations of the Muslims, and the resolution called on all the Muslim states and people, as well as friendly governments and people, to oppose it. It describes the Israeli move to shift its capital to Jerusalem and urges for the imposition of sanctions against Israel under the United Nations Charter. It urges all the Muslim states to sever relations with those countries that shift their embassies to Jerusalem.

The spokesman said the political committee adopted another two resolutions dealing with the Middle East and Palestine. The resolution dealing with the Palestine problem includes a paragraph condemning Egypt and the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel. There were reservations on this by some African countries.

The representative of Senegal explained that they would abide by the resolution on the question of Palestine adopted by the Organization of African Unity, which fully supports the rights of the people of Palestine, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said the Pakistan proposal for the setting up of a committee of Islamic foreign ministers to oversee the Afghan situation will be discussed in a political committee and then submitted to the plenary session. The proposal of the Pakistan president in this regard is already on the agenda of the conference. He said this committee will comprise of several ministers and will follow closely the situation in Afghanistan and try to find a solution. It will be a permanent committee until the problem is resolved.

The spokesman, giving details of the work of the cultural committee, said it adopted a draft revolution for the setting up of a permanent body for the implementation of the Islamic Shari'ah [law]. It also adopted a resolution dealing with the preservation of Islamic traditions and cultural heritage and the setting up of an Islamic center in Guinea-Bissau.

About the plenary session, he said more heads of delegations took part in the general debate this morning. They included delegates from Iraq, Bahrain, Iran, Morocco, Jordan and Libya.

Saudi Minister Addresses Conference

LD191930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal before Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad]

[Excerpts] The agenda we have approved covers political, economic, social and cultural issues which are worthy of study and attention. We are confident that members of the conference will be able, with God's support, and thanks to the understanding and solidarity they have among themselves, to find successful solutions for the consolidation of cooperation among the Islamic countries and the bolstering of world peace, particularly that in our work we are guided by the Islamic principles which are based on right, justice and the well-being of all.

This organization--the Islamic Conference Organization--has been able to prove that the Islamic world, despite its vast area, is capable of gathering and constituting an effective force which rises above any negative aspect or disputes or differences which may take place between one country and another, and to play a role in solving such disputes or differences, as it is better for these countries to solve their differences through and within the framework of the organization.

This is because there is no international organization other than ours which can express its independence and nonalignment. This is due to the fact that our organization is removed from any external influences and because it cares for the issues that concern the Islamic nation and the protection of Islamic peoples' interests.

This nation's endeavor to realize its interests does not constitute any harm or threat to the rest of the world. This endeavor, in fact, entails protection and preservation of international stability. We, as an Islamic nation believing in peace in such a manner that we make this word our form of greeting and the conclusion of our prayers, and as a nation whose religion at the same time has called upon it to wage a jihad in order to uphold right, have an Islamic duty to perform when right and justice fall victim to aggression and when the foundation and pillars of peace are about to collapse. This duty, role and responsibility which the Islamic nation, with all its peoples, states and governments, increases and becomes two-fold when aggression is directed against any Islamic country, as is the case with regard to the treacherous Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic holy places in Palestine and the Zionist invasion of the Arab region in the Middle East.

It also applies to the armed Soviet aggression against the struggling Afghan people and the steadfast Islamic bastion in Afghanistan. At this stage our Islamic world is experiencing a decisive and historic turning point.

Zionist aggression in the Arab region is continuing more adamant than ever; the international community has been unable to put an end to this aggression, whose targets were Arab Palestine and holy Jerusalem; it did not stop at that, as it went beyond it and occupied other Arab regions, bringing destruction to neighboring countries and thus transgressing on the safety and security of the whole region, and at the same time threatening world peace and international security.

At the time when Israel was carrying out its aggression, the Arab countries proceeded to solve the issue peacefully. This was not due to a position of weakness but out of their desire to make the world avoid the calamities of war. In this the Arab states provided a suitable opportunity, which should be supported and backed by the entire international community, in general, and the countries which support and back Israel, led by the United States, in particular.

On the other hand, the Israeli aggression represents a flagrant defiance of the legitimacy and charter of the United Nations, and a disregard of one of the most important foundations of the UN--the illegality of occupying land belonging to others by force. No doubt, the continuation of Israeli defiance is but an invitation to the ineffectiveness of the UN and for taking international society back to the law of the jungle, which mankind struggled for a very long time to get rid of. Israel will not succeed in its endeavors; it will not succeed in its policy of occupation by building settlements; it will not succeed in the work it is carrying out to change the old historic character of the region, particularly with regard to the holy places in the occupied Arab territories.

What increases this danger is the fact that countries, from East and West, created this problem in order to be able to break up and weaken the Islamic nation. The two superpowers shoulder great responsibility for maintaining world peace and security and safeguarding right and justice in the world. But they have let down this responsibility and disregarded the rights of the Islamic nations.

The United States, on the one hand, was the first state to recognize the Zionist entity. It gave, and is still giving, much political, material and military support to the enemy, thus ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, we see the United States adopting an attitude in support of the Afghan people. Although the Soviet Union was one of the first states to recognize the Zionist entity, thus sharing in the responsibility for establishing this entity and supporting it materially and with manpower, it has a tangible role in supporting Arab rights in Palestine. We hope that this role will continue in an effective manner that may lead to solving the problem and reinstating right. However, the Soviet Union's attitude does not give it the right to violate the rights of the Afghan people and to violate their sovereignty and right to self-determination. This makes us wonder about the adoption of a negative attitude with regard to the continuous Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights and the plundering of their land. This makes us appeal to the two superpowers to adopt the same attitude with regard to the issues of right, justice and people's freedom, in general, and the Palestinian and Afghan peoples' in particular. Therefore, the United States is called upon to adopt a clear and just attitude in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly the right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their lands. At the same time we ask the Soviet Union to pull out of Afghanistan and respect its right to choose with full freedom the regime it wants.

On the other hand, the Camp David accords, whose supporters claim that they will find the best solution for the Palestinian question, have not done anything except move toward isolation of Egypt from its sister countries. They have not led to any positive result. In fact, they have caused the spreading of disunity and division in the ranks of the Arab world. They have increased Israel's intransigence and arrogance, in addition to the fact that Israel tried to make the world believe that it was striding to find tangible steps for realizing peace. But nothing of the sort has actually taken place. In fact, the dangers of war have increased. In this connection it is necessary to point out that the Palestinian people, who have experienced the worst kinds of injustice and organized policy of annihilation and have heroically and valiantly resisted and are still resisting in circumstances seldom experienced in history, expect our full support in all areas.

The Islamic nation today is facing a similar challenge, a new and dangerous challenge represented by the direct Soviet occupation of Muslim Afghanistan. The danger which Afghanistan is facing is not confined only to Afghanistan: it threatens the entire region, because it is expansionist aggression by a superpower, which has the responsibility for preserving international security, peace and stability. It is because it is an aggression which is based on an unacceptable logic which says that the superpowers, with all their might and authority, have the right to interfere in the affairs of any other independent state which they regard as being within their sphere of influence and in order to impose the regime they want on that state.

The emergency Islamabad conference had condemned the Soviet Union and adopted a unified stand in supporting Afghanistan. By this is achieved respect from the international community and the Afghan people's feeling support from their brothers in the tribulations they are experiencing; it was a living expression of the Islamic nation's confidence in its effectiveness and capability. Our conference should reaffirm its demands for the unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet military presence from Afghanistan and the nonrecognition of and noncooperation with the present regime in Afghanistan, which was imposed forcibly on the Afghan people and deprived them of the right to self-determination. Our conference should strongly condemn and denounce the crimes being committed by the Soviet Army of occupation against the people of Afghanistan, the crimes which have reached the extent of physical liquidation of Afghans and carrying out of acts of aggression on peaceful mosques and villages, and the bombing of the latter with napalm, as well as the use of chemical warfare against the Afghan people and the violation of the most basic human rights.

If the international community has been incapable of dealing with this issue, the Islamic peoples and states should have full solidarity among themselves in this connection and should adhere to the common attitude and measures which they have agreed upon to confront with danger. As for the question of neutralizing Afghanistan, all formulae should be based on the Afghan mojahedins' wishes and approval. Under no circumstances should this neutralization be imposed on them, if it means violation of Afghan sovereignty and political independence. The painful reality which has been manifested by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is that this superpower is now striving to impose its will and influence as well as domination over other independent countries. The inevitable result of this will be the creation of conflict among the major powers in their endeavour to impose their influence and domination, a matter which makes it inevitable for us to strive to keep our Islamic countries away from such conflicts and to protect our total independence, on the one hand, and remain steadfast against the external dangers coming from the major powers, no matter what extent these major powers have reached in their relations with any part of our Islamic homeland.

In this connection the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its anxiety over development of the situation of relations between the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran. My country condemned at the time the military operation carried out by the United States and regarded it as having gone beyond the acceptable limits of international behavior. At the same time, and while we do not approve of holding these diplomats as hostages, in view of the rights which these diplomats have and which were recognized by our religion and glorious Islamic history, and recognized by international laws and practices, we would like to reaffirm the resolutions which were adopted by the emergency meeting of our conference in Islamabad. We are of the opinion that the use of force is not consistent with the dictates of international law. Therefore, we view what has taken place with extreme anxiety and regret. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is of the opinion that such an act at this difficult stage through which the entire region is passing and at this high degree of tension will have undesirable consequences as far as the safety, stability and sovereignty of the countries of the region are concerned. We appeal to the United States and the Islamic Republic of Iran to exercise self-restraint and wisdom in order to arrive at the desired solution that aims at the release of the hostages and the renormalization of the situation between the two countries, in a manner which is in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations and the principles of international law. At the same time, and based on our organization's principles and aims as well as resolutions, we support the Islamic Republic of Iran in its attempts to preserve its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

The convening of the awaited summit conference is taking place at a time when there is a glittering revival of the Islamic world; this gives the conference new dimensions and extreme importance. The whole world at this decisive stage of Islamic history is watching the Islamic moves with profound interest. The summit meeting will be the testing block for the extent of strength of Islamic solidarity and a unique opportunity for us to prove that, through our unity and solidarity, we constitute a force of good that cannot be taken lightly in the international arena.

UAE Delegate's Conference Address

JN191907 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and head of the UAE delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference Rashid 'Abdallah delivered the UAE's speech at the conference's session this afternoon. In his speech, 'Abdallah reviewed the intricate circumstances that are facing the Islamic world and the constructive efforts Islamic countries are exerting to protect their legitimate rights, maintain their unity and reaffirm their peaceful role in this world.

'Abdallah said that the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem is the primary issue at this conference. That is why the conference is expected to continue its support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their full and just rights, including their right to determine their fate and to establish their independent state on their soil. 'Abdallah stressed that the Afghan issue is as important as the Palestinian issue and requires a similar confrontation. 'Abdallah called for the adoption of positive resolutions in this respect, in light of the resolutions adopted by the previous extraordinary conference on the same subject and in light of developments in this issue since that time.

'Abdallah spoke about the importance of discussing the proposals put to the conference concerning collective security, which stress the peaceful character of the Islamic nation and the need to avoid being dragged into alliances or international disputes.

Bahraini Minister's Speech

JN191146 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 19 May--The Islamic foreign ministers resumed their meetings in Islamabad today. Several delegation heads delivered their speeches.

In his address at the conference, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah called for an urgent session of the UN General Assembly to discuss attempts by the Zionist enemy, which is challenging all UN resolutions, to Judaize Jerusalem. In his address, the Bahraini foreign minister condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and its attempts to strengthen a pro-Soviet regime through the use of force, thus challenging all international norms and the principle of the peoples' right to self-determination. He called upon the peoples and governments of the world to continue to condemn this aggression since it violates human rights and attacks peoples' freedom. He also called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw all its forces from Afghanistan.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah also condemned the recent U.S. military intervention in Iran and described it as an attack on all the Islamic nation. He stressed that all threats against the Islamic world--whether economic, political or military--are totally rejected. He said: We support Iran against any foreign intervention.

The Bahraini minister called for making the Indian Ocean region one of peace and security. The Gulf countries believe that this principle is essential in order to take the region away from the superpowers' conflict. He said that economic stability, good neighbor relations, mutual respect and the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries are the bases for security and stability in the region and for eliminating all destructive conflicts.

The Bahraini foreign minister called upon the participants to cooperate and work together through a spirit of collective and constructive efforts in dealing with the topics on the agenda. He said: We all should be aware of the fact that we will be in conflict with all the countries attacking the Islamic world, whether such attacks are launched by the superpowers or by any other country.

Iraqi Minister on Afghanistan, Israel

JN191814 Baghdad INA in English 1535 GMT 19 May 80

[By Fuad Shams]

[Text] Iraq said today the Islamic conference is being held in a very delicate state and in dangerous international circumstances and strong conflict between the superpowers, particularly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, said in a main speech before the plenary session that Iraq always stands against any ideology that wants to hegemonise on the peoples of the world by force. Iraq, he added, stands also against the conflict of the superpowers and refuses any intervention of the powers in the internal affairs of other countries, whatever the justification and circumstances are.

He said that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan faced with similar acts from the United States, which plans to regain its influence in the area, which extended from the Arab land to Southeast Asia. [sentence as received] The circumstances created in Afghanistan are being exploited as a justification and as an umbrella for the Western powers to intervene against the Islamic countries and in the areas neighbouring Afghanistan.

He called for strengthening the solidarity among Muslim countries in order to achieve social justice and prosperity for the Islamic societies. He added that Iraq pays great significance to Islamic cooperation and appreciates the great role that the Islamic organization plays.

He said that the Palestine question must take priority among the just causes which the conference must deal with. He said American imperialism played a major role in the formation of the Zionist entity and gave it every economic and military support. He added that Iraq called for the Baghdad summit in 1978 to face the results of the Camp David accords.

Then the pan-Arabs declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn in February last came to put the Arab nation on an active path to guarantee the real sovereignty and independence and liberation from all foreign influence and to unify all efforts to liberate Palestine. He added that as a result of the Camp David accords, the tension in the Arab world increased and the Zionists escalated the aggression against Arab countries.

He called upon the conference to exert utmost efforts to support the struggle of the Palestine people against the Zionist entity. He also called for confronting all imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at liquidating the Palestine cause and to support the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO until the complete liberation of the occupied Arab territories. Mr 'Alwan asked the conference to support African nations against colonialism and racialism.

Jordanian Minister on Jerusalem

JN191635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, delivered Jordan's speech this morning. Mr al-Qasim reviewed Jordan's stand on the current international situation and its repercussions on the peoples and states in the area, as well as the stand that the Islamic states must adopt. Mr al-Qasim focused on the current state of affairs in the occupied West Bank, Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories. He also focused on Israel's measures against the residents of the occupied territories. Al-Qasim pointed out the importance of reaching a unified Islamic stand and of keeping free of divisive stands, axes and the policies of blocs that appear in the region.

Moroccan Minister Speech

LD191454 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] The conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries continues its meetings in Islamabad. Our correspondent in Islamabad reports: Morocco today proposed to the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries the formation of a delegation (?representing the) Organization of Islamic Conference to contact the Soviet Government in Moscow in an attempt to find a way to reach a solution which will maintain Afghanistan's independence and guarantee its sovereignty.

This proposal came in the speech delivered by the Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta at the morning session of the second day of the conference. The foreign minister noted that the most important [word indistinct] problem receiving attention is the Middle East question, specifically the Palestinian problem, which he said is going through a grave historic turning point. He stressed that Morocco continues to back and support the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab countries whose territories were occupied in 1967. M'hamed Boucetta spoke about the Afghan problem which prompted the convening of the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries in Islamabad. He said it was a complex and many-sided problem. He stressed that the invasion by Soviet force on Afghanistan constituted a major problem in itself and thus demanded the projection of the solidarity of the Islamic countries with the fraternal people. (?When we say this), noted M'hamed Boucetta, we do not oppose or favor anyone. The foreign minister (?went on to say): (?Morocco) is in various spheres--economic, industrial, commercial and artistic--and we cannot ignore the role of this major power [words indistinct] in world problems.

Tunisian Minister's Address

LD191542 Tunis TAP in English 1440 GMT 19 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Islamabad, May 19 (TAP)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhodja called on all the Islamic peoples to work jointly with a view to give back to Islam its initial vitality and (?claimed) [words indistinct] lasting slur on it. Taking the floor Sunday at the Islamic countries' foreign ministers' conference which is held in Islamabad, Belkhodja said: "We must in this respect, strengthen our brotherly ties and reject anything likely to separate or weaken (?us). We are now invited to behave jointly to defend our religion and guard it from its enemies who try to distort and garble our precepts."

[Words indistinct] he called on Islamic states to joint efforts so as to recover the robbed right and liberate the land and holy places occupied by the Zionist enemy. In this respect, Mr Belkhodja stigmatized Israel's colonialist policy and its [words indistinct] of a just and global peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalianable rights.

After greeting the independent Zimbabwean people, Mr Hassan Belkhodja remarked that Islamic states should also bear in mind the ill-treatment of Islamic minorities in certain countries, stressing [words indistinct] Islamic work in this period through a very serious stage marked (?by many) instigations and [word indistinct] schemes. Mr Belkhodja re-asserted Tunisia's opposition to foreign interference (?and) its conviction that the Islamic Organization should adopt a firm stand in order to put an end to the stupidities faced by the Islamic world. Interference, he said, not only threatens the Islamic world but also international peace." [quotation marks as received]

"The foreign invasion of which Afghanistan has been the victim, jeered at the sovereignty of this brother people and compromised its stability and its territorial integrity. It also resulted in an acute tension in this area and in the whole [as received] and in a forced exile of hundreds of thousands of Afghan citizens who were obliged to find refuge in neighbour countries.

Referring to the issues of economic order, Mr Hassen Belkhodja pointed out the deterioration of the economic situation in the world following the continuous crises, inflation and slackening of the rhythm of development namely in the Third World and pleaded for coordination of positions to safeguard the vital interests of Islamic countries and the achievement of radical reforms in the world economic order. "Our organization, he said, did many things to reinforce cooperation between all its members. We are convinced that the general [word indistinct] of economic and cooperation [word indistinct] between all the Islamic countries will be (?the) best warrant to strengthen solidarity between our countries and defend our joint interests vis-a-vis other international economic groupings.

Turkish Minister on World Crises

TA191108 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1015 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Recalling that Turkey was greatly concerned about issues emerging among fraternal countries, Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen said that all countries should be careful with regard to developments created by countries that are not part of the region. Erkmen made this statement at the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, which is continuing in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. Erkmen added that this region--which includes Turkey--constituted a center of interest for forces that are not part of the Islamic world. Pointing out that the Islamic world should intensify its relations in a bid to insure regional peace and security, Erkmen said that the deteriorated relations between Iran and the United States could cause important crises in the region.

Noting that no positive developments were achieved in Afghanistan, Erkmen said that the collective reaction and political solidarity expressed by the Islamic world should continue. Calling for a negotiated solution to the Afghan problem and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from the region, Erkmen said that the Afghan people should be given the right to determine their own fate.

On the issue of the U.S. hostages, which has damaged relations between Iran and the United States, Erkmen said that Turkey favored the peaceful solution of the problem within the framework of international law principles. Reporting the foreign minister's statements, TRT correspondent Can Okaner says that Erkmen reiterated that if asked, Turkey was ready to contribute to the solution of this issue. Erkmen added that Turkey was determined to pursue its policies on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, Erkmen said that the Cyprus problem could be solved through intercommunal talks. Erkmen added that this solution should be based on a bizonal, bicommunal, federal, independent and nonaligned state.

Recalling that a conference would be held in Istanbul in July on the determination of the strategy among Islamic countries for economic development, Erkmen invited the Islamic countries foreign ministers to participate in the conference. Erkmen said that this meeting would be followed by the first pan-Islamic sports games. The games will be held in Turkey in October to provide a meeting for Islamic youths, and Erkmen called on all to participate in the games. Erkmen is expected to return to Turkey tomorrow.

Turkish Cypriot Leader's Comment

TA181843 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting is continuing in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. While subcommittees are discussing political, economic, social, cultural and administrative issues, the delegates are addressing the general assembly.

TRT correspondent Can Okaner reports from Islamabad that Turkish Federated State of Cyprus President Rauf Denktas also addressed the meeting, presenting the views of the Turkish Cypriot community on the latest developments in the Cyprus problem. Pointing out that the Cyprus problem was created by the Greek Cypriot aim of enosis, Denktas said that the Greek Cypriot side was trying to deprive the Turkish Cypriot community of a state, a government and a homeland. Denktas recalled that, deceived by the Greek Cypriot propaganda, many Islamic countries voted in favor of the Greek Cypriots in international forums and the United Nations. Denktas noted that as long as the Greek Cypriots were able to pose as the legal Cypriot Government, they would be able to deceive the whole world through propaganda and unfounded statements and would refuse to sit at the negotiating table. Denktas called on the Islamic countries to reassess the realities, and to refuse to participate in the embargo move which the Greek Cypriots are imposing on the Turkish side in a bid to damage it economically and force it to make concessions.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is also participating in the conference, is continuing his bilateral contacts. Erkmen met today with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Bilateral relations as well as global problems were discussed during the meetings.

Indonesian Minister's Speech

BK191548 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Addressing a plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad recently, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja expressed the hope that efforts made by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, to solve the problem of Muslims in the Philippines would be continued. Mochtar said his efforts deserve appreciation. He said that the Tripoli agreement of 1976 on the settlement of the problem is still accepted by both sides as a basis from which to continue their talks for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Malaysian Minister's Remarks

OW191753 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 19 (AFP)--Malaysia will not take part in the Moscow Olympics in July 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its forces from Afghanistan. Revealing this in a speech scheduled to be given to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference here later today, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen said his country could not condone Moscow's armed intervention in the internal affairs of that unfortunate country.

The minister text said: "Its continuing brutal repression of the Afghan people, using sophisticated modern weapons, tanks and aircraft, violates the norms of accepted behaviour among civilised nations. Yet there is still no sign that the foreign forces are preparing to leave Afghanistan."

Bangladesh Minister's Statement

BK200448 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul, Haq has said the setting up of a ministerial committee by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to oversee the Afghan situation as proposed by Pakistan will provide an institutional machinery to seek a peaceful settlement of the problem. He told newsmen in Islamabad yesterday that no progress was achieved toward this end after the extraordinary session of the conference in Islamabad last January because of the absence of such a machinery.

Referring to a Bangladesh proposal for a summit meeting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, he said this was motivated by the idea to have cooperation among these countries on regional basis.

Kashmir President's Appeal

BK200145 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An appeal, by the Azad Jammu and Kashmir president, on the Kashmir dispute with its background has been distributed among the participants of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. It discusses the Kashmir issue and UN resolution on the subject. Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan in his appeal has urged the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to make concerted efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute.

Turkish, Iranian, Pakistani Ministers Meet

TA200747 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is currently in Islamabad for the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference held a tripartite meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Pakistani Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. TRT correspondent Can Okanar reports from Islamabad that Afghanistan and the developments in the region and in the world were discussed at the tripartite meeting, which was held at the request of Erkmen.

Replying to questions, Erkmen noted that the impression was created during the conference that the Afghanistan issue was being forgotten and this is why he requested the tripartite meeting. Erkmen said the fact that the Afghanistan issue was cast aside despite the resolutions adopted during the previous Islamic countries foreign ministers meeting held in Islamabad would create a great contradiction. Saying that Iran and Pakistan share borders with Afghanistan and that it is not possible for Turkey to ignore the developments in the region, Erkmen said he proposed the holding of the tripartite meeting.

Replying to a TRT correspondent's questions on the meeting, Qotbzadeh noted that they had an extremely useful contact. Qotbzadeh also explained that the meeting was not tantamount to establishing any military alliance or reviving certain old pacts that have been annulled. Answering another question, Qotbzadeh said that his visit to Turkey was also discussed during the meeting and that it is scheduled for June.

The 11th Islamic countries foreign ministers conference will end tomorrow. Erkmen, who is representing Turkey, will leave Islamabad for Turkey this evening and is expected home tomorrow morning.

Bangladesh Minister Meets Qotbzadeh

BK200643 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Bangladesh foreign minister met his Iranian counterpart Sadeq Qotbzadeh [at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad] and discussed some of the major problems facing the Muslim world and also exchanged views on bilateral and some important international issues. During the half hour meeting, the Iranian foreign minister expressed his government's sincere thanks to Bangladesh for supporting the restoration of democratic rights of the Iranian people through the establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Both the foreign ministers agreed that all possible efforts should be made to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries in economic fields through increasing cooperation. It was felt that the possibilities of establishing air links between Iran should immediately be explored [sentence as received]. The Iranian foreign minister has accepted an invitation by Prof Shamsul Haq to visit Bangladesh.

Earlier the foreign minister had a meeting with the leader of the Algerian delegation and discussed with him bilateral matters and international issues of common concern.

Libyan Official Meets Agha Shahi

LD161936 Tripoli JANA in English 1707 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary yesterday met with Mr Agha Shahi, advisor of the Pakistani president for foreign affairs. They discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation and coordination between the two delegations at the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference. The meeting was attended by the secretary and members of the people's committee of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Pakistan. The foreign minister also met with habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, with whom he reviewed bilateral cooperation.

Tunisian, Libyan Ministers Meet

HK191045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--The Tunisian and Libyan foreign ministers had a half-hour meeting here today, the first between officials of the two countries since the guerrilla attack on the Tunisian town of Gafsa in January that Tunisia blamed on Libya. Well-placed sources said that 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki of Libya and Hassen Belkhodja of Tunisia discussed the possbility of reconciliation between the neighboring North African states. The two men are in Islamabad for the Islamic conference that is to end Wednesday. The sources said that a Libyan Government official might visit Tunisia soon.

Mr Belkhodja said that he and Mr. Turayki had discussed various problems of interest to Tunisia and Libya as well as the conference agenda. He said that Mr. Turayki had asked him to convey the respects of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to president Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government. Mr. Turayki said that the discussion had dealt with bilateral relations "in the interest of the one people that inhabits our two countries".

Libyan Foreign Secretary Holds Talks

LD172052 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary today conferred with heads of delegations of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front currently participating in the Islamic foreign minister conference's 11th session which started in Islamabad today. Discussions during these meetings centered on the draft agenda of the conference, and coordination between the front's member countries in the conference.

On the other hand, a meeting was held today between the Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam Turayki, the Yemen Arab Republic's Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Hasan Makki, and the Yemen Democratic Republic's deputy foreign minister during which several topics were discussed including items on the Islamic conference's agenda and the coordination of policy stands in the conference. Dr. at-Turayki also conferred today with the Bahraini foreign minister.

Somali, Libyan Dispute

BK190521 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--A heated exchange erupted between Somalia and Libya at the Islamic foreign ministers conference here Sunday over a proposed resolution to condemn aggression (by Ethiopia) against Somalia, conference sources said. The row broke out when the Libyan and South Yemeni foreign ministers, Ministers 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki and Salim Salih Muhammad, tried to amend the resolution to condemn also "American aggression in Africa."

When Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre refused to accept the amendment, Mr at-Turayki charged that Somalia had been "communist in the past, is speaking in the name of Islam at the moment, and perhaps will speak for Zionism tomorrow." He accused Somalia of accepting the Camp David accord on the Middle East and backing Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad cut short the exchange by persuading all parties to send the resolution to the conference's political committee, which would rule on any amendment.

Iraq, Saudi Meeting

JN171723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 May--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, met separately with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The meetings dealt with Iraq's call to be the host for the next Islamic conference, meeting next year. They also dealt with the agenda of the conference and with the resolutions expected to be issued by it.

YAR, Kuwait, Jordan Meeting

JN191331 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, met in Islamabad today with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, a discussion was concluded on several issues of common interest and relations between the YAR, Kuwait and Jordan respectively.

UAE Minister Meets Malian, Cypriot Delegates

JN191439 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the UAE delegation to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, received Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas, who is attending the conference as an observer, today. He also met with the Malian minister for foreign affairs within the framework of the consultations that are being held on issues raised at the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Qatari Minister's Activities

JN182102 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 18 May--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani today held a series of meetings with Arab and Islamic foreign ministers attending the Islamic conference currently convening in Islamabad. At these meetings, the Qatari minister reviewed bilateral relations between Qatar and these states. His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani began these contacts with a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He also met with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. QNA has learned that the discussion at these meetings dealt with the important issues on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Iraqi Minister Interviewed

JN191959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--Minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Hamid 'Alwan, has stated that Iraq wants Afghanistan to regain its previous position as a nonaligned country and an active member in the nonaligned movement. In an interview with Pakistan radio here today, 'Alwan expressed hope that the conference will adopt a suitable decision to provide assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. 'Alwan added that Iraq will always support proposals to render the Arab Gulf area an area of peace, removed from the big powers' disputes and confrontation. 'Alwan said that the responsibility to defend the Gulf area falls on the countries in the area themselves.

Other Interviews

BK200242 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said the Islamic conference would help a lot in bringing about Muslim unity and promoting relations among Muslim states. In an exclusive interview with radio Pakistan today, he said in the case of an attack, whether economic, political or military, Iran will have the support of Muslim countries including Saudi Arabia. The Saudi foreign minister also expressed the hope that the issue of the American hostages in Iran would be found through peaceful means within the context of international law.

In another interview with radio Pakistan, leader of the Algerian delegation, (Mohammad Saleh Zanji), said Algeria supported the idea of a collective security arrangement for Muslim countries.

The Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan in a radio interview said Iraq was looking forward to Afghanistan returning (?to its status) of an independent and active member of the nonaligned movement. He hoped that the conference would take an appropriate decision to help the Afghan refugees and thus lessen Pakistan's burden.

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim has called for the adoption of practical steps to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan brethren and has hoped that the conference would evolve a program to help Pakistan in this humanitarian task. In a radio interview the Jordanian minister also expressed the hope that the conference would take a unanimous stand on Afghanistan.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq supported Pakistan's proposal for dealing with the Afghan situation. He told radio Pakistan today that he was very hopeful about the outcome of the constructive proposal put before the Islamic conference. In reply to a question about the collective security of the Muslim states as proposed by the Pakistan president, the Bangladesh foreign minister said he believed that the proposal was likely to be adopted at the conference.

INDIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LEAVES KABUL AFTER TALKS

LD191506 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the Indian deputy foreign minister, who headed a delegation for Kabul talks with Afghan authorities, left for home this morning. Political Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, a number of the Foreign Ministry high ranking officials, the Indian ambassador to Kabul and members of the embassy saw him off at Kabul international airport.

SOVIET OFFICIAL CITED ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS STATISTICS

LD191815 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Around 10,000 athletes from different countries of the world are taking part in the 1980 Olympic Games, which will be held this summer in Moscow. Along with Sarwar Yurish, the publications president of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and other heads of the publication departments of that ministry present this afternoon, (Aleksandr Fedorov), member of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games committee, gave a briefing on the Olympics in the course of a press conference and answered reporters' questions in this regard.

He said: A total of 3,500 international judges will supervise the games, and 600,000 persons will watch the games daily. Based on forecasts, 6 million persons will see the games in the 2 weeks they are held.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISTS HOLD SEMINAR IN PARVAN

GF191755 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] To expand the knowledge of party activists and technicians of the general directorate for agricultural development in Parvan Province, the Bulgarian delegation of agricultural journalism experts held a seminar in the (?municipality) hall in Charikar, the capital of Parvan, yesterday. The 10-day seminar is organized by (Kult), the social sciences institute of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee.

At the beginning of the seminar the provincial committee's secretary, the dean of the Central Committee's social sciences institute and the dean of the agricultural journalism institute in Bulgaria delivered speeches in which they discussed the importance and role of such conferences in social and economic life and the good relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

KESHTMAND EXPLAINS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECISIONS

LD192314 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An extraordinary joint meeting of some of the preliminary organizations of the A section of the first party ward was held at 1700 at the Stur Palace, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The decisions of the second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee were discussed at this meeting.

At the beginning, after the unanimous election of the presidium of the meeting, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] minister of planning, delivered a detailed and comprehensive report and explained the decisions of the second plenum of the party Central Committee and the historic speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand reminded members of the preliminary party organizations of their duties and responsibilities regarding realization of the plenum decisions. In a part of his speech, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] Dear comrades, we are living in a great (?time), the [word indistinct] of which is counted in the social life of the people of our country, Afghanistan. Our sons and our future generations will remember that with pride and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Concerning the historic speech of Babrak Karmal at the second PDPA Central Committee plenum, the vice president of the Revolutionary Council said that the speech of Comrade Babrak Karmal has [word indistinct] an important role regarding the goals of the party in its financial area. Concerning the goals of the party in the economic area, Soltan 'Ali Keshtamand gave the following explanations:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] The state, mixed, cooperative and private sectors of the national economy, have been planned in such a way that they will develop harmoniously and (?dynamically). The major part in this regard has been played by the selfless and all-round assistance of the USSR, for the purpose of all-round development of the economic sector of the Government of Afghanistan, which is noted with appreciation. Also, cooperation between the DRA and the USSR is the most important element in the future development of the country. Every necessary condition has been considered for the development of the private sector, so that the materials in demand by people will be provided in a better way. A proposal concerning the creation of an advisory council has been submitted to the Council of Ministers. In the advisory council, the representatives of government institutions and the private sector will participate where necessary, and cooperation and guidance will be given to the private sector. [end recording]

Also at this meeting Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affaris, the secretary of the A section of the party ward, the secretary of the preliminary party organization of the Ministry of Planning, and the secretary of the preliminary organization of land reform each spoke in turn on the subject. Each expressed unreserved readiness to realize the ideals of the glorious Sawr Revolution and the decision of the PDPA Central Committee plenum. At the end, a resolution was drawn up by the meeting's participants and it was read by the assistant secretary of section A of the first party ward.

KABUL GOVERNORATE PARTY INSTRUCTORS HOLD FIRST CONFERENCE

GF181758 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the historic second plenary session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, in the spirit of the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat and in order to teach the articles of the said second plenary session, the first conference of party organization instructors in Kabul governorate was held today. This highly important historic conference was opened by Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, PDPA Central Committee member and chief of the PDPA Central Committee agitation, propaganda and instruction department, in the preventive medicine hall. Dehneshin delivered a speech in which he referred to the results of the historic second plenary session as well as to the duties of the party's original members and to those who are still being tested on the resolutions of the said plenary session.

Najmoddin Akhgar Khawiani, PDPA Central Committee member and head of the PDPA central organizations, spoke about "the new type of scientific and revolutionary ideological relations between the party's program and manifesto."

(Kuristani), the Kabul committee delegate, propounded the PDPA thesis on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

BADAKHSHAN SOLDIERS RECEIVE GIFTS FOR HEROISM

LD171706 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The heroic officers and soldiers of the military unit of Badakhshan Province, who in the defense of the revolution and in foiling the aggressions of the enemies of the dear homeland have faught with courage, were yesterday rewarded during a gathering held in Fayzabad, the capital of Badakhshan Province. After the playing of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan national anthem and a speech by the governor of Badakhshan, the leader of the delegation of the Afghan Armed Forces, who arrived on a visit to the province, made a statement. Gifts were then distributed to the heroic military officers and soldiers.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

GF191740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In response to the friendship and sincerity of the state of revolutionary Afghanistan, a large number of toiling families from (Wadi Nur), in the Asmar district of Konarha Province, who had fled their homes and went abroad as a result of the tyranny of Amin and his terrorist gang returned to their homes yesterday. On arriving in Asmar they were received by Major General Khalilollah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and commander of the central forces. He explained to them that our revolutionary and happy state is constantly seeking to achieve progress and prosperity for the Afghan people. He asked them not to heed the enemies' hostile and false propaganda anymore and to struggle against it.

Elders of the families, on behalf of other repatriates, expressed their pleasure at the general amnesty proclaimed by our revolutionary state. They also declared their support for the achievement of the revolutionary state's aspirations.

MASSES LAUD GOVERNMENT FOR RELEASE OF DEMONSTRATORS

JN161816 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] The honest masses in Kabul have welcomed the humanitarian and revolutionary acts as well as the tolerance and forgiveness of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for releasing a large number of those who, misled by our enemies the imperialists, participated in the disturbances in April.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Heavy Fighting in Nangarhar

BK171641 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 17 May (AFP)--Heavy fighting took place over the past two days between Afghan rebels and Soviet troops 25 km (15 miles) from the Pakistani border in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province, rebels sources said here today. The rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that Soviet troops launched a "severe offensive" on a Moslem guerrilla stronghold in the Rodat area, near Jalalabad, with "massive air and land forces" Thursday. The fighting was still going on.

The Soviets used Mi-24 helicopter gunships and "indiscriminately bombed" Afghan villages close to Pakistan's Torkham border, the rebel group said. The sources said that the death toll in the big Russian attack was still not known, but eyewitnesses believed the number of civilian casualties would be very high.

They said that guerrilla raids in Nangarhar Province were continuing and on Thursday Moslem freedom fighters destroyed two bridges on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway and attacked a Russian military convoy.

Fighting was also continuing in Nangarhar's Pich Valley where "the Soviet MiG's used napalm bombs and poison gas, killing an unknown number of innocent Afghans," Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said. Moslem freedom fighters were putting up "stiff resistance" and destroyed 11 Soviet tanks in nearby Barkandi area and shot down one helicopter in Shigan Valley of Nangarhar, the sources said.

Insurgent Leader Reports Soviet Atrocities

BK181235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 18 May 80

[By Jean Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 18 May (AFP)--Large-scale Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan, notably the recent extermination of 5,000 civilians in Red Air Force bombing raids on Ghanzi, 150 km south of Kabul, and the massacre of 400 students in the capital itself, were alleged at a press conference held here today by exiled insurgent leader Ayatollah Mohammed Asif Mohsani.

The ayatollah, a leading chief of the Shia Moslem Hazara peoples from central Afghanistan, is based in the Iranian religious capital of Qom and has been attending the Islamic conference here this past week. He announced that for the first time high-level meeting were opening at Peshawar, Pakistan, between his insurgents and leaders of the Sunni Moslem Pashtuns, Afghanistan's main ethnic group, with a view to coordinating east-to-west resistance to the Soviet intervention force.

He told the press conference that it was hoped all resistance organizations in Afghanistan would join forces to install an Islamic democratic regime in the place of the Moscow-aligned Babrak Karmal government. "We want to draw the outside world's attention to the drama being lived by the Hazara people in the mountains of central and eastern Afghanistan," he said. "The Soviet occupation forces are seeking to starve us out with an economic blockade of the whole area," Ayatollah Mohsani said. "However, we are resisting and have not yielded an inch of ground in the 42 districts controlled by our party, the Jabahai-Azadi Bakshs-e Inqilab-Eslami Afghanistan," he said.

He went on to denounce "atrocities" carried out by Soviet forces in Afghanistan, "including the bombing of innocent women and children" and the "repression against students, 400 of whom were killed after university incidents in Kabul in the end of April. Ghanzi Province has been under constant attacks for some time," he said. "A week ago the number of dead from recent bombings in the province was more than 5,000 he said.

Ayatollah Mohsani said the Hazara insurgents were receiving no outside support, apart from "the moral support of our Iranian and Pakistani brothers." He concluded: "Be sure to tell the whole world that if the Soviet dragon succeeds in swallowing us we will tear out his innards--emerging from them with a larger Afghanistan that will include Soviet Tajikistan."

Rebel Leader Interviewed

GF181626 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 May 80 p 13

[Interview granted by Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, secretary general of the Afghanistan Islamic Society and a leader of Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan, to AL-BAYEN in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Rabbani] I call upon our brothers in the Arab world to be alert to what is happening in Afghanistan and to realize that friendship with the Russians means the death of peoples and states. Our movement receives no financial support from any side. The only things we have received are tents and material for the refugees. We have asked for financial assistance only because we need arms. The communist onslaught is not confined to Afghanistan but is aimed at all Muslim countries. The United States gives us neither money nor arms. When Brzezinski visited the Afghan-Pakistani border, he met only with elderly refugees and children. He did not ask to meet with any of the leaders of the Afghan revolution, nor did we ask to meet him. We believe that in practice the United States acquiesces to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan because this gives it the moral justification to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. When U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was asked whether the United States supports the Afghan fighters, he was silent.

Professor Rabbani said: What is happening in Afghanistan proves two things: The bankruptcy of communism, which is established only by force and oppression, and the great power of Islam and its steadfastness in the face of the superpowers. Our war is a war of liberation. Every one of us is a mojahed. Jihad is the duty of every Muslim.

Referring to the number of mojahedin in Afghanistan, Rabbani said: All the people are mojahedin. Everyone who carries a gun is a mojahed. There are 28 provinces in Afghanistan and fierce fighting is underway in all of them. In each province with a population of at least 500,000, the number of fighters is not less than 50,000. We have more than 3 million fighters and the rest are ready to fight. Only a few have died in battle, but not less than 40,000 have been killed in the towns and villages. This figure is increasing as time goes by. We are determined to expel the Russians and liberate our land even if we have to fight for scores of years.

Speaking about recent Western reports that the United States supports the Afghan fighters with funds and arms, Rabbani said: These reports are untrue. This is U.S. collusion against us. It appears that the United States condones the Soviet intervention. The arms we are fighting with are Russian weapons that we captured from our enemies. We can prove this. We receive our training on the battlefield. We do not receive support from the Muslim countries, let alone from the United States. We have captured in battle Russian tanks, Russian field guns and antitank guns, and thousands of Kalashnikov rifles. We do not want arms from the United States but we do want arms from the Muslim countries because the United States is not sincere in its attitude toward us. It does not matter if the arms are U.S. made so long as they come from Muslim countries and do not have U.S. strings tied to them.

[Question] What is your attitude toward Afghanistan's two neighbors, Pakistan and Iran?

[Answer] Bhutto's regime in Pakistan was not a democratic regime. Ziaul Haq's regime now is a military regime but undoubtedly it is better. We are grateful to the Pakistani Government for caring for more than 700,000 refugees. The Iranian Government sympathizes with us and cares for some refugees, but so far we have not received any materiel or other support from it.

Speaking about the Iranian Revolution and the detention of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Rabbani said: We support the Iranian Revolution and have great faith in it. The hue and cry raised over the detention of some hostages by some young men depicts the affairs as one of vital importance. At the same time hundreds of thousands of people are dying. This is not reported in the Western press, as though those people are not human and have no rights to live. This hue and cry was raised for one reason only: The hostages are Americans.

Rabbani addressed the following appeal to the PLO through AL-BAYAN: I call upon the PLO, which supported the Soviet intervention [in Afghanistan], to reconsider its stand--a stand that has given it a bad image. We have not asked the PLO to support us but to remain silent. The Soviet Union does not want the liberation of Palestine. It does not give the Palestinians any offensive weapons. It recognizes Israel and supplies it with manpower. The Soviet Union's objective is to maintain its interests in the Arab world through the PLO and certain Arab states. The Soviets are arms merchants; they sell arms to any country that pays for them. It sold arms to agents of the West such as Zaher Shah. The Soviet Union does not give arms free to the PLO but sells such arms. Thus the PLO's stand is unsound. It should condemn any suppression of freedom. In any case, whether the PLO condones the Soviet occupation or not, we consider ourselves soldiers for the liberation of Al-Aqsa Mosque and Palestine.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SATHE INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN VISIT

BK191638 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1530 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Answering newsmen in New Delhi on May 19 on his return from a 3-day mission to Kabul, Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe said that the Afghan crisis is nearing a solution, reports PTI. "If you say it is near a solution, certainly, yes. There has to be an end somewhere to this particular problem. Therefore everyday we come near to a solution," Sathe told a newsman who had asked if problems was nearing a solution.

Following is the text of his interview.

Question: Did President Karmal tell you that if his proposal for talks with Pakistan and Iran yields results the Soviet Union was prepared to withdraw all her troops and advisors from there?

Sathe: The Soviet Union has said that they will withdraw their troops once the situation was created whereby the presence of Soviet troops was not required. The Afghan president reiterated this.

Question: Does he (President Karmal) want some kind of a mediatory role by India?

Sathe: You must have noticed that in the Afghan proposals there is a clear indication that they will welcome efforts of any country to bring about peace in the region. We presume they will welcome India's role as well.

Question: Did you discuss any specific proposals or ideas?

Sathe: We merely asked for an elucidation of their proposals and this was given.

Question: What were your discussions with President Karmal about?

Answer: Mostly about the region.

Question: Is India willing to help (in resolving the problems)?

Sathe: We never shirked such responsibility even in the past.

Question: Did you suggest that Delhi could be the venue of talks (between the parties concerned)?

Answer: I did not suggest that Delhi could be a venue for talks. President Karmal has to find out another way...

[No question received]

Answer: It has been our tradition never to take a pessimistic view. We continue to hope that the situation will improve.

Question: Would President Karmal like an initiative by India or by the nonaligned?

Sathe: He does not mind an initiative by anybody... He is just willing to have a settlement of the problems as soon as possible.

Question: How is the domestic situation there?

Sathe: Unsettled. The foreign secretary declined to elaborate on this reply.

Question: Why has Pakistan rejected the Afghan offer?

Sathe: Pakistan has rejected it only to the extent that it has reversed priorities. But you will find there is a certain degree of commonality between Afghan proposals and Pakistan's thinking.

Question: Is there a way out of the impasse?

Answer: We shall have to wait and see.

Question: You said that Afghanistan would welcome any role by India. What role is India playing?

Answer: We have been talking to everybody. That is a very important role... It is an important enough matter not to rush through... Now we have Afghan proposals. They are before (?the) parties.

Question: But one party has already rejected them...

Answer: They can make some other proposals. The process of making proposals has started.

NRC DECISION ON URANIUM FOR INDIA REPORTED

BK170339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has decided to transmit back to President Carter the two Indian applications for import of about 40 tons of enriched uranium for use as fuel in the Tarapur plant. The five-member commission was unanimously of the opinion that on the basis of information available, it could not judge whether the applications met the criteria for issuance of the licenses as envisaged by the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The commission also agreed with the State Department recommendations that the Indian applications did not fall within the scope of the nonproliferation treaty as they had been filed before the act came into force.

In remitting the application back to the President, the commission said its decision should not be read as a recommendation one way or the other.

Despite the commission's deicision, President Carter can authorize shipment of enriched uranium to India against the two applications which have been pending since 1978. However, the U.S. Congress can veto the presidential decision by a two-third majority within 60 days of the authorization.

DELHI COMMENTARY URGES SELF-RELIANCE IN ATOMIC ENERGY

BK191419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Mahendra Kumar commentary]

[Text] The delay that is occurring in the supply of enriched uranium by the United States for the Tarapur powerplant near Bombay has raised the question of how far India is able to meet this challenge. No doubt the unanimous decision of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the United States does not stop President Carter from issuing Executive order for sending the enriched uranium. But the American Congress has the power to override Mr Carter's Executive order within 2 months. If, within this period, the Congress passes a resolution against this order by a two-thirds majority, the issue will once again go to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and thesame vicious circle will start once more.

But even if the Congress does not override the Executive order of the President, the order has to lie before it for 2 months. That means that at least for 2 months there is going to be no shipment of enriched uranium to India, and after that, also, it will be possible only if the Congress does not take any action against it.

The question naturally arises, what will be the fate of the Tarapur powerplant if the supply of enriched uranium is delayed too much or does not come at all. Fortunately, India is not in such a desperate condition as might have been imagined in certain circles. In the development of [word indistinct] conventional technology such as large-scale steel production and fertilizer plants, India relied on imported know-how and equipment. It was later that Indians were trained to operate and maintain these plants on their own. But it was quite different in the case of atomic technology. In this field, India consciously chose the slower and harder path of development aimed at self-reliance.

The strategy was to develop a cadre of scientists and engineers in the research and development of institutions which grew gradually with the development of indigenous know-how in various fields. Foreign know-how was invited, but only on a very selective basis. Much ground work was done indigenously. What is more, it was done with fullest participation of the Indian people, not only to assimilate the new technology but to adapt it to the Indian conditions and improve upon it.

Consequently, India has reached a stage to have the indigenously developed know-how and the infrastructure to design, constuct and operate any plant. The result was that even when the first reactor was set up, which became critical in 1966, Indian scientists and engineers did not look towards any other country for such a reactor. They set it up on their own. At that time it was the only reactor of its type in Asia outside the Soviet Union.

Why was there so much emphasis on self-reliance? It was felt from the very beginning that countries possessing advanced technology would not be willing to part with it except on a selective basis and at increasing prices. Even then, they would part with it only in areas which suited their purpose. In the field of nuclear energy, the developed countries had resorted to restricted trade practices from the very beginning. As a result, with the emphasis on self-reliance India has now fortunately reached a stage where disruptions in nuclear supplies will not lead to any serious setback to the nuclear energy development program. At the most they may result in some temporary delays and perhaps increase in cost.

This program can now be developed on the basis of national decisions taking into account the country's own requirements and priorities and not subject to the whims and frenzies of others. The development strategy was chalked out keeping in view the aim of self-reliance. It was taken into account that while the uranium reserves of the country are limited, the thorium reserves are amongst the largest in the world. A program was, therefore, chalked out which was not based on the model of the Western countries but was tailored to the needs and resources of India. The Tarapur atomic powerplant was the first and the only nuclear power station which required enriched uranium as a fuel. But many modifications have been made in it since it was set up and now it can be said with confidence that it will not have to stop functioning if America chooses not to honor its commitment.

LIBYA PROMISES 'ALL POSSIBLE' DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

BK190444 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, in the course of his meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday, stated that all instructions canceling work permits of Pakistani citizens in Libya have been withdrawn. He gave the assurance that no instructions will be issued concerning the cancellation of a work permit of any Pakistani citizen in Libya and earlier instructions have been withdrawn. All those returning from Libya will be given back their work. The ban on entry of Pakistani citizens into Libya has also been lifted.

He said Libya will resume mutual cooperation with Pakistan in various economic spheres and a meeting of the joint ministerial commission will also be held soon. At-Turayki expressed keen interest in the security of Pakistan and assured all possible Libyan assistance for the defense of Pakistan.

TRADE BOYCOTT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTED

BK200600 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] On the international day for oil embargo against South Africa being observed today, Pakistan has reiterated its continued support for the struggle of the people of southern Africa for their inalienable rights.

In a message issued on the occasion, Pakistan says the government and the people of the country join the international community in observing the day. The message further says that Pakistan fully supports the call made by the UN General Assembly requesting the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. Pakistan, the message recalls, has resolutely condemned the odious policies of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the Government of South Africa in gross violation of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Pakistan has imposed a complete trade boycott on South Africa. The sale of arms and ammunitions and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa was banned even before the adoption of the Security Council resolution. Welcoming the recent accession of Zimbabwe to independence, the resolution says it clearly demonstrates that unswerving adherence to the principle in the fight for a just cause is ultimately crowned with success.

BANGLADESH AGRICULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

BK170216 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The Bangladesh agriculture minister, retired Major General Nurul Islam, left Karachi today for Dacca. The minister had arrived in Pakistan as a special envoy of President Ziaur Rahman to deliver a message to the Pakistan president.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

U.S. Said Creating Fifth Column

GF191650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The Corps of Revolution Guards in Fasa issued an announcement today listing the crimes of the world-devouring imperialism led by the United States and its encouragement of its hirelings' blasphemous methods. It warns that the enemy, with the help of its internal tools and by creating a fifth column, seeks to promote sabotage and plots throughout the country. The corps asks all organs and forces to be prepared for mobilization at all times.

Iranian, U.S. Maneuvers Discussed

JN191946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 19 May 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary: "A Collective Stand To Confront the U.S. Maneuvers in the Hormuz Strait Is Imperative"]

[Excerpts] Today our air and naval forces carried out the biggest maneuver this year. Various naval and air units participated in this 48-hour maneuver, which extended from the Hormuz Strait to the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces personally supervised the progress of the maneuvers, giving special importance to the new maneuvers that our air and naval forces are carrying out at the same time that units of the U.S. Fleet [words indistinct] in an area 600 miles from the Hormuz Strait carried out a naval maneuver lasting 8 hours.

These maneuvers come in the wake of the increasing U.S. naval presence in the areas of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, in addition to the increasing presence of Soviet naval units. Confirmed reports say that in addition to a carrier, there are 30 U.S. naval units. The Soviet Union, in seeking to equal the U.S. force, sent its naval units, which now number 28.

Through an objective analysis of international conflict, the Islamic Republic of Iran realized that the area will be a (?playing field) between the two powers. Perhaps the choice of the site of the conflict in the Indian Ocean and near the shores of the oil countries (?exposes) the two powers' greed for the huge wealth flowing from under the soil of [words indistinct].

The new U.S. maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and near the Hormuz Strait expose the rivalry between the two powers in their desire to appropriate the wealth of the region. Another reason for these U.S. maneuvers is the deteriorating relations between Iran and the United States, which have reached an explosive degree. Therefore, it can be said without hesitation that the U.S. maneuvers and the increasing number of U.S. naval units in the area are aimed not only against Iran but against all the nations in the region as well. The United States is like a hungry bear that wants nothing but to reach its food. However, this requires waging battles against its rivals.

The purpose of the Iranian maneuvers was to confirm Iran's readiness to stand fast against any surprise U.S. attack on the gulf and to demonstrate its ability to defend the soil of the cherished homeland. These maneuvers do not have any aggressive designs against the peoples in the area, as they are depicted by the rancorous [words indistinct] media. Contrary to what these media allege, these maneuvers and all Iranian weapons are in the service of the peoples in the region. As specified by the imam, the imam of the Islamic nation, the objectives of the Iranian Army are to defend Islam and Muslims and not to destroy them.

The Iranian stand will [words indistinct] the calculations of the U.S. Pentagon. If all the forces of the states in the area do the same and announce their readiness to confront any U.S. attack, or at least refuse to cooperate with the United States--as opposed to what some gulf states did--in carrying out these maneuvers, the U.S. calculations will be much more (?difficult) than they are now. However, to date, some states in the area do not realize that the U.S. maneuvers are the green light for the entry of its forces and its entrenchment in the region. These states do not want to understand that these new maneuvers are a new aggressive U.S. threat.

Three-Stage Release Denied

JN200712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS, the Foreign Ministry spokesman has strongly denied reports disseminated by AP and AFP on the U.S. hostages in Iran. The spokesman described these reports as absolutely baseless.

The two agencies quoted reports from Paris and Tehran as saying that the U.S. hostages will be released in three stages after a series of talks and the return of the Iranian assets by the United States.

QOTBZADEH CONTACTS UN'S WALDHEIM ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD192055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran contacted the Central News Bureau and PARS today and announced: Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has sent the following telegram to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim:

Your Excellency Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. Following our talks in Belgrade it was agreed that one or two members of the commission of inquiry should come to Iran to complete the previous investigation, so that they would be able to submit a report on their mission. As has been announced many times before, there will be no talks with this commission or any of itsmembers concerning (?the dispute) and solution of the problems between Iran and America. It is hoped that you will pay close attention to this issue.

[Signed] The minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

According to PARS, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a telephone conversation, strongly denied reports by AP and AFP news agencies about the hostages and described these reports as distorted.

AP and AFP had reported from Paris and Tehran that the American hostages would be freed in three stages after a series of discussions and the return of the Iranian wealth by the United States.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS FURTHER ON EEC SANCTIONS

BK191440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--Some 1,200 American firms have sought to negotiate contracts with Iran despite the U.S. Government's move to cut off trade between the two countries, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today.

Mr Qotbzadeh made his remarks at a new conference in the Pakistani capital, where he is attending the conference of Islamic nations.

He said that in trying to end the boycott, the U.S. companies said they were not bound by the decisions of their government.

"I am sure that firms in the European countries that decided to impose sanctions on us will do the same, because for a capitalist society, profit comes before anything," the Iranian diplomat said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the sanctions imposed by members of the European Economic Community (EEC) "will have short-term minor effect on the Iranian economy, but we are going to overcome them without difficulty."

ETTELA'AT QUESTIONS USSR ENVOY MOKRI ON SUPERPOWER THREAT

LD191233 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 May 80 p 10

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview in Tehran with Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammed Okiri: "Iranian Ambassador's Heated Discussion With Soviet Foreign Ministry Official"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] In order to illustrate something of his perception of current circumstances, here is Mokri's reply to a question, [presumably on Iran's participation in Moscow games]:

"If Iran takes part in the Moscow Olympics, clearly the national anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be played and the Iranian flag, which bears the words 'There Is No God But Allah' will enter the olympic arena; world attention will be drawn to the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and this will constitute positive publicity for the Iranian Revolution."

Mokri adds that "if [regarding Iran's boycott of the Moscow Olympics] there is something I do not know about, then that is another matter, and it is the concern of the Revolution Council."

I ask Mokri about the situation of Iranians resident in the Soviet Union who wish to return to their homeland, and of those who wish to visit the Soviet Union for a few days to see their relations after many decades.

Mokri, who apparently has more fundamental issues to discuss, answers curtly: "The Foreign Ministry and the central authorities have assumed responsibility for this. We [as the Iranian Embassy in Moscow] look into applications and fill out forms, but it is for Tehran to decide. In the case, too, of Iranians wishing to travel to the Soviet Union and see their relations, this is also the concern of Tehran."

Mokri has taken part in detailed discussions with a Soviet Foreign Ministry official, but he would not disclose the latter's name. The reason this discussion took place was that when a French news agency asked Mokri the question: Have you officially requested the Soviet authorities to stop supplying arms to Iraq? Mokri replied: "I am waiting for the Soviet Government's reaction." Then on the following day the Soviet Foreign Ministry received Mokri for a discussion. My first question concerns this issue.

[Question] Mr Mokri, what took place in these discussions?

[Answer] The official expressed his interest in hearing my views on events in Iran. I explained in some detail the principles of Iran's Islamic Revolution and the origins of recent events in our country, and I said: "America does not really wish to endorse the Iranian Revolution, and the hostages issue is nothing more than a pretext. Fortunately, in today's world, a big government like America cannot do as it wishes wherever it likes."

[Question] What was the official reaction?

[Answer] He considered my view of this matter correct. He said: "It is not an easy matter for America to decide on military operations against Iran, and it does not appear to be a reasonable option. However, at the same time it is not unlikely that it will occur, since many instances of an unreasonable posture are visible in present-day American policy. Now, when the American Government has lost all self-control, the likelihood of its committing a great error [in attacking Iran] must be considered. After failing to maintain the shah in power, America hatched plots against the revolution following his flight; but America knew that the 1919 [as published] treaty would not allow it to carry out such an action, and it has belatedly accepted the treaty itself as a historical fact, together with its implications.

[Question] Didn't you tell the official that Articles 5 and 6 of the 1919 treaty have been rescinded by Iran?

[Answer] Yes, I did. I said: "I have informed the Soviet Union that in the likely event of an attack on Iran by America, we can defend ourselves alone, and we will not allow a single foreign soldier to enter the country on whatever pretext and by virtue of whatever friendship treaty (referring to the Iran-Soviet friendship treaty of 1919)."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry official said: "From the outset right up to the present, we have supported your revolution, just as we support every nation in determining its own destiny, but it is difficult for the Soviet people to understand why sometimes ambiguous remarks are heard in Tehran which can be construed as being directed against America or the Soviet Union, and in the wake of these remarks, illogical attacks are mounted against us, although as you know, the Soviet position has differed from that of America from the outset. The Soviet people cannot understand why the Iranian authorities make such statements against the Soviet Government, a government whose position is to Iran's advantage." [He then went on to ask] "Regarding the matter of the participation or otherwise of certain countries in the Olympic Games in Moscow: Given the friendship between Iran and the Soviet Union, why has Iran decided to boycott the Olympic Games? We find all these unfriendly manifestations and the accusations against us of 'social imperialism' and 'Red imperialism' and so on incomprehensible."

[Question] What did you reply to these remarks?

[Answer] I had already replied to these remarks. I had said that, in today's world, the logistical power [as published] of arms and their great quantity could not frighten a country which had itself carried out a revolution.

[Question] Did you seek any explanation of the rumor that Soviet military forces were in a state of alert on the borders of Azarbayjan and other locations in northern Iran?

[Answer] Yes. He said: "These reports are pure lies! This has not taken place," and he denied it emphatically. Even the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has denied this report.

(Mokri then expressed the view that, even if the report was true, it was inconceivable that the purpose of the concentration of forces was an attack on Iran, since this was neither logical nor feasible).

[Question] You said in a news item that you had asked the Soviet Union not to sell arms to Iraq. Did you bring up this matter in the discussion?

[Answer] Yes, and I said that Soviet assistance, in the form of the arms and MiG aircraft being given to Iraq, was harmful to Iran's revolution, that these armaments were being distributed among the warmongers and counterrevolutionaries in the west, the south and other parts of Iran and that putting weapons into the hands of the various groups strengthens thepopular belief among the people of Iran that there is collusion between the superpowers aimed at dividing [the region] into spheres of influence.

[Question] What answer did he give you?

[Answer] He said: "We regret the fact that the Iran-Iraq dispute is widening, for this is to the advantage of neither side," and he expressed concern at this. He added: "We have had a treaty and cordial relations with Iraq for 15 years and we do not wish our good relations with one country to be spoiled by our relations with another. On this basis I do not think that putting an end to Iraqi-Soviet relations would be to Iran's advantage, since it would make Iraq more dependent on the West, and even if the source of Iraq's arms supply in the Soviet Union were stopped, Iraq would be supplied from Western sources, and this is clearly [not] to Iran's advantage."

[Question] Were you satisfied with these explanations?

[Answer] No, not at all. I said: "Your Excellency's explantions have not succeeded in satisfying me. The Iraqi Government is not a people's government; it has no base among the people. Saddam Husayn is using these arms to attack Iran's border posts. The aircraft which the Soviet Union is making available to Iraq are being used solely for the purpose of devastating Iran's border areas, and have never been used in war against Israel...."

He then sought to prove that, in accordance with their treaty, they were obliged to deliver aircraft and arms to Iraq; he repeated that if the supply of arms were stopped, Iraq could procure them from another source, and that an end to Soviet-Iraqi relations would not be in Iran's interests.

Explaining the Nixon and Carter doctrine, I said: "After their defeat in Vietnam the American Government and Nixon concluded that, in order to preserve their interests, it was preferable that they should not engage in direct confrontation with the nations they sought to exploit but should set the countries of the Third World against one another by sending in money and arms, while they themselves derived benefit from this. Mr Carter has even gone a stage further. He believes that he can achieve his imperialist aims by using the money and arms of his opponents, and this is what is now being done, with the Government of Iraq, aided by Soviet arms, at the service of American interests in the region. If the Soviet Union stops supplying arms to Iraq, this would not only be to the benefit of Iran and the Soviet Union but would also reveal the Iraqi Government's counterrevolutionary nature and solid dependence on world imperialism, and that government would thus not be able to approach Eastern nations with its lies, or shed crocodile tears over the Palestinians and Muslims."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry official said: "The Soviet Union is not the only source of arms for Iraq, the Iraqi Government also purchases arms from Western countries such as France and the FRG, and if the supply of arms from the Soviet Union were stopped, Iraq would not only continue to procure Western arms but it would also increase the quantity [it gets from the West].

"Moreover, we are not happy at everything happening in Iraq--for example, Iraq's treatment of our ideological friends (the execution of communists) is not acceptable to us, but these are Iraq's internal affairs and we do not interfere in countries' internal affairs."

I [Mokri] repeated that when Iran claimed to be the policeman of the region and as a member of CENTO permitted spy posts in Iran to engage in activity against the Soviet Union, the Iraqi Government was not making the claims being referred to today; but that now that the revolution in Iran has succeeded, and the Soviet Union has naturally benefited from this, you [the USSR] are strengthening a government to which America wishes to assign the policing role. The Iranian Revolution can defend itself, but since we constantly wish to maintain neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, we do not want the Soviet Government to fall into the trap represented by the designs of the U.S. and Western governments. As ambassador, [I told him] I consider it my duty to alert you to the designs of the imperialists, and I hope that this matter will be studied carefully and impartially, and I am confident that we shall arrive at a favorable conclusion.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA, ROMANIA

LD191208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, 'Ali Reza Nobari, left this morning for Austria and Romania. In the course of his visits he will meet the Austrian chancellor and Romanian banking and economic officials and discuss Iran's economic relations with the two countries.

ENERGY MINISTER MEETS WITH SWEDISH AMBASSADOR

LD171137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] An Energy Ministry spokesman has announced: The energy minister, Dr Hasan 'Abbasi, held talks this morning with the Swedish ambassador to Tehran. Technical [words indistinct] between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

KHALKHALI TO REMAIN AS HEAD OF ANTIDRUG UNIT

LD181338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In a contact with the Central News Bureau this morning, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali announced: Since my resignation [from the post as the chief of the antidrug unit] has not been accepted by the president, I therefore feel obliged, on the basis of my religious and conscientious duties, to continue to fight to eliminate the bands of drug smugglers and the drugs. I hope everyone, with any means at their disposal, will forward to me at the Qasr Prison information regarding drugs and the smugglers.

Khalkhali added: During the last 2 days, on my instructions and with the efforts of some officers, 900 kg of opium were discovered and the culprits are now being held in Qasr Prison. The matter is under investigation, and we hope this will lead to the arrest of the principal elements.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES REVOLUTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD191330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Responsible officials and supervisers of Iran's Islamic Republic revolution committees were received by Imam Khomeyni this morning after a meeting held at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, the imam's new residence.

The meeting opened with some remarks by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni, the superviser of the Urumiyeh Revolution Committee. He briefed the imam on the following points: official recognition of revolution committees by all judicial and security authorities; preparation of operating procedures for the Revolution Guards Corps and establishment of committee policies; coordination among all executive and security organs; equal rights for committee guards throughout the country; publication of operations of all committees in a monthly periodical; holding of seminars every 2 or 3 months in order to raise and study problems; preparing all committees throughout the country to counter any plot; careful inspections of committees by the central committee's inspectors and establishment of education, military and Islamic ideology and first-aid centers in each committee through the country.

Afterwards, Imam Khomeyni made an important speech to the participants. [begin recording]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. First, I want to thank you gentlemen for coming here. One of the peculiarities of the Islamic Revolution's victory was the sense of responsibility felt by the people of this country, by the youth in various parts of this country, whether clergy, university students or other members of this group.

My dear gentlemen, do not pay any attention to material things; you did not launch a movement to oppress others; you gave your blood, not because you wanted (?prestige); you had no intention of doing this before. When you went into the squares and streets to fight tanks and artillery you never thought you could achieve (?these things). You did this for the sake of God; let it still be for the sake of God; let us continue in this manner. [shouts of approval] If you experience any financial problems, do not (?complain), because you did not rise up for material gains, nor would you act for financial gains.

If you are experiencing any problems, naturally they should be attended to; these problems should be settled by the Majles, so that, God willing, all difficulties are resolved according to your wishes which are in line with Islam.

I hope it will not be too long before the Majles opens and starts its proceedings. I hope that your proposals will be considered by the Majles. Thank God, there is a great, absolute majority of Islamic members in the Majles. I hope that all of us would succeed in serving Islam with a pure heart. [end recording]

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MAKES TOUR OF COUNTRY

Tabriz Kordestan Issue Address

LD162018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Today's Friday prayers in Tabriz were held in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and led by His Eminence Ayatollah Madani with the participation of more than 100,000 people of Tabriz at Imam Khomeyni Square.

Before the start of the Friday prayers, Mr Qaravi, governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan gave a speech. He welcomed the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and after referring to the anniversary of the death of the martyred teacher Dr 'Ali Shari'ati, gave blessings to his soul.

In a speech about the anniversary of the death of the martyred teacher Dr 'Ali Shari'ati, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran said: What gives one life is perception and contemplation, which when based on humanity and activity brings life.

Mr Bani-Sadr then referred to the Kordestan problems, saying: Our revolution broke the boundaries of prejudices, and despite the efforts of our enemies aimed at being able to say that in Kordestan Shi'ite is fighting against Sunni, they have failed.

In Kordestan, liberty, freedom and Islam was faced and is faced with paganism, dependence and dictatorship. Today--being the day of the martyrs--soldiers, officers, Revolution Guards and Muslim Kurds who were sacrificed because of these oppressers, are resurrected within our great nacion and Shari'ati is resurrected within them.

Bani-Sadr then said: The crimes that have been and are committed testify that we are in the right and that our revolution is in the right. Since the first moment of the victory of the revolution, we neither intended nor do we intend to shed the blood of the brother Kurds in Kordestan, nor to submit to conspirators anywhere in Iran; nor to allow conspirators to deprive us of the nature of the revolution for which the best of our youths were martyred and for whose victory our best classes strove, for a bunch of conspirators to laugh at us with their false propaganda. Today, the spirits of our martyrs are laughing at the conspirators' evil thoughts, who thing that they can destroy our revolution.

It is God's wish that our revolution should be victorious not only within our country's borders, but throughout the world. Victorious it shall be.

Our brave soldiers at present fighting in Baneh, should listen to my command, which is that they should fight with all their might until they are victorious. You should purge Baneh of the corrupt ones. Your commander gives you no other command. All guards, soldiers and officers are dutybound, wherever the counterrevolutionaries and the enemies of our freedom have taken up arms, to silence them.

We tell the enemies to lay down their weapons. In a document discovered in one of the espionage centers [presumably in Kordestan], the enemy's plan for returning the situation to its previous status has been found [as heard].

The president continued: Try not to repeat the bitter experiences of the past. Those who consider themselves suitable have the freedom of speech, can participate in open debate, vote and be nominated in this republic. This republic is a toilers' republic and there is no reason to take up arms against it. This action of theirs shows their servitude to the enemies of this revolution and the integrity of our country. Do not embark on what, in the past, has led to the downfall of our revolutions and revolutionary governments [presumably referring to the Mosaddeq government]. If you have not heard this wish of the nation, I most confidently state that we have no intention of repeating the previous lessons or allowing left or rightwing club-wielders to destroy our integrity. The nation has revolted and we will guard this republic, the freedom of the people and the liberty of Iran with the utmost decisiveness. As we have so far shown, we will establish the sovereignty of the Government of the Islamic Republic throughout the country.

Therefore, all those who are opposing the sovereignty of the government and have impeded the establishment of this republic should know that we will implement the Constitution and will act upon what the imam and our nation have said and accepted during the revolution. We want those who have taken up arms against this nation to lay down their weapons and obey this government. Until complete sovereignty of the government has been established we have ordered the offspring of this nation, and this order [presumably referring to his earlier mentioned command] still stands, and they will continue the purge.

Mr Bani-Sadr then addressed the terrorists, saying: If you have anything sensible to say, I offer you a microphone, the radio, the television, the press. Instead of lying, slandering, merely talking, taking up arms and conspiring, come and discuss with us if you are telling the truth. If you do not come, you are ignorant, and the ignorant are doomed to die in the land of contemplation. [presumaly a Koranic recital]

Bani-Sadr continued: We are ready for discussions; we told you that if you lay down your arms no one from this side will raise theirs.

Kurds Urged To Cease Fighting

OW170222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0215 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 16 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Friday called on soldiers fighting Kurdish autonomist guerrillas to "pursue the struggle with all their might until final victory has been achieved," Radio Tehran said.

"We want all those who are fighting against the people to put down their arms and bow before the legal authority," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a speech in Tabriz, in eastern Azerbaijan Province.

The president invited all those who were unhappy with the situation in Kordistan to participate in public debates rather than spreading rumors or bearing arms.

"Lay down your clubs and bludgeons, we are ready to talk," he said.

Meanwhile, a Kurdish autonomist source said on Friday that the population of the Kurdish town of Sanandaj had organized passive resistance against government troops there, following them around singing the Kurdish national anthem and refusing aid from the government forces.

Autonomists said they would fight indefinitely "unless a reasonable solution was found."

Southern Region Tour

LD180542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] This morning, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, flew to Bandar 'Abbas to inspect and study the problems of the southern region. On this trip he is accompanied by the commander in chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, commanders in chief of the air force and the navy and a numberof civilian and military officials. After visiting Bandar 'Abbas the delegation will go to (?Dezful).

Address To Bushehr Military Personnel

LD181144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] On the first day of his visit to the south, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived at Port Bushehr's third fighter base at 0815. The president was received on his arrival by the governor general of Bushehr, the commanders in chief of the navy and air force and other provincial civilian and military officials. Before the military honors and the inspection of the guard of honor, he addressed the base personnel. With reference to the importance of the power of faith, the president said: Should our beliefs and faith be powerful, our country, with its huge potential, can resume progress, development and freshness and cheerfulness in a short time, but should we act with no faith, our country once again will fall under the hegemony of others.

The president added: [words indistinct] factories were not working, because they did not have raw materials, capital or management, and there was also a disturbed social climate. Our banks were at a standstill, because there was no trust in them, and those disturbances were in force and our banks did not have the experience of participating in production. Perhaps if I say that our economic capacity is considerable, you may doubt it, but now that only 2 months have passed since the new order was issued, there are signs everywhere of returning to work and efforts.

As we were reviewing the budget last night at the Cabinet and the Revolution Council meeting no one doubted that should all of us rise to make the effort and leave aside [words indistinct] techniques, we could reverse the destruction so fast that it would create suprise for the world just as our revolution did.

The president added: Today Iran is in the hands of you officers, soldiers and marines of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. You are to fight and struggle for the independence of Iran.

Following his speech, the president toured the base and the regional hospital of Bushehr Air Force Base. During the president's tour, an F-4 fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran conducted a test flight to show the readiness of the fighting abilities of the Bushehr base personnel.

The president and his entourage toured the Bushehr naval base at noon today. Later, at 1500, the president will receive the representatives of the people at the governor general's office, and will review the region's issues and shortcomings.

Major General Shademehr, the commander-in-chief of the army, the commanders in chief of the air force and the navy and the president's cultural and press adviser are accompanying the president on his trip to the south.

Bushehr Public Meeting Address

LD181732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent from the Shiraz center, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has gone to the south of our country, made a speech at a meeting of thousands of the people of Bushehr at the Takhti stadium at 1700 today.

In part of his speech, Dr Bani-Sadr said regarding the events in Kordestan: I have many times called them to fraternity and asked them to lay down their weapons and pick up productive tools in order to help in the reconstruction of Iran. But they, thinking that I would not resist, hatched plots for the destruction of the government's sovereignty.

Referring to his inspection of the Bushehr airbase this morning, the president said: The greatest enemy of the revolution is disorder and chaos. But today, a group broke the revolutionary order and behaved in a manner which is contrary to military principles. You people should know that if a group calling themselves Muslims disturbs the peace, they should be considered foreigners and we should treat them in the same fashion that 'Ali, may peace be upon him, treated the Khavarej [a dissident group at the time of the prophet Mohammad].

In another part of his speech Mr Bani-Sadr said: We were able to maintain peace to a certain extent during the past few months and we have established the sovereignty of the government wherever it has been threatened.

Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage left Bushehr for Bandar 'Abbas at 1900 today.

Visit to Bandar 'Abbas

LD190538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, continuing his travels in the southern provinces of the country, arrived in Bandar 'Abbas at 2030 last night. At the airport of this city he was welcomed by the governor general and other state and military officials of the region. The people welcomed the president by shouting: greetings to Bani-Sadr.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr went directly from Bandar 'Abbas airport to the city's stadium where he described the Islamic Revolution of Iran in a long speech. While condemning the conspiratorial actions of foreigners and their domestic agents, he promised the people that with their cooperation he will decisively neutralize all the conspiracies planned against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In a part of his speech to the people of Bandar 'Abbas, Dr Bani-Sadr said: In order to overcome the present difficulties I need the strength of the brave nation. I promise to honor the blood of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution. In this path, I am confident of your great, crushing power and I am confident that, with unity, solidarity and by setting differences aside, you will hold each other's hands and will try to reconstruct this country as much as you can. In this path, I shall always be with you and will not leave the scene as the result of insults, curses and slogans written on walls. In the presence of you brave people of Bandar 'Abbas, I promise that I shall not vacate this fortress until the sovereignty of the Islamic Government has been established in all corners of the country and, as I have already demonstrated, I shall confront decisively the plotters and those who wish to place an abstacle on the path of the continuation of the revolution.

Once again, Dr Bani-Sadr confirmed the unity and solidarity between the armed forces and the revolution guards, and said: A few individuals who have started a discordant melody in the barracks will be confronted by the nation if they do not regain awareness and do not join the nation.

Bani-Sadr is being accompanied on this trip by the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the commanders of the air force, navy and a number of state and military officials. The president and those accompanying him are due to leave for Abu-Musa Island this morning to inspect the naval exercises.

Views Joint Military Exercise

LD191042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the biggest joint naval, air force and Islamic Republic Marines exercise was held today in the presence of President Bani-Sadr. This is the biggest exercise to be held since the victory of the revolution. It is aimed at demonstrating the army's combat readiness and is being held in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

To attend the exercise, President Bani-Sadr and his entourage flew to Abu Musa Island at 0600 this morning and then boarded the warship Zal to supervise the exercise. The 48-hour exercise was launched from the Strait of Hormuz in the direction of the Persian Gulf. Taking part are a number of warships, rocket-launching craft, logistic force warships, [word indistinct] hovercraft units, reconnaissance craft and Islamic Republic Air Force planes. The exercise once again shows the total combat readiness of the Islamic Republic's navy and air force.

Returns to Tehran

LD200544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, after a busy 2-day trip to Bushehr and Hormozgan provinces, arrived in Tehran at 0030 this morning. On this trip, which was undertaken to investigate the problems and difficulties of the two provinces and to inspect the battle readiness of the armed forces, the president was accompanied by the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the commanders of the air force and the navy and a number of state and military officials.

IRAQI DEPORTEES STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE IN TEHRAN

JN171825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] About 150 of our brothers who were deported from Iraq staged a sit-in in front of the Tunisian Embassy in Tehran today in order to explain their situation.

UPI cited the spokesman for this group as saying that the aim of the sit-in is to convince the Arab League, which has its headquarters in Tunis, to intercede and to put an end to the deportation of Muslims from Iraq. The spokesman for the deportees added that they will not end their sit-in unless their demands are met.

A spokesman for the Tunisian Embassy said that the demands of those deported from Iraq have been sent to the Arab League office.

ARMY COMMANDER REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON SANANDAJ CAMPAIGN

LD161225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] This morning Colonel Sadri, commander of the 28th Army Division in Kordestan, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In his report he said: By the grace of the imam, we the soldiers of Islam cleansed Sanandaj from the filth of the infidels. We cleaned up Sanandaj. The counter-revolutionaries laid down their weapons and some of them fled, and we are chasing them in villages.

We have made plans for cleansing other cities, too. They concentrated all their forces in Sanandaj and their main activity was in Sanandaj. It has been estimated that they had assembled 10,000 persons. It was their full wish to keep Sanandaj under control, but fortunately their hope ended in despair. [sentence indistinct, presumably introducing Khomeyni's remarks]

I am grateful to you for your self-sacrifice for your country and for Islam. [passage indistinct] They plundered the people and killed everybody. They should no longer be given any chance. The region should be completely cleaned up so that their hands may be cut short and that no hope will left for them. Of course, the important point is that the army, the guards and the gendarmerie should be united and should have unity of expression. What is more important is that they should be coordinated in their actions. It is through coordination that victory may be achieved. They should have full understanding with one another which, thanks be to God, they have. The line of command should be observed. There should be unquestioning obedience, just like in the early days of Islam. Obedience should be without [word indistinct] and there should also be affection] and there should also be affection, friendship and brotherhood. His Holiness 'Ali, may God's peace be upon him, was the commander in chief of the forces but he was kind toward the other members of the Muslim army. There is no imposition in the Islamic army. This means that all are brothers who fight alongside one another for the sake of God--one is a commander and the other obeys. Disobedience to the orders of the commander is not allowed. Order should be completely observed. The commanders should [word indistinct] that all of us are brothers and all of us wish to carry out a task together. However, the army should also obey the orders of the commander in chief, Mr Bani-Sadr.

In short, these days when we are being threatened by the powers--of course in my view it is very unlikely to happen--we should be united because if you are united no power will be able to impose itself upon you and victory will be yours. Today, the army has a very powerful supporter, namely the nation. The nation is with the army and the nation is alongside the dear army. I hope that the government, the nation, the army and committed groups are united and coordinated so that you may gain such a power that no one will be able to confront it.

I express my gratitude to the army, the guards corps, the gendarmerie and other forces who have worked for Islam, especially those who have been active in Kordestan in order to defeat the infidels, and I express my condolence to the families of our great martyrs. I beseech God to bestow strength upon you and others. At the moment, you are the soldiers of Islam, just like the soldiers in the early days of Islam. You will be treated as such and you are very honored in the sight of God, the almighty, the blessed. This country is yours and you should protect it. The main thing is the satisfaction of God and your action is the cause of God's satisfaction. May God render you assistance and bring you victory.

Then Colonel Sadri said: First, I should inform the imam that the soldiers of Islam are a source of pride for the country. Your great eminence, the imam, the soldiers really demonstrated self-sacrifice. They would remove their garments and with bare bodies they would say: We wish to go and, according to the orders of our imam, we wish to become martyrs. They went and defeated the enemy. A large number of the officers showed self-sacrifice, even more than could be expected. So far as I could see, there is a great deal of cooperation between the guards and the army. There is no difference between them at all. In Kordestan there is no difference between the army and the guards.

Then Imam Khomeyni said: May God render assistance to all of you. The secret of the success in the early days of Islam was that the Muslim soldiers, despite their small numbers, stood up to a large number of enemy soldiers--the protagonists being Iran and Rome--which was very well equipped, and they became victorious because they had a spiritual weapon.

Their faith was that if they were killed they would receive a heavenly reward, and if they killed they would also receive a heavenly reward. At that time, the enemies only fought for the sake of the world and they fought because of the pressure which was exerted on them. In the battle of Zat-e Salasel the soldiers were tied with chains so that they would not run away. Can one fight with such a faith? The secret of the fact that the Muslim army won and the others were defeated was that they had completely lost their morale because they did not believe in God. For whom should they fight and for whom should they kill themsleves? Should they kill themselves so that someone, for instance, the shah or the shah's son could have so many things? Why should these soldiers show so much self-sacrifice? However, here it is not the same. Here, self-sacrifice is for the sake of Islam, for the sake of God. We are indebted to God. Whatever we possess belongs to God and we should sacrifice whatever we have for him.

Therefore, the secret of the victories in the early days of Islam was in these two expressions: belief in God and non-belief in God. Those who had no faith were weak and those who had faith were strong. We should go forward with the same strength and attitude that was shown when, as you said, they declared that they wanted to become martyrs. [Sentence indistinct]. Frequently, men and women would come to me and ask me to pray for them so that they might be martyred. I pray that you may become successful and that you may achieve the reward of martyrdom.

Serve Islam. This attitude will be the cause of progress. Try to maintain this attitude. The young people who are in the army and the guards corps whould be strengthened in their attitude. Thanks to God, they have a strong morale. Strengthen their faith, because a believing soldiers can defeat a whole group.

I hope that, God willing, those who were martyred for the sake of God may have standing in the sight of God, the almighty, the all-blessed, just as the soldiers of Islam had in the Battle of Chod and in other battles. May God bestow health upon their families. I express my condolences to them. They are ours. It is as though they were my own choldren. I am sad, but I feel honored that such an attitude has been created in all our soldiers, I hope you will overcome all the difficulties with the same attitude and that your country may be an independent country and be yours; that neither may the superpowers dominate you nor may you make them a gift of all you own.

May God bestow assistance on all of you. I pray for all the soldiers who fought in Kordestan and for all the guards who served and showed self-sacrifice for Islam and I am grateful to all of them. I feel unfortunate that I am not able to go and fight with them, because I am weak. I hope that they may be successful and victorious and that they will be able to hold their heads high in the presence of God--because they follow the truth--and that they may be regarded as the soldiers and guards of Islam.

Administer your country with health, well-being, honor and dignity and go forward. I hope you will be successful.

ARMY REVOLUTION COURT OUTLINES STEPS AGAINST SUBVERSION

LD191951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Islamic Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following statement today:

In his exalted name. Under present sensitive circumstances of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, when our country is threatened by the elements of the world devourers, both from inside the country and abroad, and at a time when the counterrevolutionaries create new problems to our nation in various ways, the strength and cohesiveness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are extremely important. The world devouring enemies of our revolution consider the existence of cohesive and ideologically motivated armed forces as a great hinderance to the satisfaction of their sinister greeds; thus, just as in the early days of the revolution, when they were spreading the sinister cry of dismantling the army, they are continuing their all-out effort to weaken the armed forces.

The misguided mercenaries of the enemy among the armed forces are the tools of these conspiracies to weaken the morale and the ability of the personnel of the armed forces by publishing and spreading counterrevolutionary leaflets, engaging in propaganda for the counterrevolutionaries, inciting easily misled personnel, stealing documents and equipment and conspiring and colluding against the armed forces.

Therefore, although (?we are certain that) these kinds of all-out efforts will not lead anywhere because of the presence of committed and loyal personnel, in view of the sensitive situation of the country all military commanders in the ground forces the navy, the air forces, the gendarmerie the police and the revolution guards corps and the supervisors of subordinate organizations are hereby informed that, according to an article of the legislation passed by the Revolution Council, all military offences relating to the revolution are within the competence of the Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, the commanders must report instances of the above-mentioned offenses, while preventing the continuation of such offenses, to the Revolution Court of the Army; and they must hand over the guilty personnel to the central military police. [Signed] The Revolution Court of the Army.

MONTAZERI SAYS NO ROOM FOR TALKS IN KORDESTAN

LD171732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The struggling jurist His Great Eminence Montazeri has told our reporter, in response to a question about the problems of Kordestan:

In view of the fact that it has been proved to us many times before that there is no solution to the Kurdish problem by discussion, like the time the goodwill mission was sent to Kordestan; any other discussion or dispatch of a goodwill mission would only waste time and give the counterrevolutionaries the opportunity to strengthen their positions and increase their attacks on our Muslim Kurdish brothers. Therefore I believe that there is no longer any room for talks and the Revolution Guards Corps, the army and the gendarmerie must continue with their task of mopping up the region.

CITIZENS ASKED TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY TRAINING

GF191236 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The General Mobilization Center of Marvdasht has asked all those brothers and sisters who are willing to receive military training to register at the center. Registration will continue at the Marvdasht General Mobilization Center until Saturday, 25 May.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Kurds Set Cease-Fire Demands

LD200827 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "KDP Wants Cease-Fire Announced Simultaneously by the Government and the Political Groups"]

[Text] Iran Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] Central Committee member Jalil Gadani voiced in a telephone discussion with KEYHAN this morning his hope that, before anything else, a cease-fire would be announced throughout Kordestan.

As regards the statements made by the president of the republic on radio and television yesterday, he said:

"If the amendments to the six-point plan accepted by the president of the republic coincide with the original proposals and with the dictates of logic, they will be accepted by the KDP; I hope that these six points will be announced officially as soon as possible."

On the continuation of talks, he said: "Before any talks, the government must announce a cease-fire throughout Kordestan, the KDP still stands by its previous cease-fire and wants the government and the political groups in Kordestan to announce a cease-fire simultaneously, so that the present disturbed atmosphere may give way to a climate more favorable to negotiations. Mr Foruhar must also fulfill his historical duty with complete good will and must declare the authorities' acceptance of a cease-fire. After this vital task, he must either accompany a delegation to Kordestan in person or invite the KDP and the Kurdish peoples' representatives to Tehran for talks.

"We have declared several times that, if the issue of autonomy is solved, elements allied to foreign countries and persons accused of cooperating with imperialism will be destroyed in Kordestan by the people themselves, since the Kurdish people are genuine defenders of Iran's territorial integrity and will decisively defend Iranian territory against any form of foreign aggression."

Baba Taheri, governor of Mahabad, has sent a telegram to the president of the republic seeking help in connection with the Mahabad siege, asking what the people should do. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

"To His Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran: 19 days have passed since the siege of Mahabad began. Owing to an absence of fuel, all government organizations and offices are at a complete standstill, and agriculture is being destroyed. The people are at a loss as to what to do. Please tell us what to do."

Kordestan Situation Report

LD161409 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 80 p 3

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland dispatch: "War and Peace in Kordestan"]

[Text] Mahabad--"For the love of God, since you are a foreign journalist you must tell the whole world what you have seen and what we are suffering." [paragraph continues]

Our interpreter translated that prayer some 20 or 30 times. Every time we stopped and in every conversation we heard it, sometimes spoken by people in tears who kissed our hands in supplication. We heard it first at the hospital at Bokan, a small city with 1,800 inhabitants situated some 60 km from Mahabad, where they no longer have enough room for all the wounded, old people, women and children, mostly from Saqqez--one of the cities in Kordestan which army helicopters and the "revolution guards'" mortars have reduced to ruins by firing on them day and night.

As soon as we arrived there we were taken to the back of a courtyard where a group of men and women were standing round one of their people, an old man, his body riddled with shell fragments, lying under a carpet. In a hospital room our hosts lifted the sheet placed over a wooden bed to show us a poor man lying on his stomach, semiconscious, with his two legs, burned from heel to hip, just one big nauseating wound.

"How can the fascist Khomeyni, who dares to speak of God, allow such things to be done? The truth must be made known inside and outside Iran--everywhere," we were told while visiting one of the four camps where the tents are packed with some 30,000 refugees who have fled their towns and villages, moving only at night, playing a tragic game of hide-and-seek with flares and tracer bullets before finally finding security, help and comfort. Kurdish fraternity was immediately demonstrated and all those who could took in a homeless family, the other refugees being houses in tents.

At the local headquarters of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], under a portrait of Ghazi Mohammad, president of the highly ephemeral Kurdish Republic, who was hanged in Mahabad on the shah's orders in 1945, officials coordinate the aid in liaison with a reception center at the other end of the city, where the three Kurdish political groups (the KDP, the Komala and the Feda'in) cooperate closely. The gifts of food supplies from the population have to be distributed among the refugees and the money given is used to buy more food and essential products. Therefore each family of five people can receive 2 kg of bread, 1 kg of pasta, 1 pound of sugar, a little yoghurt and cheese each day and rice and oil at less regular intervals.

The lack of drugs, tents and blankets is more cruelly felt. Despite desperate appeals for aid the International Red Cross representative in Tehran had not been able, we were told, to visit the area and establish the extent of the needs, maintaining that he could not obtain authorization from the government authorities to go to Kordestan.

Mahabad, miraculously spared so far even if it lives almost constantly in fear of the guns and tanks posted on all the surrounding hills, has become Kordestan's political capital since the KDP set up its headquarters there. In his headquarters--he leaves it every day at sunset to spend the night in safety in a secret location--closely guarded by some 30 peshmerga, Mr Abdol Rahman Qasemlu, KDP secretary general, met us. The vast majority of Kurds generally regard him as their leader, even if their sympathies lie with a different party.

Mr Qasemlu took us into the room where he always receives new visitors.

Autonomy First, Negotiations Later

In impeccable French--he gave courses in Kurdish language and civilization at the Sorbonne in 1977-1978--the KDP chief first told us his fears: "Until recently we were in a very special situation, which can be summarized as neither peace nor war. It was an explosive situation. At present we are living in war and peace at the same time. [paragraph continues]

Here in Mahabad there is complete peace, but in Sanandaj we are facing war--a war waged with all the means necessary to exterminate an innocent people.... The government's latest idea is to impose an economic blockade on the country. We have virtually no more food supplies no more fuel and, more seriously still, no more medicines for the many wounded."

When questioned on the possibility of negotiations, Mr Qasemlu replied, after stressing that "the Kurds are still ready to negotiate," that it is important not to forget that "they demand their autonomy first; once that has been granted it will be easy to find solutions."

A long time ago the KDP gave the government the autonomy plan, which is placed "within the framework of the Islamic Republic and could in no way be described as secession." The six essential points of this plan contain, according to Mr Qasemlu, "only reasonable demands." "We are demanding the minimum of what a people are entitled to demand.... However," he continued, "we still have to know to whom we have the honor of talking: While we are discussing with a particular government mission or commission, other members of this same government do not spare us their sarcasm and insults. There are so many decision-making centers in Tehran that we do not know who is really in power. What we do know is that, although some people really seem prepared to accept our demands, many others reject them without even wanting to discuss them with us.

"It is clear that the government is doing everything in its power to exterminate us. In these circumstances we too are preparing to struggle. During the day we negotiate and make telephone calls to Tehran and at night we fight. Our tactics are simple--they are guerrilla tactics: being everywhere and yet nowhere! If they decide to launch a full-scale war against us, we will withdraw into our mountains, where we are invulnerable. The Kurdish mountains have always protected and will always protect the Kurds...."

Fighting in Kordestan

AU190933 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 19 (ANSA)--Reports arriving here say that bitter fighting is still continuing in Kurdistan despite the crusade launched by Khomeyni and the other leaders of the Islamic clergy.

Fighting was reported in the Baneh zone near the Iraqi frontier while the government-controlled press here said the city of Sanandaj was under the complete control of the regular army and the "guardians of the revolution" militia.

The independent daily, VOICE OF LIBERTY, which has been on the newsstands for the last few days said, however, that the city was calm only by day with hit-and-run raids by the Kurdish guerrillas during the night.

According to the daily, the Kurd resistance fighters were defeated in a frontal clash with the government forces some days ago and have now returned to their well-tried tactic of guerrilla raids.

The paper said that, while the guerillas are carrying out raids from the mountains, the government forces are combing through the town in search of arms and ammunition.

The VOICE OF LIBERTY also reported that twelve Kurdish students were executed in recent days for collaborating with the partisans.

Reinforcements on Way to Baneh

LD162056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 May 80 LD

[Text] We received the following statement minutes ago from the Islamic Republic ground forces: In execution of the order issued by the ground forces, an armored brigade is advancing towards Baneh to help the heroic defenders in Baneh. Therefore, the Baneh defenders are hereby notified that they must continue their resistance, for the brigade will shortly arrive there. [signed] The Islamic Republican Army ground forces

Appeal on Neyris Sitin

GF171815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi to Neyris citizens:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O esteemed people of Neyris city, may you be forever successful. Unfortunately, news has been spread about the devout city of Neyris which is not becoming to you, the revolutionary people and followers of the line of the revolution leader, Imam Khomeyni. Under the present conditions in the country, all of us have the duty to take into account the interests of the entire Islamic revolutionary society if certain events take place that may seem not to take local interests into consideration. We should avoid taking unfair positions which are contrary to the country's interests. We should put into practice the words of the imam, who says that this year is the year of security. We must have revolutionary patience in order to replace the Satanic regime's rules with Islamic rules. Not everything can be achieved at one time; perfection of a society is a gradual process that requires time.

I want you, revolutionary brothers and sisters, to end your sit-in tomorrow and cooperate with the governor's representatives who will arrive in your city to look into your demands so that the Interior Ministry can make the final decisions. I ask the almighty for your success.

In conclusion, I emphasize that you should avoid any and all kinds of miscalculations that might damage your honor and prestige or the honor of your city. Such acts might present you to the rest of the Iranian nation as nonrevolutionary people. I also ask you to cooperate with the representatives. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, 17 May

District Gendarmerie Calls Up Draftees

GF171900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Firuzabad gendarmerie district asks all high school graduates eligible for military service who were born in 1958, 1959 and previous years and who have received their draft registration cards from Firuzabad and [words indistinct] to register during the next 2 days. These draftees will begin their service next month.

Saqqez Area Reported Mined

LD171701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, quoting the commander of the guards corps stationed in the west, reported that counterrevolutionary groups in Saqqez have left the city and have mined the surrounding area. Another group is hiding in basements, so that after reinforcement it can embark on another attack.

Guards Warn Sanandaj Citizens

LD171726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] The Kordestan 28th Division and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj issued their fifth joint statement tonight. It is addressed to the people of Sanandaj and reads as follows:

In his exalted name. Honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj, all houses under suspicion will be searched and hidden harms and ammunition will be found. Those who hold such objects in their homes are hereby asked to surrender their arms and ammunition to the garrison and obtain the necessary receipts. The safety of such people will be duly guaranteed, but those who are hiding the above-mentioned objects and do not surrender them will be dealt with according to the law. In order to safeguard your lives and those of your children, do not touch suspicious objects. Upon discovery of any kind of unidentified object, please inform the relief headquarters situated at the former divisional headquarters. All government departmental chiefs and bank managers in Sanandaj are requested to be present at the 28th Division headquarters at 0900 tomorrow, Sunday, 18 May, for the purpose of coordinating activities for the solution of problems.

Police Defuse Bombs

LD171734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the State Police Department announced that during the last month its experts defused about 50 bombs planted in various parts of Tehran by agents of international imperialism, headed by the United States. Thus unfortunate events were avoided. The State Police Department thanks the citizens of Tehran and the compatriots in other cities for their cooperation. It requests the people to maintain their vigilance and to continue to help the State Police Department in protecting the revolution and safeguarding the compatriots.

Abadan Security Committee Appeal

GF171825 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 May 80

[Statement issued by Committee for Maintenance of Security in Abadan; no date given]

[Text] To compatriots living on the banks of Shatt al-Arab and (Minu) Island: Recently, hirelings have resorted to hiding explosives which they brought from Iraq into the border areas close to Shatt al-Arab. This has resulted in the death or wounding of a number of our heroic Arab brothers.

These criminals have been doing this because of the difficulties they have been facing in bringing their explosives into the cities. Therefore, all brothers in the aforementioned areas are requested to inform the competent authorities on seeing any suspicious objects on their farms or other areas in order to protect their lives and those of their children. They are also requested to inform the authorities of any suspicious persons in the said areas. Simple information which you communicate to the authorities could lead to the uncovering of large-scale schemes and major networks of agents and hirelings, and thus save the lives of your innocent brothers and prevent other casualties.

[Signed] The Committee for Maintenance of Security in Abadan

19 May Tehran Demonstration 'Unlawful'

LD180713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by Mostafa mir-Salim, Interior Ministry political and social affairs undersecretary:

This is to inform the combative citizens of Tehran that any kind ofpolitical gathering by groups under such pretests as marking the commemoration of Kordestan martyrs at Tehran University are not authorized. Consequently, the demonstrations announced by certain political groups for Monday, 19 May, are unlawful.

Therefore, it is the duty ofthe vigilant and alert people ofTehran to avoid by all means participation in these demonstrations, to cooperate with the security forces in order to prevent plots and possible clashed.

Clashes Reported in Urumiyeh

LD181040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Public Relations Office of the State Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic has announced that at 2315 last night some 300 rebels and attackers from the Kurdish Democratic Party attacked [word indistinct] base in Urumiyeh. The attack was met with a counterattack. The clashes continued until 0500 this morning, in the course of which two raiders were killed and six wounded. Furthermore, a certain quantity of [word indistinct] weapons, as well as sidearms and grenades were seized from the raiders.

The Central News Bureau also reports that the West Azarbayjan political deputy and governor of Urumiyeh has announced that an armed [word indistinct] group, stationed in Khoy, yesterday released 10 gendarmes taken as hostages. This armed group, in the course of an ambush on 9 March, took 15 people, including the governor and the commander of the revolution guards of Khoy, as hostages. During the raid, five army and gendarmerie personnel were martyred.

Announcing the news, the political deputy of West Azarbayjan and governor of Urumiyeh added: The governor, the commander of the revolution guards and another senior army officer who are still in captivity will be released in the near future.

[Name indistinct] In Urumiyeh was the scene of sporadic clashes over the past 3 nights. Confirming the report, the governor of Urumiyeh and the (?radio and TV correspondent) said: In the course of these clashes between the army, security forces and the Kurdish Muslim peshmergas, on the one hand, and the counterrevolutionaries on the other, the latter suffered casualties and left behind considerable quantities of weapons and heavy arms [words indistinct]. The governor of Urumiyeh said that these groups seem to be receiving reinforcement from abroad.

Further on Urumiyeh Clashes

LD182206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: At 2315 last night, about 600 insurgents, rioters and rebels of the Democratic Party of Kordestan attacked the Dazgir garrison in Urumiyeh. Their attack was returned. The clashes continued until 0500 today and two rebels were killed and six were wounded. Some weapons were seized from the attackers, including .50-caliber guns, G-3 automatics and Colt pistols, grenades and ammunition.

Abkhonji Wheatfield Fires Extinguished

GF181540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The public relations department of the Khuzestan governor's office, in a conversation yesterday with the news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic for Ahvaz, announced that wheatfields near the village of Abkhonji, some 80 km from the Masjed-e Soleyman-Ahvaz highway, were on fire. The governor's office immediately ordered teams dispatched to extinguish the fire.

Meanwhile, the commander of the Ahvaz gendarmerie district said during a telephone conversation with the Ahvaz news bureau that the Darb Khazineh district of the Shushtar gendarmerie was informed at 1700 yesterday that wheatfields in Mahami and Abkhongi, 30 km from the district, were on fire. The district commander led two water tankers and two fire extinguishing systems to the site. At the same time officials of Masjed-e Soleyman, Shushtar and Ahvaz were informed of the incident and took the necessary steps to assist.

The Ahvaz district commander added that gendarmerie personnel, with the help of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shushtar and local citizens, brought the fires under control in a short time. According to the commander, the latest news is that the fires were not the result of arson. Seven or eight wheatfields burned. The gendarmerie and the corps of revolution guards are investigating.

Shushtar Guards Warn Against Arsonists

GF181708 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Corps of Revolution Guards of Shushtar to Shushtar citizens:

Dear fellow Muslim citizens, peasants and farmers of Shushtar, beware and foil the plots of the United States carried out by its internal hirelings and fugitive Savakists. Now that the counterrevolutionaries are setting fields on fire and have undertaken to destroy your crops, you should defend your property with whatever power you possess, just as you have defended the Islamic revolution in the past with your empty hands. You should ask all forces to assist you at night to guard your fields. If you notice any suspicious persons, you should arrest them immediately and report them to the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Shushtar.

Shushtar Guards Warn Counterrevolutionaries

GF181727 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The following warning has been issued by the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shushtar regarding conspiratorial elements:

O dear Muslim fellow citizens, the American hirelings have set fields on fire during the last 2 days in villages such as Kanarkhiz and the environs of Darb-e Khazineh. Thus, they are destroying the crops of farmers that are the result of months of hard work. Therefore, we warn those who set fields on fire that if they do not stop their criminal acts, they will be executed according to the imam's and the Revolution Council's orders.

Farashband Sitin, Hunger Strike

GF191315 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz has reported that 40 citizens of Farashband, while holding a sitin and hunger strike at the Corps of the Revolution Guards in Firuzabad, have asked that the Firuzabad Corps of the Revolution Guards be closed and that in investigation be launched into regional conditions and the recent attack in Firuzabad aimed at the prosecutor of the Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court and a citizen of Farashband.

According to the report, a car carrying the Bushehr Revolution Court prosecutor and Hoseyn Qasemi, a citizen of Farashband, was attacked at the Mojahedin intersection on Friday night. Both men were injured as a result of the attack.

We have received a cable stating that a group of Farashband citizens have held a sitin at the gendarmerie district in that city, closed their shops and requested an investigation of the above-mentioned case.

Paveh Mosque Mortared

LD171128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch citing the public relations office of the corps of Islamic Revolution Guards, Friday prayers were not held in Paveh's great mosque as a result of its being hit and damaged by mortars. The same report indicates that two of the assailants were killed during the recent calshes in Paveh. (The fate) of another is not clear. In the meantime, (?a number of) Kalashnikov weapons were left behind which were seized by Islamic Revolution Guards.

Paveh Garrison Still Besieged

LD182118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] General Zahirneshad, the commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in a short interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, said: The garrison of Paveh is still under siege by counterrevolutionary elements and groups. He added: effective measures will be taken this week to free the garrison, and we already intend to carry out these measures.

Mopping Up Around Paveh

LD191922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, following the mopping-up operation in the region of Urumanat and ridding the area of counterrevolutionary elements and associates of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the strike forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, Muslim Kurdish, peshmerga, honorary guards [as heard] and army forces started mopping-up operations in the villages of Bale'i and Kalaneh at dawn yesterday, and these are still in progress.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, announcing the above report, declared: So far armed assailants have suffered some losses, but the number of their dead is not yet clear. The aim of these operations is to smash the elements who have been firing mortar launchers on the city of Paveh for some time. As a result of their mortars some innocent citizens and children of this city have been martyred.

Shooting in Shahindezh

LD191946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1741 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, last night armed assailants fired on the Revolution Guards Corps bases and also on oil company installations in Shahindezh.

The governor of Miandoab said the shooting came from the heights facing Shahindezh and was by mortar launchers and machineguns. The guards corps returned the fire of the assailants. The shooting did not cause any injuries.

Fire at Abadan Refinery

GF171640 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Some 11 persons were injured Thursday evening as a result of a fire in a hot water pipe in the Abadan refinery. A PARS correspondent who contacted the Abadan refinery director was informed that the pipe carried hot water to the control tower. The fire started when some oil was mixed with the water. The fire took place near a storage tank situated on the pipeline. As a result of the fire, 11 persons were injured. The director of Abadan refinery announced that the injured are in good condition.

Asked about the effect of this fire on refinery production, the director said that the fire will have no effect on production at the refinery. He added that current production of the refinery is 580,000 barrels daily, the highest volume yet produced.

At the end of this conversation, the Abadan refinery director said that a special committee has been ordered to investigate the fire. According to the same source, four of the injured have been released from the National Iranian Oil Company hospital.

Oil Pipelines Blown Up

LD161033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 2240 hours yesterday the oil pipelines between Naft-e Shah and Kermanshah were blown up and set on fire at (Sare-Hammam), 24 km from Naft-e Shah. The oil workers immediately closed the pipes and waited for the flames to subside so that they could carry out repair work on the pipelines. Extinguishing operations were still in progress when this report was sent at 1000.

Kermanshah Pipeline Repaired

LD170314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the firefighting and repair operation on the oil pipeline to Kermanshah city has been completed and the oil flow has resumed in this pipeline. The firefighting and reconstruction on this pipeline was carried out by the firefighting personnel and [few words indistinct]. Reports received say that these operations did not affect the production of Kermanshah refinery.

Mahshar-Abadan Pipeline Repaired

GF191425 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Repairs on the Mahshahr-Abadan Marun gas pipeline No. 2, which was blown up by saboteurs, have been completed and production has resumed.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent, the general director of the Abadan refinery added that the repairs to the pipeline will allow Marun to provide gas needed by the refinery. He said the Abadan petroleum refinery is producing 580,000 barrels of oil daily.

NEW GAS REFINERY COMPLEX INAUGURATED NEAR BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD162246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, the (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm gas refinery and the gas pipeline between Qeshm and Bandar 'Abbas were inaugurated during a ceremony in the presence of the deputy oil minister, the governor general of Hormozegan and a group of local dignitaries, at Qeshm Island this afternoon. Refined gas from this refinery reached the Bandar 'Abbas powerplant and the 320 mw power plant commenced operation.

The refinery and the gas pipeline were completed thanks to round-the-clock efforts by Iranian workers, technicians and engineers and have reached the operational stage.

The (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm refinery, which is involved in refining gas from wells on Qeshm Island, has a capacity equal to 75 million cubic feet per day, which could be increased to 100 million cubic feet. This refinery also has two similar refining machines, capable of refining 5 million cubic feet of gas per day.

The (?Tabarzin)-Qeshm refinery is fed by five wells via 20 km of gas pipeline. The output of each well is approximately 20 million cubic feet per day and the overall capacity is 100 million cubic feet.

The gas refined at the refinery, which is among the best and the purest, is transferred to Bandar 'Abbas via a 12-inch pipeline, spanning a length of more than 70 km, 2.5 km of which is submarine.

At present, the refinery's sole consumer is the 320 mw power plant in Bandar 'Abbas, which at present receives 30 million cubic feet per day. In the future, it will receive 75 million cubic feet per day. After converting the gas to energy the powerplant will utilize it for operating generators and generating electricity.

Thanks to electricity generation by this power plant, the people of Bandar 'Abbas will not have any power outages this summer and will be free of the inconveniences resulting from power shortages. Surplus power over and above the requirements of Bandar 'Abbas will be consumed by industry.

According to our correspondent, with the construction of an urban gas supply network in Bandar 'Abbas and one for Qeshm Island in the near future, the inhabitants of these parts will be able to enjoy cheap fuel.

AGHA JARI OIL, GAS PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

GF181457 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In a telephone interview with our correspondent, the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] production supervisor for the Agha Jari region said that following repairs on the Agha Jari-Abadan and Agha Jari-Khark oil and gas pipelines, an average of 1,815,000 barrels of light crude oil are being produced daily at Agha Jari and Marun 2, which fortunately indicates an increase in production for the region. Of this volume, 1,090,000 barrels are being transferred daily to Abadan. Another 700,000 barrels are being transferred by pipeline to Khark Island for export.

The production suprvisor for the Agha Jari oil region added that, as a result of the efforts and interest of the oil workers, an average of 250,000 barrels of light crude oil are being shipped daily from Marun 2 in Agha Mari to the Esfahan refinery through 20-inch pipelines. This has been occurring since last Wednesday. He also announced that liquid gas plants Nos 500 and 300 are in operation and that 7,660 barrels of liquid gas are being sent daily to Mahshahr refinery through Agha Jari. Furthermore, an average of 20,720,000 cubic meters of dry gas are being transferred from Agha Jari, Rag-Sefi and Pazenan to Bid-e Boland refinery. Compared with previous months, liquid gas production in the Agha Jari region has increased. The NIOC production supervisor for the Agha Jari region added in conclusion that all production centers, pipelines and all related installations are in operation.

SANJABI-SADIQI DIFFERENCES THREATEN NATIONAL FRONT

LD151425 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 13 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Great Split in the National Front"]

[Excerpts] Dr Mosaddeq's Interior Minister Dr Gholam Hoseyn Sadiqi, who is a prominent member of the National Front leadership, and seven members of the front's Central Council have issued a statement announcing that as from 16 BAHMAN 58 [5 Feb 80] they have taken no part in the front's organisation and in the present council, that they bear no responsibility in relation thereto, and that they have left the National Front Central Council. The resignation of Dr Sadiqi and a group of the leading National Front personalities has brought the front to the verge of a great split following the organisational ups and downs and the internal difference in the front and in the leadership in the wake of the revolution. Following publication of the statement announcing the resignation of eight of the leading members of the National Front's Central Council, the group's supporters and close associates explained the reasons for their resignation to BAMDAD as follows:

A difference of opinion between Dr Sadiqi and Dr Sanjabi's group began when Dr Sadiqi proposed collective in place of individual leadership for the front. This resulted in Dr Sanjabi's resignation as secretary general and the appointment of a five-man council to lead the front, with Dr Sadiqi and Dr Sanjabi as members.

Following these changes Dr Sadiqi resigned from the front in protest at the council's lack of attention to the front's previous constitution but, on the insistence of many groups of members of political organisations associated with the National Front, Dr Sadiqi returned to the front, still insisting on collective leadership and stipulating as a condition for his return that there be free entry to the National Front's Central Council for young, new forces.

However, the old members of the council obstructed the implementation of Dr Sadiqi's ideas and stipulations and, since his proposals were not carried out, he resigned from the council.

ABADEH GOVERNOR MEETS REVOLUTIONARY ORGAN OFFICIALS

GF191643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Mr Marzchi, the governor of Abadeh, was briefed about the activities of revolutionary organs during a meeting held with officials of the organs in Abadeh. He asked the officials to expand and further promote the ranks and values of revolutionary organs through continuous effort and hard work.

ELECTION RUNOFF FOR BOYER AHMAD ANNOUNCED

GF171857 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The governor of the city of Boyer Ahmad has announced the renewal of the Islamic Parliament elections for Boyer Ahmad. The following announcement has been issued:

All citizens of Boyer Ahmad election district, both the Central and Duhan branches, are hereby informed that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Islamic Parliament Election Law, candidates for the Islamic Parliament can report to either the governor's office of the city or to the election district on 18 to 21 May from 0900 to 1400 in order to complete the necessary forms and obtain their election identification cards. Each candidate must have in his possession his birth certificate containing his adult photograph. He should also bring four 3x4 photographs and two copies of his birth certificate.

EQLID GOVERNOR SUPPORTS FARS GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

GF191607 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The governor of Eqlid has resigned his post. In a letter addressed to the Fars governor, he states that the reason for his resignation was the resignation of the Fars governor.

FARS GOVERNOR SUSPENDS SHIRAZ LAND TRANSACTIONS

GF191818 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] An announcement issued today by Fars Governor Mohammad Nabi Habibi sternly warns all profiteers attempting to construct unauthorised buildings. The text of the announcement reads:

It has been noticed that a number of profiteers and opportunists have been engaged in the construction of unauthorized buildings without having building permits, thus inflicting financial losses on the city and the government. In order to prevent this type of violation, certain resolutions and decisions have been adopted that are hereby made public for the information and interest of the esteemed citizens of Shiraz:

1. All types of transactions and transfers of land are illegal. Only the Fars Urban Land Development Organization can put up land for transfer or transaction. The said organization is the sole executor of the government's policy regarding abolishment of urban land ownership.

2. All those who attempt to sell a parcel of urban land via promissory note, written agreement or by any other form will be considered counterrevolutionaries. They will be investigated in a special court that has been established in the municipal building. Such violators will be sentenced as stipulated in the act on prevention of possession or ownership of government land as enacted on 26 April 1980.

3. All buildings and installations that are constructed on unauthorized land by land purchasers shall be considered city property belonging to city hall. Such buildings will either be utilized for city services or will be turned over to members of deprived classes.

4. The Fars Urban Land Development Organization will in the near future undertake ceding of land to applicants. This process will be conducted according to a specific timetable in such a manner that the land will be ceded without creating any disruption in the distribution of construction materials or in technical or quality standards.

5. All Shiraz citizens are asked to cooperate fully with the city's executive bodies for the purpose of preserving and protecting the public treasury. Immediately upon hearing of our being involved in a confrontation with profiteers they should report such matters to the Fars governor's office or to the special court established in the municipal building. They may rest assured that by observing the above points, any and all types of irregularities in the matter of illegal distribution or sale and purchase of land, as well as the construction of unauthorized buildings without building permits, will be prevented. All interested applicants under the government of Islamic justice will properly benefit from the government land that will be gradually made available to them by the Fars Urban Land Development Organization.

It is to be remembered that the applicants' reporting date to the Fars Urban Land Development Organization has been set on or about the first week in June. Further information about it will be made public through radio and other mass media.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL VIEWS PLANS FOR LAND REFORM

LD180610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Reza Esfahani, the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, said at a press interview: The plans for land reform were approved on 15 April, and at present provinces are preparing to implement it. Reza Esfahani added: Those opposing this plan said that land reform would stop the country's agricultural development, and that mechanization of agriculture would not be possible since the land would be divided into small holdings, and thus it would be impossible to grow a good crop. But in this plan the land will be owned in undivided shares by qualified farmers, and equipment which had been used by individual owners will be used by the 10 to 15 joint owners.

In another part of his interview, Esfahani said: Wasteland, uncultivated land and land confiscated by the government will be divided according to the interests of the Islamic society, or will be devoted to public usage. Some of the uncultivated land will be returned to its owners according to regulations, so that they can work the land. But if they fail to do so, the government will take back the land and hand it over to qualified people.

RECONSTRUCTION CRUSADE PROTESTS LACK OF FUNDING

LD171906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Central Council of the Reconstruction Crusade has issued a statement addressed to the militant people of Iran and all the brothers and sisters who are members of the Reconstruction Crusade in the country. The text of the statement is as follows:

Activities and progress of the Reconstruction Crusade, at this sensitive time and during this season of work and struggle, requires allocation of funds and meeting of expenses by the plan and budget organization and the Ministry of Finance. Although in the economic session of the Revolution Council on 21 April the allocation of 500 million tomans was approved as an immediate partial payment to this humane organization to prevent work stoppage, the responsible authorities and agents had not paid this amount by 15 May. We deem it necessary, while thanking our brothers and sisters in the Reconstruction Crusade all over the country who did not leave their duties despite the minimum facilities and the maximum obstruction, and while thanking the National Bank, which put 200 million tomans at the disposal of this organization last month [21 March-21 April], to inform the dear people of the truth of the matter.

We believe there are secret hands working within the executive authorities who are determined to oust all the forces serving the people; and it is up to the plan and budget organization and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to give the necessary reply to the nation of Iran to satisfy them that the delay has had nothing to do with negligence, obstruction or procrastination. In this connection, we draw the attention of the imam of the nation, the Revolution Council and the elected representatives of the people in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, to this kind of secret struggle which is in progress against the revolution and the revolution organizations. In the hope of the continuation of the Islamic revolution,

[Signed] The Central Council of the Reconstruction Crusade

SANANDAJ RADIO BROADCASTS RESUMED 17 MAY

LD171035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondents in Sanandaj, Sanandaj radio, whose services were interrupted as a result of recent events, has resumed operations following the efforts by a group dispatched by the Voice and the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran to that city.

The dear Sanandaj citizens can listen to Sanandaj radio programs on 90 mHz on the FM waveband.

BANK GOVERNOR PRESENTS DETAILS OF SHAH'S FUNDS TO KHOMEYNI

LD191116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Imam Khomeyni received the governor of the Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, last night. Commenting on his talks with the imam after his meeting, Nobari said: I submitted to the imam five huge volumes of documents detailing the former regime's financial corruption and plundering, as well as a report prepared by the Central Bank.

The Central Bank governor added: The documents will be used in international courts to obtain the return to Iran of the deposed shah's assets, which amount to 312 billion rials. According to the same report, Nobari also said he had reported to the imam on removing the 10,000 rial denomination banknotes from circulation, breaking the link between the rial and the dollar, and on the outcome [as heard] of his trip to Austria.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES BUDGET ISSUES

LD200558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0338 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council met last night in the premises of the prime minister's office, and the current issues of the country and especially the budget were discussed.

At the end of this session, Ali Akbar Mo'infar, while denying reports of news agencies about the amount of Iran's oil export, which news agencies had been reporting to be 400,000 barrels per day, said: During the past month Iran's oil exports have been about 1 million barrels per day.

At the end of the session Dr Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, said concerning the issues discussed by the Revolution Council: In this session, the main discussion was about the general lines of the budget and the various points which have to be included in the budget. One of the issues raised was the funds to be allocated for the relief committee of the imam and the propaganda office of the imam, which was approved. The other issue was the budget for the crusade for reconstruction.

Then Dr Habibi added: As you know, in the past year the budget for the Reconstruction Crusade was 1.5 billion tumans, which was put at their disposal. This year the same amount has been allocated for the Reconstruction Crusade, of which 500 million tumans will be for the central office and the rest will be for the provinces. However, the Reconstruction Crusade believes that the total sum should be put at the disposal of its central office. This principle was approved.

MARKAZI BANK GOVERNOR GIVES DETAILS OF RIAL RATE, RESERVES

LD190932 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 19 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--As of Thursday [few words indistinct] the value of Iranian currency (rial) will be determined on the basis of changes in the rate of SDR (special drawing right) which consists of a basket of 16 major international currencies.

This was announced by 'Ali Reza Nosari, the governor of Bank Markazi (Central Bank) of Iran in a press conference today. Thus the rial value of all leading currencies whose rates are given by international monetary sources every day, will be calculated by Bank Karkazi and officially published, Nobari added.

"It is to be noted that hitherto the rial's official parity with the dollar has been fixed at about 70.60 rials, while the rates at free market were fluctuating.

"Henceforth, however, the Bank Markazi Iran, contrary to the past, will not assume any particular priority for any of the major currencies and will not take any measures to stabilise or change the parity of some foreign currencies vis-a-vis the others. If there should be a need for changing the parity of rial, it would be made against all the foreign currencies," stated the Central Bank governor. Speaking about the bank's monetary assets, Nobari said that the total foreign assets of Bank Markazi Iran exceeded 15 billion dollars, or 3.6 per cent of the total world assets. The figure includes the Iranian reserves illegally frozen by the U.S. Government. Therefore, some 10 billion dollars of Iran's foreign assets are still free and usable.

"Even if all European countries, including the impartial ones, freeze the Iranian assets (and this is very improbable), about 30 per cent of our assets are being kept in safe places outside Europe."

Arrangements have been made with banks in friendly countries so that banking operations for the purpose of imports and exports may not be hindered and the Bank Markazi will continue to honour its foreign commitments and help the Iranian institutions--public or private--to fulfill their legal obligations, Nobari stressed.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

16 May Commentary

TA162015 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "Let Us Expose the Cheating of the Landowners," which says: "We have said for years, and repeat again, that feudalism and big land ownership in the villages are one of the main bases of imperialism, particularly U.S. and British imperialism, in our homeland. Even now, if we pay attention to our homeland's events, we perceive that in many of the conspiracies and provocations the feudalists and big landlords and their agents and associates have had a direct hand. Numerous documents and evidence are proof of the fact that the mercenaries and agents of U.S. imperialism and the counter-revolution implement all their Satanic and anti-Iranian plans by the hands of this same class, the big landlords.

We are all aware that the Revolution Council has ratified the land reform law, but the big landowners have been resorting to various kinds of cheating and conspiracies to neutralise this law. Imam Khomeyni has said that the feudalists and big landlords have usurped the land from the farmers and peasants through illegal means. In order to correctly implement the land reform law, government organizations are dutybound to prevent any kind of cheating and illegal acts by the big landlords. At the same time the landless farmers, through their committees, can expose all the illegal acts and conspiracies of the landowners and inform the responsible authorities of the situation. The immediate implementation of the land reform law is a vital and necessary matter, and any delay is not in the country's interest.

The second, entitled "Beijing's Leaders: The Accomplices of Iran's Enemy Number One," says: The Maoist leaders of Beijing, these false supporters of liberation movements, have adopted a certain policy toward our nation's revolution, which in fact compliments the anti-Iranian policy of U.S. imperialism. For example reliable sources have reported that China's vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, has assured Japanese authorities that China will supply Japan its oil needs at world market prices, which most probably will be from the oil purchased from Iran according to the agreement recently concluded. This treacherous act by Beijing's leaders, who also talk of their alleged support for the Iranian Revolution, is a stab in the back of the Iranian Revolution and should be a serious warning to those who believe the claims of the Chinese authorities and who strive to establish a close relationship with them.

If we look at past events we can see that Beijing's leaders were in the same ranks with the enemies of our nation and acted against our nation's revolution. This same Mr Hua Guofeng, China's prime minister, visited Tehran during the climax of the Iranian nation's struggle against the former shah's regime and shamelessly and openly expressed the complete support of the Chinese Government for the shah's regime.

Right now the Chinese Government also has a hostile attitude toward our country. As we are aware, the Chinese Government actually confirms all the adventurous, conspiratorial and aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against Iran and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian people. Even with respect to the recent adventurous aggression by the Americans against Iran, which was sharply condemned and denounced by all progressive mankind, the Chinese authorities expressed their regret only. Today China is acting on the world level hand in hand with the U.S. imperialists against the liberation and anti-imperialist movements of nations. Moreover, Maoist agents in various countries are engaged in acts of sabotage and subversion in the liberation and anti-imperialist movements, the example of which is our country, where the homemade Maoists are in the ranks of the fifth column of U.S. imperialism.

17 May Commentary

GF171935 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 17 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "The People Demand Publication of a Complete List of Savakites and Trial of these Criminals," which says: Our liberated country is going through a very sensitive stage. Spies and agents of the CIA and Pentagon, together with Iranian mercenaries and agents of the archsatan U.S. imperialism, are striving day and night to soak the revolution and its fruits in our liberated people's blood. Concurrent with flagrant aggression by U.S. imperialism in our homeland and threats that the United States is planning to repeat its aggression in our homeland, the SAVAKites and remnants of the former regime, having joined hands with U.S. spies and agents of the CIA and Pentagon, have openly raised their heads. Under these conditions, one of the most important duties facing civilian and military authorities is to crush every one of the remnants of the former regime. Unfortunately even up to now, no action has taken place in this regard. Ayatollah Khalkhali some time ago had said in this regard: I was really shocked because of what I saw in the newspapers recently with respect to the rehiring of SAVAK personnel by the government. Whether at the radio-TV establishment or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, serious decisions must be made regarding these elements. In conclusion, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: It is surprising that, contrary to the wishes of the 35 million people who want to see each and every SAVAK member brought to trial, it is not clear why the government decided to rehire SAVAK personnel. Khalkhali added that the Iranian people want government officials to publish a complete list of SAVAKites and pseudoclergymen who associated with SAVAK.

It is no longer a secret that after the victory of the revolution the CIA, in cooperation with Bazargan's government and agents such as Entezam, was able to send 135 of its ablest agents to Iran--specialists in preparation of all kinds of plots and intrigues--by providing them with passports from Western Europe and NATO countries, specifically British, West German, French, Italian and Benelux passports. This group is in charge of organizing and continuing the sabotage activities of escaped SAVAKites and other CIA agents in Iran. These agents are protected and supported by the CIA and Mossad.

The second, entitled, "The Need for Unity and Steadfastness on a Broad Anti-Imperialist Front" says: Recent events, especially the armed aggression and adventurism by Carter, proved the imam's statement that the United States is the principal enemy of the Iranian nation. The armed aggression by the United States, which could have dragged the entire world into a worldwide military confrontation, has left no doubt in the minds of even the most optimistic and most gullible persons that U.S. imperialism would not hesitate to resort to any method and would sacrifice the masses in order to bring its inhuman plans to reality. The nation's imam has called on all Muslim people and the oppressed peoples of the world to unite for confrontation and struggle against imperialism. All political groups must put aside their differences to defend the fruits of the revolution in a united front. Ideological differences must not hinder the people's struggle for confrontation with counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

18 May Commentary

GF181910 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Must Be Organized in All Directions" says: "The danger to our nation's independence, freedom and fruit of its glorious revolution is very serious and should not be taken lightly. Although Carter's first attempt to carry out an adventuresome plot against Iran resulted in defeat, the makers of U.S. imperialist policy have not only not stopped their efforts, but are clearly admitting that they will continue their conspiratorial efforts and military aggression against our people. Not a day goes by without several meetings being held at the White House, the CIA or the Pentagon attended by military and intelligence experts for the purpose of implementing an adventuresome military scheme against Iran. According to the commentary, U.S. military and White House organs have undertaken other similar actions, among them dispatching U.S. military helicopters and agents to Iran. No one can believe Carter and his Zionist advisor Brzezinski's claim that their shameless aggressions against our country are only meant to free the U.S. hostages. The world has come to realize that the U.S. objective is to topple the new regime of our country. We must expect, it concludes, that world-devouring U.S. imperialism will expand its threats against our homeland under different forms. This is not surprising. What would be surprising is for the revolutionary forces in our homeland might not be sufficiently and adequately prepared for such an eventuality. Before it is too late, all plots of U.S. imperialism must be recognized.

The second commentary, entitled "Unity and Alertness of All Anti-Imperialist Forces Is a Necessity", says: The shadow of danger cast over country following the defeat of the adventuresome action by the United States in attempting the so-called rescue of the hostages has not been eliminated. It is quite obvious that Carter's main goal by this act of banditry was not really to rescue the spy hostages. If Carter were seriously interested in freeing the hostages, he could have accomplished this long ago by meeting the just and legal demands of the Iranian people.

Iran gave warning that if the United States took any type of military action to rescue the hostages, all of them would be eliminated. We can see now that, although it is impossible to free the hostages after their having been scattered to different cities and locations, the Carter government will not give up its preparations for new aggression against our liberated country.

19 May Commentary

TA192051 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 May carried two commentaries:

The first is entitled "Where Do We Have To Start the Struggle Against Imperialism?," which says: One of the main goals of the Iranian nation's revolution is the establishment of a free society where freedom of speech and opinion are respected and where exploitation is nonexistent. The Iranian nation has made a revolution so as not to allow any foreign power to encroach on their country and plunder their national wealth.

The bad deeds of U.S. imperialism are present everywhere in Iran--U.S. imperialism has used the corrupt Pahlavi regime, the big feudal landowners and other elements as tools to carry out its plundering policy in Iran. The question of where the Iranian nation should begin its constructive transformations for creating a better society arises. The struggle against imperialism and especially U.S. imperialism should be carried out in a constructive way--the power of U.S. imperialism and its supporters should be curtailed from the Iranian economy, agriculture and (?banking business).

The second, entitled, "The United States and Its Allies in Southwest Asia" says: The revolutionary transformations in Iran and Afghanistan have aroused the wrath of social circles in imperialist countries and especially in the United States. These circles, in order to halt the revolutionary transformations and overthrow the democratic regimes in Iran and Afghanistan, do not refrain from any efforts. The Iranian and Afghan revolutions cannot but influence the freedom-seeking movements in this part of the world, and to damage these revolutionary gains the United States is obliged to rely on its allies such as As-Sadat, Sultan Qabus or Ziaul Haq.

Even after the abortive aggressive operation against Iran, the United States has not stopped hatching new plots against Iran. According to reports in the foreign press, the United States has landed a (?unit) of its quick-strike forces in Oman. Recently the United States has signed a military pact with Oman and put a sum of several hundred million dollars at the disposal of the sultan. Ziaul Haq has allowed the Americans to prepare their aggressive plan against Iran in his territory and has also allowed the Pentagon to build (?bases) in some harbors of the Indian Ocean. The national progressive forces of our region will decisively defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity against a new military venture of the United States against Iran.

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

Final Plenary Session Resumes

BK210849 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The closed-door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference resumed this morning for its fifth day. According to the schedule, today is the last day of the conference. According to a report, the plenary session will review the draft resolutions submitted by the different committees and ratify them.

The cultural and Islamic affairs committee and the administrative and financial committee have almost completed all their work and have sent their resolutions to the plenary session. The political, economic and social committees of the conference also resumed their session this morning.

Political Committee Hears Afghan Rebels

BK201053 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The members of the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference have expressed deep anxiety at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and reiterated their call for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops. The official spokesman of the conference told newsmen after this morning's session of the committee that the delegates were taking part in the debate on the Pakistan resolution proposing the setting up of a committee to study ways and means of finding a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. The members called for the respect of the Afghan people's right to chose their own economic, political and social system as well as respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The committee also took into consideration the report of the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat about the implementation of the resolution adopted at the last extraordinary session.

The spokesman said that the discussion on the Pakistan draft resolution, which also seeks to authorize the proposed ministerial committee to carry out necessary consultations including the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other body, was still under consideration of the committee.

The spokesman said that the political committee also heard a representative of the Afghan mojahedin, Prof Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, president of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. He said the delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, Syria, PLO and Libya expressed their reservation to the presence of the representative of the mojahedin.

In reply to a question, he said the mojahedin representative briefed the committee about the freedom struggle in Afghanistan and called for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union until such time that its occupation of Afghanistan continues [as heard]. He also said that the Islamic Conference should condemn the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and call for severing of diplomatic relations with the Karmal regime.

Professor Sayyaf also told the committee that the Islamic Conference should give recognition to the mojahedin and persuade other countries for recognition, allow the opening of bureaus of mojahedin in Islamic countries, and provide financial and economic assistance to their organization and the Afghan refugees.

The spokesman explained that Professor Sayyaf was invited to address the committee as a representative of the mojahedin and not as a member of any participating delegation. He said the Islamic Organization was trying for the unification of various groups of Afghan freedom fighters.

He said the political committee considered the American action against Iran and adopted a balanced resolution expressing the anxiety of the Muslim states over the escalation of tension in the area because of the rivalry of superpowers. The delegates taking part in the debate expressed concern over the recent American military attempt to get its hostages released and the threat of another military action against Iran, which could jeopardize security in this region and the whole world.

The draft resolution appealed to Iran to continue to work to find a solution of the problems of the hostages in the Islamic spirit. It also called on the United States to refrain from undertaking any action that could impede a solution of the hostages problem.

Resolutions Approved by Committees

BK210228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference last night approved two draft resolutions submitted by Pakistan on Afghanistan and the security of Islamic countries. The political committee approved a total of 13 resolutions at its session which continued throughout the night.

An official spokesman told newsmen early this morning that the resolution on Afghanistan concerns the situation in the country and the events that have occurred since the extraordinary session of Islamic foreign ministers in January. The spokesman said that the details of the Afghanistan resolution will be disclosed after formal approval of the resolution by the conference.

Other important resolutions concern the strengthening of the security of nonnuclear states, protection of Muslims in non-Islamic states and the law of the sea.

A draft resolution was presented, extending greetings to Zimbabwe on its independence and supporting the struggle of the peoples of the Namibia and the South Africa for their independence.

The political committee also heard the views of a representative of refugees in Somalia who was invited by the conference chairman to address the committee. The political committee noted that 1.6 million refugees have sought shelter in Somalia.

Explaining the proceedings of the other committees, the spokesman said that the economic committee reviewed a common agreement between Islamic countries on cooperation in the fields of technology, science and culture. The committee also discussed a draft resolution presented by Bangladesh, which calls for encouraging the exchange of personnel and technical experts between developing countries. The resolution requests the Islamic Conference Secretariat to conclude a technical cooperation agreement with UNDP and the untechnical aid program.

The economic committee approved a draft resolution which demands the setting up of a trade development center in Morocco. The economic committee also reviewed a Saudi draft proposal for [word indistinct] agreement between Islamic countries. The political committee also approved another resolution on economic cooperation among Islamic countries, which was presented by Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The cultural committee approved several resolutions, some of which relate to the celebrations of the 1500th anniversary of the Hijrah, [Muhammad's flight from Mecca]. The cultural committee also considered convening an international conference of Muslim scientists in Pakistan and an international seminar on Jerusalem in Tunisia. The committee also approved a resolution on the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the setting up of an Islamic cultural and historical center in Istanbul.

Consultations between different delegation heads continued yesterday in a bid to complete the work of the conference as quickly as possible. Heads of the delegations of Djibouti, Senegal and Uganda and several other observers also attended the proceedings of the plenary session yesterday.

The political committee also approved a resolution on measures to tackle anti-Islam and anti-Muslim propaganda. The resolution stressed the need to collect funds to set up an organization to effectively utilize existing media resources to check the anti-Islamic propaganda of Western countries and Zionists.

Saudi Arabian Donation

LD211006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad--The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed $65 million to the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization to cover its activities and needs and to finance its various bodies. This was announced by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the morning session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference today in Islamabad. He said the money would be distributed as follows:

$10 millionfor the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
$20 million for the trust of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,
$5 million for the Jerusalem Fund,
$10 million for the trust of the Jerusalem Fund,
$20 million for the General Secretariat's bodies and other organizations, and various programs.

Qotbzadeh Address to Conference

LD201106 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 20 May 80

["Qotbzadeh Addresses Islamic Conference"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--This is the first time that I attend the meeting of the Islamic Conference as the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The distinction for membership in such a grouping is the bond of Islam that calls us together. We, as an Islamic republic, have a special reason to honour this mark of distinction.

If the common denominator in this congregation is the Muslim ummah, then we should not content ourselves with the passage of a series of pious resolutions as has been the traditional wont of general international conferences.

Islam should inspire us to surmount the seemingly intractable obstacles, to close ranks and act and speak effectively and in unison. It is in this spirit that the Iranian delegation is participating in this conference.

We are gathered here today at a time of great tension and uncertainty. Great power rivalry has reached a new peak.

Insatiable desire by the superpowers to dominate the world has given rise to an incessant arms race ushering the world gradually to the brink of self destruction.

Our region today, as in the past, is the main victim of superpower rivalry. One of the hallmarks of the present international system manifests itself in the unleashed interference of the great powers in the internal affairs of smaller states. The invasion on Afghanistan by Soviet forces and the aggression mounted by the U.S. against Iran are but two recent examples of the arrogance of the superpowers and their total disregard for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

"The constant drive for world hegemony has accentuated the super-powers quest for military bases throughout the world. It is a matter of great concern to see that negotiations for the establishment of new military bases rather than negotiations become the dominant factor in the present world situation. This trend has, over the past year or so, been more discernable in our own region.

We also note with great concern that no progress has been made towards the solution of the Middle East conflict. And, indeed, no progress can be made as long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not realized. International conferences, including the conference of the Islamic community, hitherto, have not given the attention that is due to the cause of the Palestinian people. We earnestly hope that the present session will stem the tide.

Mr Secretary General, I would like now to briefly comment on certain salient questions which I have just outlined here. I believe these questions are among the most pressing issues that our community is confronted with. And may I begin this evaluation with the case of Iran.

U.S. Aggression in Iran

Iran has been a victim of imperialism for many decades and in recent years has been subjected to the U.S. direct interference in its internal affairs, relegating Iran into a virtual client state. I only have to draw your attention to the role of the U.S. in imposing the dictatorial regime of the deposed shah on the Iranian people. In this sense the U.S. shares a burden of the blame for repression, injustice and totalitarian rule in Iran, resulting in the plundering of our natural and human resources.

Iran with its long history of resistance against tyranny culminating in our glorious Islamic revolution and the overthrow of the criminal regime of the deposhed shah was only recently the scene of yet another manifestation of American imperialism in the form of armed aggression on our sacred soil. There is every reason to conclude that this intervention rather than being aimed at freeing the hostages held at the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran as has been claimed, was in point of fact part of a master plan to destory our newly born Islamic republic, a goal foiled by the will of Allah.

We have repeatedly stated that the hostages are being treated humanely and their fate to be decided in a just and democratic manner. The U.S. merely used the hostage question as an excuse to invade Iran. The U.S. armed intervention had all the signs of a major invasion, involving some of the most advanced and sophisticated weaponry. Recent reports indicate that apart from C-130 gunships equipped with infrared detection equipment and a multitude of weaponry, advanced F-14 and A-7 Corsair attack aircraft from the U.S. aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea stationed in the Arabian Sea were to be used in order to establish air and ground supremacy.

The concentration of American forces in our region in itself constitutes a direct threat to our security. It is a well known fact that an imperialist power such as the U.S. will spare no effort in undermining our Islamic revolution which defies U.S. hegemonism.

Now that an elaborate scheme of aggression has been scuttled the American press and the American authorities write and talk openly about another impending aggression.

While they profess allegiance to the rules of international law, yet in their view the release of some hostages, for purely political considerations, justifies them to mount an aggression against a country with all its seen and unforseen consequences for world peace.

History is a witness to the fact that the super powers pay only lip service to such universal concepts as international law and human rights and do not hesitate to trample on the most primordial rights of others when their apparent interests so dictate.

Iran is not able to withstand American military might but it is able and confident that it can stand up to it spiritually. The concept of martyrdom is centered on the comprehension of our revolution. We were able to display this belief in the case of hostage-taking in the Iranian Embassy in London. We are equally able to display it on a much wider dimension if such opportunities so arise. We have proposed an item entitled "American Aggression in Iran" and have tabled a resolution to this effect. I ask my colleagues to collectively condemn this aggression in Iran.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan has recently been another victim of super power expansionism. The Soviet Union's armed intervention is flagrant violation of international law carried out in total disrespect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan which is dear to us on three counts: been [as received] Muslim, being our neighbour and being a non-aligned nation. The Soviet Union has openly violated the charter of the United Nations of which it is a founding member.

The people of Afghanistan with Islam as their code of life through courage and perseverance have resisted the forces of aggression.

The Afghan people almost empty-handedly are defying the Soviet military presence in their land. From the peasant in the province of Badakhshan to the teenage students in Kabul all are braving the most sophisticated Soviet weaponry. Faithful unto their faith, to the Afghan resistance movement it is a mockery to contend that the Soviet presence is in keeping with the wishes of the Afghan people. It is degrading to the spirit of socialism to attempt to (?impose) through force, a system of government upon a people who have their own tradition to cherish and their own spiritual values to honour.

If the Soviet Union wants a friendly state on its southern flank, aggression is not the way to achieve it. If this is so only may legitimately ask where ultimately this "safety curtain" should be drawn. [sentence as received]

We ask the fellow members of the conference to join us in general condemnation of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. We call upon the Soviet Union to [words indistinct] adventurism which only serves to undermine world as well as regional stability. The Afghan people should be given the opportunity to freely determine their own fate and destiny.

Palestine

The tragedy of Palestine continues unabated. We as Islamic states must be committed to the realization of the right of self-determination and equal justice of the oppressed yet courageous people of Palestine in the form of the creation of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

I must reiterate our condemnation of the Camp David agreement, and the normalization of Egypt's imperialism which totally disregards the rights of the Palestinian people to the establishment of an independent homeland under the leadership of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The Palestinian issue lies at the very heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. There can be no hope for arriving at a lasting peace with the Middle East without the Palestinian issue being successfully resolved. The Camp David agreements, this American inspired 'peace' constitutes yet another onslaught upon Palestine and the Muslim world. The struggle to free Palestine should be waged by the whole Muslim ummah. One unitary Muslim front should be formed to challenge (?the Zionist) usurpers. It is only in this fashion that our struggle will transcend the national and racial boundaries and as such become worthy of this great cause. Al-Quds the first qiblah, holds a equal peace in the hearts of all Muslims. The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns the continued occupation and Judaisation of Al-Quds and the desecration of her holy shrines. The liberation of holy Al-Quds and its return to Islamic sovereignty must remain among our most cherished objectives.

We must also strive for the restoration of peace with justice in war-torn Lebanon. The present instability and strife aggravated by Zionist and imperialist elements in the final analysis only serves to bolster the position of Israel in the region. We condemn Israeli aggression and hostility towards Lebanon. We strongly condemn the intermittent aggression of Israel on southern Lebanon which has become a mode of life in the unhappy land. In this context we should recall that the people of southern Lebanon are the indigenous population of this area. We should all exert pressure on the world community to halt Israeli intervention and involvement in Lebanon.

Iraq

I must also draw your attention to the poignant fact that hostility also exists within the Muslim world. The Ba'th leadership of Iraq embarked upon a treacherous policy of animosity as soon as the Islamic republic was born in Iran. At the very outset the Ba'th dictatorship launched a propaganda campaign directed against our Islamic revolution. This hostility later gave rise to armed aggression against our border posts culminating in great loss of life and havoc. They have also actively agitated and supported subversive elements in Kordestan. The Ba'th leadership moreover as part of its campaign of hostility has carried out mass expulsion of Iranians in Iraq, who up to now total some 35,000 innocent people who have been removed from their homes in the most inhumane manner contrary to the ethics and principles of Islam.

Most of those who have been evicted by the Baghdad government are individuals who have migrated to Iraq generations ago. They mostly have acquired Iraqi nationality and can hardly speak a word of Farsi.

The Iraqi regime recently put to death one of the great Islamic thinkers of our time. The regime did not even spare the life of his learned and dedicated sister--a noble lady in her own right. Their crime was their refusal to expostulate against the revolution in Iran.

Because of this and other acts of atrocities perpetrated by the government of Baghdad against Muslim and Muslim traditions [as received] felt obligated both to [words indistinct] at home and to God Almighty to make our position clear. We had two options to follow. Either to forego the hostilities so shown or stand up to the Iraqis. We opted for the latter.

Military Bases

As I stated earlier we view with much concern the presence of alien forces in our region. It is still vivid in our memories that the American aggression in its initial stage was aided by facilities provided by certain states of the region. If the aggression was to enter its second stage, the American Navy stationed in the adjacent waters was to play an important supporting role. In the light of what has unfolded how could we remain oblivious to the actual and potential threat inherent in the presence of the military powers on our doorstep.

True independence can only be realized with the withdrawal of alien forces from our region. We must cleanse ourselves from all imperialist domination. If this goal is not achieved, if we continue to be victimized by the forces of imperialism our salvation remains much in doubt. This only reiterates the necessity of the Muslim ummah to retain its solidarity and unity if we are to resist being the pawns in the destructive quest of the great powers for world domination.

Now that we have entered the 15th Hijrah century it is high time for critical reappraisal of our potentialities.

We believe in God and we share the view that faith is the most powerful weapon at our disposal. The revolution in Iran is a living testimony to the true power of one's faith. It was with this weapon in our hands and unity of our nation that we were able to carry the torch of victory to its sublime destination. This is the message of holy Koran as it echoes:

Surah al-Imran verse 139:

"Faint not, neither sorrow, you shall be the upper ones if you are believers" and

Surah Al-Fa'al verse 46:

"And obey God, and his messenger, and do not quarrel together, and so lose heart, and your power depart; and be patient surely God is with patient." [as received]

In the context of the principles of the Islamic Conference affirming the common goals and destiny of the Muslim nations s 1 peoples I hope that the pace of our cooperation will increase and eventually evolve into the emergence of an Islamic front. A united front by which we can assert our political and economic independence. A united Islamic world of eight hundred million can emerge as one of the most important factors in international relations as we have just inaugurated a new century.

Surah Al-Fa'al verse 24:

"O believers, respond to God and the messenger when he calls you unto that which will give you life."

Moroccan Minister Address

LD201346 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20 (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister delivered here Monday a speech before the eleventh session of the Islamic countries foreign affairs ministers conference, currently held in the Pakistani capital. In his speech, the Moroccan minister dealt with the Afghan question, the Palestine and Al-Quds issues, the decolonization problem in Africa as well as the aggressions of some African countries, the situation of Muslim minorities worldwide, and with administrative and financial aspects, as well as with the economic exchanges among the organization member countries.

Dealing with the question of Al-Quds, Mr. Boucetta recalled the efforts made by King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, and the contacts he undertook in favor of the liberation of the holy city. "There is no doubt that our interest must be granted to the problem of the Middle East and more especially to the Palestinian question, considered by the tenth Islamic conference, along with the issue of the holy city of Al-Quds, as the core of the Middle East problem, stated the foreign minister, adding that "the Palestinian question is going through a dangerous historical phase. At the moment this cause records many successes on the international level, at the moment many countries recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognize to this combatant people the right to self-determination and to the creation of a state on their territory, at that right moment, Israel carries on its aggressive policy against the Palestinian people and south Lebanon, its Judaization policy of the holy sites, and its settlement policy in Palestinian occupied territories."

The Israel ignominous acts led to the expulsion of Palestinian personalities. These acts constitute a violation of human rights and a challenge to the world public opinion and to the Security Council which adopted a resolution against these expulsions," further stated Mr Boucetta on the other hand. The Moroccan foreign minister outlined that the conference should condemn these acts which are contrary to international law and oppose the Israeli stubborness, because the Zionist prime minister announced his refusal to give the holy town back to Arab sovereignty and proudly reaffirmed that Al-Quds will remain unified, under the Zionist sovereignty and that the administrative and governmental activities will be transferred to this town, thus challenging the resolutions of the Security Council, the United Nations and other regional and international organizations.

The foreign minister further stressed the Islamic community's firm conviction and determination to support the Palestinian people until the total withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, and the recovery of the Palestinians' legitimate rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state, under the leadership of the PLO.

About the question of Afghanistan, R. M'hamed Boucetta stressed the importance of the events currently taking place in this Islamic country and the threat they constitute not only to Afghanistan but to all the Islamic countries. After he warned against the alignment on one block or the other, Mr. Boucetta emphasized the need to support the Afghan people and to help it exercise its right to determine its own political future, and reaffirmed Morocco's solidarity with any Islamic country, subject to foreign threats.

Besides, Mr. Boucetta outlined that a continuous support should be granted to Islamic minorities all over the world as well as to the African peoples which are still struggling for their independence such as the Namibian and the Eritrean peoples.

Tackling the economic cooperation that must be establish between all the Islamic countries, Mr Boucetta said that it was imperative to create an Islamic center of commerical development aimed at strengthening and boosting commercial exchanges among the states and peoples of the Islamic nation.

Dealing with cultural and social aspects, Mr Boucetta praised the efforts undertaken by the Fund of Islamic Solidarity, and the support it grants to a number of Islamic associations, organizations and centers. Mr Boucetta further stressed the need to grant to this fund all financial means and administrative facilities to help it carry out its action in favour of Islamic causes all over the world.

In conclusion the Moroccan foreign minister underlined that "solidarity and cooperation are the way leading to power, glory and dignity. Let us unify and consolidate our ranks, in conformity with God's words."

Kuwaiti Minister Address

LD201024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan because their continued presence "represents a dark cloud in the relations with Islamic countries," but he described his country's relations with the Soviet Union as "good."

Shaykh Sabah delivered a speech at the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference being held here. He stated that if the Soviet Union wished to remove that "cloud" all it has to do is to respond to the call "of the Islamic countries and international community to withdraw from Afghanistan so that its Muslim people will be able to decide their own political future according to their own wishes and without foreign intervention does not come because it is Soviet but from the absolute principled rejection of foreign intervention anywhere from any source."

Shaykh Sabah called on the Islamic countries to avoid falling in the traps of the major powers' conflicts "and to stress their determination not to allow any power to exploit iet intervention for the purpose of intimidating or frightening any of the Islamic countries in order to obtain gains to the cost of its independence and sovereignty."

He expressed his hope that Iran would be able to solve its problems with the United States, including that of the hostages' crisis by peaceful and just means which would preserve for Iran--"which is being exposed to many forms of pressures and threats by the United States and its Western allies"--its legitimate national interests. He appealed to both countries to settle their problems by peaceful means, away from the tone of pressures and threats, and he expressed the Islamic people's sympathy and support for Iran.

Regarding the Palestinian problem Shaykh Sabah said that Israel's occupation of Arab territories, foremost the city of Jerusalem "headed the challenges to which the Islamic countries are being exposed," since Israeli occupation "is not limited to its political aspects, the occupation of territory and the dispersal of the Palestinian people, but it is waging an economic and cultural campaign against the Islamic peoples."

He expressed his pleasure with the stand of the Islamic countries in support of the Palestinian people's struggle "despite the fact that some of them are being exposed to futile pressures by the forces supporting the Zionist enemy." He underlined the gains scored by the Palestinians "on the international arena, headed by an increasing number of countries recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people." The Kuwaiti official said that these stands and gains and the support which the Islamic countries are striving to give are an incentive for the Palestinian people in the occupied land to continue their courageous uprising against the continued Zionist occupation from which Lebanon is also suffering, especially in the south."

He called on the Islamic countries to extend aid and assistance to Lebanon "to strengthen its ranks and to show appreciation for its sacrifices" in addition to supporting the other Arab confrontation states which "are bearing the consequences of the joint confrontation against the Zionist enemy, especially after the Egyptian regime signed the capitulation solution agreement with the Zionist enemy and the negative effects it has produced on the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people and their just cause."

Shaykh Sabah stressed the need to change the world economic situation "and to lay the foundations for a new world economic system which would preserve the rights and interests of all countries," as Kuwait believes in the principle "of the realization of justice and equality in economic relations between the developing and advanced countries of the world."

Qatari Minister Address

JN201201 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 May--The State of Qatar has reaffirmed that any solution for the Palestine question which neglects the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, is inadequate and doomed to failure. Qatar called on the Islamic states to exert efforts to convince the international community that the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and establish their independent state on their own soil should be achieved. This came in the address delivered by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

In his address, the Qatari minister pointed out that the Islamic states are called upon to exert all efforts to regain usurped Jerusalem, which contains the third holiest mosque in Islam, in which the Zionist enemy is implementing its terrorist practices.

The Qatari minister said that the Gulf region should be a demilitarized zone and that there should be no foreign military forces or fleets in it. Commenting on the U.S. abortive attempt to free the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, he said that it is contrary to the beliefs of Qatar. All international disputes should be solved through diplomatic and peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter. The whole region should be free from violent acts and international conflicts.

Commenting on the direct intervention in Afghanistan, the Qatari official said that it is another example of superpowers' conflict over dominating smaller peoples and states. The superpowers try to impose hegemony on these peoples and states without paying any attention to their aspirations and their desire to remain free and independent of foreign influence. He then stressed the importance of finding an immediate solution for the Afghan problem.

He called on all Islamic states to offer aid to Pakistan so that the latter will be able to meet the needs of the Afghan refugees. The Qatari official expressed anxiety over the Islamic minorities who live under non-Islamic regimes. He said these minorities should be given the right to keep their Islamic identity. He called on the Islamic states to offer all they can to enable these minorities to achieve this noble purpose.

The Qatari minister expressed Qatar's belief and support for all peoples' right to determine their future. He said that all people living under colonialism should gain their freedom and independence. Shaykh Al Thani called on all oppressed and colonized peoples to announce a jihad in order to achieve their independence and freedom.

YAR Minister Address

JN202055 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki has stated that the YAR denounces and condemns all actions that seek to harm the Muslim peoples' unity and to interfere in their domestic affairs.

In a speech he delivered at the Islamic foreign ministers conference today, Dr Makki said that the Yemeni people, which had the honor of participating in full measure in the propagation of the divine mission, are ready now and at all times to defend Islamic sanctities and to save Islamic holy places from the yoke of Zionist occupation. Despite their scarce resources, the Yemeni people are still ready to shoulder this responsibility.

Referring to international security issues, the brother minister said that the YAR Government has and will continue to call for maintaining the Indian Ocean as an area of peace, removed from international disputes, and that the Islamic society in particular has to struggle constantly to establish a new equitable world economic order that will put an end to the relations of subservience to developed economic regimes. This can be achieved by establishing joint projects that can guarantee the basics of life and development; by giving priority to agricultural projects and establishing an integrated Islamic banking system; by giving special attenton to the training of cadres; and by seeking to establish peace based on justice.

The brother minister called on the conference to form a committee to study the Islamic heritage and the possibility of establishing an organization that can protect this heritage.

At the end of his speech, Dr Makki expressed the hope that the conference will come out with resolutions that will fulfill the Muslim peoples' aspirations for greater Islamic unity and solidarity, to enable them to triumph over the enemies of Islam and the Arab nation and to regain Jerusalem and beloved Palestine.

Libyan Minister Address

LD201518 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, said the liberation of Palestine cannot be achieved through resolutions and statements but requires Islamic countries to unify and re-double their efforts in confronting (Israel) and its allies.

Addressing the morning session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference yesterday Dr at-Turayki said the Egyptian-(Israeli) allaince calls for a firm stand to boycott the Egyptian regime politically and economically. Any country that maintains relations with that regime will be consolidating that anti-Islamic alliance by doing so. Excluding Egypt, he added, from Islamic and Arab conferences is ineffective unless a tight boycott is imposed on it and action is taken to overthrow As-Sadat's regime. Dr at-Turayki held the U.S. responsible for the establishment of the state of (Israel) and its survival dependent on American weapons and funds. He pointed out that non-Islamic regimes have been brought to power by the U.S. in a number of Islamic countries and in Africa to rule a majority of Moslems there. The U.S. is also responsible for creating most of the Islamic nation's problems through its military intervention and is attempting to destroy the Islamic revolution in Iran and other Arab and Islamic progressive regimes through setting up military bases in a number of Islamic countries.

The foreign secretary spoke of U.S. plans carried out by missionaries and stressed the necessity to adopt the Jamahiriyah's proposal on unifying Islamic associations and organizations to propagate Islam and Islamic culture.

Dr at-Turayki concluded by saying "we must be strong to abort colonialism. [quotation marks as received] The people of Islamic nations should have the right to possess authority, wealth and arms and to use them in self-defence and in establishing their economic independence.

Malaysian Minister Address

BK201311 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Malaysia had told the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that it could not condone the recent U.S. military rescue operation in Iran to free American hostages. It pointed out the action was an intrusion against Iran's territorial integrity and sovereignty. But at the same time it had to recognize that the continued detention of American hostages was a violation of internationally accepted principles.

Malaysia's stand on this matter was made clear by Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen when he addressed the plenary session of the ministerial level conference. At the same time Islamic countries recommended stronger action by the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel for its [word indistinct] attempt to strengthen its hold on Jerusalem. The outline of the tough response to the Israeli move was approved by the political committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

An official statement said Islamic countries should sever relations with any country which recognizes Jerusalem as Israeli's capital or opens an embassy in the city. A spokesman said the committee also proposed an emergency session of the Islamic Conference Organization within 3 months if Israel did not back out.

Our correspondent Lukman Halim said Tengku Rithauddeen also drew the conference's attention to the threat arising from the foreign intervention in Kampuchea. Just as the Soviet Union had committed aggression in Afghanistan and imposed a puppet regime, so had foreign forces invaded Kampuchea and imposed a government against the will of the Kampuchean people. The situation in Kampuchea had not changed and the country continued to be occupied by foreign forces.

ASEAN had consistently called for a peaceful solution to the problem based on the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly which called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people would be free to exercise their right to self-determination. ASEAN's main concern was that the conflict should not precipitate further foreign involvement.

On the southern Philippine problem, Malaysia shared the concern of the conference at the lack of progress in bringing the conflicting parties--the Moro National Liberation Front and the Philippine Government--to the negotiating table. Unless the problem was solved by peaceful means, it would be detrimental to peace and stability not only in the Philippines, but also Southeast Asia.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia, together with Indonesia, would continue to cooperate with the committee of four of the Islamic Conference to get the two conflicting parties to negotiate a peaceful settlement based on the 1976 Tripoli agreement within the framework of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Philippines.

On Afghanistan, Malaysia reiterated its condemnation of Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people. It called for an immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that the Afghans would be free to decide their own future without coercion and interference from any outside forces.

Kampuchean Muslims Appeal

BK210551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 May (AFP)--Like a voice crying in the wilderness, a tiny group caught in the crossfire of the Kampuchean power struggle today appealed to the Islamic world to help them.

Their appeal in a paper being circulated by two who escaped the Pol Pot-Heng Samrin war, floated amid the weight of documented international tension here in the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Haji Mahmood Ismail crossed the Thai border early last month, and reached this Pakistani capital via Bangkok and Malaysia, with the help of a powerful Middle East country's embassy in that country.

With a compatriot, he described how in five years in Kampuchea the Moslem population had been exterminated so that only about 200,000 survived out of the 700,000 alive before April 1975.

"To weaken the religion, the communists have resorted to breaking up the Moslem family system. Moslem children are separated from their parents and put in communist centres to be indoctrinated or eliminated. Young Moslem girls have been raped. Moslem youths are conscripted into slavery," he said.

In an appeal signed by M. Zen, chairman of the Cambodian Moslem welfare association in Kuala Lumpur, the Moslems urged the Islamic Conference to take the initiative to persuade the Thai authorities not to send them back to Kampuchea but to resettle them in other Moslem countries, "preferably Malaysia."

They also appealed for funds "to keep us, the Cham Moslems, alive," and for the Islamic nations to consider the position of Islam as a religion in Indochina, particularly in Kampuchea.

Pakistan's Haq Meets Qotbzadeh, Others

BK190437 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has been meeting various heads of delegations to the Islamic foreign ministers conference. Those who called on him separately in Islamabad today were Moroccon Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The Iranian foreign minister later told a radio Pakistan representative that they discussed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the situation concerning Afghanistan and the American action in Iran. He said both of them agreed on their stand with regard to these issues. He said the issues of Palestine, Iran and Afghanistan were common to the two countries. While discussing all aspects of the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran, he said it was agreed that the relations between them should be further strengthened.

Haq Receives Jordanian Representative

JN201653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] In Islamabad this morning, Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Jordanian delegation to the 11th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. During the meeting, the minister explained the latest developments in the Middle East region and the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace. The Pakistani president showed understanding of the Jordanian stand and stressed that he completely agrees with this stand and that Pakistan, like Jordan, believes that the Middle East issue cannot be solved without the participation of all concerned parties and that such a solution should be based on the following bases: Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories; the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty; and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their soil and in their homeland.

The minister also briefed the Pakistani president on Jordan's constant call for the need to build Arab and Islamic self-powers, since this is the only guarantee of confronting the challenges. The minister also conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Husayn and wishes of continued good health and success to his excellency the Pakistani president and wishes of prosperity to the Pakistani people. The Pakistani president, in turn, asked the minister to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people.

Haq Receives Moroccan Minister

LD191402 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 19, (MAP)--The Pakistani president, Mr. Ziaul Haq received here Sunday, Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation state minister, who is representing Morocco at the conference of Islamic countries' foreign affairs ministers.

During the meeting, the Pakistani president said he was convinced that the action undertaken by King Hassan II of Morocco will have "concrete and important results for the Al-Quds cause, the Palestinian cause and for the Islamic solidarity and unity". He added that he was ready to meet King Hassan II to exchange views concerning anything susceptible of strengthening the Islamic solidarity and unity.

For his part, the Moroccan foreign minister evoked the situation prevailing in the northwest African region. On this occasion the Pakistani president "reaffirmed his total support to Morocco and the right of Morocco". He felt that "this right is legitimate" and the "struggle led by Morocco is legitimate".

Afterwards, Mr. Boucetta made a statement to newsmen in which he wished that "the Islamic solidarity and unity be more evident" and "be put into a concrete form, taking into account the important events witnessed in the Muslim world".

He also wished that this unity and solidarity be reaffirmed to face the plots against the peoples' rights and their territorial integrity. "The Muslim world must oppose with strength the obstination and the challenge of Israel" he pointed out.

Haq Receives Bahraini Minister

JN190916 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May--This morning, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, who is participating in the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the ways to develop and consolidate these relations in the service of the two peoples' interests. They also reviewed all topics on the agenda of the Islamic conference and adequate ways to achieve positive and constructive results in service of the Islamic world interests.

Haq Receives Turkish Minister

TA171028 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, who is in Islamabad to attend the 11th session of the Islamic conference countries' foreign ministers meeting, was received by Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Relations between the two countries and regional issues were discussed during the meeting, which was held yesterday.

Haq Receives YAR Minister

JN201753 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq met with Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, at the conference hall in Islamabad today.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in the interest of the two Islamic countries and peoples. They also exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan and discussed measures that will help to render the 11th Islamic conference a success and guarantee the unity of Islamic countries at this delicate stage through which they are passing.

YAR Minister Meets Qotbzadeh

JN201755 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The brother deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs met with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Islamabad today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

The brother deputy prime minister also met with brother Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, and congratulated him on being appointed to the post of the organization's secretary general. They also discussed methods of cooperation between the YAR and the Islamic Conference Organization. The brother deputy prime minister expressed the YAR's readiness to support the Islamic Conference Organization, to enable it to carry out its duties satisfactorily.

The deputy prime minister for foreign affairs Dr Hasan Makki also met with the Pakistani education minister, with whom he discussed bilateral educational and cultural relations and ways of developing them.

Senegalese Minister Press Statement

BK210300 Hong Kong AFP in English 0034 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 May (AFP)--Senegal and other countries criticized Tuesday the adoption by the Islamic Conference political committee here of a resolution condemning "American aggression against Iran." In a statement, Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse stressed his country's opposition to "all hostage-taking and all violation of international conventions on diplomatic immunities."

He told reporters later that reservations and amendments of 19 countries had not been taken into account. He rejected the official conference spokesman's description of Iran's resolution as "balanced".

Informed sources said later that the Iranian resolution, earlier presented by the official spokesman as having been passed by the political committee, had in fact been sent back to the committee, apparently in response to the objections.

Meanwhile, the political committee was still considering the Afghan issue late last night with many other draft resolutions still to be considered.

Bangladesh Minister Press Statement

BK210345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq has said his country is always prepared to cooperate fully with India. He was referring to the Assam agitation while speaking to newsmen at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. Haq said that his country will not, however, agree to accepting those who have been living in Assam for generations.

Departure of Several Delegations

BK210412 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Several delegations of the Islamic foreign ministers conference left Islamabad for home after attending the conference proceedings. They include the foreign ministers of Turkey, Malaysia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the leader of the Turkish Federation of Cyprus, under-secretary general of the United Nations and the vice president of the Chamber of Industries and Commerce of Islamic Countries.

At the airport, Guinea Foreign Minister Dr Toure expressed his confidence that the conference will be of great help in developing Islamic unity and integrity and that the Afghanistan issue will be solved soon.

The Guinea-Bissau foreign minister told newsmen that the conference has played a positive role in solving the problems of the Islamic world. He also referred to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's inaugural address and said that the Pakistan president has indicated the right direction for solving the complicated problems of the Islamic world.

DECISIONS OF 19 MAY CABINET MEETING REPORTED

LD201906 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers met yesterday at the revolutionary headquarters. After consideration, the following decisions were made on a series of proposals put forward by various ministries:

On the proposal of the Ministry of Public Works, the purchase of necessary equipment and spare parts for the ministry's deparment of mechanics, at a price of $5,974,000, from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Japan, was approved.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, the purchase of 600,000 polythene bags required by the fertilizer plant at Mazar-e Sharif, from the [name indistinct] company of Japan and the opening of its letter of credit, was approved.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, appropriate instructions were given concerning the provision of agricultural machinery and seven mechanized (?stations) from the credits of the USSR. Also the primary appraisal protocol between Afghanistan and Bulgaria concerning the agricultural development joint cooperation project was approved.

On the proposal of the Directorate of Sports, the Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Finance to apply to international and Asian sport federations for Afghan membership.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, it was decided that for the purpose of avoiding loss of time, the national bank's board of directors shall hereafter be appointed on the proposal of the minister of finance and the approval of the Prime Ministry.

For the purpose of helping the debtors of the building and mortgages bank, the Council of Ministers decided that the debtors shall be exempted from a part of the tax payment for the period from the beginning of March 1974 until 21 March 1980, the total of which is more than 22 million afghanis. However, they must pay their main debts including its tax for the period up to 21 March 1973.

MINISTER OPENS SOVIET OLYMPICS EXHIBITION IN KABUL

LD202206 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] A photo exhibition of the Moscow Summer Olympics was opened by the Soviet Embassy with cooperation from the Ministry of Culture and Information in Kabul municipality today. Among those attending the opening ceremony were Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education and president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society; Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister; members of the Revolutionary Council; party officials and the ambassador of the USSR.

"At the start of the ceremony, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society, explained the importance of the Olympic Games and said: The international Olympic Games of 1980, which are due to start this summer in Moscow, capital of the USSR--the country of peace and friendship, fraternity and equality, prosperity and happiness of man--is one of the important and precious international events. This event has a worthwhile place, not only from the viewpoint of the world sport movement and the physical culture of the young generation of humanity, but from the positive viewpoint, in bringing about better understanding among the peoples of the world.

"The chairman [as heard] of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society added: The shameless and unwarranted use by the United States of the harmful pretexts for not participating in this year's Olympic Games, and the determination of that country to oppose the 1980 Moscow Olympics is part of the U.S. betrayal of the world movement of sports and a trampling of the legitimate rights [words indistinct] of the sportsmen of that country. The irresponsible and unrestrained policy of the leaders of America toward the Moscow Olympics is not only opposed by the great number of countries in the world but also severely opposed by the people, the National Olympic Committee and the government of the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Anahita Ratebzad thanked the Soviet Embassy staff in Kabul for staging the exhibition and said: I am certain that this exhibition will have an important role in the further strengthening of friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

The Soviet ambassador also made a speech. The exhibition will be open to the public for 10 days.

KABUL WARNS AGAINST ENEMY PROPAGANDA AND PROVOCATIONS

LD202115 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] U.S. imperialism, its Chinese servants and other reactionary forces of the region in an unholy front are embarking on poisonous propaganda and extensive provocations against the 27 December uprising and are sending a number of bandits and murderous elements to our homeland for aggression on the property, life and honor of our noble people. Do not listen to the lying propaganda of the enemies and defend your revolutionary democratic republic in an united front.

PARDON OF NONPOLITICAL PRISONERS IN PREPARATION

LD201945 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The decree for pardoning and (?reducing) the punishments of nonpolitical prisoners is being put into practice. A source at the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general's office has said that the decree for pardoning and reducing the punishments for nonpolitical crimes which has been passed by the Revolutionary Council and approved by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is published in an extraordinary issue of the magazine HAFTE SAWR and will be implemented by the attorney general's office in the capital and by the attorney's offices in all parts of the country.

According to this decree, a remission will be granted to a large number of the compatriots who have been imprisoned on nonpolitical charges. The remaining large number will benefit from a significant reduction of sentences.

The source added that for the application of the standards of [word indistinct] of this decree in the capital, an extraordinary commission is to be formed consisting of authoritative representatives of the judiciary and the Ministry of the Interior, under the chairmanship of the director general of the attorney general's office, and in the provinces similar commissions will be formed consisting of authoritative judicial representatives and with authority of the provincial party committees and the local police, and will be chaired by the provincial attorneys.

Similarly the source at the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general's office said that the question of the prisoners' right to a remission or reduction of punishments related to a consideration of their files will be studied; for those deserving persons in the capital, their remission will require the signature of the minister of justice and the attorney general, and in the provinces the signature of the attorney of the province, as (?spokesman) for the attorney general, will be put on the card for remission or reduction of the punishment of the prisoner. The source explained that (?the files of) the prisoners of the chief districts, districts and subdistricts will be considered together with the piles of the prisoners in the capital. These will also include the prisoners of the areas of Kabul Province, who will be investigated by the commission of the capital's chief attorney's office.

The source added in conclusion that for the guidance of the assigned commissions and to create an appropriate climate for the application of the extensive remission and reduction of punishments of nonpolitical prisoners, separate decisions have also been approved and passed.

RESIDENTS RETURN TO HOMES IN GHOWR PROVINCE

LD202139 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] As part of the continuing process of a return to their homes by our compatriots who had left them because of the cruelties and oppression of Hafizollah Amin and his criminal band and as a sign of their trust and complete confidence in their revolutionary government, another 500 families, the residents of the Mian Juy, Khvajeh, Ghar, Shahrak and [name indistinct] of the capital of Ghowr Province, today returned to their homes.

As these compatriots of ours were returning to their homes, the governor of Ghowr made a speech regarding the beneficial measures of our progressive government after the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution and urged these toiling brothers of ours to struggle continuously to eliminate the recognized enemies of the glorious Sawr Revolution. Subsequently two of them on behalf of the others, showed their appreciation for the conditions for their peaceful life insured by their revolutionary government and expressed every kind of support for their party and revolutionary government. These brothers of ours were welcomed on their return by the party cadres, local government officials and a great number of the peoples of the locality.

REBEL SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON STRENGTH OF RESISTANCE

LD210949 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norweigian 16 May 80 p 14

[Erik Sagflaat interview with Afghan rebel spokesman Najibullah Roshan: "Spring Offensive in Afghanistan"; date and place not specified]

[Text] "I have just been told that the northwest province of Afghanistan has been liberated from Soviet occupying forces," Afghan guerrilla representative Najibullah Roshan told ARBEIDERBLADET. "Now that the winter is over our fighting situation has improved a great deal, and even if there are now 150,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan they have not managed to carry out a spring offensive."

[Question] It has been said that the summer will not favor the guerrillas to any great extent since the Soviet Union will then be able to use large combat helicopters and the mountains will provide poor cover from these.

[Answer] The Soviet Union could also have used helicopters in the winter. We had great difficulties in the winter. We were short of food and clothing, many men did not have shoes. It was more difficult to provide supplies, it was difficult to move troops. It is warm in Afghanistan now. We can manage with fewer clothes and the earth can be cultivated to give us food. I am counting on the guerrillas deriving great advantage from the summer.

[Question] Why is the resistance movement divided?

[Answer] Our struggle had to begin suddenly. Resistance groups sprang up in various places, and communications between the groups are bad. Afghanistan is a mountainous country, people live cut off from each other, and the country contains several different tribes. This is the reason why the resistance movement has been divided until now. But since the occupation the question of unity is the most important, and several different groups have now merged.

[Question] Since the coup in 1978 it has happened several times that groups have merged, only to separate soon after because of disagreement. Will unity be longer-lived this time?

[Answer] We can never know that for sure but we have to try to avoid internal dissension and disagreement.

[Question] Have the resistance movements a common objective?

[Answer] Our goal is to drive the Russians out and to establish an Islamic republic.

[Question] Like the one in Iran?

[Answer] We are Afghans, we want to set up an Afghan Islamic republic.

[Question] What would such a republic be like?

[Answer] The main points on our program are an independent Afghanistan, freedom and the development of the national economy. The people will rule the country. We want coperation between all tribes. All political organizations, which are not dependent on the two superpowers, have the right to fight for their views. We want freedom of the press, we advocate expansion of industry and the strengthening of agriculture.

[Question] What about equality between men and women?

[Answer] We support full equality. Many women are taking part in the struggle against the Russains with arms. And in the liberated areas schools for women have been built. The struggle for freedom, where men and women are both taking part, has given many people a new view of equality.

[Question] The Soviet Union has claimed that the resistance in Afghanistan was set in motion by the big landowners because these men were opposed to the land reforms carried out after the coup in 1978.

[Answer] That is pure propaganda. A few land reforms were carried out 8 months after the coup, but by that time the struggle had been going on for a long time. Millions of people are taking part in the resistance struggles, and the peasants are the force which keeps the struggle going. If land reforms had been carried out, the peasants would have given their support to them. What really happened was that the so-called land reforms were an attempt to cause conflict between different tribes. And they were also an attempt to win influence in the country towns. People were forced to grow cotton instead of food, which the population needed, because the textile industry in the Soviet Union was short of cotton. Let me also add that in the present government in Kabul sit some of the most powerful feudal lords in Afghanistan.

[Question] Where does the resistance movement get its arms?

[Answer] From several sources. The Afghan people are traditionally an armed people. Afghan peasants are used to carrying arms, all of them have one or two rifles. In an area near the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan free production of arms is being carried out, and much can be bought here. But the main source is the Soivet troops and garrisons. We have taken most of our weapons from the Russians.

[Question] American newspapers, among others, have claimed that the purchase of arms is financed by the sale of narcotics: Is this true?

[Answer] That is completely ridiculous. We oppose the cultivation of narcotics in the liberation areas. But I know that it has happened that demoralized Russian soldiers have exchanged their weapons for hashish.

[Question] Do you get any help from outside?

[Answer] We get help from the people of Iran and Pakistan. The governments give us political support, but not material help. We are greatly in need of such help. We need arms, first and foremost antitank and anti-aircarft weapons. But we also need humanitarian help, such as food, clothing and medicines. We are also greatly in need of haversacks and climbing equipment. We are happy that a support committee has now been set up in Norway and hope that this committee can serve as an example for other countries, Najibullah Roshan said.

DETAILS OF SATHE AFGHANISTAN VISIT GIVEN

BK210617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 21 May (AFP)--India has advised Afghan President Babrak Karmal to broadbase his government by inducting members of both the factions of the ruling party and some of those who are in the opposition so that some of the animosities causing the "unsettled" domestic condition can be removed, published reports said here today.

The mass-circulated English daily HINDUSTAN TIMES today published, for the first time, details of what transpired between the Afghan president and the Indian Foreign Secretary Mr. Ram Das Sathe during his May 16-19 Kabul visit.

"Apparently in Mr Sathe's assessment, the need for forming a stable government in Afghanistan acceptable to the people has high priority if any further moves are to be made to secure the acceptance of Kabul's proposals not only among the Iranian and Pakistani leaders, but also among the Soviet Union and the United States which are required to endorse the stipulation that there will be no outside interference in Afghan affairs", the daily said.

"By implication, Mr Sathe's advice brings the Kabul offer (for direct talks with Pakistan and Iran) somewhat nearer to the Pakistani proposal which had called for a government of national reconciliation which would eventually usher in a government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan", the newspaper said.

Analyzing the talks that Mr Sathe had with Mr Karmal, HINDUSTAN TIMES said: "To be sure, the Pakistani proposal rested on the assumption that there would be Soviet withdrawal before the government of reconciliation is set up.... Nonetheless, it gives Mr Sathe an opportunity to explore whether a Kabul package of proposals could be modified that both processes are simultaneously implemented".

"In such a situation, diplomats believe that not only Pakistan, but also most of the Islamic countries and the non-aligned would want a netural observer group to ensure that there is no encouragement to the dissident elements in Afghanistan from Pakistan and Iran, but also to ensure that Soviet withdrawal was taking place", the paper said.

Mr Sathe's next task would be to devise a formula whereby this modality of implementing the Kabul proposals is acceptable to all concerned, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the same newspaper criticised the Indian foreign secretary for his "too much optimism" in solving the Afghan crisis. In an editorial, HINDUSTAN TIMES today said "Mr Sathe's observation that peace in Afghanistan and a substantial withdrawal of Soviet troops are around the corner is a case of hope getting the better of hardheaded realism, a luxury diplomats can scarcely afford".

"As a non-aligned power, India should certainly continue its efforts to bring the various parties together and reconcile their opposing viewpoints and claims. But such an exercise requires more discreet and silent diplomacy than Mr Sathe gave evidence of on his return from the Afghan capital", the newspaper commented.

GANDHI PROPOSES NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN CRISIS

BK190805 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 19 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has admitted that she has initiated a "negotiated settlement" of the Afghanistan issue and is confident that the "new Indian move" will help solve the five-month-old Afghan crisis.

Indian Foreign Secretary Ram Das Sathe, who rushed to the Afghan capital Friday with the Indian proposal, meanwhile held talks with Afghan President Babrak Karmal and other Afghan leaders, the state-owned All-India Radio reported today. Mr Sathe held talks with Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohamned Dost Saturday and highly placed diplomatic sources here said that the talks centred around the Afghan proposal.

"Sathe's visit is aimed at supplementing the Afghan proposal as India feels that this could become the base for a negotiated settlement", a source in the Indian Foreign Office said.

Meanwhile, highly placed sources in the Foreign Office quoted a lengthy note circulated to members of the Foreign Affairs Consultative Committee last week that the Soviet president had told Mrs Gandhi in Belgrade that if Pakistan and Afghanistan started such a dialogue, the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops could become part and parcel of any settlement emerging from it.

The note circulated to the members said that the Indian policy was to support the idea of talks at any level between the concerned countries, either bilaterally or multilaterally, without any pre-conditions, and that it was only by engaging in such discussions that they (the involved countries) could move away from the path of confrontation.

At the same time, India does not think that any useful purpose can be served by suggesting possible solutions before the necessary climate has been created for conciliation, the note said.

India's present strategy is to keep on talking with the powers concerned until the broad outlines of a compromise begin to emerge within the framework of a widely acceptable settlement, the note said.

Keeping this in view, Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union later this month.

RAO: INDIA SEEKS NORMALIZATION WITH PRC, FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

OW162109 Hong Kong AFP in English 1810 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (AFP)--India desires normalisation of relations with China but it will not be at the "cost of our tested friendship with the Soviet Union," Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said today.

"We should normalise our relations with China very circumspectly", he told a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee. The committee also discussed the Afghan problem, the situation in Iran and India according recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

Official sources quoted Mr Rao as expressing the hope that India and China would be in a position to discuss in a business-like manner all their outstanding problems, including the border dispute.

Sino-Indian relations figured at the committee meeting apparently in the context of renewed efforts initiated in this regard by both sides recently. Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her Chinese counterpart Hua Guofeng had an exchange of views at Belgrade when they, among other world leaders, assembled there to attend President Tito's funeral.

The government here has promptly followed up on the Gandhi-Hua meeting by deciding to dispatch its secretary in the Foreign Office, Eric Gonsalves, to Beijing later this month, on dates yet to be announced, for talks.

Some members of the committee suggested, the sources said, that the approach to China should be based on a careful assessment of its world view, strategic policy and its general approach towards the Asian and South Asian regions. Mr Rao assured them that all these aspects would be taken into account while dealing with China.

On the Afghan issue, Mr Rao was quoted as saying that India's approach was to defuse the atmosphere of military confrontation. India, he said, had persuaded the superpowers to deal with the developments in Afghanistan in a sober and reasonable manner.

Some members felt that India [should] suggest a meeting of all countries in the region concerned with the Afghanistan situation, if considered useful. There was also a suggestion from some others that India make a greater effort to establish contact with Islamic countries on the problem. Mr Rao, however, said that before any specific proposal was mooted and passed through, it should be after the necessary constructive atmosphere was created. He noted that Indian capacity to contribute to the resolution of the issue had been recognized and accepted by practically all countries concerned.

On the Iranian situation, it was generally agreed that the developments in that country were not merely political [in] nature but reflected a fundamental socio-economic ferment and change in reaction to the oppressive shah regime. Mr Rao said India was maintaining good relations with Iran and was responding to the situation.

The foreign minister reiterated that India would accord recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, as promised in the election manifesto of Mrs Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, as soon as possible.

PRC AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES RECEPTION ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK181428 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, has said that both India and China should not lose any more time in strengthening relations. Speaking at a reception organized by the India-China Friendship Association in New Delhi, he said peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness will help solve whatever problems both the countries have. Mr Shen Jian described the meeting between Mrs Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng at Belgrade recently as an event of great significance in promoting friendly relations.

INDIA CONSIDERING BANGLADESH PROPOSAL ON REGIONAL SUMMIT

BK210346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] India is considering a Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit on cooperation. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi.

The proposal was made by President Ziaur Rahman recently. He had suggested a meeting of the countries of the region to evolve a framework of cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields. The countries include India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

HAQ SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S. IN CRONKITE INTERVIEW

BK181435 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan has come to the conclusion that it is far better for it to remain equidistant to a superpower rivalry and help the Afghan refugees purely on humanitarian grounds. In an interview with American television CBS network, the president said Pakistan wanted not to risk assuming a greater or dangerous role in this regard that may be envisaged.

Answering a question, the President said Pakistan cannot afford to be a conduit to any military assistance to the Afghan freedom fighters. It is (?inappropriate) that Pakistan acts without having regard for the security of its own region and it cannot act as a sanctuary.

CBS correspondent Walter Cronkite put a number of questions to the president about the U.S.-Pakistan relations and drew the conclusion that Pakistan did not trust the U.S. intentions. In this context, the president told him: We find one fine morning the United States is so much concerned with the integrity, the safety and security of Pakistan, then all of a sudden everything is forgotten.

The president rebutted the contention that Pakistan was secretly developing a nuclear weapon and it was one of the reasons that strained U.S.-Pakistan relations. He made it clear that Pakistan is not in competition with any country of the region in nuclear technology. We are not making a bomb. The reality is that we are developing a miniature research program for the purpose of peaceful production of energy.

DAWN ASSAILS CARTER MOVE ON NUCLEAR FUEL TO INDIA

BK161045 Karachi DAWN in English 13 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Dual Standard"]

[Text] The disclosure by the U.S. State Department that President Carter has ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] to approve sale of nuclear fuel to India underlines the dichotomy in the American nuclear non-proliferation policy. It is now quite evident from the ups and downs in Washington's nuclear export policy vis-a-vis India that President Carter's widely proclaimed stance on nuclear non-proliferation is no more than an instrument of foreign policy to be used to achieve specific diplomatic objectives. The supply of nuclear fuel and technology is at times used as the proverbial carrot to win the goodwill of the recipent while, on other occasions, this supply is withheld to exert pressure on the state at the receiving end. That plain and simple realpolitik and commercial considerations rather than objective, uniform and altruistic standards determine American nuclear export policy is too obvious to be disputed. And this is more than confirmed by the dual standards the U.S. has adopted in relation to India and Pakistan.

In the case of India, even after New Delhi had exploded its first nuclear device in 1974 and made known its nuclear intentions to the world, the U.S. continued to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear power plant under the 1963 agreement which supposedly binds the U.S. to provide 20 tons of uranium annually to India until 1993. It was in 1978, that is four years after the nuclear explosion in Rajasthan, that Washington woke up to the dangers of India going nuclear and President Carter decided to suspend shipment to the Tarapur plant until the Indian Government agreed to fuller scope safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.

Throughout the period in which the U.S. and India have been embroiled in this controversy, the U.S. policy towards New Delhi has had one consideration in view. The decision to withhold shipment of enriched uranium to Tarapur for two years was evidently determined not by any genuine concern for nuclear non-proliferation but by the compulsion to prove to Pakistan that the U.S. insistence on the acceptance of full scope nuclear safeguards by Islamabad applies uniformly to all Third World countries with a nuclear programme. However, the underlying considerations that have actually determined American policy have been quite different. It is significant that President Carter pursued this ostensibly firm policy towards India as long as the Janata government was in power. With his professed pacifist posture, Mr Morarji Desai could ill-afford to adopt a strong stand on the issue. But, with Mrs. Gandhi's militant approach to the nuclear question, the U.S. feels it runs the risk of jeopardising its ties with India by persisting in its demands for stringent nuclear safeguards. With political and diplomatic ends in view, the U.S. is now trying to circumvent those very laws it had used to suspend the uranium shipment. President Carter's move to have the sale of 40 million tons of nuclear fuel approved by the NRC has no other explanation, since India has not acceded in any way to American demands for full-scope nuclear safeguards. The U.S. Government's effort to procure the uranium for India should explode the myth of its deep concern or nuclear non-proliferation.

President Carter's gesture of accommodation towards India is in sharp contrast to the stand he has adopted towards Pakistan. Although Pakistan has not exploded a nuclear device and has strongly reaffirmed the peaceful nature of its nuclear programme, it has been suspect in Washington's eyes. Not only has the U.S. indirectly denied nuclear technology to Pakistan by persuading other countries to renege on old deals which had been concluded and sealed; President Carter has also resorted to economic measures to bring Islamabad to task in order to coerce it into dropping its nuclear programme. In fact, the nuclear issue has not ceased to dominate Pakistan-U.S. relations even at a time when matters of very grave concern have come to the fore. On the contrary, it is the political and diplomatic compulsions of U.S.-Indian relations that have determined Washington's approach to New Delhi's nuclear programme.

PRC-BUILT SUBMARINE CHASERS INDUCTED INTO NAVAL FLEET

BK170214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Two new submarine chasers were formally inducted into the Pakistan naval fleet today as they sailed to the Karachi port from the People's Republic of China, where they were built and commissioned for the Pakistan Navy. The arrival of these ships completes the agreement concluded a few years ago between the navies of Pakistan and China. The ships, commissioned as the "Punjab" and "Sarhad," were given a ceremonial welcome as they entered home waters this morning. Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi and senior officials were present on the occasion.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage House Reportedly Fired On

PA210000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1748 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 May (LATIN-REUTER)--A group of unidentified men fired at a house in the southern city of Kerman, where several of the American hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are being held captive, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reported today.

The incident occurred Saturday night when a group opened fire on the building from a passing car, using Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles.

The Revolutionary Guards returned the fire, but nobody was injured.

The U.S. hostages were transferred to 15 provincial cities and towns last month, after the unsuccessful U.S. attempt to liberate them.

In Shiraz, the captives have been transferred for security reasons from the former U.S. consulate to another house, the students holding them revealed in a communique released yesterday.

Hostage Decision Up to Majles

LD201046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said today that following the AFP report concerning a three-stage plan for the release of the U.S. hostages following the failure of the U.S. military attack on Iran which resulted in its loss of face on an international scale, the United States is now trying to compensate for its failure and disgrace by (?spreading false rumors) through a number of news agencies which are subservient to U.S. imperialism.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry added: The public has been frequently informed via the mass media that on the orders of the nation's imam the Islamic Consultative Assembly elected by the people must make the decision on the hostages.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that the noble nation of Iran will not heed such rumors and (?not allow them to poison its mind).

QOTBZADEH SAYS AFGHAN HELICOPTERS RAIDED IRAN

OW201836 Hong Kong AFP in English 1831 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 20 (AFP)--Two Soviet-made helicopters raided Iranian territory this morning, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced here.

He said the raid was "designed to steer Iran away from its stand in the Islamic foreign ministers conference" now in session here. Mr Qotbzadeh on Sunday took Afghan resistance leaders into the foreign ministers' conference as members of his own delegation, saying "we are going all the way with them".

In Tehran, Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that two helicopters crossed the Afghan border 40 kilometres (25 miles) south of Tayyebat in Khorasan Province, fired 30 rockets, strafed houses in villages with machine guns and killed a motor cycle rider.

PARS said the governor of Bakhazar in Khorasan Province disclosed that 400 Soviet tanks were stationed along the Afghan-Iranian border.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the helicopter attack had "entrenched us more deeply than ever" (in our convictions.)

The Iranian news agency in Tehran called the border incident an act of "military aggression by the Afghan Government," but it also carried a more cautious assessment by the presidential spokesman, Moussavi Garmaroudi, who said the government had received only "a report by the Tayyebat police." He said that Tehran was "awaiting the stationing of Iranian gendarmes at the frontier before making any decisions."

According to the police report cited by Mr. Garmaroudi, "the helicopters were pursuing Afghan militants who had violated the Iranian frontier." The report also said that the motor cycle rider killed in the attack was an Afghan and not an Iranian.

Mr. Garmaroudi insisted that, even if the attack was not directed at Iranians, "we condemn it since it was directed at our Moslem brothers of Afghanistan."

Tehran Report on Raid

JN201927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that two aggressive Afghan helicopters violated the Iranian airspace and territories 40 km from the city of Tayyebat in Khorasan Province and fired a number of rockets and 50-mm shells on the villagers' houses.

A PARS correspondent said that this attack led to the burning of three motorcycles and the death of an Iranian citizen, who has not yet been identified.

In connection with this incident, the Khorasan Province police chief and the 77th Brigade assistant announced that the two aggressive helicopters were hovering over the Iranian-Afghan border while chasing Afghan revolutionaries and firing upon them. As a result of this firing, an Iranian citizen was killed. It seems that the purpose was not to attack the Iranian territories.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL EXAMINES COOPERATION WITH EASTERN EUROPE, USSR

LD201301 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "New Decisions by the Revolution Council on Economic Cooperation Between Iran and the Eastern Bloc and the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] At the close of last night's session of the Revolution Council chaired by President of the Republic Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi told newsmen that two important topics regarding economic and technical matters in Iran had been discussed.

He added that Iran's commercial relations with Eastern Europe in the past had been based on barter, with no exchange of currency taking place, but the Revolution Council decided tonight that in instances where it was deemed fitting and necessary by the Commerce Ministry, transactions should involve currency.

Dr Habibi added: "The other matter concerns economic and technical cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union. In the past a protocol was prepared between the two countries, and the Revolution Council has decided that this should now be exchanged.

REPORTAGE ON EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SANCTIONS DECISION

Possible Forms Viewed

LD201321 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "With Commencement of EEC Countries' Economic Sanctions Against Iran, Several Foreign Countries Ready for Economic Cooperation With Iran"]

[Text] "Following the economic sanctions by the EEC countries which are likely to commence of 27 Ordibehesht [17 May] dozens of countries and hundreds of foreign companies have declared their readiness to supply Iran's needs."

This was stated by Shoja'eddin Fattahi, foreign trade under secretary at the Commerce Ministry in an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN economics correspodent.

He also said: "In the past 6 percent of Iran's imports came from the Eastern bloc, 89 percent from the Western countries and 7 percent [figures as published] from the Third World countries.

"According to available statistics, Iran's imports under the old regime amounted to between $16-18 billion, while in the year 1358 this had decreased to $12 billion.

"Economic sanctions may take one of the following forms: First, the refusal to sell goods to Iran, a problem which will be solved by the existence of thousands of middlemen in the international market, contacts with them having been made over the last 5 months. In addition, certain Eastern bloc countries will act as middlemen for us in commercial transaction. Thus all goods required, including food, spare parts, raw materials and even U.S. manufactured spare parts will be supplied. In view of the fact that economic sanctions affect both parties, both seller and buyer will suffer.

"These sanctions involve the refusal to sell goods produced by capitalists to a dependent, consumer market, and as it is in the nature of the capitalists to oppose reduction in sales, and because goods they produce for consumption by world markets, the loss of a consumer country will be a great defeat for foreign capitalists.

"In view of the aforesaid, the nature of the capitalist economy demands that even if these sanctions begin, they should not last long.

"The second form sanctions mught take is the blocking of Iran's bank accounts in EEC countries, a measure which is discussed alongside the question of Iranians and students residing abroad, and payment for goods purchased. This is preventable by the adoption of necessary precautions, with a friendly country undertaking currency and banking business [on behalf of Iran].

"The third form will be that of economic sanctions by bringing pressure to bear on transportation." In Fattahi's view, this is something which, more than the other two measures, requires discussion, since at present, by changing the war [zone] insurance premium percentage [as published], they have in fact already begun to apply sanctions, since international shipping will not transport goods at these percentage rates. A solution to this would be the purchase by Iran of cargo ships for the shipment of goods by Iran itself, or the shipment of goods via the north and neighboring countries. Fattahi noted that sanctions proved ineffective in the case of Rhodesia, Cuba and India.

Officials' Reaction

LD201038 Tehran PARS in English 0905 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In spite of all pressures, complaints and probably threats by the United States to impose economic sanctions against Iran, the European Economic Community (EEC) finally issued a statement on [word indistinct], announcing that it would carry out the sanctions as of Thursday, May 22nd, 1980. There was a kind of flexibility and mildness in the statement issued by the foreign ministers of the member countries of Europe Common Market after their meeting on Sunday, thus the economic blockade included only Iran's contacts with the Common Market since November 4th, 1978, that is, from the time the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran were taken hostage by the Moslem students following the imam's line. On the other hand, in the same statement the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries have [words indistinct] and stressed on their respect for the independence of Iran and the recognition of its right to determine its own fate.

In this connection, PARS has enquired the opinions of a number of Iranian officials.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Salimi said:

"We were surprised that European countries followed the U.S. policy, because these countries witnessed how the United States imposed its policy on the Iranian Government at the time of the fall of the former premier Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq. However, to reach political and economic independence, Iran would take the most advantage of this blockade and would endeavour to increase its domestic production and decrease the consumption of foreign productions... Of course, the economic siege announced today (Sunday) by European countries [words indistinct] us under pressure after the revolution. The decision could be surprising for us but could never (?work). Our future policy would be based on economising in consumption, increasing domestic production and the procurement of our essential needs for those countries who are not influenced by the United States. European countries would be the first who would suffer losses in this respect because most of our needs were imported from these countries in the recent year..."

Speaking about the effect of the economic sanctions by the Common Market countries against Iran, on Iran's economy, he said: "Under present situation it would not have a perceptible influence. We have foodstuff reserves for over one year. We could provide our industrial goods from other countries and there are many countries who are ready to work with us as intermediators. On the other hand, member countries of the Common Market also are not sure if such a blockade would be effective and I think that it would lead to their failure. Therefore, from one hand mediator countries and on the other non-aligned countries and East Europe would meet our needs. Another important point is that the economic sanctions would provide opportunities for our militant nation to change its consumption pattern and to eliminate the dependence which has troubled us for years, so that Iran would become a producing country..."

Bank Markazi (Central Bank) Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari said: "This statement has two dimensions: First, European countries were forced to accept political pressures by the United States. We know that they were waiting positive signals from Iranian side so that they could resist against the United States, because they well know that this blockade would be, first of all, to their own disadvantage. Iran has, so far, shown that it can be needless of West to a great extent. Second, European Economic Community is quite aware that economic sanctions against Iran would have no effect on the judgement and decision of Iranian officials on the U.S. hostages. But the reason that they made such a decision is that I think they want to take part in the U.S. plot to weaken the Islamic Republic of Iran and to lay the foundation of a dependent regime which would necessarily be a dictator. This dictatorship can have a military fascist appearance or a non-military fascist..."

ENVOY TO MOSCOW SPEAKS AT DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD201130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Following the invitation of the cultural society for Soviet (?and Iranian) relations, a ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at the home of [words indistinct] to mark the (?60th) anniversary of diplomatic relations between Iran and the USSR.

Diplomatic, [word indistinct] and academic personalities, representatives of the various classes, a number of Iranians resident in Moscow and the staff of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were present. Dr Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR gave a speech in which he referred to the relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. He said: We consider any form of [words indistinct] inconceivable and hope that all leaders of the advanced and anti-imperialistic countries [word indistinct] international, for the sake of peace of mind of the general public, would express their position frankly, so that [words indistinct] baseless accusations.

Referring to baseless rumors regarding the existence of differences between Iran and the Soviet Union, spread by [words indistinct], Dr Mokri said: There always exists room for discussion between two friendly, neighboring countries. It is natural that two close friends should have differences of opinion. However, such everyday matters should not be considered as a weakening of friendly relations by those who are constantly waiting to take advantage of the situation and (?cause trouble).

We are two friendly, neighboring countries and in spite of all the conspiracies, [words indistinct] right of sovereignty and the independence of both sides would preserve this friendship. [passage indistinct]

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON MEETS WITH PREMIER

LD201750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Dr Kamal Musavi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut, todaymet with Dr Salim al-Huss, the Lebanese prime minister. During the meeting, developments in Lebanon were discussed, particularly in the southern part of the country following the recent Israeli aggression, and Dr Kamal Musavi reaffirmed the support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Lebanon.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

JN201853 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held a press conference in Islamabad yesterday, answering questions posed by journalists and correspondents covering the work of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

In reply to a question on his opinion about the European economic boycott against Iran, the foreign minister said: If the European States approve such a boycott, the results will be reflected adversely on them. He added: The economic boycott will not have a basic impact on the situation in Iran and the states supporting the United States will eventually realize that they do not possess the capability they think.

In the course of his replies to the journalists' questions, Qotbzadeh said: Iran, however, is not thinking of taking retaliatory action. In reply to another question on the cancellation of the Iranian Government's decision to transfer the U.S. hostages from the power of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to government authority, the foreign minister said: The U.S. Government exploits the hostage issue as a propaganda method in the interest of the U.S. President in the forthcoming presidential elections. He added: When this subject and the U.S. goals became clear to us, the previous agreements were naturally canceled.

In reply to another question on Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh, who is leading the Iranian delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad, said: We do not recognize the Afghan Government, but at the same time we want the Afghan issue to be solved peacefully. We also object to the military presence of invading forces in all states. We do not see any difference, whether the occupied state is Palestine or Afghanistan. Furthermore, we believe that the Soviet Union will be held responsible for anyone killed in Afghanistan.

In reply to a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent on whether the Islamic Republic of Iran offers support and aid to the Liberation Front of Afghanistan among the members of the Iranian delegation, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: This was the least we were able to do for the Afghan people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PASSPORTS FOR EEC STATES

ID201138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made the following announcement:

As the agreement for the abrogation of entry permits between Iran and the European Common Market member countries--Britain, France, FRG, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland--has been suspended, Iranian citizens intending to travel to those countries should acquire entry permits from one of the consulates of these countries in advance. However, FRG entry permits will be issued on that country's border. Compatriots are advised that except for very urgent cases, they should refrain from traveling to that country.

It is reminded that the holders of ordinary passports [as opposed to students passports] who wish to travel to Austria and Switzerland should, as before, acquire entry permits.

CRUDE OIL SALE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD201257 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Sales Agreement With People's Republic of China for Sales of Crude Oil"]

[Text] The Oil Ministry spokesman announced that an agreement for the sale of crude oil to the PRC has been signed between the National Iranian Oil Company and the Chinese People's Government Oil Company which bought oil from Iran in 1979 and will buy a considerable quantity during the current year.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Patrol Attacked in Ilam

LD201026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent has reported from Ilam that at (?1900) yesterday Iraqi forces opened fire on the patrol unit of [word indistinct] in [words indistinct], situated in the province of Ilam. The patrol personnel returned fire.

According to reports received by PARS NEWS AGENCY from this gendarmerie post, no casualties or damage resulted from the shooting.

Iraqi Soldier Defects

JN201941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that an Iraqi soldier who got fed up with the acts committed by the ruling Ba'th regime in Iraq took refuge in Iran yesterday with all of his arms and ammunition.

Iraqi Agent Executed

NC201030 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] An organization calling itself the Iranian National Liberation Movement or the Red June Organization today announced the execution of Muhammad Kazim al-'Iraqi, whom the organization describes as an agent of Iraqi intelligence and a saboteur. The organization said that Al-'Iraqi was kidnapped in Sidon and that he arrived in Lebanon recently with a group of Iraqis.

Beirut Anti-Iraqi Operations

JN210725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 40th day since the martyrdom of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his sister, the Iraqi Mujahidin movement has issued a statement in Beirut. The statement says: The 40th day after the martyrdom of Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr at the hands of the colonialist and Zionist agents--the criminal Iraqi rulers--takes place in critical circumstances for our Islamic nation because it is being subjected to the most serious imperialist conspiracies.

The criminal agent Saddam Husayn will be deluded if he believes that the physical liquidation of the Muslim scholar martyr Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr will be sufficient to silence the voice of truth and that of the revolution. If he believes this, he will be deluding only himself and his colonialist masters.

The movement calimed responsibility for the explosion at an Iraqi commercial office in Beirut 2 days ago which the movement considered to be one of the dens of sabotage and espionage belonging to the agents of the criminal traitor Saddam at-Takriti. The movement also claimed responsibility for the exploision in an Iraqi transport company in Beirut which was transformed into a den of espionage for the Iraqi regime. It also claimed responsibility for the execution of an Iraqi intelligence officer named 'Ali at-Turkumani in Beirut. The movement warned that it will execute all the agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist ruling party.

Purported Iranian Film Scored

GF210815 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program: "The Ba'thist Authorities' Media and the Fabrication of Lies"]

[Text] In another episode in the propaganda campaign against the Islamic movement in Iraq, the criminal Ba'thist authorities a few days ago screened a fabricated film showing explosives, pistols, knives and other weapons which the agent authorities claimed to have found in the possession of one of our Islamic movement's fighters. Experts who watched the film on Ba'thist television observed that the explosives were of the type manufactured at the Al-Iskandariyah factories in Iraq.

They were of two types: The first is called product No. 1, and is manufactured in accordance with the 1972 agreement between the Baghdad tribal government and the Soviet Government. Under its terms the Al-Iskandariyah factory was supplied with arms, blueprints and Soviet technology. Metal sheets are pressed at the same factory. When this stage is complete the charge is sent to the Hittin general installation in Al-Iskandariyah where it is filled with the necessary exploives. The second type of explosive charge shown on the At-Takriti enemy's television is also of the type manufactured in Al-Iskandariyan and is called product No. 2. This charge is smelted and then cast in the foundry and filled at the Hittin installation. It is also manufactured according to Russian specifications.

All the men in our valiant army, as well as the workers at the Al-Iskandariyah factories which manufacture these explosives, ridiculed the film and considered it a Ba'thist farce. The explosive charges which the agent Iraqi authorities claimed to be Iranian were Iraqi made. Moreover, Iran does not possess this type of explosive because the weapons of the Islamic Army of Iran are still U.S.-made or manufactured according to U.S. specifications.

Thus the tribal regime's farce has been exposed. Our struggling and suffering people realize that it was but another propaganda ploy by the agent regime to mislead public opinion in order to justify its aggression against the strugglers in Iraq led by our Islamic movement.

ARMY STATEMENT DISCLAIMS REPORT OF SYRIAN TROOPS ON BORDER

LD201020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today:

In his exalted name. The Persian session of London BBC on 18 May 1980, quoting the weekly SUNDAY TIMES paper, announced that forces of the Syrian Army [few words indistinct] and have been stationed on the Iran-Iraq border to help the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We hereby inform the Muslim and noble nation of Iran that such funny reports are (spread) when the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in total control of the situation and is defending the country's territorial integrity with the necessary strength. Such baseless rumors are spread by imperialist agents when the counterrevolutionaries have surrendered and are faced with the destruction of their antinational positions. Their foreign masters imagine that they could thus strengthen the moral of the counterrevolutionaries and instill vain hopes in them. Without doubt, as such plans have not helped the mercenaries and deceived people in the past, the same would be true for the future.

In connection with the reports by a number of foreign newspapers and radios on Syrian Army units being stationed on Iranian soil. The Syrian ambassador to Tehran, in a telephone conversation with PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: Such reports are in no way correct and their aim is to create fear.

Bani-Sadr Denial on Syrian Troops

JN201804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has denied the reports disseminated by some foreign newspapers and radios, including the BBC, of the presence of Syrian Army units in Iranian territories. Moreover, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has also denied the news agency reports in this regard.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER

JN201817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received a delegation of representatives of the Muslims in southern Lebanon led by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, this morning.

During this meeting leader of the nation Imam Khomeyni called for the unity of all the world's Muslims.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES YOUTH ON CORRUPTION IN SOCIETY

LD210320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] This evening a large number of the inhabitants of Jamaran and Shemiranat gathered in the Hoseyniyeh adjacent to the imam's place of residence in order to meet with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mehdi Jamarani, the Friday imam of Jamaran, first welcomed the presence of the imam of the nation on behalf of the inhabitants and said: It is the source of great pride and honor for us to be hosts to the imam in this place. In this meeting, Imam Khomeyni made the following speech: [Begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Whenever I see the bright faces of the committed Muslims I am filled with happiness and pride. You honorable brothers and sisters are [words indistinct]. You young people, you sisters and brothers advanced (? the revolution) by sacrificing your blood. You staged a revolution which was unique or very rare in the world. You staged an Islamic revolution. It is a revolution carried out by a group committed to Islam.

Wherever I may be I am at the service of everybody--the service I am capable of, which is praying. I pray for you young people and sisters and brothers. I hope that just as you sisters and brothers carried out the Islamic Revolution through your endeavors, you will continue this movement with unity of expression and through dependence upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed. We are at the beginning of the road and we should traverse this long road. We will reach the end of this long road when we unfurl the banner of Islam among all strata of Iran. I hope we will be successful and will be able to traverse this long road through endeavors and through reliance upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed.

The main thing is that we give up personal wishes, personal preoccupations and personal [word indistinct] and follow the great decrees of Islam, the holy Koran and God the almighty, the all-blessed, and obey the commands of God, the almighty, the all-blessed. God has called us to unity, to solidarity and to [words indistinct]. We should advance Islam and, God willing, we should export Islam to all parts of the world and should show the might of Islam to all the superpowers.

I am grateful to all of you sisters and brothers who have gathered here. Wherever I am, I am a burden to you. However, I also pray for you. [Words indistinct] I hope, God willing, we will be able to bring to culmination the service that we have started and I hope that through the unity of expression and through reliance upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed, we will be able to unfurl the banner of Islam everywhere.

You friends should be aware that there are several groups within our country who are indulging in corruption and are creating sedition among the brothers. There are some groups which are connected with the former regime. There are certain features which are dependent upon America, or, probably, the Soviet Union. You should neutralize their conspiracies through vigilance and through political (?decisions), and not allow the great Satan to create trouble for our movement and our revolution.

Now is the time for harvesting, for reaping the crops. Those people who claim that they are Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, who claim that they are serving the poor, have started to set fire to the crops. In one newspaper I read that in one place they set fire to 100 fields. Should they achieve power they shall set fire to 100 fields. Should they achieve power they shall set fire to everything. Their movement and thinking do not correspond with Islamic thinking. As they saw that Islam is being revived and that Islamic teachings are being implemented in Iran and, God willing, in other places, they started their activities. They are creating disunity among the people. They are setting fire to people's [word indistinct] they do not allow factories to work.

All of you should make sure that these people, who indulge in corruption, cause explosions in the bazaar of the Muslims, cause explosions in oil pipelines which belong to the oppressed people, cause explosions in places where large numbers of Muslims are assembled--they are guilty of sowing corruption on the earth, and should be (?crushed) with full force. Such people, wherever they are, should be sentenced to death. They have no other use except causing trouble for society, causing sedition, plundering the wealth of other people and (?paving the way) for the superpowers to (?come to power).

All you young people should be vigilant; all the youth of the nation should be vigilant and should prevent the corruption which these people are perpetrating. You should guard over the crops that the people have reaped. [words indistinct] don't be purely dependent on the (?government). Don't be purely dependent on the security forces. They are busy serving the country. You should also be busy serving it. All of you should hold one another's hands and should serve Islam and the Muslims.

May God bestow grace upon all of you and keep you healthy. May God cleanse your country from those who are corrupt and are the roots of corruption. May God bestow upon you the good of this world and of the next. May God's peace and grace be upon you. [end recording]

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES AIR FORCE OFFICERS ON DISCIPLINE

LD201736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr attended a meeting yesterday of air force NCO's stationed at Bandar 'Abbas. In his speech he stressed the need for discipline and order in the army based on Islamic principles. He said: The meaning and understanding associated with a revolution are a change from indiscipline and injustice to discipline and justice. If we fail to observe these primary principles we will certainly be unable to take steps for reconstruction, production and social welfare. It would be regrettable to have all these resources, equipment and wealth but not be able to make use of them.

Mr Bani-Sadr said: Wherever I go (?I see) that this building or that factory has stopped activity since the revolution. How would the people of the world judge us and our Islamic Revolution if we are unable to exploit these facilities and equipment or if we even bring to a halt the activities which existed in the past? How, as a result of negligence and indiscipline, could a bus manage to come onto an airport runway and collide with an aircraft?

The president added: Unless discipline is restored we will be unable to eliminate the discriminations that exist in the army in terms of welfare disparities. Dr Bani-Sadr stressed that the provocations carried out by a few against the nation and the Islamic Revolution will be dealt with with the utmost decisiveness. This major sickness, that a group of people in the army can imagine that by disregarding the chain of command and refusing to obey their commanders they are making a name for themselves, should be eliminated. They should realize that such action is an indication of man's downfall. In order for the army to be Islamicized it is essential that Islamic morality and behavior and a campaign against the self-elevation sickness should become part of the important and basic lessons in the education and training of our army personnel, so that when someone achieves the rank of commander everyone will believe in him and follow their commander instinctively.

Mr Bani-Sadr went on: The people have voted for me and made me responsible for establishing order. Thus, how can I allow some people from among you to form a group and create bitterness for others, to set up courts of their own volition and issue court orders. Passing judgement in Islam requires special qualification.

In conclusion, Mr Bani-Sadr said: I hope that with ratification of the army pay discriminations will be eliminated and that the army will be converted into a university so that everyone may develop according to his ability. With the appointment of a prime minister and a council of ministers I shall have more time to be with you.

MOJAHEDIN LEADER SPEAKS TO BANI-SADR ON ENDING SUPPRESSION

LD201011 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 May 80 p 3

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "The President of The Republic Has Given Assurances About Preventing the Suppression of Freedoms"]

[Text] Yesterday morning [Mojahedin-e Khalq leader] Mas'ud Rajavi met President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for discussions. At the conclusion of this meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, he told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the president had assured him that he was not indifferent to the suppression of freedoms and lawlessness, in whatever form, and that he would take a decisive stand.

In his discussion with the PARS correspondent, Mas'ud Rajavi said: According to the imam's anti-imperialist wishes and your promises guaranteeing freedoms, a wide section of the forces, ourselves for example, has hitherto accepted continual appeals for peace, patience and forbearance in spite of repression, difficulties arising from attacks on us, and the martyrs sacrificed, and has shown no reaction.

Thus, having regard in particular for the authority you have acquired from the imam, we expect henceforth not to be the only people of whom observance of the law and the preservation of peace is demanded; we expect everyone else to be equally subject. Moreover, under existing conditions and given the election results, what explanation is there for renewed reports that during the coming months certain persons are considering a further purge of the Mojahedin--something entailing serious consequences, as is evident to all.

The president of the republic has said that he will not stand idly by and watch the suppression of freedoms and lawlessness but will take a firm stand against this. I told him that general conditions in the country demand that, in view of the military attacks by the imperialists, all internal conflicts should cease and we should all come together, at least as a first stage, to deal with the main enemy.

Rajavi added: Of course, I must say that the president was most optimistic as regards the solution of the country's difficulties, and in particular he emphasized the guarantee of political freedoms and free activities for political groups, these being among the most important demands of our revolution, within the framework of the Constitution.

I raised with the president our complaints and general views on the recent elections, including such matters as the unwarranted invalidation of the elections at Bandar Langeh, where our candidate had an absolute majority in the first round, the Kermanshah problem, the failure to declare the election results, and the problem in Masjed-e Soleyman, where our candidate had a majority, in a district where, it is said, efforts are being made to provoke conflict in order to oust him.

I raised the various attacks and provocations against us, which took place with the utmost ferocity in different parts of the country between the two rounds of the elections. Take Tehran: A report was received that a very large number of votes cast in my favor were invalidated or crossed out and that in some cases those who wished to vote for me were not only prevented but also beaten up and forced to promise that they would no longer support the Mojahedin-e Khalq--on pain of being arrested and handed over to the Revolution Court.

The most important problem connected with my nonelection in this round was the general political state of the country, one example being the propaganda and radio-television coverage during the days preceding the elections. The radio and television even failed to respect the Interior Ministry instruction that there must be no campaigning for at least 24 hours before the elections either for or against any candidate. We see now how they observed Islamic ethics--indeed, it cannot be said that these ethics were Islamic.

Rajavi added: The president was optimistic about the future and emphasized strongly the guarantee of freedoms under the Constitution. He repeated his previous proposals for television debates to clarify the positions adopted by each party and lessen misunderstandings. Mr Bani-Sadr had already put forward these proposals at the cultural revolution roundtable.

Rajavi continued: First, I do not think it acceptable or logical that the Mojahedin-e Khalq really failed to win a single seat; and second, the election was held before any announcement of the views of the commission charged with investigating complaints about the previous election, although that commission was invested with full authority. The failure to pay any regard to the commission is most astonishing and is tantamount to ignoring the demands of the forces which protested. I think that such conflicts will result in a gradual lessening of public interest in election participation.

What does it signify when Engineer Bazargan is threatened with death time and time again simply because he wished me success in the elections? Does it not mean that there are forces at work which have increased the scale of strife and agitation more than ever and transformed local disputes into great aggression, that ultimately they would bring civil war in the country and damage the entire revolution? Is that not what it means?

REPORTS ON CONTINUING VIOLENCE, UNREST IN PROVINCES

Two Killed in Kermanshah Area

LD171132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to reports which have been received by the Kermanshah News Center, at 0200 today assailants armed with light and heavy weapons began attacking [name indistinct] village 4 km from the (?5th mehr) post in the Qasr-e Shirin area. This report, which was corroborated by the deputy commandant of the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie, indicates that on hearing of the incident the forces from that post, together with the tribal border guards [javanmardan], hastened to help the villagers. The clash continued until 0400 this morning, in the course of which two tribal border guards were martyred and the assailants also suffered casualties.

Information Request on Weapons Dealings

GF201550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz has asked people who have any information about weapons transactions and unauthorized munitions held by opportunists to report such information to the Corps of Revolution Guards in Shiraz via telephone Nos. 38313 or 33888.

UNDP Office Occupied by Iraqis

NC201528 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20, (AFP)--Ethnic Iranians expelled from Iraq today invaded a United Nations mission here to push demands for an international team to investigate their plight.

More than 100 of them occupied a second-floor accounts office of the UN Development Programme building while officials on the first floor cabled Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to pass on the protestors' grievances.

"We took them completely by surprise," a spokesman for the 100 said. "We just walked in and told them we were staying. There were only a few of them and they had no chance."

He added that they meant no harm and would leave the building peacefully once world attention had been focused on their plight.

"We are all Iraqis of only distant Iranian origin and we are sure the UN can help," he said. "We would like Mr Waldheim to arrange for an international fact-finding committee to visit Iran and see what has been done to us."

The authorities here claim some 30,000 ethnic Iranians have been expelled from Iraq since border tension flared up early last month.

UN representative in Iran Zuheir Yammin said there were physical and legal limitations to the extent his bureau could help the protestors, although their position was "extremely serious."

While friends delivered them blankets and food, others of the homeless were continuing a week-long sit-in at the gates of the Tunisian Embassy here, but the spokesman said the Tunis-based Arab League had not replied to any of six telegrams they sent pleading for help.

Heroin, Arms, Cash Seized

LD201746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 95 kg of heroin in 1 kg packages, as well as 1.65 million tumans in cash, two G-3 weapons and four magazines of ammunition were seized this morning from a large gang of smugglers by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali's antinarcotics shock group.

Kurdish Group Surrenders

LD202124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Eight members of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party, Akbar Rava's group, today presented themselves to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of (Chaman Dust), together with eight weapons consisting of G-3, Brno, and Kalashnikov guns. They expressed their support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that Akbar Rava's had been one of the hostage-taking agents in the region of (Uramarat), and with the separation of that group, splits had taken place in his group. In the report sent this afternoon to the PARS NEWS AGENCY from the region of (Jamadi), it is stated that the Kurdish Muslim shock groups of peshmergas, Islamic Revolution Guards, and security groups are continuing their mopping-up operations in the villages of the region of (Chaman Dust).

Musian Oil Installations Attack

LD211124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, unidentified terrorists attacked the [name indistinct] oil installations in Musian shortly after midnight last night.

Gendarmes and oil installation security guards responded to the terrorists' attack with reinforcements from nearby posts. The terrorists managed to escape under cover of darkness.

No property damage or casualties were reported.

Tabriz Guards Corps Attacked

LD211146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Guards Corps of Tabriz center announced that yesterday morning in Mahabad junction--base of the former revolution committee--groups of individuals and counterrevolutionaries attacked army, gendarmerie and Revolution Guard Corps units based in the area. As a result of the clashes one soldier was martyred. The martyred soldier was [name indistinct] Suratchi.

March Permits Required

GF201354 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Khuzestan governor's office:

In his exalted name. In accordance with the Interior Ministry's order, it is hereby announced that all marches and demonstrations must have advance authorization. Those individuals organizing marches and demonstrations should obtain the necessary permit from the Ahvaz governor's office or from governor's offices in other Khuzestan cities. The disciplinary organs must carry out this order.

[Signed] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, governor of Khuzestan.

ARMY REVOLUTIONARY COURT TO DEAL WITH MILITARY OFFENSES

LD201116 Tehran PARS in English 0937 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Revolutionary Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran released a statement yesterday. The statement reads as follows: "In the present critical condition of the Islamic Revolution of Iran when our country is being threatened by mercenaries of expansionists from (?inside) and outside, while the counterrevolutionaries create a problem in different ways for the nation every day, the solidarity and power of the armed forces becomes of vital importance. But since the expansionist enemies of our revolution recognised the existence of a unified and ideological fightful armed force as a barrier to their diabolic interests, they have started their ominous tunes regarding dissolution of the army and constantly continue their useless endeavours to weaken the [word indistinct] forces. The lackeys of the enemy inside armed forces are executive agents of their plots and are trying to weaken the morale of the personnel through measures such as publication of counter-revolutionary statements, propaganda to the benefit of counter-revolutionaries, provocation of loyal personnel, robbery of documents and equipments and masterminding plots and intrigues against the armed forces. Although these futile measures [word indistinct] not have any effect because of the existence of responsible and faithful personnel in the forces, but with due attention to the critical condition of the [words indistinct] land, naval and air forces as well as the gendarmerie, the police and Revolutionary [?Guards Corps] and heads of the subordinate organisations are informed that according to the single article approved by the Revolutionary Council all military offences in connection with the revolution should be reported to the Revolutionary Court of the Army in Tehran.

All commanders are responsible to report any offences such as the said cases, to the court and hand over the offender to the military police of Tehran."

PARS REPORTS MAJLES TO BE INAUGURATED 28 MAY

LD200940 Tehran PARS in English 0843 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--At the end of the session of the Revolutionary Council on Sunday evening Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry, told reporters that the Revolutionary Council had invited the representatives of the Majles to attend an orientation session on May 25. He added that the last opportunity for the seven-man commission of enquiry into the elections was May 21, by when they should give their comments on the first round of elections, and the Majles would be inaugurated on May 28.

NEW PARLIAMENT REPRESENTATIVE DECLARED FOR MARVDASHT

GF201537 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The result of the Islamic Parliament election has been changed in Marvdasht. According to a PARS report following investigation of complaints received and due to invalidation of two ballot boxes in Marvdasht, the election result has been changed. Dr Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni, with 18,795 votes, has been elected as the Islamic Parliament representative from Marvdasht. According to the same report, Mohammad Hasan Hoseyni Arsanjani, who was previously announced as the winning candidate, came in second with 18,295 votes as a result of invalidation of the two ballot boxes.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON BUDGET PROBLEMS, RECESSION, INFLATION

LD201856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, this morning Rezasalimi, minister of finance and economic affairs, took part in a press and radio-television interview. He spoke on the state of government revenues and expenditures and difficulties in this area.

While alluding to the current state budget, which is still being debated after a delay of 2 months, he said: There are difficulties, the solutions for which are very difficult under present conditions. These difficulties are felt in the area of state revenues, more than 70 percent are oil revenues, and non-oil revenue also indirectly depends on oil revenue--for example, taxation. With regard to expenditures, most of the expenditures are current expenditures, and under the current budget 90 percent of this represents salaries and benefits of government employees and other related institutions.

The minister of finance and economic affairs then stated: In order to reduce these expenditures, there are two solutions. One is to act in a revolutionary manner: At present the gates of the ministries are closed; these ministries ought to start employing people on the basis of their needs. The other way, which is a mild solution, is to encourage government employees in the direction of productive work.

Salimi said: Another solution I propose is this: In view of the family situation of the employees and their income, we could lower their salaries and benefits to the extent that work in government organizations for these employees is no longer (?attractive) and consequently they will move to productive jobs. He added: In addition to utilizing government employees in productive work and the reduction of their numbers, economy measures will also be taken in administrative organizations.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs said: Increasing or decreasing government revenues relate to government policy regarding the extraction and sale of oil. We should not forget that the very first example of our country's independence was proven in reducing oil production. Therefore, apart from oil revenue, taxation ranks first in the non-oil revenue sector. He said: On the basis of the taxation laws which have twice been passed and put into effect so far, nearly all of our funds obtained through taxation have disappeared, for these laws employed maximum leniency regarding the taxpayers and the latter took advantage of this position and cleared their past debts by paying minimal sums. Hence the only thing that remains for the government regarding tax revenue in the 1980 budget is the practice that was observed in 1979. Salimi added: Under this practice we know that our industries did not function at their desirable capacity in 1979; and due to various reasons, be it the lack of raw materials or differences between the employer and the worker, hopes for collecting taxes from this sector did not materialize in the same way as before.

The minister of finance and economic affairs added: The only sector which brought adequate profit in 1979 was the services sector, which includes importers, distributors and people who receive money for their services, such as physicians. Of course, this year we will adopt a serious approach in this area and we will collect realistic taxes. He added: In the industrial sector, institutions which have made huge profits will definitely be taxed.

Salimi said: Among the taxpayers, there are a great many individuals who believe and believed in the revolution and have never imposed price increases on the consumer; (?and they) willingly pay the correct amount of tax. He said: My words are addressed to those taxpayers who have obtained the major part of their income through pressure on the consumer. It is our duty to adjust their increased income on this account through taxation; and to do this, we will prepare the necessary bills.

The minister of finance and economic affairs said: Under present conditions the country is in a special economic situation--that is, there is inflation as well as recession and the government's role is to bring the country out of recession and fight inflation at the same time. This is a task which is very difficult.

With regard to the causes of recession in the country, he said: Recession is a natural phenomenon in every revolution, for the investor does not know where he stands vis-a-vis economic policy and no new investment is encouraged. Especially in our country, the flight of owners of major industries who were practically responsible for the existence of these industries has prevented the wheels of production from returning to normal after the revolution. Inflation has remained and perhaps grown for various reasons, and consequently the government was forced to pay out expenditures. This is the (?practice) we have inherited from the past. But recession is a creature of the revolution.

ENERGY MINISTER VISITS NUCLEAR POWERPLANT 18 MAY

LD201058 Tehran PARS in English 0924 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Minister of energy, Hasan Abbaspour [name as received] inspected the atomic energy installations of Bushehr, south Iran on Sunday. Since the construction of the atomic power station was detrimental to the country from all technical, economic and political points of view, therefore at the proposal of the ministry and at the approval of the Revolutionary Council, it was decided to follow up the establishment of an educational and production complex in technical and professional fields in the installations. Abbaspour announced that the final project for the establishment of the complex in Bushehr and the utilization of the installations of the atomic energy organization would be submitted to the Revolutionary Council in the next week. Deputy of the Ministry of Energy and supervisor of the Atomic Energy Organization, Sahabi and a number of the experts of the ministry accompanied the minister.

SHIRAZ COURT LISTS NAMES OF BANNED NEWSPAPERS

GF181850 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Fars Corps of Revolution Guards in Shiraz has announced that, in order to foil propaganda of those groups which promote U.S. policy, the general prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court has banned newspapers that do not publish the truth and oppose the Islamic Republic. An announcement issued by the corps public relations office asks the people to report distributors of such newspapers to the Corps of Revolution Guards or to any other official so that they may be prosecuted.

The names of the prohibited newspapers follow: KAR; PEYKAR; KARGAR; KHABAR-E KARGAR; SEDA-YE DANESHJU; PEYAM-E FAREGHOTTAHSIL; MOBAREZ; SHANZDAH-E AZAR; TUFAN, organ of the Marxist-Leninist organization; ZAHRAII; PEYKAR-KHALQ; AVVAL-E MAH-E MEH WEEKLY; ETTEHAD VA RAZM-E DANESHAMUZ; JONBOSH-E KARGARI; DUSTAN; TUFAN, central organ of Irans's Workers and Peasants Community Party; CHEH BAYAD KARD; AZARKHSH-E NOV; ARMAN-E MOSTAZ'AFIN; NABARD-E DANESHAMUZ; ETTEHADTE CHAP-E KHAQ; the theoretical organ of Iranian leaders; SEPIDE-YE SORKH; HAQIQAT; NABARD; KAR-E JONUB; BAZU-YE ENQELAB; KHABARNAME-YE CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHAQ-E IRAN; MAZANDARAN; KHABARNAME-YE TURKOMANSAHRA; and NEGIN magazine.

A list of other [banned] publications will be announced later by the prosecutor's office.

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South Asia

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN ISLAMABAD

General Debate Ends

BK211027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The general debate in the closed-door plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference ended this afternoon. During the 4-day debate heads of delegations from different member states put forward the viewpoints of their countries on the issues facing the Muslim world.

Chairman of the conference Agha Shahi told newsmen after this morning's plenary session that the work assigned to the plenary has been completed and it would now start its deliberations, later this afternoon, on the reports by the four committees of the conference.

Asked whether the draft resolution on Afghanistan was before the plenary session, he said it would be taken up when the recommendations of the Political Committee are discussed by the plenary session.

Agha Shahi said first of all the plenary would be taking up the report of the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee, followed by the reports of the other committees. He said all the committees except the Political Committee had finished their work.

Asked if there was a possibility of the session being extended, the chairman of the conference said that it would depend on the consensus of the house. They might perhaps have a nightlong session to dispose of the work or adjourn sometime in the night and resume their deliberations tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, the Political Committee, which had a nightlong session yesterday, resumed its deliberations this morning to dispose of the remaining items before it.

Conference Resolutions Adopted

BK211803 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has decided to request President of Pakistan Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to address the 35th UN General Assembly session on behalf of the Islamic world and on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Conference on the auspicious occasion of the beginning of 15th century Hizrah and the message of Islam to mankind. The resolution was unanimously approved with acclamation by the full house of the plenary session.

The plenary session, with the passage of this resolution, has started deliberations on various resolutions submitted by the four committees appointed by it.

The conference also adopted another resolution asking Pakistan to request the Security Council for an immediate meeting to discuss the Israeli move to make Jerusalem its permanent capital. The resolution which had been moved by PLO also called for the holding of an extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference if Israel does not rescind its decision to annex Jerusalem. The extraordinary session will discuss ways and means of taking further necessary steps in this regard.

Chairman of the conference Agha Shahi told our representative when the conference rose for [word indistinct] the plenary session has already adopted the reports of the economic, cultural and administrative committees. He said they would try to conclude their work tonight, even if the session continued throughout the night.

The other draft resolutions to be adopted by the conference include a Pakistan-sponsored resolution envisaging the formation of a ministerial committee of the conference to seek a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. Giving details of the Pakistan resolution, the official spokesman of the conference told newsmen this afternoon that it stipulates the formation of the committee comprising the chairman of the Islamic Conference, its secretary general and several ministers. The committee would devise ways and means of securing a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. These would include consultations, as well as convening of an international conference on the issue.

The spokesman said the draft resolution reaffirms the determination of the foreign ministers to put an end to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and to isure respect for the political independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan, and the right of the Afghan people to determine their own political and social systems without any outside interference.

Referring to the sufferings of the Afghan people and their continued influx into Pakistan, the resolution urges for the return of these refugees to their home in security and honor. It appeals to all countries to extend aid and assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

The spokesman said Syria, Libya, and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen as well as Algeria had expressed their reservation to the setting up of a ministerial committee on the Afghanistan issue.

Giving details of another Pakistani draft resolution adopted by the Political Committee, the spokesman said it emphasizes that the security of every Muslim country is a common concern of all the Islamic states. It calls for strengthening the security of Islamic countries through close cooperation and solidarity among themselves in accordance with the charter of the Islamic Organization and the nonaligned movement. The Pakistani resolution does not seek the formation of military alliances or pacts. It expresses the determination of member states to have full sovereignty over their natural resources and to preserve Islamic values and way of life and to forge cooperation among the Muslim states in the spiritual, political and social fields.

The spokesman said certain countries expressed reservations to some paragraphs of this draft resolution.

The spokesman said at today's final meeting of the Political Committee, 16 resolutions were adopted. They included those on the Middle East, Palestine, Jerusalem, racism, Cyprus, Muslims in southern Philippines, Muslim refugees from Kampuchea as well as (?compensation to) countries, victims of colonialism and imperialism.

Giving details of the closed-door plenary session today, the official spokesman said it adopted the resolution to hold the 12th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Baghdad next year at the invitation of Iraq.

The plenary session elected three assistant secretary generals of the conference. They are (Dr Fakhri Alami) of Mali; Arshad-uz az-Zaman of Bangladesh and (Mr Zainul Arafin) of Indonesia. The spokesman said at a special meeting of the foreign ministers this afternoon, donations from several countries for the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Al Quds [Jerusalem] Fund and waqf [charities] of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and waqf of the Al Quds Fund were received. The donations, amounting to well over $50,658,000 were made by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, the Federal Turkish State of Cyprus, Oman and Tunisia.

Resolution on Afghanistan

BK220148 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The Islamic foreign ministers conference has established a three-member ministerial level committee including Pakistan. The committee has been authorized to devise ways and means of securing a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis. A resolution to this regard was adopted at a closed-door plenary session of the conference which continued throughout the whole night.

Agha Shahi, chairman of the conference, told newsmen early this morning that the other two members of the committee are Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat.

He said the committee, beside holding appropriate consultations to find a just solution to this crisis, will convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or any other body. The committee will decide on this after consultations.

In answer to a question, Agha Shahi said the new resolution reaffirms the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference [on Afghanistan], which demands, among other things, the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

He said an amendment to the draft resolution on Afghanistan expresses the hope that the nonaligned movement will play an important role within the framework of this resolution in finding a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan crisis so that peace and stability can be established in the region. Libya, Syria, North and South Yemens [as heard] and the PLO protested this resolution.

Resolution on Iran

BK220122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in a resolution on Iran strongly condemned the recent U.S. action against Iran. The resolution also appealed to Iran to continue to work for a solution to the U.S. hostage issue in the Islamic spirit. It stressed that the United States should refrain from any action that impedes a solution to this issue.

The resolution also strongly condemned the use of threat or force against, or any other method to pressure or intervene in Iran, or economic sanctions by a country or a group of countries against it.

Further Details

BK220236 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in a resolution on Iran strongly condemned the recent U.S. action against Iran. The resolution expressed deep concern over the trend of increasing dangerous tensions, growing political and military superpower rivalry and resorting to the tactic of military intervention, as reflected by their actions.

The resolution expressed regret at the growing military presence and activities of the superpowers, which naturally has increased tension and poses a threat to peace in the region. The resolution asked the superpowers to implement the declaration on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone and immediately withdraw their forces from this region.

The conference expressed solidarity with the determination of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people to establish in a true sense an independent and Islamic state in accordance with the teachings of Islam. The conference expressed outrage at Egypt for providing facilities to the United States for military aggression against Iran.

Resolution on Horn of Africa

HK220240 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May (AFP)--Foreign ministers of the 40-nation Islamic Conference today denounced the "continued presence of Soviet, Cuban and other troops from outside the continent in the Horn of Africa," and called for their "immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal."

Seven members expressed reservations on the total resolution, which also decided to "support and strengthen the Somali Democratic Republic morally, politically and materially to enable it to withstand foreign pressure and aggression." They were: Syria, North Yemen, South Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Libya, Algeria and Mali.

The conference said its fact-finding mission in Somalia from April 16 to 24 this year had reported the presence of Soviet, Cuban and other allied forces in the Horn, with continued aggression and violation of the territorial integrity of Somalia.

It described as "negative and dangerous" the effects of the foreign presence in the Horn on the problem of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea, where secessionist forces have been fighting a long battle for independence.

The conference called on "all parties concerned in the Eritrean problem to seek a just solution to this problem by peaceful means which are not contrary to the United Nations resolutions." The organization called on all states and international specialized agencies to provide "humanitarian assistance to the Eritrean refugees" and decided to keep the issue for review at its next ordinary session.

Assistant Secretary General Elected

HK211632 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] At the Islamic foreign ministers conference now being held in Islamabad, Bangladesh has been unanimously elected assistant secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Bangladesh Ambassador in Egypt Arshad-uz-Zaman has been elected to the post. The proposal for electing Bangladesh as the assistant secretary general was accepted unanimously at the plenary session today.

Meanwhile, a Bangladesh proposal for organizing international games by the Islamic countries on a regular basis has been approved by the Cultural Affairs Committee of the conference. The proposal has now been sent to the plenary session.

Tunisian Minister on Afghanistan

LD221011 Tunis L'ACTION in French 17 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia Calls for Increased Muslim Understanding and Solidarity"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Hassen Belkhoja arrived in Rawalpindi yesterday morning. He was welcomed by the Pakistani communications minister, the marshal of protocol, representatives of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry and the Islamic Conference General Secretariat and members of the Tunisian delegation.

During a press conference, Mr Hassan Belkhoja referred to the fraternal relations existing between Tunis and Pakistan and conveyed President Bourguiba's and the Tunisian people's friendly greetings to President Ziaul Haq and the Pakistani people.

He expressed the hope that the work of the 11th session of the conference of foreign ministers from Islamic countries would lead to increased understanding and solidarity among member countries and make it possible to envisage solutions to problems which the Islamic world has to face.

Tunisia, Mr Belkhoja added, whose attitude toward the Palestinian problem and the Jerusalem question, among others, has been clearly explained by President Bourguiba, will spare no effort to contribute toward a search for a solution to these problems in accordance with the legitimate desires of the Palestinian people and the Muslim community, a solution which should be based, he stated, on international legitimacy guaranteeing self-determination for the Palestinian people and their right to create an independent state on their territory under PLO leadership.

Referring to the Afghan problem, the minister reaffirmed Tunisia's stance as defined by President Bourguiba at the beginning of January 1980 in the presence of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tunis and expressed Tunisia's concern and alarm in the face of any form of foreign intervention and its hope that the Islamic Conference would take action with a view to restoring peace and security in Afghanistan and that the Soviet Union would contribute toward the conference's success by deciding to withdraw its troops. Furthermore, Mr Belkhoja emphasized that any violation of the UN and Islamic Conference charters constitutes a threat to peace and security not only in the Islamic world but also in the world as a whole.

Creating a Committee for "Political Settlement"

This being the case, a consensus in favor of a first step toward a "political" solution to the Afghan problem seemed to emerge among the foreign ministers of Islamic countries on Friday. In fact, even before the opening of the 11th Islamic conference on Saturday, [the Pakistani] minister of state for foreign affairs, Agha Shahi, stated during a press conference that a high-level committee consisting of Muslim countries concerned at the Afghan crisis would be instructed to seek political means for resolving it.

The term "political solution" was first adopted by the Pakistanis and represents a considerable shift in their position. Indeed, during the extraordinary Islamic conference in January they were only intent on condemning the Afghan regime and the Soviet invasion.

However, Mr Agha Shahi marked the limits of Pakistani concessions by stating that "any solution must be based on the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of Afghan refugees under conditions insuring security and in an honorable manner and the Afghan people's right to choose the regime they want. Our conference will adopt decisions consistent with the resolutions adopted in January but any solution will have to take into account any evolvement of the problem," Mr Shahi stated, adding that "the Soviets have increased the number of their troops in Afghanistan."

However, according to observers, the creation of such a high-level committee could make it possible to initiate an indirect dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Somali Minister on Afghanistan

BK220312 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister of Somali Dr Andurrahmann Jamba Barre told Radio Pakistan in Islamabad this afternoon that it is the religious obligation of Muslim countries to help Pakistan in alleviating sufferings of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He said Muslim countries should take a united stand to insure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and to allow the Afghan people to decide their own destiny. He appreciated Pakistan's support for the cause of Muslims all over the world.

Maldives Minister on Afghanistan

BK211035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Maldives Minister of External Affairs Fathulla Jameel has said his country will continue to support the right of the people of Afghanistan to decide their own way of life. Talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport this afternoon before his departure for home, he said that his country did not consider the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as an intervention in a single country but as something that undermines the security of the region and poses a threat to international peace. He said if the Islamic countries stood firmly on this issue, the entire world would know that there was no room for any intervention in the internal affairs of a country either directly or indirectly.

Further Statements on Afghanistan

BK210100 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta has said Morocco has proposed the setting up of a committee comprising the foreign ministers of some Muslim countries for a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue. He told Radio Pakistan in Islamabad today that the proposed committee would explain the [word indistinct] voice of the Islamic Conference to the Soviet Union and find out how respect for the sovereignty of the member state could be obtained. He said the Soviet Union is a superpower and its role in international affairs cannot be ignored.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told Radio Pakistan that Indonesia would support the Pakistan proposal for setting up a committee to insure the implementation of the decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan taken at its extraordinary session. He said his country would also strongly support the Moroccan proposal for the setting up of another committee which will visit Moscow.

Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen has said the proposed committee would consider the question of Soviet troop withdrawal without recognizing the Babrak Karmal regime as the legal government of Afghanistan. About the collective security arrangement for the Muslim countries, he said it was their sincere desire that the Muslim countries should go together in all fields. For this they would have to create a common political will and consider the Islamic world as a single and united community.

Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has said the solution of the problem of Afghan refugees lay in solving the crux of the matter which led to its creation.

Malaysian Minister on Conference Stand

BK211533 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Malaysia has criticized the attitude of certain west Asian countries for their pro-Soviet stand which had prevented the Islamic conference in Islamabad from arriving at an early consensus on Afghanistan. Here now is a report from our correspondent Lukman Halim:

[Begin recording] The head of the Malaysian delegation to the conference, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, regretted the attitude of certain Arab delgates who had recognized the Kabul regime of Babrak Karmal and for their pro-Soviet stand in the conference. He said while they expected the other Muslim countries to give unequivocal support over the question of Palestine, they are trying to dilly-dally over Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. He was unhappy with the progress of the Political Committee in dealing with the Afghan issue. He pointed out those countries were vocal in their condemnation of the American bases in the Middle East. However, when it came to the question of Soviet aggression, they seemed to balk and this had further complicated matters in solving the Afghan issue and getting the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Tengku Rithauddeen said such attitudes would only affect Muslim solidarity which was so vital in facing threat and aggression against another Muslim country. He stressed what Muslim countries should adopt would be a concept of Islamic nonalignment which would be taking no side in dealing with problems facing any Muslim country.

Tengku Rithauddeen also regretted the attitudes of those delegates for their indifference towards ASEAN's efforts in solving the Kampuchean problem.

Until yesterday the Political Committee had still not finalized its works on the various issues discussed. Meanwhile, the Administrative and Finance Committee had formed a three-nation committee comprising of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Zambia to supervise the donations received for refugees. Malaysia had donated a sum of $185,000 and Saudi Arabia $25 million for the Afghan refugees. Lukman Halim reporting from Rawalpindi. [end recording]

PLO Delegate on Jerusalem

BK220314 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Leader of PLO delegation to the [Islamic] Conference Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer told a news conference in Islamabad this afternoon that all the resolutions relating to the Middle East--particularly on Palestine and holy city of Jerusalem--have been unanimously adopted by the conference. He said the resolution put forward by the Palestine Liberation Organization condemning the latest Israeli move to annex the holy city have also received the full support of the Muslim countries. The resolution asks for a special meeting of the UN Security Council to declare the Israeli move as null and void.

Haq Receives Saudi Minister

LD211228 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1117 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpt] Islamabad--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, at noon today in his office at the conference building. During the meeting the two sides dealt with a number of Islamic issues, issues of common interest and bilateral relations.

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN KABUL

GF211732 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Soviet First Deputy Minister of Justice Aleksandr Yakovlevich Sukharev arrived in Kabul today at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Ministry of Justice. During his stay in Kabul the distinguished Soviet guest is scheduled to hold talks with Afghan officials on judicial and parliamentary affairs.

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER BORDER TALKS

GF211725 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Ambassador (Zaykin) left Kabul today. The delegation took part in the 19th session of talks on border affairs between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND FIRST TEACHERS CONGRESS

LD211736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] The first Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] teachers congress will be held on Saturday, 24 May, in Kabul. "Delegations from the friendly countries of the USSR, Poland, Cuba and Hungary arrived in Kabul today to take part in the congress. They were welcomed at the Kabul international airport by senior lecturer Dr Faqir Mohammad Ya'qobi, first deputy of the Ministry of Education and Training; general directors of this ministry; an envoy of the Foreign Ministry protocol department; and the Soviet, Polish, Cuban and Hungarian ambassadors to Kabul and members of these embassies.

"Delegations from the friendly countries of the GDR, CSSR, MPR and Bulgaria also arrived in Kabul this afternoon to participate in the first DRA teachers congress." They were welcomed by Ya'qobi and their respective embassy staffs.

CULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

LD211735 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] "'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of culture and information, left for Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, heading a delegation on the invitation of the USSR party and government, to take part in the international film festival there.

"At the Kabul international airport, ministers of commerce, mines and industry, agriculture and land reform; personnel of the Information and Culture Ministry; some general directors of central departments and directors general of publishing institutes were present to see Majid Sarboland off."

In this festival a film called, "The Revolution Is Continuing," which was made by the Afghan film organization and the Soviet Uzbekistan film studios shall be shown to some 400 delegates from around the world.

KABUL CITES KORAN ON PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES

GF211855 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Editorial published by daily HEYWAD: "Afghanistan's Call Is Compatible With Islamic, Afghan and Humane Principles"--no date given]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] desires peaceful coexistance with its neighbors so that everyone can enjoy a quiet and happy life in a spirit of fraternity and friendship. Afghanistan supports talks and negotiations to settle differences. The DRA declaration of 14 May is compatible with Islamic, Afghan and humane principles. The Koran says: "Believers are brothers. Make peace among brothers."

Afghanistan firmly believes in this. Therefore, it has submitted its proposal for the implementation of this great dictum. It believes that the masses of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran are brothers. If there are differences among brothers, we are prepared to resolve them through talks and negotiations, understanding and consultations. The Koran urges Muslims to consult among themselves. It says: "They [should] resolve their affairs through consultation," and "consult them in the matter."

Islam advocates that killing a Muslim and premeditated murder are great sins. The Koran says: "He who intentionally kills a believer will be penalized by hell." He who kills Afghan Muslims or creates enmity and hatred among them so that they fight among themselves, or encourages other Muslims to kill Muslims of Afghanistan, is committing an act that is contrary to the religion of God and his Prophet.

Negotiations, reconciliation [sulh] and peace have special importance in the traditions of the proud Afghan people. When personal, village or tribal differences occur among the Afghan people, the disputants resort to an arbiter to resolve the differences. He who does not attend the arbiter's council, or attends but rejects the judgment, is deemed defeated and is treated with disdain. He who refuses the tribal council's judgment is considered impudent according to Afghan tradition.

Afghanistan respects and accepts the arbiter's council and believes it to be the best authority to resove differences. In accordance with its national traditions and culture, Afghanistan proposes an arbiter's council. Our neighbors, and especially the Muslim countries, have similar traditions and historical and cultural relations. We expect these countries to respect our traditions and culture, to be prepared to resolve differences through consultations and understanding, and to pave the way for fraternity, friendhship and fruitful cooperation.

SOVIET FORCES SAID TO MEET STRONG RESISTANCE IN GHANZI

AFP Report

BK211551 Hong Kong AFP in English 1539 GMT 21 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 21 May (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces have withdrawn after a two-week futile offensive to dislodge Afghan rebels from the mountain stronghold in Ghazni Province, diplomatic sources said here today quoting reports from within Afghanistan.

At least 275 Soviets were killed and an estimated 400 sustained injuries in the fierce fighting around Jaghatu, about 170 km southwest of the Afghan capital, the sources said.

About 20 Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles were also damaged in the offensive, described as one of the heaviest in the two-year-old civil war in Afghanistan. The sources could not give the Afghan casualties.

The withdrawing Soviet troops have assembled at Jaghori, further west in Ghazni Province, which is primarily inhabited by Hazara tribesmen, spearheading the resistance against the Russians, the sources said. The diplomats quoting other reports said that the Soviets were rushing 600 tanks and troops to resume the offensive to dislodge the rebels from the mountain stronghold in Ghazni Province. Quoting unconfirmed reports, the sources said important cities in northern Afghanistan like Baghlan, Qonduz, Khandbad and Taloqan are all under rebel control. All government offices are closed and the foreign aided projects had a deserted look. Technical experts from India and East European countries have already left for Kabul, the reports said.

Meanwhile, Afghan travellers reaching here today said that people in Baghlan, a provincial capital about 180 kms north or Kabul, were talking about how rebel horsemen last week grabbe two Soviet soldiers in the style of the traditional Afghan equestrian game known as "buzhkashi" in which mounted riders stick goat carcasses. The Soviets were killed in the same fashion. The travellers, who were reluctant to give their names, said that at least 5,000 Kabul youths were still under arrest, with many being tortured. They were arrested following a large scale anti-Soviet student uprising in Kabul last month. The travellers said that at least 200 students were being rounded up every day in Kabul. Pro-government Afghan militiamen have resumed house to house searches and were arresting people indiscriminately, the travellers said. Meanwhile, the state-owned Kabul radio announced today that 96 students will be tried by a revolutionary court. The radio did not give details.

BBC Report

TA211547 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 21 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] There are continuing indications that Soviet troops in Afghanistan are meeting strong resistance. The latest reports speak of more than 200 Soviet soldiers dead after clashes in the center of the country. Here is Mark Tully with the details.

[Begin Tully recording] According to the reports from a consistently reliable source in Kabul, Soviet and Afghan forces have withdrawn after failing to push Muslim rebels out of their positions in mountains above Afghanistan's main roads in the west. This is confirme by diplomatic reports in Kabul, too, which speak of heavy fighting in the same area of Ghazni Province. The Soviet military authorities appear to have launched the attack in an attempt to improve security on the country's three most important roads. One report puts the Soviet deaths at 260. The other speaks of Soviet casualties in the low hundreds. Either way, it looks as though the Soviet forces have suffered a considerable setback. Another sign of deteriorating internal security is the fact that the Soviet authorities have pulled Russian and Czechoslovakian technical aid personnel back from projects outside the capital. Their security, apparently, can no longer be guaranteed. But a traveler recently returning from the western city of Herat--which rebels claim to have captured--said the city was quiet and in the hands of the Afghan Government authorities. In Kabul itself there are reports that the authorities are press-ganging young men into the army. The army has been reduced by desertions to about a fifth of its original size. And, in spite of conscription, it has not been possible to recruit normally. [end recording]

SPOKESMAN DENIES INDIAN CHARGES ON ILLEGAL MIGRATION

BK200040 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has categorically denied the recent Indian allegation that illegal migrations have taken place from Bangladesh to the neighboring Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram. Commenting on an Indian aide-memoire on the issue, the spokesman said in Dacca today no such migration took place from Bangladesh to any of the neighboring India states. He said the aide-memoire which was handed over to the Bangladesh high commissioner in New Delhi on Friday [16 May] had been considered by the government, and the views of Bangladesh had been conveyed by Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria to Indian High Commissioner in Dacca Muchkund Dubey, who was called to the Foreign Office in Dacca today.

The spokesman said concerned authorities in Bangladesh continued to maintain strict vigilance on border areas to prevent illegal movements from either side. He said the existing rules provide for discussions between civil administrations and representatives of border forces and Bangladesh assures full cooperation in this regard.

DRAFT SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN TO BE LAUNCHED JULY 1980

BK150527 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The draft second 5-year plan envisaging a total development outlay of 255,950 million taka was presented last night at a special meeting of the Council of Ministers with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in the chair. Planning Minister Dr Fasiuddin Mahtab formally presented the draft plan.

Of the total amount of the plan, 201,250 million taka has been proposed in the public sector while 54,700 million taka in the private sector. The overall rate of growth of the Gross Domestic Product [GDP] projected in the plan is 7.2 percent per annum while the per capital GDP will increase during the second plan period at 4.9 percent per annum. The ambitious second 5-year plan to be launched from July next aims at bringing significant improvement in the standard of living of the people by ensuring adequate supply of basic needs, expanding employment opportunity, increasing food production beyond self sufficiency in the shortest possible time and eliminating illiteracy.

MUSLIMS DEMONSTRATE FOR REPATRIATION TO PAKISTAN

BK160203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1738 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Dacca, 15 May (AFP)--About ten thousand non-Bengali Moslems today marched through the streets of Dacca city shouting slogans to press their demand for repatriation to Pakistan which they call their homeland. Some 300,000 Urdu-speaking people have been living in different camps in Bangladesh since 1971 when Pakistan lost its eastern wing, East Pakistan, after a nine-month civil war. The stranded non-Bengali Moslems who opted for Pakistani citizenship are now awaiting repatriation to Pakistan. The Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee (SPGRC) yesterday submitted a memorandum to Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq and urged him to place their demand for repatriation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad when he will be attending from tomorrow.

USSR, INDIA HOLD TALKS ON COOPERATION IN PAPER INDUSTRY

BK220859 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A six-member Soviet delegation led by Gennadiy F. Pronin, first deputy minister in the USSR Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry, on May 21 called on union Minister of State for Industry Doctor Chanranjit Chanana to discuss long-term economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation through joint ventures in the field of paper and pulp in their world countries. The discussions covered areas such as commercial afforestation, affluent treatment, recovery of chemicals and paper machine building.

Doctor Chanana pointed out that in view of the necessity to preserve Indian forests, which are being depleted very fast, the Government of India would welcome Soviet cooperation in the utilisation of unconventional raw materials such as straws, grasses, waste paper, et cetera to produce quality paper and newsprint. He also suggested that as India had made considerable progress in the paper and pulp industry it would be beneficial if the two countries exchange information on advances made in both countries in this particular industry.

NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK180555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 May (AFP)--A former deputy prime minister of Afghanistan Dr Mohammed Hassan Sharq arrived here last night to take charge of the Afghan Embassy here, Indian Foreign Ministry sources confirmed today. Dr Sharq's appointment as the new ambassador to India was neither announced by the Babrak Karmal government nor by the Indian Foreign Office.

Dr Sharq, a medical man by profession, was appointed head of the Afghan prime minister secretariat in 1953. He resigned from the post in 1963. Ten years later he was appointed deputy prime minister. During the regime of Mohammed Daud he was posted as Afghan ambassador to Japan in 1977 and returned to Kabul in 1978 after Nur Mohammed Taraki seized power.

Diplomatic circles here attach great importance to the appointment of Dr Sharq to his new post and do not rule out the possibility of it being linked with the unconfirmed proposal for an Afghan, Pakistan and Iran meeting in New Delhi to solve the Afghan crisis.

The former Afghan ambassador to India Mr Pacha Gul Wafadar was called back to Kabul in late February and was rumoured to have fallen from the grace of Babrak Karmal.

PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK210925 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club, Ajmer, on May 20, Pakistan's Ambassador in India Abdul Sattar said that mutual good will between his country and India was essential for the prevention of misunderstandings such as those which cropped up in the wake of crisis in Afghanistan, reports PTI.

Sattar said the return of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, an architect of the Simla Agreement, to the helm of affairs and the recent meeting between her and the president of Pakistan in Salisbury had augured well for a future of friendly relations between the two countries. He denied that his country desired to embark on an arms race and said "a developing country hard pressed for funds, Pakistan can hardly afford to buy even inescapables for self-defence."

Sattar said "We do not interfere in the decisions of others to buy what they consider necessary. (?India's) position against the sale of equipment to Pakistan inevitably fosters the impression that Pakistan is sought to be reduced to an unarmed and defenceless state. Such an impression cannot contribute to the growth of mutual confidence and trust, he added.

The Pakistan ambassador referred at length to the Afghan crisis and said the march of foreign military forces into a country so intimately linked geographically and historically to Pakistan's security and defence was an ominous development that should have galvanised a far-sighted response.

The ambassador said unfortunately a solution of the Afghan crisis was not yet in sight. The agony of the Afghan people continued and the situation in the region remained too explosive to warrant insouciance and indifference. The present drift could be dangerous, he said and added the world community had to bestir itself and redouble efforts if peril was to be averted.

Sattar hailed the efforts made by Pakistan and India for making free and frank discussions across the open channels of communication which had helped clarify issues. He said the valuable contribution was made by the consultations held last February at the level of foreign secretaries. The talks in April during Sardar Swaran Singh's visit to Islamabad and the communications exchanged between the president of Pakistan and the prime minister of India. [as received] He said at their meeting in Salisbury the two leaders decided to continue the bilateral dialogue. "Only thus we may deal effectively with the new dangers darking our horizons," he added.

HAQ REFERENCE TO KASHMIR AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DECRIED

BK180928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq has told the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad that a settlement of the Kashmir issue will greatly contribute to the betterment of India-Pakistan relations. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the Indian Embassy in Islamabad had advance information that a reference to Kashmir would be made at the conference. That is why the embassy representative did not take part in the inaugural session of the conference. It was also felt that a reference to the Kashmir question by Pakistan at an international forum is a violation of the Simla Agreement.

Later, a similar reference was made by the Pakistani president's foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi. He said a just and lasting solution to the Kashmir issue will greatly contribute to peace and stability in the region. He also said that Pakistan is fully committed to the Simla Agreement and the relevant UN resolutions as the basis of settlement of the Kashmir question.

MINERALS CORPORATION TO SUPPLY IRON ORE TO PAKISTAN

BK211302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] India is to supply 1.93 million tons of iron ore to Pakistan. An agreement for this was signed in New Delhi today between the minerals and metals trading corporation and Pakistan's steel mills corporation. The first shipment of iron ore is expected to be made in September this year and the supply is to be completed in 7 years. This is the largest single contract concluded between the two countries in recent years. Pakistan will use this ore for its integrated steel plant in Pipri near Karachi.

DELHI VOICES CONCERN OVER CHINA'S ICBM TEST

BK201132 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 20 May 80

[News commentary by P.R. Chari, former director, Institute of Defense Studies and Analysis]

[Text] China has successfully tested a rocket launch vehicle over an intercontinental range of over 6,000 miles. The rockethead was reportedly launched from the Xinjiang Province of China. It splashed down in the central Pacific Ocean and was carrying various scientific instruments. It could obviously have been used to deliver a nuclear device.

China's nuclear arsenal now includes around 80 medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic nuclear missiles which can reach the eastern parts of the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia and South Asia. An intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM] capability permits China to target almost the entire Eurasian land mass and the western parts of the United States. The Chinese test could therefore cause understandable alarm to the world community.

There is no reason, however, why the test should cause surprise. Even though China officially announced its test launch some 10 days ago, students of Chinese nuclear developments were aware that the present test was imminent as it represented a logical advance in China's military space program. Indeed, some scholars traced China's desire for nuclear weaponry back to 1948 when its leadership perceived atomic weapons as constituting an important dimension of power.

In my view a reason for China's restraint in revealing its intercontinental missile capability until now stemmed from regional considerations. It would have displayed a dramatic enlargement of the areas in Asia that could be targeted by Chinese nuclear missiles. This could adversely affect China's ambitions to assert political dominance over Asia and leadership of the Third World. The present test would undoubtedly prejudice China's regional ambitions. But the main reason for China's restraint was probably caused by its strategic vulnerability within the triangle of powers in the international system comprising the United States, Soviet Union and China.

The basic direction of China's foreign policy over the last quarter of a century reveals a leaning away from the Soviet Union toward the United States. Despite its substantial capacity, China has continued to need the countervailing power of the United States in its confrontation with the Soviet Union. An overt revelation of its intercontinental missile capabilities would have, however, highlighted China's capacity to target not only the Soviet Union but also the United States. This would seriously have alarmed American public opinion and prejudiced U.S. support required by China. Why then has China chosen this particular juncture to reveal its intercontinental rocket capacity?

It could be suggested that internal pressures within China are operating. Consequently, the missile test is designed to galvanize national pride, to reduce differences evident in the Chinese leadership and harness public enthusiasm toward achieving the goals of modernization program. It could also be argued that China now appreciates that American support of it against the Soviet Union would remain at minimal level. Evidently, the desire to avoid unduly disturbing their relations with the Soviet Union is a powerful inhibiting factor for the United States and other Western powers to transfer defensive weapon system and technology to China. Displaying an intercontinental missile capability thus represents China's present effort to redress its military nuclear imbalance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and gain a measure of autonomy from the United States.

Viewed in this perspective the missile test signals an advance in China's quest for superpower status. These developments cannot leave India unaffected. The Chinese test, however, vindicates some aspects of India's diplomacy. These include India's call for complete and general disarmament with primacy to nuclear disarmament and also India's rejection of territorially circumscribed nuclear free zones as in South Asia. It further vindicates India's stress on the futility of constructing regional balances through transfers of arms and military technology.

HERALD: HENG SAMRIN REGIME TO BE RECOGNIZED IN 'DUE COURSE'

BK190637 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 May (AFP)--India has decided to recognize the Heng Samrin "revolutionary government" of Kampuchea and a formal announcement to this effect will be made in "due course", Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's newspaper NATIONAL HERALD said today. In an editorial headlined "Recognising Kampuchea", HERALD, which reflects the government's view said "Mr Heng Samrin's government is in effective control of most of Kampuchea, and, therefore, the declaration by external affairs minister that India would recognise the present government 'as soon as possible' is most welcome.

"The argument advanced by some that the present government came into power on the coattails of Vietnamese army does not really hold water, for the Pol Pot regime too received considerable military assistance from its foreign sponsors", the daily said.

"With establishment of friendly regimes in Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has emerged as the strongest power in the region.... Its battle-tested army has only recently shown its capabilities against China and the neighbouring states are apprehensive that Vietnam might pose a threat to their territories", the English language newspaper said. "At the same time they are aware that a strong and stable Vietnam can be the only viable counter weight to China," the daily said.

"Most ASEAN members are aware of the delicate nature of the problem they face in the region and that is the reason why they are actively negotiating for the withdrawal of Vietnamese from Kampuchea.... Once it is done, the question of recognising the Heng Samrin regime will not pose a serious problem.

"As long as Vietnam and Kampuchea feel that foreign assisted attempts are being organised to overthrow the present regime, Hanoi is not likely to withdraw its troops.... The real danger to South East Asia is that the Kampuchean civil war has become part of the larger Sino-Soviet conflict and if the neighbouring states persist in assisting the rebels it would drive Vietnam into great dependence on the USSR", the HERALD said.

DESAI, VAJPAYEE CONFIRM MEETING WITH MOSHE DAYAN

BK161647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Morarji Desai has confirmed that as prime minister he had meetings with Moshe Dayan of Israel and the South African foreign minister. Both the meetings were kept top secret and no official record of the proceedings was maintained.

While the meeting with Dayan took place in New Delhi early in 1978, he met the South African foreign minister at Frankfurt in June last year. He said the meeting with Dayan was also attended by former External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Addressing a news conference in Bombay this evening, Desai said that he had been compelled to disclose these facts now as many inferences are being drawn and political advantages sought to be taken. Giving details of the meetings, he said that both the meetings were arranged after a feeler from the other side. Desai denied that any foreign power was involved in these meetings, which, he said, were used to project India's views.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, Vajpayee also confirmed that Moshe Dayan had visited India in 1978. Defending his earlier denial of the news, Vajpayee said it was in keeping with the line adopted by the government on the subject as the Ministry of External Affairs had denied any information about the visit. Details of certain diplomatic moves had to be kept secret, he added.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Bangladesh Cooperation Sought

BK161328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] India has given an aide-memoire to Bangladesh requesting its cooperation in putting a stop to illegal infiltration from across the borders into Indian states. Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe talked to the Bangladesh high commissioner in New Delhi and handed over to him the aide-memoire. It expressed India's serious concern over the influx of illegal immigrants for many years from across the borders into the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram. This, the aide-memoire said, continues to cause and aggravate various social, economic and other problems for the people of these areas and also the government. It points out that restrictive measures by the Bangladesh Government will go a long way in insuring that the illegal influx is prevented.

Assam Demonstrations Continue

BK211621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In Assam, work in the government offices and undertakings including banks was seriously dislocated today as employees abstained from offices. They were protesting against the center's alleged indifferent attitude toward the foreign nationals issue and measures taken against the employees. However, essential services were not affected.

Picketing was going on at Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of All-India Radio since early this morning. The normal broadcasting and the news services of the two stations were maintained with the help of skeleton staff.

Meanwhile, indefinite curfew has been clamped on Howli, a country town in Kamrup district about 150 kilometers from Gauhati last night as a precautionary measure because of some tension in the area. Ten persons have been arrested in connection with the incidents. Personnel of border security force and central reserve police are patrolling. The army has been asked to standby and assist the civil administration in case of any eventuality. Official sources at Gauhati said the situation in the town is under control.

The situation in the industrial town of Tinsukhia in upper Assam is also reported to be under control. The subdivisional officer of Tinsukhia and the additional superintendent of police have been suspended for their inaction during the current disturbances which have claimed five lives. Fourteen persons were injured in group clashes that began last Friday night. Curfew was clamped on the town the following day and the army was called to assist the civil authorities.

An official press note released in Gauhati says the government deplores these incidents and takes a serious view of the provocative actions of certain groups. Offices have been warned to be vigilant and take firm action against persons indulging in violence. The state chief secretary told the All-India Radio Gauhati correspondent this evening that all available forces including army personnel have been deployed to maintain law and order. Curfew was relaxed for 4 hours today from 11 a.m. No untoward incident has been reported during the relaxation period.

Assam Students on Negotiations

BK201523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 20 May (AFP)--The Assam agitators on the foreign national issue have expressed their willingness to resume talks with the government of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, in response to a public appeal made by a group of intellectuals. They have, however, made clear that there could be no compromise on the question of deporting those "foreigners" who have migrated to the state after 1971. Mrs Gandhi herself also indicated a similar stand of her government on post-1971 immigrants in several public statements earlier.

B.G. Vergtese, a veteran journalist, who was among the intellectual's group to have made the appeal to both the agitators and the government last week to take reciprocal measures to resume the dialogue, said in a statement here today that President Prafulla Kumar Mahanta of the All-Assam Students Union (AASU), one of the principal organisations spearheading the stir, had expressed willingness to hold talks "in a proper atmosphere regarding pre-1971 foreigners..."

Dr (Miss) Sushila Nayar, who has just returned from a tour of the disturbed northeast, including Assam, said in a separate statement that the basis for an agreement as stipulated by the agitators was as follows: 1) Those who came to Assam between 1961 and 1971 should be declared stateless and distributed within the country so that Assam does not have to bear the entire burden of looking after them; and 2) those who came between 1951 and 1961 may be screened and in most cases given citizenship on humanitarian grounds.

The latest stand as attributed to the agitators apparently shows a climb-down from their repeatedly affirmed demand for making 1951 as the cut-off year for detection and deportation of the foreigners, who are mostly Bangladeshis and Nepalese. The agitators have expressed their determination earlier following the expiry of a deadline they had set to the government to find an "acceptable" solution to the problem before the midnight of May 15 last, to undertake themselves detection and deportation of the "foreigners" running into several hundreds of thousands.

Curfew in Manipur

BK181615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, dusk to dawn curfew has been clamped along the 20-km area adjoining the India-Burma border in Tengoupal district with immediate effect. An official statement says this has been done to curb the movement of antisocial elements in the area.

Meanwhile, the overall situation in the state continues to be peaceful. The state government has ordered the release of 140 persons, including 40 students taken into custody in connection with the recent disturbances. Some more are also reported to have been released on bail.

Chief Minister Dorendra Singh said that a large number of people who have met him in the last 2 days have assured him of their full cooperation in restoring normalcy. He renewed his appeal to students who are spearheading the agitation on the foreign nationals issue to give up their path of violence. He also urged those indulging in insurgency to give up the separatist idea to help in the development of the infant state.

Manipur Minister Amnesty Offer

BK200326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh has offered a general amnesty to the underground rebels if they give up violence and approach the government. In a broadcas' over the Imphal station of All-India Radio last evening, Singh appealed to the underground rebels to lay down their arms and surrender to the authorities to avoid army operations in the state. He said the decision on army assistance to the civil administration was taken by the Home Ministry to curb the secessionist movement by underground organizations.

Army In Nagaland

BK191301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In Nagaland, the army has been alerted along the international border [with Burma] in the Tuensang district. This followed the alleged attack by the underground Nagas last week on some villagers, in which four persons were killed. Disclosing this to newsmen, Chief Minister S.C. Jamir said in Kohima today that the government has given an ex-gratia grant of 2.000 rupees to the next of kin of the victims in (Kimjing) village on Tuesday last.

Student Arrests in Meghalaya

BK201301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 20 May (AFP)--Several hundred students were arrested at Shillong, capital of Meghalaya state in northeastern India in further protests against foreigners. Reports said the arrests were made during demonstrations organised by the Meghalaya students union as part of a three-day "satyagraha" (Gandhian passive resistance) campaign which began on Monday, marking the latest phase in the agitation.

Those arrested, whose exact number was not known immediately, were charged with violation of prohibitory orders. No violence was reported. The reports said about 70 student leaders were also taken into custody as a precautionary measure.

West Bengal Strike

BK171627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] The 24-hour West Bengal bundh [strike] which started this morning at 0600 has been peaceful so far. The bundh has been observed in response to a call given by the six political parties of the ruling left front in protest against the Assam agitation. A peaceful picketing at the Siliguri telegraph office was staged in the morning, but nobody was arrested. In the 24 Paraganas district, two peace processions, one by the Communist Party-Marxists and another by the local merchants, were arranged in support of the bundh. The All-India Radio correspondents from districts have reported that the bundh has been peaceful so far.

NEPAL

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

BK211616 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In view of the results announced by the National Election Commission on 14 May 1980 with regard to the national referendum as proclaimed by his majesty the king on 24 May 1979, it is now known to all that the people of Nepal, with a clear majority, have voted showing preference for the continuation of the partyless democratic panchayat policy with timely reforms.

On 16 December 1979--King Mahendra Memorial and Constituion Day--his majesty had indicated reforms. In the light of which his majesty the king has ordained it desirable to constitute a drafting commission to submit to him recommendations and amendments to the constituion of Nepal, has duly constituted a constituion reform commission under the chairmanship of acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Basudev Sharma.

Accordingly the commission as commanded by his majesty in his proclamation of 14 May 1980 will prepare the draft in consultation with various citizens of Nepal. The formation of the constitution reform commission is as follows: Justice of Supreme Court, acting Chief Justice Basudev Sharma, chairman; members: Jagdish Jha, (Ranjit Subba), Hiralal Vishwakarma, Mrs Kamal Rana, (Achut Raj Bedi), (Surendra Bahadur Shrestha), Kamal Thapa, Narendra Chaudhari, (Mohammad Iqbal Iraqi) and (Dhebendra Singh Thapa), member secretary. This was stated in a communique issued today by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES PRESS ON REFERENDUM RESULTS

BK141601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1548 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Katmandu 14 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Su a Bahadur Thapa has described the partyless panchayat system as a "national platform" and invited to all people to "join in the national mainstream and participate actively in the great task of national development".

Addressing a press conference held to mark the victory of the partyless camp in the referendum, Premier Thapa said, "The problem of accelerating the pace of economic development and making available the essential commodities to common people in abundance will receive top priority".

Asked to comment on allegations o. tampering with ballot boxes and also rigging the poll, Premier Thapa said, "it is baseless and unfounded". On the question of the freedom of the press and the right to hold public meetings peacefully Prime Minister Thapa said, "The freedom enjoyed by the press in Nepal and the right to hold the public meetings without arms will be allowed and there is no question of returning to the pre-May 24 position".

Asked whether the national referendum which has just concluded was the last process of the constitutional reforms in Nepal, the prime minister said, "The process of reforms is never ending, but for the time being it appears to be final".

Asked whether he was aware of the fact that his cabinet ministers were involved in corruption and were unconcerned about the high rate of inflation, Thapa emphatically denied that his cabinet colleagues are corrupt. He said this was the allegation made by the opposition during the referendum campaign. "Had the people believed in this false propeganda by the opposition camp, people would not have given a verdict in the favour of the panchayat system. The process of controlling of inflation is still going on and it will be activised further", he said.

Opposition Comment on Results

OW150042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1805 GMT 14 May 80

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, May 14 (AFP)--Jubilant cadres of the partyless panchayat camp passed in a procession along the main thoroughfare of the city in trucks and motor bicycles to celebrate the victory in the referendum. They shouted "hail panchayat system" and "death to the multiparty". Peace prevailed in the city though anti-riot police armed with staves and rifles patrolled the streets to prevent any outward incidents.

Leaders of the banned political parties who had championed the cause of the multi-party system reacted differently to the referendum verdict. While some "accepted the verdict," others alleged large-scale rigging at the poll and held the results announced did not truly reflect these wishes of the Nepalese people. None of the three major outlawed political parties seemed to have any plan of action immediately nor are they proposing to hold just now any anti-government or anti-panchayat demonstrations.

Commenting on the results of the referendum, Nepali Congress leader B.P. Koirala, 65, said: "I accept the verdict of the referendum, however unexpected and inexplicable it may be". He continued: "I do not suspect that any large-scale rigging has taken place". Mr. Koirala said that the multi-party side had scored no "mean victory" because the 46 percent votes received by multi-party "are votes committed to democracy" and were cast by people against all kinds of hardship, even physical assaults. Asked if his party would respond to the king's call to participate in the panchayat system, Mr. Koirala said: "I would wait to see the kind of constitutional changes that the king made to reform the panchayat system to make it more suitable".

Dr. Keshar Jung Raimajhi, the president of the outlawed pro-Moscow Nepal Communist Party, said: "Although the multi-party side had lost the high percentage of the vote it had secured, it didn't it had really been defeated". [sentence as received] He said: "Democracy is an irreversible process. The results of a referendum cannot stop it, the struggle for democracy will continue".

Mr. Ganesh Man Singh, another senior leader of the Nepali Congress, Alleged rigging at poll on a very large scale. He said the political crisis in the kingdom had not been resolved by the referendum and "it will become more critical and sharper" in the days to come.

Mr Mana Mohan Adhikari, leader of outlawed pro-Beijing Nepal Communist Party also alleged that "by malpractices and tampering with ballot boxes, the panchayat side manipulated the verdict in its favour". He said he did not accept the verdict "for my part". Mr Adhikari added "two points are basic--a party system and a democratic constitution drafted by elected representatives of the Nepalese people. We will not give up these demands," he added.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Yazdi Demand for Trial 'Soon'

LD211541 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 80 p 10

[KEYHAN correspondent report on interview with former Foreign Minister and Majles Deputy-elect Ibrahim Yazdi: "To Free the Hostages Without Putting America on Trial Would Be a Historic Act of Treason"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What solution will the Majles adopt to solve the issue of the hostages?

Answer: The solution the Majles will adopt is not exactly clear, but what are certain and clear are the positions the elected deputies have clarified; and the deputies are all agreed that the hostages must stand trial. What form will the trial take and on what bases will it take place? What factors are involved? How many of the hostages will be put on trial? What aims do we wish to gain from this trial? What punishments do we envisage for those convicted? These are the issues which must be clarified. What has been said so far to the effect that the hostages must be put on trial is not enough; the issues mentioned above must also be clarified.

Parliament and the Hostages

My own belief is that the trial should start as soon as possible. I am not saying anything new: When the shah was still in America before they sent him to Panama, I showed during the course of a political analysis on the probable action America would take that America would not hand the shah over to Iran, but that sooner or later they would make him leave America, this being the only possible action that America could take. At the same time, I made suggestions as to the form the trial might take, and I believe that in accordance with this plan Iran must put America on trial, whether the deposed shah is in Egypt or elsewhere. Even supposing Mohammad Reza is handed over to Iran, it is essential, for reasons which I shall give, that America should be put on trial at the same time as the shah.

However, the trial of America should not be taken to mean the trial of the few American hostages; rather, the trial of the hostages is in reality the first step and the excuse for putting on trial the deeds of the U.S. Government in Iran over 36 years.

Zanjan Students' Statement

LD211544 Kuwait KUNA in English 1134 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 21, KUNA--Iranian students holding the U.S. hostages here since November 4, said any parliamentarians who oppose their trial would not be authorised to speak for the nation.

The warning was viewed here as a direct challenge to the newly elected Iranian Parliament which is to decide the steps to be taken in handling the hostages.

The students made the statement from the town of Zanjan, one of the fifteen locations where batches of U.S. hostages were kept since April 25.

Iran had already told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that his envoy, scheduled to arrive in Tehran within a week, will not be allowed to discuss the release of those hostages.

The students said any criticism directed against the revolutionary leadership in Iran would only be to the benefit of the United States.

As long as spiritual leader Khomeyni wanted the hostages to be tried, parliamentarians who oppose such a move would not be eligible to represent the nation, the statment said. The Parliament in Iran is due to meet on May 28 to discuss the problem of the hostages after voting on the new government.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Islamic Revolutionary Council was quoted as saying the question of U.S. hostages would be of secondary importance in the Parliament's business.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti did not say if the Islamic Revolutionary Party [words indistinct] the hostages being tried under charges of espionage for the C.I.A. or not.

WALDHEIM COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES, SANCTIONS

LD211850 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1705 GMT 21 May 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim said in London today that a new peaceful effort was needed to tackle the problem of the American hostages in Iran.

He told a press conference that force or sanctions would not solve the crisis and he was continuing to seek a negotiated settlement.

Dr Waldheim said he had discussed with the Iranian authorities the possibility of the United Nations commission returning to Iran before it finalised its report on the shah's former regime. A UN official would shortly visit Iran to discuss this further.

The secretary general, who had talks with Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington during his two-day visit, today paid a courtesy call on the queen.

ARMY JOINT STAFF STATEMENT ON AFGHAN HELICOPTER INCIDENT

LD211126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statment in connection with the violation of Iranian airspace by Afghan helicopters:

In his exalted name. At 1100 yesterday, 20 May 1980, two Afghan helicopters violated Iranian airspace in the region of Shah Kileh post. They fired on the buildings and tents of people living in the (?region), and as a result one tent and two motorcycles caught fire and were destroyed. They also opened fire on a passing motorcyclist on the road between Tayyebat and (Nesa'abad), martyred him and set the motorcycle on fire.

The Afghan helicopters then approached Shah Kileh gendarmerie post but were forced to retreat when the personnel of the above-named gendarmerie post fired back. They were forced to leave Iranian airspace.

The incident is being investigated by the border authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON UK'S REVOCATION OF SANCTIONS POLICY

LD211933 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] We now have a commentary about the change in the policy of the British Government regarding the economic blockade against Iran:

We had the news yesterday that Britain had suddenly abandoned the camp of the proponents of a trade embargo against Iran, and that it not only broke its pledge with its friends, but that it shifted the word from its big brother, Carter, from in front of its eyes to out of its sight. It will not be long before the professional rumormongers [word indistinct] and spread the word everywhere that, yes, we knew from the start that all the events of the Iranian Revolution were controlled by the British. These individuals, who are usually more than 60 years old and who still regard the British Isles, with all its present misery and misfortune, as being the same as the Great Britain of the days of their youth, are unaware that after the Mosaddeq period and following the cheating of the British by the Americans in the course of the coup of 19 August 1953, the situation in these isles deteriorated day by day, so much so that it has openly turned into an international middleman and [word indistinct], and at present too, (?all its efforts are directed at) defending one nation or government in one corner of the world at the expense of another nation or government.

Of course, a government which has been deprived, after the downfall of the Satan, of many advantages and generous royal (?handouts), cannot tolerate the unemployment of 10,000 workers and the closure of two or three can [automobile] factories which export to Iran. Hence it resorts to all kinds of frauds and tricks and eventually (?departs) from its real honorable British character and puts the blame of disobedience of the order of its overlord on the shoulders of old mother democracy, which has no choice but to listen to its sons occupying the seats of power, lest this current revenue pouring in from the Iranian side is stopped and [words indistinct].

Of course, since their excellencies are seasoned with experience, naturally they have assured the White House confidentially that if the White House does not raise the issue of trade, Britain will be an obedient servant in all other respects; be it the torture and persecution of Iranian visitors or an attack on the Iranian embassy, in both of which it has shown and shows great taste and style. In any case, notwithstanding the gradualist policy and its lack of eye-catching and revolutionary effects in the internal affairs of our country, nevertheless, on this occasion, a gradualist policy in foreign affairs suits us completely. Their colonialist excellencies themselves are gradually losing their honor and in the meantime they are proving to the world public the importance, decisiveness and uncompromising character of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The policy of divide and rule, which for centuries represented the best instrument of rule by the British colonialists throughout the world, has now been turned into a weapon against all the world colonialists, as they themselves (?ascribe to) the Iranian Government, without any intention by the latter to resort to any such policy, the same divide-and-rule policy, and they are at daggers drawn among themselves. As they themselves say: Even if only one of the industrial countries refuses to (?honor) its words and promises, the rest will lose their courage and, in order to prevent it from profiting, they will inevitably rush at each others' throat and prefer the lining of their pockets to pledges and promises.

In the midst of all this, Jimmy Carter, sitting alone in his White House, looks with amazement at this tangle and despairs at the thought of having such spineless allies and regrets all the assistance the U.S. Government gave all these years to these cowardly friends, happily thinking that, in time of hardship, they would rush to its help with all their hearts and souls and would save its honor.

SWEDISH ENVOY RULES OUT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD211042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0949 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the new Swedish ambassador to Tehran has met the Iranian minister of agriculture and rural development. During this meeting the ambassador emphasized that the Swedish Government will not join in any economic sanctions against Iran.

This meeting, which took place in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, was held for the purpose of introduction. The new Swedish ambassador announced that his government is ready to cooperate with Iran in various field of agriculture and livestock husbandry. He provided the Iranian minister of agriculture with information about the export and production of dairy products, poultry, vegetables, meat, butter, cheese and eggs.

The supervisor of the public relations office of the Ministry of Agriculture, asked about the details of these talks, told the Central News Bureau that in reply to a question as to what facilities Sweden possesses in the field of fishing fleets and cold-storage trucks, the Swedish ambassador had said: We have vast and sufficient facilities in both fields and if you give us more information about your requirements, we can provide you with more information [about what we have].

The Swedish ambassador also referred to the medicine needed by our country and said: Sweden has a pharmaceutical agency in Iran and can provide all the medicine required by Iran. The Swedish ambassador once again emphasized that the Swedish Government will not join in any economic sanctions against Iran.

COMMERCE, DEVELOPMENT TREATY SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD210941 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 May 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Following Talks Between the Two Countries, Iran and Poland Sign Treaty on Technical and Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The commercial and economic talks between Iran and Poland which began at the start of this week have ended, and a treaty was signed yesterday afternoon by the two countries involving commercial transactions and technical and economic cooperation. The treaty was signed on behalf of Iran by Commerce Ministry Foreign Under Secretary Shoja'eddin Fattahi, and for Poland by that country's Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Under Secretary of State Antoni Karas.

Under the new agreement, there will be an expansion in the volume of trade between the two countries, and Poland will do its utmost to procure many of the goods required by Iran.

Poland has also declared its readiness to cooperate with Iran in the field of petrochemical industries, paint manufacture, shipbuilding, the manufacture of agricultural machinery, road construction, the building of power stations and the creation of small village industries, as well as the training of specialist experts required for these industries.

Elsewhere, the agreement between Iran and Poland envisages the expansion of cooperation between the two countries' banks and in transport, especially shipping, and also fishing.

During his stay in Iran, the Polish under secretary met and talked with the minister of commerce, oil, agriculture and rural development, and industry and mines, the general manager of the Central Bank and a number of other state authorities. Our correspondent's report states that during the talks between the two countries' delegations, the Polish authorities requested oil purchases from Iran in quantities they required, proposing a 10-year agreement for this purpose. With the announcement of the agreement between Iran and Poland, it is still not known whether the proposal for the purchase of more oil by Poland has been accepted by the Iranian authorities.

JAPANESE SAFETY, ASSETS IN PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT GUARANTEED

OW210113 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Tehran May 20 KYODO--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said here Tuesday that Iran will guarantee the safety and assets of Japanese nationals taking part in the joint Japan-Iranian project to build a giant petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeini.

He also told Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co, (ICOC), the Japanese investment firm formed by the Mitsui group for the project, that Iran will not rely only on Japanese contractors for carrying out the project in the future.

Yamashita, who is currently visiting Iran, met with Mo'infar in order to explain to him the agreement reached between Yamashita and Amir Nasser Koohyar, the Iranian Government's representative in Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), last Sunday on resumption of work on the project, suspended since last year.

IJPC is the joint venture formed to build the complex.

At their meeting, Yamashita and Koohyar agreed that IJPC should prepare a program for resumption of work on all of the 13 plants to be built for the complex and to present it to the 28 Japanese contractors.

It was also agreed that if the Japanese contractors refuse to agree to resume the work, contractors of other countries also will be invited to take part in the project.

Mo'infar told Yamashita that it was important to resume work on all of the 13 plants.

When viewed from a long-range perspective, he said the Japanese and Iranians, as Asians, should cooperate with each other by overcoming difficulties.

As to uneasiness harbored by the Japanese contractors over the political situation in Iran, Mo'infar asked Yamashita to inform the presidents of the contracting firms that Iran will guarantee the safety and assets of the Japanese taking part in the project.

But he said that under the new formula decided, Iran will not depend only on the Japanese contractors for carrying out the project.

Yamashita was due to leave Tehran for home Tuesday night.

ENVOY TO MOSCOW SPEAKS ON AVOIDING U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY

LD211539 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 May 80 p 9

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Dr Mohammad Mokri: 'The Vienna Talks Should Be Followed Carefully'"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY prior to his return to his post in Moscow, Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri referred to the talks being held in Vienna in the following terms:

"Although the Soviet leaders have stressed that they will not make a secret agreement against Iran, these talks must be followed carefully."

In reply to the question: What should be done to prevent Iran being caught up in American-Soviet rivalry? Mokri said:

Since we remain true to our principles of nonalliance and act decisively in this regard, it is our desire to employ all our political, economic and social institutions for the preservation of independence, national rule, and Islamic, human principles, as well as for the assistance of the deprived nations which have suffered and experienced imperialism. Our struggle with one of the powers, then, should not be taken to mean that we are allied to the other great power bloc, and thus our struggle with America has not been undertaken in order to please the Soviet Government. Our failure to reach agreement with the Soviet Government and the particular stance we have adopted toward it should not please the American Government, nor should it lead the latter to believe that we have adopted this stance in order to please Western nations and the enemies of the Soviet Union.

We judge every matter logically and fundamentally and we act in conformity with the interests of our Islamic Revolution. We try to stop those who, through the use of injurious and even ignorant methods, are continually trying to set us against others.

We make the decisions, not the extreme right or leftist groups which cunningly pretend to support the Islamic Revolution but do not believe in the Islamic ideology.

Today the superpower America and its agents are confronting our revolution, and they imagine that they are threatening our existence.

By using everything that we possess, we are preparing to wage a great holy war, but we shall not seek help from another superpower; while preserving friendly relations with other countries we shall not give them the right to interfere. The American Government would be very pleased if, in the face of its economic and military threats, we made the mistake of involving the Soviet Union. This is not even in the interests of the Soviet Union. It is possible that political weakness on our part may tempt certain Soviet politicians into making the error of imagining that they will be able to secure a foothold here under the pretext of aiding us and fighting America.

QOTBZADEH CALLS FOR 'FRIENDS OF ISRAEL' BOYCOTT

BK191309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 May (AFP)--Iran will ask countries attending the Islamic conference to join an economic boycott of "friends of Israel," Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today.

Mr Qotbzadeh told newsmen here that this was only a "beginning."

At present, the Muslim world boycotts private companies dealing with Israel.

IRAQI ISLAMIC GROUP SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

JN211903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 May 80

[Message sent by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. To the Islamic foreign ministers conference, Pakistan.

May the peace of God be upon you. If your conference, like the rest of the conferences, is supposed to deal with the Islamic nation's affairs and problems, then you should, as Muslims, consider the horrible tragedy of our Muslim people in Iraq. For more than 12 years now, the Iraqi people have been subjected to the ugliest forms of torture and terrorism at the hands of the racist, backward and agent regime.

Brother conferees, you should learn that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is no different from and is as malicious and horrible as the Zionist regime in Israel, the communism in Afghanistan and imperialism everywhere. Actually, this regime is the most barbaric and the most savage.

If Zionism is usurping the Palestinians' land, if communism is imposing a certain economic and political regime on Afghanistan and if imperialism is defending its economic interests, this Ba'thist, racist, backward and agent regime is not satisfied with any of these practices. This regime is forcing a tyrant hegemony upon Iraq, using violence to impose a strange and backward regime on Iraq, usurping Iraq's fortunes, humiliating the people's integrity, seizing the people's will and freedom and preventing the people from performing their Islamic rites and worship.

Recently, this regime deported some 35 thousand Muslim Iraqi citizens from their houses, farms and stores. It deported them to Iran unjustly and without giving them the chance to take their property, even their clothes. The regime did this on the pretext that the citizens' ancestors 17 times removed were of Iranian origin. Such a thing is not happening either in Palestine or in Afghanistan, nor in any other part of the world.

Foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, Muslims everywhere. The Iraqi people and the Islamic civilization are now subject to a comprehensive war of annihilation at the hands of the ruling Ba'thist, crusader, Zionist and malicious regime in Iraq. The jails are full of tens of thousands of innocent youth. Guillotines are worn out and flooded with the blood of martyrs.

We call upon you to save the oppressed Muslim people and the Islamic civilization in Iraq. The honorable prophet Muhammad says: He who hears a person appealing "Oh, Muslims," and does not answer his appeal, is not a Muslim. Now, the Iraqi people are calling upon you. Will anyone listen and answer this call?

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq.

QOTBZADEH SPEAKS ON FORMING COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN220648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in a statement which was reported by AFP from Islamabad that Iran will only hold contacts with the Afghan Government in the latter's capacity as one of the concerned disputing sides, like the Muslim Mojahedin, and not in its capacity as a legitimate government.

Qotbzadeh, who was speaking in the lobbies of the conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, added: If an invitation is extended to Iran to participate in the committee which Pakistan proposed to form in order to find a solution to the Afghan issue, then Iran will agree to participate.

The foreign minister expressed the belief that this committee will (?enjoy) [words indistinct] complete privileges.

The foreign minister reiterated that the Babrak Karmal regime will be considered as one of the disputing sides and not as a legitimate government in Afghanistan.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON REBEL VICTORIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Six Soviet Tanks Destroyed

JN190628 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The National Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that its revolutionaries planted several mines in the Nimruz region. The mines later exploded and destroyed six Soviet tanks.

The front's spokesman told PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in Zahedan that this operation was conducted under the leadership of Haj (Muhammad Halim Khan). He added that the front is now displaying parts of the destroyed tanks in its office in Zahedan.

Clashes in Herat

JN211826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Afghan Islamic Party condemned the violation of Iranian airspace by the agent Kabul regime's planes and expressed its indignation at this operation.

On another level, the Afghan Islamic Party announced that six Soviet soldiers were killed in bloody battles that took place at the Qandahar Gate in the city of Herat. Reports say that a unit belonging to the Herat camp surrendered with all of its equipment to the Muslim mojahedin.

In another report, the Afghan Islamic Party announced that four members of [word indistinct] party were killed in the region of Shah Anjir in Helmand Province during clashes between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the agents of the (?Karmal) Party. The report adds that the mojahidin are now in control of the Shah Anjir region and that the green banners of Islam are now fluttering over the region's buildings.

UNIDENTIFIED PLAN VIOLATES AIRSPACE 20 MAY

GF211355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The Corps of the Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr has announced that an unidentified plane flying at a high altitude violated Iran's airspace yesterday morning. The plane was forced to return to Iraqi territory after being fired on by a naval patrol group of the Revolution Guards.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT OF LEBANESE SHI'ITE DELEGATION

Meeting With Beheshti

JN2123037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Leading an Amal Movement delegation, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council of Lebanon, met at the Ministry of Justice today with Ayatollah Beheshti, Revolution Council member and chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran.

During the 30-minute meeting, the two sides discussed the current position and problems of the Amal Movement and the importance of supporting the brother Muslims in Lebanon, in order to protect the Islamic renaissance and the role of Islam in achieving its objectives.

Dr Beheshti said during the meeting that the reasons behind the triumph of the Islamic Revolution of Iran are that the revolution works to serve God's orders and the people's interests and that it is based on the people's love of martyrdom. Without this belief, spirit, enthusiasm and love of sacrifice, the achievements and triumph of the revolution would have been impossible.

Through its clear and well-defined objectives and through its well-organized political, social and military organizations, we hope that the Amal Movement will achieve victory and continue to work in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

Address By Khomeyni

JN212004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The official spokesman for the Amal Movement stated the following in Tehran: Before noon on Tuesday, 20 May, leader of the Islamic nation Imam Khomeyni received the Amal Movement delegation led by His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams Ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council, in his humble place of residence in northern Tehran. The meeting was characterized by a special paternal attention, evident in the time offered, which the imam rarely gives to other delegations and figures due to the critical circumstances and the sensitivity of his health. It was also characterized by the imam's obvious concern over the continued absence of Scholar as-Sadar and his great pain at what happened to ayatollah martyr Baqir as-Sadr. The Amal Movement spokesman added: The leader imam listened to three main points raised by the delegation:

1. The issue of Scholar Musa as-Sadr and his two colleagues, the continued ambiguity shrouding their destiny and the need to end this issue decisively, especially now that it is within Iran's ability.

2. The plotting of Israel and its agents against the Muslims generally and southern Lebanon in particular, in addition to support of the steadfastness of the people in southern Lebanon in facing Israel and the Camp David alliance.

3. The uprising of the Muslims in the world in defense of their principles and existence.

His eminence the leader imam replied with the following talk of guidance: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For several years, I have been concentrating on and stressing the danger that Israel poses to the Islamic states and the fact that its expansionist aims are not confined to Jerusalem and Palestine, but have much greater objectives. Israel is linked with the United States, and the United States and the oppressor states intend to dominate all states. As for Lebanon, we consider it part of us: You are we and we are you. There is no barrier between us. I can say that As-Sadr, may God preserve him, was under my care and holds the status of my dear son. I hope that God will return him to us safely. I am very sorry that he is not present among us at this time. The Muslims in Lebanon and elsewhere must be alert and united. At this stage of Islam, the Islamic peoples must not live in the state of disruption in which they lived in the past. Unity is essential, so that all will be one body. This age is an age of the policy of the tyrant states, which have spread in every corner of the world. In the face of this, the Islamic political stands must be united, in order to prevail in every place where Muslims are present.

The Muslim peoples, thanks be to God, are vigilant today and if I despair over most countries, I do not despair for the Muslim peoples. All Muslim peoples must unite and march under the banner of Islam and the rule of the Koran. The number of Muslims is about a billion, thanks be to God, and the Muslims' wealth is great and their abilities are good, thanks be to God. But there is a problem caused by the colonialists: They work through deceptive information and colonialist upbringing to rear Muslim youth in a manner that makes them lose their character and originality and live a state of absolute self-despair. This intellectual and cultural upbringing, which rendered our sons followers of either the East or West, is the great illness and threatening danger. Those who propagate for the East or West in our countries are only the graduates of these universities, which have robbed them of their characters and made them believe that they are nothing. Therefore, they have to run after either the East or the West. Yes, our catastrophe lies in this culture. If the Muslim youth are divided between the East and West, most of our youth in Iran were among the followers of the United States and the West. It is the duty of all Muslims, of the Muslim scholars, intellectuals and orators, to work hard to awaken the Muslim peoples. We have our own culture and, in the past, this culture was exported abroad and the world's peoples benefited from it. They took from us, learned, wrote and benefited from us. Our culture is the richest of all cultures. But as 'Amr ibn 'Abd Yakrib az-Zubaydi said: I have lent you the sword and not the arm. Thus, when we received this culture we did not use it well.

Islam offers everything that benefits humanity and the holy Koran contains all that humanity needs, but the Muslims have deserted the Koran. The nation must be awakened and alerted to Islam and the Koran. You see how our Muslim people in Iran have changed to another pattern as a result of their religious perception. They were able to stand in the face of bullets, facing death unarmed. This miraculous transformation was the main reason for our victory. Yes, with the strength, depth and sincerity of faith, the disarmed people can face the whole world.

I still recall that when I was in Paris, most of the efforts at mediation undertaken to postpone my travel to Iran or cancel it were done by the United States. They used to come and talk to me as bargainers or the like. Their persistence and attempts increased and grew stronger after Bakhtiar became a prime minister, as he imagined. From our enemies' persistence that I should not travel I realized that there was a benefit to traveling and I was determined to do so.

They said that the airport was closed, but I said it must be opened. How could they not keep it closed? The thing that perplexed and puzzled them was simply the openness of Islam and the Koran, which results in the desire to be martyred for the sake of God.

The Muslims must realize that they have an independent character, that they have a state and that they must prevent any ideological trend that harms their existence. The call for an ideology to supplant Islam in the Muslim countries is evidence of agentry and of connections with the foreigner. The Muslims must return to the state they were in at the dawn of Islam, when they were able to defeat atheism, although they possessed nothing but their belief in God. They lacked all necessary equipment; nevertheless, they accomplished the miracles that were recorded proudly for them by history. Today, despite their wealth and the aspects of power they possess, the Muslims are in the condition you see them in because they are dispersed and divided into factions.

The Muslims must unite and stand hand in hand in the face of the oppressor states. They must also trust in the knowledge that victory will be on their side, God willing. We in the Islamic Republic and with our small number, in contrast to the number of atheists, are determined to continue our confrontation. Our goal is not to achieve victory at all. Our goal is to carry out our legitimate duty and plead the excuse of God.

I was told in some of the stages preceding the victory of Islam in Iran that we have to concede to some of the demands upon us, but I used to refuse that constantly because we were in the arena of jihad. If we triumphed, thanks be to God; if we were martyred, thanks be to God, too, because we would then have won one of the two virtues and behaved according to our legitimate duty. When we are committed to our creed and principles we will be triumphant, even though we are martyred. The Muslims must proceed from this starting point in facing the great challenges threatening them, particularly in Palestine. We hope that the day will come when we pray with you and with As-Sadr in Jerusalem, God willing. The defeatists do not imagine that anyone can confront the oppressor states, feeling that such confrontation is impossible. Still, we have revolutions against these states here and there. There is the negroes' revolution in the United States, there is the Islamic revolution in Iraq and the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan, as well as other revolutions in various parts of the world.

All Muslims, wherever they are, must rise and unite. I ask almighty God to inspire the Muslims to work for unity of opinion, in order to confront the oppressor tyrant states and to win. I also ask the almight to grant all Muslims victory, might, dignity and sovereignty.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

KHOMEYNI APPROVES SUNNI UNIVERSITY FOR KORDESTAN

JN180956 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received Scholar Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday.

At the end of the meeting, Montazeri told the press that he and the imam had discussed the proposal to establish an Islamic university in Baluchestan Va Sistan, that is in Kordestan, where the majority of our brothers are of the Sunni sect. The university will be entrusted to teach theology according to the four Sunni creeds in addition to the Al-Ja'fari creed. This will provide more understanding and unity.

His eminence added that this proposal met with the support and approval of the nation's imam.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GOVERNOR OF EAST AZARBAYJAN

LD211204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Engineer Gharavi, governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan Province, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic. After the meeting, the governor general of eastern Azarbayjan said in a brief interview: I described the developments and the situation in the region to the imam, and the imam asked questions about conditions in the region. Afterwards he prayed to great God to grant us success in our efforts to serve in that region better than ever.

BANI-SADR TOURS GAS INSTALLATIONS, DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Visit to Borujen

LD211250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0946 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondents on the spot, this morning Dr Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country, together with the oil minister and other authorities went to Esfahan, Chahar Mahal-e Bakhtiyari, Kohkiluyeh and Boyr Ahmad to visit gas distribution projects. After his visit to Esfahan Dr Bani-Sadr visited the gas distribution project in Borujen.

The authority in charge of the Borujen gas distribution plant said in a report: Considering the discontinuation of gas supplies to the Soviet Union and the plan that gas should be used in Iran, the distribution of gas in cities and villages has begun. For this reason by the beginning of the winter of the current year, the operation to supply 200 commercial and domestic consumers in Borujen will be completed.

After visiting the gas distribution plants in Borujen and its nearby villages, Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage arrived an hour ago in the city of Yasuj, capital of Kohkiluyeh and Boyr Ahmad, to visit the city's gas distribution centers. This visit is still continuing.

Visit to Esfahan Refinery

LD220553 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and those accompanying him left for Yasuj, the capital city of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province, after inspecting the gas installations in the province of Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari.

After inspecting the gas installations near Yasuj, the president arrived in the city and at the entrance of the city he was welcomed by a large number of people. Then, Dr Bani-Sadr gave a speech to the gathering of the people of Yasuj. The president and his companions left Yasuj by helicopter for Esfahan.

According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president and his companions arrived at Esfahan oil refinery at 1730 and were warmly welcomed by the workers and administrative staff of this refinery. They then took part in a gathering of the workers and administrative staff of this refinery.

After the speech by workers' representative, the president of our country said:

It is the source of great pleasure to see today that our call for work and effort has not been without results. The attempt to save the society from threats and from animosity and hatred and to put it on the path of construction is not a useless attempt.

In another part of his speech, the president said: Today, one cannot continue the revolution with words, just as our great revolution would not have been possible by words alone. The self-sacrifice of our martyrs, the incessant protests of our people throughout the country and their brave resistance defeated that regime.

Continuing his speech, the president said:

We have seen today the change in the morale and attitude of these people. We hope that the people's faith in their own ability will become widespread. It is not like before, when people folded their arms and expected strangers to give us wornout or new machinery as an act of mercy.

Then the president and his companions inspected the various parts of Esfahan refinery and in each part necessary explanations were given by the appropriate officials. Then the president and his companions returned to Esfahan by helicopter and left by air at 1900 for Tehran.

Yasuj Speech on Rebuilding Country

GF211837 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, arrived in Yasuj this morning and was welcomed by the people. During his trip to the Province of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad today, the president was accompanied by Engineer Mo'infar, the oil minister, and Engineer Bazargan, member of the Revolution Council and representative-elect to the Iranian Parliament. After their arrival in Yasuj, the president and his entourage were welcomed by the governor of the Province of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad as well as local administrative officials. Later, the president and his companions visited and inspected the gas network project of Zir-e Pol, which is to be fed by the second line of the nationwide gas network.

Our correspondent reports that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr spoke today on the necessity for a sense of unity and the need for an increase in production. We draw your attention to part of the speech by our country's president delivered in Yasuj: [begin recording]

An Islamic scholar by the name of Ibn-e Khaldun is of the opinion that large cities are exposed to corruption. In these cities the people eventually stop taking the initiative and halt (?production) and turn to corruption. The people lose their human characteristics. And when an urban society moves toward corruption and decadence, the rural residents and people in the remote and isolated areas--those places which have not yet moved away from nature, from production, from initiative, from joy and from constructive ideas--rise up and cleanse the country of corruption. They rush to large cities and invade them, and through this invasion they purge and cleanse these large cities of corruption and lay the foundation for a new government, and this new government changes the past policies.

Thus, perhaps the reason the young engineers, technicians, workers and all of you have selected this region--where the process of our wealth being plundered by foreign lands is being stopped so that all that wealth can flow to internal regions, to our own cities--is because you wish to renew the old tradition by which all of you can become the authorities, the leaders and pioneers of a true cultural revolution in an ancient land which is our beloved country of Iran.

You men and women of this region must no longer behave like the citizens of large urban areas, complaining constantly about shortages and haves or have-nots. By cultural revolution, I mean that you should get together and sit down to see what opportunities you possess, what power and ability you have, and how you can create these possibilities and capabilities in order to bring about proper changes in your own surroundings and milieu.

Naturally, the new government is a government which will render all types of assistance to all active peoples with initiative to the best of its ability.

I hope to God that you will develop and rebuild this country in such a way that the national budget will no longer consist of only oil revenue. Instead, it will consist of the results and fruit of your hard work and struggle. So, if the governor of your province discusses with us the problems and shortcomings of your region, we can also discuss with him the problems and deficiencies of the rest of the country. He can then realize that he has a much fuller hand [more funds] than we do, and if he can, he is the one who should assist us. Therefore, my dear brothers and sisters, there is nothing we can do unless all of you roll up your sleeves and start rebuilding.

In an Islamic revolution, merely replacing a person named "the shah" with another person titled "president" will not accomplish much. A genuine and true revolution is when the people in this world can see that the people in this country have embarked upon hard work and struggle. As soon as they realized that this homeland belongs to them, they made every effort through their hard work to rebuild and develop this country.

If you have a water shortage in your region, do not wait for the central government and necessary funds. Although ample facilities and assistance have been included in the budget for the provinces and their powers have been expanded, other assistance more important than the funds and appropriations in the budget has been given to them. That assistance consists of the fact that in one special item of the national budget it is specified that the banks should use the portion which was called the private sector in the past to replace it with the public and government portion. They should take the small savings and utilize them in various parts of the country for the purpose of reinvesting various projects so that, God willing, they can all be productive. [sentence as heard] So, it is better that the governor, instead of coming to us, should immediately prepare his projects and make use of the bank officials by taking their capital and reinvesting it to start up projects with God's help. [shouts of approval]

When I descended from the helicopter, I saw that the Khuzestan gendarmerie commander was present. He is a very energetic person with a pleasant face and does not consider any problem too complicated. Thus, we will give him an assignment right now: to cooperate with the governor in solving the problems. And the gendarmerie commander should make use of his serious and conscientious personnel by bringing them here so that the people of this region can have complete peace of mind as far as security and safety are concerned. [end recording]

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI, AHMAD KHOMEYNI

LD221024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, this morning Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his residence.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and which lasted for 1 hour, Dr Bani-Sadr briefed the imam on the latest developments in the country. At the end of the meeting, Dr Bani-Sadr answers a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's question about his views on the recent executions and the intense campaign against narcotics led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali. He said: In principle, those who sow corruption on earth must be seriously investigated. The judicial aspect of the form of this investigation is something which does not concern me.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent regarding Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's meeting with the imam today, said: Discussions were held concerning the situation of the Revolution Guards Corps, the developments in Kordestan and the army. Mr Bani-Sadr commended the operations of the Revolution Guards Corps and the Army in Kordestan.

The same report says that Dr Bani-Sadr also presented a report on his recent visit to Esfahan and Borujen to the leader of the revolution during the meeting today.

EX-PREMIER BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION, CURRENT REGIME

LD201205 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 10-16 May 80 pp 1-3

[Interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpor Bakhtiar given to AL-MAJALLAH correspondent in Paris: "After the Abortive U.S. Attempt To Rescue the Hostages"]

[Text] This exclusive interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister before the shah's downfall and Ayatollah Khomeyni's return, took place at his Paris suburban home after the abortive U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages. The talk began with this operation and his view of it. He said: We must speak about this subject very clearly. The Iranians have no right to hold the U.S. diplomats as hostages because such action is not endorsed by any religion, ethics or international law, particularly since those hostages are paying the price of mistakes committed by others. From the beginning President Carter sought all political and diplomatic means and efforts to free his citizens and knocked on all doors--the United Nations, friendly countries and private contacts--but all these efforts were in vain. Since President Carter is primarily and directly responsible for the safety of his citizens, he had to use the last arrow in his quiver, that is, to try to free the American hostages by force, and this was what he did. My personal opinion on this matter is frankly this: If the U.S. military attempt to free the hostages is viewed in strictly humanitarian terms, then I public support it, because the holding of hostages as it is being done in Tehran is, as I have already said, an action of which nobody approves. The United States cannot leave its citizens held in this manner indefinitely. But if the U.S. military action is aimed at occupying Iran or harming its people, then I do not approve of it and will never accept it.

[Question] But such military attempts could cause many casualties, both American and Iranian, and could lead to something more serious and dangerous.

[Answer] That is, unfortunately, true and would probably lead the whole world to a terrible war. But the blame for this will fall on Imam Khomeyni and those around him, because their irresponsible action is jeopardizing the security of Iran and the world's.

[Question] Let us go back to your political activities. Recently you visited Iraq. What were the reasons for that visit and what were its results, particularly since it took place at a time when relations between Iraq and Iran seemed very tense.

[Answer] My visit to Iraq was in response to an official invitation by President Saddam Husayn. It is natural that I should respond to any invitation I receive and which I believe is useful. My movements are not restricted by anybody. If I receive an invitation from the Saudi Arabian kingdom, for example, I will accept it very gladly. I also wish stability to be restored in Lebanon, so that I can visit Beirut and reminisce over the good old times of my schooldays in the An-Nasirah lycee, where I spent 4 years. My visit to Iraq took place before Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr was murdered. I personally do not believe that there is any dispute between Iran and Iraq. There is indeed Imam Khomeyni's attitude and his incitement against the Iraqi regime. Inciting peoples against their regimes is an irresponsible action. Any self-respecting government or regime refrains from such methods against others. Moreover, the inhabitants of Iraq are Muslims above all. The fact that they belong to the Sunni or Shi'ite sect does not deny the fact that they are the sons of the same country. By what right do the Iranians ask the Shi'ites in Iraq to abandon the present regime in their country and join Khomeyni and his group? Is this reasonable? I met Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and we discussed these points most frankly. I also told the Iraqi president that we have been neighbors since the dawn of history and will continue to be neighbors despite all the passing clouds in relations between our countries. It is not easy for people to change their neighbors, so we must respect our neighbors, not interfere in their affairs, and sincerely seek to consolidate good relations with them. Khomeyni's provocations led the Iraqi president to cite the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah [when Arab armies beat Persian Army in 637 AD]. This was unfortunate indeed because, even if we are compelled to attack Khomeyni and refute his allegations, we must not hurt the Iranian people's feelings. But I also blame Khomeyni here.

[Question] You stated that the present regime in Iran cannot continue and is bound to fall sooner or later. Do you still believe that it will fall?

[Answer] Its downfall is not a matter connected with my belief only. All that has been happening in Iran since the establishment of the "Islamic Republic" signals the downfall of this regime. The continuously deteriorating economic situation, the exacerbating financial crisis, the industrial recession, the spread of anarchy, the lack of security and the risings by minorities and all the other negative phenomena will not prolong the life of this regime, which wants to take Iran back 14 centuries. Despite the recent elections, none of these problems has been dealt with. Even if there were the will to deal with them, on what basis can this be done? Thousands of engineers, technicians, doctors, financial and industrial experts and managers of banks and firms have left Iran because of the instability and insecurity. How can the country resume its progress without all these specialists? Can the religious men replace them? And added to all this is the state of breakdown in the Iranian Army.

[Question] Do you believe that you can play a specific role in Iran and, if so, in what manner can you play it?

[Answer] This regime must go. It is the outcome of religious zealotry. Religious zealotry does not build a state. Khomeyni has no clear political or economic program and, therefore, has nothing to offer to rescue Iran from the catastrophe. Every one of us must play whatever role he can in order to end the serious anarchy in which Iran is wallowing. All the conscious citizens among our people must break their silence, come together and work sincerely and boldly to enlighten the citizens and restore the country to normalcy. As far as I am personally concerned, I have my own political program and I began implementing some of its clauses during the short period when I was in office. This program responds to the aspirations of the Iranian people from the far left to the supporters of monarchy. I can briefly state the basic points of my program, in which I see Iran's deliverance from the present situation in the following manner:

1--The restoration of security and public safety for all citizens by eliminating centers of power, fighting corruption, and promoting an atmosphere of reassurance and democracy in order to encourage the return of all the specialists and educated people who left the country.

2--The activation of the economy and its reorganization on a sound basis which will achieve social justice and eliminate the monopolies, speculation and privilege that existed under the shah and which will exist at present.

3--The formation of a genuine constituent assembly that can give Iran a modern and sound constitution reflecting the Iranian people's aspirations and save the country from returning to the atmosphere of the middle ages.

4--The achievement of a quiet and studied social development that will not rock existing social and religious conditions but will seek to liberate these conditions from their state of corruption and backwardness and from beliefs that hamper the progress and development of nations.

In the field of foreign policy my program is based on making Iran neutral. When speaking about neutrality it must be pointed out that there is no such a thing as absolute "neutrality." By making Iran neutral I mean keeping it away from any military links with any foreign state or with any bloc of countries. Then we must strengthen our ties with all countries without exception, especially the countries neighboring Iran, foremost among which are the gulf states.

[Question] Is it to be understood that your desire to establish good relations with Iran's neighbors will, if you assume power, lead you to return the three islands (the Great and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa) to their Arab owners?

Sitting up straight and speaking firmly, Bakhtiar said:

[Answer] The question of the three islands in my view is insignificant and absolutely meaningless. The crisis raised over this matter is entirely fabricated. These small islands are arid and have no economic or strategic value whatever. Therefore I consider that the raising of this issue by this or that party is a kind of senseless game of bid and counterbid. It is easy to deal with this matter at any time.

[Question] Have you any contacts with the Arab countries?

[Answer] Yes, I have contacts with most of the Arab countries, with the exception of those supporting Khomeyni. They are friendly relations, and I believe that the majority of the Arab countries, despite their fraternal attitude toward the Iranian people, are not on good terms with Khomeyni, who is continuously threatening those countries with exporting his "revolution" to them andinciting their Islamic peoples against their rulers. I am anxious to strengthen friendly relations with the Arab countries and with all countries, because as proponents of clear political principles we need moral support. When those countries become acquainted with my political views, then they will definitely give me the support I need, because the continuation of this state of anarchy and fanaticism threatens stability and security in the area and possibly throughout the world.

[Question] Do these relations include President as-Sadat?

[Answer] No, never. But if there are no contacts between As-Sadat and myself, it does not mean that I have something against him. I am not unaware that As-Sadat is a "problem" for the Arab world, but I have no right to intervene between one Arab state and another in order to widen the differences between them. If I were to intervene, it would be to bring views closer and to help in removing the causes of difference. The best policy in my view is that in which Nehru believed, and which says "live and let live." That is my personal political philosophy too. I do not intervene in a dispute or take part in any matter unless I am sure that my intervention or participation is useful.

[Question] And with the former shah?

[Answer] There is absolutely no relationship between myself and the shah--that is, since he left Iran. I am sure that the former shah will not return to Iran in any way whatever. I also do not think that the monarchy will return. Should it return, however, it will not be as it was before.

[Question] Do you believe that the West should welcome the establishment of a regime different from Khomeyni's in Iran?

[Answer] Yes. Its economic interests aside, the West would welcome the emergence of another regime because Khomeyni's regime is irresponsible and unnatural. Because of the oppression and injustice they suffered during the shah's regime, the people of Iran believed in Khomeyni at the beginning, but now everybody realizes that faith in Khomeyni has begun to weaken and diminish, and contemplation of a bleak destiny has begun to replace religious zeal. Undoubtedly, the West will be happy if a balanced regime emerges in Iran that will help to ease the present tension in the world.

[Question] Do you not see the Communist Tudeh Party perhaps becoming the biggest beneficiary of this disturbed situation?

[Answer] The shah banned the establishment of political parties. There can be no democracy without political parties. Therefore, when the shah left a great vacuum appeared in the Iranian arena. Since only the "Allah Party" existed, it was natural for that party to attempt to fill the vacuum, at least for a time. In addition to the "Hezb-e Eslami" there are in Iran at present two leftist tendencies: The first is based on liberal thinking independent of Moscow and Beijing and resembles to a certain extent democratic socialism as applied in some Western European countries; the second tendency is communist and has direct link with Moscow, from which it receives its instructions. This second tendency is represented by the Tudeh Party. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that the Tudeh Party, after the weakness and disintegration it suffered, has benefited tremendously from the present situation. It pretended to support Khomeyni in order to be able to reorganize its ranks, strengthen its internal structure and expand as much as possible among the various class of the people. It has achieved important progress in this direction. Therefore, I believe beyond doubt that it is fervently waiting for the disappearance of Khomeyni. It wishes his disappearance so that it will have the opportunity to take power.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a possibility of the Tudeh Party succeeding in its plan?

[Answer] As I have said, the Tudeh is the only party at present which is distinguished by its strong organization. With the continuing political vacuum, I believe it possible that it will succeed. Khomeyni's experience with the Tudeh is similar to Mossadeq's experience with the same party. At the beginning, the Tudeh Party pretended to support Mossadeq, just as it is now pretending to support Khomeyni, but in both cases its aspiration has been to implement its political plan inspired by Moscow.

[Question] The last question concerns your political activities. Months ago, you announced that a political movement would be established in Paris. Has this movement or party been established? What aims will it seek to achieve?

[Answer] There is no political party. It is merely a political movement based on the political program to which I referred earlier. A number of thinkers, intelligentsia and middle bourgeoisie could rally around this program, which will then attract some Iranian tribes. Bakhtiar smiled and said: Do not forget that I come from the Khatiari tribe, which is the biggest in Iran.

[Question] We know that.

[Answer] This program therefore aims eventually to rally the largest possible number of Iranian citizens. It also aims to close the gap among the various classes of the people and to eliminate social differences. The human aspect is the strongest aspect of this program, so it is directed more toward the needy and the middle classes than toward the rich. In the final analysis it is a kind of socialism--democratic socialism, specifically. I believe that the most difficult phase that might face us is getting the people accustomed to sound democracy, especially after a long period of injustices under the shah's regime and also after the present state of anarchy and exploitation of the masses' faith and emotions.

We thanked Bakhtiar and stood up to bid him goodbye. He also stood up. We told him: We observed the presence of strong guard around your house. Do you feel any danger threatening your life?

He replied smiling: Anything can happen. However, I am not one of those who fear death because I am a believer. Fate is in God's hand. Khomeyni's group, like their leader, will stop at nothing. It is natural to take precautions in such a situation, especially since I firmly believe in performing the task to which I have dedicated myself--the salvation of my people and country from complete collapse.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON FORMING JUDICIAL COUNCIL

LD212114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the head of the country's Supreme Court and a member of the Revolution Council, speaking today in a press interview, answered questions put to him by reporters.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, answering a question about the leadership council, said: From the time when members of the guardian council were first appointed, it has been said that one of their first duties was to deal with the laws and regulations governing the election of people's religious representatives to complete the members of the leadership council. Since this matter should be dealt with as soon as possible, it should be given priority. In fact they have come to this issue a little late; they should have thought of this much earlier.

The head of the country's Supreme Court, speaking about the Supreme Judicial Council, said: Two members of the Supreme Judicial Council have been appointed. The head of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general of the country, according to the Constitution, are appointed following confirmation by the leader.

Dr Beheshti, answering a question put to him about the Kordestan issue, said: In Kordestan rifles should be put down, arms should be handed over to the government and the government is responsible to take steps to insure the welfare of the people. The people of this region should be given the same rights as the people of other regions and provinces. If the people of Kordestan want to be granted more rights than those of the people of Yazd, Kerman and Khorasan, then one should ask why. Is there any difference between provinces? They are asking for the same rights as other provinces. The government should be asked why they are not granted these rights. If they want more then they should be asked what they want, why and for what reason. All the people of this country are treated equally before the law and have equal rights. We believe that our Kurdish brothers and sisters should have equal rights with our brothers and sisters in other parts of Iran.

Regarding the severance of the connection between the rial and the dollar, the head of the Supreme Court of the country said: By taking these decisions we are trying to put up with short-term and superficial losses to prevent the fundamental losses. It would be a fundamental blow to be financially dependent on the dollar and economically dependent on America. We should eliminate this.

Speaking about the black rebellion in America, Ayatollah Dr Behishti said: The issue of blacks in America is a deeply rooted problem and anyone who travels to America notices that blacks do not enjoy equal rights with whites in most regions. Therefore, their struggle to gain equal rights is a holy one and should be supported.

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES CRASH OF FIGHTER PLANE AT MEHRABAD

LD211208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. We are extremely sorry to announce that at 1100 this morning, 21 May, a fighter plane of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran crashed at Tehran Mehrabad Airport during a training flight. As a result the pilot Capt 'Ali Mohammad Tabrizi, and copilot 1st Lt Mohammad 'Azimi were martyred. The cause of the crash is being investigated by experts of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON WAGE HIKE FOR SOLDIERS

LD211756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80 LD

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement regarding a salary raise for soldiers below high school graduation level. The statement reads as follows:

Dear compatriots. The salary of soldiers below high school diploma level--who are mostly from working and oppressed classes--used to be 150 rials per month. After deductions, they were paid 130 rials and obviously this was not enough to meet their needs. Therefore, following steps taken by the Ministry of Defense and the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the unreserved support of the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces and the chairman of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a salary raise for soldiers below high school graduation level has been awarded as from today to 1,500 rials per month.

Although holy military service cannot be repaid by material reward and one cannot evaluate it on material terms, and since the soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are the guardians of the independence and territorial integrity of the country, we hope they will continue to protect the Islamic Revolution and our dear country with devotion and self-sacrifice, believing that protecting the territorial integrity of our country and defending our champion nation is highly regarded by God.

KHALKHALI SPEAKS ON NARCOTICS ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS

LD211322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a group of major narcotics manufacturers and smugglers faced a firing squad at the order of the Islamic Revolution Court of the capital in the early hours of this morning. We have had an interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali about this matter: [begin recording]

[Reporter] Mr Khalkhali?

[Khalkhali] Go ahead.

[Question] We have heard that last night you condemned some narcotics dealers to death and that the sentences have been carried out. Could you please tell us how many there were and what the reason was for their execution?

[Answer] There were 21 people condemned to death, but one of them was a woman who had been arrested while delivering [words indistinct] and, being a woman, [words indistinct] her sentence was reduced (?to life imprisonment).

Among others executed were six people who were (?leaders) of the greatest international smuggling gang in the Middle East. In an interview with the press, I said that these people had gathered huge wealth and were actively involved in smuggling narcotics to and from China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, Iraq, the Persian Gulf emirates, Arab countries, Turkey, Greece, Germany, France and England.

They were (?serving) the counterrevolutionaries through their smuggling business. They had once been arrested at the time of the satanic regime but they bought their freedom through vast amounts of bribery. Around 2 million rials were paid, they were released and started their business again. But, thank God, they were decisively tried in the Islamic Revolution courts and received their just sentences, what they deserved.

We cannot have any mercy upon these criminals because we are responsible to this great nation. It is one of the commands of Islam that we uproot these criminals for the sake of the safety and comfort of the people, the youth and people's daughters. Of course, people can participate in this matter by making these gangs known to us with sufficient documents and explanations.

[Question] Excuse me, were all those executed possessors of heroin (?of other narcotics) as well?

[Answer] They were in possession of heroin, hashish, opium and [words indistinct]. They were notorious smugglers and each of them had a criminal record at the time of the satan. Some of them had been condemned to life imprisonment or 15-year sentences and then freed for various reasons after bribing the authorities. They started to be largely active again at the time of the revolution. They had a lot of facilities and were supported by the counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries would forge passports for these people, help them to cross borders to Iraq or Afghanistan and give them other facilities. But with the relentless efforts and decisive searches of the Islamic Revolution (?Guards) and the police, nearly all of them [words indistinct] were trapped and others [Khalkhali does not finish the sentence]

The gendarmerie and all other responsible authorities, in particular the police, and our honorable president His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr ordered that all their resources had to be put at our disposal.

[Question] [words indistinct] apparently, 100 kg of heroin were seized and 1 million [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes, yes! They were from the same gang, two of whose members were executed, Shafizad and Shirzad from Zabul, who were number one international smugglers and were active in Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Iran and the Persian Gulf emirates. We executed two of them and four of them were sentenced to life imprisonment. A sum of about 13.5 million rials from this gang is in our possession, as well as 95.5 kg of heroin. We also have about 900 kg of opium and equipment [as heard] from this gang.

We keep receiving other equipment. We hope that this gang had more so that we can continue our work. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Mr Khalkhali, you are dealing with the smugglers decisively, but what about the addicts? What plans do you have for them?

[Answer] The manufacturers and distributors might let us know who the addicts are. Of course, we will be lenient toward the addicts and, God willing, we shall free them, and we hope that the responsible authorities will provide these addicts with sports [as heard] facilities and jobs.

I can see that people are very active, they are cooperating with us. And I must emphasize again that all those arrested were international manufacturers, distributors and middlemen. I must refer to Manuchehr Najafiyeh Tabrizi in particular.

He was a wealthy heroin dealer and he has a long record. He was trying to [word indistinct] the police with various tricks and was trying to influence the court and the witnesses, but, thank God, we were successful and the court sentenced him to be destroyed. [end recording]

KORDESTAN DIVISION WARNS OF DANGER OF BOMBS

LD211746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Sanandaj, the 28th Division of Kordestan issued the following statement in connection with bombs planted in sensitive areas and public places:

The noble people of Sanandaj are requested, since the counterrevolutionaries have planted bombs in sensitive areas and public places before escaping or being arrested, not to handle any suspicious object they might come across and to report to the nearest military base or guards corps base so that steps can be taken to neutralize it.

INVALIDATION OF MARVDASHT ELECTION RESULTS DENIED

GF211643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] The political and administrative deputy of the Fars governor announced today that so far there has been no change or invalidation of the result of the Marvdasht election. In a telephone conversation with the Shiraz center of the news bureau for the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he announced that the final and definitive result will be made public after a thorough investigation by the special team from the Interior Ministry which is already carrying out its duties in Marvdasht. The political and administrative deputy reiterated that the views declared previously regarding the change in the result of Marvdasht election are not official.

Our correspondent reports that the special team dispatched from the Interior Ministry to investigate the election process in Marvdasht started work today. According to the same source the team will remain in Marvdasht until a thorough investigation into the Marvdasht election process is completed. It will visit various villages and townships of Marvdasht.

The investigating team from the Interior Ministry has rejected the results of Marvdasht ballot counting that were announced over the radio according to reports from the PARS NEWS AGENCY. It has announced that the final results will be made public after a thorough investigation by the Interior Ministry.

FARS TRIBES HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST SHIRAZ RADIO, TV

GF211710 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that hundreds of members of the Marvdasht, Arsanjan, Qaderabad, Sa'adatabad and 'Aliabad-e Kami tribes, during a meeting in front of the Marvdasht gendarmerie district building, issued a 15-point resolution objecting to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, Shiraz center. They contend that the Voice and Profile does not reflect the complaints of the Marvdasht, Arsanjan, Qaderabad, Sa'adatabad and 'Aliabad-e Kami people, whose rights have been violated.

ISLAMIC COUNCILS FORMED IN KHUZESTAN VILLAGES

GF211650 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Islamic rural councils have been formed in 230 villages in Khuzestan Province with the help of the reconstruction crusade office, the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the cultural center. Announcing this, a reconstruction crusade official said that with the formation of these councils the sovereignty and rule by feudalists--individuals as well as shaykhs--will disappear forever. The people's decisions will replace them.

He added that in thinly populated villages the Islamic council members will number between three and five. In more populous villages the number will be from seven to nine. The members will be elected by the villagers.

The councils will have the duty of solving the problems and meeting the demands of the villages. Every member will be assigned certain duties by the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the cultural center. He added that a congress of the members of the village councils will be held in Ahvaz in the near future.

BRIEFS

ABADAN PORT ACTIVITY--The Abadan port and shipping office has announced that since the beginning of the current month some 19,656 tons of goods have been unloaded and 43 tons loaded in the port. The same office also announced that the goods released from the port total 20,308 tons. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80 GF]

KHUZESTAN APPOINTMENTS--The Khuzestan governor's office has announced that, according to an order issued by the national grain, sugar and tea organization, Abolqasm Elahi-Manesh has been appointed supervisor of the Khuzestan grain department. According to an order of the minister of post, telephone and telegram, Ahmad Mo'ezzi has been appointed supervisor of the Khuzestan communication center. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 May 80 GF]

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Shahi Closing Session Address

BK221320 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 22 May 80

[Address by Islamic Conference Chairman Agha Shahi of Pakistan to the concluding session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad 22 May--live]

[Text] Excellencies, distinguished guest, dear brothers: As we come to the close of the 11th session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers, we offer our thanks in all humility to the Almighty Allah for having blessed our deliberations and for having enabled us to arrive at a great conclusion on a wide range of subjects.

This conference has had the largest agenda in the history of our organization, consisting of 103 items. Pressures of work prevented us from doing full justice to all of them, but it is a matter of gratification that we have been able to consider and adopt resolutions on all these items and have been able to give full consideration to the most important ones. This could not have been possible had our proceedings not taken place in a spirit of Islamic tolerance and understanding.

The decisions that we have taken are of historic importance, not only because they deal with vital issues at a time of crisis, but also because they will affect the destinies of men all over the world.

We have considered the burning issue of Palestine, of Al Quds [Jerasulem] and the Israeli aggression. We have considered the issue of the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and the dangerous implications of this action in terms of regional as well as global security. We have given attention to the situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where the heroic people of Iran are seeking to order their life in accordance with their social and moral values and are being subjected to all manner of external threats and pressures.

It is clear to all that the few crises that I have just mentioned represent, individually as well as collectively, the greatest threat to world peace and constitute the most ominous hotbed of tension in the world today. It is significant also that in each of these crises, the world of Islam is (?implicitly) as well as painfully involved. The political responsibilities that devolves upon the Islamic Conference at this point of time are a burden of awesome proportions. Nobody could be more aware of this than you, my dear colleagues and brothers, who have shouldered this burden in the course of your duty and who have shared in the mutual exchange of views that has taken place in these chambers during the past 5 days.

Therefore, it is a matter of great pride and satisfaction that we have now reached the final moments of this conference and have arrived not only at agreements by consensus but have reached a greater understanding of our aspirations as well as our difficulties. The burden has not been borne by anyone each alone. It has been shared collectively amongst all of us, and each brother has contributed his sagacity, his wisdom and his understanding for the collective solution of our problems. We have done so in a spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity as enjoined upon us by Islam, and we have done so in our common belief and our faith in Allah Almighty.

It is indicative of the deep commitments that the member states have toward this conference that 41 delegations and 6 observers should have participated in the general debate. A number of constructive proposals were made by leaders of delegations, and these have been duly translated into concrete decisions in the various committees.

The level of the debate and the manner in which the committees have completed the tasks assigned to them leaves no doubt about the breadth of vision and the awareness of the leaders of the Islamic countries of the dangers and challenges confronting the Islamic world and their determination to defend their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity against hegemonistic and expansionist forces in the world. These decisions, taken at a critical moment in the life of the Muslim ummah [community], and which are bound to affect the well-being and security of our peoples, will have a far-reaching impact in the Islamic world and beyond.

Dear brothers, the conference has taken a number of important decisions in the political sphere, the economic and social fields, in Islamic and cultural affairs and also on matters of administration. The wide scope and range of these decisions, evolved after strenuous and protracted negotiations in the brief period of 5 days, is a demonstration of the true Islamic spirit of brotherhood and friendship that prevails amongst us and of the abiding ties that exist among the Islamic countries.

Among the important decisions in the political field, we have adopted forceful and forthright resolutions on the question of the Middle East and Palestine. The conference has reaffirmed the principle elements of a just and lasting peace and has called for the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and statehood. It has decided to call for an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference within 4 months if no movement toward a peaceful solution is visible, and also for an immediate meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to meet the challenge posed to the Islamic world by Israel in enacting an illegal measure to make Jerusalem the so-called capital.

I am confident that these calls would evoke a position response and that we will overcome Zionist designs and machinations and move toward the objective of the liberation of the Arab and Palestinian occupied land including the holy city of Al Quds, the (?citadel) of Islam.

On the question of American pressures against Iran, the conference has clearly pronounced itself against any overt or covert action against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as against the imposition of economic sanctions against that brother country. Further, the conference deplored the augmentation of military forces and the escalation of the naval activities of the great powers, which have the effect of (?intensifying) tension and threatening the peace of the region. We are all committed to the preservation and strengthening of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

On the question of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the conference has reaffirmed the resolution adopted at the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference and now decided to set up a three-member committee consisting of Pakistan and Iran, the neighboring states of Afghanistan, and the secretary general of our organization, with a mandate to seek ways and means including appropriate consultations consistent with the resolutions as well as to consider the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or otherwise for dealing with this grave crisis.

The resolution adopted at this session constitutes a major forward step in the search for a political solution of the problem. I hope that this initiative on the part of the conference will be reciprocated and a viable solution, including the elements of peace enumerated by me in my opening address as chairman of this conference, will emerge in the contacts to be established by the committee.

To recapitulate, these elements are: First, the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the territory of Afghanistan; second, full respect for the inalienable national right of the Afghan people to choose their own socioeconomic system and form of government without outside interference or coercion; third, respect for the national independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan; fourth, the creation of conditions within Afghanistan which would enable the refugees to return to their homeland in security and honor.

Dear brothers, an important beginning has been made at the present session in the fields of the security of the Islamic countries. The conference has decided to set up an intergovernmental experts group to recommend concrete measures, within the framework of the charter of the Islamic Conference, for strengthening the security of the Islamic countries by further developing political, economic and cultural cooperation among its member states. This is an expression of our determination to forge greater Islamic unity and to safeguard the ummah's integrity. In the realization of these objectives we shall not succumb to pressures of one superpower or the other in the pursuit of their own global interests. In the ultimate analysis, dear brothers, we have to depend upon our resolve and solidarity to protect our sacred rights.

The conference has also taken an important decision to approve in principle a proposal by Pakistan for the holding of biannual or triennial summit meetings of kings and heads of state and governments of the Islamic Conference. I am confident that this decision will open the way for our organization to embark, as the president of Pakistan has said and I quote "on a bold new program of action in order to meet the formidable challenges, both external and internal, of the 15th century in the form of political pressures, hegemonistic tendencies and exploitation of the economic system, as well as the just demands of our peoples for greater social justice within our society," unquote.

The commitment of this conference to the objectives of peace and disarmament was further demonstrated by the resolutions passed in respect of the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, as well as the strengthening of security assurances of nonnuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

At an early stage in the growth of our organization it was realized that to give substance and meaning to our solidarity, cooperation between Islamic countries in the economic field must be given highest priority. I am glad to note that the conference took further important steps in that direction.

In reviewing the world economic situation, the conference has expressed its deep concern at the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and the continuing deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries. It expressed its disappointment at the fact that in the North-South dialogue, little or no progress has been made in important areas of economic activity. The conference underlined the need for the solidarity of the Islamic countries and their respective participation in negotiations with the developed countries in the context of the North-South dialogue for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In strengthening economic cooperation among the Islamic countries, the conference has taken important steps in building up existing institutions established by the conference, and also in calling for the examination of the feasibility of further growth of the existing institutions and the creation of new ones.

We agreed to make a substantial increase in the capital of the Islamic Development Bank. Several studies were commissioned in important fields, concerning maritime shipping and expansion of trade among the Islamic countries. The progress made at the conference in cooperation among the Islamic countries in various economic fields marks an important stage vital for the strengthening of unity among ourselves.

A number of decisions were taken to strengthen cultural and social ties among the Islamic countries. The conference also approved the budget of the organization and adopted resolutions on administrative aspects of the General Secretariat. I am sure that the implementation of these decisions will increase the efficacy of our organization.

It is my belief that the results of the conference are wholly positive and that we have taken measures which will lead to the defusing of the tense situation that presently exists in a large and geostrategic part of the Islamic world. The enforcement and reaffirmation of our collective will is a phenomenon which will contribute significantly to the strengthening of nonalignment and of the world's progressive forces in combating imperialism, exploitation, hate and great power expansionism of our time.

Dear brothers, I would be failing in my duty if I did not extend to all of you my personal thanks for the trust that you have reposed in me, for the cooperation that you have extended in the fullest possible measure, for the unfailing courtesy and consideration without which the many intricate problems which we have had to address in the past 5 days would have been impossible to resolve. I am deeply indebted to the advice and assistance of His Excellency Habib Chatti, to whom I again extend cordial felicitations on the formal assumption of the august office of the secretary general. I am also grateful to the rapporteur general His Excellency M'hamed Boucetta, the chairman of the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers, whose great experience and wisdom has been an asset to me in guiding the proceedings of the conference. I extend my thanks to the members of the General Secretariat, the conference staff and the teams of interpreters and translators whose untiring efforts have made possible the efficient conclusion of our work.

Now that we are concluding this session, I wish all of you a very safe journey home. Let me assure you once again on behalf of my countrymen that it has been a pleasure and a supreme honor to have had you in our midst. Your presence here has given to the people of Pakistan a feeling of the existence of a worldwide community of brotherhood and friendship, of solidarity and warmth which we will never forget, and we thank you most sincerely for coming to Islamabad. I am confident that the spirit of unity, understanding and fraternity that we have displayed and promoted at this conference will act as a guiding star for our future endeavors. The unity of the Islamic ummah, its security and the well-being of our people is the ultimate and shared objective of all who attended this conference.

Dear brothers, our goal is known and within reach. Let us all move toward this, hand in hand, for the greater glory of Islam. [applause]

Report on Communique

HK221058 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference ended in Islamabad this afternoon after adopting a number of concrete measures to effectively meet the challenges facing the Islamic countries and guarantee the solidarity of the Muslim ummah [community].

The conference reiterated its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It reaffirmed the resolution on the Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan adopted at its extraordinary session in Islamabad in January last, expressing deep concern at the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

The final communique read out at the closing session of the conference this afternoon says: The new resolution adopted by the conference reaffirms respect for the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social system free from outside interference and or coercion. It calls upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity.

The conference strongly urges the creation of right conditions for the early return of the Afghan refugees to their land in security and honor. It reiterates its appeal to all states and people to provide assistance in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

In order to give effect to the provisions of its resolution on Afghanistan, the conference decided to establish a committee consisting of Pakistan, Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat. The committee will seek ways and means including appropriate consultations consistent with the provisions of the resolution as well as the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or otherwise for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect of Afghanistan. The conference expressed the hope that the nonaligned movement will play an active role in the search for a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis consistent with the resolution.

The communique points out that in the general debate, 31 heads of delegations and 6 observer delegations expressed deep concern that the Soviet Union had not withdrawn its forces from Afghanistan but, had, in fact, increased its military presence in that country despite the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly as well as the resolution of the Islamic Conference adopted at its extraordinary session.

The leaders of the delegations were gravely concerned at the recent American military incursion into Iran which constituted a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and warned against outside interference in the internal affairs of that country. They also appealed to Iran and the United States to continue their efforts to achieve peaceful solution to the problem of hostages.

They condemned Israeli intransigence and refusal to vacate Arab territories, and emphasized the need for strengthening of unity and solidarity among the member states.

Besides adopting resolutions on Iran, the status of Al Quds [Jerusalem], the Middle East issue, the security of the Islamic world, and security of nonnuclear states, the conference approved in principle the proposal for the holding of summit meetings of kings and heads of states and governments at a regular interval of 2 or 3 years. The matter was referred to the Secretariat General for studying its various aspects and to submit its reports to the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers immediately preceding the third Islamic summit scheduled to be held in Mecca Mukarramah [blessed] in Rabi' al-Awwal [January-February 1981] at the advent of the new Islamic century. The resolution on the Middle East, besides other measures, calls upon Islamic countries to impose sanctions on Israel.

AFP Report on Final Declaration

OW221251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 22 (AFP)--Refugees in Asia and Africa, liberation movements and warring factions in both regions today won a powerful appeal for help from the 40-nation Islamic Conference. With 20 African nations, and Asian powers such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan among their ranks, the foreign ministers conference here called for aid for Somali, Eritrean, Ugandan, Chadian, Afghan and Kampuchean Moslem refugees.

Congratulating Zimbabwe on its April accession to independence, the conference final declaration called on member states to provide it with "economic and technical assistance" so Salisbury could face the economic and social problems arising from the "long struggle" there.

It condemned the "racist regime of South Africa for its policy of apartheid" and asked conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti to remain "in contact" with the Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). This contact is to coordinate action in "formulating and implementing programmes of interest to the Namibian people."

South Africa also came under fire for "the nuclear explosion conducted by the racist regime," as did collaboration "between South Africa and Israel to develop nuclear weapons."

The echo of warfare in the central African country of Chad rang briefly through the declaration. It "appealed to main factions to put an end to their dispute", and urged Islamic humanitarian assistance to Chadian civilian refugees, specifically mentioning their situation in neighbouring Cameroon.

Northeast, on the Horn, the severe drought in Djibouti brought a call for aid, as did the plight of Ugandan refugees in Sudan whose authorities in Khartoum will receive help from the conference. The document also emphasised the "urgent need" to help the Sahelian people urging member states to donate to the assistance programme to Islamic countries in Sahel.

Urgent aid is also to go to the Comoros Islands following the "natural disaster" there. The declaration, calling for urgent aid for Somalia, also spoke of the conference decision calling for the "immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal" of Soviet occupation and other allied forces, and continuing aggression against Mogadishu.

It has also decided to support and strengthen Somalia morally, politically and materially, to enable it to withstand the foreign pressures and aggression." The importance of African membership was also underscored in the declaration, announcing that Niamey will be the venue for the 13 foreign ministers session in 1982, after Baghdad next year.

The Islamabad declaration said the conference, representing 800 million Moslems, appealed to its secretary-general and all member states "to give assistance to transfer the Moslem refugees originating from Kampuchea to neighbouring member states of the organisation and to assist their final settlement in third countries." The plight of about 8,000 such Moslems had been graphically highlighted in document circulating in the conference speaking of the rape of young Moslem girls and enforced slavery of Moslem youth.

The conference, which had [words indistinct] Nur Misuari, leader of the Moro Liberation Front, on the last working day, affirmed "support for the struggle of Bangsa Moro people" under front leadership to achieve self-determination.

With the Afghan crisis vying with Iranian U.S. relations and the Middle East-Jerusalem as the major political issue, the plight of Afghan refugees was highlighted, with calls for them to be allowed to return home in honour and safety. The document revealed that it had been at the recommendation of the plenary, that the Political Committee listened to the representative of the Afghan mojahedin, Professor A.R. Sayyaf, speaking for the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan.

Further Details

BK221701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1625 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May (AFP)--Economic issues were overshadowed by political problems at the eleventh session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference with representatives devoting most of their time to resolving differences concerning the two superpowers, observers here said.

The final declaration issued after a six-day long debate on the 101-item agenda made little impact on the economic survival of non-oil producing Asian countries and some of the poorest African states, they said.

Expressing its "deep concern" at the "negligible change" in the structure and pattern of trade of the Islamic countries, the conference "deplored lack of political will" by some developed countries in establishing the new international economic order.

It called on them to break the stalemate in the North-South dialogue, and urged a "substantial increase" in the capital of the Islamic Development Bank--the major Muslim donor institute--"to enable it to develop its activities".

It also urged member states to provide "adequate support" for the establishment of an economic, social and technical research centre at Ankara, Turkey, and an Islamic centre at Dacca, Bangladesh.

On the problems of deprived regions of the Muslim world, the conference called on Islamic financial institutions to adopt the "most effective means" of finding solutions. The conference called for "further studies" on the promotion and expansion of trade among Muslim countries and agreed to hold high-level talks on industrial cooperation in Lahore, Pakistan, next year. Observers believe that most of the economic issues on the agenda were left for the next conference.

The conference suggested renewing the call for an early high level meeting to deal with the problem of food security "at the earliest" in Mali, and urged member states to take effective measures to solve the problems of land-locked states.

The conference also noted the situation regarding ratification of the general agreement on scientific and technical cooperation by member states. Twenty Muslim countries have so far signed and ratified the agreement, but this is insufficient to implement it.

Resolution on Cyprus

TA221304 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1115 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic Conference meeting in Islamabad has called on member Islamic countries to take the necessary measures so that the Turkish Cypriot community will also benefit from the international aid being extended to Cyprus. The call was made in a resolution adopted by the plenary session of the conference yesterday.

The resolution also calls on the Islamic Development Bank to extend economic aid to the Turkish Cypriot community and on all Islamic countries to increase further their effective solidarity with the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

On a solution of the Cyprus problem, the resolution praises the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot community for a peaceful solution of the problem. It adds that the Islamic countries supported the principle of a federal system of government which would facilitate the living of the two communities on the island side by side in peace without one side suppressing or threatening the other.

The resolution on Cyprus concludes by saying that the only way to a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem is the resumption of the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

Shahi, Chatti on Afghan Solution

BK221645 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Adviser on foreign affairs and chairman of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference, Agha Shahi, has said the three-member committee set up by the conference for the proper solution of the Afghanistan crises will visit the capitals of several countries, including the Soviet Union. He was addressing a news conference in Islamabad this afternoon together with Islamic Secretariat Secretary General Habib Chatti.

He disclosed that he will soon meet the Iranian foreign minister and the secretary general and a meeting of the committee also will be held shortly.

In reply to a question, he said a link can be maintained with the Kabul regime without recognizing it as stipulated in the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference barring any recognition of or relations with the Kabul regime.

Secretary General Habib Chatti told newsmen that the conference has decided to take steps for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan issue. Under this decision, contacts can be maintained with all concerned--that is, the Soviet Union as well as the Afghan nationalists and the Kabul regime--without any recognition of it. He said if any party refuses to hold discussions and rejects the proposal, it will stand exposed and invite condemnation from world public opinion.

Replying to a question on reservations expressed by some member states on the Afghan resolution, Agha Shahi said the reservations were mostly on the powers of the committee and not on opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In reply to a question, he said the committee will submit its report to the foreign ministers.

Haq To Visit Islamic Countries

BK221531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he plans to visit several Islamic countries, particular countries in the Gulf region, in order to further strengthen the friendly relations with them. He was speaking to newsmen at the press grounds in Islamabad today.

He said Pakistan's proposal for collective security of the Islamic community would be given further consideration at the next Islamic summit conference to be held in Mecca.

The president inspected arrangements for news coverage of the Islamic foreign ministers conference at the National Assembly premises. Foreign journalists told the president that the arrangements were excellent.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Interviewed

LD221512 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 22 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Islamabad, May 22 (TAP)--"The Islamabad Islamic conference was characterized by realism and awareness of the seriousness of the world political situation," stressed the Tunisian foreign minister, Mr Hassan Belkhodja, in an interview with the Pakistani and Saudi TV channels. The Islamabad meeting took place in an intricate period for the Islamic world which is facing serious problems ahead. It moreover is the starting point for the strengthening of the Islamic countries' unity. "Through the reinforcement of their solidarity," went on Mr Belkhodja, "the Islamic countries gave birth to a glorious human civilization and should keep on fulfilling the duty which falls on them by working for the Islamic peoples' dignity and peace." Referring to current problems, the Tunisian foreign minister said that the Islamabad conference has mainly dealt with the Palestinian question, the Al Quds [Jerusalem] occupation and the aggression against Afghanistan. "The fact that this conference has concentrated its efforts on these problems and had adopted a firmest stand is in itself a decisive step in the action led against the governments and countries which are still violating the most elementary principles." Answering a question on the draft resolution presented by Tunisia concerning the Islamic communities living in countries ruled by non-Muslim governments, the Tunisian minister remarked that about 200 million Muslims are not represented in this conference and are consequently left out from the role which the Islamic world is compelled to play in its struggle against oppression. A ministerial committee in charge of visiting these Islamic communities will be created by this conference so as to mobilize them and make them join their brothers in the struggle they all of them lead for their common noble mission.

Delegates Comment on Conference

BK230320 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Many leaders of the delegations to the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference have said that the conference has played a major role in forging complete unity and solidarity among member states to solve various issues facing the Islamic community. Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told Radio Pakistan's representative before his departure for home that the conference has expressed complete solidarity among member states on many issues, particularly the resolution on Afghanistan. Praising the enforcement of Islamic laws in Pakistan, he said Saudi Arabia will continue to extend all possible cooperation in this regard. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told newsmen before his departure that this conference has achieved more solid results than other conferences and has created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and conciliation. He said now all Islamic countries have realized that they can stand on their own feet and defend their independence and identity. He said he is satisfied with the resolution adopted by the conference on Iran. Rabti-ye 'Alam-e Islami Secretary General Mohammad 'Ali al-Harkan said that the presence of the Afghan mojahedins in the political committee of the conference provided an opportunity for the conference (?delegates) to understand various aspects of the Afghanistan issue. Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak told newsmen before his departure that the proposal for collective security of the Islamic community is a constructive scheme. He said the Islamic states can free themselves from superpowers' clutches by forging closer cooperation among themselves and implementing nonaligned principles. Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan told newsmen before his departure that the Afghan crisis is a matter of deep concern not only for the Islamic states but for the entire world, particularly the nonaligned countries.

DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES AFGHAN ECONOMY IN INTERVIEW

LD201400 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Warsaw 20 May, PAP--Deputy chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said in an interview for the Polish weekly PERSPEKTYWY that a key goal facing now the revolution in Afghanistan is making the nation's state, mixed, cooperative and private sectors of economy complement one another. Other efforts, he said, should be aimed to consolidate friendship between the tribes and minority groups in Afghanistan, base the nation's political structure on the principles of collective leadership and democratic centralism, prepare jobs for the unemployed and youth going into working age as well as to implement the first annual plan of the country's socioeconomic development.

The complementary character of particular sectors of the economy, said Keshtmand, means "collaboration between various forms of ownership in industry, agriculture and trade." Said he: "We don't want, of course, the private sector to dominate in Afghanistan, but we don't intend to liquidate it inconsiderately. Instead, we shall be strengthening the state sector. As a matter of fact, we are already acting to this end. In the countryside we are setting up experimental farms agricultural machines centres which lease tractors, sowers and other equipment. We plan to form joint-stock enterprises with 51 per cent of the shares held by the state and the rest remaining in private hands."

Speaking about Soviet aid to Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: "Before this interview I signed a contract in which the Soviet Union promised to deliver free of charge to this country 140 thousand tons of wheat." The deputy prime minister also remarked about a 100-million-ruble Soviet aid in clothing, food and medicines, distributed among the population.

Answering questions relating to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that the party has an estimated membership of 40 thousand, but this number does not embrace members of various organizations which, acting under the party leadership, represent [words indistinct] line and are to join the now formed national front.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD220920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0418 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Habib Mangal, secretary general of the Afghan Trade Unions central council and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party and Revolutionary Council, has praised the fraternal solidarity of the USSR and other socialist states with the Afghan people "in the spirit of proletarian internationalism". Mangal is visiting the GDR at the head of an Afghan trade union delegation, and his TRIBUENE interview on the situation in his country is published today.

"Contrary to all the claims made by imperialist mass media, we have managed to reestablish security and order throughout the country", he said. "Naturally this does not preclude the fact that there are still clashes with antinational and antidemocratic forces, particularly in regions bordering Pakistan. Massive armed attacks by counterrevolutionary gangs are started from there. The gangs are supplied with weapons by the United States, reactionary Arab regimes and China. There is ample proof of this.

"As the lackeys of a proimperialist strategy, they are aiming to halt our revolutionary process, which began in 1978 with the Sawr Revolution", said Mangal. "However, the Afghan people are vigilant and ready to defend their achievements. In this they can count on the active solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, which is extremely important for us.

"The limited contingents of Soviet troops are in our country at the request of the Revolutionary Council to protect the revolutionary process", said the politician. "They stand alongside the Afghan people. They are described by the West as invaders. I firmly reject this. On the contrary, it must be said in all clarity: The Soviet soldiers are in Afghanistan to secure the borders and important objects against counterrevolutionary attacks. They are received by the population as brothers and not as enemies. Our people are aware that since its existence, the Soviet Union has never threatened us with any form of danger. Contrary to the claims of the West, no Soviet soldiers are involved in the struggles against counterrevolutionary gangs in the country."

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN GHOWR PROVINCE

LD222222 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] About 800 families of the villages of [names indistinct] and Haigal in the province of Konarha who had left their homes owing to the treachery of Amin and his fascist band returned to their homes yesterday. These compatriots of ours were warmly welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Khalil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and the commander of the Central Armed Forces; the governor; some officials and a large number of toiling villagers.

According to another report from Chaghcharan, over 20 families of the village of Hemayatan of Ghowr Province recently returned to their homes. These toilers were warmly welcomed on their return by the governor of Ghowr, heads of departments and the people of that village. The governor of Ghowr offered his good will on the return of the families. In return one member of the families expressed his gratitude for the facilities provided for their return by the revolutionary government and, on behalf of the others, expressed his readiness to sincerely cooperate with the party, the government the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFP: STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN KABUL, OTHER CITIES

HK221623 Hong Kong AFP in English 1611 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May (AFP)--Student demonstrations have erupted in Kabul and some other major cities in Afghanistan as hundreds of Afghan youths shouting anti-Russian slogans took to the streets, rebel sources said here today. According to the Afghan rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, hundreds of students gathered in front of Kabul University and stoned passing vehicles, disrupting traffic for several hours Tuesday.(20 May). Students in Kabul were reported to be boycotting their classes. The rebel group also said that demonstrations were held in Jalalabad two days ago, where the university was ordered closed following a massive anti-Russian student rally late last month.

Meanwhile, rebel sources said that Afghan Moslem guerrillas in a night ambush destroyed a power house in Torandi near Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province. Heavy fighting had been going on for the past few days at several places in Nangarhar Province and freedom fighters controlled 80 percent of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, the sources said. Soviet and Afghan soldiers were using helicopters as their only means of communication.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS BANGLADESH PROPOSAL FOR SUMMIT MEETING

BK221613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] India has accepted in principle the proposal for a regional summit to evolve the framework of cooperation in economic, cultural and social fields as suggested by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that India's formal response has been sent to Dacca through normal diplomatic channels. The spokesman added that the government is examining at what level the conference should be held and its agenda and timing.

The suggestion for a summit was made by President Ziaur Rahman in a letter to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Since the letter could not be delivered, the contents of the letter were conveyed later by the Indian high commissioner in Dacca.

RAO HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING MALDIVES FOREIGN MINISTER

BK221616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of the Maldives Jameel today held detailed discussions on bilateral economic relations with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. Jameel, who arrived in New Delhi today, also discussed the situation in the Indian Ocean. Other matters discussed include the question of improving the shipping connection between the Maldives and India, and extension of educational facilities in Indian institutions for students from Maldives.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

BK171525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 May (AFP)--A Defence Ministry delegation of senior officials is leaving for Moscow tomorrow carrying a long shopping list of military hardwares. PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTA) today reported that the items on the list included T-64 (often mentioned as T-72) tank, certain types of surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles and missile-fitted patrol boats.

The T-64 tank is the Soviet Union's latest manufactured and one of the world's most powerful medium varieties. This, the agency said, was the main item on the list. Initially India may acquire about 100 of them and subsequently manufacture them with Soviet technical help.

Indian experts conducted field tests on T-64 and the West German Leopard 11 and British Chieftain tanks before opting for the Soviet-made one. They came to the conclusion that T-64 suited better to Indian Armed Forces from the point of its fire power, cost and availability.

The agency said the delegation, led by Additional Secretary S.S. Siddhu in the ministry, might also explore the possibility of acquiring at least four squadrons of MiG-23 to add to the mobility of the air force which already possess MiG-21 and is about to acquire at least seven squadrons of the Anglo-French deep penetration strike aircraft Jaguar.

India had also been looking for, the agency noted, a versatile reconnaissance plane apart from medium halt transport planes for the air force. The negotiations would also cover a number of other items required for the three services.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gandhi Concern Over Violence

BK221351 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The prime minister has expressed concern over the increased violence in Assam which she said is now being given a communal tinge. Addressing several meetings in Uttar Pradesh, Mrs Gandhi said violence is directed against the minorities. She regretted that all efforts to make the agitators see reason in Assam has had no effect. She said the opposition parties, instead of condemning the violence, are encouraging it covertly or overtly.

Foreign Nationals Deported

BK221353 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] In Assam, 310,000 foreign nationals have so far been detected and deported to their countries. Decisions about 30,000 others are pending because of verification of their claims. This was stated by union Home Minister Zail Singh in Rajkot today. He told newsmen that the government has taken a number of measures including doubling of border checkposts to prevent entry of foreigners into the state. The government has also adopted a new method of preparing a voters list in Assam under which every voter will be provided with an identity card with a photograph.

Zail Singh pointed out that these measures fulfill the majority demands of the agitators but they are still continuing the agitation for one reason or the other. He said the Assam agitation is causing a loss of about 90 million rupees daily to the nation. All development plans in the state have come to a halt.

Meanwhile, for the second day today work in all government offices all over Assam was disrupted as employees did not report for work as part of the agitation on the foreign nationals issue. State Chief Secretary Ramesh Chander told the All-India Radio Gauhati correspondent today that senior officers of the rank of deputy secretaries and above attended the secretariat at (Bhispur). Essential services function normally.

In Gauhati, banks were also working today as they are excepted form the noncooperation program for the day. Markets and business establishments remained open. Round-the-clock picketing is going on since yesterday at the Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of All-India Radio. Employees and artists are being prevented from entering the stations. However, programs and news were broadcast with the help of a skeleton staff.

Rebel Ambush in Mizoram

BK230746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] In Mizoram, a Central Reserve Police [CRP] vehicle was ambushed allegedly by a gang of outlaws of Mizo national front at a place about 250 kms south of Aijal on (Tanzal) road killing a civilian and injuring 10 persons,including 8 CRP personnel. The civilian killed was a 15-year old girl who was given a lift along with five other villagers in the vehicle by CRP men who were returning to Aijal from (Tanzal) yesterday. The army and police are combing the area to apprehend the culprits. The entire 90-km-long road from Aijal to (Tanzal) has been brought under indefinite curfew since last night.

Clash in Arunachal Pradesh

BK221719 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 22 May (AFP)--An intelligence officer was killed and another sustained injuries when para-military Central Reserve Police personnel opened fire following an altercation with them in Lohit district in northern Arunachal Pradesh last Sunday [18 May], reports reaching here from state capital Itanagar said today. The injured was admitted to Dibrugarh medical college hospital in Assam state, the reports added.

POWER SUPPLY DISRUPTED IN RAJASTHAN ATOMIC PLANT

BK181527 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In Rajasthan, a power cut of 60 percent has been imposed on all large industrial houses following disruption in supply from Rajasthan atomic powerplant near Kota. A 40-percent cut has been imposed on medium industrial houses. However, cement and vegetable oil industry and railway installations have been exempted from the power cut.

BHASKAR SATELLITE CAMERA SUCCESSFULLY SWITCHED ON

BK171410 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The television camera on Bhaskar, India's second satellite for earth observation, has been successfully switched on. This was disclosed by Chairman of the Space Commission Professor S. Dhawan in Bangalore today. He told PTI that ground stations at Sriharikota and Ahmedabad have received four frames of photographs sent by the satellite which was launched from a Soviet Cosmodrome on 7 June last year. Professor Dhawan said picture frames seem to be good.

Professor Yashpal of the space station in Ahmedabad said there was practically nothing wrong with the camera and the problem was caused by a suspected air bubble trapped at the voltage discharge point. This was discovered some 6 months ago and the scientists decided to wait till the trapped air bubble dissipated as it ultimately did. Professor Yashpal said the Bhaskar is now a 100 percent success.

FIRST INDIAN-DESIGNED FRIGATE LAUNCHED IN BOMBAY

BK151048 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The first ever Indian-designed frigate, Godavari, was launched from Mazagon dock in Bombay this morning. When ready for commissioning by the Indian Navy early in 1983 the frigate will incorporate powerful surface to surface missiles and will also carry sophisticated surface to air missiles besides fast and automatic anti-aircraft guns and intricate electronic warfare equipment. It will also be capable of operating two large helicopters with hangar facilities.

Admiral Pereira called it a major breakthrough in designing warships by the Indian Navy. He acknowledged with thanks the Soviet assistance in achieving self-sufficiency in designing and production.

Further Frigate Launching

BK160755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] The INS Taragiri, the 3.9-billion rupee frigate built at the Mazagoan docks, was commissioned by Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Pereira in Bombay this morning.

The Leander-class frigate is another sophisticated vessel acquired by the navy which can perform various roles in combat against ships, aircraft and submarines. Fully air conditioned, the frigate has been updated with more modern and powerful underwater weapons. It has also a bigger size helicopter. Speaking on the occasion, Admiral Pereira said it is not the number but the capability and punch of each unit that matters. He wanted incentives for the shipbuilding industry so that the navy has the hardware at the earliest.

FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS-I

BK190754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] H.N. Bahuguna [former party secretary general] today resigned from the Congress-I and the Lok Sabha complaining of having been ignored in the matter of the selection of candidates for the assembly elections and decisions on major policy. At a news conference this morning Bahuguna released the text of his letter written to Mrs Gandhi on the tenth of this month containing these charges. The letter accuses the party of giving tickets to those who had openly opposed the party in the Lok Sabha elections. The letter also says that the party has ignored internal party democracy and the Gandhi-Nehru framework for the formulation of government policy.

REBEL CONGRESS-I CANDIDATES EXPELLED FROM PARTY

BK200324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] In Madhya Pradesh, the state Congress-I has expelled 29 rebel candidates from the party for 6 years for contesting the assembly elections against the party's official candidates. The number of Congress-I rebels expelled in the state now rises to 42. In Bihar, 21 Congress-I rebel candidates have been expelled from the party for the same reason. In Rajasthan, 9 more Congress-I rebels have been expelled from the party for 6 years bringing the total number of rebels expelled in the state to 23.

DALAI LAMA OBJECTS TO CHINESE ARREST OF TIBETAN YOUTHS

BK170814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 May (AFP)--The self-exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, the dalai lama, today accused the Chinese authorities of arresting some youths in the Lhasa area of Tibet recently. In a press statement released through his New Delhi bureau, the dalai lama condemned the use of force by the Chinese and warned that the "ultimate result of suppression and force will be a failure."

The 44-year-old Tibetan god-king said the right solution to the Tibetan problem could be found only "through the Tibetan peoples' satisfaction and their genuine cooperation." He stressed that events in the last 20 years had shown that Tibetan nationalism could never be uprooted by suppression.

The dalai lama's latest denunciation of the Chinese came a fortnight after he had blessed the departure of a Tibetan delegation to Lhasa to study conditions in his homeland. Another delegation, drawn from his followers in India, had visited Tibet for the same purpose in December last. The dalai lama himself has declared that he would decide about his possible return to Lhasa after studying the reports of these delegations.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Students: No Release Without Shah

LD231048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Statement No. 131 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran was issued today.

In this statement the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy declared their support for the uprising of the American blacks and asked them to join the united front of the oppressed against the oppressors in order to replace (?paganism) with the [word indistinct] Islam and oppression with justice and make the Iranian Islamic Revolution the model for their uprising.

The statement says in part: The superpower should know that the Islamic Revolution of Iran has been and will be (?exported), and that it can never prevent the divine light shining in the country.

The United States should know that before it places us under siege Iran's revolution will fight against this evil power within its borders.

The statement also says: O American blacks who have risen today in order to achieve your human rights, you should know that your fight today is not solely that of the blacks but it is the fight of the oppressed against the oppressors and that the salvation of mankind can only be achieved after the destruction of the oppressors and this is only possible through the union of all the oppressed in a single front. The great leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran has stressed and warned that all the oppressed should unite and wipe out the influence of corruption in their countries and that world peace depends on the destruction of the oppressors.

The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy say at the end of the statement: We have taken the American spies as hostages so that the traitor Mohammad Reza, under U.S. protection, and the wealth that he has plundered from Iran, might be returned to Iran, in which case the hostages would be released. But Carter's uncultured administration has not fulfilled our just demand to save the lives of the spy hostages. Instead he subjects the innocent nation that has given martyrs to military aggression. If its evil plot had not been thwarted by decree of the Almighty God, it would have been difficult to say what would have happened in the world today.

Once again, while giving our ungrudging support to you innocent blacks, we declare to Carter's administration that unless the traitor Mohammad Reza and his plundered wealth are returned to Iran the hostages will not be released; any other decision will be up to the Iranian nation. The representatives of the nation, without the least fear of the United States and its threats, will make the relevant decisions.

Qazvin Student's Statement

LD230419 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who have gone to Qazvin with a number of spy hostages have issued a statement on the bloody struggles of the Muslim community under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni against the world-devouring imperialism led by America and against the dependent, mercenary Pahlavi regime in which they announce:

America should know that now, when a number of the spy hostages have been brought to Qazvin, the struggling people of this city will, united and with one voice even more than before, continue their decisive struggle under the imam's policy against this great satan and will not stop their sacred struggle until final victory. Now that we have accompanied these hostages to this city and have been stationed in the former premises of SAVAK in Qazvin, we are confident that the Muslim people of this city, as in other cities of the country, will cooperate fully with us in safeguarding the spy hostages.

Support For U.S. Blacks

LD221208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the national preparedness organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the proposed Friday march:

In His almighty name. Now, God willing, that the superpowers are going to be accorded the treatment they deserve by the freedom-seeking and deprived nations of the world, the national preparedness organization, in order to support the (?popular) and humanitarian uprising of the blacks of America who have suffered years of deprivation under the pressure of the capitalist order and racism, announces that tomorrow will be a day of marches throughout the country. The people are reminded that the route of the march will be the same as for previous marches: In Tehran it will lead to the university and in the provinces toward the Friday prayer sites, and after prayers [in Tehran] in the direction of the espionage den.

Incidentally, no private placards must be carried and slogans will express support for the leader, condemnation of the racist Government of America, and support for the protection of national unity.

NVOI on Carter Mideast Policy

TA210538 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Carter's Stupid and Ignominious Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Carter's adventurous policy with regard to the continuation of the arms race and the intentional stepping up of international tension has caused growing concern throughout the entire world. The landing of military forces in our territory is the most dangerous plot Carter has resorted to. Washington's act, which was a crude violation of international laws, was planned a long time ago, while Carter has repeatedly assured international public opinion that he was attempting to free the American hostages through peaceful means. We know that these carefully planned operations faced defeat. It is important to point out that the landing of forces in the heart of Iran can only be called an unlawful act violating our country's sovereignty. This adventurism posed a very serious danger to the peace and security of the large Near and Mideast region.

It is now obvious to all that the U.S. CIA has drawn Israel's Mossad and also the West German security organisation into participating in these operations. It has now become clear that a number of U.S. associates in the Near East also aided in the landing of the paratroops in Iran. The traitor As-Sadat participated more actively than others in this affair. While the helicopters took off from the aircraft carrier Nimitz and headed toward Iran's uninhabited desert, the C-130 transport planes took off from Cairo's military base. With the knowledge of the leaders of Oman and Pakistan, these planes used the airports of these countries to refuel. The interesting thing is that, immediately following the defeat of the operations, As-Sadat declared frankly that, henceforth, the United States can also utilize Egypt's territory to implement similar operations.

The object of the ignominious and aggressive actions of the United States against Iran was never the saving of the lives of the hostages alone. Rather, their aim was the creation of chaos and disorder in our country and giving encouragement to the agents of the CIA, Savakist remnants and remnants of the former regime, which constitute the fifth column of the United States in our country. The purpose of these actions also was to aggravate the war of fratricide, especially in the Province of Kordestan, to deal a blow to the gains of the revolution and to topple the regime of the Islamic Republic.

Increasing international tension in the Near and Middle East by raising the problem of the hostages in Iran was necessary for Carter so that he could divert world public opinion from the wide and extensive preparations for military actions against our country. In fact, if only the fate of the hostages was bothering Carter, they could have been freed a long time ago. There was only one condition for this process and that was a U.S. pledge not to interfere in our homeland's internal affairs and to return the criminal and crooked shah and his plundered properties to Iran.

Carter's refusal to meet these conditions is evidence that it is not the American hostages, rather it is the oil-rich and strategically important Persian Gulf region that interests him. It is not without reason that the U.S. military adventurism against our homeland and against the revolution and its gains has been severely condemned and continues to be condemned by all countries and by those people for whom peace and security are dear and cherished.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY QUESTIONS SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD222016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Islamic conference finished its work last night while the resolution passed by it brought about great spiritual victories for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Iran's presence at this conference caused the conference to shed its usual Americanized atmosphere and at least three resolutions passed by it proved to be great political defeats for America. The effect of these three resolutions, which were all initiated by Iran, might for the first time have given the conference an anti-American tint, which so far none of the Islamic countries has dared to do. None of the radical Arab countries dared to show their anti-American feelings in any of the past conference resolutions.

Of course, the usual formulated and optimistic resolutions condemning Israel which have been passed by all the former sessions of this conference were so diluted and inconsequential that they did not manage to excite the participants. But the unprecedented initiative taken by Iran in the present round, in passing a resolution to condemn those countries which have moved their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, was for the first time a very effective step in opening the way and we hope that it will continue in future rounds and reach the state where gradually increasing sanctions are imposed on Israel.

The second point at this conference was a condemnation of American military aggression against Iran and countries like Egypt which provide America with the necessary facilities for this kind of aggression. On the side, other countries were condemned without directly mentioning the names of those that had any part in the affair. But shame prevented inclusion of their names in the text of the resolution containing the condemnation of this aggression.

The third point in this conference, which was not entirely unexpected, was the condemnation of the Russians for occupying Afghanistan.

In this case, too, we witnessed the unprecedented and interesting initiative taken by Iran and we saw how representatives of different groups of Afghan strugglers took part in this conference under cover of the representative Iranian delegation to this conference and under the noses of those countries supporting Russia. The real representatives of Afghanistan managed to bring their oppressed voices to the ears of the world.

This initiative taken by Iran is indicative of the decisiveness of our Islamic Revolution in all-round support for the Islamic national and everybody understood that Iran does not have any reservations in announcing this support and in its present critical situation with regard to America. Iran will never forget the oppressed and long-suffering Afghan brothers and sisters, even if this support proves to be damaging to Iran from a political point of view and anger our northern neighbor.

Let all the world know that the people of Iran did not stage a revolution to enter any political deals. They are not ready to reach any kind of compromise or peaceful solution with the superpowers. We prefer approval from a long-suffering Muslim to the all-round support of the world superpowers and will never sacrifice our Muslim brothers who cry out for freedom from the claws of the expansionists for ourselves and we will not abandon our most holy aim in order to please those who pretend to support us.

It would have been even better if Iran had taken another initiative at this conference and had somehow taken a group of our Muslim brothers who have been deported from Iraq to take part in the sessions, so that they too, like the suffering Afghans, could expose the crimes committed by Saddam Husayn before the Muslim countries, although this might have offended Saddam's representative at the conference, who undoubtedly has a Muslim apperance--so much so that he would not be able to tolerate the presence of the deprived Iraqis.

But are we not dutybound to defend all the oppressed, suffering and deprived masses of the world and oppose the oppressors in order to secure their rights? If this is so, then the Iranian delegation should have exposed the greatest crime of contemporary history at the sessions of this conference and included the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqir Sadr and his sister in a resolution and presented the convicting evidence of the At-Tikriti government, and in so doing condemned all the anti-Islamic activities of America and Russia at the same time. Since, as Mr Qotbzadeh said: If we join hearts and have faith in God and pray for support from him, the superpowers would not be able to do a thing.

Confirming the above, a commentary carried tonight by TASS from Russia, referring to the resolutions passed by the Islamic conference, declared the resolutions to be the work of reactionary Muslim sources taking advantage of the conference convening in Pakistan to pass a resolution on Afghanistan. When TASS regards support for the deprived people of Afghanistan as the work of reactionary Muslim sources, how can it declare the Islamic Revolution of Iran to be a progressive force. Is the aim of the Islamic Revolution of Iran not to support the deprived Muslims of the world who are being crushed under the boots of American and Russian soldiers?

CASPIAN SEA SHIPPING TALKS WITH USSR TO BEGIN 24 MAY

LD221905 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the (?Persian) shipping organization of Iran announced today that the 11th session of the conference for the expansion of port and shipping cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union will be inaugurated in Tehran on May 24.

During this conference, representative delegations of the two countries will negotiate expansion of shipping and transportation cooperation between the Soviet port of Baku and the Iranian ports Anzali and Now Shahr. The Soviet delegation will arrive in Tehran tomorrow to participate in the negotiations.

SYRIAN UN ENVOY TO EXAMINE GRIEVANCES AGAINST U.S.

NC221133 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 22 (AFP)--United Nations envoy Adib ad-Dawudi will return here on Saturday despite Iranian refusals to discuss the U.S. hostage crisis with him, it was announced today.

Mr ad-Dawudi was one of five men on the U.N. commission which visited Iran for two weeks in spring to investigate grievances against the United States.

They left after being refused permission to visit the estimated 53 American captives and did not submit a planned written report.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said on Sunday that Mr ad-Dawudi could return to continue the U.N. probe but stressed: "No discussion shall take place...concerning the solution of the crisis between Iran and the U.S."

Today the U.N. bureau here said Mr ad-Dawudi, a Syrian diplomat, would fly in from Geneva early on Saturday, but that details of his programme had not been fixed.

COVERAGE OF ISLAMABAD MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OUTCOME

Qotbzadeh Assesses Outcome

LD221752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister returned home this afternoon from Pakistan. On his way to Tehran Qotbzadeh gave an interview in the plane to our correspondent. In reply to the question as to what attitude the Islamabad conference adopted regarding Iranian interests and whether he is satisfied with the outcome of the conference, Qotbzadeh said: [begin recording]

[Qotbzadeh] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. When we began our participation in the conference we had a limited expectation. However, now that I am returning, I must [word indistinct] point out that our delegation succeeded in demonstrating the truth of the Iranian Revolution, its dynamic nature, especially its independent line of "neither East nor West", with total sincerity and in an unswerving manner. This [word indistinct] declares that the resolution issued by the people of the world in condemning U.S. aggression was one of the most important resolutions: This was the only important political resolution which was passed unanimously. That is a great victory for us.

Moreover, our presence resulted in the admission of our Afghan brother, that is, the chief mojahedin, to the conference, thus introducing them to the Islamic world and the (?various) delegates, enabling them to state their case. With regard to the Afghan issue, we succeeded in implementing the line of "neither East nor West" completely. However, I regret to say that some friendly countries declared their neutrality with regard to the resolution. This was because of their relationss with the USSR. [passage indistinct]

[Question] (?In some of its sessions) the conference, in its final resolution, demanded the extradition of the deposed shah. How effective do you think this resolution is going to be?

[Answer] Considerably effective, for it calls on the Egyptian nation to do all it can to extradite the shah and [word indistinct]. Our Palestinian brothers attached great significance to this; similarly, our Algerian brothers [words indistinct]. For the first time a conference addressed itself to the people of a country against their government, an Islamic one at that. So, this was a great and all-embracing victory for us. [passage indistinct]

[Question] The Islamic foreign ministers are to meet in Baghdad for their next conference. Will Iran take part in this conference?

[Answer] Obviously, if the present Ba'th government is still in power, the answer is no. However, we hope that by then the criminal Ba'th government will not be in power any longer, in which case we shall, naturally, be alongside our Iraqi brothers. [end recording]

NVOI Scores Afghan Question Review

TA211557 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Plots of the Foes of Islam"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our country's national forces condemn the attempts of the representatives of a number of countries to damage the work of the Islamic conference and to divert it from the right path. These representatives--among whom are probably also agents of the imperialist espionage services--strive through resorting to behind-the-scenes maneuvers and by delivering slanderous statements to divert the attention of the conference from reviewing such problems as the Near East situation, the continuation of the occupation of Arab lands by Israel, the restoration of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the condemnation of the recent piratic actions of the United States against Iran and the unending threats toward our country which truly arouse the concern of the Islamic world.

The above-mentioned meeting, instead of reviewing and discussing these problems which afflict the Islamic countries, discusses the so-called Afghan crisis problem raised by the Beijing imperialist propaganda organizations. Those people in Islamabad--the place where the conference is being held--who are preoccupied with these adventurous acts, demand that the Islamic people close their eyes and not pay attention to the way U.S. imperialism and its Western allies trample international principles, and by resorting to obvious piracy boycott our country from the economic aspect.

The United States and its allies in NATO are threatening our country, Iran, with a naval blockade and military intervention, yet they impose a discussion of the so-called Afghan crisis problem on the Islamic conference. The truth is that the agents of imperialism, who outwardly pretend to be followers of Imam Khomeyni, also act precisely the same way within our country. The United States has violated our country's sovereignty and landed a group of its saboteur marines in the center of Iran. However, in order to divert the people's attention from the real enemy, these officials discuss the superpower problem and attempt to put on the same level the imperialist and hegemonistic policy of the United States and the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

All are aware that it is not the artificial problem of the Afghan crisis and the adventurous theory regarding the superpowers which has aroused the grave concern of the Iranian people; rather, it is the military aggression of the United States against our country. This adventurism is but a part of a series of conspiracies and plots, the aim of which is the overthrow of the existing Islamic Republic system in our country. The first stage of this conspiracy ended with ignominious defeat. However, the scope and scale of the danger is still great. All the national and revolutionary forces should be prepared to confront this danger. The Iranian people should unite for the struggle against U.S. imperialism, which is Iran's No. 1 enemy. The establishment of an anti-imperialist front by all the people's forces to defend the revolution and the republic is a necessity. However, the masked and unmasked enemies of the revolution are attempting to create an untrue picture of the situation and to lead the people astray. The agents and the hands of imperialism operate both at the Islamabad conference and within our country. Parallel with the intensification of the plots by U.S. imperialism, the subversive action of the internal counterrevolution forces, comprising the dependent capitalists, the big landlords, former Savakists and ostentatious liberals who are still preserving their positions in society, in government and in the military forces, has also intensified.

The counterrevolution, along with the pseudoleftist elements and ruffians and rogues, creates disorder and disturbance in the fnr corners of our country, exacerbates the fratricidal war against the ethnic minorities, creates unfortunate incidents in the universities, prevents the operation of productive institutions, resorts to subversion within the main economic spheres and the oil industries, deliberately causes unemployment and creates disorder in the system for maintaining foodstuffs and essential goods for the population and deprived people. All these are a real danger to the revolution in our country, to all the liberation and anti-imperialist movements of the Islamic peoples. All the true national and progressive forces committed to the revolution should, through unity in a united popular front, expand their struggles even more in order to completely liquidate the great danger hovering over our country. Only through unity, according to the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, will no power be able to crush the revolution and eliminate its gains.

QOTBZADEH CITED ON FORMATION OF COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN220648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in a statement reported by AFP from Islamabad that Iran will hold contacts with the Afghan Government only in the latter's capacity as one of the concerned disputing sides, like the Muslim mojahedin, and not in its capacity as a legitimate government.

Qotbzadeh, who was speaking in the lobbies of the conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, added: If an invitation is extended to Iran to participate in the committee which Pakistan proposed be formed in order to find a solution to the Afghan issue, then Iran will agree to participate.

The foreign minister expressed the belief that this committee will (?enjoy) [words indistinct] complete privileges.

The foreign minister reiterated that the Babrak Karmal regime will be considered as one of the disputing sides and not as a legitimate government in Afghanistan.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISER REPLIES TO CHURCH COUNCIL PLEA

LD221152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to AFP, the Episcopal body of the Council of Churches has appealed to the Iranian president to guarantee the security of the members of the Episcopal Church in Iran. Reverend [name indistinct], secretary general of the Episcopal synod of the Council of Churches expressed in a letter the council's concern following the murder of the son of the Bishop Hasan Dehgani-Tafti, which, according to the Council of Churches, took place following violent acts and threats against the leaders of the Iranian Episcopal Church.

The president's press and cultural adviser contacted the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in this connection said: This concern is either due to ignorance or, God forbid, stems from design, for the reverend ought to know that our Iranian minorities, in addition to being a partner shoulder to shoulder with all Muslims in all the stages of the revolution, have given and are still giving martyrs. They are also now striving to further the revolution, and, according to the Constitution, they have rights equal to those of their Muslim Iranian brothers. Thus, the minority spiritual leaders enjoy the full respect of society and this respect is more real and more profound than before the revolution. Thus, we reach the conclusion that there should not be any cause for concern for the Episcopal synod of the Council of Churches. The murder of the son of Bishop Hasan Dahqani-Tafti will also be investigated.

LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER SUPPORTS ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

JN221942 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council in Lebanon, who is now visiting Iran, has praised the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

In a statement to PARS prior to his departure from holy Mashhad, he said that the Lebanese Muslims consider the Iranian Revolution their revolution. He added that the Iranian Islamic Revolution has not only freed the Iranian Muslims from the shackles of colonialism and exploitation but has also given the Muslims a tremendous momentum with which to confront the imperialist East and West and world Zionism, particularly in occupied Palestine.

His eminence said that prior to the victory of its revolution, when it was under the deposed shah, Iran was considered an enemy to the Arabs, due to the cooperation between the shah and Israel. However, following the victory of its revolution, Iran became a loyal friend and ally to the Muslims in their jihad against Israel and now enjoys the respect of all Muslims.

UN OFFERS TO EXAMINE IRAQI DEPORTEES ISSUE

JN221924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The UN office in Tehran has told the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran that the UN commissioner general is prepared to look into the status of those who have been deported from Iraq to Iran, should the Iranian Government make an official request in this regard.

The office added that the commissioner general will handle the issue thoroughly.

IRAQIS AT TEHRAN UN OFFICE DEMAND WALDHEIM RESPONSE

LD230257 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0100 GMT 23 May 80

[From the press review on JOMHURI-YE ISLAMI article]

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ISLAMI writes under a big headline:

A large number of the people expelled from Iraq have occupied the UN office in Tehran. They have announced that until the United Nations and Kurt Waldheim himself respond to their demands, they will not end their occupation of the UN office in Tehran.

In this newspaper it is reported: Those occupying the office have requested an investigation of their plight, asking: First of all, why have they been expelled from Iraq? What will happen to their property in Iraq? What should the members of their families left behind in Iraq do? Also, in their note to the United Nations they have demanded the release of thousands of Iraqi youth who are in prisons, the guarantee of the well-being of the families of those who have been banished and the prevention of further expulsions and banishments.

TEHRAN TO HOST OAU ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

JN222005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] PARS reports that the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the OAU member states accredited in Tehran have decided to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the establishments of the OAU in Tehran in honor of the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

On this occasion, the ambassadors and the charges d'affaires of the Ivory Coast, Algeria, Gabon, Mauritania, Sudan, Senegal, Nigeria, Zaire, Tunisia, Lesotho, Ghana and Somalia held a press conference at the Somali ambassador's place of residence. Representatives of the radio and television networks as well as correspondents of the local and foreign newspapers attended.

At the outset of the conference, the Somali ambassador gave a briefing on OAU activities and objectives. He also expressed his thanks, on behalf of the African governments, for the Iranian Government's decision to stop oil exports to the racist regime in South Africa and for its severance of relations with that regime.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS MONTAZERI AS QOM'S FRIDAY IMAM

LD221704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, has appointed Ayatollah Montazeri as Friday congregational imam of Qom.

BANI-SADR ATTENDS ARMY JOINT STAFF MEETING

LD221658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, today took part in a meeting of the Joint Staff of the army.

At this meeting, which lasted 4 and 1/2 hours, the commander in chief of the Joint Staff, the commanders in chief of the three forces and heads of different departments of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were present. The PARS report states that at this session the current affairs of the army were discussed.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN DEMONSTRATIONS, FIGHTING

JN221034 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] UPI quotes a spokesman of the Muslim Afghan mojahedin as saying that female students have organized demonstrations in Kabul which are extensions of those demonstrations staged in the Afghan capital 3 weeks ago during which at least 100 young girls and boys were martyred.

These demonstrations denounced the Soviets for their military intervention in Afghanistan.

The agency says that female Kabul University students organized the demonstrations in the city streets, the scene of the arrest of more than 1,000 students at the beginning of this month.

In another development, the revolutionaries' sources say that the Russians have begun another attack on the positions of the Afghan mojahedin in the valley of Kunar, in the east of Afghanistan.

Reports dispatched and phone calls from the citizens of the region say that hundreds of Soviet paratroopers have landed in the valley in order to launch an attack for the purpose of combing the area for the positions of the Muslim mojahedin.

However, in a (?counterattack) which they launched on the surrounding hills, the mojahedin killed several Soviet soldiers.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING VIOLENCE, UNREST IN PROVINCES

Fighting in Kordestan, Azarbayjan

LD221029 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 19 May 80 p 1, 3

[Roundup of PARS NEWS AGENCY reports: "Baneh Garrison Under Siege"]

[Excerpt] Although the fighting in Sanandaj has ended and aid operations and reconstruction have begun in the town, the scene of conflict has moved to other centers in the Kordestan region, with scattered clashes continuing in parts of West Azarbayjan and Kermanshahan.

Views of General Zahirnezhad

According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Islamic Republic of Iran gendarmerie commander General Zahirnezhad stated in a brief interview that the Baneh garrison was "still under siege today" by counterrevolutionary elements and other groups. He added:

"During the course of the week effective measures will be taken to relieve the garrison; we are working on it at this moment."

Clashes in West Azarbayjan

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, in a clash two nights ago between armed assailants and army forces in Razhan, near Urumiyeh, one of the assailants was killed and a number were wounded. The clash followed fighting the previous night in which one of the attackers was killed and a number were wounded. The assailants left behind a number of automatic weapons, 57 rifles and G-3's and small arms, plus a quantity of ammunition, and they are said to have carried away their dead and wounded.

Attack on Dezgir Garrison

According to a report from the public relations department of the Islamic Republic of Iran gendarmerie headquarters, 600 rebel assailants from the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] attacked the Dezgir garrison in the Urumiyeh region at 2315 hours last night, meeting with a fierce response. In the clash, which lasted for 5 hours, two of the attackers were killed and six were wounded; a number of weapons and a quantity of ammunition were recovered from the assailants.

Attack on Shahin Dezh

In addition, Governor Behrang of Miandowab told the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh during the course of a telephone conversation yesterday afternoon:

"At 1130 last night, assailants armed with mortars and 106-mm guns attacked the Shahin Dezh district. In the shooting, which lasted until 0330 in the morning, the guards returned fire with great force."

The governor of Miandowab added: "Luckily, there were no fatal casualties among the guards or the people of Shahin Dezh, but damage occurred to a number of orchards and farms outside the town. Shahin Dezh is now completely calm."

Clash Near Miandowab

For 4 hours beginning at 2300 hours two nights ago, highway police, gendarmerie personnel and troops stationed near Miandowab came under fire from armed assailants, who met with a fierce response. There has been no report as to the number of possible fatalities or casualties. The provincial town of Miandowab was quite calm last night.

Clash With Iraqi Assailants

The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at 2300 two night ago, a clash involving heavy and light weapons took place between Iraqi attackers and Islamic Revolution Guards together with Imam Khomeyni feda'iyan, in the central region of Tappeh Rashes. The Imam Khomeyni feda'iyan and the guards repulsed the attack with valor. One of the guards was wounded. No report has been received of Iraqi casualties.

Kermanshah--PARS NEWS AGENCY--At 0100 in the morning two days ago, armed members of the KDP attacked the village of Tazeh-Abad with the intention of closing the road between Kermanshah and Paveh, and a clash with the Revolution Guards took place. After this had lasted for one hour, at 0200 in the morning, a shock force from the Revolution Guards Corps, together with members of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga and the armored battalion stationed in the town of Paveh, hastened to the assistance of the guards engaged in the fighting, which lasted until 0400 in the morning. The assailants fled after suffering three fatal casualties.

In addition, according to a report received from Paveh yesterday, two shock forces groups from the guards groups and one Muslim Kurdish peshmerga group attacked the village of Gallal, a location frequented by armed members of the KDP, and mopped up armed elements in the village.

At 1130 two days ago adherents of the Iraqi Ba'th agents bombarded the town of Paveh with 120mm mortars in an attack which lasted until the early hours of the evening.

Assassination of Army Warrant Officer

Kermanshah--PARS NEWS AGENCY--At Sar Pol Zahab last night an unidentified group called an army warrant officer to the door of his home and martyred him with two bullets. Investigations to discover the reason behind the assassination and to arrest the killers are underway.

Offensive Planned Against Kurds

NC221140 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 22 (AFP)--The Iranian Government has decided to launch a major offensive in Kordestan to force "the total surrender of that rebel province," government sources said today.

Ten days after taking control of the Kurdish capital Sanandaj, the government forces were making it their operational base to normalize the region after five weeks of unusually fierce fighting against Kurdish autonomists.

A Kurdish source sighted several columns of heavy armor headed toward Sanandaj, in eastern Kordestan. The columns are getting ready "to lay waste" the region in the next few days, the source said.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today to discuss the Kurdish problem, according to a source close to the ayatollah. The source said the two agreed to try to end what Tehran officials call "the Kurdish gangrene" as quickly as possible, by whatever means necessary.

But in some towns, such as Baneh, about 130 kilometers (80 miles) northwest of Sanandaj, government troops are under siege by the peshemergas ("freedom fighters") and lack ammunition.

Government forces have bombarded Saqqez, 65 kilometers (40 miles) northeast of Baneh, for more than five weeks, but have not sent any troops in to try to take over the town, according to Kurdish sources.

In another development, Ayatollah Khomeyni asked the Revolutionary Council to meet with him in his house on Saturday, perhaps to discuss the new Parliament scheduled to convene on May 28.

Army Statement on Armed Kurds

LD221758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued the following statement:

In His exalted name. Since, according to the request of our noble and realistic compatriots in Kordestan, the army and the Revolutionary Guards Corps have been assigned to cleanse the area of illegally armed persons, you Kurdish brothers and sisters are asked to identify anyone who resists the will of the people of Kordestan and refuses to hand in his weapon so that he can come out of hiding at night and fire at the military or guards corps personnel.

Inform the units of the army or the Revolutionary Guards Corps so that before any blood is shed these misled and deceived countrymen can be arrested and disarmed.

Ayatollah Shirazi on Kurdish Issue

JN22111 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 22 May 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI E-ISLAMI publishes the text of statements by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, member of the Committee for the Protection of the Constitution, in which he talks about current issues, particularly the situation in Kordestan. The newspaper quotes his eminence as saying: With the first signs of the trouble in Kordestan, when the leftists elements were still preparing for disturbing the peace and security of the region, we warned the provisional government and the Revolutionary Council and clearly said at that time that the only way to stop the impending deterioration was to liquidate the elements disturbing the security in the region.

Imam Khomeyni supported this viewpoint but the provisional government did nothing to ward off the danger until those groups, which are connected with the Western and Eastern powers, were able to spread throughout the region and consolidate their positions in order to launch their crimes and submerge the region in a sea of blood. [Word indistinct] I would like to repeat that the only way to save Kordestan is to work for the annihilation of the elements which are opposed to the Islamic Revolution.

Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi adds: The negotiations with the Democratic Party, its allies and the leftist organizations are a measure which can only be described as hypocrisy and a betrayal of Islam and the leader of the revolution. We will not accept any reconciliation and will not take any alternative course until the region is completely purged. We also affirm that any compromise by any government (?official) concerning this issue will never be forgiven. The hypocrites and the counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan must know that we have taken the oath of martydom to purge the region and wipe out all the anti-Islamic and anti-Muslim forces.

Oil Pipeline Damaged

LD221038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, quoting the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie, reports that at 2100 last night the Naft-Shahr-Kermanshah oil pipeline was blown up and set on fire by explosives at Chaqa Hammam, 24 km from Naft-Shahr. The Naft-Shahr-Kermanshah oil pipeline workers immediately closed the oil supply value and halted the oil flow. The fire was brought under control after 1 hour and repair work on the pipeline is now in progress. According to the same report, local security forces and oil guards are pursuing those who caused the explosion, reported to be four people.

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON INCREASE IN OIL PRICES

JN230629 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Oil Minister Engineer 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced yesterday that the increase in oil prices declared by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Indonesia, Algeria, Libya, Venezuela, the UAE and Mexico is actually a continuation of the increase of oil prices announced by Iran, which came into effect as of the beginning of April.

Mo'infar added that after the At-Ta'if conference, it was expected that some states would take more practical stands, but the possibility that the prices would be applied retroactively was weak because some states, like Iran, decided to apply this increase effective the beginning of April. [sentence as heard]

The oil minister said that this step shows the legitimacy of Iran's decision to increase its oil prices by $2.50 on that date. He added that he does not approve of applying the decision on the increase of prices retroactively because this method makes our customers lose their confidence in us. He said that Iran will increase its oil prices whenever this is required by Iran's economic and political interests. However, he pointed out that Iran does not intend to increase its oil prices at present.

KHALKHALI MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT ON NARCOTICS

LD221232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0953 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali today issued the following announcement in connection with the continuation of toughness and stronger cooperation among the security forces in combating narcotics:

All of us, God willing, have decided to eradicate narcotics and to save our dear youth, who are the valuable assets of the country, from this trap of colonialism and this disastrous plague. In this connection, we strongly need the cooperation of the security forces, the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the committees, the national police, gendarmerie, and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, it is expected that all the security forces will cooperate with me with all their power in this vital matter so that we can cleanse society of the existence of these corrupt people as soon as possible.

In the meantime, we ask the noble nation of Iran and also all the security forces to report to me in Qasr Prison on any complicity between a member of the security forces and the narcotics smugglers, be it on purpose or by mistake, so that they can be punished accordingly.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCEMENT ON OPIUM SEIZURE

LD221234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali has announced in an interview that the members of the shock group dispatched to South Gonbad-e Kavus today managed to seize from a gang of narcotics smugglers 206 kg of opium and 2.16 million rials. According to this report, the seized opium was delivered to the tribunal for combating narcotics. The case in under investigation.

TEHRAN ELECTS REPRESENTATIVES TO MAJLES

WA221725 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A spokesman of the Elections Oversight Commission has announced the final tabulation results of the run off election for the Tehran representatives to the Majles of the National Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

From a total of 1,599,067 ballots, the computer accurately tabulated the majority votes of the winning candidates, and they are announced as follows:

1. Mohsen Mojtahed Shabastari--1,159,662 votes;
2. Gowhar Ash-Shari'eh--960,249;
3. Dr 'Ali Akbar Valayati--858,305;
4. Dr Kazem Sami--819,186;
5. Dr Yadollah Sahabi--817,869;
6. Dr Mohammad Baqer Hoseyni-Lavasani--792,149;
7. Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi Najaf-Abadi--774,678;
8. 'Abdolmajid Mo'adikhah--768,720;
9. Habibollah 'Asgar Owladi-Hosalman--764,338;
10. Mohammad Kazem Musavi-Bojnurdi--730,775;
11. Engineer Hashem Sabbaghian--692,633;
12. Mehdi Shahabadi--684,722 votes.

A spokesman of the Elections Oversight Commission said that the aforesaid persons got the majority of the votes and were elected representatives of the people of Tehran in the runoff elections for the Majles of the Islamic National Council.

BUSHEHR CUSTOMS STATEMENT ON EXPORT BAN

LD231146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following a protest by merchants and commodity exporters against the ban imposed on the export of some Iranian goods, the Bushehr general customs office has announced: On the basis of the Revolution Council's decision and a circular issued by the central customs office, the export of basic foodstuffs from Iran has been banned.

The Bushehr customs office added in its report: In accordance with this decision, which was taken following the economic sanctions adopted by America and its allies, and in order to meet the country's internal produce requirements, the definition of basic foodstuffs and the issuance of licenses for their export, in view of the difficulties and [word indistinct] of the area, lies within the powers of the Bushehr governor. The result of the governorate's decisions have not yet been communicated to this customs house.

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FIRST TEACHERS CONGRESS COMMENCES 24 MAY

Karmal Address

LD250504 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 May 80

[Address by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan opening the "First Teachers Congress" of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at Arg Palace in Kabul on 24 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Almighty God. Toiling teachers of the country, friends and comrades, respected guests: First, allow me to present my respects and thanks to all the teachers who (?taught me) from first grade up to the faculty of law and political science at Kabul University and then in the military reserves. Allow me to pay my deep respect and thanks to those teachers who have become martyrs of the liberating revolution of the people of Afghanistan, the Sawr Revolution, or who at this very moment, despite the terror and savagery of the alien following killers of people, the exported (?highway robbers) from outside the country, are bravely and courageously stationed in the fortresses of resistance.

Allow me to pay my respects and thanks to all the teachers who, with honor and conscience, are taking part in the sacred duty of education and the training of the sons of our country, Afghanistan, our fatherland, our motherland. I hope the Almighty God will show the proper path to those minority numbers of so-called teachers who, under the honorable name of teacher, provoke our innocent and noble sons in accordance with the wishes of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Let me announce once more that no world power--whether it be the world-devouring imperialism of the United States, Chinese conspiratorial chauvinism, Israeli Zionism, the reactionary (?factors) of dollars, the reaction of the region or the eternal antirevolutionary elements--will ever, ever succeed in implementing its mean designs against the free and independent people of Afghanistan. [applause]

They will not succeed against the iron determination and invincible will of the present revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the peace-loving and brave people of Afghanistan in taking shameless decisions about the future of the people of Afghanistan.

Let me explain loudly that those nameless and stateless people and the hired servants of foreigners--who for years have been the servants and agents of imperialism or have given obedience to foreign countries and, acting according to the instructions of imperialism and American dollars, have spoken against Afghanistan and without (?responsibility) have accepted such orders without thinking about their consequences or realizing that their dangerous consequences will rebound on themselves--have never, never been nor can they be the representatives of free and independent Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan denounce them as fugitives and will never recognize them as their compatriots. [applause]

Let me say from this glorious plenum, the congress of the teachers of Afghanistan, that the heroic, revolutionary and real Islamic nations such as Libya, Syria, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO of the heroic people of Palestine, other progressive Islamic nations and millions of progressive and revolutionary Muslims throughout the world, who in the so-called Islamic Conference of Islamabad stood against the enemies of Islamic Afghanistan and the enemies of the people of Arab Palestine, that is, imperialism, Zionism, and their following regimes--I want to thank them sincerely and express my gratitude to them. [applause]

Toiling teachers of the country, friends, comrades and esteemed guests, some time ago our country, the free and brave people of Afghanistan, celebrated the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution. The warm and enthusiastic celebration of the day, which was held in the capital, in provincial centers and subdistricts all over the country, was truly expressive of the unity of our people with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and the Government of DRA, in the building of a new society of social justice in this historic land of ours [words indistinct]. Despite all the difficulties and mistakes (?along the way), many projects have been implemented, as well as important changes reflecting social, economic and political progress, which is the answer to the centuries-old hopes of the toiling and courageous people of Afghanistan. In particular, it should be pointed out that all these progressive changes have taken place with the active support of the millions of the toiling masses and the patriots of the country and are in complete accord with the (?teaching) of the sacred religion of Islam and with the religious and national traditions of all the tribes and nationalities of our country.

We were faced, however, with the mad reaction of the exploited and oppressive classes and strata and a number of traitors to the homeland, traitors to the people and revolution, who found their collaborators and guardians in certain foreign countries. Also, the shameless continuous propaganda and poisonous lies against the Sawr Revolution and the PDPA, this party of our heroes and martyrs, is still continuing. The enemies of the revolution are embarking on every kind of antihuman, anti-Islamic and antinational action and in these sinister activities they satanically trade on the name of the holy Koran, on the sacred saying of "God is great" and on the sacred name of Islam. Can we call Islamic those who cover their black and (?dirty) hands with the blood of our innocent children, relentlessly kill our noble teachers and destroy our schools, which are the product of the toil of our people? No, [illegible] They are not Muslims, they are killers of people and the servants of reaction, imperialism, chauvinism and the arbitrary Zionists of our society. In particular, the criminal activities of the Hafizollah Amin, who at the time of the implementation of the most important social changes such as the land reform and the elimination of illiteracy, used unsuitable methods and deviated from the laws of revolution and violated the traditions, honor and beliefs of our noble people. Instead of a democratic regime, a humane regime, it brought a regime of terrorism, atrocities and suffocation and dealt a crushing blow to our revolution.

Esteemed audience, as you have seen, the efforts of our party and government are aimed at the spread of democracy, at bringing order to the situation in the country and at the settlement of issues through peaceful and brotherly means. This is to the advantage of our people and is related to the development of national unity. It is for the purpose of eliminating economic backwardness and enhancing the living standards of all the people of the nationalities and tribes of our dear country and for the comfort of every family of dear Afghanistan. At the moment, however, our people's implementation of their peaceful plans faces shameless interference, including armed interferences by the imperialist and reactionary forces in their internal affairs. The DRA Government has many times made peace-seeking initiatives and recently issued a statement expressing its efforts concerning the solution of political issues. The aim is the complete and guaranteed cessation of aggressive activities against Afghanistan and the cessation of all subversion and other types of foreign interference in its internal affairs.

The people of Afghanistan want to construct their new life in the conditions of peace. They want the development of friendly relations and cooperation with all neighbors, Islamic countries and all other states. And we declare that the people of Afghanistan, with (?trust) in the heroic armed forces of the DRA and with the selfless and great assistance of its great friend, the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world, are determined to defend the independence and freedom of their country until the end of their souls. [applause]

Friends and comrades, the fact that we are here with you and are seeking new ways to develop a new education, a democratic, national and progressive education, and are truly looking to the glorious future of our country demonstrates our good intentions and the unity of our party and the schools.

Esteemed audience, the congratulations of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government, which will be read in this congress, is the expression of our sympathies, determination and enthusiasm to the national and progressive development of the education and training in the country, of our respect, feeling and appreciation of the selfless toils of you noble teachers of the country.

I, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, with extreme pleasure, express my appreciation and sincere congratulations, with humility and modesty, as a student of my great teachers, to you, the representatives of the congress of the teachers of the country. And I present my deepest thanks for your heavy and difficult, but extremely important duty. [applause]

A (?proverb) of our people says: If the aim of life is one year, it is better to grow rice; if the aim is 10 years, it is better to plant trees, but if the aim is a life of comfort, peace, prosperity and happiness then train, train and train more, and bring up more and more children. [applause]

What do we want? We are resolutely and invincibly determined and [passage indistinct] of ours is the creation of a prosperous society in our dear homeland, Afghanistan--the education and training of the new [word indistinct] future is our sacred, high and major duty. [passage indistinct]

Note that despite the difficulties, the agent of which is imperialism and reaction, in just the current year the number of pupils in the primary classes has doubled compared to before the revolution. In the present conditions, our sacred duty is to take serious and necessary measures for the realization of this achievement of the revolution.

There is a proverb which says: The (?product) of a human rests on three things: one is the building of a house, the other is the planting of a tree and the third one is the (?bringing up) of a child. We will let the construction of a house, working places, industries, cities and [word indistinct] on the shoulders of the epoch-making and revolutionary working class. Agriculture, greenery and the farming of our homeland--on the shoulders of our toiling and noble peasant class.

But a very important duty (?of our) motherland and fatherland--the expression of which is the DRA Government and the leadership of the PDPA, which in a broad national front of the fatherland, fulfill their great and historic, revolutionary and national duties--is the training of the children of our historic fatherland, which we put on your shoulders, the shoulders of you teachers.

If the teachers fulfill their training duties effectively, our children, our sons will never be abused by our enemies; they will not be abused by the enemies of our people, our homeland, revolution and government. Of course, by government (we mean) that government which is at the service of the people, a progressive, democratic and revolutionary government. I do not mean blood-thirsty governments, oppressive governments, despotic governments and governments at the service of imperialism and international reaction, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the hegemonist and aggressive chauvisnism of China. Now it is the duty of our teachers [words indistinct] and shall try not to let our children and youth, even for a moment, become the prey of poisonous and slanderous propaganda and to deviate to the opposite side, even (their) families, mothers and fathers, [words indistinct].

Those so-called teachers who embark on the poisonous slanderous and relentless propaganda amongst pupils, have succeeded in their provocative activities up to an extent. Of course, there success (?is) temporary, as a result of which provocatory, antirevolutionary, antinational demonstrations were staged by a minority a few days ago in the interest of our foreign enemies, the enemies of national revolution, of the enemies of the honor of Afghanistan, of the enemies of peaceful conditions, of the enemies of the [word indistinct] of the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan.

Friends and comrades, the First Afghan Teachers Congress is commencing its work, and this work requires your indefatigable activity during these few days. The PDPA Central Committee is fully confident that your congress will be a very great and important step towards the future development of the education and training in our country. I wish great success to you esteemed representatives of the congress and all teachers of Afghanistan in the realization of your proud duties, which are the education and training of our children, our youths, and the (?national human) of the future of our country. [applause]

Liberating army of the noble and patriotic teachers of the DRA, let the enemies of the Muslim, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan--in the time of their latest agony of death, while they are (?waiting for their death) and are breathing their last (?destructive) breaths, against the successful Sawr Revolution and against its new stage--embark on every treacherous and inhuman act against the revolution of great, free, toiling and independent people of our common homeland, dear Afghanistan. You, without fear, courageously and bravely, go forward. The law of time, the order of time, right and justice are on your side. [applause] At this moment the flag of our successful heroism is flying high in the world.

Forward towards the heroic generation and the future builders of our dear homeland, Afghanistan. [applause]

Central Committee Message

LD242311 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] welcomed the audience of the inauguration ceremony of the First Teachers Congress of the country. He also introduced the delegations of the friendly countries. Babrak Karmal gave a speech, and at the end of the ceremony he received a group of children wearing national attire. Representatives of many groups participated.

The message of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA addressed to the First Teachers Congress of the DRA was read out by Dr Saleh Mohammed Ziray, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, member of the Politburo and member of the Revolutionary Council, during the ceremony. The text is as follows:

Message of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and Council of Ministers, addressed to the country's First Teachers Congress:

Gentlemen and comrades: The Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of DRA, presents their cordial congratulations on the occasion of the First Teachers Congress of Afghanistan, to you and through you to all the workers of education.

Today in Kabul city the most able representatives of teachers of this country have gathered in order to investigate scientifically and precisely the revolutionary duties of the party in the field of basically changing the present educational system and expanding the campaign against illiteracy. Earlier the educational system was at the service of the rich, and millions of other toiling people had no access to it. The glorious Sawr Revolution uprooted the feudal rule and eliminated their material and moral privileges and provided the conditions for the vast masses of the people to have access to the country's resources and capital and to develop the constructive activities of the workers and peasants. Necessary measures were taken about the employment of those graduates of schools and colleges who were unemployed, and the return to school of those children who had been dropped.

With regard to the effectiveness of education and the struggle against literacy, the decree of the Revolutionary Council which was approved recently was a witness of the fact that the PDPA, the Government of Afghanistan, are paying great attention to the raising of standards of cultural and professional awareness of the masses.

In the fundamental principles of the DRA which was assessed by the second plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA and approved by the Revolutionary Council, it has been stated that the government will take necessary steps concerning the development of national and progressive educational system, elimination of illiteracy, teaching in mother tongues and expansion of pre-, intermediate, and high school vocational education.

This in itself is a great achievement of the Sawr Revolution and its new phase which our people have gained, and every child of the country, irrespective of his tribal and national relations, irrespective of discrimination of sex, religion and class relations, has equal rights to education and acquisition of knowledge.

Today we proudly implement what our fathers and forefathers only hoped. The future of our country belongs to the youth who will follow the path taken by their fathers for the realization of the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution. Because of this, it has been stated in the fundamental principles of the DRA that the state takes care of the youth and provides them the possibilities of education and acquisition of professional knowledge.

Through creation of appropriate conditions for the moral training, physical growth and [word indistinct] creative participation in the construction of the new society, ensures them for their employment.

Under the present conditions the teachers have a great responsibility of training the future man. It is the teacher who is through the virtue of his knowledge stands in front of this service and uses all his energy for the expansion of knowledge and can become effective in the raising of the level of the economy and culture of the beloved country and the standard of living of our people.

We proudly declare that a great number of teachers who passed through the great (?party) of our noble intelligentsia are using their knowledge and experience to teach vast masses, and have a great part in the development of material and moral capital.

Therefore the toiling and noble effort of teachers is the cause of respect and gratitude of our noble people. You respected teachers in your difficult task should make use of the experience and assistance of our brother socialist countries, and our great friend the Soviet Union. It should be stated that the Central Committee of the PDPA, and the Government of the DRA will closely watch the schools in the future and will provide the necessary conditions for the work and the activities of the teachers.

The industrial institutions of the country, and cultural personalities, should not spare their (?all-sided) assistance for the development of schools. The Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of DRA, with the hope of the success of the First Congress of Teachers of the country, are fully confident that the teachers and all employees of education will carry out their sacred duties nobly, and will utilise their knowledge and all their energies sincerely for the training of our youth, and will act as conveyers of the aspirations of the party to the various classes of the people of our country, and for the realization of the aspiration of the Sawr Revolution, will struggle against the slanderous propaganda of imperialism, and enemies of the people of Afghanistan.

[Signed] Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA.

Soviet Deputy Minister's Attendance

LD231546 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] In the hall of the Education Ministry this afternoon Education Minister Dr Anahita Ratebzad accepted with thanks several files given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] for its First Teachers Congress by USSR First Deputy Education Minister Fedor Panachin. In the presence of deputy education ministers and some directors of the Education Ministry, Dr Anahita Ratebzad gratefully recalled Soviet aid in different spheres, particularly the sphere of education, and said that this aid is regarded as timely for the First DRA Teachers Congress.

The Soviet first deputy education minister then thanked the DRA Education Ministry for inviting him to the First DRA Teachers Congress and wished this congress further success in the extension of education in Afghanistan.

Further Participating Delegations

LD252228 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this morning received the leaders and members of the delegations of the friendly countries who have come to Kabul to participate in the First Congress of the Teachers of Afghanistan at the revolutionary headquarters. He talked with them in an atmosphere of sincerity.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education and training; Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs; and Dr Faquir Mohammad Ya'qubi, first deputy minister of education and training, were also present.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR GENEVA MEETING

LD252042 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Geneva this morning at the head of a delegation in order to participate in the inter-governmental meeting on technical cooperation of the developing countries which is scheduled to last from today until 3 June. At Kabul International Airport, a number of high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry bid farewell.

MTI INTERVIEWS PARTY OFFICIAL AT TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL

LD252242 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--MTI's Moscow correspondent reports from Tashkent:

The informative and propaganda activities are of extremely great importance in the current phase of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan--said Jamilah Palwashah, member of the Central Committee of the united People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, in an interview with MTI. "The Afghan revolution is under constant attack," said Palwashah, who is staying in Tashkent with his country's delegation as guest of the local film festival. She [genders as received] reminded that the imperialist forces do not shrink back from using any means in their effort to blacken the revolution and topple the administration of Babrak Karmal. This is a double attack and, though being in close interconnection, one must make difference between the external and internal operations.

"The principal device of the outside attack is influencing the public opinion and keeping what is called the Afghan issue the order of the day--through the Western mass media. Naturally, all this is not confined to the United States and Great Britain, a major role is played by China and certain Arab countries, mainly Egypt," said Jamilah Palwashah. It is not easy to accept battle with such a huge machinery, but our job is certainly facilitated by the latest proposal of the government which indicates Afghanistan's intentions and readiness to adjust relations with Iran and Pakistan and denies the false allegations of the imperialist reactionary circles.

"Well known are the means of the propaganda campaign inside Afghanistan: The infiltrated agents try to mobilize all those who, because of the abuses of the Amin regime, are inclined to turn against the revolution. Our task is to go from one village to the other, bringing home to people the truth and disclose the machinations of the counter-revolutionary agents. In this no easy job of ours, we are greatly helped by the government measures: the amendment of the agricultural reform, the amnesty affecting some 12,000 political prisoners--mostly intellectuals--the legal protection of Islamic traditions. These moves, as well as the efforts to boost economy, all contribute to creating trust toward the government.

"In the beginning, we had problems even inside the party: It is not secret that during Amin's rule the party membership was diluted with opportunist elements. To be able to work efficiently, we had first to purge our own lines. By now, we have managed to restore unity, and in respect of our inner enlightment activities, we feel to have achieved some success. The basis of our external enemies keeps diminishing. They can recruit less and less supporters among the population.

"Showing this is the fact that they are relying in their activities on younger and younger generations, already on school-children today," said Jamilah Palwashan, adding in conclusion: "We are confident that our work and struggle will come to success. We shall overcome the difficulties both on the external and the internal fronts, and we shall soon be able to focus all our efforts on carrying out the economic objectives with a view to improving the living conditions and creating a progressive society."

KABUL REPORTS USE OF U.S.-MADE WEAPONS IN HERAT

LD241823 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The servants of international imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism, have sold their conscience and honor to their masters, and by creating terrorism disrupt the peace of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

Recently, the face of these enemies of the Afghan revolution was unveiled once again, with the throwing of a poisonous handgrenade, made in the United States, at the headquarters of the Herat Province police, as a result of which soldiers of the Herat Province police headquarters were martyred.

On this subject the police commander of Herat Province today told the BAKHTAR AGENCY reporter in this province: Recently, a number of terrorists, armed with the American-made weapons and poisonous handgrenades, were recognized while attempting to throw a poisonous handgrenade at one of the police headquarters of Herat. Because of the alertness and wisdom of the guard, one of the terrorists was shot, causing the handgrenade to explode outside the building. The other terrorists escaped from the area. The police commander added that because of the explosion, the smoke entered a room in the building. A number of policemen who were there became unconscious, and could not talk for 15 minutes due to the chemicals in the smoke.

The police commander said: Since this poisonous handgrenade was not broken into pieces, and only a part of it was burned out, the U.S. mark was clearly visible on it. This chemical weapon is made in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania.

The police commander of Herat Province added that a few days ago a number of terrorists, armed with American-made weapons and chemical bombs, were captured 20 km west of Herat. A number of poisonous weapons made in the United States were found on them. Our countrymen already know of the press conference regarding that event, and the confessions of the terrorists.

He said this inhuman and shameful action of U.S. imperialism clearly shows that the United States, through its black-faced friends, is training terrorist bands and arming them with chemical handgrenades, and sending them to Afghanistan to eliminate our innocent people.

KABUL CITES TASS ON CIA OPERATIVES ABROAD

OF241823 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The undeclared U.S. war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being organized by the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan through an experienced CIA employee by the name of (Kermit) whose name has been published more than once by the U.S. press in connection with intelligence activities. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency ineffectively hides its spies in diplomatic missions in order to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

TASS reports from Washington that a U.S. magazine called (SECRET OPERATIONS) has published a list of spies appointed as members of U.S. missions in more than 30 European, African, Asian and American countries. It is said that the CIA is most interested in oil-rich countries.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS REPORT FOR MILITARY TRAINING

ID252036 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] For the purpose of guarding of our sacred and dear homeland, Afghanistan, and for the purpose of defending the glorious Sawr Revolution, over 300 struggling and aware youths, members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, voluntarily went to their appointed units of the armed forces yesterday in order to receive military training.

These youths, before leaving for the military units, held a rally and expressed their resolute readiness to repulse the aggressions of imperialism and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution on our homeland.

At this rally, (Azhar) Khawiani, director of the central organizations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, made a statement in which he drew the attention of these aware and struggling youths, who have voluntarily accepted military training, to their very important and serious duties toward the defense of the homeland and the national honor. He said: You courageous and struggling youths who are proud members of the Democratic Youth Organization: Training the future members of this organization is your duty; you are going to learn to fight a life-and-death struggle against the enemies of your homeland. Therefore, you must use this opportunity very wisely to familiarize yourselves with military training.

At this rally, the deputy directors of the central garrison drew the attention of these youths to military discipline and expressed his wishes that they will use this opportunity to the maximum advantage.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING SUPPORTS PARTY DOCUMENTS

ID252213 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The documents of the second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the historic speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, which he delivered at the second plenum, was resolutely supported by the party activists of the (Qerarga-e-Ster Drestiz) of the Ministry of Defense.

Taking part in the extraordinary meeting, which was held for this purpose by the primary organizations of the (Qerarga-e-Ster Drestiz) of the Ministry of Defense, were Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of defense; Maj Gen Babajan, the chief of staff; heads of the departments in the Ministry of Defense and the party activists of that ministry.

The meeting began with the election of the presidium, and subsequently Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' threw light on the results of the work of the second plenum of PDPA Central Committee and his historical importance, presented detailed explanations of the historical speech of Babrak Karmal, regarding the unity of the party, the enhancing of the level of the political ideology of the party's organizational activity and the (?system) of the government social body of the DRA.

He recalled the great successes of the armed force units against the reactionary forces and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

Subsequently, Maj Gen Babajan, chief of staff; Maj Mohammad Salim, director of the propagation and propaganda department of the general directorate of political affairs, and Col Mohammad Saber, director of organization of the Defense Ministry, and a number of officers made speeches regarding the subject, which were warmly received by the audience.

At the end of the meeting a resolution supporting the documents of the PDPA Central Committee second plenum by the party activists of the (Qeraraga-e-Ster Drestiz) was read by the director of propagation and propaganda of the general directorate of the political affairs of the Ministry of Defense and was welcomed by the audience.

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES DISTRICT MEETING

LD232202 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, yesterday participated in a grand gathering which was held by the elders, farmers, teachers, religious leaders, students, shopkeepers and a great number of workers of the Chah-e Ab district at that district's headquarters. Panjshiri gave a detailed speech exposing the unacceptable conditions under the regime of the Nadir-Daud family and Amin, and explained the internal and external policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the persecuted masses of the Chah-e Ab.

He gave explanations regarding the equality of rights and the basic principles of the DRA, and conveyed messages from the PDPA Central Committee to the people. In reply, the people of the Chah-e Ab district expressed their support for the DRA Government and the leadership of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. The governor of Takhar also took part in the meeting.

In order to confirm and support the valuable and grand decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, at which Dastagir Panjshiri was present, the party activists of the capital and related areas of Baghlan Province recently held a meeting in the hall of the Baghlan city textile mill club. At this meeting, Dastagir Panjshiri elaborated on the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, which he had delivered at the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, and drew the attention of the meeting's participants to their important and great duties in the light of the DRA basic principles and the PDPA charter.

Subsequently, the Baghlan provincial committee secretary, representatives of the Afghan women and youth democratic organizations and workers and farmers cooperatives made speeches on this subject, during which, on behalf of the participants of the meeting, they declared their intention to promote every kind of intensive struggle toward the realization of the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The meeting ended with a resolution expressing the complete readiness of the participants at the meeting to implement the decisions.

1,200 FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

GF241755 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Some 1,200 families from Konarha Province who were forced to leave their homeland as a result of Amin's oppression returned to their homes yesterday, thus making use of the facilities provided for their return by our revolutionary state following the new revolutionary phase of the Sawr Revolution.

These citizens were received by Major General [Liwa'] Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council member and commander of the Central Armed Forces. Also receiving them were the governor of Konarha, local officials and a large gathering of the province's inhabitants.

In a speech the Central Armed Forces commander explained the (?aims) of the Sawr Revolution, especially following its new phase, and the policy of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the prosperity of our toiling people.

Several elders of the returning families expressed readiness to cooperate in every way and make every kind of sacrifice to defend the revolution and the homeland. They promised to wage a fierce struggle to repulse, expel and eradicate the enemies of Afghanistan, our beloved homeland.

AFP REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

French Tourist Arrested

BK261155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1146 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 May (AFP)--A 25-year-old French tourist was arrested in Kabul on Sunday [25 May] for taking photographs of a student's demonstration, a traveller who arrived here today said. The traveller could not give the name of the tourist, but said that she was picked up by the Afghan militiamen from Kabul streets Sunday afternoon.

She was staying with her boyfriend in a Kabul hotel and had entered the country on a tourist visa. The traveller, who asked not to be named, said that he had learnt about the arrest from the boy friend.

Student Riots in Kabul

OW261943 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 26 May 80

[By Sami Zubeiri]

[Text] Islamabad, May 26 (AFP)--The death toll during student rioting in Kabul climbed to 60 today as Soviet troops brought in tanks and helicopters in an attempt to quell the disturbances, Afghan rebel sources said. Youths, including girls from conservative Afghan families, continued demonstrations today after Soviet troops opened fire on a rally of 30,000 students in front of the presidential residence, killing at least 25, the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami said. Joint Soviet-Afghan forces fired from tanks guarding the residence of Soviet-backed Afghan President Babrak Karmal, the group said.

Students of at least ten Kabul schools--two of them for girls--have joined university students in the demonstrations, it said. One, the Malalai girls school, is named after an Afghan woman killed about 50 years ago while fighting British rule in Afghanistan. "Every Afghan girl has become Malalai" against the Soviets, the rebels said.

The mounting pressure of Soviet troops is much greater than last February's general strike that paralysed the capital's commercial life, one traveller arriving here said. Students have been protesting daily against the killing and mass arrest of their colleagues in the week-long demonstrations, sources said. The students shouted slogans in support of the Iranian Revolution and of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for backing their cause at the Islamic Conference gather ng in Islamabad last week. Reports said the slogans also praised Pakistan and other Moslem countries for the expressions of solidarity with the Moslem mojahedin (freedom fighters), the rebel sources said.

Reports said the student unrest was sparked by military conscription orders given by Afghan authorities after numerous desertions. The Afghan Army has begun arresting Afghan youth in door-to-door searches for refusing military service. Hundreds have reportedly been arrested.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting was reported in Konarha Province between Moslem rebels and the Soviet troops. More than 200 soldiers were reportedly killed four days ago. Rebel sources said 25 Moslem mojahedin were killed when the Soviet launched a massive attack on their base in Kohka Pass in Konarha. The rebels destroyed two tanks and burned three vehicles, the sources said. They added there was still fighting there. In Paktia Province, Moslem rebels ambushed a Soviet military convoy travelling from Zazi Maidan to Karkari, a post close to the Pakistani border. They burned four trucks and one armored vehicle loaded with ammunition, killing six Soviet officers, Hezbe-e Eslami said. The Afghan guerrillas also killed six Parcham party members, including a communication ministry official, the sources added.

Ammunition Dump Sabotaged

BK231405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 23 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--At least eight guards, five Russians and three Afghan militiamen, were burnt alive when rebels sabotaged a fuel and ammunition dump at Khair Khana, eight km (five miles) from Kabul on Wednesday [21 May] night, travellers reaching here confirmed today. In its night broadcast on Wednesday, Kabul Radio had mentioned the sabotage in the ammunition dump, but did not give details.

Travellers who refused to be identified, said that the explosions were heard in the city. Afghan militiamen blocked all approach roads towards Khair Khana and evacuated remaining guards the travellers said. The travellers estimated that at least 50 others sustained burn injuries and said that they had seen ambulances rushing towards the blazing ammunition dump. Khair Khana was being used by Russian troops as the main fuel and ammunition dump. Further details are awaited.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here confirmed the killing of students in the Afghan capital on Saturday-Sunday in a renewed clash between anti-Babrak Karmal students and the ruling party workers. Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, said that 9 to 12 students were killed when ruling party workers opened fire on the student demonstrators. Among the killed were three girls, the sources said. The demonstrators were protesting against last months killing of students and shouted anti-Karmal and anti-Soviet slogans. They were also demanding the release of those arrested. Earlier reports had said that at least 5,000 students have so far been arrested since the outbreak of student uprising against the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan last month. At least 156 students were killed. The travellers also confirmed the killing of students, but could not give details.

Diplomatic sources, quoting reports received from within Afghanistan, said that the Soviets were reinforcing their troops at Jaghori, west of Ghazni Province south-west of Kabul in a bid to launch an attack on rebel strongholds in the mountains. Last week Soviet and Afghan Government forces withdrew after a two-week futile offensive to dislodge the rebels from their mountain stronghold. At least 275 Russians were killed and an estimated 400 injured in the fierce fighting around Jaghatu, about 170 km from the Afghan capital. Several hundred tanks have been rushed from other areas to Jaghori for the offensive that will be launched soon, the sources said. Important cities in northern Afghanistan like Baghlan, Qondus, Khanbad and Taldon were all under rebel control, the sources said.

PRESIDENT ZIA LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK250936 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca a short while ago on a 3-day state visit to the Philippines. He was accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman. Talking to newsmen on the even of his departure for Manila, President Zia said Bangladesh's relations with all the ASEAN countries, including the Philippines, have been very cordial during the last few years and his present visit will further improve these relations. He said we are making efforts to make Bangladesh a bridge between South and Southeast Asian countries. He said during his visit two agreements on trade and cultural cooperation between Bangladesh and the Philippines are expected to be signed.

In reply to a question, the president said Bangladesh wants foreign investment, and all efforts are being made to encourage foreign investment in the country. The president said initial response to his proposal for a regional summit had been very encouraging.

Replying to a question on [words indistinct] on Friday afternoon, the president described it as an attack on democracy. He said judicial inquiry had been ordered into the incident and expressed the hope that truth will come out soon.

Our representative says President Zia will hold talks with President Marcos on bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

BK231652 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq has said that the Islamic foreign ministers conference has successfully discussed the present complicated problems facing the Islamic world. Talking to newsmen this afternoon on his return to Dacca from Islamabad after attending the conference, the foreign minister said that the Bangladesh delegation played an extremely active role in formulating different resolutions approved at the conference.

Referring to his meeting with Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, the foreign minister said that during the meeting discussions were held on bilateral, regional and internatioanl issues of common interest. Replying to a question, he said that he had talks with the Pakistan president on President Zia's proposal on convening a regional summit conference. The Pakistan president responded favorably to the proposal, he said.

Referring to his meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh in Islamabad, he said that the Iranian minister also responded favorably to the establishment of air links between Dacca and Tehran. The foreign minister announced that the Saudi foreign minister will pay a 3-day visit to Bangladesh from 31 May.

ZIA ADDRESSES NATION ON DRAFT SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN

BK231424 [Editorial Report] Dacca Domestic Service in Bangali at 1303 GMT on 23 May carries a live address to the nation by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman. Rahman first discusses the draft second 5-year plan of Bangladesh. He recalls the history of Bangladesh before and after independence from foreign domination in 1974 and points to achievements made during past 2 years. He then mentions several steps taken by thepresent government for the overall development of the country.

Rahman then mentions the significant aspects of the second plan which include raising the standard of living of the people, increasing employment opportunities, doubling food production at the earliest possible time, progress toward the goal of self-sufficiency, population control and equitable distribution of income and resources. He particularly points to the "utmost importance" given to agricultural and rural development. Rahman continues, saying: "It should not be forgotten that the people have the pivotal role in effective implementation of this gigantic plan and this is why the people of the country should be politically inspired and organized." He then expresses hope that popular efforts will help in achieving success in this effort.

Rahman then points to the poverty of the country and the problem of population growth and stresses the need for population control. He then says that natural and mineral resources of the country should be tapped to bring prosperity to the country. He also points to the importance of foreign aid at this stage of development process. Ziaur Rahman concludes his speech by urging popular participation in this "massive" development activity. He sayd that the fate of the Bangladesh people is related to this plan. "That is why, the next 5 years are a crucial test in our life, a test to establish ourselves as a powerful and self-reliant nation in the world community while maintaining our livelihood, independence and sovereignty. We must pass this test, as we have no alternative."

EX-PRESIDENT ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

HK231525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Dacca, 23 May (AFP)--At least three persons were killed and over 40 injured while former President Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed narrowly escaped an apparent assassination attempt when three bombs exploded in the public meeting he was addressing at the city's Baitul Mukarram Square this afternoon.

Zia Condemnation of Incident

HK241241 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has expressed his deep condolence at the death of those who died of bomb explosion at a public meeting at Baitul Mukarram Square in Dacca yesterday afternoon. Condemning the dastardly act, the president said it clearly shows that there were elements who want to disturb the democratic life of people through intimidation and force of arms. In a condolence message, President Zia expressed his profound sympathy for the bereaved families and prayed for the [word indistinct] of the departed souls. It may be recalled that seven persons, including a journalist, were killed and about 100 others wounded following a detonation of explosive devices at a public meeting organized by the Democratic League yesterday afternoon.

The government has condemned the act of [words indistinct] a needless attack on the public meeting causing death to innocent people. A press note issued in Dacca last night said that adequate protective measures were taken by the police since reports were earlier received that attempts would be made by certain political elements to disrupt the meeting and create law and order situation. Arrangements were also made to provide protection to the person of Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed [former Bangladesh president and leaser of the Democratic League--all along the route to the meeting place and also at the dias. The press note states [passage indistinct] immediately after this a violent explosion took place resulting in the death of one person on the spot and injuries to over 80 persons, including nine journalists whose conditions were critical. The injured persons were rushed to hospitals where six persons succumbed to their inuuries, [words indistinct] department, the press note added.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC IN INTERVIEW

BK261045 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1028 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] During an interview to the fortnightly NEW DELHI, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that India had never put any preconditions for talks with China, reports PTI. She was asked how she foreseaw India's relations with China and whether the two countries would come to some kind of understanding. "That depends on China. We have a future; we do not know what it is. But if China faces reality, which unfortunately they have not been doing, it should see that it is very much in Asia's interest that all countries of Asia should work together for our own good and we should not get caught in the power politics of other people," she replied.

Asked whether India would tell China that there would not be any preconditions, the prime minister answered "we never had any preconditions." Mrs Gandhi was asked if she was of the view that India and China should "get down to business" and talk about the border and other issues later on. "That has always been my view," she replied.

"Not just now," the prime minister replied when asked if she was planning to go to China. She replied in the negative to a question whether she has asked Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, who she had met in Belgrade, to visit India. "It is better if the foreign minister comes first. It will be followed up by us," she said.

In reply to a question about Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, with whom, she had a meeting in Salisbury, the prime minister said that he had used his visit there to do anti-Indian propaganda in the sense that he was distributing maps showing Junagarh as part of Pakistan. These are all "very unrealistic things," she added.

Answering a question on whether India would assume the mantle of leadership of the non-aligned after President Tito's death, Mrs Gandhi said "we do not believe in leadership. We believe in working together. India has been a bulwark of strength to the nonaligned movement. We has been so straightforward and warm in our attitude and in our policies." [sentence as received]

INDIA, USSR TO COOPERATE IN DRUG PRODUCTION

BK240927 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have agreed on a long-term working programme of cooperation between the two countries in the field of drugs and the pharmaceutical industry. The working programme, covering the period until 1985, includes the setting up of production facilities for phyto chemicals, insulin, aspirin, chloram phenicol and codein phosphate from poppy husk.

Agreement was reached at the fifth session of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet joint commission on economic and technical cooperation, and a protocol was signed in New Delhi on 23 May on behalf of India by K.V. Ramanathan, secretary, department of chemicals and fertilisers, and on behalf of the USSR by V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of medical industry.

Both India and the USSR have agreed to work jointly for the production of rifampicin and to exchange information on production of vitamin B.

The two sides have also agreed for an exchange of technological information regarding the manufacturing of acetylacetone from diketene for the production of sulphadimidine at plants in the USSR.

Under the agreement the USSR will give to India the requisite technology for the production of a number of the latest drugs like aninalone, acemin and nitroxoline, the Soviet Union indicated. A number of drugs which they were importing at present and the Indian side agreed to provide information to them about Indian formulations which could be exported to them.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SUPPORTS AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLES

BK250912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe has reaffirmed India's resolve to extend political, moral and material support to the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Speaking at a function on the occasion of Africa Day in New Delhi yesterday, Sathe said India has all along subscribed to the idea of indivisibility of the liberty of man. The people of India, he said, believe that their own freedom and independence will not be complete until all countries under colonial domination have achieved freedom.

Sathe said the independence of Zimbabwe opens up the frontiers in southern Africa and the time has come when the efforts to help the people of Namibia to liberate themselves should be intensified.

RAO CONVEYS GREETINGS ON OAU'S 17TH ANNIVERSARY

BK250914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] In a message to secretary general of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has reaffirmed India's commitment to cooperate with OAU and its member countries in achieving common goals. Conveying warm greetings on the occasion of the organization's 17th anniversary, he said that OAU and India share common ideals.

PRESIDENT SUMMONS PARLIAMENT SESSION FOR 9 JUNE

BK240950 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The president has summoned both houses of Parliament to meet on the 9th of next month. The Rajya Sabha is likely to continue its session till the 2d of July, while the Lok Sabha session may go up to the 14th of August. During the session the general budget as well as the railway budget will be presented.

DELHI MAGISTRATE WITHDRAWS CASE AGAINST GANDHI

BK240948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Court proceedings against Mrs Indira Gandhi and others in the Sachar detention case has been dropped. Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Mr S.M. Agarwal gave his consent today to the Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] for closing the case against Mrs Gandhi, Mr R.K. Dhawan and Mr P.S. Bhinder. The case relates to the detention of Mr Bhimsen Sachar and seven others during the emergency.

Mr Agarwal also rejected the application of Mr Sevak Ram and Mr S.D. Sharma, two of the eight detained, for being heard before the order was pronounced. The magistrate allowed the plea of the CBI for closing the case on grounds of insufficient evidence.

With this all the four cases registered by the CBI on the basis of the Shah Commission's findings have been allowed to be withdrawn. The three other cases withdrawn earlier are the jeep scandal case, the Maruti case and the posters case.

YOUTH CONGRESS DEMANDS CONGRESS-I CHAIRMANSHIP FOR SANJAY

BK231549 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--The powerful Youth Congress, controlled by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Ganghi's ruling Congress Party, today formally came out with the demand that Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of Mrs Gandhi, should take over the chairmanship of the ruling party. There have been similar demands occasionally raised by supporters of Sanjay in the ruling party from various centres but on an informal individual basis.

Youth Congress President K. Vasudeva Panicker in a statement here said that the great contribution of Mr Gandhi, now an M.P., was the revival of the ruling party, apparently after its shattering debacle in the 1977 parliamentary polls, and that his talents and capabilities would definitely help the party to become "more powerful."

Mr Gandhi has already been playing an influential role in the organisational affairs of the ruling party. It has been widely noted that this involvement had been decisive in scrutinising and selecting a good number of the party nominees for contesting the provincial assembly elections scheduled for this month-end. A number of members elected to Parliament in the polls in January last were also reported to be his supporters.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON SANJAY'S ROLE IN RULING PARTY

BK261017 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has said that Sanjay Gandhi is not going to be made the Congress-I president or the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh. In an interview to a New Delhi fortnightly, she made it clear that she intends to continue as the Congress-I chief for some time to come. Mrs Gandhi described as simply ridiculous newspaper reports that more than 70 percent of the Congress-I candidates in the nine state assembly elections are Sanjay Gandhi's friends. She said only about 30 to 40 percent of the nominees are newcomers. A number of Youth Congress people have suffered a great deal and were harassed by the Janata government. It was felt that they should be given tickets. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that there are many young men who are not in the Youth Congress but have been given nomination. To a question whether the states will be put in the hands of the young people who are dynamic, Mrs Gandhi said it depends on whom the people want.

SINGH CHARGES GANDHI, SANJAY WITH HARASSING OPPOSITION

BK231105 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--Former prime minister and opposition "Lok Dal" (People's Party) leader Charan Singh today charged Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her younger son Sanjay with pressurising officials to ensure the ruling Congress Party's victory in the coming state assembly elections and of harassment of opposition parties. In a statement here Mr Singh alleged that Mrs Gandhi during a visit to Hathras in northern Uttar Pradesh state on Thursday [22 May] had asked the district magistrate and the superintendent of police there to "ensure the victory" of the local ruling party candidate. He said his own party workers had been harassed in various ways throughout the state as in other states where elections were due.

Nine states, including Uttar Pradesh, are to elect new legislative assemblies at the end of this month. Mrs Gandhi "is fully in the know of what is happening in U.P. (Uttar Pradesh). In fact, it is at her instance and at the instance of her son (Sanjay, now an M.P.) that the U.P. government is behaving in the manner it is doing," Mr Singh said.

HABIB CHATTI TO CONVENE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK240936 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference said that he has asked Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi to immediately convene the ministerial committee session on Afghanistan. He said that he has also sent a message to Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in this regard. He told newsmen at Islamabad airport yesterday afternoon before his departure that the session of the committee will be held either in Tehran or Jiddah and a decision will be taken there on the solution of the Afghanistan issue according to the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Referring to the request made by the conference to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to address the forthcoming regular session of the UN General Assembly, he said that this reflects the feelings of the Islamic community on Pakistan. Pakistan was established in the name of Islam and consequently it can better lead the Islamic world. Haq was requested also in appreciation of the Pakistan president's efforts to solve the problems faced by the Islamic countries.

Chatti said the conference was very successful as it made it known to the world that Muslims are united and that they have similar views on problems and solutions. Replying to a question, Chatti said that the nonaligned movement can play its role in solving the Afghanistan crisis.

Further Details

BK250844 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has said the three-member committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan is expected to meet within 10 to 15 days. The committee is comprised of Mr Habib Chatti, [Pakistan Foreign Affairs Adviser] Agha Shahi and Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh.

The secretary general said in an interview that informal contacts with the Karmal regime can be established in a third country because, according to the conference's decision, the Kabul regime has not been recognized. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will agree to talks because this is in the interest of all. The secretary general said that they did not want either East or West to interfere in Afghanistan. He said up to now only the Soviet Union has interfered.

PRESIDENT HAQ PRESIDES OVER MEETINGS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Cabinet Review of Conference Decisions

BK251603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The federal cabinet, at a meeting in Rawalpindi today, reviewed in detail the success of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference. Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi gave details to the cabinet. Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who presided over the meeting, said unanimity and the identity of views expressed at the conference had made the [Islamic Conference] Organization a living reality. In fact, this is the first time that the organization has made its presence felt in the world. He said it is a great honor for Pakistan to have been unanimously given the responsibility of acting as spokesman for the Islamic world at the UN session in September. He said the conference has placed a great responsibility on Pakistan to see that the viewpoint presented at the world body should completely and truly manifest the aspirations of the Muslims of the world. He said the mass media should fully comment on the decisions of the conference so that maximum public opinion, both inside and outside the country, can be created on it.

He congratulated various agencies for successfully staging the conference. He especially praised Mr Agha Shahi for running the conference with skill and (?zeal) because, as conference chairman, he greatly contributed to arriving at a consensus on major issues before the conference. The cabinet also took stock of the internal situation in light of Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon's statement.

Further Meeting 24 May

BK241620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] A high-level meeting in Islamabad today reviewed the decisions taken at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The meeting, presided over by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, reviewed the resolution approved at the conference on Afghanistan. The meeting was attended by the Pakistani ambassadors who had returned to Islamabad especially to attend the foreign ministers conference. The meeting, which lasted for 6 hours, reviewed in detail immediate and vital regional and international issues. Pakistan's bilateral relations with the countries to which the attending ambassadors were posted were also reviewed at the meeting. Among those at the meeting were federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, the foreign secretary, and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Office. The Pakistani ambassadors to the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Yugoslavia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, [word indistinct] and Denmark and the Pakistani representatives at UN headquarters and Geneva were among those attending the meeting.

HAQ INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

BK261014 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan will continue its nonaligned policy. In an interview with AL-MADINA, the Jiddah daily, he said that Pakistan will not make any offer of military bases to any country.

Referring to the problem of Afghan refugees, he said that Pakistan has been providing aid to them on humanitarian grounds and no one should interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs concerning this issue. He said that the problem of Afghan refugees is a heavy burden on Pakistan's economy.

On the implementation of Shari'ah [Islmaic law] in Pakistan, the president said that work on implementation of Islamic laws in the country has already been started and arrangements for introduction of Zakat [alms tax] are being taken. He said that the educational policy and the curriculum in the country has already been revised in a bid to transform them according to the Islamic image of education. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that not a single person is under detention in Pakistan on political grounds.

On relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, he said that the relations between them are extremely close and brotherly and that they have similar views on a number of world issues.

SPECIAL FEDERAL ISLAMIC LAW COURT ESTABLISHED

BK270215 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to a presidential order issued in Rawalpindi yesterday, a special federal Shari'ah [Islamic law] court is to be constituted immediately. The court will consist of a chairman and four members and its tenure will be for 1 year.

Retired Justice Salauddin Ahmad has been appointed chairman of the federal Shari'ah court while its members will be Justice Agha 'Ali Haider, chief justice of the Sind High Court; Justice Sheikh Aftab Hussain, a judge of the Lahore High Court; Justice Zakaullah Lodhi, a judge of the Baluchistan High Court; and Justice Karimullah Durrani, a judge of the Peshawar High Court. The federal Shari'ah court will replace Shari'ah benches of all the high courts.

MEASURES ANNOUNCED TO STRENGTHEN MARTIAL LAW

Article on Power of Courts Amended

BK261759 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The president has amended Article 199 of the constitution. According to the amendment, notwithstanding any judgment of any court, including any judgment in respect of the power of the court relating to judicial review, a high court shall not under this article make an order relating to the validity or effect of any martial law regulation made by the chief martial law administrator [CMLA] or any martial law administrator [MLA] or of anything done or action taken or (?intended to be done) or taken thereunder.

A high court shall also not make an order relating to the validity or effect of any judgement or sentence passed by a military court or tribunal. A high court shall further not grant an injunction, make any order or entertain any proceedings in respect of any matter to which the jurisdiction of a military court or tribunal extend and of which cognizance has been taken by a military court or tribunal, or issue any (?process) against the CMLA or an MLA or any person acting under the authority of either.

New Supreme Court Judge Appointed

BK261802 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a notification issued in Rawalpindi today, the president has appointed Mr Justice Maulavi Mushtaq Hussain as acting judge of the Supreme Court with immediate effect. Mr Justice Shamin Mussain Qadri has been appointed acting chief justice of the Lahore High Court. Mr Justice Shamim Hussain Qadri will take oath of his office tomorrow.

Election Commission Reconstituted

BK261737 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a presidential order issued in Rawalpindi today, the election commission has been reconstituted with immediate effect. Mr Justice Karam Elahi Chauhan, a judge of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to act as the chief election commissioner.

Martial Law No 77 Issued

BK270228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 77 which will be enforced immediately. The order says any military court set up under Martial Law Order No 4 will have the powers to hear and pass sentence against any person for crimes which, under different circumstances, would be under the jurisdiction of any special tribunal, special court or special judge or any legal body.

Martial Law No 78 Issued

BK261755 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 78 reconstituting Martial Law Order No 12. It provides that where with respect to any person the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator is of the opinion that for the purpose of preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the purpose for which martial law has been proclaimed or to the security of Pakistan, the public safety, maintenance of public order or interest, the defense of Pakistan or any part thereof, the maintenance of peaceful conditions in any part of Pakistan or the efficient conduct of martial law or prejudicial to Pakistan's relations with any other power, if it is necessary to do so, the chief martial law administrator or a martial law administrator may make an order directing that he be detained requiring him to reside or remain in such place or within such area in Pakistan as may be specified in the order, imposing upon him such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of his employment or business or in respect of his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or propagation of opinion and otherwise [words indistinct] in conduct in regard to any matter as specified in the order.

Reasons or grounds for detention or restrictions as the case may be shall not be communicated to any person detained or whose movements or activities are restricted under this martial law order. The order shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any judgement of any court including the Supreme Court or a high court. The chief martial law administrator or the martial law administrator may revoke this order at such time when in his opinion the circumstances so warrant.

Bar Associations Warned

BK261644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The secretariat of the chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has given a reminder that if any individual, organization or association participates in any type of political activity in violation of Martial Law Orders Nos 35 and 48, he can be sentenced up to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment, be fined, have his property confiscated and get 25 lashes.

A press note issued by the CMLA secretariat has warned bar associations not to permit their rooms or premises to be used for any type of political activity. The press note says the government will take a serious view of any violation of the relevant martial law regulations in this respect.

The press note also says that to invite or permit any politician to attend, participate or address any meeting of any bar association or do anything that can create uneasiness against the martial law authorities comes under the ban on the political activities stipulated in Martial Law Regulation No 35. Under martial law regulations, the note continues, bar associations are permitted to conduct activities in line with their profession only.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO MIDEAST--Pakistan's exports to the Muslim countries of Middle East have registered a rise of over 93 percent during July 1979 to March 1980 over exports in the same period of 1978-79. The exports to the Middle East countries have reached to more than $462 million during first 9 months of this fiscal year as against $239.48 million in the same period of last fiscal year. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 May 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Visits to Hostages Banned

ID241824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1719 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today issued their 132d statement to the Iranian nation. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As you know, I have repeatedly stated that to get elected, Carter is prepared to commit any crime and set the world ablaze; the eivdence substantiating this is repeatedly being manifested--quote from Imam Khomeyni.

To the vigilant and combative nation of Iran. The U.S. presidential election is drawing nearer every day. The criminal Carter, a candidate for this satanic post, is resorting to any means to prolong his occupation of this satanic post for a few more days. However, his reelection is subject to his freeing himself from this impasse created by the noble Iranian people through their divine action in taking the spies hostage, an action which has disgraced the great satan.

Furthermore, his appeal to the United Nations, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice at The Hague, all being supporters of the superpowers and serving their interests, did not serve his purpose and failed to resolve the insoluble crisis, the key to which should be found in the extradition of the criminal Mohammad Reza and his plundered assets, which belong to the oppressed Iranian people. Moreover, the countries which were called upon by the United States to oppose economic sanctions against Iran could not support Carter as he had wishes, nor did they manage to cooperate with his administration in implementing this inhuman decision. Consequently, he is planning to endanger the lives of the hostages and, by aggravating this situation, draw these countries into more serious economic sanctions against Iran.

Considering that the situation should be resolved by any means before the U.S. presidential elections in order to free himself from this serious crisis and great impasse, Carter is therefore forced either to resort to another military aggression under the pretext of freeing the spies or to make arrangements for his internal agents to create disturbances, even if only in a single town, thus endangering the lives of the hostages. Consequently, by aggravating the situation and endangering their lives, and even causing the loss of the lives of a few of the spies by the actions of his internal agents, he would create a situation whereby the European countries would take a more serious step in imposing economic sanctions against Iran.

While expressing our full gratitude to the revolutionary and awakened people who are safeguarding their hostages in the various towns in order to achieve their legitimate demands, we deem it necessary to point out the following, aimed at foiling any plot or suspicious behavior:

1. All visits to the U.S. hostages, who are at present in exceptional circumstances, are forbidden;

2. We appeal to the various classes of people and [word indistinct] in each town not to show any curiousity with regard to how the hostages are being held, including their location, their living conditions and their number, and not to seek permission to visit them from the Muslim students, for reasons of security;

3. We call on all inhabitants of [word indistinct], particularly the members of the 20-million-strong mobilized army and the students, to cooperate with their selfless brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps in protecting the places where the spies are held, and to foil any plot or suspicious action through their revolutionary vigilance, now that the spies are being held throughout Iran by the nation;

4. Now that the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation is confronting the great satan in a face-to-face battle, certain groups, under the name of tourists or foreign correspondents, of whom a number have been recently observed in some towns, look suspicious. Therefore we call on the noble people, the Revolution Guards Corps and the responsible officials to use the utmost care in this connection.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Bani-Sadr on Hostages

LD250852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 25 May, KUNA--Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in a press interview today that the United States had sent three secret groups to eliminate the American hostages held by Iran for more than 200 days in order to create an excuse for flagrant intervention against his government.

He added in an interview with AL-ANBA that he had information indicating the existence of those groups and that he had given orders to the relevant authorities to take the necessary precautions to safeguard the lives of the hostages.

The Iranian president held the United States responsible for the continued detention of the hostages and said the United States does not want to see a speedy solution to this problem "because they want to exploit the matter to carry out other aggressive operations and intervene in our affairs." He called on the European countries to apply pressure on the United States to solve the problem but he stipulated that such a European effort should be "independent" from U.S. plans. He pointed out that future cooperation between Iran and West Europe will be bad if Europe remains "a U.S. follower."

The Iranian president warned that his country will impose an oil boycott against all European countries which take part in economic sanctions against his country.

The Iranian president pointed out that his country benefited from the West European decision "because it explains to our people the nature of international relations and confirms in a major way to our people that our independence from foreign influence has become a fact."

He repeated that the Islamic Consultative Council [Parliament], the elections for which ended early this month, will be the body to decide the fate of the hostages, who have now been dispersed throughout a number of Iranian towns after the abortive U.S. raid last month to free them. President Bani-Sadr said that the visit to Tehran by a member of the international committee of inquiry set up to solve the Iranian-American crisis did not indicate any new development; rather he is visiting Iran to complete the investigation started by the committee in February on Iran's complaints against the regime of the deposed shah and U.S. interference in Iran's affairs.

The president reaffirmed the attitude of his country that it was not within the committee's jurisdiction to discuss the issue of the hostages and that its only role was to visit them and see that their health is all right. He said the hostages are still held by the student followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who occupied the U.S. embassy, and said the responsibility for their supervision will pass to the Islamic Consultative Council after its meeting.

President Bani-Sadr admitted that the United States had made some "gains" in the gulf region as a result of the hostages' crisis which gave the United States the justification for increasing its military presence in the region. He added, however, that solving the problem through the release of the hostages "will not force them to give up their interest and gains...and I have already said they do not desire the release of the hostages."

He described the occupation of the embassy and the taking of the hostages as a positive action in the Iranian people's revolution against a government which was a "pawn" in U.S. hands, but he added that the continued detention of the hostages is "not beneficial."

The Iranian president reaffirmed that his government has no intention of returning to the Arabs the three Arab islands in the gulf which were occupied during the regime of the former shah, because it does not wish to place "the oil passage and other vital matters at the disposal of countries, the extent of whose independence we do not know. In the event of the liberation of the whole region, and if this region acts freely, then we will meet and discuss matters in a fraternal spirit." Iran occupied the Tunb-e and Abu Musa islands in 1971 and stationed military forces there. Iran also built a naval base at Abu Musa.

The Iranian president denied his country had threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz and said "we are not so mentally sick as to close the exit through which we breathe."

BBC on Hostages, General Situation

TA241556 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 24 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] It's now nearly 7 months ago that about 50 people were taken hostage in the United States Embassy in Tehran. All attempts to obtain their release have failed, but now fresh efforts are under way. They involve the Socialist International movement, one of whose leading figures, the Spanish socialist leader, Mr Felipe Gonzalez is expected to go to Tehran shortly. In a separate attempt to improve the strained relations between Iran and the United States an envoy of the United Nations has arrived in the Iranian capital. He is Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the UN commission which visited Iran earlier this year to examine the country's grievances against the United States. Alex Brodie reports:

[Begin recording] Mr Adib ad-Dawudi, a Syrian member of the stalled UN commission has returned to Tehran. He would say on arrival only that he was here to prepare the ground for the resumption of the commission's work and he is waiting to meet Foreign Minister Mr Qotbzadeh. Mr Qotbzadeh has already said that Mr Dawudi's mission is only to try to complete the commission's report on Iran's grievances, not to see the hostages, and Mr Dawudi fielded questions about such a visit. It would, in any case, be very difficult now, with the hostages apparently spread out throughout the country. Also expected in Tehran soon is Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish socialist leader, who is part of an initiative of the Socialist International, also said to involve Sweden's Olof Palme and the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky.

Informed sources here say that even among some hardliners there is a growing desire to get rid of the hostages' problem, though it will have to be done through Parliament, which assembles on Thursday.

Meanwhile, there has been a new wave of executions, almost certainly the biggest since the immediate aftermath of the revolution. Forty-five have been executed since Wednesday.

It's probably wrong to see it as a concerted policy, at least, not a government policy. Six different courts were involved in different parts of the country. What the revolutionary courts have in common is that they are all presided over by clergymen. The most notorious, Ayatollah Khalkhali, executed 20 on Wednesday and 9 on Thursday for drug smuggling. Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has replied to an attack on his liberalism by Khalkhali saying that Khalkhali enjoys executing and murdering human beings.

In Tabriz, three other drug smugglers were executed yesterday and on Thursday, also in Tabriz, two members of the outlawed Muslim Peoples Republican Party were executed for creating disturbances. Five people from Khuzistan have been executed for sabotage in the oil region and involvement with Iraq, and in Tehran, 6 members of Forqan, the group which murdered a number of religious leaders last year, have been executed.

This is Alex Brodie in Tehran. [end recording]

March Supporting U.S. Blacks

GP241515 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] During a huge march yesterday the people of Shiraz, while expressing all-round support for the black movement in the United States, strongly condemned the aggression by racist imperialism against American blacks. The large march by Shiraz citizens took place after the Friday march from the Vakil Mosque to Revolution Square in Shiraz.

The participants' banners and placards declared Iran's and its Islamic Revolution leader's full support for the anti-Carter movement of U.S. blacks. At the end of the march in front of the location where the U.S. spies are kept in Shiraz the marchers affirmed and supported the revolutionary move by the student followers of the imam's line and called the great movement of U.S. blacks a struggle by the world's oppressed against oppressors.

During the same ceremonies, the Fars governor, stressing that martyrdom is part of a Muslim's life, reminded the audience that whoever is killed while following the line of the nation's imam is indeed a martyr in following the line of Imam Mehdi. The Shiraz citizens' march yesterday ended amid shouts of "God is great; Khomeyni the leader."

REACTION TO INTERNATIONAL COURT RULING ON HOSTAGES

Previous Iranian Rejection Noted

JN241816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] AFP has reported that the International Court of Justice issued a verdict today in which it asked Iran to release all the U.S. hostages detained in Iran.

Soviet judge [name indistinct] has said that the U.S. initiatives which have been made since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, including the abortive military operation to release the hostages, deprive the United States of the right to ask for compensation.

Syrian judge at-Tarazi voted against giving the compensations demanded by the United States. He said that the U.S. initiatives before and after the detention of the hostages make the United States as responsible for the incident as Iran. The Syrian judge added that the (long) U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs cannot be disregarded.

It is noteworthy that the Islamic Republic of Iran announced several months ago that it does not recognize the decision of the International Court of Justice on the detained hostages nor is it committed to it.

Tehran Commentary on Verdict

LD242212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 May 80

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to our commentary on the Hague court's verdict.

The most interesting part of today's procedure by The Hague was its issue of an order requiring Iran to compensate America--that is, we are asked to compensate the Americans for capturing the spies. Of course, there is no doubt that what the ruling has in mind is to bag the Iranians' 'frozen assets in American banks; perhaps a certain amount of this money has already been earmarked as the shares of friends in The Hague.

How is it that when America violates the UN Security Council's ruling against imposing economic sanctions against Iran and, without any regard to the ruling by this international body, continues to do as it wishes, the Hague court judges fail to call America to account, asking why America has ignored international law? Moreover, do these judges, who are so sympathetic to international law, block their ears with cotton-wool when America flagrantly violates Iranian territory, lest America's prestige decline in their eyes, and they be forced to break [word indistinct] of this international pirate in their future rulings?

How is it that Iran has to pay compensation for negating international law, while America continues to consider itself as the oppressed party, despite having enslaved all Iranians for 25 years and having interfered in its internal affairs during the post-revolution period as well as considering its military aggression against Iran as a substitute for the rulings of the Hague court?

Now that they are resorting to all these legerdemains in order to intimidate Iran, we assure them without the slightest fear that we shall put all the spies on trial, according to the Majles decision. By exposing America to the entire world, we shall take measures such that either world diplomatic laws are changed or no country dares to report to espionage operations through its embassies and diplomatic corps. We hope that through such action we will make all oppressed countries throughout the world eternally indebted to the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the courage of the dear students who, through their act, launched the greatest revolutionary movement in the world.

UN COMMISSION MEMBER AD-DAWUDI COMMENTS ON CURRENT MISSION

JN251818 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Adib ad-Dawudi, member of the UN commission investigating the crimes committed by the deposed shah and the United States, said in a press interview in Tehran this afternoon that his 1-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh this morning dealt with the UN factfinding commission and the significance of the commission's report.

Ad-Dawudi added that his new mission was assigned by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim as a result of an agreement reached between Waldheim and Iranian officials and in light of the possibility that the other commission members will return to Tehran to resume their task. He added that the commission members will compile a report on their task for Dr Waldheim.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL VISIT

Trip Not for Mediation

AU251352 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Chancellor Kreisky as well as the socialist leaders of Spain and Sweden, Gonzalez and Palme, will go to Tehran today to sound out possibilities for a solution of the hostage affair. Gonzalez arrived in Vienna yesterday afternoon and Palme arrived late last night. Right after their arrival the two political figures began talks with Kreisky. In a brief statement the chancellor stressed that the trip to Iran served information purposes exclusively and that it must not be regarded as an official mediation. Palme declared prior to his departure from Stockholm that Kreisky, Gonzalez and he intended to seek a meeting with Iranian President Bani-Sadr. Bani-Sadr has not so far agreed to such a meeting. The Iranian Revolution leadership last night indicated that it would reject any new mediation attempt. In this context, Tehran again stressed that any decision on the hostage affair would have to be made by the Iranian Parliament. [Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0600 GMT carries a nearly identical news report containing the following additional passage: "Kreisky added that he was viewing the hostage affair in a broader context and not as an isolated event."

Kreisky Comment

AU251353 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 25 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Vienna/Tehran--Chancellor Kreisky, Swedish socialist party leader Olof Palme and Spanish Socialist Workers Party Leader Felipe Gonzalez yesterday discussed in Vienna their planned mediating mission in the Tehran hostage affair.

The Socialist International wants to help find a way out of the cul de sac of the Iranian-American crisis in contacts with the Iranian leadership. Kreisky told KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "There are enough sensible people in the Iranian leadership. It is necessary to make clear to these people in talks that the continued detention of the U.S. hostages does Iran more harm than good. As long as the hostages are kept in detention, Iran's policy vis-a-vis Europe will also be handicapped.

Tehran Report on Upcoming Visit

JN250705 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] It was announced today that the chairman of the Swedish Social democrats, Olof Palme, and Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, will arrive in Tehran today. This visit takes place at a time when Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stated yesterday that he and top level Socialist International leaders will visit Tehran.

While reports from Stockholm and Madrid mention that the Socialist International leaders are on their way to the Iranian capital in an attempt to help settle the issue of the U.S. hostages, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has stressed in a radio and television interview that the visit is a factfinding one which will only carry out investigations. Kreisky added that there is no connection between the Socialist International's efforts and UN commission member Adib ad-Dawudi's mission in Tehran.

Gonzalez left Madrid for Vienna yesterday. In a statement before departure, Gonzalez stated that he will hold talks with Kreisky and Palme in Vienna on ways to settle the Iranian-U.S. dispute and on the nature of Iranian-U.S. relations. Palme, a former Swedish prime minister, also left Stockholm for Vienna yesterday.

The Socialist International is made up os socialist and democratic parties from 68 countries. With the approach of the Socialist International delegation's visit to Tehran, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has stated that Iran's position on the dispute with the United States has not changed and that the hostages' fate will be determined by the Majles.

Qotbzadeh Greets Delegation

JN251758 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Socialist International delegation led by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Tehran this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Iran. The delegation comprises Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh led those who received the delegation at Mehrabad airport.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the delegations' visit to Iran comes at the request of the foreign minister, who has decided to receive the delegation due to the latter's stand in support of the Palestinian resistance.

Kreisky Denies Mediation Mission

LD251818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1732 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist International leader, arrived in Tehran this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Iran. They were welcomed at Mehrabad airport by Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's foreign minister, and other Iranian officials. Following his arrival in Tehran, Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, answered questions put to him by correspondents.

In answer to a question as to the purpose of his visit to Iran, Kreisky said: For several months now discussions have been held about this visit. We have always been interested in making this visit and holding talks with our friends in Iran. A few weeks ago the final decision was made and now the three of us, sharing the same views in the Socialist International, have come to Tehran to establish tangible relations with your country.

The Austrian chancellor was asked: Does your visit to Iran exclusively concern the issue of the hostages and mediation in resolving the issue?

He replied: We have not come to Iran to mediate. Our visit is merely for the purpose of learning the facts. No one has asked us to mediate. Furthermore, mediation can only be successful if both sides in the conflict ask for it.

Kreisky declined to give his views on the recent verdict of the court at The Hague. He confined himself to stating that he was not a defense counsel.

Bani-Sadr, Kreisky Meet

JN261841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met this morning with Socialist International leaders Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Sweden's Olof Palme and Spain's Felipe Gonzalez for the second time. The meeting lasted 3 hours. Dr Bani-Sadr had met with the Socialist International leaders yesterday evening.

In a statement to a PARS correspondent after the meeting, Bruno Kreisky said that in general the meeting was good and very successful. Kreisky added: The issue of the hostages was not discussed at all. Discussion focused on detente, issues dealing with religion and the Middle East and the Iranian issue in the post-Islamic Revolution era.

Kreisky added: Concerning the economic issues between Iran and Austria, there will be no obstacle to achieving economic cooperation between them if the two countries wish it.

PARS reports that the three Socialist International leaders met with Minister of State Daryus Foruhar this afternoon.

Kreisky-Bani-Sadr Talks Statement

LD261920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Musavi Garmarudi, the cultural and press advisor to the president, gave a special interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight. During the interview he released to this agency the text of the official statement of the presidential office regarding the talks between the leaders of the Socialist International and Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. A part of the text of this statement, which we received just minutes ago, follows:

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor; Olof Palme, the former Swedish prime minister; and Mr Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the socialist party of Spain, all of whom are leading figures of the Socialist International, after they themselves showed interest, came to Iran on the invitation of the president and met and held talks with him last night and today at the president's office.

In the course of these talks, the leaders of the European socialist parties showed their interest in gaining a greater knowledge of the realities in Iran andpointed out that the Islamic Revolution of Iran--because of its independent nature and the struggle that it conducts with superpower domination in order to realize this independence as well as its social, cultural and political dimensions--has received attention and endorsement from the progressive forces of Europe. These struggles can have extensive effects worldwide.

Mr Bruno Kreisky said: We wish to know what is happening in your country, and to know what we can do to support the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Much of the information that is published about Iran is probably not correct, and we want to know your revolution better so that we might have more fruitful and desirable relations with it, for this would be better for both sides.

He continued: We do not wish to supplant someone else's domination. Our attention to the Islamic Revolution and our visit is in order to show our solidarity with the people who fight domination and wish to establish a new society.

What we shall see, hear and say on this visit will be a good start, and we will put our conclusions from it at the disposal of our other friends. We have not come in order to express American interests. We are independent of America. We have not followed the economic sanctions and will not follow them. We will go to the Olympics, but we are independent of Moscow, too.

The president said in reply: In our struggle against the superpowers, we have always been aware of the solidarity of the Third World, together with the strata of the European people who seek their own independence. The dominating classes in Europe have also emphasized that a necessary condition for maintaining relations between Europe and the Third World is the involvement of groups that are attached to America. On the contrary, we can no longer tolerate dependence on America and we do not wish to supplant dependence on America with dependence on Russia. For this reason, when we find forces in Europe which wish to take steps and make joint efforts together with other nations on the path of independence, they could be our good friends. In our view, cooperation and combined efforts by the countries of the Third World and the progressive forces of Europe can be effective in eliminating the spirit of hostility and confrontation between the superpowers.

Meeting With Revolutionary Council

NC261820 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The three visiting Socialist International leaders today stressed that they had made no attempt to mediate the crisis over the about 50 Americans held hostage in Iran.

Winding up their visit here, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told reporters: "We cannot act as mediators between the United States and Iran."

"We are here as three heads of socialist parties," Mr. Kreisky said. "We are interested in getting information to establish contacts--it is not our task to mediate."

The chancellor was speaking after attending a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council with his fellow delegation members, Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

He said that they gathered new and important information which they would detail at next month's Socialist International Bureau meeting in Oslo.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said the three showed clearly that they wanted "to understand more about a country which has been subject to tremendous negative propaganda around the world."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said there had never been any question that the delegation would try to resolve the hostage issue.

Beheshti on Meeting With Delegation

NC261822 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The visiting Socialist International delegation today continued to hold a hectic series of talks with Iranian leaders of various political stripes in attempts to solve the American hostage crisis.

But the socialist delegation--Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez--appeared to make little or not immediate concrete headway in solving the more than six-month-old crisis.

"The key to the conflict is still in the hands of the American Government," Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said after conferring with the delegation, which also held its second day of meetings with top Iranian Government leaders.

"It is they (Americans) who created the hostage problem by accepting to receive the shah," the ayatollah, leader of the opposition Radical Islamic Revolutionary Party, said.

"Iranian politics is not that of a lie," Ayatollah Beheshti said.

"We wish to explain everything to the people and let them decide the problem," he said. It was not immediately known whether the ayatollah was referring to the Iranian Parliament or the public.

Earlier, Mr. Palme called "very positive" the delegation's long luncheon meeting with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Minister of State Daryush Foruhar. The three socialists also conferred today with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Labor Minister 'Ali Espahbodi, Defence Minister Mostafa Chamran and Culture Minister Hasan Habibi.

"The meeting allowed us to learn the Iranian position," the ex-Swedish Social Democratic PM Mr. Palme said. But no other details of the meeting were immediately available.

Delegation Attends Council Session

ID261832 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran/Vienna--Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and the socialist leaders from Sweden and Spain Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez, were guests this evening, at the close of their exploratory mission to Tehran, at a session of the Iranian Revolution Council. This was reported by Austrian television. The report said that although details about the three politicians' series of talks in Tehran are not yet known, the general atmosphere indicates that the two sides are [word indistinct]. Kreisky, Palme and Gonzalez, who went to Tehran on behalf of the Socialist International, had a second meeting on Monday with President Bani-Sadr, with whom they had had a 3-hour talk on Sunday. They also conferred with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and with the chairman (?of the) majority party in Parliament, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. The three socialist politicians have repeatedly emphasized that they are not mediating in the Iranian-American conflict surrounding the hostages, but only wanted to collect information. This evening Kreisky flies from Tehran to Athens on an official visit to Greece.

Palme Terms Talks 'Positive'

NC261511 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 25 (AFP)--Talks between Iranian leaders and a three-member delegation of the Socialist International today were term "very positive" by Olof Palme, former Swedish Social Democratic prime minister.

Mr Palme, accompanied by delegation leader Bruno Kreisky, the socialist chancellor of Austria, and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, met for a long luncheon with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Darius Foruhar, minister of state.

"The meeting allowed us to learn the Iranian positions," Mr Palme added. Further details on the meeting were not immediately available.

Mr Palme said the delegation may meet with the entire Revolutionary Council before leaving later tonight. He added that the delegation will meet Ayatollah Beheshti, president the Iranian Supreme Court.

The latter meeting appears to be important because of Beheshti's post as head of the Islamic Republican Party, (?the) extremist faction that will control a majority in the Iranian Parliament when it convenes May 31. This body has been assigned by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to decide the fate of the 53 American hostages, held since last November.

Proposal Reported to End Crisis

NC252246 Paris AFP in English 2244 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The visiting Socialist International delegation has reportedly proposed to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr a "neutrality statute" to allow Iran to end the current crisis.

Not yet described in any detail, the measure would guarantee defense of Iran's "neither East nor West" revolutionary option as asserted at the conclusion of the Islamic conference in Islamabad, reliable sources said.

Stating that the holding of the American hostages in Iran since last Nov. 4 is only one of many consequences of the crisis, the socialists proposed an inquiry into all facets of the problem with the aim of returning Iran to itsplace in the international community.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a member of the delegation, has stated that he and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez "have not come as mediators" in the hostage impasse.

Advocates of the plan believe that once the principle of the "neutrality statute" is agreed to, after the solving of the crisis, Iran would avoid the risk of "passing to the East" by institutionalizing its "anti-imperialist options" involving the East as well as the West.

The socialist delegation met for two and a half hours with Mr Bani-Sadr yesterday afternoon. Mr Kreisky said after the meeting he might meet today with Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Iranian Supreme Court and leader of the extremist faction in Iran governmental mix.

Report on Kurdish Message

LD262152 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Here is a dispatch from Moscow: The Socialist International delegation, composed of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky and two socialist opposition leaders, Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and Olof Palme of Sweden, have had an intense round of talks and meetings in Tehran. Kurdish sources say that the head of the Kurdish Democratic Party, Qasemlu, has sent a message to the socialist delegation asking for their intercession to end the implacable war that the Iranian Army is waging against the Kurdish guerrillas. The message says, among other things: We trust that the destiny of 6 million people is no less important to you than that of 53 hostages. But it is not even known if the message has been received.

Qotbzadeh on Talks

NC262150 Paris AFP in English 2140 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--Mr Qotbzadeh said Iranian authorities gave the delegation "complete explanations of efforts that we have taken to resolve the hostage problem, which have been dashed by the U.S."

Iran wants a "peaceful and honorable solution" to the hostage issue, he continued, but "all mediation will fail as long as the United States does not accept to analyse the causes of the crisis."

The visiting delegation reportedly advocated a "neutrality status" as a means of allowing Iran to end the current hostage crisis. Few details of the proposal were publicly released.

Mr Qotbzadeh said that he supports neutrality but "a neutrality actively refusing the East as the West."

The socialist team was told of Iranian "efforts to create in the region a haven of independence vis-a-vis the two superpowers, hoping that the Socialist International understands Iran better than Europe, which has chosen to follow the United States' line," Mr Qotbzadeh said.

Meeting With Council, Cabinet

LD262226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a joint session of the Revolution Council and the Cabinet was held under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the Prime Ministry building this evening. At the end of the session, Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, told correspondents: At this meeting, the governor general of Kordestan, together with the assistant in political and social affairs for the study of the situation of Kordestan and its requirements, discussed the powers given to the governor general of Kordestan and the program currently under preparation for all organizations to cooperate with the governor general so that the issues of this province are solved as soon as possible.

Dr Habibi added: After the Cabinet held a meeting, the Revolution Council met a delegation composed of representatives from Austria, Sweden and Spain. At this meeting, Mr Kreisky said: We are happy to have met with a great many persons and Mr Bani-Sadr. We have information about the country and Iranian Revolution at our disposal, and we are happy that we found the issues better than (?we imagined) at the start of our visit to Iran. Our information has been increased regarding the progress of the Iranian Revolution. Kreisky added: We had a meeting with Mr Beheshti and we expressed our views to him too. At this meeting, Kreisky introduced his companions to the Revolution Council members and expressed appreciation for the welcome accorded them.

At this meeting, Dr Habibi pointed out: The delegation which has come to Iran said that they have now gained a full knowledge of the Iranian historic revolution. They said: This matter is important to us, and we have pointed this out to Mr Beheshti too.
Mr Kreisky added: Although I am not a religious expert, I can say that the work that you have accomplished and the revolution that has taken place in Iran has aroused an interest in Islam outside the Islamic world.

Many of the world's intellectuals study and think about this revolution and their interest in Islam has increased. Hence, I can say that your Islamic Revolution has had extensive influence outside the Islamic world. He also said: We hope that this will be a new start in our political relations throughout the world. Another point that ought to be mentioned is that we carefully observe the progress of this revolution. Although we have no military means at our disposal, we can promise that we will confront every measure that takes place against your revolution with the manpower that we have.

Dr Habibi notdd that at this session, Dr Bani-Sadr said in reply: We are interested in Europe being independent and all the world's countries ending the domination of the superpowers. A country cannot resist these superpowers on its own, but all of us together can fight the superpowers. For this reason, the existence of an independent Europe is important, as it can cooperate with countries like ours. If you represent such an independent Europe, we will regard your presence as a favorable opportunity, as we prefer to cooperate with an independent Europe and accept its cooperation. And you too insist that you represent a course which wishes to fight the superpowers.

At this session, Dr Bani-Sadr also gave a brief description of what has been accomplished in the past in the line of economic and social construction and added: These tasks, such as the nationalization of the banks, industries, insurance, general warehouses, a change in the structure of the budget, a reduction in oil exports and increasing the pay of workers and employees, are among the efforts made to change the methods of the distribution of income, all of which are indicative of our full interest in giving a new direction; and are expressive of our Islamic Revolution and indicative of our attention to the lives of the deprived people. Although for centuries, and especially in the last 55 years, there were ruling regimes in Iran which required that their [words indistinct] nevertheless, our attention to the Islamic Revolution and the moral force that it possesses means that this revolution, unlike any other revolution that has taken place, is nonviolent. This is a characteristic of the Islamic Revolution.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: With regard to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, since the U.S. Government has continued its interference following the revolution, and evidence obtained from the den of espionage shows that this interference has continued, the seizure of the U.S. Embassy ought to be regarded as an expression of the people's will to end this interference. The continuation of the existing situation is a result of American policy. The Iranian people cannot remain silent against the infliction of harm on their revolution.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: On behalf of the Revolution Council, I can assure you that if your country and the 66 movements which you named are strong, the world will gain a new shape and the American and Russian conspiracies will be prevented. The chances of our success will increase. As the Iranian Revolution has shown, firmness and resolution can greatly increase the chances of success against these powers. We are interested in formulating our international policy on the basis of this experience.

At the end of the session, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke about Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympic games. He told correspondents: Conditions for Iran's participation in the Moscow Olympics have not yet been provided. What was decided upon were two conditions, one of which has been obtained. The second is under study and I hope that our sportsmen will participate in the Olympics. This matter will be made clear by tomorrow. With regard to the time for registration of names, Qotbzadeh said that this time has been extended. We have 2 more days. At present, in my view, there is a 50-50 chance that Iran will take part.

Delegation Departure

NC262125 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 26 (AFP)--The three-man Socialist International delegation left here tonight at midnight local time (1930 GMT) after a hectic 24-hour visit for talks with Iranian leaders of the hostage crisis and other issues.

The delegation consisted of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez.

Before leaving on his private plane, delegation chief Mr Kreisky said the three were not mediators between the U.S. and Iran on the issue of the about 50 American hostages, held here since November 4.

But the issue was apparently raised at a number of talks between the delegation and Iranian Government and opposition leaders. Few details of the talks were immediately reported, but Mr Palme qualified today's talks with Iranian authorities as "very positive".

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said at the delegation's departure that "it was very satisfactory to have this meeting because it permitted (us) to discuss many questions."

Mr Kreisky said that "solutions could be found for all problems if there is unanimity at the heart of the Revolutionary Council," while Mr Palme said that "things are making their way little by little towards a solution."

But both said that the delegation had encountered several political tendencies in their talks with Iranian authorities.

"The existence of nuances and differences of views among persons were relatively open," Mr Kreisky said.

LEADERS ADDRESS NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Khomeyni Speech

LD251336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 25 May 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 25 May at his temporary residence in Hoseynieh Jamarn, to members of the National Consultative Assembly--recorded]

[Excerpts] I hope you gentlemen will forget the personal aspects of issues confronting you and disregard your own likes and dislikes for other representatives and think, consult and discuss solely on the policies for which you have been elected. Consultation carried out in an Islamic atmosphere and according to Islamic ethics will not result in a feud, will not result in shameful conduct of the sort we sitnessed in former assemblies. In the same manner as all the changes which have taken place in this nation, you who are representatives of the people and are the essence [word indistinct] of the nation, should follow the spirit in which you were elected by the nation. The nation is an Islamic nation and demands Islamic priniples. You have not been elected to go there and settle your own accounts with each other. If this ever happens it would be a diversion and you would have usurped that place. You should, and God willing it will be so, be teachers of ethics for all the country, because your views will be carried all over the country.

When you are in the Majles, not only should you put forward issues which are necessary to the people and [words indistinct] but you should enter into discussions according to Islamic ethics and use this as an instrument to educate the people. It should be that a few years after the formation of the Majles one should be able to detect the effects of your discussions in the people's conduct.

If, God forbid, there is such a diversion in the Majles it will reflect on everybody. The diversion may escalate and the responsibility would be great. [Words indistinct] you should not start out with the assumption that your vocation is fighting. No, you should discuss, not fight. Even the discussion should be conducted in a mild Islamic manner. You should discuss you views and give your reasons. But you should not fight. You are serving Islam and you want to serve Islam. You should not start by dividing yourselves into factions --one faction this side and one on the other side, repeating what they used to do in former Majles sessions, the same arguments which ended in fights between themselves and the nation. I do not know whether these arguments and the abusive language are used in other countries or whether those people imitated them or whether we initiated this kind of conduct. I do not know. But whichever the case, it is wrong and shameful conduct which (?should not be repeated).

The point I want to make is that our country at present is at the beginning of its path. Thank God, up to now, it has succeeded in establishing all the affairs that the government needs. But nevertheless, this is the beginning. Those who attacked our country both from inside and from outside, now are using different pens, papers and broadcasters, and those who create confusion in this country are using the superpowers. If we want to make Islam and our country victorious, we should not sabotage the affairs of the country. We should join together. Guidance is different from sabotage. We should guide. The center of all law and power is the Majles. It guides all and it should do so. But the basis should not be that the Majles weakens the government that the government should weaken the Majles. Weakening either side is weakening the (?nation). If the Council of Ministers or the president weakens the Majles, it means weakening themselves; and if the Majles tries to weaken the government, the president and the executive system, they will weaken themselves. It is not in our interests to do this because this issue, today, will have greater repercussions. When our country is not aware of such issues, it might be in the wrong but this wrong will not threaten our country with destruction and defeat. But today, because of the situation in our country and because elements serving foreigners, and the foreigners themselves, cannot accept that affairs which they could not deal with in years past have been done within a year in our country, they cannot believe this. They did not think or expect that the Islamic Republic could be established here. They said that the system should be a national republic rather than an Islamic Republic. The only benefit we obtained from these nationalists was sabotage. If even one of them was [words indistinct] we did not benefit from these people. We should advance according to Islam, according to Islamic programs.

You, the representatives of the people, should not create obstacles for the government; you should guide them. Wherever a wrong step is taken you should guide them. The government too--whatever it might be or whoever it is: The prime minister, whoever he is and the government, whoever is in it--should not create obstacles for the Majles. The government is the executive power and should act according to the law--the law that the nation voted for. It did not vote for it to be ignored now and for the government to do as it pleases. The law should be available to everybody and all the limitations are set by the law. The Constitution has delineated the limits of the Majles and the authority of the president and the government and none are allowed to exceed those limits. If they do then they should be guided.

Those intellectuals, those who from the very beginning when the idea of an Islamic Republic was entering this country opposed it, and those who under the name of serving the masses do not intend to allow the Islamic Republic to be realized, you should not fear them. You should not fear anybody, not the leftists nor the rightists.

Those who claim to be communists are more dictatorial and authoritarian than others; they have enslaved their nations. There is no freedom in those countries, just as there is no freedom in the Western bloc. They only talk about freedom. If there is freedom, why are the poor blacks under such pressure, what have they done wrong? There is no reality in those plans and designs and there is no place in the world where these plans are enacted. All these assemblies formed in the world by powerful nations and [words indistinct]--they are all games to deceive us. These are all political games to deceive and devour us. You should not be deceived by them and should not be influenced either by the West or the East. You should act according to Islam.

Bani-Sadr Speech

LD252150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1808 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, today met with representatives of the National Islamic Consultative Assembly. In a speech during the meeting Mr Bani-Sadr said: I hope that we will be able, in an (?atmosphere) of Islamic understanding, to remove the country's problems one by one expeditiously, all of us together and in a sincere and harmonious Islamic atmosphere. [begin Bani-Sadr recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage indistinct] nothing is a greater source of happiness to me as chairman of the Revolution Council than (?to see) that in a short period of time the institutions laid down in the Constitution are (?being brought about). In the contemporary era our country is the only one to have been able to (?bring about) the institutions that the nation has approved in the Constitution one after another. [passage indistinct] In the field of domestic policy [words indistinct] we have operated on the basis that [words indistinct].

The political effect of the policy adopted--which, as I have said, has been more or less pursued--has been that if [word indistinct] various [word indistinct] within and outside the realm of Islamic thinking, they do not adopt violent methods and if they want to test the strength and validity of their way of thinking in a debate, this will be respected. (?If it comes to conflict), then the governing principle will be decisiveness. How successful we have been in this is something to be evaluated. However, our policy has been this, more or less. There have also been instances of negating this policy. This deviation has taken place sometimes voluntarily, sometimes involuntarily; sometimes by ourselves and sometimes by various groups. But we are face-to-face today and are able to discuss things and this proves that this policy can provide us with conspicuous successes in the future as well.

With regard to the country's regional problems, we also [word indistinct] followed the same principle. Sometimes with weakness, sometimes with strength and sometimes with a method not quite in keeping with these we face tried to follow this policy, as exemplified by the fact that we have always followed this policy with regard to Kordestan. We have stated--and we have stook by our statement--that for a revolutionary government it is neither acceptable nor tolerable for acceptance of the sovereignty of armed groups in a region instead of its own.

At the same time, we have accepted that if they desist from their war against the legitimate Islamic revolutionary government, the freedoms recognized for everyone in the Constitution will be applied to them as well and will be implemented accordingly. Since we decided to act on the basis of the principle of giving authority and responsibility to officials simultaneously, then, necessarily, we have accepted granting whatever authority needed in the provinces. And this authority will be granted to everyone.

In the economic field, since an important part of the inequalities during the previous regime were the result of the rule by a corrupt regime which had deprived the oppressed of their rights by force, granting them to minority groups, we have tried, as far as it has been within our resources, to return to economic justice, and in (?trying to meet the needs) to bring about the means of understanding through lessening discrimination and promoting the equality of opportunity. You have seen how successful we have been in this in various cities as you are the people's representatives and you can make an evaluation. However, our work has been based on this despite all the problems facing us. And (?we believe) this policy should be continued in the future until we have achieved a stage where resources are made available to all and everyone will be able to enjoy the resources equally, as laid down in the Constitution. The hopes of the vast masses of our people are pinned on the degree of our success in implementing this aspect of the Constitution.

In the administrative field, after some ups and down we implemented a program of purges, which the [government] agencies carried out, some more than others. But the problem of our administrative apparatus was not solved and we cannot tell you that we have succeeded in preparing an administrative apparatus that must implement your legislations in the economic, political, social and cultural fields. Perhaps the esteemed Majles will be facing even greater problems in this regard in the period of its activity. What we have done has been to attach more importance to individuals [in the context of purges] than to reorganization so as to bring about a change in relationships and so that the organization is brought into service to implement plans based on new relationships. We hope that this reorganization will coincide with a change in the attitude of thought and action of the staff and that we will be able to create a hard-working administrative organization in the service of the objectives of the revolution. It was based on this experience that, with regard to the army, after many purges which were carried out and which are continuing, we decided to reorganize the army, to economize on excessive expenditure, to maximize the army's effectiveness and to eliminate internal discrimination so that the army would become both reliable as far as society is concerned and able to enjoy a daily increasing readiness to defend the country's borders.

The job of reorganization, considering the problems the country has been facing, has only just started. We hope that this reorganization will be successful.

As for the field of education [and culture], as far as I can remember, the imam stressed right from the start the need for fundamental cultural changes and we ourselves faced the problem at every step. It seemed that until these fundamental changes were brought about, we would be wasting our time and that we would not be getting any useful results from our efforts as we had expected. What have we done in this connection? The people themselves have done a great deal in this regard. But we cannot offer you a very successful record in this for we have been bedeviled by [word indistinct] problems and by difficulties which were threatening our revolution at every moment, every day. As a result, what was important but not tangible has been postponed for a better opportunity. So, without choice, we are to blame for the defects of this aspect of our work.

What has to be done and what has to be accomplished will be the responsibility of the new institutions of the revolution which have been brought about on the basis of the Constitution.

After a period of turmoil in various sectors--as I stated at the beginning--I think we have been able today to (?achieve) and more or less convince everyone that despite the fact that all in our society have been under severe pressure for 60 years and that there was a natural tendency in our younger generation to resort to violent means and vengeful expectations [as heard], the spirituality of our Islamic Revolution has resulted in the desire for violence to be expressed at a minimum level and in logical solutions--although not always applied--and to constiute an important part of our solutions. If we regard this as one of the blessings of Islam--which it rightly is--then we have been able, thanks to the blessings of the Islamic nature of the revolution, to achieve something that other revolutions have failed to achieve. We hope that in an atmosphere of Islamic understanding we will be able, both expeditiously and in an atmosphere or Islamic sincereity and harmony, to remove the country's problems one after another. Perhaps this very policy was one of the reasons for our success in various parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that the problems we have had and still have today in Mazandaran and in other parts of the country--and which we are facing in Kordestan today--will be removed and that our country, while bringing about cohesion and (?thwarting) any foreign plot, will be able to grow everywhere under the Constitution and Islam, and that we will have a society full of understanding, friendship, fraternity and Islamic brotherhood.

With all this Islamic spirituality and compassion, our policy has also been based on another Islamic method, namely decisiveness in the face of those who do not want to accept this fraternity and understanding, and I believe that all the esteemed representatives also believe that decisiveness ought to be the policy in the future. None of us will accept foreign powers, be they big or small, to allow themselves to incite groups to armed or unarmed plots in our country and to jeopardize the existence of the revolution in our country. Needless to say, we are forced, in the face of these groups, to act with the utmost decisiveness, having frequently, both in the statements by the imam, our revolution's leader, and in statements by the country's officials, called upon them to desist from their methods and to return to the embrace of their home country and of Islam and, instead of adopting destructive methods, to take part in the construction of an Islamic Iran.

Obviously, in every aspect of the points mentioned with regard to domestic policy, the Revolution Council has legislated and implemented many laws. In saying that these have been implemented I must also confess that since our executive organizations have not had the necessary preparedness--as I have already explained--our success has not been as great in implementing the laws as it has been in legislating. Outside the realm of law there have been certain officials who have adopted certain decisions and implemented them. Although we have said and done as much as we have been able to in this regard [words indistinct].

Now, concerning foreign policy. In the field of foreign policy we have followed the same slogan of the people during the revolution, namely "Neither East nor West, but Islamic Republic." From the beginning we knew, and we still know, that independence is a jewel for whose possession we should have to pay a heavy price. Despite all the difficulties the country has been facing, we have tried so far as possible to regard it as our duty to pay this heavy price. At every juncture we have decisively confronted every action by the superpowers which in our view was contrary to our independence.

We have followed and will continue to follow the policy that our revolution is not a commodity which can be exported as a commodity, nor is it something which can be imprisoned and kept within our borders. Our revolution is a collection of values. Our revolution is an ideology and it is natural that as an ideology it should have a universal application. Even if we do not wish it so, our revolution will transcend our boundaires as an ideology, as a set of principles, as values and as methods. We also wish it to be so. Not only have we wanted and still want Islam to become victorious within our borders, but we also want Islam to become victorious in the world.

From our point of view, the victory of Islam in Iran is part of the victory of Islam in the world. The Revolution Council has, more or less, acted according to this principle.

It is possible to ask: What material assistance have we rendered to the Islamic liberation movements in the world?

So far as our domestic difficulties and our various problems have allowed us, we have rendered spiritual assistance and made political efforts in order to help these revolutions. In some cases, so far as our resources have enbaled us, we have rendered material assistance--for instance to the Afghan refugees who have found refuge in our country. However, we confess that our assistance has been meager and that in order to have an international role we should render serious assistance toward the development and the triumph of those revolutions which are based on the overthrow of the domination of superpowers.

In connection with the U.S. superpower which, since the 1953 coup d'etat was, in fact, the unchallenged ruler of our country, the Revolution Council regarded the onslaught by the Muslim students on the center of U.S. espionage and government in Iran as a turning-point and regarded it as a necessity to cut off relations with a superpower which, despite the revolution, had not ceased interfering in our domestic affairs. Subsequently, we preferred to abrogate any treaty or (?connection), although in some cases they incurred material losses in our country because, in essence, they were creating dependence. Therefore, we abrogated two basic treaties: one with the U.S. superpower, and the other with the Russian superpower. Following that, we abrogated all the political, economic and cultural ties which seemed to us to be contrary to the independence of our society.

Even in the case of the sale of gas to the Government of Soviet Russia, we followed the principle that underpayment for the price of gas by a superpower to a government like ours implies the acceptance of a situation which has wrong implications, which is insulting and which creates bondage. Therefore, it was our preference that if they wanted to buy gas from us, they should buy it at the usual international price. However, due to the attempts which our youth have exerted in the past few months and are still exerting in the deserts of Iran [to pipe gas to various towns and villages], we will probably need a greater quantity of gas, even more than the amount we sell to the (?Russian) Government.

In our relations with our neighbors we have also followed the same principle. For instance, the Iraqi Government, which in our view is a usurping government, wanted us from the first months to grant it legitimacy while it was sending over groups of saboteurs and those who were causing explosions, and while it was sending weapons to various parts of the country wanted us to accept it as the representative of the Iraqi nation. We preferred to accept the blows and the explosions but not to agree to something which was not in keeping with the essential basis of our revolution.

Perhaps this method has not been in keeping with political expediency, but it has been in keeping with the principles of our ideology. Even now they are continuing their destructive methods so that they might persuade us to follow something which is not in keeping with our revolution. But we are steadfast and will stand up to such methods so that our revolution will not lose its international approval.

In the case of Afghanistan, we have again exactly followed the same principle, except that in the case of that neighbor [Iraq] we were faced with one superpower, and in the case of this neighbor we have been faced with another superpower. We were told [by Karmal and the Soviet Union] that we were mistaken and that in Afghanistan the true people of that country were not against the government and that those who are against that government are the same kind of people who are against the Government of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and who are incited and supported by the U.S. superpower. We told the Soviet Government that its assertion that those who were aginst the ruling regime were the agents of America meant that the Afghan nation was a minor and the Soviet Union was the guardian and that it had come to protect these minors against an oppressor. [as heard] But is there any oppression greater than that in which you do not regard an entire nation as being worthy of deciding its own destiny? Therefore, in our view, even if there are certain groups who have turned to your rival superpower [America] in order to fight against your [the Soviet Union's] tyrannical rule--and even if there are such groups they are in a minority and they do not comprise the entire Afghan nation--nevertheless this is the direct consequence of your action and behavior.

Therefore, in this connection we defend the right of a nation that wishes to hold its destiny in its own hands and we apply to them the same rights that we assume for ourselves.

Concerning the Islamic community and Islamic nations, we have again followed the principle that to us governments are different from nations. Provided these governments are Islamic governments, we shall deal with these governments as brothers; but it is natural that we do not regard some governments, such as the regime of As-Sadat, as the representative of the brotherly nation of Egypt. Therefore, we follow the policy and principle in the Islamic world that the people of those countries should be given the opportunity to bring to power those governments which are in keeping with their ideology, with their aspirations and with their independence.

Finally, in the case of other non-Islamic but oppressed nations,
of supporting the oppressed against the oppressor. These were the main policies which we have followed, but to what extent we have been successful is not easy to evaluate, as I also said at the beginning. However, the truth is that in all fields we have not achieved great success. In some cases, we have had very little success and in all cases there have been many mistakes.

One great mistake was that from the beginning we did not define all our policies for ourselves, so that right from the start we could act according to these. A certain degree of experimentation caused us to take one step forward and several steps backward. However, due to the blessing of the leadership of the imam we have falteringly progressed this far, giving the reins into the hands of the elected representatives of the people.

There is not doubt that during its existence the Revolution Council has committed certain great and small mistakes. Actions carried out by men necessitate the existence of some mistakes.

At times, we stood firm on certain decisions that we should not have adopted and, at other times, we did not show firmness on certain decisions that we should have given up. At times, we acted with severity in connection with certain issues when perhaps so much severity was not necessary, and, at times, we should not have acted so severely and perhaps we showed too much severity.

At the moment, we are not in a position to come out and say that whatever we have done has been right and that there have not been any mistakes in our actions and that you and the nation should put the seal of approval on all our actions, or that there have been no clashes among us. However, the guiding principle among us has been, by God's grace, an attempt to reach understanding.

Finally, we have had the good fortune and perhaps--no, not perhaps, definitely--this has also been due to the Islamic nature of our revolution, that, contrary to all other revolutions, we have changed differences into understanding. Our Council was not the kind that would become subject to many bloody purges.

In once asked someone: This government in Afghanistan which you ask us to have discussions with, what kind of government is this? He said: This government is not guilty. Amin, who was in power before this last one and who was killed, purged 3,000 of the cadres of the party, meaning that he executed them. This was in our neighborhood.

However, due to God's grace and thanks to Him, after the 2 days that we were in the presence of the imam and when we left his presence, we became united. There was no bloody slaughter carried out by us, thanks to God. We hope that the convening of this Majles will be a brilliant victory for the Islamic method, the method of understanding, in the world today.

One of the esteemed representatives has asked: Why do we not claim compensation from America for the harm it caused Iran since 19 August 1953, for the heavy losses it caused Iran? I ought to inform you that the reason I did not mention this was that if we want to mention it, we will have to show you every document on which we have worked. Perhaps the ministers and the Council members would report to you what each one of them has done in this connection. We have not been idle in this respect. We know that they had the country at their disposal. They destroyed any document and evidence of their corruption, treacheries and destruction. The compilation of documents started late, and the Revolution Council, with the approval of a law, has assigned the Central Bank to investigate and pursue the process of making a claim. As you have been informed, the bank governor last week submitted to them [presumably to the United States] five volumes of documents regarding the former regime's financial corruptions. This will continue. Thus you should not imagine that we will not say anything or do anything in these fields. We shall naturally make a claim for the damages sustained as far as we can.

It has been asked why the percentage of the Revolution Council's legislation that has been implemented has been small; it has, in some cases, been 20 percent or 30 percent implemented.

You ask: Why did you not implement an administrative purge with a crash program so that the legislative pieces could be implemented in full? I do not think you yourselves are too remote from the facts of the country to know the number of problems we are facing. This is not exclusive to our revolution; there are few revolutions which have been able in the first months, or the first year, to completely change a situation.

I said at the outset that, perhaps belatedly, a true purge must await the reorganization of the executive organizations so that, having achieved this reorganization, the possibility of not implementing the laws will be eliminated. A legislative decision has also been adopted in this regard and the official in charge of this matter has been instructed to act in this field. Certain plans for the reorganization of ministries have also been prepared which the new government will submit to the Majles as one of its first proposals to you, the esteemed representatives.

Well, you have said that we also have certain weaknesses with regard to foreign policy which have been incompatible with the policy adopted. This is natural. We are not infallible to the extent that our actions will be perfectly in line with the central policy. We also make mistakes within the framework of man's frailty. But I should reiterate that because the general policy was one which was created during the revolution and because of the active public participation we did not commit any conspicuous deviation from the policy. We accept that there have been mistakes; there have been shortcomings here and there. We hope that attention to these shortcomings in the work of the esteemed representatives will result in your decisions, esteemed representatives, becoming immune to the mistakes in our decisions as far as possible. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER TO BE APPOINTED AT MAJLES MEETING

LD241713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] In a brief interview given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Bani-Sadr said: The appointment of prime minister is subject to the meeting of the Majles.

Commenting on the appointment of Habibi as prime minister, reported by ETTELA'AT today, the president said: The person I have in mind will be named when the Majles meets.

On the other hand, the spokesman for the Revolution Council, Dr Habibi, denied the report carried by ETTELA'AT.

ARMED FORCES STAFF REVEALS COUP PLOT

WA231557 London REUTER in English 1551 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 23, REUTER--The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces said today that supporters of the deposed shah had plotted to stage a coup tomorrow and had called on army units to march on Tehran.

The armed forces statement said a circular in the name of Tehran's former martial law administrator, General Gholam Ali Oveissi, had called on the army to capture the radio station and arrest members of the ruling clergy.

The statement said the circular had been sent to barracks in the west of the country where the army is fighting Kurdish rebels.

It was the latest in a series of coup warnings to be issued by officials, political groups and the press since last month's abortive U.S. mission to rescue the American hostages held in Iran.

The circular said an organisation calling itself the Iranian Freedom Army "orders units stationed in western parts of the country to cooperate with militants fighting the present regime and March on Tehran on May 24."

The circular described the Iranian Government as a Soviet stooge and referred to the lack of official reaction to this week's alleged violation of Iranian air space by Soviet helicopters based in Afghanistan.

The Joint Staff said of the circular: "The agents of imperialism ...have not come to their senses yet. The nation's enemy does not realise that Oveissi is hated more by the army than the rest of the people because those like him have been traitors to the nation and the country."

General Oveissi was the first Tehran martial law administrator when 12 cities were put under martial law in September 1978.

He ordered troops to fire on unarmed demonstrators in Tehran's Jaleh Square on his first day in office, a move which galvanised opposition against the shah.

INTERIOR MINISTRY SAYS ENEMIES PLANNING CHAOS, CLASHES

LD260346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued the following statement in connection with the opening of the National Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With the approach of the opening of the first Majles of the Islamic republic, enemies and evil wishers of the revolution have joined hands to organize irregular and illegal demonstrations by encouraging and provoking people and are planning to cause chaos and carelessness by employing popular pretexts, such as price increases in Tehran and revolts in towns, or they might try to encourage clashes between various political groups and the people of different strata.

The Interior Ministry expects the noble nation of Iran not to take part in such demonstrations at all, through their own alertness, and to cooperate in foiling these plots by assisting the security agents and our guard brothers and to stop any event that might lead to tension and clashes, while identifying the organizers of such conspiracies and making them known to security officials.

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GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ASSISTANCE PLAN OUTLINED

LD271500 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] In accordance with Article 21 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan basic principles, the government, considering the national interest of all the people of Afghanistan in the sector of commerce, will encourage and supervise the development of internal and external trade; therefore, the government considers retail trade free and wholesale trade permissable and controls general prices. It is assisting the commercial sectors and national traders in the realization of foreign trade, exports and imports. The government encourages increased production and the enhanced quality of export goods and protects against imperialist monopoly competition.

The export development bank has helped and assisted a great number of national traders, private companies and capitalists and this fact will play an important role in the development of the national economy.

A source from the export development bank, in answering a question from BAKHTAR AGENCY reporter, said that in accordance with the anticipated program, a large amount of money will be given to help national traders from export and import companies and private capitalists. And for this purpose, a total of $1,222,880, 810,000 [as heard] Japanese yen and DM124,761, for the purpose of importing consumer goods such as raw materials for factories, soap, ghee and other things, the opening of the letter of credits has been provided by this bank.

It is anticipated that this year, about 500 million afghanis will be given to the fruit company. Also, a 12-million-afghani credit will be given to handicrafts exporters for the export of Afghan carpets abroad, along with another 10 million afghanis to the Khalq export-import company as an advance for the import of goods, including consumer goods such as ghee, plastic materials, soap and other raw materials.

The export development bank is also assisting in cash credits to other national trade institutes and traders.

PARTY MEETINGS SUPPORT SECOND PLENUM DECISIONS

26 May Meeting

LD271328 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] In the series of the party meetings for the purpose of confirmation and support of the ratifications of the historic second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, a meeting was held today by the party activists, officers and soldiers of the 15th armored unit in the headquarters of that command.

At this meeting, after the election of the presidium council, Col Mohammad Hashem, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy director in the General Directorate of the Armed Forces-Political Affairs, made a statement about the historic speech of Babrak Karmal delivered at the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, and drew the attention of the meeting's participants to the unity of theory and practice in their duties toward the realization of the ratifications of the second plenum.

Also at this meeting, the political chief of the 15th armored unit and a number of party members, officers and soldiers of that unit made statements in relation to the above-mentioned subject. The meeting ended with a resolution being issued.

27 May Meeting

LD272240 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Party officials of the Central Armed Forces headquarters and its related units held an extraordinary meeting today and expressed their total support for the resolutions of the historic second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee.

The meeting was opened with a speech by the political director of the armed forces. Speeches were also made by Lt Col Mohhammad Hashem, member of the PDPA Central Committee and first deputy of the general political affairs department of the Ministry of Defense and by Colonel Kalilolah, member of the PDPA Central Committee and commander of the General Central Armed Forces, who spoke about the plenum decisions. Members of the meeting issued a statement unanimously supporting the plenum decisions.

AFGHAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION ISSUES STATEMENT ON CUBA

LD272242 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afghan Youth Organization:

Aggressive imperialism, hands off revolutionary Cuba! The world knows that the imperialist black and [word indistinct] powers are continuing their shameless actions against peace, democracy and social progress. Every day they hastily seek to hatch plots in every corner of the world for the sake of their impermissible interests and to convert a peaceful atmosphere into tension.

International imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism under Carter's leadership wants to violate Cuba's territorial integrity and to obstruct the course of revolutionary and progressive currents in Latin America. The brainless madmen of Washington led by Carter are seeking to use Guantanamo Island, which is Cuban territory, as a strategic military center. On the pretext of so-called military maneuvers they have stationed their offensive ground and sea forces on this island to cause problems for the Cuban revolution.

On this basis the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, in accordance with its international duty on the side of the world's progressive youth and students, condemns this imperialist [word indistinct] aggression and once again supports the anti-imperialist struggles of Cuba's people and youth.

On behalf of all the country's progressive youth and students the Afghan Youth Organization warns the Carter administration to cease its aggression against Cuba's sovereignty as soon as possible and not to obstruct the revolutionary successes of Nicaragua and [word indistinct].

Final victory belongs to revolutionary Cuba! Death to imperialist aggressive circles!

[Signed] The Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afghan Youth Organization.

AFP: REBEL GROUP REPORTS STUDENT RALLIES IN KABUL

BK221627 Hong Kong AFP in English 1611 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 May (AFP)--Student demonstrations have erupted in Kabul and some other major cities of Afghanistan as hundreds of Afghan youths shouting anti-Russian slogans took to the streets, rebel sources said here today.

According the the Afghan rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, hundreds of students gathered in front of Kabul University and stoned passing vehicles, disrupting traffic for several hours Tuesday [20 May]. Students in Kabul were reported to be boycotting their classes.

The rebel group also said that demonstrations were held in Jalalabad two days ago, where the university was ordered closed following a massive anti-Russian student rally late last month. Meanwhile, rebel sources said that Afghan Moslem guerrillas in a night ambush destroyed a power house in Torandi near Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province.

Heavy fighting had been going on for the past few days at several places in Nangarhar Province and freedom fighters controlled 80 percent of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, the sources said. Soviet and Afghan soldiers were using helicopters as their only means of communication.

WESTERN DIPLOMAT DOUBTS SOVIETS FIRED ON STUDENTS

TA250643 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 25 May 80

[From "News Desk"]

[Text] The extent of the opposition to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan seems to be spreading. Apart from the guerrilla operations in the countryside, there have been numerous civilian demonstrations, particularly from young people. Reports reaching Delhi say that in the most recent protest Soviet helicopter gunships flew over the demonstrators in an apparent effort at intimidation. A report from Mark Tulley in Delhi.

[Begin Tulley recording] Thousands of schoolchildren and students came out in the streets again, according to travelers arriving in Delhi. They say that some of the roads to the airport were blocked. On Tuesday and Wednesday schoolchildren and students also held processions and chanted anti-Soviets slogans. They were fired on, and the figure for the number of casualties who died varied between 7 and 12. Although the travelers arriving in Delhi said that they heard firing, they were not able to give any figures for casualties.

Since the [word indistinct] students and schoolchildren demonstrations last month, there have been persistent reports that Soviet troops have shot on the demonstrators, and Soviet helicopter gunships are reported to have flown overhead to try to terrify the demonstrators. But a Western diplomat who has very recently arrived here from Kabul doubted whether any Soviet troops had been involved in trying to control the demonstrators. He said this was done by communist party workers loyal to President Babrak Karmal. Apparently schoolchildren throughout the capital are refusing to work. They attend classes but tell teachers they will not open their books until Soviet troops leave Afghanistan. [end recording]

RAHMAN RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINES, MAKES STATEMENT

BK280530 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Talking to newsmen at Dacca airport President Zia said his visit to the Philippines, though very brief, had been extremely successful. Two agreements on trade and cultural cooperation have been signed and talks will be held on the possibility of an air link between the two countries. The two countries will also establish resident missions shortly.

Briefing newsmen later, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq said a trade delegation from the Philippines is to visit Bangladesh soon to implement the trade agreement between the two countries. A joint committee on trade has also been set up. The foreign minister said under the trade agreement Bangladesh will export jute, jute goods, hardwood, tea, leather and newsprint. On the other hand the Philippines will export cement, sugar, (?handicrafts), aluminium products and Manila rope to Bangladesh. Under the trade agreement Bangladesh is to be given the most favored nation treatment by the Philippines.

RAHMAN ORDERS INQUIRY INTO BOMBING INCIDENT

BK251038 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the incident at the public meeting of Democratic League at Dacca. The government appealed to the people to come forward with information to assist in the inquiry.

President Zia last night went to the Dacca medical college hospital to see the injured persons now under treatment there. He went round different wards and inquired about the welfare of the injured persons and wished them an early recovery. The president was accompanied by some cabinet ministers. Leaders of different shades of opinion continued to condemn yesterday's [as heard] incident.

Ex-President Blames Rahman

BK241104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Dacca, May 24 (AFP)--Former Bangladesh President Khandakar Mushtaq Ahmed has held responsible current President Ziaur Rahman for the blasts in his meeting yesterday which left seven people dead and over a hundred others injured.

The government-owned vernacular daily DAINIK BANGLA reported today that Mr Ahmed told a group of journalists at his residence late last night that President Zia had done the job through his own people.

He reportedly said that President Zia is afraid of him and he held the election farce throwing him behind the bars. Mr Ahmed said that those who became victims of the bombings were innocent people and he himself was the target of the attack.

The former president, who escaped unharmed, was freed from prison last month after serving 4 years of a 5-year martial law sentence on charges of corruption and misuse of power during his presidency. Mr Ahmed had come to power in August 1975 after the military coup in which the first president of the republic, Sheikh Muuibur Rahman, was killed. He was ousted by the military in November the same year.

INDIA CONCLUDES WEAPONS DEAL WITH SOVIET UNION

OW271906 Hong Kong AFP in English 1841 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 27 (AFP)--India has finalised a big purchase deal with the Soviet Union for military hardware worth over 13 billion rupees (1,625 million U.S. dollars). The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) here believes that the items involved in the deal include missiles and missile-fitted naval patrol boats.

The agreement was concluded in Moscow last week during a visit there by an Indian defence delegation. It covered equipment for all the three armed services, increasing their "strike capability and fire power".

Barring the 1978 deal with Britain for the Anglo-French deep penetration strike Jaguar aircraft, the latest agreement with the Soviet Union was noted to be the biggest such deal finalised by India since it became independent in 1947. The agency said the agreement provided for long-term 17-year credit to India by the Soviet Union for the [word indistinct] purchases.

It was noted that India's total arms purchases from the West during the past 25 years had not exceeded 25,000 million rupees (over three billion dollars) and whatever credit it had got was for not more than ten years. [Words indistinct] of the items are expected to be delivered by the Soviet Union within months while some others (?like) missile boats may take some time, the agency said.

Although it was widely believed that India would go in for a large number of Soviet T-64 (also known as T-72) tanks, the agency said the actual intention was to acquire only a limited number of (?such) Soviet tanks.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Violence Continues in Assam

BK280339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] In the northeastern region, Manipur and Mizoram are returning to normal but Assam continues to be tense. No untoward incident was reported from Manipur during the last few days. All the banks have started functioning under security arrangements since yesterday. Supply of essential commodities from Dimapur and (Giribhum) has also been resumed. The night curfew from 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. in Imphal town and 9:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. in greater Imphal area, however, continues as a precautionary measure.

In Mizoram, the 6-day old curfew on (Aijal-Sonegal) road was lifted this morning. All villages along the road were brought under curfew last Thursday following an ambush of a Central Reserve Police vehicle allegedly by members of the outlawed Mizo National Front.

R.K. Ramamurthy, adviser to the Assam governor, has said the first task of the state administration is to restore law and order in the state. Agency reports quote him as saying that the state government is preoccupied with the situation.

Meanwhile, reports from Gauhati say that 10 persons were killed in yesterday's violent incidents in Nowpong, Goalpara and Kamrup districts. The toll in the wake of 2 days of disturbances has been put at 20 so far. Sixty cases of arson were reported from Bongaigon, North Salimara and some other places in Goalpara district. Reports of clashes and arson also came from several places in Darrang district. About 70 persons have been taken into custody in connection with specific cases of arson and violence in the affected areas so far.

Gandhi To Meet Opposition Leaders

BK231306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The prime minister will have a meeting with the leaders of the opposition parties and groups in Parliament on the Assam problem on May 31. This will be the second meeting Mrs Gandhi will be having with opposition leaders. The first meeting was held on 1 March this year.

Meanwhile normal work in most of the government offices and undertakings in Assam remain disrupted for the third day today. The employees abstained from work in response to the noncooperation call by the sponsors of the current agitation. Volunteers of agitating organizations also continued round-the-clock picketing in front of the Gauhati station of All-India Radio. They also picketed today in front of the offices of the press information bureau, Gauhati, disrupting its functioning.

However, normal life in the state was not affected by the noncooperation. Essential services including all modes of transport, posts and telegraphs, oil installations, food corporations and state-fed outlets functioned as usual. The overall situation in the state including the curfew-bound areas has remained quiet. Official sources in Gauhati say no fresh incident has been reported from any part of the state. Curfew was relaxed in upper Assam town of Tinsukia between 0900 and 1800 and at Howli in Borpeta subdivision from 0700 to 1100 today.

Gandhi Willing To Withdraw Measures

BK231427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government, keen to resume talks with the Assam agitators on the foreign nationals issue, was today reported to be willing to withdraw the special measures taken recently to meet the situation created by the eight-month-old stir in the northeastern state.

Reports in the meantime said the government offices, banks and all other publishing establishments throughout Assam remained paralysed for the third day running today by the nine-day non-cooperation movement launched by their employees in response to a call by the agitators.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) in a dispatch from Gauhati, Assam's capital, said that the government was understood to have proposed to the agitators that it was willing to withdraw the special measures taken to deal with the situation, including orders of compulsory retirement or suspension of officials from service for participating in the agitation provided the agitation was suspended prior to negotiations. The government would also be willing to release all those arrested. The report, however, did not specifically say that the offer would also cover the official notifications declaring almost the entire state a disturbed area.

The leadership of the agitation have firmly demanded earlier the restoration of normalcy prior to resumption of talks, including by withdrawal of troops and para-military forces.

The reports said batches of the agitators continued picketing of some select offices in Gauhati and elsewhere. Also continuing was mass picketing of oil pipeline centres.

Meanwhile, the situation in the curfew-bound Howli and Tinsukia towns were reported to be quiet with no fresh incidents. The towns had witnessed group fights involving Assamese and non-Assamese leading to the imposition of indefinite curfew.

In neighbouring Manipur, about 2,000 young children in the age group of 6 to 12, formed a silent procession in the state's capital Imphal, carrying placards "go back foreigners." There were no incidents.

In New Delhi, the Rashtriva Yuva Janata, youth wing of the opposition Janata Party, today threatened to launch a "save India movement" unless the government took immediate steps to defuse the "explosive situation" in the northeast. Vikram Singh, president of the Yuva Janata, said that they would start a "sit-in" before the presidential palace of Rashtrapati Bhavan from Sunday [25 May]. In a memorandum presented to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Mr. Singh said that if the government failed to take any action as demanded by them within a week the "sit-in" would be converted into a mass indefinite hunger strike.

Assam Students Urge Negotiations

BK270357 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Five student organizations in Assam have urged the center and the leaders of the agitation to start negotiations to solve the foreign nationals issue in the state. In a joint statement these organizations appealed to the agitators to avoid economic blockade and stop identification of foreigners themselves. The organizations are the All-India Students Federation, the Students Federation of India, the Democratic Students Organization, the Progressive Students Union and the National Students Union of India.

President of the Assam Pradesh Congress-I (Lalit Dubey), who visited Tinsukia in upper Assam yesterday, has appealed to the people to maintain peace and harmony among various sections of society. The West Bengal Congress-U has extended its full support to what it calls the movement by the All-Assam Minority Students Union against the Assam agitation. In a joint statement, provincial Congress-U committee members Subrata Roy, Pradeep Bhattacharya and Sudip Bhandopadhya said that the minority students movement will have a far-reaching impact. Union Minister of State for Home P. Venkatasubbiah has ruled out the withdrawal of the army from Assam. He told newsmen in Madras that the presence of the army is necessary to ensure protection of the minorities.

Meanwhile curfew has been imposed in a number of small towns of lower Assam following clashes between two groups in Kamrup, Goalpara, Nowgong and Darrang districts. The latest to come under curfew last night were North Salimara and (Obaipuri) after violent clashes. Earlier, curfew was imposed in Bijni and Bongaigon. Adviser to the governor K. Ramamurthi said the officer in charge of the Bijni police station and five other policemen sustained serious injuries in stone throwing. The army was called out to assist the civil administration in a number of places in Kamrup and Goalpara districts. He said distribution of salt in the state could not be resumed because of picketing and noncooperation by government employees.

In a statement the Northeastern Region Students Union has urged the center to take steps to defuse what it called the explosive situation in Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur arising out of the foreign nationals issue. An agency report says that the Meghalaya government has issued a press note requesting house owners to inform the nearest police station about the presence of any foreigner. The press note issued in Shillong says that under Foreigners Order 1971, this is obligatory on the part of the citizens.

COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA 21 MAY

BK220518 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Pakistan and Libya have signed an official document to promote economic, scientific, technical and military cooperation between the two countries. This document was signed in Islamabad yesterday by Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi on behalf of Pakistan and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayaki on behalf of Libya.

Both countries have reiterated their determination in the document to expand and consolidate bilateral cooperation in all fields. Libya has particularly expressed its desire to get additional manpower resources from Pakistan for its developmental schemes. Beside this, the document also mentions the services of Pakistan construction companies for (?operation) of various Libyan projects. Both countries have expressed their agreement on holding the next meeting of the Pakistan-Libya joint ministrial commission in Islamabad this year.

DAWN REPORTS ON VISITING PRC TRADE DELEGATION

WA281725 Karachi DAWN in English 8 May 80 p 10

[Excerpt] Various aspects of trade between Pakistan and China were discussed at a meeting in Karachi yesterday between the visiting 6-member Chinese delegation, headed by Mr Heder Bai and Mr Hamid D. Habib, minister of state for export promotion and chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the growing trade turnover between the two countries and expressed the confidence that trade and economic cooperation between the two countries would continue to expand to the mutual advantage of the two sides.

The leader of the Chinese delegation said the volume of border trade, though small, was very significant for the region.

He said he was confident that trade between China and Pakistan would continue to grow both through the border and otherwise.

Mr Heder Bai also referred to the deep friendship existing between the people of China and Pakistan and said the Karakoram highway was the symbol of the centuries old friendship between the two peoples.

Mr Hamid D. Habib in his opening remarks noted the excellent nature of trade ties between the two countries. He was confident that the volume of trade would continue to grow to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

He said this year Pakistan has exported substantial quantities of cotton and textile to China.

Out of five lakh 50 thousand bales of cotton sold by the cotton export corporation to China, over 5 lakh bales have already been shipped.

An official of the commercial section of Chinese Consulate who was also present in the meeting said the quality of cotton and other textile products shipped from Pakistan was good.

Mr Habib also referred to the Karakoram highway which he said had not only opened new vistas for trade promotion, but added a new dimension to the centuries old friendship between the two countries. This road has brought benefits to both sides, he added.

PAKISTAN, ZIMBABWE TO EXCHANGE TRADE DELEGATIONS

WA271340 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 10 May 80 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, May 9--Pakistan and Zimbabwe will shortly exchange trade delegations in order to promote trade relations between the two countries, it was reliably learned here today.

The programme for the visit of Pakistani trade delegation will be worked out by the Export Promotion Bureau. It is further learned that private sector will also be given opportunities to establish trade relations with Zimbabwe.

The Pakistan Government, on attainment of independence by Zimbabwe on April 18, had decided to re-establish the severed trade links with that country.

The government have also lifted the restrictions imposed on Pakistani exports to and imports from Zimbabwe.

RELEASED JOURNALIST CITES TORTURE IN AFGHAN JAILS

BK280337 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Pakistani journalist Mukhtar Hassan disclosed in Rawalpindi yesterday that the Kabul authorities had pressed him to seek political asylum and Afghan citizenship in exchange for his release but he refused to accept this condition. Mukhtar Hassan recently returned to Pakistan after more than 3 months detention in Kabul. He said the imprisoned Afghan mojahedin are being tortured by electric shocks and beaten by hunters [cat-o'-nine-tails] of steel cables. He had been hearing shrieks of the tortured men while he was kept in solitary confinement.

PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RAISED 25 MAY

BK261020 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] The government has decided to adjust the price of petroleum products in view of the increase of crude oil price by the oil-producing countries twice since the beginning of this year. An official spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon that (?petroleum) prices were last revised in December 1979 to reflect the OPEC increase in the price of crude by $6 per barrel. Subsequently, the crude prices were increased by $2 per barrel on 1 January this year. Again Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Iraq and Kuwait also increased their prices by $2 per barrel on the first of last month. It has therefore become necessary, he said, to adjust the (?petroleum) prices to meet the increased price of the import and commitment to the IMF that the increase in the price of crude oil and deficit petroleum products will be passed on to the consumer.

He said the imports, with the increase in the price of crude oil by $4 per barrel together with additional expenditure on the import of deficit products, has been estimated at 1,800 million rupees for 1980-81. With the adjustment of the prices, the revenue generated will meet the additional expenditure. The spokesman said the new prices have come into force from today.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES--Pakistan's gold and foreign exchange reserves continue to increase due to increased exports, less imports and continuous growth in remittances of overseas Pakistanis. According to the state bank, as of 15 May, foreign exchange reserves stood at $448 million. [Text] [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 23 May 80 BK]

NEW ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY CONVENES

Report on Opening

OW280525 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 28 (AFP)--The new Iranian Islamic assembly convened here today, 1 year and 3 months after the shah was overthrown.

Only some 230 of the 270 deputies' seats were filled because elections were postponed in a number of troublespot provinces.

An inaugural ceremony began shortly after 9 am (0430 GMT) with readings from the Koran and a message from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni was to be read out by his son Ahmad.

Among those attending were President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, government ministers, the revolutionary and constitutional councils and foreign diplomats posted in Tehran.

Two deputies in their seventies, Yadolla Sahabi and former Premier Mehdi Bazargan, were respectively named provisional speaker and deputy speaker because they were the eldest members.

Mr Bazargan's nomination brought an angry outburst from Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, head of Iran's anti-narcotics bureau, who is a member for the holy city of Qom.

The two men have been rowing for months. Ayatollah Khalkhali has frequently criticised 75-year-old Mr Bazargan's former government, the first of the new regime, and the ex-premier this week accused the ayatollah of taking a "perverse pleasure" in ordering the execution of drug traffickers.

Ayatollah Khalkhali shouted his disapproval of Mr Bazargan's nomination but Interior Minister Mahdavi Kani replied that the decision was made by the Revolutionary Council and the two men would remain in their posts until M.P.'s elected successors.

He added that the six youngest deputies were provisionally appointed clerks of the assembly.

Student Majles Hostage Message

LD281050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A message was issued today by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy addressed to the deputies of the Islamic consultative assembly. In the six parts of this message, certain points have been mentioned as follows:

1. The Islamic Revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni has taught the great lesson to all the oppressed people of the world that decisiveness, an uncompromising attitude and the refusal to accept defeat are the great secrets for achieving victory.

2. A decision concerning the hostages should be reached without paying any attention to the enticements or excuses of the great satan.

3. The military attack of the aggressive and savage America on Iran, which was smashed by the decree of God Almighty, should never make us think that continuing to hold the hostages will result in further such threats to Iran.

4. The enemy will not be satisfied by anything except our 100 percent bondage. Therefore, any decision concerning the hostages which is based on the fear of U.S. threats will result in bestowing upon us the hell of bondage and complete surrender toward America.

5. The decision taken on the issue of the hostages is the greatest test of the Islamic consultative assembly to demonstrate the prower of Islam in the face of blasphemy.

6. The leader of revolution, our great imam, said at the beginning of the issue of the holding of the hostages: If America returns to Iran the traitorous Mohammad Reza and the wealth which he has plundered and which is under its patronage, the hostages will be reprieved by one degree and will be expelled from Iran. Otherwise, they will be tried and punished. Throughout this period the Iranian nation has repeated and supported this demand. Therefore, any decision other than the above should have a legitimate reason which is acceptable to the Iranian nation.

At the end of their message, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy announced: As we are dutybound both legally and from a religious point of view, we shall submit to the decisive decisions of the respected and elected deputies of the great Iranian nation and always wish for the success of the Islamic consultative assembly in continuing policies governming the revolution, which are the imam'spolicies.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Khomeyni Majles Message

LD281014 Tehran Domestic Service inPersian 0520 GMT 28 May 80

Message from Ayatollah Mosavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to parliamentary deputies gathered at the first postrevolutionary Majles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, read by Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni--live]

[Text] The message of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, his great eminence Imam Khomeyni [chants of "God's blessings upon Mohammad and his kin"] may his blessings long continue:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Through the will of God Almighty and with bliss and felicity, the Islamic consultative assembly is being opened on a very great day. The holy Islamic consultative assembly, which is the first Majles in the Islamic Republic and which is the first Majles to be elected as the result of free elections, is being opened on 28 May--the anniversary of the birthday of the great man of history, the believer of (?the century), the commander of the faithful, 'Ali Ibn abi-Talib, may God's blessings and greetings be upon him.

I hope that this Majles will, through the blessings of this holy day, be a Majles of justice, following Islam and for the benefit of the Muslims and the Islamic country. Praise be to great God that the Iranian nation succeeded in laying the foundations of the Islamic republic in a short time and in freedom and calm. This is due to the blessings of Islam and the unity of expression among the committed Islamic strata.

I express my congratulations to the great Iranian nation and you, the respected deputies, on the occasion of the dawning of this holy Majles. I repeat a few points which my friends are themselves also aware of:

1. You respected friends are the deputies of a nation which thinks only of Islam and of divine Islamic justice. You have been elected to carry out Islamic justice, of which the nation was deprived during the tyrannical and usurping monarchical regime, a regime which devoted the boundless wealth of the country to itself and its unholy allies, which poured the wealth into the pockets of the superpowers in order to continue its tyrannical domination, and which deprived the oppressed nation on a wide scale of the very elementary necessities of life and which immersed it in misery and which made the country dependent upon the aliens, especially upon America, in all cultural, economic, political and military fields. Let us see how the Majles and your chosen government will deal with the oppressed nation which, through its revolution, released all of us from isolation.

2. I hope that improving the condition of the poor and oppressed people of the country, who comprise the greater part of the wronged nation, will be on top of the list of your programs and that in the first Islamic consultative assembly serious projects will be drawn up for the betterment of the condition of this deprived class and that these will be energetically implemented by your chosen government so that in this way you will repay part of your debt to this beloved class that sacrificed their lives for the sake of Islam and for the sake of the freedom and the independence of the country and which bestowed victory on the Islamic Revolution.

3. You, Majles deputies, who enjoy the decisive support of the beloved nation, should with full force confront the satanical powers who ruled our destiny during the former puppet regime. You should not be afraid of any power except the power of God Almighty and you should not think of anything else except that which is in the interest of the country. You should bear in mind that the leftists or rightists or the rotten roots of the former regime may, through the creation of scenes and through deception, wish to impose the evil designs of the aliens through influencing the Majles. You should vigilantly scrutinize all the issues and problems of the day and take refuge in Almighty God from the deceit of the enemies. May God Almighty protect all of us from errors.

4. Thanks to God, learned people and those who are familiar with the teachings of the holy religion are present in the Majles and the guardian faqihs are also present. Nevertheless, it is incumbent that the projects which are approved in the Majles should not be contrary to the holy laws of Islam. You should emphatically and with full force oppose the proposals which are contrary to the holy religion and which might be proposed through ignorance or negligence. You should not be afraid of the poisoned pens and the remarks of the deviationists. You should not arouse God's anger for the sake of the satisfaction of God's creatures. You should regard the vengeful and Almighty God as being present and watchful.

5. This first session of the Majles in the Islamic republic is a model for future assemblies. Every good or bad tradition it sets may influence future assemblies and will gain boundless recompense for you or, God forbid, will bring you evil results and a burden of sin. It is necessary that in your discussions and dealings you should act with calm and with mutual respect--not as with the sessions of the time of Reza Khan and later. It is necessary that you seriously shun factionalism and the unprincipled taking of sides in order to crush the opposite side, because the solutions to problems is only possible in a calm atmosphere.

6. The special nature of this Majles and the exigencies of the country's atmosphere during this session necessitates that the Majles and the government act harmoniously so as to overcome the difficulties of the country. None of the organs of the Islamic republic, especially the Majles, the president and the government, should create obstacles in the paths of each other or of other people. They should, in a serious way, put themselves in the service of Islam and the country so that God Almighty may support them. They should pay attention to the divine, creative call, "Hold ye fast to the rope of God and do not be divided," and should act upon it and should refrain from fighting and schism. They should listen to the divine, instructive command, "Fall into no disputes, lest ye lose heart and your power depart," because the consequence of dispute is loss of heart, defeat, shame and disgrace.

7. Maintain the policy of "Neither East nor West" in all domestic affairs and international relations. Guide the person who, God forbid, is inclined toward the East of the West, but if he does not accept your guidance, isolate him. If in the ministeries and in other national organs such inclinations which are contrary to the path of Islam and the nation exist, use guidance in the first instance, but in cases of violations move a motion of censure against them because the existence of such plotting elements in charge of affairs or in sensitive positions will bring ruin to the country.

8. Enact speedily and in a revolutionary manner projects and proposals which concern the development and the betterment of the condition of the nation, especially the oppressed people. Refrain from fastidiousness and unnecessary changes of words which may cause delay. You should demand that the ministries and the executive officials should refrain from excessive paperwork and the wrong practices of the satanical period and should act sharply to bring about the well-being of the oppressed nation and to amend the shortcomings.

9. In government departments you should abrogate in a revolutionary way the obstructive laws which were approved in the illegal assemblies during the former regime, which cause delay or inaction, and which have greatly annoyed society--although they have automatically been abrogated. You should replace them with progressive laws which ensure in the best possible way the well-being of the nation.

10. In the same way that the Islamic consultative assembly is in the service of the Muslims and endeavors to insure their well-being, it should also act and endeavor in the same way for the comfort and well-being of religious minorities, which enjoy a special respect in Islam and which are among the respected strata of the society. Basically, they are Muslims who serve in the same rank for the sake of the country and within that rank they all enjoy the same values and benefits.

11. I request their eminences, the guardian faqihs, not to have any consideration in the fulfillment of their important mission for deviationist individuals or groups and to act according to their very important mission and to guard Islam and its progressive teachings. They should present their service with great strength to the presence of God Almighty and his absolute regent, his holiness the supreme vali of God, the imam of the age--may God hasten his felicitous advent.

I beseech God Almighty for the greatness of Islam and the Muslims and the beloved country. Greetings to Muslims and to the virtuous servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 28 May 1980.

[Shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is our leader" several times, and "Greetings to Khomeyni" and "Greetings to Bani-Sadr" once]

MONTAZERI SENDS LETTER TO IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S., CANADA

JN262145 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text of letter from Ayatollah Montazeri to Islamic Society of Muslim Students in the United States and Canada--date not specified]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the Iranian Muslim students residing in the United States and Canada. Greetings to the courageous militant students who have promoted the Islamic Revolution's message to imperialism and Zionism in the West. Greetings to these faithful believers, who are sacrificing their blood to carry the revolution's message.

In these critical circumstances, you must exert the utmost efforts to achieve your Islamic homeland's cultural and scientific independence. You must give new momentum to the Islamic Revolution that our country is living at present. Your efforts, undoubtedly, must be directed to mastering the specialized sciences needed by our revolutionary society.

By its attempts to attract Western and agent Eastern regimes, to establish new alliances, to impose an economic boycott, to interfere militarily, to carry out acts of sabotage and to ignite wars, the enemy U.S. regime is trying to beseige the Islamic Revolution and the militant Muslim people from both the inside and the outside. The U.S. enemy is also trying to destroy the nerves of these people by waging psychological warfare against them. To achieve all of this, the U.S. enemy uses the hostages in Iran as an excuse, while forgetting the fact that the Islamic nation relies on God's will.

If our relations with Almighty God continue to be strong, they will, undoubtedly, help us in getting the shah back and in achieving total victory over the Western and Eastern forces of oppression, particularly the United States.

The United States will not succeed in harming your determination through imprisonment, deportation of killings, because you are the spokesmen of the Islamic Revolution. You must remain strong and must not be afraid of jihad, enemies and the lack of friends.

The United States always tries to distort the Islamic Revolution's image in the world. It is now strengthening nationalist movements in the area to stand in the face of the Islamic Revolution's trend.

I address my words not only to the dear students but to all our people. I ask Almighty God to direct our action according to Islamic principles and I hope that the noble Islamic creed will triumph over all the deviant and imported creeds.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Qom.

TEHRAN SAYS SAUDIS, JORDAN, IRAQ, MOROCCO SUPPORT CAMP DAVID

JN262004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 26 May 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has climbed on the Camp David wagon, thus going from its policy of defending the Palestinian issue to that of concluding a truce with the enemy. This was announced by the Saudi crown prince and actual ruler, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who declared yesterday that the kingdom has agreed to achieve peace with Israel. He added that he will attempt to convince the Arab countries to achieve peace with their Zionist enemies.

The Muslim mojahedin in the Arabian Peninsula were not taken by surprise, nor were the circles that are well aware of the Saudi family's policy. These statements are the first of their kind and were made in the wake of U.S. guarantees to defend their throne against the peninsula people.

From the very beginning of the Camp David accord, the Saudi regime has been moving toward the achievement of peace with Israel and support of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. However, circumstances were not suitable for a declaration of this stand, despite the Saudi regime's persistent efforts to bring about the success of the agreement.

Now that the cards in the game are known to the Arab people and following assurances by U.S. presidential candidate Reagan and former President Nixon concerning the protection of the Saudi regime against any internal or external storm, it is time to take off this mask behind which the Saudi rulers and the Brzezinski-line states of Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco are hiding. When the Saudi crown prince talked about the countries which he intended to satisfy, he was referring to these states.

It is worth noting that the Arab countries were divided into three groups following the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. accord at Camp David. The first group has carried the banner of armed struggle and has categorically rejected Camp David. This group saw that the solution lies in the firm confrontation of Israel. This group is represented by the states of the front of steadfastness and confrontation: Syria, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY and the PLO.

The second group overtly supports Camp David.

The third group covertly supports Camp David and does not support war against Israel, covertly as well, and is not participating in the steadfastness and confrontation front. The states representing this group are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan and Morocco; in other words, the reactionary group, which has started to rally since the self-rule plot and since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This alliance began with the agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iraq. It was followed by the agreement of the two with Hassan II. And finally, they managed to bring in King Husayn of Jordan.

Discussion of this group, which grew up through the practices of the [U.S.] national security traders and the United States, has been dealt with in our previous political talks.

The new thing about this alliance is that it now frankly declares its stands and its agreement with the achievement of peace with Israel, according to Prince Fahd, who also declared readiness to convince his allies to achieve peace with Israel.

When he spoke these words, Prince Fahd was well aware that these countries are in agreement on this principle. He meant, however, to communicate these statements to Carter and the Zionists in the United States. Carter, whose election efforts have shown less progress since the act of piracy against Iran, tried to bet on the Palestinian issue in or der to obtain Zionist votes. He gave the Zionists every kind of assurance that he would solve the Palestinian-Israeli problem in a manner that would satisfy Israel. Carter is trying to bring other Arab countries into the Camp David game, or at least to obtain approval from some of them of peace with Israel.

In another development, Carter has persistently endeavored with As-Sadat to complement the self-rule plan between As-Sadat and Israel. Matters have fallen into place as Carter desired. As-Sadat agreed to resume the self-rule talks following a 1-year interruption.

Today, Saudi Arabia and those who are climbing on its wagon agreed to achieve peace with Israel. As-Sadat and Shaykh Fahd have been pained over Carter's regression in the presidential elections. They uttered words of subservience to Carter in the hope that these words might affect the Zionists in the United States and raise Carter's election potential.

In the latest issue of the Washington POST, As-Sadat impudently declared his approval of the U.S. invasion of his country and its transformation into an imperialist base from which to strike at liberation forces in the Middle East and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. As-Sadat intended in this to let Carter and the Pentagon know that he is a loyal slave to U.S. interests and that he will remain loyal, provided they defend him against Egyptian rancor by sending U.S. troops to Egypt to confront those opposing the interests of their masters.

There is common ground between As-Sadat and Fahd in terms of interests and joint benefits. The first sold himself to the United States and the second sold himself to Israel. The game is being completed between the United States and Israel. And As-Sadat, Fahd and Saddam are only chess pawns moved in favor of the game.

In our talks on the harmony between the Egyptian stand and that of Saudi Arabia, which is allied with Iraq and Morocco, we must point out As-Sadat's secret visits to both Saudi Arabia and Morocco. These visits were disclosed by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to the Indian and Yugoslav ambassadors during Ghali's visit to Iraq 2 month ago.

All of these signs show that the Arab atmosphere is clouded with treason openly committed by some Arab rulers in direct violation of the objectives of the Arab people, who are looking forward to ridding themselves of subservience to U.S. and Zionist interests.

These people can see the clear-cut truth among the clouds. This truth is that getting rid of U.S. and Zionist tyranny will be achieved only when these people get rid of the slavery imposed on them by the U.S.-Zionist lackeys--namely, a number of leaders in the region colluding with foreign countries.

BRITISH JOURNALIST PLACED UNDER ARREST 27 MAY

LD271716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution, on the recommendation of the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance, today arrested Mr Nicholas Cumming-Bruce, a GUARDIAN correspondent, at his residence.

Abolqasem Sabet, director general of the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance, said in this connection: The reason for the arrest of this correspondent was his disregard of frequent warnings by the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of National Guidance to leave Iran. Mr Cumming-Bruce arrived in Iran in late April without a press visa and blamed the Iranian Embassy for creating difficulties for him to obtain a visa. While the matter was being investigated he was allowed to remain on a temporary basis, and the Iranian Embassy in London was asked about the matter, but the view of the embassy in London regarding his stay in Iran was negative. For this reason Cumming-Bruce was told to leave Iran as soon as possible.

BANI-SADR MEETS LEBANESE SHI'ITE DELEGATION

JN261902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council in Lebanon Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din and several Amal movement representatives met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for 90 minutes today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed various issues in Lebanon, particularly the status of the Shi'ites, as well as the recurring Israeli aggression against southern Lebanese villages. Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din told President Bani-Sadr that the question of Imam Musa as-Sadr is vital to us and to the Islamic world. Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din added: We do not advise you as to whether you should establish relations with Libya. You will act as dictated by the country's interest. However, all Muslims expect the question of Musa as-Sadr not to be forgotten, regardless of the level of your relations with Libya, because this question is a clear violation of Islam's sanctity.

BANI-SADR APPOINTS NEW GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER

LD231830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, has issued an order appointing Abu Sharif as the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The text of the order issued by the president is as follows:

In His exalted name.

When I met with the commanding officers of the corps--who were gathered to submit nominations for a commander in chief--I addressed some remarks to them concerning the role of a commander as set forth (?in religion). I then asked them to nominate those persons they felt were qualified for this post and to submit their nominations to me in a sealed envelope. I told them to bring these ballots to me on the condition that they abide by the majority decision. The majority of commanding officers considered you to be the right person for this post, and the results of opinion polls held in Tehran and other cities also showed that a majority of the guardsmen also favored you. Thus I hereby appoint you as the commander in chief of the Revolution Guards Corps. It is necessary that you pay special attention to the views of the overwhelming majority of the guardsmen and put an end to the confrontations between different groups. The corps should keep away from confrontations and power struggles in various towns and concentrate its efforts toward serving the advancement of the Islamic Revolution, both inside the country and abroad. Through this appointment I have fulfilled my commitment to the commanding officers of the corps, and I hope that they in turn will carry out their Islamic undertaking by following their commander. I pray to God for your success.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Iraqi Collaborators Murdered

LD231741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Eight Iraqi nationals who had been given asylum by Iran and were cooperating with the guards corps of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab became the targets of a dastardly attack this morning in their bedrooms and were martyred. According to a PARS news agency report [break in transmission].

Further on Murdered Collaborators

JN241906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 24 May 80

[Text of statement issued by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq on 24 May]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord. [Koranic verse]

O masses of our uprising Muslim people in Iraq, O great Muslin nation: We mourn the martyrdom of hero Mujahid Malik al-Hakim and his heroic group, who were martyred at the hands of oppression and treason on the eve of Friday 8 Rajab 1400 Hegira [23 May 1980] while they were carrying out their missionary duty on the Iraqi border.

Martyr Malik al-Hakim was born in Al-Kufah city [in Iraq] in 1948. He joined the Iraqi Army but ran away when he realized that his army service would be a service to the despots. He and his group then joined the Islamic Action Organization--the military wing--and began to carry out heroic operations against the agent terrorist Ba'th regime. The martyr and his heroic group were an example of sacrifice, steadfastness and self-denial for the sake of toppling the regime of blasphemy and treason and establishing the Islamic Republic in Iraq.

If the terrorist agent Ba'th regime in Iraq can shed the blood of this chaste group today, as it is shedding the blood of thousands of our Muslim people in Iraq and arresting and dispersing other tens of thousands, it will not be able to stop the roaring march of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, as it was impossible for any despotic regime in history to quench the revolution by shedding blood. Blood will triumph over the sword. The oppressed Iraqi people will take revenge from their criminal executioner Saddam and his agent butchers. The Islamic Revolution will triumph in Iraq under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic nation.

On this occasion, we inform our Muslim masses that the bodies of the eight martyrs will arrive in Tehran tomorrow afternoon and will then be buried in holy Qom.

Signed: The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq

Spy Network Discovered

GF251538 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] An Iraqi spy who joined the Corps of Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr has been arrested and, with his arrest, an Iraqi spy network has been broken up by the Corps of Revolution Guards. The members of the network have been arrested.

A spokesman for the Corps of Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr, in an interview with a PARS correspondent in Abadan yesterday, provided some information about the discovery of the spy network. He said that 4 months ago a 24-year-old man called Ja'far Farhani came from Iraq to Iran. He gave himself up to the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards of Tehran and stated that he was one of the revolutionary Muslims of Iraq. Due to his activities against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, he was prosecuted by the Iraqi regime and sought shelter in Iran. The Corps of Revolution Guards of Tehran introduced this person to the Corps of Revolution Guards in Ahvaz. The latter nominated him to serve in the Revolution Guards of Khorramshahr.

Farhani aroused suspicion due to his repeated trips to the borders as well as his frequent visits to the village of Sa'idan, located on the borders of Khorramshahr. He was arrested by the Corps of Revolution Guards and, after an investigation, it was revealed that Ja'far Farhani was employed by the Security and Information Office of Iraq. He received orders from his office to infiltrate the revolutionary organs of the Islamic Republic in any way he could and to send sensitive information to Iraq via the network located in Sa'idan.

Following his arrest, the accused admitted that he had given information about the Corps of Revolution Guards, the gendarmerie, the navy base, the army, strategic positions and the heroic readiness of revolutionary organs to the information office of Iraq. With his confession, the network containing his links with Iraq in Sa'idan was discovered. Also, three persons supervised by a person called Saleh Shalhabi were arrested. The investigation by the Corps of Revolution Guards and the explicit confession of Saleh Shalhabi verified that he had sent various information some 50 times which was received by Ja'far Farhani for the Security and Information Office of Iraq.

According to the revolution guard spokesman, Ja'far Farhani, Saleh Shalhabi and the other two persons were originally from Iran. They had spent a long time in Iraq. Saleh Shalhabi was arrested by the disbanded SAVAK and charged with being an Iraqi spy. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was released following the victory of the revolution after spending 7 years in prison and formed a spy network against the Islamic Republic of Iran in favor of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

At the end of his interview the spokesman added that these individuals are in prison and an investigation is underway. He warned all revolutionary organs that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq is trying to infiltrate its spies into sensitive revolutionary organs in order to harm Iran's Islamic Revolution. Therefore, those who want to be employed in revolutionary organs should be thoroughly investigated.

Paveh, Uramanat Clashes

LD261828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Kermanshah, in the course of the mopping-up operations in the villages of Najjar and [name indistinct] located in the region of Paveh and Uramanat, armed assailants attached to the Ba'thist government of Iraq left their arms and equipment and fled in the direction of the border.

The organization of the Kurdish Muslim peshmergas announced this evening that the Kordesh peshmergas of this organization, together with the Revolution Guards brothers and the voluntary crops for mopping-up the Najjar and [name indistinct], villages went to this region, and during clashes that took place between them, the armed assailants and the Ba'thist elements of Iraq, three innocent persons were wounded as result of bullet and artillery fire. The wounded were hospitalized in Paveh hospital.

Peshmerga Operations in Iraq

LD261728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan told a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh today that since 5 May the party's peshmerga has carried out 17 war operations inside Iraq, killing and injuring many from the armed forces of the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

According to the same report, most of the clashes have taken place in the provinces of Irbil, As-Sulaymaniyah and [name indistinct]. Oil wells and a military air base in the Qanqin oil region have also been hit by weapons, causing a huge fire in the area. Four oil pipelines and 1 pump have been blown up in the region, and 13 of the Ba'thist regime saboteurs defected to the Kurdish peshmerga.

Eight Iraqis Arrested in Ilam

LD271042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent reported from Ilam that yesterday afternoon eight Iraqis who had invaded Iranian territory in Ilam Province were surrounded and arrested by Iranian authorities. One truck, a number of weapons and a quantity of explosives were taken from them. The assistant governor general of Ilam for political and social affairs told the PARS correspondent in Ilam: At 1430 yesterday, a report was received at the Musian gendarmerie post that a number of Iraqi Army agents had attacked the (patrol) zone of the gendarmerie post of Musian in Ilam Province.

Gendarmerie forces from the capital, which are based in the border district of Musian, immediately left for the site, together with members of the (Musian) gendarmerie company and arrested, with very commendable tactics and without any kind of clashes, the eight invading Iraqi individuals, including one officer, three NCO's and four civilians.

OFFICIAL SOURCES DENY RUMORS OF PROSHAH COUP

NC241415 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 24, (AFP)--Reports of an Iranian coup plot by pro-shah forces headed by former army chief, General Gholam Ali Oveissi, were labeled "ridiculous" by official sources here today.

The alleged plan was for a force loyal to the shah to take over Tehran's radio and television station and for army units under General Oveissi to capture revolutionary guard headquarters and arrest leading officials.

Rumors of a coup attempt have been circulating here for several days, despite the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's recent statement that a coup was not possible because Iran is united.

The latest plot reports emanated, according to a top army official, from a bulletin released in West Azarbayjan. It said that a military coup d'etat would take place today at 5 a.m.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Army Announcement in Sanandaj

LD251846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1803 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, the following announcement was issued today by the 28th Army Division in Kordestan addressed to the people of Sanandaj:

In the name of God. Dear fellow citizens; honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj: These days the remnants of the illegal armed groups have spread certain rumors from their places of hiding saying that they intend to fight and they had not been really fighting in the past. We hereby wish to inform everybody that now, as the dear city of Sanandaj is being cleansed of the few remnants of the counterrevolutionary elements and as these elements are seeing the last traces of their existence coming under the threat of extinction, they have indulged in this foolish attempt and wish to once again disrupt the lives of you honorable people who, through your own cooperation, have been made secure and comfortable, and that they want to bring about fresh incidents.

The army division in Kordestan hereby requests all the honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj not to pay any attention to these empty and baseless sheets of paper and threats and to continue your usual lives with peace of mind and confidence, because even at the time when these deceived elements were scattered throughout the city and had their bases, they were not able--due to the assistance of the great God and the cooperation of you brave people--to achieve anything. Now, when a large number of them have been arrested and a number of them have also fled out of fear, how can they achieve anything?

[Signed] 28th Army Division in Kordestan.

Sanandaj To Reopen Radio, TV

LD251250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Islamic association of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today: A technical group of the Islamic association of the Voice and Profile will visit Sanandaj soon to reopen Sanandaj's radio and television network. This group will carry with it technical equipment and television materials for broadcast. The text of the statement issued by the Islamic association of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Muslim and fighting people of Iran: Last week, following the purging of the city of Sanandaj of counter-revolutionaries and the pro-American enemies of our nation and government of Iran, especially the Muslim people of Kordestan, a group consisting of the technical members of the Islamic association of the Voice and Profile was speedily organized and dispatched to Sanandaj to reopen Sanandaj's radio and television. They successfully concluded their mission and returned. Now, another group has been formed and will be dispatched to Sanandaj within the next day or two.

Media Warned Away From Sanandaj

LD261814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the supervisory council of the provincial affairs of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. This is to inform all the staff of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sanandaj center, that until the status of each individual has been determined, they should refrain from interfering in affairs and not go to the Sanandaj center.

Work of Sanandaj Court Reported

LD251828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Islamic Revolution Court of Sanandaj, which was set up 5 days ago and which is decisively investigating the files of those accused in connection with the recent events in Kordestan, has so far set free a number of the accused and has declared two persons guilty of sowing corruption on earth. The sentence of execution on these two persons was carried out last week. According to this report, the Islamic Revolution Court of Sanandaj has announced in a statement that whoever hands in his weapons to the security forces will be given safe conduct. So far, a number of people have handed in their weapons and have been forgiven.

Tabriz Party Members Executed

LD231100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Tabriz Islamic Revolution Court has held four sessions to consider the cases of three influential members of the dissolved Muslim People's Party of Tabriz, that is, Mohammad Reza Irani, supervisor of the second committee of Tabriz and one of the candidates of the dissolved Muslim People's Party; Abolqasem Rostamkhani, supervisor and leading figure in the various offices of this party; and (Akbar Sattar Haqiai), another influential member of this party, who rose and conspired against the Islamic Republican government, took part in the party's riots and revolts in Tabriz, committed an act of contempt against the illustrious leader of the revolution, had a hand in the occupation and seizure of the Tabriz central radio and television and Tabriz airport, led the party club-wielders and arbitrarily arrested and tortured persons on the 40th day of [words indistinct] as a result of which two people were killed, and sent forces to the villages in order to prevent the holding of the Islamic Republic referendum and the subsequent election.

They were sentenced as follows: Mohammad Reza Irani and Abolqasem Rostamkhani were sentenced to death and the court sentence was carried out on these two persons at midnight last night at the prison of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tabriz. (Akbar Battar Haqiai) was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Jews Reportedly Jailed

TA240534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Travelers arriving in France from Iran say dozens and perhaps even hundreds of Jews have been arrested by the Islamic Revolution authorities. The travelers told our Paris reporter that the Jews of Iran are living in an atmosphere of tension and fear. Some had changed their addresses and cut off their own telephones.

Kurdish Party Statement

TA251603 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[From radio newsreel]

[Text] In a report from Tehran, Alex Brodie tells us that there have been more executions in the country:

[Begin recording] Iran's notorious religious judge, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, has executed another five alleged drug peddlers, bringing to 34 the number he has killed since Wednesday. He has sentenced ten others to life imprisonment. They were arrested yesterday and given instant justice. Khalkhali's actions have received strong support from state radio and television and from (two) newspapers closely associated with the clergy. All of them said that already the street price of heroin has risen by more than ten times.

As the fighting in Kordistan continues, Komeleh, one of the Kurdish political parties has announced that it will execute one revolutionary guard for every Kurd executed for involvement in the Kurdish movement, and Komeleh says that in retaliation for the sentence of death carried out on the Komeleh supporter in (Gorvey) more than a week ago, it has killed a revolutionary guard commander in Sanandaj. However, a revolutionary guard spokesman denied this, saying no commander had been killed. [end recording]

Mopping up Continues in Kordestan

LD251836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Patovi, the official in charge of public relations of the Revolution Guards Corps in the west of the country, has announced that the mopping-up operations are continuing in the Kordestan and Owramanat regions and that what has been done so far has been successful.

He added that in the course of the mopping-up operations in Owramanat, 21 of the leaders and effective elements of irresponsible armed groups and mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th Party have been killed by the guards and the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga. They include the commanders of the Jalal Talebani groups and operational commanders of armed assailants.

Regarding Saqqez and Baneh, he said: Revolution guards and army forces have been sent to the area as reinforcements for the two towns' garrisons.

There was no report on clashes by the forces dispatched to the area.

He described the situation in Sanandaj as being generally peaceful. He said various groups have been formed across the city to bring essential goods to the people.

Kurds 'Capture' Army Column

TA261549 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 26 May 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Kurdish guerrillas near Iran's border with Iraq say they captured an entire army column of 580 men plus tanks and weapons. The column was on its way to relieve the besieged garrison at Baneh which has been under siege by the Kurdish guerrillas for 4 weeks. The Iranian Army totally denies the capture and has a very different story of the incident, as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran:

[Begin recording] The army says the column has arrived on the outskirts of Baneh and it called on the guerrillas to surrender. The Kurds say the column has been destroyed in a mountain pass 5 km outside Baneh.

The guerrillas say they attacked the column in (Khan) Pass, destroyed five tanks and captured between five and nine tanks. Sources differ on that detail. They all say they took the entire personnel captive, 580 men, 5 they say were injured, including the commander of the column. And these, say the sources, have been taken to what is called a safe place for treatment. The army has denied the claims, saying two soldiers were killed and eight injured, but the army won and carried on to Baneh.

The passes (are) high in the mountains and ideal guerrilla territory. This same army column ran into trouble earlier in its march at another pass. The two sides of that story also differ widely. The army said it killed six and captured nine guerrillas, the rest fled and the army column escaped unscathed. The Kurds said between 60 and 70 soldiers were killed, but the column got through. So, have the reinforcements reached Baneh or not? From Tehran, I can prove nothing. One thing both sides agreed on: The garrison has not fallen yet. Baneh is important, it is strategic, it is on the Iraqi border, a border the Kurds disregard at will. And there were rumors, nothing more than that, that the garrison is heavily stocked with weaponry, a rich prize for the Kurds, a severe loss for the government. [end recording]

Army Denies Kurdish Claim

LD261806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was issued today by the Qazvin 16th Armored Division:

In the name of God. Now that the last-ditch efforts of counterrevolutionaries have been thwarted and they cannot achieve their evil desires, they are trying to destroy the facts by spreading baseless rumors. These include the report they have circulated to the effect that in clashes between the Qazvin 16th Armored Division and assailants, the latter destroyed five tanks and captured nine. The 16th division, however, crossed the Khan Pass in the Kordestan region, and in clashes with the counterrevolutionaries it only suffered two martyrs and eight wounded. There was no damage to any of the army vehicles.

General Supports Kurdish Grievances

LD261950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight issued the following announcement:

At this time when unblossomed flowers and scarlet spring tulips are growing from the blood of the military men and the youths guarding the revolution, and military units and brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps are resisting with their sacrifice world-devouring imperialism and its devoted agents in Kordestan. I speak on behalf of all military forces personnel and the Revolution Guards Corps.

In obeying the imam's order and following the will of the brave and revolutionary people of Iran, the army and the Revolution Guards Corps will soon stop and destroy the remnants of the rotten roots and the enemies of this land, but to reach this goal, as they have returned to the imam more than 500 martyrs and 1,400 wounded so far, they are still ready for martyrdom and sacrifice to establish security in the region. Therefore the nation and the people in charge of ministries must know that:

1. Kordestan consists of a peace-loving people, who are believers in the revolution and the Islamic republic. This is fact, which after our experiences and wide-ranging observations we believe.

2. Kordestan is one of the most deprived provinces of the country, and was under immense oppression at the time of the previous regime. Although the resources of this country have been plundered, nothing has been devoted to this province. When I see that there is no factory chimney in this province, nor any sign of improvement or industry, I realize the intensity of the oppression imposed on these citizens.

3. Imperialism and its dependent agents, with the knowledge of these deprivations, have in the past 15 months constantly tried to prevent the activities of the reconstruction crusade: They have spread lies, incited the people and fomented turmoil; they have killed and massacred innocent people; they have arrested and imprisoned civil servants and the reconstruction crusaders; and finally they have confronted army units and caused the sort of difficulties you, the noble nation of Iran, are well aware of. The people have not managed to gain the concession of even one gasoline station or funds for other projects which were devoted to the Province of Kordestan. Following these struggles, they have spread the rumor that the government, as in the past, will do nothing for Kordestan or the Kurds.

With the above explanations and with emphasis on the fact that the fellow brother Kurds and the region of Kordestan need full attention and deserve priorities to compensate for the past; we ask all ministers and organizations which are commissioned in and responsible for that region, now that the army and the Revolution Guards Corps have prepared the region for constructive operations and the atmosphere is ready for any patriotic and Islamic service, to pay practical attention to this deprived province, which is lacking all facilities, before the counterrevolution begins to spread lies and create despair in the region again. If you act late or do not launch shock actions it will be too late. The screams of the martyrs, who lost their lives in their prime, are heard in Kordestan, and they ask for you; and the just and constructive measures of your organizations can relieve them.

[Signed] The chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Major General Shadmehr.

Army Operations in Qotur, Aland

LD271202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Maku gendarmerie regiment stationed in Khoy has issued a statement in connection with mopping-up operations and general disarmament in Qotur and Aland regions and the opening of the Iran railway in Razi station as follows. In a part of this statement, which has been distributed by helicopter in Qotur and Aland, it is said:

Needy sisters and brothers of Qotur and Aland regions. The gendermerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran is entrusted with arresting the armed, illegal elements of the region and after disarming them to ensure the freedom of movement and traffic in Qotur and Aland regions and to enforce the sovereignty of the legal government in the region. The gendarmerie will pursue the counterrevolutionary elements until the achievement of final and decisive results in order to strengthen the position of the government and create comfrot and security among the oppressed people who are being threatened by a group of armed, ungodly individuals.

Meanwhile, you should bear in mind that these operations are being carried out for the sake of releasing the people from the oppression of illegal, armed, counterrevolutionary elements and for the sake of safeguarding the independence and the territorial integrity of the beloved homeland.

The support of the people for the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran will shorten the period needed for carrying out this mission.

The demands of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran are brought to the notice of the public as follows and we expect the cooperation of the people in the realization of these demands:

1. The release of three remaining hostages without any preconditions;

2. The cleansing of the region of the illegal, armed and adventuristic elements,

3. The opening of the railway in Razi station to Qarretappeh and the cleansing of the tunnels of the destructive elements;

4. The opening of the asphalt road between Khoy and Qotur;

5. The submission of the inhabitants of the region to the orders of the executive organs of the government in connection with the handing in of all the legal or illegal weapons and ammunitions as well as the communications equipment and means which they possess.

It is certain that those individuals who sincerely and honestly cooperate with the goals of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the establishment of security will be given safe conduct and, in accordance with regulations, will enjoy the financial, economic and welfare facilities provided by the government.

I beseech God Almighty for the success of all the people in the implementation of positive Islamic and humane actions.

[Signed] The commander of the gendarmerie regiment and the operations unit of Maku stationed in Khoy, Lt Col Mohammad Tajod-Dini.

Bayangan Attack Repulsed

LD271214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the governorate and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, at 2100 last night assailants with heavy and light arms and artillery attacked the district of Bayangan and their attack was repulsed by the Islamic Revolution Guards and the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas.

The Muslim Kurdish peshmerga organization announced that the assailants fired 18 rounds of artillery at the [word indistinct] of Bayangan which resulted in financial losses. Fortunately, no one was injured.

REVOLUTION COURTS ISSUE DEATH SENTENCES

Forghan Extremists Executed

OW240333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 24 (AFP)--Six members of the extremist Moslem group Forghan were executed here last night, sources at a Tehran prison said. They were accused of having "dealt very severe blows to Islam under cover of the Koran and practiced assassination," among other things, and were condemned to death by the Tehran special revolutionary court.

The Forghan group claimed credit for assassinating general Mohamad Ali Gharani, first Iranian army chief of staff after the revolution, in April 1979, Ayatollah Morteza Motahari (a prominent religious figure close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni) last Dec. 18, and a former member of the Revolutionary Council.

Five Abadan Saboteurs Executed

ID240359 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr condemned five Abadan saboteurs to death and the sentences were carried out yesterday.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the saboteurs were:

Ahmad Baqlani, son of 'Isa, charged with crossing the border to the mercenary country of Iraq and confessing to it and also with possessing arms and ammunition, including anti-tank mines and explosives, and training others for sabotage;

Halim Mo'arrefi, son of Mohammad Sa'id, on charges of crossing the border and going back and forth to the mercenary country of Iraq and confessing to collaborating to import arms and explosives;

'Abdolhoseyn Bahrami, son of Mahmud, on charges of participating in sabotage in the region and being in contact with aliens to fight against the Islamic government;

Shater 'Enami, son of Badran, on charges of participating in sabotage and having connection with the aliens;

Hashem Hashemi, son of Salman, on charges of taking part in sabotage and espionage and fighting against the Islamic government.

More Abadan Saboteurs Executed

GF251433 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Three saboteurs were executed by firing squad in Abadan at dawn today on the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr. A communique issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Ahvaz and made available to PARS at noon today states that at the beginning of the second spring of freedom, the Muslim people of Iran witnessed certain unpleasant events in Khuzestan. Once again, the criminal hands of U.S. imperialism were soaked in the blood of our youth through its bloodthirsty hirelings. We witnessed 3 explosions, the assassination of more than 15 persons and the injury of 108 innocent persons during the first month [21 March-20 April] of this year.

Thanks to the efforts of the Abadan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the cooperation of local citizens and tribesmen, those elements responsible for the explosions were identified and reported to the Islamic Revolution Court.

The Abadan Islamic Revolution Court held its session on Saturday, 24 May 1980, in the presence of a number of the families and relatives of those who were martyred and injured. Following a discussion and debate, the court issued the following verdict:

The first defendant, 'Abdol Hoseyn Beyravi, son of 'Abud, has been charged with directly participating in three explosions in the Kuwaitis bazaar, the riverside bazaar and Amiri Avenue; killing more than 15 persons and injuring 108 others; creating fear and terror; disturbing public safety and security; and making unauthorized trips to Iraq and smuggling in weapons and explosives for acts of sabotage. According to his own explicit confession, he is considered to be a corrupter on earth and an opponent of God. He has been sentenced to death.

The second defendant, 'Adel Nejati, has been charged with taking part in explosions in the Kuwaitis bazaar and Amiri Avenue; causing 32 injuries and 1 death, in addition to the Amiri Avenue explosion, which killed 8 persons and injured 36 others; making unauthorized trips to Iraq and smuggling in weapons and explosives for acts of sabotage; creating fear and terror; and disturbing public safety and security. According to his explicit confession, the accused is considered to be a corrupter on earth and an opponent of God. He has been sentenced to death.

The third defendant, 'Abdol Zahra Ahmadipur, has been charged with participating in the explosion in the Kuwaitis Bazaar, making unauthorized trips to Iraq and smuggling in weapons, ammunition and explosives for acts of sabotage. According to his own explicit confession, the accused is considered to be a corrupter on earth and an opponent of God and His prophet. He has been sentenced to death.

The court's verdict was carried out at dawn today.

Esfahan SAVAK Head Executed

ID261719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] On orders from the Islamic Revolution Court of Esfahan, former Brig Seyyed Abolfazl Taqavi, the head of the defunct Esfahan SAVAK, was executed last night.

ABADAN REFINERY DAILY OIL PRODUCTION REACHES 590,000 BARRELS

GF271320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Oil production at the Abadan refinery has reached 590,000 barrels daily. In an interview with PARS, the general director of the Abadan refinery added that as soon as some other units in the refinery are repaired, oil production will reach 610,000 barrels daily.

ECONOMIC MINISTRY PROPOSES ASSISTING OPEC FUND

ID271126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Iran, on the basis of its oil exports, has adopted the principle of commitment to assisting the OPEC fund. There is no doubt that increases in the price of oil (?puts pressure) on countries with a low level of income.

Our proposal is this: The financial capability of the fund should be increased so that greater assistance can be rendered to the said countries.

This was stated by Reza Salimi, supervisor of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Iran, who has gone to Vienna to attend the conference of the OPEC finance ministers in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY'S correspondent.

This conference is studying an increase in the contribution of the OPEC member countries in order to increase the capital of the fund for assistance to the countries with low income.

Salimi said: Unfortunately, the OPEC countries whose oil exports are greatest are in no way prepared to assign their contribution to the fund on the basis of their level of oil exports. For this reason, they have not agreed to the Iranian Government's proposal.

The supervisor of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance concluded: At today's meeting, in addition to the question of the contribution to the OPEC funds, other issues such as amendments to some of the articles of the fund will be discussed. The conference is expected to end its work this afternoon.

16-PERCENT DEFICIT PREDICTED IN BUDGET

ID271854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Details of the country's general budget for the current year were announced today by the planning and budget organization. According to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the shortfall in revenue in the country's current year general budget amounts to 464 billion rials--that is, a 16-percent deficit on the government's current expenditure for the year. Some 70 percent of the budget's revenues have been based on oil revenue and, bearing in mind the country's existing situation, it has been decided to prepare another emergency budget by 21 June to replace the budget already prepared.

Engineer 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, minister of state and director of the planning and budget organization, said in describing the details of the current year's budget in an interview with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and local and foreign correspondents, that in this year's budget the government plans to spend 1.821 trillion rials on its current activities such as payment of salaries and wages, and 1.017 trillion rials on development projects.

The minister of state and director of the planning and budget organization described this year's budget as an unfavorable economic step which the government is forced to take in the light of the peculiar social and political conditions prevailing in the country.

KHALKHALI LEADS, SUPERVISES RAIDS ON DRUG CENTERS

32 Drug Smugglers Arrested

ID241058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the biggest center for the production and distribution of narcotics in Iran was besieged this morning by the task force of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali supervisor of the campaign against narcotics.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, who was wearing a military uniform, personally led today's operation. He and 150 of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps members from Tehran, Qom, Mahallat and Malayer surrounded the villages of (Jolan), (Tosyf) and (Qal'eh Pa'yn) in Malayer district and arrested 32 top international smugglers. They also discovered and confiscated 300 kg of heroin and a large quantity of heroin and opium-producing equipment and a quantity of weapons in the early hours of this morning. Another big center of corruption has thus been destroyed.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the arrested smugglers are presently being detailed in Malayer prison.

Second Drug Center Found

LD252205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] According to a report from our correspondent in the Hamadan news office, due to the decisive and continuous efforts of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, at dawn today a second center of smuggling and narcotics activity was discovered in (Kehkadan) village in Malayar district by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali's strike group and the Revolution Guards Corps dispatched from Shemiran, Qom, Serab, Mahalat and Malayer. As a result, a quantity of narcotics were discovered and a number of the smugglers were arrested.

Five Drug Smugglers Executed

LD250547 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] The members of a large narcotics production and smuggling gang who were arrested in villages around the town of Malayer yesterday were tried at the special Islamic court at dawn this morning. Five of them were condemned to death and confiscation of their property and the sentences were carried out in Malayer immediately. Eight others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Drug Smugglers Sentenced

LD261730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report the shock group campaigning against narcotics under the supervision of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali succeeded during the last 24 hours in seizing 50 kg of opium and heroin and over 2 million tumans in cash from smugglers in Tehran. In connection with this, five persons were arrested and a number of smugglers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in accordance with the Sharba, and one person, (Sha'ban Farhad Kohi), a resident of Damghan and an employee at the steelworks, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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AFP REPORTS ON ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS IN KABUL

OW281235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 28 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguli]

[Text] New Delhi, May 28 (AFP)--Night letters issued by students proclaiming "death to the Russians" and "let the freedom fighters (rezls) slaughter the Russians in the mountains...we will kill them in the cities" were found in the Afghan capital yesterday.

Travellers arriving here from Kabul today said that yesterday's night letters were the first since the outbreak of a large scale student uprising against the Soviet backed Babrak Karmal regime on April 27. "It is quite apparent in Kabul that the students have taken the lead. Even eight-year-old school children take part in the demonstration", an Afghan businessman who deals in dry fruits said.

There are 14,000 students in the Kabul University, 5000 in the six colleges and 80,000 in the 20 high schools in Kabul. "When Taraki came to power, we saw demonstrations by the party members...it was all red...it is all red now also but with our own blood" the businessman, who left his country on the pretext of medical treatment in India, said. He estimated that at least 60 to 70 students have been killed by the Afghan militiamen during the last four weeks.

An American diplomatic courier who arrived by the same Indian airlines flight described the situation in Kabul as "very very bad".

An Indian diplomat who also came by the same flight said that the Karmal Government has not been able to bring the situation under control. "Herat is practically under the control of the rebels...The situation in other provinces specially in Ghazni seems to be going out of hand...No one knows who is running the government". The diplomat who asked not to be identified, however, said that after weeks of demonstrations and fighting, Kabul was "calm, but tense" yesterday.

A senior official of the Democratic Yemen Government claimed that situation in Kabul was "absolutely normal and peaceful". It is a beautiful city, we moved around in the night, we did not see a single Soviet soldier, Babrak Karmal is respected and liked...", the official continued, but the American diplomatic courier who overheard him smiled and winked at the journalists.

Meanwhile, Afghan experts in the Indian Foreign Office feel that large scale participation by students in the resistance movement could create serious problems for the Russians.

The killings by Soviet backed Afghan militiamen in Kabul and other Afghan cities has left a deep impression on the minds of the students. They have taken a strong dislike to the Russians and the ruling party workers.

Earlier reports received from the Afghan capital had said that the present regime was forcing the students to read pro-Soviet communist propaganda. Commenting on the unusual involvement of girls in the anti-Soviet demonstrations, the experts said, the rebels were encouraging the girls to take a leading role, as killing the girls would stir the sentiments of not only the Afghans in general, but the pro-government Afghan militiamen also.

ACCOUNTS OF SOVIET ATROCITIES IN AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD270953 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 May 80 p 3

[A.Bd. report: "Horrific Evidence on Afghan Genocide"]

[Text] Mike Barry and Joris Versteeg have a horrifying account Tuesday [20 May] of the Afghan people's suffering at a meeting organized by the Afghanistan committee. Both know what they are talking about. Mike Barry is an American ethnologist who lived in Afghanistan for 10 years and went back to that region in February this year. Joris Versteeg is a Dutch journalist who accompanied Hezb-e Eslami guerrillas--one of the groups fighting the Soviet occupiers--in operations carried out near the Pakistani border.

It is near that border, Mike Barry explained, that the Soviets are "putting everything" into the fight, using incapacitating gases, deporting the people they capture and driving the rest into Pakistan. Their aim is to close the border. An example of the brutality of their methods can be seen in the "cleanup" operation in Konarha Valley which gave the following results: Out of a population of 160,000 inhabitants, 37,000 survivors arrived in Pakistan. The others are dead or have been deported. The 2 million inhabitants of this inaccessible region are encircled and their crops have been destroyed by the application of chemical products. They are dead or dying of starvation. In other places, like (Palaa-ye Nadjil) all the inhabitants of a village which helped the rebels (650 in this case) were buried alive.

In fact the genocide being carried out in Afghanistan is now the work of the Soviets, but it was previously carried out by the Taraki and Amin regimes with Soviet help. Taraki and Amin systematically decimated religious people, leading figures, intellectuals--and communists--set up concentration camps and bombed villages. When the Afghan Army refused to do so, as in Herat, the Soviets did it. That happened in March 1979 before the Red Army intervened.

The Afghans have virtually nothing with which to oppose the invader, but the Soviets have pushed extermination to such a point that they know they are condemned to death anyway. Therefore, since they will die anyway, they at least intend to make the Soviets pay as dearly as possible for their massacre....

DOST REJECTS ISLAMABAD RESOLUTIONS ON AFGHANISTAN

For TASS coverage of a press conference held by Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, in which he rejects the Afghanistan resolutions of the 11th session of the Islamic Conference Organization meeting in Islamabad, see the South Asia section of the 28 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

TRUCK CONTRACT--A contract for the purchase of 638 trucks [words indistinct] tankers and their spare parts was signed this afternoon in Kabul between the khalq union of importing and exporting of the Ministry of Commerce and [words indistinct] of foreign trade of the CSSR at a cost of $25.79 million. [Excerpt] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 May 80 LD]

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO VISIT NEW DELHI IN JUNE

BK281036 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Iranian Commerce Minister Mr Reza Sadr will lead a delegation to New Delhi next month to explore the possibilities of importing more goods from India and greater economic and industrial cooperation. The delegation will comprise representatives of several ministries including those of commerce, agriculture, mines and industries. This will be the first visit of an Iranian minister to India after the revolution for discussing bilateral matters. Mr Sadr told All-India Radio Tehran correspondent C.V. Raman in an interview that among the things Iran is looking for are textile and agriculture products and machinery. He said India can help Iran a lot in developing its industry.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ON USSR ARMS DEAL REPORTED

Gandhi Statement on Purchases

BK281254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] In an interview to a West German weekly, Mrs Gandhi said that India is not aligned to any power block, nor a party to any military agreement. India does not make purchases of military hardware exclusively from the Soviet Union. It purchases arms from any country at prices it can afford. Mrs Gandhi made it clear that India would not turn to communism; nor can capitalism help her. Being a developing country of the Third World, India needs to be left alone to develop according to her own genius.

Ministry Spokesman: Not New Development

BK281252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry today said that the India-Soviet agreement on the supply of defense equipment is not a new development in the relations between the two countries. He was answering queries from newsmen about the agreement. He said India has been purchasing defense equipment from the Soviet Union for over a decade. It has also been getting them from countries in Western Europe and North America on credit agreements. The spokesman pointed out that the agreement finalized in Moscow had been under discussion for over 18 months. Even in terms of value it is not extraordinary, and it is more or less as the Jaguar deal. It is part of the normal pattern of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries in various fields, he added.

DELHI REPORTAGE ON SOVIET AID TO INDIA

Heavy Water Received

BK281626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to an agency report, the first installment of 30 tons of heavy water from the Soviet Union was received in New Delhi today. An agreement for the supply of 250 tons of heavy water was reached between the two countries in February this year. This is in addition to 200 tons of heavy water supplied by the Soviet Union under a contract concluded in September 1976.

Space Flight Training

BK290919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to India Mr Vorontsov said that Moscow is awaiting the names of the Indian who would be trained in his country for a space flight.

He was addressing a press conference in New Delhi yesterday organised by the Hungarian Embassy to announce the successful launching of Soyuz-36, a joint Soviet-Hungarian mission to explore space. The Soviet ambassador said it takes about a year to train a cosmonaut.

Rice Exports

BK290920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] India is likely to export 1 million tons of a superior variety of rice during the current year. This will be in addition to the exports of basmati [a rice variety] rice. Five hundred thousands tons of rice are to be exported to the Soviet Union against the import of crude oil from that country. The remaining 500,000 tons are to be sold on a commercial basis. India is exporting rice in view of the comfortable stock position which touches 9 million tons.

ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION POSTPONES GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

GW281243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 28 (AFP)--The executive committee of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) today decided to postpone its general council meeting because most of its members are boycotting the Moscow Olympics. Under AGF rules the general council meeting should be held during the Olympic Games at the venue of the Olympiad. An AGF spokesman said the committee has left AGF President Raja Bhalindra Singh of India to decide when and where the next council meeting would be held.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS MARRED BY VIOLENCE, POOR TURNOUT

BK281619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A 40 to 45 percent turnout of voters has been reported in the first round of polling in the assembly elections. The polling, which was held in 860 constituencies spread over 6 states, was generally peaceful. In several places, scorching heat forced the voters to remain indoors. About 35 to 45 percent of voters cast their votes in Uttar Pradesh. Barring a few violent incidents, the polling was by and large peaceful. In the Kishni constituency, two persons were killed in exchange of fire between supporters of two political parties. Over 40 percent of polling has been reported from Madhya Pradesh. With heatwave conditions existing in most parts of the state, the turnout was almost negligible in the afternoon.

Less than 50 percent of voters exercised their franchise in Gujarat. At some of the polling booths in Ahmedabad, agents of some of the candidates left the booths by 1500 because of unbearable heat. First reports from Maharashtra say that the polling was about 50 percent. In Rajasthan 50 percent of voters are estimated to have case their votes. Voting was moderate to heavy in Tamil Nadu, ranging between 50 to 60 percent. [Hong Kong AFP in English in a report on the elections transmitted at 1514 GMT on 28 May says: "Violent clashes occurred in Tamil Nadu, which has Madras as its capital."] In today's polling, 5,900 candidates were in the fray. They include six former chief ministers and several party leaders. The second round of polling will take place on Saturday [31 May]. Counting of votes will begin on the morning of the 1st of next month. All the results are expected to be announced by the night of the 2d. New assemblies are likely to be constituted by the 5th.

NEPAL

TWO COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED UNDER STATE OFFENSES ACT

BK270825 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, 27 May (AFP)--Mrs. Sahana Pradhan and Hiranya Lal Shrestha, two senior activists of the pro-Marxist and Leninist factions of the outlawed Nepal Communist Party, were arrested under the "State Offence Act", police sources said here today. According to the district police office "in persuance of its duty to see that the law of the land is enforced for maintaining peace and order, two persons have been detained as they had in a public meeting at the 'open air theatre' in the centre of Katmandu township last Saturday laid many sinister and baseless charges. They had also challenged the verdict of the referendum with the express ill-intention of overthrowing the government through bloody rebellion, violence and relentless struggle aimed at creating lawlessness so that peace and calm would ever remain disturbed in Nepal" the district police office added. Meanwhile, the official national news agency (R.S.S.), quoting the Nepalese Government source, reported today "government's firmness to spare nobody indulging in illegal activities calculated to incite violence, rebellion and anarchy in the country".

Both Mrs. Pradhan, the wife of a late veteran communist leader Pushpa Lal Shrestha, and Mr. Shrestha had at the "anti-panchayat public rally" demanded the revival of the political parties and declared that they would not accept the verdict of the referendum because of what they alleged as "wide rigging" and "conspiracy" against the multi-party camp. They had also called for launching agitations throughout the country in order to overthrow the partyless panchayat system which they termed as a "facist system" and claimed that without the political rights whatever reforms might be introduced in the partyless polity they would be meaningless. Meanwhile, Badri Prasad Khatiwada, the president of the All Nepal National Teachers Union, which had launched a seven-week long nation wide teacher's strike in March and April this year, was arrested at Hetauda. About 60 workers have also been arrested in connection with their week-long strike which has already been declared "illegal". The teachers union in a statement had backed the cause of the worker's strike and urged the government to fulfill their demands without delay through bilateral negotiations. The pro-Beijing All Nepal Nationalist Free Students Union has also announced its full support for the labourers strike.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE EMPHASIZES CONTINUITY IN FOREIGN POLICY

BK151239 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] President Jayewardene has emphasized the continuity of Sri Lanka's foreign policy despite the diversity of its several governments. The president was addressing a distinguished gathering in Colombo yesterday at the 3d annual convocation of the Bandaranaike center for international studies. The president, who is also chairman of the board of management of the Bandaranaike national memorial foundation, referred to the several governments that had ruled this country since independence. But right through, he said, there had been consistency and continuity in foreign policy with perhaps emphasis on one aspect or the other or deemphasis on some other aspect. But all governments had, as the main theme of their foreign policy, the protection of sovereignty, the maintenance of peace in the region and elsewhere, the adoption of a policy of nonalignment and the fostering of trade. Jayewardene reminded his audience of diplomats and others concerned with foreign affairs that the policy of nonalignment had been emphasized by the late D.A. Senanayake himself when, as Sri Lanka's first prime minister, he had announced over the BBC in 1951 that Sri Lanka did not intend to become aligned with one bloc or the other.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF MAJLES

LD231231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0539 GMT 28 May 80

[Speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the opening session of the Iranian Islamic Majles on 28 May--live]

[Text] Please rise together and pray in honor of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution and for their salvation. On this auspicious and happy day the first Majles of the Islamic republic is being inaugurated with God's will. I take this opportunity to review briefly the country's social, economic, political and cultural situation, as well as the general outlines of the solutions which our Islamic Revolution has achieved.

Our first social problem and difficulty, which was manifested in the form of violent clashes and conflicts right from the outset of the revolution, was the problem which was categorized under the ethnic heading. From the outset we based our work on the Islamic principle that the foundation of the country's unity is based on Islam and faith, without accepting that the past discriminations were justified. We called for equality and fraternity among everyone. We tried, on this basis, to approach the problem. But armed groups in various parts of the country, holding the mistaken idea that problems of this kind should be solved through armed conflict, failed to respond to our call and message, and tried, through force, to solve the problem in the way they wanted and in a direction which, from our standpoint, was endangering the country's existence and the well-being of the republic. Consequently, an important part of our forces, our talents and our time and capability were devoted to conflicts in those parts of the dear homeland to prevent the republic from breaking up. Since the presidential elections these groups have shown a greater tendency to resolve the problem through force. At first in Gonbad, and later in Kordestan, they embarked upon an onslaught. As our Islamic policy, as you have just heard in the imam's message, has always been based first on pleas and advice and then, if this failed, on decisiveness, we have acted on the basis of this principle. The issue of Gonbad and that of Mazandaran was not resolved as those groups wanted. The steadfastness of the armed forces of the republic compelled them to accept the force of decisiveness.

Again in Kordestan they followed the same policy. Warnings and invitation to a peaceful solution of the problems and difficulties failed, and further emboldened them. As a responsible official I was forced to order the armed forces to act there with decisiveness, but also to act in such a way, as far as possible, so as to minimize any harm to the local people. Today our armed forces have established the government's sovereignty over Sanandaj, and in these very moments also over Baneh, having already done so in Saqqez. [cries of "God is great"]

I have no doubt that the esteemed Majles will commend the sacrifice of our armed forces, who for nearly 40 days in Baneh exercised unprecedented patience and steadfastness in the face of constant attacks, who, in particular, did not succumb to temptations to respond to these attacks in the form of acts of destruction, and who accepted martyrdom in order to remain firmly on the side of the people's rights, and that it will regard the [Baneh] garrison as an example of steadfastness and resistance in the face of force and oppression.

It is now necessary for me to state that our Kurdish brothers and sisters should know that after all this sacrifice and achievement by the revolution guards, the army and other forces of law and order we shall not under any circumstances abandon what has been achieved with all this sacrifice. [cries of "God is great"]

The people in that part of the country should have full confidence that the central government and the head of the government will impose the sovereignty that is based on the nation's revolution and the lawful manifestation of the revolution, namely the Constitution, everywhere in the country. Naturally, they will be concerned or afraid that our forces, the forces which are in the service of the nation and the revolution, might again leave the towns and allow them to become subjected to oppression by those who have left behind extremely shocking examples of criminality and brutal and inhumane behavior toward the people. After we exercised this decisiveness and established the government's sovereignty everywhere, it is natural that the exercise of this sovereignty should be to safeguard the rights of all of these people under the Constitution. This sovereignty is not like that exercised by the former tyrannical regime based on discrimination and oppression, nor have we sought to impose this sovereignty in order to block the path to moral and material development of various peoples of the country. Thus, immediately after the establishment of sovereignty, it now becomes necessary to implement what has been laid down in the Constitution and what has been mentioned in the imam's message--to solve this kind of problem by granting the rights which have already been accepted and to bring about the conditions for all-round development.

The second social problem and difficulty which our country is facing and which was clearly mentioned in the imam's message just now concerns the intense privation from which the majority of the people in our country are suffering. Only yesterday, when I was paying a visit to Chah Bahar, I saw for myself indescribable examples of this kind of privation. Naturally, an Islamic republic cannot witness all these privations without doing anything to eliminate them. However, the solution to this problem does lie in what certain irresponsible groups, or some dependent groups, propose. In this republic one cannot solve the great social and economic problems by refusing to work, by incitement to acts of sabotage, by conflict and enmity and by rancor and hatred. While we must make oral and constructive efforts the basis of our activity, we should also ensure the necessary legal grounds for enabling the country's deprived to achieve their rights. Most fortunately, the tendency toward work, effort and endeavor has been more noticeable in recent months. We hope that this esteemed Majles will ratify the legislation that has not yet been ratified and which must be ratified for the improvement of living standards among the deprived strata of society, and that the ground will be laid for decisively eliminating social and economic discriminations, so that every one in this republic will enjoy the blessings available in this society and in the natural environment of our country according to their ability, work and effort, as laid down in the Constitution.

Since social problems sometimes stem from economic, political and educational problems, our country is not in a favorable position from the economic viewpoint. Those who incite the deprived are not telling them the truth. Our country's resources for solving economic problems are not sufficient to enable us to resolve the problem right away. These problems will not be solved by rash decisions and even more rash actions for, as you have heard in the imam's message, our economic dependences are numerous. Our government's budget consists of nothing except our balances in foreign banks. For a country that is striving to become independent it is impossible to imagine anything worse than this. That we are in this difficult situation economically, however, does not mean there are not solutions, or that we are unable to find and implement appropriate solutions. There are solutions available and we are able to implement them decisively. What is necessary is an atmosphere of understanding, an atmosphere of constructiveness and our coordinated general efforts to escape these economic difficulties.

If we manage to bring about this atmosphere, internal and external resources will enable us to resolve the problems and direct the country toward serving the deprived in society and the country's full independence. From the standpoint of this government, from the standpoint of the range of institutions that have come about as a result of the Islamic Revolution, the primary and fundamental problem which must be solved concerns the problem of economic dependence. We must look upon domestic economic problems in terms of economic independence. We cannot, for the sake of an artificial welfare, or in response to certain urgent needs, either abandon the program of economic independence entirely or else sacrifice economic independence whenever a conflict arises between two imperatives. The esteemed Majles, in the course of its debates, will determine which areas in the economic domain should be given priority. I have no doubt that our people are prepared to go on tolerating privations provided the grounds for achieving economic independence are laid (?by) us. Naturally, there is no conflict between the move toward economic independence and creating economic justice within the country. On the contrary, we believe that this is possible, and it is necessarily so, for enabling the deprived to achieve their rights is the way to achieve the country's economic independence. For this reason, in the New Year's budget [from 21 March], the banking system of our country has been entrusted with making investments independently as well as on behalf of the saving public, in such a way as to make it compatible with eliminating economic discriminations. Since the government's own investments also follow the same principle we may hope that the economic policy in the Islamic republic is neither Eastern nor Western in character, but is compatible with human freedom, in the Islamic and proper meaning of the word, with the objective of eliminating discriminations in society and solving the problem of deprivation in the country.

From the political viewpoint, our country's problem is both internal and external. In the explanations I provided you with 3 days ago I described the policies we have pursued with regard to foreign policy. Now I would like to inform you that the issue of international relations is viewed in terms of the fundamental freedoms laid down in the constitution within the country. Now a word concerning our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is a reflection of the Islamicization of the country within our own borders. It will not be as it was before when we formulated our domestic policies as an outcome of our foreign relations. We should formulate our foreign policy on the basis of our domestic policies. As we wish to do so, naturally we are confronted by the powers and superpowers in all fields. They do not wish our country to set a precedent by achieving complete independence and by creating an Islamic society which will endanger their world order and which will also deprive them of the peace which they have so far enjoyed within their borders.

This is why, in the solution of domestic political problems, we resort to discussion and decisiveness together; in the sense that in our Constitution both the existence of a party system has been accepted and, at the same time, the limits of the freedoms of parties and individuals have been defined. Within these limits we are ready for free discussions; in our view, our Islamic solution is the best solution and any intelligent, wise person, any sane and just person will agree with this our belief. However, if there are certain groups who consider it below their dignity to have discussions with a republic which is based on more than 98 percent of the votes of the people and who find it preferable to confront it with force and with various kinds of clubs--whether wooden or verbal clubs--it is natural that we shall show decisiveness and shall return them to within the limits of the law. [cries of "God is great"]

Therefore, while freedoms are respected in our republic, at the same time the limits of freedoms have also been defined. All those people who wish to lead the country out of different crises, dependence and deprivations, if they mean what they say, their most fundamental duty is not to create the opportunities for clashes. On the contrary, it is to provide the government of the Islamic republic with the opportunity and the possibility to resolve these difficulties. We hope that through the decisiveness which we have demonstrated in the past and which we shall demonstrate in the future we shall convince everyone of the necessity of free discussion.

Last Saturday, in the presence of the imam, the matter was raised in this vein and the need for decisiveness was stressed whenever it comes to plotting, subversion and obstruction, while the need for debate was stressed whenever various groups desist from provocation and plotting.

As opinion polls indicate to us, the opportunities which were brought about for engaging in free debate made an impact on calming society and enlightening the people about the correctness of the Islamic policy and solutions. Thus, our enemies' propaganda is unsound. We shall not be harmed by free debates, and if they abandon their conspiratorial methods our society is such that it will bow to reasonable argument. We believe that reasonable argument resides in our Islam. In order to bring this reasonable argument to the outside world there are certain obstacles and difficulties which should be removed. So we look upon improper methods only as obstacles and difficulties, and we ourselves do not intend to make these destructive methods our way of doing things. As was mentioned in our imam's message, what distinguishes us and makes us different from others is this very same Islamic morality and attitude, which is a constructive attitude.

A Majles having Western-style majority and minority factions will suffer the same situation which even our own youth today, our own [word indistinct] youth, reject. An Islamic Majles is a Majles for debate aimed at finding the best solutions. The distinguishing characteristics of our Majles compared with other [parliaments'] lies is this very thing. Thus, when we reject destructive methods, when we establish a Majles based on free debate which has a substance completely different from theirs, then why should we not apply this good method to everyone? We shall continue to act as hitherto. Everyone should know, however, that destructive methods are not something against which we would find ourselves helpless. We shall stand against these destructive methods with decisiveness. [cries of "God is great"]

In this republic we give priority to Islam and to spirituality. We know that our people suffer economic privation. We know that social discriminations have not been completely eradicated, and no sensible man could expect these discriminations to be eliminated in the first days of the revolution. We also know, however, that the elimination of many of the discriminations and difficulties cannot be achieved without relying upon Islam's spirituality. Until piety is made the governing principle, until man becomes convinced that domination over others is contrary to [human] values, it will be impossible to liberate society from discriminations. That is why in this republic the governing principle is not materialism. The governing principle is God and man's relationship with God and the spirituality derived from this relationship. In our view, when we make spirituality the basis upon which to solve problems, we can both achieve the solution of the problems more quickly and more assuredly and also be assured--that God willing --this nation will achieve eternal and lasting life. [cries of "God is great"]

From the time man opens the doors of spirituality to himself and liberates himself from the lie that materialism is the only real and true entity he is no longer a destructive consumer; he becomes a creator and becomes constructive; and the cultural revolution is in fact the opening of spiritual horizons to man and the liberation of man from material shackles, thus making man's relationship with God more honest, so that man becomes a creature constantly in the process of development and perfection. Education and training in the Islamic republic will, inevitably, pursue this principle. We believe that with our cultural revolution we will be able to resolve not only the country's problem of backwardness but also the fundamental problem of man today, man who is lost in materialism and dualism, who has become helpless and who is seeking new horizons. We believe that only in this way we can bring about reconciliation and convergence between two imperatives: the imperative of the Koran in the process of change and the imperative of man's freedom and development and perfection, if we can assume a difference between freedom and development. Many people criticize us; certain groups and tendencies criticize us in the domestic and the foreign press asserting that, in the name of a cultural revolution, you are trying to limit learning, or to do this or that, or limit human freedoms--as you have yourselves either heard or read about. But, in the light of what has been said, how can man be liberated when he is constantly in the grip of certain destructive and [word indistinct] relationships; when various groups are at each other's throats? How can man develop when an important segment of his talent and his time are devoted to acts of destruction? If man is liberated from these relationships and is placed in a relationship with God on the basis of Islamic spirituality, he will no longer think as a consumer, for he will devote himself to innovation and production; and when millions of Muslims address themselves to innovation and production one can complete a 100-year journey overnight. Thus, in relationship with God--and only in this relationship--can one achieve speed in change, as we achieved it in our victorious revolution, extend the scope of human freedoms, achieve a true and correct perception for development and perfection and turn those valuable and fundamental Islamic precepts into specific guidance for all mankind.

I hope that in what I have stated I have expressed the basic wishes of the esteemed deputies and that our people, now that the institutions of the republic have been firmly established thanks to God's will and thanks to the steadfastness of the leader of our Islamic Revolution and of our people, are viewing their country's present and future with confidence. I pray to God to make us worthy, to place us on the path of creating a progressive Islamic country and to make our country as is the wish and word of God in the Koran, an example for all countries of the world--God willing. I thank you, esteemed deputies, for our people's patience and forebearance.

NVOI SCORES INTERNATIONAL COURT VERDICT ON U.S. HOSTAGES

TA282117 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Hague Court Has Shown Its Nature"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Parallel with threats and aggression against our country, bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is also resorting to other conspiratorial and deceitful measures in order to implement its colonialist and anti-Iranian schemes by any means The Carter-Brzezinski administration has actively taken measures, under the pretext of freeing the so-called American diplomat hostages, that would lend plausibility to its adventurous plots against the liberated Iranian nation and against the Islamic Republic of Iran and divert world public opinion from the reality of the aggressive acts of the United States against Iran.

The resorting of the U.S. imperialists to the Hague International Court is also among these deceitful and shameful acts. The U.S. Government has brought a complaint before the Hague court and has asked this court to take the necessary measures regarding the release of the American hostages in the U.S. spy den in Tehran. Yes! Our homeland's people are again faced with the Hague court, except without being present.

In the not too distant past, during the nationalization of Iran's oil, the colonialist British Government complained to this court because the Iranian nation attempted to stop the continued plunder of its oil wealth and expropriated the usurping British oil company. However, the historical defense of the late Dr Homahhad Mosaddeq at that time of the just rights of the Iranian nation (?foiled) the plans of British colonialism. Our homeland's people are aware that at that time officials of the British Government were openly threatening Iran with aggression. Official U.S. authorities in statements and through diplomatic means were calling on Iran to exercise restraint and to refrain from expropriating the property of the British oil company. During that period several British warships moved from the Bahrain base toward Abadan and from the island of Malta toward the Persian Gulf. However, the apex of the struggles of the Iranian people and the presence of a powerful and anticolonialist neighbor like the Soviet Union, made it impossible to land troops in Iran and to crush the movement of the Iranian nation by foreign forces. Our nation remembers quite well the conspiracies that were being hatched against our country and nation by British colonialism and U.S. imperialism during that period. The complaint of the British Government to the Hague court was among these anti-Iranian conspiracies.

Now history is being repeated. Again in conditions where our nation has overthrown the puppet regime of colonialism--the satanic Pahlavi regime--and has established the republican order in our country, in conditions where the Iranian nation has launched a crusade to eliminate all the evil remains of the domination of bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism, the Hague court begins to operate, and this time investigates the complaint of U.S. imperialism against Iran. Without considering the legitimate and legal demands of the Iranian people, without taking into consideration the conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism against Iran and the statements of some members of this court, especially the Soviet and Syrian representatives, the [word indistinct] of the International Court issue a verdict that is according to the desire of the United States. What impudence!

According to the verdict issued by the Hague court, Iran has been requested to release the American hostages immediately and to facilitate their departure from Iran. However, most of the members of this so-called international court did not say anything about the protection by the United States of the criminal shah and its refusal to return his plundered property to the Iranian nation. We will not mention the other contents in the verdict of the Hague International Court, which is full of unfair charges against our liberated country. Thus we observe that the Americans have gone to the judge alone and have received the verdict that they had desired.

This so-called international court, which beats its chest for the defense of the plundering interests of the United States, even for appearance's sake, did not bother to condemn the open and obvious piratical aggression of the United States on Iran's territory on 24 and 25 April of this year, which is a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, or to condemn the concentration of the huge U.S. naval armada in the vicinity of Iran's coastal waters, which is an open threat to all the states of the region. Even in the case of the freezing of Iran's assets in U.S. banks by the U.S. Government, which is a piratical action, the Hague court did not (?say anything), because the tools of its primary operators are in the hands of those self-same circles that carry out these acts.

Yes! History is being repeated. However, this time the wheel of history is turning in favor of the national liberation movements. The Iranian nation has accomplished a revolution and has taken the destiny of the country into its own hands. The verdicts of organizations like the Hague court, with such a wrong attitude, are not worth a penny beside the will of our nation. The Iranian nation is struggling with determination against any kind of conspiracy and aggression and the plots of the imperialists and the circles dependent on them. In this struggle justice is with our nation, and victory will belong to our nation.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON TEHRAN TALKS

AU271249 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 27 May 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler interview with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Tehran, no date given, presumably on 26 May--recorded, all Kreisky answers text]

[Summary] [Question] Mr Chancellor, what are the results of the talks held here by the delegation of the Socialist International?

[Answer] "Well, it must be said again that the three of us have come here in our capacity as chairmen of the socialist parties of Austria, Spain and Sweden. Of course we are at the same time vice presidents of the Socialist International. In our talks with leading figures in Iran we discussed all questions of international politics that are of interest to both sides--problems of the policy of detente, problems of cooperation among peoples, problems of peace in general--and that was more or less the most important part of our--" [voice trails off]

[Question] As far as I know you have met with representatives of all major political and religious groups in this country?

[Answer] "Yes, we can proceed from the premise that we have obtained a very comprehensive picture of the views here."

[Question] And what is your personal impression of your talks?

[Answer] "We are of the opinion that the Iranian side is taking a rather positive view of our visit--it will actually issue a statement to that effect. We are highly satisfied with our talks so far."

[Question] Was your initiative, which might be called an initiative for understanding, designed to demonstrate that it would certainly be worthwhile to talk with these people here?

[Answer] "We believe that the world cannot afford to isolate countries as important as Iran, or to ignore what has happened here. Here a revolution has taken place, here a country is beginning to give itself a new political structure, and we--as social democrats, as democratic socialists--do not believe that such a development should be disregarded by democratic Europe."

[Question] Your initiative has come after a period marked by threats and counterthreats, boycotts, and military operations. Do you think that your initiative for understanding has any chances?

[Answer] "It is certainly an initiative that serves peace and understanding. We believe that such an initiative, if it is as sincerely meant as ours, has great chances."

[Question] "I don't want to outline the American position, nor that of the U.S. allies in Europe, but--in contrast to what you are doing here--it boils down to the argument that it is not worth seeking talks with these leading figures in the present Iran, for various reasons, but that today one can only pursue a military policy, a policy of strength, vis-a-vis Iran."

[Answer] "Well, such a theory is altogether unacceptable for socialists and social democrats. But in the United States the situation is the same as in all democratic nations--there are widely different views on how to solve problems, and we are certain that there are also very strong forces in the United States that favor a peaceful solution of understanding and do not approve of everything that has been done in this field on the part of the United States."

[Question] Do you conceive your initiative as support for the so-called liberals in Iran, among whom President Bani-Sadr plays a prominent role?

[Answer] "We do not want to especially promote any group here in Iran. We are not interested in factionalizing, all we want is to establish contacts with the new Iran."

[Question] "Putting the question differently: Do you think that the leading men in this country are capable of solving the great and pressing problems confronting them?"

[Answer] "Yes, we are convinced of that."

[Question] "I have heard your statement that your mission has nothing to do with seeking a solution for the hostage affair. Do you think, nevertheless, that it might in some way contribute toward bringing the Iran's problems with the West and particularly with the United States closer to a solution?"

[Answer] "Let me tell you quite clearly once more: We have not come here as mediators, nor have we come here to make proposals to the Iranian leading figures as to what policies they should adopt--that remains their task. Naturally, when discussing all problems, all aspects of this problem, of the revolution, we invariably also discussed the question of the hostages. We have come to the conclusion that the leading figures in Iran are fully aware of the dimensions of this problem and that they are also familiar with all its aspects. And we personally feel that, if forcible actions are avoided, if the task is left to the leading figures in Iran, we believe that then a reasonable and peaceful solution will gradually be found."

[Question] In the West it is frequently argued that it is mainly the leading religious figures in Iran who actually do not want the hostage problem to be solved. What is your personal impression?

[Answer] "We have gained the impression that the influential and leading figures in this country are in favor of a reasonable policy. But of course they have to shape this policy on the basis of the existing conditions. I believe Iran is shaping its own policy and we have come to the conclusion that the men at work here are filled with the highest sense of responsibility for their people."

[Question] And what are the prospects for the immediate future?

[Answer] "Good, I hope."

[Question] Are you confident?

[Answer] "I am confident that, although tremendous difficulties have to be overcome here, it will ultimately be possible to achieve the goals that have been set. We are witnessing just now how democracy is taking shape here, and all these are certainly developments giving cause for optimism."

[Hennerbichler] Thank you very much, Mr Chancellor.

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF RELATIONS

LD271047 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 May 80 p 3

[KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur interview with new Kuwaiti ambassador to Iran: "The Persian Gulf Must Be Free of Any Kind of Foreign Base"--date and place not given]

[Text] In a discussion with KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur, the new Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran, Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim described relations between Iran and Kuwait as "quite splendid." He said:

"The Kuwait Government approves totally of all the ideals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, in particular, aid being given to the world's underprivileged in attaining freedom and welfare, and Iran's 'neither East nor West policy.'"

The Kuwaiti ambassador, speaking after his visit to Dr Yazdi, continued as follows:

"The Kuwaiti Government believes that the Persian Gulf should be free of any kind of foreign base and of a foreign presence, whether this be of the superpowers or other countries, and will never allow foreign bases to be established in this sensitive region of the world. In Kuwait's view, the only way to stability, welfare and progress in this region lies in the expansion of fruitful cooperation between the countries of the Persian Gulf. The region possesses every source of wealth, and if cooperation expands, these great sources of wealth may be properly and positively exploited. For example, we suggest that a developing economic program be established. By this, we mean that at one location we set up great steel complexes, and at another petrochemical and machine tool complexes, and so forth. By investing in these large industrial and agricultural complexes, and with comprehensive economic cooperation, the countries of the region will be able not only to bring about welfare and peace for their people, but also to attain industrial and scientific progress and achieve a fine position for themselves at the international level. We thus have no alternative but to begin progressive economic cooperation between ourselves in place of economic competition.

In reply to the question: "Are there any differences of opinion in foreign policy between Iran and Kuwait?" The Kuwaiti ambassador said:

"I would say emphatically that following the victory of the glorious revolution, Iran's relations with Kuwait were strengthened, since there is no point on which we differ in foreign policy. Kuwait is placing at the service of its brother nation of Iran all its forces and facilities and will never allow the enemies of this country to harm or annoy it. From the commencement of the Islamic Revolution, the Kuwaiti nation has supported it on a single front and with one voice."

We asked the Kuwaiti ambassador: "There were scattered reports to the effect that the American aggressors in the Tabas operations used some of their bases in Bahrain and Oman. What was Kuwait's official reaction towards these countries?"

The Kuwait ambassador replied: "As a matter of principle, Kuwait condemns any military operation against any country. We emphatically and officially condemn America for the abortive Tabas operation, and we shall condemn any aggressive operation against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As regards the use by America of some of the bases in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, I must say that as far as I know, America did not use any of them in their operations. These rumors were spread in order to create division and disagreement between the countries of the Persian Gulf so that the superpowers might be able to fish in troubled waters.

We Support Free Navigation

We asked: "But the Omani Government officially rebuked America for making use of these bases in the Tabas operations, contrary to agreements."

Al-Jasim said: As far as I know, this report is incorrect, and the Sultanate of Oman has officially denied it."

On the subject of the Straits of Hormuz and Kuwait's policy on navigation in the area, the Kuwaiti ambassador said: "We support a policy of free navigation in the Straits of Hormuz, however much certain Persian Gulf countries support a 'safe navigation' policy in the area (which means that the passage of foreign warships should be controlled by a panel drawn from the countries of the region)."

The ambassador was not prepared to dilate upon why the Kuwaiti Government is not in agreement with this policy.

In reply to the question: "Why does Kuwait not support Iran's oil policy of controlling production and increasing oil prices?" The Kuwaiti ambassador said: "As regards production, we support limitation, and Kuwait's present policy revolves on this, since we could produce double the present quantity of oil, but we do not do so as we believe that oil represents capital for future generations. The dollar rate and other currencies are constantly falling in value while the price of oil rises daily. We therefore produce oil to the limit of our needs, not to saturate the industrial West.

"However, as regards the increase in oil price, we believe that this should in some way be regulated so that it does not ruin the world economy. Increase in the price of oil should be based on increases in the price of industrial and agricultural goods [coming from the West] and should not be such as to harm the economy of the Third World. For this reason we suggest a gradual increase in oil prices in line with today's world economic equilibrium."

Afghanistan Should Be Free From Russian Occupation

On the Islamic conference and Kuwait policy at the conference, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Tehran said: "Our policy at the conference is quite clear. We have supported all decisions and procedures which serve the Islamic world. We wish to extricate the Islamic world from the arena of international strife. Kuwait desires freedom for Jerusalem and an Islamic plan [to solve] this issue.

"On this basis all the Islamic countries must cooperate to free the holy city and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Similarly, the Kuwaiti Government desires freedom for Afghanistan from the occupation of Russian forces. We demand that the Soviet forces should leave Afghanistan's territory as soon as possible and unconditionally, and allow the Afghans freedom to determine their own fate."

We asked the Kuwaiti ambassador: "What measures have you taken to protect the Iranian Embassy from any attack by Iraqi Ba'thist agents?"

He said: "We have protected foreign embassies from terrorist attacks as far as we have been able." He could not say anything more about the Iraqi secret police activities in Kuwait.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR REPORTS TO PRESIDENT ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD231120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, who traveled to Romania in order to hold talks with the officials of that country, returned to Tehran this morning and submitted a report on his trip to our country's president. During his visit the governor of the Central Bank of Iran met and conferred with Nicholae Ceausescu, president and leader of the Communist Party of Romania, for 2 hours 15 minutes yesterday. He also met the ministers of finance and trade and the president of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and held talks on the subjects favored by Iran and Romania.

QOTBZADEH DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF ISLAMIC GROUP RADIO CHIEF

LD291004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's foreign minister, in a telegram today addressed to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has demanded the dismissal of the head of the radio organization of Islamic countries.

The text of the message, communicated through the Iranian Embassy in Jidda, is as follows:

It seems that a representative of the As-Sadat regime continues to work as the director general of the radio organization of Islamic countries. The presence of this person, who is in fact in the service of the interests of America and international Zionism, runs counter to the spirit and objectives of the Islamic Conference. Thus you should make immediate contact with Mr Habib Shafti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, and hand him the message as it is essential that his services should be terminated as soon as possible.

PALESTINE COOPERATION ASSOCIATION ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING PLO

LD261716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Iranian association for cooperation with Palestine has issued a statement on the occasion of international week of cooperation with Palestine. The statement says in part: The PLO, despite Israel's frequent acts of aggression which have been and are taking place with the cooperation of America, As-Sadat and the deposed shah, has today become one of the governments of the world, and its people continue a unique and exhausting struggle. The Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Imam Khomeyni, is by their side.

TEHRAN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN BEIRUT

JN282048 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A report from our correspondent in Beirut says that fighting has begun again in the southeastern suburb of Beirut between the Amal movement and Iraqi Ba'thist agents.

In this fighting, the two sides used various kinds of heavy weapons. Police sources in Beirut said that as a result of the fighting, 19 persons were killed and 25 others are wounded. Our correspondent's report adds that since the martyrdom of His Eminence Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr in Iraq at the hands of the butcher ruling Ba'thists, the southeastern suburb of Beirut has been witnessing bloody clashes between the Amal movement and Iraqi mercenaries.

REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Attacks on Government Troops

JN232006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Awakening [Maktab an-Nahdah al-Islamiyah al-Afghaniyah] in Qom has issued a statement saying that, according to reliable information received by the office members, the communist government of Babrak Karmal, supported by Soviet troops, launched a weeklong attack last week on the liberated (Jaburi) area, 170 km from the (?Ghezni) Province. Heavy artillery was used during the attacks.

The office added that eyewitnesses reported that well over 600 tanks and vechicles and 70 helicopters were engaged in the attacks. The government troops were violently intercepted by the Muslim revolutionaries and the Afghan Islamic Awakening forces for 3 days. The government troops sustained heavy losses in life and material. They lost 60 tanks and vehicles and 4 helicopters. No information is yet available on the precise losses of the government troops. However, according to eyewitnesses, eight trucks were seen transporting the dead from the battlefield. 200 Afghan mojahedin, including several revolutionaries of the Afghan Islamic Awakening, were killed.

The statement adds that the government troops were forced to retreat from the area. It is worth noting that the area that was the scene of the recent clashes was liberated well over a year ago. The area is currently suffering from foodstuff, medicine and military equipment shortages.

Operations Against Soviets

JN290946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In a statement reported by UPI from Islamabad, the Afghan Muslim mojahedin announced that nine high-ranking Soviet officers were killed during clashes in the Province of Badakhshan.

The mojahedin's spokesman stated that the nine Soviet officers were killed during an attack by the mojahedin last week on the city of Bazarak, which lies on the Soviet-Sino border.

The spokesman added that the mojahedin attacked the [word indistinct] airports that lie along the border with the Soviet Union and that 20 Soviet soldiers were killed during the attacks launched on one of these airports.

The spokesman also said that Soviet soldiers destroyed 150 houses belonging to Muslims living in Khanabad during an attack launched for purposes of revenge.

In another development, the Afghan Islamic Party has announced that the party's mojahedin attacked the central prison in the Province of Farah and released 700 prisoners following a battle with the agent government forces, which suffered several deaths. The mojahedin also obtained 150 weapons and large quantities of ammunition and equipment.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES OLYMPICS, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD252106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2028 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Revolution Council held a session tonight under the chairmanship of Dr. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the chairman of the Revolution Council, in the building of prime minister's office.

According to the report of the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told reporters at the end of tonight's session:

Certain conditions have been put forward for the participation of Iran in the Moscow Olympics and if these conditions are met, it is possible that Iran may participate in the Moscow Olympics. He did not elaborate on these conditions.

Concerning other issues raised at tonight's session of the Revolution Council, Dr Hasan Habibi said: Regarding the credentials which have been mentioned in the regulations concerning the elections, these credentials should be approved by the Majles.

Therefore, those people who have certain jobs and who have been elected as Majles deputies should remain in their jobs until their credentials have been approved by the Majles.

He also added: It was also approved tonight that relations between Iran and Libya should be upgraded to embassy level. At the same time, the Revolution Council gave its approval for a delegation to be sent to Libya in order to investigate the fate of Imam Musa-Sadr.

BEHESHTI VIEWS CONFLICT BETWEEN POLITICS, RELIGION

AU281151 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1041 GMT 28 May 80

[Ferdinand Hennerbichler exclusive interview with Ayatollah Beheshti in Tehran--recorded, in German, no date given; all Beheshti answers text]

[Summary] [Question] What would you do if parliament were to adopt a majority decision that were against your religious principles, say, if it were to legalize abortion?

[Answer] "For this, we have special principles in our Constitution, and these specific principles say that no decision by parliament is valid if it conflicts with Islamic doctrine."

[Question] Considering that there are different interpretations of Islamic doctrine, can you imagine that there might be difficulties in this respect?

[Answer] "For this, too, we have some principles. In other words, a combined group [kombination] of jusrists and Islamic jurists [Islamik-Juristen] with [words indistinct] will decide that, and as far as special and purely Islamic aspects are concerned, only the Islamic jurists of the commission will make the decision. In that way, the mode of thinking of these jurists will be decisive."

[Question] "In other words, the final decision will always the rest with religious scholar, and not with the politician?"

[Answer] "No--only as far as the Islamic doctrine is concerned, you understand? Political issues will only be decided by parliament, and not by the jurists--even the jurists in this combined group are not a decisive factor in that respect. Political matters will be discussed and decided by the deputies in parliament, and their decision must be respected. Only if their decision is directed against Islamic doctrine or against the principles of our new (?Constitution) will the combined jurists group then say that this decision or that provision in that particular form conflicts with Islamic doctrine or with this or that principle of our Constitution."

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH STATE MINISTER FORUHAR

LD271038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Daryush Foruhar was received by the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, at the residence of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning. At this meeting, which lasted an hour, a report on the country's current affairs was presented to the imam.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES REVOLUTION GUARDS CORPS COMMANDERS

LD271726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Commanders of the country's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps were received this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Guards Corps Commander Hojjat ol-Eslam (?Saleh), representing the corps commanders, made a speech in which he announced the complete readiness of the corps to defend the country and safeguard the fruits of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Then Imam Khomeyni addressed the commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. His speech will be broadcast as soon as available.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES BAHRAINI INDEPENDENCE

GF271433 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 May 80 pp 1, 14

[Interview given by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in his office to AN-ANBA' correspondent Raghedah Dargham; no date given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr President I would like to hear your views on Bahrain. Do you agree with Ayatollahs Khalkhali and Ruhani that Bahrain is still part of Iran?

Answer: Mr Khalkhali speaks well at times, but at other times his statements are as worthless as those of anyone else. I am not a commentator and cannot judge whether statements are good or bad. If the superpowers had not interfered in our affairs we would be able to confirm the right of autonomy for everyone. This right is relative within a country and absolute among other countries. We should not exclude Bahrain from this fact. It is natural that we should be afraid if Bahrain is being used as a base against us. This is also true with respect to other bases. However if the people rise up and establish their own government, we will accept it because this government will represent its people.

Question: Did you mean autonomy or independence?

Answer: Independence is the result of autonomy. On the other hand, the word independence has many meanings. If a nation demands to live independently and does not rely on other countries, we will agree with the wishes of its citizens. Of course, this must represent the wishes of the people without any influence from other countries.

Question: Bahrain is an independent country and has been recognized internationally, has it not?

Answer: Some countries recognize affiliated countries. Can we consider these affiliated countries to be independent? For example, do you consider Afghanistan to be an independent country?

The government there does not represent the people. However, we will recognize Afganistan as an independent country when the Soviet Union leaves and the Afghan people freely choose their own government.

BANI-SADR ATTENDS CEREMONY ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

LD252147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 25 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversay [figure as received] of the founding of the OAU this afternoon a ceremony was held by the Somali Embassy in Tehran. The ceremony was held at the Hilton Hotel in Tehran and was attended by Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Iranian president, and a group of ambassadors from different countries. At the beginning the Somali ambassador in Tehran welcomed the participants and referred to the attempts of the OAU for achieving independence, freedom and unity during the past 50 years.

He said: Nevertheless, many African countries are still under the political, economic and cultural domination of foreign colonialism and are trying to achieve freedom. In another part of his speech the Somali ambassador in Tehran referred to the relations between the independent African countries and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and said: African countries are ready to expand all their political, economic and cultural relations with Iran.

The Somali ambassador also expressed his happiness at the severance of diplomatic relations between Iran and the racist government of South Africa, regarding it as a sign of sympathy of the Iranian nation and government towards the oppressed people of South Africa. At the end of his speech, he expressed the hope that the nation of Iran and the nations of Africa will hold one another's hands and continue their efforts for the sake of peace, freedom and independence.

BANI-SADR, MILITARY OFFICIALS VISIT CHAN BAHAR, BALUCHISTAN

LD271720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, together with his advisors and General Shahmehr, commander in chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the commander in chiefs of the air force and navy and also a number of military officials, left Tehran for Chan Bahar aboard an air force plane.

According to our reporter, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and his entourage arrived at Chan Bahar airport at 0820, inspected the honor guard at the airport and then left for the navy base in a helicopter. At the base the commanding officers reported to him concerning military matters. He then inspected unfinished air force and navy projects.

He arrived in the city of Chan Bahar at 1500 and was welcomed by the Baluchi brothers and sisters. The president, amid the cheers of the people of Chah Bahar, addressed them in a speech about meeting shortages in the region. Then the armed forces commander in chief departed for the air base, and after talking to base personnel departed Chah Bahar for Tehran at 1800.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Soldiers Sentenced in Esfahan

LD271405 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 80 p 2

[Keyhan correspondent report: "In Special Military Court of the Revolution: Trial of 15 Military Personnel Accused of Incitement to Rebellion Ends"]

[Excerpts] Esfahan--Fifteen members of the Esfahan army air corps [Havaniruz] accused of inciting personnel to rebellion, of refusing to carry out their duties, and of weakening the morale of army personnel have been tried by a special military court of the Islamic Revolution.

After hearing the charges against the accused, the special military court of the revolution sentenced one of the accused to death, while seven were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Investigation of the dossier on one of the accused was postponed, and six were released on the grounds of mitigating circumstances and good behavior.

Hamadan Court Sentences

LD271407 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent report: Komala Party Member and Hamadan Gendarmerie Sergeant Executed by Shooting"]

[Text] Following the hearing of the case against Ali Ashraf Rowshani, Komala member (Shuresh Pir Mohammad faction), the Hamadan Islamic Revolution Court condemned him to death for the crime of armed rebellion against the rule of the Islamic Republic of Iran and for participation in the recent clashes in Kordestan, resulting in the martyrdom of a number of guards and members of the armed forces.

The court also sentenced to death a Hamadan gendarmerie sergeant for oppressing the people of Kabutar Ahang and taking part in the slaughter of the people of the town during the revolution.

The verdicts passed on those convicted were carried out yesterday morning after being ratified by the prosecutor general for the Islamic Revolution.

Mine Explosion Kills Soldiers

LD231118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Kermanshah, as a result of a (?collision) of a personnel carrier with a mine and its subsequent explosion (?1) km from Baveysi at 1130 yesterday, First-Class Sergeant (Ebrahim Shaki) and [words indistinct] Hadi Nurani Ashtiani were martyred.

During the same incident two other people, named Sergeant ('Ali Mohammad Khoshqadam) and Chief Warrant Officer Mohammad Movaffaq, were injured and were later treated at Qasr-e Shirin quarantine hospital.

The personnel carrier and its NCO passengers were (?en route) to Abu Zar garrison.

Clash Near Paveh

LD241118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent citing the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, during the mopping-up operations in (Bayangan), Haj 'Abrolrahman, head of operations of the armed assailants and the democrats, and Jabbar Mehrabani, commander of the counterrevolution group, were killed. The assailants suffered heavy casualties during the clash, and a large amount of heavy and light artillery belonging to them fell into the hands of the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

According to this report, in order to avenge this defeat the assailants, accompanied by Jalal Talebani's men, attacked the village of (Muryat) situated (?20) km from Paveh. During the ensuing clash between the armed assailants and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the armed forces in the region, [words indistinct], commander of Jalal Talebani's men, was killed and one of the assailants was injured.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh has issued a statement warning Jalal Talabeni to stop plotting in the Owraman region and practice what he preaches and support the Islamic Republic. Otherwise, he and his men will have a fate similar to that of the (Bayangan) assailants.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, the governor general of Kermanshahan and the governor of Owraman, accompanied by a patrol group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, were attacked by assailants 2 km from Paveh yesterday. During the ensuing clash apart from one of the revolution guards who was injured there were no casualties. According to another report, the village of (Muryat) was also attacked last night and sporadic shooting occurred.

Khorramshahr Cemetery Explosion

GF241420 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Five persons were injured last Thursday as a result of a bomb explosion in Khorramshahr's new cemetery. In an interview with a PARS correspondent in Abadan, a spokesman for the Khorramshahr Coprs of the Revolution Guards said the bomb was placed beside the grave of a member of Khorramshahr's armed forces. Five of the martyr's relatives were injured when the bomb exploded.

Bomb Discovered in Abadan

GF241453 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] At 1150 yesterday morning, a time bomb, which mercenary elements had placed in one of the drainage openings along Taleqani Avenue in Abadan, was discovered and deactivated by members of the corps of security maintenance in this city.

The corps of security maintenance has asked all shopkeepers, vendors and other citizens to maintain careful observation and surveillance of all items such as water coolers, covered kiosks, telephone booths and so forth. If any suspicious items or persons are seen near these items, the matter should be reported to the proper authorities.

Navy Fires on UFO

LD251210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to the Bandar 'Abbas News Bureau the operational section of the navy said in a telephone contact: At 2210 last night, an unidentified object appeared on the navy's radar at Bandar 'Abbas. The object was fired upon by the ground-to-air defensive [as heard] for half an hour, and then the object disappeared.

Following this report, our colleagues were told by the public relations office of the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran that at 1000 this morning, a committee with the participation of the air force and the navy commanders was formed during which the necessary coordination was created, and the region's armed forces were given certain instructions.

Ahvaz Airport Reopens

GF251607 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 May 80

[Excerpt] Ahvaz airport reopened to traffic today. There will be no difficulties for airplanes taking off or landing.

Bomb Discovered in Shush

GF251550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The janitor of Kaveh vocational school in Shush informed the Corps of Revolution Guards this morning that a bomb had been planted in the school. Members of the corps were sent to the school immediately. The bomb exploded as it was being disarmed, but fortunately there were no casualties or property damage.

The Corps of Revolution Guards of Shush requests Muslim citizens who notice anything suspicious to report the matter to the Corps of Revolution Guards as soon as possible.

Arsanjan Guards Warn Saboteurs

GF251715 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Corps of Revolution Guards in Arsanjan has asked villagers to watch their crops and, at the same time, to be wary of suspicious individuals. Emphasizing that the corps is guarding and patrolling 24 hours a day, it warned that all saboteurs will be severely punished according to the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court prosecutor.

Army Reaches Baneh

LD251942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued tonight by the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. Now, when the army column has reached the outskirts of Baneh, we hereby announce to all the armed individuals who during the past month or so have been shooting at the barracks from hideouts in various mountains and through holes made in the walls of their houses and who have inflicted casualties on the army personnel and the guards corps, that they should report as soon as possible to the army unit stationed outside the city and to hand in their weapons. It is obvious that if they postpone carrying out this warning, they will be responsible for the consequences of this disobedience.

At the same time, we ask the inhabitants of Baneh to cooperate with the army units in disarming and handing over these germs of corruption and the causes of insecurity so that the city may as soon as possible resume its usual life in security and free from clashes.

Two Guards Killed in Baneh

LD281147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, in the clashes between the Revolution Guards Corps and the counterrevolutionary forces in the town of Baneh, two of the Islamic Revolution Guards from the town of Shahpur who had been sent to Baneh were martyred and six other persons were wounded.

The public relations spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh, speaking this morning to PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh, reported this and said: During these clashes, one of the guards from the Urumiyeh guards corps, called Mohammadpur, who had been taken hostage, managed to flee by killing the prison guard of the counterrevolutionaries and has left Baneh. He gave the names of the martyred guards as Shahriyar Pasha'i and Parvis Qanbarpur; and the names of the wounded as Seyyed Hashem Rahimaian, Seyyed Najaf Purqanbar-Ne'mati, Salman Fallahi, Mostafa Karimi and Mohammad Jonudi. Three of the wounded are receiving treatment in Tehran.

Army Takes Control of Baneh

LD281747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued the following statement addressed to the Iranian nation:

In His exalted name. The noble and revolutionary nation of Iran is hereby informed that a dispatched unit consisting of personnel of the 16th Division, a number of men from the army air corps brigade, the special force and the guards brothers, last night after confrontations near Baneh entered the town. While taking control of the town they rescued the Baneh barracks, which has been surrounded for more than a month by the counterrevolutionaries and which, despite heavy casualties, put up brave resistance. The armed elements, which suffered heavy losses, fled toward the Iraqi border.

Urumiyeh Guards Post Attacked

LD261028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the Urumiyeh News Bureau, the public relations office of the city's Revolution Guards Corps reported that at 0155 this morning, the corps' post at Urumiyeh] [name indistinct] road was attacked by unidentified persons using various light and heavy weapons, including [word indistinct], Kalashnikovs, Bernaus and RPG-7 grenade launchers.

The guards returned the fire.

The attack, which lasted until 0255, caused no casualties or damage. A local resident, Khosrow Eqbali Afshar, was taken hostage.

Bomb Explodes in Dezful

GF261320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The news service of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps in Ahvaz has announced that once again a bomb has been detonated in the old market in Dezful by Ba'thist agents of Iraq and hirelings of U.S. imperialism. The explosion killed one person and injured five. The bomb was detonated at 1340 today. Investigations are underway by the Revolution Guard Corps of Dezful to identify the perpetrators of this crime. Our correspondent reports from Dezful that as a result of this explosion several stores were damaged and a portion of the bazaar's ceiling has collapsed.

Guardsman Killed Near Zabol

LD271731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Zahedan, after raiders had set fire to the crops of one of the farmers of the (Dust Mohammad) region of Zabol, one of the fraternal guardsmen called Mohammad Jahangardi, who had gone to that region to arrest the raiders, was martyred in a confrontation. In this confrontation, which took place last night, four people called Majid, Mohammad, Safar and (Samad Ishaveh'i) were arrested. Today the people of Zabol buried the body of the martyred guardsman while shouting slogans about fighting the enemies of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, especially the criminal America. Government offices, departments and the bazaar of this city were closed.

Kurdish Peshmerga Member Killed

LD281158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga organization has announced:

Yesterday, in Salavatabad Pass, a number of armed assailants who were sitting in wait attacked a patrol car belonging to the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga organization. In this dastardly attack, one of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga from Firuzabad near Qorveh was martyred and two other persons were seriously wounded. They were taken to Tehran to receive treatment.

Khuzestan Expulsion Request

GF281410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] The following announcement has been issued by the prosecutors office of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court:

In His exalted name. O brothers and sisters of Khuzestan, once again the hirelings and agents of colonialism have come to the rich region of Khuzestan, following their disgraceful defeat in Kordestan, to commit acts of sabotage.

While our country is passing through a sensitive period and ominous tunes of conspiracy are being heard in the province, it is essential that our people, while fulfilling their religious obligations, expel any and all conspirators. It is the duty of Muslim families to guide their children and warn them not to be deceived by the conspirators. The Islamic Revolution Court will act severely against those who betray the Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court.

Sanandaj Protest Demonstration

LD282247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to a report received, today a demonstration by several thousand people was staged in the city of Sanandaj by the brave, fighting and Muslim people of Sanandaj against the unlawful political groups of the democrats, the Dea'i guerrillas, Komeleh and Shaykh Ezzeddin.

The demonstration was held to pay tribute to the late Mr Shebly, who was martyred by these groups in recent events in Sanandaj while in prayer in a mosque.

The same report states that today a part of the equipment of the Sanandaj dam was plundered by the unlawful political groups. Since this equipment belongs to the Iranian people, the Sanandaj 28th Division embarked on recovering the plundered equipment, placed the dam under its control and mopped up the highwaymen.

Two Guards Killed in Dolama

LD291012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0954 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Two members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh were martyred yesterday afternoon in clashes in the village of Dolama, Urumiyeh region.

The Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution of Urumiyeh, confirming the report, told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that martyr Qardash 'Ali 'Azizi and martyr Mozaffar Ganji, two of the committee's revolution guards, had gone to the village of Dolama to arrest one of the villagers in connection with the planting of bombs in the area recently, but they were ambushed by the man and were shot dead. He was himself also killed in the ensuing shootout.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the bodies of the two martyrs were given a funeral ceremony from the Urumiyeh Red Lion and Sun Society building at 1000 today. A large number of Urumiyeh citizens and revolution guards participated in the funeral ceremony.

KORDESTAN'S QASSEMLU SCORES LEADERSHIP'S 'PERSIAN CHAUVINISM'

LD281329 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 May 80 p 4

[Democratic Party of Kordestan secretary general Qassemlu letter]

[Text] Following our editorial on Iranian-Iraqi relations which appeared in LE MONDE of 3 May, Qassemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, wrote us a letter in which he asserts that the Iraqi Government has never provided any aid for the Kurdish autonomy movement.

I am using this opportunity, Qssemlu writes, to recall that contrary to Oveissy, Bakhtiar and other pro-imperialist opponents whose counterrevolutionary plots are condemned by my party, the National Kurdish Movement is not opposed to the Iranian Revolution, whose success, moreover, it greatly contributed to. Our struggle is aimed at consolidating the revolution by giving it a progressive content through the granting of democratic and national rights to the various national components of the Iranian population which, after decades of sacrifices and struggles, intend now to enjoy the advantages and new rights. The revolution will be better defended by the people if it is able to satisfy their legitimate demands.

Another point to make clear: Our party has stated many times, even in the worst moments of the bloody war foisted on the Kordestan population and despite the atrocities and massacres perpetrated against our people, that it did not want to overthrow Khomeyni's regime but wanted to obtain legitimate rights for the Kurdish people within the framework of this regime and that it is a matter of democratization even where things have still not been fully and definitively resolved.

In the face of the legitimacy of our demands and the attention for our struggle, including in progressive Persian circles, the bellicose, chauvinist and totalitarian wing of the Revolution Council has set itself to present our movement as the "instrument of the foreigner" in order to discredit us. I note that according to the specific period the identity of this evil and plotting "foreigner"--a sort of satan substitute--has varied: In March 1979, according to Bani-Sadr, it was the Soviets who were hostile to the Islamic Revolution; last summer the Kurds were presented as "agents of communism, imperialism and Zionism". Recently Bani-Sadr, after agreeing with the general staff to a new offensive against Kordestan causing destruction of towns, massacres and an exodus of the civilian population, once more exploited the American hostages affair for internal political ends to try and eliminate the democratic and progressive forces, by declaring without fear of contradiction, that there was a "link between the events in Kordestan and U.S. aggression against Iran."

In short, as far as the Iranian leaders are concerned, as they willingly keep silent about the Kurdish people's very important role in the struggle against the monarchy, the Kurds are incapable of acting on their own behalf and are merely a mass labor force used by foreign powers to destabilize Iran. Their fanaticism and "great Persian" chauvinism--a product of monarchist ideology--prevents them from understanding others, from accepting their claims of difference, of expression of personal identity and of equality.

If such a mentality were to finish by completely taking over the direction of the revolution, it would lead Iran to the disaster of a long civil war with all the autonomy movements of the non-Persian nationalities which make up the great majority of the Iranian population and likewise the democratic and progressive forces which are determined to fight to prevent one dictatorship being replaced by another, brought into opposition against the central powers.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ARREST OF KORDESTAN OFFICIALS

LD262102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Mostafa Mir-Salim, deputy minister of the interior, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY today that the arrest of nine governors, mayors and rural district officers of the Koresh-inhabited areas was not correct in the forms taken or from the viewpoint of principles.

He added: The arrest of this group was not related to their recent activities, and their arrest, when they came to Tehran to discuss local difficulties and not for confrontation and revenge, is not correct from the viewpoint of principles. He said: If these individuals are to be arrested in connection with their past activities, necessary measures must be taken following new investigations. At the end of this interview the deputy interior minister announced: The Interior Ministry has taken measures so that the group will be released soon.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNULS ELECTIONS IN ESFAHAN

LD282211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2124 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry today in a statement annulled the second round of elections in Esfahan. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. According to a decision made at the joint session of the central supervisory committee and based on reports received and usual inspections carried out, and by the authority invested by Article 49 of the regulations for elections of the Majles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the second round of elections carried out at the Esfahan polling center are annulled. In this statement it is said: Obviously, as soon as suitable conditions are established and at the first possible opportunity, the second round of elections will be rescheduled.

KHALKHALI CONTINUES ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

Khalkhali Statement

LD281817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the fifth statement issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali concerning his campaign against narcotics was released today. It reads as follows:

In his exalted name. All drivers of motor vehicles, be they buses, minibuses, private cars, taxis or hired cars, trucks, trailers and so forth, are hereby informed that as from this date if any narcotics are discovered in their vehicles, the vehicles will be confiscated and used to serve those suffering from narcotic addiction. All travel and transport agencies are requested to take utmost care and prevent the transportation of narcotics by their agencies, otherwise they will be punished according to the law. Anyone possessing narcotics can hand them in to the special revolution court located at (?the Qasr prison). They will not be prosecuted, their [word indistinct] will be facilitated and they might even receive a reward. We sincerely thank the Iranian people, especially the youths who are cooperating with this (?headquarters) and announce that we still need their help.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali, 28 May 1980.

Drug Traffickers Executed

LD290342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in an interview last night Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of antinarcotics strike squads, announced that at dawn yesterday seven members of one of the largest and most active narcotics rings operating at an international level were executed by a firing squad as ordered by a special Islamic antinarcotics court.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali added: The ring was active at an international level in Asia, Europe, the United States and Canada as well as China and Thailand. The members of the ring were in contact with the mafia and professional killers.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES 'PROFESSIONAL' SMUGGLERS

12 Sentenced in Malayer

LD271206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Malayer that on the basis of a ruling by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, 12 more professional smugglers have been sentenced to life imprisonment in Malayer.

32 Receive Prison Terms

LD261713 Tehran Domestic Service in Perisan 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 32 more professional smugglers--who were arrested by the members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Shemiranat, Karaj, Qom, Mahallat and Malayer in the village of (Keysaban) under the supervision of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali--were sentenced either to life imprisonment of 15 years of imprisonment by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali.

GOVERNMENT KEEPING 'BACK DOOR' DIPLOMAT IN SOUTH AFRICA

WA291500 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 May 80 p 13

[By Geoffrey Allen]

[Text] The Ayatollah Khomeyni revolutionary government is maintaing a one-sided diplomatic relationship with South Africa despite its total rejection of apartheid.

Since the Revolutionary Council seized power in February 1979 it has had a "back-door" diplomat in Johannesburg, although it has publicly declared its abhorrence of apartheid, expelled the republic's representative from Tehran, and imposed a total oil embargo against South Africa.

Put the ayatollah's representative in the republic stayed.

He is Mr M.A.Bastani, who travels on a diplomatic passport and holds the rank of vice-counsul.

While Mr P.W.Botha has given full blessing to the arrangement, Mr Bastani can only negotiate with the South African Government through the Swiss Embassy, which has agreed to accept responsibility for Mr Bastani's activities.

South African Foreign Affairs Department spokesman Mr V.R.W.Steward said the ayatollah's representative operated with the full blessing of the South African and Iranian governments.

He said Mr Bastani had been allowed to continue representing Iran "by agreement and arrangement between the two governments".

This week Mr Bastani refused to discuss his activities.

It has however, been established that he maintains a "deliberately low-key operation" from a luxurious Houghton mansion previously owned by the deposed shah's government.

From the mansion, which sports a plaque proclaiming it the Iranian Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy, I was told that Mr Bastani was "unavailable" to discuss his activities.

A spokesman said the Iranian diplomatic mission had continuously operated since it was established by the shah in 1971.

"I don't think we ever closed down," he said.

The house where Mr Bastani is based once belonged to colourful mining multimillionaire Lieutenant Colonel Jack Scott, who sold it to the shah's imperial government in 1969 for a South African record price of 600,000 rands.

The shah's father lived in the seven-bedroom mansion from his abdication in 1941 until his death in 1944.

Shortly after it was bought by Iran the house was turned into a museum housing many precious items of Persian funiture, carpets and treasures.

In April 1978 the shah's sister, Princess Shams Pahlavi, unveiled a statue of her father in the grounds of the house amid incredible pomp.

Since the house was commandeered by the ayatollah's regime the museum has been closed down and the statue of the former shah demolished.

In October last year the house was put up for sale but later taken off the market to be used by Mr Bastani.

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OIL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH SOVIET COMPANY

WA271315 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 3 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 3 (BAKHTAR)--The contract on delivery of oil products was concluded between the Government Monopoly and the Soviet Soyuz Oil Exporting Company in Kabul Monday afternoon.

Worth about $1.7 million, the oils will be delivered to the Afghan side in 1980.

President of the Government Monopoly, Mohammad Eshaq Ghashei, and the Soviet Soyuz Oil Exporting Company representative, Michai Petranovich signed the contract.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

WA281410 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 3 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 3, (BAKHTAR)--Agreements on supply and delivery of construction materials and medical equipment to the central blood bank and the city polyclinics were signed on April 29 between the DRA Public Health Ministry of the USSR techno-export firm.

The agreements were signed by Dr. Sayed Zara, first deputy minister of public health and Chegonov, economic counsellor of Soviet Embassy who also exchanged the related documents while public health minister, Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Azim was also present.

Under the agreement, 2,791,320 roubles worth of equipment for the central blood bank and the city polyclinics, financed from a credit already granted by the Soviet Union, will be delivered during the next thirty six months.

A source of Public Health Ministry said construction work on the central blood bank and the city polyclinics will begin in the second quarter of next year to be completed in three years time.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO WORKERS REPORTED

WA281752 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 4, (BAKHTAR)--To ensure the well being of the toilers, the proletarian revolutionary Government of Afghanistan continues its struggle toward realisation of high humanitarian objectives.

Understanding the value of workers, peasants, craftsmen and other toiling strata, the DRA by utilising the assistance offered by its great neighbour, the USSR which has donated 100,000,000 roubles (Afs. 7 billion) as a grant in aid, pays special attention to them. So far, tens of thousands of deserving toilers have made use of the aid supplied by their Soviet friends.

Clothings were distributed to 1,500 workers from the housing construction department last Wednesday.

The ceremonies held on the occasion Niaz Mohammad Momand, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and RC [Revolutionary Council] and in charge of the economic commission of the PDPA CC speaking on the good relations and disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union to the working people of Afghanistan said the 100,000,000 roubles grant in aid of the USSR to toilers of Afghanistan is a great assistance in human history.

He congratulated the May 1st, the world workers solidarity day, to the noble patriotic workers of the housing construction department. Then, secretary to the economic organisation of the party committee of Kabul city and secretary to the primary party organisation of the Housing Construction department also spoke in this connection.

Then the clothings were distributed to workers of the micro rayon construction unit. At the end, two of the workers expressed gratitude for the disinterested assistance offered by Soviet Union and the DRA Government attention, expressing readiness for revolutionary service to build a progressive and flourishing Afghanistan.

According to an earlier report relief supplies provided as grant by the Soviet Union started in Jauzjan Province.

More than 6,000 workers from the oil prospecting project, gas extraction and transmission, labour corps, the 1,000 family residential houses project and students received clothings and other goods Friday.

In a ceremony on this occasion at Bukhdi park, Shiberghan, with heads of provincial and city committees, chief of security forces, president of workers unions and some department heads, secretary to the provincial committee and Jauzjan governor and deputy commerce minister spoke respectively on friendship, good neighbourly relations and all-out assistance supplied by the Soviet Union, the gains of the glorious Saur Revolution and its new phase.

Similarly, president of Balkh workers' union also spoke in this connection. A number of workers and students expressed pleasure at the USSR assistance and their all-out backing for their revolutionary government.

SOVIET AID DISTRIBUTED TO WORKERS IN MAZAR-E SHARIF

WA271214 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Mazare sherif, April 29, (BAKHTAR)--Fraternal aids of our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, were distributed to more than 5,000 workers and employees of the fertilizer and power plant and oil and gas prospecting projects, the Balkh textile mills, the Bakhtar vegetable oil plant, the Mazar customs and boys and girls from local schools yesterday.

The aids were distributed by the deputy commerce minister while secretary to the provincial committee, chief of local security forces and head of the Balkh Workers Union were present. More than 5,000 items consisting of spring clothing, slacks, etc. were appreciatively received by workers of the said plants and students.

Distribution of Soviet aids to the working peace-loving people of Jowzjan will begin soon while that in Balkh Province continues.

SOVIET AID DISTRIBUTED TO PRINTING PRESS WORKERS

WA271455 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 29, (BAKHTAR)--With the distribution of aid goods supplied by the friendly country of Soviet Union, another step was taken to further consolidate fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The goods were distributed to workers of the Government Printing Press (GPP) last week. This outstanding example of mutual cooperation and friendship between the two countries which has stood the test of time was appreciated by workers of the Government Printing Press.

SOVIET WRITERS SEND GREETINGS TO DRA WRITERS

WA271850 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 4, (BAKHTAR)--Soviet writers in a telegram to the writers of the DRA Ministry of Information and Culture have congratulated the latter on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the glorious Saur Revolution, expressing their full solidarity with the people and revolution of Afghanistan. The telegram reads as follows:

Dear colleagues and comrades:

Congratulating you on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the national and democratic Saur Revolution, we Soviet writers and all the Soviet people express our solidarity with the people of Afghanistan who have chosen the path for progress and building of a new society.

The national and democratic Saur Revolution is an integral part of the world revolutionary process, ensuring freedom of the peoples of Afghanistan. This revolution patriotically forges ahead towards granting equal political, social and cultural rights to all the people and small strata in Afghanistan and their unity within the framework of the united national fatherland front.

The lofty example of unity and solidarity serves as a comprehensive book in connection with the scientific and cultural revolution spread among the people of Afghanistan. We are with a new imprint sure that the intelligentsia writers and pioneering poets of Afghanistan will be in the forefronts of the toiling masses of Afghanistan in the struggle for the lofty aspirations of the Saur Revolution.

You will deal with the inevitable objective facts about life and struggles of the valorous Afghan people against internal and external reaction and the profound revolutionary changes in the life of the toiling masses of Afghanistan in the interest of workers since the revolution in your works.

We hope that friendship between Soviet and Afghan writers will grow further and be strengthened in the interest of the two countries.

DATA ON EQUIPMENT SALES TO FARMERS, EXPORTS TO USSR GIVEN

WA281800 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 4, (BAKHTAR)--More than Afs 10,900,000 worth of tractors, bullocks and chemical fertilizers have been sold to farmers on credit through the agricultural services cooperatives in various parts of Faryab Province.

These consist of 10 tractors, 138.35 ton of chemical fertilisers and 690 bullocks.

To further implement the spring sowing programme, 242 tons of improved wheat and barley seeds have also been distributed to farmers through above cooperatives in that province.

Similarly, 109 tons of raisins produced by local viniculturists has been exported to the USSR via Hairatan by Faryab agricultural services cooperative.

PDPA PRINTING PRESS TO BE BUILT WITH GDR AID

WA281355 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, April 30, (BAKHTAR)--The PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] printing press is to be built with GDR assistance at the industrial sector of Pol-e Charkhi. The cornerstone for this important organisation was laid during official ceremonies yesterday attended by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] Politburo, vice president of RC [Revolutionary Council], deputy prime minister of DRA and minister of planning affairs, Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA CC Politburo and RC and minister of education, Jamila Palwasha, alternate member of the PDPA CC and RC, Verner Waldi, leader as well as members of the GDR party delegation on a visit to Kabul, Kraft Bombel, GDR ambassador and members of his embassy.

After the cornerstone was laid by Dr. Anahita Ratebzad, Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of RC and deputy prime minister of DRA said in his speech the important material aid provided by the GDR United Socialist Party is also of tremendous moral significance to its recipient, the PDPA, as another example of cooperation between parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

He added that with the completion of the printing press, not only the PDPA central organ would be published there but also it shall play an important part in raising and expanding the theoretical and ideological standards of the party members and the people of Afghanistan.

In connection with revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, Keshtmand said prior to the December 27, 1979 uprising, the Saur Revolution brought to victory under the PDPA leadership at the will of the people was gravely endangered. Therefore, the healthy genuine forces of the country guided by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA dismantled the apparatus for torture and oppression under Hafizollah Amin and his band of criminals in strangulating condition. Amin and his henchmen had practically paved the way for further intervention and aggression against Afghanistan by imperialist powers, he declared.

The vice president of RC and deputy prime minister of DRA added that imperialism tried and is still making efforts to obstruct the revolutionary process and convert Afghanistan into a base against progressive movements. However, fortunately with the ousting of Hafizollah Amin, the criminal on the one hand and the timely aids provided by the USSR on the other enabled us to defend the country, protect the interests of the working people and neutralize the plots and conspiracies of imperialists. And of course after the vile designs of imperialism to suppress the progressive proletarian movement in Afghanistan were neutralized, it launched a series of false and venomour propaganda.

Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand further added that it was a matter of pride that the progressive countries of the world led by the USSR and all progressive humanity have expressed their solidarity with and support to revolutionary changes in Afghanistan which leads to further consolidation of glorious Saur Revolution.

Thanking the progressive countries of the world for their solidarity with DRA on behalf of the PDPA and for the disinterested GDR aid in building and creating a party printing press, he said he highly values the important GDR economic and technical aids and was sure that a new form of friendship had come about between the fraternal people of DRA and GDR and between the DRA and all socialist countries.

Verner Waldi, member of the Central Committee, candidate to the Politburo of the United Socialist Party and head of the GDR delegation in his reply speech dealt with friendship between the peoples of both countries and the part played by world progressive parties in the prosperity and well-being of the working people. He said the peoples of Afghanistan and GDR live thousands of kilometres apart but notwithstanding the parties and peoples in both nations are closely interlinked. The answer to this question is easy: Both parties struggle to ensure for their peoples a better and happier life and both are forging ahead with a common target.

He added that the revolution in GDR was faced with problem during its early days. Evidently, the Soviet Union was the first socialist country to help. However, it was incumbent on all people in the GDR to work hard to flourish their country beside that. Now these people are living in an atmosphere of peace and prosperity.

Verner Waldi wished the PDPA, the people and Government of DRA further successes to renovate the society and ensure the people's tranquility.

Earlier in the ceremonies, president of the PDPA press Anwar Safari, in his address of welcome, furnished explanations about construction and nature of the press, followed by Karl Heins Preis, construction engineer and adviser to the press, about its technical specifications.

The PDPA printing press will include three parts, namely, the photographic, the zincographic and the printing and binding sections with equipment to be provided and mounted by GDR.

The printing section will be completed by the end of 1980 and put in a position to print a newspaper.

The compound will contain a nursery with toys to be enjoyed by workers' children.

Being built on a 6,000 square metre lot, the printing press will play an important part in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary elements and in raising the political consciousness of the people.

GDR, BULGARIAN GIFTS PRESENTED TO YOUTH ORGANIZATION

WA271442 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 30, (BAKHTAR)--Hans Satler, member of the central committee council of the GDR Free Youth Organisation presented to Burhan Ghiyasi, first secretary of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth yesterday afternoon part of the technical and artistic aids provided by his organisation which was accepted with thanks.

Some members of the DOAY secretariat and cadres were also present during the ceremony.

According to another report, Kolchakov, president of the control and supervision department of the central committee of the Dimitrov Youth Organisation from Bulgaria presented the technical aid of his organisation to Burhan Ghiyasi while some members of the DOAY secretariat and cadres were also present. The gift was accepted with gratitude.

DEPUTY MINISTER PRESENTS GIFTS TO BULGARIAN TROUPE

WA281301 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 4, (BAKHTAR)--Deputy Information and Culture Minister (Cultural Affairs), Abdul Qader Ashna, presented some gifts to head and members of the art troupe from the friendly country of the People's Republic of Bulgaria last Thursday, meanwhile expressing his gratitude for the participation of the Bulgarian artists in the second anniversary of the Saur Revolution. He also said he hoped they would visit Afghanistan again.

In response, the head of the Bulgarian art troupe expressed pleasure at the hospitality accorded his team during its stay in Kabul.

YOUTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

WA281415 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 3 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 3, (BAKHTAR)--A cooperation protocol between the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth [DOAY] and the Polish Federation of Socialist Youth concluded on April 29.

The protocol was signed by Burhan Ghiyasi first secretary of the DOAY and Peter Leepa, member of the national council of the Polish Federation of Socialist Youth while Polish ambassador and some members of the DOAY were also present.

Under the protocol, cooperation and exchange of information, despatch of delegations and technical aids will be expanded between the two organisations during 1981 and 1985.

Similarly, the protocol provides for cooperation with Pioneers' Organisation of Afghanistan, consultation and exchange of views on matters of interest and international youth movement.

Signed in a friendly atmosphere, the protocol lays emphasis on friendly and sincere relations between the above organisations.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

WA281111 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 6 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 5, (BAKHTAR)--The DOAY [Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth] delegation returned home from Mongolia recently. Invited by the central committee of the Revolutionary Youth of Mongolia, the delegation held talks with Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union on expansion of mutual cooperation between DOAY and the above.

The delegation also inspected workers' organisations, factories, schools and youth activities. The delegation was headed by Daoud Razmyar, member of the Secretariat of the DOAY Executive Committee.

KABUL VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR LAGHMAN PROVINCE

WA281410 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 3 May 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, May 3, (BAKHTAR)--A large number of armed party comrades from various Kabul precincts left for Laghman Province to voluntarily fight the enemies of the glorious Saur Revolution which has given rise to high hopes for national development.

A number of central committee and party comrades were on hand at the Kabul airport to see them off. They included Najmuddin Kawyani, in charge of the central organisation who addressed the volunteers as follows:

The glorious party school which has produced many martyrs has taught its students how to cover the bumpy road of struggle and the sincere compatriots also presented guardians of revolution and homeland.

Kawyani added: "You have been brought up with such a courage and tolerance enabling you to take the step toward the glorious victories, inspiring others to devote their lives and careers to the interest of toilers.

"You have the honour of membership in the PDPA, the party of all working people and now this heroic party is proud of you honest and devoted members," he added.

Afterwards, Najmuddin Kawyani and other members of the Central Committee bade them farewell, wishing for their further victories in the struggle against the enemies of revolution.

INDIAN WORKERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH DRA

WA281359 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 6 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, May 6, (BAKHTAR)--The powerful Indian working class with its closed ranks being aware of the righteousness and legitimacy of the glorious Saur Revolution has declared May 1st, under the leadership of All-Indian Workers Unions Congress, as solidarity day with Afghan revolution, unitedly backing the uprising of the DRA people.

In relation to this, the All-India Workers Unions Congress has instructed all its workers federations to express their solidarity on May 1st with Afghan revolution and send the following telegram addressed to workers unions of Afghanistan.

We express our solidarity with your struggles, your independence and defence of Saur Revolution.

According to the same report, in addition to the telegrams sent to the workers unions of Afghanistan by 28 Indian workers federations, the Indian workers on the basis of recommendations by workers federations in that country carried signs reading "solidarity with Afghan revolution."

Similarly, on the same occasion congratulatory and solidarity telegrams were sent to Afghanistan workers unions by sister organisations from friendly countries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cuba.

CORNERSTONE OF NEW FAIZABAD MOSQUE LAID

WA281300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 3

[Text] Faizabad, May 4, (BAKHTAR)--The cornerstone of a new congregational mosque was laid in Faizabad last Friday by Badakhshan governor.

To accommodate 500 prayers the mosque is built on an almost one acre plot with the expenses paid by the locals.

NEW TIMES AFFIRMS BELIEF IN PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

WA271843 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peace Main Pillar of DRA's Foreign Policy]

[Text] The PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan], RC [Revolutionary Council], and DRA government have always been paying much attention to matters related to foreign policy. The improvement of the situation in the world and the region concurs with the basic objectives of the people of Afghanistan and constitutes the preconditions for the achievement of the targets set by the Saur Revolution.

The sincere interest of our party and government in a stable peace is reflected in the sustained activities carried on within the framework of DRA foreign policy. It is not based on fleeting and selfish considerations. On the contrary, it emanates from identity of the interests of the peoples of the region and the world.

We would like to make it clear once again that the main pillars of DRA are the principles of peaceful co-existence, nonaligned movement and international solidarity.

As it was stressed recently by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of RC and prime minister of DRA, "with complete continuation of our loyalty to the nonaligned movement, we decisively declare once again that nobody would be allowed to abuse the mutual friendly relations existing between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union within the framework of their cooperation agreement in order to weaken DRA's stand vis-a-vis the nonaligned movement or create tension or confrontation between Afghanistan and other members of this movement".

The only objective of the temporary presence of the limited Soviet military contingents dispatched to our country according to the above agreement and at the request of the Government of Afghanistan is to help DRA ward off external aggressions.

The existence of friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has a long tradition in the history of relations between the two countries. It shouldn't go without saying that the well-being and prosperity of our people could be best ensured by future expansion and consolidation of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the great country of the Soviet Union.

The PDPA and the DRA Government attach much importance to expansion and deepening of relations with the countries of socialist community and maintain that their success in building a new society void of exploitation rests in cooperation and maintaining of friendly relations between the socialist countries and peoples liberation movements all over the world.

Our people believe that the Middle East, central south and South East Asia and the entire Indian Ocean region should be a region of peace. This firm belief is based not only on practical international relations but also on principles and values of Islam as the common religion of many Asian and African peoples, and Organisation of Islamic Conference of which Afghanistan is one of the founders and active members despite the plots and conspiracies hatched by the enemies.

We are strongly convinced that the only way to improving the international situation in the region and creating of an atmosphere of trust and good will is to settle differences through peaceful and fruitful negotiations. In this respect the PDPA and the DRA Government have already commenced a series of positive initiatives and we hope these initiatives will be met with favourable response.

It should be made clear that there exist not much differences between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries which could not be settled in the interest of their peoples through peaceful means based on good will and diligence of their government leaders. On the other hand all that intensification of unfriendly actions, mutual allegations and efforts to interfere in the internal affairs of each other will inevitably result in further aggravation of the situation with dangerous consequences to all.

As time goes on the lofty objectives of the Saur Revolution and the wide steps taken by the DRA leadership in the foreign policy arena has been better realised and increasingly welcomed in the world.

We can say with assurance that in these days when the world horizons have been blackened by imperialists and reactionaries the diplomacy of Afghanistan possesses a reliable compass which unerringly points to the most important goal of all-peace, security and cooperation of the nations.

CZECHS DENY SENDING TROOPS TO HELP SOVIETS

WA301525 Karachi DAWN in English 17 May 80 p 8

[Text] Islamabad, May 16--The embassy of Czechoslovakia in Islamabad today denied that there were Czechoslovak troops in Afghanistan.

"There are no Czechoslovak troops in Afghanistan," said an embassy statement dictated on telephone.

A foreign news agency report from New Delhi had yesterday quoted an Afghan mojahedin leader as saying that 5,000 Czechoslovak troops had arrived in Afghanistan to reinforce the Soviet troops.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM GDR, SOVIET UNION

JN291919 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Dr (Habib Mangal), member of the Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and official in charge of social organizations in the Afghan Democratic Khalq Party, who headed a delegation to the GDR and the Soviet Union at the invitation of the workers unions in these two countries, has returned to the homeland.

During these visits, [words indistinct] signed a cooperation agreement between the Afghan Workers Union and the GDR Workers Union.

In a statement to the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent at Kabul airport, Dr (Habib Mangal) said that at the end of his visit to the GDR, a press statement was issued by the delegations of the two countries in which they condemned the aggressive acts of the countries, particularly the United States, against Afghanistan. The GDR workers expressed their full support for the Afghan revolution, particularly the new complementary phase.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATE FILM OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN KABUL

JN291917 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A delegation headed by (E.G. Borish), member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and head of Czechoslovak State Film, arrived in Kabul yesterday on a friendly visit. The delegation will hold talks in Kabul with Afghan officials on cultural relations between the two countries. [words indistinct] will participate in the Czechoslovak film week in Kabul.

SALANG HIGHWAY EXTENSION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD292102 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The contract for technical equipment and the extension of part of the Salang highway at a total cost of 1.27 million rubles in aid from the USSR was signed in Kabul between the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet Tekhnoexport Association. The contract was signed by the general director of planning of the Ministry of Public Works on behalf of Afghanistan and by the deputy of the commercial (?counsellor) of the USSR Embassy in Kabul on behalf of the USSR. Related documents were exchanged. The deputy chief of the Ministry of Public Works was also present.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN KUNAR PROVINCE

WA291812 London REUTER in English 1746 GMT 29 May 80

[By Michael Fathers]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, May 29, REUTER--Heavy fighting involving Soviet-piloted helicopter gunships and bombers has broken out again in Afghanistan's eastern Kunar Province, guerrilla insurgents said today.

United Nations officials confirmed the clashes and reported a fresh wave of refugees pouring into neighboring Pakistan.

Reliable sources in the Afghan capital reported an increase in insurgency against the Kabul government and said Soviet forces had suffered losses in at least six Afghan provinces.

(In Moscow, a Soviet correspondent reported that Afghan forces had captured a key rebel hideout and seized a huge quantity of arms and explosives in Dushi, one of the main towns on the road linking Kabul to the Soviet border.

(After "neutralizing" the guerrilla stronghold, Afghan forces seized eight tons of explosives, 1,200 guns, nightsights and communications equipment, an IZVESTIA correspondent reported from Afghanistan.)

Kunar Province, on Pakistan's border, was the site of the Soviet army's first big offensive against tribal-led guerrillas opposed to the Soviet-backed Afghan Government three months ago.

Spokesmen for the insurgent groups based in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, said the heaviest fighting was in the Pech Valley, a rebel stronghold.

The guerrilla spokesmen said the gunships and bombers, along with artillery, were pounding settlements to clear the way for tanks and other armored vehicles to move up the valley.

They said the helicopters were also patrolling the Kunar River, which runs the length of the province parallel with the Pakistani border, shooting at anybody who tried to cross.

The river is a barrier to insurgents moving from Pakistan or the eastern edge of Kunar to help their comrades in the Pech Valley and to the west.

The spokesman said fighting was continuing nearby at Chaga Saray, the Kabul government's main garrison in the province, and further south at the bottom of the Kunar Valley near Jalalabad, a main junction on the road from the Khyber Pass to Kabul.

The clashes began last week but had intensified four days ago, they said.

The bulk of Soviet troops sent to clear the region of guerrillas withdrew last month. They left behind Afghan army units along with Soviet advisers and small contingents of Soviet soldiers in the province's main garrisons.

Officials of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, who are coordinating relief for an estimated 600,000 Afghan refugees in northwest Pakistan, said about 1,000 families had crossed the border in the past four days and the influx was continuing.

The sources in Kabul said Soviet forces had suffered casualties recently in the provinces of Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat, Badakshan and Panjsher, as well as Kunar.

The sources said one Soviet military convoy was ambushed on the main supply route from the Soviet Union through the Salang Pass, and another was hit on the road to Kandahar in the south.

In New Delhi the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency said Afghanistan's domestic airline Bakhtar had suspended most of its operations following the increased fighting, although Soviet and Afghan troops were in control of all of the country's main airports.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING OF PARTY ACTIVISTS, YOUTH

LD291900 Kabul Domestic Service in DARI 1600 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The meeting of party activists and cadres of the city and province of Kabul and the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] for the ratification and application of the resolutions of the second plenum of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee was held this afternoon in the Salam Khanah palace.

Participating in this meeting of the brave and pioneer youth of Afghanistan were: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA; members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the DRA; representatives of DYOA and the democratic women's organization from the capital and provinces; representatives of workers and peasants unions; representatives of the heroic armed forces and police of the country.

The participants in this meeting welcomed Babrak Karmal's arrival with revolutionary fervor.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that after the election of the meeting's presidium and approval of the meeting's agenda, Babrak Karmal began his revolutionary speech to tumultous applause. During his revolutionary speech the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, analyzed the situation in the country, the region and the world.

He threw light on the prophetic mission of the DYOA and the pioneering and brave youth of Afghanistan regarding their service to the toiling people of Afghanistan. He drew their attention to their historical duties under the present circumstances.

While assessing the duties of the DYOA Babrak Karmal (?emphasized) that we should in particular discuss the historic and national duties of the DYOA. The great responsibility of building a new society is the responsibility of the young generation in the last analysis. It is for this reason that we should most of all make clear the duties of our youth. My speech points to the great and grave duties of the youth of Afghanistan in the circumstances of the DRA, in the circumstances of the national and democratic revolution which is antifeudal, antiterroristic and anticomprador. It is, finally, for an honorable society without oppression and exploitation.

Babrak Karmal added: You who are the new generation should know that your elder brothers and fathers will not be with you forever. All the responsibility for building the new society is on your shoulders and shall rest with you.

In assessing the great role of the youths Babrak Karmal said: Youth is in the vanguard of our revolutionary deeds with a spirit of valor whether in schools, whether in the heat of the battlefront with revolver on shoulder, whether among the masses of people including workers, peasants and all the national and democratic strata, with powerful force of command and training in battle [words indistinct].

Babrak Karmal added: The first duty of youth is to learn, but what should be learned, for what and how should it be learned? These are questions that our young generation have (?asked) and they are aware of their significance.

KABUL SUSPENDS STUDENTS, TEACHERS INVOLVED IN RESISTANCE

BK291654 Hong Kong AFP English 1651 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 29 May (AFP)--An unspecified number of Afghan students including girls have been expelled from schools and higher educational institutions for taking part in anti-Soviet demonstrations in Kabul, diplomatic sources said here today.

The expulsion period varies from one week to one year.

Services of professors (teachers) who resisted the attempted communist indoctrination of students at Kabul University have also been terminated, the sources said.

Since the outbreak of a mass student uprising against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime on April 27, at least 7,000 students have so far been arrested and subsequently released.

There are 14,000 students in Kabul University, 5000 in the six colleges and 80,000 in the 20 schools.

Lately the students have taken the lead in anti-Soviet demonstrations in the Afghan capital.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS DOMESTIC AIRLINE OPERATIONS

BK291021 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 29 May (AFP)--The Afghan Government has suspended the operation of its domestic airlines in the wake of mounting insurgency, PTI news agency reported today.

Quoting highly reliable sources, PTI said the domestic airline--Bakhtar--was asked to ground all its aircraft.

Bakhtar has a fleet of 20- to 30-seater aircraft linking the capital with provincial cities including Kandahar, Herat and Jalalabad.

However, the agency said that the Soviet and Afghan Government troops were in "complete control" of all major airports including Kabul, Bargan and Shidan.

All the airports were built by the Soviets after Mohammed Daud came to power.

There have been an increasing number of ambushes on the Afghan highways leading to and from Kabul resulting in sharp decline of vehicular traffic, PTI said. Even military convoys have been ambushed, the agency said, but did not give details.

Lately "extraordinary" infantry and air force movements have been observed in the Afghan capital.

Also in evidence is increasing use of giant Il-76 and An-22 transport aircraft, the former capable of lifting 40 tons of load and the later a record of 100 tons.

MiG fighter aircraft have also been seen recently over Afghanistan but there was no confirmation whether the newer version of MiGs have been sent to Afghanistan, the agency said.

Meanwhile, travellers arriving here from Afghan capital confirmed the extraordinary movements in the Kabul airport.

An Indian trader who commutes between New Delhi and Kabul once a week said that he had not seen such a large-scale movement since the Soviets moved their troops into Afghanistan on December 27.

The trader, who declined to be identified, said that he had seen several Soviet pilots at Kabul airport.

KARACHI REPORTS ASGHAR KHAN UNDER HOUSE ARREST

BK291534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The home secretary of the Frontier Province has stated that retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan has been detained under house arrest in Abbotabad under martial law regulation No. 75.

Background of Arrest

BK291652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Karachi, 29 May (AFP)--Mystery surrounded the sudden departure from Karachi today of Air Marshal (retired) Asghar Khan, former commander in chief of Pakistan Air Force, who had addressed a lawyers' meeting in defiance of a martial law ban yesterday. Sources close to the air marshal said that police officials today ordered his immediate expulsion from Sind Province (southern Pakistan). He was put on a regular Pakistan Airlines flight to Peshawar (northwest frontier), but without any police escort.

The home secretary, Mr. Mazhar Rafi, denied that the government had forced Asghar Khan to leave Karachi. He also denied that the air marshal was arrested or detained by police.

Asghar Khan (had) addressed the bar association in Hyderabad city, 100 miles north of here, yesterday, despite an official warning that he would be violating martial law orders if he did so. (All political activity is strictly banned in the country, and the latest martial law order earlier this week had prohibited any non professional speeches in the bar associations.) Ignoring the official ban, Air Marshal Asghar Khan had yesterday urged the lawyers and judges to defend the Constitution against alleged encroachments from the executive. He had earlier addressed lawyers meeting in other cities.

Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executive former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, had also spoken at the Karachi bar association recently, but no action has been taken against her so far.

FOREIGN ADVISER SHAHI APPOINTED FOREIGN MINISTER

BK291509 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] If was officially announced in Rawalpindi today that foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi has been appointed the foreign minister. Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz has been appointed secretary general, while Additional Secretary Riaz Piracha has been appointed the foreign secretary.

AFP REVIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

OW301251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 30 May 80

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, May 30 (AFP)--Pakistan's political atmosphere has hardened abruptly following President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's decision to reduce civil judiciary powers and strengthen those of the military courts.

Lawyers' associations have called for a strike on Sunday to protest a series of constitutional amendments and ordinances, introduced Monday by military authorities, which leave interpretation of the Constitution to military courts. At the same time, arrests of politicians and opponents have resumed. Several days ago Zafar Niazi, a dentist and personal friend of executied former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was questioned by authorities.

And yesterday retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, head of the dissolved Tehrik-Istiqla Party, was put under house arrest. The reason for Mr. Niazi's arrest is unknown, but diplomatic sources say it may stem from his distribution at the recent Islamic Conference here of a communique from Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the former premier, protesting martial law and calling for return to a democratic government.

General Zia is scheduled to make a nationwide address on radio and television next Tuesday (June 3), and observers expect him to announce internal political measures including repeal of the 1971 parliamentary constitution and first moves toward a presidential regime he has openly favored.

Militants and political officials have not hidden their impatience at the prohibition of political activity. Nearly all leaders of the former religious or moderate right-wing Pakistani National Alliance and Mr. Bhutto's Pakistani Peoples Party have held "tea parties"--press conferences are prohibited--to tell foreign journalists of their opposition to the expected measures and hopes for quick elections. These do not seem to be Gen. Ziaul's intention as he follows a policy, progressively becomeing more flexible, of "Islamization" and increasingly personal exercise of power, with the solve support of the army.

In mid-April, military authorities seemed to be working toward an easing of the situation when they released Marshal Khan and Mr Bhutto's widow and daughter.

"There is not a single political prisoner in this country," government spokesmen told the Islamic Conference which met here from May 17 to 22.

But arrests resumed as soon as the conference ended, and Gen. Ziaul's refusal to tolerate any opposition, even verbal, was well demonstrated.

The most direct threat to the army's intervention in public affairs came from the civil courts, which until last Monday had the power to enforce constitutional guarantees. But since the amendments introduced on Monday, neither the high courts nor the Supreme Court have the right to criticize military decisions.

Observers point out that reduction of the courts' power came only a few days before an expected High Court of Lahore verdict on the constitutional action Marshal Khan launched after his first arrest in October 1979.

The marshal asked the high court to declare his detention and the prohibition of his political party illegal, and said Gen. Ziaul's July 1977 military coup had only been legalised to the extent that the regime organized general elections as quickly as possible.

It is not known what decision the High Court of Lahore reached, but according to observers Chief Justice Mushtaq, Hussain, transferred to the Supreme Court, has in effect been practically removed from the affair. In addition, last Monday's amendments have nullified any possible decision.

One rumor here is that the chief justice had decided in favor of Marshal Khan and was going to announce a date for general elections.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Date Set for Hostage Debate

ID291756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The first session of the Islamic national assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Yadollah Sahabi. Dr Sahabi took part in an interview with our correspondent about the issues discussed at today's session. We draw your attention to this interview. [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Sahabi, when do you expect the Majles to review the issue of the hostages? Would you say about the beginning of the month of Tir [22 June-22 July]?

[Answer] When the Majles is officially convened, obviously some of its agenda will be set by the government. A program is needed until the apointment of the Council of Ministers. According to the experience of existing parliaments the discussion of government programs will be one of the main duties of the Majles, and this will take a long time. Clearly, introductory discussions on such a program must take place, so that the Majles can approve the government. Once the Majles has approved the government then various questions proposed by the government will be automatically brought forward and reviewed by the Majles. One such issue is that of the hostages. So I think we should expect to wait until the end of the month of Tir before this is issue is reviewed. [end recording]

Deputies on Trail, U.S. Ties

ID291023 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Majles: Ayatollah Khalkhali: 'The Majles Must Not Become a Club for the Kamala and the Feda'iyan'"]

[Excerpts] Views of Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Ebrahim Yazdi on the Hostages and So Forth

In separate interviews with ETTELA'AT, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, deputies elected by the people to the Islamic republic national consultative assembly, spoke about the fate of the hostages, the disclosure of documents existing at the den of espionage and the cancellation of agreements between Iran and America. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated:

"As regards the hostages going on trial, I cannot express a view at present, since it is unclear as to what conditions will exist when the Majles meets. Of course, when the Majles does meet, I shall give my opinion on this matter. As to the disclosure of documents from the den of espionage, I must say that from the outset our view was that they should be made public. This must be carried out by those who happen to have the documents at their disposal. They can either make the disclosures themselves, or on radio and television. Of course, those named in the documents should be given the opportunity to defend themselves."

On the cancellation of agreements between Iran and America, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: "All agreements have been cancelled and at present we have no relations with American or agreement in force between us and them. Nothing must be hidden from the people in the Majles, and all matters must be discussed with the people."

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi

As regards determination of the fate of the American hostages, Dr Yazdi stated:

"A court must be set up to try the actions of the American Government in Iran, and Iran must seek compensation for damage to life and property following America's interference in Iran since 1332.

"The fate of the hostages should be determined by this court, the final decision resting with the Majles."

In reply to the question: "Do you agree that the documents from the den of espionage should be disclosed and are you going to take a stand on this?" Dr Yazdi was content with one word "Yes." As regards the cancellation of agreements with America he said:

"I have given my views on the agreements undreds of times: There has been no change. The people should be informed of all agreements, and if there is anyone who has not disclosed the existence of any agreement and informed the public, he had better stop chanting slogans and sowing suspicion and publish details. It is his religious and legal duty to do so."

Mashhad Hostage Site Said Attacked

NC291303 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, May 29 May 29 (AFP)--Four men opened fire on a house in Mashhad, northeast Iran, where some of the American hostage diplomats are being held, militants occupying the U.S. Embassy here said today.

The four drove off in a Peugeot car after staging the attack yesterday, a spokesman for the militants said.

He accused U.S. President Jimmy Carter of attempting "desperate operations to stop the trial of the Americans spies by any means possible."

U.S. Blamed for All Plots

LD291950 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] All the plots hatched against the Islamic Revolution of Iran are either hatched by the U.S. Government or are imposed on Iran by this country. Dr Javad Bahonar, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran who is currently visiting West Azarbayjan Province, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY added: These plots are engineered by the members of the defunct SAVAK and pseudoleftists who are supported by the American Government. Regarding the nature of these plots, Bahonar, who is also a member of the Islamic national assembly, said: These plots consist of military action, [word indistinct] propaganda and false reports in the mass media, and also in the psychological war to distort the realities of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. He added: The oil pipeline explosions, detonating bombs in the cities and arming the political groups in Kordestan and (?even) another military aggression are all [word indistinct].

Regarding the seizure of the former American Embassy in Tehran by the Muslim students following the line of the Imam Khomeyni, Dr Bahonar said: This was the least action taken by our nation in comparison to 25 years of tryanny, dictatorship and plundering of our national wealth by the ousted shah and with the collaboration of his master, the U.S. Government. He said: An international court should review the crimes of the American Government in Iran, but the fate of the American hostages can be determined just by the Islamic national assembly of Iran.

Further Accusations of U.S.

JN300802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Javad Bahonar, member of the Islamic Revolution Council and the Majles, announced in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY that all plots currently threatening the Islamic Revolution were hatched by the United States.

Bahonar added that these plots are being fabricated in diverse forms by elements of the defunct regime and SAVAK and with the participation of elements whose schemes and primary leaders are associated with the United States.

Dr Bahonar said that the plots have taken such forms as military sabotage and the dissemination of rumors and false reports in the mass media intended to harm the Islamic Revolution. Bahonar added that such acts of sabotage as destroying oil pipelines, planting explosives in Tehran, arming groups in Kordestan that are opposed to the revolution, infiltrating across the border and imposing economic sanctions, as well as the possibility of military aggression, are continuously being engineered. Bahonar pointed out that we do not rule out the possibility of further military aggression against our country and stressed the need for caution and total alertness.

Concerning the U.S. hostages, Bahonar said: We have to ask ourselves about U.S. actions against the Iranian people over 25 years. We believe that all [word indistinct] and (?provocations) are the result of the oppressive U.S. tyranny. Indeed, the granting of asylum to the ousted shah was an act of treason against the Islamic Revolution. Thus, the occupation of the espionage den was the least that the Iranian people could do.

Dr Bahonar expressed the belief that it is necessary to discuss the U.S. crimes in the international court. He added that the final decision on the hostages will be made by the Islamic Majles.

Concerning a solution to the Kordestan issue, Bahonar said: Through the dispatch of a government delegation to Kordestan the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has shown that it has no desire to fight. However, the elements in Kordestan that are hostile to the revolution have exploited these circumstances by arming the (?march) and continuing in their conspiratorial efforts, which eventually turned out to be in the interest of the archsatan America.

Bahonar added: Should the rights of the people of Kordestan be the goal and should there actually be no plot, then the armed elements must cast their weapons aside, or else all of the plotters will be exterminated.

Bahonar announced that no talks will be conducted with the armed elements. He added that we will hold talks with the people of Kordestan and will grant them the same privileges that will be granted to the other provinces.

Tehran on Omani Support of U.S.

LD291906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] And now we draw your attention to our commentary tonight about the military agreement between America and Oman and the confession by the foreign minister of Oman of involvement in the American attack on Iran:

Today another American conspiracy against the Iranian revolution was exposed. As you heard in the news, the foreign minister of Oman openly confessed that in the course of the American military attack in the desert of Tabas, Sultan Qabus gave permission for American transport planes to refuel at one of the Omani air bases. If you recall, about a week after the disgrace of the Americans in their attempt at capturing the Tabas desert area, the Iranian ambassador in Kuwait announced that the U.S. planes had obtained fuel during the course of this attack at their own air base on Omani territory. Immediately after that, we observed how this same Mr 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, the foreign minister of Oman, became very upset and issued a statement of denial to the effect that it was inconceivable for us to have permitted the Americans to use our country for attacking a Muslim country. Notwithstanding these denials, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait emphasized that this treacherous act by Oman against Iran had undoubtedly been committed. This time, the foreign minister of Oman accused the Iranian ambassador of having been influenced by the enemies ofQabus.

Sometime later, when an American official revealed some of the operational plans of this attack, it became clear that the Iranian ambassador's claim was completely true and Oman had truly given assistance to the Americans in these operations.

With the dissemination of this news, the Omani Government was again severely upset and in an attempt to show itself as pure and innocent, we heard from the mouth of Qabus himself that this time, instead of the Iranian ambassador, he condemned the Americans for having deceived him and for using the air bases for refuelling the planes without the knowledge of Omani officials. Following this, a torrent of threat and intimidation against America was launched by those surrounding Qabus, who said that the criminal Americans manipulated us and made fools of us and used our bases for attacking Iran.

As U.S. officials had become truly concerned at the possibility of the rise of this new anti-American tide of feeling in order to prevent the Omani officials from making use of their position as theoppressed party, the White House immediately sent its closest advisers to Qabus and ordered $100 million [to be used] to protect against provocations by other neighbors of Iran, lest they too accuse America of deceit and show themselves innocent of cooperation in the passage of the U.S. aircraft.

During yesterday and today it became clear that the $100 million ordered by the White House was received by Qabus, who announced openly that Oman and America have signed a treaty of military and economic cooperation to enable America to use the Omani installations in times of emergency.

Of course, it is known that this treaty was signed right at the outset of the revolutionary occupation of the American den of espionage in Tehran, but their excellencies were scared to reveal it and were ashamed to show Oman's cowardice against its northern neighbor.

At last this program of [words indistinct] came to a conclusion with $100 million and today Mr Zawawi, the Omani foreign minister, with utter disgrace and while too ashamed to look straight at the correspondents, confessed that in the course of the American military attack on Iran, Oman had given permission to the U.S. aircraft to obtain fuel.

In our world today, when all kinds of [word indistinct] are in common use, if one is to classify treacheries, in our view, Anwar as-Sadat is far more honorable in treachery and cowardice than Sultan Qabus. Although Anwar as-Sadat commits treachery, at least he has no qualms in admitting to it and confesses to his disgraceful acts; but what should we say about our southern neighbor who talks seemingly of friendship and at the same time stabs friends the world over and we shall have the honor of [word indistinct] introducing them one by one.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Officers Killed in Iraqi Attack

LD281152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1020 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 1600 yesterday the invading forces of the Ba'th regime of Iraq brought (Khalkahl) and Bazargan gendarmerie posts situated in Qasr-e Shirin under the fire of tanks, Kalashnikovs and RPG-7's. The gendarmerie officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed at these two posts returned their fire. This clash lasted for 1 hour and then continued in a sporadic way until 1900.

As a result of this clash, three gendarmerie officers--Second Warrant Officer Shokrollah Ezhdar, Sergeant Mohammed Hoseyn Heydari and Sergeant Ali Ghiasvand--were martyred, and Sergeant Akbar Miri was wounded.

According to the same report, which was also confirmed by the regional gendarmerie in Kermanshah, the Iraqi assailants brought the border posts of Salman-Koshteh, Sephjahan, (Sami-Ata), Qal'ehdugh and Miansang under cannon fire from midnight last night until 0530 this morning. Their fire was returned by gendarmerie officials stationed on the borders.

29 May Attacks Reported

LD301033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0957 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent at Ilam radio center, at 1930 yesterday Iraqi Army forces attacked the border posts of Bahram Abad, Farrokh Abad, Sad-e-Konjankan and the districts around the border town of Mehran, using heavy weapons supported by a number of helicopters. With the start of these attacks, the officers stationed at border posts confronted them with courage and steadfastness, so much so that the helicopters of the Iraqi Army were forced to withdraw.

According to the same report, as a result of the heavy shooting by the Iranian officials, heavy damage was inflicted on an Iraqi post and one Iraqi Army truck was destroyed. Fortunately, no casualties were caused by this attack security forces have been stationed in suitable positions and have repulsed this aggression. Iraqi forces had intended to set fire to farms and wheat harvests, but the fire which was caused as a result of Iraqi firearms was put out by fire trucks from Mehran and no damage was caused.

Also, as a result of repulsing this aggression, about 20 Iraqi troops in an army truck were killed.

Further on 29 May clashes

LD301112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued today by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Yesterday, Thursday, 29 May, Iraqi border officials signaled the gendarmerie post in Bahramabad, situated in Ehsan district in Ilam, that Iranian officials should come to them and take charge of 30 persons expelled from Iraq. When Lieutenant Rahmi, a gendarmerie officer, approached the border with some men, he saw that the Iraqi officers were ready for action, forming a chain; their deployment was unusual. When he got the feeling that the enemy was trying to take hostages, he immediately ordered the officials accompanying him to return to their post and he told the Iraqi officials that they should send the deportees across the border. When the Iraqi officials learned that their plan had been discovered, they began firing with heavy weapons, including mortars, artillery and tanks. They made two-stage attacks on Rezaabad, Mehrabad and Mehran gendarmerie posts. The gendarmerie personnel immediately returned fire with extraordinary courage and vigor.

During these operations one of the gendarmerie officials received superficial injuries. Units of the ground forces were immediately sent to the region and are stationed on the threatened borders.

Again, at 1030 today, Iraqi units began shooting at the customs post, using eight tanks and other heavy weapons. It was immediately ordered that by means of returning fire the enemy weapons should be destroyed.

During yesterday's operations, one (?open) truck with 20 occupants who were Iraqi officials was destroyed; its occupants were killed or injured. Iraqi officials tried to destroy wheat crops by opening fire on them. But fortunately, due to the previous awareness of Iranian officials, the fire was immediately extinguished and no damage was caused.

Today as well, the Iraqi forces renewed their activities, but fortunately our forces are watching the situation with complete vigilance and are returning their fire. Their actions will be brought to the public's attention later.

Dissent Within Ba'th Party

JN292110 Tehran International Servive in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Feature from "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program: "The Iraqi Ba'th in the Agonies of Death"]

[Text] What is happening to senior Ba'thists? Despite the current information blackout, reports are leaked out from time to time. According to these reports, the Iraqi Ba'th Party is currently going through the agonies of death. Party meetings have stopped out of fear of the mojahedin, who attack such meetings as soon as they learn about them.

As for the senior party officials, they are scared. They are afraid to leave their homes and offices and, when they do, their cars are heavily guarded.

Vacillation and confusion are also not unusual within party ranks. The strange thing is, this vacillation and confusion has affected senior party officials in the regional and national party commands. It has been confirmed that regional command member 'Ali Ghannam met last week with a group of well-known thinkers, doctors and university professors. Instead of beginning his speech by praising Saddam Husayn and his clique, as is the usual custom, Ghannam began this speech by bitterly criticizing Saudi Arabia. He said that Saudi Arabia claims to be a Muslim country but that it is not. He said that Saudi Arabia opposed real Islam, which is represented by the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Ghannam referred to the positive role played by Iran in fighting imperialism and world Zionism in the region. He then expressed his complete support for the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Khomeyni. He called upon the Arab officials to support and defend this revolution in its battle against imperialism and Zionism.

Confirmed reports say that Ghannam's speech was interrupted several times by those Ba'thists who disliked his support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They managed, in the end, to create a commotion in the hall and to prevent him from continuing his speech.

These sources also said that as soon as Ghannam left the hall, he was whisked away in an intelligence service vehicle to an unknown destination.

This is an example of what is taking place within the ranks of the senior officials of the Ba'th Party, which is now disintegrating and facing death.

TEHRAN QUOTES AFGHAN ISLAMIC PARTY ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JN300546 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Party announced in Islamabad last night that the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and students set fire yesterday to a military railroad station in the western part of the capital, Kabul, thus damaging several government tanks and destroying large quantities of other military equipment.

The Afghan Islamic Party added that the Muslim mojahedin also launched an attack on a military convoy carrying Soviet soldiers near Kabul, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

Reports from Islamabad say that Muslim students staged demonstrations yesterday and voiced anti-Soviet slogans. The students then proceeded toward the palace of Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

The Muslim revolutionary sources say that the Marxist authorities in Afghanistan arrested more than 1,000 students in Kabul and Jalalabad during the tumultuous demonstrations staged by the students.

CLANDESTINE RADIO 'FREE VOICE OF IRAN' MONITORED

NC291955 [Editorial Report] A clandestine radio identifying itself as the "Free Voice of Iran" ["Seday-e Azad-e Iran"] and broadcasting in Persian on 9590 kHz was heard on 29 May. When first monitored at 1505 GMT, the station was intercepted carrying a commentary by an unidentified speaker criticizing the current Iranian regime. Following this the station carried martial music, an Iranian song, news items, a press review, Iranian music, and a poem. It signed off at 1545 GMT.

According to the closing announcement, the radio is on the air daily at 1930 Tehran time [1500 GMT] on 31.3 meters [95.85 kHz].

Calls for Military Uprising

NC291724 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1505 GMT 29 May 80

[Talk by unidentified speaker]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] The nation wanted to gain its national identity, to be proud of being Iranian and to grant to its children the national pride which great people such as Ya'qub Leys, Abu Moslem, Mazyar and Babak stirred up with the strength of the sword and which Ferdowsi, Naser Khosrow, Razi and Kharazmi stirred up with the strength of thought. Suddenly he opened his eyes and saw that they are asking him: What does Iranian and national mean? What does the lion and sun flag mean? What does national history and culture mean? What do the Nowruz ceremonies and the Chaharshanbe Suri tradition mean? They ventured so far as to insist on placing a foreign national as president of the country. When they feared the nation's rage they placed an unknown and superficial person who was in Iran until it was time for high school and then spent the rest of his life in [word indistinct] abroad as a vagrant, a mercenary and unemployed. Without even obtaining a license he added a phoney title of doctor to his name. In this way the words "nationality," "national independence," "national pride" and "national origin" became words of insult. In the same way the foreign word "liberal"--which when translated means "supporter of freedom"--became abusive.

The nation wanted its army to be an ordinary army and its police and gendarmerie never to make illogical demands on anyone. He suddenly opened his eyes to see that the organization of his army has shattered and that what has remained is under the command of foreign terrorists, and knife-bearing and blackmailing vanguards called Pasdars [Revolution Guards] are supervising and commanding his police and gendarmes.

The nation wanted the nation's industries to be taken out of the claws of a number of profit seekers and people dependent on multinational companies and for the country's commerce to be removed from the monopoly of a number of dependents on the centers of power. He suddenly opened his eyes to see that even the assembly lines were not operating and the workers were leaving the work centers to participate in marches and to raise the imam of the people. He realized they should be receiving a salary and that commerce has been destroyed and that the remains are in the hands of those close to Khomeyni who are now receiving commissions from imports of meat, medicine, paints, washing powder [word indistinct] in addition to the income which they receive from the smuggling of alcoholic beverages, foreign cigarettes and other banned imports.

In short, the nation suddenly and without knowing it was placed in the midst of a sad machination. What should be done? How can freedom be gained from the cancers which have cast their shadows on the painful face of the nation? Only one way remains: the full support of the nation for the army's liberation uprising. Under the present oppressive conditions, when freedom of parties and societies and political organizations does not exist, when freedom of press and speech has been chained, when the freedom of the universities has been destroyed with guns, when the freedom of opinion, choice and defense in court hearings and the right to have a defense lawyer have been destroyed, when throughout the country there are committees and revolution guards corps which are nothing but groups of armed ruffians dominating the people's lives, belongings and respect, there is no way except a brave uprising by the army, which enjoys the support of (?all) workers, farmers, tribes and all the social strata and ranks.

Officers, NCO's, soldiers and members of the armed forces: We are addressing you. Do not fear these worthless buffoons. Do not fear a handful of veteran ruffians who are the biggest (?cowards) and flee to their holes like mice in the face of strength.

True Islam is your supporter. True Muslims and those who abhor the disgraceful and demagogic demonstrations by these pseudoclergy are your supporters. Do not kill the Kurds, our Muslim brothers and compatriots, at the orders of this tyrant of the ages. Do not bury Kurdish women, children and old people, who are our brothers in religion and nationality and whose history is the beginning of our history, under the rubble of their houses which you destroy with guns.

Officers, NCO's, soldiers and members of the Armed Forces of Iran: Do not fear these hollow drums and do not lose yourselves. Do not destroy your country, your brothers and sisters, the innocent Kurdish children and do not kill them on the excuse that you are doing your duty and therefore you are forgiven.

Realize what you are doing right now. Do not continue the road which leads to disrespect for the military service. Be logical and maintain your present positions for the promised day.

The Free Voice of Iran heralds that this day is near. The Free Voice of Iran will announce the day of the uprising of the liberation army. Be prepared and wait. Long live Iran. Long live the Iranian nation. Long live the strong popular Army of Iran.

ITALIAN OFFICIALS TO ATTEND U.S. CRIMES CONFERENCE

JN291925 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Senior officials of Italian parties have accepted the invitation extended to them by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to visit Iran next week. REUTER has learned that several Italian politicians, including the former president of the National Assembly and the vice president of the Senate, will visit Iran in response to this invitation to participate in the conference which will investigate 25 years of U.S. crimes in Iran. This conference is scheduled to be held in Tehran from 2 to 5 June.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON MAJLES, FUTURE PRIME MINISTER

LD292042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council and president of the Supreme Court, said today in an interview with PARS in Sari that he regards the duties of the Islamic Consultative council as very heavy and said: Since the Majles has a leading role in the country's destiny, it is hoped that it will be a source of valuable services with a speed that is in line with the requirements of the revolution and be able to diagnose the requirements of the revolution with depth and breadth of vision and recognize ways for meeting these requirements.

In another part of this interview, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti assessed the conditions put forward by the Islamic Republican Party for the future prime minister as the wish of the nation and said that these conditions represent what the nation has always wanted. He added: The prime minister and the future leaders of the country ought to be honest persons who are loyal to Islam and the Islamic Revolution, who carry out the duties of a Muslim in all dimensions and be hard working, competent, popular and meek.

The president of the Supreme Court stated in the interview that work by the judges on the election of the three other members of the high judicial council has begun, and after the nominees are introduced to the imam and the electoral results issued, the judges will declare their views within 1 week. This program will take 3 weeks in all.

Dr Beheshti continued by evaluating as foundless the rumor of a reshuffle in the top ranks of the Islamic Republican Party and said: We are determined to carefully regulate and [word indistinct] the party positions; a major part of this task has been completed and, in accordance to the charter's provisions, the party congress should be convened to elect the central and leading party council.

He expressed the hope that the Islamic Republic Party will be able to fully adhere to the criteria it has announced and take steps in the way of service to the people and the Islamic nation along the right path and along the line of the imam for the sake of Almighty God's pleasure.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, who is travelling in Mazandaran to visit the Mazandaran courts and to make several speeches in the provincial towns, met today with the judges and judicial employees at the courts of Mazandaran in Sari and examined their issues and difficulties.

BEHESHTI EXPLAINS OPERATION OF REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD261050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The second introductory meeting between the Majles deputies and the members of the Revolution Council was held at the Majles this morning.

In the course of the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti gave a detailed explanation of the council's operation over the last 12 months.

Ayatollah Beheshti said: The activity of the Revolution Council can be divided into three parts. The Revolution Council began its work at the outset in secret. Its work included preparing the necessary projects to administer an Islamic society and the forwarding of these projects to Imam Khomeyni in Paris. This period ended with the formation of a provisional government. The council's role during this period was as an advisory body to the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Dr Beheshti added: The second period, from 11 February 1979 to November 1979, ended with the resignation of the provisional government. The third period, when executive responsibilities were entrusted to the Revolution Council, is continuing.

BANI-SADR SPEAKS TO KHOMEYNI ON APPOINTING PREMIER

LD301004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 1100 this morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Dr Mostafa Chamran, the advisors of the Supreme Defense Council of the country, went to Imam Khomeyni's place of residence and met and conferred with the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the same report, at this meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, informed the imam in a report of the latest events and developments in the country.

At the end of this meeting, in response to a question from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent who asked when the prime minister would be introduced to the Majles, Mr Bani-Sadr said: When the Majles announces its readiness we are also ready and will introduce the prime minister to the Majles. The president of our country added: As far as we are concerned, the prime minister has been appointed, but he should be confirmed by the Majles.

LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER SENDS CABLE TO MAJALES

JN291926 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 May 80

[Text of undated cable sent by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council in Lebanon, to the Iranian Islamic Majles deputies on the occasion of the opening of the first Majles session]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother and sister members of the Islamic Majles: On behalf of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council and the Amal movement in Lebanon, I extend congratulations and blessings to you on the opening of the first session of the Islamic Majles.

The Majles is one of the most important triumphs of the great and blessed Islamic Revolution. It expresses the Islamic nation's aspirations for the return of Islam to change the lives of people and rebuild a humanitarian civilization.

This Majles has a difficult mission, but it is great and sublime. With God's help, you are worthy of this mission. We wish you success in raising God's word. Glory and victory to the Muslims.

[Signed] Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din

TEHRAN REPORTS CRASH OF ARMY HELICOPTER

LD291928 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reported from Tehran that an army helicopter, while escorting a military column on its way from Kermanshah to Sanandaj, met with an accident and its two pilots were martyred.

JAPAN ISSUES NEW VISA REGULATIONS FOR IRANIANS

LD291134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The Government of Japan has imposed visa regulations for some Iranians who intend to travel to Japan, effective 4 June. The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued an announcement specifying the groups who need to obtain visas for entering Japan. These include transit passengers--except those passengers who have travelled by air and intend to leave from the same international airport at which they arrived within 72 hours after their arrival--and those who arrive in Japan temporarily for business or technical training. Also affected are representatives of the press and radio, cameramen and other mass media representatives who travel to that country.

Meanwhile, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a reminder to Japan's Foreign Ministry, has announced that all Japanese nationals who intend to travel to Iran must receive the required visas beforehand.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR ON OIL PRICES, SALES TO JAPAN

LD291754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent has contacted 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who said: At the Caracas conference where the minimum oil price was the subject of discussion Mr Yamani, as an expert, explicitly announced that fixing a minimum price for oil is very dangerous. He was of the opinion that because of the surplus supply on the world market, oil prices, would fall sharply in March and April, which would harm all the OPEC member countries.

Mo'infar added: By such talk Mr Yamani tried to frighten the OPEC ministers, and yet the crude price not only did not fall but Mr Yamani has twice raised the price of his own crude, and by $2 each time. It is interesting that he has achieved the new price retroactively. The Iranian petroleum minister told our correspondent: Zaki Yamani is trying to eliminate this (?$7) difference between the crude price of Saudi Arabia and those of the other OPEC members.

The Iranian petroleum minister then referred to the recent instructions of the Japanese Government issued to that country's oil-purchasing companies to the effect that the latter must not buy Iranian crude for more than $32 per barrel, saying: Reports that have reached us show the contrary. He added: The news agencies have reported the news in such a manner as to imply that we are currently selling oil to Japan whereas, under the present conditions, we do not sell oil to Japan.

Mo'infar added: For this reason the payment or nonpayment of $35 is not at issue. The point at issue relates to the purchases which the Japanese made in the first 20 days of April for which payment is due in June; and according to contract the Japanese companies will have to pay every cent of their debts. Any excuse that they may make regarding payment of the difference in price will affect their own credibility. They will not only be deprived of Iranian oil for good but by a declaration which we will make to (?the world) they will be deprived of oil from most other countries also.

Asked what is the level of Iranian oil exports, the Iranian petroleum minister answered: Last month Iran exported an average of 800,000 barrels daily.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Clash Near Saqqez

LD231700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Joint Army Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. A column of the Qazvin 16th Armored Division, proceeding toward Saqqez, encountered the counterrevolutionaries between Divandarreh and Saqqez at Iranshah Pass on 22 May. In the course of the ensuing conflict six of the counter-revolutionaries were killed, nine captured and the others fled. The column seized some weapons, ammunition and poisonous gas. The troops suffered no casualties.

Clashes in Western Iran

LD291525 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 25 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Declares: 'Three Insurgent Commanders Killed in Paveh'"]

[Excerpts] While there is comparitive calm in most of the towns in the west of the country, it would appear that the center of conflict has shifted to the town of Paveh and surrounding areas in Kermanshahan Province, since it has repeatedly been the center of bloody clashes and fighting for about 15 days.

The Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps spokesman reported yesterday that during the course of a mopping-up operation in the Bayangan region, Haj 'Abdol Rahman, who headed operations mounted by democratic [party supporters] and armed insurgents, and Jabbar Mehrbani, commander of the counterrevolution group [as published] were killed. In the same operations the insurgents suffered heavy losses and a large quantity of heavy and light arms belonging to them fell into the hands of the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The report stated that in revenge the insurgents, who were accompanied by Jabbar Talebani partisans, attacked the village of Nuryab 2 km from Paveh and in the ensuing conflict between the armed insurgents on the one side and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the armed forces stationed in the region on the other, one Ghafur, commander of the Jabbar Talebani partisans, was killed. One of the insurgents was wounded.

In a statement the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps warned Jallal Talebani to desist from hatching plots in the Uramanat region and to abide by his statement to the effect that he supports the Islamic Republic, failing which both he and his supporters will meet the same fate as the insurgents at Bayangan.

According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor-general of Kermanshahan and the governor of Uramanat, together with a patrol squad from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, were attacked by assailants yesterday at a spot 2 km from Paveh. No one was hurt in the clash apart from one of the guards being wounded.

Another report states that the village of Nuryab came under attack again two nights ago and that sporadic firing took place. The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that following its entry into Saqqez, the Qazvin 16th Armored Division issued an announcement asking government-employed administrative and teching staffs to go back to work.

Mine Explosion

As a result of a mine explosion at the junction of the Naqadeh-Urumiyeh-Mahabad highways, an army vehicle was blown up. Private David Nazari was martyred and Private Abdollah Zare' was wounded. The PARS NEWS AGENCY, which transmitted this news item, added: The Explosion took place at about 2000 hours yesterday. The army vehicle was destroyed.

BANI-SADR APPOINTS NEW GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER

LD231830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, has issued an order appointing Abu Sharif as the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The text of the order issued by the president is as follows:

In His exalted name. When I met with the commanding officers of the corps--who were gathered to submit nominations for a commander in chief--I addressed some remarks to them concerning the role of a commander as set forth (?in religion). I then asked them to nominate those persons they felt were qualified for this post and to submit their nominations to me in a sealed envelope. I told them to bring these ballots to me on the condition that they abide by the majority decision.

The majority of commanding officers considered you to be the right person for this post, and the results of opinion polls held in Tehran and other cities also showed that a majority of the guardsmen also favored you. Thus, I hereby appoint you as the commander in chief of the guards corps.

It is necessary that you pay special attention to the views of the overwhelming majority of the guardsmen and put an end to the confrontations between different groups. The corps should keep away from confrontations and power struggles in various towns and concentrate its efforts on serving the advancement of the Islamic Revolution, both inside the country and abroad. Through this appointment I have fulfilled my commitment to the commanding officers of the corps, and I hope that they in turn will carry out their Islamic undertaking by following their commander.. I pray to God for your success.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL APPOINTED IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD261820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, Hoseyn 'Ali 'Azimi has been appointed governor general of Hormozgan Province and commenced his duties.

KHALKHALI SAYS DRUG OFFENDERS MUST BE TRIED BY COURTS

LD291828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 29 Mau 80

[Excerpt] The sixth statement by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, in connection with those to be arrested and charged on drug offenses, was issued tonight as follows:

Since the board of distinction and competence, a body ratified by the Revolution Council, has ruled that cases concerning drug offenses must be tried by revolution courts, all cases concerning drug offenses throughout the country will be sent to revolution courts. All judicial and police officials are hereby bound to send such cases to the revolution courts following preliminary investigations. The revolution courts in the cities should review the cases they receive according to religious laws, and should the accused have a previous record as a manufacturer, importer or distributer of drugs, according to the existing laws, he will be recognized as a sower of corruption on earth, and the ruling religious judges of the provinces and cities will take the necessary decisions in this connection.

MAKO'I: KORDESTAN CLASHES BETWEEN ISLAM AND COMMUNISM

WA221600 Tehran TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The armed confrontation in Kurdistan was in fact a war between Islam and communism and the government should observe a cease-fire only after the Kurdish aggressors laid their arms down, said Governor General of Kermanshahan Bahruz Mako'i yesterday.

Addressing a public meeting which was organized in Kermanshah to mark the first anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Mortaza Matahhori, Makoi bitterly criticised the leftist forces and the Peoples Pedayeen Commandos and added that they did not permit the government authorities to pay due attention to the development projects for which a sum of 40 billion rials was allocated.

Meanwhile reports reaching here from the Kurdish region said that an attack launched early yesterday against the town of Paveh in western Iran was repulsed by the government troops and Revolutionary Guards. Several Kurdish aggressors were reported killed in this counterattack.

Official sources said the dead bodies identified later showed the aggressors were "mercenaries of Iraq" who suffered heavy losses in the four-hour fight. One Iranian soldier was also reported killed in the fighting.

Another report from Kermanshah said that Friday Imam Jomee Ayatollah 'Ata'ollah Eshraqi-Esfahani yesterday visited a hospital where those wounded in the heavy fighting in Kurdistan were being admitted.

The director of the army hospital told Eshraqi-Esfahani that some 51 bodies were brought to this hospital and were later handed over to their relatives.

The joint army command here announced that the Kurdish aggressors were taking advantage of the positive steps being taken by the government as a goodwill gesture and according to reports reaching here they were trying to fortify their positions to create greater unrest and tension in the region.

The statement issued by the command said that the aggressors cut off telephone and electric power lines at the officers' club where the government forces were stationed and fired on ambulances which were carrying the wounded personnel.

The army has agreed to observe a ceasefire for six hours today to help remove the bodies of the civilians lying scattered on the streets of Sanandaj, the statement said.

SOBH-E AZADEGAN CLOSED BY SECOND STRIKE

WA301450 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 4

[Text] Due to a workers' strike at the Yadegaran Publishing House yesterday, the newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN was not published for the second time. The workers of the Yadegaran Publishing House (publishing site of the newspaper AZADEGAN stated in a declaration that after publication of an article in the newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN titled "AZADEGAN [free people] in the Counterrevolutionary Jungle," they felt they had been insulted in it, went on strike, and refused to publish the newspaper.

Also during last week, the said newspaper was not published for a few days due to a workers' strike.

In their declaration yesterday, the workers explained the reasons for the strike and the origins of their disputes with the managers of SOBH-E AZADEGAN.

In part, this declaration stated the following: The first days these officials came, we met with rather strong clashes. These gentlemen introduced themselves as representatives of the Imam and claimed support from the "deprived ones." During these first days, they destroyed all the gains (such as a prayer room, lunch room, kitchen, etc) the workers had built with their hearts' blood and wages.

It was also pointed out in this declaration that the managers of this newspaper declared the measures taken by the workers in exercising their rights as counterrevolutionary acts.

In their declaration, the workers also pointed out that neither management of the publishing house by the Revolutionary Guards Corps could solve any of their problems and, although they always recognized their rights, nevertheless they also wanted to publish this newspaper with a limitation on them. At the end of the declaration, the workers called for help from Imam Khomeyni and the president to solve their problem and requested the people to judge this matter.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES YOUTH ORGANIZATION 29 MAY

LD010344 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on Thursday, 29 May, made a revolutionary and passionate speech at the meeting held by activists and cadres of the city party, the provincial party committees and the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization for the purpose of confirming and realizing the decisions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. Here is his speech:

[Begin Karmal recording] Comrades, dear youth: Where should we begin? From the history of the proud PDPA? From the manly and courageous struggle of the youth of Afghanistan in the course of the history of the revolutionary movement of the people of Afghanistan? From the unlimited and great suffering of the toiling people of Afghanistan? From the cruelties, tyrannies and brutalities of the ruling tyrannical and exploiting classes of Afghanistan? From where?

From the dominating aggression of old British colonialism? From bloodthirsty British imperialism? From the despotic and tyrannical governments of Afghanistan? From the bloodthirsty tyrannical kings of Afghanistan? From where? From [words indistinct] and the unbearable tortures of the people of Afghanistan by the regime of terror, [word indistinct] and suffocation of Hafizollah Amin? From our martyrs and heros? From society, from the rural classes? From where?

There are so many problems and issues. [Words indistinct] scores of problems and difficulties today created by black reaction, counterrevolutionary forces, regional reaction, international imperialism headed by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonist expansionist chauvinism, from the wicked conspiracies and tricks of international reaction? From where shall I report to you?

Among all the problems and difficulties, let me first of all, allow me first of all to present to you the great and difficult duties of the youth of Afghanistan, and in particular the historic duty of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Why should we in particular talk about the historic and national duties of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization? Because all the great responsibility of the new society, the construction of a new society, in the last analysis is entrusted and left to you, the new generation. Therefore, we should first of all define the duties of our youth. My speech will not have sentiment and excitement, [words indistinct] for the purpose of the deep attention to the important and great duties of the young generation of Afghanistan in the conditions of the DRA, in conditions of national and democratic antifeudalist, anti-imperialist and anticomprador spirit of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

Youths, despite all the difficulties, despite all the misbehavior, mistakes, conspiracies and trickery, the PDPA has fulfilled its unparalleled historic role with the overthrow of the feudalist, bureaucratic and aristocratic regime and established the rule of the toilers of Afghanistan. This great task has been accomplished. But this is the beginning of our great historical and national order. For this order, the present generation, that is, the vanguard of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan--the PDPA, in other words, the toilers of Afghanistan are fulfilling their duties.

Youth of Afghanistan, in order to fulfill these great duties, first of all, based on honor and wisdom, requires the full and complete realization of the unity of the PDPA. [applause] It is here that our new generation, with iron power, with iron unity and togetherness, will concentrate its most (?basic) pressure, and the central gravity of its duties to this order that through the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and with the great [word indistinct] of our youth [it shall come to] full and complete unity with all members of the PDPA, from bottom to top and from top to bottom, with an iron fist and iron unity. [applause]

Along with this unity our next sacred duty is the defense of the gains of the great Saur Revolution, as well as the unity of the party with the people of Afghanistan and the defense of the DRA Government and the rejection and uprooting of all the enemies of Afghanistan, the enemies of the Saur Revolution of Afghanistan and all counter-revolutionary forces, including [word indistinct] internal, regional and international. Here is our new generation, at school and college, in the fortresses of hot battle, guns on shoulders, and among the masses of people, including workers and peasants and all national and democratic classes and stratas, with the powerful force of organization, with the powerful force of publicity, strive before its party in the cold and hot war. [applause]

The new generation will learn their history. Do our young generation know how our youth, during the 19th century, fought shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and fathers against the invaders and colonialists? Do our young generation know that at the time of the tyrannies of Amir 'Abdurrahman, in particular, according to our political history, at the [word indistinct] time of Amir Habibullah, what heroism was shown by our youths? Do our youth know about the movements of the time of Amanullah? Of the conspiracy of British colonialism where once again another family, the Nadir family, was imposed on the people of Afghanistan? Do they know how our youth sacrificed themselves in order to free the homeland from a despotic monarchical regime linked to colonialism and imperialism?

Also, under the terrorist and suffocating fascist reign of Amin, a number of your other young comrades have shown heroism during a covert struggle. We have the memories; there are still some persons living who know how more than 1,500 members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and members of the PDPA besides them who were stabbed in the back on the battlefronts, in accordance with the conspiracy of the CIA agent Amin and his band; youth were carried to places of slaughter. Those who are alive, [word indistinct] those who by accident (?were spared) from these dangers and recall the memories of those heroes, remember them. [applause] [end recording]

OFFICIAL REPORTS AAPSO SUPPORT FOR SAUR REVOLUTION

LD012236 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 02 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Mojawer Ahmad Zeyar, member of the international relations commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, after participating in the AAPSO international conference held on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th year of the Bandong conference in Colombo, returned home today from Sri Lanka.

Dr Zeyar said that at this conference he made a speech concerning the peaceful policy and nonalignment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and about the social changes that have taken place after the Saur Revolution, in particular after the success of the new stage of the revolution in our country.

The speech interested the participants of the conference. He said: The participants at the conference supported the Saur Revolution and its development stage, and also supported what the party and government of the DRA have done in the way of furthering social development and advancing the people of Afghanistan. They also condemned the aggression of international reaction and imperialism against our revolutionary country.

Also in this conference, the peace proposals of Afghanistan concerning the resolution of the political issues and normalization of relations with our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, were warmly welcomed and the unilateral decisions of the Islamic Conference were severely criticized.

Dr Zeyar said: The Colombo conference recorded in the conference decisions log the organization of a solidarity conference with the people of Afghanistan at the end of June of the current year in Kabul.

PDPA ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

ID012200 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 June 80

[Text] Dr Neyaz Mohand, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], member of the Revolutionary Council and president of the economic committee of the party Central Committee, left for Bulgaria today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee in order to take part in the seventh international cooperatives conference. This conference is scheduled to be held tomorrow with the cooperation of the BCP Central Committee and the Central Union of Cooperatives and the Academy of Sciences of that country in Sofia. Some members of the PDPA Central Committee were present at Kabul international airport to say goodbye to him.

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE LAB INAUGURATED AT KABUL UNIVERSITY

ID012218 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Russian-language laboratory of the philology faculty of Kabul University was inaugurated today by Engineer 'Azizurrahman Sa'aidi, the rector of the Kabul University, in the presence of Dr Walid Yusofi, acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Professional Education, and Alekseyev, minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Before the inauguration of the laboratory, the acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Professional Education and the rector of Kabul University expressed thanks for the brotherly assistance of the USSR Government, considering it to be another step on the path toward the expansion and development of better equipment for the education of the new generation of the country.

Reciprocally, the USSR Embassy's minister plenipotentiary to Kabul made a statement on the cooperation in the field of education and culture between the two countries and counted the opening of the said laboratory as an example of that cooperation. The deputies of Kabul University, lecturers and workers of the philology faculty and a number of USSR Embassy members took part in the ceremonies.

KABUL REPORTS OPENING OF POLITICAL TRAINING COURSE

ID012213 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] For the purpose of training party cadres and activists, a course for political assistants has been opened in the central garrison.

Col Mohammad Hakem, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and first deputy for political affairs of the armed forces, made a statement to a meeting that was held on this occasion.

Also in this meeting, the political chief of the central garrison gave a report concerning the importance of the course and its work program. This course will continue for a month and will be taught by the activists and political workers of the central garrison political departments.

MINISTRY DUTIES, CONSUMER TAXATION LAWS GO INTO EFFECT

LD311819 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The bill on major regulations concerning the organization and duties of the ministries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the bill on consumer goods taxation, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 21 April 1980, have become law.

A source in the Ministry of Justice stated that the law regarding major regulations concerning the organization and duties of DRA ministries, which is in accordance with the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, and the approval of the commission for taxation of consumer goods, which has been drawn up to regulate consumer goods taxation of internal productive institutions, after approval by the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, has been approved by thechairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The source added that the law on major regulations of the organization and duties of ministries is [words indistinct] and 29 articles. The law on taxation of consumer goods consists of 14 (?chapters) and 12 articles.

Similarly the resolution of the Revolutionary Council dated 14 March 1980 regarding the abolition of the national oil company of Afghanistan [words indistinct] and its conversion into a government organ under the organization of the Ministry of Mines and Industries [words indistinct] has also been published in this issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and has become law.

The above laws, in accordance with Article 40 of the basic principles of the DRA, will also be published in the country's press for the further information of the beloved countrymen.

AFP: DOCTOR, DIPLOMAT REPORT ON AFGHAN SITUATION

BK311645 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 31 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 31 May (AFP)--Young Afghan doctors, engineers, teachers, and university students have started fleeing the country to escape from being drafted in the armed forces. "Every day the television, radio and newspapers are giving big calls...come and join the army...serve your motherland....very good life...," an Afghan doctor who fled from the country and arrived here today said.

"To stop us from fleeing, government has started impounding passports of all doctors, engineers and able-bodied Afghans....But we know how to trick..." the 28-year-old doctor said.

The doctor, who asked not to be named, estimated that at least 300 young Afghans have so far fled to Pakistan and Iran"...More are leaving Kabul, Jalalabad and other cities every day to cross the border".

The 110,000 Afghan Armed Forces have already been reduced to half following large scale desertion. The 100,000 strong Afghan infantry consisted of three armoured divisions, 10 infantry divisions, three mountain infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, three artillery regiments and two commando regiments. The 10,000 strong Afghan Air Force had 144 combat aircraft.

The doctor confirmed that the Afghan Government officials escorted by militiamen were carrying house to house searches. "The young members of the family are asked to accompany them...the able bodied are drafted," he said. He also confirmed that about 3,000 young Afghans who resisted joining the army have been arrested. "They knocked my door about a week's back... I was taken to a nearby office and they asked lots of questions... I was so afraid that I could not reply... They said I will be drafted in the army," the doctor recalled and added "I told them okay and came back home. My father gave me money and I left my home with my passport and stayed with a friend."

He said he came to the Kabul airport this morning and straight went to the Indian airlines counter and purchased a ticket. "I never thought I will make it...There were lots of Afghan militiamen and airport officiers, they did not say anything and I boarded the plane." The doctor said that he would be joining "hundreds of his Afghan friends" who, he claimed, have come to India on one pretext or the other.

A Western country diplomat who arrived by the same flight said that Kabul was normal yesterday and today, but tension prevailed. The diplomat who declined to be named also confirmed that girls outnumbered boys in recent demonstrations. He named "Aesha-e-Durani" and "Rabia Balki" girls secondary (10 years) schools and said that pupils from these two schools were leading the student uprising against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government. He said that Afghan militiamen have been posted inside Kabul University since yesterday.

On Babrak Karmal, he said "practically every day we see his photos in newspapers and it is apparent that he has not fallen from the grace of his mentors, as was apprehended sometime back." Quoting rumors in the Afghan capital, the diplomat said that rebels had taken control of Qondux town, about 200 to 300 km from Kabul. He however, could not give details.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SITUATION ON PAKISTANI-AFGHAN BORDER

BK310645 Bangkok POST in English 31 May 80 p 9

[Article by Montri Chenwitthayakan]

[Text] Beneath the superficial calm at a little town on the Pakistani-Afghanistan border brims a seething hatred for the Russians. Pathans, both Pakistanis and Afghans, clad in their baggy apparel, mingle in the bazaars of Torkham, a border town about 60 kilometres from Peshawar, and talk about their need for weapons to fight the invaders of their land.

"It was calm, very quiet, at the border," said Japanese TV correspondent Naoki Hasegawa, Bangkok bureau chief of TV Asahi who returned here recently after covering the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad. "I thought that was unusual. I had expected to see tension there."

From Islamabad, Hasegawa went by taxi to Torkham and found no sign of the soldiers and thousands of refugees who had been there during his earlier visit in January. He was told that about 200 to 300 Afghans still cross over into Pakistan through this town to buy food and materials. A few come by truck. There is no effort by Afghan soldiers at the checkpoint to stop them, though Pakistan soldiers check their bags.

Hasegawa said he interviewed some of these people, who said they "hated the Russians." Soviet troops were stationed about 90 kilometers from Torkham. About 750,000 Afghan refugees are now taking shelter in Pakistan, Hasegawa said, and the Pakistan Government is facing a heavy financial burden taking care of them, the UNHCR spends about 4 rupees (about 10 baht) a day to feed the refugees.

The food is not enough but they are not starving. They have self-respect. None of them beg for anything from visitors. They all say they hate the Russians. "We should fight them. What we need now are weapons," he quoted them as saying.

One refugee who lived in Kabul escaped with his family to another town, then walked for three nights to Torkham. "I think the refugees are taking to this route less than in the past because of the military checkpoints, they might find other routes safer," Hasegawa said. He also saw no black market. "It seems that since the people who live along the border are of the same Pathan race, there is no need for them to adjust life-styles. I saw many of them engaged openly in money changing business."

GANDHI MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

BK010947 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister has said though India is for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it does not believe that pressure or condemnation will help achieve this aim. Mrs Gandhi was explaining India's position on the Afghan crisis to an American congressional delegation which called on her last evening.

On the nuclear question, the prime minister reiterated India's opposition to nuclear weapons, but they want to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and this should not rule out nuclear explosions, if necessary.

The delegation led by Lester Wolff expressed appreciation of the improvement in India-U.S. ties and discussed ways and means of strengthening them further.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO TO VISIT SOVIET UNION FROM 3 JUNE

BK291248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao will be paying a 5-day official visit to Moscow from next Tuesday [3 June] at the invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. During his stay there he will call on Soviet President Brezhnev, Prime Minister Kosygin, Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov besides holding talks with Mr Gromyko. Mr Narasimha Rao will be accompanied among others by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe.

The visit is part of the regular bilateral exchanges held periodically. The two foreign ministers will discuss the developments in Afghanistan and Iran, the general international situation, and all aspects of bilateral relations.

The All-India Radio correspondent reports that the visit assumes greater importance since it is taking place soon after the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad and Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe's talks with Afghan leaders in Kabul.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON SOVIET DEFENSE SUPPLY CONTRACT

BK311535 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1455 GMT 31 May 80

["Official Spokesman Statement on May 31"--ISI headline]

[Text] In response to a query, the spokesman said the Government of India have taken note of the views and misplaced critical assessment appearing in certain sections of the media abroad about the recent India-Soviet defence supply contract. There has also been some wrong political speculation that this sort of arrangement may affect India's views on critical international issues. The spokesman said he was authorised to say that India's bilateral defence supply arrangement and India's assessment and approach to important international issues are unconnected. These are separate matters. India cannot afford to neglect its defence at this juncture. The speculation that value of contract is very high should also be viewed in the correct perspective. The contract arrangement with India is spread over 10 to 15 years and the expenditure incurred by India would be normal by the standard of defence expenditure of all countries.

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO PRC COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

BK301625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Ambassador-Designate to China K.S. Bajpai says India wants to go deeply into the positive inputs to its relations with China. He feels the negative aspect in the relations between the two countries is clearing up and there is an atmosphere for building up better ties.

In an informal chat with newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Bajpai said his efforts would be to further improve Sino-Indian relations. He said the tone for this has been set during the talks the prime minister has held with the Chinese leaders during her recent visits to Salisbury and Belgrade.

Answering questions about his just concluded assignment as ambassador to Islamabad, Mr Bajpai said the latest phase in India-Pakistan relations has had some negative aspects, mainly arising out of the Afghan crisis. [Words indistinct] an adverse impact on India-Pakistan trade.

INDIA OBJECTS TO PAKISTANI MAP OF BORDER REGIONS

BK301527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--India has taken objection to Pakistani maps showing Junagadh in the western border state of Gujarat forming part of its territory. The Indian Foreign Office has taken up the matter with the Pakistani Embassy here, it is learnt. A pictorial book containing a map showing Junagadh as part of Pakistan territory was presented to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Pakistan President Ziaul Haq when the two leaders met in Salisbury last month.

Meanwhile, former Indian Ambassador to Pakistan K.S. Bajpai told the press that Pakistan's reference to Indian-held Kashmir at the recent Islamic Conference in that country had negated Indo-Pakistan relations. India's objection to Pakistan was in mentioning a bilateral matter at an international forum, Mr Bajpai, ambassador-designate to China said. Admitting that supply of Indian iron ore was a step further in normalising Indo-Pakistan ties, Mr Bajpai added that the question of trade would find its level only when wider political issues were sorted out.

PAKISTAN EMBASSY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK020504 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has said there have been positive trends in Pakistan-India normalization in the fields of travel, trade and even political relations.

The embassy, in a statement, rejected the press statement by former Indian Ambassador to Pakistan K.S. Bajpai, in which he was quoted as saying that some very negative attitudes have reappeared in Pakistan which might affect the process of speedy normalization with India. The embassy statement observed that the positive trend in the process of normalization has been so manifest and conspicuous that no informed observer could possibly deny nor draw any conclusion contrary to this fact.

On trade, the statement said that during the current year bilateral trade was expected to reach a record level exceeding the 1977-78 figure of $83 million. It recalled that only 10 days ago, Pakistan entered into a long-term arrangement with India for the supply of 40 percent of the iron ore required for the Pakistan steel mill.

The statement said there had also been expansion of travel, and over 250 thousand Pakistanis and Indians travelled between the two countries last year. Besides this, official visits had been exchanged at high levels and bilateral consultations institutionalized. Only recently, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi had a friendly meeting in Salisbury and decided to continue the dialogue.

AFP REPORTS AFGHAN REFUGEES' ARRIVAL IN NEW DELHI

BK301440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--Family members of Mr Abdul Rahim Ghafoorzai, who recently defected from Afghanistan's mission at the United Nations, have fled to India from Afghanistan. Mrs Khairia, younger sister of Mr Ghafoorzai, arrived here on Monday along with her husband Mr Nazibbullah and two children. They fled from Kabul on the pretext of medical treatment in India.

Indian immigration office confirmed their arrival, but refused to give details. Sources close to Mr NazibLullah said that they would request the United States Embassy here for visas. However, so far the U.S. mission here has refused to issue visas to Afghan refugees.

MALDIVES PRESIDENT IN NEW DELHI ON PRIVATE VISIT

BK311336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Maldives President Gayoom called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this evening. He was with him for half an hour. Earlier, President Reddy gave a luncheon in honor of President Gayoom. The Maldives president is on a day's private visit to India.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Election Results

BKD20336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Congress-I has won an over two-thirds majority in Gujarat and Rajasthan and an absolute majority in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Orissa. The party is heading for an absolute majority in Madhya Pradesh and is maintaining its lead in Maharashtra and Bihar.

In Tamil Nadu, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam [DMK] has won an absolute majority.

Two former chief ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Ram Naresh Yadav and Banarsi Das, have been defeated. Former Bihar Chief Ministers Abdul Ghafoor of Congress-U and Daroga Prasad Rai of the Congress-I have been returned. In Rajasthan, former Union Minister Raj Bahadur has won the Bharatpur seat. The former Punjab Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal and former State Development Minister Atma Singh have won. Former Lok Sabha Speaker Gurdayal Singh Dhillon and former Governor of Haryana Harcharan Singh Brar were defeated.

In the 182-member Gujarat assembly, the Congress-I has gained a three-fourths majority, winning 140 seats including the unopposed seat of (Putiana). The polling in one of the constituencies in Porbandar in Saurashtra region was countermanded following the death of a Janata Party candidate. Recounting of votes has been ordered in two constituencies of Mangrol and Somnath.

Of the latest 49 results declared overnight, the Congress-I has bagged 35, Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] 4, Janata-JP 6, Janata-S Charan Singh 1, and independents 3.

Chimanbhai Patel, former chief minister and Janata-S Charan Singh nominee, has been elected, defeating his nearest Congress-I rival in the Maj Jodhpur constituency. Mehta Sanat Kumar Madanlal, the former minister and Congress-I candidate, won the (Bhagolia) seat. Nathbhai Dijibhai Patel of the BJP won the Himmatnagar seat by defeating the Congress-I candidate and former Minister Bhagwandas Haribhai Patel.

Latest tally--results declared 179: Congress-I 140, BJP 9, Janata-JP 20, Janata-S Charan Singh 1 and independents 9.

The Congress-I has secured a two-thirds majority in Rajasthan. According to the final tally, the party has secured 133 seats out a total of 200. The final party position is as follows:

Results declared 200: Congress-I 133, Congress-U 6, Communist Party of India [CPI] 1, Communist Party of India-Marxist 1, BJP 32, Janata Party-JP 8, Janata-S Charan Singh 7 and independents 12.

According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the Congress-I secured an absolute majority in Uttar Pradesh. The party has got 220 seats of the 296 results declared so far.

In Punjab, the Congress-I secured 63 seats in the 117 member assembly, all the results of which have been announced. The Akali Dal secured 37 seats, CPI 9, CPI-M 5, BJP 1 and independents 2. Among the prominent winners are former Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal, former State Development Minister Atha Singh, and Speaker of the dissolved bidhan sabha [state assembly] Ravindra Singh.

In Orissa, Congress-I secured an absolute majority, having bagged 76 seats out of 91 results declared so far. The state has a 147-member assembly. Polling in one seat has been countermanded following the death of a candidate.

In Tamil Nadu, the All-India Anna DMK has won an absolute majority bagging 129 out of 234 seats. Its poll allies, CPI, got 10 and CPI-M 11. The Congress-I-DMK alliance secured 69 seats. Of this, Congress-I got 30, DMK 38 and Indian Union Muslim League 1. Among the winners are former Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran of AIA-DMK and DMK President Karunanidhi. Among those defeated were former State Finance Minister K. Manoharan, who joined the DMK, and former Speaker Munnu Adi.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Congress-I has won 127 seats out of 165 results announced so far. It is ahead of all other parties and only needs 34 seats more to get an absolute majority. One hundred and fifty-five more results are yet to come. The latest party position in the state is: results declared so far 165--Congress-I 127, BJP 31 Janata Party-JP 2. Janata-S Charan Singh 1, Revolutionary Party of India-Khobragade 1, independents 3.

In Maharashtra, the Congress-I has bagged 84 seats including an unopposed one out of 136 results declared so far for the 288 member assembly. The latest party position in Maharashtra: results declared 136--Congress-I 84 including 1 uncontested result, Congress-U 26, CPI 2, CPI-M 2, BJP 3, Janata Party-JP 8, Peasants and Workers Party 5, independents 6.

In Bihar the Congress-I, with 63 seats out of the 113 results declared, is leading all other parties. The Janata-S Charan Singh leader and former State Chief Minister Karpuri Thakur, the agency reports say, has been elected from the Samastipur constituency. Former State Chief Minister Daroga Prasad of the Congress-I has won the (Palpa) seat. The latest party position is: results declared 126--Congress-I 67, Janata-S Charan Singh 17, Congress-U 3, CPI 11, BJP 6, CPI-M and Marxist Coordination 1 each, Janata-JP 5, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 8, independents 7.

Reports received so far indicate that the Janata-S Raj Narain has so far secured only 3 seats, all from Uttar Pradesh, where they fielded the highest number of 304 candidates. While it has drawn a blank in Punjab and Tamil Nadu, where all the 170 have come in, it has yet to open its accounts in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra. In all, the party had put up 586 candidates.

According to the All-India Radio Jaipur correspondent, a noteworthy feature of the election result in Rajasthan has been the defeat of all state chiefs of political parties. They are: state Congress-I President Ramkishore Vyas; state Janata-JP President Narendra Narasingh; and state convenor of the BJP Jagdish Prasad Mathur. State Secretary of the CPI-M Mohan Punamia has also lost.

Murder of Candidates

BK290942 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Election to the Uttar Pradesh assembly from Jahanabad constituency of Fatehpur district has been countermanded. This follows the death of Mr (Uditnarain Sharma), the Janata Party-JP candidate and a former minister. He was shot dead near Fatehpur last night. This is the third assembly constituency in the state where election has been countermanded. Earlier, the election in the Sikandrarao constituency of Aligarh district and Patiali constituency of Etah district had been countermanded following the murder of two independent candidates.

Voter Turnout

BK311341 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Moderate to brisk turnout has been reported in the second and final phase of polling in the assembly elections. While Orissa, Bihar and Punjab had a 1-day polling, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh completed their polling today.

In Rajasthan, an estimated 35 percent of the voters in the 95 constituencies exercised their franchise. Though polling was brisk in the morning it thinned out as the day progressed. In Gujarat, according to a preliminary report, 30 to 35 percent of the people cast their votes in the 86 constituencies in the second and final phase. In Uttar Pradesh, polling was adjourned at two booths in the Kasia constituency due to an encounter between two sections of people. Polling was reported to be moderate in all parts of the state. In Orissa, the turnout of rural voters was poor and of the all-urban voters moderate. Official sources say polling has been peaceful and no untoward incident has been reported.

Moderate to heavy polling was reported in 120 constituencies which went to the polls in the second phase of elections in Tamil Nadu. Chief electoral officer D.K. Ojha told newsmen that polling was by and large peaceful except for some minor incidents.

About 40 percent of the voters are estimated to have exercised their franchise till 4:00 pm in 140 constituencies of the Maharashtra assembly. There has been no untoward incident anywhere in the state. In Madhya Pradesh according to reports the turnout of voters was low in the tribal districts of Dhar and Jhabua.

Counting of votes starts tomorrow in all the nine states.

Violence at Polls

BK311721 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 31 May (AFP)--A large number of violent incidents marred the second and final day of the polling in the current state assembly elections which concluded this evening. Reports said 17 people lost their lives and over 100 other were injured in various states. This brings the casualties in violence during the just ended electioneering to 45 killed and at least 278 injured, highest in all the previous elections, including those to Parliament.

Bihar was the worst hit, accounting for 12 people being killed today. Three lost their lives in Uttar Pradesh while the remaining number of deaths were reported from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh one each.

Nine states were involved in the current elections namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. About 50 percent of voters exercised their franchise in today's polling, which was slightly higher than the first day of polling held on Wednesday last.

Punjab reported heaviest polling ranging between 60 and 65 percent while it was lowest in most populous Uttar Pradesh, between 35 and 40 percent. In Bihar, besides clashes between supporters of rival political parties, there were also a number of bomb explosions. Police fired at four places to quell violence, killing one person. Another lost his life in what was officially reported as "accidental" firing by police at a polling booth.

Several incidents of snatching of ballot boxes were also reported from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Polling has been suspended in six centers in five constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and in three in Bihar following incidents. Minor incidents were also reported from Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras).

An electorate of 130 million was involved in today's polling. Counting is to begin tomorrow, with majority of results expected by midnight.

Opposition Party Accusation

BK231617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 May (AFP)--The opposition Lok Dal Party headed by former Prime Minister Charan Singh today accused ruling Congress (Indira) candidates in northern Uttar Pradesh state with possessing about 6000 ballot papers and demanded a judicial probe into it. In a letter to the secretary of the election commission here, the Lok Dal enclosed a photocopy of a ballot paper bearing the number 121335 which it noted belonged to the Khurja (scheduled caste) constituency in Uttar Pradesh. The letter added that in view of the genuineness of the recovered ballot paper, the Lok Dal had "reasonable apprehensions of rigging and booth-capturing by the Congress-I workers."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gandhi Meeting With Opposition

BK311623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the opposition groups in Parliament, who attended the meeting convened by the prime minister today to discuss the Assam problem, have appealed that the agitation should be immediately called off to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of negotiation and arriving at an agreed solution. The leaders hoped that this appeal will have a positive response.

An official spokesman told newsmen after the meeting that the leaders reviewed the situation in Assam. They were of the view that the integrity of the country should be safeguarded. The safety and security of the minorities should be the special responsibility of the central government. They said the problem of foreigners can be solved only through a negotiated settlement. They wanted that no one should be subjected to harassment and the identification of the foreigners should be left to a machinery commanding confidence of all concerned. They pointed out that an agreed procedure will have to be followed in determining those who are not Indian citizens.

The prime minister, in her remarks at the meeting, denied some statements attributed to her by some newspapers and news agencies in her election speeches. She pointed out that she has not said that the Assam movement is antinational or that all opposition parties are supporting it. What she had said was that some antinational elements are taking advantage of the situation in Assam and some opposition parties have not denounced it. The prime minister also denied having held any secret meeting in Nowgong.

Those who attended today's meeting from the opposition side were Chitta Basu, forward bloc; Tridip Chowdhury, Revolutionary Socialist Party; Y.B. Chavan, Congress-U; Bhupesh Gupta, Communist Party of India; Samar Mukherjee and P. Ramamurthi of Communist Party of India-Marxist; and Suleman Sheikh, Muslim League.

Among the parties which abstained from the meeting are the Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Janata Party-JP, All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Drvida Munnetra Kazhagam.

From the government side, besides the prime minister, the home minister, the minister for external affairs, the finance minister, the minister for communications, the minister for parliamentary affairs and the minister for commerce were present.

Bharatiya Janata Party President Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that his party has not boycotted the meeting convened by the prime minister on the Assam issue. He told newsmen that we have not participated in the meeting as it had been called without considering the convenience of the opposition leaders.

In a letter to the prime minister, Vajpayee, L.K. Advani [as heard] has said that a national consensus on Assam cannot be evolved unless leaders of Assam are also involved in the discussions.

Parties on Assam Crisis

BK251116 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has said in a statement that no purpose will be served by the all party meeting convened by the prime minister on Saturday to evolve a consensus on the Assam question. An agency message from Gauhati says that the parishad has said that the national parties had become irrelevant in Assam.

Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhisma Narain Singh told a news conference in Ranchi that he has written to the leaders of all opposition parties in Parliament requesting them to attend the meeting and if this was not possible, to depute a representative.

Former Chief Minister of Assam Golap Borbora has said that the prime minister was trying to exploit the Assam situation for party interest.

Shamsul Huda and RCPI [Revolutionary Communist Party of India] MLA from Assam, has urged the Assam Minority Students Union to suspend their proposed processions and rallies in Barpeta and other places in the state tomorrow. Huda called upon all sections of the people to maintain peace and tranquility in view of the prime minister's ensuing discussions with opposition parties and the joint move undertaken by seven political parties of Assam for a peaceful settlement of the foreign nationals issue.

Assam Leaders Reject Appeal

BK011625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has rejected the appeal of the conference of political parties convened by the prime minister in New Delhi to immediately call off the agitation against the foreign nationals issue. A statement issued by the parishad in Gauhati today said that the conference lacked the participation of the country's main opposition parties.

The All-Assam Students Union has urged the prime minister to strive to solve the foreign nationals issue in the northeastern region by talking to the leaders of the Assam movement. In a statement in Gauhati it said the only way for the government to start negotiations on the issue is to withdraw what it called all repressive measures.

Meanwhile, the situation in Assam showed marked improvement today. Curfew was relaxed for longer periods in Kamrup, Nowgong, Goalpara and Dibrugarh districts. Reports say that large numbers of people moved about freely during the relaxation period. Security measures have, however, been further intensified to prevent any untoward incidents.

Government Ultimatum to Assam Opposition

BK300801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 30 May (AFP)--The Indian Government has issued an ultimatum to the students leading the nine-month old agitation against millions of immigrants in Assam to give themselves up within 15 days. The call to the nine leaders of the Assam Students Union, who are currently in hiding, comes amid indications the government is preparing a new initiative to settle the crisis in the state over demands that immigrants should be sent home.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called a score of opposition leaders to New Delhi tomorrow before taking any decision on action.

Report on Assam Violence

BK291608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] There is considerable improvement in the overall situation in Assam today. Mr K. Ramamurthy, adviser to the governor of Assam, told newsmen in Gauhati this evening that no untoward incident has been reported since this morning. The curfew was relaxed for few hours today in Nowgong, Tinsukhia, Barpeta road and Howli.

Mr Ramamurthy said that the deathtoll in the incidents in the last 3 days rose to 33. Of these 18 died due to police firing at different places and 15 in various incidents. Meanwhile, for the 9th day today the work in government offices all over Assam was disrupted due to noncooperation of employees. Round-the-clock picketing in Gauhati and Dibrugarh stations of All-India Radio continued today also. The noncooperation program is expected to end tonight.

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN TO MEET IN TEHRAN 4 JUNE

BK311602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The three-member committee set up at the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference to find a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis is to hold its first meeting in Tehran on Wednesday [4 June]. This was stated by Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is a member of the committee. The other two members of the committee are Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat.

Agha Shahi told newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon that to begin with they will decide on the mode of operation of the committee. He said the committee will contact the Soviet Union for talks through Habib Chatti, the secretary general, and if necessary, contact will also be made with representatives of the Babrak Karmal government. He said initially only the Soviet Union will be contacted.

Replying to a question the foreign minister said the Soviet Union has repeatedly said the Afghan crisis should be solved through negotiations and there should be a political solution to the issue. He said the Islamic Conference, after reviewing the situation in Afghanistan, showed interest in efforts toward a just solution of the Afghanistan crisis and a reduction in tension in the region.

SHAHI CLARIFIES QOTBZADEH STATEMENT ON AID TO AFGHANS

BK011617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in a statement to journalists in Lahore today, clarified the position about the reported statement of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in which he has been quoted as saying that a three-man committee comprising Iran, Pakistan and a leader of the Afghan freedom fighters is to be set up to coordinate aid to the freedom fighters in Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi said there is obviously some misunderstanding in Iran about Pakistan's position on the question of arms supply to the Afghan freedom fighters. He said Pakistan is not providing them arms or military training and the change that Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan are bases is also equally untrue. The foreign minister said Pakistan has repeatedly stated that it is ready for international inspection of these camps.

As to the question of setting up a commission or a committee consisting of Iran, Pakistan and Afghan freedom fighters to coordinate assistance to them, Agha Shahi said he would like to point out that three-nation committee to coordinate humanitarian aid has already been set up by the emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. The people of Saudi Arabia donated $2.5 million and Malaysia $100,000 for this purpose. He said no other committee was set up at the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to further consolidate aid to the Afghan freedom fighters.

INA: HAQ RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV ON AFGHAN CRISIS

JN020928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0744 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 2 June--The USSR has renewed its call on Pakistan to hold separate talks with the Afghan Government to find a political solution to the Afghan crisis. Informed diplomatic sources have told the INA correspondent here that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a letter to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq outlining the Soviet position on the Afghan situation.

The INA correspondent says that Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Sarvar Azimov conveyed the message 2 days ago. However, there is no official confirmation of that. The Soviet president's letter is the latest in a series of letters exchanged between Islamabad and Moscow since the outbreak of the Afghan crisis.

It will be recalled that Pakistan has refused on previous occasions to hold any talks with the Kabul government before the unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan. However, the three-man committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, a committee in which Pakistan is represented, will hold talks with the government, without this implying any recognition of the Kabul regime.

In the meantime, Pakistani Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmed Talpur has told the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad that Pakistan's aid to the Afghan refugees is for humanitarian reasons. The Pakistani minister assured the Soviet ambassador during their meeting yesterday that his country will not allow Pakistani territory to be used against the Afghan Government.

On the other hand, informed sources here said that Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and a member of the three-man committee, has indeed contacted the USSR concerning the situation in Afghanistan. These sources said that it is likely that the committee will visit Moscow after its meeting in Tehran on Wednesday.

The sources also said that the talks with the Kabul Government might take place in a neutral Arab country instead of the Afghan capital. The sources said that the French Government has invited the committee to visit Paris in the course of its forthcoming tour of several states to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS USSR PROPAGANDA AGAINST ITS LEADERS

BK311617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Pakistan has strongly protested to the Soviet Union for its extremely derogatory propaganda against Pakistan's leaders. Official sources in Islamabad said the Pakistan Government has expressed strong reaction to the contemptuous propaganda and slanderous campaign against the head of state and other Pakistani leaders and described it as an open violation of all diplomatic and international norms.

The sources emphasized that Pakistan has always shown great respect for the Soviet head of state and other Soviet leaders and the same attitude is expected from the Soviet Union.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S VISIT TO AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMPS REPORTED

BKD20205 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation led by Senator Lester L. Wolff, now on a visit to Pakistan, called on Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz in Islamabad this afternoon. The two sides exchanged views on the current regional situation, bilateral relations as well as matters of common interest. Also present on the occasion was the foreign secretary and senior officials.

Earlier, the American congressional delegation visited an Afghan refugee tented village near Peshawar. Talking to Afghan refugees, the leader of the delegation said they were moved to (?see) their plight, the American Government had already appealed to the United Nations for more relief, and that on their return home they would put in still more efforts to arrange relief from the government and other sources in the United States for the refugees.

He appreciated the humanitarian aid being provided to the refugees by the Pakistan Government.

Earlier, the elders of the Afghan refugees explained the circumstances which forced them to leave their hearths and homes and take refuge in Pakistan. Later, the delegation visited Landi Kotal. It was briefed by the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP] refugee commissioner on the measures taken by the government for the relief of the Afghan refugees. He said that the up-to-date number of the registered Afghan refugees in the NWFP alone stood at 650,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION LEADER WOLFF CALLS ON HAQ

BKD20206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Lester Wolff, the leader of the U.S. congressional delegation, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday.

AGHA SHAHI SWORN IN AS FOREIGN MINISTER 1 JUNE

BKD11021 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Agha Shahi was sworn in as federal minister for foreign affairs in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The oath of office was administered by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

HAQ RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

BK301627 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has expressed his desire for friendly and harmonious relations with India. This was conveyed to India's ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Natwar Singh, when he presented his credentials to the Pakistan president in Rawalpindi yesterday.

DELHI REPORTS ARREST OF PAKISTANI OPPOSITION LEADER

BK291247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In Pakistan, president of the Defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party Marshal Asghar Khan was arrested in Karachi today. Later he was flown to Peshawar city in Northwest Frontier Province.

AFP REPORTS OPPOSITION PARTY TO DEFY MARTIAL LAW

BK301343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 30 May (AFP)--The Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party will defy martial law and oppose the "dictatorial rule" of President General Ziaul Haq, Mahmud 'Ali Qasuri who took over the party leadership following the arrest of its chairman Air Marshal Asghar Khan, announced here today.

The military ruler who "mauled the constitution" has now resorted to arrests but "it will not frighten us," he told a hurriedly called press conference here. He said his centrist party would continue to function despite the martial law restrictions on political activities.

Referring to the constitutional amendments and new martial law orders announced by General Zia on Monday [26 May], Mr Qasuri said these actions "demonstrate the fears and weaknesses General Zia feels all around himself." By postponing elections twice, he said, General Zia has "betrayed the people, country and the constitution."

The Supreme Court, he said, had recognized his rule under the law of necessity and called for elections, transfer of power and respect for judiciary and the superior courts. By encroaching on the powers of judiciary and imposing a ban on political activities, "President Zia is bidding good-bye to the validity conferred on him by the Supreme Court, he said. Mr Qasuri, who was law minister in former Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto's cabinet, said that the manner in which the chief justice of the Lahore High Court has been removed "leads us to think that the court verdict in Asghar Khan's case was going against (President) Zia."

Asghar Kahn has challenged the martial law orders in the Lahore High Court which completed the hearing last week but before the judgment could be given, the chief justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Mushtaq Hussain, was appointed as acting judge in the Supreme Court. Justice Mushtaq has not yet taken oath of his new office.

As a natural consequence of President Zia's actions he said, the country's bars (lawyers' associations) have shown strong resentment and the Lahore High Court has decided to boycott the courts on Sunday. A "bigger meeting" of all bar associations would be held next week in Lahore to decide further course of action.

PAKISTANI LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURT PROCEEDINGS

BKD11657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 1 Jun (AFP)--Court rooms were mostly deserted today as Pakistani lawyers boycotted the civil court proceedings in protest against a presidential decree withdrawing powers of the high courts to review the martial law cases.

President Mohammad Zisul Haq, who is also chief martial law administrator, had last week proclaimed a constitutional amendment, precluding any high court interference with the working of the military tribunals. This move was strongly criticised by the Karachi Bar Association and other lawyers bodies as a denial of fundamental rights. Today's protest was peaceful without any untoward incident. President Zisul Haq is scheduled to address the nation on radio and television networks on June 3 (Tuesday).

DAWN COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK280951 Karachi DAWN in English 25 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Strengthening Islamic Solidarity"]

[Text] The eleventh Islamic Foreign ministers' conference which ended on Thursday [22 May] on the positive note should go a long way towards establishing the organisation as a growing force in international politics. At Islamabad it was conclusively proved that despite the differing orientations of the various members and the differences in their approach to some problems of international concern, the underlying unity of purpose and common ideological aspirations prevailed. The capacity of the Islamic Conference to absorb these conflicts has been enhanced and this should help to strengthen Islamic solidarity even further. It is not without significance that the reservations of some members notwithstanding, the Islamic foreign ministers' session could produce sufficient agreement to make possible the adoption of forceful and unequivocal resolutions on Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Iran.

Although in the final analysis the success of the conference will be measured by the role it can play on specific issues in securing peacefully the rights of the Muslims, be they Afghans or Palestinians, the Islamabad deliberations have been of great importance in two ways. [paragraph continues]

First they have sought to establish clearly the nonaligned orientation of this organisation as a whole. This was underlined by Mr. Habib Chatti, the secretary-general, and Mr Agha Shahi in their statements that the conference was keen not to align itself with one super-power or the other, and that it belongs to the non-aligned movement [NAM]. In that context, the resolutions calling on all Muslim countries to guard against attempts to establish foreign military bases on their soil and expressing the hope that NAM will play an active role in the search for a solution of the Afghan crisis constitute a major step forward. The second important outcome of the foreign ministers' meeting is that it promises to lead to the greater institutionalisation of the Islamic Conference. Thus, the three new assistant secretaries-general who have now been elected should help in the strengthening of the Secretariat and enable it to play a more effective role. It has also been approved in principle that the Islamic summit will now be held on a regular basis, as in the case with NAM. An experts group has been set up to study important aspects of collective security of the Islamic world. Of major significance is the decision to set up a 12-member ministerial standing committee to consider any emergency situation affecting the member states and to resolve peacefully differences between them. This should serve as a permanent body when the foreign ministers' conference is not in session and if it acts boldly and realistically. The standing committee should be able to play a conciliatory role and help to defuse and resolve disputes between Islamic states, which sometimes constitute a bigger threat to the viability of the Islamic Conference than outside pressures. From Pakistan's point of view, as also in the context of its broader implication for international peace and security, the Afghan situation was the most important and ticklish issue to be taken up. While reaffirming its resolution of January and calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, non-aligned status and the Islamic identity of Afghanistan, the conference decided to set up a three-member committee comprising Iran, Pakistan and the secretary-general of the Islamic Secretariat to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. Much will obviously depend on how the committee proceeds to implement its mandate. It has been empowered to hold appropriate consultations, consistant with the provisions of the resolution of the extra-ordinary session, as well as arrange the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan. Given the fact that a number of diplomatic initiatives on Afghanistan were undertaken but made no headway, the appointment of this committee is to be welcomed since it could set the ball rolling. A significant feature of this committee's mandate is that it has been empowered to establish contact with the Kabul rulers. This, of course, would not amount to putting the seal of recognition or legitimacy on the Karmal regime. This is the first occasion that the idea of establishing direct contact will be a par with the contact made with the "mojahedin", its significance should not be lost on the interested parties. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost by the committee in getting down to the brass tacks.

The foreign ministers' decision on the Middle East situation has come at a crucial time as important developments are taking place in the region. For the first time the Islamic Conference goes beyond a verbal denunciation of Israel or a reaffirmation of the national rights of the Palestinians. The conference has called for a session of the UN Security Council to examine the dangerous situation caused by Israel's decision to annex Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and shift its capital there. If Israel does not refrain from implementing this decision within three months, an extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers is to be held. It was also decided to call upon Islamic countries to try at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly to have an emergency special session of the assembly convened to consider the Palestinian question. These measures will not directly succeed in getting Israel to vacate its aggression, but they will certainly help to generate international pressures to make it difficult for Israel to pursue its policy of expansion. It should also lead to some rethinking in Washington regarding its Middle East policy which has come to centre round the Camp David accords, although their ineffectiveness in bringing about a lasting solution is all too apparent.

NEPAL

MINISTERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE; CABINET NAMELIST ISSUED

BKD11633 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] In the presence of his majesty the king, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa administered the oath of office to the newly appointed Ministers Nain Bahadur Swanr, Nava Raj Subedi, Harish Chandra Mahat, Vijaya Prakash Thebe and Makeswar Prashad Singh; Ministers of State Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant and Assistant Ministers Jaya Prakash, Bhim Prashad Gauchan and Mrs Saraswati Rai at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace today. This was stated in a notice published today by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king.

Earlier, his majesty the king, at the recommendation of the prime minister in accordance with the constitution of Nepal, had made some changes in the present Council of Ministers formed on the 10th of June 1979 under the chairmanship of Surya Bahadur Thapa and has allocated the portfolios. According to a communique issued this morning by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, there are 13 ministers, 3 ministers of state and 7 assistant ministers in the reconstituted Council of Ministers.

The formation of the Council of Ministers and the allocation of portfolios are as follows:

Prime Minister, Royal Palace Affairs and Defense	Surya bahadur Thapa
Minister of:	
Law and Justice	Nain Bahadur Swanr
Home and Panchayat	Nava Raj Subedi
Works and Transport	Jog Meher Shrestha
Water Resources	Harish Chandra Mahat
General Administration	Netra Bikram Thapa
Local Development [new ministry]	Balaram Ghartinagar
Education	Marich Man Singh
Foreign Affairs	K.B. Shahi
Land Reforms	Hem Bahadur Malla
Food and Agriculture	Vijaya Prakash Thebe
Forest	Makeswar Prashad Singh
Health	Ramananda Prashad Yadav
State Minister:	
Industry, Commerce and Tourism	Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak
Communications	Dambar Bahadur Malla
Finance	Yadav Prashad Pant
Assistant Ministers:	
Home and Panchayat	Jaya Prakash
Local Development	Bhim Prashad Gauchan
Water Resources	Mrs Saraswati Rai
Education	Onkar Prashad Gauchan
Food and Agriculture	Madan Bahadur Pradhan
Home and Panchayat	Raj Bahadur Shah
Works and Transport	Purna Bahadur Gurung

His majesty the king has expressed the hope that as usual the cabinet would receive necessary cooperation from all ultimately resulting in the progress and benefit of Nepal and the Nepalese.

Earlier, his majesty the king, in accordance with the constitution of Nepal, had nominated Nain Bahadur Swanr and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant to the vacant seats to be filled by nomination in the Rashtriya Panchayat. In the presence of his majesty the king, Chairman of the Raj Sabha Standing Committee Brig Gen Bhupal Man Singh Karki administered the oath of membership of Raj Sabha to the new ministers at a special function held at the royal palace this afternoon.

Three new members of the Rashtriya Panchayat were sworn in the presence of Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Ran Hari Sharma this afternoon. The members were: K.B. Shahi, Nain Bahadur Swanr and Dr Yadav Prashad Pant.

GOVERNMENT CREATES MINISTRY FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

BK311713 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] His majesty's government has set up a new ministry under the name of the Ministry for Local Development.

KING RESTORES FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PUBLICATION, ASSEMBLY

BK291524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] His majesty the king, at the recommendation of his majesty's government, has in accordance with Article 57 of the constitution of Nepal promulgated the Freedom of Speech and Publication Ordinance, 2037, 2d Sambat. According to the Ministry of Law and Justice, under the ordinance all Nepalese citizens have been given the freedom of speech and publication and to assemble peacefully and without arms.

His majesty the king under the ordinance and in light of the national referendum [words indistinct] of the existing laws of the land [words indistinct] democratic freedom. In order to develop healthy democratic exercise it is necessary to set a tradition of respectful and practical criticism and [word indistinct].

As some legal arrangement had to be made to enable this possible, and as the Rashtriya Panchayat is not in session, his majesty has promulgated the ordinance.

KATMANDU PAPER LAUDS OUTCOME OF REFERENDUM

BK300529 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Magnanimity in Victory"]

[Text] The Nepalese people have convincingly endorsed the perpetuation of the partyless pachayat system with timely reforms as the system of governance for the future as is lucidly demonstrated by the results of the national referendum announced by the chairman of the National Election Commission. While this collective popular mandate of the Nepalese people is a brilliant vindication of the correctness of his late majesty King Mahendra's decision nearly 20 years ago to do away with the then multi-party polity, its significance, indeed, goes far beyond the territorial borders of this kingdom. If it has demonstrated without a shadow of doubt the high degree of maturity and awareness of the Nepalese masses regarding something as fundamentally important as determining the form of the national polity itself, it has also brought to the surface some significant and unique characteristics of this kingdom. [paragraph continues]

Among these must be included the inimitable bond between the crown and the people, with both working in tandem for the cause of democracy of which the mass response to the national referendum, ordered by his majesty the king, is the most recent and spectacular manifestation. This apart, the result of the unprecendented and historic referendum has also proved that the form of goverance need not necessarily be limited to the one-party or multi-party systems prevalent elsewhere: that, indeed, a 'third way' is possible, a political path that, in our case, is as unique as our national flag and the equally unique relationship between the Nepalese people and her democracy-committed monarchy. The peaceful and smooth manner in which the national referendum was conducted cannot but be brought into favourable notice as also the creditable job done by the National Election Commission in not only successfully conducting this mammoth exercise in opinion determination but that, too, in just one day in over 10,000 polling booths within the country and abroad.

Now that the irrevocable choice has been made, what next? First of all, and as rightly emphasised in his majesty the king's proclamation soon after the announcement of the outcome of the referendum, it must be accepted by all, that the popular verdict must be "truly inviolable". In other words, there cannot be any gain saying the fact that, as stated by his majesty the king in deference to the popular will, "no one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and mandate of our people" through resort to "insolence, anarchy and violence" that goes against the very principles of democracy and peace. Secondly, since the verdict of the referendum is for the continuation of the partyless polity "with timely reforms", the nation but naturally awaits the necessary amendments to the constitution, flowing logically from his majesty's [word indistinct] first message to the nation stating that, in future, elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise and that the prime minister will be elected by the national legislature to whom the Council of Ministers will be responsible to.

But this is not all. Indeed, as important as the verdict of the referendum is, what must not be lost sight of, in this the finest hour of the panchayat system, is the need for magnanimity and broadmindedness towards all, including those who voted or championed the other cause. This is, in fact, the prime need of the hour. Only through such an attitude, or resort to the healing touch, can this nation now get on with the challenging and unfinished job that lies ahead for all: the job of development and reconstruction directed towards the building of a bright future of the Nepalese people. Obviously, what is equally called for at this time when a polarisation has been affected among the people is for a mood of national reconciliation to set in. This can be achieved only if the tolerance demonstrated by the victors is matched by others not only be the acceptance of the people's verdict but by their active participation in public affairs within the broad parameters of the suitably reformed panchayat system. This it is meaningful that his majesty has stated not only that the ideas of the minority will be treated with due respect or that a climate of opinion would be encouraged where "an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency" but also that "we propose to consider the advice we hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about the necessary amendments in our constitution in the near future." With these thoughts and hopes in mind, the Nepalese people today believe that the entire nation can be brought into a single mainstream and contribute to the prime task of contributing to the welfare of the people at large. A time, in other words, for tolerance, understanding, reconciliation is here. Let Nepal prove to the world that it does not lack men of statesmanship and wisdom to grasp this splendid opportunity for giving a boost to democracy, development and peace when the nation has democratically chosen its path for the future.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

NC021006 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (AFP)--Iran today flatly denied London Stock Exchange rumors that some of the Americans held hostage in Iran had been executed.

"The reports are pure lies fabricated by our enemies and agents of imperialism," said a spokesman for President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The militants occupying the United States Embassy refused to comment.

Deputies Polled on Hostages

NC311724 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 31 (AFP)--The religious fundamentalists have decided to take total control of Iran's newly elected parliament and denounced in advance those who oppose the move.

"We must avoid all polarization inside the Islamic assembly...and oppose all those who would be tempted to deviate from the imam's line," the Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khameni'i, imam of the Friday prayer in Tehran and a leader of the majority Islamic Republic Party (IRP), said.

The IRP, strengthened by its impressive parliamentary majority--although the body has not yet begun its work--has made it very clear that any opposition to its policies would be "an effrontery and therefore a betrayal of the policies designed by the imam (Ruhollah) Khomeyni."

The newspaper KEYHAN today published the results of its poll of 31 parliamentary deputies on the subject of the American hostages.

Nineteen deputies were in favor of trying the hostages if the shah were not extradited. Seven felt that the hostages' fate depends upon internal considerations, and five refused to answer.

It was announced today that 100 delegates from 50 countries will meet here from Monday to Wednesday for a "conference of United States crimes in Iran." Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had requested such a conference the day after the unsuccessful American attempt to rescue the hostages.

Representatives of political parties, unions and international organizations have been invited to establish a dialogue between Iran and the nations represented, according to conference secretary Ahmed Salamatian.

The secretary said that representatives of American political and social organizations had been invited in order to make it a real dialogue, but that the group was still in New York and under governmental pressure not to attend. Mr. Salamatian said that the Justice Department had warned the delegates that they would be liable to 10-year prison sentences and 50,000-dollar fines if they went to Iran.

U.S. Accused of Plotting

GF011720 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the five-man land reform committee of the Islamic Revolution in Khuzestan:

Once again, the criminal archsatan United States is carrying out a new plot in order to defeat this great revolution. Since the military plot of the United States was unable to achieve anything, it has imposed economic sanctions against Iran in order to break down the resistance of this great nation. It has decided to destroy this revolution by various methods and with the help of its internal hirelings. One of these U.S. methods is to purchase farmers' wheat crops at prices higher than those set by the government so it can destroy the wheat reserve of this oppressed nation. At the same time, it wants our people's dependence on imported food to continue. Therefore, in order to fight against the counterrevolutionaries, we ask all Muslim farmers not to sell any wheat to such traitorous elements. If they notice such elements they should arrest them and hand them over to authorized officials.

Carter Assailed on Human Rights

LD012151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Please listen now to our commentary for tonight, which is about Carter's recent order preventing the trip by an American mission to Iran:

Not a day goes by without a new masterpiece by the American rulers in connection with Iran. In fact, White House officials have not taken any action for the past 6 months that has not been connected somehow to the issue of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

The latest and newest of Carter's actions--which in itself shows the soaring internal disturbances in the U.S. Government, and perhaps it could be the beginning of more insane actions by Carter in the near future--in his preventing of a trip by an American mission that was to participate in the conference for the appraisal of U.S. crimes in Iran. You have certainly heard about this and know that the U.S. attorney general openly threatened the members of this mission with arrest and fines, declaring that anybody who intends to travel to Iran would be sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and given a fine of $50,000.

Such a threat has not been issued by the U.S. attorney general in the 200 years of American history. In fact, it can be boldly said that not only this has not happened in the United States, but neither has such a thing taken place in any other country in the world--for a government openly to ban its citizens from traveling to a certain country. This has not even occurred in the Iron Curtain countries so openly.

In spite of the fact that the journeys by the citizens of a country abroad are subject to certain procedures, nevertheless, these regulations have never been openly expressed by the respective governments. As we saw during the era of the deposed shah, he never openly banned journeys to certain countries. Rather, he preferred to deal with the people in SAVAK torture chambers, after they had returned.

It is obvious that the UN declaration on human rights denies any government the right to prevent its subjects from traveling to other countries. And for this reason all governments in the world, even the most dictatorial ones, never allow themselves to inform the world of their aggressive attacks on people's rights so openly. Now what has happened to make Jimmy Carter, in opposition to all the world's traditions, attack human rights so brutally?

The answer must be found in his brain cells, which are apparently afflicted with unnatural vibrations and are in an unbalanced condition.

Above all, this declaration has been invoked by the person who considers himself to be the guardian of human rights and who claims that if a person's right is violated anywhere in the world it is everybody's duty to go to his rescue and ask for justice. We have seen several times the enforcement of such a good tradition among the rank and file of the White House. American raids to save human rights have been observed several times, including the following events: Korea, 1950; Iran, 1953; Guatemala, 1954; Lebanon, 1958; Vietnam, and Cuba, 1961; Laos, the Congo and Panama, 1964; the Dominican Republic, 1965; Chile and the fall of Salvador Allende, 1973; Shaba in Zaire, 1976; and this year in the desert of Tabas and then in South Korea.

These are highlights in the history of the United States, which intervenes everywhere in the world to guard human rights. And by killing and plundering millions of people it finally gets its message across and guards the rights of the people who have been in the service of the fancies of the U.S. presidents.

Carter, following the policies of his predecessors, suppresses the rise of blacks in America in order to protect white human beings; is ready to make charcoal of 10 people in the desert of Tabas to guard the rights of black human beings; sheds the blood of hundreds of people in Kordestan in order to save American democracy; and, to save the face of this democracy, is not afraid to arrest and fine those who are likely to jeopardize the principles of American human rights by coming to Iran.

DETAILS ON TEHRAN CONFERENCE ON U.S. AGGRESSION

Official Outlines Plans

LD011010 Tehran PARS in English 0817 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran 1, June (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The secretary general of the international conference to investigate the U.S. military aggression in (?Iran), Salamatian, held a press conference at the Hilton Hotel in Tehran yesterday. The following are excerpts from his conference:

"As you are aware, following the American military invasion of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, sent a message to President Bani-Sadr requesting that the various political personalities from countries throughout the world be invited to Iran to take part in a thorough investigation of the American intervention in the Iranian affairs, with the intention of uncovering the criminal (?acts) committed by the (?U.S. forces and) policy-makers in the Iranian political affairs culminating in the military invasion. Following this message invitations were sent to various leaders throughout the world, in order to introduce distinguished personalities in order to participate in the non-governmental conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. [sentence as received]

"The conference (?which will) take place in Tehran from June the 2d in the [words indistinct] conference and the participants (?represent) not the government but the political parties, labor unions, various international organisations and political formations. So far about 50 countries and 100 delegations have accepted our invitation to take part in this conference.

"The point to emphasize (?here) is that our intention to invite this delegation was to create a dialogue between the Iranian people and the people represented by the delegation participating in the conference.

"According to this objective we also invited a number of distinguished personalities from the United States, representing various political and social organisations so that (?they) in turn are individuals who (?have) proven their anti-imperialist (?attitude) throughout the years. They would also participate in this conference in order to establish a constructive and useful dialogue between the Iranian people and the people of the United States.

"[Words indistinct] about (?two) hours before the American delegation was to leave the United States towards Iran, the United States Government, against its own constitutional norms and all established principles (?of) such international contacts attempted to prevent the coming of the American delegation to Iran and this attempt which is not only (?against) international principles but also against the constitutional norms of the United States proves that the U.S. has no intention of letting the people of Iran and people of the United States establish a dialogue between them, and it also demonstrates that the policy of intervention and subversion advanced by the United States has not yet come to an end.

"The United States, which has signed the Helsinki agreement indicating freedom of movement and (?travel) amongst people and nations, prevented the coming of the American delegation here, and just two hours before of its departure the Justice Department notified the participants that if they actually travel to Iran and take part in this conference, each participant will be condemned to 10 years of imprisonment and $50,000 of fine.

"We have also (?received) information that the threats against those who intended to participate in this conference have not been limited to the official notification of the Justice Department but other sources have also advanced threats against the would-be participants in this conference.

"[Words indistinct] therefore, true that the illegal preventive action by the United States demonstrates that the United States seems to be afraid of an open discussion and investigation of U.S. intervention policies in this country? Isn't it true that they are afraid of such an unmasking at an international conference.

"We were perceived of conference in spite of threats advanced by the United States against the would-be-participants in this conference. [sentence as received] As you know, anyone who, without being a citizen of not only the United States but any other country, when travelling to Iran is prevented to enter the United States and the United States has used this mechanism in order to prevent a broad participation in this conference. In spite of the threats and in spite of such preventive actions we would perceive and we are certain that this conference can be successful.

"The delegations throughout the world who have accepted our invitation are coming to this conference to prove that this conference and the agenda of this conference are acceptable to those who represent the [word indistinct] and popular opinion of the world.

"This conference will initiate its work on Monday morning at 9:30, June 2d, with the recitation of the Koran and the message of Imam Khomeyni to the participants of this conference, followed by a speech given by the president of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Following the speech of President Bani-Sadr the participants in the conference will be presented the report produced by the secretariat of this conference dealing with the interventionist and criminal action of United States in Iran during the past 27 years in order to demonstrate the historical context and the roots of the present confrontation between the two countries.

"We wish to prove in this report that the United States did not have normal diplomatic relationship with Iran during the past (?27) years but was acting as a power which determined the policy and the destiny of the Iranian people according to the interest and standards of the United States itself and not in the interest of the Iranian people. Therefore, we regard the United States to be responsible for the crimes and plundering of our resources in the past 27 years and this report will demonstrate (?to the) participants that the United States ought not to be perceived as a country (?which) had normal diplomatic relations with Iran but as a country which actually ran the affairs of Iran from within.

"Following the presentation of this report the conference will open the discussion which will be completely open and free by various participants dealing with issues relating to Iran and also similar events which have taken place in other parts of the world. Therefore the discussions in the conference by no means will be limited to agenda set by the report but also other issues and questions which participants in the conference deem necessary (?for) the proceedings of the conference.

"We hope that the participants in the conference, after listening to the reports and paying attention to the conference (?proceedings), can decide for themselves where the international legitimacy lies and the righteousness of (?Iran's) position in (?this confrontation) can be (?judged and demonstrated in) the conference."

Khomeyni Message to Conference

ID012034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, tonight sent a message to delegates to the conference to review U.S. crimes in Iran, to which we draw your attention: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Now that the representatives of some countries and political parties have come to Iran, this nation of oppressed and plundered, to investigate the crimes of the U.S. Government and its associates, such as the treacherous and deposed shah, Mohammad Reza, I ought--while thanking them--to point out that the people and the government of Iran are unable to present to you all the documents of the previous regime's 50 years of crimes and the crimes committed by the United States over 30 years.

How is it possible to gather the documents of 50 years relating to the previous and unmerciful regime's imprisonments and barbarous tortures from all over the country?

How is it possible to gather the documents of the names of those martyrs at the Goharchad Mosque and those of repeated mass killings that took place during Mohammad Reza's tyrannical reign, and those from 5 June 1963, until the collapse of the regime, especially those crimes of the recent 2 or 3 years, and present them to you?

How is it possible to present the details of all those contracts imposed upon the oppressed people of Iran by U.S. officials through the treacherous shah?

And how is it possible to show you the cemeteries in our cities throughout Iran which were created as a result of mass killings?

How is it possible to present to you those disabled from 5 June, until recent years, who are scattered all over the country?

What the government can present to you are unimportant documents that the elements of the U.S. Government were unable to eliminate. These are the documents that even after the collapse of the shah's regime were in existence in the so-called U.S. Embassy. Although the majority of the important documents were turned to ashes by the staff of this so-called embassy, thus making them useless, what has remained undamaged proves the U.S. intervention in our country.

The U.S. advisers directly interfered in the destiny of our oppressed nation. The imposition of capitulations upon our oppressed nation during the reign of the former deposed shah rank among the greatest of U.S. crimes, which were opposed by the clergy and the religious people of our country. Following that, what hardships and what crimes were not imposed on our nation?

You, gentlemen and representatives, should know that the U.S. embassy--it is a lie to name it an embassy--contained instruments for spying in Iran and in the region and for intervention in the destiny of our country.

The landing of troops in an independent country is an unforgiveable crime, and Carter has said he would interfere militarily in Iran once again.

I must say that what our nation has seen so far from the majority of other governments has been support for the oppressor and condemnation of the oppressed.

Our nation now has its eyes on you representatives, who have come to Iran to investigate the crimes of the United States and the deposed shah, and expects you to be fair and just. We hope the outcome of this investigation will lead to the condemnation of the oppressor. I pray to the great God for the security of the world's oppressed.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 1 June 1980.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF UN REPRESENTATIVE AD-DAWUDI

'Talks Virtually Deadlocked'

LD301137 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 30 May 80

[By Ahmed Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, May 30, (KUNA)--The crucial talks between Iran and the United Nations on the fate of the American hostages here have reached a virtual deadlock, diplomatic sources told KUNA Friday. The visiting U.N. representative Adib ad-Dawudi dispatched to Tehran by the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim tried and failed to seek concessions from Iran on the hostage issue and to conclude a package deal to end the Iran-U.S. crisis, these sources said.

Ad-Dawudi, who arrived here on May 24 for a stipulated period of three days, said earlier that his visit to Iran was approved by the Iranian authorities. Later Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh restricted Ad-Dawudi's mission to only proposed U.N. commission report on Iran's grievances against the deposed shah and the United States refusing any access to the hostages.

This made Ad-Dawudi's mission most difficult posing a direct challenge to the United Nations, sources said.

These sources said Ad-Dawudi, a Syrian jurist and political adviser to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, was trying to seek concessions on hostage issue and assurances about the early release of the American captives while discussing terms for the publication of the UN commission report.

Ad-Dawudi who held talks with Qotbzadeh and Iran's influential religious and political leader Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti was still waiting to see Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his close adviser and Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari. Sources close to the UN envoy said Ad-Dawudi was constantly in contact with Waldheim reporting to him about Iran's rigid and firm stand on hostages and the problems being faced by him in negotiating a package deal with Iranian authorities.

(?It) appeared the Iranian fundamentalists and Muslim students holding the hostages were not ready to give any credit to the UN for solving the hostage problem, although the Iranian authorities were now seriously trying to find a respectable solution to this long delayed problem in order to normalize Iran's relations with West European countries and Japan, the sources said.

Ad-Dawudi who was being pressed by the Iranian authorities to accept Iran's terms for the publication of the UN report has been advised by Waldheim to try for a package deal or return to the UN without making any commitments on resuming the fact finding mission in Iran, an Arab diplomat said.

Ad-Dawudi who has overstayed here making futile efforts to convince the Iranian authorities about the sensitive mediative role of the UN was highly concerned about the failure of the UN mission to Iran. It was for this reason he decided to extend his visit for another 3 days in a bid to try again for a meeting with President Bani-Sadr and (?make) his last effort to break the deadlock which could eventually cause a severe blow to the prestige of the United Nations, said another diplomatic source. When asked to comment on the outcome of his talks in Iran and the reported deadlock, Ad-Dawudi refused to say anything to the reporters.

Meeting With Qotbzadeh

LD311958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] According to PARS, Adib Ad-Dawudi, the special envoy of the UN secretary general to Iran, met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, which took place this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry, and lasted more than 1 hour, Revolution Council spokesman and Minister of Culture and Higher Education Hasan Habibi was also present.

According to this report, during this meeting discussions were held about the contents of the report by the commission of enquiry into the crimes of the deposed shah and the United States, which is to be submitted to the UN secretary general.

CHARGE IN LONDON DISCOUNTS IMPACT OF UK SANCTIONS

LD020831 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent Ali Behzad exclusive interview with Iranian charge d'affaires in London, Dr Ali Gholamali Afruz: "Iran's Charge d'Affaires in London Condemns Britain's Economic Sanctions Against Iran"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] "Britain's economic sanctions against Iran are more to satisfy America than to punish Iran."

This was stated by Iran's charge d'affaires in London, Dr Ali Ghomavmali Afruz, during an exclusive interview by our correspondent Ali Behzad. Afruz was one of the hostages held at the Iranian Embassy in London, and in the interview he described the attack on the embassy.

Asked what effect the economic sanctions announced by Britain will have on Iran, Dr Afruz said:

"First, the British Government's action in imposing sanctions is not designed to punish Iran but to satisfy America. If Britain is truly an independent and liberal country and does not wish to be an accomplice of America, then instead of convening a conference of EEC heads of state and foreign ministers to discuss ways of bringing economic pressure to bear on Iran, it ought to take measures at its meetings and talks aimed at securing the return of the deposed shah as a traitor. Plots are being hatched against Iran, especially after the visits by As-Sadat and Begin to America, ostensibly in connection with the Palestinian impasse. However, in my view, discussions on Iran took place, since, prior to this, the deposed shah was transferred to Cairo and the agent of imperialism, Saddam Husayn, had meetings with the fugitive traitor Oveisy, following which the border disturbances were started by the Ba'athist agents."

Opposition From Labor Party

The charge d'affaires added: "This measure by Britain is more in the nature of a political gesture than a true economic boycott aimed at bringing pressure to bear, because the British Government lacks the statutory powers to carry this out; the maximum powers Mrs Thatcher has obtained from Parliament are valid for 28 days only, and if she wishes to renew them, Parliament must again give its approval again."

Dr Afruz considered instances which would not be subject to the sanctions in the following terms:

"As I said, this is a temporary measure. The sanctions will not cover contracts made in the past, and they cannot block funds we hold there. Another point is that the sanctions will not affect any contracts signed before the law is passed."

[Question] Is anyone opposed to sanctions in the country itself?

[Answer] When the subject was being discussed in Parliament, it was not only the Labor Party which declared its opposition but several members of Mrs Thatcher's own party, that is to say, Conservatives, who voted against it. [answer ends]

On the work he had done in London, he said: "After 22 Shahrivar [13 September] of last year, when I came to London on the orders of the then foreign minister (Dr Yazdi), one of the first things I did was to carry out a purge in the embassy, and out of the 57 personnel I got rid of 30 individuals--for reasons of morality, or because they were superfluous, or for political reasons. In addition, by engaging an attorney we were able to retrieve property which the deposed shah had there, and in order to enlighten public opinion and to inform Iranians resident in Britain, we published an English-language newspaper called IMAM. We also paid 10 million pounds sterling that were outstanding on a ship for which we had paid over half the cost during the deposed shah's regime, and we will take delivery of the ship, which of course will not be affected by the economic sanctions."

On the prevention of incidents similar to that at the Iranian Embassy in London, the charge d'affaires said: "In my view security measures should include the use of electronic equipment; but also, the individuals chosen and sent to work in embassies should be prepared for martyrdom and should hold themselves in readiness for martyrdom at every moment."

On the use of weapons and the installation of [revolution] guards at embassies, Afruz said: "According to international law, the protection of the lives of the personnel of all embassies is the responsibility of the country in which the embassy is located, and no member of an embassy's staff has the right to use weapons. Thus it is not feasible for us to bring in a number of guards for protection. There are those who have spread the rumor that members of the embassy and employees were in contact with the terrorists. I declare here and now that this is an insult to all members of the staff, and if anyone has any evidence, in the first instance he should present it to the Revolution Court, and then inform every Muslim nation."

Asked what his view of the reaction to the economic sanctions would be, Dr Afruz explained: "We should not allow ourselves to be afraid: Before we are adversely affected Britain itself will be more harmed than we are. What may possibly happen to Britain is that Iran may react by stopping oil deliveries to it, and Islamic governments, following and supporting Iran, may refuse to export oil to Britain and also withdraw their capital from London banks, and having regard to the economic situation and the continual strikes there, their country will be turned into a quagmire."

In reply to our correspondent's question concerning conditions for Iranian students in Britain, Dr Afruz said: "There has been an increase in fees, which over the last 2 years have gone up by between 2 and 10 times, and the cost of living has become very expensive. Unfortunately, according to statistics we have obtained there, only 15 percent of Iranian students who go to Britain to take a degree course actually succeed in the subject of their choice, and I suggest that it would be better for them to go to eastern countries such as Pakistan and India, where costs are low.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS

LD011834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, on the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an economic delegation from Romania arrived in Tehran. The delegation will hold talks regarding the development of economic relations between the two countries. This delegation is led by the Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The talks between the Romanian delegation and the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and other economic establishments of our country will start tomorrow. They will last for 1 week.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Border Posts Attacked

JN301808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that at exactly 1710 today, two Iraqi MiG planes and four helicopters carried out an aggression against the border posts of (Hilalah), (Maykhazar) and (Sartas), located in the border area in Kermanshahan Province. The planes and helicopters attacked these border posts using various weapons.

The report adds that the attack of the Iraqi planes on the abovementioned border posts lasted for 45 minutes. The planes were repulsed and forced to flee by the border guards' ground defenses.

As a result, the gendarmerie commander in the area announced that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not sustain any losses in the blatant attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Iraqi Tank Destroyed

JN301924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The Ilam governor announced that this afternoon, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the (Dahran Abad) border post in Mahran, destroyed an Iraqi tank as it was shelling the Iranian forces' positions in the area.

He added that in retaliation for the Iraqi artillery shelling from an Iraqi military base located on a hill opposite the (Dahran Abad) border post, our forces intensively shelled the base, which resulted in the explosion of the ammunition dump. A huge fire broke out in the fields near the (Dahran Abad) border post and extended to the Iraqi customs post.

31 May Border Clashes

LD311020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Ilam, following clashes during the last 2 days in the border areas of Ilam Province, at about 0400 today Iraqi forces attacked the border post of [name indistinct], located in the rural district of Salehabad, in Ilam Province, with heavy and light weapons. They fired at this post for a period of 2 hours. The Iranian forces stationed in the area, with great discretion, returned the fire of the Iraqi assailants and forced them to retreat.

Our correspondent's report from Ilam indicates that as of 0900, today, the Iraqi forces opened fire once again with heavy and light arms on the border posts of Bahramabad, [name indistinct], Farrokhabad, [name indistinct], Rezabad and Iranian territory from several positions. The Iranian forces are still returning their fire.

According to the same report, the attack by the mercenary forces of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq on the border posts of the town of Mehran was completely frustrated, thanks to the correct organization and sacrifice of the revolutionary and security forces and the Revolution Guards. The forces of the Iraqi Army were forced to retreat. This news has been confirmed by the governor general of Ilam. Our correspondent adds in his report that all the border posts in Ilam Province have been generally strengthened and the Iranian security forces are closely supervising all the movements of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

According to the same report, the people of Ilam Province have expressed their readiness to go to the border and take part in crushing the invading Iraqi forces. This morning hundreds of the people of Ilam held a meeting for this purpose at the national mobilization headquarters and urged that they be allowed to go to the country's border areas in order to support the security forces and guard the border points.

Army Statement on Border Incidents

LD311135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The following statement was today issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. It has just been reported that, following the return of fire by units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, resulting in the destruction of two Iraqi border posts, Borady and Zay'e-Abad, the Iraqi forces retreated from the border as did two of their planes and one helicopter, after firing on the outskirt of the city of Mehran.

While the Iranian units are capable of destroying all the Iraqi border posts, nevertheless, the Joint Staff of the army orders all the forces to only return the fire of the Iraqi forces to destroy their arms and silence their weapons, and not to expand their activities because of any hatred toward the Iraqi Ba'th regime.

Regarding the Iraqi plane flights, it ought to be noted that the duration of their flights are so short that they do not give our planes sufficient time for takeoff. The Joint Staff of the army has given orders that the evidence relating to the Iraqi aggressions be filed for lawful and international action through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mahmudabad Attack Repulsed

LD011040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to reports received by the Kermanshah center news unit, armed assailants supported by the mercenary Ba'th government of Iraq attacked the Mahmudabad district of Qasr-e Shirin. The police force put up a brave resistence. Colonel Shiriyari, the deputy in charge of the Kermanshah region gendarmerie, confirming this report, said: After the attack by the assailants the border guards repulsed the attack. During the confrontation several of the assailants were killed and a number injured. The report says that a gendarme was killed and several injured and a hotel was damaged.

According to unconfirmed reports from border posts in Ilam Province, last night Iraqi mercenary military personnel opened fire on several border garrisons with heavy artillery and field guns and border forces answered their fire. The report says that during these confrontations Ba'th forces suffered heavy losses and two of their tanks were destroyed. We have no precise record of possible losses.

Two Guardsmen Killed

LD011041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning about 70 Iraqi raiders opened fire on the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base in Qasr-e Shirin using RPG-7's, mortars and Kalashnikovs. The guardsmen stationed at this base answered their fire. According to the same report, during this confrontation, which lasted 3 hours, two of the Islamic Revolution guardsmen were martyred and eight were injured.

Iraqis Mine Roads

LD011738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports dispatched from the Kermanshah news unit yesterday at 1700, sporadic clashes took place between the guards corps, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the military units stationed in the region, on the one hand, and the agents of Iraq's Ba'athist government and the Kurdish Democratic Party, on the other. The clashes took place in the border district of Bayangan. These clashes reached their climax at 1600 today.

The latest report states that 4 guards have been martyred and 16 members of the public and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga guards have been injured by mortar fire. Meanwhile, five assailants have been killed and three were injured and arrested. They are Mohammad Rashid Fathi-Hoseyn, Mohammad Soleymani and Mohammad Saleh Johanbari. Together with this group a large amount of ammunition, including RPG-7's, had been seized, as well as some and Iraqi currency. The three captives are now in Paveh's guards corps center.

Elsewhere, due to the explosion of mines which had been planted by Iraqi Ba'athist mercenaries, two tanks, two ambulances and one automobile were damaged. This news has been confirmed by the public relations office of the guards corps of Kermanshah. They also stated that measures have been taken to strengthen the forces situated in Bayangan.

Ilam Governor on Clashes

LD011754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, clashes are continuing along the Mehran border strip in Ilam Province, and Iranian forces are returning the artillery fire and flamethrowers [as heard] of the invading Iraqi Army.

According to the same report, at 2320 last night, Iraqi forces using tanks and artillery opened fire on the (?343) heights along the Iranian border; Iranian security forces returned fire with the utmost alertness and courage.

Also, at 1036 today, Iraqi forces attacked Farrokhabad and Bahramabad gendarmerie posts in Mehran, using tanks and other heavy artillery. Iranian forces returned to fire. According to this report, during this clash four civilians received slight injuries and were treated on the spot. As a result of the same clash, two grainfields caught fire. They were put out immediately.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, and also as confirmed by Asqar Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam, during a clash, in reply to the Iraqi gunfire, Iranian security forces opened fire on an Iraqi company. A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded.

After this clash, at 1145 today, an Iraqi fighter plane crossed Iranian airspace and flew across the Rezabad and Mehran border posts and fired on Iranian forces. The plane fled to Iraq as a result of the return fire of Iranian forces.

Our correspondent interviewed the governor general of Ilam regarding this matter: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Governor General, please tell us about the clashes between the security forces and Iraqi invading forces over the past few days and also today.

[Answer] The overall policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and consequently the policy adopted by us here, is nonaggression against the rights of others, but decisive reply to any form of aggression. The security and military forces and the guards corps brothers will not start any clashes; they will only give decisive and crushing reply to firing by cannons, tanks and the [word indistinct] of the Iraqi Government. During these clashes, since they enjoy high morale and a strong stand [as heard], they inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqi invading forces.

[Question] Please tell us about the casualties of these clashes.

[Answer] So far, Iranian casualties include two children, who were killed as a result of the aerial bombardment of the villages of Bahramabad and Farrokhabad. Also, 14 persons were critically injured and 16 persons suffered slight injuries. However, Iraqi forces initially suffered 20 dead, and according to the latest information received, they have suffered 80 more dead or wounded. [end recording]

PARS Claims 80 Iraqi Casualties

JN011803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] A total of 80 hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime have been killed or wounded in clashes with the Iranian forces on the border strip of [name indistinct] in Ilam Province. A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that these hirelings committed an aggression against Iranian border posts last night and the attack lasted until before noon today.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire with an accurate and concentrated shelling that forced the Iraqi hirelings to withdraw and evacuate two of their border posts.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY report adds that after an attacking Iraqi company (sariyah) was forced back by the Iranian forces and sustained 80 casualties, including both dead and wounded, an Iraqi fighter plane violated Iranian airspace at 1100 today. The plane was repulsed by the ground defenses and forced to flee.

The governor of Ilam, who inspected the battlefield, said that our armed forces' morale is high.

Qotbzadeh Encourages 'Hot Pursuit'

NC020957 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has told the army to engage in hot pursuit against Iraqi forces, the newspaper BAMDAD said here today.

Troops should "respond firmly to Iraqi incursions and counter attack beyond the frontier," Mr. Qotbzadeh said.

The call comes after a series of clashes in the border area in the past two days which have left several dead and wounded on both sides.

In a clash yesterday, 80 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the border Province of Ilam, the official Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY said. At Mehran, Ilam, two border posts were attacked. Four civilians died and crops were set fire to, the agency said.

Iraqi troops were reported to have used heavy weapons against the town of Kermanshah, wounding 27 civilians and killing two members of the Iranian security forces, PARS added.

In Kurdistan pro-government Kurds and Iranian forces lost four people in clashes with members of the Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party allied to Iraq.

An Iraqi fighter flew over Derez Abad in Ilam yesterday but was immediately chased off by Iranian air defences, PARS said.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 1 JUNE REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION

LD012130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2008 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council held a meeting tonight at the prime ministry building with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the chair.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Dohonar announced that Iran would not attend the Moscow Olympics. He told correspondents that the reason for this is that there was a condition that was not met. It had been arranged for an agreement to be reached with the Islamic movement of Afghanistan, but there arose circumstances that prevented this agreement from being reached. This means that they made some provisions that we could not accept, resulting in disagreement.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at the conclusion of the Revolution Council meeting, also spoke on the question of Iran's nonparticipation in the Moscow Olympics. He said: The idea was not approved by our Afghan brothers and, of course, had we acted otherwise, it could have affected the morale of the people of Afghanistan.

Dr Hassan Habibi, the Revolution Council's spokesman, speaking at the end of the Revolution Council meeting, told reporters that the Revolution Council had decided to invite the entire nation to attend the march commemorating the great 5 June uprising. He said that a statement will be released on this subject. The program for this march will, of course, be arranged by the people themselves. Yet, naturally, when the Revolution Council extends such an invitation, it means that people should participate without group identifications, thereby turning the march into a demonstration of unity. Regarding the universities, Dr Hassan Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, said that after 5 June all academic activities in the universities must come to a halt. He added that the universities' educational and personnel staff have been advised to take their annual leaves during this period. Yet it is not essential that the dormitories be closed as of 5 June.

Regarding preparations for the change in the educational system, he said that such a program could not be implemented within 2 or 3 days behind closed doors. The program, he added, ought to be finalized with the help of all those relevant bodies, such as the professors, the students and experts outside the universities. Yet, we have worked out a draft plan which we will put to the people in order to receive their comments. These draft plans will be reviewed by relevant committees with the participation of experts--or possibly the higher educational committee that ought to be convened--and perhaps the imam himself might have some views that he will want to express. Finally, he confirmed Iran's nonparticipation at the Moscow Olympics. He did not elaborate, leaving further elaboration to the communique which will be released tomorrow by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTARIES SCORE KHOMEYNI, MAJLES

Anti-Khomeyni Rebellion Called

TA302059 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: We, the sons of Iran, who have risen today with self-sacrifice, intend to overthrow the corrupt Khomeyni regime and to return calm and the rule of law and justice to the country.

For this reason we have said our prayer, have made our will, and are ready, through the sacrifice of our blood, to secure freedom, social justice and Iran's independence.

It is not to go to heaven that we are ready to sacrifice our blood. Rather, we struggle so that Iran's future generations will live in honor andpride and will possess a free, prosperous and progressive country. We struggle so that the brilliant flame of the Iranian culture will not be extinguished, so that the Iranian nationality will not be (?integrated) into a foreign culture and so that the name of Iran will not be obliterated from the page of world history. We struggle so that the Iranian people will live in comfort and security under the [word indistinct] of the tricolored Iranian banner--may it flutter forever--with whatever political beliefs, social vision and religious beliefs they may possess, and can hand over this country to their sons in a better situation than that which they have inherited from their forefathers.

This struggle, with the help of God, will continue until our final victory over the evil forces, who today hold Iran in their clutches. However, this struggle will achieve quicker and speedier results when the various sectors and strata of the Iranian people will rise to its complete support.

In the first instance we are addressing the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Iranian Army. Officers! NCO's! Soldiers! Rest assured that if it were not for the battle of Kordestan, if it were not for the struggle of the people of Azarbayjan, Khuzestan, Baluchestan and Turkoman, up to now, according to a previous plan, a part of which has been implemented, all the officers of the land, air and naval forces would have been executed, and the army organization would have been dissolved completely. They are now implementing this plan, except that the recent troubles in the west of the country have prevented this to some extent.

O officers and NCO's who are still being kept in the army and are given a salary and fringe benefits! Do not join the rank of the morally plagued. Do not exchange the continuity of life and the subsistence of livelihood for your honor and the existence of the country. On the pretext of carrying out duty [words indistinct] do not obey the orders of the vagrant and robber guards, because it is not acceptable in front of God. From this moment be aware and wisely and vigilantly preserve the existing strongholds for the promised day, so that, with the grace of God and the aid of Imam 'Ali, you will be joined together much sooner than Khomeyni thinks and so that we can build a new foundation over the ruins of the lost [word indistinct] of the country, which will be safe from the storms of events and the rain of the calamities.

And you sacked, dismissed and retired officers and NCO's! Look around you and observe the pitiful condition of the homeland and that of the Iranian families. [Words indistinct] be alert, for you will get used to a miserable life. Look into the eyes of your children and relatives. If outwardly they do not see anything, inwardly they feel shame and humiliation from being related to you. Awake and prepare yourselves for mobilization. Know that there are difficulties on this path and that you will drink the poison of accusations. However, this is the highest moral rank and the most precious legacy of a soldier's life, which will eternally shine from you on the pages of history of the epic national movement.

And O you employees, where every day a group of you is retired, dismissed or arrested! Despite your having spent a lifetime in sincere service to society, today you have taken refuge in the corner of seclusion and of [words indistinct]! Be careful not to get used to the present humiliating life. All of you are crying from oppression and injustice. However, with your indifference you lend force to the oppressors and tyrants.

They have crossed out your name from the column of the [word indistinct] of humanity, and the proposal of the minister of finance of the Khomeyni regime is to dismiss all of you and by this means make up the deficit of the country's budget. Yet you look at the crimes and plunder of the country's wealth by these bandits and are silent. You who were the lever for turning the wheels of the country--all of you were the center of endeavor in the family circle, in the local district, in the work environment and in society--what happened that you have suddenly retired from the struggle and are waiting for the miracle of others?

O you bazaaris, O pure tradesmen and merchants! We have pinned great hope upon you in this national movement. For throughout the entire history of Iran--from Kaveh Ahangar to Y'aqub Leys and the pioneers of the constitutional movement--you were among the forerunners of the struggles of the freedom and independence of this land.

And O you pupils and students! O valiant youth! Did you see what Khomeyni's guards and the Hezbollahi mercenaries did to the universities and the schools? Are you aware of the number of those recently killed and injured in the universities and Iran's higher schools? Is the meaning of freedom the return to the age of ignorance? Is it freedom when the destiny of the country is placed in the incompetent hands of a handful of lazy people and [word indistinct]? We are determined to cleanse the country of the filthy presence of the clubwielders and [words indistinct]. Join us! And O you university professors! Judges! Lawyers! You rose for the sake of freedom, and you observed how they sacrified freedom in front of your eyes.

O you workers and toiling farmers! You who have joined the humiliating tribe of the deprived in this hypocritical and demagogic regime so that they would show mercy and compassion to you and you would be eligible for charities! Deprived! What a humiliating and disgraceful name they have put on humans? They want to take away the strength of the powerful arms and the power of initiative and activity from you and move them into your mouth, a mouth which would open and close on the order of the trained mourning operators and which would have nothing on its tongue except insult, shouts, hatred and curses. Do not let them [word indistinct] to the flock of marchers! Think about the present condition of the country and future of this land and its people!

You brother and sister religious minorities! You who have [words indistinct] in the ranks of the pigs and dogs as a result of the way of thinking of the imam of the nation! You who, throughout the entire history if Iran, bore the problems and difficulties with patience, shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the nation, and strove considerably in building a prosperous Iran! Is the way you have been treated and continue to be treated in accordance with fairness and justice?

Finally, O you writers, poets and artists! Roughness and cruelty and ignorance have always been unable to comprehend [word indistinct] and the literary and cultural values, and for this reason they were among the first victims of this conspiracy. [Words indistinct] the liberation movement of the Iranian nation is moved through your [words indistinct]. Prepare to join the ranks of the strugglers of the path of freedom!

O you people of Iran! O Iranian women and men! In whatever garb and profession and position you may be, do not make your destiny separate from the future of this country! Do not forget the high ambitions! There is no doubt that in this struggle one should suffer hardships and difficulties and should listen to accusations and slanders, but one should not fear.

Greetings to the officers, NCO's and soldiers who are preparing themselves for the final battle, many of whom have already been killed.

Greetings to the employees, such as the employees of the Central Bank of Iran, the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Energy, who have embarked on revelations and are pulling off the mask from the ugly features of the leaders of the regime. Greetings to workers who stage strikes in order to gain their rights and who are setting the stage for the future general strike. Greetings to the judges and lawyers who expose the wrongdoings of the Khalkhalis and who do not leave the arena because of threats and intimidation. Greetings to the freedom-seeking students, pupils and teachers who have expressed their solidarity with the teachers and pupils of Kordestan. Long live Iran! Long live the Iranian nation! Death to the fascist regime of Khomeyni!

Further Anti-Khomeyni Commentary

NC312022 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! If a lesson can be learned from Khomeyni following the recent developments in Iran, this lesson is the creation, as such, of unity and solidarity among the various groups, organizations and political trends in struggle.

When struggling against the previous regime, Khomeyni was able to bridge the great distance between the apparently religious reaction and the believers of Marxism-Leninism. He created a unity starting with the most extreme political elements, and after embracing the liberals and freedom-wanters, radicals and conservatives, intellectuals who tended toward free socialism, religious reformists, religionists who tended toward a type of socialism, and communists--among which were supporters of Mao, Che Guevara, Enver Hoxha, Stalinists, socialism [word indistinct]--he ended with the Tudeh Party or the communists affiliated with Moscow's policy, while he himself undertook to lead all of them.

While his political strategy, in other words his long term political program, was the establishment of a completely fascist regime based on reflections of politico-historic formulas such as the first Esma'iliya movement during the era of Hassan as-Sabbah and his followers, the movement of the supporters of Al-Mahdi in Sudan, the ideas of Seyd Jamaleddin Asadabadi, the anticolonialist struggle of 'Abd al-Qadir Maqrebi, the Muslim Brotherhood movement and his personal ruling theory of jurisconsult [velayat-e faqih], he used a political tactic or, in other words, a short term program, to break the power of the opponent. This program consisted of attracting all other political organizations and groups in one way or another and, without giving any guarantee of time but only through vague promises, bringing them to his side and then, at the right opportunity, throwing each and every one of them out of the arena.

It was in this way that, for instance, he initially gained the support of the racial-cultural groups wanting autonomy in the framework of Iran's political system, and drew the Kurds, Torkamans, Arabophones of Khuzestan and a group of Baluchis to his front. After doing this, he started crushing them. It was in this way that he brought the majority of groups affiliated with the National Front to his side and, even in the first stages of his rule, granted them concessions from premiership to ministership, and then removed from the political scene and neutralized most of them. It was in this way--by making promises and delivering freedom-fighting speeches and interviews--that he attracted the freedom-wanters and liberals, who, on the basis of antidictatorial trends, wanted a legitimate government and a democratic society. In the first days of power he gave them a free hand and even placed the Iranian oil industries--the economic artery of the nation--in their hands, allowed them into the council of experts and various government positions, and then gradually removed each one of them from the scene and purged them.

It was in this way that he invited the strong front of religious reformists and the true Shi'ite Muslims to cooperate, used their organizing power in the best way and then either killed their leaders or actually placed them under house arrest and used force to destroy their organizations. It was in this way that he turned the leftist extremists who, in their guerrilla struggle with the former regime had built an orderly organization, into the main weapon of his struggle, using them and then gradually limiting their freedom more and more. Finally, on the pretext of purging universities of counterrevolutionary elements, he dealt them the crushing blow and threw them in the corner.

Compatriots! We do not believe in a type of political machiavellianism, a type of political opportunism, political tricks and deceits even if these lead to success, as Khomeyni has succeeded for the time being by using this machiavellism, opportunism and these same political tricks and deceits. But as we said, we consider the method used by Khomeyni to create and to guarantee unity among political groups and organizations for struggling with the enemy the correct method for struggle. We believe that today, in order to be released from the reactionary-fascist regime of Khomeyni himself, unity should be created among all those who oppose dictatorship, all freedom-wanters and all supporters of the rule of law. This should be the support of an armed uprising against Khomeyni's rule and gang. It is true that all the organizations of national and reformist religious forces have been shattered after the bloody incidents in Azarbayjan and other parts of the country, that many of their political leaders have either been executed or imprisoned, and that his beatitude Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the religious leader, has been placed under the regime's strict control. But the people who created this force and members of the shattered Islamic People's Party continue to exist in most of Iran's societies, especially in Azarbayjan, Khorassan and Fars; they should prepare themselves for the final struggle.

It is true that the democratic-liberal forces, because of the political weakness of their leaders before the 57 [1978] disaster have now actually been neutralized, and that the National Front, whose leaders, after a lifetime of (?efforts to penetrate politics, and of mistrust) were disgracefully caught in the web of Khomeyni's deceit and now this front is a [word indistinct] political face. However, those who followed and believed in the late Mosaddeq and in his national struggle still exist in Iran and should prepare themselves for the day of the final struggle. In addition, this front's social-democratic flank forms a noteworthy strength inside and outside of Iran and has special influence and value among all the classes of our country's people. The only weak point of this flank is that it believes that Khomeyni's regime will gradually, but very soon, (?shatter) from within. The way will be paved and this flank can win power without difficulties.

We believe that victory over Khomeyni's fascist regime, which is dependent on armed Iranian and foreign terrorists, is impossible without an armed struggle. This struggle should be all-embracing. All of Iran's antifascist forces should participate in it. But its' striking force should be the army, because under present conditions the army is the only organization which is organized, has arms at its disposal and is composed of elements who believe in a national political system. It is true that this organization appears to be one of the guarantors of the present regime. It is true that some of its leaders betrayed it and joined Khomeyni. But we saw how these same high officials were later assassinated; how, after the army's leaders were killed, the remaining ones who had allegedly announced neutrality were retired, fired or imprisoned. We saw how any opposition was answered by Khalkhali's revolutionary field courts, how groups of NCO's and officers were executed, and how members of the army, the gendarmerie and the police force are being intimidated and belittled. For all these reasons, Iran's army is a wounded army which can, like a wounded tiger, thrust its claws at this reactionary-fascist regime and end the rule by the pseudoclergy.

The lesson to be learned from Khomeyni is that the rift between the antifascist forces in Iran today must be bridged. The difference of tastes and the rift between national forces cannot be more profound than the rift between religious reaction and Marxism-Leninism, which Khomeyni was able to bridge in his way. Maybe this is the sole lesson one can learn from Khomeyni. In hopes for the Iranian nation's victory.

'Fake' Majles Attacked

TA012107 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots. The opening of the fake consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic (and) its representatives--are you aware of how they were elected and how their heads have risen from the election polls? This has made some points clearer. We say clearer, because the essence of the fascist regime of Khomeyni was clear, and it was evident beforehand that these wind-up puppets, who are sent to the Majles as representatives of the people, are some sort of [word indistinct]. Their mixing, that is to say the Majles, is exactly similar to their components, that is to say each and every one of the alleged representatives.

We knew that if they assembled 200 or 300 superficial reactionary, uncultured and opportunistic flatterers, the assembly that would be created would be one of rascality, fanaticism and ignorance--all of them. So we did not expect that when Sadeq Khalkhali found his way to the Majles he would suddenly be transformed into a democrat, believer in the rule of law and justice, literate and patriot. Nor did we expect that if 300 people like Khalkhali were assembled in a hall a Majles would be formed where all its members would be Moshiro Dolleha, Mossadeqa and Modarress. No, neither we nor any Iranian had such an expectation. But during these two or three days since the opening of the fake Majles, some points have been clarified which are worth mentioning.

First, the entirely flattering speech by the first representative of Tehran has shown that this Majles is not a Majles for lawmaking. It is not a Majles that will want to hold the executive power in its hand and to which the members of government and cabinet ministers will be responsible. Rather, it is a Majles that has to execute Khomeyni's orders in detail and give all his decisions a legal aspect, and not surpass by one hair the path of the false imam. Thus, the duty of Iran's consultative assembly is to only confirm the actual regime and legalize any right or wrong decision by the actual regime.

Secondly, it has become obvious that this Majles is not a national assembly Majles, that is to say, not a Majles where the representatives of the people [word indistinct] in it and turn into law, what according to them, is to the benefit of the majority of the Iranian nation and [words indistinct] and (change it with executive and legislative powers). No, this is an allegedly Islamic Majles that has to execute the views of the jurisconsult, who know better than anyone the questions of Islam. It is normal that when [word indistinct] over the jurisconsult, no Majles is allowed to operate contrary to the orders of the jurisconsult or even discuss these views.

The third point is that in other legislative assemblies in the world there is a majority and a minority, and each representative is allowed to express his views freely and to oppose bills and propositions. But such a right is not granted in our fake Majles to anyone, even for those who [words indistinct]. All must have unity of speech.

All must say the same things, and if someone says something contrary to the majority that (?he represents) and for which he has come to the Majles, he is not a Muslim and is not following the imam's path and is not worthy of representing the Islamic Majles and is corrupt on earth and (?fighting God).

Another historic point that has been clarified in the days since the opening of the Majles is that, according to the managers of the regime, the convening of national consultative assemblies after the constitutional revolution is a mistake. The nation revolted against the oppression of Qajar to take the power away from the kings and give it to the mullahs. That is why, in these first assemblies, they praised Shiekh Abdollah Nuri and said that he was condemned because he wanted to replace the true constitution, that is to say the Islamic Majles, with the national consultative assembly.

The speakers at the first sessions of the Majles, in order to justify the views of Sheikh Fazollah Nuri, told conspicuous lies--namely, that he used to say I am neither Eastern nor Western. Whereas the expression eastern and western was created after the establishment of communist regimes in Russia and East European countries, so, for Sheikh Fazollah, the question of eastern or western, whose political expression is related to the second half of the Christian century, could not have been propounded. They said the sheikh was told to fly the Russian flag over his house so that the constitutionalists would not arrest him. They quoted him as saying that he did not whiten (?his head) in order to fly the red flag over his head, being ignorant of the fact that the red flag is related to Soviet Russia and, during the lifetime of Sheikh Fazollah, tzarist Russia did not have a red flag. In these few days of its existence the Islamic Majles has shown that it is against lawmaking on behalf of the people and is [word indistinct] of the word national and (?nationality), is against the constitutional revolution and its martyrs, and from the very first day did not desist from planning to honor the enemies of this constitution and from inventing conspicuous lies on their behalf.

The Free Voice of Iran, which expresses the views of the freedom-seeking Iranian forces, announces that the actual members of the fake Iranian Majles will be tried in the presence of the nation and will receive the same punishment that the forefathers of the constitution had reserved for the enemies of the constitutional government.

If the members of the Islamic Majles (?boldly) imagine that one day we did not show any willpower on our side, and we were (?responsible but defrocked), they are mistaken. The very same day of the deliverance of Iran, the members of the fake Majles will be tried and punished for the crime of plotting against the nation and participating in this Majles, not for other crimes, because they have committed other big crimes as well.

The treachery of the representatives of this Majles is not less than the crimes of the pasdaran, the crimes of the summary judgments of the revolution, of the armed commanders who have placed themselves at the disposal of Khomeyni with their hands and feet tied and have resorted to fratricide in Kordestan and Khuzistan. In the fascist regime of Khomeyni, there are many of those who have committed crimes and whose hands are soiled with the blood of our compatriots. But by national and legal standards, and from a humanitarian point of view, their sins are not as great as the sins of those who falsely declare themselves the representatives of the people and wish to destroy the memory of the constitutional revolution.

Thus, if the nation one day ignores as garbage and forgives the Abu Sharifs and executioners like him, we will never forgive the actual treacherous representatives.

If one day the nation takes the officials of the current Iranian facist regime to the borders of the homeland as a bunch of aliens and non-Iranians and leaves them on the other side of the border and cleans the holy earth of the homeland of their [word indistinct] existence, we will never do such a thing for the treacherous actual members. You are the representatives of the people. Very well, you have to account to the people.

The Free Voice of Iran now promises heavy punishment for these subservient clowns who are playing with the future of the people. The day is not so far away, and the time of revenge will soon come with the [word indistinct].

KHOMEYNI TURNS DOWN OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION REQUEST

LD302030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Majd, the supervisor of the national mobilization headquaters who resigned from his post a few days ago, conferred with Imam Khomeyni this afternoon. The imam of the nation did not accept Hojjat ol-Eslam Majd's resignation.

QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD311006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that during the meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, the foreign minister presented a report to the imam concerning Iran's foreign policy, topics relating to Iraq, and the forthcoming conference on reviewing U.S. aggression and interference in Iran, which is due to convene in Tehran on 2 June.

BANI-SADR ISSUES CIRCULAR ON OFFICIAL TRIPS ABROAD

LD311032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] A circular signed by Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, addressed to all government departments concerning trips abroad by officials, has been issued. According to the circular, it has been noticed in certain cases that government officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at various levels, without prior knowledge of the ministry of foreign affairs, embark upon foreign trips for the purpose of discussions or the establishment of contacts. During these trips, sometimes, some irresponsible issues [as heard] are discussed, thus creating some difficulties and obstacles for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the conduct of a coordinated foreign policy. Such acts ultimately render official trips useless and unproductive.

In the future, when preparing for such trips, all government departments, before sending any representatives or mission abroad, are asked to send the relevant information on these trips, at a sufficiently early date, to the Foreign Ministry to enable them to inform Iranian foreign missions on how to prepare a program and obtain the necessary cooperation, thus achieving better results.

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KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 1 JUN

LD022146 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers met yesterday at the Revolutionary Council headquarters presided over by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

In addition to the discussions and decisions made concerning the major economic and social issues of the country, the Council of Ministers also made decisions on the following subjects:

In accordance with the proposal by the Ministry of Planning, the alteration and combination of all statistical (?offices) included in the 5-year plan with the two new projects, i.e., the demographic statistical project and the Afghan national and family statistics project, was approved along with their joint organization and budget, which was adjusted and organized at the beginning of the year.

In accordance with a separate petition of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, it was decided that the pension rights of all workers of the (?porcelain) factory, which has been transfered to the pension treasury, shall be paid to them. The contracts for the purchase of spare parts for the equipment of the directorate of extraction of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, and the contracts for the purchase of the spare parts needed by the Mazar-e Sharif power and fertilizer factories were approved.

Also for the purpose of opening the letters of credit for spare parts of the machinery and necessary material for the Balkh cotton textile factory, which will be imported from abroad, instructions were issued to the bank of Afghanistan to pay 25 million afghanis as credit to the said factory.

In accordance with the proposal by the Ministry of Public Works, instructions were given to the government monopoly to pay the amount of money needed by the directorate of road and port construction, which is a public utility institute, on easy terms.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBER

AU211637 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Edgar Sterbenz interview with Mahmud Barialay, member of the Revolutionary Council and of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party given in Vienna "this week"; questions in German, answers in unidentified language, fading into translation; questions summarized, answers texted]

[Summary] [Question] Mr Barialay, how do you as a member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council assess the proposal that Afghanistan should play a neutrality role in the Middle East?

[Answer] First, it must be said that the Afghan Government, the Afghan people, do not permit any power to determine our destiny. We determine our destiny ourselves. From the very beginning the revolutionary government has stated that we are a neutral state, that we count ourselves among the nonaligned. By neutrality we mean something different, however, than what the EEC countries mean. For example, for us neutrality means struggle against imperialism, against fascism, Zionism and racism. We want to build a society in which our people themselves can determine their political and economic situation. We do not permit anybody to dictate anything to us.

[Question] Your list of isms lacks the word communism. Does that imply that you have an especially close relationship with Moscow?

[Answer] It is your right to ask provocative questions. I shall give you the following reply: The Soviet Union is one of our best friends, our great neighbor which has always helped us in all difficult situations thus far. The Soviet Union is a socialist great power, the United States is an imperialist great power. That is why we resolutely reject the policy of the United States. We maintain the best relationship with the Soviet Union.

[Question] The tank assistance which you received from the Soviet Union was justified by pointing out that the United States and Pakistan had planned a conspiracy. Do you intend to enter into negotiations with Pakistan and the United States to normalize your relations with those countries?

[Answer] I regret that you regard the Soviet aid to Afghanistan as only tank assistance, because the Soviet Union has also greatly helped us economically and culturally in the past 60 years--something other countries did not. Now she is helping us to build a new society. As far as your question is concerned: We are ready to negotiate with our neighbors, with Iran and Pakistan but also with the Americans. We are ready to discuss with Pakistan and Iran problems in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean and also the Afghanistan problem. We demand from the Americans--as we do from the Soviet Union--to give us an international guarantee not to interfere in our internal affairs and to renounce aggression. If the Americans guarantee that, the Soviet soldiers are ready to return to their own country as peacefully as they came.

[Question] But the United States replies that there can be no negotiations with a so-called illegal regime because it would sanction the current Kabul government. What is your reply to that charge?

[Answer] We know that imperialist criticism. But we do not permit Mr Carter to determine whether our government is legal or illegal. It is what we determine ourselves. The revolutionary government in Afghanistan is legal and has come about with the support of broad masses of people. We are not at all surprised that the Americans term the Afghan revolutionary government illegal. Because what governments are legal in U.S. eyes? The governments of the murderous shah, the government of Hafizollah Amin, who was a CIA agent and who murdered Taraki, the founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and terrorized the people. When CIA agents toppled the legal Taraki government Mr Carter did not shout. And now the United States supports the illegal fascist government of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan in order to keep artillery and air bases there. We know that the Americans are storing tons of weapons in Pakistan and that they are trying to provide chemical weapons for the so-called rebels in our country. These so-called rebels, as a matter of fact, are also being supported by Beijing. But as I have said before, we are ready to negotiate with the Americans and request from them a guarantee of not interfering in our affairs. The Soviet Union would then be ready to withdraw its limited armed forces.

[Question] You mentioned rebels. How strong are they roughly and what is the situation in the theaters of war?

[Answer] All reports disseminated about the situation in Afghanistan in the West are false and slander our government. We invite all journalists to see for themselves on the spot. We invite them to come to our country and to show us what areas have been liberated by the so-called rebels. We would also be glad to see these areas. We are in absolute control of the situation. Our population supports the revolutionary government. Only in the areas bordering on Pakistan and Iran are there now and then terrorist activities.

If the Soviet Armed Forces had not come to our assistance, the Americans would have intervened there. It must be said about reports of demonstrations and criticism from the people that we have guaranteed to our population freedom of opinion and of assembly for demonstrations. Now when some people make use of those freedoms they are being pictured in the West as opponents of the Soviet Union and of the Afghan Government. Actually this is not an opposition movement. But if somebody acts against us by force of arms, we will hit back with all possible force. I can tell you concerning the refugee issue that we have created all the prerequisites for a return of our refugees from Pakistan. But the Americans and the Pakistani Government are preventing these people from returning. Nevertheless we have succeeded in bringing back tens of thousands of refugees.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD021948 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Ministry of Defense:

The people of our country and the world know about the efforts of the enemies of Afghanistan regarding the use of chemical weapons, made in the United States, on Afghan soil. One of these attempts was foiled on 26 March in the city of Herat by the night patrol of the DRA Armed Forces. The (report) on that was given over the Afghan radio and TV.

At that time the DRA exposed this fact to the world as an example of the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan by the U.S. imperialist circles, England and Chinese hegemonist heretics by making use of the training centers or bases in Afghanistan's neighboring countries.

The progressive forces of many countries of the world and the people of Afghanistan condemned with hatred the organisers of these shameful conspiracies and those American circles who armed bandit groups and killers with destructive weapons. The DRA and the people of Afghanistan expected that these kind of savage actions would not be repeated again. But a month later, by seizing chemical bombs, and by witnessing another attack on one of the Herat Province police headquarters by a poisonous chemical handgrenade, the action was repeated. The police guard this time to repulse this terrorism, had to use his weapon, which caused the handgrenade to miss its target. This terrorist action again did not yield the expected result to its perpetrators.

The arms depots of the recognized bands were recently discovered by the DRA Armed Forces companies and battalions in the vicinity of the Pakistan borders. In these depots, in addition to the weapons for infantry, artillery, explosive mines and handgrenades, poisonous chemical materials were also discovered.

This action was carried out at a time when U.S. Government officials have started making a fuss about the human rights and a hue and cry about the so-called Afghan question and has been considering with its collaborators, and have set in motion the (hysteria) of the use of mass-killing chemical weapons by the Soviet soldiers. This is the type of word and action of imperialism and reaction!

Therefore we clearly declare that as all sinister plans of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan have been in vain so far, after this, too, they will face shameful defeats and the true face of the enemies of peace and progress will get further exposed.

CAPTURED WEAPONS EXHIBITED IN KABUL 2 JUN

LD022214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In the series of exposing the direct interference of the international aggressors, headed by U.S. imperialism, a sample of the arms made in the United States, Britain, China, the FRG, and Pakistan, which have been put at the disposal of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and were captured by the soldiers and people of Afghanistan in the fortresses of defense of the Saur Revolution, were put on show in the exhibition area in Kabul this afternoon.

At the exhibition ceremony, which was organized by the Ministry of Defense, domestic and foreign journalists and a number of the military attaches of foreign embassies took part. The persons in charge gave information to journalists concerning the makes and quality of the arms.

NEW TIMES DISCUSSES ROLE OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

HK021429 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 2

[Text] The U.S. intelligence service plays an active part in implementing the U.S. imperialist quarters' expansionist plans and in whipping up international tension and an atmosphere of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. As former CIA Director W. Colby remarks it has "burgeoned into... a major factor in American foreign relations." The clandestine and "unorthodox" operations methods employed by the CIA on the international scene raise virtually no objections from the higher echelons of the U.S. administration, for the latter considers, in Senator John Stennis' words that if you have an intelligence agency, you should "shut your eyes and take what is coming". As a result, the U.S. intelligence service gets multimillion funds from the federal budget and keeps many thousands of agents and officers on its payroll, their number far surpassing that of the diplomatic corps.

No matter how the CIA disguises and modifies its operations, its "trademark" pattern, which has formed over the many decades of its struggle against the forces of socialism, democracy, national liberation and social progress, is always felt. This has been proved once again by the recent CIA activities against Afghanistan, as well as by its operations against Cuba in 1961 and in Angola in 1975 and 1976.

In all these instances, the agency established its bases for interference outside the target country. In the Cuban operation, they were stationed in Guatemala and Nicaragua, and during the Angola days it was Zaire and Namibia controlled by South Africa. Usually, great care is taken to conceal these bases for subversion as closely as possible in Guatemala, they were camouflaged as plantations in the jungle. While in Zaire and Namibia, the Angolan anti-government troops had their training camps on territory belonging to adjacent tribal communities. In Pakistan, such activities are conducted under the "cover" of "refugee camps", into which tens of thousands of Afghans were either forcefully or fraudulently driven.

Bourgeois propaganda always tries to leave the main motive forces behind an armed aggression undertaken by imperialist powers in the shadows. The military operations against Cuba and Angola were reported as if they were carried out solely by Cuban and Angolan insurgents. Similar versions are now being heard when the USA and its henchmen keep rejecting the charges of being involved in the Afghan events. Bourgeois propaganda goes out of its way to arouse sympathy for those anti-government forces that raised their arms against their own peoples.

It is only natural that many bourgeois propagandists consider it their duty not to report the atrocities committed in different areas of Afghanistan by the counter-revolutionary gangs, armed and financed by the governments of the United States, China and some other countries.

These gangs burn villages, torture and shoot civilians. They would like to plunge the country into a blood bath--the way the CIA-inspired coups ended in Guatemala, Chile and other countries. The bourgeois press prefers to keep silent about these bloody atrocities by the counter-revolutionary forces and continuous encroachments on Afghanistan's borders and state sovereignty.

Analysing the strategy of U.S. imperialists in this vast area the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA, stated in its main political report to the 22nd national convention, CPUSA in August 1979: "They are especially focussed on Iran, Afghanistan and South Yemen. To this end, the oil monopolies, the financial institutions and the CIA work to prop up the most reactionary regimes."

It is Afghanistan that has to bear the main burden of U.S. aggressive and militaristic aspirations. As TIME magazine wrote recently, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's special assistant for national security affairs, conceded in his talks with American pressmen last July that he pinned hopes on the successive struggle waged by "Muslim insurgents" against the Afghan revolution and "enjoyed hinting... that the U.S. might covertly aid those insurgents."

Brzezinski apparently knew what he was talking about, for he heads a top secret coordinating committee on the National Security Council, its functions including, among other things, authorisation of clandestine operations by U.S. intelligence.

It was the Soviet Union that came to help the friendly Afghan people in its hour of need, in response to a request from the Afghan Government and in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation, signed by the two countries. The comprehensive assistance, including military aid, rendered by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as was officially repeated in Kabul and Moscow, was provided in order to help repulse outside aggression.

Nevertheless, the imperialist quarters in the United States and some other countries, being hostile to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, did their best to blow up the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda campaign to the truly worldwide proportions.

The ideological subversion centres began feeding the bourgeois mass media with innumerable "details" concerning "the occupation of Afghanistan" by Soviet troops. According to the report of the Lebanon newspaper AL-SHAAB, the CIA sent an order to its network of agents in Islamic countries to incite all sorts of unrest and disturbances and commit provocative actions against Soviet-owned offices, while the propaganda organs are to focus attention on such acts.

By using old and launching new anti-Soviet stereotypes, the brainwashing experts of the CIA and other imperialist propaganda centres are trying to indoctrinate millions of people around the world. Yet no matter how big the lies, they cannot distort what the Soviet Union has done, especially during the last decade, to strengthen peace and international security, to stave off the threat of a nuclear war and promote detente and cooperation among nations.

No amount of hypocritical verbiage can conceal the dangerous aggressive plans entertained by the ruling circles of the United States and some other imperialist states, which they are concocting in respect to Western Europe, the Middle East and some other strategically and economically important area of the world. [paragraph continues]

No matter how hard the U.S. ruling quarters try to hide their new toughening of their foreign policy, their line clearly manifests their hegemonistic designs and mad desire to become the world's policeman.

The wide use of the mass media by U.S. intelligence shows "that it has taken a firm place in the system of imperialist propaganda. Acts of subversive propaganda are called upon to facilitate the execution of the military, political and economic operations entrusted to the CIA. At the same time, as numerous facts testify, the CIA participates increasingly often in all general campaigns conducted both within and outside the country by all organs of U.S. imperialist propaganda. These two flows of propaganda, both originating from the CIA, then converge and present an example of a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference pertaining to the exchange of information, of the UNESCO declaration on the principles governing the activities of the mass media and of other international documents, signed by U.S. representatives.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD022326 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan orkers Union delegation today returned home after participating in the international solidarity conference with Syrian workers and holding talks with the executive delegations of the Arab Workers International Federation and the workers unions of Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Satar Pordali, president of the Afghan Workers Union, who led the delegation, said upon arrival at Kabul international airport that the visit was useful. He said that in the statement that he had given at the conference he explained about the gains of the Saur Revolution and its new stage, and exposed the interference of imperialism, led by U.S. world-devouring imperialism and its collaborators.

In this statement, the Afghan delegation declared the solidarity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] workers with the workers and toilers of Syria, which was warmly welcomed.

The delegations at the conference expressed their solidarity with the Afghan workers and toilers and the revolution of Afghanistan. In their statements they condemned the interference of reaction and imperialism in Afghan internal affairs.

A joint communique was issued on the talks between the Afghan Workers Union delegation and the executive delegations of the Arab Workers International Federation and the Syrian, Palestinian, Lebanese and Yemeni workers unions. The communique stresses that the delegations consider the success of the Saur Revolution in defeating imperialism, Zionism and reaction as their own.

Satar Pordali added that in this conference the selfless and sincere assistance of the USSR for the DRA received all-round support.

KABUL CALLS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CONSCRIPTION ORDERS

LD012000 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear countrymen, courageous youth of the homeland: The proud history of our ancient country is the witness of innumerable acts of heroism and sacrifice by the freedom-loving people of this land.

The people of Afghanistan, in very critical moments of their history, have kept the flag of freedom and independence flying on top of the mountains of our land. The people of Afghanistan have taught unforgettable lessons to invaders, and many times have stood up in struggle for the liberation of their homeland by shedding their blood.

As everyone knows, the measures of the Saur Revolution are being stabilized in all aspects of the life of our society--political, social and cultural.

It is also clear that the sinister inheritence of the crimes of Amin and his spy band has affected all of our people. But our people can see every day that the decisions and measures of our revolutionary government are always and continuously taken to secure the comfort, well-being and defense of the moral and material interests, and the honor of our free homeland. Day by day the aggressions perpetrated by U.S. imperialism, Chinese heretics and the reactionary circles of the region are facing resolute defeats. Our heroic people have risen in struggle for the defense of the soil and honor of the homeland in order to cut off the hand of the aggressors from our free homeland forever.

Service under the flag is the proud duty of the people of our homeland. The courageous youth and men of our land, always in a united front--in the ranks of the armed forces--have presented themselves for the defense of the homeland and are ready to sacrifice themselves. This willingness is so common among our people that it is usual for a youth to be considered a man after he has completed his service under the flag. This task is the greatest example of the patriotic feelings of the people of this land.

Men and the courageous youth of the homeland, in these important moments in the history of our country, while the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and our revolutionary government are making continuous and valuable efforts toward the creation of a new society free from the exploitation of man by man, the defense of our beautiful homeland against the criminal aggressions of U.S. imperialism, Chinese heritics and the reactionary circles of the region is the basic and major duty of every patriotic Afghan.

The national and patriotic duty of those courageous men and youth of the homeland, who in accordance with the law of conscription are the appropriate age, is for them to come to the service under the flag with pride and to take part in the defense of our homeland and revolution. The defense of our homeland and our revolution is the duty of every single one of our compatriots. Those who have been recruited and conscripted for the military service shall report with patriotic fervor to the centers of the subdistricts, districts and the provinces on the appointed date. If any person does not comply with this sacred order, which is a violation of our national interests and is in opposition to the high national and historical traditions of our brave people, he will be subject to severe punishment.

Forward in the way of the complete repulsion of the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and its allies on our sacred soil.

AFP: AFGHAN GROUPS TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE 6 JUN

OW021759 Hong Kong AFP in English 1749 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, June 2 (AFP)--Students, traders and shopkeepers in Kabul will launch another offensive against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan from Friday, according to Afghan rebels who fled the country today. Shopkeepers throughout Kabul will close stores and students will be on the streets, said Mr. Mohammed Amin, who claimed to be a rebel.

"Something big is going to happen.... There are rumours that the Russians are not happy with (President) Babrak Karmal, he may be replaced," said Mohammd Amin, one of the very few travelers (?to be identified).

In February 21, Kabul shopkeepers closed stores and office workers stayed home to protest against the Soviet military presence. Marital law was proclaimed the following day and in the first major urban uprising against the Russians 300 Afghans were killed in street fighting. The strike continued for seven days and Afghan Army units aided by Soviet air strength used gunships to quell the uprising.

An Indian businessman who arrived by the same flight also expressed the apprehension that serious trouble will break out in Kabul this weekend. The businessman, who asked not to be identified, came with his wife, two daughters and one son. "We had experienced hell in February... This time we are not taking any chance," he said.

Two British students, Andrew Collumm and Pryderi Evans, who stranded at the Kabul airport today for six hours said they witnessed "unusual movements" in the airport. "I saw at least 10 Russian aircraft taking off and landing during our stay at the airport", Mr Collumm said. Mr Evans said: "We read about the troubles in Kabul a lot in newspapers back home... We never believed them much... But what I saw today convinced me that something was very wrong in Afghanistan."

An official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) who spent two days in Kabul confirmed that the radio and the television were broadcasting and telecasting appeals to young Afghans to join the armed forces. The UNICEF official, who wished to remain unidentified, said he was told by rebels in the Afghan capital that Herat Province was completely under their control. "I have never heard so much of rumours in just two days... But I was told that the Afghan rumours should be believed", he said.

He also confirmed that the people were talking about a "major offensive" to [words indistinct] this weekend. "It was strange... People looked cheerful in anticipation (of the planned offensive)," he said. He said Kabul was calm, but tense. He said he had heard stray cases of attempted night assaults on Russian soldiers in Kabul last week. "The urban rebels and the students have painfully learnt that high sounding bravery may be spectactular, but hit-and-run was more effective," the official said.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK030322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao left New Delhi this morning for Moscow on a 5-day official visit. He was accompanied by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and other senior officials. The external affairs minister will have extensive talks with the Soviet leaders on bilateral issues and burning international problems.

INDIA, USSR SIGN AGREEMENT ON PULP, PAPER PRODUCTION

BK030320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for exchange of technical know-how and joint efforts in research and development in the field of pulp and paper. The Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in modernizing the Nefa newsprint mill in the public sector and some other paper units in the private sector. Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will also help India in the utilization of unconventional raw materials for the production of quality paper and newsprints.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT BEIJING 20 JUN

BK021625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves in leaving for Beijing on the 20th of this month on a factfinding mission. The visit was officially announced in New Delhi today.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS RESULT IN CONGRESS-I VICTORY

BK021611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Congress-I has been voted back to power in seven of the nine states which went to the polls last week. In Bihar too it is heading for a big majority. The only exception is Tamil Nadu where the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-led front has secured a two-thirds majority.

In Gujarat and Orissa, the party secured a three-fourths majority. Its majority is two-thirds in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and absolute in Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the party has captured 118 seats out of the 224 results which have come in so far. Ninety-seven results are still to come in.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Congress-I has bagged 221 out of 280 seats so far, the total number of states in the state assembly is 320.

From Maharashtra, 268 results have come in and out of these the Congress-I has bagged 177. The nature of the Congress-I victory in the states except Tamil Nadu is indicated by the fact that it has captured about 70 percent of the seats, the results for which have been declared so far. Out of the 34 constituencies in Bombay, the results of 33 seats have been declared. Out of these the Congress-I have captured 25. In Tamil Nadu, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has won a comfortable majority on its own. It has secured 129 seats in a house of 234. Its democratic progressive front alliance has won 162 seats. The progressive united front comprising the Congress-I, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Muslim League have secured 69 seats.

An interesting sidelight of the election is that none of the opposition parties has reached even the 100 mark so far. The Bharatiya Janata Party has emerged as the largest opposition party in Madhya Pradesh with 55 seats so far.

Another feature of the election has been the rout of the Janata-S led by Raj Narain. The party's tally has been stationery at three since last night. It had put up 586 candidates in all the states. It fielded 304 candidates in Uttar Pradesh. All of its three successes are from Uttar Pradesh.

Leaders Remark on Elections

BK030414 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Several union ministers, including Home Minister Zail Singh and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhisma Narain Singh, have hailed the sweeping success of the Congress-I as a reaffirmation of the people's faith in the leadership of Mrs Gandhi and her policies.

Opposition leaders have pointed out the need for the opposition parties to unite. Former Prime Minister Mr Charan Singh described it as the blackest day for Indian democracy and expressed the view that the Parliament has become irrelevant.

Mrs Nandini Satpathy has resigned from the Orissa state Congress-U presidentship. In a telegram to Mr Devraj Urs, All-India Congress-U committee president, she has urged him to accept her resignation with immediate effect. Mrs Satpathy sent her resignation after the poll results for the state assembly were announced.

ALL-PARTY MEETING ON ASSAM TO BE HELD IN NEW DELHI

BK030318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Adviser to Assam governor, K. Ramamurthy, has said that a meeting of the representatives of national political parties called by the prime minister will be held soon in New Delhi to find out a solution on the foreign nationals issue in Assam. Mr Ramamurthy was talking to newsmen in Gauhati yesterday on his return from New Delhi.

He said that 23 agitation leaders who were detained under the preventive detention ordinance have been released after their cases were reviewed by the advisory board in the state.

Meanwhile, prohibitory orders under Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more persons] Criminal Penal Code have been promulgated in the entire Sadar Gauhati subdivision apprehending breach of peace. In a statement in Gauhati, the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has said that there is no threat to the existence of the minority community in the state.

BRIEFS

OIL FIND--A new oil bearing structure has been located about 120 km off the Bombay coast. This was announced by Petroleum and Chemicals Minister Virendra Patil while addressing a meet the press program in Trivandrum on 29 May. Mr Patil said the first well was spotted on 26 April by a drilling barge of the oil and natural gas commission. The oil was found at a depth of 1,580 meters. The minister said this has been confirmed in production testing a few days back. Mr Patil said the oil in this well is sulphurous and heavy as compared to the nonsulphurous and light oil so far found in this area. He said the oil from this well flowed at the rate of 1,700 barrels a day. A few assessment wells will have to be dug before it can go into production, the minister added. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80 BK]

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Qotbzadeh Meets Yugoslav Envoy

LD011502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received Ilija Topaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union, who will participate 2-5 June in the "international conference on American interventions in Iran" in Tehran. In a lengthy conversation held in a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on the forthcoming conference and on the activity of the nonaligned movement and the development of Yugoslav-Iranian relations.

Topaloski stressed in the talks the significance which Yugoslavia attaches to the Iranian Revolution and Yugoslavia's wish for a comprehensive development of mutual political, economic, scientific and other relations.

Topaloski also informed Qotbzadeh of the contacts between Federal Secretary Vrhovec and ministers of foreign affairs of a number of nonaligned countries with the aim of activating the movement in the discussion of international issues.

The Iranian minister, for his part, stressed that he sees Yugoslavia as a friendly country and as a significant partner in various spheres and he expressed the hope that cooperation would expand in every sphere. To this end he suggested meetings by economic experts, scientists and representatives of other spheres.

Bani-Sadr Opening Address

LD022200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Speech by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, at the 2 June opening session of the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.. Ladies and gentlemen, honorable participants of the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran:

I welcome you to the Islamic Republic of Iran. I thank you for accepting the invitation of the Iranian people to investigate U.S. interferences. You are meeting today in a [word indistinct] republic, whose people, after their miraculous victory over the best-equipped, fiercest and richest puppet dictator in the Third World, are intent on altering the existing master-slave relationship in the world today and on exposing the guileful nature of diplomatic relations (?inherent) in this domination.

The main characteristic of the (?colonial) policies developed after the start of the liberation movements in order to counter these movements was the (?continuation) of plunder and exploitation and the alteration of its shape and nature in such a way as to prevent the entrapped nations from [words indistinct] struggle for true freedom.

One of the outstanding examples of this colonial relationship was the regime that died at the hands of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In today's tumultuous world, which is on the verge of war and atomic [words indistinct] with economic and moral crises, international [words indistinct], starvation, unemployment, genocide, torture and suppression of human rights as daily occuances, there is no way to attain peace, security and freedom from anxiety, except by strengthening this struggle for true freedom and totally destroying the dominating forces. Only by the severence of these relationships will man be free to utilize all of his creative talents. From the day after the end of World War II, mankind, having sacrificed millions of lives and expecting plenty, prosperity, peace, security and freedom, was faced with an overpowering rivalry between the big powers which, by dividing the world into spheres of influence, by pursuing armament policies involving astronomical figures and by adopting an interventionist policy, were directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, working against mankind. Instead of being liberated from the fear and risk of annihilation mankind was doomed to witness a kind of gradual death of its best values.

In this world, over which the burden of atomic war and hunger was pressing, the merchants of death, arms dealers and other multinational giants and the big powers--which regarded their survival as dependent upon continuous and increasing aggression--brought extreme pressure to bear upon the liberation and independence-seeking struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American nations, as well as upon the American and European peoples and the justice-seeking struggle of the oppressed strata of other parts of the world, as though exploitation and (?abject) slavery were the inevitable destiny of mankind.

Whenever the oppressed nations of the world tried, through their sacrifices and by wading through an ocean of blood and fire, to remove the heavy burden of [word indistinct] division of the world from their shoulders, superpower rivalry or accommodation and compromise constantly blocked their efforts. Every world power has tried in its particular sphere of influence or preserve to beat or support the other. On the pretext of confronting an opposing force these powers have brought greater pressure upon nations systems which extinguish freedom and act against the people. This process of dividing the world, despite the crushing blows of the independence-seeking struggles of the 1960's and 1970's, narrowed the scope of activity of the oppressed nations of the world to such an extent that in the latter part of the 1970's it was presumed that a struggle against one superpower brought about dependence upon another. It gradually became an accepted principle that it would be impossible to be liberated from one without falling into the clutches of the other.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran, as one of the perfect examples of the great struggle of oppressed humanity, has come about, has pursued its course and will continue to do so precisely on the basis that true independence cannot be achieved without severance of dependence from any hegemonistic power.

The revolution was victorious because it depended upon the inner strength and the faith of its own people. Our revolution was not victorious in a materialistic test of strength and power. The main reason for the revolution's strength lay in extending spiritualism to the life of man, for whom the ideology of materialism had become the sole objective in life. It was on the basis of this humanitarian and spiritual motivation and on submission to self-sacrifice and martyrdom that this unarmed nation became invincible.

The main distinguishing characteristic of this revolution was the universal and cohesive mobilization of all the people and their unity of expression. Our Islamic Revolution contains certain characteristics, a study of which could be essential in order to better understand the liberation struggles of the closing part of the 20th century.

Because of the nation's cohesion, its single-minded determination and its joint action, such a tremendous force was created in our country that the strength of public opinion and its participation in the arena of political battle were enough to lead our revolution to victory. This unity of expression and of outlook, as well as submission to martyrdom and self-sacrifice for the victory of justice and righteousness, found its intellectual and ideological roots in the depths of the people's faith. The people rallied around their imam, who personified their faith and resistance, and finally succeeded in overthrowing the tyrant and replacing despotism and slavery with freedom and independence. The dictatorial regime did not have the slightest root or basis within society, and it was for this very reason that when the people's unified determination took shape and was translated into action there was no alternative but victory.

The previous Iranian regime was a perfect example of a puppet regime, directly created and constantly maintained by the United States. In the inverted pyramid of power and the organization that administered Iran before the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the U.S. Embassy and its military advisers formed the apex and command center. Iranian affairs were in effect managed from Washington. Over a period of 25 years the United States brought directly under its domination and influence all aspects of life of this country's people--domination that has left behind for us a country which today is in ruins and turmoil. To erase the adverse effects of this domination and to achieve the reconstruction of the independent society are in themselves monumental tasks. The success of the Islamic Revolution in eradicating these vestiges and in furthering this prodess of reconstruction, in addition to depriving U.S. imperialism of one of its most important bases, can also become an example and model for other enslaved nations of the world. United States ruling circles have embarked upon hostility and enmity towards our revolution--hostility and enmity which considers it legitimate to resort to any means, tools or policies and which subjects all of us to plots every day.

Our aim in inviting you to this conference is to investigate the policy and intervention mentioned above. We want to know how long should international rules and principles expressed in agreements remain meaningless words employed only by the powerful against the oppressed. At last the world should be informed of the meaning of the principle of nonintervention, the principle of refraining from intervention in the internal affairs of others and the international responsibility of respecting the sovereignty and independence of nations in a world which claims to be extending respect for international rights. Our nation wants to know who is responsible for compensating the losses which it has suffered during three decades as a result of the intervention by the United States and other major powers and colonial powers?

The destructive U.S. policies in Iran have ruined our agriculture, destroyed our economy, plundered our capital resources, left tens of thousands of martyrs, injured and invalids, tortured and chained hundreds of militants for years in horrible prisons, and have led many talented young people into corruption and destruction.

Ladies and gentlemen: The human being today will not be able to move and survive without spirituality and hope for a prospect of justice and the establishment of truth. We must give them what they actually expect from the meaning of such words as soon as possible, and we must convince them that there is, at last, some truth behind every political and diplomatic speech; otherwise revenge, hostility and an eruption of beastly nature in human beings will dominate society so badly that any ensuing clash or confrontation will leave no sign of humanity on earth.

Our people rose by sacrificing their blood and led the Islamic Revolution to freedom so that they might watch the establishment of such justice and truth throughout the world.

The cry of our revolution brought (?a message) of liberty and justice to human beings and righteousness and honesty in their relationships, but this cry of justice and demand for truth is faced today with military intervention, conspiracy, threats, economic blockade, propaganda and psychological warfare from the same powers which consider the freedom and liberty of human beings as an end to their hegemony.

We have invited you, representatives of world public opinion, to study and investigate the painful fate which has been imposed on our religion, culture and nationality as a result of 25 years of U.S. domination, which the United States is still trying to continue. The aim of our request is not only to reply to our nation's cry for justice. We believe that all those governments which see their existence endangered by the growth of movements seeking independence and struggling for freedom are trying to vigorously intensify international tension, but this matter will endanger the peace and security of all people in the world, [words indistinct] and these warmongers will lead mankind to the brink of collapse and extinction.

It is impossible for us to combat these threats and policies unless we create international understanding, strengthen solidarity among the world forces seeking independence and development and establish justice and truth in international relations. We must restore the great spirtual desires of human beings to them. We must inspire them with the motive of construction, solidarity and [words indistinct] and save them from the terrible logic of the balace of power and exercise of strength; and thus I pray that God Almighty may bestow success on this conference.

Report on First Session

LD021302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter, after the opening ceremony of the international conference to investigate U.S. intervention in Iran, the participants selected members of the supervisory board.

The board members are: Mr (?Burieh) from Yugoslavia, Mr (?Sear) from Sri Lanka, Mr (?Shari'at) from Algeria, Mr (?Badr) from Iraq, and Mr (?Tojeh) from Cuba.

The first session of the conference ended at 1145 today. The next session will start at 1500 and will hear the Iranian report about documents and examples of American intervention in our country.

Secretary General Opening Notes

LD021312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the international conference to investigate U.S. intervention in Iran opened this morning with the recital of Koranic verses in the presence of delegations of governments and representatives of liberation movements from all over the world.

At the outset, the secretary general of the conference welcomed the participant delegations, saying: Your participation in this conference shows your respect for the rights and sovereignty of the people and also for the preservation of peace and the maintanence of justice in the world.

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He said: At this conference we intend to appraise in depth with your help the history of the presence and activities of the United States in Iran. We hope to show the world the reality that for decades the fate of our nation was decided not by the Iranian people but by the [word indistinct] of the decisions of the allies, the Pentagon and [words indistinct].

He added: [Words indistinct] that this conference could be effective for the preservation of peace and the guarantee of the rights of (?all the nations throughout the world). By careful appraisal of the U.S. intervention in Iran, which is in fact a manifestation of U.S. policies in other parts of the world, and also by condemning these policies, we would be able to [words indistinct].

The message of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was then read by our country's minister of foreign affairs.

U.S. Delegation Attends

LD021722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the U.S. Government has warned American citizens not to take part in the international conference to investigate America's interferences in Iran. Otherwise, on return, they will be sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in prison and a $50,000 fine. Contrary to this warning, a U.S. delegation led by Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, is participating in the conference. There are 10 lawyers, university professors and 1 negro in the U.S. delegation. The U.S. delegation arrived in Tehran at 0800 today and immediately went to the conference hall.

According to a UPI report, a State Department spokesman confirmed today that the U.S. Justice Department has refrained from giving permission to Americans to participate in the conference to investigate America's interferences in Iran. He said: In my opinion, giving permission to individuals to participate in this conference would mean recognizing the goals of the conference.

Soviet Delegate Interviewed

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Yevgeniy Sergeyev, an academician from Moscow University, who is in charge of the Soviet delegation taking part in the international conference to investigate American interference in Iran, said in an interview with our reporter today: We condemn America's interference in Iran and, basically, this was our aim in taking part in this conference.

The head of the Soviet delegation denied the UPI report which had quoted him as saying: The Soviet delegation at this conference has no proposal concerning the investigation of the secret documents of American interference in Iran. He said this report is completely false. He added: The UPI reporter had asked him about the hostages and he was told that had America accepted Iran's proposals concerning the release of the hostages, the crisis would have been solved a long time ago.

The head of the Soviet delegation at the international conference to investigate American interference in Iran said: We will study very fully the issues discussed at this conference and will inform the people of the Soviet Union of them.

PARS Interviews Delegates

LD021814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran continues its work this afternoon. The representatives participating in the conference expressed their views regarding the conference and the Iranian Islamic Revolution in interviews with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent. One of the Mexican delegates, while deeply praising the Iranian Islamic Revolution, said: This revolution has two important characteristics: First, the Iranian Revolution showed that even an (?oil-producing) country can be freed from the United States. Second, Iran's revolution proved that it is possible, even for neighbors of the USSR, to embark on a non-Marxist-Leninist revolution.

The spokesman for the Mexican delegation, in which the representative of the international peace movement and the head of the Latin American Press Federation are members, said: This conference is a platform for raising complaints about the oppression we have suffered in the hands of imperialism. He said: U.S. imperialism has dominated Mexico since 1810, has stolen more than half of Mexico's territory, and ever since then it has carried out military, economic, cultural and other forms of interference in this country.

Referring to the religious aspect of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, he said: The Mexican (?Government) fears Iran's Revolution because it sees that religious motivation could be the motor for revolution.

The spokesman for the Mexican delegation added: You have Islam in Iran, and we have Christianity in our country and both religions could back revolutions. He stressed that in the Nicaraguan revolution, the role of religion was very evident, and it could be said that the Nicaraguan revolution was also a revolution of religious faith.

Regarding the outcome of the conference, he said: Perhaps this gathering will not be very effective in the short run, but in the long run, it will influence public opinion and will gradually reveal the true nature of imperialism to the world.

According to the same report, four people attended the conference representing Yugoslavia. Mr Ilija Topaloski, the head of that country's delegation, said: By participating in this conference, we intend to declare our solidarity with the Iranian Islamic Revolution and assist the people of Iran in the solution of the problems that they are faced with. He said: We come from a country where our great leader Tito has recently passed away. He fully supported the Iranian Revolution and believed that the new Iran can perform a very important international role. He said: Yugoslavia is glad that Iran has adopted non-alignment and is sure that Iran will perform an active role in this movement.

Two people represented Sweden at the conference, one of whom is a member of that country's communist party, and the other the representative of the Swedish Social Democratic Party. The representative of the Swedish Communist Party said: This conference is unique. He added: The crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran are a sample of the activities of imperialism throughout the world. This conference brings the opportunity to expose these crimes to a certain degree.

He said: Upon returning to my country, I will definitely speak of Iran and the Iranian Revolution during the foreign debates in parliament, and will try, by way of interviews with reporters, to tell the people of my country the (?truth) about Iran.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Lebanon has the greatest number of representatives in the conference, with 75, from various political, academic and Islamic groups. The [word indistinct] Lebanese delegate, who was speaking in Persian, said: I hope that at this conference our colonialization, and especially U.S. colonialism, will be condemned, so that with this aim the oppressed Muslim and non-Muslim world will be freed from colonialists.

The [word indistinct] Lebanese delegate said: I hope the Americans themselves will (?pay heed) to their situation so that they will also be freed of the status quo.

Bahraini Front Solidarity Message

JN030826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text of statement dated 2 June 1980 sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: "And why should ye not fight in the cause of God and of those who, being weak, are ill-treated and oppressed?--men, women and children, whose cry is: Our Lord: Rescue us from this town, whose people are oppressors." [Koranic verse] Prophet Muhammad said: Muslims are like one body. If a part of this body is hurt, the entire body is affected. The prophet also said: If a Muslim hears the call for help from another Muslim and does not respond, he is not considered a Muslim.

You who are meeting to study the U.S. aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, peace be upon you. We would like to place the following facts before you:

1. Our Muslim people in Bahrain are experiencing hard conditions as a result of the practices of the Al Khalifah regime and the procedures being implemented against the Muslims there. The agent Al Khalifah regime is imposing its dictatorship on the people, violating their religious freedom, banning the spread of Islamic books and activities and forbidding mosque imams from even offering prayers to God. The regime is also oppressing the male and female Muslim youths because of their rejection of the backward policy which the regime is trying to impose on our people.

2. The atheist regime of Al Khalifah has transformed Bahrain into a U.S. base to launch attacks against the Islamic nation when it desires.

3. The regime is trying to spread corruption and immorality among male and female youths.

4. The regime is transforming Bahrain into a center of espionage against the region's peoples and governments. Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Manama is now carrying out the same role carried out by the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

5. The regime is throwing many ulemas in prison because they ask the authorities to put an end to corruption and to implement God's law in Bahrain. There are no less than five ulemas in the cells of Al Khalifah. They have been imprisoned for more than 9 months. In addition to these, there are more than 1,100 Muslim youths in Al Khalifah jails. All the prisoners are being exposed to deadly and brutal torture, as has happened in the case of the martyr and hero Jamil 'Ali Muhsin al-'Ali, who died as a result of the brutish torture.

While calling on you to rescue the Muslim people of Bahrain from the agent Al Khalifah regime, we hope that you will respond to our call, especially since you are studying the outcome of the U.S. aggression on the Islamic Republic of Iran. In its aggression, the United States used the sacred land of Bahrain as a springboard for attacking Iran.

"And say: Work righteousness: Soon will God observe your work, and his apostle, and the believers." [Koranic verse] Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

BBC Report on Proceedings

TA030707 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] A startling claim was made on the first day of the conference in Tehran considering allegations that the United States interfered in the affairs of Iran. The organizers produced what they said was evidence of a coup d'etat planned by the American military. Alex Brodie was listening to the day's proceedings:

[Begin recording] The Iranian organizers produced a message marked top secret, and only for the eyes of General Haig, then NATO commander. It was marked from General Huyser, who was on a mission to Iran having consultations with the army and government of Mr. Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister left in charge after the shah fled. The message spoke of options for the future of Iran. General Huyser said he was pushing for the army to break strikes. At one point he recommended that if one course of action failed we must go to a straight military take-over. There were cryptic references to Haig's plans A and B, with Huyser saying he was pushing Prime Minister Bakhtiar to take certain steps. There is talk of how a government would be run after the military have done the initial job. It all looked very incriminating.

The leader of the unofficial American delegation to the conference, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, called it very distressing, but he wanted to inspect the actual document. I and other reporters who saw it noted amongst other things the American colloquialism, and felt that if it were a fake it was an extraordinarily good one. What General Huyser's mission was is unclear, but it is also unclear how much sanction if any he had from the American Government.

Iran has now presented its evidence, and it was a very slick performance. Next comes the open debate. Ramsey Clark said his delegation would make a presentation to the conference and it would refer to the hostages. He would say no more. The scene throughout the first day was dramatically controlled and exploited. Iran was subservient, the shah a puppet. It was best expressed by Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mansur Farhang, who scored the post mortem in America about who lost Iran. He asked the conference to demonstrate to the world that, as he put it, nobody lost Iran. We simply took our country back. [end recording]

QOTBZADEH EXPOSES FORMER AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

JN021653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In exposing the former imperialist agreements between Iran and the United States to the international conference devoted to the study of U.S. interventions in Iran, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that all the former agreements have been canceled and that Iran has no agreements with the United States. He added that Iran's lawyers are currently reviewing 200-250 cases which are related to these agreements.

He said: It goes without saying that the aforementioned agreements were imposed and had an imperialist nature. The United States was not the only country which concluded unilateral agreements with the former Iranian regime. All the states that dealt with the defunct regime had such imposed and unilateral agreements, including the gas agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union. This agreement is the most exploitive one in the world.

TEHRAN SPECULATES ON OUTCOME OF HOSTAGE TRIAL

ID021922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Please pay attention to tonight's commentary concerning Carter's interview and his threats against Iran in connection with the possibility of a trial of the hostages:

With the opening of the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran and at a time when Iran is taking the last steps in fully establishing the government of its Islamic Republic, the U.S. Government's fears are increasing daily concerning the serious possibility of putting the U.S. spies on trial and their future. Yesterday, in an interview with the CBS television network, Carter demonstrated many of the increasing fears of the White House and warned Iran that if the hostages are put on trial in Iran, the United States will take very serious actions against Iran, which would not exclude any type of reprisal. The interesting point in Carter's remarks is his worry concerning the trial of his spies in Iran which so far he has never discussed in this form. If we pay attention to Carter's remarks during the past 6 months it will become quite clear that during this period he has always been worried about the well-being of the spies and the observance of human rights in Iran and that he has seldom talked about the question of their trial. What has happened now that he has put aside his worries about the well-being of the hostages and the human rights issues and is warning Iran against trying them and says that he shall do this and that?

We should pay attention to a few very important points which will happen in the world in connection with the trial of these spies.

1. In a trial which shall take place at the wishes of the Iranian nation and by the order of the Islamic consultative assembly, even if it leads to the acquittal of all the hostages, all of them will be forced to reveal their roles in the U.S. Embassy. Consequently, it will become clear that about fifteen of them are marines. To reveal this fact will cause the greatest disgrace for the U.S. Government. It will be formally announced to the world that the United States gives diplomatic passports to its marines and thus sends them to a foreign country. In addition to the fact that this matter is a kind of armed intervention, it will also be regarded as a misuse of diplomatic convention in the world.

2. During the trials it will be made clear that some of these hostages have been officially involved in spying and that they secretly interfered in the internal affairs of Iran. Although this matter is almost a commonplace practice in the embassies of world powers throughout the world, nevertheless, the open admission by the hostages to such actions in a formal court will bring about great changes in international conventions. After this event, it will be impossible for Third World countries to regard themselves bound to obey diplomatic conventions concerning the immunity of embassies. It is certain that after this trial certain changes will be made in those conventions so that spies cannot carry out duties under the cover of diplomatic immunity and, at the same time, be confident that if they are identified they will have no punishment other than expulsion.

3. After this trial, the spy centers throughout the world will have numerous difficulties in safeguarding their documents and in fulfilling their spying activities which will give rise to many problems in their operations.

4. The fourth and the most important point which will definitely result from the trial will be the imitation of Iran's revolutionary action by other oppressed nations of the world, which will make the superpowers tremble. If this action is carried out at least in one or two other countries against the spy centers of the superpowers it will result in great weakness and helplessness for the world devourers because all their power and might is contained in these evil actions and spying games by which they have so far maintained their domination and overlordship.

Therefore, the opening of the Islamic consultative assembly and the nearing of the date for the trial of the hostages has caused great fear in the White House. It has made Carter so aware of the real issue that he has completely forgotten about the well-being and health of the hostages and the implementation of human rights and has issued new threats in an attempt to dissuade Iran from the thought of trying the hostages.

Our recommendation to Carter in order to relieve him of this frightful nightmare is that he should either engage in unrestrained recklessness and destroy all his spies who have been held hostage through the use of all kinds of tricks at which he himself is more adept; or else he should submit to Iran's demands and, by returning the deposed Shah and all his wealth, save himself and all the powers of the world, together with all their spy centers throughout the world. If Carter is not able to kill his spies by sending all kinds of lethal items and even poisonous snakes [referring to allegations in some Iranian newspapers that Carter has sent poisonous snakes to the hostages to kill them], he can easily choose the second option and receive his colleagues from Iran in full health. Of course, if he also pays a small sum as indemnity for U.S. crimes in Iran during the past 25 years it will result in greater facilities for the releasing of the hostages. [sentence as heard] However, if after doing so, America's other servants throughout the world completely despair of the affection of their master and turn towards its rival, this is a problem on which we cannot give any guarantees.

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UN ENVOY FARHANG INTERVIEWED ON U.S. HOSTILITY, HOSTAGES

LD020931 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 11

[KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview in Tehran with Iran's UN ambassador and permanent representative Dr. Mansur Farhang: "Influential Elements in America Do Not Want a Solution to Hostage Problem"; date not specified]

[Excerpts] "The hostage issue is indefensible from the legal and spiritual viewpoint; but as a political reality emanating from the justifiable anger of the people, it is quite comprehensivle. That is to say, the Americans, who exploited us for years, must understand that it is the people's anger that has driven them to take this measure. However indefensible the measure may be, it is the natural reaction of a nation to oppression. But let us see how we may solve this problem--which, after all is said and done, has come into existence--within the framework of our spiritual, political and economic aims.

"Dr Yazdi has taken the correct view of the matter, and we should put on trail not the hostages but America, since the hostages are not the representatives of America. Aside from four or five against whom there is [incriminating] evidence, the remainder are low-level staff members, and a number are security officers from the deprived classes of America, who therefore cannot be seen as the representatives of imperialism."

The above statement represents the views and suggestions of Dr Mansur Farhang on the hostage issue as set out in an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN political correspondent. Dr Mansur Farhang, who is Iran's ambassador and permanent representative at the United Nations, has been in Tehran for some days to attend the international conference investigating America's military aggression against Iran. The text of the interview follows:

[Question] Dr Farhang, has the Government of Iran lodged a complaint yet with the United Nations in connection with America's military attack on Iran, which runs counter to all international laws? If so, why has the United Nations not reacted?

[Answer] We have not yet submitted an official complaint to the United Nations on America's military aggression against Iran because any complaint would have to be made to the Security Council. Because we rejected the Security Council's rulings on the hostages, however, it has been difficult for us to have recourse to that body in connection with America's military aggression.

The truth of the matter is that to have raised the issue at the Security Council would unavoidably have given rise to discussion of the hostages, and because in the past we have not been permitted to take part in such a discussion, any complaint to the Security Council in connection with the American military aggression against Iran would have to be accompanied by a change in Iran's position on discussion of the hostage issue. Because the Government of Iran has not seen fit to make such a change, we therefore have had to satisfy ourselves with a letter of protest to the UN secretary general. This letter is of course very different from an official complaint. If we had been prepared to solve the hostage issue through the United Nations then we could, by means of a complaint to the United Nations, have mobilized a great majority of the countries of the world to condemn the military aggression by America's imperialism in Iran.

Carter's Other Plan

[Question] After the operation in Iran had failed, Carter announced that he was planning another attack on Iran with a view to rescuing the hostages.

Do you think this was only political blackmail to improve his position in the forthcoming elections?

[Answer] Carter's principle aim in carrying out military aggression against Iran and the remarks he made following the failure of the aggression were connected with his position and the election campaign. In principle, the nature of imperialism throughout history has always been such that, in order to advance its aims, it has resorted to coercion, duplicity and other unlawful practices. We should know that imperialism is always tempted to make gains through the use of force. By relying on the strength of the people, national unity and awareness on the part of the people, we should constantly be prepared for confrontation with the hegemonists. We should therefore expode Carter's statement as a ruse, and we should recognise the fact that America is not able to benefit from the use of force.

[Question] As you know, America is daily building up its military forces in the Persian Gulf. In view of the fact that a number of Arab countries in the region and Iran's northern neighbor have declared their support in the face of any attack, is a direct military attack by America possible?

[Answer] Fundamentally and logically, one must say "no." However, history shows that tyrannical regimes do not always act in accordance with logic and fundamental principles, that is to say, their wishes are unreasonable and illogical. Over the last 30 years American imperialism has shown clearly that in choosing the political and military methods of advancing its aims it can remain alien to logic and fundamental principles. Vietnam is a graphic example of this.

[Question] Certain politically informed sources consider that the plan to attack and occupy the Iranian Embassy in London was an act of revenge by America following its failure in Iran. How much more precise information do you have on this?

[Answer] I have no information at all to prove this claim, but after the incident the American mass media made propaganda capital out of it in order to portray the hostage taking in Iran as unlawful. The length of time and the manner in which the Iranian Embassy in London was occupied were such that it was easy to take advantage of it to condemn the hostage taking [in Iran]. When an Iranian official said that the taking of the hostages in London contravened international law, the American mass media gained vast propaganda capital from this in order to show that our respective positions were different.

[Question] Several days ago the Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state met and held discussions. In the wake of this, propaganda attacks on America by the Soviet Union have ceased. Knowing that the efforts of both these coutries have been and still are directed only toward the preservation of their interests in the region, how do you explain the meeting and talks?

[Answer] America and the Soviet Union have a series of general agreements between themselves on world issues, which have been described under the heading "peaceful coexistence." For example, as two great powers, neither wants nuclear war, but they are rivals, and for this reason a clash between their interests and aims is unavoidable, and in the face of world crisis, disagreement breaks out. However, it should not be forgotten that these two powers have basic and permanent agreements; for example, the events in Afghanistan have clouded American-Soviet relations, but this does not prevent them from reaching agreement on other world issues. Logic and experience have taught us that if we wish to rely on one or the other of the superpowers in the wake of such disagreement, we will finally be brought to despair and humiliation.

LAST LINE

Economic Sanctions Against Iran

[Question] For some time the issue of economic sanctions against Iran by America and its allies has taken the form of a war waged by America. But we see West European governments and Japan expressing opposition and hostility to America's demand. The American efforts have so far not succeeded. What is your view of this?

[Answer] Above all, we must regard America as the enemy of our revolution, and there is clear proof of this. By means of Islamic ideology and national and native values we have discovered a hopeful basis for political and economic development. Of course, we are at the beginning of the road and we clearly face difficulties, but it should be noted that we are the first country in the Middle East to have staged a revolution in the true meaning of the word, and we wish to have a country where political and economic decisions are made freely, one which facilitates the emergence of a society endowed with freedom and justice.

It is not Islamic propaganda which has horrified imperialism--both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia issue Islamic propaganda--it is the populist and anti-imperialist nature of our revolution which frightens America. That is to say, we wish to make our decisions in accordance with our own interests, whereas America does not wish such innovation to be introduced and tries to shatter our glorious efforts in every possible way. America has employed various means to weaken Iran's Islamic Revolution. However, the hostage taking has given the imperialist propaganda agencies an excuse to mobilize U.S. and European public opinion against us. The angry reaction by the American people to the seizure of the hostages has resulted in a strengthening of the rightists, militarism and the CIA in the American community, and it has given America a free hand, which it did not have before the hostage taking, to make plans designed to disrupt the economic and political stability of Iran. It enlarges the scope of swindling and inflation and derives advantage from local conflict and deficiencies. This is a tactic always used by America.

The Europeans do not wish to join in this boycott because it is against their interests as competitors of America. Following the break in relations with America, Europe wanted to sell us all the goods we required, but because the question of the seizure of the hostages is unacceptable to the people of Europe, both from the legal and the humanitarian standpoint, America has succeeded in mobilizing European public opinion against Iran by means of a vast and calculated propaganda campaign, so that the respective governments would be compelled to back the economic sanctions against Iran. This is why the European countries have been obliged to join in, despite their own interests.

[Question] If Ronald Reagan wins the American elections, how do you think the crisis will end, in view of the fact that he is opposed to Carter's policy of a peaceful solution to the hostages issue?

[Answer] We must recognize that the personal role of the president in forming foreign policy is very limited. It may be that, as regards political method, there is disagreement between presidents, but both of them live within the framework of an imperialist and capitalist system--that is to say, no president is able to make general changes. We must say that Reagan is more rightwing and reactionary than Carter and will have greater recourse to military means and the use of force than to diplomacy, and that if by then the hostages issue is still unresolved, American methods will become more violent.

[Question] In your view, what have been the effects of the seizure of the hostages?

[Answer] America has benefited enormously from the hostage issue, and despite the official position of the American Government, there are influential elements in America which do not wish to see the hostage problem solved, because reactionary groups have benefited from it. For example, at the outset Iran wanted an investigative commission to be set up by the United Nations, but America opposed this, imposing instead the economic sanctions. At that time there was an atmosphere which was favorable to the progress of the aims of the commission, but America succeeded in delaying the commission for 2 months, and when it announced its consent the commission's task had by then become laborious. In the first instance it was America's intention that the hostage problem remain unresolved; in the second instance it wanted the commission to fail in its task. At the very time the members of the commission were in Iran the greater part of the American mass media was engaged daily in attacking the commission and its establishment. The Zionists, militarists, rightists, the CIA and big arms corporations will on no account favor a solution to the problem of the hostages, and if we imagine that they are aggrieved at the condition of the 50 hostages, we are totally mistaken. They are ready to sacrifice these 50 individuals, just as they sacrificed the 8 who persished in the military attack. What even our closest friends are asking us today at the United Nations is: "What is your aim in seizing the hostages?" They have accepted the principle of the hostage taking, whether or not they criticize us for this, but the question which now concerns them is what we actually want. If we wish to put an end to this crisis in a logical and practicable manner, we have many friends who are ready to help us. The truth of the matter is that a number of our friends have become confused in trying to understand our position and aims regarding the hostages.

[Question] What solution do you propose?

[Answer] If our parliament decides to put American foreign policy on trial, the world will understand this action. We can invite international figures with proven anti-imperialist credentials to take part in the trial. We can then begin an eloquent analysis of the crimes of American imperialism in Iran [according to proper] criteria. The world will find this comprehensible, and by taking this action, the content and details of which will be decided by parliament, we can add something new to the history of the world's anti-imperialist struggles.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES PROVIDING HELP FOR AFGHANISTAN

NC311319 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 31, (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today announced "the formation in the very near future of an Irano-Pakistani committee to aid the Afghan fighters."

In an interview with the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, Mr Qotbzadeh said the three-member committee would include one Afghan modjahedin, or Moslem rebel. He expressed a wish that the three meet as soon as possible.

We have decided, he said, that if the Soviet Union did not announce a programme to leave Afghanistan, Iran would help the Islamic fighters there. At present, Iran has offered no military aid to the fighters, while Pakistan was giving civil and military help.

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN MENTIONS AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL PLAN

NC031004 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)--Soviet leaders have approved a plan for withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan, according to the leader of a Soviet delegation attending the conference underway here on American intervention in Iran.

The plan was drawn up by the pro-Moscow Afghan Government and presented to the Kremlin which gave its approval, Professor Bogniniy Ergive added in an interview published today by the newspaper BAMDAD.

He refused further details, saying it concerned the two countries' leaderships.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN TRADE OFFICIALS

LD021046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The deputy foreign trade minister of Romania, who is in Iran heading a delegation seeking to expand trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries, today met with the (Iranian) commerce minister, his deputy and the Iranian trade committee.

The deputy foreign trade minister of Romania, while condemning the economic sanctions imposed upon Iran by the imperialist countries, said his country was ready to supply Iran's immediate requirements, including foodstuffs and raw materials for Iranian factories. He also announced that his country is ready to expand trade relations and cooperation in economic and technical fields.

SYRIA CONDUCTING TALKS TO PURCHASE IRANIAN C-130'S

JN030840 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--In a dispatch from Tehran, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports today that Syria is conducting high-level intensive contacts with Iran to obtain U.S.-made military transport planes of the C-130 type.

Citing diplomatic sources, the paper says that the Iranian-Syrian contacts have made progress and that Iran will probably meet the Syrian request, particularly since it has a large number of these planes.

NVOI CRITICIZES EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS' VISIT

TA022135 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1943 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Occasion of the Departure of Socialist Countries' Representatives From Our Country"]

[Summary] "Dear compatriots: A delegation composed of the representatives of Europe's socialist parties, which rely on the big bourgeoisie and monopolies in the West, visited our country recently and held talks on current issues with the authorities of the Islamic republic. The representatives pretended that the aim of their visit was to familiarize themselves with conditions during the revolutionary period in Iran. However, observers were convinced that the true cause of the visit of these men was to discuss the question of freeing the American hostages."

Before we go further, we should emphasize the fact that the West's social democrat parties maintained good and close relations with the shah's defunct regime. They used to approve all the activities of that bloodthirsty regime. Under the guise of familiarizing themselves with the Iranian revolution, the socialist representatives actually aimed at establishing good relations between the Islamic republic and the imperialist U.S. Government. But remember, during the time the shah's despotic regime drowned our country's struggling people in blood, not even one of the West's socialist organizations raised any objection.

"Where were Western Europe's socialist parties when Mohammad Reza Shah's prisons were filled with thousands and thousands of the Iranian nation's most talented sons and daughters? Where were they when SAVAK's executioners, under the control of the Americans, persecuted and eliminated, or sent without trial to the gallows, the nation's struggling children? The leaders of those parties, some of whom were at that time in control of things in their own countries, did not care at all about human rights in Iran and maintained the most favorable and closest relations with the leaders of the defunct regime."

Now that the Americans are trying to carry out a coup in Iran these men have become the champions of human rights. "In the process of intimidating our country, the United States has concentrated a considerable number of its warships in the Persian Gulf and in the vicinity of our country's territorial waters. The United States has been according full protection to the shah, the executioner. The United States has been systematically applying pressure on the Western countries to participate in economic sanctions against our country, and unfortunately, Western Europe's many countries ruled by socialist parties are participating in this.

"Americans have been persecuting the Iranians living in the United States. The imperialist United States Government has flagrantly violated our country's territorial integrity. This violation of international law was condemned by the majority of the world's nations. The main concern of U.S. imperialism is to strangle the Iranian revolution. And yet, until now, not even one of the West's socialist parties has objected to U.S. imperialism's conspiratorial adventures and aggressive aspirations against Iran. Undoubtedly our country's people cannot except anything from such parties that are firmly linked to imperialist circles. As to the American spy hostages, for whose release these circles are making a great deal of noise, one must emphasize that the imam has referred this problem to the Islamic consultative assembly which will take care of it in due course.

"The Iranian nation has just and legitimate demands. The nation demands that the detested shah and the wealth which he has plundered be returned to Iran. The nation also demands that the Americans stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs and condemn the wrongs they have done in the past. The men who visited our country in order to secure the release of the American spy hostages should have concentrated their efforts on these just demands of our nation and should have asked the Americans to abandon their obstinate and stubborn resistance to the nation's legitimate demands and their conspiracies and aggressions against Iran."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ISSUES LIBERATION ARMY MESSAGE

TA030921 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now we draw the attention of the commanders and the armed forces personnel to the messages of the command council of the liberation army of Iran. Fellow soldiers. You men who wear the military uniform of the Iranian Army: We, your brother soldiers, address ourselves to you. We address you who in past years knelt together shoulder to shoulder, kissed the holy book, covered our face with the holy flag of our homeland and swore to be vigilant for Iran, to defend the nation and the borders of Iran. The address of your brother soldiers is to you, you men who according to the wish of Iran's (?God) still hold the duty of safeguarding the nation and the homeland in your hand.

We address you, brothers. More than a year has passed since the calamity of the fall of the homeland into the hands of the barbarians.

And without doubt, you, just like us, mourn the anniversary of the martyrdom of the martyred fellow soldiers by the radical Palestinians of the blood thirsty and anti-Iranian regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni. We mourn their memory and grief, and without any doubt, you, like us, have felt the severe pain of every bullet that entered the body of our brothers in your own body. You have borne and suffered pain, and probably many times have cried. Fellow soldiers: Now many of you, our brothers, hold posts that before the calamity of our homeland's fall, your martyred brothers were responsible for, and we consider this as the occupation of a stronghold for which a fellow soldier was martyred by another fellow soldier. For we all were, still are and will be the soldiers of Iran. We are confident that your accepting the responsibility of command is not a sign of surrender to the murderers of our martyrs. We believe that the sense of responsibility toward our suffering people is the most powerful motive of every single one of you in continuing to serve. And we hope and are certain that everyone of you are well aware of your national, moral and military duties.

Fellow soldiers: We swear by the [word indistinct] of the immortal martyrs, our martyred brothers, that we have never abandoned the battlefield. We will return and will destroy the whole criminal regime with your help. That day will not be so far away. We are confident and have faith that this is our common goal and it is based on this belief and faith that we demand from you:

1. By pretending to be faithful, hold your command posts as long as possible.

2. While observing all safety precautions, do not refrain from any effort to keep alive national and patriotic feelings of the personnel under your command and be their guide toward national ideals.

3. As far as possible until the point where suspicion will not be aroused, refrain from carrying out anti-national decisions contrary to the military oath or any kind of order which results in consolidating the regime of terror;

4. While carrying out military operations against the homeland's brave tribes keep this reality in mind, that firing every bullet at the chest of a Kurdish, Turkish, Farsi, Khuzestani, Baluchi, Turkoman brother is a crime on behalf of the Iranian nation;

5. Do not show negligence in preserving the weapons and facilities of the army, which is the national wealth, and which must be used in the final battle against the armed mercenaries of [word indistinct] and their [word indistinct] (?allies).

[Words indistinct] is your moral, national and patriotic duty. Whether the enemy likes it or not you are from among us and we from you, and we are both the servants of the oppressed nation of Iran. Be assured that the army of the liberation of Iran understands very well you present situation in having accepted the responsibility of command, and on this occasion explicitly declares that it does not consider you as separate from itself. In the hope of the day of victory we share your hand from far away. The command council of the liberation army of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

'Mercenaries' Shell Border Posts

ID021116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports reaching the Kermanshah News Bureau, Iraqi mercenaries opened fire on the Kalaleh and Neykhazar gendarmerie posts, near the Iranian border, using artillery and other heavy weapons.

The shelling, which started at 2000 last night, lasted for 8 hours. The border guards returned the fire.

The Iraqi forces suffered great losses and were forced to retreat.

An informed source in the Kermanshah gendarmerie region, while confirming the above report, told our reporter in Kermanshah that armed assailants also attacked the Balataq region near Qasr Sirin for 1 hour beginning at 2300 last night. Border guards repelled the attack and the assailants fled.

There are no confirmed reports of any casulaties.

Bayangan Attack Repulsed

LD021824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Kermanshah, at 1000 this morning it was learned from the public relations office of the 81st Armored Division of Kermanshah that the siege by assailants in the district of Bayangan had been broken and that the assailants incurred heavy losses. According to this report, last night the forces of the Iraqi Ba'ath government attacked in the regions of (Anjilak) and (Helaleh), which was met by the military forces and the revolution guards.

Report on 2 June Fighting

JN021816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The artillery of the Iranian Islamic Army today shelled the strongholds of the aggressive Ba'thist forces opposite the border posts of (Zanqur), (Baba Hadi) and (Baradar 'Aziz). The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at 1100 today the Iraqi forces opened fire at the three abovementioned border posts. Our valiant forces returned the fire in support of the Islamic Revolution Guards who are defending the Iranian border in these border posts.

Our artillery destroyed three tanks and two vehicles of the Iraqi Ba'thist army. A third vehicle was destroyed when hit by a mine. All of its 22 occupants were killed. A reliable source of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Iraqi forces sustained heavy losses today. The Iranian forces did not sustain any losses or damage.

23 Iraqis Reported Killed

LD030933 Tehran PARS in English 0819 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, (PARS news agency)--The Iranian Army artillery smashed insurgents' strongholds near the border outposts of Dar-Khor, Baba-Hadi, and Baraxnsgziz, [names as received] killing 23 Iraqi insurgents, according to informed source in Kermanshah early yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile in an interview with PARS in Kermanshah, an official of the public relations department of the relations department of the revolutionary guards in Kermanshah, Hojjat ol-Eslam Partovi, yesterday afternoon said that 12 Iraqi insurgents had been killed in the [word indistinct] of border clashes with Iraqi forces in Bayangan over Sunday and Monday. He [word indistinct] four revolutionary guards, two soldiers, and two Kurdish Moslem peshmergas (of Iran) had been killed in the same clashes.

Partovi said that three of the Iraqi insurgents had been arrested by the Iranian forces, and added documents seized from the arrested persons revealed their connection with the Ba'thist government of Iraq and Iran's democratic party (of Kurdestan).

TEHRAN REPORTS ON OPEN SESSION OF CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

LD021220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session this morning. The session was opened at 1100 by Yadollah Sahab, speaker of the house. During the session the names of the committee for preparing rules and regulations were read. Also in this session, a report on the convening and work of the ten branches of the Majles and names of the members of these branches was read. There was an (?initiation) ceremony for those deputies not present at the opening ceremony.

There were suggestions from some deputies regarding an investigation in eligibility of deputies and their credentials. Some deputies demanded that the commission of investigation should continue its work and the Revolution Council or the Majles should ask the center for national documents [as heard] and other state organizations about supplying files on each deputy and to put such files at the disposal of the Islamic consultative assembly. One representative suggested they should ask for the cooperation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who are stationed at the American den of espionage in Tehran, about this matter.

Finally it was agreed that a committee composed of the commission of investigation and the senior deputies should investigate documents supplied from any source. This issue was approved.

The next open session of the Islamic consultative assembly will convene Saturday. During the next session the report of the work of the ten branches about deputies' credentials will be investigated.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL-CABINET JOINT SESSION HELD

LD030354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolution Council and the Cabinet council held a joint session under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at the Prime Ministry building yesterday evening. According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, immediately after this session the Revolution Council held a meeting and discussed the country's current affairs.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH QAZVIN DIVISION COMMANDER

LD030400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday afternoon received Col Mohammad Reza Pormusa, commander of the 16th Armored Division of Qazvin, who participated in the Kordestan mission. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at this meeting the commander of the 16th Armored Division of Qazvin submitted a report on the successful mission of this division to the leader of the nation. Later, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, wished all personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran victory and success.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES CLERGY ON NATIONAL ISSUES

ID311753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Tehran struggling clergy society, an introductory session of representatives of the first Islamic consultative assembly of Iran with the struggling clergy of Tehran was held this afternoon in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the school of the martyred teacher Motahhari.

The president went to the microphone and spoke to the honorable representatives and the clerical society about the country's issues and problems. The president said to the representatives: Is the handling of the (?defects) of the country up to the Majles, the government and the president? Or can anybody anywhere do anything he likes? In the latter case, this would weaken the Majles.

How can we create institutions in this country and then not honor them? The president said? In our country the assumption is that the people have embarked on elections, and that the affairs [of the country] should be managed by those elected by the people.

Then the president explained the problems in Kordestan to the representatives, stressing that: We must not dishonor the blood of our martyrs; that is, a number of our faithful youths who have made sacrifices in order to establish the sovereignty of the government in that region, or let that go to waste. We would never do this. We must stand fast.

In another part of his speech, the president said: Opinion polls show that the people of Sanandaj wish for two things: 99.9 percent of the people wish for an improvement in the economic situation and security. The people of that region have seen nothing but oppression, suppression, guile and treachery in the past. We should gain the confidence of the people and assure them that they will remain in Iran under the Islamic regime.

Then, praising the efforts of the clergy for the continuation of the revolution, the president said: The ulema should help the government, in order to destroy (?oppression) and create positive hope, work and excitement among the people, so that they can develop that part of Iran.

If the enemies of Islam were to lose hope of causing differences between the various foundations of the revolution, we would be able to accomplish our task.

The president said: We rely on the people and on [Islamic] ideology. If we do well and consolidate what we rely on, everybody will see that those in the world who wish destruction and ruin for us will be destroyed.

After the president's speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazlollah Mahallati and Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali made speeches.

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DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL OPENS DISPLAY OF CAPTURED ARMS

LD032205 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: In order to further expose the interference and aggression of the reactionary forces of the region and the world, headed by the U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, samples of the (?destructive) arms of the imperialist countries and their obedient mercenaries which have been captured in heroic operations by the soldiers and officers and in the brave struggles of the toiling people of the country were put on display yesterday afternoon in the Jashen exhibition area.

At the ceremony inaugurating this exhibition, a number of domestic and foreign countries' journalists and some military attaches from foreign embassies in Kabul took part. At the beginning, Brig Gen Khan Gol, head of artillery at the Ministry of Defense, gave information to the journalists about the sinister, aggressive intentions of the imperialist countries that stubbornly interfere in the internal affairs of the free and independent Afghanistan and continue to do so by sending various types of arms, creating instability and terrorism in our country and embarking on provocations and [word indistinct]. He said: [begin recording]

All the people of the world know that the imperialists, in fact the enemies of (?their) people, hatch various conspiracies against the irreversible Saur Revolution of Afghanistan and create obstacles to the progress of the revolution. There are various pistols made in Pakistan and Britain; various types of .303 rifles, British and Pakistani; heavy and light machineguns made in Britain, China and the United States; (Havan) mines, antitank rockets and antitank mines made in Britain; poisonous substances and various bombs. These are put at the disposal of the traitors and their servants who are sent to murder the innocent and sinless people of Afghanistan, small children, schoolchildren and teachers. In turn, due to the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan, at the head of which is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, they receive a painful response and (?they leave behind) the sinister items obtained from their masters, which you see here. This drop in the bucket, so to speak, has been exhibited for your observation. These are the sorts of arms and U.S. bombs (?captured) by our units engaged in the elimination of those who destroy the servants of imperialists in the provinces. [Words indistinct] as for detailed information concerning these arms, our comrades will give you sufficient information. I wish you happiness.

Yes, please?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Chinese antitank mine. They are buried in the middle of the road and when a vehicle passes over one of them it explodes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is an 83-mm rocket made in Britain. When this rocket hits a vehicle it forms [word indistinct], melts armor and explodes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is an American machinegun, American [word indistinct] American [word indistinct] machinegun.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Poisonous chemical materials made in the United States. Are there more questions, please?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is a poisonous substance; it is not a bomb but a poisonous substance.

[Question] In which parts of the country (?have you captured these)?

[Answer] In the eastern, southern and western parts of the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The members of our party.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The poisonous substances, that is, chemical arms, poisonous substance which produce gas and (?suffocate) people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The imperialist countries, at the head of which is the United States, have placed these arms at the disposal of the enemies of Afghanistan and their agents.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The use of the arms is taught by U.S., Pakistani and Chinese experts in Pakistan to these persons.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] They enter our country by way of Pakistan and continue their subversion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In Pakistan there are more than 50 bases for the training of these destructive persons, where they are trained, fed, armed and taught the use of these arms. Then they come to Afghan soil together with the agents and teachers and commit subversion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The [word indistinct] tank rocket, when it hits a tank it very quickly [word indistinct] destroys.

[Question] How are these transported?

[Answer] These are transported by animals, persons and [words indistinct] while the armed forces captured them. Of course, [word indistinct] animal and the person are destroyed and these are left behind. For example, a large number of the arms have been hit by bullets and have been broken to pieces.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As you may have seen on Afghan television.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is the type. They are from China, from Pakistan, from the United States.

[Question] What is the average age of these (?experts)?

[Answer] From 25 up to 35 and 40. From 25 up to 40.

[Question] [Words indistinct] who have learned the Dari and Pashto languages [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Some of them can. [end recording]

Inside the exhibition, put on to expose the interference of the imperialist and adventurous countries, on a desk are poisonous chemical bombs called CS (?517), made in the United States, which have been captured in the city of Herat. Beside them are air defense bullets, No 52, manufactured in U.S., Chinese and British factories. On the other side of the desk are British 73-mm light rockets [word indistinct], antitank [word indistinct]. Two-inch British mines which are fired by [word indistinct] are seen.

On the labels which have been put on the arms, the identification marks of each arm are explained. The arms include a West German machinepistol; wood [word indistinct]; U.S.-made machinegun with Iranian marks; the types of wooden and iron stocks; various air-defense weapons made in the United States; U.S. [word indistinct] machinegun; hand machine-pistol and U.S. [word indistinct] machinegun; British-made machinepistol; West German [words indistinct] machinepistol; (Tera)-Pakistan machinepistol, RAF British machingun and U.S. [word indistinct] machinepistol; Chinese antitank mines; various Pakistani-made handguns; 10 rounds of .303 rifle ammunition made in Pakistan; 5 cartridges for a British rifle; hunting [words indistinct] made in Pakistan; 5 bullets and [word indistinct] rifles made in the United States, West Germany, China and Pakistan. These items have been put on display and have been photographed by foreign and domestic journalists, who have prepared appropriate reports.

Also, the Ministry of Defense announcement concerning the foreign aggression in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the revolutionary struggle of the people and armed forces of the country and against the propaganda and imperialist stories have been distributed to the domestic and foreign journalists.

STUDENTS ISSUE RESOLUTION ON UNIVERSITY UNREST

LD032024 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A resolution issued by the teachers and students of the university and the Kabul Polytechnic concerning the treacherous role of imperialism against the revolutionary and progressive forces, states:

Our noble countrymen know that the mendacious and satanical lying machinery of U.S. imperialism and its international collaborators, in pursuit of [words indistinct] against progressive revolutions and revolutionary movements, every day embarks on the propagation of lies and fabrications against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, the Saur Revolution and our Muslim toiling people. The sinister goal of all this poisonous and arbitrary propaganda is to confuse the opinions of the toiling masses of Afghanistan and block the path of the revolution and the [word indistinct] of its gains. The reaction of U.S. imperialism against the stability of the fortresses of the new stage of the Saur Revolution is intensifying and getting more outrageous every day.

The recent fabricated and mendacious declaration of (?Tom Reston), the representative of the U.S. State Department, is another example of the poisonous and antagonistic propaganda which the international imperialist lie-producing and trickery masters continually spread against the Afghan revolution.

We, the students and pupils of Afghanistan, in relation to the above subject, issue the following resolution:

The sinister aim of the provocation and conspiracies of the world-devouring imperialism and [word indistinct] of the United States, the hegemonist China, their regional partners in crime and their paid servants, was to incite students and pupils against the gains of the Saur Revolution and its new development stage and against the interests and general well-being of our country. Their vain efforts were faced with shameful defeat.

The resolution adds: A limited number of students who had become prey of the poisonous propaganda of the lie-weaving machinery of imperialism embarked on antinational actions; this fact, of course, does not mean that all the students and pupils have participated in the destructive and counterrevolutionary activities.

We resolutely declare, loudly and clearly, that U.S. imperialism and its international collaborators will never succeed in instigating students and pupils against the party and our revolutionary government and against our free and Muslim people. We express our unreserved support for and solidarity with the party and revolutionary government who are striving in the interests of the toiling masses of our society, and we will go together with them, step by step, toward the realization of the hopes of our persecuted people.

We resolutely declare that in the recent events in Kabul, nobody was killed by the security forces. We once again point out that with the exception of 96 persons, the true provocateurs of the recent events, who acted contrary to peace and security and the peaceful atmosphere of education and the university and embarked on antinational and antirevolutionary activities contrary to the contents of the basic principles of the DRA, all other students and teachers have been released. The said 96 persons are under legal investigation.

In the resolution, in the course of condemning the propaganda of imperialism, the following has been added:

We severely condemn the poisonous and mean propaganda of (?Reston) and the mendacious imperialist circles and lying machinery of the blood-sucking U.S. imperialism, and demand that the United States and its international collaborators stop the poisonous propaganda against our persecuted people and our revolutionary homeland. The lying propaganda, (?unmanly) conspiracies and shameless accusations of U.S. imperialism, its international and regional collaborators will never block the path of the progress of the gains of the Saur Revolution and its new stage. The PDPA and the DRA are going ahead in this way successfully.

Forward in the way of further strong solidarity of the students and pupils in the defense of the homeland and revolution.

USSR TROOP AIRLIFT REPORTED FROM SOVIET-AFGHAN BORDER

BK041057 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 4 Jun (AFP)--Soviet military authorities in Afghanistan have started a massive airlift of Russian soldiers from the 25,000 strong reserve Soviet Army detachment stationed on the Soviet-Afghan border, a Western country diplomat who arrived here today from the Afghan capital said. The diplomat, who declined to be named, said that Kabul was (?rife) with rumours that a full-scale crackdown on rebel strongholds in Konarha, Paktia, Herat and Jalalabad provinces was imminent. A U.S. Embassy staff member in Kabul, who arrived by the same flight, confirmed the troop movement and said "Soviet troops are moving down to Konarha". He, however, did not give details.

Konarha Province, bordering Pakistan, has been the scene of rebel insurgency since the Russians moved their troops into Afghanistan on December 27. On March 4, Soviet air and armoured units joined in a major drive against Afghan rebels in Konarha Province. The rebel insurgents accused the Soviets of using poison gas against them in the Konarha Valley. On April 7, the nationalist guerrillas shot down a helicopter, killing two Soviet generals, in eastern Konarha Province. Consequently Soviet tanks launched a major offensive against the rebels in Konarha and the adjoining Laghman provinces. However, the Soviet actions proved futile and Konarha Province continued to remain a rebel stronghold.

Western intelligence sources had earlier reported that there were 80,000 regular Soviet troops in Afghanistan and some 25,000 in the Soviet Union near the Afghan border. The U.S. Embassy staff member, who declined to be identified by name, said that Herat was under the control of the rebels. "The rebels are active in some parts of Afghanistan... certainly they are fighting with lots of problems," he said. He said that a couple of days back, Kabul authorities displayed weapons captured from the rebels. Asked if there was any weapon with U.S. markings, he said "I am not sure, there were a few U.S. cannisters of CS bombs (tear gas grenades)."

An Indian businessman who also arrived by the same flight said that Kabul was calm, but tense. "Everyone is saying that something is going to happen by this weekend...There were talks of Kabul shopkeepers closing their stores from next Friday," he said.

AFGHAN HELICOPTER PILOT DEFECTS TO GUERRILLAS

OW032339 Hong Kong AFP in English 2325 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 3 (AFP)--An Afghan pilot has defected in Badakhshan Province with his Soviet-made helicopter and joined Moslem rebels fighting communist rule in Afghanistan, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said today. The rebel group said that the pilot, who did not want to disclose his identity, took off from Faizabad airport in Badakhshan Province on May 28 with supplies for the Soviet and Afghan Army fighting against the rebels in the area and landed near the Moslem guerrillas' stronghold. Volunteering to fight against the troops loyal to the Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal, he surrendered and handed over the helicopter with supply goods to the rebels, the alliance said.

It said that Moslem guerrillas have encircled a large number of enemy soliders in the area who were now depending on helicopters to get rations and other supplies in the area. The rebel group said heavy fighting took place at several areas in Badakhshan Province during the past 2 weeks and Soviet troops heavily bombed Dewazgoon Valley causing heavy damage to property and loss to human lives in the area.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES NATION 3 JUNE

BK040406 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1522 GMT 3 Jun 80

["Address to the Nation" by Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq on 3 June--recorded]

[Summary] "Ladies and gentlemen, peace be with you.

"Since my last address on 16 October last year, I have expressed my views to you from time to time on important events that have taken place. In today's address I want to present a brief but comprehensive review of recent events that have taken place. This review relates to some issues of external events and a few matters on the internal situation.

"Among the main events that have taken place in foreign countries are the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian situation and my visit to the PRC. My recent foreign visits included my trip to Salisbury to attend the Zimbabwe independence day celebrations, where, in addition to detailed meetings with local leaders, I had an opportunity to meet various heads of state, including the Indian prime minister.

"During this meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, very fruitful talks were held on bilateral relations. It was decided in the meeting to maintain bilateral contacts between the two countries at appropriate levels so that the process of normalisation of relations can be advanced. In this connection, the Pakistan foreign minister will visit India in the near future. I hope that the foreign ministers' meeting will yield results. However, we are concerned with the recent statements by Indian leaders in this regard. Such talk might vitiate the atmosphere for the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference.

"In the past we have put forward a proposal to India that the two countries should sit down and, through negotiations, decide the size of their respective armed forces and arms for their own defense requirements, so that they do not indulge in an arms race. Instead of giving a positive reply to our proposal, India has intensified its efforts to procure arms from foreign countries. Among these efforts, it is especially worth mentioning the recent Soviet-Indian agreement under which the Soviet Union will provide arms to India worth 16,000 million rupees.

"We cannot ignore this Indian drive to build up arms, and we are taking necessary steps for our country's security and national defense. I believe you are aware of the country's defense (?preparedness). But this issue is of such importance that it should always be under our consideration. I reiterate our stand of desiring peace and friendship with all countries in general and with neighbors in particular. To maintain peace it is imperative to have an effective defense capability. In modern times, defense of the country is not the responsibility of the armed forces alone: It has to be shared by the entire nation. Only an army which has the support of its own people, is equipped with a sense of faith and is ready to die for defense of its ideology and can discharge its responsibility on the battlefield."

Let me remind you that the 80 million people in this country will be a force to reckon with if we are determined to defend our independence and dignity. Countries acquire their reputations through hard work and sacrifices.

You are aware that I went to Belgrade on the death of Marshal Tito, who was a great and experienced statesman of the present era. His death has deprived the world, especially the nonaligned movement, of a great statesman. I personally went to Belgrade to convey condolences to the people and Government of Yugoslavia. There I met with several heads of state and discussed with them international events with special reference to the situation in our region. I was happy to find that most countries support Pakistan's stand on the situation in our region.

"Iran is our neighboring country and we have had longstanding historical, (cultural) and religious relations with it. Efforts are being made in Iran to establish an Islamic way to life under the inspiring and prudent leadership of Hazrat Imam Khomeyni." We pray for the success of our Iranian brothers in their efforts. "We welcome and fully support Imam Khomeyni's message to the Islamic world that Muslim countries keeping away from the impurities of East and West will be able to adopt a true nonaligned policy." This is a pertinent message from Imam Khomeyni for the Islamic world at a time when the big powers are trying to divide the world into their (?areas of influence). We assure our Iranian brothers of our love and sympathy. May God grant success to their efforts to protect their national independence and the supremacy of Islamic values. Amen.

Another important event in the recent past is my official visit to China. I had two rounds of detailed talks with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and another round of talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng, during which there was complete accord between Pakistan and China on all world issues and regional matters. I have firm faith that the friendship between Pakistan and China will grow stronger and stronger with passing time. "China has been providing us with moral, political, financial and military help for a long period. The People's Republic of China is extending wholehearted cooperation to Pakistan as a true friend without any conditions". The Chinese leaders assured me that China will continue to help and cooperate with Pakistan's efforts toward self-reliance.

"Chairman Hua Guofeng in his banquet address stated categorically that China will extend its full support to Pakistan against an external aggression. We are fortunate to have such a sincere and helpful friend as China in today's world."

In my opinion, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is the most significant event of recent days. I regret that, despite the resolution of the UN General Assembly and the unanimous demand at the Islamic Conference, Russian troops continue to occupy Afghanistan. The brave people of Afghanistan are fighting against the foreign oppression. "As a neighbor and an Islamic country Pakistan cannot remain indifferent to the Afghanistan situation." More than 800,000 Afghan refugees have been forced to flee to Pakistan due to the situation in Afghanistan. "Pakistan is not interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan". We will look after the Afghan refugees according to our humanitarian responsibility and the spirit of Islamic brotherhood.

A few misleading statements have been issued recently in this connection, but I can say on behalf of the people of Pakistan that we are fulfilling our human responsibilities according to our resources and, God willing, will continue to do so.

"The first extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in Pakistan last January to find a solution to the Afghan issue. The 11th regular meeting of the foreign ministers last month discussed this issue in detail. This conference, like the January conference, was successful in every way. The most significant thing about the recent conference was that all members of the Islamic Conference Organization attended and expressed their views in unambiguous terms on all issues, including Afghanistan. It declared support for the rights of the Palestinian people in unequivocal terms, opposed the superpower naval presence in the Persian Gulf and demanded that Soviet forces withdraw from Afghanistan. This is a (?clear message), and even if it is ignored temporarily it can never be suppressed. God willing, this will continue to prick the conscience of the world until the policy of trampling the rights of Muslims is given up."

It is a matter of great satisfaction that all delegates demonstrated a positive attitude on all issues at the conference. The conference set up a three-member committee to find a solution to the Afghan issue. The secretary general of the Islamic Conference and the Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers are members of this committee.

The conference authorized the committee to contact all concerned parties to find a political solution to the Afghan issue, provided that this solution is not prejudicial to the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference. We will make every effort for the success of the assignment given to this committee.

The 11th session of the Islamic Conference adopted a unanimous resolution which asks Pakistan to address the next session of the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Muslim world. This is the first time that the entire Muslim world has honored any country in such a way. It is a matter of great pride for Pakistan to represent 900 million Muslims. I sincerely thank the Islamic world for honoring Pakistan in this way. I am aware of the great honor and responsibility placed on Pakistan and pray that God will provide us with the courage and determination to truly represent the Islamic world.

The recent Islamic conference also provided me with an opportunity to exchange views with leaders of various brotherly countries on bilateral relations, and this has further strengthened existing ties.

The Islamic Conference demonstrated that the Islamic world is a united force not attached to East or West which cannot be ignored in international relations. The Islamic world should use its unlimited resources for its collective defense.

"While we admire our friendship with China, we expect the Soviet Union as a neighbor and a great power to allow the people of Afghanistan to decide their own national affairs. Pakistan wants to promote cordial relations with both the Soviet Union and the United States, while staying clear of big power rivalry. We want to promote friendship on the basis of principles."

My dear countrymen, in reviewing the internal situation I would like to discuss first the implementation of Islamic rules in the country. As I have reiterated a number of times, Pakistan is an ideological state and Islamic principles and rules should be introduced here in every walk of life. Though we accept the Koran as a complete guide for life, for quite a long time some of us have been reluctant to adopt it in their daily lives. I feel that Islamic rules should be gradually implemented. With this aim in view, several steps have been taken recently to expedite the process of Islamization. A new chief of the Islamic ideological council has been appointed. Shariat [Islamic law] benches have been set up in every high court in a bid to mould the existing court laws in accordance with Islamic tenets. I regret to note that the performance of these benches was much lower than expected, and therefore, to improve the situation, these provincial benches have been replaced by a federal shariat court. The court will review any existing law to find any non-Islamic aspects. This will be authorized to declare any law repugnant to Islam null and void.

Another difficulty in the implementation of Islamic rules in the country is the lack of trained cadres. A shariat faculty was introduced in Qaid-e-Azam University to deal with this deficiency. I am happy to announce that the university is being upgraded to the level of a regular Islamic university this year.

While talking about introduction of Islamic laws in the country, we have to see whether our daily lives conforms to Islamic rules. I would like to emphasize that we should adopt Islamic rules in our life.

So far as the government is concerned, it is taking necessary steps for implementation of Islamic rules in all important aspects of life. But work in this field so far has been slow. If you have any proposals or suggestions in this regard, you can send them to me.

There is a need to remove the inefficiencies of the present judicial system and transform it according to Islamic needs.

In pursuance of the Islamic system of social welfare, I have tried to implement the zakat [Islamic charity tax] system. I am happy to announce that the zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] systems have been prepared and will soon be introduced.

I had said while announcing a few steps aimed at strengthening Islamic laws on the prophet's birthday that it will take 3 years to establish a tax-free Islamic system. Certain measures have been derived in this connection, and these will be announced at the time of the budget. The experts committee set up under the Islamic ideological council is working hard on this, and I hope that this committee will submit its recommendations soon.

We inherited an economic situation which had nearly driven the country to the point of bankruptcy. Industrial production was declining, the agriculture sector was ignored, exports were declining and investment in all sectors had ended. By the grace of God and through the untiring efforts of our workers, industrial laborers and peasants during the last 3 years, the downward trend in the economy has been arrested. The inflation rate is being cut and there has been a good harvest of wheat, rice and cotton. There has been a 100 percent increase in exports in the last 3 years and the overall situation of the economy is much better now.

Now everybody earns his bread with honesty and lives a peaceful life. There is no poverty like in many other countries where many people are deprived of two square meals a day and sleep on the streets. But we should not forget that we still have to accomplish a lot to become self-reliant in every sector of the economy. Discipline and a spirit of sacrifice are needed for the economic rehabilitation of the country. The improvement in the economic situation is due mainly to internal stability and a satisfactory law and order situation.

"I know some elements are (?busy) disturbing the peaceful conditions existing in the country. Some of them inside the country are trying to misguide the people to fulfill their own ambitions, and some of them outside the country are either taking undue advantage of the hospitality of (?foreign) countries or are hatching conspiracies with foreign countries to hurt their own country's interests. The government is very well aware of their designs, and at an appropriate time these foreign agents' designs will be exposed before the people. I am fully aware of the government's responsibilities in this connection. It is the basic responsibility of the government to maintain peaceful conditions in the country at all costs so that the country continues to pursue its goals (?undisturbed)."

The prices of most of the essential commodities of daily necessity is at a stable level. The provincial governments will be directed to keep a strict watch on the availability and prices of essential commodities and take steps against speculation and profiteering. I will also appeal to the people not to hoard essential commodities, to live with simplicity and within your means and to avoid extravagence. If we are to survive as a respected and dignified nation, then we have to give up complacency and the easy way of living.

I am directing government officers, especially high officials, to practice austerity, fully try to solve the people's problems and participate with them in the reconstruction of the country. The administrative personnel have already been directed to devote at least 10 days a month to go to the people to listen to and solve their problems as soon as possible. The administration has also been directed to set at least 1 day a week or if possible some time of each day to meet with the people in their offices to solve their problems.

I would like to mention here the people's complaint about the functioning of administrative machinery, especially as it relates to bribes. Both the giving and taking of bribes is a legal and a moral offence, and all of you should cooperate with the government in weeding out this evil from the society.

Our complex judicial system greatly delays the dispensing of justice. At present, about 175,000 cases are pending before the high courts. During my first address to the nation soon after the imposition of martial law [on 5 July 1977], I said that the judiciary will be kept as free as possible. However, to deal with specific situations, as and when they arise, martial law regulations and orders will be issued which cannot be challenged in any court. The military courts have been constituted to combat heinous crimes in society and to mete out punishment to culprits without delay. The jurisdiction of these military courts has been reduced from 25 to 8 heinous crimes, mainly relating to smuggling, corruption, thievery, bribery, kidnapping and murder. These crimes have been excluded from the jurisdiction of civil courts. The objective of these measures is not to reduce the powers of the judiciary; their only aim is to mete out punishment to cultprits without delay.

We had to impose martial law to save the country from the quagmire of civil war and chaos. It is the government's responsibility to maintain internal stability and law and order to save the country from facing that type of situation again. Other than this, as soon as we assumed the reins of power, we initiated enforcement of Islamic laws in accordance with the people's aspirations.

"As far as elections are concerned, I had voluntarily promised to hold elections and I stick to this promise as of today. To fulfill this promise, we made full arrangements to hold elections last November. However, the elections could not be held, for which the government is not responsible. You know who is to blame for the postponement of the elections. I do not want to take your time by going into details. I still sincerely feel that elections should surely be held and God willing will be. For this the election commission is being reconstituted and a new chief elections commissioner is being appointed."

Many questions are being raised about elections and the system of elections. I have often been asked whether or not political parties should be allowed to function in an Islamic form of government, whether in an Islamic system of elections everybody is allowed to contest and whether a Western type of democracy is Islamic or non-Islamic. I do not want to enter into this debate. I feel that I should try my best to discharge duties placed in me by God. As long as I enjoy the people's cooperation I will continue to discharge responsibilities placed in me to enforce Islamic laws and give justice to the people till a time comes when I will hand over power to "only those people whom the people themselves want to place responsibility with."

The edifice of democracy should be laid from the grassroots levels. As far as the people's representation is concerned, local bodies elections have already been held. These bodies have started functioning and have held successful conventions at district and provincial levels. While preparing next year's annual development plans, provincial governments have accepted their recommendations. These elected representatives will now implement these schemes.

"Dear fellow countrymen, we are passing through a difficult phase. Events that are taking place around us are matters of concern for us. The situation demands that we forge unity in our ranks and face the situation with consultations and work for the country's security and people's welfare." There may be differences of opinion among us, but none of our actions should hurt the country's survival and unity.

"In this connection, I have decided on the following steps: The federal cabinet will soon be expanded and provincial governors will set up their cabinets soon; a convention will be held shortly and people representing various schools of thought, religious scholars and intellectuals will be consulted; a federal level council will be set up which will comprise about 200 members so that the people's representation can be materialized and military courts will continue to operate within their own jurisdiction and (?scope)."

Before ending my address, I want to recall Mohammad Ali Jinnah's address to the nation 33 years ago in which he had asked Pakistanis to be disciplined to discharge our responsibility in difficult times.

AGHA SHAHI LEAVES FOR TEHRAN MEETING ON AFGHAN CRISIS

BK021019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Karachi this morning for Tehran to take part in the first meeting of the three-member committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. The other members of the committee are: Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The meeting will begin in the Iranian capital tommorrow.

SIND HIGH COURT BEGINS HEARING ON HAQ AMENDMENT

BK031401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 3 Jun (AFP)--A full bench of Sind High Court today started hearing arguments for and against the recent constitutional amendment decreed by Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq depriving the high courts of the power to interfere with the (?trying) of the military courts.

The five-member bench, comprising Mr. Justice Abdul Haye Kureshi, Mr. Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon, Mr. Justice Zafar Hussain, Mr. Justice S.A. Nusrat and Mr. Justice S. Siddiqui, was constituted yesterday in order to decide the fate of over 400 writ petitions pending in the Sind High Court against the judgements of military courts set up under the martial law.

The point at issue is whether the constitutional amendment was legally valid as claimed by the Sind advocate-general, Mr. Abu, ultra vires of the constitution.

Today the court heard among others Mr. Dabdul Hafeez Pirzada, a former law minister of the Bhutto regime, Mr. Khalid Ishaq, a prominent constitutional lawyer, and the advocate general Mr Chundrigar.

The hearing would be resumed tommorrow.

SRI LANKA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 5 JUNE

BK031218 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia are making a concerted effort to revive the nonaligned movement from its dormancy and make it once again a relevant force in solving political problems that are plaguing the world and endangering world peace.

Diplomatic sources said as an initial move in this regard, new Yugoslav President Mijatovic is sending his Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec with a special message to President Jayewardene this week. Vrhovec is heading a high-powered team that will also include his deputy minister and senior officials. He is scheduled to arrive in the island on Thursday [5 June]. They have already had significant discussion on the future prospects of the nonaligned movement in Belgrade last month when Hameed was there to attend the funeral of President Tito.

According to the official sources, Sri Lanka had been in the forefront during the past few months calling for an urgent meeting of the movement at a ministerial level.

SRI LANKAN-MALDIVIAN TEAM TO INVESTIGATE COUP PLOT

BK021130 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A joint Sri Lanka-Maldivian team of detectives has been selected to further investigate the conspiracy to overthrow the Maldivian Government last February with the use of foreign mercenaries allegedly hired by (Ahmed Nasir), former deputy minister of fisheries and brother-in-law of former Maldivian President Nasir.

The DIG [deputy inspector general] has submitted a detailed report on his visit to the Maldives to the Ministry of Defense.

Meanwhile, the Maldivian Government has cabled to the Sri Lanka Government commending the Sri Lanka police for the great assistance being rendered to uncover the conspiracy and without whom the entire plot would not have been unravelled.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday officially announced the appointment of three career diplomats as ambassadors to China, Japan, and West Germany. Mr C. Mahendran, director of the publicity and administration divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador to China in succession to Mr Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe. Mr W. Susantha Leslie de Alwis, director, economic affairs division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador to Japan in succession to Mr Bernard P. Tilakaratna. Miss Lakshmi Naganathan has been appointed ambassador to West Germany in succession to Mr C.W. Pinto. She was minister counsellor of the Sri Lanka mission to the European office of the United Nations in Geneva. [Text] [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 80 p 1 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Deputies Interviewed on Hostages

LD031409 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Views of 31 Majles Deputies on the Hostages"]

[Excerpts] The determination of the hostages fate is one of the most important tasks to be assigned to the Majles deputies by Imam Khomeyni and the people. In view of the importance of the fact that the Majles deputies are faced with this problem of hostage-taking, and having regard also to the effect of a final solution to the problem on the anti-imperialist struggles of the Islamic community, KEYHAN proceeded to carry out an opinion survey among Majles deputies with whose opinions readers are not yet acquainted (because, with the exception of two deputies, their views have not been widely publicized), or whose views are less well known.

In total, 31 deputies were asked about the hostages. Of them, 19 stated explicitly that they agreed with the hostages' having to stand trial if the deposed shah and his wealth are not returned to Iran, 10 considered that their final decision on the hostages depended on the conditions under which the hostages issue was discussed in the Majles, or held views close to this, and 3 of the deputies declined to reply to our question on the trial of the hostages.

The deputies were also asked their views on the qualifications required of the leader of the house. Their views on the hostages issue and the qualifications required of a leader of the house are as follows:

Seyyed Mohammad Khamenei, Majles deputy for Mashhad, stated in discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent that he was in agreement with the trial of the hostages if the shah was not returned to Iran. He said:

"We consider these hostages to be common criminals. Our judiciary regards them as criminals and malefactors. We consider that they deserve to be put on trial; we believe that as long as America refuses to resolve this problem wisely and return the shah and his wealth to Iran, they should be shown no leniency but must be put on trial and have their punishment determined. If the situation is such that it is not expedient to carry out penalties, their punishment may be temporarily suspended." He expressed the following opinion on the trial of the ruling power in America and the actions of the American Government in Iran:

"While trying the hostages, there is no harm in considering the 35 years of direct intervention by America in Iran and the putting on trial of America and its espionage organization. Our quarrel with America is a single, separate matter. The problem can be solved by one side, and it is in the hands of America to do so."

Trial of Hostages or Exposure of American Policy

Babol Deputy Mohammad Fazel said in reply to the KEYHAN correspondent's question on the hostages:

"We must try these hostages, since to try them is to try America and to expose the policy and the actions of the American Embassy in Tehran. The countries of the world will thus recognize the conditions under which American embassies operate."

The Babol deputy added: "The shah and his wealth must be returned to Iran, and a decision must be made on this issue in regard to the expediency of conditions in force at the time."

Deputy from Som'eh Sara, Mohammed Taqi Rajnbar, told the KEYHAN correspondent that he considered that the release of the hostages depended on the return of the shah. He emphasized that if America opposed the return of the shah, the hostages should be put on trial, and if it were decided that they had a hand in the plundering of the Muslims' public treasury and the slaughter of the Muslim nation, they should be dealt with in accordance with the Shar' [religious law]. In connection with the trial of the ruling power in America, the deputy from Some'eh Sara said:

"Of course, when a government is tried by the holy Shar', this involves exposure of its misdeeds, but since there are also individuals in the government who knowingly carry out orders, individuals must also be put on trial and punished. Of course, the trial of the American Government is essential so that the world may be informed."

Kashan Deputy: "The Majles Will Vote for the Hostages To Stand Trial"

Kashan Deputy Mohammad Emami Kashani declared that he agreed with the hostages' being tried if the shah and his wealth were not returned. He said:

"I see the atmosphere in the Majles hardening over the hostages issue, but this will not take the form of a large majority. However, I can say that over half the deputies agree that the hostages should go on trial, and this is because there are many revolutionary and committed individuals in the Majles." Mohammad Emami Kashani went on to stress that this was not what the hostages issue was about: It was a question of their being spies, and they must go on trial. If they are not spies their position as hostages should be considered, and if the shah and his wealth are returned we shall then extend to them one degree of mitigation and not put them on trial.

Deputy from Esfahan Omid Najafabadi said: "The Majles deputies have sat down and are waiting to see what Carter and Waldheim want. It is Carter and Waldheim who are looking forward to the matter being settled soon, but the Majles may think that it has more pressing tasks. Those who seek to place the hostages issue in the forefront are following the wishes of Carter and Waldheim. America owes us a great debt, since after World War II it imposed a lackey government on us, and it thus plundered our resources over a period of 37 years. It is our intention to put the American system on trial. It is not the hostages who constitute the main issue; they are of no value to America either."

Marvi, deputy from Toroqbeh, near Mashhad, said: "The hostages issue is a sensitive one, as regards ourselves and our foreign policy; it is pointless to give a personal view. We should see what opinions are given in the Majles, and we should act according to the Koran. This is a consultative assembly, and a unanimous decision should be reached. The issue in question affects the interests of the community."

Deputy from Asadabadi near Hamadan, Fath'ali Sahebzamani, said: "As the imam has said, when the shah returns and his wealth is given back, the hostages will be freed, provided that America does not interfere in Iran. Failing this, the hostages should be tried directly. America's actions in Iran since the year 1332 [1953] should of course be raised at this trial."

Deputy from Zarand near Kerman, Majid Ansari, said: "Since our revolution is an Islamic one, and a clash with American imperialism is inevitable, our minimum terms for the release of the hostages at this time are the return of the shah and his wealth Of course, it is possible that, having regard to conditions prevailing at the time, it may be necessary for us to go further than our present demands and to demand, for example, that Israel withdraw from occupied territory."

Fasa Deputy Dr Ahmad Beheshti said: "In my view, the hostages have become a problem, or a puzzle, for the country, since on the one hand we have not attained our purpose in the hostage-taking operation and, on the other, to keep them puts us in the position of having to constantly justify our action and involves us in expense. For this reason we should wait and see what situation arises, so that we are subsequently able to take a definite decision on the hostages."

Qodratollah Najafi, deputy from Shiraz, said: "My view at presen' is that the hostages should go on trial, and my guess is that it is very likely that they will go on trial." Nevertheless, the Shiraz deputy said that it was possible he would change his views on the hostages.

Esteki, deputy from Shahr-e Kord, stressed that the American hostages must stand trial whatever happens, and that the complex details of the issue will eventually be clarified.

Yadollah Javanmardi, deputy from Miyaneh, said:

"The Majles must make a general decision on the hostages and, in relation to this, a careful study must be made of the currently visible effects on Iran produced by the hostage-taking incident. After this, the positions adopted by the deputies should be clarified. In general, it is my personal view that the hostages issue is connected with the extent of the American spies' interference in Iran and with whether and how far they have intervened in incidents and disturbances."

He added: "So long as the role of the spies in events in Iran remains unclarified, it is impossible to give an opinion."

Sherafat, Majles deputy from Shusntar, stressed that the hostages should be put on trial. He said:

"At the outset, the imam pointed the way, and the nation more or less approved. In my view, either the shah and the plundered wealth of Iran must be handed over or the hostages must be given a just trial."

Na'in deputy Shamseddin Hoseyni-Na'ini said: "It is not yet possible to give a decisive opinion, since we do not yet have precise reports concerning the international situation. Apart from this, we should also be fully informed as to the local situation."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Assadollah Bayat, deputy from Mahneshan, said: "We must view all problems from the religious viewpoint. The Islamic religion has expounded its views on spies, to the effect that without exception they must all be put on trial. In addition to being tried in Iran, they should also be called before international assemblies and arraigned before an international court. Every one found innocent should be freed, and the remainder should be punished. The slightest leniency towards the criminals will be treason to the nation and the blood of the martyrs.

Tehran Deputy Dr Kazem Sami said: "The issue of the hostages should be viewed in the context of how we have formulated our independent national policy, with whose direction we have been identified the world over since the victory of the revolution. In general, America's actions in Iran display behavior allied to hegemony and are inherently imperialist. The American Embassy violated international rules and regulations. It had become a base working against the Iran revolution and a place which supported and upheld the old regime. Thus, in accordance with international custom in respect of diplomats who transgress the limits and who have carried out acts against an independent government, they should be brought to account and put on trial under the same laws. Of course, to put the officers of a regime on trial without trying the regime itself means that the effect and not its cause is condemned. Thus, as regards the issue of the hostages, we must show the real face of the policy of America and all imperialists and expose the imperialists' crimes in this country; that is, the trial of the hostages should be the pretext for trying America's policy of imperialism."

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdol Karim Shari'i, deputy from Darab, said: A decision on the hostages should be made having regard to conditions which emerge in the future. It is clear, however, that a decision must be made based on the extraction of maximum concessions, and the preservation of the honor of Islam and the Muslims.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hoseyn Salman Zaraji, known as Rahimi, the deputy from Sonqor, said: "We do not know at present what the situation is but, regarding the situation and conditions evolving prior to the solution of the problem and to what Islam indicates is the way to deal with individuals of this type, and bearing in mind the need to safeguard the revolution and the greatness of the country and to ignore East and West, we hope to solve this problem."

On the fate of the hostages, Takestan Deputy Qahreman Rahmani said that not a single hostage should be released before the deposed shah is handed over: "In my view, even if the issue of the shah and his wealth did not exist, they should go on trial, since they are spies and they have spied against us in our country."

On the fate of the hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kashfi, deputy for Estahbanat and Neyriz, said: "We should evaluate this problem and see if it is in the interests of the Muslim people to hold them or not. Of course, I have no information concerning the extent to which holding or releasing the hostages will affect the people: I cannot say what my view is."

Kazerun Deputy Rajab'ali Taheri said: "We should first set a firm deadline. If by that time America has not returned the shah and his plundered wealth to the Iranian nation, the hostages must go on trial."

Esfara'in Deputy Teyyebi said: "It is not a question of the trial of the hostages. This is a preliminary to the trial of America, principally Carter. Our purpose in holding the hostages is to put America on trial, so that we can prove to the world the oppression and tyranny suffered by this deprived nation at the hands of the American Government and the CIA organizations, and to expose their crimes. Therefore, after substantiating the rightful position of the Iranian nation and proving what total deprivation it suffered from world-devouring America, it is possible that the imam will pardon the hostages, since there is forgiveness in Islam. After this justification and after the return of the shah and his plundered wealth, the Iranian nation and the American nation will again maintain correct, mutual relations. [paragraph continues]

"Everything hinges on the shah and his wealth, and until such time as the return of the shah and the worldwide condemnation of America is proved right by the international courts, no sort of release at all appears possible for the hostages, even if it costs the entire existence of the Iranian nation."

Bushehr Deputy Abbas Hedari and two deputies, one Armenian and the other Assyrian, did not reply to the two questions asked by the KEYHAN correspondent.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Emami, deputy from Torbat Hedarieh, would not express a view on the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Baghani, deputy for Sabzevar, said: "So far, the EEC and America have sent ultimatums to Iran concerning the release of the hostages. The Majles should send them an ultimatum saying that if they do not arrange for the criminal shah to be tried by a court in Iran and for the return of his wealth, all the hostages will be put on trial."

Rasht Deputy Mohammad Khaze'i said: It is our right to seize and try the shah, and no one pays a bribe to gain what is rightfully his. Whatever happens, the hostages must go on trial in a public court as living examples of the interference of American imperialism; and their trial must really be that of American policy.

Saudi Cited on Combating U.S.

LD031420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A representative of the Saudi Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula at the conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran stated in a PARS interview:

Following the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the halting of oil [exports] by that country, the puppet Saudi regime produces 14 million barrels of oil per day, but officially announces the figure of 9.5 million barrels a day. The figure of 14 million barrels has been obtained by members of this movement from the U.S.-Arab oil company Aramco. He described the conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran as effective, saying: This conference could mobilize all the movements against United States.

The representative of the Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula--an organization which carries on extensive activities in the eastern oil-producing provinces of Saudi Arabia--also said: Following the uprising of the Shi'ites, the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the Mecca Grand Mosque incident, the puppet Saudi Government dispatched 22,000 security officers to the eastern provinces.

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Qotbzadeh Comments on Goals

LD021756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today participated in a press conference at Esteqlal Hotel, the venue for the international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran. In response to a question on whether the conference was a kind of forum for putting the U.S. government on trial, he said: In this conference we are not trying America; this conference is a free exchange of views. Those who are taking part in the conference can speak on any topic without any prejudice, and the reports which we shall produce regarding America's crimes over the past quarter of a century will constitute only a part of the conference's program.

In response to another question, he said: The members of Iran's parliament will follow the activities of this conference and review the results of these activities. A correspondent asked whether the participation of Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general, in this conference could not be an indication of some U.S. plot. Qotbzadeh said: Mr Ramsey Clark was one of the leaders and staunchest opponents of the Vietnam war, and his reputation as a popular figure was formed during that time. Since then he has not gone anywhere as a representative of the U.S. Government. During the Iranian revolution and before the victory of the revolution he came to Iran and also went to Paris, and he was received by the imam at Neauphle-Le-Chateau. Ramsey Clark was one of those persons who officially declared, before the victory of the revolution his full support for Iran's revolution and his opposition to the shah's crimes and those of the U.S. Government in Iran. The U.S. delegation taking part in the conference has been chosen by our friends in the United States and consists of those who have taken a clear stand in favor of the Iranian revolution.

The Iranian foreign minister, in response to a question regarding the visit to Iran by Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the UN commission of inquiry, said: Ad-Dawudi's visit to Iran has taken place following my talks with Waldheim in Belgrade in order to continue the work of the UN commission of inquiry and to prepare and present a report to us and to the UN secretary general. Regarding the prospects for the return to Iran of the UN commission of inquiry, Qotbzadeh said: If its return is deemed necessary there will be no objection whatsoever.

Regarding the prospects of talks with Mr Ramsey Clark, our country's foreign minister said: I have asked some of the delegations participating in the conference to have private meetings with me. I would be pleased to see all of them, and as an individual Mr Ramsey Clark would not be excluded from this general rule. Of course, I will not enter into negotiations with him as a representative of the U.S. Government.

In response to a question regarding the decisions adopted by the conference, Qotbzadeh said: Since we might face opposition in issuing a resolution, we have decided that at the end of the conference we will issue a communique instead of a resolution. The communique will include all the views expressed by the delegations verbatim without any prejudice whatsoever.

In response to a correspondent's question on the revelation of enslaving U.S.-Iranian agreements and on their presentation to the conference, Qotbzadeh said: We have no agreements with the U.S.; all past agreements have been canceled. We have already begun proceedings in the United States relating to 200-250 agreements which our lawyers in the United States are following and pursuing. What is certain is that these agreements were colonialist and oppressive in character. But it was not only the United States that concluded one-sided agreements with the former regime--all the countries that concluded agreements with the former regime operated in the same manner. For example, the Iranian-Soviet gas agreement is one of the most exploitative agreements of its kind on this earth. We are confronting and are at war with U.S. imperialism of our own volition, not because of Russia or other countries. By the same token, we are confronting Russian imperialism in Afghanistan of our own volition, not because of the United States and its friends. Thus, we shall not in any way allow our position to be exploited by one superpower or another.

Tehran Cites UPI Clark Interview

LD031342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to UNITED PRESS, Ramsey Clark, one of the members of the American delegation at the conferance to investigate U.S. interference in Iran, said in a UPI interview that the American authorities were informed of this delegation's to visit Iran, but did not agree to the journey. In reply to the question woule he face difficulty on his return to America, he said: We did not anticipate these difficulties before, but I am optimistic. Concerning the possibility of playing a role in resolving the present crisis, Clark said: We have been assured that we can talk about any subject. According to this report a spokesman for the American State Department in Washington confirmed that the U.S. Justice Department did not give permission to the American delegation to travel to Iran. Today in Tehran Clark also condemned the abortive American military attack on Iran as a breach of law and an action against the sovereignty of a legal government.

Tehran Reports on U.S. Delegation

LD031845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general and leader of the American group which has participated in the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in the internal affairs of Iran, made a speech at the fourth session of this conferance held this morning in Esteqlal Hotel. A correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that Ramsey Clark began his speech by thanking the Iranian people for their hospitality and moral and humane characteristics, saying: We have come here so that we may take the message of the freedom-loving and revolutionary Iranian nation to America and to strengthen international friendship, because the nations should understand one another without paying attention to the political games of governments and should be like one another. The leader of the American delegation in the conference said: For 10 years I have been studying Iran and I have defended the rights of these people. Once during the revolution I was in Tehran and saw at close quarters how the people united in order to achieve independence and freedom. I also saw your glorious, human demonstrations which resulted in a great victory for you. Here I must say that the Iranian revolution was the miracle of the century, because with empty hands but with a holy unity you triumphed over a great arsenal of U.S. and British weapons. For the greatness of the victory of the Iranian revolution it is sufficient for me to point to the fact that since 1972 your country purchased nearly $19 billion worth of weapons from America. All these weapons were used only for killing a nation which paid for them at the expense of its poverty and the shah's authoritarianism. Ramsey Clark added: I was in Iran at the time of shah's flight and I took part in that great festivity. I have also met Imam Khomeyni several times. Once the imam asked: If the American people are free, why do they allow their government to interfere so much in the destiny of other nations? Here, I must confess that the American people are not aware of the policies of their politicians. They do not even know that the American Government has repeatedly violated that country's Constitution so that it may continue plundering the weak nations. As a result of government propaganda they are kept in ignorance or are persuaded to adopt a favorable attitude, so much so that at times under the influence of this unwanted propaganda they declare their hostility toward various masses. This is why we must explain your message to the American people in the widest and most profound manner.

Our correspondent reports that Clark then referred to the shah's crimes and the American Government's support for him, even after the heinous slaughter on 8 September, saying: In addition to leaving behind a ruined country and a crippled economy, Mohammad Reza has plundered millions of dollars of this country's wealth. This is why I believe he should be returned to the Iranian nation so that he may be tried and punished for all this treason.

In another part of his speech Ramsey Clark talked of the colonization of deprived nations and, while enumerating the plundering of the wealth of the Third World and the creation of artificial crises for this purpose, as in Lebanon, Chile, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba and the Philippines, he said: Big monopolies which suck the wealth of various nations in order to maintain this situation hold the people of the world like pawns in their hands. They continue this game in their own interest by means of creating economic and cultural poverty. Clark also added: Interfering in the destiny of other nations is not an American monopoly; as we saw in this [word indistinct] that the Soviet Union engaged in military intervention in your vicinity in order to change the destiny of this nation in the interest of its own policies. Clark finally referred to the question of the hostages, saying: It is understandable to us that the Iranian nation has held this group hostage, but it is not a right because this has resulted in propaganda organizations magnifying the issue of hostage-taking and using it against a nation which more than anything else attaches importance to human rights. Of course, I should say that the American Government attaches no importance to the lives of the hostages but is using them in its own interest in order to achieve its colonialist aims.

Clark said he is prepared to be exchanged for any of the hostages provided, of course, that this exchange will lead to the solution of this problem. Then John Courtney, member of the American delegation, made a speech. While expressing his support for the Iranian revolution, he said: The fight of the Iranian nation should be against the multinational companies. Courtney also criticized Kissinger and Carter for their aggressive and colonialist policies. Our correspondent reports that this afternoon's session of the conference was chaired by Mr Dedijer from Yugoslavia. I should add that in this afternoon's session the representatives of France, the United States, West Germany, Cuba, Finland and Hungary also made speeches.

Free Voice of Iran Commentary

TA031635 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report a 10-member delegation from the United States, headed by the former U.S. attorney general during the Johnson administration, Ramsey Clark, arrived in Tehran last Sunday to participate in the conference investigating the crimes of the United States in Iran. The society of American friends [name as heard] in Philadelphia announced that this decision to go to Iran was taken immediately following the announcement by the U.S. Justice Department prohibiting the travel of American citizens to Iran. This source also states that this delegation hopes to achieve considerable success toward the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries and also toward the removal of existing misunderstandings resulting from the taking of the hostages.

The U.S. representatives, headed by Ramsey Clark, are supposed to take part in the commission investigating U.S. crimes in Iran which has been convened in Tehran upon the request of Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and consisting of the representatives of Syria, Algeria and Libya and some other representatives of Third World countries.

The Free Voice of Iran deems it necessary to point out that Mr Ramsey Clark, following the success of Khomeyni, has regularly received large sums of money through Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to arrange pro-Khomeyni demonstrations. These sums were outwardly paid as fees to Clark's law firm and [name indistinct] enterprise in order to present Iran's complaints regarding the seizure and confiscation of the shah's and his family's properties in the United States to his country's judicial authorities. However, the disproportionately large sum paid from Iran's treasury for this service appears to some observers to be a new plot. The said enterprise which belongs to Ramsey Clark has used part of the millions of dollars it received to publish pro-Khomeyni pamphlets and publications in the United States and has paid the other part to black groups, American communists and leftist student organizations in order to stage pro-Khomeyni demonstrations. Ramsey Clark is the same person who as Carter's special envoy went to Khomeyni in Neauphle-Le-Chateau and announced the full support of the U.S. government for him.

The day after the meeting between these two the plots of Khomeyni's bands and groups became organized and enjoyed the experience of Western intelligence and espionage organizations. The appointment of Dr Yazdi as the U.S. representative during recent disturbances in Iran was also carried out by Ramsey Clark.

Following the conspiracy of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the hostage-taking puppet show, the U.S. Government dispatched Ramsey Clark to Turkey with foreknowledge that he would not be received by Khomeyni, but in fact he accomplished his mission while in that country. Now the question arises as to why following the apparently acute crises involving the hostages the abortive U.S. attack on Iran and the economic and political blockade of Iran, once more Ramsey Clark has the duty of negotiating with the government of the Islamic republic? Why is it that Khomeyni no longer has any opposition to Clark's participation in the talks? Probably the dear compatriots will soon observe the last act of the foolish hostage-taking puppet show.

Tehran Reports Interview With Wald

LD040152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] George Wald, the Nobel Prize winner in physiology and a member of the American representative delegation at the conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: We have taken part in this conference [words indistinct] and not on behalf of the U.S. Government.

Answering the question of whether or not he is aware of the U.S. Government's penalties for participation in this conference, he said: Yes, 10 years imprisonment and a $50,000 fine, but I think that the U.S. Government cannot take any steps against us. This is only a bluff, as the U.S. Constitution allows us to travel wherever we want and this is the most basic right of every American. The U.S. Government cannot violate this constitutional norm. In answer to a question on whether or not U.S. mass media impartially report changes under the Iranian revolution or not, George Wald said: Although much news has been published by these media since the outset of the Iranian revolution, we never had heard in America what we saw these 1 or 2 days in Iran and heard at the conference meeting today. Our country's mass media do not enter into details as much as they should, and one can say that the American people are uninformed of the reality and details of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

Pakistan's Shahi Arrives

JN031659 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran today to attend the Islamic conference on the settlement of the Afghan issue through negotiations.

In a statement to AFP before leaving Islamabad, the Pakistani minister said that the special session devoted to settling the Afghan issue, which will begin in Tehran tomorrow, Wednesday, will involve discussion of ways to provide assistance to the Afghan Muslim mojahedin who are struggling against the supporters of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

AFP reports that Agha Shahi stressed Pakistan's readiness to guarantee noninterference in Afghanistan's affairs.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to Agha Shahi, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti are also members in the committee entrusted to solve the Afghan issue.

Shahi Arrival Statements

BK040512 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has arrived in Tehran to attend the first meeting of the three-member committee on Afghanistan. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, he said that the committee's aim is to hold negotiations to end the Afghanistan crisis so that Soviet troops can be withdrawn. Thus, the hundreds of thousands of Afghan citizens who have been forced to seek refuge in Pakistan and Iran will be able to return home with respect and dignity, he said.

Qotbzadeh on Conference

JN031959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that the special committee entrusted with solving the Afghan crisis will meet at 1300 tomorrow in Tehran with the participation of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Pakistani Foreign Minister Afgha Shahi and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. The committee will discuss the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran this afternoon and Chatti is expected tonight.

Explaining the objective of this committee, Qotbzadeh said: The Islamic conference that met in Islamabad formed a three-man committee to implement the conference's resolutions on Afghanistan. The first meeting of this committee will be held tomorrow with the participation of the Pakistani foreign minister and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, to specify the type of initiatives to be taken and the procedure to be followed.

Commenting on the statements made by the head of the Soviet delegation to the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, in which he spoke about the possibility of holding talks on the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh said: I have no knowledge of that plan. However, if Russian presents an acceptable plan for the withdrawal of its forces, we will examine it, of course.

Regarding his possible visit to Moscow, Qotbzadeh said that this will depend on how much Russia cooperates in solving the Afghan crisis. He added: If Russia really cooperates and adopts positive stands in this respect, then I will view my trip to Moscow positively. But it is not possible to discuss this matter in the present circumstances.

TEHRAN REPORTS OIL MINISTER'S TALKS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

LD031027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Romanian deputy foreign trade minister and the delegation accompanying him went to the oil ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning and held talks with Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar regarding oil relations between the two countries. During the meeting the Romanian deputy foreign trade minister extended his thanks to the Iranian Government for supplying oil needed by Romania and expressed his country's readiness to provide any assistance needed by the Islamic Oil Ministry and to supply the equipment needed by our country's Oil Ministry and the national gas and petrochemical company.

It was decided that negotiations will be continued in Romania at the level of experts from the two countries. During the meeting the Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade expressed his government's readiness to provide Romanian experts in areas where the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran might need them in the various oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

Interim Agreement Reached

LD040923 Tehran PARS in English 0745 GMT 4 Jun 80

["Mo'infar-Stoian Reach Interim Agreement"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran June 4 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Romania Ion Stoian met with Iranian Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar at his ministry yesterday morning. Stoian, who is heading a Romanian commercial delegation to Iran (?discussed) [words indistinct] between the (?two countries) during the meeting.

He thanked the Iranian Government for increasing oil export to Romania and declared the readiness of his country for providing any [word indistinct] help to the ministry including the sale of items needed by the three companies of national Iranian gas, the national (?oil and) petrochemical (?industries) of Iran. Mo'infar and Stoian agreed to continue negotiations between the two countries at the level of (?experts) in Romania. Stoian also announced the readiness of his country for dispatch of technicians to Iran in the various fields of oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

NVOI HAILS U.S. COMMUNIST LEADER'S SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION

TA031139 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1745 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Try To Win International Support and Solidarity for the Iranian Revolution]

[Summary] "Dear compatriots: The U.S. authorities are further intensifying their extensive military preparations in the Persian Gulf region, with the primary aim of aggression against Iran and dealing blows at our country's revolution and revolutionary gains. The United States has concentrated more than 30 warships and 5 aircraft carriers in the waters in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman. The United States has stationed more than 34,000 marines and quick reaction troops in its bases on Oman's isle of Al-Masirah and in Saudi Arabia and its other bases in the region.

The adoption of all political and military measures needed to foil all aggression from abroad and to destroy all the counterrevolutionary activities of imperialists' fifth column in our country is dictated by national and revolutionary interests.

"At this stage of our nation's revolution undoubtedly requires international support and solidarity. International solidarity with the Iranian revolution is one of the effective methods which will foil the conspiracies of United States' imperialist circles. In the process of gaining international support and solidarity the state authorities and all parties and organizations which are truly loyal to and have faith in the Iranian revolution should play their part.

"It is to be noted with pleasure that, despite the imperialist circles' widespread hostile propaganda, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world have been supporting the Iranian revolution by firmly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialism's conspiracies against Iran.

Also, in the United States itself progressive and realistic circles have been waging a struggle against that country's warmongering circles' conspiracies. These circles have repeatedly asked the U.S. Government authorities to make substantive changes in their policy connected with Iran. They have asked the authorities to refrain from any overt or covert interference in Iran's internal affairs and publicly and officially to commit themselves to noninterference in Iran's internal affairs. The declaration on this issue by U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall--a declaration which stirred worldwide repercussions--constitutes an example of the international solidarity with the Iranian revolution.

"The U.S. communist leader's demands of U.S. authorities are of special importance to our nation. The leader of American communists has demanded that the U.S. Government withdraw all U.S. naval and military forces stationed near the shores of Iran, cancel all sanctions against Iran, unfreeze all Iranian assets in the American banks and return to Iran all the wealth plundered and sent abroad by the shah, restore normal diplomatic relations with Iran, put an end to persecution of Iranian students and all other Iranians living in the United States and start negotiations for creating peace in the Persian Gulf region.

"As is also reflected in the U.S. communist leader's statement, despite the attacks by imperialist forces, the Iranian revolution enjoys the support and solidarity of international democratic and progressive forces; and, despite the relentless efforts by the reactionary forces and imperialist circles to discredit the Iranian revolution, the entire world is aware of Iran's popular revolution."

Nevertheless, the Iranian revolution can gain still more friends in the world. Meanwhile, it is the task of both the state and the nation to defend our glorious revolution against attacks by U.S. imperialism. Both the state and the nation should mobilize all their forces to that end.

"U.S. imperialism is our real enemy. Consequently, we should not lose even a single moment in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its evil actions and, against U.S. imperialism's fifth column in our country--that is the antirevolutionaries, the remnants of the defunct regime, all pseudoleftists and all rightist and Maoist groups. All revolutionaries and all forces truly loyal and dedicated to the revolution should unite in a popular anti-imperialist front and, together and in solidarity with the people, should defend the revolution and foil the conspiracies of imperialism and counterrevolution."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN CONDEMNS CENSORSHIP

TA031121 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a meeting with the new director of the Voice and Profile of the so-called Islamic republic [the radio and television organization], Mr Khomeyni has issued new orders for increasing the pressure on the liberated and patriotic employees of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran and the intensification of the scope of suffocation and consorship in this most important mass medium of our country. According to the guidelines of Mr Khomeyni, all employees who do not yield to the censorship of the clerical regime and do not exert efforts toward consolidating his regime will be dismissed. To begin carrying out Mr Khomeyni's orders, 75 struggling, patriotic and freedom-seeking employees of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran who did not bow their heads before individuals like Abdol Karim Sana', Khomeyni's former cook and the present censurer of the master, have been purged and fired. This sort of behavior towards the noble employees of the national radio and television organization of Iran demonstrates the fear of the managers of the so-called Islamic regime from this organization.

The fear and alarm of Khomeyni and his entourage of these liberated compatriots is not without grounds--from the beginning of Khomeyni's conspiracy until now the employees of this organization have constantly struggled against any sort of censorship, falsification and distortion of truth and have suffered considerable pressures on this path. The employees of the radio and television have always tried by solidarity and by closing their ranks to be the true guardians of the freedom of speech and of the publication of facts in Iran, and this is precisely what Khomeyni's regime fears--if the Iranian nation is informed of the real situation in Iran and of the crimes of the so-called Islamic regime, it will not bear even for 1 day this wicked regime that has resolved to destroy Iran and Islam.

In order to crush freedom in the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran Mr Khomeyni first made Sadeq Qotbzadeh head of this organization and the press published his dirty works at the beginning of 1979. The dear listeners have still not forgotten the revelations of Mohammad 'Ali Inanlu and Pilote Azma in the AYANDEGAN newspaper and TEHRAN-E MOSAVAR magazine regarding Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh. While carrying out his duty, he fired hundreds of writers, directors, artists, employees and workers of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran. He also made Abdol Karim Sana'i, the former cook of Mr Khomeyni, responsible for censoring the news.

After him it was the turn of the five-member council to supervise the Voice and Profile of the so-called Islamic republic. The most powerful man on this council was the clergyman Musavi Kho'iniha, outwardly a religious man, but in fact the executor of the Tudeh communist party's views in connection with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. The other individuals of this group consisted of the managers of the famous cutthroats, knife and clubwielders' organization, the Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami organization, and the Republican Islamic Party which the fascist Mohammad Mehdi Hadi later joined. This group made the pressure of suffocation and censorship reach the highest possible level, and according to them, in order to Islamize the radio and television, fired another group of employees who were resisting censorship. Afterwards it was the turn of a three-member council under the chairmanship of one individual.

Now the workers of the regime of the clergies and preachers want to fire the rest of the freedom-seeking and patriotic employees under the excuse of Islamizing the radio and television. They began this task by firing 75 persons last week. But a regime whose foundation is based on the ignorance of the people and wants to increase its short life by hiding the truth from the people and by deceiving the people with lies, cannot hide the sun behind clouds. The sun of truth will shine anyway and Khomeyni's regime is in the process of melting like snow. In the very near future, we hope that the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran and the patriotic workers of this organization will be able to carry out their mission of enlightening the Iranian nation's opinion freely, divorced from the domination of the infamous regime of the preachers and the speakers of mourning ceremonies.

BEHESHTI WARNS PARS AGAINST FALSE REPORTING

LD031248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council and the country's high court leader, was interviewed this morning by PARS NEWS AGENCY. Describing the stands and the line of Iran's Islamic Revolution he said: In relation with the Islamic Revolution of Iran I see the fundamental principle as being truth and frankness, which must be considered as our most basic social position in public relations.

Dr Beheshti then talked about the PARS NEWS AGENCY in relation to the position of [word indistinct] and said: People expect nothing of you other than your reports are true, but many of your reports are false and are not reliable.

The main task of the management and personnel of this news agency is to eliminate lies from your reports. He then said: On many occasions I realize that the lie is not deliberate, as the reporter, with a specific point of view looks at the issue from his viewpoint and interprets the news accordingly, therefore the news item becomes false.

Dr Beheshti added: Man cannot remain unbiased. An unbiased man is empty and meaningless. But, your self-creativity must not go further than this, you must be careful that your bias does not interfere with your reports. He also said: A reporter must report the events simply and explicitly and must not embellish them. You are not writers. It is natural for a writer to reflect events with the tune of his emotions and with his own intellectual position, but you are reporters.

122 IRAQIS REPORTED KILLED IN BORDER CLASHES

JN031941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1907 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The forces of the agent Iraqi Ba'th regime opened fire in three stages this morning in the direction of Ilam border areas. The Iranian forces returned fire fiercely and inflicted heavy human and material losses among the enemy. Our losses were slight and only one NCO and three civilians were injured.

PARS NEWS AGENCY said that the Iraqi Ba'th forces have lost 122 men and have sustained a large number of wounded during the clashes of the past 2 days.

Regarding the border clashes, the command of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following communique:

In His exalted name:

The information received from Ilam Province says that at 0522 today, Iraqi forces shelled the Bahramabad border post. This shelling led to the injury of a master sergeant. Our forces immediately returned fire, hitting their sources of fire and destroying their various weapons, including a number of mock wooden tanks. At 0645, an Iraqi mortar shell hit a grainfield and set it on fire, but the fire was extinguished 20 minutes later by firemen.

Our forces inflicted heavy losses among the enemy personnel and equipment as a result of our return of fire. At 0743, the enemy forces directed their shelling against the village of [name indistinct], causing the slight injury of two natives and a woman.

Reports show that 122 of the Iraqi soldiers were killed and a large number of others were injured in clashes during the last 2 days.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE WARNS OF 5 JUNE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOTS

LD032052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2018 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Islamic Revolution's Central Committee tonight:

In his exalted name. Since there are reports of certain plots to be hatched by counter-revolutionaries on 5 June 1980, all committees are hereby put on full alert 4-6 June. In the meantime all brother revolution guards should maintain their revolutionary vigilance on these days.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, supervisor of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution.

BANI-SADR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON KORDESTAN SITUATION

LD011918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, gave a radio and television interview today in which he replied to questions put to him by our correspondent on the topics of Kordestan, the army, prices and housing. During this interview the president stressed that whatever we promise, we want to implement. We have not come to die, he said, but we have come to stand in the history of the nation and become a model for human beings.

At the start of this interview, the president replied to a question regarding Kordestan. We draw your attention to part of this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, before I put my questions to you, we would like you to tell us the latest information and news that you have on Kordestan.

[Answer] I have said this before: The government will not be drawn into a military conflict in Kordestan. But we will try to control the various groups who want to create a situation wherein the central government will not have any sovereign power. In the case of Sanandaj, the issue has been prolonged [words indistinct] the same as in Baneh. They had surrendered Baneh--the Baneh garrison--and when they were talking of a cease-fire, on the one hand, they were reading their statement of a cease-fire, and on the other hand, they were attacking the Baneh garrison.

The documents which are now in our possession show that they were dreaming of taking control of all the garrisons, and they had even distributed the spoils of war among themselves [words indistinct]. You should also interview Abu Sharif. The guards corps could confirm that we have not taken the initiative in Kordestan. It was the other forces. And now these words show that they have evaluated the situation and realized that what they have done was wrong. As you know, gradually, these groups, who considered these actions necessary, are now coming to doubt the correctness of their actions. Of course, from my point of view, these doubts are a positive step, and I hope logic and wisdom will have an increasing effect to guide them. And if so, God willing, our country will become a model from every point of view. Our aims and program in Kordestan are for the people to become free, and being able [words indistinct]. If we believe--and I said yesterday in the meetings with the members of the Majles--public opinion in Kordestan, as their demonstrations show, they want security and economic welfare. In other parts of the country, seriously, these two issues are the most important ones. This security will not be achieved unless the rule of law is established in the country. If any group takes the course of deciding and implementing in the name of the revolution, this is not revolutionary, it is counterrevolutionary.

NEW NAVAL HEAD NAMED; FLEET TO BE READIED FOR COMBAT

NC0111140 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 1, (AFP)--President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has appointed a captain as chief of staff of the Iranian Navy and ordered him to reorganise the fleet and prepare it for combat, the daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION reported here today.

The captain, Bahram Azali Khochk Bijari, replaced Admiral Tabatabai, the paper added. Another captain, Mostafa Madani Nejad, would be deputy chief of staff, it said.

President Bani-Sadr is commander in chief of the armed forces.

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

N0031635 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)--Iranian Air Force Chief of Staff General Amir Hossein Bagheri handed a letter of resignation to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today, the evening newspaper KEYHAN reported.

Asked for confirmation of the report, Mr. Bani-Sadr declined to comment, but KEYHAN said it had received the news from the air force commander's own office.

Gen. Bagheri had been at the head of the Iranian Air Force for only three months.

WEST AZARBAYJAN OFFICIALS TALK WITH BANI-SADR

LD031150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, governors-general, mayors and district officers of Mahabad, Sardasht, Piranshahr and Bukan, the Kurdish-inhabited cities of West Azarbayjan, held talks with our country's President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES DECREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

JN040710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that yesterday, Energy Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar denied an AP report quoting the Japanese newspaper [name indistinct] which claimed in yesterday's issue that Iran's oil production decreased to an approximate level of 800,000 to 900,000 barrels of oil per day, thus also reducing the average of its oil exports.

Mo'infar told PARS that local oil consumption alone is 1 million barrels of oil a day.

An Energy Ministry statistics bulletin indicates that the average of Iranian exports is 800,000 barrels a day.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON UNIVERSITY CLOSINGS

LD032140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement issued today the Islamic association and the organizations of Muslim students from the country's universities and institutes of higher education express the hope that with the help of God, the good efforts of all student brothers and sisters and the backing of our nation at large, the foundations of Islamic universities will be laid as soon as possible.

The statement says: Since we have often declared that the creation of an Islamic university is not feasible except by closing down and halting this moribund and rotten system, and also that while the plan for an Islamic university is not ready, we strongly oppose the opening of the universities, student brothers and sisters are expected to prevent any clashes and to remain acutely vigilant with regard to the situation. We expect the Muslim and revolutionary workers and staff at the universities, in step with their student brothers and sisters, to protect stringently the funds of the Muslims and to prevent strictly any transfers or movements of money belonging to the universities.

The statement says: We have by no means recognized the universities' coordination councils, which think of nothing but their group interests, and any decision on the universities is up to the nation and its elected representatives. The medical courses are not exclusively separate from other educational courses, and so concomitant with the closure of the universities they should also be closed down. This is because the worst oppressive and anti-Islamic relationships are operative in these courses; and only those medical students who are engaged in work in hospitals should continue this humanitarian duty of theirs in the hospitals.

MARTYRS' FAMILIES REQUEST SPECIAL KHALKHALI COURT

GF031629 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Families of martyrs held a sitin at the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court this morning. According to our correspondent, the families have requested the formation of a special court under Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali. They have also asked why the prosecutor of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court is constantly being replaced.

KHALKHALI DISCUSSES EXECUTIONS OF NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS

LD040342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In the early hours of this morning, three narcotics smugglers were sentenced to death by the special Islamic Revolution Court campaigning against narcotics and located at the Qasr prison. The sentences were carried out.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of antinarcotics campaign, said in answer to a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: Reza Salehi, known as Reza (Saffar), the son of 'Abdollah, is a famous professional criminal, with over 50 instances of buying and selling heroin, theft, homosexuality, man-selling [as heard] and [words indistinct] narcotic addicts and had been dealing in these activities over many years.

The second convict was Mohammad 'Ali Mazinani, an officer at Qasr Prison. He brought heroin and opium into the prison (?for consumption) by addicts. He accumulated tremendous wealth in this connection; all this properties were confiscated and he himself was executed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali added: The third convict was Akbar Moradi, the son of Mohammad, a resident of Varamin, the owner of a juice-extracting unit and a dealer in opium and alcohol, guilty of homosexuality and an employer of seven young children in connection with the buying and selling of narcotics. He had a background of theft and criminality and was executed by firing squad on order of the court this morning.

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SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES TO SIGN CONTRACT

LD042329 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] A trade delegation led by (Mabolin Islamovich Maledenov), general deputy of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived in Kabul today for discussion and the signing of a cooperation contract between the general department of the Chamber of Commerce and Afghan Industries and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

At Kabul International Airport the delegation was welcomed by 'Abdol Salam, deputy of the Ministry of Commerce; (Roshan) Arman, general director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the USSR trade representative in Kabul and some of the members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

KABUL STUDENTS, TEACHERS OPPOSED TO 'IMPERIALISM'

LD050741 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In connection with the huge gathering of the noble students and teachers of Kabul University yesterday, which was held because of lies and propaganda of the imperialist sources, the correspondent of BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY writes:

The noble and toiling people of Afghanistan and of the world know that the lie-weaving propaganda of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and all the reactionary and imperialist forces of the world--from the BBC to Beijing, from the Voice of America to Deutsche Welle and other dark sources of imperialism--are against the Saur Revolution and against the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, and have no other duty and reality.

In this group of lie-weaving imperialist organizations, unfounded lies about the Kabul University students have been published from espionage, propaganda and reactionary organizations of imperialism, for the purpose of confusing the populace of Afghanistan and the world--lies which can be seen to be totally contrary to the realities of our society.

The solidarity gathering of the students and teachers of Kabul University which delivered an iron-fistlike blow to the roofs of imperialist propaganda machinery, is representative of the undeniable reality that the actions of some lackies and saboteurs connected to the dark reactionary imperialists and Maoists, which was in the name of Kabul University students, was a provocative and unmanly action which was once again decisively condemned by the gathering of students and teachers.

In the huge gathering of the students of Kabul University, the masks of hypocrisy were lifted from this dark reactionary imperialist propaganda.

As the mean struggles of the region and of the world reactionary forces have been discovered and neutralized, the propaganda and lies of the imperialists, too, have no place amongst our people, and the gathering of the noble students of Kabul University proves that (?lies) about the revolution in Afghanistan and its people and also the students and teachers of Kabul University will leave no other result but [words indistinct] for imperialism, and in this struggle face to face with the reaction and imperialism, the victory will go to the toiling, brave and sacrificing people of Afghanistan.

TEACHER-STUDENT GROUP REPORTEDLY BEHIND DEMONSTRATIONS

LD041255 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] According to a teacher arriving in Islamabad, a clandestine organization headed by teachers and students was behind the recent anti-Soviet demonstrations in Afghanistan. The movement is apparently called 'Jabha Etahab Mille, or National Unity Front, and is independent of the other known rebel groups. It has distributed pamphlets in the capital and the provinces stating: "We want neither East nor West; we only want an Islamic republic of Afghanistan. Out with the Russians, death to Brechnev, death to Karmal!"

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

AFP: Soviet Casualties in Konarha

GW042003 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 4 (AFP)--Soviet troops have withdrawn from Darra-Nur in Konarha Province after suffering heavy casualties in two weeks of fighting with Afghan guerrillas, the rebel organisation Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said today. Darra-Nur is a strategic pass in the Konarha Province controlled by the Moslem fighters before the Soviet invasion.

Soviet soldiers launched a "massive attack" supported by war planes and artillery and tanks, two weeks ago to dislodge the rebels and win control of the pass located in Konarha Province bordering Pakistan, the rebel sources said. Over the two weeks, 250 Russians and 60 guerrillas were killed, the sources said. The Soviet troops abandoned their offensive on Monday and temporarily withdrew from Darra-Nur, which is "liberated as it was before," the rebel group said.

Meanwhile an Afghan revolutionary students movement in Kabul has published the second issue of its paper KHAWHAR SHAHEED (martyred sister), giving further details of a commando attack on an Afghan Army ammunition depot in Khair Khana. The depot in Kabul was blown up by rebels last month.

Hezb-e Eslami, quoting the paper, said two guerrillas hid aboard an Afghan Army truck under cover of darkness. When the truck reached the ammunition depot they burned the vehicle and the two commandos threw hand grenades inside the depot. The explosions ripped through the depot and the subsequent blaze continued for more than two hours, the rebels said. One of the commandos was killed, but the other escaped, they said.

BBC Reports Further Details

TA041533 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Jun 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] There are reports of continuing heavy movements of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The reports have come from travelers arriving in Delhi who say the Soviet troops appear to be moving toward the provinces bordering Pakistan. With the details here is our Delhi correspondent Mark Tully.

[Begin Tully recording] In Kabul it is generally believed that the Soviet troops are planning another major assault in the Konarha Province and in the areas around the town of Jalalabad on the main road to Pakistan.

There have been earlier reports of troop reinforcements being brought in from the Soviet Union too. One traveler said that the western city of Herat, which last month was reported to have been captured by the rebels, was still disturbed. The Afghan Government itself has admitted that there were troubles in Herat. Kabul Radio broadcast a report that there has been an attempt to storm the police headquarters. The radio also said chemical warfare bombs with American markings had been captured there, but the travelers who arrived in Delhi today had seen those weapons on display and said there was nothing more alarming than standard police tear gas canisters.

There are reports reaching Delhi that the rebels are now getting some sophisticated weapons including antitank and surface-to-air missiles. These reports however have not been confirmed by diplomatic sources here. It is true they mark a dramatic change in the situation because up till now all reports from the rebel headquarters in Pakistan, the refugee camps and journalists who have been into Afghanistan with the rebels say their greatest problem is their complete lack of antitank and antihelicopter weapons. The Afghan authorities are clearly worried about their own army. Radio Kabul has recently been broadcasting nightly appeals for men liable for military service to report to recruitment centers. There have been large-scale desertions from the Afghan Army. There are indications that much of the Afghan Government's policy is in fact being made in Moscow. [end recording]

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES BAGHLAN MEETING

LD042254 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Summary] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Revolutionary Council and of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo, took part in a meeting of elders, ulema and clergy in the club of industrial Baghlan, in the presence of the governor of Baghlan. At the meeting he said: "Our revolutionary government, under the leadership of the PDPA, pays deep respect to the sacred religion of Islam, the customs and traditions of our oppressed and toiling people. The noble and honorable people of Afghanistan are united and believe in the sincerity and truthfulness of their progressive government, and will not grant an opportunity to any individual who by the name of religion could set the people and the government apart."

At the meeting several other persons made speeches expressing support for the government.

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN TO VISIT UK 16 JUNE

BBD31743 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] President Zia is to pay a 4-day official visit to Britain from the 16th of this month at the invitation of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He will be accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman. Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq will also accompany the president.

During the visit President Zia will call on Queen Elizabeth and hold talks with the British prime minister and other leaders. He will also meet members of the Bangladeshi community living in Britain.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO INDIA ON AIRLINES OFFICE ATTACK

BBD11715 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The government has lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against attack on Bangladesh Biman office in Calcutta yesterday by certain political elements.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dacca today that the government has also requested India to make adequate arrangements for providing full security to the property and personnel of Bangladesh airlines in India.

Meanwhile, the Biman authorities are learned to have been making estimates of the damage caused to the Calcutta office of the airlines to take full compensation ofthe losses.

FIVE ASSASSINS EXECUTED IN DACCA 4 JUNE

BBD41547 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Dacca, 4 Jun (AFP)--Prison authorities in Dacca today hanged three former freedom fighters and a farmer convicted by a military tribunal three years ago in a murder political case.

The execution which took place early this morning in Dacca's central jail, was scheduled to be held two days back but was deferred "until further order" following a personal appeal made by leaders of opposition Awami League last Sunday [1 June] to President Ziaur Rahman.

Another person convicted in a separate murder case was also executed this morning. Of the five executed, four, along with an absconder, were condemned to death by a military tribunal in March 1975 for murdering three alleged political opponents in Mymensingh district during the Awami regime of late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The tribunal tried and found them guilty in a judgement delivered in April 1977.

Last Sunday, Awami League chief Abdul Malek Ukil and leader of opposition in parliament Abdussamad Khan met President Ziaur Rahman and appealed to him to defer the execution of the four believed to be members of the Awami League.

BRIEFS

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN--The Bangladesh National Economic Council [NEC] has approved the annual development program for 1980-81 envisaging an outlay of 27 billion taka. The approval was given at a meeting of the NEC held in Dacca on 28 May with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman in the chair. The annual development program also envisages GDP growth rate of 7.6 percent during the year as compared to the estimated GDP growth rate of 6.1 percent for the current year. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 29 May 80 BK]

INDIA TO EXPORT WHEAT TO SRV, RICE TO KAMPUCHEA

BK041521 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The food corporation of India, a public sector undertaking, is to export about 64,000 quintals of wheat to Vietnam this month. An official spokesman of the corporation said that 16,000 quintals of rice will be exported to Kampuchea during the month.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO IN MOSCOW ON 5-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

For materials covering the 5-day official visit to the Soviet Union made by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, which include the text of his banquet speech and reports on talks held, see the 3 June issue and subsequent issues of the South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DELHI COURT DROPS CHARGES AGAINST GANDHI, OTHERS

BK041253 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In New Delhi, criminal proceedings against Mrs Gandhi and 14 others in connection with the arrest and detention of opposition leaders during the emergency have been dropped. In his order, Special Judge D.C. Aggarwal has accepted the Criminal Bureau of Investigation plea for closing the case on the grounds that it has no evidence to support the charges against any of the accused.

NEW MINISTRY TAKES OFFICE IN NAGALAND; CABINET RESIGNS

BK050850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In Nagaland, a 16-member Naga National Democratic Party ministry headed by J.B. Jasokie was sworn in at Kohima this morning by Governor L.P. Singh. The ministry includes 14 cabinet ministers including the chief minister and two ministers of state.

Earlier Chief Minister S.C. Jamir submitted the resignation of his council of ministers without facing a trial of strength in the assembly. When the assembly met in an emergency session this morning, the speaker read out a communication from the governor accepting the resignation of the Congress-I ministry headed by Jamir which was in office for 48 days only. The Jamir ministry was reduced to a minority following the withdrawal of support by seven members of the legislative assembly of the Naga National Party, then a constituent of the ruling United Legislature Party, on the 8th of last month.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

U.S. Citizen Deported

BK050619 Hong Kong AFP in English 0610 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Jun (AFP)--A U.S. national was deported from the agitation-bound Assam state for his "connection in the agitation," reports reaching here today said.

PTI news agency quoting official sources said that James H. Goodman had entered Assam--a restricted area for foreigners--posing as a journalist to cover the nine-month-old agitation demanding detection and deportation of an estimated five million immigrant settlers from Bangladesh and Nepal.

Mr Goodman, who arrived in the eastern city of Calcutta from Assam yesterday was interrogated by the police and "incriminating documents from his possession were seized," PTI said. Mr Goodman stays in Nepal and works there as teacher in a local school.

Cabinet Discusses Assam Situation

BK031709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Jun (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's cabinet discussed the Assam situation today, but official spokesman refused to divulge what transpired in the meeting. However, sources close to the cabinet said the federal government has drawn up a new strategy to deal with the Assam agitators. Fresh appeal for talks will be made and if the attempt for a negotiated settlement fails, full-scale crackdown will be ordered. Mrs. Gandhi placed at the meeting hundreds of telegrams she received from the immigrant settlers complaining that the orgy of violence of them was still continuing. The telegrams accused the local police and Assamese speaking to bureaucrats of supporting the agitation and pleaded that they should be replaced by federal special police and bureaucrats from New Delhi.

Meanwhile, PTI news agency reporting from the state capital Gauhati said that the Assam government has imposed collective fines ranging from 2800 rupees (350 U.S. dollars) to 3500 rupees (437 U.S. dollars) in two of the several affected towns which were scenes of large scale violence for four days last week. PTI said that tension continued to prevail in most of the affected areas in the state, but no untoward incident was reported. Curfew was relaxed for 12 hours in all the 14 towns. The nine-month old Assam agitation had been demanding detection and deportation of about five million immigrant settlers from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal pleading that if the present rate of migration continued for some time more, they would become minority in their own homeland.

Paramilitary Personnel Airlifted

BK021529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1505 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 2 Jun (AFP)--An unspecified number of para military personnel were airlifted from various central Indian bases today by Indian Air Force planes and taken to the agitation-bound Assam state for a possible crackdown on the defiant agitators, reports reaching here said. As many as 14 air force transport planes, including one Russian built An-12 landed in an airport in the central Indian city of Nagpur after midnight last night and took off after two hours for the military controlled airport near Gauhati, Assam's state capital, the reports said. There was, however, no independent confirmation Interior Ministry sources here refused to comment on the reports.

Sources close to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that she would now order a full scale crackdown on the Assam agitators. She was waiting for the state assembly elections, which concluded yesterday and the electorate gave her a massive mandate to rule in eight of the nine states which went to the polls. Hopes for a negotiated settlement of the Assam agitation faded away yesterday with the All Assam People's Fighting Forum--the 11 member apex body coordinating the nine-month-old agitation--rejected Mrs. Gandhi's and six other political party's appeal to call off the agitation. According to estimates made by the agitation leaders, there are about 80,000 para military personnel, 12,000 army personnel and 30,000 Assam rifles and police personnel in the state (population 19.2 million). Well informed sources here said that in the event Mrs. Gandhi decides to crackdown on the agitators, she would order mass arrest of agitation activists. Simultaneously, efforts would be made to resume the flow of crude from the state to the oil refineries in the eastern state of Bihar.

SAUDI FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Two Economic Accords Signed

BK050514 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Two agreements were signed in Islamabad today, one for the setting up of a Pak-Saudi joint stock company and another for a loan by the Saudi Fund for Development for Tarbela Dam repairs.

Under the first agreement, the two countries will equally share the 1 billion rupee capital of the joint stock company. It will make investment in various industrial and agricultural projects for economic development in a big way.

Under the second agreement, the Saudi Fund for Development will extend a loan of over $60 million to Pakistan for financing the Tarbela Dam repairs and modification project. The project will be executed by Water and Power Development Authority of Pakistan and is expected to be completed by December 1983.

Visiting Saudi Minister for Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan signed the agreements on behalf of their countries. Radio Pakistan representative says the signing of the agreements symbolizes the close friendship between the peoples and the governments of the two countries.

The Saudi minister, accompanied by the federal finance minister, visited the Tarbela Dam this afternoon. The distinguished guests were briefed about the main structure and told the over $60 million contribution by the Saudi Development Fund would be spent on the modification of the tunnel of the dam.

Departing Statement

BK050904 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The joint stock company of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia will start using its capital immediately for development projects. This was stated by Saudi Arabian Finance Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl to newsmen at Islamabad airport this morning before leaving for Karachi en route home. He said this company was set up under an agreement signed in Islamabad yesterday. It will have a capital of 1 billion rupees which will be invested in the industrial and agricultural sectors. He said private capital from Saudi Arabia will also be invested in the company. The company will work directly or in cooperation with other joint stock companies of Pakistan.

Referring to his talks with President Gen Muhammad Zizul Haq, the Saudi minister said we discussed matters of mutual interest, especially the economic and social progress of Pakistan. He said during his talks with federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan particular attention was paid to Saudi financial aid for the plan to develop the Port Mohammad Bin Qasim project.

HAQ SPEAKS ON SECURITY AT DEFENSE COLLEGE CONVOCATION

BK041113 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Zizul Haq has said the problem of national security, especially that of small states, had acquired indisputable preeminence in the highly complex and conflict-ridden world of today. He was presiding over the 4th convocation of the National Defense College in Rawalpindi this morning. He said this problem required continuous analysis and self-perception, initiation of action and adjustment of policy formulation keeping pace with rapidly changing environment.

The president said he was sure that recipients of the degrees would apply their newly acquired technique, the process of determining the [word indistinct] choices and challenges being faced or likely to be faced by Pakistan in particular and the Muslim world in general.

The president referred to the proposal of the collective security arrangements for the Muslim ummah [community] moved by him during the recently concluded Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. He said he would like the recipients of the degrees to deliberate further upon this idea and identify ways and means of providing an appropriate framework for it. He said this should be done in the light of his observation at the conference that the proposal of collective security did not envisage the Muslim countries entering into some form of military alliance but advocated forging of a common outlook among them and ultilizing their manpower--mineral, agricultural industrial and other resources--for their collective benefit and progress.

PUBLIC REACTION TO HAQ'S ADDRESS TO NATION REPORTED

BK050610 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] People from various walks of life have welcomed the president's address to the nation, particularly his announcement regarding the steps for the introduction of shariat [Islamic law] including the proposed zakat [Islamic charity tax] and usher [Islamic agriculture tax] ordinance and the appointment of kazis [judges] for quick dispensation of justice.

The president of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, welcoming the announcement about the introduction of shariat and Islamic laws, emphasized the need of having well-trained personnel for the implementation of these laws to bring about the desired result.

Former President of the Lahore Stock Exchange Mian Tajammal Hussain said the people would feel satisfied and relieved if they are insured quick justice against heinous crimes. Pro-Vice Chancellor of Punjab University Dr Rafiq Ahmad described the constitution of shariat benches at the federal level as a step in the right direction for the quick dispensation of justice. Prominent scholar Alama Ehsan Elahi Zaheer particularly hailed the announcement regarding the enforcement of Islam in all walks of life. Mayor of Karachi (Abdus Sattar Afghani) hailed the announcement about the introduction of the ordinance about zakat and usher during the next few days. Prominent Advocate of Peshawar (Abdul Aziz Khan Kundi) welcomed the constitution of the federal shariat courts and proposed appointment of kazis at various levels for the disposal of judicial cases which would help relieve (?judiciary) of a great burden. (Motamd jama ashrafiya) [a title--meaning unknown] of Peshawar, Maulana Mohammad Yusuf Qureshi, said the appointment of shariat kazis would remove the bottleneck in the judicial system.

General Secretary of the Multan Lawyers Federation Hafiz Ahmad Ansari has lauded the government efforts toward the introduction of Islamic laws in the country and said the president's announcement last night was reassuring. President of the Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shamim Ahmad Khan has also welcomed the president's speech. He said the introduction of the usher and zakat ordinance and the appointment of kazis for an expeditious justice and other steps would go a long way in making the country a truly Islamic state.

President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce (Mohammad Muslim) said the country is well on the way to recovery in the economic field. As a result of various fiscal measures taken by the government, the exports had doubled and the investment climate had also significantly improved.

ISLAMABAD CUSTOMS SEIZES 50 RIFLES BOUND FOR PESHAWAR

BND41225 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 1 Jun (AFP)--The airpost customs seized 50 foreign-made rifles bound for Peshawar, it was disclosed here today.

The rifles worth about 40,000 rupees each in Pakistani currency, were seized from a foreign flight, the customs authorities said.

The rifles had been packed in two crates.

AZAD KASHMIR JUDICIAL COUNCIL JAILS EX-CHIEF JUSTICE

BND41311 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Mirpur, (Azad Kashmir), 1 Jun (AFP)--The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Supreme Judicial Council today convicted a former chief justice of Azad Kashmir High Court, Mr Mohammad Yousaf Saraf, in two contempt of court cases and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees in each case.

In default of payment of fine, Mr Saraf will undergo an additional simple imprisonment of six weeks in each case, said the judgement of the three-judge council which pardoned the editors, printers and publishers of Urdu-language dailies NAWA-I-WAQT and JANG of Rawalpindi and of English language daily MUSLIM of Islamabad--who were also involved in the contempt cases--in view of their apologies.

The Mirpur-based correspondents of the three dailies were also let off with a warning in view of their unconditional apologies.

The sentences against Mr Saraf will run concurrently, and the council granted him "A" class in jail.

The Supreme Judicial Council consists of Mr Justice Chaudhry Rahim Dad Khan, the chief justice of the Azad Kashmir Supreme Court; Mr Justice Raja Mohammad Khurshid Khan, a judge of the Supreme Court; and Mr Justice Sardar Mohammad Sharif Khan, the acting chief justice of the Azad Kashmir High Court.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Qotbzadeh Interview

LD050809 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Jun 80 p 10

[Philippe Lapousterie interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran 1 June: "Iran: Qotbzadeh Discusses the Hostages"]

[Text] "When the United States understands the Iranian people's grievances, when it understands that it must no longer interfere in Iran, that we are sensitive to any foreign intervention, then the problem of the 53 American hostages--which is merely the result of American interference--can be solved."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh vigorously and clearly hammers out his words when talking about the American hostages during the 2-hour interview he granted us in his office Sunday afternoon. "I repeat that it is the cause of the hostages' seizure which must be fully understood. Despite the revolution the United States has been continuing to interfere in Iran because the United States is a superpower and it arrogated the right to do whatever it liked. We no longer want American interference or interference from any foreign country in Iranian affairs. Any intervention will have incalculable consequences and we are determined to stand by our position to the end. Finally, when you want to get rid of foreign influences you oppose legal political pressures, military interventions and economic sanctions. Why? Nobody can believe that all those measures are aimed at securing the release of 53 hostages when 500 people die on American roads every weekend. What is at stake is clear--the important thing for the United States is to show that their citizens are free to do what they want throughout the world. We say a firm no to that, even when American citizens, who are there under cover of diplomacy, indulge in espionage. There is no immunity for them. It is this clear message which the two nations are addressing to each other even if it is not expressed in those terms."

Drawing initial conclusions from the hostages' seizure, Qotbzadeh continued: "One day the world will wake up. The difficult period through which Iran is passing will do mankind a vast service. The United States will now think twice before imposing its laws somewhere. We are busy making history. Even if we are sacrificed one day, history has already been made and the message has hit home. Moreover, after the hostages affair has been settled we will demand a revision of the Vienna conventions." (on diplomatic immunity)

[Question] How can the hostages affair be settled; what is the position on the various plans for settling it which have been envisaged? What remains of the idea for an international grand jury which would condemn the United States?

[Answer] The idea for an international grand jury was in fact put forward by me. This idea was rejected by possible participants, including Sean MacBride (Irish Nobel Peace Prize winner), who said it was impossible to set up this jury without the hostages first being released. The idea was then shelved. Moreover, MacBride was backed by known members of various communist parties. The communists were clearly trying to seize the opportunity and make the Iranian cause a Soviet cause. At that point I said no. We are opposing the United States on our own account and not for the Soviets. In the same way, we are opposing the Soviets in Afghanistan, but not for the sake of the United States.

[Question] Therefore, what form could a solution take?

[Answer] The idea of a grand jury set up under different conditions from the first plan could be reexamined. Different forms are possible. It is to be hoped that the hostages affair can be settled as quickly as possible in an honorable and peaceful manner. This problem is approaching its solution. It is now up to the Iranian parliament to decide.

Bani-Sadr on Detention

JN041905 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Today President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received the representatives of Italy, Spain, America and Argentina who are participating in the international conference on the U.S. intervention in Iran.

While receiving the Italian delegation, President Bani-Sadr said: The occupation of the U.S. Embassy is evidence of our people's (?rejection) of the U.S. policy of hegemony in Iran. Bani-Sadr added that the hostages' detention and the continuation of this detention are due to the fact that so far we are not certain that the superpowers recognize the rights of states like Iran. He added that the European states can play an important role in the world, on the condition that they are truly independent. Bani-Sadr added: We are now independent and free and so we must carry out our economic and social programs free of the influence of the superpowers. President Bani-Sadr asked the Italian representative to work to explain the Iranian revolution in the European press and to stick to reality. President Bani-Sadr stressed that the European press depict the Iranian revolution as contrary to progress and development, whereas during the short period since the revolution we have mapped out revolutionary and progressive programs and we are now preparing to implement them, he said.

Khalkhali Statement on Hostages

NC041816 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, June 4 (AFP)--An American today voiced hopes that the 53 U.S. Embassy hostages would be turned over to his delegation attending the conference here on United States interventions in Iran. "If I was running this country I would seize this chance to hand back the hostages, perhaps to a group of friends like ourselves," Nobel physics prize winner George Wald told AFP.

The 73-year-old professor stressed that his delegation was making no attempt to negotiate the release of the American Embassy staff held hostage in Iran for exactly seven months.

The 10-strong team would stay on after the conference closes tomorrow in the hope of meeting Iranian leaders "to learn as much as possible about the revolution," he said. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's office said that the delegation later met him for talks.

Prof. Wald earlier today had a brief meeting with Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the so-called 'hanging judge,' who has called for the release of all hostages not involved in spying or killing. "You are a good American--Carter is a bad man," the ayatollah told him outside the north Tehran mosque where Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed conference delegates this morning. "A most exuberant gentleman," Prof. Wald commented afterwards.

An Iranian newspaper meanwhile quoted Ayatollah Khalkhali as saying that even those hostages who had committed "little faults" should be freed because Iran's quarrel was with President Jimmy Carter.

"If there are big spies or killers among them--and I hope there are not for their sake we must put them on trial," he told the newspaper ENGHELAH ISLAMI, "but I am for a liberation rather than a trial."

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Khomeyni 4 June Address

LD041210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2938 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, more than 300 representatives from 54 countries taking part in the international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran were received at 1030 today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting, the imam of the nation made the following speech addressed to the guests of the struggling Iranian nation: [begin Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to come to our ruined, oppressed country. God willing, he will grant everyone the opportunity to traverse the course of truth and to support the oppressed in all countries.

I have a question here, namely why is it that Mr Carter is so afraid of this [American] delegation coming to Iran? Why has he introduced a fine for those from his own country, who are distinguished personages, for coming to Iran? Why is he so afraid of the shah coming to Iran? Why is he so afraid of putting on trial those in the embassy--or as we put it, the den of espionage? If he has not interfered in our country's destiny, if the American Government has not had anything to do with our country's fate, and if its embassy is like proper embassies--then he sould take the initiative so that certain delegations should come here and investigate. Why is he so afraid of an investigation? What has he done? What has the American Government done to our country that has made him fearful? If, as he claims and his supporters claim, he has behaved very well and he has respected international law and he has not treated Iran in an oppressive and unjust manner, then, when we make a claim he should himself send a number of people and mobilize certain groups from all parts of the world to come here and see how much good he has done, how much humanity he has exercised towards the Iranian people and how ungrateful the Iranian people are, perhaps.

If we had no evidence of America's criminality other than this preventing of individuals, who are from his own country and are distinguished figures of his own nation--for whom he has introduced a fine of $50,000 and 10 years in jail--what has happened here? What has he done here that he should impose a fine against those who want to come and investigate? If we had no evidence other than this, those people who were not informed would realize there is something to it, and that is why he is so afraid. Certain things have been done to make him afraid.

Unfortunately, weak nations and governments, weak states, are trampled upon in war and in peace. It is said that the cook is slaughtered both at a wedding and at a funeral. The same applies to a weak [word indistinct] I remember both world wars, and I do not think any of you would remember the first world war. During World War I also observed--I was small but I was going to school--the Soviet troops in the center we had in Khomeyn. We were subjected to an invasion in World War I. Many of you remember World War II, when we were subjected to an invasion by the three powers--America, Britain and the Soviet Union. Their troops were nearly everywhere in our country.

The Soviets were scattered from approximately outside of Tehran to as far as Khorasan. The British were in Qom and those places, and the others were in other parts of Iran. We were subjected to an invasion. As a victory bridge, we had to be invaded so that the gentlemen could become victorious. And following their victory, when there was a state of peace, once again we were [word indistinct]. This is the way with weak nations. They are subjected to invasions and bullying in peacetime and in time of war. Our condition in peacetime is actually worse than our condition in time of war. While the world was supposedly enjoying the peace time tranquillity and these superpowers were not engaged in any acts of war, they were able to plunder everything we had. While the British and the United States were directly meddling in our affairs here, we had nothing of our own. Our culture was not a sane and healthy culture of our own. Nor was our education system able to train individuals who could serve and assist the country. For that matter, our armed forces did not belong to us, nor were they doing anything for us. Our economy was not of our own making. All projects that were prepared came from the superpowers.

In one of his books that was later collected and removed, the deposed shah mentions something about the fact that after the three leaders [Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin] gathered in Tehran, they decided that it was best that he [the shah] should be put in power in Iran and kept there. Afterwards, those around him discovered that he had committed a faux pas by mentioning it in his book. Therefore, copies of the book were collected and removed from stores. This is documented evidence from the mouth of a person who controlled this land through tyranny. This is an admission and confession by him about the fact that they brought him to power here. It was the same thing in the case of his father before him as well. However, the British themselves admitted this over Delhi Radio. They said they brought Reza Khan to Iran and gave him the monarchy. However, he betrayed them so they kicked him out. This was an admission by the British; and that was an admission made by the person [the shah] who was handpicked by them.

In one of his speeches, Mohammad Reza said the list of parliamentary deputies used to be prepared by the British Embassy in Tehran, and we were obliged to make them deputies. We can recognize and identify both the representatives and Mohammad Reza with these definitions, as well as the United States, the Soviets and the British. These are undeniable documents and evidence that is in existence. We would like to find out what this nation of ours had to say about all this. As soon as Reza Khan came to power and embarked upon his corrupt deeds, the Islamic ulema staged uprisings once from Azerbayjan and another time from Khorasan and [word indistinct] also from Esfahan. Iranian ulema from almost everywhere joined them. They wanted to rise up, but what did they want to say? What were the people trying to say in the 5 June uprising? Tomorrow is its anniversary. What were the people saying and what did they want? On that day, they shed the blood of 15,000 suppressed people, and the deposed shah himself apparently directed the entire bloody incident. What were they saying that they deserved to experience all those problems?

What has the Iranian nation wanted for the past 20 years--from 5 June until now? What were they after? It is unfortunate that all foreign media and some domestic media as well are in the service of the superpowers. We are not able to make the voice of oppression and suppression in this nation reach the rest of the world because we lack the necessary means. The foreign press keep writing against us. All foreign radio and television stations continue broadcasting lies about and against us. They have been presenting Iran to the world as a jungle populated by a bunch of savages and barbarians who are all engaged in a state of chaos and mass slaughter, cutting off women's breasts and so forth and so on. What can we do to make the suppressed and complaining voices of this nation reach the rest of the world? Who is going to do it? They are all in their service.

Now, let us see if you gentlemen and ladies who have come here and looked into these matters, let us see if you are capable and if you have the power to make the problems of Iran reach the rest of the world. We only want the truth to be heard. We do not want you to express any type of support for us. We want the truth to be supported. Take the truth with you and carry it to your own countries.

You should explain in your home countries what the 5 June 1963 uprising against the shah's reform episode was about. Tomorrow you will also observe the nation, which will always mourn 5 June--you will observe what the nation is saying, what 5 June has done to them. [words indistinct every day for nearly 2 years, when the movement was intensifying, we had a problem: a problem of massacre. Have you learned anything about those who were imprisoned under Reza Khan and under Mohammad Reza--particularly under Mohammad Reza? Can you imagine the dungeons [words indistinct] what they had done to our youngsters? You may have watched television last night or the night before showing a court proceedings; those who displayed themselves constituted only one or two instances [words indistinct] do you know that the legs of some clergymen were sawn off in jail? Do you know that they put our youngsters in [words indistinct] how could you communicate these to the world? I do not think even you can do that when you get back to your own places tomorrow. The mercenary pens and traitors to all mankind will start writing certain things in order to neutralize your words. But tell the truth as far as you are able.

Our nation has now risen and staged a movement; and I hope it will succeed and that no power will ever again be able to do in Iran what it did in the past. Mr Carter and those like him are now fully devoted to bringing back those things that prevailed under the deposed shah. But this is a wish that these superpowers must take to the grave with them. Iran will no longer allow [words indistinct] if they imagine that they have a large army and a good deal of equipment for war and for killing people, we too have a mulitude of oppressed and clenched fists. The day of the oppressed is more crushing than the day of the oppressor. They want to put us in an economic straitjacket, and they have done so.

Unfortunately, those governments that claim to be civilized and claim they are independent--what sort they are will be clear from this very matter. Carter, who is sitting there and issuing commands, and these nations--these governments which have been imposed upon--these nations also obey the command. They do not have independence either. It is not only the weak governments that have no independence; it transpires that even strong governments do not have independence either. They are afraid of America when they go against us. It is not that they want to be against us because this will be harmful to them, perhaps more harmful to them than to us.

Many governments have told us: We can give you many of the things you get from others.. Even if nobody (?gave us anything) we are an oppressed people and we will preserve our independence. If we were to have to go back to the former stage of mankind and to travel on a donkey from here to there and preserve our freedom, or else to become Mr Carter's slave or that [word indistinct] like him and be able to have a life of that kind, we would prefer the former condition. Our nation prefers this. Our nation prefers martyrdom. That is why we want to become martyrs. Almost from the outset of the movement, when I was living in An-Najaf, up to this day men and women, the youngsters--they all come to me pleading that I pray for them to become martyrs. I pray that we may earn the reward of martyrdom.

At a wedding ceremony we had in Tehran, the man and the woman who subsequently got married [as heard] and later the woman gave me a piece of paper. I read it, and it said: Pray that I may become a martyr.

And this from a woman who has just got married, asking me to pray that she might become a martyr. Would a nation that seeks martyrdom and pleads for prayer to become martyrs be afraid of a military intervention? Would such a nation be afraid of an economic blockade? Let the whole world close its doors to us, all of the countries, and let there be just us living in Iran. Let them erect a wall around Iran and confine us inside this wall. We prefer this to the doors being open and plunderers pouring into our country. Why should we want to achieve a civilization which is worse than savagery, a civilization which behaves worse than the way wild beasts behave toward one another? The gate to civilization that the deposed shah proposed to open to us--that is to subject us to outside powers and rob all our wealth and bring us in return a few dolls; to take our oil away and set up a basis for themselves in return--what do we want to do with the great civilization? Is this a civilization?

That father and that son, and particularly the son, pushed our country backward and threw everything we had to the wind, to such an extent that if everyone in the nation now joined hands--which they have done already, praise be to God--and wanted to repair what has been done to us for nearly 50 years and what has befallen our country over a period of 25 years, thanks to America, we would need long years. What do we get out of relations and [word indistinct] with those who want to loot us? Is their relationship with us anything other than that between plunderer and plundered? What do we want this for?

Let them close all the doors and impose an economic blockade on us. We ourselves have here a vast country; we have water as well, and God will also give us rain; we ourselves can plant and eat; and we (?are not concerned) about such problems. They are afraid of a nation that wants to get itself killed in order to preserve its independence. The independence that we have gained and the freedom that we have gained is a divine gift and we are dutybound to preserve it. If we do not preserve it we will fail to be grateful for God's blessing, we will be ungrateful for God's gift. We must preserve this. All these threats they make and all this deployment of their ships in the Gulf and here and there are all old hat now. In the past it might have washed. Under the shah, whenever they wanted to impose an agreement and anyone complained about it, a ship would come from Britain, for example, to the Gulf [words indistinct]. Let them now bring all their ships here, all their planes. The position now is different from that of the past. We rely upon God. We believe this world is governed by a sagacious master. Those who have so far failed to appreciate this must realize how a nation which had nothing other than "God is great"--which is everything in itself--pushed aside all powers and that satanical power which was supported by everyone; not only the superpowers but even powers lower down were also with it and preventing us from living in the country and getting on with our business. All were in favor of the satanical power.

What was it that made a weak nation, a nation devoid of equipment and military knowledge, triumph over all these powers except the fear that God put in the heart of these leaders? This is the same thing that made a few triumph over a multitude. This is the same fear that was always put in the hearts of the enemy which made them unable to withstand 30,000 Arabs with a few swords between them, with few camels between them against 700,000, of whom 100,000 [words indistinct] and made the Arabs victorious over them. [Words indistinct] should those who pay no attention to spiritual matters wake up and those who [words indistinct] have not yet embraced the faith also wake up?

What was it that brought down Mr Carter, who wanted to come to Iran? Did we do it? The grains of sand did that. They were the agents of God. The wind is God's agent. [words indistinct] was destroyed by wind. Wind is God's agent. These grains of sand are all agents. [words indistinct] but we should not become haughty. I humbly tell the Iranian nation not to become haughty. All power belongs to God: You should rely upon that and you should lose yourselves in that might. [shouts of God is great] As long as the Iranian nation [word indistinct] the primary power, which was a spiritual power, and which was carried forward with "God is great" you are insured, covered by a divine insurance. God forbid that those hands which are trying to discourage you should be successful in their mischief-making and divert you from the condition you had at the outset of the revolution. That would be the day, God forbid, that the all-blessed Almighty God takes his grace away from you and then you would go back to that former condition. [words indistinct]

Safeguard the condition you had at the outset of the movement. You did not rise for the sake of your stomach. You did not rise for the sake of a room and a courtyard. You did not rise in order to achieve a position of authority. You did not aspire to martyrdom in order, for example, to gain a piece of carpet or some such material thing. Preserve this condition, which is a divine condition. As long as this becomes [word indistinct] you are successful, and I promise you victory and the all-blessed. Almighty God has promised victory. [words indistinct] hold steady [words indistinct] and preserve the clenched fist [word indistinct] divine fists.

Do not be afraid of any superpower and do not fear any internal or external propaganda. We are going our way, which is God's way, and I hope that these delegations who have come here and have investigated--although they cannot investigate all and they cannot look into all our pains. They have given you documents and if you went and saw that place [the U.S. Embassy] and the things which are there which have no similarity with an embassy, then you will confirm that the issue is not that of taking hostage a group of diplomats, what the foreign pens and the foreign press described as diplomats. Otherwise, if you go and see the place you will realize it is not a place of diplomats and these people were not diplomats.

I hope the all-blessed, Almighty God will grant success to all of us, all the oppressed the world over, [shouts of amen] so that everyone will be free of the burden of these superpowers [shouts of amen] and this is something that must come about. The point is that the oppressed have risen against the aggressors; the oppressed have been awakened. Waking up is the first step. The first step is awakening. Even outside gnosticism awakening is the first step. This, too, is a gnostic and divine process. Awakening is the first step, and Islamic countries, (?Muslim) nations and oppressed nations throughout the world have woken up and [words indistinct] and, God willing, they will be successful. Peace be upon you and God's mercy and benediction. [end recording]

Conferees May Visit Embassy

NC041246 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4 (AFP)--A visit to the occupied U.S. Embassy may be arranged for delegates attending the conference ending tomorrow on American interventions in Iran, a government official said today.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni hinted at the visit during a speech to delegates this morning in which he called the embassy "a nest of spies."

"When you go there you will see that it does not resemble a proper embassy," he said.

Iranian officials afterwards said that no visit had been arranged but the National Guidance Ministry's Foreign Press Bureau Director Abolkhassem Sadeq later confirmed that delegates might be allowed into the compound.

"We are checking into the possibility," he said. "The imam just mentioned it in passing and we do not yet know whether he was referring to all the delegates or just the Americans."

The proposal was welcomed by biophysicist George Wald one of a 10-strong American delegation at the conference. "I would appreciate the chance of meeting with the students," he said.

A spokesman for the student-militants, who have occupied the embassy for seven months today, refused all comment on the idea. "We are not going to speak to the foreign press," he said.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Conference

NC041512 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 4 (AFP)--Cries of "Allah o akhbar" (God is great) today drowned out a Soviet delegate as he attempted to justify his nation's presence in Afghanistan to the current conference on alleged U.S. crimes in Iran.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, chairing the conference which opened on Monday, had to call the hall to order so the Soviet speaker could finish.

His speech had been interrupted by members of numerous delegations after he asked why "a nation should not be free to choose and call on its friends" and why the "Afghan people should be denied the right to settle with its neighbour problems common to both countries."

In a speech earlier today, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni hinted that delegates to the conference might be allowed to tour the American Embassy, occupied by militant Iranian students since November 4.

Biophysicist George Wald, one of 10 Americans in Tehran against Washington's instructions, said he would "appreciate the chance of meeting the students."

Beheshti on Conference

LD041904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court of the country and a member of the Revolution Council, today took part in a press conference with the participation of domestic and foreign reporters, and answered their questions.

Answering a question put to him by one of the reporters regarding the appointment of a prime minister, he said: I think that the esteemed representatives of the revolutionary nation of Iran and the Muslim people will be able to form a decisive majority on a main policy. This majority is, on the whole, now visible. From the legal point of view, the prime minister has to be proposed by the president and approved by the representatives of the Islamic Majles, and then the Majles has to pass a vote of confidence in his Cabinet.

LAST LINE

Regarding the participation of Ramsey Clark and nine other Americans in the conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran, Dr Beheshti said: This program is an independent action and the Revolution Council did not play any role in choosing the delegates. Besides, Ramsey Clark is not here as the official representative of Carter this time, and the Government of America has adopted a political posture in saying that it would do such and such a thing if anybody came to Iran. This is really a posture to deceive the public, since everybody can clearly see that such people's relations with the U.S. Government are not such as would permit them to come to Iran in spite of the U.S. Government's official and (?legal) opposition. [sentence as heard]

BBC Reports End of Conference

TA050639 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has stepped up his personal attacks against President Carter. In a broadcast speech he said the president had threatened to interfere in Iran and should therefore be tried by a world court. The ayatollah was speaking as the Tehran conference discussing the role of the United States in Iran was drawing to a close. This report from Alex Brody in Tehran.

[Begin recording] Ayatollah Khomeyni went on television to deliver his latest diatribe. The theme, in line with the theme of the conference, was the American threat to intervene in Iran. He said President Carter had threatened to intervene even if not supported by allies. That, said the ayatollah, was a clear threat against the independence of one country and its people. For this Carter should be tried in a world court. But, said the ayatollah, if he wanted to intervene he should get on with it. Then he would understand what Iran and its people were all about. He referred to the resistance the Afghan people were giving to the Russians. America would find that sort of resistance if it intervened in Iran. It all comes at a time when Iran is taking a propaganda offensive against America.

The international conference intended to prove Iran's charges of American connivings with a manipulation of the shah has been a success. One propaganda coup was to invite and get former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. His savage denunciation of past and present American governments was a bonus. That, plus the apparently incriminating document, a carefully-argued history of U.S. interference since the 1953 coup, all created a convincing picture of American involvement. Ramsey Clark is reported to have said he is staying on after the conference for a few days hoping to capitalise on any good will his embracing of the Iranian cause has given him. He is trying to mediate in the hostage crisis. [end recording]

COVERAGE OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD041045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter, the first session of the permanent committee entrusted with solving the Afghanistan crisis was held this morning with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Pakistan Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and the Pakistani ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran. This session is still in progress.

LAST LINE

AFGHAN REBELS TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCE ON U.S. CRIMES

BK041531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Jun (AFP)--Afghan Moslem rebel leaders have gone to Tehran to take part in the international conference on America's crimes against Iran, Iranian diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources said that the Pakistan-based rebel leaders left for Iran yesterday. They are Professor Burhanuddin of Jamiat-i-Islami Afghanistan, Golbudin Hekmatyar of Hezbe Islami Afghanistan, and the two Shi'ite Hazara rebel tribe leaders, Ayatollah Muhammed Asif Mushani and Muhammed Saderi.

The sources, however, denied Pakistani press reports that the invitation was aimed at uniting the Moslem rebel organisations divided into several factions.

The Iranian sources said that the purpose of their visit was to present the Afghan rebel view on America's armed intervetion in Iran.

Meanwhile, rebels organisations in the Pakistani border town Peshawar also denied reports that the Afghan leaders would discuss in Tehran a plan to shift their headquarters from Pakistan to somewhere in Iran.

The rebels' presence in Tehran coincided with the first meeting in Iran today of the three-man Islamic committee on Afghanistan.

The Islamic committee, which includes Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Islamic conference Secretary General Habib Shatti, will discuss means of finding a negotiated settlement of Afghan crisis.

The Afghan rebels are opposed to any contact with the Soviet-backed Kabul regime of President Babrak Karmal whereas the committee has the mandate from the 40-nation Moslem conference movement to consult Kabul and Moscow to reach a comprehensive solution to the crisis.

Mr Shahi, on the eve of his departure for Tehran, said that the committee at its preliminary session would debate procedural matters and decide "whom to contact and when to contact" to seek a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Observers did not rule the possibility of Afghan rebels in Tehran trying to present their views before the committee.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH TURKEY OPEN IN TEHRAN

LD041110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] A 10-member economic delegation from Turkey which arrived in Tehran last night, today started talks with Iranian authorities in the Central Bank of Iran. According to our reporter, during the first round of these talks, 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, members of the Iranian delegation, the Turkish ambassador and the 10-member delegation from Turkey were present. Representatives from the two countries decided to establish four committees: agriculture, commerce, [word indistinct] road and transport, and continue their discussion on further cooperation between the two countries in these fields until Friday.

AL-FAYSAL DISCUSSES SAUDI RESPONSE TO U.S. MOVES

LD041455 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 May 80 p 13

[Exclusive interview in Islamabad at Islamic Conference with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal by KEYHAN correspondent Ali Neyl: "Text of Keyhan Interview With Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister"--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] During the Islamic conference you have met with the foreign minister of Iran several times. What was the result of your talks?

[Answer] As you know, we are both Islamic countries in this region, which is now the center of world excitement. Our countries have played a major role in cooperation, in creating stability and in facilitating understanding between Islamic countries. In the future, too, our countries will create unity between the Islamic countries and preserve independence and security. The two basic issues which we discussed at the conference involved the nature of the discussions held at the conference and relations between our countries. I hope that these meetings will constitute an effective measure on the road to development and recovery in relations between our countries, and I am certain that in the field of cooperation we shall guide the conference to proclaim the demands of the Islamic community for independence and progress. I hope that this conference will signify the opening of the doors of cooperation for us.

[Question] As regards the U.S. military aggression against Iran, what have you done to protest to America?

[Answer] Of course, Saudi Arabia does not believe that it was right to take the American diplomats hostage since this is against international law and the immunity of embassy staff, and Islam does not accept hostage taking. This is another matter, however. Under no circumstances have we approved America's aggression and its interference in Iran's internal situation, and we do not accept aggression by great powers in the case of any other country either. It is not right to take military measures to achieve aims, expecially by countries which are responsible for world stability and security. We therefore hope that the hostages issue will be resolved in a friendly manner and within the framework of international law.

[Question] With economic sanctions against Iran and even further military aggression, are you willing to use oil as a weapon?

[Answer] As you know, this conference rejected military aggression and economic sanctions against Iran. We are not in a position to prejudge or predict America's actions in the future. At the same time, if America should act against Islamic countries, then in view of the responsibility which we bear towards Islamic countries, we too should act. In the case of military, economic or political attack Saudi Arabia will side with Iran.

[Question] What is your policy in OPEC?

[Answer] As you are aware, OPEC is an institution which emerged to protect the interests of the oil-producing countries and it has a special role when it comes to the oil industry and the protection of the interests of the oil countries.

At the international level, Saudi Arabia has the duty of confronting economic difficulties experienced by producing countries.

There is no difference whether Iran, Saudi Arabia or other countries are involved or whether the problems concern production or pricing. The important thing is the protection of the unity of OPEC member countries, which is the key to dealings in this world trade.

OPEC thus has a major role, precisely because of the importance of oil in world politics. The consequences of the decisions made by OPEC will serve to protect the interests of the member countries.

TEHRAN CARRIES STUDENTS' STATEMENT NO 134

LD051334 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In remembrance of the anniversary of the bloody uprising of 5 June 1963 the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy publish their statement No 134 as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Five June was for Islam and in the name of Islam. Under the influence of Islam and with the guidance of the clergy, the oppressive establishment who committed this tragedy was defeated; its destruction was made certain and we triumphed. We prayed to God that this establishment would expose its nature and disgrace itself. [Quotation from Khomeyni's speech on the anniversary of the 5 June uprising]

In the presence of great God and under his teaching and guidance, the events of 5 June, which is a day full of blessing, took shape. The objective of 5 June was a day of martyrdom and the cry of a great and Muslim nation: It aimed at nothing but Islam, the Koran, the rule of Islam and the complete denial of the dictatorial establishment. Five June is Oyyowmollah [day of God] in the history of Islam; and the commander of the battle between truth and falsehood--a battle waged by a people who have given blood and martyrs in the fight against great satan and its agent the deposed shah--is Ruhollah [Khomeyni].

Five June is a day when, following the uprising of feydziyeh, educated people and the children of the imam--namely the dear religious students and the responsible and committed clergy--the united uprising of people in the cities of Qom, Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz and other cities was widely and wildly attacked by the American puppet regime. Five June is the day of confirmation of the original ideological leadership of Islam and the responsible and committed clergy. Five June, when the dear nation rose and gave 15,000 Islamic devotees and martyrs who were submerged in blood, when several thousand were wounded and the prisons filled with oppressed and innocent people, was a day of God and will always shine in the history of Islam.

The beginning of the blossoming of the holy and totally Islamic movement of today was 5 June 1963, which in the name of great God, bore fruit on 11 February, 1979. Yes, the noble people of Iran will always pay respect to 5 June, because it was the day of the pledge of all oppressed people in the history of Islam with the submerged-in-blood nation of Iran. The noble nation of Iran made the world understand that if there is a movement in the name of Islam and for Islam it will be able to force all devilish powers and superpowers to retreat, and will establish the domination of a weak nation--with all the oppression on it--over the devilish forces. The history of our people was turned with the ideological movement of 5 June; and the Islamic movement began its uneven way and went ahead with certainty although neither East nor West recognized it and called it reactionary and condemned it.

The 'Ashura uprising of the master of the oppressed and leader of the martyrs, His Holiness Husayn Ibn 'Ali--may greetings be upon him--revived humanity, and 5 June, inspired by that, was another day of God for nation. Today, it is this inspiring memory that makes the great satan shiver in fear and rules out all deviationist policies and anti-God schools.

Those who called 5 June "black reaction" know that 5 June 1963 and all subsequent 5 Junes is their hell. Five June is day on which powers and hegemonism bowed before the justice of Islam; the day of the fall and eclipse the West-influenced and irresponsible intellectuals; the day of the isolation of deviationist policies and antipopular schools, because it is the day of Islam and the day of awakening, because feydziyeh and the militant, committed and kindly clergy are involved in it. This day cannot be removed from the history of Islam as it is the day of solidarity between the nation of blood and the school of crusade; the day of the solidarity of the nation with the clergy, and God willing, the day of victory of the oppressive powers, particularly the great satan which is now arraying its troops against the great nation and has not given up its useless struggles such as military attack and raid or economic blockade, on the baseless pretext of freeing the spies.

Yes, our great nation with such a firm and steadfast morale is standing against world-devouring America, and with all its power will defend its prestige, dignity, independence and freedom; it will also neutralize the conspiracies of this ruthless world-devourer and will make dirty Carter and his allies understand that the memory of the martyrs of 5 June and the thousands of martyrs and disabled from the time of the revolution, and the other crimes of the criminal government of America [words indistinct] and the other oppressed people will not forget. The trial of the spies who are now the people's hostages will expose the many-year-long crime and plunder the American leaders imposed on the people and country of Iran, unless this so-called defender of human rights, the criminal Carter, delivers to Iran the deposed shah and the wealth he has plundered. Then the respected deputies of the national consultative council will make other decisions. This heroic and martyr-giving nation of ours once again, with its participation in the march and mourning of this epic day, will show to the world-devouring America and other superpowers that all those following the imam's policy and moving toward continuation of the revolution, will make a great effort, even to martyrdom, to destroy the hegemonists, particularly cannibalistic America.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO NATION DELIVERED ON 5 JUNE ANNIVERSARY

LD042050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1939 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] On the eve of the anniversary of the auspicious 5 June uprising Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a message addressed to the nation. We shall begin this newscast with the message from the imam of the Islamic nation, in full: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The day of 5 June is imminent. This is a day which our nation should not and will not forget: 5 June was a turning point in our country's history, marking the beginning of political activity, and from that day the clergy began to mobilize themselves. On 5 June, as I was informed after my release from jail, the shah's agents began carrying out massacres in a great many provincial cities which had risen up and, just as I was informed, we suffered some 15,000 martyrs on 5 June. At that time we considered this an enormous figure--and it was indeed large--but, subsequently, when further crimes continued to be committed by the shah, the deposed shah, against our country, these were far more heinous.

We could not imagine the crimes committed by the shah's agents and by U.S. agents in this country between 5 June and the date when Bakhtiar left this realm; we are incapable of counting them. We could only give or imagine a scant outline of these crimes. To consider them in detail is an impossible feat. How could we possibly comprehend the number of people who were wounded and disabled on 5 June? It is said that those who were executed and martyred numbered 15,000, but how could we count or imagine the number of people wounded and maimed during those clashes? Nevertheless, though 5 June amounted to a tragedy for our nation, it was the precursor to the movement. From that time, and even earlier, the clergy began to rise, and by the hand of the clergy the movement started rolling. It began in Qom, and 5 June was a reflection of the selfsame uprising by the clergy. Then, of course, nearly all the clergy in Tehran were arrested and jailed, and maybe Tehran's ulema and preachers spent some time in jail, but afterward were gradually released. However, the movement and the opposition began from that very time.

So although 5 June was a tragedy for us, the blessed and exalted God graciously granted us an opportunity for the people to awaken and reply in the affirmative to the clergy's call. And everywhere throughout the realm this movement, which had its origins in the selfsame 5 June, began and then gradually put down roots. And later, not long ago, when the people's movement had grown in its proportions and dimensions, it moved forward and turned into a mass uprising and, thanks be to God, the foreigners' roots were extirpated from this realm and the former shah left Iran.

The United States then gave him sanctuary and he is currently enjoying U.S. sanctuary, only this time he is in Egypt or some other place which is controlled by the United States.

It therefore follows that although 5 June was a tragedy, it was simultaneously a blessing for the nation, culminating in a momentous achievement, that is, the country's independence and freedom for the entire realm. We and our nation obtained this freedom at a heavy cost, but its value far outweighs such considerations.

Those people who support the Americans and the former regime are now trying to bring these former problems back to our country. But, of course, this is baseless fantasy.

Only recently, the United States said, that is Carter said: Even if none of the governments support me I myself shall intervene in order to release those persons who are in Iran. Such things emanating from the president of a country which claims to recognize human rights are tantamount to a crime. When a roughneck says: I will intervene in another country--and he has intervened--well, this is a crime for which he should be tried. Carter should be tried by the world's courts of justice.

And those who claim that they recognize the independence of all realms, all countries, where are these people now so that they could stand up to Carter, who says: I myself alone shall intervene in the country of Iran, I shall intervene in an independent country--a man who has landed military forces and still wants to land more? Where are these people who are backing such a criminal? Where should we address our complaints against those countries which are the appendages and stooges of the United States in the crimes which it is now perpetrating? To which apparatus, to which court of law should we complain against these roughnecks who for some time controlled the affairs of the helpless and oppressed countries, and, regrettably, those countries which claim to be independent but follow him in the perpetration of such a crime?

One should ask these governments: This economic blockade which you are carrying out, whereby you wish to tighten the siege of an oppressed nation, on what principle of international law is this based? Is it not because the United States has power that it orders you to conduct an economic blockade? And do you imagine that by an economic blockade our nation would be defeated and would be persuaded to acquiesce? You ought to know that a U.S. military intervention, any intervention, an intervention by the Soviet system and all its satellites, an intervention staged by all of you in our country--your economic blockade will not have any effect on our nation's will, on our nation's resolve and will. We are ready to die, what are you trying to frighten us with? We who are ready for martyrdom, are you now trying to frighten us economically, with a military intervention. You should try and frighten those who are afraid of death, not a realm which is ready to embrace martyrdom. Therefore we have no fear whatsoever of such issues. And should the United States, in league with all other countries, wish to intervene, or should it go it alone, as mentioned by Carter, and intervene, let it do so, so that it will know what things would come to. Let it carry out a military intervention so that it will know what the issue entails. Let it carry out a military intervention so that it will know what the whole thing is about.

Mr Carter should heed the lesson of Afghanistan, which has a government, in accord with the USSR, with which the communist and leftwing parties are in agreement, yet you see a number of people who never had and do not have modern weaponry, but have managed to obtain the arms of the Soviet Army itself and killed the troops and officers of the Soviet Union with their own arms. And now the same people are engaged in waging their campaign and the Soviet Union daily dispatches more weapons and more troops, but so far has not been able to bring the nation of Afghanistan, the valiant nation of Afghanistan, to its knees. This is the same Afghanistan whose communist and leftwing parties have extended their hands in collaboration to the Soviet Union and the government, but who have not been able to manage without the people.

Iran, thanks be to God, has a government in accord with the people, but those who are backing the United States are not enough to warrant a mention. We are being lenient with them as they could be wiped out within 1 day. The United States should not imagine that by its military intervention it could do anything, or that it could achieve anything with an economic blockade, particularly when this concerns a nation which has embraced martyrdom and no longer fears such things.

Therefore, we congratulate the entire nation on this day, 5 June, which is blessed for our nation, even though we did not at first have a great many martyrs. Indeed, we did have martyrs who hoped that the nation would continue, as it has done since 5 June, and would bring despondency to all the superpowers with regard to their intervening in our country.

May God grant success to all, grant health to all and grant Islam strength so that this movement might be exported to other Islamic countries. This school of thought is that of all Muslims and even of all the meek. May God liberate the meek from the talons of the arrogant and--praise be to God--the first signs of the arrogant being put in their place have already emerged in the world, not only in Iran. Almost throughout the world the meek have wakened and the overwhelming majority of the peoples are with them. I hope that the parphernalia of oppression will soon be expunged.

KHOMEYNI OFFICE ISSUES 5 JUNE ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD041321 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] This announcement was today issued from the office of Imam Khomeyni, in connection with the anniversary of the bloody uprising of 5 June:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On the anniversary of the bloody uprising of 5 June, 1963, which for our nation marks the anniversary of one of the greatest crimes of the world-devouring America and the former sinister regime, and turns a page of one of the most shameful actions of the criminal and deposed shah and his agents, the militant nation of Iran in the memory of this day's great martyrs has declared a glorious march. As his eminence Imam Khomeyni, may his blessing continue, has announced in his speeches and announcements on various occasions, we declare public mourning on this great day.

Expressing our condolences to the remains of the glory-making martyrs of that day, we ask all our compatriots to take part in the marches and the other announced programs. We pray that God gives health and victory to the brave nation of Iran.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 4 June 1980.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTARIES ATTACK LEADERSHIP

Review of Khomeyni's Rule

TA042026 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A full 15 months of Khomeyni's black and disgraceful government over the realm of Iran has passed. What was the outcome? What has been the result? All was backwardness, corruption, destruction and decay. O Khomeyni! And O Khomeyni's agents! O professional plunderers!. O illiterate and weak-willed so-called President Bani-Sadr! What was the result of the brainwashings which you administered to this oppressed nation during 15 months other than marches, shouts of "God is great" from rooftops, brawls in the streets and the training of clubwelders and knifewelders to crush people who breathe against your will, and the elimination of scientific and university centers, the killing and massacre of the young people and finally the exit of the nation's currencies sent by the mullahs to foreign countries and the transfer of valuable and historical items and national riches to the shops of Europe?

What other service have you accomplished for this defenseless nation in the face of your armed thugs? Are you not ashamed that with utmost impudence you go to inaugurate works, all of which were made and built by the former regime? Mr Bani-Sadr: Have you ever asked yourself, now that I go to inaugurate the Latian dam and inspect it, what in fact has it got to do with me? Where was I when the dam was being constructed? Which of its bricks were put in place by me and my government now that I will show off and deliver a speech to its employees and cut its inauguration ribbon? Really, were you not ashamed of yourself? Of course not. For you and your master and all your turbanned entourage were accustomed from childhood to be inheritors and to be passed your livelihood through the share of the imam and the charity of families. Of course, how could one compare the Latian dam with charities and the imam's share?

All that you have drilled into the ears of this oppressed people were curses and insults for the former regime and its managers, and you have called what they have left behind works of crime and blasphemy.

You have recognized all as infidels and you have presented all the works of the previous people as unacceptable and defiled. However, in the midst of these same insults suddenly the oppressive Khomeyni has a heartache and they recommend that he be hospitalized in the special heart hospital. But where? In the hospital which the Pahlavi queen built and constructed like the most modern hospitals of the world. Mr Khomeyni: Was not this hospital the remains of satan? Was not the founder of this hospital the shah's mother? Is it not your viewpoint that anything connected with the former regime is condemned to destruction? Then why did Your Excellency not only put your head in place of your foot but out of fear of death crept like a fox into this hospital? This was not sufficient for you, rather you wanted to be hospitalized in the best section of the hospital, the royal suite. You also ordered that foreign doctors and Western scholars be brought to you so that perhaps you would be able to keep a few more feet of distance from the clutches of the devil.

How surprising! I seek refuge in God from this liar! If all the kings and great men who, as a result of the exceptional services which they rendered, deserved the title "great," this Mr Khomeyni also has been granted the title of "great" for his crimes and especially for his lies. A person who says we do not need scholars and thinkers and anything connected with the West is unacceptable. He himself utilizes a foreign doctor. A person who recognizes the works of the former regime as taboo and condemned to destruction--so much so that like an old hyena he does not desist from destroying the mausoleum of the dead--in order to continue his life clings to the inheritance of the former regime, namely the heart hospital of the queen mother and in its most luxurious part at that, the royal suite. This is a person who has often granted conditional amnesty and exemption from execution to anybody who has not killed or did not give the order to kill anybody or has not tortured anybody and who says that prison terms connected with petty crimes are pardoned, and then despite this ruse and hypocritical promise his bloodthirsty executioners execute innocent individuals, whether women or men. Thus is it improbable that in order to strengthen the physical condition and move the heart the gentleman will have a few sips of whiskey when he is alone? No! Never! We do not believe that this is also improbable. For, as they said in the past, whatever preachers say in the pulpit, they do something else when they are alone.

Mr Khomeyni! Mr Bani-Sadr! Mr Beheshti! Mr Qotbzadeh! Mr Montazeri! All the gang of the hostile occupants of Iran! Tell us what you have accomplished during this 15-month period of Iran's occupation. What developments have you achieved? What have you created? Of course you have created a lot of things. Yes, we will tell you. Insecurity, unemployment, corruption, clubwelding, theft of currency, annihilation of the economy, rape and occupation by force and so on. But no, these are not our aims. We ask you what have you done regarding reconstruction? What measure have you taken for the welfare of the people? Which institution and foundations have you created? What have you done to move the country's economy? What have you done in order to get foodstuffs to the people and prevent skyrocketing prices? Other than increasing day by day the lines of women, men and children buying food to prevent hunger, what have you accomplished for the people of the Islamic republic?

It is an irrelevant question that we ask you. When the ringleader of the plunderers who at present have invaded the territory of our dear Iran says with complete impunity in one of his speeches: Anybody who says the country needs an economy is an animal. We have not made a revolution so that the price of melon would be reduced, we have not made a revolution so that the rents of your homes would be reduced, rather we made a revolution for the development and progress of Islam. Whatever expectation you may have for the welfare of your livelihood, you can refer it to heaven. What can one expect? This person, according to his own admission, does not have the slightest knowledge of economy and welfare, so we would ask him: What service have you accomplished for the people?

Would service be better than taking jewelry from deceived people, taking advantage of their provoked feelings to pledge to construct homes for them while transferring everything to foreign banks through his nephew, Mohammad Ringo, as occurred in the scandal of the occupation of Mehrabad Airport, of which all are aware? He then deters to heaven the deliverance of the homes of these unfortunate people.

Mr Khomeyni! Do you know that in connection with receiving money from the people and not delivering, you formerly had associates in Iran with the name of Shin Company and Vavan Home Construction Company? Only kindly tell us and enlighten us whether Shin and Vavan companies and their ilk had learned such chicanery from you or after entering Iran you adapted such masterpieces from them?

O Iranian! O compatriot! O bereaved brothers and sisters! Do not lose hope because of these developments. Do not despair. Join your voices with ours. In any way and in any form that you can express your opposition by any method of negative resistance. Be brave and patient. Along with you we will pay these usurping and plundering criminals their due. The breeze of freedom is blowing. In a shorter span of time than you think, along with you patriots of the country, we will save our country from the clutches of the tribe of [word indistinct] with the help of God. Long live Iran! Long live the self-sacrificing nation of Iran!

Qotbzadeh's Past Attacked

TA041712 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Become Better Acquainted With the Leaders of the So-Called Islamic Republic Regime"]

[Text] Our profile today is on Sadeq Qotbi Esfahani, known as Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic republic. The new importance which Sadeq Qotbzadeh has outwardly acquired in the diplomacy of the Islamic republic and the effort which Mr Waldheim and the powerful Western espionage and intelligence network exert to display the importance of his role and position in Iran necessitates a short reminder of the past and the activities of this filthiest and most mysterious member of the Khomeyni gang.

One of the tricks of the international planners of the Khomeyni conspiracy was to choose persons who would have an unknown and hidden past surrounded with obscurity. From Khomeyni himself to Bani-Sadr, Yazdi, Qotbzadeh, Khalkhali, Nobari, Beheshti, Rafsanjani, Montazeri, Abu Sharif, Chamran, Hadavi, Azari Qomi and so on, the Iranian people know almost nothing of the past of any of these people. Therefore, a wider ground for their spy-like maneuvers exists. It is our duty and the duty of every Iranian patriot, through casting a gleam of truth on the entire corrupt and criminal life and the subservience of these traitors, to draw the attention of public opinion to the depth of the disgusting conspiracy which was hatched for our country and which still continues.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh was born 44 years ago in one of Tehran's southern districts with the real name of Sadeq Qotbi Esfahani, and his real identity card, which later was changed through the influence of foreign agents, was issued from Tehran's 10th district. His birthplace was changed in the new identity card and Esfahan was mentioned. Qotbzadeh has three sisters and a brother. One of his sisters has a husband and children and lives in Tehran, and Qotbzadeh lived for a while in her home after coming to Tehran. His brother presently operates the Bozorgmehr restaurant in Tehran. Finally, there is Sadeq, the minister of foreign affairs of the Khomeyni regime.

This person, who in his youth was sent away many times from his father's home due to mischief and creating a great number of difficulties, participated many times in quarrels and knife fights. The fracture of the nose and the scar from his cheek to his chin even now can be seen as a reminder of those mischievous days of his. During this time Qotbzadeh became acquainted with a Syrian Arab and was in his service for a long time. For this reason his living standards improved considerably and he was able, through the payment of a certain amount of money, to somehow obtain a school diploma. Later, during the period of Dr Mosaddeq's government, he joined the Naqshab group and through [word indistinct] and displaying the importance of this group he was able to convince that Syrian Arab to send him to the United States via Damascus as a Syrian spy. In this way he received a regular monthly salary in the United States from the Syrian Government. At the same time, in order not to arouse suspicion, he had a press card from ATH-THAWRAH, the official newspaper of the Syrian Government, issued in his name.

In the United States Qotbzadeh also had an influential protector with whom he had become acquainted during his political activities in Tehran, Richard Cotton, a member of the CIA who resided in Tehran for a long time under the guise of the counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. By paying money and promising him protection Cotton induced Qotbzadeh to implement the plan for establishing the society of Muslim students. During the years of activity in the United States, Khomeyni's present minister of foreign affairs was dispatched repeatedly to Europe and the Persian Gulf countries to carry out assignments, and every time he would return to the United States without a visa. Richard Cotton has acknowledged his part in this and said: At our recommendation the U.S. State Department used to close its eyes every time over these illegal entrances. They knew that he was coming and we were meeting him, but they ignored him. Later the U.S. Government granted him a visa and all the problems were overcome. Qotbzadeh was a good agent for us. However, his mischief and hooliganism sometimes caused headaches, and included his rape of an underage girl, which resulted in the opening of a file against him. The file is still open. This became the main obstacle to the travel of Khomeyni's minister of foreign affairs to the United States, and this file can still be presented in court despite Qotbzadeh's diplomatic immunity.

At any rate, in 1961 the U.S. State Department decided to expel him from the United States in order to prevent the revelation of Qotbzadeh's relations with the government and more disgrace. Nevertheless, Cotton tried to prevent his expulsion. At that time, on the recommendation of his friends, Qotbzadeh had enrolled in Washington's Georgetown University. Cotton, who at that time taught at the University of New Jersey, convinced that state's senator, Harrison Williams, that if Qotbzadeh was expelled from the United States he would be forced to go to Iran and he would immediately be executed there. The abovementioned senator presented a personal bill to the U.S. Congress and requested permanent residence in the United States for this Iranian student. However, in its investigation Congress was facing a thick file of Qotbzadeh's crimes and inevitably could not give a positive response.

Thus Qotbzadeh left for Europe in 1963 with a Syrian passport issued by the Damascus embassy in Washington. From this time, on the recommendation of Cotton, the British intelligence service got in contact with Qotbzadeh, and his new period of activity in connection with this organization started in Europe. One of the persons who had very close connection with Qotbzadeh during this period was Ramsey Clark, who was the representative of Amnesty International in the affairs of Iran. Thus Qotbzadeh received a large salary from this organization also as an adviser to Ramsey Clark.

Ramsey Clark was the selfsame person who later received the mission from the CIA to arrange the further plans of Khomeyni, and several times met Khomeyni at Neauphle-le-Chateau and one time also came to Tehran during the last months of the monarchic regime and at the height of Iran's street disturbances; and at this very time he was also in Tehran as the representative of the American delegation, engaged in discussions with Qotbzadeh, his disciple, agent and finally employee for the release or the trial of the hostages in Iran. Therefore, dear listeners, draw your own conclusions.

Lack of Control Derided

NC041936 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! The incidents which have been imposed on our calamity stricken country for more than 1 year have left no room to doubt that domestic reaction and foreign lackeys have now drawn the country of our ancestors to the brink of the precipice of destruction and annihilation and that they are playing with its very existence, independence and freedom.

How can our country's territorial integrity be safe from the evil eyes of the enemies when the rivals are waiting, with open claws, for an opprotunity to strike, when known domestic and foreign elements have left no unified and orderly force to confront instigations, and when--with the weakening of the army and of the security forces--the way has been paved for foreigners' plots and machinations?

How can our country's independence be safe from the danger of foreign infiltration at a time when non-Iranian elements have become leaders of the country and some officials of the country are impudently proud that they are foreign nationals, and at a time when those who are shedding crocodile tears for the country and introducing themselves as defenders of the country's independence are alien to Iran, to being Iranian and to the Iranian culture?

How can our shattered economy recover when more than half the country's work force is jobless, when tens of thousands of people have been labeled by the government as the weak and oppressed and have been turned into invalids so that they can form the multitudes in the government's made-to-order demonstrations day and night, when 60 percent of the country's industries are not operating, and when sowing, plowing and harvesting of fields has long been forgotten?

How can our country's men and women feel safe and secure within their country's four walls at a time when the country's legislative systems have not been working for months and when aggressors against people's property and lives confiscate what they please and wherever they please, kill anyone they wish and do anything they consider to be to their benefit; and when even though billions of the people's wealth have been lost, thousands of Iranian men and women have been rolled in blood, injustice and aggression know no limits and when there is no authority which can control this chaos?

How can our country's people talk of freedom when all their freedoms have been chained up in the chains of despotism, when the jurisconsult has knotted all tongues, has broken all pens and has stifled all shouts of opposition and--in the last years of the present miraculous century--is disposing of the noble people of an ancient country as slaves of medieval agents before the perplexed eyes of the entire world?

And finally, how can a government which is completely mired in corruption, bribery, prejudice, ignorance and impotence, and which is too weak even to run the ordinary activities of its organizations, still insist that it intends to save the country?

The black report card of those who, for the past 15 months, think that they were versed in Iran's affairs, shows nothing but treason, crimes, aggression, robbery and plunder. And alas: All these sinister acts have been carried out in the holy name of Islam, which for 14 centuries has been the proclaimer of friendship, affection, indulgence, righteousness and tolerance. Again alas: These inhumanities have been displayed in a country which was, for centuries, the cradle of nobility and humanity. This has been its holy mission, the pillars of which have always been steadfast before all forces and which, in vital moments in history and when the need arose, has produced liberation forces from within the nation which have uprooted the satanic positions of imposed tyrants. This everlasting force once again, and at the call of destiny, steps into the scene of struggle so that all that is considered to be an everlasting commitment can once again appear as decisively as possible and so that a manifestation of the miracle of Iran's national strength is shown to the surprised eyes of the nations of the world.

Compatriots: We have prepared ourselves for a spring cleaning. We are prepared to throw the destructive elements out of the holy realms of our country so that all those who have not cut their coat according to their cloth will be taught a lesson. We are prepared to drive the enemies of law and order away from the centers of power and to throw off the demagogic mask of the domestic reactionaries, and to reveal the ugly face of the lackeys of foreigners to the world and to submit them to justice, since this is what they deserve.

Long live Iran! May justice, order and law be established!

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL PARTY ACTIVISTS MEETING 5 JUNE

LD051938 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] today participated in a meeting of party activists of Kabul city and province in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace and made a revolutionary speech.

The meeting of the party activists began with the playing of the DRA national anthem and was followed by the revolutionary speech of Babrak Karmal, who (?outlined in detail) the topics on the agenda and said: Now that the toilers are in control of the country, the enemies are making their last ruthless (?attempts). They are using the last (?weapons) in their savage armory against the people of Afghanistan. I want to assure you concerning those persons who are conspiring against Afghanistan and its legal government, whether in the region or overseas, that all these slaughterous actions are doomed to failure.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added: These enemies [word indistinct] enemies of history should once again realize from this (?tradition) of the East and from this powerful (?tradition) of workers Afghanistan that no power in the world can make a perfidious decision on behalf of heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan about the destiny of Afghanistan against the will of the DRA Government.

Babrak Karmal added: The heroic and toiling people of Afghanistan with the leadership of the youthful and epoch-making working strata of Afghanistan, which are joined in a wide national fatherland with all social organizations and progressive and patriotic forces of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, are progressing and fighting relentlessly with courage and bravery.

Babrak Karmal, in pointing to the role and importance of the epoch-making working class and youthful strata of the country, said: The party door in the first instance is completely open to the wise and prudent workers and the toiling peasants of Afghanistan. The well-informed, heroic and brave workers of Afghanistan should not allow deviators, (?saboteurs), liars, favorseekers and antipopular elements and powers to make inroads into the party with all their devious means.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as cadres and party activists of the workers unions of Afghanistan and a large number of workers and personnel of the Workers Union of Kabul, participated in the meeting.

CZECHOSLOVAK STATE FILM OFFICIAL LEAVES KABUL

JN051731 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dr (E. Borish), Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Czechoslovak State Film head, left Kabul today at the end of his visit to Afghanistan. While in Kabul, Dr (Borish) met with several party, government, information and cultural officials. He also participated in the Czechoslovak film week festival in Kabul.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETINGS, GATHERINGS

Ministers Address Herat Meeting

LD052230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] At a large meeting held yesterday by Herat citizens Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of the interior, and Engineer Nazar Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of public works, outlined the success of the Sawr Revolution's new stage and expressed their satisfaction with the toiling people of Herat who have shown their brave heroism in defense of the country and of the Sawr Revolution's objectives.

Another report says that during a meeting yesterday in Herat with members of the provincial party committee Engineer Nazar Mohammad spoke of the outlines of the PDPA Central Committee second plenum's talks of which he gave an all-round assessment.

Politburo Member Addresses Rostaq Meeting

LD052232 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] The people of Rostaq district in Takhar Province have expressed their support for the government at a meeting. "At this meeting, held in central (chok) of Shahr-e of that district, Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolutionary Council, following the reciting of a few verses from the Koran, explained during a speech the history of the just and righteous struggles by the people of Afghanistan contemporary with the Rostaq district people in eliminating oppression and the country's tyrants." In conclusion two of the district elders also spoke in support of the revolution and the government.

Water Minister Attends Bamian Meetings

LD052212 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] here yesterday conveyed by Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and minister of water and power, to the noble and toiling people of Bamian, who held a meeting in support of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee in the capital of that province.

The minister of water and power said in his speech: The PDPA and the Government of the DRA with the participation of all the toiling people of the country are relentlessly struggling in building a new society and are surging ahead with decisiveness.

The minister of water and power yesterday met with a large number of the patriotic and noble clergy of the province of Bamian in the provincial capital. At this meeting, the clergy promised to render all kinds of assistance to the government.

Official Addresses Ghazni Group

LD052213 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Solayman La'eq, candidate-member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, yesterday participated in a meeting organized by the clergy, elders and intellectuals of Ghazni city and workers and personnel of that city for the sake of the defense of the new development phase of the Saur Revolution they expressed their total readiness to defend the country and the revolution against the ignoble enemies of our revolutionary country.

After a detailed talk about the success of the new phase of Saur Revolution by Solayman La'eq, a few of the clergy and intellectuals of Ghazni city, on behalf of the people of that province, expressed their all-round support and promised to their revolutionary government to make sacrifices to protect and defend the honor of the country and the achievements of the Saur Revolution.

Officials Attend Tribal Elders Feast

LD052214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In honor of the elders and representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal of Paktia Province a feast was given this afternoon by Fayz Mohammad, the minister of frontier affairs, in Paghman Tapa.

Dr Majid, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council, Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council and the official in charge of social organizations of the PDPA Central Committee, were present at the feast.

During the gathering national dances were performed by representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal and a concert was given by artists of the radio and television.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

LD052234 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Summary] More than 1,200 families of our compatriots who left their homes because of the fascist Amin's oppressions from the (Bangam) Valley of (Barkonar) district of Konarha Province have returned to their homes with assurance and in an atmosphere of peace and security, created after the new phase of the Saur Revolution, to begin normal lives. Some elders of these returning people promised their support for the revolution.

"Another report says that more than 500 oppressed families from Chaghcharan, capital of Ghowr Province, who fled the country because of the oppression by Amin's bloodthirsty butcher band, have returned to their homes." They were welcomed by local people and officials, and they also expressed their support for the government.

AFP: TARAKI SUPPORTER SENT TO QANDAHAR PROVINCE

HK060706 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Jun (AFP)--Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, who commanded a tank detachment in April 1978 in Kabul and helped Nur Mohammed Taraki to come to power, has been sent to Qandahar Province to command a regiment of Afghan troops to fight the rebels, travellers arriving here today from the Afghan capital said.

Lt Col Watanjar was being groomed by the Russians to replace the present President Babrak Karmal, it was once rumoured in Kabul, the traveller said.

Lt Col Watanjar who was made a minister in Nur Mohammed Taraki's cabinet fell from the grace of Taraki's successor Mr Hafizollah Amin and was imprisoned. But when Babrak Karmal came to power in December last year, Watanjar was released from jail and was made minister of communications.

MAJOR BATTLE REPORTEDLY SHAPING UP NORTHWEST OF KABUL

BK060754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Jun (AFP)--A major battle for the control of the Afghan capital is shaping up between the Soviet Army and an estimated 20,000-strong rebel force entrenched in the 50 kms stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 km north-west of Kabul, travelers reaching here today said.

A well-informed Afghan traveller, who had access to first-hand information said that the Soviet Army commander in Kabul had despatched "hundreds of tanks and armoured personnel carries with thousands of troops," from the local garrison to stop the rebels from advancing towards Kabul. The traveller, who asked not to be identified confirmed earlier reports of Soviet military authorities ordering massive airlift of Russian soldiers from the 25,000-strong reserve Soviet Army detachment stationed on the Soviet-Afghan border. "Thousands of fresh Russian soldiers have arrived in Kabul during the last two days and they are being sent to Paghman and Carikar and also to Konarha Province where the freedom fighters forced the Soviet troops to withdraw from the strategic Darra-Nur Pass."

The Afghan traveller was the first in recent weeks to give detailed account of what is happening in Soviet-controlled Afghanistan, where the entry of Western and Indian journalists is barred. The traveller estimated that at least 5,000 Russian troops and Afghan Government forces have already been despatched and were advancing towards the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range. He said that sporadic clashes have already taken place, but the major offensive would start any time now. He said that the advancing Russian troops were conducting house-to-house search in the cluster of villages between Kabul and the mountain ranges to find rebels, arms and ammunition.

"People have started fleeing from the villages." The traveller said and estimated that at least 10,000 Afghans have fled the area and taken shelter in the adjoining Vardak Province. He said that Kabul residents could hear the sound of gunfire coming from the areas"...but the television tells us that the Afghan Army was conducting practice." He said that Soviet gunships were seen flying towards the north-west from Kabul in an apparent attack on the rebels.

"But this time, the rebels are better equipped and determined.... They have decided that they will do it (capture Kabul) or die," he said.

Giving details of what is happening in the Konarha Province, the traveller quoted rebel sources coming to Kabul from Konarha and said that the situation was "very very bad." He said that at least 15 to 20 gunships were employed by the Soviets to bombard rebel strongholds of Darra-Nur, Darra-Mazar, Devagat, Badel, Pache and Sigal (Cigal). Soviet troops withdrew from the Konarha Valley on Wednesday after suffering heavy casualties in the two weeks of fighting, earlier reports said.

He could not give actual figures of casualties on the Russian and rebel sides, but said that he had heard in Kabul that at least 250 Russian soldiers and over 60 rebels were killed in the fortnight long fight in Konarha.

The traveller said that the students in Kabul are now issuing "roznama" (day letters) and not "sabnama" (night letters). "They are no more afraid of the Russians or the traitor Karmal.... Now they come into the open and issue the letters in daytime, he said.

He also confirmed earlier reports that the government staff, traders and shopkeepers in Kabul were asked by the students to abstain from office and close their stores from Friday. He, however, could not confirm if the traders and shopkeepers were cooperating saying that he came to the airport very early in the morning.

The traveller said that except in two provinces of Balkh (area 12,282 square kilometres; population 428,000) and Faryab bordering the Soviet Union, in the rest of the 24 provinces, the rebels were active. "You only hear the names of Herat, Ghazni, Konarha, Jalalabad because news from other areas never reach either to us (in Kabul) or the freedom fighters groups in Peshawar".

"The Russians are facing problems everywhere, Kabul itself is full of problems...the city is quiet, but this isn't the problem", the traveller, who got excited, said meaning that the Afghans were fighting the Russians everywhere.

He claimed that 95 percent of the Afghans were against the Russians. "We never hated the Russians so much as we do now.... During Mohammed Daud's time we never disliked them, but now we hate them from our heart".

He said that he heard reports of Russian soldiers stealing from jewelry shops. "In the night when there is no one on the street, the Russians break open the shops and loot.... Next day, they blame local Afghans".

He said that the faction fight between the Khalqis and the Parchemities have come into the open.

The traveller said that he heard reports of Afghan Government officials who are sympathetic to the Karmal government being lynched or kidnapped and killed by the rebels inside Afghanistan.

AFP: GUERRILLAS BLOW UP GAS PIPELINE TO SOVIET UNION

OW051920 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 5 (AFP)--Hezb-e Eslami Afghan rebels today said they had blown up a pipeline carrying Afghan gas to the Soviet Union, and that the line burned for three days following the attack. At rebel headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, a Hezb-e Eslami spokesman said the line was blown up May 15 near Mazar-e Sharif in northern Afghanistan.

The rebels also said they had pushed back a Soviet-Afghan Army attack at Darai Shaduian in the northern Balkh Province. Several dozen Afghan and Soviet prisoners were taken, two helicopters were knocked down and four Afghan Government armoured vehicles were destroyed, the rebels said.

The rebel spokesman said about 50 Afghan and several Soviet soldiers were killed and nine vehicles destroyed in clashes at the end of May in several locations in Paktia in eastern Afghanistan. Three Soviet troops and two Afghan communists had also been killed during an attack May 22 on a roadblock at Batlak in Samangan Province, in the north, he said.

ARTICLE ANALYZES EFFECTS OF AFGHANISTAN ON SUBCONTINENT

LD051545 Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 May 80 p 3

[Part II of special correspondent Gerard Viratelle article: "Southwest Asia and the Afghan Crisis: 2--Defeat for the USSR"--Part I headline: "Pakistan, Threatened Land of Asylum"]

[Text] Islamabad--"If we received external military aid, we would beat the Russians (they do not say Soviets) down to the last man. In our history we have driven the British from the country three times," an Afghan assures us. "The Russian soldiers," a deserting officer from the Afghan Army adds, "have no morale; they can see that it cannot last long. In the beginning they were told that they had come to fight the Pakistani and Chinese invaders; they soon understood!"

Despite their self-confidence, reinforced by the hope that theoutside world--the Islamic world in particular--will provide them with the help they are desperately waiting for, the Afghan resistance will not be able to "beat" the Soviets. Their vast and rugged territory does not lend itself to effectual guerrilla actions everywhere, but they would no doubt keep the Red Army on its toes for a long time; the Red Army would have the greatest difficulty in controlling the country as a whole and in particular the border regions, despite the extreme brutality of the "mopping-up" operations. "The Russians," this officer continues, "are going to 'blunder on'; they will lose men and equipment in ambushes but they will not succeed in wiping us out. They will have to resort to deliberate genocide."

Indeed the Soviets seem more attached to controlling primarily the main cities and communication routes. They are setting up imposing barracks which suggests that they are planning to stay quite a long time. What is more they are principally deploying heavy equipment--tanks, armored vehicles, jets--which are not what is generally preferred in antiguerrilla struggle. Some experts think that they will need three times as many men--at least 300,000--to defeat their adversaries.

The Soviet Strategy

This gives weight to the theory that, in taking up position on the Afghan plateau, the USSR wanted not only to save a socialist regime but, in keeping with a longer-term strategy, obtain securities in the event of a battle for the control of the oil supply routes since it was kept out of the Israeli-Egyptian peace process in the Middle East. After pushing its "de facto border" to some 500-600 km from the Gulf, the USSR will probably not--at least for the time being--cross Pakistani and Iranian Baluchistan to reach the "warm seas" and hence run the risk of a conflict.

Meanwhile the Kabul regime can still encourage Baluchi rebellions in Iran and Pakistan.... For instance it could fairly easily supply weapons to the several hundred Pakistani Baluchis of "Marxist" obedience who are hostile to the Islamabad government and have been stationed along the Afghan border for several years.

The Soviets had probably not thought that their action would encounter armed resistance from large numbers of Afghans. They had also probably underestimated the high cost of the operation: human losses--several thousand soldiers killed--detente shaken, Olympic Games partly jeopardized, position in the Third World weakened, consequences on Soviet Muslim national groups and so forth.

The least that can be said is that Western pressures have not prompted the Soviets to lay down their arms. If, furthermore, it proves possible to get round the economic retaliation measures, what use can they be? Right from the start Moscow has reduced the problem to its regional dimension (above all by accusing Pakistan and China more than Iran, which is only supplying limited aid to the rebels) and is leaving Fidel Castro (current president of the nonaligned movement) to find a solution on the spot.

Of course Pakistan should take part in such a solution but, even if Pakistan wanted to stop the rebels' activities on its territory, the rebellion could survive without its outside support. At present the parties installed in Peshawar are not controlling the whole of the revolt against the occupation and are still divided into two dominant political groups. If one obtained possession of foreign aid and possible arms supplies it could extend its influence among the rebels. At the moment tribal structures, ethnic and linguistic differences and the Afghans' fiercely independent spirit is not urging them to unite behind one group or one man. It is even highly probable that if the Soviets were to withdraw the country would be thrown into internal struggles. The rebel movements are in agreement on "kicking out the Russians" and restoring the country's independence but less so on the nature of the government they intend to establish.

The Soviets are also aware that if they were to withdraw--without strong face-saving guarantees--it would be the end of the "socialist experiment" in Kabul and the privileged position they had in Afghanistan before their intervention. Mr Babrak Karmal is trying to make elements from the two--Parcham and Khalq--factions in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan coexist in one team but they remain divided. (Note, they are apparently divided mainly on the Soviet presence. Second Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand has apparently called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops; in addition he has bad relations with First Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, who was chief of police under the Taraki regime and as such responsible for the repression when in summer 1978 Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and another Karmal government minister Col 'Abdul Qader were arrested and tortured. The pretenders to Mr Karmal's post also include current agriculture minister [as published] Mohammed Ziray.) All overtures toward the Muslim nationalists have failed because they will not agree to take part in a government without prior withdrawal of the Soviet Army or agreement on its withdrawal. The elements in exile who would be most willing to compromise with the Soviets are perhaps those who belong to the former aristocracy because they are afraid of being submerged by a chaotic Iranian-style Islamic revolution based essentially on peasants and the urban petit bourgeoisie. "We are not opposed to a solution with Karmal if he agrees to the withdrawal of Soviet troops and free elections," their leader Jalani told us in Peshawar.

Pakistan's Embarrassment

Pakistan is aware of the threats hanging over it and is anxious to find a solution enabling the refugees to return to their country. There are two lines of thought in leadership circles. One advocates an arrangement with the USSR; the other would like the country to be supported by the United States as before, but that is not possible at the moment.

Despite the repeated accusations made against Pakistan by Soviet propaganda organs, all contacts with the USSR have not been broken. Mr Gromyko would even have visited Islamabad if Pakistani officials had not discouraged him from so doing.

"Dialogue" with Moscow is being pursued through third countries (Cuba, Algeria) and even directly through diplomatic channels. "We are trying to persuade the USSR to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan," the Pakistani head of state said, but he refuses any contact with Kabul before this withdrawal has taken place. [paragraph continues]

However, although this was why he rejected the recent Afghan proposal Pakistan might think that this proposal nonetheless deserves consideration since the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops--and hence the question of the security of its borders--is apparently linked with the question of the "interference" attributed to Pakistan.

In March Pakistan announced that it wanted to continue to have "proper" relations with the USSR and, in fact, economic cooperation is continuing. However the "Soviet threat" has thrown Pakistan back into China's arms and is leading the Islamic community to give it exceptionally strong political support.

The conservative Muslim countries' financial and military support for the Afghan liberation movements--implicitly decided by the Islamic Conference in January--now seems to be becoming effective although the precondition for this support--the rebel movements' unity--has not been fully achieved. Mr Sayyaf, the new leader of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, formed at the last Islamic conference has visited some Gulf states, especially the United Arab Emirates. Furthermore Mr as-Sadat said in Washington that his country's aid is no secret and that it will continue "until the Afghans liberate their country."

At the same time the Kabul regime is trying to regain some of the ground it has lost in relations with the Muslim countries. Foreign Minister Dost has visited the countries which did not join the condemnation of the USSR--notably Syria and Libya. The Karmal government has asked that these countries and the PLO should advocate Afghanistan's reintegration into the Islamic Conference.

Finally, many Western and nonaligned countries thought that India could play a role in a settlement because it maintains close ties with the USSR. For several weeks New Delhi has been the crossroads of intensive diplomatic activity. However the Indians have had to accept that in this affair they have very limited influence on Moscow. Mrs Gandhi has notably suggested to Mr Gromyko that Moscow should make "some overtures which would have enabled the nonaligned countries to put forward specific proposals."

India, which is skeptical about the nonaligned countries' effectiveness in this affair, dismisses both the superpowers and, as it did during Mr Giscard d'Estaing's visit to New Delhi in January, condemns both the "interventions" (Soviet) and "interference" (American) in southern Asia. "Although the Soviets are long standing friends," an Indian official told us, "they cannot be our friends to the detriment of our national interests." Furthermore India will not supply wheat to the USSR, if only because its own stocks are low.

Indeed the Indian leaders were deeply shocked by the invasion of Afghanistan and by the fact that so long passed without the Soviets giving any indications as to their intentions. They would have liked to know when they would envisage withdrawing their troops and what precise guarantees they are demanding. However after the USSR ambassador to New Delhi had said that India could play a "vital role" in a settlement, Moscow curbed these efforts.

Therefore the Soviet Afghan expedition and India's vain attempt at mediation have very important diplomatic consequences on the Subcontinent. On the one hand, the process of normalizing Indian-Pakistani relations has been speeded up by it. Beijing is strongly encouraging this and at the same time is starting a rapprochement with New Delhi.

On the other hand, the United States has just announced that it is going to continue its enriched uranium supplies. The U.S. administration is taking advantage of Indian disenchantment with the Soviets to win back the favors of a difficult partner at the very time when New Delhi seemed to want to rely on the USSR for its nuclear program. Will Washington's decision not encourage Pakistan to go ahead in this sphere too?

The Sino-Indian thaw had begun several years ago. However the meeting between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Hua Guofeng in Belgrade was not fortuitous. The two leaders agreed to meet again soon "in order to settle disputes between the two countries" which will probably take a long time. However Mr Hua Guofeng apparently said that China is "more prepared than ever" to improve its relations with India. This is certainly not a change of alliance but a considerable development. Moscow will not have failed to appreciate its significance....

IRANIAN DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA TO DISCUSS TRADE

BK051250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran are to discuss trade and economic relations between the two countries in New Delhi next week. A high-level Iranian delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr is coming to this country at the invitation of Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee for this purpose.

AFGHAN ARMY DOCTORS ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI FOR TRAINING

BK051500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 June (AFP)--Four Afghan Army doctors, including two women arrived here today for special training in India. The doctors, all of lieutenant rank, arrived by the Ariana Afghan Airlines flight from Kabul. They will be attached with various Indian Army medial units for advance training. Travellers arriving by the same flight said that Kabul continued to be calm, but tense.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Distrubed Area Designation Extended

BK060320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Assam government has extended from today the period notifying the entire state as a disturbed area for 2 more months. A notification issued in Gauhati says that the step became necessary to take adequate provision for suppression of disorder and maintenance of public order amidst factors threatening the security and integrity of the state.

Meanwhile the advisory board has recommended the release of 16 more persons held under the preventive detention ordinance and confirmed the cases against three. Adviser to the Governor K. Ramamurthy told newsmen in Gauhati that the advisory board has so far reviewed the cases of 89 persons. Of them, 62 were released. Principal adviser to the governor H.C. Sarin, yesterday visited some worst-affected areas in the Goalpara district. He made an on-the-spot study and reviewed the law and order situation to restore confidence among the people.

Spokesman Denies Report on Assam

BK051252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi has denied reports in a section of the press today that a formula envisaging detection and disfranchisement of foreigners who came to Assam between 1951 and 1977 and summary deportation of those who entered the state after 1977 has been mooted to solve the Assam problem. The spokesman said the Home Ministry has had no contact with anybody in this regard.

Demonstrations in Shillong

BK051622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] In Shillong, the police resorted to a mild lathi charge this afternoon to disperse demonstrators who had gathered near a local bank in violation of prohibitory orders. The demonstration was in connection with the foreign nationals issue. Some demonstrators were injured and they were given treatment in a local hospital. Official sources said that the situation is under control.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK061624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 June (AFP)--At least 36 students, mostly girls, were injured in Shillong, capital of the northeastern state of Meghalaya, today when police and para-military Central Reserve Police (CRP) used teargas and batons to disperse students demonstrating on the foreign national issue. The injured included 23 girls, eight of them were hospitalised in serious condition, reports reaching here said.

The demonstration was held in response to a call given by the Meghalaya students' union in alleged violation of prohibitory orders, protesting against "police atrocities" and "repressive measures" of the government connected with the agitation against "illegal" immigrants mostly from Bangladesh and Nepal. The agitation now continuing in several other states in the frontier region, besides Neghalaya, originated in Assam about nine months ago. Nine of the demonstrators were taken into custody for indulging in stone throwing, the reports said.

EXILED TIBETAN EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING

BK031107 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 3 Jun (AFP)--A six-member exiled Tibetan delegation led by the dalai lama's younger sister Mrs Pema Gyalpo quietly left for Beijing en route to Tibet on Sunday, Indian Foreign Office sources confirmed today.

The delegation consisting of Tibetan educationists will stay in Beijing for about a week before starting their four-month tour of Tibet.

Mrs Gyalpo, who fled Tibet with the dalai lama in 1959 is the director of the Tibetan school complex in Dharamsala, north India.

This is the third delegation sent by the 44-year-old dalai lama who has now practically abandoned his "struggle" to "free his motherland from the Chinese" and instead is making efforts for a rapprochement with the new Chinese leadership.

A fourth delegation comprising of Buddhist lamas and two officials of the Tibetan government in exile will leave for Tibet sometime later this month.

The education delegation, besides probing the conditions in Tibet, will also discuss with the Chinese authorities the possibilities of sending exiled Tibetan teachers to teach in schools in Tibet.

BRIEFS

AID TO BHUTAN--India is to give Bhutan financial assistance of over 150 million rupees for implementing its annual development plan for the current year. An agreement to this effect was signed in Bhutanese capital Thimpu between an Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry A.N. Ram and Secretary of Bhutan Planning Commission (Dahshulam Panjole). Bhutan has embarked on its fourth 5-year plan from the present financial year. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 May 80 BK]

PRESS COMMENTS ON INDIA-USSR ARMS ACCORD, FOREIGN ISSUES

BK041335 Karachi DAWN in English 2 Jun 80 p 7

["Gleanings From Urdu Press" column]

[Excerpts] According to an agreement signed recently between India and the Soviet Union, the latter will sell arms worth 1,600 million rupees to India. Newspaper reports said New Delhi has decided to equip all the three branches of its armed forces with the latest weapons in view of the changing regional situation. In the past few weeks, India has struck deals with some Western countries for the purchase of 14,000 million rupees worth of armaments. In short, New Delhi is securing arms from all possible sources and by all possible means.

It is surprising that two super powers do not let their rivalry in other fields affect India's arms requirements. It appears that both powers have decided to arm India notwithstanding fears expressed by India's smaller neighbours. The "changing regional situation" mentioned in the India-Soviet arms pact could only be Soviet intervetion in Afghanistan. If Pakistan, which is more affected by this situation, expresses legitimate concerns over such intervention and looks to her allies for her arms requirements, India raises a big noise, alleging that arms supply to Pakistan would off-set the military balance in the region. India's latest attempt to become a big power supports apprehensions that it wants to assume the role of a mini super power in the region in order to establish its hegemony in the region. India produces 85 percent of her military requirements and her capability to produce arms is rising rapidly. The Pakistan Government must be aware of the military preparations by India. The question is, what steps are being taken to counter the threats to the security of Pakistan created by the presence of the forces of two major countries equipped with modern weapons on both sides of Pakistan.--HURRIYET, Karachi, May 30.

It has been reported that on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad, the embassy of a big country in Pakistan attempted to circulate books and pamphlets among the delegates which contained matter against the interests of Pakistan. The report is not surprising. We had earlier written in these columns that despite non-recognition of the Karmal's government by Pakistan, its diplomatic missions are freely indulging in nefarious activities. Some other communist and capitalist countries' missions in Pakistan are openly distributing literature which undermines the national ideology and our concept of life. These missions and cultural centres attached to them are busy mentally corrupting our younger generation. Spokesmen and advocates of alien thoughts and concepts are being made from among them. Now, when steps are being taken to follow an independent foreign policy, it is necessary to check such activities of the foreign missions in Pakistan which are dividing our people in international matters. The division of left and right among our people is creating disciples of Carter and Brezhnev, and damaging the separate identity of Muslims.

We write with absolute authority that some big powers missions in Pakistan are spening money like water purchasing students and younger people, holding book fairs in academic institutions and distributing books free and paying agents for distributing secret pamphlets, writing slogans on walls and spreading rumours. Why doesn't the government take action to safeguard its people from the misleading literature of foreign missions? Are Pakistani missions in communist countries allowed to distribute literature propagating the country's ideology? If not then why the friendship house in Pakistan is allowed to spread its ideological venom? If there is censor on the national publications, why isn't there one on such foreign publications? We once again demand that the Afghan missions and Soviet and American cultural centres in Pakistan should be closed down forthwith.--JASARAT, Karachi, May 28.

SRI LANKA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE

BK041722 Hong Kong AFP in English 1701 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo, 4 Jun (AFP)--Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec called on Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene here today and had informal discussions. The Yugoslav minister who arrived here last night on a three-day visit will have official talks tomorrow with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed. The two ministers will discuss bilateral relations, international issues and matters concerning the non-aligned movement, official sources said.

TRADE UNIONS TO DEMONSTRATE SOLIDARITY WITH GOVERNMENT

BK041336 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Trade unions supporting the government will engage in peaceful picketing and hold a lunch-hour meeting to express solidarity with the government tomorrow. President Jayewardene told a government parliamentary group meeting yesterday that certain trade unions of opposition parties are planning a campaign to stop work, picket and hold a meeting during lunch interval tomorrow to show opposition to the government. He said that the picketing by a trade union supporting the government will be peaceful and if there is a breach of peace, the police will stop picketing on both sides.

President Jayewardene urged the MP's to be vigilant regarding campaigns by the opposition parties in their electorates. The government learned that they planned to hoist a black flag and shut down workshops tomorrow. The need for MP's to act with restraint was emphasized. The president said he, the prime minister and the cabinet were proud of the MP's. In his entire political career he had not worked with such a group who are disciplined and hardworking.

Rival Trade Unions Demonstrate

BK051553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo 5 June (AFP)--Thousands of workers belonging to rival trade unions staged demonstrations outside their work places during the lunch interval today. Ten persons were injured in two separate clashes between rival demonstrators in the heart of Colombo city police said. Armed police guarded strategic points and patrolled the streets while riot squads and armed services personnel stood by as the trade unionists picketed carrying placards.

Opposition trade unions including those belonging to Marxist parties and the Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike demonstrated in protest against the rising cost of living, alleged repressive laws, corruption and waste of public resources. Pro-government trade unions staged counter-demonstrations praising President J.R. Jayewardene and his government.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKA ELECTED TO COUNCIL--Sri Lanka has been elected a member of the intergovernment council for coordination of information among nonaligned countries. The next meeting of the council will be held in Baghdad on 5 June. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80 BK]

UN ENVOY REPORTEDLY GIVEN 'ASSURANCES' ON HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD060850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--A special UN envoy appears to be on the verge of reaching agreement with the Government of the Islamic Iranian Revolution to end the 7-month crisis of the American hostages.

Sources close to Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the international committee set up by the United Nations to solve the American-Iranian crisis, said that he has received new assurances from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh that the 53 hostages will be released provided that the committee, in the report which it prepares, strongly condemns the United States and the deposed shah for the policies they pursued in Iran. The sources added that the contents of the report were the topic of talks which Dr ad-Dawudi held with Qotbzadeh yesterday.

When asked to comment on this meeting, a UN official replied: You can expect an important announcement in the near future. The committee will achieve a great success. He added that the UN envoy had made great efforts to solve the crisis in accordance with conditions acceptable to Iran.

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Soviet Delegation Leader's Interview

LD051013 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 3 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[BAMDAD interview on 2 June, presumably in Tehran, with Prof Yevgeniy Sergeyev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Tehran International Conference: "A Plan Is Ready for the Soviet Forces' Withdrawal From Afghanistan"]

[Text] In an interview with BAMDAD yesterday, Prof Ye. Sergeyev, chairman of the Soviet society for cultural ties with Iran and head of the Soviet delegation participating in the international conference investigating American interference in Iran, gave his views on the Iranian revolution and also on American interference in Iran.

He said: "Since we are a social and not a political group, by participating in this conference we shall be once again declaring our total support for Iran's Islamic Revolution. In doing so we strongly condemn America's antipopular acts and plots against Iran's people. We are prepared to give any assistance of a social nature to the Iranian people and revolution."

[Question] What do you mean by social assistance?

[Answer] Within the framework of our cultural relations with other countries and also the committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries, we have a permanent duty to publicize advances made in those countries. This is a task which has been widely accomplished in our country since the beginning of Iran's Islamic Revolution. In our country, the advances made by the Islamic Republic of Iran and the people's struggles have been clearly explained and clarified, and Iranian-Soviet cultural relations organizations have tried to inform other countries' peoples, particularly in Africa and Asia, of the gains of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

We held a splendid celebration in the Soviet Union to mark the anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran's foundation. Similarly, ceremonies were held to mark Iranian New Year and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of friendly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. A large number of Soviet people and Iran's ambassador in that country were present at these ceremonies, and there were speeches in which we tried in the best possible manner to explain the Iranian nation's popular, Islamic Revolution.

I do not suppose that this is our only duty, and we pursue other activities to promote cultural programs. We also try to strengthen truly friendly relations between our country and other countries.

[Question] After your return to the Soviet Union, what will you do to explain the Iranian revolution in the best possible way?

[Answer] Immediately on returning to the Soviet Union, we shall request the convening of a general meeting of the Soviet society for cultural ties with Iran and also of the committee for solidarity with Asian and African countries and will give our comrades details of all the work of this conference. Of course, the resolution to be issued at the end of the conference will be very important for us. Discussions and talks which have taken place here concerning the documents and evidence relating to American interference will be widely publicized in Soviet public circles. [Answer ends]

A question was asked on the Soviet social, political and cultural circles' judgement of America's military intervention and crimes in Iran.

[Answer] We have already given our views on America's crimes and interference, and we now strongly condemn America's economic sanctions against and military intervention in Iran. We consider the U.S. Navy deployment in Persian Gulf water a threat against the interests of the region's countries and Iran's Islamic Revolution and, as we have declared previously, we condemn it.

This is not my personal view but the judgment of all the Soviet people on America's tyranny and interference in Iran.

[Question] Holding such views, you must be opposed to and you must condemn any sort of aggression. What is your view of the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops?

[Answer] You may not be sufficiently informed on this matter, so I will put you in the picture. There are at present a number of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan; this action took place solely at the request of the Afghan Government and can in no way be called an act of aggression since, apart from anything else, it took place following the signing of a mutual military and friendship treaty [as published] between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has said several times that, whenever the Afghanistan Government wants us to withdraw our forces from that country, we shall certainly do so. Of course, there is propaganda and we are misreported in connection with this matter. In general, reports reaching Iran from Afghanistan are incorrect.

[Question] You say that Soviet troops were deployed in that country at the Afghan Government's request. This was at a time when the Afghan Government had been overthrown in a coup d'etat which, it is said, was effected by Soviet troops. What is your view of this?

[Answer] I know that in reality this is not how it was. If you would like to know more about Soviet action and obtain better information on this subject, you should refer to the representatives of the Soviet political authorities; I am merely a member of a social organ, and I may say something wrong, since this is not my field. In general, I have not gone very deeply into these affairs.

[Question] In your view, when will the Soviet Union leave Afghanistan?

[Answer] As you know, the Afghan Government has presented a plan to solve the Afghanistan crisis involving the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country's territory, and this plan has been agreed to by the Soviet Government. At all events, this matter depends on the implementation of the plan and the political authorities' views in the two countries--Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Deputy Highlights Conference

LD051952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ahmad Salamatyan, the Esfahan deputy to the Islamic consultative assembly, today announced that the results of the conference to review U.S. crimes up to now have been satisfactory. Salamatyan said: The fact that Iran's invitation was accepted by more than 7 organisations and recognized international groups and is attended by 350 representatives from 54 countries at a time when the United States is using all its might to prevent this conference from being held is a great victory.

Mr Salamatyan added: It can be claimed that this conference is unprecedented in the history of international conferences as regards variety, the number of participants and its organisation. It has a special quality. The acceptance of participants' requests to meet the imam and the speeches made by the leader of the revolution explaining the positions adopted by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and exposing the crimes committed by the United States are additional highlights of the conference. Salamatyan stated that the conference would probably conclude its work by passing a resolution.

PLO Representative Speech

JN051015 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text of the 4 June speech by 'Izzat 'Abd ar-Rabb, representative of the PLO delegation to the Tehran international conference--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Chairman, sisters and brothers, I would like to extend the greetings of the revolution to you. Today it is Iran's turn and tomorrow it will be Palestine's. Indeed, the Islamic Revolution in Iran has been victorious and has bestowed a new glory and a straight course on the Muslims, the oppressed and the subservient.

The Islamic Revolution in Iran has affected all aspects of the lives of the heroic Iranian people and has transformed Iran from a state which was completely subservient to the United States into one which has achieved complete independence under the leadership of His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Musavi Khomeyni, the imam of Iran and Palestine, may God keep his shadow.

Today's Iran is living in a stage of transformation--from prerevolution society to a postrevolution society. Indeed, the tyrant United States is observing such a change with great apprehension and is instigating problems for Iran by inciting internal sedition, carrying out political assassinations and working to fragment Iran's unity. Indeed, in an attempt to divert the Islamic Revolution in Iran from completing this stage of its transformation and becoming a firm base for confronting U.S. imperialism, Kissinger said: I will make Iran into statelets, another Lebanon.

Following the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the United States began to fumble. It is continuously attempting to return to Iran and return it to the U.S. fold. Accordingly, it adopted the deposed shah and, from the first day of the revolution's success, it decided on military intervention in Iran and is still working in accordance with this premise. Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran played an active role by instigating agents, plotting against the revolution and inciting sedition in an attempt to assume the previous role, which it played upon the return of the deposed shah following Mossadeq's revolution.

This embassy posed a great threat to the Islamic Revolution. Thus, the students decided to defend Iran and ward off the threats against it in the way they deemed suitable. Indeed, what the students did in the U.S. Embassy was (?protest) against and contain the evil U.S. policy. The imperialist United States does not need a justification for its intervention in Iran. [Words indistinct] naval blockade, froze the Iranian assets in the U.S. banks, imposed an economic boycott on Iran and completed these measures with the abortive military operation. Indeed, the United States is still thinking of repeating the armed attack, as Carter himself stated. However, the Muslim Iranian people, under their brave leadership, will continue to confront the big challenge. All the people are called on to defend the revolution and homeland. Thus, if the Americans are thinking of returning to Iran, they will not leave it alive.

The Palestinian revolution clearly declared its stand; namely, to fight on the side of the Islamic Revolution in Iran against any U.S. intervention. Indeed, we consider this a duty of which we are proud.

The United States is behind all the evils and catastrophes that have befallen our people. The United States is adopting a hostile stand on the Palestinian issue and violating the principles of the international community which unanimously supported our Palestinian people's legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who are fighting the tyrant occupiers unarmed.

Iran is firmly confronting the U.S. intervention in all its forms and supporting the Iranian revolution is a humanitarian duty.

Yes, the Islamic Revolution in Iran was victorious; however, the shah escaped, leaving behind the traces of his crimes, which give blatant proof of his tyranny. The Iranian brothers have submitted documents against the traitorous shah and on the U.S. intervention in Iran. We trust that all the peace-loving peoples who believe in justice and freedom will support the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Indeed, the heroic Egyptian people support the steadfast Iranian people and the day will come when both As-Sadat and the shah will be tried.

I would like to submit to your gracious conference the following proposals:

1. Wage a comprehensive campaign in all parts of the world against the U.S. intervention in Iran, apply pressure on the United States to recognize the right of the heroic Iranian people to determine their fate and the future they see fit under the Islamic Revolution and strongly denounce such intervention;

2. Apply pressure on the various states and those subservient to U.S. hegemony so that these states would not (?agree) boycott against Iran;

3. Form an international front, including various progressive and liberal elements and all the friends in the world, in order to support the Islamic Revolution in Iran and create a world public opinion supporting this revolution;

4. Work to give all the aid needed by Iran to strengthen and bolster its steadfastness and confrontation of the U.S. imperialism;

5. Declare the whole Middle East region a neutral region, which is building itself, determining its fate and future and maintaining the national independence of its states;

6. Withdraw the U.S. forces from the gulf and Oman regions and put an end to U.S. threats of military intervention in Iran and occupation of the gulf.

May the innocent martyrs have their share of glory and immortality. Long live the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Long live the Palestinian revolution. Today it is Iran's turn and tomorrow it will be Palestine's turn. The revolution will continue until victory is finally achieved.

Students Meet With U.S. Delegates

NC051456 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 5 (AFP)--Two American clergymen have had a one-hour meeting with Iranian militants inside the occupied U.S. Embassy here, one of them revealed today.

The Rev. John Walsh said he was invited inside the embassy with the Rev. Charles Kimball, both members of the American delegation attending the conference on U.S. intervention in Iran.

He said they handed more than 20 letters for some of the estimated 53 hostages from their families during their meeting in a building near the embassy gates yesterday.

Tehran on Clark's Trip

LD052008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to tonight's commentary on Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran.

Today, Henry Kissinger made some remarks about Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran and his participation in the international conference to investigate American's interferences in Iran which are worth hearing. Kissinger, who was being interviewed in New York by a UPI correspondent, strongly criticized Ramsey Clark, the former American attorney general, for the comments he had made at the conference, and said: Clark should be ashamed for saying that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger should be held hostage in Tehran in place of the American hostages. He added: It is disgusting that a prominent American personality should speak about American imperialism in a country where 53 innocent Americans are being held hostage, and even propose that two other Americans should also be held hostage while America does not see any reason to apologize to Iran.

When Ramsey Clark ignored all of Carter's ridiculous regulations intended to prevent Americans from traveling to Iran and attended the Tehran conference, nearly everyone believed that this trip was prearranged and that Ramsey Clark had come to Tehran to engage in a phoney war so that he could say that he had willingly accepted all of Carter's punishments in order to defend the rights of the oppressed Iranian nation.

Of course, the majority of the Iranians did not believe the contents of Clark's speech at the conference and they were nearly certain that his remarks would never reach the ears of the American public, because they believed that the main reason for Ramsey Clark's trip to Iran was to have discussions during the conference with different people so that he might obtain some firsthand information from Iranian leaders and directly convey it to the White House.

However, immediately after the attacks by various American officials against Ramsey Clark and when he was threatened with imprisonment and fines, the situation changed and some gullible individuals were ashamed of their hasty judgement and thought that Clark might have really turned his back on America's policies toward Iran because he so welcomed all kinds of punishments and had accepted the wrath and anger of the gods in the White House for the sake of the wrongs inflicted upon the Iranians.

Views concerning Ramsey Clark's innocence or guilt were proposed by some and opposed by others until Henry Kissinger talked about Clark today. Kissinger, this standard bearer of the great satan, strongly attacked the former American attorney general for his despicable remarks at the Tehran conference and the shame he brought to America.

While we consider the furious remarks of certain persons like Kissinger concerning Clark and compare them with numerous reports by foreign news agencies from Tehran saying that Ramsey Clark is busy having discussions in order to find a solution to freeing the hostages, we suddenly remember an event during World War II. The hero of that event, instead of Ramsey Clark, was a person named Rudolph Hess. One day in June 1941, during the height of the Battle of Britain, news of the disappearance of Rudolph Hess, Hitler's deputy, shook the world. German newspapers wrote that Hess was suffering from momentary insanity and that he had stolen one of the German air force planes and that it was not clear to which city he had flown. Two days later it was reported that Hess was in England, having parachuted onto British soil, and that he had requested a meeting with Churchill. At that time, the German newspapers accused him of treason and treachery, in addition to insanity. Hardly a day passed when the German propaganda organs didnot use some vile language against him.

In England, Rudolph Hess went to see Churchill and while expressing his disgust at Hitler's policies, asked the British to remember Hitler's madness while fighting against the Germans and to show mercy to the Germans and not to unite with Hitler's enemies. It was later revealed that all this was a clever scenario devised by Goebbels, Hitler's minister for propaganda, to deceive world public opinion for a long time and present his spy to the British as a peace-loving person. Of course, we know Hess's fate: After 40 years he is still in an Allied prison.

We hope the officials of the Islamic republic have not forgotten the story of Rudolph Hess's flight and that they will not be deceived by American propaganda organs which are busy these days attacking Ramsey Clark in different ways. Today, the American Dr Goebbels [presumably Kissinger] attacked Mr Clark in a most vicious manner; but this crude attempt made us remember the story of Rudolph Hess's madness and flight, with this difference--that this American Mr Hess [presumably Clark] had previously been in Iran with the help of Mr Carter's parachutes. It seems that his new excuse cannot deceive anyone; at least not us. He will not be able to make us believe that he has really come to Iran in order to reveal America's interferences in Iran.

We will also not forget that once he was prevented from entering Iran on the decisive orders of the imam and that this White House envoy was forced to return to his master in the White House halfway through his trip.

Bani-Sadr Talk With U.S. Delegates

JN051816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday evening, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received the members of the U.S. delegation that came to Tehran to participate in the international conference on the U.S. intervention in Iran.

Speaking to the U.S. delegation under Ramsey Clark, Dr Bani-Sadr said: The issue of holding the hostages is not an irresponsible act, for it was based on calculation. The Iranian people believe that all misfortunes, backwardness and harm they have suffered are the result of the U.S. policy in Iran. Dr Bani-Sadr added: Therefore, our actions have been a reaction to a policy the United States carried out following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The United States had a hand in all of the conspiracies and continues to play such a role at the present time. If, however, we can be certain that the United States does not intend to interfere in our affairs, it is natural that our behavior would be something other than what it is now.

Addressing the members of the U.S. delegation, Dr Bani-Sadr said: What we ask from you is that you tell the U.S. public that the Iranian people were under control for 200 years and that now they want to be assured that they will not be so in future. Trust will develop when the United States halts its interference and conspiracies in Iran.

Qotbzadeh Address

JN052135 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent at the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran has sent us the following report on the proceedings of the final session held this evening:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The international conference on U.S. crimes and violations in Iran held its final session at 1830 this evening.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, chairman of the conference, made a 45-minute speech. The foreign minister spoke at length about the stand of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in the confrontation with the United States.

Qotbzadeh alluded to the continued U.S. aggression against Iran, which has assumed various forms for more than 30 years. Touching on the hostages issue, the foreign minister explained why they have been held. He replied to the fascist information campaigns spread abroad against this revolutionary measure. He condemned all of those who moan over the state of 50 hostages while ignoring the crimes, massacres, famine and oppression to which tens of thousands of the world's people are subjected.

He said that the foreign information media, which have put themselves in service to the imperialist forces, always supported the traitorous shah and used to receive bribes from him. These media are now trying to distort the Islamic Revolution by defending the hostages cause, in order to serve the interests of that superpower which is daily flouting international law, dispatching its fleets around the world to threaten the peoples' security and independence and threatening to pounce upon them should they attempt to move.

The foreign minister said that the United States has never honored international law. The United States received the deposed shah not for humanitarian reasons as it claimed, nor because he needed treatment, but for covert reasons. When the traitorous shah arrived in the United States, the imperialist regime there and prominent figures such as Kissinger and Rockefeller held a meeting to draft the conspiratorial plan against the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic regime in Iran.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh explained the stand of the foreign countries' information media on Iran over the last 30 years. He added: Where were these countries and information media when our people were subjected to torture, killing and starvation? Where were these countries and media and the world's conscience when well over 35,000 persons were brutishly deported by the fascist regime in Iraq? They evicted them from Iraq to Iran, barefooted and starving. The Iraqi regime plundered their money and properties. How many of you have written even one line about this tragedy?

The foreign minister noted that the industrial countries say that international law is endangered. We ask: Where were these countries during the past 17 years, when the extraordinary courts used to contradict the simplest international law and norms in Iran? These courts were imposed by the shah in order to protect U.S. imperialist interests. The judiciary organs could not bring any American to trial if he committed a crime in Iran.

Qotbzadeh added that for 25 years the Americans carried out acts of espionage and oppression against our people. They tortured us, starved us and plundered our wealth. The entire world said nothing about this.

Today, they are weeping over international law because of 50 hostages who are in excellent condition. How come international law is now being honored so unexpectedly by the superpowers and by those climbing aboard their wagon? How come they are now thinking of international law and the International Court of Justice in The Hague and are adopting resolutions condemning the revolution in Iran?

Qotbzadeh said: Had we held 50 Pakistanis hostage, would anyone move to ask for their release? He asked: What has the United States done to the world's conscience and how it has distorted this conscience? Why has no one said no to the United States? We wish to tell it no for the first time, because there is no difference among an American, an African, a Spaniard, an Arab or a Turk. There is no difference between American and non-American.

Qotbzadeh then spoke at length about the connections between the hostages issue and the U.S. elections and imperialist showmanship. He explained that Carter's objective is not actually the 50 hostages, but to win the elctions.

He said: Our problem with the United States is one of concept and not one of form or substance. We have tried to solve the hostages issue in an honorable and just way, but the Americans always want to be the masters. We reject anyone as our master.

Qotbzadeh asserted that Iran will stand fast in the face of all pressures. He recalled the imam's statement yesterday that, "if need be, we will use animals for our transportation." Let the Americans and their allies do whatever they like and let them impose an economic blockade, we will neither submit or surrender and will defend our revolution, dignity and our security, even if this costs our lives.

The foreign minister explained the Islamic Revolution's objective behind its request for the return of the traitorous shah. He said: We do not want him in order to kill him.

We want him in order to show the world all of the facts, through his trial. We want to expose the faces of the United States and its allies. We also want to awaken the world's conscience. Qotbzadeh said that Iran has continued to pay for the U.S. elections for 25 years. But we will not pay this time. He pointed out that the U.S. Republican Party is also deeply involved in the plot against Iran. He said: We will not surrender to the U.S. policy games and to those of the U.S. elections. Qotbzadeh strongly attacked the Soviet military intervention in Pakistan [as heard]. He said that our defense of the Afghan problem is equal to that of the Palestinian problem. We consider ourselves and our revolution responsible for defending the oppressed peoples. Our revolution is that of the oppressed peoples in the world. [end recording]

Conference Final Statement

LD060538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran unanimously approved the final statement of the conference, condemning the United States. Before the statement was approved, its contents were discussed for half an hour by the participating delegations. The text of the final statement of the conference is as follows:

1. The conference supports the heroic struggle for freedom of the Iranian nation, based on Islam.

2. The conference praises the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution whose martyrdom has guaranteed Iran's liberty and freedom from imperialist domination.

3. The conference strongly condemns U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran, especially during the past 27 years and after the coup d'etats that were prepared and executed by the United States and the CIA.

4. The conference decisively condemns the direct and indirect threats of the U.S. Government conspiracies and incitements against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. The conference condemns the recent U.S. aggression against Iran's territorial integrity and liberty.

6. The conference condemns the recent economic decisions against Iran, especially the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States.

7. The conference condemns the prejudiced treatment and pressure exerted by U.S. officials and organizations on Iranian subjects, especially Iranian students in the United States.

8. The conference recognizes Iran's right to compensation for the heavy material and humanitarian losses incurred by Iran as a result of U.S. actions during the past 27 years.

9. The conference recognizes the right of the people and the Islamic Republic of Iran to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of the wealth that the Pahlavi dynasty and its collaborators have plundered from Iran.

10. The conference stresses that all quarrels between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States should be solved through peaceful means as soon as possible.

11. The conference condemns U.S. pressure on other countries to force them to participate in the sanctions against Iran, thereby threatening world peace, and asks these countries to maintain and extend their cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

12. The conference expresses its solidarity and support for the Iranian people and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and has decided to establish a special committee to keep in touch with the participants in this conference in order to harmonize their efforts towards preventing all instigations by the imperialists against the Iranian revolution.

Qotbzadeh on Conference Results

LD060549 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at the completion of the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, replied to questions by a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in a short interview. Mr Qotbzadeh said: [announcer read]

This was a great success for our country. Considering the numerous problems throughout the country and the problems in organizing this conference, on the whole what our people specifically wished for was fully accomplished. Mr Qotbzadeh added: I shall tell the imam of the conclusions of the conference and I am certain that it will be approved by the imam. What is important to us is that he is the people's true representative. In reply to the question "What effect, in your opinion, will the approval of the statement have on the U.S. Government?" Mr Qotbzadeh said: What we attach little importance to is the U.S. Government; the statement's importance lies more with the oppressed people of the world, on whom in my opinion it will have an effect.

Tehran Comments on Clark's Presence

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Station commentary: "Tehran's International Conference and Dependence Upon Imperialism"]

[Text] The outcome of the conference on America's crimes in Iran should, naturally, provide us with some guidelines in the direction of preventing the continuation of past conspiracies against Iran's young revolution. Tehran's international conference to investigate America's crimes in Iran was convened shortly after the United States engaged in a military attack against this country and when it openly announced that it is planning other plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The existence of such an atmosphere of conspiracy and military invasion has made the task of this conference more urgent and has endowed it with greater importance. The main task of the conference investigating America's crimes in Iran is to investigate conspiracies and treasons such as the disgraceful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953, the formation of SAVAK by the CIA, the plundering of Iran's oil reserves, the signing of colonialist treaties, the formation of military alliances, the slaughtering of innocent people and thousands of other crimes which more clearly reveal to the world the ugly face of American imperialism in Iran. Although it can have a wide repercussion throughout the world regarding what the United States has committed in Iran during the past half a century, and although this has a great value in its own right, nevertheless, to limit all the duties of the conference to investigating the past crimes of imperialism is to weaken the role of such a conference because the urgent and vital need of Iran's revolution--a need which if ignored will pose a serious threat to the Islamic Revolution and to our country--is to fight against the continuation of the plots of imperialism and the repetition of America's conspiracies.

It is precisely because of pursuing this goal that the conference should, as the result of its investigation into America's past crimes in Iran, present a practical solution in fighting against dependence upon imperialism so that Iran's infant revolution will not face the same evil fate which befell the [1906] constitutional revolution and the nationalist leaders, and so that imperialism's conspiracies and treasons are not repeated.

This warning is issued because the conference investigating America's crimes is being convened at a time when Iran's dependence upon imperialism in various fields not only has not been reduced but, according to existing statistics, has even become more severe. This is a serious danger sign which has to be seriously considered and a remedy for it found. In this connection, we find it sufficient to refer to only one example, namely, the statistics concerning the imports of animal fodder during the past 3 years. According to these statistics, during the current year about 1.85 million tons of animal and bird fodder will be imported at a price of 33 billion rials. The import of animal fodder during 1979 was about 1.2 million tons; in 1978 about 1.04 million tons; and in 1977 was less than 1 million tons. If we also consider the rapid rise in the price of animal fodder in international markets then the consequences of this dependence will present us with greater problems.

The conference investigating America's crimes in Iran not only should investigate the past crimes of imperialism in Iran. It should also evaluate the threats which American imperialism poses for Iran in the future by means of analyzing its past and present practices and then present guidelines in the fight against dependence of Iran's infant revolution upon America.

Although there is no doubting the importance of investigating America's crimes in Iran, Iran's Islamic Revolution should, as soon as possible, draw up a comprehensive program and seriously fight against the repetition of America's conspiracies.

In this connection, it is necessary to be vigilant, because what we have so far experienced concerning the open and hidden conspiracies and treacherous actions of American imperialism leaves us with no doubt that the separation [as heard] and demarkation of our relations with America should be carefully pursued, otherwise we will not be immune to its conspiracies. America's futile attempts in resorting to various political and diplomatic means in order to overcome the crisis which Iran's revolution has created for it should have created awareness for the officials of the Islamic Republic that they should not fall for anything which America is in any involved in. In this connection, the conference investigating America's crimes and the behavior of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires explanation and clarification. Why have they [presumably the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs] maintained their conciliatory attitude toward America despite their clear and tangible experiences concerning America's policies? The most glaring example, being hidden behind a halo of ambiguity, is the nature of and the reason for inviting Ramsey Clark to participate in the Tehran conference. Clark is a known CIA agent, the wheeler-dealer of the politics of American imperialism. Because the imam refused to meet him when he returned to his country from Turkey and the mission entrusted to him by the White House came to nought. The imam did not admit this pawn of imperialism and sent him back in disgrace. Is not the imam the model for our actions? Should we not follow the leader of the revolution in our actions? We hope this clear departure from the imam's guidelines, which resulted in the participation of the vilest American agent in the conference which should presumably investigate the crimes of these very people like Ramsey Clark, will be explained to the people by the officials.

Free Voice of Iran Commentary

NC052042 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The reliable newspapers the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and the Washington POST yesterday devoted their editorials to the formation of the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, headed by Ahmad Salamatyan. A few hundred representatives of parties, groups and various unions from about 50 countries of the Third World, including the PLO, the Eritrean Liberation Front, the South Philippines Liberation Organization, the POLISARIO Liberation Front, and so on, are participating in this conference.

At the last minute Mr Ramsey Clark and his 10-man gang arrived in Tehran to attend the conference at the invitation of Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran. Yesterday, all of them were honored to be received by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and benefited from his sage advice.

In the margins of the formation of this conference, the Free Voice of Iran deems it necessary to recall a few important points. First, Mr Ahmad Salamatyan, head of this so-called international and in fact made-to-order conference, is a veteran agent of the intelligence service and during Khomeyni's sedition he acted as a contact between Khomeyni's gang and the BBC radio. BBC radio immediately broadcast on its Persian language programs the verbal and telephone reports by Salamatyan concerning Khomeyni's activities and the expansion of demonstrations in Tehran.

Second, we repeat that this Mr Ramsey Clark was the same special envoy of Carter who went to Khomeyni in Neauphle-Le-Chateau and announced the American Government's full support for him. Ramsey Clark was the same person who introduced Dr Yazdi, the CIA agent, as a contact to Mr Khomeyni. Ramsey Clark is the same Ramsey Clark who, after the puppet show of the hostage-taking, and with previous information that Khomeyni would not accept him, came to Turkey and set up his contacts with his agents in Tehran from there.

Now the question which arises is: How is it that, after the strong crises between America and Iran which included America's abortive attack against Iran as well as the economic and political blockade by European and American countries, Mr Ramsey Clark and his 10-man group--known as the magnificent ten--once again, at the invitation of the Islamic president of Iran himself, are given the mission of negotiating on the hostages and are even received for 1 hour by Mr Khomeyni, this veteran liar who until some time ago refused to meet any American? Again, how is it that, not having arrived yet, he condemns his country's, America's, policy in Iran and, on the other hand Mr Carter does not recognize him and threatens him with sanctions and imprisonment?

It is really very amazing. JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI newspaper writes in a recent issue that, if these American political swindlers want to fool us, they are wrong and basically the organizers of this conference should be asked: By virtue of what was Mr Ramsey Clark--this high-ranking CIA agent who is trusted by Carter--chosen from among 200 million Americans and invited to Tehran?

Dear listeners, can you see? The mourning is so great that the washer of the dead is mourning too.

Third, our dear listeners should know that Khomeyni's corrupt propaganda network is trying to present this conference as an international conference and to give it international importance. But how can a conference be called international when informed, developed and important countries--European, American and Asian--are not attending, and its main participants are nothing but a group of terrorist and unofficial organizations? Mr Bani-Sadr even tried, by sending a letter to Fidel Castro and Yasir 'Arafat, to invite countries to participate in this mockery of a conference and thus give some importance to his puppet show. But not only did Yasir 'Arafat not attend this conference--he only sent a representative--but Fidel Castro too, by sending his foreign minister to Tehran, sent a confidential message to Bani-Sadr calling on him to stop his foolishness because most of the nonaligned nations will justify America and the Islamic Republic will be disgraced. But Bani-Sadr, who is as intelligent as his adopted father, Haj Ruhollah, did not stop. By assigning Ahmad Salamatyan, his terrorist friend from Paris days, as head of the congress, he once again displayed his lack of experience in politics. The oppressed and fooled people of Iran, at a time when they have neither bread not meat, neither medicine nor health, and neither houses nor future, are waiting with perplexity for the last scene of this comedy-drama.

COVERAGE OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

Mediation Efforts Explained

LD060945 Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 4.

[G.V. report: "Islamic Mediators Seeking Negotiated Solution Which Would Lead to Formation of Transitional Government"]

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the special committee set up by the recent Islamic countries' ministerial conference to try to find a negotiated solution to the Afghan crisis is due to take place in Tehran Wednesday, 4 June. Chaired by Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti, who is former Tunisian foreign minister, this committee of wise men includes only two other leading figures, Iranian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Aga Shahi. The Islamic Conference's initiative is the first to be taken by an international organization with a view to a settlement. Mr Chatti does not overestimate its chances of success but he thinks it is possible to start a process aimed at a settlement perhaps by the fall. However, the Afghan resistance movements reject this initiative; Moscow has greeted it unenthusiastically, at least officially, and PRAVDA has even denounced it: That is where the shoe pinches. Moreover, how could the Islamic Conference open a dialogue with Mr Karmal's government, installed in Kabul by the USSR, when it called on its members to break off diplomatic relations with it in January?

"We do not want a recognition [of the Kabul regime]", the Islamic Conference secretary general told us before going to Tehran. "We are going to draw up a plan of action," he explained to us, "with a view to establishing contact with the various sides in the conflict in order to try to set up a front uniting the various political factions in Afghanistan. This front, or national committee, would be called upon to envisage, with the Soviet Union's agreement, the formation of a transitional government which could negotiate the withdrawal of Soviet troops with Moscow. In another stage we could examine a draft treaty to insure stability and peace in this part of west Asia. Our goal would thereby be to provide the USSR with the security guarantees it is demanding. In view of the stances taken by each of the parties concerned, there can be no other approach."

It seems that this plan had been drawn up before Kabul put forward its proposals 14 May for a negotiated settlement with Tehran and Islamabad guaranteed by the United States and the USSR, but the two initiatives are not contradictory.

Mr Chatti thinks it could be possible to remove the obstacle of nonrecognition of the Kabul government by suggesting, for instance, a meeting with a top official from the party in power in Kabul (which would amount to the same) on "neutral" territory.

Similarly, contacts with Moscow could take place outside the USSR. All things considered, the USSR is apparently not so hostile to the Islamic Conference's approach, which does not alter its members' condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan but seeks to place the affair on the path of negotiation, which Moscow apparently finally wishes. Such an approach may have more chance of making progress than the plan for a nonaligned ministerial conference in Havana in July.

Course of Action Adopted

BK060212 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The three-member committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference to find a solution to the Afghanistan crisis has unanimously adopted in Tehran its future course of action. The committee, comprising Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti, at its second session held today, discussed its future program and course of action. It will hold its final session tomorrow.

The Pakistan foreign minister called on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in Tehran today and delivered to him a letter from President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Asha Shahi also discussed with Ayatollah Khomeyni matters of mutual interest to the two countries and the Islamic world. Also present during the meeting was Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

140 Soviets Killed

JN301944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A report from the office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom says that the Afghan Muslim Mojahedin have recently blown up the gas pipeline in the Province of (?Jowzan) through which Afghan gas has been pumped to Moscow for quite some time. Thus, the export of Afghan gas to the Soviet Union has been suspended.

The report of the office of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qom adds that thousands of Afghan Muslim university students have participated in mammoth demonstrations against the Marxist regime in Afghanistan. They strongly repulsed the attacks of the Soviet troops.

The report further adds that a few days ago the Afghan Muslim students staged a demonstration before the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul and shouted slogans in support of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The report of the Afghan Islamic Movement's office says that a few days ago the Russian forces launched a savage attack on the (Qiyaq) Valley in the province of (Ghazzin), and bombed it, killing hundreds of women and children who were unable to escape. As a result of this attack, the Afghan Muslim mojahedin managed to kill 140 Russian soldiers and to capture 30 others. They also destroyed 17 tanks and seized 3 other tanks. Furthermore, three helicopters were shot down.

The enemy forces were equipped with 50 tanks and 8 helicopters, as well as other military guns and materiel.

Government Troops Join Rebels

JN311825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Movement has announced that some 4,000 officers and NCO's of the Afghan Government forces who oppose the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan joined the revolutionaries with all their arms and ammunition during the last week.

The movement, which is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said in a statement it issued in this regard that the weapons which were handed over to the Afghan mojahedin included several tanks, armored vehicles, transport vehicles, and some several thousand heavy and light weapons.

The Afghan revolutionaries said that they have regained control over parts of two areas which [words indistinct] earlier. The operations in these areas resulted in many deaths on both sides.

Rebels Reportedly Capture Bamian

JN010651 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Reports in New Delhi from Kabul mention that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin captured Bamian Province when an Afghan Army strike force rebelled.

A well-informed source has mentioned that the Afghan mojahedin killed a group of political advisers belonging to the [name indistinct] party, which supports head of the Afghan regime of Babrak Karmal. This took place with the help of the officers and soldiers of the strike force.

The reports also mention that the governor of the province, the police director and the army's commander in Bamian were killed and that the mojahedin seized quantities of automatic weapons, tanks and armored cars.

The source added that last week the Soviet forces tried in vain to recapture Bamian Province by carrying out land and air raids.

It is well-known that the Bamian area has been the scene of fierce battles between the mojahedin and government and Soviet forces since April 1978, when a Marxist regime came to power in Afghanistan.

Jalalabad Mayor Killed

JN020734 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin announced yesterday that they attacked a Soviet convoy consisting of armored vehicles. The mojahedin used bombs and antitank mines in the attack. They also said that they killed the mayor of Jalalabad and nearly 30 communist officials during an attack on the government forces in the city.

The Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan announced in Peshawar that 3 weeks ago, Afghan mojahedin attacked a Soviet military convoy on the road leading to Jalalabad and succeeded in destroying 10 tanks and 15 military vehicles and in killing more than 200 Soviet soldiers.

The Muslim revolutionaries said that the aforementioned road was closed for 36 hours as a result of the fighting which took place there between the two sides.

Fighting in Farah Province

JN051843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic society's representative reports from Farah Province in Afghanistan that the society's mojahedin waged a fierce battle against the Afghan Government forces 2 days ago. The battle, which lasted more than 4 hours, ended with the surrender of all of the government forces' officers and soldiers, the death of seven communists and the seizure of large quantities of weapons, while two of the Afghan mojahedin were martyred.

The report adds that following this battle, the Afghan Muslim mojahedin attacked the (Qal'at Ka) district office. At the end of an 8-hour battle, the mojahedin succeeded in surrounding the district office and killing two members of the (Persia) Party while 25 government soldiers joined the ranks of the Afghan Muslim mojahedin.

The report confirms that the revolutionaries seized a large quantity of weapons and ammunitions during this battle.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI ATTACKS ON QASR-E SHIRIN

LD052134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our colleagues in Kermanshah, sporadic clashes are still occurring in various border regions of the town of Qasr-e Shirin and the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'th Party are continuing to attack border regions every so often. Last night the attacking Iraqi forces opened fire with heavy weapons on various border regions in Sumar district in the town of Qasr-e Shirin, but the military and security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in these regions valiantly returned their fire.

In addition, an official of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the town of Qasr-e Shirin has announced: Last night the situation was calm in the town of Qasr-e Shirin. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, at 0100 today Iraqi Ba'thist forces attacked the border posts of (Salman Koshteh), (Kapa-Shirgah) and Setapan with artillery and heavy weapons fire. The border forces of the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EMBASSY BOMB EXPLOSION IN KUWAIT

JN041929 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the incident of the bomb explosion in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The agents of imperialism and world Zionism, in collusion with the Iraqi Ba'th and upon orders from crazy Saddam, threw explosive material at the Iranian Embassy building and the ambassador's office in Kuwait this afternoon. The incident led to the collapse of the wall and door of the radio room. The glass of the ambassador's room and that of another room [words indistinct] 3 km was shattered.

Fortunately, the incident did not lead to any casualties. The embassy staffers immediately informed the Kuwaiti police about the incident. The police stopped traffic in front of the embassy and began investigations.

It will be noted that the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait is at present in Tehran, participating in the international conference investigating the U.S. intervention in Iran.

Bombing Condemned

LD042106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that at 1530 today, the hands of U.S. imperialism once again appeared in the form of an Iraqi Ba'th mercenary attack on the ambassador's office at the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait. As a result of a handgrenade explosion at the embassy, the wall of the ambassador's office was pierced and windows were broken. Fortunately, nobody was injured in the blast and at present traffic is banned from the street in front of the embassy and the incident is being investigated. The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait was not present at the scene of the blast. He is presently in Tehran taking part in the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES OLYMPICS, ARMS FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD041149 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 4 Jun 80 p 4

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Iran Arms Pledged to Afghans If Russia Fails To Withdraw"]

[Text] Iran would be willing to supply arms to Afghan insurgents if Russia refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister confirmed yesterday.

When I asked him yesterday whether he had been correctly reported on the subject by a Tehran newspaper, Mr Qotbzadeh replied emphatically: "Yes, and I maintain my position."

Mr Qotbzadeh disclosed there has been much heartsearching before Iran decided not to attend the Moscow Olympics.

Explaining why he would have preferred Iran to have taken part, he said it would have provided an excellent opportunity for expressing solidarity with "our Afghan brothers."

Iranian athletes could have taken pamphlets and other literature for distribution in Moscow. They would have delivered speeches about Afghanistan and given any medals they won to the Afghan insurgents.

Each time the Iranian flag went up at Moscow, the Afghan flag would have been hoisted with it, said Mr Qotbzadeh, who obviously has a high opinion of the prowess of his country's athletes. "But I was absent from the Revolutionary Council when this question was discussed," he added.

The decision to boycott the Olympics was taken at a joint meeting of the Revolutionary Council and the Iranian Cabinet.

The question was discussed again by the Revolutionary Council, which decided to consult the Afghan insurgents who came down against Iranian participation.

The Islamabad conference had decided to hold Olympic games for Islamic countries at Izmir, Turkey, he added.

Asked whether he would meet Mr Ramsey Clark, the former American attorney general who is leading a 10-member American delegation to the conference, Mr Qotbzadeh said that so far 35 delegations had requested meetings with him.

He would be prepared to meet the American delegation but claimed he would not enter into negotiations about release of the hostages. But "anybody can raise the hostages issue," he added.

The Iranian Air Force commander in chief, Maj Gen Amir Bahman Bagheri, has offered his resignation after only three months in the post, it was reported by the Tehran newspaper KAYHAN, yesterday.

Major General Bagheri came under serious criticism after the American raid of April 25. Ayatollah Khalkhaki, the Islamic judge, said he should explain how American aircraft penetrated deep into Iran without being detected.

Khalkhali also criticized Bagheri for destroying abandoned American helicopters at Tabas, suggesting this had been done deliberately to destroy documents left behind by the raiding party.

On Sunday the naval chief, Rear Adm Vakili Tabatabai, was replaced by First Captain Bahram Afzali Khobijari, on president Bani-Sadr's orders.

Rear Adm Mahmud Alavi, the man Admiral Tabatabai replaced as naval chief, has gone on trial before an armed forces Islamic Revolutionary Court, charged with passing vital military information to the United States.

Admiral Alavi, the first commander in chief appointed after the revolution, is also charged with having had discussions with the U.S. military attache in Iran. He is further accused of possessing four bottles of alcohol, a quantity of opium and trying to smuggle foreign currency out of the country. Admiral Alavi was arrested on the basis of allegedly incriminating documents found in the American Embassy.

Five more Iranian drug smugglers were executed yesterday.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN SEES BRITISH INFLUENCE IN IRAN

NO052210 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today, 5 June 1980, is the 17th anniversary of the first sedition which Khomeyni started in our country. Today Khomeyni refers to the 5 June sedition as an uprising, fooling the naive, and pays the needy to march in the streets so that he can be praised as a pharaoh. But what are the facts behind 5 June, and how informed are you, our compatriots, of these facts? In our talk today we shall try to summarize for you, compatriots, the elements which created the first sedition by Khomeyni.

Until World War II, the colonialist power of Britain in the Middle East, as in many other areas of the world, was the absolute power and the decision maker in any change. At the end of the war, even though Britain was among the victors, it had received such huge blows from the Germans that it did not have the power to maintain the empire in its previous form.

Independence movements in the colonies, namely in India, and the conditions under which the Americans entered the war, had aggravated the weakening of British positions. As you know, the Americans entered the war on the side of the Allies, on the condition that after victory an open door economic policy in consumer markets would be employed so that America could sell its good in the markets of the colonies and areas under colonialist domination and acquire raw materials cheaply.

In short, anywhere there was oil America was a partner. These were the conditions under which America entered the Middle East, including Iran. America enjoyed a special position because of the free assistance it offered, development and economic cooperation, and especially because of American help in regaining dear Azarbayjan from the Russians.

With the nationalization of the oil industry and the heroic struggles of the Iranian people against Britain, America found a suitable opportunity to acquire a 55-percent partnership in Iran's oil industry through the consortium agreement. At that point Britain was actually ousted from the Iranian political scene and was replaced by the United States. But the British never accepted this development. They never agreed to this defeat and were always waiting for an opportunity to regain the former positions of the empire with the cooperation of their agents.

Who were the British agents in Iran? The British mercenaries in Iran could generally be classified into four groups. The first group was the paid politicians and journalists, such as the Davem ol-Saltanehs and the Vosuq od-Dowlehs, whose numerous treacheries were revealed during the struggles for the nationalization of the oil industry, after which they were greatly weakened and did not have the power to stand up.

The second was the Freemasons, the treacherous members of which were and continue to be the tools of British policy and the protectors of Britain's interests in Iran. As for Freemason activities in Iran and their connection with Khomeyni and his regime's officials, we shall talk about these in detail in future programs.

The third group of agents implementing British policies in Iran was some of the khans, feudalists and big landowners whose filthy face in treason against the homeland and service to the British Empire has been revealed on one occasion or other during the course of Iran's history. Examples of such British stooges, such as Shokat ol-Molk Alam in South Khorasan, Qavam ol-Molk Shirazi in Fars, and others in other parts of the country, are known to all of you.

Finally, some of the pseudoclergy have been on Britain's payroll for a long time. In this talk we shall refer to them as the fourth arm of Britain's force in Iran.

Following policies implemented by the previous regime on changing Iran's social structure, the question of land reform was brought up in 1340 [year ending 20 March 1962].

With the implementation of land reform, the power enjoyed by the khans and feudalists would be destroyed. Thus one of Britain's arms would stop functioning. The British tried, with the help of the other arm--the clergy--to save the khans and to regain their previous position in Iran. British agents and spies began to act. In order to implement this sinister plan they gathered some Qshqa'i khans, namely Khosrow Qashqa'i--who is now a delegate in the Islamic parliament and is probably claiming to be a representative of the oppressed--and a group of elements in the former regime--such as Teymur Bakhtiar, the bloodthirsty director of SAVAK--who were at loggerheads with the previous regime either because of personal differences or because of conflicts on the division of interests and power and who had been exiled abroad, as well as Khomeyni and other clergy who were on their payroll.

But why was Khomeyni chosen? First of all, Khomeyni, who is of Indian origin and whose brother still bears an Indian family name, was among the clergy who, since the days he was a religious student, received rations from the British, and under the label of "monthly tuition from the proceeds of the Indian awqaf" received monthly payments from British agents and was in constant contact with his masters.

The second reason was that Khomeyni owned more than 400,000 hectares of farmland in Khomeyn, and like all other feudalists exploited his feifs. With the declaration of the land reform and because he saw his land lost, he started opposition to the land reform program and declared that it was contrary to the Shar'.

Yes, the British Embassy in Tehran financed the 5 June disturbances and the naive people were instigated by the clergy, who fooled them by exploiting their pure religious feelings.

Despite all these plots, the land reform program, which our farmers wanted despite all its shortcomings and weak points, was finally implemented and the reactionary 5 June 1963 plot was defeated.

Teymu Bakhtiar was already abroad; Khosrow Qashqa'i also fled the country. But Khomeyni was trapped and he was to be tried and hanged. But Britain required this pawn for another day and did not want to lose him easily. Therefore a gesture by Britain brought Asodollah Alam, Nasrollah Entezam, Seyd Jalal Tehrani and General Pakravan, who could influence the shah, to intercede for him. With the help of Ayatollah Sahri'at-Madari, they saved Khomeyni from death and mediated for his exile.

The sinister British plan, which failed on 5 June 1963, was finally implemented in February 1979 with the help of the Freemason lodges of America, France and Iran, where it was headed by Ja'far Sharif-Emami, and the British servants regained the rule in Iran. It is Britain again which has power and influence in Iran now and it is Britain which is exercising its policies and greatly benefiting. That is, our oil is being taken on a 50-50 agreement--an agreement which the late Dr Mosaddeq did not accept 28 years ago, and which the shah also refused to renew in 1978. But Khomeyni's regime has exchanged such an agreement with Britain.

In the midst of all this, it is we, the Iranian people, who should not be fooled by the deceitful slogans and it is we who should not allow them to use us as a tool to implement the colonialist objectives of foreigners. The liberation forces of the Iranian people, with daily increasing organization and by leaning on you, the freedom-seeking and patriotic people of Iran who want true independence, free from any dependence, for your country, are preparing to free the pure Iranian territory from the unpalatable existence of these servants of foreigners and to hand Iran over to the Iranians.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ANNOUNCES LIBERATION STRUGGLE GOALS

TA041309 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Compatriots: On the path to our liberation struggle we pursue these goals:

1. The battle to overthrow the reactionary regime of Khomeyni and the crushing of the religious autocrats;

2. Political struggle coupled with armed struggle to lay the foundation for a nationalist, democratic, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist system based on genuine Iranian culture and traditions;

3. The endeavor to preserve the sanctity of the holy religion of Islam and the crushing of the adventurous religious groups who have made Islam the plaything of their antinational and reactionary plans;

4. Unsparing support for the rights of all ethnic and religious minorities within the framework of safeguarding national unity;

5. The struggle to secure all political and ideological freedoms;

6. Extensive and unconditional cooperation with all political and guerrilla organizations and groups who struggle to liberate Iran from the captivity of the domination of Khomeyni's self-centered regime;

7. Strong defense of Iran's culture and history against the brazen aggressions of the existing regime.

Compatriots! Join us on the path of achieving the above-mentioned goals and strive toward the path of saving the homeland!

FREE VOICE OF IRAN DENIES RUMORS OF COUP

NC051835 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners of the Free Voice of Iran: Please pay attention to this announcement.

Recently we were informed that the propaganda network of the antinational regime of Khomeyni, by publishing false reports about the liberation forces of Iran, wants to weaken the trust and faith of Iran's freedom-seeking people in this holy movement. In particular, these treacherous mercenaries have started a rumor that on 5 June the Iranian liberation army intends to attack or will attempt to carry out a military coup d'etat. Therefore, we say to the vigilant Iranian people, what kind of coup d'etat or military attack is this of which everyone--even Khomeyni's organizations--is informed beforehand? We once again announce that this rumor mongering is merely aimed at weakening the trust and faith of the zealous Iranian people in this liberation movement. Let the dear compatriots know that the day for the national uprising is very near, and it will soon be carried out by the Iranian liberation forces. The start of the final activities for the destruction of the regime of the prayer chanters will in time be announced from this voice.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH CONSTRUCTION CRUSADE CHIEFS

LD041046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] This morning members of the Central Council of the construction crusade met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting they submitted some reports about the budget of this revolutionary foundation to the imam of the nation.

CHARGE REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON LONDON EMBASSY SEIZURE

LD061010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Gholam-Ali Afruz, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, met this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic republic. Imam Khomeyni, praising the courage and bravery of Muslim brothers who were martyred or injured during the hostage-taking incident in the Iranian Embassy in London, said at the meeting:

All the attempts of our representations and embassies should be aimed at demonstrating the true and real Islam in the face of poisonous imperialist propaganda. They should try to present the real face of the Islamic republic.

After the meeting, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, speaking in a PARS interview, said: In this meeting, I submitted to the imam the report of the incident concerning the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, its reasons and the motives behind it, and the conspiracies of the American imperialism which emerged from the sleeves of the treacherous Saddam Husayn and which were carried out by the Iraqi Embassy in London.

100,000 DEMONSTRATE IN TEHRAN ON 5 JUNE ANNIVERSARY

NC051044 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, June 4, (AFP)--Tens of thousands of Iranians took to the streets today to show their hatred for the man who ruled them over nearly 40 years.

An estimated 100,000 people rallied in Tehran and similar demonstrations were being held across the country to mark the 17th anniversary of widescale rioting now seen as a turning-point in the struggle to bring down the shah.

Some saw the turnout here as disappointing--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had declared a day of national mourning for victims of the 1963 riots and urged "all the population" to join in. Tehran has a population of six million.

Fourteen columns of marchers from all parts of the capital converged on the city university. Women in chadors surged into the campus sports stadium by the west gate while men were told to enter by the east gate.

Inside, a bitter attack on repression of religious faith during the shah's regime was made by the main speaker, clergyman M.P. Hashemi Rafsanjani.

But his audience began leaving even before he finished speaking and the rally broke up without any major incident reported.

A big June 5 demonstration in the central Iranian city of Isfahan was meanwhile being watched by more than 100 delegates taking a break from the conference on American intervention in Iran, which is due to wind up tonight.

Resolution Read

LD052348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Resolution read out during Tehran demonstration to mark anniversary of 5 June uprising--recorded, reader unidentified]

[Excerpts] In His exalted name, the resolution of the ceremonies marking 5 June. The Islamic Revolution of Iran which began on 5 June now, 1 year and 4 months after its victory, in spite of all the problems and existing shortages, can claim to be the most esteemed in the history of world revolutions. No revolution was able to refer to the votes of the people themselves to establish the foundations of the regime desired by its nation, maintain freedoms without any reservations, and achieve a degree of progress in the face of sabotage operations carried out by the world devourers of east and west and their internal mercenaries.

1. The guidelines provided by our magnanimous imam during our struggles, especially since 5 June, have played the most important role in the victory of our champion and Muslim nation.

Therefore we ask the responsible officials, the Revolution Council, the government, and the Islamic consultative assembly to implement all these guidelines in every aspect of the affairs of the country down to the last word.

2. The nation of Iran owes its remarkable victories to the self-sacrifices of the struggling clergy and the Muslim university staff, and will never forget the important role played by the holy union between the clergy and the university staff and students. We therefore emphasize the necessity of the continuation of this union.

3. We announce our unreserved support for the noble representatives of the Islamic consultative assembly and ask them not to be influenced by any [word indistinct] while compiling revolutionary bills of law and taking Islamic positions. They should know that so long as they walk the straight path of God and respect the Constitution, which has cost the nation the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs, God will assist them and the nation will support them.

4. While considering the Islamic consultative assembly the supreme center of decisionmaking, we ask the executive, legislative and judicial powers to extend their complete cooperation to each other under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and carefully observe the Constitution and avoid any deviation or dispute.

5. The Iranian nation is unable to ignore its serious need for the continuation of the cultural revolution and its expansion. Therefore we categorically demand that the universities remain closed until a program has been prepared and the reconstruction of [words indistinct] according to the principles of Islamic culture.

6. Now that the summer season is here we ask the government to provide the reconstruction crusade, this revolutionary organ with all the necessary facilities, and not to base its affairs on the limiting regulations remaining from the (?former regime).

7. The nation of Iran demands a Voice and Profile able to voice the Islamic system. Therefore, we ask the responsible officials of that organization to purge this Islamic [word indistinct] of elements subservient to the East and West and the former regime, and to prepare the ground for the growth and advancement of the Muslim people of Iran more than ever.

8. We ask the Revolution Council and the president to be more decisive in dealing with the doomed conspiracies of foreign enemies and their internal mercenary elements, in disarming armed groups and purging offices, and in maintaining order, to prepare the gound for the nation's financial and spiritual prosperity.

9. The nation of Iran, while appreciating the self-sacrifices of the Revolution Guards Corps and the military and gendarme brothers who have done their best to clean up Kordestan and defend our border, demands the continuation of a decisive approach to this matter and vigilance in confronting the internal warmongers in other parts of the country and also the aggressive interventions of the Ba'th Government of Iraq.

10. We condemn the U.S. military attack and the doomed conspiracies of the archsatan in imposing economic sanctions on Iran and ask the Islamic consultative assembly to ensure that the hostages are tried and punished in Iran if the United States does not return the deposed shah and his plundered wealth.

11. We warn the nation of Iran to observe the situation in the country in relation to the world devourers of the East and West and their internal bases, which follow the same policies whether they incline toward the East or the West, and to neutralize their conspiracies.

LATEST MAJLES ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

WA051600 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Listed by number, township, and elected representative:

1. Salmas--Mohammad Ghaffari;
2. Kazerun--Rajab 'Ali Taheri;
3. Damavand--Morteza Alviri;
4. Karaj--Mahmud Reza'i-Hanji;
   --Ja'far Shajuni;
5. Sarband--Esma'il Feda'i;
6. Birjand--Seyyed Abolhasan Ha'erizadeh;
7. Mashhad--Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyni-Khamene'i;
8. Bojnurd--'Abbas Mozaffar;
9. Golpayegan--Seyyed Abu-Taleb Hamudi;
10. Ahar--Yadollah Dehqan;
11. Khalkhal--Sadeqi Givi;
12. Miyaneh--Asadollah Javanmardi;
13. Abadan--Iraj Safa'i Dezfuli;
14. Gorgan--Mohammad Mohammadi;
    --Mohannad Nasrollahi;
15. Qa'emshahr--Almad 'Alizadeh;
16. Minudasht--Abolhasan Hoseyni;
17. Bandar Gaz--Bandar Torkman, and Kordkuy--Manuchehr Mottaki;
18. Ramiyan--Hoseyn Hoseyni-Va'ez;
19. Nowshahr, 'Alamdeh, and Chalus--'Emadeddin Karimi-Bizhani;
20. Neyriz and Estehban--Ja'far Hojjat-Kashfi;
21. Shiraz--'Ata'ollah Mohajerani;
    --'Abbas Zanganeh;
22. Sarvestan--Mohammad Amin Sazegarnezhad;
23. Bandar Anzali--Abolqasem Hoseynjani-Miyandahi;
24. Hashtpar va Tavalesh--Mir-Yunes 'Erfani;
25. Astara--Mohammad Fardpur Machiyani;
26. Sovme'e-Sara--Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar Chuyeh;
27. Urumiyeh--'Ali Akbar Qarabaghi;
    --Gholam Reza Hasani--Borzorgabad,
    --'Ali Haqiqat Afshar;
28. Jiroft--'Abbas Abu-Sa'idi-Manuchehri;
29. Eslamabad--Latif Safari;
30. Bandar 'Abbas--Gholam Hoseyn Haqqani;
31. Saravan--Barakat Mir-Moradzehi;
32. Tuisirkan--'Ali Ardalan;
33. Ardal, Mizdal, Tiyar--Hojjat ol-Eslam Dorri;
34. Khorramabad--Mohammad Taqi Shahrokhi;
    --Morteza 'A'zami-Ostani;
35. Mahallat--Fazlollah Mehdizadeh Mahallati;
36. Malavi (Pol-e Dokhtar)--Fakhraddin Rahimi;
37. Kuhdasht--Mohammad Reza 'Abbasi;
38. Abhar--Farajollah Va'ezi;
39. Bo'in Zahra--Hasan Shari'ati;
40. Rudbaran--Mir-Behzad Shahryari;
41. Emamshahr--'Ali Akbar Ma'sumi;
42. Songhor--Haji Mohammad Hosayn Salmani-Zaraji;
43. Gonbad-e Kavus--Mohammad Nowruzi;
44. Shah-e Babak--Abolhamid Aqa-Rahimi;
45. Kerman--Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi;

46. Bam--'Ali Reza Yar-Mohammadi;
47. Shahr-Kord--Rahman Astaki;
48. Zabol--Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Hoseyni-Tabataba'i;
--Gholam 'Ali Shahreki;
49. Iranshahr--Nazar Mohammad Didegah;
50. Marvdasht--Seyyed Mohammad Hasan Hoseyni;
51. Larestan--'Abdolvahed Musavi;
--Mehdi Nasiri-Lari;
52. Rudbar--Mika'il Seyfi;
53. Ardebil--Baha'eddin A'lam ol-Hoda, and
--Esma'il Khoshnevis;
54. Dalqan--Seyyed Javad Musavi-Lorestani;
55. Dorud--Mohammad Hoseyn Sadeqi;
56. Asfarayen--Mohammad Hoseyn Tayyebi;
57. Khash--Dr Khosrow Rigi;
58. Samirom--Mohammad Taqi Besharat;
59. Sari--Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdolwahhab Qasemi
60. Shahriyar--Dr Musavi Zargar;
61. Sabzevar--Hoseyn Herati;
--Asghar Baghani;
62. Sepidan--Seyyed Abu-Fazel Razavi-Ardakani;
63. Marand--Esma'il Rafi'an;
64. Badeh--Hoseyn Kermani;
65. Hersin, Sahneh, Kangavar--Seyyed 'Abbas Mir-Yunesi;
66. Fumeh--Mostafa Fumeni Ha'eri;
67. Langerud--'Abdolkarimi Kumaleh
68. Gonabad--Ahmad Mullahzadeh;
69. Torbat-e Jam--'Ali Akbar Dehqan;
70. Kashmar--Dr Sadr Nabavi-Rampur;
71. Hamadan--'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, and
--Seyyed Hashem Hamidi;
72. Asadabad--Fath 'Ali Sahebozzamani;
73. Lanjan--Ahmad Ghazanfarpur;
74. Garmsar--Morteza Fazl-'Ali;
75. Damghan--Seyyed Hasan Shahcheraghi;
76. Bushehr--'Abbas Heydari;
77. Borujerd--Mohammad Hadi Borumand;
78. Dasht-e Azadegan--Mohammad Mehdi Karami;
79. Na'in--Shamseddin Hoseyni-Na'ini;
80. Banab--Mohammad Hasan Behzadi;
81. Falavarjan--Safar 'Ali Shari'at-Falavarjani;
82. Astaneh--Mohammad-Reza Amin-Naseri;
83. Barkhar and Mayemeh--Mohammad Reza Baba-Safari;
84. Khoy--Kamal 'Abedinzadeh;
85. Maragheh--'Ali Urumiyan;
86. Kotul--Mazaher Haqshenas;
87. Amol--Kazem Nowruzi;
88. Arak--'Attari;
89. Andimeshk and Shush--Mohammad Kazem Danesh;
90. Ramhormoz--'Ali Reza Cheraghzadeh;
91. Qasr-e Shirin--Morteza Mahmudi;
92. Dezful--Seyyed Ahmad Zarhani;
93. Esfahan--Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni-Ramesheyi;
94. Rasht--Reza Ramazani Khorshid-Dust;
--Mohammad Hera'i Tarshiri;
95. Ardestan--Nurollah Tabataba'i-Nezhad;

96. Ilam--Asadollah 'Alipur;
97. Khorramshahr--'Ali Mo'arrefizadeh;
--Yunes Mohammadi;
98. Ahvaz--Fu'ad Karimi,
--Abdolreza Asadinia,
--Seyyed Mohammad Kiavosh;
99. Natanz and Qamsar--Seyyed Hamd Mostafavi Kashani;
100. Behbehan--Shokrollah Zehn-'Ali;
101. Sistan--Mohammad Taqi Hoseyni,
--Gholam 'Ali Shahraki;
102. Tabriz--1. Dr Mohammad Milani,
2. Mohammad Sarijani;
3. Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi,
4. Mohammad Hoseyn Irani,
5. Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi;
103. Takestan--Qahreman Rahmani;
104. Tarem-e Sofla--Musavi Shazli;
105. Khodabandeh--Mohsen Dahami;
106. Zanjan--Mohammad Javad Reha'ian;
107. 'Aliabad-e Gorgan--Mazaher Haqshenas.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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KARMAL ADDRESSES ELDERS IN PALACE GARDEN 6 JUNE

LD062002 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received hundreds of the elders of Mosa Khail and Jani Khail of the Mangal tribe this afternoon in the palace garden. When Babrak Karmal entered the palace garden the audience rose to their feet and expressed their appreciation with applause. Babrak Karmal greeted each of the elders and representatives of the Mosa Khail and Jani Khail tribes of Mangal and wished them well.

During Babrak Karmal's visit Fayz Mohammad, minister of frontier affairs, and Dr Najib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, were also present.

In his talk with the aforementioned tribes Babrak Karmal pointed to the pitiful life of the people of Afghanistan. With an explanation of the conditions of the region and enemy incitement, in particular by those who misuse the sacred religion of Islam and who create disturbances in our country he said: Now I pray that holy God may help us and guide us to the straight course. But now unfortunately a misfortune has occurred in that our old enemies--the sons of the British--are giving us lessons in Islam. They tell us that Afghanistan should embrace Islam. But they do not remember that it was your compatriots' sword which converted them to Islam.

Babrak Karmal added: You have the right to ask me about one thing: Why have things turned out as they have? And I, too, ask you: Why have they? I was abroad, you were all here in Afghanistan, so what happened? I was told abroad that on the basis of enemy plans a huge conspiracy was hatched against Afghanistan. Thousands of our comrades were martyred. Thousands were in prison cells. Our other comrades were busy in underground struggles. Our comrades informed me that a huge conspiracy was planned here. The enemies were striving to divide our forefathers' land and our country among themselves. This was the plan of the United States, China, the region's reaction and a few other countries so that Afghanistan might be divided and completely eliminated. The country called Afghanistan was to be completely eliminated from history and the world map.

Babrak Karmal added: Don't you remember that the British attacked our country three times, and now they say: We are defending Afghanistan. Where were they previously, and why do they now talk thus? Is America a Muslim country that is trying to defend the Muslims and courageous Afghanistan? Is China a Muslim country? What is really the matter?

I don't want to take more of your time. You know that I repeat the prayer of our great Muslim leader: Oh God, my intention was this but you willed differently. It is the will of the holy God that all responsibilities have been laid on me and my comrades' shoulders. I always request the Almighty God to give me strength so that I might be a sincere servant of my compatriots and my country. My prayer to God Almighty is this and no more.

Babrak Karmal also said during his talk: The enemies of our country had outlined such a plan so that a war would ensue. They anticipated that even if in this war 6 million Pushtuns and millions of other Afghan compatriots such as the Tajik, Uzbek, Turkmen, Baluch and Hazara are to be killed, this war must be kindled.

You know that previously I was deputy of the Revolutionary Council and deputy premier. I have come from nowhere; I have been struggling against oppression and cruelty for 30 years; for 8 years I was a member of parliament; didn't you hare my voice? Wasn't it my duty to feel responsible for the country and for the sake of the compatriots' honor, that is, the honor and courage of Pushtuns and Afghans?

Babrak Karmal exposed the public's deception by U.S. imperialism and China and defended Islam, saying: God Almighty himself is the protector and guarantor of Islam, not America--world-devouring America--and China, these enemies of Islam and of world Muslims.

Babrak Karmal said in conclusion: We are all one; there is no difference between us. Let us become a united fist and unite against the enemies in defending Islam, the homeland, honor and grace, and thus no polluted enemy will be able to pluck up courage to attack our beloved country.

When Karmal ended his speech, on behalf of the aforementioned tribes one of the elders promised with pleasure that together with their revolutionary government they will fight in unity against foreign aggression and assured him that they will convey to their tribal brothers the pure Islamic and revolutionary intentions of Babrak Karmal and of the revolutionary DRA Government.

KABUL ANNOUNCES EXECUTION OF FORMER AMIN AIDES

LD081808 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] A spokesman for the special revolutionary court announced today that the following individuals had been sentenced to death.

Asadollah Amin, the son of 'Abdollah Amin, formerly the deputy minister of public health, former deputy foreign minister and the director general of KAM [the Afghanistan intelligence organization]; 'Abdollah Amin, the son of Habibollah Amin, formerly the managing director of Afghan textiles [Asadollah Amin was the nephew of former president Amin; and 'Abdollah Amin was former President Amin's brother]; 'Alishah Payman, the son of (?Yatim) Shah the police chief; Mohammad Eqbal, the son of 'Abdol Qayyum, formerly the chief detective of the guards unit of the presidential palace; Jandad, the son of Lala Jan, the former aide de camp of former President Amin; 'Abdol Wodud, the son of 'Abdol Ghafur, the former director of communications of the Ministry of Defense [the last three were involved in the assassination of former President Taraki]; Mohammad 'Aref 'Aleymyar, the son of Mohammad Sho'ayb, the former director general of land transports; Mohammad 'Omar, the son of Ghalam 'Ali, the former inspector general of KAM; Sayd 'Abdollah, the son of Sayd Mohammad (?Nabi), the former governor of Pol-e Charkhi Prison; and Wazir Mohammad Zirak, the son of Mohammad Sharif, formerly an aide to former President Amin.

Because of the ruthless tortures, mass killings of innocent people, violations of people's dignity and honor, brutal plundering and looting of government and personal property, conspiracies against the government and the revolution, collusion with foreign enemies of the country and the enemies of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, contempt and humiliation of the sacred religion of Islam and depriving thousands of families of their breadwinners in our country, the special revolutionary court sentenced these men to death on the basis of separate judicial sentences which were issued after due consideration of the crimes of each individual based on reliable evidence and documents in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The court sentences were carried out in accordance with the last clause of Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles.

The spokesman added that 'Abdol Majid, well-known as Kalakani, the son of 'Abdorrahim, a resident of Kalakan in Parvan Province who, over a 10-year period, was a highway bandit and had brought unrest and insecurity in the country, and with his criminal and terrorist activities had committed many murders and had made hundreds of persons homeless, was sentenced to death by the special revolutionary court based on documentary evidence and the standards and principles of democratic justice.

This sentence was carried out in accordance with the last clause of Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles.

BBC Reports Further Details

TA090700 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] The announcement of the executions in Afghanistan is being interpreted as a further sign of the split between rival factions in the country's communist party. All together, 13 were executed, 10 of them were ministers and senior officials of the former regime of President Hafizollah Amin. The other was the leader of one of the Muslim guerrilla groups fighting against the present Soviet-backed government. Mark Tully sent this report from Delhi:

[Begin Tully recording] This is the first time that Radio Kabul has announced the list of executions since the former president was executed just after the coup. There is some mystery about it, however, President Amin's nephew and former chief of his secret service and his brother, who head last night's list, were both reported to be executed with the late president. The list also contains the names of Amin's commandant-general of police and the jailer of the notorious Pol-e Charki Prison on the outskirts of Kabul. That was where President Amin kept thousands of political prisoners.

The executions seem to mean that President Babrak Karmal has declared open war on the rival faction in his ruling Communist Party. All those dead belong to that faction as do three senior ministers in the present government. They were conveniently out of the capital when the executions were announced. There are nightly gun battles between the two factions in Kabul, but so far the president in all his speeches has tried to give the impression of unity in the party. It now seems likely that he will try to purge the rival faction, but that will further weaken his already dangerously narrow popular base. The Muslim rebel leader who was reported to have been executed is 'Abdol Majid Talaqani. He led a group called (Sama) and was one of the few Afghan rebels to have a reputation as a skilled urban guerrilla. His group also used to operate in the area of (Ferani) and the key military airbase at Bagram near Kabul.

Meanwhile the Babrak Karmal regime is stepping up its drive to enforce compulsory military service. The radio has now warned all those who reach the age of 21 this year and don't report for military service will be tried by military court. [end recording]

BRITISH CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CRISIS FOR KARMAL

LD091013 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 80 p 4

[Bruce London dispatch: "Crisis Deepens for Karmal Government"]

[Text] Kabul--Mr Babrak Karmal, the Kremlin-installed president of Afghanistan, was faced last night with a deepening political crisis within his government.

This came as East European diplomatic sources in Kabul indicated that as many as 3,000 students, many of them young girls, may be in jail for their part in anti-Russian demonstrations.

With emotions running high over the recent killing and jailing of students, one of the two components of Mr Karmal's ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is seeking to exploit the situation for its own benefits.

Highly-placed sources in Kabul have told me that the two factions within the PDPA, one pro-Karmal and the other anti-Karmal, are at each other's throats in a way that has not been seen since the Russians arrived in December. As a result one of the main objectives of the Soviet invasion, namely the mobilisation of popular support for the Karmal government, is seen in Kabul to be the ruins.

A wave of political assassinations and gruesome murders sweeping Kabul and other places is not just the result of anti-Communist "death squads" seeking to liquidate all those who support the Russians. The killings are also the result of growing internecine strife within the PDPA--strife which East European diplomatic sources say, has reached such proportions that it threatens the very existence of the government.

The PDPA is made up of two factions. One is the Parcham (flag) faction, of Mr Karmal, the other the Khalq (masses) faction which spearheaded the original communist take-over in Afghanistan in April, 1968.

Their rivalry goes back many years: After the 1978 insurrection when Nur Mohammad Taraki became president it was the Khalqis, then regarded as hard-line, pro-Moscow communists who were in the ascendant. Karmal was initially deputy to Taraki, but was soon shunted out of the way and sent to an insignificant ambassadorial post in Eastern Europe.

The Khalqis remained in the ascendent when Taraki was killed and his place taken by Hafizollah Amin, the president murdered when the Russians arrived on Dec. 27.

Karmal's imposition by the Russians meant that the Parchamis were on top but the Russians succeeded in getting initial co-operation from the Khalqis and both factions were united in the PDPA which was installed in power by the Russians.

The relationship, never a happy one, is now showing signs of acute strain and most analysts believe that it could have a direct bearing on the fate of the Russians in Afghanistan.

With little delicacy the Khalqis, anxious to regain power, are seeking to exploit Karmal's woes. Those who are members of the cabinet and of the Revolutionary Council have, in recent weeks, been voicing open opposition to the Russian occupation.

Armed gangs of both Parchami and Khalqi youth have fought pitched battles in the past fortnight and many on both sides are believed to have been killed.

At every turn Karmal faces a rising tide of violence and terror and he seems incapable or unwilling to do anything about it. His own situation, of course, is one that depends entirely on the goodwill of his Russian masters: Without them, he could not last an hour in power.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT

LD071828 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Defense Ministry has issued the following announcement :

For the purpose of enforcing the historic 16 March Revolutionary Council decree, every 21-year-old youth of our country is dutybound to serve military service for the purpose of the defense of territorial integrity and to safeguard the nation's honor. As has been usual for a very long period, every youth has fulfilled this national duty honorbly at the appropriate time. This year, as in the past, the Ministry of Defense brings to the attention of youths whose age in the current year reaches 21 years and who do not possess exemption certificates, to report to their related provinces to be registered for the fulfillment of their sacred duties. Necessary measures will be taken in accordance with the previous instructions. The draft boards have been duly informed of the matter and will take appropriate measures in accordance with the given instructions in recruiting new and old conscripts.

NEW TIMES: AFGHAN YOUTHS VOLUNTEER FOR MILITARY

BKD71415 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 26, (BAKHTAR)--More than 300 members of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth last Saturday voluntarily joined the armed forces to protect and safeguard the beloved homeland and Saur Revolution.

Prior to departure for their military units, the youth held a gathering to express readiness to fight the enemies of the country and foil imperialist aggression. President of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] Central Organisation Committee, member of the PDPA CC and RC [Revolutionary Council], Asghar Kawiani in a speech drew the attention of the youth, voluntarily undergoing military training, toward their grave responsibility as far as defence of their homeland is concerned, saying the youth who have voluntarily joined the army should utilise the opportunity to obtain better knowledge on warfare in order to eliminate the enemies.

Similarly, chief of staff of the central garrison drew the attention of the youth toward military discipline, expressing the hope that they would make maximum use of the opportunity provided them now.

KABUL CARRIES PASHTO, DARI APPEAL TO PEOPLE

LD062258 [Editorial Report] Kabul Domestic Service at the end of its 1530 GMT newscast on 6 June carries the following one-sentence appeal in Pashto: "Brave people of the country, arise from the (?rocks), the settlements and your (?work) and defend the honor or your glorious nation." This is followed by a second exhortation in Dari, as follows: "Honorable youths, form voluntary groups and in united ranks with your liberation [word indistinct] armed forces eliminate sabboteurs."

LAW, THEOLOGY STUDENTS TO UNDERTAKE MILITARY TRAINING

LD072059 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] A course of military training for a number of graduates of the faculties of law and theology who voluntarily offered their services in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces courts and prosecution departments has been established in the central garrison headquarters. Brigadier Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and commander of the central garrison, opened the course, and in his speech stressed the (?importance) of the establishment of a judiciary course and the realization of justice in the DRA Armed Forces.

Subsequently, the president of the courts of the Ministry of Defense gave a speech concerning matters related to judiciary and prosecution which have been prepared in the light of the glorious revolution, particularly in its new development stage.

INSTIGATORS OF SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS RELEASED

LD061748 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Imperialists and regional reaction and elements connected with it have recently tried by instigating and by using our innocent small pupils to disturb the flow of normal life and the progress of lessons.

During these destructive activities, a number of instigators were held for questioning. Forty-two persons who have confessed their mistakes and have promised not to participate in such provocative activities have been released from detenteion.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES ANTIGOVERNMENT REBELS

LD071816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The spies, thieves and brigands linked with subversive bands and networks, who, in alliance with the black reactionary, international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, their Chinese collaborators and other reactionaries in the region and the world, treacherously act against the glorious Saur Revolution and undertake shameless and savage actions, set fire to public property, government institutions, educational and health institutions in different parts of the country and also martyr hundreds of our women, men, children and guiltless workers.

According to reports from our country's security forces, during the months of April and May this year, these traitors of the homeland have burned over 30 primary, secondary and high schools and have demolished these educational centers which are vital to the country's future generations.

They destroy, contrary to the teachings of the sacred religion of Islam and contrary to the instructions of the shari'at [Islamic law] of Mohammad concerning public property in particular, the centers of education and learning and want to make our already backward country more backward. But their destructions are recorded in even our country's history and the coming generation will curse them.

The security forces also report that these criminals have savagely killed 140 teachers, government officials, artisans, peasants and imams of mosques during prayers, have seized (hostages) and have stolen personal property and belongings.

A few days ago, these enemies of the Afghan revolution set fire to a hospital in Lowgar Province and cause unforgiveable and great suffering to the occupants; this by itself is an act against the shari'at of Mohammad. They are not ashamed of their anti-human and savage actions and have demolished food shops, and have set fire to vehicles belonging to government institutions, which are in fact public property.

A while ago, these counterrvolutionary forces, on orders of their imperialist masters, disrupted the normal course of education and training in the country and contrary to the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, undertook actions against public security.

Subsequently students, teachers and noble pupils at a mass meeting severely condemned the shameful activities of these black reactionary circles and warned them to stop interfering in the internal affairs of our dear Afghanistan.

This (?action) was a crushing blow to imperialist circles and once again manifests the invincible unity of the Afghan people for the construction of a new and blooming society under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

KABUL REPORTS POISONING OF 'NUMBER OF STUDENTS'

LD081630 [Editorial Report] Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto at 1530 GMT on 8 June reports the following news headline without further elaboration in the newscast: "Counter-revolutionary elements have poisoned a number of students in Soraya Lycee and Bibi-Mahro [word indistinct] schools.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA OPERATIONS

AFP: Offensive Near Kabul

HK071132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 June (AFP)--Afghan Air Force planes last night bombarded several villages in the 50 kms (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, and the 20,000 strong rebel force, which had earlier entrenched in the mountains, to start a major offensive for the control of the Afghan capital has suffered heavy casualties, travellers arriving here today from Kabul said.

The Afghan authorities have asked Kabul residents not to heed "rumours" about the rebel offensive and thus has indirectly admitted that a major battle near the Afghan capital was on, a traveller, who asked not to be identified, said.

The traveller said that he heard in Kabul that several thousands Russians and Afghan Government troops have formed a cordon, protecting Kabul from north-west by positioning tanks and armoured personnel carriers. "And the attack on the rebels are being carried out from the air... In recent weeks I have not seen so many jets flying over Kabul", the traveller said.

An Indian businessman who came by the same flight confirmed that serious battle was on near the Afghan capital and said that the Afghan capital was agog with rumours that it would soon be "freed". "However, no one believes that... Every Afghan knows that the Russians are too strong, they are killing the rebels like animals", he said.

An Afghan national who fled from the country to stay with his relatives in New Delhi said that the rebels had "not even an iota of chance" to break the cordon. "After the last February uprising, the Russians were told not to be ruthless with the local Afghans, but now they have become mad again, they are killing just for the sake of killing", he said.

"The rebels are also killing very many Russians... My friend who works in the airport told me that he had seen several helicopters with the loads of dead Russians landing", he said and recalled "each helicopter carries at least 15 Russian bodies."

He named two places: Kare-Zamir and Kare Bag and said that helicopter gunships had opened fire on the places yesterday killing "hundreds of Afghans". The places are about 40 to 50 km (25 to 30 miles) north-west of Kabul.

The Russians have also dispatched additional troops to guard the strategic Kotali-Salang highway linking the Afghan capital with adjoining provinces of Parvan, Baghlan and Samangan--the last province bordering Soviet Union.

Rebels Encircled Near Kabul

BK091027 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 June (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces have isolated and encircled an estimated 20,000 strong rebel force, entrenched in the 50 km (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 km (12 miles) north-west of Kabul and unless a miracle happens, majority of them may face a certain death, travellers arriving here today from Kabul quoted eyewitnesses as saying.

"The Russians have encircled the freedom fighters from all sides. Already air force planes have bombarded the villages and mountains and a massive combing operation will start soon", a traveller said quoting what he was told by eyewitnesses at Kabul.

Earlier reports from the travellers and later confirmed by well informed diplomatic sources had spoken of a major rebel offensive for the control of the Afghan capital.

On Friday-Saturday Afghan Air Force planes aided by Russian air strength had bombarded the cluster of villages between the Afghan capital and the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range killing an unspecified number of rebels.

An estimated five divisions of Russian soldiers aided by 3,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers had formed a cordon on Friday to protect Kabul from northwest. "But yesterday the Russians dispatched several thousand soldiers to Vardak (Province) to isolate and encircle the freedom fighters from all the sides", the traveller, who asked not to be identified said. "The freedom fighters have no place to go (retreat).... They are trapped.... They will be killed", the traveller said.

The traveller said that unusual rise in the movements of Soviet MiG and gunship over Kabul sky which was noticed on Thursday and Friday, had gone down. "I came to know that now the killing will be done on the ground... The Russians will find them out", he said.

An Indian traveller said that she was told by an Iraqi diplomat that something "very serious was going around Kabul. I talked with him in the plane and he told me that it was not more safe to stay in Kabul... He said that serious fighting was going on near Kabul between the rebels and the Soviets".

A Western transit passenger said that he had never seen so many air force planes in a civil airport. "There were lots of Russians at the airport," he said. He said that he saw huge wooden crates being unloaded from Russian Air Force planes.

Further Details

LD091015 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Bruce London dispatch: "Guerrilla Clashes Near Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul--Clashes between Soviet forces and Moslem guerrillas are continuing in the mountains around Kabul. The sound of heavy artillery fire and of Soviet helicopter gunships is clearly audible in Kabul. The centre of fighting in the Kabul area is in the Paghman hills, about 20 minutes drive to the north-west.

The infiltration of Paghman by the guerrillas is believed to be linked to the infiltration of a large force of mojahedin (holy fighters) into the capital in the last few weeks. The intention, it seems, is to ferry weapons to the mojahedin through Paghman. Russian commanders, fearing any large scale outbreak of guerrilla activities in Kabul itself, placed the annihilation of the guerrilla bands at Paghman at the top of their priorities.

It is a misreading of the situation to suggest, as some New Delhi reports have done, that the guerillas are "massing" for a showdown or for a march on Kabul. Seen from the Afghan capital in the light of Russia's vastly superior fire power, such a suggestion makes little sense.

But the fact that artillery fire can be heard from the capital is itself worrying from the Soviet point of view. The Russians, undoubtedly concerned to maintain the upper hand in psychological terms, do not want the half million residents of Kabul to get any idea that "liberation" is at hand. The Russians are also seeking to uncover the mojahedin in the capital.

New Soviet Tank Reported

OW062147 Paris AFP in English 2118 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 6 (AFP)--The Soviet Union is deploying a new type of tank, capable of maneuvering in mountainous areas of Afghanistan, rebel sources said today. More than two hundred such tanks reached Jalalabad in Konarha Province on Wednesday, and "more were following," they said, adding that the tanks have equipment designed to dig into the ground.

The Afghan rebels said the tank movements were a "prelude to some big offensive," with a different strategy and replaced military hardware.

The Soviet troops have withdrawn from several areas, including Darrah-ye Pech and Darra-Nur of Konarha Province, after about two weeks of continuous fighting in which about 250 Russians were killed, reports said. The rebels said sixty Moslem guerrillas were killed and 20 injured in the two weeks of fighting.

Thousands of people in Afghanistan have reportedly died fighting successive communist governments during the past two years, and the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has doubled from 400,000 in November to 800,000 now.

But nearly every day, Kabul radio broadcasts reports about visits by cabinet colleagues of Afghan leader Babrak Karmal and by members of his People's Democratic Party to provinces described as " disturbed" by Moslem rebel activities.

Communication Minister Aslam Watanjar visited Qandahar Province, where people "assured full support to lofty achievements" of the revolution, Kabul Radio said today. Meetings were also held in Farah, Konarha, and Parvan provinces under the chairmanship of respective governors. The people "condemned the foreign interference and resolved to defeat the aims of imperialsit agents," radio said.

Kabul Radio says opposite to what is going on in the country," a spokesman of the Afghan rebel organization, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said. However, they said, situation has calmed down and tanks were being removed from several points inside the capital city.

RAO RETURNS FROM USSR OPTIMISTIC OF AFGHAN SOLUTION

BK071611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, who returned to New Delhi at the end of his 5-day visit to the Soviet Union, told newsmen that he was hopeful about a solution to the Afghan crisis. He said while no specific proposals were discussed, both sides mentioned the possibility of a political solution to the issue. He, however, declined to divulge anything more while replying to newsmen's questions saying that he would tell Parliament, which is meeting on Monday.

In a prepared statement, he said he had the impression that there is no disagreement between India and the Soviet Union on the question of strengthening the independence, sovereignty and nonalignment of all the countries in the region.

A joint press statement on the visit notes with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries on major international problems are close. It calls for the extension of international detente to all regions of the world and reaffirms the adherence of the two countries to the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation among states. Both sides consider Mr Rao's visit as a positive contribution to the development of understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Joint Communique on Visit

For the text of the joint communique, as carried by TASS, issued on the visit to the Soviet Union of P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, see the South Asia section of the 9 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

INDIA, USSR TO BE LINKED BY TROPOSPHERIC COMMUNICATION

BK081024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] A tropospheric communication link which will provide high quality telecommunication service with the Soviet Union is to become operational by the end of this year. Under the system, radio waves will be directed toward the mountain peaks in the Himalayas separating India and the Soviet Union. The Indian terminal of the tropo-link located at (Shradeshwari) near Srinagar will cost about 40 million rupees. The Soviet Union will supply radio equipment and technical assistance for the project and the public sector electronics corporation of India will supply two antennas for the Soviet terminal.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT REDDY

BK061451 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1441 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] While presenting his credentials to President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi on June 6, new Afghan Ambassador Doctor Mohammad Hasan Sharo appreciated India's understanding of the present situation of Afghanistan. He said this understanding is conducive to the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries, reports All-India Radio. Welcoming the ambassador, President Reddy spoke of the traditional friendship between India and Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that they would continue to cooperate, not only in the economic field but also in furthering the objectives of the nonaligned movement.

GANDHI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ELECTIONS, SANJAY'S FUTURE

BK050800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi told newsmen today that while she and her government will try their utmost to solve the problems before the country there was no magic solution and the problems can be tackled only if the people give their full cooperation. Asked about her reaction to the spectacular success of the Congress-I in the recent assembly elections, Mrs Gandhi said: I do not go overboard by victory or defeat. She said the situation within the country and outside is grave. The responsibility on her is great because she formed the government, but this responsibility has to be shared by the people of India. She said what is at stake is not the future of the congress or of Indira Gandhi but of India.

Asked about the priorities before the government, Mrs Gandhi said the first thing is to get the economy going, because everything is linked with it. She said she would have a series of meetings with concerned people on the question of prices and how to bring them down. The prime minister observed that the situation today is much more difficult than before, because inflation has become a part of life in most countries.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said that there is absolutely no question of Mr Sanjay Gandhi going to Uttar Pradesh as the chief minister. She said he has just become a member of Parliament and has to serve Parliament. Asked if he would be given a position in the government or the party, Mrs Gandhi replied: In government, no; in party, we will see.

The prime minister discounted rumours that the age of retirement for central government employees is being lowered to 55.

Asked about the Assam agitation, Mrs Gandhi said she has an open mind and is not for or against any cutoff date. She pointed out that a solution could not be found if the atmosphere is highly charged. Therefore, she said, let us start to work and simultaneously continue the talks.

About making the tax laws simple, the prime minister said efforts are being made to see how this can be done.

FEDERAL MINISTRY EXPANDED WITH INDUCTION OF 15 MINISTERS

BK081309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Central Ministry has been expanded with the induction of 15 new ministers. The entrants comprise three Cabinet ministers, six ministers of state and six deputy ministers.

The new ministers of Cabinet rank are:

Civil Supplies	Vidya Charan Shukla
Planning	Narain Dutt Tiwari
Irrigation	Kedar Pandey

The ministers of state are:

Petroleum and Chemicals	Dalbir Singh
Labor	T. Anjaiah
Shipping and Transport	Buta Singh
Tourism and Civil Aviation	Chandulal Chandrakar
Energy	Vikram Mahajan
Information and Broadcasting	Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha

The deputy ministers are:

Railways	Mallik Arjun
Industry	P. Venkata Reddy
Works and Housing	Mohod Osman Arif
Finance	Maganbhai Barot
Department of Science and Technology and Space	Vijay Patil
Supply and Rehabilitation	P.K. Thungon

The swearing in took place at a simple ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan this evening where President Sanjiva Reddy administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministers. All-India Radio correspondent says the list announced earlier included the name of Mrs Pratibha Singh among the deputy ministers. However, she was not present at the swearing in. Another change was that Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha was sworn in as minister of state instead of as deputy minister as earlier announced.

The portfolios of tourism and civil aviation will be held temporarily by A.P. Sharma in addition to shipping and transport. Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation Kartik Oraon has been shifted to communications.

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES STEPS TO SOLVE POWER NEEDS

BK061345 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Union Energy and Irrigation Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury has suggested that the power sector should be placed under the control of the center to meet power needs and to remove regional disparities. He was addressing the first meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee of his ministry in New Delhi today. He said the monitoring and fixation of prices of power will have to be done by a neutral agency. For all-round growth of the country, he said power will have to be taken from anywhere to the areas which need it.

Mr Choudhury said the power needs of the country have been going up by 8 to 10 percent every year. The present government was laying utmost emphasis on the maximization of capacity utilization and on setting up new thermal powerplants. Mr Choudhury said the government is keen on setting up superthermal power stations, preferably near the coal fields. But the present problem of coal transportation will have to be solved on a priority basis.

The energy minister said the government is equally keen on hydropower generation. It is going to pursue new policies in consultation with several countries to shorten the (?gestation) period of hydropower projects.

About coal, Mr Choudhury said [words indistinct] have been approved for production of over 12 million tons with the total outlay of 225 million rupees.

About irrigation, Mr Choudhury said a national plan for interlinking various river systems and storing flood waters has been evoked.

On sharing of the Ganges water, Mr Choudhry said India has proposed the Brahmaputra-Ganges link canal to the India-Bangladesh joint rivers commission. It is yet to make its recommendations, Mr Choudhury said India will take up the difficulties faced by it at the time of the review of the agreement which is scheduled for November this year.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI REPORTS ON RESULTS OF IRAN VISIT

BK071234 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said the three-member standing committee set up by the recent Islamic foreign ministers conferenceto find a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis held three very fruitful sessions in Tehran. He said this to newsmen on his return to Karachi yesterday after attending the 3-day meeting of the standing committee in the Iranian capital.

He said the committee, including Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti and himself, reviewed the latest situation in Afghanistan and studied various ways, methods and proposals for a just solution of the Afghan crisis in the light of the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He said there was complete unanimity of views among members on the future course of action of the standing committee. He said the committee will hold talks with the concerned parties, that is, the Soviet Government, the Kabul authorities and leaders of the Afghan resistance movement, as stated in the joint statement issued in Tehran following our talks.

The foreign minister said that during his 3-day stay in Tehran he had very useful talks with President Bani-Sadr. He said the Iranian president assured him that Iran regards the strengthening of economic relations with Pakistan of prime importance. He said President Bani-Sadr wholeheartedly shared our view that the two countries can effectively face the serious challenges of our times together and become a source of strength to each other.

The foreign minister said he had the honor of meeting Imam Ruhollah Khomeyni. Despite a lack of time due to his meetings with prominent personalities, especially at a time when the Iranian people were observing the anniversary of his arrest 17 years ago. The imam foundtime for him which reflects the imam's goodwill for Pakistan. This historic event is now considered a milestone in the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Agha Shahi said his visit to Tehran took place at a time when an international conference on U.S. intervention was taking place in Iran. He, together with Habib Chatti, were invited to the concluding session of this conference as current chairman and secretary general respectively of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

SHAHI LEAVES FOR FRG, ROMANIA VISITS 8 JUNE

BK080845 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad this morning for the Federal Republic of Germany and Romania. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative says that the foreign minister will stay in the FRG capital, Bonn, for 2 days in connection with annual bilateral talks. He will also visit the Romanian capital of Bucharest where he will stay for 2 days and hold talks on bilateral matters.

BRIEFS

IRON FROM BRAZIL--A long-term contract for the supply of iron ore by Brazil for the Pakistan steel mill was signed in Karachi on 1 June. It envisages the supply of 1.7 million tons of iron ore fine and 1 million tons of iron ore (?plain) in 6 years. The first shipment of Brazilian ore is expected to reach Pakistan in October 1980. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Jun 80 BK]

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA CONVENES 31ST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

BK081600 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Jun

[Text] His majesty the king has summoned the 31st session of the Rashtriya Panchayat at 1 pm on Sunday, June the 15th, 1980, at the (Singha Durbar Gallery Vita) in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal. This was stated in a notice published today by the Rashtriya Panchayat Secretariat.

SRI LANKA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT TO COLOMBO

Talks Held With Hameed

BK061121 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia were held in Colombo yesterday. Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed led the Sri Lanka delegation which included Secretary to the Ministry W.T. Jayasinghe. The visiting delegation was led by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The talks covered international and bilateral relations, the nonaligned movement and its role in the present international situation. Both ministers agreed that since the movement started in 1961 it had acquired a moral and a political significance. The credibility it had acquired internationally has to be safeguarded. It was stressed that the nonaligned movement, representing two-thirds of the world's population, has not formulated a position on recent developments. They examined in detail how it could play an effective role.

The final round of talks will be held today. The delegation visited Kandy this morning and will leave on Saturday.

Departure 7 June

BK071240 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The 4-member Yugoslav delegation led by federal secretary for foreign affairs and member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec left Sri Lanka for Indonesia this morning after a 3-day official visit.

During their stay in Sri Lanka they held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed and called on President J.R. Jayewardene.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND--Colombo, 2 Jun (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government has named a career woman diplomat, Mrs Irangani Manel Abeysekera, as the country's first resident ambassador in Thailand. Mrs Abeysekera has been the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry for the past five years. She has also had several postings abroad earlier. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 2 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on European Role

LD090737 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Siegmund Ginzberg dispatch: "Ingrao in Tehran at Talks With Bani-Sadr"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--The third busy day of the international conference on U.S. interference in Iran has taken place. In the morning the 300 or so guests met with Khomeyni in a room still under construction near his simple residence in the extreme north of Tehran. In the afternoon the debate continued with a speech by comrade Pietro Ingrao among others. In the evening some delegations--first the Italian delegation, then the U.S. delegation led by Ramsey Clark, then others--were received by President Bani-Sadr.

The meeting with Bani-Sadr was formal and ceremonious but frank and to the point. The hostage question was discussed as well as what Iran is asking of Italy and Europe. "Europe," Bani-Sadr said, "can play a very important role if it succeeds in becoming and showing itself to be really independent of the superpowers. This role could take two directions: in helping to give us the assurance that our efforts to win real independence and defend our sovereignty will not be impaired; and in helping to give us the assurance that our efforts to win real independence and defend our sovereignty will not be impaired; and in helping us to a development which might liberate us from the ties of economic dependence."

This question of independence and security is also the cornerstone for a solution to the hostage problem, in the Iranian president's view. "If Europe had given proof of political autonomy, the affair could have been solved a long time ago, perhaps even right at the start. For us the fact that Europe could be capable of autonomy and independence is a guarantee: It would give us a key and a point of support in solving our problems."

He was asked whether European negotiations--on relations between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries--would be welcomed. He said it would. He was also asked whether that would help solve the hostages affair. His reply on this point was also clearly affirmative. Finally he gave assurances of interest in a good outcome from the contracts--valued at several thousand billion lira--which Italian enterprises are carrying out with Iran. "In the past," Bani-Sadr added, "the forces governing in Europe boasted of contracts with Saudi Arabia, the Emirates and the shah's Iran. We now think that the time has come for the progressive forces to seek these relations. We want the world to change in our country and in yours." "Do not allow," he went on, "the lie to circulate in your country that we want to regress or that we are afraid of progress; this is quite untrue."

Minister Denounces U.S.

LD070555 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of labor and social affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, strongly criticized U.S. imperialism and socio-imperialism, in the international labor conference in Geneva. Iran's labor minister said: [announcer read]

Before discussing the equality of the rights of men and women and the people's level of comfort [as heart], the international labor conference should give priority to the lost rights of millions of oppressed people.

Ne'matzadeah added: The blacks in Africa and America have risen against racial prejudice. The brave Palestinian nation is being oppressed by international Zionism and U.S. imperialism. The brave Muslim Afghan nation have suffered occupation by socio-imperialism. The just demands of the oppressed nations in South America have been quickly stifled.

The minister of labor and social affairs of Iran then said regarding the Iraqi regime: This regime has continually shown its opposition to the bases of human rights. He added: More than 36,000 Iraqis, Iranian by origin, have been expelled from Iraq and sent to Iran.

Ne'matzadeh stressed: Many steps have been taken by the new Iranian regime for the improvement of the standards of living of working people, and minimum wages have trebled. New labor laws are being prepared based on the economic and humanitarian teachings of Islam and international agreements.

Finally, Iran's labor minister expressed hope that the international labor organizations will support Iran in her efforts towards social reforms.

Warning to Collaborators

LD071834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] "America Would Not Dare To Do Anything" [Imam Khomeyni quotation]

Helpless and defeated following a series of abortive attempts in severing relations with Iran, after imposing economic sanctions, instigating plots in Kordestan and causing unrest in universities and eventually following a military plot with the participation of U.S. lackeys, the great Satan has openly declared war on the Iranian nation.

Their method of operation and inherent nature show that explosions and raids are the kinds of things they resort to as was the case of the Rex Cinema in Abadan. These operations are an extention and part of a U.S. military plot carried out by its agents; namely, the SAVAK agents and agents of the former regime and associates of Bakhtiar. These criminal acts are aimed at creating tension and panic amongst the people as well as be some kind of revenge and power display and probably are intended to secure concessions.

America and the agents of the CIA and SAVAK must remember that a nation which continued its struggle for a year under fire without any weapons in order to topple the satanic regime and which had more than 70,000 martyrs; and a nation whose decisive will was not shaken following the incidents of the Rex Cinema in Abadan and the Kerman mosque shall protect its bloody Islamic revolution to its dying breath now that it has taken up arms.

SAVAK agents who have been given a second chance to live under Islamic justice and benevolence should remember that it is quite easy to repeat the nascent scenes of the early days of the revolution for them, thus exposing all of them to the ire of the Muslim and revolutionary nation. Moreover, the leftist and [word indistinct] groups should also remember that should their acts be considered as being against the Islamic Republic order and the revolutionary structures, then not only would such acts be considered as tantamount to fighting against God, but they would be recorded in history as a shameful stain and as evidence of their collaboration with America and SAVAK.

The Muslims and revolutionary people, holding tools in one hand and weapons in the other, are fighting U.S. economic sanctions and military plots. The participation of the former U.S. attorney general in the conference to investigate the crimes of the deposed shah in Tehran, despite the ban imposed by the U.S. Government against such participation by Americans and its threat of fines and imprisonment, cannot be considered anything but a political game by Carter. This is at a time when he could have frankly and openly stated his case or, at least, kept quiet about it. Under such circumstances, some of these very gentlemen could have come to Tehran and taken part in the conference. This would have been quite understandable. However, since Mr Carter does not have any confidence in these liaisons, they then resort to unlawful actions and expose themselves even more.

Conditions for Hostages' Release

LD080634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0427 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the most sensitive issues that the Islamic consultative assembly should take advantage of, with the utmost delicacy and care, is the issue of the hostages. In the outright battle against the Iranian Revolution, the enemy has utilized without result all possible means to crush the revolution.

If the Iranian Revolution and its representatives, who are gathered at the Majles at present, were to fully understand the various dimensions of this advantage and use them in the fight against the enemy, one could be certain that the Iranian Revolution would remain proud, and a forerunner in the struggle against the domination of the superpowers. Furthermore, relentlessness, decisiveness and persistence in the stands of the revolution would remain as a permanent criterion in Iran's parliamentary system. This Majles, since it is the first in the Islamic Republic, should act so as to be recognized as a model for future parliaments.

Before the enemy began testing various ways of fighting against the Iranian Revolution, Iran's conditions for returning the hostages were the extradition of the former shah and the nation's plundered wealth. But now that the enemy has proved his impotence in practice, it is not logical that our demands should be limited to the original ones. If we believe that the 1953 coup was perpetrated with direct U.S. intervention; if we believe that the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs has been shed in our prisons and streets because of U.S. support and in order to prevent the fall of the former regime, then the United States is the principal guilty party in these crimes.

Now the enemy has been defeated in the full-scale war against the Islamic Revolution--a war in which the Iranian people suffered tens of thousands dead, tens of thousands wounded and thousands (?taken captive), but were triumphant. Naturally, the defeated enemy should recompense the nation for the 25-year forced war, and it is up to the Majles to determine the amount of this compensation, which includes 25 years of plundering Iran's resources and the destruction of Iran's industry, agriculture and administrative system. Furthermore, the trial of the hostages should, as a symbol of the crimes of U.S. imperialism and an indication of the operation of the system of domination in Iran, expose the unknown aspects of the atrocities of the system of U.S. capitalism.

Delegation Delivers Package

MC080903 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (AFP)--Five members of the unofficial American delegation to the international conference here on United States intervention in Iran handed over a package last night to the Islamic students who hold the U.S. Embassy hostages, informed sources said today.

The five declined to say what the package contained, though Princeton University Chaplain Rev. John Walsh, made it clear there were no letters in it for the hostages.

Last Thursday, Mr Walsh and another U.S. clergyman, Rev. Charles Kimball, lecturer in Islamic studies at Harvard University, gave the student captors some 20 letters for the hostages.

Meanwhile another member of the delegation, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who served in President Lyndon Johnson's administration, was scheduled to leave here today for a destination that was not being disclosed, delegation sources said.

Bani-Sadr in Hostages

MC081120 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (AFP)--Iran has failed to achieve true independence in the 15 months since the revolution, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr admitted today.

In an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Bani-Sadr said the wrong methods had been chosen and Iran was still "tragically" dependent on the outside world.

He said the Islamic Republic's top priority from now on would be to build up the capacity to stand alone, improve links with other countries while severing those with the superpowers, and to establish relations with peoples fighting for true independence.

Recognising that Iran had not achieved independence in international politics, the president said, "We cannot fight imperialism simply by shouting hostile slogans," adding that the only way to break with "the system" was to create a totally new relationship.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said Iran's dependence was evident in its economy, technological development and armed forces. "Our budget depends on our accounts in overseas banks and our money does not come from domestic production," he said, noting that Iran was dependent even culturally and, more seriously, had "done everything to encourage a technological brain drain".

Mr. Bani-Sadr described Iran's military dependence as "catastrophic," explaining the armed forces had only a two-month supply of spare parts and could obtain more only from the United States.

Noting that in the "dominant-dominated" basis of international relations Iran had no choice but to break with the system, President Bani-Sadr said that he had discussed the problem of "replacing the East-West with a North-South (relations between the developed and developing nations) dialogue" with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former Swedish Premier Olaf Palme and secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzales last month.

The three socialist international leaders flew to Tehran to meet Mr Bani-Sadr, who said their ideas were "close to my own" and that "they too would like to see Europe less dependent on the superpowers."

The president concluded that "certain circles" in Iran had failed to understand that to achieve genuine independence Iran must first build up economic and military infrastructures. Citing the example of Egypt, he said President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's failure to develop the these infrastructures had at first pushed the country into Soviet arms, with the "current result being Anwar as-Sadat's regime."

Mr. Bani-Sadr concluded that Iran was more dependent on the outside than it was a year ago and that Iranian public opinion must be mobilised to get down to work and change things.

Turning to the United States' Middle East policy, President Bani-Sadr said Washington "needed" the hostage issue to "justify to American opinion its aggressiveness in the Middle East."

The president said he was convinced that the 53 hostages--held by militant Iranian students since November 4--had helped the U.S. Administration persuade its citizens of the need to abandon the isolationist policies it had followed since the Vietnam debacle.

"This is why the United States has adopted tactics that have complicated the problem," President Bani-Sadr concluded, adding that though the final decision was up to the new Islamic assembly, "if there is no further provocation the hostage issue will soon be solved."

Pakistani Paper on Hostage Release

NC081656 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, Jun 8 (AFP)--In Islamabad the newspaper JANG reported that three American hostages would be freed "within a day of two".

Quoting Iranian news reports, it said the trio will be freed prior to a comprehensive deal on the issue. They were being held in the Foreign Ministry building in Tehran and were living separately from those taken captive in the U.S. Embassy in November last year.

It said the three Americans will be freed as a "first step" towards the comprehensive settlement being sought by the United Nations on the issue.

Foreign Ministry Denial

JN082014 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has categorically denied the news report published by the Pakistani newspaper JANG on the release of three U.S. hostages in Iran. He said that this news report is false.

Earlier, citing that newspaper, AP said that the three U.S. hostages at the Iranian Foreign Ministry will be set free during the next 2 days. The spokesman added that the issue of those three hostages is inseparable from that of the other U.S. hostages and that any decision regarding them, as leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni said, will be made by the Islamic Majles.

Radio Discusses 'Crimes,' Clark

LD061008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Station commentary: "Tehran's International Conference and Dependence Upon Imperialism"]

[Text] The outcome of the conference on America's crimes in Iran should, naturally, provide us with some guidelines in the direction of preventing the continuation of past conspiracies against Iran's young revolution. Tehran's international conference to investigate America's crimes in Iran was convened shortly after the United States engaged in a military attack against this country and when it openly announced that it is planning other plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The existence of such an atmosphere of conspiracy and military invasion has made the task of this conference more urgent and has endowed it with greater importance.

The main task of the conference investigating America's crimes in Iran is to investigate conspiracies and treasons such as the disgraceful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953, the formation of SAVAK by the CIA, the plundering of Iran's oil reserves, the signing of colonialist treaties, the formation of military alliances, the slaughtering of innocent people and thousands of other crimes which more clearly reveal to the world the ugly face of American imperialism in Iran. Although it can have a wide repercussion throughout the world regarding what the United States has committed in Iran during the past half a century, and although this has a great value in its own right, nevertheless, to limit all the duties of the conference to investigating the past crimes of imperialism is to weaken the role of such a conference because the urgent and vital need of Iran's revolution--a need which is ignored will pose a serious threat to the Islamic revolution and to our country--is to fight against the continuation of the plots of imperialism and the repetition of America's conspiracies. It is precisely because of pursuing this goal that the conference should, as the result of its investigation into America's past crimes in Iran, present a practical solution in fighting against dependence upon imperialism so that Iran's infant revolution will not face the same evil fate which befell the [1906] constitutional revolution and the nationalist leaders, and so that imperialism's conspiracies and treasons are not repeated.

This warning is issued because the conference investigating America's crimes is being convened at a time when Iran's dependence upon imperialism in various fields now only has not been reduced but, according to existing statistics, has even become more severe. This is a serious danger sign which has to be seriously considered and a remedy for it found. In this connection, we find it sufficient to refer to only one example; namely, the statistics concerning the imports of animal fodder during the past 3 years, according to these statistics, during the current year about 1.85 million tons of animal and bird fodder will be imported at a price of 33 billion rials.

The import of animal fodder during 1979 was about 1.2 million tons; in 1978 about 1.04 million tons; and in 1977 was less than 1 million tons. If we also consider the rapid rise in the price of animal fodder in international markets then the consequences of this dependence will present us with greater problems.

The conference investigating America's crimes in Iran not only should investigate the past crimes of imperialism in Iran. It should also evaluate the threats which American imperialism poses for Iran in the future by means of analyzing its past and present practices and then present guidelines in the fight against dependence of Iran's infant revolution upon America.

Although there is no doubting the importance of investigating America's crimes in Iran, Iran's Islamic Revolution should, as soon as possible, draw up a comprehensive program and seriously fight against the repetition of America's conspiracies.

In this connection, it is necessary to be vigilant, because what we have so far experienced concerning the open and hidden conspiracies and treacherous actions of American imperialism leaves us with no doubt that the separation [as heard] and demarkation of our relations with America should be carefully pursued, otherwise we will not be immune to its conspiracies.

America's futile attempts in resorting to various political and diplomatic means in order to overcome the crisis which Iran's Revolution has created for it should have created awareness for the officials of the Islamic Republic that they should not fall for anything which America is in any way involved in. In this connection, the conference investigating America's crimes and the behavior of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires explanation and clarification. Why have they [presumably the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintained their conciliatory attitude toward America despite their clear and tangible experiences concerning America's policies? The most glaring example, being hidden behind a halo of ambiguity, is the nature of and the reason for inviting Ramsey Clark to participate in the Tehran conference, Clark is a known CIA agent, the wheeler-dealer of the politics of American imperialism. Because the imam refused to meet him he returned to his country from Turkey and the mission entrusted to him by the White House came to nought. The imam did not admit this pawn of imperialism and sent him back in disgrace. Is not the imam the model for our actions? Should we not follow the leader of the revolution in our actions? We hope this clear departure from the imam's guidelines, which resulted in the participation of the vilest American agent in the conference which should presumably investigate the crimes of these very people like Ramsey Clark, will be explained to the people by the officials.

Commentary Views Inquiry

LD061312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to our commentary on the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran.

Yesterday, the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran came to an end and, as you heard in the news, the final resolution of this conference in various articles condemned the American interferences in Iran, without making any mention of the issue of the hostages. This can be regarded as an important victory for the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Ever since the time when the deceitful role of the five-man team sent by Kurt Waldheim to Iran was exposed and it became clear that this group had come to Iran under the guise of investigating U.S. interferences but, in fact, in order to mediate in the question of releasing the American spies, and when the decisive orders of the imam were issued, banning their meeting with the hostages and ordering that the destiny of these spies should be entrusted to the elected representatives of the people in the Islamic consultative assembly, it was clear that the leaders of the American Government would not sit idly by and that, in order to save their lost prestige, they would resort to some measures. Eventually, we witnessed one of these measures, and saw its disgraceful result in the Tabas desert.

Later, the decisive orders of the imam were issued to the president, saying that an international conference should be convened in Tehran in order to investigate America's interferences so that the Iranians themselves could, as always, seize the initiative and prevent the organs which are receiving their orders from the White House, including the United Nations to implement American aims under the pretext of defending Iran. Last night we witnessed the successful end of this conference which, contrary to all the negative propaganda by Western mass media and despite certain agents having been sent in order to divert the basic aim of the conference, was useful for the achievement of the goals of our revolution. It shall certainly produce useful results.

Although the organizers of this conference were not able to maintain an Islamic atmosphere throughout all the sessions of the conference and although despite the expense of 80 million rials there were some shortcomings in the conference; nevertheless, the successful results of the conference allows us to forget these problems and to smile at the pitiful position of Western mass media which indulged in all kinds of ludicrous actions in order to dilute the importance of this historic event.

America's first program in order to besmirch the conference which investigated its interferences in Iran was to create a great deal of hue and cry concerning the American delegation, especially Ramsey Clark. Through this deceit, they wished to portray him as a (?suspicious) character and thereby endow him with some popularity among the Iranians, so that Ramsey Clark could thus represent himself to the Iranian authorities as a supporter of the Iranian Revolution who had sacrificed his fame and position in order to defend the Iranians for the wrongs inflicted upon them and who willingly accepted imprisonment and fines imposed upon him by the White House in order to reveal the American crimes. Of course, the result of all those criticisms and the condemnation of American Government by Mr Clark was nothing but a smile of contempt upon the lips of the Iranian nation. During his excessively ardent speech in defense of the Iranian revolution, we were reminded of that famous sentence by one of the Russian revolutionaries who said, referring to himself: What have you done that your enemies are applauding you?

The interesting point is that American newspapers, in order to minimize the importance of the Tehran conference, as well as attacking Clark did not also forget to praise the American Government. One example of this clever tactic is the comment in yesterday's edition of the Washington STAR, which wrote: American democracy is such that it respects the ridiculous beliefs of individuals like Ramsey Clark as much as it respects their serious comments. It went on to say: Mr Ramsey Clark is a person who has been attacked by the American Government for his support for the Iranian Revolution.

However, this newspaper forgot to write that Ramsey Clark is the same person who during the imam's stay in Paris went to the imam as Carter's envoy and in an imploring and plaintive way begged the imam to support the Bakhtiar Government. Ramsey Clark is the same person who was in Tehran during Iran's revolution and who was instrumental in enabling two of the American robbers to flee from Wasr prison. Ramsey Clark is the same person who during the very first days after the hostages were taken left for Tehran as Carter's envoy and, who, due to the imam's decisive orders, was forced to turn back and return to Carter disgraced and defeated. Ramsey Clark is the same person who, during Johnson's time, directly ordered that the lated law of "capitulation" regarding American advisers be formulated and dictated to the servant of the White House in Iran so that he might have it approved by the Majles. Now, this deceitful man has willingly accepted a hundred curses from his compatriots so that, by taking part in the Tehran conference, he could at least insert an article concerning the release of the American spies in the final resolution. He is now shamefaced and [words indistinct] and is sorry that he has not been able to carry out the wishes of the White House. He may even be thinking of how he can find a viable excuse in order to escape from the punishment of the angry Carter; for he secretly told Clark that if he had been successful in his plans Carter would have paid $10,000 of his fines from his own pocket and that he would spend his sentence in the White House.

At the end of this commentary we also refer to REUTER, the collaborator of the White House in England, which, as it had neither the temerity to ridicule the conference or the courage to curse Ramsey Clark, inflicted its sting from a different direction. In a report on yesterday's march by the Iranian nation to commemorate 5 June 1963 it wrote: Yesterday, nearly half a million people marched throughout Iran inorder to commemorate the 27th anniversary of Mosaddeq's revolution shich caused the fall of the shah in 1953. One should pity this old, toothless jackal, which pinned its hope on the clucking of hens, and this old lion which turned into a bald cat.

Tehran on Delegation Comments

LD082106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now pay attention to tonight's commentary regarding Ramsey Clark's interview given before his return to America:

Today, once again, we have witnessed cooperation between the White House and Whitehall against Iran, and in a piece of news jointly carried by AP and REUTER--the two main and real representatives of the U.S. and the UK rulers. It would be best to first hear the original report and then comment on it.

AP and REUTER today sent a dispatch from Paris that Ramsey Clark had told reporters on his arrival in Paris: In my view the Iranians should implement the resolution which was adopted by 54 countries at the Trhean international conference for reviewing U.S. interferences and put into force the articles of this Resolution concerning the freeing of the U.S. hostages at the first possible opportunity.

One could not doubt that this has been asserted by Clark because this is the least one can expect from people such as Clark, who, following those heartbreaking cries in Tehran and the tears he wasted for the oppressed Iranians, immediately and in a place not too distant from his homeland, suddenly changed face and delivered his falsehood. He well knows that the text of Tehran's resolution was never dispatched by the Western mercenary news agencies.

Approached by the AP and REUTER reporters at Paris airport, all of a sudden he comes to his pseudoconscience and submits a shameless falsehood--something which had never been realized in Tehran--in the secure knowledge that this time his UK and U.S. friends would be present at the Paris airport to collect this falsehood and to release it worldwide.

In the meantime, Mr Clark was assured that those thirsty reporters were well aware of the reasons behind his [word indistinct] and knew all the words of the Tehran conference resolution by heart and that the document did not contain a single word concerning the release of the hostages.

For the time being, the procedures of the envoys of the imperialist and world-devouring are to deceive the world people and they are truly accomplishing this mission quite well with the cooperation of their mercenary news agencies, because the same Mr Clark whose red eyes had not yet recovered as a result of his cries in Tehran, on reaching Paris, avoided repeating even one of those words that he uttered during the Tehran conference at the Hilton Hotel, and in his talks with the reporters he either fabricated a falsehood or referred to ludicrous topics such as a $50,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment in order to make the main topic baseless. Because he well knows that his so-called humanitarian speech in Tehran was not heard by the world and that he will continue to be the subject of favoritism by news agencies such as REUTER and AP, he ensures that world opinion will never be mobilized against these statesmen in a way that would harm their cooperation.

Of course, there is another flaw that can be detected from his assertions in Paris, designed to stupefy the people of America and thus prevent them from a possible mobilization against their government for not bringing a prosecution against him for having ignored the government's warning that those traveling to Iran could face a $50,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment.

We heard one of his tricks--concerning the falsehood on the release of the hostages--and we should quote the rest of his tricks from the text of the REUTER and AP reports, quoting him as follows:

On the question of a possible prosecution to be brought against him, Ramsey Clark said that he was not afraid of the possible consequences of his trip to Tehran. In reply to a reporter's comment that some circles had branded him as treacherous, he said those circles had misunderstood because he loved his country and justice. He added that he could not afford to pay the fine, but hoped the imprisonment would not matter.

Those who are aware of the ruling climate in U.S. society well know how these deceitful words break the hearts of uninformed and simple Americans and how they could become impressed by the so-called sacrifices of a person such as Ramsey Clark, who, for the sake of entering an article concerning the release of the hostages into the resolution, brought himself a fine and imprisonment by going through hell and high water.

At the conclusion of his interview, Mr Ramsey Clark asserted another topic to deceive the Americans and told the reporters that the hostages are safe and that he hoped his trip to Iran would help their release.

We also hope that tonight, U.S. television, with a detailed broadcast of Ramsey Clark's assertions at Paris airport, will help create a favorable climate for him so that if Carter decides to get back the $50,000 that he put in his pocket beforehand, the people of America will rise against Carter and ask Carter to help safeguard such people like Ramsey Clark who, on the path of preserving U.S. interests, are ready to sacrifice themselves.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AFGHAN COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN070752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that the tripartite committee set up by the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference to look into and seek solutions to the Afghan issue met in Tehran 4-6 June in the presence of Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Agha Shahi, Pakistani foreign minister and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. A joint statement was issued at the end of the meeting. The committee defined the basic principles for a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization.

On reviewing the situation in Afghanistan and studying the necessary methods and measures, the committee decided on the following: The need for a complete and unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the respect of Afghanistan's political independence, sovereignty and nonalignment, the respect of the Afghan people's national right to establish the kind of rule they want and choose the political, economic and social regime they desire in complete freedom and without any intervention or any kind of foreign pressure or compulsion, the need to create suitable circumstances enabling the speedy and completely secure repatriation of Afghan refugees in order to protect their dignity.

The tripartite committee reached complete agreement on the means and manner for holding international contacts and on the report by the committee's secretary on the means that should be adopted to hold more consultations and contacts with the Soviet Government, Kabul Government officials and the representative of the resistance in Afghanistan.

The committee also authorized the secretary general to continue his efforts to become acquainted with the viewpoints of the parties concerned. In addition, they decided to hold another session within the next 2 weeks. The venue will be determined later by the Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers and the Islamic conference organization secretary general.

Shahi, Bani-Sadr Discuss Crisis

LD061714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at noon today Pakistani foreign affairs adviser Agha Shahi met and conferred with Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president.

At this meeting they discussed relations between the two countries and finding a solution for the Afghan crisis which were reviewed during several sessions held in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the presence of the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, the Pakistani foreign affairs adviser and the Tunisian secretary general of the Islamic conference.

AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI WARNS LEFTISTS AGAINST USSR

LD061730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The unifying Friday prayers were held today in Qom, led by his great eminence Ayatollah Montazeri.

Addressing leftists at the end of his sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri called on them not to be deceived by the USSR and its claim that it adopts an anti-imperialist stance. He called on them not to support it.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: If the USSR were pursuing an objective aimed at supporting the interests of the oppressed nations and against international plunder, then it would take two basic steps in this respect: First, refuse to recognize the Israeli usurpers and aggressors, who are a clear manifestation of lawbreaking and antipopular attitude; and second, identify CIA spies in Iran with the help of its counterespionage experience and KGB organization and inform the authorities.

MINISTER QOTBZADEH EXPLAINS IRAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD090931 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 80 p 8

[Part II of Philippe Lapousterle interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran on 1 June: "Iran Fortunate in Confronting the Superpowers"]

[Text] LE MATIN: "Neither West nor East." That is the political slogan constantly repeated in Iran. What is behind it? How does it differ from conventional nonalignemnt? Why does Iran feel it is defending an original position?

Sadeq Qotbzadeh: For us neither West nor East means something specific. In a way Iran's foreign policy is fortunate to confront two specific and real threats at the same time. We are confronting the United States in the context of the hostages affair--the result of 25 years of U.S. interference in Iran--and the U.S. threat is specific, real and strong. On the other hand there is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which, in our opinion, was because of Iran and that is also a real and specific threat to our security and, more importantly, to our ideology. Therefore, with regard to the policy of "neither West nor East" we have passed the stage of slogans and meaningless statements. We are being subjected to pressure from both sides: The United States is exerting pressure through Iraq while the Soviet Union is exerting pressure through Afghanistan.

In such a situation, when a country is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea the natural temptation is to form an alliance with one of the superpowers against the other even if only on a temporary basis.

The justification for this is logical: A small country cannot fight against the two superpowers at the same time. However, that is a problem in itself: Even a temporary alliance with a superpower involves that power influencing and even interfering in internal affairs and to rid yourself of that you have to move closer to the other superpower. It is a vicious circle. The present situation is this: Two camps share out zones and the Third World countries sail between the two to different degrees, according to the circumstances, in temporary and selfish alliances.

In Iran we reject all that. The superpowers invest in a country with the sole aim of obtaining profits. We are opposed to this because the small country has to pay an unlimited bill. When a small businessman enters into business relations with a trust he always loses. We want an end to all that.

We have chosen a definitive political option: that of neutrality but a dynamic neutrality which confronts both camps--the Soviet Union and the United States--at the same time while being fully aware that we might be sacrificed. However, the soundness of our political faith of which we have no doubt, deserves sacrifice. The path must be opened at any cost and mankind needs a vanguard. As a delegate to the Islamabad conference said: "We are for Mohammed's Islam not that of Zbigniew Brzezinski or Leonid Brezhnev."

LE MATIN: Does neutrality require confrontation? Is it not possible to be neutral in agreement with the two superpowers?

Sadeq Qotbzadeh: If there is agreement with the superpowers neutrality remains passive as in Austria or Switzerland for instance. It is fairly simple to have friendly relations with the two camps but you have to close your eyes to injustice throughout the world. I do not wish to criticize any country's policy but this is not our choice; as long as the Palestinian problem, the Afghanistan problem and, more generally, as long as relations of domination are established in the world, we will not keep quiet. Our policy of "neither West nor East" is a dynamic and rebellious neutrality.

TRADE, ECONOMIC MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD081934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS News Agency, a letter of understanding in the field of trade exchanges and technical and economic cooperation was signed this afternoon between Iran and Romania.

On the basis of this letter of understanding, Romania has expressed its readiness to supply Iran with large numbers of items and goods such as wheat, sugar, assorted meats, eggs, dairy products, fertilizers, raw materials and industrial spare parts.

Romania has also committed itself to purchasing large amounts of Iran's nonoil products that the West has refused to purchase.

On the basis of this report, in the last 4 months the value of agreements signed between Iran and Romania was in excess of $800 million.

Considering the suitable fields in which the two nations could cooperate, such as the oil and gas industries, petrochemicals, the construction of oil refineries, the exploitation and exploration of mines, and the cement industries--and the utilization of the technical know-how of the Romanians in the completion of unfinished projects--the two countries' experts are expected to start talks about the expansion of this cooperation.

Following the signing of the letter of understanding, Shoja'eddin Fattahi, under secretary of the Commerce Ministry in charge of foreign trade, said: On the basis of this letter of understanding, Romania will convert factories in Iran that formerely produced General Motors vehicles into factories producing small trucks, and will also help Iran in the construction of dams, fertilizers factories, and gas-fueled generators.

He said that Romania was one of a few countries that was trying to be independent.

Romania's assistance in the field of the poultry industry could, to some extent, relieve Iran's dependence on foreign markets.

According to the same report, Romania's deputy minister of foreign trade and international cooperation said: The volume of trade exchanges between Iran and Romania in 1979 totaled $500 million. He said that the volume of trade will considerably increase in 1980 and said that so far the volume of trade had reached $800 million.

He added that nonoil items would constitute Iran's exports to Romania and that whatever Iran could export would be valued by Romania. He said: Although Romania is a carpet producer, Iranian carpets will nevertheless have a market in Romania. He added: Iranian handicrafts and shoes could be among Iran's exports to Romania.

TEHRAN CRITICIZES SAUDI ARABIA'S INFLUENCE IN OPEC

LD080704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The conference of the Organization of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries, OPEC, will start in Algiers tomorrow. The aim of this gathering is to agree on an increase in the price of the crude oil exported by the OPEC member state.

According to our energy correspondent, considering the fluctuations in the production and price of oil among the OPEC members during the past few months, it is foreseen that no outstanding increase will occur in the price of oil, and that the OPEC members will consent to the coordination of the rates for the purpose of standardizing the price of oil--this being due only to the lack of comradeship by the largest oil exporting OPEC member, Saudi Arabia, towards other members of the organiztion.

According to unconfirmed reports, Saudi Arabia produces 14 million barrels of oil per day. This figure, considering the large amounts of oil stored by the industrial companies who are oil consumers at present, could disrupt the balance between the supply and demand of oil on the international scene.

In his report, our correspondent adds: Representing Iran in this conference, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, will leave for Algiers shortly at the head of a mission.

ACCORD ON FOOD, OIL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD081205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The central news bureau reports that following talks between Turkey's economic, financial and trade delegation and the Iranian economic and financial delegation the former undertook to supply a great many items required by Iran, including wheat, barley, flour, corn [word indistinct], powered milk and cement. As regards other foodstuff materials such as lamb and beef, milk, animal [word indistinct], poultry feed and insecticides, it was agreed to hold further talks on the import of these goods from Turkey.

In addition, the necessary preparations aimed at studying and offering immediate proposals concerning production and export of tractors, locomotives and spare parts were made and necessary arrangements for payments through banks for the export of oil to Turkey were also made.

The final agreement was signed by governor of the Iranian Central Bank 'Ali Reza Nobari, and (Nuresh). The agreement came into force on 7 June.

COMMERCE MINISTER REZA SADR INTERVIEWED ON INDIA TRIP

BK081715 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 8 Jun 80

["Spotlight feature": Interview with Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in Tehran by C.V. Raman, All-India Radio special correspondent in Tehran--date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what will be the effect of the economic sanctions imposed against Iran by the United States, the European community, and also by Japan?

[Answer] Well, in fact, in practice on the availability of goods to Iran, I believe that it will not have any actual effect. We will get what we want from verious sources and even, I am sure, that we will get what we want from the Western countries, as well. The only difference will be that possibly we will pay a higher price for it. But the political effect of this is that it will make us more determined to be self-relying, to depend on our own people to be more independent and to try to produce more and not to be judged [words indistinct].

[Question] As I understand, Iran was getting quite a lot of things from the European community and the United States. Don't you think there will be any problem in view of the sanctions?

[Answer] Since the sanctions started we are getting more offers from the intermediaries who offer us the same goods. I believe the sanctions will make us look around and find those natural resources which had been available to us, but because of our dependence on the West, we did not get into it. I believe India and some other countries which are similar to us, which if they had the problem of unemployment, might help us a lot in developing our industry, in getting what we want and in having a better economical relationship.

[Question] You just said, Mr Minister, that the sanctions would make you conscious of the fact that Iran should produce more of its goods and that you should perhaps diversify the sources from which you have been getting the goods. In view of this and in view of Iran's position as a nonaligned country, it's now looking more toward the East. Do you think there are good prospects of importing things which you require from Third World countries like India and some other countries?

[Answer] I believe that's what we have planned. We are planning to get more goods and services from the nonaligned countries and actually because of this consideration we made some regulation, I believe import regulation, that we can use a preferential tariff for this purpose. So those countries which can be a great help to us in developing this kind of independence will have preference (?in our view).

[Question] Could you, sir, elaborate this preferential tariff scheme?

[Answer] The Revolutionary Council gave the powers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce (?toward dealing with) various countries and beside if any of those countries can have a better relationship with Iran and can give us what we want so we can reduce the rate of tariff to those countries, so we can encourage more trade relationship with those countries.

[Question] I see. What concrete steps have been taken to increase the trade with India?

[Answer] Well, I think the most important concrete step is my trip to India. We have been discussing that and actually we met with industrial people, with the management of various industrial firms. We asked them what can India do for them and I believe after collecting what we need for this trip and after visiting India, it will be proven that this trip can start something which we expected for so mary months.

[Question] May I ask you when you propose to go to India and are you going with a delegation or just a small team and what are the subjects which are likely to come up for discussion during your visit to India?

[Answer] It will be in the first half of June. I will be with the representatives of several departments--the Department of Mines and Industry, the Department of Agriculture, naturally from the Department of Commerce and probably some other departments. What we are going to discuss is general trade between Iran and India and some other economical cooperation which will be explored in this trip.

[Question] How big is the delegation?

[Answer] It will be about 10 to 15 people. But we are still studying the matter and how extensive our discussions will go. Actually what we plan is that the formal visit will be only about 2 days but we are prepared to stay a few more days and explore the other possibilities.

[Question] What, sir, are the goods which you mention which Iran is really looking for from India?

[Answer] The industrial goods is one part, and the other thing, at the very beginning when I got into this office the ambassador of India came to me and we discussed the possibility of expanding the trade between various parts of our economy.

Because of the similarity, because of the cultural relationship which we have, because of the similar problems which we are experiencing, several areas have been discussed--agricultural products as well as agricultural machinery, textile industry in general and textile machinery in special and several other areas which have been discussed. But again, the program has not been finalized yet. These are some general ideas which we have.

[Question] Do you think there is a possibility of Iran and India joining together in industrial ventures?

[Answer] I think that's something which has to be explored, because there is always a possibility of joining together with India. But to be special and to say, to be particular and say in this area or in that area, that's something which we have to have some feasibility study and explore possibilities.

[Question] Would I be correct in saying that the delegation which you are going to lead to India would discuss with the Indian Government the prospects of importing certain things which Iran requires? Also cooperation in the field of industry and maybe oil--I do not know whether oil is going to come up during your talks?

[Answer] I think anything is possible. But you are correct in those areas which you mention.

[Question] Sir, there is another thing which I just want to mention, I don't know whether it is in your province. There is a very big project in India which I am sure you know much more about than I do--Kudremukh, which was designed to supply iron ore to Iran. Now there have been a lot of developments recently and I am not quite sure what the latest position is. I wonder if you can enlighten us?

[Answer] This has been brought up in our discussion with the Department of Mines and Industry. They are supposed to brief me about that and I am sure this subject will come up in our discussions in India.

Thank you very much and may I wish you a very fruitful and enjoyable journey to India.

Thanks a lot.

AHVAZ MAYOR SENDS CABLE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

GP071432 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The mayor of Ahvaz has sent the following cable to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of Palestinian forces:

Brother Abu 'Ammar, the attempt made by Zionists and the paid servants of the United States on the two West Bank mayors is undoubtedly part of a plot by the hirelings to defeat the great uprising of the Palestinian nation. While condemning this attempt, we once again announce our total support for the righteous struggle of the heroic Palestinian nation. We are looking forward to a day when we may pray in Jerusalem along with the Arab citizens of Palestine.

[Signed] Your brother, Mohammad Reza Sharifkia, mayor of Ahvaz.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Kordestan Border Attacks

ID031044 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 3 Jan 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Islamic revolutionary guards yesterday arrested 3 [word indistinct] who had reportedly instigated the people against two government officials in (?the town) of Qal'eh Bayk [as received] near [name indistinct] Kordestan on Sunday.

When the guards learned of the plot, they beseiged the town. They were later encountered by sporadic (?attacks by) a group of men later identified as agents of certain khans (tribal chiefs). During the clashes an [word indistinct] of the khans identified as (Abbas Malekhissein) was killed and some 15 [word indistinct] were seized from them.

In another incident counter-revolution agents launched an offensive attack at the city of Miyandowab at 11.00 p.m. on Sunday using mortars, and 106 [as received] fire arms. During the attack some residential houses were ruined but no one was injured. The attack lasted until 2.30 a.m. yesterday, when Iranian military reinforcements repulsed the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops. Otherwise the city was described as calm yesterday, but offensive attacks from Iraqi troops continued in several points along the Iranian-Iraqi border and especially at the border outposts of Darihor, Baradar Aziz, and Baba Hadi in Qasr-e Shirin. At about 10.00 p.m. on Sunday night Iraqi troops attacked border posts in Anjieh and Nay-Khazar but were driven back [few words indistinct] of a full 2-hour clash with the Iranian forces. Iranian forces maintained control of the city throughout yesterday.

Elsewhere in the Province of Kermanshah, however, border lines were scenes of fierce clashes between the two (?forces) throughout Sunday night and yesterday. At 11.00 p.m. on Sunday night Iraqi insurgents attacked a pump house in the town of Pataq, but were soon repulsed by the Iranian force. The insurgents also launched an all-out attack to the border outposts of Khazar and Helaleh on two occasions, first from 8:20 p.m. until 11.00 p.m. on Sunday and the second time from 00.30 Monday morning until 3.00 a.m. Monday. The border outpost of Helaleh incurred heavy damages under the attack. In another point in the province Iraqi insurgents opened fire on border outposts in Tileh-Kuh Tanghovan and Bishgan but drew back under heavy counter attack from the Iranian forces yesterday. Meanwhile, Hojjot ol-Eslam Partovi, who is a public relations official of the Islamic Revolutionary Corps in Kermanshah yesterday said that five revolutionary guards and Kurdish peshmergas were killed in clashes with Iraqi forces during Saturday and Sunday. He added that five of the insurgents had been killed in action areas and that 13 revolutionary guards and Kurdish Moslem peshmergas and civilians including two women had been injured. In Bayanif [as received] the Iranian forces also arrested three of the insurgents there. The Iranian troops lost two tanks, two ambulances and [word indistinct] during the clashes.

An official announcement published by the public relations department of the 81st Armoured Division at 10.00 a.m. yesterday said that the Iranian troops had broken into the besieging ring of the insurgents at Bayangan while inflicting heavy damages on enemy troops. The Iranian forces also repulsed an attack launched by Iraqi insurgents on the gendarmerie outpost of Sarmil near Kermano yesterday. A [word indistinct] report published by the office of the governor of Islamabad (formerly Shahhabad) yesterday said that the Iraqi forces had incurred losses in life and equipment during the clash.

Kermanshah Border Clash

LD031104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports reaching Kermanshah news unit, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces used artillery and heavy weapons fire at 1800 yesterday in the Baqeysi area, Qasr-e Shirin region. Iranian border forces returned the fire. The public relations officer of the 81st Armored Division, confirming the report, told our Kermanshah correspondent that from 1800 yesterday, Iraqi forces inflicted intense heavy artillery, tank and other heavy weapons fire on the general area of Qasr-e Shirin, Baqeysi and [names indistinct]. The forces stationed along the border responded decisively and courageously to the attack. The Iraqi forces retreated from the area after suffering heavy casualties, leaving behind several damaged tanks and army troop carriers. The clashes stopped temporarily. During the clashes, several villagers from [name indistinct] were wounded and were immediately rushed to the hospital. The Iranian military forces suffered no casualties.

Army Statement on Attacks

LD031037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued the following statement about the attack by Iraqi forces:

In His exalted name. According to the information reaching us from the Province of Ilam, at 0522 this morning, Iraqi forces opened fire on Bahramabad [gendarmerie] post, as a result of which Warrent Officer Nobati was wounded. Their fire was returned immediately, whereupon the Iraqi forces stopped firing. Some Iraqi dummy tanks, which had been positioned to deceive the Iranian forces, and some Iraqi arms were destroyed.

At 0645 hours an Iraqi mortar hit a hayrick, setting it alight. The fire was extinguished at 0705 with the effort of the [local] Iranian agents. The enemy also suffered some losses and damage as a result of the shooting.

Later, at 0743, the village of (Bahideyegan) was fired on, as a result of which a combine harvester was hit by Iraqi mortar and artillery firing and was damaged. Two inhabitants of the village, Nazar Heydari and 'Abbas Baderi, and a woman inhabitant named as Saheb Ja'far-Nia, were slightly injured.

According to our information, during the past 2 days, as a result of the response to Iraqi Army attacks, 122 Iraqi Army personnel have been killed and many wounded, although there are no exact figures for these.

Urumiyeh District Clashes

LD061043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Urumiyeh, during last night's clashes between military forces and the counterrevolutionaries in the village of Harabad, in the district of Urumiyeh, 5 or 6 individuals belonging to illegal armed groups were killed and about 10 others were wounded.

The political deputy of the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announcing the news this morning, said: During these clashes a conscript soldier, Mohsen Emrani, was martyred and five other members of the 64th Army Division of Urumiyeh received superficial injuries and are now receiving hospital treatment.

Jarabad and Rajan districts have been the scenes of clashes between military personnel and illegal armed groups during the last few days.

Execution of 'Counterrevolutionaries'

LD061047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the governor of Uramanat, speaking in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, announced this morning: Two counterrevolutionaries, named Mohammad Reza Fattahi and Mohammad Rashid Hoseyni, who had participated in the martyrdom of a large number of guards and ordinary people in this region, were sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolution Count. The verdicts of the court were carried out.

Iraqis Blamed for Pipeline Bombing

LD061726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, at 0100 today the Naft-e Shah oil pipeline in Kermanshah was blown up at the 24 km mark near (Chagahamand) by explosives including dynamite, mines and handgrenades.

Gendarmes and guards corps personnel immediately went to the location and pursued the counterrevolutionaries. According to the report, repair operations on the pipeline began at 0700. This is the seventh time that counterrevolutionary elements and mercenaries subservient to the Iraqi Ba'th Government have blown up this pipeline.

Armored Division Reports Attacks

LD071012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division's public relations office has issued the following statement: At 1300 yesterday the Iraqi Ba'th forces shelled the Qasr-e Shirin, Naftabad and Seyyed Ahmad regions, as a result of which four inhabitants were killed and another three were wounded. The Iranian law enforcement forces returned the fire by the Iraqi armed assailants.

The report continues: At 0200 this morning, too, the Iraqi Ba'th forces once again attacked the Khosravi and Heydarabad border posts. The Iranian forces immediately returned the fire. During this clash there was no loss of life. In the meantime, at noon yesterday the Iraqi Ba'th forces opened fire on the Qal'eh Safid post and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, in returning the the Iraqi Ba'th forces' artillery fire, destroyed the Iraqi post situated opposite the Qal-eh Safid post on Iraqi territory.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie and the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Qasr-e Shirin announced: From 0303 this morning till the time of this report, that is 1030, the border region has been calm.

REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Islamic Party Spokesman on Fighting

JN060643 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Afghan Islamic Party sources have said that violent fighting took place between the Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet forces in the valley of (Naharku) in the Province of Kunar, which lies in the east of Afghanistan. An Afghan Islamic Party report says that the mojahedin, who inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet paratroopers, lost 64 martyrs in one of the biggest confrontations with the invading Soviet forces.

(Kamal Ahmad), spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Party, said in his report that the fighting began one week ago when the Soviet planes began a paratrooper landing operation in the Kunar Valley. This valley is considered one of the strongholds of the Muslim mojahedin. The spokesman added that on 15 May, the Muslim mojahedin exploded one side of the main gas pipeline which runs between Balkh, in the north of Afghanistan, and the Soviet territories.

Rebels Set for Major Offensive

JN070625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Travelers arriving in New Delhi from Afghanistan have stated that thousands of Muslim revolutionaries have been waging a battle against the Soviet forces near Kabul since last week. One of the travelers reported that the revolutionaries have taken up position in the (Baghman) mountainous area, west of Kabul [words indistinct]. The traveler added that a sizable Soviet force backed by tanks moved to the (Baghman) area. The Muslim revolutionaries could be sighted only 20 km away from Kabul. It seems that they are preparing for a major offensive against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government.

The traveler added that according to rumors circulating in Kabul, the number of Muslim revolutionaries has been estimated at around 20,000 men. The traveler stressed that he has heard shelling since last Wednesday but the government-owned television station reported that the shelling was from military maneuvers taking place there.

Rebels Report Victory Over Soviets

LD071716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Afghan Islamic Party bureau announced that during a sharp fight yesterday between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the Government and Soviet troops in a village near Herat, more than 100 Soviet and government officers and soldiers were killed.

Following the clash Soviet planes bombed the area, killing 50 people, including some women and children. The report adds that some mosques and homes were also destroyed as a result of the bombings. Some [word indistinct] tanks and planes took part in the attack launched by the Soviet and government forces.

The statement also says that a few days ago the Afghan Islamic Party urban guerrillas captured the administrative officer of the Herat governor general's office as well as 10 senior officials of the Marxist party of [word indistinct] and following a revolutionary and religious trial, executed them by firing squad.

Soviet Attack in Herat

LD081030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau citing the Islamic revolution movement in Afghanistan, aggressive Soviet troops equipped with 1400 [word indistinct] tanks with heavy artillery, thousands of soldiers and 20 MiG-23 aircraft attacked the (Sharafat Kuh) region in Herat Province in order to crush Muslim mojahedin, as a result of which 874 Soviet soldiers were killed and 16 tanks were destroyed. Four aircraft crashed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized by the mojahedin. Seventeen mojahedin were martyred.

Village Bombed

JN090550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Society has announced that the Afghan mojahedin killed 120 Soviet soldiers and wounded 100 others in a 16-hour battle with Soviet forces in Herat Province.

The society added that the Soviet forces used 250 tanks in this battle. The society's statement said that as a result of a raid by a MiG-23 aircraft and a helicopter, 20 villagers in Herat Province and one mojahed were martyred.

In another attack in this province an additional 60 Soviets were killed.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH MINORITIES' STRUGGLES

NC072211 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Our brave Kurdish brothers are carrying out a full-scale war against the reactionary and mercenary forces of Khomeyni in order to save the homeland. The Baluchi braves have also started their liberation war and have extended their fraternal arm from the most southeastern point of the country to the arms of the Kurdish strugglers and peshmerga. The Turkomen brothers, despite the savage war which Khomeyni's bloodthirsty gang has started in Torkamansahra, have also not stopped struggling and resisting.

But Khomeyni's regime thinks that the cells of resistance and the hearths of freedom and of the love for freedom are only limited to these areas. In other provinces, too, the fire of live Iran is hiding under the thirst for blood of the criminal rule of the mullahs and prayer-chanters. But this is a warm and burning fire. This is an everlasting fire which never dies.

If the detested revolution guards do not meet the avenging attack in Yazd, Esfahan and Kerman or if they have been able to return to Bandar-e Pahlavi, this definitely does not mean that they are favored by the people. Were these devoted Bandar-e Pahlavi people not the ones who avenged the innocent fishermen who were martyred on the orders of the Hezbollah commander by killing 23 revolution guards and forcing the rest out of the city? Were these not the respectful Gilani people who went to Bandar-e Pahlavi from the cities and villages near and far carrying any weapon they had in order to fight next to the self-sacrificing fishermen to defend freedom and avenge the attack of the Hezbollahis?

Mr Khomeyni: Do not think that the people's silence means agreement and submission. On the promised day our guards will once more flee the cities and villages like scared foxes and will leave the thicket to the lion.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN BROADCASTS LIBERATION ARMY STATEMENT

NC071557 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1503 GMT 7 June 80

["Military statement"]

[Text] Greetings to our dear compatriots: At the start of the programs of the Free Voice of Iran we invite you to listen to a military statement.

Our costrugglers' report from Shahindezh states that the brave Kurdish peshmerga attacked the revolution guards' command in that city yesterday, and for 6 hours, between 0100 and 0700 in the morning, attacked their positions with RPG-7's, grenades and other light artillery. In this successful attack, 12 mercenary guards paid for their treason and were killed. At 0700 gendarmerie personnel went to the scene of the clash and the brave peshmerga--following our request--did not fire on the gendarmerie personnel and proudly returned to their bases. The gendarmerie personnel also--following orders issued to them--immediately removed the dead and injured from the scene and evacuated them to Reza'iyeh. At this point we repeat to the brothers in the armed forces, to the police cadre and to the gendarmerie personnel to take the peshmerga's action in Shahindezh as an example and--as the peshmerga refrained from firing on the brother gendarmes--the armed forces, police and gendarmerie personnel are also called on to strictly refrain from shooting at the peshmerga.

Another point of which we want to inform our compatriots concerns the railway in Qatur area. A large number of the zealous peshmerga brothers were sent to the Qatur area to occupy 100 kilometers of the railway route, but now that these brave strugglers are needed for another extensive activity of which you shall soon be informed, a large part of the force was recalled from the area and only a few groups remain there to prevent misuse of the railway. The train engineers on the Turkey route, who are our toiling brothers and whom we do not wish to see harmed in any way, are advised to inform the Kurdish peshmerga in any way possible and before each trip, their departure hour and the consignment they are transporting. Otherwise they themselves will be responsible for explosion which might occur on their route.

[signed] The Command Council of the Liberation Army of Iran

NVOI SAYS U.S. CONTINUING TO PREPARE NEW PLOTS

TA090935 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1745 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Bases for the Quick Reaction Force Are Being Increased"]

[Summary] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, the United States has intensified its efforts aimed at compelling its allies in the West to participate in its adventurous operations against Iran. The Pentagon has been urging the United States' NATO allies to increase their strategic weapons and aircraft for dispatch to the Persian Gulf region. In this way the United States wants its Western allies, especially Britain and the FRG, to share its military adventure against Iran.

The United States continues to prepare new plots against Iran. This was also admitted by both Carter and Brzezinski. The United States has been preparing its military intervention against our country with the false pretense of freeing the American hostages, but the actual motives are the United States' extensive conspiratorial aims in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf region. In a recent speech in Philadelphia, Carter confirmed this. The essence of Mr Carter's speech was that the world supposedly needs the leadership of the United States--a United States which will protect its vital interests by using every means needed, including military force, in all parts of the world. Carter talks about protecting U.S. vital interest in regions thousands of kilometers away from the United States. Now, what are these vital interests which Mr Carter has been talking about? These are, above all, U.S. oil interests in the near and Middle East, and especially in the Persian Gulf.

"The aim of U.S. military aggression against Iran is to overthrow the current regime and once again to transform Iran into the Pentagon's base and the gendarme of the interests of the exploitative American oil monopolies in the Persian Gulf region."

Recently, the Pentagon has been preparing new bases for its quick reaction force. Washington has openly declared that a 12,000-strong marine force based in California can quickly reach any area where the vital interests of the United States are threatened. In San Francisco area large amounts of arms and heavy tanks and ships have been concentrated for dispatch to the Persian Gulf. Another base where a large quick reaction force has been concentrated is Diego Garcia. Also Sultan Qabus has placed the military base on the isle of Al Mesirah at the disposal of the United States, and As-Sadat, the traitor, has agreed to the stationing of 50,000 U.S. troops in bases in Egypt and to help the United States in its military operations against Iran.

"The national progressive forces in the Persian Gulf and world public opinion condemn the United States' aggressive preparations and the concentration of the aggressive U.S. Forces in the Persian Gulf region. The national and progressive forces rightly believe that these military and aggressive preparations by the United States can only endanger peace and security in that region."

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF IMAM KHOMEYNI

Addresses Cadets, Officers

LD052005 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1009 GMT on 5 June carries a 34-minute recorded speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to 300 military academy cadets and officers in an audiece in Tehran. Khomeyni refers to the hardship which the Iranian people have suffered since the coup staged by the shah's father.

He urges the cadets to be kind to the Muslim nation and to strive to strengthen their faith. He continues: "If the United States, the USSR or anyone else for that matter were to attempt today to send you an adviser, you yourselves would go to stop him, and you yourselves would prevent him from coming. And if an officer--let us say, a major general or a general--were o attempt to do such a thing, his own troops, NCO's and junior officers would not tolerate it and would resist. This is because our young men and military have changed into something different from what they were in the past."

He says that if they wish to preserve their honor in this world and the next they must be tough in confronting foreigners and be kind to one another and the people. He adds: "If an army lacks national support it is like the previous army whose members realized what the people would do to them (?if they remained where they were). And so they packed their bags and fled. But you, God willing, enjoy the nation's support." He urges them to heed God's words and continues: "Do preserve this support since this support will impart to you such awesomeness that one of you could stand up to 100,500 people."

Khomeyni then recalls the events of 5 June 1963 and urges the army to preserve its unity and friendship with the people. He states that the nation is facing "an economic and military threat from the largest world empires." He adds: "One power is situation on one side of us, while on another side there is another, and yet another power on another side. And they all wish to disturb the present situation in Iran. We are not yet victorious. Our victory will be achieved on the day when Iran and, God willing, the rest of the shackled meek realms are all liberated and when these putrid roots which have attacked these peoples in an attempt to (?separate) them from an Islamic life and from Islam are destroyed as a result of your might."

He remarks that God has said that the Muslims are a single hand. Khomeyni continues: "If the Muslims were to be so, if they were to be so united as a singled hand, then they would be invincible. Harm can come to us only from within, from within the nation itself and from within the country. You should not fear the outside. Let us fear what is within. This is why they have tried by their plots to sow discord among you and to separate you from the guards and the guards from you, the gendarmerie and police from others, and to do the same with the nation." He says: "The foreign hullabaloo may well be aimed at duping us from within. This hue and cry which they are making abroad and these threats which emanate from abroad may well be aimed at making us lose our sense of direction and at diverting our attention from within to abroad [words indistinct]. Let us not overlook what is happening within. Let us fear the (?movements) taking place within the country, for example, within the barracks, the army and gendarmerie which might prevent [words indistinct]. What you ought to fear is that there might be discord within the army so that people might say that they are [words indistinct] and others might say something, culminating in anarchy. This is because this would weaken and shake the army."

He argues that an army without discipline is no army; potential infiltration in law encorcement agencies might be aimed at inciting the rank and file, depriving the agencies of their discipline and fomenting anarchy within the army. He points out that an army without order and discipline cannot resist others, which is why the army should obey its Muslim commanders as stipulated by Islam.

Receives Habib Chatti, Qotbzadeh

JN071751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic conference.

Chatti arrived in Tehran recently to take part in the work of the commission entrusted by the Islamic conference to study the Afghan crisis in light of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. This commission comprises, in addition to Chatti, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. This commission concluded its work in Tehran yesterday.

The leader imam also received today Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who submitted a report to his eminence on the work of the international conference on the U.S. intervention in Iran, as well as a report on the work of the commission entrusted with solving the Afghan crisis.

Receives PLO, Lebanese Army Officials

JN081647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni received in his place of residence before noon today Ghazi al-Husayni, deputy director of the PLO office in Tehran. Al-Husayni, deputy director of the PLO office in Tehran. Al-Husayni was accompanied by Ahmad al-Khatis, commander of the Lebanese Arab army, and Capt Subhi Huzaymah, Lebanese Arab army officer.

Ahmad al-Khatis briefed his eminence during this meeting, which lasted about 30 minutes, on the developments of the situation in Lebanon, particularly in its southern region, and the plots hatched by Zionists and isolationists.

University Students Address

LD071453 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 7 June carries a recorded 50-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Tehran University theology students on 4 June, in which he warns of attempts being made to frustrate the Islamic Revolution and calls for vigilance, saying: "It is quite possible that foreign agents, SAVAK agents--who are also foreign agents--and renegade groups, which all have the same aim, might come among the students at universities and colleges and there conduct a campaign of satanic subversion to divert you from your goals."

Dwelling at length on the struggle to unseat the former regime and the role of Islam as the "driving forces" in that struggle, Khomeyni implores his audience to place their trust in God, saying: "Lean on God's power. This foundation gives such strength that despite all the power and wat materiel wielded by the United States--and this would be true even if there were no power such as the Soviet power to oppose it--you are sitting here safe and sound even though you merely have access to ordinary guns and ammunition.

It is doing its utmost to instigate others against you yet you do not submit. Yes, the world-devouring U.S. great power is awed by us. That is our achievement. That Mr Carter has been making a clamor since the very beginning of this movement, presenting obstacles and constantly attempting to intimidate and frighten us. But in the United States any delegation which wished to come to Iran, and people such as the former attorney general and other prominent people who wished to come from that country, ignored the fact that they might be jailed for 10 years and be fined $50,000. They came to Iran because they realized that he was talking nonsense. We knew from the start that he is a babbler."

Returning to the theme of the enemies of the revolution and their tactics, Khomeyni notes the influence of the clergy as a crucial factor and describes as "deplorable" the fact that there is a decline in attendances at the mosques, "since congregational prayers are far more effective than individual prayers."

AYATOLLAH BEHESTI CRITICIZES ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COURTS

GF071815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the Supreme Court president, said today that people are not satisfied with the presecutor's office. He said the reasons for this dissatisfaction should be investigated by judges and the court staff. While criticizing the actions of the prosecutors's office, Beheshti said:

I announce frankly that I am not satisfied with the revolution courts, starting with the Tehran Revolution Court, which is under my own control, and ending with other revolution courts in other cities. For this reason, I have ordered an immediate investigation of the courts.

In delivering a speech to the staff and judges of Fars revolution courts, Dr Beheshti stressed that if the investigations do not yield any results, revolution courts should be dissolved. While strongly criticizing their slow work, the Supreme Court president said: Wherever I go judges tell me that 5 or 6 months have been allocated for each case. I hope Fars is not like this.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti warned that none of our present departments can be managed unless they increase their productivity and find solutions for people's problems. He addressed the judges and said: We appreciate the blessing of your existence and value your experience, skill and service. I expect you to give the court a push. At the same time, you should try to satisfy the people. They should feel that the situation has changed.

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti listed the problems of the revolution courts and added that he has appointed five groups--each containing a canon judge, a well-known judge, a university lawyer and a researcher--to study and review the regulations on civil and penal codes and civil and criminal law. The Supreme Court president reminded his audience that it is not fair to waste even 1 hour. If every judge promises to work 12 hours daily and a total of 68 hours a week and really serves the people, cases will never accumulate. Ayatollah Dr Beheshti ended his speech by referring to the modus operandi of revolution courts. He stressed that judges should examine each file according to the nature and volume of each case and in accordance with the activities of the revolution courts. This will solve most problems.

BANI-SADR VISITS RAMSAR, ADDRESSES TOWNSPEOPLE

LD051824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter, Dr Seyyev Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country who has gone to Ramsar to take part in the seminar entitled: "Who Is the Imam and What Is His Line?" arrived at the town's airport at 1700 and was welcomed by the governor general, the clergy and responsible civilian and military officials.

On his arrival at Ramsar airport the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran inspected the guards of honor and then took part in a gathering of the townspeople in the parking lot of the Hotel Ramsar, where he made a speech. Referring to the current problems and difficulties of the country, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said to the people of Ramsar: In the region of West Azarbayjan medicine which is intended for the use of patients has been held up for months, and we are waiting for the Qotur Valley to be opened up for the passage of rail traffic. He added: Our gendarmerie, which has sometimes been blamed in this respect, has undertaken to carry out mopping-up operations in the valley to clean the area of counterrevolutionaries, and according to the reports received gendarmerie forces are advancing in the region with all their expertise. I bring you the good news that this road will be opened within a week, and order will be restored in the region.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in his speech to the gathering of people of Ramsar, added: Iraqi Ba'thist elements and their Iranian collaborators are busy plotting conspiracies and sabotage operations in the regions of Bayangan and (Nosur). The people of Bayangan agreed to undergo the necessary training to enable them to free their own region. They returned to their region and cleared it of the enemy presence. The president added: From the moment when the armed elements agree to put their arms down, I myself will go to Kordestan, representing the nation, and will implement whatever the imam and ourselves have agreed to do.

The president thanked the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps for the self-sacrifice and humanitarian behavior they have shown since their victory in Sanandaj. He also pointed out: As a result of the coordination between the forces of the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps there have been no sabotage attempts in Khuzestan Province since I was last there, and I thank these people for their self-sacrifice and their round-the-clock efforts in the unbearable heat of Khuzestan.

Address on Kordestan, Unemployment

LD061348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, addressed citizens of southern districts of Tehran in Khandaqabad Mosque last night and expatiated on the country's problems and difficulties. On his arrival there the president was warmly welcomed by the people. Prior to the president's speech a few verses from the glorious Koran were read and then one of the members of the Allah Akbar monotheistic group called on the president to discuss problems and difficulties with the people and to reveal to the people those who frustrate his work and cause anarchy in government and other apparatuses. He declared that the group was ready to carry out the necessary research pertaining to the causes and subsequent problems of unemployment and then to report to the president.

The president, emphasizing that the title of the president of the republic did not change the personality of a person who wishes to act in accordance with his conviction, said: I am speaking to you in the same way as I did when I came here before becoming president. Our country has and still faces a great many problems. In order to overcome these problems we must find and traverse correct, scientific ways in order to achieve results. Otherwise, if we choose untried ways, no matter how much pressure we apply, we will not obtain the desired result.

Continuing his speech and referring to the fact that to prevent decisiveness from turning into murderousness it should be coupled with judiciousness, equity and Islamic rights and should not involve any injustice so that it would produce the desired result, he said: Among the problems we are facing there is one which I think is more important than others. When I became president of the republic, favorable conditions for establishing order and security in large parts of the country were lacking. Therefore, I said that among the existing problems which we could tackle was solving the problem of unemployment and high prices. However, armed groups thought that this government had not yet acquired strength and that it would be better if they were to deal their blows.

Referring to the operation by armed groups in Gonbad-e Kavus and Kordestan and the government standing up to them and affirming the fact that divine will was behind this republic's stability, the president said: These groups should not have initiated their attack. In so doing they prepared the ground for their own decline and fall. They started the job and we stood up to them, showed firmness and employed decisiveness in the truest sense of the word and--thanks be to God--the problems in those places have been solved and the government's sovereignty has been reestablished. Now we should carry out a development plan and convey to the people of those regions that it is we who tell the truth and not them.

The president of the republic added: I hope that the armed groups realize that their defiance aimed against the government is futile, as the president of the republic and the people enjoy sincere and genuine relations based on divine will and boast a sincere and upright imam. Let them put down their arms. If they submit to the will of the nation it does not mean that they deprecate themselves. Rather they would look small should they oppose the will of the nation.

Continuing his speech at the meeting of the inhabitants of southern Tehran the president added: Last night, one of the ulema came to see me and said: They are ready to surrendor. I said: Nothing could be better since we are opposed to bloodshed. If someone admits his mistakes he is highly thought of by our religion. If they come and surrender we ourselves will go to Kordestan and fulfill what the imam and ourselves agreed to do. But if they do not come and lay down their arms they must not expect our government to sit around with its arms folded and remain patient so that they can again take possession of what they lost and become strong and attack us. No, this will not happen: We would pursue them with decisiveness and celerity.

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SOVIET COMMERCE OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO KABUL

Meets Agriculture Minister

GF091100 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Agriculture and Land Reform Minister Fazl Rahim Mohammad met with USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Deputy Chairman N.A. Mukhtidinov in his office today. They discussed agricultural products that could be exported.

Departs 9 June

LD092144 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] N.A. Mukhtidinov, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industries, who visited Kabul at the head of a delegation, left today for home.

At Kabul International Airport, Deputy Minister 'Abdolislam of the Ministry of Commerce and President Ramchand Verma and a number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Afghanistan and the Soviet commercial mission in Kabul saw the delegation off.

KARMAL, MINISTERS ADDRESS MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

Karmal Speech in Paktia

OW071648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 7 (AFP)--The threat of a "massive civil war" forced Soviet-installed Afghan President Babrak Karmal to oust the regime of Hafizollah Amin late last December, he said today on Radio Kabul. Addressing a gathering in Paktia Province, Mr. Karmal said: "Our enemies planned a long and sustained war in Afghanistan which could have continued even if 700,000 people died." Accusing the United States of "committing aggression thrice in the past", he said Washington hoped to "dismember the country last year".

President Karmal, recalling that he had been in politics for the past 30 years and had served in parliament for six years, said he had been it as "his duty" to take power when Afghanistan was "facing a big war". The Soviet-backed ruler lashed out at "American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism" for masterminding the trouble in Afghanistan, telling the villagers that the United States and China were demanding [an] Islamic government in Kabul, "as if they were great Moslems".

Education Minister in Ghowr

LD062055 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Gol Dad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of higher education, participated yesterday in a meeting of the provincial committee members, city committee and the primary party organizations of the center of the Ghowr Province. He explained the ratifications of the second historic plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and reminded the party members of that province of the implementation of these parifications, saying: With full unity and solidarity and by observing party discipline the broad masses of the people could be attracted to the party.

Today Gol Dad, accompanied by the governor and government department chiefs of Ghowr Province and in the presence of a great number of religious leaders, mosque mullahs and the people of Chaghcharan, performed the Friday prayers in Chaghcharan communal mosque.

Communications Minister in Qandahar

CF081650 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications, participated in a meeting held by residents, scholars, elders and teachers of [words indistinct] of Qandahar Province in the hall of [word indistinct] office and conveyed to them the greetings of Babrak Karmal. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar shed light on the objectives of our revolutionary government, which ensures the prosperity and well-being of the people and the construction of a [words indistinct] Afghanistan.

TRADE UNIONS URGE DEFENSE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD062326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The central committee of the unions addressed to the toilers of the country yesterday issued a message during a meeting of city and Kabul Province union activists in the Salam Khanah hall of the palace. The message states:

The success of the glorious Sawr Revolution broke the chains of slavery from the hands and feet of the toilers and brought as a gift, freedom, prosperity and well-being to the oppressed people of Aghanistan. After the success of the irreversible Sawr Revolution--particularly after its new development stage. the phase of the salvation of the revolution and people--as a result of which the black and criminal band of Amin, this tricky and crafty spy of the CIA, was overthrown, imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and the hegemonist chauvinism of China, joined the reactionary circles in the region, Israeli Zionism and Egyptian reaction in intensifying the conspiracies and employing every possible means to shamelessly degrade the persecuted people of Afghanistan and their revolution and its achievements. Despite the conspiracies and treacherous trickery of the various enemies of the homeland, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, with steady steps and unbreakable will and resolve, are successfully striving toward the realization of the ideals of the successful Sawr Revolution and its new development stage. The overt and covert instigations and provocations of the enemies of the homeland not only indicate the depth of their crimes, but also manifest their ever-increasing fear of the broadening and deepening of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage.

While emphasizing the unity of workers, the message adds: In the special conditions which our dear homeland and revolution are experiencing, it is the duty of all toilers to close their ranks and unify all their energies against the bestial and corrupt internal enemies, and against imperialism and its various conspiracies, by strengthening their unity under the leadership of the PDPA.

The latest events in some of Kabul's schools reveal the efforts of the black reactionary force, the Chinese hegemonists and all those reactionary forces, which are frightened by the strength of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage under the leadership of the PDPA, to create tension in family environments in the service of imperialism and counterrevolution. It is natural that from the spread of these types of tensions only the enemies of the interests of the persecuted people of the homeland will benefit. These tensions will bring harm to the revolution. We must be wise and avoid this dangerous trap.

The central committee of the Afghan unions condemns the arbitrary lies spread by U.S. imperialism and its bestial Chinese collaborators, and because of the great responsibility of this critical moment, requests all the progressive forces and toilers, particularly the noble homeland students, to foil these conspiracies with revolutionary wisdom, to avoid creating tension and to expose its provocative agents.

In conclusion, the message to the struggling workers of the homeland states: The struggling unity of the toilers is the guarantee of peace and quiet, well-being, prosperity, progress and the development of the country. The PDPA has emphasized many times the necessity of unifying all progressive national forces and has tried continuously to achieve this goal. One of the important and special measures of the PDPA, after the success of the liberating uprising of 27 December 1979, has been the declaration of the fatherland United National Front. It is the duty of all the free workers and toilers of the homeland to unify in the broad fatherland United National Front, under the leadership of PDPA, in order to defend the gains of the glorious Saur Revolution and its new development stage; to defend our territorial integrity, national independence and national sovereignty; to implement the resolutions of the second historic plenum of the PDPA; and finally, to construct a prosperous, powerful and blossoming Afghanistan, which will bring total social wealth for the benefit of the toilers.

AFP REPORTS FORMER TARAKI SUPPORTER IN QANDAHAR PROVINCE

HK091116 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 June (AFP)--Afghan Minister of Communication Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, who was rumoured being groomed by the Russians to replace President Babrak Karmal, is in Qandahar Province, government-owned Kabul NEW TIMES reported today.

The newspaper in a front paged story said that Lt. Col. Watanjar offered prayer at the holy Kheroa in Qandahar on Friday. Lt Col Watanjar also visited the tomb of Ahmad Shah Baba accompanied by the governor of Qandahar, the paper said.

Watanjar, who commanded a tank detachment in April 1978 and helped Nur Mohammad Taraki to come to power, was disgraced when Hafizollah Amin captured power. Lt Col Watanjar, strong favourite of the Russians was made a minister when Babrak Karmal was installed in last December. A traveller who arrived here today from Kabul brought the newspaper with him.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON ARTILLERY SHOOTING WEEK

LD091826 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the general directorate of the defense of revolution at the Ministry of Interior:

From 10-17 June the revolution defense units of the Ministry of the Interior will be firing heavy and light artillery in Khirkhana Mina, between Paghman and Qarabagh villages. Citizens of Kabul and residents of Khirkhana Mina should not worry about this firing.

KABUL REPORTS STUDENTS AGAIN AFFECTED BY POISON GAS

LD091620 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The servants of the black reaction, the cowardly mercenaries of imperialism and the enemies of the peace and stability of families who are embarking on actions full of savagery and madness, this morning once again polluted the air of Soraya school by spreading poison gas.

Those students who had suffered because of this action of the criminals were immediately taken to the 'Aliabad and Avicina hospitals and were given treatment.

The hospital doctors concerned with the treatment of the students told a BAKHTAR correspondent that the condition of the students is not critical and their treatment is satisfactory.

A source at the 'Aliabad hospital said that 40 students of the Soraya school who were taken to hospital this morning, are now safe from danger and are undergoing treatment. The condition of another 18 students of the Soraya school, who were under treatment in the Avicina hospital, has also improved and they are being released one after the other.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, who visited these hospitals, says that the condition of the students was quite good and the unhappiness of their families and others whose children attend school was painful and saddening.

A number of parents, sisters and brothers of the victims, who were standing with tearful eyes at the gates of the hospitals, were searching for their children in an attempt to discover which hospital they were in.

This action was condemned as shameful and unconscionable, and much regret and sadness was expressed when the BAKHTAR correspondent asked who was responsible for this instability. He was told that people without conscience or honor who want to disrupt the people's social life have embarked and are embarking on this kind of action.

182 DETAINEES OF SCHOOL DEMONSTRATIONS RELEASED

LD091718 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to Afghan security official 182 persons arrested in connection with recent events were released from detention today, following investigation.

The source added that in the recent events at educational establishments in Kabul, because of the provocations of the destructive networks linked with the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, Chinese traitors and the reaction of the region, a number of inexperienced youths, who were deceived by the conspiracies of the enemies of security and peaceful life of our country and had helped them, in the course of investigations confessed their mistakes and actions and promised not to repeat them. The responsible security authorities considered the duration of detention sufficient and they were released today from detention. The source added that the security authorities regard with complete seriousness and without sympathy, the criminal agents of the wreckers and counterrevolutionaries and are engaging in lawful and revolutionary actions to maintain security and democratic legality in the country.

U.S. PAPER CITED ON CIA'S ROLE IN ARMING AFGHAN INSURGENTS

LD092132 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Philadelphia INQUIRER daily reports that the CIA is actively supplying arms and ammunition to the bandit groups on DRA territory. The daily writes that for several months the CIA has been purchasing firearms and other military equipment not made in the United States on the world market and shipping it to Afghanistan.

The Philadelphia INQUIRER adds that the CIA has [words indistinct] in the United States against subversive activities against Afghanistan. The U.S. special service has sent large quantities of arms to those localities where traitorous groups are stationed, through their reliable channels via Pakistan.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that it has rejected a large number of this type of reports but they do not want to comment on there reports for obvious reasons.

BAKHTAR INTERVIEWS FRONTIER AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD072226 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Thousands of nomads and other compatriots who, because of the atrocities of Amin and his blood-thirsty band escaped the country, have returned because of the success of the new development stage of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

Fayz Mohammad, minister of frontier affairs, was interviewed by a BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent today on this subject. He said: Since the number of returning compatriots is increasing day by day, Pakistan and the imperialist countries have become anxious and worried. Their sinister plans are in vain.

The reactionary and imperialist circles continue their shameless propaganda, contending that the number of so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistan has been increased. With the success of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, the toiling people of the country have gained confidence in the sincerity and truth of their revolutionary government and returned to their homes with contented hearts.

Tens of thousands of nomad families during the past few months, notwithstanding the extensive antagonism and armed clashes with the military forces of Pakistan who tried to halt their return to Afghanistan, have returned to the Paktia and Paktika provinces.

The minister of frontier affairs, answering another question by the BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent said: Following the success of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, tens of thousands of our compatriots--who because of the tyrannies of Amin and his criminal band had escaped from the homeland via the borders of the Konarha, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika, Farah, Nimruz and other provinces of the country--have returned to the homeland. The number of these compatriots is increasing day by day.

Fayz Mohammad, answering a question on the security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan borders, said: Full security and safety prevails along the Afghan borders and all tribes living on the borders, give all-round help to their progressive government in safeguarding border security. Those tribes who last year were fighting Amin and his band, now cooperate with their government.

The minister of frontier affairs, replying to another question, said: The main reason for the return of our compatriot is their trust and confidence in knowing that nobody is either killed or imprisoned unless guilty and that they can live in comfort and safety in their homeland. Another important factor is the stability and security in the provinces and in this connection the policy of the government, which wants to stabilize peace through talks and contacts.

The minister of frontier affairs, answering another question, said: I am fully confident that in the next 2 or 3 months most of the compatriots who left the country because of the tyrannies and atrocities of Amin and his band, because of the deception of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, and despite the obstacles created by the Pakistan authorities, will return to their homeland.

Fayz Mohammad also said that government help has been given to a number of compatriots who have returned home.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Fresh Soviet Troops Arrive

BK091558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 9 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Jun (AFP)--An estimated 10,000 fresh Soviet troops arrived in Kabul today and were immediately dispatched to reinforce Russian and Afghan Government forces protecting the capital, and [word indistinct] reports of fierce fighting between the rebels and government soldiers in areas adjoining Kabul, highly reliable reports reaching here said.

At least 16 Russian soldiers were ambushed and killed inside the Afghan capital late last night in the hit-and-run strategy adopted by an unspecified number of mountain rebels, who are believed to have come down from the adjoining Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, sneaking through the cordon put up by an estimated four divisions of Russian soldiers and 3,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

Highly placed Indian Foreign Office sources confirmed the fighting and fell short of saying that the Afghan capital was threatened for the first time since the Russians moved their troops on December 27 last year, of a serious rebel offensive.

"It all sounds impossible...But it seems that the impossible is happening...Kabul is under threat of a massive rebel attack", an Indian source said.

Earlier reports quoting travellers arriving in New Delhi said that Soviet and Afghan Government forces have isolated and encircled an estimated 20,000-strong rebel force, in the 50-km (30 miles) long Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 km (12 miles) northwest of Kabul.

But later reports said that the rebels armed with new weapons launched attacks on the cordon line today and an unspecified number of them managed to sneak in to the city.

An African diplomat who arrived here today from Kabul also confirmed the fighting and said that the Russians were finding it difficult to cope with the rebels.

"The fiercest ever fighting is going on near Kabul and I will not be surprised if the rebels kill lots of Russians", the diplomat who asked not to be identified by name said.

Meanwhile, independent reports reaching here said that Afghan Air Force planes aided by Soviet air strength have started bombing the mountain range adjoining the Afghan capital.

The combing operation which was to start today to trace the rebels hiding in the mountains has been given up.

The Russians are now busy protecting Kabul, the reports said.

The reports said that majority of the rebels who are still entrenched in the mountains have suffered heavy casualties from bombing.

The reports quoting eyewitnesses said that large convoys of Afghan and Soviet military were seen moving out of Kabul, apparently to reinforce the troops already there.

An unusual rise in aircraft movement was noticed today as Soviet bombers and gunships flew over Kabul and headed towards the north-west, the reports said.

Afghan militiamen have resumed house-to-house searches to spot the rebels who are believed to have been given shelter by sympathetic Afghans in the capital.

However, the task of tracing the rebels has become complicated as thousands of Afghans have entered Kabul from the adjoining areas during the last three days.

The reports said that factory workers in Kabul went on a strike today protesting against the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan.

The reports also confirmed force drafting of young Afghans in the army and spoke of arrests of those who are avoiding conscription.

Heavy Fighting Near Kabul

TA100648 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] First Afghanistan, and confirmation by people arriving in Delhi of the recent reports of heavy fighting near the capital, Kabul. The Russians are said to be using tanks and artillery to quell the guerrilla forces. Satish Jacob in Delhi sent this dispatch which we will read to you in the studio:

According to one traveler who has spent considerable time in Kabul the Russians have been bombarding villages in the area. He also reported an influx of refugees from villages into Kabul, apparently fleeting the fighting. He quoted travelers from the north as seeing 40 or more burnt out vehicles in the Carikar area. The traveler confirmed movement of large numbers of what he called resistance forces near Kabul. He said that the number could be anywhere between 5,000 to 20,000. He added that Soviet forces in Kabul clearly see this as a new threat, and they have moved swiftly to counteract a possible rebel onslaught on the capital. He said Kabul itself was quiet. He had no knowledge of fighting inside the city as reported by some new agencies.

The traveler also said that there had been an unusual number of take-offs and landings at Kabul airport recently, and he quoted reports that workers at a factory in the city had been refusing to work, apparently the first time that factory workers have protested against the Russian presence. So far protests appear to have been confined to students and shopkeepers. The traveler also spoke of press gangs making the round in Kabul looking for people to be conscripted into the army. He described them as armed militia men belonging to one faction of the ruling Afghan party.

Further Details

LD091153 London THE DIALY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Jun 80 pp 1, 28

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghans Maul Red Army"]

[Text] Faced with spectacularly-rising casualty figures and serious military reverses, the Soviet Union has begun a big airlift to bolster its beleaguered forces in Afghanistan, I learned in Kabul last night.

According to East European diplomats, the Kremlin is stunned by the increase in the number of dead and wounded in the war against the Moslem guerrilla mojahedin (holy fighters).

Now all the signs are that it is planning a full-scale offensive to try, once and for all, to bring Afghanistan to heel.

During May, it is estimated, the Russians suffered well over 1,000 casualties.

I have solid confirmation of just over 600 Russian dead and wounded at the high-walled military hospital in Kabul which is under heavy Russian guard.

According to East European sources, there were perhaps 400 or 500 more Russian dead or wounded at a big new Soviet field hospital on the outskirts of Kabul, as well as in hospitals at Herat, Qandahar and Jalalabad.

People I spoke to at Kabul International Airport say they have seen "coffin flights" leaving for Moscow carrying dead Russians.

Many badly-wounded Russians have also been flown out of Afghanistan. Significantly they are not being taken to Moscow, but to East Germany or Czechoslovakia, apparently because of concern about the effect Russian wounded would have in Moscow.

The figure of 600 Russian dead and wounded at the Kabul military hospital contrasts with an average of 150 admissions in each month since the Russian invasion on Dec 27 last year.

Behind its white surrounding wall Russian soldiers lie swathed in bandages on the makeshift cots in overcrowded wards.

They scream in disbelief when told that they will never see or walk again.

The view among East European and other "friendly" envoys in Kabul is that the prospects of losing 1,000 men a month is certainly more than the Russians bargained for when they launched the invasion.

Despite an army in Afghanistan now thought to be 11,000 strong the Russians simply do not have the manpower to garrison the whole country. Some estimates say they would need at least 250,000 men to do so.

In the past few days in Kabul I have witnessed a Russian build-up that is the biggest since the December invasion.

All day and all night, giant transports have been flying into and out of Kabul. East European diplomats believe that in the past week at least 10,000 more Russian soldiers and much equipment has been flown into Afghanistan. There are reports of road convoys entering the country throug the Salang Pass.

At 4:30 yesterday morning I was roused by the sound of a convoy passing through Kabul in the direction of Qandahar. It rolled by for half an hour and included many tracked vehicles. Some time later a second similar convoy passed by.

The air activity is not limited to transport planes, throughout daylight hours there is a constant stream of warplanes coming and going.

It is impossible to give accurate figures, but I would guess that there are about 150 helicopters, 80 MiG fighter-bombers, and 40 or 50 other Russian aircraft at Kabul airport.

Yesterday I watched as MiG 23s took off towards the Paghman hills just north of Kabul. They returned a few minutes later with their rocket and bomb pods empty.

During the past few days I have heard the crump of heavy artillery from the area just to the north-west of Kabul besides the chatter of small arms fire that is a regular feature of life in the capital.

I believe that "Stalin organs," the BM-21s with their 122 mm multi-barrelled rockets have been brought into action by the Russians.

Paghman, just 20 minutes drive out of Kabul and once said to be heavily infiltrated by Moslem insurgents: It has been the scene of fierce fighting the past few days.

By day and night, Russian tanks in Kabul face with their guns towards roads leading from Paghman. They are posted as though the crews anticipated an insurgent march on the capital, which is seething with hostility towards the invaders and into which about 8,000-10,000 Moslem insurgents are reported to have been infiltrated.

The rise in Russian casualties is the product of serious reverses in the field and so far Soviet military tactics have been shown to be all but useless.

At the end of February, the Russians embarked on their much vaunted first major offensive. This was directed at the Konar Valley in the east.

The Russians plan, as far as it can be made out from East European military sources in Kabul, was to drive columns into rebellious country, kill as many guerrillas as possible, and "pacify" the area.

These tactics failed. Many guerrillas have been killed but as soon as the Russians withdraw others appear to take their place.

In May the Russians tried other assaults in the east and in the area around Kabul. Again, however, they found they cannot retain control of any part of the country once they have pulled out their troops.

May also saw what, in Russian terms, is an ominous development. Using bazookas and mines the guerrillas began to knock out tanks, Russia's chief weapon against them, crippling convoys and causing more casualties.

The impression of a massive Soviet miscalculation is obvious to anyone who visits Kabul, but finding out precise details is not easy. For some time, no Western correspondents have been allowed into the country officially.

Kabul is relatively calm but the calm is illusory.

The other night I was woken by the sound of bullets outside my bedroom window. As far as could be made out they resulted from an internal feud at offices of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Fighting in Jalalabad

BK081701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1656 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan 8 June (AFP)--Heavy fighting broke out between Moslem guerrillas and the recently reinforced Soviet troops in Jalalabad yesterday, travellers arriving in this border town reported today.

According to them Soviet intervention forces had deployed modern tanks in Jalalabad recently for easy maneuvering in the surrounding hills.

The Russian war planes yesterday heavily bombed the outskirts of the city and attacked Moi Mobarak Sharife just outside, the sources said. Rebel groups here also confirmed the attack and feared heavy casualties because of massive Soviet preparations for the offensive. They said Moslem guerrillas clashed with Soviet troops inside the city and destroyed Raig Shammard Khan police station last night.

Details of Soviet losses were awaited. Travellers arriving here confirmed that gun shots and tank fire were heard near the city which has been described as "tense" recently.

Afghan Defections; Governor Killed

OW071823 Hong Kong AFP in English 1745 GMT Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, June 7 (AFP)--A large unit of the 41 [as received] brigade of the Afghan Army, together with six tanks and heavy weapons, has joined the Muslim guerrilla fighters, rebel sources said here today. Mutiny in the brigade broke out after heated arguments between six officers and the brigade commander of Bamian last week. Fighting inside their barracks left 22 people dead including the brigade commander, according to the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami.

The rebel army unit also attacked the governor's residence before surrendering to Hezb-e Eslami, killing the governor and the troops guarding his residence. The rebel group did not give the number of soldiers who revolted but said surrender [passage indistinct].

Hezb-e Eslami also reported "discord" in the Afghan Army based in Chang Has Aray, capital of Konarha Province, following last weeks "massive attack" on Moslem freedom fighters in Shigal Valley. After heavy fighting there, Muslim guerrillas shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship and destroyed several armoured vehicles, the rebel sources said. They said that serious fighting took place in Paktia Province, where Muslim guerrillas also shot down a helicopter in Gardez, capital city of Paktia [passage indistinct].

Guerrilla Victories

OW091825 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 9 (AFP)--Muslim guerrillas shot down a Soviet MiG and a helicopter gunship in Chakir Dara, 30 km (19 miles) from Kabul, at the weekend, Afghan rebel sources said here today.

According to the rebels, quoting eyewitnesses, the Soviet jet and helicopter were flying over the mojahedin's concentrations near the capital, as had frequently happened over the past few days. "The two Soviet warplanes came in the range of our missiles on Saturday night and were soon blown off", they said.

The rebels' sources said Kabul was tense and local people feared "something big is going to happen." There were also reports of massive military activity inside the capital. Several armed clashes have taken place around Kabul, the rebels said, adding that students and workers demonstrated yesterday and again today.

The sources said the Muslim freedom fighters have intensified their "hit-and-run strategy" in Kabul recently and several Afghan Government officials and ruling party members had been ambushed.

Muslim guerrillas, armed with machineguns and Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, were knocking on the doors of known communists in the Afghan capital and shooting them on their doorsteps.

The rebel sources said: "Their knock is a death call for the communist."

Eyewitnesses had confirmed reports of Soviet bombing in Jalalabad, close to the Pakistan border, on Friday night, the rebels' sources added. They saw wreckage of army jeeps and military trucks and several tanks destroyed by Muslim guerrillas.

KARMAL RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CSSR PRESIDENT

LD072012 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has received a reply from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and the prime minister of that country, Lubomir Strougal, to the telegram he sent on the occasion of the national day of the CSSR.

KARMAL THANKS LAOS PRESIDENT FOR GREETINGS

BK071101 Vientiane, KPL in English 0912 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Vientiane, 7 June (KPL)--Following is the message of thanks from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the Lao party General Secretary and Premier Kaysone Phomvihan and to the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Souphanouvong:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government the people of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I sincerely thank you, the government, Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the people of Laos for the kind message of congratulations sent on the occasion of the second anniversary of our revolution. Our revolution, being a historical event, opened a new and very important chapter in the life of our people and enabled them to carry out basic and essential reforms in various fields. At the offset of the new phase of our revolution, our people overthrew the despotic and anti-people regime of Amin and now continue boldly the sacred struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces. I assure you, dear comrades, that the people of Afghanistan continue their just struggle to defend their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity successfully.

We hope that the friendly relations and solidarity between our parties, peoples, governments will further develop and strengthen to the benefit of our two countries and world peace.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY--Gilani Bakhtari, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ambassador to Budapest recently presented his credentials to Pal Losonczi, president of the presidential council of the People's Republic of Hungary, according to normal protocol. [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Jun 80 LD]

PRC'S HUANG HUA STOPS IN ISLAMABAD EN ROUTE TO EUROPE

BK061536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Islamabad a short while ago for a brief stopover in Pakistan on his way to Europe. The Chinese foreign minister was received at the airport by S. Shahnawaz, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Riaz Piracha, the foreign secretary; and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Chinese minister will leave for Karachi late tonight. He will leave there for Europe early tomorrow morning.

Meets With President Haq

BK071037 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his brief stopover in Rawalpindi yesterday had a meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz and the foreign secretary were also present on the occasion. Huang Hua, who later arrived in Karachi on his way to the European countries, met Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. The Chinese foreign minister left for France this morning.

PRC'S DENG YINGCHAO STOPS IN KARACHI EN ROUTE TO PARIS

BK091032 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Madame Deng Yingchao, a vice chairman of the People's Congress of China, made a brief stopover in Karachi today on her way to Paris from Beijing. Madame Deng Yingchao, the widow of late Premier Chou En-lai, is leading a goodwill delegation to France. Senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Sind government received her and later bade her farewell.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI MEETS CEAUSESCU IN BUCHAREST

For Bucharest AGERPRES reports on the visit of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to Romania on 9-10 June and his meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 10 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT HAQ SPEAKS ON ISLAM IN ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT

BK100640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the budget for the next fiscal year will reflect the results of the government's efforts to introduce an interest-free economic system in the country. He stated this while replying to questions after addressing the divisional councillors in Multan yesterday evening.

The president said that the Islamic ideological council has completed considerable work in preparing the interest-free system and is expected to submit its recommendations soon. The Finance Ministry has also done significant work in this regard.

The president said that the zakat [Islamic charity tax] and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] ordinance will be announced soon, and he himself will present its important points to the nation. He said that efforts were made to honor the wishes of all sections of the community in the ordinance, and zakat and usher will be collected according to the religious rules of the concerned sections.

Earlier, addressing the councillors, the president said that he and his colleagues in the government are determined to establish the strong foundation of an Islamic system in the country in its true sense with the cooperation of the people, because only Islam can provide an effective basis for running the administration and maintain the stability of the country. He categorically stated that no non-Islamic government can replace the present government. He said persons who do not believe in the ideology of Pakistan have no right to assume the leadership of the country.

He stressed that the people have elected the councillors so that they can work for the welfare of the people in the true sense of the term with the Islamic spirit. The councillors should try to fully warrant the people's conference. He said that despite opposition from certain quarters, local bodies elections were held after 15 years and several selected members were included in the administration at the district and provincial levels. This has been done to enable them to represent the people until elections at provincial and national level are held.

Haq on Changes in Government

BK100642 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Addressing the divisional councillors in Multan yesterday evening, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that he and his colleagues are determined to establish a truly Islamic system in the country. He said that he will let the people decide the type of leadership they want as soon as the country is relieved of internal and external dangers. He added that he will not include himself in this leadership. The president emphasized that only Islam can serve to maintain the integrity of the country and to run the administration. The present government will give others an opportunity to serve the country after achieving its ends and fulfilling the responsibilities for which it assumed power in July 1977, when the country was on the brink of civil war.

KARACHI PAPER FAILS TO PUBLISH IN PROTEST TO CENSORSHIP

BK091519 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 9 Jun (AFP)--The right-wing Urdu language daily JASARAT failed to appear today in a unique token protest against the government censorship policies, Mr. Irfan Ghazi, executive editor of the newspaper said here today.

Mr. Ghazi told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the local censors had adopted double standards with a discriminatory attitude towards the daily JASARAT, disallowing it to publish news which had no slant against the martial law regime and did not come within the purview of the censorship regulations.

This is the first time since the precensorship was enforced throughout the country on October 16 last that a daily newspaper has failed to appear in protest. Previously many newspapers used to leave blank spaces for the censored news items, articles or editorials. But subsequently this form of protest was also prohibited.

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Inquiry Head Issues Statement

ID091811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 09 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary general of the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran announced today the conclusion of the work of this conference which was held for the first time in the presence of over 100 organizations and groups from all over the world and lasted 20 days and issued a statement.

This statement reads in part: The international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran concluded with the greatest success imaginable thanks to the tireless efforts and sacrifice of the hundreds of brothers and sisters who made it possible to hold this conference in a period of less than 20 days with their continuous work. For the first time, over 100 organizations and groups from all over the world with their various viewpoints gathered together and (?according to their shared belief), completed a most liberal and most creative conference and investigation. For the first time, Islamic organizations and movements in the international arena were officially recognized by the vast majority of the world progressive and anti-imperialist organizations, and it can be said clearly that a new movement has begun in the world with the participation of the people's representatives.

He added: The conference invoked the kind of reaction that was miraculous to all of us and to those who participated in it. We praise and thank God, for God alone assisted us; without his help, mercy and benediction to this revolution, nothing could have been accomplished even by hundreds of thousands of people like the brothers and sisters who worked hard for this conference.

The conference organizers received their greatest reward from the imam of the nation who received (?all of) them and gave an historic speech on the occasion. The results of the conference and the welcome accorded to it by the people, especially at the vast gatherings in Esfahan, banished all fatigue.

The secretary general of the conference thanked all the government organizations who cooperated and stressed that this great success belongs to the nation as a whole.

Presence of U.S. Citizens Discussed

ID092255 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] It is [word indistinct] a time to acknowledge the mission of those Americans who came to Iran to participate in the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. Previously Americans used to flock to Iran like vultures flocking to a carcass, to enrich themselves by assisting in the imperialist plundering of the country's wealth. Those mercenary types would flatter themselves by thinking that besides enriching themselves they were helping America by helping America's most valuable ally, the poor shah.

Then later there came some perhaps braver, but certainly more deluded persons who thought that American patriotism meant staging a military coup in Iran and waging a war against God and his servant [word indistinct]. Nine of these persons died in what was later called a rescue mission. Always such persons as Carter, Brzezinski and Kissinger speak of America's interests and of how much they sacrifice in order to protect these interests. But between the true and genuine interests of the American nation and the twisted and petty ideas of America's (?good) held by mercenaries, would-be heroes and lying politicians, a vast, vast gulf exists.

That group which came to Iran from America to promote justice, liberty and respect for humanity on a basis of cooperation and basic rights are the three (as heard) American delegates attending the international conference on American intervention in Iran, which was held in Tehran last week. Previously those in charge of America's destiny understood her best interests in purely material and selfish terms, justifying their false and mass deception of the American public, exploitation of the resources of other nations, and the domination of the governments of these other lands. Always they cloaked evil actions with virtuous words and always spoke of doing all this for America's best interests.

But instead of securing allies in the Third World, and instead of securing economic and military advantages there, the net result of this cynical policy has been to turn entire nations against America and to cut off American access to the resources of these lands. While all these leaders push America further down the road of imperialism and military interventionism, they only further the erosion of the true interests of the American people.

Those Americans who came to this conference knew well what fallacies underlied the bankrupt policies of imperialism to which the United States has adhered. They are also aware that the ultimate cost to the American people for following these policies will include not only increased economic and military vulnerability, but also the loss of fundamental civil and political rights of the Americans citizenry.

These Americans have realized that unless a nation adheres to justice and equality in its public dealings, such a nation cannot long remain great. Thus, their coming to Tehran t help conclusively demonstrates the moral poverty and (?practical) futility of the policies of imperialism. They help not only to free the oppressed nations from the grip of imperialism, but also in helping free their own beloved homeland from the internal evil effects of imperialism.

No doubt these persons risk being blacklisted in America, and will face accusations of disloyalty to their country, especially given the atmosphere of nationalist hysteria and bigotry which the U.S. Government and media have unleashed there. But those who cry loudest about loyalty to America and the American national interest have these national interests least in mind.

The [words indistinct] (?materially) during the revolution, the Zionist lobby, the pro-Pahlavi (?press), and the American industrial military establishment all have the greatest self-interest, as opposed to patriotism, as their motive in promoting military intervention. Equally, when the United States entered the Second World War, the so-called patriots who were loudest in demanding the dispossession and imprisonment of Americans of Japanese ancestry were just those [word indistinct] who envied the economic well-being of their hard-working Japanese-American neighbors, and who later stole the land and the property of these persons when they were interned in American concentration camps. At that time those real patriots were those who protested this injustice, who refused to allow their rationality to be clouded by bigotry, and fought to protect the constitutional rights of Japanese-Americans and who were willing to suffer insults, accusations of disloyalty, and intense persecution in this pursuit of justice.

In no way can the presence of these 10 Americans in Tehran be construed as passive participation in an Iranian-run show. One of these persons, Mr Ramsey Clark, formerly a U.S. attorney general, has not only argued against American interventions in Iran, but has also dissented to the official Iranian policy, presenting contrary viewpoints to officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which they might never have been exposed to otherwise.

Thus, nobody in America can argue that these Americans simply lent their prestige and credibility for an anti-America show. And, given the intellectual tenor and independence of their discussion in the conference, nor can it be argued that this conference was simply anti-America show without any substantial merit as an international forum of opinion. Had this American delegation not included a former U.S. attorney general, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist, some prominent American clergy, and other respectable persons, no doubt the U.S. Government would have found it much easier to discredit such persons. But now the rashness of the U.S. Government, and Carter's foolish unwillingness to admit to his own glaring errors, have actually insured that these persons at this conference will later significantly contribute to promoting true peace and to ruining the imperialist scheme.

If after all of its threats the U.S. Government decides not to prosecute these persons, knowing that it will have less success in pursuing political trials against well-known persons enjoying the support and attention of liberal circles throughout the world, then these persons will be able to carry out their mission of enlightening American opinion without let or hindrance.

But if the government decides to prosecute these persons, as is likely, then not only will the publicity of such trials bring public attention to the merit of the Iranian cause, but it will also dramatically demonstrate to concerned Americans that imperialism abroad ultimately means repression at home. Such a rash official act would also put the United States, which has loudly denounced the Soviet Union for violations of the Helsinki accord, in the position of becoming the foremost violater of just those accords.

Formerly the American television networks showed two different series of films. One was entitled (?Profiles in Courage") which were biographical pieces about those progressive Americans who braved and suffered the prejudices of their time in order to establish justice in America. The other series was entitled "Ten Who Dared", about 10 different explorers who ventured into the unknown fearful regions of the world in order to bring mankind useful knowledge about their world. So the public of America and of the whole world can see the live drama of another 10 who dare to fight the prejudices in the form of bigotry officially sanctioned by imperialism, and for seeking to discuss and to make known the true nature of imperialism.

Now that they are in America they may be hated or ridiculed, but their findings will be (?seen) by many intelligent and well-meaning Americans who until lately have been deprived of the true facts. These persons stand to gain nothing materially for their participation in this conference, and it is possible that it may cost them much materially if official sanction is given to a campaign of harrassment against them. But these are the true patriots of America--not Carter, not Brzezinski and the rest of that crowd of opportunists. These brave souls are the sort of persons who have worked throughout America's history to make America a great and morally elevated nation, and the principles they carry in their souls are the best values which America can offer the rest of the world.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS BANI-SADR ON TRIAL FOR HOSTAGES

NC100918 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 10 (AFP)--The newly elected Islamic assembly should decide the fate of the United States Embassy hostages, but a trial could raise several questions for Iran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr told the newspaper ETTELA'AT today.

"If the hostages are tried and some are found innocent the question of why we have kept them for seven months in Iran will arise," he said.

Mr Bani-Sadr also believed an open hearing would raise problems. "If the trial is public and the hostages have lawyers, Iranians will wonder why they have this advantage when they are refused it," he said.

Mr Bani-Sadr did not come out against a trial and added that "generally he was in favour of the occupation of the 'nest of spies' since the battle against imperialism and the United States should not end with the depature of the shah from Iran."

NVOI DISCUSSES FIFTH COLUMN PLOTS AGAINST IRAN

GF091403 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Revolutionary Alertness Is a Guarantee for the Preservation of Revolutionary Gains"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, new documents and fresh evidence are becoming available daily proving that the Carter Administration has no intention whatsoever of giving up its plots and schemes against our country and the Iranian nation's revolution. Recently, a Pentagon spokesman officially announced that the United States has started dispatching a large amount of materiel to its military base on Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean.

Seven large aircraft carriers have been assigned to the task and are already loading cargo at various Pacific and Atlantic ports. The Pentagon spokesman said the mission is to complete the shipping and transfer of all materiel to the Indian Ocean by the end of June. According to the American press, a large amount of materiel necessary for paratroopers is stored at these ports. Tanks, armored cars, artillery and various weapons suitable for operation in [word indistinct] have been painted. According to American sources, a brigade of 12,000 U.S. paratroopers and marines will be dispatched as well. The first group of aggressive American forces will be dispatched to the Indian Ocean region. The U.S. press does not hide the fact that the materiel and military personnel are to be used for certain new military adventures against our homeland's independence and freedom.

In all its actions against our homeland, U.S. imperialism has entrusted a major role to its fifth column in Iran--the remnants of the former regime, SAVAKists, extreme leftists and rightists and homemade Moaists who have recently intensified their sabotage activities. Amidst all of this the counterrevolutionaries and the former shah's coterie are not remaining idle. Among them we can name Ashraf, the shah's notorious sister, who is quite experienced in hatching plots. This group also includes Ardeshir Zahedi, the traitorous Bakhtiar, the bloodthirsty executioner Oveysi and others close to the deposed shah. There is undeniable proof regarding the preparation of a careful U.S. imperialist plan to intervene in our homeland through the use of counterrevolutionary elements. According to these documents, a secret meeting was held in Brussels 2 months ago. In addition to Ardeshir Zahedi, five senior officers of the former shah's army, the former Iranian ambassador to Lebanon and three CIA experts in Iranian affairs were at the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a scheme to topple our country's Islamic regime and to establish a regime similar to that of the former shah.

Some time ago, Bakhtiar, the last prime minister in the former shah's regime, traveled to Cairo and met with the shah. Ardeshir Zahedi and others close to the deposed shah also attended the meeting. The discussion revolved around the question of eliminating the revolutionary regime and returning the deposed shah to the country. At these secret meetings and visits it was agreed and decided that the plan for this plot should be carried out in three stages. The first phase of this plan, which involves sending fugitive officers faithful to the shah and other royalists into Iran, is to be undertaken by the Carter administration.

These men, who will be wearing Iranian military uniforms, will be landed in Iran by the Americans. They will be disguised as military personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will attempt to persuade personnel of our country's armed forces to join their group, thus creating chaos. Under this plan the American agents and former Savakists must take over key locations in Tehran. They will use the radio station to announce that the army has assumed control of the government.

As you can see, our homeland's enemies--from U.S. imperialists to counterrevolutionaries in every shape and form--are trying in every way possible to suffocate our revolution. In order to achieve this objective they are preparing the dirtiest and the most despicable schemes and plans. But none of these filthy, criminal plots and conspiracies can frighten the brave and freedom-loving Iranian nation. The Iranian nation--a nation that victoriously launched its great revolution through sacrifice and self-denial--can and will be able to fully protect the fruits and gains of this revolution. Under these conditions, the revolutionary alertness of all genuine forces of the revolution and the unity of all those faithful to the revolution are necessary and vital.

AFP REPORTS ASSASSINATION SQUAD SENT TO KILL BAKHTIAR

NC100709 Paris AFP in English 0701 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 10 (AFP)--Former "hanging judge" Sadeq Khalkhali said today he had sent a team of Islamic militants to Paris to kill former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar "and his disciples".

Ayatollah Khalkhali, who previously claimed responsibility for the killing of a nephew of the deposed shah of Iran in Paris earlier this year and said he had sent an assassination squad against the shah himself in Egypt, made his statement in an interview with the Tehran TIMES.

Mr Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of Iran before the fall of the shah, is living in exile in France. He has declared his continuing hostility to the current regime in Tehran and predicted its collapse.

Ayatollah Khalkhali ordered more than 200 executions when he toured the country presiding over Islamic courts and has already ordered a further 80 in his first month as leader of an antidrug campaign.

Also in the interview the ayatollah hinted that he might be aiming to be Iran's first prime minister in the Islamic Republic. Asked what the qualities of a premier should be he replied, "Someone like me who can work in a revolutionary manner should be able to succeed as prime minister."

On the United States Embassy hostages Ayatollah Khalkhali expressed the hope that they would soon be freed but added that "those engaged in anti-Islamic or antirevolutionary activities should be prosecuted."

QOTBZADEH TO ATTEND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN OSLO

JN091752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh will leave Tehran for Oslo during the next 2 days, at the invitation of the socialist international leaders Felipe Gonzalez, Bruno Kreisky and Olof Palme. The spokesman added that the aim of the foreign minister's visit is to explain the Islamic revolution, the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran's foreign and international policy.

COMMERCE MINISTER, TRADE DELEGATION LEAVE FOR INDIA

LD091122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that a delegation composed of our country's trade, industrial and mining officials headed by Dr Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, left for New Delhi last night at the invitation of the Indian minister of commerce. During its 1-week stay in India, the delegation will hold negotiations on developing economic and trade cooperation and exchange views with Indian officials on securing the essential commodities needed by the country. The delegation's trip to India is important because India possesses valuable experience in industry and agriculture, and because it can bring about the basis for fruitful cooperation between the two countries because of their similar historical background and their common cultural and Islamic heritage.

AFGHAN REBEL DELEGATE RAPS USSR, U.S.

OW052349 Hong Kong AFP in English 2336 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 5 (AFP)--A religious representative of the Afghan resistance to Soviet presence there today told the international conference here on U.S. intervention in Iran that Moscow had acted in collusion with Washington.

"The United States has condemned the bloody Soviet intervention," the Afghan delegate told the conference, "but we know that for them (the Americans) it has been the occasion for opening a new arms market in the region and a pretext for installing new bases." According to the delegate, "2 million women and children have fled to neighboring countries and 400,000 men and adolescents have died, cut down by Soviet bullets or killed by torture."

The Afghan said that his country had been "totally destroyed" and that its inhabitants were threatened by famine. "Agriculture, the economy and industry have been destroyed," he said. "The Soviets completely control not only the government but also all other institutions."

According to the delegate, so many Afghans have been killed since the Soviet intervention in December that bulldozers have had to be used to bury the bodies. He said that half of the country was in rebel hands. The Afghan delegate, who was not identified, urged the conference to "condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as well as the American intervention in Iran."

The Iranian conference was scheduled to end its deliberations late today.

AFGHAN FIGHTERS REPORTEDLY KILL TWO GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS

JN092026 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Afghan Islamic movement office has told our Qom correspondent that according to reports from reliable sources in Afghanistan, two government soldiers were killed and three were seriously wounded in the battle which took place in the Nimruz region last night between the mojahedin of the Afghan Islamic Movement, who belong to the Islamic Revolution Liberation Front, and the Afghan Government forces.

One government soldier gave himself up and gave his weapons to the Muslim Afghan mojahedin. The sources said that the mojahedin returned safely to base after the battle. The report added that war is still being waged in various places in the Nimruz region.

TRANSLATOR FOR BAKHTIAR, SADDAM ARRESTED AS IRAQI SPY

JN090828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Jun 80

[From the press review of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI]

[Text] It has been learned from well-informed sources that an Iraqi spy close to Saddam and Bakhtiar has been arrested. The spy, who was born in An-Najaf and is of Iranian origin, is named Muhammad 'Ali (Barkh). He is a member of the Iraqi Ba'th Party. The spy confessed during interrogation that he attended meetings held by Saddam, Al-Bakr and Bakhtiar as a translator. At these meetings a number of plots against the Iranian revolution were formulated. The spy took part in smuggling arms from Iraq to Iran in accordance with a plan worked out by Saddam and Bakhtiar. The paper says that the spy has made grave confessions and that he is still being interrogated.

GUARDS CORPS MINES DESTROY IRAQI ARMORED VEHICLES

LD091726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Qasr-e Shirin, one tank and one personnel carrier of the Iraq Army, which had invaded Iranian territory, were destroyed this morning after hitting mines planted on their route by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin.

The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the capital confirmed this news and announced that as a result of the destruction of the Iraqi tank and personnel carrier, 10 Iraqis were killed and another 10 were injured.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Reaches Agreement With Kurds

LD051042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 5 (KUNA)--Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leader Dr Abdolraman Qasimlou have reached an agreement to end the bloody war between government forces and Kurdish rebels, informed sources revealed here Thursday.

The agreement was reached on telephone recently after continuous bargaining on a 6-point peace plan and the concessions offered by the president, sources said.

A leading clergyman and close friend of Bani-Sadr also participated in the 'secret talks' and successfully persuaded Qasimlou to drop the word 'autonomy' and replace it by 'self-rule' already guaranteed by the Islamic Constitution for all provinces.

Bani-Sadr told Qasimlou if autonomy was granted to the Kurds, other provinces would also demand the same posing a severe threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iran, sources added.

The negotiations continued despite repeated warning from the fundamentalists and some prominent religious leaders who demanded full fledged military action to crush the Kurdish rebels completely.

Meanwhile, President Bani-Sadr ordered the suspension of all economic sanctions imposed against the Kurds as a goodwill gesture towards a peaceful solution to the prolonged Kurdish crisis and guerrilla fighting in that region.

Orders Release of Majles Member

LD071051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 7 (KUNA)--The Iranian Government has clamped tight security around the newly elected members of the Islamic assembly after a parliament member was illegally arrested by Islamic revolutionary guards.

Khosrov Qashqi'i, a member of the legislative assembly and leader of Qashqaie tribe in Iran, was later released from the former SAVAK prison on the orders of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr and his wife both were highly concerned about the illegal arrest of parliamentary (?member) an official of the president's office said.

Iran's Islamic Constitution provides immunity to the lawmakers, who cannot be arrested without due permission from the parliament itself.

This disregard of immunity and defiance of Iran's Constitution by Islamic guards controlled by fundamentalists had caused considerable concern among the independent members of the Islamic assembly, a member of parliament said.

A Kurdish member of the parliament and leader of the Iran Mellat Party, Dariush Foruhar, strongly condemned the 'illegal and irresponsible' act of apprehending Qasqa'i from his home in Tehran. Foruhar called for an immediate and thorough probe into the reasons which led to the violation of immunity granted to the parliamentary members.

A spokesman for the Iran Mellat Party said Foruhar was planning to raise the question of immunity and security, particularly for independent and opposition members in the assembly, when it meets Saturday.

The power-hungry would not be allowed to wipe out opposition in parliament and achieve their anti-revolutionary aims, he added.

Receives Moro Front Leader

JN071819 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Nur Misuari, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, and two other leaders of the front.

Following the meeting, the front's leader announced that he gave Bani-Sadr a detailed explanation of the military operations and political and military victories achieved by the Moro. He praised, on behalf of the Moro people, the Iranian Government's initiative on cutting off oil supplies to the Philippines, something which has had negative effects on the economic and domestic situation of the Marcos government.

The president of the republic reaffirmed Iran's support and backing for the Moro National Liberation Front and the southern Philippines.

President Bani-Sadr also received today Dr Gholam-Ali Afruz, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London. During this meeting, Dr Afruz submitted to President Bani-Sadr a report on the recent incident in which hostages were detained in the embassy by elements of the Iraqi Ba'th and imperialism.

Talk With Turkish Islamic Leader

LD091832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS Shayekh [name indistinct], propaganda deputy of the secretary general of the Turkish Islamic Party, who came to Tehran to participate in the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran, today met Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and had talks with him. In this meeting, which lasted for about 1 hour, talks were held on the unity of the Islamic front and the friendly relations of the two countries.

Meeting With Arrested Deputy

LD091850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] This morning the deputy from Eqlid in Fars Province met Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. After the meeting he said to the PARS NEW AGENCY correspondent:

The president told me that my case had been dealt with in the Revolution Council and that there was nothing on file against me.

Talk With Minister of Energy

LD091046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Dr Hasan 'Abbasi, minister of energy, accompanied by Dr Fereydun Sahabi, the deputy minister of energy and the director of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, met and conferred with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. In this meeting, they discussed plans to meet the energy needs of the country and the work of the Ministry of Energy. The president expressed his support for the policy of the Ministry of Energy concerning the suspending of the atomic reactors project. The construction of these reactors, which had been started by the former regime on the basis of colonialist and imposed contracts, is harmful for the country from economic, political and technical viewpoints, and would give rise to greater dependence on imperialist countries. These contracts were terminated after the victory of the revolution.

According to the Ministry of Energy's plans, and given the approval of the Revolution Council, the present buildings and facilities at the Bushehr and Ahvaz atomic reactor construction sites will be used for the establishment of large educational and technical complexes. The present workshops will be used for production and training and the residential buildings will be put at the disposal of the individuals who will be working in these training and production complexes.

At the end of the meeting the minister of energy said: We need long-term programming to provide the necessary electricity and fuel to produce electricity, as well as for other purposes, so that we can ensure that the increase in consumption is provided for. This was also approved by the president.

MAJLES APPROVES 47 REPRESENTATIVES' CREDENTIALS

LD081040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] At today's open session of the Islamic Majles the credentials of 47 representatives elected by the nation were approved. Our correspondent in parliament has a short report on today's session, to which we draw your attention: [begin recording]

At today's session the speaker of the house announced that the remarks made by the spokesman of the second committee investigating the credentials on the [word indistinct] representative were in error and that no credentials have been rejected by this committee. All the files which were incomplete or against which there were complaints will be sent to the investigating commission. The investigating commission will announce the final verdict. Ayatollah Khalkhali, member of the investigating commission, said that to date no evidence has been submitted to them to prove that the [word indistinct] representative has cooperated with the CIA. Mr Yadollah Sahabi, speaker of the house, also announced that the Libyan Embassy has invited 10 representatives to take part in the national day of Libya, and the representatives agreed that one representative from each of the parliamentary committees be elected to take part in the ceremonies marking the national day in Libya.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DENOUNCES ARREST OF MAJLES DEPUTY

LD091116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, contacted by telephone, said: The Revolution Council last night discussed the arrest of the Majles deputy from Eqlid in Fars Province and denounced it.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET JOINT SESSION REPORTED

LD092046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1950 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Please pay attention to news just received about the joint session of the Revolution Council and the Cabinet: The Revolution Council and the Cabinet held a joint session chaired by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the Prime Ministry building. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, after the session, Minister of Health and Welfare Dr Musa Zargan, told correspondents: The request for a 500-million-tumans budget for a crash program for the treatment of narcotics addicts was granted and a bill on this will be prepared. He added: 3,000 hospital places will be provided for the hospitalization of addicts throughout the country.

Mr Minachi, minister of national guidance, said about the closure of the Kordestan office of national guidance: Mr Bani-Sadr instructed the Kordestan governor general to reopen this office.

President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told correspondents at the end of tonight's meeting: Reports were presented on the economic situation and we reached the conclusion that to improve the present situation, morality in society should be strengthened and a calm climate to be brought about so that the economy can be improved. Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi told correspondents: Tonight a report was presented about the economic state of the country and issues pertaining to the internal economy and related factors as well as the effect that the latter could have on the people' morale. After discussion with economic experts, we reached the conclusion that the people should be aware that the revolution which we have begun with morality should be so pursued.

Dr Hasan Habibi regarded the program of economic austerity as null and void. Concerning the preparation of a specific program for the present situation, he said: The prognosis of a specific program also requires a specific government.

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN PRESS ADVISER REPORTEDLY FIRED

NC092120 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 9, (AFP)--The Iranian Government's foreign press director, Habol Ghassem Sadeq, was fired today, it was learned here.

Mr. Sadeq told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that he received a letter from National and Religious Guidance Minister Naser Ninachi, who wrote telling him that he was "no longer a member of the ministry."

Mr. Sadeq said the letter gave no reason for the firing.

In recent interviews, he has said that foreign correspondents in Iran might be spies.

SOME DRAFTEES ASKED TO REPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE

GF071550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] All regular draftees born in 1959, 1960 and 1961 who have registered at the Dezful, Shush and Andimeshk gendarmerie districts are asked to report to the Mottahedin school in Dezful, where they will be dispatched to training centers.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN QUOTES IRAN-E AZAD ON STATUS OF ARMY

TA091414 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary published in the Paris-based IRAN-E AZAD weekly; date not given]

[Excerpts] In his statements, the false imam talks about Iran, the homeland and preserving the country's frontiers. The imported president takes advantage of every opportunity to stand below the picture of Dr Mossadeq and be photographed or he goes to army barracks and army education centers and delivers long and boring speeches about the necessity of respecting the army and the importance of the armed forces in safeguarding Iran's frontiers and borders. From his pulpit, even Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali talks about the courage and bravery of the army and praises its role in society as if nothing has happened. It is as if these individuals were not the ones who put such slogans in the mouths of the people as: "No nation has ever seen such a cowardly army."

Khomeyni's illegal regime and its parasites have reached such a stage that they themselves have come to recognize that their false Islamic Republic can only continue with the support of the army and the Iranian Armed Forces and, thus, the army has again become cherished and beloved. These simpletons want to use the army against the people and through bloodshed and fratricide prevent the uprising of the people. What impudence! These people do not know that the officers and soliders who are forced to line up in front of them are awaiting the day when action begins for the liberation of their homeland. The officers and soldiers are hiding their wrath and fury [words indistinct].

These people do not know that for an Iranian soldier death is preferable to receiving a medal from a traitor like Bani-Sadr and marching in front of a foreign mercenary.

For soldiers who for centuries [words indistinct] there is no worse disgrace than marching in front of Khomeyni's portrait, the main killer of their fellow fighters, soldiers and commanders. The Iranian soldier has not forgotten this humiliation and the perpetrators of it.

The Iranian Armed Forces will wash away all the disgrace that you have brought to them with one great national movement and once more will stand tall with pride and liberate Iran.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN CARRIES LIBERATION ARMY STATEMENT

TA091215 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Military statement by the liberation army of Iran]

[Excerpts] Fellow soldiers! You have certainly been informed by means of the mass media of the disgraceful and corrupt apparatus of Ruhollah Khomeyni by which two of our brave colleagues in the air force have been sentenced to death in the unjust Islamic courts for the crime of patriotism. The sentence was carried out immediately and they were honored by martyrdom. However, what these ominous owls did not have the courage to announce, despite all their brazenness and impudence, was the martyrdom of 13 of our brave fellow fighters from the airborne unit, who several days ago were delivered to the execution squad for the crime of preserving military honor and for refusing to hurl bombs and rockets at our defenseless and brave Kurdish brothers.

Fellow soldiers, in these sensitive moments of history the country is in need of our courageous movement. In these sensitive moments our moral mission is extremely great and valuable. True life necessitates a supreme effort, a lofty ideal, a human feeling and a spirit full of manly qualities and courage which through experience and on the basis of history we impeccably possess.

Fellow soldiers, the future of free Iran, the freedom of its misfortune-afflicted and oppressed people depends on your uprising, O you stalwarts. Arise to carry out your duty and your commitment for which you have taken the oath. Arise! Arise! And through the power of decision revive the reality of the honorable military life, and through pure thought and a resolute determination and by relying on God join the ranks of the devotees of Iran's freedom, the liberation army. We also will be beside you sooner than expected. The Iranian nation will be our companion and assistant. The Almighty God will assist us on this path. Greetings to the pure soul of the martyrs of the armed forces! Long live Iran! Long live the true Iranian nation! Long live the tricolored lion and sun Iranian banner!

[Signed] The command council of the liberation army of Iran.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN KORDESTAN

TA091516 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Kordestan is the province of the martyrs. Kordestan is filled with fire and blood. The Khomeyni calamity has engulfed all Iran with fire and blood. There is no village and town in which Khomeyni's executioners have not sown the seed of discord and enmity and have not induced the people to fratricide.

Young people have left the towns for war and old people and frightened women and children have sought shelter in basements. The packs of wandering and hungry dogs yelp death every time a mortar shell falls. Foreign mercenaries in the garb of Hexbollahi are engaging in the mass execution of innocent and defenseless Kurdish women and children and the destruction of their homes, mosques and hospitals for the money they receive from their chief.

Amid this great calamity in Kordestan, the Iranian Kurds have suffered the greatest torment and continue to sacrifice themselves. With their legendary resistance the Kurds have proven that they are the real guardians of Iran's independence and true history, the nucleus of resistance and the salvation of Iran and the Iranians. Kordestan has become the invincible fortress of the misfortune-afflicted Iranian people and the stronghold of the struggle against the injustices of the Iran-devouring fakers and reactionaries.

From where does this resistance come? Without doubt from the Iranian and Aryan ideals of a people who have sincerely criticized the past and who at the same time have never surrendered and submitted to slavery and fake religious people.

What is the reason they [the present Iranian Government] call the leaders of the Kurds "corrupt on earth" and then want to sit with them at the negotiating table? What is the reason--following so much brutality and violence inflicted by the great commander of the executioners, namely Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, on the innocent Kurdish compatriots--they want to begin peaceful negotiations with these "bloodthirsty criminals?" Why do they want peace now that the green fields of Kordestan have become as red as a rose with the blood of the Kurdish brothers? Does the regime of usurpers still believe the Kurdish stalwarts will again listen to the word and promise of professional liars?

The army resisted orders to mop up Kordestan. For that reason and for not obeying orders blindly, for refraining from carrying out the orders of the turbaned leader, and because of noncooperation with the treacherous guards and foreign mercenaries who are the real killers of the Kurds, many of our resisting army personnel resigned, many were dismissed from the army and a great number were sentenced to death or prison.

The voice of Kordestan resounded throughout Iran. First the Turkmen, then the Baluchis and following this the Azarbayjanis began responding. The Iran-devouring fakers, with the utmost brutality, dispatched mercenaries and crushed one and all. Outwardly,they succeeded in silencing the Turkmen and Azarbayjanis. However, there is fire hidden beneath the ashes. Today the world is aware of Khomeyni's killings in Kordestan. The horrible mass executions of the Kurdish brothers are like a stain of shame on the report card of the crimes of these bloodthirsty people.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

LD100833 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "100 Km of Iran-Europe Railroad Taken Over by Assailants"]

[Excerpts] This statement was issued by the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday:

Dear compatriots, honorable inhabitants of West Azarbayjan, rural brothers and sisters of the Qotur Valley.

At a time when America's warships, together with that imperialist government's military forces, have imposed an economic blockade on our country and when the sea routes to the south of our homeland have come under the control of their forces, a number of armed, hireling, traitorous elements have blocked our country's railroad--which constitutes our land link with Europe--along the entire length of the Qotur Valley, for a distance of 100 km up to the point at which it joins Turkish territory, and by means of hinderance and armed activity, they have obstructed commercial transactions between Iran and our government's trading partners.

Our country's armed forces will pursue these criminals and will go as far as to destroy them, giving them no quarter; they will raze to the ground any place which is used as a shelter or stronghold by the miscreants.

We are therefore making this announcement to our brothers and sisters, and we earnestly request them not to allow their villages, houses and homes to be used by these savage beasts, and not to be the means whereby, by extending facilities and necessary supplies to them, they are able to continue their traitorous acts, even for several hours.

Those who cooperate with the traitors and armed malefactors will receive the same sentence as those malefactors, and the forces actively engaged in crushing and detaining such elements will show no hesitation in dealing similarly with them.

All dear brothers and sisters are requested to cooperate with the armed forces of our country in crushing and destroying the armed, hireling elements of foreign imperialist forces.

Clash Near Divandarreh

LD051836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the press office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the western regions stationed in Kermanshah has announced: Today, following the surrender of 11 persons who presented themselves to the guards corps base in Javanrud, 16 other armed elements including members of the democratic party went to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Javanrud, and, handing in their arms and ammunition, announced their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the same report, yesterday in (Dowaf) near Divandarreh, which is on the way to Saqqez, there was a confrontation between the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the armed forces and Kurdish peshmerga on the one side and counterrevolutionary elements on the other. In this confrontation a guardsman by the name of (Qasen Tork Laduni) from the village of Ladune in Esfahan was martyred and two other guardsmen were injured.

According to the same report, Ebrahim Bahrampur, the commander of the armed raiders, who was a deserter from the former army, was killed, and several other raiders were also killed. Their names have not yet been announced.

Izeh Police Department Disbanded

LD052136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations office of the governorate general of Khuzestan, in a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY, has announced: According to the reports received and investigations carried out, the police department of Izeh, due to laggardness and the lack of efficiency in achieving the goals of the Islamic republic, has been disbanded on the order of the governor general of Khuzestan.

The department's performance did not improve even after the replacement of its director. Its duties have been transferred to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the gendarmerie company of Izeh.

Bank Robbers Sentenced

LD061114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi, the head of the Islamic Revolution courts of Tabriz, issued the following announcement today: Four armed thieves who had stolen from banks by means of armed attacks, created fear and terror among the people by means of force and threat, and who used firearms and other weapons, were sentenced to death by the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court after repeated investigation and trials. The court's verdicts were carried out at midnight last night.

The head of the Islamic Revolution courts of Tabriz added: These people, by joining with American pseudoleftist groups, imagined that they could weaken the sovereignty of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They were eventually arrested while stealing from the Abbasi Street branch of the Bank-e Saderat in Tabriz.

Guards Base Attacked

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Urumiyeh that last night the gendarmerie garrison and the guards corps base in Shahin Dezh were attacked by armed assailants.

Jamshid Haqgo, governor general of West Azarbayjan said this afternoon when announcing this news: According to the reports received, the attack began at 0130 today and lasted until 0700. In this attack RPG-7's, handgranades and light artillery were used, and the gas station and buildings at two girls schools, Rowshanak and Parvin 'Etesami, which serve as the guards corps bases, were damaged. He added that the police force and the guards corps repulsed the attack and forced the assailants to flee. No loss of life resulted from this confrontation.

Attack on Miando'ab

LD071100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0944 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Urumiyeh, at about 0130 this morning the town of Miando'ab was subjected to an attack from the southeast by a group of armed assailants. During the clash the armed assailants employed heavy and light weapons but were forced to retreat when law enforcement forces and the revolution guards opened fire. According to reports, the assailants withdrew, taking one of the inhabitants of Heydarabad. During this clash, which lasted about 3 hours, no losses were inflicted on the military forces deployed in Miando'ab and there is no information about losses suffered by the attackers.

Azarbayjan Order Being Restored

LD071102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Urumiyeh, passengers of 13 cars, who had been taken hostage by a group of raiders on the road between Urumiyeh and Naqadeh at 0730 on Wednesday last week, were released.

Jamshid Haqgo, governor general of West Azarbayjan, confirming this report, said: In this attack many cars were heavily damaged and the load of a 10-ton truck was set on fire. The governor general of West Azarbayjan, speaking about the situation in the region, said: Last night regions involved in scattered confrontations during the past few days were relatively calm. On the mopping-up operations in Qotur region he said: Mopping-up operations in this region are still in progress. He also said that during the next few days, hopefully, order will be restored in this region.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan, speaking about maintaining security of railroad stations and installations following the clearing up of the region, said: Fortunately, most of the tribesmen and villagers from Salamas station to Razi station, located on the border with Turkey, agree with the fact that order should maintained in the region. After cleaning the region of armed illegal groups we will be able to increase the number of military posts along the railway, and with the help of the brave tribes in this region the security of this line, which is of extraordinary importance to the country, will be maintained. The governor general of West Azarbayjan added that once order is restored development and agricultural programs will be implemented. The deputy in charge of political affairs of the governorate general of West Azarbayjan went to Qotur to inspect the region.

'Nonbelievers' Told To Surrender

LD071726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Kermanshah, quoting the Javanrud Revolution Guards Corps, reports that yesterday a number of deceived persons who had been in the service of counter-revolution left the nonbeliever division with their arms and returned to Islam and surrendered themselves to the Javanrud corps. Following a 2-hour battle with supporters of Hamed Mohammad Taherlu, who is a counterrevolution chief, Abdol Mohammad Ahmadi fled and surrendered himself to the Javanrud Revolution Guards Corps.

In addition, two members of the Javanmard gendarmerie who were working for the criminal Democrat Party have surrendered themselves to the Javanrud Revolution Guards Corps. The Javanrud Revolution Guards Corps, addressing those who have been misguided in the Javanrud, Babakhani and Khanehshur regions and have gone to Iraq, has asked them to return to Islam and to know that Islam and the Muslims are their supporters.

'Assailants' Surrender in Javanrud

LD071748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, during yesterday and today, 18 armed members of unlawful groups and armed assailants in the Javanrud region have surrendered to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. They expressed regret at having cooperated with counter-revolutionary elements and have avowed allegiance to Islam and the homeland. On the basis of the same report, 45 armed men in the Javanrud region have now surrendered their arms to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and have been pardoned.

Shiraz-Firuzabad Highway Closed

GF071742 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] The Shiraz-Firuzabad highway was closed at Sangha from 1700 yesterday until this morning. Following the closing of the highway, the Firuzabad Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards arrived and clashed with armed assailants.

One guardsman was killed and another injured. The assailants reportedly suffered some casualties as well. However, no exact information is available.

According to reports, the Sangha region is being controlled by revolution guards, and the armed assailants have escaped. Firuzabad guardsmen have reported seeing some of the assailants along the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway.

Fighting in Firuzabad

NC071844 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Shiraz, Southern Iran, June 7 (AFP)--Iranian tribesmen shot dead a revolutionary guard today and wounded several others when bitter fighting erupted in the southern Iranian town of Firuzabad.

According to a report reaching here, between two and three thousand armed tribesmen, angered by news of the arrest of their leader, Khosrow Qashqa'i, in Tehran, were said to have surrounded the town, where an unspecified number of guardsmen were holed up.

Well-informed sources said that Mr Qashqa'i, a member of Iran's parliament who was today reported under armed guard at his Tehran home, appealed to his followers not to attack and to keep calm.

But one tribesmen in Shiraz warned that full-scale fighting could flare up at any moment throughout the mountainous Fars region where an estimated two hundred thousand Qashqa'i tribal families live.

"We are just waiting for the leader's orders to launch a full-scale war," he said.

Tribesmen were also said to have opened fire last night at revolutionary guards who set up roadblocks around Firuzabad, which is one hundred anf fifteen kilometers (seventy-five miles) south of Shiraz. There were no reports of injuries.

Mr.Qashqa'i was arrested Wednesday by revolutionary guards and was led home under armed escort late on Thursday, reportedly after President Bani-Sadr intervened. No reasons have been given officially for his detention.

The Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi appealed to the population for moderation in a local radio broadcast transmitted from Shiraz.

A brother of Mr Qashqa'i has been able to leave Tehran and travel to the Firuzabad region in order to join the armed tribesmen loyal to his family, another member of the family told AFP in Tehran.

He warned that disturbances might erupt in the Firuzabad region if Mr Qashqa'i was not released.

Committee Sent to Firuzabad

GF081645 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent, the Fars governor said he was sent a committee to Firuzabad to investigate the recent incidents on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway. The committee is comprised of officials representing the Fars governor's office, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, the Corps of the Revolution Guards, the gendarmerie and police headquarters.

Rabbani Warns Firuzabad Saboteurs

GF081636 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, the imam's representative and a member of the council for constitutional protection:

In His exalted name. Certain minor but sorrowful events have been occuring on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway for the past 4 days. They are not in accord with the views of our revolutionary people and have unfortunately resulted in the martyrdom of a revolution guard and the injury of some other guardsmen and gendarmes.

Regarding this problem and considering the necessity of maintaing peace and order in the city, the security council of Fars Province has treated these assailants in a conciliatory manner, hoping that these unknown elements might wake up and follow the right path. I am warning these saboteurs for the last time that blocking the road and inconveniencing those using it are considered acts of corruption on earth from an Islamic viewpoint. Therefore, we will never accept corruption in any form, even if it is minor.

I want to inform these gentlemen that I am giving them a 1-day grace period so they can disperse and return to their homes. If tomorrow's reports indicate that the roadblocks have not been removed and that they have not ceased their acts of sabotage, the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the gendarmes will deal with them harshly in order to kill this plot while it is still in the womb. All saboteurs will be handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court following their arrest and will be treated as corrupters on earth. Naturally, the Islamic Republic's armed forces will observe this period of grace and should refrain from any actions that might encourage any negative responses by these elements.

[Signed] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, 8 June 1980

Firuzabad Highway Pass Retaken

LD091014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the central headquarters of the Islamic Corps of the Revolution Guards has announced that following a clash which lasted for a few hours yesterday between the assailants and the Islamic Corps of the Revolution Guards of Shiraz, the corps succeeded in gaining control of the Tonkab Pass on the highway to Firuzabad which for a time had been occupied by the assailants. During these clashes some inhabitants of Gobar village were taken hostage, and one of the guards was martyred. A number of the assailants were wounded and some were probably killed.

Firuzabad Fuel Shortages

GF091554 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The city of Firuzabad remained shut down today as it has for the past 2 days. The roads from Savar, [word indistinct] and Farashband to Firuzabad were still closed. According to the reports, Firuzabad is facing a fuel shortage for vehicles due to the roads being closed. In an interview with our reporter, the governor of Fars announced that fuel needed for the Firuzabad region will be sent soon.

According to our correspondent, a young man named Ramazan Siyahi, who was trying to attack certain armed assailants near Shah Bahram and Savar villages, was shot and killed in his trench last night. Another person was injured.

Committee Condemns Violence

GF091555 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The seven-man land reform committee in Fars Province has issued a statement condemning the recent attacks in Firuzabad and praising those martyred in the incident. In its statement, the committee says the Muslim and heroic nation is ready for martyrdom and will continue on its path until a government based on divine justice is established with God's help. It also said it is not afraid of rightist or leftist elements.

Clashes at Firuzabad

LD092120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to Fars, the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that following clashes lasting several hours between assailants and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Shiraz yesterday, the corps succeeded in recapturing the Tangab pass of Firuzabad, which was captured by the assailants for some time. Several inhabitants of the village of Givar were taken as hostages during these clashes, and one guard was martyred. A number of assailants were also injured and possible killed.

Group Closes Roads in Fars

LD072042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mohammad Vali Habibi, governor general of Fars Province, confirmed a report concerning the closure of the Shiraz-Firuz-Abad and Tangab roads and the hijacking of a car on the road to Meymand by an armed group. He said the roads are still closed by the armed group.

The governor general added: We have reported the matter to Tehran as at the moment we have decided not to get involved with any armed clashes. However, should this situation continue, we will take measures to open these roads.

The governor general added: At the moment we are conferring with a number of tribal chiefs, asking them to solve this problem in a friendly way themselves. However, the government will not tolerate the closure of these roads. It seems that some people, wanting to aggravate misunderstanding between the government and the Qashqa'i tribe, wish to make us believe that the Qashqa'i tribe is behind this action. Since this has not been proved we have contacted the tribe's responsible officials so they can inform us of their dissociation, or, if they are involved, so they can solve the issue through discussions.

Raider Leader Arrested in Eslamabad

LD081138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the governorate of Eslamabad has reported that the strike force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, stationed in [word indistinct], succeeded in arresting after 2 hours' fighting 'Aziz Morad Moradi, leader of 40 armed raiders, who had a Brno rifle.

He is a resident of [word indistinct] he was shot during the fight and had to be sent to Kermanshah to receive treatment.

Gendarmerie Commander Killed

LD081253 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Shiraz, Maj Ebrahim Borham Haqiqi, the commanding officer of the second and third departments of the gendarmerie regiment stationed in Firuzabad, who was shot at by armed elements in yesterday's confrontation on the road between Firuzabad and (?Dowgan) in the Tangab region, was martyred this morning.

People Asked To Surrender Arms

LD081812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Joint Staff of the Iranian Army released an announcement today from the army's 28th Division in Kordestan which says:

In the name of God, dear Kurdish compatriates:

Now that with the help of the great God and the cooperation of you honorable people, peace and security have come to the cities of Saqqez and Baneh, respected inhabitants, you are asked to deliver your available arms and ammunition to the nearest military security base situated in the region and obtain a receipt. It is obvious that those who deliver their arms and ammunition will be placed under the protection of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Embargo on Kordestan Continues

LD090932 Tehran PARS in English 0824 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 9 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The governor of the Kurdish city of Mehabad in West Azarbayjan, Baba Taheri, said to PARS yesterday that despite president Bani-Sadr's order of some five days ago on discontinuation of the economic siege of Kurdish cities and the province, unfortunately no measures have been taken to observe the order.

Baba Taheri said that problems resulting from this economic siege were becoming more serious daily. Unfavourable conditions, said the governor, have forced the inhabitants of the cities to migrate to other places. The governor added that serious steps must be taken immediately to solve the problem.

Another report from Kermanshah today indicated that individuals in the region of (Ramanat) had given themselves up to the Ravansar Revolutionary Guards Corps and handed their arms over to the corps.

Insurgents Attack Shahin Dezh

LD090946 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Jun (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Insurgent groups attacked the city of Shahin Dezh, Urumiyeh, on Saturday night, shooting at the buildings. Such attacks have taken place several times during the recent week.

The governor of Miandow Ab, Behrang, told PARS yesterday that the shooting with light arms started at 9 p.m. and continued until [number indistinct] a.m. No casualties and (?damages) were reported. He added that Shahin Dezh-Taqab road was still closed.

Villagers Told To Disarm

LD091008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement of the 81st Armored Division and the Islamic Revolution Court of Kermanshah, as follows:

In His exalted name. We hereby inform all the inhabitants of the western region, especially the villages between Kermanshah, Kamyaran and Sanandaj, that if they hand in their weapons within 5 days of 9 June 1980, that is by 13 June, to their nearest army barracks, their safety will be guaranteed. Otherwise, the 81st Armored Division will decisively act to disarm them and the violators will be handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court.

Guards Attacked in Fars

LD09'230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the governor of the town of Semirom [in Fars Province] announced: Yesterday, 15 brother guards were attacked while going from Semirom to (Padena) region. According to this report, three of the guards called Reza Mohammadi, Abbas Khademi and Javad Hejam were injured and are being treated in Semirom hospital. Two other guards were also taken hostage.

This report has also been confirmed by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Esfahan.

Kermanshah Village Attacked

LD091232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The news bureau in Kermanshah center reports that at 2130 last night a group of counterrevolutionaries attacked the villages around the (Gudaran) region near the town of Eslamabad-e Gharb and were immediately confronted by the security forces and the Guards Corps. An informed source in the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region announced this morning: These clashes have continued till the time when this report was transmitted, that is, 1045. No accurate information is available on the possible number of the casualties.

West Azarbayjan Attack

LD091134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dr Atabaki, political deputy of the governorate general of Western Azarbayjan was granted an interview to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in which he described the situation in this region during the past 24 hours as relatively calm. He said that until this morning no report has been received regarding clashes in the region other than one on an attack by a group of assailants against the telecommunications station in (Doab) situated on the highway between Naqadeh and Piranshahr, which occured last night.

The director general of telecommunications in Western Azarbayjan said in an interview with a correspondent from the Urumiyeh center: Although the electricity generators at (Doab) telecommunications station have been put out of action, at the moment there is no difficulty in communications between Urumiyeh, Piranshahr, Jaldian and Pasveh. This station is at the moment continuing its work by making use of emergency batteries. He expressed his hope that the telecommunications employees will repair the damages inflicted upon the telecommunication station in (Doab) in the shortest possible time.

Appeals for Calm in Fars

GF091528 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] As a result of recent events, a communique was issued today by Mr Khosrow Qashqa'i. The text of this communique has been made available to us by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. A certain misunderstanding resulted in my brief detention. Fortunately, this matter was resolved in a very short time thanks to the kind attention of the president.

As all Fars brothers in the south--especially the tribal brothers--are aware, it has always been announced through the media and in statements that certain suspicious hands are working against the Islamic Revolution and are trying in every way possible to create unrest in the peaceful and calm region of Fars. I urge all Iranian brothers and sisters--especially the southern tribes--to remain calm and not to heed to any rumors or plots.

[Signed] Khosrow Qashqa'i

Army Operations in Qotur

LD091744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the political deputy of the Western Azarbayjan governor general held a press conference and said that cleaning-up operations in the Qotur, Khvoy region by the army and gendarmerie forces are continuing. It is hoped that within the next few days trains will be able to resume their normal traffic on this route and those loaded with cargo and halted on the other side of the border [Turkish-Iranian border] can move into Iran.

The political deputy of the Western Azarbayjan governor general stressed that the majority of citizens in the Qotur area want security and peace in the area and that it was because of a lack of security that action was taken to rid the area of armed individuals.

Regarding the farmers driven out of the area, he said that the farmers have been driven out by landlords associated with irresponsible groups and we are trying to bring them back to their homes.

Kurds Execute Two Guards

LD091832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 June 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh, has reported that two of the guards held hostage for some time by the Kurdish Democratic Party and the Komeleh Party were martyred yesterday by the Komeleh elements in the Nosud area.

The names of the martyred guards have been given as follows: Amir Hushang Qannad, a native of 'Abbasabad, Shahsavar region, and Hoseyn 'Ali Jalil-Moqaddam, a native of Shahsavar. According to the same report, during the funeral ceremony for the martyred guards the citizens of Paveh demanded that responsible officials should cleanse the area of counterrevolutionary elements as soon as possible. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY the bodies of the two martyred guards were delivered to the guards corps in Kermanshah this evening for transfer to their birthplace, Shahsavar, for burial.

Mines Found in Tehran Street

LD091722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that this morning a number of antipersonnel mines, known as conical mines, were discovered by one of its guards in Jomhuri Street in Tehran and all of them were neutralized.

Tehran Street Clash

LD092151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS, following a clash near the Misaq society in Shir-O-Khorshid Street this morning, one person named Naser Mohammadi was killed and another person was injured and taken to Firuzgar hospital. A spokesman for the Misaq society speaking in a PARS interview stated that the society's building used to be a petrol station before the revolution and it belonged to three partners, one of whom is a capitalist who fled. He said that in the early hours of this morning the guards of the committee of the 12th region went to the society without eviction orders. We contacted the central committee and a central committee official said that the 12th region's guards had no orders obtained from us and that the committee intended to hand the place over to the central committee. We gave no authority and they acted on their own decision.

According to a PARS correspondent, national police personnel went to the site to make investigations into this clash, and a crowd of people gathered near the society until 1200.

CHIEF WARNS OF 'SERIOUS UNREST' AMONG QASHQAI TRIBE

LD091047 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Tribal Unrest Warning by Iranian Chief"]

[Text] A warning that there could be serious unrest among one of Iran's biggest tribes, the 500,000 strong Qashqai, was given yesterday by its chief after he had been arrested in Tehran.

Mr Khoshrow Qashqai, 58, who has been elected MP for the city of Oglid in Fars Province, was arrested on Wednesday, allegedly because of documents about him found at the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Rejecting suggestions that he had been working for the CIA, Mr Qashqai, who spent 25 years in exile under the shah, told me yesterday: "If these allegations had been correct, the documents would have been released much sooner."

On Saturday, thousands of tribesmen, angered by the arrest of their chieftain, were involved in clashes with revolutionary guards, in which one guard was shot dead.

Mr Qashqa'i stressed that the responsible authorities, including President Bani-Sadr, had no knowledge of the arrest warrant.

In an interview with the Tehran newspaper KEYHAN, President Bani-Sadr revealed he had read the files on Mr Qashqa'i. "The English version in no way projects him as a member of the CIA."

Ayatollah Khomeyni, when he heard about the arrest, "was greatly angered and ordered that I be taken home."

Yesterday Mr Qashqa'i was at home but surrounded by revolutionary guards. He refused to make it clear whether he was under house arrest. On Wednesay, two men came to his house and escorted him away in a car, claiming that parliament had decided to convene an unscheduled session. He became suspicious, pulled a gun and fired two warning shots because he was afraid he was being kidnapped.

Asked whether he had been beaten up by revolutionary guards at their headquarters, he replied: "I am in politics. This sort of thing happens."

Mr Qashqa'i's papers as MP have yet to be confirmed. So far, according to Tehran Radio yesterday, 164 MP's out of 213 who attended parliament on the opening day have been confirmed in their posts after their papers were checked by fellow members.

OIL MINISTER WILLING TO EXPORT TO EASTERN EUROPE

JN061822 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Petroleum Minister Engineer 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar has said that Iran will not reduce the price of its oil. He added that the East European states will buy Iranian oil if the Western states do not do so.

In an interview with a magazine published in Dusseldorf in the FRG, Engineer Mo'infar said: Japan and the oil groups in the world refuse to buy Iranian crude oil at $35 per barrel, thus trying to pressure Iran. The Iranian petroleum minister said: We should insure our country's economic needs. He will resort to the East if we are unable to reach an agreement with the West in this respect. He added: Last month, Iranian oil production amounted to 2 million barrels a day and half this figure was exported.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF INCIDENT INVESTIGATION BUREAU

LD030408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in contact with the Central News Bureau, issued the following statement:

In the Almighty's name, the dear Iranian nation is hereby informed that for the purpose of obtaining information and considering the country's important events as concerns public peace, a special organization has been established at the Interior Ministry, called the Bureau for the Investigation of Incidents, which is open 24 hours a day to receive news and reports which affect the country's interests, such as the sighting of luminous objects, balloons and the passing of doubtful foreign [word indistinct] and the planting of bombs and so on at these telephones: 392045 and 391051.

This bureau is responsible for following up affairs and analyzing them, for the purpose of adopting careful and correct decisions in conjunction with the responsible executive officials of the Islamic Republic.

Dear compatriots are hereby asked to refrain from contacting other official organizations, such as the imam's bureau, the president's office, etc.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS COORDINATING JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE POWERS

LD081930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The issues concerning the judicial affairs of revolution courts and the judicial orders of the executive establishments were discussed in a meeting at the Prime Ministry attended by President Dr Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the country's Supreme Court, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili, prosecutor-general of the country, and Mojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi, the Islamic Revolution's prosecutor-general.

At the end of the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti told PARS NEWS AGENCY: At this session, we had general discussions on the affairs regarding the revolution courts and the executive establishment related to judicial affairs. These discussions had nothing to do with the executive establishment, so naturally Dr Bani-Sadr, who is in charge of the executive, did not participate in the proceedings.

Asked what decisions had been made at the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti said: We have decided to have the legal department draft bills to satisfy this goal, introduce them in the Revolution Council, and after approval, issue them for enforcement.

Ayatollah Beheshti was asked if any decisions were made at this meeting on preventing the interference of the executive in the affairs of the judicial establishment and vice versa. He said: Are there such interferences? Give me examples and I shall respond. But on the whole, I believe that there must not be any interference and this has been decided and is in force. The executive and judicial establishments must coordinate, and according to the Constitution, work together.

FINANCE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TAX REVENUE PROBLEMS

LD091425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] According to the financial correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the government will collect 15 percent more in taxes this year compared with the previous year. According to the same report, taxes on cars, motorcycles, magnetic tape and good-will payments will be increased this year. Regarding taxes included in the current year's budget and the manner in which they will be collected Mr (Gholam Hasan Jedayat-Afruz), under secretary for tax revenues in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, answered questions put to him by the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which you will now hear.

[Begin Jedayat-Afruz recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: In answer to your question, the tax revenue envisaged in the budget amounts to 418 billion rials, which is, of course 15 percent more than that planned for the previous year.

Regarding many of our resources, including the reduced income tax revenue from nationalized companies, as well as the loss of the former revenue from alcoholic beverages and the bills prepared in the past reducing income tax revenue, the level of income tax receipts has been low. We have tried to make up for reduced revenue by, among other things, imposing taxes on tapes and by increasing taxes on cars and motorcycles. We shall try to collect some tax revenue in connection with the unwarranted increases in price of certain commodities. More importantly, our efforts have been directed at inducing more dynamism in activating local income tax offices to operate locally in the field of collecting taxes on good-will payments and on real estate transactions.

We hope that with the efforts thus made we will be able to secure this revenue with the expectation that our oil revenues may be reduced as a result of the present economic blockade. In particular we insist that the people should give greater cooperation in this field, and that by paying their legitimate taxes they should help the government to meet the cost of running its agencies, not only government agencies but also the new organizations which have been created and which require money. We appeal to the people to open the door and realize how the revolution can be perpetuated. Bearing in mind that there has never been a revolution in the world in which economic matters have not featured, and that following a revolution, as a rule, more taxes are imposed, we appeal to the people to pay greater attention to meeting the expenditure of their own elected government, for which they have given their blood and martyrs. We call upon the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide more time for the ministry to put to the people the country's current economic and financial problems. [end recording]

FORMER SAVAK TORTURER TRIED, EXECUTED AT EVIN PRISON

LD091034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The central news bureau reports that Kamali, the famous torturer of the defunct SAVAK, was executed this morning in the courtyard of Evin Prison.

The central Islamic Revolution Court, which is the heir to the blood and torture of the beloved ones, condemned Farajollah Seyfi Kamangar, known as Dr Kamali, who was guilty of torturing the strugglers, resulting in their physical injury or insanity, to 500 lashes of the whip so that he could experience worldly retribution, to be followed by execution. After the court's verdict concerning the flogging was carried out, at 1000 today, Monday, he was executed in the courtyard of Evin Prison.

ISLAMIC COURT EXECUTES SIX PERSONS FOR 'CORRUPTION'

LD100330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the central [Tehran] Islamic Revolution Court found six persons guilty of having committed corruption on earth this morning. Their names are as follows:

1. Mehdi Zeynali, son of Mohammad, charged with armed robbery;

2. Soleyman Hajzamani, charged with pederasty and stealing large amounts of government and army property;

3. Hushang Manucherhri, former deputy martial law administrator of Tehran's fifth region, charged with crushing the uprising of Tehran's fighting people and participation in the shooting at Mowlavi junction on 7 November 1978, which resulted in the martyrdom of two and the injury of nine persons;

[4 and 5] Also Kyumars Mirkha'efi, son of Kazem, and Mohammad Reza Ne'mati, son of 'Aziz, charged with possession of explosives, placing explosives in various places and destroying the health and district offices, which resulted in the death of one person;

6. Yusef Sobhani, son of 'Ali, managing director of the Zamzam Company, charged with the murder of one of the fighters [as heard] on 5 June 1963, cooperation with the Sabet-Pasal brothers [Jewish industrialists] and Hozhabr Yazdani [Baha'i industrialist], direct collaboration with SAVAK and the martial law administrator's office and assisting Zionism.

The sentences were carried out at 0130 this morning.

BANI-SADR ISSUES MORE GUIDELINES ON DRUG-RELATED ISSUES

LD011101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The press and cultural adviser to the president, in a contact with the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced that Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, one of the representatives in the Islamic Majles and in charge of antinarcotic operations, met with Dr Seyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. The president of our country issued more guidelines in connection with the welfare of drug addicts and related issues.

KHALKHALI CARRIES OUT DRUG VIOLATION ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS

Comments on Executions

LD020314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Two more narcotics smugglers have been executed. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of antinarcotics campaign, has said in an interview:

Javad Tehrani, son of 'Alireza, resident of Tehran, was sentenced to death by a special Islamic court, charged with active participation in the sale and distribution of heroin and causing the addiction of a 7-year-old boy, as well as committing indecent assault against him. The sentence was carried out. Moreover, Fatemeh Khamushgar, who had previously received leniency from the court, was sentenced to death by the court, overruling an earlier verdict. She had continued in her activity and was convicted of having distributed and sold 106 kg of heroin. The sentence was carried out later.

30 Smugglers Arrested

LD051153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Thanks to the persistent efforts of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, this morning 30 narcotics smugglers were arrested at Jurqan, Hamadan region.

On orders of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali seven of the smugglers arrested in Hamadan were executed at noon today. On orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan this morning five more narcotics smugglers were executed.

4 Smugglers Executed

LD061756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Hamadan correspondent, on the second day of his stay in Hamadan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, accompanied by a task force group, surrounded the village [word indistinct] 2 km from Hamadan at 0400 today and arrested a number of professional smugglers. Four of those arrested were 'Ali Oroghi, Haj Mohammad Norozi, Safar 'Ali F'alehgari and Kamran Reza'i. They were convicted and sentenced to death, and the sentences were carried out immediately.

10 EXECUTED FOR NARCOTICS CRIMES

LD100332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, 10 persons were sentenced to death at the special Islamic Revolution Court of the center for the fight against narcotics in the early hours of this morning. Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the center for the fight against narcotics, said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: These persons were of the most dangerous, and at the same time, the dirtiest gang that so far has been executed. They used innocent children and also were involved in selling girls and boys and running centers of corruption. They were involved in killing and highway robbery, using the financial means and weapons at their disposal, and stopped at nothing in the pursuit of their evil aims.

Further Comment on Executions

LD100440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the fight against narcotics, issued the following statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY in connection with the recent executions:

In the name of God. The great Muslim Iranian nation should know that since international imperialism and world-devouring Zionism were not able to destroy this nation in face of the powerful will of the nation by way of force, king-making and their chained dogs in the region, or to divide Iran, they embarked on a more dangerous venture. By importing thousands of kilograms of heroin, opium and hashish from Burma, Thailand, Pakistan, Afghanistan and India they made addicts of our newly ripe flowers and destroyed more than 500,000 youths; so that instead of being busy with running factories, reconstructing dear Iran and the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, these youths involuntarily fell down in the streets, waiting for the evil powder. The danger of the spread of this disease is comparatively greater than that of the First and Second World Wars, not only for Iran but for mankind.

Everybody knows that if this disease spreads, not only will we no longer have active, young and able members, but--more important than that--this shah-stricken country will have regressed 200 years and been driven to doom by the vampiric hands of the evil merchants.

Thanks to the great efforts of the brave rising nation, we took great steps and blocked this destructive flood. In this task, we still need your cooperation and will continue our work until the demise of this ruinous disease.

The smuggling gangs should know that wherever they are, we will pursue them and will exterminate them. We will not give them the slightest opportunity to be active. A nation that has cast the wretched monarchical system into the wastebin of history is able to do the same with the monarchical and artistocratic culture and civilization. This is the decisive decision of the great Iranian nation.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Rural Councils; OPEC Meeting

GF251840 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 on 25 May broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "Speedy Formation of Rural Councils is A Necessity," says: With the Revolution Council's decree on agrarian reforms, the path has been opened for distribution of land among the landless peasants or those with insufficient land. That is why the speedy formation of genuine rural councils is one of the most important provisions on implementation of the law on distribution of land among the rural populace. The more democratic and fraudulent-free the election of these rural council members, the faster and more realistic will be the implementation of the land distribution act provisions.

All feudalists and large landowners and their proponents have, since the dawn of the revolution, and especially since the approval of the land distribution act, tried with all their might to fight against the country's rural people, more specifically against the formation of rural councils. The Revolution Guards Corps can play a very important role in the speedy and correct implementation of this law and in the formation of rural councils. It would be very fitting to mention here the instructive action and measures by the Revolution Guards Corps in Khuzestan. The Khuzestan Revolution Guards Corps, by issuing a communique, announced some time ago that in order to secure the legal and religious rights of the peasants, it had begun the formation of rural councils. All feudalist, capitalist and imperialist elements were warned that if they created any kind of hinderance in this endeavor, they would face reaction by revolution guards.

During a 1-month period, rural councils have been formed in more than 60 villages. It is the people's expectation that the Revolution Guard Corps and all revolutionary organs everywhere should assist in the forming of rural councils and land distribution among peasants.

The second commentary, entitled "Oil and U.S. Imperialism," says: The extraordinary OPEC conference held in Saudi Arabia recently investigated the unified and long term programs of the strategic action in oil production and sales. The OPEC members expressed their view that it was time that all OPEC countries found a solution for the price of their oil while taking into consideration the unstable rate of the dollar. The oil and finance minister of Qatar spoke about the increase of oil prices and the expensive products imported from the West. The Western countries at present are thinking about the defeat of U.S. policy in Iran. At the same time they have not forgotten that Western capitalism depends on Middle East oil. The OPEC members believe they should not increase the level of oil production.

Having lost Iranian oil, the United States is looking for other oil sources. For example, the U.S. energy secretary recently visited Saudi Arabia to hold discussions with Saudi officials on petroleum.

He tried to bring pressure on Saudi Arabia to increase oil production as well as export more to the United States. But Saudi officials--although they are completely dependent on the United States--hesitated in making a decision regarding this matter. The OPEC countries possess the most important weapon against the plots of the imperialist countries led by the United States: oil.

Fuedalism; New Plots

TA300853 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 May broadcast two commentaries. The first commentary, entitled "Feudalism and Big Landownership, a Haven of Imperialism and Counterrevolution," says: The big fuedal landowners in Iran are the main pillars of support for U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution. From the very beginning of the revolution, these corrupt elements stood against the Iranian nation and its leader. These elements not only plunder the nation's wealth and help U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution, but resort to different criminal acts aided by their mercenaries in the villages.

When the agrarian law was being enforced, these elements doubled their reaction and resisted the people and revolutionary guards with arms in order to prepare the ground for the eventual return of their U.S. masters and their hirelings. But experience has shown that wherever the revolutionary guards, along with the villagers, have taken decisive steps to carry out the imam's recommendations as well as the decisions of the Revolutionary Council, they have succeeded in crushing the big feudal landowners. Carrying out the land reform in a decisive and permanent way will benefit the nation and revolution and will make the economy of the liberated nation healthy.

The second commentary is entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is Hatching a New Plot Against Iran." It says: President Bani-Sadr [words indistinct] said that Carter has sent some of his agents to Iran to release the U.S. hostages (?in order to have an excuse for overtly interfering in the domestic affairs of Iran). In spite of all the U.S. officials' pretentions of allegedly making efforts to solve the U.S.-Iran crisis through peaceful means, diplomacy and through international organizations, reliable information indicates that the United States is hatching a new military plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. press proves this reality. The San Francisco EXAMINER has said for example that maneuvers will be carried out in San Diego (region similar to the Lut desert in Iran) preparing an action for the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. U.S. information agencies, relying on U.S. officials, conclude that there exists a possibility for new efforts to release the hostages. At the same time, the United States is collecting spy information regarding the region where the new aggression is to take place. According to the New York TIMES, Carter's administration pretends that the Iranian leadership is allegedly not willing to solve the U.S.-Iran crisis and is responsible for its continuation. Thus, the danger threatening Iran is increasing and under such conditions the anxiety of all the national and revolutionary forces concerning repelling the danger of a U.S. imperialist aggression is becoming more and more important. In connection with this matter, the efforts of some groups to create division among the true and united forces of the revolution are to the detriment of the Iranian revolution. It is only the unity of speech and action of all the anti-imperialist forces that will allow victory over wild U.S. imperialism.

Drug Addiction Blamed on U.S.

TA271942 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 May broadcast a commentary entitled: "People (?Favor) the Persistent Struggle Against Narcotics." It says: According to official international statistics, Iran has the highest drug addiction rate in the world in proportion to its total population. The number of addicts has even increased since the revolution. The former corrupt regime is responsible for this--in order to keep young people away from politics or social problems, the corrupt regime encouraged addiction.

As we know, U.S. imperialism and British colonialism used to distribute heroin free of charge to the people of many colonized nations in order to mislead society from the right path of struggle. It is a great mistake to think that after the victory of the Iranian revolution U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution have stopped (?encouraging) narcotics in Iran. On the contrary, taking advantage of problems created by unemployment, they even (?distribute) narcotics at lower prices.

As can be expected, the responsible officials of our country are strongly fighting this problem and the nomination of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali to the post of head of the anti-narcotics (organization) is proof of this. The latter deals with narcotic smugglers in a very decisive way and this has made the Iranian nation hopeful. The Iranian nation expects that the responsible officials and primarily Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali will eradicate drug addiction forever.

Khomeyni on Birth of Imam 'Ali

TA281853 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 May broadcast a commentary which says: Today is an auspicious day which coincides with one of the greatest feasts of the world's Shi'ites, that is, the anniversary of the birth of Imam 'Ali. On such a glorious day the first session of the consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic was convened with Imam Khomeyni's message. In this message addressed to the Majles representatives the great Khomeyni has called on them to implement social and Islamic justice from which the people were deprived during the period of the Shahanshahi regime. In his message the imam of the nation has stressed the point that the Majles must investigate the situation of the country's deprived and the poor, who constitute the great majority of the population, and should implement vast projects to alleviate their conditions. The imam called on the representatives to stand up to the satanic powers and to be alert to the beguiling of the extreme right and extreme left. While congratulating our Muslim brothers and sisters we hope that the representatives of the first Majles of our Islamic Republic will take steps to secure the nation's demands.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN KABUL 10 JUNE

LD102216 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received at 0900 hours today at the Revolutionary Council headquarters in Arg a delegation of the Afghan Jami'at al-Ulema [society of religious leaders] and the clergy and ulema representative of Kabul city. 'Abdol Wahab Safi, the deputy of the Ministry of Justice, was also present.

At this meeting, which lasted over 2 hours, Babrak Karmal, in the light of the DRA basic principles and the role of the Government of the DRA, threw light on the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution which, with the success of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, is progressing along its revolutionary course. He explained the duty of the government and the state concerning general obedience and respect for the sacred religion of Islam and said that the sacred religion of Islam, with its logical and scientific analysis, has never been the cause of halting human progress or the reason for humanity's backwardness and misfortune, and never will be. That role belongs to the enemies of Islam and colonialism, and in particular that great and devouring enemy of humanity, international imperialism. And U.S. imperialism comes and gives the Islamic world and Afghanistan lessons in Islam and the love of Islam.

Has Islam, this sacred religion, not consistently commanded progress, brotherhood and equality, the solving of social problems, the removal of cruelty and oppression, the advent of social justice, proper order, progress in the various fields of science, technology and society? Have all these blessings and the obvious commands not been mentioned in the holy Koran and the pure Hadith [sayings of Mohammad]?

We all know that this lofty advice and lively and permanent thoughts reside in the basic rights of Islam. Since we want peace, fraternity and equality, and are trying to bring about the elimination of these social institutions, trying to prevent the hand of the oppressor from encroaching on the oppressed, trying to establish social justice and social, scientific and technical progress in the various fields of our lives, why is it that our enemies and the enemies of Islam are relentlessly trying to create obstacles in building our beloved country? Naturally there is no answer except to say that with application and the implementation of these fruitful and alleviative programs, the interests of world imperialism are facing serious danger. That is why they do not refrain from employing any kind of opinion and mercenaries.

Even then we do not listen to the noise; nor do we give them any importance. We rely on Almighty God and on the Hadith which says that the best people are those who benefit others and who work for the building of their country and attend to the prosperity and well-being of their people.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in another part of his speech, spoke of the recent poisoning of children and innocent pupils by criminal elements and the burning and destruction of cultural and educational places and the destruction of schools and educational establishments, saying: Can any religious or other person find a reason for carrying out and sanctioning such anti-human actions? Has Islam commanded the spreading and learning of knowledge?

Has not the sacred religion of Islam commanded that learning is the duty of every person? Should not an Islamic government which considers itself bound by these worthwhile Islamic teachings try for the fulfillment of these hopes and pave the way for the application of such plans? What shall we call any person who is attempting to undermine such plans? What sort of place should we reserve for such persons? I do not think that any person or any Muslim will engage in such savage activities contrary to human and Islamic principles.

Babrak Karmal said today that you yourselves are observing these cruel and anti-Islamic activities by such elements. So far these were heard to be happening in districts and provinces, now you can see it for yourselves at close quarters. [Word indistinct] children are being troubled. They have been poisoned, terrified and threatened, and from a psychological viewpoint these children have been greatly harmed. Under such conditions the responsibilities you ulema, clergy and learned persons to individuals and society is grave and is becoming increasingly so. You should, by using Islamic guidance, of which thank God there is plenty, acquaint the believers during the five prayer times, the Friday prayer and other prayers, with the real existence of Islam in a profound way. You should point out to them that the doors of worships are open to all. The opportunity is available to everyone.

Continuous work has been done for the prosperity and well-being of this country. The past experience the British and colonialists, who put into practice backwardness and slavery in this country, should never again be tolerated. You should be aware and watch against that.

Babrak Karmal at the end of his speech prayed to God not to eliminate these misguided persons. For they are at least our countrymen. They are our strength and human resource. As I have prayed in the past, once again I implore Almighty God to guide all these misguided persons to the straight course. God is the source of all assistance.

Following the explanations by the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, some of the ulema and clergy also made detailed speeches outlining the crimes and anti-Islamic acts by those elements and pledged every sacrifice to defend the honor of the country and [word indistinct] of the compatriots.

FRONTIER MINISTER MEETS WITH GARDEZ ELDERS

GF101740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The notables and elders of Gardez, (Ga-z-e) and (Mangal) have met in Gardez, the capital of Paktia Province and declared their support for the new phase of the Saur Revolution. They told Fayz Mohammad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council member and frontier affairs minister, that they will continue to defend the beloved homeland, Afghanistan, and struggle to achieve the noble goals of the Saur Revolution.

Mohammad then delivered a speech in which he thanked them for their sentiments, support and long struggle. He urged them to increase their struggle and solidarity with the party and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He also exhorted them to exert further efforts to achieve the government's aims and useful plans and to eliminate the well-known enemies of the Afghan people.

FDPA'S WATANJAR WELCOMED BY QANDAHAR DIGNITARIES

LD102255 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Aslam Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the minister of communications, who had come to Kabul from Qandahar yesterday, today again left for Qandahar, for an inspection of party and government affairs.

At Qandahar airport, the governor of Qandahar, the commander of the second unit of armed forces, the commander of police, members of city and provincial party committees, directors of offices and a number of Qandahar residents welcomed him.

AFP REPORTS ON SOVIET DIPLOMAT'S ACTIVITIES IN KABUL

OW110130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1543 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 19 (AFP)--The real foreign minister of Afghanistan is a Soviet diplomat named Vasiliy Safranchuk, who works from 8 am to evening without leaving his office adjacent to Afghan Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, a ministry official who fled here told AFP today.

The diplomat, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals against his family still in Kabul, said the Soviet minister arrived at his office in a chauffeur-driven car, accompanied by Soviet bodyguards, eight other Soviets and an official at the ministry, including three looking after [word indistinct] of political affairs. "All telegrams and all important documents are submitted to them. The former ministry official [words indistinct] only transmitted with their signature. They (the Soviet officials) even often draft the telegrams."

The former official remained at the ministry despite successive purges since the April 1978 Revolution. "[Words indistinct] officials and ambassadors, 70 were dismissed the first day of the revolution. I am the first to flee in the past month, and I know others hope to do the same. Everyone is trying to quit Kabul and get himself posted abroad. The diplomats stationed abroad are refusing to return for fear of purges," he said.

Mr Safranchuk, officially the number four in the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, arrived in the Afghan capital under the Taraki regime. At that time he was considered in Western chancellries as the Kremlin's real representative in Kabul.

Some diplomats believed that the Soviet government sent him to Afghanistan to try to find a solution to the internal struggles between various factions in the Afghan communist party and the general unpopularity of the regime in the country.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SATELLITE LINK WITH USSR

LD101950 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Engineer Mohammad Zarif, director of telecommunications at the Afghan Ministry of Communications--recorded, date and place not specified; questions and answers broadcast in Dari]

[Summary] Our dear listeners know that an agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR Embassy was signed in Kabul on 19 March 1980, regarding a link between an artificial satellite and a small land unit called Mars and the installation of a [word indistinct] unit called (Lotus). A Radio Afghanistan reporter has interviewed Engineer Mohammad Zarif, the director of telecommunications at the Ministry of Communications, regarding this subject.

[Begin recording] [Question] Engineer Mohammad Zarif, director of telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications, could you please give us a detailed report regarding the Mars land unit which has been installed at television station?

[Answer] Very well. This is not a sending station, but in fact it is a unit which receives television broadcasts from satellites and brings them to our television station so our compatriots may watch these television broadcasts. This station is mobile and small. The USSR has given it to us as a grant-in-aid. This station will bring to us television broadcasts, particularly those concerning the 1980 Olympic Games, by means of a satellite, as a result of which our compatriots will be able to watch the Moscow Olympics in their homes.

[Question] Could you please give us some information concerning the area of activity of this unit?

[Answer] Since the unit is a small and mobile unit, it can be installed anywhere. It operates only between the satellite and the station and our television studio.

[Question] Will this unit create any problem in the broadcast and operation of television?

[Answer] No, the unit is only a link between a satellite and Moscow television, from where television broadcast is received, fed to our television studios and watched here. Therefore, it has no effect on the existing activity of our television. We will be able to show the Moscow Olympics to our people.

[Question] Will the other people in the country be able to benefit from this unit?

[Answer] As I said before it is not meant to transmit itself but only to bring us Moscow television, so people who watch Kabul television here will be able to watch Moscow television.

[Question] Which television channel can our dear compatriots use to watch the 1980 Moscow Olympics?

[Answer] As I said before this station only provides the link, there will not be any change in the charnel.

[Question] Could our compatriots watch television programs from other countries through this unit?

[Answer] Yes, only if those other countries have television program exchanges with the USSR and the USSR wants to show those programs to its own people. Since we use the same satellite, we could also show the same broadcast to our people.

[Question] Could you tell us in detail about the operation of the other station, (Lotus)?

[Answer] As I said before the USSR has given us a small unit which has been given to us as a temporary means for watching the 1980 Moscow Olympics, but in the future a more advanced station, (Lotus), will be given to us as grant-in-aid by the USSR. It will need a better equipped station and more facilities, the planning stage of which is at hand. This will also make it possible to show our viewers programs of other countries through the USSR. This unit wil have 12 telephone channels through which 12 persons could make telephone contact to Moscow, or through Moscow to the other countries of the world.

[Question] Does the Ministry of Communications have enough personnal to operate these units, and what measures have been taken in this regard?

[Answer] Unfortunately, concerning the training of technical personnel, the Ministry of Communications has not taken any measures. Since the unit is being brought by USSR specialists, they will install and operate it. A number of our able personnel will also work with the Soviet specialists, and they will become familiar with the technology and operation of the unit. In the future, perhaps, with the help of the USSR our personnel will be trained.

[Question] Could this unit use the satellites of other countries?

[Answer] The Mars station given to us by the USSR is only linked with the USSR satellite. Every country has different systems. At the moment we can only use the USSR satellite which is moving in the area of Afghanistan, and we cannot contact the satellites of the other countries of the world. [end recording]

KABUL REPORTS POISONING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN, WORKERS

LD101530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Today counterrevolutionary elements, continuing their inhuman, terrifying and destructive works, poisoned some of the pupils of Soraya Lycee and some officials and workers of the Higher Education Ministry press.

The poisoned patients were taken without delay to 'Aliabad, Ibnesina and Jamhuriat hospitals, which several of them left following treatment. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from these hospitals and their information offices that this morning debased elements and domestic reaction entered the garden of Soraya Lycee and poisoned the air, as a result of which 38 pupils were poisoned and were later taken by government ambulances to 'Aliabad and Ibnesina hospitals.

Similarly the air outside the Higher Education Ministry press was also poisoned this afternoon, as a result of which more than 30 men and women, officials and workers, were poisoned and sent to Jamhuriat and 'Aliabad hospitals.

A spokesman for these hospitals said that the physical condition of the poisoned people is satisfactory and their lives are not in danger. The poisoned people are gradually leaving the hospitals following treatment.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

Kabul Sealed Off

WA102023 London REUTER in English 1935 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, June 10, REUTER--Kabul is surrounded by Soviet troops and virtually sealed off from the rest of Afghanistan, according to reports reaching Pakistan today from diplomats in the Afghan capital. But the reason, diplomats say, is rising anti-Soviet feeling in the city itself rather than guerrilla threats from the neighboring mountains.

An estimated 40,000 soldiers are now on the outskirts of Kabul, and large numbers of Soviet tanks and armored vehicles stand guard in the city streets during the hours of darkness each night, the diplomats reported. Insurgents opposed to the Soviet-backed Afghan Government have stepped up their attacks in provinces near Kabul, but diplomats there dismissed as fantasy suggestions by Western sources in New Delhi that the rebels were preparing to attack Kabul itself.

The reason for the Soviet ring around Kabul, the diplomats reported, is heightened opposition to the government in the capital as a result of violent student-led protests during the past month. A former senior official in the Afghan Foreign Ministry who reached Pakistan this week described the Kabul riots as "a national uprising" against the government of President Babrak Karmal. Even supporters of President Karmal's two Marxist predecessors have joined the opposition, said the former official, who asked not to be identified.

He said several hundred people died in the student-led demonstrations which began in April, most of them killed by an armed militia of about 1,000 Soviet-trained youths on whom the government relies to keep order in the capital.

The Soviet news agency TASS reported from Kabul last week that a mass meeting of Afghan students had endorsed a statement denying that anyone was killed in student unrest. But the former Foreign Ministry official said that the first student shot dead in the demonstrations was a girl named Naid, a former supporter of the Marxist government, now regarded as a martyr.

During the demonstrations, the former official said, wounded protesters were refused admittance to local hospitals and left to die in the streets. When opposition groups set up a clandestine hospital, police raided it and took away the injured, who have not been seen again, he said.

"A national uprising has begun in Kabul," the former official said. "People there believe they have only one answer: fight or be destroyed. Everyone in Kabul is now against the Russians. Babrak Karmal has discovered that he cannot control the students. The one class he thought he could rely on, the intellectuals, have left him and oppose his regime."

Sources Cited on Kabul Situation

BK110951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 June (AFP)--The Afghan capital is now safe from any major rebel attack and life was normal in the city today, travelers arriving here from Kabul said. There are, however, conflicting reports on the fighting going on in the outskirts of the city.

A West German radio correspondent who arrived here today confirmed that he saw "lots of Russian tanks and troops" near Paghman, about 20 km northwest of Kabul, but no fighting. "Lots of firing is going on around the city, but most of it is from the training exercises being carried out by the Afghan troops," the correspondent said.

He said he saw two batteries of Afghan troops engaged in training with 15 artillery guns near the airport. "I investigated a lot, moved around and talked with many people.... There is fear in the city, but certainly there is no threat of a major rebel attack," he said.

He, however, said that the Soviets had put road blocks on all approach roads to Kabul. "The blocks have been put at a distance of 20 km from the city.... I was stopped by the Russians and was told that I could not go further.... They only allow a convoy to go that far after checking that there were no rebels," he said.

He said that no single vehicle is allowed on the roads outskirts of the city [as received]. He said he saw Soviet gunships and transport helicopters flying south and southeast of Kabul, but could not say where they were going.

He confirmed that the Soviet transport planes were landing and taking off from Kabul airport frequently. "I saw huge wheels of trucks being unloaded from a plane.... I also saw wooden crates".

An Indian lady doctor who works in a Kabul hospital confirmed that she had seen school-children admitted in the hospital for suspected poisioning. "I saw them vomiting... Since I was not on duty I did not check details.... I was told that they had been poisoned."

Radio Kabul announced on Monday that 40 students were admitted to the hospital after being poisioned by "bandits and American agents."

The lady doctor, who asked not to be named, said the Kabul radio had announced Monday that a week-long artillery practice would start fromthe following day (Tuesday). She said that the hospital staff had heard "loud sounds of blasts and automatic gun fire" yesterday, but could not say from which direction it came.

A British businessman said that life in the city was normal. "The bazara (market) is open.... I moved around the city.... There was no trouble, except that people are very afraid and expecting something big to happen."

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources quoting reports received from the Afghan capital said the Soviets were not taking any chance. The sources confirmed that "large numbers of Soviet and Afghan Government troops, tanks and armoured personnel carriers" are still guarding the city from all sides.

Earlier reports had said that an unspecified number of rebels aided by Afghan Army deserters were entrenched in the 50 km stretch of Paghman-Carikar mountain range, near Kabul. The Afghan Government troops and Soviet forces had launched a massive combing operation of the area, the reports had said.

Details of Kabul Fighting Given

BK101201 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 June (AFP)--The rebels, fighting for the control of the Afghan capital at Kabul's doorstep are not ordinary "mojahedin" or Moslem warriors, but majority of them are regular Afghan troops who defected and joined hands with the rebels during the last five months of Soviet occupation, a diplomatic report just received from Kabul said. Observers said that this explains the complex question, why such an "impractical" offensive for the control of the Afghan capital was launched Wednesday by the rebels, with heavy odds against them.

The offensive, the first of its kind since the Soviets moved their troops to Afghanistan on December 27 last year, is being led by an Afghan infantry battalion which defected sometime later last month from Panjshir Valley, north of Kabul, where it was stationed. The report, however, does not give the number of the rebel forces believed to be entrenched in the 50 km (30 miles) stretch of Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, about 20 kms (12 miles) north-west of Kabul, but says that the figure of 20,000 rebels was a "gross exaggeration".

Afghan travellers who arrived here last week and broke the news of a major battle shaping up in the mountains near Kabul, had put the strength of the rebels at 20,000.

When the report of the planned rebel offensive was received here, diplomatic circles in New Delhi had expressed strong reservations about its authenticity. Military experts had said even if the rebels were numerically stronger and determined, they did not stand an "iota of a chance" against the better equipped Russian forces.

But the diplomatic report now gives enough details which justify reports of the rebel offensive. The report said that the rebels banked on five favourable factors: spontaneous support and reciprocation from the Kabul residents, 95 percent of whom are anti-Russian; increased fighting between the two factions of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party, which has lately manifested itself open clashes and killings; reports that differences between President Babrak Karmal and his deputy Mr Asadollah Sarwari were surfacing and coming into the open; giving a jolt to the Russian occupation force, in the heart of their stronghold--Kabul; and, luck favouring, the rebels would create a situation in Kabul which way give way to a massive anti-Soviet protest, which the Russian troops and Afghan Government forces may find extremely difficult, if not impossible, to suppress by force alone. All these factors led the rebels to plan the offensive.

The report also gives a detailed account of what actually happened since the rebels started their offensive. The Paghaman-Carikar mountain range is an excellent strategic point to carry out an offensive on Kabul. In the narrow, rocky gorges, it is difficult for the Soviet gunships and planes to operate and the rebels had an upper hand for any assault.

The rebels, in groups, have been coming to the Paghman-Carikar mountain range for the last one month. On Wednesday [4 June] a group of rebels came on the Salang national highway and ambushed a Soviet military convoy. This led to a combing operation and the Soviets discovered the massive rebel buildups on the mountain range. Operations against the rebels started the next day, after the Soviets were convinced of the rebel strength.

Meanwhile the rebels carried out four attacks on Afghan Army posts at Kabul's northwestern, western and southwestern fronts. The rebels each time fled into the hills before the Soviet reinforcements arrived.

On Thursday, Soviets used MiG fighters and gunships and bombarded the entire Paghman-Carikar mountain range, killing an unspecified number of rebels and villagers, the reports said. But the rebel strategy of hit-and-run continued. Alarmed by the fast detoriating situation, the Soviets built up a massive cordon with four divisions of soldiers and 3,000 tanks and armoured personnel carriers to protect Kabul from northwest. Additional Soviet troops were airlifted and immediately dispatched to the affected areas.

On Sunday-Monday the army deserters launched attacks on the Soviet cordon line and an unspecified number of them managed to sneak into the city. The report speaks of unconfirmed clashes between the deserters and Afghan Government troops inside Kabul city.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government troops started a house-to-house search to fish out the deserters and mountain rebels, the report said. Though Kabul continues to be under the complete control of the Soviet and Afghan Government forces, the report does not rule out the possibility of serious fighting breaking into the capital climaxing the Afghan crisis.

Kabul Resistance Leader Interviewed

OW110046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 10 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, June 10 (AFP,--Resistance to the Soviet Union has stiffened in Kabul since the Red Army first opened fire on college and high school students in April, a former high Afghan official and a current leader of the resistance said today. As the former official sees it, the Soviet reinforcements arriving in Kabul recently are intended less to crush the rebellion in the provinces that to maintain the Russian army's control of the capital. There were around 40,000 Soviet troops completely encircling Kabul May 20, he said, and now there could be 50,000.

"The fact that 12-year-old girls were attacked in the street stunned the Kabuli, who until then had been so patient and peaceful. Now, 99 percent of the Afghans are determined to fight to make the Russians leave. The spirit of vengeance is immense," according to the man, who asked not to be identified. Aged about 50, he has commanded a network of 1,000 members for 15 months, during which around 150 Russian soldiers and militant Afghan communists have been killed or wounded.

Identified by police 15 days ago, the resistance leader is alive today only because a member of his network within the security services warned him that he was about to be arrested. He fled to Pakistan where he arrived five days ago. Because of the organization's division into cells, it has not been dismanteled and is still functioning in Kabul, he said.

"The outside world does not know what is going on in Kabul," he said. Last February 24, during a protest in the bazar, the number of people killed was "not 600 but 1,000 at least," he stated. "The dropping of grenades from helicopters on a student demonstration in May prevented anyone from helping the wounded. The hospitals had orders not to admit any wounded 'counterrevolutionaries'.

"One wounded student was removed from the hands of a surgeon on the operating table. Five thousand students were arrested. Some of them were released, but dozens of young girls have not been returned to their families, who know nothing of their fate. The families have passed the point of fear and many Afghans are behaving suicidally. They cannot be arrested any more."

The resistance leader continued: "The first young girl killed in Kabul in April was named Naid. She has become a legend in Kabul although in the beginning she was sympathetic to the revolution. Another, Waiji Ha, wounded by a bullet in her chest, refused to be carried to the hospital and wrote 'long live freedom' in her own blood on the wall before dying. I was there. I saw it.

"During the demonstrations in April and May, I went into the streets disguised along with members of my organization. [Words indistinct] things as that the Khalq party militia prevented any aid from reaching the wounded around them. One man suffered in the [word indistinct] from 11 in the morning until 5 in the evening. His brother was killed. [Words indistinct] street one day we counted 11 casualties whom not one could approach.

"When I left Kabul [word indistinct] students were still demonstrating there among other [word indistinct] groups. [Sentence indistinct] The Russians stay in their tanks [words indistinct]." [Passage indistinct].

Kabul Policeman Kills Russians

BK091127 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 9 (AFP)--An Afghan police officer shot dead four unarmed Russian soldiers in Kabul and then killed himself, PTI news agency, quoting authoritative sources today said. The shooting took place on May 29 after the Afghan police officer had arrested six girl students in connection with demonstrations held in the city earlier.

When the girls were being taken for interrogation, four Russians demanded they take over, PTI said. On the Afghan showing reluctance to comply, the Russians asked him to get in touch with his superiors in the Interior (Home) Ministry.

To his bewilderment, the Afghan officer found out that his superiors pleaded helplessness, because Russians were involved. "The Afghan then solved the problem in his own way, shooting the four Russians and then committing suicide", PTI said.

Qandahar Strike Reportedly Successful

OW102025 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 10 (AFP)--Shops and bazaars closed in Qandahar and a general strike by the business community has crippled commercial life in Afghanistan's second city since last Thursday, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) reported today. Quoting latest reports reaching here, the official Pakistani news agency said that the "complete strike" was being observed in Qandahar in protest against successive punitive actions by Soviet troops. People were openly defying the authority of the Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal and were fully backing the mojahedin freedom fighters, the agency said.

A large number of innocent people were killed during the past five days in operations carried out during the recent visit of Afghan Communications Minister Col Aslam Watanjar, who was specially flown in to flush out Muslim guerrillas from the outskirts of Qandahar, the agency said.

Soviet forces had completely sealed off the city, while Soviet and Afghan troops were patrolling in tanks and armoured cars on main streets, the agency added. House-to-house searches were being carried out to find counter revolutionaries and to recover arms and ammunition from people fighting communist forces, APP said adding that a number of people had fled the city.

The Qandahar-Herat highway was closed to traffic several times during the past week and Muslim freedom fighters attacked several convoys, the agency said. APP further said that a whole battalion of gendarmerie despatched to liquidate Muslim guerrillas at Qila Koh in Farah Province defected to Moslem mojahedin recently along with their arms and ammunition.

Call for Strike in Kabul

WA102340 London REUTER in English 2311 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, REUTER--Clandestine "night letters" are being distributed in Kabul calling for a general strike against the Soviet-backed government, according to a Moscow television report from Kabul broadcast tonight. The report, apparently filmed over the weekend, blamed "provocateurs" and "agents" from Pakistan who had entered the capital to stir up trouble.

It said anti-government radio stations broadcasting from Pakistan had been calling for a general strike by students, workers and shopkeepers as a prelude to an armed uprising. A senior Afghan police official said all necessary measures had been taken to forestall the disturbances.

The report was the most frank reference yet in the Soviet media to trouble in the capital, which according to reports reaching India and Pakistan is tense and surrounded by Soviet troops. The latest disturbances have only been hinted at in the official press.

Rebel Victories Cited

OW101838 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 10 (AFP)--Muslim guerrillas broke into Kapisa jail in Parvan Province, Afghanistan, killed the superintendent and several guards and freed all the prisoners there, rebel sources said here today. The Hezbe-e Eslami alliance said that several soldiers guarding the prison when the guerrillas attacked last week surrendered and handed over their weapons which included 14 machineguns and eight cases of ammunition.

Meanwhile travellers arriving in this border town from Afghanistan today said heavy fighting between Muslim rebels and Soviet troops was continuing around Jalalabad city near the Pakistan border. Eyewitnesses said guerrillas had destroyed four tanks of a new type with which the Soviet troops were equipped, and ten army trucks in Bosaraka, two miles (three kilometres) from Jalalabad on Sunday. They said rebels surrounded the city, while rebel sources tonight said the city had been "under siege" since last night.

The Hezbe-e Eslami said its commandos cut Kabul, the Afghan capital, off from Paktia Province last Wednesday and had killed several communist travellers aboard buses on the main highway. Soviet troops had retaliated the same day, launching a massive attack on the Muslim stronghold in Charasiab Valley 12 miles (19 kilometres) from Kabul, killing several guerrillas, the sources said. Before retreating guerrillas killed Parcham party members in the local government offices, including Mohammad Siddique, a senior Finance Ministry official. They also reported heavy fighting in Ghorband [as received] Province, which includes "capturing three Russian soldiers alive."

KARMAL RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM SFRY'S MIJATOVIC

ID102304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In reply to the congratulatory telegram from Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the appointment of Cvijetin Mijatovic as president of the Presidency of the SFRY, Babrak Karmal has received a thank you message from Mijatovic.

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NEW DELHI

Talks Begin 9 June

BK100408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran have expressed their desire to further expand trade and economic relations between the two countries. This was the outcome of the first day's high-level talks between the delegations of the two countries held in New Delhi yesterday. The Indian side at the talks was led by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and the Iranian delegation was headed by Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr.

After preliminary discussions, the two sides set up five working groups. These will deal with cooperation between the two countries in the fields of commerce, industry, mines, transport, agriculture and planning. The groups will submit their recommendations to the preliminary session and the talks are likely to continue till tomorrow.

Industrialization Aid Offered

BK110503 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] India has offered to help Iran in building industrial infrastructure. The offer was made by Industry Minister Dr Charanjit Chanana at a meeting with visiting Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in New Delhi. The two leaders also discussed measures to strengthen bilateral, economic and industrial cooperation.

Reza Sadr later called on the external affairs minister and apprised him of the situation in the region. He will call on the prime minister today.

Talks Continue

OW101959 Hong Kong AFP in English 1934 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 10 (AFP)--An Iranian trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr today met with representatives of the Indian engineering industry to explore the possibilities of buying goods and services from India.

The meeting, (?which was attended) by about 100 representatives of the Indian engineering industry, was told that the delegation was looking for new sources for components and raw materials in view of the Western-imposed economic sanctions against Iran.

Praviz Dehghan, member of Iran's national industries council, said his country would welcome Indian machinery, technical know-how and semi-manufactured items and the delegation was trying to identify areas from where supplies could be safely depended on.

Fallah Tafti, Iran's director general of trade with the Group of 77 countries, said there was tremendous scope for Indian entrepreneurs to meet the requirements of local industries. For instance, he said Iran annually manufactured 800,000 refrigerators but only 200,000 compressors and there was scope for filling the gap. Similar opportunities existed in other sectors.

The 17-member Iranian delegation consists of seven deputy ministers and is the first and largest to visit any country since the shah was deposed. The first plenary meeting was held yesterday, when the delegation met Indian Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee. The final meeting is to be held June 11.

GANDHI TALKS TO NEWSMEN ON AFGHAN, ASSAM SITUATION

BK091128 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the press in India has a special role to play and people belonging to this field should assess the situation correctly and present the developments objectively. Mrs Gandhi was addressing members of the all India newspaper editors conference who called on her at her residence in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi urged the editors not to project their personal views in the coverage of hard news. She pointed out that on several occasions it has been noticed that the coverage of a particular event has aggravated the situation instead of helping in finding a solution to the problem.

Referring to the Afghan issue the prime minister said that efforts are being made at various levels in different countries to find a solution. Mrs Gandhi said India is making efforts to find an acceptable and amicable solution. She said India's participation in the negotiations has averted a direct collision between the power blocs.

About the Assam situation Mrs Gandhi said that the government will continue its efforts to find an amicable and peaceful solution. She said she has recently received a letter from Lok Dal President Charan Singh suggesting that his party would like to have a separate meeting with her on the Assam problem. Mrs Gandhi said it was her idea first to meet each party spearately but it was suggested by the opposition that there should be a joint meeting. She said she has no objection in meeting the opposition collectively or individually.

INDIA TO SEEK SOFT LOANS FOR CRUDE IMPORTS

BK100926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] India is pursuading the oil producing and exporting countries to grant soft loans for the import of crude. Replying to questions in the Lok Sabha today, Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patil said this is being done in the face of heavy import bills due to the large-scale import of petroleum products.

In reply to the main question, Patil said as a result of the blockade of crude adopted by the Assam agitators, about 19 lakh tons of crude has been lost during 5 months, since January this year, in the four refineries in the northeastern region. In terms of finished products the loss was 16 lakh tons.

NEWS AGENCIES RECEIVE INVITATIONS FROM PRC TO VISIT

BK100346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Jun (AFP)--The Chinese Government has extended an invitation to India's two premier English language news agencies--PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) and UNITED NEWS OF INDIA (UNI)--to send their representatives on a visit to Beijing.

Disclosing this in Parliament today, Information Minister Vasant Sathe said the government had no objection in principle to the agencies accepting the invitation. Asked by deputies whether the Chinese invitation was for exploring possibilities of establishing media exchanges between the two countries, Mr Sathe said no specific suggestion had been made about the subjects to be discussed.

HAQ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

BK101615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The first session of the proposed 200-member federal council will be held in Islamabad next month after the presentation of the budget. This was stated by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at a press conference in Multan this afternoon. He said the federal cabinet will be expanded before or after the budget is presented. The governors' conference will be held on Sunday to review the problems facing the country.

About elections, he said there should not be any doubt about elections being held on the basis of adult franchise. On the subject of qualifications of candidates, he said it has to be decided whether it is right that only rich persons should have the right to come to power through spending huge sums of money, when there are true and patriotic Muslims present in the country. He added that the council of Islamic ideology is being asked to give its recommendations on the election system.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the government is trying to remove all such clauses, which are repugnant to Islam, from the 1973 constitution so that it can be moulded to be purely Islamic in nature.

Answering a question, the president said the government is determined to collect zakat [Islamic charity tax] and usher [Islamic agriculture tax] and effective steps will be taken in this connection after the enforcement of the zakat and usher ordinance. He warned the people against some elements who want to frustrate the establishment of complete Islamic system in the country. He said disciplined people always create unity among their ranks in wake of external dangers, but it is very regrettable that some elements, opposed to the Islamic ideology in Pakistan, are willing to accept foreign influence and ideology. He said the patriotic people of Pakistan will crush the designs of such people.

The president said that in wake of internal and external dangers, journalists have to accept a few restrictions on newspapers in the supreme national interest. Answering another question the president said newspapers have been allowed to import newsprint on 6-months quota basis. He said the government has adopted a soft policy in this connection and newsprint depots will be set up soon to cater to the needs of newspapers with small circulations. He added that that regional papers will also get their due share of advertisement.

Answering a question, he said special military courts will try cases related to serious irregularities.

Referring to the regional situation, the president said the government is fully aware of the situation and is taking every possible step to strengthen the country's defense capability. He said if 80 million people of Pakistan are united and ready for all types of sacrifice then Pakistan cannot get hurt. He said the armed forces will discharge its responsibilities toward the country. But no army can fully discharge its responsibility unless it has the support and cooperation of the people, he added.

Referring to the Islamic foreign ministers conferences in Islamabad, he said the unanimity of Muslim world visible at these conferences has projected the Organization of the Islamic Conference as a force to be reckoned with. He said that what is especially significant is that this unanimity of view is visible amidst the pulls and strains of world countries. He said it is the blessing of God Almighty that Muslim nations are getting closer and closer to each other with each passing day.

This success is attributed to all Muslim nations, especially the people of Pakistan. Pakistan's newspapers and mass media have also played a significant role in the (?success) of these conferences. These conferences not only criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan--the U.S. action in Iran was also criticized. The resolutions adopted at these conferences had an impact on the whole world. The fact that these conferences especially considered the Afghan issue proves that the entire Muslim world supports the 15 million people of Afghanistan.

The president said Pakistan is morally bound to provide traditional hospitality to over 800,000 Afghan refugees. He said that in spite of the fact that the influx of refugees is affecting Pakistan's economy, it is our religious obligation as Muslims to help the Afghan refugees.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that Pakistan wants to maintain friendly relations with all countries of the world, particularly its neighbors. We have no enmity with any country. Pakistan wants to remain equidistant with the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States.

Referring to Pakistan's friendly relations with China, the president said China has sided with Pakistan on every testing occasion and this our great neighbor has helped and is helping us at every critical juncture.

He said Pakistan's relations with the Islamic countries have been further strengthened.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Pakistan wants friendly relations with India based on equality and mutual respect. He said it is in the interest of both countries to improve their relations.

Answering a question, the president said a solution to issues like Kashmir and Palestine and the Afghan crisis, as well as other problems facing the Muslim world, lay in complete unity of Muslim nations and a united approach.

Answering another question, the president said that as an independent and sovereign nation Pakistan has a right to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and no power can prevent us from doing so.

He said the foreign policy of the present government has enhanced the country's prestige abroad because Pakistan has never succumbed to external threats to barter away principles for monetary considerations.

SHAHI VISITING WEST EUROPE TO DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

Bonn Visit 10 June

BK101521 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is to arrive in Bonn today [from Bucharest]. A foreign Office spokesman in Bonn has said that he will exchange views with the FRG foreign ministers on matters including the decisions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference for a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis.

Talks Held With Genscher

For reportage on Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, including his talks on the Afghanistan situation with Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

To Visit London 16 June

BK110117 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, currently visiting several European countries, is to visit London on Monday [16 June] where he will stay for 2 days. A Pakistan Embassy source in London told the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that Agha Shahi will call on British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington with whom he will hold detailed talks on several issues particularly on Afghanistan. Agha Shahi has met with Romanian President Ceausescu in Bucharest. Yesterday he was due to meet the FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

BANGLADESH, ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTERS STOP OVER IN KARACHI

BK110824 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq, after a night's stay, left Karachi for Vienna this morning. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe Simon Muzenda also made a brief stopover in Karachi while returning home from Beijing.

KARACHI COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN CRISIS

BK100820 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] "The first session of the standing committee of the Islamic conference on Afghanistan has concluded in Tehran. The committee is expected to meet again in 2 weeks. During the meeting which concluded on Friday, a unanimous decision was taken on the mode of establishing contact between the Soviet Union, the Kabul government and representatives of the Afghan mojahedin. The meeting also authorized Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, to learn the views of the parties concerned. This special committee on Afghanistan was set up during the 11th session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad last month. The members of the three-member committee include the Islamic Conference secretary general and the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran."

Bangladesh had called for an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference to discuss the Afghan situation at a time when the world was puzzled over the sudden Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, unanimously decided not to accord recognition to the illegal regime of Afghanistan and demanded withdrawal of Soviet troops. "But it is regrettable to note that despite united pressure from the Islamic world and the world public opinion, the situation has not appreciably improved. On the contrary, the situation is deteriorating day by day, and more and more people are forced to leave their country. At present, more than 700,000 Afghan refugees have taken shelter in Pakistan alone. This has created inhuman miseries for the refugees and also a big burden on the shaky economy of Pakistan.

"Pakistan has offered shelter to her helpless Afghan brothers on the grounds of universal Islamic brotherhood and humanitarian demands. Pakistan has no intention of intervening in the internal affairs of Afghanistan or any other country. Pakistan repeatedly made it clear that it desires an honorable solution to the Afghan problem and the return of the refugees to Afghanistan where they may live in dignity and develop their ideal. Other Islamic countries also desire this. They also have expressed their desire at the Islamic conference that peace should prevail in Afghanistan and that the people there should live their life according to their wishes and ideals. This will not only help restore peace in this area, but will also contribute to world peace."

FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH DEPARTS FOR NORWAY, SWEDEN

ID110613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that this morning Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left for Oslo heading a sizable delegation. He will stay in Oslo for 2 days and then 1 day in Stockholm, following an invitation by Olof Palme. Converning this trip the spokesman said: The objective of this trip is to introduce the Islamic Revolution and Iran's international policies.

BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES 8 JUNE FOR FRANCE, SWITZERLAND

LD101504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, who has been appointed by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to solve the differences between the governments of Iran and France regarding the Eurodif nuclear project, left for France on Sunday morning heading a delegation of high-ranking Iranian authorities. The governor of the Central Bank of Iran will participate in the annual meeting of the International Bank of Resettlement to be held in Basle, Switzerland.

IRAQI SOLDIERS KILLED BY IRAQI ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

JN101645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has said that 25 soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'th Army forces were killed or injured when two vehicles hit a mine on the Iranian-Iraqi border. An Iraqi Islamic movement spokesman, in a telephone call to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, claimed the movement was responsible for the incident. The Islamic movement in Iraq began its struggle some time ago against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

TEHRAN CITES BA'THIST LINKS WITH U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY

ID102100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Please pay attention to tonight's commentary on the secret relations between the Ba'th government in Iraq and the Republican Party in America:

Today two separate reports were communicated from Paris, neither of which had, apparently, any great significance. One report concerned the arrival of Iraq's foreign minister in Paris and his discussions with his French opposite number; and the other report was about the secret arrival of Richard Nixon in Paris the night before last. He was recognized by some curious reporters. The result of putting these two reports together is that it confirms the daily endeavors of the Ba'th Government of Iraq to get closer to America and, especially, to the leaders of the Republican Party in that country. What remained so far in the realm of guesswork is now being proved and it reveals the behind-the-scenes activities of the Iraqi Government. The meeting between Iraq's foreign minister and Nixon in Paris is evidence of these activities.

In order to better understand the issue, we should bear in mind that despite all the assistance which Carter's government has rendered in order to protect the government of Saddam Husayn and prevent it from being overthrown at the hands of the Iraqi revolutionaries, nevertheless, he has not submitted views to Saddam Husayn's concerning an aggressive attack against against Iran. In accordance with the traditional policies of the American Democratic Party, which is mainly defensive, Carter has preferred to prevent by any possible means the spreading of Iran's Islamic Revolution in neighboring countries. Even if there are to be any aggressive acts against Iran, this aggression would take the form of economic embargo, sporadic attacks in the form of inflaming areas such as Kordestan, domestic acts of sabotage, the strengthening of counterrevolutionaries or attacks such as the famous invasion of the Tabas desert by helicopters. Of course, this policy cannot be favored by the leaders of the Ba'th Government of Iraq, because they know full well that Carter's support for Iraq, no matter how comprehensive it is, will not be as firm as his support for the deposed shah. Consequently, Saddam Husayn's fear of meeting the same fate as that of the shah has forced him to turn toward America's Republican Party. If Ronald Reagan, that party's candidate for presidency, becomes America's president, he will definitely give a positive reply to Saddam Husayn's request and will carry out the traditional policy of the Republican Party, which has always been an aggressive policy, especially as the recent remarks by Kissinger as the Republic Party's ideologist and Nixon's constant efforts in bringing Ronald Reagan to power have created great hopes in the heart of Iraq's Ba'th Party. As America's Republican Party enjoys the complete support of America's oil companies, we see some signs of the attempts of the Ba'th Party to satisfy the demands of America's oil magnates, as demonstrated in the recent OPEC conference in Algeria. As you know, after the victory of Iran's Islamic Revolution, the American oil companies exerted great pressure on the Saudi Government to secretly increase its production and to gradually fill America's oil reserves. This pressure was increased especially after the holding of the American spies in Iran and the cutting off of the export of Iranian oil to America. The Saudi Government was forced to increase its production up to 14 million barrels a day, bringing America's oil deposits up to 5 billion barrels. As it was difficult for the companies to pay the high price for the secretly produced oil in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi family has always tried to keep the price of OPEC oil low so that the extra oil which the American add to their reserves will not be too expansive for them. We witnessed a sign of their self-sacrifice in the conference in Algeria as they in no way agreed to the increase in the price of oil.

Of course, Iraq was not idle either and it, too, secretly increased the production of its oil to 3.8 million barrels daily so that it is not left behind in its comrades and so that it will not allow Iran to use the oil weapon to deliver a blow against America. With Saudi Arabia, Iraq also opposed the increase in the price of oil and the recent OPEC conference. As the Iraqi Government has rendered such valuable assistance during the past 8 months to American oil companies it, of course, deserves to be compensated, and the chosen candidate of the Republican Party will no doubt compensate it in a most favorable way. We see that Iraq's foreign minister and Nixon meet secretly in Paris and make the necessary arrangements so that the astronomical expense of American elections is paid for by the oppressed nation of Iraq. In return, if Ronald Reagan becomes president he will forever dispel Iraq's worries concerning the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The Iraqi Government's departure from its usual attitude in OPEC conferences, which was always extremist and which proposed the highest prices, shows its collusion with American oil companies. It is indeed surprising that the greatest enemy of American imperialism has now become concerned about the plight of American oil magnates.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN ATTACKS ZIAUL HAQ REGIME

LD101550 Kuwait KUNA in English 1112 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 10 (KUNA)--The president of the Pakistani Bar Association has called on President Gen Ziaul Haq to step down immediately and set the "oppressed" people of Pakistan free to determine their future and establish an Islamic order in their country.

"The military junta led by Gen Ziaul Haq has miserably failed in fulfilling promises made to the poor people of Pakistan concerning general elections and the establishment of Islamic order," he said.

Talking to KUNA here on his arrival from Pakistan on a week-long visit to Iran, Muhammad Ismail Chaudry said Gen Ziaul Haq, instead of fulfilling his promises and having the slightest regard for the wish of the people for democracy had even abrogated the fundamental rights, curtailed the civil liberties, banned all political activity and imposed strict censorship on the press all over the country.

Chaudry held a 'lengthy and fruitful meeting' with Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and is due to call on Imam Khomeyni on Wednesday.

He accused Ziaul Haq of 'waging war against God and his prophet on earth' and predicted his downfall soon because, he added, he was fully exposed in the eyes of the people of Pakistan.

Chaudry said the bar association of Pakistan had vowed to continue its struggle to overthrow the military ruler of Pakistan and added 'the fundamental rights having been granted by God cannot be abrogated by any dictator or oppressor.'

He said Ziaul Haq had been suppressing the Moslems of Pakistan for the past three years to serve the interests of his "masters in Washington. He exploited the name of Islam more than any one else in the history of Islam", he added.

Chaudry further said the bar association of Pakistan had called on the judiciary in Pakistan to maintain its freedom and work in accordance with the principles of Islam without any fear or concern for the "illegal martial law authorities in Pakistan."

Alcoholic drinks were banned in Pakistan but Pakistani diplomats in Western countries were allowed to throw big parties and serve alcohol freely. This proves the "hypocritical approach of the military junta in Pakistan which usurped the power in the name of Islam and restoration of human rights," he added.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GOVERNORS GENERAL ON INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD101306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This morning the country's governors general, accompanied by the Interior Ministry supervisor and a ministry under secretary, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We now draw your attention to the details of the imam's remarks during the meeting. [begin Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I was never worried throughout the period of struggle, even before 5 June 1963 [words indistinct], for I could see that we were facing a tyrannical and oppressive organization as well as foreigners and that we were dutybound to endeavor [words indistinct]. If we failed it was of no importance to us, for we had done our duty and we were no longer responsible before God. [passage indistinct] When someone is doing his duty he is not concerned whether he is winning or losing. If we win we are happy, and even if we lost [words indistinct] (?we have done our duty). (?Throughout this period) I was not worried [words indistinct]. But I am worried now. Having decided to achieve an Islamic republic--much of which, praise be to God, has been achieved--my worry, nevertheless, concerns what is within it itself. This is for two reasons; one minor and the other major. (?The minor reason concerns the plots by the opposition, which, in my view, are not important). What is important is the lack of harmony existing in the Islamic provinces. This is an Islamic realm, and [words indistinct] wherever you go you see that there are disagreements. Everyone calls for accord, but they themselves do not agree among themselves. This causes me concern. [Words indistinct] if a shaky state within the country continues for a period [words indistinct]. There is no need for harm to be inflicted from outside, for we go for each other's throats and destroy ourselves.

What is cause for concern is that we cannot point to this one or that and say this one is a saboteur or that one is a saboteur. There are individuals whom we cannot describe as saboteurs or wrongdoers. We cannot fight against our governors general, ministers, or others for they are on our side. In the past we were engaged in a struggle [words indistinct]. Now, however, we no longer have any cause to fight one another. We should all come together and improve the country, which is so chaotic and which is subjected to an onslaught from all directions. Unfortunately, however, one observes that there is disagreement wherever one goes--disagreement between a governor general and others, disagreement between the gendarmerie and others. The same applies to the army and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--in short, everyone. All organizations are in disagreement with one another. It is possible that there are mistakes in many instances. But the biggest mistake is to fail to rectify the mistake. The point is that if we continue in this way we will not be able to correct the country's administrative organizations. Unless there is an operative system and harmony between various powers of state and others, this cannot be achieved. [passage indistinct] Whichever ministry you visit you will see individuals who do not agree with each other. This applies to all ministries--all organizations are in a state of chaos. Who should put this right? One should try to put things right where one is. For example, you, who work in the provincial cities or in the provinces, should try to put things right in the provinces that concern you, and not concern yourselves with what is wrong somewhere else. If you, as governors general, devote your attention to what is wrong in this or that ministry you will fail even to do your own job. (?The problems that may exist in various ministries should be sorted out and resolved by those in charge there). Let us cite an example of someone with certain problems in his own home who ignores what is happening but occupies himself with what is going on in his neighbors' homes. [Passage indistinct] when someone has disagreements in his own home he should endeavor to resolve these disagreements before going out to help rectify any problems that might exist elsewhere.

What is cause for concern is that the Islamic Republic might be defeated. In the past we confronted the satan [satanical regime] and if we were defeated (?it did not matter). There are many in the world still favoring such regimes.

But if the Islamic Republic, which we claim to be Islamic and in which Islamic precepts are being observed, were to be defeated by those who are on our side--if, let us say, the clergy across the country were to do something that, God forbid, would harm the Islamic Republic; if the courts throughout the country did something to harm the Islamic Republic; if something similar happens in the ministries or elsewhere--if such things were to happen then we would have harmed Islam with our own hands. What is cause for concern is that we might, by our own action, undermine Islam. So far we have been crying that we want an Islamic Republic. The foundations of the Islamic Republic have been achieved. If we fail to make its content also Islamic, or worse still undermine it forever, by one pulling in one direction and another pulling in another, or else one speaking one way and another contradicting him, it would create a chaotic country. Meanwhile everyone puts the blame on others. This is wrong, for we are all to blame. We are all responsible before God. All of us ought to be careful and all of us ought to will it, for we are all responsible before God for what we are doing. We cannot say the blame lies with others. This is not so, for all of us should confess we are not friends; we have not matured. It was the mass of the people who poured out and did the job. Now is your turn it is upon all of us to safeguard what they have gained. The masses cannot administer the country. The masses marched out and did all the work and entrusted affairs to you gentlemen, who are in charge of things. It should be safeguarded, for this is a divine trust. We should preserve it. [end recording]

AYATOLLAH ESHRAQI CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO BANI-SADR

LD101449 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jun 80 p 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Speech by Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi at Gathering of BAMDAD Staff; Ayatollah Eshraqi: 'It Is the Responsibility of All of Us To Support Bani-Sadr'"]

[Excerpts] In a speech on Friday afternoon at a gathering of members of the BAMDAD editorial board Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi emphasized the grave duties and responsibilities of news correspondents in the revolutionary state of the community. He also referred to state issues and stressed that "Dr Bani-Sadr is a worthy man and it is the responsibility of all of us to support him."

"This Mr Bani-Sadr is truly worthy of the people's approbation, and those who wish to crush him should know that it is the community that will crush them, and that their efforts will be of no avail.

"God is with Bani-Sadr; it is the hand of God which has been supporting him from the outset. Up to last year, perhaps 90 percent of the people had never heard the name Bani-Sadr, while today he is loved by 90 percent of the people and he is indeed a person worthy of love.

"It is the responsibility of us all to help him. I have heard that there are those, even in the Revolution Council, who oppose him. Rest assured that this opposition will come to nothing.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Visits Complaints Center

LD101748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning the president, Dr Bani-Sadr, visited the review department of the president's office situated in 15 Khordad Square, the former Arg Square.

During this visit, which lasted 4 and 1/4 hours, the president inspected the various parts of this center which investigates the complaints received from different parts of the country. During this visit, he personally studied more than 50 complaints sent to the centre.

According to the report, the complaints which are sent to this center are categorized, reviewed and sent to the relevant organization, department or ministry. During this visit the director of the center gave necessary explanation to the president concerning the different sections and also referred to the shortcomings. The president issued some orders for eliminating the shortcomings.

In the section dealing with industrial affairs, Mr Bani-Sadr inspected a four-cylinder car engine which has one-third of the weight of a peykan [Hillmann Hunter] engine, but which has five more horsepower and he praised its inventors.

Addresses Army Joint Staff

LD101930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces, at an invitation from the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today participated at a meeting of a large group of the personnel of the Army Joint Staff. He made a speech in which he explained the role of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in dealing with problems.

While expatriating on the role of morale in setting up a powerful army, the president said: If all problems in society were to be solved by tough methods and repression the existing army and armed forces would not be sufficient. Quoting a number of Islamic traditions Dr Bani-Sadr then referred to moral values and teachings left behind by the leader in the dawn of Islam, adding: The army set up by the prophet, which triumphed in every war, was a moral army. I hope that the presence of our armed forces in Kordestan will be of the same variety and that the officers, NCO's, troops, guards and Muslims peshmargas [Kurdish suicide militia] and all those who wish to work for man's moral aspirations will realize that the business of the military is an extremely onerous one. If that happens no despondency whatsoever will find its way into the morale of a military man. This is because he will be fighting for his aspirations. Under Islam you fight to bring about the precursors to man's development and this precious and momentous battle needs a moral dimension; and when you have found the moral dimension it is obvious that despondency is meaningless. The harder the task and the greater the excitement and effort the greater will be God's mercy whereby man's insight will be transformed.

Concluding his speech to senior officers and the employees of the Army Joint Staff the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces said: You have all experienced material hardships; a soldier's life is lived in hardship. Moral hardships constitute a harder test; and I hope that you will pass through these exercises with flying colors and will be hardened by moral hardships. It is then that we shall be able to set up a strong, Islamic Army. Being God's soldier means both honor and prestige, which no factor in this world can prevent from increasing. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq said: Death is not the end of life but rather a transition in life; and this is precisely the meaning of the Koranic verse "to God we belong and to Him we return." And those who belong to God enjoy a moral dimension. They return to God. That is, their development does not end. I wish you such a development.

Interview With Lebanese AN-NAHAR

NC110745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr agrees with Imam Khomeyni's views that domestic disturbances have affected Iran's relations with the outside world, particularly the Arab world.

In an interview granted to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAWAR on the current conflict between the Republican Party and the austere men of religion over the formation of a new government, the Iranian president said that the Islamic Republican Party cannot be considered as a harmonious political group in view of the different trends and numerous currents within it. He added that the exploiting and domineering current was incapable of deciding the battle despite its numerous activities.

He said that the complex political situation in Iran cannot be summed up only in the conflict between these two trends but also in the dynamic and effective role of the young generation which could solve all these problems if we do not deviate from the sound course.

He also dealt with the Kurdish problem, noting that Kordestan will return to the fold of the homeland now that the problem relating to their national rights has been solved and after we have agreed to the principle that every region will resolve its own problems through a local autonomous administration.

Regarding the Iranian initiatives and steps in connection with the Arab situation, president Bani-Sadr told AN-NAHAR that the current situation in the political life in the country naturally reflects on Iran's foreign activity. Therefore, it cannot be said that we have a foreign policy which can be criticized. If we are to have a foreign policy on the Middle East, the Islamic world and other countries we must stabilize our domestic situation.

Bani-Sadr agreed with Imam Khomeyni that neither the United States nor Russia should be guarding Iran. He called for breaking the economic bridges with the United States so that the Iranian economy will be independent. He said: We are also fighting to expel the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. In brief, the two superpowers must be confronted simultaneously.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Sanandaj Guards Blamed for Killings

GF101519 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1710 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpt] [TV correspondent] Dear viewers, we have just arrived at Sanandaj airport. As you are aware, the city of Sanandaj has recently experienced some serious clashes between illegally armed groups and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now, in order to bring you up to date and keep you abreast of recent events we will go to the city where we will be talking to various groups and individuals so the matter can be clarified for you. [Kurdish music is played while various scenes of Sanandaj are shown along the way from the airport to the downtown area]

[Question] Are you a high school student?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Then why are you not in school at this hour?

[Answer] Because of the situation and all the things that they did to the people of this city. They turned the entire city into dirt and rubbish through the use of mortars and artillery. How can I go to school and sit in the classroom when many of my friends and classmates are dead?

[Question] Yes, contrary to what you are saying--that the city has been turned into a pile of dirt and rubbish and by mortars and artillery--we have seen a city that is safe and in good condition. Where has this whole thing happened?

[Answer] No. You should see the lower side of the city. The streets of Sharifabad and Hajiabad. You have not seen that area, which has been hit by mortar shells. It has all been devastated by artillery and mortar shells. So when I go to my classroom and see that out of 50 persons only 10 or 15 are in class, why should I be going to school?

[Question] Yes. Do you actually know why this battle ever started in Sanandaj?

[Answer] It was imposed on Sanandaj. What I mean is that the government imposed this battle upon Sanandaj.

[Question] Apparently the army had been told by armed groups that it could enter the city. And this was supposed to have been the agreement. But apparently, they did not let the army enter the city. Was this so?

[Answer] It was actually imposed on the city of Sanandaj. Later, when your officers and soldiers came here they themselves began to run away. They were all running away. They said they did not know that they were being brought here to fight against the people of Kordestan. Otherwise they would not have come. They said they thought they would be fighting against Iraqis. They did not know they were supposed to fight against us. And they wondered why they had not been taken to the Iraqi border by air force planes.

[Question] No. My question was something else. I said the armed groups and the army had agreed that the armed groups and the revolution guards should leave the city and the army should assume control of the city. Why did the armed groups enter the city of Sanandaj immediately after the revolution guards left?

[Answer] Oh, no. The revolution guards never left the city.

[Question] The revolution guards had left the city.

[Answer] No, they had not. They were in the army garrison and army club wearing army uniforms.

[Question] How do you know this?

[Answer] We knew. First of all, the army men do not kill citizens. They do not kill innocent people. The army does not kill people. It fights against armed groups. But the guardsmen were arresting innocent people, whether they were commandos or whatever. They were firing at innocent people with mortars, artillery and .50-caliber weapons. We witnessed the entire operation.

[Question] Well then, if you are saying that the army was only after the armed groups, I would like to know if it was true that the armed groups had committed some misdeeds? Is that why the army was firing at them?

[Answer] Well, the army follows the orders of its leaders and commanders. The soldiers had to follow orders to avoid being executed.

[Question] Do you think these armed groups with all these weapons at their disposal, and all of these commandos who receive salaries of 3,000-4,000 tumans...

[Answer] Do you mean the commandos?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] No. It is absolutely false. I know for certain that they do not receive any money from the people; not from the people. Perhaps they get it from some groups like Qasemlu. It is possible that they could have disarmed the barracks and other forces that you were sending to Baneh, Mahabad or Marivan.

[Question] You are saying that all of these weapons in the possession of these armed groups came from garrisons and barracks in Baneh, Mahabad and so forth. What I want to know is where weapons like the Kalashnikov--that are not normally used by the Iranian Army--came from.

[Answer] And my answer to that is, where does the army get all of these Phantom jets, helicopters, RPG-7's and tanks?

[Question] They have been purchased by the army.

[Answer] Well then, they get their weapons from some of the groups who have disarmed army columns or garrisons and exchange them for other weapons at the border.

[Question] Then they have connections outside the country?

[Answer] They exchange their weapons for some other types.

[Question] During the previous incidents in Paveh and other cities of Kordestan, the army collected most of the weapons. And there were very few weapons left at that time. But now we see that once again there are many weapons in the hands of Kurdish people. I mean actually in the hands of the commandos, not ordinary citizens. After all, they did not have that many weapons to exchange. Where do you think they have come from?

[Answer] They are all from some of the army columns that you send here. Every day you hear about them being disarmed and their weapons taken away.

[Question] One other point. We know that about 2 months before Nowruz [New Year] a communique was issued by the Kordestan branch of the Cherikha-Ye Feda'i regarding the fact that Komeleh had been buying weapons from Iraq. In fact, the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] also issued the same communique. In other words, they actually declared that Komeleh had been bringing weapons in from Iraq. As a matter of fact, Sheykh Jalal Hoseyni issued instructions that those weapons that had been seized at the border by the KDP should be released. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] I did not see that communique.

[Question] You did not see it. Thank you very much.

[Answer] You are welcome.

Shahin Dezh Attacked

LD101248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that illegal armed groups attacked Shahin Dezh district at 0130 this morning with heavy arms and 120-mm and 81-mm mortars. In this attack relatively heavy losses were inflicted on residential buildings.

The political deputy of the governor general of West Azarbayjan reported this, saying: The targets of the armed assailants were sensitive centers, like the guards corps, revolution committee and the gas station in Shahin Dezh. Because of the security staff's alertness this attack was neutralized in time. He warned the assailants to avoid incitement and agitation in the region, otherwise the security forces will heavily crush any counterrevolutionary movement.

Military Training in Ahvaz

GF101524 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The national mobilization center of the Ahvaz Corps of the Revolution Guards has issued an announcement regarding military training classes:

All brothers who are willing to receive military training and are over 15 years of age are asked to register for the military classes that begin every morning at 0800. Registration will be held at the mobilization center located at Mo'in Par. Military training will follow the registration. Registration will continue until closing time on 11 June 1980.

Reconstruction Head Taken Hostage

GF101630 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tumajan pass on the road to Eqlid has been retaken peacefully by the Eqlid Corps of the Revolution Guards. The pass was occupied yesterday by a group of armed individuals. They have taken the supervisor of the northern Fars reconstruction crusade center hostage. The northern Fars reconstruction crusade has announced that the center will cease all activities until the supervisor has been released.

According to our reporter, a group of Eqlid citizens have held a protest march demanding that the supervisor be released and Eqlid election results be investigated.

Shiraz Guards Seize Weapons

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] From the undercarriage of a trailer 123 side arms and weapons and large quantities of ammunition were discovered by members of the Shiraz Corps of Revolution Guards at the Shiraz-Esfahan traffic police post. According to our correspondent's dispatch from Shiraz the trailer in question had left Urumiyeh for Shiraz. The trailer driver was taken into custody by the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz.

Mopping Up in Divan-Darreh Region

LD101736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY today the following announcement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. On 4 June 1980 the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps engaged in mopping-up operations in the Divan-Darreh region and Dabbagh village found the bodies of six counterrevolutionaries. One of the bodies belonged to 2d Lieutenant Ebrahim Bahrampur who had deserted the army. He was born in Divan-Darreh and carried birth certificate number 1358. He was transferred from 28th Army Division of Sanandaj to the 16th Army Division of Qazvin on 5 May 1980, but he fled and joined the counterrevolutionaries bringing shame upon his family and relatives.

Salmas Fuel Depot Attacked

LD111036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in the provincial city of Salmas, at 2300 last night a group of armed assailants attacked the Salmas rail station, on the Iran-Europe route, with light and heavy arms and blew up the station's fuel oil depot with RPG-7 grenades. According to the report, the governor of Salmas and the personnel of the local gendarmerie garrison went to the scene as soon as they received the report and chased the assailants. Fire trucks from the local fire station, and from the municipality and the Salmas garrison went to the scene, but despite persistent efforts the fire was still burning at 1100 today and it is not possible to approach the depot. However, fire-fighting teams have prevented the fire from spreading. There are 95,000 liters of fuel oil stored at the depot and the flames can be seen from a distance of several kilometers.

Abadan Refinery Workers Strike

GF101610 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] A number of contract barrel makers have left their jobs at the Abadan refinery and have asked for wage increases. A PARS correspondent contacted the director general of the Abadan refinery and asked him for his views on this matter. The director general said the oil company deals with contract workers according to labor regulations and their salary is designated in accordance with labor laws. Therefore, increasing the salaries of contract workers is not within the jurisdiction of the oil company. The company has no authority for making such an increase.

NARCOTICS, CORRUPTION SQUAD FORMED IN SHIRAZ

GF101654 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In accordance with the orders of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khakhali, a narcotics and corruption squad has been formed at the corps of the revolution guards center in Shiraz. The squad's office is on Eslahnezhad street, and the telephone number is 39279. The squad has requested the people's cooperation.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL DOMESTIC ISSUES

26 May Commentaries

TA270930 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 May broadcast two commentaries. The first, entitled "The Violators of the Sanctity of Gatherings Are the Elements of the Counterrevolution" says: Recently an open letter by Messrs Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati, Omid-e Najafabadi, 'Ali Tehrani and Reza Esfahani, addressed to the Iranian nation, was published in the newspapers, which, due to the sensitivity of the present conditions and the importance of the subject, we see fit to bring to the attention of the dear compatriots. In this letter it is stated that no day passes without reports about the direct and indirect incitement of the people against their political opponents in various parts of the country by certain people who falsely call themselves the followers of the revolution and the imam. These incitements usually result in attacks on headquarters and gatherings and the injuring and killing of others by clubwielders and ruffians under the pretext of supporting the Islamic Republic order and the struggle against the so-called counterrevolution. Those people who engage in such acts are very much divorced from Islam and Islamic piety and any cooperation with them is a great sin.

The ENQUELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper writes on the same subject that anybody who in the name of Hezbollah [the party of God] attacks individuals and groups is the enemy of Islam, and he himself is a member of the devil's party, and knowingly or unknowingly is in the service of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution. "Yes, this is precisely the fact. Certain clubwielders and ruffians, who under the pretext of Hezbollah assail and attack political and nonpolitical groups and organizations, are in the service of the counterrevolution, and there is no doubt about this." It is now the duty of all the revolution's institutions, especially the revolution guards, to arrest these counterrevolution elements and hand them over to the revolutionary judicial authorities.

The second commentary is entitled: "Looking Forward to the Moscow Olympics." It says: As you are aware, our country's officials have requested a 48-hour deadline from the International Olympic Committee in order to make a final decision regarding Iran's participation in the Olympic Games. At the same time the chairman of the International Olympic Committee has declared that national Olympic committees which have not been able yet to announce their readiness to participate in the Moscow Olympics can henceforth also announce their decision. This announcement by the International Olympic Committee is an opportunity for certain countries, including our country, to reconsider their previous decision. Our revolutionary country, the Islamic Republic of Iran, was among the countries which had boycotted the Moscow Olympic Games.

This unexpected decision by our country's responsible officials aroused the dissatisfaction and protest of the true revolutionary forces and especially our homeland's athletic circles. Therefore, the true popular forces, the parties and organizations committed to the revolution, religious, political and national figures faithful to the principles of the Iranian revolution and especially our homeland's athletic circles have emphatically demanded a reconsideration of the decision of the Revolution Council. "Our homeland's people are right in not recognizing the Revolution Council's decision regarding the Olympic Games as a correct decision and have demanded its review, because that decision places our liberated and anti-imperialist country among the countries dependent on U.S. imperialism." Fortunately, the Revolution Council has decided to reconsider its decision regarding the Olympic Games, and our homeland's people rightly expect that such a decision will be made and announced. The Iranian people see no reason why Iranian sportsmen should not participate in the Moscow Olympic Games. They demand that our homeland's sportsmen actively take part in these games.

27 May Commentaries

TA311552 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 May broadcast two commentaries: The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Eradicate the Fifth Column From Our Homeland," says: More than a month has gone by since the world-devouring U.S. imperialist military aggression against Iran's territory. But talks and exchanges of views among Iranian political circles concerning this matter are still going on. The most worrying matter is the existence of a well-disciplined and organized network of agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism dispersed in the Iranian administration and army.

Carter has often repeated and is still repeating that "we have tried and will try to use any means for the release of the hostages." Jody Powell has said: "It is true that the fact of taking the hostages out of the embassy will complicate the matter, but this will not preclude future actions."

As we can see, U.S. imperialism is looking for an opportunity to repeat its military aggression against Iran. A U.S. senator has even officially confessed that a fifth column in Iran is ready to cooperate with any kind of a U.S. attack on the embassy. It was this same fifth column that aided the Americans in their military aggression against Iran. If it had succeeded, this fifth column was supposed to carry out a coup d'etat inside the country. The true forces of the revolution--different factions, groups and organizations united with the revolution--are justly worried by the details of the U.S. military aggression as well as by the action taken by this fifth column before and after the aggression. If the Iranian nation does not show revolutionary decisiveness in its struggle against this fifth column and remnants of the former regime and does not eradicate these elements, then the revolution will face a very big and serious danger.

The second commentary is entitled "The Principal Aggressor and the Biggest Arms' Dealer." It says: The United States is the principal force of aggression and the biggest arms supplier to reactionary regimes all over the world. In May 1977 Carter initiated a program of reducing the sale of arms to the unstable regions of the world. But, in practice, we see that this was only a lie. Washington pursues two goals by increasing its arms' sales: the renewal of the arms race in the countries who buy U.S. arms and the extraction of petrodollars from the countries bordering the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon pays special attention to the Near Eastern countries, especially to the Persian Gulf countries. Egypt and Israel have been transformed into the main military bases of U.S. imperialism in the Near East and receive huge amounts of arms from the United States. Begin and As-Sadat have officially allowed the United States to use their territory as a staging base for military actions against Iran. Sultan Qabus of Oman is competing with Egypt and Israel on this issue. Pakistan is receiving U.S. arms worth hundreds of millions of dollars. As we know, the United States and China use Pakistani territory for their struggle against the revolutionary regime of Afghanistan. It is also no longer a secret that Pakistan allowed the U.S. planes to use its airports for carrying out the attack against Iran.

"Along with the expansion of its military presence in this region, Washington is continuing its subversive actions with great (?uproar), especially in the Persian Gulf. A short time ago a large number of CIA personnel and disguised agents, who posed as businessmen and researchers, visited countries in the Persian Gulf. The principal bases for CIA activities in the Persian Gulf and southern Arabia are Oman and Saudi Arabia. According to witnesses, the CIA has installed new spy centers in Qatar, Bahrain, Abu Dabi and Pakistan as well. The principal goal of these CIA spy centers is to dispatch U.S. spies to our country, to prepare favorable grounds for aggressive U.S. military acts against the revolution and the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of Iran.

The plot that was recently discovered in our country, the goal of which was to overthrow our Islamic republican regime and (?impose a monarchial regime), proves this reality. General Oveysi was to lead this plot. It has become clear that the activity of this conspiratorial group headed by Oveysi was directed by the CIA, which, two months ago, called a secret meeting in Brussels, which was attended by the directors of counterrevolution and [word indistinct] headed by Ardeshir Zahedi."

The U.S. aggressive and anti-Iranian policy not only threatens Iran but is an indirect (?threat) to all the Persian Gulf countries. That is the reason why the hegemonist and aggressive policy of Carter encounters the strong resistance of all the progressive and democratic forces of the world.

31 May Commentaries

GF311916 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 and 1800 GMT on 31 May broadcast two commentaries. The first is entitled "Representatives of Socialist Parties in Our Country [word indistinct]." It says: A number of individuals have visited our country recently and conducted discussions with our country's officials regarding hostages. Apparently, they have come to our country to acquaint themselves with the conditions that have existed since the revolution. Actually, their main reason has been to try to find a way to release the American hostages. Now again, a group of similar representatives have come to our country supposedly to gain a closer familiarity with the Iranian revolution but actually to establish good relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the imperialist Government of the United States. The fact that representatives from various countries and organizations have come to our country to acquaint themselves with our revolution cannot cause any opposition.

Where were the representatives of Western European nations when the prisons of Mohammad Reza Shah were full of Iranians? Where were they when the SAVAK executioners--following the orders of the Americans--were torturing our sons and sentencing them to death or long prison terms without trials? None of these gentlemen, who all hold responsible positions in their countries, were concerned about human rights. Instead, they had the best and closest ties with the former regime.

The second commentary is entitled "Millions of Iranian Peasants Are Waiting for Land." It says: The agrarian reform project in our country is faced with certain opposition. The feudalists, landowners, counterrevolutionaries and imperialist lackeys on one side, and the so-called clergy on the other, are trying to prevent this project from being implemented. Today, we are faced with two distinct options in launching the agrarian reform project. The first option is supported by those who favor the land reform projects. Its adherents follow the imam's policy. The other one is supported by feudalists, Savakists and imperialist lackeys. Opponents of this project are making every effort to prevent its implementation. Some clergymen have been saying that it is against Islam. Professor Reza Esfahani recently explained the goals of this project and thus answered all those who are opposed to land reform. Opponents of the agrarian reform project have described it as being communist. However, they do not realize that this land reform project has been confirmed and supported by teachers at Qom seminary school such as Ayatollah Montazeri and Ayatollah Meshgini.

2 June Commentaries

TA031716 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 June broadcast two commentaries.

The first is an untitled commentary on the conference of investigation of the U.S. crimes held in Tehran. It says: The international conference to investigate U.S. crimes in Iran has started its work with the delivery of the imam's message. Representatives of political and social organizations in various nations are participating in this conference. During the first day the representatives were made familiar with a report prepared by the Iranian officials regarding U.S. crimes and interference in Iran. As the imam said in his message to the conference, how can the Iranian nation collect all the documents relating to the crimes committed by the United States during 50 years? The United States imposed its puppet regime after the coup against the legal government of Mossadeq. For 30 years there was a regime of pressure and corruption under the direct supervision of tens of thousands of U.S. military and civil advisers. For 30 years the United States plundered the Iranian nation's wealth.

The imam has justly declared that the government is able to show these representatives only a few documents that the United States did not have time to destroy and that were left in the alleged U.S. Embassy after the fall of the shah. Those documents that have been found prove the interference of the United States in Iran.

President Bani-Sadr, while addressing this conference, referred to the destructive policies of the United States regarding Iran. These policies have destroyed the Iranian economy. He then added that Iran has invited the representatives of public opinion to examine the results of a quarter of a century of U.S. domination in Iran--domination that still has not stopped. We have to hope that this conference while divulging the crimes and interference of U.S. imperialism during 3 decades in Iran will make the world discover the true face of U.S. imperialism, this main enemy of Iran and all the dependent countries. All the true forces of the revolution have to be mobilized for confronting the plots of U.S. imperialism.

The second commentary is entitled "U.S. Plots Threaten Security in Our Region." It says: In order to dupe public opinion, U.S. officials have resorted to steps like complaining to the World Court or sending so-called socialists from Western European countries to Iran. But they have not stopped hatching plots against Iran and its revolution. The Pentagon officials are planning to send a unit of the quick strike force to their Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean. Observers consider this a step for renewing pressure and even aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After the abortive U.S. aggression against Iran, Carter has ordered the CIA and the Pentagon to take the necessary measures for the renewal of such actions under the pretense of releasing the U.S. hostages. On the other hand, the Carter administration is continuing to pressure its Western allies and Japan to exert economic sanctions against Iran. The managers of the World Court in The Hague, without paying heed to the legal demands of the Iranian nation and without having examined the imperialist U.S. aggression against this country, have issued a verdict in favor of the United States, thus giving the latter an excuse for hiding its aggressive actions under this verdict as well as giving the U.S. economic sanctions and all its anti-Iranian actions a legal face.

The United States had wanted to raise the hostage issue before the UN Security Council but avoided doing so due to the Soviet Union's veto regarding the economic sanctions against Iran. The hostage issue is merely an excuse, the main problem is the regaining of lost U.S. interests in Iran. If the U.S. officials were really concerned about the hostages, they would have taken the Iranian nation's demands into consideration.

BISHOP CHARGES FANATICS PERSECUTING ANGLICANS

WA041234 Nicosia THE CYPRUS WEEKLY 23-29 May 80 p 32

[Text] London--Iran's Anglican bishop, Hassan B. Deghani-Tafti, has declared that his church was being pillaged and persecuted by "fanatics and terrorists," while the country's Islamic revolutionary government appeared powerless to defend the minority Christian sect.

The bishop, an Iranian, spoke after an emotional airport reunion here with his English-born wife, Margaret, 48, and daughters, Shirin, 26, and Guili, 14, who arrived from Tehran. They will join him in exile in Cyprus.

The bishop fled Iran after surviving an assassination attempt last October. In two more separate attacks on Anglicans this month, his university lecturer son, Bahram, 24, was shot dead in central Tehran, and his British secretary, Jean Waddell, was seriously wounded.

The bishop spoke out for the first time once his immediate family was safely out of Iran.

'Fanatics'

He did not specify who he believed was behind the attacks on the tiny Anglican Church in overwhelmingly Moslem Iran.

But Deghani-Tafti told reporters at London's Heathrow Airport that "a bunch of fanatics, terrorists and opportunists" had used last year's revolution which ousted the shah "to take all our institutions."

"The central government that defended us to start with now does not seem to have the power to do anything, while these people fill their pockets with our money."

Referring to repeated declarations by supporters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini that they will die for Islam, Deghani-Tafti said of the October attack on his home: "...We were ready to die as martyrs."

Faith

"Martyrdom is not monopolised by any one religion. It is the very source of Christianity."

He said his son's murder had strengthened his faith.

"We are deeply proud of our son and will carry on until the end. There are so many good people in Iran, like us, but they do not know what to do."

Deghani-Tafti added: "As soon as the central government can take power we may find the murderer of my son, and then--perhaps--we can go back."

The bishop and his family will leave for Cyprus after spending a few days in Britain with another daughter, Suzanne, who is married to an Englishman.

Pattern

Meanwhile, the World Council of Churches has appealed to Iranian President Bani-Sadr for protection of the lives of the members of the Anglican Church of Iran following what it terms a "series of threats and violent acts" against that Christian community.

The interfaith agency that groups together 300 non-Catholic member churches throughout the world expressed "grave and profound concern" over the murder of Bishop Deghani-Taftis's son and other attacks on members of his family and staff.

"While we presume that all these are actions by misguided elements, they form a pattern and suggest systematic planning that causes considerable anxiety," they said.

ESFAHAN POLY ACRYL PLANT RUNNING AT MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

WA041330 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"Esfahan poly acryl industrial unit has been running at maximum efficiency, with no drop in production capacity and unimpeded by strikes, labor problems or other hurdles after the Islamic Revolution," said Jamal Ahmadzadeh, manager of the factory in a report to a visiting team of cabinet ministers to the factory recently.

The Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Moinfar, Minister of Industries and Mines Mahmoud Ahmadzadeh Heravi, Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr, Minister of Labor Reza Nematzadeh, together with the head of the plan and budget organization, Ezzatollah Sahabi, were in Esfahan earlier this week on an inspection of the industrial unit. They were accompanied by heads of the Central Bank, the Bank Melli, and deputies from some of the above ministries.

The Esfahan poly acryl industrial unit has a workforce of 1,031 in addition to 647 technicians, 126 office staff members and 329 senior officials. The factory produces poly acryl which is the base in the production of synthetic fibers and yarns, in two units.

The managing director of the poly acryl said there was sufficient raw material at hand for the smooth production of polyester and acryl for the next 3 to 5 months. However, talks have been held with the Turkish Government to supply Iran with the necessary raw material in the future, he said.

He also requested government officials to take all precautionary measures to ensure the availability of raw material and spare parts from other countries particularly in the wake of the U.S. economic sanctions.

He added that the unit for the production of synthetic fibre in the Esfahan poly acryl would start its operation in the month of Khordad (starting May 22) and its production capacity would be 18 tons per day.

Poly acryl which was established in the Iranian year 1353 (1974) with the collaboration of DuPont US and Iranian industrialists is composed of two sections of production one for the production of polyester and the other that of acryl. The annual production capacity of acryl in this factory is 19,000 tons whereas it produces 12,000 tons of synthetic fibre for the manufacture of polyester.

The team of ministers who visited the various stages of production of this industrial unit were also made aware of the other needs of this industrial complex. They were asked to impress upon the government the need to look for some Eastern bloc and Third World countries for the smooth supply of the raw material and spares to ensure the continuous running of this important industrial unit of Iran.

He said that Islamic laws had already been introduced in Pakistan since February and experts are working now to clarify some of the intricacies in regard to them so that their promulgation may be in their entirety.

This he said in conclusion was the direction which the Islamic Revolution in Iran had also taken.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

WA041615 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday called for a complete transformation of the education system in Iran from the primary to the University level to make it conform fully with the requirements of Iranian society and to restore creative activity among the Iranian students.

Speaking on the fourth and the last day of the first seminar on the "Islamic cultural revolution" here Saturday night Bani-Sadr said that the entire Iranian social environment should be changed to serve as a great educational system and mould people to the principles of the Iranian revolution.

He said the Iranian educational system should go along with ideological needs of the people and should be based on the principle of creativity.

Those who spoke in favor of the Iranian cultural revolution yesterday include former Higher Education Minister Dr Shari'at-Madari, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mi'adikhah, Mas'ud Rajavi, Shams Al-e Ahmad, Taher Ahmadzadeh, Dr Takmil Homayun and Minister of Higher Education Dr Hasan Habibi, together with President Bani-Sadr.

The seminar was organized by the coordination office for cooperation between president and the people in Tehran.

Earlier addressing the round table seminar Bani-Sadr said that one of the basic devices by which Western domination of the Iranian nation was maintained was to "prevent us from creative thinking" and make "us believe" that only Europe was capable of thinking and having creative talents.

Western imperialist powers aimed at severing the deep roots the Iranian nation had in its rich past history and determined the fate of the Iranian people by imposing Western concepts of thought and manners on them, he said.

The whole thing was confused in such a way that the civilized and cultured Iranian nation started thinking that it could only play the role of a "consumer of Western culture," Bani-Sadr added.

The leader of the people's mojahedin Organization, Mas'ud Rajavi, speaking at this seminar supported the need for a cultural revolution but said that this revolution should not start from the universities.

Culture was a need of society as a whole and was not merely related to the needs of the individual, he said.

He said that to make the cultural revolution a real success the nature of the struggle against imperialism should be clearly defined.

Culture in its wider sense was an amalgam of various factors including spiritual and materialistic values of a society.

PAKISTANI ENVOY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN

WA041500 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--"Relations between the two brotherly countries of Iran and Pakistan are excellent and Pakistan fully supports the Islamic Revolution, and is keen to see it succeed and achieve its objectives," said 'Ali Arshad, Pakistan's ambassador in Iran in an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES, yesterday.

The Pakistan envoy emphasizing the closeness of ties between the two countries said that as neighboring Moslem countries they had bonds of eternal friendship by virtue of the fact that they shared a common Islamic ideology. He added that maximum cooperation was an essential factor through which they could help each other to reinforce such close bonds.

The Pakistani envoy, who is a seasoned diplomat with years of experience in watching and understanding international developments, particularly in the region, affirmed strongly Pakistan's solidarity with the government and people of the "brotherly country of Iran," and said that his country was firmly opposed to the use of force against Iran from any quarter. He reiterated that Pakistan firmly stood by this decision.

Questioned on his country's relations with the U.S. the ambassador said, "We want to buy total security for Pakistan within the framework of nonalignment, and our relations with the superpowers are based on our nonaligned status."

He added that Pakistan's relations with the U.S. were of a pragmatic nature and it would be wrong to say that Pakistan was tied to the apron strings of any superpower. The fact of the U.S.'s opposition to Pakistan's nuclear program for peaceful purposes makes it evident that there is no firm commitment in our relations with the U.S. Pakistan, he added, would however continue to acquire the necessary nuclear knowledge in regard to the development of its peaceful nuclear program.

'Ali Arshad, commenting on the abortive U.S. mission to rescue the hostages, said that his government had promptly issued a strongly worded statement in Islamabad categorically rejecting the malicious rumors of Pakistani involvement in the operation. Pakistan, the ambassador added, would never allow its territory to be used in any kind of aggression against the sovereignty of Iran.

"It is ridiculous and unthinkable to suggest that a country like Pakistan, which shares a common Islamic ideology with Iran, would let any country use its soil for aggressive designs against Iran," he said.

On the question of holding general elections in Pakistan and the transfer of power to people's representatives, Pakistan's career diplomat said that Gen Ziaul Haq was genuinely interested in the transfer of power. He said, however, that there were a number of "built-in" difficulties which had to be overcome before democracy in Pakistan could be restored.

Elaborating on the power transfer issue 'Ali Arshad said that the security of the country, which was a consideration of paramount importance had also to be taken into account. He said that the country cannot afford to be placed in jeopardy at this juncture when no political party in the country was capable of effectively dealing with and finding solutions to the varied problems and threats to its security, which Pakistan faces today.

Looking in perspective at the Islamic Revolution in Iran and its relation to Pakistan 'Ali Arshad noted correspondences in the developments in the two countries. He said that Pakistan like present day Iran was created on the basis of an Islamic ideology and had as its prime concept the establishment of a true Islamic society in which people's lives were moulded in accordance with the injunctions of Islam.

Winding up the seminar President Bani-Sadr said that a regime approaches decay when the government starts eliminating its opponents instead of absorbing them among themselves. Any attempt to buy minds, or eliminate physically these having differences of opinion was a step which will most surely portend of a government, Bani-Sadr pointedly said.

REPORTS ON BUSHAHR WHEAT FIELDS DISPUTED BY MINISTRY

WA041630 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday described as baseless and misleading all reports saying that wheat fields in Boushahr Province were set on fire and destroyed.

A spokesman for the ministry said that such rumors were being circulated by the "anti-revolutionaries" in the wake of American economic sanctions against Iran and to misguide the revolutionary people about the food situation in the country.

The fact was that the Ministry of Agriculture had already alerted Iranian farmers about American moves urging them to promote agricultural production to the highest possible, the spokesman added.

All possible efforts were being made to bring more arable land under cultivation and help increase agricultural production under crash programmes, he said.

MILK SHORTAGE REPORTED TO BE ARTIFICIAL

WA041700 Tehran TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"There is no shortage of milk and other dairy products in the capital and other parts of the country," said 'Ali Sahabi, head of the Iran dairy products industry yesterday.

He said the milk distributors did not cooperate with the dairy products company. The amount of milk distributed all over the capital was around 320 tons but certain people sell each liter of milk for 60 rials each after buying at the rate of 30 rials per liter from the big stores. This was the main reason for the artificial shortage of milk in the capital and elsewhere.

QODDUSI DENIES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

WA041815 Tehran TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Prosecutor-General Ayatollah 'Ali Qoddusi said yesterday that there were "between 1,500 to 1,700 prisoners (held) in connection with political problems" in the country.

Qoddusi quoted by PARS NEWS AGENCY also refuted charges by Amnesty International about the lack of legal representation for prisoners in Iran.

Amnesty International said in a recent report that the accused individuals do not receive legal counsel in Iran's Revolutionary Courts and are unable to prepare their defense.

Qoddusi said that even the anti-clerical, terrorist group "Forqan," accused of assassinating a number of religious leaders and members of the ruling Revolutionary Council last year, were allowed to prepare their defense.

Qoddusi added that the International Red Cross had visited the Iranian prisons many times last year and reported that "the conditions of prisoners in Evin Prison are exemplary."

The Evin Prison is the main political prison in Iran, located northwest of the capital.

He said that over 300 prisoners had been granted anmesty by the order of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and were released from prison over the past few months.

Qoddusi charged, "If Amnesty International is concerned about the lack of human rights, why didn't they say anything when an Iranian student died under torture in the United States?"

He was referring to the case of Bijan Ashtiani, an Iranian student who died in a U.S. hospital last March.

His relatives and Iranian authorities said that Ashtiani died as a result of torture by U.S. authorities.

Referring to the prisoners in Iran, Qoddusi said, "it can be said that all over Iran there are between 1,500 to 1,700 prisoners.

"Of course, this number of (of people held) in connection with political problems and perhaps in Qasr Prison (in Tehran) there may be about 3,000 heroin addicts. "But," he said, the prisoners held on drug charges were "not related to this issue."

PAKISTANI JOURNALIST DISCUSSES REVOLUTION

WA041830 Tehran TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Tehran--The closeness of ties between the peoples of Iran and Pakistan is of the deepest nature because they are based on the unbreakable thread of religion said Morteza Poya, a renowned public figure from Pakistan during his current visit to Iran.

Poya who is of Iranian origin and the founder of THE MUSLIM, an English daily published from Islamabad with large circulation said in an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES that although the ex-shah's regime had tried its best to black-out the news regarding the 1963 Islamic uprising of the Iranian nation against the dictatorial rule of the deposed shah, the people in Pakistan kept themselves informed of the developments of the Islamic revolutionary movement in Iran.

It was against this background that when the Islamic revivalist movement picked up momentum in 1978 under Imam Khomeyni's spiritual leadership the people in Pakistan gave it unequivocal support.

Furthermore, the people of Pakistan do not harbor any doubts as to the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and believe they can play a complementary role in seeing the revolution achieve stability.

Speaking on the areas of cooperation between the two countries Poya said, the possibilities of cooperation are immense. During the last 30 years there was more lip-service than actual cooperation, but now with the establishment of the Islamic regime in Iran all unsearched possibilities of cooperation between the two neighboring Muslim states should be explored meaningfully, he said. He added that Iran could collaborate with Pakistan on the Baluchistan copper project and also in various agricultural programs. Positive and productive exchanges in the fields of education and culture would also help create yet close bonds of friendship.

SHI'ITE CLERGY TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

WA051330 Tehran TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A delegation of Iranian Shi'ite clergy will visit Moscow, Leningrad and seven "Moslem cities" of the Soviet Union, it was reported Thursday.

The report said no date had been set for the visit.

The delegation headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's son-in-law, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahaboddin Eshraqi, will conduct "useful talks at academic centers and religious and Moslem universities of the republics," the report added.

A Soviet Islami clergy delegation is scheduled to visit Iran later, the report said.

FOREIGN COMPANIES SAID TO BE EAGER FOR BUSINESS

WA051445 Tehran TIMES in English 17 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--An Iranian foreign trade official claimed Thursday hundreds of international companies were waiting to enter Iran's huge consumer market if the European Economic Community went ahead with sanctions to try and obtain the release of the 53 American hostages.

Shoja'oddin Fattahi, foreign trade undersecretary in the Commerce Ministry, made the remark hours after the Islamic Revolutionary Council approved the draft of a new trade protocol with the Soviet Union and offered hard currency for increased purchases from Eastern Europe.

Reports meanwhile surveyed Tehran food stores and found food counters gradually being filled with canned products and spices from nontraditional sources, mainly the Third World countries.

Fattahi claimed that middlemen, including unnamed East bloc countries, had assured Iran that they would fulfill all Iranian requirements, "even American-made spares."

He said, "A friendly country" had offered to look after Iran's banking and monetary interests in the European Economic Community (EEC) in the light of the possibility of Iranian assets being frozen in EEC countries.

Iran was also considering purchasing its own cargo ships to beat the effects of the embargo on its shipping, he said. But in immediate terms Iran will make a greater use of overland routes through Turkey and the Soviet Union, Fattahi said.

SWITZERLAND REPORTED TO HAVE OFFERED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WA051500 Tehran TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Switzerland has offered technical assistance in various forms to Iran to help the country develop its industry as quickly as possible.

The offer was made here when the Swiss ambassador called on Iranian Power Minister Dr Hasan 'Abbaspur.

The Swiss ambassador in his meeting with 'Abbaspur further discussed possibilities of greater cooperation between the two friendly countries of Iran and Switzerland in the field of technology.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS RISE IN PRICE INDEX

WA051615 Tehran TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Central Bank of Iran (CBI) issued its price index which reveals the index covering urban areas of the country as having gone up by 2.8 percent during the month of Esfand (Feb-March) as compared to the previous month and 25.6 percent up from the same month of the last year.

According to the CBI announcement, rice spurted 30.6 percent, bread climbed 10 percent, dairy products 22 percent, eggs 38 percent, all kinds of meat 30.5 percent, fresh fruits 33 percent, vegetables 57 percent, dried fruits 66 percent, tea 22 percent, restaurant food 28 percent, construction material 29 percent, household goods 23 percent, transport 18.5 percent, clothing 23 percent over the last year's prices.

Oil, petrol, telephone calls, medicine, school fees and cereals were comparatively stable, playing an important part in containing inflation.

The rise in the index of services over the last year was 10 percent but the index of housing and fuel fell about 5.5 percent.

The overall index rose by about 16 percent.

MOMKEN SUPPORTS PARS EMPLOYEES, REPORTS TIMES

WA051630 Tehran TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 1

[Text] Deputy Minister of National Guidance Mehdi Momken yesterday threw his support behind the PARS NEWS AGENCY saying that all the 350 persons in this agency were fully loyal and supporters of the Iranian Revolution.

He was replying to a question about the possible screening in the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Momken who was speaking in a local mosque at a ceremony marking the death anniversary of Imam Hadi. He also paid glowing tributes to Dr 'Ali Shariati who was martyred by SAVAK agents in London.

Referring to criticism about objectionable reports from Kurdish towns, Momken said that PARS reporters in Kurdistan and particularly in places where the aggressors fully dominated and were forced to send such reports, some even at pistol point.

BAZARGAN DESCRIBES NAZIH'S STAND ON REVOLUTION

WA051700 Tehran TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan yesterday rapped his close friend Hassan Nazih, saying that to take a stand against the Islamic Revolution was nothing but an act of stupidity and treason.

He was commenting on the recent press conference of Nazih former chief of the National Iranian Oil Company in Paris in which he said he was planning to form an opposition political front against the present Iranian regime. The front, he added, would be composed of Iranians living in exile.

Bazargan in an interview with the Farsi evening daily newspaper KEYHAN said he was surprised to learn about the views of Nazih but added that he was not sure whether the reporting on the press conference was a hundred percent correct or not.

However, he said, he would not support the views expressed by Nazih and added that he knew Nazih for a long time but he was a changed man now.

Opposition and the right of protest did not mean the taking a negative attitude and join the ranks of the enemies. It was nothing but a stab to the Iranian Revolution from behind, he said.

People from all walks of life participated in the Iranian Revolution and the majority of Iranians accepted sincerely and devotedly the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. The Iranian nation was more firm in their stand today following the recent political and revolutionary developments in the country, he said.

Referring to the political freedom in the country, Bazargan said it was easier today to sit together and exchange views compared to those days when one dared not open one's lips under the tyrant rule of the deposed shah in Iran.

Bazargan also expressed his dissatisfaction over the unlawful anti-Islamic and anti-human activities and violence which started after the revolution under the cover of Islamic deeds and added that this state of affairs was continuously causing unrest and dissatisfaction among the people. He said this situation made certain faithful and revolutionary elements change their camps and take shelter in the fold of enemies. They were getting disappointed not only by the revolution but also disillusioned with the religion of Islam, he added.

Bazargan further said that Nazih was following the footsteps of Shahpur Bakhtiar and this would discredit him in the eyes of the Iranian nation for ever, together with the fact that he could not be successful in his evil designs.

KHAMENE'I WARNS AGAINST ANTIREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

WA051815 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayed Ali Khamene'i yesterday called on the nation to be more alert than ever now as the enemies of Islam and the Islamic Revolution are busy hatching plots against us.

Addressing the Friday prayer gathering at the Tehran University mosque the Imam Jomeh said the nation should come forward and crush all plots of the enemies who want to weaken the revolution.

He said, "We have sufficient reason to believe that anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary elements are working on an ill-intentioned plan through which they can make the sovereign body of legislature (Majles) weak."

Khamene'i said, "The enemies want to throw stones in the way of the legislators so that they will be unable to work smoothly for the welfare of the nation."

In this way, he went on to say, the enemies hope that the people will give up all hope in the parliament.

But, he said, the people of this country will never allow the enemies of Islam to succeed in their nefarious mission.

He hoped that the nation will never yield the slightest chance to its enemies and will face them up to the (enemies) to the very end.

Khamene'i advised the newly elected parliamentarians to adopt the path of Islam and follow the line of the imam.

"You (parliamentarians) have the great responsibilities which have been given to you by the nation and have to perform your duties without heed to the false propaganda being spread by the enemies in insidious ways.

Turning toward the Kurdish issue he said that all possible assistance will be given to the Kurdish people who are "our brothers and have suffered so much for so long."

He appealed to the volunteers of the reconstruction crusade to go to Kurdistan and start development work there so that the province may make progress.

However, he also appealed to the Kurdish people in general and inhabitants of Sanandaj particularly to extend their cooperation to the government in setting up permanent peace in the region.

Khamene'i asked the noble people of Kurdistan to wipe out all remaining antirevolutionary elements from this part of the country.

The religious leader strongly condemned the U.S. and its oppressive policy which that country adopted to the revolutionary movements of the world.

Khamene'i said that the so-called civilized society of America is being exposed to the world through their own internal sources.

He said, "The U.S. is killing today the blacks in their own country.... Moslems in South Lebanon... and the freedom fighters in South Korea exactly in the way they killed our youths on Black Friday (Shartuar 17 during revolutionary era).

MPRP LEADERS EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUAD

WA051830 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz sentenced Thursday three prominent members of the defunct Moslem People's Republican Party MPRP, to death and ten years rigorous imprisonment.

Two of the MPRP leaders were shot dead by the firing squad Thursday night. The Revolutionary Court's order was carried out two hours after the verdict was passed.

These three members were charged with creating disturbances in Tabriz some three months ago, when a group of people had tried to throw their rivals out of Tabriz.

BAZARGAN: KHALKHALI ENJOYS MURDERS, EXECUTIONS

WA061330 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--"It makes Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali happy to swear at people, in the same way that he enjoys executing and murdering human beings," said former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan Thursday.

He was commenting over remarks made by Ayatollah Khalkhali in which he said that the Bazargan provisional government is responsible for the Kurdistan massacres.

Bazargan said, "I do not mind someone having fun."

Asked whether he approved of Ayatollah Khalkhali's attacks on him, and the references Khalkhali had made to liberalism, the provisional government's step-by-step policy and the Kurdistan massacres, Engineer Bazargan said: "There is an Arabic proverb... which says "a place is honored by he who occupies it."

"As far as talking is concerned, one should say 'the word is honored by he who utters it.' People judge what is said by who says it.... I am hesitant about answering (Khalkhali), because every now and then he feels like saying something about me and the provisional government.

"He has repeatedly pointed to the phrase "democratic Islamic Republic" as an unforgiveable sin I had committed, while that was the Revolutionary Council and the imam's view in the early days, and was not a crime.

"Yet at another time he raises the issue of a letter I sent to the revolutionary prosecutor ordering that former Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda's execution should be avoided. If there had been such a letter and such an order, he should have given a photocopy of it to the press to be published.

"At another time he says I had gone to the revolutionary justice office with two deputy prime ministers in order to free one of my relatives, while that respectable person has never in his life been to prison, and there have not even been any charges against him. There are such examples.

"Now after some time, he imitates those who in the course of presidential elections had raised the charge of our being liberalists, compromisers and followers of step-by-step policy, and who were disgraced later on.

He now raises the issue without knowing the least about the reasons behind these attacks, or knowing what liberalism and step-by-step policy are, or what these issues have to do with Kurdistan, and this in itself is a complicated story."

HEJAZI CALLS ON PEOPLE TO MARCH TO GARRISONS

WA061445 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Hojjatoleslam Fakhroddin Hejazi, a prominent religious leader, member of the Islamic Republic Party and a national assembly deputy, yesterday called on all Iranians to march to army garrisons all over Iran to show they were ready to fight side by side along their brothers in the force.

Speaking at the Friday prayer gathering in Tehran, where such words are normally taken as an Islamic order, Hejazi in an emotional address, said that all Iranians should bare their chests and show the army they were ready to give their lives too.

He said that tomorrow every Iranian Muslim should "go into the garrisons and show their force." He added, "As a teacher, a father, I say that whoever does not go has turned his back on the war and on God. I say everyone must go to the garrisons."

In addition to the call to go into Iran's garrisons, Hejazi also called on the Revolutionary Guard commanders to take all willing youth into their midst to fight alongside them for Islam and then asked all youth, girls and boys, to guard "house to house and street to street" every inch of territory, night and day, so that Iran's enemies would be aware they had a force to contend with in Iran.

He said that the 12th imam (in Islam there are 11 imams and a 12th is said to be watching over the world and will appear when Islam is in danger) was "waiting for all of you to rise in the cause of Islam and guard Iran's Islamic Revolution."

During today's address Hejazi also lashed out at those supporting the KDP, at Iranians abroad who were against Iran's revolution and at the U.S., Egypt and Israel for "plotting with the addicted, cancerous shah."

He also termed Kurdish religious leader and KDP supporter 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni a "dirty traitor in religious garb."

On the subject of Kurdistan, Hejazi said that "massive crimes" were being enacted by people who said they had the interest of the Kurdish people at heart." He said that it was known that the "imperialists are in Kordistan and that America, Britain, some of West Europe, the international communist movement, Israel and the traitor Arabs were all involved in a plot to break the power of the Islamic Revolution."

He went on to ask the leaders of the KDP, Komileh and Peykar parties why, if they didn't believe in God, they had joined hands with Sheikh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni who was supposedly working in the name of God.

Then he went on to ask Sheikh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni, whom he described as a dirty traitor, why, if he knew God, "traitors were coming out of his sleeves."

He said that in Kordistan, the rebels had thought that by building up a force of 10,000 in Sanandaj they could break the army, but, he said, they were wrong and now "we will go to the very last to break all our enemies."

Referring to KDP supporters gathered near universities in Tehran to collect drugs for Kordistan, Hejazi said that such people were traitors who had their own hands in the blood of Muslims spilled in Kurdistan and were responsible for that blood.

As to Iranians working against Iran's revolution overseas, Hejazi warned that "if any of you come out of your hiding we will smash you just as we smashed the son of Ashraf" (the twin sister of the former shah).

On the subject of Iran's Islamic assembly of which Hejazi is a prominent member, he said that as all Iranians had voted for the deputies they must fully support them.

"The Majles (Islamic assembly) will be a place of battle from the first day," he said. "First it will fight imperialism and America and then it will go on to show the U.S. that it can smash its teeth."

Hejazi started his address with words of support for U.S. blacks and said the CIA had been trying to suppress any Muslim rising among them.

He said that when he had visited a mosque in Harlem some time ago, the imam there had told him that the CIA was saying "don't let the Koran (Islam's holy book) fall into the hands of black Americans for under it is a bomb that could explode." Now, said Hejazi, that bomb has exploded.

SHAH'S PALACES TO BE TURNED INTO MUSEUMS

WA061500 Tehran TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--According to a bill passed by the Revolutionary Council, Niavaran and Sa'dabad palaces will be handed over to the Education Ministry to be turned into museums and parks.

The palaces and their contents will be evaluated by a commission made up of representatives from the Prime Ministry, Education Ministry, Economics and Finance Ministry, the Central Bank of Iran, Bank Melli, the Mosta'zafin Foundation and the prosecutor general's office, it was announced Thursday.

According to the bill, all the antique objects available in the palaces will be handed over to the Education Ministry to be kept in museums, while objects worth more than 10 million rials will be given to the Central Bank of Iran for safekeeping.

Objects whose value is less than 10 million rials, but whose presentation in museums is not advisable, will be preserved for purposes to be determined later. Also all the carpets valued at more than 16 million rials will be kept in museums.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

WA061615 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--The 7th International Trade Fair will be held in September this year at which several countries have expressed their intention to take part, it was announced by Iran International Fairs and Exhibition Corp. yesterday.

The announcement said the trade fair will start from Sept. 19 and will continue for 10 days.

IRAQI SPY NETWORK REPORTED TO BE UNMASKED IN KHUZESTAN

WA061630 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--An Iraqi spy network in Khuzestan has been unmasked leading to the arrest of several of its members, according to a revelation by a Pasdaran Corps spokesman in Khorramshahr reports reaching here said.

The report which has been confirmed by the Khuzistan governor general said that the discovery was made when an Iraqi spy impersonating a Pasdar was apprehended by one of the Pasdaran corpsmen.

Nearly four months ago an Iraqi national who called himself Farahani is described to have approached the Pasdaran Corps claiming to be an Iraqi revolutionary who was fleeing pursuit by Iraqi authorities and was permitted free activity in the area.

In time, however, the so-called Iraqi's movements in the border town of Zahedan aroused the suspicion of the Pasdars and he was tracked. It was found that he was sending out intelligence reports on army movements in the area. His assignment it was later discovered was to infiltrate Iran and obtain all information available on the movements of Iranian revolutionary personnel and armed and security forces in the area and to relay information across to Iraq.

Ja'far Farahani's arrest and interrogation led to several more arrests and the eventual unmasking of the entire network in the Khuzistan region.

One of the arrested spies, Saleh Shalbavi, was known to have been in the custody of SAVAK for carrying out spying activities under the former regime and was later released before his ten year term was over, after the Islamic revolution when several SAVAK prisoners were released. It is believed that he was the brains behind the organization of the present network.

All others arrested are of Iranian origin and are now confined to prison where they are being interrogated on their activities in spying for Iraq against the Islamic Republic.

KNIFE ATTACKS MADE ON UNVEILED GIRLS

WA061700 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--Five or more girls not wearing the traditional Moslem chador were knifed during the past two weeks, reports reaching here from Urumiyeh said.

Attacks on the girls, the exact numbers as to whom are still confirmed, were carried out by motorcycle knife-wielding hoodlums. A few of the girls were reported to be non-Muslims who did not wear the chador as a practice.

A Red Lion and Sun Society source confirmed that the women were discharged after treatment from knife wounds at hospital.

A political deputy at the governor's office in Urumiyeh attributed the attacks to counter-revolutionary anti-Islamic elements who were attempting to tarnish the name of Islam. He, therefore called on all security bodies or persons having information regarding the culprits to pursue all efforts to bring them to book.

KURDISH OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH HELPING REBELS

WA061814 Tehran TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 3

[Text] Tehran--Nine high government officials in Kordistan have been arrested on charges of helping the rebels and having close contacts with them.

A report released here yesterday said the arrested officials included Mahabad Governor Hasan Vahed Baba Tahreri, Mahabad Mayor Mahmud Oahremani, Piranshah Mayor Salim Ayyadi, Communication Head of Piranshahr Omroddin Asefi, Bukan Mayor Ali Habibzadeh Bukani and Sardasht Governor Mahmud 'Attar.

The names of the other three were not disclosed in the report.

The officials have been identified by the Moslem Kurdish peshmergas and reported to security officials who immediately arrested them.

According to reports these officials have been brought into the capital and been handed over to the authorities of the Evin Prison for further inquiry.

The report said that these officials arrived in Tehran last week and tried to talk with the president and the members of the Revolutionary Council on the matter of lifting the siege imposed on some Kurdish cities including Mahabad, Sardasht, Bukan, Piranshahr and Oshnavieh.

They did not however, succeed in meeting the president and members of the Revolutionary Council. They just met government goodwill commission member Dariyush Foruhar who promised them he would comply with their wish and talk with government officials.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBER

AU111351 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "A 'Dead Man' Speaks About Afghanistan"]

[Text] A few days ago VOLKSSTIMME had the opportunity to speak with a "dead man." The authors of this miracle: the Western press agencies. A few months ago these agencies reported that Mahmud Barialay, member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and President Babrak Karmal's brother, had been seriously injured in a shooting after a Revolutionary Council session and that he had died 3 weeks later. Some Western reporters even claimed to have more detailed knowledge. According to them, Barialay was transported to the USSR for treatment of his bullet wounds, but was actually not given any medical treatment there but was killed by the Soviet secret service KGB because he allegedly opposed his brother's policy. All this did not prevent this man reputed to be dead (such persons, as you know, are said to live longer) from participating in a peace forum on disarmament and detente in Vienna and from receiving a VOLKSSTIMME representative for a talk.

On 14 May the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] made far-reaching proposals for solving the crisis in this region. These proposals among other things contained the demand that the DRA's neighboring countries as well as the United States should guarantee not to interfere any more in the country's internal affairs. Then there would no longer be any obstacle to the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

Barialay says in this context: "Afghanistan is ready for negotiations about its security on a regional and international level, without any preconditions. We are ready for talks with Iran, Pakistan, the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations. In the negotiations all aspects of the current crisis, including the tense situation in the Gulf and in the Indian Ocean, are to be discussed. We demand that the United States and its allies guarantee not to interfere in our country's internal affairs. If we get these international guarantees, then there will no longer be any need for the Soviet forces to stay in Afghanistan."

As has been reported, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie immediately disparaged these far-reaching proposals of the Afghan Government as "insignificant." A few days later a high-ranking U.S. State Department official confirmed that the United States had not the slightest intention of discontinuing its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He declared that the United States would support the rebels with every possible means, but he did not want to reveal anything about the channels for this support.

It is common knowledge that these channels are primarily China and the dictatorial Ziaul Haq regime.

The Afghan Revolutionary Council member says in this context: "We had to reckon with such a reaction, because it is the declared goal of the United States as well as of China to eliminate the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan. The interference in our country's internal affairs began as early as shortly after our victory. Amin's adventurist policy made him in some respects an important ally for the imperialists in their struggle against the Sawr Revolution. It was at o u r [word in spaced type] request that the Soviet Union then came to our aid with a limited troop contingent, to ward off the aggression from outside. The fact that imperialism did not succeed in strangling the Sawr Revolution in our country touched off an unprecedented propaganda wave against our revolution in the capitalist countries."

What methods are being used by the mass media, also in Austria, in reporting about Afghanistan is shown by reports speaking of students and pupils uprising in the capital of Kabul. Allegedly hundreds of young people have been killed in the capital by Soviet tanks and helicopters.

"Well, no one denies that there have been demonstrations in Kabul, why shouldn't there be any demonstrations? After all, all civil rights, including the right to demonstrate, are guaranteed in our country. However, if armed provocateurs attempt to stir up trouble they have to reckon with punishment in our country, as in any other country. The Western propaganda hushes up the fact that these provocateurs are a group of at the most 200-300 Maoists, of whom to my knowledge not a single one has been killed. The fact that the overwhelming majority of the more than 10,000 students in Kabul are on the side of the Saur Revolution is evident from the fact that they are members of our party," the member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee declares.

Most armed aggressions against the DRA territory originate from neighboring Pakistan. And here the "refugee problem" plays a particular role. From Pakistani camps, gangs that have been trained by Chinese, Americans and Egyptians are being smuggled into Afghanistan. How does Barialay see this problem? "On our side there is readiness to solve all pending problems with our neighbor country through peaceful means. As regards the so-called refugee problem: As you know, tens of thousands of nomads cross the border from Afghanistan into Pakistan every year. After the winter these nomads want to return to Afghanistan. But what is being done by the Pakistani authorities? They are not allowing the nomads to return to our country and are locking them up in gigantic, so-called refugee camps. In these camps attempts are being made to breed hatred against our revolution and to set up armed units of nomads that are to be smuggled into Afghanistan. But despite these tactics tens of thousands of Afghan families have returned from Pakistan to their homeland. Among other things this fact, too, proves that the counterrevolution ultimately has no chance of succeeding in our country.

EDUCATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR WARSAW TO ATTEND MEETING

ID111958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and training, and chairman of the national UNESCO committee of Afghanistan, today left for Warsaw at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the national UNESCO committee of the People's Republic of Poland to take part in the consultative meeting of national UNESCO committees of the socialist countries, as well as to take part in relevant meetings of [UNESCO committees] of other countries.

At Kabul International Airport, some members of the Politburo and of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, members of the cabinet and a number of ambassadors and charge d'affaires saw off Dr Anahita Ratebzad.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO LAOS

BK111338 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] On 11 June [as heard], Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR. The message reads as follows:

I wish to extend heartfelt thanks to you for your congratulatory message marking the second anniversary of the heroic, resolute and persistent revolution carried out under the leadership of the Afghan People's Democratic Party.

The heroic Afghan people will continue their struggle against all reactionary forces for the defense of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Afghan people hail and thank Lao people for their solidarity and sincere support.

I would like to promise you that the existing friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened and consolidated with each passing day.

NEW TIMES REJECTS ISLAMIC RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

BK111520 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] In a press conference which was held on May 27 the DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost categorically rejected the resolutions of the conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries and described them as non-binding on DRA because Afghanistan was deprived of being represented in the conference.

As a Muslim country the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had every right to participate in the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries especially at a time when the intrigues of imperialism were directed towards aggravating tension at this part of the world.

It is quite clear that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan could contribute much to the deliberation of the conference and finding means and ways to the solution of important issues created at the instigation of imperialists who are willing to sow the seeds of discord among the Muslim countries and undermine their unity.

With the absence of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afgahanistan the DRA Government rejects all assertions included in the resolution on the so called "Afghan issue."

The DRA Government considers deliberation of the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries on the so called "Afghan issue" as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of free Afghanistan and a violation of the free rights of the people of this country. Furthermore, it categorically rejects the idea of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations or other sources to solve the crisis created as a result of the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction of the region.

What is showing the intrigues of the imperialism is the fact that the conference decided to set up a committee to seek ways and means for the solution of what is called "the crisis around Afghanistan" but did not discuss the proposals put forward by the DRA Government on May 14 to hold talks with the Iranian and Pakistani governments in order to reach a guaranteed political settlement.

The proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, however, have been broadly discussed and welcomed by all the socialist countries and progressive forces. The main idea behind these proposals is to bring to an end the aggressions made against Afghanistan and killing of innocent people of Afghanistan at the hand of the enemies of the Saur Revolution.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursues a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence with the neighbouring countries. It neither allows any one to interfere in its internal affairs nor it makes any attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

There are a number of countries which have adopted a hostile position against the sincere proposals of peace advanced by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These countries are trying their best to strangle the peace initiative of the DRA in an attempt to serve their own interests and continue with their vile designs against the Sawr Revolution.

It is indeed a matter of regret that the enemies of Sawr Revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are carrying on their provocations and subversive activities against the innocent people of Afghanistan, aggravating and building up tension in this part of the world.

The leadership of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution has called for conclusion of a negotiated agreement with the neighbouring countries--Iran and Pakistan--in order to enable the peoples of these countries to live in peace and have all opportunity to carry out their development plans in the interest of a prosperous and blossoming society. It should be borne in mind that the peace initiative and the proposals advanced by the DRA Government to the governments of Iran and Pakistan are fully in accord with the principles of the United Nations Charter which call on all member countries to solve their dispute peacefully through holding amicable talks.

The stand adopted by the conference is by no means acceptable by the government and people of Afghanistan because it is an interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and serves the interests of the vile designs of imperialists and reactionary forces in the region and the world at large.

The people and Government of Afghanistan believe that the proposals made by DRA Government constitute a firm basis for normalisation of relations between Afghanistan and Iran and Pakistan. The call made by the DRA is in fact a constructive approach towards the solving of the crisis created by the imperialists to serve their own military and political interests in this part of the world.

KABUL REPORTS HOSPITALS OVERLOADED WITH POISON CASES

LD111801 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] BAKHTAR reports from Jomhuriat hospital that the number of poison cases was so large that doctors were busy treating them in the courtyard of the hospitals, corridors, offices and rooms for the doctors on duty as well as in other parts of the hospital. A saddening scene attracted attention when the relatives and friends of the poisoned students went weeping to the hospital, anxious to see their children, sisters and relatives. They cursed the abominable and inhuman acts of these spies and hooligans who have shown no sympathy even with pure and innocent children, and asked the hospital physicians and staff to spare no effort in the speedy treatment of their relatives.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the medical staff of the hospital was busy treating the poisoned individuals in a spirit of pure altruism without any waste of time. They first checked and treated the heart condition of the patients, gave them oxygen and, if necessary, serum transfusions. According to statements by the responsible officials of the relevant hospitals, the poisoned students are out of danger and a large number of them were allowed to leave after receiving treatment.

488 Students Affected

LD111812 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Today too, some Kabul hospitals and schools witnessed the shameless activities of black reaction, imperialism and those Maoist traitors and their lackeys.

All hospital personnel were kept busy treating those innocent sons of this country whose classes and school atmosphere were polluted with toxic substances and who had to be sent to hospitals.

BAKHTAR reports reveals that 488 students of Jomhuriat, Omarshahid, girls' school in Khairkhana Mina, Ariana, Enqelab, Shirinay, Malalay, 'Aino and the Ebimahro girls schools, who had been affected by toxic substances this morning and afternoon, were immediately sent to the nearest hospitals.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST NATION'S ENEMIES

LD112036 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The servants of reaction and world imperialism, those who have sold their consciences and honor to satan, in a debased manner, as servants, have turned themselves into lackeys. And with their criminally polluted hands they are engaged against our sons and relatives, including children, boys and girls, as well as against the workers. All the patriotic and noble elements--freedom-seeking and progressive ulema and intellectuals, workers and all the toilers of the country should unite as one against them and cut off their hands with the blade of unity and cooperation.

The shameful acts of the servants of reaction and imperialism, with the leadership of U.S. and British imperialism, in their cooperation with the irreligious Chinese Maoists, the region's reaction, thieves and bandits, traitors to the country, show that the enemy, in order to reach its goals, engages in such debased activities. Have you ever heard in the world that the followers of any religion or belief, philosophy or methodology or any school of thought could attack the innocents worse than wild beasts and without any conscience or the slightest human feeling, attack school age children, noble and toiling workers and civil servants with poisonous substances drawn from the armory of the war-mongering imperialist nations and condemn man--this creature above all creatures of creation--in these various ways.

If anyone has conscience and nobility, he will never engage in such perfidious and destructive acts. Countrymen, think. What is happening in your country that has set inflamed your domestic and foreign enemies? See with your open eyes what the enemy wants? What plan is it following? On whose children and relatives does he encroach? Think again. Whose hand is present in all these cruel works? Should opportunity be given to the enemy? Once again should we once again look at events with indifference? Is it not cruel not to expel these savage individuals from our society? Was it not because of the distance and disunity between us that in those unfortunate and mournful nights the executioners [of Amin's era] used to take away in the middle of the night your brothers, sisters, fathers and relatives, as if they were thieves? Was it not because of our disunity and the gulf that existed between us.

Countrymen, there are many such questions, Look into life deeply. Look around carefully--think. Who is you real enemy? What does he want? Why does he encroach on your children and have no mercy on your relatives.

Countrymen, thought and consideration are needed here. You must believe that executioners and aggressors shall not escape from the hands of the people and justice. They are experiencing the results of their actions one after another.

What is important is that you should, in these historic and sensitive moments of our history, in these history-making days, unite in a historic manner with the revolutionary and original sons of your country's independence, with those persons who toppled the reign of oppressors and overthrew the fascist executioner Amin and his band from power.

Such works do not emanate from power. The source of such crime is under control and is in its last throes of life. Come, for the sake of internal peace, for the sake of the children's prosperity, for the sake of the country's prosperity, for the sake of deliverance from the hands of propagandists and executioners, for the sake of cutting the aggressive hand of imperialism, for the sake of eliminating imperialism, the instigators of the region's black reaction and the country's treacherous gangs--unite like a fist. Together with one another, let us lead the foul remnants of past reactionary movement, the remnants of black reaction and internal fascists to the ditch.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS WITH TRIBAL ELDERS

LF1110940 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Summary] Elders of the Magal, Jaji, Ahmadzay, Kotikhel and Samkani tribes and notables of Gardez city today met with Minister of Frontier Affairs Fayz Mohammad and denounced the conspiracies against our revolutionary government by world imperialism and China, with U.S. imperialism in the forefront.

"The minister of frontier affairs said in a speech: You patriotic and brave people, like your valiant forefathers, have shown courage on many occasions in order to defend the territorial integrity, national honor and the Sawr Revolution and you will do so again, and throw the enemies of the sacred homeland and of the great Sawr Revolution in the garbage bin of history. The minister of frontier affairs asked these elders to convey to the brave people of Paktia the best wishes of the party and government, which are nothing other than the welfare and prosperity of the toiling people of Afghanistan and our dear homeland."

In response, some members of these tribes expressed their full readiness to defend the national honor, territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan and the values of the Sawr Revolution.

KONARHA PROVINCE NOTABLES PLEDGE LOYALTY TO DRA

LD112214 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to a BAKHTAR report from Chaghasaray, capital of Konarha Province, a meeting was held by the ulema, elders and notables of the district of Bar Konar at the command headquarters of the 69th brigade in the presence of the brigade commander and the district deputy governor. They expressed support for the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and, endorsing the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution, expressed their firm readiness to eliminate the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

NEW TIME CITES WEAPONS MADE IN WEST AS 'INTERFERENCE'

BK120437 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The U.S. imperialist, reaction of the region and their allies makes all efforts to exploit the situation of Afghanistan and find a pretext to continue with their interference in the internal affairs of our country in order to serve their own ominous interest in this part of the world.

While on one hand they unleash hue and cry that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan and that peoples are killed, on the other hand the imperialists and reaction of the region send large number of deadly weapons into Afghanistan to kill the innocent people here.

The deadly weapons seized and collected by the security forces of the DRA Government with the help of the brave people of our country from the terrorists are a clear evidence of the vile designs of the imperialists who want to carry armed aggressions against the DRA Government and the people of Afghanistan with an attempt to stop the measures adopted by the leadership of the new phase to improve the lot of people in Afghanistan.

A large number of machineguns, revolvers, chemical weapons, hand grenades, mines and antitank arms, seized from counter-revolutionaries and antipeople forces have been put on display in Jashen grounds, Kabul city. These deadly weapons which are made in U.S., Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, China and Pakistan have been shown to the military attaches of the embassies of the friendly countries.

More than two months ago the armed forces and security authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had also seized similarly deadly weapons including the poisonous chemicals in Herat from the agents of imperialists who wanted to carry armed aggressions against the people of Afghanistan. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believes that this is the continuation of an undeclared war by the United States, British, and Chinese hegemonist ruling quarters against the peaceloving people of Afghanistan.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON ROCK BLASTING NEAR KABUL

LD111200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Announcement by the Ministry of Public Works:

To obtain rock for building, today and tomorrow--Wednesday, 11 June, and Thursday, 12 June--the second unit of the department of road and airport construction of the Ministry of Public Works is blasting in the hills surrounding the house construction factory in Kohjarawash. Respected citizens of Kabul and the residents of that area should not let this worry them.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

BBC Report on Kabul

TA111557 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Jun 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say Soviet troops have sealed off approaches to the capital, Kabul. Some correspondents believe that the move follows growing anti-Soviet feeling within the city rather than a threat of attack from rebels outside. Kabul itself is said to be quiet. Most of the information from Afghanistan is coming from travellers arriving in Delhi, and it is from there that Satish Jacob sent this report:

[Begin recording] A West German passenger who spent 3 days in Kabul said that he saw no evidence of any fighting near Kabul. He described Kabul as quiet but tense. He said: There was some shooting on Sunday night but no big attack or widespread violence in the streets. He said: the only trouble seems to be in the schools where students were still not attending classes. About artillery fire in Kabul, he said: This was from the 2 batteries of Afghan artillery along the airport where, as he put it, a lot of brand new soldiers are being trained as gunners. He said: I have seen them, they were in their old German helmets.

The West German passenger said that he also traveled to (Pasman), and while he saw Russian soldiers and tanks, he saw no evidence of fighting. He visited (Pasman) on Monday. He had no problem getting there, just drove off in his taxi. But he said that when he tried to go to areas south of Kabul on the Jalalabad road he was turned back by Russian soldiers who had put road blocks 20 miles from Kabul. He said: The Russians were not allowing any single vehicle to go out of Kabul on any side, they only allowed convoys. The West German passenger said: He saw Russian helicopter gunships and transport planes flying south of Kabul but could not say where they were heading.

One British businessman said: Kabul was no different than normal. He said: There is a lot more military activity of course, but you couldn't remotely describe the city as tense. [end recording]

Rebels on Poisonings, Victories

BK110055 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 June (AFP)--About 480 more students were "poisoned" in several Kabul schools today, Radio Kabul monitored here reported tonight. The radio said that the students who fainted because of poisonous material were from Kabul's Nadaria school for boys and Malalai school for girls.

The radio did not mention poisoning of the school water supply, the explanation given two days ago, but said students became unconscious because of poisonous gas used by "trouble makers" in several schools. Two girls of Soraya girls school died in a similar incident last Saturday. About 480 students were admitted to Kabul hospital. Some were released while others were being treated, the radio said.

Meanwhile Moslem rebel sources said that Soviet troops and the Afghan Army, to "permanently quieten" Afghan youths were using these new methods and blaming the Moslem "freedom fighers" for their "own nefarious deeds".

The rebel group said the poisonous gas jars thrown by Russian troops during the anti-Soviet demonstrations last month were now showing their effects and the pupils of lower sections of Kabul schools were becoming unconscious in large numbers. Students of all high schools and Kabul university were boycotting classes, they said.

In Peshawar, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that Soviet troops landing last Thursday at Khost airport in Paktia Province came under heavy attack by mutinous Afghan troops, resulting in the death of a number of Russian soldiers. A few hours later two Russian jets bombed the "Afghan Army positions" at the airport, killing a number of Afghan soldiers.

The situation in Paktia was reported "tense" and the alliance sources said fighting was still continuing between the rebel Afghan soldiers and the Soviet troops. They said that details of casualties on both sides were not known but quoting an Afghan Army deserter from Paktia they said three officers and 43 soldiers were killed in one company while reports from other companies were awaited. The deserter, who defected on Saturday, said Soviet troops have launched a heavy attack on guerrilla positions in the interior of the province.

The rebel group also reported heavy fighting between Moslem guerrillas and Soviet troops in northern Balkh Province on Sunday. The "freedom fighters" claim to have killed the provincial governor and forty other communist soldiers in an attack on Mazar-e Sharif in the same province.

The rebel group further reported heavy fighting in Gul Dara, 30 km (about 20 miles) from Kabul last week in which mojahedin killed about 50 Russians and 30 Parcham party members in an ambush. One Afghan Army unit equipped with rocket launchers also joined the Moslem rebels in Shahkar Darra, 40 km (25 miles) from Kabul, they said.

Meanwhile another rebel group, Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, announced that its commandos broke open Nahrin jail in Baghlan Province late last month and freed the prisoners after destroying the building. This is the second recent reported jailbreak in Afghanistan. Moslem guerrillas are said to have broken into Kapisa jail in Parvan Province last week.

Rebel Leader Statement

JN111107 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 11 June--The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have announced their rejection of all attempts at settlement and negotiations that certain countries and quarters are exerting to settle the situation in Afghanistan, including the attempts being made by the tripartite committee resulting from the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad. This was affirmed by (Jalaloddin Haqani), member of the Higher Council of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan and commander of the fighting mojahedin in Afghanistan, in a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD. He said that those who decided to form this committee did not ask the opinion of the revolutionaries, the essential owners of the issue.

(Haqani), who is currently visiting the UAE as part of a tour of several Arab countries, added that most of the countries that support the Afghan people and express their readiness to offer assistance extend only financial aid and foodstuffs. With the exception of Egypt, these countries do not offer the sole and basic thing needed by the revolution: arms and ammunition. Egypt has given the revolutionaries a large amount of arms, bearing markings indicating that they were made in Egypt. It has also set up camps to train Afghan fighters in the use of modern arms.

The Afghan leader affirmed that the revolutionaries are concentrating their attacks on Kabul, in accordance with a military and political plan with specific goals and steps that will exhaust the Soviet forces, despite their arms superiority, and shake Babrak Karmal's agent government.

BBC on Soviet Coverage of Kabul

LD112120 London BBC Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Armed resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan seems to be growing, particularly around the capital Kabul. The picture that emerges from fragmentary reports is that Soviet troops have had to be strengthened around Kabul. There are regular exchanges of artillery fire on the outskirts and military transport flights from the USSR have increased. A sign that the Soviet authorities are seriously concerned about Afghanistan was a rare mention of some internal resistance on the Soviet television bulletin. Gavin Hewitt, whose report is from Afghanistan, watched what the Russian people were shown on their screens last night.

[Begin Hewitt recording] The city of Kabul, as shown on Soviet television last night, is devoid of conflict and Soviet troops. The pictures interestingly portray students clutching their textbooks, in contrast to the reports that it is the young, including schoolgirls, who are leading the anti-Soviet demonstrations and boycotting their classes.

Yet for the first time the commentator spoke of trouble. Foreign agents and provocatuers, he said, have tried to disrupt normal life in Kabul and caused disturbances. Bandits are said to have entered the city, distributed leaflets and been arrested by the local militia. One Kabul resident who was interviewed says that the population are against the rebels and give them no support. But there is no mention of the thousands of rebels who are reported to have gathered in the hills north of Kabul in the Hindu Kush. But the Russian people are gradually being told that their soldiers are facing resistance. [end recording]

Soviet Troops' Morale 'Low'

LD111029 [Editorial Report] Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 10 June 1980 carries on pages 1-2 a Francois Luizet Kabul report on the situation in Afghanistan. He writes: "The battle for control over Kabul, has started. The Soviet expeditionary corps is bent on breaking the city's encirclement which is taking shape and on preventing the setting in of urban guerrilla warfare." Soviet military activities are much in evidence, he adds, and "the Russians have taken everything in hand." Luizet continues: "Afghan ministers are mere puppets. They sign documents drafted by their Russian 'advisers.'" The real "boss," Luizet asserts, is not Karmal but Soviet Ambassador Fikryat Tabeyev. The country is being "systematically plundered," Francois Luizet alleges, and all sorts of goods--dried fruit, astrakhans, wool, cotton, carpets, and lapis lazulis--are being sent to the Soviet Union. "The country is disintegrating economically." he asserts. According to Luizet, Soviet "advisers" and their families buy everything they can to take back home but Soviet soldiers are badly paid and often sell their equipment, army gasoline and even their weapons to buy American cigarettes and other goods. Morale among Soviet troops is low. Luizet claims: "We have been told," the Soviet troops have apparently been heard to say: "We understood we were going tofight against the American, Chinese and Pakistani invaders but, in fact, we are confronted by men whose country we occupy against their will. They do not like us." A resistance fighter is quoted as saying: "Usually, they scatter as soon as the first shots are fired. Especially the young ones. Professional soldiers are the most determined, those, for example, who set fire to villages and torture people." The Russians are generally hated by the Afghan people, Luizet writes. According to a "resistance leader, 95 percent of the population support" the freedom fighters and often cooperate with them. As for the Afghan Army, "it no longer exists" since most of Afghan soldiers deserted and the remaining troops are not given ammunition because they are not trusted by the Soviets. The Afghan resistance movement includes both Muslims and Marxists, Luizet was told by a resistance leader, but they all are "nationalists first and foremost" and are determined to regain their freedom.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL AID PROTOCOL--The protocol of the grant-in-aid of the Soviet Union to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed today. The assistance, which includes insecticides, pesticides and other necessary equipment, is worth 35 million afghanis. According to the terms of the protocol, a 12-man mission will be sent to Afghanistan equipped with necessary materials to combat locusts and other agricultural pests during the current year. [Text] [Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAQ LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA 10 JUNE

BK101719 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq left Dacca this evening on a 3-day official visit to Austria. Before leaving he told newsmen at the airport that he will discuss matters of mutual interest with his Austrian counterpart. He said he was carrying messages of good will from President Zia for President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Counsellor Kreisky of Austria.

MINISTER REPORTS INDIAN REGRET OVER AIRLINES ATTACK

BK051616 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq told Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] this evening that the Indian Foreign Office has expressed deep regret over the incident involving an attack by a group of people on the Bangladesh Biman office in Calcutta on Saturday last. Making a statement on the incident, the foreign minister said that the West Bengal chief secretary has also regretted the incident. He said the Government of Bangladesh lodged a protest with the Indian Government over the incident. The Indian authorities have also assured the Bangladesh Government that the safety and security of the Bangladeshi officials and establishments in India will be insured.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS NATIONAL BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

BK081341 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Bangladesh national budget for the next financial year presented in parliament yesterday by Finance Minister Saifur Rahman envisages a total annual development outlay of 2,700 crore taka. Of this, 793 crore taka will be available from domestic resources and 1,797 crore taka from external resources. The gap of 110 crore taka will be met by taking various financial measures. The estimate for project assistance from abroad in the next year's budget stands at about 980 crore taka, the estimate for counterpart funds from nonproject assistance has been placed at 780 core taka and (?net cash generation) through food assistance of various kinds has been estimated at 37 crore taka. The finance minister said next year's target for the growth of the gross domestic product has been set at 7.6 percent. The rate of growth in the agriculture sector is expected to be 7.2 percent, in industry 9 percent, construction 14 and in other sectors 7 percent.

The new budget shows an estimated revenue surplus of 785 crore taka. Its total revenue receipts have been estimated at 2,193 crore taka and revenue expenditure at 1,408 crore taka. The finance minister said the estimate for total tax receipts of 1,673 crore taka in the next year's budget on the basis of existing taxes is higher by 266 crore taka than the revised estimates for the current year. Customs receipts are expected to go up to 769 crore taka. Receipts under excise duty have been estimated at 345 crore taka, under income tax at 220 crore tax and under sales tax at 297 crore taka. The minister said in all these major tax receipts certain improvements in tax administration are expected to make a significant contribution to higher receipts.

The finance minister said the next financial year will be the first year of the second 5-year plan. The elements of overall development policy aimed at a total transformation of the socioeconomic structure will be galvanized and (?reached) further and fully developed through the forthcoming 5-year plan which is not just a blueprint for conventional economic growth. He said the new fiscal measures to be adopted will fetch an amount of over 100 crore taka, more than that of the current financial year. Of this, 236.9 crore taka will be available from customs duty and 397.5 crore taka from excise duty.

NARASIMA RAO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC, U.S., JAPAN

BK111646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao told the Rajya Sabha today that India has started cautious efforts to normalize relations with China keeping in view the nation's general policy toward neighbors. He was making a statement in response to a calling attention motion by Mr G.C. Bhattacharya, independent, on the Chinese military tie-up with the United States and Japan posing a great threat to peace and security of Asia in general and India in particular.

Mr Rao made it clear that there can be no normalization unless the causes which made the relations between the two countries abnormal were removed. When mentioned about China developing ICBM by Dr Bhai Mahavir, Bharatiya Janata Party, the minister said that the Chinese capabilities are being taken into account in our defense preparation exercise.

In reply to a question by Prof D.P. Chattopadhayaya, Congress-I, Mr Rao pointed out that India is willing to discuss all the issues including the border with China on the basis of equality. He informed the house that he would soon make a statement in Parliament on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Others who took part in discussions were Prof Rashiduddin Khan, nominated; Mr Sarif Shahabuddin, Janata; Mr Kalyan Ray, Communist Party of India; Mr P. Ramamurthy, Communist Party of India-Marxists; Mr N.P. Shahi, Lok Dal; and Mr Purabi Mukherjee, Congress-U.

Further on Statement

BK120943 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0833 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao made following statement in the Rajya Sabha on 11 June in reply to a calling attention on China's military ties with the United States and Japan posing a great threat to the peace and security of Asia in general and India in particular, by G.C. Bhattacharya:

"It is well known that Sino-U.S. relations have made significant advances in recent months. In January this year U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown visited China making it the first formal contact on military matters between China and the United States. During that visit, U.S. willingness to transfer dual purpose technology to China was stated. Since then several exchanges have taken place between American and Chinese defence establishments. Recently Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao paid a return visit to the United States to continue dialogue with his U.S. counterparts.

"The U.S. administration has stated that no military alliance is contemplated with China nor at present does the U.S. Government propose to permit the sale of weapons. to China. However, the two sides speak of a common strategic assessment. Further, the United States Government has announced its willingness to approve licence applications for export to China of certain items which are described as support equipment. This includes, interalia, certain categories of cargo aircraft and helicopters; certain types of electronic equipment, such as search radar systems, communications systems, etc.

"As far as Japan is concerned, Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira in a speech delivered by him in Beijing in the course of his visit to China in December 1979 stated: 'Japan will not extend cooperation in the military field to any country. China constitutes no exception. This policy is corollary to the cardinal importance that Japan places on its national policy of complete dedication to peace, a policy which stems from severe and serious reassessment on our part of the Second World War.'

"These developments could undoubtedly have an impact on the security environment of Asia in general and India in particular. All such developments are kept under constant review by Government of India with a view to taking such steps as may be necessary to safeguard India's security."

RAO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER U.S. BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK120756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] India has conveyed its concern to the United States over the expansion of its military base in Diego Garcia. This was stated by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today.

He said that the Government of India cannot but be concerned at the efforts to steadily increase military presence of the outside powers in the Indian Ocean.

The minister also informed the house that the controversial visit of the former Israeli Minister Moshe Dayan to New Delhi in 1977 had (?had given a blow) to India's prestige. He was replying to supplementaries on the subject during question hour [words indistinct]. Rao, however, said that the visit had not affected India's relations with the Arab world.

MINISTER SAYS DECISION ON RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA NEAR

BK120916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The government is in the stage of almost making up its mind on recognizing of the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during question time in the Lok Sabha today. Mr Rao was amplifying his earlier statement that the recognition question is under the active consideration of the government.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS

BK111624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Jun (AFP)--A visiting Iranian delegation, led by Raza Sadr, had separate talks here today with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Petroleum and Chemicals Minister Virendra Patil and representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on prospects of increased trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Official sources said Mr. Sadr, during a 40-minute meeting with Mrs. Gandhi mentioned some specific areas of common interest for mutually beneficial cooperation. The areas identified included agriculture, trade and communication, banking, small-scale industries, transfer of technology and experts, besides education.

Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as offering all possible Indian cooperation. India would be happy to encourage cooperation with Iran in the specific areas mentioned, she said.

The delegation, at its meeting with the FICCI representatives, expressed a similar desire for greater trade and economic cooperation with this country.

It explained, at a meeting with representatives of the FICCI here, that their current Indian tour was to study the capability of Indian economy and prepare ground for increased trade and economic cooperation.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Shujadin Fattahi, one of the 17-strong delegation members, said India could take a large share of his country's total imports estimated to be worth 12 to 14 billion U.S. dollars a year.

Sources in the FICCI quoted him as saying further that Iran was keen to break the traditional dependence on superpowers and called for "rethinking and redesigning of the trading pattern between India and Iran."

Mr. Patil told a press conference, soon after his talks with Mr. Sadr, that the Iranian minister had promised to meet as much as possible India's requirements of oil supplies on a long-term basis.

Mr. Patil said a team of Indian experts might soon leave for Iran for detailed discussion on the question of crude shipments and other bilateral matters.

Report on Meeting With Gandhi

BK111640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr called on the prime minister this evening. He was accompanied by his country's ambassador in New Delhi, Mojtehedi. During the discussion Mr. Reza Sadr pointed out that it was the natural course of the Iranian Revolution to have close relations with countries like India because of the historical and cultural ties between two countries. Mr. Reza Sadr informed the prime minister that the Iranian delegation has identified a number of areas of common interest for mutual benefit. Mrs. Gandhi expressed the hope that Mr. Reza Sadr's visit will be useful. She said India has been willing to cooperate with Iran in the fields mentioned by Mr. Reza Sadr.

Discussion of Oil Supply

BK111025 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Iran may enter into a long-term arrangement with India for the supply of crude oil to this country.

A team of Indian experts will soon leave for Iran for detailed discussions on the subject with the Iranian Government. The subject came up for discussion when visiting Iranian Minister for Commerce Reza Sadr called on Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in New Delhi today. The Iranian minister gave the assurance that his country will try to accommodate as much as possible in the matter of oil supplies on a long-term basis.

The petroleum minister said India is ready to offer its expertise known-how and technology in setting up refineries and petrochemical plants in Iran.

AIR AGREEMENT WITH IRAN, NORTH YEMEN SIGNED

BK120913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran have signed an air agreement providing for two services per week between Bombay and Tehran. Under the agreement signed recently in Tehran, Iran Air will be introducing wide-bodied B747 aircraft from the 1st of next month.

Another agreement signed with North Yemen provides for one service per week between Bombay and Sana by Air India and Yemen Airways.

LOWER HOUSE QUERIES GOVERNMENT'S NUCLEAR POLICY

BK111028 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi told the Lok Sabha today that India has not deviated from its known stand while signing an agreement with the Soviet Union for the supply of 256 tons of heavy water to India.

Replying to a question, she said that there is nothing secret about the agreement. The supply of heavy water from the Soviet Union does not require application of full-scope safeguards. Replying to the main question, Deputy Minister for Science, Technology and Space Vijay Patil said the agreement was concluded in March this year. Replying to a question Mr Patil said steps are being taken to develop indigenous supplies of nuclear fuel, especially from Tellicherai. He told the house that India has not asked any other country to supply heavy water as the quantity from the Soviet Union will be sufficient.

About the supply of enriched uranium from the United States, Mrs Gandhi said that President Carter has assured the Indian Government of his intention to authorize the pending shipments. He is yet to take action, and we shall wait and see.

Mrs Gandhi told the house that a task force has been constituted in the Department of Science and Technology to go into the utilization of alternative sources of energy. She said the Department of Science and Technology is already implementing a coordinated research and development program in this area and it is being expanded further.

THIRD SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED FROM USSR

BK121035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Work is in progress on a third Indian satellite which is to be put into orbit from Soviet territory with a booster rocket. This was disclosed by deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Nikolayev Novikov. He said a joint flight by the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts will mark another step in Indian-Soviet space cooperation.

PACT SIGNED TO SUPPLY COMMUNICATION CABLES TO USSR

BK111030 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] India will supply telecommunication cables worth over 5 million rupees to the Soviet Union. An agreement to this effect was signed by representatives of the import organization of USSR and Mr S.K. Agarwal, resident representative of the Indian electronic trade and technology development corporation, in Moscow. Under the agreement cables measuring 175 km are to be supplied by the Hindustan Cables Limited, Hyderabad.

GANDHI: CARTER TO AUTHORIZE NUCLEAR FUEL TO INDIA

BK120754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has assured India of his intention to authorize the pending shipment of enriched uranium to the Tarapore atomic power station by means of an executive order. He is yet to take this action. This was stated by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH INDIAN COUNTERPART

BK111652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 June (AFP)--Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec, who made a day-long halt here today on his way home from Indonesia, had a meeting with his Indian counterpart, Narasimha Rao, exchanging views on the existing international situation and actions to be taken by the non-aligned movement to protect the interest of developing nations.

Official sources said, without being specific, that the two foreign ministers also discussed any possible steps that could be initiated by the nonaligned to remove causes of present tension in world affairs.

Mr Rao, who visited the Soviet Union recently, briefed the Yugoslav foreign minister about the talks he had with Soviet leaders.

Mr Vrhovec during his current foreign trip also visited Algeria, Zambia and Tanzania, besides Indonesia.

MINISTER PATIL DISCUSSES OIL IMPORTS, PRODUCTION

BK101035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The country's foreign exchange bill is estimated to go up from about 32,000 million rupees to 49,300 million rupees per annum because of price hike of crude by the OPEC countries. This information was given in a written reply by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in the lower house of Parliament today. He said that steps are being taken to reduce imports of petroleum products and their consumption. The steps include curbing of nonessential consumption of petroleum products and exploration and development of oil fields to increase indigenous production.

The petroleum minister told the house that a few platforms are being installed under the phase three development program of the Bombay high. With the commissioning of these platforms a production rate of 7 million tons per annum is expected to be achieved by the end of this year.

MINISTER DISCUSSES FORM OF GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION

BK100506 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] There is no proposal before the government to switch over to the presidential system. This was stated by Law Minister Shiv Shankar in the Rajya Sabha yesterday during question time. He was replying to supplementaries on whether the center is considering any such proposal, as suggested by Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Dr Channa Reddy recently.

The law minister said the government is not giving any thought to this view because Dr Reddy had expressed it in his personal capacity.

Shiv Shankar stated that the government does not believe in the theory of a basic structure of the constitution as ruled by the Supreme Court in one of its recent judgements. In his opinion, the directive principles are superior to fundamental rights and the government will not hesitate to take necessary step under rules to safeguard their sanctity.

The law minister also said that the government will move the Supreme Court an an appropriate stage to reconsider its judgment in the case of Keshav Anand Bharati case to insure Parliament's absolute right to amend the constitution.

OPPOSITION MP'S SEEK ASSURANCE ON FORM OF GOVERNMENT

BK110502 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Fourteen members of Parliament belonging to various opposition parties have demanded a categorical statement from the prime minister assuring government's commitment to the constitution, parliamentary democracy and the independence of the judiciary.

The signatories to the statement includes: P. Ramamurthy, Communist Party of India-Marxist; (Kalyan Roy), Communist Party of India; (N.P. Nanda) Congress-U; J.P. Mathur, Bharatiya Janata Party; (I. Nigam), Lok Dal; and (S.N. Reddy), Janata.

Law Minister Shiv Shankar however, reiterated in the Lok Sabha that there is no proposal under consideration of the government to replace the present parliamentary system by the presidential form.

NEW CONGRESS-I MINISTRY TAKES OFFICE IN UTTAR PRADESH

BK091602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] In Uttar Pradesh, a 15-member Congress-I Ministry led by Vishwanath Pratap Singh was sworn in Lucknow this evening. Governor C.P.N. Singh administered the oath of office and secrecy at a ceremony in Raj Bahavan. Besides the chief minister there are 10 cabinet ministers and four ministers of state.

NEW CHIEF MINISTERS TAKE OFFICE IN FOUR INDIAN STATES

BK090930 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] New chief ministers in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have taken over their offices.

In Bhopal Arjun Singh was administered the oath of office and secrecy by Governor Bhagwat Dayal Sharma at a simple but largely attended ceremony at Raj Bhavan this morning. Shivbhanu Singh Solanki was also sworn in as a minister of cabinet rank. He will be the deputy chief minister of the state.

A.R. Antulay was sworn in as the chief minister of Maharashtra in Bombay this morning. The oath of office and secrecy was administered by Governor Sadiq Ali. Some members of Parliament from Maharashtra, members of the state legislature, and president of the state unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party Uttamrao Patil were present at the ceremony.

An 18-member ministry led by J.B. Patnaik was sworn in in Bhubaneshwar this morning. Orissa Governor C.M. Punacha administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new ministers at a special function. Later chief minister Patnaik told newsmen at the state secretariat that his ministry would provide a clean and efficient administration.

In Tamil Nadu, an 18-member All India Anna-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam cabinet headed by M.G. Ramachandran was sworn in at (Kamaivanar Arangam) in Madras at a solemn ceremony today. This brings to an end the president's rule in the state. Governor Prabhudas Patwari administered the oath of office and secrecy to Ramachandran followed by his cabinet colleagues.

U.P. chief minister-designate Vishwanath Pratap Singh has said that his government will give top priority to improving the law and order situation. Talking to newsmen in Lucknow today after his arrival from New Delhi, Singh said steps will be taken to check the rising prices and provide relief to the weaker sections of society. Maintenance of communal harmony in the state will get special attention. Singh today held meetings with important leaders of his party to finalize the list of the ministers. The swearing in ceremony is to take place this evening.

NEW GUJARAT MINISTRY SWORN IN 7 JUNE

BK071230 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In Gujarat, the three-tier Congress-I ministry headed by Madhavsingh Solanki was sworn in this morning in Gandhinagar. Governor Sharda Mukerjee administered the oath of office and secrecy. Only 19 of the 22-member Council of Ministers could be sworn in today. They include seven cabinet ministers, six ministers of state and six deputy ministers. With the swearing in of the ministry, president's rule imposed in the state on the 17 February last came to an end.

PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER DARBARA SINGH SWORN IN

BK071231 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] In Punjab, leader of the Congress-I Legislature Party Darbara Singh was sworn in as chief minister by State Governor Jaisukhlal Hathi in Chandigarh this morning. Those present on the occasion included Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal, his cabinet colleagues, the chief justice and other judges of the Punjab and Haryana High Court and members of Parliament.

CONGRESS-I MINISTRY TAKES OFFICE IN BIHAR STATE

BK081314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] In Bihar, a 39-member three-tier Council of Ministers headed by Dr Jagan Nath Mishra was sworn in in Patna today. Governor A.R. Kidwai administered the oath of office and secrecy to Dr Mishra and his ministerial colleagues at a simple ceremony in Raj Bhavan.

AVIATION MINISTER RESIGNS, ACCEPTS ORISSA LEADERSHIP

BK081026 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Civil Aviation Minister J.B. Patnaik has resigned from the union cabinet following his election as the leader of the Orissa Congress-I Legislature-Party. The president has accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

NEW CONGRESS-I CHIEF MINISTER TAKES OFFICE IN RAJASTHAN

BK060925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Jagannath Pahadia was sworn in as chief minister of Rajasthan today in Jaipur at a function in Raj Bhavan. Governor Raghukul Tilak administered the oath of office and secrecy. Pahadia is leaving for Delhi tomorrow to consult the party high command about the formation of a ministry.

Meanwhile, president's rule in the state has been revoked under a proclamation issued by the president.

UTTAR PRADESH ASSEMBLYMEN WANT SANJAY AS LEADER

BK061339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Uttar Pradesh Congress-I Legislature Party today unanimously elected Mr Sanjay Gandhi as its leader. A resolution to this effect was moved by Mr Lokpati Tripathi and supported by Mr Sanjay Singh.

The resolution said in case the prime minister, in her capacity as the president of the All India Congress-I committee, feels that in the larger national interest Mr Sanjay Gandhi's valuable services cannot be spared for Uttar Pradesh, we request her to nominate any other suitable person who will be deemed to have been duly elected as the leader of the legislature party enjoying whole-hearted and unanimous support.

Gandhi Rejects Decision

OW061748 Hong Kong AFP in English 1740 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 6 (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tonight turned down a decision of her partymen to make her younger son Sanjay Gandhi chief minister of the most populous Uttar Pradesh state.

Her legislature party in the central Indian state of Uttar Pradesh had formally elected, earlier in the day, Mr Sanjay Gandhi to head a new government. Uttar Pradesh has a population of 90 million and is the home state of the Gandhis. Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party had secured 306 seats in the 425-strong Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly in the May 28-31 elections.

Mr Gandhi was credited for the overwhelming victory as it was he who selected candidates for the elections. Mr Sanjay Gandhi came into fame during his mother's 1975-77 emergency rule when he reorganised the Youth Congress--the young wing of Congress (I) Party and became an influential figure in Indian politics. He was accused of using his power in the working of the government and was criticised for his campaign for family planning, which resulted in forced sterilization of thousands of people. During the 1977 federal election, the forced sterilization had become the most important election issue.

Meanwhile, final official reports on election results said that Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party has won absolute majority in eight of the nine states which went to polls last month. The final [word indistinct] from the eastern state of Bihar was awaited as official announcement of results of 22 constituencies were held up for technical and other reasons. Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) is the only state which defied the ruling congress in the last election. The Tamil party [words indistinct].

DELHI COURT DROPS CASE AGAINST SANJAY GANDHI

BK060927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi S.N. Aggarwal today dropped the criminal prosecutions against Sanjay Gandhi, member of Parliament, relating to the sale of steel materials allocated to Maruti Limited.

Accepting the Central Bureau of Investigation plea seeking closure of the case, Aggarwal observed that the evidence available against Gandhi is sketchy and insufficient which cannot be taken cognizance of.

GANDHI CLARIFIES OFFER OF DIALOGUE ON ASSAM

BK120911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has once again said that the government has an open mind on finding a satisfactory solution to the Assam problem, but at the same time it cannot allow genuine Indian citizens in that state to be harassed. Mrs Gandhi was intervening during question time in the Rajya Sabha today to clarify her stand on the reported willingness of the All-Assam Students Union to accept the solution of the foreigners issue in a phased manner.

The prime minister stated that she is in constant touch with the Assam governor and his principal adviser in this connection. She maintained that she had never insisted on havin 1971 as the cut off year [for deportation of non-Assamese], but had only suggested it as the starting point to identify the foreigners there. Mrs Gandhi emphatically denied a newspaper report that a procession of the minorities was taken out sometime ago in the state on her advise to give a communal colour to the Assam agitation. She also denied having ever said that there are no foreigners in the state.

INFILTRATION INTO ASSAM FROM BANGLADESH CONTINUES

BK120912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that attempts by Bangladesh nationals to enter Assam secretly are continuing. Minister of State for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana said in a written reply that vigilance on the border has already been strengthened by increasing the number of border outposts and deployment of additional border security force and home guard units.

Home Minister Statement

BK090332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Home Minister Zail Singh has said that the government will take appropriate steps to meet the situation in Assam. Addressing the All-India newspaper editors conference in New Delhi, he said national unity will be preserved at all costs. The home minister pointed out that the Assam tangle is a national issue. The government has acted with restraint and patience in the hope that the sponsors of the agitation will see reason and eschew the path of confrontation. But now the limit has been crossed and the government cannot wait any longer.

Zail Singh accused the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and foreign elements for fomenting trouble in the state.

Earlier, (Jamnadas Akhtar), who led a four member AILEC [expansion unknown] delegation to Assam, said the people have been forced to join the agitation there. He said the government should take all possible steps to meet the situation.

PAKISTAN DISAPPOINTED AT USSR REACTION TO AFGHAN PROPOSALS

BK111616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today expressed great disappointment over the negative reaction of the official Soviet mass media to the setting up of a three-member standing committee by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to find ways for a peaceful and honorable solution of the Afghanistan issue.

The spokesman said the hasty judgment with which the Soviet mass media has expressed its reaction in this connection demonstrates that their attitude does not conform to world public opinion. The spokesman said the Islamic conference's decision to set up the committee was unanimously decided upon by concerned member nations. The spokesman said the members of the Islamic Conference, particularly those two nations which comprise the committee, are fully qualified to find a solution to the Afghan crisis because they are not only Muslim nations and members of the nonaligned movement, but are also close neighbors [of Afghanistan].

The spokesman said it is the duty of those nations which are concerned about the continued instability and bloodshed in Afghanistan and genuinely desire a peaceful solution to the serious problems faced by the people of Afghanistan and its neighbors to fully support the committee in this difficult task.

The spokesman said because of the nature of the Afghan situation and absence of constructive and workable proposals for a solution to this issue, only the proposed committee provides the best hope in finding a peaceful solution through negotiations.

The spokesman said the committee has been given clear mandate to continue its work within the framework of the reality of the situation. The spokesman said the proposal put forward by Kabul on 14 May ignored these realities and did not provide any solid basis for finding a solution to this issue through negotiations because under the relevent resolutions of the Islamic conference it has not been possible to establish direct links with the present Kabul administration and the Afghan membership of the conference has been suspended until the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

AAPSO GOOD-WILL TEAM SEEKS TO VISIT ISLAMABAD, KABUL

BK111525 Karachi Dawn in English 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Jun--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has decided to send a "good will mission" to Pakistan and Afghanistan to try for "a settlement of differences" between the two countries.

Apparently the decision has the support of the Soviet Union whose embassy in Islamabad yesterday released "an earnest request" by the AAPSO to the "governments and public of Afghanistan and Pakistan" asking them to receive its delegation in their countries and "to exchange views on the ways and means of liquidating the tension, and transformation of the Afghan-Pakistan border into a border of peace and friendship."

The Pakistan Foreign Office here, however, had not so far received any formal request by the AAPSO in this regard.

The AAPSO's appeal, as released by the Soviet Embassy here, says that its good will mission, which has already been formed, represents popular forces and the public opinion from different countries. Its formation has followed the AAPSO's permanent Secretariat meeting in Nicosia on April 2 which expressed "its readiness to send a representative international delegation" to Pakistan and Afghanistan. Its present appeal is datelined Colombo.

However, it makes no reference to the formation of a three-member committee by the recent Islamic foreign ministers' conference to establish contact with Moscow, Kabul and other capitals to seek a negotiated settlement of the issue resulting from the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

But it is significant that it has been released in Islamabad just on the eve of the departure of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi for Tehran to attend the committee's first meeting which is scheduled to begin on June 4.

Anyway, the good will mission formed by the AAPSO was "ready to visit Pakistan and Afghanistan, to meet the representatives of the official circles and public of these countries, to listen impartially to their opinions and to assist in finding the mutually acceptable ways for settlement of differences in the Bandung spirit of the principles of good neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence."

KHOMEYNI GREETS PAKISTAN, ASKS ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY BE UPHELD

BK111104 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Iranian people have conveyed their warm felicitations to their Pakistan brethren on the auspicious occasion of [word indistinct] of the Holy Prophet Mohammad, peace be upon him.

In the message on the occasion, the Iranian leader said both Iran and Pakistan are honored to be Muslims and to have adopted the Islamic republic as their system of government. He said they have a great responsibility toward introducing as well as practically representing the superiority and workability of Islamic teachings in all walks of life, particulary at this juncture when Islam is challenging all alien ideologies.

IRAQ TO COVER PAKISTAN'S EXPENSES IN OIL

BK111032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Iraq has decided to cover Pakistan's expenses caused by the differences of oil prices in the second half of last year. This was stated in Baghdad last night by Iraqi First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan at a meeting with the Pakistan ambassador to Iraq. Ramadan said the decision was taken by Iraq because of friendly relations between the two countries and a number of oil contracts with Pakistan. The Pakistan ambassador thanked the Iraqi Government for its support.

BRIEFS

VISIT TO LIBYA--The state minister and chairman of the National Council for Social Welfare, Mahmud Ali, who left for Tripoli on 2 June, is to hold talks with Libyan officials on the cooperation between the two countries in the field of social welfare. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 2 Jun 80 BK]

NEPAL

TWO COMMUNIST LEADERS RELEASED ON PAROLE IN KATMANDU

BK091341 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Katmandu, 9 Jun (AFP)--Two leading members of the outlawed Nepal Communist Party were released on parole yesterday by the special court here of the Katmandu zone.

They are Mrs Shahana Pradhan and H.L. Shrestha, both considered [word indistinct] members of the pro-Marxist and Leninist faction of the party.

They were released after denying charges by police that they had allegedly threatened to take up arms to launch a struggle to overthrow the present government by not accepting the outcome of the national referendum last month.

SRI LANKA

DELEGATE TO TEHRAN PESSIMISTIC ON HOSTAGES' RELEASE

OW091849 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (AFP)--A prominent Sri Lankan who has returned after attending last week's Tehran conference on alleged U.S. interference in Iran said here today the American hostages may not be released for some time.

Lawyer Siri Perera, a former diplomat and at present president of the Sri Lanka Young Men's Buddhist Association said: "From all that I was able to learn from different sources at the conference and outside including the speeches of Imam Khomeyni and Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, the impression I have is that the American hostages may not be released for some time yet."

Mr. Perera, one of three Sri Lankans who attended the conference, told AFP "as to whether or when they will be released is a question that is very difficult to answer in the present situation."

Mr. Perera said there was very great enthusiasm among the over 400 representatives from 60 countries who attended the conference, which was held from June 2 to 5 at the Tehran Hilton Hotel.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

For the TANJUG text of the joint communique on the talks in Sri Lanka 3-7 June between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Sri Lanka Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamum Hameed, see the Yugoslavia section of the 12 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

COVERAGE OF FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH TRIP

Stopover in Turkey

JN112049 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement in Istanbul, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh stressed the importance of cooperation in all fields between Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. The statement came during Qotbzadeh's stopover at Istanbul airport, where he was received by his Turkish counterpart. Qotbzadeh was on his way to Oslo to attend the Socialist International conference.

Qotbzadeh stressed that the three countries' adoption of a joint policy aimed at maintaining peace in the region is very essential. He said that important talks on the means of economic cooperation between Iran and Turkey were held during the convening of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

The Turkish foreign minister said that Qotbzadeh briefed him on the work of the committee that emerged from the Islamic conference, as well as on his role in following up on the developments in Afghanistan in order to solve the Afghan crisis.

Meets With Norwegian Counterpart

LD120555 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of our country, last night talked to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent after his meeting with the foreign minister of Norway. He said that he discussed ways of confronting the superpowers and the stance taken by the Islamabad conference with regards to the Afghan issue with the foreign minister of Norway. Sadeq Qotbzadeh described his meeting with the Norwegian foreign minister as warm, sincere and promising.

After his talk with the foreign minister of Norway, he met the leaders of the Socialist International. The minister of foreign affairs explained Iran's views on its "neither East nor West" policy at this meeting and stated the problems experienced by Iran as a result of following such a policy.

At his meeting with the leaders of the Socialist International, Qotbzadeh said that the world abandoned the Iranian nation for 25 years. But now the same world is crying out because of 50 hostages. Therefore, as long as the world is not willing to find out and condemn the reasons behind the hostage taking, the shah's crimes and America's illegal interference, the Iranian nation cannot be expected to accept the views of this selfsame world about the hostages as impartial views.

The leaders of the Socialist International in turn stated: We understand Iran's position and our objective in putting forth the issue of the hostages is to understand the Iranian revolution better and to find out and to recognize its realities in order to be able to discuss it.

COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL, RELATIONS WITH INDIA

LD111854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] PRESS TRUST OF INDIA today reported from New Delhi that Iran had promised to make efforts to send oil to India on a long-term basis.

This news agency wrote that this guarantee was given by Reza Sadr, Iran's commerce minister, during his negotiations with the Indian oil minister. This year India will buy 5 million tons of crude oil from Iran. This news agency also reported that the Indian oil minister had suggested that the two countries reach a long-term agreement, instead of negotiating annually on the exchange of goods.

The Iranian commerce minister, who heads a delegation to India, at present is staying in New Delhi. India has announced that it will respond to Iran's needs as much as possible. It is expected that at the end of Reza Sadr's trip to New Delhi a fundamental trade agreement between the two countries will be signed.

Yesterday India agreed to send experts to Iran for the resumption of activities by nationalized Iranian industries, including the automobile parts industry, machinery, textile and drug production and paper mills. Also according to a report by our correspondent in New Delhi, Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, accompanied by the Iranian delegation, met the Indian oil industries minister and held talks. These talks were about the new economic and trade relations between Iran and India. The report of our correspondent in New Delhi states that at this meeting the two sides discussed raw materials for industrial machinery and spare parts. According to this report, the commerce minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the members of the delegation, visited several major factories in India. Based on this report, Reza Sadr met and had talks with Indian Prime Minister Gandhi and the ministers of oil, foreign affairs and agriculture.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY SCORES SAUDI OIL-PRICING POLICY

LD112032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Please pay attention to our commentary this evening on the latest OPEC conference in Algiers:

Following the conclusion of the sessions of the latest OPEC conference in Algiers, those states subservient to imperialism once again exposed themselves to the peoples of the world, as the final outcome of the conference, together with an appraisal of the speeches made by the heads of delegations from those countries, was in itself an extremely concrete indication of the degree of their subservience to the Western powers, particularly the United States. During the conference it became absolutely clear that the Saudis could boast of the highest degree of subservience and that the speeches made by Shaykh Zaki Yamani, the Saudi delegate, with his feverish activities aimed at keeping prices low and at not reducing the level of production, were carried out in such a manner that were a delegate from the White House to attend that conference he could never equal the shaykh's performance in safeguarding the interests of the U.S. oil companies and in giving them so much hope for the future.

Shaykh Yamani's refusal to accede to an increase in the price of oil is one of the regular stock tactics which he has continually repeated during the 19 years of OPEC's existence. It is clear that the aim behind his perpetual opposition to price increases in the various OPEC conferences has been to engender a tense atmosphere and to prevent the possibility of greater unity among the petroleum exporting countries. Of course one ought to know that Shaykh Yamani's acts of opposition and sabotage during OPEC conferences have not always been of the same nature, since, for instance, it has often been observed that after a period of unnecessary opposition, when asked to answer a telephone call in another room, directly after such a telephone conversation he would modify his speeches and would become either relatively more flexible or even more recalcitrant.

During the latest Algiers conference, too, we noticed that he suddenly left the conference and went to Morocco. It is unknown what took place there but after his return he became slightly more flexible and said that an increase in the price of Saudi oil could not be ruled out but that it would never reach $32 per barrel. What is most interesting is Shaykh Zaki Yamani's reasoning for not increasing the price of oil. He said that Saudi Arabia would only increase the price of its oil if U.S. oil companies did not impose the price increase on the consumers. And one could rephrase this sentence to read that Mr Zaki Yamani is prepared to leave the deprived and oppressed nation of the Arabian Peninsula to the mercy of God in the sand dunes, but no pressure should be brought to bear on the U.S. consumer as regards the purchase of oil and gasoline. Could a government which thinks of the prosperity and welfare of U.S. families rather than the fate of its oppressed nation be durable always?

The shaykh's reasoning on Saudi Arabia's opposition to decreasing oil production is also worth mentioning. He said that so long as price unity is not established in OPEC Saudi Arabia will not decrease its oil production. And in this same connection he called on Iran to reduce the price of its oil so as not to bring pressure to bear against the Western countries. When one hears such statements can there be any more doubt that it is really a delegate from the White House who now occupies a place in the OPEC conference and entertains no other aim but to safeguard the interests of the U.S. oil guzzlers?

Saudi Arabia, which throughout the victory of the Islamic Revolution dealt the heaviest economic blows against Iran with the assistance of the Americans, still considers its mission as unaccomplished and gives instructions for price reductions, saying that so long as price unity is not established in OPEC Saudi Arabia will not decrease its oil production. This is in spite of the fact that everyone knows that by increasing its production to 14 million barrels per day Saudi Arabia has been instrumental in allowing huge oil reserves to the tune of 50 billion barrels to be amassed by the Western powers and has in practice rendered ineffectual the reduction in Iran's oil production. However, despite the ineffectiveness of the decrease in our production on a world scale, we will attach the greatest value to Iran's future oil and, by refusing to waste this God-given wealth and instead of pouring our oil into U.S. oil reserves, we will store it in our underground wells in our country. We are truly saddened by the fact that the Saudis are, with every passing day, and with the utmost zeal and ardor, increasingly wasting the riches of the nation of the Arabian Peninsula. What is interesting here is that Shaykh Zaki Yamani, despite the fact that the entire world is aware of his country's astronomical oil production, has once again told the REUTER news agency in Algiers that should the oil consuming countries continue to hoard oil Saudi Arabia will not be pleased to maintain its high level of production. It is not clear from where these 50 billion barrels of oil reserves currently at the disposal of the oil companies have been obtained, now that Shaykh Zaki Yamani is resorting to threats in an effort to prevent a revolt of public opinion in the oil producing countries against Saudi Arabia and is remonstrating with the Western peoples for building up their reserves--and what a horrible threat at that. Should they continue to build up further oil reserves he will continue to sell oil, but of course he will displeased while doing it.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Rebels Free Prisoners

JN110726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement issued in Peshawar in Pakistan, the Afghan Islamic Party has stated that Afghan Muslim mojahedin have succeeded in releasing all detainees in the Parvan Province prison.

The statement says that one of the mojahedin, known as [word indistinct], attacked the prison last week and killed its warden and guards. Many of the government soldiers also surrendered with their arms.

Rebel Leader on Soviet Withdrawal

JN111646 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Professor ('Abd ar-Rasul Kayyas), head of five Islamic parties for liberating Afghanistan, has said that the Afghan crisis will remain unsolved unless the Soviet soldiers withdraw from Afghanistan. Professor (Kayyas) said that the Afghan people will decide on running their country in accordance with Islamic principles after the Soviets and their agent government leave Afghanistan.

Answering a question on the possibility of holding talks between the Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet Union, aimed at finding a solution for the Afghan issue, Professor (Kayyas) said: I consider any meeting between ourselves and the Soviets a crime.

Report on Execution of Soviets

ID111736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to a dispatch by the correspondent of Afghanistan's Islamic Society [Jam'iyat-e Islami-ye Afghanistan] of Herat Province, as a result of an attack launched by the mojahedin against the office of the governorate of Ghorian on 9 June, government forces members were killed and the mojahedin captured quantities of arms and ammunition. According to the same dispatch, six members of the Soviet forces, who a few days ago had encircled the inhabitants of one of the villages near the township of Injil, were captured during a battle that followed and were executed by firing squad.

DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clashes in Bayangan

ID101836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] According to a central news unit dispatch, in connection with last week's clash in Bayangan which culminated in the killing of a number of Iraqi Ba'th mercenary assailants from the Komola Party and the Kurdistan Democratic Party, the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Corps in Kermanshah has reported that the body of one of these venal mercenaries, named 'Ali Ahmadi, was discovered in the vicinity of Pir Parcham in Bayangan district. The number of those killed has now reached 14.

Clash in Khurramshahr

NC120844 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (AFP)--Two Iranian revolutionary guards died and two police were wounded last night in a clash with Iraqi forces along the two countries' border, the Iranian agency PARS reported today.

The report said that the fighting near Shalmash in Khorramshahr Province lasted 7 hours, but that the situation was now calm.

REPUBLIC GENDARMERIE COMMANDER REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

ID111658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] General Zahinrezad, supreme commander of the gendarmerie in the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 2000 tonight. During this meeting the gendarmerie supreme commander, while humbly congratulating the leader of the revolution on the anniversary of the most noble prophet's mission, gave a report on the carrying out of the work of the gendarmerie. The Islamic nation's imam then issued the necessary instructions pertaining to setting up the political and ideological department of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the tasks of that department.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO NATIONAL FUND OFFICIALS

ID112222 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Today, simultaneous with the feats marking Hazrat [His Holiness] Mohammad's prophethood, over 600 directors of the Islamic fund for the free interest loan from all over the country met with the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. At this meeting Imam Khomeyni congratulated all Muslims as well as all the participants in the meeting on the occasion of the ordainment of the prophethood of Hazrat Mohammad. At the same meeting Imam Khomeyni said:

All the graces and evils of a time are because of the events which occur at a special time. Imam Khomeyni said: There is not any day more graceful than the day when Mohammad was ordained as a prophet by God. Imam Khomeyni added: No greater event than that will happen in future.

Imam Khomeyni further said: There have been different approaches to Islam and Mohammad's prophethood. However, every (?approach) and attitude is limited to the person who takes that approach. Imam Khomeyni also said: Man is a creature who is capable to move toward indefinite approach if he has indefinite views. Imam Khomeyni further said: Man cannot have a correct approach toward Islam, the holy Koran and Mohammad's prophethood due to a (?fault) in man's views.

Imam Khomeyni who was speaking to the officials of the Islamic fund for the interest free loans also said: A perfect man with no bounds can have a good approach toward Islam, the Koran, Mohammad's prophethood and human beings as they usually are. Imam Khomeyni stressed the fact that putting the limitation against breathing would be against reality and thus one cannot limit or set limitations on the goal of Islam, prophethood, the Holy Koran and human beings.

Referring to the principles revealed to the sacred prophet of Islam and the goal of Islam, Imam Khomeyni said: Islam and the Koran have come to train human beings.

Imam Khomeyni said: If man is not trained and educated in a proper manner he is the most dangerous and mischievous creature in the world.

The leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, said: All the prophets have come in order to show the correct way to human beings and to educate them. Unfortunately, the imam added, even the prophets did not succeed in materializing their mission. Referring to a chapter in the holy Koran which says: Surely man is in the woe and loss, Imam Khomeyni said: Islam as well as other religions have come in order to save man from this loss and to bestow faith on him; but, unfortunately, they did not succeed completely. However, to the some extent that they succeed it will be a great achievement to educate and train many groups of people.

Imam Khomeyni added: Even if such training and teachings did not exist, then there would be many people like Hitler and Carter. Imam Khomeyni said: It is the teachings of the prophets that have saved man from (?quarrel making) and ambition.

Referring to the interest free loans, Imam Khomeyni said the Islamic fund for the interest free loan is a good project and called upon the officials of the fund to be trustworthy and work for God's sake as well as for the nation and for the deprived people. Imam Khomeyni said: The idea of fund for the interest free loan is better than free charity.

BANI-SADR HEARS COMPLAINTS FROM VARIOUS SECTORS

LD111814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, this afternoon various groups of people met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, on the occasion of the anniversary of the prophet's mission. While expressing their congratulations on the occasion of this blessed festival, they discussed their problems and difficulties with the president.

At this meeting the president personally noted the requests of the people. At this meeting the people mainly complained of unemployment, the high cost of living and the housing shortage. Some of them asked for loans, while others complained of ill treatment of some government employees and they complained that their demands were not investigated. The president promised to give them his assistance and to improve the situation in the near future. At this meeting, the reporter, the photographers and the film crew also discussed their problems with the president.

According to the report of the PARS correspondent, the president then went to the gathering which had assembled outside the prime minister's office, which also had some difficulties and problems. In a speech, while congratulating them on the occasion of the anniversary of the prophet's mission, he said:

This day is a dear and blissful day, because for centuries before the declaration of the prophet's mission and ever since that day till now, mankind has taken part in many experiments but has not achieved many results. The true path leading to man's happiness is for man to know himself and realize that he is a spiritual being.

The president added: When people have progressed from materialism to spirituality, they will understand that many difficulties and demands have spiritual solutions, not material ones. For instance, differences of opinion will not be solved by force, because one cannot put an idea in someone's mind by force or take an idea out of someone's mind by force. These things should be resolved through discussion and understanding.

Referring to the fact that the mission of the prophets has been to move man from a materialistic atmosphere, which is associated with clashes and confrontations, to a world of spirituality, understanding and sincerity, the president said: I hope today, bearing in mind that our revolution is an Islamic and spiritual revolution, that we will direct our attention to ourselves, and that in keeping with the revolution's spiritual dimension we can create an atmosphere of understanding and take steps toward the solution of difficulties, so that the country may reach the point that it can ameliorate the pains and difficulties of our people.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: Today, all the people that I have had the opportunity of meeting have had some pain, request or difficulty. Certainly you, too, have many difficulties and problems. However, you should bear in mind that problems and difficulties will be solved only when they are solved for everyone, not just for certain individuals, and only when we have activated the country's economy and have a secure environment. Only in a secure environment can one expand economic activities and only in such a situation will we have the opportunity to build hundreds of thousands of houses for people. This is why we ask you to make your country's atmosphere secure, an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, and not attack one another on differences of opinion, so that we may have the opportunity to carry out the fundamental work which needs to be done, so that my country and your country will be one in which no one has any difficulty.

The people expressed their feelings toward their president by shouting: "Greetings to Bani-Sadr," "Congratulations to you on the great festival of Mab'ath" [the declaration of the prophet's mission], and "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr we will support you." The PARS correspondent's report indicates that today, during the meetings of various groups of people with the president, some national personalities, including the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the commanders of the air force, the army, the gendarmerie, the minister of national defense, the minister of energy and the minister of agriculture and rural development, were also present. Some members of the clergy, also while meeting with the president, congratulated him on the occasion of the blissful festival of Mab'ath.

MAJLES DEPUTY MADANI CONDEMNS QASHQA'I ARREST

LD101122 Tehran PARS in English 0834 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 June (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Dr Ahmad Madani, a Majles deputy from Kofan, held an interview in Tehran yesterday and answered questions posed by reporters. Referring to his non-participation in yesterday's session of the parliament, Madani said: "I think that the way [word indistinct] Qashqa'i, a Majles deputy, was arrested was a breach of the Constitution. Such acts would lead the (party) to chaos. In that case we would have no opportunity for constructive activities."

Madani stressed that the deputy was (not) guilty [few words indistinct] have been investigated in advance and related documents should have been [word indistinct] (revealed).

"[Words indistinct] are documents for only a certain group who [word indistinct] for Iran and (its revolution)", Madani added.

Madani emphasised that there should be unity of expression and ideology in the Majles and that all should try to achieve the objectives of the [word indistinct].

He said, "During the revolution Fars region was calm and the Qashqa'i tribes did not take any counter-revolutionary measures. At present, we need peace and (should) not create new fronts against ourselves inside the country."

Madani said that international imperialism would never stop plotting against our country. He opposed the procedure according to which the credentials of the Majles deputies were investigated and said: "The Interior Ministry must put all existing documents of unreliable individuals at the disposal of legal authorities so that these people may be unable to campaign in elections..."

Commenting on the issue of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, Dr Madani said that it was not, finally, to our advantage. I believe that the U.S. den of spies should have been closed down to show that we are a nation relying on international laws and against any kind of exploitation. We believe that a spy should be punished but through competent authorities.

In reply to a question about the (?leadership), Dr Madani said: "By the conditions I suggested for [words indistinct] should be provided and any people should serve according to his own capabilities." Referring to Kordestan problems, Madani (?called) for an economic solution for the region instead of a military one.

Madani concluded by saying that the country (?needs) [words indistinct] a discipline in the (?direction) of the needs of the society.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Clashes in West Azarbayjan

LD111126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, army and security forces were involved in sporadic clashes with illegal armed groups last night in Yarabad, Urumiyeh region, and Qaratappeh-e Qotur, Kyoy region. The West Azarbayjan governorate general's political deputy was interviewed this morning and stated that though security forces in the shooting that occured in Qotur region suffered no casualties, it is reported that one brother from the armed forces was wounded in the shooting at Yarabad. He added that the army and security forces, with their sharp response to the shooting, forced the assailants to retreat.

Road Into Firuzabad Cleared

LD111054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Shiraz, the revolution guards dispatched from Jahrom last night cleared the Qir-Kazerun road of armed individuals as far as Firuzabad, arriving in Firuzabad at 2300.

According to a report in hand, at dawn today a guards corps patrol group was attacked by armed individuals at Jaydasht pass on the Quir-Firuzabad road. Regrettably, in the clash, two guardsmen named (Rahim Reza'iadeh), a 4th year Shiraz university chemistry student, and (Darvish Neja'i) were martyred.

According to the commander of the Firuzabad Revolutionary Guards Corps, at present all the roads leading to Firuzabad are open except the Farashfand road, and traffic is moving. According to the same report, guardsmen have been stationed at all sensitive positions in Firuzabad.

Following the clashes at Jaydasht pass at dawn today, which resulted in the martyrdom of two guardsmen and in three others being taken hostage by the assailants, this morning groups of people from the town of Firuzabad gathered in front of the town's telegraph office and demanded more decisive intervention by the government to establish law and order in the region.

Army Asks Townspeople's Aid

LD111708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The 28th Army Division of Kordestan today issued a statement in connection with the mopping-up operations in Marivan, as follows:

In His exalted name. Dear inhabitants of the town of Marivan, now that your military brothers, the guards and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga have occupied the mountains and the areas around the city and have not entered the city. In order to prevent fratricide, it is expected that the valiant Muslim inhabitants of Marivan will themselves expel the counterrevolutionaries from the city. You should destroy these ungodly people who wish to hide behind your wives and children and wish to shed the blood of innocent people and then use it as an excuse for their evil and vile aims. Otherwise, your brother guards and soldiers will decisively act according to their legal duties, which include destruction of the counterrevolutionaries. Greetings. The 28th Army Division of Kordestan.

Guards Victory Near Mirabad

LD112136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's dispatch, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, assisted by the Islamic Revolution Guards, moving through Mirabad and the Hamlets of Hamun and (Verbegi), yesterday moved toward the concentration points of the counterrevolutionaries and the armed assailants. Between 1000 to 1400 yesterday clashes took place between the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the Islamic Revolution Guards on the one hand and the armed assailants on the other.

The forces of the Muslim Kurdish pershmergas and the Islamic Revolution Guards inflicted casualties on the armed assailants and forced them to flee from the area. During these clashes an intact [words indistinct] mortar, 30 rounds of mortar shells, 1,000 rounds of ammunition for Brno guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition for Kalashnikov submachineguns, a number of Kalashnikov loaders and other equipment were captured by the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the Islamic Revolution Guards.

Army Plot Uncovered

LD121026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the revolution tribunal of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced in a statement issued today that a plot in the army has been uncovered. The text of the statement by the revolution tribunal of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:

In His exalted name. Once again Iran's noble and courageous army in the framework of a campaign against counterrevolutionary plots has proved its loyalty to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to the imam of the nation. The committed Muslim army personnel proved that, although we still do not have powerful intelligence organizations, their vigilance and awareness can uncover and neutralize traitors' plots in time. Because of their vigilance the military brothers succeeded in uncovering a counterrevolutionary network called "overthrow" [bapandazi] in the army in Piranshahr and trapping its 11 members.

The revolution tribunal of the army sincerely thanks the committed personnel who assisted our nation in this connection, and since the trial of the said persons will take place next week, those of the personnel who have more detailed information are requested as soon as possible to refer personally to the central branch of the tribunal located at Qasr intersection in Tehran.

COMMERCE MINISTRY TO IMPORT GOODS FOR KHUZESTAN

LD111310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the coordination and follow-up meeting of the authorities of Khuzestan Province last night announced that the Commerce Ministry agreed to import five [as heard] types of commodities needed by the province. These are 100,000 tons of cement, 3,000 tons of rice, 30,000 electric fans and 1 million lamp bulbs, and will be imported exclusively for this province as grants in aid. They will be funded by provincial bank resources.

AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI COMMENTS ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

LD100953 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[BAMDAD correspondent undated exclusive interview in Qom with Ayatollah Khalkhali: "Khalkhali: 'We Shall Intensify the Campaign Against the Smugglers'"]

[Excerpt] Qom--In an exclusive interview with BAMDAD last night dealing with the continuation of the campaign against narcotics, Ayatollah Khalkhali said:

"Armed gendarmerie and police teams should cooperate with us by virtue of the law and out of moral and national duty. They should seal off roads around towns, search all suspicious individuals and confiscate automobiles in which narcotics are found. Those whose crime is petty--possession of one or two grams of heroin--should be given 80 lashes on the spot, provided that they are physically fit.

Up to now none of the forces of law and order have cooperated with us. What is worse is that from the time I took over the campaign against narcotics they all walked out and are resting. I warn them that they must set up their permanent posts along the roads and freeways as soon as possible, and in this case, I give my promise that within a month we will have no narcotic problem in Iran. If the security teams responsible for the campaign against narcotics do this, well and good, but if they do not, we will fine them all and replace them with responsible youths and committed young ladies recruited from the komitehs, and we shall remove this heavy burden from our shoulders through the help of the divine power."

Ayatollah Khalkhali added: "The president of the republic and the imam's bureau have always helped and continue to do so, issuing the necessary orders in this regard. We shall not only continue our campaign but also intensify it, and I hereby announce that from this date we shall have no mercy on anyone becoming addicted to opium and heroin from the date I took over [the campaign], and I am warning all addicts to begin treatment in order to preserve their lives. I enjoin the radio and television organization that in order to save the younger generation, they should broadcast all our programs and announcements in full and not summarize them.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

3 June Commentaries

TA032150 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on June 3 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Oil (?Should Be Used) for the (?Benefit) of the Country's Economy," says U.S. imperialism resorts to any type of action to ruin the Iranian nation: provocations, acts of terrorism, economic sanctions. The Iranian nation should use oil to confront these actions. During the former corrupt regime this national wealth was plundered by U.S. imperialism. The victory of the Iranian Revolution ended the domination of U.S. imperialism in Iran and the main goal of the revolution is to end the deadly economic and military influence of imperialism and extract oil riches from the clutches of the oil plunderers. The oil industry workers during the nation's struggle against imperialism have inflicted strong blows on the former shah's regime. We must confess that during the (?18 months) since the revolution, big strides have been taken for implementing the nationalization of the oil industry, but we must also accept the reality that Iran's oil policy does not meet the needs of the nation. During these days oil should be used for thwarting U.S. imperialist plots and for fortifying the revolution.

The fact that U.S. imperialism is trying to paralyze the Iranian oil industry by establishing a boycott for buying oil and confronting the nation with difficulties, is not astonishing. But the nation expects that the oil officials resort to a constructive and clear-sighted policy. Unfortunately during the past year, oil production in Iran has been stagnant and thousands of experienced oil workers are unemployed. The government should implement new long-term projects suitable to the economic needs of Iran. This immense national wealth can be used for the healthy growth of the country.

The second commentary, entitled "Justice and Fairness Command That U.S. Aggression Be Condemned," says that the conference for investigating the U.S. crimes in Iran has started its work in Tehran. If we observe the last 30 years of Iran's history, we will find many documents for incriminating U.S. imperialism. After the 28 Amordad coup, the United States began its overt interference in Iran. They overthrew the legal regime of Mosaddeq and imposed the former shah on the Iranian nation. For 30 years they trampled the Iranian nation's national sovereign rights and plundered the oil riches. Even the ousted shah confessed the illegal U.S. interference in Iran during an interview with a Washington POST reporter in Cairo.

The victory of the Iranian Revolution has made the United States lose its interest in Iran and all the plots and plans of this big demon are directed toward regaining these interests. These efforts began right after the victory of the revolution, at a time when the hostage problem did not exist.

Recently, President Bani-Sadr divulged a secret anti-Iranian document pertaining to White House officials. This document was prepared many months before the seizing of the hostages and relates to anti-Iranian plans. It proves that U.S. officials, while mobilizing all the government machinery, the State Department, the Defense Department, the CIA and other U.S. organizations, are making efforts to (?isolate) Iran in the international arena, strain relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, create disturbances inside the country, and while trying to exert influence on extremist groups who according to them are capable of armed resistence against the existing regime, create disorder in order to realize their goal: the crushing of the Iranian Revolution and the seizing of power once again.

Even though what will be reviewed in the conference is only a drop in the sea, as the imam said, it is sufficient to condemn the United States. The true forces of the revolution should unite in a united national anti-imperialist front and struggle against U.S. imperialism.

4 June Commentaries

TA041848 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Progressive Mankind Condemns U.S. Imperialism," says the international conference investigating the interventions of the United States in Iran is successful despite the expectations of imperialist circles and their Iranian supporters. The participation of more than 300 representatives from 54 countries, in addition to the representatives of several liberation and anti-imperialist organizations indicates more than anything else the support and solidarity of progressive mankind with the just struggles of the Iranian people against the usurping and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism. It is the first time that U.S. imperialism has been faced with such a united and world-condemning force and the first time that it has been called to trial by such a prestigious public and international court.

All the representatives who up to now have had the opportunity to speak have condemned with complete decisiveness the obvious interventions of U.S. imperialism in our homeland. Among these were the representative of Cuba, the representative of the people of Chile and the Spanish representative. "Even the representative of the American people, also while speaking at the conference, elaborated on 30 years of U.S. interference in Iran and condemned the abortive military attack of the United States on Iran as lawlessness and act violating the sovereignty of a legal government." The people of the world and progressive mankind along with the noble people of Iran strongly condemn the interventions, aggressions and plunderings of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in our homeland.

The second commentary, entitled "The Toiling Farmer Should Own Land," says the problem of the distribution of the land of big landlords and capitalists among landless farmers is a vital problem for our country and rightly has the attention of the imam and the country's authorities. According to the decision of the Revolution Council, the distribution of land must be carried out directly by the government and through seven-member councils established in most provinces. We are all aware that the feudalists and big landlords have not sat idle in the face of the Revolution Council's decision in connection with the distribution of land among the farmers. These corrupt elements do not want to give up their plundering positions and by exploiting some pseudoclergy and opponents of the imam's path disseminate baseless rumors alleging that the distribution of land is contrary to Islamic principles, while we all know that this is not so. Today the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture again declared that the land reform bill was prepared by taking into consideration the views of several prominent religious figures and stressed that land distribution will be implemented.

5 June Commentaries

TA052050 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Bloody Khordad," says the glorious march of the Iranian nation commemorating the martyrs who were massacred on such a day by the shah's executioners should be evaluated as a renewal of the covenant of the Iranian nation with the imam and loyalty to the imam's path, namely safeguarding the gains of the revolution and its continuity. The bloody event of 15 Khordad [5 June] was the first real uprising against the shah's criminal regime since the coup d'etat of 28 Mordad [19 August].

At that time the oppression of the shah's bloody regime actually united all strata of the population, and the progressive clergy played a valuable role in the formation of this unity.

Sixteen years ago when the regime of the treacherous shah ordered the exile of Ayatollah Khomeyni we said in a commentary that this act is a violation of human rights and severely criticized the shah's regime and its actions. In fact the seed of unity of word and action of all opponents of dictatorship and the real enemies of U.S. imperialism was particularly planted after the bloody 15 Khordad uprising, and the outcome of this unity was the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of the great Khomeyni.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Before the Court of the Iranian Nation," says the crimes and aggressions of U.S. imperialism have been exposed in the international conference investigating U.S. interventions in Iran, and these revelations have in fact placed U.S. imperialism before the court of world public opinion because all the actions of U.S. imperialism in our country were against the Iranian nation and contrary to the principles of international law. During the period of the puppet shah's despised reign all of our country's affairs were actually in the hands of the Americans. All of our country's affairs were actually in the hands of the Americans. All of our country's disasters and tragedies are due to the Americans, and they are partners with the satanic regime in the crimes committed against the Iranian nation.

Sending General Huyser to Iran during the climax of the revolutionary struggles of our nation and his subversive activity constitutes one of the blackest pages of the interventions of the United States in our country. In one of his messages General Huyser writes that I am encouraging Bakhtiar to break up the strikes in the country with the army, and he has declared his readiness in this respect. However, I want to hasten this matter, and if I do not achieve success, then I will order the army to directly stage a coup d'etat. However, all these attempts failed and the despised shah's regime was thrown into the garbage pail of history. But even following the revolution U.S. imperialism is not refraining from plots, conspiracies and aggressions against our country. Today our nation has launched a crusade to eliminate all the evil remains of U.S. domination and has convened the international conference investigating U.S. interventions in Iran as a part of this anti-American crusade of our nation. U.S. imperialism is standing before the court of our nation and world public opinion, and they condemn the crimes and aggressions of the United States in Iran.

6 June Commentaries

TA061939 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was about the work of the conference investigating U.S. crimes in Iran: The international conference investigating U.S. crimes in our homeland ended its work by adopting a resolution in which the participants in the conference, while supporting the heroic struggles of the Iranian nation for freedom and independence and praising the bravery of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution of Iran, strongly condemned U.S. interference in our country particularly in the years following the coup d'etat of 28 Mordad [19 August]. The conference recognized Iran's right to extradite the former shah and his plundered property and stressed that "all disputes between Iran and the United States should be settled through peaceful means as soon as possible."

The work of the international conference investigating the shah's crimes in Iran has once again shown the true profile of U.S. imperialism to the people of the world. On the basis of undeniable documents it was proved that the Washington government participated directly and actively in all the crimes of the deposed shah's regime against the Iranian nation and in the plunder of our country's wealth.

Documents which were put at the disposal of the participants in the conference by our country's officials confirm that U.S. imperialism resorts to any crime. These documents demonstrated to the people of the world that the United States is not only the enemy of our country and nation, but the enemy of the nations of the world. These documents are in fact the document of the conviction of the United States, and the conference itself was transformed into a court against U.S. crimes in Iran.

The second commentary, entitled "The Identification of the Secret Center of U.S. Imperialism Is a Vital Matter," says that in one of its latest issues the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper published a report by an informed and reliable official of the armed forces stating that the United States had secretly constructed more than 20 airstrips in various parts of Iran during the former shah's regime. The official added that some of these airstrips have been identified and we hope to identify the others also. The question which is posed now is why after the passing of more than 15 months of our nation's revolution, the authorities and especially military officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have not acted to identify the secret and overt U.S. bases and airstrips. The airstrips which the Americans used in their military aggression on our homeland's territory is one of these airstrips. If in the course of these 15 months the responsible officials had identified these airstrips it is natural that the Americans would not have been able to implement their military aggression so easily.

Now it should be observed which powerful hands are at work that so openly prevent the full identification of all the conspiracies and traces of U.S. imperialism in our country. These facts can only arouse the astonishment and concern of the people and all individuals committed to the Iranian Revolution. The full identification of all the traces of the interventions and conspiracies of world-devouring U.S. imperialism is extremely necessary and should be carried out without delay and negligence. Those who attempt to keep secret these dangerous American centers in our homeland, individuals who hasten to aid U.S. aggressors and U.S. agents and mercenaries, in whatever position and rank they may have are betraying Iran's independence and revolution and they are more dangerous than the official American agents and spies themselves.

7 June Commentaries

GF071910 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 7 June carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Harvest Time and Plots by Large Landowners," says it is an undeniable fact that feudalists and large landowners in every country are the base and bastion of imperialism, thus, uprooting imperialist plots, ending any supportive regime and disarming them in an urgent matter. Fortunately, since the dawn of our glorious revolution all revolutionary elements in our country have taken many positive steps in this direction. Obviously, all those who have accumulated their wealth through exploiting and plundering peasants for years cannot agree with land reforms that benefit the peasant masses. We have all seen that these large landowners have been trying by whatever means possible to prevent the implementation of a genuine agrarian reform. They are doing everything they can to hold onto this land. Even in those areas where land reform and land distribution have taken place the landowners and their elements have not stopped their acts of sabotage. Every chance they get they turn the peasant farms upside down. They are already threatening to set the farmers' harvests on fire. Since these peasants and farmers are going to receive the first crops and products of their own toiling and struggle, it is imperative that government officials should take speedy and serious steps to prevent these actions.

The entitled "Tragedy in Holy Islamic Places," says the national progressive forces of our homeland attach great importance to the decisions made at the Islamic conference in Islamabad regarding vital and important matters facing Islam. These decisions were made in spite of certain covert attempts by masked imperialist elements and despite their psychological warfare with respect to investigation of the so-called Afghanistan problem. As we know, the holy land has been under total occupation since 1967. So far, thousands of homes and places in Palestine have been destroyed and the homeless Palestinians have been forced to evacuate and desert their ancestral places and residence. Israeli occupiers keep destroying mosques with bulldozers. They even plunder Christian churches. The Muslim people of the world can never forget the despicable acts of Zionists and their attempts to burn Al-Aqsa mosque. It was only the alertness of local Arabs that saved this historic Islamic monument from destruction.

8 June Commentary

GF081914 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at both 1730 and 1800 GMT 8 Jun carried a commentary entitled "Negligence in Organizational Cleanup Is to the Advantage of the Counterrevolution." It says the absence of these criminal Savakists will not effect the production of oil at the oil company. However, it is surprising that in spite of the decisions made by the Islamic council of the oil company, certain hands are bringing these SAVAKites back to their jobs. The true forces of the revolution and particularly the workers of the oil company always question--and they have a right to do this--the reason for returning these Savakists to their jobs. Could returning these elements and giving them all their rights have a meaning other than indifference to the future of the revolution? The order to return these elements has created dissatisfaction among all the workers and staff of the oil company as well as among all true forces of the revolution. We once again announce that this matter should be seriously investigated by the president and the Revolution Council. The staff and workers of the oil company demand that the Revolution Council's orders be carried out forcefully. The oil company workers also demand that the Savakis be expelled from the oil company.

9 June Commentaries

TA100959 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Crush the Sole Base of Imperialism--The SAVAK Remnants," says in the struggle against the bloodthirsty SAVAK--the most reliable and most powerful base of the former regime and the organizer of all the counterrevolutionary forces and members of the fifth column--not only has revolutionary decisiveness not been implemented, but certain hands have openly moved in the defense of these fierce and wild wolves. The features of these defenders of the sworn enemies of the revolution, under the leadership of the liberals and compromisers, is today clear to everybody. From the first moments of the revolution's victory our homeland's liberated people and all the parties, groups and organizations committed to the revolution had demanded the publication of the complete list of the bloodthirsty Savakists, their trial and punishment. However, the prime minister of the provisional government, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, spoke of the pleasure of mercy and compassion. More than 1,000 Savakists gathered in front of the Prime Ministry and demanded the payment of their salary and the determining of their fate, and this was the best opportunity for arresting these executioners. However, the officials of the provisional government prevented this.

The people demanded the publication of the list of all members and associates of SAVAK so that they would recognize the real killers of their sons. But despite the fact that the list of SAVAK members and associates was in the hand of the provisional government's officials, nevertheless, their names were concealed from the people. Observing the laxness of the provisional government, the people themselves identified the homes of the Savakists, arrested and delivered them to the committees and revolution courts. But this revolutionary act of the people was also stopped. The liberals and the compromisers embarked on weakening the anti-Savakist mood and prepared the ground for a declaration of general amnesty, and thus hundreds of executioners were released from prisons.

The people rightly said that, if at the time, the demands of Imam Khomeyni and the true forces of the revolution had been carried out, if the remnants of the former regime and the Savakists had been identified, arrested and tried, today the revolution and its gains would not have faced the plots of the counterrevolution. If for example General Bakhtiar had been arrested he would not have been able to send $16 million to his cousin, the traitor Shahpur Bakhtiar, to Paris so that he and his gang would engage in subversion against the Iranian Revolution, or, Zandyari, who was an official of the propaganda department of the shah's court and a close associate of SAVAK. This individual was arrested some time ago but mysterious hands succeeded in releasing this enemy of the Iranian nation and the former shah's pawn from prison. The result of compassion and mercy toward the Savakists and enemies of the revolution are these same plots, provocations, bloodshed and criminal plans against the revolution and its gains. For the sake of the country's freedom and independence publish the complete list of Savakists so that the country's various organizations would be cleansed of the presence of these filthy people, and so that the danger to the revolution would be removed.

The second commentary, entitled "The Struggle Against Narcotics Is a National and Humanitarian Duty," says that due to the demand of the people and the true forces of the revolution a large-scale struggle has started against narcotics--this cancer created in the body of our society as a result of the conspiracy of imperialism and its gang. As we are aware the main source of the spread of narcotics in our country in the past were the courtiers and foremost of all the deposed shah's sister, Ashraf. It is said that at present there are more than 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 addicts in our homeland which should be regarded as one of the fatal consequences of the former regime. The widespread use of narcotics in our country has rightly aroused great concern among the people and true forces of the revolution and among our homeland's compassionate leaders.

According to the guidelines of the great Khomeyni the struggle against narcotics has started with relentlessness and Hojjat-ol Eslam Khalkhali was appointed the head of the organization in the fight against narcotics. For a victorious struggle against narcotics all the healthy forces of the country should be mobilized and equipped. In fact the struggle against narcotics is a national and humanitarian struggle. As a result of the efforts of all the true forces of the revolution and the employees of the organization in the fight against narcotics considerable success has been achieved in eliminating centers of the narcotics trade.

Through the spread of narcotics in developing and liberated countries U.S. imperialism is attempting to divert the attention of the people, and especially the youth, from the acute problems of society and from the struggle for freedom, independence and peace, and from the struggle against oppression and the domination of imperialism and neo-colonialism. One should resolutely and extensively struggle against this dangerous phenomenon in our society.

10 June Commentaries

TA102120 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on Jun 10 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was on the work of the OPEC conference in Algeria. Important issues such as the price of oil were discussed and reviewed during the OPEC conference in Algeria. Agreeing on a single price for oil is very important and an obstacle for such an agreement was presented by Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, with his oil policy dependent on U.S. imperialism. As we are aware, the fixing of a single price for all the oil-exporting countries is a vital matter. An issue related to the fixing of the price of oil is the necessity to determine the amount of oil to be extracted. As the Iranian oil minister has said, the question of controlling oil production will always be the most important issue.

The oil cartel, using its influence in countries such as Saudi Arabia, has demanded that oil production increase in order to stock millions of barrels. This stocking of oil has disrupted the balance between supply and demand in the oil market to the advantage of the United States and the disadvantage of the OPEC countries. The United States uses these stocks to hold down the price of oil and impose its policy on the members of this organization. It is here that all the Islamic countries should show which Islam they support, not at the conference of Islamabad: the Islam of Carter, or that of 'Ali and Husayn, which is the Islam of Khomeyni? Saudi Arabia has stabbed the OPEC countries in the back to keep its U.S. imperialist masters content. For Iran, this conference was constructive in the sense that it can find out which countries, Islamic or non-Islamic, can be placed on the same front in the struggle against imperialism and the oil cartel.

The second commentary, entitled "Features of Mercenaries Under the Mask of [word indistinct]" says that U.S. world-devouring imperialism, with the aid of Beijing, As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq, is making great efforts to disturb the life of the Muslim Afghan people. The sending of armed bandits to Afghanistan to carry out killings of women and children is continuing. Not a day passes by without terrorist actions being carried out and all this under the mask of Islam. U. S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Muslims, while allegedly expressing its sympathy for the Muslims of Afghanistan, sends bands with gas bombs to carry out mass killings of innocent Muslim people. Then the BBC, VOA, the Voice of Beijing and the Voice of the FRG distort the truth and attribute to others what the stateless killers and counterrevolutionary Afghans carry out against the people of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, the collective mass media of Iran is participating with the collective mass media of the colonialist countries, despite the advice of the imam to break off any relations with the Western colonialists, and in many cases relates all that the U.S. and British propaganda machinery invents. Is this worthy of the Iranian Revolution? Especially on the Afghanistan question we should put aside any (?inventions) and review the events not from the point of view of imperialist circles but from a revolutionary point of view.

Democratic transformations have occurred in Afghanistan that have thwarted the demonic plans of U.S. imperialism, which wanted to transform Afghanistan into a base against the Iranian revolution. Afghanistan has been transformed into a haven for the Iranian revolution and into the natural ally of the Islamic Republic of Iran. U.S. imperialism supports the former feudal lords, the enemies of the Afghan nation, who, as a result of the revolution, have been expelled from the country. It supports them the same way it supports the Oveysis, Bakhtiars and Zahedis. If we compare the events caused by counterrevolutionaries in Iran and the crimes carried out by the alleged Muslim Afghan strugglers we are able to see that both are directed from the same center and have the same goal. The transformations inside Afghanistan are an internal matter, and it is only the people of Afghanistan that have the right to express an opinion on this. The Afghan people support the revolutionary government and condemn the reactionary circles of the countries of the region.

11 June Commentaries

TA111907 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 June carried two commentaries. The first was an untitled religious commentary on the anniversary of the appointment of Mohammad as the prophet of Islam, urging unity of expression and action by the Iranian people under Khomeyni's leadership.

The second commentary was entitled: "Liberal Gentlemen: The Execution of Criminals Is Not Murder." It says: At the opening session of the Islamic consultative assembly, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the former prime minister of the provisional government and member of the assembly, said in response to the protest of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali to his election that Khalkhali takes pleasure from executions and killings. Another member of the assembly, while objecting to this remark of Mr Bazargan, rightly asked: Is the execution of Hoveyda murder?

All the people recognize Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali as an individual who believes in the revolution, a true Muslim and a devoted soldier of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Allegedly the crime of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali is that he believes the revolution is not a joke and a game, and that indecisiveness and liberalism in running the country's affairs and in the struggle against the counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism is an unforgivable crime. According to Mr Bazargan and his like the alleged crime of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali is that he believes showing mercy toward criminals, such as the Nassiris and the Hoveydas and hundreds of other criminals, is treason to the revolution and its martyrs.

How can those who played with the destiny of our nation and ordered the killing of thousands of struggling and crusading Iranian youths be pardoned and shown mercy and compassion? According to which laws could one show mercy to the Nassiris and hundreds of other criminals, traitors and plunderers? Even after the passing of a year the liberal gentlemen are shedding tears of mourning for those criminals, while they call Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali a criminal and a murderer.

If it were not for the compromising of these liberal gentlemen, the traitor Bakhtiar could not have fled the country; and today, hand in hand with the deposed shah, the Oveysis, the Zahedis, the Ashrafs and the spies and agents of the CIA and the Pentagon, he could not have engaged in conspiracy and subversion against the revolution and its gains. It was these same Savakists released from prison by the liberal gentlemen who were supposed to participate actively in securing the complete victory of the U.S. military aggression against our homeland.

The trial and execution of the nation's executioners, the traitors and plunderers of the country's wealth, is carrying out the principle of justice and humanity, not murder. While waging a relentless struggle against the enemies of the revolution one should seriously watch the actions and measures of the liberals and compromisers in whatever position and place they may be. It should be remembered that the danger and damage of the actions of the liberals and the compromisers are no less than the actions of the counterrevolution.

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KABUL REPORTS FURTHER POISON ATTACKS ON AFGHAN SCHOOLS

LD121540 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to the plans of reactionary, colonialist and imperialist countries, headed by the foul plans of U.S. imperialism's espionage organization, once again a number of their base and menial servants today, as in past days, spread a toxic substance in Kabul's boys and girls schools and homes. As a result of this attack, 350 students and a large number of personnel at the 'Ayashedorani, Jamhoryat, Soraya, and Ariana schools, boys and girls schools in Khairkhanaminah, the Kabul crafts school, the Enqlab lycee, Sardarjan Khan in Qalewahed, the Shashid, Afshar, Gawhari, Sa'duddin Ansari and the Sayed-Jamaluddin schools, the Darulma'lemin girls dormitory at Kabul University and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan have been affected by toxic substances.

The affected persons were sent to hospitals where they were given treatment. A hospital doctor, in answer to BAKHTAR reporter's question as to what sort of preliminary aid should be given to the affected persons before coming to the hospital, said: It would be good to place a wet cloth on the mouth and forehead of the patient, as this will prevent the deterioration of the patient to certain extent. Haste should be used in bringing the patient to the hospital.

According to the explanations given by the city's doctors, the affected persons are in no danger. A large number of them are being sent home after hospitalization and treatment.

AFP REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN KABUL

Rumors of Coup

OW121435 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 12 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, June 12 (AFP)--Rumours are sweeping the Afghan capital Kabul of a possible coup against, or at least replacement of, President Babrak Karmal, according to reports from diplomatic sources reaching here today. But diplomats in Kabul were also stressing that there were no definite indications, and attributed the rumours to an often hysterical atmosphere, the sources said.

The diplomats also wrote that there were no signs that a Moslem mohajedin guerrilla attack on Kabul [words indistinct] rebel activity in the capital had been rather feeble for several days and was not affecting daily life, they added. At the same time tension remained extremely high, fueled by [word indistinct] measures including the stationing of tanks at strategic points and increased Soviet patrols, stepped up on Tuesday for the first time for several weeks.

Reports that school drinking water in Kabul had been poisoned had added to the tension, the diplomats added. One report quoting reliable sources said more than 100 young girls were seen lying on the ground at the Malalai secondary school, and were taken to hospital by ambulances and private cars in relays. A poisoning epidemic said to have hit many schools began around last Sunday. Diplomats said they knew of three certain deaths.

Afghan authorities have accused "imperialist" forces of poisoning the water because most pupils wanted to attend classes and refused to take part in anti-government demonstrations. But according to the rebels the "puppet government" wanted to punish demonstrating pupils and stop them going onto the streets.

The diplomats stressed that main highways in Afghanistan were no longer safe. The sale of bus tickets for the journey from Kabul to Jalalabad in eastern Afghanistan stopped six days ago, and a convoy was said to have been attacked on Sunday between Kabul and Qandahar in southern Afghanistan's Vardak Province. In Kabul, the people of Vardak were said to have attacked the convoy in response to a bombardment of the village of Jeghat on June 3. The rebels were also said to be in command of the Surkh bridge near Maidan, and to have captured the Soviet officer in charge of the convoy.

The diplomatic reports confirmed that the large cities of Herat and Qandahar were under martial law, which was imposed in 1978 and has never officially been lifted. Afghan national radio had announced that a senior government official, Colonel Aslam Watanjar, had gone to Qandahar for the second time in a week to attend to "party and government affairs," the diplomats added. This was a new sign of the marked tension in Qandahar, observers here commented.

Factional Fighting in Party

BK121215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Jun (AFP)--Factional conflict within the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party has now manifested itself in street fighting and killings, travellers arriving from the Afghan capital said here today. Five members of the Parcham faction of the party were killed on Tuesday in Kabul, an Afghan traveller said. The traveller, who asked not to be identified by name said that the killing was done by the supporters of the rival Khalq faction.

On Tuesday four Russian soldiers were also killed in the city in two different incidents, a traveller said. Three Russians were killed when a hand grenade was thrown at them near the Soviet residential complex at Microroyan. Another Russian, who was later identified as a soldier, was kidnapped and hacked to death, the travellers said. There was, however, no independent confirmation.

Another Afghan traveller confirmed the poisoning of Kabul school children and said that an unspecified number of them have died. He said his wife had visited the school yesterday and was told that several students died after being admitted to hospital. The government owned Kabul radio had announced yesterday that 480 students were poisoned in several city schools and were admitted to hospital. He could not say who was using the poison gas, but suspected that it was the work of the Russians. He said that the Education Ministry had put notices all over Kabul school and colleges saying that from next Tuesday exams would start. "But no one is bothering...Except for the children of the party members no one attends school any more", he said.

Life in the city was normal, but Kabul residents were afraid and apprehensive that something big would happen, he said. Another Afghan traveller said that he had heard sounds of gun fire and explosions from north-west of the city. He was told that the rebels were fighting with the Russians in the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, north-west of Kabul he said.

Roundup of Events

BK111504 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 11 Jun 80

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Jun (AFP)--Soviet-installed President Babrak Karmal appears increasingly isolated on the Afghan political scene, Western analysts agree here. Deep-seated antagonism between rival factions of the communist party itself have, if anything, increased since the violent repression of student protest last month.

One Western source in Kabul reported that 20 people had died in the capital over the past two weeks in clashes between President Karmal's Parcham and Khalq factions supporting the late president Nur Mohammad Taraki, who preceded Hafizollah Amin, executed in last December's Soviet-backed coup. The source added that double this figure were thought to have died in the southern town of Qandahar.

Speaking to a delegation from Western Paktia Province here on Monday, Mr. Karmal recognized his regime was currently encountering problems but accused the United States, China, Britain and "regional reactionary forces" of being behind the trouble. The president said "everyone wanted to carve up Afghanistan, share the spoils and wipe the country from the map."

A Kabul diplomatic source reported that Mr Karmal spent more and more time closeted in the palace under heavy Soviet guard, adding that rumour had it he suffered from serious bouts of depression. One Afghan refugee said that the president's own father had refused on two occasions to allow him in his house, for coming "surrounded by Russians".

Western diplomatic sources in the Afghan capital agree that the Afghan Army's situation and morale are deteriorating rapidly. Reports said that the only division spared serious discipline problems, the 17th armoured, had lost 80 tanks since this spring: 50 in clashes round Herat and 30 at Ghazni. The Soviets were reported to have staunched this gap with 18 tanks and MI-24, MI-25 and MI-8 helicopters.

A rebel source claimed meanwhile that seven Afghan unit commanders had refused to hand over their command to replacements recently appointed by the government. Kabul reportedly abandoned any plans to discipline the officers.

The civilian situation is reportedly no brighter for the government, with Western diplomats reporting that though schools are open "few" students attend classes. At Kabul's agriculture college, 30 of its 160 students were reported attending lectures. In other schools and colleges, the only classes drawing crowds were Islamic studies, with students busy chanting verses from the Koran.

Socially the situation was tense. 900 workers had returned to their posts at the Gulbarar textile factories north of Kabul, but some 6,000 refused to report for work claiming they had received death threats. In a Kabul plastic plant, a worker arrested on May 31 for refusing to accept shoes provided by the Soviet Union, was released after heated demonstrations by his colleagues. The following day, the entire workforce handed back the Soviet-donated shoes. Fearing further trouble, the factory manager called the police but the workers returned quietly to their jobs.

On June 3, some 100 young Water and Electricity Ministry employees demonstrated peacefully at the ministry against conscription. Diplomats reported that all were drafted regardless and that boys as young as 16 were believed to be forced into the army.

Soviet troops reportedly had their work cut out dealing with rebel forces. Diplomatic reports here said that increasing contingents of mojahedin had infiltrated Kabul suburbs over recent weeks, though they felt reports from New Delhi putting rebel troops around Kabul at 10,000 to 20,000 were exaggerated.

The Soviet commander in Kabul had stepped up the security net round the capital and launched clean-up operations to the north, northwest, east and southeast.

Diplomats reported that everyone in Kabul had noticed an increase in Soviet troop movements and that on June 3, the Koh Daman, Shamali, Guldarra and Chakardarra village suburbs were bombed with "heavy" loss of life and damage.

One witness reported counting 40 burnt-out vehicles on a 100-km (60 mile) stretch of the road north out of the capital. Word reached Kabul of two attacks on the road south on May 31: Two petrol tankers were destroyed in a convoy passing Kabul, while another convoy was forced to abandon 70 vehicles to the mojahedin at Dew Shopan, in Helmand province.

The overall picture painted by Western diplomats is of increasing fighting all over Afghanistan, with clashes taking on far bloodier proportions and the Soviets using blanket bombing to wipe out rebel pockets.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

AFP Soviet Bombing in North

BK1300730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 13 June 80

[Tex] New Delhi, 13 Jun (AFP)--Soviet Migs, aided by artillery fire devastated all the villages and residential places from Paghman to Pule Matak, north of Kabul, PTI news agency reported today. The agency, quoting highly relisble reports reaching the Indian capital said that thousands of Afghans, residing in the 60 KMS (36 miles) stretch havd fled to Kabul.

Heavy fighting was still going on between the rebels aided by Afghan Army deserters and the Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops near the Paghman-Carikar Mountain Range, 20 kms (12 miles) from the Afghan capital, PTI said confirming earlier reports received from travellers.

PTI named the places where fierce fighting was going on: They are: Shakr Darah, Gul Darah, Farza, Istalif, Sinjit Darah, Charikar and Pule-Matak.

Hundreds of residential houses in the areas have been destroyed. No accurate estimate of civilian casualties is available, but they are believed to run into hundreds. The agency said muffled roar of bombing and shelling can be heard in Kabul itself.

Russian transport aircrafts were touching down and taking off at Kabul "almost every few minutes", apparently loaded with fresh supplies of arms and ammunition and reinforcements for Russian and Afghan Government troops, PTI said.

Rebel Movements in Jalalabad

TA121635 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 80

[From "World News"]

[Text] A British reporter who spent 12 days with rebel forces in Afghanistan says that Soviet control over the eastern province of Nangarhar is tenuous and is weakening. The rebels, he says, can walk freely and fully armed to within 2 miles of the provincial capital, Jalalabad. He says the city itself is held with only half-hearted support from the Afghan Army, some of whose officers secretly collaborate with the guerrillas. The reporter, Peter (Wismond) of THE GUARDIAN newspaper, says that during his time with the rebels the Soviet Air Force launched almost daily strikes against villages and rebel centers.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY REJECTS U.S. CLAIMS OF KABUL UNREST

ID121715 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR AGENCY commentator writes: The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, gave a speech on Wednesday in which he attempted to distort facts about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. He said, so to speak, that the situation in Kabul is deteriorating even more than before and that martial law is in force in Qandahar and Herat. Presenting such false reports to the public at large is a usual method of the U.S. Government and Washington official circles. It is an (?example) of the subversive policy of that country vis-a-vis the DRA and its revolutionary government.

U.S. official circles refuse to admit to the reality that the people of Afghanistan have acquired power in their own hands, and they are engaged in the construction of a free society away from the claws of the Western monopolies. The imperialists and internal reaction are staging their last struggles to disrupt the formation of a new society in Afghanistan. They employ very barbaric methods in order to attain these aims, be it the dispatch of armed mercenaries to the villages of Afghanistan, or burning schools, hospitals and mosques, or resorting to inhuman acts against schoolchildren, teachers and government workers. It should be pointed out in this connection that the U.S. State Department's spokesman and the Western press do not mention the collective poisoning in Kabul by terrorists, which has harmed hundreds of students and printing house workers, whose task is printing textbooks and reading material for the people of Afghanistan. Most probably, they have adopted silence toward the people of Afghanistan over all these criminal acts. For the United States herself and her fellow travellers have committed themselves to provoking, preparing and equipping with arms, including poisonous chemical weapons, the bands of mercenary terrorists who are carrying out such acts in a manner utterly devoid of all humanity.

The BAKHTAR AGENCY strongly denies the lies and rumors of the imperialists and the regional reaction regarding the situation in Kabul city and its environs. The noble people of Afghanistan shall give a stern and crushing reply to the counterrevolutionary elements.

The United States knows full well the Afghanistan peace proposals and their meaning, which is plain and simple with regard to the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. A political solution is only feasible on the basis that armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and all forms of interference by all countries must cease. It is now Washington's turn to show positive response to the constructive peace initiatives of the DRA. Unfortunately, however, the United States is resorting instead to hostile measures against Afghanistan.

KABUL WARNS OF IMMINENT DOOM OF NATION'S ENEMIES

ID121256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0955 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners and respected compatriots: You are fully aware that the enemies of the sacred religion of Islam, the enemies of our proud homeland, the sworn enemies of our brave people and the great and irreversible Saur Revolution--enemies who are bought with dollars--have recently and shamelessly been trying through inhuman means to obstruct the ever-increasing victories of our revolutionary and progressive government, which is the real bulwark of the toilers of our beloved country. In this way our enemies serve their murderous and (?seditionist) masters--the plunderer America and the heretic Chinese leaders.

Yes, these merciless, ignorant and uncultured enemies of ours have recently been struggling unavailingly to disrupt the educational and cultural order in our society. They savagely attack schools and other educational institutions and mercilessly persecute the students. But these inhuman (?monsters) must know that the time for their total collapse and complete and decisive death is very near. They shall soon be sent to the black grave, together with the whole of their criminal cliques.

Yes, our heroic and brave people are defending their proud homeland and the great Saur Revolution with full awareness. They are aware of the antihuman and anti-Islamic character of these hired enemies--U.S. imperialism, Chinese reactionary hegemonists and the black reaction of the region--and shall allow no thief, highway robber and murderer to act against the interests of our people, revolution and dear homeland.

It is certainly so. Meetings that are taking place daily in every nook and cranny of our beloved homeland are the best evidence of our statements. At these meetings, as our dear countrymen are aware, the noble and toiling people of our country--including noble religious leaders, leading mullahs and other national and democratic strata--express their unreserved support for their revolutionary government and show their full and complete readiness to struggle against thieves, bandits, and mercenary murderers.

We are certain that the life of these hired criminals is very short now and that our people will soon be rid of their evil. We hope for the swift elimination of these lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Chinese reactionaries.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP ISSUES REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN TOUR

LD130917 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 80 p 6

[Unattributed report "The International Association of Democratic Lawyers Proposes Setting Up a Regional Peace Zone"]

[Text] The International Association of Democratic Lawyers which had sent a factfinding mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan from 4 through 20 March comprising eight members including National Center for Scientific Research Director Georges Fischer, has just published its report. This delegation, which specifies that "its desire to visit some provincial places in Afghanistan was not fulfilled" was received by the presidents of the two countries.

Giving an account of its meeting with Mr Babrak Karmal, the delegation supplies this summary of the Afghan prime minister's analysis: "The revolution had only two ways out: either to vanish and see the country turned into a counterrevolutionary base or appeal for Soviet military aid which the Revolutionary Council did repeatedly. The Soviet troops will be withdrawn as soon as the foreign aggression is stopped".

For his part, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said he is prepared to restore dialogue with President Karmal if the troops are withdrawn "although he has reservations about Karmal's representativeness". He also affirmed that "Pakistan was not helping the Afghan rebellion with arms or men."

The delegation paid particular attention to examining the conditions in which democratic freedoms could be exercised in Afghanistan and to examining respect for human rights. In this respect it noted that "the regime installed by the April 1978 Revolution while proclaiming human rights, frequently resorted to arbitrary imprisonment and executions: Under Amin's regime more than 52,000 people were executed without trial." Their mission left the delegation members with the impression that "serious progress has been made with regard to respecting human rights." Of course," they admit, "the situation is far from being perfect but it is appropriate to assess it in comparison with the previous situation and to take account of the troubles now tearing the country apart. [paragraph continues]

The political prisoners we met," the report specified, "bore witness to the fact that the use of torture has stopped," and the president and Afghan leaders assured and promised the delegation that "the use of torture is, and will remain, prohibited."

With regard to religious freedom, the delegation noted the Afghan Muslims' profound attachment to their religion and, citing the unanimous opinion of nine representatives of the clergy, stated that "since Karmalis rise to power, religious freedom has been restored and the Islamic religion has been observed again," whereas under Amin's regime "clergy and the faithful suffered outright persecution."

Having pointed out that the government was exercising "discriminatory control" with regard to the presence of the foreign press and "that it was difficult for a foreign journalist to enter Afghanistan," the report indicates "the presence of Soviet troops alongside the Afghan troops and militia," all unofficial interlocutors with which the delegation met, said of this presence that "it posed a serious problem." The report also states that during its stay in Pakistan "the delegation was not shown any direct witnesses or victims of the alleged use of gas and napalm."

In conclusion, the report states that "it is undeniable that the April 1978 Revolutionary process was initiated in a country whose economic structures and social relations were not ripe for any radical change and that serious blunders and excesses were committed." However, it emphasizes that "a certain improvement in the sphere of human rights and religious liberties has taken place." It observes that "the results of the leaders' desire to extend their political base have been very limited." It states that "most Afghans hope that peace will be restored and that the Soviet troops will leave." Believing that it has the duty to propose "a realistic solution," the delegation suggests the setting up a group of observers who would check whether reports "on the cases of infiltration and arms' supplies submitted to it were true and prevent, by its very presence on both sides of the Pakistani-Afghan and Sino-Afghan borders, any clandestine infiltration of men and equipment." As soon as this group became operational, the withdrawal of Soviet troops should start, it would be carried out in stages in accordance with a timetable agreed upon in advance. Negotiations should immediately be started between the countries concerned, with a view to applying to countries situated in the region, especially Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, the principles which according to the United Nations should prevail in a peace zone--absence or withdrawal of all foreign forces, respect by big powers for the specific features of the area and settlement of any conflicts and problems by the countries situated in the zone among themselves.

BRIEFS

UZBEK MINISTER IN KABUL--Subkhankul Aripov, minister of public health of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Kabul heading a delegation this afternoon at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health to participate in the first congress of medical employees of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Professor 'Azim, minister of public health, the deputy ministers and some officials of the ministry, as well as a number of staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul welcomed the delegation. The first congress of DRA medical employees is to be held on the 16 June in Kabul. [Text] [Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Jun 80 LD]

RAO COMMENTS ON INDIA'S POLICY TOWARD AFGHANISTAN

BK121042 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The government is in the stage of almost making up its mind on recognition of the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimna Rao during question in the lower house of Parliament today. Mr Rao was amplifying his earlier statement that the recognition question is under the active consideration of the government.

About the situation in Afghanistan as well as Southeast Asia, Mr Rao said India's efforts to improve the climate have met with some success. He said what we fear most is that the situation would escalate beyond control following big power confrontation. In order to reverse such a trend India will hold discussions with a large number of foreign governments, he added.

In reply to a specific question about his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Rao said India's stand against the presence of foreign troops in another country has been categorically conveyed to the Soviet Union. He said the close India-Soviet relationship has never required the two countries to take an identical position on foreign policy issues, though on several matters our judgement is often similar.

He replied in a negative to the question whether India would withdraw diplomatic recognition of Afghanistan following the presence of foreign troops there.

Rao on Territorial Issues

BK130956 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has described as unfortunate the United States move to strengthen its military bases in Diego Garcia. He informed the Rajya Sabha during question time today that this is being done despite the call of the UN General Assembly to establish a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Rao also informed the house that India has taken up with Pakistan its cartographic distortion showing Junagarh as part of Pakistan in official maps and books. He said it is the policy of the government to resolve such issues bilaterally.

He said the government's attention has also been drawn to the Chinese claim to some of the Indian territory as shown in the maps of that country. The minister told the house that the India-China boundary question has been matter of continued discussion between the two governments.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK121639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Several world leaders have expressed grief over the death of Japanese Prime Minister Mr Ohira. Prime Minister Gandhi in a condolence message said: Only recently we met in Belgrade for a brief exchange of views. I was impressed by Mr Ohira's sincerity and his concern for seeking peaceful solution to world problems.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS CHINESE ICBM'S POSE NO THREAT

BK121710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 June (AFP)--The Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) "do not pose any new threat to India," Minister of State for Defence C.P.N. Singh said in the lower house of Parliament here today.

Mr. Singh, in a brief comment on the subject during a debate, said it was not possible to observe China's recent missile rocket tests from India. He added that as the weapon posed no threat, it had not altered India's security situation.

HOME MINISTER REPORTS ON SITUATION IN TRIPURA

BK121637 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The home minister told the Lok Sabha today that the center is not contemplating imposition of president's rule in Tripura. He said at the present delicate stage nothing should be done to weaken the state government. Zail Singh was replying to a calling attention motion raised by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party, and others on the violent incidents in Tripura. The home minister, who returned from Agartala this afternoon, assured the members that the center will give all help and assistance to the state administration in dealing with the situation. Four battalions of the border security forces have been rushed to the state. The army was put on alert. More forces will be sent to Tripura if necessary. Seven hundred and fifteen persons have already been taken into custody.

Zail Singh said the situation continues to be tense and will have to be closely watched. The home minister said 315 persons lost their lives in the wake of serious outbreak of violence from the 7th of this month. Several hundred have been injured, houses in more than 100 villages were burnt and over 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

Zail Singh said that some persons have expressed the fear that the loss of life and property is much higher. The home minister conveyed the sympathies of the house to the bereaved families and to all those who have been victims of this violence. The government is taking all possible steps to provide relief to the affected people. He said the government will welcome cooperation from the public and voluntary organizations to give succor to the victims.

Zail Singh said one of the reasons for the disturbances was undoubtedly the effect of the agitation in Assam. It appeared that militants and antisocial elements have taken advantage of the situation. However, it is too early to come to a conclusive finding regarding the causes of outrage.

Despite repeated proddings by some members, the home minister refused to say whether any foreign power is involved in the present eruption. It is in the nation's interest that members should not press him to give any details, he added.

Appealing to members to rise above party politics and think of only the nation's interests, Zail Singh said the center will not do anything to weaken the Tripura government merely on the ground that it is run by an opposition party.

BRIEFS

AIR ACCORD WITH YAR--An air services agreement was signed on 5 June between India and the Yemen Arab Republic, establishing direct air services between the two countries through their national airlines. Air Marshal Jafar Zaheer, director general of civil aviation, signed for India while Colonel Hamud al-Kumasi, chairman of the Yemen Civil Aviation Authority, signed on behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic. At the signing ceremony, Colonel al-Kumasi said that the establishment of direct air services between the two countries would serve to significantly improve their relations in the economic, political and cultural fields. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 6 Jun 80 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN VISIT

BK130519 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi returned to Karachi last night from Bonn after talks with Federal German Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher on the Afghanistan issue. He had gone to Bonn from Bucharest where he held talks with Romanian President Ceausescu.

Agha Shahi informed the Federal German and Romanian leaders of the tasks before the committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference for efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Afghan crisis. Agha Shahi is himself a member of the committee.

Shahi Interview in Vienna

AU130816 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Edgar Sterbens report on exclusive interview granted to the Austrian radio by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi "before his departure from Vienna"--no date given; with recorded excerpts in English with translation superimposed]

[Text] The countries of the Islamic world, above all Pakistan and Iran, want to negotiate with the Afghan Government, with the Soviet Union and with the Muslim rebels about a solution for the Afghanistan problem. The talks with representatives of the Kabul regime are to be held in Europe on neutral soil, possibly in Austria. This new proposal for negotiations from Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi must be regarded as sensational since Pakistan and the conference of the 40 Islamic states have so far strictly refused to establish contact with Afghanistan's Soviet puppet regime, because they do not recognize that government. The offer of talks does not alter anything about the Islamic world's basic attitude to the Afghanistan people, Minister Shahi explained.

[Begin Shahi recording] Our basic position is that the Soviet troops must withdraw immediately and unconditionally. But since the Soviet Union has refused to accede to this demand, we will therefore talk, with a view to finding a solution, with the Afghan regime, with the Soviet Union and with the rebels about a withdrawal of the Soviet troops and about the future of an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan. The fact that we do not recognize the Kabul regime is not an obstacle in the search for a political solution. The negotiating committee appointed by the Islamic conference is ready to have talks with representatives of the Karmal government at a neutral place in Europe, and we shall be prepared at the appropriate time to also visit Moscow to seek the views of the Soviet Government. [end recording]

The Afghanistan plan that is being propagated by the Islamic Conference--in addition to the demand for an unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops--includes the following points: recognition of the Afghan people's right to choose its own government; recognition of Afghanistan's political independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment; and creation of appropriate conditions for the orderly return of the 1 and 1/2 million refugees from Pakistan and Iran. According to Foreign Minister Shahi all politicians he met in Europe--Ceausescu, Schmidt and Kreisky--have welcomed this plan. According to Shahi, they declared that they would support this plan because it was more realistic and more likely to succeed than the proposal of 14 May, initiated by Moscow and submitted by Kabul, to the effect that Pakistan and Iran should first negotiate with the Afghan Government, that the United States and the Soviet Union should guarantee not to interfere in internal Afghan affairs, and that then the Soviet troops would be withdrawn.

The question of whether he could imagine Moscow's accepting the Islamic Afghanistan initiative was answered by Foreign Minister Shahi in the affirmative, and he explained his optimism in this respect as follows:

[Begin Shahi recording] The formula of the Islamic Conference is an attempt to find an honorable basis for a Soviet withdrawal and to seek a solution which insures the Soviet Union that an Islamic nonaligned Afghanistan will not pursue a hostile policy and that the Islamic world will never permit imperialism to use Afghanistan as a base against the Soviet Union or as a hotbed of tension. [end recording]

In this context the Pakistani foreign minister repeated that the envisaged talks with the Karmal regime would not be a precedent for the recognition of that government. The United States negotiated for years with North Korea in the 1950's without recognizing the Pyongyang rulers. He, himself, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and the Islamic Conference secretary general would represent the Islamic states in the talks with the Kabul representatives, for which Vienna would be a particularly suitable venue, he said.

Asked about the assertion that the Pakistani Government was preventing the approximately 800,000 Afghan refugees from returning to Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Shahi stated:

[Begin Shahi recording] This is totally false. We have over a million refugees who constitute a heavy burden for us. We would be happy if they left, but they do not want to return. And again, the essential condition for the return of the refugees is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. [end recording]

The foreign minister denied that Pakistan is aiding the Afghan rebels with arms. If there were such aid, he argued, then the rebels would not have to fight with outdated rifles against Soviet troops with their modern equipment. And the fact that the rebels only possess outdated arms has been proved, after all, by the pictures taken by Western reporters in Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Shahi could not, or did not want to, say anything--for lack of time--about questions connected with this statement, about the current situation in Afghanistan, nor on the Pakistani-U.S. relationship.

PRESIDENT HAQ SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK121604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed his deep sympathy and most heartfelt condolences to acting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito on the sudden death of Prime Minister Ohira. In a condolence message the president described Ohira as an extremely able and experienced (leader) and said that during his term as prime minister the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were firmly consolidated.

HAQ MEETS VISITING U.S. NARCOTICS OFFICIAL

BK130615 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] American Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Miss Mathea Falco has appreciated Pakistan's efforts to control the production of narcotics. Miss Falco, who had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, told newsmen in Islamabad today that the president was personally interested in eliminating the use of narcotics in Pakistan.

PAKISTANI 'FREEDOM FIGHTER' ORGANIZES ANTI-HAQ GROUP

LD121132 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (KUNA)--A self-proclaimed Pakistani freedom fighter visiting Iran Wednesday announced that he had formed a broad-based movement of Pakistan freedom fighters both inside and outside Pakistan where all political activity was banned and strict press censorship had been imposed.

"I was waiting to see Imam Khomeyni and other Iranian leaders before breaking this news", he said.

Muhammad Ismail Chaudry, president of the Bar Association of Pakistan, arrived last Wednesday to hold "crucial talks" with Imam Khomeyni, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and other Iran leaders. He was given the kind of warm welcome and publicity in Iran which was denied even to the Pakistani delegation which was here last week attending the international conference on U.S. crimes. Chaudry said he had told Imam Khomeyni that the military junta in Pakistan led by President Gen. Ziaul Haq had taken away from the people of Pakistan all fundamental rights, liberties, the right of self determination and the freedom of speech granted to them by God.

"No dictator or military junta has any right to take away the basic rights granted to a man by Allah," he said.

Chaudry said he was not afraid of martial law or the military courts and added he and his powerful bar association had vowed to topple the military dictatorship in Pakistan.

He said he had set up an office in Tehran of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Pakistan with Pakistan mojahedin in Iran to work in close cooperation with Iran revolutionary leaders. He refused to disclose the names of the five-member committee appointed by him to operate in Iran.

Chaudry rapped the Pakistan Embassy in Tehran saying "they tried and failed in sabotaging my visit to Iran."

"I have reported to the Iranian authorities that the Pakistan Embassy is interfering in the civil liberties in Iran."

Meanwhile, a Pakistan Embassy source said an unidentified person today called and threatened to blast the embassy if any of the Pakistani diplomats here tried to interfere "in our civil liberties" or tried to "chase" Pakistan freedom fighters in this country.

The official spokesman of the Pakistan Embassy when asked to comment on Chaudry's activities in Iran said "Chaudry should settle his differences with President Ziaul Haq inside Pakistan."

BRIEFS

SHIP FOR IRAN--The Karachi shipbuilding factory handed over another ship to the Iranian Navy on 8 June. This is the 14th ship out of the 19 ships ordered by Iran. [Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

MINISTER MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI--State minister and chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare Mahmud 'Ali called on Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli on 8 June. According to reports, he exchanged views on bilateral relations. Later, Mahmud 'Ali returned home, ending his weeklong visit to Libya. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S. HOSTAGES

Officials Comment on Trial

NC121444 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 12 Jun 80

[ran, June 12 (AFP)--The 53 American hostages in Iran will have to be put on trial if the international crisis caused by their seizure last November is to be ended, several senior Iranian officials here believe.

Dariush Foruhar, a minister of state and member of the nationalist Mellat Party, and Hasan Ayat, an ideologist for the Islamic Republic Party and close confidante of party leader Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, have both called for a trial, though for different reasons.

Mr. Foruhar felt that those hostages should be condemned who had used the cover of diplomatic status to indulge inespionage, according to PARS, the official Iranian news agency.

He thus appeared to call for the release of others not found guilty of espionage, afte an examination of documents found at the embassy. He called for a "quick judgment" after aninvestigation he called "top priority."

Mr.Ayat, for his part, said in a statement to AFP he wanted the trial of the 53 hostages to symbolize the trial of the United States and its repeated interventions in Iran.

At the same time Mr Foruhar commented that the capture of the hostages, originally a "revolutionary act," now only helped power-hungry politicians in both Iran and the U.S.

BBC Reports on Indecision

TA121544 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] Two prominent Iranian politicians have been speaking about the fate of the 53 Americans held hostage inIran since last November. The matter will in fact be decided by parliament, but as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran it is clear that politicians are devided on the issue.

[Begin recording] Mr. Sadeq Tabatabai, who is head of the prime minister's office and at one point was himself being counted as a possible prime minister, said the hostages should be released. In an interview with the English language newspaper, Tehran TIMES, he said this will help promote the revolutionary values of Iran abroad. Tabatabai is close to President Bani-Sadr, but so also is Daryush Foruhar, who is entrusted by the president with Kurdish affairs. Mr. Foruhar, leader of the Iran National Party, said the problem should be solved by an immediate trial. Those found guilty of violating diplomatic immunity should be punished he said. He wanted the issue resolved.

Earlier this week President Bani-Sadr refused to give his opinion, saying it was up to parliament, but he did point out a problem with the method of trial. He did not know where it would lead if, as he put it, they were tried like the agents of the shah's regime. But if they were tried openly and allowed lawyers, some would ask why the hostages were accorded a privilege denied to others. And if, said the president, after a trial some hostages were found not be spies there would then be the question why were they held for 7 months.

The foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, recently came out firmly against any sort of trial, but there is considerable feeling inside parliament in favor of a trial, and it is parliament which will decide. This is Alex Brodie in Tehran. [end recording]

Qotzbadeh Interview

AU121308 Vienna Domestic Service in German 12 Jun 80 1045 GMT

[Telephone report by Vienna Domestic Service correspondent Ferdinand Hennerbichler on exclusive interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh on 12 June in Oslo--parts recorded, Qotbzadeh answering in English with translation superimposed]

[Text] I have just returned from interviewing the Iranian foreign minister. He began the interview by describing what he has been doing here in Oslo and what he was explained to the leaders of the Socialist International. He said he started by explaining what foreign policy Iran is pursuing. It is a foreign policy that first of all is directed against the superpowers, a foreign policy of emancipation for his own country, as a sort of independent movement in relation to the two big powers, which is also directed against the hegemonistic striving of these two big powers, both against America and the Soviet Union. He further stated that the crisis in which Iran and the United States currently find themselves was discussed and so were details of the shah's past, the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and the hostage question.

He made the assessment that everything here had been very helpful for mutual understanding and had taken a very good course.

I then asked him another question, namely, whether--as Chancellor Kreisky has sometimes said--it would be conceivable for his country to have a certain kind of neutrality. He said it would be conceivable in this movement of emancipation, but it would be a dynamic neutrality.

Then we got to the essential critical question, the question of the relationship between the Americans and Iran. He made a fundamental statement:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] I feel this question needs a hour and a half of discussion. But the fact is the major issues still are not resolved, and that is the nature of American Intervention in Iran in the past 25 years. In Iran it has not been exposed. The nature of the crimes of the shah has not been exposed. The sufferings of the Iranian people have not been understood, and they constantly talk about the 50 hostages. So, the subject of the discussion should change, and then we discuss and we expose the cause of what has happened in the American Embassy in Iran on 4 November. As soon as we go to that direction then we are on the right track to solve the problem. And this is precisely the way we have proposed and we are proposing, and I hope they understand it much better now. And it seems from international responses that they are trying to at least listen to us as well. One of them is the International Socialist meeting here. They are willing at least to listen, and this is important. [end recording]

A short summary--the most important thing, the Iranian foreign minister said, has not been solved yet. Thus, for example, the American intervention in the past in Iran, the shah's crimes, the sufferings of the Iranian people are not understood. The hostage affair has been wrongly discussed.

There is a possibility of solution for him and for Iran, if the discussion is changed, and he is ready for this solution. It is also important for him that the Socialist International is a forum that at least listens to him, and that alone is important.

I then asked him: So far the events have been as follows: There was a great plan to release the hostages, the so-called Waldheim plan. It was a plan that was based on the activity of the UN fact-finding commission which so far has not concluded its investigation in Iran. It was to condemn both the shah's past and the American intervention. This report was to have been adopted in the Security Council, the hostages released, and then Iran would have stated that the seizure of the hostages was a breach of international law, and that Iran regrets it. I asked him whether he stands by this, and he said, he does so, now as before, but now there are some new nuances and one would have to see how one could come to terms with them.

Other important statements were a clear "no" to the United Nations. He said the UN fact-finding commission would not be able to see all 53 American hostages again. That is a very important statement. He said that either there is a basis that the International Red Cross sees all the hostages, as it has done, and that is enough; or the UN fact-finding mission will not be able to pursue its activities further. [sentence as heard] To my additional question about the possibility of releasing some of those hostages, he said this could be discussed, but it essentially depends on the overall solution.

At the end the interview was regrettably broken off. To show how angry a foreign policy leader of a country can be when one insists and always, as he saw it, talks about the hostages, which is a peripheral aspect, here is the end of our interview:

[Begin recording] [Hennerbichler] If you say that this is a main point, in-- [Qotbzadeh interupting] It is not, it is not a main point. But that is one point like the other points [words indistinct] What about the American hostages--to hell with the American hostages! [end recording]

A short translation of this: The main sentence was--said angrily at the end: To hell with the American hostages. These were some first impressions of this interview, which was a very positive and substantial one after all.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES HOSTAGE TRIAL, ECONOMIC PRESSURE

LD121411 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 June 80 p 12

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Mansur Taraji exclusive interview; date unspecified with President Bani-Sadr: "President of the Republic Threatens Opportunities For Court Trial"]

[Text] Four months after his election as president of Iran Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr spoke to the ETTELA'AT correspondent for over 3 hours, discussing state issues of the day. The first president of the Republic of Iran replied to dozens of questions concerning developments in the situation of the country. The following is a summary of the interview, and the next issue will carry the complex text, containing Dr Bani-Sadr's plans and thoughts on the administration of state affairs.

Bani-Sadr is very optimistic about the future of the country; he believes that the unemployment rate fell last month and that new movement is visible in the government sector, although opportunists do not allow him to implement his programs more quickly.

The president of the republic says: I am sorry that in the revolution of Iran there exists a group of opportunists, and they have a past record which has resulted in their growth [as published]. Everyone who is not an opportunist and who wishes to render service in order to make up for the past is accused of being dangerous. The opportunists do not allow service and honesty to be the prevailing principle. On this subject, Bani-Sadr says that "intensive incitement continues against those whose intention it is to serve, and the term 'past record' has become a weapon of war in the hands of those who wish to occupy the top place on the pyramid of power."

In Bani-Sadr's view, the opportunists have placed the future of the country at great risk, and if they do not desist from their blackmail and provocations, by virtue of Article 113 of the Constitution, which obliges the president to implement the law, he will be forced to use the law to fight them, since if he does not carry out the duties which the law has assigned to him the community will assume the right to put him on trial for failing to implement the law."

Article 113 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: "After the leader, the president of the republic is the highest official authority of state; he is responsible for the implementation of the constitution and for regulating the relations between the three powers, and he is head of the executive, except in matters which concern the leader directly."

[Question] Does the government's writ extend throughout Iran?

On this matter Bani-Sadr says: In my view, the worst and nastiest way of ruling is through killing and violence. Deeds committed under this kind of rule are a form of materialism. As far as it is in our power, we must open a new horizon of love, sincerity and reconciliation to our opponents, unless they place at risk the existence of the country.

[Question] During the 4 months since Bani-Sadr was elected, has there been a decrease in the numerous power centers in the country?

[Answer] One of our difficulties is still the obstinacy of certain power centers in acting independently. Nevertheless, the power held by these centers is decreasing and government rule is becoming stronger day by day.

Political, judicial and social security is now more than it was in the past and groups have understood that they cannot create trouble for anyone in a willful and lawless manner [answer ends]

Bani-Sadr believes that the reason Europe followed America in imposing economic sanctions against Iran was because a new, stable banking system had been created by his colleagues (Nobari and Sarraf) in which the West would be powerless to control Iran's finances as it did in the past.

The president of the republic said:

"In future, history will judge how we succeeded in resisting empty-handed the economic pressures for America and its friends. Our economic philosophy has certain characteristics, which enable a country whose agriculture and economy were dependent on foreign countries to move some way along the road to economic independence in the shortest possible time."

[Question] As regards education and the cultural revolution, what advances has Iran made?

Bani-Sadr believes that: "The method we have used to Islamicize the schools has failed. Our schools are no more Islamic than they were in the past.

"We must recognize the reason for this as being the violence which we used. Young people and adolescents can never be taught anything by pressure and compulsion. The intellectual climate must be changed and methods and fundmentals transformed."

[Question] At the present time the question being discussed by hundreds of thousands of young people and their families is whether the universities and state schools of further education will be open or shut next year.

[Answer] Over the last 2 years the Islamic Revolution has put an end to a 2,500 year-old regime and has founded the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, in order to work out a new educational system in the universities and to carry out the Islamic Cultural Revolution, a much shorter period must be envisaged. How is it possible to close down the universities and add a new problem to the difficulties the country faces? I am opposed to the closure of the universities. Dismantlement and reconstruction must go together; the dismantlement of the old order should take place concurrently with reconstruction, and thousands of young people should not be left to wander around aimlessly. Cultural revolution means that students should spend their lives in a never-ending quest for knowledge. How can we allow ourselves to close the doors of the centers of science and learning in their faces? Does the "pursuit of learning" mean leaving thousands of young people to their own devices with no planned program of studies.

A new university order must be devised and implemented as soon as possible, and the closure of universities and colleges should be prevented, since we are screaming for salvation from dependence and we are striving to attain this. Would closing down the universities not mean that in the future we would have to import engineers, technicians, doctors, nurses, and dozens of other specialists? Is this the meaning of the struggle against dependence? If we manage to replace this blind materialism, which is extremely crude and in no way compatible with Islamic thinking, we can pull Iran forward at lightning speed. Those who are able to solve the problem of unemployment to some extent within 3 months, to reinvigorate the banking system and to get the factories moving, more or less, will be able to carry out more important tasks, provided that there is a wholesome atmosphere in society which permits those in charge of state executive business to get on with their work.

[Question] With the opening of the Majles, what form will the hostages issue take? Will the Majles deal with the problem, which has been the topic of discussion in Iran and throughout the world for over 7 months?

[Answer] I prefer not to say anything about this for I should not want the Majles to be influenced by what I or others say. The Majles must make any decision it thinks fit in its own, free atmosphere.

In general, I agreed with the occupation of the den of espionage, since the issue of the struggle against America and imperialism did not have to end when the deposed shah left the country. However, as regards putting the hostages on trial, there are numerous suppositions and problems which arise if we take this course. If the trial of the hostages is anything like the trials of the agents of the former regime, it is unclear what will happen. If the hostages' trial is an open one and they avail themselves of defense lawyers, some will say "why have you given these privileges to foreigners and denied them to others?"

Then, if the hostages are put on trial and it transpires that some of them are not spies, the question will arise as to why they were held in detention for 7 months. At all events, the responsibility for making a decision in the matter lies with the Majles.

On relations between the president of the republic and the Majles, Bani-Sadr said:

"No single individual should become the successor of the Majles. The Majles is elected by the nation and the deputies are responsible for their deeds before the nation. Everyone must carry out his responsibilities to the extent to which they are entrusted to him. Majles deputies must not be influenced by individuals. They should recognize the fact that they have a historical duty and that they must carefully implement the guidelines provided by the leader of the revolution and not allow opportunists to meddle in their decisions."

BaniSadr praised the work of the three-man team responsible for the negotiations in Kordestan in the following terms:

"When they accepted the onerous task, where were those who today are indulging in heroics and who are saying "compromise? Negotiation? Never!"

[Question] In that case, what danger most threatens the Islamic Revolution, the danger from the right or the left?

[Answer] The blow struck at the revolution by opportunists and the danger there from constitutes a greater danger, since the left does not have enough of a base among the masses to be able to become the ruling power in Iran. If a blow is struck at the revolution of Iran, it will come from the opportunists.

[Question] Which of the political parties in Iran sincerely supports Bani-Sadr, the Islamic Republican Party, the Fada'iye Khalq querrillas, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the National Front, Jama, the Tudeh Party or other parties?

[Answer] No "party" in the real sense exists in Iran. These "parties" have emerged as a result of peculiar conditions, and none of them has a populist base. Thus, Iran needs an Islamic front which would embrace every group striving sincerely for the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Bani-Sadr confirmed that the issue of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their position has been discussed with the imam, who ordered that "an attempt should be made to make them understand Islamic thought and to throw off imported ideologies. God willing, may they sincerely choose the path of Islam."

[Question] Carter recently announced that since the Iranian Revolution began he has not allowed Iran's economy to advance a single step forward, and that he will similarly endeavor to keep Iran's economy in a state of paralysis. Has Carter succeeded in his aim?

[Answer] Opportunist forces have helped Carter. However, with the leadership of the imam of the community and the upright servants of the state, the workers, the farmers and selfless cadres, Carter has not been able to paralyze us completely, and despite his efforts the banking system in the country has gained great stability and the economic state of the country is better than it was in the past.

The president of the republic praised and expressed his gratitude to the commanders of the army, the gendarmerie, the guards corps, and the soldiers and warrant officers of the air force units and all those who are striving sincerely and with devotion and selflessness along the road to national rule in Iran.

[Question] If the West exerts more pressure on Iran in the political, diplomatic and economic fields, what will happen?

Can Iran face more economic pressure alone, or will there by no alternative other than to expand economic relations with the socialist world and the Third World, and will the pressure from the West result in a strengthening of the left in Iran, as certain official circles in Europe have commented?

The president takes a peculiar view of the matter:

"Iran will under no circumstances choose the left, and no pressure will result in Iran stretching out a hand for help to the socialist world. The Iranian Revolution is an Islamic one. Islam has its own spirituality and concepts. The nation of Iran will put up with any pressure but will never come under the umbrella of the socialist world."

[Question] The international conference on American interference in Iran got wider coverage abroad than at home. What was the reason for this?

[Answer] Opportunist groups are upset at anything positive happening, and they indulge in cunning ruses to prevent this. The imam of the community wrote to me and instructed that such a conference should be convened. A team worked day and night; 295 world personalities came to Iran. For the first time a world conference discussed this kind of evidence and America's crimes. This was a victory for Iran. However, the opportunists who seek to gain a monopoly of power, didn't they allow the results of this conference [incomplete sentence as published].

Over the 4 months since becoming president, is Bani-Sadr responsible for all things done by ministers?

The president believes he is not responsible at all, since it is the Revolution Council which is responsible for the deeds of the ministers, and he has not changed a single minister.

The president of the republic confirmed that when the Majles is functioning officially, the Revolution Council will be dissolved, the country will become normal and the revolution courts will adopt new principles.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AN-NAHAR

NC121332 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 11

[Text of undated Michel Nawful interview in Tehran with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr]

[Text] Tehran--Since we met President Bani-Sadr on the eve of the presidential election, many things have changed in Iran. Big questions continued to loom on the horizon because we did not have the time to ask him about them during the flight to the city of Ramsar on the Caspian Sea. Yesterday, we again tried in Tehran to steel time from the president of the Islamic Republic. This president has removed all bureaucratic barriers. As far as the people and his relationship with them are concerned, he has become more of a caliph of the Muslims. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr maintains incessant, daily contacts with the people. He has turned the luxurious offices of the prime minister into a house where all the Muslims can go to air complaints or seek consultations. Therefore, our meeting with him this time focused on the pressing issues; that is, formation of the cabinet and the ensuing conflict, Iran's policy toward the Arabs, the Kurdish problem and the confrontation with the United States and the Soviet Union.

The following is the text of the interview:

[Question] The results of the conflict raging over formation of the new cabinet might play an important role in the drawing of a dividing line between the Islamic line, which adheres to the imam's course, and the dominating current represented by some quarters of the clergy, such as the Islamic Republic Party. How does President Bani-Sadr view this conflict? What are the president's expectations?

[Answer] The Islamic Republic Party cannot be regarded as a harmonious political group. This is because of the divergent trends and the numerous currents which exist within this party. However, there is one current in this party which plays an opportunist and dominating role. It is also possible to say that every political group in Iran now represents a dominating and opportunist trend. Consequently, it is also possible to say that such a current constitutes a front. However, such a front is not strong enough to be decisive and effective. Despite the fact that it is active, the dominating and opportunist current is unable to settle the battle decisively. Iran's present plight goes beyond this perspective, although the problems created by the opportunist and dominating current are important. It is true that there are two lines. The first is represented by the Islamic trend, which rejects despotism and domination; the second is represented by the dominating and opportunist trend. However, there are other problems emanating from the other political groups, in addition to the problems generated by the different areas of Iran. If we take all these things into account, it is possible for us to visualize comprehensively the intricate Iranian state of affairs, which is not summed up only in the conflict raging between the two lines. If we take a close look at the Iranian society, we discover that there is a state of youthful dynamism which is constantly alternating and undulating. This youthful dynamism transgresses the limits of the general picture as it appears from outside Iran. We believe that the dynamic and effective young generation can solve all these problems, if we do not deviate from the sound course.

In view of all these factors, we realize that the opportunist trend has weakened vis-a-vis this generation.

The Kurdish Problem

[Question] The solution of the Kurdish problem would entail major results, be it concerning the domestic state of affairs in Iran or area affairs. Recently, you announced that Kordestan will soon return to the fold of the homeland. What do these words mean?

[Answer] The Kurds constitute one of the seven nationalities of which Iran is composed. They are authentic Iranians and they figure among the founders of Iran; they are no outsiders. Recently, we held an investigation in the city of Sanandaj. We reached the conclusion that only 1 percent of the people there are speaking of the question of autonomy and all that is connected with it, while the remaining 99 percent are focusing their attention on the economic issue and the question of security.

We are now facing the Kurdish issue through the armed groups which are in Kordestan. If the problem is one of the rights, then it was settled from the beginning when we endorsed the principle that every area resolves its own problems through a self-governing local administration. We made some amendments in the six-point program which we approved after they had submitted it to us. There was not any justification for the armed confrontation. We have in our possession the documents which prove that they began the battle. They did so because their analysis of the situation induced them to expect the army to prove unable to offer resistance and to believe that they were able to bring the army barracks under control and to seize the weapons.

Furthermore, and through a dialogue, we were able to reach a joint understanding with the Kurdish people and masses. This is because the Kurds found out that the armed groups were untruthful and that they pursued an erroneous policy line. The Kurds realized that these armed groups do not fight for their rights and interests, but they fight to achieve their own benefits and to fulfill the objectives sought by their masters abroad.

The Arab State of Affairs

[Question] One notices that the initiatives and steps in connection with the Arab state of affairs are characterized by confusion. It also appears that obscurity and distortion prevail in the stances taken in this respect. Don't you believe that there is need for a course of action which would bring about an intermarriage of the declared Islamic principles and the pragmatic criteria which would take into account the special nature of the Arab situation?

[Answer] The troubles prevailing in the domestic situation in the domain of political life inevitably and naturally reflect on this political life's external activities. Therefore, it is impermissible to say that we previously had a foreign policy so that this policy could be criticized.

Foreign policy toward the Middle East area, the Islamic world and the other countries of the world requires consistency and stability in our domestic situation. I believe that the new cabinet which we are going to suggest will have a clearcut policy in this respect. If the new cabinet is formed, the main line of our foreign policy will tend the foster the independence of the Arab area and to help or back this process. We hope the results will be fruitful.

The United States and Russia

[Question] Iran considers the United States as a major direct threat, while the Soviet Union constitutes the major direct threat to Afghanistan. How would you seek to stave off the two threats simultaneously in light of the theory of negative balance? Also, do you believe in a phased confrontation?

[Answer] There can be no phased confrontation, because it is imperative to check the two superpowers at same time.

At the same time we are fighting the United States to expel it from Iran, it is imperative for us to struggle to oust the Russians from Afghanistan. Stopping these two superpowers does not involve criticizing and condemning them, but it means freeing ourselves of subservience to them.

[Question] What does this mean in practical terms?

[Answer] For instance, our economy is tied to that of the United States. It is incumbent on us to break the bridges of this subservience and to cut the strings which control our economy so it can become independent. The very same thing applies to the political, military and cultural domains. It is also imperative for us to pursue the same policy to expel the Russians from Afghanistan.

[Question] Don't you believe that, meanwhile, the Russians will have penetrated Iran?

[Answer] Absolutely not. This is because the struggle against the United States is not being waged abroad, but within our country. We are combating the factors of American influence in our country. When we eliminate these factors, there will be no ground left for a Soviet penetration.

[Question] Does this idea stem from the theory of negative balance?

[Answer] Naturally, as we extract the roots of subservience to the United States, we cut the ground from under the likelihood of subservience to the Russians instead of the United States. The reason is that we are waging the struggle on the basis of intellectual, theoretical and social emancipation--and this is what will guarantee our independence.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON SAUDI, IRAQI OIL PRODUCTION LEVELS

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar today announced at a press conference the results and resolutions of the recent OPEC conference held in Algiers.

He said: It was the wish of Iran, Algeria, Libya and most other countries to stand steadfast and be insistent with regard to the issue of controlling production levels. The two countries which were questioned more than others about their efforts to supply more oil to the market and to increase their production were Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Saudi Arabia stated that as long as a unified OPEC price was not set it could not decrease production levels. Of course, this was not acceptable to us. Therefore, emphasis was placed on the issue of controlling production levels and of reducing Saudi and Iraqi production. It was decided that each delegate upon returning to his country should report to OPEC regarding the reductions which each country can make in its production in the present circumstances. It is estimated that Saudi Arabia can reduce its production by 1 million barrels or more per day.

Concerning the basic oil price the oil minister said: The latest official basic price envisaged by OPEC for oil similar to Saudi Arabian oil is $32, and this has been unanimously approved. The price margin for the member countries is up to $5 and this depends on the type of oil and the country's geographical location. This will be added to the basic price. Of course this decision will be valid until September when this issue will be subject to revision and study by a session of OPEC oil ministers.

The oil minister added: Certain OPEC members like Saudi Arabia have great gaps with this basic price and they simply cannot increase current oil prices in one jump. They should take steps to bring it into parity with the official basic price over a period of time. At any rate, even if Iraq and Saudi Arabia wish to maintain a lower basic price this would not result in a lack of solidarity in OPEC.

Mo'infar said: Even in June we do not intend to revise the price of Iranian oil. The official price of our crude oil is already $32.50 per barrel and with the receipt of another $2.50 the total price of our oil will reach $35 per barrel. The oil minister added: The OPEC members were in total harmony regarding the price of gas.

In response to a question regarding the sale of oil to India and Turkey, Mo'infar said: With the sale of oil to these countries we shall not be encouraged to step up the production level. Even if our former relations with Japan were restored we would not undertake to deliver to Japan 530,000 barrels per day.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES BAHRAIN SITUATION

JN130856 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0630 GMT on 13 June carries a live or recorded 30-minute interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hedi Modaressi, "who comes from Bahrain and who represented Imam Khomeyni there."

Asked about the real situation in Bahrain, Modaressi says that the heroic Bahraini people, who believe in God and the Koran, cannot but champion rights and combat oppression. The history of these people, Modaressi adds, is full of upheavals and revolutions for the sake of Islam.

Modaressi continues to say that "demonstrations have been prevalent in Bahrain since April 1980." "On the night of 13 April 1980, the Bahraini masses left Al-Khawajah mosque at 2100 and shouted God is greater. The masses then proceeded to Bab al-Bahrain Street. The demonstrations lasted well over 1 hour. Demonstrators chanted Islamic and revolutionary slogans."

Continuing, Hedi Modaressi says that "on 23 April 1980, namely, when Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr's death was announced, may God have mercy upon him, the masses staged a demonstration which left from the Manama high school and proceeded to Al-Hawrah quarter. Other demonstrations were also staged from the preparatory and elementary school. The demonstrators chanted slogans against the ugly crime against Ayatollah as-Sadr."

Within the context of his remarks on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Modaressi says that "the demonstrations that were staged following Imam Khomeyni's decision to mourn Ayatollah as-Sadr, turned into house-to-house fighting between the demonstrators and the antiriot forces. The masses confronted the tear gas bombs with their fists. The number of casualties was high. Demonstrators set the Iraqi commercial center and [words indistinct] on fire. They also shattered the glass of the (Taliot) hotel, which is a center for prostitution. The antiriot forces indiscriminately attacked the demonstrators, tossing the tear gas bombs at the houses and into every gathering in the streets."

Continuing his statements on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Hedi Modaressi says that several villages were the scenes of violent demonstrations against the authorities. On 15 and 16 May 1980, demonstrations were staged against the ruling authorities in Bahrain.

Commenting on the demonstrations in Bahrain, Modaressi says: "Indeed, it is the beginning of a 100 percent Islamic revolution."

In concluding his interview, Modaressi says that the Bahraini people are firm supporters of Imam Khomeyni and that the repression of the ruling authorities will only make the people more determined to carry out their struggle. Modaressi then calls on the Bahraini people to continue their struggle for the establishment of Islamic rule in Bahrain.

BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT ON COMPLAINTS, DISTURBING IMAM

LD130630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement today was issued by the imam's bureau:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Although we have repeatedly mentioned that the imam's bureau will under no circumstances interfere in executive affairs, unfortunately a large number of letters are received by the imam's bureau in Qom and Tehran seeking recommendations or complaining about ministries or government departments.

Once more he announced that this bureau, like the brothers and sisters, has severe complaints concerning the present state of the majority of ministries and government departments. But any improvement in the satanic [taghoti] state of these ministries, departments and government organizations should be carried out by responsible officials who, we hope, will take the necessary measures. [Word indistinct] we request that you send your letters to the premises of Prime Ministry, president's office, the section responsible for following up complaints, since the imam's bureau only answers questions regarding religious problems.

Groups and persons gather around the imam's residence and without any regard for the imam's health and the peace and comfort of the imam's neighbors, shout slogans and disturb the imam and his neighbors. They demand the implementation of matters related to executive organs. We ask the brothers and sisters to consider the imam's health and the peace of his neighbors and not to gather around the imam's residence without appointments. We thank all the brothers and sisters.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau, 13 June 1980

REVOLUTION COURT ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'PLOT' IN ARMY

JN130605 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced in a statement issued yesterday that the heroic and noble Iranian Army has proved once again and through its struggle and confrontation of the plots which are being fabricated by counterrevolutionary elements, its loyalty and allegiance to the nation's imam and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Indeed, the Muslim army personnel have proved that through their alertness and awareness and though we lack strong intelligence organs, they can reveal plots of the traitors among them and abort such plots.

The statement of the Revolution Court of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that our brothers in the army have managed, through their alertness, to uncover a network of a counterrevolutionary elements in the army--elements called the topplers [al-itahah]--in Iranshahr, which lies in the west of the country, and to arrest its members.

The revolution court of the army expressed its deep thanks to the personnel who have proved their allegiance to the people through uncovering this plot.

The Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it will begin to try the members of this network in the coming week. The Revolution Court requested the army personnel who have precise information on the issue to immediately contact the court's central department.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TREATMENT OF ENVOYS IN BAGHDAD

LD121110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that at 2100 on 10 June, two Iraqi diplomats, while receiving certain documents, were arrested by agents of the Revolution Council's Office for Assistance in the vicinity of Seyyed Jamaloddin Asadabadi, formerly Yusofabad, and were taken to the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry immediately called in the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Iran. He was told that the two diplomats had been declared personae non gratae and must leave Iran at the first opportunity.

On 11 June, the Iraqi Government summoned Iran's charge d'affaires and declared that two Iranian diplomats must leave Iraq within 48 hours as persona non grata. After a few hours the Iranian charge d'affaires learned that the two Iranian diplomats had been arrested, at night, by Iraqi agents.

At 0700 the two released Iranian diplomats reported that Iraqi agents had gone to their homes and taken them blindfolded to an Iraqi security office. The Iraqi agents beat them for 1 or 2 hours, and after insulting them, transferred them to solitary confinement. The head of Iraqi security also threatened the two that if such incidents [as heard] were repeated there would be no mercy for any of the staff of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad.

The Foreign Ministry again summoned the Iraqi charge d'affaires and strongly protested the injuries to and beatings of Iranian Embassy staff by Iraqi agents in disregard of human principles, international norms and practices governing diplomatic immunity.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS IN OLSO TO DISCUSS IRAN

For materials on the Socialist International meeting that began in Oslo, Norway, on 11 June to deal with the Iranian situation and the hostage question, see the International Affairs section of the 12 June issue and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR LEAVES FOR MAZANDARAN, GILAN PROVINCES

LD121435 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Islamic president of Iran, this morning left for Sari in order to investigate to inspect and investigate the difficulties of Mazandaran and Gilan Provinces. During this visit, which will last for 2 days, the president will inspect the Neka electricity generator and will study the problems of the region with officials and personalities of Mazandaran Province. At 1800 today Dr Bani-Sadr will give a lecture to the people in the Azadi stadium in Sari.

The Guards Corps of Rasht also announced in a statement that Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, will go to Rasht tomorrow morning in order to study the problems of Gilan Province and to have discussions with the Islamic Revolution Guards of this province. On Friday morning, tomorrow, he will give a speech in the premises of the headquarters of national mobilization in Rasht, the former youth palace.

VIOLENT CLASHES BREAK OUT IN TEHRAN; DEATHS REPORTED

AFP Report

NC121501 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (AFP)--Violent clashes broke out near the American Embassy in central Tehran today between religious extremist Hezbollahis and progressive Moslem mojahedin.

There were a number of wounded, reports said.

The incident erupted as revolutionary guards fired in the air to break up the two opposing groups. The mojahedin were due to stage a rally in nearby Takhti Stadium.

Deaths in Clashes

LD122034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report we have just received, clashes took place this afternoon during a meeting organized by one of the political groups at Amjadiyeh stadium which resulted in the deaths of a number of people. On the basis of the same report those wounded during this incident were moved to hospitals located near the site of the meeting.

Further on 'Confrontations'

LD130540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, yesterday afternoon, following an invitation by the Mojahedin Khalq organization of Iran, a large crowd gathered at Amjadiyeh Stadium. During the meeting, after severe confrontations between the pro and antimojahedin groups a number of people were injured. According to a PARS correspondent, as a result of pressure from the crowd and shots fired in the air 12 people were hit, one of whom died in the hospital.

TWO GUARDS KILLED IN CLASH ON IRAQI BORDER

LD121040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Ahvaz reports that the information headquarters of Khuzestan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that at 1100 yesterday when the brother guards were patrolling in the border strip of (Saramcheh) around the posts of (Mo'meniyeh) and (Khayyem),) they were attacked by Iraq's Ba'ath army. This report states that the brother guards, having made trenches in time with the help of the patrols of (Mo'meniyeh) post and the Revolution Guards Corps of the region and with the cooperation of the tribes, succeeded in forcing the attacking Iraqi forces to retreat. The Iraqi assailants had prepared extensively for the attack. As a result of these clases, which lasted until 1800 yesterday, heavy military losses and injuries were inflicted on the Iraqi Army.

The information headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan reports that in these clashes two guards named Musa Baghtur and 'Abbas Farahan-Asad received the honor of martyrdom, and that two gendarmes called Daryush Yusofi and Fereydun Suzangaran were injured.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN FIRUZABAD

LD121154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent at the Shiraz radio center, the city of Firuzabad was closed again today. Many thousands of people took part in a demonstration to glorify the memory of the martyred guards and demanded that the government take decisive action in this area.

According to the same report, the highway from Shiraz to Firuzabad and Farazmand was closed again today.

Our correspondent in Shiraz was also informed that three guards who were taken hostage by illegal armed groups 2 nights ago in the (Jaygal) pass on the road between Ghur and Firuzabad, escaped at a suitable opportunity last night and arrived in Firuzabad.

GUARDS CORPS, GENDARMERIE OFFICERS TAKEN HOSTAGE

LD121156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Urumiyeh, yesterday afternoon the commanders of the guards corps and the Maku gendarmerie company, accompanied by another official from the Maku gendarmerie, while going toward the (Qelich-Lanmesh) pass, were taken hostage by an armed group near the (Takht-e Dozi) crossroads. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh, in confirming this report, announced: Another member of the guards corps was also with the other three members of the group, but he managed to escape.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY VISITS SHIRAZ TO INVESTIGATE EVENTS

LD121740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Shiraz, presidential envoy Ayatollahi, accompanied by the representative of the commander of the Islamic Revolution Corps, arrived in Shiraz today in order to investigate recent events in Fars Province. Later in the afternoon, accompanied by provincial Governor General Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi and commanders of the gendarmerie and the corps of revolution guards of the province, he left for Kavar.

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES STATEMENT ON SEARCHES, INTERROGATIONS

LD121327 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qom:

In His exalted name.

Following numerous complaints which have been made to the Revolution Guards Corps of Qom about the conduct of the guards when investigating passengers traveling in cars and their belongings, we felt it necessary to inform the dear people of Iran and respectable passengers of these points:

Various persons or groups are insulting and battering innocent passengers at gates of cities on the pretext of carrying out a campaign against narcotics. They do not follow Islamic conventions while searching for narcotics.

In this connection, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qom reminds you that it has not been involved in any of these irresponsible affairs and that when undertaking investigations and searches it acts only according to the order of the prosecutor's office. Without causing trouble for innocent people, it does and will pursue the smugglers of narcotics.

The people need to be aware of the fact that Islamic Revolution Guards who are assigned to duty on the roads wear special emblems and carry copies of their mission orders and identity cards. The people should question anybody who calls himself a guard and is waaring a special uniform. And they should not attribute irresponsible actions by some groups to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps without reason.

We, while declaring our firm support for the revolutionary measures of Ayatollah Khalkhali, again, as we expressed in his presence are ready as always to give all our available means to him in his campaign against narcotics.

HEROIN TRAFFICKER EXECUTED IN HAMADAN; TWO IMPRISONED

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspsondent reports that on the verdict issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan Hashem Sarani was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth for selling 1 kg of heroin and was sentenced to death. The court's verdict was carried out at 0130 this morning.

Two other accused persons named Qasem Hoseyni and Vali-Ollah Nowruzi were sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years jail respectively.

TURKEY'S ERKMEN COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH QOTBZADEH

LD121204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made a 1-hour stopover in Istanbul yesterday morning on his way to Oslo, the Norwegian capital, to take part in a Socialist International session.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Turkish foreign minister, who met Qotbzadeh, said: Because of the importance I attach to the Islamic Republic of Iran, I came to Istanbul from Ankara to meet the Iranian foreign minister and hold talks with him. Regarding the issue of Afghanistan, he said: We have perfect unity of opinion with the Government of Iran on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Dealing with economic relations with Iran, the Turkish foreign minister said: Following negotiations with Iranian authorities on purchasing oil from Iran, it has been agreed that a $200 million [as heard] credit be given Turkey for oil purchases. He also stated that a $300 million trading credit had been agreed on.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR REVEALS CUT IN JAPAN'S OIL SUPPLY

OW130017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 12 (KYODO)--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar revealed Thursday that Iran will cut its oil output in the future and said that it will not resume exports to Japan to the levels contracted for this year even if Japan lifts its current economic sanctions against Iran.

Iran and 12 Japanese trading firms and oil refiners had concluded contracts for 530,000 barrels daily of Iranian oil this year.

The Japanese firms, however, stopped import of the oil in April due to Iran's proposal for raising the price to dollar 35 per barrel.

Mo'infar told a press conference following his return from the Algiers meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) that Iran definitely will not resume exporting of oil to Japan to the 530,000-barrel-per-day level even if Japan lifted its economic sanctions against Iran to press that country to release the American hostages. If oil exports to Japan are resumed in the future, he said that allocations for the 12 Japanese firms now suspending oil imports from Iran will be decided after making a study of the respective firm's posture toward Iran. Mo'infar did not reveal the names of the Japanese firms included in Iran's "black list" but declared it is clear that the firm's decision to suspend purchase of Iranian oil is due 99.9 per cent to political reasons.

The oil minister also revealed that Iran shortly will compile an emergency budget which will set oil reserves at some dollar 10 billion from the present dollar 23 billion in the current Persian year ending March 20 to cope with the economic sanctions imposed by Western nations. Mo'infar revealed that he will dispatch Amir Nasser Kochyar, the Iranian representative in Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) to Japan on June 14 to hold talks with the Japanese Government and companies concerned on problems concerned with the project. IJPC is the joint firm engaged in building the complex in Bandar Khomeyni.

Mo'infar said Kochyar is being sent to Japan because Iran is dissatisfied with efforts made by Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the Japanese partner, for resumption of work on the project following his retun to Tokyo from Tehran in May. He said Iran's stand that worked on all of the plants in the complex be resumed remains unchanged.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DESIRES PURGE OF LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

LD121928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Revolution Council concerning the need for a purge in the lawyers association:

In view of the need to implement a purge in the lawyers association, a need felt by the Justice Ministry's lawyers, the Revolution Council decided on its meeting 10 June to establish a body composed of Justice Ministry lawyers, as proposed by the Ministry of Justice and approved by the Revolution Council, to implement the plan based on the bill requiring a purge. As long as the purge is not completed, the elections for the lawyers' association will not be held, with the present board of directors continuing its duty.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS OPEC, OMAN AS U.S. BASE

TA130827 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on June 12 carried two commentaries:

The first untitled commentary concerns the results of the work of the recent OPEC meeting. As you have been informed, the OPEC meeting in Algeria ended its work after discussing different issues concerning the countries belonging to this organization and passed a resolution. It was decided that during the next OPEC meeting, to be held in Baghdad on November 4, the question of the price of oil will be reviewed once again.

The most important issue discussed during the Algeria meeting was fixing a single price as well as the amount of oil production. Regarding the discussions for fixing a single price for oil, two attitudes emerged: On the one hand independent countries such as Iran, Algeria, Libya and Venezuela said that the price of oil should rise in proportion with the increases in the price of Western imported goods; and on the other hand, there was the representative of Saudi Arabia, Zaki Yamani, despite whose attitude the OPEC meeting was able to reach a settlement on this issue.

Unfortunately the meeting could not reach an agreement regarding the amount of oil production--there too the reason must be sought in the oil policy of Saudi Arabia first and Iraq secondly.

The OPEC meeting in Algeria ended its work with relative success and now all efforts should be directed toward unifying this organization because each OPEC member cannot confront wild U.S. imperialism, which supports the oil cartel, alone. It is only through cooperation that this cartel can be brought down to its knees.

The second commentary entitled "Oman--The Anti-Iranian Base of U.S. Imperialism," says the non-Muslim, traitorous leader of Oman has signed an agreement with the U.S. Government to provide the Americans with greater facilities for the air and naval bases in that country.

It was only a short while ago that the Omani foreign minister declared, during a news conference, that his country will not allow any foreign forces to either establish or pass in his country. Now we are able to see the real meaning of the false pretentions of the head of the Foreign Ministry of the Qabus regime.

All this is not surprising because after all what else can we expect from the ousted Mohammad Reza's brother, the traitorous Sultan Qabus. We all know that in the recent U.S. attack against Iran the U.S. planes had used one of their bases in Oman. Oman has put its military bases at the disposal of the United States, the international gendarme so as to place the freedom-seeking movements of the region under blows.

The Oman Liberation Front has issued a statement condemning this agreement, saying that the U.S. military presence in this region threatens the liberty, independence and security of the Persian Gulf countries, especially Iran. The United States does not desist from any efforts and plots to overthrow the actual regime in Iran so as to restore the former corrupt regime and it knocks at every door to expand its military presence in the region.

As you are aware, had it not been for the former shah's military support for this traitorous leader, the territory of Oman would have been cleansed of this subservient regime. It is now up to the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to pay attention to primary issues when confronted with foreign policy issues. The Omani regime is an antinational regime where many supporters of the former regime and Savakists have established their den. The Oman Liberation Front, which leads the struggle of the Oman nation, is the only true representative of the people of this country. Now that the revolution has succeeded in Iran, it is up to us to rush to the rescue of the front.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAST LINE

KABUL CARRIES KARMAL 5 JUNE ADDRESS TO ACTIVISTS

LD131540 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] As our respected listeners know, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] participated in a meeting of activists of unions of the city and province of Kabul on 5 June at the Salam Khamah Hall of the palace. He made a rapturous and revolutionary speech to which we draw the attention of our dear listeners. At the start of this meeting, executive officers of activists unions of the city and the province of Kabul were proposed by the central council of Afghanistan Workers Unions and were elected unanimously.

After the DRA national anthem, Babrak Karmal (?started) his unwritten speech, which we now present:

[Begin recording] By the name of Almighty God. First allow me to submit the great respect of party and the government to those hundreds of millions of the world's workers who in delivering humanity [sentence as heard] in remembrance of those workers of Afghanistan who in the first ranks of war are defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution have been martyred [words indistinct].

The working class, the famous international word for which is proletariat, have the sole role of epoch-making in history, and continue to do so.

In our country, because of the old black colonialism, British colonialism, and imperialism and because of the feudal and prefeudal systems, the oppression of landlords connected to the reaction, colonialism and imperialism, unfortunately, industry did not develop as it should have. In Afghanistan, too, from time immemorial, from the uprising of the blacksmith, till decades ago, hundreds of slave and peasant uprisings have occurred. The people of Afghanistan, under the slogan of defense of the honor of the country, defense of the sacred religion of Islam, have fought against oppressors, occupiers, aggressors in a manly way.

We saw, felt, touched how the PDPA--the vanguard of the working class and the toilers of Afghanistan--despite the conspiracies, coups, impostures and the influence of the enemy inside the country, despite all the storms and difficulties, despite terror, suffocation and oppression by the monarchy, despite all the power and influence of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of the region and of the world that were present in Afghanistan, the PDPA, with the latest laws and regulations and the ideology of the working class, succeeded in bringing about the glorious Sawr Revolution and hoisting the PDPA flag over the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause]

In the almost 100-year history of our country, tens of groups, organizations and parties were formed. Many shameful personalities, in the corner of their homes are afflicted by melancholia and consider themselves the leader and president of Afghanistan. Or those fugitives who have taken shelter in the arms of the enemy and are relentlessly trying to bring once again that old oppressed, treacherous monarchical system or a pseudorepublic, connected to Pakistani reaction, Chinese chauvinism, the imperialism of imperialist [as heard] once more in Afghanistan. This is a dream and a fantasy. [applause]

LAST LINE

Authoritative political power is now in the hands of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, and their heroic party is guiding the state and is guiding all social and organizational pillars; guiding all the toiling people of Afghan firmly and steadily with help of its invincible friends, headed by the great USSR. [applause]

Well, comrade workers and friends, now that the toilers are in firm control of the country, the enemies are resorting to their last abominable means, they use those very debased methods which they have in their dreadful arsenal against the people of Afghanistan. But I assure you that those people who are today joining hands against the people and legal Government of Afghanistan and conspire against them, whether in the regions or overseas, know deep in their soul and conscience that these misguided actions are bound to be condemned and met with defeat. From this workers' tribune, it should once again be made known to these renegade enemies of history that we declare from this great workers' tribune of revolutionary Afghanistan that without the will of the people of Afghanistan and without the decision and approval of the Government of the DRA, no power in the world can treacherously take decisions about the destiny of Afghanistan in the absence of heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan. The toiling and heroic people of Afghanistan, led by the young and epoch-making working class of Afghanistan, will march ahead with courage and without fear in a broad National Fatherland Front, together with all the social organizations and the patriotic and progressive forces of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, and will fight relentlessly against their enemies to the end.

Worker comrades, I had hoped (?to talk) about role and duties of worker organizations, but according to the program there is no time. Merely if I [word indistinct] that these worker unions, train the best and most informed sons of the working class, educate them and develop them as the best members, the best administrators, directors, the best cadre in the ranks of the party and government.

These workers unions who go to the rural areas from towns and factories are the major resources of the country--the huge peasant masses, [applause] with millions of peasants firmly holding together the spinal column of the new system in Afghan society like quality steel. [applause]

Therefore, comrade workers, now you see what a huge and worthwhile power the working class has. A power that frees and makes man prosperous. These are qualities of the working class. Forever long live the working class of Afghanistan. [applause]

Success to the triumphant progress and ever extensive development of the unions of the workers of Afghanistan. [applause]

May the invincible and unbreakable unity of the workers and peasants of Afghanistan be strengthened and held together. [applause]

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the party of the workers and toilers of Afghanistan, I extend an invitation that is historical, social, magnanimous and determining as far as the future of Afghanistan is concerned. [applause] What is it? It is this: that our historic slogan from inside this hall, from behind this workers' tribune is that workers of Afghanistan, toiling peasants of Afghanistan, join with your party--the PDPA. [applause]

This is not just a slogan. This is the duty of each and every member of the PDPA. This is a duty from which honor and conscience ought to take orders and ought to give orders that his first duty is that the party door is fully open, at the initial stage, before the aware and alert workers are toiling peasants of Afghanistan. [applause]

But you, the alert, brave and proud workers of Afghanistan do not allow opportunists, deviators, position seekers, bureaucrats--with all their various pretexts and deviations--privilege seekers and antipeople forces and elements to enter the sacred door of your party with their diversionary tactics and methods. The protectors of the party are the alert workers. [applause]

Alert and noble workers of Afghanistan. The PDPA is not the party of position (?or rank) worshippers; the party of car wanters; the party of palace seekers; the party of usurped; the party of rank worshippers; the party of (?intellectuals). This is the party of the proletariat; the party of the working class; the party of the oppressed; the party of freedom. [applause]

Worker comrades, alert and prudent--not backward--worker comrades, let us raise the standard of backward workers and help them.

I apologize that I took most of their time. Once again I end my address with this historic slogan:

Comrade workers of Afghanistan, toiling peasants of Afghanistan, join the PDPA. This is your party. You have the first preference in its membership.

Eternal honor is for the army of workers who in the bastions, in the way of deliverance and freedom of the toiling man, have been martyred. [applause]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD151522 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and planning minister, left for Prague at the head of a delegation today to participate in the annual meeting of the heads of governments of the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been invited to take part in this meeting as an observer. Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Revolutionary Council member and minister of commerce, is also a member of the delegation.

At Kabul International Airport, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and his delegation were seen off by some members of the People's Democratic Party by Afghanistan Central Committee, some cabinet members and a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Commerce. Also present at the airport were the ambassadors of the USSR, the CSSR and the GDR.

ADN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER KESHTMAND

LD131926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul--In spite of imperialist intervention and all the difficulties, the revolutionary process in Afghanistan has made further tangible progress over the past 6 months. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, drew this conclusion in a conversation with an ADN correspondent in Kabul.

Pointing to the intensely hostile propaganda campaign that has been unleashed, the member of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, said that the normalization and the guaranteeing of a peaceful life for the population are determining the trend in the country at present. As was the case at the beginning of the Saur Revolution, one still comes across groups of insurgents, gangs of antipeople terrorists and an occasional attack staged by criminal elements. "But these forces are isolated," Keshtmand said. "Our army and our security forces know how to deal with these enemies. Many members of the public cooperate with us in the destruction of these gangs in order to ensure calm and a peaceful life in the country."

The second PDPA Central Committee plenum was an important event of the past 6 months. At the start of April it outlines the principles of the constitution, which have come into force in the meantime, the guidelines for party membership and the new party program. These decisions, which are of great significance for the aims and path of the Afghan revolution, were publicized and debated at big rallies and meetings all over the country.

Important steps have been taken in the economic field. The populations's needs for basic goods have been satisfied and a realistic economic plan for the coming year was adopted. Social benefits have been improved.

The selfless assistance of the friendly states, and primarily the Soviet Union, is of great value here. "The goods which have come from these countries, including the GDR, were important to us in stabilising the situation in the country and in satisfying the urgent demands of the population," the deputy prime minister said.

In the next few months it will be important to consolidate the situation further, to strengthen the unity of the party and to bring closer together the national front of all progressive and public forces under the leadership of the PDPA. No force is capable of stopping the revolution in Afghanistan now.

MINISTER HOLDS MOSCOW MEETINGS EN ROUTE TO POLAND

LD132004 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and minister of education and training, has gone to Poland at the invitation of that country's UNESCO commission. Yesterday, during her stopover in Moscow en route, she met with the president of the USSR National UNESCO Commission, (?Linchcov). Dr Ratebzad also met Prokofyev, USSR minister of education and training, and Antonov, president of the USSR-Afghan Friendship Society.

SARWARI APPEARANCE REPORTED AFTER RUMORS OF ARREST

BK141211 Hong Kong AFP in English 1155 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, who was rumoured to have had serious differences with President Babrak Karmal, was seen in Kabul today, according to an Afghan traveller arriving here today. Mr. Salauddin Khan, allegedly a senior police official of the Afghan police, said that he saw Mr. Sarwari in a grey car going towards the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "He is fine, strong and happy.... The news about him, being under house arrest or having troubles with President Karmal is wrong", Mr. Khan said.

Earlier reports had said that Mr Sarwari, a strong favourite of the Kremlin, was not seen in Kabul for days. Mr Sarwai also holds the post of vice-president of the Revolutionary Council of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES 3 EX-MINISTERS TO DEATH

LD141750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A source at the special revolutionary tribunal said today that the following individuals have been sentenced to death:

Mohamad Zarif, the son of Mohammad (?Babur), the former minister of communications and formerly in charge of Qandahar Province, who was accused of inhumanely torturing thousands of noble people and encroaching on the honor and property of innocent people, our noble compatriots, aiding the enemies of progress, freedom and independence of Afghanistan, and the savage mass killing of a number of brave, noble and defenseless people in Qandahar Province;

Sahibjan Sahrai, the son of Habubullah, the former governor of the provinces of Qonduz, Nangarhar, Qandahar and also minister of border affairs, who was accused of criminally oppressing by torture an murder thousands of sincere and patriotic sons of Afghanistan, (?preparing) the ground for the killing and kidnapping, for consolidating the suffocating Amin regime, supplying arms to the enemies of progress, freedom and independence of Afghanistan and extorting government and personal property in the provinces where he was governor;

Mohammad Sediq 'Alemyar, the son of Mohammad Sho'ib, the former governor of Balkh Province and later minister of planning, who was accused of organizing terrorist cells [word indistinct] to strengthen and maintain the oppressive, terrorizing and suffocating regime of the executioner Amin, conspiring [word indistinct] which led to the death of a large number of noble compatriots, especially in Balkh Province.

In separate decisions, the special revolutionary tribunal after hearing defense arguments and in view of the existence of documents proving the crimes, in accordance with shar'iah law, legal and other measures of democratic justice, have sentenced these individuals to death.

In accordance with Article 58 of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Basic Principles, the court's sentence of death has been carried out.

KABUL DEFENDS SENTENCES AGAINST AMIN SUPPORTERS

LD151754 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear compatriots: Our revolutionary government, while adhering to the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] which has introduced genuine democracy in our ancient homeland, has persistently struggled in the direction of fulfilling the aspirations and wishes of the toiling masses of the society and will not deviate, even for a moment, from the path of pursuing the interests of our persecuted people.

The prosecution and trial of the enemies of the freedom and democracy of the homeland is one of the revolutionary duties of our government. The special revolutionary court, while taking into consideration the crimes and destructions of the professional criminals and hired murderers and after having collected ample evidence and documents, sentenced to death a group of ignoble Aminites so that these savage beasts should be accorded just punishment for their deeds and crimes.

The convening of the special revolutinary court is indicative of the deeply democratic character of the Government of the DRA, for it has acknowledged the right of defense even to the most ignoble and debased inhabitants of this soil. But in view of the fact that the protection and safeguarding of the life, property, honor and moral values of the people of our freedom-loving land is a revolutionary duty of the government, the elimination of those who have trampled on these values is in accordance with the wishes of the dear compatriots and in harmony with the universal declaration of human rights, and is truly revolutionary and democratic.

Our countrymen have seen that the mournful mothers and fathers who have lost their beloved children, women who will never see again their young husbands whom they lost, and those whose hearts which were imbued with hope and love are met with perpetual despair, the innocent children who will never see the loving faces of their fathers again have enthusiastically supported, in villages and hamlets, and on the streets and (?street corners) of the towns of our homeland, this just measure of the government which has been adopted in accordance with the juridical principles of the sacred religion of Islam.

The humanitarian character of our party and government is (?averse) to shedding human blood, but the deeds and ruthless massacres of these savage tyrants were contrary to humanity and they had to receive their just punishment.

Dear compatriots, we declare with clarity that our revolutionary government will take decisive measures against any form of inhuman and antipeople deeds which disrupt the physical and spiritual peace of our compatriots in order to protect and defend the life, property, honor and religious and moral values of our freedom-loving people, and will initiate legal proceedings against the enemies of the freedom, independence and honor of our beloved country. Death to the enemies of the people and of our free and independent revolutionary Afghanistan.

KABUL CITES FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN ON TRADE SECURITY

LD152226 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] A number of foreign businessmen who have trade links with Afghanistan said today in an interview with a BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent that foreign businessmen are now enjoying full security. They are engaged in various trade activities with full security and confidence and necessary facilities have been provided by the Afghan Government since the new developments in the Saur Revolution. At this interview, (?Herbert Raj) from India; (Mohammad Haq Nawaz) from Pakistan; [name indistinct] from the FRG answered questions by the BAKHTAR correspondent.

First (?Herbert Raj) from India said: For about 6 months we have been enjoying, most of all, peace of mind and we feel secure. The 6 months which have passed since 27 December 1979 is a relatively short period of time; yet we are able to contact responsible Commerce Ministry officials. In the past, months would go by and nobody would pay attention and we faced obstacles everywhere. Now a very responsible climate is present at the Commerce Ministry; we can meet with the commerce minister whenever we need to. Similar contacts can be established (?with all departments) without fear and export-import business can occur satisfactorily.

(?Herbert Raj) added: The commerce and the finance ministries try to remove every obstacle in our way and we no longer have any fear. Prior to 27 December we did not feel truly secure.

(Mohammad Haq Nawaz), the Pakistani businessman, said: Business is guaranteed in Afghanistan now. (?What is said by the media outside Afghanistan is not correct.) Security and confidence are of primary importance in trade, and we now feel truly secure.

A businessman from the FRG [name indistinct] confirmed the remarks made by the Indian and Pakistani businessmen and said: Security is most important of all and we now have full security and we have no anxiety.

An Indian (?businessman) (?Shiram Kapur) said: Our exports from Afghanistan to other countries have made greater progress than before, and we feel no danger in our business. As to business licenses, the Indian businessman said that he has a license for 5 years which is being renewed every year.

MEDICAL CONGRESS TO OPEN IN KABUL 16 JUNE

GF151812 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Negligence, indifference and irresponsibility with regard to the people's health, which was typical of former regimes, have resulted in a decline in the people's health. Available statistics indicate that tuberculosis, diseases of the stomach and intestines, whooping cough, trachoma and other diseases comprise 98 percent of the nation's diseases.

In an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent, Public Health Minister Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim said: In implementing the Saur Revolution's lofty aims and in accordance with the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the DRA Ministry of Public Health has decided to convene its first medical congress to discuss the country's health problems and comprehensively and scientifically assess medical services. The congress will open in Kabul tomorrow. The ministry's problems will be discussed.

ULEMA COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE

LD122000 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1538 12 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting has been held in the Nangarhar governate hall on the occasion of the formation of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province. The meeting was attended by the president of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulma of the Tira branch of Afridis, Maulana Gol Akbar in addition to ulema from various parts of Nangarhar. The meeting began with a recitation of verses from the Koran after which the governor of Nangarhar discussed the progressive aims of the new development stage of the great Saur Revolution.

Later, the president of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province, Maulawi Mohammed Yasin, and several ulema made speeches in which they strongly denounced the antihuman and anti-Islamic acts of the enemies of Afghanistan, and expressed reddiness for all forms of cooperation for the defense of the revolution, national honor and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The president of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulema of the Tira branch of Afridis, Maulana Gol Akbar, welcomed the formation of the union of the ulema of Nangarhar Province and said: The formation of this union is not only a success of the people of Afghanistan against their notorious enemies but it is also a great success for the people of border areas. Maulana Gol Akbar addressed the ulema and said: We are one and the same and no one can separate us from each other.

The meeting ended with the issuance of a resolution expressing the increasing unity and solidarity of the ulema of Nangarhar Province with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government.

AFGHAN SINGER FOUND SHOT TO DEATH OUTSIDE KABUL

LD151914 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The minister of information and culture, 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, on hearing the sad and painful news of the assassination of Khan Qarabaghi, a folk singer, expressed his regrets and said to the BAKTAR AGENCY reporter: Khan Qarabaghi was a local artist of the Pashto language and his death is considered as a waste in the country's artistic circles.

The famous Afghan radio and television artist and singer, Khan Qarabaghi, was assassinated today in the 'Alauddin area of Chahar Dehi district.

The criminal investigation department of the Kabul Province police command gave the following details regarding this incident: Khan Qarabaghi, driving a yellow and white taxi, license No 19184, had left the road and driven about 25 meters into a wheat field. When the inside of the car was inspected it was seen that a bullet had hit him under his right ear and passed out through his left side. The bullet, which was established as being of the Spanish pistol type, was found in the front seat of the car.

The crime commission, after photographing the body and sketching the area, found Khan Qarabaghi's Afghan music directorate membership card, his identity card, his driver's license and his car permit, in the car's tool box.

The department said that the corpse had been sent for forsenic examination and the case is under investigation.

AFP Reports Further Details

OW151902 Hong Kong AFP in English 1840 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 15 (AFP)--"Counter-revolutionaries" slew a popular Afghan radio and television singer in the capital, Radio Kabul said today, while Moslem rebels announced their commandos had killed two "very important" Afghanistan Parcham party members in Baghlan Province last week.

Radio Kabul said Khan Qarabaghi, a staunch supporter of Marxism and member of the ruling Khalq party, was travelling from Kabul to nearby Chahar Dehi when he was hit in the head by pistol fire. His car skidded 200 metres off the road, the radio said, adding that when police reached the singer he was already dead.

He was the third Kabul radio and TV artist to be gunned down by Moslem guerrillas in the past two weeks. Fazaewhani and Miss Naseema of Kabul Radio were killed in a guerrilla ambush in Jalalabad on June 1 shortly after attending a communist party meeting.

Meanwhile, the rebel organisation, Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, said its fighters captured Arbad Shuja and Wazir Ahmed, two "well-known communists," from their residence in a guerrilla operation. Moslem mojahedin killed them after a "revolutionary trial". The party members, considered "enemy of the Moslem rebels movement" against the Soviet-backed Kabul regime, were executed for killing a large number of Afghan mojahedin in Baghlan Province, the movement said.

It said that Moslem guerrillas attacked a Soviet convoy in Ao Gardan, in the same province, and captured 35 Kalishnikov guns after killing a large number of Soviet soldiers. The same group also reported heavy fighting in Jalalabad and other parts of Nangarhar Province where three Afghan Army officers along with 60 soldiers surrendered to Moslem mojahedin last Sunday.

Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan said that the 63 Afghan Army men belonged to the 81st Brigade, currently fighting Moslem rebels in Nangarhar Province.

The Soviet troops attacked a guerrilla base in Mazar Darra in Konarha Province and killed 50 Afghan freedom fighters last week, the rebel sources said, adding that in the heavy offensive, backed by tanks, armoured cars and vehicles, five women volunteers also lost their lives.

100 FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

ID152210 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Summary] Those of our compatriots who had left their homes because of the tyrannies and oppression of Amin and his band are returning to their homes. Yesterday 100 families returned to their homes in Nawdara and one other village in Badakhshan Province and they were welcomed by the governor and local officials of Badakhshan.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

AFP: Heavy Fighting in Paktia

BK140613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 13 June (AFP)--A Soviet Army division which launched a "massive offensive" in Paktia Province, has been surrounded by Muslim freedom fighters in the Urgun Valley where heavy fighting continued throughout the day, rebels sources said here.

The National Islamic Front rebel group headed by Sayed Gailani said here last night that the Soviet division supported by 400 tanks, 16 jets and an unknown number of helicopter gunships launched a "massive attack" Thursday to invade Paktia Province bordering Pakistan.

Muslim guerrillas clashed with the Soviet Army and in the "heavy battle" which was reported to be still continuing, 1,500 Soviet troops were killed, the rebel sources said. Muslim guerrillas also shot down a Soviet MiG plane and destroyed 13 tanks and armoured cars, they added.

Their claims could not be confirmed independently but the sources said that according to latest reports 25 Muslim guerrillas also died in the fighting.

The rebel sources said their forces had "beseiged" the Soviet troops in the valley, cutting their route to the strategic town of Urgun. Some 3,000 of them tried to break the rebel "cordon" but were prevented from reaching their destination, considered vital for the Soviet advancement into other troubled provinces, the rebels added.

The sources said thousands of Muslim Mojadedin were now fighting one of the "most severe battles" in Urgun, with Muslim guerrillas from all adjoining areas including Katwaz Zarmut, Nika Zardan, Feroz Zardan, Zerok, Giankhel, Kharouti, Sarooti and Tajiki Urgun all involved in the fighting.

Further Details

OW142013 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 14 (AFP)--Soviet troops and Moslem rebels were engaged in heavy fighting for the third day today for control of Paktia Province, according to reliable reports reaching this border town. A full Soviet division, which launched a "massive offensive" Thursday, was reportedly surrounded by thousands of Afghan freedom fighters in the Urgun area of the province, south of Kabul.

According to rebel sources, Moslem mojahedin have contained the Soviet attacks and are calling in reinforcements for what may be the most important battle in the two years since the guerrilla war erupted in Afghanistan.

Four Soviet fighter-bombers today attacked several areas in Gardez, near Miran Shah, in Pakistan where there are a number of refugee camps, reliable sources said.

More Soviet troops have been rushed from Kabul to the Gardez area and rebel sources said that a convoy consisting of scores of Soviet tanks were heading towards Khost and Seta Kanadu to flush out Moslem guerrillas.

The Afghan Army dislodged Moslem rebles from Paktia last September. Thousands of refugees were forced to take refuge in Pakistan as a result of the government operation. According to reliable reports, many of those refugees are now joining the Afghan mojahedin in the fighting.

According to new reports reaching rebel sources here, the Arghandab sub-division of Qandahar Province fell to Moslem mojahedin after severe fighting during the past few days. The Moslem guerrillas were said to have hampered the movement of Soviet troops in the area by diverting the water from a canal along the roads leading to Arghandab.

Rebel sources said that several Soviet tanks were stranded in ditches when the road was made unusable. The Moslem guerrillas destroyed five tanks and shot down a Soviet plane in the fighting for control of Arghandab, they said.

The sources also reported that a general strike was continuing in Qandahar itself.

Another report said that Moslem guerrillas captured the Gul Bahar district in Parvan Province Thursday when 300 Afghan soldiers, refusing to fight against the mojahedin, joined the rebels. They surrendered their Kalishnikov guns, three 75 mm cannons, four tanks and some machine guns, rebel sources said.

Fighting was also under way for control of the Panj Sher Valley and Jabal Siraj, a mountain near the strategic Solang tunnel that leads from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union.

Early this month the Moslem commandos shot down a helicopter, killing eight Soviet and Afghan soldiers in Takhar Province bordering the Soviet Union, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan claimed.

The group also said that Moslem guerrillas captured the Afghan Army commander in the area and executed him after a "revolutionary trial". During the clash 12 mojahedin were killed, the alliance said.

Fighting was also reported in Badakhshan Province where, rebel sources said, Soviet troops were using new weapons including ground-to-ground missile launchers that can fire 60 rockets at a time.

A Soviet and two Afghan battalions are battling rebels in the Jawazgoon Valley in the same province but have been unable to dislodge the mojahedin, the sources added.

BBC Report on Paktia Fighting

TA141622 London BBC World Service in English at 1605 GMT 14 Jun 80

[From "World News"]

[Text] Reports reaching Pakistan from Afghanistan say there has been heavy fighting between Soviet troops and rebel forces in Paktia Province to the south of Kabul and near the border with Pakistan.

Reports say that fighting is still going on with Soviet bombers and helicopter gunships attacking rebel positions.

An Australian Broadcasting Commission journalist, who arrived in Delhi from Afghanistan today, said there also appeared to be military activity in Vardak and Lowgar Provinces southwest of Kabul. He said the Afghan capital itself was quiet and he had seen no evidence of fighting near the city.

AFP Report on Qandahar Fighting

OW131832 Hong Kong AFP in English 1818 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (AFP)--Afghan authorities have reinforced martial law in Qandahar in the wake of a deteriorating security situation and the murders of Parcham and Khalq party members by Moslem rebels, reports reaching rebels sources said today.

According to these sources, Moslem guerrillas mounted their pressure against the ruling junta and the invading Soviet troops early this month.

On June 3, guerrillas of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan had a first encounter with Afghan soldiers in Arghandab, near Qandahar city, where they were reported to have "brutally killed" 10 government soldiers and taken nine Afghan Army men prisoner. The rebels lost four Moslem volunteers, the sources added.

Heavily reinforced Soviet troops launched a counterattack with the support of some 200 tanks, the sources said. In day-long fighting, guerrillas killed 85 Afghan-Soviet troops and destroyed three tanks and as many armoured personnel carriers.

Again on June 6, Soviet troops with almost similar strength attacked Moslem guerrillas inside Qandahar city, but the mojahedin forced the Russians to withdraw after inflicting "heavy casualties and material losses", they said.

Besides direct clashes in the city and on highways, the guerrillas adopted a "hit-and-run" strategy and killed a number of Parcham and ruling Khalq party members.

"We know their places. We know their ranks and activities. Therefore it is not difficult to locate them," a leader of the rebel National Islamic Front operating in Qandahar said. There is an uprising in Qandahar and people are openly defying the authority of Marxist ruler Babrak Karmal, who had no alternative but to reinforce martial law, he said.

People are not cooperating with the government and the business community fully backs the Afghan rebels, the sources said.

Col Aslam Watanjar, who is considered an important figure in the ruling hierarchy, was flown to Qandahar to check the insurgency last week, but his mission failed, the rebel sources said. He was, however, recently sent to supervise the current Soviet-Afghan Army operation in the Qandahar region.

The sources said that a similar situation prevailed in Herat.

A general strike entered its second week meanwhile and the situation in Qandahar was still not normal, the rebel sources said. They said that Soviet troops were patrolling in tanks and armoured cars on the main streets while the city bazaars appeared deserted.

A house-to-house search for arms and ammunition continued and mojahedin strongholds were attacked at night. Foreseeing troubles, some people had stored essential commodities, and in some cases Moslem volunteers were supplying foodstuffs clandestinely to the needy, the sources said.

Karachi Report on Rebel Activity

BK160245 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports received from the Afghan capital the Soviet troops opened fire on a women's demonstration in the (Koti Sanghi) area in Kabul in which two women were killed. It is reported that the situation in Kabul is extremely tense and only the Kabul-Jalalabad road is opened to traffic. Armored vehicles have been deployed on all important buildings.

The Karmal administration has intensified activities against the freedom fighters in the Nangarhar Province. A full brigade of the Karmal administration army has deserted along with arms from its army and joined the freedom fighters in the Farah Province.

AFP REPORTAGE ON RECENT EVENTS IN KABUL

Ice Cream Reportedly Poisoned

BK141213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1134 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--Poisoned ice creams have been sold to Kabul school children and many have died after consuming, a traveller reaching here from the Afghan capital confirmed today.

"This is the latest in Kabul.... There have been cases of school children being gassed and water sources being poisoned, but now ice creams are also being poisoned", the traveller, who asked not to be named, said.

The traveller, who sounded pro-Karmal, blamed "the bandits" and "antirevolutionary" forces in Kabul and said that the government had definite information that "the bandits and CIA agents were behind the poisoning".

Giving arguments for his observation, the traveller said the rebels were poisoning the schoolchildren "as they are refusing to boycott schools and join in street demonstrations".

Australian Newsman Told To Leave

BK141215 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Jun (AFP)--An Australian journalist, who went to Afghanistan on a one-week tourist visa, was informally told by the police to get out.

Mr. Geoff Heriot, the resident correspondent in New Delhi of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC), flew to Kabul on Thursday [12 June] without a proper visa.

He managed a one-week tourist visa at the airport, but said that he was recognised as a journalist by one of the officials at the Kabul airport.

"The Afghan officer, however, gave me the visa and I went to the Intercontinental Hotel.... Same night, an Afghan police officer came to my room and took my passport away".

"I was told to report to the Interior Ministry the following day. When I went there, I was politely told to get away", Mr Heriot said.

He took the first available flight and returned here today.

PRESIDENT RAHMAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

BK160519 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman is now on his way to London on a 4-day official visit to Britain at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He is accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving for London after midnight last night, the president said he will discuss with the British prime minister bilateral relations at all levels including economic cooperation between the two countries. Matters relating to economic cooperation on a long-term basis will figure prominently in the talks. General trade and technical cooperation between Bangladesh and Britain will also come up for discussion.

President Zia said problems obtaining in various parts of the world will be discussed. In this connection he made mention of Afghanistan as a subject of discussion with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

BK140540 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq has said that Bangladesh wants an economic summit of the South Asian Subcontinent which might lead to the formation of an economic community.

Professor Haq, who is now on a 3-day official visit to Vienna, announced the proposal at a dinner given by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. President Zia last month invited the heads of state of India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka to attend a summit of economic cooperation. The economic community which might result would be similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Professor Haq, in his speech, expressed the hope that the proposed summit would take place in the near future and evolve a program of closer cooperation paving the way to peace, stability and progress in the region.

The foreign minister said that Bangladesh viewed the growing tension and conflict in several parts of the world with grave concern. He stressed the need for arresting the deteriorating trend in the international situation in the interest of global peace and stability. The trend, he said, could be arrested by restoring the rule of law in international relations and scrupulous adherence to the charter and the decisions of the United Nations. Bangladesh, he added, felt greatly disturbed by the continuing crises in Afghanistan and Indochina. He further said that the crisis could be resolved by the withdrawal of foreign troops and creating conditions in which the peoples of the countries concerned could freely determine their own destiny without external interference or military intervention.

PRIME MINISTER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

BK140535 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has expressed profound grief at the death of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IRAQ--The Bangladesh Government has decided to appoint Khandakar Mahmudul Hassan as ambassador of Bangladesh to Iraq. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Jun 80 BK]

IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN DELHI

BK131023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] India and Iran have agreed to further expand their cooperation in various fields. These include supplies of engineering products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, food and agriculture products and the execution and extension of consultancy services regarding projects in Iran. This followed the discussions between the trade delegations of the two countries held in New Delhi during the week. Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and leader of Iranian delegation Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, signed the agreed minutes of their discussions in New Delhi today.

The Indian side reiterated the country's commitment to sharing its experience and technology with other developing countries. It offered to assist Iran in the transfer of technology relevant to that country's needs.

The Iranian side welcomed the Indian proposal. Talking to newsmen, Mr Reza Sadr described the visit as very successful and said the objective has been fully met. We have now a clear picture in which both the countries can cooperate and start a new bilateral relationship.

Further Details

BK151039 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] An Indian delegation is to visit Iran next month to discuss the Kudremukh iron ore project with the Iranian officials. This has been stated by Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr in Hyderabad.

Sadr, now on a visit to this country, said a broadbased plan will be prepared for technical and trade collaboration between the two countries.

INDIA TO EXPORT HEAVY MACHINERY TO SOVIET UNION

BK151037 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] India is to export 200 million rupees worth of heavy machinery to the Soviet Union. A contract to this effect was signed by the general manager of the Ranchi heavy machine building plant and (V. A. Makarin) of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Soviet Union in New Delhi. This is the biggest order placed by the Soviet Union for heavy machinery produced in the plant. The machinery will be supplied during the next financial year.

DELHI REPORTS INDIAN SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED FROM U.S.

BK140801 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Work on the fabrication of India's satellite Insat is going on in full swing and is likely to be launched sometime by the end of next year from the United States. This has been stated by Deputy for Science and Technology and Space Vijay Patil in Bombay. He said the satellite will have great utility in minimizing losses of life and property due to cyclones. The satellite will be able to give weather warning 24 to 48 hours in advance as against 12 hours at present. Thirty-five important centers in the country involving 7000 telephone lines will be linked through this satellite. The Insat could also be used for telecast relays including color transmission to remote areas.

Another satellite, Apple, will be launched by October from a space coordination center in Europe.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY LEAVES FOR DPRK, PRC, JAPAN

BK161023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves today left for North Korea on the first leg of his three-nation visit. From Korea, Gonsalves will go to Beijing on Friday. His visit to China has been described officially as a fact-finding mission.

Gonsalves will also visit Tokyo.

DELHI REPORTS MAURITIUS DEMAND FOR RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

BK141552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Mauritius has asked Britain to return the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam has pointed out that the island was given to Britain on the understanding that it will be used as the communications center. It was not told about any plan to use it for any other purpose.

A spokesman of the British Foreign Office in London has, however, said any confirmation of such a report has not so far been received.

The island was given to Britain 15 years ago when Mauritius attained independence. Britain later rented Diego Garcia to the United States to use it as a military base.

RAO: INDIA TO CONTINUE EFFORTS FOR AFGHAN SOLUTION

BK131615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told that India's efforts through diplomatic channels and bilateral contacts toward achieving a political solution to the Afghan issue are continuing. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said in a written reply that there seems to be a realization now that it is not desirable to take any step which will aggravate the situation.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS ECONOMIC SURVEY TO PARLIAMENT

BK131605 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The prebudget economic survey presented to Parliament on 13 June says control of inflation will have to receive high priority in the formulation of economic policy for 1980-1981. Finance Minister Venkataraman presented the survey, which describes 1979-80 as an extremely difficult year for the Indian economy. Agricultural production declined by about 10 percent because of widespread drought and erratic rainfall. Industrial production declined marginally mainly because of the unsatisfactory performance of sectors such as power, coal and rail transport. The survey has estimated a 3 percent decline in real Gross National Product during 1979-80 and says that the task for the coming year will be a challenging one. For instance, the full impact of the increase in oil prices and balance of payment difficulties will be felt only in the current year. The finance minister has underlined the need for an all-out effort at export promotion.

Since pressure on the domestic price level is likely to continue, the survey says that the public distribution system should be revitalized. Its scope must be extended to cover rural areas adequately and the commodity range must also be increased.

Drawing attention to the rapid growth of government expenditure over recent years, the survey says growth in domestic revenue has been insufficient to finance the increase in expenditure. This led to a bigger budget deficit in check to enable monetary and credit policies to play its proper role in control of inflation. The survey notes that there are a number of medium-term measures which will be necessary to stimulate production and create conditions which will be necessary to stimulate production and create conditions for accelerated growth. Greater investment is needed to improve functioning of railways and ports. In the case of power, what is needed is better organisational management to fully utilise the additional capacity created in recent years. The survey warns that rising oil prices have cast a long shadow on the economy and a number of measures will be needed to deal with this problem. It is also necessary to develop an energy policy based on alternative sources of energy such as hydroelectricity and coal. India is well-endowed in this respect but effective development of potential will need a large volume of investment and major organisational changes. In the meantime it is essential that the price policy for oil products should reflect their real cost.

SANJAY GANDHI MADE CONGRESS-I GENERAL SECRETARY

BK131613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a UNITED NEWS OF INDIA message just received, Mr Sanjay Gandhi has been appointed as one of the Congress-I general secretaries.

The other two are Mr (Kuruppaih Nipanar) and S. S. Mahapatra.

753 ARRESTS IN TRIPURA AFTER LARGE-SCALE DISTURBANCES

BK130343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said that the government is now engaged in maintaining law and order in the state and providing relief to the destitutes sheltered in 78 centers. He told a news conference in Agartala that so far 753 persons have been arrested and more arrests are likely. He said security measures have been tightened to block the escape routes of armed extremists to Bangladesh and Mizoram. Contingents of the armed forces and paramilitary units have already reached some of the remote and inaccessable areas where disturbances occurred. The chief minister appealed to all the state and voluntary organizations to help tide over the critical situation.

An all-party meeting was held in Agartala last night to prepare a program for maintaining peace and harmony and provide relief to the destitutes. Meanwhile a special medical team of the army has been pressed into service in areas which are under army control. The border security force is also providing foodstuffs to the people in the affected areas. The inspector general of the border security force visited Agartala and had discussions with the chief minister and senior officials.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON FRENCH CREDIT--India and France have signed a protocol under which India would get a credit of 12,000 million rupees. The credit would be used for buying goods and services from France for various projects in India and also for commodity imports. The credit constitutes the first part of a 1-billion franc loan promised by President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to India in January. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0833 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

SHAHI REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK151644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is leaving Islamabad tonight for London, Paris and Belgrade where he will exchange views with the leaders of these countries on ways to solve the crisis in Afghanistan. Shahi's current visit is a part of a series including his recent visits to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna.

Agha Shahi, briefing newsmen on these visits in Islamabad this afternoon, said that the standing committee of the Islamic Conference at its recent Tehran session expressed grave concern over recent reports that the situation in Afghanistan is further deteriorating due to large-scale military operations by foreign troops to crush Afghan resistance. The committee concluded that there is a need for intensified efforts to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis as envisaged in the Islamic Conference resolution and to bring an early end to the sufferings of the Afghan people.

Agha Shahi said that this was his foremost consideration during his brief visits to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna. During these visits he had detailed talks with Romanian President Ceausescu, FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky on the current international situation and exchanged views on the Afghanistan situation in particular. He said it is very encouraging that three European leaders have described the approach of the standing committee as useful and have assured him that they will extend effective support to seeking a basis for a peaceful political settlement of the grave issue of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question, Agha Shahi said that the next meeting of the standing committee, of the Islamic Conference will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, a neutral country. The meeting is to be aimed at exchanging views on Afghanistan after meeting the parties concerned and at finding out how to achieve a political solution of the crisis within the framework of the Islamic Conference.

Replying to another question, he said that a tentative date for the standing committee meeting has been set and it might be held during his European visit.

He said that the Islamic Conference secretary general, who is also a member of the standing committee, has established contact with the Soviet Union and the Babrak Karmal regime. He, however, clarified that the meeting of the standing committee with representatives of Babrak Karmal regime does not constitute recognition of that regime.

Replying to a question, he said that if the Babrak Karmal administration nominates for talks a person whose official status is below the desired level, the views of that person will be heard only by the secretary general and not by the European [as heard] standing committee.

He said that the committee will first hear the views of the Karmal regime and the leaders of the resistance movement. The committee will consider the issue of visiting Moscow for talks with the Soviet Government, if necessary. He said that the committee has no desire to visit Kabul and that it has invited the concerned parties to meet in a neutral country.

Replying to another question, Agha Shahi said that the proposal made by the Karmal regime for talks on the Afghanistan crisis, which was supported by the Soviet Union, conforms to a certain extent with some of the proposals included in the Islamic Conference resolution. However, the extent of conformity and differences and to what extent differences are insurmountable should be determined through negotiations.

Replying to a question, Agha Shahi said that if the talks with the parties concerned led to broad areas of agreement, the standing committee would consider approaching the United Nations to convene a conference to formalize the agreement.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK141009 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 14 Jun (AFP)--The three-member standing committee of Islamic foreign ministers conference will meet representatives of the Soviet-backed Kabul regime in Geneva or some other neutral place next week in an attempt to find a solution to the Afghan crisis, according to the mass-circulation Urdu daily JANG here today.

The paper, quoting informed sources, said that the meeting was expected to take place on June 19 or 20. The committee comprising Secretary-General Habib Chatti of the Islamic Conference, and Foreign Ministers Sadeq Qotbzadeh (Iran) and Agha Shahi (Pakistan) would later meet representatives of the Afghan freedom-fighters mojahedin to seek their viewpoint on the crisis.

Meanwhile, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was learnt to have postponed his scheduled visit to India on June 21 until next month. Mr Shahi who returned here yesterday after briefing the Romanian and West German leaders on the Afghan situation, would visit London on June 17 to meet the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington in the same connection.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI LEAVES FOR EUROPEAN VISIT

BK160312 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has left on a visit to London, Paris and Belgrade where he will exchange views with the leaders of these countries on ways to solve the Afghanistan crisis. This is in continuation of his recent visit to Bucharest, Bonn and Vienna.

In London, Mr Agha Shahi will hold talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. He will also call on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In Paris, he will hold talks with French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. The foreign secretary is accompanying Mr Agha Shahi.

KARACHI LAUDS COMMITTEE EFFORTS TO RESOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

BK140729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Commentary by Akhtar Masuri]

[Text] A study of the historical chronicle reveals unmistakably that the use of force never succeeded in resolving any political crisis or problem in the world. Negotiations, however, prominently succeeded where brutal force failed. Negotiations therefore are the best medium to solve any political problem thereby contributing to the promotion and maintenance of universal peace and stability.

This spirit actually worked behind the setting up of the 3-member standing committee in accordance with the resolution of the 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference recently held in Islamabad. The 3-member standing committee consists of Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi, Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti. This 3-member standing committee has been charged with the task of finding ways and means for the solution of the Afghan crisis through negotiations and consultations with other parties concerned.

The 3-member standing committee has already embarked upon its task and has since made a good advance toward the achievement of the goal spelt out for it. Accordingly, it may be recalled that the first meeting of the 3-member committee was held in Iran on the 4th, 5th and 6th of the current month. The meeting was attended by all the three members. Agha Shahi said that the committee held three most useful sessions in Tehran and reached a unanimous agreement on its future course of action envisaging consultations with all parties concerned. It reviewed the latest developments having bearing on the crisis in Afghanistan. It is gratifying to note that the aim and object of setting up this 3-member committee by the last Islamic foreign minister conference has been warmly and widely hailed by all the countries of the world genuinely interested in the promotion and maintenance of peace.

Soon after the meeting of the 3-member committee in Tehran, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference called on the president of France. He apprised the president of France of the ways and means to be adopted for the solution of the Afghan crisis. Similarly, Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi and a member of the committee held separate meetings with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at Bonn the other day. The meetings took place in the most cordial and friendly atmosphere. During Agha Shahi's talks with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, a comprehensive review was carried out of the regional situation in Southwest Asia with special reference to the crisis in Afghanistan. As a result Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher evinced keen interest in the work of the standing committee and expressed their full support for the initiative taken by it to promote a political solution.

The 3-member standing committee has been making satisfactory progress in its difficult and arduous assignment. But it cannot be expected to achieve complete success until and unless the other parties concerned are also responsive and cooperative of which no signs have yet been visible. The world sentiment and opinion cannot, however, be ignored for long and as such the continued efforts of the standing committee will ultimately emerge as successful.

INDIAN DIPLOMAT COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, ARMS DEAL

BK111537 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 11 Jun (AFP)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi would visit New Delhi shortly to discuss with the Indian leaders the efforts to seek a solution of the Afghanistan problem and other matters of bilateral and regional interest, Indian Ambassador in Pakistan Kanwar Natwar Singh said here today.

Speaking at Karachi Press Club he said there was a marked difference between the Indian and Pakistani perceptions of the situation in Afghanistan. India wanted to see an early withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan through a mutually agreed solution, while Pakistan's approach was influenced by the historical background of her past differences with Afghanistan and her erstwhile military alliance with the United States and other Western nations.

The Indian ambassador said his government felt that a superpower military intervention was too serious a matter to be dealt with through rhetoric alone and required a rational approach. At the same time he hoped that the Soviet Government must be aware of the strong reaction caused by its armed action in Afghanistan.

Kanwar Natwar Singh said India appreciated the decision of the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad to initiate diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union and other parties concerned to find a solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

LAST LINE

Replying to a question, he said the recent agreement between India and the Soviet Union for the purchase of arms worth 1,600 million U.S. dollars was not intended against Pakistan and had no relevance to the present situation in the region. The arms deal had been negotiated over the past few years and was aimed at meeting India's defence requirements.

IRANIAN RAILWAYS DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO LAHORE

BK160112 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A high-level Iranian delegation led by Mr (Mohammad Ali Zadeh), deputy minister of roads and transport and president of Iranian railways, arrived in Lahore last night on a 2-day visit.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr (Mohammad Ali Zadeh) said Pakistan has made great progress in the field of railways and his country wants to benefit from Pakistan's experience.

CONSORTIUM TO PROVIDE OVER $1 BILLION AID TO PAKISTAN

BK140534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan is to get more than $1,000 million in aid from the aid to Pakistan consortium during the next financial year.

Pakistan Economic Affairs Secretary Aftab Ahmad Khan said after the 2-day meeting of the consortium that the group agreed to give $980 million as aid to Pakistan and $98 million for Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. He said at present there were some 800,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan arriving at 60,000 per month. The secretary said the overall figure could reach 1.3 million by next year. He said the consortium members have agreed to study at their next meeting renegotiation of some of Pakistan's debts. The meeting will possibly take place this autumn. He said Pakistan's economic process helped the consortium to decide on the aid. He said over the past three years there has been a 100 percent increase in exports and o percent annual rise in the gross national product in Pakistan.

Further Details

BK141247 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] A preliminary meeting of the aid to Pakistan consortium will be held in Paris later this month to consider debt relief program for Pakistan. This was stated by Aftab Ahmad Khan, secretary, economic affairs division, yesterday after formal session of the consortium in which aid totalling about $1.08 billion was pledged for Pakistan.

Aftab Ahmad Khan hoped that the question of debt relief would be settled before the autumn as debt servicing costs could rise to $750 million in the next financial year from last year's $661 million. Pakistan is seeking annual relief of between $235 million and $250 million for a 4-year period starting next month.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TURKISH CYPRUS--A six-member general trade delegation of Pakistan left Karachi on 9 June on an about 2 week's visit to the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The delegation is to explore possibilities of exporting surgical instruments, machine tools, typewriters and other items including wool. [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 9 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Carter Message Attacked

LD131300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Please pay attention to our commentary on Carter's message addressed to the conference glorifying the 14th centenary of the apostleship of the prophet of Islam:

Today we received one of the most interesting and comical reports from the United States since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This report consists of the text of the message which Jimmy Carter sent to the Washington conference glorifying the 14th centenary of the apostleship of the prophet of Islam. In his message to this conference, held in Washington's Institute of Islamic Studies, Carter declared: We respect the Islamic faith and are ready to cooperate with all Muslim countries. Expanding understanding between the Islamic and U.S. cultures is a lofty goal, the need of which has been increasingly felt following recent international developments.

Carter added: During the past year I had an opportunity to affirm my commitment and that of my government pertaining to mutual respect and understanding between the United States and the countries of the Islamic world.

Of course, one cannot entertain any doubt whatsoever about the mutual respect and understanding between the United States and the countries in that world as emphasized by Mr Carter in his message, since during the past year he has conducted extremely fruitful activities and indeed, has acted in accordance with his commitments and those of the U.S. administration with regard to Islamic countries.

An investigation of Carter's 1-year record of services to the Muslim-inhabited countries enables one to point out the following facts:

1. The sale of arms and the maintenance of offensive weapons for the Iraqi Government and the provision of training for Iraqi mercenaries to carry out sabotage and bombing in Iran;

2. The pillage of the God-given riches of the people of the Arabian Peninsula by daily sucking away 14 million barrels of oil;

3. The payment of $100 million as a bribe to the sultan of Oman and the setting up of a military base in that country;

4. The setting up of a military base in southern Egypt and the planning of the peace between Anwar as-Sadat and Israel;

5. The setting up of military bases on Turkish soil;

6. The occupation of Pakistani territory under the pretext of stemming the threat of Russian infiltration;

7. Military preparations and the setting up of a base in Somalia;

8. The killing of struggling Muslims in Moro, southern Philippines;

9. The bolstering of General Suharto in Indonesia to crush the Muslims.

10. A year's plotting aimed at overthrowing Iran's revolutionary regime;

11. The killing of the heroic people of Palestine inside and outside Israel;

12. The crushing of the Saharan guerrillas through the agency of the mercenary troops of King Hassan of Morocco;

13. The infection of the people inhabiting the shaykhdoms in the southern areas of the Persian Gulf with the consumer goods plague.

These are a few examples of thousands of services rendered by Jimmy Carter to the world of Islam during the past year, which indeed constitute a brilliant record to be displayed for the benefit of the Islamic conference in Washington. As Carter said in his message, the expansion of international Islamic understanding between the Islamic and U.S. cultures constitutes a lofty goal, the need of which has been heightened by international developments. Of course, bearing in mind Carter's services in 1 year to the world of Islam, it is perfectly obvious what the nature of the lofty goal of U.S. culture could be. The ultimate corollary of such goals, too, could not be anything else save creating a genuine U.S.-Islamic revolution in order to remove the biggest obstacle to the expansion of understanding between U.S. and Islamic cultures which enjoy such protagonists as Al Sa'ud, the Tikritis, Kings Hassan and Husayn, and Sultan Qabus.

Disorder Near U.S. Embassy

LD141944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued by the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Tehran, in connection with the infiltration of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Amjadeyyeh:

On Thursday, 12 June 1980, a meeting was held by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Amjadeyyeh. In connection with this meeting there was a severe clash between various groups, opponents and supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, considering the fact that it is up to the police to preserve the security of various meetings, did not have any responsibility and thus did not interfere in security matters.

The statement adds: Vigilant and revolutionary nation (?of Iran): The pressure imposed upon revolutionary foundations by the organizers of programs for the destruction of the Islamic Revolution increases every day in order to alienate them and weaken our Islamic Revolution. You, the revolutionary nation, must seek replies to these whys and wherefores, in order to understand the nature of conspiracies. In considering the organization of the meeting, which was at a base selected by the American aggressors trying to free the hostages, and considering that the organizers of the meeting were fully aware of this fact, one should ask: Why did they select this place? Why did the responsible authorities of the Interior Ministry confirm the permit to organize the meeting at this place? Why do the responsible authorities of the Interior Ministry not perform their duty correctly in clearing and finding, as soon as possible, the causes of such clashes, which would eventually be profitable to the Eastern and Western world devourers? And why do they not arrest at least one person involved in this, so that the truth would be known by the Iranian nation? Should the guards corps just observe and not respond to this group attack on the den of espionage, where the hostages are kept and where the safekeeping of the nation and the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs are being guarded? Had the people trespassed in the den of espionage, would the guards corps not have been accused of neglecting their duties?

Under the circumstances, the guards did their minimal duty and fired into the air in order to disperse the assailants around the building and foiled any possible plot.

Finally, it is brought to the attention of the Muslim and militant nation of Iran that there are some documents in connection with his matter of which you will be informed during future interviews and announcements.

Aid to Hostages Described

LD151838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Kazem Sami, the supervisor of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society [Iranian Red Cross], talked about the activities of this society in a press interview yesterday afternoon. Explaining the role of the society during the Kordestan incidents. He said: This society follows a general policy of neutrality and its duty is to send aid to the injured. Thus, it was present not only in Kordestan but also in Mazendaran, Baluchestan, Khuzestan, West Azarbayjan and Kermanshah during the clashes in those areas. This is the only organization which possesses mobile hospitals and provides the needy with medical teams, medicines, foodstuffs, tents and clothing.

The supervisor of the Red Lion and Sun Society then mentioned the role of this society in connection with the hostages in the American den of espionage and said: One of the international duties of this society, as with other similar international organizations, is to obtain news about the health, well-being and the way the hostages are kept. And it is necessary to mention that the medical care of the hostages has been assigned to this society and responsible authorities and doctors of the Red Lion and Sun Society have visited the hostages many times. Their reports have also been sent to international organizations and authorities. The representatives of the International Red Cross were also able to visit the hostages with the help of this society, and they then informed the world of the appropriate hygienic, physical and mental health of the hostages.

QOTBZADEH CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO EUROPE

Oslo Activities

JN131903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] In a speech today at the Socialist International conference convening in Oslo in Norway, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh outlined the stand of the Iranian Islamic Revolution on various issues, including Iran's foreign policy and the Islamic Revolution's stand on Afghanistan.

An AFP report from Oslo says that Qotbzadeh met yesterday with Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister Huang Hua. Well-informed sources in the Norwegian capital report that the meeting was held on a proposal by the Norwegian foreign minister, who had earlier met separately with the Iranian and Chinese foreign ministers. Following the meeting with Qotbzadeh, the Chinese foreign affairs minister stated that the discussion dealt with the international situation and that viewpoints were exchanged on this subject.

At its first session, the Socialist International conference discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the dangers inherent in the arms race and the situation in the Latin American countries. The subject of Iran, to which the conference did not allude, was discussed by the conferees in the conference lobbies.

Following the talks which Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has held with the Socialist International leaders, the Socialist International office is scheduled to hear a report by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the mission he made to Tehran in May, accompanied by Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez. The Socialist International office, which has (?assessed) Qotbzadeh's talks, does not specify whether it will come forward with a specific solution regarding the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and chairman of Socialist International, has stated that Qotbzadeh's visit has led to a better understanding among Socialist International members regarding the situation in Iran and the viewpoints of the Iranian officials on the current crisis. He said that the U.S. administration has held (words indistinct] contacts in light of the invitation extended by the Socialist International to the Iranian minister to visit Oslo.

In a press interview, Sadeq Qotbzadeh reiterated that the issue of the release of the U.S. hostages cannot be viewed as a separate issue.

Meeting With Latin Americans

LD140424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, yesterday invited the representatives of Latin American socialists to a luncheon banquet. At this banquet personalities such as Carlos Andres Perez, the former president of Venezuela, [name indistinct], the former Costa Rican president, and other socialist party officials of Latin America were present. Qotbzadeh, addressing the above-mentioned representatives, said: The reason for this gathering is the common aspects we share. We share the same interests, the same (?mannerisms) and finally the same enemy, and it is the presence of this common enemy that draws us closer together. This common enemy is the world-devouring America. For many years we did not have any information about each other because of this common enemy, and there was no direct contact between us. For two centuries, people who shared many common factors did not know about each other's conditions. Iran has decided to break this iron curtain, and I have come to tell you about the things that have happened to us, and how much we are interested in cooperating with you and having close relations with you.

In another part of his speech Mr Qotbzadeh said: We should destroy dictators and should not fear the superpowers. He said: When we prepare ourselves for martyrdom, both the dictators and the superpowers will realize that they do not have enough courage to do anything. What happened to America in Vietnam will happen to the USSR in Afghanistan.

After Mr Qotbzadeh's speech, Mr Perez, the former president of Venezuela, representing the Latin American delegates, and in reply to the speech made by the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our shared sentiments toward you. Iran cannot and should not consider itself isolated. Under the present circumstances, we announce our support for your revolution to you as the representative of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Your glorious revolution has always been admired and praised by the Latin American nations and the democratic world. Through its revolution, the nation of Iran has made the impossible possible. I hope that your people will be able to implement their plans so that our people can be inspired by them. I am sure that our relations with the Iranian Revolution will be everlasting.

Comments on Kordestan, Hostages

JN142053 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Following his visit to Oslo, the capital of Norway, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said in Stockholm yesterday, Saturday, that the purpose of his visit is to acquaint the Socialist International's leaders with the reality of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

In a press conference also attended by Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh added: It is natural that the position taken by these leaders will have a good impact on the Iranian people.

Answering a question on the situation in Kordestan, Qotbzadeh said: We did not confront anyone in Kordestan except the (Komoleh) Party, which is being offered money and arms by the Iraqi regime and its agents. It is they who were the cause of the massacres that took place in this region. While Iran was confronting U.S. imperialism and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, they made use of this situation in their media, which exaggerated everything. Fortunately, the people of Kordestan know this very well. This is clearly reflected in their eagerness to liberate the province from these elements.

On the six-point plan for solving the Kordestan crisis, the minister said that this project was supported by the president, himself and the members of the Revolution Council. The (Komoleh) Party, however, strongly objects to this project.

Answering a question on whether he will attend the Venice conference to be held shortly, he said: No, since Carter will take part in it. On the economic sanctions against Iran, he said that the sanctions will not affect Iran.

Answering a question on the hostages issue, the foreign minister said that this issue cannot be solved alone; it has to be solved along with the issue of 25 years of U.S. interference in Iran.

On the reasons for inviting Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Democratic Party, said: The shah's regime was corrupt and tyrannical. The SAVAK was trying to protect the shah's government through torture and arrest of the Iranian people. During that period, I refused to visit Iran.

On solving the issue of the U.S. hostages, Palme said: We believe that this issue should be solved through peaceful means, taking into consideration the interests of the two countries, and without endangering world peace.

Arrives in Sweden 13 June

JN140640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports from Stockholm that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran accompanying him arrived in the Swedish capital from Oslo yesterday evening. The delegation is accompanied by Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

Qotbzadeh and Palme are expected to begin talks this morning. Qotbzadeh will then participate in a press conference which will also be attended by Palme. At noon today, Qotbzadeh will meet with his Swedish counterpart. It is expected that the Iranian foreign minister will return to Tehran this afternoon.

Trade Discussions With Swedes

JN141814 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who is in Stockholm at the invitation of the leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, met this morning with the directors and officials of several Swedish companies. Talks during these meetings dealt with mutual trade issues and the possibility of increasing bilateral trade, including Iran's purchase of Swedish commodities in exchange for Iranian oil. After his second meeting with the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Qotbzadeh held a press conference.

Return From Sweden

LD151718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reporter, our country's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, returned home this afternoon following his participation in the meeting of the Socialist International's bureau and his visit to Sweden.

During this visit, which was organized at the invitation of Olof Palme, Sadeq Qotbzadeh met and conferred with the Swedish foreign minister and industrialists of that country.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF UN INQUIRY COMMISSION

Envoy Departs

NC160656 Paris AFP in English 0632 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, June 16 (AFP)--United Nations envoy Habib ad-Dawudi left here today after a 3-week visit aimed at relaunching the stalled U.N. inquiry into the Iranian-American crisis.

He said he would report back to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who would personally decide whether to press ahead with the investigation.

Mr ad-Dawudi, a Syrian diplomat, was one of the five-man U.N. team which came to Tehran in the spring to hear Iranian grievances against the United States and the shah.

The panel shelved plans to publish a report on its findings after being refused permission to visit the 53 American hostages held here since November.

Before leaving here for Geneva, Mr ad-Dawudi said the report was "part and parcel of the commission's mandate."

Ad-Dawudi Remarks on Mission

LD160914 Tehran PARS in English 0738 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 16, PARS NEWS AGENCY--Dr Habib ad-Dawudi, who is the speical envoy of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to Iran, yesterday said in Tehran that during his visit to Iran he had held fuirtful contacts with the Iranian Government authorities. Ad-Dawudi, who is scheduled to leave Tehran for New York tdaoy, added that the United Nations is interested in resolving the hostage issue in a peaceful and honourable manner ensuring the interest of all concerned parties and respect to the sovereignty and dignity of Iran.

He said he was in Tehran at the order of Kurt Waldheim to negotiate with the Iranian Government leaders in the wake of the task of the U.N. inquiry commission in Iran. He said during his stay in Tehran he had met with President Bani-Sadr and a group of members of the Revolutionary Council of Iran. Ad-Dawudi added that his negotiations with the Iranian authorities had been highly fruitful in throwing light on issues pertaining to the task of the U.N. inquiry commission. He added that he had prepared a report on his talks with the Iranian authorities which he would submit to Kurt Waldheim upon his return to New York.

Qotbzadeh Comments on Commission

NC160824 Paris AFP in English 0821 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 16 (AFP)--The United Nations committee investigating Iranian grievances against the United States will be welcome back in Tehran "only to submit its report," Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr Qotbzadeh said that if the committee failed to submit a report on its findings, this would "seriously damage Iranian confidence in the U.N."

Mr Qotbzadeh attended a Socialist International conference in Oslo last week, in an attempt to break current Iranian political isolation.

The foreign minister told newsmen that atmosphere was "currently more favorable" to a solution of the crisis with the United States. Without referring specifically to the 53 American hostages held by Iranian militant students since November 4, Mr Qotbzadeh said tension was less and he hoped "problems would be solved."

The minister's statement to the press came after U.N. committee member Habib ad-Dawudi flew back to New York today after a 3-week visit aimed at relaunching the five-member committee's inquiry.

Mr Qotbzadeh said the U.N. envoy had been in Tehran simply to "gather supplementary information."

TRUCKS USING TURKISH ROADS TO BE EXEMPT FROM TOLLS

LD141420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Road and Transport Ministry today issued the following announcement:

On the basis of an agreement signed in Tehran between Iran and Turkey last week by representatives of the two nations' transport ministries, Iranian-owned trucks having passes issued by the Iranian authorities will be exempt from road tolls while using Turkish transit routes. The agreement will come into force on 21 June.

OIL MINISTER HITS JAPAN FOR SUSPENDING CRUDE PURCHASES

OW131231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 13, KYODO--Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar Friday criticized Japan for following the lead of the United States and suspending crude oil purchases from Iran.

In an exclusive interview with a reporter of the Tehran bureau of the KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Mo'infar said that suspension of crude oil purchases by Japanese oil companies and trading firms was a part of Japan's policy of dependence on the United States and could not be regarded in the same light as that carried out by British Petroleum and Shell Oil in connection with the price problem.

He also expressed dissatisfaction with the Mitsui group, which started and then suspended work on a huge petrochemical project in Iran, and hinted at the possibility of bringing in other nations to complete the project.

Although the Iranian Cabinet is expected to resign within several days following the opening of a new parliament, Mo'infar said that Iran's oil policy would remain unchanged.

At the outset of the interview, the oil minister offered his condolences to the Japanese people on the death of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

He said that Iran should now forget the fact that the late Japanese prime minister followed the policies of the United States and caused a deterioration in Japan-Iran relations.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Names Cultural Revolution Panel

LD131152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today issued a decree entrusting a group of people with the task of investigating educational issues and the cultural revolution. The text of the imam's order is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The necessity for a cultural revolution--which is an Islamic matter and which is the wish of the Islamic nation--has been announced for some time, but so far no effective and basic steps have been taken in this direction. The Islamic nation, especially the believing and committed students, are concerned about it and are worried about the disturbances caused by the conspirators, whose effects are seen from time to time.

The Muslim nation, which believes in Islam, fears, lest--God forbid--the opportunity is lost and no positive work is carried out, and lest our education system remained as it was during the domination of the corrupt regime when uncultured officials placed this important and essential center in the service of the colonialists.

The work of the universities clearly reveals that, with the exception of a few committed and believing individuals, who, contary to the wishes of the universities, were in the service of the nation and Islam, the rest of the university professors produced nothing for our country except harm and loss. The continuation of this catastrophe, which, unfortunately, is the wish of some groups who are dependent on foreigners, will deliver a deadly blow to the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic. To show any slackness in this vital matter will be a great treason against Islam and the Islamic country.

On this basis, the following honorable gentlemen--Mohammad Havad Bahonar, Mehdi Rabbani Amlashi, Hasan Habibi, Abdol arim Sorush, Shams Al-e-Ahmad, Jalalod-din Parsi and Ali Shari'atmadari--are given the responsibility of forming a committee. They are to invite some of the committed experts from among Muslim professors, committed employees, committed and faithful students and other educated and committed strata who are faithful to the Islamic Republic, to form councils and to carry out the task of preparing programs of the various branches of learning. They are also given the task of defining the future policies of the universities on the basics of Islamic culture; of selecting and preparing suitable, committed and aware professors; and of implementing other affairs related to the Islamic cultural revolution.

It is evident that on the basis of these principles, schools and other educational institutions--which during the former regime were run on the basis of a deviationist and colonialist education system--should come under careful investigation so that my beloved children are made immune from harm and deviation.

I beseech God Almighty for the success of the gentlemen in this important task and for the glory of Islam and the Islamic countries. Greetings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni

[Dated] 13 June 1980

Issues Kermanshah Directives

LD131954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Karim Sanjabi met today with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and presented the imam with a report on the situation in Kermanshah. The imam issued some directives regarding the solving of the region's problems.

Criticizes Media Directors

JN151744 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received the directors of the various sections and members of the Islamic committee of radio and television this morning.

His eminence delivered a speech in which he said: In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. You must not expect a change to occur overnight in a department that was ruled by an oppressive regime through its security organization, known as the SAVAK, or expect such a department to turn into a complete Islamic center overnight.

The masses of the people are aware of the development that has taken place in radio and television. However, this development is not what Islam wants. Thus this organ, which is considered the most important center for propagating Islam, must undergo a complete purge. Indeed, this organ must be purged of the people who are deviating from Islam, namely those who are remnants of the sterile and defunct regime.

The country's Constitution stipulates that the radio and television should come under the supervision of the Majles, the government and the judicial powers. However, the Majles has still not taken its final form. Thus, you have to wait until the Majles takes its real form and begins to operate, since then, God willing, the radio and television will be supervised by the aforementioned three powers.

Those who have been entrusted with responsibilites, particularly the supervisors, have to follow the path of Islam, and should any supervisors or those holding sensitive posts in this department be observed to be deviant, may God forbid, they will have to resign their posts, and I will act on this.

Then His Eminence Imam Khomeyni addressed the directors of the radio and television and the members of the Islamic committee in this organization, saying: However, you must wait for some time and begin investigations into those people who are not qualified, until the time comes to purge this center, so that there will be no change to say that we are in need of specialized individuals and that there are no people available to replace others, who, God forbid, are deviants.

God willing, matters will improve.

Imam Khomeyni added: There is no doubt that a healthy atmosphere for a great revolution such as ours cannot be created at once. However, such an atmosphere can be created steadily and will come with time. I hope that the radio and television will be properly managed through the efforts of the Muslims and adherents in this organization. Indeed, these difficulties will be both overcome and eradicated through the supervision of the Majles and the others who are appointed by law. There is no difficulty that cannot be overcome.

His eminence added: Ever since this renaissance took place, I have stressed the need to carry out a purge in radion and television, since such a purge can set most matters right. Indeed, the corruption of this organ will cause similar corruption elsewhere.

You must now render your services in accordance with Islam and should you observe that some people are not following the path of Islam, write down their names so that they can, God willing, be replaced by qualified people.

The imam concluded: I hope that these matters will be set right very soon, God willing. Undoubtedly, a bit of patience is needed for these matters to be corrected.

His eminence added: All of these institutions are facing such problems and difficulties, which must be gradually overcome. I hope that matters will be managed in accordance with Islam and Islamic laws.

I wish you success and the support of God Almighty. Indeed, this is a great service, which should be rendered by everyone. You will purge this organ so that it will become a truly Islamic institution.

AHMAD KHOMEYNI CONDEMNS RECENT ATTACKS ON GATHERINGS

LD150931 Tehran PARS in English 0748 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 15 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The son of Imam Khomeyni, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, yesterday said in an interview with PARS that any attack against peaceful meetings of the people would endanger Islam and the Islamic Republic. Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was referring to an attack by unidentified groups against a meeting of the Mujahedin-e Khalq in the Amjadieh stadium on Thursday afternoon, which left one person killed and hundreds wounded.

He said if the people who attacked the stadium on Thursday had attacked a meeting of say, Friday prayers, they would immediately be identified and arrested, but in this case the whole issue had purposely been kept under a veil of secrecy and the ruffins who [words indistinct] peace around the stadium were left free to do whatever they wanted. Hojjat ol-Eslam said that in his judgement any attack against peaceful gatherings would be a downright attack against Islam. Hojjat ol-Eslam expressed the hope that law enforcement authorities would do the necessary to prevent similar clashes in the future.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Interview on Internal Problems

LD131358 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Jun 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent Mahmud Hejrat exclusive interview with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr: "President Announces Conditions Pertaining to the Choice of Prime Minister"]

[Text] Referring to the editorial yesterday in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, in which he said that "opportunists are trying to take over the radio and television organizations by force and aim to impose censorship on these institutions," Dr Bani-Sadr said: "Of course, there are also those who are striving to prevent this from happening, and to some extent they have been successful. However, the two sides are at each others throats.

"Take a look at the issues facing the country. Dozens of problems could be cited, but nobody follows up these important problems now emerging in order to see why they have occurred, and nobody prints them in their newspapers with detailed explanations. Then there are those who allow themselves to make any decisions they wish and to implement these. As a result, the state authorities have begun simply to react [rather than initiate]. They run along to see why this or that has happened, and in the end how or why the thing happened is still unclear. This is what the newspapers should be following up."

In reply to the question from the correspondent, "Were your remarks in the editorial yesterday directed against believers?", Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Since what is said [these days] is seen in a religious context, religion has become something of a cudgel. It was my intention to tell those who consider themselves members of the religious class and believers something of the conditions which accompany faith, and this does not include using religion as a club with which to beat people over the head."

On the topic of the release of the Majles deputy for Mqlid, Khosrow Qashqa'i [Qashqa'i tribe chief], Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Khosrow Qashqa'i was released on my orders and not through my mediation."

On how the arrest of Khosrow Qashqa'i took place, he said:

"I had his dossier brought to me here. Mr Musavi-Ardabili, the prosecutor general, was at the imam's house, and the imam ordered that the person in question should be released. He had seen his dossier and sent it to me. I read the dossier and sent it to be translated again. If there is no other evidence, and if all the evidence available against him is what we have here, then regrettably this case resembles that of the Dreyfus affair.

"To defend a khan [tribal chief] is meaningless today: We are not defending him as a khan, and we do not believe in khans. Furthermore, since the terms 'feudalism' and 'non-feudal' are much mentioned these days it is difficult to determine the rights and wrongs of the problem.

"I studied his dossier personally and I will send a report on it to the Majles. If the Majles has already given a verdict based on the Persian text, then such a verdict is wrong. [paragraph continues]

The truth of the matter is that these few pages of English text do not constitute proof of any sort that he is a CIA spy, but in fact prove the opposite, namely, that someone was appointed by the CIA to report on, for example, the leadership and organization of the [presumably Qashqa'i] tribe.

"Moreover, the dates mentioned in these pages show that he was not in Iran on the specified dates. The dossier is in his favor, not against him. Of course I read the dossier, and given [that the instigators know] that in the early days of the Islamic Republic action on such files might be possible in this country, even in the case of one deputy, then in my view this was nothing but an attempt to weaken the foundation of the republics.

"This is why, when the dossier was read yesterday, I sent it to the imam with a correct translation for his views.

"What I can say is that the [U.S.] Embassy and documents found there should not be an everlasting means for upsetting the procedures by which the country runs its business. For this reason the Majles should call in all the documents once and for all and should not approve any of the deputies' credentials unless all the documents concerning all the individuals have been sifted carefully by thoroughly unbiased and well-informed individuals.

"It is easy enough for someone to come along and translate incorrectly where, for example, the Persian text says "opposition to the revolution" instead of "support for the revolution." All these documents should be assembled there, and well-informed and unbiased people should analyze them carefully and translate them, and the honorable members of the Majles should purge their assembly in the basis of these translations. Otherwise there are plans, I know, to disclose one of these documents every so often to disrupt the Majles. We will not have a stable country resulting from a shaky Majles, and since in accordance with Article 113 of the Constitution, which makes the president of the republic responsible for the implementation of the Constitution, I have to be concerned with the Majles to the same extent as with the judicial and the executive powers. I am concerned with the preservation of the prestige of the three powers equally."

On the manner in which the prime minister would be elected, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"The first point is, as the imam's message to the Majles mentioned, that the prime minister must be the embodiment of mutual understanding and harmony between the Majles and the president (and, I must add, that he should be approved by the imam) since there are many difficulties, and if the prime minister does not enjoy this three-way support it will not be easy for him to deal with these difficulties. Second, he must give tranquility and assurance to the community; by this is meant peace of mind and confidence. A prime minister who represents only one group in society does not give this confidence to the community. Third, he must be a reasonable man, and very much a coordinator and administrator."

On the subject of the Majles' support and vote for the president, Dr Bani-Sadr said: "There is no reason why the Majles should not support me, and it will certainly give a vote of confidence to the one who has the qualifications envisaged."

On the view of Dr Beheshti that the Revolution Council had not been informed as to the makeup of the international conference for the investigation of the shah's crimes, [as published] Dr Bani-Sadr said: If Dr Beheshti said this, I must say that the imam wrote to the president, asking him to convene the conference. [paragraph continues]

The president convened the conference, but someone must certainly have approved the budget, so it cannot be said that the Revolution Council was not informed as to the convening of the conference.

In reply to the question: "You are always complaining that there are numerous centers of power, yet the majority of the people unanimously support you. Why don't you act unilaterally?" Dr Bani-Sadr said:

First, we are busy working. We are not sitting idle. We have closed down some of the power centers and, God willing, we will close down others. Second, from the start attempts must be made to solve problems in a revolutionary manner, since solutions of this type are fundamental and decisive, whereas solving problems in a bullying manner will cause further troubles.

"If these methods prove inconclusive we will go to the people, or course, and we will take decisive action."

In reply to the question: "Have you had talks recently with the leaders of the Kurdish Democractic Army and the guerillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq?" Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"No, we have not had talks, but there are a number of opportunists who push themselves forward whenever a report comes in [from Kordestan] and act the hero. The country's problems must be solved with wisdom and shrewdness and by seeking the scientific solution, which is one of a permanent nature.

"We do not want everlasting conflict and bloodshed. From the outset we have said that if the groups lay down their arms, we will give them the same rights as we have given all the people, and the people will themselves determine their representatives, and they will prosper."

On the subject of the hostages, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

"Since this is up to the Majles to decide, I do not wish to give an opinion."

In conclusion, in a message to the nation of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr said: "My message to you is one of watchfulness, vigilance and struggle against the danger from opportunists."

Visits Mazandaran, Gilan

LD131208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a central news unit report, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Rasht at noon today at the end of his visit to Mazandaran Province to commence investigations into the problems and needs of Gilan Province. He was welcomed at the airport by the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the governor general of Gilan. After inspecting the honor guard, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr held discussions with those who welcomed him at the airport.

Representatives of the clergy among the welcoming group made speeches and then provincial officials and personalities were introduced to Dr Bani-Sadr. At this meeting, the official responsible for land distribution in Gilan Province told Dr Bani-Sadr: So far, about 10,000 hectares of uncultivated and unused land has been put at the disposal of those who have little or no land in connection with the project for cultivating rice. This has great importance in the level of production for the region and the country.

He asked the president to issue emphatic orders concerning the distribution of land to farmers of the region who have little or no land so that our country may end the need to import rice.

The president and his companions then left for the national mobilization headquarters in Gilan Province to talk with the inhabitants of Rasht. Groups of people along the route warmly welcomed the president. According to a report from our Rasht news unit, tens of thousands of Rasht inhabitants had gathered in the premises of the Gilan national mobilization headquarters from the early hours of the morning in order to listen to the speech of the president of our country.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Sari yesterday to inspect the Neka electricity generator and to investigate the problems and difficulties facing Mazandaran Province. At the end of his visit he said: The issues raised and the proposals made on ways to solve them will be taken up by the follow-up and research department in the president's office. I will come to Mazandaran again to investigate the outcome of their actions when the opportunity arises.

Interview on Export of Revolution

LD131850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, speaking in a PARS interview in Sari today, expressed his views regarding the conditions for the export of the revolution, the alteration of court procedures, the necessity for the establishment of total judicial security in the country and the coup plans of a number of people who consider themselves incorruptible and others corruptible. He declared that, according to a recent decision, in the future religious judges will be appointed by the supreme judicial council.

In reply to a question regarding the export of Iran's revolution in view of the policy of noninterference in the affairs of others, the president said that the export of the revolution does not mean that we will send troops to other places; we have no such intention, nor is it possible. But the revolution's guidelines and courses will go to other places, whether we wish it or not. Basically, if we are able to build a model Islamic society, it will automatically go beyond our frontiers, for others would wish to copy it.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: All our efforts are to enable us to act according to the model, so that we can build an Islamic society which would be able to go beyond our frontiers. Otherwise, if we were to implement other models in the name of Islam, others already have (?many).

In reply to a question about the new revolution courts' procedures after the formation of the Majles, the president said that the alteration of court procedures means conformity with the Constitution--that is, determining who a judge is, what his elegibility as a judge is based on and who is responsible for the decisions he makes. Therefore, if he were to make decisions that are not religious, lawful and Islamic, the case would be seriously reviewed in dicipliniary courts, so that judicial security is created.

Regarding a press report published 3 days ago, about the continuation of the economic blockade of some of the Kurdish cities in the west of the country, the president said: A lot has happened in the past 3 days; it is hoped that if the blockade (?is still in progress), it will end. In any case, if it is not over, we will be obliged to go there and stop the blockade. If we give orders, we see that they are implemented.

In reply to the question "Why have you been continuously expressing anxiety regarding the fate of the revolution in the past 2 weeks, contrary to before, when you always expressed hope?" The president said: Both the positive and negative sides of the story should be told, so that the people learn where the problems lie and gain real hope; we used to do this, and we do so now. But the problem is whether past problems have been solved or are near solution. Now we come to judicial security which is, as it were, one of the reasons for high prices [as heard]. Therefore, we must discuss this lack of judicial security--which has become an economic aspiration--with the people, and say that if you wish for low prices, one of its prerequisites is judicial security so that the people are not allowed to make irresponsible decisions and implement them. The people should be made aware; they should know what their problems are, so that we can solve their problems. Otherwise, if people were to object to every move, they would prevent us from establishing judicial security in the country.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: What are the coup plans that you mentioned four days ago in the leader column of the newspaper ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI, and who wanted to implement them? The president said: The plan lay in the fact that a group considers itself incorruptible and others corruptible. They give themselves the right to run the country. They have sat and thought that since others might stage a coup, they should do it themselves. They are everywhere and we see the likes of them in every city. They give themselves the right and say: We should prevent corruption and do such and such; therefore we should be in charge.

Then Dr Bani-Sadr spoke of the results of his trip to Mazandaran and the main problems in that province. Referring to the point that, 16 months after the revolution, Mazandaran industry and agriculture are at a standstill, that people interfere in each other's affairs and that no one observes the laws there, he said that these are the main problems. These problems exist in other places too, but since Mazandaran is agriculturally based, the problem concerns land more in agricultural regions. [as heard]

The president added: We learned here last night that four or five dams should be constructed in the region. If so, what have they been doing in the past 16 months? We learned here that the area with the most water has villages without water; this is the problem. Here, the land is the problem and eventually the problem of the land should be solved. But the seven-man commission has not started its work here yet. The main problem is the lack of judicial security, which is more urgent here, and there is no judge who can cope with it. Other problems are that either the factories are unfinished or that they are not operational. In spite of this, a lot has been done and a lot must be done; I will return and pursue the matter and also go to other provinces, until, God willing, everything is all right.

Rasht Speech

LD131950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today spoke at a gathering of Rasht people at the national mobilization headquarters. Commenting on factional confrontations, he said: Factional confrontations do not help our country solve its problems. We must find solutions to problems so that the problems can be eliminated. Problems cannot be solved if a group of people decides to resort to instigations and only then sit down and try to find where problems lie; such problems will not be solved. A non-Muslim will never become a Muslim through club-wielding, for what he [word indistinct] is wrong.

So when they resort to such acts he would think he was doing the right thing. We have secured 99 percent of the people's votes; as for the other 1 percent, we must try logical persuasion, rather than force. I have no doubt whatsoever that Islamic ideas and thought are pure science and that other ideas, even if they are scientific, are also endowed with a considerable amount of ignorance.

President Bani-Sadr once again reiterated the need for free debate, adding: If they put down their clubs, if they are inclined toward debates, then they ought to enter the arena; they are welcome. We have no intention of imposing our own ideas. A person who imposes his own ideas is like a capitalist who wants to resort to force. Any society lacking a correct system, wherein the system is based on force, will eventually return to aggression in which those who have power drive out those without power--then we are back at square one. If the idea for them is to achieve their ends through force, then they must bear in mind that Islamic government is opposed to force. Force culminates in the formation of armed groups; Islam has condemned unreasonable demands.

He then cited the problems facing Gilan Province, saying: An additional two billion tomans of credit earmarked for the province have been requested. Can you absorb this amount? At any rate, I must point out that Gilan Province is one of the most developed of provinces. Compared with inhabitants of Baluchestan, the people of Gilan have a much better life. Therefore, it is the deprived who should be provided with more possibilities.

In another part of his speech, President Bani-Sadr referred to the question of high prices and profiteering, saying: Part of the problem of high prices is in the control of the people themselves, for if there is a calm atmosphere it will be much easier to control things; such a circumstance would drive prices down. Consequently, first and foremost we must create security. At present the prices have risen by 50 percent; if they reach 70 percent then we cannot cope with them. Therefore, we must do everything to eliminate this problem.

The president added: In protecting the country's security no one should trespass the line established by the law. Should anyone do that we would first remind him, then warn him and finally put him on trial before the people.

Concluding his remarks about revolutionary forces and the young and active generations of the province, he said: God willing, these men and women will turn Iran into an exemplary Islamic government. We hope that our government will become an exemplary one for the world and, God willing, the face of the globe will be changed.

According to PARS, when the president was heading toward the national mobilization premises for his speech, a number of people who had lined up along the street came into contact with the car carrying the president. The injured were immediately taken to a hospital. According to a spokesman for Dr Hekmat Hospital, the number of injured taken to this particular hospital was four, of whom two were hospitalized due to the seriousness of their injuries and the other two were discharged after receiving outpatient treatment.

Departure for Tehran

LD132322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in a gathering at Rasht's Revolution Guards Corp headquarters this afternoon, discussed and reviewed Gilan Province's issues and needs with the region's guards. Mr Bani-Sadr left Rasht for Tehran after this meeting, which lasted several hours.

MONTAZERI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, IRAQ WITH KHOMEYNI

LD141142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Illustrious Jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri met and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of that meeting, which lasted for an hour, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, spoke about the subjects raised during his conversation with the imam. He said: One of the issues discussed was that of agriculture.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: What I have heard from various sources is that at present the government is not purchasing wheat from farmers at a price of 18 rials per kilogram, and certain individuals have started moving in the bazaar and among the farmers who are purchasing wheat at 21.23 and even at 29 rials per kilogram. [sentence as heard] They have even informed me that Qom's wheat has been carried as far as Bijar. [Montazeri is apparently referring to the practice of corrupt officials and others who buy wheat at or near official government prices, transport it to the border and then resell it to the government as imported wheat, which is purchased at considerably higher prices]

Only God knows the destination of this wheat. I hope to God that they are taking this wheat to be used by our Muslim nation in Kordestan. But should the forces of counterrevolution purchase this wheat and should there be a scheme for taking this wheat to Iraq or some other places, or should they destroy this wheat in order to bring about a shortage within the country, then this would be extremely dangerous and harmful to our country.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: A subject which I have often raised with the Revolution Council, with Dr Sheybani, the agriculture minister, and also during the Friday congregational prayers, is that the loans given to farmers are not used for agricultural purposes but are being spent on nonagricultural items. And, indeed, the repayment of these loans will not help the farmers. Should we wish to give direct aid to agriculture, we ought to purchase the farmers' produce at realistic prices.

Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized: The government should purchase wheat from the Iranian farmer at the same price which it pays when it imports it from abroad, and, then, in order to facilitate internal consumption by the same farmer, the government should pay the same subsidies to the farmers which it pays toward consumption by the inhabitants of Tehran and of other cities. For instance, if the government buys wheat from the farmer at 25 rials per kilogram, it should then pay him an additional 15 rials for every kilogram of wheat he produces to help cover his annual expenses, so that farmers will be encouraged to increase agricultural production.

In another part of this interview, Ayatollah Montazeri said: With regard to cattle production, I have proposed that the government, for instance, should give every farmer 10 head of cattle at the beginning of the year and then take back the same 10 head of cattle from him at the end of the year. Thus the farmer will raise the cattle and the country's cattle production will be increased.

In another part of this interview he referred to the plots by the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime against Iran's Islamic Revolution and the issue of those deported from Iraq. A great many of these people are Iraqis by origin, but unfortunately, the Iranian Government refers to them as Iranians as well.

On this subject Ayatollah Montazeri said: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by making extensive publicity in international forums, is dutybound to inform the world public of the crimes being committed by the Iraqi Ba'th Regime.

NVOI DEMANDS END TO HEZBOLLAHI ACTIONS

TA132115 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Benefits From the Creation of an Atmosphere of Nonconfidence and a Suffocating Environment?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Precisely now, when the enemies of the revolution, from U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries to the deposed shah and the Zahedis, Palizbans and Bakhtiars, are in the process of striking at the Iranian revolution, and when the imam of the nation rightly expresses concern over the existence of discord and division in the higher rank of the revolution's institutions, yes, precisely in these circumstances, the psuedoleftists beneath the Maoist and Trotskyite mask and the extreme rightists beneath the Hezbollahi [Party of God] mask, are dealing blows to the gains of the Iranian revolution.

In order to implement its adventurous and aggressive plans to overthrow the Islamic Republic system, trample on the gains of the revolution and establish a system like the former shah's regime--with or without a shah--U.S. imperialism needs favorable grounds. There is no better and more favorable environment and atmosphere for bloodthirsty and wild U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution than an environment of insecurity and an atmosphere of nonconfidence, an environment in which it is hinted that freedom of speech and thought do not exist in our liberated homeland, an environment in which a handful of knifewielders and ruffians, under various pretexts and in the name of religion and under the cover of Hezbollahi, attack any group and political gathering and organization which is committed to the revolution and believes in the continuity of the revolution with stones, knives and guns.

The incident of 12 June in Tehran in the streets around Amjadiyeh [sports stadium], is not only a sorrowful incident and a stain of shame on the clean feature of our revolutionary homeland, but it is a danger signal in the face of which no Iranian patriot and no true follower of the imam's path and the revolution can or has the right to be indifferent. We are not talking about a specific political group, faction or organization, and in this instance it is not the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, although the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, like all national, progressive and revolutionary organizations which have a share in the preparation of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation and its victory, has the right to enjoy the fruits of this revolution and to raise its views with the people on the various political, social and cultural aspects of the country within the framework of the Iranian Constitution. We are talking about certain freedoms that the Iranian nation has achieved at the cost of the blood of tens of thousands of its best sons during more than 50 years of struggle and the preservation and sanctity of which has been stressed in our country's Constitution.

It should be understood once and for all that neither the struggle nor the revolution's victory were or are the monopoly of anyone. These were the people and these were all the various revolutionary groups, parties and organizations, whether religious or non-religious, which fought in the struggle against tyranny, against repression and against the terror of ideas.

There was a time when the Savakist torturers of the former shah, under the pretext of defending the programs of that subservient shah--obedient servant of the U.S. Embassy--used to shoot any opponent and torture him to death in the torture chambers of the Middle Ages.

Now, certain people, who lack any kind of ideology, political or religious identity or social belief, under the title of Hezbollahi, apply that same base, former police method to national and progressive groups and organizations which are faithful to the revolution and follow the imam's path. We repeat, we are not only talking about the 12 June incident in the streets around Amjadiyeh stadium and the attack of the Hezbollahi knifewielders on the followers of Mojahedin-e Khalq. We are talking about the fact that lately, certain persons who know nothing at all about religion, ideology and social and political beliefs, under the pretext of Hezbollahi, attack and assail political and revolutionary organizations, parties and groups everywhere. With knives, daggers and various other weapons and sometimes with guns, these people attack every progressive and revolutionary organization that is a true follower of the imam's line. They beat and injure their staffs and members. They set fire to their newspapers, periodicals and publications and do not pay attention to the warning and caution of any authority, even the revolutionary guards. How long should these obstinacies, these violations of legal norms, these raids and attacks on revolutionary and progressive individuals and organizations continue? To whose benefit is it to give a free hand to a certain group, which knows absolutely nothing about Islam and the Islamic Revolution, to beat up and insult the people and progressive and national individuals and organizations--these main bases and strongholds ofthe Iranian revolution?

That which individuals or certain groups carry out under the name of Islam and Hezbollahi in violation of the political and social freedoms of the true forces of the revolution and the committed organizations is that same thing that is desired by the former shah's gang and his American masters. For it is only in this way, by creating an atmosphere of nonconfidence and chaos and by attacks on the freedoms of the people, that U.S. imperialism and the shah's band--the Bakhtiars, Palizbans and Zahedis--can implement their anti-Iranian plans.

In the name of liberty and freedom of conscience, for which the Iranian nation gravesso many martyrs and shed blood, in the name of safeguarding the gains of the revolution and the Constitution of our Islamic Republic: Before it is too late, an end must be put to the obstinacies, crimes and illegal acts of the extreme rightist and fake elements, whether Hezbollahis or others, who in fact are the enemies of revolutionary and true Islam.

TEHRAN PAPER REPORTS ARRESTS OF ARMED FORCES MEMBERS

LD142222 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Press review on ETTELA'AT article]

[Text] In the main headline [word indistinct] afternoon daily ETTELA'AT we read that the members of the group responsible for destructive actions in the armed forces have been arrested. Their plan was to return the deposed shah to Iran along with Bakhtiar. They will be tried in the armed forces revolutionary court.

CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON ARMY POLITICS, ARMS SITUATION

JN141858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] General Shahmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said the following to the PARS NEWS AGENCY: We cannot prevent people in the army from thinking, but we will not allow anyone to undertake propaganda for any particular faction or group. The army is a big organization, with a sacred objective and ideology, and there is no proof that it supports any political party or faction. We will not prevent anyone from joining any particular party or faction, we will just tell him that he cannot stay in the army.

Speaking about the amount of weapons available to the army, General Shahmehr said: We have a large reserve and will not need any new weapons for several years. We have also announced that this will be a year of repair and maintenance work in the army. Experts have already embarked on self-help programs to eliminate our complete dependence on others. We are also trying now to insure some of our requirements from those countries that are not too closely linked with the East or the West. Regarding Iraqi attacks on Iranian border areas, General Shahmehr said: We are not shelling Iraqi border areas and cities within the range of our guns, because we know that there are innocent people in those cities who are being exposed to all kinds of pressure. We hope that those people will carry out the orders of the imam and rise to overthrow the ill-omened Iraqi Ba'thist government, which is controlled by a handful of people.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES EIGHT TO DEATH FOR DRUG SMUGGLING

ID150628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The special Islamic revolution court of Iran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali tried eight persons who were involved in the production and distribution of narcotics, specifically heroin, and also in setting up centers of corruption and prostitution, and sentenced them to execution. The sentence of execution was carried out at the early hours of the morning.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, who is in charge of the drug squad, said: These persons were seized by Tehran police and were sent to the special Islamic revolution court with their files. These people are:

1. Hoseyn Ashkari, son of Aqajan, an inhabitant of Tehran, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment under the former regime on the accusation of selling drugs. His job was setting up places of prostitution, including the sale of his own wife for the purposes of prostitution. In this way, he attracted women toward heroin, corruption and prostitution.

2. Akbar Haj Kord-Ali, son of Farat-Ali, a resident of Arak, who was one of the experienced smugglers and who used to have extensive activities in the distribution of narcotics, indulging in homosexual acts, knife stabbing, and setting up places for the use of opium, during the former regime he was sentenced to death by a military court.

3. Ahmad Khak, son of Sadr, a resident of Tehran who had a long record in the distribution and sale of heroin. Over a period of 30 years he dragged many young people toward corruption and destroyed them.

4. Farhang Salehi, son of Nur-Hamdollah. He had extensive activities for many years in the sale of heroin and has caused the addiction and death of hundreads of young people. Recently, 10 kg and 500 gram of heroin was discovered on him.

5. Habib Karami, son of Enayat, a resident and inhabitant of Malayer. He had a long record of distribution and sale of heroin and recently 105 kilos of heroin was discovered on him.

6. Gholam-Reza Qanbari, son of Ali-Reza, an inhabitant and resident of Malayer. He has had some record in the production, distribution and sale of heroin and recently was arrested while in the possession of 10 kg of heroin.

7. Qasem Ustamirza, son of Karim, who was one of the most experienced smugglers in Tehran.

8. Farhad Tabrizi, an inhabitant and resident of Tabriz.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES MEDICAL WORKERS CONGRESS

LD170104 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The first congress of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] medical workers was officially opened with a speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, at the Salamkhanah Hall of Arg Palace this morning. At the beginning of the congress a few verses of the holy Koran were read, and, after the playing of the national anthem of the DRA, the audience rose up in tribute to the martyrs of the path of the revolution and observed a moment of silence. Later Minister of Public Health Prof Dr Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim shed light briefly on the work of the first congress of the DRA medical workers and asked the PDPA Central Committee general secretary, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister to open the congress of medical workers with his speech. Babrak Karmal gave a speech amid the warm expression of feeling by the audience on the occasion of the opening of the first medical congress of the DRA to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin Karmal recording] Hard-working and noble workers, friends, comrades and respected guests: A while ago our country and the brave and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan celebrated the second anniversary of the great Sawr Revolution. From the viewpoint of its nature and aims, the Sawr Revolution is a national, democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. The general democratic aims thereof are: eliminating backwardness and all the remnants of feudalism and prefeudalism in economic and social relations; imposing restrictions on extensive landownership; distributing of land to landless farmers and agricultural workers; developing the national economy, raising the standard of living of the people; developing the national culture of all the people residing in our homeland, Afghanistan; and broadening democracy in the political and social life of the country. On the other hand our revolution possesses a deeply national character: respect for the customs, usages and the religious and national traditions of the various nationalities and ethnic groups of the country are among the national aims of the DRA which have been clearly incorporated in our basic principles. The Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage, has provided (genuine) possibilities for the realization of the freedom and welfare of our countrymen. Notwithstanding the conspiratorial struggles of the reactionary and treasonous forces, aided by world-devouring imperialism, with U.S. imperialism in the forefront, and hegemonist and warlike China and the reactionary centers of other countries against our revolution and people, these possibilities have become wider, and new grounds for the modernization of the economic and social life of the masses of our country are being prepared every day. [applause]

Although the 2 years which have passed since the victory of the Sawr Revolution, which toppled all the ruling classes and oppressive strata and forces, are not a long time, during this period, practical measures and important changes in the fields of economic, social and political progress of the country have taken place in accordance with the long-cherished and lofty aspirations of the toiling and courageous people of Afghanistan. Among the valuable achievements of the second stage of the great Sawr Revolution is the preparation and approval of the DRA basic principles which is a major and historic step in the way of strengthening revolutionary and truly democratic legality and the realization of the basic rights and liberties of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] The basic principles are in effect, a prelude to the preparation of the constitution for a progressive, new and blossoming Afghanistan of the future. This important document accurately reflects the great aspirations of the Sawr Revolution and its new stage, the rights and duties of the people and of the government, and the position of the PDPA in the political organization of the country.

Dear friends and respected guests, you all know that the country's public health service has benefited and shall benefit from the assistance of international organizations and the socialist countries, especially the USSR, our great northern neighbor. [applause] The soldiers and officers of the heroic army, these champions of the Saur Revolution, have benefited from the health services provided by the hospital of the Academy of Medical Sciences, the largest medical institution of the country, which has been built with the aid of our friendly and fraternal country, the USSR. [applause] The staff and medical professors of the Soviet Union have been serving our people for 10 years free of charge. On the other hand, a large number of our medical workers have been trained in this fraternal country, and right now a large number of our doctors are engaged in studies in various medical fields in the USSR. We thank all the countries which have helped us and continue to help us, and we hope that they will expand their fraternal cooperation in the area of public health. Of course, this cooperation is part of the broader aid and assistance which the friendly countries render to Afghanistan, which will assist greatly the course of development and change in various areas. The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA are fully confident that your first congress is an important step in the task of the creation and development of a new order of public health service in Afghanistan. [applause] The patriotic workers and the noble medical personnel of Afghanistan will, in a spirit of sacrifice and more than before, render service for the protection of the health of the toiling masses and the defenders of our beloved homeland, the revolutionary Afghanistan and will defend, in the first place, the aspirations and gains of the great Saur Revolution and its new stage of development. [end recording]

KARMAL RECEIVES ELDERS, PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR ISLAM

LD132329 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], this afternoon received a number of religious leaders, elders and people's representatives from Jowzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Parvan and Bamian in the gardens of the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace, and spoke to them about the important and vital issues regarding the present and future destiny of Afghanistan and the (?historical) duties of the people of Afghanistan.

When Babrak Karmal arrived at the meeting of people's representing and elders all of them rose to their feet and welcomed him with continuous applause. Babrak Karmal, in the midst of the continuing applause, shook hands with everyone and offered them all good wishes. In the course of the handshaking, and with increasing enthusiasm on the part of the audience, a number of our compatriots bowed their heads in deep respect.

Babrak Karmal, on witnessing this, began by saying: Compatriots, persecuted brothers, seeing you, your features, I would like to say that you have wounded my heart. I ask of all of you that do not bow your heads in front of anyone but Almighty God. For hundreds of years our forefathers experienced the oppressions of tyrannical rulers, despots and bloodsuckers. Let us, after this, no matter who we are, no matter what title we possess, be it president of a republic, president of the Revolutionary Council, governor, general, whatever the rank, let us be humble and modest.

Babrak Karmal said: What duty did Almighty God impose on the Prophet Mohammad? The service of the creatures of God. He, who was the messenger of Almighty God, was humble; we, who are his followers, are utterly helpless creatures.

It is true that we have borne much suffering, unbearable suffering, suffering which is unparalleled anywhere else in the world. Our forefathers suffered hundreds of years, in particular with the arrival of the Nadir family, what misfortunes which did not happen in Afghanistan? They eliminated thousands of families, sowed discord, brought racial prejudice, provoked tribe against tribe, religion against religion, nationality against nationality. They created enmity, robbed thousands of families and [word indistinct] the people. They built palaces and a very good life for themselves on the blood of the people. Later on a hope arose, the hope of the Sawr Revolution.

Babrak Karmal, after explaining the crimes of Amin and his murderous spies and their treacheries against the hopes of the Sawr Revolution, added: We, the people of Afghanistan, should as Afghans and Muslims all become a single fist and uproot tyranny from our country with the help of our government and eliminate the roots of misfortune and adversity from our land.

Babrak Karmal explained the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and trickeries in the internal affairs of our country, throwing light on the duties of the patriots and people in the defense of the honor of the homeland, saying: I, as your compatriot, your servant, your brother, tell you the truth. I, as a human being and a Muslim, have one love and that is love for my country, love for my people, and for the independence and freedom of my country.

During his speech Babrak Karmal said: But I want to repeat that Afghanistan is free, independent and Muslim and will remain so. The day is not very distant when all the people of the world will be shown that the best social justice and the principles of the sacred religion of Islam are upheld in Afghanistan better than (?any part) of the world. There is no power in the world capable of eradicating the religious faith, heart and conscience and the Muslim faith from their soul and conscience. Therefore, those who are literate, can examine the Basic Principles of the DRA and read them to those who are not literate to see that not a single article, word or letter can be found against the principles of Islam. It has been emphasized time and again that not only Islam but the strict observation of the performance of the sacred principle of Islam constitute one of the DRA Government's duties.

Therefore, as your brother and servant I say to you please convey my greetings to your brothers throughout the country and tell them not to be deceived by anybody and any enemy, no matter who it may be. They should not believe them. Afghanistan is a Muslim country. We will be the followers of our (?holy men) and their sources will be sacred. Tell all the people of Afghanistan to pray every day to Almighty God for the salvation and rescue of all the Muslims of the world, in particular your brother Afghan Muslims.

In turn, a number of elders, on behalf of the people of Baghlan, Faryab, Jowzjan, and Bamian showed pleasure about their discussion with the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister and declared their resolute support and unity with their revolutionary government and in the realization of Babrak Karmal's speech.

FRONTIER MINISTER ATTENDS MEETING IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

GF151740 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Frontier Affairs Minister Fayz Mohammad today attended a meeting in (Tamkri) District, Paktia Province, in support of the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the new evolutionary phase of the April Revolution.

The frontier affairs minister (?exposed) the intrigues, plots, interference and aggression being directed against our country by the region's reactionaries and agents of international imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and the arrogant Chinese. He called on the citizens of the province to realize their duties and tasks in defending the homeland and the aims of the April Revolution at this critical historic stage and not be deceived by the hollow and venomous propaganda of the April Revolution's enemies.

A number of the citizens present declared their support for the gains of the great April Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER SPEAKS AT QANDAHAR MEETING

GF191758 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] A number of clergymen, ulemas, elders and members of cooperative funds and agricultural service cooperatives in the two districts of Arghandab and (Bahla), in Qandahar Province, declared their profound support for the new evolutionary phase of the April Revolution and the constant struggle against the revolution's enemies during a meeting held in Qandahar [word indistinct] hall yesterday and attended by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications.

At the outset of the meeting, which was also attended by Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian, Watanjar delivered a speech in which he explained the shining efforts of our revolutionary state to (?prepare) our oppressed people. He called for unity under the national banner of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and increased struggle.

One of the ulemas, on behalf of the area's clergymen and elders, pledged [words indistinct] to defend the sacred homeland and the April Revolution.

CENTRAL GARRISON 7TH DIVISION ADDRESSED ON PDPA DECISIONS

LD142330 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Officers and soldiers of the central garrison 7th Division in the course of a broad gathering today welcomed the decisions of the second historic plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and declared their further efforts in the realization of these resolutions.

At this gathering, which was held at 7th Division headquarters, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Shah Mohammad Dost, members of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat and Brigadier General Gol Aqa, the general director of armed forces political affairs, also participated and made statements on the constructive role of the resolutions of the second grand plenum of the PDPA Central Committee on the social, political, economic and cultural life of our people and the further unity of the party, military and people.

Saleh Mohammad Ziray's speech, in the course of explaining the gains of the Sawr Revolution, in particular after its new development stage, drew the attention of officers and soldiers of the 7th Division to their duties and responsibilities in this historic phase of the country.

Nur Ahmad Nur also delivered a speech on the subject and in it explained the important role of the officers, soldiers and commanders in the implementation of the second plenum decisions in the armed forces.

Brigadier General Gol Aqa also spoke about the success of the Sawr Revolution and urged the indefatigable efforts of all the people of Afghanistan, in particular the workers of the armed forces, in the development of the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that subsequently the commander of the 7th Division, on behalf of the workers of that command, declared the continuous revolutionary struggle and work toward realization of the aims of the revolution and the implementation of the resolutions of the second plenum.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY ON REACTION TO EXECUTIONS REPORTED

LD161828 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Summary] "The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY commentator discusses the contents of letters, messages and resolutions received dealing with the execution of the special revolutionary court orders concerning a number of Amin's executioners. The execution of a number of Amin's murderous and treacherous band by the orders of the special revolutionary and the publication of the news concerning this just order have been warmly and sincerely welcomed by the persecuted people of Afghanistan."

Our people in the capital and provinces, in the factories and farms welcomed the order of the special revolutionary court about those persons who, before the 27 December 1979 uprising, under Amin's tyrannical regime committed unprecedented atrocities against the Afghan people.

"Those savage human killers in the regime of fascist executioner Amin, this black-faced spy of U.S. imperialism and the CIA, murdered the struggling and oppressed sons of Afghanistan. The uncultured and stupid executioners of Amin, relying on their imperialist aides, [word indistinct] the final success of the masses." They cowardly persecuted our defenseless people and wherever they could find hope and light, oppressed them by making them their chained slaves.

"The Amin band, under the protection of U.S. imperialism, was in search of the most alert and struggling sons of Afghanistan, and in this way committed such treacherous, reactionary and shameful black crimes that the wrath of the people and history have not pardoned them and will never forgive them." This is why the people have recognized their enemies and welcome the decisions of the special revolutionary courts.

ROAD BUILDING MACHINERY PURCHASED FROM USSR

GF161750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Kabul today between the Ministry of Public Works and the Soviet trade mission for the purchase of the equivalent of $3.28 million worth of equipment and spare parts required by projects and departments of the general directorate for roads and airports.

In accordance with this agreement, the equipment and spare parts will be delivered to Afghanistan within 9 months. The equipment includes roadpaving and stonecrushing machinery, tractors and other equipment.

FINANCIAL DETAILS OF CZECH TRUCK DEAL EXPLAINED

LD152128 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Summary] "Dear listeners, as you know the contract for the purchase of 638 trucks, tankers, (?chassis) and their related spare parts, was signed some time ago between the Khalq Export-Import Union of the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the CSSR. Therefore, for the further information of our dear listeners, our reporter has interviewed Engineer Ahmad Shahi, general director of the Khalq Export-Import Union, as follows:" [begin recording]

[Question] Engineer Ahmad Shahi, could you please give some information concerning the necessity of the purchase of the 638 trucks, tankers and their related spare parts?

[Answer] "Thank you. I am pleased that you have given me the opportunity to present some information regarding the Khalq Export-Import Union and its activities for the information of my dear compatriots. The friendship between Afghanistan and the CSSR is based on a policy of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect." This is not the first time the CSSR was granted assistance to Afghanistan, but other aid has also been extended to us. In particular I shall point out that the contract for 638 tankers, trucks and their spare parts is needed for the transportation of goods, and the CSSR has provided very suitable facilities in supplying them. The total value of this contract is $25,791,188, which has been provided to us as a loan. The first 5 percent of this total, that is, $1,289,560, will be paid by an irrevocable letter of credit, opened by the Bank of Afghanistan, against the presentation of valid documents to the CSSR Commercial Bank by 30 June 1980. This credit is valid until 30 June 1981. The remaining balance of U.S. $24,501,628 will be paid by us in eight equal installments.

"As experience has shown, the assistance rendered by the peace-loving nations such as the USSR, the CSSR, Poland, the GDR--these are the countries which have been inclined to help us economically--in particular this assistance, after the success of the 27 December uprising, when fascist Amin, the Amin who was a traitor to the country, the Amin who was the sincere servant of imperialism, was overthrown and his black and savage band was eliminated, this assistance was increased, and they extended their aid."

This union began operations 1 and 1/2 years ago, and so far has not many branches in the country. The union works in competition with national traders. "At the time of the savage Amin, just as freedom of speech, thought and humanity were put in chains, so was trade put in chains." But after Amin and his traitorous band were crushed by the success of the new stage of the glorious Saur Revolution the message of humanity and freedom was given to everyone including our national merchants. [end recording]

BAKHTAR COMMENTATOR PRAISES SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

LD132335 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The commentator of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has commented about the assistance offered by the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan in the light of the traditional good-neighborly relations between the two countries. The commentator says: The USSR is a true friend of oppressed nations.

The Soviet Union diligently defended on a world scale the freedom and independence of the people of Afghanistan who, with their brave and historical uprising cut (?off) the hand of British plunderers from the land of the high-flying eagle and from that time to now, on the basis of the nature of the Soviet workers' state, such a friendship and brotherhood in various spheres of life has been the living example of this contention.

Most of the (?public projects) in Afghanistan have been built through close cooperation with the Soviet Union, and statistics show that the Soviet Union has helped the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The peace-loving and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan, whose memory of things do not fail, will never forget that the friendship of the Soviet Union (?in its history of half a century and a decade) with the people of Afghanistan has gone through the test of time successfully and at this particular juncture, when revolutionary Afghanistan in light of grand Saur Revolution and especially after the historical uprising of 27 December 1979 and the toppling of the fascist band of Amin, has opened its way to a bright future and for this reason is being resented by imperialist dark reaction headed by American imperialism. Once again this friendship and solidarity has (?inevitably) continued and is being widened in different fields.

The selfless assistance of the Soviet Union in social, cultural, technical and economic fields, which has taken place throughout history with the people of Afghanistan, is being continued with the humanitarian dispatch of varieties of consumer goods, and this assistance is still being continued for the people of our country.

SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE LIBRARY INAUGURATED

GF141748 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The library of the institute of social sciences of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] was inaugurated in a function today. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and [name indistinct], members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the PDPA; Mahmud Barialay, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and president of the commission for international relations of the Central Committee of the PDPA; Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the commission of propaganda (?dissemination) and [word indistinct] of the Central Committee of the PDPA; and the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and GDR residing in Kabul participated in this [word indistinct] function.

In this function, Feda Mohammad Dehneshin thanked the (?parties) of Soviet Union, People's Republic of Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic who had helped in the establishment of this library and considered it as an example of revolutionary ties between our country and the friendly countries. Similarly, Tabeyev Fikryat [name indistinct], the Soviet ambassador to Kabul; Stoyan Radoslavov, the Bulgarian ambassador; and Kraft Bumbel, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in Kabul; also delivered speeches in this connection and about the good relations existing between the parties, governments and people of these respective countries and Afghanistan.

NEW ASPHALT PLANT OPEKED IN KHENJAN 15 JUNE

LD161942 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Politburo and Revolutionary Council, yesterday afternoon inaugurated a new asphalt production plant on the Salang highway in Khenjan.

He praised the indefatigable efforts of the workers and employees of the plant toward the construction of our dear Afghanistan.

He described the Salang highway as a masterpiece of contemporary architecture and an example of the peace and friendship policy of the USSR with Afghanistan as well as a training school for workers, experts and national cadres.

After the distribution of cash gifts to the most able workers and soldiers of the Salang highway--the toiling workers, courageous soldiers, domestic and foreign engineers and the patriotic officers together with the security guards of the Salang highway--Dastagir Panjshiri, party activists and the working people of Dushi district and Khenjan subdistrict took the first truckload of asphalt produced by the plant to the communal mosque in Khenjan and asphalted the floor of the mosque through collective work of the workers, soldiers, officers, elders and the ulemas of Dushi district and Khenjan subdistrict.

The Khenjan asphalt plant produces 25 tons of asphalt per hour. A worker of the plant said that the installation work of the plant has been completed 1 month ahead of schedule.

KARACHI REPORTS SOVIET, GOVERNMENT LOSSES IN PROVINCES

BK170334 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports received from Kabul, the Afghan freedom fighters attacked the Karmal administration forces in the Panjshir region of Parvan Province as a result of which 300 troops, who were in contact with the freedom fighters from the beginning, surrendered and joined with the freedom fighters, bringing their arms and ammunition. These reports also say that the freedom fighters also attacked Gulbahar and gained control of it last Thursday.

The freedom fighters, in a battle in Taligan, the capital of Takhar Province, killed many troops of the Kabul administration and the Soviet Union and shot down one helicopter.

Two batallions of the Karmal administration and one Soviet battalion attacked the freedom fighters' stronghold in a valley near Faizabad in Badakhshan Province the end of last month. Many troops of the Karmal administration and the Soviet Union were killed.

According to another report, the freedom fighters, after heavy fighting in Qandahar Province, took control of Arghandab. Five tanks were destroyed and one plane was shot down.

REBELS REPORTEDLY AMBUSH MINISTER NEAR HERAT

OW161217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 June, KYODO--A successful ambush by Afghan insurgents against the Soviet-backed communist regime has seriously injured Afghan Minister of Information and Culture Majid Sarboland and killed 12 soldiers, a spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Party office in Tehran disclosed Monday.

The ambush took place last May near Herat in northwestern Afghanistan, bordering the Soviet Union, in which several vehicles packed with troops were attacked by insurgents, he said.

Sarboland was reportedly campaigning in northern Afghanistan in an effort to calm down antigovernment guerrilla activities across the country.

Other Cabinet ministers are also on their way to inspect the border areas in a bid to turn the general public against the antigovernment insurgents, the Afghan Islamic Party official said.

The official said Sarboland was carried into Soviet territory by Soviet troops for treatment of his injury there.

But they said they were unable to discover the state of his health and whether the minister is still in the Soviet Union for treatment.

In the meantime, other informed sources said a brother of the information and culture minister who had served as headman of a county in Qandahar Province was shot to death by insurgents belonging to the Afghanistan Islamic Party.

ABU DHABI PAPER INTERVIEWS REBEL LEADER

LD160927 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Jun 80 p 12

[Report on an interview conducted by Sami 'Abd al-Muttalib with Jalal ad-Din Haqqani, member of the supreme council of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan and a top official in the alliance's military committee, in the UAE on 10 June]

[Excerpts] I asked Jalal ad-Din Haqqani if the recent reports about the revolutionaries' siege of Kabul were true. He said that they were true, adding: The revolutionaries decided to surprise the Soviet forces with a plan to counter the Soviet plan worked out last winter to launch intensive attacks at the beginning of summer on the various Afghan regions which are under the control of the revolutionaries, such as Paktia, Nangarhar, Qandahar and Konarha or on the main military positions like Badakhshan, (Baghman) and Herat which are now under strong attacks.

Disclosure at this time of the details of the revolutionaries' plan to besiege and attack Kabul will not harm the revolution because the basic part of the plan has already been implemented and has become a fact facing the Soviets. The revolutionaries decided not to remain in the regions to defend their positions when the Soviets began their offensive, known as "the spring offensive," but to launch a concentrated attack on the Soviets' basic bastion in which their central forces are concentrated--the capital, Kabul. The revolutionaries kept forces in the mountainous regions to ward off any Soviet attacks, while large groups of revolutionaries marched to the mountains surrounding Kabul taking with them large quantitites of arms and ammunition in order to arm the thousands of villagers and the inhabitants who had joined the ranks of the mojahedin. Thus the Soviet forces were surprised as the mountains surrounding Kabul became a pressure belt besetting them on all sides and as the revolutionaries began attacking the military bases on the city's outskirts and ambushing the convoys which tried to leave the city.

Jalal ad-Din Haqqani added: Despite the obvious difference in the military capabilities between us and the Soviets, we are not so weak as to wait for them to deal blows against us. We are strong and are attacking their most fortified stronghold.

Although we are well aware that we will not be able to crush the Soviet forces by our siege, nevertheless our plan will force them onto the defensive and we will be able to inflict heavy losses on them. This is what has actually happened during the past few weeks--a matter which has disconcerted the command in Kabul and prompted the Soviet Union to establish a new airlift to dispatch more reinforcements to defend Kabul.

Haqqani went on to say: We are now trying to make the Soviet forces' stay in Kabul extremely costly. The losses they are sustaining will make them realize that they will pay a high price if they insist on staying there. The siege of Kabul also has a political and moral objective--to shake the foundations of the subservient government there, to buttress the popular revolution which has erupted in the city and to raise the morale of all the people of Afghanistan as they see the revolutionaries attacking the capital.

Haqqani added: We realize that we too will suffer heavy losses in this confrontation, but the difference between us and the Soviets--the difference which the Soviets or the foreign military expects do not take into consideration--is that the Soviet soldiers become terrified and collapse when a small number of their colleagues are killed or wounded because they are not fighting for their own land nor defending their own cause, whereas the mojahedin welcome martyrdom in defense of their country and cause.

The Afghan leader said: Even though the revolutionary fighters are great in number, this does not mean that the revolution should close the door to those who wish to participate in the jihad. Scores of volunteers from various parts of the world are coming to us to join the ranks of the mojahedin. They are doing so of their own volition. If the Islamic world truly wants to support and help us, let it permit its men and young men to join our ranks. As I have said, we are not in dire need of men. We also tell the Islamic world that we do not want it to provide us with aid in the form of food and clothing. Nor do we want projects to resettle or provide work for the Afghan refugees as this will greatly harm the revolution and the cause. Encouraging the citizens who are struggling or who are living in the country to emigrate abroad will divest the country of its capabilities. Haqqani added: God Almighty provides food for every month. God will provide for the refugees and, if things become difficult, they can find work in their place of refuge. The mojahedin in the mountains do not want food and clothing either because all the Afghan people support them and they are prepared to endure the harshest living conditions. But they cannot confront the Soviet forces without weapons and ammunition.

The Afghan leader added: There is a tendency in most of the Islamic countries which wish to help us to present aid and food as a kind of jihad. Some even think that this is the best kind of jihad. This, however, does not absolve the Muslim of the duty to offer himself for the jihad. Revolutionaries offer their souls before their money for the battle. We want arms and ammunition to crush our enemies and the enemies of God's religion. Whether or not this is followed by food, clothing and shelter does not matter.

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER

WA121555 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 22, (BAKHTAR)--Minister of justice and attorney general, 'Abdurrashid Aryan received in his office yesterday evening for a courtesy call the visiting Soviet Deputy Minister of Justice Alexander Yakovlivich Sokhariov discussing with him matters of interest.

The latter had arrived in Kabul yesterday at the invitation of Justice Ministry and was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by deputy justice minister, 'Abdulwahhab Safi and some members of Soviet Embassy.

During his stay in Kabul, the distinguished visitor will exchange views with Afghan authorities on various judicial affairs.

SOVIET BORDER TALKS DELEGATION LEAVES 21 MAY

WA121550 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 22 (BAKHTAR)--Soviet delegation headed by Ambassador Zaikin left for home yesterday after attending the 19th round of talks on frontiers between the DRA and the USSR.

He was seen off at the Kabul International Airport by Dip. Eng. Ghausuddin, president of geodesy and cartography department and head of Afghan delegation in the talks, some members of the delegation and the Soviet Embassy staff.

AFGHAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAPTERS ESTABLISHED

WA121940 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, May 26 (BAKHTAR)--The DRA radio TV became a member of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. At a function held on this occasion, following the playing of national anthems of DRA and USSR, secretary general of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society speaking on behalf of minister of education and president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society described its role in strengthening ties between the peoples of DRA and USSR.

Similarly, secretary to the primary party organisation of radio TV station and acting president of TV station and director general of information department of Radio Afghanistan spoke on traditional friendship between Afghanistan and Soviet Union. At the end, a concert was given by Soviet artists.

According to another report, a chapter of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society was opened at Kabul Polytechnic Institute yesterday.

Following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of DRA and USSR national athems members of the executive board were unanimously elected in the presence of Minister of Higher Education and Vice President of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Pohanmal Guldad.

Afterward a member of the society while conveying the greetings of Education Minister and President of Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Dr Anahita Ratebzad, to the audience said "today we open a branch of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society here with you epoch-making teachers, students and workers of the country as its members."

He said friendship between the peoples of DRA and Soviet Union which has passed the test of time is unique in its kind. Hence the borders of our countries have turned into borders of friendship and fraternity.

Afterward some members of the society referring to the existence of fraternal ties between the peoples of Afghanistan and Soviet Union said no power exists in the world to disrupt friendship between Afghan and Soviet peoples as it is based on the will of the peoples of these two neighbouring countries and requirement of the present evolutionary phase of the society.

The function ended with a concert by the artists of the USSR Republic of Tajekistan.

Also members of the presidium of the democratic organisations for Afghan women and youth and worker unions of Afghanistan at the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society was elected at function held at Zainab Nendari last Thursday.

Following recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of DRA national anthem Guldad, minister of higher education and deputy president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society spoke on fraternal ties between DRA and USSR.

Similarly, two heading members of the DOAW [Democratic Organization for Afghan Women], DOAY [Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth] and a member of the central board of Afghan worker unions spoke on this matter.

The function ended with a concert performed by the art troupe from the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan.

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE JOURNALISTS VISIT PARVAN PROVINCE

WA121630 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 4

[Text] Charikar, May 19 (BAKHTAR)--The Bulgarian team journalists specialising in agriculture yesterday held a conference at the local municipal hall for the party activists and technical officials of the provincial agricultural department.

The two-day conference sponsored by the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] social sciences institute will enable the participants to improve their know how.

Prior to the opening of the conference, secretary to provincial committee, president of the PDPA CC social sciences institute and leader of the Bulgarian team dealt with the importance of such conferences to the improvement of social and economic life of the people and existance of friendly relations between DRA and Bulgaria.

At the end, secretary to the provincial committee expressed gratitude for the disinterested assistance extended by Bulgaria.

TEACHERS, STUDENTS CELEBRATE BULGARIAN PRESS DAY

WA121313 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 26 (BAKHTAR)--Teachers and students of the Bulgarian students of the Bulgarian agriculture journalism course celebrated the press and script day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a function held at Polytechnic auditorium Saturday.

At the outset one of the Bulgarian teachers after referring to the friendly ties existing between DRA and Bulgaria spoke on the history of cultural development of that country adding that the Bulgarian people hail this press and script day with great joy and jubilation.

He added we observe the press day at a time that the First DRA Teacher's Congress is inaugurated in your country.

The course, attended by 65 PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] activists is being taught by teachers of Gorky Dimitrov related to the Bulgarian journalists union and will continue for one month.

Similarly on this occasion a photo exhibition was held under the title "Bulgaria 25-Year Toward Socialism."

PRESIDENT OF MILLI BUS ENTERPRISE RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

WA121640 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 20 (BAKHTAR)--Dip. Eng. Sayed Rahman Shinwari, president of the Milli bus enterprise returned from the People's Republic of Bulgaria yesterday after talks on supply of spare parts.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR ON AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

WA121720 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 15 (BAKHTAR)--Complementary agreement No 3 was signed for the import of agricultural machinery worth $8,059,590 to be financed from a commercial loan granted by the friendly Soviet Union. The loan to be repaid in 10 years installment with two years of grace period [as published].

The loan agreement was signed yesterday for Afghanistan by Abdul Hakim, advisor and caretaker deputy minister of agriculture and land reforms and for USSR by Cheganov, Soviet Embassy economic counsellor.

The machinery will be used by 7 mechanised stations as part of an effort to mechanise farming.

RAISINS EXPORTED TO USSR, ALMONDS TO INDIA

WA121020 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 24 (BAKHTAR)--600 tons of raisins were exported abroad by members of the agricultural cooperatives in Parvan Province fetching a total of Afs. 43,300,000 which is the highest figures this year.

Director of the provincial agricultural cooperatives said that 600 tons of raisins were exported by the agricultural cooperatives of the centre of Parvan and Bagram district to Soviet Union for the first time, at Afs 1,680 per ton. The raisins were collected last year.

According to an assessment one "seer" of raisin is exported at Afs. 500 by the cooperative while the same amount was paid for between Afs. 200 and 300 by brokers.

Similarly, a total of 46 tons of almond was exported through these cooperatives to India from last year's crop.

At present, there are 66 agricultural cooperatives operational in Parvan Province.

PURCHASE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Construction Equipment Contract

WA121617 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 26 (BAKHTAR)--The contract pertaining to the purchase of construction machinery and equipment for the Helmand Valley Authority maintenance project costing more than $459,597 was concluded by president of the machinery department of the Ministry of Water and Power and representative of Motokov company in presence of the president of planning department of the above ministry in the commercial consulate of the Czechoslovak Embassy last Thursday.

A source of the Ministry of Water and Power said that the contract has been signed in connection with the cooperation agreement signed already between the DRA and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia from the 90 million long-term credit of that country to Afghanistan.

According to the contract the above machinery and equipment will be delivered to the Afghan side until the first half of 1980, the source added.

Motor Vehicle Agreement

WA121445 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 22, (BAKHTAR)--The agreement on purchase of 628 trucks, tankers, chasis and related parts was signed in Kabul yesterday between the people's import export union, Commerce Ministry and Motokov, corporation for foreign trade, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, at the total cost of $5,791,188.

The agreement was signed by Abdul Ahad, president of transit department, Commerce Ministry, and representative of Czechoslovak Motokov corporation, Joziph Petral, while Deputy Commerce Minister Abdul Salam and the commercial counsellor of Czechoslavak Embassy were also present.

To be paid for from the credit granted by friendly Czechoslovakia, the above vehicles and parts are scheduled to be delivered to the Afghan side during 1980-81. The above purchase would help solve some of the existing transportation problems.

SOVIET UNION DONATES CONSUMER GOODS TO WORKERS

WA121540 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, May 15, (BAKHTAR)--More than 2300 workers and employees of the Government Printing Press (GPP), the Finance Ministry and Jangalak factories received consumer good supplied as an aid in grant by DRA's best friend, the Soviet Union.

920 workers provided these goods at the function held on this occasion. Following the playing of the national anthems of DRA and USSR, president of the Government Printing Press expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for granting this aid. He said the Soviet assistance to all socio-economic projects at a time when the world imperialism has raised a hue and cry against Afghanistan to halt its economy is worth appreciating.

Afterward a member of the city committee in charge of economic affairs and deputy secretary to the primary party organisation discussing the disinterested humanitarian Soviet help to Afghanistan thanked the friendly Soviet people on behalf of workers and employees of the Government Printing Press.

Then distribution began of aid goods consisting of shoes and women's dresses.

Some workers and employees told the BAKHTAR reporter in connection with the distribution of Soviet aid goods this grant when U.S. imperialism and its allies want to economically blockade the world is highly important. The Soviet Union has been helping the people of the world specially those who have raised the banner of freedom against world imperialism.

More than 1200 workers and employees of Jangalak factories were provided with consumer goods under the same programme. At the function held on this occasion, secretary to the primary party organisation spoke on the disinterested friendly Soviet help, saying this assistance has, once again, proved the fact that the Soviet people are real friends of the Afghans and the false enemy propaganda can in no way affect this fraternal friendship.

Commenting on this assistance, some workers and employees of the above factories expressed gratitude for this help rendered by the Soviet Government, a continuation of assistance provided to the people of this country in the course of the past 62 years of friendship between the DRA and USSR. Then they pointed out some of the most important projects completed with Soviet cooperation.

180 workers and employees of the Ministry of Finance also received the above aid. At a function held on this occasion, a party members in charge of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] economic commission, local deputy secretary to the primary party organisation and secretary to the economic section of Kabul party organisation spoke on the role of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan.

The aid goods were distributed in the presence of the deputy finance minister.

At the end, some workers who spoke on this occasion thanked the Soviet Government and people for granting disinterested help, hoping that friendly relations between the DRA and USSR be further strengthened.

Clothing to Security Press Workers

WA121313 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 18, (BAKHTAR)--180 workers and employees of the security press yesterday received clothings provided by the Soviet Union, the most fraternal friend of Afghanistan.

The function held on this occasion was addressed by secretary to the local primary party organisation who spoke on the Soviet disinterested assistance to DRA, adding that it is not the first time that the land of the Soviets has helped Afghanistan by granting a 100 million roubles worth of consumer goods. It should be noted that this great neighbouring country has assisted Afghanistan in all spheres of life.

Afterward, Khair Mohammad Sultani and Shazar, in charge of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] economic section and president of the security press commenting on distribution of Soviet aid to the deserving workers and employees of various industrial organizations said the Soviet Union is a sincere friend of Afghanistan which has extended all kinds of cooperation to us for the past 60 years. The USSR has been assisting Afghanistan in more than hundred projects envisaged in the first socio-economic development plan.

At the end, some workers and employees told the BAKHTAR reporter that they appreciated the disinterested cooperation extended by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan.

The aid includes clothing, slacks, jackets, shoe, etc.

Goods to Ministry Employees

WA121430 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 20, (BAKHTAR)--More than 1,000 workers, soldiers and employees of the technical department of the Ministry of Public Workers received Soviet aid goods yesterday. In a function held on this occasion, Abdur Rahman, a PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] economic commission member expressed his appreciation of the Soviet disinterested assistance.

Similarly, Shazar Lival, deputy secretary to the Kabul city committee, president of the technical department, head of the workers union of the above department and one of the workers also spoke on this occasion, expressing gratitude for Soviet aid.

Further Aid to Ministry Employees

WA121110 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 26 (BAKHTAR)--More than 1,400 workers, employees and wage earners from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms received consumer goods aid supplied by the Soviet Union Saturday.

At a function held on the occasion Mohammad Hassan Payman, president of extension and agriculture products in his remarks expressed gratitude for the Soviet aids to Afghanistan.

Then the aid was distributed to deservers by Hassan Payman.

Aid to Bayhaqi Workers

WA121210 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 24 (BAKHTAR)--Some workers and employees of the Bayhaqi book publishing organisation received consumer goods aid supplied by the Soviet Union.

At a function held last Thursday on this occasion, Hassan Rashiq, member of the economic commission of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] dealt with the value of Soviet aid.

Similarly, representative of Kabul party precinct 1-B and president of the above organisation also spoke in this connection.

KESHTMAND PRAISES SOVIET AID AT PARTY SESSION

WA121225 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 20, (BAKHTAR)--The extraordinary joint session of some party organizations of the first party precinct (a) was held at 5 p.m. yesterday at the Stor Palace to discuss the results of the second PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] plenum.

After the session chairman and secretary were elected, the audience was addressed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC Politburo, vice president of RC [Revolutionary Council], deputy prime minister of DRA and minister of planning affairs who evaluated the results of the above plenum and the speech made at the plenum by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA.

Keshtmand said in one part of his speech "We are living in the age of great events which is regarded as a turning point in the social life of our people whose younger generations will remember this with pride and gratitude."

The RC vice president added that Comrade Karmal had devoted an important portion of his plenum speech to the party economic objectives whose outlines are summarised as follows:

Planned development of public, mixed, cooperative and private sectors in national economy in a dynamic and coordinated manner.

The all-out disinterested Soviet aids will play a tremendous part in connection with the public sector which must be highly appreciated.

Likewise, cooperation between the DRA and the USSR constitutes the most important factor contributing to DRA's future development.

Meanwhile all favourable conditions for development of the private sector have been taken into consideration so that goods demanded by the public may be produced through better methods. A proposal has been submitted to the Council of Minister's on setting up a consultative body composed of representatives of public and private sectors to advise, guide and cooperate with the private sector.

At the end of his speech, Keshtmand drew the attention of members of primary party wards to their tasks toward realisation of the plenum decisions.

Other speakers included secretary to the first party precinct (a) and those of the primary party wards at the Planning Affairs Ministry and land reforms department who dealt with the realisation of the objectives of the glorious Saur Revolution and the plenum decisions, expressing their readiness in this connection.

At the end, a resolution was passed by the audience which was read by the deputy secretary to the first party precinct (a).

The session was also attended by Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA CC, and RC and foreign affairs minister.

EDUCATION MINISTER THANKS SOVIET UNION FOR AID

WA121200 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 24 (BAKHTAR)--Minister of education, Dr Anahita Ratebzad last evening accepted with thanks some files presented to her by visiting Soviet deputy education minister, Ashti Kalodin for use at the First PDPA Teachers Congress.

Referring to the assistance provided by Soviet friends in various fields, especially in cultural sphere, she expressed gratitude for this saying such timely aids are of great importance to the above congress.

In response, the Soviet deputy education minister thanking the DRA education minister for inviting him to attend this congress wished for the successes of the forthcoming get together toward expansion of education in Afghanistan.

The meeting was also attended by first and second deputy education ministers and some departmental heads.

RAO: INDIA CONCERNED OVER SOVIET STAY IN AFGHANISTAN

BK170921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said that is is a matter of concern to India that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan may not remain limited in time as originally intended. Rao was making a statement in the Lok Sabha today on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Reiterating India's opposition to the presence of foreign troops in any country, he said a phase has come when ways and means other than military should be devised to bring about a solution to the problem while this is still within the range of possibility. The emergence of a political solution in Afghanistan has acquired urgency greater than ever before.

Rao said the situation in Afghanistan is evolving so fast that it would be rash for anyone to claim that he has an answer to the problem. India has had the benefit of holding consultations with a very large number of countries both in the region and outside. These include the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The consensus is that there is need to prevent escalation of tensions in southwest Asia.

The foreign minister said that the Soviet Union has fully understood and respected the view held by India, recognizing that it is but natural for a nonaligned country like India to have a different perspective on some international questions. The Soviet leadership appreciates India's efforts to attain normalization in and around Afghanistan.

RAO SAYS NEWSWEEK APOLOGIZES FOR INCORRECT MAP

BK141116 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Parliament has been officially informed that the management and the editorial board of the American magazine NEWSWEEK have conveyed their regrets to the government about their inadvertent error in depicting Indian territories.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said the magazine has assured the Indian mission in Washington that it will print a retraction in appropriate form in one of its subsequent issues.

The minister said India has also taken up with Pakistan and China their cartographic distortions showing several parts of India as their territory in official maps and books.

Regarding missing Indian defense personnel in Pakistan, the government of that country had informed India about the new attempts being made to trace them. Rao told that these defense personnel were reported missing during the India-Pakistan conflict in 1971. He also said India is continuing consultations in New York about declaring Hindi as one of the United Nations languages.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gandhi Parliament Remarks on Assam

BK111711 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has denied that the government's attitude on the Assam agitation has hardened and reiterated its earnest desire to find a solution to the foreign nationals issue. Mrs Gandhi, who intervened in discussion on the subject in both houses of Paliament today, asserted that the government has an open mind on the problem and is prepared for a dialogue.

In fact, the government did not stop the dialogue with the Assam students. She said the agitation in Assam is not a students movement. There are other undercurrents which cannot be pinpointed. The agitation has not been nonviolent. Not only minorities or Bengalees but even Assamese have been killed. She said she had not accused the students nor called them antinational, but she regretted that there was no condemnation by the opposition parties of the inflammatory posters in many parts of the state.

The prime minister said the government has to go by the constitution and to insure that no burden is imposed on Assam because of the presence of foreigners. She disclosed in the Lok Sabha that the representatives of various groups have been meeting the Assam governor and the authorities from time to time. Mrs Gandhi assured the house that steps have been taken to protect the lives and property of minorities and of the large number of Assamese who are being forced to continuing the agitation for fear of their lives.

The prime minister said that Assam Governor L.P. Singh had expressed his desire to be relieved of his post. She said L.P. Singh's efforts might not have been successful but it is not fair to say that he had deliberately done something wrong.

Replying to points raised by some members of the Rajya Sabha, the prime minister said if the students stick to 1951 as the cut off year, it raises doubts whether they are serious about solving the problem. A start can be made immediately with 1971. She refuted the charge that she had tried to play politics with the issue. She admitted that she had said that the Jan Sangh and the Rashtriya Sayamsevak Sangh [RSS] had encouraged the movement. This was evident from the statement of RSS chief Bala Saheb Doras. She told a member that the national register of citizens of 1951 is not a very authentic document.

The prime minister said a total 510 persons, mostly belonging to the minority communities, have been missing in Assam since the student agitation began 9 months ago. About 2,000 persons have been injured and more than 20,000 rendered homeless, she added.

The overall situation in the state, including that in the troubled areas, is under control and continued to improve although tension is still prevailing in some places. This was stated by Adviser to the Governor Ramamurthy in Gauhati this evening. He told newsmen that reports of stray incidents of assault, arson and forceful harvesting of crops have been received from some areas of Darriang, Kamrup and Shivsagar districts. He said curfew was relaxed during day time today.

Extension of President's Rule Approved

BK101630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The Lok Sabha today approved the continuance of president's rule in Assam for another 6 months from Thursday [12 June]. Reply to the 2-day debate on the official resolution, Home Minister Zail Singh said the government will not tolerate attempts to harm the national integrity while it will try to remove the genuine grievances of the people of Assam. He made it clear that interference by any foreign powers in the agitation will not be tolerated.

The home minister said the movement in Assam is neither nonviolent nor national. The movement, which was started by the students, has gone into the hands of communal elements. Even the hidden hands of some foreign powers are visible, he added.

Defending the deployment of central forces to deal with the situation, Zail Singh said it is the duty of the government to protect the lives and properties of its citizens. He assured the members that only the minimum force is used in dealing with the agitation.

Zail Singh spoke of the involvement of Rashtriya Sayamsevak Sangh [RSS] agitation and said the camps were set up and training given. The home minister asked the RSS leaders to reconsider their stand as their way of functioning will be harmful to the country's interest. He reiterated the government's decision to protect the minorities. He pointed out that the Assam situation has led to trouble in the neighboring states.

Zail Singh also referred to the situation in Tripura and said it is very serious. About 300 people have been killed in the last few days. Thousands have been rendered homeless. He said he is going to Tripura immediately.

Earlier in the resumed debate Y.B. Chavan, Congress-U, supported the prime minister's call for the withdrawal of the agitation in Assam to create the proper atmosphere for negotiations. (Rajendra Singh Sparral) of the Congress-I alleged that a foreign hand and money are behind the movement which can have repercussions in other parts of the country.

Revindra Verma, Janata-JP, said that the present movement in Assam has nothing to do with religion, but it is a simple question of the foreigners issue. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait, Muslim League, alleged that the agitators had been holding the country to ransom for several months. Ram Jethmalani, Bharatiya Janata Party, refuted the charge that RSS is involved in the agitation. Chitta Basu of the forward bloc said identification of foreigners should be done by a machinery which enjoys the confidence of all the sides concerned.

Home Minister on Tripura

BK131318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Home Minister Zail Singh has held the ineffectiveness of the Tripura government responsible for what happened in the state leading to the ruthless killing of hundreds of people there. He also refuted the charge that the central government intelligence had in its duty in preventing the carnage. Mr Zail Singh's statement came in the Lok Sabha today as a prompt reply to Mr Jyotirmay Basu, Communist Party of India--Marxists, who was making a special mention on the subject. Mr Basu alleged that intelligence of the center failed to apprise the authorities of the infiltration of foreign agents. He demanded a thorough probe into the matter and responsibility to be fixed of the failure.

In his reply, Mr Zail Singh said that the central agencies had been informing the local criminal investigation department about the entry of foreign elements into Tripura, but the state government was totally ineffective, Mr Zail Singh added.

Further Details

BK131618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Home Minister Zail Singh has held the Tripura government responsible for the recent happenings in the state in which hundreds of people have been killed ruthlessly.

Mr Zial Singh blamed the state chief minister for having incited the tribals to get back their land grabbed by the people from the plains. He also accused the chief minister of entering into a political deal with the elements responsible for the disturbances. The home minister pointed out that the cases instituted against the elements who had allegedly got training in Bangladesh were withdrawn for political advantage of the ruling party in the state.

About Mr Basu's [Communist Party of India-Marxist member] allegation that CIA and West European agencies were operating from Calcutta, the home minister wondered why action was not taken by the West Bengal Government which is led by the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M]. Mr Zail Singh said much against his wishes he had to state these facts as he was provoked by the baseless allegations made by the CPI-M member. The home minister said the issue is a national one and we should avoid bringing in party politics.

While Samar Mukherjee, CPI-M, defended the Tripura chief minister and described the allegations as politically motivated, Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, Congress -I, and many of his party colleagues demanded the dismissal of the state government for its lapses.

Mr Zail Singh today called on the president. The home minister is understood to have apprised the president of the situation in Tripura.

Tripura Returning to Normal

BK170330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The situation in the riot-affected areas of Tripura is fast returning to normalcy. Barring a few stray incidents, no untoward reports have come in from any part of the state. PTI says five more people were killed in some stray incidents of violence in west and south Tripura. All-India Radio's Agartala correspondent, who visited some of the areas under the control of the border security force, reports that the people are living peacefully there. (Mendikhura) village near Agartala from where the first incident started is now peaceful. Shops have been opened and the people were out in streets for shopping. Night curfew, however, continues in Agartala and its suburbs.

Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty told newsmen that the state government is undertaking a massive relief and rehabilitation program. More than 223,000 people have taken shelter in 129 relief camps. He said many refugees, particularly in Toliamura have expressed their desire to go back to their homes. Arrangements are made for their return.

All party peace committees and village level peace committees consisting of both the communities have been formed to restore peace and confidence among the people. A four-member Lok Dal parliamentary delegation led by Mr Charanjit Yadev visited Agartala yesterday. He said the loss of life and property in the recent disturbances in Tripura is unprecedented.

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL POWER-GENERATING CAPACITY--An additional power-generating capacity of 19,000 megawatts is to be created in the country in the next 5 years. Out of this, 14,000 megawatts will come from thermal and 5,000 megawatts from hydroelectricity. This was stated by Energy Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury at a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry in New Delhi. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPROVES 1980 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BK170222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The National Economic Council has considered and approved the annual plan and the annual development program for the financial year 1980-81. The council's approval came at an 8-hour meeting held in Islamabad today under the chairmanship of Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The annual plan for the coming year attempts to consolidate the gains achieved in several sectors in the recent past and makes concerted efforts to overcome financial imbalances. In the public sector development outlays, high priority has been accorded to agriculture including water and power, fuel and transport sectors and rural development.

Reviewing the performance of the national economy during the current fiscal year, the council noted that against the backdrop of adverse international economic development, the economy made considerable gains inalmost all sectors. The council was informed that the gross domestic products [GDP] in the current fiscal year increased by 6.7 percent against the target of 6.5 percent. While the agriculture sector realized the target of 6.6 percent, the manufacturing sector exceeded the target of 8.1 percent by over 6 percent. However, there were shortfalls insugar production and cotton cloth manufacture.

The council was told that a remarkable increase of 44 percent in exports, remittances by Pakistanis living abroad and special capital loans infused an encouraging element of stability in the balance of payment situation of the country. During the year under review imports grew by 16 percent mainly because of increased fuel oil prices. Imports other than fuel oil remained almost at last year's level.

The council was informed that the overall investment level both in public and private sectors rose by 11 percent. Eighty percent of it was generated internally compared to 66 percent in the previous year. The national savings have gone up by as much as 30 percent during the year and reliance on mobilizing savings through inflationary methods reduced substantially.

The meeting was attended by the governors of the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan; federal ministers of finance, commerce, production and industries, water and power, agriculture and information and broadcasting; the governor of State Bank of Pakistan; provincial chief secretaries; federal secretaries; development commissioner of the government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and heads of autonomous and semiautonomous agencies.

BRIEFS

FURNACE OIL EXPORTS--Pakistan has exported 100,000 tons of surplus furnace oil to India valued at about $18 million under an agreement signed in April 1980. Pakistan is also exporting 50,000 tons of furnace oil to Turkey under a bilateral agreement. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Jun 80 BK]

QOTBZADEH SEES HOSTAGE PROBLEM MOVING TOWARD SOLUTION

LD170911 Brussels LE SOIR in French 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Slim Allagui interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Oslo on 12 June: "Let Us Not Isolate the Hostage Affair; Let Us Talk About Afghanistan Too"]

[Text] Oslo, 12 June--[Question] You came to Oslo to explain your viewpoint to the Socialist International leaders. What reception have you been given?

[Answer] The discussions have been very frank and open. We presented our viewpoint clearly. The Socialist International leaders understand our position and also explained theirs. However, the Iranian affair can only be settled between Iran and the United States.

[Question] Will there be more contacts with the Socialist International leaders?

[Answer] Not at the moment, but we are prepared to take part in any debate to clarify our position. The present crisis is entirely due to misunderstandings, lack of information and failure to understand the situation in Iran.

[Question] Has progress been made toward breaking the deadlock in this situation since the three socialist leaders visited Tehran and since your arrival in Oslo?

[Answer] Yes, of course, otherwise there is no reason why I would have accepted the invitation of the Socialist International in Norway. We are moving toward a solution slowly but surely. The vital thing for us is to create an atmosphere of understanding in Iran's "case."

[Question] Does the Socialist International's position differ from yours?

[Answer] Not very much, but the socialist leaders are thinking more of the hostages than the others [not further specified] and the reverse is true of us.

[Question] The hostages always return to the center of discussions. When are you going to release them?

[Answer] This question is only part of the whole Iranian problem. The concentration by the mass media and opinion on 53 hostages reveals how much U.S. culture and government dominate the Western world. It is strange that everybody is talking about the hostages and forgetting about the tens of thousands of people who are being massacred in Afghanistan. This is immoral. While an entire country is being destroyed, against whom are sanctions being taken? Against the USSR? No, against Iran.

[Question] Do you intend to give the Afghans military support?

[Answer] Yes, we are contemplating doing so. We want to help that country and will do so. We cannot tolerate a military occupation even if it is described as progressive. A military occupation is a military occupation and nothing else. Remember Vietnam. Unfortunately, European support for the Afghan cause is not as strong as one could have hoped.

[Question] Are you going to take initiatives toward obtaining this support?

[Answer] It is up to the Iranian parliament and government to decide, but we nonetheless intend to go to Paris or Geneva next week with a group of Afghan mojahedin to discuss the question of the Soviet invasion.

[Question] Are we close to a solution of the Iranian crisis?

[Answer] We hope so. What we are asking is a little more understanding from international opinion and for people to stop isolating the case of the hostages from Iran's other problems.

ECONOMICS MINISTER LEADS DELEGATIONS TO MOSCOW

LD170332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Reza Salimi, the minister of economic affairs and finance, yesterday left for Moscow at the head of an economic delegation composed of the representatives of the Ministry of Energy, the National Steel Industries of Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. According to the report of the correspondent sent by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this delegation will take part in the ninth session of the permanent commission of economic cooperation between the two countries and will have discussions with Soviet officials on the expansion of economic and technical relations and the signing of an economic protocol.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON COMMERCE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

LD141106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in New Delhi, our country's commerce minister, Reza Sadr, who is visiting India, yesterday signed the minutes of his 3 days of official talks with high-powered Indian officials at the Indian Ministry of Commerce in the presence of his Indian counterpart. Later, he attended a press conference and talked with the reporters on such topics as the new phase and the importance and the necessity of maintaining our country's economic relations. Yesterday afternoon the Iranian commerce minister, accompanied by his entourage, left New Delhi for Hyderabad. The minister and his entourage were seen off at the New Delhi airport by the Iranian ambassador to New Delhi and the Indian commerce minister. Meanwhile, the director general of the Iranian railway cooperation, 'Alizadeh, who is also visiting India at the official invitation of the Indian Government as a member of an Iranian trade delegation, yesterday toured the most important railway centers in various Indian cities. In the latest meeting with Indian railway officials, the two sides agreed on the dispatch of six high-level Indian missions to Iran to study the problems affecting Iranian railways and to submit possible solutions. Also, an Iranian delegation will travel to India for training in the various Indian railway centers.

BAHRAIN ISLAMIC FRONT REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTS REVOLUTION

LD160947 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with Ja'far Hasan 'Ali, representative of the Bahrain Islamic Liberation Front: "America Is Continuing Its Plots in the Persian Gulf"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Ja'far Hasan 'Ali, Bahrain Liberation Front representative at the international conference on America's interference in Iran, revealed America's plots in the course of an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN political correspondent. He said:

"At this very moment there are 15,000 commandos stationed in Bahrain. There are two American aircraft carriers, the Constellation and the Midway, anchored in Bahraini waters, and there is also a large airbase called Al-Jufayr occupied by American shock troops in Bahrain. You ask why America has assembled all these forces in Bahrain, this little island, and turned it into a large operation base? It is clear that the aim is to destroy the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

"America previously wanted to destroy the Islamic Revolution of Iran by means of the Cairo-Bahrain-Oman-Tabas air link, but divine providence stopped that. We now warn the Iranian authorities to beware of the provocations of the Americans in Bahrain, and not to set their hopes on such visits as the one made by Iran's foreign minister to Bahrain, since the enemies of the Islamic Revolution are waiting for the opportunity to deliver their blows.

"As an Islamic organization, we are directing all our efforts toward the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Bahrain; our aim is to establish Islamic rule in Bahrain, since our beliefs are 100 percent Islamic."

On the subject of when the Bahrain Islamic Liberation Front was established and regarding its activities, Ja'far said: "The front was founded in the sixties, and as a result of approval and support for the front from the deprived classes, we are continuing our activities more widely in Bahrain."

Severe Poverty in Bahrain

He added: "Some 79 percent of the population of our country live in total poverty. This great majority constitute our real support, since we are struggling to attain the fulfillment of their rights. We will continue our struggle until we succeed in our aim, which is to destroy the rule of the Al Khalifahs, who have continued to rule oppressively over our deprived nation on the basis of cruelty and repression for a period of 200 years."

Ja'far Hasan then referred to the demonstrations by the people against the rule of Al Khalifah. He said: "Time is on our side. When the nation of Bahrain learned of the part played by their government in the failed military operation by America, they mounted widespread demonstrations against the regime. Their cry of Allah Akbar brought for us the promise of glad tidings, since these demonstrations and crisis of Allah Akbar caused the shaky foundations of the Al Khalifah regime to tremble even more."

Ja'far then referred to the relationship between the Bahrain Islamic Liberation Front and the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the following terms:

"We follow the great leader Imam Khomeyni. When we heard him speak about the formation of the conference on America's interference in Iran we took part in it with much alacrity, but we must admit that this conference did not take the revolutionary and Islamic form that we would have wished. We demanded the revolutionary trial of the American spies, but the conference indicated nothing of this. At the conference much attention was regrettably paid to certain individuals known by everyone to be the representatives of American imperialism."

In conclusion, the Bahrain Islamic Liberation Front representative said: "There are 900 Islamic fighters in Bahrain prisons. One of them, Jamil Hasan Musin 'Ali, died a martyr's death after the savage tortures inflicted by torturers who are mainly SAVAK fugitives. We ask all fighters, particularly those in the Islamic countries, to condemn the savage deeds of the Al Khalifah regime and to campaign for the release of those crusaders.

TEHRAN, AHVAZ REPORT ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

20 Soviets, Afghans Captured

JN141809 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic society of Afghanistan correspondent reports that the society's revolutionaries waged a fierce battle against Soviet soldiers and some of their agents in the city of (Ruknah) in (?Badghisat) Province when they came to inspect the houses in that city and take Muslim youths for military service.

After fighting for more than 2 nights, the Soviet forces were forced to retreat and 20 Soviet and Afghan soldiers were captured by the Afghan revolutionaries. Three Afghan revolutionaries were martyred and a fourth was injured.

Report on Soviet Losses

JN151944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The office of the Afghan Islamic Revolution Movement in Mashhad has informed the PARS NEWS AGENCY that during a fierce battle the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries inflicted several wounds on Afghan Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland and killed his brother [name indistinct] Sarboland, the governor of (Dakan) in Qandahar Province.

The office of the Afghan Islamic Revolution Movement in Mashhad said that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin have killed the governor of Baghran in (Kermanj) Province and liberated the city from the invading Soviet forces after waging a fierce battle.

In another development, a report from the office of the Islamic society of the Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan says that during a fierce clash between the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and government troops in the village of (Kibaghand), seven men and one woman were martyred and three others were wounded. The invading Soviet forces and the Afghan Government troops suffered 70 killed and 1 wounded. As a result, the invading forces were forced to evacuate the area.

Ahvaz Radio Denunciation

GF161713 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Afghanistan will forever be a mark of shame on the Soviet Union and international communism. Those who claim to be protectors of the poor and call for an end to the oppression of the peoples of the Third World are today committing ugly crimes that bring to mind the massacres of Vietnam. Just as Vietnam has become a black mark in the history of U.S. imperialism that will never be deleted--the free peoples of the world still remember the injustices done to the Vietnamese people--so Afghanistan will become a black mark in the history of Soviet imperialism, whose crimes have surpassed the crimes of the Nazis and fascists, none of whom poisoned the food of innocent schoolchildren or scorched the earth using aircraft and guns. These are the protectors of the deprived classes who carry doves on their shoulders and swords in their hands to kill peasants and workers.

All the glittering slogans of international socialism and communism have been shattered and demolished on the rock of popular Islamic steadfastness in Afghanistan. Communism's slogan of revolutionism is false. If they were true revolutionaries they would have supported the Afghan Muslim revolution waged by the entire Afghan people against the tyrannical authorities and carried arms against the peoples' enemies instead of carrying them against the insurgents. As for their slogan of peace, it is but another falsehood. If they really wanted peace they would have given the people the right of self-determination. They would not have brought thousands of soldiers, hundreds of warplanes and thousands of guns and tanks to Afghanistan.

As for the slogan protecting the poor and defending workers' rights--a slogan raised by international communism, which is led by the Soviet Union--it is merely the latest Leninist innovation whose falsehood ahs been exposed in Afghanistan. Whose side are the Soviet forces on in Afghanistan and whom do they oppose? Soviet forces, which include more than 50,000 fighters, are on the side of the tyrannical bourgeois regime of Babrak Karmal opposing a small people that includes the worker, the peasant, the innocent child and the aged. The war is being waged between unarmed, poor people and those who claim to be defending the rights of the working classes, who are armed to the teeth. Where are the slogans, banners, doves and opposition to imperialism? They have all been trampled by the proletariat. The interests of the senior officials in the Kremlim require this and require very "revolutionary" actions against those who oppose these interests, whoever they may be.

The battle between the two sides, the unarmed people and the Afghan regime supported by the invading Soviet Army, has escalated and reached the stage of annihilation. Both sides have revealed their true identities in this fierce battle. The invaders demonstrated their hostility toward human rights and exposed their hatred when they sunk so low as to poison the food of students and release poison gas with the aim of accusing the insurgents of perpetrating such hideous deeds. This is just like what the butchers of the deposed shah did in the Rex Cinema when they burned thousands of people to point an accusing finger at the Islamic Revolution.

The invaders have shown that for the sake of their interests and the interests of their agents they are prepared to do whatever they please, even if they have to kill children and the aged and destroy whole villages. On the other hand, the mojahedin and the people who support them have proved that they are stronger than the invaders. They have broken through the terrible seige laid by four divisions of the invaders and are on their way toward liberating the capital, Kabul. News agencies have paid tribute to the heroism of the caravan of mojahedin now advancing toward Kabul. The Muslim people have shown their rejection of all forms of imperialism, be it Eastern or Western. This has been manifested in the masses' resistance in the countryside and in the cities and in their ability to expand the scope of the battle to include all of Afghanistan.

The all-out war being waged by the revolutionary Afghan masses is the true response to the Soviet invasion. The constant flow of supplies from Moscow will not be able to halt the advance of the rising people or extinguish the fire of the Islamic revolution.

Fighting Near Arghandab

JN161831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman of the national front to save Afghanistan has said that the front's mojahedin have been waging a fierce battle for 5 days in the headquarters of the Arghandab governorate against the Soviet troops and the communists supporting Babrak Karmal's regime. Thus far, the mojahedin have killed more than 300 Russian soldiers and mercenaries of the Afghan Government.

They have also destroyed eight tanks and seven vehicles and shot down two Soviet MiG planes.

The spokesman of the national front to save Afghanistan added that Soviet fighter planes are bombing the villages in the vicinity of Arghandab governorate. As a result of this bombing, many women and children, as well as innocent and unarmed people, have been killed.

According to the report of the spokesman and the members of the Afghan Islamic alliance, the Afghan mojahedin are determined to score victory over the powers of evil, although they are besieged by hundreds of planes, tanks and other heavy arms of the Afghan Army and the Soviet forces and despite the scores of martyrs who fell in this battle.

100 Soviet Troops Killed

JN161832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Citing the spokesman of the Afghan Islamic Party, the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that a Soviet Army column equipped with 114 tanks has launched an attack on [name indistinct]. Following 3 days of heavy fighting against the mojahedin of the Afghan Islamic Party, the invading Soviet forces were forced to retreat after suffering a decisive defeat.

The spokesman added that more than 100 Soviet soldiers were killed in this battle and 2 tanks and 2 vehicles were destroyed. The revolutionaries seized an enemy gun equipped with 280 shells and 150 light weapons.

The spokesman added that 15 Afghan mojahedin were martyred in this battle.

Attack on Kajaki

LD162212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Afghan Muslim fighters continue their battle against Soviet soldiers all over Afghanistan. A spokesman for the Islamic Party of Afghanistan in (?Zahedan), quoting a correspondent of this party in Helmand Province, reported: One unit of the Soviet Army, armed with 114 tanks, attacked the town of Kajaki in Afghanistan but was forced to retreat after 3 days of clashes with the crusaders of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan.

According to the same report, during this clash 200 Soviet soldiers were killed and two of the enemy tanks were destroyed.

A spokesman of the national front for the liberation of Afghanistan in Zahedan, also quoting a correspondent of this front in the governorate of Arghandab, part of Kandahar Province, reported: The strugglers of the national front for the liberation of Afghanistan have been waging a fierce battle for 5 days at the headquarters of Arghandab governorate against Soviet forces and the communists supporting the Afghanistan Government.

Comment on TASS Warning

LD162250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Now please listen to our commentary on the TASS news agency's warning to the Government of Iran:

The TASS news agency today sent a news item from Kabul in which it warned Iran not to use Iranian soil to open a second front to help the Afghan rebels.

TASS, in its report, added: The forces of imperialism and reaction in the region see it in their interests to aid the Afghanistan crisis, which has been created by themselves. They have recently been making a great effort to involve Iran in their dangerous plots.

In response to the TASS news agency, it should be said that Iran has no need to use its soil to open a second front to help the militant Afghan Muslims, for as the Russians themselves have repeatedly announced in their reports, in fact no war is going on in Afghanistan, and the whole region is in such a state of perfect peace and pleasure that there is no need to open up a front, let alone the need to open up a second front by Iran. To confirm this matter beyond the reports of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY in Afghanistan, we should mention the materials disseminated by Kabul radio, Doshanbeh radio, Moscow radio, the TASS news agency, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, and the East European news agencies, all of which report on perfect peace in Afghanistan. They unanimously believe that all the people of Afghanistan, with the acceptance of the Taraki revolution, are moving towards the promised paradise with the utomost speed.

These news agencies of course consider that American and Chinese agents are involved in this business whenever they report on riots and agitation in Afghanistan, and by no means do they accept that in Afghanistan a broad and extensive revolution by the Muslim and militant nation of Afghanistan against the invading armies of the Soviet Union and the government in Kabul, which is a puppet of the Kremlin, is taking place.

Therefore, if we believe in the honesty of the aforesaid news agencies, we must then admit that Iran has been turned into an American and Chinese base and that, as the Soviet Government has realized, these agents on Iranian soil intend to penetrate into Afghanistan and to incite the rioters. With their appropriate warning, they wake us up from our deep sleep in order to warn us about these spies and not to open a second front for them in Iran at all costs.

Although it is not clear if these spies are so expert and experienced that they even fool the revolutionary Government of Iran and deceive it by attacking the interests of the Soviet Government in Afghanistan, who do they not take a shorter way? Why don't they incite the inhabitants of different states in the Soviet Union in order to succeed sooner and eliminate the opposition?

If the objective of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the region is attacking the Soviet Government and discrediting the Kremlin, we suggest that instead of a second front near the Afghanistan border, they open their first front in northern Khorasan and not walk a crooked path in vain.

If the main purpose of intensifying the Afghan crisis by the reactionary forces is to incite the Afghan nation to abandon the Marxist school, then God help this school! After being fully accepted by a nation, there is the possibility of deviating from it. This deviation can be carried out by a group of reactionary agents who have penetrated inside a progressive government like that of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and who are ready to incite a newly freed people to return to reaction.

If we overlook all this discussion, the main issue of the TASS news agency warning to Iran is the recent remarks by the Iranian foreign minister about helping the Afghan fighters. And now because the Soviet Government is not able to accuse the Iranian Government of being reactionary, it has found an excuse of a hypothetical reactionary power which might provoke the militants in Afghanistan.

Our government is committed to help any liberation front in the world, particularly if the front is composed of Muslims fighting against hegemonists, in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic republic. On that basis, it is necessary to support the Afghan militants.

This support might be translated by the Soviet Government as a reactionary plot or assistance provided by a developed government to turn a developing group into a reactionary one. However, this warning from the TASS news agency shows clearly that the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan has reached its turning point and has expanded and become so glorious that neither can TASS deny nor can the power of the Soviet arsenal smash it. And the best proof of this claim is the TASS warning to Iran which is a sign of total weakness by Soviet divisions in Afghanistan and the importance and value of the hearty struggle of the heroic nation of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland from the hands of the occupiers.

Kabul Outskirts Fighting

JN170743 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Sources of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in Peshawar said that a fierce battle is now being waged between the Muslim mojahedin and the invading Soviet forces in the outskirts of Kabul. They added that the Muslim revolutionaries, who have been tightening the grip around the Soviet forces in a region 15 km from Kabul for 2 weeks, are now busily occupied in repulsing the Soviet offensives at three fronts in the outskirts of the Afghan capital. The mojahedin are inflicting heavy human and material losses.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Iraqis Intercepted at Border

LD141920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Ilam, at around 0103 this morning, two Ba'thist Iraqi agents, who supposedly intended to surprise the Iranian border guards, approached the (Anjiro) post in Salehabad district, Ilam Province. One of the intruders was injured as a result of firing by military personnel stationed in the region and they both returned to Iraq, supported by Iraqi forces.

Iraqi Army Unrest Reported

JN141832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] While announcing that quiet and stability prevail along the border, a member of the general command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ilam Province said that disturbances have occurred in most of the Iraqi Ba'th Army units. He added that despite the fact that the agent Iraqi Ba'th regime has sent some of its mercenaries to the border region to carry out sabotage acts and guerrilla war, these mercenaries will not achieve any success in this regard.

The revolution guards general command member added: The Iranian forces have captured some of these mercenaries. He recalled that in view of our forces' veryhigh spirits, the mercenaries of Iraq can never carry out any offensive or sabotage and that should they try to do so, the Iranian forces will check them in the most severe way possible.

He said that according to news reports received by the revolution guards, many Iraqi Army personnel are extremely disturbed at the Ba'th regime's desperate attempts to create tension on the border. He added that the revolution guards in Ilam are offering all possible aid to the brother peasants, so that they can gather their crops at the earliest possible time, since the Ba'th agents, who are connected with Zionism and imperialism, intend primarily to strike at the toilers and peasants.

Youths Ready to Fight Iraqis

GF151329 Ahvaz Domestic in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Young border tribesmen of Meysam Samar Chenaneh have announced their readiness to fight against the lackeys of the Ba'thist Iraqi regime led by the cruel Saddam Husayn. In part of this announcement they say they are fully prepared to defend the borders of their beloved Iran and to shed their unworthy blood for Islam and the nation's imam, Khomeyni the idol smasher.

Planes Violate Airspace

GF151312 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Two Iraqi airplanes violated Iran's airspace last night. The planes were forced to return to Iraq by the Corps of the Revolution Guards stationed at Abadan airport who fired at them.

In an interview with our correspondent in Abadan in which he confirmed the violation by Iraqi airplanes, one of the guardsmen said two violations occurred last night, one at 2200 and the other at 2320.

Qotbzadeh on Breaking Relations

LD161102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent concerning the outcome of his participation in the Socialist International conference, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: The visit was very successful.

He added that despite the fact that the participants initially had a hostile attitude toward Iran, he explained Iran's position and they changed their attitude.

Commenting on his meetings with Swedish industrialists, Qotbzadeh said: These meetings dealt with reviewing the problems and difficulties which emerged following the Islamic Revolution in connection with contracts signed with every country. We told them that most of the contracts signed under the former regime were aimed at making Iran dependent; therefore all these contracts should be reconsidered. As long as these contracts do not harm our sovereignty and national independence they will be renewed. Qotbzadeh said: We shall enter into transactions with all countries which are independent of the West and East.

Commenting on Iraq, the foreign minister said: A bill shall be submitted to the Revolutionary Council within the next few days to consider a complete break in our relations with Iraq.

The text of our correspondent's interview with Qotbzadeh will be carried in later bulletins.

KHOMEYNI DESCRIBES TASKS OF REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD161756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1345 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni read by his son Ahmad Khomeyni at a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--live]

[Text] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. It is the birthday of the third Sha'ban, the day of Pasdar, the day of the fruition of guarding Islam, truth, and the divine school. It is the birthday of a great guard who enlivened Islam with his own, his children's, and his followers' blood. Islam was going to be destroyed and eliminated by the deviationism of the ignorance of the truth, by the calculated programs of the [words indistinct], and by the slogan: "You are not an illusion, rather the reflection of Allah."

They were trying to make an imperialist regime out of a government of Islamic justice and to [word indistinct] Islam and divine inspiration. But suddenly a great character, who had been fed from divine inspiration and had been raised in the family of the master of messengers, Mohammad-Mostafa [shouts from the audience], and the master of leaders, 'Ali Morteza; and had been reared at the knees of Seddiqeh Tahereh, rose up.

He created a great even with his unique sacrifice and his divine movement which destroyed the palaces of the oppressors and saved the school of Islam. May God's greetings and blessing be upon the clean spirit of that holiness and the families of his followers, who guided us to the light of Islam from the darkness of ignorance.

You, the followers of Islam and Mohammad. It is our duty to follow our great imam and to guard the Islamic Revolution with sacrifices and to try to avoid our whims and fancies which are the heritage of the devil. We must do this in order to continue this dear school which is the savior of the oppressed of the world and the destroyer of the oppressors of the world. It is our duty to stop before it can begin the wishes of the enemies of Islam which are the creation of weakness in thought. You dear guards have risen from a committed and Muslim nation and guard the Islamic Revolution and the sacred movement and enable the revolution to reach fruition with the sacrifices and the clean blood of your devoted and crusading brothers. With your great efforts and the efforts of the zealous nation and the efforts of the committed security and military forces, you have cleansed dear Iran from the dirt of the existence of the imperial regime and cut the criminal hands of the aliens from the Islamic country. Beware that the enemy is in hiding and that the guardians of the great Satan and the usurper regime are conspiring.

On the anniversary of the birthday of the 'lord of the martyrs' and the high-ranking guardian of Islam and (?in the presence of) the martyrs of the revolution, I point out certain facts so that I can do my Islamic duty and not betray you.

1. It is possible that treacherous people have infiltrated the ranks of you dear guards throughout the country and--by forcing a number of innocent and committed youths to commit corrupt acts, such as disobeying the orders of the revolution courts, not observing rules and regulations, confiscating property and arresting people without legal authorization--are trying to misrepresent you to the public and discredit your great efforts in the eyes of the nation. You should know that those who incite chaos are the enemies of you and the Islamic Revolution. If you encounter such people, point them out to the courts so that they can be punished according to Islamic and legal precepts.

2. It is necessary for you to obey your commanders; disobedience of military and guards regulations will weaken the armed forces. Those who invite you to commit such acts intend to weaken you. If they do so consciously they are enemies of the Islamic Revolution, and it is necessary for you to expose them so that they can be dealt with decisively.

3. Harmonious cooperation with other military and security forces and government organizations are the main duties for you, honorable guards and the other armed forces. Obedience to the commander in chief who is my representative is the religious and Islamic duty for you and all the armed forces.

4. I know that you are from the oppressed classes and that your salaries are small. You warriors who risked your lives and made the revolution victorious and continued it did not do so to receive a salary and gain worldly treasures and now you are in the service of God and Islam. All the hardships will be compensated by remembering the conditions of the soldiers in 'Sadr-e Eslam' [during Mohammad's era] who sometimes passed their days by consuming one date and fought the enemy and asked the great God for their rights.

5. It is necessary for the president and the government to strengthen the armed forces, especially the revolution guards, and compensate their needs. The Revolution Council and the Islamic consultative assembly will approve the budget for the armed forces and the guards will appropriate compensation. This will safeguard the country's independence and the continuation of the movement.

6. So long as it is necessary, the revolution committees will remain. But their purging is necessary. Those who act contrary to Islamic regulations will be expelled.

7. As I appointed a number of people in the army to prepare reports about the army from all over the country and inform me of everything that goes on every week, I shall also appoint some people for the guards corps, gendarmerie and the police, so that together with the committed Muslim and responsible members of the army, they can establish an organization to investigate the military and security forces, supervise all of them, prepare full reports and inform me. I hope that all the armed forces, who are united in the service of Islam today and with the support of the people, strive to safeguard the dear country and the great Islam, and not fear anything.

8. I ask all national and governmental organizations and all groups to refrain from (?lying), forming separate groups, succumbing, to opportunism and sensual desires. I ask them to put themselves in the service of the nation and the oppressed people, not deviate from the nation's path, believe that God is omnipresent and omniscient, stop causing divisions, put the affairs of the country before their own, not attempt to weaken each other, and (?cooperate with) the fighting nation; for God is with them and ultimate victory theirs.

May the omnipotent God protect you all. The blessings of God and his honest subjects upon the souls of the martyrs of the revolution.

It is necessary to point out a fact that you are all aware of, which is the necessity for the glorification of the martyrs of the revolution and their families and those maimed and crippled in the revolution. It is also necessary for all executive organizations to expedite all matters relating to the martyrs and their families and the disabled as a result of the revolution and make the necessary decisions concerning them. We owe them a great debt; if it is discovered that some people in some departments and ministries are obstructing the execution of these matters, they should be dealt with as we deal with counterrevolutionaries.

I ask the great God for the greatness of Islam and the Muslims and the dear country. May peace and God's benediction be upon the faithful.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni

STUDENTS PRAISE, ADVISE REVOLUTION GUARDS

LD162010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1416 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy at a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of the third imam; read by unidentified speaker--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage indistinct containing Koranic verse read in unintelligible Arabic] Greetings to the revered imam, the brave nation and the self-sacrificing revolution guards on the auspicious anniversary of the birthday the pallbearer of martyrdom, the master of martyrs, the lord of the free, the true guardian of Islam and the Koran, Hoseyn, son of 'Ali. May peace be upon him. We pray to God to make us worthy in following the straight line of Hoseyn, the line of jihad and martyrdom.

Islam has now been entrusted to us for safekeeping. To the greatest extent possible you guards should perform your assigned duties in guarding Islam and the Islamic country. Now that you have put on the very sacred uniform and assumed the very honorable position, treasure them. Were you to err now, not just you, but the Islamic republic would be blamed for it. [quotation from Imam Khomeyni] [shouts of "God is great"]

The Revolution Guards Corps is an organization that was born concurrently with the victory of the Islamic Revolution, has grown alongside it and will continue with it. The title of the revolution guards has legitimately been [words indistinct] for you (?conscious) and fighting men, and you have deservedly guarded Iran's Islamic Revolution.

Since the birth of this organization, the United States has resorted to all means to crush this revolutionary organisation, the Revolution Guards Corps. The revolution guards--these true and worthy sons of blood and martyrdom--have, since the victory of the revolution, been the target of the most shameless (?plots) by U.S. agents inside the country. Wherever American agents intended to create chaos and disorder, they sought the exit of the guards.

Since the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, the revolution guards have played an active role in every revolutionary action and have shouldered a great burden, an example of which is their ungrudging cooperation and sacrifice during the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage.

The guards corps--this strong tree that has grown with blood in the school of martyrdom and whose [words indistinct] have been proven--has always supported and protected every revolutionary action. This is how the imam of the nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni, (?coaxes) the revolution guards. [shouts of "God is great"] Dear upstanding youth, be strong because God is with you. You are like the army of Mohammad's time; it is as if you are fighting alongside the great prophet. May God's blessings be upon him and his family. [shouts of "God is great"] As they overcame the forces of (?the ungodly) with a (?weapon) called God, you too will overcome the enemy, no matter how great he is. Whenever the glowing eyes of the imam behold the shining faces of these offspring of the revolution [words indistinct] he utters such words, which show a heart full of love. He [word indistinct] says: When I see your shining, lovable faces, I see [word indistinct].

You are adamant and so are we. We have no fear of U.S. military actions or of economic sanctions, for do not think that the United States will succeed.

Yes, fighting brothers who are rightfully guardians of the revolution, recognize your place in the revolution--which you do. You should know that a grave onus is upon you who are so honored. All your words and deeds are studied. The enemy is trying to infiltrate your ranks in every possible way. If it does not succeed in crushing you, it tries to (?destroy) you from within.

Always bear God in mind and be pious so that you may be immune to the temptations of the archsatan. Risk your lives for the continuation of the revolution. You should know that nothing but God's approval could be your bloodmoney. [sentence as heard] Never [words indistinct] and forget the great prize which is divine approval.

Today, with the resurrection of its imam, the great Khomeyni, the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran is involved in a face-to-face battle against the world-devouring United States and will not rest until it is defeated in the region and throughout the world of the oppressed and until U.S. crimes against and plundering of the oppressed are stopped. [shouts of "God is great"]

Today, when the heroic nation of Iran has taken the American spies as hostages for the extradition of the deposed shah and his wealth, which was plundered by the U.S. Government--the exposure of some of whose crimes would bring disgrace and great defeat to the criminal leaders of America, especially to the evil Carter--you will be triumphant over this archsatan and other superpowers if (?your first principle is) ideology and the jihad for ideology and if you do not mix your ideological jihad with political games. Make the unity and solidarity of the corps your second principle because division and differences are contrary to faith in God and are the results of sensual desires and evil temptations. Carefully preserve order, without which the two principles would not have the necessary effectiveness.

We ask the great God to give great resolution to you brothers who risk your lives, to give a long life to the imam of the nation and for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressers, especially over the world-devouring United States.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMANDER ABU-SHARIF RESIGNS

LD170304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, Abu-Sharif, the commander of the guards corps, resigned his post. The text of the letter of resignation of Abu-Sharif is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Every party delights in what it possesses; verily the party of God is the victorious one. I came to this post so that with the assistance of God, under the leadership of the imam and with the support of the people, I could organize a corps which would be a supporter of the oppressed people of the world and which would continue the Islamic Revolution. Alas, monopolistic tendencies, schisms and the existing tendencies have prevented this movement. Therefore, the continuation of the work is not possible and, as a result, there is no other solution but to resign. It is hoped that the Islamic Corps of the Revolution Guards will always be the true supporter of the revolution and that, like before, it will support Islam in fortresses, mountains and plains and will destroy tyranny and the tyrannical people, God willing.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES RALLY IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD162204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1437 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Speech by President Abdolahsan Bani-Sadr at a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--live]

[Excerpts] Today is the birthday anniversary of our martyred imam, the guardsman of man's freedom, Hoseyn, the son of 'Ali. Therefore it is proper that we should talk about this supreme example, this model soldier. There are two methods of training and education in armies of the world.

One is the training and education method currently used in all world armies, that is, to train soldiers to destroy and eliminate the enemy. They say that the armies of the world are of two types; one army is like the United States, which, because of their rich assortment of destructive weapons, do not [word indistinct] support forces. They attack and destroy their target on the ground using artillery and bombs and other such weapons first and then the army enters. Therefore they do not need a strike force and a support force so that if the first one is defeated, the second force can enter the battle.

There is another type of army which, because of their insufficient military equipment, needs a support force so that if the first force was not able to make progress or was paralyzed, then the second force could enter the battle. But both types of armies use the same methods of training, military education and the same combat training methods.

The basic assumption is to destroy the opposing army. These are the armies of those nations which (?rely on) their financial power and do not consider war a jihad. When I was in Europe, I could see that they mocked the jihad as a war for God and said that these Eastern people are still fighting for God, are such and such people, and are uncivilized. The armies in the world today rely on their destructive power and, since both superpowers have atomic weapons, rockets and ICBM'S, they are frightened of each other and they have terrorized the world as well. If there is a war between the two, the world will be destroyed. These are the soldiers of satanic powers. They are trained to impose the will of aggressive governments on the rest of humanity. But the Islamic soldier is not like that. Each Muslim soldier fights on the assumption that the enemy fighting him is estranged from his nature, since he is like us in his true nature. Therefore, the duty of the Muslim soldier is to save him, and not to kill him. [passage omitted referring to Imam Hoseyn as an example of a Muslim soldier]

If we are to train soldiers and guardsmen according to the model of the imam, the lord of martyrs, it is necessary to cleanse the heart and mind of our soldiers and guardsmen of power worship and to treat inclinations towards power worship by encouraging them to fight their passions and [words indistinct]. If we achieve this, our soldiers and guardsmen will be victorious wherever they go. They will be victorious in battle since first, a soldier fighting for God will go on to the final victory, will not surrender and (?will not die). Second, his victory will be complete since a military conquest has never, throughout history, been considered as a complete victory. A complete victory is to penetrate the heart of the enemy with Islam and to take over the heart.

During the regin of satan [the shah], your flowers defeated guns. Why? Because the soldiers who were under the spell of the destructive propaganda of the former regime could not resist the humanity they saw in you, and they did not. Eventually their hearts joined yours and dictatorship crumbled under the [words indistinct] feet.

On the basis of this Islamic principle, we decisively and categorically intend for our armed forces to show the same spirit and brotherly attitude and fraternity which brings tears of joy to one's eyes while eliminating the enemies of the Kurdish people. Now, and in the past, our guardsmen have fanned you to cool you in this heat. This reflection of humanity is the reflection of Islamic teachings.

In order for the army to be formed [as heard], and for this invincible army, this powerful guard to show its strength in battle, it is necessary that the guards brothers do not listen to deceptive and evil propaganda. Those who encourage them to leave (?Baneh) [words indistinct] and encourage them to do the things mentioned in the iman's message and tell you what to do or that such and such person is against the guards corps or the committee, these people are lying to you. They want to use you to show their power. But you should be the teacher and model of Islamic teachings. It is our duty and obligation to confront such inclinations decisively in order to implement the religion of Islam. Therefore, we should implement these recommendations and guidelines stated in the iman's message so that our guardsmen become models, our messengers to the world.

Those who want to play the power game intend to darken the guardmen's souls by untrue propaganda and to take away the glory and enthusiasm they should have. This afternoon a young man told me: We have different views on things. You say that revolution implies a change in the contents of the law and we say that revolution means the creation of the law. If by the above statement he meant forging the laws of men in the face of the divine laws, God forbid. This of course is (?outside human limits). If he meant that the laws of the satanic regime are not laws but anti-laws and should be disposed of and new Islamic laws should be compiled to replace them, then this is not creation of the law, since Islamic laws are already in the holy Koran and have already been written. This is a change in the contents of the law, from the laws of the satanic period to Islamic laws and this is the true revolution.

Our law is the law of Koran. We should replace the laws which were not meant to establish justice with the Koran, they were meant to establish oppression and injustice and American domination and dictatorship in Iran. Therefore, in order to stage a real revolution and to prevent this dictatorship that has been thrown out from coming back under another disguise and so that society can feel that it is being governed according to law and not according to individual wills and initiatives from here and there, we are obliged to follow the law and allow the victory of our revolution to be established and each and every one of us become a guardsman of the spirituality of the great Islamic teachings. [Shouts of "God is great"]

I hope that peace is restored in Kordestan as soon as possible and the spirituality shown by the armed forces there (?helps show the way to the deceived). In Islamic Iran, our Islamic country, there is security in spite of everything and we are making efforts toward eliminating inequities and discrimination.

I assure you that no enemy can stage a coup d'etat here by weakening us through differences amongst ourselves, forcing us to fight each other because of these differences, and pushing us to armed confrontation so that we will kill each other. They know that in our revolutionary country, a coup d'etat will not last unless the people are pushed to the limits of their tolerance. I am sure that we are all trying to solve the unemployment problem, to bring economic prosperity to all the regions, to eliminate all financial and spiritual discrimination.

Not only will all of you support the armed forces of the republic but by participating in the general mobilization plan and military training you will serve that great army which I can see in front of me.

The 20-million strong army should be able to eliminate the means of the creation of a dictatorship and to establish complete independence from foreign powers.

God willing, you shall be victorious.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES TEHRAN RALLY

LD162344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1527 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Speech by Interior Minister Mahdavi-Kani at a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--live]

[Excerpts] Today, I have two points to make. One is addressed to the nation of Iran and the other to the guards. What I have to say to the guards is that you should carry out your duties in such a way that the nation of Iran considers you the protector of its lives, property, honor and independence and realizes that our guards are the guards of this revolution and that it is cooperating with other armed forces, such as the army, the gendarmerie and the police and the other forces that help this revolution rise and establish the independence of this country against those opposing the revolution, the conspirators and all those who plot against our revolution, both inside and outside the country.

Obviously, if they carry out this duty with sincerity, our nation will support them. We guards should, like the first days after the revolution, consider the guarding and protecting of the revolution our first and most important duty. If we allow our personal whims, animosities or personal relations to enter the current issues of this country, we will have betrayed the blood of 70,000 martyrs, each of whom, according to the Koran, is equal in value to the whole of humanity. A man killed for us, according to the Koran, is like all the people being killed. Therefore, 70,000 martyrs, according to the Koran, are equal to 70,000 worlds. You guardsmen of the revolution, if you deviate even a little from the duty entrusted to you, you have betrayed the blood of 70,000 worlds.

I do not believe that you devoted and self-sacrificing young men are ready to tread upon the fruits of your own efforts up to now and those of the martyrs of Islam from the dawn of Islam up to now. Therefore, I ask you, as the official responsible for you, to carry out your duties as you should and behave in such a way that people turn to you and regard you as the protectors of their lives, property and honor, and not their enemies.

Of course there are those who are hostile towards the guardsmen and no matter what the guardsmen do in carrying out their duties and being conscientious, their hostility increases, since if the guards are conscientious, they will resist the conspirators inside and outside the country. The fact that the enemy tries to crush the guardsmen every day is proof that they are a force resisting the enemy.

Therefore, you guard brothers should be disciplined and tolerant followers of Islamic ethics and polite, more than ever before, in your dealings with the people and your own brothers. Your enemies are more disappointed and worried than ever before. You should put away your personal grievances and be united, understanding and brotherly, like the first days of the revolution, when our guardsmen were hungry for 3 days but stayed and defended their positions. After 3 days we were informed that none of the guards had abandoned their position and therefore the enemy could not penetrate their ranks. You revolution guards, you should have the same spirit of foregiveness, devotion and sincerity and continue on guard. If you do, our leader and our imam will support you. If you do, our president will support you. If you do, the Revolution Council and our Majlis will support you, and you can enjoy the support of the nation of Iran for years to come and your name will remain the revolution guards.

And all the people will cast sweets and flowers on you and everybody will say: "Long live the guardians of the revolution.

As the official in charge of you, whenever I hear about an offense committed by you, a deed contradicting your duties and responsibilities and when other officials hear about it, they warn me and I feel ashamed that the revolution guardsmen should commit an act which results in the dissatisfaction of the Muslim nation of Iran.

I have mentioned that our enemies become more dissatisfied as you become more disciplined. We do not pay any attention to their dissatisfaction and, in fact, the more dissatisfied they become, the happer we are. But, my guardsmen brothers, the nation of Iran should be satisfied and pleased with you. The day we started our revolution we did not use machineguns. We staged our revolution with the support of the nation of Iran and the cooperation of the nation of Iran and with the God of the prophet. And this support and power should be maintained.

The last word regarding your duties: We want our government, our president to support you as they have supported you, but this is on the condition that you remain conscientious and denounce the undesirable elements among you. [shouts of "God is great"]. There should be no need for the personnel and the inspectors of the Central Committee to reject the undesirable elements. We ask you to throw those who commit a wrong deed out of the corps and reject them. And if their offense is not forgivable in the eyes of the law and the nation of Iran, then you should hand them over to the revolution courts to be punished, so that others may learn from it.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES RECONSTRUCTION CRUSADE SEMINAR

LD161906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr attended a seminar on the first anniversary of the establishment of the reconstruction crusade, which is being held in the holy Abu-al-Fazl mosque.

According to a reporter of Voice and Profile of Iran, at this meeting a report on the reconstruction crusade was first read by one of the responsible authorities of the crusade; then the president made a speech to the seminar participants. He emphasized that our aim is to reinforce the crusade and the revolutionary foundations must behave in such a way that the former foundations are attracted to the revolutionary foundations.

Dr Bani-Sadr, while noting that the present government has 1,600,000 employees, said: We are planning to use the extra employees in the reconstruction crusade's projects. For instance, there are about 4,000 surplus employees in the navy and we have arranged to use them in the southern fisheries.

About the administrative resolution, the president said: We have two plans for this, one for the army which is being implemented and one for government organizations which is under consideration and which has been arranged to move into the implementation stage after it is discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Discussing the use of scientific inventions by the youth, the president said: We value the scientific inventions highly and we have allocated 200 million [not clear whether in rials, tomans or other currency] for scientific inventions; we have also rented a building from the Ministry of Industry and Mining for this purpose last week; and we have ordered that they should be provided with loans and credits necessary for (?the development) of their inventions.

The president then mentioned his visit to Lavizan garrison and said: We saw today the condition of the soldiers of Islam because today is the birthday of the soldier who is [word indistinct] 99 percent spiritual.

At the end of his speech, the president said: As the president of Iran, I consider it a great honor to be a brother of yours and you can consider me a member of the reconstruction crusade, too.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN CALLS ON ARMY TO HELP FREE COUNTRY

NC131623 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Officers, NCO's and soldiers of Iran: You swore to Iran's tricolor flag and to the holy book of heaven to be the guardians of your nation's realms and to shoot your bullets at the enemy's breast. When you were being sworn in, do you remember anything in your oath about shooting your brothers and patriots?

Are you aware of your condition? Do you realize what the occupiers of your ancient country did to you in the beginning; how they crushed your pride, how they fooled, belittled, and executed you? They destroyed you from within as if a bomb had expoded. Do you realize how some of you were not considered trustworthy and guards were placed to watch over you, to pull your ear should you glance in the wrong direction and threaten you? And who were those who were placed as your guardians? Do you think they were brought from the planet Mars, or from another country, and made your superiors? No, this is not so. All the rogues, hooligans, idle people, pickpockets and gangsters were gathered, uniformed and armed with the plundered arms which belong to you and labled as the Revolution Guards Corps. Are these uniformed rogues, armed with daggers and guns, the ones who should supervise and control you, the defiant soldiers trained through laborious efforts, and then gradually replace you? How pitiful and regretful it is to see the powerful army of noble, proud and strong Iran--according to the world's military experts, whose air force ranked third and whose ground forces ranked fifth in the world--to have reached a stage where a group of ruffians, knife bearers and gigolos--who pestered schoolgirls on the streets and are now known as the revolution guards--to be its master and guard.

At this point I recall a sentence uttered by the lord of the virtuous, 'Ali ibn Abu Talib, at the time of his conflict with Mu'awiyah [first ummayyad caliph]. A letter was received by the saint which, because of the incidents at that time, sometimes referred to the name of 'Ali and sometimes to the name of Mu'awiyah in most of its sentences. After reading the letter the saint said: Has the world debased me so much that my name and Mu'awiyah's name are placed together? O armed forces, you brave Iranian military personnel. The situation has become such and fate has stricken you in such a way that an illiterate, bloodthirsty, foreigner has become the commander of the general staff, while an infidel and international spy has become your minister of war. Moreover, other pseudoclergy guard the sensitive parts of your organization and your lords and guardians are nothing but idle rogues, and armed convicts who are full of grudges. Truly fie upon you, O revolving wheel, fie!

We are sure that the bullets which you shoot at your Iranian brothers, contrary to the oath you have taken, is not something which you actually want to do. You are forced to do it. These hooligans, known as the revolution guards, are the ones who--with the barrel of their guns--make you break your oath and commit fratricide.

O brothers in the armed forces! Those whom you are shooting are not your enemies. They are not infidels; they are Iranians. They are your compatriots, and the same blood flows through their veins. You are sworn to safeguard your country from an enemy attack and to shoot your enemy, not your brothers or your own people. Have you forgotten what these same lackeys of foreigners--who are now ruling--did to your friends and colleagues? They executed your friends because they either fired in the air--therefore they waged war against God--or shot at the ground--in which case they might have injured someone.

As a mourner and a costruggler we advise you O Iranian officers, NCO's and soldiers. Be vigilant and beware, for the day will come when you will also face questions. The same accusations leveled against your dead friends by the present butchers may also be leveled against you. Do you forget that the world is a world of retribution, and any incident, bad or good, will be repeated? Beware of that day and do not cooperate with these uniformed rogues, these thick-necked mullahs and those foreign leaders who are up to their necks in treason and crimes and who make you dance like a doll to their tune. Preserve your military respect. Turn your weapons against those who have sold the homeland and who are standing above your head. Leave the barracks. Help your costruggling brothers who continue to fight for the homeland's respect and are flying the holy flag of Iran and who have very regretfully, queued up in front you. At least get out of their way. You have been forced to shoot at your brother so that these sellers of the homeland and foreign exchange smugglers, who ordered you to do so, can continue plundering the country. But the queue in front of you is free and filled with valiant and self-sacrificing people--fighting to free our country from the hands of those good-for-nothing plunderers--who, regretfully, return your bullets. Unite in heart and word with your brothers, and be assured that the day of freedom is very near. We hope that on that day, as well as when accounts are settled, you will stand proud and honorable before the nation.

O brave soldier of Iran, we shall soon join you. We will end these calamities and we will release you from the peril in which you are caught. Use any possible means to leave your centers but do not forget to take your arms with you. Be on the alert for our first message which we will send from a point we intend to occupy. As soon as you receive this message, join us. Our wounded country is heading toward destruction. It needs each and every one of us. Be on the alert for our next messages. Do not fear your superiors. Do not fear the threats and intimidations of the mullahs. Be strong and preserve your morale. Your turn will soon come. In hope of that day, long live Iran. May Iran's liberation forces be steadfast!

POLICE SUPERVISOR ISSUES STATEMENT ON STADIUM INCIDENT

LD131906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Following yesterday's incident at Amjadeyyeh sports stadium, Mostafa Mir Salim, the political and social under secretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the state police, has issued this statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Following the incident at Amjadeyyeh after the ceremonies marking the martyrdom anniversary of Reza Reza'i, which resulted in the death of one person and injuries to more than 50, while condemning the actions of all those who caused the disturbance of peace and the creation of this unfortunate event, it is necessary for the information of the public to clearly point out a few things regarding responsibilities:

1. This ceremony was held with the prior permission of the Interior Ministry and according to all regulations governing the holding of mass meetings. Therefore, in this respect, the group holding the ceremony committed no illegal act.

2. The task of law enforcement was the responsibility of the officers of the Islamic republic state police, who, without carrying arms and special equipment and only by their presence, embarked upon the task of maintaining security and separating the opposing groups, thus preventing the expansion of tension. Their behavior was therefore praiseworthy.

3. The brothers of the central committee of the revolution guards had no law enforcement role or responsibility at this event and officially ought to have been far from the scene.

4. The guards corps brothers who were guarding the spy house [U.S. Embassy], in order to discourage the crowd from assembling around the spy house and guessing that there might be a plot, began to shoot and throw tear gas canisters. These actions, which were taken without consideration of their unfortunate consequences, resulted in upsetting people, causing disturbances and injuries as well as in making the peaceful task of the law enforcement force--which had not been equipped with gas masks--difficult.

5. Because of the unlawful gathering of the opponents outside the Amjadiyeh, some conflicts took place between them and the group holding the ceremony, before, during and after the event.

Since the ceremony was held lawfully, it seems that the presence, assembly and the offensive actions of a large number of opponents resulted from enticement by certain known elements. Investigation aimed at identifying these elements is continuing.

We warn the noble and the fighting people of Iran to help us by identifying these elements and to avoid cooperating with them and not to act against the lawful activities of political groups, thereby creating a people's struggle which could be used by the counterrevolution, by disorder-seekers and by the troublemakers who want to see gaps and differences within the society. People should know that at the present time of the revolution, any militancy and further creation of oppressed persons is seen as aiding the troublemakers against the foundations of the Islamic republic.

[Signed] The political, social under secretary of the Interior Ministry and the supervisor of the state police of the Islamic republic, Mostafa Mir Salim.

TRIAL OF MILITARY 'OVERTHROW NETWORK' MEMBERS BEGINS

LD161038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the first session of the trial of members of the overthrow network [shabakeh-e barandazi] arrested some time ago at Piranshahr garrison, began before noon today at a branch of the Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic Army.

After the recital of some verses from the holy Koran, the army public prosecutor read the indictment. The first defendant, Warrant Officer Parviz Bayani, [word indistinct] of Piranshahr garrison, answered questions from the army religious judge. The members of the network were planning to arrest commanders in Kordestan, disarm the garrisons there and replace the constitutional Islamic government with a democratic government. The network was also planning to form a central nucleus in Iran and return the deposed shah and Bakhtiar to Iran. [Words indistinct] some members of the network have also been in touch with a number of fugitive officers, including Iraj Qaderi, Allahyari, 'Abbasi and Qasemlu, the latter being the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

The first session of the trial ended at 1330 today.

DETAILS OF, REACTIONS TO FIRUZABAD INCIDENTS REPORTED

LD170703 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jun 80 p 1,3

[Roundup of PARS NEWS AGENCY and BAMDAD correspondent reports: "Fars Governor General Declares as Baseless Rumor that Naser Qashqa'i Is Leading Insurrection by Armed Tribes"]

[Excerpts] Shiraz--Following the clashes several days ago at Firuzabad some roads, including the Kovar, Qir and Karzin roads, are still blocked, although by the afternoon of the day before yesterday there was total calm in the region.

Shooting occurred in the evening of the day before yesterday, resulting in the death of a guard, Ramazan Siahi, in his position. In addition, gendarmerie Major Ibrahim Borhan Haqiqi was buried at a funeral service held yesterday morning and attended by the governor general of Fars, the clergy, and military base, gendarmerie and guards corps personnel, and the people of Shiraz. The funeral party departed from army hospital no 576 for the Dar ol-Rahmeh cemetery. Meanwhile, in an announcement to the people of Fars, Khosrow Qashqa'j stated that "the misunderstanding which led to my detention was cleared in a very short time through the kind attention of the president of the republic. The people of Fars should remain calm and disregard any rumor, and brother tribesmen should nullify the counterrevolutionary plots with total alertness.

In connection with the problems at Firuzabad, Mohammad Nabi Habibi told a BAMDAD correspondent: "Over the past 2 days we have had no further clashes in Fars. The only problem is that of the failure of food supplies to reach the town, but both food and fuel supplies are supposed to be arriving as soon as possible."

The governor general of Fars said: "In a telegram sent to the governor general's office, Naser Qasqa'i declared that 'I am in the provincial town of Abadeh and ready to preserve the peace of the region,' and noted that if anyone purporting to be one of his supporters creates unrest, this would not be approved."

The governor general also said: "Khosrow Qashqa'i said that if anyone purporting to support him resorted to violence or depredation, it would not be approved."

In addition, according to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in the course of a discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Shiraz yesterday morning, Fars Governor General Mohammad Nabi Habibi stated that, "a delegation consisting of representatives from the governor general's office, the gendarmerie, the police department and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Fars and also an emissary from Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi left for Firuzabad in order to make some decisions at a joint session with executive and security forces in Firuzabad."

On the Firuzabad delegation's jurisdiction, the Fars governor general said: "At the first stage we want to hear of existing conditions in the region from the lips of members of the guards corps, the gendarmerie, the police department and the acting governor of Firuzabad, since the reports which we have differ in some instances. Thus the delegation's first task is to provide us with precise reports of the local situation."

On the subject of the clashes 2 days ago in the region, Governor General Mohammad Nabi Habibi stated: "A number of individuals have resorted to blocking the roads between Shiraz and Firuzabad, and the guards corps sent forces to open the roads.

As a result, a clash occurred in which one guard, Karamat Amir Teymur, died a martyr, and one other person was wounded. At that time the gendarmerie went to the area to reinforce the guards corps, and regretfully, as the result of a clash, gendarmerie Major Ibrahim Borhan Haqiqi and one other javarmard [paramilitary soldier] were martyred. Those injured in the incident were sent by helicopter to Shiraz where they were now in hospital."

The governor general described as baseless the rumor that helicopters had been used in the incident. He added: "In the military operations 2 days ago, no helicopters at all were used. Of course, the helicipters sent to the scene were used to transport the wounded, but these were not military helicopters. From the outset it was decided that the problem was to be solved peacefully, and this is still our aim. However, in the final analysis it is not a question of us sitting idly and waiting. Talks have now taken place between Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi and some of the tribal representatives, who were warned that they had to open the road, since if they did not we could not allow roads to be blocked by individuals in the Islamic republic. [as published] I stress that we are utterly devoted to the peaceful solution of problems, However, despite the fact that the gendarmerie and the guards corps are sufficiently strong and in particular that the people of the region support us strongly, a series of tribal disputes does exist, and we do not wish to exacerbate them by armed conflict.because they harbor rancor toward each other, while we are trying to settle the matter peacefully.

In the discussion the Fars governor general said: "Members of other tribes have approached us requesting permission to settle the matter by force of arms: some of them wished to do this solely in support of the Islamic republic, while some of them possibly wished to do so to settle some previous dispute. If we allow this now then clearly a large number of people will get killed. We say that this problem must be solved peacefully."

Continuing, the governor general of Fars said that the rumor that Naser Qashqa'i was in the region and leading operations was baseless. He said: "This is not correct; he is not in the region at all."

The Fars governor general added that 2 days ago assailants had attacked cars on the blocked roads. He stated that he did not know how many unarmed persons had been killed in the clash 2 days ago.

In an interview with BAMDAD, Khosrow Qashqa'i explained how he had been arrested and released, and spoke of the plots being hatched in Fars. He said: "The plots in Fars are of two kinds. First there are plots by certain authorities aimed at crushing me personally. Then there are plots being carried out in the name of larger world politics. They are trying daily to subvert us and to disrupt the region, since, as you know, the most secure region so far has been the Province of Fars.

"Last week my brother Naser Khan had the honor of being received by the iman. He told the iman that plots were being hatched against us [presumably the Qashqa'i brothers] and that so long as we remain in Fars these will continue. He therefore requested the iman to allow us to leave the region, or go abroad, or [he would obey] whatever the iman should command or decide. The iman said: 'No. You must stay in Iran and in Fars.'"

Qashqa'i said: "For some months I have constantly been telling the minister of defense and the president of the republic of the nature of these plots, and I have given them details."

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KARMAL REPORTEDLY THWARTED IN SUICIDE ATTEMPT 13 JUNE

BK171640 Hong Kong AFP in English 1638 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--The Afghan President Babrak Karmal attempted to kill himself in "Khalq Khanna", his official resident in Kabul, last Friday, but was disarmed by his Russian chef, highly reliable reports reaching diplomatic sources here said today.

In the accidental shootout that followed, an Afghan guard was killed and two other security men sustained injuries. The incident took place, according to the reports, late Friday night. No further details are available.

Fifty-three-year-old bachelor Babrak Karmal leads a lonely private life, though there have been reports of him having an affair with his cabinet colleague Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister for education and training. But on the day of the incident Dr Ratebzad, was not in Kabul. According to reports, she was on her way to Warsaw.

Interestingly, on Friday, Mr Karmal had received Muslim spiritual heads from nine Afghan provinces.

Though the reports do not specify the reasons behind Mr Karmal's attempted suicide, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital attribute it to the fact that though officially Mr Karmal is the president of Afghanistan, for all practical reasons he has become a virtual prisoner and "yes-boy" at the hands of his Kremlin mentors.

His chef, principal body guard, cook and driver are all Russians. He is not allowed to move out of his house and office without the permission of his Russian "advisors".

He has no power and probably no purpose, except for gracing government celebrations and an occassional appearance in the Kabul television, the sources said.

Frustration started creeping in after an initial boost when the Soviets brought him from exile to head the new government after Moscow moved its troops into Afghanistan on December 27 last year. After the initial fanfare and excitement, Mr Karmal realised that he is nothing but a puppet in the hands of the Russians.

The first jolt he received was from his own father, who not only disowned him but asked him not to come and see him.

Though photographs make Mr Karmal look tall and broad-chested, with a square face and a large nose, journalists who have met him say he is short, slim and nervous.

In February Mr Karmal had for the first time a bitter taste of his Soviet friends.

The government-owned Kabul NEW TIMES came out with an editorial criticizing Mr Karmal's attempt to form a broader political base. "If a man like Karmal hesitated for a moment to come to grips with the most urgent problems of our time, this would not contribute to his credibility among the intelligentsia", the newspaper said.

Just before the editorial was published, official photographs of Mr Karmal were removed from government offices and city squares. Mr Karmal understood the [words indistinct] lot trying to become the perfect puppet of the Russians. His frustration was compounded following the unsucessful coup attempt within the last three to seven weeks.

According to reports received by diplomatic sources, the first attempt was masterminded by his deputy, Mr Asadollah Sarwari. However, the Parchamites discovered the plot and appealed to the Soviets to intevene, which they presumably did.

The second attempt, within 48 hours of the first, was the brainchild of Minister for Interior Said Mohammad Gulabzoi. Again the Soviets intervened on time. There was, however, no independent confirmation of these incidents.

Mr Karmal's political fortunes have fluctuated dramatically over the years. He was founder-member of the Khalq Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) which was formed in January 1965. Mr Karmal was very close to late President Nur Mohammad Taraki. In 1966, Mr Karmal orchestrated a split within the PDPA and broke away with his supporters to form the Parcham wing of the PDPA.

However, Mr Karmal fell from grace when Hafizollah Amin, his ill-fated predecessor, took over from Taraki in a bloody coup. Mr Karmal was then deputy prime minister and was [words indistinct] pro-Taraki leanings and sent to Czechoslovakia as ambassador, where he led a near-exile life until the Soviets flew him back in December last year.

AFP REPORTS WIDESPREAD RUMORS OF IMMINENT COUP

BK171648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 June (AFP)--Rivalry between Afghanistan's two communist party factions--the ruling Parcham and the Khalq--is as bloody as ever, Western diplomatic sources here said.

More than 10 activists from the two sides have been killed every day since June 8, the sources said, and rumors of an imminent coup d'etat against Babrak Karmal are widespread in the capital. The regime's number three man, Asadollah Sarwari, is being whispered as the Karmal successor.

During that week, gunfire was heard frequently in different parts of the city, but it was not known who the antagonists were. Official reports said that the shooting in one sector was "a military exercise," but the army had never trained there before. On June 7 and 15, Soviet tanks took up positions in the center of Kabul, but no shots were fired and their vigilance was unexplained.

The overall situation remains confused, with information and casualty figures conflicting. A reliable source said that poison gas was used on June 8 against 350 children in 14 schools, as well as the headquarters of several organizations, among them the democratic organization for Afghan women (a communist group). Several persons were hospitalized.

Traffic has been heavy at Kabul airport, where 12 transport planes took off daily and seven nightly between June 8 and 15, as well as four cargo planes in a rotating schedule.

On June 13 two helicopters, painted white and bearing the mark of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, surveyed Kabul at low altitude.

In Wardak Province, west of Kabul, Moslem rebels and regular army troops are engaged in heavy combat, and a large contingent of Soviet reinforcements has been seen in the area, the diplomatic sources said.

XINHUA: AFGHAN OFFICIALS KILLED BY GUERRILLAS

GW161059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, 13 June--According to a report of a Kabul underground paper SISTERS WHO DIED FOR THE COUNTRY being circulated here in Peshawar, Afghan guerrillas killed the Karmal regime's deputy communications minister (Mulami Laximi).

The surprise attack took place on 24 May. When (Laximi) and another high official of the Ministry of Agriculture were riding in the same car on way to their offices, well-concealed guerrillas suddenly opened fire on them. Both officials were killed.

Recently such surprise attacks on Afghanistan officials have frequently taken place. According to Radio Kabul reports, about 60 government officials have been killed by guerrillas.

The SISTERS WHO DIED FOR THE COUNTRY started publication on 16 May in Kabul in commemoration of those female students killed by Russians during demonstrations against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan over the past 2 months.

KABUL MAYOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF MOSQUE

LD172058 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The foundation stone of the communal mosque of Ebrahim Khalilullah was laid this afternoon by Asadollah Rayam, mayor of Kabul, in the third sector of Khir Khana Mina [district of Kabul] after the recital of a few verses of the Koran.

At this ceremony, in which a great number of the residents of the Khir Khana Mina third sector were present, the mayor of Kabul said in the course of a speech: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has respected the sacred religion of Islam and is respecting it, and as has been declared in the DRA Basic Principles, our revolutionary government has provided and is providing every facility for the performance of the religious duties of our faithful people. The foundation of this mosque is an example of this.

Reciprocally, one of the residents of the Khir Khana Mina thanked our revolutionary government for the measures which it has taken and for providing necessary facilities for the people in order for them to perform their religious duties, and expressed every readiness to defend the revolution and homeland against the foul conspiracies of the enemies of the homeland.

The Ebrahim Khalilullah mosque, which will be constructed over an area of 2,000 square meters, will be built with the cooperation of the people of the locality.

TEXT OF RAO STATEMENT ON VISIT TO USSR

BK171649 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1455 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The following is the text of a statement by P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, in the Lok Sabha [word indistinct] on June 17 on his official visit to the USSR from June 3 to June 7, 1980:

At the invitation of the Government of the USSR, I paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 7 June, 1980. During my stay in Moscow I was received by President Brezhnev and had an opportunity of exchanging views on matters of interest and concern to our two countries. I had official talks with my colleague foreign minister of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko, on a wide range of subjects covering both bilateral relations and international affairs.

I also had a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR I.V. Arkhipov who, together with me, is co-chairman of the India-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Besides Moscow, I also visited Leningrad, a city full of historic memories. During my short stay in that city, I had an opportunity of meeting with G.V. Romanov, who heads the regional communist party in Leningrad.

It was my first visit to the Soviet Union, a country which had suffered great devastation in most destructive war of our times--the Second World War. It was, therefore, a moving experience to witness the massive reconstruction efforts undertaken by that country, symbolised by the rise of the city of Leningrad from ruins.

I would like to place on the table of the house a copy of the joint press statement issued at the end of my visit. I would also like to share with honourable members some impressions of my visit. Wherever I went I was received with great warmth and friendliness, which spoke eloquently of the highest esteem in which our country and our people are held.

I would also like to share with the house of universal admiration for our prime minister and the confidence in her policies which was evident during my visit to the Soviet Union. Our Soviet friends profusely expressed their regard for Indira Gandhi and respect for her leadership of the Government of India.

My talks with the Soviet leaders were marked by a cordiality and openness which I daresay is a measure of the close nature of India-Soviet relationship and which admits of no inhibitions or misunderstandings. Fortunately, there are no bilateral problems between our two countries to preoccupy the foreign ministers. I did, however, review in some detail the progress achieved in the India-Soviet economic, technical and scientific cooperation since my last meeting with Arkhipov in February this year. We agreed that the next session of the India-Soviet joint commission will be held in New Delhi some time during October or November 1980.

Both in Moscow and in Leningrad, I had an opportunity to visit the institutes of Oriental research and meet Soviet indologists. I was impressed by the depth and breadth of in indological studies, both ancient and modern, in the Soviet Union. The fact that these great institutions more than a century old have been engaged in study and research of different aspects of the Indian life, including the preparation of an authoritative version of the Mahabharata. [sentence as received] These facts at once place the abiding bonds of interest and understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union in the right historical perspective.

I also visited the progress publishing house in Moscow which, along with many other similar publishing houses, is engaged in a massive and multifaceted programme of translations of literary works of the Indian languages into Russian and vice versa. There is every scope of widening this exchange so as to include all languages in the Soviet Union. The fact that books translated into Russian run into 50,000 copies or more and are all sold out within a few days goes to show the depth of knowledge and insight of Indian [word indistinct] on the part of the vast Soviet readership. Needless to say, these offer ample scope for greater and more diversified bilateral cooperation.

As the house may recall, the Soviet foreign minister had visited India from February 12 to 14 this year when, among other things, we had discussed in some details the evolving situation in Southwest Asia. A number of important developments have taken place both in our region and in international environment since that visit. The presidents of the USSR and France met in Warsaw. The Soviet foreign minister and his American counterpart and colleague secretary of state met in Vietnam. Therefore my visit to the Soviet Union, apart from being a protocol visit in return for the visit of the Soviet foreign minister, had deeper significance in the context of developments I have mentioned above.

We discussed international issues [words indistinct]. I am glad to say that on many of them there was the similarity of views between our two countries. I would, however, like to inform the house about the important and urgent subjects which came up for a detailed exchange of views in Moscow.

The Soviet leaders were of view that the international situation had been aggravated by several provocative moves by the United States. However, as stated above, some meetings have taken place recently between the Soviet and Western leaders which appear to mark the resumption of a dialogue which was interrupted earlier this year. More meetings of the same kind are likely to take place. It is reasonable to believe that, as a result of these meetings, it may be possible to revive the detente in Europe, say, by the beginning of next year. It was my assessment that the Soviet Union shared this expectation on the international detente and this finds reflection in our joint statement.

Another problem I discussed at length with Gromyko and subsequently with Brezhnev was the regional situation in Southwest Asia.

The Soviet position, as we understand it, was that the Afghan issue had been artificially exaggerated by outside forces and that aggression against Afghanistan was still continuing with help of the well-armed and trained insurgents based on Pakistan territory. The Afghan Government has put forward proposals for a political settlement, the first step in which would have to be a meeting between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan and similarly between representatives of Afghanistan and Iran. Only after the direct contacts had been established could other countries think of participation in the working out of a guaranteed solution. But any talk about the withdrawal of forces without furnishing of the complete and reliable guarantees of an end to the interference in Afghanistan and without an actual end of such interference would merely hinder the achievement of a solution. At the same time, the Soviet leaders left us in no doubt on the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw troops once a political settlement had been reached.

Our approach to the problem has been as follows: We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale, and did not present a threat to the security and stability in the region.

However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months, even after they are discounted for the inevitable interested propaganda element, do seem to suggest that in view of the situation there, the hope that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan would indeed remain limited in time as originally intended is not very strong.

This is naturally a matter of concern to India, as indeed to others who seek a reduction of tension and a peaceful solution to the problems of the region. It is time for us to ask ourselves the question whether the Soviet troops meant for assisting in Afghanistan have not become or are not likely to become a pretext for those who wish to create further instability in that country. Our fear is that, beyond a reasonable time frame, this could well come to pass and this is why we urge that a stage has come when ways and means other than military should be devised to bring about a solution to the problem while this is still within the range of possibility. The emergence of a political solution in Afghanistan has, therefore, acquired an urgency greater than ever before.

I am sure the honourable members will agree with me when I say that the situation in Afghanistan is evolving so fast that it would be rash for anyone to claim that he has an answer to the problem. For instance, after my return from Moscow, a three-member committee proposed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference has met in Tehran. In regard to this committee, while we tended to believe that it would constitute an advance over the previous position of the Islamic conference, we did not get any clearcut cooroboration of this assessment while we were in Moscow. On the whole, this committee seems to have had a mixed reception so far, although allowance has to be made for the extreme nature and appearance of the initial public postures on both sides. Again I have seen press reports from Washington quoting a senior U.S. official which would suggest a slight but significant shift in the American position on the subject. We shall not let these uncertainties and ambiguities deter or dampen our efforts to work towards a solution. In such circumstances, it would be too early, if not also inappropriate, to make a definitive assessment of the situation. However, adverting to my visit to the Soviet Union, I must add that the Soviet Union seemed to have fully understood and respected the views held by India, recognizing that it is but natural for a nonaligned country like India to have a different perspective on some international questions. I have every reason to believe that the Soviet leadership appreciates our efforts to attain normalisation in and around Afghanistan. This issue has not allowed even the slightest clouding of our bilateral relations. These have indeed grown from strength to strength during the last 5 months.

As the house is aware, the government has had the benefit of holding consultations with a very large number of countries, both in the region and outside, and the consensus, after our consultations, and these include our discussions with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe, is that there is a need to prevent escalation of tensions in Southwest Asia. There is also a recognition all round that the problems can be resolved only through a political solution.

Sir, since I am confining this statement to my visit to the Soviet Union I shall conclude it with a brief outline of what appears to be the possible directions for a meaningful followup. It is obvious that we are too vitally interested in the region to be dismayed or disheartened by the alternating swings of overreaction and utter scepticism which seem to characterize opinions of some other countries. We will not give up the immediate task is [as received] to undertake consultations for the limited purpose of getting a dialogue started without any strict stipulation as to the outcome thereof.

This will be our endeavour hereafter, although in view of the stated positions as of today, it is not going to be an easy task. This exercise will also involve a meticulous sifting of the global, regional and national aspects and their inevitable interaction. However, in the process several other lines of perception would open up for further probe and action leading hopefully to the contours of a political solution.

Before I end, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my Soviet hosts for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to me and to the members of my delegation. This visit marks yet another important stage in the consolidation of relations between our two countries. I am confident that India and the Soviet Union will, in future, continue to cooperate closely, both bilaterally as well as in the international arena. Thank you.

IRAN CONSIDERING SUPPLYING CRUDE ON LONG-TERM BASIS

BK180349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Iran is to consider supply of crude to India under a long-term arrangement.

In a television interview in Bombay before departure for his country, Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr said this arrangement will be of mutual benefit to both countries. He said the burden on India because of the increase in oil prices will be lessened when the two countries have a package deal and the increased transfer to technology from India to Iran.

MINISTER SAYS ROMANIA TO STRENGTHEN TRADE TIES

BK171715 Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 June (AFP)--India and Romania are to strengthen their economic and trade relations, the visiting Romanian minister of machine building industry, Ioan Avram, said here today after his meeting with the federal minister for industry, Dr Charanjit Chanana.

Mr Avram identified machine tools, production of locomotives, cement, oil drilling equipment and pumps used in oil industry as possible areas of cooperation.

Dr Chanana noted that India had the required know-how in most of the fields that the Romanian side had mentioned.

GOVERNMENT TO CRUSH SECESSIONIST MOVEMENT IN NORTHEAST

BK171625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Home Minister Zail Singh assured the Rajya Sabha today that the government is fully prepared to meet the situation created by secessionist forces in the entire northeastern region.

Replying to a calling attention motion on the recent clashes in Tripura raised by Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Lok Dal, and others, he said attempts to separate any part of India would be crused. He told the members that the government will not tolerate foreign or Indian missionaries if they indulge in antinational activities but he made it clear that they will not be prevented from propagating religion or promotion their welfare activity.

The home minister assured all possible assistance to the state government in providing relief to the victims of the recent clashes. He said all those found responsible for the situation will not be spared. He renewed his appeal to the opposition in dealing with the situation.

Earlier, Minister of State for Home Affairs P Venkatasubbiah informed the house in a written reply that army and paramilitary forces have been rushed to Tripura. According to the state government, 898 persons have been taken into custody. The situation continues to be tense and will require a close watch. Giving the details of the outrage Venkatasubbiah told the house that 358 persons have lost their lives, over 500 injured and over 200,000 have been rendered homeless.

TRIPURA CHIEF MINISTER: SITUATION IMPROVING IN STATE

BK171615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said in Agartala that the situation in the state continues to improve, barring one or two incidents. He said that there are now about 239,000 people in 146 relief camps. The chief minister said that some people are living in the camps out of fear. He added that in future no one will be allowed to come to the camp without genuine reason and no further relief camp will be opened. About 4,000 people of (Beliamura) area have gone back to their houses and another 3,000 to 4,000 people are likely to follow suit. These persons will be given 7 days' rations in advance besides police protection.

Chakraborti said that 3,000 metric tons of foodgrains are likely to arrive in Tripura soon. Two hundred special wagons carrying foodgrains have already reached Moghulsarai railway station, he added.

Food Riots

BK171617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--Widespread food riots broke out in the agitation-troubled north-east Indian state of Tripura today when thousands of tribesmen, hiding in the jungles for fear of reprisal stormed villages for food, reports reaching here said.

An estimated 40,000 Christian tribesmen are believed to have gone to the wood to evade arrest and government action following last week's violent clashes between them and and the immigrant settlers that left at least 1,000 dead, thousand injured and 200,000 homeless.

The tribesmen have been in the jungles for the last 10 days, the reports said.

Tripura jungle produces plenty of pineapples and jackfruit but the interior forests do not have fruit trees in abundance.

An army unit posted in one of the affected areas reported that at least 500 tribesmen starving in the jungles were spotted. They vanished when they saw the unit.

Since the tribesmen took their children along with them to the woods it is feared that unless food is immediately rushed to them many would face certain death.

Alarmed by the situation, the Marxist chief minister of Tripura state, Nripen Chakraborty, today asked the federal government to immediately airdrop 100 tonnes of cooked food to the jungles.

Meanwhile, the state government reported that the food stock was fast running out and that the state, with a population of two million, was left with only a week's supply.

Unless food is immediately supplied, kitchens in the 150 state-run relief camps, which are feeding 200,000 persons, would have to be closed down, the reports said.

Since food supply from the plains would take days to reach the state by road, the only option left to the federal government is to airdrop food.

Meanwhile, reports reaching the federal capital speak of renewed violence in the state, but details were lacking.

Alarmed by the situation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's chief administrator for the entire north-eastern region alerted the law enforcing agencies to thwart any attempt to spark off a Tripura-like situation in the bordering states. Reinforcements have been sent to sensitive areas in Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur state.

There has been violence in all these states where the local people have been demanding the detection and deportation of immigrant settlers from Bangladesh and Nepal.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The agreement for the purchase of equipment and spare parts [words indistinct] department of road and airport construction of the Minis..g of Public Works, worth over $3 million was signed today between the Ministry of Public Works and the trade representative of the Soviet Union in Kabul. (According to) the terms of this agreement, the equipment and spare parts will be delivered to the Afghan side within (?9) months. [Text] [Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80 LD]

JAPANESE LOAN--India is to get a loan of 287.6 million rupees for the development of the Bombay offshore oilfield. Notes in this regard were exchanged by Economic Affairs Secretary R.N. Malhotra and Japanese Charge d'Affaires (Suniyake) in New Delhi on 7 June. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

NEW ENVOY TO THAILAND--Ashok Bhalchandra Gokhale, Minister in the Embassy of India, Washington, has been appointed ambassador of India to Thailand in succession to Kantilal Lallubhai Dalal. He is expected to take up his assignment shortly. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0844 GMT 5 Jun 80 BK]

SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON JERUSALEM REQUESTED

BK180857 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic group at the United Nations has unanimously requested Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to present on behalf of the Islamic nations the Islamic world's stand at next week's UN Security Council session on Jerusalem. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, reporting from New York, says that last night's Islamic group meeting formally asked Ole Algard, the Security Council president and Norway's ambassador, to convene a session of the Security Council next Monday to consider Israeli efforts to make Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state. Niaz A. Naik, Pakistan's UN representative, presided at the meeting of the Islamic group. He immediately conveyed the group's request to Agha Shahi, who is currently in London on an official visit.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says the Islamic group understands that Agha Shahi, as the current chairman of the Islamic Conference, will inaugurate the debate in the council. The group's meeting also decided that in view of the great importance that the Islamic Conference attaches to the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's rights, top-level representation should be made at the council's session.

The Islamic group also extended a similar invitation to Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference. It is also known that the group stressed the need for all Islamic nations to present a consensus draft resolution in the council. Therefore, an eight-member drafting committee was set up. In addition, a working paper has already been prepared. The resolution is expected to ask the council to condemn Israeli designs to change the character of Jerusalem and to declare null and void all Israeli steps aimed at changing the demographic, religious and cultural status of Jerusalem.

The Security Council session is being convened in accordance with the decision taken at last month's Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

GROUP TO HOLD MEETING ON AFGHAN SITUATION 21-22 JULY

BK171734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the organization of Islamic countries, has said a meeting involving the organization will be held on the 21st and 22d of next month to continue efforts for solving the Afghan problem.

In a newspaper interview, he said the aim is to bring about a meeting of the Afghan freedom-fighters and the representatives of the ruling party in Kabul. He said, though both sides were contacted, only the freedomfighters agreed to attend the meeting. Chatti said if the ruling party does not respond, the Islamic Conference will meet the freedomfighters and will contact Moscow. He said if the two sides meet and compromise, he would ask Moscow to pull out its troops from Afghanistan. He denied reports that the Soviet Union had refused to meet him and two other members of the committee set up by the Islamabad conference.

IRANIAN RAILROAD DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES NOTED

BK180148 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Iran would welcome technical cooperation with Pakistan to improve its railroad system. This was stated by (Mohammad Ali Zadeh), leader of the visiting four-member delegation of Iranian railroads, in an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN.

He said Iran wants Pakistan to train its railroad personnel and various other professionals. He said Iran would also welcome economic cooperation with Pakistan railroads. He also showed interest in obtaining Pakistan's assistance in manufacturing heavy and spare parts for railroads, cars and engines.

The Iranian delegation concluded its talks with Pakistani officials in Lahore yesterday. The delegation has since left for Karachi.

SAUDI LOAN EXPECTED FOR PORT QASIM PROJECT

WA181415 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, June 5. Saudi Arabic is expected to provide Pakistan another 28 million dollars for the Port Qasim project, besides the two agreements signed here yesterday. Official sources told APP, the third agreement was ready and was likely to be signed shortly.

The loan will be provided by the Saudi Fund for Development. The Fund's vice-chairman and the managing-director, Mr Mohammad A. al-Sugair, is likely to visit Pakistan for the signing.

Sheikh Mohammad Abal Khail, the Saudi minister for finance and national economy, who was here for talks with Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister for finance, was accompanied by Mr Mohammad A. al-Sugair, as member of the minister's six-man delegation. Necessary talks for the Port Qasim loan are understood to have taken place during the visit to Islamabad.

The Port Qasim project, which will provide Pakistan the second port, is estimated to cost a total of 495 million dollars. The completion of the project is currently being undertaken in various phases.

Sheikh Abal Khail, who talked to newsmen at Islamabad airport this morning before his departure for Karachi, confirmed the near-finalisation of the third agreement. He said "another agreement is on the way", besides the two signed by him yesterday.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Qotbzadeh: No Concrete Plan

LD18C753 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jun 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "No Hostage Plan"]

[Text] "There is no definite plan in existence which could lead to the release of the 53 American hostages in Tehran. But there are 'signs of elements' which could contribute to a solution," Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt said at a press conference yesterday. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh also left Oslo for Stockholm as the guest of the Swedish social democrats.

Before his departure Qotbzadeh confirmed Willy Brandt's statement that there is no concrete plan as yet.

"I have explained our views and our principles, and this was the only aim of my visit here," he said in a conversation with NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

On behalf of the Socialist International Brandt pointed out to Qotbzadeh that much good would be achieved if the hostages were released, not only for the hostages and their families but also for Iran and the Iranian people. Brandt also hoped that Iran is now willing to begin to cooperate with the rest of the world.

The Iranian foreign minister was also informed of the Socialist International's unequivocal view of the taking of hostages, both during the visit of three-man delegation to Tehran a short while ago and also during the talks in Oslo.

"My impression is that the hostage problem cannot be solved by exerting pressure on Iran," Brandt said.

"A final solution is connected with what happened in Iran in the past and necessitates that we understand what happened to people there. This has more to do with psychology than with military pressure," the former West German federal chancellor said. He stressed the Socialist International's sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for independence and liberation, and condemned all injustice, bloodshed and violence.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declared that the journey he recently made to Tehran with Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez had been discussed in advance with the United States. Kreisky, Brandt and other leading participants in the Oslo meeting have attached great importance to the fact that Iran, through its foreign minister, has had the opportunity to give an account of its view of the matter. It is now hoped that this contact can be enlarged and in the short term lead to an easing of the deadlocked positions.

"The matter is one of internal politics, both in Iran and in the United States," Kreisky said. He also pointed to the problems that arise within a revolution with many centers of power and uncertainty over leadership.

"But the hostages are diplomats, regardless of what they have been accused of, and they must therefore be released," Kreisky said.

The final communique from the Socialist International states that the international situation continues to be extremely serious. As a contribution to the efforts to reopen the dialogue between East and West great importance is attached to the coming Moscow visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

On the situation in Afghanistan it says that a political solution must include Soviet withdrawal with simultaneous respect for the security requirements of neighboring states.

Students 'Will Obey' Majles Ruling

LD180853 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jun 80 p 8

[Peter Sundberg report: "The Students Will Obey Our Decision"]

[Excerpt] Oslo, Friday--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who arrived in Stockholm Friday evening together with Olof Palme, will meet with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and representatives of Swedish industry.

The Iranian foreign minister, who has been called one of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's eminences grises, confirmed this in an interview he gave to DAGENS NYHETER before his departure from Oslo. He is visiting Sweden at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party and will stay at Roenneberg manor on Lidingoe, where he will continue his talks with Olof Palme Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Qotbzadeh's visit to Oslo seems to have tired him. He has rushed from one meeting to another during his 2-day visit. He has managed to meet the people he wanted to meet--the West German Social Democrat Willy Brandt, Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Spain's Socialist Leader Felipe Gonzalez, Sweden's Olof Palme.

With tired lines around the eyes he received me in his hotel room on the 20th floor of Oslo's Stadshotell, between showering and leaving for Stockholm. He answered my questions in a quiet voice, vastly different from the authoritative impression he made at Thursday's press conference.

He is tired of questions about the hostages, but does not think that it will be long before the hostage situation will be resolved. The Iranian parliament, the Majles, will deal with the question in 2-3 weeks, once a new government has been formed.

When asked whether he will be part of it he merely lifts his hands and laughs. He does not think that the students who have been holding the 50 Americans hostage since 4 November last year will be an obstacle.

"The students will obey the decision of parliament," he said.

But have they done this in the past?

"They will obey," he said curtly. He does not want to go so far as to say that the government will then resort to physical means against the students. Once again merely: "They will obey."

There is no timetable for the release of the hostages, according to Qotbzadeh. The parliament must first reach a decision, then Ayatollah Khomeyni will interpret the parliamentary decision. Qotbzadeh does not wish to speculate on the parliamentary decision.

He says that Iran is extremely willing to establish contacts with countries outside the great power bloc.

"And we have great respect for Sweden's independent stance," he said.

In Sweden, apart from meeting Olof Palme and Ola Ullsten, he will also meet representatives of Swedish industry, among them the Nynaes group, he told me.

But he did not wish to be more specific about whether he has any definite wishes or what the aim of the meetings are. On the other hand he gives a clear indication of what Iran has.

"We have money. And we are willing to invest in what our people can benefit from."

Even though he does not admit that the U.S. and European Economic Council trade boycott is having any effect, it is perhaps beginning to make itself felt, and for this reason the Iranian Government is seeking new avenues.

Qotbzadeh would rather talk about Iran, about all the things that do not emerge in Western news media--that Iran, since the shah was forced to leave the country, has cut defense costs by 65 percent, which now go to social ends, that 85 percent of industry and all the banks have been nationalized, that a land reform has been implemented, which means that no one is allowed to own more land than he can work himself, that 700,000 young people are helping voluntarily in the reconstruction of the country, that all education is free.

He wants to talk about all of this "but has been silenced because of the hostages".

But is it not better then to release the hostages?

"The hostages are a problem for the United States, not for us." He repeated the demand that the United States should confess its crimes, as he calls them. The Iranian demand that the shah must be returned also stands.

"The United States generates a great deal of abhorrence among the people after 7 [as published] years of oppression after the shah came to power in 1953 with the help of the United States. And what is the fate of the hostages compared with all these years of oppression?"

For Qotbzadeh the Oslo victory has been a great success. He says he is very satisfied. But he does not want to say if he has been influenced by the Socialist International's views that the hostages must be released. He says only: "I have listened to their views and they have listened to mine."

It remains to be seen if the meeting has been a success for the Socialist International. When the hostages are released we will know.

"Psychology and talks, not military action." This is West German Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt's recipe for a solution to the hostage question.

"We have urged the Iranian foreign minister to try to solve the hostage question in a peaceful, and as Qotbzadeh himself says, honorable way as soon as possible.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, annoyed at Swedish reports on Thursday that he is supposed to have said that there is a plan for the hostages' release, shares the same view. Such a plan does not exist and never has, he said.

"We are very worried about the hostages, but the problem itself is doing more damage today.

"There are many centers of power in the revolution today and it is just not the case that one person can sit and press a button to get the hostages released.

"An Islamic fundamentalist does not care a damn about Europe, Kreisky said. "They seem to want to be isolated. But we originally wanted to set up contacts, and we have succeeded.

"There is one thing you can be sure of: A boycott is no solution.

"It is only good for American public opinion, but it has no effect on Iran--they are just laughing."

Kreisky denied that there have been contacts with the American Government.

"But where American, British and French diplomacy have failed, we have succeeded. We have been able to listen to their views. But the ball is in the court of the Iranian parliament and the question can only be solved by an agreement between the parties in conflict in Iran."

Moderates Want Hostages Released

LD171135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, (KUNA)--U.N. special envoy Adib ad-Dawudi, who left for New York Monday, had been assured by Iranian authorities that the U.S. hostages held in Iran would be released after the issue is considered and approved by the Islamic assembly next month, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Iranian authorities have now come to the conclusion that it is in the best interest of Iran to get rid of the hostages as early as possible and project a healthy image of the Islamic Revolution on the international level.

Another significant development is a marked change in the attitude of Moslem students holding the hostages and the fundamentalists who were silent over the hostage issue and the conciliatory moves aimed at releasing the hostages.

Earlier, they used to be highly sensitive and allergic to any mention about the release of the hostages and had been bitterly criticizing Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for his "moderate and conciliatory role."

Qotbzadeh, supported by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other moderate leaders, is reportedly trying hard to get the hostages released.

It was at Qotbzadeh's initiative and invitation that Ad-Dawudi visited Iran a second time and received a warm welcome, contrary to his early visit.

Beheshti on Majles Hostage Debate

NC180935 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 18 (AFP)--The Iranian parliament will be ready to start debating the American hostages question, Islamic Republic Party leader Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference here today.

The ayatollah, who is also president of the Iranian Supreme Court, added that this did not mean the hostages question would be settled in less than a month, but that it would take less than a month for certain parliamentary formalities to be completed--such as the setting up the Constitutional Council. He denied a report in the newspaper DONYAYE here that the hostages question might be submitted to a national referendum. "The question falls within the competence of the parliament," he said.

Asked if he was a candidate for prime minister's office, Ayatollah Beheshti said he would turn down such an offer.

TEHRAN RADIO SAYS U.S. WANTS TO KILL SHAH

LD172137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] With the recent referendum in Egypt changing three principles of that country's Constitution, As-Sadat can now remain president for as long as he lives. He has received help and planes from America. The United States supports all those who serve it, and As-Sadat has discovered that with U.S. support it is possible to become a king and to stay in power for life. Now he has gained even more by being a traitor--he has also become a cancer specialist, acting as the shah's doctor and rushing to his side as soon as his health deteriorated.

"This news once again exposes the American conspiracy to get rid of the shah. As was clear from the very beginning when the shah stepped into Egypt, the Americans handed the shah over to Anwar as-Sadat only to implement the plan to kill him, and they wanted this to take place in a corner of the world where none of the servants of America would be able to use it as a pretext to criticize America for its carelessness in protecting the lives of its hirelings. Of course, America has concocted a very good plan in sending this paranoid patient, who has been led to believe that he has cancer, over to someone who does not have the slightest knowledge of medicine. To prevent this news from being laughed about once it became public knowledge, the United States sent one or two inexperienced doctors to help As-Sadat. We have heard about As-Sadat's masterpiece. As you too have probably heard, today is the second day As-Sadat has been treating the deposed shah, and today Anwar As-Sadat expressed his opinion about his work, saying that the reason for the persistent high temperature of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is the continuous treatment he has been undergoing during the past few days. Therefore, it is not quite clear what Anwar As-Sadat with his new treatment procedures and the American doctor sent by Carter are doing to have landed the poor shah in such muddy water. It may be that Anwar as-Sadat has made another deal. After the huge sum which he collected from his friend in order to keep the shah in Egypt, perhaps now has made another deal with Carter and his friends to get rid of the White House's disgrace for America in these preelection days when Carter does not dare embark on a serious action against Iran and to serve the boss by killing As-Sadat's old friend."

U.S. ABILITY TO INVADE PERSIAN GULF QUESTIONED

JN180708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] REUTER reports that Jimmy Carter has once again made threats similar to those he made on 23 January in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

President Carter announced that any Soviet measure to control the Persian Gulf will be repulsed by any means, particularly by military means.

This U.S. threat, after relative silence by Washington in the wake of the devastating failure of the U.S. aggression against Iran, comes at a time when U.S. B-52 bomber planes are carrying out new missions in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean with the purpose of showing U.S. military presence in the strategic Indian Ocean, particularly keeping close watch over the Soviet navy's activities. During most of these missions, the U.S. planes used the British Diego Garcia base.

In truth, one must say that all U.S. attempts to bring Iran to its knees and isolate it economically and politically have failed, because the kind of economic boycott the U.S. wanted to impose has not been implemented by its Western European allies against Iran. By adopting active diplomatic moves, Iran succeeded in publicizing the Iranian revolution and in placing the U.S. attempts in a tight corner. This forced Carter to carry out new maneuvers to compensate for the failure of his policies both on the domestic and foreign levels.

The maneuvers by U.S. F-4E fighter planes with the participation of 35 Egyptian F-4 planes are the first U.S. military manifestations in the Middle East and indicate the extensive U.S. efforts to compensate for its failure--the loss of Iran--and for the increasing Soviet influence in the area in the wake of the overt Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

These U.S. threats, undoubtedly, are not the last. We have been listening to such threats since the Iranian-U.S. relations became tense and since the incident of the U.S. hostages. Despite the fact that the Persian Gulf has been added to the list of areas for which the United States will be ready to wage war, we wonder whether the United States can launch a military aggression against the Persian Gulf. Will not this aggression drag another superpower to the arena and ignite a nuclear war between the Eastern and Western superpowers? In fact, another Vietnam will take place and the United States will be defeated. That's why such calculations make us view Carter's threats as just political deception which cannot be considered important.

AD-DAWUDI REPORTS TO WALDHEIM ON FACTFINDING MISSION

JN180824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Adib ad-Dawudi, the special UN envoy who visited Tehran recently, has stated that the UN factfinding delegation set up to solve the U.S.-Iranian crisis will not visit Tehran in the near future.

Ad-Dawudi's statement was made at the end of a 3-hour meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. During the meeting, Ad-Dawudi handed Waldheim his report on the talks he had held with Iranian officials.

Ad-Dawudi said that he informed Waldheim that Iran wants the UN commission to publish its report on Iran's complaints against the United States so that the Iranian people will know that their interests are being considered. Ad-Dawudi added: The dissemination of this report will change the Iranians' viewpoints, will help to clarify the situation and will stress that the deposed shah had violated human rights and that the United States had interfered in Iran's internal affairs.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ADDRESSES WELCOMING PARTY IN MOSCOW

LD171215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS Reza Salimi, the minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has arrived in Moscow at the head of an economic delegation. He was welcomed by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow Mohammad Mokri; Iranian Embassy staff and several economic officials of the USSR.

According to the report, the minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a speech addressing the welcoming party and said: The arrival of this delegation is a clear sign of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. This is the first time since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran that a high-ranking Iranian delegation has traveled to the Soviet Union to discuss (?financial) and technical matters.

He added: We have had good relations of mutual understanding and friendship with the Soviet Union since the revolution. If we discuss more issues than usual it is a sign that we are eager to develop good relations in accordance with the spirit of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and I think that the arrival of this economic delegation will open a new chapter in relation, between the two countries and our friends and neighbors will understand us better.

The report indicates that Skachkov, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in reply to the speech of the Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance, I said: I hope that we shall be able to amicably solve the problems which are on the agenda of our discussion. You can be certain that these discussions will take place in a friendly atmosphere according to the principle of good-neighborly relations.

TEHRAN ATTACKS HUSAYN, OTHERS FOR LINKS WITH BAKHTIAR

JN171107 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0720 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] The Beirut SAWT ASH-SHAGHGHILAH newspaper reports that during his recent visit to Britain, King Husayn, the shah of Jordan, met with Shahpur Bakhtiar and a number of others hostile to the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They held extremely secret talks in one of the deposed shah's palaces in Britain.

We have been watching the close and extensive cooperation between the Saudi king, the Moroccan monarch, the presidents for life--such as Saddam Husayn and Anwar as-Sadat--and Shahpur Bakhtiar. Now we are watching King Husayn, who is escalating his hostile operations against the Islamic Revolution and thus officially entering the field of struggle against the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran.

King Husayn has adopted a hostile position against the Islamic Revolution in Iran since its declaration. All were expecting King Husayn to declare his criticism and opposition to the revolution before any other Arab leader because of the suspension of the continuous allocations, estimated at millions of dollars, offered to him by the deposed shah and because [words indistinct] of his inability to continue to benefit from the riches of the shah's palaces. Because King Husayn did not feel a direct threat from the Jordanian people's revolution at the early stages of the triumph of the Iranian revolution, he did not publicly announce his hostility to the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The only reason behind the revolution of the Jordanian people against their king is because the king is an agent of the United States and Britain. The people are suffering a loss because of the king's agentry of foreign governments. The best examples of the king are the black September incidents and the absence of actual Jordanian participation in the June 1967 war against Israel.

This agentry led King Husayn, following orders from his masters, to join the allies' side and implement planned operations to eliminate the Islamic Revolution in Iran. King Husayn's meeting with Shahpur Bakhtiar is only part of the first stages of these operations. Although King Husayn's cooperation will not benefit Shahpur Bakhtiar, who receives support from others, his cooperation comes to complete the group hostile to the revolution. While the other sides adopt hostile positions against Iran for different reasons, King Husayn has longed for the world of sensual pleasures at the shah's palaces. The absence of the shah's dollars makes him restless.

The more we become aware of the nature of those who meet in France and Britain to conspire against Iran, the more we realize the legitimacy of the Islamic Revolution. What adds to our pleasure is the fact that those who are hostile to the Islamic Revolution are only individuals who are not supported by their peoples. In fact, the reason behind their collaboration and mobilization against Iran is to prevent the stability of a popular government in the region. They are afraid that such a government will motivate other peoples to rise and try to establish a similar system.

We do not of course know why these reactionary leaders do not support and protect courageous and strong elements to confront the regime in Iran, instead of supporting a person like Shahpur Bakhtiar, whose past is known to all. He has no popularity except among the class of conspiring Iranians. We know very well the nature of this class of Iranians: They will hide immediately when they hear the first bullet.

Saddam Husayn, by offering two radio transmitters; the Saudi family, by paying the expenses of these transmitters; the sultan of Oman, by offering the military bases; Anwar as-Sadat, by training individuals; and other parties, by presenting various kinds of aid, are supporting a person who was incapable of assuming leadership even at a time when he was powerful. At that time, the people prevented the ministers of Shahpur Bakhtiar from even entering their ministries.

Now, what is the aim behind this abominable alliance against Iran? We do not know the answer of this question, but we know that to resort to a falling leaf in order to prevent the flow of the mighty waves of the Islamic Revolution will not achieve any purpose. Had the supporters of Bakhtiar thought about what they were doing, they would have realized that they are wasting their money and efforts.

PETROLEUM MINISTER MO'INFAR CRITICIZES ZAKI YAMANI

ID171902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar severely criticized the Saudi Arabian oil policy in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY. Regarding the news reported by REUTER which emerged from Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani's interview in London in which he announced that the oil price policy adopted during the past 18 months has aimed at worsening the world economic crisis, Minister Mo'infar said: If Mr Yamani means that the Iranian revolution has to some extent succeeded in bringing the price of oil to a more reasonable level, and as a result industrial countries now have to pay more for this vital material, then he is right. This is only a tenth of the rightful price that the producing countries have gained.

But if he means that such action creates a world economic crisis and that high inflation will swallow the world, then he should know that in 1973 the price of oil was increased threefold and the resulting inflation was less than this figure. It would be a good idea if his eminence, instead of worrying about the world economy, would worry about his own nation, which is being plundred by American imperialism. His eminence, as the agent and puppet of imperialism, is causing the national wealth of the Arabian Peninsula to be transported to industrial countries.

Mo'infar also said: It is interesting that Shaykh Zaki Yamani says in his interview that we should increase our production so that the world does not have to worry about oil shortages. The oil-producing countries are nurturing a snake. How dare he tread on the interests of the oil-producing countries and of his own nation with his sycophantic services. It is up to the nation of Saudi Arabia and to other oil-producing countries to rid themselves of this kind of person.

Answering a question on whether he thought Saudi Arabia would take steps to reduce its oil exports, Mo'infar noted: Shaykh Zaki Yamani cannot tolerate the pressure from the OPEC members, and sooner or later he will have to accept the decision of the OPEC countries and reduce oil exports. The longer he waits to take the necessary steps, the [words indistinct] facing his own nation, and there is the hope that the nation of Saudi Arabia will respond more naturally to this.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION SEEKS TO BUY OIL, SUPPLY PARTS

LD171127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary for economic relations with foreign countries and member of the Executive Council of the Province of Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, who has come to Iran accompanied by a high-ranking delegation from that country, this morning met 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting, in addition to requesting the purchase of large amounts of crude oil and gas from Iran, the delegation declared Yugoslavia's readiness to prepare and implement petrochemical projects and also to supply all the spare parts required by the Iranian oil industry. It was agreed that talks on the signing of relevant contracts should be continued.

Also, regarding the delivery of the additional oil requested by Yugoslavia, it was arranged that the matter will be discussed with the oil delegation from that country that is scheduled to arrive within the next 2 weeks.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS 16 JUNE

LD170934 Tehran PARS in English 0745 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, PARS NEWS AGENCY--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh returned from his short visit to socialist countries of Europe on Sunday night. In a press conference held yesterday answering to a question concerning mission of Syrian member of the United Nations delegation to investigate grievances of Iran against the United States, Adib ad-Dawudi, who left Tehran this morning, the foreign minister said: I have already said and would like to emphasize again that the function of U.N. commission of inquiry has been the investigation of the shah's crimes, intervention of the United States in Iran and visiting of the hostages. The commission has not been able to fulfill the third part but the visit to the hostages was only for finding out that their condition is alright.

After the commission left, the representatives of the Red Cross visited all the hostages and reported that they were in good health and their living conditions are alright. Therefore, the essence of their third party of the mission is already accomplished and now the function of the commission is to give its report and we agreed with the visit of Mr ad-Dawudi to Iran only if he needed more information concerning the first and second part and nothing else. Therefore, we do not recognise any competence for the U.N. commission in Iran except to give its report, nothing else. So we do not recognise in them the competence even to discuss the hostage issue anymore. If they want to give the report, they are welcome to give it the way they have found out. If they do not, I should say clearly that our confidence in the U.N. is diminished because they have not fulfilled their own mission."

A reporter asked Qotbzadeh that how much the issue of the hostages was discussed with the socialist leaders, to which he replied: "I cannot say how many percent," responded Qotbzadeh. But the question was discussed fairly. We precisely expressed our viewpoints saying that the question of the hostages is not separated from the 25 years of intervention of the U.S. in Iran. We gave our reasoning and the members discussed Iran and the Iranian revolution and made reference to the hostages. They believed that this question should be resolved as soon as possible.

When asked whether he came away with any new viewpoints about the hostage issue, the foreign minister said: "For me it was useful to get their view the way they expressed it, the reasoning behind each member and each country, why they want the issue to be resolved and in what context they want it to be resolved. It was rather an inquiry which was useful for me and which I am going to report to the Revolutionary Council, the imam and the government. But nevertheless, the fact is that they got our views as well. There was a tremendous misunderstanding concerning the reasoning behind all this. They recognised the fact that there are some reasons behind it and recognised the fact that this question should be resolved peacefully and honourably and that unless they deal with the cause they cannot eliminate the effects," pointed out Qotbzadeh.

Responding to a question whether the issue of the hostages under some circumstances has done more harm to the revolution than good, Qotbzadeh stated that some leaders of the socialist parties have told us that the issue of hostages has prevented them from defending the Iranian revolution the way they wanted. And obviously there has been tremendous propaganda and criticism against us. But whether it has done more harm than good to the Iranian revolution we have a proverb in Farsi that "we count the chickens at the end of the autumn," added the foreign minister.

Commenting on a question concerning Iranian foreign policy, Qotbzadeh said: "We are not resorting to close door politics. The forces who are indirectly applauding the American foreign policy here and the forces who are applauding the Soviet foreign policy: One wants to isolate us and the other one is for long-term objectives want to isolate us as well. And the two forces are putting hands in hands and trying to put pressure on us as much as possible and obviously attacking our foreign policy which is a policy of openness and discussion and understanding. Considering the human beings are there to be listened to and listen and obviously we have to take into consideration our viewpoint and checking our policy accordingly not only to our interest but to the interest of the world peace and the world comprehension and obviously in the interest of the oppressed people around the world. So in this context we see that our views, our policy of 'not East nor West' does no harm either to United States nor to the Soviet Union. And that is why the forces around the world are trying continuously to put pressure on Iran for isolation so that this policy does not succeed, and either you have got to be dependent on the United States or the Soviet Union. But we are determined to fight this policy to the end and we maintain our 'not East nor West' policy.

That is why we have not hesitated to advocate this policy without any problem. And our all-over efforts in the world have been given some positive responses, which are really encouraging."

Responding to another question about his meetings with European industrialists during his recent visit, and that if it paved the way for any industrial agreement between the socialist countries and Iran, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: I only met with some Swedish industrialists in Stockholm. Some of them had some grievances, some of them have some projects in Iran. I explained to them the difficulties we have after the revolution and we mutually hoped for further cooperation on the basis of mutual interests.

In reply to a question whether the recent international conference investigating U.S. intervention in Iran would help to solve the problem between Iran and United States, he said: "I think there has been some reduction in tension and some work has been done and continuation of these efforts I hope will make that atmosphere more clear."

TEHRAN PRESS REPORTS ON TRIAL OF TWO IRAQI SPIES

JN172039 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes the following front-page headline: "Trial of Two Iraqi Spies." The paper publishes the details of the trial of the two Iraqi spies, 'Idan Haj Hajjun from (Mendeli) and Qasim Salamih from Mashhad, conducted by the second branch of the Islamic Revolution Court. During the trial, the defendant [as heard] confessed to spying for the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and contacting Col 'Ali Ahmad Salih, the military attache in the Iraqi Embassy. He also confessed to receiving money in return for documents he handed over to the attache on the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

More Than 30 Russians Killed

LD171812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Following their recent victories in different parts of Afghanistan, the Muslim strugglers of Afghanistan have surrounded [as heard] Nimruz Province after a bloody battle with the USSR's forces.

The representative of the national front for the liberation of Afghanistan in Zahedan has reported that the Muslim strugglers shot down two helicopters and airplanes during this battle and killed more than 30 Russians. The Muslim strugglers recently inflicted heavy losses on Russian troops near Kabul, Qandahar and Herat, and following the confrontations captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Soviet Aircraft Downed

JN172113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin bureau has told our correspondent in Zahedan that fierce fighting broke out last Sunday between the mojahedin, who were beseiging the Nimruz Province center, and the aggressive Soviet forces.

As a result of the fighting, a Soviet fighter plane and a helicopter were shot down and more than 20 Soviet soldiers were killed.

The report said that Nimruz Province is still beseiged by the mojahedin.

BANI-SADR REFUSES TO ACCEPT GUARD COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION

LD171856 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the resignation of Abu-Sharif, the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, has not been accepted by President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. This has been announced by the press and cultural adviser of the president. Abu-Sharif had announced the reason for his resignation as being the (?monopolization) of the Revolutionary Guards Corps by certain factions.

RABBANI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON FIRUZABAD SITUATION

GF161635 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Following the termination of clashes in Firuzabad and the stationing of gendarmerie units in the region, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi yesterday sent the following cable to the leader of the Islamic republic and founder of the Islamic republic:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. To the holy presence of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. May God grant you a long life. After greeting you and beseeching the almighty to grant you a long life, Your Eminence, please be informed that, accompanied by the governor of Fars and the disciplinary gendarmerie forces, I arrived in Tangab and then proceeded to Firuzabad. Praise be to God, the armed groups were cleared from the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway without any clashes occurring or prior conditions being set. The final victory is from God. [Koranic verse]

Unlike the past, the conspirators wanted to carry out their plots in Fars instead of Tehran and thus commit fratricide. However, thanks to God their aims were not fulfilled and their schemes were foiled. I must add that the Muslim tribesmen are very oppressed and were not given any attention by the former regime. I now ask Your Eminence to order an investigation of their situation. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, Firuzabad, 15 June 1980

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GREETS KHOMEYNI ON GUARDS DAY

LD171119 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In a message yesterday the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) congratulated Imam Khomeyni and the nation on the occasion of Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guards Corps) Day. The message said that Imam Khomeyni was the hope of all oppressed people throughout the world including those in Afghanistan, Eritrea, the Philippines and Palestine. Counterrevolutionaries, the message added, had tried in all ways--military, psychological and political--to weaken the revolution and once again dominate the country, but the revolutionary guards had proved that they were ready to sacrifice their lives to safeguard Islam and further the objectives of the Islamic Revolution.

LEADERS HOLD TOP-LEVEL MEETING TO AIR PROBLEMS

TA180642 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Following the recent tension between the Iranian Government and Islamic militants and the call by Ayatollah Khomeyni for a purge of the revolutionary guards and the committees, there has been a top-level meeting of Iran's political leaders. Just what was discussed is not yet clear but, as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran, the discussions were lengthy.

[Begin recording] The meeting lasted about 6 hours and it was held at the home of Ayatollah Beheshti, , leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party. President Bani-Sadr was an early arrival. All shades of opinion in the ruling heirarchy were there and so was Ahmad Khomeyni, the ayatollah's son.

During the last 2 weeks tensions between Iran's leading political figures and groups have come out into the open. Ayatollah Khomeyni was moved to warn that the revolution would be destroyed and the country plunged into anarchy if disagreements continued. His son Ahmad made a rare and impassioned speech condemning street violence which erupted at a political rally. The ayatollah, in another statement, implied that elements within the revolutionary guards and the revolutionary committees had acted unlawfully. The commander of the revolutionary guards has tendered his resignation, which President Bani-Sadr has not yet accepted. The foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, has complained bitterly at home-based criticism of his diplomatic efforts.

It all boils down to a ferment of dispute and debate. But in the last few days there have been more recruits to the ranks of the peacemakers and some indication of a lowering of the temperature in even the usually most combative newspapers. On Tuesday, the politically powerful all got together. It did not seem to be a regular Revolutionary Council meeting. The significance of the meeting is not yet clear. [end recording]

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Farashtan-Firuzabad Highway Cleared

LD131110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, members of the Firuzabad Revolutionary Guards Corps' strike group cleared the Farashtan-Firuzabad highway of armed assailants yesterday and entered Firuzabad last night. At present all roads leading to Firuzabad, except the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway, are open and traffic is normal.

According to the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps deployed in Firuzabad, this morning there has been progress toward clearing the latter highway. Members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, beginning from Firuzabad, took control of a number of barricades set up by the armed individuals.

European Rail Link Reopened

LD141144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Qotur region and areas around the city of Khoy are calm and disarmament is continuing as usual, the governor of Khoy reported, to the Urumiyeh news bureau.

The report also pointed out that the Iran-Europe rail link has been cleared of armed elements and repairs to the network are continuing. In view of the speed of the repairs, the railway will soon resume normal schedules to Europe.

Tribesmen Withdraw From Nuk

GF141730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The provincial security council has announced that gendarmes have occupied Nuk Heights, located 7 km from Savar. The tribesmen stationed on the heights have withdrawn under instructions of the Fars governor and the gendarmerie commander, who accompanied the gendarmes.

The tribesmen left Nuk Heights without any clashes occurring. It was done in a spirit of good will and understanding. Gendarmes are still advancing on the Savar-Firuzabad highway. It must be added that no clashes have occurred as yet.

Firuzabad-Farashband Highway Cleared

GF141733 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Firuzabad Corps of the Revolution Guards purged the Firuzabad-Farashband highway of armed individuals by carrying out a surprise attack on Thursday night. All roads leading to Firuzabad are open to traffic except the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway.

According to the revolution guards commander in Firuzabad, with the expiration of the moratorium period given the armed men who have been blocking the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway, the Corps of the Revolution Guards began cleaning up the road yesterday morning and has occupied some of the trenches used by the assailants.

Committee Members Sent to Firuzabad

GF141736 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] With the approval of the governor of Dashtestan, 20 members of the Borazjan committee have been dispatched to Fars to bring calm to the Firuzabad region when necessary.

Gendarmerie Moves From Kavar

LD141920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kavar, at 1430 today, the Fars gendarmerie task force continued its advance from Kavar to (?Firuzabad) and crossed the (?Kali) pass which was previously in the hands of armed persons, without any confrontation.

Raiders Attack Urumiyeh Guards

LD151137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, at 0200 this morning a group of Maku guards was surrounded by armed raiders between two villages [words indistinct]. This led to strong resistance by the guards and subsequent fighting with the raiders. As a result of the clash, lasting 90 minutes, one of the raiders was killed and some others were wounded. The raiders then fled.

Shiraz-Firuzabad Highway Clear

GF151600 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Fars gendarmerie units had advanced as far as the Jubekan gendarmerie station on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway this morning. No clashes between the gendarmes and the armed assailants have occurred as yet, and the armed assailants have withdrawn from the highway. We now draw your attention to the latest report from Firuzabad:

Shops in Firuzabad have reopened. The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi arrived in the city after the Firuzabad road was cleared. Ayatollah Shirazi will address the citizens of Firuzabad at the Nabi mosque tonight.

After clearing the road as far as Jubekan, the gendarmes crossed the Helali pass, the last stronghold of the armed assailants, at 1800 today and reached the Meymand intersection without any clashes occurring. The Shiraz-Firuzabad highway is now open to traffic. The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Shirazi addressed personnel of the Firuzabad gendarmerie district before this mission was carried out.

Our correspondent has been informed that the revolution guards are responsible for maintaining security from Tangab to Firuzabad, while the gendarmes are responsible for the area from Firuzabad to Savar. These roads are now open to traffic.

Locals Protest Firuzabad Violence

GF151605 Shiraz Domestic Service in Perisan 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tribesmen and villagers from Mamasani staged a march protesting the actions of the assailants involved in the recent clashes in Firuzabad. At the end of the march, a resolution was issued demanding that strong measures be taken to end the disorders in Firuzabad. It also called for land reform and expressed support for the revolution guards and revolution courts.

Fars Governor in Firuzabad

ID151725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, shops in Firuzabad have reopened, and following the mopping-up operations on the road leading to Firuzabad the governor general of Fars Province and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi arrived in this city.

The gendarmerie units dispatched to Firuzabad advanced to the region of Bukan after the mopping-up operation. The units passed through Helali gorge, the last stronghold of the armed individuals, without incident at 1800 today, and arrived at Meymand junction. According to the same report, at present the road from Shiraz to Firuzabad is open.

Army Ends Kordestan Mopup

ID151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Kordestan's 28th Army Division today issued an announcement declaring an end to mopping-up operations in the cities of Saqqez, Baneh and Divan-Arreh.

The announcement said that because counterrevolutionary elements have been eliminated and the people are now living in complete peace, all ministries and concerned organizations are asked to dispatch supervisors and personnel to these cities as soon as possible to respond to resident's requests.

Also, relief organizations can return their people to the area and continue their humanitarian aid.

Mines, Weapons Found in Marivan

LD151928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a patrol of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Marivan discovered 1,200 kg of gunpowder in this area. Based on this information, explosive experts of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Marivan discovered one antitank and two antipersonnel mines on the Marivan-Taleqan road and defused them.

According to the Central News Bureau, two handguns were discovered in a private automobile on the Bandar-e 'Abbas-(?Minab) road by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Estahbanat. The persons carrying the arms had no licenses and were arrested.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kazerun also discovered 12 weapons and 315 bullets in the possession of an arms and ammunitions dealer in (?Kenar Shahi-Jan) and the accused, together with his file, was sent to the Islamic Court of Kazerun. Based on this report, five handguns and 135 bullets were also discovered in Kazerun. Also on the Kazerun-Shiraz road one Colt handgun was found on another person. Those arrested were sent to the Islamic Revolution Court of Kazerun.

Also according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the antinarcotics and smuggling group of the Khorramabad Revolution Guards Corps managed to discover 15 Brno weapons, UD machineguns, a 45-caliber Colt, [word indistinct] Colt, 45-caliber bullets, one cartridge belt, and 35 UD bullets. One person has been arrested and has been sent to Khorramabad Islamic Court.

Guardsman Killed Near Semirom

LD161052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Our Esfahan correspondent reports that at 2200 yesterday, following some clashes between bandits and our brother revolution guardsmen at (Padena) in the suburbs of Semirom, one guardsman, Havad Hesam, was martyred. A funeral ceremony and burial took place today at 1100. Deep grief was expressed by local people.

Gendarmerie Stationed in Tangab

GF161533 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The latest reports received from Firuzabad indicate that the gendarmerie units dispatched to Firuzabad yesterday have been stationed along the Savar Heights and the helali pass, 20 km from Firuzabad. The Firuzabad Revolution Guards are still stationed in the Tangas region.

Governor Addresses Firuzabad People

GF161529 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi addressed citizens of Firuzabad at Zahra mosque last night. The commander of the Firuzabad Revolution Guards, in referring to the anniversary of Imam Husayn's birth prior to the governor's speech, said the role of the revolution guards is to strengthen the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

Mohammad Nabi Habibi, the governor of Fars, then delivered a speech in which he condemned the armed individuals who blocked the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway. In announcing that the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway had been cleared, the governor added that this matter will be investigated soon. Ayatollah Rabbani then spoke about the leader of the martyrs, Husayn ibn-e 'Ali, and called for unity and peace among the people.

At the end of the meeting, a Firuzabad citizen read a six-point resolution that was confirmed by shouts of "God is great." In the resolution, the citizens of Firuzabad asked that the assailants who blocked the highway be arrested and tried in the revolution courts.

Ayatollah Rabbani reportedly visited the gendarmerie and revolution guards stations on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway last night and returned to Shiraz this morning. It must be added that the governor of Fars spent the night in Firuzabad and returned to Shiraz this morning.

Soldiers Killed Near Urumiyeh

LD171002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports from Urumiyeh that during the mopping-up operations of unlawful armed groups in Oshnaviyeh, six of the personnel of the Urumiyeh 64th Division were martyred and seven other wounded. The Urumiyeh 64th Division had been deployed in order to achieve its military aims in the Oshnaviyeh region. As a result of the operation severe clashes occurred between the military forces and unlawful armed groups in the Aqbolagh region and the Oshnaviyeh heights.

The seven injured during these clashes are at present hospitalized in the Urumiyeh 64th Division hospital.

People Told To Remain Alert

GF171555 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Abadan center for security maintenance has issued the following announcement:

Now that the sabotage networks have been destroyed thanks to the awareness of ordinary citizens and the devotion of revolution guards and disciplinary forces, we call upon our dear citizens to pay attention to the following in order to prevent any sudden actions by the remnants of hireling groups:

1. The identification, surveillance and arrest of hirelings is a continuous operation, because it is quite possible that the enemy has hired some new elements in order to repeat its criminal actions through them. Therefore, we ask all citizens and particularly shopkeepers and businessmen in the downtown district to be aware and on guard in order to protect their lives and property.

2. Since the main obstacle in eliminating sabotage networks is recognizing the lackeys, we ask all citizens and particularly our Arab brothers who live along the riverbanks to be alert to any suspicious movements and to report the elements to the revolution guards or disciplinary personnel and to protect their lives and property.

3. All citizens are asked to avoid gathering unnecessarily in the downtown area. This creates crowds and makes it difficult to recognize and observe any hirelings and thus allows them to carry out their acts of sabotage.

4. All members of the city security organization holding identification papers must remain alert and wary.

5. Stopping along the Abadan-Khorramshahr and Khorramshahr-Ahvaz highways at night will be allowed only when the Corps of the Revolution Guards or disciplinary personnel have been previously informed. Individuals will be responsible for any consequences resulting from a violation of these orders.

Arab Tribesmen Support Republic

GF171515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Sadat 'Alavian tribesmen have expressed their complete support for all the accomplishments of the revolution and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have also expressed their willingness to sacrifice themselves in the path of God and the Islamic Republic and fight against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

In letters and communiques sent to the Ahvaz news unit, the following tribesmen have expressed their support for the fruits of the revolution and their willingness to oppose any plots directed by the Ba'thist regime against the Islamic Republic: 'Alavian, Mo'aveh, Kozadeh, Khosrov-Sadat, Majid Nurizadeh Sava'ed and Beyt ol-'Alavish Kobra va Soghra.

STUDENTS THANK REVOLUTION GUARDS FOR PROTECTION

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations section of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, in order to thank the brother Revolution Guards Corps around the den of espionage for guarding it during Thursday's ceremonies at Tehran stadium, have issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Upon learning of the planned rally at Tehran stadium on Thursday and in order to observe security procedures, we took steps to neutralize possible plots and clashes. In this connection, we asked the fighting brother guards--who since the occupation of the den of espionage have done their utmost to cooperate with us in guarding the den--to strengthen their forces and control all movements around the den.

They justifiably showed the necessary conscientiousness in this matter, and we--while condemning the (cowardly) attacks on the brother guards stationed around the den of espionage who were accused of having a hand in the events of last Thursday--declare that we fully support the self-sacrificing brother guards and point out to the respected officials of the Interior Ministry that they should consider security when planning and holding such rallies around the den of espionage.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

REVOLUTION COUNCIL SPOKESMAN HABIBI VIEWS POLITICAL SCENE

LD171025 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Dominique Bari interview with Iranian Revolution Council spokesman Hasan Habibi in Tehran: "We Will Not Fall Under U.S. Control Through Europe"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you now see the Iranian political chessboard 18 months after the revolution?

[Answer] There are several factions in our country. There is one represented by the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] whose stances are sometimes harsh. On the domestic scene it is demanding a radicalization of the administration and the government machine and at international level it is demanding Iran's independence with undiplomatic bluntness. A second faction is represented by President Bani-Sadr and his allies. I think that the principles upheld by the president are on the whole similar to those upheld by the IRP but the means advocated are different. This faction is more concerned with freedom; it advocates dialogue and not confrontation.

[Question] At present we are witnessing a confrontation between these two factions. Is there any solution to it?

[Answer] Several groups are emerging within the IRP. One, which can be described as "ideologico-religious," thinks that religion is the binding force for our revolution in that it is the product of our civilization and our culture. It is a basis for agreement. We cannot disregard the Shi'ite movement or the religious party. However, this party must change its extremist attitudes. Cooperation with the progressive religious groups is necessary. It is a means of making our revolution successful. The third faction represented in parliament is that of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. [answer ends]

H. Habibi regards this faction as insufficiently concerned with national independence. That is why it was defeated after the revolution.

[Answer continues] Outside parliament, other parties are emerging. The mojahedin are strongly attacked by the other Muslim groups which oppose their "Islamo-Marxist" ideas. [answer ends]

For H. Habibi they are nonetheless "fellow-travellers." There is also the communist Tudeh Party which is now defending the principles of the anti-imperialist and progressive Iranian revolution.

[Answer continues] Finally, there are different leftist groups which reject religion as "the opium of the people." It seems that one of these main groups--the fedayeen (who follow Marxism and, in the shah's days, launched the armed struggle against the dictatorship together with the mojahedin) is changing. A major wing of this movement is moving closer to the Tudeh Party's analyses.

[Question] Which are the counterrevolutionary forces?

[Answer] The supporters of Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, and the members of the SAVAK (political police under the dictatorship) are rallying to the order to "fight the Islamic Revolution." This faction is not powerful in comparison with the force which the people represent, but we must be extremely vigilant because we are isolated at the diplomatic level not from the peoples but from governments other than the socialist countries' governments.

The West European countries and Japan are aligned with the Americans. The "Third World" countries are giving us some moral support but their actual influence is still weak.

I personally was not surprised by the decisions taken against us and in favor of the United States by Western Europe in Rome. It is unfortunate for Western Europe because we were counting on establishing sound relations on an equal footing with Western Europe--economic, political and cultural relations. Dialogue could have been constructive.

However, Western Europe made its choice. The Americans and their allies seem to regard us as subhuman. They have failed to understand the depth of our revolution and our determination to struggle for our independence: We want to be free in this world and we are not prepared to fall into the hands of the American dictatorship again through Europe. We will resist the serious economic attacks on our country and the political and military attacks which are still probable.

[Question] What are the consequences of the blockade decided against Iran?

[Answer] We are feeling the effects of the economic blockade in various spheres. Paradoxically, however, these effects have prompted a national upsurge. We have realized that we cannot be politically independent if we remain economically dependent on other countries. The Revolution Council is busy completing a "crisis budget" aimed at countering the effects of this blockade. This budget provides large sums of money to encourage the growth of agriculture. We recently signed major contracts with the socialist countries relating notably to the supply of agricultural machinery. These contracts have been altered. They will no longer be based on the exchange of goods but will be real financed contracts.

This is a positive extension. [answer ends]

Mentioning the many real political problems facing Iran in 1980, Mr Hasan Habibi stressed the need to place the Iranian revolution in its historical context.

[Answer continues] In February 1979 we emerged from 2,500 years of absolute monarchy and 25 years of dictatorship. In less than 18 months we have organized six elections including elections for the Constitution and presidential and parliamentary elections. Of course blunders are made but on the whole we are making progress. [answer ends]

With regard to the conflict with the United States Mr Habibi then advocated a "grand trial of U.S. imperialism. It will be a platform from which we can make our voice heard and a means of denouncing not only what happened in our country but what is now happening in countries still under U.S. domination in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East."

KHAMENE'I ATTACKS MAJLES OPPONENTS 13 JUNE

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Today's glorious Friday prayers in Tehran were held at Tehran University and in the adjoining streets, led by the divine scholar, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, with the participation of a large number of committed Muslims. Before the prayer sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdol-Majid Ma'adikhah, the representative of the people of Tehran in the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran, gave a speech, in which he said:

An issue which we are facing is the weakening of the Islamic consultative assembly. Even before the Majles came into being attempts to weaken it were being made. This was a calculated policy and you should pay special attention to it. Some people, in the name of supporting the president, said things aimed at weakening the Majles. They said that the Majles should be homogeneous. According to the constitution, the Majles is the decisionmaking body. Of course, the president will conform to the Islamic assembly. [shouts of "God is great"] It is an insult to the people to say that the Majles in its entirety is not the representative of all the people. It is possible that among the 270 representatives there are 4, 5 or 10 unsuitable individuals, but the assembly as a whole cannot be different from the line of the people. Therefore, those people who through various means are trying to create differences between the Majles, executive officials and the executive branch should know that the executive and legislative branches will remain vigilant and will not give the enemies an opportunity for such a conspiracy. [shouts of "God is great"] Therefore, you should know that any voice which is raised with the aim of weakening the Majles, it is raised either through ignorance or through a hostile intention to prevent the Majles from fulfilling its mission. If such a voice has been raised through ignorance, the person who has raised his voice should be guided. If he is treacherous he should be exposed and disgraced. [shouts of "God is great"]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, then delivered the prayer sermons, during which he stressed the importance of morality and the need for expertise. He said: Only committed Muslims should be placed in charge of affairs.

SECOND ROUND OF MAJLES ELECTIONS POSTPONED IN ESFAHAN

LD170338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior has issued a statement announcing the postponement of the elections in Esfahan. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. We hereby inform all the honorable inhabitants in the Esfahan voting constituency that the second round of the elections for the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran which was to be held on Friday, 20 June 1980, is not possible due to the resignation of the original and reserve members of the supervisory council, bearing in mind that there is not sufficient time for repeating the elections for the new members of the supervisory council. Therefore, the holding of elections in that constituency has been postponed. It is obvious that the exact date of the elections will be subsequently fixed by the Ministry of Interior and will be announced in the future.

RECONSTRUCTION CRUSADE SEMINAR ENDS, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD172239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Summary] The national seminar of the reconstruction crusade today ended its work with the issuance of a resolution. After emphasizing the ideological nature of the crusade, the resolution says the mobilization of the masses is the basis of "the construction of the villages." Therefore, it urges the "formation of Islamic councils in the villages and the Islamic land revolution." The resolution follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

A year has passed in the life of the reconstruction crusade. Last year people responded to the imam's call, went to the villages and "a great crusade for reconstruction began." We announce the resolution of the seminar as follows:

1. The reconstruction crusade is an ideological structure and it is based on the imam's guidelines.

2. This crusade considers the mobilization of people to be the basis of the construction of the villages.

3. The formation of Islamic councils in the villages and the villagers' participation have received legal recognition.

4. We consider "the Islamic project of land revolution based on the executive regulations" to be necessary.

5. An administrative revolution is necessary to produce revolutionary changes in the bureaucratic system.

6. While declaring our support for "the plan to nationalize foreign trade," we believe legal measures against hoarders and brokers to be necessary .

7. We oppose any weakening of revolutionary structures and ask the president and the Majles to fight any actions that may do so.

8. "We ask the Islamic consultative assembly, which is the highest popular legislative body, to make extensive efforts to pass legislation on the matter of the future values of the Islamic society, and in this connection we demand steadfastness in putting the American spies on trial. We also demand support for solving problems and for the revolutionary continuation of revolutionary structures."

9. We demand increased cooperation by the progressive clergy with revolutionary structures.

10. According to the imam, "not only are we not afraid of the economic blockade, but we do anticipate it." We try to achieve independence from oil and to reach self-sufficiency through agricultural and productive methods. By purchasing the villagers' products, we try to spur their productivity.

11. We demand that the property confiscated by the oppressed foundation be put to use.

12. Considering the state of the present budget and the economic situation of the country, no further funds can be devoted to "special regional plans and national plans for the crusade." Also, with the cultural revolution and the rush of the emancipated student forces, measures must be taken to give the crusade an independent budget.

The crusade is proud of giving tens of martyrs to the revolution to achieve its revolutionary objectives, and it is proud that at present some of its members are being held captive by the enemies of the revolution in Kordestan and other regions.

[Signed] The national seminar of the first anniversary of the reconstruction crusade

TEHRAN CARRIES PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON TRANSPORT, DRIVERS

LD141758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to the news bureau, the following circular was issued by Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. It is addressed to all governmental ministries, governmental organizations and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Further to circular No 4596, dated 10 June 1980. According to this order, their excellencies, the ministers, supervisors of governmental organizations and commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are bound, as agreed before, within 48 hours of the date of this circular, to make available to the United Bus Company of Tehran, all their departments' buses and minibuses and order the drivers of the above vehicles to present themselves immediately to the bus company for the purpose of contributing to implementation of the traffic project.

Offenders disregarding this order will be held to account.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. 14 June 1980.

JUSTICE MINISTRY REQUESTS AMNESTY APPLICATIONS

LD151930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The press office of the Ministry of Justice today issued the following statement: The amnesty commission is being convened to arrange the release of the eligible prisoners, so that such prisoners may be freed on 28 June, which coincides with the birthday of the 12th imam, may God hasten his return.

Thus all public prosecutors' offices are obliged to send the amnesty forms filled in by the prisoners to the amnesty office of the Ministry of Justice as soon as possible and by any possible means.

According to a new regulation, the authorities will be responsible for any delays or refusals to submit the forms filled in by the eligible prisoners requesting amnesty.

BUSHEHR PROVINCE BOUNDARY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

GF141755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] At the suggestion of the Interior Ministry, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced the following boundary changes in Bushehr Province:

Dayyer district is to be separated from Kangan township. The district center of Kohkiliyeh is to be transferred to (?Pay-e Kuh). The village of Tagharkuh is to be separated from Rudbar township and will become part of the district of (?Borzkuh).

The Revolution Council, chaired by our country's president, has also approved the formation of a new township with Dayyer as its center. It will comprise two districts of Dayyer--the central district and the (?Borzkuh) district--as well as the two villages of (?Borzkuh) and Kangan. In accordance with the Revolution Council's decree, the name of the city of Rudbar has been changed to Dashtrud.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

13 June Commentary

TA131853 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 June carried a commentary entitled: "Cleansing and Reconstructing the Army--the Current Urgent Task." It says: A plot has been uncovered among personnel of the army in Piranshahr whose aim was to strike at the revolution. This event has aroused the concern of our homeland's people because it is the army which should safeguard the revolution's gains against foreign conspiracies and aggressions. How can one rely on such an army if it contains individuals and networks who serve the enemy and act against the revolution and its gains? Without doubt this is not the first or last counterrevolutionary group in our army.

Unfortunately, despite the repeated guidelines of the imam and the demands of the true forces of the revolution no decisive and revolutionary measure has been carried out to cleanse and reconstruct the army. Many army organizations are still being run by the personnel of the former regime, especially the counterintelligence organization. It is on these elements that U.S. imperialism counted in its recent military aggression against our country. This fifth column of U.S. imperialism, under the guise of loyalty to the revolution, is waiting for the opportunity to strike at the Iranian revolution.

In order to make the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran a truly popular army, decisive and revolutionary measures must be taken. A fundamental cleansing should be carried out throughout the entire army, and all elements associated with the former regime must be sacked and a national and popular army should be established.

14 June Commentary

GF141930 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 June carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Heed the Voices of the Martyrs' Families," says: The families of martyrs in Shiraz have asked that their children's killers be arrested and tried. At a recent sitin at the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court, they said that during the past year steps have not been taken to arrest the Savakists, who have actually been paid bonuses. Their children's murderers are moving about freely before their eyes, and no one has been listening to their repeated requests. The families of martyrs are demanding the formation of a court led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali to try their children's murderers. They have sent this request to Imam Khomeyni's office. The families say that if their demands are not carried out soon they will act in a revolutionary manner against the Savakists.

Is there any reason why the officials of the Islamic Republic and the president of our country should not take revolutionary measures against these Savakists? Is there any reason why these officials should not expose the hands that protect these Savakists from the arms of justice?

In a country where Imam Khomeyni has been stressing the urgent need to bring these criminals to trial, some unknown hands are coming out and preventing these Savakists from being tried. It is clear that these acts are supporting the counterrevolution.

The second commentary is entitled: "Where Is the Former Shah's Plundered Wealth Being Kept"? It says: As we all know, the international conference on U.S. crimes officially recognized the right of the Iranian nation to bring the former shah and his plundered wealth back to Iran. Indeed, history itself has determined the fate of Reza Khan's son.

However, the question of how more than 20 billion dollars plundered in Iran by the former shah and taken out of the country can be returned to Iran and where the wealth of the Iranian nation is being kept is something to ponder. Everyone knows that the former shah and members of his family all had Swiss bank accounts. After the collapse of the former regime, officials in our country contacted Swiss officials and requested that the assets plundered by the former shah be returned. Why did the Swiss officials ignore this legitimate Iranian request? From 1972 until 1978, the Swiss Government placed 520 million francs worth of war materiel at the former shah's disposal, and Swiss political leaders uttered a lot of nonsensical praises about the shah and his entourage.

By turning down Iran's legitimate demand, the Swiss authorities are following another hypocritical goal. Swiss banks make huge profits from foreign deposits. They are very powerful and are indeed a government within a government. Therefore, to meet the Iranian nation's demand would place them in a rather unpleasant situation. Otherwise, all other nations would be making similar requests from Swiss banks after overthrowing their dictatorial regimes. In other words, one can clearly see a future where the exorbitant revenues of Swiss banks could be considerably reduced and decreased. Swiss bankers do not wish to be faced with such conditions. But article 102 of the Swiss constitution authorizes the government to freeze any account it so desires.

The Swiss Government, in its decision to ignore the Iranian request, has also forsaken the interests of its own country. By this action, the Swiss Government has brought a question mark on its own interests and those of Swiss people. It was perhaps for the purpose of reducing tension about this crucial matter that the Swiss bankers union strived to prove that the total sum of the former shah's deposits in Swiss banks was insignificant. They announced that the total Iranian assets in 25 of the largest Swiss banks--where 80 percent of all foreign deposits are kept--was approximately 2 billion Swiss francs. In his comments and statements the general director of the same bankers union did not mention any figures relating to the shah or to the members of his family. Has the shah transferred his inherited capital to other countries, or is it still being kept in Swiss banks?

15 June Commentaries

GF151910 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 June 1980 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Corps of the Revolution Guards," says: Strengthening the Corps of the Revolution Guards is one of the main duties of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Corps of the Revolution Guards is one of the fruits of the revolution. We all know that counterrevolutionaries, imperialists and liberals are opposed to the revolution guards and objected to their formation. In an attempt to weaken the Corps of the Revolution Guards these groups have put some counterrevolutionaries and imperialist hirelings among the ranks of the revolution guards. Their aim is to destroy the reputation of the revolution guards. There is a great deal of evidence that the revolution guards support the people and farmers.

All true forces of the revolution support the Corps of the Revolution Guards and want the organization to be strengthened. The Corps of the Revolution Guards should always defend the rights of the people and should never be affected by any groups. In order to carry out its mission the corps should be provided with weapons. The recent U.S. rescue mission has shown officials in the country that they should take steps to strengthen the Corps of the Revolution Guards. The Corps of the Revolution Guards must be provided with weapons and proper equipment.

The second commentary, entitled "Petroleum and the U.S. Military Presence in the Persian Gulf," says: In almost all of Carter's speeches, the emphasis is that the U.S. is planning to continue its policy of militarism and preserve the right to play the role of world gendarme.

The measures taken to increase U.S. military strength in the Persian Gulf, its search for some new war bases and the expansion of existing bases near the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf prove that Washington's principal objective in the region is not to rescue the U.S. hostages in our country.

Carter has made it his business to expose the gains of Iranian revolution to blows and strikes under the pretext of rescuing the hostages. The oil-producing countries know very well that the immense forces of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. war bases in Oman, Diego Garcia and the establishment of intermediary bases by Washington in Somalia, [word indistinct] Egypt and Israel expose not only Iran but all wealthy oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region to danger. The oil-producing countries of the Gulf region can no longer trust the United States and its allies. The OPEC member nations have recently intensified their struggle against the United States' oil policies and methods.

The capitalist world will undoubtedly take countermeasures in order to defend the interests of its plundering oil cartels--more specifically U.S. imperialism--in the countries of the Persian Gulf region. But the OPEC member nations plan to use their unity and alliance to confront the U.S. expansionist policy in the Persian Gulf and in their struggle against oil colonialism.

DEPUTY MINISTER PROTESTS ARREST OF KORDESTAN OFFICIALS

WA101500 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 May 80 p 12

[Text] After the arrest of nine governors, mayors, and deputy governors of areas of Kordestan on charges of cooperating with forces hostile to the government, the deputy of the Ministry of the Interior called unjust their arrest during meetings of mayors and governors in Tehran.

Yesterday in a talk with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mostafa Mir-Salim, deputy of the Ministry of Interior pointed out that the arrest of the nine governors, mayors and deputy governors of areas of Kordestan was basically not right. He added that the arrest of these people was not related to their activities in the area of their assignment in the last few months, but their arrest this time--which was when they came to Tehran to resolve problems and hold talks about their local problems, and not to look for a fight or vengeance--was basically not right.

He said that if it is ruled acceptable to arrest this type of people in connection with past activities, then the necessary measures should be taken to investigate them again. In concluding this talk, the deputy of the Ministry of the Interior announced that his ministry has taken measures, and it appears that these persons will be freed shortly.

SAHABI SAYS BUDGET TOO DEPENDENT ON OIL

WA160500 Tehran TIMES in English 31 May 80 pp 2, 3

[Text] Tehran--Plan and budget organisation head 'Ezzatollah Sahabi Thursday said that the annual budget for the current year was unhealthy as it was far too dependent on oil.

He said, however, this dependency on oil cannot be eliminated overnight, but must yield to larger plans for setting the nation's economy on course.

Here are Sahabi's full comments on the budget which were made during his talks with the Tehran radio reporter:

"...From the quantity point of view the characteristic of this year's budget is contraction. The credits of all institutions, especially their current credits, are reduced by considerable amounts...because of the limitation of financial resources. The development credits are not reduced but increase compared to last year, because it was anticipated that the executive capacity of the country would be more in the current year compared to last year. From the quantity and credit point of view, part of the development expenditures are entrusted to the banking system by us. Of course the banking system has always had a role...and it has the same role. What is anticipated in this year's budget and is new is that we have entrusted investment to the banking system directly, because in the current year the private sector will not have an important role in credits and development programs...i.e. the banking system will invest directly. As you see in the housing sector it is written "Credits of the banking system will be used." We mean that the banking system will carry out investment directly by itself. In housing it is anticipated to be 45 billion rials, in agriculture 70 and in industries 45, in total 160 billion rials, which is near to 16 per cent of the total development credits....

"The points which I should point out about the budget: We have had some shortcomings... in drawing up this budget. We ourselves admit that this budget is an unhealthy budget. It is a budget which as in past years, is dependent on oil revenue. However we cannot cut this dependence on oil all of a sudden. If we look at the past record of the budget of the country we will see that the current budget in the year (72-73) was 360 billion rials and in (73-74) because of the increase in oil revenue, the current expenditure of the government was suddenly increased to 740 billion rials, i.e. more than double. What does this increase of the current budget within a year...indicate? An increase in the executive capacity of the government?...no, it was not like that but within the existing buresucracy spillages were increased without having any more practical output. This increase...continued rapidly until (79-80) in a way...that the current budget was 1,650 billion rials.... Such an increase is an unhealthy increase. They were expenditures for which no work, service, or production was done....

"Among the current expenditure in part are the expenses of government institutions and in another part the assistance, services which the government provides, like subsidies, free food, free education, etc.... If you look at our non-oil revenues, 575 billion rials in the current year, 418 billion rials tax revenue and 142 billion rials other revenues.... This is the total of the added values procured in society as a whole and is the share of the government. In front of this, in this very current year, the government must give 1,821 billion rials as services to society either in the form of wages and salaries to its employees or subsidies.... The difference as you can see is very great. It is this difference which makes our budget unhealthy. We are the heirs to this unhealthiness from the former period... and we cannot remove this bottleneck within a year or two.

"With respect to development expenditure, as you see this year 1,017 billion rials is allocated... but the major part of this credit will be spent on projects which the government has not planned after the revolution. They are projects mostly planned in the former regime...which mostly are not appropriate to our national interests and sometimes are harmful.... However, in most of them 60, 70, 80, 90 per cent of the work is done and because capital is used the government cannot give them up and has to finish them. This by itself creates a kind of enslavement, dependence for the government, which cannot invest as the revolutionary values and ideals of the country necessitate. We are slaves of former projects in regard to development projects. We are also slaves of the current and bureaucratic expenditure of the former regime. We must work hard for years in order to become free of them. It is for this reason that we, without wanting it, could not reduce them all of a sudden in view of the country's system, especially the government system which is used to these expenditures....

"About current expenditure, we know which parts of it, the major parts needed to be removed but it was not possible. Thus, while the plan and budget organization has drawn it up and knows it is an unhealthy budget we were forced to, and this is another dimension of what we call dependence....

"About the qualitive changes in the budget, they are in criteria or notes of the budget. From the view of facilitating the work of executive apparatuses, in view of executive institutions being able to use their credits easily and more quickly...many changes have occurred in the criteria for implementation of the budget compared to last year. Last year the plan and budget organization...was forced to take some of the authorities of executive organs...so that organizations were not able to transfer credits from useful projects to an unuseful projects as in the past. But it was seen that...this has reduced the speed of working on development projects, although there were other social and political reasons for development work...not being carried out or done slowly.... In the notes of the budget this year we considered some authorities for executive organs. (For example) the head of the institution or the concerned minister is able to transfer about 10 per cent between projects and different articles of expenditure by himself and another 15 per cent with the agreement of the plan and budget organization without it being necessary to refer to legislative power....

"Another change is in the (allocation of the budget) according to provinces. ...We gave more independence to act on the budget according to provinces. The credits of each province (are separated) in the form of the total current credit of a province and the total development credit will be circulated to the concerned province but the distribution of this total credit...among different organs or development projects is at the discretion of the province itself, and they can do it through the planning committee of each province....

"Another qualitative change in this year's budget is that contrary to last year's budget, which was a detailed budget, this is not a detailed one and drawn in chapters and planned... i.e. what the legislative power has approved...is only the level of the ceiling of the plans...but the details are at the discretion of the plan and budget organization and concerned organs...to (make the budget in detail) within three months after the approval of the budget....

"Another change is to take in provincial planning committees...and joint committees for planning in (Tehran) in the process of planning and allocation of credits.... In the planning committees the representatives of government organs are present...and the representatives of new and revolutionary institutions are also present, for example the representative of the construction crusade of the concerned province, the representative of the concerned city.... Thus in planning and allocation of credits we...have made a link between government and people and popular institutions....

"Another change...is facilities for the construction crusade. We have allocated 15 billion rials direct credit for the construction crusade, which is almost the same as last year... which will be spent by the crusade itself. However in the notes of the budget it is said that planning committees in provinces should entrust any of the projects of the area...to the construction crusade if it declares that it can carry it out.... Thus in addition to that 15 billion rials another 100 billion rials, which is the total of the development budget for provinces, is open to the construction crusade.... Thus not only is (the budget for the construction crusade) not reduced it is increased in multiple dimensions. However the difference with the construction crusade is that it wants to have a total budget without telling us what it wants to do or without being prepared to prepare a project beforehand or being prepared to study and exchange views with concerned bodies..or to give any account... at the end about the finished cost of a project....

"There are other changes which are not related to the budget but are made by the plan and budget organization.... These are about facilities in executive organs...or changes in criteria which must be observed by such organs. The procedures for distinguishing the competence of contractors or consultants have changed for the current year....

"In addition with some executive organs, like the Road Ministry, which have more capacity to do contractual work, we agreed that some of the work, especially rural roads, be done be the Road Ministry through contracts....

"In addition near to 50 contracting or consulting companies which were assigned government managers last year, according to the law approved by the Revolutionary Council, will be taken and owned by the government. They will be expropriated and, after auditing, a part will remain in the ownership of the government, another part will be given to their employees according to some regulations.... In effect they will become cooperative government companies...."

LIST OF GENERAL BUDGET 1359 (Mar. 20, 1980)
AMOUNTS IN MILLION RIALS.

Item (1)	Current Budget (2)	Development Budget (3)	Total 2 & 3 (4)	Regional Dev. Budget (Part of 3)	Remarks
- Legislation	850	-	850	-	
- State General Affairs Office	3,788	-	3,788	-	
- Execution of Internal policies	30,737	-	30,737	-	
- Judicial & Religious Affairs Office	12,078	-	12,078	-	
- Internal Security	140,202	-	140,202	-	
- Foreign Relations Office	5,791	-	5,791	-	
- Statistics, Public Services	4,191	1,962	6,145	-	
- Financial Affairs Office	10,624	-	10,624	-	
- Information, Public Communications	16,013	4,577	20,590	-	
- Government Buildings	68	43,047	43,115	1,047	
- Labor Affairs Office	910	-	910		
TOTAL of Gen. Affairs	225,252	49,587	274,839	1,047	
- Military defense	376,800	-	376,800	-	National Defense Ministry
- Non-military Defense	365	-	365	-	
NATIONAL DEFENSE TOTAL	377,165	-	377,165	-	
- Education	79,891	59,253	139,144	17,253	302,100 included in executive organs.
- Arts & Culture	6,234	1,928	8,162	270	
- Hygiene, Treatment, Nutrition	28,539	27,681	56,220	18,061	133,646 included in executive organs.
- Social Security	58,879	4,080	62,959	580	
- Physical Training, Scout	3,637	6,141	9,778	4,261	
- Urban Development	598	29,580	30,178	6,200	
- Rural Development	127	6,141	6,268	5,441	
- Housing	630	74,500	75,130	3,000	Bank credits to used too
- Environment Safety	2,298	300	2,597	-	
- Regional Development	-	503	503	503	
SOCIAL AFFAIRS TOTAL	180,833	210,107	390,940	55,569	
- Agriculture	31,201	43,784	74,985	1,267	+ 70 b. rials from Bank credits
- Water reserves expan.	12,812	71,026	84,838	7,026	
- Electricity	6,489	138,000	144,489	-	
- Industries	22,690	127,536	150,226	1,500	Bank credits utilization too

- Oil	110,150	92,000	202,150	-	
- Labor	5,000	27,000	32,000	-	
- Mines	1,022	24,050	25,072	-	
- Commerce	82,464	-	82,464	-	
- Transport	20,404	125,198	145,602	23,499	
- Post, Telecommunications	3,084	19,941	23,025	578	
- Tourism	909	2,017	2,926	188	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS TOTAL:	296,225	671,552	967,777	34,058	
- Miscellaneous Expenses	85,912	50,754	136,666	-	
- Loan Commissions	28,132	-	28,132	-	
- Dues Payments	85,558	-	85,558	-	
- Investments Abroad	10,000	-	10,000		
- National Executive Organs	531,822	-	531,822	-	25 organs + Education + Hygiene
- Construction Crusade & day oil income plans	-	35,000	35,000	35,000	15,000 belongs to Crusade
GRAND TOTAL:	1,820,900	1,017,000	2,837,900	125,674	

FORUHAR DENIES TALEBANI INVOLVEMENT IN KURDISH REGION

WA150050 Tehran TIMES in English 31 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Minister of State Darush Foruhar yesterday denied that the Iraqi Kurdish leader Jelal Talebani had any hand in creating or sponsoring the armed aggression in Iranian Kurdish region.

The Kurdistan Nationalist Confederation has also strongly denied all reports about Talebani's involvement in the Kurdish aggression, Foruhar said.

After holding a meeting with Imam Khomeini, Foruhar said that he discussed various issues with the Imam including the latest developments in Kurdish regions and the six-point peace plan offered by the Kurdish leaders.

EX-AMBASSADOR ENTEZAM ASKS FOR OPEN TRIAL

WA161514 Tehran TIMES in English 1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--With tears in his eyes, former Iranian ambassador and deputy prime minister in the Bazargan government said, "I still am not aware as to who is supporting my family members who are still in Stockholm... Swedish Charity Organization...or staff of the Iranian Embassy there."

Amir Entezam, who was also government spokesman for the Bazargan government, was arrested last December, while here for a routine consultation with the Foreign Ministry.

At that time the students following the line of the Imam accused Entezam of having close ties with the United States and the CIA.

Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh protested Entezam's arrest and Bazargan spoke out against the arrest of his former aide without avail.

Talking to a reporter of the daily KEYHAN from his prison cell at Evin Prison Entezam said, "I am sick...I can't even walk properly.... I have a heart ailment."

Entezam has been consigned to the medical ward of the Evin prison for the last three months.

He said, "Whatever charges have been made against me...these are activities I have conducted with due permission and knowledge of the then prime minister."

"Moreover," he said, "information regarding my activities has also been passed on to the Revolutionary Council and the imam through the prime minister."

"I have repeated all these facts several times to Prosecutor General (Ayatollah Ali) Mr. Qoddusi and also wrote to those who are now in power and I am waiting for Islamic justice to be done."

Entezam said he wished his trial would start as soon as possible.

"It is my wish that the trial would be held in open court so that the whole nation may know all about me," he said.

Entezam said, "I do not think my arrest is on the "initiative of certain people."

He added, however, that during a revolution such things were likely to happen and those in the front ranks of the revolution sometimes become the victims of illusion.

"I do not have my file in the US Embassy alone," he said explaining that all foreign missions based in Tehran had records of him in his capacity as government spokesman and deputy prime minister.

He said that it was usual for persons working at these missions to make notes about him, or other responsible people, according to their own observations.

Entezam said again he should like to have a "detailed inquiry conducted..." about his doings.

Entezam said that during his stay in the Scandinavian countries he had always expressed appreciation and praise for the actions of "our Moslem brothers" and had told responsible persons there, as well as the foreign press that "to take over the US Embassy or spies next" was a natural action aimed at stopping US interference in Iran's internal affairs.

"My statements," he said, "have been published and broadcast through the foreign and local news media."

While on his return to Iran just prior to his arrest on his consultation mission he had a premonition that some action against him was to be taken by the brother students, Entezam said.

"But, I never acted in any way contrary to the wishes of the revolutionary government so I was confident of whatever the outcome would be.

Yet as soon as I arrived here I was unfortunately arrested without any detailed study or reasons set out for my arrest," Entezam said.

"I am unaware yet on whose orders I was arrested," he said.

"I was arrested from the Foreign Ministry," he recalled, "some armed people arrived in two cars and arrested me after a brief preliminary statement of the charges against me."

Entezam said that he was thereafter held for about 64 days in a 7-story building to the north of the U.S. Embassy.

"My real troubles started there," he bewailed but did not elaborate.

"Then I was transferred to the Evin Prison where I was confined to a solitary cell for seven days, and then on health grounds I was transferred to a medical ward."

"I am now much better, about 50 per cent better," Entezam said at the end of his interview.

KDP, GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION CALL FOR END TO STRIFE

WA161523 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A joint statement of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq yesterday called for the quick implementation of the six-point autonomy plan and an end to fratricide, according to a KDP official.

The official said that the statement was an acknowledgement by the parties of the plan's implementation with modifications as arrived at by President Bani Sadr. He said the decision was to make the government and people aware that Kurdistan would live in peace and tranquility after the acceptance of the plan.

Asked about the absence of the Komalah party's endorsement of the statement the official said the Kurdish people's delegation was not agreed on the plan but "we explained that we look at the interests of the people above that of our own."

He said that the explanation brought the Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq to the side of his party.

Asked about the non-appearance of Kurdish representatives in the Majles, the official said no contracts were made with them.

Expressing happiness over the release of the Kurdish governors the official described the latest developments in the Kurdish regions. He said war in Baneh had not subsided, with that in Marivan being fierce, while in other regions comparative calm and tranquility prevailed.

Observers believe that if the above parties are really yearning for peace then why are they still entrenched everywhere?

Other queries they pose are: Why is the killing of innocents taking place in Baneh and Qasre Shirin and other cities? With what logic do they train Iraqi weapons against our own government? Right now who is fighting?

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LABOR APPEALS FOR IRANIAN, PAKISTANI COOPERATION

LD182214 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghanistan workers union message to the workers of Iran and Pakistan:

[Introductory poetic verse in Dari] O you who are thirsty for peace, rise with us with one voice and march ahead with us toward peace.

As a result of the struggle of the workers and toilers of Afghanistan, the glorious Saur Revolution and its new stage of development were accomplished. The latter began on 27 December. The privileged classes were toppled and the path of welfare and prosperity was opened for all the toilers of our homeland. But the regional reaction and the world-devouring imperialism led by U.S. imperialism could not tolerate our success and embarked on conspiracy and subversion in our country, in accordance with its inherent character, by using elements which are attached to the toppled mercenary classes. They spread hostile propaganda which is devoid of truth through their lie-spreading propaganda machine. The toiling strata of our country, which are resolved to eradicate poverty and ignorance, are being harmed by their subversive activities.

There are no insoluble issues among the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Iran and Pakistan. If a misunderstanding is created by our common enemy, that is, the regional reaction and international imperialism, it can be solved through negotiation. For example, the DRA Government has proposed to your governments a seven-point program for a political solution. It has been endorsed, supported and warmly received by all the progressive and peace-loving countries of the world. In the first item of the program for a political solution it has been pointed out that the DRA proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that talks be held for drafting a bilateral agreement concerning normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan [as heard].

In the fourth item of the program for political solution, the following has been pointed out: The DRA Government, which proposes bilateral talks with its neighboring countries without preconditions, earnestly expects that hostile activities against Afghanistan should be discontinued against Afghanistan when the talks begin. (?In reality), with the start of the program for a political solution, practical measures are to be taken to prove that armed interference and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are being discontinued by the governments which take part in these talks.

Since the proposed program for political solution by the DRA Government is an obvious wish of the workers and all the toilers of our homeland, which has been reflected by our progressive and revolutionary government, we ask you, the workers and toilers of Iran and Pakistan, in a brotherly way, to struggle in order to gain acceptance for the program proposed by our peace-seeking government. In this way, the hostilities that your governments have adopted toward our toilers, in an attempt to harm the region's toiling strata, so that only the regional reaction, (?warlike) circles and international imperialism will benefit, will come to an end.

May we live in peace and neighborliness.

[Signed] The central council of the unions of Afghanistan

BULGARIAN, VIETNAMESE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

Arrival of Bulgarians

GF181804 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

The Bulgarian party delegation was received at Kabul international airport by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat, Politburo member and member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a number of other party officials and the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul.

Arrival of Vietnamese

GF181805 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Talks Begin

LD181934 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashtu 1530 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and his companion delegation this afternoon met with members of the Central Committee Secretariat of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur at the headquarters of the party Central Committee.

At this meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, talks were held on cooperation between the fraternal parties of the two countries, topics relating to internal affairs, and international issues. At this meeting, the leading party delegations of the two countries expressed their views on relevant issues.

Stoyan Mikhaylov arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the PDPA for a friendly visit and was received by Dr Ziray and some other party officials and the resident Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul at Kabul international airport.

According to another report, Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the internal relations department of the Central Committee, and his companion delegation had a meeting with Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur, and Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the international relations committee of the Central Committee, at the headquarters of the PDPA Central Committee this afternoon.

At this meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, talks were held on topics relating to cooperation and relations between the parties of the two countries, as well as internal events and international matters of interest.

Nguyen Tuan Tai arrived in Kabul today at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the PDPA for a friendly and official visit. At Kabul international airport, Mahmud Barialay, some party officials, and the Vietnamese ambassador in Kabul received the delegation.

WATANJAR ATTENDS 15TH DIVISION MEETING IN QANDAHAR

GF181727 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Party members of the armed forces in Qandahar met at the 15th Division's headquarters in Qandahar Province yesterday to declare their support for the historic decisions of the second plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and communications minister, attended the meeting. He conveyed the greetings of Babrak Karmal and explained the important political and social significance of the second plenum in light of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution.

The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution supporting the resolutions of the second plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

GENERAL DEPARTS FOR SOVIET MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD181[illegible] Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council left today for the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

At Kabul international airport Gen 'Abdol Qader was seen off by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and the PDPA Politburo and member of the Revolutionary Council; Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Secretariat and the PDPA Politburo and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council; some members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council; some cabinet members; the Foreign Ministry's general director of protocol; and the Soviet Embassy adviser with the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

AFP Reports Qader Shot

BK181429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Jun (AFP)--Lt Gen 'Abdol Qader, the man who along with Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar helped Nur Mohammad Taraki to come to power in April 1978, was shot at by a member of the Khalq faction of the ruling Afghan Peoples Democratic Party in Kabul on Monday, reports reaching here today said.

Qader was an army major at the time of the 1978 coup and was promoted to the rank of lt general and was subsequently made minister of defence.

When Hafizollah Amin came to power, Qader was arrested along with Watanjar and they were imprisoned.

When Babrak Karmal was installed as head of the new government after the Soviets moved their troops on December 27 last year, Qader was freed along with Watanjar; Watanjar was made the minister of communications in the Karmal government, and 'Abdol Qader was made a member of the Revolutionary Council.

The report said that Qader was rushed to the hospital where he was progressing.

KYODO: USSR AIRLIFTING CASUALTIES, INJURED

OW181235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 18, KYODO--Soviet forces appear to be using both military and civilian transports to bring military supplies into Afghanistan and fly back the dead and injured in fighting guerrillas.

An Aeroflot jetliner with a blue line across its white body was seen parked in the center of Kabul international airport on Wednesday. Two military trucks drove up to the plane and what seemed to be wooden coffins were taken out and carried inside the aircraft.

It was difficult to confirm whether the boxes were coffins because the plane was parked about 200 meters away from the terminal, but judging from the size of the boxes and the careful manner in handling them by Soviet soldiers, they appeared to contain the bodies of the men killed in clashes with Afghan rebels. Two persons were also seen taken into the Aeroflot plane by stretcher.

The plane is a four-engine Ilyushin plane that flies into Kabul almost every day. It was believed that the Soviets have employed civilian aircraft in addition to military planes because non-military aircraft look less conspicuous than military planes and a civilian plane is more convenient for transporting bodies.

It was also believed that many Soviet soldiers have been either killed or injured in fighting anti-government forces. Several Soviet soldiers were said to have been killed in one province, according to an Afghan physician.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY DEPLOYING SAM'S AROUND BASES

BK190533 Hong Kong AFP in English 0512 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] London, 19 June (AFP)--Soviet forces have deployed anti-aircraft missiles to protect their bases in Afghanistan, THE TIMES reported today in a dispatch from its correspondent in Kabul.

The reporter said "SA2-Guideline" missiles, with warheads carrying an explosive charge of 130 kilos (286 pounds), had been staked out around Soviet military emplacements at Kabul, Qandahar and Herat. The missiles system, codenamed V750VK by the Soviet military, had a range of 50 kilometers (30 miles).

AFP: REBELS SHOOT DOWN SOVIET HELICOPTER IN KABUL

BK181207 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Jun (AFP)--Afghan rebels shot down a Soviet MI-24 helicopter in Kabul yesterday supporting earlier reports that an unspecified number of Afghan Army deserters have sneaked into the city with sophisticated weapons, a French photographer working for "Gamma" photographic agency said today.

The photographer, who arrived here today from the Afghan capital, said that he saw unusual troop movement in Kabul yesterday. "I stayed in Afghanistan for 8 days, I never saw so many helicopters, MiG bombers and troops as I saw yesterday," the photographer, who asked not to be identified by name, said.

Earlier reports coming from rebel sources in Pakistan and those pieced together from travellers arriving here from Afghanistan had said that the rebels and the Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops were preparing for a showdown near Kabul. The photographer, however, said that life in Kabul was normal, but added that there was widespread fear and apprehension of big trouble breaking out.

Meanwhile, other travellers arriving here said that they saw coffin like wooden boxes being loaded in a Russian aircraft at the Kabul airport. A traveller who asked not be named, said he saw "very many" such boxes being loaded.

OSLO PAPER REPORTS ON NURISTAN REBELS' STRUGGLE

LD190713 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Jun 80 p 52

[Ulf Andenaes dispatch: "Commander of Nuristan's Holy Warriors: What Has Happened To Help From the West?"]

[Text] Afghanistan in June--Anwar Amin is the most senior leader of the guerrilla forces in Nuristan. Amongst his men he is only referred to as "the commander", and in practice he is the undisputed head of free Nuristan. "We have 30,000 mojahedin (holy warriors) under arms in the whole of Nuristan," he said when we met him for an interview. "There are also many men without weapons. The Russians and the Kabul government are also in control of large forces in the area, with superior arms, but they are concentrated in restricted areas and not so mobile."

Commander Anwar radiates a strong personality. We have the immediate impression of meeting a natural leader. His men show him the greatest respect; it is obvious that the local tribal warriors are satisfied that here they have found a chieftain.

Unlike his soldiers, who often have old-testament beards and clothing, the commander's clothes are of a military cut, his hair is cut short and he is clean shaven. He has sharp, pronounced facial features, and contrary to local custom he attaches great importance to not wasting time.

"The two areas of the country where the freedomfighters are in the strongest position are in central Afghanistan, west of Kabul, and here in Nuristan," he told me. "In both regions we gain an advantage from the particular difficulty of the terrain, at the same time as the population in these two areas has shown unusually active resistance."

Unlike many other Afghan resistance members, Commander Anwar seems sober in his estimates. "Around 3,000 of our soldiers have been killed since the war started, and the number of dead amongst the civilian population is much greater. There are signs which indicate that the Russians want to start a real blitzkrieg against us, for there are many villages in Nuristan that have not been bombed yet. And as yet gas has not been used in this part of the country," he said.

"Nuristan is naturally divided into three parts," the commander went on. "In the eastern and western parts the mojahedin are on the advance, and the Russians are content to try to hold their positions. But in the central area the Russians are on the offensive. Their battle plan is to cut the area that we control in two and they are advancing slowly up through the valleys. From this area of advance there have recently come many refugees. We are now trying to gather forces to halt the Russian advance."

The commander asks us who we are. "We are showing great trust in you by receiving you here as our guests," he said. "What guarantee do we have that you are not a spy? We rely on the men who have recommended you to us!

"Why will the West not give us tangible help?" he asks. "We are short of everything: light arms, heavy arms in particular, money, food, clothing, shoes, medicines and ammunition. Why is the West sitting with its hands in its lap, while we are fighting against a superior force?"

We try to answer by saying that many people in the West fear a third world war.

"The Soviet Union wants to take this chance to put a stranglehold on the West," he explains. "Through our country the Soviet Union wants to clear a way to the Persian Gulf, and then the game will be won!" He perks up when we tell him that Norway is boycotting the Olympic Games.

"I would like to thank your country," he said. "It is true that you are not giving us more bullets, but it is a propaganda greeting to us."

As an example of how the guerrillas scrape money together for their activities he mentions that when the refugees get over the border to Pakistan and are given 4 rupees a day by the authorities many of them give 1 of these 4 rupees as their small contribution to the guerrillas. Every little bit helps.

Commander Anwar is always traveling from one area of fighting in Nuristan to another. This, like all other personal transport, is by foot. Sometimes he also travels over the border into Pakistan, where it is easiest for him to get into contact with the outside world.

His age is given as 38 and he has military training. When the communist coup took place he was working in the civil administration in Jalalabad. Immediately after the coup in 1978 he was arrested, accused of having a hostile attitude to the new regime and spent 6 months in prison. He was released when he succeeded in making the authorities believe that he had changed his political views; but as soon as he was outside he began to organize the resistance movement in Nuristan.

Like the other guerrilla leaders we talked to, Commander Anwar is hostile to the Afghan exile politicians who have set themselves up in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar.

"These men live a comfortable life away from the rough and tumble of the struggle. While our men are sacrificing life and blood, these men kill time by drawing up imagined government lists and indulge in pointless petty political arguments," he said. "The people in Peshawar pretend to represent our struggle, while they in reality are making a living out of our blood. They are only sabotaging our struggle. It has happened that the exile parties in Peshawar have received money and arms from Muslim countries intended for us and have kept them themselves," he claimed.

"Afghanistan needs men who are willing to risk their lives in the fight against the common enemy. The ridiculous exile politicians do our people more harm than good."

AFP REPORTS DEPARTURE OF AFGHAN REBELS FOR GENEVA

OW182122 Paris AFP in English 2058 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 18 (AFP)--A delegation of the Afghan resistance movement headed by Professor Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, president of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, left here for Geneva today, rebels sources said.

The delegation left on the invitation of the Islamic foreign affairs standing committee to attend a meeting scheduled in Geneva on Friday.

The three-man committee is holding its second meeting in a neutral country to hear the Afghan rebels and representatives of the Marxist Kabul regime of President Babrak Karmal.

The Karmal government has not yet said if it will participate in the conference, aimed at seeking a negotiated settlement of the Afghan crisis.

The committee, comprising Pakistani Foreign Minister Afha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, held its first session in Tehran early this month.

AFP: KABUL LOW ON FOOD; FIGHTING INCREASING

OW182020 Hong Kong AFP in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 18 (AFP)--Kabul is running short of food and citizens in the Afghan capital are not getting essential items, travellers arriving here said today.

They added that Moslem rebels have recently stepped up their activities around the capital. There had also been heavy fighting in Surkh Rud, 6 miles from Jalalabad. The travellers said the rebels enjoyed freedom in the area but the town itself had become a military headquarters.

The Pakistani news agency PPI meanwhile reported that heavy fighting in Paktia Province was continuing between tribesmen and Soviet troops.

Moslem mojahedin in a battle in Khost yesterday inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet and Afghan soldiers, the agency said. It put rebel losses as 10 killed and several missing. The rebel tribes destroyed eight tanks and captured a large number of Afghan soldiers in the fighting, the agency added.

CSSR, GDR MAKE DONATIONS TO AFGHAN CITIZENS

CSSR Aid to Women's Group

WA121422 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 14 (BAKHTAR)--Czechoslovak women's organisation has donated more than two tons of food-stuffs, clothes, etc. to the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women (DOAW).

The donation was presented to leading board members of the DOAW by Czechoslovak ambassador yesterday which was accepted with thanks.

The donation includes condensed milk, clothes, toys and stationery.

CSSR Aid to Students

WA121930 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 19, (BAKHTAR)--The gift offered by the friendly Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia including condensed milk, clothing and toys was distributed to 665 students of Malalay Amena Pedavi, Ayesha Durani and Aryana high schools and children from various kindergartens yesterday.

The gift had been presented to the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women.

Further Aid To Students

WA121935 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 20 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 20, (BAKHTAR)--The gift sent by the friendly Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia including clothing and condensed milk was distributed to 250 students and employees of Enqelab High School by its principal yesterday.

GDR Donates Equipment

WA121815 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 15, (BAKHTAR)--A GDR kindergarten has donated a few recreational equipment for children to the central kindergartens.

The above equipment were presented to Jamila Akbar, president of the kindergartens by the wife of GDR ambassador yesterday which was accepted with thanks.

In her talks with president of the kindergartens, she promised further assistance of her country to the kindergartens department.

RATEBZAD ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF TEACHERS CONGRESS

WA121245 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 27 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, May 27, (BAKHTAR)--Following is the text of the concluding remarks made at the First DRA Teachers' Congress by Minister of Education Dr Anahita Ratebzad:

General Secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], President of RC [Revolutionary Council] and Prime Minister, respected members of the PDPA CC Politburo, of RC and of the Council of Ministers, distinguished guests, dear teachers, friends and colleagues:

This congress has been a considerable event in the social, political and cultural life of our country, clearly indicating the existing unity between educators and the PDPA and the profound support by Afghan teachers of domestic and foreign policies of our vanguard party and government in heroic revolutionary DRA.

The participation in this glorious pedagogical gathering by the secretary general of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister, of members of the PDPA CC Politburo and of the DRA Council of Ministers is a decisive reason behind the disinterested and all-out attention paid by the party and government to the development of education of the younger generation.

The speech made by the general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA and the joint message issued by the PDPA CC, the RC and DRA Council of Ministers denotes the serious and ample attention paid to schools and teachers and to elevation of cultural and educational standards of the working people have proved exciting to the delegates to this congress.

Dear teachers, allow me to express my gratitude on your behalf to foreign guests from friendly countries headed by the USSR and consisting of teams from GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, Poland, Cuba and UNDP resident representative in Kabul, honourable Bonev, for their participation in the First DRA Teachers' Congress, their warm felicitations, their gifts and best wishes and their ample exchange of views.

Dear guests, our friends and colleagues at this congress discussed a number of critical matters, expressing their aspirations and proposals on improvement of education, training of the younger generation, later development of the process of education of cadres and advancement of knowledge among the adults. The army of teachers comprising several thousands has to discharge extremely heavy, tough, and valuable but glorious duties. These have been specified by the PDPA and DRA Government. Meanwhile, the DRA fundamental principles say:

State organs, social organizations and schools are obligated to help the families in connection with the training of children. The government undertakes to supervise the youth, making available to th the opportunity for education and vocational learning. It also assists them to ensure their high morals, physical growth and vast creative participation in the building of a new society.

Now it is your duty to convey to workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the nomads, the youth, the children, the families, the teachers and likewise to all educators in all provinces the principles embodied in the speech made at this congress by the general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA and those covered by the joint message issued by the PDPA CC, the RC and the DRA Council of Ministers which you heard here. We must make serious efforts to carry out the decisions of the party and government regarding education and elimination of illiteracy as well as those taken by this congress step by step together with the people.

We express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all colleagues and friends especially to advisers from the USSR, a country so friendly with DRA.

Dear guests, distinguished teachers, friends and colleagues, while our first congress comes to an end, allow me to wind it up like this. Let us think together and not spare any effort in achieving the lofty humanitarian objectives and aspirations expressed here. Let us translate into action all the decisions of the party and government on education and elimination of illiteracy. Let us contribute to peace all over the world and in the region to prepare our youth and youngsters to accept their great responsibilities at the present and in the future to build a free, powerful, strong, flourishing and peaceful country.

Let us overcome all scourges, calamities and destructions to build a new society void of exploitation of man by man to satisfy our sustained sense of responsibility for the future generation, the torch-bearers of our beloved homeland who will build in the near future, our free, independent, peace-loving, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan and for the part played by the youth toward realization of the great aspiration for peace, democracy and social progress and resentment toward the enemies of our fatherland, keeping the valuable legacy of our parents, for the sake of your happiness and health to discharge your duties concerning education of the younger generation.

May the everlasting love for children and the youth who comprize the future men and women in this country thrive as much as possible.

Long live the fatherland and its oppressed but galant, peace-loving and invincible peoples.

INFORMATION MINISTER MEETS RELIGIOUS SCHOLARS IN HERAT

WA121516 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, May 18, (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal's warm greetings were conveyed to the working people of Herat by Abdulmajid Sarboland, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and RC [Revolutionary Council] and minister of information and culture at a gathering at the provincial government house on May 16.

Speaking on the gains of the new phase of Sawr Revolution, he told the local religious scholars, elders and others in this stage when revolutionary Afghanistan is taking firm steps toward building a peaceful society to ensure justice, fraternity and equality among various nationalities and tribes, it is the duty of the intelligentsia including religious scholars to explain to the general public the victories scored during the second stage of the national democratic uprising.

Expressing pleasure at meeting the local religious scholars, elders and others, the minister of information and culture said the DRA party and government leadership hopes that they would be able, in the light of unity and solidarity with various strata, to palliate the wounds inflicted on the innocent people of Afghanistan under the domination of Amin, U.S. imperialism and his gang of espionage operatives.

In response, a few religious scholars supporting their party and government leadership promised their contribution to the defence of their homeland and revolution.

Sarboland had arrived in Herat on an inspection tour on May 16 and was received at the airport by secretary to provincial party committee, provincial governor and garrison commander.

The minister of information and culture and his companions afterwards paid a visit to the mausoleum of Khywaja Abdullah Ansari and the tombs of the martyrs of revolution.

The Herat garrison party activists met inside their cantonment on May 17 to confirm, support and implement the decisions of the second historic PDPA CC plenum.

Attended by member of the PDPA CC and RC Majid Sarboland, and deputy head of the PDPA CC organizational committee, Hunar Ghayrat, the meeting was opened with the DRA national anthem.

Afterwards, the information and culture minister in a speech shed light on the value of the constructive decisions of the second PDPA CC plenum, drawing the attention of the participants to their grave responsibilities as far as implementing the plenum decisions is concerned.

According to another report, Abdulmajid Sarboland also attended a similar meeting held by Herat provincial party activists to confirm, support and implement the valuable decisions of the second PDPA CC plenum at the governor's office yesterday morning.

Opened with the DRA national anthem, the meeting was addressed by minister of information and culture who dealt with the importance of the second PDPA CC plenum decisions to the life of the working people, asking the audience to make efforts toward the implementation thereof.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that in the beginning, a member of the provincial committee introduced the meeting chairman and participants.

Others who spoke at the meeting included secretary to the provincial party committee, deputy head of the PDPA CC organizational committee, the garrison commander, the provincial governor, secretaries to the local organizations for youth and women, expressing their readiness to implement the valuable PDPA CC plenum decisions.

RELIGIOUS SCHOLARS DISCUSS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN COUNTRY

WA122310 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 2

[Text] With the victory of the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has supported fully the freedom of religion and performance of religious rites by all the toiling Muslims in Afghanistan. It has provided all facilities in this connection so that our Muslim people will have freedom to fulfill their religious obligations.

In this connection the reporter of the Kabul NEW TIMES carried the following interview with a few members of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulama (association of religious scholars) of the Ministry of Justice.

Now our religious and industrious people enjoy full freedom in performing their religious ties.

Maulawi Abdulaziz Qaisari, a member of Jam'iat-ul-Ulama of the Ministry of Justice making the remark added: During the dark era of Amin the traitor religious freedom was absent for our people and great fear and terror were prevailing all over the country. Shaiks, religious scholars, and clergy either fled away or were martyred. Most often it was seen that a number of traitors attacked the religion and honours of the people and killed our religious and toiling Muslims under various pretexes. In his era, Amin the traitor used to declare freedom of religion and performance of religious rites. But in practice he tortured and persecuted the people. His actions had created terror and fear all over the country.

Religious teaching centers which were taught by religious scholars were disrupted and most of the unofficial religious schools either stopped teaching or were destroyed.

In order to deceive religious people of our dear country Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin carried propaganda to the effect that they were building and repairing mosques and promoting the religious activities in the country. But in practice, nothing could be seen and thus his hollow and meaningless propaganda served no religious purpose and soon our Muslim people realised the real nature of his propaganda and thus toppled him.

Maulawi Rahmatullah Rahmat another member of the Jam'iat-ul-Ulama in answer to a question said: After the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution and especially since the beginning of its new phase the enemies to Islam and our homeland especially the imperialist and reactionary countries started carrying out propaganda against Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

They launched vast campaign of fabrications and falsifications and propaganda as if the religion of Islam was in danger and thus it should be saved. However, we see by our own eyes that Islam is not in danger now in our country instead it is fully safeguarded by the DRA Government.

The enemies of Islam and the people of Afghanistan are trying to draw a wrong picture of the situation prevailing in our homeland so that they could realise their ominous objectives.

It is well known, he said, to our religious people that the enemies of Islam will never achieve their end.

I wonder, he added, why the great capitalist countries such as the United States of American and its allies carry propaganda against our country and how they pretend to show themselves the protectors of Islam and the patronage of Muslims while they are not Muslims themselves and are not aware of the principles of Islam and its teachings. This makes it clear that the main objective of their propaganda about religion and religious rites is to plunder the moral and material wealths of the Islamic countries.

Therefore, he added, it is the duty of all religious scholars and patriotic clergymen to make people understand the facts and realities and neutralize and foil the hollow propaganda of the enemies of our people.

Our people bear witness to the fact that by the grace of God mosques and religious circles do exist with all honour in our country and that religious rites are performed everywhere in this country now. Our toiling Muslim people see no obstacles against the performance of their religious obligations.

Maulawi Abdul Ghani Am'd another member of Jam'iat-ul-Ulama while expressing his views on the propaganda of the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said: If we probe profoundly into the religion of Islam and its teachings we would realize that Islam serves as a guide to humanity. Real Muslims who have been led by the teaching of Islam will never abuse the religion of Islam. Those who want to deceive others and abuse the tenets of religion of Islam in order to meet their personal objectives and whims are in fact undermining the community of Islam because real Muslims have full belief and conviction in the teachings of Islam and act accordingly. The real Muslims are those whose words comply with their deeds. Those who talk of Islam and act contrary to it are never Muslims and it is up to the real Muslims, not to get deceived by them.

Maulawi Sayyed 'Abdulmannar Musk 'Alami while commenting on Article 5 of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan concerning respect to and observance of the tenets of Islam and freedom of religious performances by all Muslims of the country said: This article is now fully translated into action.

This article, he added, is completely based on the sacred Islamic beliefs of the people and is legally approved. According to this article no one can look down at the sacred religion of Islam in Afghanistan.

Elaborating on the help rendered by the state to our patriotic 'ulama and clergy he said: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has always been providing 'ulama, khutaba, and imams of various mosques with moral and material help. For instance, it pays allowances to imams and khutaba and presents them with gifts and presents through the Ministry of Justice and municipalities. We have witnessed that few days ago the Kabul municipality presented all the ulama and khutaba of the Kabul city with three volumes of sacred Koran each.

We hope that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue its assistances to the 'ulama and patriotic clergy and make further efforts to expand the religious educational circles because our people are very much interested in religious matters. With constructive and positive publicity we can reject and do away with the hollow and fabricated propaganda and lies of the enemies of religion and our homeland, he said.

SOLDIERS, OFFICERS HONORED IN COUNTRYWIDE RALLIES

Nahrin Rally

WA121725 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 15, (BAKHTAR)--To appreciate the valour of the troops from Division No 20 in Nahrin who heroically defend national honour and fearlessly fight to wipe out the common enemy of the people and the homeland, a grand function was held in unit No 10 of the above division with the participation of officers and soldiers.

The unit command unveiled the crimes committed under the past governments in creating a gap between the heroic armed forces and the people and the atrocities perpetrated under corrupt Amin, he praised the matchless valor of the soldiers and officers of the division. "Today our heroic armed forces consist of all national and democratic elements with unbreakable ties with the working people who struggle against enemies of the homeland and revolution to implement the revolutionary policy of the party and government," he declared.

Later, head of the political department of Nahrin division read part of the valuable speech made by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committeee] president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister delivered in the Kabul city and provincial organisations and party activists meeting which was warmly welcomed by the audience.

One of the political officers congratulated the heroic soldiers of Division No 20 for their defence of freedom and prosperity of the people and distributed some gifts among the heroes.

The rally ended with expression of patriotic sentiments and chanting of slogans such as "Long live the people of Afghanistan," "Eternal be heroisms of Sawr Revolution" and "Eternal be heroisms of the soldiers of the armed forces of Afghanistan."

Badakhshan, Taluqan Rallies

WA121212 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 4

[Text] Faizabad, May 18, (BAKHTAR)--The heroic officers and soldiers of Badakhshan Province military unit who have valorously fought for defence of revolution and repulsing the enemy aggressions against the homeland were honoured in a rally at Faizabad on Friday.

Following the DRA national anthem, Badakhshan governor spoke on the victory of the new phase of revolution and activities of the heroic officers and soldiers of the provincial military unit in crushing the enemies of the revolution.

Then the head of the Afghan Armed Forces visiting delegation also spoke in this connection and distributed some gifts to soldiers and officers.

During the rally, the audience showered flowers on the heroic soldiers and officers. At the end, a concert was performed by the local artists.

Taluqan, May 17, (BAKHTAR)--Heroic soldiers of unit 750 and the artillery battalion, Division 20, who have given a good account of themselves in battling the enemies of homeland and revolution were honoured in a meeting where they also received some presents.

Commander of unit 750, members of a team from the political affairs department of the Defence Ministry visiting Taluqan admired the above soldiers' bravery. The audience supported the new phase of Sawr Revolution through a spontaneous expression of their patriotic feelings.

At the end of the meeting the heroic soldiers were showered on with flower petals.

APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNORS, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

WA121330 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 22, (BAKHTAR)--The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers reports the following appointments in various ministries:

'Abdul Salam as deputy internal affairs minister, Qayyum Basharyar as governor of Balkh Province, Abdulshakur as governor of Oruzgan Province and 'Abduljalil Jamili as director for economic relations department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FIRST ISSUE OF NEW QUARTERLY APPEARS

WA121110 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 24,(BAKHTAR)--The first issue of OBEHAW BRESHNA, water and power magazine has been released from the press.

The quarterly started its publication in honour of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

Published by the Ministry of Water and Power, the first magazine page bears Babrak Karmal's photo, containing the message of the minister of water and power, a note by the editor, a brief report about activities of the Ministry of Water and Power during 1359 (1980-81) which familiarizes the reader with developments in the field of electric energy both at home and abroad.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Regional Security Urged

WA121458 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peace and Security"]

[Text] Peace and security have always been the main cherished desire of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the government of DRA. PDPA and DRA Government have made peace and security the main element of their domestic and foreign policies. The efforts made by the leadership of new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution clearly reflect its intention for maintaining peace and security so as it could make headway towards the realisation of its progressive objectives. It continues with its attempts to create best conditions and most favourable international situation for the expansion and development of the gains achieved by the Sawr Revolution.

Peace and security are in fact the urgent time. With peace humanity can safeguard and preserve human civilisations which have been developed as a result of long and hard efforts made by peoples all over the world.

There is no problem in the world that is of so closer concern to the millions of peoples living in all over the world than the problem of saving peace.

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have always been trying to settle down differences and problems peacefully and through constructive and positive negotiations. As a loyal member of the United Nations the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deems it its duty to make all efforts to contribute to maintaining peace and safeguarding initiatives made towards achieving peace. The PDPA and DRA Government are very much desirous of keeping up their struggles for peace and ruling out tension in the region and in the world.

Principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment constitute the main elements of the foreign policy of Afghanistan. As such the PDPA and DRA Government have always given its full support to peace initiatives launched by any state and government with a view to prepare firm ground to save humanity from the horrors of a devastating war.

The recent initiative made by the PDPA and DRA Government to iron out differences with the neighbouring countries is a clear example of their intention for maintaining peace and security in the region.

The peace initiative and the proposals made by the DRA Government to seek a guaranteed political settlement of the issues causing unrest and tension in the region aim solely at putting an end to the aggressions made by terrorists and instigated by imperialism and reactionaries. From the time the Sawr Revolution triumphed and started to bring radical social, economic, political and cultural changes in the country with an attempt to save masses from hunger, poverty, diseases and illiteracy, the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialism and Chinese chauvinism and reaction of region have been unleashing all kinds of conspiracies to bring the people's revolution to a stop and serve their own ominous purposes and interests.

The people of Afghanistan who are desirous of peace and security develop their national economy and clear the way for building a new society to serve all and not a few privileged ruling circles and exploitative classes denounce all the efforts and plotting of the imperialists who are trying to sow the seeds of discord between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries Iran and Pakistan. With maintaining and safeguarding peace, and terminating aggressions against Afghanistan the only reason behind the presence of limited military contingents of the neighbouring friendly country Soviet Union will be eliminated.

It is now up to the good will and sincerity of the Governments of Iran and Pakistan to do their best to start the proposed negotiations and solve their difference peacefully with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are sure that progress towards holding talks and reaching appropriate agreements will not only serve the cause of peace in the region but also the interests of the peoples living in the neighbouring countries.

Respect for Islam Reaffirmed

WA121300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 24 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "People's Cooperation Is Needed"]

[Text] The PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] and DRA Government expect all to work hard and cooperate sincerely in an effort to serve the people of Afghanistan.

The glorious Sawr Revolution which has achieved many vital gains has been the result of long struggle to serve the interest of all nationalities living in Afghanistan. In building their country the role of youths who are considered the cream of the society is very important. It is the duty of the youths and party members to help in organising the development activities which are being carried out by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is one of the least developed countries of the world which has suffered much in the course of history by the whims and irresponsible attempts of the ruling classes including feudal lords, big landlords and big businessmen who thought of nothing else except their own benefits and interests.

In the course of history, it must be mentioned, the exploitative classes used to join hands with the ruling circles to exploit the country morally and materially. It was in fact a small number who thrived and prospered at the expense of the interest of large masses who were left unattended. The ruling circles were watchful not to let intelligentsia and politically conscious freedom-fighters to rise up and struggle for their rights and freedom. The people especially the youths were not given the opportunity to openly carry out a campaign against corruption and embezzlement which were a popular practice in the then governments.

The ruling classes and influential elements were trying overtly and covertly to instigate hostility among different nationalities, tribes and clans so that their own interests could be served effectively. Smuggling and bribery were the fatal diseases which had found way in the Afghan society. This state of affairs was inevitably helping to swell the heavy pressure which had already been exerted over the people. A small number of smugglers and exploitative elements amassed large fortunes through illegal ways but did not contribute to the socioeconomic, and political development of the country.

An unbiased look at the past and the factors which were at work in the Afghan society will reveal that one could easily notice that a storm was already in the making.

A great need was felt to do away with social and economic ills and clear the way for a complete transformation in the benefits of the majority of the people who were living a life of deprivations.

At any time one could easily witness a group of exploiters and corrupt people rallying around the ruling figures at the expense of the interest of the toiling people, workers, peasants and intelligentsia.

Tribal feelings and sentiments, language and other social criteria were the factor through which the exploiting classes used to play with the destiny of the people, using one against the other so that they could live happily and amass large fortunes for their children.

The Sawr Revolution which was staged by PDPA and supported by the progressive and noble people brought a new era in the history of Afghanistan. It introduced drastic changes in the benefit of the working people and peasants. It has been endeavouring to channalize all development efforts to serve the interests of large masses who have been left unchanged socially, economically and politically for long years. Against every force at work, trying to obstruct the march of the revolution. Of course the people who really struggle to serve the cause of the people will never stop their activities in the interest of their homeland taking their country on the path of peace, democracy and social progress. Though our people suffered greatly during the rule of Amin and his hand who killed and tortured thousands of thousands of innocent people splitting their families apart, the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution brought to the people a message of peace, security, advancement and social progress. The PDPA and DRA Government have repeatedly declared that they pay all respect to the religion of Islam and the worthy traditions and way of life of all nationalities, small or big, and pursue a policy of confidence, peace and cooperation towards them.

COURT UPHOLDS AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

BK190752 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] A full bench of the Sind High Court, by majority today, upheld the validity of the amendment made in Article 199 of the Constitution.

The full bench consisted of acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Abdul Hai Qureshi, Mr Justice Abdul Hafiz Meymen, Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat, Mr Justice Zafar Hussain Mirza and Justice Sayeduzzaman Siddiqui.

The hearing was spread over 2 weeks and the arguments were heard for 11 days.

The full bench was constituted to answer two questions arising out of promulgation of constitutional amendment order 1980: 1) Whether the power of this court under Article 199 has been taken away in respect of cases arising out of or in relation to convictions, sentences and proceedings recorded, pending or taken by military courts; 2) whether the pending petitions in respect of the cases mentioned in question No 1 have abated.

In accordance with the opinion of the majority, constitutional petitions pending in this court in relation to the proceedings, convictions and sentences passed by the military court have abated, and this court has no jurisdiction under Article 199 of the Constitution to hear the same.

The case shall be certified to be fit for appeal.

BBC INTERVIEWS AGHA SHAHI ON AFGHANISTAN, ATOM BOMB

BK181048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic Conference committee on Afghanistan will hold its second session in Geneva on Friday [20 June] and is expected to continue for 2 or 3 days. AFP, quoting the Iranian Foreign Ministry officials from Tehran, says that the meeting would be attended by the Afghan freedom fighters. They said the Soviet-backed Afghan regime of Babrak Karmal has rejected the committee's invitation to send its representative.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has expressed the hope that the Afghanistan problem will be resolved through negotiations. He said this in an interview with BBC given after his talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in London. The talks with the British leaders covered, among other subjects, the situation in Afghanistan.

Agha Shahi described as most encouraging the talks he has had in the European capitals for a solution to the Afghanistan crisis. He said all the leaders with whom he had meetings so far had hailed the decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to hold talks with the concerned parties for seeking a solution. These leaders are of the view that a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis is possible as a result of the Islamic Conference proposals.

The foreign minister said that the Soviet response is not totally negative to the contact which is now being made by secretary general of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti. The Soviet Union considers the establishment of the Islamic Conference committee a good step, but it wants that committee to first hold negotiations with the Kabul regime. He said the committee is not prepared to recognize the Kabul regime, but it is ready to hold talks with a Kabul representative in any third country.

Asked whether a deadlock has already arisen, Agha Shahi said it would be premature to think so. He said the Soviet Union has time and again said that it would withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. The committee only wants assurance of an honorable withdrawal. They have no interest in having a regime in Afghanistan hostile to the Soviet Union, but a government in Afghanistan friendly to the Soviet Union. As such, he said, he is of the view that talks are possible.

Agha Shahi strongly denied the report carried by the Western mass media that Pakistan is likely to manufacture an atom bamb and Libya has provided funds for this purpose. He said Pakistan has a limited nuclear program based on peaceful objectives.

About reports that Pakistan is getting uranium from Niger, the foreign minister said this is being done within the framework of international safeguards imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Shahi, Rahman on Afghanistan

LD181830 London BBC Tlevision Network in English 2510 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Interview with Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, by Peter Snow, carried on "Newsnight" program]

[Text] [Snow] So what about an international deal on Afghanistan? Lord Carrington's ideas for a neutral Afghanistan have fallen on deaf ears in Moscow. But today and yesterday he and Mrs Thatcher have been meeting two visitors from important countries in the area, Pakistan's foreign minister and the president of Bangladesh. They are two leading members of the recent Islamic conference in Islamabad which condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan at which agreed to work for a peaceful settlement. Pakistan's foreign minister told me he saw no chance of a military solution and I asked whether this meant he thought that Russia could never win the war. [Begin recording]

[Shahi] What I meant was that the Russians cannot be driven out of Afghanistan and that quite possible they would not be able to consolidate, given the history of Afghan nationalism and their tribal prowess. So therefore we think [word indistinct] also in order to safeguard detente in Europe, which has been shaken by the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan. So we think we should make a sincere effort to explore the possiblities of a political solution through a dialogue with the parties concerned.

[Question] Do you think there is any realistic chance of the Russians withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan?

[Answer] The Soviet Uniion stated right at the outset that they would withdraw after their military intervention had achieved the purposes for which it was intended.

[Question] But could you accept those puposes are respectable?

[Answer] No, we did not, we considered the Soviet entry into Afghanistan as a violation of all the norms of international law and the principles of the nonaligned movement. But they have said they will withdraw and President Brezhnev said in his speech of 22 February that they will begin to withdraw if such guarantees are given by Pakistan and Iran and the United States but he did not make it clear that they would withdraw completely.

We would be interested to know the timetable within the framework of this the Soviet Union can withdraw. We are prepared to give all the necessary guarantees, but Pakistan is not in a position to control the actions of the insurgents, and therefore if Pakistan is saddled with theresponsibility of effecting a cease-fire in Afghanistan, this is clearly beyond its power. [end recording]

But what should the West do? I put this to President Rahman of Bangladesh. [begin recording]

[Rahman] First, it is necessary that the Western countries be together with one view on this matter and build it up and they must give support in all respect to the Islamic countries and help the Islamic countries, through acting in a positive manner, to solve this problem.

[Question] Are you really calling for more sustained pressure from Western countries in order to persuade the Soviets to leave?

[Answer] Well, you build up more and more diplomatic pressure and such other pressure which you think is right. [end recording]

But neither he nor the Pakistan foreign minister expected any early peaceful breakthrough. So for some time to come it will be fought out on the ground and for the Russians it looks like a long haul.

KUWAITI PAPER: SHAHI, AFGHAN MEETING POSSIBLE

LD181619 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Jun 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "The Tripartite Committee Might Meet With Afghan Government Representatives in Geneva"]

[Text] A great possibility arose this week that a meeting will be held in Geneva between Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is a member of the tripartite committee emanating from the Islamic Conference, and representatives of the Afghan Government. The possibility arose on the eve of the Pakistani foreign minister's departure to Geneva where, it has been said, the meeting will take place at the level of the tripartite committee with the representatives of Babrak Karmal's government.

It is worth noting that the Pakistani foreign minister has toured a number of European countries. The tour, which ended last Friday, was within the Islamic Conference's authorization of the committee to explore ways and means to resolve the Afghan issue.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAN 18 JUNE

BK190918 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A three-member Pakistan traders delegation left Karachi for Tehran last night on a week's visit to Iran. The delegation will assess the possibility of exporting various goods including metal (?products), refrigeration equipment and cotton cloth. It is expected that more delegations will make similar visits to Iran in the near future.

SFRY ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER

LD181302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Yugoslav economic delegation, which has arrived in Iran headed by the SFRY minister of economy [as heard] yesterday met our country's deputy minister of commerce. They held talks about the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the meeting the deputy minister of commerce said: The establishment of a trade office at the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade is under investigation to aid develop trade relations between Iran and Yugoslavia. This idea was welcomed by the head of the Yugoslav delegation. During the talks it was agreed to investigate cooperation between the two countries in the field of navigation and, if possible, employ Yugoslav ships to transport goods to Iranian ports.

During the meeting, the Yugoslav economic delegation announced the readiness of their country to create industries related to food technology, to deliver agricultural machinery, cooperate in producing imporved seeds, finish incomplete Iranian projects and deliver raw materials for industry, foodstuffs such as wheat, sugar and cheese, and also deliver cement.

TRANSPORT MINISTER CONTINUES TOURS OF PAKISTAN

LD190448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A four-man Iranian delegation, led by Mr Alizadeh, the minister of roads and transportation, visited Pakistan's railways, ports and shipping facilities yesterday. During his trip the minister of roads and transportation expressed his special interest in Pakistan's technical experts and technicians. Mr Alizadeh said: Iran and Pakistan constitute parts of the same nation and by joining their resources they can achieve self-sufficiency in many fields. He expressed his interest in Pakistan's technical cooperation for the expansion of Iran's railways.

Alizadeh was told that the Pakistan railway can provide Iran with spare parts and technical know-how.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS' CHATTI INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN COMMITTEE

JN182051 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Islamic Congress Habib Chatti has said that the representatives of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries who will take part next Friday and Saturday in the meetings of the tripartite committee emerging from the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to study the situation in Afghanistan, will be in one delegation. They will adopt a joint strategy at these meetings.

In a press interview, Chatti hinted that the aforementioned committee will hold discussions with the parties concerned with the Afghan issue. He said that the aim of these meetings is to reach a solution through which the Soviet forces will be driven out of Afghanistan.

Chatti said that the committee, which comprises the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan as well as Chatti himself, seeks the signing of an agreement with the great powers and the countries neighboring Afghanistan to respect the independence of this country.

He expressed the hope of discussing the possibility of a cease-fire agreement in Afghanistan.

Chatti said that he has not yet received a reply to the invitation which he addressed to head of the Afghan regime Babrak Karmal last week to attend the meeting scheduled to be held in Geneva. He added that Qotbzadeh and Agha Shahi, the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan, respectively, will also attend the meetings of the committee. Forty persons will take part in the committee's meetings.

LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

JN181856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the higher Shi'ite council in Lebanon, returned to Beirut yesterday following a visit of 1 month to the Islamic Republic of Iran. While in Iran, Shaykh Shams ad-Din met with leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni. He also met with President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other Iranian officials.

Upon arrival in Beirut, Shaykh Shams ad-Din stressed that the Islamic Revolution in Iran is showing great interest in Lebanon's unity and its territorial integrity. He said that the Islamic Revolution in Iran is prepared to employ all its potentials in order to stand in the face of the plots which are threatening Lebanon, particularly in the south. Shaykh Shams ad-Din said that his talks with Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian officials dealt with the conditions in southern Lebanon and the fate of his excellency the scholar Imam Musa as-Sadr, chairman of the higher Shi'ite council in Lebanon.

QOTBZADEH REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON VISIT TO OSLO

LD181020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Foreign Affairs Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to submit a report on his visit to Oslo and his meeting with Socialist International leaders.

QOTBZADEH PERFORMANCE AT SOCIALIST CONFERENCE ATTACKED

LD190630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0040 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] ETTELA'AT newspaper has published parts of Mr Qotbzadeh's press interview under the title: "We Will Not Be Able To Solve the Effect Until We Have Understood the Cause." First of all, we will read you parts of this interview and then will make some comments concerning them.

Concerning his recent trip to Europe and his visit with the leaders of the Socialist International, Qotbzadeh said: In my discussions with those leaders I discovered that, on the whole, all of them believed that the issue of the hostages should be solved in some way. They believed that this issue prevents them from supporting the Iranian revolution.

Qotbzadeh said: We, too, expressed our point of view concerning this issue and told them that the solution to this problem is dependent upon the investigation of 23 years of American interference in Iran. We will not be able to solve the effect until we have understood the causes. They, too, accepted our argument.

Concerning the attacks of pro-Soviet groups and other nonaligned Islamic groups on Iran's foreign policy, the Iranian foreign minister said: America's main campaign against Iran, following the taking of the hostages, was to isolate Iran. This was the greatest victory for America's policy, and it achieved a great deal of success in this respect because there was no country that did not attack and criticize us.

Qotbzadeh added: The session in Norway also had great importance for the other participants, because we demonstrated that there are some good reasons for the issue of the hostage taking. There was a great deal of misunderstanding concerning this issue, and they came to realize this. In this session it was also said that the issue of the hostages should be solved in a peaceful way, that is, in the way that we have followed so far.

However, what we wish to say in this connection is that we will refrain from giving further explanation concerning the leaders of the Socialist International. Suffice it to say: First of all, everybody believes that the issue of the hostages should be solved somehow. This is not something new. The main question is the way it is going to be solved, because right from the start America has also wished for an immediate solution to the issue of the hostages.

Second, the fact that the hostages issue has prevented the leaders of the Socialist International from supporting our revolution is a sign of the justness of our cause and the falsehood of their goals and their connection with the interests of the superpowers.

Third, concerning the observation that America's greatest effort has gone into isolating us and that, on the issue of the hostages, this is where America has scored its greatest victory, one should ask: Why, God forbid, has Mr Qotbzadeh been so unfortunately influenced by his companions at the conference? Why do you [presumably addressing Qotbzadeh] espouse their points of view and their gossip? Why do you not refer instead to the remarkable victories, the divulgence of America's policies and the divulgence of their domestic elements who supported and assisted America's conspiracies? Why have you forgotten the words of the imam, who described the movement behind the taking of the hostages as a revolution greater than the first revolution? Why has the discovery and destruction of the center of conspiracies against the revolution, namely the den of espionage, escaped your memory?

Fourth, concerning the fact that the issue of the hostages should be solved in a peaceful way, which, according to you, is exactly what we have done so far, it should be said that the issue of the hostages must be decided by the Majles. We should not lead the people to believe that we should adopt a peaceful solution against a superpower that never ceases to conspire against the Islamic Revolution. How can the exploited and the exploiter deal with each other in a peaceful way? In the words of the imam, the relationship between America and Iran is the relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed.

In which part of the world have you seen the oppressed person act in a friendly and peaceful way in order to regain its rights and to take revenge for the wrongs inflicted upon it? In order to clarify the issue and avoid misunderstanding, it is necessary that the word "peaceful way" be defined like many other words which these days have created a great deal of ambiguity in people's minds--words such as unity, democracy, freedom and victory--so that we can see to what extent our Islamic Revolution has been able, by virtue of its unity, to grant democracy and freedom to our wronged nation and lead it toward victory.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Iraqis Mine Border

LD181025 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Jun 80 p 12

[KEYHAN roving correspondents' reports from Iraq-Iran border zone: "Iraq Mines Entire Length of Border Zone With Iran"]

[Excerpt] The day before yesterday KEYHAN roving reporters quoted authoritative border authorities in their reports sent from the border zone as follows:

"Following the destruction of the Iraqi border posts during the 3-day Qasr Shirin war and the 4-day Mehran war, reports from Iranian intelligence sources across the border state that during the past few days of comparative peace on the border the Ba'th Army of Iraq has been occupied in strengthening its positions and border preparations and carrying out mine-laying operations in total secrecy along the entire length of the border at maximum speed and activity." On the basis of sound information [received] from informed Iranian authorities, the roving correspondents state: "The mine-laying operations by the Iraqis are being carried out by three groups of military engineers from Iraqi border garrisons. But, in spite of the secrecy of the Iraqis, Iranian border guards are aware of their operations and have taken countermeasures to meet any fresh border conflict or incident."

The KEYHAN roving correspondents in the border zone also note the return of another group of people from Qasr Shirin and the surrounding villages to their homes, as follows:

"The people's morale is improving daily, and in a short discussion held with some of them, they all declared that 'however much we want security in the towns and villages, we also want our army brothers, the gendarmerie and the guards to deliver a crushing reply to the enemy's positions.'"

As regards the most recent developments, the correspondents state: "Extensive activity on the part of the Iraqis in the border area of Qasr Shirin and Mehran began at the same time as destruction operations were mounted by local agents dependent on the Iraqi Ba'th hirelings, although the Iraqis' extensive activity in the border zone of Qasr Shirin and Mehran, which occurred at the same time as the destructive operations of local agents dependent on Iraqi Ba'th hirelings responsible for the clashes around the villages of Kuzran, took place within sight of army, guards and gendarmerie units. In the view of informed border sources these measures do not constitute preparations for an all-out border war, since the Iraqis are greatly aware of the danger of widespread attacks on Iran's border towns, in view of the great damage they suffered in the border fights several days ago, and the continued dissatisfaction on the part of the Iraqi Army has horrified Saddam Hussayn's government."

Ahvaz Radio Attack

GF181635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Every time the rulers of Baghdad mention their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran they feign innocence and claim that Iran is responsible for the deterioration in these relations.

They also claim that Iran is not hostile toward Iraq alone but is also hostile toward many Arab and Muslim regimes, including Iraq. In making such claims they aim to divert attention from the real reasons for the differences between the two parties. It is now necessary to explain the facts to the public so they can identify the cancerous cell in the area. A distinction should be made between the current differences between Iran and Iraq and between Iran and other regimes. It is also necessary to differentiate between the peoples of the area and the existing regimes.

The Islamic Republic of Iran does not adopt a hostile stance toward peoples but toward regimes that butcher their peoples, such as the Iraqi regime.

With whom and against whom is the Ba'thist regime forging alliances? What about Iran's good relations with the region's revolutionary forces? Perhaps we can arrive at the truth if we concentrate on analyzing these questions and studying the history of relations between the Iraqi regime and other Arab regimes.

The first thing that comes to our attention upon studying the history of these relations is the Iraqi regime's hostility toward the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, its alliance with reactionary regimes and formation of a broad front of these regimes and its eagerness to undermine the capabilities of the confrontation states, foremost among which is Syria--which is preparing to confront Israeli aggression and is tirelessly fighting Israeli spies within its territory. Standing alongside these Israelis are the spies, agents and saboteurs sent to Syria by the rulers of Baghdad to commit acts of sabotage in order to preoccupy the Syrian Government and prevent it from carrying out its duties in the face of the Israeli enemy.

A few days ago, the Syrian Government discovered 15 Iraqi Ba'thist spies disguised as students who came to Syria to carry out acts of sabotage. It is truly ludicrous that the regime that is carrying out an attrition against one of the confrontation states should be claiming daily that Iran is diverting its energies away from the confrontation with Israel. Who is opposing Israel? Was it not the Iraqi regime that waged a fierce war against the Palestinian revolution and pursued it everywhere? Is it not the Iraqi regime that is hostile toward the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front while raising the slogan of the American [pan-Arab] charter proclaimed by Saddam Husayn on 8 February? Is it not the same regime that is allied with the Camp David parties and is energetically seeking to entrench the American presence in the area? Is it not the regime that has not fired a single shot for the Palestinian cause? There is no need to enumerate all the treacheries of this regime for they are well known to all. There is no need to further expose the suspect relations between 'Aflaq, the regime's philosopher, and the arch-traitors of the Arab countries, such as Camille Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Hassan II and Anwar as-Sadat.

Perhaps the regime's falsehood and charlatanry are more clearly demonstrated by its relations with the traitorous rulers of Afghanistan. When Afghanistan was ruled by Hafizollah Amin, a member of the U.S. intelligence service, the Iraqi regime's relations with him were very amicable and fraternal. The regime constantly assisted its close friend in an effort to put an end to the Islamic revolution. When the American Amin was toppled and was succeeded by the Russian Babrak Karmal, the attitude of the Baghdad rulers changed 180 degrees. They denounced the Afghan regime and supported the Islamic revolution, not out of love for 'Ali but in order to spite Mu'awiyah [an Arab saying with historical references], and out of love for the U.S. agent, Saddam's comrade, Hafizollah Amin.

The picture will be clearer if we look for the reasons that cause the Baghdad regime to raise the banner of war and hostility in the face of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The regime that today boasts of its support for the Afghan revolution never for a single moment supported the Islamic Revolution prior to its triumph in Iran. Why has it taken such a stand? Why does it persist in its hostility toward the Islamic Republic? The reason for the Baghdad regime's hostility toward the Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan during Hafizollah's rule is the same as the reason for its hostility toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran. It is because both revolutions are fighting U.S. imperialism. [as heard]

Following the revolution's victory, the Baghdad regime continued its hostility toward the Islamic Republic because it was hostile toward U.S. imperialism. The more the Islamic Revolution struggled against U.S. ambitions the more the Iraqi regime's hostility toward Iran increased--as though there were an inverse relationship between Iran's hostility toward the United States and Iraq's loyalty to the United States. The Ba'thist regime wanted the Islamic Revolution to deviate from its path and settle its accounts with the United States. However, their dreams did not come true. The revolution stood fast in its hostility toward U.S. imperialism at a high cost to its interests. However, the revolution that draws its strength and determination from Islam sought to prove to the entire world that it is a revolution of principles and a mission, and not a revolution of interests and selfish gains.

Husayn Assassination Attempt

JN181837 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Citing the Abu Dhabi paper AL-KHALIJ, AFP says that Saddam Husayn escaped an assassination attempt on 4 June as he was visiting one of the farms near Baghdad.

AL-KHALIJ said that fire was opened on Saddam Husayn and those accompanying him and that a handgrenade was also hurled at them. Saddam Husayn escaped this assassination attempt. However, the paper stressed that several of those accompanying Saddam Husayn were killed. The paper added that the Iraqi officials accused Syria of engineering this incident.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Karmal 'Detained' by Soviets

JN190636 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan radio and Indian sources have confirmed reports that the Soviet guards personnel in the presidential palace in Kabul prevented Marxist Afghan regime leader Babrak Karmal from committing suicide.

The reports said that an armored clash [ishtibakan musaffahan] took place as Karmal was disarmed, which led to the death of one Afghan soldier.

Reports also said that Karmal is now being detained by the Soviets and has no power whatsoever in administering the country.

Afghan Conference Set for 20 June

LD190258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the second session of the committee on the solution of the crisis in Afghanistan will be convened on 20 June. Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's minister of foreign affairs; Agha Shahi, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs; and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, will attend the session.

This session is to hold formal discussions with the representatives of the mojahedin of the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan.

KHOMEYNI NAMES REPRESENTATIVES TO PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Guards Corps Representative

LD181202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazlollah Mahallati has been appointed by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the imam's representative to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

The text of Imam Khomeyni's order reads:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Fazlollah Mahallati, may his good work continue:

Your Excellency is hereby appointed as my representative with the guards corps so that with the cooperation of their excellencies my representatives with the army, the gendarmerie and police, together with a mission made up of committed and responsible Muslim members of the law enforcement forces, who would be acceptable to the majority of the esteemed gentlemen, you may set up an organization for investigating the affairs of the armed forces. This organization is dutybound to investigate, in the best possible manner and with the utmost care, what goes on in the army, police, gendarmerie and guards corps and then to forward weekly reports to me. The members of the law enforcement forces are dutybound to cooperate, with the utmost efforts and seriousness, with the gentlemen. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

18 June 1980

Gendarmerie Representative

LD181205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] On the instruction of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohy ad-Din Anvari has been appointed as his representative with the gendarmerie. The text of Imam Khomeyni's order reads:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Sheykh Mohy ad-Din Anvari, may his good work continue:

Your Excellency is hereby appointed as my representative with the gendarmerie so that with the cooperation of their excellencies my representatives with the army, the police and guards corps and a mission made up of committed and responsible Muslim members of the law enforcement forces, who would be acceptable to the majority of the esteemed gentlemen, you may set up an organization for investigating the affairs of the armed forces. This organization is dutybound to investigate in the best possible manner and with the utmost care what goes on in the army, police, gendarmerie and guards corps and then to forward weekly reports to me. The members of the law enforcement forces are dutybound to cooperate with the gentlemen with their efforts and seriousness. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

18 June 1980

Police Representative

LD181209 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Emami-Kashani has been appointed as the Imam Khomeyni's representative with the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the order of Imam Khomeyni. The text of the imam's order is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Ol-Eslam Mr Hajj Sheykh Mohammad Emami-Kashani, may his good work continue:

Your Excellency is hereby appointed as my representative with the police so that with the cooperation of their excellencies my representatives with the army, gendarmerie and guards corps and a mission made up of committed and responsible Muslim members of the law enforcement forces, who would be acceptable to the majority of the esteemed gentlemen, you may set up an organization for investigating the affairs of the armed forces. This organization is dutybound to investigate, in the best possible manner and with the utmost care, what goes on in the army, police, gendarmerie and guards corps and then to forward weekly reports to me. The members of the law enforcement forces are dutybound to cooperate with the gentlemen with their utmost efforts and seriousness. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

18 June

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOYS CONFER WITH FIRUZABAD REBEL TRIBESMEN

LD181235 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Jun 80 p 2

[ETTELA'AT correspondent exclusive report from Firuzabad: "Representatives of the President Confer With Armed Tribesmen of Firuzabad"]

[Text] Representatives of the president of the republic who went to Firuzabad following the armed clashes in the Fars region have conferred with the leaders of the armed tribesmen.

The ETTELA'AT correspondent in Shiraz, who accompanied the representatives of the president to the Firuzabad region, and who was the only newsman to be present at the talks, reports as follows: "At 0800 hours Friday morning--yesterday--Dr Ayatollahi and Dr Rezazadegan, the president's representatives, together with Fars gendarmerie representatives, left for the region of Kalaleh, Tang Halaleh and Tangeh-e Qandi, in order to speak with the armed tribesmen.

The team first held talks with Feridun Qashqa'i and a group of tribesmen, and then with Daryush Qashqa'i and Abdollah Qashqa'i, son of Naser Khan Qashqa'i, and asked why the clashes had broken out in the region.

The ETTELA'AT correspondent adds that at these meetings the representatives of the armed tribes submitted their demands to the delegation as follows: "Khosrow Qashqa'i to come to the area; a fundamental purge of the Firuzabad guards corps to be carried out and, if possible, for them to be replaced by the police department and the gendarmerie."

The armed tribesmen stated: "We carried out demonstrations and protests at the arrest Khosrow Qashqa'i in Tehran in the mountains, since we feared that if we staged them in the towns, Savakists and groups allied to foreign countries would have taken unfair advantage of our rightful protests.

"We have taken up a defensive position, not an offensive one, and we are remaining in our defensive trenches until the situation is clarified. The roads are open and traffic is free to pass. Security has been established and both individuals and groups can come and go, unless they are armed." The tribesmen asked:

"Is it not an instance of ingratitude, and an insult to our activities and self-sacrifice, that certain persons should be turned into an elite and that after the imam's decree ordering the formation of a 20-million strong army, there are those who are trying to avoid implementing it, whereas throughout the revolution we undertook to maintain the security of the region, acting as part of the guards corps and alongside them, with no reward, financial or otherwise?

"We are loyal adherents to the Islamic Republic and to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, and we are prepared to make any sacrifice on this path."

According to the report from the ETTELA'AT roving correspondent, after several hours of talks the president of the republic's representative's returned to the Kovar region and, after raising the tribes' demands with Imam Khomeyni's representatives in Fars, as well as with the governor-general and the army gendarmerie commanders, announced that they will submit their reports to the president of the republic.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES GUARDSMEN AT 'ASR GARRISON

LD182308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, today went to a gathering of guardsmen in the 'Asr garrison and made a speech.

At this gathering it was decided that the president should introduce a person as commander of the corps to the imam and that all the guardsmen should obey him.

This report says that at the gathering of the guardsmen in the garrison grounds, the president emphasized the point that if the corps becomes a battleground for some groups then it would not be a true corps. He said methods aimed at eliminating feudal and class structures will not be successful if they resort to the same feudal ways.

What the feudal lords do is replace the old feudal system with a new feudal system. Therefore, if we insist and wholeheartedly emphasize that self-interest and unreasonable methods should not be employed to fight that social system, this is in order to establish a decisive change and so that we will have a society which will rid itself of discrimination under Islam, a society in which what is earned by the oppressed will not be plundered by the oppressor since, under Islam, all are brothers and equals. If we intend to destroy the old feudal system without a new feudal system replacing it, we do not have any alternative but to act legally, that is to say, within the limits of the law.

The president added: If my brothers agree with me on this concept, then we can talk about the methods of reaching this goal. We should find out what the results of the methods already employed have been. You have heard the imam's points of view on guards' day. What is meant by it is that things are being done which do not accord with our goal--that is, structural change in the social system (in Islam). These things do not bring results and will end in nothing but as new feudalism.

If the judge and the public prosecutor of the revolution court do not carry out their duties effectively or not according to your taste and my taste, the right method is not to detain him, [causing him] to go on a hunger strike in his cell until he nearly dies. This means a selfsame, new feudalism. The issue is not whether X should stay and Y should go, or this should be and that should not be.

The issue is that we have a plan by the name of the Islamic Plan for Social Changes, and if this plan is not to be implemented properly and through the right channels, it will be defeated. You, who should be eagles in the sky of the world revolution and should soar and change the world, would be forced--God forbid--to deal with minor issues and tiring confrontations in different corners of the country.

Following his speech, the president added: If some people use the name of the corps and the government of the republic without the knowledge of those who, according to the regulations, are responsible for decisionmaking, and then say that they have fought against capitalists, then this is not acceptable, since this is an easy disguise to cover an ugly [word indistinct] which is self-interest.

In another part of his speech, the president emphasized the point that this method is the same method as that of the feudalist system. He said: We have quite a few of these examples, these arrests and detentions, and here and there they have even arrested judges and government officials.

The president emphasized: This is not the right way to fight a satanic system. It is disguising the same system to maintain the same contents.

The president added: Is false propaganda in line with the Islamic spirit? When we say we are prepared to have free discussions about our mistakes, is it proper to discard this Islamic method and to adopt improper methods which amount to the worst sin in Islam--rumormongering and damaging the reputation of Muslim brothers in their absence and creating psychological disturbances?

Mr Bani-Sadr added: That is why I considered it necessary to discuss this point at your gathering and to tell you that, in my view, the corps should be a model for the twentieth-century Muslim, and for crusaders in the path of God at the beginning of the fifteenth century after the prophet's hegira and the twenty-first century. My view is that new patterns of humanity should be formed that can be realized in the new Islamic Republic's system.

God knows that whatever people have publicized among you is a lie and aimed at corrupting your minds.

Every day they spread these ill-intentioned rumors saying that he [presumably Bani-Sadr] wants to form the republic's guards corps, that he wants to amalgamate the corps in the army, and then they say that he wants to dissolve the corps. Here the president emphasized: I do not want the corps to become an instrument for a show of strength by this person or that person; I want it to be modeled after 'Ali's corps and his guardsmen.

The president added: My brothers and sisters, if you become involved in triviality, if the commander of the guards in a town does not cooperate with the governor and the governor general, and if he brings you in to make this personal issue a confrontation between the corps and the governor general, then you should not allow this to happen. You should say that limits are deliniated clearly and each should stay within his limits. If everybody stays within his limits, then there will be no call for confrontations. We should go back within the existing limits.

The president emphasized the following point: If I have adopted a method of convincing people, this does not mean that I am a weakling and impotent and cannot enforce my views decisively. He said: The law has granted me some authority and the imam, as you have heard, has deemed it your religious duty to obey me. If I have achieved such a stature in your hearts and minds, then my power resides in your hearts and in your belief.

The president emphasized: My decisiveness lies in your belief in the teachings. Who can surpass such a commander in strength? Nobody.

In another part of his speech, the president referred to the fact that we should all be the soldiers of God and said: It is not that there is no choice in our Islam. The difference between our Islam and the West is that once the choice is made then everybody has to abide by it as a religious duty.

The president emphasized: These are [words indistinct] and according to the Constitution which we execute, the appointment of the commander of the corps is done by the commander in chief of the forces and your duty is to obey. Since we believe that the commander should enjoy the support of the corps, we have adopted this method. You should not be told that this is a destructive method. No, this method exists in Islam, too, and once the commander is chosen then he should be obeyed.

Referring to the point that the policy of the valayat-e faqih [the vice regency of the chief theologian] is that the corps should obey the commander appointed for it, the president said: If the corps becomes a battleground for different groups, then this will not be a proper corps. The legal and Islamic method is that a commander should be appointed for the corps and that you should obey that commander.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president finally put forward the following three proposals, which were approved by the guardsmen:

1. The president will propose one person as the commander of the corps to the imam and the guardsmen are to obey the appointed commander.

2. Formation of groups and factions within the corps should halt.

3. You are all the children of the imam and each other's brothers. Therefore, you should make sure that the corps does not exceed the limits set out for it in the law.

LAST LINE

According to the same report, at the end of the ceremony, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni [Khomeyni's grandson] was present, the guardsmen paraded in front of the president and the commander in chief of the forces.

The president also had lunch with the guardsmen today.

BANI-SADR MAKES TOP MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

LD190955 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report new appointments in the command of the armed forces have been made by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Accepting the resignation of Maj Gen Mohammad Hadi Shadmehr from the post of chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president appointed him by decree to the post of supreme military adviser to the president [moshaver-e 'ali-ye nezami-ye ra'is-e jomhuri]. Among the appointments decreed by the president, Brig Gen Valiyollah Fallahi was appointed as successor to the chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig Gen Mohsen 'Ali Zahirnezhad was appointed to the post of commander of the army land force and supervisor of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Pilot Col Javad Shakuri was appointed to the post of commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

JOINT STAFF ORDERED TO ASSIST NATIONAL MOBILIZATION BODY

LD191012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has issued the following instruction to the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Any need that may be felt by the national mobilization organization should be met by the armed forces and, therefore, be kind enough to issue orders that all sections should be notified to give the necessary facilities to applications by recognized and pious representatives of that organization.

STUDENTS ANNOUNCE NEW BOOK ON U.S. OPERATIONS

LD181912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today announced that volume four of the book entitled "Exposition," which is a collection of analyses on the operations of America in Iran, has now been published.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN CAPITAL, PROVINCES

Bahrain Front Protests

LD181150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to a Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent, a group of male and female students and seminarists, all members of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, staged demonstrations in front of the Bahraini Embassy in Tehran on the occasion of the 40th day after the martyrdom of a mojahed from Bahrain.

According to the same report, during this demonstration by the opponents of the Bahraini Government, the embassy gate was closed and no reaction by the embassy staff could be seen.

A spokesman for this group, in a conversation with our correspondent, said that they have gathered to mark the 40th day after the martyrdom of Jamil al-'Ali, a member of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain who was martyred in the Bahraini regime's torture chamber, and also to protest the activities of the Government of Bahrain against the people of that country.

He added that Jamil al-'Ali was arrested in Bahrain, together with about 1,500 others, while demonstrating against the American military aggression against Iran, and that he was martyred while being tortured.

According to the same spokesman, the Bahraini people's demonstration against the American military aggression continued for 3 days in Bahrain and during these demonstrations a great many people were arrested. During the same demonstrations in Bahrain several of the committed and struggling members of the clergy, supporters of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, were also arrested and taken to prison.

According to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent, the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain is among the organizations that have been active against the Government of Bahrain. At present, most of the activities of this front are carried out in the fields of religion and political struggle.

Oshnoviyeh Situation Calm

LD181231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the governor general of West Azarbayjan today announced that operational units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are in the process of being fully stationed in various allocated positions and regions of Oshnoviyeh. After the deployment of these units the mopping-up operation of the region will also start.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan called upon the people of Oshnoviyeh and said: Those who voluntarily surrender their arms to the existing bases in the region will receive the price of the arms from the government.

Concerning the general situation in the region, the governor general of West Azarbayjan said: The situation in the region of Oshnoviyeh was calm last night.

Radio, Radar Equipment Discovered

LD181332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by a Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reporter, thanks to efforts by a special group from the Central Islamic Revolution Court, large quantities of transmitting, receiving and aircraft guidance equipment, worth millions of tumans, have been discovered. In this connection, a responsible official from the Central Islamic Revolution Court told our correspondent:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. About 15 days ago information reached us that a quantity of goods held by customs belonging to Iran Air--army radios and army surplus items--had been taken out of the customs as obsolete equipment. Therefore, special members and groups from the public prosecutors' office were mobilized. They identified a number of individuals, some of whom have been arrested and another group which is being pursued. And as you see, this equipment involves a quantity of radio crystals--really a large quantity of crystals, which could be very expensive. Meantime, there are also radar sets, which seem to consist of radar transmitting and receiving equipment, which as you may notice and according to an estimate by our army brothers, are worth millions, but according to a customs invoice have been sold for about 5,000 to 6,000 tumans. A number of individuals are being prosecuted while another group is being identified and will be arrested in due course.

[Question] Could you please tell us the total value of all this equipment?

[Answer] According to preliminary estimates, each piece of equipment is worth some 1 to 1.3 million tumans. The overall value, however, runs to millions of tumans; we simply cannot estimate the total until the army people come and take delivery of them.

[Question] How were you able to discover these, particularly after they had left customs?

[Answer] As you may notice, brother, we do not have a SAVAK organization here. Our revolution is in principle a people's revolution. The moment people think that such equipment might belong to the army, might belong to government organizations, they immediately report it to the public prosecutors' office and that office's special group is ready 24 hours a day to pursue and come to grips with these issues. But we do not have special officers to go around and find out things; it is the people themselves who come forward and help us, who give us information, and then we arrest certain individuals, follow up on the issue and reach conclusions.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Plot To Overthrow President

TA181547 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] As the political turmoil continues in Iran a newspaper founded by President Bani-Sadr has published a long transcript of tape recordings which, it says, reveal a plot to overthrow the president. The newspaper, ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, says the plot was led by a prominent member of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, Dr Hasan Ayat. The details from Alex Brodie in Tehran:

[Begin recording] It was the talk of Tehran this morning. News agencies were inundated with requests for the paper, which devoted 4 closely typed pages to the Ayat tapes. It is not clear how the tapes were recorded. There has been no confirmation or denial yet from Dr Ayat. He is alleged to have said a plan was prepared that would turn everything upside down. After June there would be no universities open. We will start a fierce attack, so fierce that Bani-Sadr will be totally paralyzed. All non-Islamic university lecturers have to be purged, he is alleged to have said, and the noise about this must start from below.

Ever since the violent clashes at universities throughout Iran in April there have been rumors about the existence of these tapes.

Then, Dr Bani-Sadr adopted the cause of cultural revolution and to some extent diffused the crisis. Dr Ayat, in the tapes, is alleged to have said: We have managed a setup, as opposed to last time, this time he cannot resist it. He also allegedly spoke of how the first draft of Iran's new Constitution would have given great power to the president but this was altered to make him virtually powerless. At another point he allegedly emphasized the need to make propaganda against Bani-Sadr, linking him in people's minds with the leftwing mojahedin. Dr Ayat allegedly goes into detail about his objections to Bani-Sadr and other politicians like Bazargan, Sanjabi and Madani, whom he considered not to be in the imam's line.

Right from the beginning, before the revolution, when he and others were trying to set up the Islamic Republican Party, Ayat said he warned that it would be impossible to work with such people. [end recording]

Qotur Cleanup Operation

LD181946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, cleanup operations in the Qotur region by gendarmerie forces of West Azarbayjan are still going on. An informed official at the gendarmerie of this province in announcing this news, said:

Up till now, 50 rifles have been confiscated by gendarmerie forces and the villages of Almalu, Astaran, Basakan and Yazdukan have been completely cleared.

According to our reporter in Shiraz, three of the people responsible for the confrontations at the border post of [name indistinct] were arrested by the Marv Dasht revolution guardsmen. The three have been sent to the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office in Shiraz, along with their files.

Demonstration Not Approved

LD190358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] This morning the following announcement was issued by the Ministry of the Interior:

In His exalted name. As announced earlier, permission for the holding of meetings, gatherings and marches should be obtained from the Ministry of the Interior at least 48 hours before the holding of the event. Therefore, we hereby inform the public that the program announced by one of the wings of Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas to be held at 1730 (1300 GMT) today has not been approved by the Ministry of the Interior and will not be carried out.

TELEVISION DIRECTOR RESIGNS OVER STATE POWER CENTER DIFFERENCES

NO181507 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 18 (AFP)--Iranian television director Taghi Farrahi resigned from his post today in an open letter to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the KEYHAN newspaper.

Mr Taghi Farrahi said his decision was motivated by the existence of different power centres in the state organisation, adding that he had handed in his resignation once before but the president had refused to accept it.

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON JUSTICE, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

LD181943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the country's Supreme Court and a member of the Revolution Council, today in his weekly meeting with representatives of the press, radio and television, talked about various national issues. With reference to the relationship between the economy and judicial security Dr Beheshti said:

Judicial security, no doubt, has effects on the economy's operation. But this does not imply that we can have judicial security first and then fight against overcharging. No, judicial security, the fight against overcharging and economic activities must all be carried out at the same time, and each affects the other.

When we materialize a section of the judicial security, at the same time we prepare the grounds for the improvement of economic conditions. When economic conditions improve, it helps judicial security. Social problems are related to each other.

The president of the country's Supreme Court, in connection with the relationship between the guards corps and the judicial power, said: There is no direct and completely foreseeable relationship in law. However, in practice, on some occasions, the enforcement of some laws which are legislated by the judicial power is carried out by the guards corps. And on these occasions they are informed by legal means.

FEDA'I-YE KHALQ SPLITS OVER GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

LD181429 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Breakaway From Organization of the Guerrillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq Officially Announced"]

[Text] In a published statement the organization of the guerrillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq have officially announced the breakaway of a group of members, who are described as "the minority."

In the announcement the reason for the secession was stated to be disagreement over the question of the "open ideological struggle" and the "class nature and makeup of the government."

In their announcement the organization referred to the seceding members as constituting 10 percent of the organization's membership and stressed that none of the positions adopted by the minority or the topics they published were approved by the leadership of the organization, its branches and mass organs across the country; that the organization bears no responsibility for the acts or the stances taken by the seceders; and that the positions adopted by the organization will, as previously, be as published in the organization's countrywide periodical, KAR.

It transpires from the statements from the two sides that the majority of the organization of the guerrillas of the Feda'i-ye Khalq considers that the government is a national one and should be supported, and it is here that the disagreements between the two sides in the central cadre arise. The minority group, which is in the minority in the central cadre, has declared that the government does not deserve to be supported, and as the organization's statement says, the basis of the disagreement between the majority and the minority groups is the class nature and composition and of the government.

LAST LINE

KHOMEYN HOUSE SEIZED BY KHALKHALI SHOCK GROUP

LD171858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, the house of one of the major capitalists of Khomeyn, Hoseyn 'Ali Homayuni, who has already been arrested and is now in detention, was seized today by the shock group of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali.

This report says that on the orders of the special Islamic Revolution Court for the fight aginst narcotics of Tehran, all the property of the aforesaid has been confiscated. Numerous jugs of alcoholic drinks, pictures of the hated Pahlavi family, bullets, G-3 machineguns, bullet-manufacturing apparatus, pornographic magazines and paintings, 5 kilograms of opium, a large amount of alcoholic drinks and other items were discovered in the house.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO PEOPLE

TA181627 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Recommomendations by Iran's Liberation forces]

[Excerpts] Greetings to the listeners of the Free Voice of Iran: At the beginning of today's program we draw your attention to certain recommendations on behalf of Iran's liberation forces.

Dear compatriots! If you have listened to our previous commentaries we have asked that you should be interested in the return of your freedom, security, business, tranquility and welfare, and you should desire all these and finally your country, namely your home and residence, address and your real family name or in other words being an Iranian be returned to you. As we are in the process of working toward your salvation, you too should not sit idle, and, according to your ability, with your valuable cooperation, should facilitate our and your task. On this occasion listen carefully to a number of instructions which we herewith give you:

1. Form small identification groups. The numbers in each group should not exceed 3 to 5 individuals. These groups must conduct full investigations and identifications regarding the number of the guards or their local committees and their weak points, whatever they may be. Obtain sufficient information in names, addresses, occupations and places of employment about individuals in your district who cooperate with the regime.

2. If the number of individuals in your resistance movement exceeds 10 persons, you should be careful to definitely divide them into smaller groups, and only the leaders of each group should have contact with each other.

3. You should very definitely prevent the infiltration of suspicious persons and those about whom you have no full information regarding their ideology and beliefs.

4. Any individual who is interested in his existence and who places his hand in our hand should increase his fighting and defensive capabilities as much as possible.

5. We stress again that from now on you should watch the clergyman who is the director of your district's committee. Identify the guards of that district by name, address and type of work.

We assure you that on the day of our attack on Tehran or any other town, these inhuman people will immediately shave their beards, throw away their turbans and by wearing ordinary work clothes and so forth will creep into a hole like a mouse or they will somehow disappear if they are able to flee.

6. Since after the announcement of the beginning of operations of Iran's liberation army and until its complete deployment in the capital and cities there is a possibility that for a short period shops and department stores will be closed; therefore, naturally, every family will need temporary necessities and necessary items. So that absolutely no one will be affected in this respect, we will announce in future statements the instructions for fulfilling your needs.

7. Bank employees are warned in order to assist in their salvation from the apparatus of terror and horror not to desist from negative resistance in their jobs. Since it is certain that the leaders of the regime and the clergy and their plundering associates will rush to the banks in this very instance to prepare a passport and to transfer currency abroad, therefore, the noble employees of the banks are advised not to meet the demands of this fugitive gang as much as possible, and to create difficulties and problems.

8. The noble engineers, specialists and employees of the water, electricity, telephone and telegraph and the National Iranian Oil Company are strongly warned that since individuals of the Khomeyni gang and his armed corps are devoid of national honor and basically are not persons who have the slightest sympathy for the country and their compatriots, there is a strong possibility that when they feel they have to leave the arena and flee they will engage in sabotage and in the destruction of facilities used by the people.

Iranian patriots! Oppressed compatriots! Iranians who have lost a homeland! Remember that you will be facing a difficult period. If you want to live under the conditions of a free human being and if you want your family to be secure and comfortable like other individuals of the world's well-off nations, you should strive, endeavor, aspire and sincerely cooperate with the last assistance which has been provided to save Iran. Not for the sake of anybody and not for the sake of implementing the aims of a group or faction, but only for the sake of your own salvation, your reputation and your ideals, listen every night to the voice of the liberation forces of Iran. Await our further messages.

NVOI SCORES TALK OF U.S.-IRAN ATMOSPHERE OF UNDERSTANDING

TA182042 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "One Should Not Ignore the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism for Even One Moment"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In the present conditions not only has the intensity and vehemency of the anti-Iranian conspiracies of world-devouring U.S. imperialism--this real enemy of the Iranian revolution--not been reduced, but these conspiracies continue, due to the existence of other U.S. aggressive plans which are also acknowledged by U.S. officials. Despite the hypocritical maneuvers of U.S. officials alleging that the United States will not resort to military measures to release the hostages--which unfortunately has aroused the pleasure of certain people in our country--the struggle of the Iranian nation against wild U.S. imperialism has developed a wider scope.

Several days ago, during the day of the guards, the world's public opinion witnessed the storm of immense hatred and repugnance of the people of Iran against U.S. imperialism.

In this same Tehran, the revolution guards, during their great march in front of the U.S. den of espionage, condemned U.S. imperialism with a loud voice and once more expressed the indestructible determination of the Iranian nation to continue and intensify the uncompromising struggles of the Iranian people against this imperialism and the eradication of any trace of U.S. domination.

Struggle against U.S. imperialism is one of the principles of the glorious revolution of our nation, and the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has emphasized the necessity and urgency of continuing and intensifying these anti-imperialist struggles. In such conditions it is observed with deep regret that certain people in our country speak of the appearance of a so-called atmosphere of understanding between revolutionary Iran and the America of the Carters and the Brzezinskis. According to these gentlemen allegedly tension between Iran and the United States has been reduced and the stmosphere for resolving differences has become more favorable, and certain discussions have started which will greatly aid in achieving this objective. These gentlemen have even launched cowardly attacks on the true revolutionary forces who demand the continuation of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and who rightly recognize this world-devouring imperialism as the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and say that allegedly these forces want to keep Iran in a state of isolation.

In the dictionary of these gentlemen, now that the Iranian has severed its relations with the U.S. government, which for years violated Iran's independence and freedom and plundered our nation and has cut the chains of captivity of dependence to the United States, it has allegedly become isolated in the world--a world in which progressive mankind has supported and praised the Iranian revolution. In the view of these gentlemen it is sufficient for Iran to wear once more the yoke of U.S. captivity and slavery and then it will allegedly come out of isolation. We leave judgment regarding the nonsensical remarks of these gentlemen to the people of our homeland--a people that has felt all the misfortunes, troubles and tragedies resulting from the relations of bondage of the former regime with U.S. imperialism. However, it is a fact that the irresponsible remarks of these individuals, regardless of the position which they occupy, is contrary and opposed to the principles of the Iranian revolution and the guidelines of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni.

U.S. imperialism has not given up its wild nature. If today Carter hypocritically says that he will not resort to military force to settle his differences with Iran, this is just throwing sand in the eyes. How can there be talk of improving an atmosphere of settling differences with the United States when two aircraft carriers and a considerable number of U.S. warships are concentrated in the waters of the Persian Gulf and which directly threaten our country with the danger of aggression? How can there be talk of improving the atmosphere of resolving differences when the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is engaged in hasty training in order to move toward our region? Which favorable atmosphere do these gentlemen speak of when the Americans in Oman have taken control of that country's military bases and are undertaking the necessary war preparations against Iran?

U.S. imperialism has received a fatal blow from the Iranian revolution. As a result of the victory of our nation's revolution the United States has lost a stronghold such as the former shah's regime and a base like Iran, and following the revolution, all its efforts and policy have been and continue to be aimed at destroying the Iranian revolution and its gains. The abortive aggression of U.S. planes on our country's territory is but one example of the large-scale conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution, which, as U.S. officials themselves acknowledge, will continue in the future as well. In the face of the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism one cannot and should not ignore this even for one moment.

U.S. imperialism is steadfast in its hostility toward Iran and the Iranian revolution, and toward the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and those who feel pleased with the demogogry of U.S. officials and have pinned hopes on the creation of a favorable atmosphere for settling differences with the United States, and who attack the true revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces for their revolutionary vigilance, are in fact stepping on the path contrary to the Iranian revolution.

The Iranian revolution is a popular, Islamic and anti-imperialist revolution and will continue its progress in this direction. The futile attempts of certain individuals or groups to distract it from its primary path, namely from its popular, people's and anti-imperialist path, is a vain attempt which will not gain anything for its initiators except shame. The Iranian people are struggling resolutely against U.S. imperialism and will continue this struggle until final victory.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC SITUATION

16 June Commentaries

TA162122 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 Jun carried two commentaries.

The first commentary is an untitled commentary on Husayn's birth anniversary. It says: Today is the day of the anniversary of the birth of Husayn and the day of the revolutionary guards. The Islam of Ali and Husayn and the Islam of the revolution (?are for unity). The choice of this great day as the day of the revolutionary guards places a great historic and humanitarian responsibility on the revolutionary guards.

During these days and in the liberated nation of Iran the revolutionary gains and (safe-guarding) them require people who are selfless, pure and believers in the revolution. Counterrevolutionaries, the likes of Palisban, Zahedi and Bakhtiar as well as Maoists and extremists from the right and left, all have entered the arena to damage the revolution. All receive orders from their imperialist master--the United States. All these counterrevolutionary elements once appeared under the cloak of Savakists and at other times as terrorists or Hezbolahis. It is the revolutionary guards' responsibility to re-recognize the counterrevolutionary elements not only in [word indistinct], but among themselves as well. The path of the revolutionary guard is the path of defending the oppressed against the oppressors, defending independence against the plots of monopoly and counterrevolutionaries.

The second commentary is entitled: "The Hezbolahis commit treason towards God and Islam." It says: Hojat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, while condemning the actions of the clubwielders who attacked the meeting of the Mojahedin-e Khalq last Thursday, said that this group has committed treason vis-a-vis God and Islam. Addressing the revolutionary guards, Hojat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni said that these should do their utmost to arrest the leaders of the Hezbolahis and cleanse Islam from the existence of these criminals. There is no other way but this way.

The wild attack of the Hezbolahis at the meeting of the Mojahedin-e Khalq under the slogan: "Only the Hezbolah Party," is an event about which we cannot keep silent. The renewal of the Hezbolahis' activities threaten the revolution, and its gains should be crushed as soon as possible. These elements carry out their cruel activities under the name of the Party of God.

Those who have observed the actions of these clubwielders say that there is no difference between their actions and those of the clubwielders duping the ousted shah's reign. Both aid U.S. imperialism and reaction. They pave the way for antirevolutionary, imperialist plots.

Those who think that the can achieve political goals by having recourse to groups of club-wielders are very much mistaken. The Iranian nation will crush these elements along with their supporters.

17 June Commentaries

TA171958 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 June carried two commentaries.

The first commentary is entitled "Union and Solidarity of the True Forces of the Revolution Are a Guarantee of Victory Over Internal and External Enemies." It says: The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran is correctly concerned over the existing differences among political groups of the revolution and permanently calls on all the true forces of the revolution to unite to safeguard the revolutionary gains. These recommendations are very important during these sensitive days when the aggressions of U.S. imperialism threaten the sovereignty and independence of Iran. Bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is continuing its anti-Iranian policies and, as in the past, uses power and hostility. Only a short time ago a resolution was passed in the U.S. Congress confirming the U.S. military aggression against Iran. In this resolution the congressmen even asked the president that those who had participated in this aggression receive indemnities to be taken from the Iranian assets in U.S. banks.

U.S. imperialism allows itself to act shamelessly anywhere in the world to defend its alleged vital interests. So, the strengthening of unity of speech and action of all the true forces of the revolution is essential for thwarting the bloodthirsty U.S. imperialist plots. We must be vigilant for any imperialist hireling, any masked or unmasked spies, former Savakists or big landowners who are ready to place the revolution and its gains under attack at any moment.

The second commentary is entitled "By Condemning the Treasons of Sultan Qabus, Let Us Back the Omani People's Liberation Front." It says: The treason of Sultan Qabus, who signed an agreement with Washington allowing the Americans to use military air and sea bases in his territory, has met with strong opposition from Arab public circles. This matter brings closer and closer the danger of U.S. attack and aggression against any country of this region and first and foremost, the Islamic Republic of Iran. The United States, while using these bases, will place the Iranian revolution under attack and will crush the freedom-seeking movements of the nations in this region.

Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya, has justly condemned this act of Qabus in the strongest manner and called on the Arab nations to (?overthrow) the Qabus regime and resort to economic sanctions.

According to informed circles, the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region not only threatens the interests of the countries of this region, but endangers peace.

If we consider all the actions of the Qabus regime after the victory of the Iranian revolution, we can see that all the actions of this regime were directed against the Iranian nation. The Iranian nation cannot remain indifferent vis-a-vis all this treason, it should react and condemn it. The Iranian nation wants the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to rush and help the Liberation Front of the Omani People.

18 June Commentary

TA181851 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 June carried a commentary entitled "Let Us Cut Off the Hands of the Exploiting Landlords From the Villages."

It said: In one of his orders the imam of the nation said that steps should be taken so that this year the country's agriculture would be self-sufficient. Success in this vital matter depends in the consistent implementation of the lands distribution law among landless farmers, which has been ratified by the Revolution Council. Up to now the conspiracies of big landowners and their elements have prevented the consistent implementation of this law. Our farmers want to enjoy the fruits of the revolution and demand that the hands of big landowners and landlords be cut from the villages so that by developing agriculture they would be able to make the country's agriculture self-sufficient.

It is on the basis of this revolutionary goal that the farmers demand the immediate implementation of the lands distribution law. However, the feudalists and big landlords who have plundered the farmers for generations have suddenly become aware of God and Islamic principles, and allude that distribution of land among the farmers is allegedly contrary to Islamic law. Revolutionary and true Islam rejects oppression and exploitation and recognizes that land belongs to the one who cultivates it, and the lands distribution law was drawn up on this basis. At present the duty of all revolutionary and progressive forces is to support the deprived and toilers and to aid responsible officials in implementing this law.

CURRENCY TO BE PRODUCED DOMESTICALLY NEXT YEAR

WA191000 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--All coins will be minted and currency notes printed within Iran only from the next Iranian year starting March 21, 1981, a Central Bank of Iran (CBI) announcement said yesterday.

A spokesman for the CBI said that all the requisite machinery has been brought in now and is in the process of being installed.

He said that the printing of currencies under the former regime was done abroad and this created several complications for the monetary system in the country.

As an instance, the spokesman cited the case of the currency notes in circulation which bore the picture of the deposed shah. He said that even 16 months after the revolution is was not possible to get all such notes withdrawn.

He said that arrangements are now underway to have new currency notes in the 5,000 rial denomination issued and the old currency notes with the shah's picture withdrawn from circulation.

The spokesman said that there would be advance notice given of the withdrawal of the 5,000 rial currency notes and assured the public that they would be given sufficient time to make the exchanges to avoid their being caught out with invalid notes in their possession.

ACTIVITIES OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION REPORTED

WA191110 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[By Abbas Barazandeh]

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Economic Organization which now boasts a multimillion rial capital at its disposal was initially funded on contributions as minimal as one and two rials.

Hajj Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Rokhsefat, disclosing this to the Tehran TIMES yesterday, said that nearly 10 years ago a small group of people in south Tehran launched an experiment to check begging by undeserving persons in the streets of the capital.

At a meeting in the Lorzadeh Mosque these persons agreed on the idea of setting up a charity box in the mosque to which people could contribute whatever amounts they wished. This was followed by an appeal to those attending the mosque to channel all charity that they wished to give into the charity box which was placed in the mosque.

"We had surprisingly good results and very soon a large enough cash flow," Rokhsefat said.

He said that from then on the small cash contributions were converted into a fund to be used for the welfare of needy persons.

He said the mosque cash box was aptly named: "Eternal savings fund."

"This scheme worked so successfully that people in other areas of Tehran and even people in other parts of the country took it up enthusiastically as a model and followed the same procedures for charitable collections and disbursements," he said.

He said,the plan had an advantage over charity that was desultorily given and had no substantial effects on persons to whom donations were made. A comprehensive plan was devised by which public donations were utilized to help needy persons out of genuine difficulties, by the grant of interest free loans, he said.

"Interest which was charged in earlier days by banks and private lending insitutions were unethical and un-Islamic and so we worked out a scheme for granting loans free of interest," Rokhsefat said. The scheme attracted a very large number of people and proved a boon to those in real need, he added.

Rokhsefat quoted a long string of figures on loans issued in the last year which speak for the fine work accomplished by the Islamic Economic Organization's fund. Loans worth 183.69 rials [as published] were granted to 910 people for the purchase of houses. Unpaid loans to 802 persons accounted for 11.22 million rials. Housing construction loans to 647 persons totalled 92.25 million rials. 331 loans were granted for improvements and renovations to houses adding up to 54.81 million rials. For marriage purposes 466 loans were granted valued at 47.94 million rials. 249 loans were granted as mortgage relief and amounted to 40.34 million rials. 235 loans were granted for personal needs amounting to 24.73 million rials. Loans to assist people in certain professional capacities totalling 13.46 million rials were given to 92 persons. 36 agricultural loans for 30.06 million rials were paid out. 36 loans for educational purposes were for 30.36 million rials. 68 loans as medical aid amounted to 9.58 million rials, and 144 other loans worth 31.78 rials [as published] were granted for miscellaneous purposes.

In the last year a total of 680.24 million rials were given out in loans from the fund.

Rokhsefat said that the Islamic Economic Organization, which has not been officially opened yet, was the outcome of the fund.

Rokhsefat went on to explain that the fund had now been built up more extensively and its scope enlarged by the issue of shares and the building up of capital to be used in business investments and profit-taking ventures.

The basic capital of the fund, he said, now stands at 2 billion rials which includes a share capital of 800 million rials.

More shares have been placed at the disposal of the public and may be bought at 1,000 rials up to a maximum of 100,000 rials issued to any one individuals.

A number of branches of the Islamic Economic Organization have been established across countries of the world and priority in financial facilities are reserved for deprived people in these countries, Rokhsefat said.

He said the organization helps all classes of people including businessmen who will naturally reimburse the fund when they deprive advantage from it.

He said the organization also imports various types of essential goods such as iron, paper, threads, and agricultural goods of all types. The organization launched into imports in order to alleviate scarcities, to keep prices down to a reasonable level by offering the goods in the market at their proper prices and so avoid black marketeering in these items.

The organization has comprehensive plans for the agricultural sector which is receiving all priority since the Islamic Revolution said Rokhsefat.

Recently, permission has been received from the Ministry of Agriculture for the import by the organization of 150,000 sheep and 5,000 cows for breeding purposes. A delegation has already left to Australia to negotiate the purchase, Rokhsefat said.

"We see the activities of the Islamic Economic Organization as a very successful experiment and one which will have benefits for all sections of the people and especially those who are in genuine difficulties, both personally and in business as a result of bureaucratic stumbling blocks in their way. If the experiment succeeds, as it should succeed, then we hope to do more," said Rokhsefat in conclusion.

SURVEY REVEALS PROBLEMS CAUSED BY COST OF FOOD, INFLATION

WA191113 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The high cost of foodstuffs and spiralling inflation are creating enormous difficulties for the oppressed class of the country, as revealed by a survey conducted by a local Persian newspaper, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI.

In its survey the newspaper said: Although achieving a political success, in that we have succeeded in curbing superfluous expenses, maintaining oil reserves for future use, impounding land of feudals in favor of landless farmers and issuing billions of rials in loans to farmers, there has not been a revolution in the economic cultural and administrative systems. A revolution on the threshold of the formation of the Majles in the above system is a must.

Past experience, particularly the bloody days of the revolution, has proved that in order to dismantle a structure we must shun sitting behind a desk, reclining in the corner of a room, speech podiums and aimless talks, and instead, roll up our sleeves and thrust forward our chest so as to uproot corruption.

Today we witness the futility of those who believed the revolution ought to have an order based on the delegation of authority or of others who called for answering bullet with bullet. If we were to snap ties with the U.S. through diplomatic avenues, today we would have been bereft of a means to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of his ill-amassed wealth.

If we are to adopt a Western system for bridging the income gap, fighting against inflation and creating employment, we will have not attained the revolutionary goals. Our economy today is blighted by two things: 1. absence of full employment... and 2. inequitable distribution of wealth.

Unemployment in our country exists due to adverse factors like hindrance from big capitalists, discrimination in factories and subversive policies of enemies to stall production. The absence of full employment in the country could be checked if prices were brought down and inflation curbed. But despite the huge unemployment rate we find prices climbing by the day.

Some of the reasons for the spiralling rise in prices could be attributed to: 1. increase in money volume to the tune of two-fold during the last four months of the existence of the former regime and 2. existence of a wrong distribution system and exploitation of middlemen and hoarders.

One of the factors of price increases is the high volume of money in the market. The former regime in the last four months of its life, in order to extinguish the uprising and the people and also in order to destroy the probable next regime, doubled the volume of circulating money. The existence of this money in the market, which is mainly circulated in the hands of the rich and oppressors, by itself increases prices no matter whether goods are scarce, production low and general demand low. Collection of high denomination notes, reduction of the volume of circulating money and changing income distribution can help alleviate this pressure.

The pressure which the revolutionary deprived in Iran bear because of the uncontrolled increase of prices is to the extent that in practice the increase of minimum wages of workers from 273 rials to 675 rials not only has not achieved any result but in itself was effective in speeding up the trend of the increase of prices.

Until economic relations on the basis of exploitation exist and distribution of income is on the basis of capitalist relations and not on the basis or work, competence and initiative, an increase in wages will not be followed by the welfare of the deprived.

The payment of loans with low interest, without a fundamental change in the economic system, not only cannot satisfy the needs of those deprived but will effect the increase of prices. Different mechanisms effect prices. One of them is the increase in demand and reduction of supply. At present, although land has no price officially, because of the increase in demand for housing and existence of hoarders and middlemen in construction materials and different gangs for distribution of construction materials and services again prices of houses and rents are increasing.

The rush of over two million rural inhabitants to Tehran after the revolution has complicated this problem even more. Although the declared policy of the government was to revive agriculture. It has in practice acted against it. Although large amounts, up to 82 billion rials, have been issued in loans...jobs to secure employment in the rural areas have not been created.... Can we absorb (the urban slum dweller) to the villages by any means but creating employment?... Is the government prepared to present the balance sheet of what it has done to create jobs in the villages?...

We believe it is possible to begin productive activities in the villages, provided not much attention is paid to observing all the administrative rules and formalities are left aside.... Tasks must be given to the youth who do not have administrative experience during the former regime and possess revolutionary spirit....

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DETAILS OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN OUTLINED

DW2C0830 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Dispatch signed Sim: "Islamic States Invited to Conference on Afghanistan"]

[Text] Geneva, 19 June--An international conference aimed at pushing the solution of the Afghanistan crisis and the withdrawal of the Soviet troops will be held in the vicinity of the western Swiss town of Montreux Friday and Saturday. It was the "Conference of Islamic states" which took the initiative for the negotiations. The parties invited to attend the first round are the civil war parties of Afghanistan and neighboring states, with the exception of the Soviet Union. The intention is to include the great powers in a second phase to guarantee a de facto status of Afghanistan as a neutral and nonaligned country. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, and Agha Shahi, his Pakistani counterpart, have promised to attend. A common delegation of the Afghan rebel movements will also participate. The rulers in Kabul, in contrast, have so far failed to reply to the invitation.

The secretary general of the Islamic conference, Tunisian Habib Chatti, stated at a press conference in Geneva that the community of states which he represents wishes to bring to the negotiating table the political tendencies of Afghanistan which are at war with each other.

He said the invitation to the Babrak Karmal regime has been conveyed by cable and via diplomatic channels.

The various resistance groups would "speak in one voice" at the forthcoming negotiations, because the withdrawal of Soviet troops is their common aim. In a second negotiating phase, the Soviet Union could explain its military presence in Afghanistan and comment on what it means with regard to the demanded "end of American and Chinese interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," said Chatti.

According to Chatti, some 40 delegates are expected to take part in the conference behind closed doors, among them deputies of various Islamic states. The fact that Switzerland was picked as the place of the conference was explained by Chatti, who said that the Afghanistan crisis is an international affair and that therefore it must be discussed at an international place. In addition, the Islamic states will bring the affair to the attention of the UN General Assembly.

AFGHAN REBEL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR CONFERENCE

NC192300 Paris AFP in English 2256 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 20 (AFP)--A nine-man Afghan rebel delegation arrived here Thursday night for talks today with members of the Islamic Conference committee on Afghanistan.

The unified delegation was headed by Professor Abdul Rasul Sayef, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. The delegation is to meet with the Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Pakistani foreign minister, Agha Shahi, and the secretary-general of the Islamic conference, Habib Chatti, a Tunisian.

A delegation spokesman, Sabjehtullah Mojahhedi, said the group did not regret the absence of an official Afghan Government delegation, as they had no desire to hold talks, directly or indirectly, with people "who only have the support of one percent of the Afghan population".

Official Swiss sources said that another group of Afghan rebels was expected to arrive today, along with Mr. Qotbzadeh.

HABIB CHATTI INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN INITIATIVES

LD192102 Paris Domestic Service in French 1723 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Telephone phone-in program with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, speaking from Geneva, conducted by "The Telephone Is Ringing" program presenter Claud Guillaumin, Paris Radio Moscow correspondent Gabriel Meretik in the studio and correspondent Ralph Pinto in Geneva--live]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] In Switzerland tomorrow, some people are due to meet--members of the special Islamic committee created at the last conference in Islamabad which represents the 40 states and 700 million people who comprise Islam today, which wields a power that is not only religious but also increasingly political and economic, as well as members of different factions of the Afghan resistance.

The purpose of this meeting is to determine to what extent it is possible to conclude a treaty on the terms of which the superpowers and countries neighboring Afghanistan can pledge themselves to respect the independence of that country, and to determine to what extent a cease-fire would be feasible.

In January, a few weeks after the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, the Islamic countries formally condemned what they called "an aggression" and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces. In May these same countries gathered once again, but no longer spoke of condemnation but of the need to find a compromise--hence the creation of this special committee and tomorrow's meeting to which the Kabul government was invited but failed to reply, and to which the Soviets were not invited. What do you expect from tomorrow's meeting?

[Chatti] Before telling you what I expect from tomorrow's meeting, I must slightly correct the presentation you have just made. At our last meeting in Islamabad we did not change our position. We did not condemn the Soviet Union once again, but we confirmed the resolution that condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

What you call moderation is in reality an attempt at realism. Our purpose was to give our Islamabad resolution a dynamic look. Our intention was to create what one could call a dynamic of peace. By creating this committee, we wanted to extricate ourselves from the condemnation which is of a purely theoretical character, and attempt to reach a solution. How can a solution be found when there are several opponents making war on one another? Well, it is by entering into contacts with these opponents; and our committee seeks to contact these opponents. We shall contact all of them at the opportune moment.

[Guillaumin] In other words, you could shortly be going to Moscow?

[Chatti] That is not yet the case; that is why I said at an opportune moment.

[Guillaumin] Consequently, you are beginning with the different factions of the Afghan resistance that you will meet tomorrow?

[Chatti] We shall begin--we intended to begin with the Afghans, whether they are opponents or in power--but we shall not contact the Afghans in power as a government; we have invited them in the form of a political party. This invitation has not yet been refused. I have no news regarding the arrival of an Afghan delegation from Kabul.

[Guillaumin] You think that it could still be coming?

[Chatti] Yes, I think that it could still be coming.

[Guillaumin] Depending on the results of that meeting [words indistinct].

[Chatti] We come to the Moscow affair. We shall be contacting the Russians only after we have completed our contacts with the Afghans.

[Guillaumin] By contacting the Afghans first and then going to the Soviets are you not risking irritating Moscow?

[Chatti] No.

[Guillaumin] Considering that this meeting is, in their eyes, null and void?

[Chatti] On the contrary. Besides, we acted this way because we know that Moscow would tell us to go to Kabul first. We do not want to go to Kabul to meet a government which we consider to be illegitimate. It is for this reason that we thought of holding a meeting in Geneva with representatives of that government, but in the form of a political party, and at the same time we would meet the opposing factions, those rebelling against this government.

[Guillaumin] Are you also thinking of meeting the Americans eventually?

[Chatti] No, I do not see what they would have to do with it.

[Guillaumin] You were speaking earlier of the possibility of a treaty between the superpowers in order to guarantee the independence of Afghanistan, and I think that the Americans can be considered a superpower.

[Chatti] That is what you said in your presentation, but that would be the ultimate phase of our mission. I do not even know if we shall ever reach it. Our purpose is to succeed in finding a formula which would enable Afghanistan to regain its independence, to regain its right to freely choose the regime it wants, and not to be occupied by a foreign power.

[Guillaumin] But that is the position (originally adopted) by Europe, Mr Secretary General--the neutrality of Afghanistan recognized and guaranteed by its neighbors and by the superpowers.

[Chatti] In reality, there is no other solution for Afghanistan. Afghanistan has always existed as a neutral country. It is true that this status has never borne a legal character; it is not legal neutrality that the country has known. But Afghanistan declared itself neutral during both world wars. Each time that conflicts break out in the region, Afghanistan declares itself neutral.

By neutrality I do not mean that a status is imposed on it. What we are seeking for Afghanistan is agreement within Afghanistan itself, and among its neighbors and the two superpowers. We want everyone to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, while Afghanistan for its part would pledge to remain nonaligned--it is its nature in any case and it was what it was before the present situation--and would pledge not to grant military bases to the superpowers, or allow these superpowers to use its soil.

[Guillaumin] Gabriel Meretik, I said earlier that you are our permanent correspondent in Moscow. You are in Paris because you were expelled from Kabul and you returned yesterday via New Delhi. At first sight, tell us how can the Soviet Government react to such an initiative?

[Meretik] Up to now, the Soviet Government has been very careful not to react officially. Since the events of 27 December, the Soviet Government, whether in the person of Mr Gromyko, the foreign minister, or in the person of Mr Kosygin, or Leonid Brezhnev, has always maintained the same thesis: namely a political solution but [words indistinct] on the condition that there be consolidation of the power of Mr Babrak Karmal, that is, noninterference from the outside. The Soviets have now been saying for the past 6 months: Let interference cease and then we shall see how we can withdraw. This position has not altered in 6 months, and one can hardly see from Moscow what could change within the coming months.

[Guillaumin] Mr Chatti, do you actually think that the fact that you are meeting tomorrow not representatives of the Afghan party, but representatives of the Afghan resistance does not risk irritating Moscow, as Gabriel Meretik has just said?

[Chatti] It is possible that this may irritate Moscow. But, of course, the Soviets would like us to contact the regime of Babrak Karmal in a government capacity. However, we do not recognize this government, and we have made it known to them that we intend to meet the mojahedin, that is, the resistance, and likewise to meet the regime in power in Kabul. They have not replied to us. But I must say that their position has not been completely negative. As Mr Meretik has just said, they made no official comment, they have made no official statement on this matter. They did not turn down our committee and it is highly possible that in the coming days we shall be able to contact the Kabul people.

[Guillaumin] A last question before we hand over to Paris Radio listeners. Mr Chatti and Gabriel Meretik, do you have any special information on the situation in Afghanistan? As you know, a lot of things are being said. According to some, nothing is going on: the Soviet troops are not to be seen. According to others, there is fighting around Kabul, the resistance is more and more numerous. Do you personally, given the importance of your position, have any precise information on the situation in Afghanistan?

[Chatti] No, we do not have any precise information. And the presence of Mr Meretik beside you is proof of this. It is not easy to go to Kabul and to know what is going on in Kabul. The diplomats are in the same situation as the journalists, in conditions which you know. We have no information beyond that provided for us by the Muslim states accredited in Kabul, and of course by the press. The diplomats, as I have said, are no better informed than the journalists.

[Guillaumin] Gabriel Meretik?

[Meretik] I have nothing to add to what Mr Chatti has just said. The diplomats cannot move, cannot weave Kabul. The foreign nationals working in Afghanistan have difficulty in moving about and there is practically no contact. The information one has is necessarily partial and fragmentary.

[Unidentified listener] I would like to know, since Islam is a religion uniting several countries, whether it is capable of attacking a big country like the USSR as a result of the problems in Afghanistan? Can it attack politically?

[Chatti] Yes, I understand the question. Our organization is an international organization to which states with wholly or partly Muslim populations belong. We have a policy which does in fact oppose a great power in an action which is against our principles. Our organization has a charter, including principles, and we act on those principles. One of the principles which is dearest to us is the protection of the independence of member countries of our organization. For that reason, all the other countries must mobilize to protect that independence, to help that country hold onto that independence.

[Guillaumin] If, as is being said, Mr Chatti, the Soviet Union is waging a war on Islam--at any rate that is what is being said by the mojahedin whom you are going to see tomorrow--is it the duty of the Islamic Organization which you direct to supply help precisely so that Islam will come out the winner?

[Chatti] No, we are not at that point, we are not at that point at all. I think that the era of religious wars and crusades is over for everybody, for Christians as well as Muslims. Today it is a question of expansion, of an expansionist country, or it is a question of strategic bases; it is a question of dominating certain territories for their strategic importance--actually that is the case with Afghanistan--and it is not a case of a religious war.

For us, however, we would hold the same attitude if the state under attack was not a Muslim one, because we are for the independence of all states.

[Unidentified listener] According to journalists who have been to see the Afghan resistance fighters, they have only old rifles with which to defend themselves. They have (?no) antitank and antihelicopter weapons, [word indistinct] missiles and so on. The Russians and Chinese supplied arms against the Americans in Vietnam. So what is stopping the West, the Chinese and the Islamic countries from supplying the Afghan resistance fighters with arms? And what is Iran doing, for example? The Russians are doing worse things in Afghanistan, apparently, than the Americans did in Iran. The Russians call for noninterference, but they are the ones who are interfering [words indistinct].

[Guillaumin] Mr Chatti, are you, for example, intending to give the Afghan resistance military aid?

[Chatti] The Islamic Conference Organization--no. That is not its role. As I explained at the outset, it is an international organization with a diplomatic and political role. Nonetheless, the Islamic countries can perfectly well aid the Afghan mojahedin. The information we have confirms what the listener has just said: they are not sufficiently armed. That is certain. But it is very possible that between certain Muslim states and the leaders of the resistance there may be agreements for some kind of aid.

[Guillaumin] Everybody is free to make his own choice, you mean?

[Chatti] Absolutely. In any case it is not the role of our organization. It is neither its role nor its calling.

[Guillaumin] But doesn't that run the risk of sparking off discord among the states you represent given that there are some of them who are, shall we say, partisans of friendship and alliance with Moscow, and others who are fiercely opposed to that? And that there must be some who are in favor of giving military aid to the Afghan resistance, and others who do not even want to hear of it?

[Pinto] And even Mr Qotbzadeh said recently, Mr Chatti, when you met him in Tehran, that we will give them all the resources they need to fight. He even included them in his Iranian delegation.

[Chatti] But that is why I am saying that this is a case of agreements which may be concluded bilaterally, it is a case of decisions by the governments themselves. If those governments help the mojahedin, that is their most absolute right, that is their policy. They are sovereign states and no one can level accusations at them for acting in that way.

It is true that the Soviet Union may cite that type of action as grounds for saying that there is still foreign interference and the Soviet troops cannot leave.

But we want to remedy that situation. We want to begin a dialogue between the Afghans themselves and with the Soviet Union, so that eventually the result will be to stop foreign interference, to get to a situation in which it will not be possible either for Mr Babrak Karmal to be helped by the Russians or for the resistance to be helped by other Muslim states. That is our dearest wish.

[Unidentified listener] Does Mr Chatti not think that Islam has been turned to non-religious purposes, to purely political purposes, by a handful of fanatics and a number of heads of states who call themselves progressive? Also, what role can Islam play in this deeply troubled world, I am referring in particular to the current situation in Afghanistan?

[Chatti] Regarding the U.S. hostages in Iran, first of all I must say that it is not the Iranian Muslims who invented the taking of hostages. I want to explain to you that they merely followed rules used by many Westerners before them.

[Unidentified listener] If one can speak of rules in this context, they are very bad rules.

[Chatti] Very bad rules. In any case while there were hostages in Tehran there were others in Latin America, in Colombia, I believe, including eleven ambassadors. This did not cause as much uproar as those in Iran.

[Unidentified listener] This is no excuse, Mr Chatti.

[Chatti] Not at all, I am not seeking excuses but, equally, I would not like for there to be an identity between the hostages and Islam.

I want to say that one can be non-Muslim and take hostages. This being said, I want to say that I concerned myself with the hostage affair. I cam back from Tehran only 2 weeks ago. It is a very serious affair which must be examined with a lot of patience. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

Everybody approaches the problem heatedly. The hostages affair is above all that of relations between Iran and the United States. There is a revolution taking place in Iran and it has not ended yet. This revolution is an explosion of the hatred, anger and frustration of a people who have suffered for 25 years. At a given point in time these people felt that the Americans who had helped the shah and brought him to power were already preparing the shah's return to power at the moment when the shah was transferred to New York. At that moment the taking of hostages took place. It is regrettable.

[Guillaumin] An affair to be condemned?

[Chatti] To be condemned, if you want, of course, but one must see the context in which it took place. I do not justify it, I explain it. I tell you how it happened.

[Guillaumin] However, 7 and 1/2 months have passed since the Americans were taken hostages and there is yet no solution in sight.

[Chatti] It is 7 and 1/2 months. One does not see a solution because the contentious Iranian-American issue has not yet been settled and is not ready to be settled. It is very regrettable. These hostages are victims of a situation we all deplore. But the fact remains: There are people who suffered greatly, who exploded and found in this revolution an opportunity to seek a solution to their situation, to restructure their society. They have not yet finished doing this.

[Guillaumin] And the fanatics, certain Islamic politicians mentioned just now by our listener? In final analysis, do not these men render a disservice to the cause of Islam?

[Chatti] Not at all. Because the cause of Islam is served by the good Muslims and, of course, it could be served badly by others. But there are very good Muslims who render great services to Islam. Islam is progressing.

[Guillaumin] Mr Chatti, are you not embarrassed by the image sometimes created by these men, an image one is forced to see? One does not remember the trains that arrive but those which fail to arrive.

[Chatti] Yes, of course, but this does not mean that there are not those trains which arrive in good time. This has no importance at all. In my view, one must accept all sides. There are bad Muslims, there are very, very good ones and middling ones; this is so everywhere, in all types of societies. There is a little bit of everything. If there are a few Muslims whose behavior is not in keeping with certain values this does not mean that all Muslims are like that or that it is Islam's fault. If there is an exceptional situation which created an exceptional state of affairs, this does not mean that this is due to Islam simply because the situation has arisen in an Islamic country.

[Guillaumin] Would you comment on the relations between Islam and the West? I would like you to be fairly brief because we are reaching the end of our program.

[Chatti] I shall be very brief and say that Islam can perfectly well reach understanding with the Christian West. To that effect we have contacts with the Vatican. I personally had the honor and pleasure of paying a visit to his holiness the pope and I shall visit (?him) again. Of course, we are defending the same values, the moral values in a world in which Marxist materialism is joined by the materialism of the Western consumer society.

I believe there is room for an Islamic-Christian alliance for a return to the moral values, a turning towards a certain concept of life which is not dominated by materialism, money and this consumer fever which results in nobody thinking about anything but materialism.

[Guillaumin] Finally, Mr Chatti, one hears a lot of talk about an Islamic bomb. It is said that Pakistan could have it shortly. Iraq is said to want one. Where are we exactly?

[Chatti] It is quite possible that certain Islamic countries will try to obtain the bomb. It is their most absolute right. You have just mentioned Pakistan. You know perfectly well that India already has its own atomic bomb. Why should Pakistan not have one? You have mentioned Iraq. It is said that Israel has or will have its own atomic bomb. Why should Iraq not have one?

[Guillaumin] This becomes an infernal pace. A potential adversay could have the bomb, has it already or might get it; therefore, I would like to have it as well.

[Chatti] The same happens between Russians and Americans. Perhaps that is where the salvation will come from. It is perhaps the [word indistinct] balance which will bring salvation. However, if you refuse some the nuclear bomb you have to refuse it to others as well. That is precisely what I was saying by mentioning India and Israel. I am not justifying.

[Guillaumin] Thus, Pakistan will have it.

[Chatti] Why not?

QOTBZADEH'S REMARKS ON AFGHAN CONFERENCE CITED

LD201237 Bern in English to Europe 1200 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, says the special conference on Afghanistan, which opens today in Switzerland, will discuss ways of recognizing Afghan rebel groups as the country's only representatives. Mr Qotbzadeh was speaking to newsmen on his way to attend the meeting at Mont Pelerin near the western Swiss resort of Vervet. He is part of a three-man standing committee of the Islamic Conference due to meet a delegation representing six Afghan rebel groups.

A spokesman for the Afghan resistance groups said they had come to Switzerland with what he called a common position on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

RADIO CARRIES KARMAL SPEECH TO AFGHAN ELDERS

LD200120 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] We now present the text of a speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister, which he gave during a meeting with the elders and representatives of the people of Baghlan, Faryab, Jowzjan and Bamian: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Compatriots, oppressed brothers: As I look out on your faces I want you to know that you have touched my heart.

First of all, I ask of you not to bow your heads before anyone but God Almighty. It is enough that hundreds of years ago our forefathers bowed in front of cruel, oppressive and blood-thirsty rulers. They suffered cruelties. Let us from now on, whoever and whatever he may be--be he a president, a chairman of the Revolutionary Council, a governor, a general, a marshal, whoever he may be--do not kiss his hand or bow any longer. Forget this forever. Tell this to your compatriots wherever you may be. Instead, take me by the hand. This is your right.

Why did God Almighty appoint the holy prophet--Mohammad? For the service of his people. He who was the prophet of God Almighty, and we who are humble believers and humble creations, should, likewise, till we lose our strength and power, serve our people and our brothers.

Do you know that in the 5 months I have been in office I have heard things about the misfortunes of our compatriots? If I were to explain all of the details to you, you would be dumbfounded. Have you not heard that 'Abdollah Amin [brother of Hafizollah Amin] said in Baghlan to go and attack a tribe of Afghanistan? We want their heads, he said. You can have their money, property and wives. Have you heard this or not?

Where do these savages come from? Where did these children of the British come from? Who dared so much? They had no mercy over their own tribe and people. They had no mercy over any tribe of Afghanistan. Thousands of villages, tens of thousands of innocent and simple human beings--workers, drivers, and poor peasants--have been eliminated. If only they had wiped out oppressors or had fought with the British. No, they attacked our poor and resourceless compatriots. Thus not all those people who are in the mountains are mischief-makers.

Brothers, compatriots, wherever you look there may be 5, 10, 100 or 200 mischief-makers. But the rest have left because they feared for their lives. Their villages have been burned out. They have seen their children burned in front of them. They had to flee, or else. How could our compatriots be so cruel, so traitorous and so dishonorable as to take refuge in Iran, to go and take refuge with the Punjabis and Pakistanis, to take refuge with the Chinese, to take refuge with the British--the enemies of their forefathers--to take refuge with the Americans, to take refuge with the Jews and Israelis? Their predecessors, the children of Afghanistan, were not like this. It should not be like this.

We rely on our history, our sacred traditions and on our Islamic religion. Has Mohammad, may God bless him, not said that there are three kinds of people: one who compromises, one who is a hypocrite and one who conforms.

Were there not plenty of people who used to think that they were even more Muslim than the Muslims, but who in fact had unclean hearts and were thus hypocrites?

I will ask one of the learned scholars here to correct me if I am wrong. This hypocrite used to say: "I am a Muslim." Today, there are a number of people--it is strange that the British, who for 200 years made the Muslims of the world their slaves and servants, are today claiming that they defend Islam. Listen to them well.

My compatriots, it is the countries of America, Britain and China who are falsely talking in the name of Islam. Is it not written in the holy Koran that the Jews no longer have the right to own a home? Is it not written that the Jews are the enemies of Islam? The United States, Britain and China, who are strengthening Israel, have become the friends of the Jews. Tell me, can these countries say that they are defending Islam?

Well, in Pakistan Ziaul Haq is claiming to be a true Muslim. But how did Ziaul Haq come to power? There were no elections. When they did have elections, it was Bhutto who won, and he was martyred. Ziaul Haq, through his control of the army and with the help of the United States and Britain, became the ruler of Pakistan.

Do you know that Egypt is claiming to defend Muslims? Have you heard on the radio that Egypt has now united with--guess who--Egypt has now united with Israel. Egypt has united with the United States and Britain, and is fighting against the Muslim Palestinians. These countries are now saying that Islam has been destroyed in Afghanistan, that Islam has gone. Even China, whose polluted countenance we know very well, is defending Islam. Only idiots could be deceived by that. I want to make public and reveal one fact to you. The fact is this: that a treacherous plan against Afghanistan--especially following the Islamic antimonarchical and anti-American imperialism revolution in Iran--has been prepared. A treacherous plan by the United States and China and their reactionary allies was drawn up with Israeli participation. You know that there is plenty of oil in Iran and Saudi Arabia. The life of the Western world, that is to say of America and Europe, is dependent on this oil. If they cannot get this oil, all of their machinery and whatever, their factories, all this will fall idle. Just as the day turns into a dark night, so all their life will be destroyed.

When an Islamic revolution took place under the leadership of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the billions of dollars that the United States used to steal from Iran with the help of the shah was taken out of their hands. It was then that the United States, Britain [Karmal uses the derogatory term Angrezi], with the help of China, Israel and Egypt drew up a plan whereby their servants--Hafizollah Amin and his colleagues--would create disunity inside our party and punish the Afghanistan revolution. The United States and Britain, with the aid of the Hafizollah Amin government--their spy--would have left no clergy in the country, no white-bearded person, no tribal elder, and even the alert and well-informed workers and peasants were not to be left. Either they would be thrown out of the country or killed.

This is one side of the story. What is the other side? Is it that dissatisfied elements should go to Pakistan and build camps there? Who are their teachers? The English, Americans, Israelis, Egyptians and Chinese.

They teach them how to use rifles and guns, and are giving them lessons in killing and [words indistinct] and through our borders--as you know our borders are open--these murderers and (?self-seekers) enter into the country, unfortunately and with great regret, like those hypocrites at the time of the chancellor of Islam who pretended to act under the name of Islam and its call, God is great.

You know better than me what those who come under the name of the sacred religion of Islam are doing in the countryside. I am informed of what goes on there. Most of the people from the countryside come to me and say: Come and save us. You saved us from the hands of Hafizollah Amin--the executioner. Now save us from these others who are killing us in the name of Islam. All the people who come to me are Pushtuns and Uzbeks, Turkmens and our Hazara compatriots. They are from our own country. They go and attack their own people. A poor peasant who has one goat is told: I am a mojahid, come and kill the goat for me to eat. His only property is that goat. Or it's a sheep, or it's a cow or a mouthful of food that he eats with his children. You must believe that they even attack his honor and wife. Do you know this or not? If I am telling lies, say it with courage and an upraised head. Say: Karmal, you are lying.

Read their writings well. What do they write and what do they practice? What is their purpose? Why are these people exerting pressure on the noble people of Afghanistan? Because the United States and its allies want to bring about another large-scale killing. I can tell you that if the chance had not come about in December, they had it worked out so that 3-4 million people of Afghanistan would have been killed. Their designs were to have Afghanistan torn to pieces and divided into several parts. One part was to go to Pakistan, one part to China, and Kabul and its surrounding area were to go to Amin, that great executioner, who, in comparison with 'Abdurrahman [Afghan king of the 19th century] and Mohammad Hashim [uncle of King Zahir and prime minister in the 1940's] was a thousand times worse. They felt that in this way they could punish the anti-U.S. and anti-Israel revolutions, and punish the other revolutions in the regions, and from Afghanistan they could destroy anyone in Pakistan who raised his head for independence, progress, prosperity or progress.

There was no way out for Afghanistan. Either we had to give Afghanistan to its enemies, have 3-4 million people killed and have the remainder become slaves, or we had to come forward and defend the honor and independence of our country.

You have the right to ask of me about the Soviet presence. You might have noticed on the map that if you divide the world into six parts, one part will be the USSR. First of all be assured that the USSR is such a large country and its population so small that its land is sufficient for its great-great grandchildren. Whatever you can name they have it there. They have oil, gas, plenty of mines, plenty of agricultural land. They don't have to occupy another country. You white-bearded elders who have come here, and those of you whose age is the same as mine or less than mine, as your brother, countryman, servant and your child, I am telling you the truth.

The date of 27 December represents the intervention of God Almighty. That the USSR is helping us is also an act of God.

Brothers, I don't want to take any more of your time, but I had to put these things before you. You have the right to ask me to tell you what is in my heart. Whatever questions you may have, I am at your service.

Brothers, compatriots, as soon as we get rid of the internal oppressors--those who have inflicted cruelties on people--when we lead them to justice and create a government of humility and forgiveness, when we establish security in the country and when Pakistan, the United States, Britain and China no longer attack us, and when we are sure, within a week not even one Soviet soldier will remain in Afghanistan. Go to your homes assured. Tell this to all the tribes of Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan. Make your voices heard. Go to the villages to reassure the people and tell them to come down from the mountains. The general amnesty has been declared. I guarantee this. I guarantee it on my own blood that if they come nobody will harm them.

Our people should now unite. Tell those who are our compatriots to come to Kabul and we shall, like this [apparently pointing to the audience] sit together, form an assembly and talk. The past is over. We will put an empty book before us. But as for the person who has encroached on the honor and property of the people, he and his accounts will be settled by the government. Those who fled from cruelties and departed, fine, we have nothing against them. But that person who comes from Pakistan and whose teacher is English, will we let him go? No, we will not let him go. That person who lifts up a rifle and encroaches on the government and the honor of the people, him we will not let live. I have a black, aching heart, and I don't forget.

A great deal of effort and many hours are needed to enable us to sit together. God willing, time is not far off when from village to village we will have the opportunity to sit together. If we live and, God willing, I have only one prayer to my God: Almighty God, whatever I do I ask for your approval and your instructions. If it is the will of God Almighty and if he has led us to the straight course, then, God willing, village by village and district by district, we will see one another once again and I will come to you.

Now if anyone has a question, a proposal, a criticism, I am at your service.

Dear compatriots, since there are no questions or proposals, I don't want to take any more of your precious time. I think the time for the afternoon prayer is approaching. But I want to repeat the assertion that Afghanistan is free, independent and Muslim, and will remain so. The days are not far away when we will show the people of the world that the highest form of justice is social justice and that the principles of the sacred religion of Islam are implemented better in Afghanistan than anywhere else in the world.

There is no power in the world that can extract anyone's religious conscience or remove his religious faith. Therefore, with full confidence those who are literate can examine the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Basic Principles, and those who are not literate can ask our literate brothers to read it to them, and you will see that not one article, not even one word or one letter can be found from start to finish that is contrary to the principles of Islam. In several places it is emphasized again and again that it is one of the government's duties to see that not only Islam but a strict observance of the performance of the sacred principles of Islam is observed.

Therefore, as your brother and servant, I ask you to call to your brothers in all parts of your country so they will not be deceived by any enemy outside the borders of Afghanistan and will not listen to their lies or believe in them. Afghanistan is a Muslim country. It had in the past and shall have in the future its own religious leaders. We will obey our country's clergy and they will be our sacred resort. Tell all the people of Afghanistan: I have told the people on many occasions that mosques and takiakhanas [Shi'a shrines] for the performance of religious procedures should be open to the public daily.

You should pray to God Almighty every day for deliverance. You should pray for all the Muslims of the world, and in particular for your Muslim brothers in Afghanistan.

I wish for the prosperity and happiness of all of you, my brothers in Afghanistan. And finally, I want to mention that, always, when you stand in front of a governor, or a president, or the chairman of the Revolutionary Council only say: the chairman of the Revolutionary Council or the president or the prime minister or call him by name. See to it that unnecessary praise in Afghanistan occurs no more. May God Almighty, the forgiving and kind, take care of you.

BULGARIAN, VIETNAMESE CP OFFICIALS' TALKS REPORTED

JN191808 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the General Secretariat of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, met with Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him at the PDPA Central Committee headquarters.

During this meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, talks were held on issues concerning cooperation between the two parties as well as domestic and international issues. The two sides held similar viewpoints regarding the various issues.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Dr Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the General Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee, and Mahmud Barialay, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee's international relations department, met with Nguyen Tuan Ta, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee International Relations Department, at the Central Committee headquarters. During this meeting, talks were held on subjects concerning cohesion between the two parties as well as domestic and international issues.

KILLINGS BY 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS' DENOUNCED

LD192140 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The free and independent people of Afghanistan, after the success of the Sawr Revolution and especially the triumphant uprising of 27 December, are alertly and decisively proceeding along the path that they have chosen, and no reactionary or hegemonic power can obstruct the progress of their development.

World imperialism, headed by the bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism in league with the Chinese hegemonists, Israeli Zionism, the reactionary circles of the region and of the world, has been relentlessly trying, after the establishment of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to regain its lost interests in Afghanistan, and for the sake of this fantasy, has hired a number of counterrevolutionary, antiworker and antiprogressive elements, which for the purpose of destruction, killing and arson are sent to Afghanistan.

Various weapons manufactured in imperialist countries have been put in their disposal, and these countries are guiding them to these shameful activities.

According to reports of the country's security authorities on the activities of these infamous groups of imperialism's servants in the last weeks of the month of Jawza [22 May-21 June] in addition to the killing of the innocent people of the villages of Qaleshahar and Garghesi of the district of Kohestanot in the province of Jowzjan, about 19 of our toiling compatriots have been martyred in the provinces of Jowzjan, Nangarhar, Parvan and Qonduz, and also in these regions some of the mosques, schools, kindergartens, and buildings and government establishments have been burned down in a cowardly fashion.

History has condemned these spreaders of fear and ignoble servants of foreigners, and will continue to do so. They will never be able to (?raise their) heads in front of the honorable and brave people of Afghanistan.

FAMILIES CONTINUE TO RETURN TO YAFTAL

LD172306 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Summary] "In continuation of the return home of those of our compatriots who left their homes due to the cruelties and oppression of Amin and his fascist band, 51 families of the village of Yaftal near Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province, have returned to their homes with complete certainty and trust in their revolutionary government."

The governor, party activists and civil servants and a number of the people of Feyzabad welcomed them home.

HALF OF AFGHAN BASKETBALL TEAM REPORTEDLY DEFECTS

HK190915 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 19 June (AFP)--Seven members of the Afghan national basketball team selected to play in the Moscow Olympic games this summer fled Kabul for Peshawar this week, they told AFP. The seven--Ahmed Jan, Karim Dad, Mohammed Mudeen, Hussain, Fahrid, Mohammed Kacem and Mohammed Alim--went by bus from Kabul to the Afghan town of Jaji near the Pakistani border. They crossed the frontier on Tuesday night in a 6-hour hike under cover of darkness. According to the athletes, the hate of Afghans for the Soviets is "so great that it is impossible to go to Moscow without appearing to back the regime of (Soviet-installed President) Babrak Karmal." Team Captain Karim Dad said that the chairman of the Afghan Olympic committee, Sakhi Khan, had assembled the twelve Olympic basketball team players and told them to begin training in a Kabul athletic camp.

After several days, seven of the basketball players managed to escape. Mr Dad said that three others were en route for Pakistan, with only two players prefering to remain in Afghanistan.

The seven team members said that they would play an exhibition basketball game in Peshawar this evening to entertain Afghan refugees there.

Meanwhile, three Afghan medical students also arrived here today. They said that over the past few days, pamphlets circulated in universities have called on students to boycott final exams. The response has been favorable, and many students have stopped going to classes, they said.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES ARMS TRANSSHIPPED TO ASSAM

BK131723 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Office has denied reports published in some Indian newspapers alleging that arms have been unloaded at Chittagong for Assam rebels. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dacca today that news items entitled "Dacca Arms for Assam" and "Arms Unloaded at Chittagong for Northeast Rebels" published in New Delhi papers--the TRIBUNE and the HINDUSTAN TIMES respectively--were completely baseless and motivated.

The spokesman said the Indian high commissioner was called to the Foreign Office today and asked to insure that such false propaganda against Bangladesh did not recur. He said that those who are indulging and fabricating such false allegations were trying to vitiate the atmosphere at a time when efforts were being made to establish mutual trust and understanding between the neighboring countries.

SAUDI ARABIA AGREES TO SUPPLY CRUDE OIL

BK191250 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Saudi Arabia is to supply crude oil to Bangladesh under a $20-million loan agreement with the Islamic Development Bank. A bank spokesman said in Jiddah yesterday that the bank will buy oil from Saudi Arabia and resell it to Bangladesh.

BRIEFS

KUWAITI AMBASSADOR--New Kuwaiti Ambassador Salih al-Muhammad presented his credentials to President Ziaur Rahman at Banga Bhavan on June 10. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 80 BK]

DELHI REPORTS CARTER'S ORDER TO SHIP URANIUM

BK191612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter today signed an Executive order approving the pending shipments of enriched uranium to India for Tarapure nuclear powerplant. The order will have to go before the Congress, which will have 60 days under the statute to reject or ratify it. The president's decision authorizing the shipment was formally conveyed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee early today by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. A State Department statement stressed the importance of the move for political as well as nonproliferation reasons. It said the supply was necessary to strengthen U.S. relations with India.

President Carter had already informed Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi of his decision to issue the Executive order using his executive powers after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission referred to the matter back to him. The commission, however, took the view that the supplies after the cutoff date will be in violation of the U.S. nuclear nonproliferation act. Some congressmen have already announced their decision to oppose the nuclear shipment.

VISITING ROMANIAN MINISTER OFFERS PROJECT AID

BK201116 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Romania has offered to assist India in various projects. These include setting up of thermal power plants, an iron ore pelletization plant in Kudremukh, Karnataka, and an integrated iron and steel work at Paradeep. This was indicated by visiting Romanian Minister for Machine-Building Industry Ioan Avram during his talks with Union Minister for Commerce, Steel and Mines Pranab Mukherjee in New Delhi yesterday.

The Romanian minister also met Mrs Gandhi and conveyed to her President Ceausescu's desire to expand Romania's economic, trade and commercial relations with India.

GANDHI: MAURITIUS DEMAND ON DIEGO GARCIA JUSTIFIED

BK190914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister told the Rajya Sabha today that India has not taken a formal view on the demand made by Mauritius for the return of Diego Garcia Island from Britain. But there is much justification in the demand, she added.

Mrs Gandhi said India is worried about the situation in the Indian Ocean and believes in defusing it.

The prime minister said that she would very much like the world opinion to have an impact on the big powers, but she regretted that it is otherwise. India on its part has always objected to any arms build up in the area.

Asked whether the government proposes to take steps to produce the intercontinental ballistic missiles and other modern weapons, Mrs Gandhi said the country always believes in producing her defense requirements indigenously.

RAO COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN, PAKISTAN'S ARMS PURCHASES

BK190916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that the superpowers themselves should be made responsible for the implementation of the UN declaration on setting up a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. Replying to supplementaries, he said this has been and will be the government's (?thrust) toward the objective. He however, pointed out that there is no alternative to mobilizing world opinion, particularly of the countries in the region.

Expressing concern at the increasing military presence of outside powers in the Indian Ocean, Mr Rao said India is in touch with the littoral countries which are also equally concerned by the situation. He said elaborate arrangements are going on for the success of the summit conference to be held in Colombo next year.

In reply to a question, he said India is conscious of the distinction between the building up of a base and mere passage of naval ships of superpowers in the Indian Ocean. He also asserted there is no diminishing in our concern at the situation.

The minister also said that the government had taken notice of a news agency report on the purchase of arms worth 20 billion rupees by Pakistan from Western countries. He said that the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA report is not likely to be incorrect. The government is trying to get more information on the deal. He, however, said that the government has no information on the number of arms, size and the type of the deal.

Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan

BK181326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said in the Rajya Sabha today that the Soviet Union will pull out its troops from Afghanistan as soon as political settlement is reached there. He was giving this information about his talks which he had in Moscow recently with the Soviet leaders.

Relations With Bangladesh

BK200858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] India has told Bangladesh that any sense of insecurity within the minority communities in that country may vitiate our mutual relations. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during question time in the Rajya Sabha today. Replying to a query on the reported murders of many prominent citizens of the minority communities in Bangladesh during the last 1 year, Mr Rao said some regrettable incidents have come to the government's notice in this connection. Although it is an internal matter of that country and India is in no position to comment, the government has taken up the matter at the highest level as there is the danger of refugees fleeing from there.

The minister made it clear that Bangladesh is still a party to the Nehru-Liaqat pact which guarantees protection to the minorities.

Mr Narasimha Rao reiterated that India is always opposed to arms buildup or any action that could lead to an arms race. It is because of this policy, he said, India has been in favor of solving problems between neighbors through bilateral and peaceful negotiations.

INFILTRATION FROM BANGLADESH CONTINUES IN NORTHEAST

BK181050 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The lower house of Parliament was informed that attempts by Bangladesh nationals to enter the northeastern region clandestinely are continuing. The government has already strengthened vigilance on the border by intensifying land and riverine patrolling along the Indo-Bangladesh border and deployment of additional border forces.

Minister of State for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana said that the Government of Bangladesh has been requested for their cooperation in putting a stop to illegal infiltration.

The house was informed that a total of 1,573 persons were sent back by border security forces deployed on the border between February and April this year.

NEW DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

BK190909 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the nonaligned countries at level of foreign ministers will be held in New Delhi in January 1981, reports PTI.

This was unanimously decided by a meeting of nonaligned countries at the ambassadors level at the United Nations on June 18.

The New Delhi meeting, which will be held in the last week of January, will be in supersession of a special meeting of foreign ministers that was to have been held at Havana in July 1980 to discuss international situation with special reference to the Afghanistan question.

KUNA CITES FOREIGN SECRETARY ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD191238 Kuwait KUNA in English 1123 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 19, (KUNA)--A senior Indian official said Thursday his country opposes any foreign intervention in Afghanistan and is working for withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the (?country). But he expressed disagreement with the Western (?assessment of the) Afghanistan issue.

The official, Foreign Secretary Eric Gonsalves, said in an interview with the editor of ARAB TIME published here, that the Afghanistan crisis was subsiding and he hoped that Afghanistan would remain "an independent, sovereign and nonaligned nation".

Gonsalves, who accompanied his foreign minister Narasimha Rao on a recent visit to Moscow, stressed that India stands for freedom of the Afghanistan people to choose their own system of government without any foreign interference.

"We are against attempts aimed at imposition of any system on them, we are against interference from any quarter," he said. He clarified that India sees no threat to its security from the Soviet action in Afghanistan, "and we also do not agree with a Western view that the Kremlin is aiming at the warm waters of the Arabian Sea and the gulf."

The Indian official hailed the Kuwaitis' stand on the Afghan issue and quoted the deputy premier and foreign minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah as stating that Kuwait saw no threat to the Arabian Gulf as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The foreign secretary hinted that his government had assurances from the Soviets that "their aim and role is limited," but he did not go into further details.

Gonsalves said that Indo-U.S. relations were unaffected due to the two countries' conflicting stands on the Afghanistan crisis. "We have also made known to the West our feeling about the U.S. naval buildup in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea as a result," he said. According to him "the superpowers have their own interests and we have our own."

Discussing reasons which led to the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, the Indian official said that the former president Hafizollah Amin was very unpopular and had created chaos in the country as such leading to the Soviet action. Other factors, he said, were the interventions in Afghanistan by Pakistan and Iran. Talking about a 1.6 billion dollar armament deal with the Soviet Union, the Indian official denied any connection between the deal and any current political issue in the region. But he wondered as to why the Western media made such an uproar over the deal while they had maintained silence over the Jaguar deal concluded between India and Britain last year.

On his country's relations with neighboring Pakistan, Gonsalves said that the process of normalisation was progressing satisfactorily and expressed hope that the Kashmir issue, which is major problem between the two countries, would also make progress.

He affirmed that India as a whole supports normalisation, but the difficulty, he said, lies with Pakistan because of its internal political situation and the absence of a strong government in Islamabad.

ENVOY TO AFGHANISTAN RETURNS AFTER MEETING KABUL

BK201025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0420 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Indian ambassadors to Pakistan and Afghanistan are in Delhi for consultation. Envoy in Islamabad Natwar Singh met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi yesterday and apprised her of various aspects of developments in Pakistan. He also gave her an assessment of the talks that Pakistan has been having with various countries on the situation in the region.

Diplomatic sources feel that Natwar Singh's visit is in connection with the proposed visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to India next month.

Ambassador in Kabul Teja is expected to report on the Afghan situation. Before coming to Delhi he had a meeting with Afghan President Karmal on Tuesday [17 June].

SHAHI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

BK191723 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Paris today for Belgrade after talks with President Giscard d'Estaing and French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet. In Belgrade he will have similar talks with Yugoslav leaders.

Talking to newsmen before his departure, he said there is much better assessment and appreciation of the prospects of a political solution of the Afghan crisis as a result of his talks in the French capital. The French president briefed Mr Shahi on the talks he had with President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in Warsaw last month and the French foreign minister gave him an outline of the discussions he had with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko in Paris in April. He said it should be possible to reconcile the fundamental rights of the Afghan people with the Soviet interests and the security concern of Iran and Pakistan.

DEMONSTRATIONS DISRUPT LAHORE LAWYERS CONVENTION

BK191602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] An official statement issued in Lahore this afternoon says that permission was granted to hold a lawyers convention in the Lahore High Court on the understanding that the meeting would consider legal, professional and constitutional matters. However, at the very outset of the convention this morning some delegates began expressing views on political matters. Pandemonium broke out in the convention when Mian Mahmud Ali Qasuri rose to address the convention and various factions confronted each other.

The official statement says that at this stage Mr Ahmed Syed Kirmani, the chairman of the convention, who is also the president of the Lahore High Court Bar Association, postponed the convention for some time. Later the convention was resumed under the chairmanship of Mr Burki, vice president of the Lahore High Court Bar Association, and many delegates addressed it.

Miss Talat Yaqub, in her address, said they would hold a demonstration during the lunch break. About 150 lawyers held the demonstration, a few of whom were present outside. As the demonstration moved forward it was surrounded, and 84 persons, including 80 lawyers, were detained for interrogation for violation of martial law regulations. Afterward the procession dispersed. The marchers also raised objectionable slogans.

The statement concludes by saying that the convention ended without any untoward incident.

DELEGATIONS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH LIBYA

GF200530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan and Libya have agreed to exchange delegations of social workers, students, youths and women. This was stated in Karachi by Federal Minister of State and National Social Welfare Council Chairman Mahmud Ali on his return from Libya on Wednesday. He said there is a growing desire in Libya for increasing cooperation with Pakistan in various fields.

TEHRAN PAPER SAYS U.S. FACES DEADLOCK OVER HOSTAGES ISSUE

JN190906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0720 GMT 19 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a comment today under the headline "The White House in a Deadlock," the paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says: It seems that within the framework of the U.S. hostages issue and the Iranian Islamic Revolution's decisive stand, the White House is facing a deadlock from which there is no escape.

The White House has left no method untried. Indeed, Carter has adopted several procedures, the first being the dispatch of ex-U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to Iran to discuss the issue of the spies--the hostages. However, he achieved no results in their interest.

Carter then resorted to the international organization and filed a complaint against Iran, after which he resorted to The Hague, where the so-called International Court of Justice is found, in order to file a complaint against Iran. However, once again the result was disappointing.

Carter then resorted to military aggression and to the imposition of an economic boycott against Iran, but once again the results were no better than those of other efforts.

Finally, Ramsey Clark participated in the international conference on U.S. interference in Iran. Following his return to his country, he announced that during his visit to Iran, he sensed that the issue of holding the U.S. hostages had exhausted the Iranian people and that the Iranians felt that this issue was of no avail.

The paper concludes: At this point, it must be affirmed to Ramsey Clark, who is one of the advisers of the U.S. intelligence agency and one of the planners of the shah's false white revolution, that he is obviously wrong and cannot change the truth and reality through such allegations. Indeed, the Iranian people, who have managed through holding these spies to make U.S. imperialism go on its knees before them, do not consider the issue of holding the hostages futile.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

LD191826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Baku, Teza Salimi, the minister of economic affairs and finance, accompanied by his delegation, has toured Baku's air conditioner manufacturing complex. The Iranian delegation was accompanied by the Azerbaijani minister of finance and economic affairs.

The complex visited by the Iranian delegation has 7,000 workers, technicians and engineers, and its annual production is estimated at 400,000 air-conditioning units. It produces an average of two units per minute.

According to the report, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Mohammad Mokri, was also present during the visit.

MO'INFAR SAYS AGREEMENT NOT REACHED ON NATURAL GAS FOR USSR

LD191404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 19 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, June 19 (PARS)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar told PARS that Iran and the Soviet Union had not yet reached agreement on resumption of exports of Iranian natural gas to the USSR. Mo'infar, currently inspecting gas projects in Sarakhs, Khorasan Province, added that steps were rapidly being taken to supply Iranian cities and villages with the gas that used to be exported. Mo'infar stressed that Iran did not intend to increase its oil prices from 35 dollars per barrel, but, he added, it would be possible to increase oil exports next month due to new offers.

ENVOY SEES NO MAJOR DIFFERENCES WITH JAPAN OVER PROJECT

OW190851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo June 19 KYODO--Iranian Ambassador to Tokyo Dr Qasem Salehkhu said Thursday that the resumption of the stalled Japanese-Iranian joint project to construct a petrochemical complex in western Iran is not blocked by any major differences of views.

"There are differences of taste perhaps...there are only minor differences regarding approach to the resumption," the ambassador told Japanese and foreign newsmen at a luncheon hosted by the foreign correspondents club of Japan.

He said that Amir Nasser Koohyar, the Iranian representative for the joint project now visiting Japan, is certain to achieve satisfactory results through his talks with Japanese firms involved in the project.

The Japanese side has had "more say in the past" regarding the $3.3 billion project which was stalled by the Iranian Islamic Revolution early last year.

"But the project is a 50-50 project and it (?is) going to remain that way," Salehkhu said.

"To be frank, if we and the Japanese people are left alone, I think we can do wonders," he said.

He said that there are really no barriers "between the two countries, the peoples or the officials."

If there are any barriers, "it may purely be...from some outside pressure," he said.

The ambassador said that Japan, as trading partner of Iran, is "more than welcome to stay in Iran." This is because the Japanese attitude is purely economic and has no desire of domination, he added.

MO'INFAR INSISTS ON MULTINATIONAL OIL PROJECT WORK FORCE

LD191804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the Iranian oil minister, today gave an interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY:

In response to a question on whether, in view of Japanese readiness to resume work on the Bandar Khomeyni petrochemical project, Iran will still use the expertise of Yugoslavs or other nationalities to complete the project, Mo'infar said: The Japanese have sent about three hundred experts to resume work on the Bandar Khomeyni project but they have included only three phases of the project in their schedules. Iran is not satisfied with this and insists that all 13 phases of the project be included in the work schedules. The oil minister said: We hope that the current discussions in Tokyo will bring desirable conclusions. Nevertheless, whatever the outcome of these discussions, Iran intends to use the services of experts of other countries, thus avoiding dependence on one particular country.

The oil minister concluded: The Japanese were informed long ago that Iran, as a partner holding 50 percent of the investment, did not want all the experts to come from Japan and that experts from other countries would be invited to participate in the completion of this project. It is worth remembering that the total value of investment in the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni has been estimated at around $3.2 billion.

TEHRAN CITES ABC REPORT ON EXPATRIATE ACTIVITIES

JN191903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. ABC Radio and Television Network reports that Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister during the shah's reign, has reached an agreement with the Iraqi Government to establish military bases in Iraq.

This was contained in a report by ABC correspondent in Paris Bernard Kaplan, who quoted Iranians who have fled to the French capital.

The report adds that former Iranian officers who had fled the country following the Islamic Revolution have become mercenaries and are deployed throughout Europe. Some of these mercenaries are present in Iraq to initiate courses on fighting and resistance. It has been mentioned that these groups have huge sums of money for the purchase of weapons. The ABC network, however, says that the Iranians who took refuge abroad denied that these sums were placed at these mercenaries' disposal by the deposed shah.

The ABC network adds that the Iraqi Government had refused to provide these groups with military bases on its territory. The Iraqi Government, however, has come to believe that the formation of a resistance movement on Iraqi territory has become a necessity as a result of the exacerbation of its differences with the revolutionary government in Iran. The future will prove to the At-Tikriti regime that all the struggling Iraqi people's resources which are being wasted for the mobilization of the shah's U.S. agents and the CIA mercenaries against the Islamic Revolution in Iran will be useless, because these mercenaries and agents were not capable of helping themselves when everything in Iran was in their hands and before they were trampled under the feet of the faithful unarmed masses.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Election Boycott Called

JN191920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jun 30

[Text] The Islamic action organization in Iraq has issued a statement in which it called on the masses of the Muslim Iraqi people's masses to boycott the false parliamentary elections which will be held in Iraq tomorrow.

In one part of its statement, the organization said: The essence of the Ba'thist regime is dictatorial and terrorist because it imposes itself on the people as the only party and confiscates all public freedoms as well as the people's right to determine their destiny and choose the regime they like. It is also a terrorist regime internally because it practices dictatorship and bloody liquidation against its members and its command council. Only one element is given the right to an opinion and to freedom. It is impossible for the party, which lacks freedom and democracy within its structure, to give such freedom and democracy to the masses. Such a party can only be fascist, barbaric and hostile to the simplest human rights.

The statement added: It is therefore natural for this regime, which is basically founded on violence and dictatorship, to adopt an individual and dictatorial policy in all the economic, political, social, oil, military and intellectual fields. This is what happened in the past, during which the word democracy was not mentioned at all. But what is the reason for holding these elections now, and what does the regime seek from these elections, particularly since it is witnessing a large escalation in the policy of oppression and terrorism against the oppressed Iraqi people? The main reason is the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the holding of several free elections on the form of the Islamic republican regime, the Constitution, the presidency and the formation of the Islamic Majles. The second reason is to try to cover up the regime's terrorist reality and to paint its ugly face with false democratic colors, particularly after the regime has been exposed to the world public, who began to condemn its crimes and savage acts.

On the other hand, the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party has also issued a statement in which, in the name of God and the pure blood shed for Islam, dignity and honor, it called on the zealous Iraqi people to unanimously boycott the game of elections as an expression of rejection of the regime of killers. In one part of its statement, the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party said: Honorable sons of our people, the shaken agent regime has resorted to the card of parliamentary elections and has nominated the ones its wants from among the mercenaries and the intelligence men and their agents. It then called on you to endorse its nomination of them, calling this election. When the agent regime in Baghdad realized that its inevitable end would come, it resorted to the game of the general parliamentary elections, thinking that it is capable of deceiving our mojahedin in Iraq.

O noble sons of our nation: The Islamic ad-Da'wah Party calls on you in the name of God and in the name of the pure blood shed for Islam, dignity and honor to unanimously boycott the game of elections so as to give an expression of your rejection of the rule of the killers.

Attack Near Dehloran

JN191921 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A PARS report says that a group of 15 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries launched an aggression against Iranian territory in the area of Dehloran, Ilam Province, yesterday afternoon. The group kidnapped three Iranian workers as they were busy with their duties.

TEHRAN SAYS USSR PREPARING FOR KARMAL'S FALL

LD191922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to our commentary this evening on the events taking place in Afghanistan and the accusations leveled against the Iranian Government by PRAVDA:

In its 13 June issue, PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU, wrote: The Afghan Government's endeavors have met with attempts being made by the reactionary forces, as the latter want to topple the regime in Afghanistan, ruin the country's economy and thus provoke disorder throughout the country. The Afghan Government is therefore proceeding along a difficult road in trying to construct a new order in that country. Noting the objective pursued by the Afghan Government, PRAVDA added: Despite interference by foreigners, the political, economic and cultural reform program, which was begun by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], led by Babrak Karmal, continues.

Later, on 16 June, we witnessed a strongly worded ultimatum by the Soviet Government to the Iranian Government, warning us against opening a second front against the Afghan fighters. The ultimatum gave the impression that the region's imperialist and reactionary forces are using Iran to carry out their dangerous designs against Afghanistan, that it is in these forces' interests to exacerbate crises in Afghanistan.

So what we have so far is, first, that the reactionary forces are already engaged in overthrowing the Afghan Government and creating disorder in that country, and second, that these forces have opened a second front against Afghanistan from Iranian territory, which they are using to implement their designs against Afghanistan.

Identifying these reactionary forces and the method by which Iranian territory was being used remained a riddle until today. when PRAVDA disclosed it openly by stating that by these reactionary forces, the USSR meant nothing but the Islamic Republic of Iran, which, according to TASS, has opened a second front on its territory against the Marxist regime in Afghanistan.

Obviously, if giving sanctuary to tens of thousands of Afghan brothers and sisters who have been made homeless as a result of an onslaught by Soviet forces is interpreted as the opening of a second front, then so be it. However, it is rather interesting that PRAVDA has not confined itself to this point and is not blaming the Iranian Government solely because it is helping the Afghan refugees. Rather, the paper considers Iran as directly following U.S. policy in the case of Afghanistan. In particular, it refers to Qotbzadeh as a mouthpiece for U.S. propaganda.

Now why is PRAVDA launching its strong attack against Iran precisely at the time when the joint Iranian-USSR economic commission is meeting in Moscow? This is not very clear. However, one point at least is clear: The struggles launched by Afghan Muslims are reaching their ultimate victory against Karmal's government, and this has led the Russians to try to find an acceptable reason to justify the fall of this Kremlin puppet, and in this they are desperate, for this time Babrak's fall would be drastically different from the fall of his two former friends, namely Hafizollah Amin and Taraki.

Should Babrak Karmal fall as a result of the increased attacks by the Muslims, this would directly harm the Soviet Government's prestige and would cause alarm, for it is quite clear that so far Soviet troop deployments have always been considered a factor in crushing all struggling forces. Now if the struggling forces in Afghanistan manage to defeat the Soviet puppet regime, despite the prescence of Russian troops, this would constitute a tragedey, to prevent which, the Russians are prepared to resort to anything, including leveling accusations against the revolutionary Government of Iran for following U.S. policy, branding the Islamic Revolution as reactionary and increasing a propaganda war at the time when the joint Iranian-USSR economic commission is meeting. For if Karmal collapses, these very excuses would be the best way for the USSR to exonerate itself for its inability to face up to the struggling Afghan Muslims.

It is not at all important to them to utter such insults as accusing Iran of following U.S. policy, becoming an instrument, participating in the plot hatched by reaction or becoming a mouthpiece of America. Naturally, the USSR is not sitting idly by inside Afghanistan either; through careful planning and by causing confrontations between the PDPA and Parcham parties, it wishes to prove to everyone later that one of the reasons for the fall of Babrak Karmal was internal party conflicts, that the people's struggles had no part in it, for, according to the Russians, the entire 85 percent of the Afghan population which is fighting against the government is made up of U.S. and Chinese agents, that the Iranian Government too, which according to PRAVDA is an American tool, has had a rule in their instigation. There is no doubt that this tactic used by the Russians, like all other plans in Afghanistan, will soon be exposed. We hope that following the Prague spring, the [word indistinct] of Budapest and the Kabul summer, we do not witness a Moscow winter.

QOTBZADEH LEAVES FOR AFGHAN CRISIS MEETING IN GENEVA

LD200414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs, left for Geneva today heading a delegation to attend the second session of the commission to solve the Afghan crisis. Also attending this session will be Agha Shahi, the minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan and Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference. They will discuss solutions for the Afghan crisis. A spokesman for the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Afghan mojahedin have been officially invited to attend and they will be present at the sessions of this conference. We would like to remind you that the first session of this commission was in Tehran 2 weeks ago.

HABIBI SPEAKS ON 19 JUNE REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETING

LD192002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolution Council held a meeting tonight, and at its conclusion its spokesman, Dr Hasan Habibi, spoke to the reporters on topics which the council had discussed.

Among the topics discussed, he said, the council reviewed the purge bill. Also, a bill regarding the situation of families whose heads will be affected by the purge bill was submitted to the Revolution Council. It was stressed that the bill should be ratified as soon as possible. The spokesman added: The council also approved bills on the organization of the Oil Ministry and departmental issues of the Ministry of the Interior.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Firuzabad Region 'Calm'

LD191257 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Roundup of unattributed and BAMDAD correspondents' reports: "With Troops Taking Up Positions on the Heights and Assistance From the Guards Security Established in Firuzabad Region"]

[Excerpt] Following the brief clashes which have taken place over the past few days on the Firuzabad road, leading to the road being closed, efforts on the part of the authorities in Tehran and Shiraz have resulted in an end to these clashes and in troops taking up positions on the heights overlooking the town of Firuzabad in Fars.

At the same time, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, who visited the area with the governor general of Fars, the province's gendarmerie chief and guards corps officials, sent a telegram to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, reporting what measures have been taken and requesting an investigation into the condition of the deprived tribes of Fars. At present the region is calm and, according to the president of the republic's representative, all tribesmen have abandoned their positions, but, as a result of bullets being fired at the television receiving tower in Firuzabad, the town is longer receiving national programs.

Fars gendarmerie commander Colonel Safa, who returned to Shiraz from Firuzabad yesterday, made the following brief reference to activities undertaken in accordance with orders issued from Tehran:

"We have advanced, endeavoring to ensure that no blood is shed. At present all the roads in the Firuzabad region are open by virtue of the help of the Revolution Guards Corps, and there is no lack of security in evidence. The order was given that units stationed on the roads should not impede traffic unless they come up against armed individuals, so that there will be no dissatisfaction on anyone's part. The people should not accept rumors of robbery occurring on the roads. Traffic is now moving in total safety on all roads."

Qotur Valley Operations

LD191117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Jamshid Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan Province, today announced that with the progress of gendarmerie forces, the mopping-up operations in Darreh-e Khan, situated in Qotur valley, started last night. The governor general of West Azarbayjan Province said: The gendarmerie forces had no losses in conquering this valley, and in this progress (?Sannar) Manavi and the assailants and illegal and armed groups were surrounded by the gendarmerie forces. He once again hoped that with the help of gendarme brothers and the inhabitants the mopping up of the region of Qotur would end within the next few days, and that the Iran-Turkey railway would resume its normal function.

Mercenary Arrests Called For

LD191348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Kordestan 28th Army Division issued the following announcement today to the inhabitants of Marivan:

In His exalted name. Muslim and noble people of Marivan, now that the hands of illegal armed groups have also been cut from Marivan, and now that they see that you oppressed people express your solidarity with the government and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they do not sit idle but have started a passive struggle. Since, with the blessings of the one God, the final victory is with the heroic nation of Iran, do not be afraid, but, in cooperation with the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps, arrest the remaining armed mercenaries.

28 Plots Foiled

LD191313 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Ahvaz, the governor general of Khuzestan declared that over 28 political plots, hatched by various counterrevolutionary groups, and even more by pro-Western groups, have been foiled.

Referring to the province's sociopolitical conditions, the governor general of Khuzestan said: Counterrevolution cannot do anything whatsoever except chant slogans. It is the duty of the Islamic Republic to apply revolutionary laws. He said: We shall back anybody who strives to implement revolutionary laws. Engineer Qaravi, the governor general of Khuzestan, also stated that if anyone employed by government organs has any ambitions other than to rapidly carry out the business of the people he must be an apologist of the previous regime's culture and such a state of affairs is intolerable.

NVOI ASSAILS OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

TA192013 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is Happening in Afghanistan?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Reactionary and imperialist forces under the leadership of the United States, the Maoists of China and a number of outwardly Islamic regimes such as the regime of Ziaul Haq, have in fact declared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Reactionary and imperialist forces attempt in various ways to prevent the building of a new, free and democratic society in Afghanistan, and resort to all sorts of criminal methods in order to achieve this aim.

On the territory of Pakistan--a country whose president, Ziaul Haq, allegedly calls himself the defender of Muslims--military bases and camps have been established to train and instruct Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, and these individuals are trained by American and Chinese advisers. These subversive groups, equipped with American and Chinese weapons and even chemical weapons, are dispatched into Afghan territory. They attack Afghanistan's towns and villages, set fire to schools, hospitals, shops and institutions, and spill the blood of innocent Afghan women, men and children. The aim of these counterrevolutionary groups is the creation of terror and chaos among a people that has welcomed the establishment of a national and democratic order in Afghanistan and preventing the creation of a favorable atmosphere for building a new life.

The recent actions of the counterrevolutionary band in Afghanistan, which should be called the most brutal crimes, are the mass poisoning of schoolchildren in one of this country's schools. The counterrevolutionary criminals poisoned more than 500 schoolchildren of this school by putting toxic substances in the water and environment. The criminals were arrested immediately and all these corrupt elements were equipped with American and Chinese weapons.

The regrettable and shameful thing is that the criminal Afghan counterrevolutionaries commit all these crimes and murders under the banner of Islam and under the mask of defending the rights of Afghan Muslims. Where in the lofty principles and mores of Islam has it been said that in order to defend Islam one can kill innocent children and set on fire the homes and residences of innocent people? There is not the slightest link between the actions of these Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, who allegedly call themselves strugglers on the path of Islam's freedom, and the lofty principles of true and revolutionary Islam, and in fact these criminals are not only the enemies of the Afghan nation but the enemies of true Islam.

In such circumstances the surprising thing is that a number of our country's officials state that the assistance of Western countries to these so-called strugglers on the path of Afghanistan's freedom is not sufficient, and [word indistinct] that this so-called liberation movement should be recognized by the international [word indistinct]. These individuals do not want to reflect on the nature of events.

Knowingly or unknowingly, willingly or unwillingly, they overlook all the crimes of the counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan, and in fact repeat those same items which the Voice of America and the BBC feed their listeners day and night. It is not obvious on the basis of what logic these gentlemen call a handful of Afghan counterrevolutionaries their brothers. Can these criminals and killers of Afghan children be the brothers of the revolutionary Iranian people? How can a counterrevolutionary gang, which falsely under the banner of Islam attacks and raids villages and towns and launches armed attacks on unarmed and homeless people and sets fire to schools and children, be the religious brother of the Muslim and revolutionary people of our homeland? Our homeland's struggling people rightly condemn the crimes of these mercenary beasts of the United States and the Chinese Maoists.

The Government of Afghanistan has repeatedly approached its neighboring states, particularly our country and Pakistan, and has proposed that bilateral differences be resolved through diplomatic means. Afterwards, it presented specific proposals in this connection whose principle axis is the guarantee of the cessation of any kind of aggression and military attack by counterrevolutionary forces from abroad into Afghanistan. In fact, if foreign noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is guaranteed, the so-called Afghan question will be resolved by itself. Our intervention in the internal affairs of any country, and in this instance in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, is tantamount to authorizing the interventions of others in our internal affairs, and this is something which no revolutionary and realistic Iranian can accept. Therefore, why should we permit others to do what we do not permit ourselves to do?

The Afghan events should be confronted realistically and through the viewpoint of the interests of the nations of the region, and one should warmly and sincerely clasp the hand of friendship and cooperation which the national and democratic Government of Afghanistan has stretched toward us. Only in this way can one assist the Afghan nation in the struggle against the plots of imperialism, reaction and counterrevolution.

NVOI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN MILITARY AGREEMENTS

TA191851 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 June carried the following commentary, entitled: "Respect Public Opinion." It said: Although 16 months have passed since the revolution, there is still no reliable information from any responsible official regarding the fate of the agreements signed between Iran and foreign countries, especially U.S. imperialism. One official says that all agreements concluded between Iran and the United States have been annulled, and another official says that the fate of 945 military agreements signed with the U.S. Government and American arms manufacturers is still not clear. These contradicting remarks have aroused the concern of the people and the true forces of the revolution. Why do the authorities of the Islamic Republic refrain from publishing the text of all agreements, especially military agreements with U.S. imperialism, despite the persistent demand of the Iranian people? The Iranian people also do not have any information about those military and non-military agreements which were concluded between the shah's regime and the countries of Western Europe, Japan, Israel, Canada, Australia and other countries and demand that officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran settle the fate of these agreements too. At the same time our homeland's people have no information regarding the agreements which the provisional government concluded with other countries after the revolution. By implementing the principles of the Constitution, our homeland's people demand that responsible officials publish the text of all agreements signed between the former regime and imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and to clarify the fate of these agreements.

QOTBZADEH WARNS AGAINST ACCUSING FOREIGN PRESS WITHOUT PROOF

WA182303 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--"It will be a dangerous precedent and one detrimental to the nation's interests as a whole to make allegations against foreign correspondents without proof, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in an interview with the Tehran TIMES yesterday. He said it was unfortunate that certain elements in the Ministry of National Guidance, whom he did not specify, were spreading false and malicious propaganda. He believed that the Ministry of National Guidance should be cleared of such elements and a healthier atmosphere created in the conduct of its affairs.

Referring to a news report indicating that foreign journalists, especially those from U.S., were coming in as CIA agents, Qotbzadeh said that charges against such journalists must be proved before action was taken against any of them. He said that Iranian journalists working with foreign correspondents were also being stopped. "This," he said, "was entirely wrong and against the Constitution." The foreign minister reiterated that charges made without proof was not an Islamic approach and he was consequently against such an approach. He said further that those with discrimination and judgement, understanding and integrity should be placed at the head of affairs dealing with such sensitive matters as the press. Qotbzadeh also said he was taking up some of these matters with the Minister of National guidance in a discussion he hopes to hold with him.

On the hostage issue, Qotbzadeh said that the Majles will decide the issue. But he said his personal view was that it should be solved in a respectable manner and a peaceful manner. He added there were other national problems between Iran and the U.S. which would also have to be overcome. He said that he would make his views known openly in the Majles but believed that the issue will finally be solved along with all other related issues. Qotbzadeh said, however, that Western tactics such as economic sanctions will have no effect whatsoever on Iran and, as has been positively proved by Iran's reactions to the recent measures, have ended in failure for the West.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT PURCHASES

WA182305 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Government is expected to procure 755,000 tons of agricultural products this year and has earmarked a sum of more than 140 billion rials for this purpose. The agricultural products will be purchased at a price which has been fixed and guaranteed by the government. The government also promised to compensate farmers for losses which they might incur on account of selling their crops at a lower price in the open market.

The agricultural products which the government would buy from the farmers included wheat, rice, potatoes, citerous, dates, onion and all kinds of beans.

Meanwhile, he said the government had already procured about 1200 tons of wheat and the farmers had been asked to sell wheat to any of the 1,000 centers which the government had opened all over the country for this purpose.

UNAUTHORIZED ARREST OF MILITARY, SECURITY PERSONNEL ILLEGAL

WA201000 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Arrest of military and security personnel and government employees without the prior written permission of the revolutionary prosecutor general have been deemed illegal, according to a statement issued by Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry and revolutionary committee. The instruction has been issued to pasdars [guards] and committee personnel affiliated to the prosecutor's office.

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FIRST SESSION OF CONFERENCE IN GENEVA OPENS

BK210141 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The three-member standing committee on Afghanistan, set up at the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference, held its first session in Geneva yesterday. Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat Habib Chatti held a meeting with representatives of the Afghan resistance movement.

Later, Chatti told newsmen they had a general review of the Afghan situation. Pakistan, Iran and the leaders of the Afghan resistance movement expressed their views on the military and political situation, he said. He added that they know that the meeting cannot solve the problem, but it will be helpful in explaining the situation.

Chatti said the leaders of the resistance movement have expressed a common stand and whatever they said individually at the meeting was aimed only at providing information. There was unanimity at the meeting that it is fundamental and most important that the Soviet troops immediately withdraw from Afghanistan. The meeting particularly aimed at assessing the possibilities of a political settlement of the problem.

Chatti, Qotbzadeh Interviewed

LD201545 Bern Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Interview with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on conference on Afghan issue--interviewer not identified, date not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Chatti] Our aim is well known: to start a dialogue between the Afghan sides with a view to achieving a dialogue with the Soviet Union aimed [words indistinct] the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and returning the country to the status of a nonaligned independent country.

[Question] It is not, however, at all certain that a delegation of Mr Karmal's government will also come to Mont Pelerin. It is not yet certain....

[Chatti--interrupting] No, it is not certain yet. We have not yet received any answer, positive or negative. As far as I am concerned the door remains open and the possibility still exists that this delegation will arrive.

[Announcer] That was Mr Habib Chatti. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh clarified [words indistinct] and with whom the tripartite committee intended to hold discussions for the moment.

[Qotbzadeh] First of all, it is in order to discuss officially with representatives of the Afghan people who are fighting against Russia's [words indistinct] forces, the objectives they have and the hopes we have to help them to achieve their freedom and independence.

[Question] Do you still continue not to recognize the government in power in Kabul?

[Qotbzadeh] Yes, it is above all the firm stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran that it is not acceptable that foreign forces [words indistinct] and in particular Afghanistan--a neighbor, a Muslim country--one cannot accept the presence of Soviet troops there. At the same time, a government which is practically and finally set up by the Soviet Union could not be recognized by us. This stand, this policy was adopted in full by the conference of Muslim countries in Islambad, and the committee entrusted with following up the situation in Afghanistan and the implementation of the Islambad resolutions is of the same view and has the same aim. Therefore, we shall not recognize the government (?set up) by the current so-called Afghan power which is practically a Soviet [word indistinct] authority.

[Question] You would, nonetheless, agree to talk to a delegation of the current Afghan Government should it come?

[Qotbzadeh] Not as a delegation of the Afghan Government but as an interested party, and this also is contained in the Islamabad resolutions, that is, that they are an interested party and not a government.

[Announcer] So the framework and participants for the conference on Afghanistan have been fixed.

Chatti on Soviet Withdrawal

BK221027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 JUN 80

[Text] Radio Moscow has reported that the Soviet Union has started withdrawing some of its military units from Afghanistan whose presence there is not necessary at present. Quoting the command headquarters of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the radio adds that these withdrawals have been made after consultations with the Afghan government.

Commenting on the move, Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti said it was a welcome measure which might be due to recent Islamic diplomatic efforts. Talking to newsmen in Geneva, he said what is now needed is a precise calendar for a total withdrawal of the Soviet forces in the shortest possible time.

Rebel Leader on Soviet Withdrawal

NC221047 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Mont Pelerin, Switzerland, June 22 (AFP)--The proposed partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, announced today, is intended to deceive world opinion as Moscow actually strengthens its presence in the country, president of the opposition Afghan Islamic Party Gulbuddin Hikmatyar said today.

Mr Hikmatyar, who has been attending a tripartite Islamic Conference meeting here this weekend, said this "claimed withdrawal" was intended to forestall a wave of solidarity and aid to the rebel cause, and would be totally illogical.

The "puppet regime in Kabul" could not do without Soviet troops at a time when the conference had clearly demonstrated the unity of all the resistance movements, Mr Hikmatyar said.

According to his information, Soviet troops were being reinforced to counter massive desertions from the Afghan Army, he added.

Similar sentiments were expressed today by rebel sources in Tehran, who condemned the TASS report as "a propaganda manoeuvre" linked to the Moscow Olympics.

(The troops would return to Afghanistan once the games were over, representatives of the Jam'iat-e Eslami group said.

(The Iranian Foreign Ministry refused comment until Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh returned from the Islamic meeting and the government was officially informed of the withdrawal by Moscow.)

But Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said here he noted "with satisfaction" the "start of a Soviet withdrawal".

He was sure the Soviet Union would be sensitive to the conference, but warned that a total withdrawal was absolutely essential and a timetable for it should be drawn up "as soon as possible".

Communique Issued

BK221050 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The three-man standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to secure a peaceful solution of the Afghan problem has decided to make every effort to mobilize and obtain all possible humanitarian assistance for the Afghan people, whose suffering has increased because of the intensified military operations by forces in Afghanistan. This has been stated in a communique issued at the end of the standing committee's meeting in Geneva.

The committee, composed of the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, also had a meeting with the delegation of the Afghan freedom fighters.

The communique said the committee noted the determination of the resistance leaders to persevere in resisting foreign military intervention and occupation until the liberation of their country.

According to the communique, the committee explained to the resistance leaders that its mandate was to explore a peaceful solution in accordance with the principles laid down by the Islamic conference. These include the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops; respect for the political independence and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity; and the right of the Afghan people to self-determination. It expressed the hope that other parties concerned would also enter into consultations with the committee searching for a peaceful and honorable solution.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY WITHDRAWING UNNECESSARY MILITARY UNITS

LD221136 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0630 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports: In accordance with reports from the command of the USSR military units in Afghanistan and in accordance with the agreement which has been concluded recently with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government, part of those USSR military units whose stay in Afghanistan is no longer necessary are withdrawing to USSR territory.

TASS Report on Withdrawal

LD220408 Moscow TASS in English 0404 GMT 22 Jun 80

["Report from Kabul"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 22, TASS--According to information from the command of Soviet military contingents now staying in Afghanistan, some army units whose stay in Afghanistan is not necessary at present are being withdraw these days to territory of the USSR on agreement with the Afghan Government.

AFP Report

BK231010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Kabul, 23 June (AFP)--One Soviet division and 108 tanks left for the Soviet Union early this morning through the Salang pass highway, an official announcement here said.

East European and Soviet journalists were taken to the Soviet Army garrison and an Afghan television team filmed the withdrawal.

The announcement by the Information Ministry said that today's withdrawal was in accordance with "an agreement reached between the commander of Soviet forces and the Afghan Government on Sunday."

Friendly East European correspondents said that they were told by the Soviet commander that one division of troops and 100 tanks were being withdrawn under the agreement. An East European journalist said that he counted "at least 200 Soviet trucks and 100 tanks coming out of the Soviet Army garrision and heading towards north."

News of the Soviet withdrawal first came from the official BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY here on Sunday morning.

The agency carried a one-paragraph story saying "as a result of an agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghainstan and the commander of the Soviet forces, some Soviet contingents which are no longer required will be leaving Afghanistan for the Soviet Union."

The state-owned radio repeated the news in all its news broadcasts throughout the day.

Average Afghans did not believe the news. A hotel lobby boy reacted saying "...this is just a trick...to win us over." However, excited Afghans were seen confering on Kabul streets and gunfire was heard in downtown Kabul.

Informed sources said that Afghans were celebrating the news of Soviet withdrawal.

Diplomatic circles here, however, do not attach much importance to the Soviet withdrawal saying that it was just "eyewash" to contain the growing anti-Soviet feeling among the Afghans and also to create confusion at the seven-nation summit of industrialized nations being held at Venice.

The one division of troops which the Soviets claimed to be withdrawing had already been replaced by the arrival of 10,000 fresh troops from the Soviet Union early this month, the sources said.

Western diplomatic military experts here said that the Soviets were withdrawing the tanks as they have been found useless in a mountainous country like Afghanistan. However, they estimate that the Soviet Union still has 110,000 troops and 4,000 tanks in Afghanistan.

VIETNAMESE, BULGARIAN CP DELEGATIONS RECEIVED BY KARMAL

JN201756 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Communist Party International Relations Department, and his delegation at the Revolution Council headquarters yesterday.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent says that a short time earlier, Karmal received Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him.

During these meetings, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, the PDPA Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister talked to the friendly countries' party delegations about [words indistinct], mutual aid and issues concerning the PDPA and the parties of the two friendly countries, Bulgaria and Vietnam.

The Bulgarian and Vietnamese Party delegations arrived in Kabul on an official and cordial visit in response to an invitation from the PDPA Central Committee.

Speeches at Conference

LD212126 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], today took part in a scientific conference which was held in the Stowr Hall of the Foreign Ministry and in their speeches explained the experiences of the movements, revolutions and struggles of their parties.

At the beginning of the conference, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Secretariat, introduced Stoyan Mikhaylov and Nguyen Tuan Tai to the cadres and the activists of the PDPA and expressed his thanks for their participation in this conference.

Some members of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council and cadres and activists of different sections of the party took part in this scientific conference.

First, Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee spoke, highlighting the revolutionary struggle of the people of Bulgaria, and in particular the experiences of the Communist Party of that country. He talked about the brief history of that party and recalled the just struggle of the people of his country--under the leadership of the working class and with the cooperation of a united national front--against reaction and imperialism and especially against fascism. He made statements concerning the relations of the government and people of the Republic of Bulgaria with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the glorious Sawr Revolution and in particular the new stage of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA.

He expressed a desire for the strengthening of the relations between the two countries and shed light on details of USSR aid for the people of Bulgaria for the construction of a socialist society and in particular in the struggle against fascism.

Subsequently, Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP, amid applause and a continuous welcome, in his speech conveyed the greetings of the party, government and the people of heroic Vietnam to the party, government and people of Afghanistan, wished progress and prosperity for revolutionary Afghanistan and expressed his pleasure to the people of Afghanistan, who have supported the heroic struggles of the people of Vietnam, under the leadership of the heroic Communist Party of that country, against colonialism, imperialism and foreign aggression. He, very clearly and resolutely, declared the support of the party and people for the Sawr Revolution, and in particular the new stage of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA. In the course of his speech he recalled the ups and downs and proud history of the VCP and the people of that country and the historic aid of the USSR for the people of Vietnam. He pointed out the various revolutionary struggles of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party and the hero, Ho Chi Minh.

At the end, Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, in a speech analyzed the importance of the conference. He discussed the common pride of the struggling people of Bulgaria, Vietnam and revolutionary Afghanistan and expressed his appreciation for the participation of Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Nguyen Tuan Tai, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP, at this scientific conference.

Departure of Delegations

GF221735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The Bulgarian Party delegation led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, which was in Kabul on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, left Kabul for home today.

The delegation was seen off at Kabul International Airport by PDPA Secretariat member Saleh Mohammad Ziray, party officials, the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul and Bulgarian Embassy staff.

Nguyen Tuan Tai member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Vietnamese Communist Party, which was in Kabul on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee, has left Kabul for home. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mahmud Barialay, PDPA Central Committee member and official in charge of the Central Committee's international relations committee; party cadres; the Vietnamese ambassador; and members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kabul.

KARMAL RECEIVES UN OFFICE CHIEF 21 JUNE

LD211542 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this morning received the chief of the UN Development Program Office in Afghanistan for a courtesy call at the Revolution Council Headquarters.

DETAILS OF KESHTMAND MEETINGS AT CEMA SESSION REPORTED

LD221645 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and minister of planning, held friendly meetings with the heads of delegations participating in the 34th CEMA session in Prague and discussed matters of interest with them. Among other major resolutions adopted at this session, the admission of the DRA as an observer member of this council was unanimously approved. The CSSR premier said at the final meeting that the admission of Afghanistan as an observer is indicative of the principled attitudes of the fraternal parties and their governments. Also at the meeting the premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomed the request of the DRA Government regarding admission of Afghanistan to CEMA as an observer and once again expressed the solidarity of his people with the struggles of the people of Afghanistan against imperialism and reaction and their attempts to change the direction of the Sawr Revolution. He expressed the belief that the people of Afghanistan, with the assistance of that great socialist country, the USSR, and with support from other fraternal socialist countries, and under the leadership of the PDPA, will eliminate the foreign aggressors and their [word indistinct] and will successfully pursue the path of building a new society.

The vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA arrived in Moscow after the conclusion of the 34th CEMA session in Prague.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SARWARI LEAVES FOR USSR

LD221505 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Asadollah Sarwari, the vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left for the Soviet Union for medical treatment today.

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and members of the Politburo, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur; some members of the Revolution Council and some Cabinet members, and Karima Keshtmand [a woman's name, possibly Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's wife] saw him off at Kabul International Airport.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ORGANIZATIONS SEND MESSAGE TO RATEBZAD

DL201756 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Association With Foreign Countries and the USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Society With Afghanistan, in a message addressed to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association have expressed great worry about the aggressive steps of the United States in the Persian Gulf area.

This message which is from Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the presidium of the USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Association With Foreign Countries, and Antonov, president of the USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Society with Afghanistan, mentions that it can be said with certainty that the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association, under your leadership, is supporting the Soviet friendship society and conveys its wishes to the great masses of Afghanistan. It will also take steps on its part to reveal the conspiratorial policy of the United States in the region and also the activities and tactical measures to weaken the sovereignty of the free and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

The message also expresses warm solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Afghan people and is certain of their success over internal reaction and imperialism.

The people of the USSR are totally supporting the peace initiative of the Government of Afghanistan for the solution of the political problems in the region and are asking for an end to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the free and independent Republic of Afghanistan.

The USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Association With Foreign Countries and the USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Society With Afghanistan, regarding the wish of the Soviet society to see an end to the interference of the United States in the Persian Gulf area, also point out that the USSR Friendship and Cultural Relations Association With Foreign Countries declares that the United States, with obvious disregard for international law and regulations, has announced this area to be its important area of interest and is trying to install its military control over this area. It is trying to organize conspiracies against Iran, Afghanistan and Arab countries.

It is also mentioned in part of the message that the Soviet people, who, for many years, on the basis of friendship and mutual understanding, have had steady relations with the peoples of the Near and Far East, cannot remain indifferent in the face of the aggression on the Carter government in this area, particularly near the borders of the USSR.

We declare our total support for the people and countries of this region who are foiling the U.S. conspiracies and want to live in conditions of peace, freedom and independence.

HIGH COURT PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT APPOINTED

LD212158 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The presidency of the office of the Revolution Council reports: For the purpose of the realization of the goals of the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] toward the separation of the three branches of state power, the maintaining of democracy and the protection of the rights of the individuals in society; based on the proposal of an authorized authority, the ratification of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and approval of Babrak Karmal, president of the DRA Revolution Council, Nezamudin Tahzib has been appointed as the president of the High Court and 'Abdorrauf as vice president of the High Court.

KABUL ASSAILS AGHA SHAHI'S 'GENDARME' REMARKS

LD202352 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan, has said that Pakistan is fully prepared to fulfill the role of gendarme in the gulf region.

Radio Tehran, quoting the AL-KHALIJ daily of the Arab Emirates, in the course of a statement concerning the inclination of Agha Shahi, said: If this is true, then it indicates the probability of a conspiracy near Iran.

AL-KHALIJ writes: Agha Shahi has stated that Pakistan is prepared to fulfill the role of gendarme in the gulf region, provided that the Arab countries of the region give $5-billion aid to Pakistan.

AL-KHALIJ adds, quoting Agha Shahi, that if this kind of aid is given to Pakistan, Arabs could live in peace and without fear about their warm waters and oil regions.

It should be said that the United States, after the overthrow of the shah of Iran and after losing its gendarme, embarked on seeking the installation of many gendarmes in the region and, in collusion with the [words indistinct] countries, has now included Pakistan, too, in the group of gendarmes having their interests in the region and is busy preparing preliminary measures for equiping Pakistan in order to strengthen the Eastern front, too, from every point of view.

But, in accordance with AL-KHALIJ and in accordance with the confession of Agha Shahi himself, the leaders of Arabs and the region have rejected his proposal, and this indicates that open inclinations toward the interest of the United States and the acceptance of U.S. military aid has been (?so hated) that even if an inclination toward it exists, nobody wants to welcome it.

The daily adds that the toilers of the countries of the region will not allow their leaders to bring them--once again using the pretext of the avoidance of the so-called USSR influence--under the yoke of the U.S. world-devouring imperialism and subsequently embark on the plundering and looting of their wealth.

KUWAITI PAPER INTERVIEWS PUSHTU LEADER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD211322 Kuwait KUNA in English 1038 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 21 (KUNA)--A prominent Pakistani leader accused the United States, Britain and Pakistan of working in direct collusion over the Afghanistan issue and appealed to the Arab countries to help find a solution for that issue. However, he resented the lack of Arab support for the Afghani people.

The leader, 91-year old Ghaffar Khan, known as a symbol of freedom struggle against British colonialism on the Indian sub-continent, (?said) in an interview published by the ARAB TIMES English daily Saturday that the Arabs have let the Afghani people down by depriving them of any assistance: "they are showering all their favours on Pakistan".

Khan, known as Gandhi in the northwestern frontier province, was at constant war with various Pakistani governments and this cost him 30 [words indistinct] in British and Pakistan jails. He launched a social reform movement in 1920 under the name of 'Servants for God' and [words indistinct] to politics when [words indistinct] Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in fighting against British colonialism. He is presently in India for medical treatment.

The Pushtu tribal leader criticized policises of the Pakistani president, General Ziaul Haq, and said the general had ignored a letter in which he suggested direct talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan to resolve the Afghanistan issue. "I told President Ziaul that by fighting his Muslim brothers with American arms, he was not following the Islamic path", Khan said.

(?Speaking) about the events in Afghanistan, the leader said that the late president, Hafizollah Amin, was not a communist but "was in fact an American agent who had launched terror policies and carried out eliminations of Soviet sympathisers. (?He had) also reached an understanding with both the United States and Pakistan. Therefore, the Soviet intervened and toppled him", Khan said.

Khan expressed his full support for the Soviet demand for certain guarantees against non-interference in Afghanistan (?affairs), as a pre-condition for their withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Kabul Radio on Interview

LD212058 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the prominent leader of the freedom movement of the peoples of South Asia from the yoke of colonialism, has said that Hafizollah Amin was an agent and spy of the United States who pursued a policy of terror and the murder of people.

'Abdol Ghafar Khan, in an interview with the ARAB TIMES daily, said: Hafizollah Amin was in collusion with the United States and Pakistan. Ghafar Khan declared that Pakistan is covertly united with the United States against Afghanistan, which is why Ghafar Khan, in a letter addressed to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, asked why he wanted to turn the region into an area of war and provoke the Muslim people of Pakistan, who are armed with U.S. arms, against the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

According to the daily, Ziaul Haq has so far not replied to the said letter of Ghafar Khan.

Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan is currently undergoing medical treatment in India.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS REOPENING OF PROVINCIAL ROAD

LD202133 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] By repairs and reconstruction ofthe [word indistinct] village road yesterday the main road between Fayzabad, the center of the Badakhshan Province, and Qonduz Province, was reopened for traffic and a caravan of motor vehicles passed along it. A few months ago this road had been destroyed by counterrevolutionary and antihomeland elements.

At a meeting held yesterday in Fayzabad on this occasion, the governor of Badakhshan condemned the antihuman, treacherous, antirevolutionary and antihomeland actions of these elements. He expressed pleasure at the reopening of the main road for traffic and thanked those institutions which have cooperated in repairing and reopening the road.

A number of the toiling people of Fayzabad also made speeches in this meeting, and expressed their readiness to speedily crush the enemies of the people and the dear homeland.

According to another report, in the past week the members of the Afghan Youth Democratic Organization of Baghlan, have put rubble on 6 km of roads of Pol-e Khomri city.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS' KILL SIX PEOPLE

LD211728 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] In the course of the terrorism, the spreading of fear and subversion by counter-revolutionary elements, six of our toilers--innocent people--were martyred by these traitorous forces to the homeland, people and revolution on 17, 18 and 19 June.

Our compatriots were cowardly shot 1 km southeast of Qalat in the Kohestan district of Parvan Province and in the Jabal Os Saraj district of Parvan Province.

The country's security authorities also report that on the night of 19 June, two piles of wheat were set on fire in a city in Takhar Province, and that on 17 June the draft center and a boys' school in the province of Qonduz were set on fire by the servants of the United States and China. Educational centers and consumer goods have been destroyed.

BBC QUOTES SOURCES ON SOVIET TROOP BUILDUP

TA201524 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[From correspondent's report]

[Text] There are continued reports of strong reinforcements of Soviet troops moving into Afghanistan after rebel activity around the capital, Kabul. Mark Tully, in this dispatch, quotes Western diplomatic sources as confirming the Soviet buildup.

[Begin Tully recording] Western diplomatic reports reaching Delhi speak of [words indistinct] giant Soviet Antonov transport planes landing at Kabul airport every night.

No new figure for the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is given but other sources have put that figure as high as 120,000. A journalist in Kabul over the weekend reported that a complete parachute division had been sent in. Part of the reason for the buildup appears to be increasing guerrilla activity in the mountains around the capital and reports of frequent attacks on the strategically vital road leading from Kabul to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, there is more evidence that Soviet forces cannot rely on the Afghan Army for support. One reporter found evidence that Afghan Army officers are actually colluding with rebel Muslim tribes.

The Soviet Union is also facing difficulties within the regime it installed. Diplomats report 8 to 10 deaths per night in Kabul alone in gun battles between the two factions in government. According to diplomats, the Soviets are desperately trying to keep the lid on the party feuding. [end recording]

AFP: DIPLOMAT REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION

OW201357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 20 (AFP)--Afghan insurgents have stepped up their hit-and-run attacks against Soviet and Afghan forces in the Paghman area north of the capital, a Western diplomatic source said here today. The diplomat, who has just returned from Kabul after a six-month stay, said he could see increased activity by Russian helicopter gunships and MiG jet fighters in the Paghman sector, about 30 km (18 miles) north of Kabul, during the last few days.

The diplomat, who refused to be identified, said the Russians had also increased the number of flights by heavy Antonov transport planes to and from Kabul airport four to five times compared to two weeks ago. He was unable to say whether the planes were carrying reinforcements or supplies for the Soviet forces. Kabul itself, according to the diplomat, was quiet and life appeared to be normal. But he asserted that there was a seething resentment among the people against the Russians. "Under the surface we hear stories of attacks on stray Russians, Afghan officials disappearing and people taken away to jails," he added.

The diplomat stated that the rebels had increased their strength considerably during the last three months and had also acquired better weapons. He did not know where the weapons came from but suggested the Afghan Army deserters as one possible source.

Althought the insurgents were becoming bolder the diplomat did not think they were ready to launch a major offensive against the Russians or engage the Soviet and Afghan forces in an open battle. "For the moment they are likely to confine themselves to sneak attacks on convoys, taking a pot shot at soldiers guarding army camps and killing a Russian here and there," he said.

He noted that these tactics had forced the Russians into a "search and destroy" stage like the Americans once faced in Vietnam. It might take the Soviet forces a long time to ferret out the insurgents, he added.

The diplomat felt that the Russians had clearly failed in their objective in Afghanistan to stabilise the situation quickly both militarily and politically and withdraw the troops.

"Militarily they have got nowhere and despite their ruthless methods insurgent activities have only increased," he said.

Politically, the Babrak Karmal regime has failed to win over the people in spite of various measures like the change of the national flag, release of detainees and amendment of the Constitution. There was also intense party feuding within the ruling People's Democratic Party. To sum up, the diplomat said, the Russians were "a long way from the point where they could go home leaving a friendly government and people on the border."

AFGHAN REBELS ISSUE CALL FOR 'PROTEST WEEK'

OW202119 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 20 (AFP)--Afghan rebels have called for the observance of a "protest week" in Kabul as of tomorrow, rebel sources said here today. Leaflets have been distributed in the Afghan capital condemning "Soviet atrocities" against Moslems opposing communist rule, the same sources said.

The leaflets reportedly call for a general strike by the public, shopkeepers, transport workers and government officials. If successful, the strike would be the second in the Afghan capital in four months. Last February, a clandestinely planned strike movement halted commercial life throughout Kabul. There were hundreds of casualties following official intervention in the two-day protest.

The Afghan capital was reported here to be facing already a shortage of foodstuffs, with commercial activity marred by student riots and anti-Russian demonstrations. Insurgents are reported to have been increasing pressure on government and Soviet occupation forces around Kabul recently. Diplomats and other travellers reported ambushes from the capital itself and scattered gunfire.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, [said that] southeast of Kabul near the Pakistani border, fierce fighting that opened several days ago was continuing. The same organization said that Moslem guerillas near Khost in that province destroyed seven armoured vehicles with anti-tank mines, damaged a number of tanks with rockets and killed a large number of troops loyal to the regime of President Babrak Karmal.

The fighting, it was specified, was between Moslem rebels and Afghan soldiers, Soviet troops not having managed to reach the area. A long Soviet convoy comprising 400 vehicles was reportedly trapped in Paktia Province's Urgun Valley earlier. Moslem freedom fighters also claimed to have captured four antiaircraft guns and allarge number of Kalashnikov rifles from Afghan soldiers in the Paktia locality of Tahshaka.

BBC REPORTS KABUL SHOPKEEPERS AGAIN CLOSE IN PROTEST

TA220640 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] In Afghanistan, the continuing resistance to Soviet presence is reported to have again centered on the shopkeepers of Kabul. Mark Tully in Delhi reports on what happened and how the Russians reacted.

[Begin Tully recording] According to two independent reports reaching Delhi, all shops were closed yesterday except for bakers and grocers. There have been widespread reports in the Pakistan city of Peshawar, where most the Muslim rebel groups have offices, that there would be an anti-Soviet protest in Kabul yesterday. The authorities appear to fear a repeat of February's anti-Soviet demonstrations, which were sparked off by a strike of shopkeepers.

According to reports reaching Delhi, tanks and armored personnel carriers were moved into the city early in the morning, and helicopter gunships flew low over the housetops as a warning. Vehicles with loudspeakers also toured the city urging people to go about their business as usual. Some schoolchildren and university students are also reported to have held processions. There are no indications yet as to whether security forces opened fire or whether they were any casualties.

Radio Kabul has said nothing about the situation in the capital, but in one of its rare admissions of rebel successes, the radio did say that rebels had killed six people in different provinces and that an army recruiting center and a school had been blown up in Qonduz Province near the Soviet border. [end recording]

FORMER MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET CASUALTIES

LD222044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abdollah Omar, former minister of public health in the Daud government which was replaced by the pro-Soviet Babrak Karmal one, has been in France for rather less than a month. He told our correspondent (Francois Foucart) how the Afghan resistance is organized and about the losses it is inflicting on the Soviet troops. Here is what he had to say:

[Begin Omar recording] Ordinary soldiers are buried in Kabul or in the area where they die, but all generals and senior officers are placed in coffins that are made for them and sent off to the Soviet Union. In the early days all this went on under conditions of secrecy byt at present everybody can witness it, with formal ceremony in the case of senior officers. The ceremonies are held on airfields before the remains are flown to Moscow. There is no doubt that the number of coffins is growing daily and this must be having some effect on public opinion in Soviet Russia because at first the Russian soldiers were being told: You are going to Afghanistan because Afghanistan is our friend; it is being invaded by the Americans and the Chinese. When the soliders arrived in Afghanistan they were able to see there were neither Americans nor Chinese. It is the Afghan people who are doing the fighting. [end recording]

DELHI REPORTS DEATH OF SANJAY GANDHI 23 JUNE

BK230713 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The body of Sanjay Gandhi, who died in a plane crash in New Delhi this morning, will be cremated tomorrow. His body is being brought from the Lohia hospital to Mrs Gandhi's residence at 1 Safdar Jung Road, where it will be kept till tomorrow. The body will remain in the front room of the prime minister's house.

Mr Sanjay Gandhi's death occurred when the plane in which he was flying crashed around 8 this morning. Capt Subash Saxena, chief instructor of the Delhi flying club, was also killed.

The single-engine, red colored, two-seater Pushpak plane crashed near Vishwa Yubak Kendra [world youth center]. An eyewitness told an All-India Radio correspondent that he saw the ill-fated aircraft soaring high into the sky and the next moment there was big crash. Our correspondent reports that the aircraft was lying badly twisted and mauled (?on the) ground. It seemed to have crashed through a tree.

Mr Gandhi's and Mr Saxena's bodies were rushed to the Lohia hospital. Doctors' efforts to revive them failed, and they were declared dead. Mrs Indira Gandhi, who had rushed to the hospital, took the news of her son's death with her customary fortitude and courage. At the hospital, she was seen consoling the mother of Capt Saxena.

Inquiry Ordered

BK230904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A plane crash in New Delhi this morning brought to a tragic end the promising political career of 33-year-old Sanjay Gandhi, member of Parliament and the youngest son of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi.

As the news of the death spread, ministers, members of Parliament and other leaders rushed to the hospital. Thousands of men, women and children rushed to Mrs Gandhi's residence at 1 Safdar Jung Road where the body of Mr Gandhi is expected to arrive from the hospital. Mr Gandhi's colleagues in Youth Congress-I burst into tears shouting the slogan: Sanjay Gandhi ammar rahe [Sanjay Gandhi is immortal]. At the hospital where thousands of people had started converging the calmed and controlled Mrs Gandhi took command of the situation. As mourners surged forward, she was herself seen controlling the situation.

Vice President Hidayatullah, Mr Jagjivan Ram, Mr Charan Singh, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr L.K. Advani and Mr Chandra Shekhar were among the early callers at the hospital.

The union cabinet has decided to appoint a court of inquiry to look into the circumstances leading to the crash.

BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY MEETS WITH MRS GANDHI

BK211610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov has, in a letter to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, expressed his country's desire to establish long term economic and commercial relations with India.

The letter was delivered to Mrs Gandhi by Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary Georgi Filipov, who called on her in New Delhi today. The Bulgarian president has invited Mrs Gandhi to visit his country. The invitation has been accepted in principle.

Filipov, during his 40-minute talk with Mrs Gandhi, conveyed to her that Bulgaria is conscious of India's increased capacity to manufacture sophisticated items and would like to import such items to the maximum possible extent. He also expressed his country's desire to set up an Indo-Bulgarian chamber of commerce and industry. During the talks he was accompanied by his ministers of machine building and light industry.

Earlier, external Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao called on Filipov and had discussions with him. Later the Bulgarian Communist Party secretary and talks with Planning Minister N.D. Tiwari.

Trade Talks

BK230336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bulgaria is interested in purchasing textiles, knitwears, leather goods, (?dies) and dyestuffs and a major portion of its machinery requirements from India. This was indicated by the visiting Bulgarian delegation during the discussions with the representatives of the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry in New Delhi.

The delegation also proposed to assist India in setting up electric power plants, chemical plants, food processing units, tanning industries and cold storage facilities. Bulgaria is also willing to export fertilizer and collaborate in setting up a fertilizer project in India. It can also import iron ore from India.

PARTIAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN WELCOMED

BK221600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has announced that is withdrawing some of its army units from Afghanistan. The official news agency TASS today quoted the Soviet military command in Afghanistan as saying that some army units, whose stay in Afghanistan is not necessary, are being withdrawn in agreement with the Afghan Government.

Welcoming the Soviet announcement, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has said that the Government of India considers this a positive development conducive to defusing the critical situation in Afghanistan.

CARTER'S ORDER ON URANIUM SHIPMENT WELCOMED

BK201551 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] India has welcomed U.S. President Mr Carter's order approving shipments of enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant. An official spokesman in New Delhi said today that India awaits further developments.

The spokesman denied U.S. Senator Mr Alan Cranston's reported assertion that India tried to blackmail Washington into giving the fuel.

India only wants the United States to meet its obligations under our bilateral agreement on Tarapure. There should be no apprehension about India's firm commitment to peaceful use of nuclear energy, he added.

RAO, MUSKIE LIKELY TO MEET IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK201021 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie are likely to meet toward end of this month in Kuala Lumpur. They will be in the Malaysian capital for talks with the ASEAN leaders who are having the annual ministerial meeting. Foreign ministers of several countries have been invited for exchange of views. India is the only developing country invited to the parley.

RAO STRESSES PEACE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

BK211046 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has underlined the need for creation of an atmosphere of peace, security and stability within and around the developing countries for the economic prosperity of the Third World. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Filipoy, in New Delhi last night.

Referring to developments in Afghanistan, Rao said that peace can be secured if nations are guided by the world recognized principles of international behaviour such as peaceful coexistence. Rao reiterated that India is prepared to explore with Bulgaria ways and means of strengthening the existing level of cooperation between the two countries.

MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET TOURISM OFFICIAL

BK210952 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0929 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] A six-member delegation from the USSR led by Mrs Svetlana M. Simonova of the international youth tourist bureau (Sputnik) called on A.P. Sharma, minister for tourism and civil aviation, in New Delhi on 20 June.

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Mrs Simonova informed the minister that 600 tourists from India were expected to visit Moscow for the Olympics to be held from 19 July 1980. She said that Sputnik, the largest bureau to organise youth travel to other countries, was engaged in attracting more and more people to watch the Olympics. It was pointed out that Aeroflot gave a substantial concession to young people travelling abroad. If Air India also extended such a concession for destination Moscow, more young people would like to visit Soviet Russia. The visit of more Indian students to the USSR would encourage a larger number of Soviet tourists to come to India.

Sharma assured the delegation that the matter would have his urgent attention. Dwelling upon traditionally strong ties of friendship between India and the USSR, Sharma said that India was interested in a greater exchange of tourists and the strengthening of relations through different channels.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S, HOSTAGES

Bahonar Meets Yazd Hostages

LD211848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar, a member of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today arrived in the city of Yazd and met with the American hostages held in this city. The Muslim student followers of Imam Khomeyni's policy dispersed the American hostages to various parts of the country after the abortive U.S. military aggression against Iran.

Carter Rome Remarks Scored

LD211936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Now please pay attention to our commentary tonight about the meeting between Jimmy Carter and the Italian president, and his meeting with the pope.

As you have heard in the news, in his efforts to rescue the U.S. economy and to continue to rule in European countries, Jimmy Carter, on arrival in Rome to attend the conference of the heads of industrial countries, today met the Italian president and the pope, the leader of the world's Catholics. According to an AFP report from Rome, Carter, at his meeting with the Italian president, told the latter that he considered the incident of the hostage taking of the Americans in Tehran to be exactly like the murder of Aldo Moro, the former Italian prime minister, by the Red Brigade members.

Perhaps Carter said this merely to arouse the sympathy of the Italians and, for example, by stressing a point important to the Italian people, to plead victimization and make the revolutionary act of our students seem like a form of extortion. But as in the past--as when Carter embarked on any adverse propaganda against Iran he brought nothing but disgrace upon himself--he made a big mistake in the remarks he made today--that is, in comparing the Aldo Moro incident to that of the U.S. hostages, he inadvertently raised a point which, if contemplated by any conscientious person even for a little while, would be discovered to reveal the depth of the crimes and plundering of America. Perhaps one could not stage anti-American propaganda in a better way.

After hearing Carter's remarks and after referring to their memories about the reasons for Aldo Moro's murder, the Italian people will definitely learn that this murder was committed by an aimless, anarchistic group purely for reasons of extortion and that there was no definite aim involved in this incident.

But in the incident of the hostage taking of the Americans in Tehran, the U.S. Government has shown itself to be precisely in the role of the Red Brigades and has stood against the holiest and highest aim of the revolutionary nation of Iran: to capture and try the biggest criminal of the century.

By hatching various plots and committing numerous acts of blackmail, which were executed in different forms like the statements and acts of sabotage of the Red Brigades, it prevented the advancement of the aims of Iran's revolutionaries.

For example, extortion--in the form of freezing Iranian assets in U.S. banks, distributing statements and publishing pure lies and abuse against Iran in Western publications; torture and slaughter, in the form of harassing Iranian students in the United States; causing explosions and destruction, in the form of various kinds of sabotage throughout Iran; attacks and invasions, in the form of provoking the Kordostan tribes; terrorism, in the form of assassinating Iran's religious figures; and dozens of other acts which no one, except a very powerful "red brigade" by the name of "the White House," would be capable of. Of course, in the meantime, the military attack in Tabas Desert should be added to the honors list of the "White House red brigade," which is exceptional, and which small terrorist groups are not capable of.

If there was no definite aim for the terrorists in the Aldo Moro incident, the aims are quite pronounced in the White House operations: Carter's aim in committing so many evil deeds is to crush the hopes of a nation that has risen in order to rid itself of international plunderers. The interesting point is that when the Iranian nation embarked on arresting the U.S. spies in order to prevent the continuation of the White House's subversive activities, to free itself from the various guiles of the U.S. authorities and to render their agents ineffective, the commander in chief of the "red brigade" was furious and resorted to vain means in order to disguise the main issue.

In any case, in his trip to Italy for the economic summit, if Carter is not able to force his European allies to once again obey his orders--which he will definitely not be able to--and if, on this trip, by giving the Aldo Moro incident as an example and comparing it with that of the hostages, he will further disgrace himself, he will at least make one great gain, which he will discover during his meeting with the pope, for the special White House photographers will definitely take extremely interesting photographs of the meeting between Carter and the pope. These photographs will solve his problems in an excellent manner during his presidential campaign and will arouse the sympathy of the U.S. people for the efforts of Carter, who, for the rescue of his spies, has even rushed to meet the pope.

Later, of course, Carter will not forget to have a number of photographs taken in the synagogue of the U.S. Jews, and it is even possible that in order (?to win the votes of) the black U.S. Muslims' movement, we will soon see Carter's photograph at the Friday prayers of the U.S. Muslims.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON ECONOMIC MINISTER, DELEGATION BAKU VISIT

LD202326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, currently on a visit to the Soviet Union, accompanied by his entourage, visited the Iranian consulate general's office in Baku yesterday morning.

The Iranian delegation later went on to the Kabu mosque and was received by a number of Baku Muslims on arrival. During their visit to the mosque, members of the Iranian delegation met with the Caucasia's Muslim sheykh ol-Eslam.

Welcoming the Iranian delegation, he said: We have the intention of holding an international conference in the Soviet Union on the occasion of 14th centenary of the Hegira, which is the year of peace. The conference will be attended by the representatives of the Soviet Union's Muslims and we hope that the representatives of the Muslim brothers from Iran will also attend.

He later paid tribute to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In reply, the minister of economic affairs and finance of our country said: In my view, the mission of Islam is not war between the Shi'ite and the Sunni, but defense of the suppressed and deprived class.

He added that as long as oppression exists, Muslims could not remain calm.

Later, at the invitation of the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, the Iranian delegation attended prayers. They were accompanied by Caucasia's Muslim sheykh ol-Eslam.

Following prayers, Dr Mokri said: The aim of Islam is spirituality and it has succeeded in bringing us closer together. This unity and closeness which exist between the world Muslims and also the Soviet Union's Muslims have been created after the Iranian Islamic Revolution. This heralds a future of human creativity among the nations of the East and the Muslims who for years under the tyranny of colonialism had been strangers.

As you know and as you believe, our Islamic Revolution, whose great and supreme leader is Imam Khomeyni, does not only belong to the Iranian nation. This was a revolution which existed innate for a number of years and Imam Khomeyni succeeded in bring it to realization. Imam Khomeyni is the leader of all the Muslims, both Shi'ite and Sunni.

Our leader as well as yours, and many human being, are placing their hopes in a nature of worldwide peace and brotherhood.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance, accompanied by the Iranian ambassador to Moscow and members of his delegation, yesterday met and conferred with Abrahamov, first minister of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, [name and title as heard] during which Abrahamov briefed the Iranian delegation on the progress achieved in the republic. He said that the republic had been able to achieve great economic progress. He added that the republic was able to win the Lenin Award last year as a result of having the highest percentage of production in industry and agriculture among the Soviet republics.

Following Abrahamov's speech, the minister of economic affairs and finance of our country said: The Iranian Islamic Republic is not old enough to present statistics on its progress. Yet this question remains to be answered: Is it only the provision of material needs [words indistinct] Your ideology is only in the pursuit of material progress, but we have taken a path to promote the material position of the revolutionary people of Iran as well as to create inner peace under the shadow of Islam.

In his speech, the minister added: Both are countries that staged revolutions to safeguard the deprived people from hardship and injustice and to create peace and prosperity. Yet our path is only [word indistinct] and we are assured that we will succeed.

According to the same report, the Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance yesterday, in a radio interview in Baku, spoke of the bilateral economic ties between the two countries.

USSR'S SKACHKOV CITED ON ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD211350 Theran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, following the visit to the USSR by our country's high-ranking economic delegation, an Iranian-Soviet protocol for economic and technical cooperation has been signed. Following the signing of this protocol Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said in an interview: The Soviet Government is ready to cooperate in any way whatsoever with its southern neighbor, the Islamic Republic of Iran. He emphasized: We have never imposed our cooperation, nor will we make it conditional on any political demands. We will continue our cooperation in a spirit of observing the principles of mutual interests and respect for the right to national sovereignty.

The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations said: Iran is a strong, independent country; and in the course of the commission's work we agreed to cooperate in the fields of steel industry, machine building and coal mining. He added: In order to train and secure Iran's manpower needs we are ready to set up technical training centers and to train Iranian technicians in our training institutions and factories.

Replying to a question on whether the Soviet Government would or would not place the necessary facilities for good transportation at the disposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Skachkov said: At present, an appreciable quantity of Iran's goods are being carried via the Volga River waterway. For instance, in 1978 about 658,000 tons of goods, including 315,000 tons of transit consignments, were carried. However, recently the transportation of Iranian goods by that route has dwindled, but it is expected that in the current year one third of the 1978 figure will be carried.

He expressed the hope that the volume of Iran's carried goods will eventually reach the 1978 level and that the Soviet Union will help toward that increase.

Continuing his interview he said: There are differences in principle between the Western countries' and the Soviet Union's industrial and economic cooperation with Iran. They have attempted to make Iran subservient to them but the USSR, in its industrial cooperation with Iran, makes a point of emphasizing that the industrial projects created in Iran should rely on raw materials obtained locally.

The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations added: In the past Western specialists believed that sufficient coal deposits did not exist in Iran. However, with cooperation from their Iranian counterparts Soviet experts discovered the biggest coal deposits in the vicinity of Tabas, with reserves which would be sufficient to meet the requirements of Iranian industry for dozens of years to come. He added: Moreover, in our plans we have made provision to deliver the necessary machinery and equipment to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its coal mines and coal washeries.

In conclusion, replying to the question: "How do you visualize future cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union in the field of energy exchanges?", Skachkov said: The USSR is cooperating with Iran in building two powerplants, one in [word indistinct] (?near) Ahvaz with a capacity of 1,260 megawatts, and the other in Esfahan with a capacity of 800 megawatts. The first of these Iranian powerplant units was commissioned following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

He added: We are prepared to cooperate in the future with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the field of power and we are confident that cooperation between the two countries in that field will occupy an important place in the sum total of economic cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the USSR. He said: We hope the two countries' economic and technical cooperation will continue to expand to the advantage of goodneighborly relations and will bring in its wake positive results for both countries.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON GENEVA AFGHANISTAN CONFERENCE

Qotbzadeh Predeparture Interview

LD211628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Interview by an unidentified Tehran Radio correspondent with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh given on the eve of the foreign minister's 20 June departure for Geneva for the second session of the Islamic Conference's commission to solve the Afghan crisis--recorded.]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe there is any solution other than the withdrawal of the Soviet occupation troops from Afghanistan, the overthrow of the Karmal government's puppet regime and the handing over of the future of the Afghan Muslims to themselves?

[Answer] Our first objective is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. As long as the USSR is in Afghanistan the question of there actually being a government in Afghanistan does not arise for us. It was with this in mind that Islamabad decided that we do not officially recognize those governing Afghanistan [words indistinct]. However, we do recognize them as a party to the dispute, as a party involved in the dispute, rather than as a government. [Words indistinct] so long as a superpower's troops are running an Islamic country [words indistinct], we cannot accept such a presence. Consequently, we stated in Islambad that the present Afghan regime, or any government set up under the (?Soviet) Government, will not be recognized by us as a government. However, as a party to the dispute, we are prepared to enter into negotiations with it--that is, either with Russia or with it.

[Question] To do what, to pull out?

[Answer] Yes, to pull out.

[Question] The point is that they do not want to pull out. They are actually fighting against this. What do you intend to do? Do you intend to settle the crisis or, rather, enable the Afghan Muslims to achieve the legitimate rights for which they appear to be fighting?

[Answer] Look, my dear fellow, in any war anywhere in the world there comes a time when the basic dispute should be clarified to end the war. If it is a crisis, then it should be resolved. If the basic question is not clarified, then the problem remains with us. Now the question is, should we enter into negotiations concerning the continued presence of the Soviet troops, or find another solution? I have cleared up the issue. Under no circumstances shall we recognize the presence of the USSR there. The Soviet troops must leave Afghanistan. The future of Afghanistan must be decided by the Afghan people. As for how the troops must be made to leave, this is a question which ought to be discussed. Vietnam fought against America for 3 full years recently. It was the fiercest war, but they were still sitting down to (?discuss) the manner under which America should pull out.

[Words indistinct] therefore, the situation is clear: withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the handing over of (word indistinct) to the Afghan people.

[Question] Now that the basis has been determined, as far as you are concerned, what is your solution and the solution to be discussed by at the third commission in Geneva?

[Answer] You mean the second meeting. [Short passage indistinct] Having said that, we proposed that we should enter into negotiations with them officially and officially recognize them as a unit, as an Islamic liberation movement in Afghanistan at the world level. [Words indistinct] so this was in fact our objective at this conference. [Short passage indistinct]

As for entering into talks, in the final analysis we are prepared to hold talks with those sitting in Kabul. However, such talks would not be held with the government under any circumstances. The talks would be held with those who are a party to the dispute. Similarly, we are right now holding talks with the Afghan mojahedin. Consequently, we will not accept any solution to the Afghan crisis unless it is accepted by Afghanistan's Muslim mojahedin.

It is the duty of any dignified person in the entire world to help them by any possible means, both materially and morally, to enable them to sustain their resistance against aggression. Just as people throughout the world helped Vietnam to fight America [words indistinct], so too it is their duty to do the same for the Afghan people to resist Soviet aggression. The occupation of Vietnam by the United States--you see, America always claimed that the United States sent in troops to Vietnam because the Vietnamese Government had asked for help. This is precisely what the USSR is claiming. I have frequently stated that it is not right that when the USSR occupies a territory it is regarded as progressive and when the United States does the same thing it is called imperialism. Occupation is occupation. Crime is crime. The right of sovereignty is the right of sovereignty. There are no such things as progressive or reactionary tanks, progressive or reactionary bullets.

[Question] You were quoted as saying at the Socialist International meeting that should the status quo continue, we shall provide military aid to the Afghan movement. How far could this issue be extended toward becoming a reality?

[Answer] What I did was to give verbal expression to our people's feelings. Our people are quite categorical in wishing to give aid to Afghanistan, to the Afghan mojahedin. Indeed, I have said this. Actually, I insist on it. Should the Soviet troops refuse to leave, then everyone is committed to giving help to the Afghan mojahedin to resist the USSR, as they did in the case of the Vietnamese people. As for us, we are committed, on the basis of our Constitution [words indistinct]. Now the question of how this is to be done ought to be raised in the government by the Revolution Council, where a proper decision would be adopted and acted upon.

[Question] Following your remarks at the Socialist International, Radio Moscow recently carried a commentary in which it warned Iran against military aid to Afghanistan. Considering that recently our economic affairs and finance minister headed a delegation to the USSR to hold talks on expanding economic relations between the two states, and that we have close ties with our northern neighbor, what do you have to say on this?

[Answer] Economic issues ought to be discussed and debated. Meanwhile, the USSR must bear in mind that it cannot act as an elder brother [words indistinct].

In particular, I must refer to the question of gas, which is of prime importance to us. They used to plunder our gas, loot our gas [words indistinct]. We are prepared to burn our gas rather than submit to such exploitation. Should the USSR change its mind, deciding to establish fair trade, then we shall have fair trade with the entire world, including the USSR. Therefore, I see no cause for concern. However, trade and economic transactions do not necessarily give rise to any reason for political submission.

[Question] [Words indistinct] considering that General Ziaul Haq is an American pawn, the question is raised by the people of how Mr Ziaul Haq and Habib Chatti, whose string is being pulled by America, may take steps to help the oppressed Afghan people? They believe there is no doubt that there is a plot. How then, can you involve yourself in this process and consider this act a benevolent one, serving the Afghan nation?

[Answer] While thanking you for your frank question, I will give you an open reply. These assertions you are making are those being asserted by [word indistinct] and the Tudeh Party.

If you want to take this principle as the basis of your relations with other countries, then there will soon be no country with which you could have ties. This is somehow a racist view. It is pure propaganda against Pakistan. You should remember that the same regime in Pakistan refused to take the Americans' $200 million in aid. On the other hand, the same country has accepted the burden of feeding 750,000 Afghan refugees. Those saying that Pakistani territories were used by the Americans during their abortive rescue attempt are completely wrong. During the conference held in Tehran to investigate U.S. interference in Iran, the maps presented to the gathering proved that the Americans had come through the Persian Gulf. Why are you accusing a friendly country? Pakistan was the first country to recognize the new Islamic regime. These assertions are not fair to a country with many millions of Shi'ite Muslims who want to maintain friendly relations with us.

[Words indistinct] the thing is that even if any help is finding its way into Afghanistan it is not going through Pakistan. This is irresponsible talk.

Another point: You say that we are certain that they went through Pakistan. It is not quiet clear to us, for all experts attending the conference held in Iran on U.S. interference quite accurately demonstrated that they had come from the south, through the Persian Gulf. The Americans themselves said so and showed the plans. Therefore, jumping to conclusions and claiming that they had come through Pakistan would create doubt [words indistinct] among the people. Pakistan was among the first countries to condemn the U.S. aggression to rescue the hostages.

[Question] Do you consider Ziaul Haq's government as representative of the Pakistani people?

[Answer] [Short passageindistinct] This is not the issue. The point is, and I insist, that one may raise one's standard to a level where one could say: But there is no God but God; unless we find a country which is precisely identical to ours, where elections are held in total freedom, then there is nothing we want to do with that country.

[Question] But it is not a question of doing, Mr Qotbzadeh.

[Answer] But it is.

[Question] The point is that you want to eliminate a [word indistinct], the Karmal government. [incomplete sentence as heard] In the course of the first international Islamic conference in Pakistan, that country stopped a photo exhibition set up in Pakistan by the Iranian Foreign Ministry. They stopped it and did not allow the exhibition to open until the end of the conference. Now [words indistinct], this demonstrates that this is an illegal government, the fact that so far it has failed to have any elections. Then how can you allows yourself to cooperate with an illegal government, a government which does not represent its people?

[Answer] But I told you....

[Question--interrupting] Therefore, it does not represent the people.

[Answer] Even An-Nasir did not, for he never held any elections.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] My dear fellow, as for these demonstrations against Ziaul Haq, obviously he has opponents. [Sentence indistinct]. Listen, indeed the situation in Pakistan may not be ideal for us. The point, however, is that we cannot tell the entire world how to behave, what to do and what not to do. If Ziaul Haq is someone like the shah, then it is up to the Pakistani people to stage a revolution and act upon it.

Take the Soviet Union, for example. The Soviet Union and its government have been an absolute dictatorship from the first day. Should there be a free election, I assure you that the present leaders of that country could not secure more than 1 percent of the public's votes. Yet you want to maintain comprehensive relations with them and make visits to that country. With you, it would still be our northern neighbor--it would become our brother. This is something of a laughing matter. Now, as far as Pakistan is concerned, all the pressures are being applied on Ziaul Haq. It is interesting that the number of attacks launched on Pakistan by the Iranian papers is far greater than that on Iraq. You must allow the Afghan people to decide. What right do you have? If the Afghan Government wants to have relations with Pakistan and act accordingly, who gives you the right to say (?no). Under what pretext would you allow yourself to do that? Who has given you the right? You are acting as a guardian of the Afghan people. Such things are contrary to ethical standards. This is definitely a mistake. I am certain that [words indistinct]. The day will come when the nation shall have its say. Stop acting as a guardian of people all over the world. Every single day you are attacking someone, every single day creating clamors. Why do you not talk as much about Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USSR and the dictatorships in these countries as you do about Pakistan?

[Question] But are you listening to me?

[Answer] I am listening to you quite carefully. What I want to tell you, my dear fellow, is that this has become a habit with you. You are carrying out precisely what the communists have planned.

Qotbzadeh, Chatti Statements

JN201913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Geneva today leading a delegation to attend the meetings of the second session of the commission on the Afghan crisis. The commission was formed by the Islamabad Islamic conference.

In a statement to foreign press, radio and television correspondents following his arrival, the foreign minister said: This session will hold discussions to become acquainted with the Afghan resistance movement. He added that the Islamic Conference has not recognized and will not recognize the legitimacy of Babrak Karmal's government in Afghanistan and that the representatives of the Kabul regime were invited to take part in this meeting only as a party to the dispute.

Qotbzadeh went on to say: During the meetings of this session, a study will be made of the Afghan mojahedin's viewpoints and demands. In light of this, he said, we will become acquainted with the mojahedin of Afghanistan as a party to the dispute.

The foreign minister stressed the need for unity among the Afghan mojahedin and said: When this unity gets stronger and when they choose one representative to speak for them, their efforts and actions will be crowned with success.

In reply to a question on which side he supports, Qotbzadeh said: We support only the Muslim Afghan people.

On the other hand, Professor ('Abd ar-Rasul Khayyat), chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, who arrived in Geneva at the head of a nine-member delegation, said that the delegation members have adefinite stand for the solution of the Afghan issue and that this stand will be explained when the meeting is opened.

Meanwhile, Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Orgnization, who also arrived in Geneva, said that the representatives of the Kabul movement [Harakah] may take part in this commission. Chatti, one of three members of the special commission on the Afghan issue, said that the commission seeks to reach a formula that returns to Afghanistan its independence and its ability to freely choose its political regime.

The second session of the commission opened in Geneva, Switzerland at 1930 today, Tehran time, in the presence of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian foreign minister; Agha Shahi, Pakistani foreign minister; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, who is charing the commission's current session; and the Afghan mojahedin.

This commission's first session was held in Tehran 2 weeks ago.

21 June Report on Meeting

LD211800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The committee to solve the Afghan crisis met today for the second day in Geneva. The meeting, which was attended by the foreign affairs ministers of Iran and Pakistan, the secretary general of the conference, as well as by the representatives of six Afghan mohahedin groups, reviewed the Afghan crisis. The correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran has a report from Geneva to which I draw your attention:

These discussions, which were held behind closed doors in [name indistinct] Hotel, lasted 3 and 1/2 hours.

Following the morning session, which was due to be the last one, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, told reporters that the committee would continue its discussions in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, in an interview with me and in reply to the question as to whether the discussions had been satisfactory, said:

Of course, the discussions were very fruitful. He said that during today's discussion, Afghan mojahedin representatives had stressed that they wanted the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from their country. He also added: Three members of the mojahedin groups attending the conference have been selected to cooperate in drawing up the conference's final communique.

It is necessary to say that the Geneva conference of the committee to solve the Afghan crisis has received wide coverage in the Swiss media. The majority of Geneva's morning papers have covered the meeting with a number of articles and pictures, outlining topics discussed at the conference. These articles, while discussing the issue of the Afghan crisis, have noted that Iran holds the initiative, that Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh holds the initiative in all stages.

Committee Issues Statement

LD220640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Geneva, the committee to solve the Afghanistan crisis ended the second day of its meeting following several hours of talks with the Afghan mojahedin and issued a statement.

The joint statement of the committee to solve the Afghanistan crisis, which was attended by the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference and also a group of Afghan mojahedin in Geneva, says:

The committee, in accordance with its mission from the resolution of the 11th meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, and in order to find a solution to the Afghanistan problem, held necessary consultations with the concerned parties, including the Afghan mojahedin. The committee heard lengthy and documented statements made by the representatives of the mojahedin with care, great interest and deep concern.

The committee also considered the needs of the Afghan people for food, medicine and other essentials for treatment of the sick and injured. The Afghan mojahedin emphasized that, in view of the difficult conditions and as the people are deprived of the basic necessities, there is a great and urgent need now more than ever for financial assistance to meet their requirements.

The Afghan mojahedin asked the Islamic world and other concerned nations for immediate and full assistance to help them continue their righteous struggle.

The committee assured the representatives of the Afghan mojahedin of the moral and political assistance of the conference, as had been stated in the resolution of the Islamic Conference.

The joint statement also says: The committee expressed deep concern about all the grief and hardship inflicted upon the Afghan people. This included the situation imposed upon women, children and the elderly; and the shortages of food, medicine, clothing and other essentials which have been caused by the vast destruction of villages, contamination of water reservoirs and other conditions caused by foreign military action.

The committee expressed support for the announcement made by the Afghan mojahedin of their readiness to resist military intervention and foreign occupation until Afghanistan is totally freed and its independence and nonalignment restored. The committee (?explained) the limits of its mission, as approved in the resolution of the Islamic foreign minister's conference, to the leaders of the mojahedin.

According to this resolution, the mission of the committee includes the respect for the right of the people of Afghanistan to determine the form of their own government and the adaptation of an economic, political and social system free from any intervention or hostile foreign action, and creation of suitable conditions to encourage the return of Afghan refugees to their homes in a safe and honorable manner.

The committee also assured the mojahedin of its scrupulous adherence to these basic principles in the committee's search for a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan crisis through necessary consultations with all parties concerned.

The representatives of the Afghanistan mojahedin expressed their willingness to cooperate with the standing committee within the framework of the above-mentioned principles.

The committee expressed deep concern that following the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the increased military and (?naval) presence of the superpowers in southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean are posing a threat to the security of the countries of the region, in particular the Islamic countries.

The committee decided that, while trying to find a peaceful solution within the framework of the above-mentioned principles, it would make every necessary effort to mobilize and obtain all possible humanitarian assistance for the suffering Afghan people, including food, medicine and other essentials which these people are deprived of as a result of foreign military operations in Afghanistan.

In order to find a peaceful and honorable solution within the framework of the committee's mission, the committee decided to have frequent meetings. To this end, the committee expressed the hope that other parties concerned with the issue would also consult and exchange views with the committee.

The committee will submit a report of its activities to the next extraordinary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in September.

The committee sincerely thanked the Swiss conference [as heard] for the facilities provided in Mont Pelerin.

22 June Press Conference

ID220730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0350 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, our country's minister of foreign affairs, Sadeq Qotbzadeh; Agha Shahi, the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs; the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti; and representatives of Afghan political groups took part in a press conference at 1030 Geneva time last night, where they replied to questions put to them by Iranian and foreign reporters.

On the subject of opening talks with the (?Kabul) authorities, Habib Chatti said: We will first ask them to gather at one place at a certain time for talks. In reply to a question as to whether they would announce a cease-fire before holding any talks with the Soviet authorities, Chatti said: We will not announce a cease-fire as long as we have not reached an agreement with both parties.

In reply to a question as to whether or not Iran and Pakistan would provide more assistance to the Afghan mojahedin, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: Pakistan is trying to help the Afghan mojahedin by every means, and Iran has made some efforts too. But as this assistance is insufficient--we will try to make greater efforts in this respect.

Asked about other mojahedin groups who did not take part in the conference, Qotbzadeh said: We asked the leaders of other mojahedin groups to take part in the conference and we think there has been a misunderstanding. They will agree with the results of this conference when we can talk to them again.

[Name indistinct], (?one of the) leaders of the Islamic front, in reply to questions asked by reporters, said: There is no serious difference among the various mojahedin groups in Afghanistan, and if there are any differences regarding the way to reach a common front, they will be solved soon.

He added: We are not planning to establish a government outside the country of Afghanistan, and if we cannot gain our rights through peaceful ways and friendship, we will not stop our fight even for one moment.

As to what the Afghan mojahedin expect from the United Nations, he said: Unfortunately, the United Nations has no power against the will of the superpowers [words indistinct] and we saw that when this organiztion demanded the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan it was not able to take any action on this matter.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

JN221938 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said that he has no knowledge about the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. This was reported by AP in a dispatch from Paris. The agency also quoted the Iranian foreign minister as saying that he believes that the Geneva meetings of the Islamic Conference's committee will result in a change in Moscow's attitude.

Qotbzadeh arrived in the French capital after attending the meetings of the three-man Islamic committee which was entrusted with studying the Afghan issue. These meetings ended in Geneva yesterday. The minister said: These meetings will definitely have a positive effect in changing the USSR's attitude.

TURKISH ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OIL TALKS

LD211630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The Turkish energy minister, accompanied by a delegation of prominent economic experts from that country, arrived in Tehran this morning.

According to our correspondent's report, the delegation is to meet the Iranian petroluem minister tomorrow and is due to work out new agreements for the purchase of more oil from Iran.

According to the same report, Iran, in view of the goodneighborly and mutual relations between itself and Turkey which developed after the revolution, is willing to sell more oil to Turkey.

BANI-SADR SPEAKS ON 'GREAT MISSION' OF PRESS

LD210920 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 21 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The first anniversary of the publication of the evening daily newspaper, ENQELAB-E ISLAMI (ISLAMIC REVOLUTION) was held at the newspaper's office on Thrusday. Speaking at the ceremony, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr stressed the need for unity and added that the newspaper can separate right from wrong and put the wrong for public judgement.

At the present stage of our revolution we need the same degree of unity that we needed in pre-revolution days. Our economic and political conditions call for fundamental changes in all aspects of our social life and to this end we need unity, added the president.

The newspapers do not lay the grounds for unity of schism, the newspapers rather reflect and intensify such incidents. In the case of the existence of unity, they intensify it and the same holds true for the existence of discord. If there is a problem somewhere, the newspapers can investigate the case and separate the right from the wrong. We should take the side of right and this will make the wrong diminish, added the president.

In order to rid ourselves of the domination of the United States and create an independent economy, we must discuss the issues with the people and in this connection the media plays an important role. In order to solve our problems we must find their roots, added the president.

The country should embark on a period of construction because the revolution is not only confined to destruction. A regime is overthrown and now we must start building the new one.

Bani-Sadr called on the press to fulfill its responsibilities and never forego its rights. In the postrevolutionary period, the press has a great mission and it should not become a victim of disputes among groups. He further added that the press should provoke the people and they should rather campaign against such an atmosphere. The media should be employed as a tool (for the correct way of thinking, not conveying thinking of one individual, and its task should not be the praising of certain people. The media should not blame the wrongdoing or mistakes of one person or a whole group.

In order to create unity, pointed out President Bani-Sadr, we must keep in mind that one main element of unity is ideological unity. To this end, we should put our minds together and this is how we will become closer to real Islam. One cannot say that the Islam to which I subscribe is right and just and the one that you follow is wrong and unjust. We should create an Islamic front, the objective of which should be implementation of the constitutional law in Iran, and strive towards Islam and independence from foreign domination. We should all use our efforts towards this objective. And the press can play and effective role in this connection, added Bani-Sadr.

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AFP INTERVIEWS QOTBZADEH ON AIMS OF CONFERENCE

NC221834 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 22 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, one of three members of the Islamic committee on Afghanistan, today said that the group's main goal was to "inform the whole world that there existed in Afghanistan a liberation movement ready to throw off the yoke of the Soviet superpower".

The committee's aim "was not to seek a hasty and unrealistic solution to the Afghan problem," he told AFP in an exclusive interview here.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, who arrived today from Geneva after attending the committee meeting in Mont Pelerin, Switzerland, was in Paris for a private visit of unspecified length.

"Iran, in being the first country to protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and in taking the initiative to create the tripartite Islamic commission, has shown itself faithful to all its fundamental principles," he added.

"The USSR must give up pretending that the only obstacle that lies in front of it is American imperialism, because Iran, which cannot be suspected of defending U.S. interests, will not from this moment on allow an authentically nationalist and popular liberation movement to be literally crushed by Soviet troops under fallacious pretexts," the Iranian foreign minister said.

He predicted that the Islamic committee may meet again in September "if circumstances justify it".

REBEL LEADER: 500,000 AFGHANS KILLED BY SOVIETS

LD202248 Bern in German to Africa, Europe and South America 2130 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] According to Afghan rebel leaders, the fight for the liberation of the country and the overthrow of the Soviet-supported Karmal regime continues.

At the opening of a 2-day meeting in the Swiss town of Vevey, the leaders of the Afghan resistance said that they would never submit to the Soviet Union or, as they put it, the puppet regime in Kabul. The resistance would be continued until the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was achieved.

One of the six rebel leaders told journalists before the meeting that the Soviet troops had killed 500,000 Afghans since the incursion last December. Two million Afghans had fled into neighboring countries and urgently required humanitarian aid.

The leaders of the Afghan resistance are discussing a political solution to the Afghan conflict with a three-man committee of the Islamic conference. The Afghan Government of Babrak Karmal had also been invited to attend the meeting but Karmal refused to attend.

INFORMATION MINISTRY REPORTS WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET DIVISION

LD231330 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Information Ministry of Afghanistan has reported that 1 Soviet division and 108 tanks are leaving Kabul for the Soviet Union across the Salang pass north of the Afghan capital. They are withdrawn in keeping with an agreement with the Afghan Government.

As is known, the limited Soviet Army contingent was sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government to defend the country from a foreign aggression. Afghan General Gol Aqa has said that the present situation in the country is totally different from what is described by the Western media. In this connection a correspondent of the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, in a report from Kabul, refuted Western allegations about a general strike of merchants and demonstrations in the capital. The correspondent says that the situation in Kabul is absolutely calm and that the curfew was recently reduced by one hour.

Paris Report on Withdrawal

LD231223 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] It has been learned that the Russians have just withdrawn from Afghanistan at least 10,000 men and 108 tanks. The leaders of the Kremlin have conveyed these figures, this information, to Valery Giscard d'Estaing. At first glance 10,000 men means only a partial withdrawal, but a withdrawal nonetheless. The Soviets have said that they have made this evacuation after an agreement yesterday between the commander of the Red Army forces and the Afghan Government.

In diplomatic circles and in the streets of Kabul, however, the interpretation is different, and people say that this is just a trick to catch us out--as a waiter in a hotel said a short time ago. The diplomats are less outspoken and believe that this withdrawal is only an operation aimed at countering the anti-Soviet feelings of the Afghan population.

'ALI KESHTMAND RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD231628 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, who led an Afghan delegation to Prague to participate in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] meetings, returned home this afternoon.

He was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by members of the Revolution Council; members of the Council of Ministers; officials of the Ministries of Planning and Commerce; chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; representatives of other ministries and the Czechoslovak ambassador to Kabul.

On his arrival in Kabul, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand thanked the CSSR authorities for the hospitality given by them to the Afghan delegation during their stay in Prague.

The minister of commerce, who was a member of this delegation, also returned home.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN KABUL CURFEW

LD191900 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] For the convenience of the citizens of Kabul, the curfew has been reduced by 1 hour.

A source at the Ministry of Interior has said that since the curfew begins at 2300, the respected citizens of Kabul are expected to observe the curfew from 2300 to 0300.

MINISTRY WARNS CITIZENS OF QUARRY BLASTING OPERATION

LD231644 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0330 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Ministry of Water and Power: For the purpose of producing building stone needed by the construction department of the institute of electricity, there will be dynamite explosions in the vicinity of the Wasilabad mountain today from 1300 to 1700. The esteemed Kabul citizens and residents of Wasilabad need not be alarmed.

KABUL SCORES BBC COVERAGE OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD191048 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The BBC Traveler"]

[Excerpts] Certainly each one of us is familiar with the great many and often strange inventions that have taken place in the world. But the most unbelievable of all is the invention of the traveler of whom the imperialist propaganda organizations, in particular the lying BBC company, are so fond--the traveler who daily journeys from Kabul to Delhi and there reports about the so-called situation and events in Afghanistan to Western journalists and their [word indistinct] world. The work of this traveler responsible for the mad and the ridiculous in Western propaganda, shows that only his name is traveler. He himself is a being of fantasy, novel and full of information. He is capable of putting at the disposal of his brainless inventors thoughts about anything (?every night) and everywhere so that hundreds of millions of hungry, ill, unemployed and taxpaying people in the United States, Britain, Germany, China, Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and other countries finance a service which via the news agencies and mass media of the ruling reactionary and exploiting circles of those countries carries out their propaganda.

He not only provides information about the situation in the city of Kabul or all the cities of Afghanistan, but does not avoid giving information about even the most remote parts of country. On the other hand, this genius of lies, while according to his claim is really an ordinary and simple traveler who happens to be bound for Delhi, knows about everything--the number of tanks and helicopters, the number of soldiers, the number of dead and injured, about all of which he gives meticulous figures and statistics.

Look at the elders of the Western world and what great success has come their way (?regarding Afghanistan). The reports of newspapers and Western radios with great lamentation insist that all the childish claims of these news sources of theirs should be accepted by us. This in itself explains the situation. That which differentiates this shameful, insolent propaganda circle of the West from other inventions of the world [as heard] is the indestructible property of capitalist mass propaganda and journalists; that is, lies.

The situation in the capital of Afghanistan is calm and somewhat tense according to the BBC Persian service on the evening of 11 June. Calm and somewhat tense. This is the climax of the (?smokescreen) and contradictory talks of public deception that the lying BBC company and similar other organizations have come to.

BBC DESCRIBES PROTEST IN KABUL, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

TA231552 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] There is evidence of a big protest within Kabul, over the weekend, against the Soviet presence. Two Afghan schoolgirls who crossed into Pakistan confirmed that virtually all shops in the capital were closed as a gesture against the Soviet forces. The girls also described seeing the aftermath of a guerrilla ambush on a military convoy. From Peshawar, near the Afghan border, Tommy Mason reports:

[Begin Mason recording] The two girls, aged 17 and 15, told me that after the time they left on Sunday, all shops in the capital were closed, apart from one bakery in each area to supply basic food. This bears out (?earlier) reports from Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan, who said that about 95 percent of the shops had failed to open on Saturday. Like the sources too, the girls said offices and schools were open, though they added that for some time it has been common for school students to refuse to take part in classes and to stage silent protests. At the university, they said, students in three faculties had been on strike for the past 2 months and were boycotting examinations.

On the general situation, the girls said that in the part of Kabul where they had been living, they could hear the sound every night of firing by machineguns and heavy guns. The girls, who do not wish to be identified, traveled from Kabul to the Pakistan border by road, disguised as nomadic tribeswomen. All traffic on the road, they said, now goes in convoy with tanks at the front and rear. At the place called the "Silk Gorge" they were held up for 3 hours because there had been an ambush of military vehicles. They described seeing two destroyed tanks, one of them still burning. Two destroyed fuel tankers and a number of other vehicles were damaged in the attack. They saw (?several) bodies, and other people in the convoy reported seeing more elsewhere. Russian soldiers with machineguns were positioned behind rocks alongside the road, apparently in readiness for further trouble, said the girls. [end recording]

PARIS PAPER SAYS KABUL CALM, CITES INFORMATION MINISTER

LD240841 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jun 80 p 9

[Jacques Coubard dispatch: "There Is Nothing Resembling a State of Siege in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 June--This morning I went for my first walk around Kabul. I did not find the city besieged, terrorized, the capital of the apocalyspe that they are describing in Paris. Although scarcely at the end of my first day, the lies published in France are revealed to be even coarser, even more grotesque than one could have imagined.

The city comes to life with the sunrise and the first call to prayer echoed over and over by the mountains which surround Kabul. A few traces of snow remain, but already the river which runs through the city is nearly dry.

People can only just manage to do their washing in it in the poor quarters. At midday the schools and high schools pour out their waves of children, high school boys on bicycles and high school girls in blue uniforms and white shawls.

The Market Crowd

I walked among the everyday crowds to the big central market, the tool market, the new clothes market or the market with imported European food, the corn market where you have to avoid the gutters which furrow the ground of the narrow alleys. They grind wheat here. There is no lack of rice, the Afghans' main foodstuff. It costs 28 afghanis (Fr 2.80) a kilo at the dealer who hailed me in French: "Hello, how are you?"

The street porters who deliver him his grain are paid 100 afghanis a day for bringing it on their back or on the ("karatchis") Kabul's carts with tires. Business is improving, the trader tells me, but prices have risen since the start of the year.

The conversation is drowned out by the sound of transistor radios, songs from loudspeakers, the cries of the water bearers, the Hazaras, the poorest of Afghanistan's poor ethnic groups.

Some soldiers, militiamen of the Democratic Party are guarding the public buildings. Helicopters buzz overhead from time to time. You see practically no Soviet soldiers in the streets. The troops are camped at the city's edge at the foot of the mountains.

Kabul is not surrounded by the Red Army or by the rebels. I have seen nothing which resembles a city in a state of siege. This does not mean that the activity of the reactionary groups poses no problem here nor that all is for the best here in the best of all possible worlds. But all that is being published in Paris is light years from the truth.

The minister for information, to whom I quoted a few samples from the French press this afternoon, finished by saying to me: "I do not know what to say anymore." I questioned him about the "genocide of the Hazaras" reported by Mike Barry in LES NOUVELLES LITTERAIRES and by Theirry Desjardins in LE FIGARO on 10 June. "First," the minister said to me, "one-third of Kabul's population is Hazara. They live peacefully here, as peacefully as in their region, in the center, in the mountains."

"They are reportedly threatened by famine," Thierry Desjardins wrote, "by General Tabeyev, the Afghan bete noire, who has imposed a blockade of Hazarajat. This region has not received a kilo of flour or a kilo of sugar since March. The Hazaras are now eating the scanty grass of their mountains. Undoubtedly they will all die of starvation inside a month." Neither the Afghans nor the Soviets know of any General Tabeyev. What a pity, this is the USSR's ambassador, who is not a soldier as is thought.

As for Hazarajat, "this is one of the country's most fertile regions where all the water sources begin," the information minister told me. "Some 80 percent of our meat and our food comes from Hazarajat."

"Finally," he added, "respresentatives of the Hazaras came to Kabul to talk with President Babrak Karmal. They gave him their support for the Sawr Revolution. Moreover, all the young Hazaras are carrying out their military service normally. That is the truth."

Napalm?

Has napalm been used by the Afghan forces or by the Soviet Army? "This is totally false," Majid Sarboland replied. "This is a campaign aimed at justifying the use of chemical weapons which are supplied to the groups which are coming from outside to attack us. I presented the truth 1 month ago to the foreign diplomats in Kabul. Imperialism is lying, it would like to attribute its own crimes to the Afghan and Soviet armies."

The minister also denied that all the villages of the Kunar Valley have been systematically destroyed in a region close to the Pakistan border. "Of course, we have never hidden the fact that we had problems in the cities and villages on the borders with Pakistan and China. Groups make incursions and then leave as soon as their evil deed is accomplished. Under Amin, 21 of the 27 regions knew no security. At present only five regions are experiencing such incidents. Groups come to burn schools and mosques and terrorize the population. They have no respect for religion, these people who claim to be defenders of Islam. They have poisoned children in schools and high schools with containers which release a gas which causes serious respiratory difficulties. The whole of imperialist propaganda has been unleashed to camouflage the crimes committed by its allies."

Discussions

Numerous ministers and party leaders are currently visiting the provinces. A succession of delegations comes to Kabul. What is the aim of these talks?

"They are following up the decisions taken by the latest session of the Democratic Party Central Committee," Majid Sarboland said.

"Two important measures are being discussed. The new constitution adopted by the party which guarantees democratic liberties, rights and duties toward the state. At the end of this vast debate we will present this new constitution to the Great Assembly--the Loya Jirga--nominated according to the popular tradition which goes back a century.

"The second decision concerns party members. These are new statutes to consolidate the unity of our ranks on the basis of democratic centralism. After the serious errors committed by comrades in Amin's time, disorganization harmed the revolution's march.

"We are sure that we will remove all the obstacles that we meet. The aid of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union is very important on every plane, to assure the Afghan people's future and for the success of our revolution. When we have put an end to the imperialist intrigues in Afghanistan the Soviet Army will not remain here for 5 minutes."

AFP: KABUL STRIKERS THREATENED WITH EXECUTION

BK231406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Kabul, 23 June (AFP)--Rebels killed at least seven Kabul merchants at the weekend for defying a call to close their stores. And as the merchant's strike entered its third day today, the government warned them of executions if the strike continued.

The strike by city traders which started on Saturday was total till early this morning. But by 9 am today, Afghan Government troops forced open a few shops in the wholesale dry fruit market in downtown Kabul. However, most of the shops remained closed.

Helicopters flew low over Kabul bazaar yesterday and airdropped printed government orders asking themerchants to open their store . Afghan children were seen hurling rocks at the low flying helicopters and booing at the pilots.

Government sources admitted the killing of only one trader by the rebels, but well-informed diplomatic sources confirm the rebel claims that sever **pro-government traders** were killed.

The city strike--the second since the Soviets intervened here on December 27 last year--was marked by total support by the traders.

On February 21-22, the Afghan capital had observed a total strike and in the resulting violent incidents at least 60 Afghans were killed, and hundreds injured.

The city of 900,000 woke up on Saturday to see all shops closed. However, students were seen going to schools and all government offices remained open. Rebel sources later said that the educational institutions and government servants were excluded from the strike call.

By late morning on Saturday, armored personnel carriers were seen on Kabul streets fitted with loudspeakers asking the strikers to open their shops. As it failed to make any impact, the call was followed by a radio announcement quoting the Interior Ministry announcement and said that those "who take advantage of the government's patience and destroy public peace and order will be punished and this could include execution according to paragraph two of the law code".

Shopkeepers said they received rebels orders to close their stores from Saturday, but the orders issued through "night letters" did not specify how long the strike should continue.

As the day progressed, about 300 students from the Omar Sahid high school came out into the streets and shouted anti-Soviet slogans, but the rally broke up when a Soviet armoured personnel carrier arrived on the scene.

During the night, Afghan soldiers brandishing AK-47 machineguns appeared on the city streets. The night, silenced by a 11 pm to 3 am curfew, was occasionally shattered by the roar of racing tanks.

On Sunday the strike continued. Armed (?guards at) the Khalq Khana, the residence of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, were doubled. Additional reinforcements were sent to the already fortified Soviet Embassy. Heavy barricades sprang up on Sunday near the Khalq Khana yesterday, blocking main roads in downtown Kabul. Officials, however, said that the barricades were being put [up] to close the road for digging a subway.

RAHMAN RETURNS FROM UK, COMMENTS ON VISIT

BK201302 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] President Zia has said his talks with the British leaders had been very fruitful in strengthening relations between the two countries. Talking to newsmen on his return to Dacca this morning at the end of his 4-day official visit to Britain, he said the talks covered bilateral relations at all levels, particularly economic cooperation.

The president said the British private sector is interested in being deeply associated with the development activities in Bangladesh. They had expressed their desire to invest in the private sector in Bangladesh, he added.

The president particularly mentioned jute and natural resources and tea where cooperation with Britain was possible.

Referring to his meeting with the members of the Bangladeshi community in Britain, President Zia said the talks (with them) had been very constructive. He said the British authorities are very sympathetic to the problems of the Bangladeshi community and eager to solve them.

Replying to a question, the president said the Commonwealth has enhanced its image and prestige by solving the Rhodesian problem amicably. He said his visit to Britain has received excellent coverage in the British press and radio and TV. British newspapers are speaking very highly of Bangladesh, the president added.

Briefing newsmen afterward, Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq said the visit has opened a new era of cooperation between Bangladesh and Britain. It gave an excellence opportunity to make extensive contacts with British leaders at all levels. The visit, he said, was a real breakthrough and has generated goodwill for Bangladesh in Britain. The efforts of Bangladesh for economic development were highly applauded by the British leaders.

The foreign minister said wideranging issues, including political and economic problems having impact on world affairs, were discussed by President Zia and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The Afghan crisis, the Middle East and South Africa figured prominently in the talks. The Bangladesh position on these issues was highly appreciated by the British prime minister. Its role on Afghanistan in the last Islamic foreign ministers conference was greatly appreciated by Britain.

PRIME MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF COUP ATTEMPT

OW231933 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Dacca, June 23 (AFP)--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman today denied rumors of a coup attempt in Dacca during President Ziaur Rahman's visit to Britain last week.

In a parliamentary statement, the prime minister, in his first official reaction, had said "no significant incident had taken place."

GONSALVES INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, U.S., PAKISTAN

LD231357 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Jun 80 p 14

[Dara Qadwa interview with Indian External Affairs Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves in New Delhi--date not given]

[Excerpts] A senior Indian official has expressed his view on the situation in Afghanistan, saying that "it is progressing toward becoming easier" and that the Indian Government hopes that Afghanistan will remain "an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned" state.

This was what Indian Foreign Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves said. He affirmed that the Afghan people must choose their government system with freedom and without foreign interference. He added: "We are against attempts to subjugate the Afghan people to any regime, and we are opposed to any interference by any quarter." He said: The problem to us is not the number of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, but we are hoping and working for the withdrawal of these forces.

The Indian official had just returned from a visit to Moscow with the Indian minister of external affairs.

He said that there is no "ambiguity" about India's attitude toward Afghanistan and rejected the assumption that the recent Russian arms deal with India was in order to satisfy the anxious feelings about Afghanistan. He added: "We see no threat to our security because of the Russian operation. We also disagree with the Western opinion that the Kremlin is seeking to reach the 'warm waters' of the Arabian Sea and the gulf."

The Indian official praised Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's statement that Kuwait does not see any threat to the Arab Gulf as a result of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "The Soviet objective and role is limited," Gonsalves said. But he declined to say whether Soviet guarantees were given to India and, if so, how.

Regarding the United States, he said that India does not agree with Western appraisals and added: "We have made our feelings clear to them regarding what the U.S. Navy is doing in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea." But India's relations with the United States in other aspects have remained as they are. He added: "The United States is India's biggest trade partner. "The big powers have their own interests and we have ours as well," Gonsalves added.

Regarding the $1.6-billion Russian arms deal with India, the Indian official said that this matter was misinterpreted by the Western press. He added: "The deal was under discussion for about a year and its completion now and its announcement strengthens our frank position. Our argument on this subject is that it was not a secret deal. We would have been able to do this [conclude a secret deal] if our intentions were not good. We have even made clear the types of weapons that we will receive." He added: "There is no link between the deal and any political problem in the area now. Nor is it part of the supposed endeavor to do the Soviets a favor directly or indirectly.

Regarding Pakistan's protests about the Russian arms deal, he said that there has been no official protest as such as there have been statements on the subject by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in a television interview.

"But we feel that his protests were superficial and not strong. We too criticized Pakistan when it was negotiating the purchase of U.S. arms early this year."

He added: We welcomed Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to India and we hope that the steps to restore normalcy, which are making satisfactory progress, will make further progress as a result of the talks that took place in New Delhi. "The major issue that remains is that of Kashmir, but here again we hope to make progress on this subject," he said.

He added: "There is nobody in India who is against returning to a normal life but the difficulty lies in Pakistan because of the weakness of its internal situation. This situation creates a serious problem in dealing with a weak government. Strong governments generate confidence whether they are friendly or hostile. We have a bigger problem with China, but China and India feel confident when dealing with one another because of the identity of their strong governments."

Concluding, he said: The existence of a strong, stable and friendly government in Pakistan is in India's interest. We are not afraid of Pakistan and they too must not be afraid of us. We have much greater defense responsibilities. I hope that after a solution to the Afghanistan problem is reached we will be able to advance toward a settlement in Kashmir.

FOREIGN SECRETARY: SOVIET WITHDRAWAL PROMOTES DIALOGUE

BK221620 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Indian Government considered the Soviet decision to withdraw its troops partially from Afghanistan "a step in the right direction." Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe announced today. Mr. Sathe said India was happy to note that this had taken place.

"As a result of the Soviet decision, an opportunity could be provided for starting a dialogue on the Afghan crisis between the concerned parties," he added. Mr. Sathe declined to comment when asked if the Soviet Government had informed the Indian authorities of its decision prior to the announcement.

TRIPURA GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES RELIEF MEASURES

BK210955 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0939 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The Tripura government has announced several welfare measures to rehabilitate people affected in the recent disturbances in the state. The state cabinet has decided to give an ex gratia payment of 5,000 rupees to nearest kin of persons who died in the riots. An assistance of 2,000 rupees will be given to those whose houses have been burnt down. Injured persons will get an assistance varying from 1,000 to 2,000 rupees. Physically handicapped people will be given a pension.

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--The government is considering to export about 1 million tons of rice during current financial year. This will be in addition to the export of Basmati rice already allowed on open general license. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 80 BK]

HAQ ANNOUNCES INTRODUCTION OF ISLAMIC TAXATION SYSTEM

BK210555 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced the introduction of the zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] system in the country. The historic announcement about the introduction of zakat and usher was made by the president from the Markazi Jamia Masjid in Islamabad after Juma prayer this afternoon and was directly carried over the radio and television network. The president has promulgated an ordinance providing for the assessment, collection and disbursement of zakat and usher.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said while framing the zakat and usher ordinance the collective good of the nation has been fully kept in view. He said the councils and committees set up for the collection of zakat and usher will have on them the representatives of the people and be headed by Supreme Court and High Court judges. There was a very negligible involvement of the administration. The said zakat and usher proceeds realized at the local level will be spent in the same area. He said it has been laid down in the law that the zakat and usher proceeds would be spent for the purposes authorized by Sharia and there would be no deviation from it. He said provision has been made for the deduction of zakat from income for the assessment of income tax. No wealth tax will be realized on property or wealth on which zakat has been paid. Similarly, no land revenue will be charted on the crop on which usher has been realized.

The zakat and usher ordinance promulgated today extends to the whole of Pakistan and applies only to Muslim citizens and companies, majority shares of which are held by Muslims. The ordinance lists 11 items on which zakat shall be charged on a compulsory basis at the rate of 2 and 1/2 percent for each zakat year in a specified manner. These are savings bank accounts, excluding foreign currency accounts, notice deposit receipts and accounts, fixed deposit receipts and accounts, savings deposit certificates, units of the national investment trust, ICP [expansion unknown] mutual fund certificates, government securities including shares and debentures of (?autonomous) corporations and companies, annuities, life insurance policies and provident fund. The ordinance also lists 12 items on which zakat is payable by every sahib-e-nisab [persons eligible to pay zakat] according to the relevant nisab [minimum wealth limit to be qualified as zakat payer] on a self-assessment basic either to a zakat fund or to any individual or institution eligible to receive zakat under the sharia.

The ordinance lays down that usher shall be charged and collected on a compulsory basis at the rate of 5 percent of the value of the produce in the prescribed manner. An assessee may compute his usher liability on a self-assessment basis. He shall be entitled to deduct as an allowance for expenses on production one-fourth of the total value of his produce.

Explaining the salient features of the zakat and usher ordinanace over the radio and television network tonight the administrator general, zakat, (I.A. Imtiazi), said the provisions relating to zakat will come into force from today. As to the enforcement of the provisions about usher, its date will be announced by the Ministry of Finance later. He said the first zakat year has begun from today and will end on the last day of Sha'ban 1401 Hejira. Subsequently the zakat year will begin from first of Ramadan and end on the last day of Sha'ban.

The administrator general announced that tomorrow's date has been fixed as evaluation and deduction day for the realization of zakat on savings accounts for the current zakat year.

Two and one-half percent of the amount exceeding 1,000 rupees in savings accounts will be compulsorily deducted. For this purpose all banks, national savings centers and all other organizations maintaining savings accounts will remain closed tomorrow for business and no amount could either be deposited or withdrawn from savings accounts. It is the responsibility of all banks and other organizations to deduct zakat on savings accounts. Referring to usher he said its realization would be in two parts: one, compulsory and the other voluntary. After deducting the share of the tenant it will be realized at the rate of 5 percent of the produce. A zamindar [landlord] whose production is less than 948 kilograms of wheat or other crops of the same or lesser value would be exempted from usher.

AGHA SHAHI: USSR WANTS FINLANDIZED PAKISTAN

LD230819 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Taman al-Barazi London report: "Pakistani 'Gulf Policeman' for $5-Billion From the Arabs; Agha Shahi Says: With Our Strength Arabs Will Sleep Calmly"]

[Text] Pakistan has offered to play the role of gulf policeman in return for $5-billion to be paid by the Arab governments to Pakistan. This was announced by Dr Agha Shahi, Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, who strongly influences decisionmaking in Pakistan.

Agha Shahi said this in an exclusive statement to AL-KHALIJ in London, where he is paying an official visit at the request of the conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in Pakistan recently. Agha Shahi revealed that the Arab countries turned down the idea, saying: We put the idea to the Arab countries more than once but it was refused. I do not know why they don't trust us. He said: "$4 billion from the Arabs would enable us to resist the Soviets along a line 1,400 kilometers long, which is the strength of our borders with Afghanistan."

Agha Shahi said: Pakistan's foreign policy has been and still is to support the Arabs in their just causes, but recently they have begun talking like the Westerners about a fascist regime in Pakistan. He warned: There is no hope of halting foreign interference in the oil-rich gulf area unless Pakistan is strenthened militarily with Arab aid.

The Pakistani minister was explaining the idea of his country playing the role of policeman in the gulf following a noisy press conference held in London yesterday at which he spoke about his country's internal problems, the question of Afghanistan, security in the area and the possibilities of a Soviet invasion of his country.

Agha Shahi said: The Soviets are strong and can deploy three to five military divisions in the area within the space of 2 or 3 days while it would take the United States 12-15 days to bring one American military division to the area. Yet the Americans boast about defending the gulf.

Agha Shahi said: If the Soviets succeeded in invading Pakistan they would reach the gulf area and gain control of the oil resources and the international oil routes. They could then bring Europe to its knees.

He also said: For this reason we have not declared official support for Afghan rebel activities from our territories. We are also certain that the Soviets are following toward us the same plan they followed toward Finland.

INA REPORTS QOTBZADEH PARIS MEETING WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

JN232031 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 23 June--Well-informed sources disclosed here tonight that Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh held secret meetings with U.S. officials during his stay in Paris, which he left today. However, these sources have not explained the nature of these meetings or the identity of the U.S. officials he met.

It should be recalled that the Iranian minister, who arrived in Paris from Geneva yesterday, was not seen by journalists throughout his presence in Paris. Meanwhile, the Iranian Embassy declined to give any information on his contacts or place of residence. Press sources think that Qotbzadeh's statement in which he announced that he met in Paris with some European businessmen and industrialists is a cover for his true contacts and an attempt to draw attention away from the identity of the U.S. figures with whom he met. It is probable that these figures included NATO representatives.

Last Monday, press reports revealed the presence of intensified secret meetings between U.S. and Iranian officials, not only about the hostages issue but also about reorganization of Iranian-U.S. relations in a new way that serves the U.S. administration's general stragegy in the Arab Gulf region.

MO'INFAR SPEAKS ON OIL PRODUCTION POLICY, WESTERN BOYCOTT

JN222103 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 22 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes the text of a statement by Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar to a West German economic weekly. After citing the reasons for the increase in Iranian oil prices and the drop in its production, Mo'infar said that Iranian oil production in the month of May was 2 million barrels daily, of which 1 million was consumed at home and the rest was exported abroad.

Mo'infar added: Before the boycott of Iranian oil by Japan and the EEC member countries, our exports were 2 million barrels daily. But we reduced the production and we do not wish to increase it any further. Our general budget indicated an expenditure of $23 billion, but we reduced this figure in the emergency budget. We made calculations so that our oil exports are just enough to cover our needs for industrial goods.

Asked about the effect of the economic boycott and whether it will make Iran turn to the socialist bloc countries--a possibility which has caused alarm in Europe--Mo'infar said: At any rate, we must insure our country's economic needs. If we cannot get them from the West, we will get them from the East; and, if necessary, we will export more oil to the East.

Mo'infar continued: On the other hand, our oil is sold only in free currencies. Our policy is also not to deplete our oil in 30 years. Therefore, it is essential to regulate the production, otherwise, we will export more oil to the East.

Mo'infar continued: On the other hand, our oil is sold only in free currencies. Our policy is also not to deplete our oil in 30 years. Therefore it is essential to regulate the production, otherwise, we will be betraying the coming generations.

Asked about the possibility of the industrial powers using force to obtain the oil, Mo'infar said: There are other possibilities. The logical and humanitarian approach is to turn to alternative sources of energy such as coal and solar energy.

The oil minister added: At any rate, we will not bow to force or pressure. If the industrial powers want to use force to obtain our oil, then there would not be any oil-fields in the first place.

Whoever wants to seize Iranian oilfields by force will face resistance not only from the Iranian people but also from 700 million Muslims throughout the world.

Mo'infar wondered: Why is the United States keeping Alaskan energy sources untapped? Why is the United States buying oil from world markets when it has its own oilfields? Why does United States allow its rate of consumption to go up to 2500 litres per capita when the world rate of consumption is 20 litres per capita?

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY 23 JUNE

JN231831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] A high-level Iranian economic delegation left for Budapest this afternoon at the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry.

The delegation is led by (Shuja' ad-Din Fatahi), foreign trade under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce.

The delegation's talks will deal with the possibility of strengthening cooperation between Iran and Hungary in the agricultural, industrial and technical spheres and with meeting Iran's need for foodstuffs and for raw material necessary for Iranian industries.

Part of the talks will be alloted to the question of benefitting from Hungary's potential to complete the petrochemical complex in Imam Khomeyni port.

It is worth mentioning that work in this complex has been suspended for some time as a result of the Japanese Mitsui Company's decision not to complete it.

COMMERCE MINISTER SADR COMMENTS ON VISIT TO INDIA

LD212108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, who recently returned from a trip to India, has told reporters of the outcome of his visit, saying that the Iranian delegation's visit of India had been brief and fruitful. He said railroad transportation, shipping, agriculture, mining and industry had been among the topics discussed with Indian officials.

The commerce minister added: Unfortunately, Western propaganda has reached India and we were able during our visit to that country to enlighten the Indian officials on the principles of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

He added: Wherever we held discussions, we started by explaining the principles of the Islamic Revolution. On the question of food, the only topic discussed was rice and we received favorable promises.

MINISTER CRITICIZES FRG STAND AS 'SUBSERVIENT' TO U.S.

JN210619 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Industries and Mines Minister Mahmud Ahmadzadeh has stated that the Islamic Republic of Iran will keep its shares in FRG companies and that it hopes that the FRG will maintain economic cooperation with Iran, without any foreign interference.

Ahmadzadeh also criticized the Bonn government's position as subservient to U.S. policy, which is hostile to Iran.

AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY ON ENTRY VISAS SUSPENDED

LD211124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that following a proposal put forward by the Norwegian Government, Iran and Norway have agreed to suspend the 1968 agreement on abolishing visas as from 19 June 1980. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Iranian subjects intending to travel to Norway should obtain an entry visa for that country. Also, Norwegian travelers intending to visit Iran should obtain entry visas from one of the offices representing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Praise for Elections Assailed

GF211800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The imperialist states have, through their radios and news agencies, blessed the ploy of yesterday's elections in Iraq. The Voice of America, the BBC, West German radio and the imperialist news agencies REUTER and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL carried full reports in their newscasts lauding these elections. The massive campaign for these elections in most of the European media has achieved its purpose--a campaign about democracy in Iraq and the gains achieved for the people by the un-Islamic regime.

The results yielded by this new farce through the massive mobilization of foreign journalists are those we have expected--with most of the representatives of newspapers, radios and news agencies invited to watch this farce, playing the same tune, that of democracy in Iraq.

Some of the radios, especially the Voice of America and the BBC, have tirelessly defended the ruling regime in Baghdad. As for the Ba'thist media trumpets, they were content to cite the praise carried by their masters' radios, treating the words of these radios as indisputable proof of the soundness of the elections.

Let us ask the very "patriotic" regime, when did the BBC or the VOA defend patriotic issues? When were they gladdened by the Iraqi people achieving prosperity and stability? Does it please the imperialist circles to see the peoples of the world gaining their rights? If the elections were really honest and fruitful the imperialist states would have adopted a hostile and critical stand toward them and would have belittled their importance. The BBC, the VOA, West German radio and the circles that sing their tune are known to be opposed to the peoples' goals, will and aspirations. Their antipeople policy is to fabricate the facts and [word indistinct] gains achieved by the masses.

We have the excellent example of the honest and free elections held in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Then, these imperialist circles and their information media adopted a hostile stand and falsified facts about these elections. Their lies were clear to all. They were exposed by the true figures for the voters and by the votes that were for and against.

We are not surprised at all to see these media resort to such methods. It was the only way of achieving their ends, namely destroying the people's morale as a prelude to exploiting their wealth and occupying their territory.

However, what surprises us and the Iraqi people is the totally different attitude taken by those circles and their media toward the elections of the so-called national assembly in Iraq and their words of praise for the Iraqi regime. All these signs pose a question mark, a very big question mark.

As for the reports by the international press, these are prepared reports that were given to each correspondent so he would dispatch them to his newspaper or radio--with each report being compatible with the policy of the radio or newspaper. Not one of these correspondents was prepared to try and learn the true facts about the situation in Iraq on the spot or write about them honestly.

It is truly a tragedy for the press that the British Embassy in the heart of Baghdad should be stormed and not a single journalist from among the thousands of correspondents who were in Baghdad at the time dared to ask the authorities to allow him to watch the incident in order to report on it--an incident that remains mysterious.

Therefore, what have these journalists in Baghdad done when they were not even able to know the reasons for a (?sudden) incident, such as the attack on the British Embassy? Can a greater scandal than this be committed by the un-Islamic regime? It sought to black out news at the time of the elections that require adequate "freedom." It is ironic that venomous writers should write about freedom in Iraq while they do not have the freedom to know the causes of the British Embassy incident, and write what they wish even if they should know the facts. If only these journalists had bothered to try and learn the people's opinion of the rigged elections during the British Embassy incident and this incident's relationship with the crimes committed by the un-Islamic regime. If these journalists had been equal to the calling of their sacred duty and asked the regime for permission to visit the public security department's detention camps and dungeons, Abu Ghurayb and the many prison cells, they would have known why the regime resorted to the elections ploy and the real purpose of these elections. Regrettably, however, these mercenary journalists did not hear the people's cries of pain. The voice of the people does not reach the BBC and the Voice of America. The voice of the people will reach the peoples of the world through the Iraqi people's continuing struggle and not through imperialist radios.

Nixon-Iraqi Meeting Reported

JN211228 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0740 GMT 21 Jun 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program: "Oil Relations Between the Iraqi Government and the U.S. Republican Party"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Last week two news items, which seemed of no great importance, were disseminated in Paris. The first dealt with the arrival of the Iraqi foreign minister in Paris and his talks with his French counterpart. The second dealt with the secret arrival of former President Richard Nixon in Paris.

From these news items we can deduce the Iraqi efforts to move closer to the United States, particularly to the leaders of the U.S. Republican Party, and the disclosure of the efforts the Iraqi Government is secretly exerting, of which the Iraqi-Nixon meeting in Paris is but a part.

In order to get a clearer picture of the situation, we must realize that, despite all of the assistance it has offered in order to protect the At-Tikriti throne in Baghdad and to prevent its defeat by Iraqi revolutionaries, the Carter administration had not agreed to Saddam Husayn's viewpoint on the need to wage a comprehensive attack against Iran.

The Carter administration, basing itself on the traditional Republican Party's [as heard] policy of always adopting a defensive stand, has preferred to check the spread of the Islamic Revolution to neighboring countries. However, should there be a need to attack, this will be carried out in the form of an economic boycott, limited attacks in areas such as Kordestan, acts of sabotage inside Iran, support for the revolution's enemies or the undertaking of military attacks, such as that involving the helicopters in the Tabas Desert. [Words indistinct] a policy will be approved by the leaders of the Iraqi Ba'thist government because they are well aware that no matter what the extent of Carter's protection of Iraq [words indistinct].

Fearing that his fate will be the same as that of the deposed shah, Saddam Husayn has rushed to support the U.S. Republican Party, so that, should this party's presidential candidate be elected, he would undoubtedly agree to Saddam Husayn's demands and would implement the Republican Party's traditional policy of always taking an offensive stance. The recent statement by Kissinger, the Republican Party's brain, and Nixon's increasing efforts to bring Reagan to power have particularly raised the Iraqi ruler's hopes.

Since the U.S. Republican Party enjoys the U.S. oil companies' full support, we can see further evidence of the Iraqi regime's maneuverings in the U.S. oil companies' demands at the recent OPEC summit conference in Algiers.

We all know that in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the U.S. oil companies began to pressure Saudi Arabia to secretly increase its oil production, in order to replenish U.S. oil supplies.

Iraq did not remain idle. It covertly increased its oil production to 3,800,000 barrels, in order to prevent Iran from using the oil weapon. [short passage indistinct] Now, following the tremendous service the Iraqi Government has offered the oil companies in the last 8 months, it deserves to be rewarded. The U.S. Republican Party candidate will determine what this reward should be.

Thus, the Iraqi foreign minister meets secretly with Richard Nixon in Paris in order to conclude the necessary agreements, which will pay the costs of the U.S. elections from the oppressed Iraqi people's daily bread. In return, Reagan will protect Iraq from the Islamic revolution should he win the presidency.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Venice, Soviet Withdrawal Link Seen

LD222159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Now please pay attention to tonight's commentary about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and its connection with the conference of the heads of the industrial countries in Venice:

Today's sudden decision by the Soviet Union regarding the withdrawal of an unspecified number of its forces from Afghanistan caused great surprise in world diplomatic circles and caused various reactions, so that every country or political group, depending on its stance, remarked about this action by the Soviet Union.

But one should always seek the true reasons behind such spontaneous decisions. Today's statement by the commander in chief of the Soviet army in Afghanistan should be considered in conjunction with two international events; it should be noted that this decision of the Soviet Union could never have been made without consideration of other international issues.

The first event is the formation of the special committee for resolving the crisis in Afghanistan, the meeting in Geneva attended by Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, which from the start aroused the wrath of the Soviet Union and, as we have constantly witnessed, the derisive words of Kremlin officials, the TASS news agency and the Soviet papers, which have said that they regard the conference as a U.S. puppet, or have condemned it as a reactionary ploy. In any case, whether or not the Russians condemn or ridicule it, the nature of this conference could not be altered; no matter how subordinate to the United States and how reactionary it might be, it would still have a positive effect on Afghanistan's Islamic revolution and it would at least show to the world the justification of the revolution of our Afghan fighting brothers, since in this world, in which no country but Iran could ever be found to be free of inclination toward either of the two superpowers, it is obvious that protagonism or antagonism concerning any regime would eventually lead to protagonism or antagonism concerning one of the superpowers. Consequently, if the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran were to intend to really take advantage of its main motto in its foreign policies, it would never be able to support any of the world's liberation movements.

But the topic of our discussion, which is to seek the real reason behind the Soviet decision to withdraw a number of troops from Afghanistan, does not appear to have so much to do with the said conference. The Soviet Government, which expected to encounter a great deal of vituperation and satire from all countries because of its occupation of Afghanistan, would not be so polite as to allow its political principles to be affected by the formation of such a small conference, and thus decide to take its troops out.

Since the Soviet Union endured the boycott of the Olympics and other economic consequences by Western imperialism and did not budge from Afghanistan, it would be extremely unlikely to be so frightened of the presence of the foreign ministers of Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia for the apprisal of the Afghan crisis, that it would immediately flee.

Hence, our first assumption considering the above-mentioned points is automatically invalid. But, in another corner of Europe--in Venice--we witnessed today the formation of a conference of seven industrial countries of the world which has a special significance from the viewpoint of the future of the economy of United States, Europe and Japan. In our opinion, the formation of this conference could have had a major role in the Soviet decision to leave Afghanistan. For, if we consider the superficial nature of the U.S. presence in this conference, Carter's humble mien at the conference could testify to a great number of latent issues there; especially since before attending the conference Carter wished to meet the pope and asked the leader of the world's Catholics to pray for his success in the conference.

The reason for Carter's lack of hope for success in the conference of the heads of the seven industrial countries of the world stems from America's economic problems, which have really become frightening, and not a day passes without Carter receiving a disheartening report of increasing recession and inflation in America. On the one hand, the problem of lack of real support by the U.S.'s allies regarding economic sanctions against Iran and the secret game that the European countries have played in order to shrug off the United States and free themselves of economic domination by the big brother, make the United States increasingly less hopeful about the future of its economy and Carter could never hope that even a step would be taken in his favor by the world's industrial countries in this conference. Hence, this is where the Soviet role appears and the Russians see a confrontation of which they have dreamed for years now becoming reality:

That the era of U.S. domination in Europe is coming to an end and, with the downfall of U.S. power in Europe, it would be the Russians' turn to show their skills and their entry into the profitable European market.

Of course, it would seem perfectly natural that the Soviet Government--by gaining the confidence of the European governments who would under no circumstances bend to U.S. requests--should, in the first day of the conference, play a very interesting trick, and with a heroic gesture announce that it would withdraw a number of troops from Afghanistan. For it is obvious that this action by the Russians would greatly tip the balance of the conference in their favor and would result in many advantages in favor of the Kremlin's foreign trade.

It is very certain that, immediately after the determination of the main policies of the conference and the publication of its resolution, if the outcome is as we have foreseen, another statement would immediately be issued by the Soviet military command, and by stating a definite date for the withdrawal of all the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the Kremlin would prefer profitable trade with Western Europe to a land full of pain and suffering, by the name of "Soviet Vietnam", and rid itself of the predicament in which it has placed itself only for the purpose of performing its internationalist commitments, and commence its commitments to the West.

Muslim Support Urged

GF231535 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Geneva conference has ended with a decisive political victory for the Islamic parties and movements fighting in Afghanistan. For the first time the Muslim fighters have asserted their political presence in a conference that is important in view of the parties that participated in it, its timing and venue. This political victory was but another manifestation of the real victory being achieved by the struggling masses on every inch of heroic Afghanistan.

While international news agencies were reporting the conference's political resolutions, Afghanistan was burning beneath the feet of Red soldiers, demonstrators were filling the streets of Kabul and the fighters were waging a fierce war against the doomed Red imperialists and their agents. Thus, the Muslim fighters wanted to prove to the Soviet Union and the entire world that their presence at a conference in Geneva is aimed at gaining political support for their cause and does not prevent them from presevering in their noble mission of expelling the invading enemy from their pure Islamic land.

The Afghan political parties and organizations are the true representatives of the Afghan people. All governments and institutions that have an Islamic character or brag about Islam should recognize the representatives of the heroic Afghan people, deal with them officially and allow them to open offices with full diplomatic immunity. Regimes governing Muslims are wasting millions of dollars annually in American banks as a result of the decline in the dollar's value. These corrupt rulers are spending millions in the night spots of London and Paris at the expense of their oppressed peoples. These governments that give generous grants to foreign journalists should turn their attention to the Muslim people who are confronting a savage occupier and give them as much assistance as possible, not out of spite for the Soviet Union, but out of belief in the Afghan people's just cause and their Islamic duty.

These governments should [word indistinct] to the representatives of the Afghan people in order to support the Islamic revolution's fighters in Afghanistan and should not stand between this revolution and the Muslim peoples, who have a sense of duty toward their struggling brothers in occupied Afghanistan.

Muslim peoples everywhere must take the initiative in championing the Afghan fighters and should not wait for their governments to give such support on their behalf. Most governments do not embody their people's aspirations but are manipulated by their masters, regardless of the simplest of these aspirations--namely concern for the affairs of their coreligionists--be they in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Eritrea, Fatami, Palestine or Kashmir.

Every inch of our pure Islamic land bears the seeds of revolution and the factors for radical change. This nation is Muslim, the land is Muslim and the people are suffering the oppression of traitorous rulers who sold them cheaply to the foreigner and paid no attention to their religion, mission and values.

Afghanistan is but the simplest manifestation of ugly occupation and exploitation. As for other parts of the Islamic world, with the exception of revolutionary Iran, they are merely variant forms of Afghanistan.

Perhaps international detente has allowed the Soviet Union to occupy Afghanistan and carry out its bloody game there. However, the fighters of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan have declared more than once that they reject Carter's aid. Their Islamic principles do not allow them to ask for assistance from one satan to use it against another.

More support for the Islamic movements fighting in revolutionary Afghanistan! Struggle until the Muslim land is completely liberated!

Mojahedin on Soviet Withdrawal

JN231813 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the Soviet forces' partial withdrawal from Afghanistan, a spokesman for the Islamic Revolutionary Liberation Front of Afghanistan has stated that the Muslim mojahedin Afghan people, who rose with Islamic enthusiasm to win their country's independence and freedom and to defend their religion, will undoubtedly fight until they cut off the hand of the invading Soviet imperialism and the Kremlin mercenaries.

The spokesman added that the courageous Muslim Afghan people will not be deluded by this new conspiracy and will continue their ideological Islamic struggle.

The spokesman said that with this move the Soviet Union wants to [word indistinct] its soldiers to the arena of struggle in Afghanistan with new roles on one hand and to weaken the morale of the courageous Muslim Afghan people on the other, [words indistinct] the Afghan people will not lay down arms until the Soviet forces' complete withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The spokesman added: It is very probably that the Soviet Union will appoint its fourth agent, who is versed in Islamic affairs to a certain extent, to replace Babrak Karmal. The Afghan mojahedin, however, will struggle against the Western and Eastern superpowers until total victory is achieved.

Mojahedin Take Rural Areas

JN231926 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic revolution movement's office in Zahedan has announced that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin have taken control of six subdistricts and two urban divisions in Farah Province. The report adds that this movement's banner is now flying over the buildings of these regions' departments and that Islamic laws have begun to be implemented in them.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES INFORMATION OFFICIALS FROM GUARDS CORPS

LD230900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Individuals in charge of information and research units for the Tehran and provincial Revolutionary Guards Corps were received by the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic yesterday afternoon.

During the meeting, Imam Khomeyni made the following remarks:

[Read by announcer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Remember, what is more important than anything else today is for us to protect the Islamic nature of the movement. This movement began as an Islamic movement, has so far remained Islamic and, God willing, shall continue to remain one. All of us, all you people, the entire nation, all those working in the guards corps, the army and the gendarmerie, the police and government departments as well as the government itself must endeavor to promote the movement in an Islamic manner. Once you preserve the Islamic nature of the movement then no harm shall come to you. However, should the movement move away from Islam, then everyone would go their own way, taking different paths. And once you take different paths, then you shall be harmed.

But, should we all adhere to the same flag, as in the early Islamic period--when there were not many people around, but all adhered to the same flag and moved forward in unison and advanced forward--now, similar to that period, we are in the same position. Now Islam has been entrusted to us. Like it or not, you are guarding Islam. At this juncture the army and you are the guardians of Islam. A guardian of Islam must not only himself be Islamic, but should also convert others to it as well as adopting an Islamic method. Should it so happen that deviations are observed among some young people, those who do not correctly understand problems, you who want to prevent such problems through your activity, should try to avoid committing any deviation yourselves.

For example, the guards are accused of having unreasonably transgressed against the people, of arbitrarily entering people's homes. I do not know whether these accusations are valid. However, all in all, we must act on the basis of Islam, must advance the movement on the basis of Islam. We must avoid disputes and these [word indistinct] noticed recently, in the course of which we see them resorting to clashes, when we are witness to deeds committed by the newspapers. All of you must (?unite) and fraternize and advance under the flag of oneness of God; victory shall by yours. Should you act in this manner, then you shall be conducting your worship in this very act of guarding. When you stand up to do your daily prayer, obviously you take all aspects of the prayer into account; similarly, you must observe all aspects of things while carrying out your duty as a guardian of Islam, so that everything you do is in the service of Islam. Once this is achieved, you will become an army, like an army of Islam. Under such circumstances not only your daily prayer, but everything else you do will be a form of worship.

As for what you raised [as heard], they will be put right gradually; these things need time. I pray to Almighty God for your success and welfare.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Visit to Qazvin

LD201400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in Qazvin today accompanied by a delegation and visited the barracks of Qazvin's 16th Division and the Alborz industrial township. A dispatch by our correspondent in Qazvin says that at the Alborz industrial township the workers chanted the slogan "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we workers support you!" and declared their unstinting support for the president of the republic. We shall begin this newscast with our correspondent's dispatch on the visit to Qazvin by Dr Bani-Sadr.

On this trip the president is accompanied by Musavi Garmarudi, presidential cultural and press adviser; Manuchehr Mas'udi, legal adviser; Major General Shadmehr, presidential supreme military adviser; Brigadier General Farahkhah, deputy commander of the land forces; Dr 'Abbaspur, energy minister; and Engineer Ne'matzadeh, labor minister. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Heydari Qazvini is also accompanying the president in order to solve Qazvin's problems and difficulties.

After arriving at the 16th Armored Division's barracks the president and those accompanying him went to a special pavilion and, after the carrying out of full military honors, inspected an honor guard. Then Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Mahdavi, Zanjan's governor-general [as heard], introduced those present to the president. The president and commander in chief of the armed forces then went to the parade ground. After the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and the main parade, the units on the parade ground staged a marchpast in front of the president. The president then addressed the barracks personnel as follows:

Observing the chain of command and obedience to one's commander is emphasized and paid attention to under Islam more than any other school of religion. In another part of his speech he said: This army, an army which instead of worshipping force, worships God, becomes invincible. The fact that at the dawn of Islam a small number of people, as the soldiers of Islam under the command of Holy Muhammad, triumphed over the great armies of those days, was precisely because of this very faith and conviction. The army of Islam which went to meet the enemy did not do so in order to smash the enemy, but rather to save the enemy. It moved forward to acquaint the enemy troops with Islam. Islam's soldier was not only armed with such weapons of the day as the sword and lance but he was also armed with weapons deprived to the enemy, that is, the arms of faith and conviction.

The president then inspected various parts of the barracks and the fighting readiness of the soldiers of Islam in that garrison. The garrison officers reported on military problems and on the problems of Kordestan. During this information program the commander of Qazvin's operations staff, who participated in the Kordestan battle against the Kurdish armed insurgents, addressed the president. Enumerating the difficulties, he said: None of the difficulties could shake our resolve in any way whatsoever. If Iran ceased to exist, I, as a Muslim Iranian, could not exist.

Addressing the Qazvin citizens at the city mosque, Bani-Sadr emphasized that the revolution courts did not have the right to maintain separate armed forces. The city's revolution courts should immediately disband their own armed forces and the guards, police and gendarmerie forces should fulfill the orders of the revolution courts.

Emphasizing the unity of command, which is precisely the opinion of the imam, the president of the republic then reminded those present that no armed force anywhere has the right to take decisions without the knowledge of the command, and any decision should emanate from the command.

Accompanied by his entourage, the president then visited Qazvin's Alborz industrial township. He visited the township's guard corps' headquarters and was welcomed by the corps commander. A member of the association of workers Islamic councils described in a speech the existing problems and difficulties in the township. The president then addressed the assembly of guards brothers and members of the workers Islamic councils of factories in the Alborz industrial township, which incorporates some 180 industrial units. As I communicate this report for your benefit, the president is busy making a speech at this meeting.

I would like to add that the president is due to address the inhabitants at Qazvin [name indistinct] mosque at 1700 today.

Speech to Alborz Workers

LD201948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports from Qazvin that President Bani-Sadr, who is on a visit to this town, paid a visit today to the Alborz industrial town, where he was given an enthusiastic welcome by workers. After taking part in a meeting of representatives of workers' councils, the president heard a number of requests put to him by some workers.

President Bani-Sadr then said: If the workers' council decides to take over the management, then this will create interference, with production suffering from it directly. As a result this would create problems for you and the country, one of which would be the problem of rising prices.

Noting that good management should take appropriate action in time to secure raw materials so as to prevent shortages, Bani-Sadr said: If you wish to see prices fall, then you must reduce production costs. A good manager is one who can bring about good production with minimum [word indistinct]. A good management means everyone doing their own work; should one try to do someone else's job, then we shall have chaos. If your manager here is not doing his job, then you should report it to a more senior official. You should not try to do a manager's job. On the other hand, if it so happens that a worker is not doing his job properly, then he should be reported to the manager. In such a circumstance it is not up to a member of the guards to arrest him; he has no right to do that.

According to the same dispatch, stressing that the commander of the guards is not responsible for the director of the factory, that if the director is appointed by the government then it is the relevant minister who should be reported to, the president said: The question of management and social conditions at work are your responsibility. If you succeed in fulfilling this, then so much the better. But if you interfere in each other's work, then I regret to say that there is nothing we can do either for this town or any other parts of the country.

You have an obligation which is to pave the ground for us to work. You must cooperate and arrange your working conditions. This is what we require you to do.

The president emphasized: The condition under which we will be able to work for you is to be free from other problems. One cannot attend to everything immediately.

Consequently, to create a peaceful and orderly climate is your own responsibility, for nothing can result from clashes. It is here that those involved with people's morality should give a helping hand. Our clergy should help to create an atmosphere of understanding, this is what they should do. As for the rest--the executive parts--it is our duty to carry these out.

The president added: If this does not happen, we will not do a thing. You should not presume that only you can go on strike; we too shall go on strike. What we will do is to issue a statement, sit at home and say we are not prepared to work as long as this state of affairs continues. What we want is for the guards not to have the right to interfere in management, for the workers' council not to have the right to interfere in management; and for the management not to have the right to interfere in the affairs of [workers] councils. In the final analysis, it is the responsibility of the government to take care of the town's services and its required raw materials.

According to our correspondent, the president then went to the Qazvin mosque and spoke to the local people gathered there to meet him. In a part of his speech, the president said: As you know, our armed forces, our army and Revolutionary Guards Corps as well as our gendarmerie, acted quite ably in the agitated provinces of Kordestan. Today, now that I am standing before you, in addition to all Kordestan's towns which are completely under the control of the Islamic Republic forces, Oshnoviyeh, too, today came under our forces' control.

As for Qotur, the gendarmerie forces are advancing; they have now arrived at the border. I hope that by tomorrow the government's rule will be established there as well.

Interview With Arab Paper

LD211726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] A report from the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Beirut says that during an interview given to AL-MUSTAQBAL, published in Paris, President Bani-Sadr said: The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has succeeded in establishing its rule throughout the country. However, there are still groups and individuals who do their own things, but we are trying to make them accept the government's rule. Our main duty is to stand on our own feet and get used to the rule of law, afterward the rest of the problems will be solved quite simply.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: Considering our internal situation, we still do not have a clear foreign policy concerning our relations with the Arab world. However, the government that is to be formed will try to pursue an active, clear foreign policy with the Arab world, based on maintaining the region's independence.

According to AL-MUSTAQBAL, the Iranian president, commenting on the United States, said: America has turned the question of the hostages into an international issue, whereas the main issue is the question of 35 million Iranians who, for long years, have been victims of U.S. interference in Iran. Mr Bani-Sadr also said: The struggle against imperialism cannot be achieved by simply saying anti-imperialist slogans; rather we must create a new order and new international relations, divorced from the superpowers' hegemony.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI

Ahvaz Seminar Address

GF211830 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of 'Ali Shari'ati's martyrdom, the Islamic council of the Ahvaz teacher's guidance college held a seminar on the cultural revolution in the auditorium of Ahvaz University's science college from 19 to 27 June. Dr Beheshti, a Revolution Council member and president of the Supreme Court; Dr 'Ali Golzadeh Ghafuri, a representative in the Islamic parliament from Tehran; Engineer Gharazi, the governor of Khuzestan; and many Ahvaz citizens participated in the second session of the educational seminar yesterday. Dr Beheshti said that in his opinion, the Iranian people will experience a cultural revolution, a social revolution, an economic revolution and then an educational revolution. He added that we have begun a cultural revolution in Iran in order to bring to fruition the political, economic and social revolutions.

Ayatollah Dr Seyyed Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and a member of the R volution Council, said that for any suggestion that might be made regarding a solution of the problem of the hostages in Iran, two main points should be considered:

First of all, the final decision should be made by the people who will decide the issue through their representatives in the Islamic parliament. Secondly, it should not be a steppingstone for establishing a dependent relationship with the United States. He added that we have tried very hard to end this dependency, and this movement should be continued. In order to put our economy in good shape we should take actions and make decisions that will not lead us into any dependency on the United States, the Soviet Union or any superpower. Of course, [words indistinct] and the Revolution Council follows this path.

Concerning revitalization of the courts, Ayatollah Beheshti referred to the actions already taken and said that five groups have been formed to investigate the instructions issued by the court. Each group consists of a clergyman, one experienced judge and one lawyer. These groups have been asked to investigate all rules and regulations regarding the courts.

Also, all judges who have retired or left their jobs of their own volition and are still able to accept judicial responsibility are asked to return to work in order to increase the staff of the courts. Concerning the problems of the Khuzestan Revolution Court, Dr Beheshti added that the shortcomings of this court have been noted by its chief. He said we will try to solve these shortcomings. He also suggested that Khuzestan judges should serve the people more and that the people should avoid troubling the judges. They should remember that a judge cannot be a legislator. It is the duty of legislative powers to replace old laws and rules with new ones.

Khuzestan Meeting Address

JN211840 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council and member of the Islamic Revolution Council, held a meeting in Ahvaz with the Khuzestan Province officials to discuss provincial affairs.

At the meeting, Ayatollah Beheshti said that we should depend on the local abilities and qualified persons in order to achieve appropriate solutions for the province's requirements.

Referring to the present administrative system, Dr Beheshti stated that it is important to have a change. He said that although we are in the midst of a conflicting situation, we should realize that no country that has revolted has faced as few problems as we have here in our country during the first year. This is a blessing granted by God [words indistinct].

Ayatollah Beheshti added: Talks are centered now on the budget of war and war economy. This is so because we are launching a struggle against the opporessors.

Concluding his speech, Ayatollah Beheshti said: If we do not face a hot war then we will be faced by a cold war. Therefore, all officials must be prepared for this cold war.

Sets Cabinet Formation Date

LD221945 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Regarding the headlines about the local news, there are some about the statements by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is also the secretary of the Revolution Council and secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party, the strongest existing party in Iran.

According to the morning newspaper AZADEGAN, in an interview in Ahvaz he has announced that in the current month up to 3 weeks from now the Cabinet will be formed and the Islamic national assembly will begin its legislative duties.

Dr Beheshti has further added that the enemy is trying very hard and from various sides to (?contaminate) the Islamic Revolution of Iran but they are (?dead wrong) because the period of inexperience of the Iranian people has already passed and this is an Islamic Revolution that has its roots in the hearts of the people.

MAJLES FAILS TO ATTAIN MAJORITY; MEETING CANCELED

LD231032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic national consultative assembly [Majles] which was to meet today, did not meet because of failure to achieve a majority. It is to have a meeting tomorrow.

Our correspondent reports that at tomorrow's meeting, to be held at 0900, the credentials of a number of MP's, sent to the commission of inquiry, shall be submitted for approval to the Majles. Our correspondent adds that the various committees of the Majles continued their work today.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-REVOLUTION COUNCIL SESSION REPORTED

LD232016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1941 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] A joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Engineer Mehdi Bazargan at the Prime Ministry. At the end of this session, Engineer 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of petroleum, told reporters:

At tonight's session it was decided that all drivers not engaged in essential work should be put at the disposal of the United Bus Company, and this was approved.

Concerning the level of oil production, the minister of petroleum said: At the moment, our oil production is less than 2 million barrels a day, of which 1 million barrels are for domestic use and about 8,000 [figure as heard] barrels are for export. God willing, this amount will increase in July. Mo'infar added: Today we signed an oil agreement with Turkey and it was agreed that we should deliver 3.4 million tons of oil, that is, about 25 million barrels to them before the end of the current Christian year.

At the end of the same session, Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Ministry of Interior, also met with the reporters and said: Tonight's session discussed the question of the bank debts of people whose property is at the moment in the hands of the foundation of the oppressed. The banks' proposal was that they should be given priority in the payment of debts owed to them. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that this matter should be referred to Imam Khomeyni for him to make the final decision.

Concerning the crisis caused by the comments of Dr Ayat, Ayatollah Kani said: All I can say is that we should solve our problems together through understanding. If we drag the issue to the newspapers and provide an excuse for others to misuse the differences between us, in my opinion this is harmful for our revolution. I always believe we should not drag issues to the newspapers which we can solve together. The newspapers should also refrain from raising issues which may create separatism and differences.

27 ARMED FORCES MEMBERS ARRESTED 21 JUNE

NC220702 Paris AFP in English 0651 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 22 (AFP)--At least 27 members of Iran's armed forces were arrested yesterday for allegedly "plotting against the government," the head of the military Islamic court, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshari, indicated today.

The soldiers are charged with 250 others of attempting to overthrow the government, the newspaper BAMDAD said today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshari said about 100 of these "conspirators" had been convicted or were awaiting trial while 150 were still on the run.

MILITARY COURTS HEAD INTERVIEWED ON ARRESTS OF SUBVERSIVES

GF221916 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Interview given by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshari, head of the Islamic military courts in Tehran on 22 June--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, as the head of the Islamic military courts for the Islamic Republic of Iran, please tell us something about the trial of the subversive elements that has been underway for the past several days.

[Answer] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. I can very clearly and explicitly state that this is a very extensive network, and these people have contacts in many cities and provinces. Naturally, I do not mean these persons themselves but the entire operation itself. And on the whole, according to their confessions, there are four or five different networks such as the Oveysi network, Oveysi group, Badi'i group, or the so-called liberation army. Of course, they are very small in numbers. But according to their own confessions, they have contacts in many places.

I would like to report to the Iranian nation that most of these individuals and groups--a major portion of them--have been recognized and arrested. I hope matters will be made public once the interrogations and investigations have been completed.

[Question] What is the actual number of persons involved in this network?

[Answer] Seven persons were initially arrested. We cannot say that all seven are principal characters. Some of them are secondary individuals. During the second phase another five persons were arrested, and fifteen others were arrested during the third stage.

[Question] Where was the center of this network located?

[Answer] At the Piranshahr garrison. Of course, they had contacts with Urumiyeh and [name indistinct].

[Question] You said you were able to uncover this plot notwithstanding the absence and lack of an intelligence center and the like. Could you tell us how you succeeded in uncovering this plot, and from what sources you obtained your information?

[Answer] As I mentioned in my interview yesterday, with this plot or any other existing plots, inasmuch as the majority of the people in this nation want this revolution--this is a people's revolution--the people themselves come forward and inform us. It was the faithful members of the army who came to us and supplied us with pertinent news and information. The commander of the garrison and a few others persons who had been threatened by the group have been very cooperative and must be commended and encouraged for their action.

[Question] What role did General Palisban play in this whole matter?

[Answer] As for Palisban's role, according to documents and evidence bearing Palisban's own signature, he has been playing a very important role in these plots. The plotters have had contact with him. In fact, we recently obtained a letter dealing with another network plot, and it was signed by Palisban.

[Question] Among those arrested and brought to trial this week, the highest-ranking officer was a major. Are there any other higher ranking officers under suspicion?

[Answer] Yes, Yes. There have been some with ranks higher than major, and they have been arrested as well. I have been informed about their arrest, but they have not been sent to me yet.

[Question] Can you please tell us their ranks?

[Answer] Apparently one or two of them are colonels.

[Question] What was the role of some deserting officers in....

[Answer] I must explain one thing here. The majority of our army personnel are following the proper path of the revolution. And these individuals, be they majors, colonels or commissioned and what not, are in a real minority. Indeed, the army itself is assisting us in identifying these corrupt members who have infiltrated their ranks.

[Question] When will the results of these trials be known?

[Answer] As I mentioned, there are the other 5 men and also 15 persons in addition to the first 7 who have been arrested.

Therefore, we will wait until all of them have testified to find out if there were any other involvements or other matters, in which case we can decide whether or not further investigations and testimonies will be necessary. We can eventually decide about the final outcome of the whole trial and investigation. I must add that we have uncovered the existence of another connection between this network and with another place. This is another reason that we must refrain from releasing our findings right now.

[Question] In their charges of indictment it has been said that they had connections with the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP]. Has there been any kind of written denial or response from the KDP, or has anyone from the party come forward to deny or confirm these allegations?

[Answer] I do not know. At least I have not heard anything to this effect. But these persons we have arrested have admitted that in the first place, they have had connections with the KDP and with the escaped officers who are still loyal to the former regime. In the second place, they have connections with Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq and the Komeleh Party.

[Question] Regarding all those people like the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the Kurdish Democrats or those groups which said they were against the shah but now have connections with those others--in fact the question of the shah's return has been put forth--can you please tell us how this whole thing has come about and whether it actually fits together?

[Answer] This very question was a matter of...actually it was not a surprise for us because the matter was brought up during the trial. These gentlemen who want to build a free system, for instance, how could the Cherikha-ye Feda'i get together and unite with escaped officers and supporters of the former shah and the democratic party? This matter in itself is a question that the people must ponder. They will have to determine the nature and character of these groups for themselves.

[Interviewer] Thank you.

JOINT STAFF ANNOUNCES MOPPING-UP OPERATION IN MARIVAN

LD231712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The mopping-up operations in Marivan started this afternoon with the arrival of a military column. After the arrival of the military column the following statement was issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. A military column composed of the personnel of the 28th Army Division of Kordestan, the ground forces, guards brothers and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga left Sanandaj for Marivan on the morning of 22 June. They cleared the road between Sanandai and Marivan and the areas adjoining the road and this afternoon they arrived at the town of Marivan, suffering one martyr from among the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga and the wounding of two soldiers and two revolution guards. According to the same report, the mopping-up operation inside the town has started and is being continued. On the route Muslim Kurdish brothers and sisters who reside in that region and the inhabited areas around the town of Marivan warmly welcomed the column and expressed their solidarity with it. The first request of the people of the region, in addition to the establishment of security, was to provide them with vital necessities such as heating oil and gasoline, flour and sugar. We hereby instruct all the responsible officials to act in the shortest possible time to alleviate the needs. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are ready for any kind of cooperation.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

20 June Commentary

TA201956 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 June carried a commentary entitled "Don't Sacrifice the Revolution for Clubwielding." It said: The mojahed newspaper has written that clubwielding has constantly been one of the problems of our revolution, and Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the imam's son, has condemned the actions of clubwielders who attacked the Mojahedin-e Khalq gathering in Tehran and said that through their action the clubwielders have betrayed God and Islam. The president and other high-ranking officials, while condemning the clubwielders, have also stated that the clubwielders are counterrevolutionary, although they act under the name of the Party of God.

Despite this, the counterrevolution clubwielders openly continue their counterrevolutionary acts throughout the country, and through the assistance of certain hands they escape punishment. The attacks of the clubwielders everywhere have been directed at the true forces of the revolution and the persistent enemies of U.S. imperialism, and to date the counterrevolution clubwielders have not even once attacked the enemies of the revolution and the supporters of Bakhtiar and the shah. All the condemned acts of these clubwielders have only been aimed at delivering blows to the revolution and its gains, crushing the true strugglers of the path of freedom and independence, and assisting in the progress of the evil plans of the U.S. fifth column. Those who overtly or covertly support clubwielders and clubwielding or those officials who show neglect in punishing the clubwielders should know that they in fact are aiding imperialism and Zionism and their fifth column in Iran, and are undermining the revolution and its gains.

21 June Commentary

GF211920 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 June carried a commentary entitled "How Can Peace and Calm Be Established in Kordestan?" It said: Events in Kordestan, where our country's youth--Kurds, revolution guards or others--are being killed, fill every Iranian with sorrow. The Iranian people are impatiently asking the officials to stop the events in Kordestan and insure peace and calm by recognizing the Kurds' rights. The Kordestan problem is one of the country's main problems and should be solved peacefully. It is clear that the Kurdish citizens are asking for their national rights. Therefore, we must separate the Kurds' demands from the demands of those who are not willing to stop this war.

Evidence proves that elements of the former regime and imperialism are creating this war in Kordestan. They are trying to fan the flame of this war. However, the war is still going on in Kordestan and if the situation does not change, it will have bad results.

It is true that the Kurds are asking for peace and hate the elements of the former regime and the imperialist lackeys who do not want to stop this war. The people of Kordestan, who played a great role in the Iranian nation's struggle against the former regime, today want to benefit from the fruits of the revolution, and that involves recognizing their national rights. This is an awesome responsibility for officials of the Islamic Republic. They should solve the Kordestan problem very peacefully and officially recognize Kurdish national rights. The war in Kordestan can be ended if officials separate the counterrevolutionaries from the true and faithful Kurdish forces. The officials should implement Imam Khomeyni's order. He has said several times that we must recognize the rights of the Kurds.

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SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS SEE OFF SOVIET UNITS 22 JUNE

LD241803 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In accordance with a previous BAKHTAR report, some contingents of the Soviet Army whose stay in Afghanistan is no longer necessary have left for Soviet territory.

The Soviet military contingent stationed near Khagr Khanah Minah, near Kabul, for the purpose of helping the DRA armed forces, left for the USSR on the morning of 22 June.

At the time of the soldiers and officers of the friendly country, the USSR, who left from Khagr Khanah Minah for their country yesterday morning, in answer to questions from a BAKHTAR correspondent said: We military units who came here with agreement of the USSR and the DRA, in accordance with our internationalist duty, for the sake of preserving the security of our brother country Afghanistan, have carried out the duty given to us, and are happy that the noble people of Afghanistan and the heroic army of Afghanistan have the battle power to defend their country and revolution.

One of the NCO's of the friendly power said: We are proud to have taken an active part in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution. We ought to mention that the noble people of Afghanistan welcomed us as their sincere brothers.

Similarly, a military officer of the USSR pointed out: We are sincerely happy to have conscientiously carried out the internationalist duties that were requested by the Government of Afghanistan and given to us by the USSR Government. We are happy that the situation in Afghanistan is getting better and the people of Afghanistan are uniting to defend their revolution and further strengthen peace and security.

Major General Babajan and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, bidding farewell to the soldiers and officers of the USSR, expressed thanks for decisively accomplishing their internationalist duties in defending the revolutionary and anti-imperialist Afghanistan from other enemies of the people of Afghanistan and said: The armed forces of Afghanistan will always remember your disinterested assistance and will remember it with gratitude.

AFP Account of Withdrawal

BK241027 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 24 Jun

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 24 Jun (AFP)--For 14-year-old Fauzia and her classmates, Monday was a memorable day.

When they arrived at the Surva high school for girls in downtown Kabul, they were told it was a picnic day. They boarded a bus and left for the Salang Pass road, about 10 km north of the capital to stage-manage a farewell for the Soviet troops leaving Afghanistan.

With great fanfare, the government had announced on Sunday that an unspecified number of Soviet troops "whose services are no more required" would leave for the Soviet Union on the following day.

To make the withdrawal look a colourful event, the Afghan authorities for the first time since December last year relaxed restrictions on movements. Individuals were allowed to witness the withdrawal and also to cross the 20 km fortified limit. But not before ensuring that mojahedin (Islamic fighters) were not among them.

I hired a taxi and started for the Salang pass road to witness the withdrawal. At the city exit point, I was stopped, the car searched and myself frisked. I was told to line up along the road. It was 7 in the morning.

A Soviet jeep with a red flag came first. It was followed by an open truck carrying few fortunate Soviet and East European journalists and cameramen. And then the military convoy consisting of 200 trucks and 108 tank carriers started their 500 km journey back home from where they came in December last year.

In between the convoy were the huge tank carriers followed by covered trucks apparently carrying artillery weapons. Medical trucks were also seen after every 20 vehicles.

As the last vehicle sped away, a young Afghan shouted "Buro bakhar Rusi" (Russians get out).

The Afghan was nabbed and physically carried over in an army jeep. Back in the city, in the strike-bound Kabul, no-one believed the "Rusies" (Russians) were really leaving.

As usual helicopter gunships flew over the city. Afghan soldiers with Kalashnikov rifles were also seen marching through the streets. APCs fitted with loudspeakers [were] calling the merchants to open their stores or face summary trial and possible executions.

Afghans were seen whispering in groups at street corners. Hotel staff huddled together were discussing the withdrawal. But no one was sure if the Soviets really were getting out of their country.

Mohammed Ismaile, a cigarette vendor, reacted saying that the troops withdrawal was only a gimmick to confuse the Afghans. "If the Russians are really going, why don't they stop flying the helicopters and opening fire at the slightest, or no, provocation."

Another person recalled the radio announcement and said that only those surplus Soviet troops which were not needed were being withdrawn.

Notwithstanding the theories, everyone seemed happy and all the Afghans that I talked with said it was the victory of the mojahedin. "Our morale has gone up.... the (limited) Soviet withdrawal makes it clear that the Rusies cannot rule on us.... history has been repeated," Mr Abdul, a bank employee, said recalling the history of Afghanistan which could never be ruled by outsiders.

Though the government made it clear that only surplus troops are being withdrawn, some Afghan ministry officials expressed fear that they would no longer be protected if the Soviets pulled out in large numbers.

The worst affected by the fear psychosis are the machinegun-toting members of the "Parcham" faction of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party--the most hated in Afghanistan today.

PDPA'S ZIRAY ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES POLITICAL SEMINAR

LD242309 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] A seminar of political heads of the armed forces, with personnel of the general department of political affairs of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday afternoon met with Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Secretariat and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], in the office of the party Central Committee.

In the course of this meeting, which Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Secretariat and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and general director of the armed forces, also attended, Dr Ziray provided some explanations concerning the duties of the political heads and personnel of the general department of political affairs and pointed out to them their duties--now more important than ever.

KABUL ADVISES CALM OVER 'FIREARMS TRAINING'

LD241256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Every day from 0700 till (?1600), firearms training will be carried out at the police academy firearms training area, near Kabul polytechnic at Afshar [located about 8 km from downtown Kabul, midway between Paghman and Kabul]. The esteemed citizens of Kabul are advised, therefore, not to become alarmed.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA NOTED

LD232139 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Recently we had a news item based on the decision of the Council of Ministers that, as a result of the facilities and better conditions being provided by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this year some 8,000 of our patriotic Muslim people are going to perform the Hajj ceremonies. For further information about the facilities provided by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the Afghan Hajjis we have the following interview with the director general of Hajj and holy shrine affairs:

Article 5 of the principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states: In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the holy religion of Islam is respected, maintained and protected and the freedom for the performance of religious ceremonies for all the Muslim people is guaranteed. Therefore, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan endeavors to provide facilities for all of our patriotic Muslim people for the performance of their religious ceremonies. In this connection the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan determined the quota of the Hajj is 8,000 people, of which 2,000 will travel by land and the remaining 8,000 [figure is heard] will travel by air. With regard to facilities for the Hajj in various fields, the director general of Hajj affairs said:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made special arrangements in various fields for the Hajjis this year. To avoid difficulties and provide better conditions, the Hajjis who ha the privilege of going to Mecca will complete the formalities of passport and travelling arrangements in their own provinces and they will only come to the capital to receive the visa.

With regard to health affairs, besides the health diagnosis and the [word indistinct] a mobile medical team with sufficient number of doctors will also accompany the Hajjis there. With regard to the Hajjis' care on their way to Mecca and provision of proper living quarters in Saudi Arabia, similar groups have been assigned for this purpose.

In reply to the question why a limited number of Hajjis went to Mecca last year, he said that Amin the traitor, in spite of the fact that he considered himself as the servant of the people but in reality he was the great enemy of humanity and of the holy Islam, had made it difficult for our pious people to perform their prayers. In addition he had created such difficult conditions that the Muslim people of Afghanistan could not afford to go to Mecca for the performance of their Hajj ceremonies. Last year every Hajji was obliged to pay some 35,000 afghanis in the form of Hajj services and donate (?15,000) afghanis each to the Afghan Red Crescent. Thus the total cost (?for every Hajji) together with his travelling and other expenses was 90,000 afghanis. This year, every Hajji paid only 5,000 afghanis for the Hajj services (?costs) and only 1,000 afghanis to the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The quota of each province for the Hajjis has been determined according to the population of that province. Every Hajji can take with him only 21 kilos as baggage. The national road transport service is ready to carry the children under 4 years of age free of charge, but the air tickets of the children will be charged according to the international rates. In addition, for the provision of better facilities for the women, if needed, they can be accompanied by their husbands or any of their other male close relatives.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO REVIEW PRISONERS' FILES

GF231750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bareq-Shafi'i, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolution Council, inspected Charikar prison yesterday evening. He made some recommendations to the police chief on improving the detainees' conditions. After reviewing prisoners' complaints, he asserted that no one is imprisoned without having committed a crime or without being convicted by the competent courts.

Our revolutionary state, under the leadership of the PDPA, hopes to make a comprehensive and thorough review of prisoners' files and restore their rights, taking true justice into consideration and operating within the framework of the law on amnesty and commutation of sentences.

A BAKHTAR correspondent adds: A committee comprising representatives of the regional committee, the police, the attorney general's office, the courts and defense attorneys has been appointed to assess and review prisoners' files and expeditiously take the necessary measures to release deserving prisoners.

AFP: FRENCH MP REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KABUL

BK211309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 21 Jun 80

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 June (AFP)--The Soviet Union may want to avoid any general offensive in Afghanistan until after next month's Moscow Olympics, resistance sources here on the Pakistani side of the border believe.

Thus in the short term Moscow was making diplomatic efforts to push Afghanistan to the background, to improve its propaganda at the games, they said.

Most travellers from the Afghan capital, Kabul, confirm the Soviet moves, including French MP Alain Madelin, who returned here after a 24-hour taxi visit to Kabul.

"The Russians are trying to be discreet. They seldom go out at night," he said. "It seems to me the Soviets are looking for a popular solution to the problem, but they hardly appear to be successful in the operation. When you speak to people in Kabul, you wonder who supports the regime," he said.

Mr Madelin said the capital was quiet but confirmed that students and school children were continuing their boycott of classes and 'informers' were murdered at night.

He said tanks rumbled through the streets every day. and Antonov transport planes loaded at the city's airport every morning.

Mr Madelin left Kabul on Wednesday on the regular road across eastern Afghanistan to the Pakistani town of Peshawar, without encountering any difficulty. He was accompanied by parliamentary colleague Gilbert Barrier.

The two MP's said they heard fighting to the south of Jalalabad where some 20,000 Soviet troops were garrisoned, but saw "no extremely serious military activity" and no flights by Soviet fighter planes or helicopter gunships.

They described the fighting in Afghanistan as a "war of nomads", with the Soviets holding the main roads while the guerrillas controlled the rugged and often inhospitable countryside.

AFP DESCRIBES LIFE OUTSIDE KABUL CITY LIMIT

OW242346 Hong Kong AFP in English 2244 GMT 24 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Jalalabad-Kabul road, June 24 (AFP)--The taxi driver, a 26-year-old Afghan, refused to cross the 20 km (12 miles) Kabul city limit, and even the offer of doubling the fare had no effect.

"There are mojaheiin (Islamic fighters) up there", he said, pointing at the cluster of mountains that surrounds Kabul.

"But I do not see them", I said politely. He turned sharply and retorted: "This is the mistake the Rusies (Russians) are making...the mojahedin are not to be seen, only to be felt when you get a bullet".

"Are you afraid to go", I asked him and his Afghan pride was hurt. He murmured some words in his Dari language and asked me to get inside his Toyota Corona taxi.

Within minutes we were speeding towards the east Afghanistan city of Jalalabad. We were stopped at the 20 km (12 miles) city limit. The taxi was searched, the driver had to open his headgear, as an Afghan guard feld that he might be hiding a revolver under it. I was frisked and asked why we were going on the dangerous road alone.

We were advised to wait for a convoy to form. But the enterprising taxi driver told the guards something in their own language and we were allowed to go.

The moment you cross the 20 km limit, you can feel the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. They are everywhere--on the road, in the bushes, on hill tops and in roadside bunkers and few not-so-afraid Russians, sunbathing.

The entire roadside looked like a scene from a World War II movie. I counted 16 armoured personnel carriers damaged and burnt, four burnt tanks and scores of army trucks with burnt out tyres.

There are five power plants--three of them have been sabotaged by the rebels.

The remaining two are heavily guarded by Russians and signs to keep a minimum speed limit of 50 km (30 miles) for all vehicles have been put.

This was done as some rebels had fired from a vehicle which stopped and then sped through, I was told.

Helicopters were seen in the sky keeping a watch on the road and air dropping tinned food and ammunition for the Soviet troops on the ground.

I did not see any fighting, but was told by the taxi driver that all the fighting takes place after sundown.

Halfway through, the taxi driver suggested we turn back. A Russian helicopter which had been apparently watching our movements came over and was hovering above us, and during our return journey back to the Afghan capital it kept a close watch.

In the evening sun, I could see the increased troop activities. The scene had changed. The sunbathers were no more there. Russian soldiers were all dressed up in full battle outfit. The armoured personnel carriers have come out of the trenches. The covers on the tanks have been taken off.

It was apparent that after a day of lull, the Soviets were preparing for an unpredictable night ahead.

SOVIETS GRANT CONSUMER GOODS AID TO KABUL DISTRICTS

WA251400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 31 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 31, (BAKHTAR)--180 peasants and farmers of Oriakhail, Seh Gonbad, Ghazi Khail and Khwaja Lakan of Paghman, Kabul Province, received consumer goods as part of the Soviet grant in aid. Others present were members of the party committee, local woleswal and some official.

Similarly, 320 working people of Deh Khudaidad, Qala Zaman Khudaidad, Qala Zaman Khan, Kabul were provided with consumer goods under the same scheme. At the meeting held on this occasion at Deh Khudaidad School head of party organisation of Deh Sabz district, the woleswal and secretary to the primary party organisation spoke on friendly assistance provided by the Soviet Union, the Afghanistan's most fraternal friend.

According to another report, 1,000 imams and khatibs of various mosques of Kabul last Thursday received Soviet consumer goods at a meeting held at Baghe Babur.

Following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, Kabul Mayor Assadullah Payam, in a speech, thanked the Soviet Union for its disinterested assistance to Afghanistan. Afterwards, deputy secretary to Kabul city committee and member of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] economic commission spoke on the history of friendly and good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He was followed by two religious scholars and members of the Jam'iat-e Eslami who on behalf of others promised every support to their revolutionary government.

According to an earlier report, a large number of Kabul tradesmen received Soviet consumer goods last Thursday.

At the meeting held on this occasion at the Workers' Unions office following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, a member of the PDPA CC economic commission, first deputy secretary to the Workers Unions, a member of the union's leading board and two tradesmen representatives expressed gratitude over the Soviet assistance provided to Afghan people.

According to a report from Badakhshan Province, students of Ishkashem district and those from Maidan district of Kabul Province recieved Soviet consumer commodities last week. In the meeting held on this occasion, district officers, secretary to the party committees and commander of Unit 76 spoke on the existence of friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

INDIAN CHARGES ON MINORITIES, MIZOS REBUTTED

BK240605 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria has termed the statements made by the Indian Government members concerning minorities and training of Mizo tribal boys in Bangladesh as totally incorrect and baseless. The secretary, who had summoned the Indian high commissioner to his office to convey the feelings of the Bangladesh Government following the statements made in Indian Parliament, also expressed deep concern. He drew the attention of the high commissioner especially to the statement made by the Indian external affairs minister on the 20th of last month on alleged illtreatment of minorities in Bangladesh. The foreign secretary told the Indian diplomat clearly that these matters not only concern the internal affairs of Bangladesh but were also totally incorrect.

Referring to another Rajya Sabha statement made by the Indian state minister for home affairs on the 18th of May alleging that tribal boys were sent to Bangladesh by the Mizo National Front for training, Kibria said it was totally baseless and expressed concern that these statements might undermine the friendly relations existing between the two neighboring countries.

PRIME MINISTER REVEALS LEAFLETS AGAINST ARMY'S UNITY

BK240245 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The general discussion on the national budget continued for the second day today in [Parliament]. During the evening sitting of the Jatiya Sangsad [Parliament], M.A. Matin of the Muslim League criticized the budget and said it is (?against the interests) of the common man.

Prime minister and leader of the House Shah Azizur Rahman told the Jatiya Sangsad this afternoon that some leaflets were found in circulation carrying statements with intention to subvert the discipline of armed forces. As is customary, the prime minister said, the army [words indistinct] of non-commissioned officers and other ranks on suspicion for interrogation. He said no action has yet been taken. If (?anything) is proved, normal disciplinary action will be taken under the army act, he concluded.

The house was adjourned till tomorrow morning.

NEW PARTY CHOOSES DIPLOMAT AS SECRETARY GENERAL

BK211043 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 14 Jun 80 p 7

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Major Dalim, the hero of the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman assassination, has been named as the secretary general of the new party formed by Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed [former Bangladesh president released recently from jail].

Major Dalim, who is currently serving the Bangladesh mission in Beijing, has appealed to the government for his release and enable him to take up the new position in Dacca.

Meanwhile, Mushtaque Ahmed had talks with the pro-Chinese leaders in Dacca in this regard and they assured him of their full cooperation if the position of the secretary general goes to Dalim.

FUNERAL FOR SANJAY GANDHI HELD IN NEW DELHI

OW241824 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 24 (AFP)--A funeral fit for a head of state was accorded today to Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Sanjay, who died yesterday in a plane crash, aged 33, was cremated on the banks of the Yamuna River in the same burial grounds as his grandfather and India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The funeral pyre of Sanjay, acclaimed by many here as the likely successor to his mother, was lit by his elder brother and Mrs Gandhi's only other son, Rajiv, amidst chanting of vedic hymns by Hindu priests.

Vice-President M. Hidayatullah, Mrs Gandhi and her family members, Cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps and high dignitaries were among the vast multitude of people who thronged the cremation grounds overlooking the historic Mogul-built red fort in the old quarter of Delhi.

Thousands more, men, women and children, many of them weeping, had taken part in the procession which brought Sanjay's flower-bedecked cortege along the 10 km (6 miles) route from his mother's residence.

STATE MOURNING DECLARED ON DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT

BK241042 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Former President V.V. Giri passed away this morning in Madras. The 86-year-old veteran labor leader got up as usual early this morning and went to the bathroom after the routine checkup by the medical staff. But when his grandson Amarnath took his breakfast to him about 0630, he found his grandfather dead. His physician, who arrived after the news, declared him dead.

In a message, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi said Mr Giri served the country for more than 6 decades as freedomfighter, pioneering labor leader, champion of the poor and deprived, and as the minister in Madras and at the center. Mrs Gandhi said she greatly valued Mr Giri's experience, wisdom and dedication. A great life has ended, she observed.

The central government has declared a state mourning throughout the country for 7 days in view of the death of former President Giri in Madras this morning. Flags on all public buildings including state government offices will be at half mast during the period of mourning. Mr Giri will be given a state funeral with full military honors at Madras tomorrow. All central government offices throughout the country will remain closed tomorrow.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH TO BE EXPANDED

BK250511 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] India and Bangladesh are to take steps to diversify and expand the trade between the two countries. This follows the conclusion of the 5-day India-Bangladesh trade talks in New Delhi yesterday.

They have also agreed to promote economic and industrial cooperation and identify export-oriented projects for the manufacture of sponge iron, fertilizer and newsprint.

During the talks India showed keen interest in entering into a long-term agreement for the purchase of newsprint from Bangladesh. Bangladesh showed keen interest in the import of bulls from Haryana. The Indian delegation to the talks was led by Commerce Secretary Gill and Bangladesh by its commerce secretary, Matiur Rahman.

ASSAM STUDENTS STATE WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE

BK220937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The All Assam Students Union has welcomed the prime minister's recent statement in Parliament that she has an open mind on the Assam situation. The union has expressed its readiness to start negotiations with the center. In a letter to Mrs Gandhi, the union has, however, reiterated its demand that 1951 be the date from which the foreigners should be identified. The letter also called for withdrawal of some of the central measures taken in the state.

As already reported, the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's struggle council] notified some days ago its willingness to sit at a negotiating table.

Meanwhile, according to PTI, army has been rushed to north Lakhimpur following violent demonstration by the followers of the All-Assam Students Union in defiance of the prohibitory order. The police, having failed to disperse the crowd after lathi charge and explosion of teargas shells, fired on the crowd, resulting in two deaths and injuring to about 20 persons.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ZAMBIA--Ravindra Tandon, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, has been appointed high commissioner of India to Zambia in succession to Kanwar Natwar Singh. [Excerpt] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1446 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SIERRA LEONE--High Commissioner for India to Sierra Leone Virendra P. Singh presented credentials to President Siaka P. Stevens on 11 June. [Excerpt] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 12 Jun 80 BK]

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH HUNGARY--New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--India and Hungary have signed a contract for the construction of a tunnel for the metro in Calcutta, capital of West Bengal. The contract, worth about rupees 13 million (about $1.6 million) for providing tunnelling technology and know-how, was awarded to Hungary after an Indian team had studied underground constructions in various countries. The tunnel is expected to be completed within three years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

AGHA SHAHI DISCUSSES JERUSALEM WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

BK241150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, now in New York to initiate the UN Security Council debate tonight on the Israeli move to change the status of Al-Quds [Jerusalem], had an hour-long meeting with two senior State Department officials and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The American officials included Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders and his deputy (Peter Constable).

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting informed sources, said the American officials explained the United States' position on the Jerusalem question. Agha Shahi is understood to have apprised the team of his viewpoints in pursuance of the mandate given to him by the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad last month.

The American officials also exchanged views with Agha Shahi on the work of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan. In this connection the committee's recent meeting with the representatives of Afghan mojahedin near Geneva also came up for discussion.

MINISTER HAROON QUESTIONED ON NUCLEAR POWER, AFGHANISTAN

OW242331 Hong Kong AFP in English 2249 GMT 24 Jun 8

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (AFP)--Pakistan has "no intention" of acquiring nuclear weapons, Pakistani Interior Minister for Religious Affairs Mahmud Haroon said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Haroon said that Pakistan planned to use nuclear energy "exclusively for peaceful purposes. We have no intention of following the example of India, Israel or South Africa in this regard," he said.

On Afghanistan, Mr. Haroon denied reports that Afghan resistance fighters received arms and training in Pakistan.

He added that "in the spirit of Islamic solidarity," Pakistan had taken in nearly one million Afghan refugees so far.

Mr. Haroon also said that Pakistan had rejected U.S. military aid offers after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in order to "stay out of the rivalry between the two superpowers in defense matters."

1979-80 SURVEY INDICATES IMPROVED ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK241200 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The economic survey for the year 1979-80 issued in Islamabad today said the economic recovery initiated in 1977-78 has been carried forward with increased momentum during the current fiscal year with a notable rise in the output of commodity-producing sectors. It said the increases in productivity were accompanied by improvement in the balance of payments and budgetary situation despite certain adverse international developments during the year.

The economic survey, which is one of the pre-budget documents, said the growth in gross domestic product this year stood at 6.2 percent, which is more than double the annual rise in population. The growth rate gives an average of 6.4 percent for the last 3 years and sharply contrasts to the annual growth rate of 3.7 percent during 1970-77 that left an insignificant margin over population growth.

Among the two main commodity producing sectors, agriculture, with a growth rate of 6 percent during the current year showed an average annual advance of 4.2 percent during the last 3 years, while the manufacturing sector, with a growth rate of 8.1 percent during the current year, showed the average annual advance of 7.4 percent during the same period. This represents a sharp climb over the annual growth--1.6 percent in agriculture and 2.8 percent in the manufacturing sector--during the period 1970-77. During the year the commodity producing sector also out-performed the services sector and helped to contain the inflationary pressure on prices during the year.

The economic survey said that the impressive rise in agricultural growth was due to bumper wheat and cotton crops. Wheat, with an estimated production of 10.87 million tons, and cotton with 4.2 million bales, have set new production records this year. The production of sugarcane, however, remained almost at last year's level, while the minor crops like potatoes and onions also recorded improvements in production. This was due to the measures taken by the government coupled with favorable weather conditions.

About the increase in the manufacutring sector, the economic survey said the recovery was shown not only by industries already on the upward trend but also those hitherto lagging behind.

The increase in the export of cotton cloth is indicative of improvement in overall cloth production. There have also been significant increases in the production of fertilizers, vegetable ghee, cement and cotton yarn during the first 9 months of the year. The only exception was the sugar industry, which remained sluggish due to low cane supply.

ADDITIONAL MIRAGES TO BE ORDERED FROM FRANCE

WA251400 Paris LE POINT in French 16 Jun 80 p 39

[Text] Pakistan is preparing to submit an order to France for an additional 18 Mirage 5 aircraft and for 40 Mirage F-1 aircraft equipped with Matra Super 530 missiles. These planes will be mainly assembled in Pakistan.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN OIL PRICES

BK201518 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The government last night announced a marginal increase in the price of all petroleum products in order to avoid a loss of 830 million rupees by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation this year. Petrol goes up by 2 rupees and 50 cents per gallon; diesel and furnace oil by 7 rupees and 50 cents and kerosene by 1 rupee and 50 cents per gallon.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew said that the price increase was inevitable. In fact, he said, no previous government had had to face this type of situation. He said that the increase in the price of kerosene had been kept to a minimum as a relief to the poorer sections of the community. The government deeply regretted this decision but there is no alternative.

Mathew added that while the increase in the price of crude oil between 1970 and 1977 had been roughly about 12 dollars per barrel, during the last one and half years it had shot up by as much as 19 dollars per barrel.

AID TO BE EXTENDED TO KAMPUCHEA THROUGH UN

BK151135 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Sri Lanka has stepped in to assist famine-stricken Kampuchea with aid and assistance to the tune of 160,000 rupees. According to Foreign Ministry sources, this amount will be remitted to UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim as Sri Lanka's contribution toward this humanitarian cause.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AID--The Government of the Netherlands has agreed to almost double its aid to Sri Lanka. Commodity aid amounting to 270 million rupees will be given in 1980. This aid will be in the form of a nonrepayable outright grant and is to be utilized to purchase commodities and equipment from the Netherlands. This grant is in addition to the aid already decided upon. This additional aid is a result of the discussion which the minister of finance and planning had with the Netherlands development cooperation minister. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

TEHRAN RADIO CALLS FOR TRIAL OF U.S. HOSTAGES

LD242245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Martyrs Are Waiting for the Trial of America"]

[Text] Criminal America carried out the 19 August 1953 coup d'etat. It imposed its puppet, fascist government upon the most sensitive country in the region and upon a wronged nation by means of savage suppression of the people. In this way, 5 years after the establishment of the savage government of the Zionists in Israel, the Iranian Government came completely under the control of the White House, and the mind of the ruling class in America and of international Zionism became free of anxiety concerning the oil wells in the Middle East.

In order to protect a puppet, rotten government, it is necessary to resort to suppression.

For this purpose the frightful SAVAK organization came into being, and during many long years the best children of the homeland were slaughtered by the orders of America in torture cells at the hands of executioners who had been trained in Israel. They pierced their heads with drills and they cut off their legs with saws. The deprived nation endured a most painful, gradual death by enduring heat and cold, the pangs of hunger and the pain of nakedness. At the same time, the puppet regime was pouring the wealth of the nation into its own pockets and the pockets of its American masters.

In order to continue an oppressive government it is necessary to have a corrupt culture. In this connection, too, the American planners imported all mechanisms necessary for the creation of corruption and decadence; so much so that the biggest network for the importation and distribution of heroin and corrupt films which propagated sexual corruption and alcoholism was a monopoly of the royal family.

How can a mere enumeration of these crimes in a few lines express 50 [as heard] years of tyranny, murder and torture? No, it can never be expressed in a few lines. Try to feel the saw, its movement backward and forward, on your leg bone. Try to feel the hot lead of bullets and of skulls being ripped apart. Then, try to imagine America.

America must be tried, a true and historical trial, in the way that the imam has ordered. The imam said: Carter should be tried in a world court. However, the former American attorney general cannot be present in such a court during the trial of Carter and the former shah. It is still not clear what mystery surrounds the issue of Ramsey Clark--once Carter's special envoy who was rejected by the imam when he was still airborne, now the representative of the American nation who comes to the Iranian conference in order to investigate America's crimes.

Now, the Islamic consultative assembly has been formed. Blessed is this new fortress. Those who have been tortured and who have experienced pain are also present there. The Majles should be decisive concerning the trial of America. The Majles deputies should quickly reach a decision concerning the spies of the den of espionage. We warn that there are certain hands at work which, according to the wishes of America, refer to these spies only as hostages. After the trial of these spies and after their identity has been clarified in a formal way, America will no longer have this excuse to spread poison against the Iranian revolution on the issue of hostage-taking.

After 70,000 martyrs and tens of thousands of cripples, America agains returns and carries out assassinations and foments civil war.

It explodes oil wells, sets fire to crops, sets up networks for the distribution of narcotics, kills people in the Iranian Embassy and threatens to impose economic sanctions and to indulge in military intervention--then it carries out both threats. It lands on Iranian soil with frightful weapons; by penetrating the country it tries to organize sabotage organizations; it incites the mercenary Iraq to attack Iranian territory; it creates dependent, seditious parties and groups.

Truly, why is America so scared of the trial of these spy hostages? Is it afraid that they might be executed? No, these spy hostages have such a value for the U.S. White House that Carter, by spending millions of dollars and by turning his commandoes to charcoal in Tabas Desert, was determined to save them by any means possible. Does this not show that these spies know the domestic network of America's mercenaries in Iran? Is it not that America is precisely worried about the destruction of its fifth column and not the lives of the hostages? Will not the revelation of America's fifth column make the whole world shake?

We should bear in mind that after the revolution as well as before the revolution, America has not stopped its conspiracies even for one moment. Right at the time when some people were trying to ask America for guarantees of refraining from other conspiracies, the issue of the military attack came about. Even they confessed that the practice operations for this attack were started only 3 days after the occupation of the den of espionage.

Therefore, America should be tried and every means should be used for her trial. In any way possible, the revenge for the death of every one of the martyrs should be taken from America. Radio and television should be more active. The families of the martyrs are still mourning the deaths of their loved ones. Behest-e Zahra should not be forgotten. The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--although at the moment they have been pushed aside--should be encouraged to divulge every document they possess. America is not just one party, it is the entire system--a system which, like an octopus, has spread its tentacles over the entire world. Its nature demands that it should kill and devour.

Therefore, the only solution is, as the imam has said, that we should fight against it until the last breath. The martyrs as well as all the oppressed people throughout the world are waiting. America must be tried--a serious and decisive trial.

SOVIET UNION ASKED FOR VOLGA RIVER TRANSIT FACILITIES

ID241041 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: Reza Salimi, minister of economy and finance: "Iran Has Requested Soviet Cooperation in Transportation of Goods Via the Volga River"]

[Text] Official negotiations by the representative Iranian and Soviet delegations at the ninth session on economic cooperation between the two countries began with consideration of the protocol. Iran's representative delegation, which went to Moscow to participate in the ninth session on economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, has begun its work.

The first round of talks between the delegations of the two countries was attended by Dr Reza Salami, Iranian minister of economy and finance; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Dr Mokri, Iranian ambassador in Moscow; the under secretary for energy; a delegate from the Iranian national steel industry; and Dr Tavakol, in charge of the Economic Division of the Finance Ministry.

The talks began with the announcement of the agenda by the Iranian finance minister. Skachkov, who in reality can be considered the Soviet finance minister, then stressed the expansion of trade relations between the two countries and stated that the Soviet Union will never impose its services and will never attach political conditions to its aid.

In reply to Skachkov's remarks acting Minister [as published] of Finance Reza Salimi, said:

"Many contracts were imposed upon us in the past by the Western countries, which has created many difficulties for us, and since we are under economic pressure from the West we request the Soviet Union to make available to Iranian shipping all transport facilities, in particular the Volga River waterway, which joins the Black Sea and the Caspian, so that we can transport our requirements to our country by way of this short route."

Following what was said by the minister of finance, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, Dr Mokri, stressed that Iran will never submit to foreign imperialism. In continuing the talks, members of the investigative committees of the ninth session on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran went into session and considered the protocol headings in three committees, which were the committee for iron ore and metallurgy, the committee for energy, and the committee for coordination. It is envisaged that the protocol will be signed next Friday.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON HUSAYN, KHALID TRIPS TO U.S., FRG

JN212006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1758 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary]

[Excerpts] The diplomacy practiced by some of the Arab regimes resembles to a large extent the behavior of some of the Arab tribes in the pre-Islamic era. They fight today and make peace tomorrow.

We are saying this as an introduction to our talk about the visits paid by King Husayn and King Khalid to the United States and West Germany. The purpose of these two visits is to end the state of war between the Arabs and Israel in accordance with the Camp David agreement and the Venice declaration.

In his talks with Carter, King Husayn stressed the Camp David agreement; and, in his talks with the West German chancellor, King Khalid emphasized the Venice declaration. This is because the two kings believe that the agreement and the declaration can end the dispute between the Arabs and Israel.

This not strange. The reactionary forces in the region have always been expected to back the settlement and capitulation processes with all the means in their power. Husayn and Khalid have been waiting for this moment to place all their material power behind the settlement and to persuade the other Arab regimes to follow suit. Observers now believe that King Husayn will assume the responsibility of persuading the Arab regimes to back the settlement plan during his coming tour of the Arab countries.

Husayn's and Khalid's efforts have not added anything new to the feverish attempts to come to an agreement with Israel. What surprised observers, however, was that each one of them returned home with a gift in his hand. King Husayn's gift was American promises to give Jordan 100 tanks. King Khalid's gift was West German promises to give Saudi Arabia 50 planes.

The arms obtained by Husayn and Khalid are not to be used in a war against Israel, but against another enemy--just as some Arab tribes used to do in the pre-Islamic age. The enemy is anyone who opposes the settlement, U.S. interests and the two regimes. The liberation forces in the region and the Muslim peoples rejecting the American promises will be the targets of Khalid's planes and Husayn's tanks. At the head of those liberation forces will be the Iranian revolution, which has spread from the mountains of Iran to the plains of Iraq, the deserts of the Hejaz and to Jordan.

BAKHTIAR REPORTEDLY TO MEET SHAH IN CAIRO

LD250759 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Reports on a meeting Between the Shah and Bakhtiar to Declare the Establishment of an Iranian Opposition Front"]

[Text] London--There have been highly conflictive reports on the possibility of a visit by former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar to Cairo and of his meeting with the deposed shah of Iran. Informed sources in Cairo have confirmed this information, adding that Bakhtiar will be in Cairo in the next few hours for consultations with the shah on extremely important matters. Diplomatic sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that if this information is confirmed, this meeting, which will be the first to be held between the shah and Bakhtiar since both left Iran, is expected to produce an important political announcement that could lead to the declaration of the first coalition opposition to the regime in Iran.

Informed Egyptian sources at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had earlier denied it categorically, describing it as illogical in the light of events. It is worth noting that the shah, as ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT alone reported 2 weeks ago, used to receive at the Al-Qubbah palace in Cairo many of his army generals who have been living outside Iran since the Iranain revolution. He also used to receive and still receives many political personalities who are opposed to the Iranian revolution as well as the members of his family.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the shah's special adviser and spokesman (Armaw) made quick and urgent visits to the United States, France, Britain and Switzerland during the past 3 weeks to contact the forces which opposed Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime. Diplomatic sources have asserted that the new front known as "the National Union Front," which has announced in London its opposition to the present regime in Iran and which staged a march in the British capital last Saturday, has received political and material support from the deposed shah. The sources added that (Armaw) played an important role in the liaison operation between the front and the shah. It is worth mentioning that the front has called for the shah's return to Iran. There have been unusual movements outside Al-Qubbah palace, where the shah is staying, since noon yesterday, Monday. Security measures have also been taken at the VIP ounge at Cairo International Airport.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Commentary on Soviet Problems

LD242222 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently the Soviet Union announced a pullout or partial withdrawal of its military presence in Afghanistan.

This announcement was (?bare) of any specific detail other than to say that the presence of these troops was no longer needed in Afghanistan. Soviet news bulletins, even if true, must be regarded as a propaganda ploy with a domestic as well as international objective.

Internally, the Soviet press has presented its country's involvement in Afghanistan as not involving any considerable portion of the Soviet Armed Forces since, according to the official line, the present Government of Afghanistan is a truly popular one whose only resistance is allegedly coming from [word indistinct] feudal elements backed by a nefarious trio of the United States, China and Pakistan. Of course, any genuine popular government would not need the external aid such as the Soviet Union has had to shell out in order to prop up such a decrepit puppet regime such as the Babrak Karmal clique in Kabul.

However, reality being what it is, the operation of such informal sources of information among the Soviet public, such as the popular grapevine among the civilian population and among the Soviet enlisted men and their families, has lately forced the Soviet officials to admit (?to a wider) involvement in Afghanistan than they had previously claimed. The announcement of a Soviet troop withdrawal, unaccompanied by any exact figures telling how many were withdrawn and of course how many more new troops will be sent in, is meant to [word indistinct] the anxiety and doubts of the Soviet public regarding gossip and rumors about Afghanistan.

Assuming the news is true, if the number of troops withdrawn is quite small, let's say less than 1,000 personnel, the announcement of this figure would greatly relieve anxiety among the Soviet public, who really have little concrete idea of the actual magnitude of this involvement. But this same announcement would also instantly raise heckles and jeers in the West that such a withdrawal was either simply a token withdrawal or else merely a routine reassignment of battle-weary troops who in any case were scheduled to be relieved by fresher troops anyway. The Soviets would not have lied by having stated that these particular troops were no longer needed in Afghanistan, for it is common knowledge that battle-weary, injured or (?dead) troops are of little strategic value in extended armed conflict.

However, assuming there was a substantial withdrawal of troops, of say up to 5,000 personnel, then although the West could not (?easily) argue that the withdrawal had been merely a token gesture, still the public announcement of that within the Soviet Union would alert the masses to the fact that the involvement had been more extensive than they had been led to believe. This would then only excite greater anxiety and mistrust than it would have alleviated.

Apart from the factors of Soviet public opinion and opinion in the West a combination of internal political and military constraints has forced the Soviet leadership into a severe dilemma. Perhaps a dialectical contradiction might be a more apt description. First, from purely materialist reckoning reinforced by the dogmatic perspectives of the Soviet ideology, the Soviet military presence already sent to Afghanistan should have been more than sufficient to have already crushed the allegedly feudal elements which were all too ready to be thrown (?on to) the trash heap of history. For this reason the Soviet leaders were confident early on in their intervention that they would be able to withdraw their forces in a short period, that is within a year. Unfortunately for them, their confidence led them to announce this publicly and now the world waits to see them backing up the statement, which was more a statement of their military power than of any moral commitment as such.

To pull out in great numbers would be an admission of a kind of defeat but now, ironically, to remain in Afghanistan in great numbers will also have to be regarded as a type of defeat.

The failure to contain or subdue the Islamically inspired and divinely protected movement of the Afghan masses has deeply embarrassed the modern tsars, especially those one or two tsars most responsible for urging this intervention in the first place. If the failure of this intervention becomes any more manifest, then power struggles and a realignment of the governing coalition within the Soviet hierarchy is certain to follow at the expense of the interventionists and to the gain of the revisionists. Not that this would save the Soviet face in the long run, for then the revisionists would have the responsibility for disentagling the Soviet Union from the mess into which the interventionists had plunged it in the first place. Thus, the tensions within the Soviet hierarchy created by the Afghanistan fiasco make the recent announcement of a troop withdrawal far more understandable, much more understandable than can be explained by any single concern with so incidental a matter as the Moscow Olympics, which surely must be the least of the Soviet worries.

Unfortunately, the logic of the military situation remains indifferent (?to) the personal interests of the various Politburo chieftains that seem destined to commit the Soviet Union to greater, not lesser, intervention in Afghanistan. The proud Soviet military machine which crushed Nazi Germany and conquered half of Europe, which put down the Hungarian revolt of 1956 and which squashed the liberal Marxist regime of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968, is now completely tied up with what, from its point of view, are a motley band of ragtag feudal bandits belonging more to the pages of history books than in the modern age and which in any case in the modern age should not have managed to frustrate the glorious Red Army so thoroughly.

Simply packing up and moving out, however objectively desirable to the interests of the Soviet Union at large, would risk triggering a revolt among the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, which certainly would prefer to oversee the completion of a job already begun and in whose interest it is to uphold and to protect the honor and prestige of the Soviet military. Even if they acquiesced at present to such a genuine withdrawal they could not help but harbor resentment towards the civilian Soviet leadership and also the opinion that such a leadership was lily-livered and unable to stand by its commitments in matters of the credibility of the Soviet Union as a superpower. The next Soviet military intervention would then strike not at the Persian Gulf but at the (?offices) of the Kremlin itself.

Thus, the Soviet leadership is tied up in a Gordian knot by its own involvement in Afghanistan, from which it can neither advance nor retreat but which has [words indistinct] within the context of its internal politics. Finally, it needs only to be said that the pattern of the Soviet intervention seen so far, including an initial massive involvement hidden from the public followed up by token withdrawals accompanied by simultaneous strategic escalations, parallels America's involvement in Vietnam remarkably. And with the help and the will of God Almighty the present intervention will end with a similar outcome, namely the humiliation of the powerful and proud and the exaltation of the weak and the oppressed whom God has willed be the heirs of this world.

Factions Agree To Unite

JN221815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Sources close to the tripartite committee that was asked by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to study the Afghan issue have said that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin have agreed to unite in one front in order to win world recognition as a resistance movement in Afghanistan.

Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti had earlier recommended to nine Afghan mojahedin representatives that they exert efforts to form a provisional government, similar to the ones formed in Algeria and Vietnam, so that world states will recognize them as a negotiating party. Chatti said that unifying the Afghan revolutionary factions is essential if world states and organizations are to recognize them.

Qotbzadeh on Soviet Afghan Ploy

LD241240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who had traveled to Geneva in order to participate in the committee for the solution to the Afghanistan crisis, returned home at midnight last night.

In an interview with reporters, he said regarding the [word indistinct] message to Giscard d'Estaing:

This message was for the purpose of neutralizing the effects of this conference and influencing the Geneva conference. He added: In fact, the reason for sending this message was to create differences between the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Qotbzadeh added: We want the total evacuation of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The important point to our people and the oppressed countries of the world is that Iran and Pakistan are among the countries that are directly involved in the Afghanistan issue. But, instead of contacting these two countries, the USSR is in contact with the West.

Further Qotzbadeh Statements

JN250636 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran yesterday after heading the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to the second session of the tripartite committee for the solution of the Afghan crisis which recently convened in Geneva.

In reply to a question by a PARS correspondent on the withdrawal of part of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's letter on the subject to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Qotbzadeh said: Moscow's purpose for sending this letter is to cancel the Geneva conference's results and influence the Venice conference, thus sowing the seeds of discord between the United States and Europe and improving their relations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard]

Qotbzadeh added: These ploys, which consist of a Soviet withdrawal now and the return of the Soviet forces later--under the pretext that the situation in Afghanistan has exacerbated--cannot settle any problem. Iran insists on a complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from the Afghan territories.

After mentioning that Iran and Pakistan are directly and closely involved in the Afghan issue and that any talks should be held with the parties concerned with the issue, Qotbzadeh said: Because Iran and Pakistan are part of the Third World, the Soviet Union, instead of contacting these two countries, carries out a political game by holding talks with its allies in Europe.

After pointing out that the West is more important to the Soviet Union, Qotbzadeh said: The Soviet Union carries out its political dealings with the West through the countries in the area.

On Pakistan's participation in the meetings of the committee set up by the Islamic conference to solve the Afghan issue, Qotbzadeh said: Pakistan hosts 750,000 Afghan refugees and 90 percent of the aid to the Afghan mojahedin passes through Pakistan.

On unity of the Afghan mojahedin, Qotbzadeh said: During the Islamabad conference, I had stressed that all the mojahedin must unite and that all aid to them should be offered through a tripartite committee.

Afghans Arrested at Border

LD251006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations section of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that border guards of Takhte Sepid and 17 Shahrivar border posts have arrested five Afghan soldiers who had crossed into Iranian territory.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

23 June Clash

LD241738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 2100 last night the military forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists attacked Rud-e Yahya'i region situated on the border area in Qasr-e Shirin. They used tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons. Their fire was returned by the forces stationed on the borders and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran. Fortunately, there were no casualties resulting from these clashes. The official in charge of public relations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah announcing this news said: While continuing the mopping-up operations in Paveh region, at 0430 the group despatched by the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps managed to save two of the guards who were surrounded by armed assailants in Jalal village. Also, the same group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps discovered and defused three antitank mines in (?Kalal Khaneqal) pass.

Opposition to Ba'thist Regime

JN250814 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes a report it received from Iraq, which is rising against the despotic Ba'thist clique. The paper says: An Iraqi pilot of the Imam 'Ali airbase in the An-Nasiriyah city in southern Iraq has straffed the city's public security headquarters, destroying the Ba'thist public security buildings and killing and wounding scores of Ba'thist agents. The paper adds that after carrying out his heroic operation, and having run out of fuel, the pilot bailed out and faced the public security men who tried to arrest him at the airbase. The pilot made them believe he wanted to surrender. When he approached them, however, explosive charges he was carrying went off, killing the Ba'thist public security men and martyring the pilot.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper reveals that a number of mojahedin officers and soldiers working in the (At-Taji) camp in Baghdad carried out revolutionary executions of the camp commander and his aide.

After the executions, they shattered the doors of the camp's armory and confiscated more than 500 machineguns.

The paper adds: The mojahedin, who completely controlled the camp and seized the weapons, left for an unknown destination. However, they clashed with the republican guards in the (Aden) Square near Al-Kazimiyah. A fierce battle took place between the mojahedin and Saddam Husayn's guards which ended with the martyrdom of five of the mojahedin soldiers. Several of the mojahedin succeeded in transporting the captured weapons to an unknown destination.

BAHRAINI FRONT SENDS MESSAGES TO WORLD LEADERS

Message to Carter

JN242003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text of message sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to U.S. President Carter on 24 June]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the martyrs and the faithful. President Jimmy Carter: Greetings from the victim to the executioner.

Your agents in Bahrain are subjecting the bold Muslim people of Bahrain to an unprecedented atmosphere of terror. This illegitimate government, which you know very well, as it is a toy in your hands, cannot but implement the orders issued by your ambassador in Bahrain. These days, the government is carrying out arbitrary arrests among the ranks of the steadfast Bahraini people. The detainees, who include men of religion, women, youth, the elderly and the ill, are subject to barbaric torture, which reminds us of your deeds in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Iran and the deeds of your agents in Israel. One of the youth, martyr Jamil 'Ali Muhsin al-'Ali, died recently because of the barbaric torture. Our front has pictures showing the marks of torture on his gracious body. We tell you these facts, which we believe you know, in case you should want to raise your voice tomorrow when you see your spies at the mercy of the students or the other factions of our Muslim people.

Victory to the oppressed and death to the oppressors and the agents.

Message to Waldheim

JN242042 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text of message sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on 24 June]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the oppressed, the slayer of the mighty. Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general: Peace be upon those who follow the right path.

We bring to your attention the issue of hundreds of detainees in Bahrain, who were arrested only because of their religious beliefs and because they reject injustice and oppression. Confirmed reports indicate that they are subjected to barbaric torture, which calls to mind the Middle Ages.

If your mission is to defend the man who is subjected to arbitrary arrest and barbaric torture, then we request that you interfere, in order to save the lives of a great number of youth who believe in God and in the holy messages, and to enable the Bahraini people to choose their Islamic regime which they want for themselves.

But if your mission is to protect the spies who kill suppressed peoples then we excuse you in advance from responding to this request.

Victory to Islam and the oppressed. Death to the enemies of humanity.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

24 June 1980

'GENDARME' REMARKS BY PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI ASSAILED

LD201540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary regarding Mr Agha Shahi's expression of willingness to make Pakistan the region's gendarme:

The AL-KHALIJ newspaper of the United Arab Republics in its yesterday's issue quoted the Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. If it is true, then it is the sign of another possible conspiracy in the neighborhood of Iran.

AL-KHALIJ quoted Agha Shai as saying Pakistan is completely ready to assume the role of gendarme in the region of the Persian Gulf, providing the Arab countries of the region pay Pakistan $5 billion in aid. Agha Shahi is further quoted by this newspaper as saying if such aid is paid to Pakistan then the Arabs could live with peace of mind, without any anxiety of a possible Soviet occupation or offensive against the warm waters or their countries and their oil installations because Pakistan could, by receiving only $5 billion, confront the Soviet Union in the region.

If Mr Agha Shahi really believes what he says, and we should not think that Agha Shahi said this merely to frighten the Arabs into giving financial aid, it should be said that following the overthrow of the shah, the United States now intends to substitute several new gendarmes in the region. Following the equipping of countries such as Oman, the United States has now enlisted Pakistan among the gendarmes protecting U.S. interests in the region by preparing the ground to equip Pakistan, thus strengthening the eastern front in every possible way.

Yet it is interesting that according to AL-KHALIJ and on the basis of Agha Shahi's confession, the Arab leaders of the region have not accepted the proposal, and this shows that, as a general rule, open inclination toward the United States and the acceptance of U.S. aid has become so distasteful that no one would welcome it, even if there were some tendency for it.

Thanks to the Iranian revolution, the people of this region have awakened from their sleep and will not allow their rulers once again to deceive them into falling under U.S. domination through such excuses as prevention of Soviet influence or the vague fear of communism, thus enabling the United States to continue to plunder the region's wealth.

It is for the same reason that certain agreements being reached between some regional leaders and the United States are unavoidably reached in an atmosphere of secrecy, thus preventing the nations' anger and their rise against their governments.

Of course, the degree of impudence of leaders such as Saddam Husayn, Sultan Qabus and Siad Barre cannot be measured by any yardstick.

They are fully aware of their nations' anger and aversion, yet they openly conclude agreements with the Americans, welcome American advisers and are not ashamed of their actions.

After quoting Agha Shahi, AL-KHALIJ printed an editorial pointing out that the people of the region are aware of current events and know very well that if the world's nations were only self-dependent and self-reliant they would not need such deceitful support which leads to nothing but captivity.

Commenting on the statement, Mr Agha Shahi, the editor of AL-KHALIJ writes: Our brothers in the gulf countries, wherever they may be, are ready to act to defend themselves. The people of these countries are not in such a position that they have to make others believe they are in need of a sheepdog.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH POLISARIO

LD221003 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name, considering the fact that one of the main objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is to establish friendly relations with risen nations and the Muslim and oppressed masses of the world, and inspired by the religious interests and Islamic fraternity between the people of Iran and the Sahara, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara [POLISARIO Front] have decided to establish political relations at embassy level as from first of Tir 1359, corresponding to 22 June 1980, and to expand their cooperation in strengthening the foundations of international peace, defending liberation movements, establishing social justice and respecting human rights by rejecting any manipulation and colonialism.

BANI-SADR MEETS KHOMEYNI TO REPORT ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD241034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received at noon today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was also present, Dr Bani-Sadr submitted a report of the latest events and current developments of the country to the imam.

At the end of this meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, Dr Bani-Sadr said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY:

During the meeting with the imam, the states of the country's economy and security were discussed. I also informed him of the country's projects in progress. In reply to a question on whether the work done has the imam's approval, the president said: Yes. The imam has expressed hope that we are successful and continue the work.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: Did you discuss the Revolution Guards Corps? The president said: The points that the corps should have order and obey a central authority were discussed. The imam agreed.

The president added: We will make decisions regarding other facilities [vasa'el] within the next few days and will announce the decisions.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: Was the appointment of a prime minister discussed at this meeting? The president said: This subject was not discussed today.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN SITUATIONS

JN240921 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 21 Jun 80 pp 28, 29

[Interview with Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr conducted in Tehran by AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent As'ad Haydar--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, a short time ago you spoke about "the state of students." At present, there is talk in Tehran about "the state of the Islamic Republican Party" or, more specifically, "the state of Beheshti." How long can Iran tolerate these "states" within the Iranian state?

[Answer] They are not states or governments, but power centers which sometimes actually exist. Like any political party, there are various currents in the party, including an exploitative and domineering current. This current, however, is not strong. I do not want to go into names. The Iranian people know them and there is no need to name them.

As far as I am concerned, the first task of the government was to impose its authority throughout the country. We have succeeded in this, although it was not an easy matter. However, we have to admit that there are still some individuals or groups who work for themselves. We are trying to make them accept the state's authority. We have to wait a little to see whether we will succeed in this task or not.

[Question] But how long can Iran wait?

[Answer] We are not waiting. We are working and acting with determination. It is a revolution. We are living in the era of the revolution.

[Question] You are acting, but time is running short.

[Answer] It is war.

[Question] However, this war impedes the march of the revolution and the necessary achievements to insure its success.

[Answer] The conflict against these groups and centers of power is a minor problem. We are faced with many problems, both administrative and military problems. What is important for us is to reactivate our economy. As you know, the Americans tried to crush our economy and impose their hegemony on our country. The Iranian economy is currently improving, despite the embargo imposed upon us. Our major task is to stand on our own feet and get accustomed to the sovereignty of the law. After this, the solution of the other problems becomes easy.

[Question] In addition to the political disputes, Iran is witnessing armed conflicts. What is your assessment?

[Answer] The destruction of the armed groups which have tried and are trying to strike against the revolution is very important to us. When these groups began their diverse operations against us, we did not imagine that we would be able to move the armed forces against them. We succeeded in this mission and the army waged battles against them.

These groups and the political groups had thought that the Islamic Republic was not solid and permanent. They thought they could strike against it. However, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran stood fast and is able to last.

In our confrontation with these groups, we adopted a successful tactic: dialogue with those who want dialogue and arms against those who want to use arms against us. Many groups expressed their readiness for dialogue, but the stability of the state of affairs requires more time.

[Question] I have visited southern Tehran several times. I saw the wide difference in the social and living conditions between southern Tehran and northern Tehran. Supposing one of the poor residents of southern Tehran comes to you and says: The revolution gave me freedom and succeeded in expelling the shah. However, after 1 and 1/2 years of its triumph, what economic gains has it given me, gains which are necessary for me? What will it offer me? What will be your answer?

[Answer] I would have told him: My friend, you think that a revolution is a very simple matter. A revolution is a very difficult matter. The easiest stage is the taking over of power, and we have succeeded in this. However, the stage that follows the success of the revolution is the most difficult because it is the stage of reorganizing the new authority. Moreover, what is 1,001 times more difficult that all this is the reorganization of the new society.

We are currently in the second stage and have not yet reached the third stage. What we are doing now on the economic level is to try to meet daily needs. Therefore, we are engulfed in responding to daily requirements.

Since the victory of the revolution, we have been talking about equality. We have succeeded to some degree in eradicating the manifestations of the illegal richness of the shah's supporters. In fact, the promise to change this society and the entire world was an ideal one because, at the beginning, we did not tell you what the shah did to our country and what the Americans did to destroy our economic structure.

From the victory of the revolution to date, the population of Tehran has increased by 1 million. This is a real catastrophe. Instead of going back to their villages, the residents of Tehran have risen in number. In my opinion, we should overturn the current concepts. The people should go back to their villages in order to build our new economy.

Our main task is to revive our economy and transform it from a subservient economy to a productive one. Our job is to build an organized and integrated economy. This cannot be done overnight or in 1 or 2 years. It requires time and effort. This time may be longer if we are tardy in implementing the second stage. At any rate, our efforts will bear fruit in the end and will be worth the sacrifice.

[Question] What is your opinion on the solution of the hostage problem? Is it true that there is a trend to keep them until after the U.S. presidential elections in order to embarrass President Carter?

[Answer] I do not understand the U.S. administration's policy and hostile tactics against us. They have turned the case of the hostages into an international issue at a time when the basic problem is the issue of 35 million Iranians who have been victims of U.S. intervention for years.

At any rate, we are waiting for the Islamic council. I believe that the council members will act realistically and make the appropriate decision to solve this issue.

[Question] A delegation from the Socialist International, including Bruno Kreisky, has recently visited Iran. What did the discussions deal with, and did the delegation bring specific proposals to your government?

[Answer] The visit of the Socialist International leaders was good. The discussions held with them were beneficial and fruitful. They did not put forward specific proposals but tried to acquaint themselves with the situation. The viewpoints of the three leaders and myself were in agreement regarding the international situation. During the talks, the three leaders affirmed their desire and quest for a Europe which is less subservient to and more independent of the two superpowers. My opinion was that it is not enough to fight imperialism only with hostile slogans. In my opinion, a new system in international relations should be established in a manner that keeps these relations far away from the prevailing international relations, which are based on the equation of those who impose hegemony and those on whom hegemony is imposed.

In my opinion, I think we have no choice with regard to this issue. I call for putting an end to the debate on the concept of East-West relations and replacing this concept with that of North-South relations; namely, the concept of development, especially the development of backward countries. It is regrettable that some world circles do not want to believe the fact that Iran wants to be independent from the two superpowers.

[Question] Do you still believe--after Western Europe has imposed economic sanctions against Iran--in the concept of an independent Europe and in the possibility of entering into an alliance with it to form a Third World power?

[Answer] For us, we use the word Europe to refer to the people, not the governments. We believe that the political and economic necessities and requirements which control the world situation, especially in our region, will provide the true foundation for, first, the independence of Europe and, second, the formation of a third power through an alliance with the Third World countries.

[Question] Until now, Iran's Arab policy has been inconsistant. We often listen to contradictory statements by Iranian officials. What is your comment?

[Answer] It is true that our policy with regard to the Arab world is not clear and that from time to time it undergoes some degree of confusion. Despite this fact, I wish there would be no evaluation or judgment of our policy on the basis of the previous stage. The instability of our internal situation is reflected in our foreign policy. We really need internal stability in order to have a stable and clear foreign policy. All I can say now is that the forthcoming Iranian Government will seek to have an active and clear foreign policy, particularly concerning the Arab world. The foundation of this policy will be the reinforcement of the region's independence.

[Haydar] Time was running short. Bani-Sadr's special secretary entered twice; once to deliver a special file to him and a second time to remind him of the Revolution Council's meeting. I said to Bani-Sadr while he was preparing to stand up and leave: I hope you will allow me to ask a final question.

[Question] Before the declaration of the revolution, you sent a message to Imam Khomeyni asking him to declare the revolution because the economic and political situation in Iran was suitable for the success of the revolution. If you were to send a message to the leader of the revolution now, what would you say on the current situation?

[Answer] Unity and accord should prevail in the country. The imam's role is to strengthen this objective. The tense situation in the country should be transformed into a quiet and stable one, because this will allow the Iranian people to work more productively and fruitfully.

ADN REPORTS TUDEH PARTY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD231725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran (ADN correspondent)--The recent great revolution of the Iranian people under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni created a favorable political and social situation. This is noted in a statement by the Tudeh Party of Iran on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist party, which is now being celebrated. The heirs and successors to the Iranian communist party saw it as their job to support this revolution and its continuation without sectarianism. The Tudeh Party stresses that it regards itself as "heir to the traditions of the Iranian communist party." With great sacrifices the communist party played an essential part in the fight against the Iranian policy of British imperialism and against native feudalism.

KEYHAN CITES GUARDS COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION LETTER

LD230811 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jun p 2

[Unattributed report: "Guards Corps Commander Resigns in Protest at 'Monopolizations' and 'Existing Trends'"]

[Excerpts] This morning, 'Abbas Aqa Zamani, known as Abu Sharif, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, resigned, having published a letter of resignation. Abu Sharif, who since the corps was formed served as operations commander, was appointed commander of the organization by the president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces.

In his letter of resignation, Abu Sharif gives as the reason for his resignation "monopolizations" and "existing trends". Abu Sharif's letter, which was published yesterday morning, reads as follows: "I came to this post so that with the help of God, the leadership of the imam, and the support of the community, we might build a corps to protect the deprived of the world and perpetuate the Islamic Revolution, but sadly, monopolizations, sectarianism and present trends have prevented this.

"It is impossible to continue to work, and there is no alternative but to resign."

Views of an Informed Authority

In a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, this informed authority stated that the difference of opinion between Abu Sharif and certain corps commanders went back to the question of how this revolutionary institution should be administered.

The same authority stated: "Abu Sharif did not believe that the corps should have a system of ranks like the army, but that corps relations should be based on ideological instruction. He also believed that the corps should use the services of those who had been shot or crippled in fighting and that the able-bodied should serve the corps' [field] operations."

ARMED FORCES CHIEFS FIRED OVER 'COUP PLOT'

LD241427 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 80 pp 1,6

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Senior Officers Arrested for Plotting After Inquiry Into U.S. Raid"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Some 17 months after the overthrow of the monarchy the Islamic Republic leaders still do not control the instruments of a power which they won outright.

Worse still, many signs indicate that the various components of the state machine are still distrustful, rebellious or insidiously hostile toward the new regime.

The armed forces, which normally ought to have constituted the republic's main rampart, are worrying officials to the greatest possible extent. Yet every effort had been made to turn it into a "weapon in the people's service." Ties with the Pentagon had been broken, and thousands of U.S. military advisers expelled.... The purge seemed to be drastic: Hundreds of senior officers were retired, arrested or executed. Junior officers and soldiers formed "people's committees"--a kind of soviet directly elected by the grassroots which still have control in many units and sometimes even go so far as to dismiss or appoint their own officers. Various Islamic or Marxist political groups took advantage of the prevailing "anarchy" of the first few months to organize secret cells of their supporters.

Nonetheless, the shah's army has not been completely destroyed. The new regime does not have senior officers who are both devoted to "Islam" and competent. Command positions have therefore been given to officers from the Imperial Army who rallied at the last minute or who had previously been removed for nonpolitical reasons.

The experiment did not prove decisive, judging from the "generals' waltz" which has gone on constantly since the republic was established. Those at the top of the hierarchy have in turn resigned or been fired for having been incapable of restoring a semblance of discipline or for having shown tendencies toward dissidence or insubordination.

It has been thought that the recent firing of the commanders in chief of the three branches of the armed forces was part of the same phenomenon. However, unconfirmed reports from official sources indicate that the "firings" announced are connected with a plot aimed at overthrowing the regime.

The authorities are observing the greatest possible discretion in this connection. However, the "serious anxieties" expressed recently by Imam Khomeyni regarding the Islamic Republic's future and President Bani-Sadr's repeated warnings about the threat of a coup d'etat are apparently connected with a plot which was aborted owing to the failure on 25 April of the U.S. military expedition intended, according to Washington, to free the hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

The Elimination of Imam Khomeyni

According to some of our informants, the Tabas helicopter operation had two complementary and indivisible aspects: While the U.S. soldiers were rescuing their detained compatriots, Iranian opposition commandoes were to launch an assault on strategic positions in the capital--including the radio and television buildings--and the main barracks across the country, the pasdars [Islamic militia) being rendered powerless with paralyzing gases, among other things.

The main leaders of the clergy--above all Imam Khomeyni--of the communist Tudeh Party and, it is also alleged, of the Mojahedin-e Khalq whose homes had been located and listed, were to be arrested or executed. The outlines of the plot still seem vague. All that is known is that it would not have taken the form of a conventional coup d'etat in view of the unconventional nature of the armed forces and the loyalty of a large part of the Muslim or leftwing "grassroots" to the republican system. The plot apparently had ramifications in various civilian or military, royalist, nationalist or liberal circles whose joint objectives were apprently the elimination of Imam Khomeyni and the normalization of relations with the United States made possible by the release of the hostages.

In any case members of the upper echelons of the armed forces were apparently implicated. Some of them are accused of compliance, others of complicity. Gen Bahman Baqeri, commander in chief of the air force, who "resigned," has apparently been arrested. He is accused in particular of having had the abandoned U.S. helicopters in Tabas flattened and burned 24 hours after the operation's failure, thereby destroying documents which might have been compromising for the Iranian conspirators. General Baqeri, formerly the ex-shah's aide de camp and private instructor to the heir to the throne, had "rallied" to Imam Khomeyni shortly after the monarchy was overthrown.

The case of Chief of General Staff Gen Hadi Shadmehr is less clear. He is a man of integrity who could not tolerate the corruption which reigned under the previous regime and resigned from the Imperial Army around 5 years ago. He had been give this senior post despite his conservative ideology and perhaps even royalist convictions. Did he too take part in the plot? Some people accuse him of indulging in subversive activities by regrouping officers hostile to the Islamic Republic. Opinions about him are clearly divided since President Bani-Sadr has just appointed him his main military adviser--probably an honorary post but nonetheless a respectable one. Ironically, he was replaced as armed forces chief of staff by Gen Valiollah Fallahi who had been arrested as a "counterrevolutionary" when the republic was established and later rallied to the regime and was rehabilitated.

It remains to be seen why the Revolution Council decided to disguise a political purge of the top command as a technical reshuffle and why it waited almost 2 months before dealing harshly with those suspected, rightly or wrongly, of being involved in the Tabas plot. The main reason mentioned seems to be the deep differences of opinion between members of the leadership team. Some leaders think that the documents and evidence in their possession were not sufficiently incriminating. Most of them thought it was better, in the interests of the population's morale, not to launch a scandal which would certainly have damaged the reputations of many leading people who had appointed the suspects to their posts before obtaining the backing of Imam Khomeyni in his capacity as supreme head of the armed forces.

On the other hand, drastic measures have been taken to prevent new revolts. There are a growing number of arrests among the military, especially in units stationed in Kordestan, where officers have been able to establish relations with opposition groups affiliated with the ex-shah or with Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar--groups which have apparently established operational bases on the Iranian-Iraqi border. Two radio stations probably installed on Iraqi territory have recently been broadcasting daily programs calling on the population to rise up against the "ayatollah's republic." One of these stations, which is clearly royalist, is broadcasting coded messages to real or imaginary military or civilian commando groups. The other station, which is more "political," is the organ of Mr Bakhtiar, whose recorded speeches and manifestoes are frequently broadcast. The two radio stations are listened to by a broad section of the population who are facing growing economic and social problems.

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VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT SEEN AS 'INTERFERENCE'

LD251816 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The statement made by the leaders of the seven Western nations in Venice on Afghanistan is an obvious example of interference in the internal affairs of the independent country of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The contents of this statement indicate that the leaders of some of the European countries, without any inclination (?to understand), have given themselves the right to express their opinion about the destiny of the people of Afghanistan.

The public opinion in our country strongly protects against the attempts of some of the participant countries in the Venice summit who forward their proposals and conditions to the Government of Afghanistan and want to teach the Government of Afghanistan how to organize its external affairs.

SOVIET VOCATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN KABUL

GF251803 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Konkin, arrived in Kabul today at the head of a delegation. He will visit vocational institutions and hold talks on expanding Soviet aid to Afghanistan in the field of higher education.

CULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GF251743 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland left Kabul for Prague today at the head of a delegation on an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government.

In a predeparture statement at Kabul International Airport, Sarboland said: During my visit I shall hold talks with Czechoslovak officials on the expansion of bilateral cultural cooperation and sign the relevant agreements.

During his visit, the information and culture minister will inspect the international (Carlo Leonari) (?exhibition) and the sports parade in [words indistinct].

The information and culture minister was seen off at Kabul International Airport by members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Revolution Council members, ministers, the deputy ministers of information and culture, directors of broadcasting organizations, Information and Culture Ministry officials and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Kabul.

AFP: WITHDRAWING SOVIET TROOPS REACH BORDER

BK251644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1643 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 25 (AFP)--One division of Soviet troops and 108 tanks which left Kabul on Monday have reached the Soviet border town of Tirmiz, highly reliable reports quoting Afghan Government sources said.

The reports reaching here speak of increased activities in the Khayr Khanah Soviet Army garrison, north of Kabul, and said that more troops are likely to be withdrawn.

AFP: REBELS BLOW UP SOVIET PIPELINE, KILL SEVEN

OW251335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 25 (AFP)--Afghan rebels blew up a section of the 500 km (312 miles) new oil pipeline that runs from the Soviet border to a major Russian military depot at Doshi in Baghlan Province, north Afghanistan, sometime last week, first-hand reports reaching here said today.

The reports, quoting Western diplomatic sources in Kabul, said that local villagers saw huge flames after a rebel group blasted the pipeline at Poli Homari, about 58 km (30 miles) from the Russian base.

At least seven Russian guards were killed and in the shootout five rebels were shot dead, the reports said.

The pipeline, which was constructed by the Russians after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan on December 27 last year, runs through Qonduz, Baghlan and Parvan provinces. The pipeline was being used for bringing oil to the Russian troops in Afghanistan.

The Russians have started repairing the pipeline, but since the damage is extensive, it would take at least two weeks before oil could flow again, the reports said.

To keep up the oil supply the Russians are using oil tankers, but there have been incidents of sabotage and sniper attacks on tanker convoys, the reports said.

Consequently, transport aircraft are now being used to bring oil from the Soviet Union to Kabul and other places where the Russians have constructed air strips, the reports said.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports reaching here from Kabul said that at least 40 Russian soldiers were killed when a rebel group attacked a Russian army unit on the Kabul-Jalalabad road last Monday.

The incident took place near Sorboi, about 60 km (36 miles) from Kabul.

L'HUMANITE REBUTS MEDIA 'LIES' ON DEATHS OF OFFICIALS

LD260847 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jun 80 p 9

[Jacques Coulard dispatch: "Dead People Feeling Fine"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 June--Babrak Karmal has committed suicide for the 10th time, at least: Voice of America and the media passed on the news. I admit that at such levels the lie has ended up not worrying very many people in Kabul. The Afghan president--he appeared on television yesterday evening--received Vietnamese and Bulgarian delegations on Thursday. The speculations on his state of health, on his forthcoming overthrow by leaders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] are as imaginary as the announcement of his suicide.

The attack on General Qader, former Afghan Air Force chief, alleged to have been wounded the day before yesterday in front of the Foreign Ministry just a stone's throw from my hotel, adds to the list of lies dreamed up in the West and attributed to a Japanese traveler arriving in New Delhi in keeping with a carefully perfected process.

On checking with the information minister I found that General Qader left for Moscow on Wednesday morning. He has gone there for the treatment required by his state of health, which suffered during his imprisonment under the Amin government. The general, who is a member of the Revolution Council Presidium, is famous here for the role he played in overthrowing Prince Daoud's regime, and this is probably why he has been picked as the target of the new Afghanistan's enemies.

The mechanisms of deception are well known. When Planning Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand went to the Soviet Union for medical treatment 3 months ago, the press and radio announced that he had been killed during an armed clash between members of the PDPA Central Committee. He recently attended a CEMA meeting as an observer.

Mahmud Barialay, Central Committee member and party international relations chief, was also "assassinated...." However, he in fact left for Ethiopia the same day.

No Soviet Helicopter Shot Down

I am able to add that no Soviet helicopter has been shot down near Kabul. There is no special tension here. Families stroll through the city's main square, (Zarnegar) park, when a little coolness comes to make people forget the burning sun and dust of the day.

This campaign of lies scandalizes all those with whom I have spoken. The attitude adopted by the French press, especially the "reports" published by LE MONDE, LE FIGARO and FRANCE-SOIR, have outraged voluntary workers and members of the French community to such an extent that they have expressed their annoyance to the embassy.

Those who want to stifle the young Afghan revolution under this torrent of lies are dreaming. Whatever the obstacles, the truth will prevail.

ARMORED CORPS PARTY ACTIVISTS HAIL CC PLENUM DECISIONS

WA261310 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 28 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 28, (BAKHTAR)--Party activists of the 15th Armoured Corps at a meeting hailed the second PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] plenum decisions.

Following the election of the meeting chairman, member of the PDPA CC and local deputy head of political department, Lt. Col. Mohammad Hashem, discussing the historical speech delivered by Babrak Karmal at the Second PDPA CC Plenum, drew the attention of the participants toward their grave responsibilities, asking them to consolidate their unity of thoughts and action in carrying out their tasks ahead.

COMMENTARY DEFENDS ARMS PURCHASE FROM USSR

BK251101 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Mahendra Kumar commentary]

[Text] It would not have been necessary to comment on the recent agreement between India and the Soviet Union about the purchase of defense equipment from that country if the agreement had not been given a wrong interpretation by Pakistan. In fact, the agreement is neither extraordinary nor new. Negotiations had been going on for about 19 months. The agreement had indeed been reached on most points by the middle of 1979, except the rate of interest. It is wrong to say that this agreement is a reaction to any moves by Pakistan or any other political development.

The figure of 13 billion rupees for defense purchase may sound very big, but, in fact, it is not so. The reality is that instead of (?confining) to different agreements about the equipment required by each wing of the defense forces, a comprehensive agreement has been reached about the requirements of all the three wings. If a comparative study is made, it will be found that this figure does not exceed the transaction with Britain for the purchase and subsequent manufacture in the country of the Jaguar aircraft.

It should be remembered in connection with this agreement that its aim is not the expansion of India's armed forces. What is aimed at is the replacement of obsolete equipment without which Indian defenses can be seriously impaired. It does not mean that India is arming itself against some real or imagined danger. But any country has to keep itself prepared to meet any eventuality so that it may not be taken by surprise. That is exactly what this acquisition of defense equipment from the Soviet Union is meant to achieve.

The agreement is in keeping with the normal bilateral relations between the two countries. Over the years, the Soviet Union has been supplying defense equipment needed by India. What is more, it has been giving to India facilities denied by other countries. It has not only been selling much needed defense equipment, but has also been helping India to develop the capability to manufacture a number of items within the country. On the other hand, most of the Western countries refused to grant India the manufacturing rights for most of the sophisticated defense equipment supplied by them.

It has also to be kept in mind that the agreement with the Soviet Union is purely a commercial deal under which the Soviet Union will give credit for the purchase of defense equipment on interest at the rate of 2.5 percent per annum. The amount will be repayable over a period of 17 years.

It will thus be seen that the allegation made by the Pakistan president that India has started an arms race is totally unfounded, to say the least about it. It appears that Pakistan was in search of some excuse to start obtaining arms from outside on a big scale, and for this the India-Soviet agreement came quite handy. Pakistan was only on the lookout for some propaganda plank on the basis of which its campaign to purchase arms could be started. So Pakistan took no time to make the false allegation.

It will be wrong to carry the impression that Pakistan has started this campaign only now. It has already been receiving large-scale arms aid from China.

It has also been receiving generous loans from Saudi Arabia and Libya for the purchase of arms from the United States and West European countries on a cash basis. It has also to be kept in mind that the reason why Pakistan did not accept the recent offer of aid by America was that it was not enough, it was much less than what Pakistan wanted, and now General Ziaul Haq's foreign minister, Mr Agha Shahi, is already touring European countries hunting for arms.

If Pakistan limits its arms purchases to the requirements of modernizing its army, there should be no objection. But the scale at which Pakistan is now acquiring arms goes much beyond its normal requirements. Pakistan has always been insisting on maintaining an overall parity with India in this respect. But this insistence on parity is very unreal [as heard]. It should be remembered that apart from its border with Pakistan, India has to defend a long and difficult border with China as well as a very long coastline. Naturally, India's requirements are much larger and varied than those of Pakistan.

If, by presenting India's agreement with the Soviet Union in an entirely wrong light and by insisting on parity, Pakistan launches on a large expansion of its war machinery, that would really amount to starting an arms race in this region. This should be objected to by every country of the region.

CHINESE REPORTEDLY DROPPING LEAFLETS IN ASSAM

BK260617 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Silchar, 17 June (UNI)--Bunches of propaganda leaflets printed in Chinese have been dropped from battery-operated colored balloons at a number of rural pockets of Cachar District in southern Assam during the past 10 days, according to the police.

A balloon and some leaflets were recovered yesterday from Salchara, about 15 km from here.

The leaflets, printed on glossy papers, also contain colored photographs showing the affluent life style of a city community with marked ethnic features. One photograph shows a ship named Hua Lien berthed in a jetty.

A photograph in another leaflet, with a caption in Chinese script, shows a wide boulevard crammed with automobiles and gaudily dressed petite Mongoloid young girls leisurely sauntering about with their shopping bags.

While police were trying to decipher the leaflets, knowledgeable sources here believed that these balloons were sent up by Kuomintang China and South Korea, with the help of a Western intelligence agency, towards upper Burma.

TEXT OF KHOMEYNI SPEECH TO GROUP OF WORKERS ON 25 JUNE

LD251430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners: As we informed you at the beginning of this newscast, at his general weekly meeting held this morning, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made a very important speech to the members of the Islamic Council of Iranian Workers, a number of the employees of the Health Department of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other strata of people who had gathered in the hoseyniyeh [a type of mosque] in Jamaran. We bring this newscast to an end by broadcasting the text of the imam's speech: [begin Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I express my thanks to the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to come here to see me, the workers [words indistinct] and other gentl men. It would have been much better for me to be a servant than a leader. [prolonged sobbing by the crowd, followed by shouts of "God is great"]. I hope that all of us, all the working gentlemen and their friends, the military gentlemen and their friends, and other strata of this nation pay attention to a very important issue. The issue is that you know--especially you workers--which groups have been fighting against the revolution right from the beginning. Different groups with varying ideologies have been opposing Islam. Certain groups which emerged after the revolution's success are claiming to be Muslims and have become more Muslim than you. They claim to be revolutionary and have become more revolutionary than you. They even regard themselves as the founders of the revolution. While the oppressed masses of our nation--the workers, farmers, students and all others--carried out the revolution and brought it to fruition, up to its present form, these people were either watching from abroad or were inside the country but were merely watching to see who would win. They did this so that, if the group of the deposed shah was victorious, they would support it, and if you and the nation were victorious, they would come and make various claims and wish to have everything for themselves. In your name, in the name of workers--although they have no regard for the workers--in the name of other strata, they wanted to get busy and prevent this revolution from achieving its goal, the goal which is desired by Islam and by the prophet of Islam.

Since they have derived no benefit from Islam and since their masters have been repulsed by Islam, they are now completely against Islam, even if in the past they were just a little opposed to it. These different groups which have grown like mushrooms and have raised their heads from the earth, those who for a long time were in foreign countries and who were awaiting an opportunity to come to Iran, they do not want this revolution to succeed. This is a danger for our revolution, not in the sense that they have the temerity to do something active and reverse the course of the revolution, but in the sense of creating some trouble. You saw that they caused some trouble in Kordestan. Not that they managed to win; no, they merely caused trouble. They are causing trouble in Tehran. They are not capable of doing anything, but they can form an organization.

Whenever a new foundation is to be laid, these various groups which now exist in Iran create some disturbance at exactly the same time. In the beginning, when you and the nation were going to vote for the Islamic Republic, they created some disturbance in various corners. After this step was taken, they created more turmoil whenever you took another step. At the time when the Islamic consultative assembly was founded and when it started its work, they again created turmoil. They create turmoil and then they shout. They beat up other people, but then they themselves shout. This is their wont. They use this tactic. They want to prevent you from working.

They want to prevent the farmers from harvesting properly. At the same time, they shout: We are sacrificing ourselves for the nation.

These people who are using the Islamic Republic as a shelter and who wish to carry out their work in the name of the Islamic Republic, in the name of Islam, in the name of the masses, "khalq," [the word used by the guerrilla movements] and in the name of this nation--see what they are doing. It is possible for me to continue talking about Islam, to say [speaking rhetorically] that I am a devotee of Islam, a devotee of the masses, a struggler for Islam or a struggler for the masses [alluding to the leftist groups "Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq" and Mojahedin-e Khalq"], but when you look at my deeds you see that right from the start that I have engaged in opposition, that I have resorted to guns and showed my opposition, that whenever there were some attempts at improvement I came forward and confronted them and knotted my eyebrows and pointed my gun. As soon as the plan for the improvement of the universities was drawn, they erected fortress in the universities in order to prevent anything from being carried out. They did this even though the universities were in the service of colonialism and it was one of the important prerequisites for this country to reform its universities. Even now, they keep erecting fortresses in the universities or outside the universities. They are determined to prevent cultural improvement, to prevent the cultural revolution from being carried out. They wish to keep the educational institutions the same as they were before, when they produced those people who were ministers and deputies in the former regime. They want to do this so that these people who come out of the universities can destroy our country as they did in the past. The former ministers, the former deputies, the former leaders were the intellectuals who were educated in the universities inside and outside the country. All the calamity which was inflicted upon this nation was due to those people who acted in the name of the nation, in the name of the struggler, in the name of the devotee or in other names, who did not leave the nation alone and who poured whatever you had into the pockets of foreigners and plundered some of it themselves.

Those people who were around the deposed shah form these very groups which are now active against this movement. Every day when this movement wishes to take one step forward.... [incomplete sentence as heard] The day the consultative assembly opened you saw turmoil created in Amjadiyeh [the stadium at which the members of Mojahedin-e Khalq clashed with the guards and with Muslim fundamentalists]; a crisis was created. Unfortunately, our young people are not aware of what these groups are doing and saying. Even some of the people who are close to me are not aware of the seriousness of the issue. They think it is an issue between the club-wielders and the demonstrators. This is not the issue. This is only a pretense for creating disturbances. The issue is very serious. The issue is America. The issue is America coming here and taking control of the destiny of our nation. The issue is not that some people wish to demonstrate and some people are against the demonstrations. This is not the issue. The issue is creating turmoil so that this country cannot be left alone and cannot move in the direction it is moving.

You working gentlemen who are an effective part of this country and who are trying to remove the hands of other people from this country, you have seen that during this year and few months they came among you, gave speeches, incited you or incited some groups to strike, and so on. They pretended that they were supporting you. If in a country the workers do not work and go on strike, the country will be paralyzed. Those who pretend to be supporting you [words indistinct] they really do not wish to help you. They say that they sympathize with you, and they paralyze the factories of the country. In the name of sympathy they paralyze agriculture. When the farmers have prepared their harvest, it is the same people who set fire to them. Even now they are busy setting fire to the harvests. If the harvests are not guarded, if they are not properly protected, these people will set fire to all the harvests.

This is how we identify the enemies of the movement and of the revolution--by whether they go along with the revolution, by whether they go along with the nation, by whether they go along with the farmers and the workers, and by whether they wish to release the country from foreign bondage. The only way to set the country free is by engaging in work, by working in agriculture, in the factories and in other institutions. If our country wishes to be free or independent, if it wishes to be independent of foreigners, the people should act. Those who come among you and prevent you from working or who set up a group which prevents you from working, those who receive money from abroad and give it to the ignorant workers so that they take part in strikes, those who cause disturbances among the farmers, those who go round the country (?among the country's forces) and create disturbances, those who, contrary to all the religious and divine principles, plunder and confiscate the houses of those people who own houses and property--all of these people are the roots of the former regime. We do not realize this.

It is not easy for them to leave us alone. They have lost their interests, their huge benefits, whether oil or other benefits. Our country is so located and so special that everyone needs it. Our country became the bridge of victory for the foreigners [referring to Iran's position during the World War II]. They will not leave us alone so easily. We should not ignore this fact; and now that we have achieved our freedom, we should not assist them by engaging in strikes and in acts of opposition. We should realize that there will be many troubles in a country after it has had a revolution.

You gentlemen are aware of what happened during the past 50 or so years. As far as I remember, and some of you also remember, in the past 50 or so years, by saying such things as "in the name of the great civilization" [term used by the shah] and "in 30 years I wish to make this country like Japan or even America," they destroyed everything in this country and gave it to those who had to have it.

Of course, one who wishes to engage in acts of sabotage will not announce that he is going to do so. He comes and says: I am your friend. They come and say that they are your devotees and that these mullahs are reactionary, talk nonsense and support the capitalists. If they come and tell the people the truth, they cannot achieve anything. They must say that the mullahs are reactionary but that they, on the other hand, are such and such and only wish to serve you. Those very people say: We wish to serve you, so go and cause the events in Kordestan. All of a sudden you see that all these groups, these very groups which create these disturbances and organize these meetings come from all over the country, assemble in Kordestan and cause trouble there. As soon as Kordestan becomes a bit more than calm and they see that they cannot do anything there, they leave there, go to Baluchestan and cause disturbances in that area. If the situation in Baluchestan is put right, they come back to the capital. The capital is a more suitable place for their activities because it is a large place. They come to the capital and, in the name of Islam, in the name of the Koran or in other names, they create turmoil and do not allow this country to be calm.

During the past year and a few months, when your Islamic Revolution succeeded and came into being through the powerful hand of you Muslim people and when you started to build all the organs necessary for the administration of the country, you often went to the voting booths and in complete freedom voted for the Islamic Republic and the consultative assembly. All this is like a dagger in the eyes of those who do not wish to see Islam succeed. They know that if this movement was not an Islamic movement it would not have been possible to perform all these tasks in such a short time. It is the strength of Islam which achieves all these things.

As you know, it has been more than 20 years since Iraq became a so-called revolutionary country. Now, in order to imitate Iran so as to be able to say that they are somebody, too, this year they have started holding some elections. You should know for certain that their elections are worse than those which took place during the reign of the shah. The people do not just go and vote. Just as during the time of the deposed shah they used to force certain groups of people and through force and fear make them go and vote, the Iraqis are even worse than that. They see that in the past 1 year and 5 months in Iran, all the principles which should exist in a country for the administration of its affairs have been established, and that after more than 20 years they have not been able to do any such thing. They have ruled only by means of bayonets, force, beating, imprisonment and mass killings. They cannot see your Islamic Revolution. When they try to analyse the situation and see what happened--Iranian people are no different from other people, all are human beings, everywhere they form some group which calls itself a party, what happened happened with such speed, such a miraculous speed in Iran--when they try to analyse all these things they see they were achieved due to Islamic ideology; it was the Islamic ideology which performed all these things. The people did all these things for the sake of God. When God entered the people, the people became God's hands. They worked for the sake of God and they clenched their fists for the sake of God--and I hope that this feeling will continue, as they should continue to maintain Islam and those who are closest to Islam and those who wish to preach the teachings of Islam to the people. This is why the enemies have made them the targets of their attacks so that they may deprive the revolution of its content. When the content is taken away and it becomes an empty facade they can deliver the final blow; the final blow is to return things to the way they were before, in a different form. Of course, the return of [word indistinct] is no longer possible; this cannot be done any longer.

To them it does not make any difference what it is, so long as it is not Islam. At the moment, these intellectuals say that the Majles should be the national consultative assembly, because its name used to be "national." They are scared of Islam; they do not wish it to be the Islamic consultative assembly. It is not that they are fond of the "national"; they do not want to have "Islamic." There is no article in the Constitution that says it should be "national" consultative assembly. There is no such thing in the Constitution. Of course, as they had to refer to it as something they have referred to it as the national consultative assembly; but it does not mean that they have decreed that its name should be national consultative assembly. It is as though in the Majles they say such a thing has happened in the senate building. This does not mean that our Islamic Constitution has decided to establish a senate. This is something which has been said. Now, the Majles should be the Islamic consultative assembly. They are even scared of the name of Islam. This is why they keep saying national, national.

It is not accidental that anytime you have decided to do something they have formed a gathering and have caused disturbances and have diverted the attention from one issue to another issue. They wish to divert the attention from one issue to another issue. They wish to divert the attention of the nation from the goal it has in front of it and to take it toward a different direction, a different path, no matter what it is. They create a tumult to attract the people's attention. They may distract the people for 1 month; they create a tumult to distract the attention of the people at least for a month, hoping that perhaps they can achieve something during this 1 month.

You should be vigilant. You should know your enemies. If you do not know your enemies you will not be able to dispel them. Your enemies are those people who from the first day when the Islamic Republic came into being, either boycotted the elections or went and set fire to the ballot boxes. Some of the ballot boxes were burned or destroyed.

Those people who boycotted the Islamic Republic have now become followers of the Islamic Republic. Those who used to set fire to the ballot boxes where people had cast their votes for the Islamic Republic have now become supporters. This is not true support. This is a trick in the name of support. If they say I [word indistinct] and have nothing to do with Islam, they know that this country is an Islamic country and they will not be permitted to do anything. They are forced to say that we are Muslims; but we should look at their deeds and see how they act. We should look at the disturbances they cause. From the beginning they have caused disturbances; all these hostile groups, every one of which has chosen a name for itself, have constantly created disturbance in order to prevent you from following the straight path which you should follow, from achieving your goal, from doing what God almighty, the all-blessed, has decreed for you.

Those very people who served in Mohammad Reza's government when he was here, have now become the opponents of Mohammad Reza. They are not really against him. They do this so that you either become neutral toward them or become their supporters. They are trying to deceive our pure, simple innocent youth with all the propaganda in which they are experts. The nation should be aware and should not be deceived by these people who pretend to be Islam's supporters. They should look at their deeds. They should see whether those who are talking of Islam act in an Islamic way, too, or whether they are building fortresses so that by hiding behind these fortresses they can destroy Islam. The highwaymen, too, call themselves Muslims even when they are stealing. We should not be deceived by their claims. We should look at their actions. We should look at their background and past records. We should look at the contents of the articles they write. We should try and see what they are trying to say in their propaganda. The mere fact of calling themselves Muslims is nothing. At the moment, all of them say they are Muslims, all of them say they are revolutionary. There is no one who says he is not revolutionary. Every person says that he is the true revolutionary person.

This oppressed nation of ours, this great nation of ours which with bare hands entered the scene and entered the streets and with clenched fists opposed the former regime and all the superpowers, has brought the issue to its present form. One says: Now I have come and wish to be its leader. To hell with you. Or another person says: We did all the work. What did you do? The fact that a number of people who were killed belonged to your group, does this make you revolutionary? You should see what are the aims of these groups which have penetrated the ranks of the people and are carrying out acts of sabotage. Unfortunately, some of the people who are not aware of such facts at times support them or say something that these groups make use of as being in their support. They are deceiving people. They are deceiving everyone. They even wanted to deceive me, but I was aware.

They even came to deceive me. For 20-odd days I gave them the opportunity to come and to say what they had to say. In their opinion, they thought they were misleading me. Unfortunately, some of the people who had come under the influence of these people--may God's blessing be upon them--they, too, had been deceived by these people (?and were being used by them) [words indistinct]. They had written to me saying that these people are the saved ones. It is like the story of the companions of the cave. I listened to them to see what they had to say. All of their words, too, were from the Koran and the "Nahej al-Balagha" [a book attributed to Imam 'Ali], everything they said.

It reminded me of a story which took place in Hamadan. Apparently, at the time of the late Seyyed Abdol-Majid Hamadani a Jew came and accepted Islam in his presence. The former noticed after a time that this Jew was too much of a Muslim and that he made so much pretense of Islam that he began to suspect him, and thought that perhaps he was indulging in hypocrisy.

He asked him to come, and asked him: Do you know me? The Jew answered: Yes, you are one of the ulema of Islam. He asked: Do you know that I am one of the descendants of the prophet? He answered: Yes, you are descended from the prophet. He asked: Do you know yourself? He answered: Yes, I was a Jew and my father was a Jew. He asked: Well, tell me this secret, how is it that you have become more Muslim than I? The Jew discovered that he had realized the game he was playing.

The person who came to me for 20-odd days and was constantly talking of the Koran and of "Nahej al-Balagha", the thought crossed my mind that this gentleman was the same as this. Well, you believe in God and the prophet. I am neither a prophet nor an imam. I am a mere theological student. He came to deceive me so that I would support them. I said nothing concerning them; I merely listened. Only once, when he said: We want to take part in an armed uprising, I told him: No, you cannot take part in an armed uprising. Don't make idle boasts.

These people wish to destroy us by means of the Koran and the "Nahej al-Balagha". They want to destroy the Koran and the "Nahej al-Balagha" by means of the Koran and the "Nahej al-Balagha". It is exactly like what took place at the time of his holiness the commander of the faithful, when they put the Koran on their spears. His holiness the commander of the faithful was truly wronged. No matter how much he said: This is deceit, the situation is coming to an end, they will capture this place, they surrounded him and drew their swords and told him: We will kill you if you do not order a retreat. They raised their Korans. His holiness the commander of the faithful was forced to order a retreat. [Words indistinct] at his orders they retreated, and as they did so they were defeated. Even after all this had happened those very people who had drawn their swords against him before, once again drew their swords against his holiness the commander of the faithful.

We should recognize their action. Those people had the prayer mark on their foreheads. Ibn Muljam had the prayer mark on his forehead. We should see what he was trying to do with the prayer mark which was on his forehead. Islam has always been faced with some individuals who wished to destroy Islam in the name of Islam. Did not Mohammad Reza print Korans? Did he not go to Mashhad every year? Did he not use to talk of Islamic justice? Did he not used to say that His Holiness Abbas had saved him? He used to say all these things.

One of the strengths of these people is that quite in earnest and without the slightest shame they say that this or that is done by God, so that some people may follow them and so that even you may sometimes believe them. Many people believed that what they were saying was from the Koran and from Islam. We have to work hard for a time to expose their real face to the people. One of their faces which is shown is in the name of the Koran, the name of God, the name of the "Nahej al-Balagha" and so on; and this is dangerous. If we can expose the real face of people like Mohammad Reza and show them to the people, then we shall be victorious.

This took place in the case of Mohammad Reza. We fully showed his real face to the people. At every turn, we see that the spiritual leaders were the targets. The shah, in his speeches, used to call the clergy reactionary agents; they even used to say that the clergy were the agents of the British. Once I was in a car in Tehran, there were three of us wearing turbans in the car. I saw someone telling another. It is a long time since I last saw figures like this; they were trained by the British in Najaf and Qom to [word indistinct] our nation.

Even now we are classed as reactionaries. Our clergy at present are reactionaries; the likes of those I just mentioned are the intellectuals. All through the time of Reza Khan the ones who stood against him and clenched their fists were these same reactionaries; they are the ones who rose against him. The same clergy threw light on the people's minds.

They have been harmed by this society so they are trying to split people up. They have already separated the university people and now they are trying to separate the rest of society from the clergy, so that they can do what they want without anybody asking them why.

There is an issue I want to put before all the nation of Iran and all the clergy of Iran. I fear some of the people in turbans who have infiltrated the clergy and are engaged in sabotage in some places where they have some influence. I fear that these people will destroy the face of Islam. I am telling the clergy of Iran to make such individuals, who have infiltrated some committees or other places, known to the people; because such individuals have no connection with us.

Suddenly, we hear that all over Iran they have established imam committees. Who is this imam who has established all these committees? Is he informed at all? We do not know! Anybody who wishes to do something puts it under the name of the imam. With reference to what Mr Khalkhali did, it was right, but someone else also went about calling himself the imam's representative--I do not know him--and he demolished some mausoleums, some mausoleums belonging to some people on their own private land, a tomb which belonged to waqf [pious foundations]. He demolished it; these are some people who either do not understand what they are doing or, God forbid, they know what they are doing and are trying to destroy the movement.

I warn all the nation of Iran and all the clergy of Iran of the danger facing Islam and the clergy. I tell them all and discharge myself of my final responsibility, to repulse all these mullahs, who are disguised and have infiltrated the people and are molesting and bothering people, without any divine or Shari'a permission. These people are not my representatives. These people are trying to bring about disturbances and chaos, under the name of imam's representatives.

I must also say that these Revolutionary Guards Corps which have honestly served this country and are serving, their existence is very dear and respectable to this nation, and their action is valued by God. Sometimes someone might infiltrate them and (?cause discomfort) or present himself as a holy person and then he will be known as a guard; then suddenly the news comes to us that he has looted the house of such and such a person. No, he is not a guard, a guard is Islamic, a Muslim will not go looting people's houses, a Muslim person does not confiscate property belonging to someone else. These people doing such things are a different group.

We must understand how to finish the work, part of which we have already done, so as to avoid leading it to chaos and disturbances. Of course, according to the tradition of Islam, these avaricious landgrabbers and these great scroungers [word indistinct] must be tried; they must pay for their crimes. But this does not mean that the guards can pour in and do what they like. Many of their actions are right and some are wrong, such as extracting people's money from them. They do not understand that such people have infiltrated the clergy and have also infiltrated their ranks and are committing sabotage so to destroy and smash Islam. You must be vigilant. You must look out for those who commit sabotage and those who disturb people and commit the types of crimes which I describe. For example, [word indistinct] the reconstruction crusade is a very good organization and those working in it are working very hard and they will be rewarded highly by God. But the members of that same reconstruction crusade include some people who do certain things against the principles of the Islamic law and contrary to the regulations of the Islamic Government. Then people (?started complaining) and shouting that the reconstruction crusade was exhausting their patience.

You must try to recognize a pious person from a corrupt one, watch who is doing wrong in the name of Islam and who is committing sabotage under the name of Islam. If he is wearing a turban, throw him away, reject him and expel him from the ranks of other turban-wearing clergy.

If he is among the revolution guards, all the armed revolution guards who are bearing the burden must throw him aside. If he is in the army, the army personnel must reject him. If he is in gendarmerie or bazaar, then they must reject him. In factories the workers must throw him aside. These people are trying to infiltrate everywhere in the name of Islam and commit an obscene act in the name of Islam, and this is a danger to your movement. With the name of Islam, they are trying to (?show the people that they are doing something acceptable). They are committing a great crime and if we remain silent we are also committing a crime. We must tell, we must be practical.

Those committing crimes under the cover of Islam's name are not Islamic; they are anti-Islamic counterrevolutionaries who are infiltrated among various societies. Our nation must be very alert.

There is a need for vigilance, even more at the start [of the revolution]. In the beginning, they could recognize any person who was against Islam, without doubt.

The security organization [SAVAK] is known by all the people, and these gang leaders are also known to the people. Because they were known to the people, people could fight against them. Why were people fighting against them? These are the hypocrites who are worse than pagans, those who say they are Muslims and behave contrary to Islam. Those are the ones who have been condemned most severly in the Koran. Is there not a special chapter for the hypocrites in the Koran? This chapter from the beginning discusses the (?repulsive) characteristics of the hypocrites. Islam has always had to confront such kinds of people. In the early days of Islam, at the time of the reign of Amir al-Mo'menin, may God's mercy be upon him, the hypocrites were there. At the time of the noble prophet himself, may God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion, and throughout history, human beings have had to face similar problems. All Muslims, all good people (?have suffered) at the hands of those disguised as Muslims.

One wealthy person came to see me sometime ago. When I talked to him about the issue of Iran, he said: "I fear things might get worse. No sir, you were not frightened of its [word indistinct].

When Reza Khan took the turbans of the clergy from their heads, [words indistinct] one of the clergymen of Qom, God bless him, told me that they intended to separate [word indistinct] from [word indistinct]. I told him that they did not intend to know the dispute, but they intended to recognize [word indistinct] in order to break the waist of [word indistinct].

It has existed, it has always been present, from the beginning of Islam until now, from the dawn of man until the present day. Different faces have always existed in these Islamic countries. The face is a fine Islamic face [words indistinct]. The outside of the face is Islamic but inside it is anti-Islamic. It is difficult to recognize these faces. Indentifying them is difficult. In particular our youths [word indistinct]. You workers, God save you for our country, God willing, and you military men, God save you for us, too, notice that today Islam is resting in my hands and in yours. In the times of Mohammad Reza we were not able to [word indistinct]. They said that it was a regime of the bayonet, what can we do? [Words indistinct] but today bayonets do not exist, there is Islam today, it has been entrusted to us and we are expected to be conscientious in safeguarding it. [Words indistinct] if today we are deceived by them or if, heaven forbid, we follow them, we shall be disloyal to safeguarding this trust. We must not be disloyal in safeguarding this trust. We must be trustworthy and save Islam, and may God save you.

And may success be with you. You are Islamic, make progress with this [word indistinct] and develop this movement.

May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

QOTBZADEH CITES CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

NC251923 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP)--An end to the Western boycott on Iran and the unfreezing of Iranian funds in the United States are two economic conditions which must be met before American hostages are freed, according to Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in an interview published here today.

The foreign minister, who said these funds amounted to 12,000 million dollars, made his statement in an interview with the French illustrated magazine PARIS MATCH.

Mr Qotbzadeh also listed political conditions, essentially a detailed investigation of American activities in Iran under the shah. He said America would have to say "which personalities in politics, the press and business received money from the shah, which persons were put into the Iranian Government; what role was played by CIA agents, gangs and the like."

He added that he was not opposed to Americans starting to work again in Iran "if they do it in a way which is advantageous for us as well as for them."

REZA SALIMI, SOVIETS COMMENT ON MOSCOW TALKS

LD251455 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Jun 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Iranian Minister of Economy and Finance in Moscow and High-Ranking Soviet Official Sign Iranian-Soviet Protocol on Technical and Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The protocol was signed on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Reza Salimi, minister of economy and finance and Iranian delegation leader, and Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, at the state committee offices.

After the agreement was signed Skachkov said: "We are generally satisfied with the negotiations since the existence of a friendly atmosphere, together with good will and neighborliness, helped us greatly in reaching agreement on the issues under discussion. The relevant organizations in both countries must now endeavor (to ensure) that the broadly drafted articles of the protocol are implemented in practical terms.

"The Soviet Union is cooperating with Iran in the implementation of 142 projects which will increase production and the level of employment in Iran."

Replying to Skachkov's remarks, Reza Salimi said: "The protocol which we have signed today arises out of agreements made in the past. In truth, it must be said that its aim is to remove the problems which they contained. We are not abrogating all past agreements, since many of them have been useful to our country and have increased production and employment in our country. I am thus hopeful that the signing of this protocol will remove these difficulties, while maintaining and preserving the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

Following the signing of the protocol, Dr Mohammad Mokri said: "The signing of the agreement today is considered an effective measure in the expansion of friendly relations and neighborliness between us. As you know, since the Islamic Revolution was victorious we have desired that all countries having economic agreements with us should make the spirit of these contracts conform to the spirit of the Islamic Revolution. This is a day which will be remembered in the history of Iranian-Soviet relations."

Removed From Any Sort of Dependence

Dr Mokri added: "We have firmly decided that in our relations with foreign governments we shall avoid any sort of dependence--political, economic or cultural. Fortunately, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution, we declared void all agreements governing our foreign relations which were of a dependent nature. Our political independence is the result of our economic independence, and I give the assurance that Iran will never be either dependent on any country or a base from which other countries will be attacked."

At this point Skachkov replied: "Your Excellency, Ambassador; I am very much in agreement with what you say and I hope that his excellency the minister of economy and finance will approve of the expansion of relations between the two countries. I believe that the reality of the agenda of the ninth session of the permanent commission for technical and economic cooperation between the two countries will constitute one of the most important events in today's political life, and I am confident that His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian Government will approve of the desire on the part of Iran for economic cooperation between the two countries, on the basis of mutual respect and an atmosphere of neighborliness.

"Following the victory of the revolution I traveled to Iran at the invitation of the Bazargan government and on instructions from Kosygin, and during the visit the problem of the 1,260 megawatt Varamin power station project was not solved [sentence as published]. Meanwhile, a number of issues were raised during the visit and normal facilities were extended to Soviet experts. After the revolution had taken place, we did not withdraw a single expert from Iran, thereby proving our good will and showing everyone that we desired to expand economic cooperation between the two countries, and that the Soviet Union had remained faithful to its commitments, and would continue to do so.

"I must say here that the Iranian minister of economy and finance has taken much trouble over the consideration and solution of problems at the ninth session, doing so in a constructive manner, and we draw the conclusion that his action reflects the attitude of the Government of Iran. Of course, not all problems have been solved. For example, we do not wish to [attempt a definitive] solution to the gas issue."

Following the signing of the Iran-Soviet economic cooperation protocol, which took place at the offices of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the presence of Soviet press, radio and television correspondents and Iranian newsmen, Minister of Economy and Finance Salimi took part in a Soviet television interview.

The Soviet television correspondent asked: "Could you give us your views on the result of the commission's work, examples of agreement and also the atmosphere of the negotiations?"

In reply, Salimi said: "Negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union on economic cooperation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

"In this period, we managed to discuss difficulties existing in the realm of Soviet ecoonomic cooperation with Iran and to remove them.

"The protocol which we signed today was connected with previous agreements and I hope that these talks on economic cooperation and the expansion of cooperation in the field of the transportation of goods in transit will continue."

MAJLES FAILS TO GET QUORUM; DEPUTIES ISSUE ANNOUNCEMENT

ID251458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] An informal session of the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran was held today with Dr Yadollah Sahabi presiding as speaker. Reza Esfahani, the deputy from Varamin, criticized the informality of today's session in a speech and added: We expected the Majles to meet formally but we see again that it is unable to obtain a quorum yet.

After his remarks, an announcement from more than 120 deputies regarding the firm actions of the guards corps, the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, the army and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kordestan was read and ratified by the deputies present. The text of the announcement is as follows:

We the signatories, the deputies of the Islamic consultative assembly, while appreciating the continuous efforts and decisive actions of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, devoted and faithful military men, and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the successful and complete cleansing of Kordestan and other Kurdish regions from the counterrevolution, and liberating the Muslim Kurdish people, expose and condemn the hypocritic maneuver of the counterrevolutionary groups in planting such slogans as just peace, cease-fire, and so on, which are in fact a trick to avoid an impasse and reinstall their usurping domination over the Kurdish people. We strongly demand from responsible authorities:

1. The mopping-up operations in the Kurdish regions must continue without delay and without doubt until the complete liberation of the Muslim Kurdish people.

2. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, and the revolutionary and faithful military men who are ready to sacrifice themselves for liberation and cleansing the western part of the country must receive full and coherent support from the authorities.

3. The cultural and development programs which have already begun in the region must continue and increase.

4. Any negotiation or compromise with counterrevolutionary groups in the western part of the country regarding a cease-fire or the fate of the Kurdish people must be avoided.

5. According to the Constitution, issues regarding the internal administration of the Kurdish regions can be considered only after the full cleansing of the region and the installation of security and sovereignty by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After reading this announcement, Fakhr od-Din Hejazi, Tehran's first deputy, suggested that he accompany a [word indistinct] group of deputies to Kordestan for a week. Then a Qom deputy, and also deputies for Karaj, Hamedan, Tehran and Khalkhal made some remarks.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, 46 deputies in the Islamic consultative assembly in today's informal session of the Majles said they were willing to travel to Kordestan. The purpose of this visit is to increase the morale of the guards corps, the army and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga.

RADIO TEHRAN ATTACKS FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR CLARK INVITATION

WA230040 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Foreign Ministry came under sharp criticism yesterday in a hard-line Radio Tehran commentary for inviting former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to participate in the just concluded international Tehran conference on U.S. intervention in Iran.

Taking issue with what it termed the "conciliatory attitude" of the Foreign Ministry toward the U.S., the commentary said in part.

"Why in particular was former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark allowed to participate, when the whole point of the conference was to investigate the actions of just such people--present and former U.S. officials,--and when a previous mission (soon after the seizure of the U.S. hostages last November) by Clark was "sent back in disgrace by Imam Khomeini.

"We hope this clear departure from the imam's guidelines, which resulted in the participation of the vilest American agent--will be explained to the people by the Foreign Office officials."

The commentary added that the aim of the conference should not only have been to investigate past activities, but also to prevent future conspiracies.

The commentary called for a "comprehensive program" drawn up soon to "separate and demarcate our relations with America."

GILAN GOVERNOR WARNS AGAINST SUPERPOWER INVOLVEMENT

WA230020 Tehran TIMES in English 1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The governor general of Guilan Province, Ali Ansari said in Rasht yesterday that Iran had thrown away the yoke of one superpower and it was not prepared to welcome any other power to take its place.

In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, 'Ali 'Ansari said that Iran would rather die of hunger than reduce itself to dependence on any alien power.

He said the Iranian revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni and the people of Iran had only one thing in their minds and that was the "freedom and independence" of their motherland. After holding a meeting with the Soviet consul, Ansari told the Soviet news agency TASS that Iran wanted real freedom and thus it was necessary to keep "our country independent of all other powers."

"We are ready to die of hunger but we shall not permit any other power to take the place of one already thrown out by the Iranian people," he added.

In an obvious reference to the United States, Ansari said the Iranian nation had achieved independence to stand on its own feet and to stop depending on others in a bid to make the Iranian nation habituated to a life of independent and dignified existence for all time to come. Referring to the Soviet Union, Ansari said that Iran was against welcoming any other power and added that "we need real independence."

He echoed an earlier statement of Imam Khomeyni about the export of the Iranian revolution and added that it was the duty of the Iranian nation to rush to the help of all those who were being oppressed by others. It was for this purpose that Iran was determined to provide all possible support to the Palestine Liberation Organization, he added. Ansari said Iran was importing its requirements from the Eastern European countries because the West European countries had decided to go along with the dictates of the United States.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES CONCEPT OF EXPORTING REVOLUTION

WA171404 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[By Irfan Parviz]

[Text] Tehran--"Exporting Iran's Islamic Revolution in its real sense is the propagation of its meaning and message in such a way as to carry conviction with other countries of the world," said Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES yesterday.

"We ourselves should come to terms with the deeper inner meaning of the revolution, implement it here and make of it a thing of value to be emulated by other countries of the world. Then and then only will it have the far reaching and deep effects which we want it to have," Qotbzadeh said.

Qotbzadeh went on to explain that taking the revolution abroad did not imply any interference in the affairs of other countries. He said this question of interference had been raised many years ago and it is very clear that Iran does not wish to interfere as much as it would resent interference volution generated a great deal of enthusiasm resulting from the suppressions of freedom for almost 2,500 years when the country lived under the yoke of tyranny under kings and later under imperialism.

"A reaction to freedom from this suppression was a natural excitement, he said. "In fact, there has been quite an explosion and one that we have not been able to contain because of a lack of awareness by those holding official positions in government," he said.

Qotbzadeh, elaborating this, said that the officials whom he referred to had never before had any actual experience of government and it was this that created the problems. The revolution built up expectations among people which they thought would be immediately fulfilled, he said.

He said that the freedom that was unleashed took the form of free expression and a critical onslaught on almost everything people considered was not in the direction of the revolution. "It was not unusual even for ministers to be criticized over radio and TV. Therefore, was it unusual to find attacks and aspersions being made on countries with whom it would have been preferable to maintain more cordial ties?" he asked.

Qotbzadeh made it clear that this was not the official policy of the government, and reiterated that the two aspects should be definitely separated.

Qotbzadeh, confessing to confusions after the revolution, said that it was no easy task to restore things in their right perspective until an awareness of the real issues was created among people in the country.

He said that particularly in foreign relations the government had taken great pains to select the most experienced and best available ambassadors and diplomats the country could muster after the revolution but this was no easy task. It was not possible for the central government in Tehran working alone to supervise foreign relations at every turn, he said. [paragraph continues]

He attributed the misunderstandings that had been generated and the lack of relationships at diplomatic levels to this.

Qotbzadeh said that the government was doing all it could and was considering a number of these problems at its meetings and would eventually create the conditions for an influence in the region which would help in freeing the regions from super power influence and domination.

As to Iraq, he said its government was altogether dictated to by the U.S. and followed its instructions to the letter. He said that Iran's animosity to the Iraqi Government was far from deep-rooted and denied that it stemmed from the fact that Iraq commanded influence in the region as Iran's neighbor. But it was because, undeniably, Iraq was a puppet and agent of imperialism, he said.

He predicted that the Iraqi Government would be dislodged within six months to one year because, he said, "the people of that country will not be able to bear the burden anymore of that government's killings and atrocities." Qotbzadeh said, "It does not mean that Iran is intervening into Iraq's internal matters." He said, "It's the people of Iraq who are no more ready to tolerate that government. Qotbzadeh, however, asked how long Iran can show patience.

Asked as to Iran's official position regarding its smaller and weaker neighbors in the region Qotbzadeh said: "It would be wrong to call them weak. Not weak. I don't believe they have realized their real power. We want them to realize their real power and not get scared if they wish to use their force and begin a movement to be free of domination." He added that Iran was prepared to help these countries in every way it could but said that they in turn should safeguard their independence from superpower influence and intimidation.

Qotbzadeh said he had not extended invitations to any foreign ministers in the countries he visited because it would be up to an elected government to do so. Moreover, he said, "We should invite them when we could absorb such visits and reciprocate with follow up visits in return." He said he sent his regret to the Saudi foreign minister for having made such a short visit--a week for a tour of six countries and he hoped that he could make a renewed visit of longer duration again, which will include Saudi Arabia also.

FOREIGN REPORTERS SAID BIASED FOR CULTURAL REASONS

WA180922 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The director general of the foreign press in the Ministry of National Guidance said yesterday that the reports of foreign correspondents were biased and incorrect and one of the reasons for that was the deep cultural difference between Islam and the Western materialism. It was mainly because of this difference between the two cultures that certain things which were liked in the West were not acceptable in an Islamic society, he added.

In a lengthy interview with the Farsi morning newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI partly published yesterday, Sadeq said that a foreign journalist brought up in a Western society should in fact be very honest and impartial to understand the problems of the Iranian nations. However, he added, an honest and impartial correspondent would also not be allowed by the Western media controlled by the Zionists to work honestly and send factual reports.

Taking these facts into consideration it was obvious that the correspondents belonging to the imperialist countries or their allies could not be of any help to Iran, Sadeq said.

Sadeq further said that the foreign correspondents enjoyed no privileges and there was no distinction between them and others. The Ministry of National Guidance issued them with accreditation cards after they were found eligible to work in Iran as journalists by Iranian missions abroad. He said it had been observed that Iranian Government officials prefer to grant interviews and talk to foreign correspondents ignoring those working for the national press. But, he added, the Iranians working for the foreign press were also not as hardworking and capable as their foreign counterparts are and this was a great handicap which should be removed as soon as possible.

Referring to the freedom of press in Iran, Sadeq said that according to the LE MONDE correspondent the freedom of press in Iran following the revolution was unprecedented in the world.

The Ministry of National Guidance had no control over foreign pressmen and it was the people and other organizations who reported to the Ministry of National Guidance on their irregularities in this country, Sadeq said.

BANI-SADR ORDERS KHALKHALI TO ROUND UP ADDICTS

WA172007 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday ordered Islamic Judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali to round up drug addicts from the streets of Tehran and arrange their treatment, the state radio said.

Bani-Sadr issued the order after a 75-minute meeting with Khalkhali, who ordered recently the executions of 41 men found guilty of trafficking in drugs.

The meeting appeared to mark the end of a row in which Bani-Sadr stripped Khalkhali of judicial powers when he initiated the destruction of a Tehran mausoleum of the shah's father last month. The mausoleum was left half in ruins as Khalkhali became preoccupied with a campaign to eradicate rampant drug addiction in Iran.

Bani-Sadr ordered the army and revolutionary guards to cooperate with Khalkhali in tracking down drug smugglers and peddlers. But hundreds of drug addicts encamped at the luxurious Tehran Horse Racing Club were ordered removed from the area after protests by employees of the closed down club. The $35-million track was allowed to reopen after the Islamic Revolution last year because Imam Khomeyni decreed that wagering on horses did not defy Islamic law. But revolutionaries objected to mixed gatherings of male and female punters.

After drug addicts were taken to the track last week, the revolutionaries accused track managers of spying, citing the ultra modern computers, closed-circuit television and communication equipment. Employees hotly retorted that the equipment was commonly used in any modern racecourse.

The 60-hectare (148 acres) racecourse was ordered by the shah and features a three-story grandstand, with airconditioned viewing for members on two floors and capacity for 30,000 racegoers on the ground, 25 boxes for privileged members and a royal box, eight restaurants and snack bars and a huge car park.

SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON IRANIAN SITUATION

JN241735 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 21 Jun 80 pp 30, 33

[Text of interview granted by former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar to As'ad Haydar, correspondent of the Paris-based Arabic weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, in Paris, date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Could you say a few words so that we can try the recorder?

[Answer] Let us see first if the recorder is functioning.

[Question] Are things going well in Iran or not?

[Answer] Iran lives in an atmosphere of instability and chaos at all levels. One cannot talk now about a government or a state in Iran.

[Question] Despite the chaos you are talking about, the Iranian people have elected a president and President Bani-Sadr is now in the process of appointing a premier.

[Answer] So what? What will the appointment of a premier do? We have a president of the republic, yet he cannot do anything in the presence of the mullahs.

[Question] So what is the solution?

[Answer] In my opinion, the solution is "no" to the shah and "no" to Khomeyni, but "yes" to a popular democratic government. The mullahs' chaos has spread all over Iran, permitting the communists to operate underground. The communists are known for their patience and good organization. Of course, they do not constitute an immediate threat, but they are working for the future.

[Question] Are there any other bigger and more powerful forces now in Iran?

[Answer] What others? The mullahs? They are ineffective and the others are not allowed to operate. The way Mr Khomeyni has applied Islam has made life unbearable in Iran. I wish I could meet with 'Arafat one day to ask him: How could you, who believe in a secular state, come to an understanding and coexist with Khomeyni? I am sure that the day 'Arafat has his state, Khomeyni will be his number one enemy.

[Question] Why?

Bakhtiar looked pensive, as if he saw the whole scene before him, and then broke into gloating laughter and continued:

[Answer] Khomeyni will not stand for such a state. He has interpreted the Shi'ite sect as he sees it. He wants to export it abroad. I believe that Mr Khomeyni has no right to insult the Iraqi Government. He has no right to do that whatsoever. He also has no right to create hardships for the neighboring Persian Gulf states.

[Question] It has been noted that your opinion of Imam Khomeyni has turned 180 degrees around. First you welcomed him as a great man, then you said that he was a madman and so forth. Why? Was it because of a power struggle?

[Answer] Listen sir, when I was struggling against the shah's regime, Mr Khomeyni was doing nothing.

My struggle was against a regime that I considered a corrupt dictatorship. When Khomeyni came to Iran--and I welcomed him then--I said that he could use his spiritual power to help calm the people and the situation and to give support to the patriotic forces. I also said that Khomeyni could, through his spiritual power, offer some kind of vision regarding the future of Iran. Furthermore, his return would prevent bloodshed in the country. But considering the number of people killed since his return, we find that there has been a bloodbath. He has also uttered nothing but stupidities. And if his books were to be translated into French and English, I would feel ashamed of myself as an Iranian.

[Question] Didn't you read them in Persian?

[Answer] I did not read them and I will not waste my time doing so. I just went through them after I saw what he has done.

[Question] Should Imam Khomeyni have simply handed power over to you?

[Answer] In the interest of Iran, Khomeyni should have said: I have done my duty and played my role and I am now going to Qom, after I have appointed a prime minister for you, which was what he did. But he did not leave Bazargan alone, because he cannot stand anyone. True, I can fight more than Bazargan, but nobody can govern in the presence of Khomeyni or cooperate with him. Even I would not have succeeded. He is a dictator. Under the shah, there was the SAVAK, and under Khomeyni there is something more dangerous--religion. He can say: You are not a Muslim, therefore you must be destroyed.

[Question] How, then, did Khomeyni become the revolution's symbol and leader, if all he did was to utter absurdities and commit crimes?

[Answer] The ignorance and lack of education of the majority of the Iranian people, the weakness of Mosaddeq's progressive followers and the absence of parties all created a gigantic vacuum, which Khomeyni has filled.

[Question] You are accusing the majority of the Iranian people of ignorance and illiteracy. Don't you see that you have no roots linking you with the Iranian people and that you do not know what these people want?

[Answer] Fifty percent of the Iranians are illiterate and this is the fault of the shah's government. Of course, I am not blaming all of the people, since this is not their fault. This is the fault of the government, which did not provide them with the education they deserve. Indeed, the shah had the chance to do so, but throughout his rule he did not take the opportunity. As for the way Khomeyni rules Iran, this is not practiced by any Muslim ruler.

[Question] From a social point of view it can be said that Khomeyni's Islam is difficult. However, Khomeyni has given Islam a revolutionary dimension, which is represented by independence from U.S. imperialism. Can't you distinguish between Khomeyni's social Islam and political Islam?

[Answer] What we have done against the shah for 30 years is something we all agree upon. However, the regime that is currently closest to the United States, or to put it more correctly, to Western imperialism, is Khomeyni's regime.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] I will tell you why. What would a Western state want for a state like Iran? It would wish that Iran be an undeveloped state, with backward industry. We are currently buying everything and our factories are not working.

The economy and industry are ruined. Mosaddeq fought against imperialism and he knows very well how he fought it. However, Khomeyni hates everything done by Mosaddeq. This proves the selfishness of the man of religion. Mosaddeq fought the English with all of his might, but he did not imprison diplomats. It is absurd for diplomats to be imprisoned.

[Question] But those diplomats are spies.

[Answer] Come, my friend, all of the world's diplomats are spies, in one way or another and in varying degree. Thus, what we have to do now is to close down the nest of espionage and send them home.

[Question] But Khomeyni wants to uproot the Americans from Iran.

[Answer] How? Through arresting 50 diplomats....

[Question] The issue is not one of arresting 50 hostages but one of deepening the Iranian people's hatred of Americans.

Bakhtiar then laughed derisively, which helped him gather his thoughts. He then continued:

[Answer] What else now? It is not through malice alone that nations are built. Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir did something for his country. Even Boumediene, whom I did not much support, did something for his people. It is not through slogans alone that imperialism can be overcome. Indeed, something must be done to overcome imperialism.

[Question] You said that Shari'at Madari can play a role, since he is openminded. Do you believe this and can he replace Khomeyni?

[Answer] I hope that neither Khomeyni, Shari'at Madari nor any other man of religion will play a role in Iran's future. Let all of the men of religion--the mullahs--go to their mosques. Religion is good, but only when practiced in the mosque. I am probably more of a Muslim than Khomeyni and I do not kill. However, despite everything, you can hold a discussion with Shari'at Madari, since he at least accepts the people's opinion and does not talk about the Vilayat Faqih. What is Vilayat Faqih?

Despite all of this, I believe that there is no place in Iran for one who wears a turban. We have to respect the laws of Islam and this was included in the old Constitution. Now you will tell me that the defunct regime did not respect this text. But what text did the shah's dictatorial regime respect?

[Question] Why, then, did you agree to cooperate with the shah?

After laughing loudly, Bakhtiar said:

[Answer] How so?

[Question] You agreed to be prime minister at a time when everyone else refused to assume this post.

[Answer] The shah despised me for 25 years, but when he summoned me he told me that the country was on the verge of collapse. I told him that I would agree to assume the post of prime minister, but on the condition that he left. No one dared say such a thing to the shah. Please judge people by their acts, since words are not enough.

[Question] In his memoirs, specifically on pages 241 and 242, the shah wrote that when you two met you had a long discussion and you expressed your appreciation of and attachment to the monarchy.

[Answer] Not to the monarchy at all, but to the Constitution.

[Question] The shah wrote this; I have read the text.

[Answer] The shah put a number of absurdities in his memoirs. However, I have always supported and still support the Constitution.

[Question] Which Constitution? The monarchy Constitution or that of 1906?

[Answer] I support the 1906 Constitution, which defined the powers of the monarch. No to the Islamic Republic. Yes to a republic. I would prefer to have a committee define the interpretations that we want to be included in the Constitution. Then we can discuss Iran's future.

[Question] What is the system you want? A monarchy? A republic? A Western republic? Or an Islamic democratic system? The 1906 Constitution discussed the monarchy.

[Answer] Neither you, I nor Khomeyni can decide upon Iran's system. Indeed, it is the people who must decide upon a system.

[Question] You said that 50 percent of these people are ignorant or illiterate. So how can they choose a regime, not to mention the fact that these people have already chosen the Islamic Republic as a regime?

[Answer] If you are saying that the people have chosen the Islamic Republic as a regime then there is nothing to discuss. This regime is criminal. It is a Hitler-like regime, but lacks both power and ability. It is not at all like the rest of the world's countries--particularly France, which is the most constitutional--where the elite rule. Yet Khomeyni does not accept this concept. Men of religion like Khalkhali are no less criminal than Nasiri, the SAVAK chief who was executed by Khalkhali.

[Question] Don't you think that Nasiri, Sadiqi and others among the shah's aides deserve to be executed?

[Answer] They would have been executed during my reign. But I would first have issued a law on this. For Khomeyni, courts do not exist. Nothing exists but his own will. I would like to tell you a sad thing: Were Mossadeq alive, he would be in jail now.

[Question] But there are many Mossadeqs among Bani-Sadr's aides. How can you explain this?

[Answer] They are nothing, only "crooks." They are not genuine followers of Mossadeq. No self-respecting person would cooperate with the present regime. It would be both improper and surprising should 100 percent of the people vote for the Islamic Republic. How can a Christian be interested in the Islamic Republic? I am Iranian first and Muslim second. I could be Jewish or Christian. It is not enough for one to say that I am a Shi'ite. What does he have against the Sunnis? What does he have against Saddam Husayn? He must live and let live. The Soviet Union is communist, for people are free to choose. Khomeyni wants to be an Abassid Caliph. He wants to be a Harun ar-Rashid [Abassid Caliph] But this story is over. Moreover, Harun ar-Rashid was smart. He encouraged culture and the arts. Khomeyni opposes culture.

[Question] Where does President Bani-Sadr stand in regard to all of this?

[Answer] I have already talked about Bani-Sadr's stand. I reiterate what I said with the following equation: Khomeyni plus Bani-Sadr equals Khomeyni; Bani-Sadr minus Khomeyni equals zero.

[Question] You have frequently announced that your return will be both soon and public and yet here you are, as you are always here.

[Answer] I am not always here. Sometimes I am in Iran. It is my plan, which I am preparing very carefully. But I want to tell you one definite thing: I will not be like Khomeyni who waited until the shah left and then entered Iran. What I want and hope for is that when I return to Iran, Mr Khomeyni will still be there, so that I can bring him to the dock with all of the international guarantees.

[Question] On what charges would you bring him to trial?

[Answer] I would try him as a criminal, for the crimes he has committed against Iran's existence. His crimes are like those of the shah. We had a country wallowing in corruption; now we have no country. We have massacres instead, our economy is ruined. We are internationally isolated. I have conveyed the following to 'Arafat through one of the Arab leaders: "Mr 'Arafat, before I became a prime minister I supported the principle of having your representative in Tehran. Don't forget that I received congratulatory cables from Syria and Iraq for this stand. When I became a prime minister, I immediately announced the termination of oil exports to Israel. Now, in light of the cooperation shown by some of your aides with Khomeyni's group, it would be very difficult for any coming government to take the same stand regarding you. It is a sad thing, but very realistic." Many things have happened that I cannot talk about. Yet the Palestinian camps are witnesses of this.

[Question] Where were these massacres?

[Answer] There are massacres....

[Question] How many Palestinians are in Iran?

[Answer] Thousands of Palestinians.

[Question] Then you are confirming the reports prepared by Western intelligence, especially U.S. intelligence, on the presence of Palestinians in Iran. Do you thus agree with their reports?

[Answer] I do not agree. I am sure. However, it is not a matter of agreement or disagreement.

[Question] What is important is whether you will soon return to Iran or not.

[Answer] You have to ask people who are much more powerful than I. Who can tell whether the Soviet Union will invade Iran tomorrow or whether the United States will undertake another stupid action? All of this depends upon several factors. At any rate, I will continue the struggle.

[Question] Do you believe that the recent U.S. military operation was stupid?

[Answer] Listen, we must define matters. I am against taking hostages from any country or in any country, whether in Tehran, London, Colombia or in any other country in the world.

One should admit that Carter behaved very wisely at the outset. He tried all peaceful methods, through UN mediation, Waldheim, several delegations and the International Court of Justice.

At this point, his French assistant entered and gave Bakhtiar several cassettes with Bakhtiar's picture on them.

[Answer continues] If Mr Khomeyni really intended to sever relations with the Americans, he would have done so on the first day he arrived in Tehran. But Mr Khomeyni wanted, through this operation, to prevent the Iranians from seeing their deteriorating economic problems and their country's international isolation.

[Question] I can see that you are using the cassette tape recorder. Are you imitating Khomeyni?

[Answer] It is my right, so why not? When Khomeyni smuggled cassettes during my reign I did not do anything about it. And yet three of my followers were executed the minute they were arrested while distributing cassettes.

[Question] Do you believe that the cassette serves as a good weapon in speeding your return? Don't you possess any other weapon?

[Answer] At the present there are no newspapers or information media through which I can address the Iranians. There is only God's party.

[Question] Don't you use weapons?

[Answer] God willing, we have plenty of weapons. When the time for armed struggle comes, we will take action.

[Question] Bombs recently exploded in Iran, in public squares and theaters. The front for the liberation of Iran, which you lead, has claimed responsibility for these operations. Do you consider this the proper method for your return?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to say that due to the difficulty in communications some of my groups are isolated. It is possible that when a man reaches a state of despair, because of what is taking place, he might do such things. They are my supporters, but I have never told them to do such things. As for the use of bombs, Khomeyni was the first to use them.

[Question] But Khomeyni did not use bombs.

[Answer] He used them against the army.

[Question] Well, he used them against the army, but not against peaceful inhabitants!

[Answer] Yes, that did happen. For where is the officer who was accused of burning down the Abadan cinema? He was released from prison.

[Question] The newspaper LE MONDE has stressed that an opposition meeting has recently been convened and that, in addition to you, it was attended by General Oveysi.

[Answer] Have you not read my denial?

[Question] I have read it, but please let me continue.

[Answer] I do not and will never cooperate with the Oveysi group. I am still committed to the same line that I have followed for 30 years.

[Question] But with whom does Iran's liberation army, which you lead, cooperate? Doesn't it include officers?

[Answer] Are there no patriotic officers in Iran? There are. Of course there are. They are the early youth, who were persecuted by the former regime.

[Question] Excuse me, I want to speak frankly. As I have stressed to you here, I am taking the position of the other side's advocate.

[Answer] Listen, my friend, you can speak frankly. All of my life I have worked for the homeland, freedom and progress. As for foreign politics, I support Nehru's view. I support his outlook on the world. I cannot be like Khomeyni, who says that those who support his Islamic view are good and that those who do not are bad.

[Question] Let me go back a little.

[Answer] Please do.

[Question] Before you reached power, the shah said in his memoirs that the Americans sent General Wheeler to prevent the Iranian officers from carrying out a coup. In your opinion, why did the Americans prevent a coup in Iran?

[Answer] Why did the Americans prevent a coup? It must be admitted that the coup was the last solution. If the shah had had a little intelligence and had chosen a patriotic prime minister 6 months before me, none of the subsequent events would have taken place.

[Question] Do you really believe that the Americans misunderstood Khomeyni's power and that they did not know Iran's domestic situation exactly?

[Answer] I want to stress something to you. The Americans were not very intelligent in the policy they planned for Iran. But let us put this aside. As I have explained to you, there were no organized parties. They saw the communist threat and, along with all of the West, they helped Khomeyni.

[Question] Why did they help Khomeyni?

[Answer] In order to stop the communists.

[Question] Was there really a communist threat in Iran?

[Answer] The Americans used to say that if the shah left and a vacuum ensued in Iran, then there would really be a threat. But where there is the slogan "God is great," there will be no role for the communists. That is why they enlarged Khomeyni's image through all of the information media. For your information, 2 months ago (from the interview's date) they were in contact with Khomeyni. Only when the 5-member commission returned from Iran did the Americans realize that this man understood nothing of politics and that his task was to create religious fanaticism at a time when things were growing worse; and this is the Americans' fault.

This reminds me of an incident that happened to me before the war. When I was a student in France, I went to Germany and had a discussion with one of Hitler's youth. I asked him how many Jews were in Germany. He said that they numbered less than 30,000. I asked him why, if they were anti-Semitic, they didn't deport them and then relax. He answered: "No, they must remain here. If anything bad or less than positive takes place, we can say it is the Jews' fault."

I do not speak about the Jews as Jews. Khomeyni is now following the same process. If he would build houses with the money he has, run factories and produce oil, he would not face all of this noise. Everything is now inoperative, even oil production. A country that does not produce cannot live. Even if we always say "God is great," what can God do for us? The country that does not work will not be helped by God.

[Question] Let us put emotions aside. Do you believe, from what you said, that Khomeyni is a puppet in the hands of the Americans or their agent?

[Answer] Despite what Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr say, that.... I cannot follow their method. As you say in Arabic, honesty (and he said this in Arabic) compels me to say that Khomeyni is not an agent of the Americans or a puppet in their hands. But the Americans, for the special reasons I stated, have helped him. Furthermore, those around Khomeyni have relations either with or against the United States and any other states you care to name.

The problem is that Khomeyni only began practicing politics when he was 65 years old. He is ignorant of everything, even the politics of economy.

[Question] Let us be fair. Not all of the problems now in Iran are due to the revolution or Khomeyni. Some are due to internal and external conspiracies to which Iran is exposed.

[Answer] Had Khomeyni left matters to that poor miserable fellow Bazargan, who is also an engineer and who knows how to run a factory, the situation would have been different. No, sir. Khomeyni says that he is supported by 98 percent of the people. Could the remaining two percent have shelled the Kurdish villages and carried out all of these massacres in Iran? His failure is certain and final. Khomeyni is finished, finished. He was finished 6 months ago. Presently, there are three million unemployed workers. They are sitting idle and demanding their wages, and they are getting these wages. Is that the way to run a country?

[Question] When you were prime minister, you sent a letter to Khomeyni. What was in that letter?

[Answer] I sent him two letters in which I tried to explain the situation. There is one basic thing I must say first: I am Iranian and Khomeyni is not Iranian. And this is fundamental.

[Question] Sorry, what?

[Answer] Khomeyni is not an Iranian or a patriot.

[Question] Not a patriot?

[Answer] Absolutely not. When he was on the plane after 14 years in exile, the journalists asked him: What do you feel? He said: "Nothing." With me, the situation is different. I grew up in the Mossadeq school.

I told him very politely in that letter that I had struggled more than he and that I was a lot younger than he was when I started. I said that I welcomed his return to Iran so that there could be stability in the country and so that the bloodshed would end and so forth. Some 2 or 3 days later, I sent him a second letter, with the help of Beheshti and Motahhari. In that letter I said: "Izzatollah Ayatollah Khomeyni: Because I am an Iranian, who has long fought for the freedom and independence of my country, I would like to come to Paris in the next 24 hours to meet with you."

I contacted Bazargan, who was in prison with me once, and said: Would you like to accompany me on my plane, or come on another plane, so that we can explain the situation to Khomeyni and ask his help in restoring stability to the country?

Motahhari and Bazargan agreed to the letter, contacted Khomeyni and read it to him. Khomeyni agreed to it. But 3 hours later, and I don't know at whose instigation, Khomeyni rejected the letter. He told me: "Come to me after you have resigned." I told him: I am neither Bazargan nor Sanjabi. I am not a weak man, sir. You have no right to ask me to resign. The Parliament alone can dismiss me. I remained in office until the machineguns forced me out.

[Question] And Beheshti?

[Answer] He is a fox, my friend, he is a fox. He is the Rasputin of the revolution. He knows how to maneuver. I know a great deal about him. But I'm sorry, I can't tell you anything.

[Question] Fine, let us switch off the recorder and talk.

[Answer] That is not the point. I told you that Khomeyni is an honest man. But I can assure you that 9 out of 10 people around Mr Khomeyni were getting monthly salaries, and sometimes other remunerations, from the SAVAK. I challenge anyone to produce any document condemning me.

[Question] In the 41 days in which you ruled Iran?

[Answer] In the 38 days.

[Question] This is not important. Why did you decide to leave Iran when the battle at the "Immortals" barracks was over?

[Answer] Let us be fair. I took over the post of prime minister to prevent a bloodbath. The communists asked me: Why did you cooperate with the shah and assume the premiership? Had I not assumed this post, some general would have taken over power through a coup or a bloodbath. I tried to prevent such a massacre by initiating reforms desired by everyone in the country.

[Question] The question is still unanswered.

[Answer] I did not give orders to open fire on the demonstrators. I told the army not to open fire unless it was fired upon. I told the army to disperse the demonstrators by using teargas bombs. What did you expect me to do? The army decided to be neutral and set its arms aside.

[Question] The question remains. Why did the army do that?

[Answer] This will take some time to explain. The army was not a patriotic one, it was an army intended to protect the regime. I tried to reform it by building an army smaller in size, but one that was strong and agile. It would definitely not have been a showpiece. When the shah departed, the army collapsed. Had Mr Khomeyni given me 2 more months, he would not be there now.

[Question] You continue to say "Mr Khomeyni." Don't you believe that he is an "imam"?

[Answer] We do not have an "imam" in Iran. You can say imam in Arabic, but there is no "imam" in Iran except the "twelfth imam."

[Question] But they call him the representative of the imam or Ayatollah al-Ozma in Iran.

[Answer] You can call him what you like.

[Question] How do you see the situation between Iran and its neighbor gulf states and Iraq?

[Answer] Of course Khomeyni and that "miserable child" Bani-Sadr are responsible for this. They want to export the revolution abroad and to dominate Iraq and the Persian Gulf states. What right have they to do that?

[Question] They are doing this in the name of the revolution.

[Answer] What do they want to export abroad? This.... That is, Bani-Sadr spent 14 years abroad. When I see how he behaves, it makes me sad.

[Question] Is there any danger of a real war between Iraq and Iran, for instance?

[Answer] I have contacts with everyone. I advised them all not to do such a stupid thing. Why do we have to go to war? Just because Khomeyni says certain.... I told President Saddam Husayn: Don't confuse what Khomeyni says with what a rational Iranian would say. If we fall into the hands of the communists, you will be the second victim. I repeated this in the cassette here before me. The present situation is not in Iran's interest.

[Question] How do you view Iranian foreign policy?

[Answer] I told you that I have been a supporter of Nehru's policy--that is nonalignment. I would also have cooperated with everyone and refrained from interfering in other people's affairs.

At this point, his French aide entered and said that his next appointment was due.

[Answer continues] I would also have pursued the policy of democratic socialism.

[Question] If a coup attempt occurred, what would your position be?

[Answer] If a coup attempt occurred and expelled Khomeyni, I would breathe a sigh of relief, but I would definitely not cooperate with them. And if they asked me to become prime minister I would ask them to leave.

[Question] Don't you think that the French are playing the same game with you that they played with Khomeyni?

[Answer] I don't think so. I am facing many difficulties. It takes 3 days for the media to report my news.

At any rate, the Khomeyni phase is over and nobody will want to cooperate with him.

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KESHTMAND SPEECH OPENS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD261702 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, at 25 June meeting of international solidarity with the Afghan revolution in the ballroom of the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and comrades, it is a source of pride to us that in the capital of our democratic and revolutionary country such a large international meeting to express fraternal and powerful solidarity with our noble and brave people, and to support the revolution in Afghanistan has been organized.

With deep gratitude, on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the government and state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDRA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, I open this conference organized under the initiative of AAPSO. The role of AAPSO in the defense and strengthening of the national independence and revolutionary forces, in particular in these two huge and densely populated continents is a shining one.

With gratitude for the participation of the social and political personalities and by way of welcoming you comrades, friends and respected guests, I declare this (?session) of the conference open. [applause]

The criminal activities of U.S. imperialism, the leadership of China and the region's reaction, with the authoritarian and bloody cruelties of Amin, brought about a real danger for the revolution in Afghanistan. Under these conditions and for the sake of the utmost health, well-being and progress, the loyal and sovereign (?designs) of the Revolutionary PDPA, the Revolution Council of the DRA, under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, and for the sake of defense of the Sawr Revolution, its aims and wishes, there was no other way left but to end the hated rule of Amin, who was an instrument of imperialism. [applause]

Similarly, for the sake of containing the imperialist aggression and for the sake of national independence, sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity, the friendly and brother country of the USSR was repeatedly asked for military assistance. The demand for this help was made several times by the DRA.

The USSR, in accordance with its foreign internationalist policy, which [word indistinct] includes the struggle of the people for freedom and independence against imperialist aggression and against international conspiracies, eventually responded positively to the repeated requests of the party leadership and the DRA Government. In addition to the fraternal and all-round moral, material and political aid, a limited military aid was also rendered to revolutionary Afghanistan. This assistance was drafted for the purpose of repelling terrorist aggression in accordance with Article Four of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation signed between the two countries on 5 December 1978. This is also in accordance with all international legal regulations and totally complies with Article 51 of the UN Charter. This assistance has the deep support of the noble people of Afghanistan linked with their gratitude and appreciation. [applause]

As has been announced many times, the repeated requests of the legal Government of the DRA and its people, regarding the sending of limited military contingents of the USSR to Afghanistan, have been for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression; and whenever the reason for their coming no longer exists, the necessity for their existence, too, will cease. As the latest step, regarding the Soviet presence, a part of the Soviet military contingent whose stay in Afghanistan under the present circumstances was no longer necessary, has now left on the basis of the agreement with the Government of the DRA.

One form of provocative interference by the U.S. imperialists and their Chinese and reactionary allies in their series of conspiratorial interferences, aggressions and instigation, is an attempt to obfuscate improved relations between the neighboring countries--Iran and Pakistan--and the rupturing of relations of other Islamic countries with revolutionary Afghanistan.

But as Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has announced: We want to live in peace with our neighbors Pakistan and Iran and it is hoped that sanity will prevail and steps taken to end the aggression against Afghanistan which comes from over the borders of our country and especially from the soil of Pakistan.

This conference is a shining example of solidarity in support of the revolution in Afghanistan.

KESHTMAND SPEECH AT PRAGUE CEMA MEETING REPORTED

LD270538 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, headed a delegation to the 34th session of the heads of the CEMA states in Prague from 16 to 21 June. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand gave a speech at this meeting, as follows:

Our party leadership has a long-term view of the CEMA's fruitful acitivities and believes that the time has come for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], as the first step, to be accepted as observer in this very progressive organization. We ought to properly organize the development of our country through bilateral and then multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country requires foreign economic credit and aid for its social and economic development.

At present, the capitalist countries and those countries allied with them have severed their credits to the DRA. In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and world reaction as a whole are using Pakistan as the base for aggression in their undeclared war against our country. With their provocations the bands of imperialist mercenaries and antirevolutionary terrorists are creating numerous economic problems for us. Particulary under such circumstances, the economic and moral aid of socialist countries is of special importance to us.

We have succeeded in the 6 months that have passed since the second development phase of the Sawr Revolution in overcoming great difficulties due to the great moral and material all-round, fraternal and internationalist self-sacrificing aid of the great and loyal friends of our people--the USSR and certain other socialist countries.

The aid and cooperation of CEMA will lead to closer association and harmonization of our country's economic ties with those of the countries of the socialist society. We believe that the bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CEMA countries is [word indistinct] important factor in serving the social and economic progress of our country.

Esteemed co rades, allow me to present a letter from my government to Comrade Strougal, the chairman of the meeting, regarding the DRA's request to be an observer (?member) of CEMA and I hope that this request of ours will be considered favorably.

AFP: AFGHAN TROOPS END KABUL STRIKE

BK251058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1043 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, 25 Jun (AFP)--The Afghan Army on Monday broke up a 3-day rebel-inspired strike observed by 90 percent of shopkeepers in Kabul, using force to make them reopen their stalls, diplomatic sources said.

According to "generally credible" sources in Kabul, two Afghan Army officers were killed during the strike in the Kote Samgi sector on Sunday, and two shopkeepers were killed and two others wounded by rebels for refusing to strike.

One of the officers was killed after addressing a crowd through a loudspeaker. Shops began to open on Monday after the army moves, and the situation was later said to be "normal."

Nearly all the few stalls which did not strike were food stalls, and it was thought possible the rebels allowed the population to lay in supplies.

At Dasht-i-Bashi, rebels were said to have fired a shot into the foot of a trader backing the government. The two traders shot were in the Kote Char and Kote Samgi sectors in southeast Kabul, converging reports said.

In Jashen Park, the capital's lesiure ground, hundreds of portraits of the leader of the Hezb-e Eslami rebel organisations were meanwhile distributed, and young mojahedins, some armed, checked stall closures, diplomatic sources said.

Usually serious sources also confirmed a rebel attack on an arms depot at the Pol-e Charki prison outside Kabul last Thursday, in which ammunition was said to have blown up.

And in the village of Chiltran between Kabul and Paghman two soldiers were reportedly killed, and a police station and a neighbouring school set on fire.

Diplomatic sources in the capital said a Soviet airlift by Antonov heavy transport planes eased slightly on Sunday and Monday, with arrivals at the rate of six or seven each night. But they said travellers into Kabul had not seen any sign of Soviet troop departures.

The rumour mill also continued to function in Kabul, fueled by Kabul radio which indicated without explanation on Sunday that 10 or 11 of President Babrak Karmal's 22-strong government were absent from the capital.

Observers saw this as the origin of rumours of an impending cabinet reshuffle.

The rumours had Abdolkarim Misaq, finance minister under former president Nur Mohammad Taraki and officially detained since the coup last December 27, chosen by the Soviet Union to succeed Mr Karmal.

L'HUMANITE: CALM BEING RESTORED IN HERAT, KABUL

LD270933 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jun 80 p 8

[Jacques Coubard dispatch: "I Witnessed the Departure of the Soviet Tank Regiment"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 22 June--This morning I witnessed the departure of the first Soviet armored regiment which arrived here in December to prevent the young Afghan revolution from being strangled. The whole camp occupied by these T-62 tanks on the city's western outskirts has been evacuated. A surface-to-surface missile unit and a light artillery unit have also left on the road back to the Soviet Union.

The operation took place in the presence of the Afghan chief of staff and Gen Gol Aqa, the Afghan Army's political affairs chief, with whom I was able to talk in French. He is a former pupil of the French school in Kabul.

"This is a clear sign that the situation is not as described on Western radios. Whatever the events we still have to face," (reference to the storekeepers' strike over the past 48 hours) "and the armed provocations with which we are still confronted on our borders with Pakistan, Iran and China, the counterrevolutionaries have been unable to form significant armed forces as they intended. They have fallen back throughout the country. We have been able to achieve this, thanks to our Soviet comrades' help and we thank them warmly for it.

"Never forget," the general added, "that 1,500 of our comrades were killed under the previous government, which is not only a crime against humanity but also against progress, which is so vital in a country like ours in which 95 percent of the population is illiterate."

With a deafening noise which drowned the Soviet regiment's fanfare, the tanks disappeared into the mountains, taking the road north. Lev Borisovich Serebov, the regiment's political chief, presented his final report: "Mission accomplished; we have helped our Afghan comrades to repel the reactionary armed pressure."

Since Saturday the curfew in the capital has been reduced by 1 hour and now lasts from 2300 to 0300. This is another sign of the atmosphere which reigns here with all its contradictions. Contrary to the reports liberally published in the West, there were no demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday. There was only a calm crowd in the streets.

I crossed Kabul several times and noticed that around a third of the shops which had closed their shutters yesterday reopened them during the morning. The food stores and bakers--some 10,000 bakers in the city bake a kind of gray pancake which is Afghan bread--had not observed the order, accompanied by threats, for all storekeepers, all teachers and all civil servants to stop work for 1 week. Schools, secondary schools, ministries and transport functioned normally.

In the past 2 days Kabul has witnessed the mobilization of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] members.

They are making door-to-door calls, can be seen at every intersection and in every district and four party members in shirtsleeves sheltered by the canvas roof of a jeep addressed an attentive crowd in front of the great mosque. They are trying to defuse the provocation, untiringly explaining the government's policy, denouncing lies and insuring that everybody's safety was insured. The deployment of helicopters which took place on Saturday afternoon was not repeated today.

Although it has obvious social bases among extremists of all types--religious fanatics, former supporters of Amin's faction which headed the government until December, Maoist groups--the counterrevolution is swimming against the tide.

A trip to Herat, Afghanistan's second most important city, which was one of the main areas of the terrorist assault, left me with the same feelings. Gradually, despite a campaign of slander from all sides, calm is being restored.

The city is only just emerging from a nightmare. Since February rebel attacks and the summary executions they have carried out have killed 350 people. Some 106 PDPA members were killed during the fighting or assassinated with medieval cruelty.

The first clashes with the counterrevolutionaries date from 2 years ago, in the early days of the new regime. However, it was after the overthrow of Amin's government, whose cruelty had traumatized the population and decimated the PDPA's ranks, that the terrorist commandos launched operations inside the city, equipped with modern weapons this time.

These details were given to me by Public Works Minister Mohammad Nazar, who is a PDPA Central Committee member, in his headquarters in the Herat hotel whence he directs the process of getting the city moving again.

"Martial law had to be proclaimed for 5 days. However, the rebels never controlled the city as the Western radios claimed. With the support of the Maoists they had succeeded in deceiving part of the population. They imposed the storekeepers' prices. They had stores closed. They burned schools and set fire to the harvests of peasants who refused to rally to their side. In the past 2 months 30 of our comrades' wives have been abducted by the rebels and we know what they are capable of doing to them. They sometimes take hostages. For instance, one family of 13 was kidnapped to be exchanged for one terrorist prisoner."

Torture, Mutilation

"I witnessed eight decapitations," Herat Mayor Taher (Shahed) said. "The bodies were thrown into a stream. One of my municipal employees (Hadji Aminullah) (who went to Mecca on a pilgrimage) was found on 1 May with his ears and nose cut off and his eyes cut out. His crime was being a PDPA member." "Their cruelty is well-known," Mohammad Nazar added. "They sometimes tie a prisoner to a tree and leave him to die of hunger and thirst. Sometimes people have been flayed or have even had their limbs cut off one by one."

The counterrevolutionary crusaders have, moreover, described their heinous crimes to the special envoys who have accompanied them on their operations without it prompting any crises of conscience among the teachers of morality in our media.

I did not meet any Soviet soldiers in the city. It is the PDPA militia and the Afghan police and army who patrol Herat, the Soviets guarding the airport and the big road to the capital.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ACCUSES ENEMIES OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

WA261500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Text of Defense Ministry statement]

[Text] The people of our country and that of the world are aware of the attempts of enemies of Afghanistan in using U.S. made chemical weapons on the soil of Afghanistan. One of these attempts was foiled by patrols of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] armed forces on March 25 in Herat city, the detail of which was reported over radio and television of Afghanistan.

At that time the DRA Government proclaimed this incident to the world as an example of undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan by U.S. and British imperialist circles, renegated Chinese hegemonists, utilising the training centres and bases established in the countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

The progressive forces of many countries in the world and people of Afghanistan, with profound indignation and resentment, condemned the organisers of these shameless plots and those of American circles who arm the robbers, murderers with deadly weapons.

The government and people of Afghanistan expected that such barbarous actions would not be repeated. However, one month after the seizure of chemical bombs, once again a police post in Herat city was attacked with chemical bomb. The police on duty were compelled to resort to arms to ward off this terrorist act as a result of which the bomb failed to reach its target. This terrorist act was once more failed to bring about desirable result for organisers of such plots.

The arms caches belonging to bandits were discovered by units of DRA armed forces in the areas adjacent to Pakistan borders. In these caches in addition to infantry, artillery weapons, explosive mines, hand grenades and poisonous chemicals were also discovered.

These actions are taking place at the time when the U.S. Government personalities have unleashed hue and cry about human rights and at the same time study their self-made so-called Afghanistan crisis though their accomplices have raised the myth of use of mass destructive chemical weapons by Soviet military contingents. This is how the words and deeds of the imperialism and reaction are.

Thus, we explicitly declare that as all vile designs of enemies of people of Afghanistan have been foiled; from now on they will meet the same shameful fate, too, and the real face of enemies of peace and human progress will be disclosed further.

PROGRESS ON KABUL COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT REPORTED

WA261538 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The huge communication project in Kabul is estimated to cost Afs. 600 million, to be financed from the state budget. The project is being constructed by the Afghan Construction Unit and under the supervision of local engineers. More than five hundred people work on the project every day and construction work is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1361 (1982). Until the end of March this year the construction work had progressed 22 percent.

The source concerned talking to a reporter of the daily ANIS said due to increasing commercial and economic activities and increase of population in Kabul city, the old building of Communications Ministry falls short of meeting the present day modern requirements as far as postal and telecommunication services are concerned.

The new communication project under construction in downtown Kabul will meet the present and future requirements of people as far as postal and telecommunications services are concerned.

Furthermore, establishment of new communication facilities such as national and international switching system, distant and trunk calls, microwave stations and centre for organising communication via artificial satellites required construction of new and modern complexes.

The new communication project, which will be equipped with all modern facilities for handling mail and communication services will consist of the four following buildings:

A 5-storey building where the central post office will be housed.

A 2-storey building where the in-coming and outgoing mails and parcels will be handled.

The 13-storey building which will house the technical plants as well as administrative departments.

The 4-storey building where technical plants and equipment will be installed.

The number of workers engaged in the project varies on the basis of the volume of everyday work. However, an average of 1,000 workers can be used on the project daily.

The project covers an area of 4,257 square meters.

The project has an ideal location and it is very suitable for rendering postal and communication services. The project is part of the 25 year master plan of Kabul and recommendations made by Kabul municipality regarding this project is also taken into consideration.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES DISCOVERY OF OIL IN BAY OF BENGAL

BK260906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Oil has been struck for the first time in the Bay of Bengal. Gas has also been discovered in the first exploratory well under drilling in the Andamans offshore.

This announcement was made by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in both houses of Parliament today. Amidst cheers from members, he said production testing of the first well on the Godavari structure has indicated a flow rate of over 600 barrels of oil per day. The testing of gas zone is in hand and further drilling will be taken up shortly to determine the extent of the reservoir.

Mr Patil said that the find significantly improves prospects of finding hydrocarbons on the east coast of India. Seismic surveys during the last 2 years in the offshore Krishna-Godavari basin have identified two structures. The first well where testing has started is about 50 kms northeast of Masulipatnam, 25 kms from the Andhra coast. The testing was started on Friday [20 June]. At the Andamans offshore an exploratory well was (?padded) on the 18th of March on the basis of seismic and geological interpretations. The well is about 19 kms from Port Blair. Gas has been discovered in two zones which were taken up for testing on Saturday. The gas flow is at the rate of 180,000 cubic meters per day. More wells will have to be drilled for assessment before the potential of commercial production and the possibility of finding oil can be established.

LEATHER, SHOE TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK270903 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] India will supply to Bulgaria finished leather and shoe uppers worth 300 million rupees. It will be supplied through the State Trading Corporation [STC] in the coming 5 years, reports All India Radio.

An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi by Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Light Industry Iliya Patschey and the group executive of STC, A.K. Sen, the agreement is in pursuance of the protocol signed last month between STC and the state economic corporation of Bulgaria.

The two countries have also signed another agreement under which four different joint venture companies will be set up in India for the production of shoe uppers, shoes, gloves and lamb fur leathers. The annual production of these companies will be about 300 million.

Speaking on the occasion, the Bulgarian deputy minister said that the agreement will help further strengthen economic and other relations between the two countries.

MINISTER RAO CANCELS VISIT TO KUALA LUMPUR

BK270855 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi on June 26 evening announced that due to serious illness of his mother, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has cancelled his visit to Kuala Lumpur to meet ASEAN foreign ministers and other foreign ministers who would be coming to attend the ASEAN conference, reports All India Radio.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON U.S. HOSTAGE QUESTION

BK261045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has urged the United States to lift sanctions against Iran and acknowledge Iran's grievances against past American policy of interference in that country. He told newsmen in New York that the crisis over the American hostages could be resolved if the United States remained patient and dispersed its forces now in the area.

When asked whether the Iranian action on the American hostages was not contrary to international law, the foreign minister said that the Iranian nation felt the same way about the action taken by the U.S. agencies in Iran in 1953 when the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq was toppled.

As reported earlier, the foreign minister also met UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim yesterday and urged him to publish the report of the inquiry commission sent to Iran earlier this year.

SHAHI INTERVIEW WITH KUWAITI PAPER DENIED

BK251618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Official sources in Islamabad have strongly and emphatically denied the statement attributed to Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in which he is reported to have said that Pakistan is willing to play the role of policemen in the gulf region if financial assistance is provided by the Arab countries. Radio Kabul, quoting the newspaper AL-KHALIJ of the UAE, has broadcast this report.

Official sources said that the Pakistan foreign minister has not made any such statement or given any such interview to AL-KHALIJ. The statement attributed to Mr Agha Shahi is totally baseless and mischievous.

AID RECEIVED FROM ISLAMIC COUNTRIES CATALOGED

BK251046 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] As of March this year, the Islamic countries have collectively provided Pakistan with economic assistance of about 1.77 billion [no denomination given]. This includes a grant of about 88 million rupees and the loan of about 1.68 billion rupees.

Satisfactory results have been achieved from the Pakistani efforts to encourage the Middle East countries to invest in important projects on an equal share basis.

During the last 6 years, Iran, Libya, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the OPEC member countries have also provided Pakistan with aid totalling $1,222 million.

MORNING NEWS CITES FIGURES ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

WA261717 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Quetta, June 6: The Afghan refugees are entering into Pakistan at the rate of about 40,000 people per month, the chief commissioner for refugees, Brigadier Saeed Azhar said here today.

Talking to newsmen prior to his departure for Islamabad at the end of his four-day visit to Baluchistan, he said by the end of this year their number would shoot up to one million.

He said at present there were about 775,000 Afghan refugees in the country. Of these 164,000 are in Baluchistan while the rest are in North-West Frontier Province.

The chief refugee commissioner said the government was spending Rs 50 crore annually only on the maintenance allowance or pocket money which it gives to the Afghan refugees.

He said the government gives in cash Rs 50 per head per month and Rs 500 to a family besides providing them food, shelter, and health and educational facilities.

Brigadier Saeed said that a sum of Rs 62,132,000 was being spent on providing better drinking water, health and education facilities to the refugees.

Giving the break-up, he said Rs 3.2 crore was being spent on different water supply schemes for the refugees of which Rs 1.8 crore would be spent in Baluchistan and Rs 1.4 crore in the NWFP.

Health Cover

The chief refugee commissioner said that Rs 2.86 was being spent on providing health cover to the refugees. Of this Rs 1.96 crore would be spent in NWFP and Rs 9,000,000 in Baluchistan.

He said that a sum of Rs 1,532,000 was being spent in providing the facilities of primary education for the children of Afghan refugees. He said of this Rs 1,000,000 would be spent in NWFP and 532,000 in Baluchistan.

In reply to a question, he said that wheat, pulses, edible oil, powdered milk were being provided to the refugees under the World Food Programme and added now sugar and tea were also being provided to the refugees under different other funds and cash programmes.

Answering another question, he said that to house about 800,000 refugees 200,000 tents were needed and added at present we are short of tents by 50 percent. He said efforts were being made to get more tents for the refugees.

No Move to Shift

To another question Brigadier Saeed said that there was no move to shift the refugees to the province of Sind or Punjab.

He termed as "baseless" the charges made by some countries that the refugees were being given military training in Pakistan.

The refugee commissioner said that during his visit the tentage villages of the refugees in Muslimbagh, Chaman, Shamkan, Gulistan, Piralizai Saranan and Surkhan and added that he was satisfied with the progress of the work being undertaken by the administration in the province.

AHVAZ RADIO BLAMES U.S. FOR RECENT BOMB EXPLOSION

GP251618 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to our political analysis concerning yesterday's bomb explosion. The final goal of the bankrupt U.S. imperialists is to topple the Islamic Revolution in Iran. In order to carry out its satanic plans, it acts in various ways on various occasions. The actions of the United States and its experience in toppling different revolutionary regimes throughout the world in order to reach its exploitative goals has taught us the following lesson:

In this sensitive period of human history and while taking into consideration the growth of the struggling culture of the oppressed people, direct military interference is a stupid act. Therefore, since Vietnam it has not repeated the same scenario and has followed another plan of action. It is using its elements in various regions of the world in order to topple neighboring countries and their revolutionary regimes.

The action taken by the United States against the revolutionaries in Dhofar through the paid regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is being repeated in Iran through the treacherous Ba'thist regime of Iraq led by an obedient servant named Saddam Husayn. We have seen our claims being put into practice through various plots carried out by the Ba'thist regime in western and southwestern Iran. Armed and hostile groups have planted bombs in the streets and killed innocent people. They have also planted bombs at the oil pipelines.

In an attempt to mask its internal opposition, which is threatening it with humiliating defeat, the mercenary Iraqi regime is carrying out these plots. Our heroic people have recognized their original enemy, the archsatan United States, and they know very well that all these dirty plots being carried out by the handpicked Iraqi regime are the voice of the United States echoing from Iraq's throat. In order to divert our nation from its original path, the criminal United States is digging diversionary channels. Meanwhile, it wants to impose itself once again in Iran in different ways at the earliest possible opportunity. To achieve this goal, the United States has given this mission to the paid regime of Iraq in order to help it achieve its ominous aims. Thus, we have seen that the Iraqi regime has entered this U.S. political play and has become a tool in its hands so that by diverting our heroic nation from its original path and its struggle against the United States, our nation will become involved in secondary and worthless disputes. This will provide the United States with an optimum situation, but our heroic nation knows very well that in order to destroy the Saddam Husayns it must struggle against the original enemy. It should look for Iraqi elements at the White House in Washington. You, the heroic people of Iran, must be aware and must strengthen your positions, because this awareness will defeat the enemy and foil his plots.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY

LD261106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Shoja'ed-Din Fakhra'i, the deputy minister of commerce, who is visiting Hungary together with a high-ranking economic delegation from our country, has met and conferred with the foreign trade minister of Hungary. During this meeting, the possibility of an increase in trade and the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in different contexts was discussed.

In the course of the discussion Hungary announced its readiness to supply any of the commodities needed by Iran and also its willingness to participate in the completion of Iran's unfinished technical projects.

QOTBZADEH SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD250948 Tehran PARS in English 0738 25 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 25, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iranian minister of foreign affairs and a member of the Revolution Council, who had gone to Switzerland to participate in the Geneva conference, returned to Tehran early yesterday morning. The minister held a press conference in the plane and answered questions by Iranian reporters who had also attended the conference.

Referring to the recent message of the Soviet foreign minister to President Giscard d'Estaing of France on withdrawal of some Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh said: "The basis of this message goes back to the Geneva conference. I think that the Soviet Union has sent such a message to annul the effect of the Geneva conference and to sow discord between America and Europe and also to soften the stand toward itself and, of course, because industrial countries may propound some issues in the conference and also on Afghanistan. [sentence as received] Such a game that the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan and return shortly with the excuse that the situation in that region is disturbed would never solve any problem. I firmly request the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.... The interesting point for the Iranian nation and the peoples of the world is that the countries being directly concerned with the problem of Afghanistan are Iran and Pakistan. But since these two belong to the Third World countries, the Soviet Union does not speak to them and instead it follows political games. The USSR prefers to speak with its colleagues, because for the Soviet Union and Soviets, West and Westerners are more important and they want to have their political exchanges with the West...but we would not give up to suppression...."

Speaking about the participation of Pakistan in the Geneva conference, the Iranian foreign minister said, "Today, Pakistan receives 750,000 Afghan refugees and 90 percent of the aid to Afghan mojahedin is given through Pakistan. The daily cost of living of these refugees is 20 million rials, which is paid by Pakistan. Then how one can say that this country (Pakistan) is a dependent country of the United States? I personally do not accept this because Pakistan did not accept the 20 million dollars [figure as received] military in aid from the United States...."

Commenting on the unity or disunity of the representatives of the Afghan mojahedin, Qotbzadeh said: "I emphasized in the Islamabad conference that the mojahedin should become united and receive all aid through a three-man committee. Therefore, it cannot be true that Pakistan reinforces a group of mojahedin and weakens another because all the issues pertaining to Afghanistan would be supervised by a three-man committee."

Referring to this short trip to Paris, the foreign minister said that he had not met any French officials. It was only to negotiate with French and other companies of Eruope on the purchase of raw industrial materials, which was very satisfactory, added Qotbzadeh. It was agreed that these companies would send the materials we need to Iran as of today (June 24), which is proof of the fact that foreign companies do not really care about the economic sanctions against Iran, said the minister. Actually, he added, "representatives of these companies were due to come to Iran for negotiations, but since I was in Switzerland I went to talk with them to speed up the matter."

Meanwhile, Mr Qotbzadeh held talks with foreign lawyers for Iran on Iran's case with the European haul company and the properities the ex-shah has plundered and positive measures were taken in this respect.

38,210 REPORTED EXPELLED FROM IRAQ AS OF 21 JUNE

LD261130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to a report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations spokesman of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, quoting the borders department of the gendarmerie, announced that as of 21 June 1980, 38,210 Muslim sisters and brothers had been expelled from Iraq.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC FRONT REPORTS 70 SOVIETS KILLED IN FIGHTING

JN262031 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Front announced that last week its mojahedin confronted a military convoy comprising Soviet and government forces that was on its way to an area called (Marsi), in the Herat Province, to beseige the innocent Muslims there. The mojahedin engaged the enemy forces in a fierce fight for several hours. A total of 70 Soviet soldiers were killed in the battle. The Muslim revolutionaries captured 12 Kalashnikov machineguns and 5000 pounds of ammunition. Four Afghan Muslim revolutionaries were martyred in the clashes. The Soviet and government forces were forced to withdraw from the area following the fighting. The Afghan Islamic Front added that the aggressive Soviet forces have recently shelled large areas, killing or wounding a large number of innocent women and children and inflicting heavy losses on the citizens' farms.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Talk With Majles Speaker

LD252202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Dr Yadollah Sahabi, the speaker of the Islamic consultative assembly, on the basis of seniority this afternoon met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and discussed with the imam issues and difficulties relating to the Majles, including the unpreparedness of the constitutional guardians council and the Majles regulations. At the end of the talks, the imam expressed the hope that these difficulties will be removed as soon as possible so that the Majles may become ready to hold consultations and adopt decisions. According to our correspondent's report, the Islamic consultative assembly will hold an open session on the morning of Sunday, 29 June.

Relations with India Discussed

LD261720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr, together with members of the Iranian economic delegation who recently returned from India, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At this meeting the commerce minister presented a report on the delegation's visit to India, and said: Since India has been able to realize the foundations of an independent industry as a result of about 20 years of experience and reach a level of self-sufficiency, and despite its great needs and general poverty has taken steps in the direction of economic progress and independence, India is willing to put its experience at the disposal of Iran, especially in the field of small industries.

After the commerce minister presented his report, Imam Khomeyni expressed his hope for everyone's greater success in the service of the country, and said: With the great talent it has, the Iranian nation too could have achieved great economic progress, but they [previous regime] did not allow this and prevented the people's progress in various forms. They did not let us have a proper university. Right now too, the foreigners are not sitting idle. They are trying to prevent us from having an independent university and an independent economy. God willing, our intellectuals will sit and think so that we can find a university and an economy which would free us from the foreigners' domination.

Pardon of 100 Prisoners

LD261730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The head of Tabriz revolution courts, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyev Hosayn Musavi, told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent that on the occasion of the blessed birth anniversary of the hidden imam, about 100 prisoners convicted by the Tabriz revolution courts were pardoned by the imam and released this evening. These prisoners had committed minor offenses.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Foreign Journalists Control Bill

LD251724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the cultural and press adviser to the president announced a bill concerning foreign journalists, as follows:

Entry and exit of foreign journalists to and from the country will be under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government officials and revolutionary organizations do not have the right to prevent the entry of, oppose the activities of or return journalists who have previously obtained the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to stay. The said officials, whenever confronting difficulties, will inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that the necessary decision can be made by that ministry. In any case, decisions concerning expelling or arresting foreign journalists will be up to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Land Transfer Message

LD261726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that President Bani-Sadr has issued a message addressed to all [government] departments in connection with the transfer of agricultural land to applicants. The message says:

On the basis of a decree issued by the Revolution Council on 15 April 1980, all offices and organizations throughout the country are hereby informed that all matters related to the land and its transfer to applicants, as well as other related matters, will be handled solely by the headquarters [as heard] and the seven-member bodies; other organizations are not allowed to interfere in these matters.

The various organizations throughout the country are therefore expected to cooperate with the seven-member bodies in connection with expertise and providing other required facilities.

Furthermore, all security forces, including the gendarmerie and the Corps of Revolution Guards, are required to adhere to instructions issued by the headquarters and the seven member-bodies.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD252310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Please pay attention to news which has just been received:

Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, took part in a press, radio and TV conference. In answer to question by a correspondent regarding the work of the Geneva conference, he said: I have not yet been able to study its report thoroughly.

Concerning issues discussed at the Revolution Council's session last night, Dr Beheshti said: Some people try to shake the confidence and trust that the nation has in administration and the country's order. We all have a duty to put the noble Iranian people fully in the picutre about the issues and prevent this antipeople, anti-Islamic and antihuman attempt by the said elements. Hence, we must inform the nation that these issues discussed in the newspapers, which the alien voices and idol-worshippers exploit or magnify several times over, are not related to the members of the Revolution Council.

Another correspondent asked: It was said that this session was a session of understanding. Dr Beheshti replied: That is a very negative interpretation [words indistinct]. This inference is no good. This journalese is lacking in style and character. It is implying that we have sessions of contradictory views on basic and fundamental issues. Without wishing to (?be rigid), the result of the session was greater understanding among the council members; but to call it a session of understanding is to automatically suggest to the people that there must be a misunderstanding or lack of understanding.

A correspondent asked about the partial Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Dr Beheshti said: If this is truly not one of the withdrawals like those tried in other places, if it is a true and genuine withdrawal, then it is desirable, provided that it leads to the speedy and complete withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the Soviet noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. With regard to the reaction of the Islamic Republican Party in connection with the tape of the remarks by Ayat, he said: We had said that the tapes should be put at the disposal of the party council and that the council members should hear them. After it is determined exactly what he said the Central Council would consider the matter in accordance with party regulations. Should there be a need for intervention by the party's adjudication council, they would consider the matter. The tapes were put at our disposal 2 days ago; we are holding the first session of the Central Council in order to hear the tapes. There is also a precedence for this. We previously considered a similar matter concerning another member of the Central Council and statements he had made and his deeds; and the council took necessary decisions.

Another correspondent asked: Was the subject of the tape of Mr Ayat's remarks discussed at the Revolution Council, and what was the council's view on this?

Ayatollah Beheshti replied: Yes, this was discussed in the Revolution Council and the view of the majority of the members at the Revolution Council was that portraying the issue in that exaggerated manner should have been avoided and that once it had been established that that issue was really nothing extraordinary it should have been made known.

What was conveyed as a major plot against the Islamic Revolution was a fanciful conclusion, just as those conversations themselves appeared to be very fanciful.

Dr Beheshti then replied to newsmen's questions about economic problems and other issues of the realm.

TEHRAN PAPERS EXAMINE 'AYAT TAPES' ISSUE, IRP REACTIONS

LD251415 [Editorial Report] Recent editions of Tehran newspapers have been devoting considerable space to the "Ayat tapes," a transcript of which--originally published in the 18 June edition of President Bani-Sadr's newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI--purportedly reveals a conspiracy to overthrow President Bani-Sadr involving Islamic Republican Party [IRP] Political Secretary Dr Hasan Ayat.

What appear to be facsimiles of the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI original are carried in BAMDAD and KEYHAN on 19 June (running some 4,500 words), while the 5,500-word purported text of what is referred to as a "second tape" is carried in KEYHAN on 22 June.

BAMDAD on 19 June cites a statement to a correspondent by Dr Ayat in which he promises to "speak on the matter in some detail in the near future" and "reveal the great plot which those who run the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI wish to carry out against me and against the Islamic Republic." "I did not conspire against anyone," Ayat is reported as saying. "Rather, it is they who are plotting against me, the imam and the Islamic Republic."

KEYHAN on 19 June reports the reactions of IRP leaders to the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI allegations:

Party General Secretary Beheshti is cited as saying that Dr Ayat's purported remarks "have no connection with me, my friends or the IRP. As the text itself shows, it is a matter concerning him directly and possibly some who hold similar views."

Beheshti went on: "Even supposing that Mr Ayat did make these remarks, they represent the views of one individual on one matter. To raise this and create a fuss is in no way compatible with the interests of the revolution. We shall discuss this with our friends and see what motive caused the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI to create such an atmosphere in the community under the guise of 'revealing hidden problems' and suchlike. This is incompatible with the stress the imam has placed on unity and the great desire of the community that forces, personalities, responsible officials and organizations should strive to act with more mutual understanding and in harmony. It would seem that it is Mr Bani-Sadr and the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI who must explain to what extent making this a topic for public discussion and publishing it is in any way compatible with the call for more unity."

Criticizing Bani-Sadr, Beheshti added: "As both president of the republic and an active and responsible figure in politics and in society, Dr Bani-Sadr should have studied the matter before publishing it in this way and should have considered whether it represented the attitude of one or several persons or of a homogeneous organization. Is there a homogeneous organization which neither the Islamic Republican Party nor our friends have heard of? If they really know of the existence of such an organization, it is quite fitting that they should tell us about it. It is necessary that we should be informed of it.

Questioned on whether he plans an investigation into the matter in his capacity as general prosecutor, IRP Central Council member Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stated that "procedure" prevents him from initiating such an inquiry unless he is approached by "the offended party."

IRP Central Council member Dr Akbar Sheybani said that the party has formed a commission to investigate the matter and report its findings to the IRP Central Council but expressed the personal view that "Dr Ayat did not make these remarks, which were in connection with another matter. Journalistic advantage has been taken of this."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasemi-Rafsanjani criticized the publication of the transcript, arguing that "it could not produce any result other than to make counterrevolutionaries happy, which would not benefit anybody. If there was any substance in it the problem should have been solved by discussion," he stated.

COMMISSION NAMED TO STUDY U.S. EMBASSY DOCUMENTS

LD251820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the president's office issued the following statement addressed to the Prime Ministry's archives center and the Muslim students followers of the imam's line based at the den of espionage:

In His almighty name, the president's office has submitted a request to the Islamic consultative assembly whereby the Hojjat ol-Eslam Messrs Gholam Hoseyn Gaqqani, Hadi Ghaffari and Mohammad Rashidian are commissioned to study and make use of all the existing archives and documents relating to the deputies, and if necessary to transfer these documents to the Majles. They are hereby being introduced to the two centers to which this statement is addressed. Assistance and cooperation with the above-mentioned will contribute to speedy identification and the obtaining of information on the records and dossiers of the deputies for the purpose of the ratification of their credentials.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ TO CLOSE OFFICES, DEMAND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Announcement of Closings

NC262006 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 26 (AFP)--The Islamic leftist mojahedin Party today announced that it will close all its offices until the rights of political expression are recognized in accordance with the Iranian Constitution.

In a statement, the mojahedin said they intended to "avoid the troubles and possibly the deaths that might be provoked under the name of the mojahedin." They said they "asked in return that the officials of the country do everything possible, particularly on radio and on television, to avoid trouble."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni yesterday strongly criticized the mojahedin as "traitors to Islam." On Tuesday, the mojahedin's central office in Tehran was seriously damaged by a grenade.

On June 12, one person was killed and more than 300 wounded in Tehran during an attack by Islamic traditionalists, supported by revolutionary guards, on a mojahedin meeting.

Critical Tehran Commentary

LD261926 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service at Persian at 1030 GMT on 26 June carries a program containing press reviews and unattributed commentaries. After reading various newspaper headlines the announcer goes on to say:

"The historical message of the imam has many dimensions and can be studied, learned from and referred to from many different angles. If we look at this message only from one point of view, at the same time, we do not ignore its other dimensions. As may be witnessed from our earlier programs we have time and time again referred to the slogans which the imam warns us against. We said that issues such as the position of the clergy, which in their view is reactionary, the imamate which they refer to as the centralized power, the issue of anti-imperialist unity, which according to them is a cover which shelters various devotees of the left or the right, and the issue of the revolutionary and progressive forces and talking of forces of truth and falsehood, these issues are, in fact, leading toward unification with the leftist groups and, ultimately, lead toward Marxism, which has assumed a progressive face. In fact, these groups have no other aim than this, and they pursue it in a deceptive way.

"We warned that clashes, including the clash which took place in Amjadiyeh stadium, signalled a complex political move which this organization had initiated as the result of their analysis. They realistically realized that they were losing all their bases in the post-revolutionary Iranian society; and that after various contradictory and directionless moves and postures which could not even be regarded as an American line, they came to the conclusion that they could either continue their political suicide or else they had to engage in a series of new political moves and try to portray themselves as the persecuted and wronged group, hoping that in this way they could regain their lost position. They hoped to cover their vile and ugly faces under the deceptive slogans of unity, anti-imperialist battle, cooperation with the revolutionary forces, the internal and external contradictions and a thousand other contradictions. In this way they hoped to prolong their social, political life.

"The imam, in his simple but profound and meaningful utterances, reminded the people of the thoughts and practices of the groups which have deviated from Islam, especially the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and repeatedly described the yardstick for judging the sincerity of various groups. During this brief opportunity we wish to take only a cupful from this ocean of meaning. We hope to God that those who believe in their sincerity will emerge successfully out of this great test, that they will not engage in obstinacy and that they will make a wise choice. On the one side there is the imam of the nation, and on the other side an organization which possesses no yardsticks and values and in which everyone can enter or leave. Yes, the moment has arrived for the great test and the correct choice, which should be made with honesty and sincerity."

After a musical interlude, the following extract from the leading article of today's issue of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI is read:

"It has not been long since the historical message of Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of 21 March, concerning the anti-Islamic groups, intellectuals and those who have blended Islamic and Marxist ideologies was given. Once again, the imam expressed his second decisive position concerning this issue in a speech which he gave to members of the Islamic Council of Workers and the personnel of the Health Department of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It seems that the anti-Islamic groups which have blended ideologies and which every day deliver a blow at the Islamic Republic by creating disturbances in various corners of the country, by boycotting the referendums, by acts of sabotage, strikes and by their extensive destructive operations, have no answer to give to the issues raised in the 21 March message of Imam Khomeyni.

They have not been able even to say whether they accept Imam Khomeyni's words concerning their ideological mix.

"In any case, whether they had answers or not, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, who have been directly accused of possessing anti-Islamic and blended ideology, avoided giving any answer or taking any position vis-a-vis the imam's message, once again tried, instead of giving answers concerning the deviationist, ideological, political and social positions of the organization, to indulge in violence, clubwielding, demonstration and portraying themselves as the persecuted group."

After saying that not only did they not give any answer to the message of the imam, they even refrained from taking part in discussions on radio and television, he added that the leader of the mojahedin was repeatedly invited to take part in a free discussion on the radio to discuss his ideology, but he rejected the call.

The article then goes on to say: "What answer do you have to give for all the boycotts, the creation of an atmosphere of tension, conspiracies, rumors and acts of sabotage? What answer can you give to the valiant nation for your collusion and collaboration with various pseudogroups which support China, Russia and America? What explanation can you give concerning the postures and positions of the organization during the past year and few months? What answer can you give to the clear utterances of Imam Khomeyni about the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and other dependent, pseudopolitical groups which are connected with the East or the West and who are, ultimately, dependent on America?" The paper points out that they did not take part in free discussions because they had no answer to the above questions. Instead, they engaged in violence.

The announcer continues: "Why don't you take part in the crusade for reconstruction and render assistance to the economic and agricultural development of the country? Why, instead of fighting against the forces of the shah, Bakhtiar and Oveysi and Chinese, Russian, American and Iraqi mercenaries in Kordestan and why, instead of helping the guards corps and the army, have you put your hands in the hands of the Eastern and Western superpowers? What answer do you give for your killings and treacheries in Kordestan, Gonbad, Baluchistan, Tehran and Anzali? Is it enough to split into three groups and form majority, minority and independent groups? The majority of the members of the Feda'i-ye Khalq organization, namely those who made a pact for cooperation with the mojahedin in the jails and who had a treaty of unity outside the jail, have reviewed their positions and have expressed their new positions. What do you say about Kordestan? Are you still supporting Sheykh Ezzed-Din Hosseyni? Is Sheykh Ezzed-Din Hosseyni the leader of the Kurdish masses? Who are the Kurdish masses and who are their leaders? You who accused the army and the guards of bombing the Kurdish masses, what answer do you have to these issues? What answer do you have concerning the recent postures of the Feda'-ye Khalq guerrillas? What answer do you have for your anti-Islamic and new-Marxist ideology? Is it not true that you, together with the filthy and mercenary capitalist Matin-Daftari and the rest of the nationalists, liberals and the mercenaries of the East and West, asked for the formation of a constituent assembly instead of the council of experts, contrary to the wishes of Imam Khomeyni? Is it not true that you wished our revolution to (?be paralyzed) and not to succeed? Did you not support the filthy American and Zionist newspaper AYANDEGAN? Did you not call the decision of the revolution prosecutor to ban AYANDEGAN, which was supported by millions of people, a military attack on the press?"

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI points out that the message of the imam enables the people to know the hypocrites and not to be deceived by them, and then goes on:

"Do you know who is the man who for 24 days read NAHEJ AL-BALAGHA to Imam Khomeyni and who interpreted the Koran for him while the imam remained completely silent and listened? He is named Torab Haqshenas.

Do you know who Torab Haqshenas is? Haqshenas was in charge of the Middle East section of Mojahedin-e Khalq. What has he done in the past and how has he changed? This person who in his own imagination wished to deceive the imam, ended up with Marxism-Leninism and a type of Marxism-Leninism which is neither Chinese or Soviet, a type which is plotting treason and which is stabbing the Muslims."

CUSTOMS CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON ANNUAL BUDGET FIGURES

LD210958 Tehran PARS in English 0820 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 June (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran's annual customs administration budget for the current year is 8,055,000,000 rials. During the past Iranian year (March 1979--March 1980) the customs administration of Iran had a total revenue of 87,049,000,000 rials and turned over the same to the country's treasury. The customs' administration of Iran said in a report yesterday that during the first two months of the current Iranian year ending on May 21, 1980, it had collected a little more than 25 billion rials in customs duties.

In an interview with PARS and Tehran-based KEYHAN newspaper the newly assigned supervisor of the customs administration of Iran, Mohammad Ibrahim Khajavi, said that the operating budget for his organisation this year was the same as it has been in the past year. He added, however, that the operating budget showed a slight increase to cope with an increase of 1,900,000,000 rials in employee salaries, and also to meet the budget of the guards organisation which had been incorporated with the customs administration and whose budget had to be borne by the latter.

Khajavi said that he anticipated the revenue of the customs administration of Iran for the current Iranian year would increase by about 20 per cent and reach somewhere in the vicinity of 105,265,000,000 rials. He said Iran's customs policies would be entirely interdependent with the country's foreign trade policies, but he said that regrettably the Commerce Ministry never solicits the advice or the viewpoints of the customs administration of Iran in the task of policymaking.

Khajavi noted that the customs had amended certain regulations by passing single article [as received], but added that any overall amendment of the current laws would be depending on the country's trade prospects with foreign countries. Khajavi said that during the month of Farvardin (March 21-April 20) this year a total of about 913,000 tons of goods had been imported, which showed an increase of 74 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the preceeding year. He said that by April 20, 1980, there were about 1,085,000 tons of goods in the various customs terminals of the port cities in Iran.

KUNA REPORTS MUSLIMS DESTROYING MONARCHICAL RELICS

LD191238 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 19 Jun 80

[By Ahmad Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, June 19 (KUNA)--Several groups of fanatic Moslems are engaged all over Iran in destroying the relics and monuments of historical and archeological importance and those which remind of 2,500 years of monarchy in Iran.

These groups of self-proclaimed Islamic reformists led by orthodox mullahs are involved in what they describe as "transformation and Islamization" of Iranian society and changing beyond recognition everything which they feel is un-Islamic.

Imam Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr are reportedly highly concerned about the destructive activities of these self-styled and unruly groups who have already caused severe damage to many historical buildings, tombs and monuments of great archeological importance, not only for Iran, but for the history of the entire region.

Imam Khomeyni on Wednesday dispatched grandson Hussein Khomeyni to the town of Rey near Tehran to stop a similar group of about 300 fanatics led by 2 mullahs from digging the graves and pulling down the tombs around the holy shrine of Shah Abdul Azim.

Earlier, President Bani-Sadr stopped Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali from destroying the tomb of Reza Khan, father of the deposed shah, in the town of Rey. The magnificent chandeliers and other valuable objects inside the tomb were already smashed and destroyed on the orders of Khalkhali before Bani-Sadr could manage to protect the marble tomb.

Bani-Sadr said "we need this tomb as an evidence of crimes and oppression committed by the Iranian dictator-kings."

Another group of fanatic Moslems tried and failed in destroying near Persepolis in Shiraz district the famous tombs of Koroush the Great, founder of the 2500-year-old monarchy in Iran.

According to several renowned Moslem theologians, including Maulana Abdolkalamgzad of India, Koroush was a prophet and he is referred to as [word indistinct] in the holy Koran.

In several other parts of the country many old buildings and monumentsn of historical importance have already been destroyed by these groups despite repeated warnings from Imam Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr that such acts of destruction were not in the interest of Islam and the Iranian nation.

The Iranian nation, which fought bravely to overthrow the dictator-shah and put an end to the 2,500-years-old monarchy in this country, is now in an angry mood, demanding the extradition of the shah for punishment and trying to destroy everything which reminds of the pre-Islamic period and the "barbaric rule of Iranian emperors" after the rise of Islam.

FRIDAY IMAM WARNS AGAINST ANTICLERGY RUMORS

NC201227 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 20 (AFP)--Ayatollah 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, leader of Islamic Friday prayers in Tehran, warned a gathering of 30,000 worshippers here today against "rumors" being spread about Iran's religious leaders.

The warning appeared to be in response to yesterday's publication of the verbatim text of a conversation between a group of students and Hasan Ayat, Islamic Republican Party ideologist and adviser to Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti. The text was carried in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, close to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The newspaper accused Mr Ayat of "plotting" to "sap the president's authority."

"We must organize in parliament to keep the president within the constitutional framework," he was quoted as saying, adding that the president was at present under control of Imam Khomeyni, but that "if the imam dies, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri must immediately be put in power."

President Bani-Sadr himself has recently complained of his authority being endangered by the "plotting" of certain figures close to the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party.

Addressing the faithful today, Ayatollah Khamene'i threatened to denounce "the spreaders of false information unless those encouraging them in the administration stop spreading it."

He indicated that a purge was called for in the administration, which he claimed was "infiltrated at every level by the counterrevolution." He made no open reference, however, to Mr Bani-Sadr's allegations of plots against the presidential authority.

"Why were rumours published against someone who holds no state office?" Asked Ayatollah Khamene'i, referring to Mr Ayat.

Observers here noted that the silence of the clergy in the face of Mr Bani-Sadr's allegations reflected the general uneasiness of the Islamic Republican Party. The party nevertheless issued a statement yesterday to make it clear that "Mr Ayat's remarks represent his personal view."

Meanwhile, Mr Ayat himself told a press conference yesterday that any talk of "a so-called plot" was nothing but a maneuver aimed at neutralizing him.

"In looking for spies among the present leadership, the counterrevolution seeks to discredit the republic," Mr Ayat said. He added: "The enemy is aware that I possess compromising documents found in the United States Embassy."

Mr Ayat made it clear at the press conference that the destruction of the helicopters left behind by the aborted U.S. mission to rescue the American Embassy hostages had been ordered by "the very people who are attacking me today because they are afraid.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF ACADEMIC ENROLLMENT

LD252354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS, enrollment and place reservations for Tehran students are suspended until further notice. The Tehran Department of Education and Training announced that, since it has been decided that Tehran's regional limits should be fundamentally altered to bring them in line with other organizations, that private schools should be nationalized for the academic year 1980-81, and that the preparation of enrollment regulations and their implementation will require time, until the publication of regulations for all educational units there must be no form of enrollment or reservation for places until further notice. It should be pointed out to parents that the necessary preparations have been made regarding school places and staff for their children's enrollment.

According to this report, it has been arranged for the enrollment procedure to be prepared and announced by 22 July this year, at the latest.

'FLYING SQUAD' LED BY KHALKHALI CONFISCATES DRUGS

WA230030 Tehran TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 2

[By Nadir Oroubadi]

[Text] Tehran--One of the biggest drug hauls, including 1,500 kilos of opium and 100 kilos of hashish, has been made and the contraband confiscated in Gonabad by a flying squad of the anti-drug campaign led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES Khalkhali said, the drugs were countable in figures running to multi-millions of dollars and hashish was smuggled here from Thailand.

He said that during his campaign against drug trafficking he felt no difficulty as people all over the country are cooperating with volunteers of the campaign.

He claimed that the way we are going God willing, within two months drugs will be eliminated from Iran.

He said that special flying squads had been posted on all highways for checking all automobiles, so that peddlers may be arrested before they enter into the cities.

Khalkhali said that he was having contacts with the Interpol to cooperate with them in their anti-drug struggle.

Recently, he said, he informed Interpol to watch smugglers of certain European countries as 100 kilos of heroin had been smuggled from Iran through Khoie and Bazargan border posts.

Khalkhali introduced us to a smuggler who identified himself as Irja Arab Rahmati and is famous under his alibi of Mohammad Shal.

Shal denied that he was engaged in the smuggling business and added that his wife made a plot against him to have him arrested.

Khalkhali at this point intervened and showed us his file. According to that file Shal was in jail before the revolution and was sentenced for life. He fled from jail when, at the time of the revolution, the doors of the jail were broken by revolutionaries to free political prisoners.

Khalkhali said that after release from jail Shal started his old business again.

Col Bakhtagan, an aide of Khalkhali, read Shal's file which showed that he had so far smuggled 500 kilos of hashish into the country.

Khalkhali said: "We do not act like the previous judiciary system and added that "We collect information ourselves and get witnesses and then decide the cases according to the Islamic laws."

We asked several other arrested smugglers and all said they were arrested for nothing. At this stage Khalkhali remarked amid laughter "No, they were saying Namaz and we arrested them."

Another arrested person told us that he never smuggled drugs but admitted that he was an addict whose facial expression gave him away to the police "who arrested me on suspicion." The man abused the previous regime which he said was responsible for the curse of drugs in the country and said, "Shah's sister Ashraf was the biggest smuggler and she must be punished."

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Recognition of Kurds' Rights

GP241335 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can Peace and Calm Be Established in Kordestan?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, events in Kordestan, where our country's children--Kurds, non-Kurds, revolution guards and commandoes--are being killed, fill every patriotic Iranian's heart with sorrow. The Iranian nation is impatiently waiting for the termination of this fratricide in Kordestan and the establishment of peace and calm in this part of our country through recognition of the national rights of our Kurdish brothers. The people demand that the officials of the Islamic Republic carry out the approved six-point plan as soon as possible to open the way for a cease-fire and secure peace and calm in Kordestan. The Kordestan problem is one of the nation's main problems and should be solved peacefully by recognizing the national rights of the Kurds. The Kordestan problem cannot be solved through the use of force. Above all, national unity should be strengthened. There is no doubt that the patriotic citizens of Kordestan demand nothing but the recognition of their natural and national rights. Therefore, we must differentiate between the Kurds' demands and the demands of those who are trying to use the pure sentiments of the Kurds to carry out their plots and fan the flames of fratricide. We must examine the Kordestan problem in this manner alone.

The evidence indicates that hirelings of U.S. imperialism and elements of the former regime have created the fratricide in Kordestan. They are still trying their best to prevent the fratricide from ending in this part of our country. It must be mentioned here that the officials of the Islamic Republic have not carried out the approved six-point plan and have given and are still giving the counterrevolutionaries--who are using the pure sentiments of the Kurds' demands--an opportunity to carry out their satanic plans and prevent the fratricide in Kordestan from ending.

The fratricide in Kordestan is continuing. If the situation continues unchanged, the results will be very critical. Our Kurdish brothers are demanding peace, and they hate those who are creating the war from both sides. The people of Kordestan, who played a great role in defeating the cruel regime of the shah and in the great revolution of the Iranian nation, want to combat U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries. They want to obtain the fruits of the revolution and their national rights and be united with the other peoples of our country. Officials of the Islamic Republic are faced with the serious responsibility of trying to solve the Kordestan problem peacefully and mobilize this permanent national force against both external and internal enemies. They can accomplish this by recognizing the Kurds' national rights.

The war in Kordestan can be ended if a differentiation can be made between the counterrevolutionaries and the true revolutionary forces. Identifying the counterrevolutionaries is a very important matter, as they can be suppressed if they can be identified. Suppression of the counterrevolutionaries requires that the national rights of the Kurds be recognized. Imam Khomeyni has stressed this matter several times in his speeches.

It has been shown that the Kurdish problem cannot be solved by being obstinate. The Iranian revolution's enemies in Kordestan are united to prevent solution of the Kordesestan problem and are weakening the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Kurds of our beloved country are opposed to these enemies. Everyone knows some forces are preventing the war in Kordestan from ending.

These forces are trying to force the people of Kordestan into opposing the Islamic Republic by killing the Kurds and destroying their homes. Officials of the Islamic Republic must destroy the plots of these enemies by recognizing the national rights of the Kurds.

It has been proven that this sensitive problem cannot be solved and peace and calm cannot be restored by killing the Kurds with tanks and bombs and forcing them to leave their houses. Of course, our Kurdish brothers should face this problem realistically and must consider the country's interests. They should identify the counterrevolutionaries as well as the elements of the former regime and expel them from their ranks. The people of Kordestan have played a great role in defeating the cruel regime of the shah and now must join with their brothers in this wide and free country of Iran in opposing the enemies of the revolution. By doing so they can assist in finding a final and just solution to this national problem.

U.S. Intervention Scored

GF221157 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Crimes in Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, numerous facts now show that U.S. domination in Iran during the deposed shah's puppet regime inflicted much irreparable damage to our country's national interests. The conference held in Tehran sometime ago to study U.S. crimes in Iran basically confirmed this fact and stressed that the U.S. leadership is responsible for all acts contrary to moral and international norms committed in Iran. The confidential documents found in the U.S. espionage nest by the struggling students who were following the imam's policy reveal the ugly faces of the principal elements of the detestable U.S. intervention into Iran's affairs. These faces are familiar to the world--Carter, Brzezinski, the U.S. president's adviser, CIA Director Turner, and generals such as Haig and Huyser.

It is interesting that the same harsh and impudent U.S. interventions in our country's affairs that began especially since 1953--following the inauspicious U.S. coup--continue today even after the overthrow of the detestable regime of the former shah and the victory of the magnificent anti-imperialist and popular Iranian revolution.

During the conference studying U.S. crimes in Iran, one of the documents placed at the disposal of the participants concerned the fact that during his stay in Tehran and at the peak of our country's revolutionary movement, General Huyser had informed the NATO commander, General Haig, that the plan to protect the shah was being implemented step by step and that if its implementation proved unsuccessful the Iranian Armed Forces would be ordered to carry out a coup.

Another document concerned a report by Brzezinski, Carter's deputy, compiled on 6 August 1979. It said that based on Carter's orders to the Defense Department and the CIA, decisions should be adopted on the basis of the former shah's view and concerning an armed attempt against Khomeyni's regime. In this same document the possibility of attracting pro-shah and counterrevolutionary elements to an uprising and vast plot were foreseen. These confidential documents reveal Carter and his close associates as the most rabid enemies of Iran and patrons of the executioner of the Iranian nation, Mohammad Reza.

Even now under the facade of freeing the hostages, Washington is preparing new military adventures against Iran. It is worth noting that Washington wants to attract the deposed shah to its venturesome games. We know that the deposed shah is now in Egypt and living next to Mr as-Sadat at the suggestion of the United States.

It is said that more than 2,000 fugitive military personnel of the Imperial Armed Forces have undergone military training in the United States and Israel and are in Egypt to be dispatched to Iran for acts of subversion. In his interviews with the American press, the former shah has said he is forming a group abroad consisting of former officers who oppose Iran's revolution in order to overthrow the republican regime of Iran. At the beginning of Khordad this year, [month ending 21 June] three groups of saboteurs were sent to Iran to form clandestine counterrevolutionary organizations and coordinate their military operations with U.S. plans for military aggression in Iran. It is said that among the duties the CIA assigned to these subversive groups is that of attacking the houses in various cities where the American hostages are being held so the United States will have an excuse to carry out military aggression against our country.

With the help of its CIA, the United States is committing vast subversive activities in a number of Persian Gulf countries in order to exploit them as a bridgehead for the preparation of aggression against Iran. As we know, a large group of CIA personnel disguised as investors visited a number of Persian Gulf states some time ago. U.S. intelligence agents have now taken upon themselves the duty of expanding the activities of their elements and spies and to send them to Iran. In order to do this, the United States has become dependent on regimes affiliated with it, such as Oman and Saudi Arabia. The United States is trying to turn these two countries into its military bases in the Persian Gulf and to use them not only against Iran but against all countries in the region and to impose strong control on the production and export of Middle East oil. The United States has also drawn its Western allies, namely Britain and the FRG, into participating in its adventures. Searching for a faithful ally in the Persian Gulf area, Washington has found Oman. Qabus' puppet regime signed an agreement with the United States some time ago under which the Pentagon has been granted extensive freedom to officially use Omani ports and airports in return for military aid to Oman.

Qabus wants to use U.S. tanks, aircraft and armored vehicles to crush the liberation movement of the Muslim patriots of Oman who are fighting against local reaction and infiltration and domination by the United States. (?There is no doubt) that the United States is committing the same acts in Oman that it committed in our country during the former shah's era. The result of these acts is clear to everyone. The revelation of U.S. crimes in our country made during the international conference studying U.S. crimes is a serious lesson and warning to those Persian Gulf leaders who have fastened their horses to the wagon of U.S. imperialism.

Kurdish Party Statement

TA241141 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Views and Position of a Section of the Leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The solution of the Kurdish problem with regard to securing the national rights of the afflicted Kurdish people and the unity of all the peoples of our liberated homeland with respect to consolidating the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation is the wish of every Iranian and true revolutionary.

Some time ago a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan published its positions and views in connection with the settlement of the Kurdish problem.

Since these positions and views are realistic and have been confirmed and supported by all the progressive and true forces of our homeland's revolution and could constitute a positive step toward a speedy solution of the Kurdish problem for the benefit of the Kurdish people and the united anti-imperialist front of all the Iranian peoples, we draw the attention of the dear compatriots to important parts of these views and the position of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan.

After confirming the sensitivity of the present situation of the country and alluding to the misfortunes, destructions, killings and devastations resulting from the imposed war of fratricide in Kordestan, it is stated in the views and position of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan: We strongly believe that both the front of the forces who are fighting in the name of defending the rights of the Kurdish people and the front of the government officials and forces opposing them are not homogeneous and that on both sides of the trenches two primary and contradictory forces exist.

On the government side there is a personality such as that of Imam Khomeyni, whose historical message to the Kurdish people aroused considerable hope in the hearts of our oppressed people. It was he who humbly begged the peshmerga, the guards and the soldiers to remove the guns from each other's chests and to aim them at the United States. It was he who gave the well-received orders to remove all forms of oppression and instructed the government to draft laws to achieve this at the earliest possible time. According to the statement this front--the imam's front--which we recognize as supporting a peaceful settlement of the Kurdish problem among the ruling circles, faces another front within the government, the front of the opponents of this policy of the Kurdish problem. This front is made up of the agents of imperialism and remnants of the former regime, whose actions are intentional and are aimed at sabotage. The real aim of the agents of imperialism in stepping up the war of fratricide is to weaken the Islamic Republic, to occupy the government forces in a war of attrition, and to renovate their forces and organization for a coup d'etat plot in order to deliver the country on a platter to their imperialist masters.

Another group contains certain adventurers whose sole aim is adventurism and the creation of a source of plunder and the attainment of position and rank.

The statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan then says: These same two fronts also exist in Kordestan without the slightest difference. First, there is the healthy and revolutionary front which knows and comprehends that safeguarding the Iranian revolution from the danger of imperialist conspiracies is above everything, and that all Iranian revolutionary forces should join together in a single united front and save Iran from any kind of foreign dependence and in the first instance dependence on U.S. imperialism.

The second front is that of the unhealthy and counterrevolutionary forces, a section of which are tools in the hands of the Bakhtiars, Oveysis, Palizbans and associates of the CIA and remnants of SAVAK and the emissaries of the Ba'thists such as the salvation corps, Shaykh Osman, the Hamed Beyg gang, Shaykh Jalal Hosseyni, Shaykh Mohammad and Sardar Jaft. Another section is made up of the uninformed Kurdish circles who, with good will and complete sincerity, are drowned in the swirl of nationalism. No other problem exists for them except the ethnic problem. Another group is made up of pseudoleftists who have lately made Kordestan an arena of their activities. Wherever they see a hill and a jungle, they immediately engage in allegedly experimenting with their self-invented theories.

Thus it is obvious that both the government front and the front of the groups engaged in the Kurdish problem are each divided from within into two popular and antipopular, revolutionary and counterrevolutionary, healthy and unhealthy sections.

The question that arises in such circumstances is: Who is fighting whom in the war of fratricide? It is said in the statement of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan that it must be stated with certainty and without any doubt that this fratricidal war is the result of the actions of the unhealthy, anti-popular and counterrevolutionary forces which act on both sides, both in the government front and the Kurdish front.

In the statement, after alluding to Imam Khomeyni's message, which constitutes the principles for removing discrimination against the Kurdish people, and after emphasizing the incorrect stand of the leadership of the Kurdish movement in rejecting the proposed draft of the government's special mission and taking a tragic path, it is stated that this leadership should have known that a popular and anti-imperialist revolution has taken place in Iran and that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a government born of this revolution which exists in distinct historical conditions on the basis of the national and religious traditions and customs of this land, and therefore, it should have raised the ethnic problem solely within the framework of the struggle to stabilize, consolidate and develop this revolution.

It should have known that preserving Iran's true independence from imperialism and from any kind of foreign domination would be the most important step toward the creation of a background for the real solution of the ethnic problem in Iran, and therefore, it should have raised the ethnic problem within the framework of the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle and as a part and parcel of it. It should have known that the Iranian revolution has not cleansed and renovated the government apparatus of the satanic regime, and in this apparatus, particularly in the army and in the country's politically sensitive and important organizations, there are many counterrevolutionary circles which sigh in remembrance of the satanic era and the return of U.S. domination and their own former plunderings, and which allegedly, in the name of Islam and the defense of the imam, attempt to foment various conspiracies in the country and fan the flames. The leadership of the Kurdish movement should clearly recognize the true friends and foes of the Kurdish people. It should not fall into the trap of political games, and through a principled and correct policy it should place the Kurdish movement and people beside the revolution.

This was a part of the statement of a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan. Due to the vital importance of the Kurdish problem we will bring to the attention of the dear compatriots the outstanding points of the other parts of this statement in later commentaries.

23 June Commentary

TA232133 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 June carried an untitled commentary on the strengthening of the revolutionary forces being one of the main duties of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It said: We are all aware that counterrevolution, hirelings of imperialism and Zionism, namely the liberals and the compromisers who still have sufficient influence in the government and army, have risen against this force after the revolution. These elements who saw in the revolutionary forces a real enemy, by trying to infiltrate into the ranks of the army, wanted to discredit this revolutionary institution in the opinion of the masses of the people. These counterrevolutionaries have many times annihilated the positive activities of the true forces of the revolution with their antipopular acts. But in spite of all this, this revolutionary institution has many true and progressive people in its ranks. Many examples of support for the masses of toilers and farmers by these forces can be cited.

All the true forces of the revolution, as well as all the parties and groups united toward the revolution, while taking into consideration the great role the revolutionary forces have played in the defense of the gains of the revolution and in their ruthless struggle against counterrevolution, want the strengthening of this organization as well as the cleansing of this glorious revolution of the Iranian nation from all the enemies.

29 June Commentary

TA242105 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 June carried two commentaries.

The first was entitled "Outstanding Points of Another Part of the Views and Position of a Section of the Leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan Regarding the Actual Situation in the Country, the Iranian Revolution and the Kordestan Problem."

It said: In a statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan while explaining the leadership duties after the victory of the Iranian revolution, it says that leadership should clearly distinguish the true progressive forces of the revolution from the antirevolutionary forces and not fall into the trap of political tricks. It should also realize that not only in Iran, but in the whole world, a big polarization over the Iranian problem is forming with, on the one side, all the imperialist and reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution and on the other, all the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the world which defend this revolution. In this statement it says that what was and is happening to the Kordestan movement confronts this movement with a great historical duty which consists of reviewing the most important political, ideological and organizational problems of the leadership. When pointing to the deviation of the leadership of the party from the principles of the party as well as the mistake committed by the leadership by not participating in the referendum for proclaiming the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is said that those who fight against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran "will be wearing the mask of the alleged defenders of the rights of the Kurdish nation."

The leadership of the party has not only never succeeded in separating its business from those alleged supporters, but on the contrary has joined this front. Today the Iran-Kordestan border [as heard] is the crossing point for fleeing Savakists, smugglers, spies and terrorists and the leaders of the party have not made any efforts to carry out purges in Kordestan or control the borders.

The second commentary was entitled "The Foreign Policy of Our Country Must Coincide With the Anti-Imperialist Policy of the Imam."

It said: The Iranian nation under the leadership of the imam is strongly continuing its anti-imperialist struggle. The imam has proclaimed the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation as being the foremost current revolutionary issue. So, under such conditions, all the actions of the government regarding foreign policy should be directed toward this path. But the thing that has been a cause of worry for the true forces of the revolution is the fact that there exist people inside the government who take steps for creating (?gaps) between the true forces united toward the revolution and try to isolate Iran from its true friends in the international arena. Friendly countries, such as the socialist countries, say that the foreign policy of Iran should conform with the anti-imperialist policy and especially with the imam's anti-U.S. policy. But do the managers of Iran's foreign policy follow this axis? Of course not. The true revolutionary forces cannot be silent about such a policy and consider constructive criticism essential.

If the true national and progressive forces of Iran wish to put an end to the plundering domination of imperialism and wish to extend the friendly relations with any country wishing to cooperate with Iran on the basis of respecting the independence and sovereignty of that country, is this equal to isolating Iran in the international arena? The Iranian nation is aware that the Western countries are allies of U.S. imperialism and support all the anti-Iranian actions of the United States. The Iranian nation is also aware that the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union support the Iranian revolution. These countries have never bound any economic, cultural and political relations to any political precondition.

The true forces consider such a policy an answer to the imam's anti-imperialist policy for liberating Iran from the state of isolation that U.S. imperialism has created.

PERSIAN-LANGUAGE CLANDESTINE 'RADIO IRAN' MONITORED

WA271300 [Editorial Report] A Persian-language clandestine radio identifying itself as "Radio Iran" was monitored in progress on 9580 kHz at 1410 GMT on 20 June. Subsequent monitoring observations indicate that the radio is on the air daily from 1330 to 1430 GMT carrying news, music and talks critical of the present regime in Iran. The radio concludes its daily programming with the slogan: "Like all freedom-loving people and Shahpur Bakhtiar, the motto of Radio Iran is 'Iran will never die.'" Listeners are given the following mailing address for correspondence to the station: P.O. Box 274-11, Paris, France.

At the end of its program on 26 June, it carried the following announcement: "Compatriots: In the near future we will hold a frank interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar. We wish that you too will participate in this interview. We thank you for the letters which you have sent so far and at the same time we await further letters from you and questions you will pose to Shahpur Bakhtiar regarding the present-day Iran and its future."

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DETAILS OF 28 JUNE KABUL AAPSO SESSION REPORTED

List of Participating Countries

GF281813 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Participants in the conference of international solidarity with the Afghan revolution met at the Intercontinental Hotel today under the chairmanship of Dr (Mujawir) Ahmad Zia, president of the peace and solidarity organization in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

At today's meeting, 24 representatives of member states and organizations of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization from Belgium, South Africa, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Lebanon, Syria, the USSR, France, Egypt, India, Palestine, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Mali, Finland, the PDRY, the GDR, Ethiopia and Western Sahara reaffirmed in their speeches the solidarity of their peoples and countries with the Sawr Revolution. They condemned the disgraceful imperialist interference led by greedy U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and regional reactionaries.

Karmal Address

LD282048 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], took part in AAPSO's first meeting of solidarity with the revolution of Afghanistan, which was held this afternoon in the hall of the Salamkhana Palace, and gave a detailed speech concerning the goals of the glorious Sawr Revolution and also of the alliance of the counterrevolutionary forces in collusion with international imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism and its other reactionary allies.

Members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], some members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, high-ranking party cadres, members of the social organizations, party activists and a number of ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul took part in the inaugural meeting of this great international gathering.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter noted: When Babrak Karmal entered the Salamkhana hall, he was welcomed with revolutionary feeling and fervor by the audience.

The inaugural meeting of this gathering was opened by the playing of the national anthem of the DRA and by a brief statement by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Secretariat and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA. Subsequently, [name indistinct], deputy to the secretary general of AAPSO, spoke about the solidarity of this organization with the Afghan revolution and requested that Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA deliver his speech.

Babrak Karmal said in one part of his speech: Revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan, consolidated and without prejudice, has now taken place at the side of the freedom-seeking and progressive people of the world and will play its part vis-a-vis the development of the national liberation movements, for the consolidation of the fortresses and the area of influence and prestige of the international worker movements, and in the unbreakable and unshakeable friendship with these countries which have taken the path of social development toward the complete elimination of exploitation. We believe that the unity of action and theory of the various organs and of the great anti-imperialist currents of our time is one of the major (?factors) in the successful creation of suitable grounds for the rapid economic and social development of the (?East).

The national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan is an inseparable part of the world revolution and is the firm and steadfast supporter of the international revolutionary process. Therefore, the DRA will not refrain from making any effort to consolidate the international revolutionary process and to expand and deepen the unity of action of the anti-imperialist forces.

In another part of his speech, after condemning the foul goals of the imperialist mercenaries, Babrak Karmal added: It has been proved to the world that the people of Afghanistan are among the most true Muslims of the world. The question is: Why is imperialist reaction fanning destructive war, killing, savagery and terrorism among the toiling Muslims of our country? The principles of Islam teach that Muslims are equal, that they are all brothers and that mankind must live in peace and friendship, but is it not ludicrous that U.S. imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists and the reactionary regime of Pakistan, which are creating discord among the Muslim people of our Muslim countries, send distracters, thieves, brigands, highway robbers and killers to encroach on the souls, properties and honor of the people. Still more shamefully, they are claiming that they are defending Islam. In the name of Islam and in the names of so-called Islamic leaders who have [word indistinct] criminal pasts, they use baseless, nameless and homeless people to pursue their treacherous aims and goals. The professional criminals and spies of the espionage organizations of U.S. imperialism, Britain, Pakistan and others have been the enemies of Afghanistan and are now following these organizations' antihuman, anti-Islamic, antinational and antidemocratic policies as sincere servants.

Babrak Karmal noted: Imperialism is the bloodthirsty enemy of the Muslim toiling masses, and these traitors to the homeland who have put themselves at the disposal of imperialism are commiting great treachery against Islam and the true Muslims. This is a great sin. The true friends of the toiling people, including the Muslims of the world, are those who are defending their own interests and those which have risen against imperialism, which is based on looting and plundering and which loots and plunders everyone, including the Muslims, in order to exist.

The BAKHTAR reporter added that, subsequently, [name indistinct], deputy president of the Vietnamese committee of solidarity with the people of Asia and Africa; Amin Yusuf, deputy general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Party of Syria; [name indistinct], member of the committee of [words indistinct] AAPSO; and Rai, member of the committee of the Indian peace and solidarity organization, made speeches and conveyed the warm greetings of their people to the people and Government of Afghanistan.

Then, [name indistinct], deputy secretary general of AAPSO, [words indistinct] of this international gathering, read the final declaration of the conference and the text of the message to the people of Afghanistan.

The meeting ended with the playing of the national anthem of the DRA at about 1900.

Further Activities

GF281820 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Representatives of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization visited various departments of the polytechnic institute and the Afghan educational and scientific museum today.

At a meeting held in the polytechnic (?gymnasium) in honor of the AAPSO representatives, Burhan (Ghiyathi), first secretary of the Afghan people's democratic organization Executive Committee [as heard], spoke about the history of the organization and the Afghan youth's tireless struggle prior to the Sawr Revolution, especially their struggle following the revolution against the gang of the butcher Amin.

Anthony (Montero), the representative of the U.S. peace and solidarity with Afro-Asian countries organization and the representative of black Americans, said: Jimmy Carter is always falsifying the facts. However, we salute your revolution. We stand by you in the same trench. There are similarities between us. Jimmy Carter [words indistinct] given lessons in human rights to others, [words indistinct] racism and exploitation in the United States. The majority are deprived of human rights. Therefore, we are struggling against imperialism to force it into retreat. We support your struggle and believe our future lies with yours.

Cairo University Professor Mhhammad Ahmad paid tribute to the Afghan people's struggle. He said, expressing solidarity with the Afghan people's true revolution: Islam is not opposed to progress. The propaganda of the enemies of Islam and progress is false.

Official's Departure Speech

LD292100 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Participants in the international meeting of solidarity with the revolution of Afghanistan, the delegations of AAPSO, left for their respective countries today.

At the Kabul international airport, the delegations were seen off by members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council; Mahmud Barialay, chief of the international relations commission of the party Central Committee; Mojawer Ahmad Ziar, president of the Afghan peace and solidarity committee; some members of the PDPA Central Committee international relations commission, and some ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul.

Before his departure, Baren Ray, deputy secretary general of AAPSO, was interviewed by a BAKHTAR reporter concerning the complete support and resolute solidarity of this organization and countries and institutions related to this organization.

Baren Ray said: [read by announcer] The currents of progressive changes have encountered and overcome the stubborn obstacles set by Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have lost their exploiting positions as a result of the revolution. These elements are armed, supported and guided by international imperialism, headed by the United States. There is no doubt that if these so-called Afghan insurgents were not given all-round material and military support by Washington, Beijing and Islamabad, they would not have been able to commit criminal actions against the people of Afghanistan. An undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has been staged along the borders from Pakistani soil. The Government of Afghanistan asked for Soviet help to repulse this foreign aggression. Therefore, the (?continuous propaganda) concerning the so-called military invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR, which has been (?escalated) in the West and some other countries, is nothing else but the continuation of aggression by U.S. imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, Iran and the [words indistinct] in the Indian Ocean. The United States has created a condition of military mania in the region which is not only threatening peace in this region but throughout the world. The U.S. leaders openly declare that they will consolidate their military presence in the Middle East and will make this presence permanent. This is why they cannot (?dare) do anything without military mania, and why they and their allies, together with other (?aspects), instead of seeking a political solution to this problem, (?which) further worsens the so-called Afghan question. [sentence as heard] All the lies and arbitrary propaganda of the imperialists concerning the so-called defense of Islam is now exposed. The Afghan revolution is based on the deep respect and observation of the national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people and the strict observation of the principle of Islam as a sacred religion. The DRA Government guarantees the complete freedom of the performance of religious rites which are protected by law.

During our stay in Afghanistan we saw that the Afghan people are not living under any kind of oppression or threats. All mosques are open and the people enjoy all freedomes for the performance of their religious rites. The stand of those (?Western) politicans who, on the one hand, claim they are the defenders of Islam, while with the other hand give explosives and poisonous bombs to criminals and reactionaries who use them against children, pupils, teachers and against all the people of Afghanistan, is completely clear. We know the true objective of this Islamic love of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are supporting Israel [words indistinct], the country which has degraded the honor of all Muslims, has destroyed the sacred places of Islam, has annexed Jerusalem for themselves and are carrying out savage aggression against Arabs.

The situation in Afghanistan is complicated. As a result of the provocations of the United States, in collusion with its mercenaries, which is seeking to implement its fruitless goals in the Middle East and Far East by military means, is another threat facing Afghanistan. The solution to problems in this area, and in particular the solution of the Afghanistan question, ought not to be attained by military means and armed interference, but should be solved through peaceful discussions with the help of political measures. The best solution to these problems are the proposals which have been pointed out in the historic statement of 14 May 1980 by the Government of Afghanistan. This solution is based on a guaranteed cessation of military operations against Afghanistan by the counterrevolutionary forces from the soils of neighboring countries. This is a vital condition for the solution of all problems regarding relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

With the agreement of the Government of Afghanistan, the recent withdrawal of USSR military units from Afghanistan--the presence of which is not necessary anymore--is worthy of appreciation. This step, without any doubt, will have a positive effect on the political solution to the problems in the Southwest Asia. International democratic forces could play an important role in the solution of the Afghanistan problems and even those in Southwest Asia as a whole. In this case, we declare our support for the initiatives of AAPSO for sending a bonafide delegation to Afghanistan and Pakistan for the purpose of reaching an acceptable solution for both sides, based on the principles of neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. We, the participants of the international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, support the fruitful proposals of the DRA Government and request the world's peoples to set in motion active efforts for a political solution to the situation in Southwest Asia.

RADIO ASSAILS ACTS OF 'ARSON,' 'TERRORISM'

GF291745 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The criminal and murderous imperialist agents and reactionaries, who sustained a resounding defeat--like their former masters, the British aggressors--are, in the name of Islam and all that the people hold sacred, perpetrating throughout the country crimes of arson, murder and [words indistinct] against the honest and toiling people's religious beliefs, feelings and sentiments. They show no mercy to women and children and treacherously burn schools, mosques, hospitals and [word indistinct] public utilities.

This arson and sabotage does not quench the thirst of these thieves and marauders, who are fighting Islam under the guise of Islam. They are bloodthirsty and [words indistinct] arson and terrorism to obtain more (?money). They kill people with treacherous cruelty, lacking any human emotion. They shed blood like mad. In recent (?times) they have killed a number of our citizens in various parts of the country, contrary to the noble principles of Islam.

Further Details

LD281606 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The murderers, criminals and mercenaries of reaction and imperialism, who have suffered crushing defeats, like the aggressive British, their previous masters, under the name of Islam and under the sacred name of the religious faiths of the people are busy killing people and setting fire to different parts of the country. They deliberately stand against the religious faiths, feelings and sympathies of the toiling and noble people. They are not compassionate toward children and old women. They treacherously set fire to mosques--these sacred places of the Muslims--schools, seminaries, hospitals and other public properties.

A number of looters set fire to the (Hasan) school on 20 June and on 21 June they set fire to the school of Khwaja Mosafer of the Paghman District.

Also, another group of these blackfaced people, on 25 June, burned the school of (Shamali) village and set fire to the hospital and school of Shiwaki.

Such arson and terrorism are the acts of destroyers and theieves, who, under the name of Islam, [words indistinct] receive a lot of money and treacherously kill human beings savagely--without any human feeling.

During the last few days they have again martyred a number of our compatriots against the principles of the sacred religion of Islam. With the help of those arms which were manufactured in the imperialist warmongering factories and put at their disposal, they cowardly martyred 14 of our innocent compatriots in Panjwai district's Alukan village, in the Imam Sahib village of Qonduz, in the Zargaran village of Farah Province, in the Mir Bacha Kut district in the Luya Wila district of Qandahar and in the center of Parvan, Charikar.

In addition to these shameful crimes, they have embarked on the burning of houses, government institutions, schools, mosques and other public properties. They kidnap girls, boys and youths and loot goods, properties and other things.

As has been reported by the country's security authorities, they have treacherously set fire to the girls school of the [name indistinct] and the school of [name indistinct] and Mondahi [place where general foodstuffs are sold].

They attacked the [name indistinct] village of Spin Buldak and took 50,000 afghanis and kidnapped a father and a son.

In the Panjwai district of Qandahar Province, these thieves have also stolen a tractor.

PORT FACILITIES CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD292310 Kabul Domestic Servcie in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] A contract for construction of the port facilities complex of the Hairatan port was signed this afternoon in Kabul between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Minstry of Public Works and Tekhnoeksport of the USSR in the hall of the Ministry of Public Works.

The construction work will cost R26 million, part of which will be financed by a long-term loan granted under suitable terms to Afghanistan. The anticipated construction time is 3 years. Warehouses for storing [word indistinct] oil, foodstuffs and import-export materials with a volume of 830,000 tons per year are to be constructed.

The contract was signed for the Afghan side by Engineer Hasan 'Ali (?Baid), deputy minister of public works, and for the Soviet side by [name indistinct] a Tekhnoeksport institute official. They exchanged documents and during the course of (?statements) they pointed to the friendly and brotherly relations existing between the two countries. They termed the signing of the contract as a valuable step in the fraternal relations between the USSR and Afghanistan.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

GF291758 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Solayman La'eq, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolution Council member and president of the Afgan Academy of Sciences, left Kabul today at the head of a delegation for Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences to visit Bulgaria's scientific and cultural insitutions.

During his stay in Bulgaria, he will hold talks with Bulgarian circles on the expansion of cultural relations. He will sign a bilateral agreement between the Afghan Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

BBC'S 'TRAVELER' REPORTS CONDEMNED AS PROPAGANDA

LD281452 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0230 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] "Our People Are Daily Gathering Around Their Revolutionary Government." Under this headline the newspaper HAQIQAT EKQELAB-E SAWR writes:

The propagandists of world imperialism have intensified their undesirable and lying propaganda against the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan and the glorious, successful and mass Sawr Revolution. They want to confuse the minds of our noble people--the inhabitants of Afghanistan and those of the people of the region--about the irreversable nature of a revolution like the Sawr Revolution. They want to drive a wedge between the brother nationalities of Afghanistan--like the previous dilapidated regimes--and to create a distance between the government and the people.

In particular, there is the lying BBC orgnization and its never-ending "traveler" series. Every day, evening and morning, it disgorges new and varied reports attributed to "the traveler." These reports amaze the region and our people, who ask: Where did they get these lies? What sort of traveler is it who knows about all of Afghanistan, all its districts and corners? He seems to have traveled in these areas and then conveyed his impressions to a BBC reporter, either in Delhi or somewhere else.

The inhabitants of these regions know well the lies put out by the BBC news and commentary about these areas. There is no province, district, city, village or settlement in our country which has not been the subject of the BBC lies and propaganda.

There is a saying among our people to the effect that so and so is a pack of lies. Some even say that so and so is carrying packs of lies with him. This saying is very true about the old mouth of colonizlism and exploitation, that is to say the BBC radio. We can say that every evening and morning under the name of "traveler," it produces so many lies from its packs that by the time truth arrives, these lies have already destroyed the village.

These lies used to destroy villages, but have no such power now. This is because everybody now knows, who owns the BBC, for whom it works, whose interest it defends, who it is damaging and how many villages has it previously destroyed. But now, if it can no longer destroy villages, it wants instead to create friction and disputes in the villages. But eventually this work will also come to an end; for it cannot separate the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan from its people.

ANIS COMMENTARY ON OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM CITED

LD271538 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0230 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Summary] The ANIS newspaper in its latest issue carries a commentary entitled "The Severe Repulsion by the Toilers of History's Hypocrites:"

"The events of recent days have clearly shown that our heroic and alert people, as the valiant guards of the country, freedom and revolution, have demonstrated their deep hatred for the wicked actions of reaction, imperialism and its regional and international allies, and have proved in practice that they can no longer be deceived by tricks which have been used in the past.

"Imperialists and Maoist and reactionary circles, who could not realize their wicked actions by other ways, decided that they should through provocations and instigations disrupt the peaceful life of our toilers and take away their peace and prosperity. In this way they sought to prepare the situation and conditions in which the base motives of history's hypocrites could be fulfilled."

"Imperialism and reaction cannot succeed in deceiving our people, especially when they oppose Islam and our way of life.

"No sane and thoughtful person will adhere to a call that will lead to the prevention of the continuation of someone else's work and livelihood or take away from him the only means of livelihood from which he provides food and clothing for himself and his family. Our people realize that the practice of such actions is totally against the sacred principles of Islam.

The Afghan people have made the decision to defend their revolution and will not be deceived on deviate from this path.

UK PAPER: MORE SOVIET UNITS REPORTED IN KABUL

LD280928 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jun 80 p 6

[Bruce London dispatch from New Delhi]

[Text] A Western diplomat in Kabul last night reported seeing new military units arriving in the country from the Soviet Union, and said he had information that even those units being withdrawn were doing no more than cross the Russian border.

The diplomat, who did not wish to be identified, said there was information in Kabul that between 5,000 and 10,000 Russians had been pulled out since Moscow's announcement of a "partial withdrawal."

He believed that rather than a single Soviet division having been withdrawn, individual units within various divisions were being sent home because they were obviously not useful for the sort of conflict in which the Russians were involved.

Among such units were those handling Frog surface-to-surface missiles, other surface-to-air missiles, and anti-aircraft equipment. Units with T-62s, the main Russian battle tank, which is clearly unsuitable to the guerrilla war, have also been withdrawn, the diplomat reported.

But he said there was, equally, evidence of new units arriving in Afghanistan, and he saw three brand-new armoured personnel carriers unloaded at Kabul airport only yesterday.

There was widespread disbelief among Afghans that the purported "withdrawal" was in any sense meaningful. All analyses remained that the Russians could not "control" the country with their present deployment.

The diplomat's overall assessment of the situation was that "nobody is winning." Ambushes by guerrilla insurgents were their most effective weapon against the Russians, and the "mojahedin" Muslim fighters had recently shown signs of achieving a better strike capacity.

He also said that Kabul was alive with reports that troops from South Yemen had arrived to help the Russians.

The diplomat also said that Bulgarian Army instructors had arrived to train Afghan Army drivers.

GUERRILLA LEADER: RUSSIANS USING NAPALM, GAS BOMBS

ID291216 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jun p 1

[By Norman Kirkham, diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Sayed Ahmad Gailani, the Afghanistan guerrilla leader, said during an exclusive interview in London last night that Russian MiGs were using gas bombs and napalm anti-personnel weapons to try to beat back growing resistance in his country.

He claimed that the sweeps were against the civilian population as well as guerrilla positions and added: "They are resorting to desperate measures. Defenceless women and children have been killed or disfigured in the attacks on villages and rural areas. We can provide irrefutable medical and other evidence to satisfy the outside world."

Sayed Gailani, chairman of the National Islamic Front and leader of the largest guerrilla force in Afghanistan, is visiting London and Europe to rally support and press for Western arms supplies for his men.

The guerrillas were relying on old .303 rifles and captured Russian weapons to combat the sophisticated Russian armour which had poured into Afghanistan. He was looking for anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons as well as guns and ammunition.

'Tanks Useless'

During our interview at a London hotel, he dismissed claims by Russia that the numbers of Soviet troops in Afghanistan are being reduced.

Moscow was pulling out tanks and other equipment which had proved "useless" in the mountain campaigns against the guerrillas, but was keeping up the divisions of infantrymen.

The fighting had so far cost Russia between 8,000 and 10,000 men killed and was proving a heavy economic burden for Moscow. It was this factor which might prevent Russia from increasing its army further in the next few months.

Western governments estimate that Russia still has about 100,000 men stationed in Afghanistan. Reports last week suggested that more than 7,000 men were being withdrawn.

Sayed Gailani has called for a "jihad" or holy war against the Russians. He told me: "Whether the West will support us or not, we will continue our fight for the next 50 years if need be.

"We are grateful for the political help given by President Carter and Mrs Thatcher in seeking a boycott of the Olympic games, but it is guns, food, clothes and medical supplies that we need for our struggle."

Sayed Gailani, who had talks with Mr Hurd, minister of state, at the Foreign Office last week, will leave later this week for France and West Germany.

AFP REPORTS ON KABUL SITUATION AFTER SOVIET PULLOUT

BK271601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 June (AFP)--The Afghan Government is offering 3,000 afghanis (about $70 per month as special bonus to every new recruit who wished to join the Afghan Army, Western diplomats arriving here from Kabul said today.

The diplomats reported an alarming increase in the defections of Afghan Army units during the last two weeks, especially in the provinces of Qandahar and Herat where whole commando groups had gone over to the rebel forces with their arms.

Despite the bonus offer and daily radio appeals to youths over 2, few Afghans were volunteering to join the army, they said.

The Afghan Government's recent order to all young men over 21 to present themselves for service had also been largely ignored, they noted. The only exceptions were students in the university and others engaged in teaching or doing government service.

The diplomats also confirmed that the 10,000 Russian troops and 105 tanks which were pulled out from near Kabul last week were now camping just across the border in Soviet territory ready to return when necessary.

The Russians have so far pulled out only those troops who were not needed along with equipment which was largely useless, according to the diplomats.

The tanks were mostly of the T-62 type which were unfit for the narrow roads and could not negotiate the hills. The small light tanks were still seen in large numbers and there were no indications they would be withdrawn, they added.

In Kabul itself the Soviet withdrawal has had no visible effect. Students were still staying away from schools and universities and shop-owners were forced by the Khalq militia to open for business at gunpoint. Sporadic shooting continued during nights.

The diplomats estimated the Russian casualties so far from 6,000 to 8,000 killed, wounded and missing. The military hospital in Kabul with 150 beds was always full with Russian casualties, they added.

The diplomats also spoke of continuing faction fighting between the Khalq and Parchamite groups of the ruling People's Democratic Party. According to information they could gather, assassinations of low level party men were taking place every night.

The diplomats confirmed there was a shoot-out inside President Babrak Karmal's palace about two weeks ago but there were no reports of casualties. The shoot-out involving small arms fire was heard by diplomats living in the palace area.

There were reports two weeks ago that Mr. Karmal had attempted to commit suicide but was disarmed by his Russian cook. In the resulting shoot-out an Afghan guard was killed, the reports had said.

AFP: FURTHER SOVIET WITHDRAWAL POSSIBLE

BK261340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 June (AFP)--The Soviet and Afghan Governments were preparing the ground for further withdrawals of Russian troops from Afghanistan in the coming days, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today from Kabul.

The official Afghan media had begun playing up the improvement of the security situation in Afghanistan and the ability of the Afghan Army and people to defend themselves, the agency added.

The PTI correspondent in Kabul cited an interview published by the official BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY which quoted Soviet officers and soldiers as saying that the Afghan people and army "have attained the fighting capability to defend their country and their revolution".

The officers were interviewed on Sunday during the withdrawal of one Soviet tank division from Khayr Khanah, 30 km north of Kabul.

The correspondent said that diplomatic circles in Kabul, however, felt that it remained to be seen whether further Soviet withdrawals (?would be) according to bilateral assessment of Soviet and Afghan governments or subject to multilateral talks.

The Afghan capital, according to PTI, was calm after being relatively tense due to the strike observed by shopkeepers earlier in the week.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SCHOOLCHILDREN'S GIFT--Some 25,000 books and school equipment--a gift from Soviet choolchildren to pupils in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through the union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries--were distributed among Kabul schoolchildren today. [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80 GF]

GONSALVES RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO FAR EAST

BK281105 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Eric Gonsalves has returned to the capital after a 9-day official visit to North Korea, China and Japan.

BULGARIA OFFERS HELP IN THERMAL POWER SECTOR

BK290922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Bulgaria has shown keen interest to extend its cooperation in thermal power generation. This was discussed at length when an economic delegation from Bulgaria led by Minister of Machine Building Industry Toncho Chakurov called on Minister of State for Energy Vikram Mahajan in New Delhi yesterday.

An official spokesman said Bulgaria is willing to share its expertise in better utilization of coal with high ash content in boilers. It also proposed to exchanged the visit of experts in thermal power generation.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED IN NOVEMBER

BK301254 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The satellite "Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment"--APPLE--useful in communications experiments, has come out successfully after final tests at the Issro satellite center near Bangalore. The APPLE, scheduled to be launched by the Ariane launch vehicle of the European Space Agency in November this year, will be sent to France next month for acceptance tests.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. PRESENCE ON DIEGO GARCIA

BK271311 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 19 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Diego Garcia Again"]

[Text] The increasing American presence in the Indian Ocean has led some experts to believe that the U.S. intends to confront the Soviet Union in the region. It has already negotiated certain facilities in Kenya, Oman and Somalia. This is backed up by the NATO basses in southern Europe and Turkey as well as Egyptian bases from where U.S. planes can operate against targets in the Indian Ocean and the gulf. But the key to the entire U.S. defence system in the region is the aeronaval base of Diego Garcia which has also been developed as a major communication centre. The U.S. strategy at present is to have sufficient weapons and equipment stocked at these bases and move in troops at a moment of crisis.

Diego Garcia which is now part of the British Indian Ocean territory, was once a dependency of Mauritius. The latter agreed to part with Diego Garcia "to buy" its independence. The UK moved the inhabitants out of the island following the decision by the Anglo-Saxon powers to use it as a major base. Mauritius had no alternative but to accept the settlement but its validity is open o question because the surrender of territory was imposed by the colonial government as a condition for the granting of independence.

The government of Mauritius is now demanding the return of the territory and it is difficult to see how the British Government can deny it. The establishment of Mauritian sovereignty over the territory will be in the interest of world peace if it leads to the withdrawal of U.S. presence from the island. Even if this is not an immediate possibility the return of Diego Garcia will lead to certain restrictions being placed on American activities.

It will be wrong to underestimate the importance of Diego Garcia. It is the focal point of the American defence system in the Indian Ocean which extends in an arc from the northern tip of Australia to Masirah on the gulf. Contrary to the assurances given by the U.S. to the littoral countries, it has systematically built up air and naval bases. The runway has been extended to enable it to take on strategic bombers. Causeways and piers are being constructed and storage facilities for fuel are being expanded. Part of the rapid deployment force is to be stationed on the island. Diego Garcia is an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean. It ia a base from which every littoral state of the Arabian Sea could be threatened. It is the attempt to turn Diego Garcia into a military base that has led Mauritius to demand its return, but it is unlikely that the UK will acceede to this plea. But the Mauritian initiative could possibly lead the states in the regior, which are willing to provide facilities to superpowers, to reconsider the issue.

CARTER DECISION ON NUCLEAR FUEL SHIPMENT WELCOMED

BK271435 Delhi THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 21 Jun 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Welcome Move"]

[Text] President Carter's decision to ignore the unanimous verdict of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] and approve the pending shipments of enriched nuclear fuel for the Tarapur atomic power station (TAPS) reflects a judicious perception of U.S. interests. Under the Indo-U.S. agreement on Tarapur, signed in 1963, Washington is obliged to supply fuel throughout the 30-year life of the plant. The accord was approved by the U.S. Senate and has thus the force of a treaty. The NRC's argument that approval of the shipments would defeat the purposes of the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, 1978, was both irrelevant and untenable. Irrelevant because all long-term international agreements would become meaningless if, as the NRC presumes, they can be abrogated by subsequent national legislation. Untenable because New Delhi has repeatedly made it clear that if the U.S. unilaterally abrogates the Tarapur accord, it would be free to reprocess some 250 tonnes spent fuel from the station in the Rs. 10-crore facility which is lying idle at the moment close to it. That would yield enough plutonium for several Pokhran-type nuclear explosives and thus thwart the very objective that the NRC has ostensibly in mind. And if the NRC's objective was to cripple Tarapur by denying the fuel, it was unlikely to succeed in that aim either. Indian scientists have already mapped out a strategy for salvaging "reasonably good" rods of irradiated fuel from the storage pool at Tarapur to run the station at a slightly reduced power for about a year and for fuelling it thereafter with a mixed oxide ofplutonium and uranium. Plutonium extracted from the spent fuel at TAPS would suffice to keep the plant going till the late eighties.

President Carter's decision can still be annulled by the Congress by a two-thirds majority and the so-called hawks in the Senate as well as the House of Representatives are already said to be mustering their forces to defeat his move. In a bid to overcome their opposition in the committee hearings earlier, the administration officials have not only underscored the need for the U.S. to honour its contractual obligations but also stressed the importance of doing so "particularly after the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan". This is a valid argument.

In consultations with India on regional and related problems in the months ahead, it is vital that the U.S. administration should retain its credibility. But, ultimately, the question of fuel supplies for Tarapur must be seen in Washington in a wider perspective. Its entire policy of minimising the risks of proliferation inherent in the development of nuclear power by imposing curbs on fast breeder reactors and reprocessing plants has come unstuck everywhere and it cannot hope to get its way in India by keeping Tarapur on a "short leash."

PRESS COMMENTS ON USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

BK250726 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 25 June (AFP)--The withdrawal of one division of Soviet troops and 108 tanks from Afghanistan has opened up the possibility of a negotiated settlement of the Afghanistan issue, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's newspaper NATIONAL HERALD commented today.

"It will be wrong to dismiss the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a propaganda gimmick.... It is probably unrealistic at this stage to demand a total Soviet withdrawal," the paper said in an editorial today.

"The announcement opens up possibility of a negotiated settlement.

"If Iran and Pakistan can put a leash on the guerrillas operating from their territories, the normalization process in Afghanistan will be hastened," HERALD said.

"It is for Pakistan and the Islamic states to take advantage of the Soviet initiative and start serious negotiations with Afghanistan."

"The invitation from Moscow can be ignored or misinterpreted, but the consequences of this could be grave for the entire region," the paper warned.

The independent English daily HINDUSTAN TIMES, however, expressed doubt on the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

"The Soviet announcement of partial withdrawal of some army units cannot be seriously taken as a pointer of the Kremlin's intention of de-escalating the crisis in Afghanistan."

"With the exception of French President Giscard d'Estaing, who sees the pull-out announcement as a direct result of his talks with (Soviet President) Mr Brezhnev, the leaders of the Western world have been generally sceptical about the intentions behind the latest Soviet move," the paper said.

"There has been no improvement in the internal situation in Kabul from the Soviet point of view to warrant a departure from its earlier policy of maintaining a prolonged military presence in Afghanistan."

The pro-Moscow daily PATRIOT said now that Soviet Union had made its intentions clear (of withdrawing troops), an early solution depends largely on United States leadership.

Radio Commentary

BK271315 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Commentary by Prof Pipen Chandra of the Jawaharlal Nehru University]

[Text] The pleasing news of the withdrawal of a division of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is to be welcomed without reservation. Even if it is no more than a gesture, it is a welcome gesture. In politics and in world affairs, gestures are often beginnings of a shift in direction. It at least shows that the Soviet Union would prefer a political settlement of the Afghan problem, that it is fully responsible to the public opinion in the nonaligned countries and other countries which desire peace and peaceful coexistence in the world and that it is fully aware of the difficulties if not the impossibility of a purely military solution in Afghanistan.

On the other hand it will be equally wrong to suggest that this withdrawal is the result of the success, however partial, of the Soviet policy in Afghanistan. There is no evidence that the Afghan people are getting reconciled to Soviet intervention or the Karmal regime. The Soviet Government has however, once again created an opening which the rest of the world in general and the regional states of South and Central Asia in particular should utilize to move toward a wider settlement.

The wider settlement has to be based on the recognition of certain inherent imperatives in the situation. No doubt by withdrawing a part of their troops, the Soviet Union has created an opening. But they also said that these troops were not needed. In other words, the Soviet Union will under no circumstances permit her national, state, geopolitical interests to be sacrificed. The days of building cordons (?and spheres) around the Soviet Union, of surrounding it with hostile states and armed bases, are gone forever. The Soviet Union is too big a country and too strong a people to permit their underbelly to be threatened with the installation of a hostile regime in Afghanistan.

And, here the world should not forget that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was preceded by largescale military intervention in Afghanistan through the so-called rebels by Pakistan, Iran and other bigger world powers. When the Pakistan Government says that they have no intention to intervene in Afghanistan, we may accept the partial truth of its assertion. Certainly, it did not think of either occupying Afghanistan or taking on the Russians. But it is equally undeniable that Pakistan let counterrevolutionary forces be trained and armed on its soil and permitted them to make forays into Afghanistan and then use its soil as a base. The small nation of Afghanistan and its newly founded state and their entirely indigenous and authentic revolutionary regimes were given no time for consolidation. They were kept unsettled and forced to rely more and more on Soviet aid.

The initial entry of Soviet advisers and troops was made entirely on the request and the invitation of the revolutionary Afghan Government with its popular base among the intelligentsia, armed forces, youth and middle classes--that is, forces representing modernity, equality, democracy, secularism and land reforms. Interestingly, the Soviet intervention has not weakened the reactionary forces of landlords and mullahs in Afghanistan and their foreign patrons. Many patriotic and democratic elements, whoootherwise oppose these backward-looking feudal elements, are compelled to support them or at least remain neutral. However, any political settlement in Afghanistan has to be based on these democratic elements of the population.

They must be satisfied and brought back into the political picture. It is a hard task but any failure will either perpetuate Soviet occupation or bring into power the most undesirable reactionary and undemocratic elements whose social outlook is backward looking.

The solution to the Afghan problem must also keep in view the wider world and regional interests. One lesson to be learnt is that the process of detente among the big powers must not be permitted to be reversed. Instead of using the threat of checking the process of detente including the stupid boycott of the Moscow Olympics to solve the Afghan problem, the United States and other powers should continue and push forward the process of detente, that would certainly contribute to the solution of the Afghan problem.

The regional dimension of the Afghan problem has in the last few months become quite clear. Not only the peace of the region, its power balance and the security of its nation is involved. For Pakistan also, wider interests of national unity and territorial integrity are involved. And here we may note that Soviet leaders have shown a certain awareness of the susceptibilities of the states of the region. India too has revealed a sudden maturity in dealing with Pakistan on the issue. The Iranian Government is also behaving with a certain restraint.

The withdrawal of the Soviet contingent from Afghanistan has once again unfrozen the situation. Instead of looking into its logistic and military implications, Afghanistan's neighbors would be well advised to see in it an opportunity to move toward a solution of the problem. The solution will undoubtedly not come in a hurry. But a beginning has to be made. This is as good an opportunity as is likely to come our way.

TRIPURA VIOLENCE INCREASING AS SECURITY BILL ENFORCED

BK300305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The president has given assent to the Tripura security bill 1980 empowering the state police to deal effectively with miscreants and hooligans. Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty told newsmen in Agartala last night that the new law is being enforced with immediate effect. He said it is unfortunate that there have been fresh incidents of violence when the situation was getting back to normal and evacuees had started returning to their homes. He asked the people to set up peace committees in the affected areas.

After a relatively calm week there was a spurt of violence in the south and west districts of Tripura for the last 2 days. Several incidents of arson have been reported. One person died when the army opened fire on a group of miscreants who set fire to 50 houses in (Kalyanpur) police station area, about 65 kms from Agartala. Police have arrested 112 persons and two country-made guns were seized by the security forces. The situation was officially stated to be tense but under control. Giving this information Inspector General of Police (Satyabrata Basu) told All India Radio Agartala correspondent that another group of miscreants set fire to some houses in Teliamura police station on Saturday. Both army and police opened fire but no one was injured.

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR COLOMBO, ISLAMABAD, DACCA

BK281516 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumshere Rana left Katmandu today for Colombo on the first leg of his tour of some countries in the South Asian region. The foreign secretary will also visit Pakistan and Bangladesh.

While in Colombo, Islamabad and Dacca, Rana would hold discussions and exchange views with his counterparts on a broad range of bilateral relations and regional and international issues.

KING SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

BK221643 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] His majesty the king, addressing the 31st session of the Rashtriya Panchayat today, said in consonance with the ideals of democracy it is imperative for all of us in the coming days to move forward in unity and cooperation, with all sections of the people under one banner and as one (?group) the sole objective of serving the large national interest. Only then will we be able, in the changing world situation of today, to preserve our national independence and achieve progress for all Nepalese.

His majesty the king said: For the first time in our history the people of Nepal had taken a great decision through the successfully held referendum in charting a definite political course for the future. His majesty went on: The maintenance of law and order in the country shall be the prime responsibility of his majesty's government. It shall deal firmly with any action aimed at disturbing the peace, law and order and creating conditions of instability.

His majesty said: His majesty's government has constituted the Ministry of Local Development with a view to raising the standard of living of the rural people and insuring their active participation in the determination, implementation and maintenance of rural development projects.

On foreign policy, his majesty said: Nepal has always adhered to the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, nonalignment and mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations. Interference in the internal affairs of another nation in contravention of these principles poses a threat to world peace. The events in Kampuchea and Afghanistan--two countries in our neighborhood--have caused our concern.

Referring to his majesty's participation at the Havana nonaligned summit conference, his majesty said this has made clear Nepal's abiding faith in the principles of nonalignment. The state visit to Sri Lanka at the friendly invitation of His Excellency President Jayewardene this year has strengthened the existing relations between the two countries. The journeys to neighboring countries, India and China and other friendly countries in the course of his majesty's visit to Havana and Sri Lanka, had contributed meaningfully to the promotion of bilateral relations and to the process of developing regional contacts and cooperation and mutual consultation. These visits have accorded us an opportunity to better acquaint these friendly countries with our zone of peace proposals which reflect our aspirations for peace and development. Consequently, the number of friendly countries supporting our proposal has steadily grown.

We thank our beloved brother His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah for going to the state funeral of Marshal Josif Broz Tito of Yugoslavia to express our condolences and appreciation for the contribution of the late president as one of the principal founders of the nonaligned movement.

Stating that it was Nepal's desire to promote regional contacts and cooperation in this part of Asia also, his majesty said for this reason it is natural for us to concur with the recent views of the president of Bangladesh about regional cooperation.

Nepal has also supported peace initiative for a permanent settlement of the Middle East problem. In accordance with our view that the participation of the Palestinian people is essential in any settlement of this problem, the government has recently accorded recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization as representative of the Palestinian people.

The successful conclusion in Katmandu of a new protocol relating to the boundaries between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China is symbolic of the spirit of historical friendship existing between the two countries.

The visit of their royal highnesses the crown prince and the princess of Thailand to Nepal last November has strengthened the bonds of friendship between the two kingdoms.

His majesty said the government expresses its grateful thanks to friendly countries and international organizations for their cooperation in our developments, particularly those who have contributed to our efforts in meeting the food shortage due to natural causes this year.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID TO SRI LANKA--Japan is providing two grants totalling over 164 million rupees to Sri Lanka. Letters were exchanged at Ministry of Finance and Planning in Colombo recently. The first is for a sum of over 121 million rupees to finance the foreign cost of Phase II of the television broadcasting network project. A grant of about 143.2 million rupees has provided by Japan last year to finance Phase I of the project. The present grant, which covers the foreign cost of Phase II and the spillover from Phase I, will be used by Sri Lanka to purchase products and services necessary for the construction of an administrative center, transmitting stations for television broadcasting, equipment and ancillary facilities inclusive of their installation and transport. The second grant of more than 42 million rupees is a gift extended by the Japanese Government to meet the cost of a stationery factory for the production of notebooks for schoolchildren. [Text] [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Jun 80 BK]

CHINA-SRI LANKA GEM TRADE--China, which is a long standing Sri Lanka's trading partner in rice and rubber, has now entered the local gem market. According to trade sources, Sri Lanka gems are being bought by China as an investment. China's initial purchase of gems in 1979 was in the region of $1.5 million. Beijing's entry into the market is seen as an important development which could further boost mining for gems in Sri Lanka. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Montazeri Discussion of Hostages

LD282234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Ayatollah Montazeri; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, you know that, in referring to groups, especially the mojahedin, in his message on Wednesday, the imam drew a definite line between true Islam and the Islam as proclaimed by such groups. Please give us your views on this.

[Answer] Before my recent imprisonment, which lasted 3 and 1/2 years, I had no close contact with the gentlemen who are affiliated with the Mojahedin-e Khalq. From afar, I even liked them. I liked them because during the previous regime--the satanic regime--I wanted people to fight. Since they were a well-organized group, they were to some extent a cause for hope; I hoped that they would be able to overthrow the regime by means of guerrilla warfare. Thus, I even liked their organization. However, I had not studied their books, except for one or two short works. But when I was in prison, which lasted 3 and 1/2 years, when I was with the late Ayatollah Taleqani and other friends, I read such books as "Recognition" [Shenakht], "Evolution" (Takamol], "The Path of the Prophets [Bah-e Anbia], and so forth. I saw that the bases of these books are strictly communist and that most of the points were the same as those of the Marxists; that they had accepted these Marxists' views, but had placed God's name above them. [Words indistinct] they had been very communist. In any case, the basis of their teachings is wrong. It could be said that it is a bridge for the youth to cross which takes them off the Islamic path and toward Marxism.

[Questions] The problem that you have referred to repeatedly in your Friday prayers' sermons and other speeches are the unfavorable conditions in departments and ministries that we now face. The people talk about them and are dissatisfied. It reached a point at which the imam was extremely upset, and in his speech to the families of the martyrs, he spoke of the bad conditions in the departments and of the strong criticism directed at the president and the Revolution Council for their incorrect and unrevolutionary attitude toward the employees. I would like to know your views on this. What can be done to improve the situation in our departments and ministries to make them sympathetic to the needs of the people?

[Answer] The truth of the matter is that the revolution we staged was to overthrow the shah and the 2500 years of monarchy. This was accomplished. But, this revolution should have encompassed every aspect of the country. Alas, it did not.

[Question] Let us talk about the Majles, which is the current issue. The last elections held by the Iranian Government--which in fact achieved one of its goals--raises the matter of the Islamic consultative assembly, which is of interest to the nation and also to the imam. I would like to know what advice you could give the Majles deputies in regard to preparing Islamic laws?

[Answer] I would like to note that our revolution has had but one result; that is, the people can freely express their views, they can elect their chosen representatives and president. One cannot yet judge the Majles because for the Majles to operate properly we need a council of guardians.

The council of guardians should consist of six clergymen and six lawyers. The six lawyers should be appointed by the supreme judicial council. Do not think that the six lawyers should be clergymen. No, they will be chosen from among the judges of the Justice Ministry by the supreme judicial council, which consists of the chief public prosecutor, the president of the Supreme Court and three just clergymen.

[Question] Whenever there is talk of the Majles, the hostages are automatically mentioned since it has been arranged that the Majles will decide on the fate of the hostages. As you know, some of the problems we now face--such as economic sanctions, military intervention and a great many more--and some of the instances in which the European countries have abided by Carter's decisions are due to the hostages. I would like to hear your views on this.

[Answer] Regarding the hostages, as Imam Khomeyni has said, the Majiles should decide. The Majiles cannot operate at present. Regarding the economic sanctions, I have a recommendation to make to all my brothers and sisters, which I pointed out during the Friday prayers yesterday: We should have boycotted U.S. goods before the United States imposed economic sanctions on us. I heard that one of the ministers said: Now that the United States does not sell us its goods, we will import U.S. goods via other countries. This is totally wrong. In this way one helps the United States and those affiliated with it. We should meet our needs with domestic goods.

Finally, since the departments have not yet been purged and all classes are represented in them [as heard], I believe that, God willing--and I hope you do not take offense--that the Voice and Prodile of Iran--a large organization containing a lot of people, some of whom are unsuitable, inappropriate and idle--should be completely purged. The imam has repeatedly said the same since, as you know, the nation's advance and freedom depend on the standard of the mass media--radio, television and newspapers.

May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Cairo on Bani-Sadr Statement

NC281919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr announced in an astonishing statement he made in Tehran today that he has adopted a policy line calling for not solving the problem of the American hostages in Iran because the United States has not changed its hostile policy toward Iran. Bani-Sadr decided that the hostages will live in Iran. He said that the United States must apologize for what he called its criminal interference in Iran's affairs during the rule of the former shah. Observers in Tehran believe that the speech which Khomeyni made yesterday, in which Khomeyni accused some Iranian Government officials of secretly supporting the former regime, forced Bani-Sadr to pursue an obdurate public policy line toward the problem of the hostages, after Bani-Sadr previously demanded that this problem be solved as soon as possible.

U.S. Political Parties' Tactics

LD291038 Tehran in English for Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago John Anderson, the independent candidate for U.S. presidential elections, said at an election meeting, and I quote:

If it is proved that the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, has collaborated with the former Iranian intelligence organization, SAVAK, in carrying out tortures and massacres, then he would apologize to the Iranian Government. Anderson then added that the United States regime had for many years committed serious mistakes in its ties with Iran.

John Anderson, who is an independent candidate now campaigning for the fall presidential elections, similar to the Democratic Party candidate, Jimmy Carter, and the Republican Party candidate, Ronald Reagan, is trying, as are his two other rivals, to benefit from the past Irano-American relations. Anderson, who had stated this following the convening of the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, expresses doubt about the CIA-SAVAK collaboration in the previous years. As such his voice should not allow anyone to (?find in) people like him, similar to individuals like Carter and Reagan, while possessing an apparently different viewpoint, in effect follow a uniform strategy that aims at guaranteeing the interests of the imperialists. If such individuals don't have a common goal in mind, then even their nomination for the presidential elections is likely to be rejected by their most dependable supporters, that is the cartels and the trusts.

It is in line with such considerations that Mr Anderson expresses doubt on the already internationally known link between the two notorious intelligence organizations, CIA and SAVAK. Anderson is well aware of the fact that as a matter of principle his supporters, in order to safeguard their interests, are the main force behind the creation and sustained backing of various intelligence organizations, whether in the United States or in other countries dominated by the American regime. As such, in case Anderson attempts to confirm the all-round collaboration between CIA and SAVAK, without expressing any doubts on their mutual links it would be taken as a denunciation of his supporters vis-a-vis the U.S. public opinion as well as other countries of the world.

Despite all these considerations, why then has Mr Anderson really brought up the issue of CIA-SAVAK collaboration and his apology to the Iranian Government? In this connection it should be (noted) the curtain was raised to a large extent on the real Irano-American tie during the deposed shah's regime, following the seizure of the U.S. center of espionage in Iran, the visit of the UN (probe) commission to Iran and the convening of the international (conference) on U.S. intervention in Iran. In the wake of these events many people in the United States and other countries of the world became aware of the support extended to the deposed shah by various regimes in America as well as of the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialism against the Iranian nation.

It is due to the existence of such an atmosphere in the United States that Anderson admits about what he calls many years of American mistakes in its ties with Iran.

There is no single free-thinking individual who would deny the commitment of American crimes in Iran and that an apology from the U.S. Government to the Iranian nation is a just one and one of the minor acts that should be forthcoming from Washington for all those deadly crimes committed by American imperialism against the Iranian people. However, Mr Anderson has not spoken of this issue in his bid to make up for the American crimes in Iran. On the contrary, he, being in full knowledge of the atmosphere prevailing in the United States, as well as the matter of the U.S. mistakes and his subsequent apology just for the sake of explaining it to his own advantage in the coming presidential elections, Mr Anderson has been motivated to do so because he knows that he is lagging far behind his two other rivals in the race to enter the White House.

It is not only Anderson who has sought to exploit from the nature of the Irano-U.S. relations during the ousted Pahlavi regime. This issue is also being made use of by other U.S. presidential candidates and their supporters. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, while attending the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, continuously attacked various American regimes for their role in supporting the deposed shah and denounced the recent U.S. military invasion against Iran as well as the other U.S. interventions in this country. Despite all of his outbursts, upon his departure from this country he termed his trip to Iran as a step towards the release of the U.S. hostages. Clark also expressed the hope that the freedom of the American hostages would come soon. In relation to this issue, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young commented, saying that the Clark visit to Iran might pave the way for the release of the American hostages held there. According to Young's conclusion, this visit by Clark has been a desirable step in favor of Jimmy Carter and America and, in his own words, it would speed up release of the American hostages and thus boost the chances of Carter's victory in the coming presidential election. This statement by Andrew Young has come at a time when the Carter administration is determined to start legal proceedings against Ramsey Clark and his team members for going to Iran.

Meanwhile, the Republican Party, too, is trying to exploit this issue to its own advantage. The former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is working hard for this party's victory in the general elections in his bid to secure a key post later, has taken up a strategy radically opposed to that followed by supporters of Carter or Anderson. In a recent statement on the U.S. hostages issue, Kissinger has said, and here is a quote: Washington should avoid taking any such measures which [word indistinct] to humiliate this country. According to him, such an act would only depict America's weakness. Kissinger has added, and here is a quote again: There is no question of tendering an apology by the American Government to Iran for many years of U.S. intervention in that country's affairs. Ramsey Clark in his eight-point plan on normalization of America's relations with Iran has (?sought) an expression of apology by the American Government for the crimes committed by the regime of the ousted shah and for the massacres carried out with the agents of that regime. Kissinger's statement is a direct reply to the demands made by Ramsey Clark.

Mr Kissinger knows well that these crimes will be hard to get rid of for him as well as for other leaders of the Republican Party, and any expression of sorrow on the eve of the U.S. presidential election would do no good to that party. Irrespective of these facts, Kissinger and his party don't appear to change their attitude towards the Third World nations and strictly follow the policy of crushing them. This is apparent from Kissinger's reaction to the recent U.S. military invasion against Iran, which was backed by him, while many of Carter's aides have condemned it.

Anyhow, although both the Republican and Democratic Party are following a uniform strategy aim of safeguarding the interests of the colonialists, (?yet) both of them evidently are making use of different tactics to (?attain) this ultimate goal. As is already known, hotels, trusts, multinational companies on account of special conditions prevailing in the world are compelled to make use of a specific tactic and put aside the others for some time.

In view of the aforesaid issue, the Iranian nation, which has now become fully aware of the dirty nature of the U.S. imperialism and its two political parties, should continue unabated its anti-imperialist struggle. This is essential so that none of the agents or supporters of American imperialism could succeed in their exploitative policies against Iran.

Any decision on the fate of the American spies now held in Iran, as well as on the nature of the future ties with Washington, should be such that none of the American political parties or the presidential candidates could benefit from it. These happen to be such political parties and presidential candidates that cherish no goal other than that of serving the cause of colonialists and international plunderers.

Tehran Assessment of U.S. Plots

LD290932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0635 GMT 29 Jun 80

["Corps of the Revolution Guards" program]

[Excerpts] During two of our earlier programs we dealt with U.S. activities in Chile and Iran and compared the two. Our previous program drew on U.S. operations and propaganda through CIA-affiliated newspapers. We said that the United States and some mercenary elements of the press plotted against the popular and revolutionary forces. We outlined in this framework certain examples of the propaganda methods used against the election of the assembly of experts. We noted that, for example, a U.S. agency, Peykar, complained in its newspaper organ that the assembly of experts was not called a constituent or democratic assembly. We noted that, meanwhile, Mr. Bakhtiar sent a message from outside our borders through the BBC to the effect that the Islamic Republic was afraid of a constituent assembly. We also mentioned that the similiarity of the operations of these two U.S. lackeys [Peykar and Bakhtiar] showed who was running the show.

Both Mr. Bakhtiar and the Peykar organization have complained about an Islamic Majles and Islamic experts. They are both unhappy and complain that U.S. servants and agents are not allowed to attend the Majles. In other words, they want such individuals as Matin Daftari [a prominent Iranian lawyer who is in hiding] and Hasan Nazih chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company whose links with America have already been exposed, to be able to legislate for the Iranian Muslims and subsequently frustrate the operation of the Islamic Republic. Therefore, as you see, the trend of instigation is similar in both Chile and Iran, both being fed from the same source.

Here is another instance of U.S. propaganda: AYANDEGAN, an organ of SAVAK and its colleagues, the Zionists, a paper which was openly run by the CIA, openly and strongly attacked the elections for the assembly of experts. In a leading article, carried on its first page--a statement issued by the infamous Muslim People's Party--the paper writes: Should the government insist on approving the Constitution in the absence of a constituent assembly, then our party will seek help from eminent authorities to react and adopt a proper decision.

The fact is that the United States did its utmost to level all kinds of accusations through its puppet newspapers against the assembly of experts--an assembly which was responsible for preparing an Islamic Constitution for the Islamic Republic. However, as God willed it, all its designs were frustrated.

America was under the impression that, like Chile, Iran lacked a genuine leadership. But little did it know know that if it managed to succeed in Chile it was because the people in Chile lacked divine leadership and a genuine and revolutionary ideology. The fact is that in Iran, the masses of people, supported by a genuine Islam, resisted all plots and shall continue to do so.

Now, returning to our main issue, American embassies have been a center for intrigues by U.S. espionage agencies.

They have always been centers for organizing the leading mercenary forces or fifth column agents. These so-called embassies and the people working in them as diplomats are coordinators of pro-American liberal and conservative parties. It is true that through these very embassies domestic press organs come under the control of the CIA.

The centers of the plots hatched by the United States in the countries it dominates are U.S. espionage dens. The revolutionary act of occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and taking its diplomats hostage demolished in the bridge between the CIA agents, Israel's intelligence agency and SAVAK. For all counterrevolutionary operations--including plots in Kordestan, demonstrations staged by the unemployed, demonstrations against wearing veils and school fees--were being conducted from the U.S. Embassy. Moreover, the mercenary press was also being directed from within the embassy, with plots being crystalized by these very hostages, through gargantuan communication systems operating in this place, the operations of SAVAK agents and the members of the energy's fifth column were being coordinated with the operation of the mercenaries being trained for sabotage activities in Israel. Such pseudorevolutionary parties as the Muslim People's Party, the Socialist Workers' Party, Forqan and [word indistinct] were being subsidised and psychologically helped by the embassy. Such individuals as Moqaddam Maraghe'i, Mohammad Drakhshesh, General 'Alavi, the capitalist Roghani and others were receiving political and intelligence training.

In order to attract more listeners, Radio Iraq is making use of Pahlavi-period music so as to increase its listeners--all of whom come from counterrevolutionary elements and who are supporters of the monarchical culture. As for the BBC, operating from London, this transmitter is used to elaborate extensively and comment on the latest developments concerning the opposition and U.S. agents in Iran. There were times when the correspondents of this radio were present at the scene of events even before they took place, even beating the Iranian correspondents to them. This shows the existence of an extensive plot against the Islamic Republic. Even now the BBC is engaged in spreading poison against the Islamic Republic. The discussion will be continued.

U.S. Approval of Lawyer's Visit

LD291150 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 29 (KUNA)--The U.S. State Department has given its blessing to a prominent American lawyer to visit Iran immediately and help negotiate the release of the youngest American hostage as a goodwill gesture, informed sources said today.

The youngest American hostage, U.S. Marine Sgt Kevin Hermening, is among the 50 American captives held by the Iranian Moslem students in Iran.

The American lawyer, Carl E McAfee, who was officially associated with the U.S. State Department, arrived in Paris Saturday on his way to Tehran together with another American citizen, Mrs Barbara Timm, mother of Marine Sgt Hermening, now a captive in the American Embassy in Tehran.

They are planning to reach Tehran Monday June 30 to negotiate the release of at least one American hostage on emotional grounds as a goodwill gesture.

These sources further said the Iranian Embassy in Paris had already granted a visa to the American lawyer McAfee but the visa request of Mrs Timm had been turned down for reasons not disclosed by the Iranian Embassy here.

Meanwhile in Tehran the Iranian Foreign Ministry confirmed that a visa had already been granted to McAfee and added that no visa had been issued to Mrs. Timm because she already visited Tehran earlier and met her son in the American Embassy there. In no circumstances a visa would be granted to her again, a spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said.

However, sources close to McAfee in Paris said he was not allowed by the U.S. State Department to travel alone to Tehran and had had been instructed to take Mrs. Timm with him probably because he would not be able to negotiate the release of the young American capitive alone.

The American lawyer and Mrs. Timm were now trying to develop a direct contact with Iranian authorities in Tehran for obtaining a visa as early as possible.

Although American citizens were not allowed officially to visit Iran under a ban imposed by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, McFee and Mrs. Timm had been unofficially permitted to travel and help negotiate the release of Marine Sgt. Hermening in Tehran.

Reports from Tehran said that a reservation had already been made in Tehran Interconti ental Hotel for both McAfee and Mrs. Timm and they were expected to arrive any time.

The U.S. State Department gave its blessing to McAfee and Mrs. Timm to visit Iran after Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali in an emotional statement said he would be happy to see young Hermening released and going from Iran to join his mother in the United States.

Comment on Shah, U.S. Policy, Hostages

JN300831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] News reports say that As-Sadat has ended his vaction and has returned to Cairo. The shah of Egypt wants to be near the bed of the deposed shah who, according to imperialist doctors, is suffering from a very serious illness.

The shah may die today or tomorrow. Death is the fate of man. This shah, and all shahs, cannot escape this fact. As the White House masters see it, the shah will, through his death, give life to U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism, which always protected the shah, now wants his death. This old agent has become a burden and a nightmare for U.S. imperialism. The other shahs, like As-Sadat, Saddam and Qabus, will find in the future that their turn has bome.

The hostages issue has reached a deadlock, according to the U.S. administration and to Carter, who is busy with the elections campaign. He has reached the conviction that the hostages issue now requires some action. The Iranian road is blocked to Carter, for the abortive military operation increased the courage of the Iranian people and the economic sanctions will not be effective, as Iran has reached self-sufficiency in grain production and as the Europeans preferred their own interests to Carter's election concerns. The economic santions were stillborn. So, what could imperialism do? The imperialists started searching for a new scapegoat, whose responsibility will activiate the hostages issue.

However, they found nothing except the deposed shah, their previous ally. They are now using him as a means of achieving their objectives. Thus, they have added a new act to the play that will end with the death of the shah.

Carter is ready to sacrifice his most beloved agent in order to win the presidential elections and to close his dirty imperialist file, which was opened by the Islamic Revolution. However, all he will accomplish is to add a new mistake to his previous ones.

Despite its connection with the extradition of the deposed shah, the issue of the spy hostages is not everything for the Iran of Islamic Revolution. For us, the trial of the deposed shah is only a prelude to the trial of U.S. behavior in the region. Documents found by the student followers of the imam's policy proved that the center of U.S. espionage used to give orders to the shah and his butchers. The shah was but a tool in the hands of his masters, and was used to implement their plots both in Iran and throughout the region. Carter, more than anyone else, realizes what the shah's trial will mean for the political future of the U.S. administration.

Carter is doubly mistaken if he thinks that the shah's death will hasten the possibility of the release of his spy hostages held in Islamic Revolutionary Iran. In our opinion, those to blame for the crimes are Carter and his U.S. administration. The deposed shah was but a U.S. agent with the rank of king. His status in the court will merely be that of a representative of his masters. The court will be called to try America, for the hostages and the shah are the same in our opinion.

The Iranian Islamic Revolution is determined to adopt this method in dealing with America as a political model in pursuing the butchers of the masses: one based on firmness, so that the treatment of these butchers will be a lesson for others. This earth, the entire world, will reject all whose hands are full of the blood of martyrs and innocents. The masses will settle accounts with the tyrants for the crimes they have committed against the people.

It would have been very easy for the Iranian people to release the hostages, thus ending the crisis. But had we done so, we would not have accomplished anything. would not have taken revenge for the dignity of the world's oppressed and would not have played our historic and legitimate role for humanity, which is suffering from U.S. imperialism.

Our Islamic Revolution is now facing one of its most decisive and historic turning points. If it is victorious, God willing, it will open the road for further confrontations between the oppressed Islamic masses and the imperialists and agents oppressing them. God has rendered our Muslim people, under Imam Khomeyni, victorious over their enemies. God will also make us victorious for the rest of the road, since we want nothing but to make God's religion victorious and to seek God's mercy. As for Carter, he should know before hand that his intrigues, maneuvers and schemes are revealed to our people. They will not affect our people. God is great. Ours is a jihad for the liberation of the of the Islamic territory from all tyrants.

KUNA Report on U.S. Radio Campaign

LD281236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1029 GMT 28 Jun 80

[By Ahmad Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, June 28 (KUNA)--Four powerful radio transmitters have started an intensive and damaging propaganda war against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The radio programs attacking the Iranian clergy rule in Persian language (?are) directly beamed from Washington, Baghdad, Cairo and one of the unidentified gulf states.

Iran's leading morning Farsi daily newspaper BAMDAD, confirming this report, said that several other radio stations in West European countries were attacking the Islamic revolution in their regular programs heard in Iran.

The radio stations in the Soviet Union, Albania, East Germany, Syria and Libya in their Persian language programs were actively trying to counter the propaganda campaign against Iran.

Radio Iran has also started an eleven-hour Arabic language service to offset in the Arab world the effects of the radio propaganda campaign against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Despite growing hatred against the United States and Americans, Radio Iran has hired for its English (?service) [name indistinct] Jelal Anderson, a converted white American Moslem, tocondemn the U.S. and project the image of the Iranian revolution.

A clandestine radio station believed to be located in one of the gulf islands [word indistinct] its Persian language programs every evening attacks the Islamic Republic and the Iranian clergy.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Guidance (Information) are reported to be planning to reorganize their propaganda machinery in a (?bid to) counter the anti-Iran propaganda war launched by several Western countries and hostile Moslem states.

A Foreign Ministry official said that Iranian diplomatic missions abroad would also be reorganized and a large number of Iranian ambassadors would be changed soon after the appointment of a prime minister and the formation of a new cabinet.

Tehran Attack on U.S. Broadcasts

LD300658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0354 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] "The Devoted Radios" it the title of our third article in today's program of "On the Fringe of the News."

In its program entitled "The Bowl Through Which You Can See the World," BBC on Saturday, 28 June quotes a FINANCIAL TIMES reporter [name indistinct] who recently visited Iran as saying: The opponents of the Islamic regime of Iran have chosen radio waves to weaken morale and prepare conditions for a military coup d'etat.

The BBC reporter said: During the past 6 weeks, three new clandestine radio stations have begun broadcasting Persian programs with the cooperation of some of Iran's neighbors who would be happy with a change of regime in Iran.

The BBC reports that these radio stations, which broadcast from Egypt and Iraq, are run by the supporters of Shahpur Bakhtiar and Gholam 'Ali Oveysi's agents.

In fact, following its defeat by the Islamic revolution of Iran, the United States has engaged in a vast psychological propaganda warfare to discredit the revolution. The mass media, at the service of U.S. capitalists, have tried to strike a blow at this revolution because they know that the militant people of Iran will not rest for one moment in their effort to eliminate dependence and free themselves from the yokes of colonialism and exploitation. Thus, U.S. capitalists have tried to spread poison under various titles through the imperialist radios and press.

They want to pretend that the Islamic revolution of Iran will not survive. These radios have added several Persian, Arabic and Kurdish programs to their schedules and have spent countless hours broadcasting Persian programs interspersed with obscene songs. In these programs they have started broadcasting ridiculous and baseless rumors in order to change world public opinion with regard to the Islamic revolution of Iran. However, it is obvious that their efforts have been in vain. Therefore, they have employed new methods and have created "spontaneously generated" radio stations with the assistance of their devoted servants and devotees. By magnifying dissatisfactions and shortcomings, which naturally follow every revolution, they have tried to make people displeased with their revolution.

The devoted servants of U.S. imperialism know that a radio or television station is better able to serve the interests of their masters than dozens of military units. They try, day and night, to endanger the stability of our country through the broadcast of vain rumors and false news. They want to replace the unity of our nation with divisions and create a dam against the various efforts of our people.

Employing their old methods, the imperialists, who have been defeated in their military aggression, who have failed to gain anything by imposing economic sanctions against the beloved Iran and who, through coups and sabotage, have not managed to deal an effective blow to the body of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are now making use of the mass media's power to mobilize world public opinion in their own favor and against the Islamic Iranian Republic.

The imperialists have had much experience in wanting to restore their diabolical domination by dislodging people's confidence in the revolution by means of radios and newspapers operated by their own lackeys. Thus, having discredited the revolutionary order, they reestablish their rule and domination. The subservient radios, broadcasting the imperialists' irritating voice and which have no popular base whatsoever, are engaged daily in fabricating news reports and distorting the changes and events of our postrevolution society.

The BBC has broadcast the names and addresses [as heard] of these new radio stations and has introduced them to the people of Iran and by doing so has shown its devotion.

The militant people of Iran recognize the organisers of these radios and know why the U.S. Government and the Zionists pay the hefty expenses of these radios. Therefore, our nation will pay no attention to the forged news, rumors and poison spread by these irritating noises.

SOVIET FIRST SECRETARY DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

LD301000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0949 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry: Mr (Vladimir Galvanov), the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was arrested last week in Tehran while exchanging intelligence documents detrimental to the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a foreign national. After the necessary investigations were carried out, he was declared persona non grata by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Today the Soviet Embassy was asked to have him leave Iranian territory within 24 hours.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD291510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, at the conclusion of the visit of Iran's economic delegation to Hungary, the two nations signed a protocol of cooperation. The protocol was signed on behalf of Iran by the foreign trade under secretary of the Commerce Ministry, Shojaeddin Fattaki, and on behalf of Hungary by the Hungarian foreign trade under secretary of the Commerce Ministry.

According to agreements reached, mutual trade exchanges will increase and Hungary will cooperate with Iran in the fields of establishing various industries and technology transfer. Hungary will cooperate and help Iran to complete unfinished industrial projects and create various industries and agricultural units. A Hungarian delegation is due to visit Iran. Furthermore, Hungary has expressed her readiness to provide Iran with food, industrial raw materials, electrical equipment, steel, chemical and petrochemical products and also increase her purchase of Iranian goods. Hungary has committed herself to provide Iran with various medicines as well as cooperate with Iran in producing basic medical products.

MO'INFAR DENIES OFFER TO NEGOTIATE WITH JAPAN

LD281956 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, repudiated the report of the Japanese daily ASAHI regarding Iran's alleged offer to restart negotiations to export oil to Japan. Mo'infar said that Iran had given no such offer to either the Japanese Government or to Japanese companies. He said that the Iranian delegate who had gone to Tokyo was authorized solely to negotiate for restarting work on the Bandar Imam Khomeyni petrochemical complex. Mo'infar said that the Japanese had already planned to build 2 of the 13 units of the Bandar Imam Khomeyni petrochemical complex, and for this reason about 300 experts have been sent to Iran. He added that this number is not sufficient at all for Iran, and the Iranian Government believes that the maximum time in which this project should be completed is 10 months.

The oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that the Iranian Government has informed the Japanese authorities that, in case they fail to show good will [words indistinct] collaboration, Iran would be obliged to take other measures.

PAKISTAN'S SHAHI ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS WITH QOTBZADEH

BK281528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran today for a 1-day visit to hold talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. A spokesman from the Pakistani Embassy at the Iranian capital said that Agha Shahi and Qotbzadeh, who are the members of the Islamic conference committee on Afghanistan, are to exchange views on the activities of the committee. Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran from New York where he attended the UN Security Council debate on Jerusalem and exchanged views with UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim. The embassy spokesman said that Agha Shahi is to leave for Jiddah on his way to Pakistan any time today.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Khomeyni Criticism of Government

LD271202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The families of the martyrs, cripples and injured persons of the Islamic Revolution of Iran were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this meeting, the imam of the nation made the following speech: [begin Khomeyni recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On the eve of the anniversary of the blissful birthday of His Holiness Mahdi [the hidden imam], may our lives be his sacrifice, I express my congratulations on this great day to all the Muslims and all the oppressed people of the world and to the noble Iranian nation and your dear sisters and honorable brothers. I beseech God Almighty for the health and well-being of all Muslims and for the victory of all oppressed people over the oppressors.

After 5 June 1963 when I left prison and learned of all the events which had taken place in Iran, and later when I came to Qom and saw for myself the condition of the people who had lost their loved ones, I did not think that after all that I would be faced with the difficulties which I am now facing. At that time, when I saw the injured and the martyrs of 5 June--although it was a big burden on my shoulders--when I faced those people who had lost their loved ones I must say that I felt ashamed, but as a historical event had taken place I consoled myself. I did not think that after the events of 5 June we would again face such scenes and again see dear and respectable brothers who have lost their loved ones, or that we would again see the families of the martyrs and the families of the injured and the cripped as well as the injured and the cripped themselves. Although the present situation is only a drop in the ocean, there are similar problems throughout Iran.

I must apologize to all of you because we have not been able and we are not able to make up for all the bereavement that you have endured, which has been a bereavement for the entire nation. We are unable to offer our condolences to you. However, on the eve of the birthday of His Holiness Mahdi, may our lives be sacrificed for him, I offer my condolences to him. I beseech God Almighty to hasten his blessed advent and to come so that we can see his face, and that in our midst he may be able to see you, although he is aware of the problems and the difficulties.

We are indebted to you and to your loved ones. The entire Iranian nation is indebted to the young people who, with clenched fists, brought the movement to its present position and who are still ready to sacrifice or fight. However, I do not know what we should say to those people who still oppose the movement. Have they seen you? Are they unaware of all the calamity that you have endured? Those who are supporting the former regime, these poisoned pens who with their writings wish to oppose the families of the martyrs throughout our country? What are they saying? What are they doing? Why are they doing all of this? Why are they opposing you?

What answers do all the government departments, ministries and groups which are involved in the administration of the country have to give to you? Although it has been recommended that they should refrain from all useless paperwork and all counterrevolutionary actions, we still hear that they create obstacles even for you. What are they saying? Who are they? Those who are at the top, how is it that they pay no attention to these problems? How is it that the president does not intervene in these issues?

How is it that the Revolution Council is not investigating these issues? What has happened to all these works which need to be done? They are busy doing other things.

We are indebted to the oppressed and the families of the martyrs. It was due to them that you have attained your positions. If it were not for them, I would not be here, nor you there, nor any of us here. There are still groups which are opposing the movement. Those who are against the movement belong to a different category; but you who are with the movement and who are interfering in the affairs of the nation--the administration of the country is in your hands. How is it that you are not investigating the problems which exist in the ministries?

Those people who are in charge of the ministries--and there are still remnants of the former regime in these ministries--what are they saying? Do they believe in Islam or are they inept? The individuals who are creating obstacles for people, who are even creating obstacles for their cripples and for the martyrs [as heard], do they not know that such things should not take place? Do they not understand that Iran needs responsible officials? Do they not know that these people destroyed the vile imperial regime and that these people brought them to their present positions? What is happening in this country? One cannot always satisfy the people with words alone. There are still imperial insignias on their papers. I do not understand this kind of people. There are still hospitals belonging to certain foundations in Iran. The clauses are still imperial clauses. [as heard] The business cards of various departments are still imperial cards. If you are imperial let us know so that we know what we should do to you, so that I can tell the nation what it should do. If you are not, why are you not changing the insignia? Why are you not purging all these people who are sowing corruption in the departments and who are corrupting our youth in these departments? I cannot understand what is happening in this country.

This deprived nation has been enduring hardships, has given martyrs for 20 years. They gave so many martyrs on 5 June and we have had many other similar events. So many people have been martyred. [chants of "God is great"]

How long should we be confronted with these sad faces? How long should the Iranian nation wait for you to sort out the difficulties that you say exist in the departments? How long should the Iranian nation wait? How long do you want to take to improve the situation? It is over 1 and 1/2 years since the revolution and you still have the imperial insignia. If you are imperial tell us. If within 10 days in any of the things that you issue from the departments there is still the imperial insignia or its name, I will tell the nation to deal with you in the same way that it dealt with the shah. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

We have kept silent for a long time. We hope that they can solve the problems themselves. Nevertheless, they seldom think of these issues. Why are they not thinking of these issues? Why is the Revolution Council not thinking of these issues? Why is the president not thinking of these people, these Muslim people. You [government officials] keep talking--put some of it into action. All of you are against the imperial regime. At the top, those whom I know who are at the top, all of them are against this situation, they are against the former situation. They are Islamic, yet they show slackness. I cannot understand the reason for this slackness. Within the past 2 or 3 days I have been informed that the same monarchical insignia--the same filthy things--exist in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in all the ministries and in all the centers of corruption.

[Words indistinct] if they are unable to accomplish anything let them leave their posts so that we can find individuals who are not weak. If they are not weak, why don't they act?

I apologize to all of you. I apologize to the Iranian nation. [Chants of "We are all your soldiers, Khomeyni" and "God is great"] I apologize to the mothers who lost their children. I apologize to the brothers who lost their loved ones. I apologize to the military people who lost their loved ones. I apologize to the guards who lost their loved ones and their brothers; but I do not have the ability to do anything. [Khomeyni interrupted by loud sobbing and noise. Someone in the crowd says: "Sister and brother guards: There were some bases of blashphemy in Kordestan, but we destroyed them. With the will of God and with the endeavour of Muslim brothers, we assure you that it is impossible for the nonbelievers (koffar) to raise their heads in the land of Islam and the land of Iran. Any leader who raises his head will be toppled."]

I apologize to the revered prophet, may God's blessings be upon him. I apologize to the Iranian nation. I apologize to you military brothers, brother guards, gendarmerie brothers and other security forces who have lost young ones in the path of Islam. We were not able to do anything for you. We are weak. We are still busy with paperwork. The country is still bedecked with imperial insignia. Our country is still an imperial country. Our ministries are still satanical ministries. We have not been able to correct them. They should be corrected in the shortest possible time, and if they are not reformed in the shortest possible time, we shall correct them. [shouts of "God is great"]

O God, save out nation from all problems. God, those who are in power, in the security forces, in the executive forces, in the judicial forces and other people who are in charge of these affairs; God, bestow success upon them so that they can act. God, guide those people who oppose this Islamic movement with their pens, with their feet or with their speeches. Return them to the lap of the nation. Bestow feeling upon them so that they may understand what they are doing in the face of all these hardships. May God bestow honor on you and the entire Iranian nation in the blessed presence of the lord of the age. May our lives be sacrificed for him. Do not sorrow, for God is our supporter and the imam of the age, may God's blessings be upon him. [as heard] All that has been done has been done in his presence. [shouts of "God is Great"]

May God bestow power to the Islamic community throughout the world and to our noble nation so that we and other nations may be able to implement Islamic ideals. May God bestow strength upon us so that we may strongly confront the (?non believers) and those who are against Islam and Islamic ideals. Greetings and God's grace be upon you. [shouts of "Greetings to Khomeyni," "We are all your soldiers, Khomeyni" and "Our ears are awaiting your orders, Khomeyni"]

Order Issues on Imperial Insignia

LD271242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Following the speech by the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the following announcement has been released by the office of Imam Khomeyni:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the honorable Revolution Council of Iran: Nearly 1 and 1/2 years have passed since the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Yet, with utmost regret, satanical signs are being seen in some ministries, government departments, establishments, the army, gendarmerie and the state police. Using the excuse of economy the insignia and even the names of some satanicals are still seen on some official letterheads of ministries and governmental departments.

Although the gentlemen and the ministries and dedicated Muslims, I do not know why they do not confront this decisively.

His excellency the imam is upset about this and has ordered that we inform the responsible officials that all government organs are required to eliminate the insignia of the disgraceful imperial regime within 10 days. Government organs are required beginning 8 July 1980 to avoid using letterheads bearing the satanical insignia. The gendarmerie, the state police and the ministries and related departments are required to use the Islamic Republic's insignia with the words "Allah akbar" [God is great] on Iranian flags. It is obvious that disobeying the above order will result in severe punishment.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau

Meeting With Guards Corp's Mahalati

LD271850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati, the imam's representative in the guards corps, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon and submitted a report on the condition of the guards corps to the imam of the nation. The imam of the nation gave instructions in connection with the guards corps.

Meeting With Khalkhali

LD271852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the fight against narcotics contraband, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon and submitted a report about his activities to the imam of the nation.

Threat To Overthrow Ministers

NC280948 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 28 (AFP)--The Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, today renewed his threat to overthrow ministers, members of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Khomeyni said there was no point in waiting for the coming session of the national assembly, according to a source close to the leader.

Whoever was responsible for the old way of thinking would be arrested just like a drug trafficker, even if he was a minister, the ayatollah asserted.

He added that if there were "provocateurs" in the Revolution Council who prevented the other members from carrying out their work, "even if it's President Bani-Sadr" they should be thrown out, the source said. "I would personally ask the prosecutor of the revolutionary courts to take proceedings against those guilty of using stationery bearing the letterhead of the shah's regime and to proceed as if dealing with a drug peddler," the ayatollah declared.

"We have to know who is trying to sabotage our task. If it is a minister, he must be put out of his ministry," he continued.

Ayatollah Khomeyni called for a purge of all who were incompetent. "I don't want to know who is to blame, but the administrative system must become a revolutionary system," he concluded.

The statement came at a meeting he had with Revolution Council members, including Ayatollahs Mohammad Beheshti, Ali Khamene'i and Mosavi Ardebili, the mayor of Tehran, and the ministers of agriculture, industry, communications, electricity, labour, transport, and housing.

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD281150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] At 1000 today, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received a group of members of the Revolution Council and ministers at his residence.

At 1230, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During these visits, which lasted for 1 hour, the auspicious feast of the mid-Sha'ban [birthday anniversary of Imam Mahdi, the Shi'ite messiah] was celebrated. The imam, congratulating those present, wished them success.

Then they asked for guidance regarding the current issues of the country and the imam's speech yesterday.

Imam Khomeyni again emphasized: What I said yesterday about the imperial insignia and emblems must be put into practice within 10 days. Even if damage of up to 100 million tomans is inflicted upon Iran due to the stationary, this in fact will not be any damage at all. You must tear off the letterheads and if possible print the insignia of the institution concerned, or that of the Islamic Republic, or else write on white paper. There is nothing wrong with that. The gentlemen are not revolutionary, otherwise they would not think of overspending to this extent. [sentence as heard]

I declare that if after 10 days somewhere [word indistinct] some responsible person writes on the stationary bearing the emblem of the satan, I will myself tell the office of the revolution's public prosecutor to bring this person along, put him on revolutionary trial and treat him in the same way as heroin peddlers, as such people are more harmful to the nation that the heroin peddlers. The authorities must act decisively on this matter.

[Word indistinct] another issue, which is more important than the previous one, is the cleansing of the offices and the ministries of the counterrevolution. The way in which ministries and offices are administered must be changed, and undesirable people must be purged from the offices. A group must be formed to grip the ears of anybody who acts improperly and kick him out of the office and install guards to prevent his return and never let him in. We must find out who causes any obstruction. Is it the minister himself? Then kick him out of the office. We are not joking with anybody.

I am not concerned about who will carry out these measures, as it is again the same administrative procedure, so come and follow revolutionary procedures. [sentence as heard]

Message on Role of TV, Radio

LD282324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the auspicious birthday anniversary of the hidden imam, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a message: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. All the organizations that are now in the service of our country, and I hope they will be expanded to other countries, ought to pay attention to this fact on preparing to meet his eminence the mahdi [the hidden imam].

The radio and television to which I have referred repeatedly ought to become an educational center. Now they say another establishment has been founded [referring to the second television network, which began operation 28 June]. It ought to educate the people. We have to note that we live in an era during which the Iranian nation has achieved some of its hopes, justice, social justice, and has cut off the hands of insurgents.

Now those establishments which had been in the service of the oppressors, in the service of [words indistinct] regime and worked for them, if there are people who are still engaged, they should now try to make up for their past sins and turn their organizations into really just and educational establishments. They should note that our youths, wherever they are, have been receiving improper education over the past 50 years.

Not only in the universities has the education been wrong. It has been wrong everywhere, because when a television, a newspaper, a radio or a magazine is corrupting, it spreads corruption at all levels in the nation. Those youths who had been in deserts listening to these broadcasts or reading those newspapers, they too have been forced into corruption. Those mistakes ought to be corrected and those who have committed sins ought to make up for their past deeds. Our press and radio and television organizations ought to make up for their past deeds. They ought to become educational establishments in the true sense and they should seriously be alert that their films are not corrupt and that their films are useful educational instruments for our nation. Their films should contain educational and civil material. Also, the articles being printed by newspapers or being broadcast by radios, they too should be educational.

It is necessary for me to speak on one issue now: We need education in Iran now. Should we want this movement to succeed we ought to maintain this country's calm. All groups have to maintain calm and quiet. They should not disturb it. They should guide. Television, too, should guide. Radio should guide. Newspapers should guide.

Newspapers should not print articles which might provoke and distract people. Radio ought not to do this. They should give guidance and at the same time bring to the notice of the people that we have an enemy and the enemy is seeking agitation. Agitation should be stopped and prevented, and these organizations ought to be directed so that they give guidance, too.

Should they resist, then they ought to be isolated. Anytime [words indistinct] wanting to deal with them severely they regarded it as a state of oppression and for me [words indistinct]. Issues ought to be reported so as to maintain calm. The people should both know the issues and maintain calm.

I hope those who have deviated make up for their past and return to the arms of the nation and I hope that on this auspicious day all people truly celebrate and prepare themselves for meeting the mahdi. God willing, everyone will succeed. All groups show know the meaning of this. Radio and television especially should work toward decreasing differences. We ought to lessen differences and avoid things which result in disputes and recognize these things [as heard]. Both to know the enemy as well as trying [words indistinct] and maintain calm and avoid giving the enemy excuses and the opportunity for their propaganda and other designs against us.

I wish the Iranian nation on this day, which is an auspicious day, prosperity and peace, and may great God make this day auspicious for everyone. [end recording]

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Arrival in Shiraz

LD271246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, arrived in Shiraz today. On arrival at Shiraz airport, the president was received by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, the governor general of Fars Province, religious officials, and civil and military dignataries. The president was also accorded military honors.

The president later left for Friday prayers in Shiraz to address the mass.

On his trip to Shiraz, the president is being accompanied by his press and cultural adviser, development and housing adviser, and also Abu-Sharif, commander of the guards corps.

Shiraz Speech

LD272008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Shiraz on President Bani-Sadr's visit to that city, saying that before attending the Friday prayers he delivered a speech at Hafeziyeh stadium today amid very enthusiastic sentiments expressed by the people for the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Khomeyni].

Commenting on the spiritual foundation in Shiraz, President Bani-Sadr said: If you want your revolution's message to be a spiritual message, then you will not have any new message for today's man if you allow yourselves to be engulfed in overwhelming hostilities. Our revolution is a spiritual one with a global dimension. Consequently, it could have a spiritual message for today's man.

Referring to past unsatisfactory economic conditions, the president announced: To avoid collapse we must put our economy in order. We have already achieved this. Continuing his remarks, Bani-Sadr said: Since the Qajar period [the dynasty overthrown by Reza Shah, the former shah's father] we have many times experienced invasions and military-economic aggression by foreign powers. However, this time we have no right to repeat this same experience; we must come out vitorious.

Outlining the achievements made in various economic fields, the president said: We are hoping to achieve and complete our victory in the field of economic independence, outside the spheres of influence of the two superpowers, with the help of other countries in the world which are independent of these two superpowers and by relying on our own unity.

Stressing the need to sever any dependence on the West and the East in the field of national economy, the president said: For the first time in history, Bank Melli has earmarked 65 percent of its loans for industry; other banks too, have directed their financial resources toward agriculture, industry and construction. Therefore, our banks have been enlisted in the service of an independent economy, the result of which has been the lowering of the unemployment rate.

Referring to the cause of rising prices, the president said: Through God's support and the support of the great Iranian nation we have come out of the sanctions without collapsing. Today I am happy to tell you that we shall never collapse.

Continuing his remarks and citing the U.S. fear of the Iranian revolution, Dr Bani-Sadr stressed that plots will be frustrated one after another; that despite America, Iran shall advance toward employment, endeavor and reconstruction. He called on the people to work and produce, applying spirituality rather than hostility. He appealed to the people, particularly the women, to economize and avoid hoarding.

In his 1-hour speech in Shiraz, the president also spoke about the disgrace suffered by the U.S. Government in Iran, the interference by former U.S. presidents in Iran, the reduction and drop in prices and Iran's domestic and foreign policies. He also condemned the Soviet policy in Afghanistan.

Arrival in Qom

LD272036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that President Bani-Sadr arrived in Qom this evening in order to meet the Qom seminary teaching staff and members of the supreme council of judges.

Request for Stationery Report

LD281742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Following yesterday's speech by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, today issued a statement addressed to all ministries and government organizations. The text of the statement, which was given to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is as follows:

In his exalted name, following circular No 13370, dated 8 May 1980, according to which all ministries and government organizations were requested to use the insignia of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran--which had been approved by the Revolution Council and Imam Khomeyni--on letterheads and envelopes, it is hereby requested that, within 48 hours, I should be informed of the efforts along this line.

[Signed] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and the head of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Guards Corp's Mahaliti

LD282158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati, the imam's representative in the Revolutionary Guards Corp, tonight met and conferred with President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati, while presenting the president with a report concerning the guards corp, discussed various topics with him relating to the guards corp.

Report on Letter of Resignation

PA290445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0437 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Jun (AFP)--Iranian President Bani-Sadr has presented a letter of resignation to Ayatollah Khomeyni so Khomeyni can publish it whenever he feels Bani-Sadr has strayed from the revolution, the newspaper BAMDAD stated today.

According to the paper, President Bani-Sadr made this announcement Friday night at the Hosseinyeh Arshad mosque in Tehran. BAMDAD said the Iranian president said: "I wrote my letter of resignation and presented it to the imam so he can publish it whenever he feels that I have strayed from the revolutionary and ideological line."

New Guards Commander

NC290735 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today announced his appointment of a Major Bojnurdi to command the revolutionary guards, in a statement to the government news agency PARS.

The appointment follows the resignation handed in 10 days ago of Major Abu Sharif, who will remain second-in-command to the new commander, the agency said.

Interview on Khomeyni Criticism

LD291320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday took part in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY in which he outlined his views in response to Imam Khomeyni's remarks about shortcomings in government departments, purge and reform, and the question of alliance of unity.

Stating that man is not a tool or a means, the president said: A fundamental purge should take man into account. The president said: Not a single one of the present cabinet ministers has been appointed by me. Rather, they were appointed to ministerial jobs since Bazargan's resignation. Therefore, I will not accept any responsibility for them.

Commenting on the imam's recent remarks, the president said: I spoke to him. The members of the Revolution Council and the cabinet ministers have met him and told him that the present regulations create obstacles. Some members of the Revolution Council and ministers claim that these same regulations and problems should remain. The fact that these regulations create obstacles is true. One cannot say otherwise. However, this issue was also raised at [word indistinct] and it was decided that any minister who thinks he is facing deterring regulations should single them out in a report, so that they might be eliminated in the budget bill. Some of the points they raised were approved and subsequently eliminated. However, since it is rather simple to hold someone else responsible for things, they usually do not do their job properly, being rather impatient and reluctant to learn things. Therefore, they blame others for their own ignorance and the shortcomings in their departments.

The other day it was decided to form a three-member body. A member of this body, as I demanded, is Mr Eshraqi. This was approved by the imam. At any rate, this body shall try to find out what ministry is not operating properly and what the reason for it is. The president added: I believe it is not the regulations which are really to blame. Some of our ministers are under the impression that a proper course of action is to make noise and solve problems by force. This results in resistance. Since they cannot remove this resistance, they claim that the regulations are to blame and so forth and so on, whereas in most places where I myself have worked, and this includes the Ministry of Finance, I neither resorted to formulating more regulations nor replacing anyone, aside from some undersecretaries who retired. Yet activities were resumed. The banking system itself was totally dormant; now it is working. Industry was lying idle; now it is working.

Stressing that the issue is a human one, rather than regulations, that it is this problem which ought to be solved, the president said: Some people believe the present tragic situation has been brought about because not enough severity has been applied. On the contrary, the methods applied by both the West and the East have already borne their fruits. Human beings are human beings. One ought to speak to them in spiritual terms so that they would move with the speed of light and get moving.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: These ministers are not my appointments. I have already pointed out several times that I will not accept any responsibility for them. The main thing in having responsibility is for them to have belief and competence. It is not a question of being affiliated to this or that particular group. As for beliefs, they do not emanate from being linked to this or that group; rather, in certain cases the reverse is true.

Citing the question of using the coat of arms [the letterheads on government stationery], the president said: This issue has displeased the imam. I told him that on 8 June I instructed all organizations and ministries to use the Islamic Republic coat of arms, bearing: There is no God but Allah. Now, 20 days after this decision and its issuance, those who were responsible for implementing this decision have failed to do so. One should ask them the reason. Now we have asked them to explain their reason within 48 hours. It is meaningless to leave something in abeyance for 20 days and then go to the imam complaining, as if you are owed something.

There is another point, a third point. He [Khomeyni] has asked why the president does not attend to these things. If the president is expected to attend to such things, he needs the proper tools. If these things are among the president's responsibilities, then I have no objection, even though I am shouldering very heavy loads. This is quite all right--I am prepared to undertake this responsibility as well. But it is not practicable to give the means to others while I have the responsibility for them. This is not possible. If I am to do the job, then I should be provided with the means. I told him about this as well today.

In answer to a question about overcoming shortcomings after the establishment of the government, Dr Bani-Sadr said: Why do you think I travel all over the country so often and deliver speeches? It is to keep the people informed about what goes on and thus take an active part in it, otherwise we would not be able to cope with these great difficulties.

In the beginning they were of the opinion that the president should deliver speeches and give hope and dynamism to the people. Now they have managed to get moving to some extent. Factories and banks have resumed their operation.

As the Europeans told us, the Americans had promised them that within 2 to 3 months our economy would be paralyzed and that we would collapse. But, as you see, we have not collapsed; we have accomplished certain things. God willing, once this war is over we will explain to the people, enabling them to see the magnitude of our work. However, it will not do to fight America, which controls all our vital channels and at the same time solve our economic problems in a way so as to have no one unemployed and no rising prices.

We have a 300 percent budget deficit. There are two aspects to this, one positive and one negative. The positive aspect: We purchase less from abroad. The negative aspect: We have to spend money domestically, therefore, we face a deficit. As a result of the economic sanctions, we cannot formulate an extensive economic program; the result is that prices will rise.

Now some people should have the courage to see whether it is an appropriate situation or not. What we are doing is a miracle. No one but us can meet this challenge. We have mobilized all potentials. We are doing everything in our power not to be defeated in this economic war. If this is wrong, then by all means do come and change the order of things and utilize the available possibilities in the world. Therefore, the problem is not important. Nor is it ambiguous. People must understand where force lies, [not "power"]. We must not blame someone else everyday. We must not create imaginary enemies in order to justify a harsh rule. This will not do. It will not bear any fruit. Rather, it will lead to collapse of the regime.

In answer to a question on the alliance of unity, to which he had referred some time ago, the president said: If the idea is to publish its text, then in this case everyone must agree. However, one can cite its contents. You may tell me that there is a contradiction. On the one hand, you say, one must not allow a group to adjust and readjust affairs within itself, as a political group or a class, while the people are bystanders. On the other hand, you did just that. You may say all these things to me. I believe this is not the case. There is no such contradiction. It is with this in mind that I speak.

The problem is if the enemy decides to create dissension, it will do it through infiltration. If a dispute arises, it will announce it. The enemy is among us. It is impossible to have disagreement as a result of internal relations [as heard]. This is impossible. This was a mistake committed by Stalinism, which got caught in it. Others have committed it before him and it is continuing. Both theoretically and in practice we explained that wherever contradiction emerged, such a contradiction has one foot within and without! Should we cut off the foot inside, then we will have managed to uproot the corruption and therefore eliminate the cause of the contradictions. Therefore, it is not a question of entering into a compromise, while keeping the public uninformed. No, it is a question of removing the elements who are not of us but are operating.

All these instigations emerging in the various parts of the country each day cannot take place unless there is an internal channel. It is impossible for an event to take place in a society without having an internal channel. Therefore, what we want to do, within the framework of what happened and against which I resisted, is to uproot the cause of the corruption.

Some people tried to minimize this incident, claiming it was nothing, that is was simply a tape, that someone had met a few students, that one cannot stage a coup d'etat with a few students. True, one cannot stage a coup d'etat with a few students; no one doubts that. I do not know whether those who were addressed were simply a few students.

The problem is a statement about an event before a murber of people, a group of people considered by the speaker as chosen ones. These things are happening. There are times when something does not happen. There are also times when they do. I myself, who have done scientific research on cultural revolution and published it, I myself who have written an article outlining how the cultural revolution ought to take place. Now I am regarded as opposed to it, rather than for it.

They had formulated a plan, now that the Americans have made it public and the whole world has realized that the question of Tabas was not meant to rescue the hostages. The point is that they blessed us with their arrival, turning an incident into an extensive public affair. This was part of that operation. Hell, who was to finish the job? The Iranians. Among the places where they were to make a stopover was my residence. Well, what do you think they wanted to do there? Were they looking for hostages? So, they must have had something else in mind. Who was going to take them from the site by helicopter to the city? So what we must do is find these people. Therefore, it is a big problem. Now, are you going to make a deal on this, wheeling and dealing, or whatever? No, this is corruption. We must cut it off and discard it. Therefore, as far as we were concerned, this was the issue, rather than taking a stand and then sitting down and reaching an agreement. No, this was a principle which was written down. This principle must be carried out.

If one cannot call this the alliance of unity, then one can in fact call it a practical guideline, telling us what to do if, for example, some sort of corruption springs up, if a certain event takes place how to handle it, and if a corruption appeared, how to cope with it. Last week it was decided to attend to this particular case quite decisively. Now some people may think that after a while this will be forgotten. No, I am not the type to forget anything. I shall pursue the matter and even if I want to ignore it the people will not. Why? Because if the people ignore it, too, then it means that the same matters should be settled by a particular group, with the people simply standing by.

As you noticed the other day in Shiraz and Qom, people are attentive and say what is on their mind. They do not give up. They must understand that in certain cases a simple rumor may identify a certain individual as corrupt on earth, whereas in another cases. No. The situation is so (?justified) to render someone else triumphant. No. This is something which must be investigated. Consequently, there is no contradiction between this issue and what I said. This has been and is my belief. The only hope for us to continue our revolution successfully is to clear the public conscience about the fate and condition of the country.

Look, every single day some sort of problem is created. We solve this problem, they create another. It is quite clear that there is a tendency to create imaginary enemies. Rather than trying to solve the problem at hand, they try to create an enemy, challenge it or establish some sort of dictatorship in the country. As president I can do this better than the rest. It is very simple. Enjoying the support of public opinion one can easily set up a dictatorial system. However, I am standing up to these corrupt events with everything in my power, so as to prevent it casting its ominous shadow over Iran, so that, perhaps, our revolution might become the first revolution which, minus dictatorship, may find its way toward progress and spirituality.

Commenting on the administrative purge, the president said: I have already said this and also told the imam today that the departments not visited by purging bodies are the Ministry of Justice, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education and Training. As for how the purge has been implemented in these four ministeries, I have no idea. However, as far as other ministries are concerned, since these bodies became operational, 4,000 people have been purged to date. This is a significant figure, but this is not the point. I repeat, the essence of the purge is to realize that man is man; man is not a tool or a means.

Even if you do not use a tool properly, if you fail to use a pen properly, it will not write, let alone man. It is relations which must become humane. Employees must know what they are doing, why they are doing it and what they can do.

I will cite you a case. It was reported from the reconstruction crusade organization that some 600 villages had been provided with electricity, while accusing the administrative sector of idleness. The fact of the matter is that during this period it was the government which restored electricity; secondly, suppose they have provided electricity to 30,000 villages, this does not mean that we should not cease levelling accusations against them [as heard].

For example, it is said that the army has not done a thing in Kordestan, then who did? Should we always try to lower someone and then elevate others? This would result in discouragement. We have seen that the army has fought selflessly, sacrificing and achieving the objective, but, well, in practice, the propaganda reaching us gives credit to others. We must correct our attitude toward employees, so that when the time comes they understand their role and position and if faced with shortcomings they will rectify them in practice. Meanwhile, their organizations should be changed and adjusted to their work and activity.

Now, these people who have complained ought to be asked what changes they have administered in their own departments? Who stopped you from reorganizing your department? This is what is called formalism, within which the supporters of dialectics accuse the supporters of Aristotelian logic of formalism, that they omit the content. You are sacrificing content for appearances. I, you or anyone else, in whatever department we work, each operates in a certain way. True, we do have a role, however, the bigger role belongs to the department. How did you act in your own department to enable men to work in a modern way? Nothing. All you do is make noise. Consequently, the main purge involves reorganization, then people working there find new roles. Another point: Relations must be humane, for human beings are human beings and must be respected.

Concluding his remarks, the president, commenting on the appointment of the new commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards and the question of preventing factionalism within the corps, said: Today, we appointed the commander in the presence of the imam. He is Mr Bojnordi. Abu Sharif [former commander of the guards] was appointed his deputy. The rest of the appointments will be made within the next couple of days. As for the corps, it requires reorganization. Factionalism is not its only problem. The problem is working within the framework of duties and violating them. This is a very big problem. It is a movement leaning toward authoritarianism or remaining within the bounds of the [Islamic] school. These are matters which ought to take place in time.

PURGE, REFORM COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT, DIRECTIVES

LD281902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the purge and reform committee of government departments has issued a statement, relating to Imam Khomeyni's assertions and the purging of government departments. The statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Imam Khomeyni has said: Our country is still the country of monarchy. Our ministries are still satanical and we have not been able to correct them. It ought to put it right as soon as possible. Should it not be put right we will correct it as soon as possible.

Further on the imam's order on bringing reforms to governmental organizations, the Muslim people of Iran are hereby informed that on the basis of the imam's historic order issued during the month of Tir [21 June-20 July] last year to the effect that the government departments must be purged, the imam, the president and the Revolution Council have recently been presented with the report of the committee on purge and reform activities. Although in many organizations the purge and reform committee has been backed and supported by the ministers, the revolutionary department heads, the dedicated and committed staff of the revolution, nevertheless there are still officials who cannot be considered revolutionary and are tied to bureaucracy. The purge committee, in the implementation of the orders of the leader of the revolution, will deal severely with these unrevolutionary and inefficient people on the basis of the purge acts. Our units are hereby instructed with the following directives:

1. All signs of the satan, such as letterheads, envelopes, plaques, flags, other satanical instruments and stamps are to be gathered immediately from all governmental departments and warehouses with the cooperation of the responsible officials.

2. To confront all those inefficient, working-to-rule, and those tied to bureaucratic practices, thus slowing work and creating severe dissatisfaction among people, according to the purge act.

3. To severely confront all those who through spreading rumors and conspiracy are working toward weakening the Islamic Revolution.

4. To prevent any waste of government property and belongings. The purge committees will, with the cooperation of the responsible officials, prepare lists of unnecessary government departmental instruments and present these lists to the ministers and responsible revolutionary officials.

5. Gentlemen and ladies are to very strictly observe Islamic rules and practices in government departments.

6. All departments, without exception, are to be purged in a revolutionary manner of Savakists and elements of the previous corrupt regime.

The purge and reform committee of departments, while thanking dedicated and committed Muslim staff members who so far have given the necessary cooperation, is hoping that they will participate decisively in this important task.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL ISSUES PURGE ORDERS

GF291406 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Khuzestan governorate general yesterday afternoon:

In the name of the Almighty. In accordance with the guiding orders issued by Imam Khomeyni concerningthe purging of organizations, Mr Seyyed-Mohammad Qarazi, the governor general, has assigned seven responsible brothers to divest, as soon as possible, the authorities of all those individuals employed in Khuzestan provincial organizations who have been unable to comprehend the Islamic revolution 1 and 1/2 years after its victory and who have not coordinated themselves with this revolution and to reveal these people to the nation.

[Signed] The public relations office of the Khuzestan governorate general

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY PURGES 300 EMPLOYEES

LD292248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] On the decision of the clearance council of the Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry, 300 members of the staff and personnel of this ministry and its agencies have been purged.

REPORTS ON SITUATION IN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Mo'infar on Oil Revenues

LD251049 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced today that the National Iranian Oil Company is considering the signing of contracts to sell crude oil in the second half of 1980 and that these contracts would gradually be signed. Regarding Iranian oil revenues, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: Iran's income from external oil sales in the period 22 May-22 June was 112,532,000,000 rials, or an average of 52,000,000 rials daily. If we add the oil revenues from the period 21 March-22 May to the previously mentioned period, Iran's total income for this quarter is $4,341,116,000, or a daily oil revenue average of about $46 million.

Abadan Production Increase

GF251630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Maintenance on the Abadan refinery's distillation equipment has been completed. As a result, the refinery's oil production has increased to 580,000 barrels daily. Production is expected to increase to 600,000 barrels daily when maintenance on one of the sections for cooling the derivatives of gas oil has been completed. This was reported by the refinery's supervisor of refining equipment in an interview with a PARS correspondent.

Oil Ministry Purge

LD291128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1021 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] About 500 persons associated with the previous corrupt regime and the elements of SAVAK--the dissolved SAVAK--have been expelled from the Oil Ministry. According to information received from the purge committee of the Oil Ministry, of the 800 files reviewed so far, final expulsion decisions have been issued in 480 cases. The Oil Ministry spokesman told our correspondent today that those expelled include all the staff who had cooperated with the dissolved SAVAK, all Freemasons and all MP's of the dissolved parliament, as well as those associated with the previous regime. The spokesman added that the files of retired staff are also under review, and, should they be found to have committed mistakes, they will be dealt with. The names of those expelled will soon be announced.

Oil Exports Increase

NC291835 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 29 (AFP)--Iranian oil exports will rise from the current 800,000 barrels a day to over one million barrels daily in July, during which no price rises are expected, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today.

The minister told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Iran's oil income reached 4,340 million dollars for the first quarter of the Iranian year--March 21 to June 21--but was expected to drop to under 4,000 million dollars in the second quarter because of the drop in exports and the 60-day payment delay.

Mr Moinfar said he expected Iran's oil revenue to reach between 10,000 and 15,000 million for the year. He would give no details of contracts involved in the anticipated July export increase, commenting that all publicity in this area could lead to pressure from the United States, which was against Iran's interests.

ALL DEMONSTRATIONS IN COUNTRY TEMPORARILY BANNED

NC301309 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30 (AFP)--All demonstrations and rallies are banned in Iran until the start of the national assembly session, Interior Minister Mahdavi-Kani announced here today.

In an interview in the newspaper KEYHAN, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani said: "It is up to parliament to rule on the activities of the different political groups."

Over the weekend the Interior Ministry banned two meetings by the extreme-left "fedayeen." Meanwhile the left-wing Islamic "mojahedin" decided to close all its offices following a terrorist attack on its Tehran office.

SECOND TELEVISION NETWORK INAUGURATED 28 JUNE

LD282022 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] On this auspicious day the second television network of the (?nation) of the Islamic Republic of Iran was inaugurated officially today [as heard] by the broadcast message of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the next broadcast message Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said that the second television network would be much devoted to free discussions and panels so that all the Iranian groups can sit together and solve their problems peacefully. The second network will also have ideological classes for the public.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES 13 ON SMUGGLING, NARCOTICS CHARGES

LD271902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the fight against narcotics contraband, who had gone to Mashhad to inspect the conditions of the offenders of the Islamic Revolution Courts of Khorasan, in the presence of the Islamic Revolution public prosecutor of Mashhad and other officials of the Islamic Revolution public prosecutor's office and courts of that city, after 16 hours of hearings passed death sentences on 13 of the offenders, who had been involved in production and distribution of narcotics and running centers of corruption and prostitution. The sentences were carried out early this morning.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES CLERGYMEN'S CONFERENCE 30 JUNE

GF301815 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In a speech at the opening session of the first conference of ulemas and clergymen in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] held in Salam Khanah today, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], head of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, said:

You ulemas and clergymen are the heirs of great prophets and messengers. On the one hand, it is the duty of the people and government to show you sincere and (?cordial) respect. On the other hand, you have duties toward the people in view of your sacred task, namely, guiding the people toward peace, happiness, good deeds, fraternity, piety and virtue. I can say with confidence that you fully realize your duties and mission to society and mankind. You must fulfill these duties and achieve this mission. You must make a thorough study so that this is done. You must do this.

The Basic Principles of the DRA and the government provide all the facilities and favorable conditions for achieving this mission and assist and support the ulemas and clergymen in discharging this mission.

The first conference of ulemas and clergymen in the DRA began with a recitation from the Koran. Nezamoddin Tahzib, president of the DRA supreme court of justice, opened the conference with a speech. Then, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, delivered a fiery speech, every part of which was received by the noble and patriotic ulemas and clergymen with patriotic sentiment. In explaining the historic mission and duties of ulemas and clergymen--duties with which the noble religion of Islam has charged them for the sake of the people's progress, prosperity, happiness and knowledge--Babrak Karmal said:

I draw your attention to what almighty God said: Cooperate in doing good and in being pious and do not cooperate in committing aggression and doing evil. [Koranic verse] On the basis of this (?great) divine guidance, the DRA Government can accept cooperation, support, good deeds and piety for the sake of peace, security, humanity, Islam, fraternity and equality from every individual from the tribes, peoples and nations in the cities and the countryside of this country.

A number of Politburo members, PDPA Central Committee members, Revolution Council members, ministers, prominent party and government officials and a large gathering of patriotic ulemas, clergymen and elders from all parts of the country participated in the opening session of the conference of DRA ulemas and clergymen.

BAKHTAR's correspondent adds: In their [word indistinct] and comprehensive speeches given on behalf of the country's ulemas and clergymen, two noble and religious clergymen strongly condemned the inhuman and anti-Islamic stand of the agents of foreigners and the mercenary hirelings of international imperialism who impudently interfere in our country's internal affairs and disseminate false and venomous propaganda. They said: All ulemas and clergymen should, along with the self-denying and patriotic army and people, discharge their sacred mission. They should not believe the propaganda and lies of those who are alien to Islam and agents of foreigners but should do everything they can to bring about the prosperity and happiness of the oppressed people and assist their revolutionary government with sincerity and a spirit of self-denial to achieve this end.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds: During the meeting, Nezamoddin Tahzib read the text of the Revolution Council decree on the establishment of a general secretariat [ri'asah] for Islamic affairs.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY FRG'S DER SPIEGEL

DW301359 Hamburg DER SPIGEL in German 30 Jun 80 pp 113-118

[Editor Dieter Wild and associate Mostapha Danesch undated interview with Afghan President Babrak Karmal in his Kabul office]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President, can we talk in the language of Karl Marx?

Karmal: Karl Marx was a great philosopher and scientist, and you can always talk in the language of a scientist and philosopher.

SPIEGEL: You were a student at the German Amani secondary school in Kabul. How long were you at this school?

Karmal: Thirteen years.

SPIEGEL: Do you know why your parents sent you to the German and not to the French school, for instance?

Karmal: They were quite ordinary reasons. Our house was not far away from the German school, and that is why I went there.

SPIEGEL: Has German culture had a special influence on your political awareness?

Karmal: Schools always have an influence on the education of youth; that is quite normal. When a foreign language is taught at a school, the literature of this language naturally also has an influence. Let me add that fortunately I was a lower grade student when, particularly owing to the power of the Red Army, Hitler fascism disappeared from the globe. As a result of the victory of democracy and peace, the fascist spirit in Afghanistan was also naturally done away with so that I was influenced in a democratic and progressive way.

SPIEGEL: Were your present political convictions determined by those times?

Karmal: The responsibility I bear today has basically nothing to do with my education. This responsibility is based more on my ideology, the ideology of the workers class and of all other working people. Our approach to other countries of the world naturally does not depend on education either, but on whether these countries are on the side of progress and peace. Of course, we also ask ourselves which countries are on the side of imperialism, racism, colonialism and reaction.

SPIEGEL: Then your viewpoint is clear: The FRG is in the camp of imperialism, racism and so forth.

Karmal: We must say indeed that ideologically we can have no relationship with the FRG, which is a member of NATO and pursues a reactionary policy. But as we are for the principle of peaceful coexistence, we also want to live together peacefully with the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: But you classify German as bad Germans, living in the Federal Republic, and good Germans, living in the GDR?

Karmal: No, it is not that simple. If we say Federal Republic, we mean the people. We are bound up with the progressive, peace-loving and democratic forces in the Federal Republic. Seen historically, the German workers class has earned great merits in the international workers movement. That can and will never be forgotten. But seen ideologically, we have an antagonistic attitude toward the ruling class in the Federal Republic. In addition, it is not history but the present that matters.

SPIEGEL: Then let us return to the Afghan present. You are a leftist party leader, you praise the Soviet system, you are identified with the presence of Soviet troops in your country. Yet, you called upon a meeting of Afghan Muslims recently to "bow their head to nobody but God." Are you a convinced communist or a pious Muslim?

Karmal: The way you ask that very much resembles the exploration of people's beliefs by the inquisition in the Middle Ages.

SPIEGEL: Our question is aimed at the following: There are Muslim states like Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan, for instance, which consider communism to be absolutely incompatible with Islam. You, in contrast, are now trying to mobilize your people's religious feelings for your regime. Do you believe you will succeed?

Karmal: Our ideology is scientific. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and our state have sincerely promised that they will serve the people, which means that they will serve them in all fields: politically, economically and culturally. We will fully respect the traditional religious belief, and my colleagues and I will strictly adhere to this.

Only the reactionary circles of some Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and the Arab Emirates try to find a contradiction between the revolutionary theory and the values of Islam. In reality the ideology of the workers class and the progressive revolutionary theory can never be opposed to the interests of the Mohammadan working masses.

SPIEGEL: Saudi Arabia is a theocracy; Iran has been turned into one. In these states the Koran is recognized as a sort of superconstitution. Would you also want such a system in Afghanistan?

Karmal: First of all, I would say that, according to the principles of the Koran and Islam, Saudi Arabia can never call itself Islamic.

SPIEGEL: But why not?

Karmal: Islamic principles have always demanded social justice. The values of Islam do not allow hundreds of millions of petrodollars to go to only 500 members of the royal family who in turn give the money to imperialist banks in London, Washington and Paris. So in reality Saudi Arabia is not an Islamic theocracy, as I said earlier, but an instrument in the hands of world imperialism. It supports the enemies of Islam.

SPIEGEL: And Iran, which is ruled by Ayatollah Khomeyni, do you consider it a theocracy?

Karmal: I have never heard Imam Khomeyni utter the word theocracy. The Iranian revolution, headed by Imam Khomeyni was and is antimonarchist and anti-imperialist; it was and is Islamic. It was and is fully supported by the fraternal Afghan people.

SPIEGEL: But would you like to rule your country with an ayatollah at your side who was preeminent?

Karmal: We will not permit the spirits of the past regime, where the CIA and SAVAK ruled, to upset the fraternal feelings between the Iranian and the Afghan peoples.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, the Soviet Army has been in Afghanistan for half a year now. When will it withdraw? Do you have a detailed treaty with the Soviet Union on the modalities?

Karmal: In our statement of 14 May we pointed out very precisely that the limited contingent of the Soviet army will withdraw once the reasons for the assistance action have ceased to exist. I want to point out, however, that first even the smallest remnants of foreign aggression and intervention must be eliminated and that we must have sufficient guarantees that no new aggression will take place against our country.

SPIEGEL: Even if the Soviet troops were to withdraw, might not the economic ties Afghanistan has with the Soviet Union be so strong that your country would practically have become part of the Eastern bloc?

Karmal: We have publicly outlined and announced our political and economic principles. The Soviet Union gives us selfless economic assistance.

SPIEGEL: We know that you will tirelessly praise the whole Soviet action as "fraternal help." But large segments of your people at least, do not share this opinion. How do you explain that?

Karmal: The limited contingent of Soviet troops has not crossed our border in an invasion; it has come to Afghanistan in fulfillment of the 1978 treaty between both states, according to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and in compliance with the request of the legitimate government of this country. The aim of the action was to ward off a foreign aggression. The Afghan people are extremely grateful for this help in preserving their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

SPIEGEL: You wanted to ward off an assault on your integrity, but you now have the army of a superpower stationed in your country. Is that not an even greater danger to your integrity?

Karmal: We do not accept the term "superpower" for the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: But then we would like to protest very much in the name of the Soviet Union. It considers itself very much a superpower; it wants to be one.

Karmal: The term "superpower" has been held and discredited by American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism. Naturally the Soviet Union is a great invincible country and a bulwark of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism.

But to equate the Soviet Union through the term "superpower" to the United States is very contrary to our position.

SPIEGEL: How about the danger to your sovereignty?

Karmal: The history of Afghanistan answers your question: Up to the 1978 revolution this country was indirectly exposed to colonialism and imperialism. After the 1978 revolution Afghanistan embarked on the path of complete political and economic independence. After the 27 December 1979 uprising a great international plot was planned, with Washington, Beijing and Islamabad pulling the strings, with the aim of splitting up Afghanistan. We prevented that with the help of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: And your predecessor Amin is supposed to have been involved in this plot?

Karmal: Yes, he had already set up a despotic regime and was a puppet in the hands of the CIA.

SPIEGEL: As regards Amin's so-called activity as an agent, he has significant models in this respect: Trotsky, Bukharin, Kamenev and Zinoviev, close aides of Lenin, were allegedly foreign agents, for which they were killed. Is it not confusing for you that such a tested Marxist as Amin is supposed to have been a foreign agent?

Karmal: History has shown that the imperialists use a variety of tactics to make the revolution fail. The aggression against Vietnam and the putsch by Pinochet in Chile are examples, as is the split of revolutionary and progressive movements of workers parties by agents who called themselves Marxists, Maoists and Trotskyites. Even Trotsky could have been a servant of imperialism. It is not impossible to channel agents into the ranks of revolutionaries.

SPIEGEL: Many Afghans say today that your predecessor was certainly a cruel man who killed many people, but that he did not commit one thing: He did not bring any Russians into the country. Aren't you worried that the presence of the Russians could make people forget the cruelties of Amin?

Karmal: The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan strengthens the national independence and guarantees the territorial integrity of our country.

SPIEGEL: Even if everything you say is correct, isn't it possible that the presence of Soviet troops could nevertheless heat up resistance against your regime?

Karmal: Who says something like that?

SPIEGEL: Afghan refugees.

Karmal: Well, you speak of mercenaries who are being trained by American, Chinese, Egyptian and even Israeli advisers. Your entire question reflects the language of the enemies of the Afghan people. Do you know when these people fled? During Amin's time.

SPIEGEL: Maybe.

Karmal: No, that is a fact.

SPIEGEL: All right, but do you know what the Afghans think?

Karmal: I am very close to my people. The attacks of the mercenaries from the Pakistan area have awakened among many villagers the wish for protection by Soviet troops.

SPIEGEL: When you came to power, you first liberated a great number of political prisoners, thus creating much good will for yourself in the country. But in the meantime you have again arrested political adversaries, and recently you had 13 high-ranking Amin officials executed. They were all Marxists; were they also all CIA agents?

Karmal: I must correct two statements contained in your question. First: I do not conduct the government as an individual; we have a collective leadership here: the Central Committee, the Revolution Council, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Revolution Council. These are the Basic Principles of our state, and we have our courts, which pass legal sentences. Where do you have the information about the prisoners we have arrested?

SPIEGEL: From the Western press.

Karmal: Naturally, and that brings me to point number two: The information about the political prisoners is a lie, and 95 percent of all information on our country, carried by the Western press, is also a lie. I can demonstrate it to you immediately through an example.

SPIEGEL: Please do.

Karmal: Here you have a report by the news agency AFP which says I intended to commit suicide.

SPIEGEL: You deny it?

Karmal: [laughs] I have just received that nice piece of news, and I ask myself how somebody can make up something as low as that? Is that the European culture? It is nothing but a lie.

SPIEGEL: What kind of political prisoners do you have now?

Karmal: They are prisoners who have committed sabotage and murder from the Pakistan area. Their number is small, and as regards the execution of "Marxists," as you say, you ought to just read the disclosures of the Western press about the cruelties of the Amin regime in order to know what kind of crimes were committed by these people.

SPIEGEL: Ah, so the Western press has not lied in this case?

Karmal: There is no question but that under Amin masses of peasants and citizens as well as intellectuals, professors, two former prime ministers and numerous other people were killed. The people who did that cannot be called Marxists. They were a gang of murderers. The citizens of our country expressly demanded their execution.

SPIEGEL: How do you explain the phenomenon that one individual politician had so many people killed?

Karmal: How do you explain the phenomenon of Hitler, Mussolini, Pinochet, Franco...

SPIEGEL: ...Stalin...

Karmal: No, No, Stalin was a great man who does not belong in this line. He saved the Soviet Union from fascism. But I continue to ask you: Why did the Americans commit such cruelties in Vietnam?

SPIEGEL: Certainly not because they were instigated by foreign agents, as you say with regard to Amin. Don't you think that you much too frequently and much too willingly hold foreign countries responsible for conflicts in your country?

Karmal: No, not at all, we have our evidence.

SPIEGEL: In April and May large demonstrations by students and schoolchildren took place in the streets of Kabul. They called, among other things, "Death to Brezhnev" and "Out with the Russians." Your armed forces opened fire, killing 50 young people according to some reports, and 150 according to others. Please give us the accurate figure.

Karmal: Where did you get these reports from?

SPIEGEL: From people who were present.

Karmal: And where are these people now? They are refugees in Pakistan. They were not present at all, and these were not large but very limited demonstrations. Not 50 people were killed, but two, by provocateurs from behind.

SPIEGEL: And we are supposed to believe that?

Karmal: I have told you already that our enemies apply hundreds of tactics against us. Now, for example, they spray poison gas on our children.

SPIEGEL: Who does that? There are quite different versions...

Karmal: If there is just a bit of commonsense in you, could you imagine that a government would do something like that which would first of all discredit itself?

SPIEGEL: Well, who else?

Karmal: Elements of the Americans, the Pakistanis, the British, the Egyptians, the Chinese--particularly the Chinese--I do not want to mention other reactionary circles.

SPIEGEL: But how could they succeed in doing this?

Karmal: People going to schools are not watched. It is very simple to spray that poison; it smells good, like apples. The stuff comes in particularly via Pakistan and the western Chinese province of Sinkiang. The bottles we have found bear the inscription "Made in USA." You should have seen the children in the hospitals...

SPIEGEL: We would very much like to see them, would you give us an opportunity?

Karmal: Yes, I will see to it. You can see other things too which we have taken from our subversive enemies. We are filling a whole museum with them.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, we thank you for this talk.

YAR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

GF281825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The following message from Sultan Ahmad 'Umar, leader of the Democratic National Front in the YAR, has been received by the presiding committee of the conference of international solidarity with Afghanistan:

On behalf of the Democratic National Front's Secretariat in the YAR and its member parties and organizations and on behalf of the toiling Yemeni people, I express our solidarity with the comrade people of Afghanistan, their party and their democratic government. We strongly denounce the interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We also firmly condemn the counterrevolutionary activities that are being carried out in the name of Islam to weaken Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty. Long live the Afghan people's heroic struggle! Death to the plots of the imperialists and reactionaries!

AFP CITES TRAVELERS REPORTING 'QUIET' IN KABUL

OW262054 Hong Kong AFP in English 2050 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, June 28 (AFP)--Kabul was quiet today after a series of demonstrations and a recent strike by Afghan merchants to protest the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, travelers arriving here said.

The roads between the Afghan capital and Jalalabad had been reopened after being closed for about four days last week.

In Kabul, shops were open and business was returning to normal. Soviet forces had removed their tanks from the city streets and stationed them in spots generally removed from main roads. "To avoid anti-Russian feelings, the Soviet troops have adopted a policy of remaining out of the Afghan people's sight in the capital," the travelers said at this border post.

They reported seeing the burnt wreckage of army trucks on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway near the Pakistani obrder and speculated that this may have been the work of Muslim rebels following clashes with Soviet troops.

Meanwhile Muslim rebel sources reported that Afghan freedomfighters on Wednesday attacked a powerstation at Suroobee, 70 km (46 miles) from Kabul, killing several Afghan and Russian guards.

Soviet troops have intensified their attacks on Muslim guerrilla positions in Badakhshan Province bordering the Soviet Union. And some troops from the Central Asian Soviet states have been withdrawn because they were "cooperating" with Afghan rebels, the sources added. These have since been replaced by other soldiers.

AMERICAN ITEMS NEEDED BY DEFENSE MINISTRY LISTED

WA011411 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 8 Jun 80 p 3

[The item below is a boxed insert headlined: "Needed"]

[Text] Purchasing Department of Ministry of Defence needs the following materials:

900 gallon 10 x 50 HD American mobil oil;
775 gallon 20 x 30 HD American mobil oil;
183 gallon German antifreeze;
3500 box one quarter American vacuum brake.

Individuals, local and foreign firms willing to contract should be present by August 3, 1980 at 10 a.m., the last date of bidding, at Purchasing Department of Ministry of Defence and should submit their offers before the mentioned date. Terms and specifications can be seen at Purchasing Section and securities are required.

POLITICAL REFUGEES CONTINUE TO RETURN HOME

WA011316 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Assadabad, June 5, (BAKHTAR)--Four hundred families from Badil Valley, Kunar Province, who had escaped during Amin's reign returned home yesterday.

They were welcomed by party cadres, Kunar governor, local officials and Narang inhabitants.

While delivering their arms to the security forces our compatriots expressed every sacrifice for defence of the honour of the country and backing the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, 69 families from Zurmat, Paktia Province, who were compelled to abandon their dwellings as a result of the tyrannies of Amin and his criminal band returned home yesterday.

Appreciating the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government measures a number of elders on behalf of the other returnees expressed their every sacrifice for realization of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution to Zurmat woleswal.

Meanwhile, a large number of working people, party men and local government employees of Shahrak district, Ghor Province accompanied by the governor yesterday welcomed 1200 returnees home who had been compelled to quit their homes due to injustices done by Amin the traitor and his fascist band.

In response some of the returnees on behalf of others expressed pleasure over the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution and promised every kind of cooperation with their democratic government.

According to another report in the light of peaceful atmosphere created in the beloved Afghanistan following the emergence of the new phase of the revolution, yesterday a large number of people of Dari Narang district of Kunar Province who had left the country due to inhuman acts of the treacherous Amin's band returned home happily expressing their readiness to fight against the enemies of the country and work for the building of the new Afghan society.

PRC SAYS NO INDIAN NATIONALS HELD IN TIBET, PRC

BK271317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] China has informed India that there are no Indian nationals in Tibet or other parts of China. This was stated by law minister Shiv Shankar on behalf of the external affairs minister in the Rajya Sabha today.

He said during question hour that the government is making all efforts to find out whether any Indian national is being held in Chinese prisons as reported in the press in the middle of last year.

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN CALLS ON GANDHI

BK301429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Indian ambassador to Afghanistan Dr J.S. Teja today called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and apprised her of the latest political and military situation in Afghanistan.

Dr Teja, who was in New Delhi for consultations, has already met President Sanjiva Reddy, minister for external affairs Narasimha Rao, and Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe. He will return to Kabul later this week.

COMMENTATOR SUGGESTS TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN BEGIN

BK281200 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Commentary by Mahendra Kumar]

[Excerpts] The statement made by the External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in Parliament on his discussions with the Soviet leaders has made one thing absolutely clear: It has established beyond any doubt that India retains its independence as a nonaligned country to judge any international problem strictly on its merits. As a matter of fact, India has adopted a completely independent attitude toward the problem of Afghanistan from the very beginning. By no stretch of the imagination it could be said that India's approach was in any way partisan. On the contrary, India adopted a comprehensive view unlike some other countries which spotlighted some aspects of the problem and ignored others. But in spite of this, certain interested countries started misrepresenting India's approach and indulging in the wrong propaganda that India was offering outright support to the Soviet action in Afghanistan. But Rao's statement has given the lie to this propaganda.

In his statement to Parliament Rao said: We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale and did not present a threat to security and stability in the region. However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months seem to suggest that the hope that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan could remain limited in time is not very strong. The position has not altered even if allowances made that interested propaganda describing a distorted view of the situation. [sentence as heard]

It will perhaps be too farfetched to establish any connection between Rao's clear enunciation of India's views on the issue and the subsequent withdrawal of some troops from Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet claim is that they have withdrawn full one division of their army. The other side, however, puts the number of troops withdrawn at much less. But what is important is not the size of the withdrawal but the gesture made by the Soviet Union and such gestures are very important in international politics.

If the Soviet gesture of withdrawing part of their troops, however small it may be, helps in relaxing attitudes and starting negotiations, it will prove a big step in the right direction.

India's attitude has always been that it is against the presence of the troops of one country in the territory of another. But India also maintains that there should be no interference by one country in the affairs of another. It is because of this that India has always insisted that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should not be viewed in isolation. It has also to be born in mind that outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has been going on for some time.

In accordance with its world-known policy, India therefore suggested that instead of adopting inflexible attitudes and not budging in the direction of a solution to the problem, efforts should start immediately to find a political solution through peaceful talks. Even the Western countries have now started appreciating this view of India.

Rao said in his statement that there had been a small but significant change in the American position on Afghanistan. It says that the USA has now realized that it is not proper to insist on the withdrawal of Soviet troops as a precondition for talks with Kabul. It is hoped that the Soviet gesture will now enable various parties to the dispute to start negotiations to find a settlement without anybody losing face. That is what India has always wanted. No doubt it will extend whatever help it can to resolve the problem so that this region may not become the cockpit of big power rivalries.

NATIONAL HERALD URGES COOPERATION WITH IRAN

BK271329 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Cooperation With Iran"]

[Text] It is in India's interest to take full advantage of the opportunities thrown up in Iran following the decision by the USA and EEC to impose sanctions against the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime. Iran, as the leader of the visiting mission pointed out, chose India "not by accident, but by design". The delegation felt that since technologies from the advanced countries were not suitable, India had much to offer. The shopping list brought by the Iranian delegation is fairly comprehensive and covers both manufactured goods and agricultural products. India might have difficulties in supplying certain items because of domestic shortages but if Iran is thinking of diverting part of its trade from the West to India then the possibility of increasing production to meet future Iranian requirements should be fully explored. Iran has the potential for becoming a major trading partner and a valuable market for Indian technology.

Iran on its part has offered to supply oil to India on a long-term basis. If this comes through, India will have an assured supply of oil at a competitive price. What is more, it will be able to pay for it by increased exports. There is, however, one particular fly in the ointment.

The validity of an agreement with Iran will, to a certain extent, depend on internal developments there. Certain doubts crop up in view of the fact that the agreement with the shah's government on Kudremukh has not been honoured by the present government. Be that as it may, the vast scope for economic cooperation makes the Iranian move extremely interesting from the Indian point of view.

The ministerial talks have led to the formation of broad outlines of cooperation in various fields. The specific areas of cooperation and trade exchange have to be identified and this will require detailed discussions. Moreover, Indian technicians and consultants will have to make on-the-spot studies of new plants and the old projects started by Western firms. The task is formidable and needs careful planning and sustained efforts. With an assured market Indian industry should be able to overcome its present stagnation and become genuinely competitive in a large number of fields. It would be helpful if the government encourages the formation of consortiums to meet Iran's requirements in industry. Assistance to Tehran should not be left to the caprice of individual firms but planned in such a way that the economy as a whole benefits. It is for the government to sit with industry and work out the modalities of cooperation with Iran.

ASSAM REPORTEDLY DRIFTING TOWARD VIOLENCE

OW281811 Hong Kong AFP in English 1755 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 28 (AFP)--The nine-month-long agitation on foreign nationals issue in northeastern Indian Assam appears to be drifting towards violence, considering the nature of incidents reported from some districts in the last few days, reports reaching here indicated.

Clashes have been reported in the past few days between workers of some political parties and agitationists. K. Ramamurthy, senior adviser to the Assam governor told the press at the state capital Gauhati today that he would not give much credit to the peaceful character of the movement, though he would not say that it had turned violent either.

He, however, claimed that there had been general improvement in the overall law and order situation considering the declining number of incidents of violence, partly due to the tight security measures taken by the authorities. At the same time, tension was still running high in many parts of the state, he added.

According to the reports, involved in the clashes mostly were workers of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India and Communist Party-Marxist, including their student wings. The All Assam Students Union, sponsors of the agitation, however, maintained that the mass movement launched by the people of Assam for an early solution of the issue was "non-violent and peaceful" and not a single untoward incident had occurred as a result. A statement issued by the leader of the AASU alleged that the government had encouraged the foreign nationals, mainly immigrant settlers from neighbouring Bangladesh, in the guise of minority community to organise attacks on indigenous Indian nationals to serve their vested interests. The statement also charged the government with sowing the seeds of communalism for dividing the people in a bid to crush the current mass movement.

Meanwhile, reports from neighbouring Tripura said a school building and a total of 11 houses were set ablaze last night in three arson cases in west and south districts of riot-torn border state. Three extremists were arrested at Kalshi in connection with the fire in the school. With their arrest the number of people arrested in connection with Tripura carnage early this month rose to 1,061, reports said.

Twenty more bodies, mostly skeletal remains, have been recovered during the past few days, all in south district, raising the official death toll to 500. But unofficial figures put the toll well over 2,000.

Tripura extremists were also agitating for detection and deportation of immigrant settlers from the state.

NAXALITES PLAN TO SET UP BASES IN SIKKIM

BK260623 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 20 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Kalimpong, 19 June (EXPRESS news service)--A West Bengal Naxalite faction is trying to reorganise itself in the hilly regions of the state. According to reliable sources, the Naxalites are planning to use the disgruntled elements in the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) to expand and strengthen their base in this area.

The Naxalite leader, Kanu Sanyal, was recently in Kalimpong. Sanyal had several closed door sessions with his comrades and well wishers, and an ad-hoc committee of the organisation committee of communist revolutionary [as published] was formed.

The Naxalite leader is reported to have had meetings with some important leaders of the CPI-M who are now in open revolt against the party leadership. Two important party members, Mr Abul Fazal and Mr Padamrai, have already submitted their resignations from the party and more resignations of local partymen are likely to follow.

Sources close to the Naxalite movement indicate that the extremists have plans to create several bases in the hill tracts of West Bengal and Sikkim. These reports claim that Sanyal is due to visit Sikkim soon to study the situation.

The Naxals have long had their eyes on certain areas in Sikkim for their base. These areas are close to the Nepal border and would provide easy escape routes into that Himalayan kingdom. It is interesting to note that at least two important members of the present ruling party, one of them a senior minister in the Sikkim cabinet, had close links with the Naxalites during their college days in North Bengal.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports from certain areas in south and west district claim that guerrilla training camps are in operation. State police official, however, claim that they are not aware of these camps.

SHAHI HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET CHIEF UN DELEGATE

BK280335 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has held talks in New York with Soviet chief UN delegate Troyanovskiy. He apprised the Soviet chief delegate of the work of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to seek a comprehensive solution to the Afghan crisis. He told him of the standing committee's desire to engage in a political dialogue with the Kabul regime without recognizing it.

Troyanovskiy is understood to have told Agha Shahi that he would convey the substance of the discussions to his government.

BUDGET FOR 1980-81 FISCAL YEAR PRESENTED

BK270956 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The new national budget, which was announced this evening, provides many concessions to the people. Steps have been taken to mobilize national resources to raise additional revenues for development projects, increase production and exports and create conditions conducive for development of backward areas. Effective steps have been taken in the budget to speed up the industrialization of the country and to mould the country's economy according to Islamic principles.

Financial Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan while presenting the budget also specified the steps for remittances of incomes earned abroad and for the promotion of savings and investment.

The financial minister said gross revenue receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at 44.35 billion rupees which represents an expansion of 15 percent over the revised estimates of the current year. The net revenue collection after allowing for the transfer of 7.17 billion rupees as the provincial share of the federal revenue is placed at 37.18 billion rupees. Against this the venue expenditure is estimated at 31.35 billion rupees. The revenue surplus is thus expected to be 5.83 billion rupees next year.

Foreign assistance receipts in next year's budget are placed at 10.97 billion rupees. Thus, the revenue surplus after expenditures, net capital receipts, provincial contributions, surplus fund of autonomous bodies and foreign aid is 19.53 billion rupees compared with an annual development program of 26.46 billion rupees. The finance minister said the deficit of 6.93 billion rupees will be met by creating additional resources within the country, securing more foreign aid and relief in debt repayment and obtaining loans from banks and financial institutions.

The annual development plan of over 24.46 billion rupees for next year represents an increase of 21 percent over the current year, but it comes down to 10.5 percent in real terms considering current prices. The public investment program in the industrial sector will aim at completing major industrial projects at an early date.

The wheat output target is fixed at 11.24 million tons; rice is at 3.47 million tons and cotton is at 4.4 million bales. Sugarcane production is to be raised by 30 percent and exports increased by 10.6 percent. The annual development plan provides for the growth of private investment by 20 percent. The federal annual development plan provides for the increase of 39 percent in the social sector allocation.

In this respect the finance minister mentioned the revival of local institutions and the introduction of the Islamic welfare tax and Islamic agriculture tax which, when fully operational, will fill a wide gap and overcome deficiencies in the socioeconomic system. This will especially benefit the less privileged and needy people of the country.

FOREIGN MEDIA ATTACKS ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM SCORED

BK010732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Commentary by Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Foreign media has all of a sudden again become active and resumed the campaign against Pakistan's nuclear research program. The apparent purpose of this campaign is to cover up President Carter's permission to ship huge quantities of uranium to India and at the same time to create difficulties for Pakistan in getting its debt liabilities rescheduled by the aid to Pakistan consortium which is meeting in Paris today. The campaign has become so hostile that the Pakistan mission in Canada had to take notice of it and issue a clarification.

Time and again this country has made it clear in very unambiguous terms that her nuclear research program is totally peaceful and its only objective is to use nuclear technology for generating cheap energy to meet her fast increasing future needs. The Pakistani diplomat in Canada has repeated the same thing in his letter to the media which has expressed its doubt about the program and accused us of making what is called the Islamic bomb.

When Pakistan entered into a deal with France for the supply of its processing plant, its main ally and friend, the United States of America, exerted pressure and got it canceled. It very openly came out to stop us from carrying out our nuclear research program and used all possible measures to (?get us) to abandon it. Acting as its hatchetmen, international financial agencies first asked us to devalue our currency and made it almost a precondition for the grant of further economic assistance. The Pakistan Government took a bold stand and firmly refused to do so as the objective economic condition prevailing in this country called for a little upward revaluation of the Pakistan rupee. However, this was not done either. But the U.S. administration stopped economic assistance to us in the hope that we would bow to its dictates. Now, with a change in the geopolitical situation in the South Asian region, economic assistance was resumed earlier this month. However, our request to reschedule our debt liabilities for a period of 4 years was kept pending and it is to be decided today.

Pakistan has made it clear that the efforts which have been made during the last 3 years to put the economy of the country back on the rails have now started showing positive results. In order to consolidate these efforts it needed not only the committment of $1 billion for 1980-81 but also debt relief to the extent of $250 million for a period of 4 years. Most of the consortium countries, while agreeing to provide us the necessary assistance, are favorably inclined to consider our request for rescheduling our debts as well. In this situation the launching of the present campaign against the nuclear program is quite understandable.

In view of ever rising oil prices it has become imperative for this country to find other cheaper sources of energy. Our nuclear research program is mainly meant for this purpose. We have made it abundantly clear that we have no intention of making nuclear weapons.

We have opened all our nuclear installations to international inspection, with, of course, one very reasonable condition that nuclear installations in other countries should be subjected to similar inspection. India, which has already exploded an atomic device in 1974, has refused to get its installations inspected by the international agencies and despite that it is being provided with all its requirements of uranium and heavy water. On the other hand Pakistan, which has been giving all guarantees against using its nuclear resources for any other purposes but peaceful, is being deprived by such basic requirements as heavy water to keep its nuclear energy plant at Karachi running.

Why is foreign media aggressive to the nuclear program of this country alone? Pakistan is fully justified in rejecting such a partial attitude. It is hoped that the consortium countries would also see the motive behind this campaign and would not be influenced by it.

UAE'S AL-KHALIJ CONFIRMS SHAHI GAVE INTERVIEW

GF281244 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] On Thursday, June 19, AL-KHALIJ published a statement by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in which he said Pakistan is the only country that is able to play the role of policeman in the gulf if the Arab countries pay it $5-billion.

Agha Shahi made this statement in an interview with AL-KHALIJ's correspondent in London, Tamam al-Barazi, during the minister's recent visit to Britain before he left for Geneva for the Islamic committee's meetings on Afghanistan.

Citing an official Pakistani spokesman, Pakistan Radio said yesterday that Agha Shahi did not make any statement to AL-KHALIJ, and even went as far as to deny that the Pakistani minister met with our correspondent.

We can understand the reasons for the Pakistani source's denial of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's remarks. Indeed, we can excuse him for that in view of the statement's gravity and strangeness. However, the official Pakistani source cannot deny that Agha Shahi did not meet with our correspondent in London.

We would like to remind the official Pakistani source of the circumstances of the meeting. The Pakistani foreign minister was a guest at the Foreign Press Association luncheon. Our correspondent asked him some questions about the Arab Gulf--in front of all the journalists present--and Agha Shahi answered: I will talk to you privately after lunch. Agha Shahi took the AL-KHALIJ correspondent aside in the Foreign Press Association hall--again in front of all the journalists present--and made his statement.

What is strange is that Agha Shahi, after having given the interview without any initial reservations, told our correspondent: If you publish what I have said, I shall deny it.

Agha Shahi personally asked to give an exclusive interview to AL-KHALIJ. He talked frankly and without reservations, which makes his request at the end of the interview all the more surprising.

Could any journalist, be he a correspondent from AL-KHALIJ or any other newspaper in the world, hear Agha Shahi's remarks and remain silent? Why did Agha Shahi make his statement to AL-KHALIJ in the first place? We address this question to our friend Agha Shahi personally.

We have tape recordings of Agha Shahi's statement in his own voice.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on 'Economic War'

NC302259 Paris AFP in English 2246 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today called on the country to rally in the face of economic difficulties brought about by "economic war" with the United States.

"The vital branches of our economy are in the hands of our enemies. If we do not defend ourselves, they can strangle us. We must do everything to avoid a new setback," the president said at a meeting in a Koranic school here.

"The Americans expect the rise in prices to destroy us. If we lose out this time, it will mean a total setback and the destruction of our philosophy and religion," he also said earlier on Tehran radio.

"In the economic war, Iran has worked miracles that nobody else could have realised," PARS NEWS AGENCY quoted him as saying.

He, however, acknowledged the seriousness of inflation, which, he said, was due to the "economic blockade" against Iran.

"The consequences of our struggle will be more important than those of Watergate and may topple the American system," the president also said.

As regards the 53 U.S. hostages held here, President Bani-Sadr told BAMBAD newspaper that members of parliament would have to decide their fate. "But their decision must rest on the idea that we are in a position of strength," he added.

Any decision taken out of fear or weakness would be contrary to the interests of Iran, he said.

Today's statements, observers here noted, were the president's first show of strength since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni recently berated him for his "inaction" and threatened to call on the people to topple him.

Khamene'i on U.S. 'Tricks'

LD261428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0738 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: In this hour we invite you to hear the second part of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i's speech, entitled: "The Mosque, a Base for the Masses." You are reminded that this speech was delivered at Khandaqabad mosque.

[Begin recording] Your enemy is wounded. You have held its diplomats prisoner here because they have been spies. (?We gave them what they deserved). It said: I don't want your oil. If other countries were us [words indistinct] they would rush to the [espionage] dens begging for it. For God's sake come and demand it [oil]. It said: [Words indistinct].

It said: We shall cut our political relations, which is unprecedented in history. The imam of the people ordered people to celebrate, because our relations with this enemy had ended. If it had happened in another society, [words indistinct] or it was an affair in which people were not involved and only government officials were responsible, this would have brought about mourning, not celebration. The Islamic Revolution of Iran [words indistinct] is happy, not sad, let alone mournful.

It is an Islamic guideline. [short passage indistinct] This is the Koran and the Koran shows the way; do not trust and [word indistinct] the oppressor or else you will be burned. [apparent Koranic verse] The enemy is wounded.

It shouted: We will impose economic sanctions upon you. First the world protested against him: why an economic blockade? It said: Alright, as the enemy alleged to be humanitarian, it also claims to be a supporter of human rights. It said: Alright, we shall not prohibit the export of medicines. In fact, one of the items for which we prepared ourselves for a sanction was medicine, plus so many other types of commodities. It also made other governments collaborate with it. They didn't want [words indistinct]. It used force, with the idea that the nation of Iran would give in for fear of starvation and a shortage of foodstuffs. It saw that people didn't give a damn. The officials of the country shouted: We have enough food supplies. They were right. We have. [Words indistinct] as you have heard and the president said. And this is true. It is a correct report. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, we are all right. We can manage. We must get used to this shortage of foodstuffs.

It made a military attack. It was unsuccessful and the people of Iran were proud of this failure. They took the burned bodies to Tehran, then a Palestinian Christian priest [words indistinct]. Palestinians have been fighting with the Americans for years. Now they delivered the corpses of the Americans to a Palestinian. They told him: Here you are, as you are a Christian, take the corpses there, Rome, wherever you would like, to deliver them to their families. In fact, a Palestinian Christian priest accepted the duty of delivery of the burned remains of the Americans.

What I am trying to say is that any trick the enemy resorted to was met with resistance, hope and steadfastness from the people. Now the enemy is wounded and has understood that it cannot succeed through those means. But the enemy is not dead. The enemy lives. Deceit can be carried out in many ways. There are as many satanic ways as the number of men's breaths. Billions in cash is not given to the agents of the huge espionage networks of America and Britain for nothing. It is they who are active, so be careful. [end recording]

Montazeri Call To Fight Sanctions

ID271343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held in Qom today.

Ayatollah Montazeri, in one part of his speech at today's Friday prayers in Qom, referred to the U.S. economic sanctions and asked the people to fight U.S. imperialist policy by avoiding U.S.-made products.

MOKRI EXPLAINS SOVIET REFUSAL TO ALLOW TRANSIT SHIPPING

ID010851 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Result of Iran-Soviet Economic Negotiations Announced: Soviet Union Does Not Agree to Passage of Iranian Shipping Along Soviet Waterways"]

[Text] Following the ninth session of the permanent commission for economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic, Iran's ambassador in Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, explained in an interview the results of the negotiations between the two countries' representative delegations in the following terms:

"The meeting between the two delegations took place in a calm, friendly and constructive atmosphere. However, the results of the talks should not be exaggerated, nor should it be thought that they were ideal. Of course, the minutes were signed by the representative delegations of the two countries at the conclusion of recent talks in Moscow, but given the existence of divergent viewpoints, they need to be studied and approved by the Revolution Council and other legislative institutions of our country."

On the subject of the plan for Iranian merchant shipping to use the Volga-Don waterway and on the Soviet Government's objection to the plan on the grounds of their country's laws, Dr Mokri said:

"I put forward this plan when I first came to the Soviet Union, in light of existing agreements between the two countries, and I even proposed that we should form a joint shipping company. My view was that we should have another sea route. If the Soviet Government agreed, it would be more economical for us to transport goods via this route. Indeed, this would have given us a new route. If the plan had been accepted, as a result of agreements existing between the two countries we would have gained our obvious shipping rights throughout the Caspian. It should be noted that, regrettably, during the rule of Reza Khan and his son and because of their weakness and dependence, this obvious right of Iran's was generally forgotten. In order to prevent any sort of crisis threatening our country and to create new facilities for goods in transit to Iran, I proposed this plan to high-ranking Soviet officials, but they were astonished at it and would not agree to it.

"Subsequently, in view of the threats from the Western countries headed by America and the economic blockade they mounted, I continued to press for the plan. As you know, of course, the Soviets raised the issue of their national integrity and security. We foresaw the possibility that the plan might not be well received by the Soviet authorities, but we are hopeful that, given good will by the two parties in this matter, we shall realize this plan.

"The plan was raised again at the ninth session of the permanent commission for economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran by Minister of Economy and Finance Reza Salimi and myself, and on this occasion too, it met with a negative response from the representative delegation of the Soviet Government."

On the subject of the return of Iranians living as political emigres in the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries, Dr Mokri said:

"I understand that there are thousands of Iranians in this category, and they generally wish to return to their homeland. But something must be done to prevent the return of persons whose dependency is clearly established. Furthermore, there must be a system of priorities governing the return of patriotic and Muslim Iranians, giving precedence to elderly compatriots and those possessing technical and scientific skills, through whose presence constructive programs may be implemented and production increased. The Islamic Republic of Iran conforms to the religious school of Islam, which is a humane one, and whose power is sufficient to absorb them."

USSR ASKED TO END ARMS SHIPMENTS TO IRAQ

ID271909 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, in his press conference held today--yesterday--said: We call on the Soviet Union to stop arms shipments to Iraq, which are being directly used against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

D. Mokri pointed out that part of the arms which the Soviet Union supplies to Iraq are being given to anti-revolutionaries [few words indistinct] and to other groups which are [few words indistinct].

ANKARA: TURKISH TRUCKS ATTACKED NEAR BAZARGAN

TA271752 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Two Turkish TIR [International Highway Transport] trucks have been attacked near Bazargan in Iran. Huseyin Aksan, one of the drivers, was killed and Ahmet Olmez, the second driver, was slightly wounded. According to information obtained by a TRT correspondent from Agri Governor Enver Kozanoglu, the two Turkish TIR trucks on their way to Turkey were attacked by six or seven armed persons near Bazargan around 1930 yesterday.

Aksan died at the hospital. Olmez was given first aid in Bazargan. He was then brought back to Turkey and is being treated at the Dogubayazit state hospital.

Dogubayazit district Governor Ekrem Atalay left for Bazargan following the incident to investigate the issue. Foreign Ministry officials said that an investigation on the issue is being conducted.

VISA REGULATIONS ABOLISHED WITH EIGHT COUNTRIES

ID301658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 30, (TANJUG)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry today announced that visas have been abolished for Iranian citizens going to Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Tunisia. Iranians need visas for all other countries.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Fighting With Government Troops

JN290540 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic Movement for the Liberation of Afghanistan reports that, during a battle that took place between its mojjahedin and government forces on the road between Nimruz Province and Nade-e 'Ali yesterday, the mojahedin destroyed one government-owned tank and one personnel carrier with handgrenades and RPG's, killing seven of the tank's crew [figure as heard] and wounding three other soldiers.

The Islamic Movement's report adds that the mojahedin returned safely to base following the operation.

Mojahedin in Control of Qandahar

JN291927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] A report by the Afghan Islamic Movement's office in Zahedan says that in a fierce clash between the movement's mojahedin and the Afghan Government troops, the mojahedin have destroyed 4 tanks on the outskirts of Qandahar and killed 60 government soldiers and 10 Soviet soldiers in the (Mosqal'ah) district in the Province of (?Helmand).

The report adds that in another armed clash between the Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet forces, the mojahedin shot down a (?fighter plane) [words indistinct], destroyed 2 tanks and killed 80 Soviet soldiers.

[Words indistinct] in the clashes, 3 Soviet soldiers and 13 Afghan soldiers (?surrendered) with their arms and equipment and [words indistinct] 2 tanks to the mojahedin of the Afghan Islamic Movement in Qandahar.

The movement's mojahedin are now in full control of Qandahar. They have tightened their siege of a Soviet camp in this town. The report adds that the struggle continues unabated against blasphemy and [word indistinct].

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI EXPULSION OF MUSLIMS

JN290545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Kermanshah reports that the criminal Iraqi Ba'thist regime has expelled another seven Muslim brothers from Iraq.

The number of those expelled by the despotic Ba'thist clique as of yesterday morning is 37,327.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Montazeri

LD281828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] This morning eminent clergyman His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting national issues were discussed.

Meeting With Air Force Commander

LD301021 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The commander of the air force, accompanied by a few other base commanders, was received by the imam. Addressing them, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said; Discipline in the army is a religious requirement; this is how it was in the early Islamic period. The thing is that the commander must have a humanitarian and Islamic attitude, with the personnel obeying him.

Continuing his remarks, the imam noted the vainglorious nature of the superpowers' might, adding: One must not entertain the slightest fear of the superficial might of the superpowers. He assured them that by relying on the eternal divine power they will vanquish all diabolical powers. Afterward, the commander of the air force wished the imam complete health, and said: We resolutely undertake to create the first Islamic Army in the world with the help of God. The other commanders, in prayer, supported this.

Meeting With New Hejrat Group

LD301906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] More than 200 members of the Hejrat group [previously unknown] of Sistan and Baluchestan region this evening met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Hoseyniyeh of Imam Jamaran.

During the meeting, a representative of the Hejrat group read a resolution and, while referring to the region's educational and economic poverty, shortage of Islamic forces--particularly the absence of militant clergy--and shortcomings in the executive organs of the region, demanded that a commission be dispatched to investigate the situation in the region in terms of economic, political and social conditions, so that fundamental reforms may be carried out by the officials concerned.

PEOPLE ACCUSED OF DESTROYING POSSIBLY VALUABLE DOCUMENTS

LD011032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by Imam Khomeyni's bureau today:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the message of his excellency the imam regarding the erasure of traces of the satan and the satanic people, it has been heard that some people have gone to the archives of offices and, using as an excuse the destruction of these traces, have destroyed files that could contain valuable items or have documentary value.

The authorities should take extreme care in this matter and make the necessary efforts to preserve the documents.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Call for Executive Reorganization

LD301840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] In a radio and television interview [date not specified] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr answered questions regarding cleaning up and purging in government offices, inflation, housing and unemployment. The president said:

Our weakness lies in the internal organization of executive organs; this organization must change. The ministers would do better to reduce their complaints and clamors and address themselves to changing their own organization and set-up. The president added: Under a bill which has been prepared, essential and urgent projects will no longer go through bureaucratic twists and turns. Henceforth, the fate of such projects must be determined within 10 days and made ready for implementation.

In another part of the interview, Mr Bani-Sadr referred to the problem of inflation and rising prices and said: The country's atmosphere should be a calm and spiritual one so that prices will tend to go down.

30 June School Speech

LD010652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of the holy imam of our time, may God hasten his honorable return, a great ceremony was held at the Shahid school in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president spoke at the ceremony about the fact that a preoccupation with form has replaced practical progress in our revolution. He emphasized that the requirement for a revolutionary is to try to become more aware. He said: It is possible to give many examples to show how our revolution is facing internal danger. At the time of the previous regime it was possible to violate life, property or business, regardless of the law; it is also possible to do this today. At that time it was done in the name of monarchy; today it is done under the title of "a fight with counterrevolutionaries."

The president added: The problem in every revolution arises when it becomes limited to form only, which means that the content of the revolution is sacrificed. It was the same during the early days of Islam; thus, there was a need to introduce imamat [mission of an imam to follow the prophet]. There was also a need to have a pattern to relate to the people--the content of the Islamic teaching--and to prevent the people from being deceived by symbols to avoid sacrificing content for symbol.

When it is said that the imam will return when the world is ready to accept his return and when the world is overrun by tyranny, it means that he will return when the people of the world understand that the relations and rules governing their lives are tyrannical. At this time an individual will not be a stranger to himself and will not believe that what is happening is normal. This was the case when our people found out that the former regime was corrupt and rose against it, and that regime was destroyed.

The president continued: I never tell you anything unless I am sure it is true. The president, recalling that some people are claiming that he is telling a lie and that he should resign immediately, said: We have chosen to rule by being open and we use the propaganda method to keep people informed because the tools of the imams of the religion of monotheism are not the whip and G-3 gun, but information. Guns are suitable for removing obstacles when there is no alternative. However, if we do not make an effort to let the people know the truth of affairs by informing them, then we will have to use force to solve vague and ambiguous affairs and other problems which are not clear to the people. If we try to use unreasonable force in a society which staged a revolution to free itself from such methods, then we will be the same as the previous regime in a different form. Therefore, I have committed myself and I promise that we can run the country without the need for illogical, unreasonable and harsh measures. In this way we can save the country from conspiracies and leave the harsh measures for a time when the plotter is not ready to come to terms with any solution and therefore uses force to implement his plots.

The president continued his speech by saying that if the need for using harsh measures becomes greater as time passes, then it is a sign that the call [da'vat] has become less effective: He said: Now that we have cast aside the main obstacle, the former regime, we must multiply the call so that first the disillusioned and later others will accept the religion of God in large numbers. Thus, the call and informing people are the main methods of Islam.

The president added: I hope that it has become clear why we insist that the mass media--radio, television and the newspapers--tell people the truth and try to increase the people's awareness.

At the end of his speech, the president, while pointing out that he cannot make big mistakes because he is responsible, said: What I have done so far I have done as a Muslim brother and a member of the Revolution Council. I will do a lot more if I am capable of doing anything constructive.

Whatever we have done has become effective because we have had your vote and the support of Imam Khomeyni. There have been results in basic fields. We have put factories into operation, despite the economic sanctions, and we have reduced unemployment. These efforts were fruitful and we did not collapse. We shall have difficulties, but we shall not collapse.

TEHRAN SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP

LD280310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to tonight's commentary on the problem of the hypocrites:

In his historic speech 2 days ago, in addition to numerous and enlightening points, the imam also cited certain cases concerning counterrevolutionary conspiracies that we ought to make a note of so that the issues raised by the enemies of the revolution in order to sully the revolution's manifestations and discredit the revolutionary structures can be properly identified.

As we know, world imperialists, led by America, having regained consciousness after the stunning blow dealt to it by the Iranian Islamic Revolution, began studying the factors that led to the revolt of the Iranian people. First they identified the extremely important and constructive factor that created the revolution's various stages, namely, the clergy; they realized that this class had a major role in mobilizing the people and alerting the nation. Consequently, if they were to shatter the foundation of Iran's Islamic Government, then they felt they must deal the main blow to the Iranian clergy, so that they could carry out their behind-the-scenes deals in peace and resume their previous plundering.

One of the methods adopted by the enemies of the Iranian revolution, a method familiar to nearly everyone, is that of extensive anticlergy propaganda--in particular propaganda against that group of revolutionary clergy which everyday comes under some kind of accusation. In this framework they are fabricating rumors about transfer of colossal sums of foreign currency, living at palaces in the northern parts of the city, setting up harems and usurping the satanic elements' property. Recently, they have adopted a more certain method to propagate these rumors and to give them more significance: By making use of some neighboring countries' petrodollars, they have set up three or four radio transmitters, so that they can penetrate the minds of the credulous people more effectively or possibly also capitalize on certain existing economic and welfare shortcomings in order to instigate the unaware masses against the regime.

The most important tactic used by imperialism, however, to deal its main blow to the clergy was to use indirect methods; this manifested itself in the form of a phenomenon called the hypocritical group [geruh-e monafeqin]. No doubt, intelligence agency experts throughout the world, especially in countries slapped by the Iranian revolution, were in agreement that in the use of religious methods against religion they could easily deal the most effective blows against the Islamic Revolution of Iran by mobilizing and organizing certain groups under eye-catching Islamic titles.

The interesting point is that the members of this group, these false supporters of the oppressed class, are getting their support from the semiaffluent and the affluent people while at the same time claiming to be revolutionary, as they have always implicitly referred to the imam's views as immaterial and vain and have always taken a stance against him; yet they consider themselves more revolutionary than the imam. But these same people stayed in Nejef [in Iraq, where Khomeyni was in exile] for 14 days in order to justify their views to the imam, while they were making a nuisance of themselves. Then they turned out to be blue-blooded communists and later created the American-inspired Peykar Party. These hypocrites are the same people who are now repeating the games played by the Tudeh Party against Dr Mossaddeq; they are doing it against the Islamic Republic of Iran with the pages of their party organ appearing like the pages of newspapers published in the era of the satan. Could imperialism not find a better method than strengthening these pseudo-Islamic groups in order to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran? Are we still to believe the false intention of these groups with regard to the Islamic Revolution of Iran when the pages of their newspapers feed Radio Baghdad, radio America [as heard] and the BBC, as well as other radios opposing the Iranian revolution?

Regrettably, one must say that these people have not even heeded the imam's ultimatum and, instead of realizing the facts and repenting for their past deeds, have resorted to plots; namely, they first raided one of their offices and then, under the pretext of lack of security, issued orders for the closure of all their offices. Naturally, radio America was the first to carry their statement. Who knows, perhaps tomorrow we may see this old tactic used by small communist groups. We may even see some branching out among the hypocrites, in which the majority would dissociate themselves from the rest and place the blame on the minority. However, since this plot is a rather old one and since others have already used it to cleanse themselves, the only alternative open to the hypocrites is, we believe, to accept Islam and to follow the imam's policy. Perhaps this way they may be forgiven by the Muslim nation and remain safe from the consequences. Obviously, this would depend on them really and truly adopting the imam's policy, rather than doing what they used to do, that is, marching outside the spy nest in the daytime, ceaselessly sticking statements and slogans on walls so as to pretend to be Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and to give the impression to everyone that they were the ones who occupied the spy nest.

Is it not time for our faithful and revolutionary young people, who have been deceived by instigators' designs and hyprocrisy, to identify the fundamental path and return to the benevolent arms of the imam and the nation? That is all.

RAFSANJANI SAYS: NONPARTY MAJLES, GOVERNMENT 'NOT REALISTIC'

LD301121 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT political correspondent interview with Iran Revolution Council member and Majles deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani: "Unity Agreement Between the President of the Republic and the Revolution Council"; date and place unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Majles has begun to function. Deputies' credentials are now being examined, and many have been approved. I would like to know what you think of the Majles' work, with regard to its composition.

[Answer] I am satisfied with its composition, which I think is quite congruent with the spirit of the Islamic Republic. A large number of the deputies are well versed in Islam, and there are many who, while not so well versed, are very pro-Islamic, and these together comprise an absolute majority.

Most of our deputies are revolutionary, that is to say, there is a wide gulf between their way of thinking and the harmful bureaucracy, administrative trammels and customs of the past. It is just such a group of people which our country needs.

Those whom I see in the Majles, because of the deep relationship they have had and will continue to have with the people, such persons as the clergy, will not break their relationship with the people; they will return home two or three times a month and mingle with the people. A number of them are teachers, while some follow other occupations, all of which are connected with the people. They have lived among the people and they understand the pains and the needs of the people and preserve their links with them. Thus, this Majles is one which is totally popular.

They are not people who were placed there and made the subject of propaganda, with the people knowing them only by name and voting for them from a distance.

[Question] I wanted to ask your views on the article by Mr Mohammad Mavad Hojjat-Kermani on the composition of the Majles and, in general, on what parties should exist in the Majles. (Mr Hojjat-Kermani wrote that deputies should attend as the representatives of the nation and not as members of parties, factions or groups, and that the Islamic government should not be a party government.)

[Answer] I have skimmed through it but have not seen his views in detail. Under existing conditions it is not a practical idea. It may be that it is idealistic, but it is not realistic.

[Question] A number of people have proposed that you should be speaker of the Majles. What do you think of this?

[Answer] A number of people have proposed me, and I have not rejected this. However, I am considering it in the light of my own plans and the type of work I would like to do in the future. If it suits my mental outlook, I shall accept, but I have not yet made a final decision.

[Question] A short time ago at a gathering of governors general the imam voiced his concern about the disagreement among the leaders of the community. In view of this concern, which is also felt by the people, what do you propose should be done to eliminate the unease felt by the imam and the community, so that the community may continue to function normally?

[Answer] The imam's concern is directly connected with the issue that has arisen over the last 2 days, that is, the tapes which were broadcast. The matter was previously discussed, but privately, and then Mr Bani-Sadr voiced his complaints, excuses were offered by way of explanation, and peripheral issues connected with the matter were raised. This is what produced this concern.

Now that the tapes have been broadcast, it is clear that the problem is not a very profound or awesome one: One person simply had a disagreement with someone in authority, a disagreement which was one of opinion and of method. Things were said and complaints were made.

The matter has now come to the surface, although this was not to anyone's benefit; there need not have been such uproar in the community. The matter could have been solved in a more private manner.

During the course of numerous and lengthy meetings which our friends had with the president of the republic and others, we solved the difficulties and an agreement was prepared and signed.

[Question] On what was that agreement based?

[Answer] On the Constitution: If everyone occupying a post of responsibility agreed to act within the Constitution, then the duties of everyone would be defined. The rights and duties of the president, the Majles, the government, the judiciary and the revolutionary institutions would be determined.

MAJLES DEPUTY CRITICIZES LACK OF QUORUM

LD301129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Majles met this morning at 0930 under speaker Dr Sahabi, chairing on seniority basis. In this meeting the Majles debated the credentials of Fakhreddin Hejazi, the deputy from Tehran, and Hoseyn-Khani, the deputy from Bandar-E Anzali. The first was approved and the second rejected.

Addressing the chamber, Reza Esfahani expressed his regret at the fact that Majles meetings are not held according to schedule because of the lack of a quorum. He appealed to the deputies to attach more importance to the Majles.

After a short break, the Majles session resumed. Hojjat Ol-Eslam Khalkhali took the floor and spoke in support of Hoseyn-Khani, the deputy from Bandar-e Anzali. Afterward his credentials were put to vote, but did not receive sufficient votes. The next meeting of the Majles will be held at 1000 tomorrow.

PURGES CONTINUE IN GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL ORGANS

Purge Committees Reports

LD301126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The purge committee of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that since 16 June 1980, the committee has taken action regarding the orders for expulsion, redundancy, retirement and cancellation of the contracts of 35 of the organization's staff.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the purge committee of the Ministry of Roads and Transport announced that, in accordance with the Imam's decree regarding the purge of offices, 325 persons have been purged in the Ministry of Roads and Transport and affiliated organizations, of whom 115 were employees of the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

The purge committee of the Ministry of Roads and Transport also reported that it would continue the purge of the lackeys of the former regime and counterrevolution.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Oil Ministry announced today that the purge committee of that ministry has expelled a further 162 recently identified agents and sources of information of the defunct SAVAK.

Tehran's central province governor general has sent a telegram to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the telegram he states: To his excellency, the Imam of the nation: We are extremely sorry that our weakness in action has brought a burden to your sorrowful heart and raised your justified call: "O, country's officials, beware, and think of the oppressed nation."

The governor general of the central province stressed in this telegram that a headquarters has been formed in the governor general's office and revolutionary organizations in the province will purge the departments in a revolutionary fashion. He stated: The headquarters relies only on God's blessing and your prayers.

University Supervisor on Purge

ID301854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr 'Arefi, supervisor of Tehran university, said in an interview with the mass media this afternoon: The purge of universities is at the top of our program. In addition to those who have already been purged for collaboration with the hated former regime, other files are also under review. The new head of Tehran university added: Among those who have been purged were some who had given reports of up to about 400 pages to the disbanded SAVAK. He said: At Tehran university there are some people who either have not done anything since the revolution, or who have had unnecessary scholarships, on which the necessary decisions have been made, including an end to the salaries of 25-30 people. Dr 'Arefi added: We will continue the purge as long as we receive evidence. So far the purge has been backed by documents and evidence.

Regarding the reopening of the university, the supervisor of Tehran university said: Programming is needed for universities and then the universities will be opened. At present Tehran university has a plan for medical students in their final year to be able to continue their studies and be admitted to the intern course.

Further Oil Ministry Purge

ID011006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the purge committee of the ministry has purged a further 31 employees of the ministry for collaboration with the cursed former regime, attempting to (?cause a strike), misappropriation of public funds, connection with the defunct SAVAK and other charges.

FORMER SAVAK INTERNAL OPERATIONS CHIEF EXECUTED

ID301046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Bandar 'Abbas that the town's Islamic Revolution Court has found Fereydun Azadmehr, former head of section and chief of internal operations of the now-defunct SAVAK, and commander of the joint committee of the so-called counter-sabotage in Bandar 'Abbas guilty. Another defendant, Jalal Sayyad, was also found guilty. The sentences were upheld by the Qom supreme judiciary. Both were convicted as corrupt on earth and have been shot.

Fereydun Azadmehr was accused of torture, forced armed entry into people's homes, arresting people and insulting sacred beliefs. Jalal Sayyad, the other defendant, was accused of male prostitution and homosexuality.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

25 June Commentaries

TA252002 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled: "Let Us Support the Healthy and [word indistinct] Wing of the Genuine Movement of the Kurdish People," says: We draw the attention of the dear compatriots to the last part of the statement by a section of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan regarding the present situation in the country, the Iranian revolution and the Kurdish problem.

It is said in the statement that we condemn the policy of the present leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan as a deviation from the program and guidelines of the party's congress and insistently demand that the party's policy be constructed on the basis of the party's official documents and the guidelines of the congress. Our party should separate its course from that of the counterrevolution, and should be cleansed of individuals associated with the so-called liberation army of Iran or elements associated with the Ba'thists. In the present conditions, along with all the Iranian people and the national, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, we should continue our unremitting and decisive struggle against imperialism and reaction and toward preserving and consolidating the gains of the Iranian revolution and toward realizing the legitimate rights of the Kurdish people and the toilers of Iran.

The statement adds that we now sever our relationship with the present leadership of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, the majority of whom have deviated from the policy adopted by the fourth congress, and declare that we will continue our struggle on the basis of the program and guidelines of the congress in safeguarding Iran's anti-imperialist revolution and its consolidation, toward maintaining democracy in Iran, toward realizing the just demands of the Kurdish people and toward a better life for all the toilers of Iran. At the conclusion of the statement it is said that the continuation of the war of fratricide ties the hands and feet of the healthy forces, and the termination of the war of fratricide will tie the hands and feet of the counterrevolution.

The second commentary, entitled: "Harvest Time and the Duty of the Revolution's Institutions," says: The harvest is continuing and in this respect there are very heavy and important duties on the shoulders of our homeland's farmers, the revolution guards, members of the construction crusade and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We know that with the arrival of harvest time the feudalists and big landowners have engaged in sabotage and conspiracy in the villages, and hand in hand with all the counterrevolution elements and the agents and mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism have caused a great deal of damage by setting fire to the crops and by stealing the produce of the farmers. Fortunately, as a result of the vigilance of the revolution guards and the farmers themselves in many places, the conspiracy of the feudalists and landowners was foiled and the farmers were successful in harvesting a bountiful crop. On the other hand beside the protection the revolution guards and gendarmerie are rendering the farmers in order to foilthe conspiracies of the feudalists, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can also secure the needs of the farmers and encourage them in the field of agriculture by purchasing agricultural products at reasonable prices. Fortunately the government has taken certain steps in this direction which have been supported by all the progressive forces and all the toiling farmers.

26 June Commentary

TA261948 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 June carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled: "The Warning of the Imam of the Nation," says: The imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has again drawn the attention of all the people and all the true forces of the revolution, the organizations and groups committed to the revolution to the danger of the conspiracies which are taking place against the Iranian revolution.

The imam said that I should inform the entire country of the danger aimed at Islam and the clergy. The warning of the imam should be a danger signal for all the revolutionary forces, religious and political parties and groups committed to the revolution and all the revolutionary institutions.

Our country's recent events are proof of the bitter fact that the gains of our homeland's revolution are not only being assaulted by U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, from the treacherous shah to the Bakhtiars, Palizbans, Oveysis and Sahedis, but also a certain group under the guise of Islam is striking blows at the Iranian revolution, the Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution. These unclear groups and elements who are the enemies of revolutionary Islam and revolutionary Iran act in various ways in different places. In the villages they create obstacles on the path of implementing the land distribution law. At government organizations, these pseudoclergy create disorders and disrupt work and engage in sabotage. They provoke ignorant persons and club wielders into insulting, attacking and even killing individuals who are loyal to the revolution and the imam's policy. These elements want to destroy the feature of Islam, they want to discredit our Islamic Republic in the eyes of the progressive world, and finally they want to pave the way for fulfilling the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries and agents. The imam has rightly warned that this danger should be perceived and should be foiled unitedly. Certain elements who in the name of Islam and in the garb of spirituality want to deviate the Iranian revolution from its basic popular and anti-imperialist path should be exposed.

The second commentary, entitled: "The Task of Cleansing in the Oil Industries Is a Vital Necessity," says: The oil industry is one of our homeland's most vital industrial and economic lines. From its establishment until recently this very important line of industry was under the complete control of the world-devouring imperialists, especially British colonialism and U.S. imperialism. Following the victory of the Iranian revolution all the revolutionary forces have seriously demanded an all-out and wide purge in the oil industries and believe that the agents of the former oil consortium and Savakists in the oil industry should be identified and should be dismissed from this vital industry as soon as possible. Unfortunately, despite the repeated demands of the Revolution Council of the employees of the oil industry for carrying out a purge in the various organizations of this industry, no measures have been taken by the oil minister in this respect. However, our homeland's revolutionary forces support the just demand of the oil workers and employees and request its speedy implementation.

BRIEFS

PRISONERS RELEASED--The revolutionary prosecutor general's office for Abadan and Khorramshahr has announced that 20 prisoners held in these two cities have been released since it is mid-Sha'ban [religious holiday]. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80 GF]

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BABRAK KARMAL ADDRESSES AAPSO SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD302302 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prmie minister of the DRA, (Democratic Republic of Afghanistan), at the 28 June concluding session of the AAPSO international solidarity meeting in the Salam Khana hall of the palace--recorded]

[Text] Guests, esteemed friends, respected representatives, dear comrades. First, allow me to welcome you, the courageous strugglers of the path of truth and justice, the path of peace and freedom, the path of justice and human rights, for the purpose of the support of our just and right struggles, to our revolutionary country. I present to you warm greetings. [applause]

The poor Muslim people of Afghanistan look with appreciation and deep respect to the current of the work of this conference, which is the live evidence of the struggling solidarity of the fraternal people with the continuous revolutionary struggles of our people toward the defense of territorial integrity, independence and their national sovereignty and the defense of the gains of the Saur Revolution against the shameless aggression of regional, Arab and Zionist reaction, all headed by the notorious U.S. imperialism and in collusion with the heretic leadership of Beijing. [applause]

We believe that in the present turbulent world which reaction and imperialism are (?creating), one of the major factors of the people's success is the further and further consolidation and expansion of the struggling revolutionary solidarity between the various revolutionary battalions of the world. AAPSO, in its 31 years of intensive and indefatigable struggle for the defense and hopes of people under oppression, those being plundered and also those liberated from the captivity of colonialism, has been recognised as one of the most trusted struggling international organizations. [applause]

The toiling and Muslim people of Afghanistan give a very worthy (?importance) to the decent role and noble efforts of this organization in defense of the revolution and the revolutionary gains in our country. From the beginning of its foundation up to now, AAPSO has been continually the friend, ally and the true and active supporter of all the peace-seeking, free and progressive forces of the world. [applause] AAPSO has continually made efforts toward peace and progress. And it is no accident that the great country of the Soviets, this steadfast (word indistinct) defense of freedom, peace and prosperity of the humans of our planet and other progressive and peace-loving forces of Africa and Asia, who have the honor of membership of this organization, are forcing back the black forces of reaction and imperialism step by step, creates and consolidates the fortresses for defense of freedom and progress and the prosperity of people. [applause]

In this way, the warmongering and adventurous forces, the aggressive and expansionist, colonialist and exploiting forces, are every dayfacing increasing shameful defeats. They lose their traditional places of sway and plunder, and more and more the deeply revolutionary character of our century--which is the century of the working and liberating revolution, the century of (?breaking) the dirty chains of colonialist sway, and the century of freedom of the masses--is becoming more powerful, more conspicuous and clearer. [applause]

The current of events of our time is giving rise to the sensational message, based on the ever-increasing alteration of the balance of power in the interest of the forces of peace and progress, prosperity and freedom of humanity, democracy and social justice and to the loss of the old and neocolonialism, imperialism and Zionism, facism, Maoism, racism and apartheid. You, friends and comrades, are part of this revolutionary progressive current. [applause] The presence of you friends here in our country which, after hundreds of years of suppression and poverty and the sustaining of various oppressions, has just risen free, and with the evolutionary process of its national and democratic revolution, has chosen the path of the true social justice, the path of the creation of objective conditions for the prosperity of man, the path of true freedom and independence--and therefore is faced with the wrath of the savage face of imperialism--is the clear and conspicuous sign of your will and good intentions, based on defense of peace and prosperity which we desire. [applause]

We firmly believe that no noble person of conscience in the world will reject the lofty and human goals of our party, state and government and cannot disapprove of them. Of course, this country of ours is backward and poor but we have broken the black chains of feudalism and (pseudofeudalism) and our high goal is the comfort and the raising of the standard of living of our toiling people. I once again emphasize that we firmly believe that no person with conscience and nobility in the world can reject these lofty and human goals of our party, government and state and cannot disapprove of them. [applause]

I assure you, friends, that your defense of the revolution of the toiling people of Afghanistan is principled, just, fully humane and noble. With your sincere defense of the liberating revolution of Afghanistan, you are defending (?an aspect) which is striving toward the peace and friendship of the region, security and stability of the people, freedom of the people and human prosperity. The revolution of Afghanistan is a deeply national and democratic revolution, with a clear policy of antifeudalism and anti-imperialism. And with the heroism of our national liberating army, under the leadership of the DRA, and based on the unbreakable will of our people for the elimination of oppression and reaction, backwardness and injustice, we will resolutely succeed. [applause]

This revolution which has grown from the phenomenon of the objective evolution of the present phase of our society, and which shattered the palace of despotism and arbitration which resulted from the treason of a number of corrupt, irresponsible, unprincipled deceivers headed by the recognized Hafizollah Amin, was being carried toward confusion, destruction and shameful deviation, toward a reversion from the lofty hopes of the Sawr Revolution. In this period, stained with shame and savagery which has no parallel in the contemporary history of Afghanistan and is one of the most traitorous possible, fascistic persecution, encroachment on property, honor and namus [collective noun for women] was the order of the day. Treachery to the revolution, insult of the people and preparing the ground for the unconditional sway of black reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism, was the true motive of this time stained with sedition and treachery. It was fearfully felt that Afghanistan was going to be forced to the frightening stage of falling into the criminal, stained and bloodstained lap of U.S. imperialism and the region's black raction. But since the Sawr Revolution succeeded, based on the scientific principles of revolution, the PDPA--live and powerful in the struggle of life and death--resolutely fought against the despotism and savage wrath of the past. Relying on the creative power of the people and with the help of the country's liberating army, the uprising of 27 December 1979 overthrew the despot regime of Amin. [applause] Now, our revolution is going through the principled and natural stages of its development.

You friends know that the only so-called change liked by the forces of reaction and imperialism (?is to deviate, go toward retardation) and finally serve their plundering and inhuman interests. In view of this, it is evident that the Afghan revolution, which is cleansing its body of corruption and stains and is taking steps toward the fulfillment of its greatest historical duties, could not avoid attracting the (?wrath and confrontation) of the reactionary and imperialist forces of the world. This hue and cry being raised against us by reaction and imperialism of the region and of the world is not (?artificial) or accidental.

Comrades, dear friends, let us bring up once again a number of bitter facts which in today's world makes Afghanistan an international question. The question of Afghanistan, or as the enemies say, the Afghan problem, which today is being fanned by the heretic devilish forces of reaction and imperialism, as a matter of fact is nothing more than a pretext. The facts of the matter lay in the [word indistinct]. Let us take a quick look at that: This fact begins at the time of 24th congress when the plan of peace and salvation was declared to the world--the renewal of peace and the salvation of humanity--and the 25th CPSU congress improved it further. In this all the peace forces of the world embarked on struggle against the warmongering forces in a united, broad international front headed by the USSR. [applause] From that date to now we have seen that all around the world the liberating forces, the peace-loving forces, are striving step by step from one success to the next and the forces of imperialism, warmongering, neofascism and all enemies of the people and all imperialist monopoly interests are being made to continuously retreat. [applause] This is why the black circles of the imperialist monopolies, those who have seen their interests and benefits [words indistinct] endangered, are embarking on conspiracy, trickery and wicked new tactics. This comes at a time when the capitalist world is facing crises, unemployment, inflation and the lack and shortage of energy, and the working movements of the capitalist countries are assaulting the castles of monopolies and the palaces of exploitation. [applause] And the national and social liberation movement all around the world--in Asia, Africa and Latin America--is attaining great successes. In such a time the great leader of the international reaction, U.S. imperialism, in the [words indistinct] body, deceptive and mendacious voting this [word indistinct] of human rights, rises up in the person of Carter.

In the last year the two joining places of international reaction, Washington and Beijing, have joined hands in an international conspiracy and started threats, conspiracies and tricks against the forces of peace and detente. First, under a different pretext, there were threats against heroic Cuba; then delay and disruption of SALT II; then there was NATO, savagely embarking on the installation of antihuman rockets against the world of peace and freedom, against East Europe and [words indistinct]. In this way they want to instigate war provocations against the forces of peace and [word indistinct].

At the same time a conspiracy in the Middle East, the conspiracy of Camp David, begins. The greatest treason against the Arab people, particularly the people of Palestine, who were nearing the brink of their greatest success, takes shape. Reaction and imperialism also interferes in the Horn of Africa, against the liberation movements of Africa as a whole and in particular against revolutionary Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and others. Still facing severe defeat everywhere, they set in motion another conspiracy, that is, in the last 2 years of the despotic regime of Mohammad Daud.

Once again, with the help of the United States and the expansionist leadership of China, another conspiracy and plan gets organized in such a way that a reactionary front or a gendarme from the reaction fronts of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey and the reactionary Arab countries, against the forces of peace and detente, against the national liberation movements, is established. This was the reason the heroic people of Afghanistan--in the form of their vanguard, the PDPA, embarked on their heroic uprising against this conspiracy which wanted Afghanistan to be the tool of antipeace, antifreedom, antidemocracy and anti-USSR forces, from which the 27 April revolution was born, which nipped the greatest conspiracy of international and regional reaction in the bud. [applause]

But, as our friends and comrades know, the colonialist and imperialist forces, in every condition, situation and position, with various beast-like masks and with different faces, embark on aggression. At one time they attack heroic Vietnam with half a million of their wild troops; again with the help of their dark forces they create (?stooges) in Chile; at another time they create [word indistinct] and sometimes, with other tactics, they abuse sacred things and the deepest human hopes. They even abuse human rights, which today consist of nothing more than a statute in the United States, for the sake of provocation and sedition.

One of these conspiracies and tricks of the imperialists and the terrorist CIA organization and organizations of other countries--including our neighbor's SAVAK--involved placing their spies and agents inside the revolutionary movements and revolutionary parties, including the PDPA. Therefore, after the glorious Sawr Revolution, this U.S. espionage organization, the CIA, succeeded in putting one of its agents in the party and Government of Afghanistan and with the help of its networks and under the cover of revolutionary and progressive slogans it was able to temporarily usurp the party and the authority of government. What was the goal? The conspiracy was this: U.S. imperialism and reaction wanted and ought to have begun their provocative aggression from one point in the world, [word indistinct] warmongering atmosphere and an offensive (?force) against peace, national and social liberation movements, and ought to have embarked on an attack and aggression against the peaceful and principled policy of the USSR and other socialist countries and all progressive and national forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The plan and strategy called for this point to be Afghanistan. They wanted, on the one hand, through the aggressive riflemen of [word indistinct] in the Persian Gulf and their military bases which they had set up in the reactionary Arab countries, to topple the Islamic anti-U.S. imperialism revolution in Iran and to crush the revolutionary movements in Pakistan; on the other hand, they wanted to consolidate their oil interests in the Middle East. They therefore needed to start from a crisis point. This point, the plan for which was created a few years ago, was to be implemented and completed in the person of Hafizollah Amin. The plan was this--there were two variants for Afghanistan: First variant: That the eastern, southern and southwestern regions of Afghanistan would come under the sway and influence of Pakistan, which is linked with U.S. imperialism and is the tool of China; the western regions of the country would come under the occupation and influence of another foreign country. The northern parts and the Badakhshan region of Afghanistan would be put under the sway and influence of hegemonist and chauvinist China. And in Kabul, the black regime of the oppressive and suffocating Amins would be a tool and instrument of the CIA. The meaning of this was that Afghanistan was not only going to be an anti-USSR base but would have been the staging point of all antinational liberation movements, not only in the region but in the whole of Asia.

The cost of this plan was the massacre of millions of the Muslim people of Afghanistan and even the price of war in the region. The second variant was that the [words indistinct], the name of Afghanistan would be erased from the world map, and Afghanistan dismembered so that the name of independent, Muslim, free Afghanistan would no longer exist.

After the cowardly murder of the legal president of the Revolution Council of Afghanistan by CIA agent Hafizollah Amin, I, along with the great majority of the comrades of the PDPA--those who were struggling illegally and underground and some who were covertly loyal to the revolution but were working for the government and state, and they had the legal majority in their hands--before 27 December 1979 decided to foil this great and (?dangerous) international conspiracy. Therefore, based on the unbreakable will of the people of Afghanistan, the majority of the Revolution Council, the majority of the Central Committee and the majority of the party put pressure on Hafizollah Amin--at this critical and dangerous time, in which at every moment of every day it was possible that Afghanistan could turn into a river of blood and even the regional war could begin and (?as a result) a world war could be triggered--to ask the great USSR for help in accordance with the agreement of the contract.

Comrades and friends, the great and peace-loving USSR, at every time and condition (?many times) has given a helping hand to the people of Afghanistan, not only in defense of its independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty but this hand of friendship, the hand of heroism, delivered peace and stability to the region and foiled the greatest international conspiracy. [applause] This is why all of international black reaction has been taken ill with the illness of hysteria. If today Afghanistan has become a center of attention of the whole world, it is because our country constitutes the focus of the uncompromising class (?struggle) in this part of the world. [applause] The Afghan revolution, in particular its new development stage, which is the sign of its strong legality and [words indistinct] in the revolutionary change of our society, has endangered the greedy strategic interests of imperialism in the region. Therefore, the imperialists, in accordance with the weak logic of their class-exploiting interests, believe they have the right to hatch conspiracies, tricks, deception and even maniacally and [word indistinct] allow themselves to stage wicked aggression against our country and to create in our homeland, which to us is as sacred as our honor, chastity and [word indistinct] a dangerous nest of tension, war and bloodshed. [applause] But these masters, these world-devouring imperialists, shall know that we, too, have a right to the country that we have protected with our blood and the lives of millions of our fathers and grandfathers up to now, and after the new stage of the Sawr Revolution have taken back from the claws of devils. We shall defend and safeguard our dear country against such shameful international and regional aggression as we would defend our honor and chastity. [applause]

The PDPA, throughout its existence, continuously and in every condition, by carrying out its international duties and our national interests, which we believe will never contradict the national interests of other people, [words indistinct] thus have not refrained from making innumerable sacrifices. And today, this is our party--a party which has secured the salvation of the revolution by pulling it back from the edge of the cliff and which, by putting it on its principles path, has guaranteed its resolute role. [applause]

We, by the sacrifice of our lives, by putting up with the most terrible conditions of terror and suffocation, have shown that we--to our sacred homeland, to our toiling and free people and to our liberating revolution--gave love. And again, with our blood and life, will give love.

Now, as our country is facing covert aggression by the ominous front of the reactionary forces of the region, the reaction of Arabs and Zionism--headed by U.S. imperialism in a shameful collusion with the seditionist and heretic leadership in Beijing--we have the right to defend our national independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. And, in complete accord with the contract of neighborliness and cooperation of 5 December 1978 between the DRA and the USSR, in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter and as a legal, national and independent government, we have the right to request assistance from our great, traditional, true and trustworthy neighbor, the USSR, to repulse and rebuff the aggressions which are being carried out from foreign lands against existence and national interests.

If we had not blocked the waves of aggression which are beating against our national interests from the aggressive bases of imperialism and the reaction of the world, from bases in Pakistan, with the help of the true and great friend of our people, the USSR, the present and future generations would have cursed us for failing in our greatest responsibility--to defend the honor and integrity of the homeland. But the entire history of our party shows our determination to meet this responsibility, lest we, like a number of our compatriots who have been deceived by the poisonous propaganda of our enemies, find ourselves buried beneath the wave of a great and irreparable disaster.

The revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan, consolidated and without prejudice, has now taken its place at the side of the freedom-seeking and progressive people of the world, and will play its part vis-a-vis the development of national liberation movements, for the consolidation of the fortresses and the area of influence and prestige of the international workers movements, and stand in unbreakable and unshakeable friendship with those countries which have taken the path of social development toward the complete elimination of exploitation. We believe that the unity of action and theory of the various organs and of the great anti-imperialist currents of our time is one of the major (?factors) in the successful creation of suitable grounds for the rapid economic and social development of the (?East).

The national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan is an inseparable part of the world revolution and is the firm and steadfast supporter of the international revolutionary process. Therefore, the DRA will not refrain from making any effort to consolidate the international revolutionary process and to expand and deepen the unity of action of the anti-imperialist forces.

The Sawr Revolution, whose propagation is the (?messenger) of a better future for the people of Afghanistan, will, in the consolidation of peace and security in the region and in the elimination of tension, play a seriously effective role. It is in pursuit of this humane character of the Sawr Revolution that on 14 May the Government of the DRA declared its seven clear proposals concerning the search for a peaceful political solution for those problems which exist between Afghanistan and its neighbors. We invited our neighboring countries, Pakistan and Iran, once there has been a final and resolute guarantee of the cessation of aggression from behind our borders against our country, to sit down with us to discuss the final solution of the present problems. But, since the reactionary forces of the region, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese chauvinists, do not want peace and security in this part of the world to be established or to see the present problems resolved through peaceful means, our proposals were not well received.

We also declared that the question of the withdrawal of the limited military units of the USSR, in the course of these talks and coupled with the offer of a guarantee regarding the cessation of aggressions from behind our borders, could be solved. We showed to the people of the world that we want peace and that we want to eliminate tension. But the responsibility for the dangerous consequences of the irresponsible behavior of the reactionary forces, of the region shall be on their shoulders. [applause]

Our enemies know, and they know very well, that it will be only in peaceful conditions that our revolution will be able to move ahead quickly on the path of economic and social development. Those who have lost their greedy interests in our country because of the success of the revolution and who have (?creeped) into Pakistan and have come together there are not readily prepared to let peace rule in our country. That is why Pakistan has turned into a warehouse of fire and gunpowder and has become a dangerous flash point for the explosion and inflamation of destructive wars in the region.

The international reactionary forces have concentrated all their efforts in the body of Pakistan against revolutionary Afghanistan, the Muslim and heroic Afghanistan. We ask all those who today have set in motion mendacious and baseless lies against Afghanistan, we ask you: Where were you when the bloody dictator regime of Amin was taking group after group of our noble religious leaders, intellectuals, patriots and our innocent people, without trial and without any [word indistinct] to their tragic destinies and arbitrary persecution? These heroes of the so-called defenders of human rights who should have raised their voices against all those crimes, where were they at that time? Why did these propagandists not say even a single word regarding the great responsibility of the United States in the bloody murders of our people, which were guided by its servants and spies?

In fact, the responsibility for all the crimes which Amin's band committed for over 1 year against our people lies on the shoulders of U.S. imperialism. This was the last regime of terror and suffocation, which on the orders of U.S. imperialism, (?organized a secret fascist coup inside the) party and government in which a great number of the best sons of this land lost their dear lives. It weakened our already weak economy. It (?weakened) our national unity. And it served to discredit the working class ideology and to give a bad name to the [word indistinct] peace and socialism. And stained our pure, national and democratic revolution for a temporary period.

Hundreds of thousands of our people lost their homes and property, and tens of thousands of our innocent [word indistinct] rolled in blood. The clothes of the mothers, sisters and wives of our compatriots were stained with [word indistinct]. They created an atmosphere of terror, murder and suffocation in our country.

Where were these the so-called humanist hypocrites? Why did they not raise their cries of criticism and take it to the ears of the people of the world? [applause] Did they not hear the heart-rending cries of the victims of the CIA? Don't they see today that once again it is this same imperialism, this same U.S. espionage organization, the CIA, who, with the help of its regional servants, is setting fire to schools and mosques in our country; poisoning innocent girls in our schools; setting fire to our shops and fields; threatening our people; encroaching on the honor and chastity of our people shamelessly and wickedly; and causing the disruption of the peaceful and stable life of our people? All these inhuman crimes are the crimes of U.S. imperialism.

The policy of our revolutionary government is based on an understanding of the democratic principle, a gentleness toward the people and an untiring resistance against the true enemies of our people. We will continue on this principled path resolutely and will continue with our hard work. The new and principled policy of our party and government with all sincerity will stand firm as a mountain on the bases of loyalty and service to the people of the homeland and rejection, extermination and complete elimination of the enemies of our people and of our dear homeland, the revolutionary Afghanistan.

Our revolutionary government will continually make efforts to create a psychological [word indistinct] for which our people are in great need, through the creation of a democratic atmosphere and the maintenance of the democratic and revolutionary legality and respect for the religious and traditional beliefs of our people. The Basic Principles of the DRA--this national valid, (?trustworthy) document which bears the prestige and respect of the constitution of the [word indistinct] of the DRA--clearly defines the guarantee of the rights and the democratic freedoms of the people and respects the rites, traditions and the religious beliefs of the people, the sacred religion of Islam.

The revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, accordance with the pursuit, deepening and implementation of the democratic legality in the country, for the purpose of the raising of the standards of living of the people, has taken and is taking effective steps for the speedy development of our national economy. We are resolutely determined to build a new society in light of the burning light of the democratic and revolutionary legality and in light of the freedom of man. Our enemies will not be able to stop us from carrying out this sacred work. [applause] We do not take rigid, chaotic, anarchic gains from democratic legality and from the principle of democracy. We will consider democracy in its particular (?body) and with its organic link with the present evolutionary stage of our society. We are seeking to stage in action true democracy and the rule of the toiling people of Afghanistan. In the present conditions and situation, and because of the national and democratic character of our revolution, the PDPA believes that the necessary factor for the realization of democracy and building of a national policy is the creation of objective possibilities, i.e., the guarantee of participation of all national and democratic forces, antireactionary and anti-imperialist classes and strata of our society.

The plan of the National Fatherland Front, which includes all forces, organizations and social democratic circles of our society for the purpose of completing our national and democratic revolution, for defending the soil, honor, chastity of the homeland, our independence and our national sovereignty, demonstrates the new doctrine of the building of democracy. We believe that by expansion and consolidation of the National Fatherland Front, the social base of the revolutionary government and thus the possibility of the [word indistinct] of its revolutionary will be expanded. The establishment and expansion of the National Fatherland Front in our country are being promoted among the great masses of our people, step by step and successfully.

Comrades and dear friends, the current of events and the path of the social life, from the start of the new development stage of the Saur Revolution, i.e., 27 December last year, up to now are indicative of this fact that despite the lack of homogeneity in the level of political awareness in the whole of our society; despite the problems which are the inheritance of the past regimes, and despite disruptions, conspiracies, deceptions and continuous aggressions of the black reactionary forces which are carried out under the leadership of U.S. imperialism, the PDPA and DRA have been able to adopt a rational, principled and humane policy based on the principles of scientific socialism.

There is an increasing (?rejection) among the masses of the destructors, thieves, spies of the imperialist networks, highway robbers and looters. Also the government's policy has deeply (?spread) among the masses of the people. An atmosphere of trust has been created in view of the democratic and revolutionary legality. The expansion of the National Fatherland Front (?has attained) and will attain high successes. [applause] The process of weakening and the continuous elimination of murderers, thieves, criminals, highway robbers and the servants and spies of the aliens are continuing.

We are facing a plundering, undeclared war in which we see the bloodstained hands of U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism, British imperialism, the Arabic black reaction of the regime of As-Sadat and the heretic and expansionist leadership of Beijing. This war is promoted by Pakistan under the dishonest name of defense of Islam and Muslims. [applause]

Dear friends, remember the bloody massacre of Indonesia, where hundreds of thousands of noble Muslims were murdered by the mercenaries of imperialism. Remember the arson of the Al-Aqsa Mosque of [name indistinct] by the Zionist of Israel. Remember the Zionist Israeli invasions of the sacred countries of the Arabs, the bloody massacre of the Palestinian Arabs by the Zionists, the tragedy of Lebanon, at the back of all of which was and still is the U.S. world-devouring imperialism. Do you remember bloody [word indistinct], remember the [word indistinct] deal of Arabs by As-Sadat, remember the innumerable crimes of colonialism and imperialism, which have been committed for hundreds of years in the Muslim countries in their most savage and tragic form? Is it not ludicrous that British imperialism, U.S. imperialism, these Israeli Zionists and reactionary Arab sellouts like As-Sadat and the reactionary circles of the so-called Arab Muslims, who throw hundreds of millions of dollars, the wealth of the toiling Muslim Arab people, in the bags of the imperialist monopolies, still shamelessly talk about the defense of Islam? [applause]

It has been proved to the world that the people of Afghanistan are among the most true Muslims of the world. The question is: Why is imperialist reaction fanning destructive war, killing, savagery and terrorism among the toiling Muslims of our country? The principles of Islam teach that Muslims are equal, that they are all brothers and that mankind must live in peace and friendship, but is it not ludicrous that U.S. imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists and the reactionary regime of Pakistan, which are creating discord among the Muslim people of our Muslim countries, send distracters, thieves, brigands, highway robbers and killers to encroach on the souls, properties and honor of the people. Still more shamefully, they are claiming that they are defending Islam. In the name of Islam and in the names of so-called Islamic leaders who have [word indistinct] criminal pasts, they use baseless, nameless and homeless people to pursue their treacherous aims and goals. The professional criminals and spies of the espionage organizations of U.S. imperialism, Britain, Pakistan and others have been the enemies of Afghanistan and are now following these organizations' antihuman, anti-Islamic, antinational and anti-democratic policies as sincere servants.

Imperialism is the bloodthirsty enemy of the Muslim toiling masses, and these traitors to the homeland who have put themselves at the disposal of imperialism are committing great treachery against Islam and the true Muslims. This is a great sin.

The true friends of the toiling people, including the Muslims of the world, are those who are defending their own interests and those which have risen against imperialism, which is based on looting and plundering and which loots and plunders everyone, including the Muslims, in order to exist.

Comrades and friends, a simple question: What peace-loving superpower defends the Muslim and heroic people of Palestine? And, on the contrary, the Israeli Zionism, this enemy of the world of Islam--who gives support and power to this entity that savagely murders the poor Muslim Arab people, destroys their homes and savagely occupies their sacred lands? Our people know very well that the USSR, the true friend of our Muslim people, by extending its limited military assistance for the purpose of opposing the traditional enemies of our Muslim people, has embarked on a great and noble sacrifice. And in the fulfillment of this sacred task it has given us brotherly help. [applause]

The direct result of this assistance can be seen in the general stability of the situation in the country and the successes achieved on different fronts against the organized aggression by lunatics and the enemies of our national interests. As a result of these successes, and by defeating the enemies on different fronts, the possibility arose for a part of the military units of the USSR, who had come to help our people temporarily, to be returned to their great, powerful and rich country. As it has been announced many times, the arrival of the limited Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is solely to repulse the aggression from abroad and comes as a result of the continuous requests of the Government of the DRA.

After the Sawr Revolution, this assistance was requested continuously. And the requests for such assistance had and have a complete legal and principled aspect from the point of view of international relations. Once again, we have proved that we want peace and that we want to decrease tension and promote understanding between countries. We resolutely and firmly follow a policy of peaceful coexistence and share in the nonaligned movements. This policy stems from the national democratic character of our revolution. [applause]

We resolutely support the national liberation movements. We struggle not only to safeguard and protect our national interests, but for the purpose of defending the interests of all people. Our common destiny gives an unbreakable link to all liberating and progressive movements. We believe that the true friends of revolutionary Afghanistan and our comrades-in-arms consider aggression against Afghanistan to be aggression against the international revolutionary process and aggression against themselves. And, in particular, they view aggression against Afghanistan as aggression against the noble people of Asia and Africa. [applause]

Thus the united fortress of action against reactionary forces ought to be further consolidated and strengthened. In the present world, marked by a struggle between reaction and progress, have taken an international [word indistinct] character. With the help of the solidarity movements between peoples and the moral support of these movements with the people of Afghanistan, we will be able to crush the blockade of the reactionary forces from the material point of view and also from the propaganda and moral points of view. [applause]

We do not hide anything from you, dear friends, that havecome to our country. You say with your own eyes the present conditions of our society in some of our provinces. Our country's doors are always opened with love and hospitality before you. Take our sensational revolutionary wave to the ears of the people of the world.

Friends, [applause] remove the smokey and cloudy fog of the propaganda of the imperialist and reactionary circles against the country of our revolution.

The people of Afghanistan, and our future generations, without any doubt, will be pleased and prosperous. They will live in full peace and purity and they will hold your dear memory, of the messengers of peace, justice, and the understanding of people, in their hearts with love, compassion and brotherhood. [applause]

Brothers, friends, noble representatives of our dear people of Asia and Africa, tell the people of the world that today the murders of Muslims are hypocritically portraying themselves as the defenders of Islam. Tell them that Muslim, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan has become trapped in the dangerous ring of imperialist aggression. And if the presence of the noble and heroic limited military forces was not there, our country would today have been swallowed in the blood-stained, (?greedy) and decadent throat of imperialism and the black reaction of the region. [applause]

Tell them that the people of free and progressive Afghanistan, with high [word indistinct] and (?carrying) the colorful flag symbolizing the love of our country and its toiling people, with their bodies covered in blood but filled with hope and with a great desire in their hearts, courageously and with a strong will are striving invincibly ahead on the broad highway of revolution. [applause] And tomorrow, a prosperous, happy, secure and stable generation will step onto this great highway of liberation. This prosperous generation will send warm greetings to you, the friends of righteousness and justice, and who have sacrificed for the good of all humanity. [applause]

Dear friends, tell the people of the world to save, support and defend the Afghan revolution with a clear conscience--a revolution that will deliver man and humanity from the terrifying abyss. [applause] The noble people of the world will never regret coming to the defense of this revolution. [applause] We do not expect this conference--which is filled with tokens of love, friendship and brotherhood--only to expand the movement of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, but we expect it to create a firm basis for friendship among all the people of the world in the future and to take lofty steps toward success and to strengthen the links between the people of the world. [applause] The vital, most noble and highest (?slogan) of the contemporary world is: Love and friendship of the people and nations of the world. [applause]

Dear friends, once again I present to you my extreme appreciation and thanks for the declaration of your struggling solidarity with the people of our country. [applause]

Long live the unbreakable revolutionary solidarity between all people of the world. [applause]

Long live AAPSO. [applause]

Success be with the liberating national and social movements of Asia and Africa. [applause]

With firm belief, resolutely and defiantly, victory belongs to the heroic and free people of Afghanistan in their just struggle against reaction and imperialism. [applause and cheers]

KARMAL MEETS WITH ULEMA, CLERGY IN KABUL

LD012010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, participated in a luncheon party that was given in honor of the ulema and clergy of the country in the great hall of the palace and spoke to the guests in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

At this party, Nezamoddin Tahzib, general director of the high court, and the president and members of Afghanistan's Jam'iat-ul Ulema were also present.

At the end of the party, Babrak Karmal presented the ulema and clergy of the country with gifts.

In return, a few of the ulema and clergy, on behalf of the participants of the country's first ulema and clergy conference, showed their appreciation for being received by Babrak Karmal and for his talk to them in an atmosphere of fraternity and sincerity.

Final Session of Conference

LD012342 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The final meeting of the ulema conference was chaired by Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and president of the high court, this afternoon at the gymnasium of the polytechnic.

The meeting was opened with the reading of a few verses of the holy Koran, and afterwards (Asadullah Makhzum), from the district of Andkhvoy of Faryab Province, and Mowlawi Fazel Rahman from Nangarhar Province, talked about the virtues of Islam and the holy Koran [words indistinct] and gave speeches on behalf of the people and those present. They showed their full support for the new development phase of the Sawr Revolution.

Nezamoddin Tahzib, the president of the high court, gave the concluding speech, in which he said: Respected ulema and dear clergy, fortunately the conference that was formed for the sake of understanding--and you as the clergy of the toiling people have come here and taken part in the conference--was fruitful from beginning to end, and the topics that were raised all followed the same path. You, the respected clergy, ought to publicize the good intentions and Islamic nature of the government to the Muslim masses of the country. And you should persuade the people to defend their honor against the imperialist aggressors.

A BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter adds that, at the end of the meeting, a declaration was read by Mawlawi Mohammad Salem [name indistinct] from Laghman Province, which was unanimously approved by the participants of the conference.

Conference Resolution

LD012220 Kabul in English to Europe 1980 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Resolution adopted at the first conference of Afghan ulemas and clergymen held in Kabul on 30 June]

[Text] The first resolution of the learned and divines of the country:

In the name of God the merciful, the benevolent. We the learned and divines of the country, gathered in the city of Kabul, the capital of our beloved country, Afghanistan, on 30 June 1980, and having delivered speeches in the light of the teachings of the sacred religion of Islam and current undeniable realities are issuing the following resolution at the end of our gathering:

1. The objective realities of our society show that the Sawr Revolution entered its new phase of evolution after 27 December 1979. One of the aims of this phase of Sawr Revolution is unalterable respect and belief in the sacred religion of Islam, which has been embodied and guaranteed in the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Article 5 and Part 5 of Article 26 are legal evidences to this.

The Government of the DRA headed by Honorable Babrak Karmal, pays indefatigable attention toward the growth and development of our beloved country, Afghanistan, and toward creation of a prosperous life for its noble people. Therefore, it is a sacred duty of every Muslim Afghan to relentlessly support the government of the DRA under the leader of Honorable Babrak Karmal.

The Government of DRA considers the profound respect and serious observance of national and religious traditions of their people and pursuance of the holy principles of Islam as its sacred duty.

Since practice is the yardstick of truthfulness we and all noble and Muslim people of Afghanistan can see in practice the total freedom of belief, religion, customs, national traditions and complete freedom of holding rites and religious prayers in both Sunni and Shi'te worshipping places and in homes existing in our beloved Afghanistan. Therefore we sincerely declare that the whole (?campaign) of the forces of international reaction, concerning the trampling of the freedom to observe religious rituals of our Muslim people, take place as a consequence of the victory of peace, independence and progress in our country.

2. The subversive and criminal activities of a number of deceived people who are at the service of the most black circles of reaction and bloodthirsty imperialism, headed by American imperialism, and who at the instigation of the internal and external enemies of our country are carrying out murders are explicitly in contradiction to the principles of Islam because the Lord and (?teacher) of the world has said in the holy Koran: Those who intentionally kill our Muslims are eternally doomed to go to (?jehanem). God sends them, God sends his curse to them and also he has provided great punishment for the murderers.

The murderers and terrorists who, under the false slogan of jihad, wrongfully kill their muslim brothers are the ones who are unaware of God and cannot be believers of Islam, and according with the words just quoted, their deeds ought to be severely condemned.

We invite all of the learned and divines of the country to disclose and denounce the lies and slanders of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution appropriately, and through their sermons preach the words of truth and salvation to the people and guide the people through their teachings for serving the people nobly toward further safeguarding the interests of our beloved country, the revolutionary, democratic and Islamic Afghanistan.

3. The Pentagon murderers and their loyal slaves, such as the ruling militarists in Pakistan, As-Sadat, the enemy of Islam, renegades of Beijing, the Zionist Israel, are interfering in the internal affairs of our country most disgracefully and barbarously. The villainous propaganda, the sending of destructive and killing weapons, the dispatch of criminal hooligans to our country, the poisoning of children and schoolgirls, the arson of centers of science and knowledge, burning of agricultural products, setting of fire to scientific and religious books and even burning of the holy Koran, which they shamelessly confess, are nothing but crimes against our people, against the sacred religion, the religious beliefs of our people, against peace, progress and freedom and against all humanitarian principles. Therefore we resolutely state that the foreign interventionists and imperialists whose hands are stained with the blood of our Muslim brothers and with the blood of millions of toiling and innocent beings should keep away from our holy land and revolutionary Afghanistan.

4. With due consideration to this situation and to the fact that Amin, the (?old) agent and his inhuman and destructive bands who, by perpetrating grave crimes not only endangered the independence and national sovereignty of the country but also bargained over it with the reaction, the Government of the DRA, in order to prevent the continuation of this horrible situation and in order to safeguard the independence and national sovereignty and territorial integrity and in order to safeguard the achievements of Sawr Revolution, took effective measures for this purpose.

On the basis of the friendship and good-neighborliness agreement of 1921 and 1978 and in accordance with the Article 51 of the UN Charter, asked the fraternal territory of the Soviet Union to send its limited military unit. This request was complied with by friendly country of the Soviet Union and can truly be considered as the most philanthropic and humanitarian action in the interests of all Muslim people of our country and the whole peace-loving humanity.

The holy Prophet of Islam says: The heart of neighbor is so dear to God that I see a neighbor might inherit from its neighbor. In another place he says: That who sleeps with full stomach while his neighbor is hungry is not one of us.

5. We know well that the brutal imperialism, headed by American imperialism, this most reactionary warmonger of the world, for the sake of hostility with the world of Islam has armed Israeli Zionists up through the years and has drawn As-Sadat, that enemy of Islam, into Camp David deal and that has made him an accomplice of the crime. The Israeli Zionists daily pierce the hearts of hundreds of innocent women, men, old, young, and children of dislodged people of Palestine with the warm, hot weapons of the United States. They are converting Jerusalem, or the first place toward which the Muslims prostrated, with the most wickedness into a center of Muslim-killing activities. But on the other hand they are allegedly defending Islam in Afghanistan.

We strongly condemn the barbarous acts of Zionists led by the American imperialism against the Palestinians, the land of Palestine and other Arab Muslim countries. We also condemn the Camp David agreements.

6. We declare to all Muslims of the world that with the realization of religious duty and with the realization of hard and tangible realities it should not be denied that today at this critical, complex and complicated world situation the common enemies of Muslims and human well-being have united and have become extremely cunning and effective.

The enemies of Islam today shed crocodile tears of hypocrisy more than ever before and want to impose themselves as if they were the patrons of Islam. It is the duty of Muslims of the world to join hands of friendship and fraternity with each other and to struggle for the freedom of conscience, peace, social justice, independence and progress. As the prophet of Islam has also said: A Muslim to another Muslim is like a structure where one part supports the other part. Consolidation and solidarity to save the toiling Muslims of the world and the oppressed masses from cruel and inhuman exploitation and to save humanity from war and to topple the rule of despotic forces is an essential and humanitarian fact.

Forward for the achievement of this basic aspiration. Forward toward the prosperity and well being of the toiling Muslims of the world. Long live the free and noble Muslim people of our country. Down with the enemies of Sawr Revolution. Victory to the new evolutionary phase of Sawr Revolution.

MULLAHS INTERVIEWED ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD011449 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jun 80 p 8

[Jacques Coubard Kabul interview with group of Afghan Shi'ite mullahs: "Conversation With Kabul Mullahs"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Kabul, 25 June--"Thank you for coming from such a distant country to see the situation in our dear country firsthand." On behalf of the six mullahs who agreed with him (Said Kamal Abbas) greeted me ceremoniously. He is a Shi'ite mullah from the (Tchendawol) district--a poor district in downtown Kabul. He is a member of the (Takia Khona), Afghanistan's assembly of Shi'ite mullahs.

"Thank you for coming to ask out opinion." The sentence was taken up by the others and the turbaned heads bowed. Everybody approved: "Baleh" (yes). All were dressed like the poor people here. A threadbare jacket over a tunic, covered by a wide coat or a rather worn mackintosh, indicating some fairly considerable differences in situation.

I explained the aim of the meeting. I told of what has been written and said, what has been hammered home: lack of religious freedom, repression of the mullahs--the priests of Afghan Islam. Beside me sat Abdol 'Aziz from the great mosque of (Taimani); the Maolawi (preacher) (Ramaduollah), also from the great mosque of (Taimani), Maolawi 'Abdol (Hamman) from the mosque at the polytechnic school; (Taj Mohamed), from the great mosque of (Chirpour); (Said Djellal) from (Istallif) Province 70 km north of Kabul and Maolawi 'Abdul (Coukkour) from Herat, all Sunni Muslims and members of the Jam'iat-u Ulema--the assembly of wisemen which has 12 permanent members and some 100 representatives when the assembly is convened.

It was (Said Kamal Abbas) who answered first. "As a religious leader I can assure you that we have complete freedom to practice our religion. We are not subjected to any discrimination. I am aware of everything that is said on this subject in the West and elsewhere. But it is not true. Traditions are respected. Our mosques are open."

Many Things Have Changed

The oldest, most wrinkled man present, whose gray-bearded face looked like an old apple, grew excited. He quoted the Koran, he invoked Adam and Eve to explain to me, while smiles and soothing gestures urged him to show moderation, that religious law imposes respect for freedom and that freedom has been respected since Amin's fall. Maolawi (Ramaduollah) continued in Pashto--the language most widely spoken in Afghanistan: "This is what we can see with out won eyes. Many things have changed since 27 December"--the date of the overthrow of Amin's clan which is accused of having tried to encourage a degree of Pashto chauvinism. "Before, some people in the government, whether from inexperience or provocation, prevented religious men from practicing as they wanted. That had an effect on some of them. Today we no longer have any problems."

Question: Is there any discrimination with regard to religious education?

Maolawi (Ramaduollah) spoke again. "No, no problem." The other mullahs agreed. Quite the reverse is true: Many new books have been published since December by National Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad.

Reforms

Question: What do you think of the reforms undertaken by the new regime? Particularly the law on agrarian reform adopted in 1978?

(Said Kamal Abbas): Since the state of Afghanistan is a Muslim state, its leaders act in keeping with Islam. They have done nothing to contradict Islam so far. The merchants have freedom. However, if their freedom were not guaranteed we would react. [Abbas ends]

At the other end of the table Maolawi 'Abdul (Choukkour), with an immaculate white turban and dark eyes, specified: "The agrarian reform was decided without our opinion being asked and without anybody examining whether it was in keeping with the religious laws. Islam has been implanted in Afghanistan for almost 14 centuries. It is deeply rooted among the population, so this was a mistake. The land was taken without any real compensation for the owners. That has caused discontent among the Muslims."

Question: What about the law ending debts--law No six--which abolished the huge debts which the peasants and small storekeepers had toward the feudal overlords?

Maolawi (Ramadoullah): This practice (debts) was contrary to religious law. Hence, we agreed (with the abolition--Coubard note). However, as regards the salam--loan repayable with part of the harvest--that is permitted in Islam and hence the part of the law concerning repayment of interest must be removed.

Question: Do you approve of the law abolishing the dowry system? (The buying of women has been condemned but the practice of obtaining many slaves in this way continues.)

"The Wounded Hand"

Still talking in Pashto (the language understood by most Afghans is Dari or Persian) Maolawi (Ramaduollah) replied, with the approval of the other mullahs: "We do not agree with fixing the dowry at a maximum of 300 afghanis (Fr30). It can be more. That should only be a minimum. Mistakes have been committed and the wounded hand must be healed." He held out his hand.

Question: In Herat I found a pamphlet in a school which had been burned down, which spoke of jihad (holy war) against the government.

(Tadji Mohamed): Those who burn schools, those who burn houses, those who kill are violating Islam's principles. Those people want nothing but places in the government. They can only see their own interests. [Mohamed ends]

This ended an interview which probably helps us better understand the Afghan situation, its complexity, the deep-rooted ways of thinking, but also the misunderstanding and apprehensions which have been able to arise in this country where so much building still has to be done; where the criteria of a developed country are not keys to understanding, the voluntarism pushed to extreme violence which has rarely been mentioned in previous reports has certainly caused wounds which have not all healed. [sentence as published]

It also gives us a better understanding of the use that can be made [of this situation] by fanatics, extreme reactionaries, the dregs of the Amin faction who have formed a heteroclite coalition. Whatever mask it dons, it serves those who want Afghanistan to regress and to fall into the imperialist campaign. These are the elements which support the foreign intervention Afghanistan is suffering--elements which are losing ground each day.

GENERAL ADDRESSES GRADUATES OF POLITICAL COURSE

LD012210 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The certificates for the graduates of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee institute of social sciences course were distributed to them today during a special ceremony by Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the party's Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and general director of political affairs of the armed forces, in the political enlightenment room of the military school.

Gen Gol Aqa, in the course of his speech, described to the political personnel their responsible duties in defending the revolution and eliminating the enemies of our beloved country.

In reply, the political head of the military school spoke about matters related to the duties of the political graduates.

At this meeting, the general director of the institute of social sciences of the PDPA Central Committee and some officers and soldiers of the military school were also present.

Commander's Address

LD012212 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Colonel Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and commander of the central armed forces command, in the course of a meeting today, distributed certificates to the political deputy graduates of the central armed forces units.

Colonel Kalilolah informed the graduates of their duties and obligations in defending the revolution and our beloved country, and wished them much success.

At the end of the meeting, the political head of the central armed forces spoke about the completion of the political deputies course that was opened 1 month ago and ended today, and considered its achievement as positive.

AFGHAN REBELS REPORTEDLY CAPTURE CITY IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

NC011916 Paris AFP in English 1831 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 1 (AFP)--Muslim guerrillas have captured Jaji, an important town of Paktia Province after heavy fighting between Afghan resistance groups and the Soviet troops, rebel sources said here today.

According to reports reaching the headquarters of the rebel group Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan in this border city, Muslim guerrillas killed at least 23 ruling Khalqi party members in the Jaji area. Those killed in the hit-and-run spree included the chiefs of the political defence and communication bureau of Afghanistan's ruling party in troubled Paktia Province.

In several days of heavy fighting, which ended yesterday, Afghan rebels destroyed three trucks and one Russian tank, the sources said, adding that Muslim guerrillas captured 13 Kalashnikov rifles and a large quantity of ammunition after inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet and Afghan troops in that province.

The rebel sources said that heavy fighting was continuing in Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar Province. The Muslim rebels engaged the reinforced Soviet troops in Surkhrud also, and in the fresh clashes several Afghan and Russian soldiers have been killed, they said. The sources said that Afghan rebels were continuing their night ambushes in parts of Nangarhar Province and a number of important Khalqi and Parcham party members were executed in the past few days.

AFP: TWO SRI LANKANS KILLED BY SENTRIES

BK271649 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Colombo, 27 June (AFP)--Two Sri Lankans were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling from Afghanistan to Pakistan last Tuesday [24 June] night was fired at by sentries at a military roadblock in Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry said today.

In a statement, the ministry said 32 Sri Lankans had been travelling in two private vehicles belonging to them from Qandahar in Afghanistan to Quetta in Pakistan. On account of poor visibility the driver of the leading vehicle had come very close to a road-block about 10 kilometres (six miles) from Spinboldak in Afghanistan which is one of the towns en route, 100 kilometres from Qandahar. As the driver applied the brakes to bring the vehicle to a halt there had been firing by the sentries at the roadblock and two of the people in the vehicle had been injured. One of them had died instantaneously and the other had died the following day at a hospital in Spinboldak. The party has now gone to Quetta with the bodies.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed has directed the Sri Lanka ambassador in Pakistan to send the two bodies by air to Colombo and to report fully on the incident, the statement said. The statement did not say whether the sentries were Afghans or Russians.

AUSTRALIA'S ANTHONY MEETS WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

BK010859 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0839 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Indian and Australia on June 30 agreed to consult each other with regard to the sale price of iron ore for which they felt a suitable machinery should be evolved to ensure a fair and reasonable return. Australia indicated that it would like to confer and consult with other concerned countries in this matter.

This followed a meeting between J.D. Anthony, Australian deputy prime minister and minister of trade and resources, and Pranab Mukherji, union minister for commerce and steel and mines, on June 30. The Australian deputy prime minister is presently on a visit to India.

The commerce minister informed the visiting dignitary that 10 million people are employed in India in the handloom industry while the total textile exports from India to Australia form only 2 percent of its total textile imports from the world market. He emphasised that Australia should remove all restrictions on the imports of handlooms and handicrafts from India.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK020410 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria are to cooperate in various fields like machine building and heavy engineering industries, electronics and communications, metallurgy, light industries and chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

A protocol signed by the two countries in New Delhi yesterday also provides for setting up hydro-industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar by Bulgaria. The two sides will enter into long-term contracts for the supply of iron ore, leather goods, earth moving equipment, textiles and pharmaceuticals from India.

The protocol was signed by Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh and Bulgarian Minister for Machine Building T Chakurov.

MINISTER REPORTS ON MANUFACTURE OF JAGUAR AIRCRAFT

BK261026 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Preliminary steps for indigenous manufacture of Jaguar aircraft are underway. This has been stated in a written reply in the lower house of Parliament by Minister of State for Defense C.P.N. Singh. He said indigenous manufacture is generally undertaken in different phases.

Mr Singh also said the first new aircraft from Britain was expected to be delivered by September this year.

COMMERCE SECRETARY OUTLINES NEW IMPORT POLICY

BK010734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The import policy for the next financial year announced this evening provides further concessions on incentives to industry to help increase the export of goods to 2,600 crore rupees despite the expected recessionary trends on the international market. Announcing the policy, the federal commerce secretary said the priorities laid down in formulating the import policy were aimed at lesser imports to conserve foreign exchange, replacement of imported goods with local ones, increasing exports to the maximum, promoting easy availability of essential goods and simplifying procedures. He said the new import policy, as in the past, consisted of free and tied lists. The free list consisted of A, B, and C parts. He said its salient features included the issue of licenses on a 6-month basis up to 125 percent of either the value licensed to an importer during 1978-79 or the average value licensed during the past 3 years, whichever was higher. New industrial establishments or those revising their production would be licensed on a 6-month basis as per their requirements assessed by the investment promotion bureau.

The commerce secretary said the free and tied lists have been thoroughly examined to ban the import of unnecessary items. Earlier today the federal cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi considered and approved the import policy.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK020825 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Nepal's Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumshere Jung Rana arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to a Radio Pakistan representative at the airport, he said he will exchange views with Pakistani officials on bilateral relations and regional and international affairs. In reply to a question, he said he will also hold discussions on the Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit.

Referring to Pak-Nepal ties, he said our relations are very cordial and there are bright prospects for growth of economic and trade relations between the two countries. He said there is no outstanding issue between the two countries. Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha welcomed him on arrival at the Islamabad airport.

Earlier he told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN at Karachi airport that during his talks in Islamabad he will exchange views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan besides discussing other matters. He also disclosed that Pakistan International Airlines will commence direct flights between Pakistan and Nepal by the end of this year.

FOOD, AGRICULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR ROME CONFERENCE

GF301245 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Federal Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Rear Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua left Islamabad for Rome today to attend the International Fund for Agricultural Development conference. The conference will open tomorrow to consider expanding its resources for the 1981-84 period. The minister is chairman of the fund's board of governors.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN TURKISH BORDER TRAFFIC TALKS

LD012206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, friendly talks took place in the town of Dogubayazit, Turkey, between Iranian and Turkish delegations regarding problems on the Bazargan border concerning the movement of trucks carrying goods to Iran. The Iranian delegation comprised of Mr Zanjani, supervisor of the presidential mission to West Azarbayjan; three members of the mission; and Mr Haqgu, governor general of West Azarbayjan. The Turkish delegation comprised the governor of [name indistinct] Province and several officials.

In the course of the talks, which ended today, it was agreed that as of tomorrow, trucks carrying goods for Iran should move toward Iran provided the highway is secure. Trucks have been waiting on the Turkish side of the border for the past 4 days to cross into Iranian territory. The talks conducted by the Iranian officials, including Davud Maleki, the prime ministry [as heard] representative stationed on the Bazargan border, concerned facilitating border crossing by trucks laden with foodstuffs, medicines and other goods. The talks with the Turkish officials were friendly and agreements were reached.

Following today's talks a group of Iranian tourists, who, because of the problems of the past few days were awaiting permission to enter either Turkey or Iran, continued their journey thanks to endeavors by the supervisor of the prime ministry mission stationed on the Bazargan border.

ENVOY TO FRANCE INTERVIEWED ON NEWS MEDIA VIEW OF IRAN

LD011441 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 29 Jun 80 p 9

[PARS Paris interview with Iranian Ambassador in Paris Shamseddin Amir Ala'i: "For Us the Main Issue Is Not the Taking of the Hostages But That Imperialism Should Not Meddle in Our Affairs in the Future"--date not specified]

[Text] Paris--Shamseddin Amir Ala'i, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in France, gave an interview to correspondents of the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Paris and answered their questions about the effect on the French media of events in Iran since the Islamic Revolution.

In the interview, held last week, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador recalled that, in general, the view of the French press after the revolution's success could be divided into two periods, one before the occupation of the American Embassy, and one since.

During the first period, most of the media agreed with the progress of the Iranian revolution and analyzed its various dimensions, but after the occupation of the American Embassy views diverged, with some agreeing and some disagreeing. Some felt it aimed at the attainment of due rights from America, while others considered it a violation against another country. In general, in examining recent commentaries, criticism may be found in certain media accounts which vary in their desire to influence, and they believe that the existence of a stable government can help to solve problems.

In reply to the question "what effect did the conference on America's crimes in Iran have on the people and political circles of France, and what changes did they or will they bring about in French Government decisions on economic sanctions against Iran?" the Iranian ambassador said:

"The conference investigating America's crimes in Iran had a good effect on the press, since everyone believes that the old regime's crimes cannot be overlooked; thus they make the issue of the hostage-taking an excuse to cover up the meddlings of foreigners in Iran's internal affairs. For us, the main issue is not the taking of the hostages but that imperialism should not meddle in our affairs in the future, that we should not be economically dependent, that our Islamic and national independent policy should be respected, and that they should return the wealth stolen by the deposed shah and his family, so that perhaps, by putting him on trial, the blood the martyrs shed may be partly expiated. These are things which they do not want."

On the effect of Carter's journey to Europe on the positions adopted by West European countries toward Iran, Amir Ala'i said:

"Carter's trip to Europe is aimed, of course, at securing their cooperation. European policy varies from country to country. In actual truth, France does not wish to carry out orders dictated by Carter and is still pursuing the independent policy of De Gaulle. Germany is a different case, as is Britain. After the Luxembourg conference and the joint decisions taken there on economic sanctions, each country made a separate decision and implemented it in a different manner, because they need us. They have interests and they cannot merely follow Carter blindly."

In reply to the final question from the correspondent, who asked: "FRANCE SOIR edition No 11147 of 20 June carried an article about the actions of Bakhtiar, Palizban and Oveysi. Does the publication of such accounts in the French press not indicate a particular stance on the part of the French Government toward Iran?"

Amir Ala'i stated: "As regards the newspaper FRANCE SOIR and the article about Bakhtiar, I must say that since French newspapers are free, they will inevitably write such accounts. We know that France is a land of shelter for fugitives; the truth of the matter is that Bakhtiar and others are being supported by America and other countries. In Iraq and elsewhere Bakhtiar is engaged in corruption and terrorism against Iran, with the cooperation of other criminals, and since he has lost credibility, such efforts are futile. This action may only be compared to the fly on the lion's nose, repeating its action however much it is brushed away."

QOTBZADEH REQUESTS OAU STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

AB020703 Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeh Qotbzadeh has asked Sierre Leone President Siaka Stevens, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to speak out on the situation in Afghanistan.

In a letter to the OAU chairman yesterday, Mr Qotbzadeh, a member of the Islamic conference committee on Afghanistan, spoke of the Soviet aggression against the Afghan people and asked the president about his views on mobilizing public opinion for the cause of the Afghan people.

The Soviet Union was trying to shackle the Afghan people who were bravely resisting, Mr Qotbzadeh said.

Afghans are fighting a lonely struggle, he added, noting that the international community was indifferent to their plight.

No one can escape the whims and tempers of superpower rivalries for their reach can extend everywhere, he said.

Today the victim is Afghanistan; we can wonder who their next victim will be, he added.

The Afghan people were waging a real war of liberation and were paying heavily for the defense of their fatherland. Fighting was on the increase and so were casualties, he said.

As we are close to the scene we have a better knowledge of the suffering of these people and, as part of the Third World, we have a special responsibility towards them, the Iranian minister added.

We have all suffered and suffer still from the hold of foreign powers...and we cannot ignore the Afghan need for support and cooperation, he said.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Mojahedin Not To Negotiate

JN011634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Afghan Islamic Party leader Guldbuddin Hekmatyar has refused to enter into any negotiations to solve the Afghan crisis. He said that armed struggle is the only course for the settlement of this issue.

At a press conference in the Pakistani city of Peshawar following his return from the Geneva conference, Hekmatyar called for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. Hekmatyar added that the Muslim mojahedin do not believe in negotiations. They only believe in the method of armed struggle and they will continue on this path. Hekmatyar further said that any government appointed by the Soviet Union to replace the Babrak Karmal government will be unacceptable.

Prison Occupied by Rebels

JN011927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Party office in Tehran reports that the party's mojahedin, during a fierce battle with government forces, have succeeded in occupying a prison in (Garziwan) in Afghanistan. The report adds that the Muslim mojahedin have seized a sizable amount of loot, including 100 rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunitions and other quantities of weapons.

Meanwhile, Sayed Ahmad Gailani, leader of the National Islamic Front in Afghanistan, who had paid a visit to the United Kingdom to obtain military equipment, medicines, medical equipment and foodstuffs for the Afghan revolutionaries, described his visit as one which arouses hope.

19 KILLED IN CLASHES WITH IRAQI ARMED UNITS

LD011736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Tehran's Revolution Guards Corps' spokesman has announced: A dispatch which has reached us from Eslamabad Gharb [formerly Shahabad Gharb] indicates that the last positions of the assailants who are directly backed and guided by the Iraqi Ba'th government, have been crushed one after another by the guards corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are advancing to mop up the areas. During the past 24 hours the guards corps, deployed in Eslamabad, Karand Gharb, Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, have been directly fighting the Iraqi mercenary army.

On the basis of the latest statistics 19 persons have been martyred, 8 wounded and another person was lost during these engagements. The guards corps spokesman also announced: According to the latest report which has reached us, the clashes are still continuing.

On the other hand, according to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations office of Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division announced in a communique: During these clashes eight assailants were killed and two were captured. The communique adds: Eleven Kalashnikov submachineguns and Brno guns were also captured from the assailants.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Call For 'Correct Education'

LD011350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Address by Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, to the country's heads of training and educational organizations and Islamic associations at a meeting in Jamaran mosque near his residence in north Tehran on 1 July--recorded]

[Excerpts] Those who oppose universities from being put right, from giving a proper education, from becoming Islamicized, are the same people who have been reared by foreigners and who are afraid of there being an Islamicized university and that they will be unable to engage in robbery, unable in indulge in lust and good times.

They are afraid of the university becoming Islamicized and no longer being a center of corruption. They are afraid of this.

So far, there have been centers throughout the country in all ministries, in all government offices. One would be ashamed to mention the things uttered there. I have been told about this or that ministry and the things going on there. If this or that ministry is now supposed to have an Islamic association, then how is it that the Islamic association has allowed such irregularities to persist in them? If we are to have proper education and training, our country should become self-sufficient from the educational standpoint.

You should address yourselves to the content. You should strive to ensure that education is a correct education. An education will be beneficial only when it is purified, containing moral training. In universities and other centers of learning there should be individuals who will give moral teaching to students, who will purify their minds, who will imbue them with the purity of soul while being educated.

Call for Education in Mosques

NC011250 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 1 (AFP)--Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today hit out at higher education which is tainted by colonialism, and said true teaching should be dispensed in Iran's mosques, where the Islamic Revolution had its beginnings.

"The universities must not be machines into which we put Moslems and get back communists," the ayatollah said in a speech here to education officials from the provinces.

"If the emphasis happened to be on science, we have to realize whom that benefited," he said. "If science is benefiting evil people, then we are headed for catastrophe," he continued. "We have seen how our universities functioned when they were in the hands of the colonialists."

He said that the parliamentary and official classes were educated in such universities and that "the only use they put their education to was to sell out the country to foreigners." He called for the universities to be "purged of people who miseducate the students."

"The Islamic societies must realize that unless they manage to react along good Moslem lines they cannot expect others to return to Islam," he said, "for they themselves must change if they seek to change others."

Turning to university curricula, he said it was essential to eliminate those that were ostensibly educational but which actually were a bad education.

"Everyone is born good but society corrupts," he said. "This is true of the teachers no less than the student. If a child is raised in a good society then it will certainly become good.

"The (holy Moslem fast) month of Ramadan is approaching," he concluded. "I take this occasion to say that education must be made three or four times more intensive than it is. Education must go on in the mosques. The mosques must not be empty. The revolution had its beginnings in the mosques. Mosques and universities must exist side by side, for there is no contradiction between the two institutions and the two forms of teaching," he said.

NEW REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS COMMANDER REFUSES POST

TA011628 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] The newly appointed commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps, Muhammad Kazem Bojnurdi, has refused to take up his post. His appointment was announced on Sunday by President Bani-Sadr. But, in a letter rejecting the appointment, Mr Kazem Bojnurdi said certain conditions have not been met. He gave no details of what these were.

In announcing Mr Kazem Bojnurdi's appointment, President Bani-Sadr had spoken of the need for a reform of the revolutionary guard. The guards' commander, Major Abu-Sharif, who had earlier spoken of dissension among its members, was named as Mr Kazem Bojnurdi's deputy.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S AYAT REJECTS CONSPIRACY CHARGES

LD011051 [Editorial report] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 June carries on page 12 an article reporting a press conference held by Islamic Republican Party Political Secretary Hasan Ayat on 19 June at an unspecified location to discuss the tapes which Iranian President Bani-Sadr recently claimed were evidence of a plot to overthrow the president.

Ayat said: "The text of what was claimed to be a transcript of the tapes was distorted, censored and defective. Periods were inserted at certain places said to be unintelligible, and this changed the meaning of the sentences." Ayat continued: "The newspaper ENQELAB-E ELSMAI, which claims that it plotted against the president of the republic and the regime of the Islamic Republic, itself resorted in practice to the vilest and most despicable plot against me and against the Islamic Republic."

Elsewhere, Ayat said: "The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLIAMI, the mojahedin, the Feda'yeen-e Khalq, the Komeleh and other counterrevolutionaries have embarked on a conspiracy against me."

Ayat goes on to enumerate the "plotter's" aims, which he sees as to discredit the Constitution, in whose formulation Ayat played a major role, and to take revenge for his advocacy of the principles of political leadership by the clergy.

Ayat is quoted on the manner in which the tape was obtained; "According to a prearranged plan, they sent a person to speak to me and recorded my voice. Of course, I know who he is; he is neither a Bani-Sadr supporter nor a party member. He is a communist."

On the various causes of friction between himself and the president, Ayat said: "I limited the president's prerogatives in the assembly of experts. We gave the general command of the armed forces to the leader, and the remainder to the Majles, thus the president's prerogatives were reduced." He concluded by outlining his opinions of Bani-Sadr.

KHOMEYNI PURGE MESSAGES SUPPORTED IN MAJLES

ID011212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] An open session of the Islamic consultative assembly was held at 1015 this morning, presided over by Dr Yadollah Sahabi as speaker. Dr Sahabi spoke first about absent members.

The speaker then criticized the newspapers, especially KEYHAN, and asked Dr Yazdi to give them guidance.

Then, Shah-Cheraghi, deputy for Damghan, in a speech in connection with the imam's message regarding the exposure of hypocrites [monafeqan] and the purge of offices of undesirable and affiliated agents, read a statement which was approved with three "takbir" [members shouted "God is great" three times].

The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: The imam or the nation and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in two historic messages, created new motion and gave a leap to the nation. In those messages, the imam openly expressed his frank and decisive stand vis-a-vis two corrupt matters that have damaged the revolution and the imam's revolutionary path more than others since the victory of the Islamic Revolution that is, counterrevolutionary and hypocritical groups and conservative executive and unrevolutionary cadres.

We, the undersigned, while fully supporting the imam's recent messages and guidances, declare a number of points as follows:

1. We ask the people--especially the Islamic societies, departments and institutes--to follow the imam's message with the utmost awareness and with all their strength.

2. We warn the executive officials to refrain from any form of negligence, disruption, and misrepresentation of the imam's messages, and to declare their decisive and frank stance, as Ayatollah Montazeri has done.

3. We frankly declare that any form of negligence or disruption in implementing the imam's message and guidances will not be tolerated. We will investigate negligences as soon as the Majles is formalized and punish the perpetrators.

4. We ask the leaders of the organization of Iran's people's fighters [sazeman-e mojahedin-e khalq-e Iran] to declare their frank stands vis-a-vis the imam's views and Ayatollah Montazeri's views as soon as possible, instead of participating in hypocritical and innocent-seeming confrontations, and free their chaste and unaware supporters of their doubts.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 1 JULY REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETING

LD020356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council last night held a private meeting and discussed various problems in the country. At the end of this session Mahdavi-Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, made some remarks about the cities where Majles elections have not yet taken place. He said: Kordestan and Kermanshah are not ready for the elections. In Malayer and Saveh election dates have been announced for sometime before the month of Ramadan [which begins 14 July]. There will be new elections in those cities where the credentials of deputies have not been approved by the Majles. However, so far the Majles has not told us anything in connection with this issue.

He added: Deputies whose credentials have been rejected by the Majles commission cannot participate in the election. Deputies from constituencies where the election results were not confirmed can take part in the elections again.

The spokesman of the Revolutionary Council, Dr Hasan Habibi, also talked to reporters about the problems discussed at last night's session. He said: As you are aware, the Tuesday sessions are held for the purpose of allowing the members of the Revolution Council to spend a longer time together in order to raise problems more openly. Problems raised during these sessions are mostly general in nature and concern the administration of the country, the current problems and ways of solving these problems. There was a fairly lengthy discussion of the imam's remarks, the administrative organization of the country and, in principle, about the ways of running the country. There was also agreement on the point that all the offices must be truly reformed.

510 MORE EMPLOYEES PURGED FROM MINISTRIES

NC010736 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 1 (AFP)--A further 510 people have been purged from Iranian ministries for having "collaborated with the imperial regime," the newspaper AZADEGAN reported today.

Four hundred of them were from the Energy Ministry and 110 from the Transport and Communications Ministry [as received], bringing to 325 the number of transport and communications officials who have lost their jobs.

Since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni launched the wave of sackings three days ago, a total of 1,410 officials have been put out of work.

The rector of Tehran university, Hassan 'Arefi, told the newspaper BAMDAD today that the purge would continue in the university "until there is a holy, Islamic atmosphere."

According to the latest figures 558 people have been purged at the university.

"Tehran university has too many lecturers," the rector declared. "We need human beings and not people with very great knowledge."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Justice published a communique today ordering its employees who use drugs or alcohol to give written undertakings that they will give them up. The ministry gave them one month to do so.

DOCTORS STAGE STRKE TO PROTEST EXECUTION OF COLLEAGUE

NC011902 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 1 (AFP)--The Iranian hospital interns' association has urged doctors throughout the country to observe a 24-hour general strike Wednesday to protest the execution of a doctor in Ahwaz (Khuzestan), sources in the medical community said here tonight.

The protest movement began Monday in the Jondi Shahpur hospital of Ahwaz. One of the doctors at the hospital was executed Sunday, after being accused of opposing the expulsion of leftists from the [word indistinct] university last April.

Health Ministry Denouncement

NC020818 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 2 (AFP)--A 24-hour strike by doctors protesting the execution of a colleague in Kuzestan has cut hospital care in Tehran to 25 percent of its normal level and postponed most surgery, medical sources said today.

A Public Health Ministry communique denouncing the strike warned that "if reduction of activity or strikes are observed in medical centers, the organizers will be dismissed and handed over to legal authorities."

The doctors decided on the action after last week's execution of a physician who had opposed the expulsion of leftist university students in April.

KHALKHALI REPORTS MAFIA THREATS, BRIBE OFFERS

LD260510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the antinarcotics campaign headquarters, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today denied [as heard] a report carried by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'. This newspaper had been reported as saying that the Mafia organization had offered a $7 million bribe to Ayatollah Khalkhali, the supervisor of the Iran antinarcotics campaign headquarters, and when he rejected this offer, they tried to kill him. According to this newspaper, the Mafia has sent an eight-man team to kill Khalkhali. AL-ANBA' wrote: The reason the Mafia tried to kill Khalkhali is that he executed several narcotics smugglers who were Mafia members.

Ayatollah Khalkhali told PARS: The Mafia members threaten me in various ways but the weapon of threat is a blunt one. Their struggle is to prevent us from decisive action against narcotics. They advised me that the international band dealing in narcotics is a dangerous one that even Interpol has a hand in and cooperates with and that no government or power has so far been able to confront them. But I told them--and I showed it in action, too--that I will struggle against this great and dangerous world power.

My biggest support in this is the support of the Iranian nation, which includes the sincere cooperation of the Revolution Guards Corps, the gendarmerie and the police. The members of the international narcotics band, in order to divert us from the path of struggle, offered bribes to the tune of 300 million tumans; these elements, of course, are too trivial to keep us away from this sacred campaign.

KHALKHALI SENTENCES FIVE PERSONS TO DEATH

LD260522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS dispatch a number of notorious professional smugglers and bosses of centers of corruption and dissipation were tried by the special narcotics court and were sentenced to death by Ayatollah Khalkhali. The sentences passed were carried out on these people at dawn today.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

27 June Commentaries

TA281446 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 June carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled: "One Should Not Be in Accord With the Mouthpiece of Imperialism and Zionism," said: When reviewing the events in Iran and Afghanistan with clear-sightedness, we observe that U.S. imperialism, along with its allies, (?has a hand in the activities of counterrevolutionary groups) in both countries. U.S. imperialism, which suffered a mortal wound from the victory of the Iranian revolution and whose satanic plans have been thwarted in Afghanistan, is now resorting to threats and an economic blockade against Iran, and is training and arming Afghan rebels and then sending them to Afghanistan--all this to regain its lost interests. Iran and Afghanistan have many things in common regarding overt and covert U.S. plots. It is up to the Iranian mass media to review the events in both countries with clear-sightedness and not fall into the trap of hostile imperialist propaganda machinery.

It is a well-known fact that U.S. imperialism, Beijing, Pakistan and Egypt back and arm the Afghan rebels, and that it was due to these armed plots and interventions from abroad that the Afghan officials were obliged to ask for the assistance of their neighbor, the Soviet Union, according to their friendship treaty. When these countries stop their plundering interventions, then the so-called Afghanistan problem will be solved. In practice, we have seen that with the situation returning to normal in Afghanistan the Soviet Union has withdrawn a certain number of its armed units from that country.

The Iranian nation cannot afford not to worry about the fact that whatever the Western loudspeakers, and especially the United States, broadcast about the events in Afghanistan is repeated by the Iranian propaganda machinery. For example, in the past few days the Soviet Union has announced its decision to withdraw a certain number of its troops from Afghanistan. The Iranian propaganda machinery claimed that the Soviet Union is increasing its troops in that country and that in Kabul war is continuing between the Muslim strugglers and Soviet soldiers and that many Soviet tanks were destroyed and thousands of soldiers killed. The activities of the Iranian propaganda machinery should be in line with the anti-imperialist, revolutionary policy of the imam and should not forget the current main slogan of the revolution--"Death to U.S. imperialism!"

2. The second commentary, entitled: "Beijing and U.S. Imperialism in the Same Axis," said: The recent visit of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping to Washington was explained both in the United States and China as a new [word indistinct] in the rapprochement between the two countries.

During this visit the Chinese vice premier and the U.S. officials reached an agreement on selling various U.S. arms to China. This political and military rapprochement is considered a threat to the freedom-seeking movements of Asia and the Iranian revolution.

The military regime of Ziaul Haq is an (?ally) of the United States and is considered a traitor to the Pakistani nation and the nations of the Middle East. The forces opposed to the traitorous policy of Ziaul Haq are increasing daily in Pakistan. Ziaul Haq has temporarily put the port of Karachi at the disposal of Washington, thus indirectly helping U.S. imperialism to strengthen its military forces in the Persian Gulf region--forces that are concentrated in this region against our revolutionary homeland as well as the countries of this region.

Carter has not stopped threatening Iran. All these U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf region are not meant for releasing the U.S. hostages but for safeguarding the vital U.S. interests in the region.

The interesting point is that not once have the Chinese or Pakistani officials condemned the U.S. military aggression against Iran or the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Both in China and Pakistan, they intentionally disregard the fact that more than 2000 of the former shah's military personnel are living in Egypt and that the former shah and As-Sadat intend to use these people for carrying out subversive acts against Iran.

The United States, with the help of Beijing, is seeking new allies for crushing the freedom-seeking and anti-imperialist movements of our region.

1 July Commentary

TA011951 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 July carried a commentary: entitled: "Which People Cause Sabotage in Units of Production?" It said: It is a reality that in order to confront the aggressions and plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies, all the true forces of the revolution should be mobilized. As in the past there is no doubt that the toilers of Iran can play an important role in this vital struggle against U.S. world-devouring imperialism and counterrevolution.

The Iranian nation is aware that U.S. imperialism, while resorting to reconomic pressure and carrying out subversive activities, wants to bring the Iranian nation to its knees and annihilate the gains of the revolution. The vigilant toilers know that the real way to fight inflation and high prices is to increase productivity.

Despite the efforts of pseudoleftists and remnants of the former regime, the toilers of Iran have joined all their efforts for improving the economy of the country. The toilers have [word indistinct] expectations from the responsible officials too--the purging of supporters of the former regime who cause trouble in factories and mistreat the workers. Examples of troubles caused by these people in different factories in the country are cited.

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DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW OLYMPIC CEREMONIES

LD022018 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Emtiaz Hasan, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy of the defense and judicial committee of the party Central Committee, today headed a party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Olympic committee to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Moscow Olympics.

At Kabul international airport, some members of the Central Committee and Revolution Council of the DRA saw the delegation off.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 2 JULY

GF021720 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Mongolian deputy foreign minister has arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation on an (?official) visit at the invitation of the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

WORLD YOUTH ORGANIZATION JOURNALISTS VISIT KABUL

GF021935 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In a television interview a delegation of journalists from the world democratic youth organization condemned all hostile and false imperialist propaganda aimed against the Afghan revolution.

The delegation includes members from the GDR, France, Hungary and Sri Lanka. The delegation is in Kabul at the invitation of the democratic youth organization to hold contacts with people in various provinces and appraise the situation in Afghanistan.

The members of the delegation have found the situation in Afghanistan to be normal--imperialist propaganda notwithstanding. The delegation members added: Afghan youth are continuing the struggle to complete the revolution. The masses are bound to success.

INFORMATION MINISTER ATTENDS TALKS, INTERVIEWED IN CSSR

For Prague Radio reportage on the visit of Information and Culture Minister 'Abol Majid Sarboland to Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 1 July issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BOMB DISCOVERED IN MOSQUE, 'IMPERIALISM' BLAMED

LD021924 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The enemies of Islam--the criminals, henchmen and professional murderers of world imperialism--as part of their campaign of destruction and terrorism tried last night to dynamite the main mosque of (Rozesharif), which is located west of the shrine of 'Ali. Fortunately, however, this abominable and anti-Islamic act of U.S. imperialism was discovered in time and neutralized.

Our correspondent in Balkh Province reports that the policeman who was on nightwatch near 'Ali's monument noticed that a bomb consisting of several sticks of dynamite weighing 2.5 kilograms had been left in the main mosque of (Rozesharif) and was set to explode. The police commander of Balkh Province said: The dynamite bomb was discovered in time and defused. It was then handed over to provincial authorities.

According to a BAKHTAR reporter in Mazar-e Sharif, when the ulema, clergy and prayer leaders in the mosques, as well as a number of the working people of that city, learned of this atrocious and inhuman action today they gathered in the Balkh Province hall. After inspecting the bomb, they expressed their gratitude for the policeman who discovered the bomb and severely condemned this inhuman and anti-Islamic act on the part of the enemies of Afghanistan. They also expressed their hatred for the perpetrators of this incident, who, acting on the orders of their filthy masters, wanted to set fire to this most sacred place.

BLASTING TO TAKE PLACE IN KABUL 3-4 JULY

LD021704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the announcement of the Ministry of Public Works, for the purpose of quarrying building stone, tomorrow, Thursday, from 0900 to 1530 and the day after, Friday, from 0800 to 1600, blasting will take place in the vicinity of the house building factory.

Similarly, according to the announcement of the Ministry of Water and Power, for the purpose of obtaining building stone required by the department of construction, it is expected that blasting will take place on Thursday from 0100 to 1300 in the vicinity of (Waysalabad) mountain, adjacent to (Bereshna Kot).

This is hereby brought to the notice of the respected citizens of Kabul so that they will not be concerned on this account.

AFP CITES REBEL SOURCES ON ARMS, CLASHES

OW022041 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 2 (AFP)--The local commissioner of Nijrab district in Afghanistan's Parvan Province revolted against the Marxist regime last week and handed over a large quantity of arms and ammunition to Muslim guerrillas, rebels sources said here today.

According to reports reaching this border town, the commissioner [words indistinct] "kidnapping" by Muslim freedom fighters earlier. The commissioner, who was not named by the rebels, facilitated the task of the rebels in breaking into the arms depot of Nijrab.

The Muslim freedom fighters seized 90 Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, 11,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 handgrenades, two wireless sets, 40 blankets and 80 pairs of boots, the sources said.

The district fell to Afghan mojahedin. They were attacked by Soviet troops and fighters of the pro-government revolutionary defense committee the next day, but the rebels repulsed them with the captured weapons, the rebel sources said.

The Muslim freedom fighters inflicted heavy casualties and destroyed four tanks, killing eight army officers including two Soviet advisers, they said. The rebels in this encounter reportedly seized another 20 Kalashnikov rifles.

The rebel commander, Lieutenent Obaidullah Saleh, a former Afghan Army deserter, was killed as were several Muslim commandos, including two women fighters, the sources said.

In another encounter in Patch Ghan village of the same province, rebels destroyed seven armoured vehicles and killed a large number of Russian and Afghan soldiers in heavy fighting lasting four days. They captured 14 heavy machineguns, 100 rifles, three wireless sets, 500 bags of gunpowder and several rocket launchers, the rebel sources said.

Both Nijrab and Patch Ghan were reported under rebel control.

L'HUMANITE'S COUBARD VISITS POL-E CHARKHI, PRISON

ID011445 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jun 80 p 9

[Jacques Coubard dispatch: "I Have Visited Pol-e Charkhi Prison"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 June--I visited Pol-e Charkhi prison yesterday. I was able to talk with political prisoners in their cells. All told me that they had never suffered ill-treatment or torture. Nor have they ever been interrogated in the presence of Soviet advisers. All that the Western press has said on this subject is untrue. Major Zaher, the prison governor who was detained there for 14 months under the former government, told me when I left him: "I invite any honest person to come and check conditions of detention here, to come and question the prisoners to find out the truth. We have nothing to hide."

On the program "Expliquez-Vous" on 9 June Yvan Levai interviewed U.S. ethnologist Mike Barry whom he presented as an international human rights federation delegate. He quoted at length from that day's issue of LE FIGARO. Andre Frossard announced the use of napalm and other things, Yvan Levai said. Mike Barry took care not to confirm that. Yvan Levai quoted Thierry Desjardins (Note: In LE FIGARO of 19 June Thierry Desjardins challenged Jacques Coubard "to go to Kabul's central prison." The challenge has been accepted. We are waiting to see what Thierry Desjardins will or will not say about this. We have no illusions) who reports "that in some Afghan prisons, 4-year old children are tortured in their mothers' presence. The Soviets are apparently indulging in acts of this type. Do you think that is possible or not?"

Mike Barry replied: "It strikes me as very possible given that anonymous reports I have gathered report Soviet advisers present during actions such as burying young villagers alive with bulldozers."

No Women

I will add, to show how responsible the human rights federation delegate is, that he also invented the crude story that the Hazaras who live on the high plateaus in the center of the country are victims of a genocide deliberately perpetrated by the Soviet Army. I will come back to this subject.

I can bear witness to the fact that there is now no longer a single Soviet soldier at Pol-e Charkhi. They left last Saturday. "They were only there to guard the prison," Major Zaher specified. "They had nothing to do with our internal affairs. They were simply there to ensure security at a time when we were withstanding the greatest force of the aggression stirred up abroad. I swear on my honor that they never questioned a prisoner. It is completely untrue that children have been ill-treated here in front of their mothers. Since 27 December not one woman has been brought to Pol-e Charkhi prison, which houses all political prisoners in Afghanistan."

The prisoner governor lined up all the political prisoners for me, floor by floor from the two buildings where they are held. There were 70 from building one. All are accused of crimes committed under the previous government. There were 580 in building two, sentenced or charged and awaiting trial for counterrevolutionary activities, members of terrorist commandos who had infiltrated from Pakistan, people who launched attacks or made threats.... Some of them, the governor said, will soon be released. They are going to benefit from a reprieve.

On the edge of the Pol-e Charkhi industrial zone, on the Jalalabad road which leads to Pakistan, you can scarcely make out the high walls of the prison against the background of the nearby mountains. I was checked three times by the Afghan Army and Afghan security services before passing through the huge entrance gate.

Work is going on everywhere to make the prisoners' conditions more humane.

The major remembers the 14 months he spent there in crowded conditions, dirt and humilitation. He only emerged from his cell 27 December after the uprising which brought Amin's government to an end. At the entrance of building number two opposite his office he showed me a room in which 117 people were summarily executed during that period. Bullet marks can still be seen on the bars and walls, which have just been repaired. On the upper floors the cells have been repainted.

The prisoners were walking in small groups in the corridors, playing cards in a cell, reading and sleeping. The same scene could be seen on each floor.

Terrible Accusations

These former leaders of Amin's faction face terrible accusations. According to the governor and to the public prosecutor with whom I met in the official quarter, they assassinated People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] members, patriots and thousands of innocent people. It was they who dug mass graves which were filled using bulldozers. The present PDPA leaders say that rape and all kinds of barbarous acts took place throughout the country. Amin's former ministers have taken the place of those they had imprisoned and tortured here. Three of their former victims are members of Babrak Karmal's government. They are Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister 'Ali Keshtmand, National Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' and General Qader, Revolution Council presidency member.

I was able to talk and even converse in English with some of these former state leadership members. Former Foreign Minister Dr Shah Wali, former Justice Minister Abdolkhakim Shara'i former Agriculture Minister (Kabdul Wahad Sarsen), former Information and Culture Minister Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, former Education Minister Salim Masudi who was, he reminded me, ambassador to Paris for 20 days. I also spoke with former Trade Union Federation President (Hassan Ghol Wafa Karagar) who was learning English when I entered his cell. All seem to be in good health.

They all stated that they had been humanely treated for the 6 months they have been in Pol-e Charkhi.

Egyptian Prisoner

On the first floor of the building one was a young Egyptian architect recruited in Kuwait by the Muslim Brotherhood and taken prisoner when he had entered the Knar Valley with a terrorist commando. "I studied at Al-Azhar University in Cairo," (religious university known throughout the Muslim world--Coubard note). "I was working in Kuwait just 5 months ago. I was the first volunteer when it was announced that the Russians had invaded Afghanistan. I came to protect the Afghans from the Russians and to help them throw the Russians out. I was convinced that there was no longer an Afghan Government or an Afghan Army. Only Russians. I have only been questioned by Afghans. I have not met any Russians in this prison. I am awaiting trial since the investigation of my case has been completed."

He concluded in perfect English: "I am a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and I consider it my duty to take up arms. I have not suffered any ill-treatment. Conditions seem normal here but, of course, I would prefer to be free."

"Inconceivable"

In Kabul the public prosecutor of the special revolutionary court set up to judge crimes committed by the crusaders of obscurantism reacted in the same way as all the officials I have met so far. "It is inconceivable. How can the Western press publish such flagrant lies about torture and the presence of Soviets in the Afghan legal system?"

(Karim Chandan) who was president of the legal body responsible for monitoring the police under Prince Daoud's regime, then, after the revolution, chairman of the Justice Ministry commission which examined appeals submitted by detainees, had been forced to flee to escape Amin's police. He returned to Kabul after December. "I can assure you that we have received no complaint about ill-treatment during the interrogation of prisoners. Every defendant can choose his lawyer as laid down by the law. Criminal procedure is respected in keeping with the principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We have suffered too much from illegal acts committed in the past not to guard these principles jealously today."

PARIS PAPER: IMPOTENT WEST A VOYEUR OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD030711 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "The Voyeurs..."]

[Text] So the Soviet Union will withdraw some of its units now stationed in Afghanistan. This has been revealed by TASS and announced in a verbal message from Leonid Brezhnev which was conveyed to Valery Giscard d'Estaing while the latter was already flying to the Western summit in Venice.

But what neither the communique nor Brezhnev's message says is that the bulk of the Russian expeditionary corps is obviously remaining in Afghanistan and is continuing its efforts to subdue Afghan peoples which have unanimously risen against the Soviet invasion.

This is why some people will certainly pay attention only to one aspect of the Soviet initiative, since it is of interest to them, namely the Soviet "concession" to the Western world, while the French will pay particular attention to a "gesture" which was meant to be a mark of favor to Valery Giscard d'Estaing who had met Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw.

As far as we are concerned, we prefer to subscribe to the only valid analysis, that made by the Afghan insurgents who, knowing what they are talking about since they face death in order to have the right to talk, have called the so-called withdrawal of Soviet troops a "political maneuver" carried out in anticipation of the Olympic games.

In fact, the destiny of men kept in prison--and Afghanistan has become a Soviet prison--can in no way be changed by the departure of a few wardens who watch the prison bars. Only those who walk unconcernedly and freely by the prison will marvel at this.... However, Brezhnev's message will nonetheless be interpreted as a "coup de theatre" even though it is merely a stage trick performed in accordance with the most trite and foolish tradition of variety shows. If this is the case, it is obviously because Western countries are more interested in semblance than in substance, in appearances rather than in realities--reassurance and euphoria--inducing appearances that allow you to doze off whereas harsh and bloody realities force you to react.

If this is the case then it is because the Western world apparently believes that it has taken adequate action by continually repeating that the invasion of Afghanistan is "unacceptable" and because it likes to think that this verbal exercise on its own will prove sufficient to force the retreat of Red Army tanks.

But if this were to continue for a long time, if Western countries were willing to go on twisting according to the requirements of Soviet military and political maneuvers, if that miserable exercise which amounts to fighting to the last Afghan without taking any risk to help the Afghan people were to continue and if the Western world were to resign itself to resembling those impotent people who, being unable to act, are satisfied with the role of voyeurs, in that case, Afghanistan would not be the only victim....

PAPER REPORTS RETURN OF MORE POLITICAL REFUGEES

WA031516 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Assadabad, June 7, (BAKHTAR)--More than 1,200 families who had abandoned their villages due to treacherous actions of Amin's band of criminal, returned to their homes in Dangam valley, Barkunar district, Kunar Province. They have now resumed their normal life with full confidence and in peaceful atmosphere created after the new phase...of the Sawr Revolution.

The returnees, who have been suffered a lot of Amin's hangmen and by being away from their home, were warmly welcomed by military officers, local employees and inhabitants.

Several returnees expressed their support to the new phase of Sawr Revolution and pledged to work unitedly with their revolutionary government in a move to get new Afghanistan flourished. The returnees were also welcomed by Asmar district commissioner.

According to another report more then 500 families of Kash Sangi, Ghunda Sang, Yakahki, Halak and Safid villages returned to their respectives villages in Cheghchran, centre of Ghour Province. The returnees expressed pleasure for being back home and live under the peaceful atmosphere created after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

The returnees were warmly welcomed by local inhabitants, employees and governor of Ghor Province.

They expressed their readiness for cooperation with the revolutionary government of Afghanistan and new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

MEDICINE DISTRIBUTED BY INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

WA251611 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, June 9, (BAKHTAR)--In continuation of the aid provided by International Red Cross Committee more than 966 kgs. medicines were distributed to the civil hospitals on Saturday and Sunday.

A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society's [ARCS] information and public relations department said that the above medicines distributed to Wazir Akbar Khan, Jamhouriat, Ali Abad hospitals, Child Health Institute, Chest Clinic and Ibne Cina emergency hospital under the supervision of the president of the Curative Medicine Department of the Ministry of Public Health, Red Cross International Committee and ARCS representatives which was accepted with thanks.

The International Red Cross Committee is cooperating with ARCS since some times.

DETAILS OF CZECHOSLOVAK FILM CHIEF'S VISIT REPORTED

WA031400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 29, (BAKHTAR)--I.G. Porish, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia and president of the film studio of that country arrived in Kabul yesterday at the head of a delegation on a friendly visit and was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by member of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] and RC [Revolution Council] and president of the PDPA CC publicity and training commission, Fedah Mohammad Dehnishin, member of the RC and head of publications department of the Information and Culture Ministry, Sarwar Yuresh, a representative of the PDPA CC international relations commission and deputy president of the Afghan films.

During its stay in Kabul, the delegation will hold talks with Afghan authorities on expansion of cultural relations between the two countries. The delegation will also participate in the film festival of that country in Kabul.

SOVIET CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTED IN PROVINCES

WA031216 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, June 2 (BAKHTAR)--The clothings supplied by Soviet Union as grant in aid were distributed to the working people from Maidan district, Kabul Province by the secretary to local party committee yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the long friendly ties between Afghanistan and the USSR, the secretary to the district committee called the disinterested assistance of the friendly Soviet Union as another step in further strengthening amicable ties between the two countries.

The Maidan woleswal said clothings of various kinds and sizes were distributed to 200 inhabitants from Rostam Khail, Charraka, Ibrahim Khail and Deh Afghanan of that district.

According to another report, more than 1,300 inhabitants of Jaji, Paktia Province, also received Soviet Consumer goods yesterday. In a meeting held on the occasion, Jaji woleswal spoke on amicable ties between the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] and the USSR.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR--An agreement has been signed in Kabul and Berlin on the exchange of embassy premises between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the GDR in accordance with international custom. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by (Abdolahadi Mokammel), the Foreign Ministry's under secretary for political affairs, and by Kraft Bumbel, the GDR ambassador in Kabul, at the Afghan Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80 GF]

PRIME MINISTER ANSWERS ANTIGOVERNMENT CRITICS

BK270837 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Dacca, 26 June (AFP)--Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman today brushed aside opposition demands for mid-term election and parliamentary system of government and warned that any attempt to dust the government through extra-constitutional means would be resolutely resisted.

"Ours is a democratic government" based on the expressed will of the people through successive elections, he said in parliament while refuting opposition allegations and criticism during general debate on the budget.

The prime minister advised the opposition parties, demanding resignation of President Zia's government and also holding of mid-term elections, to remain patient till the next general elections scheduled for 1984.

A number of political parties both within and outside the parliament, including Awami League of slain President Sheikh Mujib and Democratic League of former President Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, had been demanding resignation of the government and holding of fresh elections to elect a parliamentary system of government.

Earlier, leader of opposition in parliament Asaduzzaman Khan of the Awami League accused the government of its failure to resolve major economic and political issues and said that the people had lost confidence in it.

He warned that if the government tried to remain in power by force, there might be conspiracies against the government though his party might not like it.

Speaking on foreign policy, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman told the house that Bangladesh, which had proposed a six-nation regional summit, had received favourable response to its proposal, but he did not elaborate on the point.

Explaining Bangladesh's policy, Shah Aziz said the government would prefer dialogue to conflict for peaceful settlement of disputes. He said Bangladesh was playing the role of "harbinger of Islam and messenger of peace and universal brotherhood."

He reiterated his government's determination to develop closer ties with the Islamic countries from Indonesia in the east to Morocco in the west.

MINISTER REBUTTS INDIA'S REMARKS ON MINORITIES

BK250707 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Petroleum and Mineral Resources Janab Sunil Kumar Gupta has dismissed the statement of the Indian external affairs ministers on the alleged ill treatment of the minority community in Bangladesh as baseless and motivated.

Sharply reacting to the allegation of the Indian external affairs minister, Janab Gupta said in a statement in Dacca yesterday that such baseless charges were a violation of the principle of good neighbor.

Describing the statement as unfortunate, Janab Sunil Kumar Gupta urged the Indian leaders not to create bitterness in the friendly relations between Bangladesh and India. He also termed the allegation of the Indian state minister for home about training of Mizo tribals in Bangladesh as a downright falsehood.

Venerable (Vishwanand Mahathero), president of the Bangladesh Buddha Khrishti Prachar Sangha [Buddhist culture publicity organization] and the world fellowship of Buddhists of Bangladesh branch, said in Dacca yesterday that he considered the Indian external affairs minister's statement on minority insecurity in Bangladesh as false and baseless. He said that the community in Bangladesh is living in a peaceful atmosphere and full communal harmony is prevailing the country, he added. The Buddhist religious leader called upon India to stop this sort of misleading propaganda.

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON OWNERSHIP OF PURBASHA ISLAND

BK010923 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A foreign office spokesman has said there are clear evidences to establish the Bangladesh ownership of the Purbasha Island in estuary of Hariabhanga border river. He was commenting in Dacca today on an item regarding the ownership of the island.

The spokesman said Bangladesh has sufficient evidences, including satellite images, to clearly show that the Hariabhanga border river flows to the west of the islands of [word indistinct] and Purbasha and as such they belong to Bangladesh. He said Bangladesh has supplied these documents to India.

The spokesman said although there are clear evidences of the ownership of Bangladesh on these islands, we have proposed a joint survey with a view to finding an amicable settlement in s spirit of good neighborliness.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

BK030853 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh and China have signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The program for cooperation under the protocol during the current year includes irrigation, fisheries, vegetable production, utilization of natural gas and horticulture development. It was signed in Beijing recently by leader of visiting four-member Bangladesh delegation Mohammad Ali and Cheng Fei on behalf of the respective governments.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank will give Bangladesh $76 million under three short term loan agreements signed in Washington. The credits will be used for fertilizer import, mango aforestation project and for primary education project. [Text] [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 1 Jul 80 BK]

DELEGATION REPORTS ON TRADE, COMMERCE TALKS IN PRC

BK021608 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 July (AFP)--A delegation of the India-China chamber of commerce and industry, which has just returned from a visit to China, has reported to the Indian Government that there was ample scope for developing mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries, a spokesman for the delegation disclosed today.

The four-man delegation, headed by the chamber's vice-president, Santosh Chatterjee, visited Beijing, Shanghai and Canton during its 10-day stay in China.

It also held discussions with officials of the China council for promotion of international trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Canton fair authorities.

The spokesman said the fair authorities had invited India to hold an exhibition at the site of the Canton fair either before or after the fair.

The delegation also reached tentative agreement with the Chinese for setting up of a turn-key project for manufacture of rayon in China by India with 100 percent Indian technology.

The project, first of its kind to be set up in China by India, will be handled by India's Birla group of industries which was represented in the delegation.

Details of the project would be finalized shortly, the spokesman added.

During its meeting with officials (?of the) China national metals and minerals import and export corporation, the delegation also signed a contract for the purchase of 100,000 tonnes of baryte from China.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK020917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has assured the Lok Sabha that the Sino-Indian border dispute will be settled only after a national debate on the issue. He said it is unthinkable that a complicated issue like this can be settled without taking the nation or the Lok Sabha into confidence. Mr Rao was answering questions following a calling attention motion on the reported Chinese offer to settle the border problem on the basis of the present line of actual control. The motion was tabled by Mr Ramvilas Paswan, Lok Dal; Mr Ghulam Rasool Kochak, National Conference; Mr Manthul Singh Chaudhury and Mr Bikhu Bhai, both Congress-I; and Dr Sumramaniam Swamy, Janata-JP.

Mr Rao said he thinks China wants that the process of normalization should be taken up again. We reciprocate this and we are responding, Mr Rao added.

In his reply to the motion, Mr Rao said India welcomes the prospect of settlement of the border dispute in the eastern sector without any particular difficulty. However, India has never accepted the premise that the Chinese are making a concession in the eastern sector by giving up the territory which they allege is illegally incorporated into India.

Mr Rao said India would like to proceed forward meaningfully while also keeping our best interests in mind. He hoped that the border question could be settled in the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence consistent with the national honor and interest of both sides and on a basis of equality. Mr Rao said India fully reciprocates the sentiments expressed by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping that Sino-India friendship would exercise positive influence in world affairs and Asian affairs in particular.

In the discussion that followed, Mr Paswan sounded a word of caution while proceeding with the normalization process. Mr Kochak said the roads on the other side of the Kashmir border should be demilitarized to reduce the Chinese threat. Mr Bikhu Bhai suggested that India's approach should be realistic and it should be seen that national honor is not compromised. Dr Subramaniam Swamy wanted to know if the recent package deal offered by the Chinese vice premier in a press interview was any different from the one made by Premier Zhou in 1963.

Mr Rao stated that similar suggestions had been made on earlier occasions by the Chinese Government. This time it is somewhat more precise.

PAPERS REACT TO DENG XIAOPING REMARKS ON PRC-INDIA TIES

TIMES OF INDIA Editorial

BK010931 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Step Forward"]

[Text] Though the interview of the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping, to the editor of a New Delhi defence journal is broadly in line with the overtures that two other Chinese leaders have made of late in their talks with Mrs Gandhi in Salisbury and Belgrade, it appears to go a step further. Mr Deng has for the first time endorsed New Delhi's concept of bilateralism in respect of the Kashmir issue. He has said in so many words that "this is a problem between India and Pakistan and should be settled amicably." This is a welcome change from Beijing's earlier advocacy of "self-determination" in Kashmir. Mr Deng's statement that there are no "serious differences between India and China on international issues" is also significant. Beijing has already indicated that it does not regard the close Indo-Soviet ties as a hurdle to rapprochement with New Delhi. It has also shown a measure of understanding for New Delhi's stand on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Whether it is equally understanding of New Delhi's even-handed approach towards Kampuchea is an open question. But whatever the differences between the two countries on this issue, Mr Deng apparently does not regard them as serious.

It may still be some time, however, before India and China are able to establish friendly relations. The border problem remains a stumbling block. The "package deal" that Mr Deng has suggested is, in essence, no different from what Mr Zhou Enlai had offered in the sixties. But this does not necessarily mean that it does not deserve to be seriously considered. Beijing is prepared, as it was in 1960, to accept the McMahon line in return for India conceding Aksaichin to China in the West. The Simla agreement between India and Pakistan is based on the acceptance by the two sides of the 'line of control' being inviolable. There is no good reason why New Delhi cannot accept a similar agreement with China in respect of the border in the western sector, with the necessary modifications.

Under it India need not give up its juridical claim to Aksaichin unless, of course, China is prepared to offer a quid pro quo elsewhere--the Chumbi Valley in the East, for instance. Mr Deng has said that if an accord cannot be reached, the problem may be "set aside." This suits China but not necessarily India. In any case, the issue has to be settled one day and this may be as good an opportunity to settle it as any. There is no harm in at least beginning the exploration.

INDIAN EXPRESS Editorial

BK031027 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Welcome Gesture"]

[Text] Mr Deng Xiaoping's statement on the Sino-Indian border disputes is more significant for its background and timing than for the actual content. The Chinese vice-premier has said in an interview with an Indian journalist that the problem could be solved on the basis of the line of actual control on the borders. The "package deal" he has in mind is Chinese recognition of the present line of actual control in the eastern sector and Indian recognition of the status quo in the western sector. Reference to the eastern line as "the so-called McMahon line" implies that the Chinese are making a big concession by their willingness to recognise what is described as a left-over of history. As if the configuration of other nations' borders including China's was not a legacy of history! But let that pass. Recrimination over the past that cannot be undone will benefit neither side and only keep up the bitterness.

Mr Deng has not spelt out what China proposes in regard to the other aspects of Sino-Indian relationship such as the differences of Sikkim and Bhutan, the Indian concern over Chinese encouragement of Pakistan's unhelpful attitude to this country, and the suspicion of China's links with insurgencies in India's troubled north-east. These problems have bedevilled the relationship, apart from the main dispute over the frontiers. Mr Deng, of course, could not be expected to go into all these questions a this stage. But the implications of his opening gambit have to be viewed in that broad perspective.

Even the proposed deal on the border disputes does not mean anything startling new. In fact, Chinese feelers on these lines had been made as long ago as at the time of Mr Zhou Enlai's mission to New Delhi when the Sino-Indian confrontation was nearing its climax in 1962. A possible settlement on the same lines was also hinted at during Mr Vajpayee's visit to China. Nevertheless, a public statement like this from a Chinese leader of Mr Deng's stature has its own importance. The gesture is welcome insofar as it indicates China's desire to resume the old friendly ties with this country.

There have also been other straws in the wind pointing to a change in Chinese attitudes. Among these is the suggestion of a slight shift in China's perception of the Kashmir issue. Mr Deng has cryptically remarked that it is a problem between India and Pakistan and that it should be settled amicably. The Chinese interest in the extremist groups in India has also been muted considerably. Another favourable factor in the changed environment is a better Chinese appreciation of the need to satisfy the aspirations of the Tibetan people. The beginning of the Sino-Indian quarrel followed the Chinese crackdown on Tibet. Welcome as these pointers are, the need to proceed cautiously in the exploratory negotiations towards a durable settlement is obvious.

DELHI DENIES PAKISTAN PRESS FIGURES ON TRAVELERS

BK271030 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Official sources in New Delhi have described as incorrect reports in the Pakistan press that one fourth of Indians coming to Pakistan do not return and stay there illegally. Quoting figures of actual traffic of Indian and Pakistani nationals during the last year, the sources say that 270,354 Pakistani nationals had come to India while only 218,552 returned. During the same period 85,110 Indian nationals had gone to Pakistan and 77,532 returned home.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UAE ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN021314 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1255 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 2 July--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed her thanks, appreciation and best wishes for UAE President his highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and for the UAE Government and people. This came when she received Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office, in the Indian Parliament building.

During the meeting, Shaykh Surur conveyed to her a written message from the UAE president on bilateral relations.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON AGITATION IN ASSAM

BK011616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that she is willing to agree to anything leaders of Assam agitation want, provided other Indians there are safe and nothing is done to put the life of minorities in jeopardy. Mrs Gandhi said this during her reply to some of the points made by trade union leaders at a meeting with her in New Delhi today. She said nothing should be agreed to at the cost of the nation's unity and integrity; no price is too great to pay for this.

Mrs Gandhi said there was talk of secession in Assam. Even posters and pamphlets were brought out. Non-governmental delegations like Sarvodaya workers who visited Assam also heard of this. Mrs Gandhi said she does not think that the students want secession, but she does not know whether the Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council] wants it. But an atmosphere has been created where it becomes difficult to hear the voice of those who are opposed to it. It is a dangerous portent, she said. We have to bring back the sense of nationalism in Assam.

Mrs Gandhi said she has great admiration for the role played by Assamese in the freedom struggle and in shaping our culture. Reiterating that she has an open mind, Mrs Gandhi said she is sorry there has been no response for negotiations from the leaders of the agitation. She pointed out that government employees in Assam are not cooperating and the police are completely with the movement. Many people who held talks with the students felt that they are willing to come to an agreement, but they back out at the last moment. The agitation leaders want to have a lull only to regroup themselves. She has been very lenient to the students, but wondered whether the agitation is in their hands. Something else is guiding them, though it is not possible to prove it in a court of law.

AFP: TRIBAL POLICEMEN DESERTING TRIPURA FORCE

BK011614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 1 Jul (AFP)--About 1,000 tribal policemen have deserted the Tripura state police force and some of them are believed to have joined hands with the tens of thousands of tribals entrenched in the jungles, published reports said today.

The mass desertion of tribals has created a new law and order problem for the state which is going through a new wave of killing and arson. With the desertion, the state will now need reinforcement of army personnel from the central pool, Interior Ministry sources here said.

The Tripura state police consist of only 6,000 men and among them 2,000 officers are unarmed. The district police force consists of 1,000 men.

The state, which has an area of 10,453 square kms or 4,180 square miles, needs at least 30,000 armed force to effectively control its population of two million, an estimate made by the Interior Ministry said.

For obvious security reasons, the sources refused to say the present strength of armed forces in the state, but informed sources put it around 20,000.

MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN TRIPURA VIOLENCE

BK021558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In Tripura, eight persons were killed when a gang of miscreants attacked a private bus carrying passengers on the Amarpur-Udaipur route, about 10 kms from Amarpur today. About 30 to 35 persons were injured and hospitalized. The condition of two of the injured is reported to be serious.

Disclosing this, Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty told newsmen in Agartale today that the army has been rushed to the spot and combing operations are going on to apprehend the culprits. He also said that another person was killed in Lakhanpur, west of Khawhai, and about 25 vacant houses set on fire at (Chamlai) in Teliamura. In Devipur, also, some vacant houses were set on fire. He said 534 persons have so far been victims of violence in the state; 1,244 persons have been arrested.

Governor L.P. Singh is going to Agartala tomorrow. Curfew has been imposed in Udaipur from 1930 this evening till 0500 tomorrow morning. In Agartala, also, the curfew hours have been increased from 1800 today to 0600 tomorrow.

COMMITTEE OPTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER TO MEET ENERGY NEEDS

OW022353 Hong Kong AFP in English 2330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 2 (AFP)--Pakistan has decided to opt for nuclear power to fill the gap between the energy supply and demand, it was officially stated here today.

The decision was taken after a meeting of the country's Economic Coordination Committee (EC), (?chaired by) Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The statement said that the committee found no alternative but to opt for [words indistinct] generating capacity to meet the energy requirement for the next 10 years.

It is expected that the country will be able to generate 600 megawatts of power with the [word indistinct] of nuclear plants by the end of 1988. Feasibility studies have been completed and international tenders for the project will be sought by early next year.

Meanwhile Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Chairman (Munr Ahmed Khan) called on Third World countries to make determined efforts to find a solution to energy problems.

Describing energy and food as the most important problems for mankind he said that Third World countries need to develop infrastructure for scientific developments.

HAQ TAKES OVER INFORMATION, BROADCASTING PORTFOLIO

BK031029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The president has assigned the portfolio of culture, sports and tourism with immediate effect to Maj Gen (ret) Shahid Hamid in place of the portfolio of information and broadcasting. The information and broadcasting portfolio will remain with the president, chief martial law administrator, till further order.

As a result of this change, the minister for education, culture and sports and tourism has been redesignated as the minister for education.

NEW MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATOR FOR ZONE E APPOINTED

BK010448 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Maj Gen (Choudhury Imtiaz Ullah Walayat) was appointed the martial law administrator zone E with effect from the 16th of this month in place of Maj Gen Mohammad Aslam Shah under a martial law order issued in Rawalpindi.

CEREMONY MARKS CREATION OF NEW DISTRICT

GF021125 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The new district of Islamabad began functioning today. It came into existence this morning when the divisional commissioner hoisted the national flag at the office of the deputy district commissioner.

The divisional commissioner told newsmen that they would strive to make the Islamabad district a model for other districts in the country.

AUTHORITIES OBJECT TO PLANS FOR SHIA CONVENTION

BK031041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A press release issued by the Rawalpindi administration today says that a Shia convention has been proposed to be held in Islamabad without the requisite prior permission of the authority.

As per existing decision of the government, no functions, meetings or gatherings other than official ones are permissible in Islamabad. Instead, the administration has no objection to the holding of the Shia convention in Liaquat Bagh, Rawalpindi, in place of Islamabad.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK021538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 2 Jul (AFP)--Nepal extended its full support today to a recent Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit conference to discuss matters of common interest in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Rana, who arrived here for official talks with Pakistani leaders in Islamabad, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an airport interview that the Bangladesh proposal was most timely and appropriate. "This is a very good proposal. But if there is going to be a summit, a lot of homework will have to be done."

If the leaders of the South Asian countries could sit together and discuss their common problems, it could lead to a better understanding among them, he added.

Mr. Rana emphasized the need for greater cooperation in various fields among the regional countries--India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

The Nepalese foreign secretary said he had already discussed the Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit with Sri Lanka officials in Colombo and Indian leaders in New Delhi. After holding consultations with Pakistani officials in Islamabad, Mr. Rana would fly to Dacca to brief Bangladesh leaders about the regional countries' views on their proposal.

Observers noted that Pakistan has been lukewarm so far to the regional summit proposal probably because of its fears of Indian "hegemony" and India's soft stand on the Afghan issue.

Mr. Rana reiterated his country's demand for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. Replying to a question, he said he might visit India again in connection with the regional summit proposal.

Meetings With Haq, Shahi

BK121539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana, who arrived in Islamabad today, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary met with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. He also held talks with the Pakistan foreign secretary.

He exchanged views on bilateral issues and the regional and international situation.

USSR EMBASSY PRESS DEPARTMENT CLOSED DOWN

BK021526 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 2 July (AFP)--The Pakistan Government has decided to close down the offices of the Soviet Embassy press information department in Karachi and its bilingual monthly magazine, TULU, the Soviet Embassy informed its Pakistani employees here today.

In termination notices to about two dozen Pakistani journalists and other staff members, the Soviet Embassy said: "You are hereby informed that the Government of Pakistan has taken a decision to close down the offices of the press information department of the Embassy of USSR in Karachi and the magazine, TULU." The services of the Pakistani employees would be terminated from July 5, it said.

There was no immediate comment from Pakistani officials here on this latest development. Observers noted that this is perhaps the first time that information offices of the Soviet Embassy have been closed anywhere in Pakistan. Relations between the two countries have soured since the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The Soviet TASS news agency correspondent Valeri Tjukavin was withdrawn from Karachi in similar circumstances a few months back.

TULU, published in the English and Urdu languages, was the main propaganda organ of the Soviet Embassy in Pakistan and had been in circulation for over a decade. It employed many Pakistani staff writers and was read mostly by the leftists and procommunist elements in the country.

PAPER REPORTS FIGURES ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

WA031500 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] June 13: A further 100,000 Afghan refugees fled to Pakistan in May bringing the total to 842,348, the UN high commisioner for refugees said today.

Of the total of registered refugees from Afghanistan, 650,075 are in camps in Pakistan's northwest frontier province, 16,896 in Baluchistan and the remainder scattered in other regions.

SRI LANKA

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH HAMEED

BK01142 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A recent proposal by Bangladesh for a meeting among India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka to promote regional cooperation was one of the topics taken up for discussion when Nepalese Foreign Secretary Rana met Foreign Minister Hameed at the Foreign Ministry today. Developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea were also (?raised) at these talks.

Discussion on Afghanistan

BK011303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 1 Jul (AFP)--Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed today said the Soviet Union's recent announcement that it was withdrawing some of its troops from Afghanistan should be welcomed by the international community.

Mr. Hameed expressed these views when the visiting Nepalese foreign secretary, Jagdish Rana, called on him and had discussions on international issues and bilateral relations official sources said. The present situation in Afghanistan, the proposal of the Bangladesh president for regional co-operation and the non-aligned movement figured prominently in the discussions, the sources said.

Mr. Rana, who is on a visit to some South Asian countries, leaves for Karachi tonight.

Mr. Hameed told Mr. Rana that the Soviet announcement should be regarded as a break-through and all those who were interested in the peace and stability in the region should make use of it to find ways and means of promoting a complete withdrawal, the sources said.

Mr. Hameed said it served no useful purpose in analysing the figures or assessing possible motives because what is required is a solution leading to the restoration of the non-aligned status of Afghanistan, Mr. Hameed said according to the sources.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister said: "It is equally important for permanent stability in the region that Afghanistan should be free from all foreign intervention. Any other form of foreign intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan cannot in any way be justified on the ground that there are already foreign troops on Afghanistan soil."

Mr. Hameed stressed that foreign intervention could be widely interpreted and should not be used as an excuse by anybody. "Any foreign intervention should be visible and identifiable and should not be clothed in doubts and mystery," Mr. Hameed told Mr. Rana, according to the sources.

Referring to the Bangladesh president's proposal, Mr. Hameed said Sri Lanka, like Nepal, had supported in principle regional co-operation and regional economic groupings.

BRIEFS

BRITISH GRANT TO SRI LANKA--Britain will be giving Sri Lanka a further outright grant of 88 million rupees following an agreement signed in Colombo last week. The money will be used for improving water supply and distribution system in some areas of Sri Lanka. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr, Beheshti Remarks

OW030831 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television in Japanese at 1200 GMT on 2 July carries a 5-minute feature on Iran which includes brief recorded remarks by President Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Beheshti, excerpted from separate interviews given to NHK correspondent Arai, dealing with the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] and the U.S. hostage issue. NHK does not indicate the dates and places of the interviews and presents the remarks in two segments, alternating between quotes from the two Iranian leaders' interviews. Bani-Sadr answers in French and Beheshti speaks in English, and their remarks are superimposed in Japanese on the screen.

The first segment presents the following exchange--Bani-Sadr's remarks are translated from the Japanese subtitles; Beheshti's remarks are transcribed from the English.

[Arai] These days the president seems a little critical of the IRP. As a leader of the IRP, what do you think of the president, frankly speaking? What do you think about his policy? Could you comment on it, sir?

[Beheshti] He has told me and some other members of the leadership of this party that he does not criticize the party as a whole, but only one wing, one small wing--Mr Ayat and some others.

[Bani-Sadr] There are opportunists among the members of the IRP. They are nearsighted nationalists who are ignorant of the world. They regard the Iranian revolution as nothing more than an opportunity to seize power.

[Beheshti] You see, the president should follow the decisions of the Majles according to our Constitution. The main affairs will be decided by the Majles, the details by the government itself.

[Bani-Sadr] Twice as many people voted for me in the presidential election as those who voted for the IRP. It follows, therefore, that no policy can be pursued which is against the majority which voted for me.

The second segment contains the following exchange.

[Announcer] Well, next let us hear what the two have to say about the American hostage issue.

[Bani-Sadr] The issue is up parliament to decide. Therefore, I do not want to comment on it until parliament makes a decision. However, my position is clear. I too have fought to free the country from U.S. domination. But I do not think the hostage issue serves this struggle. Rather, the hostage issue has posed a difficulty in our struggle for independence. However, this does not mean that I have stood by with folded arms. I, together with my comrades, have striven to win this struggle.

[Beheshti] It is very difficult to give some exact times for it [presumably referring to the release of the hostages]. Because of the new system after the revolution, we have not some ordinary concurrence on affairs. [sentence as heard]. Every day something new may appear, more important than the problem of the hostages. At any rate, we want, we would like to solve it as soon as possible. But, not under the pressure of the United States, not under the pressure of economic factors, but only under the effects of our own Islamic humanism.

Qotbzadeh on Sanctions

NC022035 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today expressed concern over the Western economic boycott of Iran.

"The United States must, in addition to our previous demands, resolve the problem of Iranian property held in American banks and the economic blockade," he told PARS, the official Iranian news agency.

Despite Iran's difficulties, Mr Qotbzadeh said, "Iran is the only country that, coming out of United States tutelage, did not fall under Soviet tutelage.... This is why we will eliminate all those who, for instance the Tudeh Party, are seeking such a goal while assuming an affected Islamic attitude."

While pledging that Iran would remain non-aligned, Mr Qotbzadeh called the communist Tudeh Party "the Iranian agent of the Soviets," and said Soviet spies in the country "used the struggle against American imperialism to their advantage."

He said activity among political parties in Iran should be free, but added that "if certain parties that have links to other countries are authorized in Iran, we would have a situation in the country that would be no better than that in Lebanon."

ANSA REPORTS CLAIM OF U.S.-USSR COOPERATION IN SPYING

AU011952 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 1 (ANSA)--Alleged Soviet espionage activities in Iran were denounced today in an article appearing in the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the organ of the Iranian right-wing Muslim party.

The paper said that this spy ring must be unmasked and the people made aware of the dimensions of such activities in which the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Iran, Vladimir Galvanov, was reportedly involved.

The Soviet diplomat has been declared persona non grata in Iran and must leave the country in a matter of hours.

The Foreign Ministry here issued a communique stating that Galvanov was arrested while exchanging espionage material with a foreigner.

This is not the first time that the superpowers have engaged in espionage against the Islamic Revolution under the cover of diplomats, the paper said.

The organ said that it had been hoped that the fall of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would serve as a warning to others to keep within the legitimate limits of diplomacy.

The taking of American hostages here has been justified by Iranian militants as necessary to the dismantlement of the embassy, which they claim was a nest of spies.

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today said that Soviet spies were working along with the Americans and asked whether the Soviet Embassy here was not also a nest of spies.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON SOVIET 'ESPIONAGE' ACTIVITIES

ID021756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh today took part in a radio and television press conference and answered questions put to him by correspondents on domestic and foreign issues.

Commenting on the Soviet Government's espionage activities after the revolution, Qotbzadeh said: The Tudeh Party, which is regrettably the Iranian agent for the USSR, has taken advantage of our confrontation against U.S. imperialism and is trying to alter the situation in Iran in favor of the USSR by any means.

Noting that the Soviet Government is frustrating a major part of our work, whereas it is doing precisely the contrary in practice [as heard], Qotbzadeh said: As we have no intention of being either pro-West or pro-East, we are not going to pay protection money to anyone. Consequently, the Revolution Council has decided, and I am announcing it now:

1. That the number of Iranian and Soviet diplomats should become equal;

2. That Soviet personnel in nondiplomatic institutions should not exceed two and they should carry nondiplomatic passports;

3. That employment of local Iranian personnel [by the Soviet Embassy] should take place with the prior knowledge of the Islamic republic's Foreign Ministry.

4. That we have no need for our consulate in Leningrad; that if necessary, we would like to open a consulate in Dushanbe, the Tadzhik capital, and that the USSR should close one of its consulates in either Rasht or Esfahan.

Commenting on commentaries carried by radio and television, Qotbzadeh said: The Revolution Council is to reach a decision tomorrow night about the radio and television. If it does make a decision, so much the better, otherwise, I shall personally introduce the people who work for the radio and television to the nation, naming them as well as their affiliation.

Citing accurate statistics on foreign transmitters, he added: The officials in charge of the radio and television have not done anything to prevent all these alien transmittters carrying programs in Persian for hours each day against the Islamic Iranian Revolution.

DPRK AMBASSADOR OFFERS INCREASED COOPERATION

ID021233 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 12

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "DPRK ambassador: We regard Iran's Success in the Struggle Against America as our own"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--At a press conference held yesterday morning on the occasion of anti-American struggle month, the DPRK's Cha Pyong-ok declared his country's solidarity with the Islamic Revolution and with the Iranian people's anti-imperialist struggle and gave his views on the unity of the two Koreas.

Referring to the Iranian nation's glorious revolution, the DPRK ambassador said: "The Iranian nation has succeeded in winning a great victory over American imperialism. We regard this success as our own, and we shall stand by the people of Iran in their anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle. From its inception the DPRK has supported the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it will continue to do so. I must say that the Iranian nation's righteous struggle is a form of assistance to our country. Iman Khomeyni and the president of Iran have supported our struggles against imperialism.

Now that the Iranian nation is subjected to economic blockade by America and its allies, it should not consider itself alone. The volume of commercial transactions between our two countries, which stood at zero under the deposed shah's regime, has now reached $100 million. The DPRK is ready to expand its economic cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran."

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN CLAIM RECENT SUCCESS OVER SOVIET FORCES

JN021823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Party in the (Safita) and Helmand provinces has announced that its mojahedin were able to destroy 17 Soviet tanks and to kill 250 Soviet soldiers in recent battles that took place between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the aggressive Soviet forces in the cities of (Jabran) and (Nawujad). They also killed 27 members of the (?Takam) Party. The Muslim mojahedin also gained large amounts of equipment, light weapons and ammunition.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GIVEN SOLE POWER OVER FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD021313 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Entry and Exit of Foreign Journalists Placed Under Supervision of Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] According to a single article approved by the Revolution Council, the entry and exit of foreign journalists will be under the total supervision of the Foreign Ministry, and neither government authorities nor revolutionary insitutions have the right to prevent foreign journalists from entering and engaging in activity or detaining them.

The single article reads as follows:

"The entry and exit of foreign journalists to the country is under the total supervision of the Foreign Ministry, and neither the revolutionary institutions nor governmental authorities have the right to prevent journalists from entering and engaging in activity or to detain them when they have previously obtained permission from the Foreign Ministry. The aforesaid authorities should inform the Foreign Ministry of any difficulties that arise, whatever these may be, so that this ministry may take decisions as necessary. In any event, it is for the Foreign Ministry to take decisions in regard to the expulsion or detention of foreign journalists.

[Signed] "Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran"

ISLAMIC SOCIETY CALLS FOR PURGE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD021840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Islamic society in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"God will not change the condition of a people unless they change their own condition. [Koranic verse]

"If a ministry has an Islamic society, how is it that this Islamic society has allowed all the corruption to continue up until now?"--Imam Khomeyni.

Following our earlier statements, we hereby inform the Muslim nation of Iran that the Islamic society of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cognizant of the mission of the ideology it professes, has so far announced its viewpoints in order to correct the conditions in the departments and the representations of the Islamic Republic of Iran in foreign countries and in order to speed up the continuation of the Islamic Revolution. Although the members of this society, who work 24 hours a day, have sincerely placed all their energies and force at the disposal of the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, nevertheless, not only have these officials not shown any interest, but, on the contrary, they have created obstacles and frustrated the activities of the society.

The situation is very bad, for they have retained SAVAK employees, made use of the advisers of Ashraf [the shah's sister], and those in charge of the ceremonies in the palaces of Shams [another sister of the shah]. They also retained some ill-famed individuals who are known for prostitution and used some of these individuals in the sensitive affairs of the country, for instance in international conferences such as the nonaligned conference, the conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, and so on.

At the same time, they dismissed an active member of the Islamic society, who was sincerely and honestly working in the purging committee of this ministry, because he insisted on the implementation of the decisions of the Revolution Council and because he prevented and protested against some of the illegal actions by the top leadership. He was sent to the Ministry of Labor as a superfluous employee.

While the corrupt individuals, the active members of the misled sect and the lackeys of the satanical regime are busy in their disruptive acts and deep in conspiracy, the officials of the ministries actively support them through their silence. Bearing in mind the historic warnings of the imam of the nation to the officials of the country, this society announces its views once again, and offers the following call for the information of the Muslim nation of Iran:

1. A revolutionary purge of all the ambassadors of the former shah, the employees and the informants of the defunct SAVAK, the Freemasons, the lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime and those who place obstacles in the current affairs of the country;

2. The expulsion of all the members of the misguided sects;

3. The expulsion of those people who are known for prostitution, so that in this way the honor and personality of other sister colleagues will not be stained. We possess some documents in this connection.

4. A revolutionary review of the verdicts issued by the purging committee;

5. The compilation of administrative guidelines based on Islamic principles by those who are qualified and who believe in the Islamic Revolution.

We hope that the responsible officials will pay heed and will no longer slow down the revolutionary movement of our Muslim nation through slackness. If the present officials of the ministry refrain any longer from implementing the orders of the imam of the nation concerning the purging of departments, this society will act according to its religious duties.

In conclusion, we emphatically ask all our Muslim and committed sisters and brothers to try to clean up and purge the departments, together with the other Muslim strata of the Iranian nation.

[Signed] The Islamic society in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON KHOMEYNI REMARKS, PURGES

LD022242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Today, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, took part in a press and radio and television interview and answered the questions of the reporters concerning various subjects. In answer to a question concerning the views of the Revolution Council regarding the recent remarks of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president of the Supreme Court said:

What the imam has said expresses a feeling which all of us have. The imam feels that we have not been able to speedily serve the revolutionary people in the way that we would have hoped. Then, Ayatollah Beheshti referred to the unsolved problems and the expectations of the people and said:

We, too, both in the sessions of the Revolution Council and in the joint sessions of the Revolution Council and the government, have repeatedly referred to this issue, saying that it is not acceptable that no effective steps have been taken to solve some of the problems which have not been yet solved. However, one should bear in mind that all the revolutions face many difficulties in the first few years after their victory. As far as we are familiar with the history of revolutions throughout the world, in most of these revolutions the condition of the people has not shown any improvement during the 1st year or 2 after the victory of the revolution; but this does not mean that the revolution has been defeated or that it has not been successful. He added: When you demolish a dilapidated building in order to build a new house in its place, during the first few months the condition of the house is worse than it was before it was demolished. However, you demolish it in order to rebuild it. I think the imam is emphasizing the same point, that we should provide the ground as soon as possible for the building of a new future, through decisive, revolutionary measures.

Concerning purging and Islamic garb within the Ministry of Justice, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: In the Ministry of Justice, as you know, sometime ago a circular was issued that in all the departments of the Ministry of Justice women should pay full attention to appropriate covering, have respect for the judiciary and attend their offices with purity and in a pure atmosphere. This guideline has been implemented on a large scale, but it is not yet sufficient. We expect our sisters to observe this point everywhere, especially in the Ministry of Justice, and to carefully carry it out.

Concerning the purges, in the past the Ministry of Justice has been the first organ to start purges. Toward the first part of the year 58 [starting 21 March 1979] purges of judges started, and purges among the employers have also started recently. We hope we can proceed with success. Concerning the cleaning up of the insignia and the changing of stationary and letterheads, as soon as the emblem of the Islamic Republic was approved, we made the director general in charge of the services responsible to act for preparing new stationary with the new emblem. He has started this and, of course, after the message of the imam this will be carried out with greater speed.

Dr Beheshti said: In the Ministry of Justice we are faced with a difficulty concerning the letters of credit in which the emblem of the former regime have been printed in the paper in the form of a watermark. The printing of new letters of credit with new emblems takes at least 1 and 1/2 months.

Concerning the decision of the Revolution Council on Islamic garb, Ayatollah Beheshti said: This cover and the dress that Islam has ordained for women is a garb for woman's worth, woman's dignity.

Many people wish to describe the garb which Islam has ordained for women in a different way. They wish to make it look like we are limiting the legitimate freedoms of women. This is false, this is wrong and this is a treason to Islam. Islam believes, tries and is determined to show that whenever a woman is present in society she should maintain her dignity.

In continuing his speech, Dr Beheshti added: In the case of the ministries which are government departments, the issue is more important and the clothing of women should be in accordance with Islam. We expect the dear sisters to observe this principle wherever they are.

During this interview a reporter asked about the amount of oil which is exported as well as the figures regarding the amount of oil which has been exported from Iran. Dr Beheshti said: I do not have accurate information concerning the figures, but bearing in mind our decisiveness in regard to the oil policies of the country, the oil transactions should be carried out in accordance with two basic criteria: The first one is the maintenance of our complete independence in economic relations, and naturally political relations; the other one is the extent of our need for the sale of oil. These two criteria will always be regarded as a basis for oil transactions.

In another part of this interview, the president of the Supreme Court, concerning the amalgamation of the courts, said: The goal is that, in accordance with the Constitution, all courts and prosecutors' courts should act under the aegis of the judicial branch, under the supervision of the Supreme Judicial Council. This is our duty in order to implement the Constitution. Therefore, the courts and the revolution courts will continue their work under the supervision of the Supreme Judicial Council. The appointment of the officials, the appointment of judges, the preparation, the codification and the approval of the regulations will be done by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Then, in response to the question of one of the reports concerning the continuation of the work of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The Revolution Council came into being in accordance with the requirements of the first stage of the revolution for as long as the government organs were not perfected. The Revolution Council should fulfill its responsibilities and carry out its duties. With the appointment of the government all the organs will be completed, the basis for the responsibilities of the Revolution Council will come to an end and its work will be finished, not that it will be dissolved. [as heard]

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN OFFICE

LD021045 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr in Tehran: "Six Plots Have Been Uncovered in the Iranian Army in 4 Months"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Tehran--[Question] Mr President, many people believed that you were going to get rid of multiple centers of power, restore order and security, put an end to the arbitrary methods of Islamic justice, neutralize the fanatics and improve the economy. You are accused of having disappointed at least some of the people. What do you think of that?

[Answer] I was elected president of the republic last January with 76 percent of the votes. I am convinced that another election today would give me more than 90 percent of the people's votes.

An opinion poll carried out recently in Tehran's high schools--reputed to be particularly dissident--revealed that I am the most popular man in Iran, receiving 57 percent of the votes and coming out ahead of Imam Khomeyni who received 48 percent, Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (27 percent) and Islamic Republican Party [IRP] leader Ayatollah Beheshti (8 percent).

My record of action counts in my favor. In less than 5 months I have restored discipline in the armed forces and had uprisings put down in Kordestan, Mazandaran and Azarbayjan where order now reigns, and in Khuzestan where attacks are falling off considerably.

The economic growth produced by generous bank credits given to industry and agriculture has virtually eliminated unemployment.

I am proud to announce that, for the first time in 30 years, Iran no longer needs to import wheat; if the plans implemented are successful our meat, sugar and even rice production will meet our needs in the next 2, 3 or 5 years.

[Question] Nonetheless, the official figures and analyses made by independent economists do not confirm your optimism. Is the inflation rate, for instance, not around 50 percent?

[Answer] The injection of massive bank credits has probably had inflationary effects. Take the construction industry, for instance: We are building twice as much as in the most prosperous years of the former imperial regime. Purchasing power is rising. It is true, however, that political uncertainty and the ambient insecurity are prompting traders to stockpile consumer goods and indulge in speculation.

Nonetheless, I admit two failures: I have not succeeded in controlling price rises or establishing a legal system worthy of the name. The citizens do not feel safe against arbitrary methods. However, I would like to say in my defense that the struggle I have waged in the past few weeks against various aspects of the U.S. plot has not left me time to seriously tackle the problem of justice, which I aim to settle in the next few weeks. [answer ends]

The president of the republic confirmed that the Tabas military expedition aimed, according to Washington, at releasing the U.S. hostages, was merely a "secondary aspect of a vast subversion operation aimed at overthrowing the republican regime."

Spreading out the maps seized from the helicopters abandoned in Tabas, he showed us the strategic points, marked with crosses, which Iranian commandos intended to occupy, according to him. The residences of several leaders, notably that of Imam Khomeyni and his own, are among these points. "They intended to assassinate us," he explained, adding: "Thanks to intelligence we have obtained since then, notably from the communist Tudeh Party, we have succeeded in apprehending around 12 leaders of the plot, and they will no doubt lead to the arrest of many others."

Mr Bani-Sadr ruled out involvement by Generals Shadmehr and Baqeri, former chief of staff and air force major respectively, who have since been transferred to other posts, but he added finally: "In any case we must await the completion of the present inquiry." In 4 months, he indicated, "six large-scale plots have been uncovered within the armed forces."

The "American plan," according to President Bani-Sadr is, however, much more insidious and hence more dangerous. The United States, he maintained, has settled down to a protracted task which consists of creating a "social base" for the counterrevolution. [paragraph continues]

Directly or indirectly, with the help of Iranian accomplices, the United States is stirring up discontent among various sections of the population: the upper echelons of the bazaar via untimely economic measures; civil servants who are being subjected to successive purges; ethnic or religious minorities taken to task or persecuted by fanatics; various tribes whose leaders are arrested or ill-treated for no valid reason.

"Last week for instance," the head of state reported, "the pasdaran took the initiative, without my knowledge, of apprehending all the leaders of tribes along the Soviet border from Azarbayjan to Baluchestan without realizing that this step would simply stir up a considerable section of the population against the republican regime."

Disregarding the Hostages Problem

In addition to this there is the trade embargo imposed by the United States and Europe which is depriving Iran of the raw materials and spare parts which are vital to its industry. "This is a determining factor in the U.S. plot," the president of the republic added. "However, we are managing to obtain supplies indirectly but at exorbitant prices." The problem of equipping the armed forces, formerly completely dependent on arms industries on the other side of the Atlantic, is now being solved; Iran is buying arms from various countries, including Bulgaria, with the essential aim of escaping the "two superpowers' hegemonist designs."

"I am deeply convinced," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "that the U.S. plot is aimed at me personally. In the Washington leaders' eyes I represent the main enemy to be removed because, despite the label of moderate which they have hypocritically given me, they know for a fact that my plan is to cut all economic, financial, political and cultural ties of dependency which subjuguated Iran under the shah's regime."

President Bani-Sadr has considerably altered his attitude on the U.S. hostages question. Of course, he is still in favor of their release because, he says, "Washington is using this quarrel as a pretext for isolating Iran from the international community, for exerting many kinds of pressure on us and on Europe and Japan and for pursuing its plot with a view to overthrowing the Islamic Republic. However, he does not want to fall into the trap laid by Washington which consists in forcing him to devote most of his time to seeking a settlement which "the American people clearly do not want." He has therefore decided to behave as if the hostages problem were permanent, to disregard it to some extent and to devote all his attention to improving the internal situation in Iran.

He is relying on parliament to "open the way for the release of the detained diplomats." He is not in favor--unlike the IRP leaders--of placing the hostages on trial for espionage, but he thinks it is "vital" for an "international court to be set up to try the shah and his U.S. accomplices." The "MacBride plan" (former Irish foreign minister) on this question has been approved by the Revolution Council, he recalled.

The conflict with the United States does not prevent Mr Bani-Sadr from wishing to pursue his battle on the "second front"--that has Iran in opposition to the USSR. "I told the Soviet ambassador quiae clearly some 10 days ago that the Red Army's occupation of Afghanistan is intolerable. It is your Vietnam, I told him, and you will not defeat the Afghan resistance. The Islamic Republic will make sure of that, not so much by the material aid we supply to the fighters but because we are capable of mobilizing international Muslim opinion against you.

"The USSR ambassador," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "reacted to my remarks in a conciliatory manner. He assured me that Moscow intends to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as U.S. interference ceases. He even suggested that Iran verify his argument by sending a factfinding mission to Kabul. This conversation left me less pessimistic than before, but I am waiting for specific actions showing the Soviet leaders' good faith."

The president of the Iranian Republic is equally distrustful of the Kurdish guerrillas' pacifist professions of faith. He admitted to skepticism about the offers of negotiations from the people's feda'in and part of the Kordestan Democratic Party leadership, the (?Bouldurian) group, which recently seceded, condemning the "adventurist" policy followed by the other leaders." "I have repeatedly stated," Mr Bani-Sadr said, "that I will never negotiate with minor political groups which have taken up arms against the republic and which in any case have been rejected by the Kurds themselves. We will only negotiate with the Kurdish population's elected representatives."

Nonetheless, the head of state asserted that he is motivated by a "major ambition": To put an end to the "climate of civil war" which reigns in the country, and to replace violence with the principle of free discussion and dialogue among all political parties without distinction. "If I were to attain these objectives," he concluded, "I would have accomplished another revolution."

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES MAJLES PROBLEMS

LD022226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Revolution Council and the council of ministers had a meeting tonight. Afterward, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, describing the decisions adopted by the joint meeting, said: The meeting discussed the problems of Iran and Soviet policy. It also discussed the issue raised during Saturday's meeting with the imam. During this meeting the imam ordered an investigation into the reasons and causes for the slow progress of work, particularly concerning strikes. The Revolution Council keeps stressing repeatedly that these investigations must take place, but this is not implemented so that the bottlenecks may be identified. These bottlenecks must be identified to find out if there are certain individuals who are responsible or whether it is the existence of certain frustrating regulations, in which case immediate steps should be taken to find a solution, so that during these final days of operation by the Revolution Council we might be able to take a constructive step to untie some knots.

Commenting on the continuation of work by the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Beheshti said: We hope that the Majles may be able to start its work, after completing its internal regulations and appointing the rest of the members of the council of guardians, so that, considering the endeavours being made, both the Majles and the president may reach an agreement on appointing a prime minister and Cabinet ministers. God willing, we hope that within the next 3 weeks the nationally appointed government may take over affairs.

He added: In less than 2 weeks the Majles' deficiencies, as far as its internal regulations and completion of members of the council of guardians are concerned, will be eliminated.

Citing the election of members of the Supreme Judicial Council, Dr Beheshti said: Counting of votes will begin next Thursday.

Once the votes are announced the rest of the members of the Supreme Judicial Council will be announced immediately. We hope that the following Saturday, that is in 10 days' time, we may be able to hold the first meeting of the Supreme Judicial Council. During this first meeting, as the necessary provisions have already been made and we have already taken certain individuals into consideration who shall be discussed, we will elect some of them and then introduce them to the Majles.

Afterward, Dr Bahonar, a member of the Revolution Council. told correspondents: During tonight's meeting we discussed the problems and shortcomings as well as the reasons why matters are not progressing rapidly. We also discussed administrative matters. This was done to clarify the situation and expedite matters.

KORDESTAN DISSIDENTS STATE DIFFERENCES WITH PARTY

LD021441 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

["KEYHAN correspondent" report: "Group of Fugitive Officers From the Shah's Regime or Other Countries Among the Peshmerga"]

[Text] Ghani Bolurian, member of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] Central Committee and one of the leaders of the breakaway faction, took part in a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah yesterday.

He stated in this discussion: "Following contacts between suspicious and counter-revolutionary elements and KDP leadership members, a group of KDP Central Committee members declared that they have broken their affiliation with it."

On the subject of the contacts between the suspicious elements and the KDP leadership, he said: "A group of fugitive officers from the shah's regime and other countries has been seen among the party peshmerga, and this took place with the knowledge of the party leadership. It cannot therefore command our support, and we are obliged to sever our links with that group."

Bolurian went on: "We disagreed generally with this group over the vital necessity of anti-imperialist struggle under present circumstances and the recognition of the priority of this over all demands, since we recognized that at the outset there must be a free Iran. We were able to raise the matter of our demands within that context."

On the subject of the connection between the Tudeh Party and the group's breakaway from the KDP, Bolurian said: "We follow the line taken at the Fourth KDP Congress. If the Tudeh Party accepts the fourth congress, then fine, but our line is that of the fourth congress."

On support for the breakaway from groups and party organizations, he said: "At present, the youth organization and those responsible for the women's organization and the Saqqez city organization have declared their support for us. We also enjoy the support of the masses, and soon the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries, the Ba'thist elements and their lackeys will detach themselves from the people of Kordestan and the true revolutionaries. In the future, we shall disclose the names of these counterrevolutionaries and fugitive officers."

On the six-point plan accepted by the KDP, Bolurian told the KEYHAN correspondent: "We have heard indirectly of amendments to this plan, but until such time as this plan, which was accepted by approved by the Revolution Council and the president of the republic, is officially announced, no decision can be made in regard to it.

However, given the acceptance of the plan by the government and the Revolution Council, we shall be able to denounce the Iraqi opportunist and lackey elements and their Ba'thist agents and contacts, detach them from the people of Kordestan and thus broaden the people's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-imperialist struggle."

In a discussion about the Central Committee membership, Dr Rahim Seyf Qazi, another member of the Central Committee, said: "There were 25 of us. Of these there were two, Hasan Shivesli and Qader Abdi, who were previously dissatisfied with the state of the KDP Central Committee and who resigned. I am certain that the majority of the Central Committee agrees with the statement which we published yesterday, but since at the time it was written they were not in town, they did not manage to sign it."

As regards the date on which these differences arose among members of the committee, Seyyed [as published] Qazi said: "A difference of approach was discernible at the fourth congress, but there was no deep political difference. However, subsequent events and the incidents which took place in Kordestan showed that the party leadership had digressed from the policy of the fourth party congress. We gave warnings on several occasions and we held plenary sessions of the Central Committee to discuss and consider all problems. However, we saw no results and we saw the wayward path widening daily. We possess documents of which we shall in due course inform members of the party."

Continuing on the subject of the six-point plan, he said: "We expect the imam and Dr Bani-Sadr to act decisively with regard to Kordestan, though not with a decisiveness that means war. They should remove the economic blockade, since the gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil shortage will destroy the farmers and the government will have to supply the people with their requirements. If these needs are not met by the government, this will be an excuse for the growth and activity of counterrevolution in Kordestan."

With the implementation of the six-point plan, there will be no further need for arms; the people of Kordestan will attain the fulfillment of their rightful demands, and they will put aside the corrupt wing.

He was asked: "Do you not think that if you had published the statement earlier, the fratricidal war would not have taken place as it did in Kordestan?"

He said: "No. We tried very hard, but we did not succeed. We summoned the Central Committee and we asked the party leader to desist from counterrevolutionary action, but we were not successful."

As regards the future policy of this group, which considers itself to be "following the policy of the party's fourth congress," he said: "We shall be waiting for government action. If the government fulfills the Kordestan people's demands, we are ready to carry out many necessary and positive tasks for the revolution."

On the people's reaction after the statement was published, Dr Seyf Qazi said: "Most of the people agree with us on this matter."

In a discussion with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Amir Qazi, introducing himself as one of the remaining members of the Central Committee, gave his views on the breakaway and the party's future policy and explained the problem of the handing in of weapons and the six-point plan. He said: "In reality, only six of our friends on the Central Committee, whose views were more at one with those of the Tudeh Party, announced the breakaway.

Of course, we see no reason for this, since the issues which they raised as being their viewpoints are the very ones in which the party believes in general. For example, we all agree on the proposed six-point plan, and after government acceptance of it and the announcement of amendments to it, we shall announce our views. The prolongation of the war in Kordestan is solely to the benefit of counterrevolution and to the detriment of the Iranian revolution, but what can we do when, as a people and as a nation, we are obliged to defend our existence and when this is the path along which we have been forced to travel?" On the question of handing in arms, Amir Qazi said: "We agree with what was proposed by Mr Bani-Sadr, who said that we should clean our weapons and put them away until he solves the problem, and this is what we shall do, provided that the people are content with this."

TEHRAN ATTACKS MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION

JN021145 [Editorial report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0715 GMT 2 July carries a program, entitled "Hypocrisy and Hypocrites," dealing with the emergence of "hypocrites" during revolutions and new political changes, who try to protect their interests by claiming to champion the principles of the revolution or the new regime. After explaining how Islam defines hypocrites, the program turns to the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the hypocrites who appeared on the scene, saying that most important among these hypocrites is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, which the imam exposed in his historic speech dated 12 Sha'ban [corresponding to 25 June] and in which he described them "as non-Muslims and hypocrites."

The program then explains the history of Mojahedin-e Khalq, its ideology and its political stands before and after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution. The program stresses that in 1395 Hegira [corresponding to 1975], a Marxist-Leninist line dominated in the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization "after Marxist members, who infiltrated the organization, occupied key positions as a result of the ideological weakness of the organization's cultural and educational program." Mojahedin-e Khalq members issued a statement at the time saying "that the organization's command has become convinced after lengthy deliberations that Islam is not suitable as a revolutionary concept and that the Marxist-Leninist concept is the most suitable revolutionary concept." The program then says that after realizing that this new course had diminished popular support for the organization, this organization claimed that it had returned to the Islamic course. By doing so, it began practicing hypocrisy because it pretended to be an Islamic organization, while in fact, it continued practicing its Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The program then elaborates on the organization's stands after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution and stresses that most of these stands were hostile to the Islamic Revolution or its principles, adding: "Organization members used to deal with agents of Bakhtiar, who have formed the so-called national democratic front." The program continues: "It is strange that the Mojahedine-e Khalq claims to be hostile to imperialism while in practice it allies itself with big industrialists to deal blows to the Islamic Revolution." The program ends by stressing that hypocrites will be punished by God.

NO OIL PRICE INCREASE PRESENTLY FORSEEN

LD021058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Following the OPEC member countries' decision to increase the price of their oil from 80 cents to $2.70 [as heard], which came into effect yesterday through the decision of the majority of OPEC members, our energy correspondent, quoting the Iranian oil minister, today reported that Iran does not at present intend to increase the price of its oil. I should point out that, at present, Iran demands $35 per barrel for its oil.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OPEC OIL PRICE POLICY

LD021852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Ali-Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of our country, today announced:

With the increase in the price of oil by some countries which are members of OPEC, the prices of oil in the world are moving toward stability, and this is the policy on which Iran insisted. He added: Of course this is not the realistic price of oil, and the price of this commodity should be fixed according to the price of substitute sources of energy. If the Western people possessed this vital commodity and could export it they would not have been content with $200 a barrel.

In answer to the question whether Japan wishes to buy Iranian oil as before, the oil minister said: The issue concerning oil transactions between Iran and Japan is not an economic issue, but has a purely political dimension. He added: Even in April, Japanese companies were willing to buy from Iran, but the U.S. political pressure on the Japanese Government stopped this purchasing.

In answer to the question: Do you not believe that Zaki Yamani has lost the preventive role which he had in OPEC, Mo'infar said: After the recent increases in the price of oil by some OPEC countries, Mr Yamani has been completely isolated, and has no other option but to follow other OPEC countries.

Finally, the oil minister referred to the size of oil reserves in Western industrial countries and said: As only a short time has passed since the Algeria conference, we still do not possess correct statistics concerning the level of their reserves. However, I should say that the oil reserves of these countries are more than 5 billion barrels.

KHALKHALI ACCEPTS COMPLEX FOR TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

LD011837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 01 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali has announced that the Takht-e Jamshid complex would be used for the treatment of drug addicts.

This complex, which consists of the Homa Hotel, Persepolis Hotel, Naqsh-e Rostam printing company and the officers' residence, has been put at the disposal of addicts by the Iran National Airways, HOMA.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali said that he would go to this area for a visit soon. He has also accepted the expenses for this complex, until the formation of the government budget, from the credits fund, up to 500 million tumans.

RADIO IRAN ASKS PEOPLE TO OVERTHROW KHOMEYNI REGIME

GP022006 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpt] Compatriot, greetings to you. Khomeyni is disappointed, distressed and without a remedy and with the help of his lackeys he is trying to stop our voice from reaching you.

But today, before they begin jamming to cut off our voices--of course that is what they think in vain--we want to talk to you clearly.

Compatriots who have contacted and contact us speak of you and of your feelings toward us and toward the Voice of Radio Iran. When our true and good friends, costrugglers and people who believe in our ideas, in other words, anyone whose spirit longs for Iran, Iran's freedom and grandeur, find an opportunity to meet with us and speak with us, they speak in such a manner about and your love that our eyes fill with tears of happiness. But what our friends tell us, coupled with studies that we have carried out in Iran, speak of a very sensitive point. Our studies show that because of the existence of pressure and crimes by the reactionary and unpatriotic clergy and the fearful oppression that exists in Iran, the patience of the majority of you people has, in the true sense of the word, come to its end. Possibly for this reason, the majority of you are impatiently waiting for a quick surprise act. Our studies tell us that many of you, our good compatriots who have gone through so much and who see the bloody body of Iran under Khomeyni's regime, expect to go to bed at night and find the situation altered in the morning when you wake up. You hope to suddenly see the irreligious and impious clergy fleeing and to suddenly see that Iran has been cleansed of these wretched butchers and those who are pillaging and ruining the country.

Compatriot, these thoughts and ideas are good and sweet, and we do not have the right to reproach you for thinking such nice thoughts. But we have the right to remind you that you, O Iranian, with the culture, tradition and illustrious history that you have, with the national roots and patriotism of which you always speak; for your own sake and the sake of your children, family and country, you do not have the right to be a prisoner of dreams like children and to live in a world that is more like a world of fantasy.

Compatriot, for the sake of Iran, for the sake of honor and respect and for the sake of you and your children's present and future, you cannot sit and wait for action by others. You cannot satisfy yourself by seeing others come and save your Iran. First of all, you should rise. In the first stage you should live in a world of reality. And with the help of your thoughts you should see and become confident that the present anti-Iranian and anti-Iran regime cannot actually remain in power in any way possible. When you accept this doubtless reality in a world of reality, when you are awake, and when you see that the proven fact is this and nothing else, then you will start realizing how this important and vital matter--which is extremely great and on which your life and your country depend--can be fulfilled. We tell you and promise you that it will be then. O compatriot, be in peace since we and the national forces are with you. We and many others of our compatriots who have devoted their lives to Iran and the Iranian people are working with full force and with a calculated program to overthrow this criminal and executionist regime.

Compatriot, if you stop expressing useless impatience and when you know that in this great struggle your existence is in turn extremely effective, if from this moment instead of waiting and counting the days you begin thinking of action and actually move and act, then we tell you right now that many of the national forces--even today and at this moment that you are listening to our voices--are acting, and each day and moment brings the day of victory closer.

Compatriot, Shapur Bakhtiar and other national patriotic forces are not sitting idle. They are all acting and moving. But in order to reach the goal and victory there should be a program, and the program should be followed carefully. We assure you now that this careful and calculated program exists.

Compatriot, the fall of Khomeyni's regime is inevitable and the national forces will put an end to the sinister life of this regime as soon as possible. If any element delays this inevitable fall in one way or other, this element will only be your silence and nothing else and then you will bear the responsibility.

There are a thousand and one reasons why you cannot remain silent and allow the mullahs to commit their crimes and then express impatience [words indistinct] about why they are not coming today or tomorrow and feel that someone owes you something. Compatriot, excuse us for speaking to you in this way and in this frank tone.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN 2 JULY COMMENTARIES

TA021936 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Task of Cleansing Should Be Completed With Revolutionary Decisiveness and Sincerity." It said: Following the imam's message ordering a purge of remnants of the former regime and the elimination of all traces of the evil Pahlavi dynasty, for several days now the struggle against their elements and the bloodthirsty Savakists and the dismissal of the enemies of the revolution from civil and military organizations has taken a more serious form. This is not the first time that the leader of the revolution has demanded a purge in all government organizations and revolutionary institutions. At the same time all the true forces of the revolution, while demanding the publication of the full list of Savakists and remnants of the former regime, have recognized the implementation of a large-scale and all-out cleansing in all military and civil organizations as the first duty of the government and officials of the Islamic Republic. Unfortunately, the attitude of the responsible officials of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially during the period of Mr Bazargan's provisional government, toward the demand of the leader of the revolution and the country's progressive forces, was not only not serious, but also in some instances there were certain acts contrary to the demand of the leader of the revolution and our homeland's people. The result of the policy of leniency of Mr Bazargan and other liberals was the release of the Savakist criminals from prison, who have now reorganized and infiltrated civil and military organizations, thus posing a great danger to the revolution and its gains. Therefore, through a speedy implementation of the orders of the leader of the revolution this great danger must be nipped in the bud.

The second commentary was entitled: "A Lever Which Can Mobilize the Eternal Power of the Nation." It said: Any step taken to consolidate the revolution and its gains is a blow delivered to the body of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Any measure carried out in order to strengthen the alliance and unity of word and action among the true forces of the revolution will cause the annoyance of imperialist circles and the counterrevolution. It is an undeniable fact that the fighting Iranian nation, through its victorious revolution, overthrew one of the most subservient and bloodthirsty regimes and thus delivered a fatal blow to the plundering interests and positions of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, the hatred and hostility of U.S. imperialism toward the Iranian nation is a natural matter and thus our liberated nation should, through revolutionary vigilance, watch the plots and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column inside our country. Our nation should be ready at any moment to confront and crush these plots, and the prerequisite for this, above all, is alliance and unity of word and action among all the true revolutionary forces, among all the political and religious groups, parties and organizations committed to the revolution. In the present circumstances any individual and group which under any pretext strives to create division and discord among the true revolutionary forces is willingly or unwillingly aiding in the implementation of the anti-Iranian plans of U.S.imperialism and remnants of the satanic regime. One should beware of division and discord. All of us should exert our efforts toward unity and alliance and should strive toward organizing a single united popular front. Today, irrespective of the various political and religious ideas and ideologies, all should struggle within a single united popular front against imperialism and the counterrevolution. The establishment of a united, popular and anti-imperialist front in our country is one of the current necessities of the Iranian revolution.

MINISTER SIGNALS GO-AHEAD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

WA011743 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has announced Monday that its budget for the current Iranian year, 1359 (1980-81), stands at 66.2 billion rials. A major portion of this amount sill be spent on rural development programs and the grant of agricultural loans, it said.

Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Hashempour Tabatabai, announcing this at a press conference, said that the fishery industries in the north and south of the country would be merged to become a single strong industry this year.

Tabatabai described the main features of the development programs for the year 1359 and said that all such projects which were started before the revolution and involved huge investments and were more than 50 to 80 per cent completed would not be abandoned. He added that the government would complete all such projects. All such projects that are nearly completed and ready for production will also be financed through credits to be offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Tabatabai further said that the government will also finance those projects which do not involve huge investments such as feedstock and refuse of sugarcane and beets and raising of fish. Projects which were related to other feeder production units such as cattle breeding and dairy farming will also be entitled to assistance. He added that the government will also provide management facilities in industrial units which either lack them or have been confiscated by the government, so that their production might continue without any hindrance.

The government is considering a merger of all industrial units manufacturing allied products to prevent needless duplication. An instance is the manufacture of silk, where this had already been implemented successfully.

He said that after considerable studies the government had also decided to establish centers providing needed advice and expertise on agricultural and development projects.

He said in conclusion that, unlike previous years, separate amounts have been earmarked in the budget to give agricultural and development loans through agricultural development banks.

QOTBZADEH CONDEMNS CURBS ON NEWS MEDIA

WA011509 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 1

[By Akbar Djavadi]

[Text] Tehran--Foreign Affairs Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the foreign press department's curbs on correspondents reflected "a fascistic spirit and thinking."

"All dictatorships of the world began like this. We cannot but take a position against this," Qotbzadeh said in a news conference devoted largely to defense of the freedom of the press in Iran.

Qotbzadeh said he took a stand on the issue "for the sake of strengthening the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution and this Constitution founded on sacrifices of tens of thousands of people."

He said he would disclose at the proper time "what plot is being hatched. They have gone after foreign correspondents and provoked the people because they want to isolate Iran."

Referring to the official organ of the Islamic Republican Party, the morning newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Qotbzadeh said he attached no importance to this newspaper, which was biased, and what was reported in this paper was all false and baseless.

He described JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI as the best example of blue journalism and added that it had no regard for the ethics of journalism. Qotbzadeh said if JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and the official organ of the Iranian communist Party, MARDOM (Masses), "accuse us of following the wrong path, it meant we are going into the right direction." He said that the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI sent a correspondent with him on his visit to Arab countries but his reports were not published deliberately by this paper.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and certain other newspapers wanted to isolate Iran in the field of publicity on the international level. However, he added, Iran had succeeded in turning the stream of publicity in its favor after "my visits to Arab countries and Pakistan."

These papers were again trying to antagonize public opinion against Iran and this in fact was a great plot which could not be overlooked and ignored.

Qotbzadeh in a separate interview published yesterday said it was time for the Iranian parliament to settle the American hostage issue. "It is hoped the hostage situation will be settled as quickly as possible in a peaceful and honorable manner," Qotbzadeh told the French socialist-leaning newspaper LE MATIN. The interview was conducted Sunday in Tehran.

The foreign minister also indicated the 7 month-old stalemate perhaps could be solved outside the parliament. "Different possibilities are open to us," he said. "The idea of a grand jury could be reexamined."

Qotbzadeh told the newspaper it had been his idea to form an international jury to examine the role the United States played in the domestic policies of Iran. "It (the idea) was rejected by the eventual participants who, declared themselves unable to form a jury without the prior release of the hostages," he said.

Qotbzadeh also reiterated his attacks on the United States. "In spite of the revolution, the United States has continued to intervene in Iran because they are a superpower and they claim the right to do as they please," he said.

NEW POLICY FOR STUDENTS INTENDING TO STUDY ABROAD

WA011454 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The government is changing its policy on Iranian students overseas for political and economic reasons, informed sources said last week.

The sources said the Education Ministry has decided that no undergraduates will be sent overseas to study in at least a dozen countries next term. These countries include the United States, Canada, Portugal, the Philippines, Egypt, South Africa, Iraq and Great Britain.

To enforce the new rules, sources said, the government has decided to forbid students from taking money out of Iran unless their course of study is approved in advance by the Education Ministry, headed by Mohammed Raja'i. The official sources, asked to confirm the report, would say only that "this has been under discussion."

There are more than 100,000 Iranian students currently studying around the world. Some 60,000 are in the United States. Another 25,000 are believed to be studying in Western Europe. The rest are in Africa, the Middle East, the Soviet bloc and Indo-Pak subcontinent.

The sources said Britain is on the outlawed list of countries because the cost of tuition at most British institutions is going to double next term. From now on, the government will sponsor students only in courses unavailable at Iranian schools. To insure control over their travel abroad, students will be forbidden from taking money out of the country unless their course of study has been approved in advance by the government.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF VISITS FRANCE TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR PROJECT

WA017300 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, left for Paris Tuesday to hold negotiations to resolve Irano-French differences over a nuclear project dating back to the shah's rule. The talks would center on Iran's participation in the French uranium enrichment company Eurodif.

Iran abandoned a $20 billion nuclear development program when the shah was overthrown in February, 1979. Nobari was heading the high-level delegation dispatched to France on orders of the Revolution Council.

LAHUTI SCORES BEHESHTI FOR VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

WA011458 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Lahuti, the Majles deputy from Rasht, took a bold swipe at Dr Mohammad Beheshti, Revolution Council member and head of the nation's Supreme Court, for not conforming to the Islamic Constitution, in a speech in Sari on Tuesday. He said this was the first time Dr Beheshti had spoken out freely to give his opinion on a "matter that did not concern him."

Beheshti's action, he is reported to have said, was unconstitutional, since the Islamic Constitution had clearly stipulated that the prime minister to the assembly would be suggested by the president and the Majles was only concerned with either endorsing or rejecting such a choice. He said that Dr Beheshti, being head of the country's judiciary, should have been more responsible before meddling in a matter of this nature and added that he was in this respect "no different from anyone else in the country." Lahuti also said that the judicial authority should not interfere in matters that concerned the executive.

On being questioned, Lahuti was reported to have said that if Dr Habibi was presented for prime minister before the Majles he would positively have cast a consenting vote in his favor.

The Azadegan correspondent reporting this said he had questioned other deputies on the same issue. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Shabastari had replied he was in favor of Dr Habibi's nomination for prime minister, but Hojjat ol-Eslam Abbas-Nategh-Nouri, another deputy, said his vote would be negative, since Dr Habibi was "indecisive." However, Nategh-Nouri said that for the same reason he would stand against Musa Kalantari's candidacy.

Majles deputy Khosrow Quashagi, representing a minority group from Fars Province and a Majles representative in the time of Dr Mossadeq, on being questioned is said to have stressed the need for unity which the imam had called for in the matter of selecting the prime minister. Quashagi reiterated the need for unity "in the fateful months ahead," since the nation carried a "bitter burden from the past" and was not completely free of dangers. He said he was personally opposed to closed sessions of parliament but in the matter of the prime minister he felt that the issue should be settled in a private session of Majles representatives and solved in a manner agreeable to all.

AYATOLLAH LAHUTI HAILS MENTOR ROLE OF DR SHARIATI

WA011446 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Esfahan (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The day before yesterday, on invitation from the Khomeyni-line Moslem students of the University of Esfahan to attend ceremonies of Shariati and cultural revolution week, Ayatollah Lahuti said in a speech that, with the exception of the imam, Dr Shariati is the founder of the revolutionary culture of Iran.

While criticizing those who are trying to block the path of Shariati, he also berated the lack of enough publicity by Esfahan radio-television to advertise Shariati week saying: From prison statistics we got from the time of the deposed shah, we learned that 97% of the political prisoners adhered to the ideas of Shariati, read his books, and followed his line in prison. Also, 30% of the nonreligious prisoners were under the influence of his ideas and took up his struggle.

KHALKHALI GROUP, GENDARMERIE FIND OPIUM CACHE

WA011449 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] A spokesman of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that gendarmerie officials of the Province of Mazandaran, in cooperation with a strike group of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, have succeeded in discovering 490 kilograms of opium in the possession of a person named Abdol Rahman Qajuqi, whom they arrested.

The gendarmerie spokesman added that this opium was found within 3 kilometers of the guard post at Galaleh.

Furthermore, officials of the Lorestan area have succeeded in discovering 11 kilograms of opium, 11 kilograms of opium sap, 12 weapons and 129 cartridges.

ESHRAQI SCORES MATERIALIST THOUGHTS, ASKS PRESS FOR POSITIVE MOOD

WA011744 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Shahabeddin Eshraqi, speaking to the editorial staff of the Farsi daily Friday afternoon, said that the burden and responsibility of directing and taking forward the moral and spiritual attainments of the Islamic Revolution fell on the shoulders of journalists.

Eshraqi said that comparisons of what life was like under the previous regime to what it is now were inevitable but emphasized that material wants should not take precedence over spiritual values. "While the country enjoys independence can we simply think of how rice has become more expensive, or that cinemas were more joyful under the shah regime?" he asked. It was impossible to abandon truly humanitarian and spiritual values of mere material ones, he added.

He said the revolution did not merely mean that the shah had come and gone, that after that the imam came and then the Revolution Council, and still later ministers who had come and gone. All these were impermanent, but more permanent was the life of the nation which must be made eternal and for this there must be a true moral and spiritual transformation, Eshraqi said. He stressed that it would be the responsibility of journalists to create this mood among people in the nation.

Commending the BAMDAD newspaper he said that he was happy with their presentation of events in the country. He said that to the extent that he had read the newspaper, it was made to conform to reality.

He said he hoped that Iran would grow into a free independent country in the future but warned that there were selfish persons who were placing obstacles in the way of such an attainment. However, with the willpower of the imam and the willpower of President Bani-Sadr he had hopes that the country will in the end reach perfection.

BEHESHTI-BANI-SADR POWER STRUGGLE REACHING CLIMAX

WA021754 Paris ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 16 Jun 80 pp 7-8

[Text]--The battle for power between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti and the religious fundamentalists of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] appears to be approaching its climax. The immediate issue is the choice of a prime minister. But behind this choice is the question of whether the IRP, as the largest single party in the new Majles (parliament), is to impose its dominance over Iran by stripping Mr Bani-Sadr of effective power. Ayatollah Beheshti has stated that he wants Minister of Transport Ali Kalantari as premier and contends that he, and not Mr Bani-Sadr, should be the country's chief executive. Ayatollah Beheshti has been manoeuvering to deprive the office of head of state of real power ever since the failure of his own bid for presidency.

Mr Bani-Sadr's original choice for the premiership was reported to be Adm Ahmed Madani, the former head of the navy, who declined the post. His second choice is understood to be Hassan Habibi, a member of the Islamic Revolution Council who was an unsuccessful presidential candidate.

Both sides have been flailing away at each other in the press. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the IRP's daily newspaper, accused Mr Bani-Sadr of "hooliganism." The president riposted in an interview with our sister publication AN-NAHAR that there was a faction inside the IRP "which seeks to dominate and take advantage of existing conditions." He also complained that he was forced to spend half of his time asking; "why was this or that person kidnapped and under what law?"

Whether the IRP can impose its will remains to be seen. Although it claims the allegiance of 130 of the 236 members of the Majles elected so far, only 85 actually belong to the party. The remainder were linked to the IRP during the elections for the Majles but it is not known how far their loyalty to it goes. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC last week ordered the Majles to blackball any candidate for the premiership "who has studied in the West."

Unlike Mr Bani-Sadr, who has been unable to organise a power base for himself outside the office of the presidency, Ayatollah Beheshti can summon up street mobs of hezbolahi (the "party of God") if he feels this is necessary. The hezbolahi have been used in the past to shut down publications hostile to the clergy and to do battle with university students.

So serious has the political in-fighting become that Ayatollah Khomeyni last week raised a cry of alarm. Factional strife was tearing the country apart and not all of the dangers to Iran came from abroad, he told a delegation of provincial governors. "We ourselves will get at each other's throats and destroy ourselves," the ayatollah said. "If each of us opposes each other in every place...from Tehran to the frontiers, it will be a country in anarchy which needs a guardian--and then a guardian will be determined for us, be it the U.S. or Russia."

It is Ayatollah Khomeyni's insistence that Iran must be ruled by an Islamic consensus rather than by a majority which must bear much of the onus for the deepening divisions within the body politic. The lack of a consensus--and personal rivalries and animosities ensure that there is none--means that executive action at the top is blocked. Mr Bani-Sadr has been gaining a reputation for dithering (he is popularly referred to as "Bani-Harf"--"son of talk"), but his repeated back-tracking on decisions has been due in large part to the efforts to undercut him by the clerical diehards and their close proximity to Ayatollah Khomeyni's ear.

This is particularly true where dealings with Iran's minority communities are concerned. Mr. Bani-Sadr accepted the six-point autonomy demands of the rebellious Kurds as the basis for a cease-fire. Ayatollah Khomeyni torpedoed this move when he described the Sunni Muslim Kurds as khofar (infiedels) and ordered the war against them to be pressed home.

The in-fighting, as this newsletter has reported in the past, bears heavily on Iran's erratic relations with the rest of the world. Mr Bani-Sadr conceded that this was so in his interview last week with AN-NAHAR. "Therefore, we cannot say that Iran has actually had a foreign policy that can be criticised," he declared. Iran must achieve internal stability before it could develop clear-cut policies for its dealings with the Arabs, the Islamic world and the nonaligned nations, Mr Bani-Sadr said.

In another interview, the Iranian president threw revealing light on his country's system of revolutionary justice. He told the Tehran daily ETTELA'AT that there were many "obstacles" if the Majles decided to bring the American Embassy hostages to trial. "If the trial of the hostages is held like the trails of the agents of the former regime, it is known what it will lead to," he said. If the hostages were tried in open court and permitted defence lawyers, Mr Bani-Sadr added, Iranian justice would be accused of favouring foreigners. Moreover, he noted, "if the hostages are tried and some of them are found not to be spies, then we would be faced with the question as to why they were kept for seven months."

BANDAR 'ABBAS GETTING BIG NEW PORT COMPLEX

WA021752 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Ali Mahmudi, deputy of the Ministry of Roads and Transport, and the operations manager of the organization of ports and shipping, together with a ten-man committee, have arrived in Bandar 'Abbas to inspect the accomplishments and study the problems of the new port complex there.

On this trip, the operations manager of the organization of ports and transport ordered 60 million rials left over from the price of tracts of land, houses, and palm groves located in the area of this new complex to be paid to about 100 owners. Thus, about 170 million rials requested by the owners of these tracts which were bought for the new project of Bandar 'Abbas have been paid to about 1600 [figure as published] such owners.

On the other hand, the operations manager of the organization of ports and transport has arrived in Bandar 'Abbas to remove obstacles in the path of completing the plan for the new complex of Bandar 'Abbas and has met and held talks with Professor Corbi, head of the Italian consortium which is carrying out this great plan. It was agreed to take measures to complete this big project, which will cost about 50 billion rials, as soon as possible.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES ULEMA, CLERGY AT 1 JULY CONFERENCE

LD032302 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the 1 July opening session of the first conference of Afghan ulema and clergy in the Salam Khana hall of the palace--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God almighty. In the name of God, the compassionate and forgiving. Praise be to God, forgiving and kind.

The organization of the first conference of ulema and clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] under the present conditions in our beloved Muslim and revolutionary country after the success of the new stage of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution is illuminating and just. It is also a way of extending knowledge, a way of real sacrifice; that is to say, the direct way, the way of truth that has the consent of God almighty in it; the lofty way of recognizing the majesty of man. (?This way is) open to our righteous Muslim people--the toiling and God-fearing worshippers of truth in our society. On behalf of the Revolution Council and the DRA Government and on my own behalf, I congratulate you noble audience, you respected ulema and clergy of the country, you victors and martyrs.

The dear ulema and clergy who are the heirs of the great prophets, respect is due to you sincerely and from the depth of the hearts of the people and the government. Respect to you is the duty of the people, government and, in particular, myself. You too, ulema and clergy, on the other hand, in carrying out your sacred duty toward peace, have the duty of guiding people to good works and fraternity, prosperity and virtuosity. You have duties and obligations toward the people.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the DRA Basic Principles and your government have put at your disposal all the necessary conditions and possibilities, and assist the respected ulema and clergy in the fulfillment of their responsibilities.

We offer praise, benediction and prayers for the pure souls of those righteous ulema, clergy, mullahs, mawlawi and shayikhs.

I now ask Qari Sahib to read a few verses of the holy Koran for these proud [word indistinct] martyrs so that this first large gathering of Afghanistan's true ulema and clergy may share in sorrow the religious problems of the country. [passage ommitted quoting from the Koran and condemning insurgents, Daud and Amin]

Let me say clearly and sincerely to the true Muslims that the DRA Government in its internal affairs, in the region and in the world supports the admonition which says that one should help one another in good work and abstinence and not help one another in sin and aggression. Your government has not prostrated itself to any foreign individual or country against the interests of our people and shall not do so. It has not accepted the help of any foreign individual or country and will not do so.

In line with this clear (?principle), the DRA Government, relying on God almighty, and with the free and independent will of the Afghan people and the country threatened, is prepared to accept aid from any country that is for peace, friendship, independence and supports our country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Similarly, it is prepared to help any foreign country to do good work, promote peace, friendship, freedom and independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Since 27 December, the new DRA Government has taken this sacred and irrevocable wisdom of God almighty into consideration and has put it into practice. That is why in our very first government announcement we stressed in particular our fraternal friendship with the Muslim countries of the world and especially our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan. But, unfortunately, even today in most Islamic countries the governments are not (?acting according to the will of the masses).

Let me emphasize before you clean and [word indistinct] ulema that the DRA Government will pursue these un-Muslim mercenary terrorists to the fullest and will capture all of them and bring them before God's court of justice in accordance with the shar'iat and the DRA Basic Principles and other current laws in the country, and they shall be punished.

Let me also tell you ulema and clergy this: So far as it is within the power of the party and government, everything will be done to stop cruelties being inflicted on Muslim (?soldiers). Those who are against the toiling Muslim masses of Afghanistan shall be handed over to the court of justice. The government shall not allow any encroachment by their enemies against the toiling Muslim people, against the ulema and clergy.

Reactionary countries--America, Britain, China and Israel--and other thieves, mercenaries, killers and various beggars, oppressors, and cruel power-seekers from our past are accomodated in Pakistan. Great amounts of material and war and military aid are given to these antihumanity, antigreatness, antipeace and anti-Afghanistan forces for their work. Pay careful attention to what jobs and instructions these foreign countries give to their trained persons, those wicked and runaway mercenaries and thieves.

They are so shameless and rude that they intimidate our ulama and clergy so that they will not speak in mosques and takiakhanas about right and justice. I have learned that most respected ulema--just as their forefathers did--have bravely defended right and justice and have condemned these killers. These (?dejected) persons enter the country by way of Pakistan and render our (?learned) ulema powerless by various means.

I ask Your Excellencies, ulema and clergy, with complete humility: If U.S. imperialism decided to give aid on a bloody world stage, so far as you understand--in the light of your study, your research and what you have heard and in view of the teachings about what God almighty has admonished--what choice would American imperialism make considering its exploiting and aggressive character? The answer is clear. U.S. imperialism would give aid to sin and aggression. Under the present circumstances, it has in fact chosen to aid sin and aggression against our country and government.

All independence-seeking humanity, supporters of democracy, supporters of peace and friendship among nations, supporters of progressive society, supporters of brotherhood, equality and justice--who form the majority of humanity on earth--and the peace-loving democratic and progressive countries--our neighbor, the friendly neighbor to the north, the USSR, which has more than 40 million Muslims who enjoy complete Islamic rights and freedoms and who live with freedom of worship--are the supporters of the new stage of the Saur Revolution. They are among our friends. Since righteousness and God is with us, we are not afraid to tell the truth.

I say to you dear and respected ulema and clergy about the British propaganda claiming that Islam has been eliminated from Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, from Turkmenia to the Soviet [word indistinct]: The government will pay all your expenses to go there and see whether Islam has been eliminated or whether it has advanced. For 60 years Britain has been making propaganda that religion has disappeared in these regions. We are under the propaganda of the British. Now I want to tell a country story: A person says: The cat has taken your nose away. The other person asks himself: Should I run after the cat, or should I feel for my nose? One other easy question: Since 27 December, has a door of a mosque in the country been shut by the government? Has anyone said not to cry out "God is great" or has anyone said not to open up Takiakhanas? But the BBC, VOA, Pakistan's Karachi radio and other radios are saying that in Afghanistan Islam has been eliminated.

I have great respect for Imam Khomeyni and I have sent him a letter, too. He is really [words indistinct] clergyman. Unfortunately, however, there are still signs, evidence of SAVAK there, and that is why sometimes we hear on the radio there that Islam has been destroyed in Afghanistan. Have you witnessed any part of Islam being destroyed in Afghanistan? By the order and will of God almighty, after a few years the doors of Afghanistan will be opened to the people of the world and the people of the world, God willing, will see real Islam only in Afghanistan.

Our friends not only gave us all defensive means without delay but also, according to our wish, assigned their best and noble persons to the (?ranks in total defense) of our people's independence. They sent to our country the caravan of necessary material, moral and economic aids. They helped us.

Now I leave it to you responsible ulema and clergy to judge between the false defense of Islam by imperialism--this plaintiff for liars--and the defense (?aid) role of our friends that has been sincerely carried out in our country. But I assure you--and God almighty is witness--that whenever the Americans and their servants--that is to say, the U.S. imperialists, irreligious Chinese, instigators and provocateurs and other enemies of Afghanistan--come from Pakistan and until all the aggression by murderers and other reactionaries ceases, we will receive whatever economic and moral aid is required from our friends. They will return to their country, I assure you.

The heroic Muslim and revolutionary Afghanistan is following that path which leads to the speedier development and extension of herding and agriculture. I want to make an assumption: Do you, respected ulema and clergy, not agree that instead of taking one kharwar [490 kg] crop from one acre, it is better to take five kharwar? My aim is also the same. Can we achieve this aim with old and out-dated equipment? No, no, we cannot. We have to make use of new industries, new equipment, new agricultural economy, land improvements and cooperatives, so that we can increase the production from one kharwar per acre to five per acre. Instead of our sons eating black bread, they ought to eat wheat bread. Is this work against the principles of the sacred religion of Islam?

Our government wants to industrialize our country and to have thousands of factories. Look at your own clothes. Most of them were made in countries overseas and were imported here. In fact we have all raw materials and means in our country. Why shouldn't we have in our country industries and factories? Why shouldn't our country be powerful and capable, and why should we have our hands stretched to others? We should industrialize our country. We should join all the villages of the country by roads. We ought to build our villages and build majestic mass mosques in cities and villages.

Why shouldn't we build theological schools and other schools? Why shouldn't we extend our trade and professions? Why shouldn't we provide hospitals and drugstores for the health of our people? Why shouldn't we enhance knowledge, learning, education and culture? Why shouldn't we have the best and highest theological schools? If only I am mistaken, then tell me. Are all these not in accordance with the (?Basic) Principles of Islam? Is not all this civilization and progress--electricity, television and radio--a product of the will of God almighty?

With the help of God, we will proceed in the light of our better, fraternal and Islamic understanding. We will follow without deviation the path of friendship and reconciliation in the world and of peace, progress, independence, justice and equality for all our friends and our people, and especially for the Islamic world. With the (?broad) and extended masses of Iran and Pakistan we will also build in our beloved country--Afghanistan--a society of justice, peace, independence, social justice, (?hospitality) and honor. And may God confer upon you success.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY PDRY'S 14 OCTOBER

LD061838 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, has stated that Democratic Yemen, which is proceeding along the road of scientific socialism, will continue to be a brilliant torch in the Arab world. He said: I hope Yemeni unity will be realized, that [word indistinct] will be eliminated and that Yemeni energies will be united against the colonialists and the imperialists. In an interview with 14 OCTOBER, which was published today, he said that Democratic Yemen is a revolutionary model to the Arab world and accordingly enjoys the respect and support of the world's progressive forces. He stressed the support of the Afghan party, government and people for the struggle of the Yemeni masses.

Referring to the Afghan revolution and the ground it has covered thus far, Babrak Karmal stressed that the Afghan revolution has succeeded in implementing public measures on the basis of the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo in all areas. He explained that democratic freedoms have been restored in the country after having been violated by Hafizullah Amin.

He added: We have released 15,000 prisoners. We have corrected the mistakes made in the agrarian reform experiments, particularly in matters concerning land ownership. He stressed the support given by the Afghan revolution to youth, women's and student organizations, which are provided with facilities to enable them to participate effectively in propagating the revolution's ideology among the masses. He explained that good relations exist with clergymen, who had been [word indistinct] to increase their effective role to stop misguided propaganda.

In his interview with 14 OCTOBER, Babrak Karmal referred to relations with Pakistan. He said that the Afghan revolutionary government's proposals had received no fraternal response; instead, Pakistan has continued to perform a hostile role against the revolution in Afghanistan.

In the press interview, Babrak Karmal praised Soviet assistance for Afghanistan. He said: We have succeeded in dealing shattering blows to reaction and imperialism with the assistance of our Soviet brothers.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the Soviet initiative of withdrawing a number of units which had been helping the Afghan people resist imperialist attacks and conspiracies had been received with satisfaction in many quarters. What is more important, he said, is the fact that the Soviet forces will stay on temporarily until the undeclared imperialist war against Afghanistan has ended.

MEMBER OF MONGOLIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH KARMAL

LD031740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 1700 today received Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Foreign Ministry for a courtesy call in the headquarters of the Revolution Council at Arg. 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, the political deputy of the Foreign Ministry and Mangalijabyn Dash, the ambassador of the MPR in Kabul were also present.

Meeting With Dost

LD031742 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received at 1500 at his office, Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR Foreign Ministry, for a courtesy call. The political deputy of the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of the MPRP in Kabul were also present at this meeting.

According to another report, 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, the political deputy of the DRA Foreign Ministry and Bandzar, the political deputy of the MPR Foreign Ministry at the head of the two countries delegations, discussed the situation in the world and in the region. They also discussed and exchanged views, in an atmosphere of complete friendship and sincerity, about the development and further strengthening of the friendly relations between the DRA and MPR in the Foreign Ministry building.

Scientific, Cultural Agreement

LD051800 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] In honor of Dambadarja, deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian ambassador in Kabul has held a reception at his residence. Attending the reception were Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister; Fazel Rahim, the minister of agriculture and land reform; Mahmud Baryalai, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the commission for international relations; 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; other deputies of various ministries; high-ranking government officials; and the ambassadors of friendly countries.

A program for scientific and cultural cooperation between Afghanistan and Mongolia for 1980-81 was signed at the Foreign Ministry today by 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, deputy foreign minister for political affairs, and S. Dambadarja, Mongolian deputy foreign minister. A 5-year agreement on Afghan-Mongolian scientific and cultural cooperation was also (?initialed).

According to another report, a second round of discussions between the Afghan delegation, led by 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel, and the Mongolian delegation, led by S. Dambadarja, was held this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides used this occasion to exchange views on matters of common interest and to study proposals for the further development of friendly relations.

Departure Statement

GF061743 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mongolian Deputy Foreign Minister S. Dambadarja, who was in Kabul at the head of a delegation of an official and cordial visit at the invitation of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left Kabul for home today.

In a predeparture statement to a BAKHTAR correspondent at Kabul international airport, Dambadarja said his visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was fruitful and [word indistinct]. The primary purpose for the Mongolian delegation's visit to Kabul was to exchange views on further developing bilateral relations and other issues of mutual interest.

He added: The Mongolian party, people and government have supported the Sawr Revolution from its inception. Mongolia now welcomes the Sawr Revolution's new phase under Babrak Karmal's leadership and supports the measures the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan has implemented and is implementing to build a new society and achieve happiness for its people. Dambadarja said he hoped the Afghan people will succeed in achieving progress and prosperity for their country.

The Mongolian deputy foreign minister added: Sixty year have passed since the inception of the Mongolian revolution. During this period Mongolia has prospered, thanks to the support and backing of the Soviet Union and other progressive countries. The Afghan Revolution, which also enjoys the support of the friendly Soviet Union and other revolutionary and progressive countries, is also progressing successfully.

Communique on Visit

LD061952 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following Afghan-Mongolian joint press communique has been issued: At the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by S. Dambadarja, the deputy foreign minister, paid an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan 2-6 July.

During its stay in Afghanistan, the delegation was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council, and president of the DRA, to whom they conveyed the greetings of the MPR leadership. The Mongolian delegation also met with DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. Talks between the delegations of the DRA and MPR foreign ministries were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The sides discussed the progress of bilateral relations and major international issues of mutual interest and agreed that they will continue to exchange views on such matters whenever necessary.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the DRA and MPR, which has played a positive role in peace and stability in Asia and the world. The sides expressed their firm resolve for the further expansion and consolidation of close bilateral relations while using all possible means for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Based on the above aims, a DRA-MPR cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was initialled and the program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for 1980-1981 was signed.

While exchanging views on the main international issues, the sides pointed out with satisfaction that the positions of the DRA and the MPR concerning the issues discussed are in complete agreement. The sides expressed their appreciation for the disinterested Soviet aid to the DRA in the effort to repel foreign armed aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the DRA and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution. The sides alluded to the importance of and urgent need for a political solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive and specific proposals of the DRA Government issued on 14 May 1980, and pointed out that this solution must be based on bilateral agreements for the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran and must include definite guarantees of the complete discontinuation and nonrepetition of aggression by imperialist and expansionist forces and their collaborators against Afghanistan, and the cessation and nonrepetition of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA.

The sides expressed hope that Pakistan and Iran will take positive steps in connection with the proposals of the DRA Government for a political solution to the situation. The decision of the Soviet Union and the complete agreement of the DRA Government regarding the withdrawal of some of the limited military contingents in Afghanistan, whose presence is unnecessary at present, was assessed as a fully judicious and constructive measure which is of immense international importance and which provides favorable conditions for a peaceful solution.

The sides expressed their profound desire for the continued struggle for peace and security for the sake of independence and social progress of nations in Asia and the world, as well as for a halt to the arms race, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all manifestations of hegemonism.

The MPR Foreign Ministry delegation presented an invitation to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and president of the DRA, on behalf of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and on behalf of Jambyn Batmonh, the chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, which was accepted with thanks. The Mongolian delegation, on behalf of the MPR foreign minister, invited DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost to pay an official visit to Mongolia. This invitation was also accepted with thanks.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit of the MPR Foreign Ministry delegation to the DRA and stated that this visit has played a major role in the expansion of friendly relations and close cooperation between the DRA and the MPR.

SOVIET OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

LD031745 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Engineer Nazar Mohammad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of public works, received at 0900 at his office Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, the Soviet deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and talked about matters of interest.

Meeting With Agriculture Minister

LD051846 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, today received in his office Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, for a courtesy call.

At this meeting, matters regarding agriculture and future agricultural plans, as well as the training of skilled professional workers, were discussed.

TADZHIK SCIENCE ACADEMY DELEGATION PROMISES AID

GF061825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mukhamed Sayfitdinovich Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Kabul recently at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Academy of Sciences.

In a meeting held with the participation of the scholars of the (Hazimiyah) Academy of Sciences, the two sides exchanged views on issues related to the method of scientific cooperation in the fields of social and natural sciences. In this regard, the Soviet side promised to grant scholarships to scientists of the Afghan Academy of Sciences and assured the Afghan side that it will send them scientific research materials such as chemical laboratories, industrial and medical [word indistinct] and language laboratories.

NEW MEASURES TO COUNTER SUBVERSION ANNOUNCED

LD061716 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following is an announcement by the security authorities: Since a number of foreign counterrevolutionary elements, betrayers of the lives and property of our persecuted people and citizens, want to embark on destructive and savage activities and create an atmosphere of terror, repression and intimidation, several measures are being considered with a view to identifying and neutralizing the antirevolutionary activities of these chauvinist and imperialist spies and obedient servants and the sworn enemies of the people and their revolution, in order to hand them over to the legal authorities.

Therefore, we request all the respected citizens of Kabul and all noble compatriots who come to Kabul to have in their possession identification papers and to present them at control points to the responsible authorities who have been appointed for this purpose.

Those who do not possess identity cards will be taken by the officials to the appropriate police department for further investigation.

FARAH PROVINCE ORGANIZES TO RESIST 'U.S. imperialism'

LD042140 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] 'Abdol Qayum Nurzai, member of PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council, yesterday attended a meeting held by the ulema, religious leaders and workers in Farah Province to establish and organize resistance groups.

In a speech about the goals of the glorious Sawr Revolution in its new stage, Qayum Narzai invited the participants to express their full support for the revolutionary government to safeguard the honor of the homeland and to support the gains of the Sawr Revolution, under the leadership of the PDPA, in its just and righteous struggle against imperialist aggression, in particular, U.S. imperialism.

Subsequently, the leaders of diferent tribes in Farah Province decided to form a committee to organize resistance groups in that province in order to maintain security day and night alongside the security forces and prevent the enemies of the Sawr Revolution from disrupting their peaceful daily lives.

The meeting was also attended by the provincial committee secretary, various central government officials and the governor of Farah Province.

COMMENTARY SCORES GUERRILLA LEADER HIKMATYAR

LD051918 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Recognize Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the Agent of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Gulbuddin Hikmatyar [a leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan (Hezb-e Eslami), who is the enemy of wisdom and knowledge, and his obedient mercenaries have set fire to our schools and mosques and have terrorized ulemas and religious leaders. You must remember his name. A major part of the savage and merciless assaults on our unfortunate land and on our persecuted people are organized by him. Hospitals, libraries [words indistinct] schools, mosques and houses have been burnt out and set on fire. Mothers shed tears for their persecuted and tortured children. Religious leaders, mullahs, juveniles, the elderly and even our small and innocent children are terrorized and drowned in blood by the acts of these savage, bloodthirsty and bestial bands.

The eyes of schoolchildren have been greatly harmed through the savage use of poisonous gas and they are suffering in other ways from these poisons. You must know that one of the persons truly responsible for all these subversions is Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the enemy of wisdom and knowledge and the bloodthirsty and [word indistinct] murderer, who is linked with U.S imperialism, China and the traitor As-Sadat. He calls himself an Afghan, but he is not; he is the true and loyal servant of imperialism. Whenever he is given orders by his imperialist masters, he implements them with great pleasure. He portrays himself as a Muslim and his so-called group is known as the Islamic Party of Afghanistan. But he is not Muslim nor is his party Islamic. There is not one order of Almighty God which Gulbuddin Hikmatyar has not violated.

We could call his party the party of the United States or the party of China. The traitor to Islam, As-Sadat, gives orders to Gulbuddin Hikmatyar: which place to turn, whom to kill savagely and how to hatch conspiracies against Afghanistan. His sinister and black hope is to bring about disruption in Afghanistan and to savagely murder our toiling compatriots every day in different parts of our country, and therefore to disrupt the peaceful life, order and stability of our country.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar sends his photographs to Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] noble people, you shall recognize his foul face very well, the (?bloodstained) face of his bloodthirsty mercenary [words indistinct] who is the servant of imperialism. He does not think about the future of the people, but he will resort to any crime in order to attain his foul and ominous desires. But the day of judgment is arriving for Gulbuddin Hikmatyar and his band. No matter where or in which part of the world he lives, the courageous people of Afghanistan one day with all their hatred and wrath will find him and his criminal actions will be judged by the [word indistinct] court of the people.

PARTY OFFICIAL ATTENDS MEETING IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

GF061756 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, yesterday attended a meeting of farmers, teachers, students and other toilers in the district of (Tarang), Badakhshan Province, in support of the new phase of the noble Sawr Revolution.

Dastagir Panjshiri welcomed the useful government measures in the light of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution. He said: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under Babrak Karmal's leadership is fully aware of the needs of the Afghan people, especially those of the valiant inhabitants of Badakhshan Province, and will render all possible assistance to meet the needs of the province's citizens.

On behalf of the others, a number of farmers and notables pledged to make every sacrifice to defend the homeland's honor and the Sawr Revolution's gains.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS PALACE NATIONAL GUARD

LD041536 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of Defense Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi', yesterday afternoon inspected the process of training for war at companies and units of the palace national guard.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that after the war training class, the minister of defense asked the soldiers for national liberation questions about the war training and political topics, and he was given satisfactory answers.

Subsequently, Brigadier General Rafi' inspected the dormitories and political teaching classes of the 2d and 3d companies of the national guard, and expressed his pleasure at their good organization and cleanliness.

DELEGATION OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS LEAVES FOR USSR

LD061542 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation composed of 88 religious leaders, ulema and notables of Kabul today left for the USSR to visit mosques, miscellaneous places and to hold meetings with Muslims of the USSR.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports from Kabul international airport that Hashmat Awrang, assistant chairman of the provincial party committee of Kabul; some officials of the provincial and municipal committees of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; and a representative of the international relations committee of the party's Central Committee saw off the delegation of religious leaders and ulema.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY DROP MINES ON MOUNTAIN PASSES

TA060638 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] In its campaign against the rebels in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is reported to have dropped thousands of anti-personnel mines in mountain passes to disrupt communications. According to a rebel spokesman, the movement of insurgents across the frontier from Pakistan has been severely disrupted. The mines are said to resemble stones, and the rebels are reported to have suffered casualties.

AFP Report

OW051503 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 5 (AFP)--Soviet helicopters dropped thousands of mines along the Pakistani border in Afghanistan's Konarha Province over the past two days in an attempt to cut off rebel communications, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan told AFP today.

The mines appear to have provoked a panic among Afghan resistance fighters, who have already suffered losses, according to initial reports reaching rebel organizations based at the Peshawar border post.

Movement of the insurgent fighters across the frontier in the Pakistani Tribal region have been largely paralyzed by the Soviet mines, the reports indicated.

"This is one of the worst situations we have faced so far. Our liaisons will be difficult until we find a way to get around the mines," the alliance spokesman said.

The rebels said that the mines, about 10 cm (four inches) in diameter, were difficult to distinguish from stones in the road. Some of them explode at the slightest shock, while others seem equipped with delayed detonation devices.

BBC REPORTS REPLACEMENT OF SOVIET FORCES

TA041620 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] There have been further reports from the Afghan capital, Kabul, that some Soviet units equipped with heavy weapons are being withdrawn, and are being replaced by more mobile forces capable of carrying on a guerrilla war. The BBC Delhi correspondent says diplomats in the Afghan capital expect a new Soviet drive against Afghan rebels is likely to begin after the Olympic games in Moscow, and he says it looks as though the Soviet troops are preparing for a long stay with six-story buildings being put up in Kabul for Soviet families.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS ARRIVAL OF ELITE SOVIET TROOPS

LD051002 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

["Red Army Elite in Kabul," by Bruce Loudon in New Delhi]

[Text] Commando units of the Red Army, specially trained in guerrilla warfare, were last night reported to be fanning out from Kabul in what appears to be a major new offensive designed to end the anti-communist resistance by the Muslim mojahedin movement.

Travellers arriving in New Delhi said the commandos, air-lifted into Kabul over the past few days, have been seen on the streeets in jeeps and armoured personnel carriers.

The travellers described the commandos as being obviously different from the Russian troops already deployed in Afghanistan.

"They're younger and tougher-looking: They're clearly in much better physical shape than the normal Russian soldiers. Their uniforms are smarter and better-fitting: They are obviously the tough guys."

Reports from Kabul say that in a three-day period this week between 25 and 30 huge Soviet cargo aircraft landed at the city's international airport.

Some aircraft were carrying new weapons and equipment, but others were carrying men. Military sources say the average Soviet transport aircraft can carry about 120 men.

One report from Kabul speaks of 20 military trucks packed with newly-arrived soldiers driving away from Kabul airport, while 50 trucks were seen during the same period leaving with war material.

The new infusion of men and equipment follows Moscow's announcement of a "partial withdrawal" from Afghanistan.

Authoritative sources in Kabul conclude that the Russian leaders lied to President Giscard d'Estaing of France and others in asserting that they have reduced the number of men in Afghanistan.

"The Soviets are readjusting the composition of their forces not reducing their strength," one source said.

American surveys suggest that perhaps 5,000 Russian soldiers have been withdrawn from Afghanistan, together with something like 100 tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

What seems clear now is that the soldiers who have left, and the equipment which has been withdrawn, has been found unsuitable for guerrilla warfare.

The commandos who have arrived in Afghanistan are believed to have been undergoing strenuous training in Tashkent.

Long Stay

There are also new reports which indicate the extent to which the Russians are "digging in" in Afghanistan and preparing for a long stay. Large-scale building construction is going on at Khayr Khana, the main Soviet base in the foot hills on the outskirts of Kabul. And, apartment blocks for officers are being hurriedly erected at Microrgyon, near the Soviet Embassy.

The landing area at Kabul airport is being widened, lengthened and reinforced and the roads north from Kabul to the Soviet border is being improved.

New Force's Role

Early Offensive

Clare Hollingworth, defence correspondent, writes: Western intelligence sources estimate that some 6,000 of the 10,000 Russian troops who make up the new counter-insurgency division in Afghanistan are already in the country for acclimatisation in readiness for an early series of attacks on the guerrilla bases throughout the country.

Intelligence sources anticipate that the new troops will attempt to drive the Afghan guerrillas towards the mountains in the centre of the country. This will render insurgent communications and supplies an even greater problem to the Afghan loyalists than they are now.

It is also likely that attacks will be launched against guerrilla bands to the northeast of the Hindu Kush.

The new force provides renewed confirmation that Moscow's claim was pure propaganda.

The Russians have only withdrawn units for which they had no operational requirements, such as anti-tank and anti-missile units together with tanks and heavy artillery.

HENG SAMRIN GOVERNMENT OF KAMPUCHEA RECOGNIZED

BK071240 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] India has recognized the Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samrin. This was announced by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in the Lok Sabha today. Making a statement before the house, which took up the debate on the demands of his ministry, Mr Rao said diplomatic relations will be established immediately with the government of Phnom Penh.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, PRC

BK040951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The report of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1979-80 says that India will endeavor to carry further the dialogue with Pakistan for an all-round improvement in the bilateral relations as provided in the Simla Agreement. Saying that India is not insensitive to Pakistan's concern over the developments in the region, the report warns that the moves by China, the United States and others to assist Pakistan in increasing its military capability can convert the Subcontinent into a theater of great power concentration and can threaten the security of India.

The report describes the developments in Afghanistan as of serious concern for India and expresses the hope that Soviet forces will withdraw from there.

About India's relations with other countries, the report says both India and China have expressed their desire to improve relations on the basis of five principles.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS GANDHI ON AFGHANISTAN

LD041638 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Stuttgart--The Soviet Union would be glad if it were able to withdraw from Afghanistan without losing face. This is the assessment Indian Premier Indira Gandhi arrived at after her talks with the Soviet leadership. In an interview with STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN (Saturday edition), she voiced the view that the Soviet Union, on account of the American bases in Somalia and Kenya as well as the American influence in Pakistan and formerly in Iran, felt itself "encircled." Furthermore, the friendship between the PRC and the United States represented a "trauma" for the Kremlin leadership.

In its incursion into Afghanistan, the Soviet Union did not have expansionism in mind. Mrs Gandhi expressed her conviction that the Soviet Union was obsessed with the idea of preventing the Americans from marching into Afghanistan and thus marching toward the Soviet borders. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union did not expect such a reaction from the countries of the Western and Third worlds.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the conviction that the Afghan resistance fighters operating from Pakistan received American arms via Arab countries. "This is dangerous," she emphasized.

The Indian prime minister considers "unrealistic" proposals to neutralize Afghanistan or the Cuban head of state Fidel Castro's recommendation to hold direct negotiations between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

CRUDE, DIESEL OIL IMPORTS FROM USSR INCREASED

BK041015 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee told the Lok Sabha today that an agreement has been reached for import of crude and high-speed diesel from the Soviet Union. The agreement also envisages export of rice from India. This is over and above the provision made in the trade plan with that country for 1980, he added.

The Minister said negotiations are continuing for concluding a trade agreement with the Soviet Union for 1981-85. He said the agreement is expected to be signed some time later this year.

Mukherjee also informed the house that the government is considering the report of an expert committee on simplifying and streamlining export procedures.

PAPER NOTES UPCOMING U.S. DECISION ON NUCLEAR FUEL

BK041537 Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Jun 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Tarapur and the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] The decision as to whether or not India will get the next shipment of enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur powerplant is once again in the hands of the U.S. Congress. It is in fact a repetition of what happened in 1978. If there is any difference between now and 1978, it is that Mr. Carter is a much weaker president and the present opposition within Congress is a much stronger one, speaking in political terms. It seems that this time around the hawks who use the fear of proliferation as an excuse to curb even the entirely legitimate and peaceful application of nuclear technology by developing countries such as India have joined a number of well-meaning liberals in both houses of Congress in their bid to thwart Mr. Carter's move to unfreeze the Tarapur fuel supply.

The White House, the State Department bureaucracy and members of Congress all know that India has no intention of acceding to the plainly discriminatory provisions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] or to the even more one-sided fullscope safeguards contained in the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act [NNPA] of 1978. They know, too, that despite the chronic and unconscionable delays in supplying Tarapur's needs (and these have seriously affected not only power generation schedules but also the overall atomic energy programme), India has for its part abided by every comma in the agreement. It has not tried to reprocess the spent fuel which is piling up at Tarapur, nor has it tried to obtain fuel from other sources.

If India has not exploited U.S. prevarications on the question of actual supplies of the fuel for abrogating the agreement so that it can take an entirely new course, thus freeing Tarapur from its dependence on that country, that is because it still believes Indo-U.S. cooperation can survive the current disagreements over ends and means. The U.S. obsession over nuclear proliferation seems pointless because the cure for the "ill" does not lie in the one-sided and unacceptable solution provided by the NPT and the NNPA.

Congressmen and senators who make it their mission to impose their brand of nuclear discipline on India (and India alone) while winking, or conniving, at the attempts of many other countries to proceed straight towards nuclear weaponry--Pakistan, China, South Africa and Israel being some of them--are barking up the wrong tree. What they must consider is not merely how valuable India is to the U.S. politically at this time (as the President and State Department are urging them to do) but whether by casting a vote against Tarapur they are really advancing the cause of true non-proliferation or are just chasing a shadow.

BILL ON PRESIDENT's POWERS IN ASSAM PASSED

BK051307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Lok Sabha has passed a special bill seeking to confer on the president the powers of the Assam legislature to make laws. Home Minister Zail Singh assured the house that there will be no misuse of the bill and it will be used only in case of a contingency.

The home minister said a consultative committee of MP's for Assam will be set up.

Opposition members earlier criticized the bill on the ground that it is against the laws and principles of democracy and gives the executive unlimited powers.

Bill on Essential Services

BK051001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Lok Sabha today passed a bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services in Assam. The house rejected all the amendments moved by the opposition. The bill replaces an ordinance promulgated earlier.

Replying to the points raised by members during the clause by clause consideration of the bill, Minister of State for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana assured the house that the provisions of the bill will not be misued by the government. He also said Parliament will have occasions to consider notifications issued by the state government declaring some services as essential under the provisions of the bill.

The house also adopted a resolution approving a notification of the Assam government declaring the services in connection with the production, supply and distribution of water and electricity to be essential services. The notification was issued on the 7th of April.

The Lok Sabha also took up for consideration a bill to confer on the president the powers of the legislature of Assam to make laws.

Moving the bill, Home Minister Giani Zail Singh said that a 45-member consulative committee of MP's will be set up on Assam. He also said it is a normal practice to delegate on the president legislative powers of state assemblies whenever the states come under president's rule.

Opposing the bill, Mukund Amandal, Communist Party of India-Marxist, said the bill gives unlimited powers to the executive to enact legislation bypassing Parliament. (Bapu Saheb Parulekar), Bharatiya Janata Party, said the bill is against all democratic norms and principles. The discussion continues.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS INDIA-CHINA BORDER ISSUE

BK041207 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Commentary by S. Vishram of Deccan HERALD]

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao did well in assuring Parliament on Wednesday [2 July] that no decision on the boundary question with China would be taken without consulting Parliament or having a national debate. Such a reassurance was necessary because the events of 1962 and the subsequent strains in India-China relations have left a trail of bitterness in the country which can be erased only through a cautious building up of public opinion in favor of a settlement.

The minister's statement was occasioned by a calling attention motion on the latest suggestion for solving the boundary question made by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in an interview to an Indian journalist on June 21. Deng offered a package plan under which both countries could make concessions--India accepting the line of actual control in the Aksai Chin in the western sector in return for the Chinese acceptance of the McMahon line in the eastern sector. India has no reason to be either highly enthused or unduly pessimistic about the package plan which, as the minister rightly pointed out, is not entirely new. The proposal has been in the air in one form or the other for over 2 decades. Put simply, what Deng's package plan boils down to is this: India must totally resile from the position it has adopted on the boundary question all these years as far as the Chinese annexation of the Aksai Chin is concerned and additionally be beholden to Beijing for returning to India in the eastern sector what rightfully belongs to her. This is the reason why Narasimha Rao made it clear that the Government of India has never accepted the premise on which the package plan is based, namely that the Chinese side are making a concession in the eastern sector by giving up territory which they allege is illegally incorporated into India.

Though the premise is not acceptable, Rao has not rejected the suggestion out of hand nor indicated the remote possibility of its being accepted. All that he has permitted himself to say by way of reaction to the proposal is that India would welcome the prospect of the eastern sector being settled without any particular difficulty. India has always held that a settlement of the border question is central to the normalization and development of relations. However, according to the official Chinese news agency XINHUA, which follows Deng's offer, until the boundary question is settled, both sides can maintain the status quo along the border while simultaneously developing friendly cooperation in all fields. The acceptance of this suggestion would necessitate a complete reversal of the Indian stand which has been sanctified by a parliamentary pledge that normalization of relations is conditional on the vacation of Chinese aggression. This is the reason why Narasimha Rao has said that ways other than the package solution suggested by the Chinese Government could prove more effective.

While the boundary problem is undoubtedly of crucial significance for India, it is not the only irritant which has inhibited the normalization process so far. India cannot conceive of the development of relations independent of consideration of several allied issues which have bedevilled relations. There is, for instance, the question of the Chinese acceptance of the status of Sikkim. There is also the Chinese attitude and approach to the growth and consolidation of India's ties with Bhutan and Nepal. And more importantly, despite the Chinese disclaimers, India is yet to be convinced that China has ceased encouraging hostiles of India's northeastern region. India public opinion has also been highly incensed at the virtual ceding of Indian territory by Pakistan to China to enable the later to build a highway across the Karakorum Range. These are all matters which would need to be resolved satisfactorily before the normalization process gathers significance. It needs to be remembered, however, that the latest suggestion comes at a time when both India and China regard the atmosphere as slightly more favorable for evolving a framework for negotiations.

At the Belgrade meeting last month between Mrs Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, the need for improved bilateral relations was stressed by both. This was followed by the visit to China of India External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves for talks with the Chinese vice foreign minster on many aspects of India-China relations. The fact, therefore, that both China and India have again begun to come to grips with the border issue can be justifiably welcomed as a positive step forward. Progress in this regard is bound to be slow. But that is no reason why the two countries should not go ahead in search of a solution within the framework of the five principles of peaceful co-existence consistent with national honor and interest on both sides. After all, there is acceptance on both sides that improvement of relations would enable both countries to exercise positive influence in world affairs and Asian affairs in particular.

AFP CITES PLAN TO LEAD PEACE BRIGADE TO AFGHANISTAN

BK031651 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Jul (AFP)--Pakhtoon leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known in India as the "frontier Gandhi," is planning to lead a "peace brigade" to Afghanistan to usher in peace in that country, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported today.

Mr.Ghaffar Khan, 93, a Pakistani national who has been in self-exile in Afghanistan, arrived in India about two months ago for treatment of arthritis. He has been visiting his old friend and a Gandhian disciple, Acharya Vinobha Bhave, in his village retreat in Bihar for the last two days.

PTI reports from Bihar said the "peace brigade" idea was given to Mr Ghaffar Khan by Mr Bhave and the former readily accepted it. Mr Bhave stressed to his guest that "non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi still remains a great force, "according to PTI. The reports did not say when Mr Ghaffar Khan would launch his "peace brigade" or who would man it.

The Pakhtoon leader, who was associated with Mahatma Gandhi and India's freedom movement, opted for Pakistan during the partition of the subcontinent in 1947. His sympathies for an independent "Pakhtoonistan" for the Pakhtoon tribes of Pakistan brought him into conflict with successive Pakistani governments and he was gaoled several times. Mr Ghaffar Khan, who was in Afghanistan during the Soviet invasion, supported the Soviet military presence by saying it was provoked by the armed intrusion of rebels from Pakistan.

SHIA CONVENTION BEGINS IN ISLAMABAD 4 JULY

BK051051 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The 2-day Shia convention began in Islamabad yesterday. The first day's convention was presided over by Mufti Jaffar Hussain.

Outbreak of Violence

BK061048 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] It has been officially stated in Rawalpindi that an excited mob, which had participated in the Shia convention in Islamabad yesterday, resorted to throwing stones and using sharp-edged weapons, resulting in 1 person killed and 14 others, including policemen, injured in the incident. All the injured persons were taken to hospitals for treatment.

A press note issued on behalf of the Rawalpindi administration stated that the furious mob damaged several private properities and set fire to a police tent. According to the pressnote, a mob of about 15,000 persons gathered in Islamabad yesterday, apparently to attend the Shia convention. The convention was organized despite repeated government assurances that there would be no interference in anyone's belief, nor would a particular community be imposed upon another. The government has allowed the Shia community to take whatever measures they choose to collect, organize and disburse the optional portion of the zakat and set up their own organizations for this purpose. The government also announced that a committee would be set up consisting of Shia and Sunni ulemas so that they can present joint recommendations to streamline the zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] ordinance.

The press note said that Shia leaders at the 2-day convention delivered extremely objectionable and inciting speeches and a demonstration was held at the end of the convention. Earlier, the Shia leaders had given assurances that no demonstration would be held. The demonstrators shouted objectionable slogans. Minister for Religious Affairs Mahmud A. Haroon met with the Shia leaders to hear their demands and promised they would be sent to the president and gave assurances that the government would consider them soon.

The press note added that soon after Mahmud A. Haroon's departure, the mob resorted to violence and started pelting stones, thus damaging private property. The police were strictly directed not to intervene so long as the people remained peaceful. Therefore, it tried to prevent the mob from hooliganism. In response, the mob attacked the police with knives, daggers, mattocks and firearms. Some of the policemen were injured. Thus, they had to resort to using teargas. One person was hit in the forehead by a teargas shell and later died in the hospital. The situation was brought under control late in the evening.

The press note stated that the government hopes that wisdom will prevail and religious issues be solved according to the accepted Islamic principle of brotherhood. The government's door is always open for the holding of talks in this regard.

AFP Report

BK061159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 6 July (AFP)--The army was called in following Pakistan's biggest-ever "sit-in" today by thousands of minority sect Shi'ite Muslims to press their demands for separate laws suiting their beliefs.

Yesterday one person was killed and more than a dozen were injured here when police fired in the air and used tear gas to disperse thousands of Shi'ites, according to eyewitness reports.

Hoisting green and black flags, militant Shi'ites were freely strolling inside the official buildings here they encircled last night and the troops called in today were cautiously watching the situation.

At the conclusion of their two-day convention held in violation of Pakistan's martial law, thousands of Shi'ite Muslims surrounded the central secretariat buildings where offices of all ministries are located.

After the clash yesterday, which left at least one dead and several injured, police allowed the emotionally charged crowd's assembly there.

Authorities today reinforced police and security forces, and the entire area has now been encircled by the army.

The press has been barred, along with everyone else, from crossing the barbed wire strung around the secretariat.

Soldiers armed with automatic rifles were guarding the roads and streets leading to the Shi'ite's assembly point.

The militant Shi'ites, who refused to vacate the area until their demands were met, were invited by the government to send a delegation for negotiations.

Although the authorities described the situation as "under control," observers said that this was the biggest anti-government protest in the past three years of military rule by General Zia, and the situation in the federal capital was extremely tense. However, no action has been taken so far by the army for fear of massive bloodshed.

Today's round of talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the home minister and Shi'ite leaders was the second within 24 hours. When yesterday's talks failed, participants in the convention become violent.

The talks being held today were considered important to break the stalemate.

Haq Meeting With Leaders

BK061726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the religious faith of every citizen of Pakistan will be fully respected and fiqh [religious rule] of one sect will not be imposed on another.

He reiterated his earlier assurance after hearing the point of view of the Shi'ite delegation which met him at his invitation at the chief martial law secretariat in Rawalpindi today. The delegation was headed by Mufti Jaffar Hussain. Other members of the delegations were Maulana Syed Gulab Shah, Maulana Syed Safdar Hussain Najdi, Lt Col (retired) Syed Fida Hussain Naqbi, and advocate Syed Shabir Hussain.

Allaying the apprehension of the Shi'ite leaders, the president said that he stood by his earlier commitment to the Shi'ite community and would take necessary steps to honor it in letter and spirit. The president added that if any law, ordinance or act repugnant to the spirit of his assurance had been enforced, necessary amendments would be made to bring it in line with the point of view of fiqh jaffaria [Muslim sect] for Shi'ites. He also assured that while framing laws in future, due regard will be given for fiqh jaffaria for the Shi'ites. Necessary legislation to this effect would be made by 15 September this year.

Mr Jaffar Hussain thanked the president for reiterating his position and promised to advise the Shi'ites gathered at Islamabad to return to their respective homes.

Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and Interior Mahmud A. Haroon, the administrator general of Zakat, the education secretary and the interior secretary were also present during the meeting.

HAQ SPEAKS ON PRESS CENSORSHIP, MARTIAL LAW

BK070531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is entering a new era in which it, for the first time as an independent nation, has made an effort to put its basic ideology into practice. He was addressing a dinner given in his honor by the newspaper editors council in Islamabad last night. He said that certain forces both inside and outside the country are not happy with our march toward this goal and are making efforts to involve us in various superfluous problems. He emphasized that every individual in the nation should support and cooperate with each other to foil the intentions of these elements--it is not just the duty of the government to work for the development of the country and the nation.

He pointed out that journalists have an important role in this regard. They are not only the fourth pillar of the country but are also the fourth wheel of the car: It is very difficult to move forward without their cooperation. Journalistic cooperation has become especially important during this critical period of time when the regional situation is gradually becoming complicated.

The president referred to government efforts to develop healthy, constructive and patriotic journalism in the country. He said that though we have imposed restrictions on politics and politicians, the newspapers have been allowed to criticize government policies. He said newspaper editors should review the activities of certain newspapers misusing this freedom.

The president said that censorship has been imposed to achieve certain ends just as martial law had been imposed to achieve a major national objective. He said that he was aware of the complaints about the censorship and that the government was making efforts to relax the censorship restrictions. The Ministry of Information has issued several directives and we will see to it that the censorship does not become a shield for the corrupt and inefficient officers and anti-national elements.

The president categorically stated that both martial law and censorship are tentative measures and they will be withdrawn sooner or later. He said that democracy and the freedom of expression, not martial law and censorship, is our goal. Democracy and freedom of expression will help in stabilizing and making prosperious the country and the nation. The president expressed happiness over the agreement reached by the Ministry of Information and the Pakistan newspaper editors council on a code of conduct. He said that press benches are yet to be set up in four provinces but he hoped that the difficulties faced in this regard will soon be overcome.

The president then referred to different problems faced by the press and journalists. Efforts, he said, are being made to attain self-sufficiency in newsprint production and that permission has been given to liberally import newsprint. He said that he will advise the Ministry of Information to recommend a reasonable increase in advertisement rates so that the financial burden of the newspapers will be reduced.

Referring to the wage board award [of newspaper employees and journalists], he said that this was introduced following consultation and agreement with the newspaper industry and therefore it is the responsibility of the newspaper industry to bear the increased additional financial burden. The president exchanged views with the newspaper editors and proposed that such meetings should be held either every 3 or 6 months.

Earlier, president of the Pakistan editors council (Z.A. Suleri) in his laudatory address expressed the view that even under restrictions during the transtional period, a system might be evolved which could help in developing democratic activities. He demanded that an official announcement be made implementing the press code of conduct. He said that responsible editors and journalists will ever desire to [words indistinct] national ideologies in the name of journalistic freedom.

Later a brief question and answer session between the president and the editors was held.

HAQ INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK031616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed the hope that relations between Pakistan and the United States will continue to grow both at the governmental and popular levels. He conveyed this while addressing a reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel in Islamabad today on the occasion of 204th independence anniversary of the United States.

The president said that though Pakistan has joined the nonaligned movement, we will continue our efforts to further develop relations with the United States.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, VISITS REFUGEE CAMP

BK031625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana, currently visiting Pakistan, arrived in Peshawar this morning for a brief visit. Later, he went to see a tent village of Afghan refugees near Peshawar.

Talking to refugees, the Nepalese foreign secretary said he has come to Pakistan to exchange views with the Pakistani authorities on the Afghanistan situation. He said he wished an early return of Afghan refugees to their homes where they can live according to their belief.

News Conference

BK041029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan and Nepal have decided to hold regular periodic consultations on bilateral, regional and international matters. This was stated by Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana while talking to newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon before his departure for Lahore on a day's visit to the provincial capital. He said both Pakistan and Nepal have realized that what has happened in Afghanistan was a very serious matter and have called for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan crisis. He said Nepal would provide humanitarian assistance within its means to the Afghan refugees who had taken shelter in Afghanistan. In reply to a question he said his talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha mainly centered around bilateral, regional and international matters. He added that both Pakistan and Nepal were tied together by close bonds of traditional friendship.

Earlier he held the third and final round of talks with the Pakistani foreign secretary in Islamabad this morning. Radio Pakistan's representative understands that Pakistan and Nepal were actively considering ways and means to expand their cooperation in the fields of mutual trade and tourism.

Departure for Dacca

BK061559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana has said at the end of his visit to Pakistan that he is fully satisfied with his talks with the Pakistani authorities. Talking to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN at Karachi airport prior to his departure for Dacca, he said that the purpose of his visit was to hold discussions on bilateral matters and regional issues. He said that during the talks, possible areas of economic cooperation between the two countries were also explored. He said that there are bright prospects for expanding bilateral trade between the two countries. He added that he has invited the Pakistan foreign secretary to visit Nepal.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary visited and laid flowers at the Quade-Azam's shrine. He also visited the exhibition center of the export development bureau and the national museum.

OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON HAQ 3 JULY

BK031725 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Outgoing Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan Sarvar Azimov called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also present on the occasion.

LAWYERS BOYCOTT COURTS IN PROTEST AGAINST HAQ DECREE

BK051137 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 5 July (AFP)--Pakistani lawyers boycotted the courts here today in protest against the recent constitutional amendments decreed by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq depriving the high courts of the powers to review decisions of the martial law tribunals.

The protest came on the third anniversary of the martial law imposed by General Zia on July 5, 1977, which deposed the civilian government of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who was later executed for abetting a political murder.

Black flags were hoisted by the protesting lawyers outside the court premises. They also held a general body meeting at the Karachi Bar Association, calling for abolition of martial law and return to democratic rule by holding general elections. The meeting also demanded annulment of the constitutional amendment, which according to them has destroyed the independence of the judiciary and the supremacy of law in the country.

A heavy police contingent surrounded the city court premises, but no incidents occurred.

This is the second time since last month that lawyers have struck to protest against the amendments which were upheld by the Sino high court about two weeks ago. The Baluchistan High Court, based in the western town of Quetta, has, however, ruled that the amendments made by President Ziaul Haq were ultra vires of the Constitution.

The issue was now likely to go to the Supreme Court of Pakistan for a final decision, observers noted.

AFP: SEVEN AFGHAN OLYMPIC WRESTLERS FLEE TO PAKISTAN

OW062040 Hong Kong AFP in English 2032 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 6 (AFP)--Seven wrestlers from Afghanistan's Olympic team have fled to Pakistan rather than go to Moscow, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said.

The wrestlers from the 11-strong Afghan wrestling team reached here Sunday after a three-day march, according to the spokesman.

Their captain, Najdaf Ali, who has won several times in international competition and who was affiliated secretely with the Jami'a-e Eslami Mojahedin movement for 14 months, said he had "tried several times to join the rebellion with his teammates, mainly on foreign trips, but that (the authorities) did not trust us and even kept us in a special training camp.

"They did not let us leave to see our families and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, the vice prime minister, came to tell us that we must answer questions on Afghanistan in Moscow and say that all was well and that the people were happy."

"We had already received our uniforms and even 200 dollars of pocket money and were set to leave for Moscow Wednesday, July 2. We fled the night before to serve Islam and our Muslim nation," the wrestler said.

A member of the volleyball team, Abul Kadir Arghandiwal, arrived here last week, seven Olympic basketball players two weeks ago, and the football team two months ago, making the wrestlers the fourth sport with representatives fleeing to Pakistan rather than compete in Moscow.

POLITICIAN URGES HAQ TO HOLD ELECTIONS

BK031655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 3 July (AFP)--A senior rightwing politician and supporter of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged him to hold general elections and restore representative government in the country.

The appeal comes on the eve of the third anniversary of General Zia's military regime.

In a letter to General Zia, Mian Tufail Mohammad, chief of the defunct Jam'iat-e Islami Party, called for an end to the ban on political activities and parties in force since October 16 last year, the lifting of press censorship and restoration of the powers of the higher judiciary.

Mian Tufail Mohammad, whose party participated in coalition government headed by President Zia last year, warned that continued suspension of the unanimously acclaimed 1973 constitution would seriously endanger national unity and security.

He said the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had brought a hostile superpower to the doorstep of Pakistan, necessitating national unity under a representative government.

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN IRON ORE SUPPLY--Liberia will supply 1.7 million tons of high quality iron ore for the Pakistan steel mills under a 6-year agreement signed in Karachi 1 July. The first shipment is expected to reach Karachi by November this year. The Pakistan steel mills have signed similar agreements with Canada, Australia, Brazil and India. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Jul 80 BK]

GASTROENTERITIS IN KARACHI--Karachi, 3 July (AFP)--An outbreak of gastroenteritis has killed at least 13 persons--10 of them children--in Karachi since yesterday, Health Department sources said here today. The epidemic, caused by the contamination of drinking water with sewage in a local slum area, was earlier suspected to be cholera. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 3 Jul 80 BK]

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK041536 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bulgaria's First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev called on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa today. Vutev, who is the leader of the three-member Bulgarian delegation, arrived in Katmandu yesterday.

Nepal and Bulgaria signed a trade and payments agreement in Katmandu today replacing a similar agreement concluded between the two countries on 8 October (?1959). The agreement was signed by Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Ram Prashad Rajbahak on behalf of his majesty's government and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Georgi Vutev on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

According to a press release, the present agreement was concluded on the understanding between the two governments that the trade and payments agreement reflected the need of the present day international economic and trade relation and will at the same time increase the volume of trade between the two countries. One of the main features of the present agreement is that trade between the two countries shall be based, as far as possible, on the principle of equilibrium. The most favored nation, treatment will, according to the agreement, be granted in all matters relating to conduct of trade between the two countries.

Departure of Delegation

BK051524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of Bulgaria Georgi Vutev left Katmandu today at the end of a 3-day visit. Minister of State for Industry and Commerce Dr Ram Prashad Rajbahak saw him off at the Tribhuvan international airport.

Talking to Rashtriya Samachar Samiti before his departure, Vutev said a delegation comprising of experts in industry and trade would visit Nepal next November to discuss joint ventures in a more specific manner.

According to the joint press release issued this afternoon, the objective of the visit of the Bulgarian delegation was to renew old friendly contacts between the two countries and to conclude and sign a new trade and payments agreement between the two countries and also explore further the possibilities of expansion of trade and close economic cooperation.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR JAPAN, OHIRA FUNERAL

BK061617 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi left Katmandu today for Japan to represent Nepal at the memorial services for former Japanese Prime Minister Mr Masayoshi Ohira.

Prior to his departure, Mr Shahi told Rashtriya Samachar Samiti that while in Japan he would hold talks on friendly relations and matters of bilateral interest as well as international issues with prominent leaders of various countries.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Transfer of Hostages

LD061028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued a statement today with regard to the continued transfer of the hostage spies as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: We hereby inform the noble and heroic Iranian nation that, in view of the military aggression by the world-devouring America on our country and its satanic plots against the lives of the hostage spies, we have decided to transfer them to different parts of the country in order to have them under the control of the nation, until such time when their final fate is decided by the Islamic Majles.

While expressing our thanks to our brothers and self-sacrificing Corps of Revolution Guards and for the unreserved support by our heroic and martyr-giving people, who have managed to foil the(?plots) staged by the world devourers, we announce that, in continuing our policy, we shall pursue these transfers. Consequently, we have transferred the hostages in the three towns of Arak, Mahallat and Najafabad to other sites.

In conclusion, we express our gratitude for the efforts made by our dear Corps of Revolution Guards and the revolutionary people of the three cities who demonstrated the utmost cooperation with the students dispatched to guard the spies.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

Efforts to Kill Shah

LD052138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We now draw your attention to our commentary on Carter's actions to murder the deposed shah. ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported from Cairo that the deposed shah today underwent yet another operation, lasting 2 hours. Of course, if we really want to know the reasons behind this chain of operations and the newly created illnesses which every day afflict the shah, we surely must search for their roots elsewhere and establish a link to the correct situation in the White House.

Carter, whose actions against Iran were abortive and who was not able to use the hostage issue to agitate U.S. public opinion to create a desirable climate for reelection, is now, at the conclusion of his term of office, confronted with a deep issue which is directly related to his actions of the last 8 months. He is now unavoidably forced to follow a path exactly contrary to his previous path. Following the revolutionary action of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, Carter, without having considered the consequences of his actions, embarked upon a severe propaganda campaign against Iran. This action resulted in the creation of very high anti-Iranian feelings among Americans, which led to many unfortunate events. We witnessed how the fighting Iranian students were attacked in the United States, and what harrasing actions were taken against Irianians residing in the United States. During demonstrations in the United States against the people of Iran, a comprehensive propaganda campaign was used to create a hostile climate and to impress the simple Americans.

U.S. officials went so far as to encourage a number of U.S. pilots who had served during the Vietnam war to express their readiness to bomb Iran. Various allegations were made against the people of Iran by the Americans. During this period, and despite anti-American feelings among Iranians, the people of the United States were not subjected to a single insult. Nor were the few hundred Americans living in Iran.

By increasing anti-Iranian propaganda and agitating the American people against Iran, Carter thought he could create a suitable situation for himself and promote his chances of reelection in the forthcoming U.S. presidential election despite his lack of popularity. Yet, he did not consider the fact that if the climate of agitation he had created continued to grow, the American people would naturally become inclined toward the Republicans. If a Republican president is elected--a party whose members are famous for their offensive attitudes--the internal situation in the United States, which is now very grave and which requires calm and stability, will move quickly toward disintegration. Carter, who as in the past always learns of his mistake too late, has discovered a grave situation regarding the public opinion polls on who stands the best chance of becoming the next president. He has learned that his rival, Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee, has overtaken him and is at least 20 percent more popular with the American people. Carter is confronted with an issue which must be brought under control as soon as possible. Meanwhile, a solution must be found for the hostage issue to stop Reagan from being elected as president.

Carter's previous efforts, such as military aggression, economic sanctions and various and colorful mediators, did not bring a positive answer to force the Iranian people to free the hostages. Carter, who believes his chances lie only in success in freeing the hostages, believes that if he is able to free his spies from their captivity at the hands of the Iranian people, he will have increased his chances of reelection by 100 percent and will have freed the United States from the evil of crazy Republican supporters.

Yet how can Carter achieve this hard goal, a goal which will present many dangers to him. The simplest way to settle the issue would have been to return the shah to the Iranian people. With such action all of Carter's problems would have been over. However, there is the question of how such an action would be viewed by other U.S. servants throughout the world. What credibility would those servants attach to White House promises of support? Would not such an action endanger U.S. interests in the world, particularly in the Middle East? It definitely would. Carter thought wisely and reviewed all aspects of the issue after all this unnecessary tumult. He found the best way of releasing himself from his commitment to the deposed shah, this sinister and gloomy element, and thus with peaceful thought asked the Iranians to release his spies. [sentence as heard] Of course, to close the mouths of other U.S. servants, the creation of assorted illnesses and operation after operation could be the best solution to the problem and a very good excuse. Moreover, Carter would have a sound basis for rejecting claims that he had been negligent or remiss in protecting his servants.

Carter has embarked upon this program and has taken the initial steps to implement it, ordering a plot to finish Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. He is certain that no one will search for the person responsible for the death of a person with cancer. Yet Carter is again, as in the past, committing a mistake. He is not aware that the murdering of the deposed shah in Cairo will never solve his problem. Carter's fate, together with the fate of his spies, will be determined only by the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran.

It goes without saying that the people of Iran, at the unequivocal order of their leader, Imam Khomeyni, will endorse their elected representatives' decision, providing that the wealth of the people of Iran plundered by the Pahlavi family is returned to Iran and other demands made by the Iranian nation are accepted by the White House.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON USSR'S HYPOCRITICAL SUPPORT, SPYING

LD032244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2105 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners and compatriots abroad, we now draw your attention to a talk entitled: "What Are the Russian and American Spies Doing in Iran?"

The Islamic Iranian Foreign Ministry declared the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran persona non grata for having exchanged espionage documents and ordered him to leave Iran.

Vladimir Golovanov, the so-called Soviet diplomat in Iran, is not the only diplomat in Iran who has taken part in espionage operations, nor is he the last. Both the Western and Eastern countries, seeing that their range of operations in countries such as Iran is rather restricted, following their old methods, are now entering Iran through such channels as diplomatic channels.

Obviously, this is not the first time since the glorious Islamic Revolution that a spy, or spies, from the West or East has been identified in Iran or trapped. We do know that since the early days of the Iranian revolution several cases of espionage have been exposed, forcing the spies to leave Iran. A rather important case was the incident which took place a few months ago, when a number of American spies, in the guise of imperialist journalists, arrived in Iran. Their identities exposed, they were expelled from the country. Consequently, we reach the conclusion that not only U.S. imperialism but the Soviet social imperialism, too, is doing everything possible and using every means to expand its interference in our country so as to achieve its aims.

Under the present circumstances, when both the USSR and America are faced with the problem of influencing Iran, they have both unexpectedly expanded espionage activity. It can be seen that the USSR, which is hypocritically supporting the Iranian Islamic Revolution on its radios and in its press, is secretly sending its spies as diplomats. This is a trick which is more dangerous and more harmful than the tricks used by the enemies confronting this nation.

The fact is that just as U.S. imperialism and international Zionism are objects of the Iranian nation's ire, Soviet social imperialism and its lackeys inside and outside also are objects of the nation's hatred. The nation's revolutionary ire is the biggest warning to both superpowers.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES CUTS IN SOVIET EMBASSY STAFF

OW041030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1017 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 4 (AFP)--The Soviet Union is being asked to reduce the size of its diplomatic representation in Iran, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced at a press conference here today.

Moreover, the number of Soviet non-diplomatic residents in Iran will now be reduced to two, he said.

Mr Qotbzadeh said the Revolution Council's decision to seek these cutbacks was in accordance with the Islamic Republic's policy of not favouring any major political power at the expense of another--"neither East or West."

"On this basis, the Revolution Council has decided that the number of Iranian diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Union and that of the Soviet Union in Iran should be equal," he said.

"Furthermore, the number of Soviet non-diplomatic personnel in Iran must not exceed two persons, who must not have diplomatic passports," he added. "Finally, the hiring of Iranian employees by the Soviet Embassy (in Tehran) must be cleared with the (Iranian) Foreign Ministry."

At present there are 46 diplomatic members among the Soviet colony here, which numbers several hundred, informed sources said.

Last week Soviet-Iranian relations took an abrupt turn for the worse when authorities here charged Vladimir Golovanov, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy, with espionage activities and declared him persona non grata. He was alleged to have obtained documents from an individual whose identity has not been revealed.

Mr Qotbzadeh told the press conference: "We have no need of an Iranian consulate in Leningrad, and if the Soviet Union agrees we shall (instead) open a consulate at Dushanbe in Soviet Tadzhikistan (near the frontiers with China and Afghanistan). The Soviet Union will then have to shut one of its consulates in Rasht (the Caspian port) or at Esfahan (central Iran)," he added.

"We are the only regime to throw off its subjection to the United States and not fall under that of the Soviet Union," he concluded. "That [is] one of the reasons we have been attacked by the Tudeh (orthodox communist) Party, whose militants in Islamic disguise have infiltrated other groups."

STATEMENT ISSUED ON INCIDENT AT CONSULATE IN BAKU

LD041928 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 4 July 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement: Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union yesterday in a telephone contact said that a group of people had gathered around the Iranian consulate building in Baku and tried to set fire to the building by explosives and incendiary bombs. Following this incident [words indistinct] at Tehran time, in another telephone contact, from Paris, the Foreign Ministry was informed that some people calling themselves Iranian students had occupied the Iranian Embassy in Paris and had taken the ambassador and other staff hostage. According to different reports from other part of the world, a great plot has been hatched to occupy Iranian embassies throughout the world. This plot is obviously being hatched by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, the lackey of international communism. The latest plot before this was the martyrdom of two Iranian students in Beirut yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that it will neutralize this act consciously.

Reports came to the (termination) following the statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran yesterday in which the Revolution Council had recommended the closure of one of the Soviet Union's two consulates in Iran. This fact needs to be taken into consideration.

Responsibility of Soviets

NC050917 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 5, (AFP)--Soviet authorities were responsible for a "plot" to have Iranians in the Soviet Union burn the Iranian consulate at Baku yesterday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Hashemi said here today.

Mr. Hashemi said the consulate had previously issued some visas, "but we could not let them all re-enter Iran without identifying them completely."

He believed the attack was plotted because Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh had attacked the Iranian communist Tudeh Party as a Soviet agent, and Russian spies who had "taken advantage of the struggle against American imperialism since the revolution."

Mr. Hashemi said the riot in Baku and the occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Paris by Iranian students yesterday, were part of a "huge plot to occupy our embassies abroad." International communism might be responsible, he said.

Soviet Denial

LD050954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Following a report by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow pertaining to the assembly of a group of subversives opposite the Iranian consulate general in Baku who planned to set fire to the Iranian consultate general, and following the notification of this matter by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Russian Government authorities a statement was issued by the Embassy of the USSR to the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

The situation around the consulate general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku has been and is normal and there has been and is no cause for anxiety on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this connection, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was so informed yesterday.

Ambassador Mokri Interview

LD052100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2006 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, said today that he was able to prevent any increase in the protest of the Iranians residing in the Soviet Union, where an initial demonstration took place opposite the Iranian consulate building in Baku. These Iranians are requesting to return to Iran.

In a telephone interview, Mr Mokri said he personally led hun[illegible]s of Iranians through the streets of Baku to the town center. Mokri, who was speaking on the topic following his return to Moscow, added: Those Iranians who were shouting "God is great" and "long live Khomeyni," said prayers in the Baku mosque.

The Iranian envoy to the Soviet Union added that Soviet officials were astonished at this unprecedented demonstration but did not interfere. He said we have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of another country.

The Iranian ambassador said that the protest of hundreds of Iranians in the Soviet Union, who have been residing there since the 1940's and who want to return to their homeland, included an 8-day hunger strike at the Iranian consulate in Baku.

MO'INFAR REPORTS ON GAS PRICE TALKS WITH USSR

LD051100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, our country's oil minister, contacted this agency today and informed it of the current issues with regard to Iranian-Soviet talks. To begin with, in reply to a question as to whether fresh talks have taken place with regard to the export of gas to the USSR, he said: The price asked for our own gas is a perfectly equitable one based on international prices. He added: We asked for $4 for every 1 million thermal (?units) which is the same price as that received by the United States' neighbors, Mexico and Canada, from U.S. imperialism. We told the Soviet authorities that in order to prove that you do not wish to abuse the fact that you are the sole purchaser of Iranian gas and in order to make up for the past when you used to take the gas for practically nothing, it behooves you to at least consider the price agreed by the United States and its neighbours as a criterion and to pay us the same. In reply they said: If you were not to sell your gas to us and were to sell it to the United States instead you would first have to spend a sum on the liquefaction of this gas and secondly, you would be liable to pay an exorbitant price for carrying it to the United States. Therefore, it would be better for you to agree to the price of $2.20 which we have agreed to pay.

The oil minister added: At the end we were not able to convince them that the issue is not the price we would obtain if we were to export the gas to the United States, as we are not contemplating transacting business with U.S. imperialism. Rather, our argument is: Why should you pay us less than the sum paid by the United States to its neighbors?

Another excuse by Soviet Russia for rejecting the price which we proposed is that the Soviet Union itself sells its own gas to the European countries at a cheap price and, therefore, it could not pay Iran more than it received from others.

The oil minister said: During OPEC conferences all the member countries realized the justness of Iran's demand and officially endorsed the proposal that the price of gas should be that of the thermal equivalent in crude oil. Therefore, its price would even exceed the $4 which we proposed. The Soviet Government is now engaged in talks with the European countries on the basis of the OPEC decisions and, in fact, has tacitly agreed to the justice of our demand.

In conclusion, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: Whenever the Soviet Government agrees to our just demand and is prepared to deal with us as two countries with equal rights and observing equity, the Iranian gas taps will be opened for the Soviet Union.

IRAQ, U.S. BLAMED FOR ASSASSINATION OF STUDENTS

JN052114 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jul 80

['Arif 'Abd as-Sahib commentary]

[Excerpts] Once again, the United States uses Saddam at-Takriti as a tool in shedding the blood of this struggling people.

Once again, Saddam proves to be a traitor, a political pawn in Carter's hand and a puppet manipulated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to strike here, assassinate there and set off explosions elsewhere. Saddam has placed all his resources at the disposal of the United States in its battle against struggling Iran--the pulsating heart of the Islamic Revolution.

Two days ago, this American tool assassinated two Iranian university students in Beirut for no reason other than that they shared the pains and hopes of the Islamic nation and believed in true Islam, which the infidel Saddam and his American overlords cannot tolerate. We cannot but associate the Beirut incident with the long chain of U.S. crimes against our struggling people at the hand of this hireling. We hold U.S. intelligence, which is keeping Saddam in power, responsible for this massacre.

A nation which has offered millions of martyrs in the past and the present cannot be deterred by the cowardly political assassinations in Beirut, which led to the martyrdom of the two university students--Muhammad Rida Ramadan Khan and Muhammad Husayn Sharif. If anything, such practices only prove America's political bankruptcy and miserable failure in the region.

Such practices, which could not prolong the throne of the deposed shah, will not prolong the throne on which Saddam at-Tikriti sits. The people's pure, innocent blood will burn this throne and the one sitting on it. There is not a more potent weapon than blood in dealing with the tyrants. Time will tell. It is a struggle until the complete liberation of the Islamic land from all tyrants.

ALLEGED AUSTRIAN SPIES ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

Tehran Arrest Report

JN051833 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Three foreigners have been arrested in Tehran on espionage charges. They were arrested while taking pictures of a military post in the Tehran suburbs.

The evening paper KEYHAN reported that the three foreigners are of Austrian nationality and were arrested yesterday afternoon by members of the reconstruction and development body. The three foreigners were taking pictures of a military post in southwestern Tehran. When the foreigners felt that their moves were under observation, they pulled the film out of their cameras. They claimed that they are fans of old military vehicles and that that was the reason for taking pictures of the post.

A highly sensitive camera was discovered in the foreigners' car. Revolutionary authorities are still interrogating the three foreigners.

Release of 'Spies'

AU070730 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0510 GMT on 7 July carries a 5-minute telephone dispatch from Tehran by Austrian radio correspondent Ferdinand Hennerbichler on the case of the three alleged "Austrian spies" who were arrested in Tehran on 5 July for photographing military installations. After giving a lengthy description of his futile attempts to obtain information about the details of the offense, Hennerbichler claims to have learned this morning, 7 July, that all three were released as early as the evening of 5 July, that they were well treated, and that their case was handled by the military authorities very efficiently and unbureaucratically.

According to Hennerbichler, two of the men turned out to be FRG citizens, workers employed by an FRG battery company currently operating in Iran. The third man, as yet unidentified, is believed to be an Austrian citizen, a chance acquaintance of the two FRG citizens whom they invited to join them on an excursion.

AGREEMENT ON 1980 OIL DELIVERIES SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD062058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] An agreement on the delivery of Iranian crude oil and oil products to Bulgaria was signed today by Mr (Ganchev), who has come to Iran at the head of a delegation of Bulgarian oil and economic experts. After a meeting with Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr (Ganchev) held talks with Iranian oil officials at the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC]. Following these talks the agreement on the delivery of Iranian crude and oil products to Bulgaria was signed. According to our energy correspondent, under the agreement which was signed this afternoon between the Bulgarian delegation and NIOC officials, Bulgaria will receive 1 million tons of crude oil during the second half of 1980. This is nearly twice the amount of oil which Iran has delivered to Bulgaria in the past.

According to our correspondent, in addition to the delivery of crude oil, negotiations were also held between the Iranian and Bulgarian oil officials regarding the exchange of chemical and petrochemical products. It should be noted that relations between Iran and Bulgaria have expanded since the revolution. Certain understandings have been reached between the two sides on the exchange of oil, chemical and petrochemical products.

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS, STUDENT PROBLEMS

LD042204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Abol Fazael Mojtehedi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to New Delhi, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, expressed his opinion on relations between Iran and India and the condition of Iranian students in India. He said:

The two countries of Iran and India have ancient relations and common racial and cultural interests. Unfortunately, under the past regime these relationships were not as constructive as they should have been. But after the revolution, and especially after the dissolution of CENTO, relations improved automatically.

He added: Of course, after the victory of the revolution there were doubts and misunderstandings about our revolution, and many Indian newspapers published false reports on this subject. But by different means we have tried to eliminate these misunderstandings. On various occasions we have emphasized that all contracts between Iran and India will remain valid as long as they are free from doubt, force or exploitation. If occasionally in some contracts the interests of the nation of Iran have not been taken into account, we will revise them so that the interests of our nation will also be taken into account.

The Iranian ambassador, commenting on the recent visit of the Iranian commerce minister to India, said: The outcome of this trip was very satisfactory. It was determined that the Indian Government can supply many of our needs and that it is prepared to do so. During this trip a contract for the purchase of 10,000 tents was signed.

On the issue of the condition of Iranian students in India and their problems, Mojtehedi said: The issue of Iranian students in India is an important issue. After the revolution, because of the severance of relations with America and also because of difficulties in entering European universities, the interest of Iranian students in study in India increased. At present there are around 15,000 Iranian students in India, and this makes them the largest group of foreign students there.

Mojtehedi added: Many of our youths have arrived in India as tourists and without any particular plan. This is because of the actions of impostors, who receive large amounts of money from them on the pretext of obtaining university acceptance for them. These young people not only have not managed to find a place at a university, but some of them have gone astray and have wasted their time and money.

In order to solve these problems, we have planned two programs: The first is to pass regulations concerning the sending of students abroad for the academic year 1980-81. The second involves looking after and helping those who are in India and have not managed to obtain an acceptance yet. We hope that with the assistance of the responsible authorities of Iran and India we can solve these problems to some extent.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARRIVAL OF PAKISTANI ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD041913 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] According to Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY, a Pakistani economic delegation arrived in Tehran yesterday for a 10-day visit to our country. The delegation is due to have talks with Iranian officials regarding the expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. In the first round of talks, which were held yesterday, possibilities of cooperation in the field of textiles was discussed between the Pakistani delegation and the officials of the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

'ISLAMIC REVOLUTION' PREDICTED FOR PAKISTAN

JN062047 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Mohammad Musavi commentary]

[Excerpts] The world sees everyday the birth of a tremendous Islamic revolution which breaks out as soon as conditions become favorable for it to explode. After Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula and Afghanistan, the turn has come for Pakistan to be the next on the list of the Islamic revolutions. After 3 years of military rule by Ziaul Haq's regime, Islamabad's streets exploded with more than 500,000 people marching to the offices of the state officials, calling on them to abrogate the non-Islamic laws and to be fully committed to the law of God.

Although the demonstrators represented all the people's classes and the various Islamic sects and shouted with one voice the slogan "unity, brothers, brothers, both Sunnis and Shi'ites," the world information media said that they were Shi'ite demonstrations aimed at stirring up provocations and deepening the sectarian spirit. This is the deep-rooted habit of these spiteful organs.

Who is today standing in the face of Karmal's government and the Soviet soldiers in one trench? Are they not the Shi'ites and the Sunnis? Who is today standing in the face of the executioner of the Saudi tribe in one line?

Are they not the Shi'ites and the Sunnis? This evidence and others refute the theory of Brzezinski, Saddam Husayn and others on Islamic revolutions, which enjoy such characteristics that cannot be placed in a sectarian framework. We find throughout contemporary history that all Islamic revolutions are characterized by comprehensiveness and by being based on principles and people's support.

In light of this practical analysis, of the dimensions of the Islamic revolutions, we can add the uprising of (?people) in Pakistan to the list of the Islamic revolutions, an uprising which follows a formula similar to those of the other Islamic revolutions in Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula and Afghanistan. These revolutions have much in common with the mother revolution; namely, the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which has impressed all the region's revolutions with its special color.

Yesterday's uprising in Pakistan was so comprehensive that the masses did not forget the crimes of Saddam and Israel while demanding their rights. The thousands of demonstrators demanded, among other things, the closure of the Iraqi Embassy in Pakistan if the crimes of the Baghdad regime were repeated. These demands were coupled by the demands of the journalists and lawyers that the people be given their freedoms and the violation of laws be prevented. The uprising expressed the progressive Islamic formula, which believes in the one leadership of Imam Khomeyni, whose presence with the masses was great through the slogans expressing support for the imam's leadership and through the posters and pictures which contained this great meaning.

The participation of 500,000 people in this demonstration is absolute evidence of the participation of the various sectors of the people in this large-scale uprising. Men, women, children, peasants, students and intellectuals took part in it.

These are the basic characteristics which were evident in Islamabad yesterday. These characteristics reveal the identity of the Islamic Revolution, contrary to the interpretation of the spiteful organs.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR DEMANDS EXPULSION OF AFP

LD052042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1945 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Ali Musavi Garmaroudi, the president's cultural and press advisor in a contact with the Central News Bureau, has provided us with the text of an indictment against AFP, for having distorted last week's interview with the president.

The text of the indictment is as follows:

Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddosi, the public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Last week his excellency the president had an interview with Mr Eric Roleau, a reporter from the Paris paper LE MONDE. The text of that interview was published in French in that newspaper, a photocopy of which is enclosed.

Unfortunately, AFP in reporting that interview to the world, distorted part of his excellency the president's assertions. AFP's aim in distorting the facts was unquestionably to create chaos and sedition [words indistinct] and to disturb public opinion, on the other hand, and also to influence world public opinion against our internal situation. It is obvious that reports dispatched by this news agency are sheer falsehoods and can be considered offenses liable to prosecution.

Now, after your review of the enclosed text of the news dispatched in French and its translation into Persian, we request that you seriously and carefully consider prosecution. As an initial step the agency's representative office in Iran, situated at Tehran, Shohada Avenue, Absardar, Kucheh Ehteshami, which is headed by Mr [name indistinct] should be closed and its reporters deported from Iran. We also ask for the enlightenment of public opinion in Iran and the rest of the world, and that the same distorted and fabricated news be corrected by the same news agency.

In conclusion, you are hereby informed that the issue is being taken up by the Iranian Embassy in Paris as ordered by the Iranian Foreign Ministry. Thus the indictment against AFP can be launched on the basis of international norms and the person responsible can be questioned and punished.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FREE VOICE OF IRAN CAIRO OPERATIONS

JN061838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's Voice and Vision correspondent in Dubayy said that diplomatic sources in Cairo have informed AL-KHALIJ newspaper that the so-called Free Voice of Iran, which is run by the CIA in Egypt, is the same station that used to broadcast programs of the Voice of Palestine, which was closed down by head of the Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat in 1977.

This colonialist step comes within the framework of As-Sadat's treason of the Islamic peoples' causes and in harmony with his agentry to and service of the colonialist interests, particularly the interests of the aggressive U.S. imperialism.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN

LD292028 Belgrade TANJUG 1... English 1818 GMT 29 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, June 29, (PARS)--The ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, in an interview attended by foreign and Iranian reporters in Moscow, emphasised that Iran was not dependent on any big powers of the world and that the slogan of the Iranian revolution was 'not Eastern, not Western, nor Chinese, but the Islamic Republic.'

Mokri reiterated that the independence of Iran particularly from the economic point of view would be to the advantage of the neighbors of Iran and eventually to the benefit of the independence of the region and world peace.

Asked by a Soviet reporter on the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Mokri said: "Iran has common history, culture, language and religion with Afghanistan and many Afghans are the closest people to the Iranian nation. On [words indistinct] facts and with respect to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a country, Iran supports Afghanistan and is against the Soviet intervention in this region."

The Iranian ambassador deplored some Soviet newspapers for attacking Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh because of his stand against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mokri elaborated that Qotbzadeh's stand in this regard was in fact the stand of Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni, Iranian President Bani-Sadr and the Revolution Council.

Referring to the protocol signed between Iran and the Soviet Union during the visit of a high-ranking Iranian economic delegation to that country, Mokri said that it was the first protocol signed between the two countries after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added that it was not a completely ideal agreement for Iran. The protocol [word indistinct] mutual cooperation in economic and technical fields, he said.

Asked by a REUTER reporter whether the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union had been discussed in the recent talks in Moscow, the Iranian ambassador said: [Words indistinct] two reasons that Iran does not export gas to the Soviet Union. First, the reduction of oil exploration in Iran which would naturally lead to the decrease of gas production, and second is that the two countries have not reached an agreement on the price of exporting gas. This must be discussed by the Oil Ministry and the Soviet officials, said Mokri.

'DIVISIONS' WITHIN IRAQI ARMY, BORDER CLASHES REPORTED

LD051800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, yesterday at 1900 Iraqi forces attacked the Somireh post in the town of Dehloran, using heavy artillery. As a result of anti-aircraft gunfire by the Iraqi military forces the commander of the Somireh post, Sergeant Ebrahimi, and Private Yasami were martyred.

At 2300 last night, the border post of Sur-e Shirin came under heavy attack by Iraqi forces. During these clashes, which lasted until the early hours of this morning, forces of the gendarmerie and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while steadfastly repulsing these attacks, inflicted heavy losses on Iraqi posts and forces.

Iraqi military forces, positioned around the Saddam Husayn post, again today attacked the Somireh post and nearby areas. At 1025 Iraqi aircraft flew over the region of Musian and border posts and staged a maneuver. The Iranian military forces positioned in the region began helping the gendarmerie and national mobilization forces and the clashes lasted until lunch time today.

At 10:5 today, Kuwait radio announced that divisions have occurred within the Iraqi Army. During the disputes within the Iraqi Army, [name indistinct] oil well was set on fire.

The governor general of Ilam confirmed the reports of battles with Iraqi forces and told our reporter in Ilam that all military, Revolution Guards Corps and national mobilization forces are enjoying high morale and are vigorously fighting the enemy.

RALLY HELD IN TEHRAN TO SUPPORT KHOMEYNI ISLAMIZATION DRIVE

March on University

OW040911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 4 (AFP)--Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators converged on Tehran university early today for a rally to back Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's drive for Islamisation. Groups, often a thousand strong, organised by local revolutionary councils or mosques, marched through the capital's main streets, which were all closed to traffic, carrying banners or portraits of the ayatollah.

The marchers, including many women dressed in the all-covering black chador, headed for the university to hear Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Khomene'i say Friday prayers. Banners called for "death to traitors, death to the fedayeen". Others recalled the ayatollah's attack on "those who hide behind the appearance of Islam," which was taken to mean the leftist Mojahadin-e Khalq.

But no banners attacked the United States, and President Jimmy Carter was dropped from their anger, which was reserved for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin and [word indistinct] Muslim traitors.

The demonstration call was launched late Wednesday by Ayatollah Hussein Montazeri, the man tipped to take over from Ayatollah Khomeyni, to back the Islamisation policy.

The Revolution Council, in a statement today, backed the ayatollah's drive, adding that it had asked officials for "reasons why the problem of purges first raised a year ago had not been resolved." The council statement added that since Ayatollah Khomeyni launched his attack last week, government departments had taken steps, including throwing out note paper bearing the imperial insignia, something which came in for particular attack by the ayatollah, and in imposing Islamic clothes for women.

The council encouraged the institutions to "continue the movement with ardour."

Yesterday hundreds of women protested outside the president's office against regulations which would force them to wear the chador in offices from Saturday. They also plan another mass demonstration tomorrow.

The council also said that the setting up of the parliament once the supervisory council had screened the members elected two months [words indistinct] officials to remove all obstacles to distinguishing between traitors and loyalists, so as to give them more responsibility." The council added it was planning a "complete revolutionary project for a reform of the administrative system."

Marchers' Resolution

LD041303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Resolution issued at Tehran university during 4 July march supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni's drive for Islamization, read by unidentified march participant]

[Excerpts] Today the marchers issued a resolution emphasizing the need for public chastity and for actions in accordance with administrative principles. The resolution stressed that the nation emphatically demands the purging of government departments and will not accept any excuses. In the resolution the marchers also asked for the banning of all blasphemous, eclectic and non-Islamic groups, including the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas and the Mojahedin-e Khalq guerrillas. We draw your attention to the text of this resolution:

At this epoch-making juncture, we, the Muslim nation, will confirm the articles of this resolution with the call of God is great, which began our movement and which bestowed victory upon it. We give an assurance that we will insure its implementation up to the point of martyrdom. [shouts of "God is great"]

1. During these critical moments in the history of Islam when the world devourers of the East and West are unitedly bent on the destruction of Islam, we, the Muslim nation, more than at any other time confirm our allegiance to the miraculous leadership of Imam Khomeyni [the crowd chants three times "God's blessings be upon Mohammad and his kin"], this inheritor of the prophets, and once again sincerely announce our faithfulness, self-sacrifice and practical and complete obedience to this peerless and redeeming leader. [shouts of "God is great"]

2. The noble Iranian nation emphatically demands the revolutionary purging of departments and organizations from the existence of rotten elements of the satan, the lackeys of the East or West, and all the remnants of the satan. In this connection it will not accept any excuse by any of the officials. [shouts of "God is great"]

3. We demand the observance of public chastity by women and men and the observance of Islamic principles in places of work, especially government departments and organizations. The Islamic nation of Iran will consider any lack of attention to these points to be disrespect for the blood of the martyrs, and is impatiently waiting for their implementation. [shouts of "God is great"]

4. The continuation of the activities of blasphemous and eclectic groups, which delivered the biggest blows to the body of Islam and Iran after the victory of the revolution and which have led many of our pure-hearted youths astray, is no longer acceptable to the Iranian nation. Therefore, we emphatically demand the banning of these armed, non-Islamic groups which are plotting against the regime of the Islamic Republic and the Constitution, especially the organization of the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas and the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq. [shouts of "God is great"]

5. As the imam of the nation has declared, none of the officials of the country should, under the pretext of being supported by the imam, regard their shortcomings in the implementation of the nation's demands as forgiveable, or take a step contrary to the responsibilities which have been entrusted to them. In such a case, the noble nation will never forgive them. [shouts of "God is great"]

6. We express our decisive support for the Islamic consultative assembly and for the warning which the honorable representatives of the nation have given to the leadership of the Mojahedin-e Khalq guerrillas to clarify their positions vis-a-vis the revolution, and the warning which they have given to the responsible officials of the country to clarify their positions in regard to the purging of government departments and organizations. We warn all the responsible officials that the clear view of the nation is that stated in Article 4 [of this resolution]. The nation will not allow any of the responsible officials to deviate from this path. [shouts of "God is great"]

7. The combative Iranian nation regards the Islamic consultative assembly as the fruit of the blood of the martyrs. It expects the honorable deputies not to refrain from any attempt to open the assembly as soon as possible. It asks all the deputies to exert their utmost in participating in the Majles sessions and in showing decisiveness in the investigation of the deputies' credentials, and in seeing to the important issues of the country. [shouts of "God is great"]

8. We demand greater unity between the various groups following the imam's policy, and their greater cohesion in confronting the forces which oppose his policy line who hatch a new conspiracy every day. We regard this unity and cohesion as extremely necessary for the continuation of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. [shouts of "God is great"]

9. The Muslim Iranian nation demands that the Islamic consultative assembly carefully observe Islamic principles when choosing the prime minister and not allow certain individuals to hold the reins of state affairs, those who will once again retard the progress of our Islamic Revolution.

Otherwise, the Iranian nation will never forgive you for this sin. [shouts of "God is great"]

10. We wholeheartedly support the Islamic and constructive programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran which is about to be turned in to a public Islamic university and thus fulfill this heartfelt desire of the imam of the people. We demand that the officials of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic of Republic of Iran, too, should follow this desirable example.

11. While expressing our full support for the cultural revolution council, we call on the council to take immediate steps to start the cultural revolution at all educational, cultural and social levels, to spare no efforts in achieving this, and to replace the colonial culture with the genuine Islamic culture. [shouts of approval and "God is great"]

12. While expressing our decisive support for the Revolution Council and authorities in establishing the rule of divine law, we demand they act consistently in running the affairs of the country on the basis of unity and within the framework of the school of Islamic ideology. [shouts of support by the crowd]

13. The oppressed Iranian nation which has given its blood can no longer tolerate the provocations in Kordestan. While expressing its decisive support for the Corps of the Revolution Guards, the army and the gendarmerie, it demands resolute action in Kordestan until such time as complete mopping-up operations have been carried out. As far as this issue is concerned the nation will not accept any compromise or negotiations.

14. This nation has just disentangled itself from the bonds of the bureaucratic regime. Consequently, it has no tolerance for the bureaucracy dominating government departments--bureaucracies which are an impediment to the reconstruction crusade operation and which have resulted in cutting the crusade's budget. The nation warns the budget and planning organization and other ministries which are somehow linked with the reconstruction crusade that should the present obstructions continue they will have to face strong reaction from the nation and its representatives in the Majles.

15. More decisiveness by revolution courts, which are supported by the great majority of the Muslim people of Iran, coupled with the revolutionary trial of hypocritical elements who have been engaged in killing, espionage and embezzling from the treasury, who are trying to weaken our Islamic Revolution, are the heartfelt desires of all Iranian people who are awaiting the revolutionary and remorseless trial of these foreign agents and the putting on trial of their relative groups and organizations. [shouts of "God is great"]

16. Today the filthy agents of Western colonialism, who have the Bakhtiars as their true scion, are attacking the genuine clergy in a dastardly manner under the deceptive guise of nationalism and in the name of men like Mosaddeq. By using calculated plots, they intend to weaken the clergy--this symbol of struggle--and thus pave the way for the arrival of their masters. While condemning this anti-Islamic movement, we warn these mercenary agents that we are no longer prepared to tolerate these movements and puppet shows. In cooperation with the genuine clergy, we shall cump these remnants of the ancient Western colonialists in the dustbin of history. Meanwhile, we call on the combative and committed clergy to repay their debt to Islam and the imam of the nation by revolutionary purging of ill-intentioned or corrupt individuals who pass themselves off as clergy by wearing the sacred clerical garb.

Long live the Islamic Iranian Revolution, led by His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, until such time when the government of justice and salvation is established.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Central Army Visit

LD031736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] PARS reports that various parts of the central army's 1st Division and its garrisons were visited by President Bani-Sadr before noon today.

The president and commander in chief later addressed the officers and NCO's. Citing the need to establish discipline in the army as well as an Islamic spiritual attitude between officers, soldiers and NCO's, he said:

We have prepared a project for the army that will be implemented. We say we want to create an army in which everyone will fight for his beliefs, an army without discrimination and obstacles hindering its personnel, an army in which competent individuals can grow.

Stressing that we must make weapons for ourselves and that the best weapons for the country are its brains, the president said: If we decide not to work on your minds, not to equip them, then we will have to keep importing arms from abroad, thus replacing men with weapons. However, if your brains work and [word indistinct], then you yourselves will manufacture arms; moreover, you will be able to make much better use of these small arms than the arms you import from abroad.

Saying that a project to reconstruct the army will be announced within the next 2 days, the president added: The implementation of this project is not in my hands. It will be up to you. You should put your hearts into it. You should pursue this project enthusiastically, thus involving yourselves in learning and training.

Visit to Urumiyeh

LD041113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived at Urumiyeh airport before noon today and was welcomed by Governor-General Haqqu as well as other military and civilian officials of the province. After meeting West Azarbayjan officials, President Bani-Sadr left for Khovy to visit Qotur and Razi station.

It should be noted that the Qotur area has been cleared of armed groups by the state gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic, thus enabling the Iran-Europe train to resume service after several months of inactivity.

Visit to Razi Station

LD041912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Urumiyeh, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, who had arrived in Urumiyeh this morning, left at 1330 for the Razi border railstation by helicopter. He was accompanied by Dr Chamran, the defense minister, General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the ground forces and the supervisor of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the governor general of West Azarbayjan Province, Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Reza Hasani, the imam's representative and the Friday imam of Urumiyeh, and a group of the country's officials.

At the station he was warmly welcomed by the brother soldiers, who have cleaned this area of the counterrevolution through praiseworthy sacrifices and have opened the tracks for the trains of the European railway.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, after hearing a report by the commander of the unit situated in the region, took part in a meeting at Razi station attended by the personnel of this unit, the staff of the station and their families, and the residents of nearby villages. In a tribute to the courage of the soldiers of Islam and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, he said: I am sure that, God willing, other regions of our dear country, Iran, which are under aggression by the counterrevolution, will soon become calm, due to you devoted soldiers and the zealous people of our country, and that the people will enjoy Islamic justice. The president added: I am sure that the people of this region are sufficiently alert and that they consider support of the Islamic Government of Iran as their religious duty.

In another part of his speech at Razi station, the president said: Why should our talented youth be wasted on killing and being killed? We ought to put aside this sort of attitude toward the issues and forever eliminate this sort of satanic thinking from our society.

At the end of his speech to the personnel of the army, gendarmerie, air force and the army air corps, Mr Bani-Sadr said: As a tribute to your services, on the recommendation of the commander of the ground forces, the privates will be promoted to the rank of brave private, first class, and the officers and noncommissioned officers, including those in the ground forces, air force and the gendarmerie, will receive seniorities of from 6 months to 2 years.

After his speech, the president looked at the weapons that have been turned into gendarmerie units by the local residents. After looking into the problems of the residents of the villages around Razi station, he visited border lines by helicopter.

After visiting the Khoy garrison, he returned to Urumiyeh at 1800 and left immediately for Tehran.

Meeting With Khomeyni's Son

ID051702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslan Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni today met with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

During this meeting it was agreed that the women civil servants will wear suitable clothes which will not be contrary to the public chastity and purdah.

In a later meeting with women, Dr Bani-Sadr, while referring to the necessity of observing women's dignity and individuality, said he will announce his views in a future statement.

Statement on Women's Dress

ID062032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] A statement was issued tonight by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in connection with women's Islamic dress. The text of the statement is as follows:

In his exalted name: 6 July 1980. From the president to female government employees: There is now an opportunity to get in step with efforts toward a spiritual revolution, which is a revolution within and a revolution of values; to come together with the Muslim people and to make an effort to bring about an atmosphere of understanding and of extending spirituality within the work place. This requires that female employees wear dresses in accordance with Islamic standards in their workplaces. From our point of view, the kind of dress used is directly related to growth and its mental and spiritual manifestations, and the Islamic government undertakes to exert all its efforts to bring about the conditions for this growth.

We are confident that the people of the country believe in our words and are certain that we will redouble our efforts to increase the status and value of women. In view of the belief in the high status of women and our attention to women's growth and advancement, I call upon all female employees, perfectly willing and with belief, to go to their work places with Islamic dress. Needless to say, the supervision of women's dress is the sole responsibility of government officials and others are in no way entitled to interfere in this matter. I fervently hope that the dear women will regard this move as a revolutionary action to further the Islamic Revolution.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES DECLARATION ON WOMEN'S DRESS

ID070438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi, the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has issued the following declaration:

In his exalted name: Following the order of the great leader of the revolution, the imam of the people, may God extend his high benevolence, the last day of the deadline set for the obliteration of vestiges of satan is coming to its end. All ministries, institutions and their offices are strongly warned that should any sign of what has been emphasized by the imam and has been decided on by the nation of Iran be seen after 0800 8 July onwards in the offices, or should any woman staff member be present at her office without wearing Islamic clothing, her salary and allowance will be terminated immediately.

It is obvious that direct responsibility for letters polluted by vestiges of satan will rest on the shoulders of the signatory, at whose place of work the letter is found.

Meanwhile, after submitting the model Islamic office uniform for women to the Revolution Council and the president in the near future, office clothing will be the same for everybody.

Finally, we demand that all sisters and brothers who believe in the revolution report immediately any violations to the public prosecutor's office, situated in Qasr Square.

[Signed] The prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution, 'Ali Qoddusi

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CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN KABUL, MAKES STATEMENT

LD071548 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1430 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR, arrived this afternoon in Kabul at the head of a delegation for a friendly and official visit. He was welcomed by Shah Mohammad Dost at the airport.

Among those present at Kabul international airport to welcome the Czechoslovak guests were 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy foreign minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 'Abdorrazeq 'Abedi, director of protocol; high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry; Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Karmelita; members of CSSR Embassy; and ambassadors of friendly countries.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister will hold talks with the DRA's concerned authorities during his stay in Afghanistan and will discuss further development of cooperation between the two countries and other questions of mutual interest.

On his arrival in Kabul, in an interview with the BAKHTAR reporter at Kabul airport, Bohuslav Chnoupek said: We are pleased to visit this friendly country, revolutionary Afghanistan. The foreign minister of the CSSR said: The Central Committee of the CPCZ, the leadership, people and government, consider this visit indicative of the friendship and brotherhood between our two countries in various aspects, and I am sure that my visit will be an important step toward the further strengthening and development of relations and deep brotherly links between our governments and peoples.

He added: At this time, when I have arrived in your beautiful country, let me first of all convey my respects to the Afghan revolutionary struggers, to the leadership of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and to the old friend of the people of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Cental Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Bohuslav Chnoupek added: I confirm all the political measures of the DRA and support the stand [word indistinct] of the DRA for peace in this region.

Meeting With Dost

LD072010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], this afternoon received in his office on a courtesy call Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR.

Also present were 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, members of the delegation accompanying the CSSR foreign minister, and Zdenek Karmelita, ambassador of that country in Kabul.

KARMAL CHAIRS 7 JULY CABINET MEETING; RESOLUTION ISSUED

LD071724 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister, the cabinet held a meeting from 1400 to 1830 at the Revolution Council headquarters in the palace today. The cabinet considered a number of proposals from the government ministries and issued resolutions on the following:

On the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism, in order to improve the condition of private sector transportation, the cabinet approved an increase of 15 percent in charges for the transportation of government commodities which are transported by private vehicles. In addition, it was decided that the 100 [word indistinct] and Tatra trucks which have been purchased with Czechoslovak Government credit should be sold, on the basis of four annual installments and an advance payment of 20 percent of the price plus interest of 5 percent per annum, to those owners who have lost their vehicles as a result of raids by counter-revolutionary elements.

On the proposal of the Commerce Ministry, for the purpose of promoting trade and for the greater encouragement of small traders and merchants with little capital, the cabinet decided that trade licenses for new merchants should be issued on the basis of a surety of 100,000 afghanis cash or surety by two merchants in possession of a valid license, provided that the latter guarantee that in case the new merchant does not fulfill his commitments they will pay.

Similarly, on a separate proposal of the Commerce Ministry, the cabinet issued instructions to the effect that cigarettes imported by merchants which are stored in the country's custom-houses should be exempted from the payment of storage rent until 30 July 1980.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Communications, the cabinet authorized the purchase of 32 switchboard units from a Swedish company which is prepared to provide them at a low price.

POLITBURO MEMBER DISTRIBUTES CASH AID TO SOLDIERS

LD072108 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, participated in a meeting held yesterday by the noble and toiling people of the subdistrict of Sheghnan in support and defense of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution in the center of that subdistrict.

In the course of a speech, he explained the struggle of the courageous and brave people of Badakhshan Province in the defense of the honor of the homeland and support for the achievements of the glorious Sawr Revolution in its development stage. He said: Now, our toiling people trust in the sincerity and truth of their national and progressive government and support their revolutionary government with awareness.

Reciprocally, one of the religious leaders and one of the peasants of the Sheghnan subdistrict, on behalf of the toiling people of that locality, expressed their unreserved solidarity with and [readiness to] sacrifice [themselves] for the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at the end of the meeting, Dastagir Panjsheri distributed presents and cash assistance from the government to the soldiers and the families of soldiers, who, in defending the honor of the homeland and in protecting the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, have worked and struggled bravely.

SENTENCES HANDED DOWN FOR CRIMES AGAINST STATE

LD072245 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] A source at the department of the special revolutionary court said today: Our noble countrymen are informed that a number of persons accused of committing actions which are considered crimes from the legal point of view have been detained and imprisoned. Those accused are said to have committed such crimes as encroaching on the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, encroaching on the internal security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and encroaching on the national sovereignty and independence of the country, and in accordance with the law, in consideration of Article No 30 of the basic principles and the related laws, they have been held for investigation and verification, as a result of which the dossiers of the accused have been submitted to the court for judicial consideration, through the special revolutionary prosecutor's office.

The accused are charged with committing crimes in the above-mentioned three categories, and they include: espionage; the publication and propagation of spiteful, self-interested and lying reports and declarations; membership in terrorist antinational and anti-Islamic groups and bands; treacherous activities in the 21-22 February events; the encouragement of others in counterrevolutionary activities such as encouraging the closing of shops; (?the sacrifice of) national interests for the purpose f attaining money for personal gain from foreign reactionary governments; taking measures in order to weaken the morale of the noble people of Afghanistan; raiding the property of the people and state for the purpose of materially strengthening the counterrevolutionary groups; inciting people to religious, tribal and linguistic discord; and, finally, conspiring to harm the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

From the beginning of this verification by the court in accordance with the orders contained in Article No 30, Chapter 7 of the Basic Principles of the DRA and the related laws concerning observation of the rights of the accused, full consideration has been given to them and they have been treated in accordance with the law. As a result, a number of the accused, in consideration of the documents, and with sufficient evidence to prove the crimes concerned in the course of judicial verification, or based on the confession of the accused, and in consideration of their conditions and circumstances; in observation of the directives of Items 221, 271, 273, 274 and 275 of the criminal law and in consideration of the orders of Chapter 7 and Items 179, 182, 184, 280, 209, 212, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 231, 233, 234, 239, and 240 of the criminal law, they were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A number of others, because of the lack of evidence, or because of proof of their innocence, were found not guilty and in accordance with the law have been released.

The order of the court concerning the accused and their corresponding punishments has been implemented.

DETAILS OF RECENT TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED

LD072156 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The enemies of the Sawr Revolution, who are in fact the stubborn reactionary enemies of the toiling Afghan workers, embark on terrorism, intimidation, pillage, arson and other treacherous acts in accordance with instructions and guidance from their imperialist masters. They do not even spare educational centers, holy places, public utilities and state institutions which are public property.

A while ago, our people were informed by the media that these foul and destructive forces intended to demolish the communal mosque of the shrine of 'Ali in Mazar-e Sharif. Fortunately our alert security forces discovered and neutralized these foul and anti-Islamic enemies in time.

Here is a recent report which has been published by our security forces detailing the destruction and terrorism these bandits and mercenaries have undertaken during recent weeks, and we bring it to your attention now:

During this period, 17 of our toiling and innocent compatriots in Qandahar Province; Bagram district; Jabalusaraj district of Parvan Province; Qonduz Province; and Asmar district of Konarha Province have been martyred and 7 wounded. In addition, our enemies have burned the [name indistinct] school of Shinwar subdistrict in Ghurband district of Parvan Province; the [name indistinct] school of Qonduz in Khanabad Port and the Chardara district hospital in Qonduz Province.

A few days ago, these traitors tried to burn the department of conscription building in Parvan Province. The fire was extinguished by the fire department with the help of police units. Losses to the offices and documents of that department were prevented.

The free and faithful of Afghanistan, with a feeling of humanism and patriotism, curse the shameful actions of these criminals as they become more aware of their shameless and ominous goals.

Our security forces continually chase and capture these imperialist mercenaries with the sincere and patriotic help of our compatriots, and properly punish them for their shameful and inhuman actions.

Let the imperialist forces, who cannot regain their lost interests and continue to persecute the toilers and progress seekers for no reason, commit every sinister and shameless act they want. History will never halt the struggling and aware people of Afghanistan who will overcome bandits, highway robbers and thieves and, without hesitation, go forward and continue to live as they wish.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN DACCA 6 JULY

BK070559 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Visiting Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana is having talks with his Bangladesh counterpart S.A.M.S. Kibria in Dacca today. On his arrival in the capital last night on a 3-day official visit, Rana told newsmen that he would discuss bilateral, regional and international issues with our officials.

Replying to a question, he reiterated Nepal's support for President Zia's proposal for a summit among South Asian countries in order to evolve regional cooperation. He told another questioner: The main purpose of my visit is to consult on everything.

When asked about the response of Sri Lanka and Pakistan--which the Nepalese foreign secretary visited before coming to Bangladesh--about the proposal for the summit, Jagdish Rana said their responses were not negative. He said he would return to Nepal and undertake another round of visits to India and Bhutan, the two other countries of the proposed cooperative region.

When asked how far Nepal is willing to cooperate in an expanded joint rivers commission with India and Bangladesh for harnessing the Ganges water, he said Nepal's stand on the question is well known. Nepal has already made it clear that it was (?always) in favor of such cooperation for finding a solution ot the Ganges water problem since the construction of Farakka Barrage on the river by India near the Bangladesh border.

The Nepalese foreign secretary is expected to call on the foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, this morining.

Talks Begin

BK071646 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Secretarial level talks between Bangladesh and Nepal were held in Dacca today. The talks, which lasted more than 2 hours, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides welcomed the recent initiative taken by President Ziaur Rahman for holding a summit meeting of South Asian leaders to promote regional cooperation.

The foreign secretaries of the two countries also discussed bilateral issues of mutual interest.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary called on Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and discussed bilateral, regional and international matters. Professor Haq expressed his satisfaction over the rapidly growing cooperation between the two countries. Jagdish Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana told Professor Shamsul Haq that his country welcomes Bangladesh's proposal for a summit meeting of the heads of government of this region.

Later in the evening, the Nepalese foreign secretary called on President Ziaur Rahman.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN GRANT--Bangladesh will receive 70.7 million taka from Canada for the construction of 30 food warehouses under a memorandum of understanding signed in Dacca on 4 July. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jul 80 BK]

STATEMENT ON RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA READ IN PARLIAMENT

BK071631 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Statement by the minister of railways on behalf of the minister of external affairs in Parliament on July 7:

Chairman Sir, on behalf of my colleague the minister of external affairs who is busy in the Lok Sabha in connection with the debate on the demands for grants for his ministry, I would like to make a statement in regard to Kampuchea.

India's relations with Kampuchea go back to several centuries. The temples of Angkor Wat are a vivid testimony of the interaction between the cultures of our two countries. Indeed, no other country in the Indochina Peninsula is linked to India as is Kampuchea. It is a cherished relationship.

The gentle people of that highly cultured country have unfortunately suffered very greatly for no fault of their own. Our hearts have gone out in sympathy to the people of Kampuchea, and India has done whatever it could do to alleviate their suffering. We shall continue to do so.

It is clear that the situation in Southeast Asia requires a reduction of tensions and an enhancement of regional stability so that the individual states of the area can concentrate on the development of their societies and economies.

In our view, which we believe is shared by many governments in the region, these problems can best be tackled by peaceful discussions between the countries concerned and by avoiding the entry into region of outside great power influences and rivalries with all their undesirable consequences. This is a policy whose validity has also been demonstrated in other areas around us.

We value our relations with ASEAN and we believe that we should intensify our dialogue with them. We anticipate that the development of our relations with all our neighbours in Southeast Asia may enable us, in our humble way, to assist in the resolution of problems that exist there.

Our government is committed to recognise the new government in Kampuchea, a stand which is shared by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in India.

Kampuchea, after all the terrible ordeals which it has had to face, needs all possible assistance from the international community if it is to develop its economy, restore its internal infrastructure, and reestablish its status as a sovereign, independent, nonaligned nation.

In furtherance of these objectives we propose to immediately establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh headed by President Heng Samrin.

AFP Report on Soviet Influence

BK071621 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--India today became the first non-communist country to recognize the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia.

The recognition, which was promised by Mrs Gandhi before her return to power in January, marks a strengthening of the links between India and the Soviet Union and risks compromising the attempts at Sino-Indian rapprochement made over the last two months. political observers said.

The recognition is also the first important political move made by Mrs Gandhi since the accidental death of her son Sanjay in June. Sanjay Gandhi was considered less pro-Soviet than his mother.

Reports, which are still unconfirmed officially, say Mrs.Gandhi received a personal message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Saturday which, according to the Indian press, dealt principly with Afghanistan.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, who met with Mrs Gandhi here in the Indian capital in February and April respectively, both pressed Mrs Gandhi to honour her promise to recognize the Phnom Penh government.

Reaction of Political Leaders

BK080400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Leaders of several political parties have welcomed India's decision to recognize Kampuchea. They said it was a long awaited step.

Leader of the Communist Party of India [CPI] group in the Rajya Sasha, Shupesh Gupta, said it is a very correct decision even if somewhat delayed. Welcoming the decision, CPI General Secretary Rajeshwar Rao urged the government to develop speedily closer political, economic and cultural relations with Kampuchea.

Congress-U General Secretary K.P. Unnikrishnan said the decision is in the true spirit of nonalignment and in the national interest. The general secretary of the All India Congress Committee-I, S.S. Mahapatra, said that his party has kept its commitment made in the election manifesto.

President of the Bharatiya Janata Party Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that India's recognition of Kampuchea at this stage is not in consonance with its pronounced policy of opposing the presence of foreign troops anywhere.

ACCORD ON MEDICAL PERSONNEL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

BK071643 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] India and Libya have concluded an agreement on 3 July 1980 on the deputation of Indian doctors and specialists for assignments in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The agreement seeks to improve upon the current arrangements for the deputation of Indian medical personnel to Libya and streamline procedures.

India has so far deputed 1,500 doctors and specialists to Jamahiriyah. Muhammad Ibrahim al-Khatis, director general of international health and technical cooperation, initialled the agreement. On behalf of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, C.R. Balchandra, director (technical cooperation, economic division) initialled the agreement.

MINISTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER PAKISTAN NUCLEAR AIMS

BK071628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The annual report of the Ministry of Defense for the year 1979-80 says reports of Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capability and transfer of Western military technology to China calls for constant and close vigil on the part of India. Events in Afghanistan have brought superpower confrontation closer to India's neighborhood and the increased great power presence in the Indian Ocean has brought intervention closer to the country from yet another direction.

The report says the government during the last few months initiated intensive discussion with a number of countries to defuse the situation and they have started showing results. The report says India also wishes to improve relations with China.

BURMESE TRIBESMEN REPORTEDLY FLEEING TO NAGALAND

BK051625 Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Calcutta, 24 June (UNI)--Refugees from Burma have spilled over the Nagaland in the past few days due to 'troubled' situation on the other side of the border, Chief Minister of Nagaland J.B. Jasokie said today.

Mr Jasokie told newsmen on arrival at Calcutta airport from Khomia that 150 of the refugees who had come over were all Burmese nationals of Naga origin belonging to Khemunga tribe inhabiting the other side of the Nagaland border.

The refugees, according to reports, were all victims of attacks by a group of underground Nagas, led by Mr Mouviah and one of their villages, Kampi, was burnt down, he said. The Mouviah group of the underground was reportedly trying to dominate the people of Naga origin inhabiting the region, Mr Jasokie told a questioner.

All the refugees who had been provided with temporary shelter and other rehabilitation facilities by the Nagaland government would be sent back as soon as the situation on the other side of the border improved, he said.

Mr Jasokie told a questioner that the government had taken all precautionary measures and strengthened the border forces to prevent any infilteration of armed undergrounds, now camping outside the border, towards Nagaland and the government was prepared to meet the situation, he added.

He said the Mouviah group had received Chinese arms and training long ago but that did not mean that they were necessarily pro-China.

Mr Jasokie ruled out any Assam-type movement over "foreigners" in Nagaland. The government was implementing the inner line permit system for entry of people into Nagaland and hence there was no possibility of such a movement, he said. He would favour continuation of strict enforcement of the permit system, he added.

HAQ SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON CENSORSHIP, CABINET

BK031603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The president has said that he believes in constructive criticism of government policies which are in the collective interest of the country. Talking to newsmen informally in Islamabad this afternoon, he stressed that criticism should not be for the sake of criticism alone, rather it should be positive so that the government and the persons running the administration benefit from suggestions. Journalists should help in maintaining a healthy and pleasant atmosphere, he said.

Replying to a question, the president said that the government has no intention of relaxing the present censorship restrictions. He said: Several persons, whose patriotism is beyond any doubt, have impressed upon me the need to continue censorship because it has helped in establishing a peaceful and proper atmosphere in the country.

Answering a question, he said the issue of expansion of the federal cabinet is being seriously considered. Replying to another question, the president said that a federal advisory council will be set up following the expansion of the federal cabinet and formation of cabinets in provinces.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

BK071028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The 2-day session of the provincial council of the Northwest Frontier Province concluded in Peshawar this afternoon after adopting a number of resolutions. One of the resolutions supported government measures to introduce the Islamic system in the country. These measures, the resolution said, have been widely welcomed by the people.

Another resolution hailed the government's efforts during the last 3 years for restoring the national prestige and country's image in the world, particularly winning the honor of representing the Islamic world.

Through another resolution, the provincial council assured the government of its full cooperation in facing the external dangers and the internal situation to maintain peace and tranquility in the country.

Provincial Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq, who presided over the meeting, reiterated that the Afghan refugees here provided shelter in Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds. He said that the government had not decided on their permanent settlement in Pakistan. He said that the government wished them to return to their homeland after creation of conducive conditions in that country.

COMMENTATOR URGES GOVERNMENT TO SEEK POLITICAL SOLUTION

BK080532 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Commentary by A.A. Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Talking to newsmen in Kuwait the other day Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has again said that the 3-member Islamic conference committee on Afghanistan was ready to hold talks with the Kabul regime on the condition that the dialog should be held in a nonaligned country.

The committee, which also includes Secretary General of the organization of Islamic conference Habib Chatti and Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was formed by the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad last May to seek a political solution to the Afghan problem. After its formation, the committee met twice in Tehran and Geneva last month to decide the modality of the talks to be held with the Soviet-installed Karmal government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union itself.

At its extraordinary session, the Islamic foreign ministers had expressed concern over the development in the Islamic country of Afghanistan and they decided that as long as Soviet troops were there on Afghan soil no Muslim country would recognize the Afghan Government. It was at the regular session that the organization of Islamic conference formed the committee authorizing it to talk to the Karmal regime and the Soviet leaders so that the problem could be solved peacefully. The talks with the Karmal regime, it was made clear, did not mean recognition of the government by the Islamic countries. This indicates the desire of the Muslim countries to seek a peaceful solution to the problem.

After the assassination of President Daud and the installation of the first Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan a campaign was let loose against the religious elements in that country. This campaign intensified after the removal and assissination of two more heads of state--Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin--and the occupation of the country by the Soviet armed forces in December last year. As a result, a large number of refugees started flowing into Pakistan. By now their number has swelled to more than 800,000.

The Pakistan Government has been providing shelter to these people purely on humanitarian grounds. Initially the entire expenditure incurred on the provision of food and shelter to these destitutes was borne by the Government of Pakistan. Later the Muslim countries and then a number of international agencies provided some assistance in this regard. Besides all this assistance, the presence of these refugees in this country has been posing a host of other problems for the people of Pakistan.

Even before the issue was taken up by the organization of the Islamic conference, Pakistan had been trying to get the problem solved in a peaceful manner. It has been seeking the creation of conditions conducive for the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland. It wanted that the people of Afghanistan should be left alone to decide their future and to have a government of their choice. But all these efforts were frustrated. So the matter was taken up by the Islamic Conference.

Fresh efforts are now being made to achieve the same objective. It is hoped that the Afghan leaders would realize the gravity of the situation which has been created in the entire southeastern region only due to the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and they would join hands with the peace-loving nations of the world in seeking a political solution to the problem.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN RICE PURCHASE--Iran has purchased 30,000 tons of Basmati rice, worth $21.15 million, from Pakistan. Since last December, Iran has purchased a total of 90,000 tons of rice, worth $51 million, from Pakistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jul 80 GF]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

'Nuremburg-Type' Trial

OW071447 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 7 (AFP)--The 50 American Embassy hostages will be given a Nuremburg-type trial, according to an Iranian member of parliament quoted in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION. Member of Parliament for Tehran Fakhradin Hejazi said in a weekend speech at the southern Iranian town of Estahbanat that "with the help of God these hostages will be judged by a tribunal like the one at Nuremberg."

"I have said many times that our nation has not taken hostages," the newspaper, which is considered close to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Badr, quoted him as saying. "Our nation has imprisoned a few spies and thieves who for 20 years conducted spying activities in this country," he said.

The Nuremberg tribunal was set up by the allied occupying powers in 1946 to try the surviving Nazi leadership.

Tehran on Riyadh Report

JN070827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A New U.S. Conspiracy and the Shah's Travel to the United States," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says: Riyadh radio, citing the deposed shah's spokesman, says that the deposed shah will leave Cairo for the United States following a recent operation. The paper says that Riyadh radio did not mention the source of this report. However, political observers say that the shah's feigned illness is a conspiracy which aims at moving him to the United States. This is a move which will undoubtedly hasten the trial of the U.S. spies in Iran.

AHVAZ COMMENT ON BRZEZINSKI REMARKS ON U.S.-IRAQI RELATIONS

GF071620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The series of scandals concerning Saddam Husayn is endless, and his covert agentry for and coordination with the U.S. intelligence service are being unmasked daily. These scandals are not confined to the claims of the Iraqi mojahedin who have constantly asserted that Saddam acts in concert with the U.S. intelligence service. Saddam's answer to some of those who were misled was that these claims were U.S.-inspired rumors.

However, this time the claim was not made by an Iraqi mojahed who, it can be claimed, bears a grudge against the collapsing Ba'thist revolution. The claim was made by Brzezinski, Carter's adviser for national security affairs. He did not say that Saddam is one of their advisers, that he deposits his assets in their banks or that he is their new policeman in the gulf. What he said in verbatim is: Our relations with our friends in Iraq are very good. There are no major differences between us.

Brzezinski's remarks were not made behind closed doors so Saddam could claim that the United States is acting against him to replace him with another member of the gang.

Brzezinski's remarks were reported by the Syrian newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and TISHRIN, citing the London TIMES. We should pause at these remarks. For the first time since the apparent improvement in U.S.-Iraqi relations, the U.S. President's adviser has used the phrase "our friends in Iraq." This term is significant, for Brzezinski uses such terms only in connection with true agents such as Anwar as-Sadat, the deposed shah and Menahem Begin. The use of this term in connection with Saddam's regime reveals an extraordinary (?elevation) by the Carter administration of its agent, Saddam. It is a frank admission that this agent has not betrayed the trust put in him by U.S. imperialism and deserves the honor of "friendship."

When U.S. imperialism evaluates one of its agents it studies his political behavior toward its interests. The agent gains its favor or falls out of favor depending on his services. There is no doubt that the traitor Saddam has rendered services to imperialism for which it is thankful. He is the only one who tried to impudently oppose the Islamic Revolution. Far more impudently than Begin or As-Sadat, he tried to impede this mighty revolution from the very first day of its triumph. He sent his agents to blow up pipelines in Khuzestan and sent arms to U.S. agents in Kordestan. Now he is allowing mercenaries to have training camps in Iraq. Could the United States deny all these practical services that are channelled in favor of U.S. interests and not reward him by at least supporting his stay in power?

We believe that the United States is not so ungrateful when it comes to its agents, particularly when those agents are serious in serving its interests. The only condition is that they should be able to continue their traitorous tasks.

President Carter's national security adviser described U.S.-Iraqi relations as very good. He says this at a time when everyone knows that diplomatic relations between the two regimes have been severed. How can relations be very good without the exchange of ambassadors? There is no mystery in the matter. Diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors do not mirror good bilateral relations. In the past, despite the presence of an Iraqi ambassador in Tehran and an ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad, the plots of Saddam's regime did not stop for a single moment. The absence of diplomatic representation does not indicate bad relations.

Brzezinski says U.S. relations with the Iraqi regime are not marred by any blemishes, for there are no major differences between the two sides. This means that Saddam's slogans against U.S. imperialism are merely a cover for his real agency. The differences--if there should be any--are merely tactical differences that arise prior to the designation of certain rules and revolve around favoring one agent over another.

There is no doubt that the Islamic Revolution is in the forefront of those opposing U.S. imperialism. He who opposes the Islamic Revolution can only be an agent of imperialism or serve its plans. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the military and oil agreements between Saddam's regime and U.S. imperialism? Why are relations between the two regimes becoming warmer at the present time in particular? Was not joint coordination between the deposed shah and Saddam laid down by the Algiers agreement? Was not the shah America's man in the region? Is it logical that coordination between Saddam and the United States should end with the shah's demise? Is a regime's foreign policy dependent on a particular person whose disappearance would mean a change in that policy?

How does Saddam explain Bakhtiar's visit to Baghdad, accompanied by two generals of the deposed shah? This was admitted by Bakhtiar himself in Paris. When the magazine AL-HAWADITH asked him if Shahpur Bakhtiar was in Baghdad, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi replied: Personally, I have no knowledge of his visit, and I did not see him in Baghdad. Is there a reasonable person who can believe this, unless it is said that Sa'dun Hammadi is not a foreign minister? How can Bakhtiar visit Baghdad without Hammadi's knowledge?

It is not farfetched that Bakhtiar may have met directly with the tyrant Saddam. Who is Hammadi in Saddam's eyes that he should inform him of such a visit?

Brzezinski's remarks come at a time when the United States has announced that it has obtained military facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. These statements were preceded by visits by Somali President Siad Barre and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi to Baghdad. Has Baghdad formed a new circle of alliances that has been unveiled by the U.S. President's adviser?

Most likely, Saddam will increase his anti-U.S. slogans in response to Brzezinski washing his dirty linen in public. By this childish action he will seek to hoodwink the Iraqi people who are convinced that Saddam is a hostage to the United States and that he implements U.S. policies to the letter. However, the people have identified their false prophet and will no longer be deceived by his lies. Struggle until the last tyrant has been overthrown.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

JN031122 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI has published a press interview with the foreign minister of the pagan regime in Iraq. The interview was full of the contradictions which the (?lackeys) of the regime are used to uttering. Indeed, the minister used contradictory terms when discussing Iranian-Iraqi relations, citing weak and unfounded justifications for the deterioration of these relations.

The minister disregarded the classical justifications which his regime has cited as the direct reasons for the deterioration of Iranian-Iraqi relations, namely, the justification of the three islands. Indeed, this time he did not play the old tune, since its falsehood has been exposed. Instead, the minister intimated that the deterioration of these relations is due to Iran's interference in Iraq's internal affairs. Thus, the regime, which is up to its ears in problems, has pretended to forget the other tunes it used to play and has begun to play a new tune.

Why is it that everytime there is a discussion of Iranian-Iraqi relations, the regime states that the existing crisis is due to Iran's interference in Iraq's internal affairs? Indeed, it affirms this principle in its papers and through the other mass media whenever reports are circulated on the heroism of the Iraqi people in Iraq. Thus, whenever there is an accident, they say: There are Iranian hands in this. Everytime a movie hall is burned or an embassy penetrated, they say: There are saboteur Iranian hands in this. Indeed, the desperate propaganda which the Ba'thist regime is launching in order to prohibit the heroic operations carried out by the Iraqi people (?with foreign help) is an old policy followed by the Ba'thist regime. Thus, ever since it came to power, this regime has been curbing the heroisms of the people abroad in order to remove the possibility of a mass uprising.

It is droll that the regime's foreign minister should candidly announce in the course of the same interview that it is customary for states suffering from internal complexities to lay the blame on foreign states for these internal problems. This was the answer he gave to a question asked by the reporter on the extent of the truth of Iran's allegation that Iraq is behind its internal problems.

We are not about to reply here to the minister's statements. However, what has pushed us to cite his reply are his previous statements on Iran interfering in Iraq's internal affairs.

Thus, we would like to tell the minister, who does not comprehend what he says, the following: The rule which you have just set forth is 100 percent true. Indeed, there is no way to deny it, since it applies to many world states which are suffering from internal problems. However, there are at the same time progressive states which arouse the apprehensions of the regimes in the vicinity, regimes which, dur to their instinct for survival, proceed to fabricate crises inside those progressive states. Indeed, we see evidence of this in the provocations which the fascist regime is carrying out against revolutionary Iran, which terrorized this fascist regime's masters and made imperialism and its agents in the region shiver with fear.

Furthermore, the heroic deeds carried out by the heroes of the revolution of the twenties [Thawrat al-'Ishrin], which the regime is accusing Iranian hands of carrying out, are also proofs which apply to the rule of the minister, who is in great pain due to the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Syria, its neighbor.

However, elsewhere the minister denies that Iraq is interfering in Iran's affairs, pointing out that his regime will not and did not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. Furthermore, he added, his regime has no business carrying out such an act.

Yet elsewhere he goes back on his words and announces through the pages of the magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI his regime's blatant interference in Iran's affairs through demanding that Iran grant self rule to the minorities, just as if his rotting regime has become responsible for the minorities' rights and for dictating that Iran must grant such rights.

We would like to tell the minister the following: Is not this heroism on your part tantamount to blatant interference in Iran's affairs? Furthermore, who has made you responsible for demanding the rights of the minorities in Iran, minorities which are considered a part of our Muslim people and which have been granted all the rights by the Islamic Constitution, which has guaranteed for them a free and honorable life under the protection of the central government?

If the minister was really heartbroken about the minorities in Iran, why then are the minorities--no, not minorities but majorities--being crushed in Iraq? Indeed, all the Iraqi people, be they Arabs or Kurds, are today suffering from the hell imposed on them by the ruling minority.

Had the minister been sincere as he shed crocodile tears over the minorities, he would have granted legitimate rights to such nationalities as the Kurds, who have been liquidated in all parts of Iraq by the regime, which is shedding crocodile tears.

As for the rest of the Iraqi people, they have been deprived of the simplest of rights. Indeed, they have no right to practice their beliefs, even at home. Nor can they voice their opinions on any issue. For woe be upon those who dare defy the regime or attempt to practice their rights. As Saddam Husayn said in his address to the so-called national assembly, there is no freedom or homeland for those not believing in the clique's principles. This means that those of the 12 million Iraqi people who do not share the beliefs of either Aflaq or Saddam, will either be imprisoned or expelled from Iraq, since they have no right to freedom or their homeland.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD071744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, the foreign affairs spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced:

Mr Phan Hien, Vietnam's minister of foreign information [title as heard], arrived in Tehran at 1800 this afternoon as the special envoy and representative of the president and premier of Vietnam, accompanied by two other Vietnamese officials, in order to visit Iran and meet Iranian officials. He was welcomed by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Phan Hien will stay in Tehran for 4 days and will have discussions with Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of our country.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES PARTICIPATION IN JERUSALEM CONFERENCE

JN031124 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced in a press conference which he held yesterday on Iranian foreign policy toward the superpowers, that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not under any condition yield to any kind of blackmail and that it adheres to the no-East, no-West policy.

Concerning Iran's participation in the conference on studying the Jerusalem issue, which will be held in the Jordanian capital, Amman, Qotbzadeh said that Iran will participate in this conference, adding that the important issue here is the nature of the conference and not the place where it is to be held.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS QOTBZADEH ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD071041 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Exclusive interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh by ETTELA'AT special correspondent assigned to Geneva conference on Afghanistan: "Withdrawal of Part of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan Influenced by Islamic Conference"]

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Islamic conference on Afghanistan in Switzerland attended by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the ETTALA'AT correspondent assigned to the conference interviewed Qotbzadeh and discussed the conclusions and results of the conference as well as state affairs.

Question: Taking into account certain differences existing between some of the Afghan mojahed in groups participating in the conference and the rather vague and lengthy text of the concluding statement of the conference, what is your personal view of the results and the impact of the sessions?

Qotbzadeh: I must say that when we hold a conference, carry out an operation or make a move, we pursue objectives, or we invent objectives for such moves and so on. The success or failure of a conference depends on our own objectives and not on those of others. At this conference our objectives were limited. Our intention was that the Afghanistan resistance movement should be officially and openly accepted as an entity. This was our main objective and it was achieved. At the same time, according to the resolution of the Islamabad [Islamic] conference, we wished to get to know the views of the opposing parties. One of these, the mojahedin, is the most important group. The conference achieved its aims on this issue.

However, there are those who thought that we wished to shout slogans against the Soviet Union at the conference, but this is not our job.

Our task was to discuss and to work on the resolution of the Islamic conference in Islamabad, so that we might as far as possible put into practice the objectives of this resolution. The aims of the conference were therefore quite limited. In the context of the [Geneva conference] resolution any of the participant countries may do or say something, and this has nothing to do with us. But in the framework of the Islamabad resolution it is a very clear matter. Nearly everything appearing in the mojahedin's separate resolution met with our approval, and part of it was accepted by [Islamic conference officials] Agha Shahi or Habib Chatti. But in reality we constituted a commission whose job it was to speak to the groups and implement the resolution. If this commission had consisted of myself and Agha Shahi, and if as two countries, Iran and Pakistan, we had had talks with the mojahed in groups, we may very well have accepted 80 percent of what appeared in their resolution, and this would have been officially announced. However, the resolution was in the nature of an undertaking on our part, although we cannot say that everything they wanted to include must necessarily be accepted by the conference, since it was not our duty to do so.

For the same reason, we should not do anything in respect of which countries might subsequently say that we had carried out something which had never been indicated in the resolution and which was none of our business. Thus in my view the concluding resolution of the conference went beyond the scope of the work of a truly negotiating commission.

Question: During the last day or two since the conference ended, what reaction have you seen on the part of the Soviet Union?

Qotbzadeh: On the first day of the conference, on Saturday, the Soviet Union announced that it would withdraw part of its forces from Afghanistan. In my view this was in part connected with the conference, not this conference alone but the Islamic conference too. It was also connected with the fact that we seriously followed up this intention on the part of the Soviet Union. If we remember, a resolution was issued by the conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers meeting in extraordinary session and that was that. But this time we insisted on following up the matter seriously, and this gave the problem a more difficult twist for Soviet Russia. It will also be of concern to the economic conference [presumably the recent conference on technical and economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union]. It is also connected with the fact that, in reality, Russia wishes to engage in political ploys and shows that Russia is the same as the West.

It is interesting to note that the countries most affected by these events and harmed more than anyone else are Iran and Pakistan, yet when the Soviet Union wishes to announce the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan, it goes as far as France to do so. This shows that Soviet Russia, like the West, regards us as second-class people and the Westerners as first-class people. This is worth noting, since our people should recognize that these superpowers are really racist, in spite of their protestations.

Pakistan Issue

Question: Given the foreign policy differences between Iran and Pakistan and the fact that certain countries, especially the socialist countries, accuse Pakistan of following the West, do you not think that the view of this conference held by the socialist countries, and even certain Third World countries, because of Pakistan's participation, means that it would not prove of much propaganda value to the Afghani mojahedin?

Qotbzadeh: These remarks and the accusations made against Pakistan come only from the international communists and a number of pseudo-Muslims who are in fact the selfsame communists in Islamic garb and from a number of Muslims who are not communists but who are overawed by the communists ideologically. They have fallen under the influence of superficially progressive slogans, while I believe that the communists are the most reactionary group on earth. Of course, some of them are good, but as a whole they are the most reactionary group in the world. They have fallen under the influence of their propaganda since they lack any cultural personality of their own.

However, one must look to the form which Pakistan's international stances have taken so far: In what framework has this occurred? What positions has it adopted which benefit America? Why is Pakistan America's servant? No one has supplied any satisfactory evidence so far in proof of this; they have merely offered slogans. Look, the communist propaganda machine puts out so many slogans that people might come to believe what it says and so obviate the need for evidence. Let them come and provide evidence. As an example of the true position, Pakistan has come under strong pressure from America to stop production of nuclear reactors, to stop it becoming a nuclear power, and Pakistan has resisted this.

Unfair Accusation

Pakistan recently turned down about $200 [as published] million worth of American arms, although it is an extremely poor country, under strong economic and military pressure from its neighbors. India and Soviet Russia have close, friendly relations. Pakistan cannot maintain such relations with the Soviet Union, and for this reason it is said that Pakistan is dependent on the West. This accusation, which is wholly one of propaganda, is a most unfair and dishonorable one. But why have they increased the propaganda effort so much? Because from the outset they wished to prevent the holding of the Islamic conference by whatever means they could. However, after it was held and took action and the attention of the whole world was focused upon it, they hounded Pakistan in order to squash the Afghanistan issue. This is why you, as a newsman, are bringing up what is a very topical issue. On the one hand, if it were not for Pakistan, which country would protect the 750,000 Afghan refugees, as Pakistan does? It is Pakistan which has opened its borders to the Afghan mojahedin. Besides, if cooperation between countries having differing political outlooks were stopped, which country in the world would we have relations with? Would they please answer this? If we look carefully, we see that these are all lies aimed at isolating our country from the rest of the world. And now they are bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan and Turkey, whatever the price.

Question: In regard to the particular issue that, at any rate for some years now, the relations between Pakistan and India have, because of the differences between them, resulted in each of them moving closer toward one of the superpowers, and in view of the differences between China and Pakistan and China's recent rapprochement with the United States, which in the view of a certain group is aimed at countering another superpower, the Soviet Union, do you not think that the examination of all these relationships strengthens the misapprehension that Pakistan had its own, separate role at the conference and that this was aimed at a struggle against India and the Soviet superpower?

Qotbzadeh: First, Pakistan is not as close to America as India is to the Soviet Union. As I see it, this view is incorrect, since India's main position is that the Soviet Union should withdraw from Afghanistan. However, when it comes to the method, there is some room for discussion. [Presumably India] says that there should be talks with the Soviet Union and Babrak Karmal. However, on the principal issue, that is, the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, India takes the same view.

China

However, as regards the question of China; China is an independent country, and the Soviet Union today has 2 million troops massed along on its borders, equipped with the latest armament which is updated every 2 years. As a result, China feels seriously threatened by the Soviet Union and has naturally adopted an anti-Soviet stance. In certain instances it even evinces a reaction to the reactions of the Soviet Union toward them. We must improve and expand our own relations with China since we enjoy relations with it in many areas, and we can learn much from it. However, Pakistan is most fearful of an attack from its neighbors and is keeping a close watch on events in Afghanistan. Pakistan has so far advanced with honor, and despite all the difficulties faced, it has not sold out the Afghan mojahedin. Even if, God forbid, Pakistan should be overtaken by political dealing and sell out the mojahedin, or somehow close its borders to them, then Afghanistan will be destroyed.

And it is for this reason that I say that those who today crush Pakistan are really intending to destroy Afghanistan, knowingly or otherwise.

Interference in Internal Affairs

Question: From the viewpoint of international laws and regulations, is the declaration of aid by Iran and Pakistan for the Afghan mojahedin not regarded as interference in the internal affairs of another country?

Qotbzadeh: No. The Afghanistan issue is essentially the presence of foreign troops. Those who today rule Afghanistan are not Afghans but foreign forces, interference can only be discussed when the people of the country have themselves elected a government and another country wishes to overthrow the system they have chose. But when foreign forces openly and officially enter at some point and go into action, it is no longer a question of interference in internal affairs. The same formula used in connection with Vietnam and Palestine is applicable. Should we not recognize the alestine resistance movement or the Israeli Government?

Landing of Forces

Question: Can Iran land forces in Afghanistan on this basis?

Qotbzadeh: Even if we were able to land forces in Afghanistan, no one could accuse us of interference in the internal affairs of another country, for as long as the occupying Soviet troops are there the concept of a lack of interference has no meaning, and othercountries should help Afghanistan throw the occupying army out of the country. Since one party to the issue, Soviet Russia, has violated international laws and practices, there is no longer any question of the application of international laws.

Question: On this basis, is it possible that there will be more help forthcoming from the nation and government of Iran for the Afghanistan resistance movement?

Qotbzadeh: I am quite hopeful that our assistance will increase daily.

Reaction Among Political Groups

Question: With regard to the opposition of certain Afghan groups in Iran to Iran's participation in this conference, do you not think that this will entail reactions from political groups and factions in Iran, in particular among the religious groups such as the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Moslem student followers of the imam's policy or the fighting Muslims [Musalmanan-e Moearez]?

Qotbzadeh: As far as I can say, none of the Afghanistan Islamic freedom groups opposed this conference, and they were supposed to participate in it. I really do not know how it was that they did not come. I imagine that they were to come along with us, although I thought they would be coming to Switzerland from Pakistan. If I had known they were in Iran I would definitely have brought them with us. They were all in agreement with the holding of the conference, and they agreed on everything among themselves. I am of course very sorry about this, in particular as I wanted Mr (Sadeqi) and Mr (Mohseni) to participate in the conference. As I said, it was lack of information on my part as to their presence in Iran that led to their failure to attend. They had previously agreed to attend the conference, but as I indicated before, it is this design on the part of America which has led to a number of us pseudo-Muslims enlarging the scope of the problem in order to isolate us. Regrettably, these American elements are present in many of our organs, for example in the radio and television services, where their agents are meddling and where radio and television commentaries are exactly in line with American interests. Of course, this applies to most, but not all, of them; unfortunately, these elements may also been seen in one or two of the newspapers.

Political and Economic Future

Question: In view of the growing distance between Iran and the East and West, first: How do you see the political and economic future of our country, and second: Given the difficult economic conditions in our country, to what extent do you think that this isolationism is correct, with the form it has taken and the speed with which it is being carried out, and will not moving away from the East at the same time as the West place Iran in a difficult economic situation?

Qotbzadeh: The isolation of our country is very dangerous, but it is preferable to escaping from one superpower and falling under the influence of another. Some people are, regrettably, trying to promote isolation, while we are continually trying to find a way to avoid it and we have been very successful at this. However, there are a number of people always asking us to remain in isolation. Our relations with the East should be correct and friendly, that is, on the basis of our complete independence. No dependence on the East should emerge, for if this were to happen we would be worse off than we were in the past. Dependence on the West must be speedily eliminated. Relations should subsist, but these should be of a basic and reciprocal nature. But as I have indicated, the efforts of some are directed at erasing all our relations with the West so that we might fall under the influence of the East; and there are those who seek to erase all our relations with the East so that we might fall under the influence of the West. Both of these efforts are in my view treacherous and cannot be disregarded. We can emerge from this isolation, and we have to some extent been successful so far in doing so. We will continue along this path and not yield to such local pressures, I repeat, clearly treacherous pressures, as regards our isolation.

In principle, it must be said that our political relations with the two superpowers of East and West are one problem, and economic transactions are another matter. We must maintain our fundamental positions, and whatever we consider to be right, then we must say so, whoever happens to be in the right; and when we see wrong, then too we must say so. Our policy should not be one of reacting to events; we cannot live outside this world, we must live in this world. But there are two ways of living here, independently or dependently, and we wish to live independently. Our economic delegations in the Soviet Union have studied a number of contract documents, insofar as these are correct, we must implement them. I believe that our relations with the Soviet Union should be very close and good, but we must stop any sort of interference on their part in our internal affairs.

Of course, there is much to be said on this topic, and such discussion will take place. The same applies to the Western countries--we have transactions in hand. We sell oil and buy goods. This is one matter, while dependence on their political stances is another matter. We must therefore separate one matter from the other. I hope that the people will take it to heart that merely entertaining relations with a country does not constitute evidence of enslavement. Likewise, an independent political attitude means that we should not merely react to other countries. We should only distinguish right from wrong and do what is right and not what is wrong.

Differences, Role in Future Government

In reply to the final question on recent differences between the foreign minister and existing organs of state, the airing of some of these differences in certain newspapers and his role in the future government, Qotbzadeh said: "I must clarify what I said about the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. I have discussed the problem on numerous occasions with Islamic Republic Party leaders in the Revolution Council and I have spoken of that newspaper's unseemly action. They have always told me that they play no part in the newspaper, which is free to write what it wishes. It thus became clear to me that [two lines illegible]. I was obliged to tell the truth of the matter as it was. [Short passage illegible]. But there is one fact, which is that a group of persons should not think that they can rule alone. This is not possible. The days of the Rastakhiz Party are over in Iran. They are all obliged to work together; this is the imam's wish. I have never sought government office. The post I now occupy was imposed on me. I wish to God that I could step aside and follow a private occupation and leave the power struggle to those who want it. I have never in my life had the wish for this work, and I do not have it now, although when I undertake to do a job I try as much as I can to do it properly. I think the people now understand how well I worked in the radio and television organization. The situation which now prevails there shows what efforts I expended, and how it is being destroyed."

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE ON GOVERNMENT-EMBASSY CONTACTS

LD071858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the presidential office has issued a statement to ministries, companies and other government departments about the need for coordination between ministries and government departments and the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran before contacts and talks with embassies in Tehran and before sending delegations abroad. The statement says:

Since it has been observed that some government officials, departments and government-affiliated organizations continue to engage, without coordinating with the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in meetings and talks with embassies in Tehran or with foreign delegations, and take similar actions in foreign travels without the prior knowledge and without followup reports to the Foreign Ministry, the following points are cited as a reminder: The responsibility for coordination and direction of all matters relating to relations between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and foreign countries rests with the Foreign Ministry, and government and government-affiliated officials and departments must be aware of the foreign policy positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is coordinated and directed by the Foreign Ministry. Government officials and departments must act in a manner appropriate to the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, records of all activities relating to foreign contacts and the results of these contacts must be collected and preserved in the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of this, it is stressed once again that this instruction should be (?seriously) considered and implemented. Before taking any action on a meeting or holding talks with foreign delegations and representatives, government officials and organizations must inform the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran [word indistinct] for providing the necessary facilities and guidance. The government and government-affiliated officials and organizations should always bear in mind Iran's foreign policy positions and directions. At the same time the government and government-affiliated officials and organizations must, (?in) accordance with guidance from the Foreign Ministry, immediately and directly submit to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran detailed reports of measures taken and negotiations held with foreign officials, figures and delegations.

In conclusion, the statement says: The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran is dutybound to provide every kind of guidance, cooperation and coordination necessary in providing facilities and harmonizing issues and matters, particularly with regard to foreign policy positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TUDEH PARTY CALLED 'REAL THREAT' TO REVOLUTION

LD080906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Now we present a program entitled: "How the Revolution Will Be Continued," which is the topic of this talk by Dr Hasan Rowhani, deputy of the national consultative assembly from the city of Semnan.

Why did the imam in his recent speeches which breathed a new life into us, which created a revolution within the revolution, which was a new revolution, which was a new movement and a new endeavour, why did he so emphatically and so earnestly refer to the hypocritical groups? Why was it? There are two groups in this society which are very dangerous. Other groups are not so dangerous. The first group includes those groups and parties which intend to destroy and bury the true Islam under the pretext of a revolutionary Islam. At the head of these groups is the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq. The second group includes those groups who under the pretext of socialist ideology and in the name of supporting the masses, the workers and the laborers wish to put an end to our revolution. At the head of these groups is the Tudeh Party.

Do you think that some leftist groups such as Feda'i-ye Khalq are a danger? No, they pose no threat. Because the members of Feda'i-ye Khalq had no experience, because they were illiterate individuals and because they were a bunch of emotional mercenaries they exposed themselves very quickly. They were disgraced. They pose no threat. The real threat is the Tudeh Party. The threat is in those leftist groups who shamelessly say: We follow the imam's policy, we are with the imam's policy, we believe both in the Islamic Republic and in the imam as leader of the revolution. These people are very mysterious; they have a very efficient organization. Their work is calculated. They are working on a long-term basis. I promise you that the Tudeh Party will pose no threat to us today, tomorrow, in 6 months' time or in a year's time. But they pose the greatest threat to us in 4 years' time, 5 years' time or 10 years' time if we do not work wisely, if we do not expose them, if we do not try hard. If their conspiracy continues, they will be dangerous. However, the Feda'i pose no threat. The wretched Feda'i exposed themselves and disgraced themselves. They brought shame upon themselves. The Tudeh Party, however, is the real danger because they are mysterious. On one hand, leftist groups come to destroy our revolution from within, and I regard the Tudeh Party as the most dangerous group. On the other hand are those groups which call themselves Islamic, which call themselves mojahedin but which continuously pride themselves in the blood of their early martyrs.

Well, you say you have given martyrs. We accept that, what else can we say? But tell us what you have been doing since 11 February 1979 when the revolution became successful.

The principle on which I end my talk is the question of exporting the revolution beyond our borders. If the revolution remains within the country it will be destroyed. If the revolution remains alone it will be destroyed by the passing of time. The revolution must expand. The revolution is like a wave: If a wave wishes to go forward, it will not be able to proceed with its first ripple. It moves only when its scope gets wider and wider. We must export our revolution to Iraq, to Kuwait, to Afghanistan and to all Muslim countries and to all the oppressed countries. We must export the revolution.

Therefore, if we can we should export the revolution by publications, by newspapers. If necessary we should do so by means of arms. What is wrong if we give weapons to our dear brothers fighting in Iraq? It is our religious duty to assist them. Why shouldn't we support them? When domestic conspiracies come to an end, we should even go together in groups to our neighboring countries. We should go to the battlefields.

It is possible that a number of Westernized people may get very upset. They may say it violates international laws, it violates Carterism. Those tiny groups, thanks be to God, are gradually being isolated. It is not important how the Westernized people judge us. What is wrong if we go to our brothers in Iraq, if we go side by side with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, in Afghanistan? Why shouldn't we go to them? Why shouldn't we go to our Palestinian brothers? Who can stop us? What will happen if, for instance, we go and attack Israel from Lebanon? Would it not be the case that we will be the cause of pride for history and for Islam? Jihad recognizes no boundaries, struggle recognizes no boundaries, oppression and being oppressed recognizes no boundaries, in the same way that the satan and the satanical people recognize no boundaries. Therefore, we should expand justice. We should go to the assistance of oppressed and deprived nations with all our abilities. We must export the revolution. We must not hoard it inside Iran. Hoarding is ugly, hoarding is evil. The hoarding of the revolution is the greatest crime and the greatest sin.

KHOMEYNI FORBIDS MOLESTATION OF UNVEILED WOMEN

LD031214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Interior Ministry today:

In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, in implementing the command of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader and founder [as heard] of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, regarding the obliteration of the emblems and manifestations of the hated Pahlavi regime and regarding the Islamicization of the deportment and dress of sisters in the country's administrative offices, which is being implemented in a proper and logical manner under the supervision of officials concerned in the ministries and government agencies, unfortunately certain uninformed or perhaps counterrevolutionary individuals have begun to molest unveiled women in the cities in order to defame this constructive movement and bring ill repute to Islam and our heroic nation.

This matter was brought to the attention of his eminence the imam, and the imam gave his ruling as follows: It is possible that molesting women in streets, sidestreets and the bazaar emanates from deviationists and opponents of the revolution. For this reason, no one is entitled to molest women, and such acts of interference are forbidden to Muslims. The police and the Islamic Revolution committees must strictly prevent such things from happening.

In the light of this, any assault on, molestation of and interference with women, in any manner or form, in the streets or the bazaar or sidestreets, is strictly forbidden in accordance with the religious edict by the exalted leader of the Muslim nation. All organizations under the jurisdiction of the police, the gendarmerie and the committees are hereby ordered to arrest individuals who in any way and under any pretext engage in the aforementioned counterrevolutionary manner in molesting or interfering with women, and to deliver them to the nearest security headquarters, be it police or gendarmerie, so that they may be legally prosecuted.

The Interior Ministry and the police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran sincerely appeal to all the noble compatriots to identify such individuals in compliance with the command of the leader, guide and direct them, and if they persist in such a counter-revolutionary act, give their requisite cooperation by reporting them to security officials so that this reformist move that has begun will not be dragged toward deviation or halted.

[Signed] Mostafa Mir-Sharif, Interior Ministry political under secretary and supervisor of the police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVES ASK RELEASE FROM DUTIES

LD061130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following letter has been sent to the imam of the nation by his representatives in the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the gendarmerie:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: To the esteemed leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. Having expressed our greetings and begging your pardon, considering our membership of the Islamic Majles and the responsibility you have entrusted us with in connection with the corps and the gendarmerie and the fact that these duties prevent us from properly attending to duties involved in the hajj and awqaf--duties undertaken by us in the past--and since we wish to remain your servants and the servants of the Iranian people wherever we are working, we beg the leadership to appoint others who are better able to carry out the duties involved in the hajj and awqaf. It should be pointed out that we are fully prepared to carry out our leader's orders.

[Signed] Mohieddin Anvari, Fazlollah Mahallatin

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Cultural Board

LD071050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the cultural revolution headquarters met founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni. During the meeting, the members briefed the imam on the board's progress as well as its programs concerning the institutes of higher education and methods of accepting students. While confirming the borad's work and projects, Imam Khomeyni said: All organs, including the president and the government, must cooperate with this board.

Meeting With Khalkhali

LD071051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, head of the special revolution courts and supervisor of the antidrug campaign, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni this morning.

Meeting With New PARS Head

LD071052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kamal Kharrazi, new supervisor of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, was received by Imam Khomeyni at noon today. Addressing the new supervisor, the imam of the nation said: We want a person to head this organization who will say and write things as they are.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Urumiyeh Address

LD042324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has gone to visit the Qotur region in West Azarbayjan Province, today addressed a meeting in Urumiyeh. Our correspondent in Urumiyeh reports:

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Urumiyeh this morning. At Urumiyeh airport the president was greeted by the governor general of West Azarbayjan, Mr Haqgou, a group of clergy, and civil and military officials of this province.

Before leaving to visit the Qotur region Mr Bani-Sadr addressed a mass meeting of Urumiyeh citizens in Revolution Square. The president thanked and praised the armed forces for mopping up Qotur valley. He said the army had implemented one of the best plans [as heard] for the expansion of the government's sovereignty and the establishment of security. The president added that the visit to Qotur shows to what extent our country needs security and to what lengths the regime is going to establish security nationwide and to decisively establish the government's sovereignty everywhere.

Should the arbitrary and conspiratorial forces allow, and even if they don't allow, we have firmly decided to deploy our vast resources to develop the country and make Iran one of the best regimes; and present the world with our school as the best philosophy. Yet the means to succeed remains in the fact that all forces and organizations follow the government's rule. Arbitrary acts should not be undertaken by any force. Mr Bani-Sadr then said: [begin recording]

Frankly, I will tell you that our rule, if there is sufficient discipline, cannot only solve local problems, but can also bring fundamental changes to the world order and truly spread the wave of revolution everywhere. We can not remain indifferent to arbitrary and incorrect actions. All of us ought to follow Islamic principles. Islamic principles provide that decisions shall be made by authorities and the rest of the people shall implement those decisions with sincerity and unity.

Our economic potential has remained virginal, projects which are either not completed or near completion should be accelerated in order to transform our society into a real example of Islamic society. These problems that you consider to be minor are problems that contribute to the postponement of our programs, resulting in heavy losses. You should trust your elected government, trust the courts that you have elected and be assured that, should we be prevented from following our basic philosophy and accept what our enemies want us to do, and become preoccupied with minor day-to-day work, we will definitely lose heavily. I will give you an example and end my speech in order to continue our tour and the visit to Qotur valley. That example is as follows:

We have around $16 billion deposited in foreign banks and the rate of interest in these countries is 17 percent. If we decide not to change this money into factories and not transfer it to Iran, not change it into road-building machinery, the profits of this money will flow into the pockets of foreigners. You should understand that if we are able to establish sufficient internal discipline and increase the productivity of the executive establishments through revolutionary changes, [words indistinct] what great changes we can bring about. Because we don't do these things, instead of our people benefiting from our money, our foreign enemies are benefiting. [end recording]

New PARS Head Appointment

LD072018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The following order was issued by Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and chairman of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, addressed to Mr Kamal Kharrazi:

According to this order, you are hereby appointed supervisor of PARS NEWS AGENCY, and you will have full authority so that by hiring new employees who believe in the Islamic revolution and through complete purges, you will be able to clean up this organization and will administer it according to the goals and values of the Islamic revolution.

Necessary facilities and sufficient funds for the administration and expansion of this organization will be put at your disposal.

[Signed] President and chairman of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

MONTAZERI DELIVERS SERMON ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD042322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The glorious Friday prayer was held in Qom today with the imamate, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, and with the participation of a crowd of the committed Muslims of this city.

Before the prayer ceremony, Mr Shalchi, the governor of Qom, made a speech. Then His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri delivered a sermon. In a part of his sermon he said:

O great leader of the revolution, do you ever know what is going on in the Foreign Ministry? Do you ever know what is going on in the embassies of Iran in foreign countries? I remember that during the former regime those who worked in the ministries, the charges d'affaires, members of the staff, whoever it was, considered it their duty to support what was going on in Iran. But unfortunately, at present there are newspapers throughout the world which are organized by our enemies and financed with money from SAVAK and with money from the treacherous shah and his lackeys. These newspapers attack the face of our revolution. They want to splash stains on the clean face of our revolution. I must speak more explicitly. They even compare the leader of the revolution, this clean, great, and shining face, to Idi Amin.

Foreign newspapers may report this sort of thing, but those who receive high salaries sit quietly in the embassies under the titles of ambassador or charge d'affaires. What are they doing in the countries where they are staying? They are creating spots on the face of Iran's revolution.

Are you, the salary-earning ambassador or the salary-earning charge d'affaires of the embassy, not obliged to listen to the radios of the country concerned, to read the newspapers and the press of the country concerned, and, if they make accusations, if they attack our pure revolution to defend it? His excellency crosses his legs in his chair. He also has a secretary, and together they chatter, read newspapers, or [words indistinct]. What are these countries doing against Iran? What do newspapers and radios say? Who is responsible? The ambassador who receives salary, namely, the representative of Iran.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON KHOMEYNI WARNING

LD040738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Statement by Revolution Council--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the imam's warning and his severe reprimand of the country's authorities regarding the conditions at various departments and negligence in the fight against departmental corruption and in erasing traces of the satan, the Revolution Council has considered the following points:

1. The Revolution Council considers this warning--like all other prognoses, interpretations and guidance from the imam--as new blood in the veins of the nation and the authorities, in critical periods of the revolution, messages that every once in a while give added power to the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation. Whenever excessive responsibility and pressure of work prevent authorities from revolutionary action or elements of corruption and corrupt tendencies infiltrate the sphere of the society's revolutionary movement, suddenly the imam's exciting message is heard and creates a new wave. This once again increases the people's active presence in guarding Islam and the revolution and guides the revolution along its straight, Islamic path, and from the other side gives it a new acceleration and motivation.

2. The council, after this message, in meetings with its members and the authorities, reviewed the problems and asked the ministers and the responsible officials--who are doing their duty with admirable honesty and perseverance--to find the roots of these obstacles. Why, in spite of the fact that the project for the purge of government departments and organizations was approved nearly 1 year ago and communicated to the responsible officials, has no outstanding action been taken in some of the ministries? Why, with all the stress on the revolutionary movement, are government organisations still faced with slowdowns and negligence? Why does so much obstruction and pessimism surround a number of executive (?organizations)?

3. Since the imam's decree we have witnessed a new motion--though under par--in departments. The purge, as far as emblems and remaining traces of the former regime are concerned, is speedily underway. The purge groups have become more active; those who believe in Islam and the revolution--in every organization, all the time--are feeling more responsibility and have begun seeking the causes of corruption and the solutions to the problems; Agitation can be observed for preservation of Islamic rites, and especially efforts by the ladies, which are to preserve their human greatness and to create a healthy and serious atmosphere for work. It is necessary that these actions--in order, based on regulations, under supervision and through official channels--should be expedited.

4. Gradually, with the establishment of the Majles and the legal expert members of the council of guardians, the responsibilities of the Revolution Council will be transferred to the Majles and the future government.

The council undertakes to make its utmost effort for national mobilization of the country's executive officials in order to obliterate the obstacles, discover the pawns of corruption and treason in departments and recognize committed and honest individuals to whom more responsibility can be assigned. The Revolution Council has a comprehensive and revolutionary project near completion, for the complete change of the administrative system, which will be presented soon.

5. The Islamic consultative assembly is expected to: perform its great task in guarding Islam, the revolution and the Islamic homeland; make fundamental alterations in the country's current legal system, which in addition to deviating from Islamic criteria and being inactive, is plagued with a great many cumbersome and complex rules and regulations; and by preparing feasible Islamic projects, protect the oppressed, in fighting against oppression of the suffering by the nation; present clear solutions in the fight against the country's economic and political problems; decisively pursue the true path of the revolution, which is none other than the path of Islam and the nontendency toward East or West; earnestly guard the Islamic identity of the revolution; act with decisiveness and alertness in meeting its responsibility to the future government; identify those officials who are suitable, committed and believe in Islam, and give them votes of confidence, support them and supervise their actions carefully, so that with the cooperation of all the country's forces, in pursuit of the imam's directives, the reconstruction of the country, salvation of the oppressed, establishment of Islamic justice and the fight against elements of corruption can be achieved.

Finally, the Revolution Council has invited all classes of society to participate in the great march that is being held today to renew allegiance to the imam, with unity, solidarity and without any form of violent confrontation.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET MEET 5 JULY

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a joint meeting of the Revolution Council and Cabinet was held last night at the prime minister's office, presided over by President Bani-Sadr.

Speaking to correspondents at the end of the meeting, Ayatollah Dr Seyed Mohammed Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council and head of the Supreme Court, said that in the meeting discussion was held with regard to rationalizing the government departments, both in terms of redundant employees and redundant posts. Subsequently, a plan was proposed [words indistinct] which may be approved later.

Another member of the Revolution Council Mosavi Ardebili, the prosecutor general, said that the judicial system is planning to set up a judicial police system at nationwide level in order to secure judicial security; certain steps have already been taken in this regard. Therefore, the final stages of this plan are being reached. The plan has already been approved by the Revolution Council and its (?program) has already been prepared. He added: The job of the judicial police is to carry out orders issued by courts; namely, when these courts issue their sentences the judicial police will be responsible for their implementation.

He continued: At present our judicial security suffers from confusion to some extent, meaning that orders are issued but there is some confusion about their execution.

Consequently, it is the judicial police who are the executive arm of the judicial system. Thus, all sentences issued by religious and nonreligious courts will be carried out by the judicial police. This force will be composed of members of the police department and committees, as well as bodies outside these two organizations, possibly including the Justice Ministry's functionaries.

The spokesman for the Revolution Council, Dr Habibi, also spoke, saying: The meeting also discussed and approved redundancy payments to government employees and their retirement after 15 years of service.

He added: At tonight's meeting a single-article proposal concerning elections to the medical association was passed. According to this article, the conditions for being elected to the association are the same as those for being elected to the Islamic Majles.

REVOLUTION CENTRAL COMMITTEE WARNS PRO-BAKHTIAR ELEMENTS

LD071054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The central committee of the Islamic Revolution, in a statement pertaining to this afternoon's meeting by counterrevolutionary prosatanic and pro-Bakhtiar elements, warned that agitators and anarchists will be arrested and handed over to the office of the revolution's public prosecutor.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES CREDENTIALS OF MP'S, HEJAB ISSUE

LD061256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today, during which the credentials of the Mianeh MP was rejected with 147 votes against, 7 votes in favor and 41 abstentions.

At today's session, which began its deliberations at 0920 with Mr Yadollah Sahabi in the chair, the budget committee's report, the credentials of the Faridan MP, Mr Mohammad Taqi Motahari--Faridani, and the Mianeh MP, Mr Assadolah Javanmardi, were discussed.

The MP's agreed to discuss the formers' credentials at the next session of the assembly. The credential of the latter were rejected.

At the start of today's session, an MP suggested that the names of those MP's who arrive late should be announced and likewise those who are absent. He also suggested that verses of the Koran should be played at the beginning of each session.

According to our correspondent, during the preagenda speeches of today's session, Mr Mosavi Khorasani, the elected representatives of the people of Mashhad, discussing the question of hejab [women's purday] in Islam, said: Hejab is an integral part of the Koran and Islam, the question is not being merely a religious one, but it is a social and cultural issue.

He said that at the moment opposition against hejab has been launched by foreign mercenaries, especially the United States, and that among those who opposed hejab, no doubt some had been misled.

Mashhad's MP finally presented his proposals in six points, in which he thanked those sisters who had attended work wearing hejab, and asked those who had not so far observed hejab to observe it. His other points included a request for officials to launch an effort to educate women civil servants who did not observe hejab. He warned that should the officials not make an effort to this end, they would be censured in the assembly.

Mr Mohammad Taqi [word indistinct], Semirom's MP, was the next speaker. He spoke about local issues and events that had taken place in Semirom. He said that the most important issue for the people of that region is security. He said that a number of rebels, on the orders of former tribal chieftans, had begun activities, brought an end to the activities of the reconstruction movement, had tortured a number of its workers and had killed several guards. He then asked for official and immediate inquiries to be made into Semirom's issues.

The next speaker was Mr Seyyed Mohammad Siyavash, MP for Ahvaz, who spoke of the conflict that had taken place at Zahedan airport between a guard and an Iran Air hostess and requested inquiries to be made into the issue. He said that the guard, who had been a passenger on a flight, had told the hostess to observe the imam's directives but the hostess had insulted the guard, and the pilot postponed the flight on the grounds that the guard had caused disturbances. The pilot had then flown directly into Tehran instead of making a stopover in Yazd where the guard and a number of other passengers had intended to go.

Later, the assembly began discussing the agenda.

The investigation committee spokesman described the reasons behind the rejection of the credentials of the Mianeh MP as follows:

Having [word indistinct] with the deposed shah and other leaders of the former regime and SAVAK, his latest link was in 1977. Documents at the headquarters of SAVAK in East Azerbayjan prove that he had links with the dissolved SAVAK. Following the revolution he became a member of the Muslim People's Party.

The assembly's open session ended at 1200. The next open session of the assembly will be held at 1000.

TEHRAN REPORTS KHAMENE'I TEHRAN UNIVERSITY SERMON

JN042002 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Today's Friday prayers at Tehran university were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In his Friday sermon, Khamene'i called on the people to show revolutionary spirit and to cooperate in all matters.

Khamene'i spoke about the question of Islamic dress and chastity. He called upon the people to pay careful attention to this matter so as to prevent the enemy from dividing the nation. Explaining the question of Islamic dress and chastity, he said: The dress is a means to preserve chastity. Islam demands that women maintain their Islamic dress and chastity.

As usual, Khamene'i delivered the second Friday sermon in Arabic. He said:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] Peace be upon our devout Muslim brothers in the Middle East, Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. Peace be upon our brothers in Khuzestan. Peace be upon those Iraqis deported from their homeland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the offspring of the Islamic revolution and which depends on the continuation of this revolution in Iran and in all Muslim regions, has achieved new success.

Undoubtedly, the news about Iran will please you and renew your hopes. I now state the following facts about your Islamic homeland:

First, the Islamic Majles has been formed and has begun its work. The agent hirelings are trying hard to obstruct the work of this Majles, which is the symbol of the people's will. However, the vigilance and determination of the great leader and the solidarity of the people will foil all attempts and intrigues. The Majles is now about to elect a revolutionary government which will be committed to Islamic principles.

Second, enemy plots have created some problems. Food prices have gone up, mainly because of the economic blockade. Oil production has dropped because of the sabotage acts carried out by foreign agents at home. These agents resort to such inhuman practices as slowing down production in factories, burning crops and destroying foodstuffs. However, the government and the revolutionary courts are working day and night to foil these attempts.

Third, because of the progress of the revolution, the enemy is trying hard to expand its hostility to the revolution on an international level. When some European states remained cool and indifferent to the economic blockade, the enemy resorted to new methods inside the region--mainly, rearmament. The enemy is now turning the Arab world into an arsenal for sophisticated weapons. The enemy is supplying F-4, F-5 and F-16 aircraft to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. It is supplying even more sophisticated weapons to his rabid dog--Israel. The enemy is gradually dragging the gulf states into the armament trap. In doing so, the enemy first wants to win new customers for its arms industry, which has lost its biggest customer with the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime and the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. The enemy also wants to prepare for a new threat against Islamic Iran.

Fourth, the cowardly American attack on Muslim Lebanon with the help of the hireling isolationists is a threat to us because the anti-U.S. Islamic movement in the region is an indivisible part of our revolution. Therefore, we strongly advise our Palestinian brothers in Lebanon to continue their genuine struggle relentlessly in order to support the Iranian Islamic revolution, which, in turn, is the biggest supporter of the liberation of Palestine and which has dealt a great blow to imperialism and Zionism.

Brother Arabs, history testifies that the struggle for rights goes through hardships, faces obstacles and involves great sacrifices. However, the struggle always triumphs and achieves its aims--the rights.

Brother and sister Arabs: You must stand by our side. The march is one, the struggle is one, and our victory is one. [end recording]

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DOST-CHNOUPEK TALKS OPEN; RECEPTION HELD

LD081532 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, leading the delegations of the two countries, began the first phase of their official and friendly talks today concerning the international and regional situations and also about the further development and strengthening of the present friendly relations between the DRA and the CSSR.

The talks, in which 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy minister of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Zdenek Karmelita, CSSR ambassador to Kabul, also took part, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Tonight, the CSSR foreign minister and his accompanying delegation participated in a soiree in their honor held by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, members of the DRA Revolution Council, members of the Council of Ministers, the director of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, high-ranking officials of that ministry, the CSSR ambassador to Kabul and members of his embassy, and ambassadors and charge d'affairs of friendly countries accredited in Kabul also took part.

Keshtmand, Chnoupek Meeting

LD081512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, this afternoon received CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his accompanying delegation. The CSSR ambassador to Kabul was also present. Keshtmand and Chnoupek discussed joint cooperation between the DRA and CSSR and the further strengthening of the present mutual friendly and sincere relations. They also discussed regional and international questions of interest to the two sides in an atmosphere of sincerity and full understanding.

RECEPTION HELD FOR USSR EDUCATION DELEGATION

LD082227 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A reception was held in Honor of V.I. Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and his delegation by the deputy minister of higher and vocational education at the Intercontinental Hotel this afternoon. It was attended by some members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council and of the cabinet; deputy ministers of some ministries; high-ranking government officials; the counselor and minister-plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy; and some members of that embassy in Kabul.

Technical Cooperation Agreements

LD082125 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the USSR were signed at the Planning Ministry this afternoon. The projects provided for in these agreements will be financed from a 95-million ruble credit extended by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in 1975.

The agreements--on sending Afghan students to the Soviet Union, and Soviet experts to Afghanistan, the equipping of agricultural training centers and the establishment of a technical training center--were signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Fateh Mohammed Tarin, deputy minister of planning, and Dr Wali Yosofi, deputy minister for higher education at the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, and on behalf of the USSR by (Aleksey Sergeyevich Koshlin), assistant to the economic counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, in the presence of Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The two sides exchanged the relevant documents on the agreements.

On the basis of the agreement signed between the Ministry of Planning of the DRA and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR, 350 graduates of the eighth form will be sent to the USSR every year for vocational instruction in various fields. This agreement will be put into effect this year. The agreements which provide for the equipping of technical and agricultural training centers were signed by the DRA Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. On the basis of these agreements, the Soviet side has undertaken to equip technical and agricultural training centers in Mazar-e Sharif and Nangarhar.

Similarly, the provision of equipment for the technical training center within the framework of the technical college is the subject of a separate agreement signed by the two sides.

Moreover, on the basis of another agreement signed by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education of the DRA and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, 65 Soviet experts will come to Afghanistan to organize the aforementioned training centers.

The signing ceremony was also attended by some departmental heads of the Ministries of Planning and Higher and Vocational Education, the economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy with the rank of minister-plenipotentiary, and some other memberr of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

AFGHAN, AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

GP081735 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A joint statement has been signed in Kabul by representatives of Afghan trade unions and the Australian trade unions federation delegation. In the statement, the leaders of the two countries' trade unions condemn interference by U.S. imperialism and its Chinese allies and collaborators in Afghanistan's internal affairs. They also denounce the imperialist press' hysterical propaganda that does not shrink from fabricating any lies in order to distort the facts about the situation in Afghanistan.

The statement also asserts that the presence of limited Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is necessary until imperialist attacks against Afghanistan's borders have ended.

The leaders of the two sides declared their solidarity with the national liberation movements of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Australian trade unions federation delegation arrived in Kabul on 29 June.

KARMAL RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS

LD082222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon received the participants in the seminar of the secretaries and deputies of the provincial committees of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] on a visit to the Revolution Council headquarters.

In the presence of Khawiani, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the organizations commission of the PDPA Central Committee; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the organizations commission of the party's Central Committee on social organizations; and Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the DYOA, Babrak Karmal talked to the participants in the seminar and drew their attention to their duties in the task of defending the honor of the homeland and building a new and blossoming society in Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal's remarks were received with revolutionary fervor and enthusiasm by the audience.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD081435 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Jul 80 p 7

[Jacques Coubard interview with Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand in Kabul: "The Economy Has Been Revived With USSR Aid"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Kabul, 4 July--Despite the burdens we inherited, we have set the country's economy in motion again in 6 months. Our budget has been almost completely balanced. Contrary to the absurd allegations published in France, Afghanistan is not a Soviet colony. It is thanks to aid from the USSR that we have been able to revive the Afghan economy and today it is we who have a favorable balance [of trade] with our Soviet friends. This is a summary of the account given to me by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo member, deputy prime minister and planning minister. His report on the state of the country confirmed what I have been told by the peasants, tradespeople and workers I questioned on my travels about the considerable improvements which have already been made to their lives.

'Ali Keshtmand was in prison on 27 December when Amin's clan was removed from power by an insurrection. He and two of his comrades, Rafi', now defense minister, and General Qader, a Revolution Council member like 'Ali Keshtmand, had been in Pol-e Charkhi Prison for 16 months. They had no contact with the outside world and were subjected to blackmail, threats and torture.

"For 2.5 months," he said, "we awaited our execution because we had been sentenced to death. To deceive the public, Amin pardoned us and our sentences were commuted to prison sentences. However, we knew that his real intention was to eliminate us."

The French press has announced that 'Ali Keshtmand had been wounded, or even assassinated, during a "score-settling" incident among PDPA leaders. The rumour was put about when he was forced to go to the USSR for medical treatment necessitated by his detention.

[Question] What economic situation did you find when you entered the government?

[Answer] We were facing serious problems. The economy had seriously deteriorated under Amin. Trade was in a disastrous state. Transport was disorganized.

We have taken measures to meet the population's most urgent needs. Essential products such as wheat, rice, sugar and clothing have been supplied in adequate quantities on the market. The government has resumed control of prices and a number have been cut while while others have remained stable. Thanks to aid from the USSR we have distributed, free of charge, kerosene for energy and heating, soap, shoes, clothing, oil and 140,000 tons of wheat, amounting to a total value of 100 million rubles (Fr 540 million). Other socialist countries have supplied us with clothing and medicines.

As regards trade, we have recorded results three times higher than last year. This fact confirms the confidence which the population has in the government. If business people had not resumed work we would now have a budget deficit. However we have succeeded in balancing the budget. Imports and exports have returned to normal (note: Afghanistan exports gas--to the USSR--carpets, dried and fresh fruit, cotton, wool and skins). The capitalist countries feature in those area of trade in which we have a deficit but our trade balance with the USSR and the other socialist countries shows a surplus. For the Soviet Union the surplus amounts to $90 million (Fr 378 million). The reason for this is that the USSR has given us large quantities of goods while everything we have exported to the USSR has been paid for.

[Question] So your country is not the victim of "the most fantastic plunder ever carried out by a colonial power in a poor and subjugated country?" (Thierry Desjardins, LE FIGARO, 10 June--L'HUMANITE note)

'Ali Keshtmand burst out laughing.

"I think that it is the propaganda against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union which has never before reached such a degree of hysteria and absurdity. The price of the gas which we export to the USSR is higher than the world market price. We supply some 2.5 billion cubic meters of gas per year to the USSR and we receive $300 billion for it. We are shortly going to increase the price in agreement with the Soviet Union in order to adjust it in relation to the increases which are due to be introduced on the world market.

"The value of the consumer products which the Soviet Union has given us in 6 months amounts to $200 million (Fr 840 million). We will receive $1 million in economic aid this year and the same amount in the next 4 years. With Soviet aid, we have built or are going to build 140 small and big enterprises. The Soviets have built 2,500 km of roads in Afghanistan and 80 percent of our foreign credits are granted by the socialist countries, 70 percent by the USSR. The remaining 20 percent comes from capitalist countries or from international bodies: the United Nations, the World Bank, the Bank of Asia.

[Question] Has Afghanistan not been subjected to pressures from these countries and the international banks in the form of cancelling credits?

[Answer] Whatever measures are taken I think that they have a very limited effect. The capitalist countries are trying to create problems for us. However, we have already replaced the credits we lack with those from the socialist countries.

[Question] What progress is the agrarian reform making? How are you going to right the serious mistakes committed under Amin?

[Answer] We are going to consolidate the reform by democratizing it and by supplying physical means of increasing production. It is in this way that we will improve the life of the peasants and that we will increase their confidence in the revolution.

[Question] During my travels I heard numerous complaints in the villages about land distribution. How are you going to answer these complaints?

[Answer] Voluntarism has prevailed in the distribution of land. Our present responsibility is to correct the mistakes and crimes which were committed in Amin's days.

Not all the land was distributed. The right to new properties was not finally legalized. No aid was given to the peasants in the form of money, seed, and equipment to enable them to cultivate their fields. No preparations had been made to ensure that they understood and accepted that the feudalists lands should be distributed. Not only did this situation fail to create confidence but some peasants even returned the title deeds they had been given.

To remedy this situation we distributed seed and fertilizer free of charge. We also decided to raise the prices of agricultural products. This applies to sugar beets and cotton. We decided to set up four big agricultural machinery depots for use by the peasants. We are going to give them transferable title deeds. They will, if they wish, be able to run their property as they wish and sell it if they want to.

We are also going to set up state farms.

It should be noted that while 25 percent of our financial resources is devoted to agriculture, 50 percent is devoted to the country's industrialization.

[Question] What is the position on the transport problem?

[Answer] At the beginning of the year we had great difficulty in establishing regular trade between the major centers. One problem was that of bandits, terrorists and mercenaries who attack and destroy trucks and loot them, just as they burn schools, mosques, and public buildings and fight against our development plans. This situation is sparking off a reaction of general hostility from the population.

On the other hand, we have encouraged the private transport sector by a 25 percent increase in the charges for transporting oil and minerals and a 15-percent increase for other goods transported.
Government-controlled transport has been consolidated in the past 10 months. Recently, we have received 500 big-capacity trucks from the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

We are going to receive another 1,500 and the GDR may supply us with some, too.

We can therefore regard the economic situation as normal once again.

AFP REPORTS INCREASED SOVIET CONSTRUCTION

BK071332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--The Afghan authorities have started arresting and interrogating people in Kabul who are found without proper identity cards, reports reaching diplomatic circles here said today.

A journalist, who went to Afghanistan posing himself as a teacher (professor) and returned to the Indian capital recently, said Kabul was virtually cut off from rest of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile [word indistinct] suggest that the Soviets have stepped up their construction activities around the Afghan capital. The Soviet Army is replacing rubber (?fuel) storage bladders at its storage Pol-e Khomri logistics base with permanent underground fuel storage facilities. Hardened ammunition storage facilities are also being constructed at Pol-e Khomri, north of Kabul.

Recently, the tour of duty for Soviet troops in Afghanistan has been set at two years. Dependents of Soviet military personnel are being brought into the country.

Soviet military engineers are renovating Tap Tajbek--the place in Kabul where the former Afghan President Hafizollah Amin was killed during the last December coup. A major Soviet command headquarters now located near the palace is planning to occupy the installations as soon as renovation is completed.

Another large permanent Soviet military headquarters is being built to the north of Kabul, the reports said.

The reports said that the Soviets were also building two permanent bridges across the Amu Darya River separating Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. These will replace Soviet pontoon bridges used by the Soviet force when it came to Afghanistan last December.

The Russians are also building a new gunship repair facility at the Bagram airport, east of Kabul. Permanent operating bases are also being built at Jalalabad and Ghazni to accommodate gunships involved in the military operations in those areas.

The Soviet Army has also recently started construction of permanent communications facilities to replace mobile field communication sites used during the initial months of Soviet intervention, the reports said.

Further Details

GW031745 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 3 (AFP)--The Soviet army has since last week been constructing troop barracks and buildings to store its equipment in Kabul, diplomatic sources said here today.

While the limited contingent of Soviet troops to be withdrawn from Afghanistan left toward the border after a series of official ceremonies, military engineers began working in five Kabul sectors, reliable sources from Kabul said.

In Khayr Khanah, a town in the northeastern suburbs, soldiers' barracks are being built, while Tap Tagbek, President Babrak Karmal's former residence, is being remodeled for Soviet officials.

Radar installations are being built elsewhere, while soldiers in tank and armored camps are building hangars for shelters. The defense perimeter around Kabul airport also has been reorganized and improved, the sources said.

While the activities seemed to indicate that the Soviet army is digging in for a long stay in Afghanistan, observers saw several thousand civilians leave Kabul airport on June 24 and 25, the sources said. The reasons for these departures, of Soviet families and also, apparently, aides from other Eastern countries, were not known. The main part of this contingent could also include the families of the 5,000 soldiers who left Afghanistan.

Groups of five to 10 armed rebels have been seen each night from June 22 to July 1, causing several machine-gun bursts and engagements with Soviet soldiers, the sources said. In addition, the rebels apparently executed 25 Afghan People's Democratic Party (communist) members, the sources said.

Heightened rebel activity was reported in nine provinces, according to reports arriving in Kabul diplomatic circles. These were: Bamian, Herat, Qandahar, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Laghman, Samangan and Vardak. In Laghman, six people's throats reportedly were slit, and their bodies left in the village streets. They probably were Babrak Karmal supporters, sources said.

Two villages, one near Ghazni (about 100 miles southwest of Kabul) and the other in Vardak Province, also reportedly were destroyed by bombing raids, according to sources, who said the raids killed many civilians. Overall casualty figures were unknown.

Rumors have abounded in political circles that the Khalqi officers stationed at Pol-e Charki, near Kabul, have refused a mission in Paktia Province, because they feared that their departure would allow their rival communist faction, the Parchamites, faithful to Mr Karmal, to eliminate the few remaining Khalqis in power.

BBC REPORTS INFILTRATION OF AFGHAN REBELS INTO KABUL

TA070655 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] Now, the reports reaching India which suggest that the Afghan authorities are stepping up security in the capital, Kabul: Our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully, says the announcement that everyone in Kabul must carry an identity card comes amid growing evidence that rebels have infiltrated the Afghan capital.

[Begin recording] Two nights running now radio Kabul has warned the citizens of the capital to carry their identity cards. Last night the radio called on what it described as the noble people of Kabul to have their identity cards with them at all times because, as the radio put it, "the imperialist forces of reaction are trying to create murderous and chaotic conditions throughout the country."

Previously, identity cards were only used as proof of citizenship when it came to getting rations or other government services. At the same time it is reported by people arriving in Delhi that the authorities are checking all entrances to the capital. So strict is the check that one person described the capital as cut off from the rest of the country.

The authorities are clearly worried about the growing evidence of rebel infiltration in the capital. Last month's 3-day strike by shopkeepers, for instance, was organized well in advance. The rebels seem to have been more effective in forcing reluctant shopkeepers to shut down than the authorities were in forcing them to open. At the same time, pictures of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Eslami, one of the largest of the rebel groups, appeared all over the capital. Then there was the strange business of the gassing of school children and civil servants. The authorities clearly believed that was organized by rebel groups.

There have also been reports recently of attacks by rebel Muslims on members of President Babrak Karmal's party. A Western reporter who was able to make contact with the rebels in Kabul witnessed one party worker being shot by a rebel firing squad. Several Western journalists could make contact with the rebels inside the capital recently [and have] been taken a few miles outside the city to areas which are totally in rebel hands. [end recording]

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER DENOUNCES ANOTHER LEADER ON ARMS

BK050707 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 5 July (AFP)--Afghan rebel leader Abdul Rasul Sayyaf has rejected efforts to obtain arms from the British Government to fight Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr Sayyaf, head of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan which groups five Afghan guerrilla organisations, yesterday denounced a recent request for arms by another rebel leader, Sayed Ahmad Gailani, in a recent visit to the British Foreign Office.

Mr Gailani made the request in his personal capacity and not on behalf of the Afghan Muslim guerrillas, who did not have much hope in Western countries for unconditional arms supplies, Mr Sayyaf said.

(British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee three days ago that Afghan rebels must have "arms to operate against the invaders" but "the question of where they come from is not central to the issue".)

Mr Sayyaf also said that last month's meeting in Switzerland of Afghan resistance leaders and the three-member Islamic conference committee trying to negotiate a solution to the crisis had shown the world that "in addition to our guns we are armed with the weapons of logic and reason."

He agreed with Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan group, that "indirect talks" should be held with Moscow exclusively on the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops but said that the guerrillas had a firm belief that the only decisive and effective factor in the solution of the Afghan problem lay in waging holy war against the Soviet troop presence.

The Afghans, Mr Sayyaf said, were sure that the armed struggle would force the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan. "Our fight for the supremacy of Islam is based on principle," he added, and the guerrillas would never sacrifice their principles for arms aid.

RAHMAN MAKES STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR TOKYO

BK080908 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman is now on his way to Tokyo to attend the funeral of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Talking to newsmen at Kornitola airport, the president said during his brief stay in Tokyo he will have an opportunity of meeting a number of world leaders.

About bilateral relations, he said Bangladesh and Japan have been maintaining very cordial friendship on the basis of mutual cooperation in every possible field. The president said the common ideas of the two countries have brought the people of Bangladesh and Japan closer together. He said Japan always came forward to help Bangladesh in its difficult time.

Recalling his earlier visit to Japan 2 years ago, President Zia said his talks during the trip had helped open up a new vista in the relations between the two friendly countries. He said since then, fruitful and effective cooperation between the two countries have been growing steadily.

He told a questioner that he hoped to visit China later this month.

While in Tokyo, the president will be received in audience by Emperor Hirohito tomorrow. He will also have meetings with other Japanese leaders.

Our representative understands that Finance Minister Saif Rahman, who is accompanying the president, will stay back in Tokyo for another 2 or 3 days. He will have talks with the Japanese Government on further promotion of economic cooperation and other bilateral issues.

JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION TALKS OPEN IN DACCA 9 JULY

BK090354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission begins in Dacca today. Minister for Irrigation Kedar Pandey will represent India at the meeting. The Bangladesh side will be led by the minister for power, water resources and flood control Kazi Anwarul Haq.

All-India Radio Dacca correspondent Sugata Ghosh reports that the Joint Rivers Commission will discuss the augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka and the problems relating to the Tista River waters.

Kedar Pandey told newsmen on arrival in Dacca that the talks would be fruitful. He said there is no point in amending the 1977 Farakka agreement at this stage since a review is due in November this year. He stressed the need for finding a longterm solution in view of the adverse effects of inadequate flow of waters on Calcutta port. But he said that the stage has not come to invite Nepal to the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission because there is no need to take the help of another country to sort out bilateral problems.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PLO

OW082040 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 8 (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reiterated India's support of the Palestinian movement, which she described as "not merely a Muslim cause, but a cause of all Indians."

In a reply to Maulana Muhammad Yussuf, head of the Muslim group Jamiat-e-Eslami of India, Mrs Gandhi expressed her deep concern about "the continued flouting of world public opinion by Israel.

"I have discussed this subject with Arab and other world leaders," she continued. "As a concrete expression of our support to the Palestinian cause, we have also recently accorded full recognition to the Palestinian Liberation Organization," she said.

Mrs Gandhi was replying to a recent letter from the maulana expressing his resentment at Israel's decision to shift its capital to Jerusalem.

She said that "all thinking people who wish a just settlement of this problem leading to durable peace in the Middle East," had adopted the cause of the Palestinians.

Gandhi on Jerusalem

BK081254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has reaffirmed India's total opposition to Israel's attempt to make Jerusalem its capital. She has expressed concern at Israel trying to consolidate its hold on the city and other occupied Arab territories and its continued flouting of world public opinion. Mrs Gandhi's observations are contained in her reply to the letter from Maulana Mohammad Yusuf, amir of Jamait-e-Eslami-Hind, and Mohammad Yunus Salim, general secretary of Congress-U. They had complained to her against the Israeli move to shift its capital to the holy city.

SPOKESMAN: ASEAN RELATIONS UNCHANGED BY PRK RECOGNITION

BK081608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that India's recognition of the Kampuchean Government headed by President Heng Samrin in no way diminishes its desire to have good relations with ASEAN countries. India has always been keen on close and friendly relations with all countries in the region.

The spokesman said that India's decision was influenced by two important factors--overwhelming support from the people and the effective control of the country by the Heng Samrin regime.

In answer to a question, he said envoys from all ASEAN countries in New Delhi were briefed yesterday about the decision to recognize Kampuchea.

HAQ DEPARTS FOR SAUDI ARABIA ON BRIEF VISIT

BK090526 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning on a brief goodwill visit to Saudi Arabia. He is accompanied by Religious Affairs Minister Mahmud A. Haroon, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan and Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Shahnawax.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS AGHA SHAHI PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081355 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 6 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "We are Prepared for Nuclear Cooperation With the Arabs; Pakistani Foreign Minister in Kuwait To Find a Solution to Afghan Crisis"]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday, has stated that Pakistan is prepared to exchange information and expertise on nuclear energy with Arab, Islamic and friendly states.

Speaking at a press conference he held in the Pakistani Embassy in Kuwait last night, Agha Shahi emphasized that the military and political alliance which existed between his country and the United States "has gone for good."

He said that he came to Kuwait on a 1-day visit to present his greetings to his highness the ruler and to exchange views with his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

He added: I found it useful to acquaint his highness the amir and my brother shaykh, Sabah al-Ahmad, with the activities of the tripartite committee which stemmed from the Islamic states' foreign ministers conference which convened in Islamabad last May and which was charged with finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem.

He confirmed his agreement with Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's view that the security and protection of the gulf are the sole responsibility of the area's states. He said that the gulf states have the right to emphasize this fact and to demand the removal of the military presence of the big powers in the area.

SPOKESMAN DECRIES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT

BK090003 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting in Islamabad today on the annual report of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs tabled in Parliament, expressed surprise that the Indian Government should have at this time raised the specter of a nonexistent arms buildup in Pakistan. The report had stated that in a reactive move [to Afghanistan developments] China, the United States and others have started to assist Pakistan in augmenting its military capability and thus threatening the security of India.

The Foreign Office spokesman pointed out that India itself had entered into a massive arms deal with the Soviet Union worth 1.8 billion dollars on paper that (?did not) appear the real value. The talk about arms supply to Pakistan was diversionary in nature and was not conducive to the growth of mutual confidence.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON PROTECTING SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD090852 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 9 Jul 80

["Qotbzadeh Alert to Possibility of Soviet Embassy Takeover Attempt"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 9 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, referring to recent rumours about a possible take-over of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, told PARS on Monday that the Foreign Ministry had been informed verbally of the rumour on Monday afternoon, and that subsequently all executive and security organs had been instructed to take the required security measures to protect the Soviet Embassy, like any other embassy in Iran.

Qotbzadeh stressed that he believed foreign embassies should be completely secure in Iran and called on the people to respect the immunity of foreigners in the country, since Iranian embassies abroad enjoyed such security.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW MOKRI CLARIFIES BAKU INCIDENT

LD081140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with the Central News Bureau, [Dr Mohammad Mokri] the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow said: We have been informed that in its report of the sit in at the consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku, REUTER news agency quoted this embassy as saying that only several hundred people, who intended to return to Iran, had gathered in front of the consulate.

The dispatched report of this (?honorable) embassy said that a large group of people--some of whom were armed with flammable substances and weapons which did not include firearms, and were threatening to commit suicide or cause fire with the excuse of wanting to return to Iran--had gathered in front of the Iranian consulate and said if they were not permitted to return to Iran or if a single hair was lost from the scalp of any of the individuals involved in the sit in inside the consulate there would be tragic consequences for the consulate.

After my arrival in Baku, and after long discussion with the representatives of the people gathered in front of the consulate, [word indistinct] it was clear that they had been influenced by known agents. They terminated their gathering and sit in and while shouting slogans of "God is the greatest, Khomeyni is the leader," left the consulate and headed toward the Baku mosque. There all of us held unity [vahdat] prayers and the people were promised that the government would attend to their demands.

But the day after Mr Qotbzadeh's interview about moving the Leningrad consulate to Tadzhikistan and other issues related to the Soviet Union, one of the people who had taken part in the sit in returned to the Baku consulate with some other people and said: We do not accept these promises, and we warn you that on Friday, 4 July, 10 people will burn themselves in front of the consulate. They added: There will be (?an explosion) that day.

A summary of these issues was quoted in an interview with the representative of REUTER news agency in Moscow, and he was reminded that the problem had been solved and arrangements made to return them to Iran. But that agency, for reasons arising from its nature, distorted this report to suit itself; and in order to show that the issue was not important, REUTER said: Several hundred people have gathered in front of the consulate.

May God help and assist all Muslims and honest people.

[Signed] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS HOSTAGE PLAN 'INSTIGATOR' KHO'INI

LD031045 [Editorial Report] Brussels LE SOIR in French on 18 June carries on page 3 the first part of a dispatch from special correspondent Abed Attar in Tehran containing apparently exclusive statements by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'ini.

According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Busavi-Kho'ini, who is described as "the instigator if not the organizer of the hostage-seizing," "the Islamic Revolution is a cultural revolution before it is political or economic. Through the intermediary of the shah, the United States tried to Westernize Iran following the Turkish pattern. They wished to uproot the Islamic culture and implant Western culture. The imam's revolution seeks to rid people's minds of everything which comes from the West before it is too late. Hence his efforts to render hateful everything that is American. Hence his declarations encouraging us not to fear the United States any more, and to get rid of our inferiority complex. Hence the hostages affair, which is psychological and was executed after consultation with Khomeyni. We want to break America's nose, and when we reckon that we have done this, we shall free the hostages."

Kho'ini admits that Khomeyni wished to consolidate the foundations of the revolution by means of the hostages affair.

"The failure of the operation to save the hostages (on 25 April) at Tabas showed that God is with us. It was Allah who sent a sandstorm to foul up the machinery of American imperialism. As for the rest, it was not a simple rescue operation but a real conspiracy; 2 days before the raid at Tabas, leftist students occupied the university of Tehran. For its part, Iraq was ready to attack, having expelled 40,000 Iraqis whose Persian origins went back one or two hundred years, and we are informed that an American-Soviet agreement was concluded whereby the USSR was given a free hand in Afghanistan and the United States in Iran."

In reply to a question asking if Islam condemned hostage taking, Kho'ini said that the embassy was a nest of spies, and that the Americans were not diplomats. As evidence of this, Kho'ini pointed to the "vast area" of 15 hectares occupied by the American Embassy in Tehran and asked whether there is another capital in Europe with such a large diplomatic mission.

On the subject of the hostages, Kho'ini said: "There are only eight here [in Tehran], the others were dispersed to seven places: Tabriz, Mashhad, Qom, Yazd, Karaj, Kasmi [as published] and Zanjan after the American attempt at aggression (on 24 April)."

Kho'ini explained that there are still about 60 students involved, backed up by 100 guards.

The correspondent then quotes Khalkhali, who is said to have remarked referring to the hostages: "They are government employees; they have done no wrong."

LE SOIR on 19 June on page 3 carried part two of the Abed Attar dispatch from Tehran, dealing with the wish of certain Iranian leaders for a solution to the hostages problem, the Majles' attitudes, recent remarks by Khomeyni on conflict in the country, and the stances of the Tudeh Party, the mojahedin, the feda'in, and the hezbollahis.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON RELATIONS

LD082122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 08 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Phan Hien, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries and special envoy for the Vietnamese president and the premier, who is visiting Tehran, gave a press conference this afternoon and elucidated his government's viewpoints pertaining to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Phan Hien said: I have come to Iran to proclaim the expressions of support by the Vietnamese Government and people for the Iranian revolutionary people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and also to inform the Iranian Government and nation about the situation in Vietnam and Kampuchea. He expressed the hope that his visit to Iran would strengthen bilateral relations and help prepare the ground for fruitful cooperation between the two countries toward independence, peace and stability.

Phan Hien said: I take this opportunity to proclaim the Vietnamese Government's and nation's profound respect for Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, and for the Iranian people.

The Vietnamese president's special envoy--who this morning visited Beheshte-e Zahra Cemetery to pay his respects to heroes who were martyred during the struggle against the deposed shah--replied to a question pertaining to his visit to Beheshte-e Zahra. He said: I was deeply moved and realized that the nations of Iran and Vietnam enjoy a great many points of similarity. He said: The nations of Iran and Vietnam, in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, will be united in their struggle to attain peace, independence and good fortune.

In reply to a question pertaining to setting up embassies and the exchange of ambassadors by Iran and Vietnam, Phan Hien expressed the hope that in the near future the two states would have resident ambassadors in each other's countries. He said: The setting up of permanent embassies by Iran and Vietnam on each other's soil would contribute to the expansion of friendly relations and further cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese foreign information minister [as heard], replied to a question put to him by the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY on whether Vietnam would or would not take steps to break the U.S. economic blockade against Iran. He said: U.S. imperialism has imposed economic sanctions against Vietnam, too. For some time now and the world has witnessed the fiasco of this imperialist policy. Vietnam and Iran face a similar situation and should help each other.

Phan Hien, the Vietnamese foreign information minister, accompanied by two Vietnamese officials, arrived in Tehran yesterday to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran and meet the Iranian authorities. During his 4-day visit he will have talks with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the Republic, and with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN PAKISTAN

LD082306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2150 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Station commentary: "The Pakistani General Is Facing the Movement of the People"]

[Text] While General Ziaul Haq, the head of the military government of Pakistan, believes that the possibility of a revolution, in the true sense of the word, is very unlikely in that country, thousands of Pakistani Shi'ites have risen against the policies of the Pakistani general.

Furthermore the judges in that country continue their 2-week-long sit in, asking for the replacement of military tribunals with civil courts. These demonstrations take place at a time when General Ziaul Haq enters his fourth year of accession to power in the ruling circles of Pakistan.

In a country where for years its people have been exploited by the dictatorship of mostly military rulers, they are now complaining of economic difficulties and are living in fear because of the oppressive dictatorship of their rulers. In 1977, following a coup d'etat, Ziaul Haq overthrew the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and gained power.

In a country where 99 percent of the inhabitants are Muslims, Ziaul Haq, through pretending to be a Muslim, is planning to achieve his antihuman ambitions by playing games with the beliefs of the people. Although he speaks of Islamic democracy, he still has not clarified this ambiguity in his mind, whether holding general elections are in keeping with the spirit of Islam or not.

Recently, Ziaul Haq asked Pakistan's council on Islamic ideology to pass judgement on this issue. By making this query he thought he might find a way to continue his antihuman (?domination), because Ziaul Haq's sole wish is to continue his dictatorial rule.

For a long time, the fundamental freedoms of the people of Pakistan have been overlooked. General elections have not been held yet because the Pakistani general believes that none of the parties in Pakistan follows the Islamic path and therefore none possesses the ability to administer the country. The penalty for political activity is 14 years imprisonment. Opponents of the government, such as Marshal Asghar Khan and retired General Hoseyn Malek, who believes in the need for an Islamic revolution in Pakistan modelled on the Islamic Revolution in Iran, are jailed. The activities of Penazir Bhutto and Begum Bhutto, the daughter and the wife of Bhutto, who are leaders of the Mardom [People's] Party in Pakistan, are being restricted. Military tribunals have been empowered to investigate all forms of offenses and to arrest individuals without reason.

However, the anniversary of Ziaul Haq's accession to power does not bode well for him or for his government, because the movement which aims to overthrow Ziaul Haq is spreading throughout Pakistan like a powerful and stormy wave. The Shi'ites in Pakistan have risen and the Islamic movement of Pakistan is calling for the unification and organization of the revolutionary organs of Pakistan in order to achieve independence, freedom and the establishment of an Islamic government. The judges and jurists of Pakistan have asked for the restoration of fundamental freedoms and that general elections be held.

Although it seems that we are witnessing the beginning of a crushing cyclone which will destroy the military government and which will give a new form to the government of a country which for many years has been oppressed under the regime of jackboots, which has made life hard for the people of that country, the important issue at the moment is the lack of coordination among the various parties in Pakistan which are trying to reach the same goal, parties which have the capability of mobilizing the people in a widespread movement against the antipeople, pseudo-Islamic government of Ziaul Haq.

However, history has proved that the cries of the masses always rise up from under the bayonets of dictatorship and that the futile attempts of the dictators in continuing and expanding their domination over the masses will gradually further ensure the complete unification of the masses in the battle against dictatorship, exploitation and imperialism, no matter if the Pakistani general says that the possibility of a revolution in Pakistan is very weak.

EXPULSION OF TWO AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS ORDERED

OW071537 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Iranian authorities have given two journalists, both Radio Australia correspondents, 48 hours to leave the country. The orders apply to (Chris Powell), who also writes for British newspapers, and Mr (Roger Cooper), a writer and scholar who is an expert on Persian literature.

EMBASSY IN KABUL REPORTS SCHOOLCHILDREN POISONED

LD081900 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul, Afghanistan, reports that many cases of poisoning have occurred in most of the schools in Kabul due to the distribution of tablets which release poisonous gas. The cases of poisoning have also been noticed in certain governmental offices. So far more than 2,000 persons have been dispatched to hospitals. However, the government officials in Kabul have not published the number of the victims of poisoning. The Iranian Embassy in Kabul stated that the agents of poisoning are persons affiliated with the regime of Kabul.

ISLAMIC NAVY PERSONNEL MEET WITH AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

LD061358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Some Islamic Iranian Navy personnel, accompanied by their commanders, were received before noon today by Imam Khomeyni, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the revolution. The imam made a speech to the naval personnel.

Our correspondent reports that prior to Imam Khomeyni's speech, the official in charge of the political and ideological group in the Islamic Republic's Navy spoke, saying: As you know, an ideological and political directorate was established (?this year) in the Islamic Republic's Navy. The condensed aim of this ideological and political directorate is to give the military a popular, humane and [words indistinct].

Afterwards the commander of the Navy said: Under the corrupt monarchy, the military had become dependent; it had become an appendix of the world-devouring U.S. Army and its allies; of global world-devourers, both within our borders and in the region. This was a military deeply dependent and consequently deeply anti-Islamic. Under your decisive leadership and through their great Islamic and popular revolution, the Iranian nation demolished the shah and his masters' golden dreams and founded the sublime Islamic Iranian Republic's structure.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE PROPOSES GUIDANCE MINISTRY CHANGES

LD082118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khosrowshahi, the imam's representative to the Ministry of National Guidance, had an audience this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, to whom he gave a report pertaining to the Ministry of National Guidance and its auxilliary organizations. Following the audience with the imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khosrowshahi told a PARS correspondent:

During this audience certain proposals were humbly presented to the imam pertaining to organizational changes at the Ministry of National Guidance and it is hoped that these proposals will be sanctioned by the Revolution Council or by the Islamic consultative assembly.

STUDENT FOLLOWERS OF KHOMEYNI ATTACK MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ

LD081416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text of Statement 137 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the illuminating remarks by the great leader of the revolution on Wednesday, 25 June, 1980 and an analysis of developments, one of the manifestations of which is the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, we observed with the utmost regret that this organization issued a statement which contained no logical reasoning to prove the sincerity and honesty of those who issued the statement in relation to the imam's sincere and honest remarks. The stance adopted by this organization in this regard has prompted us to briefly describe some aspects of our views concerning this development, for we do not regard it appropriate to remain silent in the face of this development following the imam's explicit remarks, although the expression of our views has been delayed somewhat.

On 11 February 1979 a momentous and astonishing event occurred in the world and the decadent 2,500-year old imperial regime fell. The foreign and world-devouring U.S. puppet regime was thrown into the dustbin of history and in its place the rule of the Islamic Republic was founded. Nations throughout the world recognize this monumental event in terms of the fact that the noble Iranian nation, with empty hands and under the leadership of its illustrious [word indistinct] leader, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, staged an Islamic revolution, and with clenched fists and the slogan "God is great!: bared their chests and with unity of expression, went into a field of tanks, artillery and machine-guns. Despite all the efforts made by the major powers of the world, particularly the superpowers led by the United States, to preserve the corrupt imperial regime and maintain the Pahlavi rule, the Iranian nation, relying upon the inexhaustible might of God, smashed these satanic powers and changed the imperial regime to an Islamic republican regime.

The foregoing facts are the most perfectly obvious truths, and not only for the Iranian nation. But no nation in the world denies these facts either. Furthermore, there is no doubt whatsoever that the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution led by the great leader on 11 February 1979, was the continuation of the struggle that the imam began during the years 1962-63 from Qom. According to the imam's own interpretation, the onset of the blossoming of this Islamic Revolution was 6 July, 1963 which, after putting behind it many achievements and setbacks, achieved its phased victory after 16 years on 11 February 1979. After that, thanks to the imam's leadership and directives--and solely thanks to the imam--the foundations of this lawful government were laid one after another over a period of little over a year. The component parts of this momentous world event are:

1. The Iranian nation's revolution with a 100 percent Islamic identity;

2. The overthrow of the antirevolutionary regime and the smashing of the imperial order, which fell on 11 February 1979;

3. The unchallenged leadership of Imam Khomeyni, accepted by the nation;

4. The unity of expression and cohesion of the nation;

5. The creation of Iran's Islamic republican regime on the imam's command and with the nation's compliance.

Now one must examine the position occupied by the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in the context of this great and glorious historic revolution. Is it within and in harmony with this revolution, or it is outside this divine movement?

If it is within this Islamic Revolution and in harmony with it, then why is it in conflict and confrontation with all the component parts of this momentous and epochal event? If it is outside this historic occurrence, then is it that what has been achieved by the nation and the oppressed masses under the leadership of the imam--which has destroyed the shameful and puppet imperial regime and founded the Islamic Republic--is a reactionary, antipeople development which runs counter to the process of perfection? Or is it that the orgnization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, which is bereft of the component parts of this great world event, is a reactionary and passing phenomenon which lacks the values associated with the process of perfection and which is in conflict with the great popular movement and Iran's Islamic Revolution and with its leadership.

The organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq claims that it is an Islamic organization. It further claims that it is a political organization which, with Islam's ideology, is waging a struggle against imperialism led by the United States, and that the date of the foundation of this organization is after 6 July 1963. It believes that 6 July heralds the end of the struggle of the petty bourgeoisie, or--according to its alternative interpretation--the basaaris; that the clergy was responsible for leading this struggle because of its economic dependence on the class; that the last resistance of this class was smashed on 6 July, 1963; and that, following that, this organization took charge of the leadership of Iran's Islamic-political struggles. We do not know about and never heard of such things. But the Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters presumably believe that the fall of the imperial regime was achieved by the nation under the leadership of this organization. Furthermore, because of the organization's official title, it claims that this movement and this political-ideological-military organization emanates from the people and also depends on the people. We shall examine each one of these claims to ascertain the degree to which they are consistent with facts.

One must examine what is meant by the organization's first claim that it is an Islamic organization, and also which Islam is referred to in this claim and from where it is (?derived) and obtained. What is certain is that the organization's claim of being Islamic is not that the members and supporters of this organization are Muslims, for the fact that the members of a group, a party or an organization happen to be Muslim is something different from the foundations and principles governing the movement or a political organization being Islamic. This [word indistinct] and truth is no secret either to the members of this orgnization or to the Iranian nation. The Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization is something different from the Islam of which the imam speaks and in which the nation believes.

(?Thus) we have seen and continue to see that the actions of this organization are different from those of the imam and the nation. Now one should examone whether the Islam of the imam and that of the Muslim nation is the ture Islam, that which traces its links back through the depths of history to the Islam of Muhammad, the prophet of God, and the Islam of all the prophets of God [as heard] which has its roots in divine inspiration, or the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. In other words, whether it is the people who have tended toward deviation in their belief in Islam and its leadership or the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq.

It would be the utmost impudence to accuse the people of good, this vast ocean of humanity, of deviation in order to exonerate themselves. Another point is that if that were so, then the organization's claim that it is an Islamic one and that it emanates from the people would be a baseless one, for the Islam of this organization and the Islam of the people are in conflict with each other.

Yet another question arises, namely whether the Islam of the imam and that of the Muslim nation is the true Islam, which is at war and in conflict with all the manifestations of blasphemy, dualism and satan in their Eastern and Western edifices, or the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization which is sitting by the side of the East's blasphemy and which is so united with anti-Islamic organizations in taking political stances and in joint actions that it seems as though the two sides were two infants born from the same mother. All this notwithstanding, it claims that it is struggling against and in battle with the West's blasphemy and oppression.

Another question which the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization should answer for those of their members and supporters who, because of their love of Islam, have been deceived by this organization and sought refuge in it, is: If Islam is a school based on monotheism and on the absolute truth in being and existence, then its principles and foundations should undoubtedly be different from those of the school which is seeking precisely to reject this absolute truth in this concept of being. Are the foundation and principles of the Islam you claim in their depth and roots anything other than the principles of Marxism? Is it not true that in order to justify these selfsame principles and foundation, you exploit verses from the Koran and sentences from Nahaj el-Balaghah? [statements attributed to first imam of Shi'ites] If this is not so, then why is it that what you say is identical in every respect to what the Marxists say? Why is it that the stands you adopt are, in the final analysis, identical to those adopted by them?

Are you claiming to adhere to true Islam because, after the victory of the revolution, all the true enemies such as the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the leader of the Kordestan Democratic Party and the main enemies of Islam who are going their own way, support you? Do the supporters of this organization regard the present leadership cadre of the organization as more courageous and more sincere than the earlier one?

Or let us take the two individuals who went to meet the imam in Najaf to offer the imam true Islam of their own concoction, whose story is similar to that of the Jew and the Islamic scholar [allusion apparently to a Shi'ite story of an Islamic scholar introducing to the prophet a Jew who pledged allegiance to the prophet and belief in Islam only to be found later to be a hypocrite] who, when they realized that the imam had detected the depth of their views and that he did not regard them as Islamic and regarded even their armed struggle as a futile matter, therefore left the imam, and, we observed later that they officially turned out to be Marxists.

In our view, if the leadership cadre of the organization fails to desist from their deviation after the imam's remarks and to return to the embrace of Islam and the nation, they either lack the courage to admit they are Marxists or lack honesty in their approach to their supporters, although we believe that after the imam's revelations about the nature of this organization countless numbers of the organization's members and supporters will return to the embrace of Islam and the Islamic nation and that what is left of them will be condemned to the same fate as that experienced by the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq in the face of the Islamic Revolution, whether they officially declare their Marxist stands or continue to conceal them.

There are numerous proofs and signs that prove the non-Islamic nature of the Islam professed by this organization and uncover the true non-Islamic nature of this organization. However, we will leave the elaboration of these proofs and signs until later and, with the assistance of God, at an opportune moment we will enumerate these proofs and signs one by one. What we intend to do now is to show that the Islam of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization is not within the context of the Islamic movement of the Muslim community; rather, it is a phenomenon fabricated outside the enmeshed links of Islamic history, from the time of the source of revelation, that tries to impose itself upon Islamic history.

Concerning the claim of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization that it is a political organization that has risen against imperialism, led by America, and that it was founded at a time when the struggles of the clergy which are the representatives of petty bourgeoisie class of the society had come to an end on 6 July 1963, first of all, we should ask the supporters of this organization: Was not the success of 11 February 1979 the continuation of the 6 July revolution? Was not the leadership of this struggle both at the beginning and at the end in the hands of one person, namely the imam? Those persons who poured into the streets in the years 1977-79 and who engaged in struggle with the call "God is great," were they not the same people who in the years 1962-63 and on 6 July 1963 rose up in struggle and who continued their struggle with the same methods as used in the year 1963, and not with an armed struggle as claimed by the organization?

Was not the decadent Pahlavi regime an American lackey, and if it was, who destroyed this regime? Was it the imam followed by the Muslim community or the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and their supporters? If everybody, including this organization, knows full well that the imperial regime which was dependent on America was toppled at the hands of the Muslim community under the leadership of the imam and was replaced by the Islamic Republic--purely Islamic and nothing else--then there is no doubt that in this struggle America is on the one side of the battlefield and the Iranian nation, led by its imam, is on the other side.

The leaders of this organization, who opposed the imam before the downfall of the regime because he had not agreed with the positions of the organizations, have announced this opposition everywhere, especially in prison. Since the downfall of the regime they have continued to oppose the imam and his methods. Under such circumstances, is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization taking a position against imperialism and America or against an entire community? Do you really know yourselves, or have you forgotten God and, consequently, has God made you forget your true selves?

Is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, which after the success of the revolution enjoyed and still enjoys the support of some Savakists such as Ezzeddin Hoseyni, Matin Daftari and Nazih and the like, which has enjoyed the cooperation and collusion of individuals such as Qasemlu and other servants of the foreigners and which has also been supported by the Voice of America and Baghdad radio and a number of other radios which, undoubtedly, have been set up and run by America and its servants--is such an organization still claiming that it is still fighting against imperialism?

Yes, this is what they say in their slogans, but in practice the true nature of this organization is such that it has become united with all the political opponents of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Today, the whole nation realizes that the Iranian masses, led by Imam Khomeyni, are fighting against America. In such circumstances, can the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq, which since the success of the revolution has always opposed and confronted the leader of the revolution and consequently the Iranian nation, claim that its political activities have a popular base?

Or should it honestly admit that since the triumph of the revolution it has constantly adopted antipeople positions? In that case, it must admit that its attempts to attribute itself to the masses, to regard the masses as its supporters and allies and to confer the name Mojahedin-e Khalq organization upon itself are based upon hypocrisy.

So far, we have briefly investigated two issues: namely, the two fundamental ingredients of the revolutionary movement of the Iranian nation that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks. Now we refer to a third issue, which constitutes the main axis of our discussion with this organization, namely the issue of imamate and the leadership of the revolution.

There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the multimillion masses of the Iranian nation and the Muslim nations of the world that the most effective element in giving a direction to, in accelerating and in winning the victory for the Iranian revolution was the imamate and the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. [passage indistinct]

HEALTH MINISTRY PURGE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES VERDICTS

LD052120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 05 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Health has announced that the files of 769 employees have been reviewed by the purge committee and the following verdicts on 428 of them have been issued: Seventy-eight persons were banned for life from government employment; 266 persons were retired; 47 persons were dismissed; 5 persons were retired and received reductions in grade; 23 persons were transferred to other departments; 4 persons were transferred to the Labor Ministry; 2 persons were deprived of the right to hold sensitive posts; and 1 person was suspended.

PURGE COMMITTEE WARNS OFFICIALS ON DEADLINE

LD071752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the three-man committee supervising the purges in the government departments today issued the following statement after an inspection of a number of ministries and government organizations:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. The delegation chosen by the president, which enjoys the cooperation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi, has so far inspected the ministries of foreign affairs, agriculture, health and hygiene, oil, education and training, commerce, economic affairs and finance, and also certain parts of the central bank and the prime ministry as well as the telecommunications department. While expressing our gratitude to some of the personnel of some ministries which have endeavoured to carry out the orders of the imam of the nation, as well as a considerable number of female employees who have observed the regulations concerning Islamic dress, we draw the attention of all responsible officials and employees of ministries and government organizations to the following points: The signs of the satanical period and incompatibility with the Islamic Revolution, that is, bureaucracy, underemployment and unemployment can be seen in all ministries and government organizations. This is a fact which the noble Iranian nation finds difficult even to hear.

The 10-day deadline set by the imam of the nation, may his lofty shadow long continue, has passed. Therefore, beginning tomorrow no excuse will be accepted from any responsible official, and the committee will act according to its duties.

We ask all the honorable female employees to observe the regulations concerning Islamic dress, as it has been observed by a large number of women, so that they will not suffer from the consequences of disobedience. The honorable employees, most of whom are aware Muslims, know that the Islamic revolution of the great Iranian nation must be reflected in government organizations. Therefore, all are required to do their utmost in carrying out Islamic regulations in the ministries and other organizations and not to refrain from seeking guidance for the benefit of their organization. In conclusion, we beseech God Almighty for the success and well-being of all the people. [no signature]

RUSSIAN ANTITANK MINE DISCOVERED IN KORDESTAN

ID011752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that a Kurdish Muslim peshmerga reconnaisance group at 1900 today, while patrolling the Paveh-Bayangan road, near [name indistinct] village, discovered and defused a Russian antitank mine. The same report adds that the mine, containing 8 kg of TNT, was transferred to the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga organization in Paveh.

EMPRESS FARAH'S UNCLE PUT ON TRIAL IN TABRIZ

ID050846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report Tabriz' Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office has announced:

Manuchehr Khan Tabataba'i Diba, uncle of Farah the wife of the deposed shah, a feudalist and deputy to the 23rd session of the dissolved national consultative assembly, will be tried by open court in Tabriz at 1700 today. The statement also said: The said individual misused his position and influence under the satanic system and forcibly usurped land belonging to farmers and a number of villages. His satanical misdeeds continued up to the overthrow of the hated Pahlavi regime. Tabriz Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office requests all persons who have a complaint or testimony to give against the said individual to attend the court session.

COMPANIES TOLD TO SUPPLY LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS

ID090646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The supervisor of the affairs of companies dependent on the oppressed foundation has issued the following declaration:

All companies and institutions, nationalized and private, are hereby informed that they must send a list of their shareholders as of 20 March 1980 and all alterations to it since 21 March 1978. [as heard] Lists should be sent to: Companies Affairs of the Oppressed Foundation, Farrokhi Alley, Karim Khan Park, West Corner, Karim Khan Zand Street as soon as possible, in order to estimate the rights of the oppressed foundation in them in connection with the orders issued by the Revolution Council.

It is noted that the managers of all companies and institutions are directly responsible for the enforcement of the aforesaid matters and their authenticity.

Those companies which have sent the aforesaid documents through direct correspondence with the oppressed foundation since 20 February 1980 [as heard] are exempted from the people's regulation.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR VISITS SHIRAZ OIL REFINERY

LD051216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar this morning left for Fars Province to visit the Shiraz oil refinery and to restart the project for extending the Fars petrochemical plant. The project for the extension of the Fars petrochemical works, on which over $500 million has so far been spent, has been delayed because of the departure of the Korean contractors. The Oil Ministry is determined to take steps to complete the project by whatever means at its disposal.

After visiting the petrochemical works Mo'infar inspected the oil base [as heard] and then left for Shiraz oil refinery, 25 km from Shiraz, in order to meet with the workers there. According to our correspondent's dispatch the Shiraz oil refinery, with a capacity of 42,000 barrels a day, is refining and producing fuel for consumption in Fars and other nearby provinces.

In an interview on the state of the country's refineries Mo'infar announced: The country's refineries are fortunately working at a high capacity at present. Our refineries are fed with about 1 million barrels a day, out of which the Abadan refinery receives more than 600,000 barrels a day. He added: The problems which cropped up at the pumping stations along the Marun-Esfahan pipeline have been solved and now the refinery is working well on sufficient quantities of crude oil.

NIOC OFFICIAL GIVES OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

GF061600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The radio correspondent reports that 930,000 barrels of crude oil are being pumped daily to the Abadan refinery through the Marun-2 pipeline in the Agha Jari region.

This has been announced by the NIOC supervisor in Agga Jari, who added: Maintenance and repairs on oil installations began yesterday and will continue for 10 days. When the repairs have been completed average production will increase to 800,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Some 102,000 barrels of crude oil are currently being pumped to the Esfahan refinery. [all figures as heard]

TANJUG CARRIES PARS REPORT ON OIL MINISTRY REORGANIZATION

LD071020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 7 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, July 7 (PARS)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar in an exclusive interview with PARS announced that his ministry would be reorganised and its size would be reduced to function only as headquarters and coordinating body. The oil, gas and petrochemical companies would also be totally revised, and this might take place by dissolving or merging the companies or setting up new companies that would be in line with the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Mo'infar added that the sale of Iranian oil increased by 25 percent during the current month. Referring to the slow down at the oil industry he said that there was slow down in all administrative organisations of the country and that is why Imam Khomeyni complained and criticised the slow down and non-challenge on the part of civil servants.

He then referred to the unfinished project of Fars petrochemical complex and said that the project could provide us with ample fertilizers. "Considering Iran's huge oil resources we should not import fertilizer but should rather be an exporter. Our natural gas should be processed into exportable materials." He added: "So far some 500 million dollars have been spent on this complex. The Korean contractor of the project has left Iran, but there is no reason why it should be left unfinished. By using Iranian experts we would continue the work but if we should need foreign experts we would chose them with approval of the Government of the Islamic Republic," the oil minister stressed.

Speaking about the shortage of motor oil in Iran Mo'infar said that the domestic refineries were not (?able) to provide the necessary motor oil and the country had to import 120,000 tons of engine oil per year from abroad. He hoped that Iran could meet its needs of motor oil by expanding its refineries in the future.

OIL MINISTRY REPORTS KERMANSHAH OIL PIPELINE REPAIRED

LD081332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a spokesman for the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: The Naft-Shahr oil pipeline in the region of Kermanshah, which had been cut off as a result of an explosion yesterday morning, was repaired at 1720 yesterday and is being used again. The pipeline was out of operation for 15 hours. About Esfahan oil refinery, the spokesman said: All pumping stations along the Marun pipeline in Esfahan are operational and crude oil is being delivered to Esfahan refinery through the pipeline.

KHALKHALI ARRIVES IN SHIRAZ ON ANTINARCOTICS CAMPAIGN

LD031126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, director of the antinarcotics campaign, arrived in Shiraz this morning to continue his fight against smuggling and the gangs of smugglers. After arriving in Shiraz, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali immediately attended a meeting of the city's Islamic Revolution Guards and ordered all the roads leading to Shiraz to be closed in order to wage a decisive and merciless campaign against the smugglers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali also gave the necessary orders to the gendamerie, police and guards corps officers as well as the special antinarcotics squad.

MOVIE THEATRES CLOSED IN 'ISLAMIC MORALS' CAMPAIGN

WA071521 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpts] After music, dancing, gambling, alcohol, and swimming establishments, the purification of morals in Iran is reaching movie houses, which were ordered closed on Monday 23 June. But this time, the revolt is moving toward the final result of Islamization, that is, "to fight against cultural dependence on foreign countries".

"Foreign countries" here means the West, which does not offer any films except "those that present mainly violence--not culture", as the Office of Cinema Affairs explained.

The closing of all movie theaters until further orders, should, according to official explanations, "block the intrigues of the enemies of the Constitution and the Islamic Republic." It should also permit the casting of national films in accordance with the new cultural standards.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

3 July Commentary

TA040816 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 July carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Act in Unison on the Basis of Identifying the Real Enemy." It said: The new revelation of the anti-revolutionary plots of world-devouring U.S. imperialism was proof of the existence of U.S. imperialism's vast conspiracies and its masked and unmasked mercenaries against the revolution, the Iranian republican regime and the liberated Iranian nation's leaders. The day the remaining U.S. helicopters were bombed in Tavas on the orders of some U.S. hirelings in the armed forces, all the progressive forces and forces united with the revolution as well as many united clergymen confirmed that this action was done by elements who take orders from U.S. spy and intelligence organizations and that their aim was to destroy the documents in these helicopters. A great number of the documents were destroyed, but those that were not are a proof of the deep anti-Iranian plots of the United States.

As President Bani-Sadr has said, this action of the United States, under the excuse of releasing the hostage spies, was part of the terrorist plans of U.S. imperialism to overthrow the Islamic Republic's regime and assassinate its leaders. From the beginning of the revolution the true progressive forces have often drawn the attention of the leaders of the revolution to the fact that, despite the hard blow the United States has endured because of the revolution, it has not succumbed. As the imam has often said, the United States is the number one enemy of Iran and all the forces should be mobilized in the struggle against this world-devouring imperialism.

As Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi-e Khoeiniha said during Friday prayers in Mashad: The hostility of the United States is not make-believe, but the Iran of Imam Khomeyni is not the Iran of Mohammad Reza. He asked: "Why do the clergy and the students have differences? Why war? Is not the enemy a common enemy? This enemy has been unmasked and we must identify him to the masses as much as possible. If we identify him, all our differences will disappear." He then concluded by saying that all the forces should unite to crush the enemy of the Iranian revolution and humanity--the U.S. Government.

4 July Commentary

TA051230 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 July carried a commentary entitled: "The Warning of the Imam and the Revolutionary Prosecutor." It said: It has been nearly 1 and 1/2 years since the victory of the Iranian revolution, and during this period the supporters of the former regime, Savakists and enemies of the revolution, while resorting to terrorism, disturbances and plots, have taken advantage of every opportunity to promote their antirevolutionary goals.

Taking into consideration the great danger U.S. imperialism, Savakists and counterrevolution represent to the revolution, the great imam ordered broad purges to be carried out in the administrative, economic, military and cultural fields and demanded that all the symbols of the former regime be destroyed. But counterrevolution and America's fifth column did not sit still this time either. Under the pretext of carrying out these purges and destroying all the symbols of the former regime, they destroyed many documents containing proof of the crimes and treason of former regime elements. The imam's office asked those responsible for carrying out these purges to refrain from destroying files containing precious documents.

But the heedlessness and inattention of those responsible reached such an extent that the general prosecutor of the revolution has issued a statement warning all the ministries to refrain from burning any documents containing proof of crimes committed by former regime supporters. If not, they will be strictly prosecuted by the revolutionary courts.

All this proves that the Savakists and former regime supporters are still firmly established in the sensitive military and administrative centers and have not yet been identified. The common people cannot have access to these documents even if they want to. It is only those who are close to these centers which are taking advantage of the actual situation and are destroying documents, very likely documents related to them.

We all know that since the beginning of the revolution many documents have been destroyed by hirelings of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. In reality, the nation justly says that the prosecutor general of the revolution should have already eradicated the fifth column of the United States (?by the root). Counterrevolutionaries and former regime elements should be identified and crushed.

5 July Commentaries

GF051950 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled: "What Revolutionary Islam Urges," said: Recently, a conference was held in our neighbor, Afghanistan, in which more than 800 ulema and clergymen gathered to study problems being faced by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the clergy's role in the country's development and progress. This conference is tantamount to a forceful reply to the enemies of Afghanistan and counterrevolutionaries that are trying to use Islam as a means for their sinister and inhumane ends. The ulema revealed objectives behind the satanic plots of U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and other reactionary circles. Facts and documents prove that these circles are trying to reimpose the rule of oppression in Afghanistan. It is clear to all today that these groups acting in the name of Islam against the people of Afghanistan are not only unaware of Islam and God, but are enemies of God and Islam. Those so-called Afghan Muslim fighters who have fled the country and are today acting under the aegis of the CIA and are being sent into Afghanistan to conduct subversion cannot have anything in common with true revolutionary Islam. How can these people who kill and destroy present themselves as Muslims?

The resolution ratified by the participants expresses the full support of the Afghan people for the policies of the national Government of Afghanistan and denounces the imperialist plots and domestic and foreign reaction. It is also stated that respect for Islam is one of the principles and bases of Afghanistan, and it is stressed that the government attaches great importance to the country's progress and welfare. Therefore, it is the Islamic duty of the Afghan people to support the government.

The resolution reaffirms the freedom of religion and all Muslims in Afghanistan are witnesses of this. While revealing the false claims of international reaction, mercenaries who are employed by the United States and are helping fan the flames of fratricide are described as enemies of the principles of Islam. All ulema and clergymen are called on to reveal plots by enemies of the Saur Revolution. True and revolutionary Islam demands that we should place ourselves among the ranks of the revolutionary and religious forces of Afghanistan and not among the ranks of the defenders of the Islam of Carter, As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq.

The second commentary, entitled: "We should Implement the Holy Purge Crusade With Revolutionary Persistence in the Villages as Well," said: The leader of the revolution has hoisted the banner of purging our country's civil and military organizations of counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. fifth column.

By participating in massive demonstrations, our people have confirmed their imam's call and announced their readiness to sincerely participate in this holy crusade.

The majority of the former regime's remnants have now sought safety in the villages and have sought refuge among the big landlords and feudalists. The villages form a large part of our liberated homeland. Most of these villages, as you know, continue to be in the hands of the landlords and feudalists, the greatest enemies of the revolution. From the very start of the revolution that heralded the freedom of the oppressed, these enemies rose against the revolution and even resorted to the formation of armed groups.

With the help of the former regime's remnants they played a great role in fomenting trouble in Gonbad, Khuzestan, Kordestan and other parts of our homeland. In order to defend the fruits of the revolution the elements and lackeys of imperialism and Zionism and Savakists must be identified and tried in revolution courts. Only through an extensive nationwide purge can we uproot counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. fifth column from our country once and for all.

6 July Commentary

GF061840 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 July carried a commentary entitled: "The First Step in Purging Should Be the Identification and Trial of Savakists." It said: Now that a crusade to purge government organizations and other institutions has started in our revolution, we should--first of all--find the bloodthirsty Savakists. In the first days of the revolution's victory our compatriots saw that the revolution courts and other revolutionary institutions had begun a campaign to arrest, try and sentence Savakists. But then our compatriots also saw that many Savakists who had been sentenced were being released from prison and were joining the ranks of plotters against Iran's revolution. For example, a few months ago the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI reported that three imprisoned Savakists went on leave on the orders of Mohammad Mohammadi, chief of the Khorramabad Revolution Court.

Later on, we read in a letter from the people that the assistant of a famous Savakist had been released, while other reports spoke of similar actions. This caused concern among our people, and this is when the flood of letters from the people to officials started.

The pardoning of Savakists reached such a degree that many people in many parts of our country took to the streets to condemn these decisions. The people are right in saying that there are no good or bad Savakists. They are all criminals and should be tried. There are documents in hand showing how Savakists have formed cliques throughout the country. They are resorting to subversion and have a hand in all unrest in the country. By bearing in mind this very sensitive and dangerous situation, the nation's imam has called on the people to purge organizations, ministries and institutions of counter-revolutionary elements.

The job will not be completed merely by identifying these elements and dismissing them from work. All of us should unite and form a united popular front and fight against the Savakist criminals. Revolution courts should act as they did during the first days after the revolution's victory.

7 July Commentaries

GF071858 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 7 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled: "Oil and America's Strategic Interests," said: One of the main reasons why the United States has recently intensified its role as gendarme and increased its aggressive acts in various parts of the world is because of the loss of Iran--a military base in the Persian Gulf--and its oil resources, the establishment of a progressive regime in Afghanistan and its fear that our country's anti-imperialist revolution can be an example for other Persian Gulf states that are still ruled by monarchies and feudalists. The growth of national liberation and anti-imperialist movements in Persian Gulf littoral states has caused great fear in the United States, because U.S. oil interests and the future of its bases and military presence in countries such as Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman are endangered.

Progressive Persian Gulf forces are aware that the world-devouring U.S. Armed Forces are behind the plundering oil monopolies and that the only way to wipe out the American oil moguls is by dismantling the Pentagon's bases and throwing the American armada out of the Persian Gulf. It is because the United States, its NATO allies and Japan are dependent on the oil produced in our region that the United States is intensifying its militaristic policy in the region and has not stopped making military threats. During the recent OPEC conference in Algiers, members decided to decrease oil production in order to safeguard their interests. Unfortunately, OPEC's struggles in defending its national interests are not supported by reactionary members. As we have seen, Saudi Arabia's policy was, as usual, different and in favor of U.S. oil strategy. Maoist China is also both directly and indirectly expressing support for U.S. policies. In general, U.S. plots in the Persian Gulf are being fought by OPEC member-nations.

The second commentary, entitled: "Friendly Relations With Neighbors Guarantee Victory in the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," said: Undisputed documents once again prove that U.S. imperialism does not intend to stop its aggressive plots against our country and the region. According to U.S. newspapers, at the request of the U.S. leadership, Egypt has begun a series of extensive activities to widen the Suez Canal in order to create more possibilities for the passage of U.S. aircraft carriers and to shorten their route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. As we can see, the Carter administration is trying to use all means possible in order to fulfill its adventuristic plans of stifling our revolution and in general of overthrowing the republican regime in our homeland. Under such circumstances our country should establish friendly relations with its natural allies and neighbors. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is our neighbor and has extended a hand of friendship to us. The Afghan foreign minister announced some time ago that his government wants to solve differences with neighboring Iran on the basis of mutual respect, neighborliness and nonintervention. Unfortunately, this friendly gesture did not receive a realistic and favorable reply from our country, and some officials even expressed their flagrant support for Afghan mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries. What is interesting is that in view of the existence of so many documents proving the cooperation that exists between Afghan mercenaries and the CIA and other spying organizations, there are still those who support them. It is our duty to accept the hand of friendship extended to us by Afghanistan. It is the duty of our two countries to cooperate at this time when our two revolutions are facing imperialist plots.

8 July Editorials

TA082103 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled: "The Crime That Has Revealed the True Feature of the So-Called Muslim Afghan Combatants," said: In neighboring Afghanistan, a group of terrorists trained in Pakistan were arrested by the disciplinary officers of that country and are now being interrogated. According to a CIA plan, this band of terrorists intended to blow up a mosque in the city of (Mazar-e-Khaliq) in Afghanistan and was arrested while placing the American-made explosives in the mosque. Thus the Afghan disciplinary officials prevented the realization of a dangerous plot against Islam and the Muslims. During interrogation these elements confessed that their goal was to blame the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan officials for this action, thus creating hostility and discontent among the Muslim masses in Afghanistan and other Islamic countries against the progressive Republic of Afghanistan. This action reveals to what extent the hirelings of the CIA, Chinese Maoists, As-Sadats, Begins and Ziaul Haqs believe in God and Islamic holy places. This action should also be a warning to all those who under the pretext or defending Islam and the Muslims support these anti-Islamic and antirevolutionary bands.

As we all know, the first conference of the Afghan ulemas and clergymen has reviewed the situation in the country as well as the situation of Islam in Afghanistan. This conference has revealed the true nature of these antirevolutionary bands.

In Afghanistan the problem of Muslim or non-Muslim does not exist. But on the one hand there is the problem of oppressed people demanding justice and on the other hand the opponents of the nation and revolution. These so-called Muslim fighters are people who have lost their interests since the revolution, because how else can a true revolutionary Muslim allow himself to ruin holy places and kill defenseless people? These elements are similar to those which fled Iran after the victory of the revolution--the likes of the Oveiysis, Palisbans and Bakhtiars. These elements have fled the revenge of the nation and now are operating against the Iranian revolution and its gains, under the protection of U.S. imperialism, Beijing and regional reaction.

Under such conditions it does not suit the Iranian revolution to allow these elements to transform the holy city of Mashad into their base. These mercenaries should be thrown out of Iran. They are not Muslims but the enemies of the revolutionary Islam. They pretend to be Muslims just to carry out the satanical plans of U.S. imperialism and the Islam of the Carters.

The second commentary, entitled: "Zionism, the Enemy of the Iranian Revolution," said: The national forces of our nation unilaterally support the imam's demands for purging the Savakists and enemies of the revolution from organizations. Many of the enemies of the revolution have been rendered harmless but hundreds of them are still operating under the mask of defending Islam.

Mossad spies are busy operating in Tehran and other cities of Iran. A few Israeli newspapers have confessed the above, saying that oil, a vital Israeli interest, exists in Iran.

The Zionists who carry out their subversive activities according to U.S. plans often suggest what actions the Americans should take. Many things have been said about the criminal activities of General Huyser in Iran, but few know that the idea of sending him to Iran was proposed by one of the [name indistinct] Zionist papers on 13 December 1978 to the U.S. Government. Of course sending Huyser to Iran was to safeguard U.S. interests in Iran, but the Zionist circles in Israel would not remain without advantages in this matter.

The connection of imperialism and Zionism is a natural phenomenon due to the fact that the U.S. economy, especially its financial system, is under the control of the Zionists. The anti-Iranian decisions of Washington are carried out by the Zionists. Now the imperialist and Zionist spies have received the order to focus their attacks on the northern neighbor of Iran in order to mislead the masses' attention from its struggle against U.S. world-devouring imperialism and Zionism. They intend to compensate their defeat in Iran in some way and are continuing their struggle against the Iranian revolution.

BRIEFS

SECOND SHIRAZ TELEVISION PROGRAM--Effective tonight, the second television program can be viewed by Shiraz inhabitants on channel 10. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 80 GF]

OUTLAWS IMPRISONED--Our correspondent reports that during the recent visit paid to Shiraz by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, in addition to the 14 people who were sentenced to death by the special court, 11 others received long prison terms on charges of drug trafficking, armed robbery and running brothels. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Jul 80 GF]

OFFICIAL APPOINTED--Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali-Naqi Musavi has been appointed representative of the Islamic prosecutor-general at the Herabal and Beyza gendarmerie post. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

ASPHALT PLANT COMMISSIONED--The Shiraz municipal asphalt plant has become operational. With the commissioning of this plant asphalt production will increase from 200 tons to 1200 tons [presumably daily]. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

RAILWAY SHORTAGES ANNOUNCED--The southern railway organization has asked all passengers who intend to use the railway service for leisure purposes to refrain from doing so. The reason for this is a shortage of spare parts resulting from the economic boycott and the increased number of passengers during summer months. Therefore, these passengers are asked to limit their travels in order to enable passengers who have to travel for medical or business reasons to use the service. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--During the past 48 hours, five drug distributors have been arrested by the narcotics squad and handed over to competent authorities. During the same period, 649 grams of narcotics, 1 hunting rifle, 522 cartridges and bullets and 4 drug-related items have been found. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 80 GF]

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KARMAL CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD091824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the Council headquarters, the Arg [also known as the Salam Khanah hall of the palace and the People's House]. At today's meeting of the Council of Ministers which was a continuation of its meeting of Monday, 7 July, the remaining topics on the agenda were discussed and necessary decisions were adopted.

In addition, decisions were adopted on the following matters at today's meeting: It was decided that the transportation of 2,000 pilgrims to the hajj [pilgrimmage to Mecca] which is taking place by land for the performance of the hajj ceremonies should take place by private transport.

On the basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Planning, the council approved and authorized the establishment of a national policy commission for the international potable water and sanitation decade, which will begin in 1981. Similarly, the establishment of the works committee and the secretariat of the works committee was ratified for the purpose of implementing the plan and programs on water networks,

In order to improve and strengthen the country's financial situation, the council resolved, on the basis of a proposal by the Ministry of Finance, that for the time being the payment of the hospitality allowance for ministers and some other government officials should be discontinued.

Based on separate applications by the Ministry of Information and Culture, the council decided that historical manuscripts, major administrative documents and other archives, photo albums of a historical nature, printed books published between 30 and (?100) years ago and other effects which are useful for historical research which are kept in the Arg, the headquarters of the Revolution Council, should be transferred to the National Archives under the supervision of a scholarly and administrative committee and that printed books in the collection should be transferred to the Kabul public library.

In addition, historical and cultural effects which may exist in some ministries or government buildings should be handed over to the Kabul National Museum after scholarly investigation.

KARMAL, CHNOUPEK HOLD 'EXTREMELY FRIENDLY' TALKS 9 JULY

LD091718 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] this afternoon received Bohuslav Chnoupek, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation at the Revolution Council headquarters, the Arg [Salam Khanah hall of the palace]. This meeting, which took place in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister, and Zdenek Karmelita, the CSSR ambassador to Kabul.

It is expected that the CSSR foreign minister and his companions will have dinner this evening in the presence of Babrak Karmal at the Revolution Council headquarters.

Visit to Bamian City

LD091512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and his accompanying delegation viewed the historical relics of Bamian today. The Czechoslovak foreign minister flew to Bamian this morning accompanied by Political Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abdol Hadi Mohammel, his accompanying delegation, and the CSSR ambassador in Kabul. On their arrival in Bamian they were warmly welcomed by the provincial governor, high-ranking party officials, heads of provincial departments and schoolteachers.

After a short stay for coffee at the governor's residence, the CSSR foreign minister and his delegation viewed the large Buddhist statues and other historical relics in Bamian city, and were briefed by the relevant officials.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent, who accompanied the Czech guests on this trip, reports that the CSSR foreign minister and his delegation attended a luncheon given in their honor by the governor of Bamian. Bohuslav Chnoupek and his delegation returned from Bamian to Kabul by air this afternoon.

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION DEPARTS 9 JULY

LD092138 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Vladimir Ivanovich Konkin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Educational of the Soviet Union, who had come to Kabul at the head of a delegation, left Kabul for his country today.

FINANCE MINISTER CHAIRS DEVELOPMENT BANK MEETING

LD092306 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The board of directors of the Afghanistan Industrial Development Bank today held a meeting at the bank's offices under the chairmanship of Finance Minister Abdol Wakil and the bank's chairman of the board of directors, and considered the reports of the management committee, the auditors' committee and the accounts of the bank and approved the balance sheet and [words indistinct] accounts of the profits and losses of the bank for the year ending on 20 March 1979.

Necessary decisions were made about the net profits of the bank for 1979, which amounted to 24.25 million afghanis, an increase of 21 percent compared to 1978. Discussions were also held on other matters on the agenda and necessary decisions were adopted.

At the end of this meeting, the finance minister and chairman of the board of directors expressed satisfaction with the good management of bank affairs and the expansion of the volume of its loans during 1979, which amounted to 574 million afghanis. The officials issued necessary instructions on the future program of the bank.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GF091800 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland arrived in Kabul from Czechoslovakia today. In a statement made to a BAKHTAR correspondent on arrival at Kabul international airport, Sarboland said that during his stay in Czechoslovakia he met with the chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak friendship society and [words indistinct]. He signed a cooperation agreement on film direction between Afghan films and the cinema [word indistinct] committee in Czechoslovakia.

The information and culture minister attended a film festival in (Karioyuwari).

AFP NOTES INSTANCES OF RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT

BK100315 Hong Kong AFP in English 0158 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 10 July (AFP)--The Government of Afghanistan has suffered several setbacks recently in its attempts to win over the Afghan people, particularly among the clergy, according to a Western diplomatic source here.

Islamic theologians and clergymen from throughout Afghanistan, meeting at a congress in Kabul, last week, were openly hostile to the regime.

A mullah who defended positions of the pro-Soviet government was interrupted and booed, even though the congress opened with a speech by Afghan President Babrak Karmal, Kabul-based diplomatic sources said.

At another Islamic meeting at the polytechnic institute of Kabul, financed by the Soviet Union, several mullahs rose to challenge Soviet force in Afghanistan. The most belligerent of them was arrested by the political police but was released shortly afterward, a diplomatic source said.

Near Qandahar in southern Afghanistan, the vice-president of the Central Committee of the Afghan democratic party, Barek Sagfi, saw workers in a factory refuse payment in kind, food and gifts, which came from the Soviet Union, it was learned in Kabul.

Compared with recent weeks, the intensity of fighting throughout the country has decreased, according to Western sources, who attribute this to a desire by the Soviet military to avoid confrontations with the resistance as the Olympic games approach in Moscow.

Three major clashes, however, took place on roads linking Kabul with the north and south of the country on the route to Qandahar; an Afghan military truck, coming upon a bus held up by the resistance fighters, was ambushed. Seven soldiers were killed and several other wounded, it was reported.

Nearby in the Vardak Province, Muslim resistance fighters and Soviet troops battled on June 30 and July 1.

In the third clash, a Soviet helicopter was downed while the Afghan resistance lost seven men, including a local leader. Later, a column of trucks and armored cars was seen returning to Kabul.

Meanwhile, a campaign of forced conscription in the Afghan Army was reported to have begun in the commercial district of Dasht-i Narwan. Police were said to have knocked on doors to require all men of eligible age to hurry to enlist.

In another development, an incident over an alleged theft pitted the Soviet Embassy against the Iranian charge d'affaires, a diplomatic source said. A truck driven by two staff members of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul was stopped once by resistance members near Qandahar before being authorized to proceed after spending the night immobilized.

A few kilometers from the Iranian border the truck was stopped again, this time by Soviet soldiers who fired a warning shot. The Iranians reportedly were not allowed to be on their way until the truck's entire cargo was unloaded.

In a note of protest, the Iranian charge d'affaires demanded "compensation for stolen merchandise."

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER CRITICIZES PLO FOR LACK OF SUPPORT

LD031050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--A leader of an Islamic Afghan organization which is fighting against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan today strongly criticized the attitude of the PLO and certain other Arab states which abstained from supporting a decision which the conference of Islamic foreign ministers adopted condemning the Soviet intervention in that Islamic state.

Ahmad Gailani, chairman of the Afghan national orgnization, told the Kuwaiti weekly AL-YAQASAH that, despite the unanimous decision of the conference, which was held in Islamabad last May, the declaration made by the PLO calls for great regret, since our cause and that of Palestine are one. He said: We do not comprehend why the PLO adopted such an attitude. Our cause is an Islamic cause. If the liberation organization had wanted to appear to be backing the Soviet Union for political or other gains, this should not have meant that it should have shown this at the expense of 18 million Afghan Muslims who have fallen victim to heretic occupation.

Gailani added that our great regret also applies to certain Islamic states, such as Syria, Libya, and North and South Yemen for the negative stand against the Muslim Afghan people.

Gailani said that the rebels who are fighting against the pro-Soviet government of Kabul and against the forces which Moscow had sent to back this government at the end of last year have so far succeeded in killing between 8,000 and 10,000 Soviet soldiers in spite of the primitive weapons in their hands.

He added that among those killed had been a large number of senior officers and military advisers.

Gailani called on Arab and Islamic states to help the rebels materially, morally and politically because the communist threat does not apply to Afghanistan alone but to all the Islamic states, particularly the Arab oil-producing states, because the Soviets do not want Afghanistan itself but instead wants it to be a bridgehead and a path to the oil wells in the peninsula and the gulf.

He said: We expect a firm Islamic and Arab stand against the Soviets.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ENERGY COOPERATION TALKS

BK081302 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A five member Algerian delegation arrived in Dacca today to discuss cooperation between the two countries in the fields of oil and petrochemical industry. The delegation is being led by adviser to the minister for energy and petrochemicals (Rahman Mohammad).

On arrival, (Rahman) told newsmen that the visit will provide them with an excellent opportunity to further strengthen the existing brotherly and Islamic ties between Algeria and Bangladesh. The delegation, during its stay, will discuss technical cooperatior with the Ministry of Petroleum and Petrobangla.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

BK091258 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Rana has said he had very useful discussion with his Bangladesh counterpart on a wide range of topics which included the proposed summit of the six South Asian countries. Before his departure for Katmandu at the end of a 3-day visit to Bangladesh, he told newsmen at the airport that there is no disagreement on any point they discussed.

Rana said he is very much satisfied with the talks that also touched on expansien of bilateral cooperation in a number of fields, including technology and education.

The Nepalese foreign secretary stressed the need for more concentration at both ministerial and official levels toward evolving a pattern of regional consultations at the official level will be more useful to bring about the summit at an early date.

The first round of talks were held between Rana and Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria yesterday. Later the talks continued between Rana and Additional Foreign Secretary Ataul Karim.

PRESIDENT ZIAUR RAHMAN MEETS HUA GUOFENG IN TOKYO

BK091252 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, now in Tokyo to attend the funeral of late Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, had a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Hua Guofeng this morning. The meeting has been described as very cordial and fruitful. The two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest. Bangladesh Finance Minister Saifur Rahman, Foreign Secretary Kibria, the Bangladesh ambassador to Japan and director general of Foreign Ministry were present at the meeting.

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Hameed also called on President Zia at his hotel this morning and remained with him for 40 minutes.

LONG-TERM AGREEMENT INITIALLED WITH USSR

BK091437 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] An Indian trade delegation led by A.K. Mukherjee, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, which arrived in Moscow on 1 July, has concluded its talks with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade on a long-term Indo-Soviet trade agreement for 1981-1985.

The trade agreement and a few related documents were initialled by leaders of the two delegations on July 6. The trade agreement of 1981-85 envisages a substantial increase in Indo-Soviet trade, approximately one and a half to two times over the current year's figure of nearly rupees 20,000 million. The next 5-year trade plan, besides providing for increases in quantities of some of existing commodities, also introduces some significant new items from the Indian side into the Soviet market.

RAO ADDRESSES LOK SABHA ON DIEGO GARCIA, CHINA

BK091613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is coming to New Delhi next Tuesday [15 July] for talks with Indian leaders. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that he is looking forward to discussing the situation in the region with Mr Agha Shahi, including the Afghan proposals to resolve the crisis.

Referring to China, the foreign minister appreciated the [Parliament] members' counsel for caution; but, he would also like to make progress in normalizing our relations, he added.

Referring to some observations by Mr Vajpayee, Bharatiya Janata Party, about relations with neighboring countries, Mr Narasimha Rao said the time will come when people will realize what the former regime had done in this regard. Mr Rao affirmed that India would do everything possible to strengthen nonalignment, which remains the sheet anchor of its policy.

On the Diego Garcia base and making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, Mr Rao said India will have to take a strong position at the coming Colombo conference on the subject. About the north-south dialogue, Mr Rao said that the attitude of the developed countries has come as an anti-climax. India would do its best to champion economic cooperation among the developing countries themselves.

Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee strongly criticized the government's policy on Afghanistan and its recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. Questioning the government's claim of defusing the situation in Afghanistan, he said no political solution is possible as long as the Soviet troops remained in that country.

Referring to the recent Chinese overtures, Mr Vajpayee said until the border question is settled to our satisfaction, the relations between the two countries cannot be normalized.

U.S. Hostages Issue

BK100756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] India wants the issue of U.S. hostages in Iran to be settled between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. This was stated by Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao in a written reply in the Lok Sabha today.

He said while not approving of any violation of diplomatic immunity and threat to the safety and life of diplomats, India does not want the United States to deploy any military means to free its diplomats held as hostages.

Rao said the United States had approached India for help in this matter, and the government's stand has been explained to them.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON ENERGY PLANS, ATOMIC POWER PROJECT

BK091014 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi assured the Lok Sabha today that there will not be slackness in pursuing the development of alternative sources of energy, particularly the solar and wind energy. Replying to supplementaries, she disclosed that 650 million rupees have been earmarked for developing solar energy during the sixth plan. She, however, ruled out setting up of the solar energy commission for coordinating various research programs in the field. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that there is already the committee on science and technology doing the coordination.

The prime minister also informed the house that fuel for the atomic power projects in Rajasthan and Madras have been fabricated from indigenous raw material. In a written reply, she said that uranium occurrence has been discovered recently in the Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. The grade of the ore will, however, be known after detailed exploratory work, Mrs Gandhi added.

COMMENTARY ON RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT

BK090644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Commentary by O.P. Sabbarwal of India press agency]

[Excerpts] India's recognition of the Kampuchean Government headed by Heng Samrin, and the decision to establish full diplomatic relations with it, will cause no great surprise in world capitals. Those who applaud India's action as a bold and timely initiative to reduce tensions in Southeast Asia, India's neighborhood, as well as others who are critical of the Indian move, were both equally aware of India's views on the Kampuchean issue. It was known that New Delhi's course in relation to Kampuchea was charted out. Its implementation was a matter of time.

In the world of international diplomacy, the peculiarities of the Kampuchean scene are apt to be diffused and often sidetracked. As India sees them, Kampuchea's case has several aspects which have hardly a parallel in recent global history. They transcend the norms of diplomacy and certainly of power politics. These are aspects of humanism: Of the survival of an entire people with a hoary culture. Where a people's right to survival is at stake, politics and diplomacy must take a back seat and must conform to the compelling logic of life. Here the facts of Kampuchea's recent history must speak [for themselves], for the facts are far too grim. They pertain to a genociadal regime which held sway in Kampuchea for years.

Three million of a tiny population slaughtered, families broken up, the economy shattered and a culture defiled--this was the regime under former Prime Minister Pol Pot. When the surge of events threw out this regime, it afforded the chance of survival to the Kampuchea people and [the Kampuchean people] is being salvaged back to life by a great cooperative effort.

The incoming Heng Samrin regime represents the hope of providing the road back to life for the Kampuchean people, of providing relief and succor, rehabilitation of the economy and bringing back, painfully though, the glimpses of Kampuchea's prosperity and hoary culture. India has a special relationship with Kampuchea where the culture of the ancient past is concerned, and it naturally touches all those in this country who know about it. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao made a feeling reference to this when he spoke of the culture of the Angkor Wat temples.

Here it is not a question of the claims and counter claims of the two rival governments existing side by side. The self-proclaimed government of Pol Pot functions more like a government-in-exile, while it is the Heng Samrin regime which rules and administers from Phnom Penh. The options for India were therefore limited on the question of recognition of the Kampuchean regime notwithstanding the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

The question, however, being asked is about the timing of the Indian move in announcing formal recognition of the Heng Samrin government and going all out to establish diplomatic relations with it. It is true that in spite of the clear position India has taken on the Kampuchean issue, New Delhi has sought to go by a sort of consensus among the nations of the region and more especially of the ASEAN countries. It was the case of applying the healing touch in a war-ravaged land and of bringing hope and life to a people who had suffered as few have in modern world history.

India's efforts during the last few months had been directed to insure that the Kampuchean issue is taken out of the orbit of power politics and the diplomacy in which external forces add a new dimension to a distorted scene. These efforts of India could obtain only partial results. On the other hand, over the Southeast Asian horizon there have arisen new dangers involving Kampuchea in a fresh round of power diplomacy which could only escalate tensions in the entire region. The recent incident on the Thai-Kampuchean border was a warning signal. Under the circumstances, the cause of peace and de-escalation of tensions, of allowing a state of normalcy to flow in this region endowed with nature's bounties, could best be served by the initiative that India has now chosen to take. It is an action which is as far removed from the intricacies of power politics and the diplomacy associated with it as the heaves are from the earth. The hope and motive with which India has acted is to bring the healing touch to an inflamed situation; and undoubtedly the results of India's move on Kampuchea will produce a salutory effect all around.

INDIAN EXPRESS: REALISM NECESSARY IN PRC NEGOTIATIONS

BK081457 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 4 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Realistic Approach"]

[Text] The external affairs minister's statement in Parliament on the Chinese offer of a package deal on the Sino-Indian boundary disputes shows that the government intends to proceed cautiously while making the right response to the Chinese gesture.

What the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping, said in an interview to an Indian journalist on June 21 was on the same lines that the Chinese has been suggesting earlier. But, as Mr Narasimha Rao pointed out, this time they had put the idea in terms "somewhat more precise". That the proposal was conveyed in black and white by a leader of Mr Deng's eminence considerably added to its significance. The Chinese vice-premier's observation that improvement of relations between India and China would have a positive influence on world affiars, particularly on the Asian scene, also provided a favorable context to the message.

India does not accept the premise that the Chinese are making a concession by offering to withdraw their claims on Indian territory in the north-east. The argument that Indian territory anywhere had been "illegally incorporated into India by the old colonialists" must be forcefully rejected. Nor do we like to think that Mr Deng has said the last word on the subject in a 'take it or leave it' spirit. His package should not foreclose other options. Negotiations will be meaningful only if both sides are ready to discuss alternatives other than their own. Mr Rao has done well in making India's position clear on these points, while reciprocating the Chinese desire for normal, friendly relations between the two countries.

The problems in the relationship are not such as can be amenable to instant solutions. The process of negotiation and settlement will necessarily take time, in view of the historical background of the disputes and the complexities of the present situation. In undertaking this difficult task, the government's hands will be greatly strengthened if it gets the full co-operation of the opposition parties. On vital foreign policy issues of this kind a broad national consensus is highly desirable. Bipartisan foreign policy, however, should not mean undue restriction on the government's maneuverability in external relations. The opposition will not help the progress of negotiations in this instance if it seeks to tie the government's hands by harping on Parliament resolutions of the past. The need of the hour is a realistic understanding of the requirements of national interest in a changing world.

PAPER URGES OPPOSITION TO CLOSE RANKS AROUND GANDHI

BK090815 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 30 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial by R.N. Goenka: "An Explosive Situation"]

[Excerpt] The results of the mid-term elections at the start of the year, and of the State Assembly elections that followed, seemed to indicate that the mass of those who voted preferred the leadership of Mrs Gandhi to that of any of her opponents. The phrase "the mass of those who voted" is, in this context, a very important one. For the percentage of voters who actually went to the polls was the lowest in history of democratic India, and it can scarcely be said that they were fully representative of all the millions who could have exercised the right to vote, and who failed or declined to do so.

Some disquieting conclusions can be drawn from this. It is possible to assume that a certain number of those who did not vote would have supported Mrs Gandhi had they gone to the polls. But it is also possible that an equal number would have supported her opponents. If one accepts this thesis, there must now exist in the country a large, silent body of public opinion in opposition to the present government, a silent opposition which is not taken into account when policies are formulated and when decisions are made.

Another possibility is that the people simply did not care to vote. Much had been promised them in the past, and little delivered. They have observed from afar the squabbles of those supposed to lead, and the quick-change politics of leaders who move from one party to another. If the leaders do not believe sufficiently in the virtues of any one party to lend it their undivided support, why should the people? It may be that the bulk of the voters were assailed by such apathy that to them every party seemed the same.

If there are large bodies of people in small pockets of the country who are opposed to the present government, and if the current economic distress continues, it is conceivable that, under local leaders, they may express their opposition in action rather than in speech, and that a form of civil war would ensue. But, apathy can also lead to anarchy. A population which does not care who is in power will either decay completely or submit to any plausible and positive politician who comes down the road with a feather in his cap and a lie in his throat.

There is danger of a movement the government does not seem to anticipate or fear. There is a certain amount of dissension in the Congress (I) itself, as the choices of candidates and ministers in the recent assembly elections proved. We all know what may happen to a house divided against itself, and the opposition leaders must have noticed the disaffection of certain members of the ruling party. Those who are seated in Parliament today, and in the various state assemblies, are representatives of their parties more than representatives of the people. They mirror the will of the people less than the will of the party.

The opposition is now much fragmented. A powerful, vocal opposition is essential in any true democracy. Leaderless, the Indian opposition is a spent force. But could it rally to a leader who is demonstrably neither senile nor incompetent? If the scattered bits and pieces of the various parties could reconstitute themselves into a workable whole, they would find popular support in those people who did not vote in the last elections, but who, separately and in silence, have their hearts with the opposition.

Every proposition has its variables. In the case of the opposition becoming organised once more, it might, with its new-found, or refound, popular support, come out on the streets and agitate for a cessation of the distress into which the country is now plunged. But this would be lunacy. The people are at the end of their tether and could easily turn to blind violence. Bloodshed, chaos, and eventual anarchy would ensue. India as we know it would cease to exist, except as a ruined battlefield.

The situation today, politically and economically, is explosive. It is as potentially deadly as a threat of war. But one portent of hope is that, in the past, the Indian people in times of adversity have been seen to forget their differences and doubts, and stand together as the citizens of a united country. We saw this in the days when independence from the British was merely a dream. We have seen it since, when the country was attacked by the Pakistanis and by the Chinese. Today, we face once more a time of adversity, a sterner trial than we have ever seen before. The country needs a leader, and fortunately the only person who can possibly lead India, Mrs Gandhi, is once more at the helm of affairs.

The tasks before her are complex. The parallel economy must be eradicated. The cynicism and apathy of the people, the wounds made by the past in their minds and hearts, must be healed. The baleful influence of some of her advisers must be removed (only she can do this), and she must replace them with men who have clean hands and who think, not of political maneuvers, but of the welfare of the people.

A leader cannot achieve the salvation of a country alone. It would be desirable if the opposition could re-form its ranks; Desirable because then, until the crisis is over, which may take long years, all the important politicians in the country could form a unity which would work towards a solution of the ills of India.

This would not only be in the interests of the opposition, who would have a new opportunity to convince the public that they have the national welfare at heart and when normal conditions are restored could freely pursue their own policies as a party. There should be no preconditions, either by Mrs Gandhi or the opposition, should the two forces unite to attempt a solution of the apparently insoluble. For Mrs Gandhi, too, will understand that only a politically united nation can face the tasks of today.

When Sanjay's body lay at rest, among those who came to pay their respects to his corpse were the leaders of the opposition. In the ranks of the opposition there are minds and men of stature, whose assistance and co-operation would be invaluable to the prime minister today. They closed their ranks around her at the moment of her deepest sorrow. Why should they not now unite under her at another time of despair, in a concerted spirit of unselfishness, aspiration, and hope?

TRIBAL DELEGATION OF ASSAM MEETS HOME MINISTER

BK100333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A three-member delegation of the progressive plains tribal council of Assam led by Padmalochan Boro, member of the legislative assembly, met Home Minister Zail Singh in New Delhi yesterday and submitted a memorandum.

The delegation said that the students' community in the state had already lost one academic session. The home minister assured them to give utmost consideration to their views.

Conditions for Dialogue

BK091257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] At Gauhati, work in most of the state and central government offices and undertakings was affected for the third day today because of picketing by sponsors of the Assamese agitation. Over 300 picketeers have been arrested since noon for preventing office goers from attending to their duties. The central services were not affected.

The All-Assam Students Union and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's action council], who are the sponsors of the current agitation, have reiterated their desire to resume dialogue with the government on the foreign nationals issue with some preconditions.

The conditions include the withdrawal of all action under the preventive detention ordinance, revocation of action taken against the government employees and the withdrawal of orders of collective fines imposed by the government. In a statement issued in Gauhati last night, the Parishad said these conditions have been formulated by them jointly with the All-Assam Students Union and submitted to the government for acceptance.

HAQ ADDRESS TO LOCAL LEADERS IN AZAD KASHMIR

BK090718 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the local bodies system had been introduced so that leadership emerges from the local level and also that local problems are solved locally. He was addressing a big meeting of the Azad Kashmir local councillors and a large number of other people who had gathered to welcome him on his arrival in Bhimbar in Azad Kashmir today.

The president said in making the local bodies a success the councillors and local officials should act in complete cooperation. He said they were the two wheels of the carriage and their collaboration would help make the local bodies system a success on which the glorious edifice of the future government could be built. The president also advised the officials not to become the appendix of political parties but to serve the people rather than act as their masters.

SHAHI ON PROBLEMS OF ISLAMIC STATES' FOREIGN POLICY

LD090821 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 7-13 Jul 80 p 8

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in New York--date not given]

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was the only foreign minister from the Arab and Islamic countries to attend the Security Council meeting on the question of Jerusalem.

[Question] The Islamic Conference member states have not done enough to ensure that their problems are taken seriously. Therefore, how can Israel's designs on Jerusalem be frustrated?

[Answer] You mean that what these countries have done so far has not convinced the world and you wonder how Israel's designs on Jerusalem can be frustrated. This matter is of extreme importance to the Islamic Conference and has become one of the conference's most important problems since 1967. The conference has persistently been expressing this importance in international arenas throughout the world.

Certainly the Islamic countries are not incapable; they have raw materials of extreme importance to the rest of the world, but the most important issue is the political will necessary to adopt stands.

It is, of course, necessary to take the question of Jerusalem to the Security Council. We would, of course, prefer the council to impose economic sanctions on Israel. We also prefer to take effective steps as a world community so as to prevent Israel from continuously grabbing land. Raising issues at the Security Council is legitimate and valid, otherwise why should the African states raise their problems concerning South Africa with the council? This is a process to create a world opinion aware of problems and their importance.

Of course, the Islamic countries have their own difficulties and obstacles even in reaching world opinion, because the Western media do not report facts as they are. For this reason recourse must be made to the United Nations as a means.

[Question] But lobbying the United Nations and the Security Council is not enough.

[Answer] I agree with you. Relying only on the United Nations will not achieve our objectives and efforts.

We as an Islamic state must take advantage of the sources we have. We need unity of objectives and unity of will. We must have a greater incentive to make this unity real. If we unite our will, exert efforts and resolve to exact results though economic means and material power we can become masters of our own affairs in the Islamic world and lessen our reliance on others.

On the one hand, we, as Islamic states, have the resources and, on the other, we allow our relations with the adversaries to dominate our resources. For this reason real action on our part is diminished and even negated.

We must advance step by step toward a long-term plan enabling us to control our resources, interests and issues.

[Question] Is Pakistan planning to become the policeman of the area?

[Answer] What has been said about Pakistan's desire to play the policeman of the area is a false allegation aimed at harming Pakistan and driving a wedge between it and the gulf. What matters to us only is our security. The role of policeman has failed. This has been proven by the Iranian revolution. We are absolutely not thinking of playing such a role and reject the idea of any other state or party playing such a role.

COMMENTATOR SPELLS OUT GOVERNMENT STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK090741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Commentary by Qutubuddin Aziz]

[Text] A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman has spelled out again Pakistan's response to the recent limited Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. This was necessitated by an editorial in Moscow's daily PRAVDA on 2 July in which it claimed that the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan was a goodwill manifestation which called for a positive response from Pakistan and Iran.

As the Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out in Islamabad on Monday, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had promptly responded to the Soviet move. Addressing a press conference at the United Nations in New York on the 20th of last month, Foreign Minister Shahi had welcomed the Soviet announcement of withdrawal of a limited contingent of troops from Afghanistan. In this context, Shahi had expressed the hope that this process would be expedited and there would be a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Such a development, according to Foreign Minister Shahi, would be helpful to a constructive dialogue leading to a political solution of the Afghan crisis in conformity with the resolution of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers.

Foreign Minister Shahi's New York statement of last month was indeed a very positive and constructive response from Pakistan to the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But obviously, what is needed is a total withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that the Afghan people can shape their destiny without outside interference.

The standing committee on Afghanistan appointed by the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers met in Tehran and in Switzerland last month to work out the modality of seeking a political solution of the Afghanistan crisis. It sought a meeting with the representatives of the Babrak Karmal administration but Kabul's response was negative. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shahi reiterated the position of the 3-member standing committee when he said during his recent visit to Kuwait that the committee was ready to hold talks with the Karmal regime in a neutral country within the framework of the Islamic Conference resolution on Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Shahi's viewpoint is shared by two other members of the committee: namely, the foreign minister of Iran and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference.

As the chairman of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi rightly deemed it essential that in pursuing a settlement of the Afghan crisis, the standing committee has to operate within the framework of the Afghanistan resolution of the Islamic conference of last May. The Karmal regime's insistence on its prior recognition by the Islamic Conference is unreasonable because a regime created and propped up by the armed might of the USSR cannot be considered as the lawful Government of Afghanistan. If representatives of the Karmal administration engage in a dialogue with the Islamic Conference committee perhaps a movement forward in the direction of a political solution of the Afghan problem could take place. The representatives of the Afghan resistance movement have already met the standing committee in Switzerland. They showed a constructive attitude and if there had been a positive response from Kabul, some headway could have been made toward a political solution. As the creator and protector of the Karmal regime, the Soviet Union can contribute to the cause of peace in the region if it instructs its satraps in Kabul to have a dialogue with the Islamic Conference standing committee on Afghanistan.

Although 7 months have passed since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in spite of the deployment of more than 80,000 Soviet troops in that strife-torn country, the people of Afghanistan are continuing to resist the Soviet occupation of their homeland. Moscow should realize that it cannot hold for long such a courageous people in its bondage.

AFGHAN VICTIMS OF BOOBYTRAPS HOSPITALIZED IN PESHAWAR

BK081037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 8 July (AFP)--Forty-three seriously wounded Afghan rebels, victims of Soviet booby-trapped objects spread throughout the Konarha Valley in eastern Afghanistan, were admitted to Peshawar's main hospital close to the Afghan-Pakistan border today.

Hospital sources said some had their faces totally disfigured, others had legs or arms severed in the blasts.

The victims said that the explosives were hidden in pens, packets of biscuits, toys, watches and even battery torches. They said Soviet soldiers had left them along the banks of the Konarha River.

In a press statement on Saturday, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, which groups five Muslim liberation groups, said that the Russians had been scattering land mines, many of them indiscernible from rocks, along the main routes in the Konarha Valley.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Trial Demand

LD091938 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[From the "Headlines of Major Newspapers in Tehran Today" program]

[Text] As for the last item in our headlines of the major newspapers in Tehran today, we come across the afternoon daily KEYHAN which has written on its first page that it has conducted an exclusive interview with 23 members of the Islamic national assembly concerning the American hostage issue. They have unanimously announced that the spies should be tried since this is the only means through which an oppressed nation which has been victim of the crimes of the colonialist powers for 25 years can try that power.

TRIAL ENDORSEMENT

LD091227 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Jul 80 p 6

[KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview, presumably in Tehran, with Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary and Majles Deputy Prof Reza Esfahani: "Increase in Production Must Go Hand in Hand With Rejection of Foundations of Imperialism"; date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN correspondent, Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary and Majles Deputy Reza Esfahani gave his views on the trial of the hostages, the makeup of the Majles, the internal conflicts in the community and so on. Here follows the text of the discussion.

[Question] What view do you hold on the hostages and their trial?

[Answer] There is no doubt that, at any rate, the hostages issue must in some way be solved. There were real and fundamental reasons which led to their being seized as hostages, and naturally it is not right to let them go without good reason and without the stated demands being fulfilled. Of course, the best thing to do would be to hold a trial of the spies at a court composed of the representatives of other countries, and it is to be hoped that this is what the Majles will choose to do, in order that world opinion might not imagine that we wished to pass a one-sided judgment. Of course, if there are individuals in the affair to whom no blame can be attached, naturally they will be freed, while if it is established that a number of them are spies, they must submit to the penalities imposed on them. However, it is for the nation to decide, and if it considers it appropriate then it may release them on the basis of one or two degrees of mitigation, in return for the fulfillment of its demands.

[Question] If the hostages are put on trial, what penalties do they deserve, in your view?

[Answer] These will be decided in due course, and we cannot now make prejudgments. If an accused person really is found guilty, America must submit. If we sentence them on conviction, and the nation considers it appropriate to release or pardon them on certain conditions, then the nation would be acting charitably toward criminals.

[Question] What is your view of the slogan "The trial of the spies is the trial of America?"

[Answer] They are the symbol of American policy. We did not take these so-called diplomats or embassy staff hostage because they were American; it is as individuals working against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and located at the most sensitive center of American policy in Iran, that they will be put on trial. Of course, I am not saying that these hostages are totally responsible for all the crimes committed by America, but in reality the trial of the hostages is a means of disclosing the crimes of America and Carter, and since America's crimes in Iran were directed from the den of espionage, a trial of the hostages is therefore essential. I must point out here that the Iranian nation does not oppose the American nation. There are many Americans who oppose Carter and his policy. In addition, after the trial of the hostages, those who regard America favorably will, as a result of the disclosure of America's crimes, lose confidence in America. This is the important thing for us, and not the individual case.

How To Deal With Those Opposed To Seizure of Hostages

[Question] What is your view and your position in the Majles as regards those who condemn the seizure of the hostages?

[Answer] Whether we like it or not, we must hold logical discussions with these people. I believe that they have been overwhelmed by illogical sentiments. Sentiment must go with logic. If anyone can achieve a balance between the two, he can judge various issues correctly, including such matters as the taking of the hostages. You may on occasion see someone being taken hostage or detained for no reason, and we must necessarily be concerned for him. But sometimes one or more persons are taken hostage or detained who over a given period may have caused a thousand times more anguish and trouble for others than they themselves are experiencing. In such cases logic tells us not to be influenced by sentiments but to follow the dictates of reason.

Economic Sanctions

[Question] On the whole, do you think the economic sanctions will be beneficial or harmful?

[Answer] In the long run the economic sanctions are to our benefit, even if they cause some possible harm.

At any rate, our wheat cultivation is so great that we do not know how we are going to gather the crop in. I hope the people will mobilize and gather it in before the season finishes.

[Question] The revolution policy is that of the struggle against American imperialism. For this struggle one political group has coined the slogan "Production and security." What is your view?

[Answer] Production and security alone will not create progress. We have now made progress and increased production. We have instituted internal and external security. Have we attained an Islamic and favorable society? The important thing for us is to destroy the foundation of imperialism, as mentioned, and then for production to increase.

USSR FACING 'RISING TIDE' OF DOMESTIC ISLAMIC SENTIMENTS

LD092258 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The line of the victorious Islamic Revolution of Iran, led by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has always emphasized the dictum of following neither East nor West but only the heavenly path of Islam in determining the country's own political affairs.

Both the capitalist imperialism of the West and the social imperialism of the communist world are to be equally rejected. There are those who contend that the Soviets advanced progressive socialism and have not inflicted so much harm on the Iranian nation. However, in following the line of the imam the nation of the imam has been led to reject such a distinction and so to avoid being led into the sort of friendship which has cost Afghanistan its freedom.

This is first because the Islamic leadership takes great (?effort) in analyzing the ideological principles which are the foundations of the Western and Eastern regimes and which are the basis of all their confrontations. We must be ultimately certain that true Islamic revolutionaries cannot distinguish between one part of the Islamic world and another part. Hence, the Soviet attacks and killings of Afghan Muslim men, women and children are no less horrifying than any would-be similar (?schemes) directed against Iranian Muslim men, women and children. However, the question of some allegedly greater benevolence on the part of the Soviet Union is now quite irrelevant. For us the Soviets have recently bared their slimy teeth, thus showing their true face. A series of small incidents have stripped away the veneer of cordiality which the Soviets had maintained so well up until now; (?incidents) which began with the first visit paid by the Soviet ambassador, Vinogradov, to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the holy city of Qom just after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. When the ambassador was troubled to see that he would not be granted a private special audience, but would have to share his audience with the imam also with humble workers and peasants of Iran, he asked for such a private meeting in accordance with his own conception of protocol. The imam flatly and publicly rejected this request, telling the ambassador that he had nothing to hide from the people of Iran and that if the Soviet ambassador had anything to say he had better say it openly.

(?On another occasion) when the Soviet delegation to the international conference on the American intervention in Iran was presented with other delegations to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, like the other delegates, the imam again openly took issue with their country's policies and even went on to recall the bad behavior of Russian soldiers in Iran in the early days of this century.

But now the incidents and reactions have accelerated. The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran has been declared persona non grata after being caught redhanded in espionage activities. Then a proposal to move one Iranian consulate from Leningrad to Dushanbe, in the Tadzhikistan Soviet Socialist Republic, was flatly rejected by Soviet officials. Finally, after the Islamic revolutionary conference in March, as the numbers of Soviet diplomats and consulates in Iran were excessive and Iran recommended the closure of one of the two Soviet consulates here, then a vicious assault was launched against the Iranian consulate in Baku, in the Soviet-ruled portion of Azerbaijan. Apparently this attack against the Iranian consulate resembled the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Cuba, insofar as the majority of the attackers were [word indistinct] persons of Iranian origin seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union back to Iran. However, there was no doubt that the Soviet officials, through their KGB, played a key role in increasing the severity of this attack. The intended message was clear. Close down any one of our Soviet consulates in Iran and you will lose your only consulate in the Muslim area of the Soviet Union.

In fact the Soviets at this point may actually welcome any pretext for closing down the consulate in Baku. For even if they take for granted that the Iranian diplomats are making no efforts to stir up local Islamic sentiments, their very presence among a large dominant Muslim population would surely be sufficient to excite popular enthusiasm in the wake of the victorious Islamic Revolution of Iran.

To turn then to the question of Iran opening a new consulate in Dushanbe in Tadzhikistan we should recall as well that the same city was the site of the Soviet-sponsored Islamic conference which was widely publicized in the Soviet newspapers in the Soviet Muslim republics, but which was carefully omitted from regular press coverage in the rest of the Soviet Union. [Words indistinct] at that conference a tight (?net) of Soviet (?cavalrymen) cordoned off the hosted Muslim clergymen from the curious Tadzhiks, illustrating visibly the intention of the Soviet Government to separate religion from the Muslim masses. Now, the Persian-speaking Tadzhiks are ethnically and culturally even closer to Iranian society than are the Soviet Azerbaijanis, and Tadzhikistan is located just on the northern border of Afghanistan where the Soviets have also been humiliated by Muslim fighters.

The Soviets cannot really welcome the presence of a consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this region. In fact Russia's real intentions and attitudes towards the Islamic Republic of Iran and towards Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are to be found in its treatment of another great Muslim revolutionary, Imam Shamil. Imam Shamil was the religious leader of the Muslims of Transcaucasia who led a vigorous and largely successful jihad against the czarist invaders for years. Because this great religious and political leader was so beloved by the Muslims of the Caucasian region of the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities for many years made a pretense of hailing Shamil as a pre-Marxist revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggler. This continued into the Stalin era when the Politburo decided that the time was ripe to demote Imam Shamil from the rank of revolutionary leader to that of reactionary obscurantist and feudalist. The Soviets originally tried to play up the revolutionary feelings of the Iranian masses, believing that taking dialectical contradictions in our revolutions along with the course of history would eventually work to deposit the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution on the trash heap of history.

But the Soviets have more than their own share of dialectical contradictions to preoccupy them now. Instead of preparing themselves to relegate anything related to Islam to the garbage can of history, with the rising tide of Islamic sentiment within their own borders, they may be forced instead (?to) rehabilitate Imam Shamil as another great revolutionary figure by way of placating their own Muslim masses.

QOTBZADEH HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET DIPLOMATS

ID100807 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Jul 80 p 11

[Unattributed report on 2 July Tehran news conference held by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh: "Reconsideration of Diplomatic Relations Between Iran and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran has decided to limit the number of staff at the Soviet Embassy in Iran. The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced this during a press conference attended by local correspondents at the Foreign Ministry.

In accordance with this decision, the number of diplomatic personnel at the Soviet Embassy in Iran and the Iranian Embassy in the Soviet Union should be equal. This decision will also include non-diplomatic institutions, the staffs of which should not exceed two persons each, who should hold nondiplomatic passports. (Nondiplomatic institutions include banks and insurance companies). Other matters affected by this decision include the employment of local Iranian staff, of which the Iranian Foreign Ministry must be informed and to which it must agree, and similarly the Soviet Government should be informed of and agree to the employment of local employees at the Iranian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

As a result of this decision, which in reality may be interpreted as a reconsideration of diplomatic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union after the revolution, the Iranian consulate in Leningrad will be closed, and if the Soviet Union agrees, a consulate will be opened in the city of Dushanbe, capital of Tadzhikistan, failing which the Soviet Union must close one of its two consulates, in Esfahan or Rasht, as it pleases.

In explanation of this, Qotbzadeh said: "The Soviet Union has been carrying out espionage in Iran since after the revolution, and it continues to do so. The Tudeh Party, which regrettably is Soviet Russia's Iranian agent, has taken unfair advantage of the opportunity presented by the struggle against world-devouring American imperialism and wished at whatever cost to create a situation which is utimately to the benefit of Soviet Russia."

Qotbzadeh added: "We have witnessed and observed many wrongful acts on the part of Soviet Russia's officials, and double standards have been created which operate against us. For example, when we wanted to undertake even a very small technical job at the Iranian Embassy in Moscow, we were obliged to wait for 3 or 4 days while there were 'maneuvers' over it, whereas 35 Russian laborers came to paint the Russian Embassy in Tehran. The number of Russian officials in Iran is several times the number of Iranian officials in Russia, and of the two Iranian consultates in Russia, one (in Leningrad) is not used and we do not even have five Iraninas there. In reality, these are forms of tribute which the former regime, on the instructions of the superpower America, paid to Russia. But given our foreign policy, which from the outset has been based on the principle of 'neither East nor West,' there is naturally no reason for us to start paying tribute to another superpower."

Qotbzadeh added: "A most important point for us is that after World War I, all the coups d'etat and revolutions which took place were such that when they were confronted with American imperialism, they calmly remained within the limitations of the power of the umbrella of the superpower [as published]. We are the only revolution and regime which has fortunately so far not permitted this catastrophe to occur, and has not fallen out of the lap of one superpower and into that of another. For so long as I am responsible for foreign policy, having regard to the fact that these plots are continuing, and according to information received, Mr Kianuri [Tudeh Party leader] and two Tudeh Party officers travelled from Europe to the Soviet Union and met Brezhnev and several Soviet authorities, so that they might then implement their ideas.[sentence as published] As long as I am here I will not submit to any sort of tribute-rendering, and I will follow a policy of neither East nor West."

On the nature of the espionage carried out by the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, following a question on the subject by a correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: "He has left Iran, and the other party involved, who is from a foreign country, is being interrogated; his government has been informed and has itself begun a series of investigations. If it pleases God, this will be clarified."

The correspondent from Ranjbar asked Qotbzadeh: "What will the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran do in the future as regards Russian espionage activities by the KGB?"

Qotbzadeh replied: "We have told them that if this action continues, we can no longer maintain relations. An embassy must pursue diplomatic activity and not espionage, and something will be done about this. That is to say, the Revolution Council feels that there is danger."

On the printing of new passports, [presumably to replace those with the imperial insignia] Qotbzadeh said:

"If talks are successful, and if the government printing house and the Bank Melli press can work two shifts by paying overtime to their staff, we shall begin to print the passports locally, failing which we shall be obliged to place an order abroad, owing to the abuse of diplomatic passports by agents of the former regime, these passports were exchanged earlier for other passports upon payment of the extra cost. [as published]

Iran's Participation in the Jerusalem Conference

In reply to another question--on Iran's participation in the Jerusalem conference in Amman to investigate the Jerusalem issue--Qotbzadeh said: "Iran will take part in the conference. It is what is discussed at the conference and not its location that is important. It has been noted that the PLO will also take part in the conference.

On the subject of the visit to Egypt by the leaders of several Afghan groups and their talks with As-Sadat, Qotbzadeh said: "They must certainly be put on trial; we prefer help to be given more to those groups which are fighting within Afghanistan, since in truth those who are engaged in activity outside the country are fighting less."

In reply to a question on relations between Iran and Libya, Qotbzadeh described them as "normal."

At the press conference he denied rumors that the prime minister would be chosen at the next session of the Revolution Council, and commented that there is to be more discussion on this matter.

As regards the question: "Has any decision been made in the Revolution Council concerning the activities of the Tudeh Party?" the foreign minister gave a negative reply and said:

"Parties must be free, but if dependent parties are able to engage in activity in Iran, our situation will be no better than that of Lebanon."

The Pain of Opportunism

Qotbzadeh then raised the issue of the criticism by certain Islamic societies of Foreign Ministry delegations. He said: "The main issue is that several of them have availed themselves of grants, insurance, free return fares and foreign currency, but why did the newspaper which devoted one page exclusively to reflecting the demands of these gentlemen not actually spell out what the demands were?"

On the Pilgrimage

Qotbzadeh was questioned concerning difficulties which have arisen regarding obtaining visas for the pilgrimage and what steps the Foreign Ministry has taken in this regard.

He said: "We have taken steps on this matter, and a series of relevant regulations have been put forward and will be examined. The Government of Saudi Arabia believes that if demonstrations take place during the pilgrimage season, the pilgrimage will be ruined and will be replaced by the demonstrations. Delegations must go from Iran to Saudi Arabia, hold discussions on the matter, and reach agreement on a number of points. This matter has been discussed by the Revolution Council and measures are to be taken.

"Delegations are currently engaged in talks, and it has been arranged that other delegations should also travel there."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SCORES U.S. USE OF DIEGO GARCIA

LD091240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement on Diego Garcia Island was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. During recent centuries and with the beginning of the era of colonization, the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America became the targets for all-out bloody and plundering attacks by European countries. This has happened once again with the active presence of the United States as one of the colonizing countries, and imperialist plundering both on land and across vast oceans has reached new dimensions.

During the recent era, with the awakening of oppressed nations and their sharp and tumultuous challenge, the colonizing powers agreed to grant superficial independence to many of their colonies; but many small and scattered islands across vast oceans remained under imperialist control because they were far from the mainland and were scarcely populated. They have mostly been transformed into military and destructive bases.

The British colonizers, when granting independence to Mauritius in 1968, separated the island of Diego Garcia and later, with the cooperation of America, they transformed it into a large military base. They paid no attention to the repeated requests of the Government of Mauritius to return the sovereignty of the island.

The disgraceful defeat and departure of America from Vietnam made the base at Diego Garcia more important to America; and they decided to create a strategic connection between the Persian Gulf and Diego Garcia in order to complete this domination over all the coasts of Africa, West and South Asia.

That plan, too, led to disappointment as a result of the glorious victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Thus, the American Government has visibly increased its military and provisioning activities on Diego Garcia Island and in its surrounding waters.

It is obvious that the main target of these American military maneuvers is the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran and other nations and anti-imperialist forces of the region of the Indian Ocean. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns the American presence in and threat from Diego Garcia, just as it condemns the military presence of any other superpower in the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in view of its total anti-imperialist policy, supports the decision of the 17th conference of the heads of state of the Organization of African Unity which supported the government's demand that American forces must withdraw from the island and that the island must be returned to Mauritius. Iran severely condemns the plots of the United States and its associates in the region of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions.

WEST GERMAN COMPANIES TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

LD092032 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] The West German federation of pharmaceutical industries said today: The Iranian Government has taken control of German companies in Iran by removing the German managers of these companies. The federation asked the (?Bonn) foreign and economic ministries to do everything they can to protect German investments in Iran. It said: The Iranian Government introduced the following measures:

1. It removed the German managers and handed over company management to the government;

2. The German management was deprived of their authority to handle back account and stockpiles;

3. In some cases, Germans were denied access to their company areas.

The Foreign Ministry has no immediate comment on this.

INDIAN EXPORT REPRESENTATIVES PAY VISIT TO TEHRAN

LD092036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to information received from the Indian Embassy in Tehran, a high-ranking 15-man delegation from the Indian engineering products export corporation which is currently in Tehran representing Indian private and government industries, will stay in Tehran for 1 week. According to this report the delegation has so far met and held talks with the minister of industry and the deputy commerce minister, and within the next few days will meet officials of private and government industries. During these meetings the export to Iran of products such as trucks, tractors, construction equipment, electrical goods, tires, watches, refrigerators and also spare parts for the Indian-made machinery will be revealed.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ilam Province Attack

LD092024 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Following the attacks launched by the aggressive forces of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq on Shur and Shirin areas in Ilam Province, the Islamic Republic Armed Forces of Iran pushed the enemies back with the return fire and destroyed the Iraqi check posts. The (?84th) Armored Division of Kermanshah reports that in another attack launched by the Ba'thist forces of Iraq on the border area of Kermanshah Province, two soldiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and nine others were wounded.

Dispatches received today report that clashes are continuing and the casualties inflicted on the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq have been heavy.

Iraqi Air Attack

LD100316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] At 2230 last night, three Iraqi planes crossed over Iranian soil and attacked the (Nakhjir) television station. The antiaircraft weapons in this region opened fire on them immediately and forced the planes to leave Iranian territory.

Based on this report, and due to the numerous exchanges of fire, one of the attacking Iraqi planes is thought to have crashed. The fire caused by this crash has spread to an area of about 5 [sq] km. The deputy governor general, the commander of the gendarmerie regiment, and the guards corps have investigated the region closely and in a telephone contact with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Ilam center, said:

The fire, possibly caused by the crash of one of the aggressive Iraqi planes, is too intense to approach. It will not be possible to get close to that area until morning. The groups dispatched to the region are on full alert, and as soon as the fire is extinguished, they will investigate the causes carefully and will announce the results.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Health Adviser Appointment

LD091812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Bani-Sadr has appointed Dr Mehdi Fazlinejad as presidential health and medical adviser.

Meetings With Various Figures

LD092038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, General Zahri-Nejad, commander of the land forces and superviser of the gendarmerie, and Colonel Fakouri, commander of the air force, today met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. During the 2-hour meeting topics relating to the country's security were discussed.

The minister of housing also met Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and discussed topics related to housing and other problems.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of Gilan also met the president today. During this meeting the governor general presented the president with a report on work implemented in Gilan and discussed local problems and issues with him.

Meeting With Security Council

LD101004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning a session of the national security council was convened in the presence of Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. National security affairs were discussed and debated. Following the session, which lasted 4 hours, the president said in an interview: At the session matters related to achieving coordination of operations in the western parts of the country, the internal regulation of relations between our forces in the region of operation and a plan to bring about full cohesion among these forces were discussed and approved.

MO'INFAR, DEPUTIES SPEAK AT 9 JULY MAJLES SESSION

LD091190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today during which it approved the credentials of the deputies from Fereydan and Malayer. Today's session, which met under the chairmanship of Mr Yadollah Sahabi, began with the chanting of a few verses from the glorious Koran. Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar then responded to yesterday's comments by the Abadan deputy concerning the storage of heating oil. He said: During the past winter we had a shortage of heating oil and we imported some.

In this connection we should refer to acts of sabotage on pipelines which added to our difficulties. However, with the assistance of God and with continuous endeavours these difficulties were solved to the extent that on 21 March we had a heating oil reserve of 74 million liters.

He added: The storage program usually begins in the summer in order to make reserves for winter, and we shall certainly start this. If, God forbid, we face some shortages and if it is necessary to buy heating oil we will not buy it in the summer during the hot season. This should be done in September and October. Therefore, these issues do not arise now. Mr Mo'infar added: The heating oil reserves on 22 June amounted to 420 million liters. This amount was increased to 500 million liters on 7 July and on 8 July reached 515 million liters. By bringing the first phase of the Esfahan refinery into operation and bearing in mind that all the refineries are decisively carrying out their work, we hope that we will not have to import heating oil again.

According to our correspondent's report, after the Majles began its official agenda, the report of committee No 7, concerning the credentials of Mr Asadollah Kian-Ersi, deputy of Fereydan, was discussed and his credentials were approved. The report of the investigation committee on the rejection of the credentials of Mr Esma'il Mo'ezzi, deputy of Malayer, which had been discussed and which was left incomplete two sessions ago, was again debated. Ballots were cast and the credentials of Mr Esma'il Mo'ezzi, deputy of Malayer, were approved by 71 votes in favor, 66 votes against and 50 abstentions.

In the preagenda speeches, Mr Fakhrod-Din Hejazi, deputy of Tehran, said: The foreigners, at the head of whom is the United States, are both secretly and openly hatching plots against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. We are responsible on behalf of the people to bravely stand up to these conspiracies. We are extremely powerful, because the imam of the nation has said: The nation which is prepared for martyrdom fears nothing.

He then referred to the situation in Kordestan and the role of the Iraqi Government as a mercenary government and said: The Iraqi Government is being run with U.S. money, Russian weapons and British policies. At the moment, it has been ordered to attack our Islamc Revolution. However, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are withstanding these mercenary elements with courage and steadfastness and with the sacrifice of 1037 martyrs.

The speaker, referring to the fact that the United States is not only the enemy of Iran and Islam, but also the enemy of humanity, added: We should ask the Soviet Government: Your embassy speaks of friendship with Iran and of satisfaction with the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Why are you arming Iran's greatest and most dangerous enemy to the teeth and why do you support it? What is the point of arming a government to such an extent? Do you wish to create the events of 19 August? [presumably referring to the anti-Mossadeq uprising which brought the shah back to power] We tell you that this event will never be repeated because the Muslim nation of Iran is always watchful and the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, is also vigilant.

Mr Rakhrod-Din Hejazi then referred to the attacks of foreigners through various radios and even newspapers which are published abroad in Persian. He said: I do not know what answers the Ministry of National Guidance has given so far to all these attacks, which are nothing but futile attempts. In conclusion, Mr Fakhrod-Din Hejazi said: Those women who receive very high salaries from the funds of this poor nation and who at the orders of radio America wear black dresses should know that this revolution is Islamic and since it is Islamic it prescribes Islamic ideology, Islamic principles and Islamic dress.

Mr Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar, deputy of (Kermansara), in a speech on the positions of the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq, said: Bearing in mind that the imam has said that Eastern and Western imperialism cannot do a damn thing, we once again ask the central cadre of this organization, which apparently has closed its newspaper and offices throughout the nation but which in reality has opened thousands of offices on various street corners, to clarify its positions regarding the remarks of the imam, Ayatollah Montazeri and other Islamic clergy.

The speaker referred to the situation in Gilan Province and the issue of growing tobacco and rice. He asked the government to increase the purchase price of these two crops and said: The farmers of the region have consistently tried to carry out the orders of the imam concerning the increasing of local production to the point of self-sufficiency and the elimination of economic dependence on world-devouring imperialism, so much so that they have planted tens of thousands of hectares. The open session of the Majles ended at 1400. According to the announcement of the speaker of the Majles, the next open session of the Majles will be at 0900, next Sunday [13 July].

MARCHES PROHIBITED; 'FREE' DISCUSSIONS PLANNED

LD082122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1957 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Mostaga Mir-Salim, political under secretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a statement pertaining to marches by political groups, which says: In view of the existing political climate and social sensibilities, the holding of marches will not be permitted until the Islamic consultative assembly determines the fate of political parties, factions and groups.

The text of the statement issued is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: In pursuance of a request by political groups, including the Mojahedin-e Khalq, pertaining to holding marches, I hereby wish to remind all our dear compatriots that in view of the existing political climate and the social sensitivities expressed for or against political groups and in order to prevent the outbreak of any tension--tension which, in these circumstances, could only please the plotters and counterrevolutionary elements--the holding of such marches is impermissible until the Islamic consultative assembly determines the fate of political parties, factions and groups.

Therefore, while sincerely thanking all those who are in favor of and believe in the revolution and in the progress of the Islamic Republic, it is requested that they should have regard for one another's dignity and strongly refrain from undermining order, from participating in such political mobilizations and from fomenting provocations, threats, rumormongering and the dissemination of lies, and to cooperate with law enforcement officers in safeguarding security and frustrating acts of sedition.

In the meantime, in order to clarify matters for the benefit of public opinion and to bring about what is right in a manner divorced from any street hullabaloo, it is planned to hold a series of free ideological and political discussions with the participation of informed individuals and the responsible authorities by means of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the benefit of the honorable and justice-seeking Iranian nation. In this connection, the interested political groups are hereby invited to officially communicate their preparedness to the office of the political under secretary of the Interior Ministry so that with their attendance on 10 July, the preliminaries for carrying out this informative program can be rapidly worked out.

[Signed] Mostafa Mir-Salim, political under secretary of the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MADANI, OTHER DEPUTY TOLD TO REPORT TO MAJLES PRESIDIUM

LDC81020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] According to our reporter, the Majles Presidium has asked [Admiral] Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, and Khosrow Qashqa'i, the deputy from Firuzabad, to report to the Majles Presidium, after the deadline set, in order to give some explanations. The text of the message of the speaker of the house to Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, is as follows:

Mr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy of Kerman: In order to provide explanations related to your credentials, according to a demand of the commission of investigation, get in touch with the Presidium of the Majles by Saturday, 11 July 1980. Otherwise, the commission will investigate your election file in your absence.

Also in the letter written by the speaker of the Majles to Mr Khosrow Qashqa'i, the deputy from Firuzabad, it is said:

Mr Khosrow Qashqa'i: With reference to your request to be given 1 week's grace to collect some document to defend yourself, it is hereby announced that some time has (?passed), thus there is no alternative but to raise your file in an open session of the Majles. Thus, from this date you are given 3 days to report to the Presidium of the Majles and declare your readiness to take part in the session and defend yourself. Otherwise your credentials will be investigated at an open session in your absence.

[Signed] Yadollah Sahabi, chairman of the Islamic consultative assembly from seniority point of view

Madani Resignation From Majles

NC100716 Paris AFP in English 0709 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 10 (AFP)--Admiral Ahmad Madani, a former Iranian presidential candidate, has announced that he will no longer sit in parliament. In a letter to parliament President Yadollah Sahabi, published in the daily paper BAMDAD today, the admiral said he had decided his place was "no longer in this assembly."

His decision comes only two days after he was called by the assembly bureau to give "explanations" for his conduct in parliament.

Admiral Madani, who picked up 15 percent of the votes in the January presidential election, said in his letter he was "ready for anything. My opponents can arrest me, kill me, even lynch me. I am not frightened of them trying to fabricate documents against me."

The admiral said he would reply to the president's summons before a nation which gave him three million votes at the "opportune moment."

He said that since his first days in parliament he had observed the attitude of some deputies and their way of thinking and judging and "I decided my place was not in this assembly." He apologised to the nation and to his constituency of Kerman and concluded by wishing success to the "supporters of justice and the true Iranian revolution."

Admiral Madani told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE later that he had no plans to leave the capital "at least until Saturday or Sunday," and denied reports he had been arrested briefly. He added that these rumours could "facilitate his arrest in the future."

Reiterating that he would stick by his resignation, the admiral emphasized that his criticism was of parliament and in no way involved the regime itself.

ADDITION TO STUDENT SPEECH ATTACKING MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ

Tehran Domestic Service at 0248 GMT on 9 July carried a rebroadcast of the item published in the 9 July issue of this DAILY REPORT, page I 6, under the headline "Student Followers of Khomeyni Attack Mojahedin-e Khalq." The following passage provides the full text of the article.

Page I 10, add after last paragraph:

Today it is clear to the wise and informed who follow the course of history and those who know the philosophy of revolutionary actions in history as well as the direction of the progress of history and its objectives that the imamate, the guide of the caravan of humanity, at the junction of the final fall to the left or right, is showing the correct way and is conveying a message to the world. The imam's leadership is a kind of imamate which in its [words indistinct] is a perfect criterion and standard for knowing truth from falsehood. The great leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is the heir to the imamate in which, during the history of Islam, 11 innocent imams lost their lives. To reach the highest step of this imamate and the pinnacle of this worldwide message, Shi'ism has staged bloody revolutions in more than 11 centuries.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran is one of the most shining stages of this historic battle. The imamate of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is not the kind of social leadership that is based on election and the familiar and recognized consultations of contemporary times. Nor is it the kind of leadership that emerges from within a group and is manifested as external organization; for it represents the kind of trust that has been defined by the Koran. [passage indistinct] It is an imamate whose basis has been established by Almighty God.

In passing through bloody battle grounds, the Muslim nation of Iran has received the honor of the understanding of such an imamate. And after gaining a deep appreciation of the imam, they have formed an allegiance with him. With their whole being, they pledge that they will be faithful to him.

Today, the most revolutionary Muslim is the one who can align himself with the imam and the great leader of the revolution as much as possible. Today, any person or group of people who in their political and religious stands keep away from the principal policy of the Islamic Revolution of Iran--that of the imam--lack the other elements of the [word indistinct] popular movement in direct proportion to their distance from the principal policy. This distance even places some individuals or groups in the position of counterrevolution. This evident fact cannot be denied by those who believe in God and the judgment, and those who believe in the prophets of God. Nor can those who do not believe in this sort of thing, but claim to believe in the masses, deny the fact that those who continue to be the most original combatant forces of the revolution--the oppressed masses--have accepted the fact that the imamate of the imam, and only the imam, is the cornerstone of this revolution. Therefore, any belief or any school of thought which studies the revolution of Iran must accept the fact that the imam, and only the imam, possesses the criterion for knowing truth from falsehood, revolution from the nonrevolution, and popular from nonpopular.

At this point we would like to ask a question of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and that is:

Was your stance after the victory of the revolution in line with imam's policy or was it against imam's policy? We will ignore your position before the revolution. All your activities after the victory of the revolution, have been contrary to the imam's policy and you have opposed his leadership. The imam has always condemned leftist Americans [as heard, presumably meaning leftists who take orders from the U.S.] and their opposition in various corners of the country. And you have either supported these people openly or by remaining silent you have shown you approval. And how can we be certain that you have not cooperated with them? In view of the particular conditions existing after the revolution, the imam has supported the army and he will continue to do so. But you, in conjunction with anti-Islamic groups and counterrevolutionaries, were demanding that the army be dismantled. And it is hard for us to believe that you did not (?plan such) conditions.

The imam has always criticized the press and he has condemned some papers, such as AYANDEGAN, but you have always supported them. You began to support publications and writers who had even criticized and condemned you in the past in the strongest possible terms. And such publications became your organs and the mouthpieces for other anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary groups after the revolution. And you were satisfied with them and never mentioned anything about purging them. The imam used to condemn any strike actions or (?sit ins), and he considered such actions as being contrary to the well-being of the nation and the country. But you did not, even once, oppose these strike actions and sit ins clearly. And in many instances you added fuel to the fire.

The imam, because he knew the heads of the clergy very well--in view of the fact that this Islamic foundation was established by the prophet of Islam himself; in view of its performance throughout the history of Islam with all its ups and downs; in view of the heavy load this cultural caravan has carried during the past 1400 years; and in view of the fact that this clerical foundation has been the only pillar which has managed to remain stable through the history, despite all the tyranny and oppression--has always supported this Islamic foundation and he will continue to do so. But you have always attacked this holy, sweet-smelling, genealogical tree and have adopted the same approach which the deposed shah and his father chose to face the clergy. That is, you simply branded it as reactionary. But you signed a fraternal agreement with a pseudoclergyman, a mercenary and lackey of the shah, Ezzeddin Hoseyni, who is condemned by the imam. And you introduce him as the spiritual leader of the Kurds. This itself is an insult to the Muslim Kurdish people.

And about the committees, the Revolution Guards Corps, the reconstruction guards, the revolution courts and other revolutionary foundations--is there anything left that you have not done or said? Only one question remains: What have you done for this nation since the victory of the revolution--except to provoke its emotions and magnify its (?miseries), as you are aware. Every revolution will face such (?miseries) inevitably. (And what has been the role of the Mojahedin-e Khalq?) Except for the creation of opposition schemes against a newly born regime, and except for the implementation of actions to weaken the revolution and its leadership, the role played by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, according to our belief--which is (?a scale) of measuring right and wrong--has unfortunately been too far from the pivot of leadership and the imamate of the revolution.

So far, your (?followers) have shown no belief in the leadership of the revolution.

But when we see that your organization issues repeated statements saying that "we support the leadership of the imam," it automatically reminds us of this verse from the Koran which says: [verse read in Arabic] "When the hypocrites come to thee they say: We bear witness that thou art indeed the messenger of God. And God knows that thou art indeed his messenger, and God bears witness that the hypocrites are truly liars." O God! Please cleanse our Islamic society of the eager and the (?hypocrites).

The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks the fourth (?pillar) of the victory of this revolution, which is the problem of unity and solidarity repeatedly emphasized by the imam.

When this organization and many other groups and factions were not openly opposing the imam--and during his [word indistinct] speech the imam, without mentioning the role of the leadership, referred to belief in God and solidarity as the (?only) factor for the victory--it was decided to (?find out) to what extent the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization remained united with the revolution of the revolutionary masses, or to see if in fact it wanted to be united? And if this organization claims that "We have always searched for unity," then we must ask this question: Do you expect all the millions of the masses, meaning the basic noble forces of the revolution, to support you and come and unite with you? Or should you try to find a home yourselves within the broad masses of humanity? Do the masses, who feel deep pain when they see that their children have separated their ways from the path of their parents and from their imam, shout for unity and ask you to return to the ranks of the nation? Or is it you who have sung songs of opposition whenever this nation decided to take a step forward after the revolution and who have separated your way from that of the nation? During the referendum of the Islamic Republic--when of course you decided that extreme opposition was not in your favor--and in the house of experts and the Constitution, and during the presidential elections and the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly, and anywhere else, you spread [word indistinct] of opposition and created causes to worry the nation. Do you still expect the people to accept your slogan of unity?

But, with reference to the fact that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization lacks the fifth element among those elements we mentioned as necessary component parts of the Iranian revolution, meaning that it does not support the creation of the Islamic Republic, we limit ourselves to pointing to the fact that during the many years of this organization's existence, going back before the overthrow of the Imperial regime, it was not once heard that this organization had announced that one of the targets of its political struggle was the creation of an Islamic Republic of Iran. And if they ever had any slogans in this connection, like many of their other actions, it has been vague and two-faced.

Now, in light of all the foregoing concerning the organization's mode of operation and its opposition to the imam and the revolution, as well as to the preservation of the unity and cohesion within the Islamic Republic and its institutions, it is extremely interesting to hear, after the remarks made by the leader of the revolution and an analysis of the politicoreligious content of the organization, that a statement is issued reflecting one of the most striking methods of the organization's confrontation with the imam: They have announced that they would close their offices until state officials recognize and define their right to free political activity.

In this connection we will analyze two issues. One concerns the fact that now, 18 months after the victory of the revolution, you are suddenly demanding freedom of political activity. What do you call and (?how do you describe) what you have been doing so far? You yourselves know that your mode of operation over the past 18 months cannot be regarded as political activity and that a different description is more appropriate for it. Did you not campaign in the election for the Islamic consultative assembly under the name and identity of our organization? Did you not cause the most trouble for the officials concerned? During the presidential election, did you not (?act) contrary to the Constitution and [words indistinct]? When all your efforts to attract and win friends and supporters resulted in disgrace and when the public declared your candidate to be contrary to the content and spirit of the Constitution because of his lack of belief in the Constitution, you then lost hope of any possible success in the election and left the arena. Did you not boycott the election for the council of experts? Did you not boycott the referendum for the Constitution? Did you not say that your office would be closed for the time being? If they have been open until now and have been active, then in what areas have they been active? Has this activity been in non-political fields? The organization should answer the nation, not its supporters.

The second point regarding this statement concerns the manner in which the organization takes a stand towards the imam. Do you not belive in the day of judgment? Will you not be answerable on the global day of uprising before the altar of God and in the presence of the people for what you are doing?

Has the imam risen against you in a political confrontation? Do you attach so much importance to your organization as to regard the imam as your political rival? [passage indistinct]

The imam provides prophetic guidance and direction, and he is warning you against the consequences of what you are planning to pursue. "Behold, God has sent someone to warn you, before a terrible chastisement." [Koranic verse] The imam is warning you that if you profess Islam you should behold and beware that what you are speaking of is not Islam. And if you know that whoever is not with Islam is in darkness, you should realize that in the end a terrible chastisement and hell will await them.

And you close your offices. Will [words indistinct] return to the true Islam by closing your offices? You are demanding the restoration of your right to political freedom. Has the imam banned you from political activity? If all the officials in charge declared for the hundredth time that you are free, this freedom will not free you from the deviation of which the imam is warning you. Is being free for political activity also freedom from the terrible chastisement which the imam (?warns) you against? Come and listen to the imam's fatherly advice. Come and return to the embrace of Islam and the nation. Come and respect the blood of this nation's youth, whose self-sacrifice you used to gain respect for your organization. Come and truthfully tell the mothers who sacrificed their offspring for the love of Islam so that this organization would establish the rule of Islam in Iran. [passage indistinct]

In conclusion, a word addressed to the supporters of the organization of the Mojahedin-e Khalq: O you Muslim brothers and sisters who have sought refuge in this organization for the love of Islam and of the Koran, you should know that the highest status for a Muslim lies in his submission to God, submission to him and to giving precedence to that which pleases him over all else. You, Muslim brothers and sisters, in order to be able to answer before God for what you are doing today, purge yourselves of any form of dogmatism [words indistinct] and any group or association. And then contemplate the signs of what is right and what is wrong.

Slogans are deceiving you. Deeds are what constitute the criteria for reward and punishment. Think within yourselves to ascertain who is today the heir to the prophets and what his way is. Think within yourselves to ascertain who is with you and which groups are alongside you in the position you are occupying now. [sentence indistinct] Examine where you are in the world division between the front of right and the front of wrong.

The imam [words indistinct] calls upon you to pursue what is good and pious. Choose a path which invokes God in you. Choose a path which leads to God and to that which pleases him. (?Choose a path which will lead you to what is good and in your interests.) Because of our divine duty, we have shown you the imam and his path and have done our duty as far as you are concerned.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

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KARMAL ADDRESSES PALACE GUARDS UNIT 10 JULY

ID101758 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister and the supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today inspected the DRA guards unit. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Karmal arrived at the palace guards unit headquarters this morning, accompanied by Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', the minister of national defense, and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, the general director of political affairs of the armed forces. The commander of the guards (?introduced) the relevant units to Babrak Karmal and the guards then performed the honor ceremonies. Babrak Karmal said in an address to the guards: [read by announcer]

First of all, allow me to sincerely convey on my own behalf and on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government our warm and revolutionary greetings to you the staunch defenders of the honor of the homeland. Babrak Karmal added: All the people of Afghanistan, including workers, farmers and patriotic intellectuals, are all potentially the defense forces of Afghanistan. Similarly, in the 19th century the regular armed forces of Afghanistan drove out the occupation forces of the biggest world power from their land, and this epic of your forefathers and the fighters who met with martyrdom will forever remain an epic in the history of our country, even in world history.

After describing Amin's crimes regarding the liberating and brave army and this treacherous conspiracy which took place on the order of his debased overlord--that is to say U.S. imperialism--which were aimed at weakening the organization and capability of the liberating army of the country, Babrak Karmal added: In spite of all the conspiracies that the Amin band hatched against the heroic and courageous Army of Afghanistan under the order of his masters, we were nevertheless able to defend the independence and territorial sovereignty of the country thanks to the heroic Army of Afghanistan and the assistance of our great friend, the Soviet Union.

Once again, under the leadership of the liberating army of Afghanistan and with the will of and reliance upon the progressive and patriotic forces and the people of Afghanistan, we were able through the uprisings of 27 December to rescue the Sawr Revolution and our country which were on the verge of collapse.

Babrak Karmal added in his passionate and revolutionary speech: Today, the party and the government are assured, with ample confidence and complete conviction, that with the power of our liberating and [word indistinct] and with the help of its great friend, the Soviet Union, and with reliance on such an army, and on the government and people of Afghanistan, we are able to give a crushing reply to the biggest power that may attempt to invade even an inch of our honor and the honor of our sacred and noble country, a reply such as was given during World War II to the Hitlerite fascism, in Vietnam and other countries by the liberating forces.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that later Babrak Karmal visited [words indistinct] rooms, living rooms, library, [words indistinct], different parts of the (?hospital), the conference hall, training grounds and various sports teams. At the end of the inspections, the protocol unit of the palace guards of the DRA staged a military parade.

At the end of his visit, Babrak Karmal expressed satisfaction at the order, discipline and training and educational affairs of the DRA guards.

KARMAL SENDS CABLE TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

JN101747 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a cable of congratulations to Ulaanbaatar on the 59th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The cable is addressed to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Mongolian People's Republic.

DOST MEETS WITH CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER 10 JULY

JN101827 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The last round of negotiations between the Afghan delegation headed by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek began this morning. During the negotiations, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters of concern to the two countries [words indistinct] friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia. (Abodlhadi Mohammad), political under secretary in the Foreign Ministry, and Czechoslovak Ambassador in Kabul Dr Zdenek Karmelita participated in the negotiations.

The cooperation agreement between the Afghan Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] was signed by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The ceremony was attended by (Abdolhadi Mohammad), political under secretary in the Foreign Ministry; Czechoslovak Ambassador in Kabul Dr Zdenek Karmelita; and the members of the two delegations to the negotiations.

KESHTMAND OPENS MOSCOW-KABUL TV COMMUNICATIONS STATION

LD102048 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A satellite ground communications station to facilitate the broadcasting of Moscow television programs on the 1980 Olympic games was opened this morning by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, by his cutting a ribbon and pressing a special switch. With the pressing of this switch, Moscow television programs for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] became visible. At the outset of the ceremony, a few verses of the holy Koran were read and the nationalanthem played. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand then made a speech:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, today we are officially opening a project which has been created with the help of our long-standing friend, our companion and supporter and our true costruggler in our difficult days--the great country of the Soviets. This project will play an important role in cultural exchanges between the people of the two countries and in raising the cultural standards of our people, who have been kept for a great many years under the burden of ignorance of world events. The completion of this project is a living and telling manifestation of the deep, cordial and fraternal bonds which have found maturity between the peoples of the two countries, especially after the Great October Socialist Revolution which is the pivotal point of great change in world history.

History has seldom recorded the like of the exemplary fraternal bonds which have been strengthened in many ways between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. In fact, the existing friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries have, with strength, honesty and serenity, triumphantly undergone a multitude of testing times without sign of fatigue.

This exemplary friendship, based on the noble fundamentals of the ideology of the working class, will witness even further evolutionary stages and its maturity and strength will increase with the passage of time, while brilliant manifestations of this friendship will daily attract world attention. The present project, which is a living witness of this profound bond of conscience and intellect, and the unity of hearts and feelings of the peoples of the two countries, will enable our people, who have had backwardness inflicted on them, to gain information on the continuous victories of the Soviet people--which forms the central point of the victories of the liberation and progressive world movements--and to witness broad exchanges in the field of arts and culture and the revolutionary achievements of both countries.

This project, which has been created for the purpose of direct relay of the 1980 Olympic games has transpired through the disinterested aid of the Soviet Government and will become part of the public assets of the Afghan people. In the near future the station will provide a relatively extensive network of direct telephone and telegraphic links with the countries of the intersputnik zone. This will play an important role in the friendship, understanding and mutual assistance between the peoples of these countries. Thanks to the "Mars" station, which is being officially opened today, our people will be able to directly view the progress of the world Olympic events. These games are of special significance as for the first time they are being held in a socialist country--the best and largest. They constitute one of the world's important events, and fortunately our people will also watch them.

The present project has made possible the greater expansion of fraternal cooperation between the two countries in the field of communications and television broadcasting, and broad possibilities will come about in this field in the future. The people of Afghanistan are deeply grateful for the completion of this project by our friend and fraternal country, the Soviet Union, which has always stood by the side of our people with honesty and courage, sincerity and friendship. The present and subsequent generations will not forget the great and disinterested aid and noble sacrifices of the Soviet people in the task of repelling the shameless foreign aggression, led by U.S. imperialism, against our national interests. Certainly the subsequent generations of our country will live in an atmosphere of security, serenity, sincerity and welfare and will honor the noble memory of the Soviet people who are now standing by our side under the most difficult conditions and the danger of foreign aggression.

As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA has said: Let the enemy carry out his treacherous and venomous provocation against the exemplary and fraternal friendship between the people of the two countries; the judicious dictum of time will observe and endorse this lofty manifestation of the new humanity, the humanity of the revolutionary culture whose essence is service to the toiling man. The great friendship of the people of the Soviet Union is inherently in the interest of our toiling masses, and the PDPA and the DRA will take decisive steps in the direction of its further expansion. [end recording]

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that prior to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's speech, Fikryat Tabeyev, Soviet ambassador to Kabul, gave a speech.

Alluding to the friendly and fraternal relations between the people of the USSR and Afghanistan he said: The delivery of our station to Afghanistan is yet another example of disinterested cooperation between the Soviet and Afghan people during the second stage of the Sawr Revolution and is a firm witness to the fraternal bonds of our two countries, which are so important for the progress and welfare of the Afghan people.

The ceremony, which was held at the DRA radio-television building, was attended by various members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; deputy ministers of information and culture and of communications; ambassadors of friendly countries resident in Kabul, and charge d'affaires and embassy staff of these embassies.

A protocol on the delivery of the [word indistinct] inter-Sputnik satellite was signed during today's ceremony between (Pir) Mohammad Ziray, technical deputy minister of the Ministry of Communications, and (Chubarev), assistant economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul and the relevant documents exchanged.

Further Details on Stations

LD102250 Kabul in Pashto and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A source at the Communications Ministry said: On the basis of the protocol which has been signed between the Ministry of Communications and the relevant Soviet authorities, two surface satellite stations were today handed over to the Ministry of Communications.

The first is the Mars mobile station, which was opened today and will remain at the disposal of the Ministry of Communications until 1981; and the second is the (Roto) station, which at the end of the current year will be handed over permanently to the Ministry of Communications. The source added: The cost of both of these stations, which is covered by a grant-in-aid from the USSR to Afghanistan, is 7 million rubles.

The source added: With the installation of the Mars station, two telegraphic and telephone channels will become operative between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the USSR via the inter-Sputnik satellite, and with the installation of the (Roto) station, extensive possibilities will be opened in the field of telephone, telegraphic and telex links.

The source added: The dispatch of the Mars station equipment to Afghanistan began in April this year and its assembly was completed within 2 weeks with the help of the Soviet and Afghan experts. A source at DRA radio-television said: With the installation of the Mars station, television pictures from Moscow will be transmitted via the inter-Sputnik satellite to the DRA radio and television studios, and after a series of technical processes, they will be recorded in the relevant studios and will be simultaneously broadcast by the DRA transmission units.

The source added: With the installation of this station, the DRA television programs will begin every day at 1000 and, except for a break between 1200 and 1400, will continue until 2400. Thus the Moscow Olympic games will be shown directly to the citizens of Kabul on television.

Credit for TV's

LD102230 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Here follows an announcement by the government employees' cooperative department:

For the purposes of their greater material and moral assistance, and to enable most of the government employees to view on television the Moscow Olympic games which are due to begin shortly, it has been decided that henceforth all the respected holders of coupons will be able to obtain 24-inch Soviet television sets without any advance payment, in accordance with the regulations for loans to coupon holders. Since no stamp duty is required on the sale of television sets, the relevant departments may prepare a list of the staff and introduce their representative within 20 days so that they can benefit from this facility.

BARIALAY INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

AU091435 East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 27 in German p 4

[Report on interview granted by Mahmud Barialay, Central Committee member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to HORIZONT correspondent Egmund Junge during a "recent" visit to the GDR--entitled "On the Situation in Afghanistan"]

[Text] With the toppling of the Amin clique in December 1979, the second stage of the national democratic Sawr Revolution of 1978 started in Afghanistan. The Sawr Revolution, which was victorious under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and was supported by broad sections of the working masses, had ushered in deep changes in the interest of the Afghan people. For this reason, Mahmud Barialay said, it met--like any other revolution--with the bitter resistance of those forces resisting historic progress. International reaction, especially U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists, and internal and regional reactionary forces attempted everything possible to smash the revolution. Their main attack was directed against the People's Democratic Party, the mainstay of the revolution. They found willing forces in Amin and his gang, with whose help they succeeded in doing much damage to the Afghan people. It was the aim of the reaction to turn Afghanistan into a rallying point of the counterrevolution in the region and regain lost positions in the struggle against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the national liberation movement. This plan was thwarted. Under Babrak Karmal's leadership, the party's cadres faithfully devoted to the revolution, and all other national and democratic forces, united and succeeded in topping Amin.

Important Changes

It is the goal of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution to continue the revolutionary course of the Sawr Revolution, which was interrupted by the reactionary plot. In the few months since December 1979, important results were achieved on this path. This applies both to the restoration of the party's cohesion and the relations of trust between the party and the people's masses, and the successes achieved in the democratisation of social life, in the solving of national and religious problems, in the creation of a broad patriotic front, in the fields of economy, education, health etc. The "Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]" were accepted in those times and are looked upon as a provisional constitution, and a new national flag was adopted.

"We as revolutionaries have," continued the PDPA Central Committee member and member of the DRA Revolution Council, "long-term goals for the transformation of the economy and culture, for the solving of the national problems, etc. At the same time we are taking immediate measures to normalize the situation and to eliminate the difficulties that have arisen under the previous government. Thus, for example, large state-owned stores have been opened in various cities to improve the supply of food and other vital products for the public, and acceptable prices for such goods have been enforced.

Important successes were achieved in the economic field. In all enterprises of the country work is progressing well. An annual plan for the economy's development has been established; at present, experts are working on a 5-year plan providing for the optimal use of the national resources for the economic development of the entire country.

Workers as Directors

A great role in the economic development is played by the Afghan workers class. Its majority is united in the restituted trade unions which closely cooperate with the party. "The workers today exert a decisive influence on the management of the production. Some of them have been appointed enterprise managers or directors, respectively. Together with the party organizations, the trade unions and the workers assemblies, they control the plants and production and strongly support the state in the management of the economy."

In some enterprises a competitive spirit has developed recently under the leadership of the party and the trade union, which furnish great ideological, propagandistic and organizational work among the working people. Jointly with the party members, many colleagues are doing one day's voluntary work in order to boost production.

Asked about the government's present economic policy, Mahmud Barialay said that in the second stage of the Saur Revolution there is room for the national entrepreneurs within the framework of the universally binding laws of the state, which among other things govern the standard of living of the working people and the use of manpower. "We have often stated," he said, "that the small bourgeoisie, even the national bourgeoisie, has the right to keep their property. The state helps the national entrepreneurs, grants them loans, etc. In their enterprises naturally there exist party and trade union organizations, which cooperate with the entrepreneurs in the solving of the managerial tasks."

"Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we have taken care of many difficulties in the economic field, and we hope that we will achieve great economic changes in our country in the next few years."

Great efforts are being undertaken to enforce democratic land-reform, overcome unemployment among intellectuals and students, fight illiteracy, develop the health sector and tackle many other tasks.

Our interlocutor continued by saying that naturally there are difficulties, just as in any other revolution, because the internal enemies of the revolution resist those changes and the foreign counterrevolution is interfering in the country's internal affairs. It is very important, he stressed, that the Afghan people take an increasingly determined position against the enemies of the revolution. The people have realized that the terror gangs sustained by international reaction, who above all make life difficult in some border provinces, have no constructive goals and programs whatsoever but merely wish to destroy. The working people are organizing self-protection organs to fend off counterrevolutionary attacks, with the help of the party, the army and the militia. In many towns, diversionist groups were destroyed.

"I may state that no part of Afghanistan is under the control of the counterrevolution. But sometimes they do create difficulties."

Internationalist Help

Our guest pays special tribute to the internationalist aid of the fraternal parties and the countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union. The relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have existed for more than 60 years. With the support of the Soviet Union, the Afghan people were successful in leading their armed struggle for their national independence against the British colonialists in the twenties. Thereafter, too, the USSR gave comprehensive support to Afghanistan; many economic projects were executed with Soviet help, many national cadres and specialists got their training in the USSR. Why, one has to ask, is the United States slandering those relations?

When international reaction stepped up its attacks on the Saur Revolution, when irrefutable facts existed proving that the national independence and existence of Afghanistan were meanced by interference from outside, the country's government again turned to the USSR with a request for help, including military support.

"We Afghan revolutionaries, the Afghan people, will be forever grateful to the Soviet Union for the internationalist help they granted us at a time when the imperialists wanted to do away with our national independence," stated Mahmud Barialay. He emphasizes that the limited Soviet military contingents were dispatched to Afghanistan on the basis of the friendship treaty existing between the two countries since 1978--which is registered with the United Nations--and in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The hue and cry of the imperialists and the other reactionary forces about the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan merely serves as a pretext to step up the fight against the socialist states and the national liberation movement, continue the anti-detente course and heat up the arms race. In this instance, too, the worn lie of a Soviet threat is used. In this context, Mahmud Barialay again points to the most recent proposals of his country's government for a political solution to existing problems.

PRESIDENT RAHMAN MEETS WITH CARTER IN TOKYO

BK091714 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman had a meeting with President Jimmy Carter at Akasaka Palace today. President Carter greeted President Zia warmly and expressed his keen interest in the progress being achieved in Balgladesh. President Carter made inquiries about the ecoonomic situation in Bangladesh and wanted to know about the progress.

President Ziaur Rahman gave a brief outline, emphasizing the importance of increasing food production in the country.

President Carter was accompanied by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and National Security Adviser Brzezinski.

Statement on Return

BK110526 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Zia has said his visit to Tokyo to attend the funeral of the late Japanese prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, [words indistinct] has been very successful in strengthening relations between Bangladesh and the United States, the People's Republic of China and the host country of Japan. Talking to newsmen on his return to Dacca from Tokyo last night, the president said he had fruitful talks with President Carter and Chairman Hua Guofeng on economic cooperation, bilateral issues and international matters. The president reiterated that he is going to pay a state visit to China later this month.

HOME MINISTER ON OWNERSHIP OF PURBASHA ISLAND

BK100415 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] In reply to a question about the claim of the Indian foreign minister in the Lok Sabha, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq told the house [Parliament] that Bangladesh also claims that the newly (?surged) island of Purbasha in the estuary of the River Hariabhanga as its integral part. He, however, said that Bangladesh had suggested to hold a joint survey as soon as possible to acertain the real ownership of the island. In case of no reply, the foreign minister said Bangladesh will take necessary steps under normal rules.

(?He also) said that on 8 and 9 February last a group of Indian miscreants entered into Bangladesh enclave of Dahogram and resorted to aggression and looting. Bangladesh had lodged a strong protest to India against this incident. However, no such intrusion had occurred in any other enclave since the flag meeting between the local Bangladesh Rifles commanders and their counterparts of the Border Security Force of India on the 19th and 20th of the same month.

Prof Shamsul Haq told a questioner that at present Bangladesh has 41 diplomatic missions and 3 (?trade) missions abroad. In the near future we will also open our high commission in Zimbabwe and a counsul general in Dubai.

In reply to a question, Home Minister Mustafizur Rahman informed the house that during [words indistinct] of 31 May last, a total of 302 persons were arrested and a huge number of unauthorized arms and ammunition were recovered from them.

GANDHI CAUTIONS AGAINST DANGER OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

BK101639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Addressing the concluding session of the 3-day conference of the deputy inspectors general of police and the criminal investigation department in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi referred to certain movements within the country which constituted a danger to the concept of single nationality. She said there are reports of outside interference. Local people are being used for antinational designs. Money comes from outside not only in the form of big checks but in a variet of ways like paying for meetings and seminar. The police have to be vigilant against such developments, she said.

Further Details

BK101304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that a climate of peace and order is necessary for economic development of the country. Referring to the present situation in the countries around India, Mrs Gandhi said India has very vulnerable borders. Though there was no danger of attack, there were possibilities of greater smuggling and infiltration which called for greater vigilance. Mrs Gandhi was addressing the concluding session of the 3-day conference of the deputy inspectors general of police, criminal investigation department, in New Delhi today.

Mrs Gandhi said there was a need to energize the police, recruit the right type of people, and impart proper training to them. We should be able to build up a police force which is involved in the affairs of the country. Our policemen must be persons who are quick of intelligence, resourceful and not slow of understanding. They must have a spirit of nationalism and spirit of pride in their work, she added.

GANDHI URGES END TO ASSAM AGITATION, RESUMPTION OF TALKS

BK101647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has again urged leaders of the All Assam Students Union [AASU] to call off their agitation and resume dialogue with the government for the settlement of the foreign national issue. In a letter to AASU President Profulla Kumar Mahanta, Mrs Gandhi has regreted the fact that the union has again resorted to agitational means. She has assured them that the government is not rigid in its approach and the agitation leaders will have full opportunity expressing their views at the negotiating table. The text of the letter, which is in reply to the AASU letter of the 25th of last month, was officially relased in Gauhati today.

The prime minister told a meeting of senior Congress-I leaders in New Delhi today that although the situation in Assam is serious, it is not beyond control. Mrs Gandhi said she always believes in a negotiated settlement of any issue and she always believes in a negotiated settlement of any issue and she would continue to hold negotiations in her efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement of the foreign nationals issue.

So far as the secessionist attempts are concerned, Mrs Gandhi told them the government is firm in dealing with the situation. Such a tendency has to be curbed.

The prime minister has convened a meeting to discuss the current political and economic situation in the country, particularly the situation in areas like Assam.

Student Reaction

BK110702 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The All Assam Students Union [AASU] has rejected the prime minister's suggestion to call off the agitation on the grounds that her letter does not mention the withdrawal of what they call repressive measures and resumption of talks on the basis of the 1951 national register of citizens.

As already reported, the prime minister, in a letter relased in Gauhati yesterday, urged the leaders of AASU to call off the agitation and resume a dialog with the government for the settlement of the foreign nationals issue. In her letter, Mrs Gandhi regretted the fact that the union again resorted to agitational means.

The adviser to the governor, K. Ramamurthy, told newsmen at Dispur that attendance in offices in Goalpara district has further improved. Offices in Cachar, North Cachar and parts of (?Khardi Anglong) districts function normally. Referring to a report about the discovery of a transmitter in Goalpara district, Ramamurthy said that a small wireless set was found abandoned in (Ripu) reserve forest area near the Indo-Bhutan border. The matter is being investigated, he added.

AFP Report on Underground

BK100732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 10 Jul 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Gauhati, India, 10 July (AFP)--The 16 million Assamese are preparing for the final and last battle with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's federal government; evidences are in abundance here.

One can see the preparations going on all over this sensitive northeastern Indian state. One can, as well, feel the excitement, the determination and the popular mass support the ten-month-old agitation, demanding detection and deportation of an estimated five million immigrant settlers from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma, enjoys.

From a senior Assamese government official to a housewife, everyone now agrees that the agitation has entered a decisive phase. "Ten long months have passed, people are becoming tired. They now want a decision", Miss Babi Goswami, an agitation activist, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

An unbelievable 500,000-strong highly disciplined and committed volunteer force has been raised. Underground cells have been formed. Essential food stock [has been] created. People have been advised to withdraw their deposits from the New Delhi-controlled nationalized banks and turn them into local Assamese-owned, non-nationalized banks and financial institutions. And the entire leadership of the movement has gone underground.

The All Assam Students Union (AASU), which is spearheading the movement, first promoted the idea of a volunteer force last February. "Our struggle is going to be a long drawn affair, with Mrs Gandhi hardly in a mood to accommodate. We must get ourselves organised, for the people inimical to Assam are also organising themselves to fight us", Mr Bhirgu Kumar Phukan, 22-year-old general secretary of the AASU, said. Mr Phukan alleged that the immigrant settlers were getting arms from the Bangladesh Government and also from the local Muslim legislatures.

"We constituted the force to protect us from the onslaught of the foreigners" (immigrant settlers).

On the face of it, the volunteer force looks harmless. A routine every day physical exercise by young people aged between 15-35 could hardly be cause of serious alarm. But the government sources think that there may be other motives behind raising the force. Especially because the people in command are among the militant members of the AASU.

A government report sent to the Interior Ministry in New Delhi says that highly professional people are behind the force. Two retired senior police officials are working as the "think tank" of the force.

During the drills, army commands are used. The raising of the force has alarmed Mrs Gandhi so much that her chief administrator here banned the public drill, but it has not affected the force, sources close to the agitation told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Agitation sources refuse to give details of the underground cell, but highly reliable sources in the Assam government estimate the strength of the cell at and around 60,000. The members of the cell are all aged between 21 to 30. Each member is thoroughly screened by the AASU. According to government sources, the cell members have gone through armed training in the jungles (forests) and are all underground.

They are all scattered over the state, but to judge their strength in important cities is near impossible. The members of the cell are different from the volunteer force. They are more mature, more dedicated and are one hundred percent disciplined. The AASU proposes to use them in the event Mrs Gandhi decides to opt for a confrontation course.

Every Assamese home in the state has been advised to store food grains like rice which is the staple food for the Assamese. Make-shift godowns have been constructed throughout the state to store grains. Salt, which comes from Calcutta, has also been stored in large quantities, but the humid weather in the state is creating problems. Everyday vegetables like potatoes and onions are also imported from the neighbouring states and they have also been stored. "However, our emphasis is on storing rice and salt only--the two essential items for survival," Mr Prabir Kumar Barua, an agitation activist said.

The New Delhi-controlled nationalized banks have reported a sharp decline in their deposits held by the Assamese. Bank sources, however, refuse to give details and admit officially the decline. But during informal talks, bank sources agree that the Assamese have withdrawn large amounts.

Majority of the agitation leaders have gone underground. There are warrant arrests against all the 41 members of the executive committee of the AASU. Thirty-five second-ranking leaders are still in prison. They were arrested during the brief show of force in last April by Mrs Gandhi's administration here. However, a majority of the agitation leaders want to avoid confrontation with Mrs Gandhi. "We know her strength and in this part of India, the army does not have a good reputation", Mr Jyanta Chowdury, an agitation activist said.

But one aspect the Assamese have made clear: They want a peaceful settlement and acceptance of their demand, but they are not coward. If driven to a breaking point, they may react violently.

MALDIVES

FORMER PRESIDENT ACCUSED IN ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

OW102009 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, July 10 (AFP)--The former president of the Indian Ocean Republic of Maldives, Ibrahim Nasir, and six others are to be brought to trial for an alleged plot to overthrow the government, informed sources said here today.

The plot, which was alleged to have been planned for last February using European mercenaries, failed following a tip-off by Sri Lanka.

Ahmed Naseem, a one-time deputy minister of fisheries and a brother-in-law of the former president, who is alleged to have arranged to hire the mercenaries, is one of six others to be tried, the sources said.

Ibrahim Nasir stepped down from power in November 1978 after ruling the Maldivian archipelago of tiny coral islands for 21 years first as prime minister and then as president.

Mr. Nasir, now living in exile in Singapore, is likely to be tried in absentia.

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM SOUTH ASIAN TOUR

BK091530 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana returned to the capital today at the end of his 12-day tour of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, undertaken as part of the development of regular contacts and consultations with the countries of Asia.

The foreign secretary met with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq in Bangladesh on Monday. On the occasion, bilateral as well as regional and international matters were discussed.

SRI LANKA

CABINET APPROVES OIL EXPLORATION CONCESSIONS

BK091329 Colombo THE SUN in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[By Nireka Weeratunge]

[Text] Seven international oil companies will enter into contracts with the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) to exploit various sections of the island for off-shore oil.

The Cabinet yesterday gave its approval to Industries and Scientific Affairs Minister Cyril Mathew to contract with these firms, Cabinet Spokesman and Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis said.

The firms are: Sea Hawk Oil International, Inc.; OXOCO International Inc.; PEYTO Explorations, Inc.; Blue Sky Oil, Inc.; Voyager International Inc.; Albion International Resources Inc.; and Sunlite International, Inc.

The basic concept of the agreements between the CPC and the oil firms is that the firms will carry out seismic and other surveys and provide data to the CPC free of cost.

If these studies indicate petroleum potential, the CPC has the right to enter into production-sharing contracts with 18 months of option period. The terms of the contract will be for a 20-year period.

Of the total quantity of oil produced 40 percent will be set off for the recovery of costs and the balance is to be split between the contractor and the CPC from a 40 to 60 percent basis going down to 20 to 80 percent basis.

The contractor will be obliged to supply the domestic market with five percent of his share at the concessionary price of 25 percent less than the Sri Lanka price. The CPC will also be entitled to buy up to 45 percent of his share at the Sri Lanka price, over and above the five percent reserved for the domestic market.

Sea Hawk Oil International, Inc., will prospect for oil off the north-east coast of the island, Minister de Alwis said.

Earlier, the Cabinet gave the greenlight to the CPC to enter into an agreement with the U.S.-based Cities Service Company to explore for oil off the north-west coast of Sri Lanka, where drilling carried out with Soviet assistance in 1976 revealed no oil deposits.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW101959 Hong Kong AFP in English 1855 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, July 10 (AFP)--Sri Lanka will not follow India in recognizing the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, it was announced today.

Acting Foreign Minister Tyrtinne Fernando, answering a question in Parliament, said Sri Lanka supported the seating of democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations and that policy remained unchanged. He said Sri Lanka was guided by the principle of non-alignment, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and the non-use of force.

Mr. M. Sivasithaperam, a member of the opposition Tamil United Liberation Front had asked whether Sri Lanka would follow the Indian example and recognize the regime of Heng Samrin. Mr. Sivasithaperam said he asked the question because by recognizing the Heng Samrin government, Sri Lanka would help to settle the conditions in Kampuchea which had been in turmoil for a long time. He said that although the Heng Samrin regime might not be the de jure government it was the de facto government as it was in effective control of the country.

Mr. Fernando, in his reply, said India had its own foreign policy and in recognizing the Heng Samrin regime India was keeping a pledge which the ruling party had given during its election campaign.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGE

Khomeyni Office Statement

ID102000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1944 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In view of the illness of one of the hostages, Imam Khomeyni's office tonight issued a statement addressed to the president. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Your Excellency Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran: The Muslim students holding the U.S. hostages have contacted this office and informed us that for the past few days one of the hostages named Richard Queen has been confined to bed in one of Tehran's hospitals because of illness; that following repeated examinations carried out by specialists the conclusion has been reached that he should be transferred to one of the countries enjoying better medical facilities. The matter was reported to the imam. He ordered that, considering humane issues which are seriously observed by Islam, the man should be handed over to his parents, so that they may provide treatment for him wherever they wish.

Therefore, please issue the necessary instructions to make the preliminary arrangements to hand him over to his family.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 10 July 1980

Tehran on Departure

ID111000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a statement announced that American hostage Richard Queen, who had been delivered by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, was handed over to a representative of the Swiss Embassy in Tehran following the orders of the imam and the president's order.

A doctor at the Swiss Embassy examined him and decided that flying would pose no problem concerning his physical condition. Therefore he was taken to the airport and left Iran for Switzerland at 0930 on a Swissair flight.

Swiss Embassy on Health

NC110923 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 11, (AFP)--Richard Queen, the released American Embassy hostage who was put on a plane here today for Zurich, has a psychiatric complaint which may have been caused by a brain tumour, a Swiss Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman, whose embassy represents U.S. interests here since Washington broke off diplomatic relations with Iran early this year, added that on arrival in Zurich Mr Queen will "very probably" be transferred to a U.S. military base in Frankfurt, Germany.

Meanwhile a doctor at the martyrs hospital here, where Mr Queen was admitted yesterday, would only say that the patient was suffering only from "mild ailments."

A statement from the Foreign Ministry here said that Mr Queen, a 28-year-old vice-consul at the embassy, had been examined by a Swiss physician who had pronounced him well enough to travel by plane.

The Swiss Embassy spokesman, however, said that no Swiss doctor had examined Mr Queen, who was released on the orders of Ayatollah Khomeyni so that he could leave Iran for medical treatment in a country of his choice.

QOTBZADEH CITED ON ECONOMIC TERMS FOR HOSTAGES RELEASE

LD101345 [Editorial Report] Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 3 July 80 carries a report on Qotbzadeh's 2 July press conference.

BAMDAD notes that, according to Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran Tudeh Party Secretary General Iamuri met Kosygin and Gromyko, in addition to Brezhnev, during his visit to Moscow.

BAMDAD cites Qotbzadeh as follows on the subject of foreign radio stations:

"In connection with the activities of foreign radio stations aimed against Iran and the production of a list of Persian programs put out by these stations with times of transmission, Qotbzadeh said: "Instead of uttering abuse, the radio and television service should put a stop to programs of this sort. When I was in charge of the radio and television organization, mobile radio stations came into being on several occasions, but this was soon stopped. It is the right of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic to jam such foreign broadcasts since these wavebands are being used illegally; we gained this right under the terms of an international conference agreement in Geneva."

"Referring to the changes in the level of technical expertise and proficiency of the radio and television service, Qotbzadeh said:

"'All the honest and expert engineers have left, retired, or they have lost the power to act. Iran's borders are wide open to foreign radio propaganda, and I do not know who is responsible for this great act of treason.'

"In reply to a question on the concessions which America would have to make to Iran to secure the release of the hostages, Qotbzadeh said:

"'Unfortunately, the Iranian press has printed only part of my remarks. Naturally, in addition to our previous demands, America must also solve the problems of our money in its banks and the pressures brought about by the economic sanctions.'"

PAPER SAYS NATO OFFERS KDP LEADER $9 MILLION BRIBE

JN101006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "NATO Offers $9 Million in Aid to Qasemlu," the newspaper ETTELA'AT writes on the plots and schemes concocted by NATO, through joint cooperation between its members and those opposing the Iranian revolution in Kordestan. The newspaper pointed out that NATO has offered $9 million to 'Abdorrahman Qasemlu, a prominent leader of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], to incite seditions and disturbances in Kordestan against the Islamic Republic regime.

The paper added that Qasemlu has long been closely connected with U.S. imperialism, the FRG, NATO and the Iraqi Ba'thists.

The paper also said that Mullah 'Abdollah is holding talks with the Iraqi Ba'thists in the city of Kirkuk, as Qasemlu's special envoy. Upon Qasemlu's orders, Amir Qadi went to (Qal'at Juxu) for consultations with supporters of the deposed shah's economy minister and in order to receive their instructions on means of aggravating the situation and inciting clashes among the Muslim Iranian people in Kordestan.

Commenting on this subject, ETTELA'AT said: There are scores and scores of such secrets, which must be divulged so that the Kurdish people will know the truth about the faces hiding behind masks and the role of Qasemlu and his kind in various plots.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON BANI-SADR MEETING WITH VIETNAMESE ENVOY

JN110834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] At the Prime Ministry yesterday afternoon, President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Phan Hien, minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries and special envoy for the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The cultural and press advisor at the presidential office has submitted a statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY that was issued by the committee for foreign relations in the presidential office on the meeting and on the outcome of the talks between Dr Bani-Sadr and the Vietnamese guest.

The following is the text of the statement:

In His exalted name, yesterday, Thursday afternoon, 19 Tir, President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Phan Hien, special envoy for the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of amity and friendliness, the special envoy for the Vietnamese Government conveyed two messages to Dr Bani-Sadr from the president and the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Phan Hien expressed Vietnam's support of and special sentiments for the Iranian people's revolution. Phan Hien then submitted a report to the president of the republic of the current situation in Vietnam, the recent clashes with the PRC and the situation in the region.

Expressing his thanks for the Vietnamese official's statements, the president of the republic cited the economic boycott and U.S. pressures that have been imposed on Iran, pointing out that our people are determined to remain steadfast in the face of such harassment. The president of the republic added that fortunately, despite U.S. expectations, we can now inform you that our economy has been activated and that the sons of our people are ready to produce.

Dr Bani-Sadr cited the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle, adding that this struggle is an example for us and for all of mankind. Indeed, he added, we hope that your revolution and people will always remain alert and march forward in your great struggle against imperialism.

At this point the Vietnamese Government's special envoy cited Vietnamese-Iranian relations, expressing the hope that these relations will soon expand to the ambassadorial level.

Phan Hien requested that the president of the republic convey the sincere sentiments and deep feelings of amity harbored by the Vietnamese people and government for his eminence the Imam.

Phan Hien pointed out that his eminence the imam enjoys the same respect as that harbored by our people for Ho Chi Minh.

Phan Hien extended an official invitation to the president of the republic to visit Vietnam, so that he can sense for himself the Vietnamese people's deep sentiments for the Iranian revolution and people.

In reply, the president expressed the hope that he will be able to visit Vietnam soon, after he has finished solving the problems currently facing the Iranian revolution.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION

LD101059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] With the approval of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran and at the special invitation of Yasir 'Arafat, a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has left for Amman to take part in an extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers. 'Ali Shams-Ardekani, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait, who is leading the delegation, in a telephone interview with our correspondent said that Iran did not view the holding of this conference in Amman favorably. But since Mr Yasir 'Arafat himself had proposed Amman and the majority had accepted it, we too will participate as a sign of respect for the views of the PLO. At the extraordinary session, which will open tomorrow, we will take part in discussions relating to the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem, even though we may have different views from those of the host government. He said: Our nonparticipation in this session would be precisely what America and its associates want. There are those who are trying, first, to accuse the Islamic Republic of Iran of a lack of commitment to international liberation movements, particularly of indifference with regard to the Palestine issue, and, second, to deprive the revolutionary and progressive forces within the conference of the necessary revolutionary dynamism and power. In order to neutralize these efforts, the Islamic Republic of Iran, with all its revolutionary zeal and political capability, should take part in such international conferences and not leave the trenches of the oppressed in their battle against international world devourers.

ENVOY TO CANADA CRITICIZES CANADA'S POLICY TOWARD IRAN

JN101909 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper THE CITIZEN, Mohamed Hosyan (al-Adili), Iranian charge d'affaires in Canada, has stated that Iran still condemns Canada's policies toward Iran because we believe that these policies are formulated under U.S. pressures.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Canada added that Canadian policies [word indistinct] to Canada's national interests and [word indistinct] negative effects on this country's general relations with all Islamic and developing countries.

Mohamed Hosayn (al-Adili) added that the Islamic Revolution in Iran is considered a turning point in the world's political history. It is suitable for being a source for radical and basic changes in the nature of international relations, particularly between the superpowers and the oppressed people. It would be best for the oppressed people to benefit from this step.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Canada added that international relations cannot continue on their current bases and norms and that it is necessary to change the basis of current international rights, which are founded on the superpowers' hegemony and control and their weakening of other peoples.

TEHRAN SAYS AFGHAN REBELS CONTROL 80 PERCENT OF COUNTRY

JN110544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] REUTER quotes one of the Muslim Afghan mojahedin as saying that the revolutionary Afghan mojahedin forces are now in control of 80 percent of the Afghan territories.

In a press conference, Ahmad al-Hilani, leader of the Islamic fronts of the Afghan peoples, said that the Soviet-backed forces are only in control of several positions and roads.

Ahmad al-Hilani added that despite their insufficient military equipment, the revolutionary Afghan mojahedin are in control of 80 percent of the Afghan territories.

DETAILS ON PLOT TO BOMB KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR RESIDENCES

Presidential Office Statement

LD101716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] With the help of God, the protector of the Islamic Iranian Republic, and the alertness] of our Muslim people, an ominous plot by foreigners was nipped in the bud last night, with (Nozeh) base witnessing the triumph of good over evil.

The alertness of the air force personnel and the Corps of Revolution Guards, as well as the awareness of the heroic Muslim people of Iran, dealt the third disgraceful defeat on the main enemy of the revolution, the criminal U.S. imperialism. In the course of the plot, several xenophile lackeys received their due punishment, with a group of plotters being captured by the Muslim people.

The presidential office provided the following statement to the PARS NEWS AGENCY:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; In connection with the plot at (Nozeh) base, we inform the Muslim Iranian people that His Excellency Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, has been kept informed about the planning of this plot for the past month, and followed its progress along with alert officers and NCO's as well as the heroic, courageous, Muslim and committed air force personnel and the brave Corps of Revolution Guards.

Consequently, relying on the will of God Almighty, when it was about to take place the plot was nipped in the bud. The matter is now being carefully investigated. We will soon further inform the Muslim people of Iran about this ominous plot.

As for the plotters, some of whom received their due punishment by the Muslim air force officials and the dear and courageous Corps of Revolution Guards, they will be introduced to the Muslim Iranian people and each will receive the proper punishment. Their instigating masters will also be exposed.

Revolution Council Statement

LD101738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Please pay attention to a news report just handed us:

According to the Central News Bureau, in connection with the abortive plot by the enemies of Iran, which coincided with an attack on Iranian borders, the following statement was issued tonight by the Revolution Council:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby informs the dear compatriots that as a result of measures and efforts exerted by a group of officials last night, a plot hatched by fugitive Iranian criminals with direct involvement by the Zionists and the forces of global imperialism, primarily the puppet Iraqi Government--which simultaneously launched an attack on our borders--as well as with the participation of a group of mercenaries, who regrettably wear the sacred army uniform, was crushed.

A number of agents involved in the plot were killed and some others arrested. A few have also been identified. Those arrested have generally confessed to hatching this plot--a plot which was uncovered some time ago by the revolutionary forces and has been under observation.

Bani-Sadr Statement

LD102100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1906 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Statement by Iranian President Bani-Sadr on 10 July concerning the thwarting of a plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran, place not specified--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: it is necessary for me to inform my Muslim compatriots, the Iranian people, that last night a military plot was uncovered and that some of its perpetrators have been arrested. Of course, all the perpetrators will be arrested. However, some of them have already been arrested. This was a [word indistinct] plot, with the Iraqi Government being overtly and covertly involved in it. [passage indistinct] As for the details of the incident, those who were keeping up with the developments will inform you.

We have been kept informed of the plot for the past month [words indistinct] some 2 weeks ago. During the past 24 hours we learned that these people planned to carry out their plot last night. The (?officials) of the committee's headquarters went to a house where they seized the statements that were to be published after the success of the coup d'etat. My dear colleagues, at the appointed time [words indistinct]. All army units, gendarmerie and the police have declared their solidarity. Any form of resistance will be severely crushed. Get ready to receive your orders. [apparently the contents of the statement seized]

I do not wish to go into the details, since the responsible officials will inform you of them. I only wish to express my gratitude to the selfless, committed air force personnel who were the first to inform us and [word indistinct] who also kept us informed, as well as all the security forces, the Corps of the Revolution Guards, and especially the Tehran committee, which did its utmost last night and arrested the effective elements of the plot and which is presently engaged in identifying other members of this network.

I do wish that our people, and their enemies as well, would realize that the revolution has created a fundamental change in the country, that the people themselves are [word indistinct] about the fate of their country, providing the officials with all relevant information. As for our officials, they are carefully pursuing the matter.

This is the sixth plot which has been discovered and foiled in the last 4 months. A seventh plot has also been uncovered, with some of its perpetrators having already been arrested. This plot will also be made public.

Air Force Commander Statement

ID102030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1910 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Statement by Iranian Air Force commander Sadeq Fakuri on 10 July concerning the thwarting of a plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran, place not specified--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: In connection with the plot, the outlines of which have already been referred to, I wish to inform the dear listeners that about a month ago we came across certain facts indicating that the United States was preparing a plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran. For the past month we have been able to watch the course of events, to identify the elements in this plot accurately and to frustrate their treacherous plan.

I should point out that in connection with the discovery of this plot, all the pious personnel--the personnel who really love this revolution, the personnel whose aspirations are embodied by this revolution--were able, acting as extremely accurate intelligence agents, to identify these elements, to pursue these elements and to expose their treacherous plan fully.

Now, let us turn to the overall plan of this plot. In this plot, the United States, hand in hand with Israel and assisted by Iraq, planned to buy off a number of mercenary personnel of this force, who, regrettably, one has to say, still continued to wear the honorable uniforms of soldiers. By buying off the personnel of this force, the conspirators sought to embark on a plot and to implement the following plan: They would use these individuals and a number of other traitors and mercenaries from other units in order to take over the third base, the Hor Air Base.

Once this base was taken over, Bakhtiar, that filthy hireling, would come along and declare this base to be his operational staff headquarters. Then the mercenary pilots who had been bought off would take to the air and bomb sensitive centers in Tehran and Qom.

It is a cause for great wonder how much animosity these people harbored against the Feyziyeh theological school. Why? This is because the Feyziyeh school was one of their targets. The imam's house was to have been bombed. The Prime Ministry and the residency of the president of the republic were to have been bombed.

After bombing their targets--just as His Excellency Bani-Sadr noted--they were to take over the radio and television and proclaim an interim government, or their consultative government [hokumat-e movaqqat ya hokumat-e showra'i-ye khodeshanra'i]. They planned to crush any resistance violently, and then they were going to hand the realm over to the United States and such criminal hirelings as Bakhtiar.

In this connection they even brought into the country extremely advanced weapons and placed these weapons at the disposal of their mercenary personnel. But luckily this plot was frustrated.

A large number of these personnel have been arrested. During their preliminary interrogations they admitted their guilt and the details of the plan. The interrogation is continuing and further facts will come to light. During the next few days the details of this treacherous plot will be entirely uncovered and all those people who participated in it will be identified and--by the grace of God--will be arrested.

Here I can assure the dear viewers and compatriots that the United States, no matter how hard it may try; and Israel, no matter how many plots it may wish to hatch; and Iraq, no matter how cowardly it may behave--let them be assured that they will never gain victory and that no matter what activity they may embark on they will be dealt a blow and will be defeated. I conclude my statement here. The details of this plot, once the situation has become absolutely clear, will be placed at the disposal of the dear viewers.

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Kordestan Fighting

LD110953 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent "exclusive" report: "Iraqi Officers Are Directing Operations Involving 7,000 Mercenaries in West of Country"]

[Excerpt] The KEYHAN correspondent assigned to the border regions of Karand, West Eslamabad and Qasr Shirin has filed exclusive reports, together with interviews with regional officials, giving details of the clashes several days ago and operations by the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

The reports read as follows: It is now several days since the fighting and clashes between mercenaries supporting Iraq, aided by the Iraqi Army, and guards and troops began, and clashes are still underway in the region of Qurchi-Bashi.

Auxiliary guards forces have set out from Kermanshah for West Karand, and after they have mopped up the area they will head for Qurchi-Bashi.

According to the report, the army also dispatched a company of troops to the area of conflict so that the guards could advance with heavy artillery cover. According to reports received by yesterday evening from the Qasr Shirin Revolution Guards Corps, West Karand and the governor's office in Eslamabad, the armed insurgents number 7,000-8,000, and over the past month they have mounted incessant attacks over a wide area stretching from Kuzran Sanjabi to the mountains of Dalahu, Bivenich and Qurchi-Bashi in order to continually increase the area under their influence and add to their power, and if possible, to attack the bases at Eslamabad and Sar-e Pol]e Zahab.

Confirming that the insurgents' intention is to attack these bases, the governor of Eslamabad said: "Sporadic attacks on the town of Eslamabad have taken place over the past month, and a group of insurgents recently attacked the town's silo."

The Karand guards official in charge, who had been present during the clashes 1 month ago, said:

"During the attack 2 nights ago, several mortar shells were hurled into the Eslamabad base, but this could not cause any damage to the location occupied by the troops.

This operation illustrates well the extent of the insurgents' influence and their intention to encircle and even occupy the bases."

Mahmud Sherafati and 'Ali Mohammadi, two of the guards who had succeeded in breaking out of the encirclement of the insurgents with the aid of 12 other guards and getting from the area of conflict, told the KEYHAN correspondent:

"At 12 noon on Tuesday 10 Tir 1359 [1 July] we set off for Qurchi-Bashi to rid the area of counterrevolutionaries and advanced as far as their first base at the village of Tanureh. It should be noted that all the men had left the village. A house search produced a large number of copies of the newspaper KAR [the proscribed weekly organ of the organization of the Feda'i-ye Khlaq] and announcements printed by this group, as well as photographs of the deposed shah. After a thorough search, stolen property belonging to travelers who had been robbed when the roads were closed recently were found in a cave at a village also called Qurchi-Bashi."

Martyrdom of the Corps' Operations Commander

Continuing, Mahmud Sherafati said: "As soon as this cave was found, the women of the fled from the scene of conflict [as published] and the insurgents began to attack at 1800 hours, putting us under fire from their mortars and .50-caliber automatic weapons.

How the Guards Were Trapped

At 1900 hours the heights which we controlled were captured by the insurgents. We were surrounded and our operations commander, 'Ali Bayat, was martyred. With the aid of 2 other groups--we were 50 in total--we managed to break out and after a march of 12 hours in the mountains and desert, during which the wounded died from lack of water, we managed to get to Balataq Qasr Shirin."

As regards the number of insurgents, he said: "There were about 7,000, and they had assumed control of the region with their different groups. Even Iraqi officers in local dress were taking part directly in leading the mercenaries. The mortar attacks and the building of concrete bunkers 3 meters in diameter which RPG-7 weapons cannot damage indicate that they were organized by experienced individuals. The people of Kuzran can verify what we say."

The people of Kuzran said that they had seen Iraqi officers in local dress going and coming freely from 1700 hours onwards.

Qasr Shirin guards command official Reza'i said: "It is partly true to say that the guards fell into a trap and were tricked. But we did warn officials many times that the counterrevolutionaries were assembling in the Dalahu region and were deceiving the simple-minded villagers into engaging in acts of terrorism. According to precise information we have received, Palizban's agents have assumed responsibility for the direction of operations and they are forcing the villagers to fight us by giving them money or taking their wives and children hostage."

Identification of Counterrevolutionaries

Reza'i added: "All the leaders and agents of the terrorist groups have been identified, and by mobilizing our forces to aid the air force we can destroy the great plot by the insurgents and killers who, supported by Iraq, are dreaming of creating counterrevolutionary bases at this location."

Continuing his discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, the guards corps official said:

"It is 11 months since any of the revolutionary organizations, even the holy war for reconstruction, have set foot in this area, and the guards corps is the first group to travel to the mountainous districts of the region.

"The government should understand the sensitive moments through which we are passing, since the tribes are now in their summer quarters and the counterrevolutionaries are forcing the villagers to fight us by taking their wives and children hostage. While there is still time, we must close both the border road used by the counterrevolutionaries and also their supply route through area of Havan, Seh Tapan, and Tileh Kuh. We should also renovate our border posts and crush the counterrevolutionaries so that they do not succeed in turning the tribes into their stooges."

According to the report by the KEYHAN correspondent, when the armed Ba'ath supporters have transported their weapons and ammunition, the most modern which Iraq possesses, on mules into Iranian territory, the counterrevolutionaries then collect them in their cars and make use of them.

The counterrevolutionaries are in control of locations in the mountains of Dalahu, Bivenich, Tapeh Shahan, Siah Vaneh, Palan and Qurchi-Bashi, and in general it can be said that the mountains of the border regions of Qasr Shirin from Bezmir-Abad are in their hands, and that they are supported directly from Iraq, which has recently made available to the mercenaries a number of automatic antiaircraft weapons.

Tehran-Chalus Road Closed

ID101220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement has been issued by the governor of Karaj about the closure of the Karaj-Chalus highway [the main Tehran-Caspian route]: In His exalted name: In light of the plots being promoted and implemented by internal counterrevolutionary elements with the effective collaboration of their foreign associates across the country, basic measures to prevent such things have been adopted across the country by all the security forces, the army and the guards corps. Certain deprived and misled individuals are plotting in the city of Karaj. These misled people blocked the main Tehran-Chalus highway last night. A large number of these misled people are members of the defunct Muslim People of Iran Party, as well as fugitive military personnel, leftists and eclectics. Six members of these counterrevolutionary elements were arrested last night. All the counterrevolutionary individuals and the misled individuals whose pure sentiments have been exploited in this regard are hereby warned in view of the imam's message.

The Karaj municipality and office of the governor have taken steps to improve the electricity supply, set up clinics and an educational complex, repair roads, provide water, prepare deeds for houses and other measures to meet the people's essential needs. Unless the known and hireling counterrevolutionary elements desist from provocative acts, the vast force of Muslim people of Islamabad and other citizens of the heroic city of Karaj will, by force, respond to these provocations.

Meanwhile, all revolutionary institutions, the militant clergy and the governorate of Karaj express their decisive support for the people in this regard.

Surrender of Dissidents

JN110743 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali (Farkhawi), official in charge of public relations for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in western Iran, has said that 30 members of the democratic party have handed themselves and their weapons over to the revolution guards in Paveh City. They were pledged safety.

Hojjat ol-Eslam (Farkhawi) added that for over 2 months large groups of the abovementioned party and other organizations in Paveh, [name indistinct] and Ravansar have been turning themselves in to the revolution guards. He affirmed that a pledge of security will be given to all those who identify themselves and hand over their weapons. (Farkhawi) went on to say: A revolution guards patrol stopped a small transport vehicle after a 4-day chase and discovered 11 weapons and 40,000 rounds of ammunition in it.

BAMDAD CITES TUDEH PAPER ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD101315 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 6 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report on article appearing in Tudeh Party organ MARDOM on 5 July: "The CIA Holds Responsibility for Directing the Plot Against Iran"]

[Text] The Tudeh Party's central organ, MARDOM, states the following is an article appearing in yesterday's edition under the headline "We Reiterate Our Warning," and dealing with the expansion of counterrevolutionary attempts against the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"Examination of information received and of news from the mass media over the last few days indicates that counterrevolution is expanding its efforts both within Iran and abroad, and that the principal organizer and mobilizer of activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran is American imperialism."

The article also states: "According to VOA, 'at a recent convention, which lasted 1/2 a day, Bakhtiar denied any connection or affiliation with Oveysi, another counterrevolutionary group leader.' However, either Bakhtiar (or VOA on his behalf) is lying. They are connected and they are collaborating. At the same time, their stratagems and acts of terrorism against the Islamic Revolution are directed and administered from a single center, the CIA of America."

The article also states: "According to information received there are two main homogeneous counterrevolutionary groups, but they pursue a single goal, which is the overthrow of the regime of the Islamic Republic, and the revival of the satanical, imperial regime. Both seek to attain this aim; Oveysi by creating military rule, and Bakhtiar, on his own admission, by means of the formation of a so-called "social-democrat" government. Meanwhile, in order to attract more aid and support from the British Government, Bakhtiar is giving prominence to the former head of the shah's general staff, Feridun Jam, as a counterrevolutionary leader. At the same time, the deposed shah has become more active in hatching and developing plots, and engaging in acts of terrorism against the Iranian revolution. On the initiative of the American Government and with their direct help, Bakhtiar has begun to form 'special task forces' in Egypt, Iraq, and Oman, consisting mainly of former officers of the Gard-e Javedan [the "Immortal Guard" of the shah], SAVAK and gendarmerie who either fled after the revolution or who were living in European countries previously. Information received puts the number of the members of these groups at around 20,000."

The article in MARDOM continues thus: "Imperialism and the counterrevolution which it breeds, is striving hard to make maximum use of the agents of the defunct SAVAK who survived the revolution (about 7-10,000 of them). In the meantime, American agents are being sent to Iran by various means, including that of carrying forged West German, British and Swiss passports. Their task is to establish contacts with agents of the defunct SAVAK and the military, and to get them organized. Available information reports that they have established a totally secret organization to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran. This confirms the remarks made by the president of the Islamic Republic, Dr Bani-Sadr (during an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE, which was summarized in BAMDAD), when he stated: 'There is an American plot afoot to establish a base in the community for counterrevolution in Iran.'

"In connection with the despatch of these American agents, especially as so-called American 'experts' and advisers, who were in Iran previously, individuals such as electronics engineer (Kailen) and (Arthur Hartman) may be named. Engineer (Kailen), who was released from prison last year, used to obtain information on the Armed Forces of Iran from a general in the deposed shah's army, Khal'atbari, and would make this available to (Hartman)."

In the article, MARDOM further notes: "The speical services of the West are expanding their activities against Iran and the revolution. For example, British imperialism, in order to expand its positions in the region, is cooperating closely with the American CIA, particularly in the Kurdish-inhabited regions of Turkey, Iraq and Iran, by sending in its agents under the guise of religion [as published]. Meanwhile, an under secretary of the American Defense Department held talks and reached agreement during his visit to Turkey on the use of existing military bases in that country against the revolution of Iran, and imperialism, led by America, has placed various propaganda facilities at the disposal of counterrevolution. These include radio transmitters, and the New York TIMES states openly that these have been paid for by the CIA. The task of these mass media facilities is to engage in propaganda against Iran and the revolution. The hostility of imperialism, the enmity of the counterevolution which it breeds, and at the same time, the poisonous and hackneyed propaganda emanating from these radios (and publications) by counterrevolution is concentrated against revolutionary Islam in general and the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, in particular. According to information received, among the other leaders of the fighting clergy who, after the Imam Khomeyni, and equally with Tudeh Party officials are the target of counterrevolution, may be mentioned the names Ayatollah Montazeri, Ayatollah Khalkhali, Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi and others. In particular, the deposed shah's executioner, Oveysi, speaks with beastly vengefulness against Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, and repeatedly utters threats against the fighting clergy. America has attracted the support of the Government of Turkey against Iran for possible measures it might carry out using troops or dependent groups, i.e. counterrevolutionary killer squads."

The article states elsewhere: "Methods of counterrevolutionary actions include taking unfair advantage of the difficulties which beset the progress of Iran's revolution, (most of these difficulties having been bequeathed by the same satanical, lackey regime of imperialism, or its surviving agents), for the purpose of intensifying and spreading dissatisfaction among the masses, to enlarge the scope of differences between the views of the students, the clergy and the armed forces, and among the political and social groups, organizations and parties, by encouraging the hardening of ideological positions, or by lying and rumormongering, and by creating conflict.

"All information received and all the evidence and indications point to the fact that counterrevolution is expanding its efforts at home and abroad according to a predetermined plan by American imperialism. Under such conditions, the special importance of the remarks made by the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, on the necessity for rapid and fundamental purges in all organizations, is of basic importance. The importance and seriousness of the demands made by the leader of the revolution cannot be met by subsidiary, partial or half measures. In a speech on 4 Tir [25 June] to members of the Workers' Islamic Council, he again mentioned that 'the issue of the purges is more important than the American issue.' In view of the ever-increasing efforts made by counterrevolution, bred by imperialism, against Iran and the revolution, there must be watchfulness and vigilance, a single program and coordination, and the main enemy, which is imperialism, led by American imperialism, should always be taken into account, and all pens and guns should be aimed at it."

THREE ELECTED TO SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL

LD101742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to a statement issued a few minutes ago by the council supervising the election to the Supreme Judicial Council that has been placed at the disposal of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslams 'Ali Qoddusi, Rabbani Amlashi and Javad Amoli have been elected as members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

NVOI SCORES SEIZURE OF IRANIAN ASSETS IN U.S. BANKS

TA091519 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Continuing To Plunder our Country"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The U.S. Treasury Department has asked all U.S. banks in which Iran's currency reserves--amounting to more than $8 billion--are deposited to determine the exact amount of these assets. Nearly 2 weeks ago this same U.S. Treasury Department announced that it had proposed to Carter to permit this department to seize all of Iran's currency reserves in American banks. This so-called initiative of the U.S. Treasury Department was welcomed by Mr Carter, and the U.S. administration started operating and now they are trying to figure how and what amount of the money belonging to the Iranian nation they can embezzle.

For instance the U.S. Senate's Armed Service Committee suggested that the Pentagon withdraw without much fuss $41 million of Iran's currency reserves. We should remember that the deposed shah had purchased air-to-air Phoenix missiles from the United States with this same amount and this entire amount was paid from the Iranian nation's pocket. However, despite all this, on Carter's order, the missiles were not put at Iran's disposal. Now the interesting thing is that the Pentagon wants to utilize this $41 million of the Iranian nation's money to purchase the above-mentioned missiles for the U.S. Navy's use.

It is said that U.S. officials intend to provide for some of the financial claims of U.S. citizens in Iran from Iran's currency reserves. According to the opinion of the U.S. Treasury Department, all the participants in the disgraceful U.S. military interventions against our homeland and the dependents of eight military personnel who were killed during the implementation of this adventurous plan in Tabas--and whose guilt in fact falls on the shoulder of the responsible U.S. officials themselves--can also use Iran's currency reserves to secure their claims.

The U.S. Treasury intends to render financial aid from Iran's currency reserves to the families of the U.S. hostages who have been arrested in our country on the charge of espionage. The CIA is also prepared to embezzle our country's currency reserves. This espionage organization intends to secretly withdraw $100 million from our country's currency reserves to carry out fresh subversive acts against our Islamic Republic. Is the seizure of money, which belongs to the Iranian nation, for preparing conspiracy, subversion and criminal military interventions against this same nation not beyond political gangsterism?

Futile attempts are being made in Washington to wrap in legal measures the plunders of our country's currency reserves. It is because of this dishonest aim that the members of the Senate passed a special resolution which in fact allows all U.S. administrative organizations to plunder Iran's currency reserves. The ratification of such a resolution in a supreme U.S. legislative source demonstrates that the application of the policy of gangsterism in international relations has been transformed into an official government policy. A plunderer is a plunderer. The United States plundered Iran for a quarter of a century unchallenged and with the help of its deposed and puppet shah freely plundered the wealth of the Iranian nation. During this same quarter of a century, U.S. imperialist monopolies pocketed more than $80 billion in profits through colonialism and plundering the natural wealth of the Iranian nation.

Now impudent and world-devouring U.S. imperialism considers Iran as its private property and what confirms this impudence is this same decision of Carter's administration regarding the embezzlement of our country's reserves in U.S. banks. The embezzlement of this money, which belongs to the Iranian nation, is the continuation of that same plundering policy of the United States, except with more impudence.

The Iranian nation knows that the world-devouring United States is its enemy number one and it is for this reason that despite the flirtations of the masked and unmasked U.S. mercenaries, it has aimed the sharp edge of its anti-imperialist struggle at the United States.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

9 July Commentaries

TA091936 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 July carried two commentaries:

The first was entitled "The Ground Should Not Be Laid for the Activities of the Counterrevolution."

It said: Our revolution and Islamic Republic is exposed to serious and real danger by U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution. The interests of the revolution and the Iranian nation dictate that we prepare in a serious manner and that we mobilize and equip all the true revolutionary forces in order to defeat this danger. With deep regret we note that recently certain circles in our country are attempting, under various pretexts, to separate the revolutionary forces from each other and to actually disintegrate the anti-imperialist and anti-American front.

For some time now certain specific groups have been striving with all means to disregard the struggle against the principal enemy, namely the struggle against U.S. imperialism--the continuation and intensification of which the imam has repeatedly urged. These groups have aimed the sharp edge of their assaults at certain forces who are on the path of the revolution and who follow Imam Khomeyni's revolutionary and anti-imperialist path with honesty and sincerity--all this in times when an alliance and unity of word and action and cooperation among the true revolutionary forces, whether leftist or religious forces, are necessary more than any other time.

The danger of U.S. imperialism and internal counterrevolution is a serious and real danger. The Iranian revolution has delivered a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism. Therefore, the Americans will not keep their hands off Iran. U.S. imperialism cannot tolerate the existence of an independent and free Iran. The Americans believe that Iran should either return to the camp of imperialism or should be destroyed. U.S. officials themselves acknowledge that they will continue the policy of confrontation with Iran through the implementation of anti-Iranian measures. In such circumstances any act by any individual and group, willingly or unwillingly, aimed at the creation of division and discord among the true revolutionary forces is an unpardonable sin.

The second commentary was entitled "Which Persons Support the Pawns of the Former Regime?"

It said: One and a half years have passed since the victorious revolution of our nation. During this period the imam of the nation has repeatedly drawn the attention of officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to a number of important issues, including the necessity of a broad and all-out cleansing of all military and civil organizations, giving relief to millions of deprived inhabitants of towns and villages from a life full of hardship and deprivation, abolishing all the salaries of those associated with satan, expropriating their properties for the benefit of the oppressed and delivering them to the revolution's courts. However, what aroused the concern of the leader of the revolution and our homeland's liberated people was the disregard of responsible officials to these legal and just demands, which forced the imam himself to raise the banner of cleansing military and civil organizations.

Regarding the abolition of the salaries of people associated with the satanic regime, unfortunately we are witnessing certain events which can only arouse the astonishment and annoyance of our homeland's people. Certain traitors who should have been arrested and delivered to the revolution's courts in those first moments of the revolution have not only escaped justice with the aid of certain mysterious hands, but now, again with the help of those same hands, are receiving retirement pay for their treacheries. Among these are Senators Sajadi, Ra'isi, Ashtiand and Parsa, who took part in the ratification of laws that resulted in the martyrdom of thousands of the best sons of our nation. These hands should be cut forever before it is too late, and the mortal danger which threatens the revolution and its gains should be foiled.

10 July Commentaries

TA110836 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 July carried two commentaries.

The first was entitled "Whom Does This Political Discord Benefit?"

It said: During these past few weeks, according to reports coming from official and public authorities of the Islamic revolution, a few active antirevolutionary networks have been discovered in the army, governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Counterrevolution is very active in Iran and these elements are supported by U.S. imperialism and the CIA and are in contact with mercenaries such as Palizban, Bakhtiar, Zahedi and Oveysi.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the managers of the White House and first of all the intelligence organizations of the Pentagon and U.S. imperialism are the principal hatchers of anti-Iranian plots. The thing that has most of all drawn the attention of the public and has been a cause for concern to the forces true to the revolution, are the political disputes that exist in our country. These days the issue of struggling against U.S. imperialism has been eclipsed by the uproar around the existing differences between political groups and the attacks against some forces true to the revolution, especially since some hirelings under the cloak of true revolutionaries and true Islam repeat the meaningless slogans of the imperialists and Maoists regarding the so-called superpowers.

U.S. imperialism desires that all the political groups fight each other instead of struggling against U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution. Which political discords can benefit U.S. imperialism more than those by which some responsible officials directly or indirectly try to place in the same axis under the excuse of the two superpowers--the supporter or the Iranian revolution and U.S. imperialism? The Iranian revolution under the leadership of the great imam has not only put an end to the corrupt regime of the Pahlavi dynasty but to (?U.S. imperialist domination) This is the reason why U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution make efforts to annihilate the revolution, create dissension among the true forces of the revolution, incite the armed groups against the forces true to the revolution.

All the forces true to the revolution should unite in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and disregard political and religious disputes.

The second commentary said: Recently the Carter administration once again announced that it will continue its military and financial support for the Afghan rebels who are trained in Pakistan and sent to Afghanistan for carrying out subversive activities against the people and government of the DRA. No better things can be expected from elements who have lost their interests after the revolution and who wish to make their country return to monarchy and feudalism.

Iran and Afghanistan have many things in common: Both countries have put an end to U.S. imperialist domination, have regained their independence, have ousted the enemies of the nation from their countries and are faced with the aggressions of imperialist and reactionary forces. U.S. imperialism has transformed Pakistan into its bridgehead for its military actions against Afghanistan and enjoys the support of the leaders of Beijing, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. It is from Pakistani territory that the Afghan rebels are sent to Afghanistan, while trained and armed by the United States, for carrying out subversive activities against the nation, against governmental organizations and military units. They have even made impudence reach such a point that they resort to blowing up historical and religious cities. These so-called Muslims are the enemies of Islam.

Recently it has been made clear that some of the Iranian officials have taken the same path the former regime had taken regarding Afghanistan. Now the Iranian nation has learned with concern that bases have been installed for these Afghan rebels in Mashhad and other cities bordering Afghanistan where they are trained and armed and then sent to Afghanistan. The Islamic Afghanistan is an independent neighbor and its people's government has many times expressed its support for the Iranian revolution as well as its readiness for solving all its differences with Iran by bilateral talks. Under such conditions, hostility towards this government and interfering in its affairs are not to the advantage of the regime of the Islamic republic.

The Iranian nation desires that the government stop supporting these rebels forever.

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CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 11 JULY

JN121034 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his accompanying delegation left Afghanistan for home today at the end of an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister participated in a press conference yesterday, during which he replied to questions posed by publishing houses.

At the outset of the conference, 'Abdolhadi Mokammel, Foreign Ministry political under secretary, presented the Czechoslovak foreign minister to the journalists.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister then said: Our talks with the Afghan officials were very useful and fruitful. We have achieved all that we hoped to achieve during our visit to Afghanistan. He added: I am happy that during my present visit I had the opportunity to meet with Babrak Karmal, the great friend of the Czechoslovak people, the friend whom our masses know very well. During our other meetings with Afghan leaders, we studied the future of [word indistinct] relations between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, as well as international issues. I must say that our viewpoints were identical on all issues of interest.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister added: There are great possibilities for cooperation between our two countries. The Czechoslovak foreign minister then replied to questions from correspondents of the newspapers and the publishing houses.

Text of Communique

LD121232 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Joint communique on visit to Afghanistan by Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 7-12 July]

[Text] At the invitation of Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to the DRA 7-12 July, 1980, and was warmly and comradely welcomed. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, received the CSSR foreign minister during his stay. The CSSR minister of foreign affairs met with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning of the DRA; and 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of information and culture of the DRA.

The foreign ministers of the two countries discussed the present relations between the two countries and confirmed their desire for the further all-round development of these relations. They considered the further deepening of political cooperation between the two countries, at various levels, including very high levels, to be very important.

The two sides expressed their pleasure, particularly due to the fact that after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, contacts between the two countries have been revived and considerably broadened at party and government level and also between the social and mass organizations of the two countries.

They expressed their satisfaction that the development of these relations, particularly in the political area, which stems from the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and their lofty ideals for the construction of a progressive and just society, is based on firm, solid and permanent ground.

They agreed that the mutual economic relations between the two countries have recently grown qualitatively and the economic cooperation agreement, signed on 30 March 1980 in Prague between the two sides, has provided a suitable base for development.

The two sides considered the beginning of cooperation between the DRA and the council for mutual economic cooperation which assists the development of relations between the two countries on long-term bases, as a very important step. The two sides (?consider it necessary) that contractual relations between the two countries shall be adopted with a new quality of relations between the two countries. In this regard they reviewed the possibility of concluding an agreement on consular matters and an agreement concerning legal aid and other legal aspects.

The protocol of cooperation which was signed by the foreign ministries of the two countries in the course of this visit, will assist in the establishment of regular and continuous contacts between the two countries.

The two sides expressed their desire for the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the areas of culture, education, training, health, science and information media, which has recently developed considerably and positively.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs affirmed the international support of the CPCZ, the CSSR and the people of Czechoslovakia for the PDPA, the DRA Government and the people of Afghanistan in their just struggle in defense of their independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and their revolutionary achievements. In this regard the CSSR minister of foreign affairs expressed his complete support for the political programs proposed by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980. The two sides expressed their desire that the neighboring countries make use of these proposals and begin talks on the establishment of permanent and solid relations, neighborliness and mutual, fruitful, [words indistinct] and peaceful cooperation.

The two sides were of the same opinion in confirmation of the fact that a necessary [word indistinct] for the political solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan, including the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the complete cessation of all kinds of foreign interference against the DRA Government and the people of Afghanistan, and also the provision of firm guarantees that this interference shall never be repeated in any form.

The two sides considered the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Government to the people of Afghanistan in the defense of the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution against foreign armed aggression and destructive activities against the government and people of Afghanistan.

The two sides severely rejected the provocative and hostile propaganda against Afghanistan and the USSR which was set in motion by the imperialist and chauvinist forces, aggravating the tension which they themselves created artificially, in relation to Afghanistan and the international situation.

The foreign ministers of the two countries expressed their concern that recently the international situation has been complicated further.

The two sides condemned the efforts to disrupt the process of international detente and expressed their support for the consolidation and further development of the process of detente in accordance with the final declaration of the Helsinki conference on cooperation and security in Europe, for which the necessary conditions exist.

They declared that implementation of the proposals made in the May session of the Warsaw treaty political consultative committee, [words indistinct] will help in the consolidation of trust and mutual understanding between states. [Passage indistinct] to defend international detente actively and do not reserve any effort in the (?alteration) of detente to an irreversible, all-round and common process. They stressed and pointed out the important role of the forthcoming Madrid conference, which will include the participants of the Helsinki conference, concerning the development of cooperation and security in Europe, the elimination of international problems and the consolidation of peace. They expressed their hope that the conference will bring about practical results concerning the political and military aspects, security in Europe and the development of cooperation in all areas.

The two sides considered the decision of the NATO council concerning the increase and installation of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of European countries as particularly dangerous for the peace and security of nations. In this regard, the two sides expressed their support for the recent Soviet proposal to begin talks on the questions of medium-range nuclear missiles and the question of the forward-based American arms system. They envisage that the final agreements in this case will be only adopted practically when the SALT II agreements are validated.

In the course of analysis of the problems of Asia, the two sides expressed their resolute determination for the consolidation of peace and security, and pointed out the importance of revolutionary changes which have occurred in Southwest and Southeast Asia. The two sides expressed their support for the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and demanded the liquidation of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and other imperialist military establishments in the area. The two sides denounced every kind of interference in the internal affairs of Iran, particularly the extensive economic, political and military pressures of the imperialist force, and declared that the solution of problems between Iran and United States will be only possible through talks on the basis of international principles and norms and respect for the undeniable rights of the people of Iran who will decide their future fate free and without foreign interference.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, and welcomed the decision of the Government of India concerning recognition of the government of the people of Kampuchea.

They condemned the hegemonist policy of the present leadership of China, which has become the cause of the creation of new and dangerous tension in international relations and has affected the development of friendship and cooperation among the countries of Asia, and, as a matter of fact, has endangered international peace and security.

They emphasized their traditional support for the just struggle of the Arab nations against the conspiracy of international imperialism, Zionism and against the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. The two sides again confirmed their stand that a peaceful solution for the Middle East problem can only be achieved by the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied by Israel, and realization of the true rights of the Palestinian Arab people to decide their future including the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides pointed out the great importance of the stand of the member countries of the Arab (steadfastness) front, who (struggle) against the conspiracies of imperialist and Zionist forces who create these conspiracies in the Middle East and among the member states of the Islamic Conference.

During their review of the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their fraternal solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution, and condemned the armed and continuous aggression of the South African racist regime against Angola and Mozambique. They voiced their support for the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa, and also expressed their support for the just struggle of the African countries against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They welcomed the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe as another blow to colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

The two sides noted with appreciation the important and positive role of the nonaligned movement in the present international situation and the effort of the movement to consolidate peace, detente, disarmament and international security. They emphasized the necessity of protecting and deepening the progressive nature of this movement. They expressed their support for the results of the sixth conference of the heads of state of governments of the nonaligned nations in Havana. In relation to this topic, the two sides emphasized the necessity for further strengthening the unity of action and solidarity between the countries of the socialist community, national liberation movements, nonaligned nations and all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

The two sides expressed their firm belief that the efforts of the United Nations organization, in accordance with the directives of the aims and principles of the charter of that organization, is one of the important means for the struggle for peace and security, for the purpose of establishing progressive changes in the world and for finding just ways for the solution of international problems. By this means they once again expressed their support for this international (unity).

The two sides agreed that the solution of international economic problems should be based on respect for ruling regimes, independence and the equality of nations without consideration of their social and economic systems. They voiced their determination for the continuation of efforts toward this goal, that is, the restructuring of economic relations on the world level, establishment of a new international economic order, in consideration of the interests of all countries for the purpose of consolidating the political and economic independence of the developing countries, and the creation of suitable conditions for the wider development of mutual cooperation of the world (society).

At the end of the visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, expressed his sincere thanks to the DRA foreign minister for the fraternal welcome accorded him and his companions during their stay in Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Chnoupek invited the DRA foreign minister to pay a friendly and official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date will be arranged later through diplomatic channels.

TEXT OF KARMAL'S 10 JULY ADDRESS TO DRA GUARD

LD131816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] As our dear listeners heard yesterday, in our news bulletins, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and supreme commander of the DRA Armed Forces, yesterday inspected the DRA guard and, after accepting their salute, delivered an address to the officers and men of the guard, the text of which follows: [read by announcer]

Brave soliders of the country, heroic, patriotic officers of revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan: First allow me to express passionate and revolutionary greetings on my behalf and on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, and the Government of the DRA to you steadfast defenders of the honor of the country and the Saur Revolution with heartfelt sincerity.

Comrades, friends, officers and brave and heroic soldiers of Afghanistan, I am informed that you are the sons of suffering and need; the sons of the toiling workers and peasants. You intellectual patriotic officers are informed that during the history of mankind, nations were always placed under two types of flags, or army or order: on the one hand the flag of oppression and atrocities, the flag of despots, the flag of the ruling oppressive and exploiting classes; on the other hand, the red and colorful revolutionary flag of the great masses of the (?oppressed). It has always been true that the great forces which were placed under the flag of the oppressive and despotic classes and governments have been used for the intimidation of the majority of humanity. These historical experiences exist in our country and in other countries.

We do not have to go very far back in time. In World War II a black imperialist force called Hitlerite fascism came into existence. At that time it was a very powerful and strong army of the world from the military viewpoint. Naturally, those who fought under that flag fought under the flag of oppression and atrocities. But this savage army, despite temporary successes, was crushed forever by the heroic army of the USSR, which was the liberating army and was at the service of the people and masses. Our generation has been informed through the radio and newspapers that 500,000 savage soldiers of U.S. imperialism invaded heroic Vietnam, but by the will of the heroic people of Vietnam and the liberating army of Vietnam, these 500,000 soldiers and the aggressive and invading militarists were driven out and eliminated. The superpower of the world was brought to its knees in a small country. China, with all its power and a population of one billion also encroached on the soil of Vietnam with one million troops, but the officers and soldiers serving the people of heroic Vietnam heroically drove them from their country.

We can see in the proud history of our country, that all the people of Afghanistan, including workers, peasants and patriotic intellectuals, as well as the regular Army of Afghanistan were defenders of Afghanistan and drove away the most powerful aggressive force of the world three times during the 19th century. The warlike qualities of your fathers and the (?deeds) of officers and soldiers who have been martyred is eternal in the history of our country and even in the history of the world. Those officers and soldiers were our free and patriotic fathers who won the independence of Afghanistan at the time of Ghazi Amanullah, after the October Revolution, with the help of the young USSR and with the invincible will of the people of Afghanistan.

During the last 6 or 7 years, it was again this courageous and heroic Army of Afghanistan which overthrew the despotic and decadent regime of the monarchy with heroism in an unprecedented epic. These heroic, brave, alert, aware and courageous soldiers, these sons of suffering, were the sons of the working class which overthrew the despotic, aristocratic regime of Daud and hoisted the flag of the Sawr Revolution. The Sawr Revolution, due to the influence and sway of the CIA spy and the band of U.S. imperialism, was temporarily diverted from its course. The heroic revolutionary and liberating Army of Afghanistan was dismembered seven times and the best officials and the best soldiers were taken from the ranks of the heroic Army of Afghanistan and the powerful battle strength of the Afghan Army was deliberately weakened in accordance with plans and orders of the black reaction of the region and international reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism and hegemonist China. They attacked our army, which was the steadfast defender of the honor, people, and independence of our country, and were able to weaken, to an extent, the battle morale of the army.

Despite this and despite all the conspiracies and tricks which the band of Amin carried out against the heroic and courageous Army of Afghanistan, in accordance with the orders of his masters, it was the heroic Army of Afghanistan which again was able, with the help of our great friend, the USSR, to defend the independence and territorial integrity of our country. Under the leadership of the party of our martyrs, our heroic party, the united PDPA, with the help of the Afghan liberating army and with the will and unity of the progressive and patriotic forces relying on the people of Afghanistan, was again able to save our country and revolution, which was on the verge of collapse, by the 27 December 1979 uprising.

Brave soldiers, heroic officers, you all know that we are faced with an undeclared war against treacherous enemies which have wickedly formed an unholy front in the world, from the United States to China, using the soil of Pakistan. The greatest and most important duty in the defense of the independence, sovereignty and honor of the people and country is now on the shoulders of the party and government, which rely on you, the heroic young Army of Afghanistan. During the past 6 months, with the objective and fraternal help of the USSR, we were able to revive the morale of our army by improving and strengthening our battle readiness. Today our party and government, with true assurance and with full faith, is confident that the strength of the new liberating army will be able, with the help of our great friend, the USSR, and with reliance on the party, army and people of Afghanistan, to give a crushing blow to any power which attempts to encroach even a hand in our honorable and sacred homeland. These forces have felt the iron fist of the liberation in the World War II struggle against Hitlerite fascism, in Vietnam, and in other countries.

I do not want to cause any more discomfort and inconvenience to you. I hope for the proud and great success of the liberating Army of Afghanistan.

KARMAL ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE

LD122136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today took part in the conference which was held for the purpose of enhancing the efficiency and activity of the ministries, departments and government institutions of the DRA in Salam Khanah Hall in Arg Palace and delivered an extensive and all-round speech regarding the conditions of the government administration and the need for basic changes in the state machinery, based on the realities of the new revolutionary conditions.

The chairman of the Revolution Council said:

[Begin Karmal recording] Regretfully, because of the damage inflicted on the party and because of the deep backwardness of our society, until now the PDPA has not succeeded in changing the decadent old, strangulating and repressive government to a true government of the toilers of Afghanistan. Despite the second development stage of the Sawr Revolution, until now we have not been able to place as a whole the administrative machine of the government at the service of the people and at the service of the masses. We regretfully ought to confess, criticize ourselves and criticize with courage, because despite the fact that the leadership of the party is the leadership of the party of the working class and all the toilers, the administrative machinery of our government is still antipeople. [applause]

However, the leadership of the party is determined to repair and modify with all its power, energy and force this old machine which has a bureaucratic character, a petit bourgeois character and a semimilitary character. [applause] We must place the administration of the Government of Afghanistan in an appointed time truly at the service of the people. [applause] If the PDPA leadership cannot fulfill this great historical duty, it ought to confess in front of the people that the leadership does not possess the capacity for this work and must resign. [applause]

Of course, there is no doubt that the PDPA and the Sawr Revolution in its new stage encountered some problems and difficulties which were created by the black forces, counterrevolutionary forces, regional reaction, international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Chinese chauvinism. But, despite all these difficulties, the party is determined, and the party leadership must be determined that after this we must step by step place the administrative machinery of the Government of Afghanistan truly at the service of the people of Afghanistan and not against the people of Afghanistan.

We will continue to further strengthen the country's defense forces so that on one hand we can crush and foil the conspiracies, treacheries and armed aggressions of the sworn enemies of our people--i.e., the internal black reaction and the reaction of the region headed by U.S. imperialism in shameful collusion with the heretic and traitorous leadership of China--and on the other hand, (?guarantee) stability for the purpose of positive fulfilling our duties in the construction of new social conditions in the DRA. [applause] [remainder of speech indistinct]

Summary of Speeches

LD122328 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Summary] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today participated in a conference, which was held in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace, for the purpose of enhancing the efficiency and activities of ministries, departments and institutions of the DRA Government. He delivered a comprehensive speech concerning government administration and the necessity for change in the state machinery.

At one point Babrak Karmal said that one of the most important means for the construction of a new society is the democratization of the administrative system of the country based on the democratic centralism which is considered one of the most important methods of the economic, administrative and social leadership in the present conditions.

Regarding the question of the appointment of government officials, Karmal said that the appointment of officials and staff shall not be affected by likes, dislikes, private and telephone contacts, or tribal, family and private relationships, but should be based on the basis of the capacity for work, political views, method of work, good behavior, chastity, hard work and capacity for the creation of an atmosphere of sincerity in the work environment.

Karmal also said that some people believe that the most important thing is the gaining of state power, and that when state power is gained every question will be solved by itself. But this is not true and this is a very great mistake. We shall learn from our mistakes. We must know that a society always goes from the solution of simple questions toward more complicated and involved questions.

In addition to Babrak Karmal, this unprecedented and great conference was attended by some members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; members of the Revolution Council; the president of the Supreme Court; members of the DRA Council of Ministers; governors, deputy ministers, directors, judges, chiefs and officials of departments and government institutions; and a number of teachers, engineers, commanders, and advisers from the provinces. The conference was opened with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, opened the conference by making a brief speech. He talked about the corrupt bureaucracy of the country which was at the service of the oppressors and was based on red tape and the abuse of state power. He condemened Hafizollah Amin and his ambitious, bloodthirsty band which had usurped state power. Engineer Mohammad, minister of public works; Khawiani, president of the PDPA Central Committee organization; Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry; and Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, made speeches concerning the condition of government departments and on behalf of their respective ministries gave assurances that they will not refrain from any effort to realize the DRA 5-year plan, the resolutions of the second plenum and the practice of the valuable speeches of Babrak Karmal. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand then criticized the shortcomings, mistakes and problems of the state administration, in particular the work methods of some ministries and institutes, during a brief speech.

Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce; Dr Mehrabuddin Paktiawal, first deputy minister of the Finance Ministry; Mahmood Kargar, member of the executive board of the primary party organizations of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism; and Asaddollah Payam, mayor of Kabul, also made speeches and expressed their readiness on behalf of their respective departments to create a healthy administrative unit in accordance with the ideals of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

In conclusion, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand analyzed the results of the conference and suggested particular ways to solve some problems. He said that we shall confess that there are basic shortcomings in the administration of the government, resulting primarily from the legacy of the former government.

BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY SYRIAN DAILY

JN111155 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Ahmad al-Haj 'Ali, chief editor of Syria's newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, visited Afghan President Babrak Karmal in Kabul during the convocation of the political seminar for solidarity with the Afghan people. The following is the text of the dialogue he held with him:

Question: Mr President, there is a great difference between what is being disseminated by the Western information media about the situation in your country, which is pictured as disturbed, gloomy and tense, and what we have sensed and experienced in Kabul and the other provinces. What do you think are the reasons for this fierce imperialist campaign against your country?

Answer: We are a revolution and one of the characteristics of this revolution is that it repulses imperialist influence and leads people toward progress and socialism. The imperialist forces used to believe that we were a guaranteed place for them. They considered us a subservient people and a country serving their expansionist and reactionary interests. When the revolution took place and settled in, imperialism lost its mind. The people here rid themselves of oppression and backwardness and chose the path of socialism. This is something that disturbs imperialism and the reactionary forces.

Question: What is their direct goal in these repeated plots against your country?

Answer: Their basic goal is that Afghanistan remain under their direct influence. They want to apply CIA probrams aimed against all national forces, not only in Afghanistan but in Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and in the Middle East as well. They try to strike against these forces by benefiting from Afghanistan's geographical position. There is no doubt that they have failed to achieve their goals. Therefore, they have begun to engage in intrigues against the revolution and to distort the objective and honorable role of the Soviet Union, especially after they lost their reactionary asset in Iran and their Hafizollah Amin, who was well-known for his connections with U.S. imperialism.

Question: Mr President, you are in the revolution's second phase, which is that of crystallization and stability. This phase has cost you many sacrifices. What are the basic political and social choices in your current work inside the organization and on the front?

Answer: Logically, and through the revolution's programs, there are several problems facing us. There is the socialist class struggle against the local forces of exploitation and reaction. There is also the revolution's steadfastness in facing the foreign plots of imperialism, in addition to hundreds of longstanding problems. Our revolution is drafting working programs to solve them. The basic march of our revolution is one of continuous and developed revolutionary action with connected stages. When we overcome one stage we can proceed to solve the others. However, we are in a state of undeclared war with U.S. imperialism and our primary objective now is to defend the revolution, entrench its roots and protect its accomplishments. This necessarily requires the elimination of the wicked plotting agent forces. We have overcome many difficulties and the only remaining agents inside our country are saboteurs, highwaymen and criminals. The state is now taking the necessary measures to get rid of them.

On the other hand, there are economic, cultural and social plans for which we are working seriously and sincerely. We are also paying attention to economic development plans, which we will accomplish successfully with the help of the Soviet Union, friendly states and the nonaligned countries. In the social field, we have vital programs for developing our society. There is also work for agricultural reform, as well as programs to develop industry and to begin a cultural revolution. Large-scale programs have be drawn up for all of this and work has begun on their implementation.

Question: Although Islam is a revolution of progress and freedom, imperialism is constantly attempting to exploit it as a religious factor against revolution.

In fact, imperialism is attempting to exploit the reactionary elements, in order to obliterate Islam's truth and thus confront the revolution's elements. How do you view this issue and how do you confront this foolish trend?

Answer: Islam as a reality, a truth, a revolution and liberation for all humanity, as it has been ever since the time of the prophet--may God's peace and blessings be upon him--the caliphs and the revolutionary Muslim leaders, is one thing, while Islam's exploitation by imperialist powers and backward reactionary regimes is another contradictory and quite different thing.

With the aid of imperialism and in order to strike at the revolutionary powers, the reactionaries want to make Islam appear to be a backward and fascist religion. Indeed, they are doing this while at the same time using Islam as camouflage. However, Islam has nothing to do with these reactionaries. Islam will neither support backwardness nor serve Washington's imperialism, since Islam's reality is opposed to racial discrimination, Zionism as a malicious colonialist trend, imperialism, reaction and all forms of colonialism.

However, malicious elements have tried to exploit the issue of backwardness and thus drag Islam in and indict it as a religion that opposes revolution.

Still, I would like to affirm that our people in Afghanistan, particularly the men of religion, have become aware of and clearly sense this truth.

Question: We are both afflicted with common suffering and have adopted a common stand against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Indeed, our country, like yours, is being subjected to the most vicious and malicious imperialist onslaught. How do you view this and what, in your opinion, are the duties required of us in confronting this threat?

Answer: Your opinions and beliefs in Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, are identical to those of our state and party. Thus, allow me to announce candidly and emphatically that we support you. Indeed, we do support Syria, which is struggling against all of the plots directed against it. It is a great responsibility for us, both in Kabul and in Syria, to confront the powers of exploitation, the imperialist and Zionist regimes and Israel. Thus, the Islamic world is called upon to unite in its opinions and its culture, in order to confront the real threats surrounding it. We should all expose falsehood and the real nature of the plot against Islam, in order to be able to wage our joint struggle against the common enemy, represented by imperialism, reaction and world Zionism. We have to form one Islamic front, for relations between us would thus be bolstered, making us, in turn, increasingly united.

We also have to keep in mind that Islam resists the ruling of organized and agent reaction. Thus, reactionary rulers, even if they are Muslims, are considered imperialist agents who serve U.S. colonialism and support injustice and exploitation. Can Muslims be like this? This is impossible.

The revolutionary Muslims must unite in one front, in order to strike at colonialists and to expose all of those who are exploiting Islam and plotting in the name of Islam. Here I would like to stress the need for bolstering the relations of struggle between Syria and Afghanistan.

Question: What are your expectations regarding our region's future, as a result of the joint struggle that we are both waging?

Answer: Our future in Syria, the Arab homeland, Afghanistan and in all of the Islamic world's states will be the achievements of victory over imperialism. Zionism and reaction. For in truth, Zionism's dreams and prophecies will not be fulfilled. Our struggle is marching toward the noblest aim--freedom and socialism. Those who want Islam to degenerate and who are exploiting it are misled, and their revolutionary peoples, who believe in freedom and socialism, will renounce them.

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSAILS FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD112010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defense, this afternoon held a press conference in the hall of the Defense Ministry with the participation of newspaper writers and the press representatives of 11 Asian, African and European countries.

Gen Mohammad Rafi' refuted the poisonous and mendacious propaganda against our dear homeland which Western imperialist sources have disseminated, and severely condemned the destructive interference in the internal affairs of our country by the accomplices of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and regional reaction.

Gen Mohammad Rafi' added: The destructive actions by elements linked with international imperialism--in particular U.S. imperialism--Chinese chauvinism and regional reaction have been increasingly condemned and hated by the toiling people of Afghanistan and are being crushed one after the other by the armed forces with the resolute cooperation of their noble and toiling compatriots.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112301 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Nezamuddin Tahzib, president of the Supreme Court, today held a press conference for the media representatives of 11 Asian, African, European and American countries. He answered questions in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At the beginning, Nezamuddin Tahzib expressed his pleasure at the arrival of foreign journalists in our dear homeland, particularly in this new developmental stage of the Sawr Revolution, and at their interest in studying our country closely and informing the world's people of what they have learned.

The president of the Supreme Court then spoke about realities in the country and the destructive actions of the counterrevolutionary elements, who are brought in from abroad and nurtured by elements linked with international imperialism--headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism--Chinese hegemonist chauvinism and regional reaction. He said: Despite the conspiracies, trickery and destructive actions of the evil and counterrevolutionary elements in our dear homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] enjoys the resolute support of the people of Afghanistan, the toiling people of the country, and is struggling to expose and neutralize these elements. The first congress of the country's teachers, the first congress of the [word indistinct] of the DRA and the first gathering of the ulema and religious leaders of the country, which was held in Kabul a while ago, is a clear example of the cooperation of people, intellectuals and religious leaders and their solidarity with the government.

Tahzib then answered the questions of the journalists.

JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION MEETS IN DACCA 10 JULY

BK110951 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh and India yesterday achieved a narrowing-down of differences on the question of approaching Neapl for the augmentation of dry season flow of the Ganges.

Replying to questions of newsmen at the end of the fourth session of the ongoing meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission [JRC] in Dacca yesterday evening, Indian Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey said the draft formulation of Bangladesh for the purpose of being discussed, resulting in the narrowing-down of the differences.

Bangladesh Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq said the efforts to further narrow down the differences would continue.

The current meeting of the JRC is devoted to increasing the dry season Ganges flow through Nepal's involvement, the Tista water sharing and the problems of common border rivers. [sentence as received]

The two sides are resuming their talks this morning as the last scheduled session of the meeting.

Conclusion of Talks

BK111431 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1330 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The 19th meeting of the Bangladesh-India Joint Rivers Commission ended in Dacca today. Both sides have agreed to hold the next meeting of the commission in the last part of next month to further narrow down their differences on the problems of the distribution of river water.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Indian delegation, Kedar Pandey, met President Ziaur Rahman in Dacca. Later, the Indian minister for irrigation left Dacca for home. Speaking at the airport prior to his departure, Pandey said that his talks with President Ziaur Rahman were very cordial and satisfactory.

SPOKESMAN DETAILS RESULTS OF RAHMAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

BK111645 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Japan has agreed to consider the proposal for a long-term credit sale of rice to Bangladesh. This was stated in Dacca today by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry while briefing newsmen on President Ziaur Rahman's just concluded visit to Tokyo. The spokesman said Bangladesh had requested Japan for 200,000 tons of rice under long-term credit sale and the Japanese leaders have agreed to consider this request.

Giving details of the talks the president had with the Japanese leaders, he said Japan has also agreed to consider favorably the Bangladesh request for increasing the existing volume of commodity grants.

Referring to President Zia's talks with Prime Minister-designate Suzuki, the spokesman said it was a very good beginning of our bilateral relations.

The finance minister, who accompanied the president to Tokyo, has stayed back to continue the talks with the Japanese authorities. He further said that Japan, which was earlier unwilling to take part in the Asian Development Bank [ADB] meeting in Manila, has now (?agreed to attend it). The Manila meeting of the ADB, due to begin on the 24th of this month, will consider the $500 million credit for setting up a fertiliser plant in Chittagong. Similarly, Japan will also take part in all the three phases of the (Bhaktabad) gas field project for which Bangladesh has sought Japanese technical and financial assistance.

Referring to President Zia's meeting with the leading industrialists and trading concerns of Japan in Tokyo, the foreign office spokesman said leading Japanese industrialists and traders have agreed to take part in Bangladesh's economic activity, particularly in the development sector including exploration of gas, oil, coal, limestone and rock.

Referring to the president's cordial and most satisfactory meeting in Tokyo with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, the spokesman said the two leaders discussed bilateral matters and regional developments. Those matters will be discussed further during the president's forthcoming visit to China later this month.

Referring to President Zia's meeting with President Carter in Tokyo, the spokesman said it was very cordial. The U.S. President appreciated the stand Dacca has taken on different international issues. The U.S. President wanted to know Bangladesh's major economic problems including the food gap and assured his country's continued support for the implementation of the second 5-year plan. You can count on our support, particularly on the economic and food sectors, the spokesman quoted President Carter as saying.

The spokesman also referred to President Zia's meeting with the Australian and the Thai leaders. The Thai prime minister and the Bangladesh president reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and the international (?public opinion) on the issue.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Ambassador-designate of Portugal to Bangladesh Dr Joao Eduardo Monteverde Pereira Bastos presented his letter of credence to President Ziaur Rahman at Banga Bhavan on 12 July. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0325 GMT 12 Jul 80 BK]

EARTH SATELLITE STATION--The government has decided to introduce domestic satellite system in the country during the current 5-year plan. This was stated by Minister for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Moidul Islam while speaking at a foundation stone-laying ceremony of the country's earth satellite station at Latifpur of Dacca today. He said the new satellite station will be commissioned by March 1981. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 10 Jul 80 BK]

GANDHI CALLS FOR UNITY TO COMBAT SECESSIONIST FORCES

BK121601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has stressed the need for national unity to enable the nation to go ahead. Referring to some of the threats to national unity, Mrs Gandhi said the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh is trying to infiltrate into all important spheres. Certain elements are working for secession in the northeastern region. Therefore, it is most important for all to work and preserve the unity and the integrity of the country, she added.

Mrs Gandhi was speaking to a group of workers of the Delhi electricity supply undertaking in New Delhi today.

INFORMATION, BROADCASTING MINISTER VISITS CSSR

BK101537 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1435 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting Vasant P. Sathey was welcomed at Prague airport on 8 July by Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Matej Lucan, Vice Foreign Minister Svoboda, the Indian ambassador and others. At a dinner held in honor of the union minister, Deputy Prime Minister Lucan stated that he was happy to welcome Sathe on what was the first visit to Czechoslovakia by a minister of government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi after recent elections in India. He referred to the Czechoslovak people's admiration for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and stressed that conditions were ripe for further growth and consolidation in bilateral Indo-Czechoslovak relations. In his reply, the union minister of information and broadcasting referred to ancient historical and cultural links between the two countries and close cooperation which had developed in all sectors over the past 30 years. He added that he looked forward to discussing with Deputy Prime Minister Lucan and his colleagues concrete proposals for development of collaboration in the fields covering media, particularly films, television, radio and also in the cultural fields.

MARXIST LOK SABHA REPRESENTATIVE DIES 13 JULY

BK140920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The death occurred in New Delhi last night of Mr Dinen Bhatacharya, CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] member of the Lok Sabha at Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. He was 67. Mr Bhatacharya's body is being taken to Calcutta this afternoon, and from there it will be taken to Serampore for cremation. He represented Serampore constituency in the Lok Sabha.

INDIAN EXPRESS: MIRAGES TO BE BUILT INSTEAD OF JAGUARS

BK212041 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 July (AFP)--India will build the French Mirage-2000 combat aircraft instead of the Anglo-French Jaguar, thus breaking a contract with British Aerospace, the INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

The newspaper said that New Delhi would buy the 40 Jaguars it ordered from Britain in October 1978--20 have already been delivered--but would not manufacture under license 110 more, as had been originally agreed.

The Jaguar contract, for a record 13,000 million rupees ($2,500 million), was signed by the previous Janata Party government and was strongly criticized by current Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, then in opposition.

The INDIAN EXPRESS said that India would ask France to join in the construction of a factory to build the Mirage-2000 in Bangalore, southern India.

PAPER ON PAKISTAN'S CONCESSION ON SHIA RELIGIOUS ISSUE

BK121405 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Gen. Zia's Deflation"]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq has been forced to make the first major retreat since he seized power three years ago in Pakistan.

The Shias, who constitute nearly a third of the country's population, have wrested from him a clear commitment that he would not enforce those parts of the so-called Islamic laws to which they are opposed. More important than the concession is the manner in which it has been wrested, exposing the impotence of the military regime against an aroused populace. With remarkable shrewdness, the Shias of Pakistan--led, like their counterparts in Iran, by the ulema--chose the third anniversary of General Zia's rise to power to act. In clear violation of the martial law regulations, they came out on the streets of Islamabad in tens of thousands, marched to the Secretariat and besieged it, bringing to a halt all official work for a full 24 hours. General Zia's first reaction was to make a big show of strength. Apparently he hoped to be able to browbeat the agitating Shias. At one stage, two army divisions, equipped with machineguns, were deployed to throw a cordon round the demonstrators converging on the Secretariat. But when the Shias were not cowed down, the general had no choice but to climb down. He invited the Shia leaders, headed by Mufti Jaffar Hussain, for talks and agreed to rescind the provisions about zakat (the Muslim equivalent of the wealth tax) which are unacceptable to the Shias.

General Zia cannot pretend that the strength of the Shia sentiment came to him as a surprise. More than a year ago when the Islamic ideology council had recommended the proclamation of the Islamic laws, the two Shia representatives on it had raised objections. But these were disregarded as much by the head of state as by the Sunni majority on the council. Subsequent Shia pleas that explosive issues affecting religious beliefs should not be decided lightly also fell on deaf ears. And General Zia's intelligence set-up must be very inept indeed if it failed to inform him about the growing resentment among the Shias. All this has happened at a time when General Zia seemed to be firmly in the saddle, thanks partly to the Afghan crisis and partly to his skill in ousting his critics and potential rivals in the higher echelons of the army. It is too early to say whether the successful defiance of the regime by the Shias will encourage the others. But the followers of the late Mr. Bhutto, ethnic minorities like the Baluch and the Pushtoons and lawyers offended by restrictions on their activities, who remain bitterly hostile to the military regime, are bound to be elated over its discomfiture.

HAQ RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA; SHAHI GOES TO AMMAN

BK110223 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has returned home following a 2-day goodwill visit to Saudi Arabia. During his stay, the president exchanged views with King Khalid on Arab and international issues, including the issue of Afghanistan. They also held talks on bilateral relations.

The president was received at the airport last night by Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan and other federal ministers.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who had accompanied the president, left Saudi Arabia directly for Amman to attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference beginning today.

CABINET REVIEWS COUNTRY'S INTERNAL SITUATION

BK140432 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The federal Cabinet in Rawalpindi today reviewed the supply position of sugar and decided that an additional quota to the extent of 50 percent of its normal quota would be allowed to all ration card holders during the month of Ramadan. Meeting under the chairmanship of the chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, it discussed in detail the unanimous report of the national committee on deen-e-madaras [religious education] as well as the recommendations of the subcommittee to consider its implementation.

The federal cabinet also reviewed the internal situation in the light of the brief presented by Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon. The president himself briefed the Cabinet about his recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

HAQ ATTENDS CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

BK130911 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the exemplary Pakistan-China friendship occupies a prominent place in the entire gamut of Pakistan's foreign relations. He was speaking at a dinner in Islamabad last night which was hosted by the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan in his honor. He expressed his confidence that this friendship, which is based on the principles of mutual respect and cooperation, will be further strengthened with the passage of time.

Referring to his recent visit to China, the president said the love and sincerity expressed by the Chinese people during his visit demonstrates the reality that the two countries maintain very deep and solid friendly relations. The president thanked them for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their Chinese visit.

The Chinese ambassador said Pakistan and China will continue to struggle jointly for the preservation of world peace and oppose hegemony. He said both countries are trying to improve their economy. He said the president's visit took place at a time when some important international changes were taking place and which yielded positive results for the whole world.

COMMENTATOR HAILS GROWTH IN TIES WITH CHINA

BK140710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 13 Jul 80

[News commentary by Fazal Qureshi]

[Excerpts] Pakistan and China have enjoyed a very close and fraternal relationship. The friendship of the two countries has stood the test of time. In times of need, the two countries have stood by each other and given each other moral and material support and backing. One of the most important reasons for this firm and unshakeable relationship is the fact that both nations follow policies based on principles. The two nations believe in peaceful coexistence based on principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and in noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. On these foundations, Pakistan and China have built an impressive edifice of mutual cooperation and understanding which is even more important because both nations follow completely different social and political ideologies.

It was yet one more powerful manifestation of this friendship that Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq last night attended a dinner at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad, given in his honor by Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yuxin. Speaking on the occasion, President Zia said that the unique friendship between Pakistan and China occupied a prominent place in the whole gamut of Pakistan's foreign relations. He said that the love and devotion shown by the friendly people of China during his recent visit to their country was an indication of the fact that the friendship between the two countries is very deep and durable.

As stated by the ambassador, the president's visit did take place at a time when peace and stability in the whole region around Pakistan seemed to be threatened due to the turmoil in Afghanistan. The entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan in support of a Marxist government has resulted in a widespread massive revolt in that country. The deeply religious people of Afghanistan have taken up arms in defense of their Islamic faith, their freedom to choose their own government and against the imposition of a communist system. It goes to the credit of China that true to its principled foreign policy, it has bitterly denounced the use of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and has reiterated its support for Pakistan in case of any threat posed to her by the Afghanistan situation.

The complete unanimity of views between Pakistan and China on this latest development of great international concern goes to show the depth of understanding existing between the two neighboring nations. There is no doubt that visits of the leaders of the two countries to each other's capitals provide the opportunity of further strengthening ties between them and of opening up new avenues of cooperation in the best interest of the two countries. In this way the recent visit of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Beijing was of great significance which, among other things, provided the top leadership of the two nations an opportunity to exchange on the latest world developments, particularly the Afghanistan crisis. There is no doubt that the friendship between the two nations will grow stronger and stronger with every passing day in the best interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of peace and stability in the region and the world at large.

BRIEFS

RICE SALE TO IRAN--Iran has purchased 30,000 tons of basmati rice worth 21.15 million rupees from Pakistan. [Text] [Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 7 Jul 80 BK]

NEPAL

SHAHI RETURNS FROM TOKYO, COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK131604 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi, who represented Nepal at the memorial services for former Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Tokyo, returned to the capital this evening. On arrival at Tribhuvan airport, Foreign Minister Shahi was presented a guard of honor by a contingent of the Royal Nepal Army.

To a query by journalists at the airport, the foreign minister said our position on Kampuchea is well known. It is a position of principle and has been stated several times in both national and international forums. A massive armed intervention took place in Kampuchea with the objective of setting up a (?client) regime there by overthrowing an already established government, he said, adding: The United Nations has refused to accept the consequences of the armed intervention in Kampuchea, whose previous government continues to enjoy recognition in the world body. Nepal's position has been the same. There is no intention on the part of his majesty's government to change this policy, the foreign minister said further.

SRI LANKA

TANJUG CITES ZAGREB TV INTERVIEW WITH HAMEED

LD102342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Zagreb, July 10 (TANJUG)--Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed expressed conviction that the nonaligned countries' ministerial meeting in New Delhi next year would determine the way in which the nonaligned movement could best contribute to a favourable development of the international situation and a lessening of tension.

In an interview to the Zagreb TV centre broadcast today, Hameed said that Sri Lanka had asked that a special ministerial meeting be convened. "We are happy that India has agreed to the holding of the meeting. After last year's summit in Havana, much has happened on the international scene and a majority of these developments require the nonaligned movement to study them and determine its strategy accordingly," said the Sri Lanka foreign minister.

Asked for his views on the resolution of the problems in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and elsewhere, Hameed said that these problems can only be resolved through negotiations and the activity of the nonaligned movement as a whole. The nonaligned should exert influence upon the international public opinion so that solutions may jointly be found.

Hameed stressed that the centre of the Cold War, formerly in Europe, has now moved to the Indian Ocean region. In his view, this is a result of the rivalry between the great powers and their efforts to extend their spheres of influence so as to include small countries. Two years after the end of the war in Indochina, the question of Kampuchea arose, and now we have the problem of Afghanistan. Said Hameed in this view, things can be changed through the implementation of the policy of nonalignment.

STATEMENTS, REPORTAGE CONCERNING COUP ATTEMPT

Khomeyni Warning

LD111300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni given on 11 July in Tehran to a group of clergymen and other inhabitants of Tehran--recorded; 52 minutes long]

[Excerpt] Through domestic and foreign conspiracies, great powers now wish to destroy this movement completely and to trample the Islam which has struck a blow at them. They also wish to cut off all of Islam's roots. Today, all the people of our country should be on the alert. Do not occupy yourselves with the land or with the things of this world. Do not pay such close attention to these things. You must protect Islam. If they take away Islam, do not imagine that they will allow the nation to achieve its nationality. I say to you nationalistic gentlemen who keep saying "nation, nation": If they take away Islam and if they manage to separate the clergy from the nation, you--a handful of nationalists--will not be able to achieve anything even if there is no one among you of the likes of Bahktiar, and it is possible there is. Oh ye writers, do not create so much disunity. Oh ye intellectuals, do not weaken the clergy. Do not drag the country so far to one side and then to the other so that--God forbid--they come and put an end to all of you. Be united. Be prepared. The nation should be prepared for the things which are happening so that, on the day when--God forbid--their phantoms come and destroy this place and I have packed up and gone my own way [been killed], the nation is prepared and will protect Islam with powerful hands. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] The clergy, bazaar merchants, workers, farmers, civil servants and members of the armed forces--all should be on the alert. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] At a time such as now when there are so many plots, if we forget the movement, if we forget the revolution, if we occupy ourselves with our own affairs, if each of us busies himself with his own jobs and is not present in the political arena, and if we are not equipped to protect this Islamic country and to protect Islam, then--God forbid--the situation will come to a bad end. It is possible, it is certain that they [the great powers] will not be able to do anything, but they can slow down the pace.

You should know that whenever something was to happen in this country, certain groups stood in front of it in order to prevent it from happening. They created unrest, but they were not able to achieve anything. I am not saying that they will be able to achieve anything now. No, they will not be able to achieve anything. Even if these phantoms had taken to the air and were able to do something the people would have utterly destroyed them. Are our people in such a situation that a few phantoms...[interrupted by shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]. These idiots imagined that with a few soldiers--and the soldiers do not agree with them--with a few NCO's and so on they could conquer a nation of 35 million people, all of whom are armed. Their hopes are in vain. Have they not realized that the Soviet Union, despite all its might and despite all its equipment and modern weapons, had its snout rubbed in the dirt in Afghanistan? [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"; someone in the crowd then shouts "Ruhollah smashes"] Please wait, wait. You smash the enemies. Who is Ruhollah? [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] This is due to their stupidity.

Nevertheless, a number of youth, a number of silly and ignorant people are being incited to do certain things, such as the things which have been done over the past couple of days.

They do not realize that, even if they had taken off from Hamadan airbase and had come here, and even if they had destroyed a few places, eventually they had to land. Or did they plan to remain in the air? [laughter followed by shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] We are not afraid of [word indistinct]. We are afraid of our own strata, of our own people. If you gentlemen and your colleagues--the spiritual leaders, may God assist them--if you--God forbid--do certain things which may destroy your value in the eyes of the nation--even if this is only in the long term--on that day the phantoms will no longer be needed. The nation itself will push you to one side, and the nation will not be able to achieve anything without guides. Then the enemies will be able to achieve their goal, even if it takes a few years.

My fear is that we, the clergy, cannot properly do that which is entrusted to us. My fear is that, due to certain propaganda, the clergy will ignore its basic task, which is the profession of [religious] jurisprudence, that jurisprudence may gradually be weakened and that in the long term they may benefit by it.

Do not imagine that their plan was to be completed in just a few days. If they could they would try to do it immediately. If they cannot do it immediately, they will plan to carry out their plot in 15 years' time. They will not give up. One of their most important plans is to divide the various strata of the nation. The most important thing is to separate the clergy from the nation.

Montazeri on Plots

LD111349 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 8

[Text] This Friday's unity-inspiring congregational prayers were held in Qom today under the leadership of the illustrious jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. A vast, committed and dedicated congregation from the city participated.

While referring to the immence of Ramadan--the month of self-rehabilitation, piety and compassion--Ayatollah Montazeri said in his first sermon read during today's prayers:

Our Muslim nation is already locked in struggle with the arch-Satan--the United States--and the rest of the superpowers and their fifth columns within the country. It was just 2 days ago that they hatched a deep plot, but thanks to the vigilance and awareness displayed by our brothers in the Islamic army, air force, guards corps and in other revolutionary and committed forces, this plot was discovered and foiled.

Extolling the guards corps and the rest of the armed forces which believed in the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri said: The risen Iranian people know full well that mysterious and well-organized hands are at work to magnify the post-revolution era's natural shortcomings and thereby to make the people disgruntled. The magnificent history of self-sacrifices made by Muslims in the dawn of Islam has not yet been forgotten. We should now eschew minor and secondary shortcomings and mobilize all forces to combat the plots hatched by the agents of the United States and Israel both inside and outside the country.

Noting the need for the continuous present of the deputies in the Islamic consultative assembly, Ayatollah Montazeri said in his second sermon: Our country is in need of a pious and decisive prime minister, and the honorable deputies should give their support to such a person.

Officers Arrested

JN111643 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has mentioned that 17 officers of the Ahvaz 62d armored brigade have been arrested for being connected with the recent abortive conspiracy against the Islamic revolution.

This was revealed by the Khuzestan governor when he was addressing the participants in the Friday prayers in Ahvaz. He said that many documents and incriminating evidence were discovered with the arrested officers, particularly documents (?from) the commander of the Ahvaz camp identifying the persons who were ordered to kill the imam during the abortive conspiracy which was foiled due to God's grace and the vigilance of the faithful personnel of our armed forces and the Islamic revolution guards, the (?committed), the valiant.

Air Force Statement

LD111720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the political-ideological directorate of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic in connection with the martyrdom of one of our air force brothers:

In the name of God. The Islamic Iranian Air Force has presented yet another martyr to God, the hidden imam and his deputy, Imam Khomeyni. We hope that the martyr-nurturing Iranian people o accept this. The statement adds: Once again the criminal hand of world-devouring U.S. imperialism emerged and sent our brother, Warrant Officer Mohammad Esma'il Qorbani-asl, to the heavens. However, as for the plot, it was foiled.

In view of the above tomorrow morning, Saturday, we shall hold a funeral ceremony at 1000 starting from the air force hospital, on Piruzi Street. We hope that everyone will take part in the ceremony, making his soul doubly happier.

[Signed] The political-ideological directorate of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Radio Commentary

JN112102 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Commentary by Ahmad al-Katib: "The Abortive Tripartite U.S.-Zionist-Ba'thist Conspiracy"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: The abortive military coup attempt which took place yesterday against the Islamic revolution and [words indistinct] was not the first and will not be the last. Exposing this plot to the Iranian people and the world, the president of the republic said that it was the third plot in the past 4 months. He said that he will expose the details of the [word indistinct] plot in the near future.

Although this plot has aroused a great deal of interest abroad, it did not arouse any concern inside the country. No state of emergency was declared, no curfew was imposed, no guards were reinforced on any [word indistinct]. On the contrary, the report of the abortive attempt was met with coolness and ironic smiles. Those who heard the morning newscast, which broadcast the report today [as heard], also heard the normal daily programs, including the children's program.

What does this criminal attempt signify? Why did it take place and who is behind it? The answers to these questions are not very difficult and are not a secret to anyone.

This great Islamic revolution, which has upset the current equations in the area, shaken the world and destroyed many Eastern and Western imperialist interests and which threatens the rest of these interests in the area and is threatening the usurper Zionist presence in Palestine and the tyrannical regimes imposed on the Arab and Islamic peoples; this great Islamic revolution, which is forging ahead despite the wills of the two Eastern and Western giants and drawing up for the world a third course marching toward God, is the target of the conspiracies of the enemies, who are fighting it using all means. It is natural for these enemies to rally together against this Islamic revolution and prevent it from spreading.

Under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, this great Islamic revolution has demonstrated in the past 1 and 1/2 years that it is a true revolution that refuses to placate or to bargain. It rejects anything less than the liquidation of injustice and the establishment of the state of justice in the entire world. The affairs of the U.S. hostages held by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy is a simple example demonstrating the firmness and steadfastness of the revolution whose brave leadership did not heed the U.S. threats and did not give any concessions. This leadership insisted on its just stand in a manner that aroused the astonishment and admiration of the world.

The forces hostile to the Islamic revolution, namely, imperialism--particularly U.S. imperialism--Zionism and the tyrannical regimes, continue to hatch plots in order to overthrow the young Islamic revolutionary regime. In the past few months, these forces have been running several overt and covert radio stations, which are transmitting in Persian against the Islamic revolution. These stations are broadcasting from Baghdad, Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington and are in addition to the London radio station and foreign radio stations and newspapers directed against the Islamic revolution.

The U.S.-Zionist-Ba'thist plot, which is led and administered by Bakhtiar personally, aimed at crushing the Islamic revolution, restoring Bakhtiar to power and restoring imperialist, Zionist and tyrannical influence in Iran and the area. Bakhtiar has been preparing this plan for several months. He visited Baghdad, where he met with leader of the Ba'thist regime Saddam Husayn, for this purpose. He also naturally visited Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington.

This time also, God, the people and the revolution were lying in wait. Praise be to God, the coup attempt was nipped in the bud. The Ba'thist planes and the remnants of the shah's army were repulsed on the border. Thus, the Washington-Tel Aviv-Baghdad attempt ended in miserable failure.

Arrest Reports

NC120650 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 12, (AFP)--General Amir Hossein Bagheri, Iran's Air Force chief of staff from March until June 3, was arrested here yesterday in connection with the military coup d'etat plot revealed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Thursday, according to the Tehran press.

Mr Bani-Sadr recently denied rumors that General Bagheri had fled the country in a fighter plane, and said that he had been in touch with the general by telephone. [Paris AFP in English at 0620 GMT on 12 July carries a Tehran-datelined item citing the Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC as reporting that Gholam Hossein Sedighi, a leader of the National Front, was arrested early today; that 12 air force pilots were arrested on Wednesday; and that "17 army officers based in Khuzestan, including a division commander," were arrested yesterday for involvement in the recent military plot.

Guards Statement

GF121345 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The following statement has been issued by the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps mobilization staff in connection with the discovery of the recent plot:

The exalted God has once again favored our Iranian nation. Once again, with his omnipotence, he has destroyed the treacherous plot of the American and Iraqi traitors that was aimed against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The pious and Muslim Iranian nation once again, as always, received the support of Almighty God for this revolution, for which so much blood has been shed. Iran's enemies should know that as long as this nation depends on God and supports its decisive leader, Imam Khomeyni, it will never fail and will foil all plots.

The mobilization staff of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps hereby announces its full and total support for the steps taken by brother Engineer Gharavi, the pious and revolutionary governor-general of Khuzestan, in purging and trying treacherous lackeys in the armed forces and in making the proper appointments.

All members of the 20-million-strong army announce their complete readiness to carry out their duties for the Islamic revolution and struggle with the enemies. They are always on full alert.

Greetings to Imam Khomeyni. Our great commander and leader! Long live the Islamic Republic of Iran! Destruction to the plots of domestic and foreign enemies.

[Signed] The mobilization staff of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Trials Scheduled

TA121626 London BBC World Service in English at 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] In Iran, the religious judge of the military courts has named two people who he said were behind this weeks plot to overthrow the government. One of them is General Mehdiyun, a former air force commander and the other a former commander of the gendarmerie, General (Mohetti). The religious judge, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Rishavi) told the Tehran newspaper KEYHAN that the two men were the main architects of the intended coup and that they had confessed their involvement. He said they would go on trial next week.

A third man whose name had been connected with the conspiracy, another former air force commander, General Bagheri, has been defended by President Bani-Sadr, who said that the general was one of those who had foiled the plot.

Reports from Tehran said that Ayatollah Khomeyni was aware of a plan to bomb his home last Thursday night, but that he refused to leave. The ayatollah said the plots against the government were increasing, but all were doomed to failure.

Army Chief Statement

LD121822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the army chief of staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement regarding the recent abortive coup.

In the name of God: The army's records following the success of the glorious islamic revolution are before the Muslim people of Iran. The army has put its sincerity and dedication to a difficult test for the judgement of the people and is fighting the enemies of the Islamic Republic along with the nation and on the order of the nation, bravely to preserve and protect the aims of the revolution and the Islamic Republic's sovereignty. The brave Army of Iran has always tried to fight in all fronts to defeat the devil, thus promoting the revolution, and has given its blood for the growth of the great tree of the revolution. With the presentation of 500 martyrs and 2,000 injured and disabled, the army has walked along the red route of Karbela.

Now that the abortive treacherous conspiracy of a handful of misinformed and foreign mercenaries has been uncovered with the help of God and with the efforts of our colleagues committed to the revolution and other revolutionary foundations, it is expected of the dear Iranian nation to differentiate between these dirty elements and that revolutionary body of the army which continues to remain an ocean of dedication, sincerity and bravery and to be assured that the committed personnel of the army will always continue to search within the heart of the nation for their inspiration, power and heavy responsibilities.

The army chief of staff expects all the mass media, especially the press and the papers dedicated and committed to the Islamic Revolution--which form public opinion and enlighten the Muslim people of Iran--at this delecate moment to realize the importance of their mission and duties, as the imam of the nation has repeatedly stressed, and avoid printing unchecked reports. The recently discovered treacherous conspiracy of foreign-origin is being strictly investigated by the Islamic court of the army; therefore. in order to avoid damaging this investigation through the printing of incomplete information, it is wished in reporting your stories that you take into consideration a rational outlook and Islamic judgment.

The army chief of staff informs all the personnel of the armed forces to strictly avoid reporting any baseless information and giving interviews which are not in their authority.

[Signed] The joint army chief of staff

Foreign Support Alleged

LD121946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Please listen to tonight's commentary on the role of [words indistinct] Iranian regime.

One of the most informative results following the discovery of the conspiracy to carry out a so-called coup d'etat by pseudopatriots is the understanding that we have reached of the difference between monotheistic and pagan governments. As you have heard, in the statements spread throughout Iran [words indistinct] the accomplishment of the plot, it was said that the military council of Iran has crushed the rotten regime of the mullahs. If we take note of the coups d'etat that have been staged in various countries, nearly all the perpetrators, after succeeding in [words indistinct] have felt proud of the exposure of powerful and tyrannical regimes.

Considering the statement issued by the conspirators, who could not overthrow the regime they called rotten with the facilities at their disposal and the support of six foreign governments [words indistinct] one does not know what to call them, so that the importance of their work can be verified. In fact, with precise planning and with precise planning and with the all-round cooperation of the world's great powers [Godrat-Haye Bozorge-e Donya] a plan has to be implemented in which all the necessary factors [words indistinct] and all the required conditions had been created. Nevertheless, they could not overcome a rotten regime.

In any case, in order to gain a better understanding of the organized power and support behind this plot, the following points should be made:

1. (?Two) days before the incident, a squadron [words indistinct] F-4 Phantoms arrived at the U.S. air base south of Cairo, so that with the excuse of joint aerial maneuvers with Egyptian aircraft, they could prepare themselves to attack Iran and help the invaders.

2. Two U.S. missile-carrying warships docked at the port of Alexandria on the same day that the air force squadron arrived in Egypt, so that they could [words indistinct] for supply purposes for the U.S. fleet stationed in the Persian Gulf.

3. The Egyptian Government placed the best facilities for the quick development of various forces from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf at the disposal of the United States.

4. Two U.S. aircraft carriers and 25 U.S. warships appraoched Iran's southern coasts, carrying 125 Phantom aircraft, (1100) tanks and a large number of helicopters.

5. The Iraqi Ba'thist Government prepared all its firepower along the Iranian border so that at the arranged time, it could begin an extensive assault on Iran.

6. The radios of most of the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf region began attacking Iran 2 days before the implementation of the plot, and falsely accused Iran of developing plans to cause chaos in the Persian Gulf region countries.

7. A number of Iranian Army personnel had received training for some months from various elements in order to stage the plot. In this connection, they had a large amount of equipment, in terms of Phantom aircraft and various weapons, at their disposal.

8. Large groups of commandoes specializing in street fighting and [words indistinct] arrived in Iran bearing tourist passports from Britain. The FRG and other U.S. allies during the past months and were ready to assist the conspirators in every way.

9. Various plans for determining sensitive and (?usuable) positions for preparing the coup d'etat plan had been taken in and out of the country through Tehran airport by European diplomats. All these plans had been prepared through extensive international cooperation so that, as they said, they could overthrow a rotten regime but it eventually came to light that this all-round international mobilization, and all the plans and preparations, were so rotten that before coming into action, they fell apart, and once again brought international shame and disgrace to the United States, Israel and their subordinates. It seems that they do not believe that on judgement day all these lies and deception will [words indistinct].

Fallahi on Aborted Coup

LD130556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0337 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was issued by Brig Gen Vali Fallahi, deputy chief of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is brought to the attention of the militant and hero-fostering nation of Iran that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been aware for some time of the plot by traitorous and devoted foreign and internal agents to stage a coup d'etat and has been monitoring and following affairs step by step.

With the discovery of the conspiracy plan, all the country's prime authorities were informed of this plan. The committed and Muslim personnel of the army, in particular the militant and committed personnel of the air force, were commissioned to pursue the matter and continue their work to fully discover the plot so to be able to arrest the mercenary elements and their traitorous leaders and punish them for their shameful acts, while trying to foil the coup d'etat plan at a sensitive moment. The pious personnel of the information section of the second department of the Army of the Islamic Republic also watched another part of the conspiracy plan directly and controlled the pursuing and monitoring [moraqebat] operations.

Eventually, through the efforts and hard work of the pious and revolutionary personnel of the army and with the cooperation of the brother guards and the noble and Muslim people, many of the functionaries of the coup d'etat plan were arrested several hours before implementing their plan; and with the support of God Almighty, the plot remained abortive.

The search to arrest other remnants of the plot agents still continues; and the army special revolution tribunal will begin the trial of those who have betrayed the revolution and the Muslim nation of Iran in order to punish them for their traitorous acts as soon as possible. The trial will be directly supervised by the army authorities.

Although, this plot was discovered through the struggle and efforts of the pious personnel of the army and other revolutionary foundations, some political groups, enemies and hypocrites are trying to take advantage of this subject as a propaganda tool and weaken the base that the people's army has found among the Muslim nation. By doing so they are trying to take advantage in order to attain their main sinister aims. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the plot has not ended here and the army considers this plot as a preliminary step to create greater and more vast military and political incidents in the future. Therefore, the heroic people, believers in the Islamic revolution, are asked to look out for the sinister conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries, fully vigilant as usual.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while appreciating and being thankful to all the committed and pious personnel of the revolutionary foundations for their alertness and cooperation, hopes to be able to perform its mission of guarding the gains of the Islamic revolution in the best possible manner in order to remain proud before the leader of the revolution and the Muslim nation.

[Signed] Brig Gen Vali Fallahi, deputy chief of the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Military Court on Details

WA131643 London REUTER in English 1623 GMT 13 Jul 80

[By Nassir Shirkhani]

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 13, REUTER--Two former generals arrested as masterminds of a plot against Iran's Government have confessed that they had direct links with exiled former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, a senior Iranian court official said today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Reyshahri, the head of the Islamic revolutionary military court, identified the generals as Sa'id ex-commander of the gendarmerie.

He said they would go on trial shortly, probably behind closed doors, as soon as their interrogation was completed.

"They have confessed...during questioning that they had been in direct contact with Bakhtiar and wanted to bring Bakhtiar back to Iran," the court official said. The former shah's last prime minister now lives in exile in Paris.

Giving details of the alleged plot, disclosed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr last Thursday night, Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri said about 10 people were killed when the conspiracy was being broken up and some 300 people arrested in various parts of the country. Others involved in the plot were still being hunted, the head of the military court said.

The Nouzheh (Hor) air base in Hamadan, western Iran, was designated as the operational headquarters for the planned takeover.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri said that General Mahdiyun would have been in overall military command while General Mohaqeqi qould have headed air force operations. The insurgents planned to use 17 planes to bomb several targets.

Reading from what he described as General Mohaqeqi's confession, he said the first target to be bombed was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's house in north Tehran. Next was the control tower at Tehran's Mehrabad airport. The rebel planes were to break the sound barrier over the capital and maintain air superiority to prevent counterattacks from other bases.

But the court official said that General Mohaqeqi denied the conspirators planned to bomb the main theological seminary in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran, as alleged previously by government officials. The seminary was too close to Qom's holy shrine and any attack would have caused casualties among ordinary people, the general was quoted as saying.

The newspaper BAMDAD said today that more than 600 people, including about 500 from armed forces, had been arrested for involvement in the conspiracy, which the Iranian Government has alleged was backed by the United States, Israel and Iraq. Among those held were 20 air force pilots, BAMDAD said. The newspaper said documents belonging to the conspirators showed they planned to round up 70 revolutionary leaders within hours of the start of the coup.

The final act would have been the bombing of Tehran University after the conclusion of Friday prayers there.

Another newspaper, AZADEGAN, said some of the plotters had confessed that a large number of teams, each comprising four to 12 men, were to have entered Iran from Iraq. Azadegan said one of the alleged plotters had revealed that 15 of the 30 Phantom jet aircraft at the air base near Hamadan would have concentrated on bombing Ayatollah Khomeyni's home while five others would have attacked President Bani-Sadr's office in the capital. The target of the 10 remaining Phantoms was the theological seminary at Qom, the AZADEGAN report said.

The newspaper said one of the pilots who was to take part in the alleged coup attempt--which it said was codenamed "red alert"--disclosed the details three days in advance to a representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Press on Arrests

ID131110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Press review on arrest of coup plotters]

[Excerpts] KEYHAN of yesterday writes: Twenty coup conspirators were arrested in Hamadan, Ahvaz and Tehran.

General Mahdiyun and General Movahedi, the two main figures behind the coup d'etat, have been arrested.

ETTELA'AT of yesterday writes: The names of those involved in the CIA coup plot have been exposed. Four military commanders in Khuzestan were dismissed. Tens of political and military figures have been arrested.

Today's AZADEGAN writes: Important confessions have been made by those arrested. There are certain so-called national figures among those arrested. Trial of the accused will start next week. Dr Baqa'i has been arrested and more than 500 others have already been arrested.

Madani 'Linked' to Plot

NC131953 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 13, (AFP)--Admiral Ahmad Madani, a former presidential candidate and now an M.P., today indirectly criticized the Iranian Government before a crowd of about 2,500 people here, saying "slogans are not enough, there must be action."

He commented that some "specialists should govern", adding that Iranian national resources should be exploited and "the people have a right to happiness."

Admiral Madani is currently in a tenuous position, having refused to appear before the national assembly to discuss his political past, and his parliamentary mandate is due to be examined soon.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed insinuations have linked him to a military plot the government said it had uncovered on Thursday.

Rafsanjani Interview on Coup

LD140340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Interview with Revolution Council member Hashemi Rafsanjani on 13 July; location not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The first question is: When did the Revolution Council learn of the plot?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. After the failure in Tabas of the U.S. military attack, the Revolution Council pursued the matter through a commission of which I was a member. It was vaguely clear that a number of groups had been organized within the country, comprising counterrevolutionaries in the service of the United States, to deliver an effective blow against the revolution. This became clear during our investigations, and we submitted our report to the Revolution Council. But the essential point was clear in our investigations. [sentence as heard]

[Question] By the commission, do you mean Messers Khamene'i, Chamran and yourself?

[Answer] Yes. About 1 and a half months ago we were informed, [words indistinct] that the agents of Bakhtiar [words indistinct]. According to the preliminary reports received, their propaganda plans had been determined, and their military plans had also been determined [words indistinct]. I raised this point at the Revolution Council. It then came to light that Mr Bani-Sadr had also been informed through another channel that these military elements were on alert. It was decided that we should look into it. The special forces in the army and (?the corps) were assigned to investigate the matter. They investigated. Some of Bakhtiar's agents were arrested, [words indistinct]. The arrests resulted in the disruption of their plans and an indefinite postponement, but the Revolution Council was informed and we were investigating the matter.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] About 2 weeks ago--more than 2 weeks ago, about 20 days ago--during the investigations that [words indistinct] we learned that the plan for the coup d'etat was ready--2 weeks, or 17 or 18 days ago. The plan was to be implemented from one of Tehran's air bases. We instituted surveillance. It was then learned that the [words indistinct] had been cancelled, that they had changed their minds. Another investigation was carried out. However, we were in close contact with the situation and watchful in case things got out of hand. After the delay, between the arranged date and [words indistinct] a number of arrests were made, 17 of them, of whom 8 were women and 9 men. These arrests disrupted their plans to a point. We then carried on pursuing the matter, and they were busy trying to [words indistinct], until the middle of last week. We learned that it had become serious and ready to be implemented, that money had been handed over to the people who were to take part in the action; that they had paid them 10,000 tomans per person as [words indistinct] that they had set a definite date for action--on Thursday night, at midnight--and the place was also known. The information was that a number of people were there who took the money as their collaborators and [words indistinct]. But, still there were a number of vague points. For we had learned that in Tehran, Hamedan and some of the other provincial capitals that [words indistinct]. The operations were to start from a place--we know they were to go to the garrison to disarm it. We had made ourselves ready to arrest them at their gathering place. We were fully equipped and [words indistinct]. But still a point was unclear. The plan was of two parts. One was the siege of the garrison; the second stage, after the occupation, was to load the planes with bombs and fly to Tehran. According to our information, the pilots did not accompany the group that went; it was not clear where the pilots were. (?This was solved by Wednesday morning). Information was received from people's sources where exactly the pilots were to gather in Tehran, when they would move and when they would reach Hamadan. The problem was then solved and practically all aspects of the issue were clear to us. We only had one problem. That was their gathering place in Tehran, which was to be a park [words indistinct]. Towards the end of the day we learned--we, I say we, I mean those (?who were in action); I am fortunately not in the action--the (?executive forces) learned where they were to start from. They surrounded the place. The pilots who gathered learned that they were under siege. They intended to flee but were arrested. A large number of them were arrested and some fled [words indistinct] their arrest, at around 200, led to the disruption of the plans of the group who were to go and occupy there [presumably the garrison]--they probably learned through their own sources. Those who were informed did not go, those who had not been informed went. Some of those who went were arrested on the Karaj road, some on the road to Hamadan, some who were in the garrison were arrested there [words indistinct]. The interesting thing is that some of them [words indistinct] on the same afternoon, they surrendered themselves and gave back their money. [words indistinct].

[Question] The BBC had a commentary saying that apparently 30 planes and about 600 persons had a role in this coup. Are these figures correct?

[Answer] These figures are assumptions. Of course, if you were to quote American sources, perhaps they wish to exaggerate. You cannot trust their words. In our view, the number of persons who wished to actively participate all over Iran is less than that [words indistinct].

[Question] It has been asked that, since political groups have been mentioned in the papers, have they had a role in the coup d'etat? If so, how? [words indistinct]

[Answer] Generally speaking, yes. For example, the Iran party [words indistinct] played a part. We learned beforehand that they had a plan to unite the Iran party with one of the military branches which participated in the action named (?Ara) and Neqab [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you please tell us [words indistinct] (?Ara) and Neqab?

[Answer] These are abbreviations of two military groups that were (?organized to) secretly (?move) in Iran. Other political groups that [words indistinct] the National Front and a number of other groups were there. They surrendered themselves to us in the last minutes [passage indistinct].

[Question] Last night a statement was issued by the army staff. Listeners have asked about Brigadier Fallahi's remarks that the military inspectorate (?is not efficient) and whether there is a division of views in the armed forces [words indistinct].

[Answer] I do not understand what you mean by views. You know that a certain development has come about. This is not one of those things which would come under close disciplinary order. There has been a coup attempt and danger. (?Since) there has been danger and since they had to act rapidly one cannot complain that they have failed to observe one thing or another.

In principle, if we want to examine matters, the arrest of any person belonging to any government organization in the normal course of things should take place under the supervision of the person in charge of that organization. But the [word indistinct] situation was not normal. When we wanted to take action at the time we were facing the risk of [words indistinct] but there was no guarantee that the planes would not come from Arak or even from Tehran itself. On the night we mobilized the committee and [word indistinct] and committed army personnel. They were [word indistinct] and would arrest anyone who was suspected of anything. We cannot say why they were making arrests. They were arresting anyone they suspected.

[Question] Has any specific party or group been involved in the plot?

[Answer] I have already mentioned the Iran party and the National Front [words indistinct] (?but we should not accuse the whole National Front), only certain individuals. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, when he was speaking about the coup plot--it was apparently Friday night, or Thursday night--revealed the plan of the plot and mentioned seven plots, [words indistinct].

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] (?Tabas) is counted as one plot; the Forqan development was also counted. The Tabriz story and the clamor caused was a major plot. We had a major plot in Gonbad. The plot in Kordestan is still (?in progress). In Sistan va Baluchestan we have neutralized the plot. In Khuzestan there was an extensive plot. If we go on we may be able to count even more than seven. So which ones he had in mind is better for him to say. We have had plots of this kind on numerous occasions.

[Question] Dr Beheshti in a speech referred to a fugitive military man and a defeated politician. Do you know who they are?

[Answer] Again this is something for him to answer. But if I made such a statement I would say Bahktiar and Oveysi. These two are the ringleaders of two kinds of counter-revolutionary efforts of the Western type.

There is the Front for National Unity and the other is the Social Democrats' Front. Both of them have propaganda and military organizations. They are working with the defeated ones, the purged ones and malcontent elements from the left and the right. They are ready to make use of extreme leftists, like the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq [word indistinct] to the Tudeh Party, or others, such as the Savakis, and defeated fuedalists or even prostitutes. In short (?they exploit) all the forces which are not in agreement with the regime, the government and the revolution. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Earlier in your remarks you also mentioned the Tabas incident. Some one has asked by telephone why is it that you do not let the people know the details of the incident [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Regarding the Tabas incident, the part which concerned the planning and operational features are clear to everyone. The internal questions was important to us. We pursued those aspects which concerned internal matters: the bombing of the helicopters; the withdrawal of air defense facilities from certain bases. These points were extremely ambiguous for us--in connection with the armed forces. We worked extensively on this matter and we reached certain opinions, but not conclusively. We did not arrive at a point where everything was clear to us to tell the people. Another important matter concerned the preparations made for the U.S. rescue operations, since cars had been prepared, parking had been arranged, and the transfer to the embassy had been planned. In this regard, I should say that we found the cars and determined the identity of the vehicles from the moment they arrived to the time of purchase. We discovered license plates there for when they went under cover of canvas; [as heard] those who purchased them; those who provided garages. Some of them have been arrested, some of them are in the United States at present, from where they directed the operations, and some of them are here and are now in jail. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] It has been asked that [words indistinct] newspapers today reported that Mr Baqa'i has been arrested. Is this true? [Mozaffare Baqa'i was an associate of Dr Mosaddeq and Ayatollah Kashani, who was Khomeyni's political mentor]

[Answers] I have heard that he has been in Kerman and apparently a (?misunderstanding) has arisen and he is under arrest or something. Whether he is under arrest or house arrest I do not know. Nor do I know whether the matter is serious or only a misunderstanding.

[Question] It has been asked: When was he arrested and why was this not broadcast on radio and television?

[Answer] They will broadcast it.

[Question] I should add that in view of the power failure it was not possible to broadcast an interview with two of the air force pilots involved. But a recording has been prepared and will be broadcast on television.

[Answer] These gentlemen are being interrogated. Because of the extent of the matter, which led to the arrests of many people. A certain amount of investigation should take place, and what has been clarified should be placed at the public's disposal [words indistinct].

[Question] It has been asked whether the Kordestan Democratic Party has been involved in the events particularly in view of the democrats' link with [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Certainly it has been involved. As a factor they would be involved in such matters such as providing arms, communications and many other things. Those who are also involved in the upheaval in the western part of the country are deeply cooperating with the United States, with Palizban [a general under the shah], with Oveysi, with Iraq, with Bakhtiar and recently with Egypt.

[Partly indistinct question on press reports that a Jordanian airliner was reportedly impounded at Mehrabad airport because the aircraft guards each carried four machineguns]

[Answer] I do not know the details, I had (?very little) information about this. [passage indistinct]

[Question] It has been asked whether Engineer Gharavi, the governor general of Khuzestan, has appointed four members of the revolution guards as commanders of the provincial military base. What are your views on this?

[Answer] I met him last night and talked to him about this. I support him to some extent because of the matter I referred to earlier; namely, that the situation is a crisis situation. He (?has certain information). The extent of the plot in Khuzestan has been much greater. There [as heard] it concerned a part of the army and a specific member of the army. But in Khuzestan it concerned the army as a whole. He felt that the plot there was extensive. He had arrested a large number of people, 22 or 24 of them. He was also suspicious of certain individuals in the ground forces, in the navy and in the air force.

[Words indistinct] so he has taken a temporary, necessary and emergency action [words indistinct]. The officials concerned and the army there should be told that there is no intention of demeaning them. After all, a person in charge has acted from the standpoint of what he is confident in doing. This is not a permanent state of affairs, and once the situation reverts to normal the military officers in charge will go back to their position and ranks.

[Question] Mr Rafsanjani, could you please tell us how the imam learned about this matter and what his reaction was?

[Answer] At the time the issue was discussed in the Revolution Council and when we possessed some raw information, we used to report these to the imam whenever we were received by him. The last day, on Wednesday, when it became clear that they had planned for planes to come and bomb Tehran, including the residence of the imam, we thought that we should clearly inform the imam of this matter and request him not to be in his house that night. Usually he does not accept such requests; because in the early days when he came from Paris there were many such rumors [words indistinct] and we used to make such requests but he never accepted. Mr Khamene'i and I were received by him and we informed him of the plot in detail. Contrary to other times when he did not laugh and was always very serious, this time he was laughing and smiling and cracked many jokes. He was confident that the issue [words indistinct]. At first he said: This is unbelievable. One cannot stage a coup d'etat amid the people. These people must land eventually. What can they say to the people? The person who is sitting abroad smoking his opium, when will he be prepared to come to Iran and be killed here? Eventually, when we explained the details to him and when he accepted that there might be something, he said: Well, with the alertness that you have, there is no reason for me to leave my house. They will not succeed. He prayed that God might guide these youths and the people who are not aware. He also encouraged us a bit, although we were not at all worried.

[Question] Mr Rafsanjani, do you feel that after this event you are thinking of setting up an intelligence system in the armed forces, especially in the armed forces?

[Answer] Even now an intelligence system exists. Neither in the armed forces, nor in other places, have they completely destroyed the system. They have even improved it; (?but in parallel with and in conjunction with the former system). However, it has a positive dimension; namely, that it is fed by the people, and that despite their small numbers they are always (?well informed) due to being fed by the people. Of course, it can be felt that they do not have a centralized system.

[Question] [FBIS note: Reporter asks long question, saying that one of the Friday imams stated that the mother of one of the pilots had given information on the plot] While in the country there is an intelligence system by the people themselves, who set up intelligence channels between themselves and the officials of the country and inform them, and due to what is happening in the families (?where certain plots exists), why do you still call it weak intelligence?

[Answer] When I say it is weak, I am referring to the number of personnel and their technical facilities. However, from the viewpoint of public support it is stronger and it produces better results. Since you referred to this point, let me give you some examples of cooperation by the people, so that you may see how it is. As you referred to one of the pilots, I do not wish to elaborate on this point at the moment; it should be stated at the right time. When at midnight the mother of one of the pilots learned that her son has some information concerning this matter, she asked him to go quickly and inform the responsible officials. According to what the pilot had been told, he thought that there were so many of the country's officials involved in this matter that he was worried in case whoever he went to and told about the plot they might have arrested him, since they might have been involved in it, too. Finally, he decided to accept this danger and to go and inform them. Well, he decided to go to Mr.Khamene'i, who is the Friday imam and whom he knew better than others and regarded him as a safe person. He decided to go and tell him, but still in his heart he was not confident that Mr Khamene'i was not involved. He made an arrangement with his mother. He did not sleep at night. He left at midnight and met with Mr Khamene'i's at 0500 in the morning. He told his mother that if he did not return by 0800, she would know that Mr Khamene'i was with them, too [is involved in the plot]. He requested that his mother in this case should go and inform the imam. The people are so much...[Rafsanjani does not complete sentence].

Let me give you a few more examples of cooperation by the public, because these are useful and instructive for the people. When they did not return to the barracks for operations, the forces that had gathered there to arrest them, well it was probable that they discovered that that place was surrounded and that they had to scatter to various villages. They announced to various villages to be prepared because it could be possible that the counterrevolutionaries might escape. Arrest them, The people in the villages near that garrison did not sleep until morning and stood with sticks and clubs in the streets and outside the villages. One of the ringleaders of this plot, who is called Warrant Officer Heydari, one of the influential ringleaders of this network, was arrested by the people. When he fled and went to a village the people of that village arrested him and handed him over to the officials. Or for instance, [another person] came to a road and took a ride in a Benz belonging to Khavar [bus company] and the driver handed him over to the guards. During the former regime, when we used to fight against the regime, when the people used to see us they used to hide us at any cost, accepting dangers. However, not it is quite the opposite. The people themselves cooperate so much.

[Question] One of the dear listeners has said that this was not the first plot by America and certainly will not be its last plot. Do you think that America eventually will be able to achieve its goal through such actions?

[Answer] Under the present circumstances, no. I say the same thing that the imam said.

If we act well and if the people realize that their revolution is their own and is serving them, even if it is slow--people are aware of the difficulties--if we act honestly and if we keep the people faithful to the revolution, neither America nor any other country nor the weak domestic forces will be able to achieve anything. However, the day that the majority of the people are not with the government, on that day both both a coup d'etat and foreign (?operations) are possible.

[Question] One of the listeners notes that although you referred to the matter, you did not give any definite figures. How many people were involved in the coup d'etat?

[Answer] About 200 persons have been arrested. [passage indistinct]

[Question] It has been said that 200 officers who were receiving training in (?America) have recently returned to Iran. Do you think they were involved in the recent conspiracy?

[Answer] I still do not know of such cases. Of course, it is possible. I have not been involved in the matter of investigation and the like. I have certain information in connection with my responsibilities in the Revolution Council and high circles in the country. This is all I know. Those people who are carrying out these investigations should report later.

[Question] This question has been asked by the air force and particularly Nowzeh barracks, where the plan for the coup d'etat was initiated: What degree of influence did this plot have in the three armed forces?

[Answer] Very little; very few people. I said before that most of them were those who have been purged or expelled or were about to be expelled and knew that their turn was coming. The number of those who are in harmony with the armed forces and who put their trust in the armed forces constitute the decisive majority of the armed forces personnel, whether among the officers or the NCO's. Even at Hur barracks, at Nowzeh barracks the same thing was true. They were very weak, a small number of people there who were identified and arrested.

[Question] We have a telephone call in the form of a complaint concerning government officials. One of the brothers phoned us from Kerman saying that a few days ago the trial of General [as heard] 'Alavi, the former navy commander, started and was reported in some of the newspapers. Later, however, it was ignored. Can't you and other officials inform the people quite quickly about these issues?

[Answer] I have the same complaint concerning the radio and television and so on.
[Question] Your Excellency Mr Rafsanjani, is the report concerning the arresting of General Mohaqeqi in this connection correct or not?

[Answer] Yes, it is true and he has confessed very clearly and like a good boy and has given details of their work. One of the things which has to be broadcast for the people are his confessions.

[Question] I hope we will be able to broadcast part of these confessions in the near future.

Apparently, you made a speech yesterday in which you said that the Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami played a very important role in discovering this plot. You referred to the fact that these brothers do not wish their names to become associated with their work.

What was the role of the members of the Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami in discovering the plot?

[Answer] I do not wish to say that they had a role as an organization. What I said is that the members of this organization will come along wherever there is something to do, such as the work of the guards, the committees, and propaganda, research or information work. Wherever they find something like that they render assistance, and they have in this issue, too, both in providing previous information, as well as in following it up and [words indistinct] and in activities to neutralize them and in pursuing the matter.

The members of this organization are active at the moment but do not wish to mention the name of the organization or credit their work to the organization.

[Question] It has been asked if Rear Admiral Madani had a role in this coup d'etat or not?

[Answer] I cannot say anything definite about this; we should wait for a while. [musical interval with a revolutionary song]

[Question] Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, one of our listeners asks: Before 19 August 1953, the Tudeh Party, in order to dissociate themselves [khodeshan ra az dowr kharej konand], warned many times of the possibility of a coup d'etat. A number of people were even arrested, but no decisive action was taken by the officials on the advice of the members of the Tudeh Party, and other domestic U.S. puppets carried out the coup d'etat with the assistance of their foreign collaborators and for 25 years they exploited a whole nation.

So far a number of conspiracies have been discovered but no decisive action has been carried out in confronting these conspirators. Will not history be repeated due to this carelessness?

The second part of the question is: Why is there not adequate protection for the imam? Please answer the first part and then I shall discuss the second question.

[Answer] First of all, whenever a conspiracy is discovered we deal with the conspiracy decisively. As you have seen in Khuzestan, anyone found to be connected with a conspiracy has been executed. In Tabriz, the Islamic Revolution Court has executed and destroyed a large number of them. The same is true of Sistan va Baluchestan: In a recent plot, certain elements wanted to misuse the cultural revolution, and set up positions in the universities, which gave rise to those events. In Rasht or Gilan, which was the center of (?sabotage), we acted decisively. In Gonbad we acted decisively. In this issue, too, we shall act decisively. In Gorgan we acted decisively.

It is not true that we have not acted decisively when there has been a conspiracy. We have, to some extent, been slack concerning elements of the former regime and misfits of the previous regime. This is a different matter. A [word indistinct] has taken place. They were in the service of the former regime. We sometimes think that it is better if we can reform them before taking revenge. If, one day, we discover that this experiment is not correct, we shall adopt another method.

[Question] It has been asked why the imam does not have adequate protection?

[Answer] I do not think it is not adequate. There are many people guarding the imam. The residence of the imam is completely protected even from far away. It is not easy to penetrate the residence of the imam.

[Question] You are aware that many listeners, and us, and everyone are very worried about the imam.

[Answer] Of course, as the imam is the heart of the nation, the heart of the nation is at present beating in Jamaran. Everyone is anxious that this heart should receive a greater amount of protection. I think the officials will not refrain from anything in this connection, so far as it is possible for them.

[Question] Mr Rafsanjani, bearing in mind that you are one of the high-ranking members of the Jomhuri-ye Eslami Party organization and bearing in mind your membership of the Revolution Council and your knowledge of national issues, please answer this question: The Enqelab-e Eslami newspaper has written today that the conspiracy of the coup d'etat was connected with the conspiracy of Dr Hasan Ayat. Can you please let us know if this is correct or not?

[Answer] I regard this as one of Enqelab-e Eslami's harmful, mischievous acts. Once before this newspaper did this and polluted the atmosphere. It was agreed that it would not indulge in such mischievous acts again. Once again, it has done the same. There could be no relation between this event and that affair. As we have repeatedly explained, that affair was the view of one person in a private gathering of two or three persons. The plotters were those who brought this affair to the newspaper and described it as a plot. That came to an end. We left it alone. We did not pursue it. It was agreed that after that we should make a pledge of unity and that such mischievous acts would not be reported. Now that they have done so again, I should say that it is in order to cover up something which is in the minds of the people. This has been related, more than anything else to members of the former National Front. [as heard] Enqelab-e Eslami itself knows what issues are being raised there. This is why it has again raised such issues. I strongly warn [words indistinct].

[Question] It has been said that a number of new weapons were imported to the country for this plot. From where and how did these weapons arrive in the country?

[Answer] I said, I still have no information concerning any new weapons being brought into the country. In Kordestan, however, there are always weapons being imported from Iraq. They may also be imported from other places. But I know nothing about what sort of weapons were involved or where they were imported from.

[Question] Please tell us why Mr Baqeri--I belive they mean General Baqeri--whose involvement with the Tabas issue has been proved and who is also rumored to have been involved in the recent conspiracy, been set free? Of course, the dear listeners are aware that we ask the questions exactly as they are put to us by those who phone us and that we have no personal view concerning individuals. There should be no confusion over this.

[Answer] Concerning the first part of the question, that it has been proved that he has been involved in the Tabas conspiracy, this has not been proved. On the contrary, he was one of the persons who was against hitting those helicopters and he was opposed to it right to the end. Of course, in his capacity as commander of the air force, he was responsible for those bombings. He should not have allowed them to bomb those helicopters while he was opposed to it; but, in any case, he was opposed to it. His point of view is reflected in his files and they show that he was against it. We have carefully studied those files. Concerning the recent issue, too, it has not yet been proved to us that he has been involved. Perhaps those who arrested him knew certain things; perhaps those who set him free knew other things. Mr Bani-Sadr has remarked that General Baqeri used to give them information concerning these issues. I have not been able to directly ask Mr Bani-Sadr about the nature of this information. In any case, the remarks of Mr Bani-Sadr are more authoritative in this respect than the remarks of other people. He is the most senior official.

[Question] Please let us know, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, the connection of Shapur Bakhtiar with this recent conspiracy. One dear listener says that we should regard as responsible for some of these events those persons who released Bakhtiar after he was arrested. After a year and a half, do you have any information about who or which people enabled him to flee?

[Answer] First of all, to say that all the responsibility for this rests with Bakhtiar is not correct. Bakhtiar is not capable of this. As you know, Bakhtiar is an incapable opium addict. But as he is afraid and as he has certain connections with the Americans and as he is with the elements of the former regime. He is regarded as a front runner, as an excuse. From what I have seen from the confessions of some of these people: they projected that for 2 years the government should be in the hands of the armed forces and that they should just make use of Bakhtiar's name. Bakhtiar is not the main person. He is merely an agent and they use his name. Concerning the question of his flight and whether this was directly connected to any individual and whether there has been any deliberate plan, I must say that it has not been proved to me that the persons that they refer to deliberately and willingly removed him out of the country. In my view, though, the issue is not resolved either; certain persons could have helped him. But I cannot name a person or a group as being responsible in a deliberate and definite way for his flight. Many people fled during the early days.

[Question] It has been asked: Mr Khamene'i, in his speech during this Friday's prayers, said that some of the demonstrations which have taken place in recent days had some connection with the recent coup d'etat plot. What do you think?

[Answer] It is completely right. We know this much: That before every revolution there must be some unrest. Part of this unrest is street demonstrations. They thought that the issue of limitations imposed on women in the government departments was a suitable issue they could use.

They had another plan: to explode bombs in the middle of crowds, during Friday prayers and elsewhere, so that they could create an atmosphere of terror. This was also neutralized due to the vigilance of the officials. Their plan for demonstrations was also completely suppressed and exposed. They realized that they had no base.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] They had to carry out some violent acts in order to frighten the people. Their fear was to frighten the people and tell them not to leave their houses for a week or two, except for limited hours. This could not have been done without indulging in some acts of violence. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] It has been asked: Most of the SAVAK agents who have been released from jail or who have been arrested [as heard] have been involved in recent events. As these people are experts in acts of sabotage, why are they not arrested and punished?

[Answer] It is again an exaggeration to say that most of them have been SAVAK agents. There were at least 8,000 SAVAK employees. They had a least tens of thousands of informers, including their relatives, and so on. We cannot say that most of them have been involved in recent events. Some of them have been involved. Even if we had all the 8,000 in jail, their children could take part in these affairs. These matters are not connected in this way.

The nation should not put so much pressure on us for us to act very strictly with the elements of the former regime. Let us show Islam's forgiveness and kindness to the people.

[Question] The two persons that you said have been killed--did they belong to the guards corps or to the army?

[Answer] (?You noticed) that they were from the army and the army announced their funeral and arranged it.

[Question] So they belonged to the army?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] You are certainly aware that after the coup d'etat attempt, which was unsuccessful, a special headquarters was set up composed of revolution guards and, apparently, air force personnel. Can you please explain the function and duties of this headquarters and your views concerning it?

[Answer] I do not know very much about their operations, but I know that what is being done by them. I believe that, first of all, the headquarters is necessary for establishing coordination secondly, some of them whom I know are, I am sure, self-sacrificing, active and hard-working people.

[Question] I want to ask you another question which has been put to us. Have Mr Mahdiyun, who is a military man, and (?General) Hatefi and General Baqeri been arrested or not? Were they involved in this conspiracy or not?

Of course, you have spoken about General Baqeri and you clearly announced that General Bohaqeqi was involved and has confessed. Plese let us know if you have any views concerning Lieutenant General Mahdiyun.

[Answer] He was also one of the influential elements and one of the leaders of this conspiracy.

[Question] Has he also confessed? Is it definite that he....[question incomplete]

[Answer] I am not sufficiently informed of the details of his file to know what he has said, but I know that, according to the information that we have, he was one of the influential members in this plot and was in charge of a major section of the operations. This same Mr Mahdiyun.

[Question] Dr Beheshti is reported to have referred to a defeated and bankrupt politician. Do you think this politician is Bakhtiar? What about the reference to a militaryman? Is it Oveysi?

[Answer] I think so.

[Question] It is asked: What will happen to those SAVAK employees who are almost innocent? When will it be determined who is innocent and who is guilty and what about those who have resorted to counterrevolutionary measures and demonstrations?

[Answer] This is something that ought to be specified in practice. The thing is, despite the fact that we have put pressure on these people, nevertheless the people are still complaining. What we would like these former SAVAK members to do is to prove that they support the revolution and are faithful to it. At any rate, they are also members of this community and this nation and should live with it. They should work and be managed. The fact is that we do realize that we still cannot appoint them to positions requiring strong faith and high-level commitment.

However, as for ordinary jobs, indeed they should be engaged in such jobs, especially in the private sector, where we should provide them with opportunities to get involved in the productive sector and thus to lead a proper life.

[Question] As you know, because of the decisiveness he demonstrated in numerous trials, especially in the fight against drug traffickers and smugglers, Ayatollah Khalkhali enjoys both the imam's and the nation's support. One of our listeners from Rey has posed a question to the effect that perhaps it would be better for Ayatollah Khalkhali to take over the trial of the elements who took part in the recent abortive coup. What do you think?

[Answer] This is a decision that should be made by the country's judicial authorities. We must not interfere in it for these authorities hold valid views; they know and are aware of other sources as well as His Eminence Khalkhali. Therefore, should it be advisable they will make the necessary decision.

[Question] You may have been asked this question before but it is asked again: Is there a link between the action taken by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization over the past 2 weeks to take over the people's mind and the abortive coup?

[Answer] I am not certain of such a link.

[Question] Right, you did say the same thing before. Well, we only have a couple of minutes left in our question-and-answer program. It is asked: Has the Islamic Republican Party had a hand in the recent plot?

[Answer] The Islamic Republican Party has played an effective role in crushing the plot. We made use of all forces, in whatever position, both with respect to gathering information as well as mobilizing to make the arrests. The process is still underway.

[Question] Since we have reached the end of our program, I was wondering whether you would like to add anything or recapitulate, or reach a final conclusion?

[Answer] What I wish to add is to warn our people not to think badly of our army. We know the army is an extensive organization; it was established in the past; its personnel was recruited in the past. One cannot perform a miracle and suddenly change people's nature. A great many members of the army are Muslim and believers; even (?then) they were unwillingly involved. We must prove that the revolution is serving their interest, the interest of the people and the nation; as this is proved, they gradually show their faith. Therefore, a (?great many) of them enjoy our trust. [Words indistinct] we do, however, hope that in the future the army will become more reliable through the measures it will take. Consequently, the people should maintain the same attitude toward our brothers in the army. Now once again it is being proved to us that the existence of the Revolution Guards Corps and the committees is an undeniable necessity. I call on my brothers in the army to take the corpsmen more seriously, to deal with them (?kindly), to cooperate with them and to help them to expand. As for the authorities, they too should reach the same conclusion. [Words indistinct] as it was proved, it was reported that the main stumbling block in stopping the plot a couple of nights ago was the very existence of the corps and the committees. We are quite certain of this. I must point out that the night the plot was to be carried out the entire [word indistinct] was under the committees' umbrella, there was not an alley in which corpsmen were not present.

This is despite the lack of facilities they are suffering from, despite the old systems they apply. Even so they managed to establish such a strong network throughout the city that everyone could go to bed in total tranquillity.

[Announcer] We do wish success to all revolutionary forces in promoting the sublime objectives of the revolution. Thank you very much. I also thank our listeners.

[Rafsanjani] In conclusion, I have a final message: All those who are linked either closely or remotely to this incident should come forward, before it is too late, and inform the people and the authorities. It is to their own interest. They should do this rather than wait for the authorities to seek them out. This is my advice to them.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Release

LD111732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The press office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have issued the following statement concerning the handover of Richard Queen, the sick American hostage, to the presidential representative:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The honorable heroic people of Iran are hereby informed, as was said in the 10 July statement by the imam's office, that since frequent check-ups and treatment by the specialists treating U.S. hostage Richard Queen had no effect, and on the basis of those specialists' diagnoses, the hostages had to be transferred to a foreign country. Therefore, in accordance with the imam's order to hand over this hostage to his family through the president, at 0845 today the hostage was handed over to the official representative of the president.

Queen in Zurich

JN120725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Richard Queen, the U.S. hostage who was recently released due to his illness and who arrived in Switzerland from Tehran, met with his parents this morning at the hospital in Zurich where he is being treated.

In an interview with the press, Mrs Queen said: We thank Switzerland and all those who played a role in releasing Richard. We also express our thanks to the Iranians who set him free.

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim welcomed the release of U.S. hostage Richard Queen. Waldheim expressed hope that all of the hostages will be released.

Release Background

LD121304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the released U.S. hostage, the Ministry of Health and Welfare today issued a statement, as follows:

On 8 July a report was issued from the den of espionage that one of the hostages had suddenly developed the symptoms of vomiting, vertigo, reduction of hearing and locomotor ataxia.

A neurologist was immediately dispatched to the den of espionage and after carrying out thorough examinations the patient was moved to the Shohada hospital, which is one of the best medical centers in the country, for further examination.

Fuller examinations and tests were carried out at that center, including a blood test, a cranial X-ray and a computerized thermography of the cerebrum. And on 10 July a commission made up of four neurologists and one neurosurgeon was set up whereby after exhaustive investigations and studies, and in view of the fact that over 6 months previous to that date nervous symptoms had been repeatedly detected in the patient and that computerized thermography had demonstrated degenerative changes in his cerebrum and a dilation in his cerebral sinuses, the decision was made that the patient should be moved from Iran for further tests and to receive the necessary treatment in a better-equipped hospital.

And, therefore, in accordance with the behest of the imam of the Islamic nation, based on Islamic philanthropy and a recognition of the right to live and enjoy the gifts thereof by every human being, this hostage was handed over to his family for treatment.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GROUP OF KURDISH PESHMERGA

LD121120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni at 12 July meeting with group of Muslim Kurdish peshmerga--read by announcer; duration 3.5 minutes]

[Text] A group of representatives of the Muslim Kurdish peshmarga were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During the meeting one of the representatives of the Muslim Kurdish peshmarga, who renewed his pledge to give up his life in order to achieve the goals of Islam, emphasized: We are continuously ready to become martyrs in order to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Imam Khomeyni replied: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

I am grateful to these young peshmarga who have truly proved their willingness for self-denial in the service of Islam, and have shown that they are the army of the prophet of Islam. I love you as a Muslim loves another Muslim and as a father loves his son. I pray for you. Ever since you rose against the wicked and against those who harbored plans to crush the Islamic movement I have both supported and prayed for you with all my strength.

May God Almighty protect you for the sake of Islam and may he perpetuate your good name, o young people, in the presence of Holy God, the great God!

You know that in these issues we have harbored no intention other than that the regime of oppression should be banished so that it might be replaced with a government of Islam. Those people who have confronted this movement throughout this period, whether in Kordestan or elsewhere, have not given their obedience to Islam and have not wished to see the government of Islam being established. From their antics you know full well that they have been the agents of others. Quality of their weaponry you have seen where these arms have come from.

Remain firm and steadfast because you are working for Islam. You are kin to the soldiers at the dawn of Islam. Entertain no fear of defeat because for the cause of Islam no defeat could possibly exist. Martyrdom is not defeat any victory is not defeat. You will either triumph or be martyred. In both cases victory shall be yours. And I hope that the roots of corruption, some of which come from the former regime and some come from those individuals whose inspiration comes from abroad, will be made helpless.

You saw for yourselves that during the past 2-3 days, a so-called comprehensive coup d'etat was to have taken place. The blessed and Almighty God gave us help and the coup was uncovered. Many of these traitors have been captured, and many of them are being sought; and the gangs they had at their disposal will--God willing--be discovered. Blessed and Almighty God is with you and you who are the shining face of Islam, wherever you may be, will serve the cause of Islam.

God willing, this government of Islam will become stable so that the world will know what an Islamic government means.

May God Almighty graciously grant you success so that you will win in all directions. We hope that Kordestan will be first to receive the grace of God before other places do. The government of Islam, too, is devoting its attention to developing Kordestan--God willing--so that things will not be as in the past when words were empty expressions. We hope that this time there will no longer be simply talk but that all the parts of the nation will be improved.

God willing, God will grant you young men health and will make you the reserve force of Islam and grant you success and support. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

IMAM'S OFFICE ISSUES STATEMENT CANCELLING MEETINGS

LD132030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Public meetings of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the holy month of Ramadan have been cancelled. Imam Khomeyni's office has issued a statement in this connection as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, with the approach of the blessed month of Ramadan, the month of self-reconstruction and worship, in order to show concern for the well-being of his eminence the imam and of his residence's neighbors, and in the interest of the peace and order of those devout fasting in the Jamaran and Shemiranat regions, dear sisters and brothers are requested not to go to the imam's residence whatsoever, for his eminence the imam will have no public meetings during this month.

[Dated] 13 July 1980
[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office

BANI-SADR'S ACTIVITIES IN ARAK 11 JULY REPORTED

LD111754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Dr. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Arak this morning. Our correspondent in Arak has sent us the following report:

[Begin recording] At 1030 President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, accompanied by Ayatollah Mahalati, the imam's representative at the Revolution Guards Corps, and the presidential press and cultural adviser, arrived in Arak, the capital of the central province. On arrival at the airport the president and his entourage were welcomed by the governor general as well as the governors and mayors of the central province's cities who are here to attend a seminar. The president then toured a machine tools factory, the managing director of which presented him with a report on the factory's output.

Later, thousands of the inhabitants of Arak lined the route he was taking to the Friday prayers, welcoming the president with rosewater and sweets. The president addressed the people for an hour, informing them of the recently uncovered plot against the Islamic republic of Iran hatched by the United States and its associates. He noted that a united Moslem movement is the best weapon with which to fight the superpowers.

The president also attended and gave a 45-minute address to the seminar of the governors and mayors of the central province currently being held in Arak. Ayatollah Mahalati also addressed the seminar, asking all government officials to cooperate with the organs of the revolution such as the Revolution Guards Corps and the reconstruction crusade. Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage left Arak from Tehran at 1710. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ATTENDS NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION MEETING

LD121042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that this morning the national security commission met in the presence of Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, as well his senior military adviser and the commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The meeting, which lasted for 3 and a half hours, was also attended by the governor general of Kermanshahan and the province's military commanders, and they discussed the country's security situation.

GHASHGAI DISQUALIFIED FROM PARLIAMENT SERVICE

NC130928 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 13 (AFP)--Iran's Islamic assembly today disqualified Deputy Khosrow Ghashgai--leader of a tribe of approximately 200,000--from serving in the new parliament following his refusal to appear before the credentials committee to discuss his political past.

Before the vote, which was 189 to 3, inquiry commission member Ibrahim Yazdi produced documents which he alleged were proof of Mr Ghashgai's links to SAVAK (the deposed shah's secret police), to a former minister of the shah, Assadollah Aslam, and to the shah himself.

Mr Yazdi denounced Mr. Ghashgai's "collusion" with former presidential candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani, which he said was revealed by one of the American hostages being held by Islamic students. The two men wanted to start a weekly newspaper last year financed by the American Embassy and the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr Yazdi said.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEMBERS REPORT ON 13 JULY SESSION

LD132047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Revolution Council held a session tonight under the chairmanship of Eng Mehdi Bazargan and considered the country's current issues. Following the session, Engineer Katira'i, the supervisor of the state organization for administrative and employment affairs, told correspondents:

I submitted to the Revolution Council a bill on unifying the pay of government employees. Government employees, except those to whom the state recruitment law applies, are being paid different salaries computed under various formulas. This has been studied and debated for some time now, and a bill addressing this question has been prepared. Debating this bill will take awhile, so it has been decided to schedule discussion for the next session.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the state prosecutor general, following the session noted some of the names of the candidates for the high judicial council, saying: As far as I can recall, they are Dr Hasan Mortaza'i, Seyyed Hashen Tabataba'i, Dr 'Ali Arab, Mr Hojjaji, Mehdi Abadeh'i, Eftekharzadeh-Jahromi, Dr Mohsen Hadavi and Mohammad Ja'far Ja'fari-Langrudi. I do not recall the others.

Dr Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, discussing the decisions of the Revolution Council session tonight, said: [words indistinct] members of the high judicial council have been completed. Indeed, the high judicial council was officially established on 12 July and the job of the supervisory council of the Department of Justice has come to an end. In addition, it was declared that the high judicial council will be responsible for judicial affairs other than those under the purview of minister of justice. Dr Habibi said: Another point is that 11 February, which is revolution victory day, has been declared as Iran's national day.

The Revolution Council spokesman also said: July 22 is the national day of Nicaragua, and the Revolution Council decided that Iran's representative, the foreign minister, should participate in this celebration.

SUPPORTERS OF ADMIRAL MADANI ARRESTED IN KERMAN

NC111929 Paris AFP in English 1924 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Kerman, Iran, July 11 (AFP)--More than 50 people, including supporters of former presidential candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani were arrested today in this town 1,000 km (about 625 miles) southeast from Tehran, according to sources close to the admiral. Among the arrested was Doctor Mozafar Baghai, former head of the Workers Party that was active under the shortlived left liberal regime of the late Mohammed Mossadeq in the early 1950s.

The arrests took place in a garden outside of this town at the end of a dinner given by Dr Baghai every year on the occasion of a local holiday. Revolutionary guards arriving on the scene said they had "orders from Tehran" to arrest "suspects." They gave no further explanation.

Yesterday, Admiral Madani announced he would no longer sit in parliament whether or not his mandate, whose validity has been challenged, was confirmed.

Last January, the admiral had received 15 percent of the vote in the country's first presidential election won by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING ON GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

LD142300 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) at the opening session of the conference on government efficiency in Kabul on 12 July--recorded]

[Excerpts] Improving the training of administrative cadres, developing a better system of control in the execution of affairs and the execution of affairs and the expansion of criticism and self-criticism constitute the secret of our success. There are people in our cadres who are capable of executing their duties successfully, but there are also others who have been repeatedly asked to observe honesty and purity and a sense of responsibility, and who unfortunately are incorrigible. Here one must act decisively and make clear decisions. [applause] Their posts ought to be assigned to dynamic, honorable, people-loving and dutiful persons loyal to the homeland. [applause]

In finding the best solutions for these issues, the principle of collective leadership does not restrict the individual responsibility of officials toward their respective duties; in fact it improves and raises the level of such responsibility. Success will be obtrined when responsibility for special duties is given to competent individuals. The creation of a sense of trust, too, provides ample scope for [word indistinct] initiative and independent work; it guarantees the proper execution of affairs and enhances the discipline and responsibility of the cadres. But the matter is not the same everywhere; often, there are individuals who do not attend to the importance of the issue and feel no responsibility toward affairs. Factors such as disregarding discipline in the execution of plans and government duties, incorrect administration, unjustified expenditure, abuse of office, self-promotion and illegitimate resort to personal, family, ethnic, regional ties and the like cause disruption in the rule of law, and in any case are indicative of weakness, lack of control in proceedings, lack of clarity in exposing faults and in the distribution and assignment of duties in respect of those who evade responsibility. [applause]

Diagnosing this sickness is, of course, not an easy task. Sometimes one sees that a specific action has not been taken for lack of one important ingredient--proper organization for the practical step concerned and a sense of genuine responsibility toward the execution of duties. Procrastination in controlling affairs is especially intolerable. If control is merely for the sake of appearance and fails to bring to light the factors behind inefficiency in affairs, then it is obviously unsatisfactory, and it is better if such control is not observed.

One of the inalienable aspects of the activities of an administrator is decisiveness. The higher the position of an official, the greater should be his sense of self-criticism and accuracy in respect of the execution of affairs by others. Before anyone is entrusted with a higher position, he ought to be meticulously tested and analyzed; all his political and moral characteristics and his methods of work ought to be seriously and accurately appraised. Testing individuals and their subsequent appointment to various posts through the observance of care in their recognition, taking into consideration the opinion of the primary party organization, unions and other social organizations, would naturally lead to better results.

But, sometimes these principles are not observed in the selection of cadres, and a responsible task is assigned to a person who is incapable of it; unpleasant results come about in this way.

How abominable it is to come face to face with unconscionable individuals who lack a sense of responsibility, especially when they fraudulently throw into one's face their trivial successes and yet conceal their inefficiency and even failure in most of the affairs concerned. [applause]

In the conditions of our country everyone receives wages for their work and effort, and those who try by any means to receive more than the lawful wages by deception will not be counted innocent and excused. This type of trickery, no matter at what it may be, be it in the form of illegal deals, or a direct or indirect form will inflict damage on our society and revolution.

These type of deceivers, corruptors and bribetakers should not expect to be dealt with in sympathy. [applause] It would be suitable and timely to note there the dealing of the leaders of the country's workers of the Soviets against plunderers, looters, highway-robbers, murderers, bribetakers and antipeople. The leadership of the October Revolution was struggling relentlessly with these criminals and called them the worst enemies of the revolution. They shall be placed under the surveillance of all the people and in the case of a very small deviation from the laws and regulations of the revolution, shall be severely punished. [applause] As the leaders of the October Revolution in this regard write: Every kind of hesitation, laxity and every type of deception and badheartedness is a most serious crime against the revolution. [applause]

KARMAL ADDRESSES YOUTHS OF LAGHMAN 'BATTLEFRONT'

LD131836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] this afternoon received a group of youths and struggling heroes of the PDPA who went voluntarily in early April of this year to Laghman Province in order to defend the honor of the homeland and the gains of the Sawr Revolution with a revolutionary spirit in the battlefront. They have returned in honor and triumph.

Babrak Karmal talked to this group in the presence of Najmoddin Khawiani, the director of organizations of the PDPA Central Committee, and Colonel Khalil, the commander of the central garrison. Babrak Karmal, who was warmly welcomed by the youths, shook hands with each one of them.

After praising the heroism of the struggling and revolutionary youths, Babrak Karmal said in an address: [read by announcer]

You have set an honorable and revolutionary example in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution, especially after the second stage of its development, and the honor and dignity of the homeland, the peace and freedom of the people, the ideology of the working class, the revolution, party and the government of Afghanistan.

The history of our proud party and the history of the Sawr Revolution will never forget your courage and prowess, and shall record it in its eternal memory. You are not alone; you are representing the thousands and tens of thousands of sacrificing party members and even the nonparty compatriots who have, during the past 2 years and few months, fought at the fortress in defense of the liberating revolution of Afghanistan.

In conclusion, Babrak Karmal alluded to the heroism of the youths in the battlefield of life and death and expressed appreciation for it and cast light on imperialist aggression and interference and addressed these fighting and valiant youths: The last word and the last request of one of your struggling comrades, that is, myself, is this: that you should continue to exhibit the highest principled unity, patience and forebearance towards difficulties. The secret of our victory is in the realization of unity within the principled organization of our party in conjunction with our unity with the people.

Later, one of the youths expressed gratitude for the comradely remarks of Babrak Karmal and pledged readiness for all forms of sacrifice in the path of the revolution and defense and protection of its gains. He said: Until our last drop of blood, we shall fight for the sake of the prosperity of the people under the leadership of our heroic party.

KARMAL CRITICIZES 'OFFICE BEARERS' IN RAMADAN MESSAGE

BK131558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 13 July (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal has threatened to carry out severe sanctions against office bearers "who do nothing for the health of the nation."

The Soviet-backed Afghan leader's message to the population, marking the start of the Islamic fasting month of Ramadan on Monday, was read over Radio Kabul in a Pashto language bulletin monitored here.

Mr. Karmal, who said that he was "working for progress and the development of Afghanistan," charged that the same could not be said for "certain office bearers." He did not specify whether he meant government workers or political officials.

"They do nothing for the health of the nation, do not carry out their duty and are content to sit back and enjoy the advantages of their positions," the president said, warning, "not only will they be fired, but they will also receive punishment that they will not forget."

Mr. Karmal also lashed out at Afghanistan's Muslim resistance fighters, accusing them of "attempting to destroy communications, bridges, hospitals, schools and holy places.

President Karmal reiterated that the Soviets were "the Afghans' best friends in the world," adding that they were in the country "at the request of the Afghan people to protect them from their enemies.

"The Soviets will remain for as long as we need them," he said.

Mr. Karmal also called on the Afghan population to observe the Islamic fast and to read the Koran during Ramadan.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 14 JULY

LD142238 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost this morning gave a news conference for journalists of 11 Asian, African, European and Latin American countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The foreign affairs minister answered the questions of journalists about the situation in the region and in the world, including Afghanistan's policy in an atmosphere of friendship.

Prague CTK Report

LD142250 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, CETEKA correspondent--Permanent validity of the Afghan Government's May proposals for normalization of the situation and easing of tension in South-West Asia has been confirmed by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost at a press conference for foreign journalists in Kabul.

Minister Dost welcomed the fact that all peace-loving, progressive and realistic forces of the world regard the Afghan proposals as the only reasonable and acceptable solution and a positive contribution to continued easing of international tension, threatened in this part of the world especially by the aggressive plans of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism and the attitude of some reactionary Arab regimes.

The hostile attitude of the Beijing leadership is apparent from the training and arming of bandits and terrorists not only on Pakistani territory, but recently also at a number of places in China. The Afghan Government will in no case agree to hold a dialogue with bandits and terrorists who represent nobody, but are agents of imperialism and ultra-reaction, who have fled abroad from the anger of the Afghan people and develop counter-revolutionary activity, Minister Dost said and added that people who left the country because of the terror of the Amin regime are free to return to Afghanistan. More than 200,000 of them are back home and the number of those returning is increasing.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL TO DISCUSS IRRIGATION

LD141900 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources of the USSR, Poladzade, arrived in Kabul today at the head of a delegation on the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Water and Power. Engineer (Ahmad Shah Sorkhabi), the deputy minister of water and power for irrigation; the deputy ministers of agriculture and land reform; heads of departments in these ministries; and some staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul welcomed the delegation at the Kabul international airport.

During its stay in Afghanistan, the Soviet delegation will visit irrigation projects and discuss the expansion of Soviet-Afghan cooperation with the relevant Afghan officials.

PANJSHIRI SPEAKS AT REOPENING OF BADAKHSHAN ROADS

LD121812 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The roads between Feyzabad, provincial city of Badakhshan Province, and the Jorm district and subdistrict of (Baghera), which have been closed to traffic for 9 months, were reopened today after repairs during a ceremony.

During this ceremony, Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, gave a speech and highlighted the measures of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, under the leadership of the PDPA, in light of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, to ensure the well being and comfort of our persecuted people.

An official of the protection and maintenance department of the road in Feyzabad said: The roads between Feyzabad and the Jorm district and (Baghera) subdistrict were destroyed by counterrevolutionaries 9 months ago and were closed to traffic. He added: These roads have been repaired by the personnel of the rural development department, with the sincere cooperation of the courageous people of the (Baghera) subdistrict, and reopened to traffic.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS PROPERTY CONFISCATED UNDER AMIN

GF141750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A communique issued by the government information service today says: In accordance with the decree issued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolution Council on returning property to citizens who suffered losses during the tyrannical and inhuman rule of the murderous and mercenary criminals associated with the gang of the butcher Amin, the CIA spy in the region, the country's security forces--at the first opportunity following the stage of saving the revolution and the people, that is, the 27 December 1979 uprising--have determined what remains of the property usurped by the thieves [words indistinct] and returned it to the owners in accordance with Article 22 of the Basic Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

This article states: The state safeguards the ownership of private property that has been obtained by legal means. The property has been returned in accordance with legal documents submitted to the competent authorities.

In addition to the properties returned by the Finance Ministry, the government information service has returned 126 items including cars, homes and household goods.

EXPELLED BBC CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KABUL

TA101544 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] The Soviet troops in Afghanistan are coming under increasing pressure from attacks by rebel tribesmen and fighting is reported within 10 miles of the capital, Kabul. BBC correspondent Keith Graves was arrested when he tried to travel outside the capital this week and has been expelled. He was put on a plane to London where he arrived a few hours ago. This is his assessment of the situation:

[Begin Graves recording] Kabul itself is an isolated capital. No roads out are safe beyond the city limits. Inside, there is a rather unreal air of normality during daylight hours and not a Russian in sight. At dusk they appear, taking up positions in their armored personnel carriers at every major road junction and enforcing the curfew. The closest fighting is less than 10 miles to the north, at Sakardara, and this battle stretches up to (Kalakan), making the Russian main supply route to their own border a hazardous highway. The sound of Russian artillery shelling rebel positions can be heard in Kabul.

To the west at Paghman there are reports of up to 20,000 rebels--holy warriors they call themselves--massing in the mountains for an attack on the capital. The major battleground away from the Kabul area appears at the moment to be around Ghazni, where unconfirmed reports speak of heavy fighting for the past week. It seems certain now that the much publicized Russian troop withdrawals were a ploy, at most a cosmetic affair, moving out useless units such as antiaircraft regiments. There are still at least 95,000 Russian troops in the country, including two very elite airborne divisions. There are now four squadrons of MiG-21's, that is 64 aircraft used for strafing, and, according to some reports, napalming otherwise impregnable mountaintop strongholds. There are five squadrons of Mi-24 and 25 helicopter gunships, the most feared weapon by the rebels in the Russian armory. That is an increase in the number of a month ago, and they are backed up by dozens of other support helicopters, fighter bombers and transport aircraft based inside Afghanistan.

The mojahedin, the holy warriors, do appear at last to be sorting out their factional differences, ready to put up a more united front against the Russians. The Russians are, if anything, building up their resources in the country. A political solution looks increasingly remote and all looks set for a major confrontation soon. The rebels may try and time it during the Olympics. The Russians obviously want to wait until after. So far, one source in Kabul told me, both sides have been skirmishing, the major battles are yet to come. [end recording]

Further BBC Report

TA141558 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Our first report comes from the Indian capital, Delhi, where it is said that Soviet forces have stepped up their attacks on Afghan villages. Reports from diplomats say the Russians have inflicted heavy casualties on civilians and insurgents during their raids over the past 2 weeks. Mark Tully phoned us from Delhi with the details and we'll read you his dispatch here in the studio:

Diplomatic sources say that over the last two weeks Soviet helicopter gunships, armored cars and sometimes even MiG fighters have intensified attacks on villages. In the last week they've heard of some 60 villages destroyed, often, apparently with heavy casualties. Many of the raids were near the capital. A journalist who traveled from Kabul southwest to the town of Ghazni said Soviet helicopters were bombing and strafing villages along the roadside, often dangerously near to the road itself. Because of these raids, many people have fled from villages and are now camping outside the capital. Under the recently introduced identity card system they are not allowed into the capital itself.

The rebels are having their successes, apparently. Diplomatic sources say that three Soviet military petrol supply columns were ambushed in the last week. Twenty-seven trucks are said to have been blown up in one of the ambushes. Soviet forces have also (launched) an offensive in Laghman Province in the northeast. But, apart from that, the Soviet forces don't appear to be trying to wrest back control of the countryside, they seem to be concentrating at the moment on destroying villages. Some attacks appear to be reprisal raids following guerrilla ambushes; others appear to be designed to destroy supply centers and terrorize the civilian population in the hope they will not continue to shelter the rebels.

One Afghan who has just arrived in Delhi overland described conditions on the main road east from Kabul to Pakistan.

He was in a long convoy escorted by only one Soviet and one Afghan armored personnel carrier. The convoy was twice halted by rebels who had mined the roads. Russian and Afghan troops ran for cover when the rebels appeared; the convoy only moved when Soviet helicopters were sent in. The traveler said he saw many derelict armored personnel carriers and troop-carrying lorries along the roadside. He spent the night in the key city of Jalalabad where he heard heavy fighting. Jalalabad was without electricity; electricity pylons are the rebels' main targets.

AFP REPORTS MASSIVE SOVIET ATTACKS ON VILLAGES

OW141540 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 14 (AFP)--Soviet air and ground forces have mounted a massive attack on Afghan villages near Kabul and [words indistinct] eastern Ghazni Province "many thousand" Afghan villagers during the last 10 days, diplomatic sources here said today [as received].

Thousands of villagers have fled from their homes in panic and were streaming for the Afghan capital, but the majority of them have been prevented by the Afghan forces to cross the 20 km (12 miles) security cordon put around the capital, the sources said.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, named some of the 50 to 60 devastated villages as Ar Darreh, Gorbut, Lalader, Tangay-e-Sayedyan, Shakar Darreh, Pazge and Tup-Darreh.

The attacks began some 10 to 12 days back and were still continuing, the sources said, quoting reports received from Kabul.

The attacking Soviet ground forces are said to be equipped with a new weapon, a cross between an armoured personnel carrier (APC) and a tank.

Commenting on the reasons behind the unusually high casualty rates, the sources said the villagers this time did not get any prior warning from the rebels about the attacks.

In previous cases of air attacks, which are primarily retaliatory in character, the rebels would in advance warn the villagers.

But the latest attacks seem to be intimidation and not retaliation as many of the villages which became targets of attacks had nothing to do with the rebels, the sources said.

The diplomatic sources quoting a Western traveller who went to Ghazni from Kabul by road last week said Soviet gunships and MiGs were seen bombing villages close to the road.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS 'WIPE OUT' ARMY PLATOON

HK131303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 13 July (AFP)--Muslim rebels have totally wiped out a full platoon of the Afghan Army in Konarha Province, the Pakistani newspaper MAWA-I-WAQT reported today.

According to the Urdu language daily, the Marxist regime of President Babrak Karmal last week sent a fresh contingent of Afghan troops equipped with the latest Soviet weapons, to crush the insurgency in Darrah-ye Pech, a strategic pass in Konarha Province.

But, the rebels, after laying a trap, besieged the Afghan soldiers. The paper, quoting reports from across the border, said that after heavy fighting almost the entire platoon was wiped out and only a few Afghan soldiers managed to escape.

The newspaper, quoting another report, said that Muslim rebels killed the governor of Baghlan Province in broad daylight last week.

According to NAWA-I-WAQT, Muslim rebels have killed about 40 senior cadres of the Parcham faction of the ruling junta. The cadres were accused of killing an unknown number of Afghan youths during anti-Russian demonstrations in Kabul last April-May.

The government of President Babrak Karmal has issued directives to all its functionaries to travel strictly under armed guard as the guerrillas increased their activities.

The newspaper said that Afghan rebels were killing daily five to ten persons known for their affiliation with the ruling Khalqi or Parcham party of Afghanistan.

Further on Rebel Activities

OW121531 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 12 (AFP)--Afghan rebels have attacked the country's main roads, but they have not reached Kabul, the Hezbe-e Eslami's cultural committee said here today.

Ten days of heavy fighting, during which the rebels were attempting to gain control of the roads leading to Pakistan, in the east, and between Qandahar and Herat, in the south, had taken place near Jalalabad, in Nangarhar Province (west of Pakistan), the committee said.

Seven Soviet armored vehicles were destroyed and a large number of Soviet soldiers killed, and four Islamic fighters were killed and nine wounded, according to the committee figures. "The district is now under the total control of our mojahedin," a committee spokesman said.

Last Monday, the Muslim rebels attacked the Qandahar-Herat road at Gereshk, 70 miles west of Qandahar. Two days later, they occupied the Alandar district in Laghman, about 50 miles northeast of Kabul, after capturing a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, along with six armored vehicles. During the following days, Soviet MiGs and helicopters bombed rebel positions, killing an unknown number of civilians. Rebels said they continued to control nearly all of Laghman, despite the Soviet attacks.

The Hezbe-e Eslami also claimed responsibility for the fire in the Qandahar high school last Monday, and various other engagements with Soviet troops in isolated villages.

A group of 120 rebels was routed after trying an attack at Panjab, 100 miles (160 km) east of Kabul, a spokesman said, but in Nangarhar, in the east, captured Afghan soldiers were released immediately, "so as to demoralize the army more," the spokesman added.

The Hezbe-e Eslami also confirmed a Western report that rebels shot down two Soviet planes that were on a ground attack in Parvan Province, near Kabul.

KYODO Report

OW121225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 12, KYODO--Five Russian soldiers have been captured in Palawan, Afghanistan, by anti-government guerrillas, a spokesman for the Afghanistan Liberation Islam League announced Saturday.

According to the announcement, they were captured while patrolling the mountainous area in Palawan on horseback.

Several Russian soldiers were killed in a fight with guerrilla members. At that time, a number of pistols, one machinegun and a few rocket guns were seized, the spokesman said.

In addition, in a guerrilla-controlled district in Afghanistan one Russian officer and seven soldiers were caught and killed after they were questioned by the guerrilla members.

BEGINNING OF SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION IN KABUL REPORTED

WA151414 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, June 30 (BAKHTAR)--Construction work on the plaza square subway started last Wednesday afternoon. The project will be completed at an approximate cost of Afs. 40,000,000 from the government developmental budget until the end of the current Afghan year.

Laying the cornerstone, the Kabul mayor pointed out the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] revolutionary objectives regarding public facilities. He said completion of the subway will not only facilitate city traffic in a crowded area but also enhance the beauty of the capital and convenience of the pedestrians.

A source of Helmand construction unit said 16 shops and two telephone stalls are also scheduled to be built in the subway.

The unit employees have decided to complete the project two months ahead of the schedule.

The ceremony was also attended by deputy minister of water and power, heads and engineers of the Kabul municipality and the Helmand construction unit.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI ARRIVES FOR TALKS 15 JULY

BK150759 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi arrived in New Delhi this morning from Islamabad for talks with Indian leaders. He was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and senior officials. Some members the diplomatic corps were also present.

Agha Shahi is accompanied among others by Foreign Secretary Shahnawa.

The Indo-Pakistan talks scheduled to begin this afternoon will cover a wide range of topics. Apart from the subjects of mutual interests, sensitive issues relating to Southwest Asia, particularly Afghanistan, are expected to come up.

The Indian side will be led by external affairs minister.

Arrival Statement

BK150903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi arrived in New Delhi from Islamabad today for talks with Indian leaders.

In a prepared statement soon after his arrival, the Pakistan foreign minister expressed the hope that India and his country will move forward to resolve their outstanding differences for a lasting peace in the region.

He said his present visit to India will provide him with an opportunity for useful and constructive consultations with its leaders on matters having wideranging implications for the security of the region.

Agha Shahi said his delegation will also review the progress in normalizing relations between the two countries.

The Governments of India and Pakistan, he said, have taken important steps in institutionalizing the exchange of views at the level of foreign secretaries.

Shahi appreciated the prime minister's gesture in sending Swaran Singh [India's former foreign minister] and Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe to Pakistan earlier this year for an exchange of views with his government.

He praised Mrs Gandhi for her remarkable fortitude and courage in bearing the irreparable loss of her son Sanjay Gandhi. He said the news of his tragic and untimely death had shocked his countrymen greatly.

AFP REPORT

BK150727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 15 (AFP)--The Pakistan foreign minister, Agha Shahi, arrived here today and said he was hopeful that his three-day visit here would provide for useful and constructive consultations on the critical events in the region.

"I welcome the opportunity.... Our visit will provide for useful and constructive consultations on far-reaching implications of the critical events in an area, which historically and geopolitically, is inextricably linked to the peace and security of our region," Mr Shahi read out from a prepared statement to newsmen without mentioning Afghanistan by name.

Mr Shahi, who is leading a six-member delegation, was received by his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao and Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe.

Heads of the diplomatic missions of Islamic countries of Sudan, Oman, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Somalia, Libya, Kuwait, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Morocco were also present at the airport.

Mr Shahi declined to answer questions on the Afghan issue, saying that he would do so after talks here.

About Indo-Pakistan bilateral ties, Mr Shahi said he was hopeful to build up mutual confidence. "With a consistent approach securely rooted in the principle of peaceful co-existence, it should be possible to promote the recent trend towards building of mutual confidence and understanding of our respective points of view on matters of common concern."

"Indeed, it should be possible to move forward in resolving outstanding differences and realising the objectives of permanent peace (between India and Pakistan) as envisaged in the SIMLA agreement."

The SIMLA agreement, signed in 1972 soon after the two neighbours fought a bitter war on the Bangladesh issue, had envisaged complete normalization of relations.

But the agreement initialled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the then Pakistan president, the late Z.A. Bhutto, has been observed more in violation than in practice.

Mr. Shahi's visit is the first by a Pakistani minister to India after Soviet Union moved its troops into Afghanistan on December 27 last year.

Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe visited Islamabad in February which was followed by the visit of Mrs Gandhi's special envoy, former Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Pakistan in April.

Mrs Gandhi and Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq also exchanged views during a meeting in Salisbury in April.

Since the beginning of the talks, the two neighbours have made progress in the normalization of relations by increasing trade, culture and sports.

But their relations suffered a major setback after the recent formal announcement of a billion-dollar arms deal between India and the Soviet Union.

Mr Shahi will have first round of talks with Mr. Rao this afternoon which will be followed by calling on Mrs Gandhi. Official level talks will continue till tomorrow. Mr Shahi leaves for Pakistan on Thursday.

PAPERS WARN OF ALLIANCE LINKING U.S., PRC, JAPAN

BK121049 Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 July (AFP)--Two leading English dailies today expressed fear that the emergency of the "new alliance" linking Washington, Beijing and Tokyo would cause anxiety in all Asian capitals and might unleash a new arms race.

The conservative INDIAN EXPRESS, in an editorial entitled "Pacific Triangle," said: "The strategic significance of the growing links between the U.S., China and Japan and its possible impact on the Pacific region and the balance of power in Asia will not be [words indistinct] policy-makers in the Kremlin."

Noting that the "contours of the new Pacific axis are yet to emerge fully," the paper said: "In any event, the polarisation in the Pacific bodes ill for world peace."

The pro-government NATIONAL HERALD, owned by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, said: "There are indeed many imponderables in the situation, but an alliance system directed against a great power has generally led to war."

Under the heading "Triple Alliance," the HERALD editorial stated: "Ironically, the USA, which was waging a war against the Vietnamese people in defence of its imaginary strategic interests, is now willing to abandon Southeast Asia to China."

Stressing that behind the concern over the Russian military build-up was a plan to carve up spheres of influence in Asia, the paper said: "Mr Carter's attempt to prove his manliness, it appears, might slowly but inexorably lead to global flare-up."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO--New Ambassador of Mexico Professor Doctor Mrs Graciela de la Lama presented her credentials to President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan on July 9. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 10 Jul 80 BK]

VICE CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF--Lieutenant General A.M. Sethna has been appointed vice chief of army staff in the vacancy caused by the death of Lt Gen Jaswant Singh in March 1980. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 3 Jul 80 BK]

COTTON TO USSR, PRC--Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton worth over 70 million rupees are to be exported from the central state of Madhya Pradesh to the Soviet Union, China and Hong Kong during the current year. A spokesman of the cotton corporation said that of these 20,000 bales will be exported to China, 10,000 bales to the Soviet Union and 2,000 bales to Hong Kong. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80 BK]

POWER GENERATION--New power generating capacity of over 19,000 megawatts is expected to be installed in the next [illegible] years. Minister of State for Energy Vikram Mahajan told the Lok Sabha during question time on 8 July that the state governments have been advised to give the utmost priority to the agricultural sector in the matter of power supply. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 80 BK]

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON AMMAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

BK141638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 GMT 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that the Islamic countries have come to the conclusion that political realism in the present situation calls for a policy of collective self-reliance by the Islamic and Third World countries. He said this in a statement to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN before his departure for home last night after attending a 2-day extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Amman. He stressed that resolute response is imperative both for defending the Arab and Palestinian stand and for safeguarding the independence of other regions.

Describing his impressions of the extraordinary session in Amman, he said it was called to consider a new strategy that must be adopted by the Islamic countries to deal with Israeli aggression and hegemonism. The foreign minister said there is a serious awareness that the Islamic countries need to evolve a political-economic strategy based on their immense resources to persuade allies and supporters of Israel to make it realize that a comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue is possible only when basic rights of the Palestinians are accepted.

Departure for New Delhi

BK150812 Karachi Oveseaas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad for New Delhi this morning for a 3-day official visit to India. A five-member delegation, including Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz, is also accompanying him.

Prior to his departure, Shahnawaz told newsmen that no agenda has been fixed for the talks beforehand. However, the two sides will certainly hold talks on the regional situation and the issue of Afghanistan. He said that the issue of the purchase of arms by India might come up for discussion during the talks.

Agha Shahi's program today includes a meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He will also express his condolences on the death of Mrs Gandhi's son, Sanjay Gandhi.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO JAPAN

BK120539 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Japanese leaders have given the assurance that they will endeavor to develop economic cooperation between Pakistan and Japan still further. This was stated by Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan on his return to Islamabad today from Tokyo where he represented Pakistan at the memorial ceremony for the late Prime Minister Ohira.

He said during the visit he had met the Japanese leaders. Prime Minister-designate Mr Suzuki told him that he would follow the policy of the late Japanese prime minister who always looked to Pakitan's problems with great understanding and sympathy. The finance minister said he has requested the Japanese authorities to send a delegation to Pakistan to study the investment opportunities in the country. He said in Tokyo he also had the opportunity of meeting Premier Hua Guofeng of China. He also had a meeting with President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES TEHRAN RESIDENTS ON CONSPIRACIES

LD141826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, last night at a meeting of the people of south Tehran at Ashab-e Hoseyn Mosque in Khavarn Street, President Bani-Sadr delivered a speech and talked about the necessity of (?mission) in the Islamic society, the way the recent conspiracy was uncovered, and the fight against overcharging. Regarding the conspiring for a coup d'etat, the president said: You should know that the military uncovered the conspiracy itself. Therefore, do not make any propaganda against the army men, as we do not want army discipline to collapse.

The president added: If there is no background for a conspiracy, people will not think up a conspiracy. If our social [word indistinct] is good, if we activate the economy, if we curb and even reduce prices, if we purify the social atmosphere, if we look into the problems of the deprived and if we improve the society's living standard, then what grounds will be left for plotting a coup d'etat? But if we [words indistinct] in these measures, and if every day some people apparently in our names cause us difficulties and create obstacles, and if they cause trouble whenever we decide to carry out any measures, and if they cause chaos in the offices on the pretext that they want to perform clearance operations, if they paralyze banks, making them unable to provide necessary funds in time, to import goods, to produce in time, and to pay [word indistinct] in time, if we cannot create a healthy social atmosphere in which everyone stands on his own position and does not transgress on others' rights, if our guards, committees and executive power violate people's rights and we cannot stop them, if you do not want to help us and do not act decisively, if some people under various pretexts create obstacles every day then of course the social ground for a coup d'etat will be prepared, and people will grow tired and say: What country is this? They will use force, plunder people's property, attack people's chastity and jail people without grounds; unemployment, inflation and uncertainty will exist; everything will come to a halt. This atmosphere will prepare the way for new conspiracies.

The president added: If we are not aware, if our eyes, ears, and consciousness are not open, if we do not punish the [words indistinct] decisively, and if we do not tell them that they must not violate others' rights, then the ground will be prepared. If a shock is inflicted this time, we shall not be able to do anything.

PRESIDENT ENUMERATES REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES OF GOODS

LD150518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] A 3-day seminar to mobilize the people to fight against high prices and the establishment of a just distribution system began yesterday afternoon in the presence of Dr Bani-Sadr. After a few verses from the glorious Koran were chanted, the supervisor of the crusade to reduce prices, which has organized the seminar, referred to the economic situation and the wrong method of distribution.

Then Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, in a speech enumerated the domestic and foreign causes of high prices and, referring to foreign causes of high prices, he classified them into ten causes. In one part of his speech he said: The crusade to reduce prices should try to understand the phenomenon of high prices, the reasons why they occur and then fight to eliminate them. Referring to the fact that our economy is an importing economy, Dr Bani-Sadr said:

In this economy, the foreign cause with the economic blockade and the creation of middlemen has caused high prices. The price of raw material and wages in foreign countries go up and, in addition, we are forced to buy our necessities through some middlemen who are in other countries. The middlemen also add between 5 to 10 percent to the price of goods. The shortage of spare parts needed by factories should also be added to these cause; for it reduces the production of our factories and forces the prices up. He added: These elements add a minimum of 90 percent to the price of goods.

The president then referred to the domestic reasons for high prices and said: The middlemen are one reason for high prices. Before goods made in factories reach the people they pass through various hands and each time their price increases. In addition, the condition of the customs is such that it is not functioning properly. If our customs worked in such a way that goods could reach the market in time and without damage, this would be very effective in bringing down prices.

Then Dr Bani-Sadr referred to the necessity of spirituality and security in the country and said: If spirituality and security do not rule a society, the fight against high prices is not possible. The atmosphere of incitement and tension results in directing our resources towards consumption, instead of production, and this leads to higher inflation.

He then said: Those who attack Iran's banking system are, knowingly or unknowingly, creating further incitement and tension and will encourage a reduction in savings. As a result the investment of the banks in productive projects will be reduced and consumption will increase.

BANI-SADR SAYS U.S. WORRIED ABOUT POLICY, NOT HOSTAGES

LD151016 Tehran PARS in English 0822 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Hosseyniyeh Bani-Fatimeh religious centre was opened in the presence of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Sunday. President Bani-Sadr, addressing the participants, referred to the discovery of the recent plot and said that he had personally received information on the matter and followed it up. The recent plot was the seventh one, he said, but if the people were alert nothing would happen. Referring to the U.S. hostages he said that he disagreed with hostage taking, but what the United States was worried about was not the case of hostages but Iran's policy that aimed at rooting out dependency.

Referring to profiteering, the president said everybody was responsible in the campaign against it and that when the price of goods was fixed people should not pay more.

STATEMENT URGES VIGILANCE FOLLOWING COUP BID

LD1423427 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The following third statement of the staff of [words indistinct] about the coup plan has been issued:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Militant people of Iran. No doubt the death of the arch-satan, the world-devouring America, is nigh and signs of this death agony can be observed in its mad behavior. And the fighting nation of Islam, full of energy and glory, has risen with all its power to bring down and destroy America, that mother of the century's corruption, by following the inspirational leadership of the great leader Imam Khomeyni.

Following the disgraceful defeat of the world-devouring America in planning a coup, which as imam said was a foolish and childish action, several points are brought to the attention of all the noble people of Iran in order to smash and end this plot:

1. Since the discovery and foiling of the plot, some of their agents have been arrested, but some of them have fled to unknown places, and it is possible that they might try to leave the country, (?employing various means) through land, air or sea borders. Naturally, the militant members of the revolution guards, revolution committees and other security (?forces) will do their best to guard the borders and prevent the escape of the remaining traitorous elements.

2. The (?noble) people of Iran will cooperate with their brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps, committees and other security forces, on full alert, to prevent these American plotters from leaving the country; and the people will be more vigilant and will give all their information, concerning the subject, to the above-named organizations; the people are expected to avoid any action which might cause chaos, because the counter-revolutionaries and the mercenary American agents are waiting for an opportunity to create disorders; therefore, the people are asked to avoid disruptive actions.

3. The [word indistinct] valiant and Muslim people of Kordestan must beware that the filthy and mercenary agents of America who planned the coup will try to take advantage of the situation in Kordestan and by using the protective umbrella of the Iraqi mercenaries leave the country through Kordestan borders. Therefore, [words indistinct] if they come across the internal mercenary agents of America, they must watch and control them and by assisting our brothers of the Revolution Guards Corps help in the duty of arresting the agents of the American plot in the best possible manner. And in the sensitive regions of Azarbayjan, Sistan and Baluchestan, border regions of the eastern and western parts of the country, north and south (?people are asked) to be more alert.

4. The security forces, which are responsible for the security of highways, are required to increase their efforts in controlling roads. Dear passengers are required not only to tolerate the inconvenience caused by inspections, but they themselves should watch for suspicious movements.

5. Internal secret American agents, whose conspiracy has been uncovered and is being completely defeated, may [words indistinct] and attempt to cause [words indistinct] in densely populated areas, or in politically and economically sensitive areas of the country for the benefit of the great and world-devouring master [word indistinct] towards causing fear and horror for people. Therefore, [people are required to] report any suspicious movement in this connection to the guards corps, the committees, and the other security forces.

6. Following the creation of fear and horror, the remnants of America's internal agents are likely to attack the places in which the American spy hostages are being held. Therefore, the brother [word indistinct] Muslim student followers of the imam's line and the Guards corps are required to adopt precautionary measures in this connection. [Words indistinct] regarding the aforesaid matters the brothers and sisters in the national mobilization also [word indistinct] cooperation. And peace and God's blessings and mercy be upon you.

OPEN SESSION OF 13 JULY ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD131304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Majles held an open meeting today during which a report by the investigation commission proposing rejection of the credentials of Khosrow Qashqa'i, deputy from Eqlid, was discussed.

The meeting opened under Dr Sahabi at 0940 with a recital from the Koran. After a number of preagenda speeches, all condemning U.S. plots as well as those of the counter-revolutionaries, the Majles began discussing its agenda. A member of the investigation commission submitted the commission's report on Khosrow Qashqa'i's credentials. The investigation commission confirmed the view expressed by branch [sho'beh-e] No 2 of the Majles and rejected the credentials of the deputy from Eqlid. The commission's secretary also read the documents and evidence provided by the national central archives and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy based at the U.S. spy nest. Among the points mentioned about the deputy from Eqlid, on the basis of documents and evidence provided, there was one about his link with the royal court and the defunct SAVAK as well as his receiving payments from the court through SAVAK, including his link with the CIA and the U.S. spies in Iran.

Following a detailed report by the commission's secretary the deputies cast their ballots; of the total of 206 votes, 189 voted against accepting the Eqlid deputy's credentials, 3 voted for and 14 abstained. Consequently, in view of having invited the deputy from Eqlid to attend the session and his failure to attend, the Islamic Majles studied his credentials in absentia.

In his preagenda speech Majid Ansari, deputy from Zarand in Kerman, thanked God Almighty in connection with the foiling of the coup plot. He said: After the failure of the plot in Tabas a great many issues were not fully dealt with, such as the action to bomb the U.S. helicopters and the martyrdom of the commander of Yazd Revolution Guards Corps. Everyone wishes for full investigations into these matters.

Criticizing the activity of the provisional government, he said: I fail to see the reason why some officials consider themselves simply as the revolution confidants; they minimize the role of the people, whereas they must take account of the people in all matters. The deputy then added: One must truly express gratitude to the sons of the revolution and Islam who foiled the coup d'etat. We thank the corpsmen, the Islamic association, the committees as well as the governor general of Khuzestan for the revolutionary decisiveness they demonstrated in this connection. Concluding his speech, Mr Ansari said: The nation will not forgive the conspirators behind this coup d'etat; the nation demands an immediate and speedy investigation of the matter and punishment of the traitors. I propose that Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali should be appointed to investigate the matter. The proposal was approved by the deputies.

Afterwards Jafar Jamali [word indistinct], deputy from Karaj, while condemning the recent coup plot, said: We can clearly see hidden hands in these developments. We forgive the foolish friends who have joined the wise enemies and who are opposing the country's forces. However, we do not forgive the wise enemies; we condemn their policies. I must add what we need in this country is capability, rather than necktie or turban. He then drew the deputies' attention to this point: that in reaching their decisions they should take all information into account; that they should not forget their [word indistinct] and be aware so as not to join the enemy unwittingly. He then raised the problems of his constituency, asking the Majles to attend more carefully to their problems.

Another speaker in today's session was Reza Esfahani, deputy from Varamin. He said: There are times when we talk and shout slogans; there are times when we act [words indistinct]. addressing the officials, he said: It is time to act now; when you talk of change and purge you must really act on them, rather than leaving the matter simply as a slogan. He then referred to the purge in the army, and said: There are good, (faithful) and Muslim people in the army. However, regrettably, the purge in the real sense has not taken place. During this period no matter what our brothers in the air force, among the NCO's and other committed Muslim officers, did and reported on inept individuals, there was no one to hear them. The situation was no exacerbated that individuals who used to work in the intelligence and counterintelligence under the former regime were recruited for their expertise. To whom can one tell all this?

Reza Esfahani then added: These people must realize that they are playing with Islam rather than with the imam and the people. We must say these things here. As for the officials, they must come here and explain, so that the people will be informed about what is happening in their country.

Another speaker, the deputy from Bandar-e 'Abbas, pointed out that the Majles must most certainly follow the imam's policy, and that his guidelines must regularly pose as the deputies' inspiration. He said: The question of coup d'etat becomes important for us, in the sense that we must anticipate it, although the chances of a successful coup d'etat in Iran are absolutely nil. Consequently, I believe that, although there are Muslim and faithful personnel in our army, nevertheless there are still counter-revolutionaries in it; they must be purged. He then criticized the operation of several ministries, including the Ministries of National Guidance and Foreign Affairs.

The deputy from Tehran, Abdolmajid Mu'adikhah, was the final preagenda speaker in today's session. He said: These consecutive plots by the army have two aspects: There are on one side, foreign treacherous mercenaries--especially those of America--and on the other, the revolutionary Muslim disheartened sons. The revolution must face these two aspects. He added: It is the revolutionary and Muslim sons who uncover these plots; therefore, servants of the country and traitors must not be dealt with in the same manner. I propose the formation of a board to study and find out who [word indistinct] uncovered these plots. Subsequently, these individuals should be appointed to high command posts. These virtuous sons have already manifested their virtues, being [words indistinct] and in deed.

The speaker continued: This obsession with expertise which has slowed down the revolution must be rejected and be replaced by virtuous individuals. One must not be afraid of this. If we take religious standards into consideration then the revolution will never reach an impasse.

Today's session ended at 1300. It will meet again at 0900 tomorrow.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETS, DISCUSSES DISSOLUTION

LD142034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, The Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers held a joint session tonight, presided over by President Dr Bani-Sadr. At the end of tonight's session, which took place at the Prime Ministry building, Dr Bahonar, a member of the Revolution Council, said:

At tonight's session there was a discussion and an exchange of views on the problems of workers and employment. On terminating the work of the Revolution Council, he said: there will be another session of the Revolution Council tomorrow night, and the council will continue its work until a guardian council is chosen and introduced.

Dr Bahonar added: Since the Majles is going to make a decision on the six members of the guardian council on Wednesday and it is likely that the deputies might decide to postpone their vote until they have investigated the matter is more detail, there is a possibility that the dissolution of the Revolution Council will be delayed. But if the deputies vote and elect the six members of the guardian council, then the Revolution Council will be dissolved.

At the end of this session, Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman for the Revolution Council, told reporters: We discussed various problems of the country at tonight's session.

Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the prosecutor general of the country, told reporters: At tonight's session there were discussions and talks on the working hours of workers.

About the termination of the Revolution Council task, he said: When the Majles reaches a quorum, the Revolution Council will end its work, and I reckon that the Majles will reach a quorum on Wednesday. It is now certain that the Majles will hold a session on Wednesday to select members of the guardian council. If the Majles succeeds in appointing these six people, then the Majles will naturally become formal, in which case the work of the Revolution Council will be given over to the Majles.

NOBARI REPORTEDLY CRITICIZES MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS

LD131216 Kuwait KUNA in English 1106 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 13 (KUNA)--The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, 'Ali Reza Nobari, today rapped the hardline Moslem fundamentalists for plotting against Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In a letter published in the morning daily newspaper JUMHURIY-E ESLAMI, the official organ of the Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Nobari said the IRP-controlled newspaper had launched a campaign against all the friends and close aides of President Bani-Sadr in a bid to stab them in the back.

He said those Moslem fundamentalists who claimed to be friends were behaving like enemies and were in fact exploiting the name of Islam to achieve 'certain other objectives

The letter noted the political row which had developed between the Moslem fundamentalists led by Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti and the Moslem liberals who had gathered around Bani-Sadr.

Nobari in his letter refuted all the allegations made against him by his opponents saying if these charges could not be proved the accusers should face the punishments prescribed by Islam.

The JUMHURIY-E ESLAMI had earlier accused the governor of the Central Bank of doing favours to the agents and business representatives of Israel in Iran.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had also in a statement Friday for the first time criticised the activities of some members of the Iranian clergy warning them to be careful in observing their religious duties, to maintain law and order and prevent Iran from looking like a jungle.

'A FEW' REPORTEDLY KILLED, WOUNDED AFTER DEMONSTRATION

LD120842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0626 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to statement No 3 from Tehran's purging staff headquarters:

In His exalted name. Precisely at this time, when Islam and dear Iran are endangered by a coup d'etat and when our finest sons, with their lives in their hands, are protecting and guarding and the revolution with their vigilance and faith in God, a number of young girls and boys, as shown by evidence obtained from those who showed their subservience to renegade leftist groups by launching attacks, brandishing knives and chanting sundry slogans, confirmed their servitude to the Eastern and Western imperialists.

The counterrevolutionaries' confrontation with the police and guards and the fomenting of fear and terror, if anything, indicated the need for action by the purging staff headquarters and spoke of the reality that the Savakists, smugglers and social renegades, under the pretext of caring for their children, were relentlessly endeavoring to subvert the revolution.

For several hours the police and brother guards strove to disperse them with a soft approach and argument. However, the agents were not prepared to leave the demonstration site and as a result a few persons were killed and wounded.

The city of Tehran's purging staff headquarters, through the Labor Ministry, will introduce to places of work those honorable citizens who have heeded the interests of the revolution and resorted to gathering their children [as heard] and [word indistinct] and are in need of employment and, on the other hand, decisively warns the foes of Islam and the revolution that it will no longer permit them to abuse the good will shown by the responsible authorities and deal a blow to Iran's Islamic revolution under the pretext of looking after their children.

As a number of those who have been arrested are at present in custody following their interrogation and the detection of their crimes, the facts will be brought to the attention of the honorable Muslim people of Tehran.

PARS REPORTS ARMY MARTYRDOMS IN FOILING PLOT

LD141714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today in which it is said:

In connection with the discovery and foiling of the shameful and disgraceful conspiracy at Nogeh base, which was smashed and destroyed with the will and succour of God Almighty and through the efforts of the committed personnel and with the assistance of brother guards, two of our best and dearest Muslim brothers, committed believers in the Islamic revolution, martyr Warrant Officer Qorbani Asl and martyr Sergeant Asghar Khani, gained the exalted rank of martyrdom. With these martyrdoms they added some pride-giving pages to the golden pages of the history book of martyrs in the army.

The joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran sends its congratulations on the martyrdom of these NCO's, who were soaked in blood for the sake of Islam's path, to the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the risen and revolutionary Muslim nation and their proud families; and hopes that all the families of the martyrs of Islam will be given long lives and honors by God. It is hoped that glorious God will reward all martyrs [word indistinct].

JOINT STAFF OF ARMY EXPLAINS CHAIN OF COMMAND

LD121734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was issued today by the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In following the decree of the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding the observance of the military hierarchy, the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again announces: The command hierarchy, after the leader designated the president as commander, is as follows: The president, as the commander in chief of the armed forces through the joint staff to the commanders of the three forces, and then to the units subordinate to the respective forces. No other official or unofficial authority with the right to interfere exists in the chain of command.

All orders for the arrest of active military personnel should first be signed by the chief Islamic Revolution public prosecutor or the special military revolution court; then, with the coordination of the commanders, the active military personnel should be summoned through the military police of the garrisons.

Military commanders and officials are dutybound to observe the above-mentioned points. In case the official or unofficial authorities act contrary to these points, the military commanders should not obey, and should through the chain of command inform the joint staff so that the commander in chief of the armed forces may be informed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MO'INFAR WARNS OIL MINISTRY EMPLOYEES NOT TO INTERFERE

LD121737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a statement was issued today by 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, addressed to ministry employees. In this statement, it is stressed that no one, no matter how much goodwill or good intentions he has, has the right to [words indistinct] and fan the fire of chaos and disorder.

Therefore, it is hereby stated that any form of interference in management affairs, other than through the official channels, by any individual or group will be rejected and prosecuted.

ABADAN FRIDAY IMAM STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PURGES

GF121758 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday's Friday prayers held at the Abadan petroleum college under the leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam Qolam-Hoseyn Jani were attended by a large number of people.

In his first sermon, the Friday imam spoke about the merciful month of Ramadan and said this is a month for self-improvement and for purging hearts and souls of all evils.

In another part of his sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jani addressed the group that claims to be following the Islamic line and said: The nation asks if you are truly following the Islamic line? Is this the same Islam in which the nation's imam believes? It it a continuation of the way shown us by the prophet of God, Mohammad, and the imams? If so, then why have you separated yourselves from the imam's policy?

He then went on to discuss this group's activities during the revolution and said: During this period you always opposed all revolutionary groups. Therefore, are you truly following the imam's policy? Does this mean that you should raise your voices in unison with the Cherikha-ye Feda'i and the Qasemlus? Our Islam is the Islam of the imam and the prophets and denounces any type of infidelity, both Western and Eastern. These groups should know that at these sensitive moments any march is contrary to Islamic rule. As long as this group will not clarify its position any type of march by it has been banned.

In his second sermon, the Abadan Friday imam stressed the importance of purges and said: Purging should be made in all dimensions and should include all strata and groups. It is hoped that these purges will be carried out in the most unbiased manner.

Referring in another part of his speech to the plot aimed at crushing the Islamic revolution, he said: If purges had started from the very beginning and with the revolution's victory, we would not be facing such plots by our enemies now. Purging should not be limited to the external erasure of the vestiges of idolatry but should include the imperial culture as well.

At the end of his second sermon the Abadan Friday imam spoke about the need for women to respect Islamic dress and said: Anyone who wants to organize a strike or sit-in on the pretest of Islamic dress or to oppose revolutionary groups will have to answer to the people, and the revolutionary groups shall purge them.

SOCIETY DENOUNCES CONSPIRACY, URGES MUSLIM ACTION

JN142107 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text of cable by Iranian Society for Cooperation with Palestine to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni--date not given]

[Text] Your Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, may God's blessings be upon him, Jamaran. We thank God for making us strong with Islam and for making us liberated us from bondage and capitulation, and from defeated, humiliated U.S. imperialism.

The proud and struggling people of Iran have greatly welcomed the failure of the impudent conspiracy, concocted by the arch-satan and the small satans. It is clear that the criminal Zionist Jews, who are under the wrath of God and who have and are always working against Islam and mankind, will not succeed in harming our glorious revolution.

The date of 18.4.59 [9 July 80] is the day of the failure of the conspiracy of the United States, Israel and Saddam and is a great feast for the sons of this people.

The time has come for you to issue instructions so that necessary steps are taken to liberate holy Jerusalem, the other Palestinian areas, southern Lebanon, the remaining part of Sinai and the Golan Heights: to destroy the hotbed of conspiracy nurtured by As-Sadat, Saddam and the remnants of the deposed and traitor shah; and to remove the aggressive government of the Zionist Jews from Palestine and have this imperialist base vanish.

On that day, Muslims will be relieved by God's victory.

[Signed] The Iranian Society for Cooperation with Palestine

TRIALS, EXECUTIONS REPORTED IN VARIOUS AREAS

Trial Participation Call

LD130700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the trial of Taqi Shahram, according to the central news bureau a statement was issued by the Tehran general public prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution. Referring to an invitation issued by the revolution's public prosecutor's office to the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization to take part in the trial of Taqi Shahram and the organization's failure to do so, it is stated: Unfortunately, the said organization has failed to contact the office in any way up to 1000 this morning, Sunday, 13 July. Therefore, the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization is hereby given a final chance to present its complaint or testimony to the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office before 2200 today. As for others, they have until the end of working hours today to lodge their complaints or testimonies at the Evin address.

Executions of General, Guards Officer

LD141136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, two corrupt elements on earth have been executed by firing squad following a sentence issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Mashhad. They were:

General Hushang Hatam, son of Mahammad and acting army chief of staff during the Azhari premiership--he was accused of organizing demonstrations, resisting the Iranian nation, killing struggling people, collaborating with military governors and participating [word indistinct] in the so-called security forces. He was tried on 21 January 1980. According to a ruling at the time by the Islamic Revolution Court of Mashhad, he was convicted of [words indistinct], having fought against God and his prophet as well as being corrupt on earth. He was consequently sentenced to death and his property ordered to be confiscated.

Kayumars Rajasiyan, son of 'Ali Asghar and an officer in the former guard--during the days of the Islamic revolution, two of our brave sons, Nasereddin Omidi 'Abed and Esma'il Salamat, decided to raise the people's hopes that the shah could not rely on the army by saying that the army was composed of the sons of this nation. At noon on 'Ashura [10th day of Muharram, the day Imam Hoseyn was martyred], 1978, these two soldiers went to the siege of the Lavizan garrison and [word indistinct] machinegun fire, when Nasereddin Omidi was martyred by Kayumars Rajabiyan. Hence, the Islamic Revolution Court of Mashhad sentenced Kayumars Rajabiyan to death.

The sentences passed by the Islamic Revolution Court of Mashhad were carried out at midnight last night at Evin prison. The two were executed by firing squad.

Executions in Sabzevar

LD111740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent from Mashhad reports that following an order issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, the head of the antinarcotic drive, six well-known smugglers and traffickers were executed by a firing squad at 1315 today in Sabzevar.

Kermanshah Executions

LD111741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A central news bureau report says that four drug smugglers were executed at noon today following an order issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali. They were executed in Kermanshah.

Drug Smugglers in Esfahan

LD121854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text]] The special antinarcotics Islamic Revolution Court of Esfahan Province held a session on 9 July to investigate charges against three persons, Seyyed Ja'far Tehrani, known as Ja'far the Bold; Rajab'ali Turkan, known as [word indistinct] and Ahmad Haj Zia'ei, known as Little Ahmad.

Following an investigation, the court judged all three to be sowers of corruption on earth and sentenced them to death. The court also ordered the confiscation of the property and belongings of the three convicts as well as those belongings which were transferred to their relatives either through direct sales or as gifts within the last 3 years. The court also declared null and void all transactions conducted by the three convicts in the last 3 months.

The charges included the formation of an important drug smuggling and distribution network, the development of special vehicles for the transport of narcotics, and the transport of smuggled cigarettes, opium and hashish, on the basis of their categorical confessions. They transported between 100 to 300 7-kg packages of opium to various cities for other smuggling bands.

The court stressed that the wealth being confiscated from these three convicts will be given to oppressed addicts. At the same time the convicts' wives and children will benefit from the confiscated wealth at the level of an ordinary living. The sentences were carried out at 1530 today.

Hamadan Executions

LD141146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The central news bureau reports that on the basis of a sentence issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, Ahmad Qolizadeh, alias Ahmad Kaduk, was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at 0100 this morning in Hamadan. He was charged with drug trafficking.

Rasht Court Sentence

LD141148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The central news bureau reports that the Islamic Revolution Court in Rasht sentenced Rahim Ghafuri, son of Hoseyn, to death. The sentence was carried out at dawn this morning in Rasht. He was charged with beating up people, intimidating them in our Islamic society and offending Islamic sanctities, God's prophet and his descendants. The court convicted him of sowing corruption on earth.

Death Sentence for Student

LD141150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent the Islamic Revolution Court in Rasht sentenced Hoseyn [name indistinct], son of 'Abbas, alias Siyamak, to death. The sentence was carried out at dawn this morning. He was a student at [name indistinct] in Rasht and was accused of actively participating in the clashes at (?Gilan) University and [word indistinct].

Executions at Qasr Prison

LD140330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Following verdicts handed down by the Tehran special antinarcotics court, seven famous smugglers were sentenced to death in Qasr prison. These seven are as follows:

Seyfollah Keyqobadi, son of Mohammad Reza, inhabitant and resident of Shahrud, one of the famous smugglers and wholesale dealers in Shahrud, Sabzevar, Gorgan region, who was recently arrested with 30 kg of opium;

'Ali Akbar Dorafshan, son of Abbas, an inhabitant of Sabzevar and resident of Tehran, also known as 'Ali Mashhadi 'Abbas, one of the famous smugglers who has led thousands of youth of this country to misery and corruption;

Mohammad Dehqan, son of Habibi, an inhabitant and resident of Shiraz, who hid narcotics in his briefcase and who continously transported them from one city to another and sold them;

Aqdas Ebrahimi [a female name, but person later referred to as Asghar, a male name], son [or daughter] of Asghar, also known as Asghar Chahar-Dangeh, an inhabitant of Chahar-Dangeh, a resident of Tehran, one of the major organizers of a house of corruption who forced dozens of innocent girls to indulge in using heroin and selling themselves and who has a long record of selling heroin in Jamshid Street and the surrounding district;

Mohammad Reza Ebrahimi, son of 'Ali Mohammad, who was arrested while in possession of a large quantity of heroin. He is the brother of and collaborator with the internationally famous smuggler known as Seyfollah (Sadini), who was condemned to death in absentia;

[Name indistinct] Hedari, son of Mohammad Vali, an inhabitant of Mohajellan village in Hamadan, who sold heroin in uniform and under the pretext of being a worker, and who was recently arrested in Azedi Square possessing 390 grams of heroin;

Nosratollah, or Nasrollah, Hojjati, son of 'Ali Akbar, also known as Seyfi Hamedani, one of the major famous smugglers of Tehran and Hamadan who for years collaborated with an international drug ring in the country and who spent many years in Qasr prison. Recently he was arrested while carrying 1,060 grams of heroin.

The verdicts of the court concerning these people were carried out at dawn today.

Executions for 'Corruption'

LD141248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Mosavi, head of the Islam Islamic Revolution Courts in Azarbayjan, has announced that the Islamic Revolution Court in Tabriz, having investigated the charges brought against seven individuals accused of promoting corruption, acting against the interest of the Islamic of Iran and [word indistinct], sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out at 2300 last night. The executed individuals are:

Dr Faramarz Samandari, son of Mirza Aqa and head of Baha'i chapel in east Azarbayjan, was accused of having effectively collaborated with the corrupt Pahlavi regime [words indistinct] and cooperating with the usurping Israeli Government and international Zionism as well as dispatching news reports [words indistinct] including collecting and transferring money to the plundering Israeli Government and committing crimes against Islam and the Muslims [words indistinct] and promoting prostitution and [word indistinct];

Yadollah [name indistinct], son of (Amid) and head of the Tabriz Baha'is; he was convicted of the same charges as the first accused;

Abolhasan [word indistinct], son of Kazem; was convicted of promoting prostitution and acts banned by Islam, corruption on earth, direct collaboration with the counterrevolutionaries and, as it were, supporters of the people in Kordestan, (?encouraging) innocent girls into prostitution and acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Rasul (Moslemi), son of 'Ali, was charged with repeated adultery [word indistinct] as well as gambling and smoking opium and promoting corruption and [word indistinct];

Akbar Nurani, son of Mahmud, charged with promoting corruption; and Mansur [word indistinct], son of (Kamal) and Rasulzadeh, son of Esma'il, charged with violating chastity standards, so much so that these acts had become a habit for them.

Furthermore, on the basis of a sentence issued by the Islamic Revolution Court of Tabriz, 22 other people, charged with various offenses, including acts contrary to public chastity standards, drinking alcoholic beverages and [word indistinct] were sentenced to prison terms ranging from (?1 to 6 months) and [word indistinct].

Our correspondent also reports that a group of drug smugglers, who had been sent to Tehran and who had been sentenced to death in a special antidrug court by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, were taken to the place where the offences had been committed and executed at 2300 last night. [Passage indistinct]

LAWYERS SEE RECENT TRIALS AS 'VIOLATING CONSTITUTION'

LD141443 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "In a Letter to the President of the Republic, the Association of Lawyers Protests Secret Trials"]

[Text] In an openletter to the president of the republic the association of Iranian lawyers has demanded observance of legal rules in courts and in trials of accused persons.

At one point in the letter, referring to the trials now being held in various places in the country and to punishments already carried out, the following appears:

"In accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, all trials must be held in public, and all accused persons may avail themselves of the right to have a defense lawyer; verdicts must be delivered on the basis of evidence and of the law, and the people should know in advance what the charges against the accused person are and under what conditions he is being tried and convicted.

"We believe that even those charged with committing crimes should be put on trial in courts which are impartial and public and that they should have the right to defense guarantees, so that society can judge them fairly and acquit or condemn the accused within the halls of a court of law. Failing this, anyone convicted by a court will be regarded as its victim and one who has been subject to oppression.

"We believe that it does not flatter the regime of the Islamic Republic to imitate the pretenses of the imperial regime, and to hold secret political trials on the pretext that the courtrooms are too small."

Elsewhere, the letter expresses the view that such trials sully the image of the revolution, and reads:

"Mr President: By virtue of the mission which we have assumed, which is to secure the rule of law and respect for the law and the Iranian people's individual and social freedoms, and because of the sense of responsibility we feel toward the Iranian revolution, we would draw your excellency's attention to these instances of violation of the constitution."

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Kermanshah Clash

LD111343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the operational staff of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas in Kermanshah announced that as a result of a clash between four men from this organization and counterrevolutionary elements on Sirus Salimdad Mirza Avenue, one Muslim Kurdish peshmerga named Mohammad Salim Shi-e Beyt was martyred and another three were wounded. During the clash the assailants also suffered two dead and left behind two RPG-7 and Kalashnikov guns.

A statement was issued in Sanandaj yesterday pertaining to an attack by members of the Democratic Party on the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in that city and that the above four men from the operation unit of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas organization resident in Sanandaj were delegated to investigate this report. [sentence as heard]

The report states that also today a patrol group of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas organization succeeded in detecting and defusing two Russian-manufactured antitank mines along the highway in Bayangan district in the Uramanat region.

On the other hand our correspondent in Kermanshah, citing the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, announced: In continuing mopping-up operations and clashes in the Molla Najjar region, 25 antipersonnel mines, 4 antitank mines and a mortar launcher were discovered and neutralized by the brother guards.

New Military Assignments

GV121320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Following the discovery of the abortive plot by lackeys and mercenaries aimed at weakening the foundation of the Islamic Republic, which led to the arrest of many armed forces commanders, the following assignments have been made by the Khuzestan governor general. A number of mojahedin and struggling brothers have been assigned to important responsibilities:

Brother Eng 'Ali Shamkhani, commander of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, has been assigned to the 92d Armored Brigade. Brother Seyyed-Ahmad (?Agahi), commander of the Dezful Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, has been assigned to the Mosaddeq airbase; Brother Seyyed-Mohammad Jahan-Ara, commander of the Khorramshahr Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, has been assigned to the Khorramshahr navy base; and Brother Eng Qolam-'Ali Kiani has been assigned to the Khuzestan gendarmerie.

These individuals will coordinate all military transfers related to the governorate general.

Radio, TV Dismissals

GF121410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement has been issued by the supervisor of the Ahvaz center of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. In accordance with the order issued by the Khuzestan purging committee, and in accordance with the law on purging and creating a favorable atmosphere for the growth of revolutionary forces issued by the Revolution Council on 29 August 1979, the following employees of the Ahvaz center of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been dismissed or retired as of 10 July 1980:

1) Jalil (?Matin-Ati), dismissed from service; 2) Hushang Azari, dismissed from service; 3) 'Abbas (?Qarabuladi), retired; 4) (?Sarkis) Sasani, dismissed; 5) Seyyed-Morteza Najm-Sadat, dismissed; 6) [Name indistinct] Monsef Bahrami, dismissed; 7) Sadiqeh (?Khoda-Badvi), dismissed; 8) Parviz Farah-Bushehri, dismissed; 9) Maryam Aqdasi, dismissed; 10) Manuchehr (?Janeli) Najafabadi, dismissed; 11) Khosrow Qaderpanah, whose promotion has been deferred for 6 months.

Other names will be announced in the future.

Shiraz March

GF121558 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Following Friday prayers yesterday, a march was organized from Vakil Mosque in Shiraz to the Islamic Revolution Court. The participants in this march requested the withdrawal of both the Shar' magistrate and the head of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court.

Court Criticism

GF121615 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday's auspicious and uniting Friday prayers were held in Vakil Mosque in Shiraz under the leadership of Ayatollah Seyd 'Abd-ol-Hoseyn Dastgheyb and were attended by tens of thousands of the city's residents.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, before the sermons, 'Atsollah Mohajerani, Islamic Council deputy for Shiraz, delivered a speech strongly criticizing the Shiraz Islamic Court. He said the Islamic court should remedy the problems, shortcomings and lack of discipline.

Agha Jari Committee

GF121625 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the director general of the Khuzestan regional gas organization in Agha Jari has announced:

In accordance with Imam Khomeyni's orders on purging organizations, a purging committee that has been approved by the Islamic Council arrived in Agha Jari this morning to begin examining dossiers of employees in organizations affiliated with the Agha Jari gas extraction and refining organization.

He added: The previous purging committee has been dissolved and replaced by this committee, which conforms with the regulations of Islamic law. It has begun operating.

The director general of the Khuzestan regional gas organization has also announced that the newly formed committee will issue final decisions on those individuals who have been purged from the Agha Jari gas extraction and refining organization.

West Azarbayjan Explosions

LD131044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports: Governor general of West Azarbayjan Haqgu, announced that as a result of an unexpected explosion in a kiln in Mahabad eight people were killed and four injured. The governor general added that so far eight people who were injured following the explosion of two bombs in Haj Mohammad Square and [word indistinct] have died. The two bombs exploded yesterday afternoon when supporters of people's Fadai'yun guerrillas [Cherikha-ye Fadai'y-e Khalq] gathered to stage a demonstration for two of their members who had [word indistinct].

At present 20 people who received injuried following the explosion are hospitalized.

Dezful March

GF131524 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Various groups of Dezful citizens marched through the streets last night to express their gratitude for the foiling of the coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the march, which was organized following evening prayers, the Dezful residents demanded that a Shar' magistrate be sent to the city as soon as possible. They expressed their support for the Islamic councils of the air force and denounced the Foreign Ministry's anti-Islamic actions against Muslim students residing in Paris.

Khuzestan Employee Dismissals

GF131600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Some 409 municipal employees in Khuzestan Province will be retired and steps are being taken to issue the necessary orders. This was announced by Mr Foruzandeh, the administrative and political deputy of the Khuzestan governorate general, during a meeting of the provincial coordination committee yesterday afternoon. He said a list of 220 people associated with SAVAK will soon be published.

During the meeting it was announced that from the revolution's victory until today 185 Savakists in the Khuzestan education department have been fired and 100 have been dismissed on charges of misappropriating funds. During the next few days, between 700 and 800 more employees will be purged. Efforts are being made to create a healthy atmosphere in the field of education by the start of the forthcoming school year.

It was also announced that 110 Ahvaz education department employees have been retired by the purging committees. Some 750 Ahvaz University officials who were associated with the former regime and another group have also been fired.

In addition to retiring 40 employees, the Khuzestan water and electricity department will retire 70 more employees by the end of Tir [month ending 22 July] and is studying 260 other files. The organization's purging committee has studied 80 files and has issued the necessary orders for 25 employees. The orders for 57 others will be issued shortly.

So far, 15 employees have been purged in the telecommunications department. Eleven out of the 42 employees of the Voice and Vision of Iran in Ahvaz and Abadan have been purged. Nineteen national gas company employees and 17 Ahvaz municipal employees have been retired and 40 files have been sent to the purging committee.

Also, the following number of employees have either been retired, reimbursed or dismissed: 60 from the health department, 114 from the agriculture department, 12 from the forestry department, 11 from the culture and arts organization, 52 from the customs administration, 17 from the mental development center, 8 from the national guidance department and 119 from Khorramshahr port organization.

Paveh Army Report

LD131934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with mopping-up operations and the advance of the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, the Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic revolution, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the gendarmerie officers in the area between Paveh and (Nosud), and the Corps of Revolution Guards, Paveh branch, issued a statement today.

The statement says in part that in the second advance of the heroic and revolutionary forces towards (Nosud) region, [word indistinct] (Kamehdarreh), (Varan), (Daryor), and (Do'a) were wrested from the yoke of the demonic forces associated with the East and the West and the inhabitants regained their liberation under the Islamic Republic. The revolutionary forces operated in such lightning action that his mopping-up operation that the enemy did not have a chance to resist. As a result of these clashes, which are still in progress [as heard], one of our brothers, Ahmad Fattahi, was martyred.

West Azarbayjan Attack

LD141206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1018 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported, quoting Jamshid Haqqi, governor general of West Azarbayjan, that (?this morning), armed assailants attacked the town of [name indistinct] with mortars. In this attack, a number of the (?houses) of the town's inhabitants were damaged. [passage indistinct]

According to this report, revolution guards and the security forces [words indistinct], which lasted all night, returned the fire.

There is no information on the number of casualties among the assailants.

Shiraz Demonstration

GF141720 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Citizens of Shiraz, like residents of other cities, district and villages in the provinces of Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyerahmad and other parts of the country, chanted "God is great" for over a quarter of an hour last night beginning at 2200. Thus, they reaffirmed their allegiance to Iran's Islamic revolution and their readiness to oppose any plot.

Kermanshah Report

LD141735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Kermanshah, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, the Muslim peshmerga and the gendarmerie have taken control of the Poshte Duab heights and are now deployed there for further operations.

Oil Ministry Dismissals

LD141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Oil Ministry has announced that, on the orders of the oil minister, 10 individuals who carried out unauthorized interference in the affairs and (?regulations) of the national oil company, and who caused chaos and trouble by issuing demands to dismiss their supervisors and chief, have been suspended from service and their files placed at the disposal of the purging committee.

Shiraz Inspection

GF141800 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Mohammad-Nabi Habibi, the governor general of Fars, inspected the Shiraz armored division's headquarters this morning and addressed members of the division. In reference to the recent coup plot, he assured them that such futile attempts cannot succeed.

DEVELOPMENT CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Kordestan Incidents

LD141031 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Jul 80 p 16

[Report by KEYHAN correspondent in Qasr Shirin: "Iranian Agents in Iraqi Attacks Have Been Identified; Fierce Clashes Between Iran and Iraq at 12 Points Along Border"]

[Text] Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries started a series of fierce clashes when they mounted an extensive and unprecedented attack on border zone gendarmerie posts.

The attack by the Iraqi insurgents began at 2300 hours last night, and fierce fighting is still continuing at several points.

The town of Qasr Shirin was also attacked by Iraqi troops. Artillery shells and mortars exploded in the center of the town and caused damage, but there has been no precise information as to the number of casualties. The report by the KEYHAN correspondent in Qasr Shirin states that clashes have taken place principally at the Bavegsi, Parviz Khan, Tang Havan, Tilehkuh, Bishegan, and Tappeh Rash posts, the army post at Tappeh Rash, and the gendarmerie posts at Hedayat, Khan Leyla, Qasr Shirin, Qal'eh Sefid and Yekeshan. The sound of artillery and mortar fire was heard in the town for several hours, which was unprecedented.

The armed Iraqi insurgents, who were equipped with light and heavy weapons, including artillery, damaged several houses in Qasr Shirin and were responsible for a breakdown in the power supply in the town. Reports received also state that fires raged in several parts of the town and were put out by the fire brigade. Qasr Shirin radio programs went off the air following the attacks, and the windows of about 200 houses were broken. So far, one guard has been killed. This happened when artillery fire hit his bunker. It is also said that several persons have been injured, and a police department official stationed at the governor's office, Abdolkarim Shari'ati, was wounded in the hand when a shell exploded.

Islamic Revolution Guards and security forces responded vigorously to the attacks by the insurgents.

According to reports received, the clashes in certain areas had ended by this morning, while in other areas they are still continuing. Reports from the border zone state that a Shahbaz jeep hit an Iraqi mine on the Bemirabad road yesterday and two of the occupants were killed, one a gendarmerie auxiliary by the name of Asad Zera'i and the other a civilian called Hamid Jamshid. A guard was also injured in the incident. Abdollah Jahangiri, head of the Qasr Shirin task force, was wounded by a mortar shell two days ago at Tangeh Torshabeh.

Reporting on the border clashes, the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah states that Qasr Shirin came under fire from heavy Iraqi artillery at the base of Chahar Kelav. In addition, the report states that the assailants blew up an oil pipeline at Naft Shahr.

Identification of Elements Attacking Iran

In an exclusive interview, Qasr Shirin guards corps official Reza'i revealed the nature of the insurgents' operations in the following terms:

"The insurgents are connected with the perpetrators of the clashes which taken place over the last few days at Qurchi-Bashi, Tange Torshabeh, the Dalahu mountains and West Karand; these are creating unrest and disturbances, with the support of the Iraqi mercenary army and with payments and a budget provided by Palizban, Bakhtiar and Ashraf Pahlavi. They have even gone so far to shoot at the Khameh Khoda Mosque and to terrorize the innocent townspeople at night when they are in their beds. They are inflicting injuries on a large number of people. The government must do something about this as soon as possible, since we are not dealing merely with democrats who used to be in Kordestan [presumably KDP supporters]. These are rebels coming principally from the former fugitive, paramilitary forces of the gendarmerie. We have identified most of them and we have obtained their full names and even payrolls showing amounts they receive from Iraq.

"This is how we know that they are fugitive paramilitary forces. Their bases are mainly at Dahalu, on Iranian territory, and at Chahar Kelav and Arbat in Iraq. These two centers are in contact with each other.

"We are simply defending ourselves against the insurgents' attack, and if we do not do so, the situation will be the same as experienced by the army during the recent 3 days. If the imam should so instruct we could respond to these attacks with an attack on Iraqi territory, and with the support of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the fighting and Muslim people we could give them a thrashing.

"Iraq has strengthened its forces on the border and Iraqi artillery even intervened directly in the clashes yesterday at Tang Havan and Pishegan. In the clash, which last for four and half hours, three of the insurgents, who had come into Iran to bring supplies, were killed and several were wounded. Two of our brother guards were wounded in the hands and legs as a result of mortar explosions.

"In the clash at Asgaleh yesterday between the Iraqi KDP supporters stationed in Asgaleh and the Ba'thist army of Iraq, one of the brothers, Anwar Mohammad Musa, son of Mohammad, was martyred."

Reza'i continued: "We have strengthened our forces with the support of the army of the Islamic Republic, but we fail to gain support on occasions owing to lack of coordination."

Reza'i was asked whether there is any likelihood of a further attack on the town of Qasr Shirin. In reply, he stated:

"May it please God--we shall try to prevent a repetition of the events of last night, and if there is a further recurrence, we shall respond by smashing their teeth. These attacks are being mounted by insurgents and counterrevolutionaries. It has never been our intention to attack Iraq in these clashes, but merely to defend ourselves against the insurgents. The border zone is now relatively peaceful. The border zone posts, which are spaced at distances of 6 or 7 km, are mostly in the hands of the gendarmerie and have the support of the army."

In reply to the question, "What do you expect of the people of the area?" Reza'i said:

"I expect the people of the region to inform the guards corps immediately whenever they learn any news. This will be of great help to us."

Phantom Planes Fly Above Iraqi Territory

In a discussion with KEYHAN, the deputy commander of the 3d Abuzar Battalion at Pol-e Zahab said:

"The Phantom planes which flew over the border zone yesterday were those of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran; this is their nightly patrol schedule, and they do not intend to attack Iraqi territory." He added that the 3d Abuzar Battlion had stationed its forces on the border and they had responded decisively to Iraqi artillery fire on the previous night.

He said: "There has been no precise information so far as to the number of casualties suffered by the two sides.

Latest reports from Qasr Shirin state that the two posts at Yakeshan and Hedayat have been completely destroyed by artillery fire.

Enemy's Heavy Casualties on Border

The commander of the 3d Abuzar Armored Battalion at Pol-e Zahab took part in a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent in Qasr Shirin this morning. He said:

"There have been repeated clashes throughout the border zone from Asgaleh to Khan Leyla since last night. Four troops were wounded in these clashes but heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy forces. A fierce clash is still underway at Baveysi. The Iraqi forces are attacking the border posts one after the other with heavy artillery and mortars of different types, and our own forces, which are in a state of total readiness, are engaged in responding to these attacks; the order was given last night to support gendarmerie units directly, and this is now being coordinated."

Kermanshahan Border Attack

LD121104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] A central news bureau report says that the official in charge of the commanding headquarters and operations of the revolution guards corps in Qasr-e Shirin reported this morning that raiders, enjoying mercenary Iraqi Army support, launched attacks against Qarviz, Baradar-e 'Aziz posts as well as Qasr-e Shirin. The army and the Revolution Guards Corps returned fire immediately and, having inflicted heavy casualties on them, forced the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces to retreat. They left four dead behind.

According to a report by the Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin, this morning Tangeh (Huan) post was raided by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The clash is still in progress.

Paveh Clashes

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Quoting the governor of Paveh, Kermanshahan news bureau reports that, following mopping-up operations in the Paveh region, as of 2200 last night, sporadic clashes took place between the Islamic Republic of Iran's security forces and armed raiders, supported by the Iraqi mercenary army.

The clashes occurred around Malandar Rud River, located 14 km from Paveh. As a result of these clashes the raiders suffered 16 dead and left behind a considerable quantity of weapons and ammunition and then fled to Iraq. The same report adds that the governor of Paveh has said that for the past 2 days the Islamic Iranian Army, the Revolution Guards Corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas have been advancing towards Naysut, while engaging in a mopping-up operation.

Border Village Attack

LD131030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that at 2330 last night some mercenary Iraqi raiders, using heavy weapons such as mortars and [word indistinct] attacked Sar-e Pol-e Zahab for half an hour. The attack damaged several houses and two residents were injured. Also, at 0230 this morning, Iraqi artillery shelled Maftabad in Qasr-e Shirin, killing three people.

Ilam Incident

LD131728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday an Iraqi Army armored personnel carrier, which had intended to take position in order to commit aggression against Iranian territory, hit a mine and 10 people carried in the vehicle were killed. In an exclusive interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ilam center, the commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards of Ilam Province, reporting this, said that the entire border area in Ilam Province has been mined by brother guardsmen in coordination with gendamerie forces. He also warned the compatriots who live near the border, shepherds and others who approach the border wittingly or unwittingly against getting close to the border areas.

Referring to the extremely high morale of the Iranian forces and the terrible weakness in the morale of the Iraqi forces, the Revolution Guards Corps commander described the military tactics of the Iraqi mercenary forces as defective. He added: Most of the Iraqi Armed Forces are not willing to fight Iran. He also noted that sharp divisions and disturbances are prevailing within the Iraqi Armed Forces, that the Iranian struggling forces are stationed throughout the border region, that they are carefully watching all the enemy's movements and deployments, and that if they observe any movement or aggression they will crush the enemy most expeditiously.

Airspace Violation

JN141850 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Ilam says that last night two Iraqi fighter planes overflew Iranian airspace preparing to attack the oil installations in the Ilam Province. Antiaircraft fire forced them to withdraw.

Border Clashes

JN141902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have bravely and heroically returned the fire of the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime's forces which shelled the (Sirkup) and (Bara'azi) outposts, 5 km from Qasr-e Shirin with heavy artillery and tank fire. The Iraqi forces were compelled to withdraw.

In another development, the gendarmerie commander in Kermanshah announced this morning that armed assailants sent by agent Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti's regime launched an attack at 2030 yesterday on the [name indistinct] outpost, 35 km from Qasr-e Shirin. Our forces repulsed the assailants, inflicting on them heavy losses in lives and equipment.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that last night our armed forces shelled the emplacement and strongholds of the Iraqi Ba'thist artillery opposite (Nasrabad) outpost which was shelled by the enemy the night before last. The shelling destroyed one house and three of its occupants were martyred.

Fighting in Ilam

JN141927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1980 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards commander in Ilam Province has said that at 0600 this morning a group of revolution guards en route to the (Tilalah) and (Tilkhab) border outposts suddenly came under fire by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist army stationed in [name indistinct] outpost.

The brave guards returned the fire using artillery and heavy weapons. The above mentioned outpost was totally destroyed. The Islamic Revolution Guards commander added that 31 Iraqi Army mercenaries were killed or wounded. Our brother guards remained safe in their positions.

The commander said: At about 2400 last night, an Iraqi unit tried to plant mines in Iranian territory. This unit was forced to withdraw as a result of heavy fire by the members of the guards, gendarmerie and national mobilization.

COMMENTARY SEES SOVIET DISCOMFORT OVER ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

LD132255 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Our eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union, has (?similar) to [words indistinct] American imperialism (?really) been hit hard by the crushing blows brought about by the Islamic revolution of Iran. However, Moscow finds itself failing to gather enough courage to show its reaction to it. The reason is that the Kremlin leaders are fearful of an explosive situation caused by the political awakening of 65 million Moslems within various republics of the Soviet Union.

The Moslem movement in the Soviet Union is (?determined) [words indistinct] especially in the Republic of Turkmenistan, and those developments have caused panic to the Soviet regime.

The aggressive Kremlin leaders had, following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, tried to have greater control over the Moslem-populated regions of their country [words indistinct] Iran and (?boosting) the number of the Soviet Army frontier guards posted in those regions. This move is aimed at preventing the dangers of the expanding influence of the Islamic revolution there. However, Moscow could not part with its expansionist policies, and consequently it launched a military (?invasion) against the Moslem Afghanistan which resulted in the forcible occupation of this neighboring country by the Soviet forces. Ironically enough, the Soviet foray in occupying Afghanistan spurred the outflow of the Islamic revolution of Iran into the Soviet Union itself despite all the strict social, economic and ideological limitations upon all the ethnic groups, especially the Moslems in that country.

The newspapers affiliated to the Soviet Communist Party are now talking of [words indistinct] (?populated) regions of that country, including the Soviet Turkmenistan which is located to the north of Iran. The Soviet Moslems are economically the most deprived and impoverished social class in that country. They are generally barred from participating in political and cultural activities. Instead they are found new jobs in strenuous physical work. The Soviet Government has imposed restrictions on saying of prayers by the Moslems of below 60 years of age, and those violating this are severely punished.

From this we observe such a condition of freedom of expression of speech in that so-called promised paradise of the people, as it's claimed by the Soviet Union. On the other hand, we also note the outcry of the (?censorship) and suppression that come out of the throats of the Soviet puppets in our Islamic country. It's really tragic that, despite all those prospects for progress, as well as allowing for freedom, which is the result of the [word indistinct] policies made by the Moslem youth of this country, these foreign agents still continue to hatch all sorts of plots with the prime objective of serving the cause of their imperialist masters. Above all, they still have complaints against this Islamic republican government and accuse this government of applying dictatorial methods. Undoubtedly, the criminal leaders, observing an uncontrollable growth in the degree of dissatisfaction of the Moslem population in that country, have now reverted to the same tactics that are made use of in such conditions by the colonialists: the generalization of corruption and [word indistinct] and to allow the supremacy of ignorance coupled with imposition of suppression and pressure.

Quite recently, Mr Gapurov, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Republic of Turkmenistan, at a press conference expressed his regret over the fact that there is a large number of Muslims who firmly adhere to their religious faith and support it.

It is evident that the struggle and ideological clashes based upon Islam are the main reasons for the growing concern and worry of the Soviet leadership. They are afraid that the Muslim movement in the Soviet Union might emulate the Islamic revolution of Iran which gained its victory against the shaking regime of the ousted shah, primarily due to the strong willpower and fervent Islamic faith of the Iranian people.

Today the armed struggle of the deprived Muslim masses in Afghanistan against the aggressive Red Army, too, is based upon the same Islamic faith and ideology. The traditionally armed Muslim fighters in Afghanistan have, through their faith and determination, been able to (?trap) the 110,000-strong Soviet Army, which is now awaiting a fate similar to the one that came across the invading American forces in Vietnam.

Mr Gapurov, in his press conference, also referred to the programs aired by Radio Gurgan and Mashhad television station which are located less than 100 km from the Soviet frontiers. The Soviet official expressed his grave concern in saying that the programs aired by these radio and television stations are having a destructive effect upon the public opinion of the Soviet Muslims residing in the Republic of Turkmenistan. It would not be out of place to mention that some time ago several American newspapermen, as well as the U.S. puppet regimes of Iraq, Oman and Saudi Arabia, had expressed their anger and discomfort at the broadcasts of Tehran Radio's Arabic program. These [word indistinct] broadcasts had [words indistinct] an adverse effect upon the deprived and oppressed people of those countries. According to these regimes, they are looking for certain measures to neutralize this effect of the Arabic broadcasts from Tehran. It is thus that we observe that the Islamic movement of Iran has had wide-ranging positive effects upon the Islamic movement in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

At the same time, the Iranian revolution has therefore been instrumental in threatening the interests of the two superpowers in the region and such a development has resulted in a (?fury) of adverse reaction and confrontation against the Islamic revolution of Iran as well as the Iranian people.

KUNA NOTES GOVERNMENT'S RELUCTANCE TO IDENTIFY 'SPY'

LD131214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1116 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 13 (KUNA)--Iranian authorities today appeared to be reluctant in disclosing the name of the foreign national who was caught redhanded here recently while exchanging secret information and documents with a Soviet diplomat.

The Soviet Embassy First Secretary Golovacov was expelled from Iran recently after he was declared 'persona non grata' by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry in a statement spoke earlier about a foreign national involved in exchanging secret information with a Soviet diplomat.

When asked to disclose the name of at least the nationality, the foreign office spokesman here said the other spy was a national of a friendly country and it would not be in the interest of Iran to disclose his name.

Unconfirmed reports said the foreign national was a businessman from a Western country and he was now being interrogated by Iranian authorities on charges of spying in Iran. The spy had been sent to the Evin prison, the reports said.

The expulsion of a Soviet diplomat from Iran on charges of spying has caused a severe blow to the ambitious Soviet plans for taking the utmost advantage of the existing Iran-U.S. crisis.

MINISTRY REBUTS MARDOM REPORT ON GAS SUPPLIES TO USSR

LD141317 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 10

["Unattributed report: "Reply by Oil Ministry to Report Appearing in Newspaper MARDOM: 'The Nation of Iran Is Not Prepared, as in the Past, To Continue the Inequitable Export of Gas to the Soviet Union'"]

[Text] An Oil Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that a report appearing recently in MARDOM, the organ of the Tudeh Party of Iran, was regrettably greatly in error, and indicated that newspaper's strong interest in the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union with no regard for Iran's rights and for justice.

On the pretext that the lack of a gas supply for the Neka power station has created numerous difficulties, the newspaper writes that fuel for the Neka power station was to have been procured by the building of a gas pipeline from Sarakhs to Neka, then hastens to add that at present, because no gas sales are being made to the Soviet Union, the cancellation of the contract has created numerous difficulties for this power station. It is most astonishing that the writers of this news item are not aware, or pretend not to be aware, that the gas which was exported at a give away price to the Soviet Union went via the trans-Iranian gas pipeline from the south of Iran to Astara.

This pipeline goes through the west of the country and has no connection with the Sarakhs gas which is in the northeast and which is to be sent to Neka via the Sarakhs-Neka gas pipeline.

There is no pipeline at all between Neka and the first gas pipeline. Therefore the sale or otherwise of gas to the Soviet Union has nothing to do with the use of Sarakhs gas for the Neka power station. In addition, even supposing that Neka were fed from the trans-Iranian pipeline with gas coming from the south, then by not selling gas to the Soviet Union we could supply a far greater quantity of gas to the power station, and it is not the case that difficulties would be created.

We must inform our dear compatriots that the work of laying the pipelines from Sarakhs to Neka has now been completed, but since Sarakhs gas must be refined and sent via this pipeline to the Neka power station, and since parts required for installations have not yet arrived in Iran because of the sanctions, a delay has occurred in the implementation of the project. Through the diligence and the devotion of the Iranian oil industry staff, the remaining parts will be obtained from wherever possible, and may it please God, the refinery will begin to operate. However, what is certain is that the nation of Iran is not prepared to submit to injustice as in the past, and to export its gas via the first gas pipeline, to the benefit of the Soviet Union, whether or not certain political groups are pleased with this, and whether or not they show their dissatisfaction in different ways.

AGHA JARI OIL DIRECTOR REPORTS PRODUCTION FIGURES

GF131534 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The NIOC director for Agha Jari has told our correspondent there that an average of 338,000 barrels of crude oil are being extracted daily in the Agha Jari region. He added: Because of basic and general repairs on the equipment and liquid gas installation (No 200), which took 10 days, production in the Agha Jari area dropped by 60 percent. However, these installations resumed operation last night and production has reached 638,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

This quantity is being obtained from Area 2 of Agha Jari, [word indistinct] and Sites 1 and 2 in Agha Jari. The Agha Jari oil company director also added: Some 78,000 barrels of oil are being sent to Khark Island to be exported. Also, 194,000 barrels are being sent to the Abadan refinery to be refined for domestic consumption, and 566,000 barrels of crude oil are being piped to the Esfahan refinery daily. While the installations were being repaired, daily production in the area was approximately 80,000 barrels, which was piped to Abadan refinery for domestic consumption. He also added: All liquid gas from the Agha Jari region is being sent to Mahshahr Port refinery to be refined for domestic consumption.

More on Production

GF141500 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] An average of 14 million cubic meters of gas are being refined daily for domestic use at the Marun, Ahvaz and Agha Jari gas extraction and refining centers. The Khuzestan regional gas company director stationed in Agha Jari made this statement in a telephone conversation with our correspondent there.

He said: Following government-approved negotiations with the oil minister, the NIOC managing director and other competent officials, 12 gas distribution centers in Abadan, Khorramshahr, Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni, Agha Jari, Ahvaz, Dezful, Shushtar, Masjed Soleyman, Ram Hormoz, Behbahan, Gachsaran and Dehdasht will begin distributing gas to all Khuzestan villages. Each of these regions will be responsible for implementing crash programs to distribute gas to all their cities and villages. Up to now, 51 villages situated between Agha Jari and Dehdasht have been covered by the gas distribution scheme. The other villages will soon benefit as well.

The Khuzestan gas company director added: The budget for this project has been approved by NIOC and national gas company officials. Under the supervision of the planning and budget organization, competent officials in the national gas company who have been given this budget and full authority will implement the gas distribution scheme. He added: Through serious efforts and persistence we have been able to grant permanent employment to 874 national gas company contract employees in Agha Jari. Thus far, 80 percent of the work [on hiring these individuals] has been completed.

The Khuzestan gas company director said: An agreement has been signed with the Government of Dubayy to purchase eight air-conditioned buses for use by the Agha Jari employees. The buses have been paid for and will be delivered to the national gas company in at least 5 months.

He added: All workers' quarters in Mainkuh will have telephones. A 200-line unit, the budget of which was approved by the Islamic council, has been ordered and will be delivered and installed in 2 months.

In conclusion, he discussed the purges and said: The national gas company purging committee has begun operating and is studying the files in its Ahvaz headquarters. Final decisions will be announced at a later date.

OIL MINISTRY REPORTS OILFIELD NAME CHANGES

LD131958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Oil Ministry today issued a statement concerning name changes for the country's oilfields.

The statement says in part: Now that it is the nation's will that all signs and remnants of satan be eliminated from Iranian society, the Oil Ministry, in pursuing this mass movement, has embarked upon changing the names of those oilfields which were named after kings. The decision has been communicated to all oil buyers that from now on the new names are valid in transactions.

Fields whose names have changed are as follows: (Darius) oilfield to Dorud; Feraydon oilfield to Foruzan; Ardeshir oilfield to Abuzar; Cyrus oilfield to Sorush; Sasan oilfield to Salman; Bahram oilfield to Balal.

KUNA: PARS NEWS AGENCY BEING REORGANIZED, EXPANDED

LD141228 Kuwait KUNA in English 1113 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 14 (KUNA)--Iran's state-owned PARS NEWS AGENCY (PANA) is being reorganized and expanded to bring it in line with the growing requirements of the Islamic Republic.

The new chief of PANA, Dr Kemal Kharrazi, said today the agency had to expand on the international level if Iran wanted to counter anti-revolutionary propaganda campaign launched by Western media.

He said the minimum budget of a Western international news agency was over $60 million a year while the annual budget of PANA was less than $1 million.

To compete with international agencies and to offset the effects of their propaganda Iran had to iron out effective expansion plans, he said.

PANA has no English service [as received] and foreign news agencies and newspaper correspondents in Iran are confronted with severe translation problems particularly with the flowery language and idiomatic phrases frequently used by Iranian orators.

It was due to the language barrier tha most of the Western journalists misquoted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr recently as saying he had resigned although he had said that his resignation was already lying with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the day he deviated from the revolutionary path Khomeyni could accept his resignation. It was customary in Iran to hand over the resignation in advance and a similar resignation was presented by former Premier Mahdi Bazargan when he took over as prime minister after the revolution.

Iran had been planning to establish an international news agency in the English language for a long time but the idea was dropped by the former Pahlavi regime after the plan was considered dangerous to the monarchy.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Guidance (Information) has refused to renew the press accreditation cards of Iranian female journalists and translators working for foreign correspondents and television companies.

The director general of foreign press, Dr Manochehr Dawood, said it was un-Islamic for Iranian women to work for foreign journalists.

A female journalist protesting against this decision said these steps were taken after a female translator was reported to have developed an illicit relationship with her foreign journalist boss.

TELEVISION BROADCASTING CHANGES DURING RAMADAN NOTED

LD141820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the broadcasting unit of the vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran [television network]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "A mosque is a fortress; preserve all the fortresses." This is a phrase from Imam Khomeyni. With the start of the most holy month of Ramadan, and in order to mobilize the Muslim and committed people of our homeland to take part in the special ceremonies during this honored month with are held in all mosques in every corner of our dear country, during this month the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not broadcast any programming after the news, and invites everybody to take advantage of this opportunity to glorify these ever-standing fortresses in the best possible manner. All are invited to rush towards the mosques, wherever they are.

In the hope of greater victories for the Islamic revolution of our nation.

[Signed] The manager of the broadcasting unit of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MULTINATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL PLANTS NATIONALIZED

LD130510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the Ministry of Health and Welfare has announced: According to a decree of the Islamic Revolution Council, it has been agreed that from the date 24 May 1980 government managers have been appointed to control and increase the production of medicines in multinational pharmaceutical plants. Thus, under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Dr Ahmad-Zadeh, minister of mining and industry, has issued appointment orders for managers of such pharmaceutical plants.

The public relations office of the Ministry of Health and Welfare added: It must be noticed that the government has nationalized plants and has not confiscated them. Their capital, profit and other financial affairs, before the final determination of their situation and the preparation of their balance sheets, will be determined by the government-appointed managers and will be communicated to the investors.

AUSTRIAN PAPER REPORTS BOMB ATTEMPT IN EMBASSY

AU141500 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 80 p 1

[Summary] Tehran--On 12 July there were two bomb alarms at the multistoried building on Telghani Avenue where the Austrian Embassy is located. In the same building--opposite the U.S. Embassy--there is also the Swedish Embassy, but it was closed that day. In the morning, following an anonymous telephone warning that three bombs were in the building, Ambassador Plattner had the embassy evacuated. When police and revolutionary guards searched the building without finding any bombs, the embassy staff returned and resumed work. Shortly afterwards, there was a second telephone call warning that the detonation of the bombs was now imminent. Thereupon the building was evacuated a second time and shortly before noon police found and defused two bombs. The third bomb mentioned by the anonymous caller was not found. For security reasons, the building was closed. There was no explosion.

Nothing is known about the motives of the bomb attempt. However, all threats were directed against the building rather than against the Austrian or the Swedish Embassy. The building used to be the property of an Iranian citizen and was nationalized after the revolution.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN

Rebel Spokesman on Fighting

JN120556 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have stated that they have killed 40 soldiers, including three officers, in a battle between the two sides in the Qandahar Province in southern Afghanistan.

An Afghan Islamic Party spokesman in Peshawar said that the battle began when the revolutionaries attacked the Soviet forces in the village of (Manakhan) in Qandahar. Three mojahedin were wounded during this battle, which took place last Friday.

The spokesman added that the revolutionaries also killed 80 Afghans in another battle in Qandahar last Tuesday and that Soviet MiG planes shelled areas in the Laghman Province last week, causing the death of several women and children.

Closure of Road

JN131843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] A report by the Afghan Islamic society in Herat says that a group of mojahedin closed the Herat-Qandahar road yesterday and destroyed one Soviet tank and two military vehicles and killed several soldiers of the invading Soviet forces. The report adds that in another clash with the Soviet forces yesterday, the Afghan mojahedin killed four pilots, destroyed one modern tank and killed its crew.

Deaths of Parchamites

JN141959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A report by the Afghan Islamic Party says that as a result of the attack launched by the mojahedin on the village of (Nashemherat), 12 members of the Parchamfaction were killed and four mojahedin were martyred.

In another attack bythe Islamic Party mojahedin on a government building in Herat, the building was totally destroyed, a government armored vehicle was blown up and everyone in its 15-man crew was killed.

The report of the Afghan Islamic Party adds that another battle raged between the party mojahedin and the government forces in the area of (Elmedina). The political director of the Herat garrison and six government officers were killed in the battle. Two mojahedin were martyred.

A report dispatch by the Islamic Party correspondent from the towns of Owbeh, (Keshtun) and (Karkh) says that nine members of the government forces have joined the mojahedin in the past few days in Owbeh. Three armed members of the Parcham faction were captured in (Beshtun Zar'un) and executed following a legal trial.

Reports from Farah district say that the entire district, with the exception of its center and the (Dalaram) area, is under the control of the mojahedin. The reports add that scores of the hostile forces have been killed in battles that took place in these areas.

Attack on Convoy

JN142025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic [ra'd] Party has issued a statement saying that according to latest reports received from Herat Province in Afghanistan, 200 Muslim mojahedin besieged a convoy of Soviet vehicles loaded with equipment and weapons 2 days ago while it was on its way from Herat to Kabul. The Afghan mojahedin killed 74 Soviet soldiers. This attack left some party members wounded.

Another statement by the party from Herat mentions that the party strugglers last week killed and captured more than 20 government agents. They were tried on the spot and received the punishment they deserved.

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MASSACRE OF ATHLETES LINKED TO U.S. OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

ID152046 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Six members of the national hockey team who escaped an attack by counter-revolutionary forces took part in a news conference today at the press club. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] national hockey team had gone to the Soviet Union to prepare for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow. On their return to the homeland, their bus was raided by the mercenaries of reaction and imperialism in the vicinity of Qonduz and Baghlan provinces. During the clashes, three athletes were killed, one was severely injured, six escaped, and the remaining team members were captured by the counterrevolutionary elements.

At the news conference, the team members explained that the Afghan sports team will be taking part in the 1980 Moscow Olympics alongside athletes from over 80 countries. They then answered questions from domestic and foreign correspondents. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the following statement of the national Olympics committee was read during this news conference:

The victory of the Sawr Revolution, especially of the uprising of 27 December in our country, on the one hand rescued our people, and on the other aroused the bestial wrath of the reactionary, chauvinist, Zionist and imperialist circles.

Reaction and imperialism are struggling to defame revolutionary Afghanistan and its long-standing and staunch friend, the USSR. They resort to various criminal acts even under the name of the sacred religion of Islam and do not shrink from plundering and brutally killing our innocent compatriots in order to implement their treacherous policy. This aggressive and criminal policy was amply manifested during the February 1980 incidents when U.S.-made chemical handgrenades were exported to our country for the use of treacherous counterrevolutionary elements, and when innocent girls and boys of the Kabul schools were poisoned, which everyone clearly observed. U.S. imperialism used the ban on the Moscow Olympic games in order to defame the Soviet Union, which has rushed to the aid of our people in the most sensitive moments of our history. But since this fraudulent policy has been faced with defeat as a result of the participation of over 90 sports teams from 80 countries, the United States has struggled unavailingly to prevent the participation of some countries in these games through threats, intimidations and conspiracies, and has even organized the merciless killing of the Afghan hockey team, which had returned from the USSR, in order to disrupt the course of the games.

From among the 22 members of the athletic team who returned from the USSR after playing matches, only six escaped death after the cowardly raid of the criminals who deceptively claim to be defenders of the people of Afghanistan. The rest have disappeared without a trace.

We openly declare that this ruthless massacre of our country's athletes is directly related to Carter's Olympic boycott. The people of the world will certainly denounce it forcefully and decisively. Carter and his partners are responsible for the shedding of the innocent blood of these athletes. The lackeys of imperialism in some other countries also embark on such activities, but it is obvious that the Olympic games will be held successfully and such criminal acts will not succeed in preventing them from being held.

The national Olympics committee of Afghanistan decisively announces that our country's athletes will participate in the Moscow Olympic games in a normal manner and [word indistinct] that our people will fight these crimes and conspiracies and foil the plans of the enemies of the revolution.

FURTHER INSTALLMENT OF KARMAL EFFICIENCY SPEECH PRESENTED

LD152216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to remaining [as heard] part of the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, which he gave (?recently) at the opening session of the conference of high-ranking officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace: [begin recording]

The people can no longer live peacefully with the existing shortcomings, [word indistinct], bureaucratic malpractice, bribery, oppression, tyranny, and abuse of office. Through their numerous letters, which every day arrive at party and government offices, the people (?criticize) the existing shortcomings, and constructive measures are being proposed to eliminate these faults. Such criticisms and proposals enjoy the endorsement of the high-ranking party and government officials of the DRA as they ought to.

Comrades and friends, the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, having (?considered) the issues relating to the improvement of the economy and discipline at work and a better system of control, contemplate the implementation of the following objectives:

1. The focusing of attention by the leading organs on the solution of the most urgent issues of economic development, the removal of relevant obstacles while making the most effective utilization of the resources which are (?pertinent) to the development of the national economy; and the successful implementation of the 1980 plan with the (?support of) the party and the toilers;

2. Wider utilization of the positive experiences and activities of the ministries, departments, municipalities and organizations in the task of the full implementation of the plans;

3. In my own opinion, the preparation of an effective socioeconomic development plan for 1981 ought to begin right now.

Therefore, we are hopeful that after adequate consideration and scrutiny of these issues by each of the ministries, departments, and organizations, and after receipt of all important and useful proposals in view of the resources and possibilities which we have at our disposal for development, all these will undoubtedly be put to use in the task of planning and this will assist us in the successful implementation of the plan. [applause] [end recording]

WATER RESOURCE TALKS HELD WITH SOVIETS 15 JULY

LD152128 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power, met today at his office Poladzade, the deputy minister of irrigation of the Soviet Union [first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources]. During this meeting, views were exchanged on cooperation between the two countries and the minister of water and power expressed [word indistinct] gratitude for the cooperation extended by the Soviet Union.

PARTY OFFICIAL ZIRAY MEETS WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

LD152256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary and member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, this afternoon held a news conference at the headquarters of the party Central Committee and answered questions from foreign correspondents. At the outset, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray thanked the foreign journalists for their interest in the revolution and events of Afghanistan.

In answering in detail correspondents' questions on the history of the PDPA, the social condition of the country's toilers before the revolution, and the development stages of the Sawr Revolution, particularly the constructive developments of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, Dr Ziray discussed the lies spread by reaction and imperialism and the unrelenting struggles of reactionary groups, and unmasked the [word indistinct] designs of the mercenary forces who carry out subversion and terrorism within Afghanistan with the provocation of international imperialism.

'MERCENARY' GROUP CRUSHED IN PARVAN PROVINCE

LD151854 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The resistance group consisting of (?struggling) revolutionaries and the noble patriots of our country, in the village of Kohsan in Parvan Province, with unprecedented heroism, have severely crushed the mercenary servants linked with international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, regional reaction, Chinese hegemonist chauvinism and other reactionary circles.

The BAKHTAR reporter, quoting a source in Parvan Province, reported that in the past few days a number of terrorists, murderers and thieves, who at the orders of their international reactionary masters were carrying out highway robberies, thus endangering the normal and peaceful lives of the people of that province, have been captured by the resistance group. The source added that a person, one member of the terrorists, who for 3 years was causing trouble and torment for the noble people of the village of Bayan-e Ulia near the capital of Parvan Province, was captured by the resistance group while he was trying to set fire to a stack of wheat.

VARIOUS ACTS OF DESTRUCTION IN PROVINCE REPORTED

LD151922 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The country's security authorities and the reporters of the BAKHTAR agency have reported the shameful and inhuman actions of the ruffians who, on the direct order of their imperialist masters, during the past few days have embarked on terror, subversion and intimidation in some parts of our country. These reports are now presented for the information of our compatriots:

According to the security authorities, on 3 July the official in charge of road building and surveying, in the Shekarpur bazaar of Qandahar and one of the resident teachers of (Mulah Ahmad) of the Arghadab district of Qandahar Province were martyred; and, on 11 July, an official at the Naserkhan Khil school in Kohestan district of Parvan Province, and one other worker, were martyred.

The report says that during the past few days plunderers and murderers have taken a number of trucks and agricultural vehicles and have set fire to a number of state buildings and schools in Qandahar, Parvan, [name indistinct] and Baglan. These brigands, by their inhuman and indecent actions, have hindered public transportation, committed atrocities and abducted a number of our innocent and Muslim people.

According to the BAKHTAR reporter in Herat Province, the enemies of our homeland have treacherously set fire to the [name indistinct] shops in the city of Herat. As a result of this sinister act, it is estimated that 10.3 million afghanis worth of damage has been done to the persecuted people of Herat.

The BAKHTAR reporter, quoting a security source in the city of Herat, reports that, because of this fire, all the shops and their contents, which included quilts, mattresses, cloth, garments and different woolen and cotton fabrics and cloth and over 2.1 million afghanis in cash, were destroyed.

The source added that the fire brigade of the city of Herat, with the help of the soldiers of Division No 7 of that province, managed to control the fire and prevent it spreading to the other parts of the city of Herat.

The BAKHTAR reporter in Qonduz writes that these enemies of religion and Islam, and the enemies of the homeland, have set fire to the middle school of [name indistinct] in Zakhil, the Qonduz provincial center, as a result of which out of 600 volumes of the holy Koran which were in the store of the school for the education of the pupils, 400 volumes were burned and the remaining 200 volumes half-burned.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED FOR BBC EXPANSION PLANS

ID112006 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The British Conservative government is planning to increase its destructive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by radio. The major (?purpose) of the slanderous efforts of London radio consists of confronting the realities of the Afghan revolution.

As has been pointed out by the British PRESS ASSOCIATION, the British authorities have considered not only increasing BBC broadcasting time but also providing powerful radio transmitters for the terrorist bands who have been trained by American and Chinese experts.

The British press has pointed out that Western countries and China have recently increased their efforts for the military strengthening of anti-Afghan groups.

GANDHI, AGHA SHAHI DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN, BILATERAL TIES

BK151617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had an hour's meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in the afternoon. Earlier, he and his aides had their first formal round of talks with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and senior officials. They will have another session tomorrow.

The situation in Afghanistan dominated both the meetings, though bilateral matters also came up at Agha Shahi's meeting with Mrs Gandhi.

According to an official spokesman, the prime minister told the Pakistan minister that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan cannot be seen in isolation. It must be viewed in the context of overall developments in the region and the increasing presence of various powers in the Indian Ocean and the gulf.

On bilateral relations, she reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a comprehensive basis for their development. The general concepts and principles envisaged in the agreement should now be taken up for working out details of specific action in trade, culture, travel, tourism and other spheres.

Mrs Gandhi also drew Agha Shahi's attention to adverse publicity in Pakistan about India, and more recently about its defense policy. This, she told him, is not conducive to furthering the common aim of improving relations. She pointed out that Pakistan's expenditure on defence is double that of India in terms of the percentage of the gross national product and per capita income. She emphasized that the need is for a constructive and positive approach. As far as the question of Kashmir is concerned, the Simla agreement envisaged that the two countries would resolve issues relating to it peacefully and bilaterally.

In the course of discussion the prime minister raised the question of Indian military personnel in detention in Pakistan over a number of years. The prime minister told Agha Shahi to have these persons traced and repatriate them. Agha Shahi said that as far as he knew there were no such persons, but, he said, his government will make every effort to trace such persons, if any, and arrange for their return.

Both Mrs Gandhi and the foreign minister of Pakistan agreed that this was a human problem to be dealt with sympathetically.

Spokesman on Talks

BK151709 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1632 GMT 15 Jul 80

["Official Spokesman Statement on July 15"--ISI headline]

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi called on the prime minister at five o'clock. He was with the prime minister for 1 hour and 5 minutes.

The prime minister was assisted by the foreign minister, the foreign secretary and the Indian ambassador to Pakistan. Agha Shahi was assisted by the secretary general of the Pakistan foreign office and the Pakistani ambassador to India.

Agha Shahi delivered a letter of the Pakistani president to the prime minister.

The talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Initiating the discussions, Agha Shahi mentioned the strong feeling and desire in Pakistan to establish friendly relations with India. The prime minister reciprocated the sentiments.

Our foreign minister recalled that this desire to nurture friendship with Pakistan was reflected during the discussion in the Indian Parliament during the budget grants of the ministry affairs.

Both regional matters with reference to Afghanistan and bilateral matters were covered. Agha Shahi conveyed in general terms his assessment and his government's views regarding the regional developments in the context of the second conference of the Islamic foreign ministers as well as other discussions.

The important point which the prime minister made in response to the presentation of Agha Shahi is that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan cannot be seen in isolation but must be viewed and assessed in the context of overall developments in the region and the increasing presence of various powers in the Indian Ocean and the gulf.

Regarding bilateral relations, our prime minister reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a comprehensive basis for developing relations further and she expressed the view that the general principles and concepts envisaged in this agreement should now be discussed and details worked out for specific action in the sphere of trade, culture, travel facilities and tourism.

The Indian prime minister and Pakistan's foreign minister generally agreed that details of such cooperation should be discussed and modalities worked out at the official level and through diplomatic channels.

Our prime minister drew the attention of Agha Shahi to certain adverse publicity on India's defence policy in Pakistan and abroad. She mentioned that this was not conducive of the aims of two countries for improving relations.

She also pointed out that as far as the question of Kashmir was concerned, the Simla agreement envisaged that both countries would resolve issues involving Kashmir peacefully and bilaterally.

Agha Shahi paid a courtesy call on the Indian foreign minister at 1445, followed by the officials talks for about 2 hours. The official level talks were primarily devoted to the Afghanistan situation. Since Agha Shahi is visiting as a guest of honour he was asked to give his assessment of situation and his own discussions since Swaran Singh's visit to Pakistan.

Agha Shahi generally informed our foreign minister and Indian delegation the discussions at the second conference of Islamic foreign ministers discussions and activities of the three-member committee set up by the second conference of Islamic ministers to deal with the situation. Agha Shahi also briefly outlined the discussions with the French president, Chancellor Schmidt, Lord Carrington, Khomeyni and the Iranian foreign minister. He also conveyed his assessment of the internal situation in Afghanistan to our foreign minister.

The points of importance in Agha Shahi's assessment are as follows: Agha Shahi stated that the Government of Pakistan was of the view that the problem arising of the Afghanistan situation can only be resolved by political means. He also mentioned to our foreign minister that he was on the public record on behalf of his government that there should be no great power conflict in the region including the Indian Ocean and the gulf, that Pakistan is of view that the atmosphere of detente should be restored and all countries should continue their efforts to make it a success.

The second round of talks will be held on July 16.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and Pakistan assessment we in detail. [sentence as received]

Shahi Banquet Address

BK160219 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Addressing a dinner hosted by the Indian external affairs minister, Agha Shahi said that a strong and stable Pakistan, capable of protecting its boundaries, will contribute to the security of India itself. He said that India is a big country and it should not be endangered by any of its neighbors. It is natural for its neighbors to be concerned over India's large-scale acquisition of new arms. He added that Pakistan is a small country, does not wish to create any problem for India nor could it attain the capability to become a problem for India.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan had proposed talks between military experts of the two countries in a bid to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and to determine through mutual understanding the number of military personnel and the extent of armaments the two countries should be allowed to keep. Such an understanding would not only lead to an atmosphere of mutual trust, but would also end the senseless arms race between the two countries, he said.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan will fully implement the Simla agreement and that it believes that the process started by the agreement will in the end lead to a just solution to the Jammu and Kashmir issue which will be practicable for all parties. He said that a new era of closer relations and large-scale useful cooperation would thus begin between the two countries.

Referring to the regional situation, Agha Shahi said that the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan poses a serious danger to the security of the entire region, and the Afghan people themselves are facing numerous difficulties and hardships. He said that it is a moral obligation of the world fraternity to help secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Agha Shahi also clarified the positive steps taken by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to solve the Afghanistan crisis.

The Indian external affairs minister, in his address, said that the security of Afghanistan is as important as the security of all other neighboring countries for the security of India and its national interest.

Earlier, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, during her meeting with Agha Shahi, explained India's stand on the Afghanistan issue. On bilateral relations, she reiterated that the Simla agreement provides a solid basis for the development of bilateral relations. Regarding the Kashmir issue, she said that the Simla agreement provides the Pakistan and India would settle the issue mutually, by peaceful means.

SHAHI INTERVIEWED ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, AFGHANISTAN

JN150920 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Jul 80 p 10

[Excerpts of Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's interview with AD-DUSTUR Chief Editor Mahhud ash-Sharif in Amman on 12 July]

[Excerpts] Amman--Question: A number of UN resolutions on Jerusalem and the rights of the Palestinians have been issued during the past 13 years. Nevertheless, the Arabs and Muslims have not succeeded in stopping the Israeli measures in Jerusalem or achieving an Israeli evacuation of the occupied territories. Moreover, Israel is candidly announcing its challenge of the UN resolutions and world public opinion. What decisive and practical measures do you expect from the extraordinary conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, currently meeting in Amman, to safeguard the Arabism of Jerusalem and foil Israel's plans in the occupied territories?

Answer: What prompted us to hold this extraordinary conference is Israel's continuation of the policy of Judaizing the occupied territories through its settlements, as well as its recent announcement on annexing Jerusalem and making it Israel's capital. These are two matters which will adversely affect the idea of establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Regarding the UN General Assembly resolutions, these are merely recommendations and there is no responsible body to implement them. Moreover, the UN Security Council resolutions have always clashed with the U.S. veto. Nevertheless, these international resolutions have a moral value because they focus the world's attention on the Palestinian people's rights, draw attention to Israel's disobedience of the will of the international community and increase Israel's isolation. It must be admitted that the international resolutions will continue to have little impact unless they are associated with defined measures from the international community to put them into effect.

Palestine is an Islamic land, and the Islamic states have the special responsibility of liberating it from the yoke of Israeli colonialism. I said at the conference yesterday that the Islamic world possesses huge potentials that can be employed to achieve this objective. I believe that the Islamic states, particularly those endowed by God with natural resources, must draw up a joint political and economic strategy toward the states that support Israel with the aim of forcing them to adopt a firm stand toward the Israeli aggression as well as of guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Question: The Islamabad Islamic Conference decided to form a tripartite commission, of which you are a member, to search for a political solution for the issue of Afghanistan. What has this commission achieved so far?

Answer: The commission met with the leaders of the Afghan mojahedin in Switzerland. I am glad to say that our meeting with them was useful and fruitful. They adopted a practical and responsible stand during the talks and they promised to support our efforts in the search for a political solution for the issue of Afghanistan. We explained to them that a political solution must be based on the following main points:

1. Total withdrawal of the Soviet forces from the Afghan territories.

2. Emphasis on the Afghan state's independence and neutrality.

3. Respect of the Afghan people's right to choose the regime they want.

4. Creation of a suitable atmosphere for the Afghan refugees' return to their country.

We also explained to them that we will contact the other concerned quarters, including the Soviet Union, in order to reach a solution. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has made hints to the Kabul government on our readiness to hold a dialogue with the ruling people's party leaders there. We are now awaiting the reaction of the authorities in Kabul.

Question: Does your anticipated meeting with representatives of the Kabul government mean your recognition of this government?

Answer: No. We announced right from the beginning that our adherence to the text of the resolution under which the commission was formed by the Islamic Conference member states does not make any talks we may hold with Kabul official recognition of the regime there. Although there is some sort of limited contact and dialogue between Chatti and the Kabul government, the question of recognition is still impeding worthwhile progress in solving the Afghan issue. We explained to them that the recognition of a government whose existence is based on military support from a foreign state conflicts with the simplest principles of international relations.

Question: Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the political, information and military quarters in the West have been warning against the danger of Soviet penetration in the region and Soviet military expansion toward Pakistan and the Indian Ocean. What is Pakistan's assessment of this warning? Do you view a possible danger of this sort seriously?

Answer: One has to weigh the future eventualities through a study of the political results of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as well as through the strategic geographic facts prevailing in this region of the world. The Soviets have informed us several times that they do not intend to militarily interfere in Pakistan. They also denounced the reports which tried to arouse fears in the region and in the West concerning possible Soviet intervention in other regions. We accept these Soviet assurances despite their weaknesses. Moreover, I believe that the current international situation may not allow for other adventures of this sort, at least at the present time. There is no doubt that the Soviets have achieved important strategic gains by their intervention in Afghanistan and have several political and military choices which they may like to utilize in the future. Therefore, the allegation of some circles that nothing has changed as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and that talk about this subject is some sort of unjustified fabricated clamor is in my opinion a deliberate blindness to facts they do not like to see.

Question: The Indian Ocean region is now witnessing concentration of military fleets and forces by the Soviets and Americans, and even the French and the British. Does this concentration of fleets near you not worry the Government of Pakistan? What do you think of the subject of neutralizing the Indian Ocean?

Answer: In the recent Islamic Conference in Islamabad, we proposed to the delegations of Iran, Iraq and the gulf states that the conference issue a clear independent resolution providing for the need to drive away the warships stationed by the United States at the entrance to the gulf as well as the Soviet vessels in that region. However, we have not gotten a separate resolution in this regard, although the resolution on Iran contained a paragraph calling for the removal of the foreign military forces and vessels from the regions close to Iran.

As for the military concentration in the Indian Ocean, there is now a commission at the United Nations studying this subject and consulting the concerned states. Pakistan has supported all calls and recommendations on maintaining the Indian Ocean as a region of peace.

Question: Let us go back to the issue of Afghanistan once again. What are the possibilities of a political solution for the Afghan crisis?

Answer: We believe that the second Islamic Conference in Islamabad has come out with an important result. It discussed the possibilities of a political solution and drew up a way to reach it. It also formed a tripartite commission in this respect. All the European states' leaders I met, such as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, President Ceausescu, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others, praised the results of the conference on this issue. It will be recalled that the Soviets have always called for direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran separately in order to search for a settlement. The only difference between the framework of talks called for by the Soviet Union and the framework proposed by the Islamic Conference is that we in the tripartite commission will talk with the Kabul Government as one entity in order to avoid the complications of recognition.

We believe that the political solution of the Afghan issue will be honorable to the Soviets and to all parties to the conflict. The commission will try to find a formula that reconciles between the Afghan people's right to choose their government and assurances to the Soviet Union that any government that may succeed the present government will be on friendly terms with the Soviets. We believe that it is only through political dialogue that a solution to the Afghan question can be reached.

Question: What is currently the true situation on the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, particularly with regard to the Afghan refugees pouring into your country?

Answer: These refugees now number 900,000. We are offering them all the aid we can afford. There is little international aid. The Afghan mojahedin have asked us why we do not call for holding an international conference on the Afghan refugee issue. So far we have not made up our minds about this. What worries us is that the refugees may continue to come as a result of the destruction and negligence of agriculture in Afghanistan, something which may lead to some sort of famine there.

Question: What about your relations with Mrs Indira Gandhi now, and to what extent are your views regarding the present situation in Afghanistan identical?

Answer: (laughter) I am not enthusiastic about delving into the heart of our relations with India with the Jordanian press when I will be leaving for India within 3 days to meet with my colleague, the Indian foreign minister, and will try to meet Mrs Gandhi. We are trying to continue a dialogue with India. We have affirmed to India that we are working honestly to normalize our relations with it, but we must admit that there are deep differences between us on a host of issues. One of these is Kashmir and we hope an appropriate time will arrive for resuming a serious dialogue about it. Moreover, India has good relations with the Soviet Union, so we have differing views regarding the consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We believe that we have to preserve the principles of the nonaligned movement, international law and the UN Charter by not recognizing a government that came to power through an invasion. Therefore, we cannot recognize the government of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, nor the government of Samrin in Kampuchea.

However, we recognized the former two Kabul regimes of Taraki and Hafizollah Amin because they came to power through internal coups and not through the support of a foreign, invading military force, as is the case with Karmal in Afghanistan and Samrin in Kampuchea. Therefore, since we have not tolerated the occupation of Palestine or Kampuchea by alien foreign forces, how could we tolerate the occupation of Afghanistan?

We are quite aware that the Soviet Union has granted military, economic and diplomatic aid to our brothers in Syria, to the PLO and other countries. We appreciate that very much because it means support for our just issue in Palestine. But, this does not at all justify a disregard by the Islamic states of what the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan. Such disregard would amount to applying two different criteria to similar cases, one for them and one for the others.

Question: One more question, please. What is the truth about the so-called Islamic atomic bomb, which is reportedly being manufactured by Pakistan?

Answer: It is a myth. That is a legend fabricated by quarters and forces hostile to both Islam and Muslims. Pakistan does not want to be a member of the nuclear club. It is true that we have a nuclear research program, and the hostile forces are angry because a developing state such as Pakistan is making progress in this field. They want us to remain backward and dependent on them. On this occasion I would like to announce that Pakistan does not receive any financial or technical help from any quarter with regard to its nuclear research program. This program is Pakistani in all aspects.

Question: But India possesses an atomic bomb.

Answer: Yes, but it announced that it will not produce atomic bombs. However, it has refused to sign the treaty on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons or the one on the international inspection of nuclear reactors. It also rejected Pakistan's proposal on maintaining the subcontinent as a zone free of nuclear weapons.

ROMANIAN MACHINERY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK140836 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A five-member Romanian delegation led by Minister for Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu arrived in Islamabad today on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. Members of the delegation are expected to call on the president. The delegation will also meet federal ministers for finance, production and industries, water and power, and food and agriculture besides the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the foreign secretary.

Meeting With Production Minister

GF151144 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A five-member Romanian delegation, led by Minister for Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu, met in Islamabad today with retired Lt Gen Ghulam Hassan Khan, the federal minister for production and industries. They exchanged views on mutual interests and reviewed the progress of those industrial plants established with the help of Romanian economic assistance.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES WOMEN'S GROUP 12 JULY

LD151000 Tehran PARS in English 0825 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A group of members of the Women's Association of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (based on Shemiran--Tehran) met with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran at the Jamaran Mosque in Tehran on Saturday afternoon. In a speech to the group of the visiting women the imam referred to the abortive coup d'etat and said that unlike what some people thought the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran is not dependent on any single individual or group of individuals but rather on the whole nation as (?devoted) Moslems. The following is the text of the imam's speech:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

I thank you ladies and gentlemen for having come here on the eve of the month of Ramadan. I wish to appreciate your efforts and would like to seize upon the opportunity (?of discussing) certain issues with you, including the issues pertaining to the holy month of Ramadan.

"The enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran manifested their illusion by embarking on this childishly adventuresome act (of coup d'etat against the government). They are confusing the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with other forms of governments which come to existence in the wake of the rising to power of a party, an individual or any army and which are normally defeated by the rising of another, with conventional regimes which come to life upon defeating a system and which themselves are defeated by a subsequent regime. And so do certain groups which fail to look deeply into the true dimensions of the revolution. They are certain people in the army and satiate their appetite at the table of the new regime as they had done during the past regime and that their hands would be free in swindling and other illegal acts. [sentence as received] But now that their hopes are being gradually frustrated they embark on such acts without any knowledge of the depth of the involving issues.

"A coup d'etat is (?possible) in any country which has a government separate from its people: a government which its people have no attachment, or with which they are dissatisfied which is often the case. In such cases there will be a clash of interest between the heads of the state and the political parties, or between army officers and political personalities without any symptom of the presence of the people in such clashes. In such cases the parties to the clash are not concerned about the participation of the nation, and do not understand anything about the presence of the people. They fail to understand the realities.

"They write due [word indistinct] love for profane ambitions, social status and wealth. They are hopeful even though they should see only a one percent probability of success in their plans. They do not know that there is a difference between national uprisings and political revolts. There are uprisings which take shape for profane purposes, but they are different from our Islamic revolution. Nationality and nationalism--especially in its corrupt sense--have had no role in the Islamic revolution of Iran, nor have political parties or the intellectuals. This revolution took shape among the masses, among ordinary men and women. Our women like our men fought for it in the foreground. I dare say our women played even a more significant role than our men. For when women come into the scene of struggle the power of our men become two fold or may even increase ten times as much. Our men cannot leave the battlefield when they see women fighting alongside with them in the battle scene.

"We are dealing with a community of 35 million of Moslems, except for a few hundred perverted people. A nation of 35 million devoted people with faith in God and the holy Koran rose to revolt. Today wherever you go you see people discussing the various issues in our revolution. I learned during the revolution that almost all of a sudden the subject of everyday talks among our men and women had shifted from workaday topics to political issues. This was true among all classes and among all age groups. Even today when I look at small kids playing in our residence I notice that they have fun playing political theatrical plays. One kid plays the role of the president and the others play other roles.

"It is the duty of the people with insight to look down into the depth of what has happened here:

Do you recall any period in the history of the past 50 years of our country, or in the past two decades which you clearly remember, in which you saw men in the battlefields accompanied by women carrying their small children and encountering army tanks and firearms? Whenever did we have this type of consolidation among the masses during our history? And whenever did you feel the presence of the masses in the political scene of the country as you do now?

"In the past when some disaster happened in the country even our men in Tehran would not learn of that. Our women were indifferent, and so were our men. Never before did we experience the presence of the masses in the political scene as we do now. Our people who consider themselves to be responsible citizens, if they see anything against any accepted criteria they will not sit indifferent and observe it passively. (?Ourselves), likewise, are not aloof from the daily affairs. Now you women of our country and your revolutionary guards are all present in the political scenes of the country.

"The people who had designed this coup d'etat against the government thought they could take the control of the country by bombing certain points in the city as is usual with conventional coups in other countries, whereas, they did not know that today every part of the country is a center against any possible coup d'etat. Today all private houses are in fact part of the center of the government, and our nation is an army of Moslems. The issue is 'ideological' and not materialistic. Our women did not take to the streets (during the revolution) with their babies and infants just because they wanted to gain any profane status. It was Islam and the holy Koran which brought our women to the city in the forefront of our men. All houses in this country are houses of hope to us. The (engineers of the coup d'etat) thought once they have killed one person or a few persons or perhaps some 200 or 500 persons the job will be finished. The men and women in this country all safeguard Islam. This is a matter of conviction and not one for profane purposes. The issue is the safeguarding of Islam to the last living person.

"Here we have a nation of 35 million who would as well die in defending Islam. They (the engineers of the abortive coup) have been at a loss to understand the depth of the issues. No person will be receptive to coup engineers. They are at fault. They do not understand. Our intellectuals claim to have insight into politics, and also a group of people in our armed forces seem to overlook this fact. They lack insight because they cannot see into the depth of the affairs.

"Who has asked or ordered our revolutionary guards to join this corps? Who has asked the members of the Islamic committees? Nobody. They have volunteered to do so...[PARS elipses] Who has mobilised our women who are now taking an active role in every activity in the country?

"They have been called by the Almighty. Our women have accepted this divine invitation for divine purposes. Such a country is not dependent to any one person, and by killing any person or a group of persons the instigators will gain nothing. They (the plotters) are all mistaken because they are strangers to Islam. May be they have decided not to read the history of Islam because they are so much opposed to it. They do not know the history of Islam. They see everything from their materialistic--and as they put it themselves political--viewpoints only.

"But our men and women are now enlightened. A great many people, men as well as women, come to me tell me every time that they hope to die as martyrs and want me to pray to the Almighty so that they will become martyrs. And I pray to the Almighty to triumph in our revolution. Now can they ruin such devoted minds and such illuminated hearts by a coup d'etat? They (plotters) would better discard all this illusion, and look instead into the depth of the Islamic revolution. Once they realize facts they will abandon all such treacherous acts.... Once they realize that the minds of the 35 million population of Iran are illuminated by the rays of Islam they will never think of killing any group with the idea of taking control of the political affairs of the country. "Once we had a high group of people who ruled over people in this country. That government could be toppled by another group. But here we have a different case: We have no groups on top to lord over the people. Our people are now peers: They are brothers and sisters. They all consider themselves to be responsible people because the main idea is Islam. Islam does not belong to any one person....

But if by any chance these people had managed to conquer Tehran they would then face with brave people from the provinces. They would come here and they would take back Tehran from you (plotters). The United States would have to invent some sophisticated contrivance for pushing away the 35 million people of our country from the battle scenes, which is totally impossible. A person who has been brought to the battle scene by the Almighty cannot be pushed away by such people as Bakhtiar (last prime minister of the deposed shah) or Carter. A person (Bakhtiar) who is an addict cannot direct a coup d'etat. Such rumours are only loose talk...

ADMIRAL MADANI PLANS TO FORM NEW FRONT

NC151749 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15 (AFP)--Former Iranian president candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani said here today he planned to create "a front of all groups that believe in Iran and the Islamic revolution."

The admiral told a press conference that the present Iranian parliament could not, in its present form, complete its four-year term of office "because it only represents one current of opinion." He had "abandoned the idea of creating a party with the authorization of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni," he said, but instead would form a front of various tendencies.

Admiral Madani, a former defense minister, announced on Thursday that he would give up his seat in parliament even if his election were confirmed by a commission investigating the backgrounds of all members of the assembly. "I am against these inquiries directed at the deputies, because they were elected by the people," he told the press conference. "It is not the practice in any other country."

The admiral, running as an independent, received 15 percent of the votes in the January presidential election, which was won by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The admiral, who has close links with the National Front, the major opposition group during the reign of the ousted shah, defended the organization against attacks by members of the Islamic Republican Party. The National Front has been accused of involvement in the military plot uncovered Thursday.

"The National Front," Admiral Madani said, "fought for 30 years against the former regime. Why should it be accused now? It is unjust." The former defense minister added that "those who see a contradiction between nationalism and Islam would destroy the Islamic Revolution." He also accused the Islamic Republican Party of being "monopolistic."

According to the admiral, the ambitions of the Republican Party were behind an attack on a National Front headquarters at Esfahan yesterday. "In two or three days," he said, "I think there will be a similar attack against the offices of the front in Tehran."

He defended Khosrow Qashqa'i, a National Front deputy whose election to the Iranian parliament was invalidated Saturday because of "collaboration with the United States."

"For 57 years, the Qashqa'i's and their tribe fought against the (ousted imperial) regime," he said. "Men who have served their country all their lives must not be criticized."

The admiral said that he "often visited" Ayatollah Khomeyni to "discuss the nation's affairs," and added that he was "certain that the revolution will continue along the line of Islam."

Admiral Madani said that the continued detention of American diplomats as hostages "was no longer in the interests of Iran." The country's image as the oppressed, he said, "has become that of the oppressor."

BANI-SADR ATTENDS NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION SESSION

LD151700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] A session of the national security commission was held this afternoon in the presence of Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the country's security issues were discussed and investigated at the session, which was attended by the president's supreme advisor on military affairs, the commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the national defense minister, and some other officials of the country, and which lasted for about 3 hours.

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR REPORTED

LD152032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, this morning Mr Qaravi, the governor general of Khuzestan, met and conferred with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

In this meeting, the issues and problems of Khuzestan Province were discussed.

BAKHTIAR OUTLINES PLANS FOR POST-KHOMEYNI GOVERNMENT

GF151619 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Speech given by former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] Dear sisters and brothers, with your help, [word indistinct] and (?devotion) the sedition of Khomeyni and his executioner and pillaging associates and pseudoclergy is nearing its end and [word indistinct] is passing through the last moments. The blind rule imposed by the leaders of this sedition are clear manifestations of the weakness and shakiness of their administration.

Since I have, thank God, remained alive to very soon set foot on the soil of the homeland and with your help and assistance put affairs in order, I would like to present my crash, short-term program to you, dear compatriots. The acceptance or rejection of this program depends on you.

The (?frenzied) social and economic situation in Iran following the subversions by Khomeyni's frauds and instigators calls for a compilation and implementation of such a program. The points that I have referred to briefly are within the framework of my political ideas that I presented some time ago. Their source of inspiration is the slogans of freedom, independence and social justice--slogans that have been altered by the usurpers of the Iranian people's revolution. Our duty today is to bear in mind what the nation wanted then--that is the obliteration of oppression, corruption and colonialism and the prevention of any return to the former period of arbitrariness--and to wipe out traces of this new arbitrariness with the help of God.

After leaving behind it the sedition of Khomeyni and before commencing a normal socio-political and logical life, our nation will be compelled to go through a passing stage. In this stage a provisional government will have the important duty of laying the foundations for the future. The government will be responsible for forming a constituent assembly on the basis of the 1906 constitution, determining the destiny of the Iranian regime, governing the country and creating the opportunity for all Iranians to decide on the type of regime they want in an atmosphere of freedom, free from fear.

During this short period, [word indistinct] consisting of workers, farmers, university professors, legislative bodies, economists and reputable politicians will help and guide the government in implementing its affairs.

It is up to this government to prove that the possibility of returning to the past era does not exist and the corrupt officials of yesterday's regime will have no place in the Iran of tomorrow, because no one can expect a reward or salary without having worked or offered manual or spiritual services.

The establishment of security and calm on the borders and within the borders will be the first vital step so the country's political and economic independence can be safeguarded, the present chaos ended and the people's lives, properties and reputations insured. Therefore, all officers and noncommissioned officers of the armed forces, police and gendarmes who have received the most insolence from Khomeyni's (?wretched) regime or have been unjustly deprived of offering their services will be invited by the government to work so that with the cooperation of all of the people they can offer their services. Naturally, the oppressive organs of Khomeyni's regime, such as the false revolution councils, the so-called Islamic courts, the fake Islamic Council and the presidency will be dismantled immediately. Bills approved by the council of the learned and the law of Velayat-e Faqih and so on will have no legal value.

[Passage indistinct] Political prisoners shall be freed. All newspapers and political gathering centers shall be free. Houses and property belonging to legal and actual owners will be freed from the hands of the usurpers. All fields of art will be free and artists who have faced oppression and contempt will be supported.

All universities and organizations that have either been abolished or closed will be reopened. People who have been fired without any reason during the so-called purging of government orgnizations will be justly paid for the entire period.

All educated persons who have fled the country--doctors, experts in various fields, engineers and industrialists will be invited to return to the homeland and offer their services within the framework of national interests.

The files of the despotic officials of Khomeyni's regime will be studied immediately and the spiritual and material losses incurred by those who survive them will be compensated. [as heard] But the country's capitalists should know that the undeniable evils of the past period will no longer be tolerated by the Iranian nation.

The property pillaged by Khomeyni's hooligans will be listed and owners' complaints will be immediately and justly studied.

The women of Iran were the first to recognize and resist the reactionary nature of the Islamic Republic. They have been the first to be harmed by this inhuman apparatus. The establishment of equal rights between women and men and the strong prevention of any type of exploitation for being a woman are among our duties.

The oppressed Iranian minorities, be they national or religious, will enjoy the maximum of freedom and autonomy within the national framework. But even 1 inch of our dear Iran's soil cannot be separated. The tribes that have been deprived of their [word indistinct] rights for the past 50 years and have always been oppressed by despotic and corrupt governments should continue their lives in extreme freedom and improve their economic, health and cultural situation with assistance from the central government.

The country's reconstruction needs the participation of all progressive forces free from generic, national and religious prejudgments and a healthy political atmosphere. Therefore, all people, groups and nations will be invited to carry out this important task.

Large construction projects such as the construction of roads, housing and the reopening of factories and workshops in various industrial, agricultural and other fields are under consideration in order to combat the unemployment that has paralyzed approximately 50 percent of the country's work force.

There is no doubt that the utmost effort should be made in the field of agriculture. We must insure the farmers' welfare and the country's self-sufficiency in this field. Workers, farmers, toilers and wage earners in various economic fields will be supported. In all these fields we will use crash economic plans that will be compiled by Iranian experts. At the same time, we consider the principles of earning a living by working and the just distribution of the national wealth the basis of social justice.

Foreign trade regulations will be reviewed immediately so that while insuring and (?strengthening) economic independence, we can eradicate bureaucracy and redtape in customs and foreign exchange.

Freedom to travel abroad will be insured for all, in order to facilitate education, medical treatment and cultural, scientific, technical and commercial exchanges.

Out intention is not [word indistinct] (?vengeance). All those who have been fooled by the abominable tricks of Khomeyni are forgiven by the Iranian nation from this moment. But those responsible for the crimes of the regime, that is Mr Khomeyni and his associates, will be tried openly in acceptable national courts without any considerations, with respect for the norms of justice within (?a customary and universally accepted) legal framework. The right of self-defense will be insured and lawyers from all over the world will be selected. The turban will not have any immunity here.

Let us raise our voices in unison and shout that Iran will never die.

COMMENTARY GIVES DETAILS OF RECENT COUP PLOT

JN152103 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] Israel, Egypt and Iraq a fresh conspiracy against the Islamic revolution in Iran. They planned to carry out this plot through a military coup engineered by several officers and military personnel linked to the former regime, in collusion with Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the deposed shah's defunct regime. However, God's will wished to thwart this evil plot at the hands of the Muslim militarists, the Islamic Revolution Guards, the revolutionary committees and the sons of the people. The conspirators have been arrested and turned over to the Islamic revolution courts.

During the preliminary investigation, Lt Col (Jahanqiri), a pilot for the airspace, and Sergeant Major (Gholam Hoseyn Tayeqfar), who were both involved in the coup attempt, stated that the conspirators intended to carry out the plan in two military and political phases, after bombing the sensitive centers in the capital and the residence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution.

Following the coup, they planned to declare martial law for a period of 2 years. Afterwards, a referendum would determine the type of regime, a democratic and social republic or a monarchy.

Referring to the dangerous possibility of total resistance by the people, these two said that the conspirator had agreed that such resistance would be crushed violently should the masses of the people go to the streets. The conspirators had no qualms about possible large-scale massacres.

According to the confessions of the conspirators, the Ba'thist Iraqi Government was scheduled to launch a military attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran from three fronts, so that the coup plan could proceed as planned.

The aid extended by the United States and Israel to the butcher shah's generals in America and Europe and their aid to Bakhtiar and his conspiring lackeys who are plotting against the Islamic revolution in Iran continues unabated since the victory of the revolution.

In step with the United States and Israel, traitor As-Sadat in Egypt and Saddam Husayn's regime in Iraq are offering further aid to the criminals and plotters against the Islamic Republic of Iran, because U.S. imperialism, Zionist Israel, As-Sadat's regime and the criminal regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq realize that the continued victories of the Islamic revolution in Iran constitite a great obstacle to the imperialist and Zionist machinations.

TRIAL OF COUP CONSPIRATORS TO BEGIN 16 OR 17 JULY

WA161010 London REUTER in English 0946 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, REUTER--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today the trials of some of Iran's coup conspirators would start either today or tomorrow, the official PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

The president, speaking after the country's borders and airspace were closed or were closed for 48 hours early today, said the plotters would be dealt with "decisively", PARS said.

AS-SADAT'S ALLEGATION OF SOVIET THREAT REVIEWED

LD152330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary tonight on Anwar as-Sadat's statement about the USSR's role in Iran:

Anwar as-Sadat yesterday gave an interview to the magazine READER'S DIGEST, during which he mentioned something about Iran which is worthy of interest. According to As-Sadat's view the current situation in Iran has paved the way for Soviet penetration into this country, and one could prognosticate that before the end of the current year on the Gregorian calendar the communists will take power in Iran and will then continue their activities as Soviet agents. The argument put by As-Sadat in his interview was used about 1950 as one of the United States' foreign policy tactics aimed at the exploitation of the Third World countries such that, in accordance with this U.S. attitude, the dictatorial and bloodthirsty rulers of various countries were frightened of the possibility of communist penetration and were turned into U.S. puppets, and then the United States embarked on the plunder of the various nations.

Ever since the beginning of the Iranian revolutionary movement the United States and its stooges have endeavored to frighten the Iranian people of communist penetration in order to drown the people's revolutionary fervor by this trick; and then they saw that no one paid the least bit of attention to such propaganda, and despite the warnings given to the people day and night by the deposed shah and his agents regarding the danger of Soviet penetration or that of communism, not even the least trepidation occurred in the firm resolve of the nation. We should not forget that the leaders of the aryamehr's regime, in order to discredit the struggling clergy and in order to frighten the people throughout the country, spread rumors to the effect that the communists, in order to further their ends, were donning cloaks and turbans and were instigating the people against the monarchy so that, once the monarchy was overthrown, they could turn Iran into a communist country.

And again, if we can still remember, in the times of Shahpur Bakhtiar, he arrested Russian spies in groups in the streets and he boasted: You people, beware that the Russians have prepared to invade Iran; and this sort of misleading propaganda was also made quite frequently in the barracks and Savakite speakers and hired courtiers, such as Mohajeranis, Ja'farians, Baqeris, and Nik-Khahs, incited the soldiers so intensely that most of them, without considering the facts, considered the revolutionary people of the country to be communists and thought that they intended to offer Iran to the Soviet Union.

And now we hear the foolish remarks by Anwar as-Sadat, from which it is understood that he has woken up too late, and that he does not know that his remarks have been uttered by many people before and that they have faced the ridicule and scorn of the nation. And it is not clear to what end the repetition of this old and worn out story has been carried out. Of course, as usual and following the formulas which are common among the superpowers, any of them who cannot gain victory in one of their colonialistic aims will immediately put the blame on the other side.

In the case of Iran, this is the fourth time that America's defeat has caused an attack by the White House and its lackeys on the Soviet Union. The first time was the Iranian revolution, the story of which has already been discussed. The second time was during the revolutionary occupation of the espionage den of America, which most of the world's mass media considered to be the work of the communists and of the Soviets, in order to discredit this revolutionary action. But we saw how the beloved student followers of the imam's policy, with their effective announcements, exposed the conspirators. The third time was [word indistinct] America's military attack on the Tabas desert, in which the friends of America immediately for [word indistinct] of the great [word indistinct] of the White House rushed to its help and spread that funny rumor about the Soviet missiles, and the Russians heard that with great joy and said nothing, implying: How powerful we were and we did not even know it ourselves. And finally the fourth occasion is the disgraceful defeat of the so-called coup d'etat conspiracy; we have seen what great disgrace it brought on those who were involved, and exposed America, [word indistinct], Iraq, Egypt, and Britain completely.

And, of course, on this occasion it was necessary to put the blame for the incident on the other side, and it was Anwar as-Sadat's opportunity to do this, and in an interview he implied that the defeat of the conspiracy had been the work of comrades. Poor comrades, who receive plenty of imaginary shocks from their friends; their cries reach the sky.

The Soviet Union, which thought it could take advantage of the great vacuum prevailing in Iran, raided Afghanistan and now that it sees it is in great trouble it is continually complaining about the American and Chinese spies: This makes Afghanistan a difficult bite to swallow.

America attributes its defeats in Iran to the existence of the communists, and the Soviet Union attributes its defeats in Afghanistan to the presence of the Americans; what a funny drama they have created. And funnier than that are the clowns like Anwar as-Sadat and Babrak Karmal, who repeat the words of their masters like parrots.

STATEMENTS, REPORTS CONCERNING BORDER CLOSING

Staff Statement

ID151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Statement No 5 of the staff for neutralizing the plot was issued tonight as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. According to staff information a number of hirelings who had taken part in the plot have been able to leave Iran's borders. Therefore, Iran's Islamic combatant nation is hereby informed that, as emphatically sanctioned by the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution courts, for a period of 1 week, beginning now, all the country's air, sea and land borders will be closed and no traffic will take place through these borders. It is axiomatic that the valiant combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards and other law enforcement agencies will display the necessary care and attention in carrying out this order, and that the honorable Iranian nation, in carrying out the articles of Statement No 4 will display the utmost care.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization

Bani-Sadr Spokesman

WA152147 London REUTER in English 1832 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15, REUTER--State radio announced tonight the immediate closing of Iran's airspace and borders, but a spokesman for President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said the measure has not been decided yet.

"Only the president can give this order and he has not decided yet," said 'Ali Garmarudi, Mr Bani-Sadr's press spokesman.

The borders were closed by order of revolutionary authorities investigating a failed coup d'etat, the radio said.

Mr Garmarudi said he telephoned the president when he was informed of the radio broadcast, which announced that the closure of Iranian airspace and sea and land frontiers already had taken effect and would be in force for one week.

He said Mr Bani-Sadr, attending a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council, told him the measure was only one matter for discussion and had not been agreed on yet.

A final decision might be made tomorrow morning, Mr Garmarudi said.

A state radio spokesman said the source of tonight's broadcast was the office of the revolutionary prosecutor general, 'Ali Qodusi, but this could not be immediately confirmed.

The radio said the closure of Iran's borders, which means no one may leave or enter the country for one week, was decided on the advice of the security headquarters probing an attempted coup d'etat uncovered last week.

Announcement of Closing

LD160300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following the announcement of a report concerning the closing of land, air and sea borders of the country, in the early hours of this morning the following announcement was issued by the office of the president addressed to responsible organs.

The text of it is as follows: From this date all entires and exist via the land, air and sea borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran are forbidden for 48 hours.

At 0115 today, Wednesday, 16 July 1980, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent contacted an informed source in the office of the president and asked him about the details of this decision. He said: From this hour, no flights will be allowed to enter or to leave the republic for 47 [as heard] hours. Concluding, he added: In this way, the closing of air, land and sea borders, which was previously announced to be for 1 week, has been reduced to 48 hours according to a decision of the Revolution Council.

Ardebili, Habibi Comments

LD160330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night a special meeting of the Revolution Council was convened in the house of engineer Ezzatollah Sahibi. At the end of this session, engineer Mostafa Katira'i, supervisor of the employment and administration department, who took part in last night's session, announced: Some points have been added to the article on government employees who have been retired or who have received severance pay. Accordingly, if a few persons who receive severance pay get together and start productive work and if their project is approved, they will be able to receive loans from banks to the same amount of their severance pay through some special facilities. There are some other conditions as well, for instance, those who receive severance pay will not be able to accept government employment any more. He added: We will inform those who have received severance pay that, for instance, you are needed in such and such a town. If they like they can go to that town and continue their work there.

At the end of this session of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili said concerning the period that the country's borders will be closed: It is only for a limited period, which has been approved by the Revolution Council, but of course, if necessary, during this period, the matter will be reviewed.

At the end of the session, Dr Hasan Habibi, spokesman of the Revolution Council, while referring to closing the country's borders in order to prevent the conspirators from fleeing the country, stated concerning the flight of two of them to Turkey: As soon as we were informed of this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the necessary steps for their extradition with the Turkish Government. However, it will take some time before we receive a reply to this request.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Ilam Weapon Seizure

LD151126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, thanks to the efforts of Ilam gendarmerie personnel, 10 various kinds of weapons and a number of rounds of ammunition were seized in a hideout of armed robbers, in the (Azqalab) in (Melakshahi).

Death Sentence for Thief

LD151127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] By the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of (?Mashhad), Mohammad Kavusi, son of Mohammad Reza, was sentenced to death for a number of armed robberies in (Falat) and (Dar-e Gaz). He had a long criminal record. The sentence was carried out at 0200 this morning.

Explosion in Urumiyeh

LD151132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, at 2055 last night, a bomb which had been placed in the Urumiyeh goldsmiths' bazaar exploded, but since the bazaar was closed at the time there was no loss of life.

While confirming this report, Haqqu, governor general of West Azarbayjan, said: According to reports from the region's (?committee), in this incident 3 shops suffered financial losses and 14 other shops were damaged; the bazaar caretaker was wounded in the leg and is hospitalized at present. This explosion caused a great deal of damage to 3 shops and slight damage to 14 other shops.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan added: Since the traders themselves have undertaken to maintain security in the Urumiyeh bazaar and the entrance gate to the bazaar is closed every night, the Urumiyeh police force has no practical role in the maintenance of security in the bazaar. Maybe, for this reason, saboteurs gained the opportunity to commit this inhuman and un-Islamic act in order to create terror.

Khorramshahr Employee Dismissals

GF151530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Some 67 municipal employees in Khorramshahr have been retired at the end of 20 years service. Their retirement will become effective on 23 July 1980.

The Khuzestan provincial purging committee is reviewing the files of municipal employees in the province who have served more than 20 years.

Abadan Investigation

GF151540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Following the measures taken to pursue the case relating to the Rex Cinema disaster in Abadan--measures that began 2 months ago--two well-known judges were sent to Abadan. After studying the relevant files they submitted their reports to the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution.

Subsequently, a Tehran court judge arrived in Abadan to act as a special investigator. He is currently continuing the investigation into the Rex Cinema disaster.

It was learned today that Hoseyn Naqibi, an investigating magistrate at the Tehran general court, arrived in Abadan last Saturday. He will be setting up a special court to pursue the case of the Rex Cinema disaster.

Kermanshah Arrests

LD151745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the special group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah, following up previous efforts, discovered a group of bomb-planting agents in various parts of Kermanshah.

The spokesman for the public relations office of the guards crops of Kermanshah, while confirming this news, told our correspondent in the news unit of Kermanshah center: Two dangerous destructive bombs were seized from this group and in the house of one of the members of the group, several (?drinking vessels) were discovered.

The spokesman added: These counterrevolutionary groups, who under cover of popular names were conspiring to sabotage the gains of the revolution, were identified through the close cooperation and participation of the people. We hereby thank the people for their unconditional help in this connection.

Shiraz Purge Committee

GF151820 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The purge committee of the University of Shiraz has been formed in accordance with the guidelines of the Revolution Council and with the help of Fars governorate general's office. It has begun working. According to a communique published by this committee, its aim is to purge the university of active supporters of [word indistinct] regime, Savakists, Freemasons and workers who create disturbances, misuse public and treasury funds, work slowly, cause obstructions and plot against the Islamic Republic. The committee has asked all those having documents to forward them to the committee at post office box 983 in Shiraz. No action will be taken on reports that are not signed or provide no details on the individual sending the report.

Road Closure

GF151825 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The roads from Shiraz to Esfahan and Shiraz to Arsenjan were closed for 5 hours yesterday by persons protesting the arrest of some local residents.

Governor on Security

LD160755 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Jul 80 p 11

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with West Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Jamshid Haqgu: "The Government Has Not Armed the Feudalists in the West of the Country": time and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Urumiyeh--West Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Jamshi Haqgu took part in an exclusive interview conducted by the KEYHAN correspondent assigned to Urumiyeh and discussed current issues and problems in the province.

On the rumor concerning the arming of the region's feudalists by the government," he said:

We have not armed the feudalists: it is only that a large number of tribesmen have been supported by the higher authorities, and the government has received an extremely beneficial return from this aid.

In reply to the question, "Has the Revolution Council approved of your mobilization of the feudalists to confront counterrevolution?" Dr Haqgu said:

Arming the Feudalists

The Revolution Council has never said that we should arm the feudalists, and we have not armed anyone. We have no feudalists here. This area is inhabited by tribesmen living a tribal life. A large number of tribesmen have been supported by higher authorities, and the government has received an extremely beneficial return from them. But as for the claim that it has armed feudalists, this is really a propaganda ploy against the government, which neither had nor could have any such intention. In a region where every family possesses at least one weapon, what need is there to arm them? Has the government armed the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] Does not every family in the entire region from Qotur to Urumiyeh and beyond possess a weapon? Who has armed them?

There was a plan whereby a limited number of tribesmen who at one time were cooperating with the government were given a negligible amount of support. Our enemies now wish to use this an excuse against anyone wishing to serve here. This limited aid I have mentioned was approved from above, and since it was not my doing, neither I nor my deputy need discuss it. These are the selfsame malicious persons who raise this matter because they have nothing else they can bring against me. They know themselves that they lie. We are the representatives of the government and we carry out government policy. As far as we are able, we state our views and we even criticize the government, but we do not engage in confrontation with the government. We should strengthen the government.

Every day in the region,hundreds of weapons enter the country from Iraq alone. Now, if one person should give several weapons to the tribes, this isused as an excuse. They are firing artillery shells and 120 mm mortars. When did the government ever give them mortars? When did the government give them tanks? They are politically bankrupt and, since they have no logical cause, they resort to rumor, abuse and lies.

We Shall Not Sacrifice a Tribe for an Individual

The question was asked: "Have you given arms to supporters of Jahangir Dari, Esmat Dari and Sami? Why were you in contact with Sennar Mamadi's nephew? Was this also at the request of the higher authorities?"

The governor general explains: They lied to you, they told you so many lies that I do not know what answer to give. The Sennar Mamadi family is very large: they live in Salmas and come and go freely. We are not infidels to destroy a whole tribe for the sake of one individual. In the recent events, some of Sennar's close relations even bravely wrote letters against him, and they did things which caused sennar to put out notices calling for their death. One of Sennar's closest relations even wrote in a letter: "Even if you hid in a mousehold, we shall find you." This was signed by Sennar's son, Hekmay Mamadi. They see things only from one angle. They say that anyone bearing the name Mamadi is a counterrevolutionary.

Suppose that we did help someone. They do not know the circumstances under which this aid was given.

They have simply heard that we "helped" them. Policy in the region is in our hands, and we understand the situation and conditions in the region. They are the backseat critics, but when we week to raise a popular force for the region they are nowhere to be seen.

We cannot disclose everything that is going on. Those who bear no responsibility continue thus to lie. It is right that the people should know everything that is happening, but to publicize facts which the enemy may come to hear is not to do a service. Do you want us to shout everything aloud, regardless of what may befall the nation? This is pure nonsense. It sees the issues from one viewpoint only and does not understand. They do not know the government's purpose and interest in giving help to a particular area. They do not take things into account, and they make these statements to agitate public opinion.

West Azarbayjan Is a War Zone

The governor general of West Azarbayjan was asked: "Members of the council for regional security went to Khoy for discussions with Sennar Mamadi's supporters, and they were attacked and taken hostage on their return by armed supporters of Sennar Mamadi. Please tell us for what discussions they went there."

He replied: They did not go for discussions with Sennar Mamadi. This is our province, the province of duly appointed officials whose duty it is to carry out tours of the region on occasions and make contact with the people in some way. Sennar is not the only person here; there are others.

We have important tribes in the area; well then, a responsible person occupying the post of governor must carry out visits in the region. However, on their return they may have shown a lack of experience in allowing themselves to be captured. This is a separate issue, but what is clear is that they did not now go for talks with Sennar. Governor Kowchari of Khoy was a most responsible man, God have mercy on him.

On the subject of the nightly clashes and the opposition to him from the people and the guards corps, Dr Haqqu said: As regards the nightly clashes, I must say that, so long as people have weapons and these are not handed in, the problem will remain, and with open borders, especially, this cannot be prevented. Of course, this is only one side of the story, that is to say, we must separate two matters--revolution and counter-revolution. We should not underestimate the evil influences and those who perhaps in some other way have become involved in these incidents, who cannot extricate themselves or who have become enmeshed as a result of threats, intimidation and lack of confidence.

In Kordestan itself and West Azarbayjan there are many realistic people, and from the outset I have said that even within certain groups which have been in conflict with the government on many occasions and have been at daggers drawn, there were elements whose ideas were more realistic, and these elements must after all be regarded in a different light.

Conflict Between the Governor General and the Corps

Another question was raised regarding the conflict between the guards corps and myself. I must say that there is no conflict between us. There is just a small group, whose numbers you can count on one hand, which happens to control the corps, and they have raised this matter out of motives of private self-interest.

The extent to which this issue will affect the region is another matter, but what is certain is that a number of persons see me as an obstacle to their self-interested motives, and it is they who raise these issues. The people have gradually found out about them, and this trend is continuing; they are abandoning them. Their ranks are being depleted daily. It is regrettable that they should consider themselves members of the corps. The guards corps is a revolutionary institution which truly renders valuable service, and it must be held in regard. It should be structured on the basis of the regime and principles of Islam, and its organizations should be perfected.

As for elements which have penetrated them and now raise these issues, that is a separate matter. It is not this corps which opposes me, since the corps in other regions know me and are my friends. There is mutual respect between us. It is just a minority which has fallen out with me, and I do not know the reason for this. What is clear, however, is that at first they were on bad terms with my political deputy. They came to me saying that he had done this or that, and they wanted me to change him. But I could see no reason for doing so. Since I was unable to act in conformity with their taste, they came to oppose me and sought to harm me by abuse, insult and defamation.

By their actions here, which they claim to be of an ideological and revolutionary nature, they are weakening the government. They are fostering destruction and undermining the administrative foundations and duly appointed officials. They do nothing but deal blows at the revolution and Islam.

Exchange of Hostages

On the subject of the taking of hostages, Dr Haqgu said: Negotiations were begun last year by various groups for the exchange of hostages, following which some were exchanged. The government held some, and there are still more in the prisons. Recently, 60-70 were released unconditionally by the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerrillas. Since the Feda'i-ye Khalq have split into two groups, this shows that some sort of good will has probably emerged within one group, which may have come to its senses and chosen the right path. They are holding considerable number of hostages--about 100 persons--at the village of Pul-e Tu near the border, and we are hoping that certain individuals or groups who have officially declared their positions in announcements will release these 100 prisoners also.

As regards the reason why after the revolution victory most of the Savakists, adherents of the former regime and non-Islamic groups fled to the west of the country, Dr Haqgu said: I do not know exactly why they fled to the west of the country; if it is so, it was for the simple reason that the border is open and they can always escape.

The question was asked: "Illegally armed individuals are closing roads in the area of Urumiyeh; drivers, drivers' mates and bus passengers feel unsafe on some of the passes. What plans do you have to achieve security on the roads?"

Dr Haqgu replied: This is connected with security in the country as a whole. It is a problem which arose after the revolution when the regime collapsed and everyone who could took advantage of this and caused trouble. Some of these roads closures are carried out by illegally armed individuals and some by robbers and smugglers. The solution lies in resolving the problems in general. If security is established in the region, the problems should be solved automatically.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Message to Khomeyni

JN1519C1 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, has received a congratulatory cable from the Iraqi Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party on the occasion of the blessed month of Ramadan and the failure of the enemy plot against the revolution and the Islamic Republic, a plot in which the Baghdad Ba'thist government, led by the agent Saddam Hussyn, was involved. The following is the text of the cable from the Ad-Da'wah Party, one of the active parties fighting the atheist Baghdad Ba'thist government:

In the name of God. His Great Eminence the leader Ayatollah ol-Ozma Imam Khomeyni, may God preserve him. On the occasion of the outset of the blessed month of Ramadan, which inspires the noblest meanings of patience and victory, we send our congratulations to Your Eminence and pray to God Almighty for the triumph of Islam over the enemies of our nation, who are ceaselessly plotting against us.

The discovery of the enemy plot, which was planned by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism and was to be carried out by the hireling agents of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and other agents at home and abroad, has strengthened our people's steadfastness against the enemies.

We pray that God Almighty prolong the life of the great leader, so that we will be able, through the Mohamedan leadership of the imam, to achieve the objectives of our great mission, and so that all the Muslim mojahedin, especially the Iraqi mojahedin, will achieve victory. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party

Reports on Fighting

LD152025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, deployed in Sumar and (Naqshar), reduced four Iraqi posts to dust--(As-Sa'id), [name indistinct], Ash and (Kanun Si'at). According to this dispatch, the latest border clashes have engulfed the entire border posts and strip. Last night and today the Iraqi Ba'thist army, employing heavy and light arms, opened concentrated artillery fire on (Chahr Shilgeh), (Kanun Shehr), (Salman Koshteh), (Savan Pak), (Talkab) and (Bazargan) posts. In retaliation, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran reacted violently as a result of which the four posts were reduced to dust.

The above report indicates that during last night's clashes in the Sumar area, as a result of an Iraqi artillery attack on the (Sepheqam) post, Lt Mohammad Reza Darju, an army observation officer, and Sergeant First Class Ebrahim Salkhani, who comes from (Harshin) region, the commanding officer of the Sebheqam gendarmerie post [not named] and conscript soldier Hayat Kamandar were martyred. An enemy officer and two gendarmerie paramilitary tribesmen were caught under the rubble, but were later saved by gendarmerie and army personnel and received treatment.

According to this report, from 0330 this morning a group of domestic mercenaries opened fire on the headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps and the gendarmerie post in (Ravansar). These attacks lasted till 0515, and the Islamic revolution guards and gendarmerie officers violently crushed the agents, killing one of them, and the guards captured one Kalashnikov rifle and a handgrenade.

Various Clashes

LD151858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from the (Nowsud) region, which has been corroborated by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western parts of the country, as a result of a mortar explosion in one of the hamlets of the (Nowsud) region, two villagers were killed and a number of others were wounded. The public relations officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed near the Kermanshah border reports that clashes between the Iraqi attacking forces and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran began at 0400 this morning in (Setapran), (Salman Kufti) and (Mahshar) and lasted until 1030.

The attacking Iraqi Ba'thist forces also attacked the Qal'eh Safid border post at 1900 last night and from 2230 to 2400 last night the Parviz post was subjected to an attack by the Iraqi aggressors. Islamic revolution guards responded to the Iraqi forces and repulsed their attacks. No losses were suffered by the Islamic Revolution Guards at these two posts.

On the other hand, according to the central news bureau, the commander of Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division informed our correspondent at midday today: Since this morning violent clashes have continued in the Sumar, Salehabad, (Nowkhazar), Holaleh, Anjireh, Talkhab and Bazargan regions of Ilam Province. The report indicates that the law enforcement forces in the area have bravely confronted Iraqi Army mercenaries. According to this report, a number of men from the mercenary army were killed and a number of others were wounded and a great many positions of the Iraqi mercenaries were destroyed.

The latest report, received by the PARS NEWS AGENCY at 1930 tonight, indicates that clashes in the Holaleh border regions situated in the [words indistinct] Naftshahr. Reports from all border posts indicate that scattered clashes continued this afternoon.

TWO OFFICERS DEFECT TO TURKEY, SEEK ASYLUM IN U.S.

JN151919 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] In light of the defection of two Iranian officers to Turkey, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today: We have been informed about the defection of these two officers by our diplomatic mission in Turkey. We are studying the subject and considering the necessary measures to be taken.

PARS NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Turkish Government has confirmed that two Iranian Army officers, with the rank of lieutenant, arrived in Turkey on Friday by a military helicopter and asked for political asylum in the United States.

Official Comments

LD160904 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following a REUTER's report about two Iranian officers taking refuge in Turkey on Friday, July 11, a spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry told PARS yesterday that the ministry had been informed of the case through its representatives in Turkey and that action was being taken in that respect. He added that there was a big possibility that the result of the measures taken would be announced today. REUTER reported that on Friday two Iranian lieutenants flew to Turkey in a military helicopter and asked for asylum in the United States. A statement issued by the Turkish Foreign Ministry indicated that the helicopter landed in the Agri region and that the case had been reported to Iranian officials. REUTER also quoted a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Ankara as saying that the embassy had received no request for asylum from the Turkish officials. But, he added, in view of the present limited relations between Iran and the United States any such request would be studied independently.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the joint staff of the armed forces told PARS that since President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was the commander of the armed forces, it was for him to comment on the subject. The anti-conspiracy coordination headquarters, stationed at the revolutionary guards headquarters, told PARS that it would give its views after making inquiries into the case.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES STATEMENT ON CANADIAN TV REPORTED

LD160914 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian charge d'affaires in Ottawa, Canada, in an interview with the Canadian CTV network, commenting on the U.S. hostage who had been released due to sickness, said that the measure of the Iranian Government proved that despite the propaganda of the West, the Moslem (?students) following the imam's line and this Iranian nation believed in humane and logical principles, and that if the U.S. Government did not recognize these principles it would not be able to find a solution to the current crisis. Concerning the release of the rest of the hostages, Al-'Adili said that it was totally dependent on U.S. foreign policy towards Iran. He added it was not easy to predict anything because the U.S. had shown that it had not abandoned its policy of pressure and subversion. The U.S. might commit further military aggression, and in that case the lives of the hostages and also world peace would be endangered, Al-'Adili added. He then referred to the discovery of the recent plot and said that U.S. involvement was clear. The plot showed that the great obstacle to the solution of the hostage problem was the policy of the U.S. towards Iran, he concluded.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ASSAILS U.S. PRAISES REVOLUTION

LD151034 Tehran PARS in English 0809 GMT 15 Jul 80

["International Muslim Brotherhood Calls for World Support for Iran"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 15, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In a statement issued on Sunday, the international Ikhwan al-Muslimin organization called on all Islamic movements throughout the world to support the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The statement said: "...The United States under the pretext of the hostage issue, has tried to weaken the moral support of Muslims throughout the world for the Islamic revolution of Iran and to isolate it. The Islamic revolution of Iran has announced that it will resist imperialism even at the cost of the lives of the whole nation, and that the ruling system of Iran, the only Islamic system in the world, will remain unshakable.

The statement also called on Muslims of the world to propagate [word indistinct] of Islamic revolution of Iran, utilizing the publications issued by Iran.

It concluded by inviting all Muslims to unite against the tyrants and asking the Iranian revolution to provide the remedy because it was the Islamic revolution of Iran which could bring the "plotting dragon" to its knees.

KUNA REPORTS ON POLITICAL RIVALRIES IN IRAN

LD151318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 15, (KUNA)--Despite repeated warnings and calls for unity made by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni the two major political factions, Moslem fundamentalists and liberals, continued to accuse each other of acting against the interest of the Islamic revolution.

The Moslem fundamentalists led by Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, a shrewd politician and chief of the Iranian judiciary, are trying to control the Islamic assembly, the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards.

The chief of the Islamic revolutionary army tribunal, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Rey-Shahri said the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards had played a vital role in discovering the military coup plot.

Apparently referring to the revolutionary guards, he said the faithful Moslems should be elevated to higher ranks in the army.

The liberals had been criticising the revolutionary committees and revolutionary guards for behaving in an irresponsible manner.

Another point of dispute and jealousy between them was the higher scientific education and expertise possessed by Western-educated liberals who claim they were better equipped to administer the country's affairs.

A prominent religious leader, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo'adi Kho'i, in a statement criticising the Western-educated liberals said the "expertise should be set aside" because it has caused a severe blow to the Islamic revolution.

Former Commander in Chief of the Iranian Navy Admiral Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, who also contested in the presidential elections, said the scientific knowledge and technological expertise was essential for the progress of the country.

The two groups have their separate newspapers as official organs besides many other leading dailies which support one or the other group.

The National Front, a leading liberal secular political party, rapped Moslem fundamentalists supported by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) saying the clergy-dominated IRP was pushing the country to the brink of a military coup.

On the other hand, the IRP leaders blamed liberals and Western-educated leaders of plotting against the clergy rule and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

DECISION TO TAKE OVER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS PROTESTED

LD151517 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Schools Affiliated With Catholic Charitable and Cultural Organization To Be Run by the Education Ministry"]

[Text] Following the announcement of the bill providing for the transfer of private schools to the government as approved by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, on the basis of which all the schools in the country will be run wholly by the Education Ministry, the education minister has sent a letter to the representative of the honorary president of the organization for the management of Catholic schools in Iran in which he expresses thanks for the educational activities of the Catholic charitable and cultural organization and says:

"The decisions made by this ministry appertaining to the administration of the schools affiliated with the aforementioned organization will be implemented in accordance with the approval of the Revolution Council."

Abdollah Ghaffari, director general of the international bureau of the Education Ministry, announced yesterday that following the statement containing approval by the Revolution Council, the Catholic charitable and cultural organization had written to the Education Ministry outlining the history of the schools. [The letter reads]:

"The establishment of these schools began a century ago in Iran, and at times they have numbered as many as 100."

The letter also referred to teaching methods in these schools and continued:

"It is said that in these schools the Iranian and Islamic morale of the young people of this land are weakened. This totally false, baseless and malicious; we reject this, and on the contrary we think that there are few schools in Iran like ours, where young people are imbued with religious, morale and patriotic duties. We were most distressed at another insult, and this is that it has been said that the monks and nuns at these schools are in the service of foreigners. We shall never tolerate such insults, since these are entirely baseless; we are solely at the service of the youth of Iran."

In conclusion, the letter from those in charge of the Catholic schools refers to the message from Imam Khomeyni to the Islamic Majles and requests that they may freely continue to serve the youth of Iran without discrimination as they have done for the past 140 years.

The BAMDAD correspondent adds that on the basis of news received, the education minister has announced that "with the help of God Almighty, following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, such schools are not needed, nor are they essential for Iranians, and we shall act in accordance with the decisions as approved."

OFFICIAL ON DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS IN SCHOOL

LD152110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the director of the education and training office of Tehran, today at a press conference gave some explanations regarding the discovery of some documents in Andishah school in connection with some organization in Israel.

He said: On 1 July of this year at Andisheh school some documents were found connected with an organization in Israel and the relations of the [words indistinct] with the Israeli organizations, and some maps of the American espionage den were also found. These documents were put at the disposal of the officials concerned for translation and for decisions to be taken.

The director of the education and training office of Tehran added: The (?staff) of this school are under surveillance now and are not allowed to leave Iran. It has been decided that all missionary schools and schools for religious minorities should be closed, and should be managed like ordinary Iranian schools, but that at the religious minorities' schools their ethnic languages should be taught.

MO'INFAR DISCUSSES OIL PRODUCTION, SAUDI, IRAQI POLICY

LD160930 Tehran PARS in English 0736 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar yesterday said that oil exports in the current month averaged one million barrels per day, an increase of 25 percent over the past month due to the increase in the amount of oil sold under new contracts.

Mo'infar said that the refineries were working at high capacity and that their needs were as follows: Abadan refinery, 810,000 barrels per day; Tehran refinery, 200,000 barrels per day; Tabriz refinery, 80,000 barrels per day; Shiraz refinery, 45,000 barrels per day; Isfahan refinery, 115,000 barrels per day; Kermanshah refinery, 15,000 barrels per day--a total of 1,055,000 [figure as received] barrels per day. Asked about rumors that due to the decrease in crude oil production by Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia were producing more oil from fields shared with Iran, Mo'infar said that of course Iran had joint oilfields with Iraq, and also with Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi in the Persian Gulf, but the reduction in crude oil production mostly affected internal oilfields, not fields shared with others. He said that Iran had tried not to reduce its production in the Persian Gulf where it had joint oilfields with Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, but that the reduction had been in fields located solely in Iranian waters.

Asked if crude oil prices would increase in the future, the Iranian oil minister said the price of crude could not be separated from the production of the oil-producing countries. He stressed that as long as Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Yamani was supervising oil production in the interests of international imperialism, and as long as Saddam Hussayn of Iraq was imitating Yamani, the oppressed people of the region could not be expected to achieve their rights. Mo'infar said that the Islamic revolution of Iran, had to some extent created a reasonable balance in prices, but as long as the puppets of imperialism were ruling over some Muslim countries, the legitimate rights of the Iranians and all other oppressed masses of the region were threatened.

SOVIET LOSSES, CASUALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

JN151928 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] AP reports that more than 350 Soviet soldiers have been killed in clashes that took place in Paktia Province, near the Pakistani border, between the Afghan Muslim mojahedin and the Soviet forces [no date specified].

The mojahedin have said that they shot down one Soviet helicopter and destroyed four tanks.

BAHRAINI LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON RAMADAN

JN130826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Statement issued by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain--date and place not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the champion of the oppressed and the striker of despots. On behalf of the faithful Bahraini people, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain congratulates the imam of the Islamic nation, the great Khomeyni, and the oppressed Muslim peoples on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan, the month of Islamic triumphs, the greatest triumph being the revelation of the Koran and the triumph of right and justice over evil and despotism.

The statement says: O faithful Bahraini masses, you should act as follows during this holy month:

1. You must sense the pain and suffering of the people's sons and put an end to all violations.

2. You must pay visits to the resting places of the heroic martyrs, their families and the families of the heroic detainees, to provide them with comfort and support.

3. You must pay visits to relatives and friends, to enlighten them.

4. You must exercise your faith, show courage and accustom yourselves to facing challenges.

5. You must be guided by the Koran and must not forget to mention God in your prayers with sincere intentions and in the desire that he grant you either victory or martyrdom.

Victory to the Islamic world revolution under Imam Khomeyni. Long live the struggle of our faithful Bahraini people. Defeat and humiliation to the agents of imperialism and Zionism.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

RADIO IRAN BROADCASTS COMMENTARIES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

Discussion of Neqab

GF121620 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Iranians from all social classes wherever you are: It is your duty to join the Neqab [mask] organization. In these days, Neqab is your hope. It is your hope for releasing your country. The members of the Neqab organization are everywhere, in every costume. Seek them out. They will recognize you. Be brave.

Khalkhali Assassination Bid

GF131710 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Iran, please pay attention to this news item that we have just received: The organization for saving Iran's great uprising [sazman-e nejat-e qiam-e bozorg-e Iran--Neqab] has claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt on Sadeq-e Khalkhali, shar' magistrate of the special Islamic Revolution Court. They said a unit of their organization sprayed his vehicle with bullets in Shiraz.

According to this announcement, Khalkhali received a minor chest wound. One of his guards sitting in the rear of the car was killed, and the driver was injured.

We remind you that Khalkhali has said his injury was due to an accident brought about by the mistaken use of the clutch rather than the brake.

Jamming Charge

GF131725 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the terrified traitor to Iran, Khomeyni, has ordered his dirty lackeys to jam our broadcasts and thus deprive you of contact with us. Please be patient. Every time you hear jamming, which sounds like farts coming from Khomeyni and his shameless radio, turn your dials a little to the right or left so you can hear our voice. Khomeyni does not bother the Islamic BBC radio, the Islamic radio of Israel, the Islamic Voice of America or the Islamic Radio Moscow. [sentence as heard] We stay with you until 1900. Stay with us.

Further on Jamming

GF151439 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as soon as you hear the voice of Khomeyni's fear in the form of jamming on Radio Iran, turn your tuning dials a little to the left or right and have a little patience. Whether or not Khomeyni wants to, he will hear the sound of his fall on Radio Iran.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Struggle With U.S.

GF121845 [Editorial report] The reception of clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 July 1980 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled "Why Has the Struggle Against the Big Satan Been Forgotten?" said the true forces of the people believe that were it not for the revolutionary decisiveness of the revolution's leader in continuing the expanding the struggle against the great Satan and saving our country from the sinister domination of this world-devouring imperialism, invisible hands would have by now prepared for the return of this enemy of the liberated people. From the very first moment that the nation's imam unfurled the banner of jihad against this bloodthirsty enemy of our nation, invisible hands started working in the military and civil organizations and began their efforts to thwart the legal struggles of the Iranian nation. Our people are witnessing the useless attempts by these defenders of U.S. imperialism to save the archexecutioner of the Iranian nation. The abortive U.S. aggression against our country occurred not very long ago, and the goal behind this plot is very clear. Since then, a number of CIA and Pentagon coup attempts have been foiled, namely the recent coup attempt.

As our president has announced, the objective of the coup engineers was to bomb Imam Khomeyni's residence and overthrow the republican regime. It is clear to all the Iranian people and the world that the actual originators of these coups are Carter, Brzezinski, the CIA and the Pentagon. But it seems that some officials of the Iranian Republic have forgotten U.S. imperialism. We all remember that some time ago marches of unity were organized in Tehran and other parts of the country on the call of the imam. The fact that the resolutions issued at the end of these marches did not mention U.S. imperialism is not something that one can remain silent about. This was a bitter incident that aroused the deep concern of all followers of the imam's policy. By bearing in mind the reality that many of our newspapers and publications have almost forgotten U.S. imperialism doubles our concern about the situation in our homeland. Imperialism is doing its best to thwart the revolution and seizes each opportunity to plot against our country. It has imposed a military and economic blockade against Iran and has stationed its armada near our coast. Under such conditions we are witnessing the fact that this No 1 enemy is being forgotten. As the imam said in a message recently: some of those who are connected with me do not understand the profundity of the problem. The main problem is the problem of America. Can there be a clearer explanation than this directive by imam?

The second commentary entitled "U.S. War Bases Should Be Dismantled," said the Pentagon is intensifying the U.S. military presence abroad and is establishing new war bases. Washington's objective is to turn the United States into the world gendarme, and its main attention--as before--is turned toward the Middle East. It is in this region that Carter has delineated a large area as the so-called vital area. With the help of its regional lackeys, the United States is expanding its bases or establishing new ones and is building a bridgehead for the stationing of the rapid deployment forces. Warships and aircraft have been sent to the region and now a war base in the hands of the United States is the biggest weapon for the establishment of world diktat and the crushing of liberation forces. The Pentagon has turned Oman into an important base from which it can control the straits of Hormuz. U.S. Armed Forces have preserved the right for their warships to enter into Bahrain ports. The American bases in Egypt, Israel and the Indian Ocean are being expanded. As-Sadat has decided to station U.S. Armed Forces personnel at a base near Cairo.

In addition, joint U.S.-Egyptian air force maneuvers have been planned. It indicates the establishment of a new large military U.S. base the objective of which will be our country and other Persian Gulf nations. The U.S. base on Diego Garcia is also being renovated and expanded. The Indian Ocean, which--as its littoral countries wish--should be an area of peace, has now been turned into a military region. In addition, the United States intends to establish a base in Karachi, and U.S. warships headed for the Persian Gulf from the Pacific stop at the port in Karachi. Bases in Turkey also allow the United States to carry out its aggressive attempts against our country and other Middle Eastern countries. The Iranian people demand that the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean be cleansed of the American bases. They strongly demand that all war bases in the region be dismantled.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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KARMAL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

GF161750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, has sent a congratulations message to His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the Iraqi national day.

SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM BULGARIA VIA USSR

GF161730 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Solayman La'eq, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolution Council member and president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, returned to Kabul today following an official visit to Bulgaria.

Solayman La'eq, the delegation accompanying him, and Bulgarian officials discussed the expansion of cooperation between the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He signed an agreement in this regard.

On his way back to the homeland, Solayman La'eq met, at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, with Soviet literary figures, writers and scientists. He visited scientific institutions in the Soviet Union.

PRAGUE PAPER INTERVIEWS MINISTER OF CULTURE, INFORMATION

AU141431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 80 p 5

[Lubor Kazda's undated interview in Karlovy Vary with 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, Afghan minister of culture and information; "The Revolution Continues"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Afghanistan still has to solve considerable problems. International reaction is continuously trying to thwart the revolutionary process in the country. Can the government in such a situation devote its attention to culture?

[Answer] Since the 1978 Sawr Revolution, and particularly in the new revolutionary stage initiated on 27 December 1979, the party and state bodies have been paying great attention to the development of cultural life in Afghanistan. It goes without saying that it is not easy. We must proceed from the country's present realistic possibilities. Six months ago an extensive program was approved comprising support for the theatrical arts, film, literature, libraries, restoration of historical monuments, museums and training of new artists. Despite the short period of time that has elapsed since the approval of the plan we have already managed to do a few things. More than a million volumes of books have been put into distribution; and, for instance, creative unions of actors and writers have been founded and an association for journalists, too, has been set up. We have restored the almost destroyed Afghan museum, the collections of which had been devastated under Amin. In cooperation with Soviet specialists, we are preparing renovations of important cultural monuments. We have even established contacts with the UNESCO for that purpose.

Afghanistan is a state with many nationalities: ethnic minorities such as Uzbeks, Tadjuks, Turkmens and others living there. Their cultural independence practically ceased to exist in the past. The government program envisages preservation of these nations' specific cultural features. This is why programs in their languages are being broadcast by television and radio and why newspapers and journals are published in these languages. We are preparing the publication of textbooks which could be used in schools for instruction in those languages.

[Question] The Western press is trying to create the impression that the government does not find support among the Islamic clergy, as though it could not count on the latter's cooperation. Is this really so?

[Answer] To illustrate the point I will refer to the sphere of culture and information. The government publishes two journals for the clergy's needs and with its help. This aside, considerable possibilities are provided in radio and television daily broadcasts for the same purpose. By the way, the networks' program starts every day with a reading from the Koran and with news from the world of religion. The Ministry of Culture has earmarked special means to be used, after agreement with the clergy, to renovate mosques and to maintain places of pilgramage and other religious sites. In cooperation with the clergy, the state publishing house issues books for the believers. The cultural program adequately respects Islam and there is thus no reason for the clergy not to support this program.

AFP: CITIES SEALED OFF FROM REFUGEES FLEEING BOMBING

BK170356 Hong Kong AFP in English 0240 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 July (AFP)--Soviet troops in Afghanistan have sealed off the country's main towns from refugees seeking to escape bombing in the countryside, Western diplomatic sources said here and in Kabul.

Many refugees fleeing their villages have set up camp in Khayr Khanah, 20 km (12 miles) northeast of Kabul, after they were prevented by Soviet troops from reaching the capital, diplomatic sources there said. The same thing was happening in other areas around Kabul, Herat and Qandahar as refugees fled Soviet bombing, sources said.

For every guerrilla attack, the Soviets systematically retaliated by bombing one Afghan village, refugees who managed to get through to Kabul said.

Western diplomats in Kabul said reports mentioned the destruction of at least 50 villages in the provinces of Parvan, Ghazni and Pakhtia. Reports also mentioned thousands of air strike casualties, they said.

The refugees heading for Kabul could cause more trouble to the Babrak Karmal regime than those fleeing the country, observers in Kabul believed. The threat resided not so much in "ideological subversion," but rather in sheer discontent and strain caused by the potential arrival of thousands of refugees in a capital already heavily dependent on Soviet economic aid, they said.

The new Soviet tactic of bombing reprisals began about a fortnight ago after guerrillas ambushed and destroyed three Soviet convoys travelling on major highways in Parvan, Vardak and Bamian provinces, sources said.

Trucks and tankers were set afire and Soviet troops suffered heavy casualties, sources added. When the guerrillas retreated to the mountains after the attacks, Soviet helicopter gunships supported by MiG fighters attacked the villages which were said to give them support, sources said.

Over the past fortnight, sporadic firing and shouts of "Allah Khbar" (God is great) could still be heard at night in Kabul, diplomats there said. Tanks still patrolled the streets at night and there were many reported murders, diplomats said.

According to a reliable witness, an old man was killed in the capital on July 8 because he heckled a soldier. Unconfirmed reports also mentioned that nine people were killed on July 7 during clashes between rival communist factions in a building occupied by the prime minister. One of the heads of the Afghan secret service was allegedly killed in the shootout.

Agitation was also reported in the universities and colleges, while observers noted heavy traffic of cargo and transport planes at Kabul's airport on July 10.

Three journalists, two of them French, recently returned from Afghanistan where they witnessed a big ambush carried out by Afghan guerrillas and the execution of Soviet prisoners.

BBC REPORTS SOVIETS DROPPING 'BOOBYTRAPPED' TOYS

TA170656 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[From "Correspondent Report"]

[Text] About 30 people have been treated in hospital in the Pakistani city of Peshawar near the border with Afghanistan for injuries said to have been caused by boobytrapped toys dropped by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Terry Mason went to the (?Lady Reading) hospital in Peshawar to speak to some of the victims and sent us this dispatch:

[Begin recording] From their stories a picture emerges of objects that crudely resemble watches, hands and other items being dropped in bundles through aircraft or helicopters. When the bundles hit the ground the spring mechanism scatters them and, according to some victims, the objects have a timing device that prevents their exploding prematurely. One youth told of seeing many of these objects strewn over the path when he was going out to get firewood. He picked up what he thought was a razor case and it exploded, blowing off the ends of his fingers. But most told of green, plastic objects shaped like birds, one wing--they say--is bigger than the other and contains the explosive. And some appear to have become adept at clearing off tracks by picking them up by the smaller wing and throwing them away. One man, however, lost a hand doing this. An elderly man lost a foot by stepping on one after dark and several animals are said to have been killed by them.

I saw the remains of two of these bombs. The first was apparently one of the birdlike objects, the harmless wing still intact, the rest just a rugged scrap of plastic together with the small metal socket. There were code figures stamped on the plastic with the Russian letter P appearing twice. The other objects resembled a larger-than life Swiss watch case made out of some light alloy. Many of these objects, it seems, are being concentrated along routes used by refugees fleeing into Pakistan from the Konarha Province. But in fact several of the victims are local people living in the immediate border area. They are also said to be widely distributed elsewhere in the province, a stronghold of rebel resistance. [end recording]

REPORGAGE ON CONCLUSION OF SHAHI VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Rao Toast at Banquet

BK160913 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honour of Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan, in New Delhi on July 15. Proposing a toast Rao said:

"I have great pleasure in welcoming you this evening and I hope you will have a pleasant and comfortable stay.

"I have heard much about the warm and generous hospitality extended by your government to our foreign secretary and to Sardar Swaran Singh earlier this year and we are grateful. All I can say is that we shall endeavour to come up to the high standards set by you.

"Please accept, Excellency, my congratulations on your recent appointment as foreign minister of Pakistan. I am confident that under your stewardship of your country's foreign policy, the cause of peace and freedom will progress towards fulfillment.

"Your long association with the evolution and mechanics of Pakistan's relations with India and your profound knowledge and experience of the international diplomacy will no doubt have a beneficial effect on strengthening India-Pakistan friendship and in composing tensions which have lately threatened to grip our region. We value greatly this opportunity that your visit has provided us to exchange views on matters of mutual interest.

"Excellency, developments during the last 7 months is our region have been a source of grave concern to us. Tensions and problems within nations and between neighbours have tended to assume dangerous proportions owing to a variety of factors, not all of which are either indigenous or germaine to the immediate issues facing the region.

"The impulse to resort to arms and confrontation, we fear, would prove detrimental to the confidence building and to the evolution of stability through mutual cooperation amongst the countries of this region and would invite great power confrontation at our very door step.

"India's concern stemmed from the fact that the security of Afghanistan, as indeed the security of all our neighbours in the subcontinent, is inextricably related to our security and national interest.

"It has been our attempt through bilateral consultations with a number of countries to work for the restoration of peace and tranquillity in the region.

"We have impressed on all the countries concerned that inter-state relations must be governed by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, namely sovereignty, equality, noninterference, nonuse of force, inviolability of frontiers, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

"Our region has in last few years fortunately been free of tension and it is indeed gratifying to note that all the countries of the South Asian region now belong to the nonaligned movement and therefore are committed to conducting their relations with other countries on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

We are convinced that any solution to the tensions and problems created by the situation in our region must be worked out in a comprehensive manner, taking into consideration the viewpoints and interests of all the countries concerned.

"Fortunately, there has lately been a welcome renewal of hope that there will be a return to the time-tested path of negotiations and peaceful settlement.

"Excellency, we attach the highest importance to the improvement of our relations with Pakistan and to the creation of trust and confidence between our two countries. We owe it to our peoples to continue to work with determination and perseverance toward this end, so that they may be better enabled to tackle the urgent tasks of economic development and nation building.

"The Simla agreement, to which India remains firmly committed, laid down the principles that would govern our mutual relations, established a framework for normalization and chalked out the modalities of resolving differences bilaterally and peacefully.

"We, on our part, have endeavoured to implement the Simla agreement in its entirety and it is our belief, Your Excellency, that your government shares this commitment. We have indeed moved forward several steps since the Simla agreement but much still remains to be done. I have no doubt whatsoever that the governments and people of both our countries sincerely desire the strengthening of the ties between India and Pakistan.

"Friends, may I now request you to join me in a toast to His Excellency General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan; and the distingushed members of his delegation and to the friendly relations between our two countries and peace in region."

In reply, Agha Shahi said that his country was firmly committed to carry out the Simla agreement. He expressed the confidence that the process would be taken to its logical conclusion to find a just and amicable settlement of the issues between two countries. His country hoped that the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government would enter into a dialogue with the three-member committee constituted by the Islamic Conference for a peaceful solution.

Rao-Shahi Talks

BK161623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] India has assured Pakistan that it will continue to work in a spirit of trust to improve friendly relations between the two countries. All practical possibilities will be taken into account. At the same time, it is emphasized that polemics and revival of old controversial issues will only hinder the process of normalization.

The foreign ministers of the two countries concluded their talks with a private meeting between Agha Shahi and Narasimha Rao. Earlier, the full delegations of the two countries met for over 2 hours.

An official spokesman has said the two sides have agreed that the Afghan crisis can be resolved only through a political solution. Rao said India will continue its efforts with the help of other countries and nonaligned nations. India will also cooperate with all countries, especially Pakistan, to find a solution that will insure the territorial integrity and nonalignment of all nations concerned.

The spokesman also said Agha Shahi agreed to consider opening another transit point at Kokrapar in Rajasthan to improve travel facilities between the two countries.

According to an Indian delegation source, Rao expressed surprise at Agha Shahi's speech last night in which he had talked of apprehension among India's neighbors over its defense program, its proposal for talks on the ratio of forces and, what he called a just and amicable settlement of Jammu-Kashmir. Rao is believed to have emphasized that raking up such issues was particularly regrettable after Shahi has had detailed discussions with the prime minister. Mrs Gandhi had emphasized that the old attitudes and complexes should be set aside. Agha Shahi, however, reaffirmed that his intention was not to revive controversial issues.

Narasimha Rao accepted Agha Shahi's invitation to visit Pakistan. The dialogue between the two countries will meanwhile be maintained with a visit by Pakistan Foreign Secretary Shahnawax to India.

Shahi News Conference

BK161641 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told a news conference in New Delhi today that during his 2-day talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao they discussed the Afghan crisis and its implications for relations between Pakistan and India. He said he exchanged views with the Indian leaders on the initiative of the Islamic Conference and both sides generally agreed that we are on the right track.

The foreign minister said the Islamic Conference standing committee has established contact with the Karmal regime to determine if there is any basis for talks for a peaceful solution of the Afghan crisis. He said Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has sent a communication to the Karmal regime and a reply is awaited. He said the standing committee has offered to hold talks with the Karmal administration in its capacity as the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan but not as a government, as the Islamic countries do not recognize it. He said the Islamic Conference's new proposal has been conveyed to the Soviet Union.

Agha Shahi said the climate of relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union has improved and a dialogue is taking place between the two countries through diplomatic channels. The foreign minister said the proposal for talks with the Karmal administration as one of several political parties in Afghanistan offered an honorable way out.

Agha Shahi held another round of talks with Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. The talks are reported to have centered on the Afghan crisis and particularly on matters relating to the normalization of relations between Pakistan and India.

More on News Conference

BK161625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Agha Shahi told a press conference that references by his country to Kashmir in various international forums are in the framework of a general foreign policy position. This does not mean that attempts have been made to internationalize the question, nor is it contrary to the Simla agreement.

Agha Shahi said that India and Pakistan have different perception about their military requirements. The matter will be taken up later, but the consultations between the two countries should be continued. He said certain proposals are under consideration to expand the commercial relations on the basis of mutual benefit. A steel mill being set up in Pakistan will be using Indian iron ore.

Shahi, who is the chairman of the three-member standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers on Afghanistan, said that the Islamic countries will not have any dialogue with the Karmal government in Kabul as that could involve its recognition. It had, however, offered to hold discussions with the ruling People's Democratic Party.

Spokesman's Statement

BK170236 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1635 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Official spokesman's statement on July 16 India-Pakistan talks:

In the context of Pakistan's proposals for determining the level of forces and Agha Shahi's reference to apprehension among India's neighbours on India's large defence capabilities, a matter of concern to all its neighbours, and reference to Kashmir, the official spokesman said that India was surprised Agha Shahi had made these references after meeting the prime minister during which India-Pakistan relations were discussed and the importance of the political framework provided by the Simla agreement was emphasized. Our prime minister emphasised that the old attitudes and complexes which had governed relations between India and Pakistan so far should be set aside.

The spokesman pointed out that India had repeatedly assured Pakistan that it had nothing to fear from this country, that India was not insensitive to Pakistan's security needs. In spite of this, the Pakistan foreign minister chose to speak on this. India was surprised at the content of a speech made by the visiting Pakistan foreign minister at the dinner hosted in his honor by the Indian foreign minister on July 15.

The Indian foreign minister frankly conveyed his surprise to Agha Shahi at commencement of the second round of talks between the two countries on July 16. The Pakistan foreign minister made it clear to our foreign minister that the objective of his speech was not to revive controversial issues and it should not effect the positive element in evolving Indo-Pakistan relations. The spokesman said India was surprised that Agha Shahi was chosen to speak for all of India's neighbours when he referred to the acquisition of arms by India.

During the official talks, Agha Shahi gave details about the internal development in Afghanistan and said Pakistan was not assisting the rebels. The situation there was unstable and there was resentment against the Karmal regime. The Indian foreign minister reiterated India's determination to deal with the situation politically. He emphasized the following points: India is committed to continue its endeavours to deal with the situation politically, both individually and through the nonalignment movement. Agha Shahi had generally referred to the lack of anything tangible achieved by the nonaligned countries to which our foreign minister said that any effort by the nonaligned movement had to be cohesive and unified. Further, he said that India had take a principle stand questioning great power presence and interference in the region. At the same time India was rational in expressing its views on how to resolve the Afghan issue. India had no slant or inhibition on basic issues involved.

Our foreign minister said India was willing to cooperate with all countries and Pakistan to find a solution to the Afghanistan question in a manner which will take factors into consideration including its territorial integrity, security and nonalignment. India made it clear to Pakistan that polemics and cosmetic argument to maintain the status quo in bilateral relations would be regrettable. Kashmir and a reduction in armed forces are matters which had been discussed earlier and if they had to be raised again by Pakistan, it should have been done in a bilateral forum rather than in public, the Indian foreign minister pointed out. Such proposals had to be discussed primarily at operational level through diplomatic channels instead of in public unless the objective was just a public statement and not moving forward [as received] any bilateral ties. The Indian foreign minister said that mentioning such issues did not serve the objective of creating an atmosphere of confidence and trust on which two countries had agreed. Official sources said that Agha Shahi saw reasons in the Indian foreign minister presentation and said that no misunderstanding should be caused by his statement. He would try to put the matter in perspective. Specific bilateral issues discussed were improvement of travel and tourist facilities. Pakistan agreed to consider the opening of another border point at Kokrapar in Barmer district of Rajasthan. The expansion of exchanges in the cultural fields would be examined as also improvement of facilities for visiting religious places. A list of pilgrimages will also be considered. Both foreign ministers noted that atmosphere [word indistinct] and frankness was a significant characteristic of the present round of talks which was fruitful, said the official spokesman.

Shahi Departure Statement

BK170756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has described his talks with Indian leaders as timely and highly constructive. Talking to newsmen at Delhi airport before leaving for Islamabad today, he said the talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness. He felt that the two sides were able to acquire a better understanding of each other's point of view on regional developments and measures to carry forward the process of normalization. Mr Agha Shahi said that both sides have agreed to continue the process of consultation at ministerial and official level.

In a statement, Mr Agha Shahi said the two sides have discussed the steps to facilitate travel, trade and cultural exchanges. He was of the view that serious developments in the region provide historic opportunity to the two countries to overcome their differences and work together for the welfare of the people.

Mr Agha Shahi appealed to the Indian press to make a positive contribution toward promoting a better understanding between the two people in the interest of peace and stability. He criticized the Indian press for what he called uniformly negative reporting of the talks.

Mr Agha Shahi was seen off at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and others.

AFP Report

BK170758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 17 July (AFP)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi concluded a two-day official visit to India today with the surprise remark that he was disappointed over the "uniformly negative reporting" of his talks.

Mr Shahi, however, told the press before emplaning for Islamabad that his discussions with Indian leaders were "timely and constructive."

Mr Shahi, who was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and Foreign Office officials, said much of what had been reported never transpired at his talks.

Reading from a prepared statement, he said: "There is a marked dissonance between the substance and spirit of official discussions and their distorted reflection in the Indian news media.

Mr Shahi accused the Indian press of having "misrepresented" his references to the Kashmir dispute in his after-dinner speech on Tuesday. Mr Shahi defended his remarks on Kashmir saying that Pakistan believed his references to Kashmir were fully in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement.

Indian press reports this morning said Mr Rao had taken exception to Mr Shahi's remarks on Kashmir as well as his statement that India's neighbours were concerned over India's efforts to rearm herself with sophisticated weapons.

Mr Rao, according to the reports, had used the terms "polemics" and "cosmetics arguments" while reacting to Mr Shahi's remarks at the opening of the final round of talks between the two leaders yesterday.

Mr Shahi deplored the press reports in the light of what he called "considerable rapport between the two sides as a result of talks on major issues of common interest."

The Pakistan foreign minister also reacted strongly to a newspaper headline which read: "Pindi Violating Simla Pact: Mrs Gandhi."

The report quoted Mrs Gandhi as telling the lower house of Parliament that she had informed Mr Shahi that Pakistan acquiring sophisticated weapons from different countries did not reflect the spirit of the Simla agreement.

Mr Shahi declared, in his departure statement, that Pakistan had not acquired sophisticated arms from different countries.

Referring to his talks with Mrs Gandhi and Mr Rao, Mr Shahi, nevertheless felt that "both sides were able to acquire a better understanding of each other's viewpoint on regional developments and measures to carry forward the process of normalisation between the two countries."

A joint press statement issued here at the end of Mr Shahi's visit said the two countries had agreed to continue their dialogue on matters of mutual interest.

It was also agreed that the foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan would have their next round of discussions in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date in the near future, the statement added.

During his talks with Mrs Gandhi, Mr Shahi handed over a message from Pakistan President Ziaul Haq to the prime minister. He also invited Mr Rao to visit Pakistan which was accepted, the statement said.

CONCERN EXPRESSED ON U.S., PRC ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN

BK170905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] India has conveyed its concern to the Governments of the United States and China on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

In a written reply, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that while there is better appreciation in Washington about India's views, Beijing's response has been that its assistance to Pakistan is not directed against India. The Chinese have also expressed the hope that relations between India and Pakistan and India and China will improve.

The reply also referred to the reported exchanges between the United States and China for the supply of American military equipment to Beijing. India believes that these developments would affect the security environment of Asia, particularly of India.

GANDHI CRITICIZES PAKISTANI MILITARY BUILDUP

BK160953 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi informed the Lok Sabha today that she had made it clear to visiting Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi that the way Pakistan is arming itself does not reflect the Simla spirit.

She disclosed this while replying to a supplementary during question time in the Lok Sabha today.

She, however, said that the issue of Pakistan acquiring a nuclear bomb was not specifically mentioned during the talks.

Earlier, replying to the main question, Minister of State for Defense C.P.N. Singh said that for the first time some Pakistani tanks have been fitted with 105-mm caliber guns. He added that all development around the country including the military buildup in the neighborhood is being constantly reviewed in order to upgrade the country's defense preparedness.

PANDEY REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO SOLVE RIVER WATERS DISPUTE

BK151632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Union Minister for Irrigation Kedar Pandey has said differences between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of the river waters are persisting. Reporting on the recent Dacca meeting of the joint commission on river waters to the Lok Sabha, Pandey said it has been decided to redouble the efforts for solving the differences.

Pandey told the house that under the 1977 agreement the studies had been to be completed within 3 years and a scheme which was feasible and economical had to be recommended. Only 4 months remained for the period to lapse and the studies have not yet been begun. Bangladesh, he said, had been insisting on making Nepal a party to the Joint Rivers Commission. India has not been able to accept the proposal. The Dacca meeting also decided that while discussions can go on in the joint commission, the subject may be studied at other levels also to arrive at an early solution. The next meeting of the commission is to be held in New Delhi by the end of next month.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI RETURNS FROM INDIA

BK170902 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, on his return from New Delhi to Islamabad airport, said in a statement that the talks in India were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere. The talks helped the two sides to better understand the developments in the region and measures to carry forward the process of normalization of relations. He said the two countries have agreed to hold consultations at official and ministerial levels. The Indian foreign minister has expressed his readiness to visit Pakistan, and Shahi hoped that the dialogue with him will continue. However, he said, he was surprised at the negative reportage by all Indian newspapers of his visit in view of the understanding reached on major issues of mutual interest during his Delhi talks. Agha Shahi made a similar statement at the Delhi airport before his departure for home.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ZIAUL HAQ, MINISTERS

GF161910 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian minister for machine-building industry, met with President Ziaul Haq in Islamabad this afternoon. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Retired Lt Gen Ghulam Hassan Khan, the federal production and industries minister, and the Foreign Ministry secretary were also present on the occasion.

Mr Gheorghe Petrescu and Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, federal finance, commerce and coordination minister, reviewed progress on joint Pakistani-Romanian projects. They also considered cooperation in cement production and tractor building.

While welcoming the respected guests, the finance minister said Pakistan greatly values economic cooperation between the two countries. The Romanian minister said prospects for close bilateral economic cooperation are very favorable.

The Romanian delegation also met Rear Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua, federal food, agriculture and cooperatives minister, and reviewed the progress of agricultural projects. The Romanian minister informed the agriculture minister that he had brought details for establishing, with Romanian assistance, a sunflower farm in Punjab. Mr Janjua said Pakistan wants to increase production of oil seeds and will therefore consider the Romanian proposal immediately. They also considered prospects of cooperation in other agricultural areas, including agricultural-based industries.

Meeting With Communications Secretary

GF161514 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The Romanian delegation, led by Minister for Machine-Building Industry Gheorghe Petrescu, met with the Federal Communications Ministry secretary in Islamabad today and exchanged views on furthering prospects of cooperation in shipbuilding, public transportation and the telephone industry. The delegation also met with the Railways Ministry secretary.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

BK161637 Hong Kong AFP in English 1621 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 16 July (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government today declared a state of emergency and enforced several measures to deal with a threatened general strike planned for Friday [18 July] by opposition trade unions.

It brought into operation the public security act with immediate effect declaring strikes in the essential services as illegal.

All leave of public sector employees was also cancelled. The government warned all employees in the essential services that those who do not report for work on Friday following the strike call would be considered to have vacated their posts and that they would be guilty of offences punishable by court. It said steps will be taken to recruit personnel to fill vacancies created by those who go on strike.

The government took these measures after the cabinet at its weekly meeting today considered ways of tackling the threatened strike spearheaded by trade unions affiliated to Marxist political parties.

Meanwhile, volunteers of the army, navy and air force began reporting to their respective headquarters today following a mobilisation order issued by the government yesterday.

Political sources said opposition trade unions and what the government described as "politically motivated organisations" were promoting industrial unrest and were planning to bring their campaign to a climax with a general strike just at the time the government would be celebrating its third anniversary in office this weekend.

A section of railway employees has been on strike for the past one week while workers in the government press walked out today.

Meanwhile, nurses in government hospitals, who kept away from work yesterday after submitting sick notes, returned to their posts today wearing black bands. A spokesman for the 5,000-strong union which paralysed work in the government hospitals yesterday by their work stoppage said their action was designed as a protest against the government's delay in granting their demand for an immediate salary increase and better promotional prospects.

The trade unions have called for a general strike demanding an immediate wage increase and urging the government to bring down the cost of living.

The cabinet at its meeting today also decided to grant a special cash allowance to all employees in the essential services in the state sector who report for duty during the strike.

It also decided to hold three mass rallies this week-end at which President J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and other ministers will speak. They will explain the folly of causing a stoppage of work which will hinder the development programs as well as cause an immediate rise in the cost of living especially when the government has expressed its clear intention to consider a wage rise in all sectors of the economy, a government spokesman said.

A large number of university students kept away from their examinations for the third day today in support of a demand by university lecturers for a 40 percent increase in wages.

Pro-government trade unions have pledged their support to the government, charging that the strikes were planned to disrupt development activities undertaken by the government.

COLOMBO SUN CONDEMNS WILDCAT STRIKE BY RAILROAD WORKERS

BK170926 Colombo SUN in English 11 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "'Wildcat' Politics"]

[Text] Political bankruptcy usually manifests itself in different forms at different times and on different levels. Right now the untoward happenings on the railway scene could be classified as a part of this malady. On Wednesday [9 July], the country's trains came to a sudden halt when some of the workers decided to stage a wildcat strike thus leaving thousands of commuters, most of them weary office workers, stranded.

Organised labour have a right to stage protests in a democratic society, but their actions should be ethically, morally and legally justifiable. Wildcat action like the present railway fiasco is therefore condemnable.

While the workers may have genuine reasons to protest, it must be done according to set norms of labour behaviours. Action designed to divert the attention of the authorities would only be counterproductive if the general public is held to ransom. Whether the strikers will gain popular support and sympathy for their grievances is quite unlikely when the public is being inconvenienced in the most unconscionable manner.

Judging by the events and the circumstances that have culminated in the wildcat strike at the railway it is evident that politics has already taken an upper hand. The mere fact that the initial demands about the reinstatement of a dozen workers has been relegated to a second place by a demand for a new wage hike gives ample proof about a political orientation. Spiralling cost of living being a perennial favourite with opposition politicians as well as an ideal drum to beat up dissent among workers, some politicians have not hesitated to take mean advantage. Some of them have openly admitted the power of the railways to cripple the economic foundation of the country. And at a time when things remain very vulnerable due to world inflation the chances of creating choas are rather high.

The government must therefore be extra vigilant about the overt and covert activities of politically motivated saboteurs who are obviously trying all the tricks in their subversive books to discredit its good image among the people and jeopardise the development efforts.

Whoever is trying to make political mileage by creating chaos in the community is in fact indulging in a deplorable exercise; but, at the same time, the authorities must also ensure that these bankrupt elements are not given an iota of a chance to whip up dissension among the workers.

The railway has not been the ideal public service and has continued to roll down a shaky rail for quite some time. But it could be saved if there is a will and co-operation from the people within. But right now the wildcat strike should be overcome at all costs before it becomes uncontrollable. Perhaps an essential services decree would be a realistic move.

STATEMENTS, REPORTAGE CONCERNING COUP ATTEMPT

Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni Meeting

LD161006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president met at 1230 today with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and held talks with the imam of the nation on various state issues. Following his meeting with Imam Khomeyni today, Dr Bani-Sadr gave an interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY regarding the issues raised at the meeting. He said:

Many issues were raised at the meeting today, including Iran's economic situation and its (?shortcomings), and what has to be done to [words indistinct]. In addition, obstructive administrative regulations were also reviewed.

The president added: At this meeting, matters relating to the status of the armed forces and the structure of their administration as well as the need for understanding and issues [words indistinct] were raised.

Dr Bani-Sadr [words indistinct] (?said) the trial of the coup makers will start (?today) or tomorrow, and we have decided [words indistinct] in a decisive manner, and the public also shares the same view.

Regarding the two Iranian officers who fled to Turkey, Dr Bani-Sadr said: These two officers are in jail and we are taking action to extradite them. Regarding the [words indistinct] in the light of the fact that the Islamic consultative assembly is getting ready, Dr Bani-Sadr said: As soon as the Majles is ready the prime minister will be introduced.

Bani-Sadr on Trial Date

NC161058 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16, (AFP)--A "very large number" of people are still to be arrested in connection with the alleged Iranian military plot discovered last week, Supreme Court chairman Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said here today.

The ayatollah, who is head of the majority Islamic Republican Party, refused to say how many people had already been arrested but added that their trial would begin "very soon."

The trial would be public and broadcast on radio and television but some of the accused "will certainly be sentenced to death and executed," the ayatollah said.

Later President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, speaking after a meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, said the trial would begin "on Wednesday or Thursday."

The ayatollah had given his approval and the trial would be held "in a radical manner," the president said.

Ayatollah Beheshti also hinted that former naval chief and presidential candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani, whose supporters were said to have been involved in the plot, could face government action "over certain problems."

The admiral, who has said he will no longer sit in the Iranian parliament following a demand for him to defend his political record by the parliament's credentials committee, added yesterday that he was forming a new "front for all tendencies which believe in Iran and the Islamic revolution".

Ayatollah Beheshti said he did "not know" if Admiral Madani himself had taken part in the plot.

The ayatollah confirmed that several members of the liberal secular National Front Party had been arrested and warned that although the revolution "has always wished to preserve democratic and social liberties, this does not mean we will remain passive faced with plots and crimes."

Ayatollah Beheshti also indicated that President Bani-Sadr was not a party to the recent decision to close Iran's airspace and frontiers for a week. The decision by the "supreme justice council" was later modified by the governing revolutionary council, which cut the period to two days, the ayatollah said.

BBC Report

TA161539 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] With Iran's borders firmly closed the authorities in Tehran are to stage a show trial of people accused of involvement in the alleged attempt last week to overthrow the government. The trial, to be held in public, is expected to begin soon. One ayatollah has already said that some people will be sentenced to death and executed. From Tehran, here is Alex Brodie:

[Begin Brodie recording] Iran has shut itself up from the world. The airport at Tehran has seen nothing land or take off since 2130 on Tuesday night. Land and sea borders are also closed. No one is allowed in or out. The reason given is that some of the conspirators, who it is said planned to bomb Ayatollah Khomeyni's home and other targets and install Shahpur Bakhtiar as president, are still in the country and they must be rounded up. Already, according to official figures, some 300 have been arrested. Ayatollah Beheshti, the head of the Supreme Court, pledged ominously that many more would be detained. There was certainty in his tone, as there was certainty when he said that a group of the conspirators would receive the death penalty.

The first of the trials has been promised soon. A senior official said he expected the earliest trial in about a week to be of less than ten leaders. It is not clear yet who will preside, but it will almost certainly be a religious judge and the man responsible for 200 executions in less than 2 months, Ayatollah Khalkhali, has been put forward by some as the ideal man for the job. Little mercy can be expected. President Bani-Sadr came away from an audience with Ayatollah Khomeyni saying the trials would be firm. Since the alleged coup plot, accusations have been thrown around, and the fundamentalists, such as the Islamic Republican Party, are making the running. Political opponents like the liberal national front have been branded as implicated in the coup, though no hard evidence has been produced. [end recording]

Neutralization Staff Statement No 6

LD161744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot today issued statement No 6 as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O combatant Muslim nation of Iran, the business of smashing the conspiracy network is progressing successfully with the support of the blessed and exalted God. However, in these circumstances, when some of the plotters have not yet been captured and are in hiding we would like to apprise you, honorable nation, of a few points. We emphatically appeal to you to practice the necessary degree of care in carrying out the following points:

1. Part of this plot consists of placing bombs in sensitive oil industry facilities. Certain elements who were to carry out this part of the plot have been captured. There is a large possibility that the remnants of the hireling elements in hiding, who are in the pay of the U.S.-Israeli-Iraqi triangle, may threaten the Iranian oil industry. Therefore, we call upon our combatant brothers in the oil industry, particularly our brothers and sisters in the oil industry's Islamic associations, to stringently control the oil regions and such sensitive points as refineries, pipelines, pumps and other facilities until all the plotters are arrested. We appeal to brothers and sisters in the guards corps, the revolution committees, the national mobilization forces and other armed forces to implement the joint plan for the safeguarding of these areas and we particularly expect greater cooperation from the brave people of Khuzestan;

2. We emphatically call on the law enforcement forces who are responsible for controlling highways to practice greater care in controlling and watching over the highways and we request esteemed travellers to remain cool when searched and to make a point of watching out for any suspicious actions by other travellers;

3. In the present circumstances any event which might exacerbate tension, although it may be just, whether a sit-in or a strike, may be utilized by the hireling plotters. Therefore, the maintaining of calm in these circumstances is utterly imperative. It is axiomatic that the preparedness of the brave Muslim people of Iran will terrify the world-devouring United States, usurping Israel and venal Iraqi Ba'th and will frustrate their plot.

And peace be upon God's good worshippers.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot

Neutralization Staff Statement No 7

LD161928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Statement No 7 of the staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot reveals the identities of a few plotters who are in hiding, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O zealous, martyr-rearing Iranian nation, the shameful U.S. plot hatched by its venal agents in the area, that is, usurping Israel and Iraqi Ba'th, and the discovery of the plot undoubtedly constitute yet another body blow at the international world devourer and its groveling flunkeys. The vast and extensive network of this plot was made up of and organized as two political and military wings and each wing had a definite role to play. As we have informed you in previous statements, certain members of the political and military wings of the plot have been arrested and some of these foreigner-worshipping agents, who are traitors to the Islamic nation, are in hiding. We call upon the Iranian Islamic nation to identify these agents in hiding so that with the grace of God the entire network may be arrested and put on trial.

We now bring to the attention of the Iranian nation the first collection of profiles by those in hiding:

Captain Hamid Ne'mati: This individual is one of the important figures in the hatching of this plot and has no interests except worshipping foreigners, particularly the world-devouring U.S. ghoul, whose hands are soaked with the blood of the world fighters. The details: Name: Capt Hamid Ne'mati; height: 180 cm; weight: 73 kg; long hair, small face, swarthy complexion and speaks rapidly.

Col Morteza Nikbaqeri: This individual is a top cadre of the political wing of the plot and has been in hiding since the exposure of the plot plan. He is a member of the Mowhed brigade.

Dr Mahdi Bahar: The author of books such as "The Heir to Colonialism," who has demonstrated that there are no worse heirs than him and his companions, and the heirs to the mother of corruption of the century, the world-devouring United States. Dr Mahdi Bahar was an active element and theoretician in operations of SAVAK, the infernal machine of suppression and oppression of the regime of Mohammad Reza Khan, the U.S. archflunkey. He is one of the main elements of the political wing of the U.S.-Israeli-Iraqi antihuman plot. The details: height: 170 cm; weight: 72 kg; swarthy complexion and speaks with a Khorasani accent; normally wears dark clothes; short hair and cleanshaven.

These agents in hiding may attempt by various means to remain in hiding or to flee the country's borders. But by the grace of God and with the vigilance of the great Iranian nation the agents of this antipopular plot will be arrested and put on trial. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot

Beheshti on Coup

LD162032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, president of the country's Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, speaking today in a press, radio and television interview on the closing of the country's borders, announced that this step was taken in order to prevent a possible coup in the future and also to prevent the fleeing of plotters of the abortive coup and hirelings and elements affiliated to them.

In another part of the press interview Dr Beheshti said about political and social liberties that the Islamic revolution has constantly attempted to strive toward safeguarding political and social liberties, but this does not mean that it should adopt a soft approach to plots and acts of treason. Every necessary measure will be taken in order to crush plots within the framework of the constitution and in this connection the least magnanimity shown by any official is unacceptable.

As regards the scrupulous application of justice and the removal of discrimination, Ayatollah Beheshti said that under the Islamic Republic, justice is justice when it is equally enforced with regard to all, otherwise it would deviate from justice and turn into a new form of injustice and oppression.

In another part of his speech Ayatollah Beheshti, the president of the country's Supreme Court, concerning the continuation of the work of the Revolution Council, said that once the new government is introduced and obtains a vote of confidence in the Majles and when the Majles is ready to legislate, the Revolution Council, after introducing the members of the council of guardians, will terminate its work.

Trial Date

NC162254 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 16 (AFP)--Trials of those arrested in an alleged military plot to overthrow the Iranian government will begin tomorrow, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr announced here today, after a meeting with spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

For his part, Ayatollah Mohammed Behesti, head of the majority Islamic Republican Party and Supreme Court chairman, announced the forthcoming "execution of a group of conspirators". He also attacked the National Front--a coalition party of nationalist forces, and one of the few tolerated political organizations--saying that "some of its members have been arrested".

The Moslem foundamentalist leader did not call for the banning of the National Front, but said he was determined to crush all opposition, adding: "The revolution has always tried to preserve democratic liberties but this does not mean we shall remain inactive in the face of plots and crimes.

Regarding the formation of a new government, Ayatollah Behesti said that "there is at present no candidate for the post of prime minister acceptable to both the president of the republic and parliament." The ruling Revolution Council would delegate its legislative functions to parliament as soon as a constitutional "monitoring council" was elected, he said. The Revolution Council's executive powers would cease with the formation of a government, he added.

During his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, President Bani-Sadr was reported to have discussed the role of the forces of law and order, and the need for them to work together. He also briefed Ayatollah Khomeyni on the country's economic situation, the stabilization of prices, and the need to reform certain obsolete laws that stood in the administration's way, a source close to the imam's office said.

The president was also reported to have met the armed forces' commanders to review the country's internal situation following the uncovering of the "plot". This was his second meeting with them since borders were closed yesterday for at least 48 hours to prevent alleged conspirators from escaping.

The headquarters of the fight against the "military plot"--a body composed of army representatives and revolutionary guards--today renewed its calls to the population to help arrest conspirators on the turn, and guard against attacks on the country's oil installations.

Defection of Officers

LD161050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Iranian Foreign Ministry announced today that following the flight of a helicopter belonging to the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Turkey, the charge d'affaires of that country was summoned to the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry, raising the matter with the charge d'affaires of Turkey, demanded the extradition of the escapees and the return of the helicopter. The Turkish charge d'affaires stated that the helicopter would be returned immediately but that the laws between Iran and Turkey should be studied with regard to the extradition of the escapees.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Release Commentary

GF161615 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The release of the American hostage has been received with great satisfaction. U.S. and international circles are still talking about the Islamic revolution's humanitarianism that was clearly demonstrated by the release of the vice consul who was afflicted with an undiagnosed disease.

It appears that the U.S. media have begun to retreat a great deal now that the American people have seen that their media fabricates false news. Inharmony with Carter's policy that is based on winning more votes for the forthcoming presidential election in November, The U.S. media have maligned and spread lies about the Islamic revolution and its leader, imam Khomeyni. However, successive developments have blunted the U.S. media's influence on U.S. public opinion.

When Carter embarked on his abortive aggression in the Tabas desert under the cover of darkness, the entire American people--even his colleagues in charting policies of aggression--turned against him. Approximately 1 month after the abortive attempt a conference was convened and attended by world liberation movements and representatives of some European governments and parties.

The conference unequivocally protested imperialist aggression and had a great effect on making U.S. public opinion aware of their government's aggression against peoples. The gap between the Carter administration and the American people was greatly widened by the participation in the conference of a high-ranking popular U.S. delegation.

No sooner had Carter licked the wounds inflicted on his pride by tabas when the hostage, Richard Queen, was released, heralding further retreats in Carter's diabolical policies.

Yesterday, observers admitted that the popularity of Carter's principal rival, Reagan, has increased and surpassed Carter's popularity by 10 percent. The confessions of Carter's collaborators in formulating White House policy have exposed Carter's scandals to American public opinion. Former U.S. President Ford's recent remarks about Carter prove that the U.S. regime is retreating. These signals of retreat are proof of the American people's gradual understanding of Carter's policy of aggression against the Iranian and other peoples. The decline in Carter's popularity among the American people is but another inevitable result of the gain in the popularity of the Iranian Islamic revolution within the United States. American citizens realize that the revolution in Iran, contrary to the publicity disseminated by Zionist media, is a revolution of principles and values. American citizens have also realized, as a result of the Islamic revolution's stance toward the East, the West and various regimes, that this revolution harbors no hostility toward peoples. Its hostility is concentrated primarily against regimes that oppress peoples.

The American people's confidence in the Islamic revolution has increased with Richard Queen's release. This event has demonstrated to the entire world that the Islamic revolution is free of hatred or rancor and that it is guided by humane principles.

The release of the American hostage is a clear indicator to those who like to say that numerous centers of power exist in Iran and who harp on this tune whenever differences of opinion such as the U.S. Embassy incident arise. We say to these people: There are no power centers in Iran, as you imagine. There is only a single power in Iran. It is the imam as embodied in Imam Khomeyni. His word is the law that is obeyed by everyone, from the humblest individual to the president.

Regarding the hostages, the media have said there is no one who can save them from the numerous power centers. The fallacy of this theory has been proven by the fact that the hostage was released as soon as Imam Khomeyni issued the order. Therefore, there is only one power center around which are gathered all the other powers--parties, societies and mass movements. It is he who shoulders the responsibility of steering the country toward the achievement of the revolution's noble aims of "neither Eastern nor Western, but an Islamic republic."

FORMER PREMIER BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD161232 Paris Domestic Service in French 1120 GMT 16 Jul 80

[(Didier Ades) studio interview with former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar; Bakhtiar replies in French--live]

[Text] (Didier Ades) Our guest is former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. His name periodically hits the news headlines, particularly at the present, when the Iranian authorities have uncovered a plot, a vast plot, aimed at toppling Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Once again your name has been mentioned. It is said in Tehran that you are the spirit behind it. Do you deny or confirm this?

[Bakhtiar] What I can tell you is that a few months ago everyone was asking me what I represented in Iran, what I had. It has been proved by events themselves that I represent a force among the civilians and the military. Only I have no control, and with good reason. These forces, exasperated by the current situation in which they have no means of expressing themselves democratically under Mr Khomeyni's terror regime, may sometimes (?undertake) violent action. It is the natural right of a people to rise when deprived of basic freedoms, the so-called human rights, it is an insurrection, not a plot. Consequently, everything that is happening in Iran at the moment is a reaction, among other things, of popular behavior which at times expresses itself somewhat violently.

[Question] But a structured insurrection, nonetheless, which is what makes people talk of a plot? An insurrection when the masses go out onto the streets, that is one thing. When a plan of action is prepared, that is another.

[Answer] I think that what I would say to you is that whenever the masses--remember that the women demonstrated a few days ago--go out onto the streets, they are attacked by staves or sometimes even by machineguns. The perpetual murders, the atmosphere of terror which Khomeyni is creating in order to make his Islamic regime last is frightful. I think that even in the most difficult times under the shah regime, if the people went onto the streets, the forces of order maintained more respect, more bearing toward them than in the current state of affairs. Consequently, I do not know whether it is structured or not. I do know that the people who have demonstrated or who are demonstrating are said by Khomeyni's supporters to have been incited by Bakhtiar who, after all, is 5,000 km away. Mr Khomeyni himself is in a [word indistinct] better placed situation to express himself and to incite people to revolt. I have never done that. But it is Mr Khomeyni who is pushing the people to revolt.

[Question] But a plot, Mr Bakhtiar, and in Iran there have been a lot of them--at any rate a great many have been reported--this one seems to be more serious than the ones before. That would mean--and I come back to what we were just saying--that the opposition is organizing and structuring itself. Because quite apart from the--if I may use the expression--phenomenon of being fed to the teeth, an insurrection can only take place if people are organized.

[Answer] Yes, I would be very, very happy to know that is so, and I hope that next time it will be broader, more structured and more violent. I have said that Mr Khomeyni is exactly like Hitler. I heard Hitler talk--he said a few months before his death that for another 1,000 years the German state would be nationalist-socialist. Apparently Khomeyni has just said that for 1,000 years the Iranian state will be Islamic. I think the pair of them will suffer the same fate.

[Question] Mr Bakhtiar, can this opposition only exist inside the borders or is it desirable that it should be supported from outside?

[Answer] I think that since the last world war, a dictatorship installed in a country cannot be overthrown without a certain form of external aid. Take, for instance, Indochina, Algeria, the Arab countries. One is always slightly pushed, helped, morally or materially, by forces which are sympathetic to you. [as heard]

[Question] So how do you think the situation inside Iran itself is viewed by the rest of the world? Discreetly, is any state prepared to back a change of regime?

[Answer] I think the West, to mention only the West, and a huge majority of the neutral countries or Third World countries, detest that regime. However, the West has shown a complacence toward Khomeyni which is quite inexplicable, unless there has been a degree of complicity. This obviously makes right-thinking, wrong-thinking [as heard] people say that the American regime, in spite of all the frustration and exaction Khomeyni causes, American imperialism, as we can see, has fairly close relations with, if not Khomeyni, then a certain Mr Beheshti or Bani-Sadr and so forth.

[Question] But why change things today? Do you really think that there is a consensus at a perhaps discreet level?

[Answer] I find that no civilized country, no person of good will with a conscience, no man, if you like, with a moral sense, can agree to what is going on in Iran...[Ades interrupts]

[Question] (?That is) good sense, Mr Bakhtiar, but specifically, is there aid? Have people expressed the intention of giving aid?

[Answer] I think that such intentions exist potentially and I hope they will soon be converted into actions.

[Question] By making such a fuss about the latest plot the Iranian authorities are certainly trying to mobilize the population inside the country. But, at the same time, aren't they risking showing their weakness as well (?in admitting that there are) plots?

[Answer] In my view the regime's weaknesses in the economic, political, social and all other areas areso obvious that there is no need to act like that. On the contrary, every time the regime, as always, fails to respond to the aspirations of the people, what we get is a show--like the American hostages, like the emblems on the envelopes. Apparently that is what pushed the revolution off the rails. We must get back to integrism [integrisme]. Every day, contrary to what Khomeyni was saying a year, or a year and a half ago, I say that things are turning in a completely opposite direction, and in many respects we are getting an infinitely more loathsome form of regime than the one we had 2 years ago.

[Question] What are you doing at the moment, Mr Bakhtiar? You are not insensitive to what is going on in your country; what action are you taking?

[Answer] If I had been insensitive I would have foresaken Iran and gone for a rest on the Riviera. No. I am extremely sensitive, not only to what is happening in my country but also to what is happening in far more distant countries like Cambodia, even Afghanistan, in all such countries. One cannot not be interested when one has a conscience.

[Question] In what way do you show your interest in Iran?

[Answer] Necessarily, I am very interested. It is my country, it is the most important.

[Question] How do you show your interest?

[Answer] I show my interest by preparing cassettes, I send propaganda leaflets, I contact people, nationalist organizations--not communist--I am speaking about a social-democratic nationalism with a national sense and independence. In addition to that, I have contacts, and these contacts of course take the form of whatever organization they can establish on the spot.

[Question] Do you think we have reached a situation in Iran at the moment where the regime will split up, change or [word indistinct]?

[Answer] I do not think....

[Question--interrupting] Or (?will we have to wait) a bit longer?

[Answer] Yes, we will have to wait a little bit longer, unfortunately. Especially since the complacency of the Western countries toward Khomeyni is still at about the same level. There is talk of sanctions, obviously, but people push away with their hands yet come nearer on foot, [several words indistinct] Mr Khomeyni.

[Question] Is there any prospect of a military countercoup? Is it even desirable?

[Answer] That has never been desirable as far as I am concerned. But you must remember that the military, like the civilians, are Iranians and they too have rights. Consequently, a military man also has the right to say his piece and do whatever he can, in his way, if necessary. But the whole population, the Iranian masses who are discontented--and there are a great many of them, especially people who understand, who reason things out, who have a modicum of education, not (?just) the poor [word indistinct] just as much to shout, to yell in the streets--all those people have the right to hold an uprising. It might take a different form next time.

[Question] The health of the shah of Iran, which is particularly [word indistinct] at the present time--is it likely that the end of the shah would alter the political situation inside the country itself?

[Answer] I do not think so, because generally speaking, the issue of the shah is no longer in fashion in Iran. A constitutional regime must be established in a very clear manner by a freely constituted national assembly. Consequently, it is the task and the duty of the Iranian people to give Iran a constitution, before or after the shah's death.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Shahin Dezh Clash

LD161102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the names of the martyrs and those wounded in the clashes in the region of Shahin Dezh were announced by the guards corps of Miandow Ab.

According to a report dispatched from Miandow Ab, in the clashes which took place last Friday, four guards named Majid Hasan-'Ali, Mohammad Reza Pur-Rashti, Mohammad Reza Posht-e Kuhi and 'Einollah Kuhestani were martyred. Three other people, Hamid Mohammad-Darakhti, Mika'il Khodaqoli-Zadeh, and Mohammad Kolahi, were injured.

Weapon Seizure

LD161112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the headquarters of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that, according to a report from the operations column situated in Khoy, in the past 24 hours 65 illegal weapons, including 37 Brno guns, three G-3 guns, 8 Russian rifles, 5 (Semirov) guns and 14 hunting rifles, together with 677 kg of ammunition, were collected from the Qotur region by the personnel of the operations column.

Execution in Hamadan

LD161205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan, Haj Baqer Moradi was sentenced to execution on the charge of drug peddling and distributing. The verdict was carried out at dawn today.

Guards Resignation

GF161630 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The commander of the Yasuj Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has resigned. According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, he said disagreement among the corps' leadership is the reason for his resignation.

Referring to the fact that Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali advocates the same policy as the nation's imam and idol breaker, he states in his letter of resignation that he will continue struggling to eradicate drugs.

I add that the corps commander is Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali's regional representative in the antinarcotics campaign.

Sa'adatabad Delegation

GF161635 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A Fars Province delegation comprising representatives of the governorate general, the clergy, the guards corps and the gendarmerie arrived in Sa'adatabad yesterday to study local problems as well as the reasons behind recent clashes there.

Our correspondent reports that members of the delegation attended yesterday's funeral service for Yadollah Yar-Mohammadi, who was killed during the recent incidents in Sa'adatabad.

During the service some residents of Sa'adatabad tendered their requests. The people requested, among other things, that Yadollah Yar-Mohammadi's murderer be identified and arrested, that a guards corps and reconstruction crusade be formed, that inefficient and hypocritical persons be purged from organizations, that a gendarmerie squad be formed and that an automatic telephone exchange be provided.

Abadan Drug Law

GF161649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Abadan public prosecutor:

By virtue of article 10 of the law calling for increasing punishment for drug offenses and rehabilitating addicts--approved by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 9 June 1980--manufacturing, importing, storing, hiding, selling or purchasing drug paraphenalia is forbidden. Offenders are subject to from 2 to 3 years imprisonment. All such items found in their possession will be confiscated and destroyed.

Therefore, in compliance with this law, all law enforcement officials have been ordered to identify and arrest all offenders. The announcement also states: All persons possessing such items will be required to destroy them personally or turn them over to police officers in order to avoid prosecution. Police and gendarmes are required to enforce this law and to identify offenders so they will not be held responsible.

Shiraz Clashes

GF161845 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Following arguments between a group of Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters and other group in parts of Shiraz yesterday afternoon, a group assembled in front of the offices of the Islamic teachers association and the Muslim students society--who happen to be supporters of the mojahedin organization--requesting that the building be vacated. Scattered clashes between the two groups ensued with approximately 50 persons being injured by stones, sticks and Molotov cocktails.

According to a report by our correspondent, the building was turned over to police at 0230 today and the groups were dispersed. In connection with this event, 45 persons were arrested, some of whom were released immediately.

Meanwhile, a revolution guards spokesman sais that following an argument between persons distributing Mojahedin-e Khalq publications and opponents of this organization, a small clash ensued and spread to several other streets. It finally reached Qasr-e Dasht Avenue, between the intersections of Pomp-e Benzin and Shoreyeh, in front of the offices of the Muslim students society. The groups attacked each other with stones in Qasr-e Avenue. As a result, 50 persons were injured and 7 burned due to explosions in the Muslim students society building. Two persons with several injuries were taken to the hospital.

At around 0100 today, Shiraz revolution guards and local police, who had been present since the beginning of the incident, separated and dispersed the groups without further trouble and arrested 205 persons who did not comply with the guards' ultimatum to vacate the building. Thirteen of the individuals arrested were released this morning.

According to a statement by the revolution guards commander following a search of the Muslim students society officers, the following items were discovered: an ozalid printing machine, a paper shredder, 120 clubs, a large number of posters, a large quantity of photostatic paper and banned publications such as RAH-E KARGAR, PEYKAR and KARKASH. They have been confiscated.

DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ilam Fighting

LD161749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, during yesterday's battle between Iranian and Iraqi forces heavy losses were inflicted on the Iraqi mercenary forces. The spokesman of the Ilam governorate general, referring to the high morale of the gendarmerie, army and the guards corps and [words indistinct] the forces stationed at the border were able to silence enemy fire after heavy exchange of fire. He added that during this confrontation six Iranians were injured, of whom five were treated on the spot and one was transferred to hospital. The spokesman of the governorate general added that the entire border in Ilam Province has been mined in order to stop the aggressions of Iraqi forces and to stop those who played a part in the recently discovered coup from fleeing the country. The forces of the army, gendarmerie guards corps and the national mobilization forces are monitoring enemy movements and are ready to crush aggressors. The threat of any counterrevolutionary elements from inside or outside the country penetrating the borders of Ilam Province has been removed.

Further on Ilam

LD161757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the attack by the fighter planes and bombers of the mercenary army of Iraq against Ilam region on the night when the conspiracy of the coup by counterrevolutionary elements was discovered, extensive investigations were launched by officials of Ilam Province concerning the attack itself and the crash landing of one of the bombers which was hit. Following the investigations, yesterday, (Zia'i), the deputy in charge of political affairs of the Ilam governorate general, visited the area by helicopter and studied the attack. At a meeting he said that as a result of the investigations carried out, and according to the reports submitted, the Iraqi bomber which was hit by Iranian antiaircraft artillery crashed near the town of [name indistinct]. The deputy of Ilam governorate general, speaking of the results of this investigation, said that during the same night, as a result of the shots fired by the Iranian antiaircraft artillery at the Iraqi bombers, one of them was hit in the tail and the pilot, who had lost his nerve completely, dropped bombs on the mountains around (Nakhju) and crossed the border, but as a result of being hit by antiaircraft artillery he crashed near the town of (Zorbatiyeh).

Criticism of Husayn Government

LD162000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today we have two interesting news items from Iraq. First is the trip by the Soviet minister of commerce to Baghdad and his discussions with the Iraqi minister of roads and communications during which the expansion of cooperation bwtween the two countries was announced and the Soviet minister promised his Iraqi counterpart that his country will provide Iraq with the necessary help and facilities to safeguard the interests of both countries. The second is the trip by the minister without portfolio of the British Government to Baghdad which was described an an attempt to expand relations between the United Kingdom and Iraq. One should add to this thetrips to Iraq by a Pakistani minister 3 days ago and by the Afghan foreign affairs minister last month, regular visits to Baghdad by Brzezinski and other American officials, and repeated trips to Iraq by Shahpur Bakhtiar, Ashraf Pahlavi, Hasan Nazih and many other international figures, many of whom are well-known in certain respects. And these are only those activities covered by official agencies. Other sources say that Iraq is at present an arena for all Iranian counterrevolutionaries and that each of them in his own way is serving the government of Saddam Husayn in order to protect it from being toppled by a revolution and to find a way to penetrate into Iran and deal blows to the foundations of the Islamic revolution.

In the midst of all this we are observing comedy shows as well. For example, countries hostile to Iran, such as America and Israel, are directly supplying Iraq with offensive weaponry to be used against Iran and providing vital commando training for the Ba'th soldiers. Countries friendly with these enemies are giving Iraq financial help and boosting Saddam Husayn's morale so that he will not feel any weakness in confronting Iran and states hostile to these enemies. Countries which should, in fact, be friendly with Iran are providing Iraq with aid to enable Saddam to confront Iran [word indistinct]. In short, all the countries of the world have been mobilized to prevent Iraq from being toppled by Muslim revolutionaries and to stop the Islamic revolution from going beyond the borders of Iran. All the [word indistinct] of the world are sure that if the corrupt, oppressive government of Iraq is toppled by Muslims, then no one will be able to control the crashing blows of the revolution, and that after the Iraqi Government is overthrown all the countries of the Persian Gulf region will be toppled by their peoples one by one and a great mourning period for international imperialism will begin.

Of course, the different steps taken in Iraq to protect its government are in line with those taken by the Americans and Israelis, together with the British, German and French; and if all of them together, with all their might, try to prevent the destruction of Iraqi Government, we cannot blame them since the issue is that of the survival and progress of these countries, and they are aware that the penetration of the Iranian revolution into even one of the Islamic countries will result in the severence of all the roots that they have spread all over the region in order to suck the blood of these nations.

Amid all this, the role played by the Soviet Union is not quite clear to us. Why, in spite of all the insults addressed to the Ba'th government of Iraq and severe criticism of the crimes and corruption committed by this government, does the Soviet Union send its minister to Iraq in order to try to expand relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries.

If the enemy of our enemy behaves like this, then we should expect no better from enemies posing as our friends. Two divisions of the Pakistani Army have been sent to Riyadh in order to guard the lives of the Saudi royal family. The UAE sells oil to the Philippines in place of Iran and Kuwait says that it will not use oil as a political weapon. It is interesting to note that all these countries were considered friends of the Islamic revolution of Iran and had expressed remorse for their connections in the past with the deposed shah. But now, according to the poem by Shaykh Sa'ideddin 'Attar, they have broken their vows, as he said: Yesterday I vowed and broke my wine glass and today I broke my vow with a glass of wine.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR TO OPEN TRAINING SEMINAR

LD170410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The cultural adviser of the president, in an interview with the central news bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will open a seminar at 1000 today at the center for the intellectual development of children and youth, located in the building formerly housing the Iran-American society, opposite Shahr-e Qesseh theater.

This seminar, which has been organized by the center for the intellectual development of children and youth, is designed to encourage government employees to spend some of their office hours during the weekends [as heard] on ideological discussions, self-improvement, military training and weapons familiarization.

OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS SECURITY PROBLEMS

LD161744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at a 3-hour session this afternoon, the acting chief of staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the minister of national defense, the commander in chief of the ground forces and supervisor of the country's gendarmerie, the deputy in the Interior Ministry in charge of political affairs, the national chief of police, and the commanders in chief of the navy and air force reviewed the problems of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and security problems in general. Dr Abolhasan Bani-sadr, president of the country and commander in chief of the armed forces, attended the session.

PARS INTERVIEWS AMBASSADOR ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD160950 Tehran PARS in English 0757 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Shams Ardkani, who had participated in the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries, in an interview with (?PARS reported) in Amman said that the Iranian Government was a member of the Islamic conference from the beginning but in the former regime, Iran in fact was the protector of the U.S. interests at the conference.

After the victory of the Islamic revolution and the prestige that Iran has gained among the Moslems, the role of the Iranian government at the conference was changed. He said that the Iranian Government, among the other Islamic governments, has created a revolutionary Islamic government and was the only government that had political legality from an Islamic point of view, that [words indistinct] conference accepted Iran's points of view, and now the conference could be a place to call for justice of Muslim nations.

Dr Shams Ardakani reminded that formerly the conference issued several communiques in which the aggression of Israel was condemned but the Israel's Government continued its crimes. But now, he added, we said that we should act decisively before Israel and should put political and economic pressures on Israel, and countries that gave military, economic and political aid to Israel should face the consequences. He said, so far Libya and Algeria and, to some extent, Syria have supported Iran's status. Finally (?it was decided) at the conference that the secretary general of the conference should prepare a list of countries that aid Israel and it would be brought up at the next conference to be held on September, simultaneously with the United Nations' General Assembly in New York. When asked which countries disagreed with Iran he replied that they were some African countries such as Gabon. He concluded that if our proposal was carried out it would have severe effects on the economy of oil producing countries and oil importing countries.

CHURCH ENVOY TO SETTLE CATHOLIC SCHOOL STATUS

NC161642 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (AFP)--Hilarion Capucci, apostolic delegate for European Melchites, is at present in Tehran to try, he says, "to settle the problem of Catholic schools in Iran." The former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he arrived here "two or three days ago" and would be meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. He would not, he said, be raising the question of the American hostages, because the sole object of his mission was the situation of the Catholic schools.

He was particularly concerned about the Italian school Andishceh [as received], whose closing was announced after documents were said by the Ministry of Education to have been found linking the school authorities with Israeli organizations. These charges, said Archbishop Capucci, were "clouds that will fade away tomorrow," when the innocence of the priests in charge of the school would be established.

He said that since his arrival he had discussed the Catholic schools problem with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Archibishop Capucci said he would stay in Iran long enough to settle the problem and expressed the opinion that all Catholic schools in Iran might possibly stay open "under some control from the local authorities."

Last April the Archbishop Capucci, along with three American priests, met the U.S. Embassy hostages. He also had talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr.

RADIO IRAN TALKS WITH 'OUR REPORTER IN TEHRAN'

GF161530 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Attention, attention. Telephone contact with our reporter in Tehran has just been established:

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] basically, in any part of the world when a regime decides to close all its borders--the air, road and sea borders--it (?means) that an emergency situation has been established. In diplomatic or even military language, an emergency situation is usually [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]

The present Tehran regime [words indistinct] has no means of escape. [Words indistinct] for instance, a pack of cigarettes has reached (?30) tumans; meat is 100 tumans per kilo; [words indistinct] cannot be found at all. The phrase "we do not have" has become extremely common. When there is no electricity, water and [words indistinct] exactly as if we are living during a period of war in a world that has no wars, a world in which [words indistinct] live. [Passage indistinct] And I think the reason is that the (?regime wants to delay its fall by) some hours, some days or some weeks.

[Question] What is the situation in Tehran's business offices?

[Answer] The situation in offices is completely chaotic. (?It is the same) everywhere.

[Question] Are people reporting to work?

[Answer] No. No one in any job,... There are no jobs for people to report to. There are no jobs. Even [words indistinct] marches do not attract any attention. I should say that [word indistinct] in the marches shown on television recently were films from past marches. The participants in the march of unity that occurred 2 weeks ago and (?had been ordered by Khomeyni to call for an erasure of the regime's vestiges) were wearing winter clothes.

[Question] Do the people feel that Khomeyni's fall is imminent?

[Answer] Of course. They have felt this way for a long time. Actually they....

[Question--interrupting] I am speaking in terms of time. Do you think that during the past couple of weeks the people have gegun to feel this? Have they started storing food? What do they think?

[Answer] They have been doing this for quite some time, because [words indistinct]. They are storing (?food) and are right in doing so [words indistinct]. The people are (?on the verge of having a nervous breakdown). As the saying goes: They have had more than they can handle. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Is Radio Iran being heard clearly now or are they trying to jam it with Khomeyni's [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Your radio's voice [words indistinct] and the Pahlavi radio transmitter was....

[Question--interrupting] That is right. We mentioned this is our newscast. But I had another call from Rasht, and they told me our voice was very clear. They said the same thing from Tehran yesterday [words indistinct].

[Answer] That is correct. Reception has improved in the past (?48) hours, but it is still drifting [words indistinct].

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Danger of U.S.

TA121639 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled "The [word indistinct] Action of the Feudal Landlords According to the Prescription of the CIA," says as we have all been informed, a chain of colorful plots hatched by counterrevolution and its U.S. inspirers against the gains of the revolution and the regime of the Islamic Republic is being completed, as (Khamenei) said during Friday prayers, this proves that the enemies of the Iranian revolution are not only not idle, but are trying to strike blows against the revolution and the Islamic Republic, during these difficult times, our country needs the unity of all the forces true to the revolution--especially those who have any kind of religious or political differences--in order to implement the economic plans (?assuring the interests) of the toiling people in the cities and villages.

The big feudal landowners still constitute the main bases of colonialism and wild U.S. and Britsh imperialism in our country. These elements not only resort to oppression and exploitation but pretend to be good Muslims. Unfortunately, as in the past, the pseudoclergy who support the big landowners are numerous. They act contrary to Islamic principles and the imam's recommendations. Many of these pseudoclergymen prevent the implementation of any kind of reforms and especially the implementation of the agrarian law demanded by the Islamic Revolution Council. These elements act according tothe prescriptions of Western propaganda, especially the CIA, and call all the persons true to the "construction war" (jihad sazandegi), leftists or communists, and purge them from many places.

The unity and persistent action of the farmers and all the people united with the revolution will foil the plans of the feudal landlords and their unholy alliance with the pseudoclergy. The second commentary entitled "The Anti-Iranian Actions of the

The second commentary, entitled "The Anti-Iranian Actions of the
United States in the Persian Gulf," says the United States is continuing its impudent actions against the Iranian nation, Carter himself has threatened Iran, thus inciting chauvinistic and anti-Iranian feelings in the United States. Carter is trying to make the West European countries participate not only in the economic boycott against Iran but in the U.S. military ventures in the Persian Gulf region.

As we know, countries such as Japan, the FRG and Italy have participated to some extent in the economic boycott against Iran. The United States is now pressuring its Western allies to bring their warships to the Arabian Sea to demonstrate their military power. The United States has also concentrated a large number of its warships in this volatile area.

The reason for this meaningless U.S. act is not to gain the release of the U.S. hostages, because Carter sacrificed them a long time ago. The hazardous aggression in Tabas proved this reality. Carter is trying to maintain the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States at its highest level in order to create new military bases in the Persian Gulf region. The interesting point is that the United States has included its puppet regimes in its anti-Iranian actions. Such unmasked puppets of the United States as Israel, Egypt and Oman aid the United States in establishing its military domination in the Persian Gulf area. Carter has even declared that he is ready to resort to force to defend the Persian Gulf.

The question arises: Whom does Carter wish to defend in the Persian Gulf? No other country has either military bases or military presence in this region. The point is not defending the region, but expanding U.S. military presence to safeguard the oil interests and to crush the freedom-seeking movements and anti-American movements of the countries of our region. The United States wants to implement its domination in the region by force, but the era of U.S. domination has ended. Freedom-seeking movements are soaring in the region and the anti-imperialist movements can and should eradicate the [word indistinct] of U.S. imperialism.

Enemies of Islam

GF131855 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 July carried the following commentary:

The commentary was entitled "Supporting the CIA's Lackeys Is Beneath the Dignity of the Iranian Nation's Revolution," and said the failure of counterrevolutionaries to blow up the 'Ali Mosque in Mazar-e Sharif, Afghanistan, once again showed the vile face of the so-called Muslim strugglers and revealed them as the enemies of the Afghan nation and true Islam who are using the banner of Islam to please their American and Chinese masters. The Islamic nation and the world have seen how the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are not and were not defenders of Islam and Muslims, but a group of murderers who are killing unarmed people, destroying hospitals and schools and doing all they can to create fear and mistrust among the people toward their government which has, in fact, carried out a range of fundamental social changes in the country. These people are only servants of their American masters, whose plunderings have been crushed by the popular and democratic Afghan revolution.

Under such circumstances one cannot ignore the remarks by some of our country's officials who, despite all existing documents, are supporting the Afghan criminals and who have even established a center for these counterrevolutionaries in Mashhad. This is something that can only cause concern among true revolutionaries. Our country's officials are well aware that the staff established in Mashhad for Afghan counterrevolutionaries sends subversive groups into Afghanistan and is in direct contact with counterrevolutionaries in Peshawar, Pakistan. They also know that the Peshawar staff is led by the United States and CIA agents, who while allegedly defending Afghan counterrevolutionaries find the chance to use the Mashhad staff to infiltrate American agents into Iran.

This is happening at a time when the Iranian nation should be following the imam's directives on [illegible]ing with Iran's archenemy--America--and safeguarding Iran's revolutionary gains. This support for counterrevolutionaries should be stopped and they should be thrown out of our holy territory. Revolutionary Iran is no place for intrigues by subversive agents against neighboring countries, nor is it an arena for CIA and MOSSAD counterrevolutionaries.

Counterrevolution Threat

TA142054 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "The Main Danger--The Danger of Counterrevolution and U.S. Imperialism," says the discovery of the recent coup plot against the regime of the Islamic Republic once again is a warning for all the true forces of the revolution to mobilize all their attention on the main issue in our country--safeguarding the revolution and struggling against counterrevolution and U.S. bloodthirsty imperialism.

Any person, group or party, either religious or secular, every person who claims to support the toiling oppressed people but who either intentionally or unintentionally draws the attention of the public to trivial issues is helping counterrevolution. As in the past, U.S. imperialism has shown that when a coup is being prepared, counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism have always made efforts to prepare the psychological grounds while at the same time resorting to force. U.S. imperialism tries to create so-called ideological differences among the true forces of the revolution.

We should not look too far, during these past few weeks all the true forces have justly expressed their concern over the fact that the responsible officials have in principle forgotten the struggle against U.S. imperialism. People ask how come many of the officials, instead of mobilizing all the forces of the masses for struggling against the plots of U.S. imperialism, have directed all their efforts for crushing the forces who anyway and by any means either before the revolution or during the revolution, had played a major role in the struggle against imperialism and counterrevolution. What happened is that once again the spirit of being superior and monopoly seeking have taken the place of cooperation, solidarity and constructive talks. Those who call themselves Muslims and revolutionaries have forgotten that no view or religion can be imposed by force on the people.

We are all aware that during these past few weeks the imam demanded the purging of all the former regime's remnants from all governmental organizations. But we all saw how some of the responsibles instead of paying attention to this recommendation of the imam, forgot the issue of carrying out purges while resorting to thoughtless actions and fanning the flames of the differences existing among the forces united toward the revolution. Todly we are able to see that while some of the hireling responsibles are attacking the true forces of the revolution, These very remnants of the former regime are hatching plots for a coup in the army, with the aid of their U.S. masters, and if it were not for the political vigilance of the people and the devotion of the revolutionary guards, and the forces united with the revolution, the very existence of the republican regime would have been placed under a question mark.

During these sensitive moments we again draw the attention of all the revolutionary forces and the followers of the imam's path to the reality that the danger of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and counterrevolution still exists and should not be belittled.

Land Issue

The second commentary, entitled "[Wordsindistinct] Is the Duty of the Foundations of the Revolution," says millions of landless farmers in our country are waiting to receive land and water. Even though the land reform law after many studies and reviews has reached a final decision, some hands have prevented the implementation of this vital law. People and millions of farmers demand the implementation of agrarian reform as soon as possible in order to eradicate the big landlords.

Despite the recommendations of the imam regarding this question, some hands have risen in government and military organizations in defense of the interests of plunderous big feudal landowners and thus strike the greatest blow to the revolution and its gains. The Iranian farmers are justly worried over their fate. These farmers have given numerous martyrs in the struggle against the former regime. They expect that an end be put to the exploitation of the feudalism.

Unfortunately this wish of the toiling farmers has not yet been fulfilled. Who are these opponents of the agrarian reforms? Why does not the government deal with them in a serious way? These opponents of the agrarian reform should be punished and the rights of millions of farmers returned to them.

Problems of Discord

TA152111 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Reveal From [word indistinct] the Hands of Discord," says the planning of the recent coup plot was so extensive that it is very probable that everyone has not been able to grasp the depth of its danger. We are speaking of the plot of a military coup, in which all or nearly all the remnants of the former regime in the army, mercenaries trained by the CIA and the occupied Western territories [as heard] and all the world Savakists had participated; a plot by the shameless United States and Israel and international Zionism.

Just as the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and Israel were planning to carry out their coup d'etat, U.S. warships neared our southern coasts. The United States has stationed a number of its Phantom fighters at Egyptian airbases with the approval of the traitorous As-Sadat. Thousands of former regime supporters had prepared themselves in Egypt and Israel to participate in this traitorous plot.

The question is: "Can this plot be considered the last plot of counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism?" Without any doubt the answer to this question is no. According to witnesses, neither counterrevolution nor their U.S. and Israeli instigators have ceased hatching plots to overthrow our republican regime and the gains of our revolution. There is not doubt that the noble, selfless, heroic Iranian nation, who threw the former regime in to the garbage pail of history, will struggle with all its might to safeguard the gains of its revolution. But we must keep in mind that counterrevolution and imperialism take advantage of every shortcoming in the foundations of the revolution, of every ill-considered action taken by responsible officials.

During these days when we have witnessed one of the most dangerous plots of the enemies of the revolution and the republican regime, we have often observed how (?discontented) elements have started to operate against the interests of the Iranian nation and its revolution and are trying to create discord among the forces true to the revolution. It only benefits U.S. imperialism if forces true to the revolution and followers of the imam's path are separated from each other. Experience has shown that counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism, especially when they are on the verge of carrying out any anti-Iranian plot, continue to try to turn public opinion away from the main danger with the aid of masked or unmasked hirelings. Unity and unity of action of all the forces united with the revolution are necessary to safeguard the revolution.

The second commentary, entitled "The Clergymen of Afghanistan in Defense of the National and Democratic Revolution of That Country," says as we are aware, the first conference of the ulema and clergymen was held in our neighboring country Afghanistan, where a resolution was passed.

Due to the importance of this conference we deem necessary to inform the dear compatriots of the outstanding points of this resolution. The ulema of Afghanistan demand that every Muslim Afghani support the government headed by Babrak Karmal. It is said that in Afghanistan there is complete freedom of opinion, science and expression, religion, national customs and complete liberty for exercising religious rites in mosques and houses.

The actions of a number of duped mercenaries of imperialism and reaction are considered against the principles of Islam. The terrorists who, under the false slogans of defense of Islam, murder their fellow Muslims are themselves godless people. The murderers of the Pentagon and their mercenaries, such as the armed militants in Pakistan and As-Sadat, the enemy of Islam are interfering in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan in the most shameful way.

The resolution confirms the decision of the DRA Government to seek the help of the most human-loving country, the Soviet Union, according to the friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and the DRA.

The resolution adds that all the Muslims of the world, while comprehending the religious duties and the difficult realities, should not deny that during the difficult and convulsive situation in the world today, the common enemies of the Muslims and of humanity are one and that these are extremely sly.

In the end the clergymen of Afghanistan called on all the Muslims of the world to extend a hand of friendship and brotherhood to one another in a common struggle for the freedom of consicious, peace, social justice progress and independence.

Observers consider the conference of the ulema tantamount to a forceful reply to the enemies of Afghanistan and counterrevolutionaries that are trying to use Islam as a means for their sinister and inhumane ends.

Dangers to Revolution

TA161904 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "The Dirty Hands of the Landowners Are Seen in Every Plot," says in a recent interview our country's president, Mr Bani-Sadr, rightly pointed out that the recent coup plot was the most dangerous plot against the Islamic Republic and the Iranian revolution. U.S. imperialism and remnants of the former regime do not refrain from hatching plots against the order of our Islamic Republic. After every defeat world-devouring U.S. imperialism attempts to push into the arena other black forces in our country, and in all these plots one of the main bases of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution are the big landowners and landlords.

The big landlords not only directly and indirectly participate actively in the plots of imperialism and the counterrevolution, but by resisting the implementation of the agrarian reform law they want to paralyze our country's economy and make the farmers homeless and discontent. Unfortunately some of the pseudoclergy are protecting these landlords and are preventing judicial and security officials from prosecuting and punishing them. The agrarian reform law must be implemented with complete decisiveness and the base of big landlords and the counterrevolution in the villages must be liquidated.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Sincerely (?Implement) the Cleansing of Administrative Organizations", says our military and civil organizations are in need of a broad and all-out cleansing. The great Khomeyni has repeatedly urged the necessity of a broad cleansing of all military and civil organizations to the responsible officials. However, unfortunately no due attention has been paid to this demand of the leader of the revolution and all the true forces of the revolution.

Just a few days ago the imam of the nation again ordered the cleansing of military and civil organizations and the elimination of all the satanic symbols and traces, but unfortunately there is still no sign of the cleansing which the imam desires.

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of responsible officials to this important principle that the revolution should not be a joke and negligence in the task of cleansing all military and civil organizations of counterrevolution elements and remnants of the former regime and Savakists is the worst and most dangerous form of joking with the revolution. Negligence in the task of the struggle against the counterrevolution and remnants of the former regime has reached such a stage that these sworn enemies of the revolution are sabotaging the work of military and civil organizations and on the order of the CIA and the Pentagon have plotted seven times against the Islamic Republic. It was just a few days ago that their coup plan was thwarted. One of the coup elements was that self-same person who ordered the bombing of the U.S. helicopters in Tabas. Why was he not identified and arrested at that time? Is this not joking with the revolution and Iran's independence? The recent events are a warning to the responsible authorities; administrative organizations should be cleansed with sincerity and revolutionary relentlessness.

PENSIONS HALTED FOR RETIRED ARMY PERSONNEL ABROAD

LD161030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president of the Islamic Army revolution tribunal of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that pensions for retired personnel from the army, gendarmerie, the police and affiliated organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran residing abroad will be stopped. The Islamic revolution tribunal of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressing the organizations concerned, announced that effective from the date of the issue of this order, no money will be (?allocated) to retired employees residing abroad under any condition, even those having the power of attorney.

(?Any negligence) in implementing this order will be answerable and offenders will be legally prosecuted. After the issuance of this order, any retired employee who returns to this country will have their background reviewed and an appropriate decision will be made.

AIR FRANCE FLIGHT REFUSED ENTRY, WAITS IN SHARJAH

LD161746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau about 50 Iranian passengers, mostly students, on an Air France flight which was due to arrive in Tehran last night are at present at [name indistinct] hotel in Sharjah. The flight was not able to land in Tehran because Mehrabad airport is closed. The Air France captain refused to accept conditional landing which involved remaining at the airport until the entry restrictions are lifted, as suggested by Mehrabad airport officials.

The Iranian passengers are comfortable at the [name indistinct] hotel and are the guests of Air France. They may either return to Dubai or Paris and then travel to Iran or they may stay in Sharjah until the entry restrictions are lifted.

MINISTER AIRS IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES WITH USSR

WA150830 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Baku, Soviet Union--"The ideology of the Soviet Union is only materialistic while Iran believes in both materialism and spiritualism," said Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Reza Salimi.

Salimi made the remarks following the Socialist Republic of Soviet Azarbaijan's Prime Minister Ebrahim Goaf who read a report on the industrial and agricultural progress in the republic.

Salimi who is visiting the Soviet Union as leader of an Iranian high powered economic trade delegation, yesterday called on Ebrahim Goaf and exchanged views with him.

Salimi said that the Soviets had over a long period used all natural and human resources to reach this developed stage in their progress. However he said, Iran's Islamic Republic had only recently been born and so it was difficult to assess or predict progress in the same terms.

He also said: "We try to use every opportunity to reach better levels of material and spiritual life but always in the context of Islam and the principles laid down by it in spiritual and worldly life."

He said that both countries revolted against tyranny so that deprived peoples could be freed from injustices and deprivations and made life more suitable but our revolution has not as yet reached fruition as we have only just begun. But we are certain we will be successful."

BEHESHTI EXHORTS PEOPLE TO LONG, COLD WAR

WA151700 Tehran TIMES in English 22 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti yesterday called Iranian authorities and people in Iran to prepare themselves to face an intensive cold war.

Beheshti who is the secretary general of Islamic-Republican Party besides being the head of the Iranian judiciary addressing a meeting in Ah'az which was called to discuss the economic problems of Khuzestan province said that the Iranian nation was engaged in a decisive battle against imperialist powers and added that the Iranian nation would have to face a cold war, if not a military confrontation.

He said to face a cold war it was necessary to change the direction of the struggle and added that people should be fully prepared to face all kinds of hardships to combat the effects of a possible cold war.

Beheshti said that the province of Khuzestan had great potential for industrial development but added that no efforts were being made to pool the resources and promote industrial development.

The meeting was attended by the governor general of Khuzestan and other officials who discussed various economic problems of this backward province.

Beheshti at this meeting said that the problems of this province could not be evaluated in Tehran and to examine them closely it was necessary to undertake a visit to this province.

The Iranian nation was passing through a crucial revolutionary phase and it was natural to face problems and difficulties after every genuine revolution, Beheshti said.

The situation in Iran was similar to a state of emergency and people should be prepared to face up to and adjust themselves according to the extraordinary needs of the situation, he advised.

Beheshti said that to accelerate the pace of development and economic progress, the existing system of management should be changed to bring it in full accordance with the revolutionary demands of the country.

DESPITE TURMOIL, ECONOMY STILL FUNCTIONING

WA151800 Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 23 Jun 80 pp 4-6

[text] A correspondent just returned from Tehran writes:

Somehow or other, the Iranian economy keeps going. That is the rather bemused judgement of foreign experts living in Iran. But it is far from an optimistic diagnosis. These experts see what has gone before in the Islamic revolution as a period of relative prosperity that is now coming to an end. They forecast hardship and privations in the future, above all if the problem of the American hostages and the economic embargo imposed by Western powers drags on unresolved.

When the experts say that the Iranian economy keeps going, they do not mean that it is maintaining its normal rhythm. This would be a gross distortion of reality. Iran is in the throes of revolution and its economic machinery has been severely disorganised. Moreover, the leaders of the Islamic religious party who are taking control of the levers of political power afford scant importance to economic problems. Nonetheless, there is no threat of famine and basic requirements for food are being met more or less; despite widespread unemployment and the particularly acute difficulties being experienced by some sectors of the economy, the country's revenues, their distribution and the size of Iran's financial reserves lead one to believe that Iran is safe from economic catastrophe in the medium term.

Many Iranian leaders put up a show of optimism that sometimes smacks of insouciance. While President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr describes Iran as an economic "corpse," many of his entourage believe that he is painting a deliberately darkened picture for political reasons. They say that Iran's financial reserves have increased by $4 billion since the revolution, that the country's oil policies are now healthy and that reserves of crude oil still in the ground are being better preserved. Above all, they say, the economic boom when the shah was on the throne was totally artificial and bore no relation to what was needed to create real economic development. The picture is, however, by no means as rosy as that portrayed by these officials.

No revolution can survive on an empty stomach and foodstuffs are the commodities on which Iranian leaders keep a close eye. As luck would have it, this was the sector least affected by the revolution. The main reason is that Iran has a large peasant population which feeds itself. Secondly, if the shah can be said to have left his country a valuable heritage, it is certainly to be found in the system of agricultural cooperatives which he established. These look after the collection and distribution of farm produce, come what may.

Even so, there are grave difficulties in this sector because Iran must import so much of its food: One-third of its meat, half of its sugar, 15 percent of its wheat and large quantities of eggs must be brought in from abroad. The inhabitants of Tehran experience frequent shortages and price rises that are at times meteoric.

The macroeconomic balances that reassure the experts count for little in the eyes of the Tehran housewife, who notes that some foodstuffs like vegetable oil and eggs cannot be found one day out of two and that prices are going up rapidly. In theory, prices of essential foods are strictly controlled by the state and increases should not exceed 10 percent a year. But goods simply cannot be found at the official price and are only available to those willing to pay a "surcharge" which ranges from 40 to 300 percent, depending upon which product is involved.

Some examples: "official" meat costs 250 Rials ($3.50) per kilo, but it is next to impossible to buy steak at less than IR 600 ($8.60) per kilo. Eggs, in theory, sell at a controlled price of IR 145 ($2) per kilo but can be found only at a price of IR 250 ($3.50). The price of bread has almost doubled since the revolution, from IR 80 (just over $1) per kilo to IR 150 (slightly more than $2). Distribution of food has become disorganised and importing is difficult and expensive (eggs are flown in from abroad). The sanctions imposed by the U.S. and Europe, even though they are by no means fully effective, have hurt the housewife. But it is speculative hoarding by many unscrupulous merchants which is very largely to blame for the large surcharges.

For lowly paid workers, the increases in prices have been compensated up until now by the very considerable rise in their purchasing power since the revolution. In March of last year the minimum wage was tripled to IR 635 (about $9) a day and all wages below $350 a month were doubled. If one calculates inflation at the real rate of close to 100 percent since the revolution, it can be seen that purchasing power for low-paid workers has not gone down. But the situation is deteriorating rapidly and the effects of last year's wage increases have for all practical purposes been wiped out.

Three Million Unemployed

Unemployment is another problem that is unlikely to be solved in the near future. Despite the repeated denials of the Ministry of Labour, there are some 3 million unemployed in Iran today. Work on construction sites and on major developmental projects has been almost entirely halted and a large portion of industry has closed down. This has meant a nasty comedown for some Iranians. It is not rare to find qualified technicians driving taxis or selling cigarettes on street corners.

The state of the employment market has become so critical that the council of the Confederation of Workers, the main trades union group which is at present controlled by Islamic revolutionary militants, decided to issue a warning statement: "We are participating in the political struggles of the regime and we support it entirely," the statement declared. "Our faithfulness will withstand any test, but this period of anti-imperialist combat should not lead officials to neglect the workers and make them alone pay for the common struggle."

In sectors of the economy which are still working, the number of strikes has begun to increase. If this movement should continue, we could soon be witnessing a wave of social unrest in Iranian cities, above all, in Tehran, where problems are most acute. Aware of this danger, President Bani-Sadr and the ruling Islamic Revolutionary Council have declared that Iran is on a "wartime economy" footing. The government is trying to pass out credit for agricultural projects or to set up medium-sized industries in provincial towns, but money for these purposes is harder and harder to find. "We must give money for productive projects in order to bring the economy out of its lethargy and to prevent Iran from dying of hunger while seated on a heap of gold," is the way that President Bani-Sadr puts it.

Indeed, all Iranian officials still reason as if they had at their disposal a virtually inexhaustible mass of money. "This is a de luxe revolution," declared only a few months ago "Ali Reza Nobari, the dynamic governor of Iran's Central Bank. But official optimism has been seeping away ever since the publication of the budget at the end of May (AN-NAHAN ARAB REPORT & MEMO, May 26).

When all of the figures were totted up, it was seen that routine running expenses--salaries for government employees and other obligatory costs--would account for 90 percent of the revenues from oil exports of 1.5 million b/d. In fact, Iran's oil exports since the beginning of April have been 670,000 b/d under contracts to foreign oil companies together with spot market sales which have varied in accordance with the fluctuations of that market. Iran is therefore a long way from earning enough to ensure economic survival.

To be sure, Iran's oil revenues could be transformed from one day to the next if the issue of the 53 American hostages was settled since this is the main reason for the halt to oil sales, notably to Japanese companies. This is why those Iranian leaders responsible for day-to-day management of the country like President Bani-Sadr want at all costs to resolve the question of the hostages once and for all. Other factions, especially the Islamic religious party, continue to believe that the issue of the hostages is a "test case" for Islam and they refuse to consider the economic cost of this attitude.

If the hostages are held by the Islamic "students" for a prolonged period, foreign experts think that Iran could pay its essential budgetary bills from its financial reserves for about 10 more months, taking into account the fact that about $5 billion of these funds are frozen by the U.S. For the past two weeks, Iran has been repatriating large quantities of gold which has been deposited in European banks.

Pursuing Search For Foreign Trade

Having concluded important deals with India and Turkey (AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO, June 16), Iran is hoping to improve its commercial ties with Sweden, one of the few Western nations not to have joined the U.S.-led trade embargo. Foreign Minister Sadegh Qotbzadeh said after conferring with officials and industrialists in Stockholm last week: "We are hoping eventually for further collaboration and cooperation in our mutual interest."

He declined to go into details, other than saying that Iran's debts to Swedish companies, estimated at about $130 million, were discussed.

Iran's interest in developing trade with Sweden is further proof that economic sanctions by the West are beginning to bite; statistically at least, Sweden was hurt more than Iran by the slump in business after last year's revolution in Tehran. Yet it is the Iranians rather than the Swedes who are seeking to boost trade now.

As the tables show, Swedish exports to Iran nosedived from a total of about $222 million in 1978 to $70 million last year (figures for 1979 in this report are based on an 11-month average). The trade gap consequently widened in Iran's favour from $3 million in 1977 to $63 million the following year to $177 million last year. Sweden's second biggest export market in the Middle East and North Africa (after Iraq in 1977 and after Saudi Arabia in 1978), Iran ranked fourth in 1979, with only 5 percent of the total. In the two preceding years, Iran absorbed 18 percent of all Swedish exports to the region.

Iranian exports--chiefly crude oil--to Sweden fared much less badly. In 1977 they were worth $201 million, 17 percent of the total from the Middle East and North Africa; the following year they rose to $285 million, or 25 percent, dropping back to $247 million, or 16.5 percent, in 1979.

The UAE (which for the purposes of this report is grouped with Bahrain, Qatar and Oman) did far worse. Its exports to Sweden dwindled from $290 million in 1977 and $294 million in 1978 to $212 million last year. Considering the rise in oil prices during 1979, the volume of UAE and Iranian crude going to Sweden must have shrunk considerably.

The major beneficiaries were Saudi Arabia, whose exports to Sweden went from $390 million in 1977 and $364 million in 1978 to $700 million last year, and Venezuela, with comparative figures of $144 million, $119 million and $347 million. Nigeria also increased the value of its sales to Sweden from $144 million to $149 million to $232 million in the period under review.

Today, Sweden imports about 20,000 barrels of crude per day from Iran, equivalent to about 3.3 percent of its quota under IEA guidelines. There is little incentive for the Swedes to boost their purchases of Iran's highly priced crude however.

According to the OECD, Sweden's oil bill, $3.3 billion 1978, is expected to jump from $6 billion last year to $7.4 billion this year, helping to push inflation from 7 percent to 12 percent in 1980. Assuming a 10 percent rise in the average real price of oil between mid-February and the end of this year, the OECD said Swedish inflation would reach 13 percent.

The country's current account deficit was expected to increase from $3.8 billion in 1979 to $4.7 billion, the OECD said.

But with its trade with Sweden heavily in credit, and no serious reserves problem in the immediate future, Iran is expected to seek a higher level of imports from Sweden, rather than a greater volume of two-way trade. Sweden is well placed to provide Iran with the technology and high-quality goods which it is finding increasingly hard to come by.

MINISTER AUTHORIZES INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

WA161620 Tehran TIMES in English 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Permission has been granted to 382 industries with a projected investment potential of rials 10,276.3 billion and industrialists have been issued with licences to go ahead, a Ministry of Industries and Mines announcement said yesterday.

The announcement said that the licences were issued during the first three months of the current Iranian year commencing in Farvardin (March-April) 1980, and were valid for periods from 3 to 6 months. It is believed that the short periods of validity were decided on to ensure that the projects were initiated without undue delays and postponements. The licences were granted subject to cancellation if the projects were not started within the stipulated time alloted.

The industries slated for starting will include 57 industries for food and beverage items. Another 20 units are for the production of all types of cloth and textiles for which both small scale weaving industries and large textile manufactories would be set up. Paper and cardboard production units will number 17. For wood products and furniture making a further 16 units are envisaged. [paragraph continues]

And 42 units will include chemical, leather, skin and tyre industrial units. On the side of construction and heavy industries 158 units are proposed. 52 of them will be devoted to metals and metal production and 20 to electrical and non-electrical machinery, while the rest will be for other sectors.

An investment of rials 7,515.1 million is envisaged on industrial production plants which still have to get off the drawing board stage. Of this rials 3,278.6 millions is expected to be spent on imports of machinery and equipment, rials 1,091.4 millions on outlays for buildings, rials 545.7 millions for land and rials 2,603.4 as liquid capital.

Personnel employed is expected to reach the figure of 5049 persons in official and technical jobs on the projects.

A Ministry of Industries and Mines report, said that 34 units are already in production and the investment of rials 2,761.2 has already been put out. Rials 1,515.6 million has been used to buy machinery. Rials 505.3 million in construction of factory premises, rials 252.6 million on land and rials 487.7 million reserved as capital.

A total of 1,161 persons have already started work on these units and factories it was said.

RECONSTRUCTION GAINING MOMENTUM IN KORDESTAN

WA161830 Tehran TIMES in English 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Sanandaj--Mopping-up operations in the entire Kurdistan region is now almost complete and life being restored to normal, Governor General of Kurdestan Dr Mehr-Asa told PARS NEWS AGENCY in an interview yesterday.

Life in Sanandaj, the capital of Kurdestan, was restored to normal almost 25 days ago and was the first to see normalcy in the region and the food situation was now fully under control with no shortages in the city, Mehr-Asa said.

However, the governor general has issued a stern warning to armed dissidents operating in Oramant, between Saqez and Marivan, to surrender failing which, he said, the villagers in this area would themselves push them out.

He added that food shortages in this area were still prevalent but once roads had been cleared of insurgents and made safe food supplies would be rushed in.

Gasoline and oil are being sent in from the capital and there appeared to be some shortages in coaltar needed for ashfalting damaged roads during the disturbances. It was hoped the governor general said that local authorities responsible would take measures to overcome the problem.

In Baneh, Qaraveh, Bigar and Saqez normalcy had been restored Mehr-Asa said. In Saqez the hospital has resumed functioning again and it was hoped that the Health Ministry would look into the question of sending out more personnel for staffing the hospital.

In Marivan the roads were made clear for communications by the Army and with its arrival last week foodstuffs and fuel began to reach the city.

The governor general further said that compensation of 50 percent of losses incurred by individuals and families in the region was being paid by government. A special committee has been formed to look into the question of compensation claims.

An attempt was being made to revive agriculture and production in general in the area and this was being done on a cooperative basis with interest free loans to entrepreneurs in agriculture and dairy farming who had the education and knowledge to make use of capital thus loaned.

The governor general, however, complained that the plan and budget organization were not paying as much attention as they should be to urgent needs in the province and requested government to siphon funds from the budget allocations for development purposes in the region.

ARDEBILI: JUDICIAL POLICE TO BE ESTABLISHED

WA161900 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, member of the Revolutionary Council and prosecutor general of the country, said that after the necessary studies had been made, a charter would be approved to establish the judicial police. He added that the mission of the judicial police would be to enforce the rulings of the courts. After approval of this charter in a day or two, measures will be taken to organize the necessary offices and hire and train people for the judiciary police.

The general revolutionary prosecutor added that the members of the judicial police will be taken from personnel of the national police, the komitehs, and officials performing court duties.

It is anticipated that the entering into service of the judicial police will be an important step toward establishing the rule of law.

In closing, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili said that the establishment of the judicial police, which will be to assist the judiciary system, a great deal of our judicial security which is now in disarray, that is delegated, will be carried out properly.

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KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION'S AIMS, ACHIEVEMENTS

LD171403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jul 80 p 8

[Jacques Coubard interview with Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal in Kabul: "Initial Successes Against the Aggression and Poverty, But Still Problems To Be Solved"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 10 July--"I came to unite the party's ranks in order to end Amin's bloody regime. When consulted, the majority of the Central Committee and Revolution Council voted in favor of his removal. We had 10,000 party members organized for this task," the president [Babrak Karmal] told me. The fighting lasted several days, but after 24 hours the revolution had won a decisive victory. The party, government and Revolution Council leaderships were already established, with the support of those inside the state who had helped the uprising to succeed.

[Question] The Western press has inveighed against the revolution in Afghanistan, accusations of massacres and genocide have been made. There has even been talk on several occasions of your committing suicide. What do you think of this campaign?

Babrak Karmal: You have been able to see for yourself the truth about what is happening in Afghanistan. You have witnessed the situation during your long stay here. As you see, I am alive and sitting here in front of you. I am working for the success of the revolution in my country. Do I look like somebody who has tried to commit suicide?

When Afghanistan was governed by a bloody regime linked to the CIA and imperialism--Amin's regime, a regime of terror which summarily killed thousands of intellectuals, religious people, teachers, workers, peasants, party members and innocent people in the days of massacres and overcrowded prisons, in the days of that Pol-Pot-style regime, when several ministers and well-known figures in the political and intellectual worlds and also in the army were assassinated, there was no such campaign mounted by these defenders of freedom.

In the first few hours of the revolution's second phase (27 December 1979) we released more than 15,000 political prisoners. Yet people are inveighing against our revolution. Why? Because imperialism had hatched a plot to turn Afghanistan into a zone of tension and war against the Soviet Union, against the national liberation movement and against the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

The imperialist countries wanted to regain the positions they had lost. They had long been seeking pretexts to revive the arms race in order to implement their plan to deploy Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. To this end they stirred up trouble in Cuba, made use of the Middle East crisis with the Camp David treaty, the situation in the Horn of Africa, China's aggression against Vietnam and finally imperialism's plot recently concentrated on Afghanistan. However, all these imperialist plans have been major failures.

[Question] Your government took office 6 months ago. What is the outcome of your action in these first 6 months?

Babrak Karmal: We have done more in 6 months than was done in 6 years in the past.

We have succeeded in rebuilding the unity of the party which had become disorganized; we have been able to eliminate the serious crisis the country was experiencing....we have succeeded in forming a democratic government, and this is unprecedented in our country's history.

The Sawr Revolution, which had begun to deviate seriously from its course, has returned to the principles of an antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

The general amnesty which was proclaimed enabled 15,000 people to escape the execution awaiting them. We have ended terror and despotism.

On 27 December we were facing an undeclared war. Large counterrevolutionary groups came from the 57 training bases in Pakistan supervised by U.S., British, Egyptian and Chinese experts, from the five bases in Xinjiang in China and from eight bases in Iran. We were faced with attempts to export counterrevolution.

We have been able to destroy a large number of elements from these bases. Today they no longer have the strength to confront us face-to-face. The has formed small terrorist groups. We are continuing our struggle to end their reign of terror.

Thanks to the Soviet Union's fraternal aid the government has been able to meet the essential needs of a large number of regions in our country affected by the painful consequences of Amin's policies. In particular we have been able to distribute seed, fertilizer and tractors to the peasants. We have been able to increase the cost of cotton and beet. To encourage production and improve the peasants' standard of living we have been able, for the first time in Afghanistan's history, to establish a balance of payments free of deficit. We have started to improve the workers' standard of living. Our armed forces, which had been weakened by the seven purges carried out under Amin, have been reorganized. We have reformed the state machinery. The process of the party's development toward a new type of working class party has been resumed. The mass youth, women's, workers' and peasants' organizations have been rivived and strengthened.

In addition, by forming the national patriotic front we have been able to create the broad objectives bases for a union among workers, peasants, traders, the petit and middle bourgeoisie, intellectuals and all categories of working people in our country.

In Amin's days, religions were repressed and religious people ridiculed. In our country the two branches of Islam, Sunni and Shi'ite, were artificially set against each other. The doors of the mosques and takhia-khana (Shi'ite mosques) which were previously closed, have been reopened. Religious freedom is respected and the traditions recognized by the government.

All the tribes and ethnic groups in our country which were persecuted have had their democratic rights and freedoms restored.

For the first time a progressive system has been adopted for national education. The Central Committee has adopted the republic's funadmental principles (which will be submitted to a constituent assembly--L'HUMANITE note) and new party rules. The ideas on the democratic and national revolution have become the party's program.

[Question] Counterrevolutionary organizations are continuing to receive material and political aid from Pakistan, Iran and China.

In these circumstances, what progress can be made toward the negotiated solution which you proposed to the neighboring countries to restore peace in the region?

Babrak Karmal: The statements made by our government on this subject, which you have published in L'HUMANITE, are the fundamental principles for a peace settlement in the region. In any case, we are in favor of a peaceful political solution to all the problems created over Afghanistan.

As long as the provocations and interferences in Afghanistan's internal affairs, as long as the attacks on our national independence and sovereignty constitute a danger, the Soviet army will remain in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan advocates a policy of peace. We want the detente policy to be continued and developed. We are a member of the nonaligned movement despite the howls of protest from the imperialists on this subject.

[Question] The stabilization of the situation has enabled Soviet units to be withdrawn. Will other withdrawals follow as the counterrevolution is pushed back in Afghanistan?

Babrak Karmal: The presence of those units in Afghanistan was, in fact, no longer necessary. I can assure you that with the aid of the socialist countries--especially the Soviet Union--and of the national liberation movements, the international workers' movement and of countries such as India, Syria, Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville and Mozambique, we are moving toward isolating our enemies both inside and outside the country. We have achieved major success on this plane.

At the same time we are moving toward new successes in our economic development policy and in improving the standard of living in order to build a society free from man's exploitation of man. This is the present phase in our national and democratic revolution. In this way we will succeed in eliminating counterrevolution. We are sure of our victory. Consequently, the Soviet forces will leave our country.

KARMAL MEETS WITH TRADE UNION PLENUM PARTICIPANTS

LD171920 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary ofthe People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA[Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, this afternoon received and talked to the participants of the first plenum of the central council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] trade unions at the garden of the Revolution Council headquarters in the palace. Najmoddin Khawiani, the director of organizations of the Central Committee, and Dr Habib Mangal, the deputy director of organizations of the PDPA Central Committee for social organizations, were also present. The members of the first plenum of the central council of the DRA trade unions welcomed Babrak Karmal, who shook hands with each one of them.

At the outset, Sattar Pordeli, the president of the DRA trade unions, presented a report on the work of the plenum sessions. Babrak Karmal addressed the audience and said: Comrades, I am certain that you considered and analyzed very important issues at your first plenum, the first historic plenum, the genuine plenum of all the workers and toilers of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal described in detail the revolutionary mission of the working class and its role in the building of a new society and concluded his remarks by saying: We ought to maintain continous contact with the people at all times and seriously resist the exported forces of terrorism; there are no more difficult duties than these at present.

Afterward, some workers and activists of the Afghan trade unions put forward their questions and proposals in an extremely cordial and democratic atmosphere. Babrak Karmal gave detailed answers in a friendly manner which invoked a warm welcome from the audience.

WATER, POWER MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD172052 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, the minister of water and power, met at his office today with Poladzade, the first deputy minister of the land reclamation and water resources of the USSR. At this meeting, the leading officials of the Helmand construction unit, the (Vapika) institute of engineering and consultancy, and of the irrigation networks presented information about their respective institutions. After a discussion on a series of irrigation issues, the Soviet deputy minister promised all kinds of assistance in order to tackle the relevant difficulties.

EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

LD172100 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council and minister of education and training, returned home this evening after visiting several countries. At Kabul international airport she was welcomed by members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council and the council of ministers; deputy ministers and senior officials of the the Ministry of Education and training; director general of protoocl of the Foreign Ministry; and leading members of the Afghan women's organization.

During her visits, Dr Ratebzad took part in Czechoslovakia's 35th independence anniversary, and participated in the UNESCO international conference held in Poland. The minister of education and training also took part in the sessions of the [words indistinct] of UNESCO which were held in New Zealand, and the arts festival held in Papua New Guinea.

On her arrival at Kabul international airport she was interviewed by BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY. She said she met with party and government officials of the countries visited and held useful talks on Afghanistan's relations with these countries. She also visited scientific and cultural institutions in these countries. Dr Anahita Ratebzad regarded these visits as useful and interesting for the DRA revolution, and thanked the party and the government officials of the host countries for the hospitality accorded her and her companions.

GRADUATION CEREMONY HELD AT AIR FORCE COLLEGE

LD172050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Graduation certificates were presented to the graduates of the 17th term of the air force and air defense college at a meeting by the political director of the air force and air defense command yesterday.

The ceremony started with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan national anthem and later the political director of the air force and air defense command in a speech drew the attention of the young graduates to their heavy responsibilities toward the territorial integrity, national independence, sovereignty and defense of the Sawr Revolution and its new stage of development and said: As a result of the liberating Sawr Revolution, especially with the victory of the new stage of its development, the enemies of the people of Afghanistan are struggling with their treacherous deeds to obstruct the development process of the glorious Sawr Revolution. It is the duty of us all to inflict lethal blows on these enemies of our revolution.

At this meeting, the commander of the air force and air defense college, the director of studies, the political officer of the college and one of the graduates also made speeches and expressed their support for the gains of the Sawr Revolution and its new stage of development.

KABUL PROVINCE SELECTS 510 FOR HAJJ PILGRIMAGE

LD172042 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The lottery for places on the hajj pilgrimage from Kabul Province took place today under the supervision of a committee and in the presence of Dr Mahmud Habibi, governor of Kabul. The ceremony began with a recital of verses from the glorious Koran, after which Dr Mahmud Habibi made a speech on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government's measures for the people's welfare. He said: I congratulate those whose names were drawn in the lottery, and I pray that Almighty God will enable those whose names did not appear to perform this holy duty in future years. Following this the president of Kabul provincial court and the Kabul passport officer spoke about the lofty valures of the sacred Islamic religion and the method of the lottery.

This year 510 pilgrims from Kabul Province will perform the Hajj. Of this number, 247 are women who will be accompanied by relatives, and 263 are men.

REBELS REPORT 'MAJOR' SOVIET OFFENSIVE IN PAKTIA

BK180543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 18 (AFP)--A major Soviet offensive has been underway in the eastern Afghanistan province of Pakita since July 7, a rebel group said.

The Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that while Soviet planes were bombing villages near Kabul, several columns of tanks and motorized infantry had attacked four rebel positions around Gardez, Paktia's capital, as well as in the neighboring province of Ldwgar.

The outcome of the fighting was unclear, but the Moslem rebels said they had killed or wounded several Soviet soldiers and destroyed eight tanks.

The rebels said they lost 28 of their number in a July 14 clash on the Ghazni-Urgun road, but said 12 Soviet armored vehicles were blown up by landmines.

Rebel sources in Peshawar said they were engaged in a continuing fight against a column of 300 armored vehicles in Lowgar.

Also in Islamabad, Western diplomatic sources posted in Kabul said there had been renewed intense activity at the Kabul airport on Wednesday. Observers said most of the air traffic consisted of Soviet Antonov-12 cargo planes carrying materiel to troops in the field.

BBC: OFFICERS TRAINING IN INDIA REFUSE TO RETURN

TA180643 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 80

[From correspondents' reports]

[Text] A minister in the Government of Afghanistan has made two visits to India in the past few days, but her presence has not been officially announced or even acknowleged. Mark Tully in Delhi tells us that she is believed to have been trying to persuade officers in the Afghan forces who are training in India to return home.

[Begin recording] Afghan diplomats and Indian officials have attempted to keep the minister's visit a secret. But my colleague (?Sethi Jacobs) caught up with her at the airport yesterday as she was leaving. Surrounded by Afghan diplomats and security men she claimed that she was just passing through Delhi. But her stay was unusually long for a transit passenger. In fact it appears that she was trying to make contact with young Afghans training with the Indian Armed Forces, some 250 of them all members of the elite officer coprs. A group of 20 Afghan officers who had finished their training have already left for Iran, rather than returning to serve alongside the Soviet forces in their own country. Thirty more are refusing to return and its reliably learnt that those who have still to complete their training have made it clear they don't want to go back. This is a blow the Babrak Karmal regime can ill-afford. Morale in the Afghan Army badly depleted by desertions is already dangerously low. [end recording]

AFP: TALKS WITH PAKISTAN ON BOUNDARY DISPUTE PROPOSED

BK180715 Hong Kong AFP in English 0705 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 18 (AFP)--The Soviet-backed Afghan Government has offered to hold talks with Pakistan on the Pakhtoonistan issue and the question of demarcating the boundaries between the two countries on the basis of the Durand line, it was reported here today.

The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA agency, quoting Middle Eastern diplomatic sources, said the Babrak Karmal regime's offer was part of a "package deal" which could also cover other matters like the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, foreign interference in Afghanistan and other matters.

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, successive Afghan governments have refused to accept the Durand line as the international boundary or hold talks with the Pakistan Government to resolve the issue. The Afghans had also supported the move for self-determination by the Pakhtoon tribals who inhabit the region.

The agency said Kabul's new offer could mean a major diplomatic victory for Pakistan and it was likely the two countries soon start a dialogue at an unofficial level.

SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED 18 JULY

BK180748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] According to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, India's second satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 has successfully placed a 35-kg Rohini satellite in near-earth orbit. The Indian-built satellite launch vehicle boomed into the sky from Sriharikota at 0804 [0234 GMT] this morning carrying the Rohini satellite. The four-stage rocket took off with a thunderous noise reverberating through the countryside. A short while after the launching, the rocket disappeared in the distant sky. A large number of people gathered at various places in the vicinity and watched the rocket streaking upwards.

The first stage of separation of the four-stage rocket took place at height of 80 kms, but it could not be seen because of the clouds. The vehicle sped up at over 44,800 kms an hour. Over 2,000 scientists present at the Sriharikota complex watched the take off on closed-circuit TV. A group of scientists soon went into a post-flight analyses. The ground station in Car Nicobar Island and four other network stations all over the country are to monitor the telemetric data from the vehicle.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS OUTCOME OF SHAHI VISIT

BK180615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Commentary by Prithvis Chakraborty]

[Text] Despite some minor diplomatic indiscretion committed by Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi at the official dinner hosted for him by India's external affairs minister, his 2-day talks with Indian leaders cannot be said to have been unfruitful. Mr Shahi raised the oft-repeated Pakistani apprehensions on India's acquisition of sophisticated arms, insinuating that it gave a boost to an arms race in the region and he also made a reference to the yet unresolved Kashmir issue. The Pakistan minister had already touched on these issues at his meetings with Mrs Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao. As both the issues are controversial and were meant to be tackled at the confidential discussions already underway, Mr Shahi's reference to them at the dinner speech attended by a cross section of New Delhi's diplomatic corps could have only a propagandist purpose. That is a deadly conclusion to arrive at so far as Pakistan foreign minister's present mission is concerned, but India showed a measure of indulgence by expressing just surprise at Mr Shahi's action and allowing it to pass. That was the proper thing for India to do, for India and Pakistan as neighbors have much serious business to talk over even in normal circumstances. But the present circumstances in the South Asian region are not normal, especially as there is a growing threat of superpower confrontation in the wake of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan. India and Pakistan have together to bend their energies to seek a peaceful solution to the explosive Afghanistan situation for the peace, stability and economic development of their own countries, of the region as a whole aside from that of Afghanistan itself. The speedy normalization of relations between India and Pakistan acquires a special urgency in this context which can only be ignored at grave peril.

The [word indistinct] of the dinner speech apart, the Pakistan foreign minister's talks with the Indian leaders do appear to have served some purpose in clearing the (?desk) of viewing the regional problems and their mutual relations with a commonality of purpose. Mr Agha Shahi seemingly gave a fairly detailed account of the deliberations of the Islamic foreign ministers conference on the Afghan issue held in Pakistan in May this year and also those of his talks with West European leaders whom he met recently.

The three-member committee of the Islamic foreign ministers, which includes Mr Shahi and which was commissioned to seek a negotiated settlement of the Afghan issue by direct talks with Moscow, has not made much headway so far. But India welcomed the Pakistan Government's to [word indistinct] its position about the need for a political settlement of the problem, rather than a military one, because this brings the attitudes and the approaches of New Delhi and Islamabad closer.

At Mr Shahi's talks with Mrs Gandhi and Mr Narasimha Rao, both the Indian leaders are reported to have acknowledged the present moderation in the Pakistani approach to the Afghan problem to be a realistic and a sound one. What role India or the nonaligned nations as a group can play in bringing about an early withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, however, remains open still. We must await the outcome of the proposed meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned nations in New Delhi. But plainly, Mr Shahi's New Delhi talks on the issue have made a forward move by way of the emergence of a common South Asian regional approach.

The India-Pakistan talks during Mr Shahi's visit also took up in some detail the question of trade, travel, cultural exchanges and easier facilities for pilgrims to visit the shrines in the two countries. In all of those, it would appear the progress has been substantial. Indeed, at her talks with the visiting Pakistani leader, Mrs Gandhi is reported to have expressed a measure of disappointment that the progress in these fields, despite the great promise of the Simla agreement of 1972, has been tardy. Her sentiments apparently set a tone for the talks. While concrete decisions have been taken regarding better travel facilities for the pilgrims and ordinary visitors, the question of trade and more frequent exchange of cultural delegations are to be followed up by joint committees of experts. We have to realize, however, that the basic purpose of the high-level visits promoted by Mr Agha Shahi's current sojourn is not so much the working out the details of bilateral agreements as much as to foster a sense of mutual trust and confidence that can pave the way for a commonality of purpose and objective.

Mr Shahi's discussions in New Delhi are, thus, to be seen as a continuation of that endeavor. India's elder statesman, Mr Swaran Singh, visited Pakistan recently on the same mission. There were also exchanges of visits by the foreign secretaries of the two countries. Mrs Gandhi and Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq held their meeting in Zimbabwe. It was at her meeting with General Zia that Mrs Gandhi sought to dispel Pakistani apprehensions by offering the bland assurance that India-Pakistan frontiers must denote peace and friendship and there would be no military threat to Pakistan from India. She also sought to convey India's earnest desire to structure India-Pakistan relations on peace and on friendship. India's assurances were repeated once again during the current visit of the Pakistan foreign minister.

Pakistan, and India also, should try to get over their past misgivings and start off with a new resolution denoted by the forthright Indian assurances.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS SHAHI'S DELHI TALKS

BK180222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Commentary by Akhtar Kiami]

[Text] The Pakistan foreign minister's brief visit to India clearly underlines President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's pragmatic approach to crucial international issues. During his talks with Indian leaders he repeatedly stressed Pakistan's determination to preserve peace in the region which has been greatly threatened by external elements. While dispelling all apprehensions, Agha Shahi told his counterpart and the Indian prime minister that Pakistan had never been interested in pursuing a confrontative course. In fact, such a policy pursued by any country would only cause disaster. The subcontinent, which has suffered enormously because of continued alien rule for several centuries, desperately needs an uninterrupted era of peace and tranquility. Millions of its people have lived a life of deprivation because of a climate of uncertainty. A new realization must now dawn upon relations inhabiting this region. It was precisely in this context that Agha Shahi undertook the visit to New Delhi.

In the course of his free and frank discussions with Indian leaders, Mr Shahi made two specific points. He stressed the need for following a rational course in the region in view of the new developments. He emphasized the importance of creating a climate of harmony in Afghanistan which has been greatly disturbed by foreign interventions. In this connection, the foreign minister informed India that the committee constituted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference was already in touch with Afghan leaders. It was, therefore, believed that a way would soon be found for restoring a climate of understanding in Afghanistan enabling the refugees to go back to their own land. The world is now fully aware of the enormous burden that Pakistan has to bear on account of the influx of several hundred thousand Afghan men, women and children into the territory of Pakistan. It is purely on human considerations that Pakistan has undertaken the uphill task of providing food and shelter to the helpless people. Pakistan is, therefore, naturally anxious to get this problem solved as expeditionsly as possible and for its solution it has been exploring all avenues. As India is the closest neighbor of Pakistan, Agha Shahi undertook the visit to Delhi to apprise the Indian leaders of President Haq's thinking on this issue.

Secondly, Pakistan once again expressed its desire to improve its relations with India. Indeed Pakistan has been persistently making all efforts for the improvement of relations between the two countries. Beside the normal course of exchanging visits and providing greater communications facilities, Pakistan has also made several political and economic moves to drive away doubts and suspicion which have often clouded the atmosphere of normalization. Agha Shahi once again made it abundantly clear that Pakistan has no desire of making nuclear bombs. Nuclear power is needed only to replenish its depleting energy resources. The countries of the region engulfed in a mirage of pressing problems cannot be expected to undertake any adventurous course without ruining the prospects of peace. It is hoped that Mr Shahi's visit would evoke a positive response from New Delhi and the Indian leaders would realize the importance of having a friendly Pakistan along their borders.

DELEGATION DEPARTS TO ATTEND BAGHDAD FESTIVITIES

GF161753 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Housing and Works Minister Inamul Haq Khan left Islamabad for Baghdad today heading a two-member delegation to participate in the Iraqi July revolution celebrations.

SRI LANKA

COMMUNIQUE ON STATE OF EMERGENCY ISSUED

BK171111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The government has invoked the Public Security Act and declared a state of emergency. The action came in the wake of reports that certain trade unions and politically motivated organizations have decided to call a general strike.

A government communique said that all employees in the public sector and also the private sector in essential services who do not report for work on Friday [18 July] and thereafter will be considered to have vacated the post. Additionally they will be guilty of an offense under the law. Steps will be taken to immediately recruit personnel to fill posts that fall vacant.

AFP on Security Measures

BK171217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 17 July (AFP)--Strict security measures were brought into operation in Sri Lanka today as opposition trade union leaders decided to go ahead with their planned general strike tomorrow defying a government ban on work stoppages in essential services.

The government yesterday declared a state of emergency and invoked the Public Security Act outlawing strikes in essential services both in the public and private sectors. Troops today joined police in guarding key installations and patrolling streets.

Sections of employees in some government institutions came out on strike today as opposition trade unions led by those belonging to Marxist parties began building up their strike campaign which they hope to lead to a climax next Monday [21 July] when the government marks its third anniversary in office.

The government yesterday issued a strong warning saying those who join in the general strike would be sacked and their vacancies would be immediately filled.

The Joint Trade Union Action Committee (JTUAC), comprising 16 opposition trade union federations, which is organising the strike, met in emergency session this morning and decided to launch their planned general strike tomorrow defying the government's emergency regulations.

Trade unions of the Communist Party (Moscow wing) and the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja Party are leading the striking unions which include those of former prime minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

L.W. Panditha, convenor of the JTUAC, said they were launching the strike demanding an immediate rupees 300 per month increase in wages and other allowances to meet the rising cost of living.

Government spokesman denounced the planned strike as "politically motivated" and said the government had announced earlier that it was considering granting a wage increase.

The government cancelled leave of employees in the public sector and promised a cash allowance to those manning essential services who report for duty during the emergency. Trade unions affiliated to the ruling United National Party have pledged their support to the government.

Some ministers have already started recruiting new hands to fill vacancies that may be created if any strikers are sacked.

Meanwhile, a strike by a section of employees in the railways which has disrupted some train services went into its second week today. Railway authorities charged that 25 acts of sabotage had been discovered in the railways since the strike started, some of which could have led to serious derailments with heavy losses of life.

A large number of university students continued their boycott of examinations for the fourth day today in support of a claim for higher wages by university teachers.

Security services sources said that in addition to guarding strategic installations and patrolling the streets, troops were also standing by in their stations to go into action to help police in maintaining law and order if the need arose tomorrow. Meanwhile, hundreds of volunteers of the army, navy and air force have responded to the mobilisation call sent out two days ago.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN SABOTAGE PROBE--A top-level police investigation is now underway into the activities of a group of persons who are believed to be planning acts of sabotage in Trincomalee. Police sources said yesterday that according to intelligence reports the group is aiming at disrupting the transport services in the area. The investigators were ordered yesterday to see whether the group had any political connections. [Colombo THE SUN in English 1 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

JAPANESE AID TO SRI LANKA--The Japanese Government has decided to provide $36 million for development activities in the Colombo port. This was disclosed at the recent Paris aid consortium. It followed discussions between minister of trade and the Japanese Government. Repayment will be in between 30 and 40 years with a 10-year grace period. This is the first time that Japan is giving such a big sum at one time to any country. [Colombo International Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Jul 80 BK]

GUNMEN ATTEMPT TO KILL SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR IN PARIS

Details of Attempt

NC180838 Paris in English 0834 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 18 (AFP)--A policeman was killed and three people gravely wounded today when an armed commando, four men and a woman, attempted to assassinate Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister to serve under the shah of Iran, at his daughter's home in an exclusive Paris suburb.

Earlier reports said a woman tenant and the building's porter were also killed, but official police sources said that the woman and two police, on guard duty, were seriously wounded. The woman was said to be in a desperate condition.

Three members of the commando were arrested, one of them reportedly wounded, while two managed to get away.

Contacted by telephone, Mr Bakhtiar appeared calm, telling AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was "finishing his breakfast" and had expected the attempt as "Khomeyni supporters had threatened it long ago."

A witness said the commando arrived outside Mr Bakhtiar's daughter's residence around 9 a.m. and began arguing with the two police on duty outside the building.

The gunmen did not appear to know in which apartment she lived and began knocking on doors at random. At this point a woman in the building opened her door to complain about the row and was shot.

Locating the Bakhtair home, the commando fired seven shots at the heavily armoured door and fled. The two guards had by this time received first reinforcements and a dramatic shootout broke out in the street.

Three of the commando were arrested immediately and seconds later an anti-terrorist squad arrived on the scene and began a systematic search of the entire area.

Bakhtiar Interview

LD180942 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Paris radio newswoman Arlette Chabou telephone interviews with correspondent Bertrand Vannier and with former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar on assassination attempt against Bakhtiar]

[Text] [Arlette Chabou] There was a murder attempt this morning on Mr Shahpur Bahktiar, the former prime minister of Iran, at his residence, an apartment on Boulevard Bineau in Paris. A group of armed men attacked the apartment. We'll go over to one of our reporters on the spot right now. I think Bertrand Vannier is on the line.

[Vannier] Yes, Arlette. Well, we can see our way to reconstructing what happened this morning at about 0825 at the corner of Boulevard Bineau and Boulevard d'Inkermann in Neuilly-sur-seine, west of Paris, where Shahpur Bakhtiar has been living since he arrived in Paris.

Three men who arrived on foot reportedly tried to get into the building where Mr Bakhtiar lives. They reportedly succeeded in the first part of their mission--getting up the stairs. To do that, they shot two policemen. One of them is reported dead, the other seriously wounded. After the shootout, which took place on the ground floor, the men got to the second floor, where Mr Bakhtiar's apartment is. There, there was another shootout, and the two policemen on that floor were reportedly both seriously wounded, while a woman living in the building, not connected with this business in any way, was killed on the spot. So, there are two people dead from the attack, a policeman and woman living in the block, and two people wounded--two policemen on duty.

Of course, Mr Bakhtiar's bodyguards and other policemen in the vicinity of the block went into action. Of the three men--no one knows exactly--one is said to have been wounded, the other two arrested, but the policemen I have just met, who are still crouching behind the walls with guns in their hands, are not certain whether the three men have been arrested.

The uniformed policemen, who have shut off the whole district, are still holding their weapons. According to them, possibly only two of the members of the group--two men--have been arrested. There would still be one left.

As you can hear, I think there has just been shooting from behind.

[Chabou] Which proves, Bertrand, that it isn't over yet.

[Vannier] It can't be over yet. As you can tell, it is in fact possible that one of the three men in the group is still in the building where Mr Bakhtiar lives.

I forgot to tell you that Mr Bakhtair was not hit. He is reportedly safe and sound. The armed men, in fact, did not manage to get inside his apartment.

[Chabou] So, for the moment, we have two people dead--one policeman and one tenant from the block who was hit because she happened to be passing by.

[Vannier] That's right, and one of the wounded policemen is reported to have been very seriously wounded, because he was shot in the head.

[Chabou] Shahpur Bakhtiar was not hit. He is, in fact, safe and sound, and [name indistinct] has just got through to him on the telephone. As you will hear, he is not particularly surprised at this kind of attack. [begin recording]

[Bakhtiar] We were always expecting it.

[Question] Did you feel yourself specially threatened recently?

[Answer] Well, of course, since they were saying it officially, and the French Government was not [two words indistinct]. There are (?irresponsible) people in Iran. There are only irresponsible people. I felt under threat even when I was in Iran, in hiding. I felt under threat the whole time, but that will not change my usual habits, so I am resuming my usual habits.

[Question] How many people were there in the group?

[Answer] Three, apparently three.

[Question] Three people, and the three have been arrested?

[Answer] Yes, three [as heard] have been arrested. [end recording]

Khalkhali Statement

NC180911 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 18, (AFP)--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that he knew nothing about the attack on former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris and had not ordered it.

The ayatollah, currently waging war on drug peddlers, said he had "not ordered any commando action of that nature."

In a speech to the Islamic assembly on Tuesday he said measures should be taken to stop Mr Bakhtiar's activities in France and Britain against the Iranian regime.

Guards of Islam Statement

LD181038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the following statement has just been issued by a group calling itself the Guards of Islam group [Goruh-e Pasdaran-e Eslam]:

And verily wage battle against the companions of Satan for Satan's deceit is weak [quotation from Koran].

World-devouring imperialism and international Zionism imagined that by backing a traitorous and terrorist element such as Bakhtiar they could regain what they had lost. Their domestic agents, too, also dreamed of his coming regime and that of the U.S. advisers. Bakhtiar, this germ of corruption, thinks that by putting forward the slogan of social democracy and of nationalism he can divert our meek and Muslim nation from its ideological line.

Muslim nation of Iran. We, the Guards of Islam, because of Bakhtiar's active participation in the plots in Kordestan, the explosions in Khuzestan, the recent coup de'etat, the plan for bombing sensitive points in the country, and the massacres and crimes perpetrated during the era of the martial law administration prior to the revolution, in accordance with the ruling of the sacred Islamic Shari'ah, have condemned him to death. In a later statement we will describe at length the course, the reasons and motives for this revolutionary action.

[Signed] The Guards of Islam group.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

Bani-Sadr Interview

LD180811 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed "radio-television" interview on 14 July with Iranian President Bani-Sadr; "President Announces Details of Coup d'Etat Plot and Local Background"]

[Text] In an important radio-television interview last night, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr explained new details of the coup d'etat plot and the local background to it. In the interview, the president described local difficulties and issues and strongly criticized the media and groups which created an inflammatory atmosphere. Owing to the latenness of the hour when the interview was broadcast, it is not possible to print the whole interview with the president. Part One appears here and you may read the second part tomorrow.

In reply to the first question from a correspondent concerning the coup d'etat plot and how it had been discovered, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said: Last night, when Mr Eshraqi and the prosecutor general for the revolution were here, we discussed the plot, which had been contained through the implementation of proper measures. Mr Eshraqi said that my message had arrived, giving the news that the plotters' activities had been curbed and that the danger was over, and that the imam had smiled and said, "Well, then, let us go to bed."

This shows that great confidence which he had in our work, and it is a source of great joy for us. Mr Ardabili proposed at the Revolution Council that "we thank the president for his efforts in neutralizing the plot."

I said that I was not concerned with thanks, but there are some individuals who are putting out propaganda and making it appear that the coup d'etat was staged by those who are not against me, and by this means they set the scene for the settling of scores; there are also those who pretend to be knowledgeable but who are not so, and there is a group which spread the rumor that prepared the way for the enemy. The truth is the truth, and lies are lies.

The truth is that just over a month ago the air force commander at that time said that groups were being formed in the air force; he may have mentioned that this was taking place among paratroops, and he may have referred explicitly to Nowzheh. We communicated this information to the intelligence organization for investigation and we followed up the matter. Three weeks ago when he was referring to those plotting this coup d'etat, their strength was then estimated to be between 70-80 persons, 10 of whom were known to us at the time. Two weeks before that, Dr Bahonar telephoned me to say that he was coming to tell me something important. It transpired that two persons wished to tell Dr Yazdi something and that when they could not find him they spoke to Dr Bahonar instead. They said that they had been informed that the plan was to be carried out on Friday 2 weeks ago. When I went to Shohada Square to make a speech, a lady threw a letter into my car revealing the distribution of arms in Tehran and mentioning the name of a member of the military.

Two days before that, information was received concerning two political groups. I already had this information, of course, and it was nothing new; after all, the intelligence forces were all coordinated. They followed up the matter of the plot, whereby the group was to assemble at a certain location.

But what connection is there between the plot and the previous plots? We have just arrested the Bakhtiar group. They are now under investigation and their connection will be clarified. This is the truth of the matter, whatever interpretation may be put on it. One group seeks to benefit in one way and another group in another way.

My recommendation is that they should cease this opportunist behavior, since it creates an atmosphere conducive to such plots. Since no plot will succeed without a social base, if there is no social base there can be no plot.

As regards the plot being discovered after 4 months: This has caused some red faces. Those who tried both directly and indirectly to portray me as being under the influence of America and antireligion and themselves as being supporters of religion are the ones with the red faces.

I ask you now, if the plot had succeeded, would there have not been tremendous chaos? It would have been unbearable. This is the crux of the matter. It was testing me, it was showing the people what it really is that makes America grieve and what America finds so unbearable. America harbors no love for Iran but derives benefit from Iran. America sees that we are no mere hooligans, satisfied to content ourselves with slogans rather than wage a serious struggle against them. Carter's security adviser wrote to the French newspaper LE MONDE: "Each day's delay is to the detriment of the West." So undoubtedly we must be doing something, if each day's delay is to the detriment of the West.

This conspiracy is an example: If you look at the newspapers, you gain the false impression that the coup d'etat plotters are not against the president and they are even seeking to placate me. Well, this is propaganda aimed at hiding their tracks and covering up the destructive designs of such conspiracies.

Elsewhere the president said: They advertise the fact that they follow Western policy and that they are liberals. What would our fate have been if their predictions had come true? If I were in sympathy with them, what need would they have to plot against me? It can be seen fron these plots they hatch that I am the supporter of religion, and the people have correctly distinguished this. It is wrong for a wayward minority to say that it has determined that the nation is wrong, when it has elected a president with the largest majority in human history. No, the nation has discriminated correctly; this is the line of religion, the line which follows the path of true independence does not accept domination by any power over its land and has no wish to dominate any thing or anyone in the world.

In answer to another question, Bani-Sadr said: I said that we have been informed of a more extensive plot, and you should know that any result obtained will be communicated to everyone. It may happen that we are informed, yet the conspiracy still succeeds; this depends on how strong we are when we come up against it.

If you look into the matter and wish to make a comparison, you will see that after the 30 Tir [in 1953], especially after Esfand, this type of propaganda was current and deliberately prepared the way for the accomplishment of the coup d'etat of 28 Mordad [bringing the shah back to power in August 1953]. What is the meaning of what I am saying? The meaning is that a coup d'etat will not take place unless there is a psychological, economic and military basis, enabling the armed forces to act either in the interests of the enemy or, if they cannot, then at least to remain neutral and not act. A program has to be implemented, and I believe that this is now being done. In what form? If the army wishes to go into action, in what way should it do so? A plan must be drawn up, a commander must issue orders, institutions must fall into line. Now, if instructions are not obeyed, then what has happened to the army? It remains neutral. For it to remain neutral, the chain of command must disappear and the army must be discredited in the eyes of those outside. You now see that this very plot which the army has discovered, instead of winning it approbation, serves as a means of adverse publicity for the whole body of the military, and the army command is being discredited. This, then, is the plan of which I speak: Its forces outside the army have been made ready; there are weapons and ammunition outside the army; so to implement the plan it is necessary for the army to be neutralized, to be unable to act and move against the plan.

However, as regards the guards corps: For some time now, we have been witnessing how a number of individuals have been engaging in propaganda which is not in sympathy with the corps and the guards. They have been saying that the president of the republic is crushing the revolutionary institutions, especially the guards corps. There are even those who come here and say "there are mistakes but, after all, this is a revolutionary institution." When I considered the matter carefully, I saw that this was said not out of sympathy for them, but to discredit them.

I paid visits to various cities. In most places the corps were being made to oppose the clergy, who in turn did not realise that if they wished to disband the corps, the first thing to do was to discredit them--which is what they are now doing. How can the corps be discredited? One way is to say that the clergy consider the corps to be following the wrong path, and another to say that the president of the republic despises them. These people were lying, then, and felt no sympathy for the corps. I considered it my duty to ensure that the corps did not exceed its mandate, that a chain of command could be created and that those who wished to implement other designs by making use of the corps should be expelled.

Elsewhere Bani-Sadr said: However, as regards the economy: Last summer it was said that within 2 months matters would come to a head. Two months later this had turned out to be a rumor; no, not a rumor but a plan to destroy confidence in the country's currency. Some were saying that the true identity of those responsible for blocking our funds in America should be revealed, and that we should not go by what the French newspaper said. The decision to block our currency was taken at that time, and this was part of their plan so that, as happened in the case of Chile, confidence in the currency would be destroyed and prices would be raised all at once. Well, in this case, if they had done what they said, we would have been paralyzed.

However, at a tripartite meeting we took the decision to restrict the availability of our currency, to give it a gold backing, and import gold into Iran secretly. This is what we did, and we made a profit of 1.2 trillion [currency not specified] on the gold transaction.

At any rate, this resulted in the failure of their plans, and we have been able to make purchases and keep our economy going, while our banking system has been functioning astonishingly well.

There are groups which wear our colors but work against us. This brings us back to what Mr Ardabili said, when he offered a vote of thanks. Their propaganda makes it appear that I was plotting against myself.

Elsewhere Dr Bani-Sadr said: However, as far as a political, social and psychological base in the community is concerned, what greater revolution than ours has humanity ever seen--a revolution in which the whole nation, without arms or organized forces, went into action; and why is it that now everyone is waiting expectantly for something to happen tomorrow? Our mass media are responsible for this; they are inflaming the atmosphere. When you engage in incitement and inflammatory propaganda from morning to night you create this expectancy in people's minds, and that is why those involved in the coup d'etat were so easily drawn into it. When you live in a community where everyone is expecting something to happen the next day, then you are more like to be prepared psychologically to be deceived. The people are told: "There is no one in charge now, so come out and have a field day." And they accept this challenge, hoping that at least in the new regime they will attain status. "Well," they say, "We have had enough; what kind of life is this, with the radio, the television and the newspapers putting out inflammatory material from morning to night...."

When has our revolution ever adopted such methods? Every revolution claims to be permanent. Even that miserable former shah understood that it was harmful for the media to betray any lack of confidence. The people say: "If the media lack confidence, let us strike."

Yet we ourselves are publicizing such a lack of confidence. Look, will you stop publicizing instability? How many times have you ever encouraged the people to support reconstruction in your programs? In my view, the ranks of those in charge of the media have been infiltrated by intermediaries of the enemy, whose role they are acting. At the same time, instead of disgracing the revolution, this plot shows who supports which side.

Now they have begun to blow from the opposite direction. They are like cats which always fall on their feet. The people understand everything well; they know the identities of those who are resorting to these ploys. Where in the world does it happen that people stage a revolution and then announce: "We have no stability?" This is being done to derive advantage from instability.

Our country enjoys total stability, and we must progress calmly. One cannot say that those in the army above the rank of private are traitors; that would be like all of us becoming coup d'etat plotters. The army must be assured that we will support it, as in the past, that we value its honesty, and that we shall seize and punish traitors, whatever their disguise.

Elsewhere Bani-Sadr said: To inspire people with hope, the media should not create an atmosphere of gloom and despondency, otherwise there will only be talk of the past. You must reconsider your methods of reporting; once all material put out by the media become provocative, the atmosphere will be one of incitement, despair and hopelessness.

Those who think that the role of the radio and television service is to flatter or to abuse must relinquish their posts and make way for those who understand the media's real significance. According to the investigation which we have carried out, 80 percent of the people say, "we do not hear the truth from radio, television or the newspapers." If 80 percent of the people have come to believe that they do not hear the truth from their radio, television and newspapers, then the ground is prepared for those who invent and peddle rumor.

To dispel this atmosphere, you must change your methods. Ours is one of the most stable of regimes and leans principally on the people. How many times have you ever made it your task to show the people what has been accomplished?

The general director of the Central Bank complained to me that in an interview, the interviewer started off by berating him. (Here the television interviewer said: "I was the person who interviewed him.") Well, he was berated....[Bani-Sadr ends]

The remainder of the interview will appear in tomorrow's edition.

Neutralization Statement No 8

LD172114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1936 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Statement No 8 of the staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot was issued tonight in connection with the identification of a few other elements fleeing from justice, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear and exalted Iranian compatriots, as we have informed you in previous statements, certain mercenary elements of the extensive U.S.-Israeli-Iraqi tripartite antipopular plot are still in hiding, and in statement No 7 we identified the first group of elements in hiding. We now identify the second group of individuals in hiding who are members of the conspiratorial network and appeal to the whole nation, particularly the dear border people, to capture these U.S. mercenaries. It is axiomatic that increasing vigilance by the Muslim nation of Iran will play a great role in arresting these elements in hiding.

We now embark on identifying the second group of agents in hiding:

1. Warrant Officer Nader Mardani from the Nowhed brigade; particulars: height: 177 cm; broad shoulders; dark chestnut hair.

2. Retired Colonel Nosratollah Sepehr, the son of Mohammad; place of birth: Hamadan; age: 55 years.

3. Warrant Officer 'Ali Dehqani, the son of Seyfollah; born in Garmshahr; age: 44 years. The said individual served in the Manjil barracks in 1979.

4. Colonel 'Ata'ollah Nurbakht; dark eyes and eyebrows.

5. Reza Nadibegi, from the Mowhed unit: tall; high forehead and broad, dark eyes and eyebrows; speaks with a slight Turkish accent; and owns a Dodge station wagon which is light blue.

6. Colonel Morteza Qabaqeri from the Nowhed unit; particulars: height: 177 cm; thin hair; light brown complexion; wide, wrinkled face; high forehead; broad-shouldered, speaks with a northern accent and also knows some Turkish.

Once again we appeal to the combant Muslim nation of Iran to identify these conspiratorial agents of the world-devouring United States, usurping Israel, and the venal Iraqi Ba'th.

And peace be upon you.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization of the plot

ASSEMBLY ELECTS JURISTS TO COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS

LD171240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic consultative assembly held a session this morning to elect the six jurist members of the council of the guardians of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today's open session, which began with the citing of some verses of the Holy Koran and which was headed by Mr Yadollah Sahabi, came immediately after a 1-hour closed session.

The meeting began with the deputy for Saveh carrying out the congratulatory ceremony, following which the report of [words indistinct] regarding the credentials of Mr 'Ali Mo'ini, the deputy for Shahi, was submitted and sent to the investigating committee.

Then the report of the investigating committee on the credentials of Messers Baha od-Din A'lam ol-Hoda'i, the deputy for Ardebil, and Hashem Sabbaghian, the deputy for Tehran was discussed and the credentials of these deputies were approved.

The report of our correspondent states that the deputies were asked to vote to elect the six jurist members of the council of guardians. Thus, from the 195 people present at the session the following results were obtained: Mr Hoseyn Eftekhar-rahimi, 190 votes; Mr Hoseyn Mehrpur, 179 votes; Mr (?Mahhud) Hadavi, 172 votes; Mr Mehdi Hadavi, 151 votes; Mr 'Ali (Aram) 140 votes; Mr Mohammad Salehi, 88 votes.

Since the sixth person did not receive the votes required to elect him several deputies submitted suggestions.

The session adjourned at 1255 and was resumed at 1320 and another ballot was held to elect the sixth member. As a result, of 172 people present at the session, Mr Mohammad Salehi, who gained 132 votes, was elected sixth jurist member of the council of guardians.

PREAGENDA SPEAKERS AT MAJLES OPEN SESSION REPORTED

LD171856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] During today's Majles session Fakhreddin Hejazi, deputy from Tehran, spoke of the celebration held at the residence of the Iraqi consul general in Tehran on the occasion of the Ba'th Party's establishment anniversary during which alcohol was served. He presented the assembly with a question on the matter to be forwarded to the Foreign Ministry and requested the Foreign Ministry to explain: Since relations between Iran and the Ba'ath Government of Iraq are severed, the Ba'ath Goverment of Iraq has inflicted the greatest damage upon the Islamic Republic of Iran. Why does the consul general of this aggressive government embark upon such dirty and sinful actions during the month of Ramadan? The deputies supported the Tehran deputy's question with chants of "God is great."

During preagenda speeches at today's open session Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar, deputy from Som'eh Sara in Gilan Province, spoke of the exposure of the recent coup plot, and suggested that the conspirators be tried at Behemht Zahra cemetery and representatives of (?world) liberation movements be invited to see for themselves the documents of the U.S. crimes. He also asked for the trial of the American hostages to be held at Behesht Zahra.

The next speaker, Mohammad Javad Raja'ian deputy from Zanjan, suggested the assembly's sessions should be broadcast only on radio in order to save energy. He said broadcast and recordings of the assembly's session by television were both costly and an energy-wasting exercise. He also said in view of the forthcoming official deliberations of the assembly, bills approved by the Revolution Council should be made available to the deputies. In conclusion the Zanjan deputy pointed to the needs of his constituency and requested that these needs be taken into consideration.

Asadallah 'Alipour, deputy from Ilam, spoke of the Iran-Iraq border clashes and said: The people of Ilam know well that the Iraqi mercenary elements will always retreat when confronted by the resistance and will of our fighting brothers and their might. He said the people of his constituency will always cooperate with the army and the revolution guards in order to safeguard their region.

The assembly's open session ended at 1340 and it was announced that the next open session will be held at 0930 on Sunday.

HABIBI COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION COUNCIL FINAL SESSION

LD172048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1946 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The last session of the Revolution Council has been held at the Prime Ministry with engineer Mehdi Bazargan as chairman.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at the conclusion of tonight's meeting, Dr Hasan Habibi, the council's spokesman, said: One or two bills were approved tonight; this was the Revolution Council's last day of work.

Since the elected members of the council of guardians will announce their duties on Saturday, and on Sunday the Islamic consultative assembly will hold an open and official session, the Revolution Council's work practically comes to an end. On Saturday, only the committees of the Revolution Council will hold meetings.

He added: On Sunday we will possibly gather here for the last time, yet today was basically the last day.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Smuggler Pursuit

LD171304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas reports that during a confrontation last night between the gendarmerie personnel in Bandar (Khamir) and smugglers, near [name indistinct] and Bandar (Khamir), First Lieutenant Bahramyan, commanding officer of Bandar (Khamir) gendarmerie garrison was martyred while pursuing the smugglers, and Warrant Officer Shanbehkari was injured and transferred to hospital.

Iranshahr-Vasht Clash

LD171712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to a central news unit dispatch, Sistan va Baluchestan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued statement pertaining to the martyrdom of nine guards on the Iranshahr-Vasht highway. The statement says:

The hands of the Eastern and Western criminal agents have once again protruded from their sleeves in the Baluchestan region and rolled in blood and dust a number of the best sons of the Islamic nation. According to the latest reports which reached us at noon today, as a result of a dastardly attack by assailants on our brother guards on the Iranshahr-Vasht highway, nine of our brother guards achieved the lofty rank of martyrdom and another three were wounded.

We congratulate and give our condolences with the imam of the Muslim nation of Iran on the martyrdom of these self-sacrificing guards.

The funerals of these martyred brothers and the details of the clash will be brought to your attention.

Gonbad Execution

LD171716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, today at dawn a person by the name of 'Abd 'Abdollah Qezel was executed by firing squad after being sentenced by the Islamic Revolution Court in Gonbad. charged with armed insurgence against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this connection a statement has been issued by the office of the Islamic revolution public prosecutor in Gonbad.

The statement emphasizes that all conspirators and elements creating disturbances are warned to stop their activities obstructing the path of the Islamic revolution, otherwise they will be dealt with severely, since traitors and atheists face painful punishments.

DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Qasr-e Shirin Attack

LD171030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to reports received from the news unit of the Kermanshah center, at 2330 last night the mercenery forces of the Iraqi Ba'th Army once again attacked the (Kamisar) and (Salman-Koshteh) garrisons in the Qasr-e Shirin region using heavy and light artillery. The Iranian forces stationed at the border answered their fire with [words indistinct].

This report, which has been confirmed by the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, says that the confrontation lasted until 0145 this morning. We do not have any accurate information on the casualties or the damage resulting from it.

The official in charge of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin, in a contact with the central news unit in Kermanshah, said: Armed insurgents supported by the puppet government of the treacherous Saddam Husayn opened fire on [name indistinct] garrison situated 7 km from Qasr-e Shirin. The military and police personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran answered their fire and in turn fired shots at the Iraqi positions.

The report indicated that the Qasr-e Shirin region has been quiet during the past 24 hours.

Border Post Attack

LD171036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from the central news unit, the gendarmerie public relations department of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced that at 0500 on Tuesday, 15 July, Iraqi mercenery forces using heavy artillery opened fire on the garrisons commanded by the Salehabad gendamerie company and gendarmerie. The army personnel returned the fire against the Iraqi merceneries. As a result of this confrontation, (Shorshirin), Heydarabad and (Montazar) garrisons were destroyed and the arms and ammunition stored at (Shorshirin) were set on fire. Seven Iranian forces were injured and the Iraqi forces [words indistinct] were forced to retreat.

According to the central news bureau, the gendamerie public relations department of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued another statement announcing that on 15 July (Talkhas) garrison, commanded by the (?northern) gendarmerie company, came under heavy fire from Iraqi artillery. As a result of return fire by the personnel of the garrison and the cooperation of guards brothers stationed in the garrison, the Iraqi [name indistinct] garrison was destroyed and the Iraqi personnel forced to evacuate the garrison and to retreat.

Tank Explosion

LD172052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1959 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] A PARS news agency correspondent, quoting the commander of the Iranian Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps, has reported that an Iraqi tank which intended to launch an aggression against Iranian territory has exploded as a result of hitting a mine and that all its occupants have been killed or wounded.

AFP REPORTS IRAN HAS REOPENED BORDERS

NO172030 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 17 (AFP)--Iran's frontiers reopened at midnight (1930 GMT) after being totally sealed for 48 hours, it was learned here.

Authorities at Tehran's international Mehrabad airport confirmed that flights would resume normal operations from tomorrow.

The closure had been decided by the "headquarters of the fight against the conspiracy" to prevent conspirators in a reported plot to overthrow the regime from escaping. It resulted in the cancellation of all flights arriving or leaving for overseas. The only exceptions had been flights carrying perishable food or medicines.

BANI-SADR OPENS YOUTH TRAINING SEMINAR

LD171120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Summary] This morning President Bani-Sadr opened a seminar on the training and the ideological and political development of youth at the center for the intellectual development and training of youth.

The first speaker on the program was Dr Kamal Kharrazi, the director of the center, who described the center's functions. He was followed by President Bani-Sadr, who made a speech in which he stressed the importance of free speech. He also emphasized the importance of intellectual activities and reminded the audience that such activities will prevent stagnation and indifference among the youth.

KUNA: BANI-SADR SEEKS GREATER CONTROL OF RADIO, TV

LD171114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 17 Jul 80

[By Ahmad Hassan]

[Text] Tehran, July 17, (KUNA)--Iran's elected President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Thursday appeared to be struggling for greater control over the country's administration currently being shared more by Muslim fundamentalists than by him and his close aides and advisors.

Bani-Sadr, apparently concerned about the liberty enjoyed by state owned radio and television, the revolutionary guards and a section of the national press, in a statement said, "You are provoking and helping to create an atmosphere favourable for a military coup."

In a move to demonstrate and exercise his constitutional powers Bani-Sadr ordered the television organization to telecast an interview of Iran's Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari immediately.

The interview with Nobari, a close firned and adviser of Bani-Sadr, was recorded earlier but was censored by the TV authorities because he had criticised the clergy and Muslim fundamentalists for certain harsh and drastic steps taken to implement Islamic order.

Before the telecast of the interview the TV authorities in a brief statement read by a commentator criticized Bani-Sadr saying it was not the proper time to give all the reasons why the interview was not telecast and rapped Bani-Sadr and Nobari for their accusations against the national media.

Although Bani-Sadr did not say anything openly about the censoring of the interview, yet he was believed to be upset and very much annoyed at the liberty taken by the state-owned television.

Earlier in a speech Bani-Sadr in addressing the radio and television authorities said he hoped his comments were not to be censored by them. This showed that Bani-Sadr did not have that control over the radio and television which he felt was necessary to run the country's administration effectively.

The radio and television, one of the most important and powerful organs in the government, is controlled indirectly by Muslim fundamentalists and President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh are concerned about its role in mobilising the public opinion.

President Bani-Sadr in his statement said that the radio and television and the press were constantly trying to give the impression that there was no security and law and order in the country. This was an impression highly damaging for the true cause of the Islamic revolution, he said.

In a stern warning to the radio and television authorities, Bani-Sadr said the media had notion that the best way to promote the revolutionary cause was to provoke the people. This, he said, was a wrong approach and should be stopped immediately.

The morning daily JOMHURIYEH ESLAMI, the official organ of the Islamic Republic Party (IRP) and spokesman of Moslem fundamentalists also yesterday dropped Bani-Sadr's speech in which he claimed that it was he who discovered the military coup plot and added that all the loud claims made by certain Muslim fundamentalists were nothing but empty slogans.

The newspaper carried a brief note in yesterday's issue saying the president's speech would appear in Thursday's issue. Today it was carried in inside pages.

EMBASSY DENIES ILLEGAL TRANSFER OF FUNDS BY BEHESHTI

LD171806 Hamburg DPA in German 1808 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bonn--The Iranian Embassy in Bonn today rejected press reports that Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, chairman of the Islamic Republican Party and chairman of the Iranian Supreme Court, has unlawfully transferred sums of money to his private account. The embassy emphasized that the allegation that members of the Iranian leadership have at any time transferred money from Iran to foreign countries is pure invention and in no way corresponds to the truth. These reports have already been sharply denied both by the Islamic center in Hamburg and the director general of the Iranian Central Bank.

The embassy considers that reports of this kind are intended to cast aspersions on Iran and its religious leaders.

ARCHBISHOP CAPUCCI MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

LD171718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Archbishop Capucci met and conferred with President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today. At this meeting in which the press and cultural adviser to the president, the commander of the guards corps and representatives of Catholic schools in Tehran were present, problems facing Andisheh school were discussed.

KUNA: PAKISTANI GROUP SAYS EMBASSY SPYING FOR U.S.

LD171044 Kuwait KUNA in English 0958 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 17, (KUNA)--The Pakistani Embassy in Tehran was today accused of espionage activities in Iran.

A self-proclaimed organization of Pakistani freedom-fighters claiming to have branches all over the world issued its second statement saying that the United States handed over the task of spying to Pakistan in this region following the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran by Muslim students.

The CIA agents in the Pakistani Embassy here were engaged in hatching plots against true Islamic and revolutionary movements in this region, the statement published by a leading Farsi newspaper said.

"The imperialist power of the United States which ruled over the gulf region for a long time to exploit and to protect its selfish interests was now highly concerned and terrified after losing Iran, a rich country with great strategic importance. It was also worried about the expansion and penetration of true Islam into other countries of this region", the statement added.

The statement further said the United States is trying to put Pakistani President Gen. Ziaul Haq in place of Iran's deposed shah and protect the image of Pakistani foreign minister Agha Shahi to make him play the role of Iran's former Foreign Minister Zahdi.

The statement issued here in the name of the Islamic revolutionary movement of Pakistan has caused great concern among the Pakistani and Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) diplomats here. Pakistan's ambassador to Iran 'Ali Arshad has reportedly requested the Iranian Foreign Ministry for appropriate security measures in the wake of these statements.

Earlier in a statement, the Pakistani freedom-fighters had warned to blast the Pakistan Embassy here if it tried to stop them from their revolutionary activities in Iran.

The Islamic revolutionary movement with groups of Pakistani freedom-fighters all over the world was formed when the president of Pakistan's bar association visited Iran several weeks ago.

When contacted a spokesman for the Pakistan Embassy here denied any knowledge about the existence of Pakistan freedom-fighters in Iran and added that certain irresponsible elements were deliberately trying to cause differences between Iran and Pakistan.

Pakistani freedom-fighters here stepped up their activities following the differences in Pakistan between the Shia leaders and President Gen. Ziaul Hag over the issue of Islamic jurisprudence and the forceful recovery of Zakat in that country.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER VOICES HOPE OF EMBASSY EXCHANGE

LD171041 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Jul 80 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Vietnamese Minister Declares at Meeting With President of the Republic: 'Among the Vietnamese People, Imam Khomeyni Is as Respected as Ho Chi Minh'"]

[Text] Phan Hein, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries and special representative of the SRV prime minister's office, had a meeting and talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, at the prime minister's office. At the conclusion of the meeting, the cultural and information adviser to the president, Husavi Garmarudi, announced the text of a statement by the policy commission of the president's office as follows:

"On the afternoon of Thursday 19 Tir [10 July] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, met Mr Phan Hein, special envoy from the SRV prime minister. At this meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Vietnamese Government special envoy delivered messages from the president and the prime minister of Vietnam tothe president [of Iran], and referred to Vietnam's solidarity with and special interest in the Iranian people's revolution.

"He then informed our president of the present situation in Vietnam, of the clashes with China, and of the state of the region.

The president expressed thanks for the remarks made by the Vietnamese authorities and referred to the economic sanctions and pressures from America in the following terms: "'Our people have made the decision to face these difficulties. At present, I am able to tell you that fortunately in spite of America's expectations, our economy has begun to move and the people are striving to attain production.'

"He then referred to the Vietnamese people's heroic struggles and stated: 'Your people's heroic struggle is a model both for us and for all humanity. It is our hope that your revolution and your people will meet with ever increasing success, and that they will advance the struggle against imperialism in the best manner possible.

"The Vietnamese Government envoy then expressed the hope that relations would soon extend to a level where embassies might be opened. Requesting our president to transmit the sincere sentiments of the people and government of Vietnam to his eminence the imam, he said: "Among our people, his eminence Imam Khomeyni is as respected as Ho Chi Minh. Mr Phan Hein then officially invited the president to visit Vietnam and to observe at close hand the Vietnamese people's deep feelings toward the Iranian revolution and people.

"In his reply, the president expressed the hope that, after the difficulties which currently beset Iran have been resolved, we will find the opportunity to visit Vietnam."

NVOI DISCUSSES MEDIA'S REVOLUTIONARY ROLE

TA172028 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 July carried a commentary.

The Commentary entitled "The Mass Media Should Be the Language of the Revolutionary Forces," says that among the important government organizations whose deep-cleansing Ayatollah Khomeyni has repeatedly urges is the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the orders of the imam, several changes have already been made in the supervision of this organization. However, unfortunately, up to now no fundamental change can be observed in the work of the Voice and Vision of Iran toward safeguarding the revolution and its gains and toward reflecting the views of the true forces of the revolution. The cleansing that the revolutionary forces and the true followers of the imam's path desire has not been implemented in this large organization.

Judging from the programs of this mass media organ we reach the conclusion that a constant clash is still continuing in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and a number of people in this organization still continue their hostility toward the revolutionary forces. The aim of these people is to create division and discord among the true revolutionary forces and the groups and parties committed to the revolution. Even many of our homeland's national and committed newspapers are discontent with this policy of Iran's radio and television. At the same time the foreign section of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran mainly carries reports that, unfortunately, cite from imperialist and Zionist news agencies by observing the programming and work of this organization it is completely obvious that, despite the demand of the leader of the revolution and the forces committed to the revolution, it has been transformed into a monopolistic institution.

It is a revolutionary necessity that fundamental and broad changes should be carried out in Iran's radio and television organization. In the present conditions, when imperialism and Zionism are openly engaged in hatching continuous plots against our homeland's independence and the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, negligence in the task of cleansing the radio and television is a dangerous matter. Divorced from any kind of monopolism, radio and television should be the language of all the national and anti-imperialist forces and the mouthpiece of their views and ideas.

LATE REPORT: SECURITY TIGHTENED AT BORDERS

LD181126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Statement No 9 of the staff coordinating the neutralization of plots has been issued today. It reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O vigilant Muslim nation of Iran. In order to capture the elements in hiding implicated in the plot hatched by the arch-Satan, the world-devouring United States--a plot which has been discovered and foiled--we put forward the following points:

1. It is highly probable that the individuals in hiding implicated in the plot network continued in hiding during the period when the country's borders were closed, but now that the country's borders have been opened they might, by various endeavors, attempt to leave the country. Therefore, all security officers in airports, ports and other border areas are hereby informed to control the borders most stringently and all zealous border inhabitants are emphatically called upon to keep a sharp watch on borders which are penetrable. Please pay attention. Once again we call upon Iran's valiant frontiersmen to control every suspect movement, and in this connection we particularly appeal for help from the dear frontiersmen in Kordestan and Azarbayjan and those along the water borders in the southern parts of the country.

2. Those persons who have information about these individuals and who have not placed such information at the disposal of the responsible forces; who have somehow or another given aid to these plotting individuals who are in hiding with the aim of facilitating their escape; or are about to render such assistance to them, are hereby warned that they should place all information at the disposal of the guards corps, the committees, and other security forces. Otherwise they will be deemed as having committed the crime of participating in the plot and when detected will be severely punished.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The staff coordinating the neutralization of plots.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 141 21 July 1980

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESTRUCTURES GOVERNMENT 19 JULY

LD202054 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] presided over the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held in the Revolution Council headquarters in the palace.

In the meeting of the Council of Ministers different topics were discussed and considered and decisions were made. One of the decisions of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the DRA held yesterday said the following:

The goal of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution is to safeguard national independence, freedom and territorial integrity and to consolidate the revolutionary achievements of the people and the new social order in the country. This seriously requires an enhancement of the role and importance of leadership in the country's economy and, first of all, the performance of careful work in the (?apparatus) of the DRA Council of Ministers and the Prime Ministry.

For the purpose of enhancing the role of the state apparatus in its guidance of the economic, administrative, social and political life of the country and for the purpose of implementing the regulations and measures set forth by the DRA Basic Principles, in accordance with the proposal by the Prime Ministry and in accordance with the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo on 15 July 1980, the following was ratified:

1. New departments will be established under the DRA apparatus of the Council of Ministers and Prime Ministry.

2. The Departments of Planning, Administration and Inspection of the Ministry of Interior, with all its units, institutions and their other (?reserves), will be taken over by the Prime Ministry and be assimilated into a new department which will be created under the Prime Ministry with the name of General Directorate of Guidance of Local Administrative Organs. According to this decision, the administration of provincial affairs, municipalities, major districts, other districts and the lower local administrative units will be handled by the Prime Ministry. The features and forms of administration in these organs will be fundamentally changed in accordance with the DRA Basic Principles and other laws and regulations which will be laid out for this purpose. These departments will be transformed to the true [word indistinct] the service of the people, according to the ideals of the present stage of the Sawr Revolution and in accordance with the vital social needs.

3. The General Directorate of Policies and Investigation will be created in the Prime Ministry for the purpose of the better performance of the affairs related to the DRA Council of Ministers.

4. The General Directorate of Administrative Reform and the Directorate of [name indistinct] of the Prime Ministry, will be assimilated into the new departments of the Prime Ministry.

5. The Directorate of Work and Social Provisions will be established in the Prime Ministry, and the Directorate of Manpower of the Prime Ministry and the Directorate of Labor of the Ministry of Mines and Industries will be assimilated by the new department.

6. The organization of the General Directorate of Islamic Teaching has been completed, and it will be put into operation.

7. The organization of the new departments of the General Directorate of Guidance of Local Administrative Organs, the Directorate of Policies and Investigation and the Directorate of Work and Social Provisions, and also the regulations and laws establishing their duties, have been prepared and will be submitted for consideration to the DRA Council of Ministers.

Also, the Council of Ministers--in accordance with the proposals of the Ministry of Commerce, in order to stabilize prices and in consideration of the interests of peasants, agricultural cooperatives and state farms--has decided that the surplus wheat of the farms in the capital and provinces of the country will be purchased by the government.

Regarding the salaries of the ward councillors of the Kabul municipality, the Council of Ministers has decided that their salaries will be paid from the normal budget of the year 1359. If impossible, the Ministry of Finance will make the necessary provisions.

Supplement No 2 of the cooperative law, including four items, in accordance with the proposals by the Ministry of Justice, was accepted and it was decided that the said supplement will be submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council.

In addition, the 42 articles of the charter of the Amu construction unit, which comes under the Ministry of Water and Power, were ratified and will be enforced after the publication of the charter in the official gazette.

BBC Report

TA210725 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[From correspondent's reports]

[Text] The big changes in the Afghan Government announced by Radio Kabul will apparently lead to a greater concentration of power in the hands of the country's president, Mr Babrak Karmal. Mark Tully, who has just been on the line from Delhi, says the changes appear to be part of a campaign to build up the president's image.

[Begin recording] According to Radio Kabul, a general presidency will be set up for the guidance of all government administrative organs. Stress is made on the fact that this presidency will also supervise local government, even down to the level of municipality. The prime minister's Secretariat has been merged into this presidency and departments of the key Ministry of the Interior. The new presidency is interpreted here as giving considerable more power to the president, Babrak Karmal. It seems significant that these reforms have been announced at a time when the president has been appearing regularly on television. His photo is also often seen in the Kabul papers. At first stage the president adopted such a low profile that there were rumors of his hospitalization or even death.

Another notable feature of reforms is that the power of the leading member of the Khalq faction, the faction in Babrak Karmal's party opposed to him, has been effectively demoted. He is the interior minister, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy. The former leader of that faction, Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, left for Moscow a month ago and has not been heard of since. A Western journalist just back from Kabul says it is believed that President Babrak Karmal insisted on his deputy prime minister's stay out of the country.

The journalist also told me that the senior posts in all ministries are now held by Soviet officials. So these latest moves clearly indicate that the Soviet authorities have decided to give their firm backing to President Babrak Karmal and his faction in the Afghan People's Democratic Party. [end recording]

KARMAL ADDRESSES PLENUM OF TRADE UNIONS

LD182243 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, yesterday afternoon Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDRA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and premier, talked with the participants of the first plenum of the Central Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] trade unions, in the palace garden, the headquarters of the Revolution Council. Also present were Najmoddin Khawiani, director of Central Committee organization, and Dr Habib Mangal, deputy director of the PDPA Central Committee organization for social affairs. First, Babrak Karmal was welcomed by the members of the first plenum of the Central Council of the DRA trade unions, with whom he shook hands.

Then Satar Pordeli, president of the DRA trade unions, presented a report concerning the work of the meeting of the plenum. Babrak Karmal then delivered a speech, in which he said:

[Begin recording] I believe that, as has been reported to me, those things that you ought to be reminded of, you yourselves have realized, and you have analyzed every question with your comrades with the help of the advisers of our great friend, the USSR. Possibly you have not left anything for me to speak about, and my speaking to you will be a repeat of a repeat, but at last, probably, a [word indistinct] repeat.

I wanted to present to the council a proposal concerning your name and program, based on the conditions and situation in the country, in order for you--as a central attractive force--to bring together truly and not just artifically all the workers of Afghanistan and all strata of toilers of Afghanistan through shows, exhibitions, films, and newspapers, to truly bring together the millions of toilers of Afghanistan around the Central Committee of the workers and toilers of Afghanistan [applause], and its different stratas, around the PDPA, the party of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan, to consolidate them into a piece of iron around the party, in defense of the party, in defense of the government of the toilers, in defense of the great achievements, the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution, and particularly its new stage.

You ought, truly, in practice, to go among the people, the million-strong masses of Afghanistan--in particular in this critical moment in the history of the country, when all the wicked and black international reaction, in an unholy front from Washington and the Pentagon of U.S. imperialism to the Chinese hegemonist, heretic, seditionist, fraudulent chauvinist leadership, along with all reaction, under the mendacious mask of Islam, the Arab reactionaries and regional counterrevolutionary forces, all the force of enemies of the working class and toilers, all counterrevolutionary forces, have come together--as we need a strong, great and steel-like united resistance by all the million-strong masses of toilers of the heroic country of revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

WATER MINISTER, USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ATTEND MEETING

LD192200 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power, today accompanying Poladzade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, took part at a meeting which was held by engineers and the professional staff of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Water and Power in the Helmand construction unit.

At this gathering, first Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin spoke about the friendly and deep links between Afghanistan and the USSR and recalled with appreciation the all-round aid of our friendly neighbors, the USSR, and the presentation of their experiences to the people of Afghanistan for the purpose of making the country blossom.

Then the USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources explained the experiences of the USSR concerning systems of irrigation and agriculture in detail, and reminded them how the people of the USSR have used the system of their agriculture and irrigation in constructing a new society.

The deputy minister and general directors of the Ministry of Water and Power were also present at the gathering.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 20 JULY

LD201700 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left this morning for New York at the head of a delegation in order to take part in the special emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly concerning the question of Palestine, which is scheduled to begin on 22 July at the proposal of the nonaligned member-countries.

The minister of justice, 'Abdorrashid Aryan; the deputy political minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Abdolhadi Mokammel; the general director of protocol and a number of high-ranking officials and the USSR ambassador to Kabul were present at Kabul airport to see him off.

LONDON PAPER DETAILS EXPANDING SOVIET INFLUENCE

LD191152 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jul 80 p 5

[By Bruce Loudon]

[Text] To aid the process of crushing Afghanistan's national identity and remodelling minds to think of Moscow, the regime of Mr Babrak Karmal is dropping English as a compulsory subject in schools. Instead, all children will learn Russian.

Even in the few weeks since I was last in Kabul, the Soviet takeover process has become much more obvious.

Bookshops are packed not with English novels as before, but with Russian writings. Russian text books, many in English translations, have begun appearing at shops catering for pupils and students.

Soviet editors have assumed control over radio news bulletins as well as the daily Kabul NEW TIMES and its sister publication in Farsi, ANIS.

Russian censors are at work in the central telegraph office--even a birthday greetings cable does not leave without their sanction.

Soviet-style identity cards are being issued to all Afghans, while Russian bakers have assumed control of the central silo which produces most of the capital's bread. Soviet soldiers guard the silo, one of Kabul's key installations.

Indeed, Moscow's soldiers guard all key points now, having relegated the remnants of the rag-tag Afghan Army almost to oblivion. Nowhere is the total Soviet contempt for its putative Afghan ally more noticeable than in Kabul's graveyards of army vehicles. They are Afghan Army vehicles, mostly lorries and tanks and could be mended but the Russians prefer to let them rot, thereby further emasculating the Afghan Army.

The focus of the process of total Soviet takeover is a vast complex of flats which has recently expanded considerably. Known as Microrayon it houses most of the Russian civilian "advisers" who are now flooding into the country. The suburb, close to Kabul's international airport, has existed for some time but in the past few weeks droves more Russians have arrived and taken up residence.

Last month, 18 new blocks were occupied for the first time. Having visited the area, my estimate is that each block consists of 60 flats, and that means that they alone represent the arrival of more than 1,000 Russian families.

Afghan civil servants have told me that Russians have taken over ministries and public undertakings. Previously the Afghan president of each ministry, a civil servant, took decision and made recommendations to ministers. Without exception, they have all been supplanted by Russians.

One Afghan civil servant told me yesterday how a Russian implanted in his ministry made such minor decision as the number of poles to be used in an electrification scheme. When the Afghan deputy minister responsible for the department sought to differ, he was, apparently, loudly abused by the Russian; within days he had lost his job.

There is no precise estimate of how many Russians have been brought in since the military invasion. But, it almost certainly runs into several tens of thousands. To Afghans they say unashamedly that they have come to stay. "Your country will be like Mongolia. We will never leave," one Russian told an Afghan in the course of an argument.

Encounters between Russians and Afghans which I have seen in the past few days have all the trappings of the worst form of colonialism.

A jack-booted Russian soldier, his floppy sun-hat cocked jauntily on the side of his head, lazed on the back of his armoured personnel carrier fingering the Kalashnikov assault rifle.

An Afghan taxi-driver and his passenger asked courteously for cigarettes. The Russian cursed and threw a full packet of cigarettes in the driver's face. The contents spilled uselessly into a sewer and the Russian laughed.

At Microrayon's new flats, overweight Russian "advisers" dressed in white vests spend the hot evenings sitting on their balconies drinking vodka and directing what appeared to be abuse at passing Afghans.

Parts of the sprawling complex are occupied by faithful members of Mr Karmal's party. Mostly, however, the only Afghans on the compound are hapless servants who are frequently the target for physical violence by the Russians.

Despite the basic animosity, Russians have recently been showing increasing boldness in Kabul. Now they are frequently seen strolling about the streets unescorted by soldiers. Increasingly, it seems, the people of Kabul are reluctantly accepting them.

The Russian confidence seems to be directly related to the military situation. The threat to Kabul, which was widely believed to exist last month has, for the time being at least, receded.

The nearest serious fighting between the Russians and the mojahedin rebels appears to be at Guldara, about 20 miles to the north. Within the city, nights are still disturbed by the sound of gunfire and days by the thump of bombs being dropped in surrounding hills.

There is endless air activity as Soviet transports arrive or leave and helicopter gunships or other warplanes pass overhead.

But threats by the mojahedin to use the present Ramadan fasting period to launch a major attack on the government have not materialised. Indeed, many in Kabul are growing increasingly critical of the guerrillas for their failure to fulfill expectations. But in parts of the country they continue to pose a serious threat to the Russians and the remnants of the Afghan Army.

Yesterday, for example, the Kabul NEW TIMES unusually made the admission that 30 shops in Herat, the important western gateway to Afghanistan, had been destroyed by "terrorists."

A British lorry driver, Mr Arthur Teesdale told me how Qandahar, to the south, was spiked with Russians in defensive positions. Others, coming from the city speak of bodies littering the streets.

Mr Teesdale, who comes from Acton, was driving with a Pakistani companion when he was held up by armed bandits south of Herat. He lost all his possessions in the raid.

In Kabul, as elsewhere, the notionally Russian "withdrawal," past or future, is dismissed by all who have firsthand experience of the situation. Some Russian units may have left last month, as TASS claimed, but they have been more than compensated by the arrival of fresh troops--and also by the arrival of many civilian advisers, who are to give effect to the new phase of the Russian takeover and subjugation of Afghanistan.

The vast operation now underway to assert total Soviet control over every important aspect of Afghan life is as much as anything a vote of no confidence in Mr Karmal.

The shooting that shatters the stillness of almost every night in the curfew-bound capital is invariably blood-letting between the rival factions within his People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

In the past few weeks, it is reliably learnt, infighting has reached such proportions that it has paralysed the administration. This is another reason why more and more Russian "advisers" are arriving.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR STATE VISIT TO CHINA

BK210608 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left for Beijing this morning on a 4-day state visit to China at the invitation of Chairman Hua Guofeng. He is being accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman. The presidential entourage includes Foreign Minister Mohammed Shamsul Haq, Finance Minister Saifur Rahman and Planning Minister Dr Fasiuddin Mahtab. Five members of Parliament, the foreign secretary, the civil aviation secretary and other officials are also accompanying the president.

During his stay in the Chinese capital, President Zia will hold talks with Chairman Hua and other Chinese leaders on matters of bilateral interest concerning economic cooperation. They will also review developments in the region and discuss international issues. The president will also pay short visit to Tianjin to see the harbor and some industrial establishments. He will lay wreaths at the memorial of the people's hero and the memorial of Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION

BK210600 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari has expressed the hope that UN special General Assembly session beginning in New York on Tuesday would find a solution to the longstanding Palestinian issue. Talking to newsmen in Dacca before his departure for New York last night to lead the Bangladesh delegation at the session, Bari said Bangladesh always upheld the cause of the Palestinian people and supported their genuine demand for a separate homeland.

Reiterating Bangladesh's stand on the Palestine issue, the deputy prime minister said Bangladesh, along with other Muslim countries, has demanded withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. He said Bangladesh will continue her total and unequivocal support for realizing the inalienable rights of the Palestinians at the weeklong special session of the world body.

The Bangladesh permanent representative to the United Nations and deputy leader of the delegation, K.M. Kaiser, is already in New York.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS REPORT OF CONFEDERATION WITH PAKISTAN

BK191005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Dacca, 19 July (AFP)--A foreign office spokesman today dismissed as "preposterous" a reported proposal by Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq for a confederation with Bangladesh.

The spokesman was asked to comment on a recent report on the question put by a member in the Indian Parliament on the reported Pakistani proposal for confederation.

He replied: "The whole news is preposterous."

On the Bangladesh proposal for a six-nation regional summit, the spokesman said that it was still in the consultation process between the governments concerned. "The prospect (of the summit) certainly looks favourable," he added.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER REITERATES DEMAND FOR MIDTERM POLL

BK181057 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[From our staff correspondent]

[Text] Chittagong, 11 July--Khondokar Mustaq Ahmed, [former prime minister and] president of the Democratic League [DL], today reiterated his demand for mid-term polls to establish a sovereign parliamentary form of government in the country.

He was addressing a mammoth public meeting at Laldighi Maidan this afternoon. The meeting, presided over by Mr Bakhtiar Uddin Chowdhury, convener of the Chittagong District DL, was addressed, among others, by Mr Ali Ahad, vice-president of the DL; Shah Moazzam, general secretary of the DL; Mr Iqbal Ansari Khan, Mr Movnuddin Qader Shawkat, Mr Farhaduddin Chowdhury, Mia Momta Hossain and Mr Mujibur Rahman.

The DL president demanded the holding of mid-term poll within February 28 next year. Mr Ahmed declared that his party would launch a countrywide movement vehemently if the demand of mid-term polls is not accepted by the government.

Referring to the present economic condition of the country, Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed said that the present government has got no right to cling to power when the teeming millions are suffering under economic hardship. The present government totally failed to bring about welfare to the people, he added. The DL president also criticised the government for its failure to keep the price of essentials under control. The price of goods, he said, has gone beyond the reach of common people. About the law and order situation, Mr Ahmed said that the country was going through a most chaotic situation and the deterioration of law and order reached all time high.

Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed claimed that during his short period of rule, there was no bloodshed in the country. Killing, looting and arsoning have now become a regular phenomena in the country, he added. He said that the present government has failed to achieve success in any economic field of the country. The only achievements under the present government are rampant corruption, nepotism and favouritism, he added. Criticising the present government, the DL president said that the government has no right to expel citizens from the country and debar them from entering the country. In this connection, he mentioned about Col Rashid, Major Faruque and Air-Vice Marshal (ret) M.G. Tawab.

Turning to the reactionary political group, he asserted that there is no room in Bangladesh for those "parasite elements" who want to stage an Afghan-style revolution here. The people of the country, he said, would uproot them forever from the soil of the country. Mr Ahmed also criticised the government for its failure to bring to book the persons responsible for the killing of nine persons at a public meeting at Dacca on May 23. He held the government responsible for the explosion of dynamite at that public meeting.

Mr Ali Ahad, in his speech, said that the Awami League government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman hatched a conspiracy to surrender the sovereignty of Bangladesh to a neighbouring country. The people will never forgive the Awami League for its betrayal to the national cause, he added.

Shah Moazzem, in his speech, said that Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed for the first time in Bangladesh introduced the Islamic code in the affair of government administration.

GANDHI DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS, OTHER ISSUES

BK190928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister told the Lok Sabha today that while India is commited to the peaceful use of nuclear energy she would do everything possible to see that her scientists are enabled to gather the latest knowledge in the field. Mrs Gandhi was replying to the debate on the Defense Ministry's budgetary demands for grants which the house later voted.

The prime minister said India's goal is total self-reliance. We are bending all energies to this end, she added. But self-reliance does not preclude purchases abroad. India has always pursued the wise policy of not depending only on one country.

The prime minister referred to the demand during the discussion that India should make the nuclear bomb and asked: Can the possession of a few bombs really prove a deterrent? She referred to reports about Pakistan's efforts to make the nuclear bomb and expressed the hope that Pakistan leaders would honor the assurance that this is not so. Absence of an opportunity of free expression in that country should not embolden its rulers to be oblivious to the implication of such step.

Referring to the Jaguar deal, the prime minister said that India would adhere to the memorandum of understanding on the project. But the discretion that the memorandum allowed us will be exercised by the government in the interest of the country.

Mrs Gandhi's reply covered a wide range of current international problems, particularly those having a bearing on the security aspect of India. Among these were the developments in Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, slowing down of detente and attempts by some big powers to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

She said any form of domestic unrest weakens our security, especially if it occurs in border areas. It is the more dangerous because it may provide a cover for kind of dangerous element. The prolonged agitation in northeastern India has put all kinds of ideas in the heads of some people. Articles have appeared in the press abroad depicting the movement as a secessionist struggle and hoping that India's wings would be clipped. Amidst cheers, she declared that nobody in India will countenance anything that will effect the country's interest.

Mrs Gandhi stressed the importance for India to be ready for any eventuality. She said some alignments seem obvious today, but one cannot guess what new combination one may have to confront in a future conflict. The Indian Ocean has ceased to be an area of friendship. Events in Afghanistan have created serious instability much too close for our comfort. India will continue its endeavors for a political solution of this problem.

She declared that the object of India's defense is not war, but peace. However, she made it clear that whoever threatens a war on us will be up against a strong defense force and a resolute nation.

GANDHI MAKES STATEMENT ON 18 JULY SATELLITE LAUNCH

BK190953 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The following statement was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha on July 18:

"I have pleasure in informing the house that the first successful launch of the Indian satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 took place on July 18 at 0803:45 from Sriharikota range [Shar]. The launch vehicle placed a 35 kilogramme India satellite Rohini RS-1 in orbit around the earth. The satellite will orbit the earth approximately once every 90 minutes. Shar will see two orbits for the first time tonight. Thereafter every 12 hours 2 more such orbits will be seen over Shar in regular periodicity.

"The four-stage all-solid propellant vehicle has been developed in India by Indian scientists and engineers. The total development cost of SLV-3 vehicle is about rupees 200 million and the present experimental launch has cost about rupees 10 million. The Rohini satellite in orbit is intended mainly to measure the performance parameters of vehicles and is being tracked by our national tracking network. The initial indications are that the vehicle and satellite functioned satisfactorily. The collection of tracking data and analysis are continuing.

"This is a notable achievement of India and Indian science. I am sure the house will join me in congratulating our scientists and technicians of the department of space on their achievement. The nation is proud of them and wishes them further successes."

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

BK210347 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said Pakistan and India should promote better relations by expanding trade and cultural exchanges and better communications instead of being bogged down on different perceptions about the Afghanistan issue. She was talking to four Pakistani journalists in her Parliament house office yesterday. Asked as to how fear of each other could be allayed between India and Pakistan, she said at the Simla agreement they decided the step by step approach. If there is greater friendship, that will lead to better understanding.

Replying to a question about Pakistan's proposal of a meeting between the military commanders of the two countries to determine arms ratio, the Indian prime minister said Pakistan was not the only country having a border with India. She maintained that India was spending very little as compared to the threats. She said India has vast land and ocean frontiers and its defense needs will have to be kept in view.

Asked about her reaction to the initiative taken by the Islamic Conference to solve the Afghan crisis, Indira Gandhi said India has already stated its point of view very clearly. The Islamic Conference, she said, went much beyond Afghanistan and went to say all about other things.

RAO INFORMS PARLIAMENT OF TALKS WITH PAKISTAN'S SHAHI

BK181048 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said in the Lok Sabha today that India looks forward with cautious optimism to progressive improvement of relations with Pakistan. He was replying to a call attention motion on the outcome of the recent talks between the foreign ministers of Pakistan and India. It was raised by K.M. Madhukar, Communist Party of India, and others.

Rao said it will not be correct to describe the outcome of the talks as a failure or a breakdown. The frank exchange of views was mutually beneficial. The talks did bring out the differences in perception known to exist between the two countries.

Nevertheless, on several matters of common interest as well as of regional importance, the area of agreement was also not inconsiderable.

Narasimha Rao said it is the Government of India's conviction that a harmonious relationship between India and Pakistan is important for the peace and wellbeing of South Asia.

The external affairs minister said that the situation in Afghanistan figured prominently in the discussions he had with Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. India reiterated its view on the urgent need for a dialog between the countries most directly involved. While agreeing with this, Agha Shahi expressed his difficulty in initiating talks in a manner that would amount to a recognition of the present government in Afghanistan. Rao said there was a detailed discussion on this and other aspects of the possible process of negotiations. There were also talks about the process of normalization between India and Pakistan in terms of the Simla agreement. India expressed its desire to have more cultural exchanges between the two countries and of facilitating greater contacts between the peoples of India and Pakistan.

Further Details

BK171609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao told Parliament today that the Indian Embassy in Paris has been asked to watch over the developments regarding the French firms supplying plants and other materials to Pakistan's Chashma nuclear complex near Lahore.

In a written reply in the lower house, Mr Rao said the government had seen press reports that a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant was being assembled at the Chashma nuclear complex and some European companies were continuing to supply parts and equipment needed for the plant.

In reply to another written question, the minister disclosed that a Hong Kong electricity concern and Chinese authorities are undertaking a joint feasibility study for setting up a nuclear power plant in the province of [name indistinct] adjacent to India. Mr Rao said the Hong Kong firm [words indistinct] use of the technical advice and expertise of the United Kingdom atomic authority.

Since the proposal was still in the preliminary stage, he said it was too early to take up the matter with the British Government.

The minister hoped that in any eventual cooperation for the setting up of a nuclear power station in China, the safeguards applicable would be uniform and nondiscriminatory.

SPOKESMAN ON WILLINGNESS FOR COOPERATION WITH ASEAN

BK180943 Belhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] India's willingness for meaningful cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations remains unchanged despite criticism to the recognition granted by it to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, reports PTI. This was stated by the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry on July 17 when asked to comment on a letter written by Philippine foreign minister and ASEAN chairman, general Carlos P Romulo, to External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, expressing "deep regret" over the recognition by India.

CARRYING OF FIREARMS BANNED IN DELHI FOR 3 DAYS

BK200910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Carrying of firearms, including licensed ones, has been barned in the union territory of Delhi for 3 days. The order issued under the Delhi police act is to maintain peace in the territory.

NAGA REBEL FACTION ISSUES MANIFESTO, CALL TO ARMS

BK191401 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[By Sudip Maxumdar]

[Text] New Delhi, 9 July (EXPRESS news service)--The militant Naga underground movement led by T.H. Mulvah and Isak Chishi Swu has given a call to the Naga people to prepare for a protracted war for the "liberation of Nagaland."

"We rule out the illusion of saving Nagaland through peaceful means. It is arms and arms again that will save our nation and ensure freedom to the people," declares an underground manifesto now in circulation among the Nagas.

The manifesto prepared by the National Socialist Council [NSC] of Nagaland marks the formalisation of the total break between the Naga National Council (NNC) headed by self-exiled A.Z. Phizo and the underground movement led by Mulvah and Swu who are camping across the border in Burma.

Ever since the signing of the so-called Shillong accord of November 11, 1975, a debate has been going on among the rank and file of the Naga independence movement on whether the accord should be supported or rejected.

The Shillong accord stated that "the representative of the underground organisations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept the Constitution of India."

Some ministers in the "federal government of Nagaland", including Keviyalley, Ramyo and Besoto, signed the agreement. All of them are opposed to the leadership of Mulvah and Swu who describe the accord as a "sell-out."

The ideological and political debate, often turning into violent conflict, has resulted in a clear-cut division in the movement. The conflict has so far claimed more than 200 lives.

Phizo was approached by some underground leaders to settle the dispute. He did not prove to be of much use since the contending groups had been steadily getting polarised. He also could not take a firm stand.

Mulvah, an educated Tangkhul Naga, meanwhile, made a trip to China. He was, however, reportedly told by Chinese leaders that either the underground movement should be revolutionised, or the Nagas should join the Indian union. Otherwise, the movement did not have any future.

After his return from China, Mulvah, along with another educated Naga underground leader, Isak Swu, started working towards revolutionising the movement. Another leader, S.S. Khaplang, later joined them. The Tuensang-Mon border area became the active working ground of the movement.

The emergence of the Mulvah-Swu leadership was a threat to the pro-Phizo leaders. Both the leaders were put under house arrest by the NNC and federal government Khaplang, under whose command they were under house arrest, later joined Muivah and Swu.

Swu, Muvah and Khaplang worked hard from their headquarters at Sepha in the Burmese territory to rejuvenate the underground movement. More than 2,500 hardcore Nagas are said to belong to the group.

The NNC leadership, particularly Phizo, who still commands a following among the older Nagas came increasingly under attack from the radical underground leadership.

On January 31, 1980, the NSC of Nagaland was formed with Swu as its president; Khaplang, its vice-president; and Mulvah, general secretary. The NNC formally split.

Two days later, Swu issued a declaration from Oking, announcing the creation of the "interim government of the peoples' republic of Nagaland". However, it shall remain an interim government until the formal adoption of a constitution to this effect, the declaration said.

The 40-page manifesto meant for discussion among the Naga people, deals in detail with the historic background of the movement, the "glorious role of the NNC and its subsequent degeneration", the "savage rule of Indian and Burmese armed forces", the economic exploitation of the Nagas and the way to salvation.

Basically a political document, the manifesto sets out to analyse the present situation with candid introspection. Nagas found themselves being self-defeated now and then. It is purely due to, in the first place, parochialism practised in the highest circles of national affairs."

The manifesto totally rejects the Shillong accord and also denounces the path of peaceful means to achieve Naga aims. "The NNC has failed. The sovereign existence of Nagaland is more at peril now than ever before."

Referring to the talks between the NNC and the Government of India, the manifesto says "if negotiations are indispensable, they should be done only from a position of strength."

In an oblique reference to the titular leadership of Phiso, the manifesto says: "We have to put an end to the reactionary mentality of interpreting the correctness of a policy in terms of personality. We are revolutionaries; we do not believe in fantasy and absurdity."

"The rulers of India and their strongmen could not understand Nagaland and her people. They only knew that the Nagas were 'naked' and, they despised us and disregarded all our historical rights. Neither have the Nagas ever joined the Indian union or Burma by consent," the document says.

The former prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, is quoted to prove the callous "enmity" of Indians towards Nagas. Mr Desai reportedly said once: "I will exterminate the Nagas without any compunctions."

About the presence of Indian armed forces in Nagaland, the underground leadership feels that "the longer the armed forces fight the greater would be their loss. India would also not be able to hold together all its component parts for all time to come. The discontented peoples and nationalities are bound to rise against their suppression and discrimination".

Contending the NNC stand that continued fighting would destroy Nagas altogether, the manifesto says: "Before 1947, there was not a single Indian in Nagaland. It is now teeming with more than two lakh Indians. Indian capital has created hitherto unknown divisions among the people, the exploiter and the exploited. It has created reactionary traitors in Nagaland."

Regarding religious and cultural inroads into Naga life, the manifesto says: "The forces of Hinduism like the innumerable Indian troops, the retail and wholesale dealers, the teachers and instructors, gamblers, Hindi songs and Hindi cinema, the rosogulla makers and the gita are all arrayed for supplanting the Christian God."

The Mulvah-Swu-Khaplang leadership also criticises the church leaders for their failure to understand the "evil designs of the Hindu invasion."

"Come for Christ, come for Nagaland's freedom" is the call given by the manifesto which also underlines that the individual freedom of religion shall be safeguarded and the imposition of one faith is strictly forbidden.

The manifesto proclaims that the NSC would strive for socialism which alone can do away with exploitation and oppression. To achieve socialism the "dictatorship of the people through a revolutionary organisation is absolutely indispensable."

Regarding assistance from friendly foreign countries, the leadership feels that "it is hard to consolidate ourselves on foreign assistance. Without the practice of self-reliance, consolidation cannot be achieved and without consolidation it is idle to think of a final victory."

"We declare we will unite with all forces, God-fearing and godless that can be united with and fight against the monster in packs," says the manifesto.

The Nagas live in a large area covering Nagaland, Manipur and parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Burma. The main underground concentration is in the Kachin area of Burma where Burmese Government rule virtually does not exist.

Mulvah is also reported to have been working for a close coordination of the underground movements in the northeastern states. A losse organisation called "NAMMAT" (an acronym for Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura) has already been formed to maintain liaison with other underground movements.

"We are revolutionary patriots. We shall hold onto our guns fast. He who lays down his gun, lays down his freedom. This is the gospel truth of our politics," declares the manifesto.

BRIEFS

TURBO GENERATOR TEST--The Ranipur heavy electricals plant near Hardwar in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh has successfully tested a 235-megawatt turbogenerator built for the Narora atomic power project, also in Uttar Pradesh. This marks another milestone in respect of indigenous manufacture of generating equipment for the atomic power project. The matching nuclear turbine for the generating unit will be supplied by the Bhopal unit of the Bharat heavy electricals. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 100 GMT 13 Jul 80 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SPECIAL UN SESSION

BK210326 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Afgh Shahi left Karachi this morning for New York to lead the Pakistani delegation to the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine issue which begins tomorrow. The call for the session was made by Pakistan, among others, in order to comprehensively discuss various facts relating to the Palestine question, which has been before the world body for more than 30 years.

Agha Shahi will address the General Assembly tomorrow afternoon in his dual capacity as leader of the Pakistan delegation and chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference. He will outline the stand of the Islamic world on the Palestine issue which was set forth in the declaration and the resolutions of the 11th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Islamabad and Amman.

DELEGATE SPEAKS ON AFGHAN REFUGEES AT COPENHAGEN MEETING

BK191040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] At the world conference of the UN decade for women in Copenhagen, Pakistan delegate Tariq Osman has said that despite grave and repeated provocations and the vast flow of refugees, Pakistan had refrained from being involved in the tragedy being perpetuated in Afghanistan.

Excerising his right to reply, Tariq Osman said that the number of Afghan refugees registered in Pakistan had risen to 932,100, which showed an increase of 58,000 since the end of May this year. In this connection, he referred to an official statement by the UN High Commission for Refugees issued on the 11th of the month. He strongly refuted the assertion of the delegate of the Babrak Karmal regime that the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan was a lie and slander.

He said Pakistan favors a political solution to the crisis, and the standing committee set up by the Islamic Conference was empowered to meet all parties to find a peaceful solution.

AFP: POLITICIANS CALL FOR RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

BK191321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 19 July (AFP)--Two senior Pakistani politicians have called for a return to parliamentary democracy under a federal system as visualised by Pakistan's founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

In separate interviews, published in the censored Pakistani newspapers today, Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, chief of the defunct leftwing National Democratic Party, and Khawaja Khairuddin, a former Muslim Leaguer from Dacca (Bangladesh) who has settled down here, said that parliamentary form of government based on the 1973 constitution (now suspended) was most sutiable for the country.

Mr Mazari interpreted Islamic government in terms of undiluted democracy, independent judiciary, civil liberties, social justice and subordination of all state organs (including the armed forces) to the elected representatives of the people.

A similar statement of the former chief of the right-wing Jam'rat-E Eslami Party, Mian Tufail Mohammad, was also published today. The publication of such statements in the Pakistani newspapers, which are strictly censored by the martial law government, has surprised political observers in the country.

AFP: SOVIET TROOPS PLANT MINES ON AFGHAN BORDER

OW201913 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 20 (AFP)--Soviet troops have again planted anti-personnel mines along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and, according to two French doctors, wounded Afghans have been arriving here at the rate of five to seven each day.

The physicians, Eric Cheysson and Patric La Burche, who belong to the "Medecins du Monde" (doctors of the world) organization, have been authorized to examine many of the wounded at the reading hospital here. They were accompanied to Peshawar by four members of the international association against hunger.

The two doctors said that it was virtually certain that the wounds they saw were caused by explosives. "They appear to have been caused by small plastic mines because x-rays do not show any (metal) splinters," one of the doctors said.

About 70 people, most of whom had suffered leg wounds, have arrived here since the mines were first planted. Most of them have had to undergo amputations, the physicians added.

"They are noncombatants, many of them peasants or nomads, women and children as well as men," the doctors said, "who have had to travel great distances to receive aid and who were nearly all suffering from gangrene".

Examination of the wounds indicated that the mines were not powerful, the doctors added. None of the victims reported that more than one person had been wounded by the detonation of a mine.

Many Afghans have suffered hand wounds when they set off mines with walking sticks. The first planting of mines caused a panic among inhabitants of the frontier area. But the guerrillas resisting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and even travelers quickly took to testing the ground for mines by flailing it with sticks.

The Afghan resistance forces have also learned how to disarm the mines. According to the victims here, thousands of the explosive devices have been sown in Konarha and in Paktia, both of them regions along the Pakistan-Afghan border, to discourage travel from one country to the other.

Several victims said that the mines were small, pale green or clear yellow discs that were hard to distingush from grass or stones along the trails. One refugee said that he had seen a Soviet helicopter sowing them in the frontier region.

The doctors said that the people they interviewed did not mention booby-traps. In the first wave of mine-planting, numerous booby-traps were also laid. But the practice appears to have been dropped.

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR BHUTAN 19 JULY

BK191513 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with his majesty's government policy to develop contacts and hold consultations with neighboring countries, Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana left for Bhutan today to discuss matters of bilateral, regional and international interest.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES PRESS CENSORSHIP 18 JULY

BK181139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 18 Jul (AFP)--Sri Lanka Government today imposed press censorship in the wake of a general strike called by opposition trade unions.

The secretary to the ministry of state which is in charge of information and broadcasting was appointed competent authority and will act as the censor.

It was not immediately known whether the censorship would apply to despatches of correspondents working for foreign news media as well.

AFP on Strike Situation

BK181140 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 18 July (AFP)--A section of workers in the public and private sectors went on strike today in response to a call by opposition trade unions, but they failed to disrupt the country's essential services.

Key sectors like food and fuel distribution, bus and train services, electricity, posts and telecommunication, and ports and airports functioned despite the strike, official sources said.

The strikers, mainly clerical hands, kept away from work defying a government ban on work stoppages in the essential services.

The strike called by the Joint Trade Union Action Committee (JTUAC), comprising 16 opposition trade union federations, was spearheaded by unions of Marxist political parties and included unions affiliated to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

A spokesman of the JTUAC, claimed that this was one of the most successful strikes in the last decade.

The strike was in support of a demand for an immediate wage increase of rupees 300 per month and other allowances to meet the rising cost of living.

Government spokesman said the strike was "politically motivated" and it would only hinder development programs and further increase the cost of living.

A state of emergency was declared by the government last Wednesday and the Public Security Act was invoked to take measures to deal with the strike.

It promulgated emergency regulations declaring strikes in essential services as illegal and warned that those who keep away from work would be sacked. It also sent out a mobilisation order to all (?demobilized) reservists of the army, navy and air force.

Troops today guarded key government installations and patrolled the streets helping the police to keep law and order.

A union spokesman said, more sections of employees would stop work on Monday, the next working day.

Several government departments today took action to recruit new personnel to fill the posts of those who struck.

Observers noted that the JTUAC was pulling out workers in stages aimed at bringing the general strike to a climax on Monday when the government would be marking its third anniversary in office.

Meanwhile, President J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and other senior ministers were due to address a mass rally in a Colombo outskirt later today to explain to the people "the folly of causing a stoppage of work which will hinder the development progress."

Police said there were no incidents.

Restrictions on Bank Accounts

BK201625 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The government today placed restrictions on the operation of bank accounts. A new regulation proclaimed under the Emergency Act says that if the president is of the opinion that any trade union or other organization is engaged, or proposes to engage, in any activity prejudicial to national security or public order, the operation of any bank account of such trade union or organization may be suspended by the order of the secretary of defense. This also relates to any loan, overdraft or other accommodation. Any such order will be binding on the banks under the law. The regulation was announced in a special gazette.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO NEPAL--His majesty the king received credentials from the Ambassador of the United States of America Philip R. Trimble, the Ambassador of the Republic of Italy Emilio Paolo Bassi, the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman, Awadh Bader Marei al-Shanfary, and the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Dr. Kithong Vongsai at separate functions held at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace this [10 July] afternoon, reports RSS. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 11 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES OF KHOMEYNI REPORTED

Speech to Council

LD210752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Supreme Judicial Council 20 July--recorded, 18 minutes long]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage indistinct] Lack of experience at the start of the revolution caused some of the difficulties we are facing now; and we must make up for our [word indistinct] from now on. [Words indistinct] and there have been many funerals for our martyrs. [Words indistinct] the reason for all these deaths is that we have not come through the revolution as well as we should have. The day (they) were going to Kordestan, I told them that if you wish to be successful, you must act from a position of strength. We should have increased the number of army personnel and the Revolution Guards Corps [words indistinct]. As a result, there were problems because they did not do as I said.

Now, as you see [words indistinct] there was a rumor of (Ayat's) speech, [words indistinct] and again several more guards were martyred. All because we were two groups; one group had come from the (seminary) and the other arrived from abroad to work. They had revolutionary experience, but these people from seminary made the revolution. Therefore, right from the beginning, despite our own imagination, we made mistakes. (We needed) a young, decisive government to run the country but we did not have such a body. We were not experienced, we made a mistake and a person was elected.

And now that there is going to be a government in the (Islamic) consultative assembly, I must announce at this point that the Majles must be a 100 percent religious and Islamic government; it must also be a decisive government.

If a minister is going to be elected, he must not be like some of the ministers we have at present. All these ministers must be investigated so that we can elect ministers who are 100 percent revolutionary and ideologically motivated. If a government is elected like the previous one, with the same ideology, then we must mourn the death of this (Majles); in such a case it will be impossible for us to make any progress.

And we must make up for previous mistakes. If we had not made such mistakes, [Khomeyni does not finish sentence]. All because (some people) came to see me and told me again and again and again; and this was not in our interest. (So many) organizations did what they wanted and killed [words indistinct]. And what else happened? Things went wrong and they [words indistinct] released the people under their control.

If we had done the same as other revolutions in the world; if we had closed our borders from the start and prevented all comings and goings; and if we had cast aside or had strangled all the opposition groups right after the victory of the revolution; and if we had decisively dissolved all existing groups, then we would not have had to face such problems. [Words indistinct] But we made mistakes and we therefore ask God to forgive us. Such mistakes must not be repeated from now on.

The government and the Majles must be decisive. If there are going to be some people in the Majlis who might beat the same drum and repeat the same words, they must not be listened to. The Majles must act decisively, and it must question the government decisively and reject the government decisively if the government does something wrong.

[Words indistinct] if a government is going to be elected, it must be one in which its cabinet members would understand what is happening. They must understand our situation and the period in which we are living and they must know how to introduce Islam in Iran. Many of the previous cabinet members did not pay any attention to these matters and none of our ministries [Khomeyni does not finish sentence]

Even now we receive reports that Iran's possessions are being wasted in our embassies. Billions (of rials) of our wealth in Iranian (houses) abroad are deteriorating and there is no one to investigate the matter. It is quite an accusation if I say that everywhere the situation is the same but it is not true everywhere. The Majles must appoint a delegation and these members of the delegation must go to those countries where we have embassies and purge our embassies by casting aside the corrupt staff and the ones belonging to SAVAK. All the embassies I encountered are corrupt. In any one of them I think, there is nothing else happeing except eating, drinking, pleasure and prostitution. These places must be reformed. It has been nearly 2 years since we told them to respect Islamic (laws and dress), but all its sections [as heard] are corrupt.

(The same problem) exists in various ministries. Such problems cannot last for long. We cannot tolerate those people who have been educated in Europe and (rule) [words indistinct]. We want to (follow) Islam. They do not understand that Islam is not only a religion, but also a training school. [passage indistinct]

They repeat they must correct other [words indistinct] we correct other things first and then we talk. This is strange because we must reform the country first and then talk. (How is it possible) to ignore a person if he does something wrong? This is wrong to say something like that. (Orders must be carried out. Ministries must be reformed).

Now that the Majes has assumed full legislative powers, it can improve all these matters. The Majles must, with its full powers, appoint a 100 percent Islamic government. The Majles must have enough power to control (the work) of the government, governorates and the ministries. The government must in turn be responsible to the Majles and the Majles must blame them if they do something wrong and give a vote of no confidence to the government.

If our army had performed its duty properly, we would not have had problems in Baluchestan and Kordestan. They did not act properly. Of course, they have worked very hard and I do not intend to be ungrateful, but [words indistinct] this person must explain, he must be asked to explain the deaths of 14 people killed at this place and how were they killed. Why should it be like that? [Words indistinct] those in mountains, why are they not wiped out? Why don't they undertake mopping-up operations? It is all because our leaders are not revolutionary people. Neither are our ministries, none of us are revolutionary people. And we shall experience problems because of this; and we did experience problems.

How long are we supposed to mourn our dead? How long are we going to have martyrs? How long will we permit our (dear ones) to be killed and wasted? And still nobody appreciates these martyrs. Like a man who has lost a son, [words indistinct] having their dear ones killed and flagellating themselves (for the loss); and then they surrender. How long are we expected to tolerate such (miseries)? When are these matters going to improve?

One way to improve matters is to [passage indistinct]. None of them judge the way that Islam expects them to judge. We all hear that we are negligent in practicing religious jurisprudence. But we need those who understand Islam and they must be able to understand judgment [words indistinct] and what is meant by Islamic judgment. If we are negligent with Islamic judgment [words indistinct] and we shall experience hardship and face problems throughout our lives.

The army and other organisations (have tried hard), but we should not have acted as we did. So far we have made mistakes and we must make up for our mistakes. And it must be done forcefully. And we are not anybody's relations. We are servants of Islam and we want to implement the laws of Islam. If the orders of Islam are not respected in a ministry or somewhere else, then we shall close that ministry. A ministry which is harmful to Islam and the Islamic government is no use to us.

[Passage indistinct] There are some people whose thoughts are not revolutionary at all. I have heard some words from [word indistinct], such people who are not revolutionaries must not remain at the head of ministries and Mr Bani-Sadr must not recommend such characters to the Majles as ministers; and if he does, then the Majles should reject them.

[Words indistinct] except efficient Islamic people as ministers. A minister must not be negligent. He must be revolutionary and Islamic so that our country [words indistinct]. Otherwise, perhaps we are expected to stick to the principles of a republic. [passage indistinct] This has nothing to do with nationalism. How many times do we have to allow ourselves to be slapped on the face for the sake of nationalism? I do not want to say what happened to us at the time of nationalism [as heard] and how badly we were treated by this man [presumably the shah]. I do not want to talk about the time they machinegunned the students of Feyziyeh seminary in Qom during the Pahlavi regime. When I went with Mr Ha'eri to see these young people who had been shot in Feyziyeh, I did not dare note if I saw someone wounded [passage indistinct]. They better get lost; they must be (?purged).

I cannot tolerate to see anyone [words indistinct]. The Majles must be Islamic, [words indistinct]. Now that the Majles has been formalized, all these people should be (?managed) under the supervision of the Majles, seriously and decisively and without [word indistinct] whoever it is, they should summon him and [words indistinct].

All the revolution committees throughout the country should maintain their present authority; all the revolution guards corps and revolutionary [word indistinct] throughout the country should maintain their present authority. [passage indistinct] All revolutionary organizations should remain (?without changes) and they should be run in a revolutionary manner. [passage indistinct] This is a revolution, [words indistinct].

Meeting With Commander

JN192059 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text of speech delivered by Iran's Imam Khomeyni on 19 July 1980 on receiving Morteza Reza'i, the new Islamic revolution guards commander--place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. This revolution and resurgence were originally based on Islam. We absolutely reject any other principle. The regular forces, whether revolution guards, gendarmerie, army or others, should adhere to the ethics of Islam. The forces should be purged of those persons who do not adhere to the school of Islam; that is, those who have refused to accept Islam as their way of life. Those who have an Islamic vision and have embraced Islam, but their deeds are not Islamic in nature, should be guided and shown the right path. However, if hope is lost in rehabilitating them, they should be purged from these forces as well.

The road to unity is coordination. All should focus their attention and concentrate their thinking on this task. The gentlemen who represent me in these forces should concern themselves with bringing about this coordination so that if, God forbid, a problem arises, we will not have a state where one person goes one way and another goes another way, thus leading to defeat.

The most important aspect of the issue is the application of Islam in everything. Islam should be seen and felt everywhere. Those who believe that the manifestations of Islam should be put aside and that we should care only for dogma are against Islam. The manifestations of Islam should be preserved and upheld in the army camps and in all the revolution guards centers.

Individuals who are unsuitable and are in fact against our Islamic precepts should be relieved of their posts at the first sign. If they have committed treason, God forbid, they should be turned over to the courts.

Order and the preservation of discipline is important. Privates should realize that the commander of a platoon or a brigade or the revolution guards all work for Islam and should be obeyed. The present time is not like it was under the tyrant.

The guards, gendarmes and army should not act singly but collectively. All these forces should act in a committed and coordinated manner. This should be done through your efforts and the efforts of Mr Mahallati, who is there, and Mr Khamene'i and the other gentlemen who are in other places. You should consult one another.

As for your saying that they want me to interfere, I say that I cannot interfere in all affairs. However, some persons should interfere. For example, I now support you to be at the top of the revolution guards. This is the interference on my part. So if you carry out a certain action there, it would mean that I am the one who carried out this action. If they want to listen to what I say and abide by my orders, let them listen to what you say. If they agree on the appointment of the general commander of the forces, the one who was appointed by men, then this means that they have reached agreement with me. I cannot interfere directly in all affairs. Therefore, I must appoint certain persons in order to maintain order.

Regardless of everything, this is your country. We are all responsible for preserving our country, which is facing such problems in the present time and will face many other problems in the future.

Those who took part in the recent vicious coup attempt should be killed without any exception, according to the Koranic rules. No one must pardon or have clemency toward any of those who took part in the vicious attempt. According to the rules of Islam and the Koran, they are corrupt persons and sow corruption on earth. According to the Koran, such persons could be sentenced in four different ways, according to the rules of the Koran. The least of these rules is killing.

I pray to the Almighty that you all will follow this authentic path. May the Almighty grant you continuous good health. May God keep you all.

Further on Meeting

LD190434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the gendarmerie and the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today and they held talks at imam's residence. At the end of this meeting, the commander talked with a PARS correspondent about the details of his meeting with the imam and the coup d'etat plot. He said:

I was received by the imam in connection with the current affairs; I asked the imam to give me his new orders about the army so that I can pass these orders to other army personnel.

General Zahir-Nezhad added that the imam said: I want a strong Islamic Army, free from any influence. The army must preserve its independence, remain strong and behave in accordance with the grand teachings of Islam. There must be no place for traitors, deceivers and plotters in the army. Wipe out all contamination in the army and build an Islamic army. The nation has found a place in its heart and the army will remain in the people's heart.

Meeting With Council

LD202016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Following the start of the work of the Islamic Consultative assembly, and with the beginning of the formation of the new government, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has met with members of the Supreme Judicial Court, Musavi-Ardabili, the country's prosecutor general, 'Ali Qoddusi, the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, [name indistinct]-Amoli, the supervisor of the investigating committees of the judicial power, and Rabbani-Amlashi, the authority responsible for the (?special cases) court, and also another two members of the Supreme Judicial Council. He made a speech during the meeting.

Lorestan Speech

LD181913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent from the Khorramabad center news unit, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, flew into Khorramabad this afternoon to investigate the problems of the people of Lorestan. We now draw your attention to the report on the president's speech at Lorestan University, as reported by our colleague from Korramabad center news unit: [begin recording]

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr attended an exceptional gathering of the people of our province, who had come to see their elected president, and he spoke to the people. The president spoke of economic, political and social problems in our country and declared that in order to implement the laws for [word indistinct] government, it is necessary to implement the administrative revolution, which we have not implemented, as soon as possible, and for the organizations that have been [word indistinct] the constitution to be strengthened. We should act in such a way that no power or organization tries to weaken another. If we are not able to stop chaos in [word indistinct] and other issues in our own country, we will not succeed in implementing the [word indistinct] laws. The atmosphere in our country should be one of construction; we should (?lovingly) strive only for the victory of Islam and our country.

The slogan for Iran today is that of brotherhood and (?sisterhood), of work, effort and construction. We should double our production in a short time; otherwise, we should double our production in a short time; otherwise we will not succeed. We should strive, with two-fold production, to place Iran on the road to progress. In this holy month of Ramezand, we should ask the great God to (?aid) us in the reconstruction of the country.

The president also addressed those groups who are involved in obstructionism, saying: Those who think they can weaken us by obstructing our [word indistinct] and can create status for themselves, are wrong. This republic will advance with [a few words indistinct]. I ask you, brothers and sisters, to testify as to how much opportunist groups and conspiratorial enemies have moaned, found faults and complained since my election as president, and how much I have resisted. We must cooperate and strive more towards the construction of our homeland. [end recording]

Guards Appointment

LD191128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Morteza Reza'i has been appointed as commander of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic. The text of the decree issued by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, addressed to the new commander is as follows:

Mr Morteza Reza'i, in accordance with this degree, you are hereby appointed. You are expected to carry out meticulously the instructions explicit in the imam's message on guards day and other instructions so that the monotheistic outlook may become the foundation for all courses of action and so that all disorder may be turned into order.

It is axiomatic that you shall render to me reports and information connected with daily work and you would do the same for the imam through his holiness's representative. I beseech the Almighty to grant you success in this issue.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Inflation Discussion

ID201736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon, the session of the commission for the fight against profiteering was held in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, in this session which lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours, and in which the ministers of commerce, industries and mines, the governor of the Central Bank, the head of the country's meat organization and a number of other officials of organizations and [words indistinct] were present, the monetary factors of the price increases, the reason for the price increases and their solutions, the factors contributing to the increase in the [word indistinct] of private sector and the problem of [words indistinct] were discussed.

According to the same report, in a speech about the fight against profiteering and the increase in the inflation rate, the president referred to the point that if we were to convert the existing [word indistinct] into production, we would be able to lower inflation. He stressed that the only way to end this economic (?situation) is through production. Therefore, [word indistinct] the members of parliament should be allocated funds in order to inspect factories, customs and ports [words indistinct] the problems at first hand, so that when the time comes to (?approve the allowances), they could consider all of its aspects.

Also in this meeting the problems of customs and the goods that are left in customs uncleared were referred to, and it was (?arranged) that a mission should be assigned by the president with full authority to solve this problem.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING BAKHTIAR ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Bakhtiar Interview

GF191605 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Interview given by former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar at his home in Paris on 19 July 1980 to a Radio Iran correspondent; the announcer is in Radio Iran's studio and talks to Bakhtiar via telephone--live]

[Text] [Reporter] As (?planned), I am now at the residence of Mr Shapur Bakhtiar. Now that I am sitting here all the [word indistinct] is filled with rubble. [Passage indistinct] You will be able to speak with Mr Shapur Bakhtiar in a few more seconds.

[Bakhtiar] Hello.

[Announcer] Greetings, sir, I am speaking on behalf of Radio Iran. [Passage indistinct]

[Bakhtiar] At 0830 [words indistinct]. At any rate, [words indistinct] we realized that (?two) people were shooting with [words indistinct]. They fired approximately 14 shots. [word indistinct] at any rate, it was very clear that the [words indistinct]. Mr Khalkhali's remarks [words indistinct] were very predictable. But I regret that--and Radio Iran should reflect this fact--[passage indistinct]. History is a witness that I allowed the (?PLO) to establish an office in Iran.

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, you (?said) you were the (?first) prime minister to allow Palestine to establish an office and (?carry out activities). We have reports from Iran [words indistinct] that there was some collusion with the present Iranian Government in the (?attempt) Do you not think that these people--be they Palestinian, Syrian or any other nationality--are mercenary criminals and that they are separate from the Palestinian nation and the Arab nations?

[Bakhtiar] [Words indistinct] I said we would not sell oil to Israel and South Africa. I received congratulatory cables from (?his) government and some Arab countries. I now see that even though I did not deviate from my policy, these gentlemen hold Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese (?identities). I set aside the Lebanese. They are a deprived government and nation, and I have such deep feelings for them. Their (?army) is facing a situation very much worse than that in our country. But I want to ask how a Palestinian or a Syrian could have done such a thing when I took this action at a very sensitive moment of history? (?I am not complaining now.) I hope the Arab nations will generally understand who was on their side and how [words indistinct] plots some elements are trying to cause a deterioration in Iran's relations with Arab nations in a way that at present the Palestinians and Syrians have (?acquired the nature) of occupiers.

[Reporter] I thank you very much for your explanations. However, the important problem for the Iranian nation is the continuation of your struggle. Before this incident we all saw that you would continue. Will you now change the mode of struggle or will you continue as before? This is very important for our people, Mr Bakhtiar.

[Bakhtiar] In my opinion, a person who has followed an extremely clear policy and struggled against [word indistinct] and dictatorship and corruption for (?40) years cannot [word indistinct] change his ways. I shall continue in the same way and [word indistinct]. But I would like to express my hopes that all compatriots and our compatriots in Iran will continue their struggle until their last breath. We will never let Iran (?die) or allow a group of people and [words indistinct] to rule there (?on inhuman principles).

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, what you have just said is, of course, of great importance to all of us. However, 2 days ago you granted an interview to the French radio and said some things about the West and the West's relations with Khomeyni's government. If possible, please repeat these for the Iranian nation.

[Bakhtiar] I said the Western nations in general submit (?many) pages of reports to their governments when animals are not treated properly in this or that country. However, when it comes to bombing of Kordestan, to the stoning of Iranian women, to the contempt and ill-treatment received by all intellectuals, students and other intellectuals in Iran, (?it allows) a good-for-nothing person to (?write) that the National Front--from the beginning to date--was a center of espionage for the CIA and SAVAK. In other words, from Dr Mossaddeq to such an insignificant person as myself, one of his students.

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, Radio Iran thanks you. We know your time is very precious, but we are rarely given the opportunity to talk with you. Please explain to the people some other points that have arisen, namely that today we heard that Khomeyni's Savama has [rest of interview indistinct].

Guards of Islam Statement

LD191814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the conqueror of oppressors: The second statement of the Guards Corps of Islam group.

Dear Muslim nation of Iran, as we stated in the previous statement, we now describe to you the details of the implementation of Bakhtiar's death sentence, in which alas we did not succeed.

A group of our warriors went to the home of the traitor Bakhtiar on the morning of Friday 18 July, at 0800 Paris time. After giving identity cards to the French police, who were assigned to guard Bakhtiar's residence, they went to the second floor, where Bakhtiar and his Iranian bodyguards were.

When they stepped from the elevator, our brothers opened machinegun fire on Bakhtiar's mercenary bodyguards and rushed to Bakhtiar's room. Unfortunately, the door to Bakhtiar's room had been chained and padlocked from the inside; our brothers opened the locks with gunfire, but the chain still remained behind the door. At this time Bakhtiar's secretary accompanied by his other bodyguards came out of the room opposite Bakhtiar's room, carrying machineguns. Our brothers did not give them a chance and opened fire on them with their machineguns. At this time, the neighbors came out and our brothers, in order to avoid slaughtering the people, rushed downstairs; but unfortunately the French police had surrounded the entire [word indistinct] of the mercenary Bakhtiar. Hence, after returning the fire and exhausting their ammunition, they were captured by the French police, with one wounded.

Muslim nation of Iran, you know that one of the main elements of the recent plots was the mercenary Bakhtiar. Therefore, we will not rest until we have executed this mercenary [words indistinct]. And you, the French Government, who support many fugitive criminals, such as Bakhtiar, and have arrested our Muslim revolutionary brothers, we warn you that unless you free our brothers and deport Bakhtiar from France, we will put your interests in the Middle East in jeopardy.

[Signed] The Guards of Islam group.

Embassy Statement

ID191807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Paris had issued a five-point statement on behalf of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, as follows: In the name of God: The attempt on the life of Shahpur Bakhtiar, collaborator with the deposed shah, made in Paris yesterday has claimed two innocent victims. The government of the Iranian Republic of Iran does not need to fight against the political ideology of a group who is responsible for the massacre of tens of thousands of martyrs, and does not resort to acts of terror, which it has condemned several times.

The group which under the name "the Guards of Islam" has claimed responsibility for the attempt is completely unknown to us and has no connection with Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards, whom the international press is attempting to portray as responsible for this event. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran severely protests against such press agitation, the aim of which is to fan conspiracies, especially from French soil, against the people of Iran.

Qotbzadeh Interview

ID210930 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A spokesman for the (?Ministry) of Foreign Affairs yesterday (?gave) PARS a copy of the Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's (?interview) with the French television network.

The text said:

In an interview (?with the) French television network, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in reply to a question that [as received] whether the Iranian Government had been involved in the assassination attempt against Bakhtiar's life, said that the Iranian Government did (?not) have the slightest information about the incident. "On my way to Nicaragua when I arrived in Paris I was informed about the case and I stayed here to collect further information," Qotbzadeh said: "Unfortunately," he added, "U.S. agents have made France a base for themselves and engineer various plots against Iran. We have been informed that during the current week there will be vast propaganda in the world against the Islamic Republic of Iran and you notice that it has been started. We have information from among these treacherous elements of the former regime." Asked himself, [as received] Qotbzadeh said, "The Iranian nation has [words indistinct] independence and freedom and is ready to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, it will have not need to restore to (?such) attitude in order to confront (?the) position and thus neither approves it nor [word indistinct] it. I have made contacts with imam's bureau, the president himself and other [words indistinct] of them have any information about the Paris incident.

The reporter, showing Qotbzadeh a report carried [word indistinct] by the Iranian newspaper JOMHURIYE-E ESLAMI about the incident, told him that the newspaper had approved the assassination attempt and had said that millions of people had stressed satisfaction about the event.

In reply Qotbzadeh said that newspapers were free in Iran and could write whatever they wanted. It should be noted that during Bakhtiar's rule tens of thousands of people were killed [words indistinct] and, therefore, it was natural that people expressed hatred toward him and supported any action against him. Asked when the Iranian Government would release the hostage, Qotbzadeh said that the fate of the hostages (?would) be decided by Majles and hoped that a just and honourable solution would (?be found) for the problem. In reply to a question about the economic situation in Iran, the Iranian foreign minister said that Iran was facing two powers in the world and that it was natural that Iran was tolerating an immense pressure especially from the United States and its (?allies) who had imposed economic sanctions on Iran. "But we are decisive to preserve our independence before these two powers and do not let these superpowers to interfere in our internal affairs," Qotbzadeh stressed. For economic issues regulations had been ratified by the Revolution Council which would be enforced, he said. "Of course, it would be very difficult but we, undoubtedly, would be victorious," the foreign minister said. Asked if he admits Bakhtiar (?was an important) opposition for the present regime, Qotbzadeh said: "It is not the matter of Bakhtiar or agents of the former regime. [Words indistinct] problem of (?superpowers especially the U.S. imperialism) which is engineering plots against us. It is natural that the overall and international attack against the Islamic revolution of Iran continues. But our nation would fight all such plots such as the recent coup d'etat, (?and) would [words indistinct] victorious.

Criticism of Qotbzadeh

ID201835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Following the declaration of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the attack on the home of Bakhtiar, the third announcement by the Guards of Islam group has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Do not follow what you do not have any knowledge of, as the ear, the eyes and the heart will reflect this. [verse from the Koran] His Excellency, Qotbzadeh, your sourceless remarks, as always, contain a series of ambiguities, for which you are responsible to God and the people of God.

1. Why have you considered this action as indecent, using the same satanic expressions: there has been an attempt on the life of the shah, instead of praising the revolutionary action of our combatants? And why do you attack us in your formal announcement?

2. On what grounds and what excuses against God and our Islamic people have you presented an Islamic group as dependent on Bakhtiar and the fugative shah?

3. Are you not informed that Bakhtiar is an agent who has sold himself to America and Israel and who the other day, with the help of Oveysi and his internal agents, intended to bombard the residence of the imam of the people, the Feyziyeh seminary in Qom and other sensitive places and to massacre at least 15,000 people, like on 5 June 1963? Are in your opinion these people, about whom the imam of the people said: The Koran verdit on them is execution, a group with political beliefs? And must we not confront them severely? Do you consider the enforcement of the Shari'at law as a means of intimidation?

4. Mr Qotbzadeh, it is a cause for regret that you as the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, even in the last days of your office, instead of acting ideologically and according to the revolution, think of nothing but making that sort of gesture.

We hope that at least you have not made any comments on behalf of the Government of Iran.

God praises us and this is the best assistance. [verse from the Koran]

[Signed] The Guards of Islam group.

Commentary on Western Press

ID201852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Unatrributed commontary]

[Text] Now a commentary on the incident of the attack onthe home of Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris, and again on the crafty role of the mass media of the West, which have made much ado about it, as if there had been an attempt on the life of an important character. Their hue and cry is amazingly loud indeed. And it is interesting to know that the sharp edge of the attacks of the Western press is aimed at the Iranian regime. And they keep on mentioning the issue of the stay of the imam in Paris, that for instance it was not expected that you pay off our hospitality with an attack on Bakhtiar. Shame on them!

With all [word indistinct] and shameful alliance they have with each other in secret. They have arrayed their troops for hammering our against the revolution of Iran, as if they were preparing for their archenemies.

The Western press, with a budget funded by America and Israel, have presented a useless, miserable and puppet fellow like Shahpur Bakhtiar, who has never had competence for adopting any measures and will not have, to us as a person whom they think can get something done. Or they think that if this incompetent element had died due to this attack, the state of the world would definitely have been in a mess, or democracy would have been eradicated from France.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hamadan Transfer

BK190748 Hong Hong in English 0452 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 19 (AFP)--American hostages held in Hamadan, 350 kms (220 miles) west of here, were transferred to another city Thursday, according to a communique from their militant Islamic captors, which was printed today in the daily newspaper BAMDAD.

The transfer, to an undisclosed city, was intended to "foil the plot by the spies sent to this city," the communique said, making reference to a "plot by American agents."

Bani-Sadr on U.S.

JN191804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, president Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said that he does not believe the decision of the Iranian Majles on the hostages might be linked to the (?U.S.) presidential elections. However, it is possible for the Majles to solve this problem quickly.

Asked whether Iran will establish relations with the United States after the issue of the hostages is solved, Dr Bani-Sadr said: Nothing is impossible in the world. However, if the United States continued its aggressive acts, then I will say no and a thousand no's.

Denial of Hostage Statement

LD200949 Tehran PARS in English 0833 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, Jul 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Presidential press advisor Musavi Garmarudi denied yesterday a statement printed in a recent issue of the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN in which the president had been quoted as having said that the Iranian parliament might soon take up the case of the American hostages in Iran and that Iran might even normalise her relations with the United States once the problem is solved.

Musavi Garmarudi said that the president in an interview with a PARS correspondent had said, "...but it is possible that the Majles very soon takes up the case..." He added that in response to the question of whether Iran might re-establish relations with the Unites States, once the hostage problem is solved, the president only said, "....nothing is entirely improbable, but if the United States should decide to continue its aggressive policies, the [words indistinct].

TRIAL OF PLOTTERS OF ABORTIVE COUP BEGINS

LD191805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's report, the first session of the trial of the plotters of the recent coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran was held this afternoon at Evin prison. The Islamic revolution court of the army is responsible for the trial of the plotters and its religious judge is Hojjat ol-Eslam (Gulshahri). Ayatollah Ghoddosi and [words indistinct on behalf of the Supreme Council of Justice will supervise the trials of the plotters against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent's report, the trials of the plotters is not open, and the media's representatives cannot attend the court's session. The trial will be covered by film by the Vision [television] of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will be broadcast later.

Court Verdicts

LD200408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The trial of the conspirators of the recent abortive coup d'etat began at the special Islamic court yesterday and five of the people involved in the coup d'etat plan were condemned to death. Those executed were:

1. Retired Brig Gen Ayatollah (?Moharreri), son of Ahmed [first name as heard];

2. Mohammad Malek, son of Reza, an officer of the first Shekari base, 11th Battalion;

3. Bizhan Iran-Nezhad Sabet, son of Hasan, a technical officer in the air force;

4. Air force officer Yosuf Pur-Reza'i, son of Taqi;

5. Fahrdad Jahangiri, son of (?Khalil), a pilot of the first Shekari base, 11th search battalion.

The above-named people were condemned to death by execution on charges of participating in a coup d'etat plot against the system of the Islamic Republic in Iran, planning to establish an American social-democratic system and returning the traitorous fugitive Bakhtiar after their victory, preparing 35 to 50 aircraft for the operation and planning to bomb the imam's residence, other sensitive places and highly populated places of various cities, and preparing printed materials to be distributed over various cities if the coup plan had succeeded. The sentences were carried out at 0100 this morning in the courtyard of Evin prison and the above-named people were executed by an execution squad.

COMMANDER DISCUSSES FAILED COUP, WARNS OF PLOTS

KEYHAN 13 July Interview

LD181345 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive 13 July interview with Ground Forces Commander General Zahir-Nezhad: "Last Communication Coup d'Etat Plotters Had With Their Contacts Was in Laleh Park"--place of interview not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview by KEYHAN this morning Ground Forces Commander of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad revealed fresh information concerning the unsuccessful coup d'etat plot against the Islamic revolution.

General Zahir-Nezhad first referred to the methods by which the plot was to have been carried out:

"Information was first communicated to the president of the republic a month ago, and about 15 days ago about 15 members of this group were identified. Last Wednesday I visited the president and he said that the group intended to begin their operation in Hamadan that night, and that at that very moment they were in communication with their contacts in Laleh Park.

Those carrying out the coup d'etat plot were in two groups. Under these circumstances, the guards corps were charged with the task of arresting them. All the roads which might be used were immediately placed under strict control and surveillance, and I personally contacted the Hamadan gendarmerie unit at 2300 hours and requested that all gendarmerie facilities should be made available to the guards corps and that, for greater cooperation, a group of gendarmerie personnel should be placed at the disposal of the guards corps. In the end, a confrontation took place with the first group of coup d'etat plotters near the intersection by the Nowzheh base, as a result of which five of them were killed and two wounded and many groups were arrested both inside and outside the base.

About 200 persons from various ranks, from colonel to sergeant, were arrested. These are the American peshmerga; America is pursuing two aims. One: If it had been successful in the first stage in getting several aircraft off the ground and attacking several targets, after the ensuing destruction it would have had to make a forced landing in Iraq or a similar country. By means of subsequent propaganda, it would have sown suspicion in the minds of the people towards the army, and this more dangerous move would have resulted in doubt, hesitation and reservations arising in respect of this organization [the army] and would have separated the people from the army. This would have utterly discredited this organization, dozens of whose sons sacrifice their lives daily for the nation by facing fire from the enemy's weapons.

General Zahir-Nezhad stressed:

"While our revolution is still in progress, and for so long as we retain our solidarity, no coup will succeed, since the victorious weapon of Iran is the cry "Allah akbar". And so long as this weapon is not taken away from the nation--that is, if the soul of the nation is not divorced from the revoluionary leadership and not dissipated--no conspiracy, military or otherwise, will succeed. We must clearly expect more plots and we must all be ready to neutralize them. I thus warn that anyone who has in ignorance turned the sharp edge of his attack against the army is sadly in error.

The army is not confined to 100 or 200 persons. We should consider these 100 or 200 corrupt persons in our society and in the entire existing army organization as having fallen under the influence [of the enemy] and we should be ready to confront them.

The subversion and espionage organizations of the imperialist governments are using these ploys to bring nations to their knees. If someone who is inexperienced in the affairs of the military considers himself to be so experienced as to unwisely attack the army organization, weaken the chain of command and, by discrediting the commanders, place the army under his own supervision, we will have both failed to render any service to the army and committed a great treason.

18 July Remarks

LD190556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the gendarmerie and the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni last night.

Asked about details of the coup d'etat plot, General Zahir-Nezhad said: This problem has been magnified a great deal. I have said in other speeches that (?this) coup d'etat was not the basic plan [as heard], perhaps it was a preliminary plan for a greater plot.

The commander of the ground forces added: America can employ larger forces for a military attack against us, but there is the problem of controlling the people of Iran. Let us imagine that American soldiers have invaded Iran. America cannot send more than 100,000 soldiers to Iran. If we have 20,000,000 committed Muslim men and women and if we divide this figure by 100,000, the result is that each American soldier would have to face 200 Iranian men and women. Well, if they try to control the Iranian people, one person cannot do much facing 200 people committed to "Allah akbar" ["God is the greatest"] whose slogan is "There is no god but Allah" and are ready to be martyred.

It is not the fear of the army which prevents America from coming to Iran. America is frightened by these people who are committed to "Allah akbar" and is frightened by the slogan "There is not God but Allah" and the power of Islam. America knows that 70,000 people were martyred during the Islamic revolution in Iran and the toppling of the former regime. And if the regime had not been overthrown on 11 February 1979, it is likely that the number of people killed would have reached 170,000 or 1 million people. We all witnessed what happened at Babor lane, Tehran University and Martyrs Square. When a Muslim shouts "There is no God but Allah", he is no longer thinking of life.

America is trying to (?smash these minds), all these conspiracies, all the [word indistinct], all the treachery, all these deceived people and all the capital investment are only intended to divert the people's minds and destroy the power of "God is the greatest" and "There is no God but Allah". They are not frightened of our army, but are afraid of our committed people.

In reply to a question as to what is the strength of the Iranian Army against the aggression of the Iraqi mercenary government, General Zahir-Nezhad Said: As you know, the criminal and traitorous Saddam has employed all his forces as peshmergas [dying before another] for the American forces and is attacking our borders day and night. Of course, he is not brave enough to enter Iran with his soldiers because our brother soldiers have answered their attacks while being ready to sacrifice their own lives. We return their fire with fire, their mortars with mortars and their overflights with overflights. (?We are aware) that the Government of Iraq cannot escape (?the revenge) of the Muslim people of Iraq because it has no support among the muslim people of Iraq, does not serve its people and is serving America, Israel and England.

Finally, the commander of the ground forces said: Iran must not destroy the power of "God is the greatest" and "There is no God but Allah", because this was the secret of our victory over such a great power as America. If we preserve the same power and increase the number of the personnel in the army tenfold will do no good.

MAJLES DISCUSSES ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD201927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The permanent speakerof the Islamic consultative assembly has been elected for 1 year.

Today's open session of the Majles, which started at 0935 with readings from the Koran and which was chaired by Mr Yadollah Sahabi as senior member, the great struggler Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was elected as speaker of Majles for 1 year with 146 votes out of 196.

According to our correspondent, at the beginning of today's open session of the Majles, Mr Yadollah Sahib, the session chairman, introduced the members of the council of guardians to the Majles and announced the formalization of the Majles and the beginning of the first legislative period.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Jannati, one of the jurisconsults of the council guarding the constitution, in a speech referring to the heavy onus on the council members, said: so far as our power and facilities permit, we should try for the Islamic regime to be established in the true sense of the the word, since it is the will of God. The Muslim nation began its movement with the (?slogan) "God is great". Those wishes should come true, so that both God and his faithful and Muslim subjects are satisfied.

Then Mr Gudarz Eftekhar Jahrumi, one of the legal experts of the council of guardians said: Today, the Islamic nation--and especially the Iranian nation--has set its hopes on the Majles and expects the Majles to implement Islamic decrees to the full and to supervise all the country's affairs. All of us are dutybound to consider our country and ask for nothing but God's satisfaction. We hope that we will be able to perform this duty in an excellent manner.

After the speeches by the two members of the council of guardians, Mr Yadollah Sahabi pointed out the mode of election of tthe executive committee [hey'at-e ra'iseh], in connection with the Majles internal regulations, which have not been approved yet, and also the principles of the constitution. He declared: In this connection, a project [words indistinct]. According to this project, the present regulations --which are under review by the relevant committee--will be observed experimentally for 3 months, by the permanent executive committee. During this time the representatives should become more familiar with the problems of these regulations and may submit their constructive proposals. Then the Majles will make the final decision.

In opposition to the [word indistinct] of this project, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the deputy from Tehran, said: The law approved by the Revolution Council conforms perfectly with the principles of the constitution, and the election of the executive committee is permissible according to the Revolution Council's approval. Therefore, I propose that you do not accept the [word indistinct] of the project, and--with respect to the law the Revolution Council has approved--begin electing the executive committee.

After the speeches in favor and against the [word indistinct] of the proposed plan, voting took place and the plan was approved with an (?absolute) majority.

At 1115 the session was adjourned. It was reconvened at around 1225, after a break lasting for about 1 hour. Mr Sahabi said: According to the views of the council of guardians, based on Article 66 of the Constitution, the approval of the regulations should precede the election of the permanent executive committee. Therefore, the proposed plan will be voted on.

According to our correspondent, the said plan was approved with 189 votes in favor, 10 against and 7 abstentions out of 206 members present.

Today's open session ended at 1320 hours. The continuation of the (?election) of the permanent executive committee was deferred until tomorrow's open session, which will be held at 0900.

GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD192050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Mr Morteza Reza'i, the newly appointed commander of the revolution Guards Corps, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Fazlollah Mahalati, the imam's representative in the corps, arrived at the central headquarters of the guards corps at 1400 and attended a meeting of coprs officials. During the meeting the imam's directives concerning the guards corps were discussed and all corps officials declared their readiness to obey the imam's orders and their readiness to cooperate and coordinate with the corps commander.

Mr Mahalati, the imam's representative in the corps, told PARS that not only the officials but also the guards announced their readiness to implement the imam's directives as soon as they heard them. All units have been given the necessary directives and will implement these directives without delay:

1. Officers must coordinate with other armed forces in their military operations and must not act individually.

2. Purge from the corps those who are corrupt from the view of faith, ideas and morals.

3. Halt those guards who, without orders from the prosecutor general or revolution counts, seize people's land or property or arrest people without a lawful warrant. These guards themselves must be handed over to the revolution courts.

4. Observe complete discipline in the corps and full obedience to the commander in chief of the armed forces and the corps commander in implementing these regulations. A justice council will be established within the corps and violators will be handed over to the justice council.

HAMADAN AIR BASE COMMANDER GOES ON TRIAL

LD191204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the first session of the trial of retired Brig Gen Nasrollah Sho'a'i, former commanding officer of Hamadan's 6th fighter base, began at Kabutarahan great mosque yesterday afternoon. The trail was attended by hundreds of inhabitants from that district in addition to personnel of the 6th fighter base and began with a recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Nasrollah Sho'a'i is accused of having closely collaborated with the malevolent Pahlavi regime and of receiving medals and support from the illegal government of the traitor Shahpur Bakhtiar, ordering the opening of fire on demonstrators, spreading corruption and prostitution, ignoring Islamic culture, crushing revolutionaries and struggles at the Hamadan 6th fighter base, preventing the dissemination of newspapers on the base, (?protecting) members of SAVAK on the base, insulting the imam and the revolutionaries' principles, closing down the only mosque on the base, arming several Phamtom aircraft for the purpose of crushing the freedom-loving Muslim people and closing the runway at the base in order to prevent the arrival in Iran of the imam of the Islamic nation.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Baneh Protest

LD181844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Baneh, today around 3,000 farmers and workers of Baneh held a meeting in the city's stadium and demanded the release of the personnel of the Baneh reconstruction jihad who have been arrested by Komoleh. Later demonstrators chanting "God is great" marched through the city's streets in support of the reconstruction jihad, and called on the civil servants categorically to cooperate to secure the release of the reconstruction jihad's personnel.

According to the same report, tomorrow morning farmers and workers and other groups of Baneh inhabitants will march toward Garma, Banian and [word indistinct] villages to demand the release of the reconstruction jihad's personnel.

Urumiyeh Clash

LD191018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, during the clashes which took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the hamlet of Band-e Urumiyeh between Urumiyeh's guards corps on one side and members of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] and counterrevolutionaries on the other 14 guards were martyred and 6 wounded.

The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Urumiyeh said: Yesterday, a large number of suspect armed elements could be seen among them. The guards corps, in order to clarify the situation and investigate the area, dispatched a number of guards. The armed elements, members of the KDP and their antipopular and counterrevolutionary allies opened fire on the guards, and large forces of armed mercenaries who were deployed in the surrounding mountains and hills encircled the area and prevented the people from returning to Urumiyeh. In order to help the brother guards, the guards corps dispatch a relief force, and as a result of renewed clashes which lasted until 0200 this morning, 14 guards were martyred and 6 wounded. The report indicates that the assailants, after suffering an unknown number of losses, vanished and are now in hiding. The guards corps has not yet announced the names of the martyrs and wounded. This report has also been confirmed by the public relations office of Tehran Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Sistan va Baluchestan Executions

LD191732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to the central news unit, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Sistan va Baluchestan has issued a statement in connection with the martyrdom of 11 [revolution] guards on the Vashk-Chahbahar road.

The statement adds that after the arrest of these four persons by personnel of Basht gendarmerie and the discovery of their connection with the martyrdom of the 11 guards, the special Islamic Revolution Court of Sistan va Baluchestan, after reviewing the dossiers of this group on Friday 18 July, and hearing their defense, found the said four persons guilty of corruption on earth and fighting against God and the prophet of God and sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out at 2100 last night.

Guards Commander Arrest

GF191754 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the news of the resignation of Naser Hokmabadi-Vaseq, commander of the Yasuj Islamic Revolution Guards, the personnel and investigations officer of this unit has announced in a letter:

Naser Hokmabadi-Vaseq has been dismissed. He was arrested 1 week ago and charged with incompetence and wrongdoings by the high legislative body of the revolution guards' central headquarters.

Further on Urumiyeh Deaths

LD192105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2015 GMT 19 Uul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, during clashes yesterday afternoon and last night between the Urimiyeh Guards Corps and members of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party and counterrevolutionaries in Band-e-Urumiyeh village, 14 revolution guards were martyred and six were wounded.

The Urumiyeh Guards Corps public relations spokesman, commenting on the incident, stated that at 1930 last night while a large number of Urumiyeh inhabitants were going to Band village, a number of armed and suspicious elements were seen among them [as heard]. The revolution guards dispatched a number of guards to Band village to investigate and review the region. Armed elements, who were members of the Democratic Party, and their antipeople and counterrevolutionary collaborators opened fire on the guards. A large number of mercenaries who had taken up positions in the nearby mountains and hills surrounded the area and prevented the people from returning to Urumiyeh.

Shiraz Night Flights

GF201539 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The 7th fighter base in Shiraz has issued the following announcement: Beginning at 1930 today, two F-14 fighter aircraft and one helicopter will be flying night missions in the area.

Shiraz Purge Committee

GF201550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Shiraz university purge committee has given those persons who have been purged or disciplined by this establishment a 1-week moratorium to defend themselves before this committee. The period will begin tomorrow. At the end of the week no more objections will be accepted, and the files will be dealt with in absentia.

New Lorestan Governor General

LD202000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad Mahluji has been appointed governor general of Lorestan Province by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS CONCERNING IRAQ

Qasr-e Shirin Fighting

JN201841 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Ba'thist government forces in Iraq are still carrying out their attacks against our western border. According to a PARS report, the forces of the tyrannical Iraqi regime opened artillery fire on the areas surrounding Qasr-e Shirin at 0930 this morning, but soon came under the fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report says that our forces launched a similar attack on two of the Ba'thist border posts.

In another development, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Kermanshah said that at 1600 yesterday, armed elements and agents of the Iraqi Ba'th Party attacked the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of (Malen Dar). They were strongly repulsed by our forces, the revolution guards and the peshmerga Kurds.

This attack, which lasted until 0500 this morning, resulted in the killing of five of the counterrevolutionaries and the wounding of an unidentified number of them.

Iraqi Group Statement

JN201913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic action organization in Iraq has issued a statement saying:

In the name of God, the smasher of the tyrants: Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead; nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord. [Koranic verse]

Working upon the pledge made by the mujahidin of the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq to continue the struggle against the dirty ruling Takriti clique dominating our Muslim people in Iraq and against the agent regime, which is making itself a spearhead for the imperialist forces in the area and which is deploying all its resources to strike at the Islamic revolution in Iran and the world; and working upon the pledge to continue the march along the road of our innocent martyrs, martyr hero Abu Ziyad attacked a Ba'th Party leader during the latter's visit to the photoexhibition of criminal agent Saddam in the liberation square opposite the Granada theater. Martyr Abu Ziyad managed to wipe out the Ba'thist criminal, but Abu Ziyad was instantly martyred.

However, the main target of the operation was criminal Tario Hanna 'Aziz, who did not attend the exhibition.

The operation was carried out on the night of 14 July, but the Ba'thist authorities have shrouded the incident in secrecy. They failed to hold the funeral of the criminal out of fear that an attack similar to that carried out by martyr Abu Kahlid in the [Al-Waziriyah] operation, might take place on the processing.

The authorities panicked and were afraid that attacks might take place against all communications centers on the occasion of the 14 and 17 July anniversaries, which mark the assumption of the part to power in 1968. Accordingly, all celebrations and processions were canceled.

While claiming its responsibility for the killing of this Ba'thist criminal, the organization pledges to our Muslim people in Iraq that it w continue the march until this haughty regime is stamped out and an Islamic regime is set up. There is not help except from God.

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq.

18 July 1980

Deportees From Iraq

JN201916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] During the past 24 hours, another group of the brother and sister believers who have been deported by the Ba'thist government in Iraq entered the country. This group consists of seven people, who entered the country via Sumar.

The total number of deportees who have now entered Iran amounts to 47,593 persons.

KUNA: KHO'INI CONFESSES PLANNING TAKEOVER OF EMBASSY

ID181250 Kuwait KUNA in Egnlish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 18, (KUNA)--The Pakistani Embassy here today denied press reports that its diplomatic mession in Tehran was being used for espionage activities by the CIA.

Meanwhile, the leader of Iran's Muslim students holding the American Embassy and U.S. hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, said he believed the equipment and documents similar to those found in U.S. Embassy here were also available in other embassies in Iran.

Kho'ini did not specifically mention the name of any embassy but, he added, he had certain information in this respect which, he said, would be revealed very shortly.

The Pakistani Embassy was accused of espionage activities by an unidentified group of Pakistani freedom fighters whose written statement was published in front pages by the Iranian newspapers. In their statement the self-proclaimed Pakistani freedom fighters accused their country's embassy of taking over the espionage job after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was occupied by Iranian Muslim students.

This accusation appeared in Wednesday's papers and today Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini came out with a statement saying that some of the equipment and documents were possibly removed from such embassies after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy while other embassies had no doubt created a situation whereby they could destroy such evidence quickly "in the event they were being invaded".

Kho'ini also confessed it was he who planned the takeover of the American Embassy and added that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni was informed afterwards about the takeover and the holding of the American hostages.

Later Kho'ini was asked to keep the students under control and prevent them from meddling into national affairs. The students maintained silence after they were bitterly criticised by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh who accused them of fabricating documents against prominent personalities of Iran.

The Pakistan Embassy here today appeared to be highly concerned after it was accused of espionage activities and a spokesman said the embassy had tightened security measures. The embassy was also trying to trace the members of an unidentified group of Pakistani freedom fighters in Tehran, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani press attache, Younus Sethi, while describing the allegations against Pakistan as a "pack of lies", said it was unfortunate that Iranian newspapers "don't care to differentiate between right and wrong or to bear in mind which country is their friend."

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANDISHEH AFFAIR

LD201008 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20 PARS NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday concerning the discovery of some espionage documents in Andisheh school and their delivery to the Foreign Ministry, as [words indistinct]. The statement said: No documents have been handed over to the ministry in this connection and as it was announced [words indistinct], the officials of Andisheh school accompanied by Archbishop Capucci called on the ministry and explained that their work had no connection with espionage and they denied all the made [as received] in this respect.

Regarding the statements of Archbishop Capucci and officials of the school, the Ministry of the Interior has been asked to announce its views after investigating the related documents and accusations.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN181843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A report from a group of Afghan revolutionaries says that the invading Soviet forces launched a large-scale attack [words indistinct] in eastern Afghanistan on 7 July this year. The report adds that Soviet fighter planes strafed the villages in the outskirts of Kabul, while several columns of tanks and other units attacked four of the Afghan revolutionaries' positions in (?Paktia) province. Although sufficient information about this fighting is not yet available, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries said they killed a number of Soviet soldiers and damaged eight tanks.

The report also says that 12 Soviet tanks were destroyed when several mines went off on the (Hazamy-Orwun) road on 14 July. Fourteen Afghan revolutionaries were martyred.

In another development, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries' sources in Peshawar said that fighting is still continuing between the Muslim revolutionaries and a column consisting of 300 armored vehicles in (?Parvan) province.

Western Sources in Islamabad said that recently activities were observed in Kabul airport and that the huge Soviet transport planes are carrying new military equipment to the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Further Report

TN210856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Afghan Muslim fighters sources have stated that [words indistinct] with Pakistan as their residence. Afghan senior officials and 360 Soviet soldiers were killed during recent clashes with the revolutionaries.

A spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that the Afghan mujahidin killed 350 Soviet soldiers, shot down 3 helicopters and destroyed 4 tanks in the province of (Shabatyar) last week.

RADIO IRAN IMPLICATES QADHDHAFI IN ATTEMPT ON BAKHTIAR

GF191744 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Telephone report by Radio Iran's correspondent in Paris on 19 July 1980: correspondent is questioned by Radio Iran's announcer, who is in the studio--live]

[Text] [Question] Hello, Paris. Please give us any fresh information you have on the assasination attempt against Mr Bakhtiar.

[Answer] We have information that I do not think the French police and authorities have. We have received reports from informed Iranian sources that when [the assassins] arrived in southern France, they contacted Khomeyni-inclined or Khomeyni-worshipping Iranian sources there. They received a large amount of material assistance and information from them. After formulating their general plan there, they came to Paris and were here for some time. They apparently received some help from leftist European elements and French [words indistinct].

What is interesting is that they knew that Mr Bakhtiar ahd been attending many interviews recently, especially after the notorious coup attempt claimed and (?revealed) by Tehran. Many reporters have gathered in front of Mr Bakhtiar's residence and office, and the telephone does not stop ringing for one moment. Therefore, they concluded that the best way was to pose as reporters. One of them, as you all know of course, had a reporter's card from L'HUMANITE of Paris, the official organ of the French Communist Party. I spoke to one of the newspaper's officials. They said they had not issued a card to anyone.

Another interesting point is that information we have received from very informed sources states that it was Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi who, some time ago, proposed to Bani-Sadr that his methods for annihilating opponents of [words indistinct] be used. Of course, you know that Qadhdhafi established the first college in the world for training terrorists. The Islamic Republic has sent 50 or 60 people to take a special course on manslaughter [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct] (?Before coming here) they went rhough a [word indistinct] course in (?Libya) and they had a large number of documents that prove this point up to an extent.

Another report that we have received from (?Tehran) is that contrary to the obvious, orders to kill Mr Bakhtiar were not issued by Khalkhali, Beheshti or others but by President Bani-Sadr himself.

[Question] I would like to ask about what Mr Gotbzadeh, who is in Paris, has said about this?

[Answer] Mr Gorbzadeh has not said anything. There is no information at hand.

He was to have had a short stopover here on his way to Nicaragua. However, it seems that the French authorities have asked him to prolong his stay in order to answer some questions. As I have heard he is very irritated about the treatment he has received from the French authorities. [Words indistinct] the French are extremely enraged about this matter because a French [word indistinct] was killed and because the police syndicate (?believes) that Mr Bakhtiar was not being guarded as well as he should have been. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Have you had a meeting with Mr Bakhtiar yet?

[Answer] Personally, no. But (?I) have been in constant contact.

[Question] What are his views on this?

[Answer] He was on French television about an hour ago. [sentence indistinct] He accepts the fact that irrespective of their nationality--Palestinian or otherwise--they were financed with Khomeyni's money and were acting on the orders of the Islamic Republic.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN SAYS NATIONAL FRONT OFFICE LOOTED

GF191855 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 19 July 80

[Text] Following an attack by an unidentified group one night last week, the headquarters of the National Front in Tehran was completely looted yesterday by individuals participating in Friday prayers at Tehran University. Therefore, the third political party was [passage indistinct] during the past month. [words indistinct] have written on the walls: Nationalism is anti-Islamic. Our reporter says the attack on the National Front headquarters was foreseeable since the party's offices in Esfahan were looted last week.

Members of the central committee of the Islamic revolution in Tehran announced today that they are now studying the files from the National Front offices. They also allege [words indistinct]. They also discovered some weapons in their headquarters.

We must remind you that [words indistinct] coup plot last week the regime of mullahs had accused members of National Front of participating.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Labor Law; As-Sadat

TA182030 [Editorial Report] The (clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary entitled: "A Positive Step," says that in an announcement the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs pointed out that from now on the guilds' workers will be covered by the labor law. This is the first time that hundreds of thousands of workers have been covered by such a law. Without doubt the sincere and consistent implementation of this law will have a positive effect on the workers, who are facing hard economic conditions. However, there are millions of other workers in our country's various industries and occupations who must also be covered by the labor law and social insurance, but the dependent capitalists and employers are preventing the implementation of the labor law through various trickeries and deceptions, as in the former regime. Without doubt the step that the Ministry of Labor has taken in covering the guilds' workers by the labor law is a positive step that has the support of all the workers and the true forces of the revolution. At the same time the just expectation of the other workers is that this principle will be applied to them also.

The second commentary entitled "The Treacheries of As-Sadat," says As-Sadat has been transformed into the principal associate of the United States in the Middle East to implement the expansionist plans of Washington in the oil-rich region of the Persian Gulf. Now Egypt can be called the Pentagon's main military base for the struggle against our homeland and the revolutionary gains of our nation. The treachery of As-Sadat produces the results desired by the United States. The U.S. makes the most of As-Sadat's treachery by transforming Egypt into the bridgehead of the Pentagon and U.S. imperialism.

All of Washington's plots are aimed at Iran and other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. By establishing military bases in Egypt the United States has begun the task of intensifying military pressure on our country and establishing its control over the export of Persian Gulf oil to the West. Under the pressure of Carter, As-Sadat assists the Pentagon in maintaining U.S. military presence in Egypt. Right now two groups of U.S. military experts are stationed in Egypt's military base near Cairo. As-Sadat's decision--made under Washington's pressure--to widen the Suez Canal has strongly aroused the concern of the world's public opinion. The aim of this decision is to allow the Pentagon to transfer the U.S. naval armada from the Mediterranean Sea, through the Suez Canal, to the Persian Gulf in order to intensify military pressure on our Islamic republic, other oil-exporting countries and the struggling nations of this region.

To comply with the will of his American masters, As-Sadat not only disregards the demand of the Iranian nation to extradite the former shah, but he assists this corruptor on earth in forming counterrevolutionary bands in Egypt and dispatching them to carry out subversive acts against our homeland. Moreover, on the order of As-Sadat Persian radio programs are transmitted every day from Alexandria and Suez calling on the people to overthrow our Islamic republic order.

This treachery of As-Sadat has created a serious danger to the peace and security of the Persian Gulf and is aimed at liquidating the revolutionary gains of our homeland. Consequently, it deals a blow to the national interests of the Egyptian people themselves. The alert Egyptian people condemn the anti-Arabian and anti-Iranian policy of As-Sadat. The path that the traitor As-Sadat has taken is the path of the deposed shah, and their tragic fate will be the same.

Coup Attempt; Afghanistan

GF191920 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1745 GMT on 19 July carried two commentaires:

The first commentary entitled: "Let Us Be Sincere and Persistent in Implementing Cleansing," says recent incidents and especially the dangerous abortive coup attempt last week have once again proven the correctness of the views of the national and democratic forces and pursuers of the imam's policy that enemies of the auspicious Iranian revolution such as As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq are waiting for an opportunity to strike. The U.S. imperialists' fifth column in our country, vestiges of the former regime and extremists have joined hands and are, on order of their American and Chinese masters, ready to harm our country's revolutionary gains. U.S. imperialism and counterrevolutionaries who have been harmed by the revolution cannot bring themselves to surrender to the Iranian people's determination. Therefore, they do not stop plotting against our country and people.

Experience shows that after the victory of the revolution many associates of the former regime, who have apparently altered their garb, have unfortunately infiltrated many organizations. Fortunately, Imam Khomeyni, with his farsightedness, referred to this point and stressed the importance of purging all organizations.

If we look back we can see how the true revolutionary and democratic forces stressed in the very first days of the revulution that in order to safeguard the revolution a popular army should be formed. They rightly stressed that the new army should not and could be reconstructed on the basis of the former imperial army. Unfortunately, there were not many ears to hear this advice.

It seems as though they were unaware of the fact that merely altering the name of the imperial army could not change the structure and create a popular and revolutionary army. Of course, we have taken the army as an example. The reality is that this applied to all fields. People such as Mahdiyun and (?Movahedi) with their links with the Pentagon, the CIA and the former regime, were placed at the head of the air force or the gendarmerie. All this shows that the purging of organizations should be implemented sincerely and decisively and should cover all revolutionary organizations, because these are the organizations that should implement the vital purge in the various fields.

The second commentary entitled "Incidents in Afghanistan," says the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries' coup attempt in our country was foiled. But the plot by our revolution's enemies continues. CIA forces, coupled with imperialism and regional reaction, are trying to use any possible means to implement their plans. This time, counterrevolution, imperialism and Zionism were unable to suceed in their sinister plots. However, they have not put down their weapons. By using the weapon of lies and rumor-mongering, counterrevolutionaries and imperialist and Zionist agents want to distort our people's attention from the true enemies of the revolution. It is especially for this reason that they are trying to distort the realities of development in Afghanistan.

They, who are the enemies of revolutionary Islam, present themselves as defenders of Islam. But when the Amin regime was slaughtering thousands of intellectuals, clergymen, teachers, farmers and workers or was torturing them in prisons, these defenders of Islam did not make such a commotion as they are now. From the very first days following Amin's fall, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan freed more than 15,000 political prisoners. But the Afghan revolution is being criticized today. Why? Because according to imperialist plans Afghanistan should have been turned into an area of tension and a base against anti-imperialist movements and the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

Living conditions in Afghanistan have improved following the revolution. The clergy, who were pressured and tortured by the Amin regime, enjoy freedoms. The Afghan Government has introduced freedoms. What is occurring in Afghanistanis what the imam of the nation wants--freedom, respect for the people and welfare. This is the reality of what has happened and is happening in Afghanistan, not that which defenders of Carter's Islam are inculcating in our people.

Vigilance Against Plots

GF201840 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled "Unity of Word and Action Is Necessary," says the recent plot showed how our country is facing dangers from imperialists. Naturally, this was neither the first nor the last attempt against our revolution. Therefore, the people's unity of word should be put into action and not remain mere words. Experience stemming from the nation's struggles against the idolatrous regime and people's unity at that time show that they should unite in the same way to fight the counterrevolution today. It is clear to all that imperialists and counterrevolutionaries are waiting for any excuse to strike the revolution. All ranks should show all their revolutionary zeal and struggle to thwart any possible plots and safeguard their revolutionary gains.

It is up to our farmers and workers to continue working and producing more in order to help the nation in its struggle. Unity of word and action should replace discord, and any person acting contrary to this is acting contrary to the imam's directives and working to the benefit of the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries.

The second commentary entitled: "Mr Carter is Misrepresenting Facts," says recently, Carter has been referring to dangers facing the region. However, it is clear to all that he is misrepresenting facts. Who does not know that Carter is the one who has created the gravest danger in the area? Whose warships are patrolling the area? The United States is threatening our country with economic and naval blockades and is pressuring its allies to follow in its footsteps. Only a few persons can believe what Mr Carter says concerning the alleged Soviet danger in the Persian Gulf. The world knows that the Soviet Union does not covet the region's oil resources. That it is an exporter of oil and that it even extends assistance to oil-producing countries. The world is also aware that the Soviet Union has no military or other bases in the Persian Gulf or Indian Ocean. Only a few units of Soviet troops are in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government. Therefore, if we want to speak of the true and serious danger that the Persian Gulf faces, we should mention the American bases established in this area. American military presence in this region has actually harmed relations between producers and consumers. The presence of American naval units in the oil routes is endangering the movement of oil. Therefore, the limited Soviet units that are stationed in Afghanistan are not endandering the situation. What Carter does not understand is that oil problems cannot be solved by resorting to adventurism. The danger that has been created in the area can be overcome only if American troops are withdrawn from the Persian Gulf and detente is established.

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PASHTUN LEADER GREETED ON RETURN FROM INDIA

ID181948 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great and beloved leader of the Pashtuns, on arrival today in Kabul received a warm and passionate welcome from the party and government authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the citizens of Kabul.

Pacha Khan, after receiving a series of medical examinations and treatment in New Delhi, returned this morning to Kabul from India.

At Kabul international airport, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo; other members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee; a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; a number of party and government authorities; citizens of Kabul and the Indian ambassador to Kabul, warmly welcomed Pacha Khan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that when the beloved leader of the Pashtuns came out of the airplane, he was welcomed with bouquets of flowers and flower petals.

The health condition of Pacha Khan is good and satisfactory.

Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the Pashtun leader, in the course of an interview with the correspondent of PTI of India, considered and assessed the role of the USSR in the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan as valuable. In the course of the interview he recalled that if the USSR had delayed by 3 days the request of the DRA, then the United States and Pakistan, who had established close links with the regime of Amin, would have embarked on aggression against Afghanistan.

The Pashtun leader also recalled that the USSR, as it has reiterated many times, will leave Afghanistan as soon as foreign interference and the threat against the country cease.

Meeting With Karmal

ID201704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan prime minister, this afternoon went to the residence of Khan Abdol Ghafar Khan, the national and great leader of the Pashtuns, and talked with him regarding topics of mutual interest.

Fayz Mohammad, minister of frontier and tribal affairs, was also present at this meeting.

IRAN BANS ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN REBEL GROUP

ID211958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Iran has banned the activities of an Afghan counterrevolutionary organization called Jam'iat-e Eslami inside its territory.

As it is known, this organization was not only embarking on antagonistic activities against the legal government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but it was acting against the national interests of Iran, too.

The ETTELA'AT and KEYHAN dailies have reported that the Jam'iat-e Eslami has been smuggling firearms and narcotics which have been strictly prohibited by the Iranian (?authorities). A resolute struggle has been going on against narcotics and arms in that country.

As a result of the preliminary [word indistinct] from the leaders and [word indistinct] detained of this organization and an on the spot inspection have shown that this traitorous group had close links with the CIA, the espionage organization of the United States, and Israel, and were carrying out CIA duties. [Word indistinct] at present members of this traitorous and reactionary organization (?have been put by the Iranian security and) [word indistinct] (?authorities) on trial.

It has been also said that in the organization of these activities which have been (?carried out), numerous other counterrevolutionary groups, too, wanted to embark on terrorist activities against Iranian officials, with the help of the CIA, and [words indistinct] railways have been [passage indistinct].

FUNERAL HELD FOR DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER 21 JULY

LD211720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The late Dr Mohammad Wali Yusofi, acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, was buried today in the Tapa-e Shohada cemetery.

Present at the funeral ceremony were Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo; Gol Dad, minister of higher and vocational education; some deputy ministers of other ministries; the rector of Kabul University; other directors and staff of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, and the family and friends of the late deputy.

ROME PAPER REPORTS ON RIFT BETWEEN AUTHORITIES, YOUTH

LD211455 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 80 p 17

[Carlo Benedetti Kabul dispatch: "Rift Splits the Country"]

[Text] Kabul--"Allah is great": This was the students' massed shout along the avenues between the modern buildings erected with U.S. aid. It was the same shout that echoed amid the wretched scenario of the bazaar in the heart of the old city. "Allah is great" meant then that a war of Islam had begun; it was a slogan that was assuming a real significance, a call to revolt, to mobilization against Babrak Karmal's central government and against the "Russians," portrayed as "infidels" and therefore enemies of Islam.

We discussed these demonstrations and sought admissions, explanations and motives. The forum for the discussion was the operational base of the "union of Afghan youth," an organization that emerged during the first days of what is called the Sawr Revolution. The organization has experienced (and is still experiencing) the traumas of the division of the party (into the Parcham and Khalq factions) and has lost specifically in its loss of cadres at various levels, who have been imprisoned, tortured and killed.

The building which houses the union is not far from the hotel Kabul--a white perimeter wall, like all the houses in the city,a courtyard, Russian flags, posters. One of the posters depicts an emaciated hand trying to crush a peasant: It is the hand of U.S. imperialism and the legend reads "Hands off Afghanistan." Once the residence of the Rezair Shah's son, now it is in the hands of the young people, indeed very young people, who proudly show off their submachineguns.

The spokesman for all of them was union secretary (Biurkan Ghiasi), 32, with many years' exile behind him (some in Italy) as he fled first the monarchy and later Amin. He was keen to start talking at once about the young people's role in "Afghan society today," but the obligatory question was about the February demonstrations.

"Yes, the demonstrations," he said, and we quote verbatim: "They did take place and among other things they created serious problems for us. In any case every revolution has its friends and its enemies. But in the university we were certain that we could hold our positions partly because of the high degree of politicization and preparation of our cadres.... Something failed to work as it should have. The very same split that can still be found among the various strata of society reemerged. Furthermore, the students were infiltrated by representatives of the reactionary forces, individuals linked with the Islamic movements which carry out imperialist propaganda, while others were blackmailed and forced to go into the streets.... In short, there were various reasons and various motivations, not the least of which were the ones connected with religion and traditions...."

[Question] Were they mass demonstrations, then?

[Answer] No, but they were nevertheless demonstrations characterized by the shout of "Allah is great" and therefore with a directly addressed appeal for a holy war in defense of the religion.... Demonstrations on the basis of antigovernment mobilization....

[Question] It has been said in the West that the army received the order to attack the demonstrations but the soldiers refused and that it was therefore party members who shot at the youngsters. Is this true?

[Answer] No, there never was any order to attack the students. This is a piece of false information created by Western propaganda and designed to create difficult conditions within the student world. The fact is that many counterrevolutionaries took advantage of the demonstrations to fire at the youngsters of our union. We had our casualties..., but having said that, I must say with all sincerity that we still have problems among the students. [answer ends]

The situation, it is maintained, is calm now and there are many young people joining the union's ranks and asking to become members of the armed "voluntary militia" designed to carry out patrol functions in the areas around the campus.

But the union's work still remains extremely difficult, especially when one reflects that the vast majority of its members (no figures are known) are students. Therefore its action is limited to the few schools, the few institutes and to what can be termed the stronghold of power, namely the polytechnic, built with Soviet aid and whose students in practice speak Russian and spend training periods in the USSR. As far as the rest are concerned, there are only a few peasants and workers in the union.

Here one can see clearly the alienation between what can be called the country's political apparatus and its real grass roots. For the young Afghani walking through the alleyways of Kabul fingering his Koran prayer beads, these "young men with rifles" are, all in all, an alien body. And one cannot see how this alienation can diminish.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SOVIET 'ANNEXATION'

LD211419 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Colonisers Move Into Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul--The Soviet Union has dramatically stepped up its take-over of Afghanistan and has embarked on a process of virtual annexation of the country.

During the past five days on a visit to the Afghan capital and surrounding countryside, I have seen evidence that an army of Russian civilians is now moving in to back up the Red Army's military occupation.

The colonisation process--for that is what it amounts to--displays just about total contempt for the West's huffing and puffing over Afghanistan, and also for the limited military success achieved by the Moslem mujahideen resistance movement.

With clear calculated scorn the Kremlin's infusion of its administrators into Afghanistan has reached a peak in the past few days during the run-up period to today's start of the Moscow Olympics.

That the Kremlin is snubbing its nose at the Carter-led West is clearly apparent to the few non-communist travellers who manage to get into Kabul. The complete subjugation of Afghanistan is underway in the view of most of the city.

Driving north out of Kabul towards the Soviet border the other day, I discovered that Russian bulldozers and engineers are at work rapidly converting a two-lane, potholed road into an eight-lane highway all the way to the Soviet border. This is already the principle conduit for the Soviet presence. Nowhere alse in Afghanistan is there even a double-lane highway.

In the past few days, too, a new "Mars" communication satellite has been inaugurated by Soviet authorities. This will enable Afghan television viewers to turn on their sets and tune into Moscow's domestic programmes.

Strategy for Soviet Offensive

LD211445 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jul 80

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghans Prepare for Post-Games Russian Onslaught"]

[Text] Kabul--Both sides in the Afghan conflict are regrouping and reassessing strategy for the widely-expected Soviet offensive after the Moscow Olympics, authoritative sources in Kabul report.

All signs I have found during my last visit to the Afghan capital suggest that the Red Army will be unleashed without restraint once the Olympic "shop window" in Moscow has been dismantled.

Anti-guerrilla units, trained in the battle conditions of Afghanistan, are prepared for the offensive which will be aimed at ending the Muslim guerrilla "mujahideen" insurgency once and for all.

On the insursent side, fighters have been told to hold their fire and regroup so as to meet the expected Russian attack.

Land mines are being scattered over roads and mountain tracks leading to guerrilla strongholds. Bridges and what remains of the communications network are being destroyed.

"Everything is on the side of the invaders-except for the Afghan people. The Russians have the military strength, but we have the people on our side, and we must at least try to hold up any Russian offensive for as long as possible," one guerrilla told me.

The belief of insurgent leaders is that the aim of Soviet tacticians will be to kill as many guerrillas as possible.

If it happens, this will be a major change of Soviet tactics. Despite propaganda to the contrary, the reality is that during the past seven months the Russian forces have hardly extended themselves, and have not sought to kill as they could have done.

The belief in Kabul, however, is that the Russians have no alternative but to adopt a "no holds barred" approach. Analysts believe that the Red Army, with its troops strength of well over 100,000 men, can more than adequately hold the situation.

To fully garrison the country, many more would be needed but to keep both the rebels and what remains of the Afghan Army in check there seems little need for any major increase in the Soviet deployment.

The reality of Soviet strength even now is seen as the greatest contributing factor to the uneasy stability of the regime installed last Dec. 27 and headed by Mr Babrak Karmal.

Despite the overwhelming unpopularity of the regime, most experts believe it unlikely that it will be overthrown, at least not from within. So Mr Karmal, as long as he maintains the Kremlin's confidence, looks reasonably secure--or as secure as any Third World leader ever appears.

The need to crush the "mujhideen" is, nevertheless, considered urgent. For until the insurgency is quelled, Moscow cannot fulfill its ambition to use Afghanistan as a springboard for the advancement of other hegemonistic designs in the region.

The conclusion in Kabul seven months after the invasion remains, more than ever before, that the Soviet attack was offensive rather than defensive: that Afghanistan is but a steppingstone to other potential conquests, presumably Iran and Pakistan.

As part of the overall drive to bring the country to heel, Mr Karmal has, in the past few weeks, embarked on what is in local terms an ambitious plan for reconciliation with dissident opinion.

Last week, for example, he announced that much of the wealth and property confiscated under the previous Hafisollah Amin regime was being restored to its owners.

Cynics claim that what Mr Karmal is giving with one hand he is taking away with another. Be that as it may the fact is that the move is popular.

At the same time he is increasing his campaign to curry favour with the Muslim mullah, the mainstay of the "mujahideen" movement. More mullah than ever before are being sent to Mecca for the holy "hajh" pilgrimage and all at government expense.

DPA: REBEL LEADER DISAPPOINTED IN ISLAMIC AID

LD211256 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Afghan resistance fighters are disappointed at the absence of material aid from the Islamic world. It was stated to journalists today in Bonn by Jalil Shams, general secretary of the executive committee of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan [IALA]. Shams said that the solidarity expressed by the Islamic states gave only moral assistance to the freedom fighters in their struggle against the Soviet occupation. The resistance leader said: "In concrete terms, nothing of use has come from the Islamic camp."

Shams said that Moscow was working actively to exert its influence in the camp of the Islamic states in order to split these countries in their attitude toward Afghanistan. The Soviet Union had already achieved success in this as the last mild statement by the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference had shown. "But if concrete Western aid is not forthcoming how can the Islamic world, whose opportunities are much more limited, support us?" asked Shams.

The IALA general secretary said that his organization comprised, with the exception of socialist and other left-wing groupings, the majority of all Afghan resistance groups. He put the number of resistance fighter who have fallen since the first installation of a communist government at about half a million.

Up until recently Soviet tactics had met with little success because tanks and bombers could do little against swiftly operating bands of guerrillas. But this had now changed. "Our worst enemy are these damned helicopter gunships," said Shams. "We have no way of dealing with these weapons.

Shams called on the West to step up political pressure on the Soviet Union. "Our struggle is in every way a freedom struggle, a real popular uprising," he said. "The Soviet Union must be made to realize that the world will not let it get away with this aggression." Under the present political circumstances it was certainly difficult for the European countries to send weapons. "But the Soviet Union nevertheless accuses every other state possible of interference even if these countries give only humanitarian aid."

SOVIET TROOPS REPORTEDLY STAGE 'MASSIVE' ATTACKS

PA181742 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 18 (AFP)--Soviet troops in a "massive" ground and air attack have destroyed several villages north of the Afghan capital, Kabul, and killed more than 100 Afghans in four days of heavy fighting that ended late last week, reports reaching rebel sources said here today.

A three-pronged Soviet attack at Sakardara, Farza and Goldara was aimed at preventing the reported infiltration of Afghan freedom fighters inside Kabul, a rebel group, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, added.

Unconfirmed earlier reports had said Muslim rebels were massing around Kabul for a major encounter.

The "unprovoked Soviet offensive", backed by several hundred tanks and armoured vehicles with at least a dozen helicopters, destroyed a number of villages in the northern Parvan Province close to Kabul, according to the latest report. But a Soviet attempt to use chemical gas largely failed because of strong winds, it said.

About 105 Afghans, including 20 Muslim commandoes, were killed in "heavy Soviet bombings," the alliance sources said.

A number of women and children died when housing collapsed in sudden Soviet air raids, and about 40 "innocent civilians" were wounded, they added.

The rebel sources said Afghan freedom fighters continued to engage the Soviet soldiers, who were later joined by Afghan militia. In the ensuing battle they destroyed over a dozen armoured vehicles and killed a large number of Soviet and Afghan troops including a "senior" Soviet army official, the sources added.

The rebels also claimed to have shot down several helicopters in the Goldara clash, "one of the most serious with the Red Army so far."

Besides "indiscriminate bombing," the Soviet troops also used chemical gas, but due to wet weather and fast westerly winds" this largely remained ineffective except that some of the Muslim guerrillas felt "dizzy and drowsy," they said.

The mujahedin, however, left the area because of "severe destruction," and after the Soviet troops withdrew took up their positions again, the alliance said.

Further Report

BK211652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 July (AFP)--Soviet troops resorted to "heavy bombing" in the Khogiani and Shenwar areas of Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province located across [from] this Pakistani border town, Afghan rebel sources said here today.

The Soviet bombing, on the first Friday of Muslim holy month Ramadan, destroyed a number of villages in the province and hundreds of homeless families were on their way to Pakistan, the sources said.

AFGHAN AIRLINES CHAIRMAN REPORTEDLY ASSASSINATED

BK211121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 21 (AFP)--Mohammed Nader, chairman of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, was assassinated in Kabul last week by anti-Russian rebels, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here today from the Afghan capital.

The reports, which gave no other details of the killing, said the Afghan police rounded up about a dozen Ariana employees from the ground staff at Kabul airport during the weekend on suspicion of involvement in a plot to sabotage the airport.

The Ariana flight from Kabul to New Delhi was canceled on Saturday in the wake of the reports.

The reports added that Russian and Afghan security guards at the airport had been greatly increased following the arrest of the airline staff. No civilian flight, domestic or international, was permitted at the airport on Saturday or Sunday although Russian MiG's and helicopters were seen using the airfield in large numbers both days, according to the reports.

The news of the airline sabotage came in the midst of reports that the Babrak Karmal government had made important changes in the functions of the presidency.

CLERGY ASKED TO FAMILIARIZE PEOPLE WITH SPIRIT OF ISLAM

WA221500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, June 11, (BAKHTAR)-Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee], president of RC [Revolution Council] and prime minister of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] held a meeting with members of the Jam'iat-ul Ulema of Afghanistan (Religious Scholars' Society of Afghanistan) and representatives of Kabul city clergymen at the headquarters of the RC yesterday morning while Deputy Minister Abdul Wahab Safi was also present.

At this meeting, which lasted more than two hours, Babrak Karmal shed ample light on the DRA fundamental principles, the DRA Government policy, the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution which during its new phase has been put on its right track in accord with national interests. He also explained how profoundly the government and state observe and respect the principles of Islam saying, as a sacred religion and a scientific and logical approach, Islam will never obstruct development of human society or cause its adherents underdevelopment or misery. It is colonialism and the enemies of Islam, particularly the formidable foe of humanity as a whole, that is the international imperialism led by the U.S. that today teach the Moslem world and Afghanistan lessons in Islam and the love therefor. Doesn't Islam as a sacred religion always preach the gospel of peace and tranquility, fraternity and equality, improving social organisation, the fight against oppression and despotism, ensuring social justice, proper management of economy, progress and advancement in various fields of science and technology in society? Haven't all these clear injunctions been incorporated into the texts of the Koran and Mohammad's saying? We all know that these lofty teachings and immortal concepts are in Islamic holy scriptures. Then while we want peace, fraternity and equality to improve social organisation, cut off the hands of the oppressors, ensure social justice and scientific and technological advancement in various spheres of life, why do our enemies and those of Islam are trying desperately to obstruct the building of our country? Naturally, there exists no reason other than carrying out these fruitful and liberating programmes which pose a grave danger to the interests of world imperialism.

Therefore, they do not refrain from hiring agents to raise a hue and cry, but we do not heed this. We rely on the grace of God and this particular saying of Mohammed that "the best person is he who benefits the people most." So we will be doing our best to ensure the well-being and prosperity of our people.

The general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA asked in another part of his assertions in relation to the recent poisoning of innocent children and students by beastly criminals and the burning and demolition of scientific and cultural centres as well as various schools, whether a scholar could point out a verse in the Koran or a Mohammad's saying or an investiture by a distinguished jurist to prove the legality of such actions? Hasn't Islam asked both male and female Muslims to acquire knowledge as a sacred duty? Shouldn't a Muslim government following this valuable Islamic principle be allowed to prepare the ground in order to achieve this end and implement such plans? Therefore what shall we call such men who are trying to jeopardize these plans? And what would be their punishment? "I could not imagine any human being or any Muslim to resort to such acts running counter to all humanitarian and Islamic principles," he declared.

Babrak Karmal added, under the present conditions when "you are witnessing today with your own eyes the vile acts of such elements, you are getting more convinced. Formerly, you heard such and such things happened in such and such provinces. Today, you can see the children in hospitals, treated after poisoning. They have been terrified and from the psychological viewpoints, this will deal the educational institutions a blow and hurt the children's personality during their formative years. This is indeed a great and irreparable damage. Therefore under the present circumstances, the obligations and responsibilities of you religious scholars, the imams and other clergymen become heavier before the individuals and society. You should familiarize your followers with Islamic principles which are, thank God, plentiful, after the daily live prayers and each Friday service. You ought to take the opportunity on other occasions in order to breed in them the real spirit of Islam. Let them know that everybody is welcome to worship as much as he can. Also, the ground has been prepared for everyone to work as hard as he wishes. Efforts are being made day and night to improve the living conditions and ensure the well-being of each individual. Therefore, your followers should know and avoid the repetion of past experience of british colonialists in this country which have resulted only in vast-scale underdevelopment and unemployment. They must be vigilant and alert against the enemy machinations.

Babrak Karmal said at the end of his remarks that he prays to God Almighty to lead such misguided elements to the right path because he considers these misguided compatriots part of the manpower assets and does not wish them killed.

In response to the assertions made by the general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA, a few religious scholars and clergymen on behalf of others condemned the criminal and anti-Islamic acts of those misguided people, promising him their cooperation to defend the country and its dignity and honour enlightening the people.

COMMENTARY NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF SINO-BANGLADESH SUMMIT

BK211606 Dacca Overseas in English 1215 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman arrived in Beijing this afternoon on a 4-day state visit to China. This was his second visit to Beijing. Apart from the two visits, President Zia and Chairman Hua Guofeng had several occasions to meet and exchange views on international and bilateral issues. The two recent occasions were the funeral services of late Yugoslav President Marshal Tito and late Japanese Premier Ohira. Inclusion of the finance minister and the planning minister in the president's entourage clearly indicates that the bilateral economic issues would get priority in the Zia-Guofeng summit talks.

President Zia, prior to his departure, said he will have political discussions with the Chinese leaders. Bangladesh-China relations are based on mutual trust and respect of each other's sovereignty. Dacca and Beijing have best of relations.

President Zia's visit to China will be significant in the persepctive of a fast changing political scenario in South Asia. China is one of her closest neighbors. Dacca-Beijing relations started in an unhappy note immediately after the independence of Bangladesh, but took a positive shape after the 7 November 1975 changeover. China has extended financial support to Bangladesh.

It is expected that the Sino-Bangladesh economic cooperation will further expand in the wake of President Zia's visit to China. President Zia will have wide-ranging talks with the Chinese leaders including on matters of international and regional importance. China and Bangladesh share a common view on many international issues. Beijing-Dacca also share similar views on regional issues. Both countries are vocal against hegemony and expansionism. Both China and Bangladesh in various international forums have categorically and unambiguously spoken against the policies of hegemonism and expansionism. They have also been critical of military intervention. Both Bangladesh and China share a common view on noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Many sensitive issues are threatening the world peace and the peace in the region. The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the situation in Kampuchea and conflict along the Vietnam-Thailand border have considerably aggravated the political situation in the region. China and Bangladesh have most categorically made known their views on these questions. Both are firmly of the view that no nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. Such interventions are not desirable and do not promote the cause of peace or help in solving any problem. It is expected that President Zia and Chairman Hua Guofeng will discuss these problems during their summit talks.

President Zia's visit to China becomes important in the perspective stated above. Sino-Bangladesh relations will become closer and cordial following the president's current visit. The cooperation between the two countries will also grow in volume and content

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan is to provide Bangladesh with about 5 crore taka as secondary grants assistance for the central workshop of the Bangladesh road transport corporation at Jaidevpur under an extended note signed between the two countries in Dacca on 18 July. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80 BK]

PASHTUN LEADER DEPARTS FOR KABUL 18 JULY

BK181027 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today left for Kabul after a stay of nearly 4 months for treatment in India. He was seen off at Delhi airport among others by Central Ministers P.V. Narasimha Rao and Zail Singh. Rajiv Gandhi represented the prime minister.

Before boarding the scheduled Indian airlines flight to Kabul, the 92-year old Pashtun leader told newsmen that he intends to come to India again in October to attend a bhoodan [land gift] conference to be convened by Achrya Vinoba Bhave.

TALKS BEGIN WITH SOVIETS ON ACQUISITION OF MIG-23s

BK181017 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 13 July (UNI)--India has initiated negotiations with the Soviet Union for the acquisition of the multi-role MiG-23 aircraft as well as its manufacturing technology.

According to reliable sources, the MiG-23 is being sought as a replacement for the obsolete Sukhoi SU-7, HF-24 Marut and Hunter aircraft which constitute the tactical air support squadrons of the Indian Air Force (IAF). The first few MiG-23 squadrons would be formed by outright purchase and the later by the indigenously-produced aircraft.

Indian military experts have already visited the Soviet Union to evaluate the aircraft. The swing-wing MiG-23 is available for various roles but India is choosing the ground attack version called the Mig-23-B for limited operation around the borders. The aircraft is also known as MiG-27.

The sources said the acquisition of the MiG-23 technology would serve the country till the early 1990's by when India's own tactical strike aircraft, built to the designs of Hindustan Aeronautics, Limited (HAL), was expected to be operative. A high-thrust gas turbine engine had already been developed by HAL in this regard.

At present, most of the IAF aircraft had either completed their life cycle or were nearing it, making it imperative that they should be replaced immediately, the sources added.

As HAL was already manufacturing the MiG-21 bis [as published] air superiority fighter, the development of the MiG-23 project would be easy and the setting up of its assembly line cheap. In fact, several components of both the aircraft are common.

Combat aircraft are used for air defense, tactical air support and interdiction.

The sources said that the present IAF concept for the 1980's envisaged that the MiG-21 be used for air defence and air superiority role, MiG-23 for the support of ground troops within 150 km of the borders and the Jaguars for deep strike into the enemy territory (interdiction).

The replacement of old aircraft by the MiG-23 would also mean their standardisation, which would cut the maintenance costs of IAF's defence machine substantially. At present, engineers and technicians have to be trained for various types of aircraft.

According to the military balance published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, India has 34 combat squadrons.

Of these, 14 MiG-21 and five Gnat squadrons are used for air defence and air superiority, three Canberra squadrons for interdiction and the remaining squadrons of Hunters, Maruts and Sukhois for tactical air support of ground troops.

The induction of Jaguar is meant to replace the Canberras and, to some extent, the Hunters in ground attack role. The MiG would take over the tactical support role from other aircraft.

The sources said that once the required number of aircraft were available to the air force, there would be no need for further acquisition, at least till the end of the decade. However, a lot depended on the military perspective in the region.

For the past several years China has been spending ten percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defence, Pakistan over five and India only about three percent.

Most of the present IAF aircraft are based on technology which is 20 to 30 years old. Even the MiG-21 was acquired in early 1960's although it has now been modified substantially to meet India's needs till 1990.

The MiG-23 is much cheaper and is regarded suitable for India.

Its only limitation is its range and that is why the IAF has chosen it for tactical support role near the borders.

PAKISTANI PAPER REPORTS JAGUAR SQUADRON OPERATIONAL

WA221415 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, July 7 (UNI)--The first squadron of the 'Jaguar' has been formed in the Indian Air Force and has become fully operational.

The fighter aircraft has achieved "full successes" at firing ranges and even newly trained pilots were able to score a bulls eye in boom dropping and gun firing against ground targets, using the Weapons Aiming Computer System (WACS), according to official sources.

The Indian 'Jaguars' have been equipped with a new laser guidance system. The French Air Force, which flies the 'Jaguars', got the system only now.

The laser guidance system in the 'Jaguar' is in two parts. The first is the fire control system, which is built into a pod called ATLIS (Automatic Tracking Laser Illumination System). This pod is carried on the 'Jaguars' centreline pylon and contains a laser designator and a wideangle television camera whose field of view is centred down the line of the laser beam. The assembly is stabilised and held steady regardless of aircraft movement.

The second part of the system consists of the modular laser guidance unit called ariel which is implanted in the nose cone of rockets, missiles or bombs.

The new system is foolproof and very safe for the pilot besides being 100 percent accurate, according to air force sources.

REASONS BEHIND INDIAN STAELLITE LAUNCH EXPLORED

BK220747 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "An Indian Satellite"]

[Text] By successfully launching a four-stage rocket of its own design to place a satellite into orbit, India has staged a significant technology coup. One would have to resist the temptation of dramatizing this development beyond its actual import. But, the breakthrough is of a striking nature and speaks of India's ambition to achieve a great leap forward in the region of sophisticated technology. Such an achievement by what is, according to widely accepted definition of the term, an under-developed country is not to be taken lightly. Hitherto only the USSR, the United States, France, China and Japan--countries far ahead of India in technological expertise--have managed to place a satellite into orbit. India's success in graduating into this category could not have become possible without years of painstaking research supported by huge resources and an efficient organization. A rocket that has a range of about 5,000 kilometers could not come into being without a strong base that must extend from educational institutions to specialized research laboratories and some branches of sophisticated industry. However, the technological triumph should not be allowed to obscure the political and military aspects of the launching. The main impulse for the development of rocketry has been the urge to acquire a delivery system for deadly weapons of destruction. The peaceful uses have been discovered later.

The 35-kilogram satellite 'Rohini' readily brings to mind the Indian explosion of a nuclear device six years ago. Like that underground explosion in May 1974, the launching of the satellite is pregnant with possibilities of strategic import. For the four-stage, solid-fuelled Indian rocket confirms that India has an intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) capability. The message, in terms of India's military capacity, comes out loud and clear. It is the question of what one has that is important, not what one says one intends to do with it. The crucial question is of actual or potential capability, not of present intent. For it is capability which creates new policy options and counts in terms of equations of power. There are, thus, two aspects to the Indian satellite. One is the technological achievement of which the satellite is an embodiment. Even if India did receive some sort of help from any of its friends in developing the technology, the launching bears testimony to the progress India has achieved in some branches of science and technology. Whether or not the fact of the launching will, in turn, trigger a major advance on the scientific and technological fronts is, however, another matter. The possibility of this happening can easily be exaggerated in an economy whose major sectors are essentially under-developed and are in no position to benefit by the technological feed-back.

Not irrelevant is the fact that India, with its membership of the very exclusive nuclear and satellite club, is overwhelmingly trapped in the mire of poverty and backwardness. Over 46 percent of its 660 million people live on the margin of subsistence or below the poverty line. That India has diverted enormous resources for the acquisition of conventional armaments and nuclear technology, even at the cost of slowing down social and economic development, is instructive. The satellite programme cannot but be viewed in the context of India's prepossession with military power. Indian officials point to such benefits as availability of data on water resources, forest reserves and weather. But such data can be easily had through more advanced satellites now in orbit. The strategic importance of the experiment becomes quite obvious in the perspective of India's frantic military buildup and its vast and expanding armament industry.

In 1974, the Indian explosion was no small matter for Pakistan, coming as it did after the legacy of three wars. In 1980, India is arousing fresh apprehensions by going in for large arms purchases from the Soviet Union. Now comes this dramatic thrust into space. This is not the occasion to shift the focus to India's uneasy equation with its neighbours or its amassing of bloated armaments. But, the satellite does enhance our awareness of living in a very dangerous part of the world.

FRANCE DOUBLES AMOUNT OF AID; DETAILS REPORTED

WA221452 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

[By Yehia Syed]

[Text] Paris, July 4--France has doubled her bilateral aid to Pakistan from the fiscal year 1980-81 to 340 million francs (85 million dollars).

In an agreement signed between Pakistan and France today at the conclusion of 4-day talks, France, keeping in view the special economic situation in Pakistan, has decided to increase her bilateral aid from 170 million francs (42.5 million dollars), to 340 million francs (85 million dollars). This is an increase of just the double on last year's aid given by France which was 170 million francs (42.5 million dollars).

The bilateral agreement was signed by the French Director of Treasury and Economic Assistance and Mr Aftab Ahmed Khan, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division.

Mr Aftab Ahmed Khan told DAWN that out of the total aid of 340 million francs (85 million dollars), 70 million francs are aid for commodity projects and the remaining 270 million francs for development projects.

The average rate of interest which Pakistan would be required to pay over 17 years is 4.6 percent.

A part of the loan has been given on soft terms.

From Paris, Mr Aftab is proceeding to Vienna to attend a 'workshop' meeting of the OPEC, to which individual experts from the developing countries have been invited to attend.

The OPEC 'workshop' meeting will start on July 7 and would continue till July 9.

In the meeting, OPEC would review the world economic situation and try to work out ways and means to help the Third World countries with concessional assistance in the light of the increase in world oil prices.

COMMENTATOR LAMENTS LACK OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRESS

BK220459 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 21 Jul 80

[News commentary by A.A. Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Economic groupings among the developing countries have seldom proved successful. The main reason for the failure is the competitive nature of the economies of these countries.

Almost all of them are the exporters of raw materials and importers of manufactured goods. As a result, the terms of trade also remain unfavorable to them. The prices of their exports keep on falling while their imports become dearer day by day. Beside, the groupings formed by the developed countries to promote their own interests further aggravate the situation and add to the sufferings of the poor nations. Had the developing countries adopted a strategy of development on a complimentary basis, the groupings would have shown better results.

The formation of the Organization of Regional Cooperation for Development--RCD--14 years ago on this day by the three Muslim countries--Turkey, Iran and Pakistan--can be termed as a beginning in that direction. In view of some inhibitions about such an experiment in the beginning, the three countries rather hesitated to take a big leap in that direction. Hence, initially the objectives of the organization were kept limited. However, one of the major objectives of the RCD was the formation and implementation of joint purpose projects. It also aimed at improving infrastructural links like roads, rail, air and sea communications among the three countries. Free movement of goods among these countries was also one of its aims.

Unfortunately, the performance of the organization during the last 14 years has not been as impressive as was expected. Though it succeeded in bringing the people and the business communities of the three countries closer to one another, the objective could not be translated into reality. A number of subsidiary institutions like the RCD chamber of commerce and industry, RCD insurance center, RCD shipping lines, etc. were formed. These institutions went some way in creating a better understanding among the people of the three countries. Some joint industrial ventures were also started and it was expected that in due course of time it would get the momentum and things would move with greater speed.

Four years after its formation, a number of international events took place which had far-reaching implications for the RCD. Iran became a major economic power due to substantial increases in oil prices. The Bangladesh market was lost. Turkey had to develop closer ties with the EEC. All these factors adversely affected the economic links which were developing among these countries. As a result, the pace of implementation of the programs was retarded, the volume of trade among these countries dwindled and the will to cooperate in other fields weakened. Iran later got entangled in the aftereffects of its great revolution.

Despite all these difficulties, the organization is rightly being kept alive by the three member countries. It embraces a contigious landmark which has all the attributes of a natural region. With an area of 1,244,000 square miles and a population of 150 million, there exists great scope for the region to develop in such a way as to compliment each other. The three countries have great economic potential which can be developed for the benefit of their own people and others in Africa and Asia as well.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK DIES--Pakistan's ambassador to Great Britain, Brig Gen F.R. Khan, retired, was buried in Lahore today with full military honors. He died in London the day before yesterday. Among those who attended were corps commanders and high ranking military and civilian officials, judges, relatives and civilians. Prayers were offered at Islamabad airport when his body was flown in. Prayers were offered by President Ziaul Haq, Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army, federal ministers and a large number of civilian and military officials. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80 GF]

IMAM RECEIVES COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS MEMBERS

LD212112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the council of guardians which consists of their excellencies religious jurists of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran Rabbani Shirazi, Mahdavi Kani, Mohsen San'ei, 'Abdollah Safi, Ahmad Jahanpour, Gholmreza Reza'ei; and the jurist members of this council Godarz Eftekhar Jahromi, Huseyn Nesarpour Mohammadabadi, Mahdi Hadavi, 'Ali Ara and Mohammad Salehi, were received by Imam Khomeyni at 1800 today.

During this meeting the nation's imam addressing them said: [read by announcer]

You must supervise the assembly's laws, and you must know that under no circumstances should you be lenient in reviewing them. You have to review the laws and make sure they are 100 percent Islamic. Under no circumstances pay attention to those who want to make a so-called small progressive group happy. Fight with these ideas firmly, observe God. Basically the principle which has to be considered is God not the people. Should 100 million people, or all the people of the entire world be on one side and you see that what they say is against the Koran, you should resist and utter God's words even if they revolt against you. Prophets did the same, for example Moses [words indistinct] did he have any people on his side? Thank God, our assembly is an Islamic assembly and it will not ratify un-Islamic laws, but you have the duty to supervise this. Briefly, do not pay attention to the progressive and the affluent classes. God is with us. If my action is for God, God will make us successful.

Then a member of the council of guardians spoke on the question of changing the name of the consultative assembly. The imam said: This is not a change, such a clause has not been ratified, but the assembly only now wishes to choose a name for the consultative assembly and will choose. How many times should I say not to be afraid of these sayings. Those who have now realized that they cannot catagorically deny Islam now want to add an Islamic name to the assembly and then eliminate the Islamic and pursue their own ends.

Stand firmly and do not pay attention to anything but the Koran and Islam.

BANI-SADR GREETS TEHRAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS SEMINAR

LD210912 Tehran PARS in English 1758 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, PARS NEWS AGENCY--The seminar on woman's rights in Islam, arranged by the Islamic association of women employees, was inaugurated by the message of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at the ampitheatre of post office in Tehran yesterday.

The objectives of the Islamic association of women employees were announced as follows:

1. The establishment of an Islamic organization to coordinate the constructive activities of women employees.

2. The expansion of ideological insight and Islamic knowledge.

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3. Prevention and revelation of anti-Islamic plots and intrigues in government organisations and campaign against counter-revolutionaries, particularly those who claim to defend the rights of peoples and women.

4. Presentation of constructive proposal in increasing the working output and decreasing slow-downs by executive organs.

5. Active participation in social services and revolutionary necessities of the today's revolutionary society of Iran.

6. Strong support of imam's guidelines and ideological measures carried out by social organisations or groups.

The president's message was read by his press and cultural advisor, Musavi Garmaroudi. The message, praising martyrs of the Iranian Islamic revolution, particularly the women martyrs whose Islamic hejab was their shroud, said: "You have gathered here to praise the high values of women and to study their rights in Islam so far as the cultural dimensions of the Iranian Islamic [words indistinct] not been identified [word indistinct] any victory achieved in its (?political), economic and social dimensions would be insufficient. Nowadays, most of the groups and associations have focused their discussions on the issue of Islamic hejab. But your seminar, indeed, has not limited itself to only this issue and has been named the seminar on women's right in Islam. The importance of women's right in Islam and its overall (?investigation) would need the formation of seminars and making of researches by Islamic clergy so that it could be possible to present the results of such researches as a gift to those who are in thirst of spirituality in the world. Today's bipolar world is exploiting women as means, in the interest of the ruling system. Expansionist regimes, on the other hand, consider them as cheap and humble working forces and change them to propaganda means (?in) marketing more commercial goods. Women, in the course of history, have always been the origin for developments and changes and ignoring this would mean forgetting historical facts. Women can and should, in these significant periods of social development in Iran, be new examples for Western and Eastern women. The esteem and honour of the [words indistinct] today is that she should try to escape any domination...to build a new Iran our women must have a great share. From one hand they can, with their high Islamic culture, diminish our economic dependence on foreigners and do their best for production first, then consumption. On the other hand, Moslem woman can and should, by praising the spiritual values of islam, guarantee the continuation of the revolution and its constant victories, as an active member of the society. Shortly after the revolution, foreigners through their small internal groups have claimed to be defenders of toilers, workers, farmers and oppressed peoples, and recently they have pretended to be defenders of women's freedom. The militant women of our society must prove that they would not receive orders from foreigners and would drive away guardians of foreigners... My sisters, with regard to the present critical situation of the country, must play their genuine role (?in) reviving of the country's economy and intellectuality...it is the time now to get united and by order, work, production, idealism and devotion, instead of self-interest, negativism, consumption and selfishness, lay the foundations of a new Iran.... I wish success for the seminar and for you my [word indistinct].

The seminar would continue till July 24th.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR TO BE SWORN IN 22 JULY

LD211946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] It was announced tonight that tomorrow Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, will take the oath in the Islamic consultative assembly during special ceremonies; and [word indistinct] 1 day after taking the oath, the prime minister will be introduced [to the Majles].

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

Proceedings Against Accused

LD212038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the (?third) session of the trial of the plotters and those who were goint to stage a coup d'etat against the Islamic revolution of Iran began this afternoon in the special military tribunal situated in Evin prison. The names of those being tried in this court as follows:

Asadollah 'Ali (?'Alipur Sarbakhte'i), son of Abdol-Rahim, warrant officer, driver of the motorized section in (?Qaddis) barracks.

Jagangir Fateh Piruz, son of Zeynal, a private sector employee, a former army warrant officer.

Karim Afruz, son of Zeinol-Abedin, a captain pilot of fighter planes.

Mohammad (?Yunes Kazemi), son of Jalal, lieutenant pilot in the third base of 32d Battalion.

Ja'far Mazaheria Kashani, son of Mohammad 'Ali, air force technician.

Jahanbakhsh Fatehpur, son of Dowlat, an army NCO from Nowzeh 23d section.

More Arrests

LD212044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the central committee has announced: During the first days of questioning of those who have been arrested in connection with the recent evil conspiracy for a coup d'etat, we discovered that a passenger bus belonging to Iran Peyma company had been used to transport and move some of those involved in the coup d'etat and had played a role in this coup d'etat. Immediately after being informed of this, the officials of the committee started large-scale investigations in order to identify the owner of the bus and its location.

As a result, one of the plotters was arrested in Tehran and two others were arrested in Zahedan with the cooperation of the guards corps.

The spokesman of the central committee added: The bus was taken to Tehran and after the owners of the bus were questioned it became clear that all the documents and papers concerning this coup d'etat had been hidden in this bus. The officials of the central committee are investigating the matter and all the documents will be published during the next few days for the information of the public.

OPEN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT ELECTS MAJLES OFFICIALS

LD211201 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today. According to our correspondent, in today's session, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh deputy for Esfahan, who gained 124 votes; Hoffat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha, deputy for [words indistinct]; (Sheykh) ol-Eslami, with 108 out of a total of 204 votes, were elected as assistants to the Majles speaker.

Also in today's session, voting took place for electing the Majles secretaries [monshi], Seyyed Mohammad (Siabakjt), who gained 140 votes; Ahmad Tavakkoli, with 132 votes; Asadollah Bayat, with 122 votes; Morteza (Asqar-Zadeh), with 118 votes; (Sheykh) Hasan Shah-Cheraqi, with 114 votes; and [name indistinct] Amiri, with 96 votes, were elected as secretaries of the Majles.

Also in today's open session of the Majles, Mr (Morteza) Katira'i, with 167 votes; Dr 'Ali Akbar (Velayati), with 150 votes; and 'Ali Reza Yar-Mohammadi, with 145 votes; were elected as the procurement and supply officers [karpardaz] of the Majles.

Also at today's session in the Majles, a proposal was put forward regarding the imam's recent remarks concerning the dispatch of a mission comprising Majles deputies to investigate the conditions at Iran's embassies abroad. A number of representatives made certain suggestions, and it was agreed that the proposal would be appraised, and the Majles would be informed of the conclusion.

At the end of today's open session, the Majles speaker announced that the Majles would reconvene at 0900 tomorrow and that the president. [Passage indistinct]

HABIBI COMMENTS ON COUNCIL SESSION, APPOINTMENTS

LD212015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1938 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon the last meeting of the Council of Ministers met in the presence of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to a PARS NEW AGENCY report, at the end of this meeting Dr Habibi told correspondents that tomorrow the president and members of the Council of Ministers will take part in the Majles, and in this session the president will take the oath of office.

He added: In this meeting discussions were held concerning housing, offices of the Ministry of Housing in provinces, and different problems related to the budget and the form of an emergency budget in case such a budget is necessary. It was decided that development projects which exist at the moment should be completed without slowing down their progress.

Dr Habibi said: There was some discussion concerning PARS NEWS AGENCY and increasing the budget of PARS NEWS AGENCY in order to further consolidate the news agency was approved up to 20 million [rials]. He said: The general principles of the budget were discussed and investigated and its lines were delineated. It is clear that various development projects should be continued at the same speed.

Mr Habibi added: After the new government is introduced and even after the prime minister is appointed the present ministers will continue in their posts until new ministers have been appointed.

After tonight's session, replying to the question: How much longer after you take the oath in the Majles will it be before the prime minister is introduced? The president stated: The following day the prime minister will be introducted.

ARDEBILI SAYS JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO BE MODIFIED

LD211922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, prosecutor general of the country, said: In order to speed up the work of the Ministry of Justice, it is necessary that the present bureaucratic regulations be eliminated and Islamic laws and regulations replace them.

Concerning the method of adjusting the present regulations of the Ministry of Justice to Islamic laws, he said: At the moment a four-man group comprising jurists and judges of the Ministry of Justice are busy reviewing the penal, civil, (?criminal) and [few words indistinct]. Some fundamental changes will soon be made in the Ministry of Justice so that the judicial system can achieve its true meaning.

Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili added: From now on, the religious judges will be appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council. In this connection, a draft proposal is being prepared and it will be announced in the near future.

Concerning the secret trial of those who have been involved in the recent evil plot in the country, the prosecutor general said: This decision was reached with the agreement of the members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON WORK OF PURGING COMMITTEES

LD212308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau report, the following statement was issued by the purge committee of government departments in the wake of Imam Khomeyni's recent directives on purging ministries and government departments:

In the name of God. If our government is the same as the previous one then we have to mourn this transition. And now we have to inform the consultative assembly that in order to have a firm and faithful and 100 percent Islamic government we should not accept any minister who is like the previous ministers.

Purge committees will follow this route, which they have taken before, as speedily as possible. So far, over 150 purge committees have been established in various departments throughout the country and they have taken major steps in the purging program. However, unfortunately, some senior officials have not only not participated in this movement but have even hindered its progress.

Purge committees have been established in the Energy Ministry, the regional water authority, the Agriculture Ministry, the Iranian industrial development organization, the tobacco company, the rural help organization, general motors, the Road and Transport Ministry, the state railway, the weather forecasting department, civil aviation, the Iranian roads department, ports and shipping, the Finance Ministry, the central insurance agency, Iran Air, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Labor Ministry, the dissolved houses of parliament, Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Red Cross, PARS NEWS AGENCY [Word indistinct] naval force, the Housing Ministry and the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

AYATOLLAH ESHRAQI DISCUSSES POPULAR DISCONTENT

LD211509 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 13

[Second part of unnamed correspondent undated interview in Qom with (Khomeyni's son-in-law) Ayatollah Eshraqi: "Frustrated Officials Are Mistakenly taking Aim at the People]

[Text] Qom--In an exclusive interview. His Eminence Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi has made important remarks concerning the coup d'etat ploy, the various dimensions of the Iranian evolution and also the causes of popular discontent. Part of this interview appeared in our last edition. This is the continuation.

After making the point that the coup d'etat in Iran had failed and that the nation of Iran was filled with love for and faith in Islam and their homeland, Ayatollah Eshraqi said: The age has passed when the noble nation of Iran could be brought to its knees by stage-managed means, by a war of nerves and by false rumors from foreigners and those who worship them.

This Islamic revolution has many dimensions, like islam itself the most important being the spiritual and ideological revolution among Iran's fighting people which has drawn together all the people, young and old, brothers and sisters in a single front and generated a fighting, human morale which seeks to fight what is alien and which is full of magnanimity and young ideas. Against the sea of the cries of faith raised by the nation, the plotters are like drops of foam.

It must be said that we have witnessed discontent with responsible organs of state, which will result in the emergence of dissatisfactions for which the imam will have to ponder a solution; failing this, the causes which lie behind these dissatisfactions will gradually, in some instances drain the people of confidence in the responsible authorities.

Of course, the people have marked out their road, and discontent will result only in certain organs of state stepping down. I shall now indicate some of the reasons for the discontent:

1. Frustration among certain officials is one cause of discontent. I must sadly admit that, while certain officials are revolutionary fighters who spent years during the repression in prison and in the revolutionary trenches, they are free of neither spiritual deficiencies nor moral shortcomings. Such persons are succumbing to frustration and mistakenly taking aim at the people, so causing discontent.

2. While these officials are Islamic and revolutionary, according to my own observations in ministries, some of them regrettably lack any sense of responsibility. Thus, they have not acted in a revolutionary manner and have been responsible for deficiences which result in dissatisfaction.

The National Disease of Wanting To Be Popular

This is gradually becoming an infectious disease affecting certain officials, who are failing to act decisively in the hope of keeping the nation's esteem and affection, since decisive action causes distress to certain groups, and these officials desire above all to be liked. It is a good thing for responsible authorities to learn from the community's imam leadership and the ability to act decisively.

However, as regards the president of the republic, as I said before, it is necessary that under present conditions his approval be sought, just as it is incumbent on him to accept criticism and eliminate certain shortcomings, of which I shall inform him privately.

In reply to the question: "What in your view is the greatest source of popular discontent?" Ayatollah Eshraqi said:

The major cause of popular discontent is the fact that ministry staff are remote from the community. I mean, for example, the fact that at the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural engineers sit drinking tea and chatting on the 18th floor of the building behind closed doors. Would it not be better for engineers to work among the people and train farmers in modern, mechanized farming methods? For example, the Ministry of National Guidance, which should certainly be a guide to Islam, has not only failed to guide but, by translating the lies of world imperialism, has spread the poisonous, alien propaganda in this country. Of course, it claims that these translations are only sent to the offices of the imam and the president and to the Revolution Council, so that they can be informed as to what foreigners are saying about Iran; but I ask: What need have we for responsible state authorities to be aware of the lies of world-devouring imperialism?

Instead of spending their fat budget on this, would it not be better to publish magazines in English, French, and Arabic for abroad, to inform the people of the world about the Iranian revolution, and thus stop the European and American newspapers' poisonous propaganda?

These and similar issues are causes of discontent to which the community's leader and imam must devise a solution. That he is in fact doing, the responsible officials of state must own up their faults in an honest manner, so that the Iranian nation can continue to support them.

On the subject of the purges, Ayatollah Eshraqi said: Following the proposal by the president of the republic, I was charged by the imam with overseeing conditions in ministries and discovering what is going on in them, and also with investigating what is being done about removing the marks of Satan and purging staff. I accepted the imam's assignment and have been engaged in investigating ministry conditions along with two purge office chiefs who represent the president of the republic, and, God willing, in the future we shall travel to the provinces and the different cities to observe conditions at close hand in the offices of the governors general and city governors and then submit a report on them to the venerable imam.

I hope that these visits and the realization of shortcomings in the general state of the country will have a salutary effect.

As an example, I shall cite one instance: When the imam was in the Mehdi Reza'i hospital, the marks of Satan were quite evident--one of these being in my view the ugly outward appearance of certain women members of staff, whose visual demeanor even near the imam's room was in some cases out of place in a hospital.

However, several days ago, when I visited the hospital with the minister of health and spoke at a meeting with the Islamic society, the doctors, a number of nurses and the representatives of the president, the marks of Satan had, thank God, disappeared, and all the nurses were in Islamic dress and going about their humane duties. I wish to thank these sisters for conforming to the Islamic revolution.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

W. Azarbayjan Weapon Collection

LD211248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the collection of arms and disarmament have been initiated by the units of region 3 of the gendarmerie of West Azarbayjan Province, in the city of Oshnoviyeh and on the Bazargan border, and is still proceeding.

The commander of region 3 of the gendarmerie of West Azarbayjan, confirming this news, said that in Oshnoviyeh, people are going to the gendarmerie garrisons on their own will and handing over their arms. Yesterday, in the region of Bazargan and the city of Oshnoviyeh, 79 weapons were discovered and collected.

Kermanshah Execution

LD211254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Islamic Revolution Court of Kermanshah has found Ahmad (Zarguni), son of Akbar, guilty of corruption of earth and waging war on God and God's prophet, and charged him with armed revolt against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, participation in subversive activities and blowing up Kamyaran education and training department.

He was sentenced to death and the sentence was carried out at (?2000) last night.

Esfahan Executions

LD211256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Esfahan, by the verdict of the special Islamic Revolution Court for the fight against narcotics, Morteza Tavakkolian, son of Hasan, from Ahvaz but living in Esfahan; Mohsen Havachi, son of Heydar, alias Kermanshahi Mohsen, from Kermanshah living in Esfahan; 'Ali (Kamuni-Nezhad), son of Ebrahim, from--and living in--Esfahan; and Fatollah Saberi, son of Abol Qasem, from--and living in--Homayunshahr [suburb of Esfahan], have been found guilty of corruption on earth and waging war on God and charged with being in possession of and trading in heroin and opium.

After considering the contents of their files and explicit confessions, it sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today.

Also, according to the verdicts of this court, Yadollah (Peymani), son of Gholam Reza; Ya'qub (Divarchi), son of Seyyed Mohammad; and Gholam Hoseyn 'Ali-Shahi, son of Karam 'Ali, were sentenced to life imprisonment charged with trading in opium.

Dezful Execution

GF211630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the verdict of the Ahvaz Revolution Court, six persons accused of subversion have been sentenced to death. The sentences of these corrupters on earth were carried out at 1000 today. The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz revolution prosecutor's office:

In the name of God. The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court was in session on 20 July 1980. It considered the files of the six accused, concluded that they were all guilty of corruption on earth and sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out at 1000 today. The names of the accused and their crimes are as follows:

1. Shaykh Ya'qub Sa'di, son of Abdolhoseyn, citizen of Dezful, for importing 60 Kalasnnikovs and 2 RPG-7's--as confessed by the accused--actively participating in the murder of (Asi Alkafir), making repeated unauthorized crossings between Iran and Iraq and resisting Dezful Revolution Guards while being arrested.

2. (Hamush) Dabbagh, son of (Jalush), citizen of Shush for leading terrorist activities connected with a train explosion in the Sardab district of Andimeshk, blowing up three oil pipelines in the Shush district, illegally importing arms into Iran from Iraq and distributing them to counterrevolutionaries, being involved in mischief in the Shush area and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

3. 'Abbas (Daba't), son of (Hamush), citizen of Shush, for blowing up a train in Sardab station in Andimeshk and for belonging to a terrorist organization.

4. Razi (Royshedi), known as (Helayel),son of Abdollah, resident of (Chananeh) in Shush, for blowing up a train in Sardab station in Andimeshk, acting as a contact between the terrorist organization in Iran and the Iraqi security organization, importing illegal arms from Iraq and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

5. (Jasem Chanani), son of (Moheysen), resident of (Chananeh) in Shush, for blowing up the oil pipeline at Gavmishabad in Dezful, belonging to a terrorist organization, blowing up both a train in Sardab station and the Shush oil pipelines, importing arms and repeatedly crossing the Iran-Iraq border.

6. Shaykh 'Abdolsaleh Soleymani, son of Saleh, citizen of Shush, for importing illegal arms from Iraq and distributing them to counterrevolutionaries, plotting against the Islamic Republic of Iran, cooperating with Iraqi authorities and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

Also, Hoveylesh Dabbagh, son of Jalush--who led the operation to blow up a train in Sardab station and actively and directly participated in blowing up three Shush oil pipelines--died nearly 1 1/2 months ago in the Dezful Revolution Guards jail due to physical and psychological illness.

His death was not announced in order to gain time and information leading to the arrest of other members of the terrorist gang. It is now announced that he was a member of this terrorist gang. As mentioned, his crimes were more serious than the others.

Since the files of the accused had been researched and completed, the sentences were carried out in Dezful.

[Signed] Sadeqi, Khuzestan revolution prosecutor

Fars Governor on Problems

GF211730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interview granted by governor general of Fars Province to a Shiraz Radio correspondent on 21 July 1980, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Governor General, you recently visited tribal areas and studied the tribes' problems and difficulties. What is the greatest problem or difficulty being faced by these brothers and sisters and what decisions have you adopted?

[Answer] In the name of God, the Almighty, the compassionate. Undoubtedly, reviewing the problems of the Fars tribes and basically of all tribes living in Iran is a subject to which the government pays special attention. It was for this reason that a higher council of tribal affairs was recently formed in the Interior Ministry. As you know, a coordination committee has been established between the southern provinces, through which the tribes pass, and we have had a number of meetings to date. My trip was actually an implementation of part of the decisions approved during our joint meetings. Similar visits will be paid to other provinces as well.

The reason behind these visits is to show the tribes that have complaints and say that the government has not yet established a budget for the tribes that they are our brothers and sisters and are no different from the other ranks of Iranian people. Unfortunately, because of the fact that the nature of their lives is such that welfare and economic attention granted them up to now has not been great, the government has decided to gradually overcome these shortcomings with the help of God.

The first result of my trip there was that the tribes are now willing to accept government representatives, representatives of the Islamic Republic among them. I could see that, even without promising them anything, the fact that we went there and spoke with them, met them in their tents and heard each others' problems was extremely welcomed by them. Actually, the government is dutybound--and as a representative of the government in Fars Province, I feel that it is my duty--to help the tribes by granting them welfare, economic and cultural assistance. However, at this point we cannot promise that all the problems that they unfortunately face--because of oppression by the former regime and the nature of their life--can be immediately overcome. But we can at least claim that in Fars Province we consider this to be an extremely important and basic topic. The meeting I had with the imam and the president was purely in connection with tribal problems and so that our valiant and dear tribes can feel that they form a very dear part of the various ranks of Iranian people. The imam has repeatedly ordered, as has the president, that we should assist the tribes in overcoming cultural and economic problems.

The second point is that after seeing the sorrowful state in which the tribes exist, we--all directors general and I--should at least use a different criterion when discussing tribal problems, obviously, after our recent visit we know what this criterion should be.

Similar visits will continue. During a meeting between Interior Ministry and plan organization officials when I was in Tehran recently, all matters discussed were basically centered on tribal problems. We received extremely favorable promises that we will receive a special budget to overcome tribal problems. With God's assistance we will receive this within the next few days. The amount is still not definite, but I believe that it is considerable when compared with the province's general development budget. This will be announced within the next few days.

Undoubtedly, the main problems being faced by the tribes are roads, health, fodder, the health of their animals and their own health. Of course, their own health is of primary importance. There are many pastures on their routes. We will strongly prevent anyone from using these routes for cultivation. The pastures situated on the tribal routes should be used for tribal herds. This assistance is being extended because the tribes actually run one of the nation's largest livestock production units.

A number of assistance programs will be extended in the field of education. This will include the formation of more classes than those existing presently and the formation of cultural and ideological classes within the tribes. In short, I can sum all this up in one sentence. We have decided, with the help of our tribal brothers and sisters, to have a political, economic and cultural presence in the tribes and for the tribes to feel that they are actually under the protective wing of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They should be the ones to discern that no authority but the Islamic Republic of Iran can help them The only authority that should heal all their pains is, again, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their security should be insured by the Islamic Republic. Their welfare and culture should be insured by the Islamic Republic. I am not the governor general of rural and urban areas only and I hope the tribes will accept that I am their governor general. The gleam in the eyes of the people whom we visited made me feel that they have accepted that we will always protect them as a very dear and honorable strata.

[Question] Mr Governor General, during the meeting you had with President Bani-Sadr, Mr Mir-Salim and other governors general, it was decided that a plan be prepared to overcome the cultural and economic problems of the tribes. Has this plan been prepared? If so, please give us some details.

[Answer] My proposal to Mr Bani-Sadr and the imam was that the governors general of southern Iran who have tribal problems should hold joint meetings, present a plan and have the government provide the budget. If we want to claim that we want to overcome all tribal problems, we will need billions of tumans, not just 10 million, 20 million, or 30 million. The implementation of the plans that had been tendered required billions of tumans. But we decided to grant priority to health, roads, veterinary problems and the provision of fodder and to ask for a budget that we can implement in the current year. They gave us a 100-percent favorable promise, and we will receive a budget for all that we can absorb for the tribes in the current year. Of course, by all I mean all that is within the means of the Islamic Republic and not all that we want to spend without limit. The plans were partly in these four fields. The details are numerous and I cannot go into them because of lack of time. But I am happy to tell you that the proposals I made for the gathering of governors general, the preparation of plans and the government's assistance were all approved. This is why I ask my tribal brothers and sisters to accept me as their governor general as well. Of course, they have accepted me. No one has rejected this to date. However, I want them to accept sincerely the fact that the duty I feel I owe them is a little greater than the duty I feel toward the urban and rural masses, because the injustice inflicted on them was much greater than the injustices to the rural and urban people.

I hope that upon being told of the agreement that has been reached I can give you more details on the plans we have and on the amount of the budget, which--I think--is extremely substantial when compared with the total development budget. God willing, I will talk about these in my next interview. I will try to hold a long interview and discuss the government's view on the tribes and on the implementation of plans that will, God willing, insure the tribes' welfare and culture.

[Question] Mr Governor General, have decisions been made on the housing of tribes? Some of the tribal groups requested housing during your visits. Has a decision been reached?

[Answer] The housing of tribes is not something we can implement unilaterally. Tribal housing should be accepted by the tribes themselves. It is not clear whether all the tribes will respond positively to this thesis. In addition, the housing of tribes will harm the development of animal husbandry. Therefore, when we speak of the welfare, health and economy of the tribes we should also accept the fact that one of the most important livestock production resources in Fars Province is the tribal lifestyle. While helping them in the fields of welfare and economy, we should also try not to weaken this resource. Of course, if the tribes themselves want housing the government will provide the necessary facilities.

Execution of Smugglers

LD211758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court investigating narcotic charges, three well-known drug smugglers of Urumiyeh whose names are Abolqasem and Ahmad Mo'einzadeh [words indistinct], the son of 'Ali, were condemned to death, and the verdicts were carried out by the representative of Ayatollah Khalkhali in Urumiyeh.

Weapon Disarming

LD211838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the disarming of armed, illegal groups is still being continued by the operations column of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Qotur region. Jamshid Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announcing this said: So far about 900 weapons have been seized by gendarmerie [word indistinct] in Qotur region. At the same time, public assistance activities are being carried out for the people of the region.

Bani-Sadr Appointment

LD212136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PANA report, by order of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, Mr Parviz Yamini was today appointed presidential envoy in the Province of Zanian. According to the presidential order he is to help the executive officials in this province to solve problems. At the same time the executive officials in this province have been asked to cooperate with Mr Yamini.

Execution of Saboteurs

LD211820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz, seven saboteurs were condemned to death. The names of the charges against those condemned are as follows:

Yuqub Sadri, the son of Abdol Hasan, inhabitant of Dezful, on charges of importing 60 Kalashnikov rifles and two [words indistinct], according to his own confession. [Several words indistinct] frequent, unauthorised crossings into Iraq and armed resistance against the Islamic Revolution Guards of Dezful while being arrested.

[Words indistinct] the son of 'Ali on charges of leading subversive operations and blowing up trains in the region of [words indistinct], importing arms into Iran from Iraq, distributing imported arms among counterrevolutionaries and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

Abbas [name indistinct], the son of [words indistinct], inhabitant of Shush, on charges of cooperation in exploding [words indistinct] railway station and membership of a subversive network.

[Name indistinct], the son of 'Abdullah, inhabitant of [words indistinct], on charges of participation in the exploding of the Andimeshk train, liason between a subversive group within Iran and the Iraqi security organization, importing of unauthorised arms from Iraq and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

Qassem [name indistinct], the son of Hasan, inhabitant of [word indistinct], on charges of participation in exploding the [words indistinct] Dezful oil pipeline, membership of the subversive group which exploded the [words indistinct] Andimeshk train, importing arms and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

[Name indistinct], the son of Saleh, inhabitant of Mshush, on charges of importing arms from Iraq and their distribution among counterrevolutionaries, conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran, cooperation with Iraqi elements and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

[Name indistinct], the son of [name indistinct], on charges of participation in the blowing up of the Andimeshk train station, [several words indistinct] who, as a result of illness [several words indistinct] has died [several words indistinct]. He was a member of the group and charges against him were more serious than the rest. [sentence indistinct]

The verdicts have been carried out in the city of Dezful.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS REGARDING IRAQ

Border Incidents

LD211515 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 16

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive reports: "Iran-Iraq Border in Ilam Province Mined by Iranian Forces"]

[Excerpts] Kermanshah--On the second day of the mopping-up operations and the advance towards Nowsud, the villages of Tameh Darreh, Varam, Ravar and Dowab fell to the forces of the Islamic Reputlic after a fierce fight.

In addition, 10 passengers in an Iraqi vehicle on the Ilam border were killed by a mine explosion. Attacks by Iraqi artillery resumed this morning.

According to reports received from the public relations spokesman of the guards command headquarters in Kermanshah, during the mopping-up operation over the past few days in the region of Paveh and Nowsud the insurgents have been losing their positions one after the other; they have relinguished villages previously seized and have retreated. The report also states the following:

"On the second day of the mopping-up operation and the advance towards Nowsud, the forces of the Islamic Republic were able to take over the rural area around Nowsud after a fierce encounter at 2300 hours 2 days ago. In this clash a guard by the name of Ahmad Fattahi was martyred but the Islamic Republic Army suffered no casualties.

The Kermanshah Guards Corps and Muslim refugees from Nowsud distributed two statements in connection with these clashes in which they asked the people of the villages around Nowsud to cooperate as necessary with the border guards and troops.

Mine Explosion

Ilam--An Iraqi Army vehicle which was intending to carry out aggression against Iranian territory has been blown up by a mine, and the 10 passengers killed. The Ilam Islamic Revolution Guards Corps commander informed the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent of this in an interview, during which he said:

"Throughout the border zone of Ilam Province mines have been laid by the brothers of the guards corps in cooperation with the gendarmerie."

The commander also warned compatriots inhabiting the border zone, including herdsmen, and those approaching the border wittingly or unwittingly, to refrain from approaching the border.

The commander also referred to the splendid morale of the Iranian forces, and the weakening morale of the Iraqi forces; he also described the military tactics of the Iraqi mercenary army as "defective," adding:

"Most of the Iraqi troops are not prepared to fight a war with Iran."

Qasr Shirin--After 24 hours of calm, the situation in the border zone in the west of the country has been unsettled since 0500 hours this morning, with outposts at Parviz, Darkhor, and Barar Aziz coming under direct fire from the Iraqi Ba'athist army artillery. In these clashes, the guards corps men stationed at these posts returned the fire, with the support of the army, and the conflict is still in progress (at 0800 hours) with the sound of artillery shelling from both sides audible.

No information has been received as to the likely number of casualties.

Airspace Violation

JN211824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Last night, two Iraqi fighter planes violated Iranian airspace. One of them attacked the (Naft Shir) observation post while the second [word indistinct] in Mehran's border areas. Iranian ground defenses in the area directed their fire at the two fighter planes and forced them to change course.

The commander of the Islamic revolution guards in Ilam confirmed the news and said that two Iranian Phantom planes pursued the two enemy planes and forced them to flee.

LIAISON OFFICE WITH LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO CLOSE

LD210928 Tehran PARS in English 0754 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, (PARS NEWS AGENCY) Mohammad Akhondi Montazer, in charge of the Foreign Ministry liaison with liberation movements, in an interview with PARS on Saturday announced that the continuation of work in his office was impossible, due to lack of budget and facilities. He said that they had not even been able to convey the voice of these movements to the world describing the objective for the formation of this office. Montazer said that it was due to utilize the former Majles building as the headquarters of the liaison and to provide up more facilities. A plan had also been prepared and submitted to the Revolution Council which unfortunately was not approved, he added.

Referring to Afghan groups and parties, Montazer said that some of these groups were in contact with the United States and were backed by the U.S. Government. In Islamabad, he said, I personally witnessed the contact of some leaders of these groups with Saudi Arabia officials. Of course, there are [word indistinct] people among them who have no dependence, he added. Montazer concluded by saying that the relations of Iran with Palestine were very good.

RADIO IRAN DISCUSSES REVOLUTION GUARDS PURGES

GF211809 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Following the expansion of those pretending to have nationalist feelings in Iran and [words indistinct] and the so-called revolutionary bodies that has increased the reign of terror in the Islamic Republic's regime a hundredfold, and especially with the increased activities of the Neqab organization and its military division, the inefficient managers of the Islamic Republic have carried the crazy wave of purges to the revolution guards. This ridiculous purge, which Khomeyni himself has requested, has resulted in the dismissal of hundreds of so-called revolution guards. [Words indistinct] military and political of the Neqab organization has announced recently with the publication of [words indistinct] that so far during this purge none of their members operating in the revolution guards have been purged. They are carrying out their respective duties assigned to them by the Neqab organization.

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SOVIET MINISTER POLADZADE DEPARTS KABUL AFTER VISIT

LD222222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Poladzade, the first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, who had come for a friendly and official visit at the head of a delegation, and to view irrigation projects in Afghanistan, left for the Soviet Union today. The minister of water and power, Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin; the deputy minister of water and power for irrigation; the deputy minister of agriculture and land reform; some departmental heads in these ministries; and some staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul saw off the Soviet delegation at Kabul international airport.

POLISH AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD222212 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the vice-president of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, and several members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] this evening took part in a reception held by the Polish Embassy on the occasion of that country's National Day. The reception was hosted by the Polish ambassador in Kabul, Edward Bardziej, at his residence, and several members of the Central Committee of the PDPA, of the Revolution Council and, senior government officials, and ambassadors of the friendly countries in Kabul attended.

The capital newspapers published pictures of Edward Gierek, the first secretary of Polish United Workers Party, in their 22 July issues and carried comments welcoming the National Day of the friendly country, Poland.

SPECIAL COURT SENTENCES TWO TERRORISTS TO DEATH

LD221844 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The special revolutionary court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has held an open session in accordance with modern procedures in order to consider the treacherous acts of 12 criminals and terrorists responsible for incidents in late February 1980 in Kabul. The court adopted decisions based on their crimes and individual circumstances.

The special revolutionary court held its session under the presidency of the president of the special revolutionary court in the presence of journalists, cameramen and photographers as well as a number of Kabul citizens yesterday morning and afternoon. Judicial proceedings at the session took place in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Basic Principles of the DRA; the public prosecutor read the charges brought against the accused in separate bills of indictment for each of the accused, and the accused were given the opportunity to freely defend themselves. After hearing the bills of indictment and the defense statements, the judges adjourned the session and retired to the judicial consultation chamber to formulate decisions.

In view of the course of the judicial hearing and the contents of files, documents and evidence concerning proof of the crimes, the judges handed down decision on each of the accused in accordance with the law, and the court decisions were communicated to the accused in accordance with article 56 of the DRA Basic Principles.

Two persons were sentenced to death, and in accordance with the last section of article (?58) of the DRA Basic Principles, these sentences will be submitted to the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council.

The details of the punishment accorded the convicts will be broadcast after the decision of the presidium, and the dear compatriots will be informed.

PEOPLE PRAY FOR ELIMINATION OF SAWR REVOLUTION ENEMIES

LD222120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Recitation of the holy Koran, which had begun in 95 mosques in the centre and other localities of Parvan Province on the 2d day of the holy month of Ramadan ended last night. At the end of the recitation ceremonies of the holy Koran, the pious people of Karvan prayed for the welfare and prosperity of the people and the homeland, and the elimination of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. They beseeched Almighty God for the progress of beloved Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RENAMES KHALQ IMPORT-EXPORT UNION

LD222114 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, the Khalq Import-Export Union has been renamed the Afghan (Kar) Company. The Afghan (Kar) Company conducts its work and trade as an Afghan company; from now on, the Khalq Import-Export Union should be called the Afghan (Kar) Company.

TRADE UNION MESSAGES SENT TO IRAN, PAKISTAN

WA231510 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, June 19 (BAKHTAR)--Following is the text of the message issued by Labour Unions of Afghanistan to Iranian and Pakistani working people:

Forward with the everlasting call for peace, forward with us you who thirst for peace!

As a result to the heroic struggles of workers and all toile of Afghanistan, the glorious Sawr Revolution and its new evolutionary phase, that it, the December 27, 1979, uprising, the ruling classes were toppled and the way for happiness and well-being of our entire working people was paved.

However, regional reaction and world imperialism, led by the U.S., due to their intrinsic nature could not tolerate our victories and through their hirelings and lackeys of toppled classes resorted to plotting and subversion in our country.

They fabricate lies through their hostile propaganda machines. Our working classes who have girded their loins to uproot poverty and ignorance are sustaining damages as a result of their subversive activities. There exist no problems between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan which could not be resolved.

In case any misunderstanding has been created by our common enemies, that is regional reaction and international imperialism, this too can be settled through negotiations.

For example, the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Government has proposed to your respective governments a 7-point programme of political solution which has been confirmed, supported and welcomed by progressive and peace-loving countries of the world.

The first point of this programme says the DRA Government proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that negotiations begin to draft an appropriate aggreement to develop all-sided friendly relations and cooperation in the interest of both countries.

Likewise, the DRA Government had proposed to the Government of Pakistan to commence talks on drafting a bilateral accord on normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The fourth point in this programme says the DRA Government proposes bilateral talks with its neighbouring countries without any precondition and earnestly awaits the discontinuation of hostile activities against Afghanistan with the commencement of these talks.

In the like manner, with the beginning of the process of political solution, practical measures by adopted to prove that armed interventions and other interferences in Afghanistan's internal affairs be ended by the states involved in these talks.

Since the programme concerning political solution proposed by the DRA Government has been one of the urgent wishes of workers and other toilers of our country reflected by our progressive and revolutionary government, we request you workers and toilers of Iran and Pakistan as brothers to struggle toward making the proposed political solution programme acceptable to your respective governments so that the hostilities prompted by your governments against our working people be ended and we be able to live in peace, tranquility and good neighbourliness because these hurt the working people and benefit military circles, regional reaction and international imperialism.

DELEGATION OF KABUL CLERGY DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION

WA231540 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, July 7, (BAKHTAR)--An 88-man delegation, including clergy, scholars and elders from Kabul left for the Soviet Union yesterday to visit the mosques and holy places and meet with Soviet moslems.

They were seen off at the Kabul international airport by Hashmat Aurang, deputy secretary to the provincial committee, some authorities of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] provincial and city committees and the PDPA international relations commission representative.

Prior to their departure, the official in charge of Kabul city organizational setup wished for their safe trip. The delegation will visit the Soviet Union on the expense of DRA Government.

GANDHI WARNED ABOUT PRO-SOVIET LINE ON AFGHANISTAN

OW181525 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 18 (AFP)--Indian Moslems today warned Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of "serious consequences" including a "nationwide movement" if her government continued to follow a pro-Soviet line on the Afghanistan issue.

"It is a shame for India that she toes the Moscow line on the Afghanistan issue.... It seems that we have no policy of our own," Mr Javed Habib, leader of the All-India Moslem Youth Convention, told a press conference here today.

Mr Habib, 33, said that he had led a representation to Mrs Gandhi some time ago but failed to convince her that the New Delhi policy on the Afghan issue was "nothing but a shadow of the Moscow line." It is disgraceful for the 120 million Indian Muslims to watch the systematic killing of the entire Afghanistan population by the Russian occupation force.

"It is the moral duty of the Indian Muslims to do something about it," Mr Habib said, adding that his organization had started a fund collection drive for the Afghan refugees.

CHECKPOSTS ALONG BANGLADESH BORDER STRENGTHENED

BK230311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In Assam, security arrangements on the India-Bangladesh border have been strengthened to check infiltration from across the border.

An official press release issued in Gauhati says as a result of this step the number of attempts to infiltrate has come down substantially. During the 6-month period ending June this year, only 1,320 persons were detected as against 4,410 in the corresponding period last year. One thousand, two hundred and forty-five people were pushed back.

The release said that more Border Security Force [BSF] outposts have been set up during the past 6 months in addition to deployment of more companies of home guards. This is in addition to the checkposts manned by the state police. The BSF has acquired eight power boats to insure effective patrolling of the (Char Raja River) areas of the border.

BANGLADESH CHARGED WITH PROVIDING REFUGE TO AGITATORS

BK201313 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 11 Jul 80 p 1

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Hostile tribal elements from Tripura and Mizoram are taking refuge in Bangladesh. The Indian Government has sought the cooperation of the Bangladesh Government to deal with this situation, but it is learned that the request has been turned down.

The central government has learned that the Mizo National Front, followed by the Tripura Sena [forces] have used Bangladesh as their base.

The Ministry of External Affairs took this matter up with the Bangladesh Government in February, but Dacca has neither admitted that it is providing refuge to the hostile tribal elements from the northeastern region, nor expressed any desire to help India in this regard.

India brought this matter to the attention of the Bangladesh Government on several earlier occasions. Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai raised the issue when he visited Dacca. An aide memoire was also sent to the Bangladesh high commissioner when a group of armed persons attacked Amarpur market in Tripura in August 1979. It said that such an incident could not take place unless the attackers had free access and refuge in Bangladesh. According to information from the Home Ministry, the Tripura administration notified the central government in 1978 that an extremist tribal youth group in Tripura had formed the Tripura Sena with the objective of making Tripura an independent state, and with this end in view, they planned to stage an armed coup d'etat. The government also has information that members of the Tripura Sena have gone to the Chittagong Hill tract [a district in Bangladesh] to get training in Mizo-type of warfare. Sixteen persons arrested during the attack on Amarpur market belonged to Tripura tribes and the Mizo National Front. During their interrogation, it was discovered that there was collaboration between the Tripura Upajati Juva Samity [Tripura tribal youth committee] and hostile Mizo elements.

Extremist elements of the Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti under the command of Bejoy Rangkhal, commander in chief of the so-called Tripura Sena, have established contacts with Leldenga's Mizo National Front. Their bases are situated in the hilly regions of Bangladesh across the Tripura border, where they receive military training and draw up plans for the attainment of their goals.

According to information received, a training camp was set up in the Chittagong Hill tract region of Bangladesh sometime in January-February 1979. It is being used by Mizo insurgents. Seven or eight Mizos are permanetly providing military training there. Chun' Koloi, one of the organizers of the Tripura Sena, visited Bangladesh and was present in the camp when the trainees were receiving military training.

The Tripura government has issued warrants for the arrest of the Tripura Sena leaders. They have been charged with rebellion against the government and possession of firearms. Moreover, charges of planning to establish a separate independent state of Tripura are already laid against them.

TWO FRENCH REPORTERS REARRESTED IN ASSAM

BK191721 Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 July (AFP)--The two French journalists, who were granted bail on Friday [18 July] after being arrested in the distrubed northeastern frontier state of Assam, have been re-arrested on a different charge, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The agency in a dispatch said that the journalists--Remy Favre of LIBERATION and Pierre Toutain of PARIS MATCH--were now in jail custody at Sibsagar close to the border with Burma.

The two were originally charged with violating the foreigners act entering Assam without the necessary permits. [Words indistinct] granted bail by a magistrate at Jorhat.

Their re-arrest was in connection with a case registered by police at Gauhati, Assam's capital, under the foreigners registration act. They were being brought to Gauhati, the agency said.

BHUTAN

VISITING NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH TSERING

BK211521 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana met Bhutanese Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering in Thimpu yesterday evening and had talks with him. Rana also had a cordial exchange of views with his Bhutanese counterpart, (Somijoro), on matters of mutual interest as well as regional and international issues.

NEPAL

EDITORIAL VIEWS STATE OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK220945 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nepal-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] Apart from the solemnity and dignity of credential presentation ceremonies that periodically take place here, as and when dictated by the compulsions of diplomatic practice, the policy statements made on these occasions are often revealing guides to the existing state of relations or pointers for the future between Nepal and other countries with whom she maintains diplomatic links. This is particularly true, for example, of Nepal-U.S. relations, as unambiguously reflected in relevant policy statements on the subject, both by his majesty the king and the newly accredited U.S. envoy, Mr Philip R. Trimble.

Thus, it is noteworthy that his majesty the king has not only stated that the relations between Nepal and the United States are based on the cordial spirit of cooperation, reciprocity and warm feelings, but that Nepal is happy to see that this relationship is marked by a mutual accommodation of interest and a direct bilateral exchange of views. Similarly, meaningful is his majesty the king's acknowledgement of the United States' appreciation of the modest role played by Nepal at the United Nations and other international forums for the resolution of a variety of pressing global problems--a role which the U.S. ambassador has understandingly and appreciatively termed as "moderate and helpful."

It is equally significant and revealing of the great degree of political understanding and rapport that exists between the two countries that the United States continues to underline its commitment to support Nepal's independence and territorial integrity--this being an assurance that is specially meaningful when viewed against the background of the current spectre of growing insecurity of small states in this part of the world and the rise in instances of foreign intervention in one guise or another.

Notable, too, in this context is the comforting coincidence of viewpoints regarding tackling the primary challenge facing this country's wellbeing: that of accelerated and balanced economic development. Thus while his majesty the king has lucidly explained Nepal's total commitment to the process of modernisation and her strategy for achieving this goal through fulfilling the basic requirements of the rural masses, it is certainly encouraging to note that the United States, for her part, has not only observed with "admiration the unstinting and tireless efforts of his majesty the king for the economic development of Nepal," but also that the U.S. will continue to support such laudable efforts as geared to the uplift of the rural poor in the future as well.

While from the above it is clear therefore that a great degree of mutual rapport and appreciation of each other's viewpoints continues to characterise Nepal-U.S. relations, this assessment is even more sharply underlined by his majesty the king's statement that Nepal is "happy to realise that the United States appreciates our political process as a historic initiative to create harmony and national unity"--a statement that is doubtless a reciprocation of the United States' envoy's significant remark that, as a result of his majesty the king's historic initiative for conducting a national referendum, the United States "is confident that this example of democracy in action will result in increased popular participation in government and will produce a harmony and a sense of national unity that will contribute decisively to the achievement of your development goals."

Based as Nepal-U.S. relations clearly are on such a firm foundation of political understanding and commitment to joint cooperation in Nepal's development, last Thursday's [10 July] credential presentation ceremony can, in time, come to mark an important and auspicious highwater point in the history of Nepal-U.S. ties which seem to be clearly poised for a further expansion in the future.

PAPER SEES EXPANSION OF NEPAL-BULGARIA TRADE TIES

BK181335 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Exploring Possibilities"]

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by the first deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr Georgi Vutev, arrived in Kathmandu on Thursday [3 July] with the purpose of exploring the possibilities of expanding trade and commerce between Nepal and Bulgaria. Following his arrival, Mr Vutev held one round of talks with the minister of industry and commerce, Dr Ram Prasad Rajbahak, and had an hour long discussion on matters relating to industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries for mutual interest is also learnt to have figured in the talks. [sentence as published] It is stated that Bulgaria, which has developed advanced technology in leather and tobacco processing, is interested in making joint investments with Nepal in these areas. Furthermore, the desirability of Bulgarian assistance in the expansion of carpet making, handicrafts and other cottage industries is also said to have come up during the talks.

Bulgarian keenness in expanding bilateral trade relations with Nepal was clearly expressed by Mr Vutev at his Tribhuvan airport press conference on his arrival. In fact he rightly went on to indicate that increased trade relations would pave the way for further cooperation in such fields as educational, social and cultural.

In the context of Nepal's policy of expanding relations in all areas with other friendly countries and particularly in Nepal's search for trade diversification, the visit of the Bulgarian delegation could produce some positive results such as the formation of a trade agreement. Bulgarian interest in extending cooperation in developing industries in Nepal, as stated by Mr Vutev on his arrival in Kathmandu, is to be welcomed. The expansion of trade relations between Nepal and Bulgaria, which does not admittedly amount to any substantial amounts at the present, could indeed prove to be mutually beneficial and hence deserves proper attention. Some of the manufactured goods that Nepal currently imports could conceivably be available at less expensive prices in Bulgaria than elsewhere. In the same way, Nepal may be able to export to Bulgaria more varieties of items than just jute, as is the case now. Potentials indeed do exist for expanding trade relations, as well as in other areas, between Nepal and Bulgaria. Therefore, it is to be expected that the Bulgarian delegation's visit to Nepal will result in some concrete and positive results in furthering Nepal-Bulgaria bilateral relations.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE SAYS EMERGENCY WILL BE LIFTED SOON

BK211141 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that the emergency will be lifted as soon as possible. The president, attending a special religious ceremony at the (Varana Rajamahaviha Rajamahavihara) in connection with the government's 3d anniversary, said the emergency had been forced on the government by the irresponsible and unpatriotic actions of those opposed to it. He said that it was the duty of the government to insure peace in the country.

Later, at a mass rally at (Tiharia) in Attanagalla, the president declared that the government would never bend to intimidation or threat. The government had so far used only a minute fraction of the powers it had. It had derived its authority from the 3.1 million people who had voted it to power.

Jayewardene said it was only the people who could remove the government from office, and in 1983 they would be given the opportunity to choose an alternative government if they so desired. He was, nevertheless, confident that the same government would be reflected by the people.

The president further explained that while the major task of the government was that of solving the unemployment problem with the provision of more jobs, the people's incomes would improve. The government could no longer subsidize imports because money was needed for development projects. The government had to think in terms of the welfare of future generations.

The president reiterated the government's position that whoever keeps away from work will be considered to have vacated his post.

Prime Minister Premadasa explained that the government's policy was to create conditions under which all could live in contentment without having to depend on others. The government did not think in terms of class or creed. It would never misuse the mandate given by the people. Today there was an unprecedented upsurge in the economy and there will be no return to controls and quotas.

Premadasa said the strike by certain sections was illegal, apart from the fact that it was an anti-people movement, and the government would proceed with the filling up of vacancies created by the strike.

The prime minister also referred to a massive housing project at Attanagalla already approved by the government.

UNION FUNDS TO BE USED TO HELP JOBLESS

BK221122 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In a broadcast to the nation last night the president reaffirmed the government's determination that those who had vacated their posts would not be reinstated. But he also announced that the government, in consideration of the plight in which the wives and children of dismissed workers now found themselves, had decided to create a fund from which assistance would be given to these unfortunate people. The financial substance of the fund will consist of funds lying to the credit in various banks of trade unions which were associated with the strike.

President Jayewardene held out a ray of hope to some categories of workers who had suffered automatic dismissal in consequence of participation in the strike. While those who did not wish to work could stay at home in the event of a mistake having occurred and to the circumstances in which a particular worker was unable to get to his place of work, such a worker could address the head of his department with an explanation of those circumstances and any such request would be considered, the president said. But reinstatement would require a very valid reason.

TRANSPORT MINISTER ON SABOTAGE OF RAIL SERVICE

BK220621 Colombo SUN in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[By Jumar Preena and Arjuna Ranawana]

[Text] There was extensive sabotage of the country's rail service Transport Minister H.H. Mohamed declared yesterday.

This led to the disruption of the train services from Monday [7 July]. On Wednesday, the railways operated only fifty percent of its services and "today we expect it to be seventy percent," he told a news conference held in his ministry yesterday.

"It has become clearly evident that the so-called strike and attempt to cripple the train services is politically inspired," he said.

"The unions which claim to be on strike," Mr Mohamed said, "have given no official intimation to this ministry about their demands. Today is the third day. Neither I nor my officials know what these strikers are wanting. My doors are still open to them," he announced.

As Mr Mohamed addressed the press conference, the government placed the armed services and the police in a state of preparedness to deal with any attempts to disrupt the normal life of the community.

The Defence Ministry was yesterday expected to cancel all leave of police personnel.

These measures were being adopted while opposition trade unions were meeting last evening to prepare plans for a general strike.

Several acts of sabotage were reported to police headquarters. They included serious damage to the tracks between Tellipalai and Maviddapuram in Kankesanturai [KKS] and damage at Ahungalle, near Balapitiya.

The reports said that train No 90 travelling to KKS had been compelled to halt at the place where the tracks were damaged and that a group of persons had thrown stones and other missiles at the locomotive, breaking its windscreen.

Police reported that several workers were on strike in these places. They were for the most part minor staff and junior staff grade officers.

The largest number were in the Colombo and sub-urban installations of the department. More than 2,300 were believed to be not working at the Ratmalana railway workshops while an almost equal number struck work in the Maradana, Maligawatte and Dematagoda yards.

In Kandy, five assistant station masters, one shunter, 13 guards and 83 members of the minor staff struck work. At Galle, the situation had not changed from Wednesday and 25 workers at the running shed and 45 at the station continued to strike.

Polgahawela, the railway's main junction on the mainline worked yesterday without eleven signalmen and two ssistant staff officers. At Maho, the entire minor staff and the loco foreman head who had walked out at 2.50 p.m. on Wednesday continued to be on strike yesterday. In Batticaloa, 125 workers were reported to be on strike, while at Wadduwa, Gampaha and Hatton, large numbers of signalmen, and other minor staff officers, were out on strike.

Railway's General Manager L.A.A. Peiris told yesterday news conference that yesterday an engine connection had been disconnected at Gampaha, fish-plates had been removed along the track near Anuradhapura and the windshield of an engine had been badly damaged due to stoning in Jaffna.

The transport minister called on the trade union representative jointly or individually to have free dialogue with his officials. He also admitted that there was thuggery all over and every action was being taken to intensify security measures at certain key points. All express trains have now been requested to run slow, he said.

Transport of fuel and food supplies will resume today. Special wagons will be moved out of the yard to transport essential commodities to the provinces.

SUN on Strikers

BK220931 Colombo SUN in English 17 Jul 80 p 9

[Editorial: "Showdown or Show-off?"]

[Text] Sri Lanka is in the throes of a strike syndrome. The opposition militants have waged a war against the government, while the immediate victims are the people at large. For the first time the leftists of varying hues have not hesitated to temporarily forget their venomous polemics about each other in an offensive against the government. They have formed an instant partnership for an adversity that they believe would help them.

But, it is likely that they may realise sooner than later that they would only be barking up the wrong tree, and at the wrong time. However, much as they may have organised the current labour unrest the government is not evidently in a mood to tolerate brow-beating and pressuring.

A few days ago, the government made it known, in no simple jargon, that the strikers would face dire consequences like losing their jobs if they stay away from work.

There is no dispute about the spiralling living costs in the country. It is plain to see and nobody would be naive enough to deny it, the government has accepted it and has promised a wage rise accordingly. It has to decide on the quantum of this hike depening on the overall economic situation which unfortunately, is not anything to crow about.

The government cannot agree overnight to a 300 rupee rise. It would only compound the crisis and create stagflationary chaos in the country. The economic pundits in the opposing sides know this too well. But their basic motives are quite different from the hard-sell slogans they use to hoodwink the gullible workers.

Without a substantial wage rise, the average Sri Lankan worker will find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. More households will reach the poverty line. Therefore, a wage increase is inevitable. But to take political advantage with this reality is condemnable and people with common sense would hardly fall for the misdemeanours of the opportunists.

There is, of course, a strong argument for giving the people a wage rise, but counterproductive theatrical sabrerattling and demented warmongerism as propounded by some radical unionists with threats of bringing the government down, are downright absurd and ludicrous.

The independent SUN has been in the forefront crusading for a better deal for the workers affected by the high cost of living. It will continue to crusade for this just demand. But, it will not hesitate to condemn political manipulations by militants whose main objective is to create confusion and sabotage and general pandemonium that will invariably take the country into a much worse morass.

The workers can certainly obtain a better deal without a free-for-all with the government. Besides, their strike action will only alienate them from the man on the street whose sympathy is more important than the vituperative barb of the habitual political castigator.

The railway men and the nurses who forgot their responsibilities to their fellow men who depended on them for a service will encounter understandable public rebuke.

The manner in which current labour is being organised should be viewed with utmost seriousness by the government. The staggered action on various fronts gives ample proof about a master-mind. The workers themselves should be more cautious before they rush into a strike. They should not become mere weapons in a radical show-down by political show-offs.

BRIEFS

SMALLPOX ERADICATION IN NEPAL--Kathmandu, 17 July (AFP)--The Napalese Government has officially announced the eradication of smallpox in Nepal. The deadly disease, which used to claim thousands of lives till some decades ago in epidemic form, has now been completely wiped out and this landlocked Himalayan kingdom was formally declared "smallpox free" today. The last smallpox case in Nepal was in March 1974 in the Morang district, southeast of Kathmandu, and since then no fresh cases were reported. Meanwhile, 1,812 people were found suffering from advanced stages of Malaria out of 230,000 people in seven districts in the southwest Terai region bordering Bihar and Uttar Pradesh of India. Blood tests on 230,600 people of seven districts in western development regions including Rupendehi, Kapilbastu and Nawalparasi districts, revealed that 1,812 people were found suffering from advance stage of Malaria. In the past two decades the World Health Organisation and the U.S. Government have spent large amounts of money to wipe-out the Malaria in Nepal. [Text] Hong Kong AFP in English 0929 GMT 17 Jul 80 BK]

SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

20 July Speech

LD211900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 20 Jul 80

[18-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to members of the Iranian Supreme Judicial Council at his Tehran residence on 20 July--recorded; this recording is identical with that broadcast at 0330 GMT--and published on pages I 1 to I 3 of the 21 July South Asia DAILY REPORT--and has been reprocessed from the 2330 GMT cast from better reception.]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From the day our revolution (?was launched) we should have devoted greater attention to [words indistinct] had acted in the past. [Sentence indistinct] What we should have done right from the start of the revolution (?we have failed to do). So it is that which has caused us problems we now and which we are still facing. This is something we have to make up for from now. [Words indistinct] and there have been many funeral ceremonies for our martyrs. [Words indistinct] for some time now we have been witnessing in this country how our revolution guardsmen are ambushed and how they are being killed (?all over the place). The reason for this is that we did not manage the revolution as we should have done. [Words indistinct] when we wanted to move into Kordestan or wanted to hold negotiations we should have done all this from a position of strength. The army and the guards first should have been placed in a position of strength and once this had been achieved we should have gone there for talks. This was not done. As a result we can see (?to this day) how many of our guards are being martyred, with tragedy after tragedy.

All this is because we were divided into two groups. One of our groups came from the [theological] schools to enter the war and another group came from the outside to enter the war. We neither had the revolutionary experience nor the revolutionary government. Thus, from the very beginning when we established the provisional government we made a mistake. From the start we should have had a [word indistinct], young and decisive government to run the country. We were not experienced enough. So we did something and we made a mistake. Now that a government is being set up by the consultative assembly, I want to tell the Majles that it must establish a committed, 100-percent Islamic and decisive government. It should not have ministers such as some of the ministers we have at present. All the ministers should be individually throughly scrutinized to ensure they believe, are 100 percent revolutionary and are committed to the Islamic school. If we must have our government with certain authority and rights, then we must say goodbye to your assembly and [words indistinct]. So, should we not make up for past mistakes? If we had not made mistakes, when they [presumably officials of the country] came and pleaded again and again that this or that was in the country's interests, or this or that [word indistinct] organization was involved in killings and such things ought to be (?pardoned). And we made a mistake, and they [words indistinct]. We let loose those groups which were under our control and the group which we should have [words indistinct].

If we had acted in the same manner as other revoutions that have taken place in the world, in that if, as soon as we achieved victory, we had closed all the doors, cut off all the comings and goings, stifled all the groups or pushed them aside or dissolved all those groups that existed and treated them with an iron fist, then (?we would have none of the difficulties we are facing now). But (?we were generous towards them). This should not be repeated from now on.

The government must be decisive; the Majles must be decisive. If there are certain individuals in the Majles who are beating the same old drums and who say the same old things. You should not listen to them. There should be a Majles that will act with decisiveness and take the government to task as soon as it has taken a wrong step. From the very beginning of the formation of the government its members must all realize what class of people we are, realize how Islam is going to be implemented in Iran. Many of the previous ones did not pay any attention to these matters and none of our ministries look like proper ministries either.

We still hear from abroad that Iran's assets are being wasted in our embassies, that Iran's assets are in danger, that billions of rials belonging to Iran are [locked up] abroad, that billions of rials' worth of Iranian houses built there are on the verge of being destroyed, and that there is no one to do anything about it. We have nobody to do anything about it. Words are plentiful, to the effect that everything is fine, but this is not true. The Majles must appoint a commission composed of decisive individuals to go and reform the embassies we have in various countries, to cast aside the corrupt ones, to purge them of those who belonged to the [SAVAK] organization, so that the embassies become Islamicized. The embassies are corrupt [words indistinct]; there is nothing in them except enjoyment and entertainment. These places must be reformed. It has been nearly 2 years now that we have been telling them to wear Islamic dress, but (?everywhere we look) we see corruption. The same applies to the ministries as well. This cannot go on. We cannot tolerate those things that the people whose minds were trained in Europe want. We want to implement Islam. [Sentence indistinct]

They do not realize that while Islam is a school of training [remainder of sentence indistinct]. They are saying the same old things to the people, whereas they ought first to reform everything before they say those things. They should first be trained [in Islamic teachings] before they can say anything else. The [Islamic shari'ah] must be implemented. The ministries must be reformed. The Majles has now assumed its authority. Now that this has come about it is now the job of the Majles to correct everything. The government it elects must be 100 percent Islamic; the Majles must have full authority; what the government does, what the ministries do and whatever happens in other places--all these things should be supervised and the Majles should exercise its authority in taking them [the officials concerned] to task to ensure that they will correct their mistakes and do the job properly.

If the army had done its job properly we would not now be entangled in Baluchestan in Kordestan. They do not do the job properly. Of course, they have worked hard, but there is negligence going on. They do not follow up their work. It must be investigated to find out the reasons why 14 people were killed in that place. It should be ascertained why this sort of thing takes place. Why is it that those who have gone to the mountains and taken position there are not purged from the area? All this is going on and we neither have (?the right sort of) army leaders nor a revolutionary government, and the situation is not better in the ministries either. [Sentence indistinct]

How long should we witness the mourning of our dead? How long should we hold mourning sessions? How long can we tolerate the spectacle of our dear ones being killed? And yet we are expected to praise them lest they might feel belittled. We are expected to go on giving lives and mourn the dead. We are expected to go on watching people be killed or else watching them surrender. For how long do they expect us to put up with all this? These matters must be corrected, including the area of jurisprudence. [Sentence indistinct] None of them adjudicates the way Islam expects them to do.

Let us not mention the fact that we do not have enough fully qualified and competent mojahed. But [whatever we do have] should consist of those who devote their attention to Islamic jurisprudence, who understand the features of Islamic judgement and jurisprudence. If we allow ourselves to exercise negligence in Islamic judgement [words indistinct] and we will experience hardship and face difficulties throughout our lives.

There is the army and there are also other organizations [words indistinct]. So far we have made mistakes, and from now on we should make up for our mistakes. All these things must be done with the utmost vigour. We are no one's blood brother. We are obedient to Islam and we want to implement the laws of Islam. If any organization or ministry fails to implement Islamic laws we will close them down. What use is there in a ministry which is harmful to Islam and an Islamic government? [Sentence indistinct]

There exists a state of affairs in which there are people whose thoughts are not revolutionary. I have heard words from [words indistinct] such people who are not revolutionary should not be at the head of ministries, and Mr Bani-Sadr should not introduce such people to the Majles, or if he does the Majles should reject them and not heed [anything to the contrary]. The Majles should consider only those as ministers who are competent and Islamic, who are not negligent and who are revolutionary, so that our country may be entrusted to them. Otherwise we will mourn the demise of the era of the republic. [Sentence indistinct] This has nothing to do with nationalism. How many times have we been slapped on the face by nationalism? I do not want to say what setbacks we suffered in the era of nationalism, in the era of the man whom everyone is praising. I do not want to say (?there was no collusion in what happened). Why did they machinegun students of the Feyziyeh seminary [in Qom]--as happened under the Pahlavi regime--in such a way that when myself and Mr Ha'eri went to visit a young man who had been shot and wounded in Feyziyeh no one would dare say in writing that the man had been wounded? (?This was one example of their cruelty). These people should be purged.

I cannot tolerate seeing anyone changing his mind about what he wants to be. Now I want to be a Democrat, or I want to be Nationalist, or I want to be an Islamic Republican. We have received blows from them. They are our enemies; we do not want them. The Majles should be [words indistinct]; the Majles should espouse Islamic thoughts so that we may be able to achieve our objectives. I cannot tolerate seeing that [words indistinct] we are again negligent. Now that the Majles has been officially established and formalized all aspects should be handled properly under the supervision of the Majles. Any one committing an offense and doing something wrong should be decisively and vigorously taken to task and made to answer for his deeds. All the committees throughout the country must retain their power. All the guards corpsmen must retain their powers. All the revolutionary courts throughout the country must retain their power. The courts should continue their work with the same powers, except that whoever cannot adjudicate in the Islamic sense or else he is deviationist should be removed from his post. All revolutionary institutions should retain their tasks and [words indistinct] so that the country's affairs will be conducted in a revolutionary manner. We cannot have affairs of this nature being conducted in the way they have been handled by the former department of justice. This is a revolution; this government is different [words indistinct]. We made a mistake in acting the way we did in the past. [Sentence indistinct]

Refugee Meeting

ID221416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, representatives of the refugees from Nowsud accompanied by the governor and the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting, one of the representatives of the refugees explained to Imam Khomeyni the difficulties and problems of the region. The imam of the nation [word indistinct] then made the following speech: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One group of Muslims belong to the Shi'ite sect and another group are Sunni; one group are Hanafi, Hanbali or (?Shafe'i). The original meaning of this was not as we think today. In a society where everybody intends to serve Islam and wants to live for Islam, such issues must not be raised. We are all brothers and we are all together, except that a group of Shi'ite ulema issued one religious judgment but you decided to follow your own ulema and you became Hanafi. A group followed the Shafe'i religious path and another group [words indistinct] and becmae Shi'a. These are not reasons for having disputes and we must not have any quarrels with each other or be against each other. We are all brothers and Shi'ite and Sunni brothers must avoid any kind of dispute.

Any dispute between us at present would only be in the interest of those who do not believe in either Shi'ite or Hanafi and other sects. They want neither of them to exist. They are (?trying) to create discord between us. We must pay attention to the fact that we are all Muslims and we are all followers of the Koran and monotheism [words indistinct] and we must serve the Koran.

I hope that you will not suffer in this Islamic Republic, which is your own and does not belong to any particular group. And I hope that no harm and [word indistinct] come to you.

Of course, the problem of Kordestan and other problems of your region will be solved and they will come and improve the situation. I pray for you and I hope that we all come under the flag of Islam and monotheism and stand against those who deceived our brothers and forced them to emigrate to other parts as refugees. And it has been announced that if any of them decides to surrender his arms and come back to Islam he will become part of us; and just as myself, who is saying prayers without arms, they are expected to lay down their weapons. There are no disputes between us and there will be no more aggression, [word indistinct] God willing.

Nomination Rejection

ID221717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Texts] Following the president's request to the imam of the nation concerning the appointment of Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni as prime minister, the imam of the nation said: Ahmad is a servant of the nation and at the present juncture he can serve better if he is free.

The text of the letter of Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, to the imam of the nation is as follows:

The blessed presence of the Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Bearing in mind the present condition of the country and that our society is young and a positive [word indistinct] directing the country toward production and activity makes the spiritual, exciting aspect of work the basis of endeavor [as heard], I humbly wish to bring it to your attention that Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Aga is one of the most suitable persons to be appointed as prime minister. His appointment, provided you consent to it, is most appropriate.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The reply of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is as follows:

In His exalted name. I do not wish individuals related to me to be appointed to such positions. Ahmad is a servant of the nation and at the present juncture he can serve better if he is free. Greetings to you. [Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni.

In this connection, our colleague has had an interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin, Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, which you will now hear. [Passage indistinct]

AHMAD KHOMEYNI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON POST REJECTION

LD222116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent interviews with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr has made a kind gesture concerning me and [words indistinct] the imam has not accepted this. I have no special view except the view of his great eminence, the imam. What is very important in my view is that the prime minister should have complete knowledge of Iranian society and the prevalent atmosphere. Of course, this is an addition to what the imam has said, that the prime minister should be 100 percent a follower of Islamic ideology, that he should be decisive, that he should have no inclination toward the left or the right and [word indistinct]. I believe that if the prime minister possesses the qualities that the imam has referred to, I am confident that the people will assist him. It is due to his very decisiveness that Mr Bani-Sadr has received such a decisive vote and it is due to the same reason that the people like him. Mr Bani-Sadr himself knows very well that the prime minister who is appointed should relieve him of some of the unbearable burden which is on his shoulders, not that the prime minister, too, will add a new problem to his other existing problems.

In my view, the prime minister should have a correct understanding of social problems and should know their appropriate solutions, without having any fear of criticism and controversy. This is one of the things which the prime minister should possess. The prime minister should know how to deal with the people and should have a full knowledge of political, economic and social problems. [Words indistinct] under the present conditions, the prime minister should know that the people will not forgive any deviation. As the imam has repeatedly said, the danger of deviation to the left is no less than deviation to the right. In my opinion, the prime minister should teach this matter to his ministers, that they should make use of the pure sentiments of the Muslims who [words indistinct] are the employees of government departments and ministries in order to implement the goals of the Islamic Republic.

The most important point is that the prime minister should know that those who (?are deceitful), those who [word indistinct] and who submit very easily, who [words indistinct] and indulge in such actions and who have deceived many of today's leaders due to such actions. In thepast they had achieved high positions due to the same reasons. But those who neither come to terms nor compromise and who, on the contrary, are obstinate, hardheaded and effective individuals, who regard themselves as the peer of the minister, and if the minister is not a follower of the Islamic ideology they even regard him as much inferior to themselves, these people should be made use of.

The prime minister should know that the second group is useful to him, but not the first group. It was the second group which did not give in to the shah and his clique, which went to jail, which was beaten, which was tortured. However, due to the same quality of obstinacy, due to being rebellious, even today they are not regarded favorably by most of these who are in charge of the country. In fact, the majority of those who are in charge do not favor this group. Briefly, the prime minister should know that he should appoint ministers who can deal with this second group. Otherwise, they will face defeat. We should also bear in mind that the job of the prime minister is very difficult indeed.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. Good-bye.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE IN MAJLES

LD221022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Majles was convened in open session this morning, with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran. The session was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani and was attended by the council of guardians and the cabinet.

According to the reports of our correspondents, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was sworn in at today's open session of the Majles, according to Article 121 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president's oath was as follows:

[Begin Bani-Sadr recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, as the president, swear to the Holy Koran and the omnipotent, Almighty God and to the Iranian nation that I will safeguard the official religion, the system of the Islamic Republic and the constitution of the country, devote all my talent and capability in the performance of the duties that I have undertaken, devote myself to the service of the people and the advarcement of the country and the (?enhancement of morality), support truth and the propagation of justice and refrain from seeking any form of selfish interests, to protect the freedom and sanctity of individuals and the rights prescribed by the constitution for the nation, that I will not spare any effort in protecting the borders and the political, economic and cultural independence of the country, and, with the help of God and by adhering to the prophet of Islam and the holy imams, may peace be upon them--that I will faithfully safeguard the power entrusted to me as a sacred trust by the nation and to hand it over to the person elected by the people (?at the end of my term of office). [Cries of "God is great" from the assembly] [end recording]

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI DELIVERS REMARKS AT MAJLES SESSION

LD222316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech delivered by Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, after the swearing-in of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at 22 July Majles session--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The swearing-in ceremonies (?were held) in the presence of the holy book of him who is the guide of our lives, and in the presence of the nation and the respresentatives of the nation, and in the presence of the responsible official of the judiciary implies that every one of us will make a very firm and enduring covenant with our God, a God who witnesses everything and who is present everywhere. And none of our deeds or thoughts will remain hidden from him, for the sake of the fulfillment of the heavy responsibility which has been entrusted to us.

Our nation, on the basis of its faith in God and on the basis of having chosen the religion of God as a way of life and as a means of achieving well-being, places its trust in such covenants and such oaths in our hearts and souls. It is clear to all of us that the trust of the nation in every one of us, the trust of the nation in every one of you honorable deputies and in every one of those who have accepted the important responsibilities has been due to their Islamic faith, their Islamic belief, and their reliance upon the faith and piety of those who have been elected. We hope that this denominator of public trust, this denominator of a spiritual bond between those who administer society and the society itself will, day by day, play its role in a more lively, more constructive and more manifest way. And that due to this new experiment our nation will realize that a social life, a political life, and administrative life, which is based upon the foundations of belief, is the best form of political and social life. We hope that this experiment, namely the experiment of building a society upon the foundation of belief, the belief in God and the religion of God, will truly be able to become a new, instructive experiment for the whole of humanity and that it will be a worldwide, practical call to Islam by us and by our valiant nation. God willing.

MAJLES TO BE CALLED "ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY"

LD221402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In today's session of the Majles, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majles speaker, read a letter responding to the message of the imam of the nation concerning the inauguration of the Majles for the benefit of the representatives, so that it could be sent to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran after reviewing the constructive suggestions of the representatives.

According to our correspondent, in the preagenda speeches of the Majles session, Mr Ata'ollah (Mohajerani), the deputy for Shiraz, referred to the imam's message. He then criticized Iran's foreign policy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying: If we were to consider the reaction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to problems, we would see that this reaction is not revolutionary; we would then realize that this foreign policy has not been and is not the policy of the revolutionary and Muslim people of Iran.

Mr [name indistinct], the deputy for Kerman, in his speech referred to the martyrdom of the brother guards in Urumiyeh and Baluchestan. He then criticized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the [word indistinct] of foreign policy, saying: This ministry's policy in connection with its embassies not only did not propagate the Islamic revolution in other (?countries), but caused hatred and disgust in other countries.

In today's session of the Majles, initiation ceremonies for the deputy for [word indistinct] were also held.

According to our correspondent, the proposal by a number of representatives regarding the determination of the name of the Majles, the urgency of which was approved during yesterday's session, was (?discussed) and ratified. (?Written) voting took place and the Majles was named "the Islamic Consultative Assembly," with 181 votes in favor, 7 votes against and 7 abstentions, out of 195 votes.

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, representing the council of guardians, then said: Determining the name of the Majles is not in contradiction with the constitution.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly will reconvene at 0900 tomorrow to hold a lottery to determine branches [as heard] and also to assess a number of reports prepared by the parliamentary investigation commission.

PARTY REPORTEDLY WANTS FARSI FOR PRIME MINISTER

NC230647 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, (AFP)--The fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, which holds a majority in the Iranian parliament, has proposed Jalaladin Farsi as the country's first postrevolutionary prime minister, the party newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said today.

Mr Farsi, a leader of the party, was approved on Monday at a central committee meeting and his name would be put to parliament and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the paper added.

It was Mr Farsi who said on Monday that he knew in advance and approved the plans for the attempt on the life of the last premier under the shah, Shahpur Baktiar, at his Paris home last Friday.

Mr Farsi said he knew the leaders of the previously unknown Islamic guards, who claimed responsibility for the attack and told them to "kill the counterrevolutionaries" wherever they could be found.

MEETING OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL REPORTED

LD222000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The National Security Council met this afternoon in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the general security issues of the country were discussed and studied in this 3-hour meeting.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS LE MONDE ARTICLE ON FRENCH POLICY

LD221940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Now, please pay attention to our commentary for tonight:

In its leading article the newspaper LE MONDE wrote today: As a result of the abortive attempt on the life of Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris, France has become Iran's new enemy. In order to prove its assertion, LE MONDE has also referred to an article in one of Iran's newspapers which accused the French government of participating in the attempts to topple Iran's new regime and giving refuge to the plotters. Then, referring to the stay of Imam Khomeyni in Paris, LE MONDE writes: It should not be forgotten that after 6 October 1978 when Imam Khomeyni was welcomed in Paris, in the eyes of the French people he was also plotting against the shah's regime. Then, after this fallacious comparison, LE MONDE refers to former events and writes: From 1 February 1979, corresponding to 12 Bahman 57, [a few words indistinct] when millions of Iranians poured into the streets and chanted slogans in favour of the French people, because at that time the Iranians were sure that the memory of the kindness of the French people will always be fresh in their hearts. Now, the guardians of Islam make threats on Iranian radio that if the French Government does not release their friends and does not expel Bakhtiar from France, they will endanger French interests in the Middle East.

After having heard the comments of LE MONDE we should think a little about the revolutionary matters of our country.

From the very beginning, one of the most important revolutionary slogans of the Muslim nation of Iran was the struggle against imperialism. Now, more than a year and a half since the victory of our revolution, if the question is asked: If even one bullet has been fired by us during this period against imperialism, the reply will definitely be negative. However, during the same period following the victory of the Islamic revolution, we have repeatedly received many bullets from imperialism and these have pierced the bodies of such persons as Motahhari who rolled in blood. In response, we have only chanted slogans and have talked (?and used arguments) in our battle against imperialism. In the words of the imam, we have spent every day in mourning, organizing memorial meetings and glorifying our martyrs.

Today, we have received another bullet from imperialism in the form of this article in LE MONDE whose author shamelessly refers to the issue of conspiracy against the regime of the shah and then boasts of the stay of the imam in Paris as a sign of the hospitality of the French Government and regards it as a great favor to us; while if the author of the article had studied the question of the stay of the imam in France he would have certainly found out that the French Government created many obstacles for the stay of the imam in Paris and how, at the beginning of his arrival, he was made to promise that he has no right whatsoever to indulge in political activities, give interviews or get in touch with various groups. However, when the French Government became aware of the great dimensions of the uprising of the people of Iran and the importance of the leadership of the imam, it began to think about making political use of this matter. We saw how the French leaders prepared themselves to receive great concessions from from the revolutionry regime in Iran and how they were disappointed in this hope.

Now, the author of this article in LE MONDE, instead of making rude and impudent remarks about the great Iranian leader, should be better informed of the numerous facilities and opportunities which the French Government is providing for the father of one of its gendarmes [as heard] and should know how the French Government is protecting Bakhtiar like its own dear life and how it is taking all measures to protect him, lest the democracy of French imperialism be harmed in any way. Then, if he could find any similarity between the behavior of his government during the stay of the imam and that of Bakhtiar we shall also accept the comments of the previous issues of LE MONDE, although we have not been able to find even one article in LE MONDE after the victory of the revolution to serve as an unbiased source.

Finally, we turn to the leading article in LE MONDE and remind the author that if he glances at the file on the stay of the imam in Paris, he will no doubt become aware of the vile conspiracies which his government hatched with the cooperation of the traitorous Mohammed Reza and the leaders of its European allies in order to prevent renewal of the imam's residence permit.

One should pity Bakhtiar that despite having 3 radio transmitters, the support of 6 powerful countries of the world, 40 countries in the Third World and thousands of Eastern and Western newspapers at his disposal, not even one of the bullets which are fired as the symbol of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranians has hit him. Truly, imperialism is a demon even more frightful than what he had so far imagined.

LE MONDE REPORTS ON RIVAL OPPOSITION FACTIONS

LD230841 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jul 80 pp 1,6

[J.-M. Durand-Souffland report: "A Determined But Divided Opposition"]

[Text] The Iranian emigre opposition includes various groups: convinced republicans, unswerving monarchists but not unanimously "Pahlavist," nationalists claiming to follow Dr Mosaddeq, rightwingers, advocates of an authoritarian regime who seem very close to what other people commonly call "fascism," and socialists frequently close to our socialists.

This is an opposition which, while clearly still deeply divided in their ways of envisaging the future, nonetheless seem quite determined as to the first goal to be attained. They have one objective: to free Iran from a detested regime--Imam Khomeyni's regime--as quickly as possible.

Three main currents emerge from this diffuse opposition although none of them can claim to be really organized or properly defined or recognizes any official leader at the moment.

These three "movements" are now trying to rally all their vital forces.

Political groups organized to a greater or lesser extent, intellectual families, isolated individuals whose mere name, as in the past, could tip the balance and, finally, good will here and there throughout Europe and the United States [sentence as published]. Everybody agrees that the important thing is first to rally all those who want change which can only be brought about by a counterrevolution. "Once the first phase has been completed there will be time to put the house in order.... In the short term we must hit hard and true", an oppositionist told us.

Although he denies being leader of any well-defined "movement" Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar is nonetheless regarded by many of his compatriots as one of the men in the best position to embody the best opposition faction having most chance of succeeding when, after the "big clean-up" operation has been completed, the country will have to be put back on the rails as quickly as possible.

Mr Bakhtiar, who enjoys undeniable support in the Iranian Army (an advantage which could prove decisive when it comes to actions, since chances of success are not very probable without some use of force, even if only temporary) is also popular in so-called "moderate" circles, with technocrats and many intellectuals.

If asked about the political stance, Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar always refers to Dr Mosaddeq priding himself on having been one of his followers. He is a Muslim although does not feel entitled to call himself a "religious man" and claims to be a nationalist as much as a democrat. "It was democracy alone which we always lacked under the shah," he explained. "This lack seemed particularly unacceptable and intolerable since it is spelled out in the Iranian Constitution as drawn up in 1906. If the king had normally and scrupulously applied the terms of our constitution nothing would have happened and the mullahs would not be in power now. However he never understood or tried to understand that...."

"By preventing a freedom-loving people", Mr Bakhtiar continued, "from expressing themselves--freedom of speech is also laid down in the 1906 constitution--by establishing a dictatorial regime in which corruption, denunciation, despotism and torture reigned, the shah forged the weapons which were to overthrow him. Today Khomeyni's behavior is doing exactly the same: He is our best propaganda tool in the country."

"It may have been because I was in a better position that many others," Mr Bakhtiar went on, "in any case since I was placed between a world which was drawing to a close and another which was to replace it, I foresaw that Khomeyni's regime, as soon as it was established, would be more terrible and dangerous than even the greatest pessimists imagined and, above all, that it would quickly bring about the irremediable destruction of the whole country.... We now know that my predictions were correct.

"The only thing which now matters is to give the Iranians the assurance that their country will be run democratically but not weakly. The future regime will have to be established on the basis of our constitution.

However, since it was written 74 years ago it goes without saying that it will have to be amended and brought into line with current requirements which, in some people's view, differ from requirements at the beginning of the century.... This will not be done by referendum: A nation in which 50 percent of the people are still illiterate cannot be consulted on such a tricky question. However, a constituent assembly will be elected and will have all the time it needs to accomplish its tasks...."

"A People's Uprising"

Among the men who are close to Mr Bakhtiar in thinking and beliefs Hasan Nazih, former Iranian oil "boss," occupies an important place, and could even be said to have almost equal standing. Mr Nazih also claims to follow a nationalist line and classes himself among the "true patriots"--those who, under the former regime, were already struggling untiringly in favor of democracy.

In announcing recently the creation of the national movement for the liberation of Iran--he claims he is not its "leader" but agrees that he is one of its driving forces--Mr Nazih was the first to take an "official" step. Before this official announcement, none of the opposition movements had come out into the open with any specific title.

His program is very similar to the one advocated by Mr Bakhtiar. Above all he advocates a nationalist policy which refuses to flirt with East or West. "We will try," he said, "to establish and maintain normal relations with all the world's nations--relations based on the UN Charter and international rules." On the domestic scene, the future government will have to "pledge to guarantee equal respect for the rights of all the peoples and ethnic groups which compose Iran."

But first what can be done to overthrow the regime from which the country must be freed? First Mr Nazih contemplates holding a congress very shortly if everything goes as he hopes and believes it will, at which the broad outlines of a general action program will be "democratically"--he stressed this word--defined.

From this exchange of ideas, which will necessarily be accompanied by an assessment of the means which the Iranian opposition has at its disposal, a plan of action should emerge. For Mr Nazih, "A majority of Iranians who have remained in the country are now in opposition ranks." The regime's overthrow should therefore be brought about by "a people's uprising."

General Oveysi's Plan

Despite the unenviable title of "butcher of Tehran," which he was given for having directed the merciless repression of riots which marked the bloody days of the revolution in the Iranian capital, Gen Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, is, according to many of our interlocutors, still "a respected man, a great soldier" whose image has only been partially tarnished.

Very close to traditional monarchist circles (composed largely of his own family and the former sovereign's immediate entourage), General Oveysi, who only leaves the United States to go to Baghdad passing quickly through Paris, unlike other oppositionists inclined to count on a people's uprising, apparently sees a large-scale military coup as the only means of putting an end to the Islamic Republic.

However, he may have been a little presumptuous in stating, as the weekly VSD [Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche] of 4 July reports, that he "will have gained control of Tehran before the end of this summer."

Did his plans include the abortive coup of 10 July--the uncovered plot which, once again, resulted in the execution of several officers and will give rise to a series of "big trials?"

However, not everybody in the former shah's entourage shares General Oveysi's viewpoint, at least as regards the means to be used. Princess Azadeh Shafiq, daughter of Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin sister, and sister of Navy Captain Shahryar Shafiq who was assassinated in Paris on 7 December 1979, sees things very differently: "A coup d'etat from outside the country, with our help, or course. We will need patience but everything is encouraging us to show patience; every day people who did not dare to contact us 3 months ago are calling us, writing to us and asking to meet with us."

She thinks that "the monarchy is the regime most suited to Iran and it is this regime which must be restored," since "ousting Khomeyni is one thing but not enough; he must be replaced by an effective system." Princess Shafiq thinks that only the monarchy "can restore ideals since it is the only real symbol the country has." Moreover she maintained, "The Iranian people are fundamentally royalist, unlike the former ruling class which, paradoxically, opposed the regime on which it depended...." Nonetheless, if there is a possible future leader for Iran, Princess Shafiq added, "it is in Iran itself that he will be found and not outside. It is among the people that he must be sought, not in any other class...."

Her deepest fears relate to the USSR: "Soviet influence in Iran is growing constantly, particularly in the north of the country. If a weak regime were to replace the present one the Soviets could easily enter the country on the pretext of 'restoring order,' as in Kabul." As regards the other opposition groups, "there could be no question of working with any of them as long as they are based on currently nonexistent structures."

However, apparently violating this no collaboration rule, Princess Shafiq admitted that she and her entourage supply information to the two radio stations which broadcast daily news programs to neighboring Iran from Iraq with the Baghdad government's complicity and, probably, its material aid.

Two radio stations, one, Radio Iran, supporting the Bakhtiar group and the other, Free Voice of Iran, voicing General Oveysi's ideas, now give news on the situation in the country, messages from the opposition in exile, extracts from the international press and, in short, everything which the Iranians no longer find in their "usual" newspapers.

In addition to exhortations to resist, the broadcasters take particular pleasure in giving a few selected pieces of Persian music and some of the love songs the Iranian prize so much and which one man's will has banned once and for all, in the name of "religious" principles, from the daily lives of 36 million individuals who do not have any other pleasures to enjoy....

HEADQUARTERS FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF PLOT ISSUES STATEMENT

LD222015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The 11th statement of the headquarters for coordinating the neutralization of the plot has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Great, Islamic nation of Iran. The Islamic revolution of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni has as one of its special features the constant participation of the people in the field of the revolution. Therefore, the people should be informed of various issues.

It is clear that in connection with the recent conspiracy the people have numerous questions concerning various issues, such as the basis for the conspiracy, its evolution, neutralization and the like.

As a result, the headquarters for the coordination of the neutralization of the plot will clarify the obscure points regarding this conspiracy during a radio and television interview. We request the valiant Iranian people to phone in their questions on the various aspects of the conspiracy on the following telephone numbers from 0900 to 2200 tomorrow: 295057, 2193259. It is clear that tomorrow during the stated period will be the only opportunity to submit the relevant questions.

[Signed] The headquarters for coordination of the neutralization of the plot.

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Governor's Arrest

GF221405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The public relations office of the central revolution prosecutor's office has issued the following announcement:

'Abbas Salvar, governor general of Kermanshahan from 1954 to 1955, governor general of Khuzestan from 1966 to 1973 and deputy agriculture minister during the idolatrous regime, was arrested on Sunday afternoon by revolution guards from district one of Sa'dabad, who were following orders issued by the central revolution prosecutor's office. He is being held in Evin prison.

All persons having grievances or evidence aginat this individual are requested to forward a written declaration to division seven of the central prosecutor's office, located in Evin prison, or to send it to this address by registered mail.

Shiraz Warning

GF221642 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Announcement issued by the president of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court to the citizens of Shiraz on 22 July 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] According to information we have received, a group of subversive troublemakers intend to start demonstrations, under the guise of support from the Government of the Islamic Republic, during the auspicious month of Ramadan. In the name of attacking the houses and offices of members and supporters of various political groups, they intend to disrupt public order, something that is extremely contrary to the illustrious canonical laws.

Therefore, the respectable and Muslim people of Fars are requested, while neutralizing any plot, to maintain their vigilance, identify the wrongdoers and inform the police. Naturally, all police agents will, in light of the increased support from the valiant nation, act in accordance with their legal duties.

Guards Deaths

LD221804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, once again the blood of seven revolution guards has stained the soil of Kordestan.

Yesterday at 1500 the guards corps of Baneh started mopping-up operations at the village of (Gowhar)-e Sofla, situated in an area 7 km from Baneh.

After a few hours of operations, while [words indistinct] which took place at about 1800, in an area 2 km from the city, vehicles of the guards corps were directed to the middle of the forests [words indistinct]. Severe clashes continued until 2230. The group of assailants were forced to retire, while many dead and wounded were inflicted upon them. Meanwhile, at 2100, tanks and armored personnel carriers started operations to help and take the guards to the city.

Unfortunately, in these clashes seven brother guards were martyred and another 13 were wounded, whose names are as follows: Ahmad Soltani, 'Ali Reza Varasteh, Gholam 'Abbas Remezani, Mohammad Reza Taheri, Mehdi (Zargaran), (Kavos Asudehtan), Jala Afyaz.

The names of the wounded, who are in satisfactory condition, are as follows: [name indistinct] Esma'ili, Hadi Emami-(Ja'fari), Hoseyn Soleymani, Mas'ud Rahim-Ja'fari, Hoseyn Samavati, 'Ali Naqi Rahimi, Hashem Heydari, 'Abbas Hashemi, Ja'far Baqeri, Hoseyn Soltani, Asghar Tabataba'i, 'Ali (Bordur) and Mohsen Saqab.

Reports of Clashes

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The central news unit reports that yesterday, during mopping-up operations in the villages of [names indistinct] situated on the Sanandaj-Marivan road, three Muslim Kurdish peshmergas were martyred, and another two peshmergas were wounded. During the mopping-up operations a large number of the assailants were killed, one was arrested and another gave himself up.

The central news unit also reports that this afternoon the bodies of the three peshmergas were carried from the great mosque in a procession attended by thousands of the people of Samavar, and the body of one of the Muslim peshmerga was sent to his birthplace.

DEVELOPING CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Attack on Oil Installations

LD221042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Iraqi Ba'thist armed forces last night once again, using heavy arms, including artillery and mortars, directed their fire against Iran's oil installations at Naft-e Shah oil well No seven was hit by mortar shells and fire broke out at the well. The fire gradually spread, and at time of the dispatch of this report at (?0730) the fire was still raging. The gendarmerie guard post at the site was also destroyed by artillery fire and damage was also inflicted on [words indistinct]

The gendarmerie base, supported by the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, fought back throughout the Iraqi attack and inflicted (?substantial) losses on the Iraqi Army. The same report says that preliminary measures have been taken to prevent the fire from spreading to other oil installations.

According to a statement by the head of the Kermanshahan Province regional oil authority, the necessary measures to extinguish the fire have been taken and the needed assistance is being ferried to the site by helicopter. According to another report which reached the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Naft-e Shah at 0900 today, the exchange of fire between the two sides was continuing in the area.

Border Fighting

ID221755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1718 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Kermanshah, border clashes have continued during the past 24 hours in districts of Urumanat.

The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have bravely responded to the attacks of the mercenaries of the army of the Iraqi Ba'thists. According to this report, which also was confirmed by the public relations spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah last night, the Iraqi Armed Forces hit Doluleh and Jerkhim villages in Bayangan district with artillery fire. The military brothers and the guards corps reciprocated the attack and returned the fire of the Iraqi Ba'thists. According to the same report, during these clashes heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces.

On the other hand, during the past 24 hours villages in Doab and the (Rashkab) pass, in the district of Paveh, were attacked by Iraqi Ba'thists forces, using 105-mm canons and 120-mm rocket launchers. These clashes continued until 2400 last night, and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran confronted the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries with complete vigilance. According to this report, due to the valiant attack of the Iranian forces, the Iraqi personnel left their fortified positions.

SIX KILLED, 100 INJURED IN TEHRAN EXPLOSION

LD230950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] As a result of several bomb explosions at the "Tehran" company shopping arcade 6 people have been killed and nearly 100 injured. An informed source at the central committee has said that clues have been found relating to the perpetrators of the explosion. At the same time, the Tehran police has announced that information gained so far is not yet complete and further investigations into the matter are continuing.

CONTACTS WITH TURKEY FOR RETURN OF PILOTS REPORTED

LD222148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the governor general of the Province of Agri the governor of the border city of Dogubayazit, and a Turkish military official arrived in Urimiyeh today at 1330 and were met by Mr Haqgu, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan Province, and other officials of the province.

In an interview with our correspondent, regarding the purpose of the journey of this delegation the governor general of Western Azarbayjan Province said: The purpose of this journey is to consider the possibility of the return of the helicopter and its two Iranian pilots, who, in the course of the recent sinister coup d'etat, have fled to Turkish territory.

ARREST OF TWO FORMER OFFICIALS UNDER SHAH REPORTED

LD221515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A spokesman for the central committee of the Islamic revolution, speaking by telephone with PARS NEWS AGENCY, has announced that two supporters of the former regime have been arrested. They are Gen Morteza Shah Zeyoi, the former deputy commander of the gendarmerie counterintelligence department in Kermanshah and commander of that department in various parts of the country, and Col Fazlollah Moslehi, the former chief of Karaj police, at the time when Karaj was controlled by a military governor. The latter was opposing revolutionary people up to 11 February 1979 and was actively trying to smash the revolutionary people and keep the hated Pahlavi regime in power.

JUDGE STEPS DOWN IN CASE OF LEFTIST LEADER

NC220719 Paris AFP in English 0707 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22 (AFP)--The revolutionary court judge in the controversial trial of leftist leader Taghi Shahran yesterday stepped down from the case and was immediately replaced.

Mr Shahran, a former leader of the Islamic mujihadin (freedom fighters), is accused of ordering the 1975 assassination of Sharif Vaghefi, formerly a co-leader of the same organization.

Judge Ayatollah Maadikah, also a deputy in the Iranian parliament, announced that "from now on I am no longer a judge because the parliament has started its work and the judiciary and the legislature must be separate."

The announcement was witnessed by an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter who managed to obtain authorization to view the proceedings otherwise closed to the foreign press.

The reporter said that the judge was quickly replaced by another Islamic judge, Hojat Oleslam Movacheri, and the trial proceeded.

A judgment is expected within the next few days. The prosecutor has demanded that Mr Shahran, founder of the Marxist-Leninist Peyakar group, be sentenced to death.

The trial is seen as the first in a series of trials against Iranian leftists. Political observers here have said that Mr.Shahran,in jail for the past year, is being used as an example to demonstrate Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Komeyni's view that the freedom fighters are traitors to Islam.

AFP REPORTS FORCED CLOSURE OF BAMDAD

NC230955 Paris AFP in English 0904 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23 (AFP--The Iranian newspaper BAMBAD did not appear today after its offices were taken over by revolutionary guards. [passage indistinct]

A revolutionary guard occupying the premises said, "BAMBAD is closed. It will not appear again and I hope that all other papers will be treated the same.

FIVE JOURNALISTS IN TEHRAN REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC221025 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 22 (AFP)--Television reporters John Connor, a Briton, and Simon Maxwell, a New Zealander, were arrested at their hotel here last night, making a total of five foreign journalists taken into custody yesterday by members of Tehran revolutionary committees.

Mr Connor and Mr Maxwell, who work for the TV news service of United Press International (UPI-TV), were shown their arrest warrants, then taken to the committee's headquarters here.

Earlier in the day the same fate had overtaken Karl Soerensen of Danish television, Scott Chisholm, a New Zealand national working for the British news television agency, and Hami Sami of Turkish television.

A spokesman at the revolutionary committee headquarters would not say why the five newsmen were being held.

The British Embassy has so far received no reply from the Iranian Foreign Ministry after application was made to visit the Briton and the two New Zealanders.

Earlier this month the bureau chief of the West German DPA news agency and the correspondent for the London DAILY MAIL and Australian ABC Radio Network were summarily expelled from Iran.

The latter, Chris Powell, was detained for 20 hous after she covered a demonstration against strict dress regulations for Iranian women.

No official reason, however, was given for the expulsion.

Release of Journalists

TA221614 London BBC World Service in English at 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[From world news]

[Text] The authorities in Iran have released three Western television journalists who were detained in Iran yesterday. Another two who were held at the same time are reported to be still under detention. Also being held are at least two Iranians. There are no details of any charges, although a Tehran newspaper has said people had been defying an order prohibiting anyone from working for American news organizations.

MISSIONARIES TO CONTACT NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTRY

LD221944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the Ministry of National Guidance has issued the following announcement in connection with the stay of religious missionaries in Iran:

The religious missionaries are informed that for the purpose of visa affairs and to clear up their situations, they are required to contact the office of the deputy minister of propaganda at the Ministry of National Guidance, situated in Mahumud Square, 'Abbas Abad Street.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ATTACKS ON SOVIETS

LD221904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] War between the Muslim combatants and the invading Soviet forces in various areas in Afghanistan is still going on. The Soviet bombers have also intensified their attacks on villages in Afghanistan.

The Islamic Party of Afghanistan issued a communique today announcing that in a recent attack on Jalalabad airport, the capital of the eastern province of Nangarhar, a number of Muslim combatants of Afghanistan destroyed three helicopters and six tanks. The communique stated: Owing to the Afghan combatants' Sunday night attack, two government soldiers and five Soviet nationals were also killed.

The communique also stated that the Muslim mojahedin have made an attack on a city in the province of Nangarhar, killed some of the Soviet soldiers and destroyed three tanks, two oil trucks, [word indistinct] and several armored vehicles.

TUDEH PARTY HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED, OCCUPIED

WA231300 London REUTER in English 1426 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 22, REUTER--Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, whose headquarters were occupied last night by Islamic fundamentalists, today blamed the takeover on "counterrevolutionaries."

In an article on the front page of its official paper MARDOM, it said counter-revolutionaries armed with knives and sticks burned party documents and hounded some of its members.

Revolutionary guards outside the building denied there was any violence.

MARDOM said guards has been asked to prevent the attackers from destroying the party's offices but they had arrived late.

Tudeh accused Hadi Ghafari, a Moslem hardliner and a parliamentary deputy for Tehran, of ordering and encouraging the occupation.

"We strongly protest against this action of irresponsible people who are in fact working in favor of counter-revolution," MARDOM siad.

"Those behind the hypocritical move must be identified and punished as quickly as possible," the paper said.

Fundamentalists inside the five-story headquarters told REUTER by telephone they had found lots of documents which they had sent to parliament and the revolutionary Prosecutor General.

The occupiers, calling themselves "Moslem youth of south Tehran," said they had no intention of handing back the building.

Asked about documents they claimed to have found, spokesman for the group said: "We are busy studying them and we will soon reveal them."

Later Report

WA231305 London REUTER in English 2118 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 22, REUTER--Revolutionary guards remained in the headquarters of Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh Party early today after a mob of Islamic militants stormed the building in central Tehran last night.

Armed guards outside the five-story national offices said no one was injured during the takeover, and the few party members on the premises were allowed to leave.

Revolutionary guards were busily checking documents in the offices today but told reporters nothing would be destroyed. Some windows were smashed and torn-up copies of the party daily littered the street, but there were no signs of serious damage.

Last week, offices of the other legal opposition party, the National Front, were occupied here and in the provindial city of Esfahan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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KARMAL SPEAKS AT 23 JULY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD231707 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee was held today. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a speech at this plenum about the duties of the party and government in which he urged the intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces and the strengthening of the armed forces; the government security forces and the social order.

At this plenum, a number of the Central Committee members, secretaries of the provincial party committees, some responsible officials of the government intelligence services, police officers and party cadres discussed issues and problems in a completely democratic atmosphere and made speeches in support of Babrak Karmal's comments. Proposals were submitted regarding the (?fulfillment) of the duties which were pointed out in Babrak Karmal's speech. The plenum was held in an atmosphere of complete unity, and the content of Babrak Karmal's speech was unanimously endorsed by all the plenum members with an expression of enthusiastic revolutionary fervor and long periods of applause. A resolution to this effect was unanimously approved by the plenum.

USSR CONSUMER COOPERATIVE DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 JULY

LD232108 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Dmitriy Ivanovich Gudkov, the deputy chairman of the Central Union of the USSR Consumer Cooperatives, arrived at the head of a delegation in Kabul this morning and was welcomed at Kabul international airport by Deputy Minister 'Abdossalam, some departmental heads in the Commerce Ministry, the Soviet trade representative and some members of that country's embassy in Kabul.

During its stay in Kabul, the Soviet delegation will hold talks on the expansion of cooperation between the DRA and USSR consumer cooperatives and will sign an agreement and a protocol in this respect.

USSR JOURNALISTS UNION OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

LD232116 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] (Yakub Imoko), the assistant chairman of the journalists union of the USSR, left for his country today after concluding a series of talks with officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture and presenting a gift to the DRA publication organs.

Dr Haydar Mas'ud, the deputy minister of information and culture for publications, some heads of publication organizations and some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul saw him off at Kabul international airport.

SUMMER CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICES ANNOUNCED

LD222032 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Here is an announcement from the Ministry of Education and Training:

Because of the holy month of Ramadan and the rise in the summer heat, student hostels, education and training offices, primary and secondary schools, teachers training colleges, the physical education school and the evening school [words indistinct] will be closed from 23 July to 11 August 1980. This is for the comfort of teachers and students.

AFP: TRAVELERS REPORT EDUCATION MINISTER SHOT DEAD

BK231203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--At least two Afghan ministers, including Minister for Education Dr Anahita Ratebzad, were believed to have been shot and killed in Kabul during the last few days, travelers arriving here from the Afghan capital said today.

The travelers, who said they had no way of confirming the reports, added that the chairman of the Afghan Ariana airlines, Mohammed Nader, was another prominent Afghan who was assassinated last week.

The travelers, who did not want to be identified, said the other was a deputy minister in the Ministry of the Interior who was killed while he was sitting in his car in a Kabul marketplace.

The travelers said the two ministers were victims of the faction fighting between the Khalq and Parcham groups of the ruling People's Democratic Party which had intensified during the last fortnight.

The travelers could not identify the deputy interior minister. He was understood to have been shot by unknown assailants, passing in a taxi, when he had parked his car and was talking to someone in the street. They also could not explain the circumstances under which Dr Ratebzad, a prominent member of the cabinet and a close associate of President Karmal, had been killed.

Mr Nader was reported to have been assassinated by anti-government rebels who had infiltrated into the capital. His death was immediately followed by the arrest of a dozen Ariana airline employees on suspicion of a sabotage plot at Kabul airport.

An Indian technical expert, who also arrived by the same flight from Kabul said he had not heard about the reported arrest of the minister of the interior, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, although there were rumours of a Khalq-led plot to overthrow Mr Karmal.

Arno Rasper, a German national working for the World Bank, said Kabul was "calm and peaceful" though he found increased patrolling by Russian tanks and helicopters. MiG jet fighters were also flying over Kabul most of the day.

Mr Rasper, who had spent a year in Afghanistan on an irrigation project, said he was the last foreign expert of the World Bank to leave the country. He had left the World Bank office in Kabul in the charge of an Afghan girl.

Mr Rasper also spoke of unconfirmed reports of Khalq attempt to overthrow Mr Karmal and assassination of various personalities but noted that it was hard to know if they were correct.

Mr Rasper, who was accompanied by his wife, however, said he saw a lot of tanks patrolling the areas near the Secretariat and the roads leading to the Foreign Ministry were closed.

Mr Rasper said he could not travel freely to his project site north of Kabul for the last 4 months. He had heard that rebels had intensified their activities in that area.

An Indian businessman said he could hear shooting every night, but he was unable to get any details. He added that shops were open and life seemed to be normal on the surface.

AFP: DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTEDLY SHOT DEAD

BK231010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--The Afghan deputy interior minister was shot dead 2 days ago by unknown assailants in Kabul.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted an Indian technical expert, who returned here today, as saying that the minister was sitting in his car in the marketplace talking to someone when some persons in a passing taxi riddled him with bullets. The agency did not give the name of the minister.

The expert, who was working in Kabul under the Indian Government's technical aid programme for 3 years, refused to be identified, PTI added.

INDIAN PRESS REPORTS ARREST OF INTERIOR MINISTER

BK230725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 July (AFP)--The arrest of Afghan Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy was today announced in front-page Indian press reports.

Colonel Golabzoy, leader of the Khalq faction in the Democratic People's Party (DPP) has been disgraced and put under arrest on the eve of a government reorganization announced Sunday by President Babrak Karmal, who leads the Parcham faction in the DPP, according to the Indian PTI news agency.

President Karmal could take similar measures in the next few days against two other important Khalq leaders: Vice-Premier Asadollah Sarwari and Communications Minister Lieutenant Colonel Aslam Watanjar.

The Indian news agency, quoting Western sources, also said that the Soviet troops presence in Kabul had been strengthened.

BBC REPORTS ON SECURITY PRECAUTIONS IN KABUL

TA221542 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[From Radio Newsreel]

[Text] There are reports reaching India of increased security precautions in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Our correspondent in Delhi, Mark Tully, says the authorities in Afghanistan appear to be expecting more trouble.

[Begin recording] The reports say that there has been a marked increase in the military presence in the capital since Saturday. Tanks now guard every bridge over the river and all strategic points.

[Word indistinct] artillery has been positioned outside the city. There are still now armed soldiers and civilians on the street. The civilians are probably party workers. All the soldiers appear to be Afghans. Shopkeepers who have tried to fight the authorities since the Soviet invasion by refusing to open their shops have been given a severe warning against doing the same thing a third time. They've all been made to sign an agreement to keep their shops open and to report any approaches made to them to close. The agreement also warns them that the government will run any shops which do close and will sell their merchandise.

There appear to be two possible causes for the authorities' concerns. The first is the widespread belief that there will be major disturbances during the month of (?the) Muslim fast of Ramadan which started last week. The second is fear of reprisals by the Khalq faction of the ruling party, following government changes announced on Sunday. The changes were clearly aimed at the Khalq members of the government and many feel the beginning of a purge throughout the civil service. The minister most affected by the changes was the interior minister, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, one of the four leading members of the Khalq faction. He has been virtually stripped of his portfolio. The Afghan capital is apparently buzzing with rumors that the interior minister has also been arrested, but it has to be stressed that these rumors have not been confirmed. Security at night in the Afghan capital is still bad, apparently. There are regular shootings, mainly involving party workers. [end recording]

FRENCH JOURNALISTS REPORT ON RECENT VISIT

BK221700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 July (AFP)--Reports of mass deaths in recent Soviet bombing of villages in the Afghan province of Vardak were dismissed here today by two French television journalists on their return from 3 weeks in Afghanistan.

The journalists, Phillipe Rocher and Jacques Douay, said that in their journey through three provinces, no one had confirmed reports that thousands were killed in the bombing.

The Frenchmen reported seeing Soviet MiGs and helicopters bombing two rebel-held villages, resulting in three deaths and six wounded. They also reported that the Afghans they encountered were suffering from shortage of food. Afghan fighters had, however, learned to cope with the anti-personnel mines that earlier paralysed their communications and caused numerous casualties.

Despite the war, the Frenchmen said, most of the rebels were observing the Moslem sacred fast of Ramadan.

PARIS PAPER OUTLINES PROBLEMS FACING AFGHAN REBELS

LD230807 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[J.M. Durand Souffland dispatch: "In Kabul, as if Nothing Had Happened...."]

[Excerpts] Kabul--According to the rumor which had been circulating in the Afghan capital with increasing emphasis for several days, opponents of Mr Babrak Karmal's regime and the Soviet presence had every intention of staging a spectacular demonstration of their refusal to give in at the very time when the USSR was solemnly celebrating the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow on Saturday, 19 July.

Contrary to all expectations there was no sign of any trouble, no surprise attacks on isolated elements of the national or foreign armies, no processions, no strikes or noisy demonstrations by people climbing on the roofs of the city to chant "God is great"--a phrase full of significance. People had been talking of a "vast action" in which no citizen of Kabul--aside of course from the "traitors in the enemy's pay"--would have failed to contribute.

However, it was clear that the rumor had been taken seriously by the forces of order. By the morning of Friday, 18 July, the patrols posted every day from one end of the city to the other had been considerably increased.

All key points without exception--crossroads, bridges over the Kabul River, administrative buildings, diplomatic installations, the entrance to major roads and so forth--were occupied by an Afghan Army armored vehicle, armored car or tank, most of them flanked by a city police motorbike and sidecar.

There can be no doubt that there is a determined rebel in each Afghan who did not rally to the regime which was established in 1978 and strangely "confirmed" the following December, in other words in the vast majority of individuals. At present, the question is whether this fight against all the odds--old rifles against helicopters, makeshift explosive devices against tanks--this battle of desperados whose faith and determination are at present their only real weapons, can be turned into a more effective struggle through better organization and above all better equipment and arms.

"Today we have only derisory means," we were told by one of these underground fighters, convinced that time is on the side of his cause. "We are gradually organizing ourselves. There has been a fundamental change in attitude since the Soviets arrived. The organizations fighting inside the country now fully realize that nothing will be achieved without full previous agreement among all political and, more importantly, ethnic groups...."

However, what means do these guerrillas have in their struggle aside from their good will and their willingness to forget--very temporarily--the persistent hatreds which have constantly led the ethnic groups to fight each other? Aside from a few weapons captured from the Afghan Army after a battle, some equipment taken from the Soviet Army, but above all the equipment which many deserters took with them when they went underground, what could they claim to have? "If only we had money, the borders with Pakistan and Iran would open wide to arms supplies...," a rebel told us.

As for the aid supplied regularly by foreign countries, including, in particular, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and sent to Pakistan where there are now several hundred thousand Afghan refugees, it is better not to mention it to the resistance fighters who have remained in their country, their derisory weapons in their hands, and who are suffering increasingly violent and frequent machinegunning, bombings, blockades, crop destruction and massacres of civilian populations. "Pakistan takes the lion's share first," we were told. "It takes around 75 percent of the aid for itself. Mr Hikmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami Party assumes the right to dispose of the remaining 25 percent, 15 percent being used to exert pressure: Anybody who wants wheat must first join the party...; 3 percent is given to the Pakistani police who deserve some reward for making things easy. That leaves around 7 percent of the total which actually reaches its real destination: the refugees...."

The situation is particularly alarming since the Soviets are gradually taking over all the control levers. We were assured that Afghan officials in the ministries now only play a purely "decorative" role and, in some regions, their colleagues have even been completely excused from going to their offices.

Furthermore, many indications (the work already started such as widening the road north which links Kabul to the Amu-Darya border river where it is planned to build a permanent bridge shortly to replace the ferry and the Soviet floating bridges and so forth) show that the Afghan affair is in any case a long-term investment for Moscow. However, an entire people's firm determination never to accept the unacceptable also seems long-term.

SOVIET-TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS RETURN

WA231400 Kabul NEW TIMES in Erglish 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 10, (BAKHTAR)--Forty-seven police officers returned home from Soviet Union after completion of their studies.

POLICE ACADEMY GRADUATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

WA231450 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 10, (BAKHTAR)--The third batch of graduates of the armoured unit of the Police Academy received their diplomas from the president of Logistics Department of the Internal Affairs Ministry at a function held at the academy yesterday.

In the outset, a few verses were recited from the holy Koran followed by the DRA national anthem. Then the Police Academy commandant, appreciating the indefatigable efforts of teachers and patriotic personnel toward proper training of the graduates for defence of national honours and territorial integrity said the graduates have greater responsibility toward accomplishing their historical mission under the new phase of Sawr Revolution. He added that the young police officers must be very conscious of the vile designs of world imperialism headed by the U.S. and local and foreign reactionary elements and be vigilant against their shameful acts.

Afterward, one of the graduates on behalf of his colleagues expressed readiness for preservation of national honour, territorial integrity and defence of the gains of Sawr Revolution, saying policemen will be ready around the clock for the foiling of ominous conspiracies of the enemies and counter revolutionary elements.

A source of the Police Academy said 50 policemen have graduated from the above course and are now ready to sacrifice themselves for national cause.

At the end, a concert was given by local artists.

REPATRIATION OF MORE FAMILIES REPORTED

WA231430 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Assadabad, July 10 (BAKHTAR)--Due to popular trust in their revolutionary government, more than 60 families from Korbagh and Berhandi villages, Konarha Province, returned to their dwellings yesterday. They had abandoned their homes under Amin's oppression. The returnees were welcomed by local officials and a large number of inhabitants.

U.S. SENATE DISCUSSION OF NUCLEAR FUEL ISSUE VIEWED

BK240634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] U.S. Senator (Joseph Neigh) [as heard] has told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington that is should not adopt a rigid attitude toward the supply of enriched uranium to India. (Mr Neigh), who is also the under secretary for nuclear proliferation [title as heard] [word indistinct] suggested a compromise formula which would lead to immediate approval of the release of the first shipment of 20 tons of enriched uranium to Tarapur and also approve the second installment in principle. He said that according to his informalion, India is not proposing to launch any program to manufacture nuclear weapons after the peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974.

Earlier, appearing before the committee, Senator Moynihan, former ambassador to India, made it clear that India is a world power and will remain so. He attributed the deterioration of relations between India and the United States to various past decisions of the Senate. Mr Moynihan made it clear that India would shape its foreign policy with its basic interests in mind, irrespective of whether the United States would supply nuclear fuel. Mr Moynihan also said that there is a contract with India on Tarapur. Any U.S. breach can lead to a serious legal case.

President Carter had approved two sales of enriched uranium to India. Congress can block the supplies before the 1st of October.

UPPER HOUSE RAISES ISSUE OF U.S. SHIP IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK231638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha, Shivchandra Jha, Janata-JP, drew the attention of the government to the reported arrival of another U.S. aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean. This, he said, has posed a serious danger to the littoral countries especially India. Jha urged the government to lodge a strong protest against this move. He has called for continued vigilance and defense preparedness to guard against any threat aimed at weakening the country.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON SPACE LAUNCH

BK231330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin have congratulated Indian leaders on the successful launching of the artificial earth satellite Rohini. In a message to the Indian leaders, they said that the Soviet people are glad at the Indian success in space research for peaceful purposes.

UPPER HOUSE CONGRATULATES SCIENTISTS ON SLV-3 SUCCESS

BK231331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha, members from all sections warmly congratulated the Indian scientists for the successful launching of SLV-3. They described this as a magnificent achievement which enhances the prestige of the country and puts it in the space club.

They expressed these sentiments after Minister of State for Defense C.P.N. Singh made a statement on the launching of the satellite. He informed the house that the total development cost of the SLV-3 vehicle was about 20 crore rupees.

Singh said that the Rohini satellite in orbit is intended mainly to measure the performance parameters of the vehicle. Singh said preliminary analysis of the data received indicates that most of the parameters are better than predicted. In view of this it is assessed that the SLV-3 vehicle will be able to place about a 60 kilogram payload in orbit for future launchings.

RICE EXPORTED TO USSR IN EXCHANGE FOR CRUDE OIL

BK231644 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] India exported over 326,000 tons of superfine and fine varieties of rice during last year. This included about 200,000 tons of fine rice sent to the Soviet Union in exchange for crude oil. This was stated in the upper house of Parliament today by the minister of state for agriculture. He said that the superfine varieties of rice, worth about 360 million rupees, was exported to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Oman.

PETROLEUM MINISTER NOTES LOSSES DUE TO ASSAM AGITATION

BK221024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Crude oil production has suffered a loss of more than 400 crore rupees because of the Assam agitation. This was disclosed by Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Virendra Patil during question time in the Lok Sabha today. Several fertilizer plants have also been affected because of the closure of the Assam refinery.

Replying to the main question, the petroleum minister said the Sindri modernization plant of the fertilizer corporation of India will be restarted as soon as the feedstock from Assam becomes available. It has suffered a production loss of 50,850 tons of nitrogen because of the agitation.

Patil also told the house that consumption of petroleum is declining because of the recent increase in its prices. He asserted that there is no shortage of petrol and the country has sufficient stock.

Members wanted to know whether the government will put a ceiling on petrol consumption by ministers and government departments. The minister said that the government has not taken any decision on a 5-day week working in government offices.

In reply to another question, Virendra Patil assured the house that the government is prepared to open retail outlets for diesel and petrol wherever it is possible. The minister gave this assurance when several members urged the government to open more outlets for petroleum products in remote areas to help farmers.

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE IN KARNATAKA CITIES LISTED

BK240350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Dharwar district in Karnataka witnessed renewed violence yesterday. At two places, according to official sources in Bangalore, the police had to open fire during the day. One person lost his life and 10 were injured at (Naregarh). In Dharwar city, police fired two rounds after tear gas and baton charge proved ineffective to control a small mob which resorted to arson.

The dusk to dawn curfew imposed on the twin cities of Hubli and Dharwar has been extended to four more towns, including Gajendragarh and (Shiraki). In both these places, mobs attempted to ransack nationalized banks.

Karnataka Chief Minister Gunddu Rao visited the riot-torn areas yesterday. Farmers of these areas are agitating against price rise.

NAGA LEADER PHIZO BARRED FROM NEGOTIATIONS

BK231545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--Interior Minister Zail Singh today ruled out Naga insurgent leader Angami Zapu Phizo, now living in the UK, as being associated with negotiations for a final settlement of the insurgency in India's northeastern frontier state of Nagaland.

The underground elements and other private citizens involved in "peace" efforts in Nagaland have been repeatedly urging the government to invite Mr Phizo once again for direct talks, since the abortive meeting between him and former Prime Minister Morarji Desai in the UK in July 1977. Mr Desai had gone to London to attend the Commonwealth conference.

It was not possible to invite a foreign national to discuss any part of India, Mr Singh said in the lower house of Parliament answering questions. He was referring to Mr Phizo's British citizenship after his self-exile.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, intervening to answer a supplementary question, said that "our efforts will always continue" for implementation of the Shillong accord reached with the Naga insurgents in 1975 despite some "mistakes" like ambushes and arrests made by both sides since.

Mr Singh said only one clause of the Shillong agreement remained to be implemented. This clause provided that "representatives of the underground organizations (of Nagas) should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement. He suggested that the underground was responsible for the non-implementation of the clause all this time.

He earlier recalled that the insurgents had, under the agreement, unconditionally accepted the Indian Constitution, implying that they have given up the demand for independence.

DALAI LAMA URGED NOT TO EMBARRASS DELHI IN TALKS WITH PRC

BK201016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP)--The Indian Government has told the Tibetan spiritual leader, the dalai lama, that his rapprochement with the Chinese Government should not result in any embarrassment for New Delhi.

The Indian foreign office told a representative of the 44-year-old Buddhist leader that, though India would welcome the return of the dalai lama and 100,000 Tibetans living in India to China, the process and the outcome should not complicate or confuse the Sino-Indian relations, informed sources said today.

The Indian foreign office has been watching with interest the recent moves by the dalai lama and the Chinese to win each other and New Delhi is surprised at the speed and the extent of willingness they have shown at accomodating each other.

The latest Indian stand now leaves little room for the dalai lama to continue with his dual policy of seeking a rapprochement with the Chinese and at the same time keeping the option open to stay in India indefinitely in the event something goes wrong, observers said. The Indian stand comes in the wake of reports published in the Indian press of Tibetan exiles seeking New Delhi's help to "liberate" their homeland from "Chinese occupation."

The issue was raised in the federal parlimanet last week and Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao had to make a statement to clear any misunderstanding between Beijing and New Delhi.

Mr Rao said that Tibet was part of China and there was no question of giving any help to the refugees to liberate Tibet.

Though the majority of exiled Tibetans living in India care less about "freeing their motherland," there is a small group of militant Tibetans, (members of the Tibetan Youth Congress), who still believe that one day Tibet will be free. Their numbers, according to Indian intelligence sources, are about 1,000. The standard of living of the exiled Tibetans in India is much above the average Indian. The majority of them are in the carpet business and the rest get financial assistance from foreign agencies. Given the option, most of them would take up Indian nationality and stay in India.

TIBETAN YOUTH GROUP REFUSED ENTRY TO HOMELAND

BK231404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--The Chinese have refused the radical Tibet Youth Congress of Tibetan refugees in India permission to send a delegation to tour their homeland.

A press release here today of the youth body at the same time said that their President, Losang Jinpa, now touring Tibet as a member of the delegation dispatched by the dalai lama, "does not in any way represent the Tibetan Youth Congress." He was selected by the "kashag" (the dalai lama's cabinet), it said.

The release said the Tibetan Youth Congress, having observed the "developments" between the dalai lama and the Chinese over the past 1 year, was "convinced that the Chinese are insincere in their so-called 'policy of leniency' in Tibet.

SHAHI MEETS WITH MUSKIE IN WASHINGTON 23 JULY

BK240348 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held an hour-long meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in Washington yesterday. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed during the talks.

Later Mr Agha Shahi said member states of the Islamic Conference are continuing their efforts to find a political solution of the Afghan issue. He said: So far, the Babrak Karmal administration, which has the support of the Soviet Union, has not clarified whether it wants to hold talks with the standing committee of the Islamic Conference to seek a settlement of the Afghan crisis. He said Pakistan has also apprised the Soviet Union of its views of a political solution. He said the dialog is continuing, as there are major differences in this context.

The U.S. secretary of state said the United States and the Islamic countries shared the similar objective of achieving withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan in conjunction with a settlement.

On U.S. aid to Pakistan, Mr Muskie said the United States had been asked only for economic and debt rescheduling assistance.

INDIAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS SHAHI ON AFGHANISTAN, ARMS

BK240345 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with an Indian fortnightly, 'THE NEW DELHI MAGAZINE', Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has again underlined the importance of a solution to the Afghan crisis which guarantees the independence of Afghanistan and the security concerns of Pakistan and Iran.

In answer to a question, he said Pakistan had already put forward a proposal that there should be an understanding between Pakistan and India on acquiring arms. He said military experts of the two countries should sit together to decide on an arms ratio and reach an agreement which satisfies both countries. He stressed that Pakistan had never said that it wants to match India in the matter of arms. Mr Agha Shahi cited facts and statistics which reflect the scale at which India has procured military hardware in the last 2 to 3 years. He said if tanks, modern aircraft, artillery and other military equipment being acquired by India is kept in view, then everyone will agree that Pakistan is faced with a very difficult situation.

In answer to a question about Jammu and Kashmir, the foreign minister said that if this issue is justly solved in a friendly manner, then there will be a basic change in Asia and the world as a whole.

HAQ SPEAKS ON INSTITUTING ISLAMIC TAXES

BK231126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has underlined the important role of local zakat committees in the successful operation of the system of zakat and said they were the bedrock of the system. He was addressing the chairmen of the local zakat committees in Islamabad this morning.

He said in fact these committees were the most important link in the whole system and it was imperative that their members are men of integrity and honesty and enjoy full confidence of the people.

The president recalled his speech at the time of the introduction of zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] ordinance and said it was their endeavor to do away with all uneconomic practices from the society within a year or a year and a half. He pointed out that such practices could not be done away with in a single stroke.

Replying to a point raised by a chairman of the local zakat committee, the president said the provisions of the zakat and usher ordinance relating to usher would be enforced from a date to be announced later. He indicated that the government had no intention of enforcing usher at least until October this year. Until then no usher would be recovered from the farmers. He said the whole procedure about the levy of usher on different crops would also be laid down at the time of the announcement of the date of its enforcement.

A member of the local zakat committee drew the president's attention to the fact that some hotels and restaurants were open in certain areas of Islamabad in spite of Ramadan. The president ordered that no eating house would be allowed to remain open from the close of sehri [last meal before the fast begins] to the time of iftar [breaking of fast]. No food would be served by them during the fasting hours. Recalling his message on the eve of the holy month of Ramadan, he said the administration would be held fully responsible for insuring the sanctity and respect of the month.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPORTS--Pakistan earned a record amount of $131.3 million through the export of petroleum and petroleum products during the first 9 months of the last financial year. This appreciable performance is attributed mainly to an increase in the production of naptha and residual fuel oil and their higher price in the international market. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jul 80 BK]

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO VILLAGES--During fiscal year 1979-80, 1,331 villages have been supplied with electricity. These include 649 villages in Punjab, 297 in Sind, 193 in the Northwest Frontier Province, 137 in tribal areas under the federal government and 55 villages in Baluchistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80 GF]

REVENUE FROM TOURISTS]--Pakistan earned almost $100 million from foreign tourists who visited the country in 1979. This is a 20.5 percent increase over the previous year. A nine percent increase in the number of foreign tourists was recorded during the period. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80 GF]

SIND WATER FACILITIES--The Governor of Sind, Lt General S. M. Abbassi, has allocated 15 million rupees for local councils to provide potable water facilities in rural areas. Hand pumps will be installed, and wells and water storage tanks will be constructed in small rural localities. The governor said these schemes should be completed on a priority basis. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80 GF]

BHUTAN

KING RECEIVES NEPAL'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK231552 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] His majesty the king of Bhutan granted audience to Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana in Thimpu yesterday. Rana also called on Bhutanese Home Minister Tamji Jagar. Later he called on Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Bhutanese foreign secretary and other officials were present at the meeting, where a cordial exchange of views took place on matters of mutual interest.

PAPER ARGUES AGAINST RECOGNITION OF HENG SAMRIN REGIME

BK221056 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Kampuchean Question"]

[Text] A number of recent developments, including that of Vietnam's armed intrusion into the territory of Thailand from Kampuchea, has inevitably tended to refocus attention on the question of Kampuchea, the global concern over which had been somewhat overshadowed by the end-of-the-year developments in Afghanistan, climaxed by the setting up of the Babrak Karmal regime and a massive infusion of Soviet armed personnel.

As far as peace and freedom loving Nepal is concerned, the events that led, some 18 months ago, to the ouster of the legally constituted Democratic Kampuchean Government of the Khmer Rouge was rightly viewed with alarm. Indeed, considering the unpalatable but hard reality that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea--belonging to the non-aligned nations group--was abruptly replaced by the Heng Samrin regime by the force of arms of neighbouring Vietnam, which continues to station an estimated 200,000 of her troops on Kampuchean soil, it was hardly surprising that this country, along with the clear majority of other nations, continued to recognise the Khmer Rouge government as the legal representative of the Kampuchean people, as does the UN.

Should there now be any reason to change this just stand? All fair evidence clearly suggests that there is not. For, although there might, admittedly, be ample grounds for not endorsing all the policies of the ousted Pol Pot regime, what needs stressing in this context is that, since Nepal is an ardent subscriber to the concept that a country's internal policies are its own business, the domestic policies pursued by the Khmer Rouge government cannot be considered as grounds to withdraw such recognition, much less condone the action of Vietnam in setting up a pliant regime, toppling the former by the calculated exercise of its formidable military muscle, and bringing it under her sway as it had even earlier in the case of Laos. If, in addition to the above, one considers not only that the Heng Samrin regime would certainly collapse like a house of cards if the Vietnamese troops were to be completely withdrawn--as indeed called for by the UN--but that, even with such massive armed assistance, its control of the territory of Kampuchea is surely less than "effective", it should be clear to all why recognition of such as regime can hardly be justified.

Moreover, at a time when the Vietnamese have demonstrated their unrepentant attitude by making armed forays into Thailand from the territory of Kampuchea, it is obvious that a new meaning to the once popular slogan. "No more Vietnams" (that is, no more imperialistic ventures such as that which led to the Vietnam conflict) has come into international currency, with Vietnam no more in the position of the heroic underdog relentlessly and courageously fighting for a just or noble cause.

Against this background, it is definitely reassuring that Foreign Minister Mr K.B. Shahi has unambiguously, if in language couched in diplomatic niceties, stated that Nepal's position with regard to the Kampuchean question remains unchanged. Everything considered, this can be the only stance for a country that has steadfastedly maintained not only that a sovereign country's domestic policies are her own prerogative but also that foreign intervention in any form in the internal affairs of such countries is morally wrong.

SRI LANKA

CABINET DISCUSSES RECENT STRIKE SITUATION

BK231334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, July 23 (AFP)--All services in Sri Lanka are working normally as if there were no strike on, Cabinet spokesman and State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis said today.

This assessment of the strike situation was made by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting today, Mr de Alwis told a press briefing.

He said no services had been paralysed by the strike launched by opposition trade unions last Friday [18 July] demanding an immediate wage increase.

The government promulgated a state of emergency last week and declared the strike illegal. It has told the strikers that they have vacated their posts and started recruiting new hands to fill their places.

The mercantile sector has also decided to replace strikers with new recruits.

The government has, however, said that if any of those who kept away from work have valid reasons for doing so they should submit their appeals in writing. In response to this concession a large number of employees have submitted medical certificates, government sources said.

The Cabinet decided today to have these medical certificates examined and to obtain confirmation from doctors that the employees who submitted them have been properly identified.

The Cabinet also decided to close forthwith the offices of striking trade unions maintained in their workplaces.

Earlier this week the government decided to seize the funds in the bank accounts of striking unions. President J.R. Jayewardene said the money would be used to help the families of workers who lost their jobs by striking.

TEXT OF MUSLIM STUDENT STATEMENT NO 138

LD231456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1020 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text of statement No 138 issued by the Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy on 23 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. They keep you weak and as long as you are weak you will be under the thumb of the strong. The ministries are still in the same state as they were under the satanical era--so said Imam Khomeyni, February 1979. All our problems and afflictions are due to our being subjected to Western ways--Imam Khomeyni, February 1979. [Words indistinct] of our nation, I shall come to Tehran and act in a revolutionary manner--Imam Khomeyni, August 1979.

Those at the top are negligent. I do not understand this negligence. Our army leaders are not revolutionary individuals nor are those of our ministries. Nor do we have a revolutionary government. What these gentlemen want to do with their brains trained in Europe, we do not want. We want to implement Islam. These things must be done with the utmost vogor, and we are nobody's blood brothers. We are obedient to Islam. How long must our poor youth perish and still receive no gratitide and still be put down? So said Imam Khomeyni on the eve of the establishment of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Greetings to the imam of the nation, the idol-smasher Khomeyni. Greetings to the soul of God [ruhollah], a soul which has devoted all the resources of its very being and which is constantly burning to perpetuate this great Islamic revolution and is daily giving strength, through this divine, shining and epoch-making soul, to the great Iranian nation, nay the Islamic nation of the oppressed the world over. [Word indistinct] of the blood of the meek and the heir to the jihad of Islam offered to Islam and the world Muslims. Greetings to him who has closed his eyes to everything except what is right, and who is fully absorbed in concern for God and divine obligation and responsibility, totally absorbed in the revolution of his martyr-rearing nation and in its militant and martyrdom-loving youngsters, lamenting their demise and with the world full of God-like watchfulness toward the blood-sucking enemies of ours and of the Islamic Republic, who has, with the utmost speed and with all in his power, traversed all the ups and downs in his path so as to be able to recount to the martyr-given nation whatever he has observed and learned in terms of signs of God.

It is as if a wave of worries takes him to the upper world every now and again, and he is so concerned with Islam and the greatness of Islam, the victory of the Muslims, and the construction of man and human beings that he is beside himself and repeats everything, for the enforcement of these matters, not only with his tongue, but with his whole existance, with the hope that he has carried out the great divine statute.

Yes, O you martyr-given and mournful nation of Iran, it is probably not comprehensible--and it is probably necessary now--that silence during that time has a language, which although it could not express our beliefs clearly and lucidly, it was better than the conservative expression of the problems and [words indistinct]. Even in those days we mentioned some points, not thoroughly, under the title of 'A Book on Suffering' to the great imam of our nation for our beloved nation. But we could not say more than that and we did not want to add to the numerous pains of this great divine man, who was either in hospital or bedridden.

But today, in accordance with the duty of following our [word indistinct] and uncompromising imam, we consider mentioning some of the problems as a confirmation of this way.

It is probably not necessary to mention what fatal shocks the provisional government, which was to offer revolutionary and Islamic services, inflicted upon the body of the revolution and upon the soul and body of this oppressed nation. In the same way, have a look at the number of martyrs and the breadth of the problems inflicted upon our nation. And following that, for a long period, the effects of which have not yet disappeared, it involved us with the [word indistinct] counterrevolutionaries and rotten roots, and on the orders of the aliens headed by the great Satan, "filled the country with pagans and started hatching conspiracies".

We do not want, nor do we have time, to investigate the work of many of the ministers and officials who were placed in the most important jobs and in the organs of this country at that time. And we do not want to expose the files of the corrupt officials of those days and the files of examples such as Hasan Nazih, this hired lawyer, Maragheh'i, the American spy, Amir-Entezam, the CIA agent, and 'Ali Izadi, the American lackey land-dealer, all of whom were in ministerial posts, or governors general, or held other important posts. We do not say what Mr Madani--who has arrayed his troops against the Islamic Consultative Assembly and who considers this loftiest organ of decisionmaking as incompetent, with the help of his aid 'Alavi--has done to this country. We do not want to say who considers it necessary, and why and with what intention, to meet with Brzezinski, this agent of the great Satan; and who even now, despite all the efforts made to change the name of the Majles, believes that the name of the Majles must remain the national consultative assembly; and who in Kordestan, regardless of the directives of the imam, sit at the same table with the people like Shaykh 'Ezz ed-Din and the criminal Qasemlu, and talk with them beside the streams of the fresh blood of our brothers.

Our nation and our revolution put up with this kind of thing right from the old days, but they learned great lessons and gained valuable experiences at the price of the fresh blood of hundreds of beloved youths, and understood with their whole existence the meaning of this precise remark of the imam's which he shouted in the mosques many times: All our trouble derives from the fact that we are intoxicated with Western ways. We have been under the burden of the West for many years, under the burden of America. And they found out that Islam and the Muslims are not compatible with any national or westernized claim, which lacks any revolutionary characteristics and prefers anything to their nationality, and wants to impose its Western standards on us. This has no value and cannot be compared to the straight way, the direction of the nation, and the line of the imam.

This current, which opposes the imam's line and does not correspond with the Islamic revolution, must not enter into the revolution at any time or in any form, otherwise it will be the beginning of an encounter between the two opposing forces, which will necessarily end up in clashes. On the one side there are the revolutionary organs, such as the guards corps, the reconstruction crusade, the revolution courts, and the committees, and any revolutionary structure in alignment with the imam's line and arisen from the depth of the masses and the imam's line general, forces which believe in the imam and in the revolution and which grew up with popular and Islamic standards; and on the other side there are the official authorities in the satanic establishment, the nationalistic and other deviationist groups, and in general the current which opposes the line of the imam.

Although in these clashes the final victory is with the line which is governing the revolution, and the forces of the imam's line, it should not be ignored what if this opposition does not keep awayfrom the top of the establishment, or if such a way of thought does not disappear from the government to be replaced with the imam's thought, the revolution and its genuine forces will no longer be able to take great steps toward putting the divine, totally Islamic and ideological goals into practice.

This will have no other result than discouragement, remaining still or turning backwards and, finally, despite all the hardships and difficulties which have been endured, despite all the pure blood which has been shed and all those who have been killed, the situation will return to its former status, or even a little worse. The best proof of this assertion are the speeches of the imam of the nation, with their profound analysis of the current events of the country, delivered over the past 16 months or so.

Starting 30 February 1979, the imam of the nation delivered a revolutionary speech in Qom, in which he strongly criticized the government and the officials and asked them to refrain from pursuing wrong Western thinking and step-by-step diplomacy, and not to be weak.

The imam said: Sirs, you are weak. So long as you are weak you will be under the thumb of the strong. The ministries are still in the same state as they were during the satanical era.

Then, the imam addressed the officials, saying: While this deprived nation lives in hovels, by making use of their wealth you live in the palaces of the Ministry of Justice and the palaces of the Prime Ministry. Change your ways. If you do not start with yourselves you will not be able to correct the ministries. All our problems and our afflictions are due to the fact that we are intoxicated with the West. Finally, during the Ramadan last year he gave a revolutionary warning: If you do not act in a revolutionary manner I shall come to Tehran and shall act in a revolutionary manner.

At that time, the same opposition current which we referred to before and the persons who were holding all the high offices, foolishly took a position against the imam, although this, more than anything else, revealed their stupidity. They tried to defend themselves, saying: Our government is a revolutionary government and acts in a revolutionary manner. With all their might they clamped down upon the committees and the courts. But at the same time they allowed crises and events which had America as their source, like Kordestan and certain groups like the leftists and the pseudoleftists, who were dependent upon foreigners and counterrevolutionary individuals like factory owners, capitalists and great feudal individuals and khans.

However, as this kind of thinking did not depart from the revolution, that is, it did not leave the position of government and executive posts, and as it continued its life in a different form. Now we witness that at the present time, when more than 16 months have passed, this position is (?attacked) by the imam of the nation. He, with a burning heart in the presence of the families of the martyrs and invalids, as well as in the past 2 days, says: How is it that you do not supervise these departments, these ministries [words indistinct]. What are they saying? Do they not believe in Islam or are they impotent? Those who are at the top are slack. I do not understand why they are soo slack. The whole administration of ministries and departments should be changed.

The unqualified individuals should be purged from departments. Neither are our army chiefs revolutionary individuals nor are our ministries revolutionary.

Nor do we possess a revolutionary government. For how long should our innocent youth perish while no one shows any appreciation of their work and how long should they be beaten on the head. For how long should they be killed and still be beaten down.

Finally, in a warning tone, he announces: They should be put right in the shortest possible time, and if they are not put right we shall put them right in the shortest possible time. Yet again, he says: I will tell the nation to do to you that which it did with the shahanshah.

It is quite clear from the words of the imam and his tone of speech that current affairs and the administration of the country are the same as before, or even worse. The method of operation and the thoughts of the responsible officials are responsible for the present affairs.

After the occupation of the den of espionage and the holding of the hostages, it became clear that this center of American rule in Iran, even after the victory of the revolution, had still remained as strong as before--under a different guise, due to lack of attention and the adoption of positions contrary to the imam's policy--and the source of all the treacherous plots and conspiracies. After the occupation of the embassy, even the tumult in Kordestan subsided for a time and the revolution regained its earlier extraordinary vigor. The nonrevolutionary government which lacked any revolutionary attributes was not able to resist the march of the revolution and was toppled, and in the words of the imam a revolution greater than the first one began, which was a direct struggle against the great Satan.

With great regret we should say that again we were faced with a government, ministers and officials who were mostly lacking in revolutionary feeling and who, at times, even possessed counterrevolutionary attitudes. And as a whole they were not very different from the members of the provisional government. It is the source of great regret that our vigilant and revolutionary nation allowed certain individuals who were in the service of America and who acted in America's interest, like Minachi, to occupy the most sensitive posts of the country, namely the Ministry of National Guidance. What has this Mr Minachi done ever since the days of the provisional government up till now--governments which have made the imam so displeased with their work. Did he purge his ministry of SAVAK agents and rebellious thugs, or not? In some cases (?he expelled) certain individuals who were against his method of work. (?Were they not purged?) Was he not the one who made PARS NEWS AGENCY into an organization whose only distinction was to provide material for American radios and for Western and American news agencies? Above all, was he not the person who on the eve of the arrival of the imam in Tehran and the victory of the revolution had relations with America's den of espionage and the political agent of America and who had supplied them with some information concerning the location of the house of the imam and the members of his family? Was he not the same man who after the victory of the revolution had a private chat with the spies, telling them that certain differences existed between the provincial government and Imam Khomeyni on the question of America and that the government was planning to push the imam out of the way? Was such a person worthy or is he worthy to occupy such a sensitive position?

Was it right that even after his character had been revealed through the documents existing in the den of espionage, not the slightest action was taken and that, on the contrary, they vainly tried to defend him, exactly in the same way that they tried recently to defend Khosrow Qashqa'i, this feudal lord who was connected with the CIA and who was forever banned by the Islamic Consultative Assembly from holding the honorable position of a Majles deputy due to his connection with the CIA?

Which of our ministries have become Islamic, even after the passing of nearly 2 years? During this period everything could have been done. Even some organizations which did not exist before, like the guards, (?committees) and revolution courts which were created after the victory of the revolution, have started to function and have performed so many useful services. So it is not true that it cannot be done. The only fault is that we did not want and we were not able to act in a revolutionary manner. The responsibility for the fact that, in the words of the imam, none of our ministries are Islamic rests on the shoulders of the officials, because the least they could do was that when they realized that an organization was corrupt and that it could not be reformed in any way. They could have dissolved it. Because the ministries which (?are not Islamic but which bear the name of Islam) are harmful to Islam.

Are the Iranian embassies abroad which, in the words of the imam, are centers of corruption and wherever you go you see that they are doing nothing except eating, corruption and prostitution, are they in the interest of Islam and worthy of the Islamic revolution? Did the Iranian ministers of foreign affairs not realize that in this critical post they should have first reformed the ministry itself and then the embassies. So that they could prepare the way for exporting the revolution to other countries? Is it in the interest of the Iranian revolution that the minister of foreign affairs should arrive at such dependent countries like Bahrain and hold talks with its leaders while at the moment of the arrival of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran they send the Muslim strugglers of their countries before the firing squads?

Is it right that he should collaborate with America on the issue of the Muslim crusaders of Afghanistan, whose torrent of blood washes away the army of blasphemy? Is it in keeping with the Islamic revolution of Iran that he should sit at the same table with Ziaul Haq, the American dictator and [words indistinct], and Agha Shahi, the direct agent of the CIA in the Middle East, on the issue of Afghanistan and other Islamic issues. Or is it a way of assisting the West?

Who has given this prerogative to the minister of foreign affairs, that when the young Muslim Iranian students carry out a revolutionary occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Paris in order to cleanse it of the filth of the supporters of the traitorous Bakhtiar, he orders an attack on the embassy and he regards those sincere students as counterrevolutionaries and he asks the French police to attack and arrest them? How can we tolerate an individual who refers to those persons who, in order to defend Islam and the Iranian revolution, have taken their lives in their hands and have arisen to destroy the plotting Shahpur Bakhtiar as a conspirator and a counterrevolutionary?

As the imam of the nation has repeatedly said, during our Islamic revolution our martyrs were chanting the slogan of "Neither East, nor West, but the Islamic Republic" on the field of martyrdom.

Nevertheless, while the imam regards America as the great Satan and our principal enemy, at a time when we are engaged in a face-to-face battle with this man-devouring creature, we see that the minister of foreign affairs adopts such a position against the East--of course, not due to any ideological understanding--that one would imagine that we have no animosity against America and that all these plots and crimes are not committed by this vile world devourer and as though we can side with the great Satan in order to confront the East.

The adoption of such a method by [words indistinct] of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with these principles and these methods, are not only contrary to the Islamic ideology and contrary to the line of the imam and the wishes of the nation, they even pose a large number of questions for the nation. How can the nation tolerate the Iranian foreign minister's saying outside Iran: We have no need for fighting against the political ideology of those who murdered thousands of Iranian martyrs, namely the criminal shah and the mercenary Bekhtiar? Who then should have the courage to fight against these germs of corruption? There are tens of hundreds of other instances and we seriously believe that all these should be investigated in an appropriate court which should reach the proper decision.

In all the ministries we were faced with the same calamity, that a counterrevolutionary wave was in progress. If the ministers of those ministries are not 100 percent guilty, they are to a great extent guilty. In brief, our government was not a revolutionary government. If our government and our officials were revolutionary in their confrontation and struggle against America they should not have agreed to allow a delegation to come to Iran in the name of the investigation of the crimes of the deposed shah and America who, instead of investigating all these crimes, tried to find peaceful solutions. And these solutions would bring us nothing but loss.

Basically, if our officials truly followed the imam's policy, would a person like Waldheim be allowed to send such (?opportunistic) mercenary individuals to Iran under this name? What was the outcome of the conference to investigate the crimes of America in Iran? Was it not possible to convene this conference in such a revolutionary manner that, instead of power seeking and self-glorification and instead of nonrevolutionary, non-ideological clashes, the pains and calamities inflicted upon this oppressed, bleeding nation could have been placed on the agenda of the conference? Was it not possible to invite the participants from among the personalities and the people of the wronged nations of the world, so that they could have bravely condemned the manifest crimes and interventions of America at the end of the conference and include them in the resolution?

Although the imam roars and although the nation is acting in a revolutionary manner and is moving behind its imam, still nothing is emanating from the country's officials. You responsible officials of the country, you who as the result of your actions during your term of office in your responsible government positions or in your ministries caused so much pain to the imam of the nation and forced him to apologize with that indescribable stress in the presence of the families of the martyrs and revolutionary officials, what have you done since that message? What has happened to that necessary cleansing and that revolutionary purge, which is one of the most vital needs of the country at the present moment? Did your departments eliminate that satanical atmosphere? Were the purges carried out?

Were the corrupt elements expelled from national organization? What have you done to all those people who are not prepared to serve the nation under any circumstances and for no reason, and who cannot follow the imam's policy, which is the line of the revolution and the means for its continuation? Has not the time arrived for you to investigate and find out why in this revolutionary country certain traitorous, conspiratorial individuals think of organizing a coup d'etat and have the temerity to harbor such thoughts? Is it not time that you enquire about the internal elements of America's military attack at Tabas, about how the antiaircraft guns dismantled in the region, about how the obsolete radars stopped functioning on the route of the airplanes' flight, and about the reasons for the unreasonable destruction of the enemy's helicopters?

If we remain steadfast, and if we arise with our entire being so that these organizations, departments and the army are purged of the filthy, traitorous elements, as befits the revolution and so that all the signs and standards of the satanical period are completely destroyed, under those circumstances not only would no one have the temerity to think of a conspiracy but this country and this revolution would also rest firmly upon its foundations.

How long should we wait, hoping that these Western thoughts and these admirers of the West--the criminal West--have been obliterated from this country?

You officials who are in the process of setting up the future government, stop acting in a slack way, stop acting in a conservative way and stop acting in nonrevolutionary ways and act in the manner of successful and [word indistinct] and act and do not give a chance to the counterrevoluionaries to grow in the various parts of the country and in government departments.

You, the president elected by the people: As the imam of the nation has said, we have received many blows from the nationality of the nationalists. We hope during these critical, epoch-making moments in our glorious revolution that you will follow the standards of the powerfulline of the imam of the nation in which the nationality of (?limited) nationalists has no place will be the guide of your work, because in the words of the imam, we have received many blows from this group thus far. What is wrong with entrusting great responsibilities to those individuals who are the children of the revolution and who have risen from among the masses. What will go wrong if you further strengthen the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the reconstruction crusade and the committees as much as possible, so that they may create an impenetrable barrier before the enemies of this nation. And they will certainly do so. What will go wrong if you choose your future responsible ministers and your new cabinet from among young individuals who are, at the moment, serving in the revolutionary organizations of the guards corps and the crusade for reconstruction and other revolutionary organizations which follow the imam's policy. Are there not many individuals in the crusade for reconstruction who will be able to administer agricultural affairs? Are not some of the Islamic workers' councils able to administer industrial affairs and the issues related to labor and the laborers, like the department of labor? Are not our brave, self-sacrificing brothers in the guards corps who have repeatedly passed the test not capable of having role in the administration of the affairs of the army? To maintain the former system, even for one moment, will produce no benefit for the revolution.

The yardstick for the advancement of national affairs and the implementation of projects and the choosing of individuals should be nothing except piety, fear of God, being revolutionary and decisive and following the imam's policy. We should not be deceived by the expertise of certain individuals, because if the experts are lacking in conscience, in ideology and if they are non-Islamic, they will do nothing except serve the foreigners.

In such affairs, political wheelings and dealings which may be based on the desire for power or may be due to carnal desires will only lead to the satisfaction of base sentiments.

You, the honorable representatives of the people in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. O you beloved ones who are in the Majles, which is the final hope of the people, the anxious eyes of the wronged Iranian nation, even of the Islamic community and the oppressed nations, are fixed upon you and your deeds and decisions. O ye beloved ones who should be the embodiment of all the highest qualities of the nation and who should regard the pain of the wronged and the oppressed people as your own pain, do you know that if you approve any government except one which is 100 percent Islamic, ideological, decisive, revolutionary and uncompromising, which is neither frightened of the East nor of the West, then in the words of the imam, this spirit of God, the great Khomeyni, one should mourn for (?the movement). If you are not vigilant today and if you do not stand up to anybody who wishes to place a barrier in the path of Islam and the revolution in the name of nationality and if you do not give full due to those young people who have grown from the soil of the revolution and who are in step with the revolution and who have moved forward in the line of the imam, then we will be afflicted with the same people whom we have had so far and no knot from the revolution shall be undone.

Today is the day for further improvement and strengthening of the guards corps, the revolution courts, the crusade for reconstruction and the committees. All these revolutionary organizations should remain as strong as they were on the first day and the forces of the oppressed nation which follow the imam's policy and which are young and active should get control of the government, because the government belongs to them and the great God has decreed God has commanded you to return the things have been entrusted to you to their rightful owners. [a verse from the Koran]

You should return the property of the government which is a divine Islamic government to its rightful owners, namely the oppressed people. Our Islamic country has been achieved and has been protected so far by means of the powerful hands of these self-sacrificing brothers. From now on one should learn from the past and should leave affairs in the hands of these very people. We have decided to show our favor to those who are lowly upon the earth and make them the leaders and make them the heirs of our kingdom. [a verse from the Koran]

As a suggestion, we put it to you, the honorable Majles deputies, that in future government you should try not to appoint ministers and prime ministers from among those individuals who have so far demonstrated that they completely lack a revolutionary attitude and that they are not capable of decisive, ideological thinking and a powerful will, because in that case you have not fulfilled the wishes of the imam. We also propose to you:

1. The sincere members of the crusade for reconstruction who have spent their days and nights in the villages and with the farmers and in agriculture and who have devoted their all for the sake of the development of this land are the most suitable individuals who can administer the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Development and Housing in a revolutionary way.

2. The self-sacrificing valiant members of the guards corps who during the entire period after the revolution have been the true defenders of the revolution are the most suitable forces for the administration of the Ministry of Defense.

3. The committed, responsible clergy of the religious seminary who have always been in charge of the guidance and leadership of the nation are the most suitable revolutionary forces which can accept the responsibility for the Ministry of Islamic Guidance [ministry name as heard].

4. [Words indistinct] the faith and the belief of the Muslim working masses who have spent their time with the dear workers in factories and who have been the principal cause of the continuation of industrial activities and know better than anybody else that the pain and difficulties of the workers and the problems of the industries are genuine, revolutionary forces which should be given charge of the administration of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Industries.

(?In this way), after the passing of more than 1 year, the foundations of the Islamic Republic will be laid with utmost speed. And you the honorable deputies who are at the head of the greatest of all organizations and who are one of the most important gains of this great Islamic revolution should, more than anyone else, be the guardians of the blood of the martyrs of Islam. You are the best people who can and who should with all your strength arise in order to achieve the wishes of the illustrious leader and the establishment of the line of this great source of imitation. You should not be frightened by the propaganda of aliens and foreigners, especially the hue and cry of the great Satan, because all of them are busy night and day in order to weaken and destroy this republic. Greetings be upon you.

[Signed] The Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy.

Dear Listeners, in the 137th [as heard] statement from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy which you have just heard, we missed the fifth proposal, which we now bring to your attention:

5. The revolution courts should remove their weaknesses and shortcomings and then they should replace the vast establishment of the Minister of Justice and its subsidiary departments which are an evil legacy from the satanical regime, so that they can fulfill the judicial requirements of the country in a speedy, revolutionary and Islamic manner.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MEETS WITH POLICE SUPERVISOR

LD240402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Mostafa Mir-Salim, political under secretary at the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and conferred with Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for 2 hours yesterday afternoon.

In view of the issue of choosing a prime minister, Mir-Salim's 2-hour meeting with the president of the republic has been received as being highly significant.

At the conclusion of this meeting Mr Mir-Salim told a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter who asked him about the possibility of becoming a prime minister: Anything is possible.

MUSAVI MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI, DISCUSSES EXPLOSION

LD231800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Engineer Mostafa Musavi, the supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran and undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, was received by Imam Khomeyni this evening.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, during this meeting, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was also present, the imam was given a report on the current activities of the police force. At the end of this meeting, Mr Musavi, answering a question on the issues discussed with the imam, said: At this meeting the internal political situation generally and the importance of the observance of constitutional rights by the executive, legislative and judiciary were discussed.

Mr Musavi, discussing the recent explosions in Tehran, especially today's explosion in the company shopping arcade, said: Some clues have been found which we are now investigating. We hope that with the people's cooperation we will be able to arrest those responsible for these explosions. It is therefore necessary for all citizens to immediately report any suspicious behavior by groups or individuals to the responsible officials, since without close cooperation between the police and the people we cannot neutralize the futile and inhuman acts of these criminals.

BEHESHTI CONFIRMS FARSI PROPOSED AS PRIME MINISTER

NC231110 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 23 (AFP)--Iranian Islamic Republic Party head Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti confirmed today that his party had suggested Jalaladin Farsi to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as the republic's first prime minister.

Today, Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference that the party prefers Mr Farsi as prime minister, but that does not mean that he is its only candidate.

"If President Bani-Sadr proposes another candidate, the party might accept him," he said, adding that the legal decision cannot be made by the party, but only by the parliament (in which the party has a substantial majority).

The fundamentalist party leader said that he hoped the prime minister would be designated today and voted upon tomorrow.

On controversy-surrounded Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and National Orientation Minister Naser Minachi, Ayatollah Beheshti said that "we chose these men in a critical period when we did not know others, but at the same time the imam (Khomeyni) gave the order to seek more revolutionary people. If we had had revolutionary experience, we would not have chosen them."

Ayatollah Beheshti said that he did not know the "Islamic guards" who claimed responsibility for the attack on Mr. Bakhtiar, and could make no judgment on the incident.

He said, however, that creation of a group to kill nonbelievers "would not present any inconvenience from the Islamic law point of view," adding that "the action of such a group should be linked to that of official leaders" and that the group "should be in contact with the revolutionary guide."

On France, which Iran has denounced for harboring anti-revolutionary plotters, Ayatollah Beheshti said that once the trial of the five commandoes who attacked Mr Bakhtiar was over Iran would announce its position.

Iran might consider requesting Mr. Bakhtiar's extradition, the Ayatollah said.

Comment on Candidates

LD232108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1950 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and a member of the Revolution Council, in an interview with the foreign and domestic press stated: As the imam has said, we are trying to find people who will be able to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the Islamic revolution.

The Majles also should observe these values in selecting the new government.

Commenting on proposing candidates for the post of prime minister, Dr Beheshti stated: As a suggestion, and only as a personal view, I consider Messrs Raja'i, engineer (Rowshani) and engineer Kalantari suitable candidates. Of course, Mr Farsi also has been seriously considered, but he has announced his lack of readiness to accept executive responsibilities.

Concerning the recent remarks of the minister of foreign affairs in connection with Bakhtiar's revolutionary execution, Dr Beheshti said: This was a personal viewpoint and cannot be the view of the Revolution Council. He stated that from an Islamic point of view, the formation of an Islamic group for the destruction of leaders of blasphemy is permissible, but it should be carried out in connection with a branch of the revolution's leadership so that all aspects are studied.

He stated that Bakhtiar should be tried in absentia, and after the verdict is delivered by the court his extradition should be studied. Dr Beheshti announced that a full report on the operations of the Revolution Council will be prepared by Dr Bahonar and will be brought to the imam's attention.

PARIS RADIO REPORTS BAKHTIAR COMMENTS ON KHOMEYNI RULE

LD231910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] (Bertrand Vannier) met Shahpur Bakhtiar at his home this morning. The shah's former prime minister sees the current wave of terrorism as Ayatollah Khomeyni's last-ditch effort in order to maintain control of the country.

[Begin Bakhtiar recording] The implementation of Mr Khomeyni's system has been blocked, but he can no longer turn back. So he goes forward. (?Ayatollah can only function with fresh blood). Mr Khomeyni knows perfectly well that if he relaxed his rule)--that is, if he gave even the slightest freedom to the people--the popularity which he, in my opinion, wrongly enjoyed some time ago would prove no longer manifest. It would not be possible for Mr Khomeyni to govern in an atmosphere which is let us say, democratic, even in the weakest sense of the word. Thus, terror is indispensable for him to govern. The explosion about which you speak [at the Tehran shopping arcade]--I heard about it this morning--is exactly in the right direction; that is to say, exasperated people who cannot express themselves otherwise are expressing themselves in this way. [end recording]

ADMIRAL MADANI INTERVIEWED ON ISSUES CONFRONTING IRAN

LD230749 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 14

[Unnamed "KEYHAN correspondent" interview with former Iranian Navy chief, now Majles deputy Ahmad Madani: "Unauthorized People Should Not Have Meddled in the Occupation of the American Spy Nest"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are your ideas on the attainment of economic self-sufficiency?

[Answer] First, self-sufficiency is relative, not absolute. No country in the world is or ever will be completely self-sufficient. We must secure and broaden our agricultural base to become self-sufficient. This is only possible, of course, by using the new agroindustries now in use throughout the world.

As for the economy, we must bear in mind that it depends on the people. We must awaken their sense of initiative and involve them in activity. The people must know that they have a share in what they produce.

The creation of public- and private-sector agroindustrial complexes run on proper lines is one way of achieving self-sufficiency.

Government Support for Farmers

If the government does not help them, farmers will not find it worthwhile to farm and will give up. The government must buy produce from farmers at a reasonable price and sell it cheaply to the people.

[Question] What form should our relations with foreign countries take?

[Answer] As regards economic relations with foreign countries, in principle we should not be "receivers"; we should both give and receive ideas. We should on the whole be in contact with the rest of the world. No one can dispense with others. Of course, the need must be a reasonable one: We should not be mere receivers, with other countries constantly giving us ideas, food and agricultural and industrial products against the oil which we sell them, that is the worse type of relationship, such as existed under the old regime.

[Question] In this connection, how will struggle against feudalism be possible?

[Answer] We know that in the past the feudal order ruled Iran. We accept the concept of land reform, but under its own version the old regime sought to implement a corrupt form of land reform by taking land from one person and giving it to another. We should take care to prevent a repetition of what happened during that period. We do not want one group to leave and another, imperialist group to take its place.

[Question] What do you think of Reza Esfahani's plan to fight feudalism?

[Answer] I am not in agreement with the plan as a whole, though in principle I agree with a regime which eliminates large, landed estates. Of course, his idea and the plan in principle are a good thing, but I do not agree with the detail.

Putting a Stop to Dependency

If this is done in a manner which leads to a complete break in a country's relations with other countries, it is not right, though relations should not be imposed or of an imperialist-exploiting nature, and we should certainly be able to attain relative self-sufficiency. The ultimate aim of imperialist exploitation is an economic one though now it has a new face: It does not subjugate a country directly but by means of large-scale investments, which are made on the pretext of "utilizing production resources" in underdeveloped countries. It has found an excuse to rob them.

The old regime made us dependent on oil, and we were destroying our oil wealth; that is, instead of benefitting from the income derived from oil, we were using up the oil wealth itself.

[Question] What is your view of the economic sanctions?

[Answer] As regards the economic sanctions, if a country is relatively self-sufficient economically, it will not succumb, but if it is not, and the economic sanctions are of an all-embracing nature, it will sink. When it decided to stop supplies of the wheat and vegetable oil which we need. We shall fail and be defeated, though the point is here that not all the countries of the world are participating in the boycott, and we have an alternative enabling us to import products we need.

[Question] How do you view the Iranian nation's determination and resolve as regards these sanctions?

[Answer] While it is true that our people, as a nation, are full of determination and resolve as regards their struggle, remember that obduracy has no place in international issues. We have to prove to the rest of the world that we are a nation which respects international laws, and that we would neither commit aggression nor allow aggression against ourselves. If we show the world that we are an aggressor nation, that will be to our detriment. Our involvement in international issues should be on a logical basis.

[Question] But we see that international laws have ignored the rights of our nation.

[Answer] Clearly, international laws which ignore our rights are unacceptable, but it must be borne in mind that problems should be resolved in a fundamental and reasonable manner, and that it is not right to make judgements in an emotional way.

[Question] Do you really think that international law has observed the rights of the oppressed nations?

[Answer] We accept those provisions of international law which are concerned with the rights of the underprivileged, but those laws which favor the rich are not laws at all. We do not recognize as laws those which confirm the rule of the oppressor over the oppressed. In principle, international laws are not wrong; it is the way governments have acted which is wrong. These laws have been laid down by informed persons who are defenders of human rights. And they have been accepted by all the countries of the world, East and West, and by the liberal-minded men of the world. When governments implement these laws in the wrong fashion, the countries being subjugated should get together at the United Nations and not allow their rights to be trampled underfoot. In the United Nations today there are five or six powerful countries, the remainder being weak countries which ought to unite; if they do not do so, it is through their own apathy. If we, the countries being oppressed, joined together as one, the United Nations, the Security Council, the court in the Hague and so forth would never be able to govern. Small entitites should therefore make their mark in these organizations.

The occupation of the Embassy and the Taking of the Hostages

[Question] What is your view of the move to occupy the embassy and of the seizure of the spies as hostages?

[Answer] I have said many times that this issue is not to our benefit in the long run. At one time, we were the one oppressed and struggling nation in the world, but today we are portrayed as the violators of international law while America, which was the aggressor and the violator of people's rights everywhere, receives in the Security Council, the United Nations and the court in the Hague nothing less than the Soviet Union's vote in its favor.

Of course, a den of espionage must be closed down, and I believe that spying operations should be condemned. There should be an embassy, not a den of espionage; but the issue can be tackled either in a fundamental manner, or otherwise. They have now blocked all our funds abroad, and that is our loss. The problem must be solved in a fundamental manner. First, unauthorized persons should not have meddled in this business. Who are the persons who came along and carried out this act? It is not for everyone to be involved in everything. The country possesses a lawful government which must resolve issues. The country must have law and order, and recognized procedures.

No one should be allowed to follow the dictates of his own fancy. If someone different lays down the law in every district, there will be chaos. If we accept the Foreign Ministry, we should either obey it or get rid of it. Our country cannot be run in a state of chaos. Total dictatorship is bad, but so is a situation where the nation is not ruled by any law. Nowhere in the world is it like this. The world is based on law and order.

[Question] But did not many of the Iranian masses support the move to occupy the embassy?

[Answer] The same sort of fuss used to be made under the former regime. I am saying that issues must be tackled in a fundamental manner and that I oppose other methods, whoever is in power. A thinking nation should act in this fundamental fashion, rather than haphazardly.

[Question] Are Eastern or Western ideas more important to us, or the demands of the deprived masses?

[Answer] Those who go abroad and return bring reports to the effect that we stand condemned by world public opinion, which considers us an aggressor nation. You must always be realistic. We wish to prove to the world masses that we are a people seeking our just rights.

[Question] Whom do you mean by "the masses"?

[Answer] The different strata in society; it makes no difference. We must be in contact with people from the various layers of society in different countries; we should not stay in our own shell but look to see what their view is of Iran. We should be in contact with the religious and the nonreligious classes, university members, office staff, clerics, workers, farmers and all levels of society, and examine all their ideas, which will then represent a consensus of public opinion in society and among the masses.

[Question] How can the slogan "neither East nor West, but the Islamic Republic" be realized?

[Answer] The slogan "neither East nor West" may be interpreted as meaning that we should not be exploited in an imperialist manner by East or West, and that we should not exploit East or West. But that is a different matter from relations between nations.

Today the nations of the world must progress along the path leading to a renaissance; that is, the discovery of knowledge. Conditions in our day should not resemble what we experienced yesterday. If we live today as we did yesterday, we do not deserve and should not give thanks for God's bounteousness. The quest for renaissance will advance relentlessly and unfailingly.

[Question] As regards this slogan, we see that there are those who, while condemning relations with America, agree to close relations with Western Europe and Japan. What is your view of this?

[Answer] Are not Western Europe and Japan imperialist exploiters also? There is no difference. In the first place, those people see only one side of things. Second, there is in principle some difference between nations and governments. Even in the advanced countries, governments are not the manifestation of the people's desires. You may see many fine and honest men there. They are not all bad. That is why relations should always continue; it is wrong to break off relations with the rest of the world.

[Question] In your view, under present circumstances, how can law and order be established?

[Answer] Officials in charge and those who administer the country are responsible for the establishment of law an order.

[Question] Can there be law and order if the bases of imperialism exist in Iran?

[Answer] The aim is a general one, and the details are of no concern. As regards the country's internal affairs, we must have law and order, not chaos. People should have security in their jobs and enjoy judicial security. Insults should not be leveled wantonly, and the nation must have a code of conduct.

The Weapon of Excommunication

[Question] What then should be done about counterrevolutionaries and those who implement American policy?

[Answer] It was at one time customary to strike with the weapon of excommunication; this is wrong. If anyone did anything wrong in the past, he was excommunicated as being one of the shah's men. Now, he is excommunicated as a supporter of America. Neither is right. This is a weapon which creates a type of fascism. The country wants law and order. The peopel should choose whom they wish and entrust all the affairs of state to them. This chaos is now worse and gives America a greater excuse. This chaos is now worse and gives America a greater excuse. Anyone who has been charged with carrying out anything must himself secure law and order, and others should not interfere peripherally in state affairs.

[Question] What in your view are the bases of imperialism in Iran?

[Answer] They are the elements which prevent us from progressing along our natural path of development. In principle, anything which prevents us moving toward the establishment of law and order in the community is a base of international imperialism; for example, if capitalists and feudalists are obstructive and exploiative, they are bases of imperialism.

It is clear that imperialism has a base within ourselves. We must condemn the violation of the nation's rights whether at home or abroad; this is why we should not follow our emotions or use the weapon of excommunication. We should involve ourselves in issues in the correct manner. Today, anyone whom they wish to expel from the arena is beaten with the club of excommunication. The common people are illiterate, prisoners of their own emotions, and quickly influenced by radio and television propaganda, which corrupts public opinion. Opinion can be corrupted even in countries where the people are literate, let alone in countries where the people are illiterate.

The Majles and Credentials

[Question] The most important topic being discussed today is the question of the Majles and vetting of credentials. What is your view of this?

[Answer] In my view it is wrong to vet credentials. I do not know where in the world it is the custom in a parliament for three totally uninformed persons to spend an hour voicing their opinions on someone who has already been studied, vetted and voted for by a hundred thousand people, thus considering the votes of a hundred thousand people invalid. I do not understand what this means, or where the idea came from. It is an innovation brought in by the old regime whereby, whenever it saw someone of whom the people approved, it found some excuse for getting rid of him. This runs counter to popular principles and to respect for the people's votes. This innovation must at all events be removed, whether this happens today or tomorrow.

[Question] You said that the people voted for you. Would you please specifiy which class of society you are talking about?

[Answer] If you want to become a Majles deputy your campaign; the people come and vote for you; you have confronted all your opponents; all those supporting and opposing you have had their say and finally, of the 100,000 voters, 80,000 vote for you. Now, are the 80,000 voters in the right, or the three persons giving their views on the deputy in the Majles? I oppose this innovation of vetting credentials. I am, however, in agreement with one thing, which is that the names of dishonest persons should be removed from the list of candidates beforehand, on the basis of documentary evidence, and the representatives of the people should be elected from among decent people.

[Question] You said somewhere that the people are prisoners of their emotions and of propaganda. How then can you rely on these votes?

[Answer] I was referring to votes which are imposed: If you deceive people by propaganda, do not allow the truth to be revealed to them and gain votes through this means. This may be effective in the short term, but in the long term the people will learn the truth.

[Question] But these were the same people who approved of the hostage taking.

[Answer] All the people approved of that action. The action is right, but unauthorized persons should not have meddled. I am saying that those who violate our rights must be put on trial. The den of espionage must be closed down and the murderer must be executed, but all these things should be done by the authorized state authorities, and if they do not carry out these measures, they should be removed. It should not happen that anyone is free to meddle in every affair as he wishes. Do not allow this to happen, because will bring only tribulation.

QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, DENIES RESIGNATION

LD231656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh met and conferred with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr this afternoon. Answering a question regarding the issues discussed at this meeting, Mr Qotbzadeh said: At this meeting, I discussed with Mr Bani-Sadr current affairs and information concerning conspiracies. Answering a question about rumors of his resignation, he said: I don't have to submit my resignation to anybody. This government's period of office will be coming to an end. Of course, I will not take part in the next government.

LONDON PAPER SAYS U.S. HOSTAGES TO BE RELEASED IN 3 WEEKS

LD240737 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT London bureau report: "American Hostages Might Be Freed During 'Id al-Fitr"]

[Text] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from well-informed Arab sources that the Iranian revolutionary regime will probably free the U.S. hostages on the occasion of the holy 'Id al-Fitr [celebrations marking end of Ramadan], that is, in less than 3 weeks.

The sources said that the Iranian regime has become convinced that the continued presence of the hostages has become a burden after being advantageous at the beginning.

The end of the month of fasting would provide a good opportunity to free the hostages because one of the Islamic world's traditions on this occasion is to release some prisoners.

The sources said the new parliament will probably consider the prisoners, or some of them at least, spies and then order their expulsion as the Iranian authorities did when they recently ordered the expulsion of some Soviet diplomats on espionage charges.

The sources asserted that arrangements to issue the order expelling the hostages from the country are well advanced and that the number of officials who want an end to this crisis has increased recently. They say that the continued presence of the hostages gives the United States the excuse to seize Iranian funds, to incite other countries against Iran and to impose economic sanctions against it.

The sources said that they have information regarding the final "production" of the release of hostages.

EXECUTION OF 20 AIR FORCE PERSONNEL REPORTED

LD240415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0250 GMT 24 Jul 8

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations office of the attorney general of the Islamic revolution of Iran announced this morning that, by the decision of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran, 20 air force officers and NCO's, and also Mohammad Taqi Shahram, were recognized as having committed the crimes of martyring the valiant sons of Islam, of mutinying against the Islamic regime, of sowing corruption on earth and murder, and were thus sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today.

The judgement passed by the Central Islamic Revolution Court is as follows:

In His exalted name.

The Central Islamic Revolutionary Court has sentenced to death 21 mutineers and fighters against God and his apostle. They are as follows:

1. Mohammad Mahdi 'Azimifar, pilot, first lieutenant;
2. Karim Abhush, fighter pilot, captain;
3. Jahangir Fateh-Piruz, retired army warrant officer;
4. Asadollah Aliput (Sarbazi-Dehi), retired chief warrant officer;
5. Jahanbakhsh Fatehju, army NCO in Noheh brigade;
6. Ja'far Mazaheri-Kashani, air force technician;
7. 'Ali Asghar Soleymani, air force pilot, captain;
8. Gholam Hoseyn Qayeqbar, warrant officer in special forces;
9. Omid 'Ali Boyeri, pilot, captain at the 3d fighter base;
10. Shams 'Ali Karimian, army sergeant, 1st class;
11. Naser Zandi, air force pilot, captain;

12. Ayyub Habibi, 2d lieutenant;
13. Lotf 'Ali Lotfollahi, chief warrant officer;
14. Parviz Bayani, chief warrant officer;
15. Khodadad Rahmati, chief warrant officer;
16. Majid Abedini-Moqaddam, soldier;
17. Ehsan Mohammad Javad Mirlaki, soldier;
18. Mohammad [name indistinct], soldier;
19. Khosrow Mohammadi-Tuba'i, soldier;
20. Mohammad Hoseyn Farnezhad, soldier.

They were sentenced for the crimes of plotting, planning a coup d'etat against the Islamic Republic, planning to bomb the house of the imam and other sensitive areas in Tehran. They were recognized as mutineers against thelslamic regime and were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today in the yard of Evin prison.

Also sentenced to death was Mohammad Taqi Shahram, for the crime of martyring the valiant sons of Islam: martyrs Majid Sharif-Vaqerfi, 'Ali Mirza Ja'far 'Allaf and Javad Sa'idi. He also wounded the martyr Samadiyeh Labbaf, which resulted in the latter's martyrdom. This was because these martyred crusaders were not prepared to renounce their Islamic beliefs and embrace Marxism and were therefore subjected to dastardly assassinations by Mr Taqi Shahram. These are horrible criminal acts that are not even endorsed by any organization sympathetic to him or by his friends. Therefore, the Central Islamic Revolution Court--this inheritor of the blood of martyrs--recognized the said individual as having sowed corruption on earth and committed murder, and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out by a firing squad in the yard of Evin prison at dawn today.

GUARDS COMMANDER DISCUSSES CORPS ACTIVITIES

LD232100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] At a press conference today Mr Reza'i the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Iran, while explaining his activities in the corps which started 8 months ago, said that in view of the Paveh confrontations, responsibility for operations in the Western regions of the country was delegated to him. He then continued his activities as the acting commander of the corps in Tehran. The commander of the guards corps said differences in opinion within the corps have been resolved and we will try to run the corps both through council and by individual command. Referring to the imam's remarks on the necessity for cooperation between the army and the corps, he said, we created the this unity which was instrumental in the victory of the revolution, by establishing the coordinated headquarters in Kordestan and we will continue to follow this policy.

In connection with the martyrdom of guards brothers the commander of the guard corps explained that the martyrdom of these brothers does not result from lack of training or a lack of the necessary precautions. The main reason is the imbalance of powers and, in some cases, shortage of facilities or lack of cooperation within some government organizations. Mr Reza'i asked the people not to pay any attention to the rumors spread by the counterrevolution about the corps and emphasized that continuing our path we will only follow the imam's guidelines.

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

LD231840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued the following statement in connection with the bombs planted by counterrevolutionaries in public places:

Noble nation of Iran: The enemies of Iran and Islam have been defeated everywhere, and like [words indistinct] trying to disturb the peace by terrorizing and murdering people, the enemy is attempting to carry out sabotage operations and create terror. Our experience during the months of revolution has showed that whenever the Islamic Republic and the revolution is passing through critical periods, graduating from one stage to more advanced one, the enemy tires to do this. Now that the Islamic Majles has been established according to the will of Almighty God and with the cooperation of all the noble people of Iran under the leadership of the great leader, Imam Khomeyni, and is going to open a new chapter in the history of the revolution by the appointment and approval of a prime minister and a cabinet, agents of the enemy are using their old methods of planting bombs and killing innocent people to terrorize the populace. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, as before, has [words indistinct] position in guarding the revolution and is ready to sacrifice its life. It asks you noble people to report any suspicious movement by dialing 234219, 234220 or 230008 and informing the guards brothers, be aware that the enemy is carrying out these acts of sabotage to create terror, obviously, your revolutionary patience and your vigilance and awareness is the best weapon confronting the enemy:

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Qazvin Appointment

LD231140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig General Zahir Nezhad, has appointed Staff Col Sirus Lofti of the armored section as the new commander of Qazvin 16th Armored Division. He assumed his post from today.

Abadan Executions

LD231147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Abadan, on the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr, four counterrevolutionaries and hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'thists were executed by a firing squad at dawn today.

'Ali Divan-Bassi, charged with taking part in the murder of the martyred guardsman Reza Bandeh-Bahman, with making frequent visits to Iraq, collaborating with Ba'th Party associates, importing arms and equipment from the Iraqi agent government and distributing them for acts of sabotage, engaging in armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran, spying as 'Abdolhoseyn 'Eraqi, Shaker (Petanat), Saleh Sha'banifar, 'Ali Sha'banifar and the sister of Zargani, and with possessing a sidearm and 1,436 rounds of ammunition for Kalashnikovs and RPG-7 rockets.

Falak Kan'ani, charged with armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the black Wednesday in 1358 [year ending 20 March] at the Bahar district number seven's bridge and possessing two powerful bombs which exploded near the Bazargan mosque and which resulted in his losing an arm.

Mohammad Khaledi, charged with planting bombs at [words indistinct] location which blew up in the hand of the accused and resulted in his hand being blown off, with planting bombs in the home of his cousin, and possessing and carrying one bomb which was discovered by the guardsmen.

'Abdollah [name indistinct] Basari, charged with carrying four Russian-made antitank mines containing 56 KG of TNT explosive material, possessing one Iraqi Kalashnikov gun and collaborating with Iraqi spies.

All were declared corrupters on earth and wagers of war against God and the prophet of God. They were sentenced to death. The death sentence was carried out at dawn today.

Paveh Clash

LD231240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh has announced: (?Early) this morning mercenary elements of the Kurdish Democratic Party attacked the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?in the region of Vara) and Dehsho'ab which have recently been taken over by the Islamic Revolution Guards, they army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga.

As a result of the clash between these armed mercenary assailants and the armed forces, which lasted until 0300 today, a brother guard was wounded in the shoulder and was taken to Paveh. The assailants suffered great losses and were forced to retreat.

[Word indistinct] also announced that the region of Qasr-e Shirin was calm and no clashes occurred there.

Ahvaz Incident

GF231410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The news headquarters of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that at 1930 yesterday their operations headquarters was informed that a bomb had been planted near oil well No 66, located on the Ahvaz-Andimeshk road, the route to the Ahvaz sugar refinery. The bomb neutralization squad was immediately dispatched to the area was able to defuse the bomb.

According to the same report, the bomb consisted of 12 containers of [word indistinct] TNT, 4 handgrenades, 2 simple fuses, 1 electric fuse and several explosive fuses. [sentence as heard]

Shiraz Fighting

GF231427 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from the [word indistinct] center in Jahrom, following an armed clash in Qir and Karzin yesterday morning, one of the elements of the Firuzabad plots named (Hemmat-'Ali). Hemmati was [word indistinct].

Guards to Border

GF231430 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] A group of Kazerun Islamic Revolution Guards have been sent to the Western part of the country to safeguard the country's western borders.

Yasuj Executions

GF231445 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Yasuj reports that [words indistinct] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali condemned to death two smugglers named Safar Dehqan, son of [name indistinct], and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of (Hasan-'Ali, residents of Fars), who had been arrested for possessing 14,250 kg of opium. The sentence was carried out at dawn today.

Also, Amir Salehi, son of [name indistinct], and Mohammad-Nabi [name indistinct], son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan who were arrested for possessing 5 kg of opium and [word indistinct] arms, were sentenced to (?life imprisonment at hard labor).

In addition, 'Abdol-(?Majid) Farrokhabad, resident of Gachsaran, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for possessing [word indistinct] arms, (?800) grams of opium and 60 bullets.

Khuzestan Sentences

GF231645 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Khuzestan Revolution Court was in session at 1515 today. After considering the case of Eskandar Khosravi, son of (Tireh), it concluded that he was guilty of corruption on earth for armed robbery and selling heroin in jail and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out at 1645 today.

The court also condemned Soltan Morad Asadi, son of Asad, to 50 lashes and 1 year in jail for robbery. Amir-Hoseyn (Varnaseri) was given 50 lashes and 9 months in jail for the same crime.

Kordestan Fighting

LD231713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Kermanshah, from 2000 last night until 0400 this morning, Democratic Party insurgents and komeleh members opened light and heavy artillery fire on guards corps and Muslim peshmerga positions near Doab in the district of Yasuj. During these operations the forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, enjoying the full support of the brave army brothers, forced the insurgents to retreat and inflicted heavy losses on them. In these confrontations one of the guards brothers and one of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were injured.

Execution of Smugglers

LD231719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Yasuj by a verdict of the special anti-drug campaign court set by Jojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Sadeq Khalkhali, two smugglers by the names of Safar Dehqan, son of Khodad and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of Habibi, residents of [name indistinct] of Fars Province, who were arrested possessing 14,250 kg of opium, were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out this morning.

Also, Amir Sa'dati, son of Qorban ' Ali, and Mohammad Taqi Moradzadeh, son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan, who were arrested in the possession of 5 kg opium and a firearm by the guards corps in Gachsaran, were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Court Consolidation

GF231658 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report issued by the public relations office of the Fars Revolution Guards, the Abadeh Revolution Court will merge with the Estahbanat revolution court following the resignation of the Abadeh prosecutor and Shar' magistrate. The report adds that the verdicts issued by the Abadeh Revolution Court are still valid and that [words indistinct] Estahbant from this date will accept [words indistinct].

Governor on Purging

LD232113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Kordestan governor general said: The Sanandaj offices have not yet been purged of SAVAK agents and royalists. The list of SAVAK agents will soon be divulged. [Words indistinct] of purging operations are both quickly and carefully studying employees files, and within the next 2 (?weeks) all our offices will have been purged. Obviously, we will try to be fair. Dr Mehrasa, who was interviewed on television at the Sanandaj center of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on security in Kordestan said: Cities enjoy a fairly good degree of security. [Passage indistinct]

RADIO REPORTS FURTHER ON BOMB EXPLOSIONS

LD231042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as a result of several bomb explosions which central Tehran, unfortunately 6 people were killed and nearly 100 injured. Some of the people injured received out-patient treatment and sent home. The duty officer at the [name indistinct] police station, speaking by telephone with a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated that the number of people killed has so far been reported as six. Our correspondent has prepared a report from the scene of the incident and has held interviews with some of the injured and hospital officials to which we now draw your attention. [Passage indistinct]

Forqan Claim

NC231218 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, (AFP)--The Forqan group of religious extremists opposed to the Iranian clergy today claimed responsibility for this morning's snopping arcade explosion here which killed six and injured 100, the daily newspaper ETTELA'AT reported.

The newspaper said that the claim was made in an anonymous telephone call, saying: "The new members of Forqan did this as an act of revenge."

This referred to the execution of several Forqan members in recent months, accused of terrorist attacks.

KEYHAN REPORTS ON ATTACK ON TUDEH PARTY OFFICE

LD240831 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party of Iran Central Office Occupied"]

[Text] The central offices of the Tudeh Party of Iran and the Young Democrats organization were attacked yesterday evening and occupied. Following the attack, central committee guards were stationed at the Young Democrats organization and, according to the latest report, the assailants were removed from the central offices of the Tudeh Party which were placed in the charge of the guards.

Just before 1600 yesterday a crowd numbering about 500 armed with clubs and knives attacked the central office of the Tudeh Party in 16 Azar Street; they shouted slogans and made moves to take over the building. Immediately following the attack police and central committee officials reached the scene of the incident, prevented the assailants from entering the Tudeh Party central office building, and dispersed them.

However, several hours later, the assailants attacked the Tudeh Party central office again and occupied it.

Against this move, a considerable number of persons opposed to the occupation of the building gathered in front of the offices chanting the following slogans: "According to Khomeyni, America is our principle foe;" "Death to America;" "Death to Savakists;" "Disunion and discord are the weapons of America." They dispersed at 2015.

Tudeh Party of Iran official Mr Zarkari, speaking to BAMDAD about the incident, said:

"Since our bloody revolution, counterrevolution in its various guises has been lying in wait ready to fish in troubled waters and pervert the revolution. At present, counterrevolutionary elements, Savakists and Maoists are carrying out such acts in order to create strife and discord, to the detriment of the revolutionary forces. We strongly condemn this confrontation; we believe that it benefits counterrevolution and imperialism and harms the unity of the revolutionary forces fighting on the united people's front."

An attack also took place yesterday afternoon on the Young Democrats organization on Nosrat Street. The assailants ransacked the furniture, documents and announcement posters they found in the building, and members of the organization were forced to evacuate the premises. Following the attack, a number of central komiteh guards were stationed on the premises in order to restore order and to forestall any possibility of subsequent clashes.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS OCCUPATION OF ESFAHAN TUDEH OFFICE

ID240833 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Muslim Youths Occupy Tudeh Party Office in Esfahan"]

[Text] A group of Muslim youths calling themselves "Followers of the Imam's Policy" occupied the Tudeh Party office 2 days ago during the afternoon and put up a cloth sheet bearing the words: "These premises have been taken over by revolutionary Muslim youth following the imam's line."

In addition to this, the Taleqani bookshop on Motahari Street was attacked last Tuesday by a group of Esfahan youths as being a "center of conspiracy," and the books were carried off to other premises. The occupation of the Tudeh Party offices and the attack on the bookshop were confirmed as having taken place by officers of police stations 1 and 4 in conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

AHVAZ RADIO SCORES IRAQI CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES

GP221625 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The intelligence services' files on espionage in the gulf countries has been opened once again. A secret conference has been held to discuss a way out of this serious (?crisis). [Sentence as heard] They want the countries of the Persian Gulf to follow the same path as Lebanon. They want to turn them into bases for the international intelligence services. The traitor As-Sadat has his intelligence service. The United States and its agent Saddam Husayn have intelligence services. And Britain has, through the Kuwait National Oil Company, its intelligence service. Thus, the peaceful gulf has become a breeding ground for the U.S. intelligence service, which has turned it into an arena of war for settling accounts among agents.

The intelligence service of the puppet Saddam Husayn is the worst organization practicing the ugliest forms of espionage. The activites of this organization--which is led by the Iraqi Embassy [in Kuwait]--have reached such an extent that Mish'al al-Ahmad [not further identified] has resigned in protest against its action , which showed no respect or consideration for the Kuwaiti intelligence service. Indeed, many intelligence service personnel have rebelled against their superiors, totally disregarded secrecy and placed must of their information at the disposal of ordinary citizens. This means that the intelligence services of the gulf countries have become completely paralyzed. How can they carry out their work in a minefield of multinational intelligence services? We must alert our Muslim brothers in the gulf to the danger threatening them as a result of the current secret war between various rival intelligence services with conflicting interests. What is being said about the existence of secret agreements between certain gulf countries--such as Kuwait, for instance--and the Iraqi regime is being (?demonstrated) in practice, despite official denials of such agreements.

Sulayman al-Mish'al, Kuwaiti Interior Ministry undersecretary in charge of nationality affairs, has been given permission to place the residence files of Iraqis in Kuwait at the disposal of the Iraqi Embassy. How can Kuwait enjoy its sovereignty if the notorious embassy refuses to grant a residence permit to any Iraqi without its prior approval? This does not apply to any aliens in Kuwait other than Iraqis. There is no independent and sovereign state in Kuwait.

Why is Saddam Husayn's embassy trying to impose its conditions on the Kuwaiti Government? Is the number of Iraqi Embassy personnel equivalent to the number of Kuwaiti diplomats in Baghdad? Is the number of diplomatic passports held by Kuwait's equivalent to the number of diplomatic passports granted to those who deserve them and those who do not deserve them in Kuwait?

The arrogance of the murderers' embassy in Kuwait has generated a terrible reaction among many Kuwaitis. Many are asking about this embassy that works 24 hours a day nonstop, and about the huge vehicles parked outside the embassy gate unloading boxes, the contents of which are unknown.

No one in Kuwait can tolerate the activities of these intelligence services any longer, particularly the Iraqi intelligence service, because they are behaving like occupiers and treating Kuwaiti citizens the way a colonialist treats an oppressed people.

Gulf citizens are accustomed to live simply and freely, without a watchdog. Now, however, the various intelligence services, and particularly the Iraqi intelligence service, are to be found everywhere in the guise of [word indistinct], guests and visitors, at the airport pretending to welcome arrivals and in the guise of booksellers, [words indistinct], advisers in OAPEC and pushers of alcoholic drinks and prostitution in the information media.

By asking these simple questions--and they are few among many--we are not seeking to exaggerate the size of the Iraqi intelligence service as much as we want to say that this octopus is occupying various positions through a well studied plan that exploits the gulf people's kindness and resorts to terrorist methods and the encouragement of abominations and fornication.

We hope the conference that is currently convening in Kuwait will herald a good start for studying the dangers threatening this important part of the world. While we warn against the childish actions of the spies in the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait and other places, we affirm that the people of the gulf have sufficient information on Saddam Husayn's intelligence service and are aware of the plans to colonize the gulf and displace its people. They know the saboteurs' names, locations, training centers, false names, fronts and slogans.

The people of the gulf must use all means to prevent the repetition of such acts as the abduction of 'Abd al-Mun'im (at-Tawfi) and scores of his colleagues, the blowing up of the exhibition of Ahmad (al-Mughri), the assassination of 'Ali Yasin and threats to other newspaper editors.

Death to the tentacles of the Zionist intelligence service, the enemies of Islam and Muslims! Shame and defeat to those who have sold themselves and their dignity to the invading imperialists! Revolution until victory!

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN240736 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic movement office in Mashhad (has informed) the PARS NEWS AGENCY that during the clashes they precipitated during the past 2 days in the region of [name indistinct], the Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed 17 soldiers from the government forces.

The office adds that the mujahidin also destroyed two tanks.

The report says that many Afghan army officers have been assassinated during the past few days.

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN OPERATIONS AGAINST SOVIETS REPORTED

JN221924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan said that the clashes that have taken place between the Afghan revolutionary mojahedin on one side and the invading Soviet forces and the local Afghan communists on the other side, have resulted in the killing of three Afghan officers and two Soviet soldiers. Many others were wounded in the fighting. One of the enemy tanks caught fire during the clashes. The mojahedin seized another tank.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Freedom Struggle

TA211952 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 July carried a commentary entitled "Lesson From the 30 Tir Insurrection," which says that 30 Tir [24 June] is a historic day for the national freedom-seeking struggle of the Iranian nation. Reviewing the events of Tir during these sensitive days and learning from the experience of this struggle is a vital and necessary matter. Dr Mossadeq took persistent steps to materialize the wish of the people to nationalize oil, but the spy majority of the Majles of those days put Mossadeq under pressure to stop the nationalization and come to terms with the British oil company. As usual, these people mentioned the danger of communism. If we compare such words of the spies of U.S. imperialism and British neocolonialism with the declarations of some people of today, we are able to see which dirty hands are intentionally making efforts to break the force of resistance of the nation and resort to the false propaganda of the West. After the overthrow of Mossadeq, the Americans and British came to terms on the issue of dividing the oil of Iran and according to the U.S. TIME magazine, their dissention was over the successor of Mossadeq. The true followers of Mossadeq had demanded that all the so-called economic organizations and the British and U.S. dens of espionage be closed down and that U.S. advisors be expelled from Iran. [sentence indistinct] After the resignation of Dr Mossadeq, the forces true to Mossadeq's movement for the nationalization of oil continued their struggle and called on all the parties, groups, organizations and anticolonialist persons to form an anticolonialist front. These true forces of the revolution mobilized all the forces of the masses to resist the plot of the court and its U.S. and British masters. Finally, Mossadeq became prime minister once again.

[Word indistinct] has shown that during sensitive moments of history, the unity of all the true and revolutionary forces is possible and vital. It was the force of the masses that was able to break the resistance of the court and its U.S. masters. Today, too, counterrevolution uses these very same methods for creating discord among the true forces of the revolution. We must learn a lesson from the events of 30 Tir and be vigilant so that past errors will not be repeated.

Struggle Against Imperialism

TA231836 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Is the General Principle of the Revolution of Our Homeland's People," says that not much time has passed since the latest abortive coup of U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents and mercenaries. However, following the defeat of this great conspiracy, the opportunists, liberals and the masked forces concentrated in the sensitive military and civil organizations did not even cease their futile attempts in defense of imperialism and Zionism and in diverting the people's public opinion. Recently, in an interview with correspondents of a foreign news agency, Dr Peyman, leader of the movement of struggling Muslims, rightly said that there are certain forces in Iran that wish to thwart the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people.

The true forces of the revolution rightly demand the dismissal of all counterrevolution elements who are striking blows at the Iranian revolution from military and civil organizations. It is these elements who engage in subversion and conspiracy in sensitive government organizations and prepare the groundwork for implementing plots and coups against the order of the Islamic Republic. The noble Iranian people will never forgive those who attempt to divert the just struggles of the Iranian people against the arch-satan, U.S. imperialism, from their real path.

The second commentary, entitled "Life Reveals the Nature of the Criminal Anti-Afghan Groups", says that documents indicate that the anti-Afghan groups which have been established in our country not only act against the Republic of Afghanistan, but also against our revolution. The decision of the Iranian Government to ban the activities of one of these groups is a step in the right direction which should be followed by the banning of the activities of all such groups.

Negligence of Officials

TA222026 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 July carried a commentary entitled The Evocation of the Imam Is the Voice of Protest of the People," which says that the great leader of the revolution of the Iranian nation has once again expressed his disapproval, which in reality is the voice of the nation's complaint, against the negligence of officials. Even 1 and 1/2 years after the revolution, the (?government) has not been able to take consistent action to improve the life of the people. The imam asked the president to form a government with revolutionary ministers and added that those ministers who did not act in a revolutionary manner would have to be purged.

In reality during these past 18 months the ministers did nothing but talk, and did not want or were not able to present the Iranian nation with a clearcut program to meet the acute social, political and military needs.

For 18 months, the true forces of the revolution have been repeating that the revolution cannot be laughed at, the revolutionary morale of the nation cannot be maintained only with slogans, and in order to solve the problems inherited by the corrupt former regime, decisive and consistent actions should be taken. But, all these recommendations have been disregarded.

In the very beginning, the imam said that the revolution was carried out by the oppressed against the oppressors and it is the oppressed who should enjoy the fruits of the revolution. In reality, if these gentlemen were revolutionaries and thought in a revolutionary way, they should have understood the essence of these words of the imam. The support of the oppressed and fulfilling their wishes is tantamount to ending the domination of the oppressors who have plundered this nation for centuries, to taking the foreign trade away from the imperialist agents, to strengthening the economy of the country by creating heavy industries and making the country independent of the Western world. When the imam speaks of improving the lives of the oppressed, he means purges in the administrative organizations to cleanse these organizations of the remnants of the former regime who still occupy important positions and, according to calculated plans, intentionally make the nation pessimistic towards the revolution and its leaders.

Every person familiar with politics knows that in the post-revolutionary era these elements (?have no place in society), that revolutionary programs cannot be carried out with such people. But, those responsible for affairs preferred to refuse the (?services) of thousands of experts true to the revolution and the imam's path and to support the remnants of the former regime. It is these elements who, instigated by their U.S. and Israeli masters, sow discord among the forces true to the revolution and followers of the imam's path. They enter the arena once in the guise of extreme leftists and once in the guise of extreme rightists and in the name of fighting communism want to [word indistinct] their U.S. masters.

ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HOLDS OPEN SESSION

LD241244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly met in open session this morning. The session approved the credentials of Mr Hasan Ayat, the deputy for Tehran. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chaired today's session which started at 1045 with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Mr Kamel 'Abedinzadeh, the deputy for Khoy, talked about the role and the activities of the guards corps, and the committees in Kordestan and said: The guards and the committees are our hopes, but the military forces, the army, and the gendarmerie do not put enough equipment at their disposal and our brother guards have not been trained sufficiently. He then dealt with a petition which had been presented by the residents of the region and said: The people and the revolutionary organs who have signed this petition have demanded the disbandment of non-Islamic organizations and parties, including the mojahedin organization, the Fada'i guerrillas and the National Front who conspire against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr 'Abedinzadeh then criticized the director general of the organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Our correspondent also reports that there was a serious disruption in today's Majles session by some deputies and a group in the audience. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani warned them several times. Today's session ended at 1320 and it was announced that the Islamic Consultative Assembly would have an open session at 1000 next Saturday.

RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR KORDESTAN

WA221530 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--An allocation of rials 1 billion has been approved by the Revolutionary Council for reconstruction work and payments of compensation in the Kurdistan Province, it was announced yesterday.

The plan & budget organization authorized the release of funds to various department heads in the region for work in connection with rural reconstruction and expenditure on public works in the province.

A part of this sum has been turned over to the governor general of the province who will after inquiry into claims by a 3 man committee for considering compensation claims, pay compensation to residents affected by the recent disturbances in the province. It was decided earlier that compensation would be up to 50 percent of damages sustained to land, agricultural property and other effects.

MINISTRY ABOLISHES KURDISH DEPARTMENT

WA221600 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The mission sent by the Ministry of Education to Kurdistan Province has dissolved the Education Department of that province. The mission's statement to that effect begins with a Koranic quotation that to incite sedition is worse than murder. It says that, in addition to the dissolution of the province's Education Department, all educational personnel in the province are suspended with the exception of those in the cities of Ghorveh and Bijar. Teachers wishing to get their posts back must reapply for them.

MINISTER STUDYING NEW OIL AGREEMENTS

WA211700 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] After formulating the agreement to sell oil to Bulgaria, Minister of Oil 'Ali Mo'infar announced that agreements are being drafted to sell crude oil for the last six months of this year, and they will be signed in good times. He said that Iran's income from oil sales to foreign countries for the month of Khordad (21 May-21 June) this year amounted to 1,607,645,000 dollars, which is 52 million daily average income. Thus, if Iran's oil income for the months of Farvardin (21 Mar-21 Apr) and Ordibehesht (21 Apr-21 May) increases to that of Khordad, then the total oil income of Iran in the first three months of this [Persian] year would amount to 40,341,116,000 dollars. Correspondingly, the average figure for daily oil income in this three-month period totaled 46 million.

TURKISH DELEGATION NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN

WA211600 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 28 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] A spokesman of the Central Bank of Iran has announced the following:

Pursuant to the talks of 'Ali Reza Nobari, director general of the Central Bank, with Turgut Tuluman, Turkish ambassador to Iran, a high-ranking delegation of Turkish economic officials has arrived in Iran to conduct negotiations between the two countries.

The spokesman added that this delegation is now at the Central Bank and is taking part in the meeting organized under the chairmanship of the director of the Central Bank, and they are conducted negotiations about expanding economic relations between the two countries.

The spokesman added that during this meeting, four subsidiary committees--for agriculture, economic and financial affairs, trade matters, and transportation--had been organized, and it was agreed that while the Turkish delegation was in Iran they would meet with the appropriate ministries, study expanding economic relations between the two countries, exchange views with them, and conclude the necessary agreements to fill the needs of both countries. The Turkish delegation also expressed the desire to expand relations with Iran as much as possible and said that the Iranian Revolution was famous in Turkey and that the Turkish people are following its developments with special interest.

INDIA TO EXPORT INDUSTRIAL GOODS TO IRAN

WA211815 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of fifteen members of the Indian institute to export engineering equipment is now in Iran representing both government and private sectors of Indian industry. This delegation will remain in Iran one week.

The Indian delegation has so far met and held talks with Minister of Industries and Mines Ahmadzadeh and Deputy Minister of Commerce Fattahi.

During their stay in Iran, the members of this delegation will meet and hold talks with high-ranking engineering-industrial officials of both the government and private sectors of Iran.

Their subject of negotiation will be the export to Iran of Indian-made trucks, tractors, building equipment, electrical appliances, diesel engines tires, clocks, refrigerators, machine tools, etc. Spare parts for motor vehicles will also be included in the export program.

The mission of this delegation is to promote export of Indian-made goods needed by Iran. Both government and private sectors of Indian industry will work with their Iranian counterparts.

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FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH CUBAN COUNTERPART AT UN

LD242126 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA foreign minister and head of the Afghan delegation at the special UN General Assembly session on the Palestinian issue, arrived in New York on 21 July.

Later Shah Mohammad Dost met with Isodora Peoli Malmierca, the Cuban foreign minister. At this meeting, talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding on the agenda of the special emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine and matters of interest.

CONSULAR TREATY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD242146 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of documents regarding the consular treaty between the DRA and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed by Abdolhadi Mokammel, the political deputy foreign minister, and Stoyan Radoslavov, the ambassador and extraordinary envoy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kabul.

FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT DETAILS WHEAT PRICES

LD242150 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Foodstuffs Procurement Department [FPD] contemplates purchasing, at the initial stage, 50,000 tons of wheat from the 1980 harvests. The director general of FPD, in an interview with the BAKHTAR correspondent, revealed this news and said with regard to the purchasing price of wheat from private individuals, state farms and agricultural cooperatives: The current purchasing price of wheat from state farms and agricultural cooperatives in the provinces is 7.16 afghanis per kilo and 7 afghanis from private individuals. Similarly, in Kabul, the purchasing price of wheat from state farms and agricultural cooperatives is 7.65 afghanis, and from private individuals 7.50 afghanis.

AFP: SECURITY MEASURES INCREASED FOLLOWING KILLINGS

BK241229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 July (AFP)--There have been a series of killing of senior and middle ranking Afghan Government officials here since the Moscow Olympics began on Saturday [19 July].

The chairman of the state-owned international carrier--the Ariana Afghan airlines--Col Mohamed Nader--was assassinated on Saturday evening in his home. The deputy director of the Education Ministry, Mohammedwali Yousufi, was killed on Monday. On Wednesday three headless bodies were found in the residential areas in downtown Kabul. The victims were identified as middle ranking officials of the Education Ministry.

Rebel sources here have claimed responsibility for the killings, but strangely the state-owned new paper "NEW KABUL TIMES" has ignored the news about the killings.

Incidently, the Education Ministry controls sports and the Afghan Olympics team had left for Moscow by the Ariana airlines flight.

Alarmed by the sudden spurt in rebel activities in the Afghan capital, the authorities have deployed a new type of tank at all important points in the city. The number of armed guards has been doubled and street patrollings by the Afghan militiamen has been intensified.

The new type of tanks which are guarding the city are described by diplomatic circles here as a "cross between a regular tank and an armoured personnel carrier." The tanks are the new addition to the Soviet Army in Afghanistan. The "Khalq Khanah," the official residence of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, is protected by four such tanks.

The authorities have also intensified checking of identity cards. At the busy shopping centre--Chicken Street--in downtown Kabul, Afghan militiamen were seen checking each and every Afghan. A van was stationed and suspected Afghans were asked to board. One by one they were being released after checking their papers. Those who were found without proper identification papers were being whisked away by army jeeps to an unspecified place.

The 10 kms cordon line that protects the Afghan capital has further been reinforced. Travellers, including taxi drivers, have to submit to frisking and checking of papers.

There were rumours here on Friday that the rebels would mount an attack on the Afghan capital on the eve of the Moscow Olympics.

Apparently, the government gave credence to the rumours and people were asked to remain indoors after the mass prayer.

Eyewitnesses said that at least 60 tanks were deployed in the city and helicopters hovered in the sky during the day.

The foreign missions advised staff members to remain indoors. However, the day passed without any incident.

AFGHAN ELDER TRIBESMEN TO FORM RESISTANCE GROUP

WA231500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Farah, July 5, (BAKHTAR)--'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay, member of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] and RC [Revolution Council] attended a rally held by scholars, clergy and working people of Farah to establish and organise resistance groups last Thursday.

Addressing the audience, Qayyum Nurzay shed light on the objectives of the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially its new phase and invited them to safeguard the national honour, back its gains under the PDPA leadership and further intensify their just and righteous struggle for the reconstruction of the country and against imperialist interference, particularly that of the U.S., and thus accomplish their historical mission.

Later, elders of various tribes from the center of Farah decided to set up a committee to form resistance groups together with the security forces to maintain security in the region and not let the enemies create unrest.

The rally was also attended by secretary to the provincial committee, Farah governor and some departmental heads.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE OPENED 5 JULY

WA231330 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, July 6, (BAKHTAR)--The Cooperative Training Institute was opened yesterday afternoon at Badam Bagh by Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms Fazl Rahim Momand.

The opening ceremonies began with recitation of a few verses from holy Koran, followed by the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] national anthem. The minister said in his opening remarks that he was glad to inaugurate such an institute during the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution at a time coinciding with the World Cooperatives Day.

He told the audience he sincerely congratulated the coop members and hoped that this historic day would mark the development of coops and fruitful collective efforts throughout Afghanistan.

Momand said agriculture forms the backbone of national economy in DRA as more than 85 percent of the population is engaged in it. He also explained the need to establish more cooperatives in order to boost agricultural outputs.

The minister was seconded by Hassan Paiman, president of agricultural production and extension, who dealt with the important part played by coops in raising the standards of living of the people.

The function held on this occasion was also addressed by Abu Hakim, the World Food Organisation representative in Kabul, president of the agricultural coops development department and one of its advisors.

Other participants were departmental heads of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and heads of various other related organizations.

The Cooperative Training Institute forms part of the agricultural coops development department opened to train professionals at various levels.

The institute premises accommodate class-rooms, offices, library, conference hall, dorms, kitchens, etc. The training programme includes on the job short-term course for officials of the agricultural coops development department, specialized short-term courses on accounting and bookkeeping and courses on credit, banking and marketing.

This institute will also prepare the syllabus print promotion sheets.

The select audience at the end of the function inspected various parts of the institute and watched a relevant film.

PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER RETURN FROM PRC

BK241406 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] President Zia has said his visit to China has been completely successful. The president was talking to newsmen at Dacca airport this afternoon on returning home after a 4-day state visit to China. He said he had extensive talks lasting over 7 hours with Chairman Hua Guofeng, and these talks will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The talks covered wide-ranging issues including bilateral cooperation. The two leaders had identity of views on most of the issues discussed. The president said his visit will result in increasing economic and political cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese assistance to Bangladesh is to be increased further, he added.

President Zia said an air service agreement between China and Bangladesh was signed in Beijing this morning. He expressed the hope that air service between the two countries will begin early next year. The president has renewed his invitation to Chairman Hua Guofeng to visit Bangladesh.

Briefing newsmen afterwards, Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq described the visit as an outstanding success in strengthening and deepening the friendly relations between the two countries and also in contributing to strengthening global peace. It was successful in laying a very strong foundation for a more closer cooperation between the countries. The foreign minister said the visit was undoubtedly a momentous one, particularly in the backdrop of present developments around the world. The visit provided an opportunity to the leaders of the two countries to share views and ideas on various contemporary issues. The two leaders agreed that foreign troops should be withdrawn from all countries wherever they existed.

The foreign minister said the role of Bangladesh at the United Nations, nonaligned movement and at the Islamic Conference was highly appreciated by Chinese leaders. President Zia's proposal for a summit of the South Asian nations was also admired by them. An agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries was also signed in Beijing this morning. Under the agreement, China is to give over $42 million as a loan to Bangladesh for economic development. The loan is interest-free.

Our diplomatic correspondent says according to Chinese tradition no joint communique was issued following the visit.

Earlier last night President Zia, speaking at a banquet in Beijing, said Bangladesh-China relations would contribute positively toward consolidation of peace and stability in the region. President Zia reiterated Bangladesh's solidarity with all peace-loving and developing nations in resisting imperialism, colonialism, expansionism, hegemonism and domination of all types. The president said Bangladesh is deeply appreciative of China's role for the furtherance of its cause. The consistent Chinese support to Bangladesh has been a valuable source of strength to its people in the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty.

Chairman Hua said the relations between Bangladesh and China are imbued with the spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation. These are based on fundamental interests of our two people. They also have always sympathized with each other. He said, though short, the current visit of President Zia has been crowned with success.

SPOKESMAN AMENDS BANI-SADR STATEMENTS ON MAJLES, HOSTAGES

LD241613 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 20 Jul 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "The President of the Republic Actually Said: "'It Is Possible That the Majles Will Hasten To Solve the Hostages Problem'"]

[Text] Following publication of the exclusive interview in the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the dispatch on parts of this item by AP, which quoted Dr Bani-Sadr as having said: "It is possible that the Iranian parliament will discuss the matter of the American hostages in the near future," and "After the hostage issue has been resolved, we shall be able to normalize relations with America on an even wider basis," the president's cultural and press adviser Musa Garmarudi gave certain explanations in regard to this interview in a discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

[Garmarudi] In the interview, the president said: "But it is possible that the Majles will hasten to solve this problem," while AP, quoting YOMIURI SHIMBUN, reports him thus: "But it is possible that we shall hasten to solve this problem."

Garmarudi also denied the statement attributed to the president which read: "After the hostages problem has been solved, we shall be able to normalize our relations with America, on an even wider basis," and noted that what the YOMIURI SHIMBUN correspondent had asked the president was: "Is it possible that after the issue of the hostages has been solved you will establish relations with America," to which he answered: "Nothing in the world is impossible, but if America wishes to remain the aggressor, no."

MIR-SALIM PROBABLY PRESIDENT'S CHOICE FOR PRIME MINISTER

WA241841 London REUTER in English 1822 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 24, REUTER--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will probably nominate Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salim as his prime minister, an official spokesman said today.

"Probably it will be Mr Mir-Salim. In my opinion he is the best man," said Moussavi Garmarudi, press spokesman for Mr Bani-Sadr.

Mr Garmarudi told REUTERS that the president was likely to propose his choice to the Majles (parliament) on Saturday.

Mr Mir-Salim is a member of Iran's dominant political movement, the Islamic Republican Party (IRP). The 270-seat parliament, which does not sit on Fridays, has been told to reject "un-Islamic" nominees by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

The clergy-led IRP has said its preferred candidate is Jalaleddin Farsi, who easily won a recent poll of party leaders. Mr Farsi is a hardliner who would have difficulty liaising with the president, according to some political sources.

Mr Mir-Salim, who is also in charge of the national police, has emerg . as a strong contender in the last two days. Several newspapers said today his nomination was a virtual certainty.

But Mr Bani-Sadr, who has been agonizing over the issue for some weeks, will not have to convince the Majles to back his choice.

In an interview yesterday, the president said he might propose a prime minister by letter, rather than in person. The selection of the new cabinet will follow the appointment of a prime minister, Iran's first for nine months.

ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HOLDS OPEN SESSION 24 JULY

LD242124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly today had an open session. At this session, the credentials of Mr Hasan Ayat, Tehran's representative, were approved. The speaker of the house at today's session was Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and the session was officially convened at 1045 after some verses from Koran had been read. When the Majles started its official deliberations and discussions on the report submitted by the investigative committee concerning the credentials of Mr Hasan Ayat, he delivered a speech in his own defence referring to his past record of political activity and answered the charges levelled at him at yesterday's session by Mr Salmatian on behalf of the opposition. At the end of his speech he asked the Majles for an open ballot and as a result, of a total of 170 votes cast, his credentials were approved by 114 votes in favor, 30 votes against and 26 abstentions.

The first speaker at today's session was Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Reza Hasani, the representative from Urumiyeh who, referring to the geographical position of Western Azarbayjan Province said: Thi province is attached to the USSR, Turkey and Iraq and through the Government of Iraq it is connected to Israel, America, England, Russia and Egypt, and the mercenary Iraqi elements are active inside the region. Even when the American Muslim people's party had occupied Tabriz radio and TV center Saddam Husayn sent 2,200 fire arms and 19,000 rounds of ammunition to Tabriz via the two treacherous Kurdish Democratic and Komeleh parties, to Tabriz. But since the roads to Khoy, Shahpur, Shahin Dezh and Miandow Ab had been closed by the brave and fighting personnel of Western Azarbayjan these arms and ammunition together with (?1 million) Iraqi dinars were spent by Sheykh Ezzeddin Hoseyni and Qasemlu as an expression of generosity from Father Saddam.

He added that at present, the Western regions of the country need order restored more than anything else, even more than the construction of dams in the area. Once order and security are restored in the region, attention should be paid to building dams on rivers in the area, fixing rates for agricultural product in order to increase the level of production and to reclaiming the waste lands in the region.

The Urumiyeh representative, stating the fact that criminals and traitors are using the route through the towns of Mahabad, Bukan, Sardasht and Piranshahr to go to Iraq and from there to other places like Israel, Egypt and America, proposed thatthese towns and the areas around them be controlled and watched by the army and the guards corps and committees of Western Azarbayjan.

The next speaker was Mr (?Kamal) 'Abedinzadeh, the representative of Khoy, who referred to the activities of the guards corps and committees in the area and said: Guardsmen and committees are the hopes of our hearts but the military forces, the army and the gendarmerie do not provide them with the necessary equipment and our guardsmen brothers do not have enough military training. He then refered to the scroll prepared by the people of the region and said: In this scroll, people and revolutionary organizations which have signed it have asked for the dissolving of all non-Islamic organizations and parties including the mujahedin organization, Fada'i Khalq guerrillas and the national front which conspire against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The speaker then criticized the managing director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Our reported in the Majles said that today's session was seriously interrupted by some representatives and a group from the audience, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani warned these groups several times. Today's open session finished at 1320, and it was announced that the Islamic Majles will have its next open session at 1000 next Saturday.

TWO FORMER CABINET OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD241121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the central news bureau, the prosecutor general's office of the Islamic revolution of Iran today announced that the files of Mohammad Hosayn Shamsod Dini-Moqili, son of 'Ali, the former minister for science and higher education in the Azhari cabinet and the former principal of Mazandaran university; and Mohsen Shari'at-Madari-Taleqani, son of Sadeq, the former minister and advisor and supervisor for awqaf [religious endowment office] in the Azhari cabinet, are under investigation by the central public prospecutor's office. The revolution's prosecutor general's office has demanded that all those who have complaints against the aforesaid, or who have testimony, to send in writing their complaints, or testimony, to branch No 7 of the central public prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution, situated in the Evin prison.

EVENTS LINKED WITH BAKHTIAR ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT REPORTED

LD241818 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to Paris has left his post. According to some sources he is reported to have resigned. The charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy, Mr Fatemi, will replace him.

Police continue their inquiries after the murder attempt on Shahpur Bakhtiar on Friday. The five members of the commando group are in prison but the person or persons who armed them are still not known.

Jerome Bonaldi, you have learned that 15 days before last Friday's operation in Neuilly, the direct deputy of Ayatollah Khalkhali, prosecutor of the Islamic court, was in Paris.

[Begin Bonbaldi recording] Yes, this man is a religious figure, an imam, the right hand of Khalkhali and is called Seyyed Mohammad. He was in Paris from 15 to 18 June and stayed at Hotel Bagnolet. He even met northern district Libyan and Palestinian officials as well as Lebanese communists. He was followed by state security policemen but managed (?to dodge them) so there is therefore an important gap in his (?timetable), important because if almost everything concerning the terrorists is known, there is very little evidence of the identity of those who commissioned the crime. It is known that all the terrorists are (?faithful) to the Iranian cause and it is only because they were [word indistinct] by Tehran that they tried to make it be believed that it was the Palestinian 'Arafat who employed them. The problem for the French police is therefore to discover who prepared the ground for them, who rented for them the apartment in rue Toulier or their rooms in the Hotel de l'opera or in the rue de la Sorbonne. One name is being mentioned, that of another Iranian personality currently in Paris, first favorable to the shah, then a turncoat. This financier, and this is another coincidence, received [word indistinct] General Fardust last December just before the assassination of Prince Shafiq. Fardust if one of the bosses of the new Iranian secret police. Fardust, (?who is returning from France) was in Nice on the 30 June, 2 weeks before the assassination atempt against Shahpur Bakhtiar. Nice is the place where the killers gathered. [end recording]

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Court Sentences

LD241038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, on orders of the Dezful Islamic Revolution Court this morning, three persons named Mahmud Robati, the deputy head of the defunct Dezful SAVAK and a torturer, Hoseyn Kishvani and Kobra (?Handelish) were sentenced to death on charges of having committed indecent acts and distributing narcotics.

On orders of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court yesterday afternoon two perpetrators of corruption on earth named (?Esmollah) Khosravi, the son of (?Kureh), and Shahriar Vatanpur, the son of Nosratollah, were executed on charges of armed robbery, distributing narcotics and armed blackmail.

According to the central news bureau, on orders of the Kerman Islamic Revolution Court yesterday three persons named [first name indistinct] Naderi, the son of Mohammad, Abolfazl Gilaki, the son of 'Aliasghar, and Mohammad Rasul 'Azizan, the son of Taqi, were executed on charges of distributing narcotics, hostility towards the Islamic revolution and opposition to the Islamic republican regime of Iran.

Defusing of Bomb

LD241046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the news headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps today announced that a bomb has been discovered on the Ahvaz-Andimeshk road and has been defused.

According to the report, the operation for defusing this bomb, which contained 12 blocks of TNT, 4 grenades, 2 [words indistinct], and some fuses to ignite the bomb, which was planted near No 66 well of the National Iranian Oil Company, on the road leading to the sugar refinery, was carried out by the operations headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Qotbzadeh Message

LD241039 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has written a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim protesting the Iraqi Government's acts of aggression against Iranian territory. The letter says in part: To date Iraq has expelled in an inhuman fashion some 40,000 innocent men and women and children and has seized their property and goods which are the fruit of a lifetime of labor and hard work. The Iraqi Government has never stated the reasons for expelling Shi'ites, and it has failed to pay the slightest attention to recognized international law in this regard.

In another part of the letter the foreign minister of our country, addressing the UN secretary general, added that the problem of the refugees has emerged as an ordinary phenomenon in international relations. The immigration of the refugees from Iraq [words indistinct] injustice. This barbaric behavior which is being implemented on an extensive scale by a member of the international community has gradually developed into a factor of instability in the region. This matter should not be overlooked by the United Nations. That the Iranian Government is endeavoring to provide welfare facilities for such a large number of (?people) should not be construed as (?absolving) the United Nations of its responsibility for taking the necessary measures to resolve the problem.

Army Commander Interview

LD241507 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 12

[Unnamed KEYHAN "political correspondent" interview with gendarmerie and land forces commander General Zahirnezhad: "The Army Will Remove Any Obstacle From the Revolution's Path"]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN political correspondent, General Zahirnezhad, commander of land forces and acting chief of the state gendarmerie, announced what measures had been taken by the army in retaliation against the attack by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary army on border cities of our country, and explained his views on other matters related to the Islamic Republic of Iran Army.

In reply to the question: "Having regard to the increase in the number of attacks by the Iraqi Army on our border cities, why does the Islamic Republic of Iran Army not respond?", he said:

First, I must inform our dear compatriots that up to now the Iraqi Army has not carried out an attack in the nature of a military aggression within the country's borders. So far, these attacks have consisted of artillery shelling and aerial bombardment, and we have replied in similar fashion with attacks on Iraqi Army installations and bases, so much so that in a retaliatory attack mounted a few days ago two Iraqi border posts were destroyed.

As has been announced many times, the Iranian Islamic revolution is not intending to expand its territory. If this were the case, it would lose in esteem. Second, we are at present engaged in a struggle with the oppressive, imperialist governments of the world, and the Iranian nation has expelled them, and will continue to do so, though its will and with its bare fists, relying only on providence. Powers attacking this revolution from abroad are without doubt or reservation the servants of world imperialist, satanic forces. Such governments have no firm base within Islamic nations, in particular the Islamic nation of Iraq. We cannot burn down the homes and destroy the lives of numbers of our Muslim brothers in Iraq just because of attacks by Saddam Husayn and a group of his mercenaries.

We try to fire at targets where none of the Muslim nation of Iraq reside. The order was given that every attack on our installations by the Iraqi Army should meet with a response. It has become abundantly clear, however, that the Iraqi Army's aim is in fact to render service to their masters and to restore the latters domination over the lives, wealth and honor of a Muslim nation, and not merely to prolong the shameful life of Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary regime, since it is not possible for a Muslim nation to eliminate oppression and violence on one side of the border while a section of a Muslim nation remains dominated by godless devils on the other.

If the Islamic revolution comes to fruition, which it will, it will clearly not make room for the likes of Saddam Husayn.

Counterrevolution and Iran's enemies have acquired arms from America and all the oppressor governments, and with the use of their money they are engaging in plots and clashes in Kordestan. Just a few days ago, when Iraqi aircraft attacked, we had no military forces in the area for defense because the American savages and Saddam Husayn's spies are in the ascendancy in that area and have taken over part of the Kordestan border at Sardasht.

It must be said that they invite the enemy to enter our territory, and they receive a reward for every Muslim they kill.

God willing, with the forces of the nation and faith in providence and our Islamic revolution, we shall teach these traitors such a lesson that they will never again contemplate treason as long as they live. They are the greatest criminals in our country and the worst miscreants in history.

On relations and cooperation between the army and other revolutionary armed forces, including the guards, the land forces commander said: The existing relations between the guards corps and the army cannot be described as anything but total mutual understanding. We believe that the guards corps is an armed force which originates directly from the revolution, and its existence is therefore essential; it should be respected by every level of society. That is why it is attacked by those who do not accept the revolution. The youth who make up the guards corps are in the main of the finest caliber. As you see, they have no fear of death; they give their lives to preserve the Islamic revolution and they suffer martyrdom group by group, not retreating a single step. We should in truth be proud of such youth, who render service day and night to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

However, there are defects in their administrative organizations and in the command. I am saying this because I have no other desire than to speak the truth. A number of these brother guards think that they can initiate missions with their councils, and it has often happened that they have done things which have caused problems.

Of course, these are only seen in certain places, and this is their greatest defect.

The council's duty in the corps is something different; after they have received their orders from the command, they should sit down and deliberate on how they can execute the orders in the most economical way possible. I repeat that this defect is not found everywhere, and that I have perceived it only in certain provincial cities. The brother guards must solve this problem, employ the councils to implement the mission which has been entrusted to them by the command, and not initiate missions.

In all, we have seen a lack of coordination, though such shortcomings are of a minor nature and hardly worth mentioning.

I have a newspaper in front of me in which a brother complained that the "army air corps did not come to our aid." This brings us back to the problem of the council as the initiator of orders. If the mission had not been initiated by the council but by orders from the command, all the stages of support might have been duly made available.

Although the brother guards have faith, owing to their lack of experience they go off on missions without discussing them and without adequate intelligence, and it is not until the very moment they are engaged in conflict and have no alternative that they send out a request for reinforcements and helicopters. Clearly, it takes time to dispatch helicopters.

Qasr-e Shirin Fighting

JN241828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Border clashes between Iran and Iraq continued last night. The mercenaries of the agent Ba'thist army launched an attack on the outposts in the suburbs of Qasr-e Shirin and on the gendarmerie posts in the city.

The clashes continued until 0310 GMT this morning. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran replied to the fire of the agent Ba'thist mercenaries with full alertness. The enemy forces sustained heavy losses and fire broke out in several of the enemy tanks.

Correspondents from the border areas have reported that the agent Iraqi Army carried out large moves on the Ilam and Kermanshahan border strip. A well-informed official in the 81st Brigade in Kermanshah stated that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are alertly watching the moves of the enemy forces.

CAPUCCI SAYS HE URGED AUTHORITIES TO FREE HOSTAGES

AU240852 Rome ANSA in English GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Vatican City, 24 July (ANSA)--Greek-Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci has disclosed here that he urged the Iranian authorities to free the American hostages held since last November during his mission to Tehran on behalf of a group of Salesian friars accused of espionage.

Msgr. Capucci, who has just got back from the Iranian capital, told ANSA yesterday that he suggested freeing the hostages as a gesture to mark Islam's current annual Ramadan fast.

"Why not make a gesture in favor of the American hostages for Ramadan, which is currently going on throughout the Islamic world?" the prelate said he asked himself. "This is the idea I took the liberty of advancing during the talks I had in Tehran."

Msgr. Capucci also recalled that, during the Ramadan fast, the Koran recommends works of piety and charity. Refusing to reveal whom he had talked to, Msgr. Capucci added that he had pointed to the "very high value of a gesture of detente over the hostages and to the favorable echo a gesture of this kind would have throughout Islam and the world."

According to Capucci, he will probably meet with Pope John Paul II on the case of the Salesian friars who run the college of Andisheh and were accused of spying on behalf of Israel.

"Will you be received by the pontiff?" he was asked. "Yes, I think so," he said.

He added that he was optimistic over the outcome of the case. He said that investigations into the friars were almost complete. "Only a few details remain to be solved," he reported. "In any case," he added, "from now on, mixed schools will no longer exist in Iran."

"The Muslims will no longer be able to go to Catholic confessional schools. An example is a nephew of Khomeyni himself. After attending the Salesians' schools for some time, he will now no longer be able to do so."

Msgr. Capucci also called for greater unity among the Christians in the Middle East. This could be fruitful for the cause of peace, he pointed out, adding, however that "in any case, one has to trust in God's grace."

REVOLUTION COMMITTEE URGES ALERTNESS TO MORE BOMBINGS

LD241116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the recent terror bombings in Tehran, the Islamic revolution Central Committee today issued the following statement:

In His exalted name. Now that thanks to God's benediction, brother guardsmen have been able to uncover the criminal American plot, the remnants of the agents of the plot, who will be arrested soon, God willing, have resorted to last-ditch efforts, including planting bombs in various locations--something which will be neutralized with your help, the heroic nation. In these bombings one can clearly see, as in the past, the hands of America and its local hirelings which are socked to the elbow with the blood of our strugglers. In this connection, it is essential to observe the following:

1. The Muslim nation should have revolutionary alertness and report all suspicious comings and goings to the nearest committee or local police station.

2. As soon as you discover a suspicious parcel or an object you should immediately evacuate the people from the area and report the matter to the nearest committee or police station or telephone 317193, 393758, 230008 or 310000-19.

Explosion Investigation

LD241658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman of the central committee of the revolution has announced that those responsible for yesterday's explosion in Tehran have been identified and that the central committee is making efforts to arrest them. Answering a question on what group these people belong to, the spokesman said: We are trying to complete identification of these individuals and until then no names will be made public.

Bombing Victims

LD241126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the head of admissions at Bank-e Melli Hospital, reported on those injured in the explosion at the company arcade. He said that at present there are only 23 persons still under treatment in the various departments of the hospital and the condition of all them is satisfactory. There is no cause for worry. Yesterday many of the wounded underwent minor treatment and were discharged from the hospital.

AYATOLLAH RABBANI-SHIRAZI ON PURGES IN CIVIL SERVICE

LD241629 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 14

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent interview with guardian council member Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi: "Imperialism Is Using the People's Dissatisfaction and Dependent Elements Within the Army for the Purpose of Staging a Coup"; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your analysis of the root causes of the recent coup d'etat?

[Answer] Imperialism is always trying to create conditions through which it can frustrate the revolution or bring it to a standstill, and it plans constantly to use various factors to achieve this, in particular, dissatisfaction on the part of the people; the other factors are the dependent elements within the army and those who are truly dependent on foreign countries, or those who are obliged to cooperate with dependent elements since they fear punishment and the investigation of their past.

Imperialism uses these two factors, that is, the people's dissatisfaction and the dependent elements within the army, in order to prepare the ground for a coup d'etat. Other factors include the instigation of chaos, unrest and disturbances in the country. By creating such unrest, imperialism attempts to cause impatience and discontent among the people and, on the pretext of the need for security, paves the way for a coup d'etat.

[Question] How is it possible to prevent these coups?

[Answer] These two factors must be eliminated. First, we must identify the dependent, mercenary elements and purge the army of them. Then, as regards the other group--those who live in fear that their past will be examined--they should be separated from the first group, treated with mercy and forgiveness, and shown the benevolent face of Islam; their fears and worries should be assuaged, so that they are not tempted to draw close to counterrevolution.

At the same time, I emphasize that there should be no unrest or chaos, and that conflicts and disturbances should be prevented through vigilance, so that imperialism does not derive advantage from this. At any rate, the army must be ideologically inclined.

[Question] Do you not think that the lack of a permanent government and the clashes between different factions within the government, though these are carried out verbally and in written form, will result in dissatisfaction and loss of confidence on the part of the people in their government? And how can these clashes be prevented? In your view, what elements are extending, from within, the scale of these clashes?

[Answer] This is clearly how things are; it does result in loss of confidence. We should endeavor to place a popular and Islamic government in office and support it, to prevent groups which cause disruption, create incidents and go in for rumor-mongering, so that the government can get into its stride and succeed in frustrating conspiracies.

[Question] What is your view of the administrative revolution?

[Answer] Administrative revolution means that we should discover the aim for which an office was established and then fulfill this aim. For example, if the Agriculture Ministry were to activate and expand agriculture and eliminate our shortcomings in this area, that would be an administrative revolution.

In order to attain this goal, we must do away with regulations and red tape, and train individuals in a manner that will never again lead to bureaucracy becoming widespread. Wearing the veil and burning insignia are superficial considerations; we should change the foundations.

[Question] What is your view of the purges in the civil service?

[Answer] Those who have really acted treacherously must be dismissed, while those who have not, yet are not prepared to pursue the goals of the revolution but wish to sit at their desks and stick to bureaucratic procedures, must also be purged.

Those who are prepared to implement the ideology and put into practice the true ideals of Islam in offices should be in charge of affairs.

[Question] In your view, what attributes should the future prime minister of Iran possess?

[Answer] For an ideological government, the prime minister must be ideological and must be capable of implementing all aspects of the ideology.

OIL INDUSTRY DISMISSALS BY PURGE COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD241742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the spokesman of the Oil Ministry announced: Today, 14 employees in the oil industry, who are being investigated by the office of the revolution prosecutor, were dismissed from their posts. This purge follows an earlier purge of another 97 employees who were expelled yesterday on charges of cooperating and having relations with the defunct SAVAK, of counterrevolutionary offences, loyalty to the former regime, work slowdown, slackness and [word indistinct]. Some of them received punishments such as early retirement without compensation.

Thus, the result of the activities of the purging committee of this ministry for the month of Tir, after investigating the existing documents and forming new files amounts to 356 persons.

This spokesman added: During the same period 300 persons have also been retired; 45 persons who were accused of counterrevolutionary offences have been suspended pending full investigation into their files.

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KARMAL GREETS CASTRO; KESHTMAND ATTENDS RECEPTION

LD271302 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory message to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, on the 27th anniversary of the attack on Moncada barracks.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, took part in a reception held in the residence of the Cuban ambassador to Kabul to mark the 27th anniversary of attack on the Moncada base.

Also present at the reception were members of the Politburo and Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, party cadres, high ranking officials, and the ambassadors of friendly countries accredited in Kabul.

DOST ADDRESSES UN SESSION, MEETS PLO'S QADDUMI

LD271252 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has expressed Afghanistan's full support for the people of Palestine in their struggle against the Israeli invaders.

In a statement at the emergency meeting of the General Assembly concerning the question of Palestine, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that Afghanistan resolutely demands the cessation of terrorist actions by the Zionists against the people of Palestine, and condemns the trading with the interests of Arab countries. He said the Camp David agreements and the collusion of As-Sadat and Begin present obstacles--if they do not make it impossible--to finding a just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East conflict. Shah Mohammad Dost added: Imperialists continually try to create discord between the liberation movements and that is why they have embarked on separate deals and have encouraged the As-Sadat regime to deviate from the just demands of the Arab people. The imperialist forces, led by the United States, have made deals with Zionism and Arab reaction for the liquidation of the PLO. Tel Aviv, with the support of the United States, under the cover of talks concerning so-called self-determination, is occupying the Arab lands.

Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister, this afternoon met with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department. In this meeting, issues concerning Palestine and other relevant topics were discussed in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Shah Mohammad Dost also held separate meetings with the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq; Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations; the minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka; and the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Syria. In these meetings, which were held in a atmosphere of friendship and understanding, topical issues were discussed.

MINISTER PRAISES USSR COMMODITY AID TO WORKERS

LD272330 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Recently thousands of workers, government employees and officers and soldiers have benefited from commodities given as aid by the Soviet Union. At a meeting held for the distribution of such commodities at the Ministry of Mines and Industries, engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries, made a speech on USSR assistance to the people of Afghanistan and the friendly ties between the two peoples. While denouncing the ominous conspiracies by reaction and treacherous propaganda by imperialist sources, he stated: No form of adverse and prejudicial propaganda will succeed in harming the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He then distributed the goods furnished by the Soviet Union to 350 workers and staff members of that ministry.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that 450 staff members and workers of the malaria campaign department, 153 employees of the central offices of the Ministry of Finance, a number of students in Chardahi and some officers and soldiers of the advanced military course have also benefited from the goods given as aid by the USSR.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS' BURN SCHOOL, KORAN

LD271811 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The counterrevolutionary elements and Muslim-appearing lackeys of imperialism, under the instruction of their masters, i.e., U.S. imperialism, using the mask of Islam have embarked on a series of subversive activities against our national and revolutionary government in an attempt to obstruct through arson and murder the realization of the great aims of the Sawr Revolution. On 22 July these servants of American imperialism set fire to the (Barkarti) primary school in the neighborhood of Chaghcharan city, capital of Ghowr Province. This resulted in 600 copies of the glorious Koran, which were kept in the storage room of the school together with all the schoolbooks and study equipment, being burned.

A senior inhabitant of (Barkarti) village, Mohammad Solayman, gave his eyewitness version of events to the BAKHTAR correspondent as follows: The people of the village were engaged in farming activities when they suddenly noticed flames coming out of the school building. They quickly came and took part in the firefighting effort together with the staff members of the school, but the fire was so fierce that all 600 copies of the holy Koran and the school equipment were burned In spite of much struggle, we were unable to save even one copy of the holy Koran from fire. He added: I state openly that those who perpetrated this antihuman and anti-Islamic act are not Muslims at all; they are individuals who act against our peace and livelihood in the pure name of Islam and obstruct the realization of the aims of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

SOLDIER EXPRESSES SUPPORT OF MILITARY FOR REVOLUTION

LD272320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The latest issue of the weekly HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ, which has been illustrated with a photograph of the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, has published valuable materials that are of interest to every reader.

The issue reveals the strong support given to the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee by the country's heroic soldiers and officers and publishes messages from some of the soldiers. Among these messages is one written by a soldier of the 72d brigade to his fellow fighting brothers. He says:

will defend the liberating and life-giving revolution of our country to the end of our lives. We will never be deceived by the heretics and those who have sold out to the farang [derogatory term for the British]. The soldiers of the USSR have come to our country at the request of our government. I and my other soldier friends think that we shall consolidate and broaden this friendship in order to deal a crushing blow on the treacherous enemies of our dear homeland and revolution.

In an application which has been presented by the officers of the military press department to the general directorate of political affairs of the Ministry of Defense, it is stated: The officers, NCO's and soldiers are proud to affirm that in the new conditions they will never lower the proud flag which symbolizes our freedom and which has been kept flying by the blood of thousands of our heroic and brave compatriots. We know that the past decadent regimes made every effort to keep the Afghan armies in the corrupt policy of imperialism and reaction, to reduce them to agents without an independent will and to use them to crush every liberating and anti-imperialist movement. We, with our human feelings, realize that Amin, this recognized spy for U.S. imperialism, and his criminal and traitorous band, despite their savage killing and imprisonment of the patriotic officers, despite the permanent expulsion of those officers who were not suitable for his murdering band, despite extensive propaganda against the soldiers of national independence and freedom, despite the social and material awards and preferences given to the officers of the information services network and the rejection and repulsion of a great number of the true sons of this country, and despite the sowing of the seeds of discord in the army--despite all this Amin and his band did not succeed in blocking the revival and development of the seeds of freedom, nor did they eliminate the generation of freedom-loving officers.

The 27 December uprising is a great manifestation of the fact that, despite all these vain efforts, Amin was not able to isolate the heroic Afghan Army from the ranks of the masses of the people. Now the liberating army of the DRA has reached the point where its officers, NCO's and soldiers are ready to sacrifice themselves for the consolidation of the revolution and the strengthening of the values of its new stage.

Based on this feeling, we, the officers of the directorate of the press, have voluntarily decided to give up the privilege of having servants and to let these former servants stand in the hot fires of struggle until the elimination of the enemies and the final victory of our revolution. [Afghan officers are entitled to have a servant provided by the Ministry of Defense. These servants are usually those conscripts who are handicapped and not considered capable of fighting]

"Our Friendship With the Soviet Brothers Is Unbreakable" is another bold title in this issue of the HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ weekly.

EDITORIAL ON EFFORTS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION CITED

LD270130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR editorial entitled "The Mobilization of All Forces of the Party and People for the Total Destruction of the Counterrevolutionaries:"

The third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, which was held recently, considered and studied the very important issues of the intensification of the struggle of the party and government against the counterrevolutionaries and the training of the armed forces, government security authorities and the social order authorities. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], made a speech.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of full unity and solidarity. The issues and decisions contained in the speech were fully and unanimously confirmed by all the plenum participants. In the plenum it was emphasized that from the beginning of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution up till now there has been important progress toward the consolidation and propagation of the political, economic and social gains of the revolution. The sense of unity and solidarity has been consolidated from day to day in the party organizations and their capacity for struggle has been enhanced. The policy of centralizing all democratic and patriotic forces of Afghanistan as a powerful force for construction of a new society free from exploitation and oppression is continuing. National economic development plans have been put into action and new possibilities have been provided for the development of education, training, public health, culture and art. All the people and tribes of Afghanistan and all patriotic strata of our society have attained the possibility of living freely in peace and security and the preservation of their traditions. The government guarantees the security of the sacred religion of Islam and freedom to perform religious rites. The PDPA strictly and continuously observes the policy of democratic principles and revolutionary legality.

The DRA has proposed an initiative on the normalization of relations between the countries of the region and the elimination of the bandits' counterrevolutionary bases near Afghanistan's borders, which was received with interest by and gained the support of all progressive forces of the world. In the Central Committee thesis on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, which has the prestige of the charter of our party, the party's goals and duties were declared to the people of Afghanistan and all the people of the world. Our high ideal is the raising of the material and moral standard of living of the people and maintaining the prosperity and happiness of every family in Afghanistan. Our people have resolutely chosen the path of democracy and social progress and the path to the creation of a new and just society. The fact that the broad masses of the people are making efforts and are struggling to build a new society and defend the gains of revolution is proof of this. The holding of the teachers' congress, the meeting of the activists and cadres of the city and the Province of Kabul, the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and the medical workers, the conference of ulema and religious leaders, the conference for the enhancement of efficiency and the activities of the ministries and departments and government institutions of Afghanistan and the meetings of people in the cities and villages in support of the government and party policy are the best evidence of this fact. The positive political, social and economic changes which are taking place in Afghan society are in complete accord with the democratic and national desires of the broad masses of the people. All of progressive humanity is pleased by the heroism of the best sons of the Afghan people, who are taking strong steps toward progress and development.

The people of Afghanistan know very well that we, with the internationalist aid of our great neighbor and friend, the USSR, in defending the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, have attained these objectives.

But the successes of the Sawr Revolution are in contrast to the aims and plans of the imperialist circles and the reaction of the region. Thus, they have set in motion an undeclared war against our people and the gains of our revolution. They cannot tolerate the consolidation of political and social foundations in the DRA.

In the PDPA Central Committee plenum it was happily declared that fatal blows have been dealt to the large bands of murderers and a great number of them have been totally eliminated. Great losses have been inflicted on the interventionists and their collaborators. The plenum added that a lot of work must be done in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries, who are armed and equipped by the imperialist governments and some reactionary regimes of the region. The counterrevolutionary bands, in order to reestablish feudal rule and to eliminate the gains of the Sawr Revolution, have embarked on a campaign of murder, looting, plundering and destruction. The counterrevolutionary forces, by embarking on these types of inhuman activities, want to disrupt the peace and stability of our toiling people and create obstacles to the realization of the plans and social and economic goals of the party concerning the well-being and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan. In these conditions the successful armed struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and their resolute defeat has particular importance for the party and all our people. The policies adopted by the Central Committee regarding the intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and the consolidation of the revolutionary order in the country were necessary and timely. The exercise of these policies, together with the support of the masses of people, will make it possible to eliminate the armed murderers' bands and improve the economy and culture of the country with the aim of raising the living standards of the Afghan people.

Babrak Karmal declared that the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries is a very important duty of the party and government. The Central Committee plenum considers the mobilization of all the forces of the party and the people in the effort to achieve the resolute defeat of the armed bands and the covert counterrevolutionary organizations to be the primary duty of the PDPA in the current conditions. The plenum also pointed out that all political activities of the primary party organizations and committees and the government authorities must be organized under the following slogan: mobilization of all the forces of the party and people for the complete destruction of the counterrevolution.

The plenum asked all provincial, city and ward committees and primary party organizations to consolidate the invincible unity of the party formation and to eliminate the factionalism which damages party unity. Those partymembers who have damaged party unity. Those party members who have damaged the unity of the party and who deviate from party policy, which was adopted at the second plenum of the Central Committee, must be punished without consideration for their ranks and must be expelled from the party in accordance with its charter. At the moment, all the necessary conditions exist to attain and consolidate complete party unity. The members of the party, without regard for their past relationship with one of the previous sides, who as true strugglers have had an important role in the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, can work and struggle in security, without fear of revenge and oppression, in the interest of the party and the people.

The Central Committee plenum gave responsibility to the members of the party for recruitment and acceptance of new members into the party, including workers, peasants and the brave soldiers of the armed forces and the representatives of other toiling classes.

Also, the party charter, as the highest law, was analyzed by every main and candidate member of the party. Also, the party pointed out that political and organizational activity must be spread throughout the party and among the masses and the political knowledge of every member of the party must be enhanced. It must be forgotten that the strength of the party is in its unity and organization. Without iron party discipline, the existence of a struggling revolutionary party is impossible. The Central Committee plenum directed party committees, ministries and institutions to consider only the principle of political and administrative suitability of persons to be appointed and selected as cadres and to uproot the practice of making inopportune changes of cadres, bureaucracy and red tape, all of which weakens the capacity of struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces and economic and government problems. We will try to see that every member of the party takes part in the struggle against the enemies of the party, revolution and people.

The armed forces, the state security authorities and the general order [as heard] have decisive roles in defense of the gains of the revolution and the total destruction of the counterrevolutionary bands.

The PDPA Central Committee plenum gave serious consideration to the enhancement of party influence and leadership in the armed forces, government security organs and the social order and to the living conditions of the soldiers and the improvement of their battle capability level. In the Central Committee plenum it was added: The provincial, city, ward and district party committees must take special steps to strengthen police security organs and they must send members and candidate members of the party, members of the youth organization and the brave defenders of the revolution to work in these institutions. The support and cooperation of the people in defense of the gains of the revolution and consolidation of the social order are very important.

Thus, provincial and district committees of the Interior Ministry, the executive committee of the youth organization and governors must give special attention to formation of defense for revolution groups and their military traning. These groups must be transformed into a true force in order to be able, shoulder to shoulder with the police, to fight against counterrevolutionaries.

The spreading of political activity among the masses, and in particular the armed forces, the government security authorities and the social order are the major and basic duties of the party committees and organizations. By applying all methods of political and propaganda work we shall develop the high feeling of patriotism, loyalty to the ideals of the Sawr Revolution, hatred and condemnation of the enemies of the revolution and the preparation of solidarity for the defense of the gains of the revolution among the soldiers and the people. Service in the armed forces must be counted as the noble duty of every DRA citizen. We shall make every effort so that all military personnel become aware of the party's policy, the problems of the present situations and the objective ways for getting out of these situations. They must be aware of the just and noble goals of our struggle and know that the policy of our party and government is based on the principles of the sacred religion of Islam. Thus, the propaganda concerning the DRA's Basic Principles and the theesis of the Central Committee shall be improved. The party asks all the patriotic forces of the country to expose the lies and political aims of the enemy, with full alertness, to block them from gaining influence. This, then, is the common duty of the party and the government.

The improvement of officer training and officers' active participation in training work is the important condition for increasing the quality of political work in the armed forces, the state security bodies and the social order organs. The practices of selection, appointment and training of the cadres must be improved so that able and capable persons are appointed to the higher ranks. Armed forces officers ought to have political ability, loyalty to the revolution, alertness, love for the party, capability and interest in duty and should develop high and enduring political and military feelings and love for the military profession. The Central Committee and the DRA Government give serious consideration to the important responsibilities of the military cadres, the state security authorities and the social order organs and have anticipated necessary [word indistinct] and will make the necessary effort concerning living conditions and will raise the (?status) of the homeland guardians, particularly the officers. The duties defined by the Central Committee plenum are very great and responsible ones. The party committees, the primary local government organizations, ought to put all their organizing, political and economic forces to work implementing them.

Full use will be made of every opportunity to explain the directives of the plenum to all the people, soldiers in the army, the state information service and the Ministry of Interior and to mobilize all of the country's patriotic forces for their implementation. Through the oral statements of the propagators and spokesmen, the success of freedom and democracy in the country in the course of the present stage of the revolution will be explained. They will expose the savage nature of counterrevolutionaries and the U.S. and Chinese defenders and the reactionaries of the region by making use of actual events. We will spread the facts concerning our party and revolution, the struggle of our people for prosperity and progress and the peaceful initiatives of the DRA Government's foreign policy. And we should give assurance that our revolutionary party and noble people will eliminate the bloodthirsty counterrevolutionary bands. They will demolish the enemies' secret organizations and will open up new and clear avenues toward a new and prosperous life. The PDPA--the vanguard of the working class and all toilers, the party of the patriotic and courageous revolutionaries, the party of internationalists--is the guarantor of the success of our people.

The heroic and relentless struggle of our party and the other patriotic forces of our country, the aid and selfless and fraternal support of the USSR and other countries of the socialist camp and all progressive forces of the world, as well as the full determination, resolve and strong loyalty to the revolution and the interest of the masses, are the guarantors of the victory of our people.

Onward mobilization of all the forces of the party and the people in order to completely crush the counterrevolutionaries.

MILITARY UNITS END RECITATION OF KORAN

LD272322 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The recitation of the glorious Koran, which began on the 10th of Ramadan at the 52d brigade training center of the central garrison by soldiers, NCO's and students at the mosque of this brigade ended last night. Similarly the recitation of glorious Koran which began on the 2d of Ramadan at command No 2 of the Qandahar garrison by soldiers, officers and staff members at the garrison mosque ended last night.

At the end of the recitation of the holy Koran, the participants prayed for the welfare and progress of beloved Afghanistan under the PDPA's leadership, greater success and unity for the armed forces and elimination of the enemies of Afghanistan.

INTERIOR MINISTER TOURS POLICE ACADEMY

LD262110 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan interior minister, today visited the Interior Ministry police academy. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, in the course of visiting the classrooms, the dormitory, the sports court and other parts of the police academy, drew the attention of teachers, officers and students of the academy to their duties and responsibilities under revolutionary conditions, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the way of service to the million toiling masses of dear Afghanistan. He requested that teachers of the academy not refrain from any kind of effort in training and educating the professional police and in their loyalty to their persecuted people.

WOMEN'S LEADER RETURNS FROM COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE

LD271528 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The absolute majority of the participating representatives of the countries and organizations in the international women's conference in Copenhagen expressed their resolute support and solidarity for the Afghan revolution. This was said by Soraya, president of the Afghan Women's Democratic Organization [AWDO], who returned today from Denmark after participating in the international conference.

The president of AWDO said she held useful meetings with the representatives of the women of various participating countries in the conference and considered the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan women's delegation in the Copenhagen international conference as valuable.

AFP: GOVERNOR OF JALALABAD ARRESTED BY SOVIETS

OW272153 Paris AFP in English 2144 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 27 (AFP)--The governor of the Afghan city of Jalalabad, between Kabul and the Khyber Pass to Pakistan, was arrested Friday by Soviet troops after he refused to obey the orders of the ruling Parcham party leadership, according to reports reaching rebel sources here today.

The governor, identified by the rebel group Jam'iat-e Eslami as Shamala Dar, belonging to the Khalq faction of the ruling party, was summoned to Kabul by Marxist ruler Babrak Karmal, who took over the powers of interior minister last week.

Fearing he would be dismissed in the wake of mass expulsions of Khalq party members, he ignored the orders and arrested Parcham party members who went to his office, sources said.

This brought about the intervention of Soviet troops, who arrested the governor. He was sent to Kabul under military escort, sources said.

The arrest followed mounting guerrilla activity in Jalalabad. Moslem insurgents last week reportedly overran a military camp north of Jalalabad, killing about 20 Soviet soldiers. They also shot down two helicopters and destroyed a number of armoured vehicles, the reports quoted by Pakistani news agency PPI said.

The attack was so strong and successful that the civil population deserted the northern part of town, the agency said.

Moslem rebels also reportedly cut the Kabul to Jalalabad road and disrupted power and food supplies to the city.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kabul was reported tense today as Moslem guerrillas apparently consolidated their positions in areas 6 to 20 kilometers (4 to 12 miles) outside Kabul. Soviet troops were being reinforced, and Soviet supply planes were frequently landing at Kabul airport, sources said. "The Russians are massing their soldiers in the capital, and we have taken into consideration the possibility of a major Soviet attack on the Mojahedein (rebels) after the 1980 Olympics," the rebel group National Islamic Front of Afghanistan said.

"The Russians are coming from unknown places for an offensive, but the mujahedeen will be more on the offensive after Ramadan (the Moslem fasting month)," a spokesman of the group said.

The Soviets are concerned about the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan and stringent measures were underway, he said.

"But the population would not cooperate with the unstable Marxist ruler Babrak Karmal," he said, adding that feelings against Soviet occupation forces were growing.

Lower ranks in several Afghan units had been disarmed because their loyalty was doubted, he said. The Soviets were now spearheading all major attacks on guerrillas, he added.

REBEL SPOKESMAN: KHALQ AFGHANS SEEKING THEIR HELP

BK260718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 26 Jul 80

[By Sami Zuberi]

[Text] Islamabad, 26 July (AFP)--Opponents of Afghan President Babrak Karmal in the country's ruling People's Democratic Party have asked Moslem rebels for help in their fight, a rebel spokesman said here.

But members of the party's Khalq faction, who are facing a mass expulsion from key posts in the administration by President Karmal's Parcham wing, were refused aid because of the expected massive reaction from the Moslem population supporting the rebels, the spokesman for the Hezb-e Eslami movement added.

He was talking to newsmen after a jihad (holy war) conference addressed jointly by the chief of five Moslem guerrilla organizations, Professor Abdar-Rasul Sayyaf, and president of Hezb-e Eslami, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, yesterday.

"Once a communist, always a communist" is the common notion in Afghanistan, the spokesman said. "It is very, very difficult to give them (the Khalqis) protection because of their past role in the government."

The conference marked the first time in the 27-month-old guerrilla fighting in Afghanistan that the leaders of the rival Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, headed by Professor Sayyaf, and Hezb-e Eslami addressed a meeting from the same platform today.

Observers believe that after last March's failure of unification talks the two powerful resistance groups were forging a loose alliance in the wake of increasing Soviet military activity.

The rebel leaders claimed that the Moslem resistance fighters had complete control of 80 percent of Afghan land and had killed more than 11,000 Soviet troops.

About half a million Afghan people had lost their lives due to massive Soviet military action in various places and the number of Afghan refugees had touched the million mark, they added.

The rebel chiefs also said that the Afghan nation would never forget the support given to them by Pakistan in a moment of real trial.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar said that the Soviets with the latest weapons and huge force did not dare enter areas under rebel control and Moslem guerrillas were in command just six kilometres (four miles) from Kabul.

Highways and roads were also under guerrilla control and two days ago they attacked a Soviet military convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad road and destroyed a large number of tanks despite the fact that convoy was escorted by jet aircraft and helicopter gunships, Mr Hikmatyar added.

He said that the Soviets attack the areas of resistance concentration and with indiscriminate bombing destroy villages and towns to eliminate guerrillas, killing a large number of innocent Afghan women and children every day.

But every Afghan now considered it a "religious duty" to fight the Soviets as the war had entered a decisive stage, Mr Hikmatyar said, adding: "We are sure that the Soviets will leave Afghanistan like the Americans did Vietnam."

Afghan rebel sources said that the Khalq (people) wing of the ruling party in Kabul had clashed with the Parcham (flag) faction in barracks, administrative buildings and government departments in the past few days, and Moslem rebels had also increased their attacks on "known communists" and officials supporting President Karmal.

Several important officials of the Interior, Information, Civil Aviation and Education Ministries had been killed after last weekend's administrative shakeup by Mr Karmal, the sources added, and Parcham officials had been advised always to travel with an armed guard.

Khalq faction members, who claim the support of 80 percent of Afghanistan's depleted army and air force, have also clashed with their opponents in Khayr Khanah, Qargha and other places where army units are stationed around Kabul, the sources said.

The situation is becoming increasingly difficult for Moscow, which would have to think twice before bringing in another man as president, as Afghan expert commented.

REBELS ASK SHOPS TO CLOSE TO PROTEST SOVIET PRESENCE

BK251025 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 25 (AFP)--Afghan rebels have called on traders and shopkeepers to remain closed on Saturday and Sunday in what appeared to be the beginning of a new wave of protest against the Russian presence, a Western traveller arriving here today from the Afghan capital disclosed.

The traveller said tension in the city was the highest since the violent anti-Russian riots of February.

The Russian presence, which was much subdued for a month after the initial withdrawal of troops in early May, has suddenly shot up with more Soviet tanks and soldiers seen in the streets and near official buildings.

The traveller, who did not want to be identified, said there were reports of continuous fueding between the Khalq and Parcham factions in the government with rumours of killing and wounding or arrests of various ministers and high government officials.

Among them were Minister for Education Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy and their deputies.

Schools and colleges in Kabul, which were due to reopen on Wednesday after the summer vacation, were ordered closed again for another 21 days. A government announcement on the extension of the vacation gave no reason for the measure, according to the traveller.

She said the number of Russian helicopter gunships and MiG fighers flying over Kabul had also increased during the past one week.

Roads leading to the Khalq Khanh palace of President Babrak Karmal and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior were closed and strong contingents of Russian and Afghan soldiers could be seen manning the barricades, she added.

The traveller said travel outside Kabul was risky due to increased rebel activity in the surrounding hills and valleys. In Kabul also infiltration by rebels had stepped up during the last month.

10,000 TO 35,000 REBELS REPORTEDLY ENTER KABUL

BK251655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, 25 July (AFP)--An estimated 10,000 to 35,000 Afghan rebels have entered Kabul in the last week despite strict checking at all entry points, and there has been an unusual rise in killings in the city.

The Soviet Army command has deployed tanks at all key locations and Soviet troops who are otherwise not seen in the daytime have been stationed at all strategic points.

Beside the killing of the chief of the Afghan civil aviation, Colonel Nader, and Deputy Minister of Higher Education Mohammed Wali Yousufi, plus the attempted assasination of the chief editor of the state-owned BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, Kadar Mal, at least 30 people have been killed since Monday.

Some of the killings have been attributed to renewed faction fights between Parcham and Khalq members of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

A rebel source here claimed that by the end of the holy month of Ramadan their strength in the city will have increased by 80,000.

The source attributed the influx to three factors: Indiscriminate Soviet bombing of villages adjoining the city, scarcity of food in the rural areas adjoining Kabul, and a possible urban uprising against the Soviets on the last Friday of the Ramadan month.

The source admitted that the rebels inside the city were not armed with sophisticated weapons, but they are banking on help from the rebels entrenched in the Paghman-Charikar mountains 20 kilometers (12 miles) northwest of the city.

"If we could keep the Soviets busy here for two days, our brothers can come down from the mountains and enter the city," said one rebel.

Kabul woke up on Thursday amidst rumours that thousands of rebels had launched a massive attack on Soviet troops near the Paghman mountain range.

Paghman range is now like any other battlefield. There were 40 tanks in a stretch of 10 kilometers (six miles) all operated by Soviet troops. The Afghan troops were conspicious by their absence.

Last night Soviet troops fired at the mountains for three hours, according to local Afghans.

Early today at least 12 helicopter gunships were seen engaged in bombing and gunning.

Meanwhile, alarmed by the sudden spurt in the killings in the city and increased rebel activity, the Education Ministry postponed reopening of Kabul schools. School was to start again today, but according to an official announcement broadcast over Kabul Radio classes will remain closed until August 11.

DPA: EDUCATION MINISTER RATEBZAD STILL ALIVE

LD261445 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bremen--Afghan Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad is still alive, despite reports to the contrary. Iranian journalist Mostafa Danesh reported in a Radio Bremen cultural affairs program Friday that he had had a telephone conversation with the minister and close associate of President Babrak Karmal the previous day. She was "healthy and cheerful," said Danesh. On Wednesday Radio Pakistan had reported that the education minister had been shot, though without mentioning details and sources.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY LOSING CONTROL OF QANDAHAR

BK261724 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 26 (AFP)--Soviet forces have increasing trouble in controlling the town of Qandahar in south Afghanistan, a real "powderkeg," according to refugees interviewed in Pakistan by the national APP news agency.

The refugees, said the Pakistani agency, reported that despite incessant arrests and a strict control of the city by tank-supported Soviet and Afghan forces, security deteriorated since last June to the point where the minister for communications came over personally from the capital of Kabul to reestablish order.

The minister, who was identified only as Colonel Watanjar by the refugees, APP continued, supervised the suppression of a shopkeepers strike and was present at Qandahar prison, together with the local Afghan Army commander, when 35 persons were executed.

(A Colonel Asmar Watanjar was involved in the coup which ousted the moderate regime of Sardar Muhammed Daud in April, 1978, and became a Revolution Council member last December in the new Karmal regime).

At the end of June, APP was told, the Afghan air defence unit in Qandahar was replaced by Soviet troops "who were at once attacked by insurgents with gun battles lasting for nights on end inside Qandahar."

As a consequence of rebel raids, APP went on, electricity supplies and the telephone system were out of order for weeks, and Soviet losses were "15 or 20 dead and 10 tanks destroyed."

Martial law was decreed, there were house-to-house searches by Soviet patrols and a lot of youngsters were transferred to Kabul, the report continued, with other young men going underground to avoid being arrested or drafted into the army.

Despite reinforced security measures, APP said, insurgents were recently reported to have staged an attack on a police station right in Qandahar's center.

"Tanks rushed to the scene, the whole neighborhood rocked with machinegun fire and explosions," the refugee report went on, but "the insurgent commando, armed with rocket launchers, succeeded in making off anyway, taking along 8 or 10 prisoners."

The greatest difficulties, however, the refugees added, were encountered by the Red Army outside of the city in the area of Arghandab, where the Soviets were said to have lost 30 to 35 men and seven tanks in the single month of June.

APP also quoted the refugees telling of a Soviet column of 500 vehicles--including over 100 tanks, 70 fuel tanker trucks and mobile pontoons--which, starting from Qandahar late last month, turned back when faced with fierce resistance.

FORMULA FOR SOLUTION TO PALESTINIAN ISSUE PROPOSED

BK251413 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh has put forward a four-point formula for a fair and lasting solution to the Middle East problem at the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine issue now being held in New York.

Speaking at the session, leader of the Bangladesh delegation and Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari said the components of any comprehensive settlement that could guarantee a just and lasting peace in the region must embrace four essential principles. These are: acceptance of the fact that the Palestinian question forms the heart of the problem, no solution is possible until the Palestinians right to return to their homeland, self-determination, independence and sovereignty are restored, participation of the PLO in any effort for solution of the Middle East problem on an equal footing with all other parties, and complete and immediate withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied by force since 1967.

The leader of the Bangladesh delegation maintained that on the basis of these essential principles alone an end to the three-decade-old strife and turmoil that has tormented the Middle East could be possible. He said the Bangladesh position on what constitutes a just, equitable and durable solution of the problem has been consistently enunciated in the UN Security Council and General Assembly, the nonalined summit and the Islamic Conference. The deputy prime minister urged the UN General Assembly to call upon Israel to rescind all measures taken by it to change the special status of Jerusalem and other occupied areas by refraining from taking any further action in that regard. Israel should also be asked to completely withdraw from all Palestinian and other Arab territories including Jerusalem and such withdrawal from all occupied territory should start from the 15th of November this year.

INDIA PRESSURED TO IMPLEMENT LAND BOUNDARY PACT

BK230940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Dacca, July 22 (AFP)--Bangladesh has been putting pressure on the Indian Government for immediate implemention of the Indo-Bangladesh land boundary agreement signed in 1974, Deputy Home Minister Abdus Salam said in Parliament today.

Replying to Mr Shahjahan Siraj of the National Socialist Party (JSD), the minister said that India had not yet handed over to Dacca a corridor of about 100 metres to allow access to two small enclaves of Bangladesh as provided under the agreement. He said that the agreement concluded between tht two governments in 1974 had not been ratified by India despite Bangladesh's repeated requests.

Dacca had already ratified the agreement. Section 14 of article 1 of the accord reads: "Indian will retain the southern half of south Berubari union No 12 and the adjacent enclaves, measuring an area of 2.64 square miles approximately, and in exchange Bangladesh will retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves. India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of 178 metres by 85 metres near 'Tin Bigha' to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza of Bangladesh."

SURPRISE EXPRESSED OVER INDIAN CLAIM TO ISLAND

BK260939 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Minister for Foreign Affairs Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq has expressed complete surprise at the reported statement made by the Indian external affairs minister on the Purbasha Island and said that Bangladesh has not so far received any official communication from New Delhi on the joint survey of the island.

Commenting on the statement of Narasimha Rao in the Indian Rajya Sabha yesterday, the foreign minister said in Dacca last night that the last communication received from the Government of India to the high commission in New Delhi was to the effect that the reply sent by the Bangladesh Government to the note regarding the island was being studied by the Indian authorities. The foreign minister said that the commitments of the joint survey of the two emerging islands--Purbasha and (Talpatti)--made by the Government of India at the highest level should be settled in a spirit of understanding and good neighborly relationship.

Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, in a statement, maintained that the Indian Government had conveyed to Bangladesh that there was no justification for conducting a joint survey of the island.

ISLAMIC PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FORMED; OFFICERS NAMED

BK231245 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] An Islamic parliamentary group has been formed recently in Dacca to foster friendship and understanding among the Parliament members of Bangladesh and other Islamic countries. Maulana Abdul Rahim has been named the chairman and (Rasiullah Chowdhury) as the secretary general of the group.

PROJECTS EXPANDING USE OF NATURAL GAS INITIATED

BK270952 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Government has taken up a number of projects to use gas as a substitute for imported petroleum and other fuel. This was stated by Bangladesh Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Akbar Hussain while formally inaugurating the supply of titas gas to the river port town of Bhairab yesterday. He said the government is also encouraging for the utilization of gas in the industrial sector. In this connection he referred to the Dacca-Mymensingh gas project, Dacca-Aricha gasline project, Bakrabad-Chittagon gas transmission project and a compact natural gas program for road transport sector.

He said the government will welcome any proposal which would be profitable to use natural gas in both the public and private sectors. At present the country is saving annually 3 billion taka through utilization of natural gas.

The minister also said that the country has a huge gas deposit to the extent of over 20 trillion cubic feet which could be run for 250 years. Twelve gas fields have already been prepared to drilling while preparations are afoot for drilling of another 60 gas fields in different parts of the country.

RAO RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UN SESSION

BK261628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao, who had detailed discussions with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan in New York, has returned to New Delhi with the impression that chances of a dialog between the two countries are improving.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the minister's impression was based on his talks with Shah Mohammad Dost of Afghanistan and Agha Shahi of Pakistan. Rao had gone to New York to attend the UN special session on Palestine and he utilized the opportunity to have several discussions for a political solution of the Afghan problem. His talks were in the context of his recent discussions with Agha Shahi in New Delhi and his earlier consultations in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Rao also had discussions with foreign ministers or permanent representatives of nearly 25 countries besides the UN secretary general. His discussions with them covered the preparations for a conference of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi in January next and subjects which are concerned to the movement. He discussed at length with the UN secretary general the forthcoming UN special session on the global round being held next month.

On Palestine, the external minister reiterated India's commitment to securing the rights of the people there and the need to resolve the West Asia crisis urgently.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER PURBASHA ISLAND CLAIMED

BK251451 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed that the newly emerged island called Purbasha in the Bay of Bengal belongs to the country. It is very much within India's territorial waters.

In a written reply, the external affairs minister said that the government is aware of the Bangladesh claim over the island but India's sovereignty over it is clear because all available date conclusively prove our ownership. The Bangladesh Government has been informed that there is no justification for conducting a joint survey of Purbasha to determine its status and (?ownership).

Further Details

BK261042 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] India has unimpeachable data showing that the Purbasha Island in the Bay of Bengal belongs to it. The ALL INDIA RADIO Dacca correspondent Saugata Ghash understands that the Indian high commissioner in Dacca, M. Dubet, who was called to the Bangladesh Foreign Office today, said that scrutiny of the data which India is ready to exchange would obviate the necessity of a joint survey. It should not be a matter of controversy, he is understood to have added.

GANDHI MEETS WITH FIJI GOVERNOR GENERAL

BK261644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Governor General of the Fiji Islands Sir George Cakobau had talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. The governor general expressed his country's appreciation for the educational facilities provided to its students in India. He said these have proved very useful.

Mrs Gandhi thanked Sir George for the facilities provided to India in Fiji for tracking its earth satellite. She also appreciated the harmonious relations in Fiji among various communities. Fiji has a large population of Indian origin.

Sir George arrived in the capital this morning in the course of his 1-week visit to this country. Vice President Hidayatullah received him at the airport and is hosting a dinner for him tonight.

MIZO DELEGATION CALLS ON MRS GANDHI

BK260935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] A five member delegation of the Mizoram Congress-I called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. The delegation, which was led by Mizoram Pradesh [state] Congress-I Committee President Lalthanawla, urged the prime minister that a dialogue be started soon between the center and Mizo National Front Leader Laldenga. They also demanded immediate dissolution of Brigradier Sailo's ministry.

Laldenga also had a meeting with the prime minister.

GANDHI DISCLAIMS INTENT FOR MILITARY USE OF SATELLITE

BK251449 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi today allayed fears expressed in some quarters that India might use the capabilities achieved through the launching of the SLV-3 [satellite vehicle] for military purposes. She said the inferences drawn in these quarters about the SLV-3's possible potentialities are unwarranted. The prime minister was speaking at a function in New Delhi where she gave away Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards to distinguished scientists.

Mrs Gandhi declared that Indian science is dedicated to peace and progress and its motive is development. All major achievements of the Indian science occurred so far in the course of the search for peaceful uses and not as a spinoff for defense requirements. She said this is true of both the Pokhran [site of India's first nuclear test] and the SLV-3. She pointed out that self-reliance is India's aim. She said India may be a poor country but it is not poor in talent or technology. It has the largest scientific community in the world. The prime minister urged the scientists to help solve the various problems facing the country and also asked them to divert their attention toward the problems faced by Indian farmers.

The prime minister gave away the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards to 18 top scientists for the year 1978-79. The Chanti Swarup Bhatnagar award was instituted in 1957.

GANDHI SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK270932 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister said India's worry over Pakistan's arms buildup stems from the fact that this will fortify those in Pakistan who do not want friendship with India but want to take revenge. In an interview with a monthly published from Delhi, Mrs Gandhi said that India is not afraid of Pakistan but it is worried that when Pakistan receives massive arms supply the military gets entrenched. She pointed out that all wars are tremendously costly in men and material, and India needs all the resources and time to build up its economy.

Referring to lawlessness in the country, Mrs Gandhi said that nothing was done to curb crime during the last few years. It will take some time to bring the situation under check and the Home Ministry is gearing up its machinery for insuring prompt action.

She said dowries had increased during the Janata regime as it was not taken seriously. Mrs Gandhi expressed the view that while legal steps can be taken to bring the guilty men to book, the effective way is to change the social climate. This is what Sanjay and the Youth Congress had managed to achieve earlier. She said if people are made to feel that societies are going to accept them if they committed crime, they will be deterred from doing so. [sentence as heard] This is the attitude we must build up, she said.

Referring to the Youth Congress-I, which acquired enormous influence under Sanjay, Mrs Gandhi said it recently decided to effect various rural development plans. She expressed the hope that the youth who admired Sanjay will try to emulate him and continue his work.

PAKISTANI PROPOSAL FOR PROMOTING TRAVEL WELCOMED

BK241153 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] India has welcomed the Pakistani proposal for the introduction of tourist traffic between the two countries. Replying to questions in the lower house of Parliament today on behalf of the external affairs minister, [Law Minister] Shiv Shankar said that the government has conveyed to Pakistan its willingness to send an official delegation to Islamabad to discuss and finalize the scheme. The response of the Pakistan Government is awaited.

Asked whether the government is aware of the difficulties of Indian nationals in getting visas to visit Pakistan, Shiv Shankar said that the government will see that no hardships are caused in such cases.

About Pakistani nationals wanting to visit Kashmir, the minister said Kashmir is a sensitive area and certain approaches have to be made in view of its special status. The question of issuing separate visas does not arise. However, the matter can be considered if it is for visiting relatives only, he added.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY SUBMARINES, MODERNIZE COAST GUARD

BK241127 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The government has approved a project relating to the purchase of sophisticated submarines for the Indian Navy. This was stated by Minister of State for Defense C.P.N. Singh in the upper house of Parliament today.

In a written reply, he said an interministerial negotiation committee including naval experts visited Sweden and West Germany during April-May this year for a final evaluation of the offers and further negotiations with the concerned parties. This committee, he said, recommended the procurement and indigenous construction of SSK-submarine type 1500 offered by a West German firm. The recommendation has since been accepted by the government, Mr Singh added.

Giving reply to another question, Singh said that the government has approved a coast guard development plan. Under it the force will be expanded and modernized at a cost of 1 billion rupees during the next 3 years. The minister said the coast guard, which was raised in 1978 to safeguard the country's exclusive economic zone, will be provided with more advanced vessels for surveillance. It will also have an aircraft for the same purpose, he added.

MINISTER DISCLOSES VOLUME OF TRADE WITH CHINA

BK251437 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] The volume of trade between India and China last year was over 270 million rupees. This was disclosed by Commerce Minister Pranas Mukherjee during question time in the lower house of Parliament today. Bilateral trade between the two countries was resumed in June 1977. The items identified for imports from China include zinc, mercury, sulphur, newsprint and raw silk. Items that are being exported to China include machine tools and power generating equipment.

In another written reply the minister disclosed that the Indian delegation which visited China last month had talks about the setting up of a turnkey project by India for manufacture of rayon in China with 100 percent Indian technology.

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CAUTION IN FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINA

BK261230 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 4 Jul 80 p 4

[Editorial: "There Are Foes on the Way to Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The thaw in Sino-Indian relations, which are like a hunk of frozen ice after 1962, had started long before. The stage of Mao's smile or ping pong politics is over. Meanwhile, there have been, nonetheless, exchanges between the two countries at the highest level. The Janata Party government's external affairs minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, visited Beijing last year. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi also had face to face meetings with the Chinese leaders at Salisbury and Belgrade. It was during her term in office that the two countries, after a long pause, had exchanged envoys. Symptoms indicate that China and India are probably going back to the era of fraternal relations during Indira Gandhi's tenure of office again.

A number of factors hint at China's changing attitude. There has been a similar urge on the part of India for friendship. Sino-Indian friendship is not only a friendship between two neighbors, but it is bound to have far-reaching significance on international political and economic affairs. Besides this, there is no logic in keeping the border problem in cold storage decade after decade.

PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua is to pay a visit to India this year during which further progress is expected to be achieved in the negotiations between the two countries, particularly when the two countries are aiming in that direction.

China has already invited Indian industrial experts to the Canton fair. There have also been some cultural exchanges. Therefore, the fact cannot be denied that a foundation for the friendship is in the process of development. Still, it is better to be cautious. There is a saying that a friendship should be regularly repaired; it also needs maintenance. Certainly, this is true in this case. There are of course, certain forces, both inside and outside the country, who might feel embarrassed with Sino-Indian friendship. There might be foes on the way to friendship.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR DIALOGUE ON ASSAM AGITATION

BK260954 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Chief Minister of Manipur R.K. Dorendra Singh, accompanied by principal adviser to the governor of Assam H.C. Sarin, left Gauhati for Delhi today. During the stay in Delhi, Dorendra Singh and Sarin will apprise the prime minister of the accord reached between the government and the agitation leaders for the withdrawal of the agitation and resumption of negotiations. They will also finalize the modalities for the dialogue expected to begin within a week.

Dorendra Singh told the ALL INDIA RADIO Gauhati correspondent before leaving for New Delhi that he is carrying a formula to serve as a basis for talks between the leaders of the Assam agitation and the government. He said that the leaders of the agitation have agreed to give due consideration to the humanitarian aspect of the problem. He said the withdrawal of the agitation except for oil blockade and the measures by the government as agreed by both sides are expected to come into effect from today. He had talks with the principal adviser to the governor on the implementation of steps agreed by the government. Necessary orders are likely to be issued today, he added.

The Manipur chief minister complimented various leaders for their cooperation in achieving a breakthrough. He appealed to the people of Assam to observe restraint in all manner to create a congenial atmosphere for resumption of the talks. Our correspondent says there is a sigh of relief and hope among the people of the state about the restoration of normal life following this development. People in general have welcomed the decision of both the government and the agitation leaders to resume negotiations.

Welcoming the decision to call of the agitation, Governor of the northeastern states L.P. Singh said in Shillong: This is in the interest of Assam as well as the country.

Former Assam Chief Minister Golap Borbora expressed the hope that the end of the agitation would lead to restoration of normal life in the state.

Mizoram Chief Minister Brig Sailo is hopeful that the dialog between the agitation leaders and the government would be successful.

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE STATION--An earth satellite station is being set up in Mahmudabad in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. This will provide modern and sophisticated trunk facilities between Lucknow and other important centres including Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It will also link remote areas of the country. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0843 GMT 22 Jul 80 BK]

SHAHI MEETINGS WITH WORLD LEADERS IN NEW YORK REPORTED

BK251225 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, currently visiting New York in connection with the special emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine, met with several foreign dignitaries including Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed.

It is understood that during the talks with these leaders views were primarily exchanged on the efforts made to solve the Afghanistan crisis by the standing committee which was formed at the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, referring to diplomatic observers in New York, has said that, in view of the Pakistan foreign minister's talks with several nonaligned foreign ministers, the prospects of negotiations between the standing committee and a high-ranking representative of the Karmal administration are apparently very bright. The agency says that it is expected that the committee will succeed in initiating negotiations.

Meeting With Newsmen

BK241035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has been in contact with the Soviet leaders about the initiatives made by the committee of the Islamic Conference to seek a political solution in the Afghanistan crisis. He was talking to newsmen in Washington yesterday after his hour-long meeting with American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. He said the Islamic Conference committee had made at least a start by holding negotiations with the Afghanistan nationalist leaders, whose cooperation is necessary for a cease-fire in Afghanistan. However, the Babrak Karmal government had not given any indication as to whether or not it was prepared to hold talks with the committee.

In reply to a question, Agha Shahi said that Pakistan had been extending assistance to one million Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. He made it clear that it was not the policy of Pakistan to become a source of arms supply to Afghan nationalists.

WATER, POWER MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAQ

BK241151 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Federal Minister for Water and Power Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan has said that Iraq fully understands and appreciates Pakistan's position regarding the situation prevailing in the region. He was talking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad this morning after representing Pakistan at the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. He said that Iraq was opposed to the Soviet move in Afghanistan and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had categorically stated that the Soviets must pull out from that country.

He said the Iraqi president renewed his invitation to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Iraq.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL FOR EMERGENCY

BK260344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0046 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 25 July (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government today received parliamentary approval for the state of emergency declared last week along with other measures imposed to deal with a general strike. The two opposition parties, the separatist Tamil United Liberation Front and the Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, criticised the measures and voted against. The motion seeking approval for the emergency as required by the constitution was passed by 120 to 16 with all opposition members voting against it.

About 40,000 employees, according to government figures, have responded to the strike call last Friday by a grouping of 16 opposition trade unions spearheaded by those backed by the Communist Party, Trotskyite Party and Freedom Party. They are demanding an immediate wage increase, allowances to meet the rising cost of living and the reinstatement of 12 railway workers deprived of work last month following a disciplinary inquiry.

The government promulgated a state of emergency on July 16 and declared strikes in the essential services illegal. It also mobilised reservists in the three armed services and deployed troops to assist police in guarding key installations and patrolling the streets. The government warned that all those who responded to the strike call would be deemed to have vacated their posts. It began recruiting new hands to fill the vacancies. It said the strike was illegal as notice had not been given of claims and the services to which the strikers belong had been declared illegal.

President J.R. Jayewardene announced this week that funds of striking trade unions would be seized and the money would be used to help the families of strikers who had lost their jobs by joining the strike. The branch offices of trade unions in work place were also closed. Essential services have not been paralysed by the strike.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, opposition leader and general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, told Parliament today the strike was not politically motivated. Its root cause was the failure of the government to provide adequate income for the working class, he said.

The government had failed to cushion the burdens cast on the working class by its economic policies. While the upper classes made big money, the workers received meagre wage increases, he said. He urged the government to grant a pay increase and negotiate a settlement of the strike.

Maitripala Senanayake, deputy leader of the Freedom Party, said the purpose of the strike was to get some relief to meet the high cost of living. He too denied it was politically motivated. He gave an undertaking to the strikers that his party would some day give them compensation and other relief.

Lands Minister Gamini Dissanayake, winding up for the government, affirmed that the strike was politically motivated. He rejected opposition charges that the government had overreacted in promulgating a state of emergency. He declared amid applause from government benches that the decision to treat strikers as having vacated their posts would be maintained.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Transfer of Hamadan Hostages

LD251301 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "American Hostages Transferred From Hamadan to Another Location" --date and place not specified]

[Text] Hamadan--Muslim students following the imam's line stationed in Hamadan announced in a statement that the American hostages have been transferred from this town to another location.

The statement reiterates the filthy plots of the spies, those who worship foreign things and world-devouring American imperialism, and reads:

"Following the transfer of the hostages which began after the military attack by America, in order to frustrate the plans of American agents and in order to abort plots, the spies who were brought to this town have now been transferred elsewhere."

In conclusion, the statement thanks the fighting people of Hamadan, members of the guards corps, other revolutionary organizations and those who have cooperated in holding the spies.

Hostage Release Report

LD251705 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT London dispatch: "Release of Hostages Between Denial and Confirmation"]

[Text] Revolutionary students in Iran have denied the ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report Wednesday that the American hostages will be released on the occasion of the holy 'Id al-Fitr, that is, in less than 2 weeks.

But ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT insists on the authenticity of its sources, although it does not preclude the possibility of something happening to prevent the hostages' release at the time in question or immediately afterwards.

In fact, the students' denial is justified since they have been completely excluded from the current contacts among responsible circles in Iran with a view to finding a way out of the hostage crisis, because the Iranian officials realize that the students' condition for the release of the hostages, most important of which is the return of the shah, will be difficult, if not impossible, to realize.

Effect of Shah's Death on Hostages

TA271607 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Excerpt] In Tehran itself, a spokesman for President Bani-Sadr has said that the shah's death will not make any difference to the fate of the American hostages and the director of the Iranian Central Bank said the death would not affect the efforts being made to recover the wealth which he said was stolen by the shah and his family. There is a report on the reaction in Iran, here is Alex Brodie [begin recording]:

The news traveled fast around Iran's revolutionary leadership, but official reaction will take some time coming. The militant students who have been holding the American hostages against the return of the shah to stand trial in Iran gave a firm "no comment," only promising a statement in a few days. A spokesman for the foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, would only say, "he will be glad," and an official in President Bani-Sadr's office echoed that sentiment. "I am glad, everyone will be glad," he said. There will certainly be no mourning here and Ayatollah Khomeyni, the man who toppled the shah from his throne, will shed no tears. Probably the only thing he and the shah had in common was hatred for each other.

Khomeyni Aides on Holding Hostages

NC271515 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 27 (AFP)--The death of the former shah of Iran will not affect the status of the U.S. Embassy hostages held here, a leading representative for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said today.

"Our position on the hostage problem does not change with the shah's death. We do not want his corpse. Now we are demanding restitution of his wealth, (?said) Ayatollah (?Musavi Khoini), Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative with the militant students holding the hostages.

"We believe that America killed the shah," he added.

Meanwhile Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar echoed the comment today, saying: "Maybe he (the ex-shah) is dead but, if that is the case, he was killed by America,"

Washington Demonstration Criticism

LD261822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic students society of America and Canada has issued a statement concerning the plot by the imperialist, world-devouring U.S. Government to stage a demonstration tomorrow, Sunday, in Washington D.C. against Iran's Islamic Revolution and Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution.

The statement says: [Words indistinct] demonstration by a group of mercenaries and plunderers of the nation's wealth against the imam in Washington D.C. is one of the dirtiest plots against the glorious revolution of our Muslim nation. The fascist American police, which have not forgotten the Islamic students society's previous glorious demonstrations, particularly that of 22 July in Los Angeles, now have refused to grant permission to the Islamic students society of America and Canada to stage a simultaneous demonstration so that they can protect the enemies of the revolution.

REACTION TO, COMMENTARY ON DEATH OF SHAH

Iran Bank Director

NC271158 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] [No city given] July 27 (AFP)--"We are very happy to learn of the shah's death," Iranian Central Bank Director Ali Nobari said today, "but we would have preferred to make Mohammed Reza Pahlavi appear before an international tribunal and, by the trial, show the entire world all the crimes committed by him against the Iranian people."

Mr Nobari is a close colleague of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and was responsible for preparing the dossier for recuperation of funds allegedly held by the Pahlavi family.

Regarding the shah's assets, Mr Nobari said that "Iranian authorities will continue all necessary steps on an international level...to recuperate the assets usurped and stolen by the shah and his family.

Shiraz Celebration

GF271440 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Following reports of the death of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, in Egypt that were announced for foreign radios at 1600 today, residents of Shiraz suddenly took to the streets. While rejoicing, they exchanged news on the deposed shah's death. Cars and other vehicles celebrated the death of this criminal of the century by turning on their headlights and windshield wipers.

Free Voice of Iran Report

GF271604 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Compatriots, with very deep regret and sorrow we heard that His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah, passed away on Sunday morning in a Cairo military hospital. His majesty the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza, was 60 years old at the time of his death and [words indistinct]. He had left the country temporarily and had left the government in the hands of his last prime minister in Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar, who abdicated power due to Khomeyni's plot.

Tehran Report on Details

LD271740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Mohammad Reza Pahlavi [words indistinct] who by sucking the blood of the oppressed people of Iran for 37 years plundered billions of dollars' worth of their wealth and then fled the country, eventually died this evening in Al-Ma'adi hospital after a long, miserable life and long struggle against death.

Cairo radio interrupted its regular program this evening and announced the death of this [words indistinct]. Israeli leaders also expressed regret at the death of their agent. London, Cologne and Ankara radios, and the most important Chinese and Soviet news agencies, have reported the news of the death of the deposed shah in brief reports.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who was reported to have been suffering from cancer, was hospitalized at Cairo's Al-Ma'adi hospital about a month ago. The efforts of American, French and Egyptian doctors to save him finally came to nothing and he died today. The death of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has ended 18 months of helplessness and wandering by this [word indistinct] of the Peacock Throne, who regarded himself as the shadow of God.

According to AFP, it was announced in Cairo today that the burial ceremony for the deposed shah of Iran will take place in Cairo on Tuesday and that his body will be buried at Cairo's (Rifa'i) mosque. The body of Reza Khan, the father of the deposed shah of Iran, who died in South Africa, is also buried in the (Rifa'i) mosque in Cairo.

The U.S. Government, particularly Carter, today issued a brief statement expressing sympathies and condolences to Farah. The British Government has also expressed regret at the death of its biggest agent in the Middle East in recent years.

Tehran Arabic on Death

JN271822 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Earth today spit out another pharaoh. The age of oppression is short. Although they may rule for a long time, tyrants will undoubtedly come to an end, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has fallen into the fire of his crimes, not believing that he was facing death.

For 1 and 1/2 years, Pahlavi said that he was the shah of Iran and that he would return to it. Yes, Pahlavi returned, but to death, not to Iran. With his return, the smile returned to lips that had withered as a result of the tyranny and oppression witnessed during his black, hateful era.

News agencies reported that the deposed shah died this morning in the Al-Ma'adi military hospital in Cairo. The office of Egyptian President as-Sadat--ally and partner in treason and crimes--also issued an official statement today announcing the death of the shah in the Al-Ma'adi Hospital in Cairo.

Qom Celebration

LD272150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the report of the deposed shah's death, the city of Qom was once again full of joy and happiness. A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent report from Qom that after the spread of the news of the death of the dictator and bloodsucker of the century, the deposed shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, at 1700 today, the people of the city of insurrection and martyrdom, who have been on the front line during all the events, celebrated the occasion in the streets of the city by dancing and being joyful.

The people of Qom, who had been waiting to hear the news of the traitorous shah for a long time, celebrated the occasion by blowing trumpets and turning on the lights in their houses and of their cars. They congratulated each other on Mohammad Reza's death. The ceremonies were still going on when this news reported was received at 2200.

Tehran Commentary

LD272205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2010 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again today history has repeated itself after a lapse of 36 years. Some 36 years ago, on the night of 27 July 1944, Reza Khan Qara Moqli, after 3 years of helplessness and a life as a refugee, died in Johannesburg, South Africa, from grief over his crown and throne. And today, exactly 36 years later, history has been repeated once again, and Reza Khan's son has died of his grief over his crown and throne on 27 July in Cairo after nearly 1 and 1/2 years of wandering and homelessness. It is amazing to see the fate of father and son being determined in an identical manner.

Reza Khan fled the country, and under the illusion that he would return once the situation returned to calm, he fell into the trap of the British who both plundered his wealth to the last penny and left him brokenhearted over his crown and throne on the night of 27 July. Reza Khan's son also fled the country so as to return to his original place once calm returned to the situation. But he fell into the trap of the Americans, who both plundered his wealth and left him brokenhearted over his crown and throne on the night of 27 July. Today is the very day on which history has been repeated, and Mohammad Reza Khan, too, in common with his father, has been consigned to the wind of nonexistence despite all his palaces and wealth. He who erected hundreds of palaces, who plundered billions of the oppressed nation's wealth, who set fire to our homeland and who shed the blood of thousands of our courageous youngsters, today on his death carries but a brick for his grave marker from all those palaces and only a burial shroud for all that wealth and riches. He who by repatriating to Iran the plundered wealth of the nation during the last breath of his life could have brought joy to the heart of a grief-stricken person, did not agree even to doing this, and by making a gift to the Kissingers and Rockefellers of everything for which the Iranian toilers and suffering people worked their hearts out to create, he deluded himself into imagining that his life would be saved. But it was to no avail, for he was oblivious to the true savior and did not realize this.

How beautiful is the lesson of history in that the pharaohs of the times are being buried next to each other, and it will not be long before the heroic Egyptian nation will rise up and erase the shame of this pharaoh of the times from its homeland. A bloodthirsty murderer, a wealth-loving plunderer, a homeless traitor died today as a refugee. He was like a devasting flood which reduced everything the nation had to ruins. But we have observed how well God's justice reduced this devastating flood to dust, writes the poet Sa'eb of Tabriz. The flood left the ruins with its countenance covered in dust. How well does destiny reduce the flood of oppression to dust.

In the course of his disgraceful reign he handed over the country's mines and sources of wealth to foreigners, made the arms manufacturing industries of the Americans, British and Russians prosperous, contaminated our youngsters with fatal venom of American gain, held up to ridicule Islam's religious beliefs and fundamental principles, ruined our countryside, enslaved the Iranian nation as a consumer market of Western industry, dragged Iran's agriculture toward destruction and, in the end, by developing graveyards, converted our country into ruins and fled the country with the wealth he pocketed by plundering the nation's wealth. But [passage indistinct]. What a great lesson lies in the word of the Koran where it says: Be not deluded that God might be oblivious of the deeds of the oppressors; he has only postponed their punishment till the day that the people learn a sharp lesson. It is to be hoped that other world oppressors will learn a lesson from the fate of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, that they will desist from selling their honor, integrity and conscience in the futile pursuit of worldly goods and that they will realize that [passage indistinct].

PARS Commentary

LD280916 Tehran PARS in English 0856 GMT 28 Jul 80

["Death of a Pharaoh"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran 28 July, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, king of kings and the pharaoh of his time, died. Behold how history repeats itself: The treacherous shah dies (?next) to the tomb of ancient Egyptian pharaohs, and in the asylum of As-Sadat in disgrace, misery and vagrancy, in the same state of despair in which the pharaoh and his army were drowned in the sea.

How admonitory is history. Listen to the words of God when he (says): "Today we deliver you from the sea so that you may become a symbol for future generations. And indeed the majority of people are heedless to our communications. Upon the orders of God, pharaoh's body was thrown out of the sea so that it may serve as a lesson to future generations and a symbol of Satan and all that was satanic. How well the bodies of pharaohs lying along the Nile are expressive of oppression, exploitation and despotism, coupled with imperial pomp and glory. And today, the body of Mohammad Reza can serve as a good lesson for generations to come. It would be better to bring him back to this country to serve as a symbol of years of torture, exploitation and oppression, and to keep alive memories of numerous martyrdoms and torments so that we may not forget the significance of our glorious revolution. As a (tribute) and respect for the blood of our martyrs, we may bury our discords with the body of the pharaohs of our time, as the martyrs are looking forward to the final victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Those who ignore the divine words of God are none but the pharaohs of our time like Carter, As-Sadat, Begin and Saddam who do not seem to take a lesson from such dark dooms.

BRITISH MAGAZINE REVEALS NEW ANTI-KHOMEYNI PLOT

LD251437 London NOW! in English 25-31 Jul 80 pp 6-8

[Ronald Payne article: "The Real Conspiracy To Oust Khomeyni"]

[Excerpts] The much-heralded coup attempt by Iranian Army officers, which led this week to a new wave of arrests and executions in Tehran, and a terrorist shoot-out in Paris, merely foreshadowed the fight to come. NOW! has discovered Iranian generals in exile are indeed planning to rid the country of Ayatollah Khomeyni. But their plan is not yet ready to be put into operation. In fact, the officers being tried and executed in the present purge had little or nothing to do with them.

This week's witch-hunt began when Iran's President Bani-Sadr condemned the "enemy within" in an excitable broadcast. The truth of the matter is that a major conspiracy against the Khomeyni regime is under way. But Bani-Sadr, in his anxiety to restore his own waning influence, denounced the wrong plot.

Meanwhile, a revenge raid was launched on the Paris home of the shah's former prime minister, Dr Shapur Bakhtiar. Yet there was no attack on the Paris office of the key figure in the real anti-Khomeyni plot, currently touring the West to gather support for his plans.

He is the 61-year-old former martial law administrator under the shah, General Ali Oveysi. He was once known as "the butcher" and recently boasted from Paris: "By the end of the summer I shall be master of Tehran."

Other exiles have confirmed to NOW! that the big operation--under Oveysi's command--is still to come. But in the temperfraying atmosphere of mid-Ramadan (the holy time in July and August when the faithful fast from dawn to dusk) Iran is threatened not so much by another coup as by civil war.

For some time the Oveysi faction has been broadcasting from its Free Voice of Iran radio in Baghdad about an imminent attack. But the coup denounced by Bani-Sadr was not it--more a knee-jerk reaction by officers frustrated by inaction who decided to have a go before the major operation was ready.

The real attempt to topple Khomeyni will be made by the 7,000-strong liberation army of Iran [LAI]. Under General Oveysi's command these men--all former members of the shah's forces--have been training in Iraq and Egypt, and are now stationed in frontier camps just inside Iraq, ready for the offensive.

The immediate objective is to establish bases at Ahvaz in the oil province of Khuzestan, and at Hamadan, near Kurdish territory. Once Oveysi's men succeeded they would call on disaffected troops and the local population to join them, then re-group to march on the holy city of Qom, and finally Tehran.

Khomeyni himself is an obvious target, either for arrest and then firing squad, or assassination during the widespread turmoil the invasion would cause.

There are 200 LAI officers who are training in Iraq. Although they buy their own small arms and light equipment it is difficult to imagine they would succeed without heavy support from the Iraqi Army. But its advantage here is that the Iraqi forces have frequently clashed with Iranian regular troops along a porous border some 750 miles long.

The invading generals would welcome diversionary attacks by the Iraqis, despite the fact that this would brand them as "traitors" in Iran. But all such enterprises have their perils, and the main aim of the expatriates is to establish a force on Persian soil as a rallying point.

Their first move would be the most dangerous, with light forces rolling by night into western Iran. In daylight the liberation forces would be exposed to attack by the Iranian Air Force, well equipped with American aircraft, although the rebel generals hope to neutralise such attacks by persuading fellow officers to take their side. In such situations few military men would want to risk joining a loser.

Oveysi is counting on wide support in the Ahvaz region, for the oilfields are populated by a large minority of Arab extraction resentful of Iranian domination.

The general's master card, however, may be the 15,000-strong Kurdish guerrilla fighting force based close to Hamadan. The exiled "Tehran butcher" is reported to have made clandestine visits to their leaders. He had their allegiance when he served under the shah.

The plan therefore looks good on paper--it provides two bases in favourable areas. No doubt on their maps, the generals see it as an operation likely to succeed.

But not all Iranian exiles agree. Shahdad al-Amir, who edits an opposition paper in Paris, said: "If that operation begins it would start a civil war. It would be like Franco bringing Moorish troops to Spain to bring down the Republicans." In such a war everything would depend on Iran's army forces, half a million strong.

The most likely outcome of uprising or invasion seems civil war, with the rebels controlling the south and south west while Khomeyni forces hold the centre and north east. In such a situation the x-factor would be the proximity to Tehran of the forces of the Soviet Union, and the growing clandestine power in Iraq of the Moscow-directed communist Tudeh Party.

A rising directed from outside to bring back moderate politicians might turn into a communist revolution.

But a military operation which brought civil war might instead fulfil Princess Azadeh's prediction: "The Soviets would lose no time in moving in to 'restore order' using the same pretext as Kabul."

Then who would come to the rescue?

SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH RAFSANJANI 23 JULY

ID261904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mr (Seder Shali Sinkov), minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in Tehran, met Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, at his office last Wednesday.

At this meeting, the minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy, on behalf of his government, congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani for being elected speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and expressed the hope that friendly relations between Iran and the USSR will grow stronger. Mr (Sinkov) also delivered greetings messages from Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mr Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, in reply, while expressing thanks, stated: We are also in favor of neighborly relations, but I deem it necessary to explain that unfortunately there are some vague points in our relations that we request be removed. The first point is that, with respect to previous record of the USSR, we expected that this country would not step into America's shoes in its relations with other countries. For instance, the problem of the Soviet intervention in our brother country, Afghanistan, could be cited.

The second point is the problem of Iranian gas exports to the Soviet Union. In view of our face-to-fact combat with American imperialism, we expected that the Soviet Union would understand our position. When we investigated the price [word indistinct] and the export of Iranian gas to the USSR, we discovered that the price you are paying [presumably the price offered] is one sixth of the international price. This is approximately equal to the cost of exploring for and delivering gas by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The charge d'affaires [as heard] of the Soviet Union in reply stated: We cannot increase the price more than two thirds of our previous offer, because we sell it for exactly the same price to East European countries. And about Afghanistan, we in fact went there at the invitation of the government of that country. Those fighting there against the government are antigovernment groups.

In reply, Mr Rafsanjani said: It is not a question of groups; there are the people of Afghanistan who have risen up against a government which came to power by a coup d'etat. And concerning gas prices, if it is proven that you sell the gas to countries such as East Germany for about the same price, then your offer could be investigated.

At the end of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani in return wished success to Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mr Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BANI-SADR PROPOSES MOSTAFA MIRSALIM AS PRIME MINISTER

LD261018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0953 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] We draw your attention to this item which was received a few moments ago:

Today Mr Mostafa Mirsalim was proposed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly as prime minister by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The PARS NEWS AGENCY report says that at 1100 today Mr Mostaf Mirsalim met and conferred with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president. At the end of this meeting, which lasted for 2 hours, Mr Mirsalim gave an exclusive interview to PARS in which he said, in answer to a question about the issues discussed at this meeting: The letter which Mr Bani-Sadr has written and which will be sent to the Majles was discussed. He added that this letter will be presented to the Majles today. Asked whether he has selected his Cabinet or not he said: I was asked today, and selecting people who are worthy of the job and competent requires a lot of (?thought). Asked when he will be present in the Majles, he said: When the Majles passes its (?vote of intent) I will go to the Majles.

Text of Bani-Sadr Letter

LD261722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the text of the presidential letter to the Islamic Consultative Assembly concerning the nomination of Mr Mostafa Mirsalim as prime minister was released this afternoon by the presidential press and cultural adviser, as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Honorable deputies: Considering the existing climate, and for the sake of uniting and encouraging our commanding, useful and dedicated talents on the road to extracting the country from the crisis resulting from the domination of foreign powers during the previous regime, we propose Mr Mostaf Mirsalim as prime minister. We hope he will be able to attract the favor of the honorable deputies and will be able to lay the foundation for the necessary coordination.

PARS Biography

LD270940 Tehran PARS in English 0848 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Mostafa Mirsalim was born in [words indistinct] secondary education [word indistinct] school in Tehran and then went to France to pursue (?his studies in) mechanical engineering where he obtained his master's degree. (?For) a while, he worked in French industries and after his return to Iran he (?began) teaching in Tehran polytechnic.

During his stay in [word indistinct] engineer Mirsalim was intensively engaged in political and religious activities. Upon his arrival in Iran he established active contacts with Moslem academicians and students and devoted Iranians. [Words indistinct] overthrow of the former regime was quite prominent. [Words indistinct] as the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mirsalim had served in important posts of the political under secretary to the minister of the interior (?and) the supervisor of the police administration where he exhibited his (?capabilities).

Mostafa Mirsalim is married and has a son and a daughter.

DETAILS ON STATE OF ARRESTED WESTERN JOURNALISTS

Release, Departure of Three

NC251556 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 25 (AFP)--Three foreign correspondents, a Briton and two New Zealanders, who had been arrested by the authorities here four days ago left this morning for home.

The two New Zealanders, Simon Maxwell and Scott Chisholm, worked respectively for UPI-ITN and Visnews Television. They were arrested last Monday at the Intercontinental Hotel here by Islamic revolutionary committee members and told to get out of the country as soon as released. The Briton, John Connor, who also works for UPI-ITN, was freed within 24 hours and told he could stay on. He decided to leave anyway after being arrested once more (?yesterday and being detained) for two hours. Two more journalists, Karl Soerensen of Danish television and Hanit Sami Cosar of Turkish television, continue to be held.

Release of Turkish Journalist

TA271916 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Hamit Sami Cosar, a photographer working for the Turkish News Agency [THA], who was detained by Iranian authorities a week ago, has been released. Cosar and five other foreign correspondents were arrested in Tehran last Monday and were put in the Evin Prison, accused of espionage for the United States. Four of the correspondents were later released. The Turkish Foreign Ministry took the necessary steps for the release of Cosar after establishing contact with the Iranian authorities.

A TRT correspondent has learned that Cosar was released tonight around 1900 and went to the Turkish Embassy in Tehran. It is reported that Cosar's health condition is good and that he will soon return to Turkey.

ARRESTED U.S. WOMAN JOURNALIST ACCUSED OF SPYING

OW260932 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 26 (AFP)--Journalist Mrs Cynthia Brown-Dwyer, 49, arrested in May, by Iranian revolutionary guards, was today accused by the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC of spying for the United States.

The paper said Mrs Brown-Dwyer, a freelance from Buffalo, New York state, had "collaborated with an armed group to free the (U.S. Embassy) hostages, tried to supply arms to counter-revolutionary groups, and tried to prepare the ground for a new American attack."

The paper, organ of the powerful fundamentalist Islamic Republic Party, reproduced virtually word for word an article accusing Mrs Brown-Dwyer of spying which appeared two days ago in the paper ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD, organ of the revolutionary committees.

Revolutionary guards who arrested her at the Hilton Hotel on May 5 claimed she belonged to the United States Central Intelligence Agency and had contacted it from the hotel by telephone.

A diplomat at the Swiss Embassy in Tehran, which represents U.S. interests in Iran, said he could give no details on the reason for her arrest or where she was being held.

IRANIAN STUDENTS IN ANKARA PROTEST ASYLUM FOR PLOTTERS

LD280230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Ministry of Foreign Afrairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced that 22 student members of the Islamic society residing in Ankara went to the Turkish Foreign Ministry to protest over the Turkish Government's refusal to extradite the two Iranian officers who fled to Turkey by helicopter. They submitted a resolution on the necessity of extraditing these men to Iran. According to the PARS report, all 22 students have been detained by Turkish security authorities. The text of the students' resolution is as follows:

In the name of Allah, the destroyer of tyrants. We, the Iranian Muslim students, have come here due to recent developments directly concerned with Turkey. We are addressing the Muslims of Turkey in general and the Turkish Government in particular. We are demanding the fulfillment of the just requests of our nation:

Following the directives and decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni, we express our support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This revolution came as a surprise to criminals like America and international Zionism and their reactionary lackeys in the region. For years they have continually concocted new tricks in this part of the world. Their last trick was the treacherous coup attempt against Imam Khomeyni--in other words against the oppressed of the world, in particular the Muslim people of Iran. Among the treacherous agents who participated in the coup attempt, the two fugitive officers now in Turkey are of particular importance. The Government of Turkey has accepted these two traitors--enemies of Islam and the Muslims--without any consultation with the Iranian authorities.

It should not be forgotten that the two Muslim nations of Turkey and Iran share a common belief and enjoy a cordial relationship. Therefore, we condemn any move which could jeopardize or terminate these brotherly relations, and as representatives of the Islamic societies in Turkey, we demand the following of the Government of Turkey:

1. Return these fugitive traitors as soon as possible to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

2. Do not deliver these two thugs to any other country, in particular the criminal Government of America, otherwise you should expect to reap dangerous consequences;

3. Do not give entry permission to treacherous fugitives who flee to Turkey from Iran without consulting the competent Iranian authorities. Strictly avoid this kind of activity;

4. Radio, television and other mass media in Turkey must strictly avoid anything which contributes to separating the two Muslim and brother countries and to disturbing the relations between them, in particular activities which can be considered insulting and confrontational.

Death to American and Soviet imperialism. Death to criminal Israel. Long live the unity of the Islamic peoples.

QOTBZADEH SAYS FRENCH POLICE KNEW OF PLOT AGAINST BAKHTIAR

NC271839 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 27 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh charged today that the French police had been informed of the plot to kill former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris before the attempt was made on July 18. In an interview broadcast on Iranian television, Mr Qotbzadeh said that he had "protested against the attitude of the French police."

"You who were aware (of the plot), why didn't you arrest the plotters so that the deaths could have been prevented? The Iranian minister rhetorically asked "French police authorities."

A policeman and a woman resident of the building in which Mr Bakhtiar's daughter resided were killed when a commando attempted to assassinate the former premier. The five members of the commando were all arrested. Mr Qotbzadeh added that the attitude of the French police was intended "to create disorder in public opinion."

To substantiate his argument, he turned to the circumstances of the attack: "One half hour before the attackers entered the apartment building, two police cars stationed in front of the door left the scene," he said.

"Bakhtiar had dressed himself again in a bullet-proof vest and the two guards who accompanied him were exceptionally well-armed," Mr Qotbzadeh continued.

He added: "The son of the ex-prime minister, who works for the French police, had gone to his father's home."

He repeated his condemnation of the attack, and he said that he took into consideration "all these elements" in making his condemnation.

"The Iranian Government was not aware of this act, which could have been the work of agents of the old regime," he said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clash in Kermanshah

OW260008 Hong Kong AFP in English 2359 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 25 (AFP)--An Iranian officer and two soldiers were wounded during border clashes today between Iraqi and Iranian forces in western Iran, Tehran radio said. The Iranian Army, backed by revolutionary guards and Kurdish militiamen, fought against Iraqi forces near Naft-e Shah oilfield in Kermanshah Province and in the Qasr-e Shirin region, according to the radio.

PARS Report on Attacks

LD271040 Tehran PARS in English 0907 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 27 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iraqi outpost of Vaterveisi located opposite the Iranian Gomrok Kohneh outpost, was completely distroyed by the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was announced yesterday. According to the report the Iranian forces inflicted damage on the Iraqi Naftkhaneh installations. The report added that [word indistinct] region of Naftshahr in Iran was calm yesterday after severe clashes on Friday. In another development it was reported that two Iraqi tanks had been destroyed in sporadic border clashes in the Tang Howan and Tang Tosaveh. The clashes started at 10 pm on Friday between the Iranian armed forces and revolutionary guards on the one hand and armed insurgents supported by the Ba'thist Army of Iraq on the other. The clashes continued until 6 am yesterday. A revolutionary guard was injured in these clashes. Meanwhile, PARS reported from Kermanshah that mutiny has taken place in Khaneqein garrison in Iraq. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps in Qasr-e Shirin is investigating the matter. However, it has declined to confirm or deny the report.

Attack On Villages

GF271320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Ahvaz, the news offices of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards headquarters issued the following announcement yesterday afternoon: Following the transfer of troops by this office to the border region of Dasht-e Azadegan for cultural and educational activities and the defense of the region, Iraqi Ba'thist lackeys attacked the villages of (Moshamshiyeh and Bargeh)--where the guards are stationed--with RPG-7 rocket launchers last week. The attack was repelled by the guards and local tribesmen. The report also states that the attack did not result in any damage.

Iraqi Oil Installations Destruction

LD271933 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Kermanshah that a mutiny has broken out in the [word indistinct] in Iraq yesterday, during which 10 Iraqi soldiers and officers occupied the garrison and seized the weapons [words indistinct]. On the other hand dispatches received from Kermanshah report that nearby oil installations in Iraq were knocked out of operation due to the Irano-Iraqi border clashes 2 days ago. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in the west part of Iran announced that during these border clashes, which were the worst of the fighting between the two countries, revolutionary guards as well as the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed [word indistinct] Iraqi oil installations as well as an Iraqi outpost.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

25 July Speech

LD261914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Address by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Iranian military commanders: General Fallahi, acting chief of staff; General Zahirnezhad, commander of the army and the gendarmerie; Colonel Fakumi, commander of the air force; Captain Afzali, commander of the navy; Colonel Takyeh, head of the second bureau of the army; in Tehran on 25 July--recorded, duration 13 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: I am very sorry that a number of [words indistinct] in the army have given this excuse to corrupt individuals, to weaken the army.

Today we need strength in all government and national organizations. These issues that [words indistinct] that weaken the army, the gendarmerie and the armed forces do not stem from the nation. They stem from groups which wish to weaken the morale of the army and the nation [words indistinct] so that if, God forbid, [word indistinct] occurs, they would be weak.

This is regrettable. Our country, in its present state, needs solidarity of ideas, cooperation and order. If the system of a country, based on regulations and issues that are put forward by the system, says that the commander--being the commander--should be obeyed, that the commander in chief of the forces [words indistinct] should be obeyed, that the commanders of [word indistinct] of other places in the country should be obeyed; if this were not to be [word indistinct], the system would not be a proper system. If the system were not [word indistinct] from within, if harmony were not to exist within the system, you should not expect our country to advance. All these problems are placed in our path. If 100 or 200 [words indistinct] and the revolution guards together acted and neutralized this plot, then the people should not think how the army is. This is the same army that has done this, the same army that--in coordination with the guards corps--has accomplished the work in Kordestan and other places. I am sorry that [words indistinct] there are some people, some minorities, that wish to spoil. [sentence as heard]

Even in the parliament they clash with the government. We see clashes that are not beneficial to the country and in accordance with Islam. If all these establishments do not unite and cooperate today, we should expect calamity. The army should work with all its power and all the forces that are under the (?high command). NCO's, officers and commanders should obey. Obedience to superiors and [word indistinct] is a religious (?issue).

It should not be like before, that [words indistinct] that whatever they did would not matter. Today (?there is a person who) is above all. That is God lmighty, who (?sees) everything. If the chaos that exists in the country is to be prevented [word indistinct], if the armed forces, the Majles, the government, the president do not cooperate with each other, they should not expect to achieve final victory.

[Words indistinct] Whatever we have done we would be ruined. They want the army, the guards, the nation and [word indistinct] (?to give orders). We should not [word indistinct] which they had a share in, we should be grateful. If, for example, a number of the (?clergy) who are in [words indistinct] turned out to be SAVAK agents, we should not [words indistinct]. Of course, in a regime that reigned for 50 or 60 years and has trained [word indistinct] in their own interests, it is not expected that they should all [word indistinct] and reform immediately. It is expected that the people should unite now, so that the country will be purged and also for identifying those who were, and are, [words indistinct] groups, and those who have been identified should be handed over.

I have repeatedly said that if there are people in the army who are opposed to Islamic precepts are hatching plots, are foreign agents, [words indistinct] or corrupt, the army should do this itself. And if the courts ask the army, then the army should obey. (?The committees) and the guards should not act directly. Chaos that could destroy us should not occur. Forces should be united. The chain of command should be observed. [Words indistinct] so that order may prevail in the country. We should not live in chaos, as in a jungle, so that they might find an excuse to [words indistinct].

Now, with alertness, the nation should follow and support the government, the president, the army, the gendarmerie, the police, the guards and all other bodies. The nation should be behind them. A country whose armed forces enjoy the support of the nation will come to no harm.

If one were to see a number of corrupt people in one place it would not necessarily mean that everybody there is corrupt. Since there are corrupt ones among the clergy, could one say that all the clergy are corrupt? There are corrupt ones among the merchants. Could one say that all merchants are corrupt? There are corrupt individuals (?wherever there is a crowd).

The army is, of course, dutybound to purge. It should not be (?negligent) so that those people who are against us might say that the army cannot be purged, in order to weaken the army. The army should be purged. You yourselves should identify those to be purged. The gendarmerie should do likewise. So should the guards and everybody else.

This is a general issue for all of you. This country belongs to you now. It is not like during the past, where you do all the work and America and the USSR reap all the benefits. Today, whatever work you do, you yourselves and the nation will reap benefits. Therefore, all these forces should unite and everybody should strengthen each other.

The Majles should strengthen all the armed forces and all the other (?units). The Majles should strengthen [words indistinct] the government, the president. The president should strengthen them. The army should obey the president since he is the commander in chief of the armed forces. The president should treat them paternally.

This is Islam. Islam is different from (?other things) that like to show their strength, or be pretentious [words indistinct]. We should all be satisfied and we should all strive for the advancement of our ideology, not for self-advancement. We have no selves. We are our ideology. Whenever there is a question of ideology, you, I, he, all government organizations and all the rest should forget themselves and follow the ideology. They should place ideology (?above) themselves. As it was in the sadr-e Islam [during Muhammad's era], these things did not exist in sadr-e Islam [words indistinct]. Thank God you are strong [words indistinct] the masses are behind you. What are you frightened of? You should not be afriad of anything. Thirty-five million people are behind you today so that, God forbid, if anything happened anywhere, this 35-million-strong nation would support you unanimously.

Therefore, you should not be afraid that (?a plot is being hatched). [words indistinct] they failed and fled [words indistinct] they are busy trying to escape, not [passage indistinct]. You are all brothers. You are all together. All forces should unite. This is a religious duty for your, and for the Majles deputies, to cooperate with the government and the president. It is the religious duty of the president and the government to cooperate and coordinate with the Majles. [Words indistinct], if the guards were to interfere in the affairs of the gendarmerie or vice versa, or if the guards were to interfere in the army [words indistinct]. Everybody should perform his duty well. If all groups and all individuals in the country were to perform their duties well, the country would have order. It would be a country that would advance. But if everybody interferes in everybody else's affairs, if I were to interfere in your affairs and vice versa, I would not be able to do my job, nor would you. It is a religious duty that I am telling everybody. (?It is to your benefit. It is for the guards, the police, the army, the gendarmerie, the government, the president. It is a religous issue. Everyone is obliged to do it. What I am saying is necessary and should be done. Everybody should perform his legal duties. The law has determined the everyone's responsibilities. If one were to forsake the law and do (?otherwise), he would have acted contrary to religion. If so, [words indistinct].

The Majles should perform the duties that are set by law [words indistinct]. The Majles should not interfere in [words indistinct]. The government and the Majles should do their own job, (?which is an important task).

The army should do its own job [words indistinct] it is an important task. If everybody were to interfere in everybody else's affairs this would not be a proper country. [Words indistinct] it would mean that no one would be able to do his own job. I must point out to you that you should all maintain order: Soldiers, guards, policemen, (?lest) our country come to harm. I hope that no more harm comes to the country, that we serve God, that we consider God, the omnipresent, the omniscient, [words indistinct] we are responsible to God Almighty [words indistinct]. We are unaswerable to Islam [words indistinct]. We should all unite to (?purge) and [word indistinct] with all our power.

May God safeguard you all. May you all be successful and [words indistinct]. May you all be healthy, God willing.

Meeting With Military Commanders

LD261702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Col Mohammad Zakiani, commander of the Urumiyeh 64th Division, and Col Rahim Rafi'zadeh, commander of the West Azarbayjan gendarmerie, were received in audience this evening by Iman Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The commander of the ground forces and of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran was also present at this meeting. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, the commanders presented a report to the imam of the nation on the region under their command. The imam gave them the necessary instructions. The imam once again emphasized that restoration of peace is important in order to achieve solidarity of command in the region.

Meeting With Yazdi

LD270417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the deputy for Tehran and supervisor of the Keyhan institute, was given a private audience yesterday afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting, which lasted 40 minutes, Dr Yazdi presented a report to Imam Khomeyni on the status of the institute, the work of the investigating committee and the general state of the Majles. According to Dr Yazdi, the leader of the revolution suggested that the deputies should avoid actions which weaken the Majles. Regarding the resignation of one of the deputies and Dr Yazdi's desire to resign from the Majles, the imam said: Deputies must not leave their trenches. The imam suggested to Dr Yazdi that effective measures should be taken to expose deviationist groups.

Meeting With Religious Leaders

LD271236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, last night the ulema and religous figures of Turkaman Sahra, Gonbad, [words indistinct] were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at his residence.

During the audience one of the region's religious figures informed the imam about regional problems. Then the nation's imam addressed them as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: One of the blessings of this meeting is that in the past we did not have meetings with the great ulema who were around the country and we did not know them. But from now on we will meet them and will inform them. We will pray for them and will ask for their blessings. [sentence indistinct] Unfortunately they are all over Iran and it seems there are some people among them who are trying to discredit this movement among the people of Iran. We have seen so far that there are writings and sayings to discredit this movement abroad, and now we understand that these various groups under different names are active in Iran. They have Islamic names but contain non-Islamic elements and they are programmed to make the people pessimistic toward this movement within the country.

When the assembly begins its operation, news of its issues and operation should be released. And the people should now about them and question them.

These issues are not restricted to Gonbad and its surroundings. Wherever they are active, actions against the Islamic principles take place. The Islamic Republic must be based on the principles of Islam. Recently the son of Ayatollah Golpayegani came here to communicate his father's unhappiness over these issues. Other Islamic ulema are also unhappy. The assembly should investigate and stop those who in the name of Islam commit un-Islamic acts or acts of Marxism and communism. The government which will be formed must contain elements which are committed to Islam and do not have trends toward deviant schools.

However, there are issues that [words indistinct] and be investigated by the assembly. If anything has been taken from the people contrary to religious laws it should be returned. If there are people who have acted against Islam, they should be educated and questioned.

We sincerely hope that in this assembly, the majority of whose members are clean and honest, the council of the guardians and its members who are responsible, will investigate these issues [words indistinct] that are presented by the government. And those projects which have been given before by the government, they should be investigated by the assembly. Anything which is contrary to Islam should be refused. I hope the assembly will attend to these issues. I will tell them to correctly investigate, and whatever proposals have been submitted, [words indistinct] and the council of the guardians will see that there will be not a word against Islam. We want the Islamic Republic to be based on Islam. We hope every one of you will succeed and during this blessed month of Ramadan will not be deprived of God's blessings. God Almighty will save all of you.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Azarbayjan Officials

LD261737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] [Name indistinct], governor general of West Azarbayjan; general Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces and commander of the gendarmerie; the commander of Urumiyeh 64th Division; the commander of the West Azarbayjan gendarmerie, and Sa'id Zanjani, the president's envoy to the region, met President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadar today and discussed security problems in the region.

Interview on Government Functions

LD272152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadar by unidentified correspondent on 26 July--place not specified, recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Bani-Sadr, during the recent speeches of the imam [words indistinct] especially concerning the appointment of the new government, putting forward certain qualifications for those becoming prime minister or ministers, and all the officials heading ministries. [passage indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [Words indistinct] the majority of ministers who had come to power were approved by the majority of members of the Revolution Council. [Words indistinct] until now. Now, too, a situation has been created that in my view is not healthy. [passage indistinct] Perhaps we could come out of the crisis. [passage indistinct] A number of people have been appointed and have been introduced, but altogether [words indistinct]. According to the constitution, the president must appoint the premier and the ministers [words indistinct]. Since the president is responsible to the nation [words indistinct] he must clear his position [words indistinct] (?a president who could not work with the government)--he ought to tell the people that he has no responsibility in the running of the government. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [passage indistinct] Therefore, to achieve internal coordination of the government and, more important, to be able to [words indistinct] that the society could see and feel secure [words indistinct] that the energy which is currently consumed for sabotage be directed toward creation. We should not doubt if we continue to have this ruin they will (?take away) the country from us. Therefore we should try to direct the energy that is now working to sabotage on the road to construction. We have no choice [words indistinct] they do not need authority. What they need is faith, attracting people's confidence, acting with dedication. [Words indistinct] the work of the media, especially radio and television. That is only in my view [words indistinct] and abusiveness [words indistinct] if they do not give up this method and do not adopt a creative policy for the true independence of Iran [words inditinct]. If you want to interfere in the work of this and that, if the judicial power wanted to take over everything [words indistinct] and then the legislative power wanted to interfere in the work of the executive power and vice-versa, this equals chaos. [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] From my point of view a number of people are corrupt. All they are concerned with is to destroy this republic. What they are trying to do to achieve this aim is to try to infiltrate among us and [words indistinct] we have to close all doors [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr President, one of the topics currently being discussed is that the nation has a very bad memory of the previous government. The people believe that they acted very badly, that they were inefficient, that they did not act in a revolutionary manner, that the purging of government departments has not taken place. There are elements holding offices whom, when we investigate their records, are not very reliable and cannot be regarded as trustworthy guards of the revolution [words indistinct] imam himself several times has attacked these shortcomings and has expressed his concern and even has expressed his policy for the appointment of (?the government).

What I want to say that there is no time left [words indistinct] the people really expect that the future government will be truly a revolutionary government that will act with speed and prevent those elements who are the fifth column of America and even internal elements for conspiracy to exist in governmental departments, thus preventing the return of America.

[Answer] [passage indistinct] Our governmental organization, our economic combination our cultural combination, our social structure are important. [passage indistinct] It is the structure that creates plots. If we leave the structure as it is, [passage indistinct] this will pave the road to make people tired of this situation [words indistinct].

The question that people are dissatisfied with the previous government [words indistinct] they are laws being ratified by the Revolution Council. I think [words indistinct] some of these laws are provisions of the constitution, and in approving them I was either the initiator or had a basic role. For example the nationalization of urban land, the distribution of rural land, the nationalization of industries, insurance [words indistinct] these laws were ratified. These ministers [words indistinct] they use to criticize [words indistinct] as long as I remember, I did not agree with both the provisional government and that after the election of the president. My view after the presidential election was that the government to be formed [words indistinct] I asked the imam and he agreed, but the task was not implemented [words indistinct] Therefore, [words indistinct] not because the ministers were not [words indistinct] these ministers lacked coordination among themselves, thus resulting [words indistinct] plus we have a propaganda establishment whose task is unfortunately not [words indistinct] but sabotage. There are many cases. I will tell you one. [passage indistinct] The Revolution Council had given the view that this minister [passage indistinct]. There are issues which are not related to political parties but related to the country's law and order. From my point of view, whoever holds a position of responsibility, as long as he is there according to a lawful appointment order, ought to be given him authority [words indistinct] Attacking is not criticism, this is against Islam. [sentence indistinct] But naturally they did not bear in mind the importance of coordination [words indistinct] I always stress coordination. There is no regime without coordination.

[Question] Anyway, one of the important issue, as you said, is coordination, but part of the shortcomings are the result of a lack of revolutionary motivation. For example, [words indistinct] coming and demonstrating in front of the prime ministry building is not the result of not having coordination. This means not acting decisively. The nation expected that those demonstrating would be arrested [words indistinct]. This is one issue. Now, the next issue is that there is no time left for some people to take office and commit mistakes and then apologize. People will no longer tolerate these things--that the government will make a mistake and then apologize.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the government was appointed by the Revolution Council. They approved the minsters. [Words indistinct] what I want to say is that to attack defenseless persons is against Islamic morals. [Words indistinct now that there is no one person to accept the fault [words indistinct] we no longer have a Revolution Council. [Words indistinct] those who vote are responsible. [passage indistinct]

[Question] We hope this will be a good experience for the appointment of the new government.

[Answer] Of course, all there are experiences, providing all of us make the effort to evaluate events and the way that they have taken place, and to take into consideration that it is the experience which becomes a basis. If such [words indistinct].

[Question] Of course, but the question had more to do with the imam's directives regarding the situation in the ministries. And even earlier the imam proposed the establishment of a ministry for the prevention of sins, but unfortunately no action was taken in this direction. [sentence indistinct]

[Answer] As I said, (?if it were to appoint), then it would be another thing. [Words indistinct] but it is not now. You ask what from my point of view can leadership do (?to save) Iran. I (?cannot) answer you, because there are intervening factors. [Words indistinct] have accepted the regime, and at least had recognized the basics of the regime. To know that Islam has an economic aspect for the economics of society, has a social aspect for society's soaical relations, has a political aspect for the governing of a society, its leadership and management, and also has a cultural aspect. Cultural aspects, from my point of view are [words indistinct] comprehensive.

This is to do with the spiritual role of Islam. For minus this spiritual role [words indistinct] but there is also this role, this spiritual role. Without this spiritual role you will have to do many of your works on the basis of mathematical principles. If you are unable to persuade someone to do something [words indistinct] you will have to use other methods, such as striking a bargain with him or buying him. Or else you will have to use force, be it financial force, such as giving someone money, political force, such as bringing pressure to bear upon him, or cultural force [words indistinct] or social force [words indistinct]. If our regime wants to be Islamic it will surely use the spiritual role, and it will use force only in removing obstacles. [passage indistinct]

Our ministers must have (?great) spirituality. [Passage indistinct] (?The new government should devote its attention to the success of the revolution, set aside personal considerations in the interest of the revolution and follow the line which is the general policy of the revolution. [sentence indistinct] At the same time [words indistinct] in the context of considerations for the future. [sentence indistinct] If the various groups are for the success of the revolution, then, God willing, we shall be successful.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In connection with the new government, whatever program I may have will have to be put to the people after the new government has been formed. I have something to say about (?the media) and the radio and television service with regard to their moral attitude. (?I) find something wrong, (?I) pursue the matter. [sentence indistinct] But at any rate the matter will be pursued.

(?We have received the telephone calls to the effect) that your radio and television broadcast a program [words indistinct] struggle, with every other material broadcast attacking the president. You are a propaganda apparatus, and it is the function of a propaganda apparatus to explain and put to the people the government's good work, to put the people's views on the government's bad work to the government [words indistinct] (?so that) an atmosphere of understanding between the government and the people is created. [Words indistinct] in other words, you are collecting certain preconceived ideas and are putting them to the people in a falsified manner. [passage indistinct]

In our Constitution, for which we have sacrificed the blood of martyrs--if we trample the Constitution underfoot on the pretext of being revolutionary [words indistinct]. We should (?safeguard) the constitution. This gentleman was a majles deputy at the time. (?And as such he could not be arrested) [words indistinct].

What we are saying is that the justification for his arrest should be proved. [passage indistinct]

I would like the radio and television (?to help) establish the government's sovereignty everywhere. [sentence indistinct] So you should strengthen the government's sovereignty. So there is no lesson for me to learn from your radio and television in this regard. Rather it is for me to teach you a lesson in that [words indistinct] you should help establish the government's sovereignty everywhere. [passage indistinct]

Meeting With Ulema Delegation

LD272032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a group of ulema from (Torkman Sahra) met and conferred with President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr this evening. At this meeting the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly from Ramian, (Azad-Shahr), (Minudasht), the region of Gonbad-e Kavus and 'Aliabad of Kapus region were present. They exchanged views and discussed problems and difficulties in the region of (Torkman Sahra).

AFGHAN PARTY OFFICES IN KHORASAN CLOSED FOR U.S. LINKS

LD251059 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i, head of the Khorasan guards corps:" "The Leader of Afghanistan's Jami'at-e Eslami Is an American Agent"]

[Text] Mashhad--In connection with the closure of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan offices in Khorasan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i, head of the Khorasan guards corps and president of the Khorasan special court, noted that the closure of these offices was due to the existence of evidence proving certain Jami'at supporters' dependence on America.

He said: "This evidence includes tapes which we have acquired showing that Jami'at supporters were American sympathisers. In addition, America supplies the group with funds and nurtures it ideologically and materially, and it is America which carefully lays down its policy. On the tape of a speech made by one of its leaders remarks were made which show their contact with America."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i professed ignorance of a connection between the group and Anwar as-Sadat. He said: "Since we have no documents or evidence of meetings with Anwar as-Sadat, I would refrain from expressing a view on this."

He continued: "Most Afghans arrested on charges of pickpocketing, carrying and selling arms and drugs, sodomy or prostitution are in possession of Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan membership cards. Supporters of the group are importing illegal arms and opium into Iran via Zahedan, then getting these to the counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan. They have acquired passports with forged identity cards.

"At Tayyebad [Iran-Afghanistan border town in Khorasan], armed clashes have taken place on several occasions during the arrest of several Afghan smugglers who were Jami'at members.

"The leader of the Jami'at is an American agent and he is being sought at the moment."

On the subject of the closure of other offices and Afghan political groups, Hojjat ol-Eslam Safa'i said: "A thorough investigation will take place in this regard, and if any groups are found to be dependent on either of the two Eastern and Western powers, clearly their activities will be curtailed."

PARS REPORTS 26 JULY OPEN SESSION OF MAJLES

LD271030 Tehran PARS in English 0858 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 26-27 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles) held an open session at 1045 a.m. yesterday with recitation of verses from the holy Koran. This session was presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The first pre-agenda speech was delivered by Gholamali Shahraki who talked about the problems of his constituency and said that there was only one hospital in Sistan although it had a population of 250,000 to 300,000.

The next speaker was Ali Akbar Belayati who talked about the issue of Jerusalem and its announcement by Israel as the permanent capital of that country. He also mentioned the silence of the Soviet Union concerning the Israeli aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people. He warned the Islamic republican government that the provisional government gave no assistance to Palestine except in words. He reiterated that the issues of Al-Qods and the grand mosque of Jerusalem were overlooked and "we have given no considerable spiritual aid to them during this period." He then asked why should not we announce this confrontation so that our militant individuals may go there to fight. Israel and its parliament should be warned to take a lesson from the destiny of the deposed shah. He emphasised that at present the Islamic countries inspired by the Islamic Revolution of Iran are about to rise against their decadent governments of the region like that of Anwar as-Sadat who serve like a dagger in the back of Islam and the grand mosque. Taheri was the next speaker who warned the Majles not to follow the lesson of the Revolution Council and the provisional government. He added that their greatest problem was that they were in a passive state, that is, some bills were presented to the council by ministries and were approved hastily. This caused the great damage to the revolution. He also proposed that the president would not introduce the prime minister and leave this task to the Majles.

After the pre-agenda speeches, the reports of the investigation commission concerning the credentials of the Mardasht deputy, Seyyed Ahmad Hosseini, was set forth. The rapporteur of the inquiry commission, Ibrahim Yazdi, announced the cancellation of the elections of the constituency after reading the report of the commission in this regard. He also said that the Ministry of the Interior had announced the cancellation of the election results on June 10 to the Majles after the necessary investigations and studying the complaints about the election. However, the defensive speech of Hosseini was scheduled to be delivered in Sunday's session.

At the end of the session, they agreed to choose a new date motto for the Islamic Consultative Assembly, namely "Mazhar-e Adle Ali" (symbol of Imam Ali's justice), which, if the Arabic numerical equivalents of its letters are added up, would give the year of foundation of the Majles. This will replace the previous date motto called 'Adle Mozafar.'

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South Asia

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FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

LD281720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after participating in the extraordinary meetings of the UN General Assembly concerning the issue of Palestine, returned to Kabul this afternoon.

Minister of Information and Culture 'Abdol Majid Sarboland; Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazel Rahim Mumand; 'Abdolhadi Mokammel, deputy political minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the director of protocol and some other members of that ministry welcomed the minister of foreign affairs at Kabul international airport.

SOLIDARITY MEETING OF CITIZENS, ARMY OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD282118 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The toilers of Sorkh va Parsa district held a meeting today and resolutely expressed their support for the liberating Sawr Revolution, particularly for its new development stage. In this meeting the commander of the 7th Division of the central garrison made a statement on the sinister and foul aims of the enemies of the revolution and exposed their inhuman and sinister nature.

During this meeting, the noble people of Sorkh va Parsa district and the party political deputy of the 7th Division made speeches about the lofty goals of the Afghan revolutionary government and about the (?wicked) actions of the sworn enemies of the Afghan revolution--international imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonist chauvinism and the reactionary circles of the region.

The elders of Sorkh va Parsa district spoke on behalf of the district and expressed their support of and solidarity with the Afghan revolutionary government, and condemned the sinister and treacherous actions of the enemies of Afghanistan.

At the end of the meeting a resolution was issued, read and approved unanimously.

MILITARY SCHOOLS EXEMPT FROM EDUCATION MINISTRY LEAVE

LD282126 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Announcement of the directorate of education and training of the Ministry of National Defense:

The lessons of military schools and colleges will begin in accordance with previous plan and orders. They are not bound by the leave of the schools of the Ministry of Education and Training.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK REPORTS PROFIT INCREASE

WA291155 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Kabul, July 10, (BAKHTAR)--The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan was held yesterday under the chairmanship of the minister of finance, Abdol Wakil, discussing the reports of the executive and supervisory boards.

The meeting also discussed the balance sheet and accounts on profits and losses in 1358 [1979-80] and made necessary decisions.

Similarly, the meeting discussed the bank's net profit for the same year amounting to Afs. 24,250,000, showing an increase of 21 percent in comparison with the previous year earnings.

At the end, the minister expressed satisfaction at the bank's performance and expansion of credit volume amounting to Afs. 574,000,000 in 1358 and issued instructions with regard to the bank's future activities.

GOVERNMENT WORKING HOURS ANNOUNCED FOR RAMADAN

WA291310 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 12,(BAKHTAR)--The Central Office for Civil Servants and Administrative Reforms reported that due to the decision made by the authorities, office hours for government employees during Ramadan including Thursday will start at 7 a.m. and end at 1 p.m.

Working hours during this holy month of fasting shall be six hours without stop. Working hours for workers in industrial organisations and projects will be the same in each shift whose beginning and end will be determined by Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Ministries of Higher and Vocational Education will arrange the hours according to the above principle.

Reduction of Curfew During Ramadan

WA291458 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 14, (BAKHTAR)--On the advent of the holy month of Ramadan the curfew in Kabul would be imposed between 12 p.m. to 3.a.m. Hence the Kabul residents are hereby requested to observe the above curfew.

AFP: SARWARI APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA

BK281506 Hong Kong AFP in English 1500 GMT 28 July 80

[Text] Kabul, July 28 (AFP)--Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and vice-chairman of the Revolution Council Asadollah Sarwari has been appointed as his country's ambassador to Mongolia, sources close to the Afghan Government said today.

They added that Mr. Sarwari was taken to the Soviet Union last month by the Soviets to avoid a direct confrontation between the two factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

Mr. Sarwari leads the Khalq faction of the party, which is opposed to Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

He was taken to the Soviet Union following resentment within the Afghan Cabinet.

During the previous regime of Hafizollah Amin, Mr. Sarwari headed the Afghan secret police and was rumoured to have tortured ministers belonging to the Parcham faction.

AFGHAN ARMY UNITS REPORTEDLY MUNITY IN GHAZNI PROVINCE

BK281232 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 28 (AFP)--Several units of the regular Afghan Army mutinied against the Babrak Karmal government recently and have been holding out for some days against attacking Soviet troops, a diplomatic source said here today.

Quoting sources held as reliable in diplomatic circles, the source said that the rebellion involved units of the 14th Division in Ghazni Province, some 100 kms (60 miles) southwest of Kabul, and a unit stationed at Kowt-e 'Ashrow, only 20 kms (12 miles) southwest of the capital.

The 14th Division is equipped with tanks and Soviet-built SAM ground-to-air missiles.

The report said that on July 24, shortly after the government reshuffle that increased Mr Karmal's powers to the detriment of Khalq ministers, unusually heavy activity was noticed at Kabul airport.

On July 25, 28 helicopters and several MiG-21 jets were seen take off in the direction of Ghazni. On their return they had used their full ammunition load.

Further Report

BK261359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 28 (AFP)--Soviet forces bombed and strafed at least two military camps, between Thursday and yesterday, held by Afghan troops who have mutinied against the Babrak Karmal government, a diplomatic source said here today.

As dozens of helicopter gunships and MiG-21 fighter-bombers took off from Kabul airport and returned for fresh loads of munitions, President Babrak Karmal was alternating threats and appeals for unity in a speech to a full session of the party Central Committee.

According to diplomats in Kabul, the rebellion involved units of the 14th Division in Ghazni Province, south of Kabul, and a unit stationed at Kowt-e 'Ashrow only 20 kilometres (12 miles) southwest of the capital.

Bombings were also carried out in Vardak Province to the east and Parvan to the north, but the sources, described by diplomats here as reliable, were unable to say whether they were aimed at rebels or more mutineers.

The 14th Division mutineers, who were attacked on Friday by armoured helicopters and MiGs, have tanks and anti-aircraft weapons, including Soviet-built surface-to-air (SAM) missiles.

It was not known whether the bombings was accompanied by attacks on the ground.

The mutiny came on the heels of a government reshuffle that increased Mr. Karmal's powers to the detriment of the Khalq faction in the communist party, which is largely supported by army officers.

Soviet Air Attacks

BK281650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1632 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Ghazni (eastern Afghanistan), July 28 (AFP)--Afghan Government forces aided by massive Soviet air strength have repulsed a major rebel uprising here in the fiercest ever battle fought since the beginning of the resistence about seven months ago.

For the first time since the start of the Moscow Olympics 10 days ago, the Soviet command here used MiG-21 and helicopter gunships to crush the rebel uprising, which was boosted on Thursday when the commander of Afghan Government troops here linked with the rebels, well informed sources here said.

Diplomatic sources in Kabul confirmed the rebel movements.

On Thursday morning, there were unusual air movements at Kabul international airport and MiG-21 fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships were seen flying over the capital, heading northeast.

I left for Ghazni on Friday morning and managed to cross the 20 km (12 mile) cordon around the Afghan capital, but I was stopped at Zanahan, a suburban town 25 km (14 miles) from Ghazni by Afghan Government troops and was advised to take shelter or face the air attack.

On Friday evening the air activities increased and I saw Soviets and Afghan Government troops using flares and I heard sounds of bombing. But there was no way to confirm where exactly the fighting was going on.

I was told by local Afghans that the 14th Division of the Afghan Government forces here and another unit at Kowt-e 'Ashrow, a location about 20 kms (12 miles) southeast of Kabul, had linked up with the rebels.

Afghan sources said that the rebels had suffered "heavy casualties" which was later partially confirmed by diplomatic sources in Kabul.

There was another report that the commander of the Afghan troops here belongs to the Khalq faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and was very close to Communication Minister Lt. Col Aslam Watanjar.

According to informed diplomatic sources in Kabul, the commander revolted after a government reshuffle which stripped ministers belonging to the Khalq faction.

At one stage I counted 16 helicopter gunships crossing the air space and heading towards Ghazni.

On Saturday fewer gunships were seen. Instead, the Soviets put into service MiG-21 fighter-bombers.

The change was ordered following the shooting down of two gunships by the defected Afghan troops, well informed sources said.

I returned to Kabul on Saturday and by late evening air activities had diminished.

Diplomatic sources said that the Soviets have successfully repulsed the rebel attacks.

The 32,797 square mile Ghazni Province, which has a common border with Pakistan, has a population of 101,000.

SOVIETS DENY REPORTS OF KILLINGS, DESTRUCTION OF VILLAGES

WA291212 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] Islamabad, July 16--The Soviet Embassy in Islamabad today described as "malicious" the reports about alleged "killings" and destruction of villages in Afghanistan and said these were "part of a policy of misinformation, which is used by American imperialism."

It quoted a TASS denial published in the press, which says that "the American news agencies, UPI and AP, quoting certain "diplomatic circles in Delhi" published reports, alleging that thousands of Afghans were killed in Afghanistan over the past days and over 50 villages were destroyed in the vicinity of Kabul and in the Ghazni Province."

"TASS is authorized to reject categorically the concoctions about 'killings' and destruction of villages in Afghanistan. All this is part of a policy of misinformation, which is used by American imperialists to prevent certain improvements in the situation which have developed in the region, the very quotation of 'diplomatic sources in Delhi' demonstrates that the authors of the fabrications, mentioned above, did not even take the trouble to choose a more suitable location to render the appearance of 'diplomatic authenticity' to their fabrications."

REBELS CLAIM CONVOY TAKEN, SOVIET TANKS DESTROYED

BK270108 Hong Kong AFP in English 0058 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 27 July (AFP)--Afghan rebels captured a supply convoy and destroyed its Soviet tank escort on July 18 in the northern Afghanistan Province of Takhar, the rebel organisation Hezb-e Eslami said here Saturday.

Six tanks and four trucks were destroyed by rebels, who captured two other trucks loaded with rice and flour, a spokesman for the group said.

Nine soldiers were also captured and would be judged by a Muslim tribunal in the district of Farha, the spokesman said. All the others were killed, he added.

The convoy ambush--the third within a few days--seemed to indicate that because of increasing food shortages, the rebels were now concentrating on seizing enemy supplies, observers here noted.

The Takhar guerrilla leader was said to be a former Afghan Air Force pilot who trained six years in the Soviet Union and deserted under the Taraki regime.

The Hezb-e Eslami spokesman also said that a Takhar religious leader, Maulawi (?Ibrahim) Butsheken, recently led an attack against an airfield held by Soviet troops.

Sixty-five Soviet troops were either killed or wounded in the attack, the spokesman claimed.

Rebels also recently executed eight "Afghan communists", three "spies" and 35 passengers travelling in a government bus in the Paghman Province, the spokesman said.

In Lowgar Province, eastern Afghanistan, a government-controlled school was burned and 14 "communists" were killed, he added.

HERAT SHOPS REPORTEDLY SET ON FIRE BY REBELS

WA291537 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jul 80 p 10

[Excerpts] London, July 16--Afghan guerrillas set fire to shops in the north-western city of Herat, causing damage worth 10,3 million afghanis (nearly 250,000 dollars), Kabul Radio reported yesterday.

Public buildings were set ablaze at Qandahar in the south and Parvan and Baghlan, north of Kabul, it said.

Meanwhile, while the Karmal regime has announced its decision to return to the original owners the properties confiscated by its immediate predecessor, it is the fear of identification with the present regime that has resulted in the lack of response to the offer.

Observers in Kabul believe that the original owners have already joined the ranks of freedom-fighters and they do not regard it worth their while to seek their properties which are of no consequence under the existing circumstances.

They also feel that the present state of affairs under alien pressure is transitory and their properties would inevitably return to them with the success of their struggle and the restoration of normal condition in the country.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS SUPPLY OF BRITISH ARMS TO REBELS

LD271140 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Jul 80 p 2

[By SUNDAY TELEGRAPH diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Consignments of British arms sold to Arab states are being shipped-on at once in a clandestine traffic to supply guerrilla forces fighting the Russian Army occupying Afghanistan.

Confirmation from Middle East diplomatic sources that crates of weapons and ammunition are getting through to the Pathan guerrillas follows a British Government decision not to sell or give weapons to them directly.

More than 100 MP's have tabled an all-party motion in the Commons calling for defensive arms to be sent to those resisting the Russian invasion.

KUNA: AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER CLAIMS 1 MILLION DEAD

LD271340 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 27 (KUNA)--About one million people in Afghanistan have been killed since the assassination of President Daud Khan following a Soviet inspired coup which brought in late President Nur Mohammad Taraki in April 1978, according to Afghan resistance leader Molvi Mohammad Yunus Khalis.

In an interview published today in the right-wing Urdu daily NAWAI WAQT, Molvi Khalis, who is chief of Hezb-e Eslami, one of the components of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said between 200,000 and 300,000 people were killed by Kabul's Marxist government.

The remaining people, he said, were the victims of bombing by Soviet jets, helicopter gunships, tanks and poisonous gases. These victims were mostly women and children, he added.

Molvi Khalis, who according to NAWAI WAQT is leading a large group of resistance fighters in Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan, claimed that the Afghan Army, whose strength stood at 100,000 during Daud regime, was reduced to 20,000. This reduction was mainly due to killings, large-scale desertions and link up with resistance fighters.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS TO FREE INDIAN HOCKEY COACH

BK241109 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 24 July (AFP)--Indian hockey coach Chain Singh, who was captured by Afghan rebels in April last, is safe and will be released any time now or immediately after the Moscow Olympics is over, his father-in-law Surnam Singh has said on his return from a recent visit to Afghanistan.

Chain Singh and 18 Afghan hockey players were attacked by the rebels when they landed in Gonduz Province of the troubled Afghanistan on April 24 on their way back from the Soviet Union.

Narrating details of the incident to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) journalists at Gurdaspur, hometown of the Singhs, in Punjab, Mr Chain Singh said the governor of the province was to arrange their (the team's) flight to Kabul but instead directed them to go by road. Their vehicle was escorted by two armed Russians. Mr Chain Singh alleged that the driver of the vehicle was a pro-rebel, helping rebels attack the team. He was quoted as saying that the driver, after covering a distance of about 15 km, insisted on going by a link route while the tanks remained on the main road. After taking on to the link road and covering some more distance, the driver stopped the vehicle and ran away. Soon the rebels reached the spot and overpowered the team.

The two Russians were killed on the spot. Two team members, who attempted to flee, were also shot dead while three other players managed to escape, Mr Chain Singh was further quoted as saying.

PRESS VIEWS PRC STANCE ON MCMAHON LINE QUESTION

BK281208 Hong Kong AFP in English 0618 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 July (AFP)--Two national Indian dailies today frontpaged reports that China was now disputing India's position that the McMahon line marked the north-eastern Indian border with China, going back on Beijing's stand of 1 month ago.

The INDIAN EXPRESS and the HINDUSTAN TIMES both quoted a statement made in Beijing to the special correspondent of the Indian military magazine VIKRANT by chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Wang Bingnan.

Mr Wang reportedly said that at the Simla conference in 1914 between Britain and Tibet the British representative McMahon had simply "suggested" a border demarcation, but the British foreign office had subsequently forged a document saying that the line had been accepted by Tibet.

China had then endorsed the line, the Indian dailies said.

The HINDUSTAN TIMES commentator said that China was now taking up this old historical dispute solely to enable it to refuse to negotiate with India for a solution to the border problem, contrary to what Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping had told the magazine VIKRANT the previous month.

"Under the circumstances it is possible to regard Mr Wang's observation to mean that the position on the border issue has not yet come within negotiable distance," the HINDUSTAN TIMES said.

PAPER ANALYZES PAKISTAN'S POLITICAL SITUATION

BK290613 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 15 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Ultimatum to Zia"]

[Text] Pakistan's military regime, already shaken by the Shia revolt, is now facing a fresh challenge, this time from the long-suppressed political parties. The Pakistan National Alliance [PNA], comprising five opposition parties, has held a national convention in Lahore in open defiance of the ban on any political gathering. It was not just a symbolic act of protest. The PNA has given an ultimatum to the Zia government for immediate dissolution of the military cabinet, an interim civilian government, and national elections for transfer of power to the elected representatives, all within six weeks, failing which a nation-wide movement will be launched to topple the dictatorship.

Referring to the Afghanistan crisis, the resolution makes the point that the alienation between the Pakistani people and the government has created a situation in which the country cannot be properly defended against the threat. The PNA unwarrantedly drags in India in this context, darkly alluding to India's "collaborating with the Soviet Union in the military field" and getting armaments from Moscow for possible use against Pakistan. With more logic India might well say that the enormous inflow of arms and money to Pakistan from the West and Arab countries to strengthen its defences against the Soviet threat is more likely to be used against this country.

Pakistan's military leaders themselves have admitted that they have neither the wish nor the capacity to take on the Soviet Union in any event. However, we need not read too much significance in the PNA resolution. Raising the India bogey is part of the political theatre in Pakistan.

The PNA's move against the Zia government is well timed. The unrest among the Shias, the lawyers, the pressmen, the student community and the crisis in the economy have created conditions for a mass movement. Last month the police raided the campus of the Quaid-i-Azam university in Islamabad on the eve of an international scientific conference there, arrested several persons and seized firearms and anti-government pamphlets. The action was reportedly taken to forestall a student revolt. The PNA sees a popular wave and may be hoping to be way ahead in exploiting it of its arch rival, the Pakistan People's Party [PPP], which has borne the brunt of Zia's repression. But once the political parties come into the field, martial law or no martial law, the PPP with its halo of the Bhutto martyrdom may be more than a match for all the others.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEPARTMENT URGED TO REVAMP SETUP

BK290625 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Nuclear Projects"]

[Text] The proposal to set up two more atomic power stations comes at a time when the overall performance of the Department of Atomic Energy [DAE] is generating little confidence. While no one will deny that India has more than enough trained manpower and indigenous raw material for many additional nuclear power plants, the DAE's capability for timely execution of its plans remains questionable. At present atomic energy's contribution is just about 2 percent of our total power consumption and if the DAE continues to function in its usual lackadaisical manner this figure is unlikely to increase significantly in the next five or ten years. Hence, this department should first revamp its own set-up to ensure speedy completion of its several ongoing projects which have been already delayed by three to five years before starting any new power plants. While some problems like the interrupted fuel supply from the U.S. for Tarapur were unavoidable, the frequent and prolonged failures at the Kota plant are inexcusable.

There is no doubt that it is vital quickly to raise the production of heavy water which is needed in large quantities as moderator for most of the new atomic power plants. Hopefully, the new process being used at the Kota plant for producing heavy water will prove more satisfactory than the synthesis-gas process used in earlier plants. Timely completion of four new heavy water plants is essential for operating new power stations. However, the DAE's ultimate objective should be to perfect the breeder technology which alone promises true independence for India in the field of nuclear energy.

It does not need an elaborate analysis to show that the weakest link in India's atomic power programme has been an over-reliance on external supplies of fuel and sophisticated equipment. Had early efforts been made to develop indigenous processes for producing sufficient heavy water, enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant and special fuel for the breeder reactor at Kalpakkam, the country's nuclear energy programme would have been on a sound footing by now. It is still not too late to strive for self-reliance in these matters.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ASSAM AGITATORS' DEMANDS

BK281345 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[N.K. Dhar commentary]

[Text] A ray of hope is visible on the eastern horizon of India. After 10 months of turmoil, which nearly destroyed the traditional values to which the people of Assam had clung for centuries, there are now unmistakable signs of peace. The students' agitation on the foreign nationals issue has been called off unconditionally. The talks to solve the issue are to start soon between the student leaders and the government. In reaching an agreement in this regard both the government as well as the agitating All-Assam Students Union and the All-Assam People's Action Council leaders have exhibited a spirit of give and take. Indeed, both had to make [word indistinct] consistent with their publicly stated positions for a gradual climb down leading to an agreement without loss of face.

It is true that in this respect the government took the initiative when Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi withdrew her stand that 1971 should be treated as the cutoff point for detecting foreigners alleged to have infiltrated into Assam and offered to talk without preconditions. She also gave up her position that withdrawal of the agitation was the essential prerequisite to the holding of negotiations. The agitators did not react with a matching response in the initial stages, having taken the position that the 1951 national register should form the basis for the purpose of detection of the foreign nationals. Meanwhile, pressure was mounting on the students from the people in general to come to terms with the center because the economy of Assam lay devastated; schools and colleges remained closed for 10 months; unemployment rose because of factories processing the state's natural produce were (?cut) down a result of the economic blockade, which also rendered nearly 2,000 railway wagons idle in the state; the essential supplies were running short; the prices were soaring and the people in the entire northeast region had been paying a heavy price for the indecisiveness of the Assam students. It is the pressure from the chief ministers of the northeastern states--who more than twice had appealed for return to sanity and whose people had gone through the worst sufferings since independence--which has now hastened the process of decision making by the agitators.

From the beginning of this century, land hungry people from erstwhile east Bengal, later east Pakistan, and now Bangladesh had infiltrated into Assam in search of cultivable land. There is plenty of wasteland available which they cultivated from the affluent Assamese landlords. Thereafter they began to encroach upon the grazing preserves and tribal areas and government regulations had to be framed to protect the interests of the tribals. Until independence the problem of immigration was neither so acute nor as complicated as it has become now. Even after independence, a large number of immigrants came as refugees and, due to bad economic conditions in erstwhile east Pakistan, infiltration was continued. Over 1.25 million refugees from former east Pakistan entered the northeastern states up to 1971. But the exodus did not stop due to economic reasons. The pattern of the infiltration of foreigners, thus, is a real one [as heard] and the fear among the Assamese of being swamped by the more aggressive Bengali culture is genuine. It was an economic aspect, too, in that unemployment among the Assamese youth is growing because of competition with the non-Assamese speaking people for a few jobs that are available there. Assam, it is to be remembered, has no industry worth a name except for a couple of refineries which do not employ many people.

Leaving aside the disposal of the foreigners who crossed over to India after 1971 and who must go back to Bangladesh under the Indira-Mujib agreement, the problem is how to dispose of the so-called foreigners who came over earlier.

The Assamese would not have them. Must they then roam the country perpetually and be condemned as stateless with no vote and no other citizenship rights? However, the genuine grievances of the people of Assam have to be looked into with sympathy and understanding and the problem finally solved. The government, meanwhile, has to insure that no Indian national is harassed and the interests of religious and linguistic minorities are adequately protected. The satisfactory solution of the foreign nationals problem will in due course pave the way for the return of popular rule in Assam.

24-HOUR CURFEW IMPOSED ON NAGALAND TOWN

BK261258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] In Nagaland, round the clock curfew has been imposed in the district town of Mokokchung following tension caused by an incident involving two tribal communities. Chief Minister J.B. Jasokie told newsmen in Kohima that the situation in both Mokokchung and Zunheboto is under control.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH SPEAKS ON SRINAGAR VIOLENCE

BK271612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah has announced that a high-level committee consisting of army and civil officers will inquire into the last night's violent clashes between security personnel and civilians in Srinagar.

Addressing a public meeting in Srinagar this evening, the chief minister said the committee will go into all aspects of the incidents in which some persons were injured and some vehicles destroyed. The sheikh appealed to the people to maintain peace and communal harmony. He condemned the incident and said no one will be allowed to exploit the situation and indulge in violence.

According to PTI, union Home Minister Zail Singh has assured the chief minister of all central help in dealing with the situation. He made the assurance when the chief minister talked to him on the telephone and apprised him of the situation.

INDIAN OLYMPIC VICE PRESIDENT DIES IN MOSCOW

BK241117 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The death occurred in Moscow last night of Bhairab Chandra Mahanti, a former member of Parliament and vice president of the Indian Olympic association, following a heart attack. He had gone to Moscow to attend the Olympic games. He was 67. His body will be flown to New Delhi tomorrow en route to Cuttack for cremation.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO BRITAIN--The government today announced the appointment of Dr V.A. Seyid Mohammad as India's next high commissioner to Britain. He is expected to assume charge shortly. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 80 BK]

TELECOMMUNICATION LINK WITH NEPAL--India and Nepal have signed a 1.3 million rupee agreement for setting up a telecommunication link between the two countries. A 4.5-km coaxial cable along with a national microwave system will link Birganj in Nepal with Rekzaul in Bihar. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 80 BK]

AGHA SHAHI DEPARTS NEW YORK FOR LONDON

BK281014 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi flew from New York to London last night on his way home after leading Pakistan's delegation to the current emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine.

Meeting With Lord Carrington

BK290215 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in London after attending the special UN General Assembly session on Palestine, had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington at a luncheon yesterday. Later, Agha Shahi told the Islamic news agency that he exchanged views with the British foreign secretary on the situation in Afghanistan and on the Middle East.

A foreign office spokesman described these discussions as important and useful. He said the talks focused on the diplomatic efforts and other steps for the solution of the Afghan problem. The spokesman said the Pakistani foreign minister apprised the British foreign secretary of the efforts made by the standing committee of the Islamic countries to find a political settlement of the Afghan crisis. They also touched on the resolution presented at the special session of the UN General Assembly.

BRIEFS

AIRPORTS EXTENSION--Work is to begin soon on developing Multan and Peshawar airports to provide modern facilities and to enable them to take wide-bodied aircraft. Work on Multan airport will begin next month and will be completed in about 2 months. Approximately 15 million rupees have been allocated for this. After completion of work by the end of 1980 at a cost of 25 million rupeees, Peshawar airport will also be able to provide landing facilities for air buses. Land has been obtained for this purpose. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jul 80 GF]

COMMUNICATION LINK TESTS--The country's first semiautomatic international gateway exchange went into test operation 21 July connecting Saudi Arabia and UAE with Pakistan. It has been installed at a cost of about 75 million rupees. The director general of telephones told Radio Pakistan's Karachi representative that the exchange would link Pakistan to 16 countries directly and 74 other countries through these 16 countries. Initially it will be able to handle 300 international circuits which will eventually be expanded to 900. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 80 BK]

BARGE FOR IRAN--A 200-ton barge for the Iranian Navy was launched today. It is the 18th vessel out of 19 ordered by Iran. Fourteen barges have already been delivered to Iran. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80 GF]

PUNJAB AGRICULTURE LOAN SCHEME--In Punjab, loans worth 1 billion rupees are to be advanced to farmers during the current year by way of fertilizers and pesticides to boost agricultural production. The loans will be interest-free. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Jul 80 GF]

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM BHUTAN 24 JULY

BK241544 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana returned to the capital today from Thimpu, Bhutan, where he held talks with high officials of Bhutan on matters of bilateral, regional and international interest.

Foreign Secretary Rana had left for Bhutan on July 19.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING HELD WITH INDIA

BK281530 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The third meeting of the Nepal-India intergovernmental committee began in Katmandu today. It was learned that during the 45-minute talks the delegations of the two countries agreed to resume discussions on trade and transit and on the agreement on cooperation in controlling unauthorized trade which will be taken up in three groups from tomorrow.

The Nepalese delegation was led by Industry and Commerce Secretary (Surya Prasad Shestra), for that of India by Indian Commerce Secretary A.S. Gill. Indian Ambassador N.P. Jain was also present at the talks.

Talking to newsmen after the first round of talks, both (Shestra) and Gill expressed satisfaction at the way the talks had started.

The Indian delegation had arrived in Katmandu earlier in the day.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MEETING ON STRIKES, COST OF LIVING

BK281120 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] President Jayewardene announced yesterday that laws would soon be introduced in Parliament to prohibit strikes in government departments and state corporations. Addressing a meeting at (Maridua) in the Akuratiya electorate, the president said the government departments and corporations were public institutions. Those who served in them should always remember that they were the servants of the people. Whatever government was in power they had to serve the people. Those who suffer by strikes in government establishments were the people and not the government. This was the position taken up in communist countries where all institutions came directly under the state. Consequently, strikes were illegal in such countries.

The president said that because of centuries of foreign domination the country was still far from developed. The government was determined to rectify the situation and had launched a rapid program of development. In any country, when the quality of life improves, the cost of living also increases correspondingly. Even the most developed countries in the world today face the problem of rising inflation. Strikes were not the answer to the increasing cost of living. They only result in public inconvenience and retardation of development programs.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Discussion in '5 Days'

NC282019 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 28 (AFP)--The Iranian Islamic assembly will begin study of the American hostage problem within five days, when a special committee meets to discuss the issue, assembly speaker Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said today in a statement to the press.

"The work of this committee will aim to prepare for the assembly debate on the hostage problem," Ayatollah Rafsanjani said.

"The death of the shah will bring changes in the hostage issue," he added. The some 50 hostages have been held by extremist students since last November 4.

Effect of Washington Demonstrations

NC290853 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 29 (AFP)--The president of the Iranian parliament, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, said today the fate of the American hostages would be affected by yesterday's "attack" by American police on Iranian students demonstrating in Washington after the shah's death.

"When students with God's aid want to defend their rights, the police attacks our youth," the ayatollah said in a speech to parliament. "This shows America's nature once again."

Police questioned about 150 pro-Khomeyni students during the demonstration, which also involved opponents of the present Iranian regime.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani also said Iranians were "not surprised at French, British and Israeli condolences for the shah's death because France is keeping (Shahpur) Bakhtiar (the shah's last premier) under police protection." (A policeman guarding Mr Bakhtiar was killed in a commando attack against his Paris suburban flat a few days ago.)

QOTBZADEH RESIGNATION DENIED BY PERSONAL SECRETARY

LD281838 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] There has been a denial of the resignation and departure from Iran of the minister of foreign affairs, Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Sadeq Qotbzadeh's personal secretary has just denied the reports of an Iranian clandestine radio station that the Iranian minister of foreign affairs is reported to have resigned and left the country. The minister's office states that it knows nothing about such a report.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SHAH'S DEATH, FUNERAL

LD281410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Press review]

[Text] [Words indistinct] is the title of the editorial of today's JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper which we have chosen for you.

Why did America really kill the shah? And why did America vainly try to keep the shah alive? Since the (?disgraceful) escape of the shah, which was in fact the death of monarchy in Iran, why did America--by organizing the shah's trips to this and that country--keep him out of reach of revolutionaries, who by killing the shah could [words indistinct]? Why did America stop at nothing to treat the decomposed carcass of the dead shah? And finally, why did America decide to kill the dead shah, again?

The reason for this could be sought in the degree of America's exasperation in confrontation with Iran's revolution. Apparently, the [word indistinct] CIA sources have made another mistake, following the numerous mistakes that rendered the crushing of Iran's revolution impossible.

In the eyes of the Iranian people the shah had died on 16 January 1979, and a long time before that. In fact, the Muslim nation had killed him during his (?miserable) lifetime. And with the shah's escape on 16 January not only the brave creaters of the Islamic Revolution, but all the realists of the political world realized that the shah did not exist anymore. But, America thought that it could revive the shah. The reports of CIA sources to the White House turned out wrong, as during the [word indistinct] of the revolution, and rendered the White House plans useless. And after 2 years, when America fell behind in the (?international) politics current, even with [words indistinct] the United States suddenly realized that [words indistinct]. That is why the White House political advisers gathered [words indistinct], he was of no use alive, maybe his corpse would be of some use. Hence, they called up their (hireling) doctors to kill him and put an end to the matter, and turn the dead shah upside down [as heard]. [passage indistinct]

And this was the whole story of the gendarme of the region and his master, the archsatan. However, they reported the death of the shah to the news agencies while in Iran, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is to embark on the trial of the American hostages in the near future. Perhaps the American (?rulers) are of the futile opinion that the issue of Iran's just demand in return for the release of the hostages has ceased to exist. What a vain hope. (?Before) or after the death of the blood-sucking gendarme of the region, and life or death of the U.S. chained dog could have any effect on the investigation of the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its diplomatic spies. [sentence as heard]

The only reason that the Iranian people consider the return of the shah by America a necessity is to soothe the minds of millions of Iranians who were subjected to years of royal oppression; this will have no effect on the trial and punishment of the American spies. If the corpse of the shah was demanded of America, it was to [words indistinct] that had been subjected to oppression by a criminal.

Perhaps, after 2 years, the United States would reach the (?conclusion) that we (?insist) on hanging the carcass of the shah [sentence as heard]. America itself has done what Iran would have finally done, after trying and exposing the crimes of America and the shah. Has imperialism ever--in its not so short life--(?suffered) so much degradation and ignominy? One could imagine that killing the shah is a ruse to distract attention from the abortive U.S. military coup d'etat. In this respect the nation would also [words indistinct] small and big plots, and would treat this [word indistinct] action as a plot.

Although imperialism will not come to its senses with preachings, it would be best for America to come to its senses after so many defeats and transfer all of the shah's assets to Iran--since the Islamic Republic of Iran will pursue the [words indistinct] matter via legal channels--and un-freeze Iranian assets, stop hatching small and big plots in the form of military and [word indistinct] (?coup d'etats), stop [words indistinct] Iranian students in the U.S. and take its filthy hands off the clean frock of the Islamic Revolution--after all the small and big plots--and be sure that the Islamic Revolution will be victorious.

And finally, America should be certain that, if it does not stop hatching plots, the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic wrath of the Muslim nation will respond decisively. In any case, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will make the unmistakable decision regarding the hostages.

Finally, the United States will learn a lesson by remembering these words of the great leader of the Islamic Revolution, who--in the year 1963 at the start of the Islamic Revolution--addressing the statue of corruption of all times, said: Do not do anything that [words indistinct].

In fact, the moment of the shah's death, and that of any other ruler who considers power as his only aim, is the moment of the climax of his power; and the shah died on that day in (?the dark).

At the time when the shah was shouting the slogan of "rest in peace, Cyrus" at the ruins of Persepolis, (?in the eyes of the nation) he was approaching his death. And in people's culture there is no other meaning for "shah" but death. And according to some (?legend), the word shah means death and the word padshah means antideath, the same as "padzahr" being antizahr. [zahr in Persian means poison and padzhar is an antitoxin]. And in fact, any word which has the same meaning as the word "shah" is (?condemned) to death and extinction. Among them the words: padshah, shahanshah, and shahanshahi were all cast into the rubbish dump of history in Iran forever.

And in the hope of witnessing a day when puppet governments--like that of As-Sadat's, which are ruling like kings, although they are not kings, and are building mausoleums for kings--are toppled. All the shahs are (?only) happy to have mausoleums--that is why As-Sadat welcomed his counterpart and is going to put a golden tombstone on his mausoleum, which is perhaps [word indistinct].

Officials at Funeral

LD281854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The body of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the great bloodsucker of the century, will be buried tomorrow in Cairo. On the orders of Anwar as-Sadat, Mohammad Reza's friend and accomplice, there will be an official funeral. Those who are supposed to take part in the funeral of the deposed shah include Richard Nixon, the former U.S. president, who was thrown out of office because of the Watergate scandal. He always praised the deposed shah as one of the United States' loyal friends and complained that recently the U.S. Government had shown disfavor towards its longtime servant.

Constantine, the deposed king of Greece, who lost his power due to a referendum, will be another participant.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, and King Husayn of Jordan have expressed condolences in telegrams to the wife of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi on the death of her husband. Camille Sham'un, the former president of Lebanon and the chairman of the Liberal Party, has also expressed his regrets on the death of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

At the same time, British newspapers have called the death of the deposed shah unnatural and have said that it was due to a medicine which was given to him by the CIA. These newspapers write that this was done in Panama. The drug makes the patient feel better after taking it but it kills him in less than 6 months.

Tehran on Atherton Presence

LD290425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Following the death of the deposed shah, the U.S. State Department announced last night that Alfred Atherton, the American ambassador to Egypt, would represent the United States at his funeral, which will be held on Tuesday morning in Cairo. Previous to this announcement, it had not been known at what level the U.S. Government would be represented at the ceremony.

Also, the spokesman for the UN secretary general announced yesterday that Kurt Waldheim would not issue any statement on the death of the deposed shah. A spokesman for Waldheim said: The UN secretary general issues statements on the deaths of heads of state and government, and the UN flag is flown at half-mast only on the deaths of people officially holding office. Since the beginning of the Iranian revolution, Waldheim has had various meetings with the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an effort to resolve the crisis between Iran and America, particularly the release of the American hostages. Because of speculation that the death of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi might accelerate a solution to the hostage crisis, the exchange value of the American dollar increase in all financial markets throughout the world yesterday, and, according to AP, the price of gold yesterday decreased in London and Zurich. In London it fell to $644.50 per ounce, a decrease of $6 compared with last Friday.

KHOMEYNI AIDE SAYS ITALY DOMINATED BY U.S.

LD250923 Rome AVANTI in Italian 18 Jul 80 p 7

[Mirella Galletti report: "'Iran Is Independent; Allah Is Helping Us,' Ayatollah Says in Rome"]

[Text] "Our oil belongs not only to our own generation but also to future generations. This is why, to preserve an asset which belongs to everyone, we have limited oil production. Whereas under the shah 8-9 million barrels a day were extracted, now production does not exceed 1.5 million barrels a day.""

This conformity between the Iranian economy and Islamic principles was calmly outlined by Ayatollah Hoseyn Nuri at his press conference in Rome yesterday. A teacher at the theological school in Qom (the Shi'ite holy city where the Iranian revolution originated), he is one of Khomeyni's closest aides.

A solemn figure in his white turban and gray beard, he is an emblem of a revolution whose contradictory aspects are emerging particularly forcefully at the moment. His answers were precise. He stressed unemphatically that the Iranian revolution has seen 60,000 deaths and 100,000 people maimed and wounded in 1 year, such as the distinction between the Italian people and Government. [sentence as published] "The Italian people have great respect for the Iranian revolution. But I must lodge a friendly complaint with the Rome government that it is under U.S. domination and therefore has failed to supply us with spare parts and helicopters already paid for by the former regime. We await a gesture of friendship from the Italian Government."

He vigorously stressed Iran's independence: "Ours is an independent nation. Nobody can influence us. We rely and will continue to rely solely on the power of God and Islam." This was a topic to which he returned several times. At one juncture he said that "at present the Soviet Union has no influence in our country." This is a significant assertion at the time when an Iranian trade delegation in Moscow is discussing economic relations with the USSR.

At a time when we are witnessing the clash between the extremist forces and the nationalist-Marxist forces, he expressed a significant criticism of the national front, whose secular component is in a minority and imported. In Iran the cultural and social element of Islam is well-rooted among the masses and is a mass phenomenon. The attempted coup must be attributed to the dissatisfaction of the groups of oppressors and exploiters hit by the revolution and encouraged by foreign pressure, especially from the United States and Iraq.

BISHOP CAPUCCI TO TAKE POPE'S MESSAGE TO TEHRAN

AU281552 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, July 28--Greek Catholic bishop Msgr. Hilarion Capucci will leave for Tehran this week bearing a message for Iranian authorities from Pope John Paul II.

The contents of the message have not been made known.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Salesian priests resident in Iran have been called to the Iranian Ministry for National Orientation on Wednesday, presumably to be told like other Christian religious communities to pack their bags and leave the country within 15 days of receiving an expulsion order.

The Salesian priests in Tehran were recently attacked in the Iranian press as having collaborated with Israel. Charges of corruption and obscenity have also been lodged against them in Iran.

However, some days ago Vatican sources were told that things had quieted down and that Iranian President Bani-Sadr had denied any quarrel with the priests.

There are a total of 22 Salesians in Iran: 15 in the college at Andeshen on the outskirts of the capital, 4 in the parish of the Italian Consulate in Tehran and 3 in Abadan.

There are also two Italians and one Irishman who provide religious aid to Italian workers.

So far there is still no word of three Italian Salesians who disappeared some days ago from a summer camp for poor boys on the Caspian Sea.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ahvaz Rebuttal to Islamic League

[illegible]261725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There is a saying that goes: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. It appears that the Saudi rulers have not heard this saying, or that they have heard it but do not believe they are living in a glass house.

Yesterday their comrades in Baghdad forgot that they are living in glass houses and levelled various accusations against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the name of Islam. However, the stones quickly bounced back to destroy their glass houses. The Iraqi people [word indistinct] that Saddam Husayn has become the jackal who donned the robes of piety, held a long rosary and visited houses of worship hoping to find his prey. The jackal has recently been exposed to the people and has left the Saudi rulers to continue his role. He has stepped down from the stage in order to perform another role.

The Saudi rulers have exploited the blessed month of Ramadan to launch an intensive campaign. They have spent large sums of money on speakers for Friday prayers and have ordered them to talk about the Islam that the house of Sa'ud wants, the American Islam. They have also ordered them to attack the Islamic Revolution, accuse it of sectarianism and renew the old sectarian polemics that imperialism and its lackeys used to encourage.

As part of this campaign, the so-called Islamic League--an instrument of the house of Sa'ud that manipulates Islam according to the wishes of the rulers--issued a statement (?on) a remark made by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the march, on 15 Sha'ban [28 June], exploiting his words to cast doubts on the Iranian revolution's Islamic identity, inciting rotten sectarian hatreds that had been swept away by the creative Islamic awareness of the masses and (?voicing) imperialist ideas to divide the Islamic nation.

We should point out the following: First, Imam Khomeyni did not mean to say that the expected mahdi will appear to bring about what the prpphets were unable to achieve. This is what the Islamic League claimed in its statement, saying that Imam Khomeyni's remarks are a denial of the belief that Muhammad is the last of the prophets, and a denial of the greatness of Muhammad, may God's peace be upon him. Imam Khomeyni said what was reported by Sunni and Shi'ite scholars, namely that the mahdi will appear to build the worshipping universal Islamic state--and this has not happened in any age, even during the era of the peophet Muhammad.

To confirm this, we cite the writings of Abu Dawud, a leading Sunni scholar, who said that one of the prophet's companions, Abdallah ibn Mas'ud, heard the prophet say: If the end of the world is in 1 day's time only, God would extend that day until he could send a man from my nation and line, whose name is the same as mine, who would fill the world with truth and justice. This saying of Muhammad is cited in Sahih at-Tirmidhi, Volume 2, page 271. [book containing sayings of the prophet] It is also reported by Ibn Sabbagh in his books, "Important Chapters" and "Clear Interpretations of the Hadith." [sayings of the prophet]

It is clear from the Hadith that in the time of the expected Mahdi the government of justice will be extended everywhere. What is the difference between the Hadith and what Imam Khomeyni said?

Secondly, the Islamic League's statement was not motivated by a concern for Islam. The league is one of the groups associated with the tyrannical and deviant rulers who are not ruling in accordance with the Koran. If the league was sincere in its concern for Islam why did it remain silent when the house of Sa'ud's tanks and army entered the Mecca mosque and shed innocent blood? Did the Islamic League ask itself whether there is a more abominable action? Is there anything more despicable than issuing religious judgments [fatawa] to permit the perpetration of such a heinous deed?

Thirdly, the league's statement comes at a time when the feverish campaign against Islamic Iran has intensified. It is a campaign that is being led by the Saudi rulers in the name of Islam and the Baghdad rulers in the name of Arab nationalism.

The question arises as to whether or not the war between the Shi'ites and Sunnis has begun. No, the age of sectarianism and hatred has gone for good. Those who are currently (?provoking) a clash are neither Sunnis nor Shi'ites, but are either hypocrites of American origin or crusaders of British origin. Imam Khomeyni referred to them a few days ago when addressing a group of Sunni Muslim brothers. He said: We are Muslims and monotheists. Our Koran is one. Those who sow division between Shi'ites and Sunnis are neither for the Shi'ites nor the Sunnis. Yes, indeed, they are the American house of Sa'ud and the Christian Takriti [Iraqi] rulers.

Since when were these people more concerned for Islam than the Iranian Islamic Revolution, which is founded on Islam and opposed tyrants, atheists and unbelievers?

Clash Near Urumiyeh

LD281006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] According to reports received by the Kermanshah center news unit, the border regions of Qasr-e Shirin and Naft-e Shah enjoyed relative calm last night and today.

According to this report, at 1630 yesterday two Iraqi MiG's flew across Islamic Republic of Iran airspace, and were forced to flee thanks to the alertness of the security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, this incident did not result in any damage.

Meanwhile, last night, Muslim Kurdish peshmergas stationed at the village of [name indistinct] near Urumiyeh, were attacked by unlawful armed assailants. While confirming this report, an informed source at the Urumiyeh gendarmerie said: The shooting by the assailants started at 2400 last night. The commander of the [words indistinct] company and the Kurdish javanmardan [paramilitary] and peshmergas headquarters immediately returned fire and forced the assailants to retreat. According to this report, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas did not suffer any casualties.

Clashes With 'Mercenaries'

LD281738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced: At 2000 last night a number of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries attacked (Zowbe'i) village, located in (Bayangan) district. As a result of this attack, an inhabitant of this village, (Ramazan Mirsafi), was martyred and two others, (Kabir Heydari) and (Raf'at Kaka'i), were wounded.

According to a report from Paveh, (Mohammad Rahim Heydari), a member of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party, today surrendered to the guards corps in (Bayangan) district with one Kalashnikov machinegun. He was transferred to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps headquarters in Paveh and received a safeconduct letter.

According to another report from Paveh, two counterrevolutionaries connected with the Kurdish Democratic Party were drowned in a river in (Bayangan) district.

According to the report of our correspondent in Sanandaj, during serious clashes between revolutionary forces and the armed [word indistinct] elements, a number of assailants were killed and some were arrested.

Clash in Bostan

LD281758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist Party clashed last night with military forces in the Bostan border region.

This morning they again fired with heavy weapons, including mortars and artillery, at the Sho'leh post located on Iranian soil in the Bostan border area. The gendarmerie commander in Khuzestan made the following statement at 1330 today: As soon as the Iraqi forces began to fire, the Iranian forces returned their fire. The Iraqis were forced to retreat after 2 hours. The gendarmerie commander in Khuzestan added: This clash continued from 2130 last night until 1100 today. There were no casualties among Iranian forces and no damage to their posts.

Islamic Movement Warning

JN281832 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic movement in Iraq has issued the following statement:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: Not content to brandish the sword of his terrorism against our mojahedin people inside Iraq, Saddam the despot pursues our mojahedin everywhere. Unfortunately, several of the Arab countries' leaders have placed themselves and their weapons in Saddam's service and have rendered their countries an arena for his vile intelligence service. They have facilitated this service's acts of assassination, arrest and terrorism. The most prominent of these countries are Kuwait, the UAE and Jordan.

We will hold these regimes responsible for the blood of any martyr killed on their territories and with their (support). We will also hold them responsible for the arrest of any opponents to dictator Saddam's regime, particularly if these opponents are Iraqis.

We warn these regimes that we will put an end to their practices, which contradict the principles of Islam [words indistinct].

[Signed] The Islamic movement in Iraqi military operations

PARS CITED ON POLITICAL AIMS OF AFGHAN GROUPS IN KHORASAN

ID281625 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Jul 80 p 3

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Following the Closure of Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan Offices Activities of Other Afghani Groups in Khorasan To Be Investigated"]

[Excerpts] Mashhad--In connection with the curtailment of the activities of a number of offices representing Afghan political groups in Khorasan, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has conducted separate interviews with the head of the Revolution Guards Corps, the president of the special court, the head of the Justice Department and prosecutor for the Islamic Revolution, the deputy guards corps chief and the office of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan in Mashhad.

Ali Khoshvaqti, head of the Justice Department and Islamic Revolution prosecutor in Mashhad, cited dependence on foreign elements as the reason for the shutdown of the Jami'at Offices in Mashhad, Torbat-e Jam and Tayyebad.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ameli, deputy chief of the Revolution Guards Corps in Mashhad, said in discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: "The curtailment of the activites of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan was due to the penetration of undesirable elements and those dependent on them; all the offices have been told that, if they wish to continue their activities, they must come under the overall control of the Jebhe-ye Afghanistan."

Rejection of Accusations

One of the principal members of the Jami'at in Mashhad, Mr Khamushi, rejected all the accusations leveled against the group and said: "A member of the Jami'at by the name of Delju, whose treachery was proven, apparently had affiliations and was expelled from the Jami'at by a majority vote."

Khamushi then recounted the struggles of the Jami'at.

Harekat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan

The policy followed by the Harekate-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan is, first, the expulsion of forces of kofr [religious infidelity] and atheism from Afghanistan, and then the establishment in Afghanistan of an Islamic republic on the "neither East nor West" principle, based on the will of the nation and inspired by the Koran and the Sunnat.

The leadership of this group is held by the revolutionary clergy, and all classes of the people assist the group in its efforts toward securing the rule of God. According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Harekat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan has offices in Khorasan Province in the cities of Mashhad, Tayybbad and Torbat-e Jam.

Sazman-e Nasr-e Afghanistan

Politically, the Sazman-e Nasr Afghanistan follows an Islamic ideology and a 100-percent Islamic revolution along the lines of "neither East nor West." In the first instance, the organization's efforts are directed toward closing the door to colonialism, which is most definitely reaction on the part of the masters, the khans, the dependent clergy and the leaders of the rotten regime of Mohammaz Zaher and other governments. In this organization, students and revolutionary clergy are making efforts. The Nasr organization has only one office in Mashhad.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Remainder of 25 July Speech

LD281004 Tehran PARS in English 0815 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 28 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In yesterdays issue of daily news we brought you the first part of Imam Khomeyni's speech addressed to the commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The last part of the message is published in today's bulletin.

Speaking about the need for a purge in the armed forces, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni said: "The personnel of the army, gendarmerie and the Revolutionary Guards Corps should themselves identify the undesirable elements within their ranks. This is a general issue today. The country belongs to all of you. It is not like in the past when you worked and the benefits went to the United States and the Soviet Union. Now the nation and you yourselves benefit from your efforts. Therefore, all these forces should become united and strengthen one another. The Majles should back the armed forces, the government and the president. At the same time the president should fortify all these institutions. The armed forces must obey the president for he is the supreme commander and in turn the president must treat them in a fatherly manner. This is Islam and it is different from other ideas which try to show their force and in which everybody tries to show off. We must all devote ourselves to the promotion of our ideology and not our own interests. We are not individualistic and what we have in our ideology. [sentence as received]

When our ideology is in mind, we should all leave everything aside and follow the ideology. [sentence as received]

In the early days of Islam there were no such matters and no one tried to push himself or his ideology forward. This is how they succeeded and despite their weakness they destroyed big powers. Now, through the grace of God, you are powerful and a nation of 35 million is behind you. What are you afraid of?... You should have no fear of anything. Today the nation of 35 million is supporting you and if, God forbid, an incident occurs in some region, the nation will support you in full unity. Therefore, we should not fear that there is a plot...Never, because they won't be able to do anything. They have all pooled their forces and have been defeated with the help of God and would be unable to gather again in the distant future. They are looking for a hole into which to creep and take refuge. You should not fear what they say about another plot or assume that Bakhtiar is abroad. These people want to weaken our morale so that if they attempt anything after 5 years, we may be too weak to face them. But, when a nation is with you, you are part of the nation, and you are not detached from it.

You are those who are garlanded by the people and you do not want to use force against the nation. You are all brothers and you are all together. All these forces should extend brotherly hands to each other and this is a religious duty for the government and the president to cooperate with and to coordinate themselves with the Majles. And it is the religious duty of the Majles deputies to assist the government and the president. If we harmonise ourselves we will win but if everyone tries to show himself and to go in a different direction, such as if the revolutionary guards for instance interfere in the gendarmerie and the gendarmerie intends to interfere in the army and the "revolutionary" guards decide to interfere in other places, then affairs will deteriorate. Everyone should do his work well. If in a country all groups work well, that country will become a disciplined state which will progress. But if we interfere in each others' affairs, no one will be able to do his job. It is a religious duty that I should tell everybody about.. It is for the revolutionary guards, for the policement, for the army and gendarmerie. It is for the Majles, the government and the president. It is a religious obligation and everybody is bound to observe it. (?What) I say is the fact that it is necessary and imperative that each (?person) should act according to his legal duty. The law has set responsiblities and duties for everybody and if someone deviates from it and interferes in the affairs of other people, he has violated his religious duties and in such a case he may [several words indistinct].

Ministry Appointments Statement

ID291010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Imam Khomeyni's office has issued the following statement in connection with the president's proposal concerning the formation of a commission of inquiry into the elegibility of the prime minister and the ministers.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Although the president said in an interview that it has been decided, with the Majles deputies, that a representative should be appointed by the imam to participate in the commission of inquiry into the elegibility of the prime minister and the ministers, so that the names of honest, decisive and religious individuals are proposed to the Majles, to the representative of the president and to the representatives of the Majles [as heard], the imam says they should be informed that he will not appoint a representative on this issue and that the matter concerns the honorable president and the Majles.

It is hoped that they will be successful and assisted [by God] in this important issue.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 29 July

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Opposition to Unicameral Government

LD281044 Tripoli JANA in English 0815 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 28 July, (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--President Bani-Sadr of Iran yesterday asserted that he will not assume the responsibilities of a single party government. In a television interview Bani-Sadr said: "If a group managed to become all-powerful, an opposition will become vociferous and obstruct its work."

He stated that he was in favor of a government which represented all the current political trends in Iran. He described the current political atmosphere in Iran to be unhealthy and called for unity in accordance with Islamic principles and thoughts. President Bani-Sadr then pointed out the presence of cultural, political, social and economic dimensions in Islam.

Investigation of Candidates

LD281718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, today took part in a closed Majles session at the invitation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In this meeting discussions were held concerning the appointment of the prime minister.

President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in a short interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, announced that in today's closed session, following a discussion with the Majles deputies, it was decided that a group should be appointed to investigate the issues concerning candidates for the post of prime minister and other ministerial positions and to decide on their suitability. In response to a question on how this group will be appointed, he said: The members of this group will be appointed by the imam, the president and the Majles.

Vote Postponement Request

LD281736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1659 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in a letter has asked the Islamic Consultative Assembly to postpone its vote concerning the nomination of a prime minister. The text of the president's letter, which he gave to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent today, is as follows:

In His exalted name. Honorable speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Following my presence in that esteemed Majles and in view of the proposal which was approved in the closed session, perforce [nagozir] taking a vote on the nominee for the office of prime minister seems inappropriate. Therefore, please leave the issue dormant until further notice.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president

RAFSANJANI RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM AMBASSADORS

LD281727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The ambassadors of Austria, India and the People's Republic of Korea met separately and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, yesterday afternoon. They congratulated him on behalf of their governments on his appointment as the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. According to reports we have received, in these meetings important international issues were discussed. The ambassadors of Austria, India and the People's Republic of Korea asked for an expansion of relations between their countries and Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS 27 JULY OPEN SESSION OF MAJLES

LD271050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today, during which the credentials of the representative of Marv Dasht in Fars Province was approved with 81 votes in favor, 79 votes against and 49 abstentions, out of a total of 209 votes. During the session which started at 0920 with a recital of verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, a message from the president regarding the introduction of Mostafa Mirsalim as prime minister was read. A letter prepared by a number of deputies was also read for the information and approval of the others. In this letter, the representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran expressed their disgust for Israel's plot in choosing Jerusalem as its capital city and condemned this oppressive decision of the parliament of that country. They asked the United Nations and Islamic governments and nations to condemn this action by Israel.

In a preagenda speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, deputy from Qom, first asked the authorities to take note of minority schools. He then pointed out that the enemies of the Islamic Republic are intent on creating chaos every minute. He said: I [word indistinct] to all those who oppose us inside and outside the country that in spite of [word indistinct] plots, all of us--thank God--have so far been on the imam's path, and shall be [words indistinct].

He continued: Another issue is the vain attempts of those who oppose us who think they could defeat us on the borders with cannons and rifles, with the help a person who has no roots like a weed [as heard]--that is Saddam Husayn, the president forced on the noble people of Iraq. The great nation of Iran has shown that it will confront these plots with all might in the same fashion as it has done with the CIA, the Pentagon and Carter and has brought doom upon them.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali then referred to the activities of the army. He said: The army that joined the nation with self-sacrifice during the traitor shah's reign deserves respect. [Words indistinct] we are proud of the army.

At the end of his speech, Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali said, regarding the appointment of a prime minister: [Words indistinct] to take up the time of the Majles and the people and [words indistinct], a person should hold the office of prime minister who can fulfil the wishes of the people to the fullest. We are all dutybound to support such a person.

According to our correspondent, the Majles will hold a closed session at 1530 today in order to confer on how the Majles should express its opinion regarding the prime minister. An open session of the Majles will be held at 0900 tomorrow.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 29 JULY MAJLES PROCEEDINGS

LD291210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which started at 0925 with a recital of verses from the Koran and which was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the president's letter regarding the postponement of the vote of intent of the Majles to the (?appointment) of the prime minister was read.

In this session, the report of the commission of inquiry into the credentials of [name indistinct], the deputy from Gach Saran and Kohkiliyeh, was (disclosed) and his credentials were approved.

In today's open session, it was announced that Mr (?Mohyeddin Ansari) had withdrawn his resignation and would attend the Majles. The letter of resignation of (?Mohammad Shoja'i), the deputy from (?Zanjan) was also read.

According to our correspondent, (?after reading) the president's letter Hojjat ol-Eslami Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out today's headline in the newspaper AZADEGAN, and refuted it saying: The Majles has not rejected Mr Mirsalim's premiership. We are awaiting another letter from the president. Therefore, the papers should take care to see that matters relating to the Majles are not distorted.

In another part of his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the inhuman behavior of the American police. He said: The attack by the American police on the dear [Iranian] students is not an issue that the Iranian people and the Islamic Consultative Assembly can easily forget. He added: In view of the blow that America has suffered at the hands of Iran, and the interests that it lost due to Iran's Islamic Revolution, and also the shame and disgrace that the students following the imam's line brought upon the United States, it is natural for the United States to do anything. What it has done today [attacking Iranian students] shows that its claims of [word indistinct] and freedom of [word indistinct] are not carried out if they are not in the interests of the U.S. Government, because it allows a group of [word indistinct], thieves and traitors to rally in the streets under the protection of the police but subjects Muslim students to such savage attacks. What did we do to the American spies? Even when the American plot was discovered, on the imam's orders we freed one of the hostages who was ill. But they call us (?bullies) and suppressive.

He then referred to the death of the deposed shah, saying: We have declared that the United States might resort to such action in order to get out of this tight spot. We will consider the shah's death a small issue in future developments.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani also asked the leader of the revolution and the imam of the nation that since the latter always observe this [words indistinct].

The Majles speaker then criticized the behavior of the press in his connection, especially, the leader article in the newspaper KEYHAN. He added: The hopes of all our people are on this Majles; to weaken it would be to weaken the people.

KUNA SAYS IRP APPEARS TO HAVE 'GRIPPED EXECUTIVE POWER'

ID241202 Kuwait KUNA in English 1016 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 July (KUNA)--Iran's Muslim fundamentalists today appeared to have fully gripped the executive power in a swift and calculated move possibly leaving no option for the elected president than to quit or accept the status of a ceremonial head of state.

The legislature and the judiciary are already in the hands of Muslim fundamentalists led by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

The abortive military coup and middle of the road policy pursued by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh helped Muslim fundamentalists to maneuver and achieve the desired power.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's sharp attacks on Western-educated leaders also paved the way for Muslim fundamentalists led by the IRP to strengthen their political power and control the national administration.

The IRP controls the masses as long as it operates in the name of Islam and enjoys full support of Khomeyni.

The Muslim students following the line of the imam and Islamic associations organized by the IRP and fully supported by Islamic revolutionary committees and revolutionary guards were seen moving towards taking everything in their control before the announcement of the new government. The ruling Revolution Council had been dissolved pending the appointing of a prime minister.

Informed sources said foreign journalists and television reporters and the International Hotel where they were staying are among the main centers of attraction. A vigilant watch was being kept on them following the arrest of five foreign correspondents working for Western television companies.

Three of the correspondents were released and two others were still being held together with Iranians working for them and were reportedly being interrogated by the committee men on charges of spying for the United States.

Meanwhile, the Intercontinental Hotel has been declared as another den of spies, along with the American Embassy in Tehran and almost all the foreign journalists were moving from this hotel for fear of a possible attack by Hezbollahis (the followers of God's party).

Five of the hotel managers were dismissed today on charges of providing greater protection and facilities to the foreign newsmen.

Tehran's evening papers said today the telecommunication system of the hotel was complicated and foreign journalists were making the best use of it for sending dispatches outside the country.

A foreign journalist said he was finding it hard now to develop contact with London by telephone and telex from the hotel. He said almost all the foreign television correspondents have decided to leave Iran as soon as possible.

He further said that all flights except Iran Air were booked for several weeks.

President Bani-Sadr has not been able to appoint a prime minister of his choice so far and he said that if he was not allowed to have his own man as prime minister he would not accept the responsibility of the government.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and National Guidance Minister Naser Minachi were under strict surveillance and their fate was hanging in the balance.

BBC REPORTS ON POLITICAL MANEUVERING OF BEHESHTI

TA250649 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Iran has been without a prime minister for almost a week, despite intensive political negotiations. Alex Brodie in Tehran looks at the attempt to find a new government.

[Begin recording] There is a political vacuum in Iran. The ruling Revolution Council has finished its work, but the new government, a prime minister and cabinet have not been appointed. The executive does not exist; there is the legislature, parliament, and the president, Bani-Sadr.

The vacuum is being filled by the revolutionary institutions which did not wither away as some hoped, but instead became entrenched. Government ministers like Qotbzadeh at the Foreign Ministry are mere caretakers, their power has gone. Most ministers are discredited since Ayatollah Khomeyni's speech in which he damned the majority of them as insufficiently revolutionary or Islamic. That speech caused the president to alter his plans for the new government appointments and alter them drastically. Suddenly the sniping of the Islamic Republic Party against some of the people Bani-Sadr wanted have the approval of the leader, Imam Khomeyni. Out went Habibi, Bani-Sadr's compromised candidate for prime minister. For though, in real terms, non-Islamic could not be levelled at Bani-Sadr, or some prospective appointments, Ayatollah Khomeyni had ordered parliament to be the arbiter of what is Islamic, and parliament is dominated by the IRP, the Islamic Republican Party.

So, President Bani-Sadr found himself having to abide by parliament's assessment of who is revolutionary, a scholar and Islamic. That actually means abiding by who the IRP and its leader, Ayatollah Beheshti, consider acceptable, and the IRP are Bani-Sadr's political rivals. The IRP put up what looks like a smokescreen--3 or 4 candidates, most I suspect designed to frighten President Bani-Sadr--though Beheshti, who is utterly astute, surely never expected some of the more outrageous propositions to make it to prime minister. Amongst them was a relative moderate, Mr Mir (Sabri), deputy minister of the interior, one of the few ministeries which everyone knows Khomeyni was not including in his blanket denounciation. Perhaps Beheshti, looking even more like a kingmaker, has presented President Bani-Sadr with a list out of which there is only one choice. [end recording]

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Demonstrations in Cities

LD271054 Tehran PARS in English 0932 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 17 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A group of people in Rasht, Gilan Province, held a demonstration in the streets of the city chanting slogans.

On their way the group destroyed all book stalls belonging to political groups. They also ruined or occupied offices of the Ranjbaran (toilers) Party and the people's Mojahedin organisation. According to reports no one received any injuries in the incident.

Meanwhile a group of about 1,000 people in Hamadan, west Iran, occupied the office of the new Towhidi organisation of the city on Friday. This group then gathered in front of the office of the Muslim students association whose members support the people's mojahedin organisation demanding evacuation of the office. According to reports the police, by shooting into the air, tried to disperse the demonstrators and prevent clashes between opposition groups. However, two policemen and a number of demonstrators were injured by stones and bricks. One of the injured was hospitalised, added the report.

The public relations department of the police said that the Muslim students' office was closed and sealed off in the presence of representatives of the revolutionary court, revolutionary guards corps, the police and mojahedin organisation, after drawing up a process verbal [as received].

In another development, young members of the (?Islamic) association of Shirgah, a district in Ca'em Shahr, Mazandaran Province, occupied the municipality office of the area. One of the members of the association, explaining the reason for the occupation of the office, said that some officials of the municipality did not have any constructive activities in the region and just wasted public funds. He added that as long as the general situation of the municipality has not been investigated by responsible officials and until such time when counterrevolutionary elements and obstructionists have been purged, the office would remain under our occupation.

Discovery of Fedayeen Press Center

LD271122 Tehran PARS in English 0938 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 17 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Two people were arrested in course of discovery of large team [as received] network of the Feda'i-ye Khalq organisation in Shiraz, Fars Province, yesterday.

Members of the Revolutionary Guards Corps and the gendarmerie, after discovering the place, found copy making equipment, documents, handouts and anti-popular announcements as well as books and pictures which indicated the activities of the group in the villages and among tribes of Fars and their plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Further investigations [passage indistinct].

Forqan Assassination Claim

NC281310 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 28, (AFP)--The anti-clerical Forqan religious extremist movement today claimed responsibility for yesterday's assassination here of Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj-Abolghassem Eslami, the newspaper ETTELA'AT reported.

An anonymous caller phoned the newspaper and said the two youths who shot the clergyman outside his home in a northern suburb of the capital were acting for the Forqan movement.

The movement has also identified itself with last Wednesday's bomb explosion in a Tehran shopping arcade in which six people died and more than 100 were injured.

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES STATEMENT ON SERVICES, CREDIT

LD270508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Central Bank of Iran has issued a statement detailing its services for government institutions and banks during the first 4 months of the current year.

Part of this announcement states: The Central Bank of Iran, following the general economic policy of the government, and in order to put the program of the government into practice as quickly as possible, has put 288.1 billion rials credit at the disposal of ministries, companies, government institutions and banks for use in agricultural activities, industry and mining, housing, and the supply of essential and urgent goods, such as foodstuffs and medicine.

ABADAN REFINERY PRODUCTION LEVELS FALLING

GF271500 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] The production level at the Abadan refinery has fallen from 605,000 to 590,000 barrels per day. In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, the director of the Abadan refinery attributed the reduction to power variations at the refinery. When asked his opinion on the extraordinary variations in the power level, he said the refinery is currently working at nearly full capacity and is covering the entire Abadan region. The power variation is due to repairs on steam generators. The refinery uses steam turbines that are currently producing 115 megawatts of power.

The director added that one of the reasons for the variation during the past 2 days is a fault in the Agha Jari transformer. Oil Ministry officials have ordered that until this unit can be repaired they must give 7 megawatts of power to the Agha Jari district.

PARS REPORTS OIL REVENUE FOR 22 JUNE-22 JULY

LD280856 Tehran PARS in English 0755 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 18, (PARS)--Iran's revenue of the sale of crude oil abroad has been 864,213,904 dollars, $28 million per day during the last Iranian month (22 June-22 July). The revenue was from the export of about 800,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The total revenue of oil during the first quarter of the current year has been 5,205,330,000 dollars, equal to 367 billion rials, 42 million dollars per day.

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COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES ANNOUNCED

LD292005 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has commuted to 15 years' imprisonment the death sentences passed by the special revolutionary court on Shir Mohammad, son of Fayz Mohammad, resident of Behsud district, and Qorban 'Ali, known as Hakem, son of 'Abdollah, resident of the Nawer district of Ghazni Province, who were sentenced in an open session of the court after being accused of disrupting the peaceful life of the city of Kabul, looting and plundering, in consideration of the applications from the accused to the Presidium requesting commutation of the death sentence and out of special respect for the holy month of Ramadan.

A source at the directorate of the special revolutionary court, while making this known, reported that our dear compatriots had already been informed that the special revolutionary court in open session had considered the criminal dossiers of 12 terrorists, destructive counterrevolutionaries and elements opposed to the DRA Government who, under the influence of the imperialist countries, to create disorder and disrupt the peaceful and comfortable life of the citizens of Kabul, had set about terrorizing a number of residents, setting fire to vehicles, looting state and private property, and had caused disorder, disrupted security with arms in some places and had taken part in the 21-22 February disorders; after separate consideration of the cases of each of the accused, in accordance with the law and the sharia and democratic legality, they had been given the opportunity to defend themselves.

Each of the accused had defended himself in an atmosphere of complete freedom and democracy. After the submission of the defense of the accused, the judiciary committee, in consideration of the crimes of the criminals and their defense, on the basis of all substantial documents and of the fact that at (?the residence) of the accused were found different types of arms and handgrenades, [word indistinct], bottles containing inflammatory and poisonous substances, manifestos, leaflets, other files and prohibited papers, and other (?evidence), the court had passed the following sentences:

Shir Mohammad, son of Fayz Mohammad, resident of Behsud district, and Qorban 'Ali, known as Hakem, son of 'Abdollah, resident of the Nawer district of Ghazni Province, sentenced to death;

Barat 'Ali Jafari, known as Qasim, 16 years in prison;

'Ali Jafar, son of Safeullah; 'Ain 'Ali, son of (Enshah); and Haji Welayat 'Ali, known as Haji Modir, son of 'Abdol 'Ali, each to 7 years in prison;

Sayd Mohammad Bashir, son of Ayd Aqa Husain, 5 years and 6 months in prison;

Mohammad Daud Bakhtyari, son of Ahmad 'Ali; Dad Mohammad, son of L'al Mohammad; Khan Mohammad, son of Yar Mohammad; and Mohammad Musa, son of [name indistinct] Mohammad, each to 5 years in prison.

Of course, it was mentioned in the decision that the death sentences concerning Shir Mohammad and Qorban 'Ali, known as Hakim, in accordance with the last item of article 58 of the DRA Basic Principles, could be carried out after endorsement by the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council.

Regarding the others accused, the order of the court was final, in accordance with the directives of article 11 of the special revolutionary court law.

In accordance with the final item of article 58 of the DRA Basic Principles, on the proposal of the directorate of the special revolutionary court and the decision of 21 July concerning the execution of Shir Mohammad, son of Fayz Mohammad, resident of Behsud district, and Qorban 'Ali, known as Hakem, son of 'Abdullah, resident of the Nawer district of Ghazni Province, the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council at its 28 July meeting considered the proposal of the special revolutionary court and as a result commuted their sentences from death to 15 years' imprisonment.

The agreement to commute their punishment on the basis of the appeals submitted by the accused themselves to the revolutionary court and out of respect for the holy month of Ramadan has been officially made known to the accused, and, in accordance with the promise given, it has been announced for the information of our compatriots.

QUARRYING EXPLOSIONS TO TAKE PLACE NEAR WASILABAD

LD291448 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Here is an announcement of the construction unit of the electricity board.

In order to extract construction stones needed by the Department of Construction of the electricity board, today, Tuesday, 29 July, dynamite blasts will be carried out in the vicinity of the Wasilabad mountain, close to Brezhna Kut, from 0900 until 1200. The esteemed citizens and in particular the residents of the area should not get alarmed.

[Wasilabad mountain is the dividing boundary between Division No 7 of Reshkhor and the central garrison headquarters presently the headquarters of the Russian's military command. It is 10 miles southeast of Kabul city.]

AFP: REBELS TO SET UP PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

OW291822 Hong Kong AFP in English 1815 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 29 (AFP)--The Afghan rebels have decided to set up a provisional government in one of the areas claimed to be under their control in Afghanistan, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported from Islamabad today. The agency said the decision was announced by Hasan Gailani, president of the pro-rebel Islamic national revolutionary council of Afghanistan at a press conference in the Pakistani capital.

PTI quoted Mr Gailani as saying that the council came into being by a decision of the ad hoc "loyal jirga" (grand assembly made up of 1,000 tribal chiefs and leaders) [words indistinct] which met in Peshawar a couple of months ago. He admitted that so far only one of the six rebel groups, the National Islamic Front headed by Sayyed Ahmad Gailani, had named representatives on the council for the time being based in Peshawar.

The agency further quoted Mr Gailani as saying that his council would welcome assistance, including arms, from all quarters provided it was given unconditionally. In this context the council backed Mr Sayyed Gailani's recent move to get arms aid from certain Western countries.

Mr Gailani said the revolutionary council would set up similar councils in every part of Afghanistan to coordinate the activities of rebels. It would also take "appropriate steps" to make it "highly difficult and dangerous" for the Soviets to stay on in Afghanistan.

A former high court judge, Babrak Zai, who had presided over the ad hoc "loya jirga", was elected vice-president of the revolutionary council, claimed to be a non-political popular organization.

PTI said Mr Gailani, a political science graduate of Kabul University and Mr Zai answered questions through Hakeen Sirbuland, who was Afghanistan's consul general in Karachi before he joined the rebels. The dispatch quoted a UN situation report as announcing that 20 refugee schools had been set up in Balachistan Province to be manned by 40 teachers. By the end of June 932,194 refugees had been registered with the local authorities at various places, the dispatch said.

BBC REPORTS ON AFGHAN ARMY MUTINY, SOVIET REACTION

TA291554 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports reaching Delhi from Kabul speak of a major Soviet offensive around the town of Ghazni in eastern Afghanistan. There have also been persistent rumors in Kabul, that an Afghan Army unit in Ghazni has mutinied and taken up arms against the Soviet forces. Our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully, says the threat in Ghazni must have been considerable for the authorities to launch such a big offensive while the Olympic games are in progress in Moscow.

[Begin Tully recording] As evidence of the Soviet operation, the sources say that military activity at Kabul airport has been at a very high level for the last week and remains so. Far more helicopters have been seen taking off from the airport than ever before. Last Friday, apparently, Soviet MI-24 and 25 helicopter gunships were seen taking off almost continuously during daylight. Long convoys of tracked armoured vehicles and military trucks have also been seen leaving the capital. The helicopters and the convoys have been heading towards the city of Ghazni, some 125 miles south of Kabul. Ghazni is on the key road linking the capital with two of the country's most important cities, Qandahar and Herat, and eventually with the Iranian border.

There have been persistent rumors in Kabul that an Afghan Army unit has mutinied in Ghazni and has taken up arms against the Soviet forces. A most reliable report claims that the headquarter's garrison of the 14th Afghan Division has mutinied. Other reports speak of ten thousand Afghan soldiers having mutinied. That appears highly improbable. The Afghan Army is at least 50 percent below strength because of the desertions and earlier mutinies. Its strength is now put at between 30 and 40 thousand. It seems most unlikely that the Soviet authorities, knowing the doubtful loyalty of the Afghan Army, have put nearly a third of it in one place.

Nevertheless, the threat in Ghazni must have been considerable for the authorities to launch such a major operation during the Olympic games, when the Soviet Union certainly doesn't want to remind the world of the war it is fighting in Afghanistan. Unrest in the army was expected following the recent government changes, which were a deliberate blow to the Khalq faction in the ruling party. The Khalq faction, which is opposed to President Babrak Karmal's (Parcham) faction, is now to predominate in the Afghan Army officer corps. [end recording]

GANDHI CONTINUES PARLEY ON ASSAM SOLUTION

BK291618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] In New Delhi today, Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and apprised her of the talks he had been having with the leaders of the agitation in Assam. He also had a separate meeting with Home Minister Zail Singh. AICC-I [All-India Congress Committee-I] General Secretary Shyamsunder Mahapatra, who was present at both meetings, told newsmen that Mr Dorendra Singh placed before the prime minister a formula for ending the agitation. A formula had emerged in his discussions last week in Assam. He is to meet the home minister again tomorrow.

Mr Zail Singh will discuss details of the formula and the steps to be taken with his officials. [as heard] The conclusions will later be placed before the prime minister. Mr Mahapatra expressed the confidence that a solution would emerge shortly. Mr Dorendra Singh also expressed hope for a quick solution. He said while the law should take its course against those involved in criminal offenses, a lenient view should be taken in other cases. He would continue to be in touch with the leaders of the agitation so that vested interests do not sabotage the negotiations, he observed.

PETROLEUM MINISTER DENIES DEPENDENCE ON USSR

BK291018 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil denied in the lower house of Parliament today an opposition charge that the country is heavily depending on the Soviet Union for oil exploration. Replying to questions, he also denied that his ministry is not showing much interest in offshore exploration. Efforts are being made to locate oil in all possible offshore areas. The government has decided to invite foreign parties for taking up oil exploration. It has also set up a committee of secretaries in this connection.

BURMA'S U NU LEAVES FOR HOME 29 JULY

BK291044 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Former Burmese Prime Minister U Nu is returning to his motherland today after 11 years of self-exile in India. Talking to newsmen in Calcutta yesterday, U Nu wished the people of India peace and prosperity. He also visited the Netaji Bhavan.

BRIEFS

CABLE LINK WITH MALAYSIA--Work on the 2,200-km long-distance submarine cable link between India and Malaysia began on 20 July in Madras. As a beginning the (?shore end) cable was connected to terminal complex on the Marina beach. The ship carrying the cable will move slowly, uncoiling the cable into the sea. The vessel is expected to reach Penang in Malaysia in 18 days where the other end of the cable will be connected to the terminal building putting through telecommunication link between the two countries. With this link, India need not solely depend on the existing western route via Europe for transit to the United States. This 25-million-pound-sterling project will become operational in November. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Congressmen's Letter on Hostages

NC300932 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 30, (AFP)--A letter from 180 United States congressmen asking their Iranian counterparts to give "absolute priority" to debating the embassy hostages problem was read out to the parliament here today.

But Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the parliament, said "we have no time to bring up this problem now. We will discuss it another time."

Ayatollah Rafsanjani cut off other members who tried to speak, but Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said: "This letter must not make us change our views."

The congressmen expressed their "profound anxiety" at the deterioration of relations between the United States and Iran provoked by the hostages crisis.

Their letter was handed to Ayatollah Rafsanjani yesterday by the charge d'affaires at the Swiss Embassy here--which is looking after U.S. interests in Iran since Washington cut off diplomatic relations--the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

The newspaper quoted Ayatollah Rafsanjani as telling the charge d'affaires that Iran and the U.S. could not reach any agreement if the U.S. did not undertake to admit mistakes committed in Iran.

The letter, read by one of the six M.P.'s appointed secretaries to the parliament, said that the hostage affair had caused no only a breach of relations between Iran and the U.S. but also a world crisis.

The congressmen said that both countries needed a solution to eliminate the dangers threatening world peace at a time when the "free nations" were the targets of attacks by "forces of domination and expansionism".

The letter added: "We are well aware of the internal problems of our country but we ask you to give absolute priority to the solution of this problem."

Tehran Students in Washington

JN291843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today, a student in charge of the students' society in America and Canada announced that about 169 students were arrested and 60 others injured during the demonstrations staged in Washington. He added that one of the injured has not yet recovered consciousness after being beaten.

The student, who was speaking by telephone from America, said that the detainees, (?who are) members of the Islamic society, were transferred in groups of 8 to small cells with an area of not more than 2 and 1/2 meters. He added that most of these cells are unsanitary and that the detained students have at present staged a hunger strike. Four students have fainted so far as a result of salt deficiency, he said.

He went on to say that all members of the students' Islamic society in America and Canada have begun a hunger strike protesting the way they are treated by the police.

He added that all the Islamic society students who were not arrested have begun a hunger strike in front of the U.S. White House in support of the arrested students. They said that they will continue their strike until the arrested students are set free. They also appealed to the Iranian Government (?to firmly face) these matters and put the hostages on trial.

In his telephone call, this student added that the morale of the arrested sisters and brothers is very high and that the slogan of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader," can be heard from the prison.

This student also said that according to reports received from prison, one of the students suffered a broken nose as a result of torture and interrogation. He also said that one of the interrogators is a SAVAK member called (Saqafi) who is working with two other Americans belonging to the so-called establishment of free Iran.

Foreign Ministry on Students

LD292126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement in connection with the savage behavior of American police towards Iranian students, which reads as follows:

Once again the cruelty and (?the nature) of American imperialism showed its evil and bestial face in the vicinity of the White House. This time the impudence of the [word indistinct] was so obvious that even the silence and the coverup attempts by U.S. television networks could not hide these cruelties. Yes, the scene of [words indistinct] yesterday witnessed one of the most shameful incidents of history. Yesterday, the [words indistinct] club wielders of America, trying to conceal their identity by not wearing their badges, savagely attacked Iranian students who had demonstrated in defense of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, even though they had obtained the necessary permit from the U.S. Government. They injured a large number of people and arrested others. The conduct of the U.S. police was so savage that one local Washington television network claimed that the police attack reminded one of the merciless police attacks on demonstrators against the Vietnam war. No doubt U.S. Government members and the freedom fighters of the world will come to realize the nature of the regime governing them. Putting together the pages of the crimes committed by America in different corners of the world, the biggest book of crimes in history by the name of "the antihuman [word indistinct]" would be presented to future generations of freedom fighters. No doubt the death of the criminal shah of Iran as the [word indistinct] of years of savage domination over Iran once again has reminded the wounded leaders of America of the Iranian revolution. Have the deadly blows dealt by the Islamic Revolution of Iran on the aging body of this broken-horned giant not been enough to make his empty head realize the authenticity and depth of the Islamic movement of our people? Have the repeated defeats of U.S. agents in Iran not been enough to make the leaders of America understand the fact that attacking the defenseless Iranian students demonstrates the lack of competence on the part of (?a force) which, despite its apparent magnanimity, loses its grip and resorts to childish and [word indistinct] acts when facing the authentic movement and steadfastness of a great and historic nation?

You, the suppressors of history: Has the death of the deposed shah reminded you once again of the tasty bait you have lost? Have you not understood yet that our nation, whose body has suffered great wounds in your hands, whose bones have [word indistinct] from your whip lashes, has now risen, and while enjoying God's support, intends to use the whip of God's wrath in the name of the suffering of all the oppressed nations of the world on your body?

If you had understood this fact you would not have embarked on these [word indistinct] and at the same time futile attempts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while seriously protesting the savage attack by the U.S. police, asks all conscious and freedom-fighting organizations of the world to reflect on the inhuman behavior of America throughout the world and join in the cries of a deprived nation which wants to live independently. The leaders of America should know that God's tradition is the disgrace of oppressors and that this kind of action only adds to their (?sins).

QOTBZADEH DENIES REPORTS OF RESIGNATION

LD291745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Unidentified Tehran Domestic Service correspondent interview with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Qotbzadeh, greetings. I am speaking from the Central News Bureau of the Voice of Iran. Last night and today we have received certain reports from Washington quoting the French news agency and REUTER, as well as Cairo radio, which quotes one of the secret radios which has been heard by the U.S. State Department in Washington, saying that you, after resigning from your post as minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have fled Iran and that you intend to ask for political asylum in France or America. Please, if possible, briefly give us your views concerning this rumor and especially concerning the extensive propaganda which America carries out against the Iranian revolution through Zionist news agancies.

[Answer--Qotbzadeh appears to be speaking on the telephone] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The best proof of the falseness of this report is that I am speaking to you. The propaganda method of the Zionists, imperialists and communists--all of them are the same--is that they first start (?a rumor) from somewhere. Then one news agency quotes another and a third quotes from a fourth and in this way the rumor is spread throughout the world. This is clearly the work of American imperialism and Zionist (?news agencies).

The reason for this is that I have announced that I always express my views. I believe that one should say what he has to say. They want to say that there is no freedom in Iran and that if the foreign minister has said something then he is about to seek asylum and go. This is what they want to say. [passage indistinct]

This method of spreading rumors is a speciality of the corrupt, criminal ideologies of the world, namely Zionism, imperialism and communism. Naturally, (?I) pay no attention to it). I have neither asked nor will I ask for asylum in any part of the world. I am an Iranian and a Muslim, and I have been, am now and will stay in (?this country). And if I am not here, you should know that (?it has been necessary).

In any case, this rumor is nonsense. One should not pay the slightest attention to these words. Our people are more mature than [words indistinct] however, concerning the fact that they want to mobilize the public opinion of the world against the Iranian revolution, against the Islamic Revolution, you should have no doubt that the Zionists, the imperialists, the communists (?and others) are busy conspiring and working actively against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

The reason for this is that (?they wish to put pressure and responsibility on us) so that we will become isolated in the world, so that other countries [words indistinct] will be cut off from us. The communists do this so that as a result of these pressures we may fall into their lap. The imperialists and Zionists are doing this to weaken us so that they may be able to return again and devour us. Unfortunately, [words indistinct].

The superpowers and (?their dependent elements) are in collusion with each other, or they are playing a game with one another and, in fact, want to make a bargain over us. This is the truth of the matter. This is what is happening, and in our view [words indistinct]. At the same time, one should be aware and careful.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Further on Bostan Clash

GF291315 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The situation on the Iranian-Iraqi border in the Bostan region of Dasht-e Azadegan is calm at present. Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gendarmes and brother revolution guards are vigilantly watching the situation and are controlling any movements by Iraqi forces in this region. This was stated by Col Mohammad-Hasan Rezavi, commander of the Khuzestan gendarmerie, in a telephone conversation with the Ahvaz central news unit at 1230 today.

Speaking about incidents in the Bostan region during the past 2 days, he added: Islamic revolution guards and military personnel were patrolling along the Bostan border at 0600 on 26 July when they were suddenly attacked by mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist agents and were compelled to retaliate.

This clash and scattered gunfire between the Iranian patrol and Iraqi mercenaries continued until 1600 on 27 July. The Iranian patrol units, aided by gendarmes, took up positions around the (Subleh) gendarmerie post and prepared for the Iraqi mercenaries' attack.

The Khuzestan gendarmerie commander added: Iraqi Ba'thists then opened heavy artillery fire from Iraq's (Subleh) post and this clash continued until 2330 on 28 July.

The Iraqi mercenary forces once again opened fire on Iran's (Subleh) post on the Bostan border at 0930 yesterday. During the 2-hour clash, the gendarmerie forces returned fire with great valor.

The Khuzestan gendarmerie commander also said: The gendarmes and armed forces damaged part of Iraq's (Subleh) port and silenced their heavy artillery fire, possibly killing some members of the Iraqi forces.

The Khuzestan gendarmerie commander added that he has ordered the Susangerd gendarmerie border guard to register a strong protest with the Iraqi border guard and to request that the aggression be ended. He also said: No casualties or damages were incurred by Iranian forces.

The Bostan border is calm at present. Forces of the Islamic Republic's army, gendarmes and brother revolution guards are vigilantly watching the situation and are controlling any movements by Iraqi forces in this region.

Attacks in Kermanshah

LD291718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin, and also on the basis of reports reaching PARS NEWS AGENCY from Naft Shahr, the Khan Leyli border post and later the nearby Qasr-e Shirj gendarmerie station and Naft Shahr have been scenes of clashes between attacking Iraqi Ba'thist forces and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the gendarmerie, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and javanmardan [local Kurdish militia] since 0900 today.

In the course of the clashes a Koln worker was injured by a ricocheting mortar shell. In Naft Shahr one of the oil-pumping-station storage depots was set on fire, but the Naft Shahr oil workers extinguished the flames. Later, two more of the pumping station's oil depots caught fire, and efforts to bring the fire under control are now in progress.

According to another report from Naft Shahr, three citizens of the city were injured, two of whom were treated at the oil pumping station. According to the same report, the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran crushed the enemy attacks and inflicted heavy damage on enemy positions. There is no information regarding the extent of losses suffered by the Iraqi Ba'thist forces. A number of the Iranian forces have also been injured, but there is no detailed report on the injured as of now.

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN REPORTEDLY KILL 160 COMMUNISTS

JN291759 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Citing the Afghan Islamic movement, the PARS NEWS AGENCY announced that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin have destroyed 6 military vehicles and 1 transport vehicle with all its occupants and killed 160 communists.

The report says that the Soviet forces have destroyed three villages.

News reports say that MiG-23 planes have broken the sound barrier over some villages to frighten the natives.

AIR FORCE CHIEF REPORTEDLY ESCAPES TO EGYPT

LD300856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0741 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--The newspaper AL-ANBA' of Kuwait today reported that the commander of the Iranian Air Force has escaped from Iran by military aircraft and sought political refuge in Egypt.

In a despatch from Tehran quoting informed sources, the date of the escape of the commander, whom it identified only by the name of General Baqeri, was not specified. It said that he escaped to Cairo for fear of being arrested by the Iranian revolutionary authorities "and of being brought to trial and charged with deceiving the government and being in collusion with the enemies of the revolution."

The paper said that the reason for the flight of General Baqeri was that the Iranian revolutionary government considered as treason against it and collusion with its enemies his failure in a mission he was charged with in West Germany, Britain and France.

It added that this mission was to convince the three European governments to allow about 600 Iranian pilots to continue their training in them, training which was broken off after they were expelled from the United States.

AL-ANBA' said that when General Baqeri returned to Iran and informed the government of the failure of his mission it did not believe him and considered that he "did not fulfill the mission in the best manner, but was in collusion with nonrevolutionary elements to keep the pilots from completing their studies and subsequently to prevent them from serving the revolution" and it decided to bring him to trial. However, one of his friends in the government informed him of this so he took one of the air force aircraft and escaped to Egypt.

BANI-SADR ATTENDS SESSION OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

LD291954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a session of the National Security Council was held this afternoon in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces. During the session, which lasted for over 4 hours, the country's security problems were studies and discussed.

SITUATION UNSETTLED ON FINDING PRIME MINISTER

TA291626 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 29 Jul 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] In Iran, there has been a further setback to attempts to find the prime minister acceptable to all parties. Ayatollah Khomeyni has refused to appoint a representative to a special committee to discuss the matter. The committee was suggested by President Bani-Sadr after parliament had failed to endorse the man nominated by him for the post of prime minister, Mr Mirsalim. Alex Brodie reports from Tehran.

[Begin recording] Mr Mirsalim was not the president's first choice, nowhere near it. He was probably the least objectionable of the names put forward by Bani-Sadr's political rival, the Islamic Republican Party [IRP]. But now there are indications that parliament, which must endorse the prime minister and which is dominated by the IRP, is not happy with Mirsalim, even though he is a member of the IRP's Central Council.

In a long, closed session, parliament did not endorse Mirsalim. One reason apparently was that Bani-Sadr had said he might not take any responsibility for the new government if its makeup did not meet his approval, that is, if the Cabinet was heavily loaded in favor of the IRP. So, having run into more opposition in parliament, the president suggested a postponement of the vote of confidence and asked that the selection of a prime minister be discussed by a special commission containing five members of parliament, a representative of him, the president and a representative of the imam, Ayatollah Khomeyni. But that idea has now been torpedoed. Ayatollah Khomeyni's office has said the imam refuses to appoint a representative, saying in effect that the appointment of a prime minister is Bani-Sadr's responsibility and disagreement between him and parliament is his and their problem.

Once again it is an impasse. In the meantime, the IRP seems to be putting on more pressure to have its preferred candidate, Mr Jallaleddin Farsi, made prime minister. Mr Farsi is one of the main leaders of the IRP, and it would be difficult to think of anyone less likely to get on with Bani-Sadr. They are poles apart. [end recording]

Khalkhali 'Only Approvable Choice'

NC291408 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 29, (AFP)--Iran's Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, known as "the hanging judge" for his frequent imposition of the death penalty, is "the only candidate for the post of prime minister whom the assembly and the president of the republic can approve," the newspaper ETTELA'AT said today.

According to the newspaper, the ayatollah had suggested himself as a candidate to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, who told him "to discuss it with the president," Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

As an itinerant judge and now head of Iran's anti-drug campaign, the Ayatollah Khalkhali has ordered hundreds of executions. He told journalists in June that the prime minister should be someone of his type.

JOINT STAFF SOLICITS VIEWS ON IMPROVING ARMY

LD291600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a statement proposing 19 topics relating to making the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran as schooled and close to the people as possible, has invited all those with considered views to send their proposals and comments by 11 August 1980, giving their address for future contact, to the fifth bureau of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran located at Qasr crossroads. The topics in question are:

1. The army's mission and duties in times of war and peace;

2. The army's organizational structure to perform its mission;

3. The content of the organizational structure in the context of the army being Islamic and of the people;

4. The size and capability of the armed forces--the ground, air and naval forces--for performing the mission assigned to them in the context of internal and external threats;

5. The chain of command, the command system and authority and responsibility in the army;

6. The manner in which international relations, geographical location and foreign policy should influence the structure of the army;

7. A comparative study of the defense structures of the armies of the world;

8. The army's relationship with other armed forces, the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards, the police, the gendarmerie and mobilization in times of war and peace;

9. The army's relationship with other public and private organizations and with the people;

10. The manner in which the army should take part in developmental, relief, training and productive activities and so forth;

11. The army's role in bringing about a 20-million-strong militia;

12. The personnel, training, intelligence, intelligence protection, operational, logistical and communications systems in the context of the army's organizational structure and character;

13. The manner in which defense industries' dependence should be eliminated and expertise, technology and logistical management transferred to the country with a view to achieving a self-sufficient army;

14. The manner in which the country's industries should be exploited for conversion into warfare and military industries in times of crises and war, and the manner in which the defense industries should be exploited with a view to conversion into industries needed by the country in times of peace;

15. The way to achieve a fair and monotheistic order in the army providing for elimination of discriminations and taking cognizance of the reasonable differences in the various intrinsic and economic fields [presumably a reference to the fact that differences in natural talents and aptitudes lead to variations in financial rewards];

16. The manner in which army personnel may take part in political activities, taking account of disciplinary issues and unity of command;

17. The disciplinary system and the manner in which relationships are established on the basis of Islamic moral values;

18. The personnel system, including selection, recruitment, training, appointment, promotion, deployments, insignias and ranks, privileges and commendations, punishment and dismissal from service;

19. (?Matters relating to morale) and welfare, including modes of feeding and living, pay and privileges, medical services, retirement insurance and so forth.

In order to obtain further information those interested may contact telephone number 842092 any day except Fridays and holidays from 0800 through 1200. [Tehran PARS in English at 0743 GMT on 29 July, in an tiem headlined "Joint Staff Calls for Views on Army's Future," adds: "The Joint Staff of the Army, in a 19-point statement issued on Sunday, called for views and comments on the points in the statement in order to increase the popularity of the army. All proposals, the statement said, would be studied so as to build up an army based on the principles of the Constitution."]

One of the main reasons for the rise in the price index is the increase in the price of red meat by 39 percent, tobacco by 12.2 percent, fresh [word indistinct] by 30 percent, rice by 46 percent, dairy products and eggs by 26 percent, fresh vegetables by 28 percent, bread by 15 percent and dried fruits and outdoor meals by 24 percent.

TEHRAN NEWSPAPER BAMDAD TO CEASE PUBLISHING ON 31 JULY

LD291329 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 23 Jul 80 pp 1,9

["BAMDAD Writers' Council Statement": "Bamdad Announces Closure"]

[Excerpts] Since 15 March when a horrific and devastating bomb exploded in the BAMDAD building, conditions in the newspaper have changed. As individuals banded together, we thought that with our experience and expertise and without the sullied life of the past, which can never be compensated for, we might earn our living by the profession of journalism, following the policy of the Islamic Revolution and under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, since during those old days, tens and hundreds of newspapers, magazines and publications were being printed by persons known and unknown, and we can still remember that methods and style some of them used. Our newspaper goes back to the days of lawlessness, and it still exists for the purpose of investigating and passing judgment on issues, relying on the fact that we are working on the basis of the press law approved by the Revolution Council and that we have permission to operate. We were hard at work, trying to publish a paper each day which was more comprehensive and more readable, and based on professional and fundamentally humane principles. The increase in our circulation testifies to the originality of our work. Although we started off with little money, we have reduced our financial expectations as far as possible so that we could continue to publish. The story of our financial difficulties is too long to recount here: They arise from lack of capital and of a printing press. At any rate, the explosion shook us all; we perceived that there were those who found our continued existence as an informative and independent newspaper unacceptable, and that after the revolution other factors and conditions had to be taken into account....

Following the bomb explosion, and on hearing the warning bell after a series of threats and accusations received by telephone and in writing, the BAMDAD editorial board held several general meetings and discussed the continued existence of the newspaper. The belief that during our new life as a newspaper our intention was nothing other than to render service and observe professional standards; and, in addition, the contemplation of unemployment of 2,000 people in Tehran and the provinces now earning a livelihood through the newspaper (with the country's economic problems at that) persuaded the editorial board that the newspaper should continue, and we went on publishing in spite of apprehension.... However, each day some problem appeared. For some time, the brother guards and members of the committees, particularly the central committee, were responsible for our security, and we are grateful for this. However, incitement, accusations and threats still continued, and these were influential factors in preventing efforts ebing made by the editorial board to work effectively to produce a good and fine newspaper. We were still involved in making good the damage caused by the explosion which was valued at (400,000 tomans), when we were faced with further heavy costs for the damage which occurred when the BAMDAD agent's offices in Esfahan were set on fire. In addition we have been significantly affected by the high prices and mounting costs. However, under such pressures, the members of the BAMDAD editorial board were faced with the impossibility of continuing to publish, and in these circumstances a meeting took place 2 weeks ago, in which all agreed on the closure of the newspaper, the only remaining problem being that of the date of the shutdown.

We hereby express our gratitude to all our readers, members of the clergy and state officials who have accorded us their approval, encouraged us and guided us on many occasions over the past 14 months, and we hereby announce that the last issue of BAMDAD will appear on the morning of Thursday 31 July. In conclusion, just as we requested the authorities to investigate us on several occasions when provocations and accusations were raining down on us, we again request all responsible state authorities, during this our final week of publication, to inspect all our administrative and financial records.

[Signed] The BAMDAD writers council

FARSI INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH PROTECTION OF BAKHTIAR

LD291127 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Jallaleddin Farsi Discloses French Information on the Guardians of Islam ('Pasdaran-e Eslam') Group"]

[Text] In an interview [date and place unspecified] with the [Islamic Republican Party] organ Jomjuri-ye Eslam, [former candidate for the Iranian presidency] Jallaleddin Farsi replied to various questions concerning the recent attack on Shahpur Bakhtiar's house and disclosed fresh information on the Guardians of Islam group as follows:

"They are a group that believe in a sort of Islamic internationalism in action, and they aspire to be the guardians of Islam the world over. Some of them come from Tehran, while some of their supporters are from other Middle East countries. This shows how many diverse nationalities there are among their ranks. As regards the number of casualties they suffered, none was killed and only one was wounded. On the other side, two were killed and one was wounded. Of course, none of those attacked was wearing a French police uniform, and if they really were policemen, or even French, the fault lies with the French Government, since anyone who plots a coup d'etat, who tries to bomb centers where Muslims are concentrated and whose aides kill guards and air force personnel is clearly likely to be the object of revenge."

When asked "have they been in touch with you?" Farsi said: "They asked me, and I signified that I approved of their action. I know some of them, and their leaders too, and I told them: 'Kill them whenever you find them, whether in France, Germany or America.'"

Jallaleddin Farsi was asked: "What do you understand from the remarks made by Mr Qotbzadeh?" He replied: "The action they took resembled that of the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy. Mr Qotbzadeh was not informed. He is an ignoramus as far as the matter is concerned and his remarks are those of an ignoramus. I consider his conjectures to be derived from French and American imperialism."

Replying to various questions at the conclusion of the interview, such as: "Will this group carry out similar operations in the future too?" and "How will the Iranian nation react to such issues?," Jallaleddin Farsi said: "They have no doubt decided to destroy the enemies of the Islamic Revolution wherever they are. They are in reality units of the Mojahedin-e Eslam, of various nationalities but of the one community, with Iranians making up the greater part of their numbers. However, as regards the nation's reaction to them, it must be said that our people should warn the French Government not to protect such criminals. If those wounded were really French policemen, then why were they inside Bakhtiar's room, on the very floor where he lives? Such protection is unusual and unacceptable, and in reality they are supporting someone there who is planning to kill our guards and air force personnel and plotting to bomb centers where people are assembled in large numbers. "If it is true that they are giving him political asylum, they should not be supporting him this way."

SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL EVENTS

LD282124 Paris Domestic Service in French 1724 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar, former prime minister of Iran, in the phone-in program "The Telephone Is Ringing," conducted by Paris radio interviewer Claude Guillaumin and Paris radio reporter Ralph Pinto from the Paris radio studio, with Bakhtiar speaking from an unspecified location--live]

[Text] [Guillaumin] Good evening. President as-Sadat's Egypt is getting ready to put on a solemn funeral for the former shah of Iran, who died yesterday, 18 months after leaving his country for good.

The Americans are wondering whether or not his death is going to facilitate the release of the 52 men who have been hostages of the Iranians for nearly 9 months now.

The Iranians are celebrating the demise of the man who, in their eyes, was nothing more than a bloodthirsty tyrant, and, now that they cannot get him handed over alive, are asking for the shahbanou, her family and her property, and Mr Bakhtiar, to be handed over. And everyone is wondering what the consequences of Shah Reza Pahlavi's death are likely to be--both internal and external.

The guest on "The Telephone Is Ringing" this evening is Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar. Let me remind you that Mr Bakhtiar, in January 1979, was, for 12 days, prime minister to the shah, that he was present at his final departure, and only stayed at his post for a few more days before going into exile himself and taking refuge in Paris. You can put your questions to him on 524 7000 [Paris radio telephone number]. To help me I have Ralph Pinto.

Mr Bakhtiar, good evening. I should like to ask you first of all what you think of the piece of news which we reported as a possibility in the newscast to the effect that Mr Qotbzadeh, who is the Iranian foreign minister, has reportedly resigned and even, according to the Iranian clandestine radio which reportedly broadcast the news, has reportedly sought or is seeking refuge abroad.

[Bakhtiar] In my view, that changes nothing. Mr Qotbzadeh will probably be replaced by a man of more or less the same intelligence and the same virtue and the same competence. As you know, I am only talking to you about this as a hypothetical possibility, I have no other information. In a short time from now, in a few months, we will have further information. So if you ask me the question then, I will be able to answer you.

[Guillaumin] Right, but do you think nevertheless that it is likely in the present situation?

[Bakhtiar] Mr Qotbzadeh, at any rate, has made--to put it mildly--some blunders. The other day when he was on his way through Paris, he was asked about the attempt that was made on my life, and he replied that he knew absolutely nothing about it. When he was then asked how he thought the (?party) could (?have been) fomented, he simply replied: by rightists, by monarchists. When there was a mild protest at that argument, he replied: We have documents. So he had just said he knew nothing about it. Then he said he had documents about it.

Then all through what happened there were glaring contradictions. He said that the Iranian state--insofar as one can talk about a state in Iran--loathes terrorists and terrorist methods; consequently, as there is freedom in Iran--you may smile--there are no grounds for sending a gang of killers to Paris.

Well, a few days earlier Mr Khalkhali had said categorically that he had sent a gang for that purpose [word indistinct]. So, out of all that, when he said: He didn't send people to Paris to kill Bakhtiar, there were people, extremists if you like, fundamentalists, who said that he was wrong and who said: It was us, the brothers; our brothers attempted something glorious, and so on and so forth.

So, yet more of their never-ending upheavals and confusion inside the country, and the result is that Mr Qotbzadeh is not, apparently, toeing the correct imam line. So he may have been sacked without further ado and, (perhaps) replaced by someone else.

[Guillaumin] A final question on this, Mr Bakhtiar: The dispatch, which comes from Washington, and which carries this news, talks about a clandestine Iranian radio station. Are you, as an influential member of the current opposition to the regime, aware of these radio stations? Are you using one yourself, possibly?

[Bakhtiar] But... no clandestine radio station as far as I am concerned, at any rate. [sentence as heard] But I know that there are people who have heard mobile radio stations, apparently, which transmit on the airwaves for 15 minutes or so, after which they go off the air or move somewhere else.

[Guillaumin] But there has been talk of clandestine radio stations, anti-Khomeyni radio stations in Iraq.

[Bakhtiar] Well, every radio station, I think in more or less every Muslim country is anti-Khomeyni. It isn't just these radio stations in Iraq. I think that the West has a great deal more respect for Mr Khomeyni than the Muslim countries, taken as a whole.

[Guillaumin] Mr Bakhtiar, having said that as far as this piece of news is concerned--and it is still only a report let me remind you--about the possible resignation of Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, we now come to the main topic, naturally, of this program: the disappearance of the former Iranian sovereign. Do you think that major consequences will arise from this disappearance?

[Bakhtiar] I chose my path a very long time ago, so I do not change plans or views each day. The disappearance of the king was foreseeable. Everyone was expecting it. So my plan and the way I see things cannot be modified. So I can tell you firmly that the struggle against dictatorship and against corruption and the (?ruling authorities) in Iran will continue.

[Caller] My first question is on the death of the shah of Iran. When Mr Khomeyni was in France and then in Iraq, too, [words indistinct]. Why did he, Khomeyni, want the death of the shah and all his family, and why is there so much hatred from a man of the religion of Islam?

[Bakhtiar] Yes. Well, Madame, you spoke of Mr Khomeyni as a man of religion and a leader of Islam. Well, the statement precisely starts with the first part of the sentence. Mr Khomeyni was here and he was in Iraq. He was never threatened. It would have been very easy for the Iranian Government to have brought down his airplane with his gang. But we never for 1 second thought of such things, for we had a sense of responsibility and a respect for human beings. Mr Khomeyni does not (?do things' in the same way. He has another conception--archiac, medieval, what you will--where man, as a human value, has no value. Whether it is the king or whether it is a narcotics merchant, it is the same thing. He loves blood. Terror has to reign for him to be able to govern Iran.

[Caller] But Mr Bakhtiar, in the time of the shah, too, terror reigned.

[Bakhtiar] In the time of the shah terror reigned and who knows better than I who struggled for 25 years. During those 25 years I had to pay quite dearly. But in such a short period of time and with such cruelty one must see things for what they are. We never had this in Iran as I can remember what went on Iran, even before the shah. What is happening in Iran is almost unique in the modern world.

[Caller] Do you think that the exactions of the new regime make us in some way forget the exactions committed in the time of the shah?

[Bakhtiar] I think that one nail is driving in another [one event is causing people to forget a previous one] for better or worse.

[Caller] I am a little shocked at this groove in which you seem to want to stay, saying, that is, that everything has been dreadful in Iran since the departure of the shah. I am very shocked. I do not know if French people will all agree with Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who sent a message of condolences, but you know the shah of Iran is dead, and I would almost say (?that he is going to the devil) and I say this seriously, because one does not want to forget what happened. [words indistinct] We know that SAVAK exists and existed. There were thousands of deaths. [words indistinct] A whole people which remembered how it happened for months and months and months, and no one spoke of it. [sentence as heard]

Gentlemen of Paris radio, you were much more discreet on what happened in Iran under the shah and in the time of the shah. [passage indistinct] Do you know what modesty is, Mr Bakhtiar, you who were the shah's last prime minister?

[Bakhtiar] I am very happy to tell you that I received the (?oath) of prime minister from the shah, exactly as Mossadeq did, as other prime ministers did. It was a sacrifice at a time when you wanted, either from ignorance or from religious conviction, or from interests which I do not want to describe, to set yourself on the side of the sinner. I wanted...[caller interrupts and is silenced by Guillaumin]

So as far as I am concerned, I think I made a sacrifice to avoid a bloodbath. And I told Mr Khomeyni on the day of his arrival in Iran: Mr Khomeyni, now you are here and you are a man who has an important place among the clery and you can and must avoid shedding Iranian blood. It was so simple. Only he is thirsty for blood. I tell you again. He cannot govern without bloodshed.

[Caller] Mr Bakhtiar, I am entirely in agreement with you. What is happening in Iran is serious. But you are going too far. You are inflating a man, Ayatollah Khomeyni, but there is an entire people which rose--and we know in what circumstances--against an army that was extremely dangerous from any point of view and against the police. And Mr Khomeyni was nothing: Mr Khomeyni was alone. One could see him on television in a corner of a room painted in white. He had nothing; he was squatting. Was the shah (?leading) a similar life? [Unidentified voice interrupts: words indistinct]

[Guillaumin] Mr Bakhtiar?

[Bakhtiar] Yes? [Unidentified voice interrupts: words indistinct]

[Guillaumin] Please gentlemen, please. I would not like this to become bar talk. Please let Mr Bakhtiar answer the question.

[Bakhtiar] I must tell you once more, Sir, that I went through every excessive action of the previous regime, all the tortures and similar things--things that the person who asks these questions has never seen or even heard about. This notwithstanding, the present government, which inherited a revolution desired by the people, does similar things and every day we have to read in the papers that people are executed--and in what conditions!--for drug offenses or other crimes for which they would have been sentenced in France or elsewhere abroad for 1 or 2 years in prison at the most. This is the problem. When thousands of people have been killed to gain freedom, one should not after all make this freedom even more insecure and the regime even more odious than it used to be.

[Caller] Good evening, gentlemen. The shah is dead and I will ask a question completely contrary to the one asked by the previous listener. I would like to know if the discretion showed by the West as regards the shah's funeral--as reported by various communiques--does not illustrate on governmental level the well-known phenomenon of the indifference and cowardice of masses as regards misfortunes? I would like to know what President [as heard] Bakhtiar thinks about it and, if he agrees with me, is it not necessary to emphasize very strongly the exceptional attitude of President as-Sadat?

[Guillaumin] Mr Bakhtiar?

[Bakhtiar] As far as the behavior of each government is concerned, it is up to each government to reply, taking into account its interests--present and future interests.

To make a digression: Since there is no responsible government in Iran at present, a government which would send a strong delegation to the funeral or make other overtures would perhaps have its embassy sacked and place its citizens in danger. One must understand that not everything is normal in Iran, far from it.

As far as Mr as-Sadat's behavior is concerned--he is a man for whom I have no particular liking and with whom I do not have personal relations--I must tell you that I have great admiration for him because this man, by his personal courage and by incurring great risks, agreed to help a friend in danger. It would have been preferable for others who had profited from the shah, more or less legally, for many long years, to have also afforded him asylum. But what As-Sadat did constitutes in my opinion an act of courage which will remain a positive page in the history of his life.

[Pinto] Mr Bakhtiar, I would like to ask you a question on your political activities. You assume at present an atitude of a leader of the opposition to the present regime in Iran--tell me if you agree with me on this--but there are other personalities who also believe that they have a role to play. We know Mr Nahavandi. General Oveysi is also known. There is much talk about Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin sister. But I would like to ask you what exactly do you represent? Are you well known in Iran? Do you really exist as far as the masses are concerned--since you often speak about Iranian revolutionary masses whom you know well? And how will you be able to express yourself? One has the impression that you have made a mistake in the battle; you imagined perhaps that the ayatollah was only a religious man, but he is also a political man, he has never concealed that. [passage indistinct] Well, what do you represent? What are you going to be able to do without using force in order to succeed in suppressing, in eliminating this regime which you are denouncing? All of you, not only Bakhtiar, but the others as well?

[Bakhtiar] Listen, as far as the others are concerned, you would be better to ask them, since my way of thinking, fortunately or unfortunately, in no way resembles that of Mr. Nahavandi.

Thus, you will have to ask those people. As far as I am concerned, I would refer you to a question which was asked of the former minister of foreign affairs, Mr Qotbzadeh. A few days ago he was asked the following question: What weight does Bakhtiar have in Iran? He said nothing, or practically nothing. Then the report which came--I do not know which French radio and television station--said that the Khomeyni government pronounces one word, Bakhtiar, as the one responsible for all its economic difficulties, its social insecurity, the extortions it commits every day on Iranian citizens, and so forth. If someone located a distance of 5,000 km away has so much influence, it is because he has supporters all the same who are there. If such and such a general who is, it must be admitted, being more or less murdered by the so-called Islamic tribunals, says "we want Bakhtiar," it is because that is what he thinks. Otherwise, he would have said: We want such and such a man. If freedom had been given to the people--leave me totally aside--the National Front, that of the cowards who left me, who joined the Khomeyni banner, was thrown into disorder, the Iran Party to which I had the honor of belonging for 30 years was thrown into disorder in all the towns of Iran, all figures who had a certain intelligence, a certain capacity for understanding, have been swept away by the mullahs' obscurantism. [sentence as heard] Now Khomeyni is a spiritual man who belongs to the clery or else he is a politician. Let me have my say: If one does not know how to read a map, one cannot be a politician. And if one says the United States has been harming you for 2500 years, one is displaying a really unequalled ignorance. I can only tell you that everything which I predicted concerning the Khomeyni regime has been proved entirely.

[Caller] You have said several times that you respect the Constitution. Given that in the current situation, the crown prince will become king after his father, will you respect that Constitution if you return to Iran, or do you intend to change that Constitution?

[Bakhtiar] Sir, it is not up to me to change the Constitution of a country. I am not a mullah who can say "the Islamic Republic," not a word more, not a word less. I cannot be a dictator in the style of Pinochet. I simply want to tell you that the old Constitution was much more liberal than the new one and that it is up to the Iranian people. The Iranian people alone will be able to decide on the case itself and on good grounds which article or articles should be modified. Thus, in principle I respect the Constitution, but it is up to the Iranian people to change certain articles. The consensus of Iranians depends rightly on what is proposed and above all on what the constituent assembly itself will decide, perhaps before submitting it to a referendum, but a true referendum. Personally, I am for a change in certain articles of the Constitution which I will state in due course.

[Pinto] But, Mr Bakhtiar, don't you think that if you return to Tehran one day you will always be the man who was the shah's last prime minister--for a period of 12 days --in the eyes of the Iranian people about whom you have just spoken?

[Bakhtiar] I really believe that this is extraordinary. There have been 43 prime ministers since we have had a constitution, that is, the former Constitution of 74 years, and there have been 43 prime ministers. I was one of them. They accepted all of them, including Mohammad Mossadeq. [Words indistinct] form a cabinet. Look at what I did during my 38 days; look at who dissolved SAVAK, who asked for the wealth of the Pahlavi foundation; who gave freedom to the press which it never had before and has not had since; who asked for the imperial commission to be dissolved, who dissolved it and gave all that; who opened the doors of the prisons so that the political prisoners could leave, all of them. Well, I did that. I am proud, I am honored.

To say as some rude press organs do that I (?was) a minister of the shah--what do they mean? It is the Constitution which gives the right to a president of the republic or a monarchical sovereign to give a firman, that is, a nomination for prime minister, who clearly should be responsible to parliament. If he is in the minority, he should disappear. Thus, this is a unique occasion for me. I beg the press, the radio and all the friends who [words indistinct] I am a prime minister like any other--no more, no less. Only during this very short period of time, despite all the intrigues of the Khomeyni clique and the obscurantism of those who were leading the country to the current state of ruin, I had the courage to do things which the others were not able to do.

[Caller] Good evening, Mr Bakhtiar. I think that with the death of the shah a page has been turned in Iranian history. Well, anyway, yesterday evening I saw the shah on French television making a statement in which he expressed the wish to have established a democracy of the Western type in Iran at the end of his reign.

So, the question is the following: Do you not feel that the shah departed prematurely? Did he have the possibility of going into reverse and establishing a democracy of the Western type, or was the game up, so to speak, and since everything was lost the only solution for him was to bolt?

Also, do you hope, you personally--to establish a new regime at some point in the future, and do you not feel that one must have the entire popular mass, the mass of Iranians, behind one so as to establish a new regime?

[Bakhtiar] As regards the last words of the king that you heard on television the other evening, I must tell you objectively that it was too late, much too late.

Had he called me to power 4 or 5 months earlier, Mr Khomeyni would still be at Neuphle-le-Chateau or at (An-Najaf) because what the Iranian people wanted was fundamental reforms toward democracy, progress, freedom and independence, and we had the program to achieve these points. What the people have actually gotten is what you can see.

Consequently, as regards the king, it was already too late. So, in my opinion, what he had to do was desist, go, and this is what I told him, what I made him understand, and he finally accepted this.

But the future Iranian Government must be a democratic government. This does not mean one with 98 percent of the votes; it means one with 50 plus one, and no more, because I am enormously mistrustful of regimes which in their referendums receive 98.5 percent of the votes, and one which for 18 months now, has been killing people every day. Where, therefore, are these opponents who are simultaneously so numerous and also so insignificant?

One must therefore accept that the law of the majority must govern and that the people must decide in full awareness of the facts.

If it were granted me to give Iran a constitution, I would give it in this way, and I have outlined this in the basic foundations of my ideas that you can read for yourself.

[Pinto] Mr Bakhtiar, to return to the political struggle that you are continuing to wage and which nearly cost you your life some days ago: Have you found good allies in the Iraqi leaders? Yes or no? Have you been to Iraq, as one hears sometimes or as one reads sometimes? Yes or no? Do you have a good radio broadcasting for you from Iraq and beamed to Iran?

[Bakhtiar] Listen, Sir. As regards Iran, I have said out loud and I repeat: I have been to Iraq, I have been to Switzerland, I have been to Belgium, and I have been to Britain, and if the Soviet Union or China or Bulgaria or Italy, for example, were to invite me, I would also go there. I am not afraid. I have my opinions and I express them. Take them or leave them.

[Pinto] Are the Iraqis helping you?

[Bakhtiar] The Iraqis are helping to the extent that they have common interests with us. Mr Khomeyni started by waging an unlimited war first of all on all the Muslims in the world. He started with Iraq by fomenting hatred between the Sunnis and the Shi'ites and by trying to export his revolution. One must have a nerve to export one's revolution to another country. As for his revolution, it is the shambles and disaster that you can see in Iran today.

So Iraq necessarily reacted. Iraq looked to see who was against Khomeyni; it observed very rapidly and very courageously, unlike many Arab shaykhs of other regimes who are afraid, or who are on the payroll of a major power which gives them the nod to act in this or that way. Iraq acted in an independent fashion, choosing its own interests, and I my own. I say what I believe to be the interests of Iran. We have excellent relations and I do not see why I should be ashamed of them.

[Caller] Good evening. I would like to ask you the following question: Do you not think, Mr Bakhtiar, that Iran is heading straight toward a civil war?

[Bakhtiar] Alas, I predicted this 18 months ago. My mistake was to say the truth a little too early. With all my heart, I hope that this will not occur on a large scale. But should it occur, the fault will lie exclusively with the present regime.

Granting autonomy within the national framework to the Kurds and other ethnic minorities is a thing that can be done without fuss. Making order and justice reign in all classes of society when he [Khomeyni] had a certain prestige--not today, a year ago--would have been so easy.

The drawback is that when one has nothing positive and constructive to offer to a society, one is obliged to create an atmosphere of fear and terror. Consider that 200 or 300 citizens have been executed on drug charges--this is unheard of. What would you do with a man who drugs himself in France? First of all, he has to be cured as far as possible. Should he be a drug peddler, he will get a maximum of 5 years. One does not kill people, and, furthermore, I am convinced that many of those who have been executed recently have been executed on this pretext. But the real reason was because of their political opinions.

[Pinto] Mr Bakhtiar, I apologize for interrupting you, but to go on at present, in view of the present situation, it appears to be a choice between either the present regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni or yourself. And I find it hard to imagine that the choice could take place harmlessly, easily. In other words, as that listener was saying, if the Khomeyni regime were to vanish, if you come to power once again in Tehran, would this not perforce be the result of a plot--and as that listener said--of a civil war? Apparently, there seems to be no solution other than a violent solution.

[Bakhtiar] Alas, there will be more bloodshed. This is not the fault of the Iranian people--it is the fault of the regime in power which does not want to hold a dialogue. When there is no dialogue, it is impossible to achieve any results.

Mr Khomeyni believes that he has irrefutably found eternal truth and that he alone possesses it. In any case, he has said quite clearly that if everyone says something and that if this something is not in accordance with what I say--that unless it agrees with the divine inspiration of which he possesses the monopoly--well, it is a false law, it is a fundamental mistake. And, consequently, with this mentality, as you say, we must fear violent clashes, unfortunately, very unfortunately, between the regime which must disappear--Khomeyni's regime--and a democracy which must establish itself. We hope with all our hearts that the bloodletting, so to speak, the catastrophe, will be of short duration. But the fault lies--and I believe that the whole of civilized society takes this view--with he who created the fashion of bloody executions every day.

[Guillaumin] A last question, and one which many listeners are asking, obviously: Will the shah's death change anything regarding the fate of the American hostages? Do you think that it can unblock a situation which has been completely deadlocked for several months?

[Bakhtiar] I was asked about this yesterday. I have said that with reasonable people it is possible to make forecasts. With a government--be it of the left, the right, communist or other--it is possible to foresee things and by making calculations to take a relative approach. But with people like Mr Khalkhali, like Bani-Sadr, like Qotbzadeh, like the Islamic students, like other centers of power, it is extremely difficult to forsee things. And the latest news we have received, which you have received, rather, shows that they say no, the hostages will stay. Some say that it depends on the parliament, in other words on Khomeyni. Others say that it depends on the handing over, rather, that it is necessary that the king's fortune be handed over. And, in addition, some say that my person, too, should be taken into consideration. I am very proud of this.

But the only thing that is sure is that the whole of this problem cannot be resolved by a government such as that of Kyomeyni without losing face. They committed an act of enormous stupidity 9 months ago and they do not know how to get out of it. And besides, if they were to free these people after all--the hostages have little to be blamed for, I would even say nothing--so if they were to do this, they would lose face, and this they do not want.

So it is necessary on the one hand that they show themselves to be anti-imperialist, while simultaneously serving imperialism, because our economy has indeed become the eonomy that the technically and industrially advanced powers wanted it to be. And on the other hand, they have to pretend that they are leading a fight against imperialism. I do not think they know which way to look.

[Guillaumin] Mr Bakhtiar, I thank you very much for having been good enough to reply to questions from France-inter listeners. Good evening, and thank you.

NATIONALIST JOURNALIST ORGANIZATION ISSUES STATEMENT

GF271340 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The illegal and bloodthirsty Khomeyni regime has rolled our nation in blood and has taken away all individual freedoms as well as denouncing international law. In Iran today, no one, including journalists, has any safeguards for performing their duties. Any facts or factual reporting are strongly crushed, and disagreement with the religious fascists and the corruption and murder by the cruel Khomeyni regime results in imprisonment, torture and execution. Hundreds of papers and magazines have been closed without any due process and their publishers and editors are in jail.

This situation has resulted in the departure of many journalists and professionals in other communications and information fields. [passage indistinct] In such circumstances, a group of patriotic Iranian journalists have banded together inside and outside Iran to form an organization of nationalist Iranian journalists.

Members of this organization have been successful in publishing tens of newspapers and magazines all over the world exposing the murders committed by this regime. [several passages indistinct] Inside the country, our associates are opposing the regime by publishing pamphlets and other nationalistic publications.

The nationalist journalist organization is announcing its formation at this historic time. It will tell the people of Iran and the world of its aims. [several sentences indistinct] We will try to expand programs in television and newspapers either in Farsi or about Iran; attract public attention to the situation in Iran; establish international reaction to the antisocial behavior of the Khomeyni regime; establish contacts with foreign intellectuals, politicans and journalists to inform them of the situation in Iran and [words indistinct]; publish the opinions of our members; and work actively with other nationalist groups in saving our country.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Banning of Afghan Activities

TA232013 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Life Reveals the Nature of the Criminal Anti-Afghan Groups"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Evidence and documents attest to the fact that certain bandit groupings, which have been set up in our country under anti-Afghan slogans, are not only acting against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan but also against our Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution. All are aware that a so-called headquarters of these anti-Afghan saboteurs was established in Mashhad. Their main task was to dispatch saboteurs and murderers into Afghanistan, set residential places, schools and hospitals on fire, poison innocent Afghan children and kill innocent people under the pretext of Islamic strugglers.

For a long time now informed circles had been observing that these criminal groups were being led and armed by the agents of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese Maoists, and thus consequently this headquarters of the saboteurs in Mashhad is a means for intensifying the subversive acts of U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists. U.S. imperialism is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and is responsible for all the deprivations and misfortunes of the Iranian nation resulting from the evil domination of the Pahlavi dynasty. We are all aware that the Chinese Maoists also always supported and continue to support the most reactionary regimes, such as the sinister regime of the shah and Pinochet's bloody regime. Our country's experience also demonstrated that everywhere that the Maoists have entered the arena one should expect all kinds of provocations, subversions and counterrevolutionary acts. Lately also the Chinese Maoists, by removing the mask and by forcing an unholy alliance with U.S. imperialism, have created further hazards for the Iranian revolution, and are acting hand in hand with U.S. imperialism against the independence and freedom of the Iranian nation.

Certain documents which have been published in our country's newspapers indicate that the Chinese Maoists and the U.S. imperialists are setting up subversive counterrevolutionary Afghan groups, not so much against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as for subversion in our country.

The indisputable proof of this charge is that in the training camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries the task of training and instructing these criminals is not only with the American and Chinese agents, but with the Savakists of the deposed shah. In other words the anti-Afghan slogan is a mask for hiding the nature of the plans of the CIA and the Zionist and Chinese intelligence services, and for creating conditions to organize, prepare and arm this criminal gang.

The criminal and anti-Afghan groupings are the best base for the counterrevolution in our country. Available evidence indicates that in the abortive coups of the counterrevolution in our country the criminal Afghan counterrevolution groups were entrusted with playing a specific role. The most important losses which our country incurred from the subversive activities of these groups are twofold. On the one hand they create the potential for straining our relations with our Muslim and neighboring country, Afghanistan, and on the other hand they create the background and the base for the operation of the counterrevolution and the infiltration of the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Chinese Maoists into our country.

The measure of our country's responsible officials, terminating the activity of the anti-Afghan gang, Jami'at-e Eslami Afghanistan, and of the public relations office of the so-called liberation movements in Iran--both of which at the same time are anti-Iranian organizations--is an appropriate and proper measure. (?Notwithstanding the fact) that a part of the activity of these counterrevolutionary groups is in the narcotics trade and smuggling in Iran and purchasing arms from the funds acquired through this means, investigating a number of the leaders and activists of these organizations shows that these groups have close relations with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

One hopes that with the further clarification of the counterrevolutionary and anti-Iranian nature of these outwardly Islamic groups in our country the responsible officials will take decisive and appropriate decisions for terminating the subversive acts of this criminal gang.

Criticism of Foreign Ministry

TA252040 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Should Be Widely Cleansed"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The discontent of the true forces of the revolution, the revolution's organs and many of our homeland's public, political and religious figures with the work and operation of the ministry of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially its [word indistinct], has recently intensified in an unprecedented manner. These forces and figures rightly believe that the actions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have up to now been contrary to the demand of the leader of the revolution--the great Khomeyni--in implementing a completely independent policy and toward safeguarding the gains of the revolution and (?strengthening) and safeguarding our homeland's independence.

In this connection numerous instances are cited. For example, it is said that one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (? is the attempt) to divert the struggles of the liberated Iranian people from their primary course, namely the genuine path of the imam. The officials of this ministry, by distorting the imam's slogan of "neither East or West," through utilizing every means, especially by fabricating facts, making slanderous statements and rumor-mongering, have attempted and continue to attempt to direct at all costs the genuine struggles of our homeland's people against their number one enemy, the archsatan, toward our country's northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. This is a country which even many prominent political and religious figures acknowledge defended and continues to defend the great revolution of the Iranian nation and its gains.

The supervisor of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to Dr Peyman, leader of the movement of struggling Muslims, particularly by enlarging the Afghan problem, has attempted to open the gates to the archenemy, the United States, to prepare the ground for a deal with Washington, and to foil the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian people. Among the damaging acts of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs--contrary to the path of safeguarding the Iranian revolution--was the hostility of the high-ranking officials of this ministry toward the struggling student followers of the imam's policy, and in this case numerous examples can be cited. The reason for hostility toward these struggling students and true followers of the imam's policy is also only their unremitting, revolutionary, decisive and sincere struggle against the archsatan, world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

A fact that should be mentioned is the policy of deceit and mischiefmaking of the high-ranking officials of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ayatollah Montazeri, while stressing the necessity of purging the ministries, rightly says: A revolutionary is not somebody who goes to the imam and says yes and then carries out his previous work. The Revolution Guards Corps of Ahvaz in its detailed letter stated that it hopes with the help of God to expose the feature of those opportunists who occupy high-ranking posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to [words indistinct].

We know that the aim of the news agencies of imperialist countries, like the bloodthirsty United States, Britain, West Germany, France and so on in Iran was and continues to be none other than to distort the facts for the purpose of fomenting sedition, chaos and riots, to agitate public opinion, and also to mislead the world's public opinion toward our country's internal conditions, and consequently to implement the plans of the CIA and the Pentagon; and this is a fact to which even the representatives of U.S. imperialism also acknowledge. Mr Brown, the chief of the United State's defense sector says in a press conference that we want to use correspondents to implement the plans of the CIA or take this explicit confession of Carter, who says: (?Three personalities), for the purpose of rescuing the hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, will enter the embassy under cover of being correspondents and cinematographers and will carry out their mission.

In such conditions the duty of every responsible official loyal to the revolution could not have been other than to expel these dangerous agents of the CIA and the Pentagon from the country. Mr Abolqasem Sadeq, the director general of foreign press in the Ministry of National Guidance, whose responsibility was directly concerned with the foreign correspondents, says: Unfortunately, it should be said that imperialist correspondents were not confronted decisively, and Western correspondents, especially U.S. correspondents in Iran, are operating completely freely. Abolqasem Sadeq writes: Following the occupation of the spy den by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the number of foreign correspondents which was 30 reached 300. However, according to the decision of the Revolution Council, following the occupation of the U.S. spy den, Western correspondents, especially American, were expelled. Mr Abolqasem Sadeq writes: However, amid these conditions, Mr Qotbzadeh was strongly endeavoring to return the imperialist correspondents, and particularly U.S. correspondents. Even at that time when all the Americans had been expelled, in a letter to Mr Qotbzadeh, I protested his policy regarding foreign correspondents.

For at a time when, according to the decision of the Revolution Council and council of ministers, we had expelled all the Americans, he repeatedly used to make exceptions, and used to give permission to foreign and American correspondents to return. It is by taking these and other measures contrary to the imam's policy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran into consideration that the true forces of the revolution, the revolution's organs, and many of our homeland's prominent figures are concerned with the work of this ministry and demand a deep transformation and an all-out cleansing in it.

Commentary on Purging

GF271913 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT 27 July cast carried a commentary entitled: "Our Country's Foreign Policy Is Contrary to the Revolutionary Spirit and the Imam's Policy." It states that today, in accordance with the nation's will and the orders of the nation's imam, purging has started in civil organizations. We regret to see that up to now purging has not been carried out in these organizations in the true sense and in a revolutionary manner. From the very beginning Imam Khomeyni stressed that the ministries and civil and national organizations should be completely cleansed of treacherous and parasitic persons and that the work should be handed over to patriots. Everyone can remember how the liberals tried to obstruct the implementation of these directives and how even the prime minister of the provisional government had officially announced that the dismissal of Savakists could create chaos, hence his pardoning of the Savakists. The liberals went so far that the imam has said that our country continues to be a monarchy. These remarks by the nation's imam apply to all strata and to all civil organizations that continue to operate in the former manner. Purges have begun following the nation's insistence and the imam's orders, and in each ministry where purges have begun we can see how this has become tantamount to an administrative revolution.

Our nation is struggling with world-devouring American imperialism. Our people demand that all vestiges of this big enemy be erased. The Foreign Ministry should play an important role in this very important matter and the officials of this ministry should have revealed the crimes of America, acquainted the world with Iran's revolution and gained the world's support for Iran. Unfortunately, we see how Foreign Ministry officials have not worked toward these goals. They have not been in step with our nation's revolutionary course and have at times even walked in the opposite direction.

Statement No 137 issued by the student followers of the imam's policy on the activities of this ministry said: At a time when the imam considers America to be the main enemy and the great satan and at a time when we are in a face-to-face conflict with this cannibal we see that the foreign minister has adopted a policy against the East as if today we have no differences or hostilities with America and as if all these plots and crimes are not being carried out by this world-devourer and one can come to terms with the big satan in order to confront the East.

When one considers the list of the Foreign Ministry's activities during the past few months, we see that the activities of its officials have been contrary to the imam's anti-imperialist policy. During the entire period in which Qotbzadeh has been in charge of the ministry, he has actually been continuing the same liberal policy followed by Bazargan's government. According to reliable reports, during his trip to Oslo he discussed the re-establishment of Iranian-U.S. activities in the political and military fields with the Social Democrat Party leaders and used all his efforts to allegedly solve Iranian-U.S. differences.

A Turkish newspaper reports that Qotbzadeh met secretly with Sahpur Bakhtiar in Switzerland and discussed how to alter Iran's present regime. The newspaper writes that the two sides agreed that opposing forces both inside and outside Iran be united and--at an opportune moment and with American aid--try to establish a pro-American regime in Iran. The validity behind what the Turkish newspaper has reported is something that requires closer examination. However, if we consider all the remarks made by Qotbzadeh in foreign circles we see that the report by the Turkish newspaper is not so baseless after all.

All organizations should not only be purged but should be renovated and turned into implementers of revolutionary policies.

24 July Commentaries

TA250839 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 July carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Put an End to the Obstinacies of the Club Wielders," says that the attacks and assaults of a group of armed persons on the offices of organizations and parties united with the revolution and true to the imam's anti-imperialist path have justly aroused the wrath of public opinion and the true forces of the revolution, whether religious or secular. During the past days in some cities, and a few days ago in Tehran, a group carried out an assault against the offices of progressive organizations and wounded a number of its members. It has been reported that a group of club wielders carried out their inhumane and counterrevolutionary actions under the name of the southern Tehran Muslims; the true Muslims of southern Tehran and all of Iran are disgusted by these irresponsible persons and their lawless actions. Among Tehran political circles it is said that these club wielders call themselves the supporters of one of the representatives of the Islamic Counsultative Assembly, who, during a recent speech in the Majles, attacked the (?leftist forces) of the revolution.

Meanwhile, the danger of the approach of a great number of U.S. naval forces to conduct maneuvers off the southern coast of Iran has become the center of attention of our country's political and social circles. Are these two events related? The experience of our country has shown that every time counterrevolution and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism intended to carry out an aggressive act or plot against Iran, hands came out of various extreme leftist or extreme rightist sleeves, trying to create dissension among the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces and mislead public opinion as to the real enemy--U.S. imperialism.

There is no difference between the acts of these groups and the Savakists of Mohammad Reza, who attacked progressive organizations and their members. If a group supporting a certain personality or representative or group of representatives--according to its monopoly-seeking political and social conceptions--should attack other revolutionary organizations, where will the country head and what will be its end? In our revolutionary country there should be no place for such counterrevolutionary actions.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Rise Together in Defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran," says that despite the foiled coup plot of U.S. imperialism, enemies of our nation and of the Islamic Republic of Iran have not let go and are waiting for an opportunity to sting our nation with their poison. After the foiled coup d'etat, the people of our nation are witnessing a renewal of plots, instigations and subversive actions of counterrevolutionary elements, who resort to different means to create discord among the true and united forces of the revolution. One day they blow up a pipeline in a corner of the country, the next day they attack the democratic and national organizations and on another day they place explosives in the center of Tehran.

All these actions are taking place when our country, more than at any other time, needs unity of action and speech among all the nation and all the factions, organizations and groups and true forces of the revolution, either religious or secular. The counter-revolutionaries carry out their criminal acts under the mask of defending Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran, thus discrediting the Islamic republican regime in the eyes of the nation. Our country is going through very sensitive moments. Real and serious danger, both from within and abroad, is threatening the revolution and the country. All the true revolutionary forces should mobilize their strength in a united front and be ready at any moment. Even one moment of negligence can be an irreparable sin.

Recently, the imam has called on all the nation to be vigilant and ready. These recommendations of the imam should be the current concern of every Iranian. All the true forces of the revolution, disregarding any political or religious beliefs and relying only on the principles of the Iranian revolution, should rise together in defense of the revolution. History will not forgive those who fan the flames of discord and, by their actions, in reality aid the enemy. In order to safeguard the gains of the revolution and defend the Islamic Republic of Iran, a united, anti-imperialist front should be formed.

25 July Commentary

TA251905 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 July carried a commentary entitled "The Intensification of the Plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Against Iran," which says that in order to regain its lost position in Iran, the United States, through the Central Intelligence Agency, and with the cooperation of the Israeli and Egyptian intelligence services, is hatching various plots against our country. The recent abortive coup was the latest attempt in this connection. In Egypt the shah is gathering counterrevolutionary elements who are being trained by the CIA. At the same time the United States is moving a large naval armada close to our country's shores. By interfering directly in our country's internal affairs and through military threats the United States is demonstrating that it has still not become reconciled to the Iranian revolution.

Lately with the aid of the CIA Bakhtiar met with the deposed shah in Cairo in order to plan and carry out plots against the Iranian revolution. The danger of new coups has not been eliminated; therefore, all the true forces of the revolution should safeguard the gains of the revolution united in the face of the plots of the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

26 July Commentaries

GF261900 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 July carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Let Us Act According to the Directives of the Nation's Imam in Forming a Government," says that in a moment of so-called self-criticism, some of the present officials of the Islamic Republic point to one factor, that allegedly they were extremely limited in appointing people to important posts, namely to ministerial posts. For instance, the prime minister of the provisional government, Mr Bazargan, even said he had to turn a blind eye when appointing a minister or someone for an important government position since he had a personnel shortage.

If we take Mr Bazargan's remarks as a criterion, the result will be that he could not find anyone else except the famous feudalist Izadi for the Ministry of Agriculture. Did he not know that Mr Izadi was a feudalist and landowner? Undoubtedly, he was very well aware of this. However, since Bazargan himself believed that allegedly the principles of Islam do not conform with limitless ownership by people, he placed a large landowner at the head of the Agriculture Ministry. The result of this was that the agriculture minister of the provisional government obstructed agricultural affairs to such a point that despite the fact that the provisional government fell many months ago, the Islamic Republic continues to face the painful effects of the counterrevolutionary policy of the liberals and opportunists. It is by bearing in mind this fact that the imam of the nation says that Bazargan's government was not revolutionary. The imam states: Our mistake began when Bazargan's government did not act in a revolutionary manner. We are responsible to the nation for this policy.

It is to mend this big mistake that the imam asks our president to form a cabinet consisting of people with a revolutionary spirit and to act decisively on all matters. Despite what Bazargan and his kind say, our country does not face a shortage in administrative cadres. The fact is that revolutionary and sincere administrative cadres were not and are not necessary for the likes of Bazargan. They fear persistent experts who are faithful to the revolution, because from the very first days of the revolution they were thinking of ringing the death knell of the revolution and wanted to allow their Western masters to return.

In their statement on the blows inflicted on the victorious revolution by Bazargan's government, the student followers of the imam's policy rightly warn officials not to be conservative when forming the future government. In part of this statement the president is asked to hand the great responsibilities to those who are children of the revolution and have risen from the masses. The students rightly say: Why should the revolutionary organs of the guards, the reconstruction crusade and the committees not be strengthened as much as possible in order to form an impenetrable wall in front of the enemies? Are there not competent people in these organs to undertake important posts? If from the very first days we had placed the imam's directives as the basis of all acts, we would not be facing so many problems today, and it would not have been easy to carry out one plot after the other in our country.

The second commentary, entitled "America's Unholy Alliance in the Near East," says America is intensifying its militaristic policy in the Near East. It is using all subservient regimes in the area. An unholy alliance headed by America with the active membership of Egypt, Israel and Oman is being formed. Bases are being established in these countries, while a large group of fighters, bombers, and experts have been sent to these bases. The imperialist plot that was revealed in our country is a manifestation of the anti-Iranian nature of the unholy American alliance. All strings attached to the anti-Iranian plots lead to the CIA, and the Egyptian and Israeli spying agencies. The deposed shah, who is in Egypt, is involved in all these coup attempts. Washington has attached great hopes to its base on Diego Garcia, which is a fulcrum being used to intensify the imperialists' military presence. More than 400,000 American personnel are stationed there now, and enough war materiel to equip 12,000 marines is heading toward this base. It is interesting to note that Washington is trying once again, by creating fear, to draw some Persian Gulf states--namely Saudi Arabia--into a so-called Persian Gulf defense pact. Washington hopes that once this pact is formed it can play the leading role and in this way control our region's oil resources. Some regional countries have rightly stated that security in the Persian Gulf is something that concerns the regional countries alone.

28 July Commentaries

TA282035 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 July carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Truths That Have Been Clarified During the Recent Coup d'Etat," says that during one of the sessions of the Majles, a number of representatives said interesting things about the coup d'etat plot by U.S. imperialist hirelings. The representative of Ahvaz said the nominations and elections during this very sensitive revolutionary period should be accurate. We should not be duped by appearances and should not appoint to high posts those who, until a short while ago, had their hands soiled with blood and today pose as revolutionaries.

Another representative, after pointing to the recent coup d'etat plot, demanded that the nation be informed of the hypocrisies and discords surrounding the Tabas problem, since all the answers heard up to now have not been convincing. The representative added that participants in this plot included a certain number of military pensioners, who operate against the revolution either from inside or abroad and still receive their pensions. The attention of the public should be drawn to the danger of counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism threatening the existence of our republican regime, and with this accute and vital problem, special attention should be paid to the activities of mercenaries of U.S. imperialism in the army.

After the foiled U.S. aggression in Tabas, all the true forces of the revolution have warned the responsible officials that the U.S. has not given up hatching plots and that many U.S. hirelings still occupy sensitive posts in the army. These true forces have justly demanded that the freed Savakists be punished and purged from the army. They demanded that new and young forces true to the revolution be chosen among the revolution guards. Unfortunately, the responsible officials have disregarded these recommendations, thus leaving room for future plots.

The question is how can an army formed by supporters of the former regime and enemies of the revolution safeguard the gains of the Iranian revolution? The liberated Iranian nation is in need of a people's army with faithful commanders united with the revolution.

The second commentary, entitled "The Future Government Should Have No Place for the Opponents of the Revolution's Path," states that in our Islamic Revolution, the enemies of the Iranian nation will be punished for their misdeeds. According to the verdicts of the Revolutionary Court, a group who participated in the recent coup have been executed. The recent coup d'etat plot has revealed the depths of Washington's crimes in our country. After its failure in Tabas, Washington has altered its tactic and has (?increased its activities) through its hirelings.

As we all know, this coup has been foiled, but this does not mean that our country has been relieved of new plots, whether from within or abroad. The enemy is waiting for the proper moment to inflict blows against the revolution and its gains. During such sensitive moments, the activities and declarations of some responsible officials especially the foreign minister, have justly aroused the concern and protest of the people. Recently, some of the officials have made overt and covert efforts toward rapprochement with the United States.

An example are the recent secret talks Qotbzadeh held with U.S. officials in Norway to review the renewal of U.S. Iranian political and military cooperation. The Turkish paper YENI ULUS said that, according to Mr Qotbzadeh, the problem blocking the (?establishment) of relations with the United States is the resistence of the leaders of the Islamic Revolution. The paper adds that Qotbzadeh has met Bakhtiar and discussed the possibility of a pro-Western regime in Iran.

By repeating the slanders of the Western press the foreign minister is making efforts to strain the relations between Iran and its neighbor, Afghanistan. He constantly speaks of the existence of alleged threats from our neighbor, the Soviet Union, a country that truly supported and supports the Iranian revolution. When the alert people of our country review these declarations and actions of people such as Qotbzadeh, they become aware of the imam's words: "Every single one of the actual ministers is not revolutionary." Not only are these gentlemen not revolutionary, but there are those among them who deal behind the scenes with bloodthirsty imperialism.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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GDR PAPER INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION

AU2911149 East Berlin HORIZONT No 30/1980 in German pp 10-12

[Excerpt from report on interview of Babrak Karmal, Central Committee general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, granted to HORIZONT chief editor Ernst-Otto Schwabe in Kabul, date not specified]

[Excerpt] Under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, the party and government have furnished more achievements in the course of the past 200 days than others have done in many years. As first item in this balance of a few months my interlocutor mentioned the fact "that the unity of the party was maintained," an achievement which can be viewed in the right light only if one recalls that the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] founded in 1965 had been practically split into two groups--called "Parcham" and "Khalq" after the respective newspapers--for almost 10 years, up to about a year before the outbreak of the 1978 Saur Revolution, and that even after the revolution the division into categories of this or that group did not automatically cease. "The leading bodies of the party and a new government were formed," Babrak Karmal continues. "More than 15,000 prisoners awaiting their death regained their freedom instead. Many social organizations were reorganized or newly formed. In the course of two plenary meetings, the party's Central Committee elaborated and adopted fundamental decisions for the continuation of the revolution. The party organizations were reorganized and new members were admitted. We also adopted a provisional constitution, valid until the elections are held. All these and other measures led our country back onto a principled revolutionary path.

In line with the strategy of the antifeudalist, anti-imperialist national democratic revolution, whose second stage we entered on 27 December, the patriotic front was founded--an assembly of workers, peasants, members of the petit and middle bourgeoisie, members of the national bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, the clergy, all strata of the people, for continuing the revolution and securing its achievements."

From the beginning the Afghan revolutionaries dedicated special attention to strengthening the state power on all levels. It was of utmost importance to heighten its protective function in view of the machinations of the internal and external counterrevolution. "It was thanks to this that we succeeded in smashing large terrorist gangs spirited into the country from, among others, Pakistan and China. The remaining terrorists, united in small groups, are attempting to harm us by insidious acts of terror," the chairman of the Revolution Council explained. But this issue, too, will be solved shortly.

Terrorists, who are often called "freedom fighters" by imperialist media, aim especially at schools and teachers in order to keep broad strata of the population bogged down in traditions and customs of the darkest Middle Ages. They burn fields and pillage mosques and carry out other heinous crimes as allies of forces who like to present themselves as "guardians of human rights," but willingly cooperate with terrorists when and where their antipeople's policy and their sinecures are at stake. By the way, such an attitude on behalf of certain Western states has served--naturally involuntarily--as an eye opener to many a person in Afghanistan who at the beginning sincerely believed that those states wanted the best for his country.

The balance of the past 200 days shows many positive items. Babrak Karmal also quotes as an example the alleviation of the greatest material hardships among workers and peasants, made possible primarily by the selfless help of the Soviet Union "to which our people are so highly indebted," and by the implementation of all democratic rights of the people in practice, "which has helped the majority of the population, who had been incited against government and party, to regain confidence in them. Democratic courts have been established and legislative and executive power has been separated to put a stop to the wantonness of the past. We have begun to lay the basis f - a new educational system."

Important progress has been made in the economic field, where work, in the words of Babrak Karmal, "must be organized in a manner to convince the broadest strata of the revolution's advantages. The tapping of the extensive natural gas deposits in the north is of special importance; they will be an important source of income for us. By the way, we have adopted the first balanced budget.

In the countryside, shortcomings and distortions of the agricultural reform adopted at an earlier date have been abolished; the cooperatives have been strengthened. The villages are being given technical agricultural equipment, seeds and artificial manure, and purchase prices for cotton and sugar, which are especially important crops, have been increased."

First successes have been achieved in a matter of extreme importance for Afghanistan--the elimination of the age-old antagonisms between the various nationalities and tribes, between Sunni and Shia Muslims (about 98 percent of the population are Muslim). These antagonisms were always fueled by all earlier potential enemies of Afghanistan--from the English invaders up to the secret services of Hitler fascists--and the opponents of the Afghan revolution are still trying to make use of them today. Certain idiosyncracies of the country are creating additional problems for the people's power. Thus, it is still unknown just how many inhabitants there are--they are estimated at about 14 million. Other statistical data indispensable for the administration of a country are either nonexistent or hardly reliable. An essential part of the population, primarily Pashtun, lead a nomadic life. Their tradition of periodically moving to Pakistan together with their cattle has been interpreted by Western mass media as a "mass migration of refugees." In the meantime, their tents can be seen in the very center of Kabul. ("When the nomads return, meat prices decreased," rejoiced a taxi driver over their arrival.) Smuggling is thriving, especially since the border in the high mountain can hardly be strictly controlled. Many diverse languages are spoken, traditions are manifold--including the widespread bearing of arms as a "symbol of male dignity." The fact that television reception so far is limited to Kabul, that there are 1 million radio sets at the most in the country, and that only very few people are able to read a newspaper does not exactly help the government and party to propagate its policy over the whole country.

In such conditions, direct dialogue, especially with influential personalities, assumes special value. An essential contribution to the clarification of the situation has been made by more than 10 congresses and conferences with various population groups and strata, tribe leaders, high-ranking members of the clergy, and so forth, in the course of which Babrak Karmal has expounded on tasks and goals of the revolution.

Despite all this progress, Afghanistan, naturally, still is in a very difficult situation. It still and increasingly needs the solidarity and help of all of us.

Any evaluation of the things achieved and the tasks ahead must be based on the fact that, according to UN statistics, under the old regime Afghanistan was among the poorest countries of the world with a gross social product amounting to an annual per capita income of less than $100. There is no industry to speak of, is no railway system and are only a very few paved roads. Camels and donkeys are still the most important means of transport, and many poor peasants do not even have them. The country's high mountains--Kabul itself is at a height of 1,800 meters--make the extension of the infrastructure a very difficult task indeed. The climate is extreme. Nature and climate limit soil cultivation to a few areas; yields are mostly very low. There is an acute shortage of water in vast areas of the country. This shortage, among other things, is also a cause of the nomadic way of life. Poverty is widespread even today; many people barely make a living. Flat bread and tea still are the only staples in many areas. But nobody dies of starvation--and this by no means is to be taken for granted in an Asian country.

Today there are unrivaled prospects for development of all the country, of its inhabitants, on the basis of the revolutionary feats achieved so far. "We are not only optimistic," Babrak Karmal said to me, "but we are sure that we will guide the achievements of the Saur Revolution to lead to the final victory, that we will erect a new society in the future in which there will be no more exploitation of man by man."

The fueling of the counterrevolution in the face of such prospects, whatever its pretext, can only be called a crime against humanity.

The fundamental principles of Afghanistan's foreign policy have been expressed in the theses of the PDPA laid down on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Saur Revolution. Since [illegible] has published this long-term program, I can essentially limit my questions to the most recent development.

It has been repeatedly stated by the Afghan side that the one and only goal of the temporary presence of a limited military contingent of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan consists of helping the country to avert and repel foreign provocation and aggression and attempts at armed intervention. Certain circles are intentionally striving to distort this simple state of affairs. It is especially appreciated in Kabul that apart from the socialist fraternal states there have been many other countries that have stood by Afghanistan in a difficult situation, despite the worldwide campaign triggered by imperialist and hegemonistic forces. In this context, Babrak Karmal enumerates, among others, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Congo and the PLO. The fact that India has assumed a constructive attitude toward the further development of relations is of far-reaching significance. A similar position is also taken by other countries.

The fact that relations with various states have deteriorated in the course of the last months is neither Afghanistan's fault nor has it happened at its volition. Afghanistan is pursuing a foreign policy of patience, which is already bearing fruit. As the general secretary states: "Many participants in the Islamic Conference today look upon the range of problems in a different way than some time ago. Our proposal of 14 May, which includes a peaceful settlement of the problems, has contributed to unmasking the policy of the Islamic Conference and to illustrating Afghanistan's peace policy. It has even made an impression on some forces in NATO countries. Therefore, there is only one weapon left against us--propaganda lies."

Relations with Iran are essential for Afghanistan. Not only is there a long common border, but there are also many other common traits.

To support a policy directed against imperialism, against the machinations of U.S. imperialism, a policy in the interest of the people as pursued by Khomeyni, is the fundamental stance of Afghanistan. However, in this context it must not be overlooked that there is resistance against such a policy also in Iran. In view of the many parallels between the Iranian and the Afghan revolutions, Babrak Karmal stresses, imperialism must not be given any chance to drive a wedge between them.

Our 2 and 1/2-hour talk is nearing its end. In conclusion, my host cordially praises the fraternal relations between the PDPA and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the DRA and the GDR. All emissaries of the new Afghanistan who have visited the GDR have returned with overwhelming impressions. They have been especially touched by the spirit of solidarity prevailing everywhere, from the talks with Erich Honecker and the other representatives of the GDR party and state leadership to the most remote kindergarten. "I am sure that relations between our two parties and countries will develop not only closely but also in the broadest sense, that is, in all fields." And after some consideration he adds: "It is certainly a coincidence, but somehow nevertheless symbolic, that the names of our two states have so much in common."

There is indeed much in common between us, if one for example looks at problems confronting the Afghan revolution today, and recalls the first years of our republic: the hate of imperialism that does not stop short of any crime, the remote control of counterrevolutionary violence, acts of terror and sabotage, the policy of boycott under various forms, and so forth. We have maintained ourselves in the bitter struggle by means of the active support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and have dealt a severe blow to imperialism and its henchmen. Today the international balance of forces for social progress is even more favorable. There will be no Afghanistan of the Pinochet and Pol Pot type.

USSR DEPUTY HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN KABUL

LD301854 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] (Seversev), USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, arrived in Kabul this morning heading a delegation on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education.

At Kabul international airport the delegation was welcomed by Associate Prof Gol Dad, minister of higher and vocational education; the chancellor of Kabul University and some senior officials of the university; and Alekseyev, minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN KABUL

LD301855 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] (Antonov), deputy chairman of the state planning committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Kabul today heading a delegation at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government for talks concerning expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. At Kabul international airport the delegation was welcomed by engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry; Fateh Mohammed Tarin, deputy minister of planning; some departmental heads; and the minister counsel of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. Kulev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is part of this delegation.

AFGHAN, SOVIET CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD301846 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A cooperation protocol was signed at the Commerce Ministry yesterday between the consumers cooperatives of Afghanistan and the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives by the deputy commerce minister, 'Abdol Salam, and the assistant to the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives, Gudkov. [title as heard]

Similarly, an agreement on the exchange of necessary materials between the consumers cooperatives of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was signed yesterday by the director of commerce and friendly aid, the director of handicraft development of the Commerce Ministry, the finance director of the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives and the Soviet director of the prices department of that union.

According to these agreements, Afghan export items such as handicrafts and dried fruits will be exported to the Soviet Union; in exchange, consumer goods and equipment needed by the consumers cooperatives will be imported by Afghanistan. A Commerce Ministry source said: This protocol and agreement on the exchange of goods is based on the protocol which was signed last November between Afghanistan and the USSR.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent's report, the delegation of the central union of USSR consumers cooperatives, during their stay in Kabul, were received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, and by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, as well as by Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalalar and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazel Rahim Momand. They held talks on agricultural cooperatives in Afghanistan and the progress of the cooperatives movement in the country.

These visits play an important role in strengthening relations between the consumers cooperatives department and the Central Union of USSR Consumers Cooperatives. These ties are expected to develop further in the future.

According to another report, the Soviet delegation left Kabul for their country today.

KARACHI REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF REBELS IN PROVINCES

BK310344 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to Radio Kabul reports, the freedom fighters have launched a surprise attack at Mazar-e Sharif. Citing an official spokesman, Kabul Radio has also confirmed that freedom fighters have been active around Mazar-e Sharif for past few days.

Meanwhile, agency reports citing diplomatic sources in New Delhi said that Soviet and Karmal troops are engaged in fighting against the freedom fighters at Vardak, west of Kabul. The sources said fighting continued at (Chagwolsawali). The diplomatic sources also said there was also fighting going on in Ghazni and Lowgar Provinces.

According to these sources, there has been an increased movement of Soviet aircraft at Kabul airport but it has not yet been clearly ascertained where the military helicopters strike everyday.

These sources said that a number of helicopters were seen moving toward the south of Kabul on Monday. According to these sources, this confirms the earlier reports that the Soviet troops are fighting against the 14th Division of the Karmal administration troops, which has revolted and joined hands with the freedom fighters in Ghazni.

SOVIET CASUALTIES, BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION REPORTED

BK310416 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Agency reports from Afghanistan said that Afghan freedom fighters launched several retaliatory attacks at several places resulting in heavy casualties and damages to Soviet troops. During a day's fighting at (Khorbaz) area in Takhar Province, the freedom fighters killed a large number of Soviet troops and destroyed seven of their tanks. During another day-long retaliatory attack at (Shaz) and Zabol areas the freedom fighters launched attacks on a Soviet convoy in which a number of Soviet troops were killed and seven troops carrying trucks and a wireless jeep were also destroyed.

The report also said that the freedom fighters attacked a [word indistinct] convoy when it was planning to move toward the provincial capital from Ma'ruf district in Qandahar Province. One hundred Russian troops were killed during the 5-day-long fighting and 15 of their tanks were destroyed.

In two separate retaliatory attacks, the freedom fighters killed 149 Russian troops and 70 of their agents and captured 3 Soviet troops.

Another report from Paghman said that the freedom fighters also launched attacks on Soviet troops at (Alinazar) and Numruz districts in Paghman Province. Seven Soviet troops were killed and seven others injured when they attacked the freedom fighters in the area. A Bulgarian commander is reported to have taken part for the first time in a fight against the freedom fighters in Paghman Province.

KYODO: BULGARIA, POLAND SENDING SOLDIERS

OW311206 Tokyo KYODO in English 2057 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 KYODO--Non-combat soldiers have been sent from Bulgaria to Afghanistan, a reliable source in New Delhi said Thursday.

The Bulgarian soldiers were sent for technical help for building military bases or for a surveillance mission, the source said.

The source said the Soviet-backed Afghan Government is asking Vietnam to send soldiers to survey the fighting in Afghanistan.

Another source close to the Afghan Government disclosed that Poland has also been sending soldiers to Afghanistan.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM SPECIAL UN SESSION

BK2903Z3 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh has reiterated its continued support to the Palestine Liberation Organization for a solution of the Middle East problem. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari while talking to newsmen at the airport on his return home today after attending the special General Assembly session on Palestine. He said peace in the Middle East cannot be restored unless the Palestinian problem is solved. Bari said a separate homeland for the Palestinians is a must to defuse the tension in the region. Their inalienable rights must be restored in establishing a Palestinian state in the occupied territory.

He said, at the General Assembly Bangladesh has demanded the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories and expressed solidarity with the Arab and Palestinian cause. He described the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem as illegal and a violation of the UN Charter and all international norms and practice. Bari said the Bangladesh proposal to solve the Palestine problem was lauded at the General Assembly. The nonaligned and Islamic countries will step up their efforts to find (?a solution to) the Palestinian problem and to insure peace in the region.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

BK3108Z4 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] PLO representative in Bangladesh (Ahmed Abdul Razak) called on Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari in Dacca this morning. Bari, who led the Bangladesh delegation at the recently concluded UN special General Assembly session on Palestine, apprised the representative of the statement made and proposals initiated by Bangladesh at the UN session.

The PLO representative appreciated the role played by Bangladesh for Palestinian autonomy and expressed gratitude on behalf of the Palestinian people for patronizing their activities in Bangladesh.

The deputy prime minister assured the representative that the friendship between Bangladesh and the Palestinian people will grow further in the future.

BRIEFS

JUTE CONTRACT WITH CHINA--Bangladesh will export to China over 117,000 tons of raw jute. An official announcement in Dacca today said a contract to this effect has been signed between the Bangladesh jute export corporation and the Chinese national import and export corporation. The shipment of the consignment will start next month. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jul 80 BK]

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS EMERGENCY PROVISIONS ON ASSAM

BK301256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The government has decided to release all detinues taken into custody in connection with the agitation in Assam on the foreigners issue and to withdraw the notifications on the Assam disturbed areas act and the armed forces special powers act on Saturday. This is being done on the clear understanding with the Assam Students Union, AASU, and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's action council], AAGSP, to withdraw the agitation from the same day, except the blockade of crude oil. This announcement was made amidst cheers in the Lok Sabha today by Home Minister Zail Singh.

He said Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh, who had taken the initiative to have discussions with the AASU and AAGSP had been assured by them that they will withdraw the agitation in all its aspects except the oil blockade if an announcement is made for the release of detinues and withdrawal of notifications. To create an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding the government has also decided to wave the recovery of collective fines for acts of communal violence and to review the cases registered against persons not involved in violence.

MIZO REBELS AGREE TO HALT UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

BK301254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Mizo National Front [MNF] has agreed to stop all underground activity from midnight tomorrow. The government has decided to suspend operations by the security forces from the same time. The news was given to the Lok Sabha today by Home Minister Zail Singh amidst loud applause from members. In a statement, he said the agreement is the result of two meetings which Mizo National Front President Laldenga had with Prime Minister Gandhi since her return to power in January last. The government appreciates that Mr Laldenga has stood by his earlier commitment in which the MNF had acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and had resolved to accept the settlement of all problems within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Mr Zail Singh said talks will continue between the government and Mr Laldenga. The government, he said, is confident that the talks will lead to an amicable solution of the problem in Mizoram. The chief minister of Mizoram has also welcomed the MNF initiative.

Rebel Leader Interview

BK301710 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Interview with Mizo National Front Leader Laldenga by Hari Haysing, editor of the NATIONAL HERALD--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Laldenga, the first question that I would like to ask you on this historic day to which you have been looking forward, to peace in Mizoram, and there will soon be peace from midnight of 31 July and 1 August, how do you think the people as a whole will react to this latest development?

[Answer] The people of Mizoram would be exceedingly happy to hear what the home minister has said in the Parliament today. For the last 1 week I have been receiving telephone calls from Mizoram when this announcement would come.

And I am certain that the people of Mizoram would be very happy. Of course, there are certain persons who thrive on trouble (areas), but they are negligible.

[Question] What sort of immediate changes do you visualize in Mizoram?

[Answer] It is very hard to say what changes would come there. But what I think is the people of Mizoram shall have more confidence in the Government of India. More especially with the present government here in Delhi. I say this: We have been hoping that this historic time, as you said, would come since I came here in 1976. However, but before we could achieve [as heard] the election changed the course of the talks and now Mrs Gandhi again came back to power, who invited me into India, and we went ahead and reached this announcement of a ceasefire and to have a political dialogue for an overall solution of this problem. And that is why I would conclude once again that the people would be very happy and have more confidence in the government.

[Question] Mr Laldenga, can you visualize the nature of Mizoram problem? I mean, what exactly in your view is the nature of problem?

[Answer] The problem in Mizoram is multiple, I must say that. And since the British time, Mizoram administration was mishandled, and to add to this, the economic situation is very bad there. Even in a town, in the capital town of Aijal, the people have no sufficient water, drinking water, let alone the sanitation. There is no power to light the house, not to speak of industries. And another thing is [words indistinct]. There is a certain barrier which needs crossing from both sides. When government officials are sent to Mizoram, they misbehave at times and this leads to misunderstanding and, therefore, the problem, as I said, is more of a human problem and understanding with the rest of the country is very much needed and this has to be promoted.

[Question] But how well can we go about in promoting this understanding that you had been saying, mentioning just now?

[Answer] Well, this of course can be done though education, through contacts and very much also through what you call association. At the moment, of course, we cannot march abreast with the rest of the nation. Economically and also politically, we need a lot of help, a lot of understanding. And while we need understanding, we have to understand the people who are dealing with Mizoram, and the people of Mizoram also should be taught that it is necessary to understand one another for the development of the area.

[Question] Coming to the next question. Do you think that the process of the normalization which has just set in Mizoram will have salutary effects on other states in the region, and do you think that you are in a position to play any role to defuse the situation in the northeastern region once your own worries are over?

[Answer] Well, the first question is, I believe it will have a certain effect on the neighboring states. As you well know, when trouble starts, all the troubles are sometimes just [word indistinct] of complementary to one another, and when peace comes, that also is complementary to one another. For the whole northeastern [region] is unfortunately in trouble, and if we solve the Mizoram problem, I am certain the neighboring states would look at us, look at the leadership of the nation here and they will learn to trust more and this will, I am certain, help them come forward for the solution of the problem.

[Question] One personal question, Mr Laldenga, I would like to ask you, when it has been known what role you have been playing in early 50's and early 60's, so from the deep jungles of Mizoram to the discussion table, may I ask you what prompted you to explore the possibility of peaceful settlement of the Mizoram problem within the framework of the constitution?

[Answer] We have gone around the world as far as our means could carry us and during the last 14 years or so we have learned something about the world, about the big power policy and about neighboring states, and as I usually said, our movement is for our survival. We feel we are insecure and this feeling of insecurity [word indistinct] the man to do for his safety. And looking at the geopolitical situation and of the big-power policy as far as I can learn, we feel that our survival should be in line with India and that we must talk to the leaders for a peaceful solution within the constitution.

TWO FRENCH JOURNALISTS TO BE EXPELLED

BK301509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 30 (AFP)--Two French journalists who were arrested on 14 July in northeastern India have arrived in New Delhi where an expulsion order and ban on their remaining in the country were served today.

Pierre Toutain of PARIS MATCH and Remi Favret of the newspaper LIBERATION, who were freed on Monday night from prison in Gauhati, capital of Assam, will leave New Delhi by air tomorrow night for Paris.

They were arrested less than 60 kilometres from the Burmese border in an area closed to foreigners, where they had been working on a report and photos of the agitation by autonomists in Assam.

The two journalists, both shavenheaded, said that they had been subject to long interrogations during the first 24 hours of their arrest.

The Assam students association, which is spearheading the agitation against the central government in New Delhi, had provided them with a defence lawyer.

The two French journalists went on hunger strike for 6 days because they were not allowed any contacts with the outside world.

They were imprisoned from July 15 to 26 in the same cell of the prison at Sibsagar in the far east of Assam, before being transferred to Gauhati. They were not badly treated at any time.

SHAHI RETURNS FROM UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

BK301017 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has returned to Karachi after leading the Pakistan delegation to the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine.

AUTHORITIES ORDER INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF AFGHAN REFUGEE

BK301601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] A press note issued in Quetta today says the provincial martial law administrator has ordered a high level martial law inquiry into the incident in Wushki on 12 July in which 1 person was killed and 17 were injured. The press note says that a motorcyclist collided with an Afghan refugee which led to a clash between the local people and the Afghan refugees in Wushki Bazar resulting in 1 Afghan refugee killed and 17 injured, 3 of them seriously. Ten local persons were also injured but they have now been discharged from the hospital. The Afghan refugee camp near Wushki has now been moved to another place some distance from the city.

The press note says some interested elements are spreading rumours about this incident seeking to gain from the situation.

COMMENTATOR SCORES CARTER DECISION ON URANIUM FOR INDIA

BK301247 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When India carried out a nuclear test in May 1974, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that there was no reason to be upset about the explosion; India had carried it out to achieve nuclear capability and this capability would be utilized for peaceful purposes only. Since then, however, India has said that it will continue to carry out such explosions.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, who now once again holds the office of prime minister, made a statement in Parliament that India's nuclear capability may be utilized for military purposes if needed. This statement indicates India's intentions.

Despite this, U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced last month that he had issued orders to supply 38 tons of enriched uranium to India. It was Jimmy Carter himself, after his election as U.S. President, who promised that he would do his best to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In 1978 the United States enacted a law to suspend all cooperation with countries which do not agree to international safeguards for nuclear research. This thought has compelled Pakistan not to acquire nuclear capability. However, ignoring the law, Jimmy Carter decided to supply uranium to India in a bid to please that country. On the other hand, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission issued a unanimous directive saying that as India refuses to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and has also rejected the proposal to subject its nuclear research to international supervision, the supply of uranium to it is contrary to the 1978 law. And finally, India also carried out a nuclear explosion in 1974. President Carter rejected the decision of the commission by use of his special powers and granted permission for the supply of 38 tons of uranium for India's Tarapur reactor. Unless the U.S. Congress nullifies the order within 60 days India will receive the nuclear material and will be able to make an atom bomb if it so wishes.

While a majority of the U.S. House of Representatives are expected to oppose President Carter's decision, it is difficult to know about the Senate. Congress as a whole probably will not support President Carter's step as certain influential senators are opposed to his decision.

President Carter has put forward only one reason for the change in his attitude. According to him, he is interested in satisfying Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi for the sake of stability in South Asia. Since the Soviet Union has provided India with $1.6 billion worth of military aid, the United States is not willing to impair its relations with Mrs Indira Gandhi by refusing to supply uranium to India. President Carter has said that India's willingness to develop good relation with the United States has been reflected in the change in India's policy on the Afghanistan issue. According to President Carter's view, this will prove helpful in checking Soviet influence in South Asia.

However, the U.S. press has not accepted this logic. The WASHINGTON POST, in a 20 June editorial, stated that unless Congress opposes the decision there is no doubt about the serious consequences of supplying uranium to India. Under the circumstances how can Pakistan be approached to abandon its nuclear program? Nor would it be justifiable to ask South Africa and Argentina to accept international safeguards. The paper said that the changed regional situation has also been put forward as a justification for Carter's decision and it has been argued that more importance should be attached to the changed situation than to the question of nuclear nonproliferation.

The New York TIMES, in its 22 June editorial, stated that the supply of uranium to India is an issue demanding wise judgments by the United States. Whatever attempts are made to (tackle) the issue, the supply of uranium to India will certainly weaken efforts to protect the world from nuclear destruction. It remains to be seen which country will be affected most by this step and which country will be blamed.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote that no other way will better destroy the stability of South Asia than by creating danger to neighboring Pakistan and China by supplying uranium to India.

The Atlanta JOURNAL stated in an editorial that the uranium will certainly be utilized for producing nuclear arms and it will not help in creating cordial relation between the United States and India. This will help the emergence of a nuclear [word indistinct] which will turn out to be a danger to the entire world.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Behesht on Possible Trial

LD3012319 Vienna in English to Europe 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Behesht, the head of the Supreme Court of Iran, today attended a news conference and answered the questions levied by the local as well as foreign correspondents. Regarding the particularities of Imam Khomeyni's line, Ayatollah Behesht said: These particularities are the Islamic character of the revolution, preservation of Islamic identity of the revolution, decisiveness and straightforwardness as well as respecting the political and economic independence.

Ayatollah Behesht, on the death of the deceased shah and the participation of the delegates of some countries [presumably at his funeral], said: Iran must consider this in her future political relations with these countries.

On the question of should the hostages be tried due to the savage behavior of American police with Iranian students, the head of the Supreme Court said: The court trial of the hostages can be one way that any decision regarding this matter should be taken by the Islamic assembly. He said: The death of the deceased shah will have no important effect on the fate of the American hostages. Ayatollah Behesht concluded by saying that Iran wanted the shah to stand court trial in Iran so that the secret of American interventions in Iran be known to the world.

Treatment of U.S. Demonstrators

LD3001722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the Islamic association of students in America and Canada who were arrested during the demonstrations against the gathering of supporters of the shah in front of the White House are continuing their hunger strike and drink only water to break their fast. The number of those arrested is more than 170 brothers and at least 20 sisters. These brothers and sisters have refused to give their names to the prison and police officials and have only introduced themselves by numbers, that is individual Number 1, Individual Number 2, and so forth.

After their arrest initially (?seven) of the brothers were put in solitary cells 1.5 by 2 meters. These cells are damp, dark and without any amenities. As a result of the slackness of the responsible officials and because of the slowness of hospital treatment our brothers' wounds have become infected. Of the 60 people injured who have been identified, up to yesterday only 15 had been transferred to hospitals, and of the hospitalized injured, 4 are critically ill and 1 is in a coma. As to improvements in the hygienic conditions there is no information available.

Our brothers and sisters have been subjected to interrogation and physical ill treatment by a SAVAK mercenary and two Americans wearing "the foundation for free Iran" armbands. As a result of the resistance shown by the brothers and sisters the U.S. police, with their previous experience of arresting members of the Islamic association, decided to transfer our brothers and sisters to solitary cells, and so they are transferring these strugglers to another prison. Once the brothers and sisters reach this new prison and find out about the evil intentions of the American executioner, they are refusing to go to their cells and are shouting slogans in the prison grounds.

Up to the time of this report the prison officials had not succeeded in transferring them to solitary cells. The responsible officials announced that their transfer will not be possible unless they resort to forceful means. At present 46 other members of the Islamic association have started a hunger strike outside the White House, that house of cruelty and tyranny.

Tehran on Washington Hunger Strike

LD3011712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported from Washington that representatives of Iranian associations in America today began a hunger strike in front of the presidential palace in America in order to protest the savage behavior of the U.S. police against the Iranians who had demonstrated in support of our country's revolution. The representatives have asked for the release of 169 demonstrators who are still in police detention. America has threatened to expel them from the country.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the representatives of the Iranians who took part in the hunger strike carried some banners which expressed their support for the Iranian revolution and which demanded the severing of the hand of the CIA from Islamic countries.

Appeals Against Student Beatings

JN3011939 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that the Foreign Ministry's mission in Washington, situated in the Algerian Embassy, which looks after Iranian affairs, has submitted an appeal to the federal court in Washington. The appeal concerns the exposure of the Muslim students living in the United States to campaigns of beatings and insults by U.S. policemen. The appeal is supported with documents and a film on the incident.

Tehran on Congressmen's Letter

LD3011132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session began at 0930 with a recital of verses from the glorious Koran, and was presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. Then the letter written by 180 American congressmen to the Islamic Consultative Assembly was read. The text of the letter to the Majles deputies is as follows:

From the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, Washington; to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the house, and members of the Islamic assembly, Tehran, Iran:

Now that you have begun your duties as members of a new parliament in Iran, we, the signatories, members of the U.S. Congress, feel and share the greatness of the responsibilities on your (?shoulders) as elected representatives of your people. This feeling of responsibility is our motive for expressing the sincere desire that our two nations will be able to find a way of better understanding and appreciating each other's goals and objectives.

It is for this reason that we express our deep concern at the deterioration of relations between us, the most important cause of which is the continued holding of U.S. citizens as hostages. This crisis not only led to severance of relations between Iran and America, but its continuation created a worldwide crisis.

At a time when free nations are being subjected to growing aggression by hegemonist and expansionist forces, the solution of this serious bilateral issue will be in the interest of both nations, so that we may be able to deal with greater dangers that are threatening world peace.

While we are aware of the important internal issues facing your government, we ask you fervently to give highest and best priority to the issue of the hostages as your first step in helping to solve much greater, more important and more sensitive dangers which the world's nations and the present world itself are facing.

One hundred and eighty signatures [are appended].

According to our reporters, before reading the U.S. congressmen's letter, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hamoleemin Hashemi Rafsanjani told the deputies: The letter was delivered to us by the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy, and I told the charge d'affaires that "you are dutybound to tell the American people that the American Government is telling lies by claiming it is making an effort to end the crisis." Not only is the U.S. Government doing nothing to solve the crisis, but it has been constantly trying to intensify it.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added: I gave the Swiss charge d'affaires five [as heard] instances of American activities in trying to intensify the crisis. These instances were all I could remember at the time. They include: freezing Iranian assets; not respecting their commitments, especially the delivery of spare parts for which they had been paid in advance; imposing pressure on their satellites to join the economic sanctions against us and boycott us; false and misleading propaganda to protray an unfavorable picture of our revolution; military aggression and the Tabas affairs; the recent coup d'etat which was to be implemented with your [as heard] support and the support of your satellites Israel, Egypt, Iraq and your agent Bakhtiar; the Persian program of the Voice of America; the problem of food (?embargo) and raw materials--you claim that oil must not be used as a tool but you are trying to cripple us, although this is impossible; and also (?the issue) of the Khalim students in the United States and giving permission (?to the opposing groups) to demonstrate against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Analysis of Congressmen's Letter

LD301819 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you heard in the news, today a letter was submitted by the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran signed by 180 representatives of the American Congress. In this letter, they ask the representatives of the Iranian nation in an abject tone to pay more attention to the current issues in America.

The letter from the representatives of the American Congress covers three basic issues. One is that the continuation of the crisis between Iran and America has created a tense situation on an international scale. The second point is that if the current problems existing between the two countries are not eliminated, domineering and expansionist countries will use this as an excuse in order to achieve their goals.

The third point in the letter from the American Congress is that we, namely, the members of the American Congress, are aware of all the important domestic issues and problems of the Iranian Government, and, consequently, we emphatically demand that as the first step toward solving much more important and critical dangers existing in the world you give the highest priority to the issue of the hostages.

If we scrutinize the sentences of this letter and the three points we have referred to, we come to realize this undeniable fact: that at the same time as using a threatening tone, America has also confessed to its weakness; and second, it feels that if the present crisis between Iran and America continues, at every moment the power of the liberation movements in the countries which are under American domination will grow further, and eventually they will pose a major danger to American interests in the future.

Of course, as America is never prepared to admit that it is possible for popular forces to rise against its aggressions and plunderings, therefore, as in the notorious letter from the representatives of the Congress, it immediately raises the issue of an imaginary threat in the name of communism, fashioning it in the shape of a demon and dangling it in front of the Third World countries. In this way, it wishes to strengthen its dominion over these countries as much as possible.

Of course, the representatives of the Congress also follow this natural and ordinary formula of American imperialism, and where they say that if the present difficulties between Iran and America are not eliminated the aggressive and expansionist countries will make use of this issue, they are raising precisely the issue of the communist threat. One should say that they have got hold of this ancient formula too late because American newspapers since 6 months before the victory of the revolution have constantly made use of this rustic tactic, and they have almost deprived it of its effect.

In any case, with the death of the shah the representatives of the Congress have thought of mediation, so that up to the very last breaths of Carter's life they might be able to solve an issue which can decide the life or death of the American Democrats, and so that they might keep the [word indistinct] which the Democratic Party gained after the discovery of the conspiracy and with great effort keep it for at least another term.

However, owing to the disorder and incoherence which prevail in American politics, at the very time that the letter of the representatives of the American Congress is being submitted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly we witness the savage behavior of the American policy toward struggling youth and students who are members of the Islamic society of America and Canada and a number of our sisters and brothers being cruelly injured and imprisoned. The interesting thing is that despite all their fascist behavior toward the Iranians during the past 9 months, the Americans still talk of good will and a desire to solve the difficulties. They continue to show that they have no other thought in their minds except their own interests. In the words of the Majles speaker: All the efforts which the Americans say they are making to solve the crisis amount to nothing but lies.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON SHAH'S FUNERAL CEREMONY

ID291908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today, the body of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, (†the curse of Arians), the super-Satan of the world, and the enemy of the oppressed and the freedom fighters of the world was buried in the cold soil alongside his father's grave.

They wrapped his body in a piece of cloth, the same cloth as is wrapped around anybody, be they pauper or king. This was at a time when he had spent the last moments of his disgraceful life standing atop a mountain of gold and wealth he has plundered from the torn hands and blistered fingers of toiling Iranian workers. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi died while still believing himself to be the king of kings, but in the darkness of the coffin and the narrow interior of the tomb would any creature other than scavenger insects elect him as the king of their land?

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi may not have agreed to be buried in a mosque since the only thing he did not believe in was the mosque and Islam--this might involve more than just Anwar as-Sadat who did not order another pyramid to be built for Pahlavi to bring the number of pyramids in Egypt to four. The drab funeral ceremony held for the deposed shah in Egypt, with a group of evil bloodsuckers of the world following his coffin, was a sign of God's justice to show how he brings a person down from the heights of his power glory to the lowest levels of wretchedness, misery and abjectness. He crushed the person who in the height of his power rebelled against the almighty and revolted in such a way that he died in exile and adversity with nobody shedding a tear for him. Molana Jalalledin Rumi was right when he said: The world is a weak and fragile ladder. Eventually the ladder will break. Consequently, whoever sits highest on the latter will break his bones the worst.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

ID302322 Paris Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview published today, 31 July, by LE MATIN, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh asks the French Government to remain neutral. We find it difficult, he says, to accept that a country which claims to be friendly gives shelter to Iranians who openly admit to preparing a military plot and the armed struggle in Iran. Qotbzadeh adds that when Ayatollah Khomeyni and he were in France, their opposition was a purely political one and that they merely expressed their views.

AMBASSADOR IN PARIS REPORTEDLY SEEKS POLITICAL ASYLUM

JN301048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 30 July (INA)--Well-informed sources said here today that the Iranian regime's ambassador in Paris, Shams ad-Din Amir, has sought political asylum in France. The sources added that the Iranian ambassador, who tendered his resignation a few days ago, is currently in Belgium waiting for French approval. The ambassador discussed the question of his resignation with the Iranian foreign minister during the latter's visit to France. The Iranian foreign minister, however, asked him to submit his resignation in Tehran.

PARS REPORTS 28 JULY BANI-SADR ADDRESS

ID301236 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 30 Jul 80

["President Calls for Harmony Among Various State Institutions"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 30 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, (?addressing a large gathering of the people of Tehran in a mosque northeast of the) city on Monday evening, discussed routine problems of the country and stressed the need for coordination among various government authorities.

Referring to his meeting with the Majles deputies the day before, he pointed out the dangerous consequences of weakening the president of the republic. He said the Iranian people are far too alert to be deceived by those who are trying to practice another 1953 coup d'etat and are not misled by those who put up various [words indistinct] the president. The president expressed his gratitude for the unanimity and sincerity of the people towards their president at this precarious moment in the country's history. He said, "The Iranian people like their religion and their country and (do) not (want) their country to fall into an (abyss as a) result of power (struggles by) various groups. [Words indistinct] that our people will not accept a government which is not in harmony with the president...the people have voted some one as a president so that he may be able to create a coordination between the three state organs (legislative, judiciary and executive) (and) preserve the independence of the country."

Referring to problems of the past few months in various parts of the country, Bani-Sadr said, "We managed to deal heavy blows at the counter-revolution in these regions all of which are today under government's control."

With regard to economic problems and unemployment the president said, "When we are in a state of economic siege the people do not expect their elected president to do miracles and to control immediately the inflation despite the difficulties involved. At the same time we have all been working hard day and night (aiding) the governor of the Central Bank and the minister of commerce and a few others who prevent our defeat, as a result of economic sanctions, and today there are ample raw materials in the country. But as soon as they [words indistinct] (saw) us solving most of the problems, they began their tirade of propaganda and other designs against us in order to weaken the revolutionary institutions. As a consequence of this propaganda, output at the cement factories of the country has (decreased) to less than half of its normal production."

Addressing the workers of the cement factories, the president asked them to work hard and raise the production to its normal level if they want the country to be free from domination of American [word indistinct]. If you have revolutionary sincerity, Islamic consciousness and if you love your country, you should immediately end the disturbances in your working environment, in order to raise its production to its full capacity. Today's generation, which has embarked on a revolution, should follow this revolutionary course until it has prepared the means for the life of an independent Iran. You should work day and night, although it may exhaust you. But if (you are all steadfast) at the end Islam will be upheld and the [word indistinct] of Islam all over the world and continuation of the life of Iranian generation will be ensured [word indistinct] our children will no longer have to live under foreign domination."

Criticising the mass media the president said, "Stop this destructive and provocative propaganda. Propaganda should be for public enlightenment so that they continue advancement of the revolution. Today Iran is engaged in a destiny-making battle and the fate of this battle is in the hands of enthusiastic youths of the present generation, so that our young people may be engaged in work instead of consumption which in economics means destruction."

Recalling the three original mottoes of the revolution--independence, freedom and Islamic Republic--the president said, "Our republic is not a fascist, Stalinist or Western liberal republic, but it is an Islamic Republic whose basic characteristic is spirituality. We should tackle our affairs through understanding and fraternity and implement what we have been propagating. If you adhere to an Islamic viewpoint, I assure you that we can achieve in one year what others have done in a century."

Speaking about the rate of interest, Bani-Sadr said that the government sustained a loss of 300 billion rials last year (because) of omission of interest rate on bank loans. He then stressed that under the present economic siege it would not be advisable to close down the banks. Everything should be done (incrementally), and just by deleting the banking interest the problem would not be solved, although in general we are also in favour of dropping the interest from our economy.

BEHESHTI HINTS AT 'SPECIAL SOLUTION' FOR PRIME MINISTER CRISIS

NC301157 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 30, (AFP)--A special constitutional solution could resolve the current crisis between Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and parliament over the naming of a prime minister, the leader of the Islamic Republic Party, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, said here today.

In his weekly conference, Ayatollah Beheshti, whose party dominates the new Iranian parliament, refused to say if the "special solution" involved the resignation of the president and new elections put forward by the party's ideologist Hassan Ayat in the Tehran TIMES today.

Ayatollah Beheshti said he hoped an agreement could be reached which would consider Jallaledin Farsi and Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as possible premiers.

On the possible appointment of Ayatollah Sedeq Khalkhali, known as the "hanging judge", Ayatollah Beheshti commented: "Everything is possible."

Questioned on relations with France since the assassination attempt on former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, the ayatollah said there had been no official change.

"We thanked France for welcoming Ayatollah Khomeyni, but these thanks cannot prevent us from holding a new position taking into account the new position of France," he said.

Ayatollah Beheshti warned countries that had sent condolences to the family of the former shah, who died on Sunday, that "all these gestures will count in our future relations."

The death of the shah "had no importance," Ayatollah Beheshti said. "He had been politically dead for a long time."

The director of the Iranian Central Bank, Alireza Nobari, today said the shah's death would have no effect on Iran's demands for the return of the shah's wealth.

"The Iranian Government had always tried to obtain the extradition of the shah and the return of his wealth by putting political pressure on the countries of refuge," he said.

But the task was difficult because the shah's wealth was probably dispersed in several countries, Mr. Nobari said.

In his interview with the Tehran TIMES today, Mr. Ayat said the United States hostages held here since November 4 could be freed if the U.S. returned the shah's wealth.

TEHRAN COURT ORDERS EXECUTION OF 11 COUP PLOTTERS

LD310342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran dealt with the accusations against 11 people who had taken part in the abortive coup d'etat against the Islamic Republic of Iran from 22 July to 29 July and has sentenced them to execution on charges of rebelling against the just imam [Yaqi Bar Eman-e 'Adel] and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The execution verdict was carried out today at dawn. The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Mohammad 'Ali Farzan, the son of Mohammad Ebrahim;
2. Hasan Karimpur-Tari, the son of Ghazanfar;
3. Daryush Jalali, the son of Yusof;
4. Nejat Yahya, the son of Sha'ban 'Ali;
5. Mohammad Behruzfar, the son of 'Abdol Amir;
6. Nurollah Najafneshad, the son of 'Ali;
7. Hasan Kazemi, the son of 'Abdollah;
8. Mojataba Moradi, the son of Ebrahim;
9. Siyavosh Nowruzi, the son of 'Ali;
10. Ahamd Mohammadi, the son of Mohammad Taqi;
11. Mohammad 'Ali Asamgoshay, the son of Hoseyn.

Also, branch No 3 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, after dealing with the file of Nasrollah Sedarat, the son of Fazel, an army officer, SAVAK agent and chief of the SAVAK office of the Tehran bazaar, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth and fighting against God and the prophet and of the charges of participating in the arrest, torture and beating of the strugglers, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

Also according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran, after dealing with the file of Ebrahim Mohebbani, son of 'Ali Mohammad, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth, of theft during the previous regime and of rape, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

MAJLES DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON QASHQA'I-CIA LINK

LD301229 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 10

[KEYHAN correspondent interview with Fuad Karimi, deputy of the national consultative assembly for Ahwaz--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What evidence and proof was discussed in respect to [deputy-elect] Khusrow Qashqa'i?

[Answer] The evidence considered by the committee and the subcommittee [presumably a reference to the bodies examining the credentials of the Majles deputies-elect] as far as I am aware comprises a document from the den of espionage linking Khusrow Qashqa'i with the CIA. In a communication with the CIA chief in Iran he suggests that "we should print a newspaper in which democratic aims are considered, so that after a time the people will demand a democratic government like those of the West."

Apart from the fact that this furnishes proof of the espionage activity of Khosrow Qashqa'i, and his collaboration with the CIA, it is also documentary evidence of a conspiracy on his part against the Islamic Republic. The document specifies that they [Qashqa'i and accomplices] should receive funds to operate the newspaper, which they should set up with the assistance of [former navy commander] Madani.

In addition there is another document in which [former SAVAK chief] General Nasiri writes to the SAVAK finance officials instructing them to pay a monthly allowance and salary to His Excellency Khosrow Qashqa'i. This shows that Khosrow Qashqa'i was in direct contact with Nasiri and received instructions directly from him, to the extent that the latter made stipulations as the former's salary.

How Should We Fight America?

[Question] There are those who believe that, in order to fight America, all we need do is increase production. What is your view on this?

[Answer] This is the solution to a solution [as published] which is offered by the simpleminded, or by those unaware of economic and political realities, or by way of deception and deceit. Basically, we are waging an all-out war with America, which sees not merely Iran's Islamic Revolution but, beyond this, also the Islamic revolutions in all the Muslim countries of the world, then an Islamic Middle East, a united states of Islam or a union of Islamic republics [parodying names of United States and USSR], bringing all the powers on the right and left to their knees, defeating these bloc groupings and altering the destiny of the world.

This is the policy which threatens America, which will never allow us to attain economic independence, and this is the meaning of the economic war in which we will be victorious only when we become the creators, the innovators, the manufacturers of our own industry. The creation of a self-sufficient industry and economic growth are feasible under a particular economic system, but there is no hope of attaining this under the present economic system whose unfavorable characteristics always defeat our efforts and endeavors in the end. The reason for this is that our economy is sick and wrong. A wealth-distribution system is one in which money and assets are at the disposal of those who consume, those who collaborate with America. They are the ones holding the money. Under such conditions how can we right our economy? We must get our money and assets back from them. The [tribal] khans must be extirpated in this country, and the remnants of and collaborators with the former regime must be eliminated. An Islamic economic order and a just system must be instituted.

Economic Sanctions and Self-Sufficiency

[Question] Are economic sanctions to the advantage or disadvantage of our nation?

[Answer] First, we are at present being subjected to economic sanctions. Second, the more we are subjected to these sanctions the sooner we will attain self-sufficiency. During the imperial regime we were given crutches and we walked off to aid the American economy. In my view we should do what Ayatollah Montazeri so rightly says, that is, impose economic sanctions on them before they impose them on us.

FEDA'I-YE KHALQ, TUDEH OFFICES IN LANGEROUD DESTROYED

LD301040 Tehran PARS in English 0322 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following the ideological clashes in Langeroud, Gilan Province, in the past few days, a group of people attacked and destroyed the offices of Tudeh Party, Muslim militants movement, and Feda'i-e Khalq guerrillas in the city on Monday.

U.S., IRAQ HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AHVAZ EXPLOSION

GF301405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Those who have been defeated in the battle between justice and injustice committed another crime today. With the bomb explosion on Shari'ati Avenue in Ahvaz they have created a disaster and added another page to their sinister crimes. Once again, pure marytrs joined the red-shrouded martyrs of our Islamic Revolution.

Of course, this crime is neither the first nor last to be committed by these treacherous and evil elements. When our nation decided to follow the bloody way of Imam 'Ali it prepared itself for the enemy's worst blows. Therefore, the enemy should know that these blows can only increase our faith in the justness of our path and the correctness of our revolution's policy.

Truly, those who think they can make our nation, which is determined to oppose the world's largest powers, surrender or tire are naive. The criminal America, aggressive Zionists and mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists--who were unable to fulfill their wishes with a military coup, who were instead revealed and lost their internal bases and agents, and who learned a bitter lesson from the struggling Iranian nation--are now committing such atrocious crimes in order to strengthen the morale of the remnants of their internal agents. Our risen nation will continue to stand upright and will decisively crush counterrevolution with the support of the blood of thousands of martyrs and injured people. It will never allow mercenaries who are dependent on foreigners to fulfill their satanic wishes. These mercenaries will definitely take their wishes to their graves.

It is extremely naive to think that exploding a bomb among oppressed people can discourage them from their red Hoseyni [attributed to Imam Husayn] revolution. What do they think? If our people backed out each time they faced a disaster such as this these mercenaries would not have been given a chance to act and the shah would have stopped the revolution with the disaster at Abadan's Rex Cinema. But we saw how these disasters defeated the shah with all those powers that supported him and how he was thrown into the dustbin of history. Undoubtedly, these criminals who act in the same way will not have a better fate than the shah.

You, O satan, O big satan, what are you afraid of? Are you afraid of the victory of Iran's Islamic Revolution and its expansion in the region? Are you afraid of the alternation of the colonialist society to that of a united Islamic people? Know that this revolution will win with the help of God. It will quickly blow across oceans and valleys and grant freedom and independence to the waiting hearts of the oppressed masses and brighten their worried eyes.

You, O Saddam Husayn, America's servant, we know that you too fear all this and that you are trying to prevent this from happening by creating unrest, disorder and explosions in our country. You are waging a psychological war. You and your master will not be able to do a damn thing, because blood triumphs over the sword. Justice will win, and justice is on the side of the oppressed!

Revolution Guards' Accusation of U.S.

GF301600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of the almighty. Once [illegible]n, the criminal hand of U.S. imperialism, operating through its internal servants a[illegible]ckeys, has killed innocent people with the explosion of a bomb at 0930 today on Shari'ati Avenue, Mojahedin junction.

This inhuman act is a manifestation of the nature of these American groups allegedly supporting the people and shows the defeat of U.S. imperialism and its allies before the unflinching will of our Muslim nation. Let the counterrevolutionaries know that such savage acts will not affect our great nation's strong will, but will increase our vigilance and will further strengthen our determination to consolidate our Islamic Revolution and uproot counterrevolution. Let the enemy know that it is digging its own grave by committing such acts.

The funeral ceremony for those martyred in this incident will be held at 2130 on Thursday. The procession will proceed from Hoseyniye A'zam to Behesht-Abad.

The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps expresses its deep regret and extends its condolences to the revered presence of the mahdi and his apostle, the imam of the nation, and invites the Muslim people of Ahvaz to participate in the martyrs' funeral tomorrow night.

Damage Report From Explosion

OF301308 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] At about 0940 today, a bomb exploded on Shari'ati Avenue near Imam Khomeyni junction in Ahvaz. The bomb had been planted under a motorcycle by counterrevolutionary traitors.

Unfortunately, a number of our compatriots have been martyred or injured as a result of the explosion. A great deal of damage has been incurred. According to the latest reports received by the Ahvaz news unit, as of 1430, 8 persons have been killed as a result of the explosion, and 36 others are being treated for injuries at Jondi Shapur hospitals Nos 1 and 2 and Razi hospital in Ahvaz.

According to our correspondent's report, two cars have been heavily damaged. The motorcycle under which the bomb had been planted has been completely destroyed. Meanwhile, shops and the Neuphle-le-Chateau Hotel have been heavily damaged and their windows smashed. No exact information on the extent of the damage is available.

NATIONAL FRONT HEADQUARTERS SEIZED IN TEHRAN, AHVAZ

LD301115 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 20 Jul 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Following Attack by Crowd, National Front Headquarters Taken Over by Guards"]

[Text] The central offices of the Iran National Front in Simetri Kargar street, which were attacked at midnight last Wednesday, when documents, equipment and fittings were damaged, were attacked again on Friday by a crowd returning from Friday prayers. The buildings were taken over by these elements. Armed komiteh officials and revolution guards then arrived and stayed on the premises, and the building was "placed at the disposal" of the guards.

Those occupying the building hung pictures of Imam Khomeyni, together with the leader's slogan's and exhortations, over the entrance. The Iranian flag was hauled down and the national front nameplate covered with a sheet.

It was announced yesterday that, following the occupation of the Iran National Front building, which had been made ready for the commemoration of the 30 Tir rising anniversary, Dr Karim Sanjabi tried to contact Dr Bani-Sadr but, owing to the president's journey to the southwest of the country, was unable to communicate with him for the purpose of trying to regain possession of the Iran National Front headquarters organization building.

Meanwhile, a member of the Iran National Front said in a discussion with BAMDAD: "On the anniversary of the 30 Tir national rising Dr Karim Sanjabi, a member of the leadership, is to speak on Sunday at 1830 at the Iran National Front headquarters, and it is envisaged that the front premises will be handed over this evening to the national front authorities." The same member also stated that if the officials responsible failed to hand back the Iran National Front building, Dr Sanjabi would make his speech in the street outside (in Simetri Kargar street, opposite the central gendarmerie headquarters in Mayhan-e Enqelab).

According to a cable from the Ahvaz National Front committee, the front's offices in Ahvaz were also attacked and occupied last Thursday by a group calling themselves the Ahvaz Muslim youth. The Ahvaz front committee also announced that, to preserve the Islamic Republic's interests in this sensitive situation, and especially to reduce political agitation and fend off American imperialism's jibes, they refrained from any sort of confrontation or clash with the assailants. They demanded observance of the provisions of the Islamic republican Constitution covering freedom of activity for parties and groups. Protesting officially against the action, members of the Ahvaz committee requested an immediate investigation into the incident and an end to the occupation of the offices.

In addition, information was received yesterday stating that, at the same time as the Iran National Front central offices were occupied, those of the Hezb-e Iran located at the intersection of Azadi and Towhidi streets were also occupied by a crowd which had taken part in Friday prayers, and that this building as well as the Iran National Front central offices was now being guarded by the regional group of "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy." The group occupying the Iran National Front offices is reportedly intending to confiscate the premises in order to use them for the creation of an "active Islamic society," though so far no official announcement on this has been published by the occupiers or the bodies to which they are affiliated.

KHALKHALI DEMANDS OBSERVANCE OF RAMADAN FAST

LD310954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, president of the special courts, warned in a statement issued tonight those who publicly indicate they are not fasting. The text of the statement is as follows:

In his exalted name. All those who indicate that they are not fasting, throughout Tehran and particularly in Mosaddeq avenue, are hereby warned that if anyone is arrested while indicating he is not fasting he will be treated in the harshest possible manner. Those who are trying to demonstrate against the Islamic Republic of Iran by trampling underfoot Islam's incontrovertible commands. [sentence as heard] Reports received show that the Islamic Revolution committees, police stations and the bureau for the campaign against sins of commission [monkerat] have been lax and negligent in this regard and that they have failed to do their legal and religious duty. Henceforth, if any negligence is observed on their part they will be treated according to regulations.

If negligence in performing Islamic and divine duties is permitted this will in itself be a kind of treason and will in no way be acceptable. Thus, offenders must be arrested and handed over to the special court at Evin Prison.

[Signed] Sadeq Khalkhali, 30 July 1980

OIL DRILLERS' ISLAMIC COUNCIL ASKS ACTION TO SAVE INDUSTRY

LD281119 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Four Drilling Rigs on Iran-Iraq Border Cease Operation"]

[Text] The delegation sent to Jehran by the National Iranian Drilling Company [NIDC] staff Islamic councils organization has published the results of its investigations and discussions with the Oil Ministry authorities.

In an open letter to the Islamic Republic of Iran Oil Ministry the delegation made the following points:

As a result of the logical and relentless struggle of its workers during the month of Jan-Feb 1980, the NIDC succeeded in jeopardizing the interests of the American monopolies in the region by amalgamating 6 drilling companies with 24 established affiliated services companies (both small and large). Imperialism has realized that development of the company will prevent them from plundering the countries of the region which use drilling rigs. They are clearly trying to eliminate this technical rival from the arena. To do this, imperialism will take advantage of inadequacies and dissatisfaction within the company and of leniency on your part.

If you truly feel anything for the revolution, you must face up to the problems in a most logical manner and with a full sense of responsibility, failing which closure of the company, which represents a worthy revolutionary success, will pave the way to the industry's becoming dependent on the West, and to imperialist plunder and hegemony.

Examples of dissatisfaction, inadequacy and laxity are as follows:

1.-According to both revolutionary and international law, if any industry or profession is nationalized in any country, those employed therein should retain their rights of service. You have shown reason why it is in the interests of the country (and not the staff employed) that, instead of retaining their rights, staff should receive lump-sum payments. In order to cooperate with the government and advance the aims of the revolution, the employees traded 20 years of service against miserably small payments, yet you have not kept your word.

Some 17 months have now passed since the revolution and 4 months since the Oil Ministry issued the announcement regarding pay for years of service, yet you have done nothing about this at all.

At present, with the NIDC having been functioning for 6 months, all employees are receiving only on-account payments of salary.

2.-What has the Oil Ministry done about manufacturing spare parts in Iran for the drilling industry, or about buying drilling equipment from nonaligned countries? The life of this industry is threatened by a shortage of spare parts, while the shadow looms of drilling rigs becoming idle.

3--On numerous occasions, the NIDC staff Islamic councils organization has made representations concerning the safety of drillers working on the Iraqi borders, but the authorities in charge have done nothing about this, and because of attacks by Iraqi mercenary forces four drilling rigs, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, have ceased to operate.

4--Are you aware that there has been an uncontrolled mass exodus of top-grade officials from this company? Is this not what the great Satan America wants? Unfortunately, at a meeting between the acting chief of exploration and production and the delegation from the Islamic councils organization you would not face to these issues in a responsible manner, but simply said: "I did not understand what you said," and left the meeting.

If a minister of the revolution government does not understand what a worker is saying, then what difference is there between him and the minister of the satanical government?

The delegation calls on all responsible officials and all revolutionary institutions and organs in the country to prevent counterrevolution from creating agitation in the company and bringing about the closure of this great industry.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Meeting Domestic Problems

TA301955 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 July carried two commentaries. The first commentary, entitled "Who Is Responsible for This Situation?," said: In one of its latest issues the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI wrote that if you do not try the Savakists, at least identify them so that the people will recognize them. If you do not try members of the Rastakhiz Party, at least dismiss them from sensitive posts so that they will not stab the nation in the back. This legitimate and just demand of JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI is indicative of the indisputable fact that mysterious hands continue to prevent cleansing in civil and military organizations. As we observe, these elements have succeeded in many cases in preventing the identification, introduction, arrest and trial of the vast majority of the bloodthirsty Savakists and remnants of the former regime.

The name of General Mahdiyun, one of the leaders of the abortive coup of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran, is recognized by everybody. Last March the representatives of the public prosecutor prepared an indictment against this general for the crimes he committed during the former shah's regime, but no one arrested him, and consequently he was able to participate in the plot and coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today there are many like General Mahdiyun who are waiting for an opportunity to strike at the revolution. For example, recently, Majlee representative Siyavosh revealed some of the plans and acts of these elements in Khuzestan Province. It is by considering these facts that the true forces of the revolution ask why the identification and dismissal of these mysterious hands from military and civil organizations is prevented, and why the revolution and its gains have been exposed to the blows of imperialism and Zionism and their fifth column. Who is responsible for this situation?

The second commentary, entitled "The New Government Should Be the Mouthpiece of the People's Demands," said: The issue of the candidacy of the new prime minister and the formation of a new government is at the center of attention of our homeland's people, and this is not accidental. As a result of our nation's glorious revolution under the leadership of the great Khomeyni, the deposed shah's bloodthirsty regime was overthrown and the order of the Islamic republic was established in our homeland.

Immediately following the revolution the provisional government, headed by Mr Bazargan, was formed. Its duty was to consolidate the revolution's victories, to preserve its gains and to realize the legitimate and just demands of the people in the various economic, social and cultural spheres. Unfortunately, the provisional government was not able to resolve the problems inherited from the former bloodthirsty regime and did not take basic and consistent steps toward security demanded by the true forces of the revolution. On the whole, the provisional government delivered only words to the people, not action.

The imam of the nation has rightly pointed out that the reason for all the existing difficulties is that the country's officials and ministers are not revolutionary and have not acted in a revolutionary manner. Therefore, the people and the true forces of the revolution rightly demand that only those persons who can act in a revolutionary manner become members of the new government and at the same time be faithful to the aims of the Iranian nation's revolution and the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy. Those persons should join the government who can implement the task of continuing the revolution, increasing its gains and achieving the desires of the Iranian nation. Without doubt the future government can only carry out its sensitive and highly responsible duties if it defends the interests of the nation, especially the interests of the toilers, and relies on the true forces of the revolution.

Shah's Death, Rebuilding Army

TA302109 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1930 GMT on 30 July carried two commentaries: the first commentary entitled "An Era for Which They Are Mourning in Washington," said: U.S. officials have declared that with the death of the deposed shah an era has ended. In fact an era has come to an end. However, the black pages of this era of our homeland's history were turned through the victory of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of the great Khomeyni and not by the death of the deposed shah. Let us remember that during the height of the revolutionary struggles of our nation Mr Carter raised his glass in Tehran to the health of the deposed shah and called Iran an island of stability.

In the summer of 1978 during the revolutionary struggles of the Iranian nation, Carter said to Zahedi, the shah's ambassador to the United States: Do not worry, I myself will be your ambassador in Washington. When, during that period, the shah's soldiers fired at the unarmed people and killed thousands of them, Carter declared his support to the shah by telephone. The bullets that killed thousands of our youths had been exported from the arsenal of the United States, and the weapons that the shah's regime used to crush the movement of the students on 4 November 1978 were a present from Mr Carter. All the weapons that were used to crush the demonstrators, such as tanks and machine-guns, were manufactured by the United States.

For 25 years thousands of U.S. military advisers arrived in Iran to train personnel of the Imperial Army and bloodthirsty Savakists. SAVAK was a branch of the CIA, and Tehran was transformed into the intelligence center of the United States in the Middle East. By using armed forces equipped with U.S. weapons, the deposed shah interfered in the internal affairs of Oman to crush the patriots of this state. It is no accident that the United States used all its power to prevent investigation of the shah's crimes and was not ready to assume responsibility for these crimes.

2. The second commentary entitled "The Army Should Be Renovated," said: The discovery and foiling of the conspiracy of the abortive coup, which U.S. imperialism had intended to carry out through mercenary members of the army, poses the question of how the counterrevolutionaries were able, during a short period, to organize seven consecutive plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the ranks of the army--an army that should be the guardian of our revolution and republic.

In order to safeguard the gains of the revolution and its organs there is a need for an army that is composed of the people and that safeguards the interests of the people. From the outset of the revolution's victory the issue of forming a national army to safeguard the revolution was on the day's agenda. However, as a result of the efforts of liberal circles, the former Imperial Army remained untouched in the true sense of the word, and many of the commanding cadres of the Imperial Army outwardly changed color and were able to remain in the ranks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The result of this negligent and comprising policy is that during a short period the counterrevolutionaries were able to organize seven consecutive coup plots against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

If the provisional government had listened to the just demands of the true forces of the revolution, carried out a fundamental cleansing of the army and built the foundations for a new popular and revolutionary army, our country's armed forces would definitely not have been transformed into a center of conspiracy against the republican order. Can the present army be called an army that safeguards the gains of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran? Regrettably the answer to this question is negative. The demand of the Iranian nation is that the army be organized on an anti-imperialist and anti-Satanic basis. It demands that officers who are linked by thousands of threads with the former regime be purged. The people demand a complete purge of the army and its renovation. In order to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran the foundations for a revolutionary army should be laid anew.

TWELVE LAWYERS NOMINATED FOR GUARDIAN COUNCIL

WA300005 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Twelve lawyers have been nominated for membership in the high guardian council at a meeting yesterday morning at the Judicial Office Building in thepresence of Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, head of the high national council; Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, prosecutor general of the revolution; Javad Amali; and Rabbani Amlashi. According to the Constitution, 6 of the 12 members of the guardian council are to be selected by the leader, and the other 6 are to be selected by the Majles from 12 candidates nominated by the high judicial council. The suitability of these six candidates will be confirmed by the imam at a meeting of the Islamic Council. Therefore, the guardian council will meet in two or three days to ratify and legalize this action.

930 SAVAKISTS EXPELLED FROM JOBS IN KHUZESTAN

WA300010 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] In a communique addressed to all directors general and department heads in the province, the political and administrative deputy of the Khuzestan governor general's office has sent a list containing the names of 930 former SAVAK agents in the province and has asked the officials in charge to prevent the above individuals from entering their place of work. Further, all directors general and responsible officials have been asked to forward the personnel files of the same persons to the purge committee in the governor general's office by closing time on 21 July in exchange for a proper receipt. The communique has also instructed all governors general and other officials to hand over to the purge committee all individuals whose names appear on the list without having to pay their salaries.

NAVAL TRAINEES LEAVE FRANCE WITHOUT PATROL BOATS

WA300011 Tehran KEYHAN Airmail Edition in Persian 2 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Cherbourg, REUTER--French harbor authorities have announced that 100 officers and men of the Iranian Navy who had been sent to France to take training to handle high-speed patrol and missile-launching boats will leave France shortly to return to Iran.

These authorities said that the boats Iran ordered would be put up for sale since the Iranian Government has refused to pay the sum of 8.2 million dollars to the shipbuilders.

The last 3 of 12 boats ordered by Iran have been sitting in Cherbourg harbor for the last year.

A spokesman of the shipbuilders stated that the Iranian Government had paid only 10% of the price of the boats, and the shipbuilders had no choice but to sell these boats.

42 NIOC NURSES FINED FOR REFUSING TO WEAR SPECIAL SCARF

WA300020 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ahwaz, PARS--The public relations office of the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] for Masjed Soleyman region informed PARS yesterday in Ahwaz that in accordance with the imam's order and according to circular issued by NIOC officials in Masjed Soleyman region regarding the Islamic attire for women effective last Saturday, inasmuch as 42 nurses at the Masjed Soleyman hospital had disobeyed the said order and had refused to wear the specially designated scarf, and since they were not convinced to do so even after their attendance at guidance sessions, they have been expelled from their jobs at the order of the Islamic revolution prosecutor for the city of Masjed Soleyman.

ISLAMIC MOTIVES CHARACTERIZE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WA300022 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni yesterday emphasized that wide publicity should be made for the activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the country and abroad especially in Muslim countries.

The imam said this to state-owned PARS NEWS AGENCY's newly appointed chief, Kamal Kharazi, who met him around noon yesterday.

Kharazi is also a director of the center for intellectual development of children and young adults.

The imam, issuing some orders and instructions to Kharazi, said that the person who heads the PARS NEWS AGENCY should be one who sees that news and events are written about exactly the way they happen.

The imam said that the PARS NEWS AGENCY should be purged and those who have had any link with this or that group should not be allowed to work in that news agency.

The Islamic leader said the news agency should be re-organized in such a way so as to fulfill the purposes of the Islamic Revolution.

In a separate meeting with members of the cultural revolution the imam said that all organs including the president's office and other ministries should cooperate and assist the council in its plans and programs.

During this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Rahonar presented a report to the imam about the overall activities of the cultural revolution council.

The report also included plans for the higher educational system and policy for the admission of the students in colleges and universities.

Dr Hossein Habibi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Rahonar, Shams al-Ahmad, Abdol Karim Suroush, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani Amiashi, Jallaleddin Farsi and Ali Sharist-Madari are the members of the council.

NEW PARS HEAD PROMISES ISLAMIZATION OF NEWS AGENCY

WA290021 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--PARS NEWS AGENCY head Dr Kamal Kharazi yesterday pledged that the revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni's instructions will be translated into practice.

In an interview following a meeting with the imam, Kharazi said that a comprehensive plan will be introduced in the PARS NEWS AGENCY to make it more effective.

Kharazi said that purging in the news agency will receive priority attention and added that those who belonged to one or other groups will not be allowed to work in this institution.

He said that the doors of the PARS NEWS AGENCY are open for those who love the Islamic Revolution and are Muslim in true sense.

Kharazi said that as the imam said, the most important factor is that events should be presented before the people in the way in which it should have been. He said that political, cultural and social freedoms will be maintained and added that this freedom will be maintained on the line of Islamic Revolution and the imam.

Other groups, people or those who belonged to a particular leaning should not expect that this news agency can serve them. He said that we have have determined to work for the cause of Islam and we will continue to work on these lines. He said that for that it is essential that competent people should be assigned to carry out this mission. "What is important," he said, "is that the people should have clear cut thinking which should be neither of East or West." He said that these days there are people who think in terms of either group which is against the basic policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Kharazi said that according to orders of the imam efforts will be made to give due publicity about the activities of the Islamic Republic abroad especially in the Muslim countries.

Kharazi said that it is an open fact that not only that due publicity on Iran is not being made abroad but contrary to this a wrong picture is being painted of the Islamic Republic. He said that the foreign news agencies, including those which are in operation even in the Muslim countries, have a great impact on the West and they make publicity for Iran which is far from the facts. In this way, he said, they mean to distort public opinion about Iran to the people of these countries.

He said that it is the duty of the Iranian representatives abroad to present a true picture of Iran before the world. He said that those who really deserve and fit into the mold of the Islamic Revolution will be allowed to continue work in the news agency and added that they will not be purged.

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KABUL REPORTS ON UNREST, AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

LD312018 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Our compatriots and the world public are aware that in recent days, activities have been intensified in order to expel the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements from Pakistan: On 8 July armed clashes took place between these elements and the inhabitants of [place name indistinct]. One person was killed and another was wounded.

In another clash which took place in Quetta, Baluchistan, between the troublemakers of Afghanistan and the local inhabitants, a number of people were killed and others severely injured. Reliable reports indicate that the University of Quetta and its various colleges, and student members of the democratic union of that university, have begun a general strike. They have said that they will not attend their classes until the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements are thrown out of Quetta.

There are widespread protests in Baluchistan: According to a recent report, in order to prevent armed clashes between the inhabitants of (Naushaki), Baluchistan, and the enemies of the progress of the revolution of Afghanistan, Pakistani military units acted in support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Similarly, a bloody clash took place in the vicinity of (Naushaki), Baluchistan, between the Afghan troublemakers, who are supported by the Government of Pakistan, and the local inhabitants in which several persons were killed.

The Pakistani Government has turned the whole of Pakistan [words indistinct] into a torture house for revolutionary and patriotic people and has dispatched motorized units to the region, for it has no other weapon at its disposal except sheer force, oppression and a militaristic policy. With their illogical and inhuman policy, the military leaders of Pakistan, in collusion with imperialist intelligence organizations, heretical China and regional reaction, are engaged in creating unrest in the region, and in this way are trying to divert the attention of their own oppressed and persecuted people to foreign issues.

The fact is that the Government of Pakistan, in the name of establishing camps for troublemakers, has obtained funds from reactionary and imperialist countries and some organizations and is using these as a means of profiteering. This policy does not promise a good future for Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani leaders. Imperialism will once again be disgraced for its activities in Afghanistan and the region.

POL-E CHARKHI-BASED AFGHAN DIVISION REPORTEDLY MUTINIES

LD311123 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Jul 80 p 6

[Mats Gezelius dispatch: "Afghanistan: Soviet Troops Quell Revolt"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--Soviet troops are now being brought into action in the open factional fighting within the Afghan Army. At the same time as rebel activity in the provinces is growing, an open power struggle is now taking place between the different factions within the ruling communist People's Democratic Party.

It is a power struggle in which President Babrak Karmal and his Parcham faction is almost completely without the army's support.

The most serious threat to the incumbent government and to Soviet interests in the country came last Thursday [24 July], when the 4th Army Division which is quartered in Pol-e Charkhi, 2 miles outside the capital, mutinied and turned its weapons against the government and the Russian troops in Kabul.

The revolt was quelled by Russian troops who quickly surrounded the base, but only after hard fighting in which the Russians were forced to use attack helicopters and, according to certain unconfirmed sources, chemical gas to force the mutinous soldiers back into ranks. A diplomat from an Asian state who visited the Pol-e Charkhi area Saturday said that he had seen signs of heavy fighting within the base area and in surrounding villages.

The rebellious soldiers are said to support the Khalq faction of the ruling party. Khalq lost government power in December 1979 when Parcham and Babrak Karmal, supported by Russian arms, stripped then President Hafizollah Amin of power.

According to a diplomat from a leading Western nation, "80 percent of the army probably supports Khalq," whose strong man since the death of Amin is said to be Aslam Watanjar. As chief of the 8th Armored Brigade stationed in Kabul Watanjar played a decisive role in the April 1978 coup in which the communists seized power. Since then he has had various ministerial posts in the first two governments following the coup--but like all Khalq members, lost all influence at the time of Karmal's takeover in December last year.

AFP: REBEL GROUPS CLASH OVER ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

OW312238 Hong Kong AFP in English 2223 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 31 (AFP)--Five Afghan "mojahedin" were killed when two rival Moslem rebel bands clashed near Jalalabad over "money matters and war strategy" against the Soviet occupation forces, Pakistani newspaper JANG said today.

The armed clash took place in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province between guerrillas belonging to the Hezb-e Eslami group led by Yunis Khalis and Islamic Revolutionary Front of Maulvi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi.

Three men in Mr Khalis' group and two in Mr Mohammadi's group died in the fighting, the newspaper said.

Mr Khalis is the only leader, out of the six Pakistan-based guerrilla organizations, who is himself leading rebel forces inside Afghanistan.

JANG said that after the clash Hezb-e Eslami lost its "monopoly" in the area. About 100 Moslem freedom fighters defected this faction and have joi. .d the Islamic Revolutionary Front.

Some rebels charged that Mr Khalis was not conducting the war against the Soviet troops properly and termed his leadership "ineffective."

JANG said it was alleged that the Soviet Union had "bought" a large number of Khalis' men who were upsetting discipline with his organization.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Students' Statement No 139

LD311220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] The 139th statement of the Muslim Student Followers of the imam's policy, was issued today addressed to struggling brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic societies of the students in America and Canada. It reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Struggling brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic societies of students in America and Canada. The revolutionary uproar and anger of you Muslims has once again forced the American Government to engage in most savage deeds, despite their extensive propaganda noise concerning their defense of freedom and human rights. O ye the conveyers of the message of Islam, O ye the callers and affirmers of the call of God is great by the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution, with your clenched fists and your tumultuous roars you have created such a fear in the criminal America that it finds no alternative but to suppress your shouts so that your message and your call may not reach the ears of the oppressed people of the world. The only response of this great agent of corruption of the age to you, as it has confessed, is ever increasing brutality, because it has received some deadly blows from Islam and the Muslim nation of Iran which has deprived it of its ability to resist.

Let it be made clear to the deprived people of the world that "they have desired to extinquish the light of God with their blows, but God will complete his light." [a verse from the Koran]

The world-devouring America now regards the religious community as its number one enemy: those who have started their battle with pain, calamity and torture, those who have woken up and who are courting martyrdom and who will grow on the path of Islam with the sacrifice of blood. Today the number one enemy of world-devouring America is only Islam, the Islamic community, the leadership of the spirit of God [reference to Khomeyni] and the cry of those who fast, the idol-smashing great Khomeyni. Consequently, the two enemies, the two number one enemies have a severe and continuous battle in front of them. This battle will not end except with the defeat of the oppressors. It is the Islamic community which started this battle and up to the end of [word indistinct]. Islam's valiant children will continue their fight against the blasphemy, crime and injustice prevailing in the West and the East.

The conspiracies and the evil wishes of the enemies of Islam, aimed at diverting the direction or completely destroying the Islamic ideology of this community, have many different dimensions. Yet none of these will be able to weaken the will of a people who have risen for the sake of God and who regard martydom as a great blessing.

The American Government should know that we are engaged in a battle against them and that, with the assistance of God, we are ready and prepared for any conspiracy and that with the full strength and vigilance, we will repulse any deceit and trickery and that we shall remain steadfast in our decisive positions. America should know that its deceit and its conspiracies--after the victory of the revolution and especially after the occupation of the den of espionage and holding the American spies hostage--aimed at the Islamic revolution, such as the economic blockade, the military invasion, the planting of bombs in public places, the plotting of the coup d'etat with the collaboration if its servants in the region and its domestic agents, as well as the death of traitorous Mohammad Reza, the man who killed tens of thousands of the martyrs of the revolution, will bring about no change in the position of the Iranian nation vis-a-vis that government.

On the contrary, the Islamic community will continue its hostile battle, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, until the final defeat of this great man devourer and the divulging of its crimes in the region and even in the whole world.

Beloved, struggling Muslim sisters and brothers, the savage behavior of the American Government toward you conveyers of the message of the martyrs of the revolution to the lands of tyranny and blasphemy, reveals the false and [word indistinct] claim concerning the defense of the self-styled human rights of Carter, who at every moment murders thousands of strugglers throughout the world. This is evidence exposing the crimes of this exposed liar of the world. Now, in a month when you and we have attended God's feast, you with hearts filled with the light of faith and with the love for the Islamic Revolution and for its ever wakeful leader, the imam of the nation the great Khomeyni, you are engaged in a glorious [word indistinct] in the prisons and courts of injustice of these executioners who have become exposed throughout the world. How brilliantly have you shone. May God be your helper and your support.

O you beloved ones who are residing outside Iran's borders, and O you beloved Muslim students residing in America, Canada, Europe and other countries, our noble nation is today under the blockade of the tyrannical superpowers of the East and the West and other Satans, and is being attacked by them from every direction. You should know that there is no other way to defeat these attacks and conspiracies except by upholding the traditions of the Islamic Revolution in which there was not the slightest trace of hesitation, weakness and indecision. All of us should attempt to condemn and expose this merciless world devourer and should not waste any opportunity and should not be slack or negligent, for certain victory is with Islam and the valiant nation. [Signed] Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy

Treatment of Detained Students in U.S.

JN311856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] In a statement following his contacts this morning with some Islamic societies of the students in America and Canada, the PARS correspondent said that the members of the Islamic societies in America and Canada continue to hold out in their valiant resistance against the American police attacks.

Two female Iranian students fainted and another was badly hit in the abdomen when they were severely beaten by the criminal American police. Nevertheless, the female students refused treatment by American doctors.

The correspondent added that the faithful Iranian brothers have extremely high morale. The American police have failed to cart them off to solitary cells despite their dirty methods. The Iranian hero students have created a positive atmosphere affecting the other detainees, particularly the blacks. The fascist American police have been forced to drive all the detainees away to avoid any consequences. The police, however, failed to [word indistinct]. The other detainees shout Long live Khomeyni whenever they pass in front of the cells of the Islamic societies' members.

The members of the Islamic societies of the students have declared that they are only prepared to accept treatment only by Red Cross doctors and that they will never permit any other doctor to treat them. Several detainees' legs are swollen and festering due to the severe beating they received from the fascist American police.

PARS Report on Detainees

LD311414 Tehran PARS in English 0732 GMT 31 Jul 80

["High Morale of Moslem Students Imprisoned in U.S."--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 31 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A member of the Moslem students association of the United States and Canada told PARS yesterday that in spite of the aggression of the U.S. police at the prison, the Moslem students were still continuing their brave resistance. The students, said the member, would break their fast only with water and tea, but it was that the police had prevented them from drinking water. He added that the imprisoned students, 20 female and 171 male members of the association, according to a report broadcast by NBC network, had asked for a volume of the holy Koran as their first demand, which had surprised the (?public). The Washington police chief, in an interview with NBC, had confirmed the hostility of the U.S. police towards Moslem students and said this was due to the fact that the (?police) were tired of demonstrations by Moslem students. He added that if such cases were reported, even stronger actions would be taken. The member of the Moslem students' association stressed that the morale of the Moslem students both those who had been arrested and those who had staged a hunger strike in front of the White House, continues to be high.

Rafsanjani on Congressmen's Letter

NC312258 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 31 (AFP)--A letter from 180 U.S. congressmen to Iranian deputies asking urgent consideration of the hostage issue constitutes "a first step that could permit clarification of the hostage problem," Iranian parliamentary speaker Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

"The hostage problem must be studied, and this letter could constitute a good point of departure," the ayatollah said in an Iranian television interview.

When the congressmen's letter was read in parliament yesterday, it was the first time the hostage issue had been raised in the chamber.

Deputies are divided on when to settle the issue, the ayatollah said, adding that most want to keep the United States waiting, while a minority wants to resolve the problem and turn to other serious problems facing Iran.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani said yesterday that the fate of the hostages would be debated in parliament soon.

The ayatollah also said today that parliament must settle the issue of choosing a premier through negotiations. "There exists at the heart of the parliament a revolutionary candidate," he said.

A parliamentary committee to select a new government head has compiled a list with the names of 13 candidates for the premiership, the daily KEYHAN reported today.

Charges Against U.S. Citizen

LD301323 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jul 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "American Woman Arrested in Tehran by Central Committee Guards on Spying Charges"]

[Text] An American woman has been arrested on a charge of spying for America by the Tehran central committee guards. The accused, Ellen Cynthia Brown-Dwyer, was arrested some time ago by the central committee guards and was interrogated in the inspectorate unit. According to the central committe guards publication NEGAHBAN, the charges against the accused are as follows:

A. Complete description of the accused:

Name--Ellen Cynthia Browtn-Dwyer; married; husband's name: John Francis Dwyer: three children--Benjamin, Daniel and Susannah; age: 49; profession: freelance journalist; nationality: American; place of birth: Little Rock, Arkansas; date of entry into Tehran: Tuesday, 26 April 1980.

B. Charges:
1. Engaging in espionage and preparing the ground for a further military attack by America on Iran;
2. Acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran;
3. Engaging in activities in connection with counterrevolutionary groups to put them in touch with the U.S. Government and the CIA;
4. Collaborating with an armed group for the purpose of freeing the American spies who are hostages of the revolutionary Iranian nation;
5. Acting to establish radio communication between the U.S. Army and armed counter-revolutionary groups;
6. Acting to deliver weapons and ammunition to armed counterrevolutionary groups by American helicopters;
7. Spreading prostitution and corruption in pursuit of her wish to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran;
8. Having illicit relationships with several members (of the Foreign Ministry and the Oil Ministry) and others;
9. Consuming alcoholic drinks and attending gatherings where drugs were handed out;
10. Mrs Cynthia Brown-Dwyer is a resident of Buffalo, New York; her husband is professor of English literature at Buffalo State University, and that is how Cynthia became acquainted with Iranian students at the university and pretended to be in agreement with Iran's Islamic Revolution. In this way, she succeeded in obtaining a visa from the Iranian consultate in America.

On 11 April 1980 she left America bound for Turkey, and after a 4-day stay there she arrived in Tehran on 15 April.

In order to attain her aims, Cynthia tried to make contact with the authorities and officials at important ministries, and after a time she succeeded in becoming acquainted with a Mr A, an Armenian member of the Oil Ministry staff, and a Mr B of the Foreign Ministry. She had illicit relations with both of them.

During these few days, Mrs Dwyer, having received her press card from the National Guidance Ministry, regularly approached the den of espionage (the American Embassy) and tried by various means to contact the hostages, but since she could not she made insistent requests that the students allow her to write a letter to one of them, and after receiving the students' agreement she wrote a letter to (Krtli) [as transliterated] (one of the spies) and gave it to the guards outside the den of espionage.

Meanwhile, in order to establish relations with opponents of Iran's Islamic Revolution, she had regular conversations with these opponents, and to this end she decided to travel to various cities in Iran, including Rasht.

Amid these comings and goings Mr C, who was suspicious of Mrs Dwyers' activities, succeeded in gaining her acquaintance and in making an appointment for a subsequent meeting with her.

Cynthia continued her efforts to identify individuals and to acquire the required information. This included contact with Mrs Timms, the mother of one of the hostages called Kevin, who had visited Iran to see her son, and she also continued her illicit relationship with Mr D, who worked as an interpreter for DER STERN magazine newsmen (who were expelled from Iran). She went to a gathering at an apartment belonging to Japanese radio-television newsmen where drugs were passed out, and she drank alcoholic beverages with Iranians and foreigners and discussed Iran's Islamic Revolution. This took place just a few hours after the American military attack at Tabas. The interpreter in question told Mrs Dwyer that he had obtained a series of photographs of the hostages and that they would be published in the magazine DER STERN that week. Mrs Dwyer subsequently interpreted these photos, each of which carried a message to the U.S. Government, and it was these photos which facilitated the determination of the positions of those photographed inside the den of espionage. Mrs Dwyer believes that the CIA and the U.S. Government used these photos to identify the location of each of the hostages.

In addition, while continuing her illicit relationship with Mr A, she persuaded him to accompany her on a visit to a friend of his at the Armenian church in Karim Khan Street for the purpose of discovering any disagreements between the Armenians and the Muslims or the Iranian Government. Mrs Dwyer has apparently decided to discuss Armenian history at this meeting, but when she began it transpired that the Armenians had great affection for the Iranian revolution, and she therefore decided not to go ahead with the interview.

Meanwhile, Mr C succeeded in gaining Mrs Dwyer's confidence and, at a timely opportunity, he stated that "we are an armed group, and since we are opposed to the hostage taking, we wish to free some of the hostages. Do you wish to cooperate with us?" She gave a positive reply. With the cooperation of a committee member, Mr C took Cynthia to the Hilton Hotel where she was given a room with a telephone so that she could contact America. She telephoned Mr Max McCarthy, press counselor to Helms at the American Embassy in Tehran. Cynthia was ordered by the U.S. Government to investigate the group more closely, so she asked to see their ammunition. The committee member took some arms and ammunition belonging to the committee to a safe location, and by showing it to Cynthia he succeeded in gaining her confidence, so that in order to help the group she was prepared to ask the U.S. Government to bring more arms and weapons to Iran by helicopter from Pakistan, Turkey and Afghanistan. In addition since Mashhad had been made the center of their operations, they needed a radio channel so that the group could make contact with the helicopters. However, when Cynthia spoke to Mr McCarthy, he told her that they were not going to give them this equipment and that he wished the channel required for the running of the group to be provided from the Iranian side.

After they had obtained permission from [acting Interior Minister] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani, the committee member and Mr C went to the guards corps and obtained a radio transmitter with a nonfunctioning channel, which had probably been taken out of service by the army, and made this available to Cynthia, along with a quantity of auxiliary equipment.

Cynthia informed Mr McCarthy of this by telephone. After carrying out studies on intelligence information he had received, Mr McCarthy realized what was happening as a result of technical defects, and he telephoned Mrs Dwyer and told her to leave Iran immediately in any way possible. However, when she was trying to leave, she was arrested by the committee brothers.

Incidentally, Mrs Dwyer was booked to go to Yazd on 27 April on flight 474, but since she had come to Iran with an American priest named Moore, with whom she was working, she postponed her flight until Thursday, and for reasons which are unclear she subsequently decided not to go.

Mrs Dwyer claimed that she wanted to work with Mr Moore and write articles in support of the Iranian revolution and against American policy. During her interrogation, she was questioned as to communication between the hostages and America. She said that she thought that this had taken place by letter. Since one of the hostages by the name of Holland was in the photograph, Mrs Dwyer claimed that in this photograph Holland was informing America of the number of hostages. Holland was therefore interrogated and he admitted that it was by means of his letters that he had sent messages to America, thus confirming Mrs Dwyer's supposition.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Attack on Beirut Embassy

LD311732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran said today that yesterday at 2200, Beirut time, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut was attacked. The attack lasted till 0300 in the morning.

During this armed attack, in which various kinds of firearms were used, the building of the embassy was almost destroyed and the governmental guards of the embassy who were [word indistinct] said that the embassy was surrounded by Iraqi mercenaries.

The embassy was under fire by different kinds of firearms from the building of the Iraqi military attache. The Iranian Embassy is completely surrounded by buildings belonging to the Iraqi Embassy and the offices of the military attache of this country. According to the information received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, no Iranian subjects were injured during the attack.

Ministry Statement on Vienna Explosion

LD311752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement:

Yesterday, at about 1300 local time, a highly destructive bomb exploded 500 meters from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Vienna. The Iraqi citizen who carried the bomb was arrested by the police.

The explosive force was such that all the windows of the embassies of the FRG, the USSR, Great Britain and Switzerland and of a great many other buildings surrounding the site of the explosion were broken, causing people to come out on to the street where the explosion took place. During the incident six Austrians were wounded.

Austrian radio announced that the bomb--according to the admission of the arrested Iraqi--was to be planted in the Vienna Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a report from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Vienna, the charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy was afterwards summoned to the Austrian Foreign Ministry and was delivered a sharp protest.

Following the incident, the second secretary of the Iraqi Embassy, who had handed the bomb to the Iraqi saboteur with the purpose of having it planted in the Vienna Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was deemed persona non grata, and it was decided that he should leave Austrian territory within 24 hours.

KEYHAN on Fighting

LD311419 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jul 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Iranian Artillery Stops Iraqi Tanks' Advance"]

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin--Following clashes and attacks over the last few days by Iraqi heavy artillery at Shahr-e Naft, the town is now deserted and the only people there are army, guards corps and gendarmerie forces of the region who are stationed there to oppose the Iraqi attacks.

The district officer and mayor of Shahr-e Naft said: "Even the butchers and bakers have shut their stores, and the residents of Shahr-e Naft have migrated to other towns."

Over the last 2 days there have been fierce clashes in the border zone at Shahr-e Naft, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and all border posts, as well as fighting in the regions of Tileh Kuh, Baveysi, Azgaleh and Gardenow. Over the past few days, the Iraqi Ba'athist Army has launched an extensive attack and is hourly increasing its attacks on other points along the border. Army, guards corps and Islamic Republic of Iran forces are engaged in a defense operation in the burning heat of this region.

By noon last Thursday some points along the border were quiet, but the border zone at Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Shahr-e Naft subsequently came under fire again from enemy artillery and mortar, and at 1800, after 6 hours of fierce fighting in the region between Iranian forces and the enemy, Iraq began to carry its attacks to the border areas of Baveysi, Tileh Kuh, Azgaleh and Gardenow, and from then on all these regions came under fire from enemy artillery.

Two nights ago the outposts of Qal'eh Safid and Parviz were also shelled by long-range Iraqi artillery, and the forces in position at these posts went into action to confront the enemy supported by troops stationed in the region. At Qal'eh Safid as a result of an Iraqi artillery shell explosion blast at a fortified position, Iranian soldier Hoseyn Sobhani was injured. Fighting continued until morning and the enemy withdrew from the area after suffering many losses.

At 0800 yesterday (Friday) the border zone at Qasr-e Shirin and the gendarmerie regiment came under fire from Iraqi forces stationed at Agh-Dagh using artillery and 120-mm mortars. As a result, personnel houses situated in the gendarmerie regiment [as published] were destroyed and the windows of all the personnel houses were shattered by the artillery and mortar blast.

In addition, as a result of one salvo from the Iraqi artillery fired at the Qasr-e Shirin outpost, the power transmission line at Ab-e Garm, Qasr-e Shirin, was cut and Qasr-e Shirin was plunged into total darkness until 1100 yesterday, when the Qasr-e Shirin regional power authorities repaired the line. At 1400 yesterday, Iraq directed its attacks against the outposts at Shahr-e Naft, Gorgan Khna Khan Leyli, Gruhan, Sumar and Tankab. Consequently, Islamic Republic of Iran forces stationed in the region prepared to oppose the attacks, and at the Seh Patan outpost, as a result of enemy shelling on a fortified position, gendarmerie warrant officer Pashah Mata'i was badly wounded. Meanwhile, over the past 2 days Iraqi forces have been directing their attacks at Shahr-e Naft to gain access to the oil wells and the oil delivery installations there, and more than 18 locations in this town have come under attack, including Mosaddeq square, the town center, the guards corps headquarters, the town hall building, the Shahr-e Naft outpost building, staff houses belonging to teachers and the Mansurabad quarter. Following attacks over the past 2 days by the Ba'thist army, only about 10 families remain out of a population of 4,000, and about 15 homes have been destroyed by Iraqi artillery fire.

The town's bazaar and stores are all closed, and in a conversation with District Officer Qanbari and Mayor of Shahr-e Naft Lt Mir 'Abdali, they stated that even the butchers and bakers have shut up their stores and that some of the residents have migrated to Kermanshah, Eslamabad and West Karand, while the others have gone to Sumar, and that at present (1700 yesterday) there were only military forces in the town, and they were engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy and not allowing foreigners to gain access to a single handful of the country's territory. Over the past 2 days five of the townsfolk have been seriously wounded by Iraqi Ba'thist forces, and because of the difficulties of treating them they have been moved to Eslamabad.

In conclusion, District Officer Qanbari said: "At present there are no doctors in the town and there is a serious shortage of ambulances and drugs. At present (yesterday afternoon) fierce clashes are underway at Shahr-e Naft and Sumar, as well as other points along the border, and our forces have inflicted heavy losses."

30 July Border Clash

LD312046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's dispatch, citing Qasr-e Shirin's gendarmerie company, a javanmard [tribal border militiaman] was wounded during a clash which took place in Tangab last night.

Another report, citing Qasr-e Shirin's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, described clashes which took place at the border posts of Parviz and (Qararavir) in Qasr e Shirin at 1415 today. The Islamic revolution guards and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran valiantly crushed the aggression launched by the Iraqi Ba'thist assailants and smashed their positions.

Attacks in Kermanshah Region

LD312030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Kermanshah, citing the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country, a patrol group of Javanrud's Islamic revolution guards dispatched from the Valisar base, while reconnoitering the mountains around the base yesterday, clashed with approximately 50 armed assailants. The assailants withdrew after suffering casualties. The Islamic revolution guards suffered no casualties.

Another report placed at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the public relations office of Kermanshah's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps indicates that yesterday, at 1930, (Hengovan) again became the scene of a clash between Iraqi Ba'thist military forces and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic revolution guards. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed the attacks by the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces and forced them to retreat. During this clash no losses were suffered by the Islamic revolution guards and army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Request for Border Guard Meeting

LD311806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the recent clashes on the border between Iran and Iraq, the border guards of Susaugerd have been asked to inform the Iraqi border guards of these clashes. This follows a protest to Iraqi border guards officials which requested these officials to enter Iran through the border post of [name indistinct] to see the results of Iraqi Army aggression on Iranian territory.

The gendarmerie commader of Khuzestan, in making this announcement, said: If the Iraqi border guards do not agree to this meeting, the agenda of the meeting will be prepared unilaterally and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be asked to follow up this complaint. The gendarmerie commander of Khuzestan region added: The invitation for a meeting with the Iraqi border guards followed the discovery of two [word indistinct] of mortar shells belonging to the mercenary Army of Iraq which [words indistinct]. He added: These two shells were discovered by the gendarmerie patrols and four members of the [name indistinct] tribe.

BANI-SADR, CLERGY, ULEMA DISCUSS SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN

LD311738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a number of clergy and ulema this afternoon met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. According to this report, problems and difficulties experienced by the people in Sistan va Baluchestan region were discussed and reviewed.

BEHESHTI COMMENTS ON FORMATION OF GROUPS

LD311044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, last night took part in a press, radio and television interview and answered questions by local and foreign correspondents.

At one point in his interview the president of the Supreme Court, while referring to the issue of the tendency to get together as groups, about which a good deal is being said these days, said this grouping together has good meaning and a bad one. The bad meaning lies in the groups getting organized and becoming diverted from the path of logic, love of truth, and justice. This is bad. Any group afflicted with this ailment of a tendency to get together as a group cannot move along the path of Islam.

Regarding the positive meaning of this phenomenon, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The positive meaning of getting together as a group lies in a number of people being in harmony with one another, thinking along the same lines, and accepting responsibilities together. Formation of groups, in principle, is for this very purpose, so that those who think alike and are in harmony with one another can come together in a clean and pure political organization, exchange views, and study and act together. While thinking alike and cooperating, they should become more coordinated every day and become prepared for shouldering greater responsibilities, be it in the form of the executive or the legislative.

The president of the Supreme Court added: This expression of getting together as groups, which is being used a good deal, should not lead to our nation losing sight of the valuable manifestations and the benefits derived from the positive value that the organization of a group may have for furthering the revolution, for I can observe that certain people are trying, by playing with words, to shake or (?reject) any [efforts made by Muslim elements to organize and form an organization. I humbly tell the nation that this is wrong. We should be in groups and we should be organized, and we must have an organization and order so that we may be able to enter the arena of difficulties with greater coordination and cooperation.

The president of the Supreme Court added: Meanwhile, I should humbly tell the dear nation that revolutions and activities [as heard] have problems of this kind facing them and our nation should not be afraid or intimidate, wondering what will happen now. Nothing will happen. The Majles and the president will exchange views for a while, and, God willing and with God's guidance and blessings, they will arrive at a common view as soon as possible. Should they, God forbid, fail to arrive at a common view, they eventually will because there is the nation and the imam. In the course of the revolution, whenever we encountered serious problems, this very inward and spiritual harmony, based on Islam, between the imam and the nation would solve them.

CRUSADE HEADQUARTERS ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEW GOVERNMENT

LD311532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Today the following statement was issued by the central headquarters of the crusade for reconstruction:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Cities will not prosper except through the steadfastness of the subjects."--Imam 'Ali, God's peace be upon him.

"If our government is again like before and if it maintains the same conditions and the same outlook, we should mourn for this movement, and our victory will not be possible. Therefore, we should make amends for the past mistakes."--Imam Khomeyni.

During the present critical complex conditions when the first Islamic republic of the world is going to lay the foundations of the Islamic government in the world through crushing the great Satan and other forces which lay obstacles on the path of God, the method of appointment and the requirements for the prime minister and the members of the government can have a decisive effect upon the continuation of the Islamic Revolution. One cannot dismiss this matter as something trivial, because we have the bitter experience of the provisional government behind us. The irreparable damage which was inflicted upon the Islamic ideology, the Islamic Revolution, the Muslim people of the world and the oppressed people of the world from the glorious victory of 11 February 1979 and up to now, due to the regime of the previous rulers, is such that the Muslim nation will no longer allow the continuation of those methods and that kind of thinking. That government lacked an ideological attitude and was without any definite program or method and also completely lacked any decisiveness; and, were it not for the will of the imam and the nation and the revolutionary movement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, they would, through meetings with Brzezinski, have brought their collusion with criminal imperialism to full perfection. Instead of depending upon the people and the multimillion Muslim and oppressed masses, they put their trust in rotten organizations. They devoted all their efforts and strength to the weakening and destruction of some organizations like the guards corps, revolution courts, committees, crusade for reconstruction and other popular [mardomi] organizations which had grown out of the revolutionary movement of the people. Instead, they tried to strengthen the defunct ministries which had been left over from the previous regime.

Now, with the formation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the time for such a government and for assuming of power by such people has come to an end. It is the duty of the president and the honorable deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to fulfill the wishes of the imam of the nation, through a revolutionary act and through a correct and proper realization and decision, in the selection of a revolutionary, ideological, decisive and young government in the same way that the imam has said that "in such matters personal considerations should not be taken into account and personal prejudices should not be considered." The representatives of the nation should, through making use of ideological and revolutionary individuals who have in practice demonstrated that, instead of having discussions with the enemies and compromising with them, they have acted in a revolutionary and decisive manner against them and, instead of attaching important to expertise, they have given priority to ideology and acted in an ideological and revolutionary manner, despite being young and inexperienced, and the Islamic forces which by eliminating the generation gap and through their revolutionary movement have continued the revolution through the present critical conditions and who have carried the heavy burden of revolution upon their young and delicate shoulders, and those who are inclined toward the oppressed masses and not toward the comfortable, progressive classes about whom the imam said: "Don't listen to them any more"; and who continued the revolution upon its original course. [sentence as received]

Together with the people and with Islamic and revolutionary organizations and forces, the crusade for reconstruction believes that at this particular juncture the implementation of the orders and assertions of the imam concerning the selection of the prime minister and other ministers is absolutely necessary, and believes that:

1. The government should follow the line of the imam and should be free from Eastern or Western leanings; and that it should regard the [Islamic] ideology above all other leanings. It should put all the guidance and assertions of the imam into practice.

/

2. The government should adhere to revolutionary behavior and should have a definite program and method of action.

3. It should believe in delegating the government to the oppressed people and young, revolutionary and Muslim forces.

4. It should have a sufficient degree of decisiveness in implementing revolutionary and legal programs.

5. It should believe in acting in a revolutionary manner in the administration of the country, and instead of depending upon this rotten administrative bureaucracy, it should rely upon and evolve revolutionary organizations.

6. It should believe in continuous and unending battle against American imperialism and other aggressive countries.

7. It should act resolutely and decisively against the counterrevolutionaries and the remnants of the former regime as well as deviant and anti-Islamic political groups and should avoid any compromise with them.

8. The prime minister should have the ability to form a homogeneous and young government council and should be able to attract suitable, young and revolutionary persons of ability who are busy serving in revolutionary organizations.

We expect and hope that God will assist the representatives of the people and the president in inplementing this important task so that they will be able to carry out that which they are entrusted to do. 7th Tir 59. [as heard] [28 June 1980. Presumably a mistake for 7th Mordad 59 which corresponds to 29 July 1980]

[Signed] Crusade for reconstruction

ULEMAS ISSUE STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM DAY

JN312001 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Text" of statement issued by the mojahedin ulemas in Tehran on the "forthcoming" Jerusalem Day--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Imam Khomeyni said: Jerusalem Day is a day which must decide the fate of the oppressed peoples. These peoples must assert themselves to the tyrants.

The voice of millions of the sons of the Islamic nation and the oppressed people in the world will be heard clearly on Jerusalem Day. As for the deprived people, they will ignite the fires of revolution once again with their strong fists and will deal a deadly blow to the agonizing body of the Eastern and Western superpowers.

The oppressed peoples' front, supported by the divine will, will constitute a strong and impregnable dam in the face of all the tyrants and will attack with unwavering determination and unshakable will the bloodsuckers and those who rob the people's resources.

Usurper Israel, the foundling of world colonialism, wishes to take Jerusalem as its capital at a time when the oppressed Arab masses have not yet forgotten the barbaric massacres in Dayr Yasin committed by Begin, Dayan--dirty agents of the United States.

These masses have not yet forgotten the burning of the Al-Aqsa mosque and have not forgotten that the Palestinian people are still dispersed in the desert while the courageous Palestinian young men are continuing to fight Israel and its U.S. masters on the battlefields.

Jerusalem Day is a day on which the oppressed Arab people in Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and in all the Islamic countries must revolt under the slogan of Independence, Freedom and an Islamic Republic led by His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These peoples must also rub the noses of those who rob the peoples' resources in the sand, whether these robbers are from the West or the East. They also have to know that God Almighty will always support and assist them to proceed on this holy road and that the courageous Iranian people will fight with them side by side.

Every day that passes since the outburst of the Islamic Revolution in Iran makes it a brighter flame in the hands of the oppressed in this world. The Islamic peoples in the world are proceeding with large steps toward achieving the revolution under the slogan: No East and No West, Only an Islamic Republic.

The time has come for all the Muslim and oppressed peoples in the world to unite in a single front under a united ideology and to depend on God and have faith in Him, because God's hand is over all. They must fan the fire of revolution in all parts of the world, the fire which will burn criminals such as Carter, As-Sadat, Begin, Saddam, Sultan Hassan and all the tyrants of the world. Only then will the Muslims in the world liberate Jerusalem, regain the occupied territories from Israel and hoist the flag of the world Islamic government.

The mojahedin ulemas greet the Islamic nation, welcome all the oppressed peoples in the world and state their full support for the march of Jerusalem Day, which will be held by the committee entrusted to supervise Jerusalem Day. The mojahedin ulemas call on all the revolutionary and heroic sons of the Iranian people to effectively participate in these blessed ceremonies.

ARMY RESTRICTS TRAVEL ON ROADS FROM OSHNOVIYEH

ID311828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEW AGENCY report, the Urumiyeh 64th Division has issued Statement No 14 as follows:

In his exalted name, Honorable Muslim inhabitants of the Oshnoviyeh region: Now that the military and law enforcement units of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been deployed in this region at your request, O zealous inhabitants and self-denying border dwellers, and have been entrusted with the responsiblity of ensuring your full security in order to safeguard the prosperity and calm of the esteemed inhabitants of this region, we draw the attention of the dear sisters and brothers in the city of Oshnoviyeh and its environs to the following points:

Any travel from 2130 to 0500 along the Oshnoviyeh-Maqadeh, Oshnoviyeh-Jalidian, Darreh Qasemlu and other roads leading to Oshnoviyeh should take place after securing permission from the military and law enforcement authorities, in order to safeguard this travel. Similarly, any traffic by illegally armed persons is completely forbidden.

Should the inhabitants of the region be ordered to halt by officers during these hours they should immediately stop and surrender themselves, otherwise they will be fired upon by the officers.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL PRESIDES OVER 2 AUG COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD031840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the Revolution Council headquarters.

The Council of Ministers, in yesterday's meeting, in the course of considering and deciding on a series of proposals by government ministries and departments, also made decisions concerning the following issues:

In accordance with the separate proposals by the Ministry of Justice, the passport law and supplement No 1 to the law on employment, promotion and retirement of police officials was approved, and the matters were submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for their final and legal stage.

In accordance with the proposal by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the establishment of a DRA Embassy in Mongolia was approved along with its organization and budget.

The Council of Ministers decided that those teachers who have not completed half of their 6 years as teachers must be sent into military service while the others will continue with their duties. Those officials and teachers who have submitted their applications for teaching but have been appointed to the other jobs also must be sent into military service.

In accordance with the proposals by the Ministry of Interior, the establishment of two police posts in Darulaman and Dashti Barchi [both south of Kabul City] have been approved.

In accordance with the proposals by the Ministry of Information and Culture, the celebration of three historical (?events) in Afghanistan, which will be carried out with the help of UNESCO, were approved as follows:

1. Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the death of Faqirullah [word indistinct] Jalalabadi, the nation's famous sufi, author and scientist;

2. Commemorating the 1,200th anniversary of the death of Khalid Barmaki Balkhi, the learned and famous politician of the reign of Caliph Abasid; and

3. The 1,000th anniversary of the publication of the first geography book of the Dari language by an author from the [name indistinct] family of Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Information and Culture and the Afghan Academy of Sciences will jointly celebrate these dates.

The Council of Ministers also decided that books in the library of the Prime Ministry must be given to the library of the Ministry of Information and Culture for public use.

In accordance with the proposal of the Ministry of Justice, the bill of [word indistinct], which has been prepared jointly by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Health, was approved.

CBS CREW ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES, LINKS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

LD030002 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is a substantial truth that in today's world all anti-imperialist, democratic and national movements and revolutions enjoy the full and complete support of all progressive and peace-loving mankind. They help these movements with heart and soul. This is because they see their interests in the progress, prosperity, peace and security of the people of the world. (?On the other hand), the neocolonialist and imperialist monopoly forces, because of their counterrevolutionary and antiprogressive nature, seek their interests in the backwardness of nations, the creation of hostility, tension and war, plundering and looting, and deception and trickery.

This general rule also applies completely in our region, especially after the success of the glorious Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan. The success of the Sawr Revolution, in particular the success of its new development stage, removed the shameful (?chain) of Amin and his criminal band forever and set fire to the sworn enemies of progress and development of the noble people of Afghanistan. They employ all shameless and inhuman means, every wicked trick and deception and every kind of satanical and devilish plan and scheme in order to disrupt our revolution from its progressive path and seek to succeed in their sinister and [word indistinct] aims.

One of these satanical plans is the sudden disappearance of Cronkite, the famous journalist and commentator of the U.S. CBS Evening News.

This 63-year-old man, who is said to have spent half of his shameful life in the service of the (?gold and force) of the imperialist monopolies and who has an (?expert hand) in the drawing of satanical and inhuman plans and cruelty, portrays himself as a person who can analyze and control public opinion effectively. He claims that his knowledge of U.S. society is better than that of the presidents of that country. He also believes that American presidents come and go like pawns of the world-devouring imperialist monopolies. And that is only Cronkite. His criminal predecessors and successors have always succeeded in introducing U.S. presidents to the people and imposing on them.

Everyone asks why is Cronkite leaving television? Is it because of the end of his contract with CBS? Because he is resigning from the journalistic ranks? There probably is another reason. The U.S. information services, which have always tried to throw dust in the eyes of the people by spreading fabricated and confusing news and (?water in) the mills of imperialism, are exploiting this opportunity and publishing surprising reports on the front pages of newspapers and magazines as the major news item of the day, and tell their listeners and readers that Cronkite has disappeared from television because of illness.

But the issue is still fresh and everyone is asking why the [word indistinct] of U.S. television disappeared. People who never trust the U.S. official publications (?have tried) to find the true cause of the issue behind the black curtains of the fabrications of U.S. information organs. Cronkite's successor, Dan Rather, has answered these questions. In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and in a television interview, Rather gave the following account: He went to Pakistan at the head of a group of six journalists to perform a duty. From there he arrived in the city of Peshawar.

Rather, who portrayed himself as a great victor, declared: My colleagues and I have made purple [word indistinct] we wore Afghan costumes and crossed the Afghan border with our guides and interpreters and stayed on Afghan soil. When the reporters asked him about the purpose of his visit to Afghanistan he shrugged his shoulders and said: We wanted to see with our own eyes what was happening there and you will soon see the result of that on the television screen. Let us examine the lofty results of the mission of Rather and his friends: A few days ago three Afghans who were working on a canal project in the village of Fathabad in the Sorkh Rud district of Nangarhar Province were killed. Rather and his friends had a direct part in the murder of these workers.

The so-called U.S. journalists employed a small band of (?sayfullah) together with a bigger band of [words indistinct] and began by questioning the three innocent and defenseless workers about CIA methods. [as heard] They later tortured them in the American style. Finally, they ordered that the workers must be stoned, in the so-called Islamic manner, and then have their throats cut. These criminals, as is their nature, lack even a spark of human mercy, and they proceeded to decapitate the defenseless and noble workers. They filmed these criminal activities to show on U.S. television.

These criminal activities were exposed by (?Sayfulamir) and Modir Mohammad Gol, who have deserted from the terrorist bands. These acts result from the desire of Carter and his aides to destroy Islam. This is the true cause of the disappearance of Cronkite [words indistinct]. This is the outcome of the sacred and national duty of Rather and his party in this crime, which will never be forgiven by mankind. Despite all this, Rather refers to these inhuman activities as heroic and as a source of pride. It is possible that one day the U.S. leaders will build a statue (?of him) and will put the torch of freedom in his bloodstained hands and install it at the front of the White House.

INDIAN ARTICLE ON U.S., PRC ARMS SUPPLIES CITED

LD012118 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The large amount of weapons which has been sent to the anti-Afghanistan groups in Pakistan by the United States and China and which has transformed Pakistan into a base of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is a source of deep concern to India.

The Indian daily National Herald writes: According to reports reaching New Delhi, the United States is continuing to send more arms to areas near the border of Afghanistan. In addition to this the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements receive British-made machine-guns, mines and handgrenades. Also, Chinese-made arms are sent via the Karakoram highway and put at the disposal of brigand groups.

The daily draws the attention of the world's population to the fact that Chinese military units have gained sensitive and important transportation (points?) along the Karakoram highway. In addition to this, Chinese missiles have been installed inside Pakistani territory near the borders of the democratic Afghanistan.

In conclusion, the NATIONAL HERALD writes that the transformation of Pakistan to a base for U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists endangers the territorial integrity and security of the DRA and India.

RESISTANCE GROUPS FORMED TO CRUSH 'TRAITOROUS FORCES'

LD032058 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The noble and patriotic people of the (Safidjawn) village of Panjwai district and the (Khwaja Malik) and (Sangriza) villages of Arghandab district of Qandahar Province have formed resistance groups to crush the enemies of their dear homeland, Afghanistan, and to defend the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

These brave and courageous patriots have been to the governorate of Qandahar and promised every kind of sacrifice toward safeguarding the national honor and the sacred soil and also eliminating the traitorous forces to the homeland and the counterrevolutionary elements.

The governor of Qandahar expressed his thanks for the pure and high feelings of the patriots of the above-mentioned villages and wished them further successes on this sacred path.

BAKHTAR REPORTER DETAILS CONDITIONS IN QONDUZ PROVINCE

LD032138 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The life of people in Qonduz Province is continuing to be normal and the enemies of the revolution and people are being crushed and eliminated one after the other.

The BAKHTAR agency reporter who has recently visited Qonduz Province reports: This year in Qonduz Province about 40,000 hectares of land has been cultivated with rice and at the moment any kind of shortage of edible and consumer goods in the city and its surrounding areas is not being felt and people are busy with their daily work in an atmosphere of peace and security.

The BAKHTAR reporter, in relation to this topic and quoting a source of Qonduz Province, writes: Since Qonduz is one of the populated provinces of the country and the work of the majority of the people of that province is mainly in agriculture, the livestock industry and other industry, dangerous and powerful bands, including the sellout and counterrevolutionary elements being helped by imperialism and their collaborators in that province, often embark on destructive activities, arson and murder and have often disrupted the normal life of that province to a certain extent.

The source explained that after the successful uprising of 27 December 1979 and the beginning of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, the supporters of the bloodthirsty Amin and his fascist band sold their weapons, which were the property of the state, to the counterrevolutionary elements and they themselves joined these foul elements. This act caused terror, murder, oppression, arson, looting and plunder. As a result of these sinister activities, a number of private houses, government institutions, schools, cultural centers and other buildings were set on fire. A number of innocent peasants, artisans, intellectuals and youths were martyred.

The source added: Despite all these vain and inhuman efforts, the sellout elements and the servants of others were not able to continue their sinister activities. The toiling people, heroic army, brave police and also the struggling and revolutionary youths have formed broad fronts and resistance groups and neutralized the activities of these evil elements and crushed them one after the other. Now the noble people of Qonduz are continuing their peaceful lives.

The source expressed thanks for the cooperation of the party and government members and said: The continuous cooperation between the party, the government and the toiling people is strong; all of them are defending the successful Saur Revolution and its gains in a united front and are struggling to crush the enemies of the homeland and the revolution.

AFP: SENIOR SOVIET ADVISER TO INTERIOR MINISTRY KILLED

BK020542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Aug (AFP)--A Russian brigadier working as a senior adviser at the Afghan Ministry of Interior was shot dead near his residence at Karte Char on Monday, sources close to the ministry confirmed today.

The brigadier was shot in the head by a single assassin who was believed to be an Afghan, the sources said.

According to eyewitnesses who saw the killing, the assassin fired only one shot from a pistol and the brigadier died on the spot. The brigadier's name could not be obtained.

Eyewitnesses who asked not to be identified said the Russian boarded his Volga car in civilian dress at 7 in the morning and as soon as he came out of his house and proceeded towards the main road, a Volkswagon car approached from the opposite direction and hit the Volga. As he was trying to come out of his car, he was shot in the head, the eyewitnesses said.

Ministry sources said the brigadier was coordinating espionage work on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and his main job was to appoint tribals for subversive activities. He was also attached to the office here responsible for the defence of the border areas, the sources said.

The brigadier had two offices--one in the Interior Ministry and the other near the Mahmudkhan bridge--where the tribals are recruited, the sources said.

This is the second killing of a senior Soviet Army official in Afghanistan.

On April 7 nationalist guerrillas shot down a helicopter, killing two Soviet generals in the eastern Konarha Province.

AFP REPORTS FURTHER ON GHAZNI MUTINY, SOVIET ATTACK

BK020745 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Aug (AFP)--Parts of Ghazni city and adjoining villages are under massive air attack by Soviet aircraft following confirmation of a rebellion in the 14th Afghan Army Division stationed in the Ghazni Province in eastern Afghanistan.

An Afghan Army major who was attached to one of the logistic offices in the Ministry of Defence confirmed the rebellion and the consequent bombing.

The major, who defected last week, came here secretly to coordinate rebel operations against the Soviet and Afghan Government forces.

Soviet MIG-21 fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships started bombarding parts of the city following reports that an unspecified number of rebels, aided by the defected soldiers from the 14th Division, had entered the city, which has a population of about 44,000 people.

The major, who asked not to be named, said last week's defection of Afghan Army units was the largest single defection since the Soviets moved their troops last December. The development has unnerved the Soviets, the major said.

Soviet aircraft also bombarded two villages--Shilgar and Andar--in neighbouring Lowgar Province following reports that a large number of rebels were hiding there.

In June the same villages were devastated by a Soviet air attack with casualties reported as "heavy."

Giving details of the mutiny in the 14th Division, the major said the trouble started when the commander of the division, a Khalqi, was replaced by a Parchami. (The Khalq and the Parcham are the two wings of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and there has been renewed faction fighting).

Before the replacement arrived, all the Khalqi officers were taken to a room and kept there for one full day by the Parchamis.

An unspecified number of known Khalqi soldiers were also dismissed. On July 24 the situation became complicated as some of the Khalqi soldiers who were not yet disarmed attempted to free their officers and an exchange of fire between the Parchami and the Khalqi soldiers took place.

Soon after, Soviet troops rushed from an adjoining army garrison and additional troops were flown from Kabul.

When the Soviet troops entered the military centre they found only a few hundred of the 4,000-strong division there. The rest had either escaped or had joined the rebels with weapons which included surface-to-air missiles (SAM), the major said.

The new Parchami commander was found dead with bullet wounds all over the body.

The fate of the Khalqi chief is not known and there are conflicting reports. The major quoted one source as telling him that the commander was killed before the Soviets arrived. Another report said he managed to escape with other Khalqi deserters.

Some of the deserted troops took shelter in the old part of Ghazni city and another group left for the Lowgar and Vardak provinces.

Consequently, the Soviets mounted a massive air attack on the old Ghazni city and the provinces.

According to reports reaching here, the air attacks were continuing but with less intensity.

Meanwhile, tension is building up here with only a day to go for the conclusion of the Moscow Olympics. Rebel sources here said they feared a massive crackdown by Soviet troops soon after the Olympics or after the Moslem holy month of Ramadan which ends on August 14.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES TALKS IN DELHI

BK021631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] India and Nepal have suggested that institutional arrangements should be made for exchange of information on the rivers the two countries share. This should be besides a bilateral commission at ministerial level to deal with the issue of utilization of water resources.

Nepalese Foreign Secretary J.B. Rana concluded his official round of talks with Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe in New Delhi today. Mr Rana expressed the view that this gesture could be considered further when the Nepalese irrigation secretary visits New Delhi in the middle of this month.

During the two rounds of talks the foreign secretaries discussed bilateral relations like protocol on economic cooperation and regional developments with special reference to the situation in Afghanistan. Briefing newsmen at the end of the talks, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said the Nepalese foreign secretary gave a brief account of his recent visits to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

RAO ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH CHINA

BK311008 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao reaffirmed in the Lok Sabha today that the alignment shown in Indian maps conforms to the true international border between India and China. He was replying to a calling attention motion by Ghulam Rasool Kashmir national conference, and others on press reports that China appears to be backsliding on the McMahon line. Mr Rao said that a delicate question like this cannot be examined, much less solved, through repeated recourse to newspaper interviews. The press report in question related to an Indian journalist interview with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, which took place on the 19th of last month. But 2 days later he interviewed Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping at which Mr Wang was also present. The second interview was more authoritative and has already been discussed in the house. A report of the interview carried by the official Chinese news agency reiterated the well-known Chinese view about the legal status of the McMahon line.

Mr Rao recalled that he had already made it clear that India never accepted this premise. He, however, noted that Wang Bingnan's interview read as a whole indicates the Chinese desire for friendly relations with India. He fully reciprocated it.

The minister also assured the house that India is second to none in totally opposing the Israeli attempts to make Jerusalem their capital. He agreed to consider a suggestion that India should take the initiative for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations. Mr Rao said India will consult other countries which co-sponsored the recent resolution at the UN special session on Palestine. The minister also took note of a demand by another member for the closure of the Israeli Consulate in Bombay to register India's protest.

Janata member (Babusaheb Panekar) wanted to know why the interview held later was given out while the earlier one was published much later. The minister promised to find out whether there was any design behind the manner of the publication of the interviews.

At the outset some opposition members, including former External Affairs Minister Vajpayee, suggested that the calling attention notice should not be taken up because it was based merely on press reports and a delicate issue was involved.

Rao on Diego Garcia, Pakistan

BK011108 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] India will support Mauritius if it demands the return of Diego Garcia from Britain to which it ceded the island in 1965. But, on its own India will not ask Britain to do so as it is a bilateral matter. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during question time in the Rajya Sabha today.

Sharing the members' concern on the threat posed by the U.S. military bases on the island, he said Diego Garcia raises a great specter of confrontation in the Indian Ocean.

In reply to a supplementary, Rao said the presence of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean has increased recently following its involvement in Afghanistan. But, he said the Soviet Union on its part is commited to keep the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. He said India will seek to implement the 1971 UN declaration making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace at a conference of littoral states in Colombo next year.

The minister also told the house that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by Pakistan will only serve to increase tension in the region. He said the matter has been the subject of correspondence at the highest levels between the governments of the two countries. The Government of Pakistan has given an assurance that its nuclear program is exclusively directed toward peaceful purposes. He said it is hoped that Pakistan will abide by its assurance.

The minister also said that Pakistan's proposal for a joint review of defense needs of the two countries will not serve any purpose. This is because a climate of mutual trust and confidence does not exist at present.

Further Details

BK011120 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rao [external affairs minister] said the presence of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean has increased recently following its involvement in Afghanistan. The growth of its strength is also to be attributed to the presence of the U.S. Navy in the region.

The external affairs minister told the members of the upper house of Parliament that out of a total budget of 490 million rupees for the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission for this year, 400 million rupees has been earmarked for the nuclear reprocessing plant at Chashma near Lahore. This information was given by the Pakistan foreign minister at a press conference in Islamabad recently.

EDITORIAL NOTES GANDHI WARNING TO PAKISTAN

BK040649 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Defence Perspectives"]

[Text] The main merit of last week's Lok Sabha's defence debate has been that it has enabled Mrs. Gandhi to put the problems of national security in proper perspective. The starting point of her succinct analysis inevitably is the marked deterioration in the security environment both globally and in Inida's immediate neighbourhood. The extent to which detente between the two rival power blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--has been damaged is underscored by the prime minister's disclosure that important West European leaders have spoken to her of a "distinct possibility" of an "open conflict." As for this country's environs, to the crisis in Afghanistan and the turmoil in South-East Asia must be added the mounting big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Altogether, therefore, tension and instability have moved "too close for comfort." As in her talks with the Pakistani foreign minister, Mr Agha Shahi, so in her speech to the Lok Sabha, Mrs. Gandhi has emphasised that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is only one of the two main ingredients of the dangerous situation there. The other is the encouragement given to the insurgents by external powers and elements. From this diagnosis follows the prescription that no matter how unpalatable the situation in Afghanistan, it does not justify jettisoning of detente.

It is no surprise therefore that Mrs. Gandhi has felt constrained to warn the country about the unpredictability of future developments. There can no other meaning of her statement that it is not possible to guess what "combinations of nations" might confront India in a future conflict. Grim enough by itself, this situation is aggravated by several factors. The security implications of the prolonged upheaval in the north-east, for instance, cannot be overlooked. Pakistan's search for sophisticated arms--the reported move to acquire Mirage-2000 aircraft is an instance in point--has a logic of its own. Moreover, there is no knowing whether, in the absence of a mechanism for public accountability, Islamabad would not go ahead with the building up of the Islamic nuclear bomb. All this adds up to a compelling case for adequate preparation and this is what the prime minister has promised the nation. She has said that despite the danger of Pakistan going nuclear, India would adhere to its policy of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes while allowing scientists to master all aspects of nuclear technology. No firm decision need be read into this statement. But implicit in it is a warning which President Ziaul Haq and his advisers will be well advised to heed.

SPOKESMAN OF PAKISTAN 'GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE' PAYS VISIT

WA041320 Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] London, July 20 (PPI)--A self-proclaimed spokesman of the so-called Pakistan government-in-exile, Raja Anwar, recently visited Inida on an Afghan passport.

According to Satindra Singh, the Indian columnist of the TRIBUNE and the FINANCIAL TIMES, Raja Anwar's visit was sponsored by a big power and he was granted a visa by the Indian Embassy in Athens.

During his stay in New Delhi, Raja Anwar addressed a press conference and distributed pamphlets which called for the overthrow of the Pakistan Government.

Another Indian weekly, the ORGANISER, in its issue of June 29, also reports that "the Soviets are busy propping up certain elements opposed to General Zia-ul Haq.

For this, a dozen leaders led by Raja Anwar were air-lifted to Kabul last week and presented to some selected foreign correspondents in a New Delhi hotel."

AFP: PROJECT TO DEVELOP MISSILES UNDERWAY

BK011621 Hong Kong AFP in English 1506 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Aug (AFP)--A project to develop missiles in India is underway, it was officially disclosed here today.

A meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee of the Defence Ministry was also told of several other steps being taken to improve the defence capability, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. The meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi who is also holding the charge of defence.

The agency said, without quoting sources, that it was further disclosed at the meeting that the first prototype of the main battle tank was expected to be available for trials by the end of next year.

Defence scientists, the committee was further told, were engaged in developing sophisticated systems for the navy such as sonar for the frigates, modern torpedoes and advanced systems for sonobuoys.

In the field of aeronautics, the development of a gas turbine engine was being actively pursued with a view to providing better thrust characteristics to indigenous future fighter aircraft. The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was also engaged in research and development of a number of sophisticated items in the field of electronics.

Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as saying that efforts of the DRDO were directed towards achieving self-reliance as far as possible.

"Our effort is to make as much equipment as possible with maximum efficiency," she emphasised.

The prime minister was also quoted as assuring that though India was purchasing defence equipment from abroad, foreigners would not be allowed to get information affecting national security.

The DRDO for the present produced about 2,800 million rupees (about 350 million U.S. dollars) worth of items, the committee was told.

RIFT BETWEEN INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES EXPLORED

BK040559 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] New Delhi, 22 July (EXPRESS news service)--The love-hate relationship between the two communist parties is again sliding into a state of suspicion, so much so that even senior comrades have shed their reluctance to point accusing fingers at one another well in public gaze.

Expressions of differences are no longer confined to closed party forums as was the case during these past few months. In contrast to their earlier agreed stand that CPI-CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Communist Party of India-Marxist] differences would rather not be resolved through discussions in newspaper columns, their leaders have now started mutual "calumny" and "slander" in their press communiques and party organs.

For the last three weeks or more, a war is going on between them in the columns of the CPI's NEW AGE and the CPI-M's PEOPLE DEMOCRACY. Judging by the tenor of the columns, the war now fought by Mr Bhupesh Gupta for the CPI and Mr H.S. Surjeet for the CPI-M promises to be a protracted one with more irrepressible comrades joining the fray in the coming weeks.

While the CPI-M has scrupulously avoided criticism of the CPI in its press communiques ever since they resolved to come closer on the eve of the fall of the Morarji government, the CPI has lately been driven to make a critical reference in a press release to the CPI-M's China policy.

The CPI release issued after its national council session mildly chides the CPI-M for not "uttering a word of criticism regarding the reactionary foreign policy of the Chinese leadership" even while welcoming the new Chinese moves about the India-China border.

This is the limited issue which has now come up for an admittedly "vitriolic" discussions between Mr Surjeet and Mr Gupta in their party organs. Shorn of all dialectical frills, the CPI thesis is that Sino-Indian relations should not be normalised at the expense of Indo-Soviet friendship. The CPI's voice betrays as much its distrust of the "Chinese manoeuvres" as its overwhelming concern for Indo-Soviet amity.

On the other hand, the CPI-M is all for normalisation of relations between the two neighbours, though it has also been trying to close the distance between it and the Soviet Union during the past few months. The Marxists believe that "there is general realisation that it is in the interests of both India and China to restore normal relations between the two countries."

In the course of the discussion, the "unsavoury tales" of the past have been retold, prompting Mr Surjeet to ask Mr Gupta "why the CPI is so perturbed" over the developments in regard to normalisation of Sino-Indian relations. With no efforts at understatement, the CPI leader has asked a provocative counterquestion: Why is the CPI-M so piqued"? He charges Mr Surjeet with "wild anti-CPI fabrications" and writing an article "almost entirely devoted to distortions, half-truths and untruths and calumnies" against the CPI.

The difference of views on the approach to China is the well-stated cause of the growing rancour between the two communist parties. What is not so well stated is that the two sides also have differences on the approach to the Congress-I.

While the Dange-liners with their declared pro-Congress-I leanings are still far from being in a position to have the final say in the CPI's policy-making bodies, there are indications that even those whom Mr Dange described as the "effective leadership" are revising their attitude to what is called the "national bourgeoisie." The expression authoritarian which began to be bandied about furiously with reference to the Congress-I shortly before Lok Sabha elections is no longer used by the CPI with the same degree of fury or frequency.

Its latest press communique has used this expression once but with a subtle and significant refir nt: Rather than squarely dubbing the Congress-I as authoritarian, it has chosen to s: at the forces of authoritarianism have gained an upper hand in that party.

The Marxists are well aware of these subtle changes in the CPI's style and stance, though they have not yet made a public reference to it. Even that miniscule section in the congress which has so far managed to maintain its opposition to the Congress-I has its doubts as to where the CPI will take its position after a few months. In fact, a senior congress leader from Kerala where that party shares power with the communist parties and sundry others told this reporter recently that it will not be surprising if the CPI ditches them in the near future.

Even amidst these developments, leaders of both the CPI and the CPI-M maintain--in the dialectical style--that their parties are coming closer to each other. Mr Gupta himself said so the other day in Calcutta. Down south the Kerala chief minister, Mr E.K. Nayanar, has held that newspapermen who report that the two communist parties are drifting away from each other know nothing.

GANDHI'S ELDEST SON REPORTEDLY TO ENTER POLITICS

BK020942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Aug (AFP)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's eldest son Rajiv is preparing to replace his late brother Sanjay as political adviser to his mother, the INDIAN EXPRESS affirmed this morning.

Sanjay was killed in a stunt plane crash on June 23.

"Rajiv Gandhi's resistance to having anything to do with politics has broken down...," the EXPRESS reported. "It was well known that Mrs Gandhi had been pleading with him to give up his flying job."

Rajiv, 37, 4 years older than Sanjay, went to work for Indian airlines in December 1968 and became a pilot captain in February 1972.

The EXPRESS said "his first thought will be to help his mother and take some of the load of routine duties off her shoulders."

KASHMIR CHIEF AGAINST ISLAMIC YOUTH MEETING IN SRINAGAR

BK311555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 31 July (AFP)--The state government in Indian-held Kashmir today threatened to deny permission for a scheduled world conference of Islamic youth and students to be held next month in Srinagar, summer capital of the border state.

Reports from Srinagar quoted Kashmir Chief Minister (head of the administration) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as offering both local and international reasons for the possible denial of permission.

The sheikh told a meeting of "prominent citizens" that his government had suggested to the local hosts of the conference, Jam'iat-e Eslami, to postone it.

"If they do not accept the suggestion, then there may be no alternative left for the administration but to disallow the conference," PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted him as saying.

Mr. Abdullah said his government was determined not to allow Jammu and Kashmir (his state) being made a "cockpit of international rivalries."

Also, he said that the situation inside the state and around its borders was such that the state government could not lower guard and permit the orderly progress in the state to be disturbed.

"We cannot allow the people to be involved in other people's problems so that they are derailed from their main objective of concentrating on ensuring orderly progress," he was quoted as saying.

Kashmir has been the scene of widespread mob violence recently sparked by a road accident involving a truck belonging to security personnel and a civilian three-wheeler. Six people were killed in the rioting which was reported to have later assumed the overtones of communal tension between the Moslems and Hindus.

Mr. Abdullah said his administration had told the hosts of the proposed conference of "frayed tempers" prevailing in the state.

He said his information was that invitations to participants in the conference had been issued from Saudi Arabia, adding that it was difficult for him to understand how the local hosts could bear the costs of such an international gathering.

The report said the sheikh also referred in this context to the recent "Seerat conference" organised by Jam'iat-e Eslami in Srinagar. This conference, attended by guests from abroad, including the imam of the grand mosque in Mecca, was not utilised for purposes of religion, he said, without elaborating.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO CANADA--Dr Oudial Singh Dhillon has been appointed high commissioner of India to Canada in succession to late Gen Tapishwar Narain Raina. He is expected to take up his assignment shortly. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1450 GMT 26 Jul 80 BK]

BRITISH ASSISTANCE--A gas turbine company of Britain is to supply and commission certain mobile gas turbine units in Assam. The units are estimated to cost 130 million rupees. An agreement to this effect was signed by the Assam state electricity board and the company in Gauhati on 27 July. Three of the turbines are expected to be commissioned by March 1981. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Jul 80 BK]

COTTON DEAL WITH CHINA--The Maharashtra state cooperative marketing federation is to export 75,000 bales of superior cotton to China. The deal was finalized during a visit of the federation's delegation to China recently. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jul 80 BK]

HAQ ADDRESSES NEWSMEN ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, AFGHANISTAN

BK031631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has placed another 20 million rupees at the disposal of the Punjab governor for distribution as interest-free loans for rebuilding houses, especially among low income groups hard-hit by the recent torrential rains in Lahore. He said the loans will be repayable on easy terms. He was addressing a news conference after visiting rain-affected localities of Lahore today prior to departure for Rawalpindi.

The president said the 20-million-rupee amount is in addition to the 10 million rupees earlier approved as a federal grant for the affected people. He said the new amount has been sanctioned after reviewing the damage caused by the heavy rains.

In reply to a question on the formation of the next federal cabinet, the president said he is studying the framework of a political administration for the country that provides for broader public participation in government. He said he will outline his views after fully ascertaining all aspects of this problem. The president said he has not yet consulted any politician about the formation of the federal ministry.

On Afghanistan, the president said the standing committee set up by the Islamic Conference has been in touch with various governments. He strongly denied that the standing committee or the Government of Pakistan has established any secret channel with any country for the solution of the Afghan problem.

Asked if the talks between Agha Shahi and Indian leaders in New Delhi had helped in any way to improve Indo-Pakistan relations, the president said except for the role played by the Indian press, he personally feels that the visit was a step toward improving relations between the two countries. A similar view has been expressed by Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

The president described as baseless the propaganda that there are press restrictions in Pakistan. He said the press is free to make constructive criticism. However, censorship on news which could create apprehension among the public is essential.

The president said the judiciary is independent and the government has never tried to interfere in the affairs of the judiciary. He himself believes in the rule of law.

The president has now reached Rawalpindi.

HAQ TOURS FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS IN LAHORE

BK031036 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this morning visited a number of localities in Lahore worst hit by the 2-day torrential rain to see the relief and rescue work done so far. The president, accompanied by Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, went round the localities of Dash Bare Mian, Shadbugh and Wasanpura. He is visiting more localities about now.

At a meeting he decided that interest-free loans should be given to those whose houses had been worst hit by the rain. A team will assess the damage so that loans are given which should be returned in easy installments.

He said the people of Lahore were known for their spirit of self-sacrifice at times of distress and they were doing the same even now after the rain.

HAQ RECEIVES SOVIET, EGYPTIAN AMBASSADORS

BK031729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador-Designate V.S. Smirnov presented his credentials to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

Outgoing ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt 'Abd ar-Rau'uf ar-Raydi also called on the president this afternoon.

MOSCOW, KABUL STATEMENTS ON SHAHI-MUSKIE TALKS REJECTED

BK031724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad today contributed as totally false and fabrication the statement put out by Radio Moscow and Radio Kabul that Foreign Minister Agha Shahi recently discussed with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie the supply of U.S. arms to intensify the Afghan freedom fighters activities against the Karmal regime in Afghanistan from Pakistan's soil. The spokesman denounced as equally false the allegation that Shahi and Muskie held discussions on the supply of arms to Pakistan through Egypt and other countries. On the contrary, he added, the Pakistan foreign minister had reiterated the policy decision to the U.S. secretary of state that Pakistan will not become the conduit for the flow of arms into Afghanistan.

The spokesman affirmed that the question of U.S. military aid to Pakistan did not arise in view of the rejection by Pakistan last March of the U.S. offer of $200 million military sales credit to Pakistan.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

BK021632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Pakistan Government, in keeping with its policy of total support to the Arab stand and especially to the Palestinian people, will intensify its efforts to lib rate Jerusalem from Israeli occupation. This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today.

He said Pakistan is shocked and dismayed by the action of the Israeli Knesset to approve a bill in connection with making Jerusalem the capital of Israel. The spokesman said there is no answer to the Israeli decision and the worldwide expression of protest and anger is justified. The spokesman said the Begin administration's step is not only prejudicial to many UN resolutions, but also disregards world public opinion and the Islamic world's sentiments.

Referring to the Pakistani efforts to [word indistinct] Jerusalem, he said Pakistan, as the current chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, had convened a session of the Islamic group in New York which decided to summon an emergency session of the UN Security Council to discuss the latest Israeli action.

The spokesman expressed the hope that all Islamic nations will join together and collectively take steps at international forums, especially at the United Nations, as well as concerted action outside the United Nations to demonstrate their determined opposition to the Israeli action and also their determination never to accept the Israeli measure.

SPOKESMAN SAYS NUCLEAR RESEARCH ONLY FOR PEACEFUL USES

BK031126 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] A foreign office spokesman has reiterated that Pakistan's modest nuclear research program is devoted solely to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and Pakistan has no intention of developing nuclear energy for military use. The spokesman was commenting on the statement made by Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao in Parliament on Friday [1 August] stating that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by Pakistan will only serve to increase tension in the region.

The spokesman said Pakistan has repeatedly given assurances that its nuclear research program is for peaceful purposes and there should be no reason whatsoever to doubt such assurances. Pakistan's good intentions can be seen from the proposals which it has put forward. These proposals are as follows: first--India agree to the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia; second--both India and Pakistan accept international inspection of all their nuclear facilities or, if this is not acceptable, then India and Pakistan accept, on a mutual basis, the inspection of each other's nuclear facilities; third--India and Pakistan sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; fourth--in the interim India and Pakistan join other countries of South Asia in declaring their renunciation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons or their acquisition.

The spokesman voiced concern over the recent official statement in the Indian Parliament that India reserves the right to carry out more nuclear tests. The spokesman expressed the hope that there will be a positive response to the Pakistan proposal so that this part of South Asia may be kept free of the danger of nuclear weapons.

AFGHAN REFUGEES PROVIDED WITH MORE FACILITIES

BK011053 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Under a number of schemes undertaken by the government, the Afghan refugees living in tented villages in the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP] and Baluchistan are being provided drinking water, health care, educational facilities and other necessities of life.

In the NWFP, a drinking water project provides for the transportation of water to refugee camps, extension of existing water schemes and drilling of more tubewells. A directorate is being set up in the province to speed up the implementation of health programs.

In Baluchistan, 28 schemes are in operation in 22 Afghan refugee villages. The Baluchistan government has provided some mobile medical units with well equipped medical staff.

Immunization of children against diseases is also in progress in the two provinces. Necessary measures have also been taken to improve the sanitary condition. Several schemes have been drawn up to provide educational facilities to the children of Afghan refugees.

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR DELHI ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK311515 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] In persuance to his majesty's government policy to develop contacts and hold consultations with the regional countries, Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana left Katmandu today for New Delhi on a 3-day visit. It is learned that in New Delhi Rana will hold talks with Indian officials on matters of bilateral, regional and international interest. Rana had recently been on similar visits to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TALKS END IN KATMANDU

BK021524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Nepal-India intergovernmental committee talks ended in Katmandu today. The two sides signed the minutes of the discussions held under the agreement on trade, transit and control of unauthorized trade. The minutes were signed on behalf of Nepal by the leader of the Nepali delegation, Industry and Commerce Secretary (Surya Prasad Shestra) and by leader of the Indian delegation, Commerce Secretary A.S. Gill on behalf of India. In their plenary session today the leaders of the three groups constituted earlier to discuss trade, transit and control of unauthorized trade, also signed the agreed minutes.

The Indian delegation left Katmandu this afternoon for Delhi. They were seen off at the Tribhuvan international airport by leader of the Nepali delegation, Industry and Commerce Secretary (Shestra).

Indian Economic Assistance

BK011323 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] India is ready to provide all possible assistance to Nepal to develop its economy. This assurance was given by the Indian delegation to the intergovernmental committee level talks which concluded in Katmandu today. Secretary of the Commerce Ministry A.S. Gill, who led the Indian delegation, has also offered Indian market to Nepal for its products in order to help reduce its trade deficit. The delegation also pointed out that those joint ventures and other projects on which a decision was taken as far back as 1978 could now be started for mutual benefit.

Nepal was reported to have assured India that it would take effective measures to curb smuggling.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH CHINA

BK031524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi has said Nepal and China maintained very close and satisfactory relations of friendship. Speaking at a function held in Katmandu to mark the completion of 25 years of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries by the Nepal-China friendship association today, the foreign minister said Nepal considers that China has given a feeling of goodneighborliness all through the period of our relations.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH MALDIVES

BK011547 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the Republic of Maldives have been established at the ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry announced today. With this the number of countries having diplomatic relations with Nepal has reached 79.

SRI LANKA

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 2 AUG

BK021256 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Colombo, 2 Aug (AFP)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja arrived today for a 1-day visit on his way home from New York where he attended the UN special emergency session on Palestine.

He will have talks this evening with Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed on bilateral matters and international issues, official sources said.

He leaves tomorrow for Bangkok.

Meetings With Hameed

BK031139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Colombo, 3 Aug (AFP)--The situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan figured prominently in discussions here today between visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and his Sir Lankan counterpart, A.C.S. Hameed.

Dr Mochtar, who arrived here yesterday after attending the UN special emergency session on Palestine, had two rounds of discussions with Mr Hameed at which they exchanged views on a wide range of international and regional issues and bilateral matters.

The Indonesian minister was due to leave here later today for Bangkok on his way home.

Dr Mochtar and Mr Hameed stated that the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan are matters of great concern to both their countries, a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said.

Mr Hameed said that the crises in Kampuchea and Afghanistan are not only specific regional issues but are part of a much wider power struggle in the area and it was up to countries like Sri Lanka and Indonesia, with their strong commitment to non-alignment, to make every endeavour to find a solution.

Mr Hameed said this could be done by encouraging a closer dialogue among the leaders of the region.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister said the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan were identical and that they could flare up into a major conflict, the statement said.

Reviewing the international situation, especially disarmament, the two ministers agreed that while tensions and conflicts in Europe were being discussed and an attempt was being made to resolve them in conferences, there was no forum at which regional tensions and conflicts in this area could be similarly discussed.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that it might be a good idea to have such a conference in Colombo and both ministers agreed to give further consideration to this suggestion, the statement said.

CABINET APPROVES DRAFT BILLS ON ELECTION LAWS

BK311138 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Several new provisions are made in four new draft bills pertaining to election laws approved by the Cabinet yesterday. The bills, to be presented in Parliament shortly, relate to parliamentary election, presidential election and the holding of a referendum. They have been drafted on recommendations made by select committees of Parliament appointed in 1978.

Some of the proposals are that candidates will be prohibited from visiting the residences of electors for canvassing, that courts should be given the (?jurisdiction) to determine adequacy of security and that only candidates should be given the right of filing election petitions.

In the case of a referendum, all questions that are put to the public should be answered by a straight yes or no. The draft law also provides the (?access) to underwrite some of the election expenses of recognized political parties. Such parties will be paid on the basis of 60 cents per vote polled. Political radio and television broadcasts will also be permitted under the proposed law.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKA LEASING COMPANY--Tokyo 22 Jul--Orient Leasing Co., the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank group and three Sri Lankan financial institutions have established a joint leasing company in Sri Lanka, it was announced here Tuesday. Orient Leasing, Japan's biggest leasing enterprise, said the joint venture, Lanka Orient Leasing Co., is the first business of the kind ever to be founded in Sri Lanka. The joint company with an authorized capital of 100 million rupees (about yen 1.45 billion) will formally start business in September with the sale target for the initial year set about yen 600 million. Orient Leasing said it expects the annual sales to increase to about yen 4 billion worth in 3 years. The three Sri Lankan partners in the joint company are the Bank of Ceylon, National Development Bank of Sri Lanka and Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon, according to Orient Leasing. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 22 Jul 80 OW]

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT GIFT--Australia is giving Sri Lanka a gift of 10,000 tons of wheat worth about 40 million rupees. The chairman of the state flour milling corporation said that the consignment, which is now being unloaded at the Colombo port, will be taken charge by the corporation for milling. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 20 Jul 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN U.S.

PARS Headquarters for Students

LD011134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has issued the following announcement on the creation of a news headquarters for making further contacts with the Islamic student societies abroad:

In his exalted name: For the purpose of following the news regarding the activities of Islamic students abroad, in connection with the support for the struggles and the resistance of the sisters and brothers of the Islamic societies of the students in America and Canada against the fascist police of America, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has organized a special headquarters.

The organizations representing the Islamic Republic of Iran, the committed students, and the student Islamic societies are asked to report to this headquarters the latest measures and news immediately through telephone number 893058, I repeat, 893058, so that it is reflected by the PARS NEWS AGENCY and enhances the morale of our struggling brothers and sisters in America.

Student Protest of Jail Conditions

LD012220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic [society] students in the United States and Canada has issued statement No 4 concerning the demonstration of Sunday, 27 July. It is as follows:

On the fourth day of our brothers' and sisters' resistance in the U.S. imperialist jail, passive efforts exerted by the fascist police of America to crush this glorious resistance are still in force.

The savage U.S. police, in the implementation of the policies of the great evil to create a psychological war, have increased the number of their prisoners' registrations several times in the last 24 hours. Our brothers have strongly protested in this respect. The imprisoned fighters have gathered in the corridors of the jail and expressed their protests by chanting "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader." To suppress them, the police, using teargas in the closed halls where the prisoners were assembled, attacked them in an inhumane manner, thus succeeding in silencing the roaring voices for a short time.

Criminal America, which is fully aware of the hunger strike staged by these fighters, has tried to postpone their final hour of victory by adding vitamins and minerals to the sugar being consumed in warm water by our brothers and sisters, which is the only daily food they are taking.

This plot has been uncovered by our imprisoned sisters and brothers and they are avoiding consuming sugar.

In another part of the jail, teachers of terror who consider the assembly of our imprisoned sisters and brothers with their revealing slogans contrary to the interests of criminal America, in transferring them to solitary cells, have taken after Carter's human rights methods, beating our sinless brothers and sisters, punching and kicking them and injuring them severely.

According to Mrs [name indistinct], one of the lawyers acting for the Islamic students' society, the condition of one of our sisters is serious, and the fingers of another sister were placed between the bars of the cell and pressed severely, resulting in her losing consciousness. The latter found herself several hours later naked on a bed in a solitary cell.

In a section of the jail where our brothers are imprisoned, they have hung a picture of Imam Khomeyni on an entrance wall to a hall, and on the walls and windows the following slogans, written with shaving cream, can be seen:

"America's exploitation of the blacks is condemned";

"Long live Palestine";

"Death to America's imperialism";

"American blacks be united";

"The Islamic school is the school of prosperity";

"There is no God but the great God";

"God is great, Khomeyni is the leader";

The presence of such slogans has resulted in the transfer of other prisoners to other Washington jails.

These slogans, together with the sound of the chanting of our brothers, have resulted in the other prisoners learning about the aims of our brothers and sisters. Every day, the lawyers and brothers who are apparently acting as interpreters, while crossing other sections of the jail, raise their fingers and give the victory sign and chant "Khomeyni, Khomeyni."

The head warden of the jail has asked the lawyers acting for our sisters and brothers several times to act as mediators to establish peace and order between the jail officials and the imprisoned brothers and sisters. Our imprisoned brothers and sisters have so far not shown any positive reaction to this suggestion. Our imprisoned sisters and brothers have warned that they condemn any contact which might be established between the lawyers and any U.S. Government departments, especially the State Department and the Justice Department, and they should know that in such an event we will no longer consider them as our lawyers. We are ready for martyrdom, and we consider martyrdom to be the only factor behind the continuous teaching of Islam's foster-struggles. We want to export our country's Islamic revolution through this to the United States and throughout the world.

Although our sisters' and brothers' wounds have become infected and these wounds are killing them, we refuse to be treated by any U.S. doctor. We are demanding the Red Cross doctors, because we believe that in this fascist system one should not even trust doctors that are provided by the jail officials. Any one of our brothers who falls into a coma as a result of injuries inflicted on him is being lifted on the hands of other brothers and then given a tour of the general areas of the jail to the chanting of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader." He is then attended by our other imprisoned brothers.

In the meantime, they have succeeded in putting out of order all the closed circuit televisions of the jail.

While our imprisoned brothers and sisters are passing the fourth day of their hunger strike and general weakness is being severely felt, with faith in God and a noted unity they have maintained their morale. They often spend their time in either mass ideological discussions or mass prayers to strengthen their morale.

According to a jail official, the prisons of Washington D.C. and its environs have not witnessed such a united group since the Vietnam war.

The actions of our brothers have resulted in an announcement by the head warden of the Washington D.C. jail that he will resort to any action in order to send our imprisoned brothers to the solitary cells.

One can note among many the following savage actions of America's police:

1. Beatings using clubs;

2. Beatings using rifle butts, resulting in one case in a broken nose for one of our brothers;

3. Death threats by pointing guns at them;

4. Disturbing them while asleep;

5. Cutting off water supplies to the solitary cells;

6. [not given]

7. Stopping mass prayers, although our brothers have ignored this, but the prevention of mass prayers for our sisters is still in force;

8. Use of bad language, degrading personalities, and laughter;

9. Increasing the heat in cells to over 100 degrees, causing several of our dear imprisoned to become unconscious--this is Fahrenheit and corresponds to 38 degrees centigrade;

10. Pulling the prisoners by their faces when transferring them to other cells;

11. Kicking and punching the sides of our sisters and brothers. It should be pointed out that the condition of two of our brothers who have gone into coma is serious, and they forced one of them yesterday to move from the general hospital to the general hospital of Georgetown University Hospital [as heard]. His condition became serious due to unknown reasons on Sunday night, and so far he has refused to respond and he is in a coma.

The general condition of one of our sisters in the hospital is also serious and she is bleeding seriously. Other sisters and brothers, despite the fact that their wounds are infected and they they feel a general weakness, are being looked after inside their cells by our sisters and [jail officials] refuse to transfer them to hospitals.

Seven of our dears, after a preliminary hearing on Monday, have disappeared. The lawyers acting for the Islamic students society have thus far not succeeded in tracing them.

The hunger strike by 52 of our brothers and sisters of the Islamic students society--a demonstration of their sympathy with our imprisoned sisters and brothers who are imprisoned by U.S. imperialism--has passed its fourth day in front of the White House and despite the hot weather and general weakness and threats exerted by the U.S. commandos, who are wearing civilian clothes, they have maintained their high morale.

"Long live Imam Khomeyni, the true leader of the world's oppressed"; "May the blood-stained flag of the Islamic Revolution be further unfurled"; "Death to the great devil, the world-devouring U.S. imperialist, and its elements."

It is necessary to say that in the last few moments, as this statement was due to be released, we have been informed that the U.S. police have pulled back. In the next statement we will inform you of the details.

Student Society Statement

LD012250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Statement No 5 of the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada issued tonight in connection with the demonstrations on Sunday, 27 July is as follows:

The U.S. court has announced that our sisters can leave jail without any preconditions. The court's reason for this was that Ayatollah Khomeyni had released the American female hostages and that therefore it would act reciprocally. All preparations had been made for the release of our sisters, but the response of these lionesses neutralized all the plans of U.S. imperialism. They decisively said that they would continue their hunger strike and remain in jail until all our brothers are released without any preconditions and until the fascist behavior of the American police has been condemned before the world.

It has also been announced that despite all efforts to transfer the men to solitary cells they will for an indefinite period remain as a group in the prison. In this way, the U.S. officials reversed the decision of the previous day because, in their own words, they do not wish to worsen the present situation, which is becoming more serious each day. An hour earlier, the American mass media had announced that as the result of an attack by our brothers on a prison guard position, guards used a special gas which causes temporary blindness so that they could extricate [as heard] themselves from the students.

When U.S. imperialism discovered that its attempts to release the sisters were useless it tried another trick. The prison officials called the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the officials of this department resorted to force and grabbed the hands and legs of each sister while the sisters were shouting slogans such as "God is great" and "Greetings to Khomeyni," which echoed inside and outside the prison compound. They carried these sisters, who have been trained in the school of Zeynab [the sister of Imam Hoseyn who acted bravely after the death of her brother], to some special cars. Then, with great harshness and ill treatment they took them to the Immigration and Naturalization Service building in order to expel them from the United States. These scenes were even broadcast by a local television station in Washington. The slogans of the sisters and the behavior of the police enabled every viewer to realize the truth of the matter. This is recorded in the file of the savagery of the American police, especially after the suppression of the uprising of the blacks in Miami.

Our eyewitness has also reported that there are marks left by chains on the hands and legs of two sisters who, because of severe beatings and injuries, have been admitted to the prison hospital. These marks are clear evidence of the locks and chains which were used to tie them to beds in the hospital. This action is so brutal that it has led to a protest from the hospital dentist to the officials.

The hunger strike of our sisters and brothers in front of the White House, the palace of tyranny and oppression and the place used to design all conspiracies, has completed its fifth day. The demonstrators have witnessed the beatings by the mercenaries employed by the U.S. Army, who are dressed in civilian clothes. These mercenaries have carried out their savage acts by using the poles of the American flag. The protest of the spokesman of the sisters and brothers to the so-called protective police was met with a deadly response. The police have announced that since the attackers are using the American flag, which is a sacred means of beating the students, they are unable to prevent them from performing this nationalistic act. The protest of the lawyers of the Islamic society to the head of the (?park) police has resulted in the construction of a rope cordon around all pavements near the White House where the hunger strike is still going on so that the mercenaries can no longer resort to their fascist behavior.

By threatening the brothers and sisters who are traveling to and from the operations headquarters of the Islamic society and the area of the hunger strike, and by stopping them and asking for their passports and by examining their visas, the Washington police wish to create fear and terror among them, but they have met with very cold reactions.

Greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the true leader of the oppressed people of the world. May the bloodstained flag of the Islamic Revolution be further unfurled. Death to the great Satan, the world-devouring U.S. imperialism. 31 July 1980 [statement is not signed]

Report on 'Atrocities'

LD020512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the U.S. den of espionage who are in contact with the brothers and sisters of the Islamic students' society in the United States, have reported that the atrocities of the cruel U.S. regime against the entrapped Muslim students has reached its peak.

According to reports from American news networks [as heard], two (?C-141) planes are ready at Washington's Andrews Airbase to take the struggling brothers and sisters of the Islamic society to an unknown destination. U.S. President Carter, after a private meeting with his secretary of state last night, gave orders for a quick evacuation of the Muslim students. But this order is contrary to U.S. laws, because, according to the laws of that country, students should be taken to court first, and if the court rules on their deportation, they may then appeal to a higher court, which would convene after 30 days.

The American [word indistinct] threw the sisters into the special detention vehicles in an abominable manner, beating them numerous times, and took them to the airport. However, the brothers are still bravely resisting. The American executioners have announced that they would crush the resistance of these brave ones with any means possible and take them to the airport. Carter has personally, directly and without a court order given the orders for the quick evacuation of these warriors.

Andrews Airbase is a military airport belonging to the U.S. Air Force. The (?C-141) plane is a military cargo plane used for the transport of war supplies.

According to the same report, the lawyer of the struggling students has said that if the U.S. Government intends to break its own laws, there is nothing we could do.

Political experts believe that (?now that) next week's Democratic Party convention is approaching, Carter does not want the report of martyrdom of more Iranian students--in addition to the existing problems--to weaken his position. That is why he was given the orders for the deportation of the students. Since he has not succeeded in deporting them, he has ordered that these warriors should be taken to an unknown jail, so that no news of their martyrdom will reach anybody until after the Democratic Party convention.

As of dispatch of this report, 0500 Saturday, 2 August, the American mercenaries have not been able to transfer the brothers to Andrews Airbase. The latest reports state that the aggressor, usurper U.S. Government intends to transfer the struggling sisters to a New York prison and the struggling brothers to a prison in the northern part of the State of New York.

Tehran Embassy Demonstration

LD020324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at midnight last night, a demonstration was held in front of the den of espionage by a group of people of Tehran and relatives of the struggling Muslim Iranian students in the United States, who are (?charged with) bringing the message of the martyrs of the Iranian Islamic Revolution to the attention of the oppressed of that country--especially the American blacks and Indians--whose cries of protest are being raised against the oppressions of the ghoulish Carter administration, and who are being subjected to acts of cruelty by the mercenary U.S. police in Carter's jails and courts of injustice.

The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy inside the den of espionage also participated in the demonstration in support of the Muslim Iranian students in the United States and in condemnation of the criminal Carter government.

Furthermore, during the demonstration, statement No 139 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, addressed to the struggling brothers and sisters of the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada, was read. The demonstration ended at 0100.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD021144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement today, announced the following:

In order to investigate and coordinate the issues connected with the jailed students [in the United States], a meeting was held at the request of the Iranian representation office in Washington, which is located at the Algerian Embassy. The session was attended by a number of lawyers and the Algerian charge d'affaires heading this office.

During extensive talks it was decided that some dedicated Iranian Muslim doctors would be asked to visit the students in jail. This visit was made by a number of Iranian doctors and lasted over 4 hours. The report which the Iranian doctors delivered to the Iranian representation office indicates that the physical condition of the majority of these students is bad and that they are suffering from nausea, dizziness, chills and [word indistinct], but their morale has been described as strong.

According to the doctors' report, the prison authorities are treating the students horribly. They make them stand for 18 hours at a stretch and assault them with water jets and teargas. Immediately after this report, Iran's representative asked the lawyers to appeal to the federal court in Washington to release those who are very ill and to hospitalize them.

The report also says that during a visit to the students by an Algerian representative accompanied by a lawyer of the Iranian representation office, the students were once again assured of the Iranian representation office's support for them.

The statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran added that, in accordance with the request of the Iranian representative, the report of maltreatment and torture by the prison authorities was conveyed to the U.S. State Department by the charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy and by the lawyer of the Iranian representation office, and talks are now underway aimed at achieving the unconditional release of our student brothers and sisters al soon as possible.

Tehran on Student Mistreatment

LD021340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the great and brave struggle by the Muslim followers of Imam Khoeyni has once again defeated Carter, who has canceled the order for the immediate deportation of the students.

The situation caused Carter, that devil chief, to postpone all his schedule today and instead call for an extraordinary meeting with his top advisers, including the secretary of state, the attorney general, police chiefs and officials of the immigration department.

Following last night's trick of releasing our sisters, which was uncovered by these heroines, the U.S. embarked upon a new trick. The Washington police dropped all charges against our brothers, thus accepting the fact of being unable to maintain order and transfering their responsibility over to the savage and heartless police of [word indistinct]. Personnel of the immigration police in groups of four held our sisters, using extreme force to remove their Islamic headgear, and transferred them to the Andrews Air Force Base in Washington.

This transfer took place last night at 2230. The film of this brutal act was broadcast by the U.S. television networks.

Washington's local television gave all its time yesterday to covering stories concerning these brothers and sisters, which impressed the inhabitants of Washington. Order has been disturbed in the city of Washington and all attention is being focused on the city's prison, where our brothers and sisters are held.

Every half hour the local television shows the aircraft which are waiting at the airport and the city's prison, which is now encircled by police and the mercenary officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Helicopters continue to circle above the city's prison. Police cars and other transport vehicles are stationed outside the prison entrance.

During this morning's meeting Carter stated: Should we keep them under current circumstances, within the next few days several of them would be lost, and should any of them die, our international prestige will be harmed. We cannot release them because this would mean endorsing their bitter feelings toward us.

Their immediate deportation, too, is against the immigration laws, yet to keep them [words indistinct] will possibly lead to some deaths, and the issue will be investigated once again in a few months. Finally, Carter comes to the conclusion that is necessary to change the prison environment, because they have considerably affected other prisoners. The great devil has been greatly upset, so he has decided to transfer the crisis from Washington and its surroundings.

Finally, at 2130 they announced that they would transfer the sisters to the New York prison and the brothers to an unknown prison in the north of New York State, thus separating these fighting brothers and sisters. They intended to detain a number of brothers who had more serious charges in Washington, but the brothers announced that under no circumstances would they allow such a thing, and should the police try to enforce the decision they would hold each others hands and fight till the last breath. Domestic and foreign reporters have assembled outside the prison entrance.

The scenes of dragging our sisters and brothers into special transport vehicles will go down in history.

Although 6 days have passed since our brothers and sisters went on hunger strike, and general weakness has overtaken everyone, our brothers and sisters have maintained their high spirits.

The police have prevented a demonstration that was due to take place following Friday prayers from Washington's Islamic center to the White House in support of our imprisoned strugglers. Muslims from all over the world, as well as American black and white muslims, attended this demonstration.

[Words indistinct] one of the reasons given for the transfer of our brothers and sisters from Washington is the uncontrollable assembly of Muslims in that city, which has announced that is has lost control and is expecting trouble any minute.

At 1100 a press conference was due to be held at the city's press center. Despite the presence of many foreign and domestic correspondents inside the building, the conference was stopped. Nevertheless, the press conference took place on the sidewalk outside the press building and lawyers acting for the Islamic students society answered reporters' questions.

One of the lawyers said that the way U.S. policy treats the Iranian students is condemned by the entire world. He added that all the documents of these crimes are being filed and in the future they will ask for compensation. He then elaborated on the mistreatment of a sister that he witnessed. He drew a contrast between student followers of the imam's policy and the way they treat the U.S. spy hostages, and the treatment by U.S. police Iranian students in the United States.

At the time this report was dispatched, 0800 Tehran time, it is over 6 hours since our brothers began to resist the police transfer of them to the airport.

A brother who was in a coma is still in a coma, and there has been no improvement in his condition.

Meanwhile, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has allocated telephone number 893058, I repeat 893058, for a news headquarters in support of the Islamic students society overseas, in order to receive the latest reports.

Request for UN Initiative

JN021834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in a statement today that Iran's representative to the United Nations held talks yesterday with the executive assistant to the UN secretary general about the savage behavior of the U.S. police toward the Iranian students who are currently staging a hunger strike.

Following the meeting, the Iranian representative said that the United States has publicly committed illegal and savage actions, contrary to the most elementary human rights. He added that the U.S. officials have ignored these acts.

The Iranian representative has officially asked the executive assistant to the UN secretary general for a speedy initiative by which to put an end to this situation. The UN official promised to send a cable to Kurt Waldheim, who is currently on a tour of Southeast Asia, so that he, in turn, can take the necessary measures through the U.S. permanent representative to the UN.

Sympathy Hunger Strike

LD021900 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to Iran's PARS NEWS AGENCY, 400 Iranian students have gone on a hunger strike as of dawn today in Tehran's Imam Hoseyn mosque. Their hunger strike is in support of their Muslim brothers and sisters who have been imprisoned by the American police.

Report on Student Transfer

JN021948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the security authorities [words indistinct] have transferred 162 Iranian students from Washington to New York in a transport plane that took off from a military base near Washington. The students, whose legs were tied with iron chains, under strict police security measures, were transferred to that the federal officials in New York can investigate their situation.

The agency adds: The students, all men, were shouting slogans in support of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, while boarding two U.S. Air Force C-141 planes. These planes took off from Andrews Airbase.

It is not yet clear whether about 20 Iranian Muslim female students arrested in Washington have been transferred to another place. A representative [as heard] at Andrews Airbase said that the Iranians have been transferred to Stewart Airbase in New York.

Meanwhile, 40 Iranian Muslim students carry on with their hunger strike near the U.S. White House, in protest over the arrest of their heroic colleagues.

Spokesmen for the Muslim students and their defense lawyers announced that the U.S. police have treated the students savagely and that the treatment received from those in charge of the prison and Immigration and Naturalization Service was no better. The students, wearing clothes bearing Khomeyni's picture, began their hunger strike 5 days ago. A later news report says that 40 additional students have joined those staging the hunger strike in protest over the U.S. authorities' oppressive acts.

Students Letter to Majles

LD022216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] The text of the message of the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada to the Islamic Consultative Assembly is as follows:

We are grateful to you for discussing the sacred message of more than 196 of our valiant brothers and sisters who have been subjected to the savage aggression of the American police and have been very savagely persecuted for being in love with Islam, the imam of the nation and the esteemed Majles, which is the hope of the Muslim nation of Iran. The actions of the student followers of the imam's policy is considered to be a violation of human rights by American politicians and their propaganda systems, which are all at the service of Zionism. Moreover, while all groups such as the International Red Cross have witnessed that all the U.S. hostages are kept in suitable conditions and no pressure is imposed on them, which has been confirmed by the statements of these U.S. spies who have been freed, the American police have savagely chained our injured brothers and sisters and have kept them in very poor conditions. However, when the police torture our Muslim sisters by removing their headscarves under the pretext of taking photographs of them and when they stop giving drinking water to our brothers and sisters, all of whom are on hunger strike, actions which resemble all the crimes committed by their trained lackeys in SAVAK, this behavior is not characterized as inhuman, a violation of human rights or contrary to the freedom of mind and expression in the eyes of those politicians. This is shameful baseness.

But such savage behavior not only will not weaken the determination of the imprisoned mojahedin, but will strengthen their position in their holy crusade and increase their determination in their fight against the enemy.

It must be stressed that these valiant brothers and sisters fervently appeal to the esteemed representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to not allow the problem of their imprisonment to weaken the position of the honorable deputies in their decision on the fate of the hostages of the den of espionage. Be careful not to show any leniency towards these spies for the sake of freeing our brothers and sisters.

[Signed] Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada.

Supportive March on U.S. Embassy

LD031100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] At 0200 today several thousand people, our vigilant brothers and sisters, who had gathered in Imam Hoseyn mosque since yesterday, marched towards the American den of espionage wielding their clenched fists and shouting slogans such as "O you the Muslim students must resist until the destruction of America." The march was staged to honor the brave resistance of the lion-hearted heroes and heroines who have stood against the arch-Satan of the century, American imperialism, and are shouting "God is the greatest" and "Glory to Khomeyni" with their fasting mouths to show the filthy nature of this great bloodsucker to all the oppressed of the world.

The marchers passed in front of the American den of espionage, and while burning effigies of Carter, issued a statement. The statement in part says: The same as our great imam, the idol-breaking Khomeyni, who is always relying on people of the world, we too expect all the oppressed of the world to oppose such tyrannies and we demand that they should take action against the savage American behavior.

The statement also warns the executive authorities of the country and the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to cast away any thought of compromise with this great world devourer from their minds, and stand decisively and in a revolutionary manner against this savage behavior of America, as this is the will of the imam and our martyr-rearing nation.

The same report indicates that various groups of people marched in front of the American den of espionage with clenched fists in support of the heroic actions of the righteous children of the Islamic Revolution and the soldiers of God's soul in the hero-rearing land of Iran and the land of great Khomeyni.

Special Foreign Ministry Measures

LD031910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1721 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, in connection with the transfer to a New York jail from Washington of the Muslim, Iranian struggling student sisters, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement:

Following the report on the transfer of the struggling Muslim sisters to a New York City jail, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has taken special measures:

The Iranian Foreign Ministry's representative at the United Nations has been instructed to visit the Muslim student sisters who have been transferred from Washington to a New York City jail. According to our correspondent's report from the United Nations, measures have been taken to implement this instruction from the Foreign Ministry and the request to visit the students will be discussed with the jail and municipal officials tomorrow morning.

Also, the Iranian representative at the office for the protection of Iranian interests in America, based in the Algerian Embassy, has been requested to help the Muslim brothers and sisters and to take every necessary measure toward the aims (?which we pursue). The representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran also attended this instruction, and in a contact with the association of Muslim students (?has informed) the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran that (?he will) proceed in (?accordance with the decisions) of the Iranian struggling students and will struggle for their release as his legal and official duty.

In addition, the lawyers of the office for the protection of Iranain interests [words indistinct], in the capacity of observer, have taken and will take important steps against the Washington police and other officials who are in various ways persecuting our Muslim brothers and sisters.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has informed the office for the protection of Iranian interests to speedily consider and follow up every proposal or legal proceedings concerning the release of the imprisoned brothers and sisters.

Once again, the Foreign Ministry condemns the barbaric measures of the U.S. police, which are illogical and which stem from the unstable U.S. policy, and believes that these forms of actions, which are undoubtedly [words indistinct] by the U.S. police, will not escape the world's attention.

Ahvaz March Supporting Students

GF031349 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] A large number of Ahvaz citizens started a March from Hoseyniyeh 'Azam at approximately 0300 today at the conclusion of religious ceremonies. The purpose behind the march was to demonstrate support for the Islamic students in the United States and to protest the actions of the fascist police of the murderous United States.

The marchers voiced their support for the Muslim students in the United States, who are bravely opposing police in that country, by shouting slogans and showing their hatred of the actions taken by Carter's fascist government.

The Khuzestan Central Islamic Revolution Committee, the Ahvaz center of Islamic student societies, the Khuzestan Revolution Guards, the Khuzestan reconstruction crusade, the Ahvaz branch of the Islamic Republican Party, the Ahvaz clerical society, the Islamic society of the 92d Armored Division in Ahvaz, the Islamic society of the Ahvaz Bazaar, the Friday imam of Ahvaz and the Ahvaz Islamic awakening center have also expressed their support for the revolutionary actions of the Muslim students in the United States.

Foreign Ministry 3 Aug Statement

JN031755 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued a statement following the transfer of our sisters among the struggling Muslim students from Washington to a New York jail. The Foreign Ministry says: Instructions have been passed to the Iranian UN representative to visit our Muslim sisters in the New York jail. He was asked to arrange this meeting with the officials of the New York jail and the municipality.

The Foreign Ministry also asked Iran's representative at the office that looks after Iranian interests in America, who works at the Algerian Embassy, to hasten to assist the Muslim sisters and brothers and to adopt whatever measures are necessary and compatible with the objectives for which these students are struggling.

Consequently, the Iranian representative has stated that he will move in the steps of the struggling Iranian Muslim students and will endeavor to bring about their release.

The statement condemns the barbaric and illogical procedures utilized by the American police. These procedures, the statement adds, derive from the unstable international situation.

The statement says that the American police's inhumane methods cannot be hidden from the world's attention.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION WITH U.S. HOSTAGES

Demand for Immediate Trial

LD031117 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Thousands of people in Germi, the main town of Moghan, staged a sitin at the great mosque of Germi [word indistinct] this morning to protest against and condemn the fascist actions of America and to support the message of the Muslim students outside the country.

They issued a statement which in part asks the Islamic Consultative Assembly to order the Islamic Revolution Court to begin immediately the trial of the American spies whose hands are soaked in the blood of the oppressed nation of Iran.

Rafsanjani on Majles Trial Committee

NC040854 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 4, (AFP)--The next session of the Iranian Islamic assembly will debate the possibility of appointing a committee to "prepare the trial of the American hostages", assembly Chairman Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

The ayatollah said an unnamed deputy had suggested the committee and also "holding the United States responsible for a worsening situation since the assembly began discussing the hostages."

Ayatollah Rafsanjani hinted that this situation was linked to the Iranian students arrested recently in the United States.

The assembly first discussed the hostage problem last Wednesday, after 187 American congressmen sent a letter on the subject asking Iranian deputies to give the issue "top priority."

Ayatollah Rafsanjani said today that the United States "was not concerned about 40 or 50 hostages," adding that they had "organized this problem for their elections and to repress our revolution."

Militant Iranian students have been holding 52 Americans hostage since seizing the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on November 4.

The assembly was to debate today the validity of the seat won by Admiral Ahmad Madani, the former naval commander who was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency and whose name was linked with last month's coup plot by military personnel.

TEHRAN REPORTS PLANS FOR 5 AUG ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

LD031118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy, through the release of a statement, has invited the honorable inhabitants of Tehran to commemorate the 23d night of Ramadan in sympathy with the imprisoned sisters and brothers in the United States in front of the spy nest [U.S. Embassy in Tehran]. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: [first sentence indistinct] At a time of bravery by our fighting sisters and brothers in the United States, as well as resistance and bravery by the Muslim nation under the leadership of the era's idol breaker, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, in direct struggle with the great devil, we are reminded of the memories of the glorious bloody and victorious wars of God's prophets and his assciates during the months of Ramadan. (?Their glorious victories are lessons for today's humanity.) Yes, at the time that the Muslim and heroic nation of Iran is mourning the great and honorable martyrdom of 'Ali Ben Abi Taleb, the world-devouring America is savagely treating our dear and fighting sisters brothers and is dragging them in an inhumane manner from one prison to another.

Yet our sisters and brothers who have learnt the lesson of resistance from their lion-men and lion-women compatriots, with their resistance and dedication have sent the criminal Carter up the wall [as heard].

It is appropriate that our fighting sisters and brothers are in great sympathy and unity with their entrapped sisters and brothers for the aim of greater international disgrace of the United States and the false face of Carter's human rights and, as a mark of this, will attend a mass prayer ceremony on the 23d night of Ramadan, which is the third and the last mourning night of Lilatolqadr [honoured nights] of the month of God, with their almighty unity in front of the spy nest and in surrounding streets. We pray to God for the victory and glory of Islam and world's Muslims and [word indistinct] of the oppressor superpowers.

March on U.S. Tabriz Consulate

LD021828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Tonight it was announced that following the invitation extended by His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Assadollah Madani, the Friday imam of Tabriz, and also Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi, head of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tabriz, as a sign of appreciation for the legendary acts of the sisters and brothers, members of the Islamic associations of students in American and Canada and as an expression of gratitude for their sacrifices, there will be a march from Prayer Square towards the American den of espionage in Tabriz on Tuesday, 5 August.

CIA PLOT TO KILL SHAH, ALLEGED RANSOM OF HOSTAGES HINTED

LD011145 London NOW! in English 1-7 Aug 80 pp 6-9

[Unattributed article: "Can America Buy Freedom for Captives?"]

[Excerpt] Startling allegations that the shah fled from his hospital in Panama because he feared a CIA plot to kill him came to light this week as the exiled monarch was laid to rest in Cairo. The shah's death has also renewed speculation over the fate of the American hostages in Iran.

The allegations about the CIA are made by the shah's French publisher, Henry Bonnier, a friend who visited him while he was on his deathbed a few weeks ago. "Some very weird things happened there, very weird," the dying shah is reported to have replied when asked why in March he had fled from Panama, where he had gone for further medical treatment after leaving the hospital in New York.

Bonnier says the shah told him he was convinced the CIA were planning to kill him during a surgical operation at an American military hospital in the [former] Canal Zone--presumably in order to help free the American hostages. The shah heard his Panamanian doctor, whom he trusted, shouting at Americans in the hospital: "It's inconceivable. We cannot do such a thing." A few moments later, the Panamanian doctor said he would not be present during the operation. "I refuse to countenance such a thing," he said in front of several people.

Fearful for his life, the shah contacted his friend David Rockefeller, the New York banker, who arranged for a plane to take the shah and his family out of Panama to their last exile in Egypt.

With his funeral this week in the midsummer heat of Cairo, attention shifted once again back to the captives held in Tehran since the shah first went for treatment in America last November.

According to sources in Tehran, the most likely outcome is that the revolutionary regime will now start bargaining with America over a ransom of several billion dollars to be paid for the hostages' release. The mullahs will claim the ransom represents wealth that properly belongs to Iran but which was salted away by the shah during his 39-year-rule.

Some idea of the size of the likely ransom demand can be judged by the comment of 'Ali Reza Nobari, head of the Central Bank of Iran and a key adviser to the president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, that he had set up a committee "to prove that the shah had embezzled 10 billion dollars of the nation's wealth."

One Western diplomat in Tehran told NOW!: "The death of the shah has brought about a change in the public mood, a willingness to accept hard cash and the unfreezing of the reserves in exchange for the hostages without any trials. Ayatollah Khomeyni may seem crazy to the outside world, but in fact he is a man with a close ear to the ground and a keen feel for what people are thinking. It would be a good idea for the U.S. to make some sort of gesture--a partial unfreezing of funds for example--in order to capitalise on this new mood before the militants relise the change."

One important factor about the time of such bargaining is that Iran's clerical leaders have come to hate President Carter almost as much as they did the shah.

One clerical member of parliament forecast that the Iranians would hold out to spite Jimmy Carter until U.S. election day on November 4--which is, ironically, also the first anniversary of the seizure of the hostages. No thought seems to have been given to the consequences of a Reagan victory for Iran. Doing down Carter seems to be the limit of current thinking.

This, plus the fact that anything done in a hurry in present day Iran takes weeks, and anything done by a revolutionary committee takes that much longer, would suggest that optimism about a quick release is misplaced.

ENVOY TO CANADA COMMENTS ON SHAH'S DEATH, U.S. TIES

JN020933 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] In an interview on the Canadian radio and television network, Mohammad Hoseyn Adili, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ottawa, has spoken about current political topics and issues, including the issue of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

In his interview, Adili referred to the death of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. He said: The death of this international thief and usurper of the century should be a lesson to agent dictators like As-Sadat and Saddam Husayn. They should know that they will have the same fate sooner or later.

Adili added: The death of the deposed shah will have no effect worth mentioning on the situation of the spies. This is because the occupation of the den of espionage reflected the Iranian people's anger, their denunciation of the continued hostile U.S. policy and their demands to have the shah back for trial.

Adili said: Mohammad Reza Pahlavi represented injustice, oppression and U.S. massacres in Iran and it was inevitable that he be tried in order to expose the United States and its policy. Adili added: The United States must cancel all measures that it has adopted against Iran in order to prepare the atmosphere [in Iran] for the adoption of a decision concerning the spies. The United States should especially consider restoring the wealth of the Iranian people that was robbed by the Pahlavi family. In any case, the Majles will discuss this matter and make a decision.

The Iranian charge d'affaires referred to the current circumstances the U.S. administration is facing and said: The United States is now facing a severely deteriorating situation. Its economic stagnation takes on larger proportions daily, while inflation escalates. Adili added that while Carter has had no luck in his foreign policies, U.S. blacks are escalating their upheavals and demonstrations from town to town. The present and future U.S. administrations will be forced, sooner or later, to recognize and respect the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Adili said: The Muslim Iranian people will make them understand this through their constant struggle. In any case, the United States must refrain from its barbaric policy toward Iran and the oppressed peoples, because this will harm it in the long run.

At the conclusion of his interview, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Ottawa spoke about Canadian-Iranian relations. He pointed out that these relations deteriorated during the era of the former Canadian Government and that the new Liberal government in Canada is dutybound to review its stand toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and compensate for the past.

KHAMENE'I REPLIES TO U.S. CONGRESS MESSAGE

NC011259 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 1 (AFP)--Messages to the U.S. Congress and Government were read here today by Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i while leading Moslem sabbath prayers at Tehran university.

In reply to 180 members of congress who asked the Iranian parliament to give priority to the case of the American hostages, the ayatollah said: "You spoke of peace...but we cannot believe you.... What do you say about...the incursion in Iran of mercenaries?"

"If you demand friendship, why do you mistreat Muslim students?"

Ayatollah Khamene'i's message to the American Government accused it of fomenting coups and backing Iraq against Iran.

Then he accused American police of repressing demonstrations of Iranian students supporting Iran's Islamic regime: "The United States, so-called defender of human rights, has attacked Iranian students like a savage dog.... Other Iranian students are on hunger strike in front of the White House, or rather the black house of oppression."

The ayatollah urged Iran's people to mobilize against the threat of "American-supported mercenaries."

SOVIET AIRSPACE VIOLATION PROTESTED, UNDER INVESTIGATION

LD011503 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jul 80 p 3

[ETTELA'AT unnamed correspondent report: "Protest Sent to Soviet Authorities at Violation of Iranian Airspace by Russian Helicopter."]

[Text] Bileh Savar--At about 1850 on Saturday, 26 Jul, a Russian helicopter violated Iranian airspace at Bileh Savar in Moghan, and then returned to the Soviet Union.

In a conversation between the ETTELA'AT correspondent in Tabriz with Lieutenant Samin, deputy commander of the gendarmerie company at Bileh Savar, the latter said: "The matter is being investigated. We have protested to the Soviet authorities." He added: "The reason why the Soviet helicopter entered Iranian airspace is not yet clear, and the results of meetings with the Soviet authorities will be announced."

ENVOY TO USSR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS, SOVIET MUSLIMS

LD021758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, held a meeting today with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to present a report. Before the meeting he was interviewed by our reporter on relations between Iran and the USSR. He said: I should say that we are dissatisfied because the Soviet Government sends weapons, fighter planes and helicopters to Iraq and we have expressed our disapproval. Although the Soviet Government is aware that the Government of Iraq is a puppet government supported by America and works as a [word indistinct] base for America, it supplies that government with weapons and these same weapons are used to kill our dear border guards and guardsmen. This goes against our friendship. Everyone knows that the Government of Iraq has never attacked the Government of Israel but instead has used these weapons against our revolution. This we cannot understand. I cannot be the ambassador to a country that claims friendship while weapons from this country are used to bombard the western regions of our country and kill our dear guardsmen.

In another part of his speech he said: Of course, these activities are not substantial enough to disturb the friendly relations between our country and the USSR. We do have trade and economic relations with the USSR. There are many issues we agree on and there are issues we do not approve of.

Answering a question put to him by our reporter asking about the reflection of our Islamic Revolution in Muslim parts of the USSR, Dr Mokri said: Our revolution is not merely a change of regimes, rather it is a storm in history. This revolution's effects can be seen everywhere in the world. But since we and the Soviet Government have different (?regimes), and though we try to maintain neighborly relations with the USSR, we cannot cut our relations with Muslims in Russia. Just as we do not want anybody to interfere in our internal affairs, we in turn do not interfere in any other country's affairs. We maintain our spiritual connections and this enhances our friendly and neighborly relations.

PAPAL ENVOY ARCHBISHOP CAPUCCI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

1 Aug Arrival

NC020737 Paris AFP in English 0637 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 2 (AFP)--Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, apostolic delegate of the Melchites of Europe, arrived here Friday for a visit during which he is to pass on messages from the pope to Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, a source in the papal nunciature here said.

During his visit-day [as received] stay, the prelate also is to meet with Iranian leader on behalf of Catholic schools and priests in Iran, the same source said.

The archbishop had spent five days here last month.

Pope's Letter to Khomeyni

LD031956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] The letter of Pope John Paul II to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was today submitted to the imam by Archbishop Capucci. This letter was put at the disposal of the Voice of the Islamic Republic a few moments ago. The text of the letter is as follows:

To His Eminence Ayatollah el-'Ozma' [the great] Ruhollah Khomeyni: His eminence appreciates the deep feelings and [word indistinct] and the friendly sentiments by which the Catholic Church always [word indistinct] the developments in the affairs of the noble nation of Iran.

In the speech at the Vatican in the presence of the representatives of all the countries of the world, we took the opportunity and mentioned the glorious history of the Iranian nation's humanitarianism, and we explicitly expressed our best wishes for the life of his eminence and for peace and progress in Iran. The philosophy of these sentiments is that [words indistinct] and must make, in particular in the present-day world. Muslims and Christians have common beliefs about defending the principles of justice, with an understanding of each other and [word indistinct] and with inspiration from the principles of their religions, as they both believe, in obedience to a just and single God. Therefore, we are sure that his eminence, with his spiritual influence on the nation and the officials responsible for the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will please us in such a way that the Catholics who are residing in that country can live in peace and the religious Christian figures can enjoy decent treatment in their mission and can continue their religious and educational services, which have been rendered with respect for Islamic beliefs, and a great part of which have been accepted by a great majority of the Iranian nation with regard to its cultural values and its political cause. The order which will be issued by his eminence in this respect will be extremely valuable for the progress of good relations between the Christians and the Muslims of the world.

With due respect and numerous greetings to his eminence, we wish justice, success and peace for the noble nation of Iran from Almighty God.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Speech Criticizing Pope

LD032254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni given at audience for Archbishop Capucci, in Tehran on 3 August--recorded, duration 20 minutes]

[Text] Archbishop Capucci this evening submitted a letter from John Paul II, the leader of the world's Catholics, to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, the imam of the people made the following speech in response to the pope's letter:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: This is the second time that the pope has written to us and has sent people to us. The first time was (?for) the espionage den when our youths [words indistinct] was not an embassy, that those who were inside were not diplomats but spies who had (?gathered) in the center of espionage and [words indistinct]. This time it is for the schools that [words indistinct]. The pope has sent a messenger and asks that we should recommend that (?they remain). We have nothing against (?Christians), (?Jews) or other (?sects) and would under no circumstances prevent the schools from operating, so long as they are schools and education centers, (?whether) they be for the teaching of the commandments of Christ, may peace be upon him, or those of others. But, if we were to learn that other things are going on in the schools, (?if we were to learn that they are dens of espionage), we could not tolerate that in our country other things should be done in the name of education and schools. Of course, the matter should be carefully considered. If the schools are proper schools, if they are for education, (?they should not be hindered).

But, if--God forbid--the schools are not what they seem, our nation should not tolerate them; that is, it cannot tolerate them. I should send this message, through you, to the pope: Are you not aware of America's (?collusion) with those who have appointed [montasab] themselves to the Constitution? Or are you aware and ignore it? Do you know that during the 50 years of domination by Britain and the United States all our possessions were destroyed?

You know that our country was under a domination which had been imposed on us by the British through Reza Khan, and by the British, Americans and Soviets through Mohammad Reza. What did they do for the people of our country? Has it ever been one of your principles to listen to the cries of pain of the oppressed, or do you only pay attention to the shouts of the oppressors? Do you know what the United States is doing right now to our youths, our boy and girl students, and what the American police have done to them? Do you know that the American police supported the traitors who intended to organize a meeting and a march against our oppressed country in the United States? When our Muslim students decided to organize a counterdemonstration to show our nation's sufferings, what did the American police do to them? Does Mr Pope [Aga ie-Pap] know that some our youths are unconscious and suffering from broken ribs under lock and key and that some of our young girls in jail are unconscious? Does he ever pay attention to these issues? Has he ever noted how His Holiness Christ, may God's greetings be upon him, treated man?

You, who claim to be His Holiness Christ's (?successor), do not pay any attention to these issues. I wish you had sent a messenger to Carter. I wish the pope had sent you to Carter with a letter stating that the Americans have arrested these Iranian students who seek their rights and who want to expose the oppression imposed on our nation. The Americans continue to transfer them from one jail to another and have put chains on their feet and hands and have broken their ribs. And now they are perishing under the heels of Carter's executioners. How am I supposed to respond to the nation? If our nation says that this Christian clergy is in the service of the superpowers, what shall I tell them? I am sorry that I cannot respond to them, for our nation will present any deviation from the Christian clergy in any respect, because there would be documents and signs in that case. Why did he not make any complaints during the long period when we were suffering and our youths were being killed in the streets of Iran and shed their blood on the asphalt? Why is he discriminating? Were Jesus' instructions based on discrimination?

Anyone who follows the messiah should protect the oppressed and should resist the superpowers. Similarly, anyone who adheres to Islam should oppose the superpowers and release the oppressed from their claws. Why has Mr Pope not said anything about these boys and girls whom I am talking about today, those who are right now suffering hardships in prisons and in chains and torture. Why has he not spoken a word about these issues? Why should we not say something to these people who regard themselves as Christians and church followers. If you are true Christians, why do you do such things? What answer am I to give to these oppressed people? Those who tell us about their support for religious leaders, why do they not speak a word against the superpowers and about the oppressions that our people suffer (?behind doors). These cruelties are even inflicted on Americans themselves. Why do they not speak a word about them? No message is sent and no envoy is sent (?about such cruelties). But when an espionage den, whose espionage is obvious, is taken over, they send envoys and letters.

People know that their schools here--I do not know myself, but those who have gone and seen them say that--are not places for education but centers for other activities.

Now they have sent a letter and made a recommendation as though we are against it anyway; as though we are against learning, against schools, Christian schools, Zoroastrian schools and Jewish schools. Whom are we opposed to? But if the schools are of a different mind, we could not tolerate them. They should first observe all these schools. They should send people to find out the conditions of these schools and why our government has not been able to tolerate them. Of course, this is up to the government. But, what I would like you to tell the pope is this: You who are a religious leader should alter your outlook regarding the oppressed, those who are perishing under the heels of American and those young boys and girls who are in American jails now and are being taken from prison to prison and have recently been put in solitary cells. The pope should ask why this has been done. (?Why do we not hear) the pope--who should support the oppressed in Iran, or those who are being tortured in America--asking questions?

Please convey my greetings to him. When you leave this place, you should side with the oppressed and you should side with persons who have been plundered, suppressed [word indistinct]. You should support our youths, our boys and girls who are at present suffering in the hands of the American tyrants. Those who express allegiance to you should instruct them to release the students. We can no longer tolerate American domination. Even if the United States were to kill all our people, it could no longer recoup and maintain its interests and put our nation under torture and oppression. The United States should know that the time has passed when it could imagine that it could return to Iran through such devious activities. Mr Pope should ask the United States not to oppress humanity in this way. Human beings are the servants of God, they are God's creatures, and the United States should not treat God's servants in this way. I hope that the pope will do his religious and good-will duty and prevent those deeds that are committed [word indistinct] of America. We will stand against the United States to the end; we will not let the United States or its mercenaries return. Our nation is ready to defend justice to its dying breath, and will not succumb to oppression.

Peace be upon those who follow the right path.

Addresses to Sunnis

ID011026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] This morning a number of Sunni religious personalities from Sistan Va Baluchestan Province were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The imam of the nation addressed them in a speech.

Meeting With Martyr's Family

ID011022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the martyred son of Islam, [words indistinct] Seyyed 'Ali Andarzgu, recived his wife and children this morning. At this meeting Imam Khomeyni, addressing them affectionately and after remarks about the martyred struggler Andarzgu, emphasized that brave and self-sacrificing children of Islam should be reared in the pure bosom of the free and champion women of Islam. He hoped that the children of that martyr, like their father, would be brought up in the way of God and serve the dear Islam with honesty.

Meeting With Guards Representative

ID011710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Haj Sheykh Fazlollah Mahalati, the imam's representative in the Revolution Guards Corps, was received this afternoon by Imam Khoymeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati presented the imam with a report concerning the corps' activities in various fields.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Visit to Mashhad, Neyshabur

ID012328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and his companions, after making a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Imam Reza, may God's peace be upon him, and visiting the cities of Mashhad and Neyshabur and giving speeches at meetings of the peoples of these two cities, returned to Tehran at 2130. After leaving Mashhad, the president inspected this city's airbase.

The president, who arrived in Mashhad by air this morning in order to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of His Holiness Reza, may God's peace be upon him, was welcomed at the airport by Hojjat ol-Islam Val-Moslemin Abbas Va'ezi Tabasi, the representative of the imam and the custodian of the holy shrine, and Dr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, the governor general of Khorasan.

Accompanied by the governor general of Khorasan, the cultural and press attache of the president, and the deputies of the people of Mashhad and Neyshabur in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the president left the airport for the sacred shrine of the eighth imam, may God's peace be upon him. According to the report of the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY sent to the holy city of Mashhad, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, after making a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of His Holiness Imam Reza, may God's peace be upon him, went to the guest house of the holy shrine and had discussions with the members of the clergy. At the same place the people discussed their problems with the president.

After that, the president took part in a glorious gathering of the people in front of the sacred shrine of His Holiness Imam Reza, may God's peace be upon him. Here the various groups of the people of Mashhad and the pilgrims to the shrine of Imam Reza, may God's peace be upon him, expressed their strong feelings toward the president by saying: Greetings to Bani-Sadr; Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we will support you. In a part of his speech, the president said: [read by announcer]

In the past, there were some haughty individuals who did not even accept God's religion. Now there are certain people who regard it below their dignity to obey the orders of the government. In their view, obeying the orders of the government is a sign of weakness and meanness. They regard it below their dignity to obey the government. It is these people who disobey the government. When pressure is exerted on them to submit to the orders of the government they take refuge with the enemy and take up positions here and there and stand against the force of law. They are among the most dangerous groups, because they cripple the government from within.

In his speech, the president emphasized that affairs should be conducted through government channels. In the face of these people who pay no heed to (?advice), and who, like those people who 14 centuries ago stood up against 'Ali, stand up against the Islamic government, there is no alternative but to act in a decisive way, and there is no assistance except from you people. You people should stand up to these groups and those haughty people who have stood up against the imam and the leader of the nation and who have crippled the government; because these haughty people who find it below their dignity to obey the government have been weakened as the result of this government and will be defeated. The oppressors want their government to become dominant sooner or later over you people. On this great day I inform you that I am steadfast up to the point of martyrdom and that I will resist all those who wish to turn the government into a plaything and who want to weaken it.

In another part of his speech, the president said: [passage indistinct]

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, arrived in Neyshabur at 1500 today in a helicopter with a number of his companions in order to visit the historical city of Neyshabur and to give a speech to the people of this city. On his way, he visited the newly built town of Imam, situated 36 kilometers from Neyshabur. According to the report, in this town the president of our country inspected the houses which have been built and the area around those houses. The engineer of this project supplied the relevant information to Mr Bani-Sadr. It was decided that for the provision of certain construction materials the supervisors of the project should visit the president later. According to Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari, a member of the city council, the cost of this project will be covered by the assistance received from the people and from the imam's account No 100. The governorate general of Khorasan has also allocated 10 million rials for agricultural projects in this town.

According to the report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, after inspecting this complex, attended a meeting of the workers and inhabitants of the adjacent villages and closely investigated their needs.

Orders to Ministers, Officials

LD021800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Reza Taqavi, the presidential bureau chief, announced that according to orders issued by President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, ministers and officials responsible for ministries will continue with their duties in their respective ministries until the appointment of a prime minister and a cabinet. Employees and workers of these ministries should obey them within the limits of their authority. Reza Taqavi added: The president expects all Muslim and committeed employees of ministries to cooperate with ministers in order to help in the running of state affairs.

Comment on U.S. Boycott

LD031734 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 03 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran--According to Iranian President Bani-Sadr, the U.S. boycott is in fact affecting Iran. In an interview for the Frankfurter RUNDSCHAU newspaper given in Tehran, the president said that the boycott was leading to rising import prices. But "the spiritual factor proved in the revolution to be stronger than the (?physical) factor," he added.

Bani-Sadr said that Iran was having to spend $2.5 billion more on its imports than formerly, which corresponded to a rise in prices of 20 to 25 percent. The United States might conclude from this "that it could force Iran to its knees by winter, but this was the same calculation made at the time with regard to Vietnam. Seen from this pointof view, the population of Vietnam should have been destroyed several times over," Bani-Sadr said.

Iran could not do without a modern economy because it has had to create 1 million new jobs every year. In the main, however, Iran had to mobilize its [word indistinct] for the construction of a (?modern) society. Regarding the basic line of the new order in Iran, Bani-Sadr said that it wanted to change the basis and the edifice of society in such a way that "our dependence on the West is abolished."

Iran (?was not aiming for) fascism or any other despotism, but it was also not liberal, which meant competition between groups and the domination of the strongest. An Islamic system meant acting in relationship with God and mobilizing all talents in one direction. Relations with Europe were determined by the concept that Iran was an independent country [words indistinct], "then we shall pursue a policy of understanding, and if not, then we shall not."

Speech on Hostages, Jerusalem

LD040924 Tehran PARS in English 0819 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Aug (PARS)--Speaking to a gathering in Sepahsalar garden northeast of Tehran on Saturday, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr discussed national issues, status of Iranian students in the United States and recent measure of Israel to transfer the capital of the country to Jerusalem. Condemning the decision of Israel, the president said that Israel does not act independently or have any power of its own; it, rather, depends on the United States. If we sacrifice real struggle against dominant power for empty slogans and occupy ourselves with trivial issues there is the possibility that the plots would be successful, added the president. "It would be a mistake to think that the dominators would quit their acts of violation and would fulfill rights of others. We should turn struggle against domination and dominators into the main aspect of our lives."

Referring to the Moslem countries, the president said: "In order to reach the final victory we have to accept that we are fighting with superpowers and thus we have to accept conditions of war, its limitations and its difficulties. In order to free our countries from domination of superpowers we must act unitedly and we must overthrow the imposed regimes which are using their efforts to destroy movements of the region. What is happening in Palestine and Al-Quds [Jerusalem] and the way Iranian students are treated in the United States are all signs of our weakness. If we are able to overcome our internal problems and find enough power to strengthen ourselves, we would be able to mobilise great masses of the oppressed and direct them against the oppressors," added the president. Referring to the issue of the American hostages, Bani-Sadr said: "The U.S. is preventing the issue from being solved. Everyday it is bringing up new issues so that this one remains unsolved. What we ought to do is to get united and to know that our problem with the U.S. dominators is the question of survival of world [word indistinct] of the superpowers and independence of nations such as ours. Because we have been the first to rise against American domination we have to bear more hardships and should expect further difficulties in this struggle and should not preoccupy ourselves with trivial matters. Our main issue should be self-sustained production and to this end we should mobilise all our talents and forces," stressed the president.

At one point Bani-Sadr called on the Iranian students who are harassed and cruelly treated by American police to bear the difficulties and resist and do not submit to the U.S. as far as possible.

Throughout the speech of the president the crowd who had gathered in the garden and the surrounding areas were chanting slogans in favour of Bani-Sadr and pledging their support to him. At the end of the speech, large number of the audience, while chanting slogans in support of Bani-Sadr, marched on Jomhuri Street.

QOM PRAYER LEADER WARNS MAJLES TO FOLLOW IMAM'S LINE

LD011333 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Jul 80 p 13

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "If Majles Does Not Follow Imam's Line We Will Close It Down"]

[Text] Qom--The Qom Friday prayers were held at the Hakim Mezami high school, attended by all the townspeople and led by the Ayatollah Meshkini [imam jom'eh of Qom].

In his first address the imam jom'eh of Qom spoke on the importance of those who fast in the eyes of God and the philosophy behind fasting.

In his second address, which was to the Iranian nation, he said: "At present, the entire attention of the nation should be directed toward its respected deputies in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who are in an extremely sensitive and dangerous situation. The deputies must draw up plans for the economy, education, law and order, agriculture, livestock raising and services, and entrust these plans to the right executive power, that is, the prime minister and believing ministers who follow the imam's line."

Elsewhere in his address, Ayatollah Meshkini said: "The task of the president of the republic and the Islamic Consultative Assembly in choosing a prime minister and the other ministers is a very difficult one. O president of the republic! O deputies! If you choose the prime minister in the manner that the imam has instructed, well and good. But if you fail to exercise care, the nation will treat you in a revolutionary manner."

He added: "Mr President, forgive us for we are a snake-bitten people. We saw what you saw as regards the provisional government, and you heard less than we did. I swear to God that the crimes and acts of treachery committed by the provisional government were not even committed during the period of the Satan. After all, this nation is like a snake-bitten man who fears a colored rope. I am afraid that in the future the ministers coming into office will be similar to those of that [provisional government] cabinet, first among which was Hasan Nazih, whose initial job of becoming oil minister was to go to Abadan and get himself a salary of 60,000 tomans a month. And when the imam ordered him to spend 1 day's oil money on the oppressed and mistreated people of Kordestan, he evaded this, and the situation has arisen today in Kordestan in which over 10 persons have been killed in the region. [as published]

"The provisional government and the Hasan Nazih team should be put on trial to clarify the reason why so much blood has been shed in this province.

"O deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly! O Mr President! Understand the mood of the nation. This is the selfsame nation of which the imam said: 'The nation was revolutionary but we were not revolutionary.'

"This is the selfsame nation which brought the Satan to its knees. If, therefore, the Majles should fail to act within the framework of Islam, and to follow the iman's line, we will close it down and move in a revolutionary manner."

Elsewhere in his address Ayatollah Meshkini addressed those deviating from Islam and asked them to lay down their arms and return to the fold of Islam and the nation.

PARS REPORTS ANZALI TUDEH PARTY OFFICE OCCUPIED

LD040914 Tehran PARS in English 0836 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Aug (PARS)--Moslem youths in the Caspian port city of Anzali occupied the office of the communist Tudeh Party and Democratic Youth Office in the city on Friday, it was reported by PARS yesterday.

KHALKHALI ORDERS EXECUTION OF FOUR IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

LD021842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Excerpts] According to the central news unit, on the orders of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the special revolution courts for fighting against narcotics, three people were executed by a firing squad in Bandar 'Abbas on charges of peddling and trafficking in narcotics. A fourth person was also executed on charges of murdering two children and committing the filthy act of sodomy.

The Islamic Revolution Court of Bandar 'Abbas, while reporting the above news, announced that the files of 42 accused have been sent to Tehran for final investigation and for issuing verdicts. These 42 people were arrested by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the police of the Islamic Republic, Bandar 'Abbas center, on charges of consuming, distributing and selling narcotics.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali investigated these files and issued orders to be carried out by the Islamic Revolution Court of Bandar 'Abbas.

These four were condemned to death as corrupt on earth, and the sentences were carried out at 0300 on Friday, 1 August by firing squard.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL CITY, PROVINCE ACTIVISTS

LD041946 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Babrak Karmal this morning took part in a meeting of party activists of Kabul city and province which was held in an atmosphere of comradeship, solidarity and tireless unity of the PDPA, the party of the toilers of the country. The meetings discussed implementation of the important and historic resolutions of the third plenum of the Central Committee. The meeting was held at the Salam Khanah Hall of the Revolution Council headquarters and was attended by members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee and more than 1,500 party activists of Kabul city and province. On Babrak Karmal's arrival in the Salam Khanah Hall, the audience gave him a standing ovation and enthusiastically welcomed him with long applause and revolutionary slogans.

At the outset of the meeting, 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee for Kabul city, gratefully welcomed Babrak Karmal and the members of the Politburo and the Central Committee on behalf of the party activitst of Kabul city and province. He read the meeting's agenda which was unanimously endorsed by the participants. Afterward Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee gave a long and all-encompassing speech on the resolutions of the third plenum of the party's Central Committee, and its decisions in pursuing the struggle against subversive counterrevolutionary bands, the consolidation and strengthening of the armed forces, the government security organs, improving the social order and organization as well as the duties of the party organizations with regard to these resolutions.

In his speech Babrak Karmal asked the party activists to stand in tribute to the party martyrs and nonpartisan patriots who have lost their lives in recent months in defense of the gains of the revolution and observe a minute of silence. While giving a profound analysis of the duties of the party organizations and the present conditions and situation in the country, Babrak Karmal said: The party organizations of Kabul city and province and their party committees are dutybound to put into effect the creative resolutions of the third plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and through the successful implementation thereof give an outstanding example of all the principal and candidate members of the party and all the toilers of our society.

Babrak Karmal said further in his speech: We have decisively and irreversibly chosen the path of democracy, social progress and the building of a new social order and true social justice for country.

While pointing to the PDPA and government initiatives, peaceful relations between the countries of the region and elimination of the bases of aggression against the Afghan revolution, Babrak Karmal added: The Central Committee plenum pointed out that the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and the retrogressive forces of the region have noted the strengthening and expansion of the revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and have launched an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan and their revolutionary gains. The enemies of the Sawr Revolution have embarked on an extensive, provocative and insane propaganda barrage against the DRA, and they encourage and instigate--with direct financial and military support--the counterrevolution and internal reaction in the destruction of the homeland by their inhuman act.

The general secretary of the party's Central Committee expressed pleasure for the heroism of the brave sons of our people and the firm steps of the DRA toward the progress and prosperity of our country. He said: Decisive and heavy blows have been dealt to the counterrevolutionary bands and most of them have been completely eliminated. These heavy blows inflicted on the aggressors and mercenaries cannot be resisted. Nevertheless, every member of the party must know that the revolutionary struggle has not ended yet, and it is the great duty of each of us to organize the struggle for the complete elimination of the mercenaries and foreign agents in our country and take active parts therein.

Later, Babrak Karmal analyzed the economic and social duties laid down by the Central Committee's plenum and the DRA's achievements in this area. He expressed appreciation to all the workers, officials and party and government activists who have shown initiative and seriousness in this respect.

The general secretary laid emphasis on matters relating to internal party life and the necessity for its complete solidarity and said: Party unity is firmly related to the strengthening of party discipline. Babrak Karmal went on to say that our principal duty at present is that all patriotic forces should be prepared and organized for struggle against counterrevolutionary elements. We must develop the psychology of consciencious responsibility toward all the people, especially the youth of the homeland, and the destiny of our country and revolution.

Afterward the general secretary of the party's Central Committee described the subversive and inhuman activities of the enemies of the revolution and their practical methods. He also assessed the work and activity of the party organizations, armed forces, government security organs and social organizations in their struggle against counterrevolutionary bands and specified their duties in maintaining security and peace for our people.

While expressing admiration and appreciation for the sacrifices of the Kabul party activists, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee said: Our people have seen with their eyes that the party and city organs are the true guardians of the revolutionary power in the city.

Babrak Karmal gave a detailed analysis of the resolutions of the Central Committee's plenum in (?accelerating) this struggle, and the taking of specific action for the total and final crushing of the counterrevolutionary bands, political work among the masses, and joint efforts and coordinated activity of the party organizations, armed forces, the government security organs, and organs for social order.

Later, 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul city committee, and Brigadier General (Khalil), member of the Central Committee and commander of the central garrison, on behalf of the party members of Kabul city and province and the DRA armed forces, expressed his decisive support for the resolutions of the third plenum and the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party Central Committee. In this respect he pledged his full readiness for all sacrifice in the realization of these resolutions and protection of the gains of the Sawr Revolution and the new stage of its development.

Afterward Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, amid a wave of revolutionary and patriotic enthusiasm of the audience, and in tribute and appreciation of the voluntary sacrifice of the party groups and for the sake of their participation in crushing the counterrevolutionary agents, presented the national, government and party (?orders) to their representatives.

Later Sattar Nangialay, on behalf of the voluntary party groups for crushing the counterrevolution, made a passionate speech and expressed his readiness for further sacrifice in the realization of the resolutions of the third plenum. At this grand meeting, Jom'a Gol and Sardar (Yawal), on behalf of the government security and social order organizations; Sher Akram Kargar; Sayd (Montaha) Dehqan; and Ne'matollah, secretary of the party organization of Paghman district, in turn made speeches in support of the results of the plenum and gave assurance of the full readiness of his related organizations for struggle in the realization of the great aims of the third plenum.

At the end of the meeting, the party activists of Kabul city and province passed a resolution unanimously expressing complete support for the decisions of the third plenum.

MEDICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD042156 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] An agreement on medical cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR was signed in Kabul today. The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Dr Nabi Kamiar, second deputy minister of public health, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by (Doshin Alekseyovich), assistant economic counselor of that country's embassy in Kabul.

In accordance with this agreement, the Soviet Union will send five medical specialists in various fields and one expert in the repair of medical equipment for medical cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan, and the expansion of health services at the central Kabul polyclinic.

ARMY OFFICER INTERVIEWED ON FIGHTING IN NANGARHAR

LD042044 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] In its latest issue HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ has published an interview with one of the brave and courageous officers of the armed forces stationed in the frontline fighting for the elimination of the counterrevolutionary elements. A summary of the interview is presented to you dear listeners:

This courageous officer, who is the cultural chief of the political department of the 11th Division of Nangarhar, pointed out that he has taken part in various fronts of the fighting and the eliminating of enemies of the revolution, the homeland and the honor of the homeland. He has made indefatigable efforts to maintain the high morale of the troops.

He declared that the soldiers and officers of the 66th, 71st and 819th units of the 11th Division of Nangarhar have achieved many successes in the fighting against the enemies of the homeland. In the (Khul) region of Nangarhar Province, they captured rebel forces--that is, counter revolutionary elements--who are, as a matter of fact, the enemies of our national honor. During these hostile and armed attacks, these groups of terrorists in Sorkhrud district were defeated by our brave soldiers and one of their influential leaders whose name was Yunos Khalis was killed, his band captured and (?eliminated).

He added that our patriotic and courageous soldiers are always ready to crush the enemies of dear Afghanistan and, as a result of their indefatigable struggle, have captured a great quantity of arms made in Pakistan from the Alishing region of Laghman Province.

In reply to a question from the reporter of HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ, the officer said: A number of thieves, plunderers and sold-out mercenaries had planned to attack the Kama district of Nangarhar Province. The information regarding this sinister plan reached us, and by taking the necessary measures, the plan was neutralized and the planners eliminated. Also, our heroic soldiers have inflicted many losses on the enemies, and a large number of explosives and other military equipment and also membership cards of an ominous front, which had been brought from Pakistan have been captured by our soldiers. Now in Nangarhar Province full peace and security exist, the people of this region have recognized the true faces of these thieves and mercenaries and are fighting against the enemies of the revolution. The local people get weapons from their related districts. [passage indistinct]

SECURITY FORCES KILL THREE ROBBERS IN PARVAN PROVINCE

LD041804 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Ten of the notorious servants of U.S. imperialism and reactionary circles of the region, who, in order to accomplish the sinister plans of their sworn [as heard] masters, embarked on a series of terrorist activities in certain areas of Parvan Province. Three of them were killed by members of the party organizations and the police force of Parvan Province, and one was wounded and captured.

A spokesman in Parvan Province said: These mercenaries and highway robbers, obstructed the road between Charikar and Bayan-e Ulya village, robbed money, watches and the goods of the passengers on a bus, and killed two of the toiling people of that province.

The source added: When the report of this event reached the party and government authorities of that province, the security authorities of Parvan Province took strong and quick action. As a result of the exchange of fire they killed three of these traitors and servants of U.S. imperialism, who had taken refuge inside trees. They captured one of them whose name is Mohammad Esma'il, a resident of Qazikhil village in Kuhestan district. The source added: Other highway robbers and traitors to the homeland and Islam who were involved in this event have escaped from the scene but are under strict surveillance.

RESISTANCE LEADER REJECTS PEACE FORCE IDEA

OW041941 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Aug (AFP)--An Afghan resistance leader today rejected suggestions that an international peace force should be stationed and hold elections in Afghanistan.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of one faction of Heze-e Eslami rebel group, told newsmen in Lahore today that the problem was the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and the solution was their withdrawal.

Mr Hikmatyar also rejected a reported agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to bring back ex-King Zahir Shah to power.

PAKISTAN'S CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE REJECTED

BK041549 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1524 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] India on 4 August voiced its opposition to the reported nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia as proposed by Pakistan, reports PTI.

In response to queries, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen that there was really nothing new in the Pakistani proposal put forward by his Pakistani counterpart on 3 August at Islamabad.

The suggestion about a nuclear-free zone in South Asia was first mooted by India in the UN General Assembly in 1974. This proposal was inscribed in the UN agenda without prior consultations with India or any other countries in the region, the spokesman said.

The spokesman reiterated India's consistent position on the subject of the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone and said they were on three grounds. Firstly, the initiative for the establishment of such a zone must come from the countries of the region on the basis of mutual consultations. Secondly, the region proposed to be converted into a nuclear weapon-free zone should be an acknowledged and defined geographical area, not an artificial region such as South Asia. And, thirdly, such a zone should be established in accordance with arrangements particularly arrived at between the countries of the region concerned.

This view of India, the spokesman pointed out, found endorsement in the report of the expert group established by the UN committee on disarmament to study the question of a nuclear weapon-free zone. This expert group, set up in 1974, endorsed the three requisites enumerated by India. The UN General Assembly also endorsed the report of the expert group, he added.

In this context, he said, Pakistan's reasons were not practical. Besides, India emphasised that South Asia was a sub-region of a wider region. Therefore, India was opposed to a nuclear weapon-free zone.

As far as the Pakistani proposal to India accepting international safeguards or mutual inspection of nuclear facilities was concerned, the spokesman said, India's position was that it would not accept any arrangement of safeguards which were also not applicable to all other countries in the world. "A system of safeguards must be universal and non-discriminatory. It must apply equally to nuclear weapon and nonnuclear weapon states and must encompass all nuclear facilities, whether for weapon or peace purposes."

The spokesman said India had not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty [NPT] because it is unequal and discriminatory. India would like to emphasise, however, that its nonsigning of the NPT "has nothing to do with the position of any other countries of the NPT, as is the case with Pakistan."

India is taking an active part in discussions on a nuclear weapons test ban in all appropriate forums in the United Nations. He said it would be relevant to recall that the initiative to ban nuclear weapons tests was first taken by India as long ago as 1954. India maintains that a test ban treaty should be universal and comprehensive. It should not have any loopholes and such a treaty should be adhered to by all the states of the world, including all nuclear weapons states.

UN ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN ISLAMABAD

GF051102 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] A regional advisory session of the UN conference on social and economic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific has begun a 4-day session in Islamabad. It will review development in the field of electronics, its future prospects and cooperation among countries of the region. Representatives from Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, the Netherlands, the PRC, the Philippines and the United Nations are attending the conference, which has been organized by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

In opening the session, Science and Technology Ministry adviser Dr M.A. Kazi stressed the importance of scientific knowledge and technology for development and said it should be used for economic and social progress. He said developed nations had attained supremacy due to the development of electronics. He said developing nations are going through a critical phase of development; hence, the need for closer cooperation. He also said a national electronics institute has been established in Pakistan to research and promote electronics systems.

ISLAMIC GROUP AT UN DEMANDS SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

BKD50628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The eight-member committee appointed by the Islamic group at the United Nations has prepared a working paper which calls upon the Security Council to impose sanctions against Israel for its decision to make Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state. The working paper is in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in its session in May this year in Islamabad. The working paper was given final shape at a committee meeting yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Shamshad Ahmed, Pakistan's permanent representative at the United Nations.

The working paper will be presented to the plenary session of the 40-member Islamic group.

SHAHI DISCUSSES AFGHANISTAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

BKD41800 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference is meeting in an emergency session in New York in the third or fourth week of next month to consider the holding of an international conference to seek a comprehensive solution of the Afghan crisis. This was stated in Islamabad this evening by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi while briefing newsmen about the work of the three-member standing committee of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan and his discussions on the international and the regional situation as well as bilateral relations with world leaders during his recent visit abroad.

He said the proposed international conference on Afghanistan, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations or otherwise, would be a limited one. He said the standing committee would submit its report to the emergency session in New York of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference. He said it would be premature to say how the standing committee would proceed further in the discharge of its mandate, but there were other possibilities which were certainly open.

He pointed out that the resolution on Afghanistan adopted at the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference had explicitly stated that the committee would explore the possibilities of a political solution of the Afghan crisis through appropriate consultations, including the convening of an international conference.

Agha Shahi described as fruitful the meeting which the standing committee had with the leaders of the Afghan mujahideen in Switzerland to consult with them and enlist their cooperation in the committee's search for a political solution.

He said during his visits abroad he had an exchange of views with the leaders of a number of countries on the Afghanistan situation and the initiative taken by the Islamabad conference to explore the possibilities of a comprehensive solution of the crisis.

Referring to his visit to India, the foreign minister said the talks he had in New Delhi reflected the desire on the part of the two neighboring countries to gain a better understanding of each other's viewpoints on the grave developments which have taken place in the region and on measures to carry forward the process of normalization of relations which were set in motion by the Simla agreement. He said while the talks had brought out differences of perspective known to exist between the two sides, the area of agreement was also not inconsiderable, and the outcome would not be described as a deadlock or a failure. He said both sides had agreed that the talks had proved useful and should be continued. The foreign secretaries of the two countries will meet in New Delhi for the next round of bilateral consultations. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao also accepted the invitation to visit Pakistan.

He said Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, during their talks in New Delhi, did not give any response to Pakistan's suggestion about the relative military level of armaments and armed forces of the two countries. He said it was necessary to state our position regarding Jammu and Kashmir as well as the question of military ratio in view of the open propaganda being carried on by India that Pakistan was acquiring arms. Agha Shahi told a correspondent that Pakistan's recognized position on the question of Jammu and Kashmir was that the dispute should be resolved in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the Simla accord.

He expressed unpleasant surprise on the statement of U.S. Ambassador Goheen in India about some new development in regard to the U.S. policy toward Pakistan. He said since the statement published in the U.S. Embassy publication appeared to be authoritative, it could be of serious concern to Pakistan. He said the U.S. ambassador's reference to Pakistan as a country with which the United States was allied in the past only in the context of U.S. opposition to the expansion of Soviet communism certainly did not conform to our own perception of our past relationship with the United States, because this is less than the whole truth. What is most objectionable from Pakistan's point of view was that part of the ambassador's statement which spoke of a change in American views (?consequent) on the reduction of power strength and size of Pakistan and India's growth in power, strength and regional leadership.

Agha Shahi said that another aspect of profound concern to Pakistan was the encouragement to the concept of regional hegemonism which was implicit in the U.S. ambassador's reference to Indian leadership of the region. He emphasized that such a concept, which was tried in Iran, had been swept away by the Islamic Revolution in that country. He declared that the sovereign equality of a state, whether small or large, is a sacrosanct principle of international relations.

We could not therefore but reject the kind of relationship with the United States as enunciated by the U.S. ambassador in New Delhi. He said the matter has been taken up with the American authorities.

The foreign minister referred to the Israeli decision to make Jerusalem as its capital and said this defiance of the international community has to be resolutely and effectively met. If the Security Council is paralyzed by a U.S. veto, other courses of action were not closed to them both within the United Nations and outside it.

COMMENTATOR REITERATES PAKISTANI STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK050215 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Zamil Zubaidi commentary]

[Text] Pakistan's reaction to the Soviet occupation of the neighboring Islamic country, Afghanistan, has been quite (?natural) and intelligible. This country could not remain oblivious to the development taking place next door. Besides, it has been directly involved in the changes in Kabul as more than 800,000 Afghan nationals have come over to this country to take refuge from persecution by the Soviet forces. It is purely on Islamic and humanitarian grounds that these people have been allowed to stay here. Their presence has actually put a heavy strain on the meager resources of this country. So it has appealed to all the peace- and justice-loving nations of the world, particularly the Islamic countries, to share the burden. And it is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that these countries have responded positively.

Since Afghanistan was basically a Muslim country and a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the issue was taken up by the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in May last which formed a three-member committee to seek a peaceful solution of the problem. The committee was authorized to contact all the relevant parties including the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime of Afghanistan. However, it was made clear that such contacts with that regime did not mean recognition of that government by the Muslim countries. The committee has so far had three meetings and has tried to open up negotiations with the Soviet and Afghan Governments. But no [word indistinct] is expected to be achieved so far. Now there seem to be certain elements which are active to sabotage the efforts of the committee and which are not interested in finding a peaceful solution of the problem. These elements have made allegations that the committee has been in contact with some countries secretly for solving the Afghan problem. The only objective in making such allegations can be to create misunderstanding and a wedge among the Muslim countries so as to weaken their strength and perpetuate the present situation.

All that has transpired so far in the meetings of the committees has been made known to the members of the Islamic Conference and all other nations who have approved of these efforts. Talking to newsmen in Lahore yesterday, President of Pakistan General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has emphatically denied any secret contact having been made by the committee or the Pakistan Government with any country for the solution of the Afghan problem. He pointed out that neither the Pakistan Government nor the committee is trying to meet anybody secretly, because we have no secrets on the question of Afghanistan. Such a categorical statement should put at rest all such rumours and allegations which are likely to create hurdles in the solution of the issue.

Pakistan, and for that matter all the justice-loving nations of the world, are interested only in one thing: That is, the people of Afghanistan should be left alone to decide their future. They want that the Soviet forces should withdraw and let the people of this country determine their destiny themselves. This is best and in accordance with the UN Charter and the charter of the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference of which Afghanistan is a member.

SHAHI ATTENDS PRC PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

BKD11140 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] A reception was held at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad yesterday evening on the occasion of the formation of the Chinese People's Army. Among others who attended the reception were Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Rear Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan.

SEVERAL PROMINENT POLITICIANS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

BKD41424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 4 Aug (AFP)--Several prominent Pakistani politicians have been detained by the martial law regime for anti-government activities, the evening newspaper DAILY NEWS reported here today.

In a front-paged story passed by official censors the paper said Mr Mushir Pesh-Imam, secretary-general of the right wing Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party, Mr Obaidur Rahman of the same party, and Maulana Ehtramul Haq Thanvi of the executed Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) were put under detention for 3 months.

There was no immediate official comment on the story.

Under a recent presidential decree the civilian courts cannot review the cases of people arrested or detained under the martial law.

BRIEFS

CHINESE TEAM IN LAHORE--An eight-member team of Chinese experts met with the chairman of the state cement corporation in Lahore today and exchanged views on expanding a cement plant in Daudkhel. This plant is being established at the present site of the Maple Leaf Plant [name of plant] with Chinese financial aid. The machinery is being manufactured with Chinese technical help at the heavy machinery complex in Taxila. A spokesman for the cement corporation said another cement plant will be manufactured at the Daudkhel complex in 1983 following its completion. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Aug 80 GF]

JAPAN-AIDED TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--The first semiautomatic and fully computerized international gateway telephone exchange in Karachi was formally inaugurated on 28 July by the communications minister. The exchange is being installed at a total cost of 83.2 million rupees which includes 58.54 million rupees of foreign exchange provided by Japan under the economic assistance program. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jul 80 BK]

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM TALKS IN INDIA

BKD31520 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana returned to Katmandu today after holding talks with Indian officials on bilateral and international matters of mutual interest. Rana visited India in pursuance with his majesty's government policy of developing contacts and consultations with neighboring countries. He had made similar visits to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan recently.

SRI LANKA

FURTHER DETAILS ON MOCHTAR, HAMEED TALKS REPORTED

BKD41206 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Sri Lanka and Indonesia in a joint statement yesterday agreed that Kampuchea and Afghanistan were regional matters of great concern to them. The statement came at the end of talks between the visiting Indonesian foreign minister and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed.

Hameed said that the crisés in Kampuchea and Afghanistan were not only specific regional issues, but also were part of a much wider power struggle in the area. It was therefore up to countries like Indonesia and Sri Lanka with their strong commitment to nonalignment to make every endeavor to find a solution. He said if these problems were not solved the conflict would continue, affecting future generations.

The two ministers agreed that there should be more informal visits and discussions among the leaders.

The Indonesian minister said that much of the consultations among the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was begun on an informal basis, and that was why decisions were taken speedily and effectively. The two ministers agreed that while the tensions and conflicts in Europe were being discussed and an attempt made to resolve them at conferences held in Helsinki and one to be held in Madrid, there was no forum at which regional tensions and conflicts in the area could be similarly solved. In this context, the Indonesian minister said it might be a good idea to give the suggestion further consideration.

The two ministers observed that bilateral contacts between Sri Lanka and Indonesia were expanding in trade, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges and visits at governmental and official level.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN, ROMANIAN VENTURES--Romania has agreed to collaborate with Sri Lanka in a number of joint ventures. These include a chemical complex, a pilot project for the cultivation of coriander, a thermal power plant based on coal and a housing construction project. An agreement to this effect was signed between the two governments in Bucharest a few days ago following a meeting of the Sri Lanka-Romania joint committee for economic cooperation. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Jul 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION WITH STUDENTS IN U.S.

Qotbzadeh Request for UN Commission

LD041232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today has demanded an inquiry into the position of the captive Iranian students in the United States. The text of the letter by the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:

In His exalted name: Your Excellency Mr Waldheim, for over a week now about 200 male and female Iranian students in America have been subjected to the most barbaric attacks by U.S. police, and in spite of the fact that a number of them still bear on their bodies the injuries caused by assault and battery by the police they are imprisoned in New York jails, and some of them are in a critical condition. The sister and brother students have committed no sin other than trying, in response to the demonstrations by traitors to their homeland who were being supported and reinforced by the U.S. Government, to raise their voices too for justice and, by their peaceful demonstrations, to show the Muslim nation of Iran's aversion to and contempt for the traitors associated with the hated Pahlavi regime.

The U.S. Government, which has declared itself in support of human rights, and which is a signatory to that principle, and which, by its propaganda means throughout the world, day and night portrays the United States as the cradle of freedom, not only prevented our brothers and sisters there from staging peaceful demonstrations but its criminal police even subjected all of them to assault and insult, throwing them in jail, and even in jail the police again subjected them to savage attacks.

Your Excellency Mr Waldheim, I ask you: What sort of human rights are they that the United States claims to be observing and the United Nations claims to be safeguarding, and whose implementation the United Nations claims to be supervising? The U.S. police do not even observe domestic U.S. laws, and UN members themselves in that country are watching and witnessing all this. How is it now that everyone speaks about observing international law? Is not having different values for the mighty and for the weak injustice to the oppressed? Are not duplicity and hypocrisy an inseparable part of the unwritten laws ruling the world? Do the superpowers have the right to do whatever they like without anyone being allowed to raise a voice in protest? Is the world being ruled by the law of the jungle in which the stronger one is the more oppressive? If this is so then why is it that they speak of or protest against nonobservation of international law by Iran?

On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran I firmly and vehemently call upon you to appoint a UN commission without delay to visit the imprisoned Iranian students in the United States and to report to the United Nations instances of the violation of human rights. American officials should be asked to release the prisoners unconditionally and without delay, and, in the event of any delay in doing this, to allow the prisoners to have doctors of their own choice visit them and treat the injured. If even hearing the sound of "Long live Khomeyni" and "Long live Islamic rule in Iran" is too much for the ears of the alleged human rights supporters and if they cannot bear to hear such things, if the presence of Muslim and committed Iranians is intolerable to the U.S. Government, the brothers and sisters should be allowed to leave that country and return to their homeland, where we are ready to welcome them.

Since we have no relations whatsoever with the U.S. Government I therefore vehemently ask you to take immediate actions in these matters and report the outcome to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bani-Sadr Supportive Message

LD041100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Today President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr sent a message to the Iranian Islamic society in America and Canada asking it to continue its struggle with the U.S. Government. The text of the president's letter, which today was placed at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the press and cultural adviser to the president, is as follows:

I have said many times before that America itself is preventing the solution of the problem of the hostages, and it constantly creates new problems to keep the original problem of the hostages from being solved. And each time there is talk of raising this issue, we see one of these games being played. There is one problem, and that is that the American people are not aware of the fact that their government is forced to implement certain plans to serve the American capitalists. Another problem is that American propaganda systems have been employed as a means of isolating us politically all over the world. The third problem is that we ourselves must choose a far-sighted policy to save ourselves from the American games.

The whole world knows that Mr Carter has tried the game of deceiving American public opinion and to win the game of cold political war with his rival by employing his slogan of defending human rights. But what we must do is to hold each other's hands and stand fast, and we must be aware of the fact that the problem between us and the American hegemonists is the problem of the survival of the world system governed by the superpowers, and the independence of some countries such as ours.

My dear children, you, the militant Muslim students, stand firm in the positions you are holding and tolerate hardships the same way as your brothers and sisters patiently tolerated them during the hard times. Try not to give in to the adventurous nature of America as far as possible. If they are going to deport you, resist as far as possible, so that they have to drag you inside the planes. Do not go by yourselves. Your brothers and sisters all over Iran fully appreciate and are proud of your resistance and support you.

The people of Iran and I are proud of you. May God bestow success upon you.

[Signed] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president

Abadan March

GF041450 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Thousands of Muslim and devoted citizens of Abadan staged a march last night to support the Abadan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Muslim students who are prisoners of the executioner police in the United States. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the marchers started at Kuy-e Kargar Street carrying pictures of Imam Khomeyni and chanting "The revolution guards are the flowers of the revolution," "An attack against the guards is an attack against the revolution" and "The Muslim students should be freed." They arrived at the center of the city, and while passing the headquarters of the revolution guards and military police, expressed their strong feelings toward the revolution guards.

According to the same report, the marchers then entered Abadan's Takhti Stadium and issued a resolution supporting the people of Abadan and the Revolution Guards Corps. They also strongly condemned any attack against the guards and the brutal actions of the American executioner police. Before reading the resolution, one of the persons making speeches described the actions and campaigns of the revolution guards to achieve the goals of the revolution. To show their hatred of the ruling elite in the United States the marchers burned Carter in effigy. The march ended at approximately 1230 last night.

Abadan Governor's Praise

GF041451 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Abadan governor's office:

In the name of God, the crusher of oppressers and hypocrites. The large and auspicious march held last night by you Muslim and zealous people of Abadan to support the Muslim students imprisoned by the savage American police, and your complete support for our brother revolution guards--who are the eternal martyrs of history--was a strong slap in the faces of the nonentities [as heard] and a hard blow on the chin of their big master, the great Satan, the world-devouring United States. What fools they are. They have seen their brothers compatriots--those Muslims who are willing to sacrifice themselves--in shackles and still chanting "Death to reactionaries." Do they not know that their dirty master, the world-devouring United States, has the most reactionary and savage government?

O God, give wisdom to our enemies and unity, faith and martyrdom to our friends. O martyr-nurturing and appreciative people, when your servants see your complete support they are overcome with joy. Their hearts are warmed and they are inspired to harder service and martyrdom. O God, give sight and wisdom to our enemies and unity, faith and kindness to our friends.

Our thanks to God and the appreciative and religious people of Abadan.

Khuzestan Support for Students

GF041404 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] In connection with the savage actions of the American police and Jimmy Carter's lackeys toward the brothers and sisters of the Islamic society of Iranian students in America, the public relations office of the governorate general has issued a statement in which--while expressing its aversion to this dastardly act--it congratulates the members of the society and the martyr-nurturing and heroic Iranian nation for their glorious actions in following the teachings of Islam and the Koran and the prophetic directives of the leader of the revolution that have led to the further defamation and degradation of world-devouring America and the great Satan, and prays to God Almighty for the victory of Muslims in the East and the West.

The statement also says: While condemning Carter's deplorable act, we, the employees of the governorate general, the governorates and district offices of Khuzestan Province, express our support for the Islamic and revolutionary actions of our imprisoned brothers and sisters. We expect the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and especially the Islamic Majles to speak out on these nefarious crimes and adopt a decisive stance on the situation of the imprisoned brothers and sisters.

Mahshahr Guards' Support

GP041405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Mahshahr Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued an announcement in which, while expressing sympathy toward the student brothers and sisters of the Islamic society of America and Canada and condemning the fascist acts of American police, it invites all citizens to gather once again at the industrial area mosque to listen to a speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Heydari and to mark Qadr night [religious holiday].

Denial of Student Release

LD042020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with a correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY, one of the officials of the Islamic society of students in America and Canada emphasized that as of 1500 Washington time, 2330 Tehran time, none of the imprisoned members and sympathizers of the Islamic society had been set free. Therefore, all the reports transmitted by major news agencies, these loudspeakers of capitalists and international Zionists--especially the Voice of America--which have an age-old animosity toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran, are strongly denied.

Student Address to Montazeri

LD050530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The following message, which was sent by the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada to the divine jurisconsult and the esteemed crusader Ayatollah Montazeri, was submitted to PARS NEWS AGENCY:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Hail to all who have traveled the path of justice, the prophets, the martyrs, [word indistinct], the oppressed and [word indistinct]. Greetings to the crusading jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, who has welcomed years of suffering for the realization of the world God [as heard].

Your Eminence Ayatollah, the hegemonistic superpowers of the East and the West and international Zionism, with the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, are about to lose all their interests in the region, which they have gained through years of plunder and pillage and domination of the oppressed. America, this criminal power which considers Islam and its followers as its greatest enemy and obstacle to plunderings, vainly attempts to prevent its realization by resorting to various forms of [word indistinct] and inhuman plots. Hence, together with its puppet criminal regimes in the region, and also by strengthening counterrevolution elements both inside and outside the country, the United States has embarked on creating chaos and division, and is busy trying to start a propaganda war against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, this foremost platform for the oppressed of the world.

In continuation of all its plots, this time by assembling a group of murderers, thieves of public funds and American Zionists, the arch-Satan has planned to compensate for its repeated defeats in Iran by organizing a demonstration. Little does the arch-Satan know that our Muslim students, in accordance with their Islamic commitment and in honor of the blood of the thousands of martyrs of the revolution, will not stand idly by before any kind of plot, and will, under any circumstances, neutralize the accursed plots of this malicious world devourer.

We, the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada, will stand alongside the noble people of Iran who have stood fast against this superpower and other evil Western powers. Until we have exposed the true nature of these mercenaries to the world we will not rest. May it be that with the guidance of the imam of the nation and you, the esteemed jurisconsult, the oppressed shall travel along the path of justice, and that we shall become the soldiers of his eminence the mahdi. May God speed his return, for the meek shall inherit the earth. "And peace be upon him who follows guidance." [Koranic verse in Arabic]

[Signed] The Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada

TEHRAN RELAYS 'NIGHT OF VIGIL' IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD042154 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2006 GMT on 4 August announces that "the ceremonies of the night of Vigil" had begun "in front of the American den of espionage" and that the rally ceremonies "will be carried completely." The announcer reported that the vigil began at 1830 GMT and that the radio would carry a recording of the ceremonies which had taken place since that time. This is followed at 2008 GMT by a 29-minute recorded speech by Mr Hejazi, parliament member from Tehran. This speech was completely religious in content, discussing the mission of Mohammad and the revelations of the Koran.

After a brief announcement at 2037 GMT on the broadcast of the Hejazi speech, the radio carried religious chants and singing from the vigil site for the next hour and a half. At 2210 GMT Tehran carried a prayer by an unidentified speaker from the vigil site. The prayer was followed at 2213 GMT by this announcement: "Dear listeners, We now end the direct relay of the ceremonies of the night of vigil in front of the American den of espionage." Tehran then returned to the studio with a religious music program.

AFP Report

NC042103 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 5 (AFP)--A crowd of several hundred thousand gathered at about midnight (1930 GMT) last night at the U.S. Embassy here, in the largest political demonstration in six months, to protest the detention of Iranian students in the United States.

The event, coinciding with the last night of the Ramadan mourning period, was organized by "students following the line of the imam," who have held the 52 American hostages for the past 9 months.

Stretched elbow to elbow in a circle around the embassy complex, the demonstrators heard a speech by Fakhredin Hijazi, a parliament member from Tehran, who said, "Our enemy is not only the United States but all the Western bloc, world capitalism and communism."

At 0100, an hour after the beginning of the demonstration, many people were still flocking toward the "nest of spies."

TEHRAN REPORTS ON LONDON ATTACK ON DEMONSTRATORS

LD042052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] After contacting one of the officials of the Islamic society of students in America and Canada, PARS NEWS AGENCY strongly denied the report of news agencies and Radio America about the release of some of the arrested students.

A number of sisters and brothers, members of the Islamic societies in Britain, in order to show their support for their imprisoned brothers and sisters in America, demonstrated in front of the American Embassy in London. According to the report which we have received from London, during these demonstrations the British police harshly attacked the sisters and brothers who were demonstrating, injured a large number, and arrested 20 of them.

CAPUCCI SAYS PROGRESS MADE IN TALKS ON MISSIONARIES

AU050905 Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Rome, August 5 (ANSA)--Greek-Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci expects to wind up today his talks with Iranian leaders to completely clear the case of the Salesian missionary fathers held under house arrest in the Iranian capital.

In a telephone call to the Salesians' headquarters in Rome last night, Msgr. Capucci, who arrived in Iran on Pope John Paul II's behalf last Thursday, reported on his talks Monday with the presidential secretary general, with the minister of education and with Education Ministry director generals.

Capucci had met with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday.

Capucci reported that progress was made on Monday's round of talks: A distinction was made between the Andisheh college and all the other Christian schools in the country, indicating that now that it has been cleared up that the situation is "normal" in all the other schools, "a positive solution to the political assessment of the Andisheh college is nearer at hand."

As soon as a solution is reached, Capucci added, "all the Salesian fathers and nuns will be immediately authorized to move freely and resume their teaching duties."

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Interview on Shah's Death

DW041020 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1730 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Danisch interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran, in Persian, German translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Will the demise of the shah change or mitigate the attitude of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the attitude of the president, that is, your attitude, and the attitude of the Revolution Council and the Majles?

[Answer] I do not think that the demise of the shah has changed much. In my opinion what mattered even during the shah's lifetime was not predominantly his person. The solution of the hostage problem rather was in the hands of the Americans. Ultimately it is up to the Majles to make the decision on the hostages. My opinion and my position have remained unchanged. I have said from the outset that this involves a special problem which requires special treatment. The United States is not prepared, however, to solve the hostages problem. Hence, it has an alibi and makes use of it. By its entire activities, the United States practically makes the solution of the problem impossible.

[Question] What conditions must the United States accept now to make a release of the hostages feasible?

[Answer] If you want to know the truth--the character and the nature of the United States ought to be changed. The fundamental relations between Iran and the United States must change. Hence, the prerequisite for the solution of the problems between Iran and the United States is this: The character of the ruling system in the United States must change.

[Question] What will the future economic-political relations with the European states be like?

[Answer] We are in the process of building an independent economy, which means that we will export less crude oil. And wishing to act this way we will let those countries which cultivate relations with us on the basis of our independence have oil. Against the European countries taking action against us jointly with the United States we will, of course, react.

German Newspaper Interview

DW041241 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 4 Aug 80 p 2

[Ulrich Tilgner interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Question: You have proposed Mostafa Mirsalim for prime minister. At the moment it is doubtful whether he will be confirmed by the Majles at all. What are the causes of this delay in the establishment of a government?

Bani-Sadr: I proposed Mr Mirsalim to the Majles, and he also is the person proposed now. But at the time the proposal was made in the following connection: The Islamic Republic Party had nominated him as a candidate. I was told that three persons had received most of the votes. He was in the middle. Following a discussion they agreed that the other two were less qualified. I then proposed Mirsalim to the Majles. There, a new situation emerged after inquiries by deputies. The Majles members wanted to discuss this with me as well. I was prepared to do so and recounted ' .e facts as they were. After the statement I myself suggested that a delegation be elected to determine the qualifications. The list proposed contained 14 people.

Question: How long will it take until Iran will have a government?

Bani-Sadr: Not very long.

Question: The other problems of the country have receded behind the issue of the government. What are these problems?

Bani-Sadr: Problems such as exist in your country as well. For instance, the government must have a majority in parliament. To obtain this majority talks and discussions will be required...

Question: But what about the economic problems?

Bani-Sadr: These are not problems concerning our country alone, for they include problems with other countries. They need to be solved so that we can then tackle the solution of our problems. Whether the issue of the government is solved a day sooner or later does not change anything in the solution of these problems.

Question: How high is the inflation rate at the moment, and what causes it?

Bani-Sadr: Inflation has 20 causes, 10 from inside the country and 10 from outside the country. As far as the foreign countries are concerned, we are under an economic blockade. This is why we purchase dearly, transport dearly, and thus import dearly. This is an important factor for inflation. Besides, others do not so easily sell us something, knowing the situation in which we find ourselves. We must look all around the world to obtain goods. Besides, prices on a world scale are on the increase. We also have industrial difficulties, owing to the wage hikes made when the production costs went up. The output rate is low, which in turn causes higher prices as well. Security is low, and so forth....

Question: Which economic problems result from the era of the old regime?

Bani-Sadr: Everything. All ailments date back to the former times. Our economy is dependent, and what matters is to make it independent. Our economy is sick, as is our dependent army; we need spare parts for our army. Without them the army cannot have any content. We have problems in the cities dating back to the former regime. We have the capital of Tehran with its population of six million, which only consumes. We need to solve a lot more.

Question: What problems have emerged as a result of the economic boycott?

Bani-Sadr: The United States is boycotting us economically in order to finish us. It keeps pursuing that line. Some time ago it thought that we would have currency difficulties and be at the end of our tether much earlier. But that did not happen. Now it is speculating that we will be finished come winter. Whence does it get this forecast? Because it believes that we will, because of the decreased sale of the crude oil. This reckoning is not entirely wrong. Owing to the blockade we pay 2.5 billion more each year for goods from foreign countries, that is, about 20 to 25 percent more. Because of the domestic production and the increase in the unemployment rate it believes that the prices will greatly increase by winter and that the economic crisis will aggravate, so that we will be done and finished. But I believe that this is the same reckoning as at the time with respect to Vietnam. Viewed from this angle the people of Vietnam would have had to be annihilated several times over and the war ended. The opposite happened in reality: The Americans suffered defeat. As far as our country is concerned the United States forgets an important factor, the spiritual factor, which proved stronger in revolution than the material factors.

Question: Iranian society is divided up into a traditional sector and a sector which is rather Western oriented. How is this partition to be overcome?

Bani-Sadr: No doubt there is a minority which tends toward the West, which wants to live, think, and act the Western way. But there is also the reality that the humble people, too, wish to consume a great deal and appreciate industry and technology. What is more, we have a yearly increase of 1 million workers entering into the labor market. If we wish to give these people jobs, we need this new technology, whether we like it or not. The problem is how we should apply this new technology. Either our society can arrive at a point where it consumes the Western way, or it can muster its strength for the construction of a different society. This is how the problem presented itself, and we think the latter course is appropriate.

Question: Last fall you very harshly attacked the Bazargan government as being like former governments, only without the shah. Are you still stating this today?

Bani-Sadr: I sustain my criticism of that government because the problem cannot be limited to the persecution of the people of the old regime -which the former government did not avoid completely either.

The main problem is that this revolution does not stand a chance of victory unless real independence is sought. The purpose of the effort is to implement a thorough change in the economic, political, social and cultural structure of Iran. It is with this intention that action must be taken. Possibly some people only see things as they seem to be and feel that Bazargan's fault can be determined only by the phenomena which he failed to heed. Thus people believe that the criticism also applies to us because they do not see us heeding the phenomena, either. But no, we must change the basis, we must change the structure of society in such a way that our dependencies on the West will be abolished and that, as a result, the preconditions will be created for the establishment of Islamic rule. This is what separates us from that government.

Question: Can you explain what you meant with your Wednesday utterance that neither fascism nor liberal democracy was prevalent in Iran but that an Islamic Republic exists?

Bani-Sadr: Our Islam does not follow fascism, that is to say, we do not accept any despotism, not even a religious one. But neither is Islam liberal, that is to say, we do not wish relations to be in such a way that the groups and persons enter into competition, with the stronger coming out the ruler. This is not Islamic. What is Islamic is if we act in relation to God and mobilize all talents in one direction.

Question: What is your attitude toward the death sentences which cannot be reconciled with a humanistic position?

Bani-Sadr: The death sentence, if properly applied is very, very seldom used in Islam. Mostly death sentences are handed down inadvertently, even if many of them have been examined very minutely.

Question: How do you wish the relations with the European countries to be?

Bani-Sadr: We want to become an independent country. This is the angle from which we are viewing Europe. If Europe goes along with our policy, then we will pursue a policy of understanding. If it does not, then we will not, either.

Statement on Jerusalem

LD041845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, today, in connection with the Israeli aggression against Jerusalem, a statement was issued by President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The text of this statement, which was released today by the cultural and press adviser to the president, is as follows:

In His exalted name: We have heard that the shaky Israeli Government has made Jerusalem its legal capital. When I refer to it as a shaky government, I do not mean to show any hostility towards it or to use an obscene word. This government, like many individuals and groups which exist in this world and which are active in the political field, is not reliant upon itself. It has no originality and no strength of its own. It is dependent upon American power. If this dominant power changes its direction or if it is weakened, Israel will no longer be able to continue its existence. For this reason it is a shaky government which has violated the land belonging to a nation, a nation which has been driven out of its homeland, and which, within and without its historical and national borders, is fighting against this aggressive force.

Israel's latest action, namely, to pass a law in the Knesset which is even more illegal than itself and which has proclaimed Jerusalem its capital, is another aggressive act.

It is a bullying government which has occupied an area through force. Later, it passed a law by itself saying that this place is an inheritance from its forefathers and that it should become its capital.

If we merely say that this action is illegal and that it is against the laws governing nations and against international rights, we should bear in mind that these kinds of protests have been made before and are being made every day. It is clear that bullying groups and parties have never paid any attention to law or to following laws. We should learn a lesson from what is happening. If you study the history of Islamic countries you will notice that ever since the civil war, they have continuously been a victim of aggression and violation. One can notice a continuous line of aggression against the Islamic countries. This line has never been broken. As you can see, this violation is continuing in all Islamic lands. In the Middle East it can be seen in the form of seizing Arab lands and making Jerusalem a capital, in Afghanistan it can be seen in the form of military invasion, and in other parts of the Islamic world it can be seen in the form of economic, cultural and political domination.

These aggressions are ceaselessly being continued, as in our calamity-ridden country which before the victory of the revolution was entirely in the hands of America, and after the revolution we have not been immune even for one moment from their conspiracies. Therefore, we should not imagine that these aggressors will stop their aggressive acts and will accept that everybody should have his own rights. We should engage in a battle against aggression and the aggressors in a fundamental way and regard it as an essential part, rather, as our entire life. For the sake of our definite victory we should admit that we are engaged in a war against the superpowers and that we should admit war conditions. We should accept the difficulties and deprivations resulting from this war. We should mobilize all our forces and strength in order to achieve complete freedom and independence. In order to remove our countries from the domination of these powers, we should act with unity and solidarity. We should especially topple these dependent countries which, instead of being united against the common enemies, use all their strength to destroy and defeat the revolutionary movements of the region. We should topple the Ba'thist Government of Iraq and similar regimes which use the forces of the Islamic nation in order to weaken our Islamic front, so that we can unite the Islamic nation in its great and decisive battle.

Our country is not like Russia and China. We do not wish to play the role of a power in the world. Therefore, we have great ability in mobilizing the unemployed forces or the forces which are engaged in self-destruction and all our oppressed forces. We are able to set them in motion. At this very moment these forces are taking part in clashes in the Middle East, in Lebanon and everywhere. We can and must have a guiding role and should turn all these forces against the common enemy. While the Israeli [word indistinct] hatch plots for a coup d'etat in Iran and for its implementation, we should draw up the plan for the liberation of the Arabs and the world from this aggressive, fascist government, which is an American puppet. We should free the Muslim countries from this dagger which has been placed in their back by the hands of the aggressive powers of East and West.

Once again I use this opportunity to ask all the movements in the Islamic world to unitedly set out the first lines of action, to prevent the wastage of forces and to concentrate all our attempts or the liberation of Islamic lands and non-Islamic lands from the domination of the superpowers. As the Islamic president of Iran, instead of protesting against the Israeli Government, once again I repeat my words to the Palestinian brothers and all the Arab and non-Arab Muslims: In order to achieve certain victory, we should admit that we are engaged in a war against the superpowers and we should accept war conditions.

We should accept the difficulties and deprivations resulting from this war. Only under such conditions will beloved Jerusalem also be saved, God willing.

[Signed] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Islamic president of Iran

MONTAZERI ADDRESSES MUSLIM WORLD ON JERUSALEM DAY

JN042153 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text of message dated 3 August 1980 from Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri to the Muslim people on the approach of Jerusalem Day]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

You are all dutybound to rise up and not allow agent elements such as As-Sadat, Saddam Husayn and their like to play with your dignity and the Muslims' honor and have them support usurper Israel. The triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran has proved that [words indistinct] closing ranks and welcoming sacrifice and martyrdom exceed all the devil's weapons. However, this does not mean that we should not become familiar with modern and sophisticated weapons.

On the approach of the day of Jerusalem, I would like to remind you of the following points:

1. The Islamic Revolution in Iran is a 100-percent Islamic revolution, and Islam does not differentiate between language and border. The criminal Ba'thist government in Iraq, which supports Israel, tries to depict the Iranian revolution as a Persian revolution. Instead of attacking Israel, it tries to justify its cowardly aggressions against the Iranian revolution. What we hope from the fraternal Iraqi people is that they will not be misled by the false propaganda of Saddam Husayn's government, the bloodsucker, and that they will bring down the heretical government and the Ba'thists in Iraq.

Where are the fervor and vigor of the tribes of the Tigres and Euphrates and that of the Muslim Iraqi Army? Rise up and defend Islam.

2. We ask the members of the U.S. Congress, those who claim to be the protectors of human rights, why they pass judgment unilaterally and condemn the revolutionary action of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in the detention of the hostages, which is in reality the implementation of the Iranian people's will.

You are ignoring 25 years of U.S. crimes in Iran, which had been committed by the Pahlavi regime, and the current crimes which are being committed, such as the continuation of support to what remains of the Pahlavi family; the disregard of the Iranian people's demands; the plotting for a coup d'etat in Iran; the provocation of local and foreign elements to attack Iran; the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States; the launching of fierce aggressions against the Iranian students in Washington, wounding and imprisoning them; the application of pressure on the Western bloc to impose an economic siege on Iran; and the tendentious campaigns against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and its leader.

3. The brother Palestinian detainees in Israeli jails have announced a hunger strike to protest the harsh conditions in the prisons. Two of them have so far been martyred at the hands of the Zionist torturers. We wonder whether the free people in the world are not responsible for these aggressions and injustices?

4. The Islamic Revolution in Iran is not with the East or the West. While the Islamic Revolution antagonizes Western colonialism, the robber of the world's resources, it also does not bargain with the aggressor East.

It certainly denounces Soviet intervention in the Islamic country of Afghanistan. The Islamic Revolution expects [passage indistinct] with the hope that the Muslim and oppressed peoples in the world will triumph and the hands of the Eastern and Western criminals as well as those of international Zionism will be taken off dear Palestine and all the Islamic countries.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 3 August 1980

BAKHTIAR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT OVERTHROWING KHOMEYNI

DW040900 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2-3 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent M. Cossardt undated interview with former Prime Minister Bakhtiar in Paris]

[Text] WELT: Mr Bakhtiar, it is 11 months to the day that you predicted your early return to Iran as being just ahead. But you are still sitting here in Paris. What delayed your return?

Bakhtiar: I had thought that if the Western world saw that Khomeyni was an absolutely absurd figure it would not be prepared to negotiate with him nor to do business with him. That Khomeyni is still there today is thanks to the Western countries, for instance, thanks to German industrialists who tried to come to terms with the regime. Business is business. But this seems to be over now, too.

Beyond that I failed to take into account that Mr Carter--even after the taking of the hostages--would turn out to be so weak, that he would act so weakly, poor man, even now he kowtows to a great extent to Khomeyni. These are things I simply could not foresee. As a result I may have been mistaken by a few months, but definitely not by a whole year.

WELT: Were you not mistaken a bit, too, about the danger you are in? Why do they want to assassinate you now, why not at some earlier time?

Bakhtiar: My popularity's increasing daily, among other things, thanks to my transmitter on the Iraqi-Iranian border. For 2 hours each day I state the things which nobody in Iran dares discuss: We quote figures on the thefts by the mullahs and say with what cruelty the people are being slaughtered. Besides, I predicted more than a year ago what would happen under Khomeyni. Now that the people see that I was right--unfortunately right--the tendency to support me is naturally increasing. Small wonder that they want to kill me.

WELT: Did the assassination order come directly from Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Bakhtiar: In Germany it was the Himmlers and Eichmanns who had killing done. But they would not have done so had Hitler not wanted it that way. This is exactly how matters stand with Khomeyni. He is a man with a thirst for blood, and this is why he cannot lead his government without terror. And then he also found this idiot--Khalkhali was really in a psychiatric clinic for a year or two--and gave him a blank check for killing. Khalkhali would have lost his power long ago had Khomeyni personally not wanted blood to flow.

WELT: It flowed abundantly in the past several weeks. President Bani-Sadr spoke of the exposure of a putsch.

Bakhtiar: Whenever something goes against the concept of this regime they claim that a coup d'etat has just been committed. These are but excuses for smashing any kind of opposition. The military people executed recently had merely demanded a social democratic government headed by Bakhtiar. This is why they had to die. They forget one thing, however, namely, that the evil must be sought in their own ranks. If Khomeyni had ever done anything constructive, if he had nursed the country's economy back to health or started the agricultural and industrial system on their way, if he had succeeded in creating security and order in the country, then the opposition or a putsch attempt would not stand any chance of success at all.

WELT: You have predicted the downfall of the Khomeyni regime and your return for this year--but in that respect you intend to do without the help of the former generals of the shah. Will you be able to go back without their support?

Bakhtiar: The young Iranian officers are the guerrillas of my policy, and I am very proud of that. I do not think that a really strong government can hold its ground without the support of the army, though not with the symbol figures of the old regime. After a Khomeyni I do not wish to run across some Pinochets.

GERMAN PAPER PREDICTS PUTSCH BEFORE END OF YEAR

DW040928 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2-3 Aug 80 p 5

[Monica Cossardt article: "An Army Is Standing By for Khomeyni's Overthrow"]

[Text] Paris--In the opinion of pertinent circles of emigrants, a military putsch in Iran must be anticipated before the end of the year. In Tehran, too, the revolutionary regime anticipates a decisive military effort by its adversaries in the next few months.

Preparations to this end, word in Paris has it, are nearly completed. About 100,000 soldiers who escaped to foreign countries after the downfall of the shah, according to this information, are standing by on call, for example, along the Iraqi-Iranian border.

This information resulted from interviews by DIE WELT along the Iranian generals in exile in Paris. These contacts believe that the present wave of executions in Iran is indicative of the growing nervousness of the Khomeyni regime, which is aware of the preparations for an overthrow. The exposures of alleged putsch attempts to date, however, have been mere pretexts for liquidating unpleasant critics of the regime. In truth, no attempt at an overthrow that could be taken seriously has been made to this day.

For the putsch allegedly forthcoming in the fall the military people reckon on the support of the army soldiers who have remained in the country and broad quarters of the people. Bitter resistance is expected from the members of the strong communist Tudeh Party and from the revolutionary guards. Likewise included in the reckoning are clashes with the 7,000 Palestinians and approximately 2,500 Syrians whom Khomeyni has called into the country for the purpose of securing the oil region of Khuzestan.

The military people insist that this "popular uprising" would be a purely Iranian affair in which the assistance of the Americans would not be required.

The publication of private financial transactions by leading government members is considered indicative of the growing distrust among the people for the incumbent government of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Employees of the Iranian Central Bank and the "Markazi" Bank in late June had issued a list bearing the names of 40 Khomeyni confidants who reportedly had transferred a total of 46.2 billion rias, the equivalent of about $660 million, to foreign countries.

As early as the end of 1978, when the decline of the then incumbent regime took shape, the same bank had released a list with the names of the shah's relatives and loyal followers who had transferred large sums of money to foreign accounts. The bank clerks stated laconically in a legend to the list: "The governments change but the habits remain the same."

In the meantime, three of the Central Bank officials reportedly have been executed on charges of drug addiction.

MAJLES OPEN SESSION ON MADANI, HOSTAGES HELD

LD041220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran had an open session today, during which the report of the commission of investigation about the credentials of Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, was discussed.

According to our correspondent, the open session of the Majles started at 1050 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The report of the commission of investigation about the credentials of the deputy from Kerman, Seyyed Ahmad Madani, was submitted. According to the report of the commission of investigation, there were five reasons for rejecting the credentials of the above-named person. They are as follows:

1. Having contacts with the SAVAK and the deposed shah;

2. Having political activities and being in contact with counterrevolutionary elements before February 1979;

3. Taking advantage of his position as the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran by arranging the escape of several naval generals;

4. The performance of the above-named person during the period when he was the governor general of Khuzestan, and his misappropriation of funds when he held the position;

5. Maintaining contacts with American officials, which proves that Seyyed Ahmad Madani is a hardline supporter of America.

The spokesman of the commission of investigation presented proofs and documents for each reason for rejecting the credentials of the above-named person and discussed each point in detail. Some of the deputies raised questions, which were answered by the spokesman for the commission.

Finally, the speaker of the house announced that the continuation of discussion and voting for credentials of Ahmad Madani will be postponed until tomorrow's open session.

The first speaker at today's open session was (Mohammad 'Amir Sazgarazadeh), the deputy from [name indistinct], who talked about the letter from the American congressmen to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. He said: The American Government and its congress are in no way concerned about the fate of the hostages, they are only thinking of their criminal domination and opposition to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and have always lied to the American nation. The congressmen, in their letter, warned us of a crisis, but they are not aware that we are not frightened of crisis; we are ready to be martyred and a martyr-rearing nation is no way frightened of any crisis.

He suggested that a reply to the letter be sent to the families of the hostages and the American nation to explain and clarify to them the nature of the American Government and its congress.

He then talked about naming the first term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and said: Our president says that our ideology has turned into clubs, but I say that the ideology is a bulwark. Therefore, our Majles is ideologically motivated and it will act in a revolutionary manner. It will continue to work according to the guidelines of the imam of the nation. If it makes mistakes, the leader of the revolution will correct them. Therefore, I suggest that the first team of the Islamic Consultative Assembly be named after the martyr Ayatollah Motahhari.

Following the preagenda speeches, the speaker of the house, Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, made a speech and said: America has tried to take advantage of the issue of the hostages in the past by using it as a tool in several ways. Just as the colonizers have used other weapons, the United States has tried to paint an unfavorable picture of our revolution as inhumane, while presenting the issue of the hostages as a humane problem. The Americans are telling lies, but they disseminate such propaganda so as to succeed in their inhumane actions. And with the Americans' reputation, we know that they are ready to (chop) the hands off some of their own people for the sake of their colonial goals, just as in the Vietnam war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added: Fortunately, the revolutionary action of the Iranian boy and girl Muslim students in America is second only to the importance of the seizure of the den of espionage, as it shows the internal contradiction within America and its sordid aspects. And we demand that our embassies throughout the world show the real nature of American imperialism and Zionism and that the Majles and other revolutionary organs in the country also support them in this. Our reaction is to postpone the discussion on the letter from the American congressmen. Here the Majles has suggested asking the Supreme Judicial Council to prepare the grounds for the trial of the hostages. And these two facts should be sufficient to show the Americans that under no circumstances are we going to be intimidated by their last-ditch efforts and that we are not scared.

According to our correspondent, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will hold another open session at 0900 tomorrow.

MONTAZERI CALLS ON MUSLIM OIL PRODUCERS TO CUT SUPPLIES

LD041540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] On the approach of the day to mark Jerusalem Day, the crusading jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, has issued a message. The message says in part:

Jerusalem is the house of God and the base of spirituality of the worship of God. For some years now it has been gripped in the claws of the bloodthirsty and racist usurping Israeli regime.

Now this racist, Zionist, anti-God and anti-God's peoples regime, which is even against the oppressed Jewish nation, has decided, with encouragement from its American masters, to cut off all the divine religions from this noble sanctuary of God and to turn it into permanent capital of Israel, so as to be able to laugh at the courage, mettle and resolution of all the puppet leaders of Islamic countries, particularly Arab states. Despite the fact that they have in their hands the life-giving resources vital to the West, particularly to world-devouring America, namely, God-given oil deposits, they fail to use them to boost the might of Islam and Muslims. We know that a threat to cut off oil would frighten the U.S. superpower, but these abject puppets do not even have the courage to issue a threat, let alone cut off the oil.

The message goes on to say: In the first place I call on the leaders of Islamic countries to come to their senses and learn a lesson, to liberate themselves from their meekness and abjectness before world-devouring superpowers, to return to the embrace of true Islam and their own nations, and to use their resources in the interests of Islam and Muslims, otherwise they will face a fate similar to that suffered by traitorous Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. In the second place I ask Muslim brothers and sisters, wherever they may be, to rise and roar and bluster and not allow puppet, meek, oppressive elements to dominate their lives, property and resources and to sell our dear Islam to world-devouring superpowers.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN SAYS BANI-SADR DEPOSITING MONEY IN FRANCE

GF041145 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Quoting a reliable source in the Paris branch of Bank Melli of Iran, our reporter writes: This branch has recently received several deposits amounting to 150 million francs. The deposits have been made for Bani-Sadr's wife and daughter and several other members of the Islamic Republic clique. A deposit of 20 million francs has been made in the name of Bani-Sadr's wife and another for 85 million francs has been made in his daughter's name. Both women are looking after and organizing the so-called supporters of Bani-Sadr's policies in France. The supporters kiss his daughter's hand and refer to her as the leader's daughter while collecting their monthly paychecks.

Another deposit for 18 million francs has been made in the name of Mr Hakami, a good friend of Bani-Sadr and his representative in Paris.

We can see that the turbaned and the nonturbaned are no different. With Nobari, Bani-Sadr's right hand, serving as director of the Central Bank, money transfers out of Iran by Bani-Sadr and his family cannot be unexpected.

RADIO IRAN SCORES GOVERNMENT'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

GF041758 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Excerpts] It has been several days since that small group of ruffians, hooligans, club wielders, stone throwers and professional assassins, which the Islamic Republic--using the Iranian nation's funds--has sent to all corners of the world to silence the opposition under the guise of diplomats or students, has been arrested in the United States for attacking thousands of individuals who were legally demonstrating against the bloodsucking regime of the mullahs in the Islamic Republic. Five days have passed since the lying organizations of Khomeyni began their commotion.

Anyone listening to Khomeyni's lying radio and television would think the world is on the brink of a new war and that no one anywhere in the world can swallow another bite in peace because American police have arrested a bunch of professional demonstrators who are given to babbling. These professional club wielders call themselves students living in the United States but do not dare give their names or even their addresses either in the United States or in the heaven created by Khomeyni--the Islamic Republic of Khomeyni.

You say the United States that brought you into power is fascist, but you do not know the meaning of the word. You say they are imperialists, but you do not know what that means. You say they are dictators, and you well know what the means. You say they are Nazis, but you have gone one step past the Nazis of the world. You describe America as being the instigator of all evil. We ask only one thing of you. Please give your own prisoners the same freedom that this imperialist, fascist, Nazi dictator has granted your ruffians.

Do you dare permit the 20,000 prisoners that you have jammed into Evin Prison like sardines to write a fraction of their misery on the cell walls? Have lawyers been permitted to confer with their clients? Have you even permitted the accused to defend themselves before execution? No. You just execute them by firing squad, stoning or hanging for such crimes as spreading corruption on earth, drug trafficking, waging war against God and his prophet, acting against the shameful Islamic republican regime, cooperating in imaginary plots and thousands of other such unbelievable charges.

Shame on anyone who would think you are human! You have made such a great commotion about the immense number of Iranians living in the United States who have gone on hunger strikes to support these ruffians and prostitutes. As a Persian proverb says: [words indistinct]. You forget that of 500,000 Iranians living in the United States, you have provided only 170 individuals to attack the demonstration of thousands of Iranians who are against you. Now you say you have instigated another 80 porters [used as an insult] to stage a hunger strike in front of the black house [as heard] in Washington to support the other ruffians.

Those individuals who execute tens of persons in every corner of Iran every day and quote their obedient lawyers [as heard] who only see dollars in front of their eyes, are sying that American police are treating our sisters and brothers very badly. It does not even occur to them that they do not let any prisoners in Iran have lawyers to defend themselves. These steers [used as an insult] do not even think about the fact that all the news they broadcast for hours from their lying media is obtained from this same fascist, Nazi and imperialist American media. Do these steers really think the sky is not the same color everywhere? Has it not occurred to them that people would ask to have the same amount of news about our own prisoners in the Islamic Republic's jails?

NVOI SCORES U.S. POLICY, CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER

TA011422 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Do We Need Relations With the United States"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Precisely when the barbarous U.S. police are engaged in cowardly and fascist assaults in the United States against the Muslim students who believe in the Islamic Revolution of Iran, 180 members of the U.S. Congress in a letter to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, have demanded a resolution of the present crisis in relations between the two countries, the release of the hostages, and the establishment of relations between the two countries and regard the resolution of the present crisis as beneficial to both nations.

The representatives of the U.S. Congress--those same gentlemen who have always supported the aggressive and shameful policy of the CIA and the Pentagon with their hands and feet, and have even in many cases been the motivators of Carter in his aggressive acts against our homeland, Iran--today, like individuals who are ignorant of world affairs, are drawing the attention of the representatives of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly to the enormity of their responsibilities. From the viewpoint of these gentlemen this enormous responsibility is nothing more than surrendering to the demands and views of the world-devouring U.S. imperialists.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, while receiving the letter of the representatives of the U.S. Congress through the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy in Iran, correctly said to him: You are dutybound to communicate to the American people that your government, which says that it is endeavoring to resolve the crisis, is lying and this government is not only not endeavoring to resolve the crisis, but has always aggravated it and continues to aggravate it. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, in the meeting with the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy, also brought to his attention several instances of the aggressions of world-devouring U.S. imperialism against Iran.

How well the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, phrased it: What do we need relations with the United States for? Our relations with U.S. imperialism are relations of a plunderer with a plundered and of an oppressor with an oppressed. These statements of Imam Khomeyni should always be observed by all the true forces of the revolution, especially all the representatives of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly and all authorities and officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran when reviewing relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Only several days have passed since the latest coup plot of world-devouring U.S. imperialism against the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic. However, to the representatives of the U.S. Congress it is as though such a plot by the U.S. Government against Iran's territorial integrity and national sovereignty did not take place, and in their letter, too, they did not make the slightest allusion to this development and to this undisputable fact that U.S. imperialism is striving with all its power to crush the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

U.S. imperialism has concentrated its naval warships in the vicinity of our homeland's coastal waters. Approximately 35 warships, particularly several aircraft carriers equipped with fighter planes and military forces, are deployed in the vicinity of our homeland's shores. The United States has frozen our assets in U.S. banks and with the permission of these same senators it is even paying the expenditures of the U.S. naval warships concentrated in the Persian Gulf region against our homeland, including the expenses of the abortive military aggression of U.S. imperialism against our homeland's territory with Iran's frozen asset in U.S. banks.

Not a day passes without world-devouring U.S. imperialism engaging in a coup plot against our homeland, and these representatives of the U.S. Congress are intimately aware of all these plots and anti-Iranian conspiracies of the CIA and the Pentagon. However, despite all this, their letter addressed to the speaker of Iran's Consultative Assembly--without even feeling an iota of shame and responsibility--speaks about the present crisis between the two countries, which only exists due to world-devouring America. Up to this day world-devouring America has refused to acknowledge its participation in all the crimes of the deposed shah, even now it hatches a conspiracy to establish a regime like the former bloodthirsty regime, and the gentlemen senators, too, are well aware of all these conspiracies.

One should ask these representatives of world-devouring U.S. imperialism: What kind of relations between Iran and world-devouring America do they want established? The first condition for talks regarding the establishment of normal relations between revolutionary Iran and the usurper America, and the resolution of the problem of the hostages, is the acknowledgement of the United States that it took part in all the criminal acts of the former regime, the return of the plundered wealth and property of the former [word indistinct] shah to the Iranian nation and the guarantee of noninterference and nonengagement in plots against Iran.

NVOI CONDEMNS AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN MASHHAD

TA050808 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The CIA and the Camp of Afghan Counterrevolutionaries in Mashhad"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Every Iranian knows that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency plays the principal role in preparing Afghan mercenary groups in Pakistan and other foreign camps for dispatch into Afghanistan, and this is also entirely true in the case of the camps of these counterrevolutionary mercenaries in Mashhad, whose duty is to implement the same aims which the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan implement.

If in the Pakistani camps the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency leads the military and subversive operations of the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan, in the camps of Mashhad the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, besides engaging in counterrevolutionary and anti-Afghan activities, at the same time hatches plots against the gains of the Iranian revolution. In the Mashhad camps the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has placed hatching plots against the gains of the revolution and the republican system of Iran at the center of its attention.

All the camps of the Afghan mercenaries in Pakistan are led by the U.S. consul in Peshawar, or to phrase it better, the CIA expert in matters of sabotage, plots and military coups. At the same time the center which is situated in Peshawar heads the center of the Afghan mercenaries in Mashhad led by Husayn (Jumju). This criminal and leader of the Afghan mercenaries, who operate in our homeland's territory, has very close contact with the employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agen y in Peshawar. Thus, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is widely active through its mercenaries in our country. The Americans who have been driven out of our country following the revolution, are now striving to enter Iran through another door by using the center of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Mashhad. The interesting thing is that the leadership of this spy den in Mashhad is in the hands of three Afghan organizations that have concealed themselves under the mask of Islam.

The Afghan counterrevolutionary base in Mashhad is attempting to intensify its activity by establishing Afghan camps in other towns. It is said that the military training of these mercenary bands is conducted by former Savakists and according to the instructions of CIA employees in Pakistan. It is not difficult to comprehend the fact that, above all, the primary aim of this training is the struggle against the gains of the revolution within our country. Recently it has been revealed that, among the activities of the Afghan smugglers arrested in Iran, was smuggling arms to Afghan mercenaries based in this same camp in Mashhad, or their sale to separatist and mercenary elements in the west of Iran.

Recent events in our country demonstrate that Ziaul Haq also is interested in the intensification of the activity of the gang of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Iran. By receiving large amounts of arms and dollars from Americans, Ziaul Haq provides the center of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Mashhad with weapons and funds.

Funds which the Savakist agents of the CIA receive through Ziaul Haq are above all used for subversive acts against our Islamic Republic. Moreover, the United States is in the process of feverishly concentrating its great naval force in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon is attempting to increase its armed forces in the Persian Gulf region to 500,000 men in order to implement the plan of control over the Persian Gulf region aimed at safeguarding the so-called military interests of the United States.

Washington is in the process of preparing a plan of large-scale military aggression against our country at the beginning of the presidential elections in the United States. Within our country the U.S. relies on its fifth column, namely, remnants of the former regime, Savakists and officers of the former imperial army. It can be said with confidence that the center of the counterrevolutionary Afghans in Mashhad--which is under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency--is also counted among these black forces.

Our country's recent events--such as placing bombs in various places, terror, attacks and assaults on offices of progressive parties and organizations and [word indistinct] newspapers, and the creation of various problems for the leaders of the Iranian revolution are not accidental. The United States and its masked and unmasked associates exploit the center of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Mashhad as a means for subversive activities against our republican system, for inciting the religious feelings of people who are not aware of the facts and nature of the Afghan revolution and for provocation against our homeland's national and democratic forces, in order to weaken the united front of the true forces of the revolution against U.S. imperialism.

It is by taking these facts into consideration that this question is justly posed by the people: Why is permission to operate in our liberated homeland given to such counterrevolutionary and anti-Iranian organizations that are associated with and under the control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency?

FORCED LABOR CAMPS SUGGESTED FOR FORMER SAVAK MEMBERS

WA050001 Paris NAMEH-YE RUZ in Persian 25 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has suggested that forced labor camps be set up in remote areas of Iran for members of the defunct SAVAK and adherents of the former regime and said that this request has been made to the parliament. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that at such camps these persons would be removed from society, have basic needs like housing and simple food, and would be assigned useful jobs.

BAHAIS PUT ON TRIAL, EXECUTED IN VARIOUS CITIES

WA050007 Paris NAMEH-YE RUZ in Persian 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] In the township of Yazd, the trial of 11 more Bahais has begun. This trial is the result of a speech several weeks ago by Hojjat ol-Eslam Saduqi, whom the people had asked to expel the Bahais from public offices and turn them over to revolutionary courts. Several Bahais in recent weeks have been tried to Tabriz and Tehran also, and some of them have been executed on charges of working for Israel.

In a communique, the Bahai Association of Europe and America has announced that their ties are with the land of Palestine, which is the shrine of their religious leader, and not Israel.

This shrine was established in Haifa scores of years before the founding of Israel.

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SOVIET COMMERCE, TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS ARRIVE 5 AUG

LD051734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, (Edward Maryanovich), deputy for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Nikolay [name indistinct], deputy for transport and [word indistinct] of the USSR, arrived in Kabul today.

At Kabul international airport, the delegation and its entourage were welcomed by 'Abdul Salam, deputy of the Ministry of Commerce; high officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Transport; [name indistinct], minister plenipotentiary; members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul and the commercial representative of that country.

It is expected that during its stay in Kabul the delegation will discuss with the Afghan authorities the extension of commerce between the DRA and the USSR and also the development of transport between the two countries.

QONDUZ CITIZENS PLEDGE TO UPHOLD PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD052202 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Representatives of different groups and guilds of Qonduz city have expressed their readiness and desire for further cooperation with their party and government in the course of interviews. They told a BAKHTAR correspondent that the government henceforth must not tolerate or be patient with the enemies of the people of the revolution. It is the sacred duty of all compatriots who love their homeland, honor and pride to fight against the enemies of the homeland and the revolution with all their strength for the welfare of the people.

One of the residents of Qonduz explained to the BAKHTAR correspondent how he formed a resistance group with his friends and defeated 55 terrorists who had attacked his house. They unanimously stated that the resistance against terrorists and bands, those enemies of the homeland and Islam, has become our duty and profession and we will fight to the death to safeguard the gains of the revolution and the honor of our homeland.

CRUSHING OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BANDS REPORTED

LD051420 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A number of the noble people of different strata of Qonduz Province have been interviewed by the BAKHTAR agency reporter.

Aminullah, a shopkeeper, who introduced himself as the resident of Khwaja Shahid village of the Khanabad port, said: We want to be continually in contact with our party and progressive and revolutionary government and extend our support and cooperation. He declared: There are still some sold out and destructive elements of imperialism and the black reaction among us who sow discord among patriots with trickery and deception and antagonize our toiling and noble people against the government and party.

'Anayatullah, one of the heroic patriots who played a heroic role in crushing the counterrevolutionary bands and severely punishing them, said to the BAKHTAR reporter: Twenty days ago when I, together with a number of others, formed a resistance group, we challenged 55 terrorists who attacked our house.

As a result of this challenge, 12 of these enemies of the religion of Islam, of revolution and of the dear homeland were eliminated, 6 of them were injured and the rest escaped.

AFGHAN REBELS ATTACK BARRACKS IN TEHRAN

LD051856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Iranian press has reported the participation of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in an attack on the military barracks in Tehran during the past 2 weeks.

Tehran's MARDOM daily has reported that this is not the first time that the Afghan anti-progress elements participated in armed attacks in Iran. The paper notes that the attack on the military barracks confirms the threat which these bands pose to Iran. According to reports in the Tehran press, the Afghan antiprogress elements played a great part in this attack on the military barracks, in which heavy artillery was also used.

Recently Iranian authorities have banned all activities of the so-called the Jam'iat-e Eslami Afghanistan because of their links with the United States.

BULGARIAN ARMY PAPER INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER

AU041330 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Jul 80 p 3

["Text" of interview with Maj Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense, in Kabul by Tenyo Stoyanov, director of the Georgi Dimitrov International Institute of Journalism--date not given]

[Text] We visited an exhibition of U.S., English, West German, Chinese and Pakistani weapons captured from defeated counterrevolutionary bands.

He had come to the exhibition hall earlier, accompanied by the Soviet adviser and a group of officers. After carefully scrutinizing everything he had a short conversation with the organizers. Without ceremony or self-glorification he left the exhibition before its official opening.

A regular observer would have had difficulty in realizing that this was Maj Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Maj Gen Mohammad Rafi' is young, lean, energetic, precise and businesslike. One can hardly believe that he is 36 years old. Today he is the minister of the armed forces of the second stage of the revitalization of the Afghan Sawr Revolution, forces that are called upon to play a great role in the developing events.

Comrade Mohammad Rafi' gladly accepted our request to be photographed together, and he promised to receive us soon.

Our talk took place in the famous Darlaman Palace, where the Ministry of Defense is situated. This is a wonderful monument of great architecture. It is located on a small hill and was constructed by the noted Afghan statesman Amanuli Khan, a determined fighter for his motherland's independence and a wise supporter of friendship and cooperation between the Afghan people and the peoples of the great neighboring country--Soviet Russia.

We passed through spacious and colorful corridors, stairs and courtyards, until we reached the office of the young and tireless minister. Order and discipline reigned everywhere. Men and women who had come from all over the country were waiting in front of the office. The minister received them, carefully listened to them and issued the necessary orders.

Our talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and informality. The first questions were related to his personality.

Mohammad Rafi' is a professional officer. He served on a tank. In the army he had been inspired by the ideas of the revolution. He took an active part in the preparation and implementation of the 1978 Sawr Revolution. However, he was repressed by Hafizollah Amin's clique. He was imprisoned, tortured and threatened with death. He was saved by the second stage of the revolution in December 1979. Freed, he returned to the army. Soon afterward he was elected member of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and appointed to the difficult and responsible position of minister of national defense. The comrade minister does not like verbosity. He answers our questions briefly and precisely.

Question: What is the most important thing in the activity of the Afghan Army in implementing the new stage of the Sawr Revolution?

Answer: The most important thing is its growing, more rapid and active readiness to defend the revolution's achievements and implement its highly patriotic duty, as well as the order of the party and the government--to defend the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our democratic republic. Now as never before the great role of the army in crushing the attempts of the counterrevolution and intervention to liquidate the people's democratic regime and turn Afghanistan into a base of international aggression led by the United States against the forces of peace, detente and disarmament is evident.

It is well known what damage was inflicted on Afghanistan's economy, sociopolitical development and, especially, armed forces, by Hafizollah Amin, the CIA agent.

We have made great efforts to eliminate this damage and create conditions for the rapid construction of a new people's army that is even more loyal to the motherland. We are now training new commanders and soldiers.

Question: There is a note in article 41 of the statutes of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, explaining that the primary party organizations in the armed forces are created by the army's main political administration. Groups of the people's youth organization are also being rapidly created in the army. What can you say about that issue?

Answer: The great political, ideological and organizational activity of the party in the army is indisputable. We rely very much on its activity. It is from the party that we draft new and fresh patriotic and revolutionary cadres. Since December 1979 we have done a great deal to increase the combat and political preparation of our armed forces. At the exhibition you saw the various kinds of weapons--automatic rifles, machineguns, mines, mortars, rockets, bombs, rifles and guns captured from the counterrevolutionary, subversive and spying bandits trained in Pakistan, China and other countries under the instructions of the intelligence centers of the United States, the Chinese hegemonists and the Pakistani reactionaries. Our army's selfless struggle against intervention and counterrevolution is finding ever-growing support among the people's masses. For their part, the armed forces are giving ever growing support to the population in developing the economy.

At the moment this support takes the form of assisting the population in gathering and storing the harvest and defending the schools and the cultural establishments.

Question: Considering the tension in the area of the Persian Gulf and along the borders of Afghanistan with Pakistan, China and Iran, do you think that there is a possibility of an even greater intervention against your country?

Answer: It is possible that the interventionists will attempt to land on Afghan territory, similar to the attempt by the United States in Iran. Whatever form such an attempt may take, it is doomed to fail; we are very vigilant. In addition, it is well known that we are not alone.

The increased combat ability of the Afghan revolutionary army derives also from the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, the Soviet military specialists and the limited contingent of Soviet forces, based on the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty and the request of the Afghan Government.

The defense of our national independence and sovereignty is secured. That is why the imperialists are developing such a fierce slanderous anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Despite all this the Afghan revolution is gaining strength and achieving new victories every day.

REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON LIBERATION STRUGGLE

DW311206 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Vesely interview with Sayyed Ahmad Gailani, chairman of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, in London--recorded, in Dari with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] What does the Afghan resistance against the Soviets represent? Who are the freedom fighters?

[Answer] The whole Afghan people participates in the freedom struggle and fights against the government installed in Afghanistan and against the Soviet soldiers. Unfortunately, they are fighting emptyhanded. We regret very much that the merciless intervention and intrusion by the Soviet Union into Afghanistan happened without regard for international law.

[Question] What do you think of the West?

[Answer] We have explained our situation to the Western world and made clear the seriousness of the situation. Afghanistan is a dike in front of the Islamic and free worlds, because the most important crude oil resources are located in the Middle East and in the gulf region. It is the goal of the Soviets to gain control of the oilfields on the gulf and to reach the Indian Ocean, thereby bringing about the stagnation of the economy of the industrial nations, inflicting harm on the freedom struggle of the peoples of the region and eventually ending this struggle. If the Soviet Union manages to accomplish this, the economy of the industrial nations will be paralyzed and the standard of living will drop drastically. Afghanistan is a protective wall for offering resistance to communism, and it protects the Middle East and the Free World. We protect the future of the West, especially that of the Soviet Union's neighboring countries, against the Soviet danger.

PARLIAMENT VOICES CONCERN OVER INDIAN OCEAN BUILDUP

BK051616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Members of Parliament's Consultative Committee for External Affairs today cautioned the government against political and economic implications of great power military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. They said these should be viewed in terms of their interest in controlling trade routes and exploiting sea and seabed resources and not merely in military terms. India should also acquire technology for undertaking the legitimate task of exploiting its resources for economic purposes.

The committee had several current issues before it for consideration, but today's meeting was mainly devoted to the developments in the Indian Ocean region. Y.B. Chavan, Chandrajit Yadav, B.R. Bhagat, Syed Shahabuddin, Ladli Mohan Nigam and Unnikrishnan took part in the discussions.

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao reiterated India's opposition to the militarization of the Indian Ocean and great power rivalry there. The committee was unanimous in asking the government to continue its efforts to make the Indian Ocean area a zone of peace. It expressed concern over the increase in the military bases and facilities of great and medium powers and the presence of various other countries in the area. Members were particularly worried about the expansion of the Diego Garcia base. Some of them noted that great power rivalry had considerably increased there in the wake of the events in Afghanistan. This has affected the security and stability of the littoral states.

In this background, India should devote greater attention to the modernization of its navy to safeguard its security, as it has a long coastline and its own maritime interests. Attempts are likely to be made by interested powers to divide the littoral states. Such moves could be countered by more people-to-people contact between these countries, besides governmental consultations.

BANGLADESH CHARGED WITH VIOLATING PACT ON JOINT RIVERS

BK041155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Aug (AFP)--India has charged [Bangladesh] with erecting three concrete spurs on the common river Muhuri, off the Belonia area in the eastern frontier state of Tripura in violation of the Joint River Commission agreement with India.

Reports from Agartala, Tripura's capital, today quoted official sources as saying that Bangladesh had taken the action ignoring protests lodged by an Indian member of the commission.

Already there is an outstanding dispute between India and Bangladesh over the possession of "Char" island on the Muhuri, off Belonia. The island is now part of Tripura. The dispute had led to a (?sporadic) but protracted exchange of fire lasting several months late last year between the border forces of the two countries in the area.

The sources in Agartala were also quoted as saying that the latest Bangladesh action would change the course of the river affecting Belonia town.

OCTOBER VISIT OF PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CANCELED

BK060730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Aug (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who had originally planned to visit India in October, has decided not to make the trip this year, the English daily, THE STATESMAN, reported today.

In a front-page lead story by its special representative, the paper declared that Mr. Huang's decision was clearly a "diplomatic rebuff" to this country because of the Indian recognition of the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea.

The paper added that with the cancellation of Mr. Huang's visit Sino-Indian relations had come close to freezing point again just when they were showing signs of a thaw after nearly two decades of soured ties.

The Kampuchean recognition, according to THE STATESMAN, annoyed the Chinese, who saw Russian pressure behind it.

VAJPAYEE SCORES STAND ON AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA

BK060727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0705 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Aug (AFP)--Former Foreign Minister and leader of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party Atal Bihari Vajpayee has condemned the Indian Government's stand on the Afghan crisis and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it was reported here today.

Mr. Vajpayee, who spoke at a public meeting in Chandigarh, said: "Because of India's silence and leaning towards the Soviet Union, Indians, who were held in high esteem, are now looked upon with suspicion by the Afghans."

According to reports reaching here, Mr. Vajpayee urged the Indian Government to categorically asked the Soviet Government to pull out its troops from Afghanistan.

Mr. Vajpayee warned that if India did not take a firm stand on the Afghan issue "our own freedom will be in jeopardy."

"Once the Soviets cross the Khyber Pass, it will not take them much time to advance towards the plains of the Ganga (Ganges) and Yamuna," he added.

He also criticised the Indian recognition of the Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Government, saying it was against India's committed stand against non-interference of any kind by one country against other.

ASSAM UNIONS ASSURED OF GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO TALKS

BK050318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Assam government has appealed to the All-Assam Students Union and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council] to help create a proper atmosphere for the forthcoming talks on the foreigners issue and to abide by their commitments.

A statement issued in Gauhati yesterday said the government on its part will honor the statement made by the home minister in Parliament on the 30th of last month. The two notifications issued under the Assam disturbed areas act and the armed forces special powers act had already been withdrawn. Some detinues have been released and further action is being planned. The statement adds that the government is conscious of its responsibility in the matter and will do everything to discharge its commitments. It appealed to all concerned to help in this process without reservation.

Asked by our Gauhati correspondent about government employees, principal adviser to the governor, Mr Sarin, said that their cases will be dealt with on a high priority basis and sympathetically as directed by the prime minister.

Meanwhile, the state government received a joint letter from the students union and the Gana Sangram Parishad last evening. The letter is under study by the government. Agency reports quote the leaders of the agitation to say that in their letter they have assured the center that no agitational program except the blockade of crude oil is contemplated by them till the proposed talks on the foreigners issue are over.

DALAI LAMA SAID TO REJECT PRC SUGGESTION TO RETURN

OW051816 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Aug, (AFP)--The temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans, the dalai lama, has rejected outright a recent Chinese suggestion that he should return to his homeland and cooperate with the Chinese Government.

"The latest incidents in Lhasa have confirmed our fear that the majority of the six million Tibetans are not happy.... They want freedom from the Chinese and the dalai lama is committed to lead them to freedom," a source close to the 44-year-old Tibetan god king told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS here today.

The dalai lama, living in exile in Dharamsala, north India, since he fled his motherland in 1959, made a public announcement two years back that he would give up the demand for a free Tibet and might himself return if he was convinced that the majority of the Tibetans were happy under Chinese rule. Consequently rapprochement moves had started and Tibetan refugee delegations started visiting Tibet.

"But now under the circumstances the dalai lama's offer no more hold good.... It has been repeatedly proved that the majority of the Tibetans are not happy", the source, who asked not to be identified, said.

A fact-finding visit by five representatives of the dalai lama to Tibet was cut short last week following demonstration of support for the Tibetan cause and subsequent criticisms by local Chinese authorities at Lhasa.

A crowd of about 2000 Tibetans had gathered on Tuesday to hear the delegation members making impassioned speeches denouncing conditions in the Chinese-ruled "roof of the world".

One of the delegates was quoted as saying "most of what we have seen has made us very sad, especially living conditions which are poor".

Local Chinese authorities reacted sharply and the next day ordered the delegation back to Beijing.

The Lhasa incident, according to sources close to the dalai lama, would adversely affect the rapprochement moves and may jeopardize the conciliatory process started on August 2 last year, when a five-member Tibetan ministerial delegation visited Tibet, breaking the 20-year-old stalemate.

The incidents may adversely affect the prospect of more visits. However, a third Tibetan delegation led by the dalai lama's younger sister, Mrs. Pema Gyalpo, is on its way to China and a 16-member fourth delegation of Buddhist lamas is scheduled to leave for Beijing next week from here.

"We have been receiving reports that conditions in Tibet are very bad, but now we have confirmation. As such the dalai lama is left with no other option but to withdraw his offer and resume the freedom struggle," the source said. [Words indistinct] the Chinese would give him if he returns to Tibet, his main concern is the well-being of the Tibetans and there is no doubt that it (well-being) is not possible under Chinese rule," the source said, reacting to a statement made by Mr. Yin Fatang, the recently appointed acting Communist Party first secretary in Tibet.

Mr. Yin was quoted as saying that if the dalai lama returned, "he would of course be expected to play a political role" and would be given a certain religious status.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the dalai lama when the latter called on her here on July 24 that his recent rapprochement moves were welcome, but in no way should embarrass New Delhi.

TIBETAN YOUTH CONGRESS CALLS FOR UN INVESTIGATION

BK051509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Aug (AFP)--The radical Tibetan Youth Congress in India today charged the Chinese with "not genuinely reciprocating" the goodwill and sincere attempts of the dalai lama towards finding a settlement of the Tibetan problem.

Karma Gyatso, director of the youth body's information and publicity, made the charge in a statement here while referring to the reported incidents in Tibet last week when the second fact-finding delegation sent by the dalai lama on tour of their motherland had to cut short its visit abruptly.

The statement said the Tibetan people, during the delegation's visit, had been repeatedly threatened by the Chinese who said: "The delegations are temporary but our presence is permanent, therefore you must obey our orders." It also spoke of harassment, arrest and imprisonment of Tibetan delegates.

The statement called on the U.N. to send an investigative team to Tibet.

BRIEFS

USSR PAPER INDUSTRY COOPERATION--India and the Soviet Union have drawn up a program of cooperation in the field of pulp and paper industry. This was stated by Minister of State for Industry Dr Charanjit Chanana during question time in the Lok Sabha today. The program provides for possibilities of mutual exchange of pulp and paper products and other materials. [Delhi Domestic service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jul 80 BK]

NEPAL

EDITORIAL LAUDS 25 YEARS OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA

BK051131 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Fruitful Quarter Century"]

[Text] Fully twenty-five years have elapsed since that memorable turning point in Nepal's foreign relations when an agreement was signed between Nepal and China for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two neighbouring countries on the basis of the five cardinal principles of peaceful coexistence. The quarter century which has gone by since has, by all accounts, not only been most eventful but has recorded the steady and progressive consolidation of relations between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China.

While this is not, of course, to suggest that the relations between these two neighbouring countries date only from August 1st, 1955--for these go far back into the hoary past as is indeed indicated by ancient chroniclers, travellers, the exchange of diplomatic missions and treaties between the two countries--but, rather, to recall and mull over an event that restored and up-dated a relationship that had been disrupted by certain historical developments preceding it. If the significance of such a restoration of formal relations between the two neighbouring countries in 1955--the year, incidentally, that Nepal acquired UN membership--is rather easy to judge now with the benefit of hindsight, it may also be noted that this agreement represented the first one of its kind since the revolution of 1950-51. (It will be recalled that, earlier, Nepal had entered into diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom, the United States, India and France).

But whatever the long-term significance of August 1st, 1955, to Nepal-China relations, what is also worth bearing in mind are the unforgettable contributions made towards the broadbasing of this relationship by His late Majesty King Mahendra, the late Chairman Mao Zedong, and the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai--a process that has, more recently, continued through the untiring efforts of His Majesty King Birendra, Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. Through such continuous and collective efforts on both the sides over the past two and a half decades, there has not only been a plethora of mutually beneficial agreements and exchanges between the two countries, covering a diverse field of activities, but, more specifically, there has been a very substantial quantum of Chinese assistance to Nepal's development and an encouraging spurt in Nepal's trade with China, though more particularly with its Tibetan Autonomous Region.

Presently, it is no less encouraging to note that relations between the two countries are not only as cordial and warm as ever but that new and more intimate dimensions of interaction would seem to be in the offing, a potential represented by the prospects of tourism promotion and travel from Nepal to Tibet--where, incidentally, Nepal's oldest "mission" was set up more than a century ago--and beyond to other parts of China. Though twenty-five years is but a fleeting moment in the context of the relations between two countries such as Nepal and China, today one cannot only take satisfaction from the multi-faceted achievements on the Sino-Nepalese front in the past quarter century but, indeed, hopefully and optimistically look towards a future that promises to be even more fruitful in terms of further consolidating the ancient and up-dated bonds that inextricably and firmly tie the two countries together as do the Himalayas that link the two.

ANTI-CHINA GUERRILLAS SENTENCED TO LIFE TERMS

BK041243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 4 Aug 80

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Excerpt] Katmandu, 4 Aug (AFP)--Seven anti-Chinese Tibetan Khampa guerrillas were sentenced to life imprisonment here yesterday by a special zonal high court for taking up arms against the sovereignty of Nepal.

Sonam Chhogyal, 52, was sentenced to life imprisonment for raising arms at Tinker Lipu Lake in northwest Nepal bordering Pithuragadh in India in September 1974, so as to undermine the sovereignty of Nepal, an official zonal court source said.

Six Khampas named as Lhamo Chirring Amdo, Ragra Khampa, Pema Khampa, Nyatra Khampa, Ghyrme Khampa and Tashi Lhampa were given life terms for organizing an anti-Chinese army with the intention of instigating armed rebellion in Tibet against the friendly country, China, the source said.

SRI LANKA

SUN REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY MEASURES IN COLOMBO

BK051355 Colombo SUN in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[By Arjuna Ranawana]

[Text] The government is closely monitoring the security situation in the country in the wake of the abortive attempt by opposition backed trade unions to stage a general strike.

"Although the strike attempt has petered out and a few thousand who joined in have regretted their action and appealed to the government for re-instatement, we are not taking any chances. We are firmly committed to ensure that law-and-order prevails in the country," a high ranking Defence Ministry official said yesterday. "With this in mind we are adopting several measures," he added.

SUN learns that, as a part of these measures detectives have already begun investigations to ascertain whether some of the trade unions were in receipt of funds from unofficial sources. The government has already frozen the bank accounts of the unions involved in the strike attempt.

This is said to have been in view of the ostentatious manner in which unions were disbursing cash shortly before the strike was called. "We now want to see whether there is a foreign connection in this affair," the official said.

In addition, a tight security net has been drawn around government installations to ensure that essential services are not disrupted and to protect the general public, the official said.

He claimed that Monday's [28 July] anti-sabotage operations carried out by security forces in the metropolitan and greater Colombo areas had successfully contained all such attempts. However, investigations are yet being continued into these alleged attempts and combing out operations have been ordered in several areas where saboteurs are believed to be hiding out.

All police stations in the country now forward three-hourly reports on the situation in order that the government may have a close check on the security situation. "These reports over the past few days have been devoid of any incidents," this officials said.

End of Embargo

BK051357 Colombo SUN in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[By M.C.A. Hassen]

[Text] The government on 30 July decided to lift the embargo placed on the bank accounts of the trade unions involved in the abortive general strike.

At its weekly meeting yesterday, the Cabinet decided to repeal the action taken to freeze these funds. "This is to enable workers who struck work to get their unions to give them back their money," minister of state and Cabinet spokesman Anandatissa de Alwis told newsmen yesterday.

The Cabinet, which discussed the strike, noted that "the strike for all practical purposes has ended," Mr. de Alwis said. Hence, public meetings would be allowed, provided no incitement to strike or violence took place.

The Cabinet has also relaxed the leave regulations for employees in the state sector. Anyone who seeks leave to get married will now be granted leave, according to Mr. de Alwis.

The government appeared to be firm in its attitude towards those who defied its ban and joined the abortive general strike, observers said. Mr. de Alwis reiterated that Cabinet ministers would continue to be the authorities to decide on what vacancies should be filled and what need not be filled.

The appeals made by some strikers that they were genuinely ill or were prevented from attending work would be considered and filed for the present pending investigations, Mr. de Alwis said. He stressed that no one would be accepted for re-employment except under the written authority of the Cabinet minister.

Ministers may consider minor employees for promotion to clerical grades. This will be on the orders of the Cabinet minister, according to Mr. de Alwis.

He said the emergency would continue until further notice.

BRIEFS

NEPAL-INDIA MICROWAVE LINK--His majesty's government [HMG] and the Government of India on 21 July signed an agreement for the construction of co-axial microwave link between Birganj and Raxaul, according to a press release issued by the Ministry of Finance. Letters to this effect were signed by Finance Secretary Goraksha Bahadur Nhuchhe Pradhan on behalf of his majesty's government and director of Indian cooperation mission Virendra Prakash on behalf of the Government of India. Under the agreement, the Government of India will provide technical and material assistance amounting to about 1.2 million rupees. HMG will bear the cost of local labour and materials. Commissioning of the link will make 36 channels available for communication between Nepal and India. There are at present 16 channels of communication between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 4 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN U.S.

Khuzestan Guards' Message

GF051505 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] The Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued the following statement in connection with the Muslim Iranian students imprisoned in America:

In the name of God, the almighty and compassionate: Our mojahedin brothers and sisters have been living under the accusations, chains and yokes of the American police for a few days now. Their crime is that they wanted the American nation and the world to know that these false demonstrators are not representatives of the Iranian nation and have no place in the heart of this revolutionary nation.

The character of the imperialist and world-devouring regimes is clear and we do not expect them to improve the lives of human beings. Such acts are extremely trivial for the American regime. The Iranian nation was under its servitude, and many nations are still under their servitude. We have nothing to say to Carter but that we will be decisive and will continue to resist and struggle. Let them know that our brothers and sisters will continue their struggle until their last breaths and will not surrender to world devourers and fascists like you.

Our message to the American people is that they should know that those who demonstrate in the name of Iran and Iranians against the Islamic Republic of Iran are traitors who preferred to flee after the victory of the revolution and did not belong here.

O American nation, is America the dustbin of history where mercenaries, traitors and capitalists seek refuge every time a revolution wins? Who is granting them refuge? Their master is the U.S. Government, which is opposing human rights. The government is the reason for the daily increasing hatred which the oppressed and noble nations of the world feel toward you, the American people.

Overthrow this world-devouring, fascist and criminal government ruling you! It is your only chance for salvation. Do not allow these lackeys and traitors who have fled from the world's revolutions and especially from the Islamic Revolution of Iran to enter your country. Do not disgrace yourselves by playing host to them. Throw out these nonentities of history. These people are the cause of your disgrace and defamation among the nations of the world, O American nation.

The nature of the Senate, the CIA, the Pentagon, Carter and his clique, the United Nations and supporters of human rights is clear to the Iranian nation, and the Iranian nation does not expect anything from them. We are confiding in you and want you to free our brothers and sisters from prison and throw out those traitors and betrayers who have imprisoned our brothers and sisters.

Our message to you, nations of the world, is that the oppressed nations of the world should unite with the Iranian nation and support our brothers and sisters. These nations should let the American nation hear their messages so these colonialists, babblers and superpowers can be eliminated from the course of history.

But you, O Muslim people of Iran, be vigilant and alert for the imam's commands, because there are many who want to fish in these muddy waters. They want to gain their objectives by exaggerating matters and distorting the truth.

You, O imprisoned brothers and sisters, this Muslim nation is supporting you! Continue your struggles! Wish for martyrdom, because martyrdom is the wish of each and every one of us! Have faith in God Almighty and direct all your efforts at revealing, as best as possible, America's corrupt regime and the criminal Carter to the American nation and the world.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan, Ahvaz

Student Statement No 8

LD051828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report from the news staff of the struggles of Islamic students associations abroad, statement No 8 of the Islamic students association in the United States and Canada is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Our Lord, fill our hearts with steadfastness and make our steps firm and help against the infidels! [quotation from the Koran]

Just as the honorable Iranian nation was informed by statement No 4, in which the defense lawyers were emphatically told never under any circumstances to contact any U.S. Government organization to solve the crisis or they would no longer be defense lawyers for the Islamic students association, the Islamic students association once again declares that any intervention to solve the problem through any U.S. Government organization or the United Nations, whose actions so far have been to protect and safeguard the interests of the arrogant oppressors, vis-a-vis the oppressed, is to be deprecated.

Iran's Muslim nation cannot forget the bombings, murders and plundering of whole groups of our refugee Palestinian sisters and brothers over the last 30 years and the praising thereof by the United Nations. This is because the very nature of the United Nations and its real bosses is nothing but this.

We are pinning our hopes only in God and in our imam's support and that of our combatant nation and we will continue along our path, which is the path of the imam, the path of true Islam, and under no circumstances will we extend our hands toward international organizations or so-called pro-human rights organizations--which are in reality the organizations of the arrogant--and thereby we strongly condemn anyone seeking help or intervention in this connection.

A salute to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the world's meek!

Long may the bloody banner of the Islamic Revolution flutter!

Death to the arch-Satan, the world-devouring United States and its agents!

Officials' Meeting With Students

LD051811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, citing the section in charge of Iranian interests at the Algerian Embassy, has said that the Iranian UN representative and an official from the section in charge of Iranian interests today went to the reform institution in the Manhattan district of New York in order to inspect the condition of our Muslim sisters, and spent 1 hour talking to the struggling students. According to this report, although the sisters seemed tired and exhausted due to their hunger strike, and although one of the sisters had been hospitalized, all of them were in excellent spirits.

At the meeting the student sisters described some of the savage and harsh behavior of the American police when arresting them in Washington and transferring them to New York. For instance, they said that they had forcefully removed their headgear and that on numerous occasions they had beaten them. During their transfer to New York male officials dragged them to solitary cells and locked them up.

According to the reports we have received, our sisters have completed their ninth day of hunger strike with strength and dedication outside the white palace of oppression and tyranny. The so-called civilized Americans did not refrain from any vile action, including spitting on them or throwing tomatoes and eggs at them. According to the same report, at 0300 a number of drunken thugs went to the White House to harm and hurt our beloved ones so that they would create a clash through cursing and using vile language; but due to the vigilance of our brothers these plans were neutralized.

It should be added that seven policemen are supposedly guarding our brothers, and the Washington POST had quoted one of them as saying things which we would be ashamed to repeat. The people who gather there to harm our beloved ones sometimes exceed 200 in number. All seven policemen are always merely spectators.

According to one report, one of those imprisoned has completely lost sight in his left eye due to the blows he has received. According to the doctor treating him, in 2 or 3 months time he could have an operation and may regain his sight.

Tehran Congratulations Statement

LD052024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the bureau of coordination and cooperation between the president and the people, in a statement issued in support of the struggles of the Iranian students in the United States, said: Sisters and brothers, the epic of your valiant resistance to the U.S. fascist police--that protector of the interests of U.S. world-devouring capitalists--has opened a new chapter in the annals of the heroic student struggles in our country. You who have raised aloft the bloody banner of the Islamic Revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, in the land of blasphemy and corruption, have once again proved that the struggle against the multifarious aspects of Satan are not confined to the country's borders, and you have once again made clear the tremendous role of the struggle outside the country's borders where the West's propaganda mouthpieces are constantly broadcasting material against our Islamic Revolution.

Reported Release of Students

LD060404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports from sources connected with the United States, all the Iranian students who had been arrested 10 days ago during a demonstration in support of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in the United States were released a few hours ago.

We wish to remind you that, according to reports from news headquarters on the struggles of the Islamic association of students abroad, carried in previous bulletins, it was reported that American officials had been forced to a [word indistinct] faced with the demands of the Muslim Iranian strugglers. They either had to release all of them or prepare to take the necessary measures to deport all of them from America.

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A group of the Muslim students, in answer to the offer of release put to them by American officials, said that all the Muslim students had to be released unconditionally, otherwise they would not be prepared to leave the prison.

Student Clash in San Diego

LD052102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1939 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the news staff of the struggles of the Islamic students associations abroad announced this afternoon that sister and brother members of Islamic student societies in the United States and Canada, San Diego branch, who had received prior permission from the police to take part in a hunger strike in support of the sisters and brothers imprisoned in Washington, were today subjected to a savage attack by San Diego police and were arrested.

According to the same report, 31 people have been arrested, including 2 sister students. The lawyer for these sisters and brothers has announced that four of those who have been arrested have been subjected to severe torture in the prison. At the same time, the American police have not given any reasons for these arrests; perhaps their only reason is the helplessness of the corrupt American regime which has now become tired and worn out as the result of the struggles of Muslim students. The behavior of the American fascist regime in Washington and New York is now being repeated in San Diego, California. These sister and brother students will prove that, like other chained Muslim students, they will follow the culture of martyrdom and that there will be no fear in their hearts except the fear of God.

TEHRAN GIVES DETAILS ON UK POLICE ATTACK ON DEMONSTRATORS

LD051730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] A report from Britain indicates that, as a result of the savage attack launched by the British mounted police against the sitin staged by our sisters and brothers from the British Islamic association opposite the so-called U.S. Embassy in London, in support of the jailed sisters and brothers from the students Islamic association in the United States and Canada, 120 were wounded and the ground was prepared for the trial of 72 of these sisters and brothers to take place today.

The rest of the sisters and brothers resumed their demonstrations opposite the U.S. Embassy, demanding the release of those jailed. According to this report, as a result of the savage attack by the mounted police, a number of the sisters and brothers were severely wounded and in the course of this attack the police kept tearing the veils from the heads of the sisters and, grabbing these dear girls by the hair, dragged them along the street.

It was as though the U.S. and British people saw their entire defeat concentrated in the veils of our sisters and this is why they are so particular in tearing off this headgear.

One of our brothers who was busy filming the pro-Carter actions by the mercenary British police was arrested by the police and his equipment and films were confiscated. Those arrested carried no identity papers and it is anticipated that, in support of their jailed brothers and sisters, they will introduce themselves as "supporter No 1", "supporter No 2; and so forth. We would like to add that our oppressed dear ones are being cared for by our sisters and brothers in London's Islamic Center.

AFP REPORTS SITIN AT VATICAN EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

NC051444 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 5 (AFP)--Some 50 demonstrators began a sit-in outside the Vatican Embassy here at about 3 a.m. today to demand a papal intervention in favor of Iranians being held in the United States. The fifty, who arrived at the tail end of yesterday's demonstration at the U.S. Embassy here which was called to protest last week's arrest of Iranians demonstrating in Washington, belong to a textile workers union. They have asked Vatican Embassy personnel to request the rapid intervention of Pope John Paul II in favor of Muslim students held in the United States and Britain and that he obtain "assurance of their good health."

Bishop Hilarion Capucci, the papal nuncio in Iran, [as received] has been inside the Vatican Embassy here since Friday. On Sunday, he handed a papal message to Ayatollah Rullah Khomeyni calling for respect of the rights of Catholic clergy and schools in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni refused to accept the message, and reproached the pope for not having interceded in favor of the Iranians being held in the United States.

GUIDANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS CONSTRAINTS ON FOREIGN NEWSMEN

LD060803 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Jul 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Announcement by Naser Minachi, National Guidance Minister; National Guidance Ministry Action on Activities of Foreign Newsmen Explained"]

[Text] National Guidance Minister Naser Minachi yesterday published documents and an announcement on the activities of foreign newsmen in Iran and how this is reflected by the press. He also explained some of the measures taken by the ministry over the past weeks in connection with the activities of foreign newsmen.

The text of the announcement is as follows:

1. On 18 June a law was ratified by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran stipulating that the entry, exit, work permit, length of stay, restrictions on activity or explusion of foreign newsmen should be at the total discretion of the Foreign Ministry. For this reason the National Guidance Ministry has not given permission to any correspondent (including Americans and others) to enter Iran. Nevertheless, following the issue of entry permits to these correspondents by the Foreign Ministry of Iranian embassies abroad, when they already had press visas and letters of introduction from the Foreign Ministry, the National Guidance Ministry had no alternative but to issue press introductions according to the law.

2. Despite the fact that, as it happens, entry and exit permits for foreign newsmen (whether American or other) have in no way been issued by the National Guidance Ministry and, after the entry of these persons, this ministry cannot in reality do anything to restrict their activities, over the past weeks the Foreign Ministry has been informed of the nature of the activities of suspicious persons and newsmen, and it has been suggested to the foreign minister that since some of them, in particular Julius Ross and Dale MacManus [as transliterated], are engaging in activities which might be considered espionage, the Foreign Ministry might agree (in accordance with the law requiring foreign journalists to obtain permission from the Foreign Ministry) that action should be taken to expel them.

Despite the fact that we have sent two letters and held telephone discussions concerning these two newsmen, no reply has been received.

3. Instances of incorrect or mischievous reporting of news by foreign newsmen against the [interests of the] Islamic Republic of Iran have been passed to the Foreign Ministry with the request that if in the future they, or news agencies, should make application to the Foreign Ministry or to Islamic Republic of Iran representatives abroad, their mischievous methods should taken into account.

4. Certain newsmen, news agencies or foreign photographers leaving Iran have introduced in writing or by telegram one or several Iranians to work here for them and provide them with reports. The Foreign Ministry has been informed by numerous letters that it should investigate the political bent and methods of such organizations through the Iranian embassies in the countries in question and report the results of this, in order to prevent Iranians from continuing to work for organizations harboring ill intent or lacking understanding of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. Questions have been asked by various parties concerning the situation and the background of those Iranian subjects working with newsmen as interpreters, photographers and guides, or in other capacities, in order to ensure that permission to work may only be given to those with a clear record.

6. On the initiative of the National Guidance Ministry recently, several provinces have been added to the number of regions where entry is forbidden to foreign newsmen, and attempts have been made to secure the agreement of other organizations of the Islamic Republic to this decision.

7. Information has been obtained recently that a REUTERS correspondent succeeded in traveling to Khark Island and Imam Khomeyni port and is reporting from there. This newsman was summoned and asked for an explanation. He replied that he had availed himself of permission and facilities provided by the Oil Ministry and affiliated organizations, and in this way he had managed to get to Khark Island and Imam Khomeyni port.

The prejudiced report by this correspondent was immediately sent with a covering letter to the Oil Ministry for its consideration, and its views were obtained. At the same time, a letter was sent to the Interior Ministry proposing that Khuzestan and its ports and islands should be declared off limits to foreign newsmen.

8. Iranian women working with foreign newsmen as interpreters, photographers, guides and in other capacities have not been issued with permits to work over the past month, and recommendations and pressure in this regard have been ignored. Reports coming in call for an end to Iranian women working for foreigners.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

France Said Hosting Extremists

NC052055 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug 5 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today accused France of providing "training centres" for extremist action against the Iranian regime.

In an interview from Tehran for state-controlled French television, Mr Bani-Sadr said that "the subversion going on in Iran" was basically "prepared" in France.

"People are hired here," Mr Bani-Sadr said. "They are sent to France, trained, and sent back to Iran to carry out subversive acts."

On the executions in Iran, Mr Bani-Sadr said that some were "inevitable," but "most are unjust."

He also expressed the view that there are "too many governments in Iran." "We have managed in recent months to suppress some of them," he said, adding that it would not be easy to suppress all the "diversified powers."

Session on Prime Minister Problem

LD051650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at a meeting attended by Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and the members of the committee deciding the suitability of the prime minister and other ministers, the issue concerning the appointment of the prime minister was discussed. At the end of this meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, the president gave an exclusive interview to a PARS correspondent and said: The result of the investigation concerning the appointment of the prime minister will probably be announced within 2 days. According to the PARS report, the president's cultural and press adviser stated: The committee deciding the suitability of the prime minister and other ministers will continue its work. At the suggestion of the president, Mr Anvari has been added to the members of the committee so that in future no problem should arise for the president and the Majles.

Interview on Relations With U.S.

DW060843 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1615 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Danish interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran--recorded in Persian with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] What will change in the hostage problem after the shah's demise?

[Answer] I do not think that the situation after the shah's death has changed much. It is my opinion that even during his lifetime the problem did not predominantly apply to his person. The solution of the hostage problem was rather a matter concerning the Americans. Instead of contributing to the solution of the problem they contributed to its aggravation. Parliament will have to decide on the hostages.

If you wish to know the truth: The character and the nature of the U.S. Government should be changed. You might reply that the hostage problem will never be solved with this demand. The hostage problem, however, is not a great problem but a minor problem that can be solved by a decision. But what is highly important and needs to be clarified and solved is the relationships between Iran and the United States.

Yesterday I was told that the United States considers us enemy number one. If our country succeeds in eliminating the hegemony of the United States and the country's dependence on the United States, in establishing a free regime, the United States will be losing, in the eyes of the world public, all the excuses it uses for planning the coups d'etat.

Consequently, the solution of the problem between Iran and the United States will necessitate a change in the nature of the ruling system in the United States.

It goes without saying that our independence is of primary importance to us. This means that if we organize our internal order in such a way that the United States is deprived of any option of domination, the problem will be solved.

[Question] When will parliament make a decision? Why does Khomeyni himself not make any decision?

[Answer] The question as to why Khomeyni himself does not make any decision must be posed to him. He has said that parliament should make a decision. When this will happen is a question you ought to ask the Majles. I believe that the formation of a new government rates priority attention. Only when the new cabinet has been formed can the hostage issue be discussed and treated. I believe that this is the sequence in which it will be handled, too.

All aspects of this problem must be freely discussed. I think that unless the United States creates new difficulties we do not consider the problem insoluble on our part.

GROUND FORCES COMMANDER VISITS SALEHABAD, MAKES SPEECH

LD051208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces and supervisor of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday morning, after visiting the Salehabad garrison and delivering a speech to a gathering of the elements of the 81st Armored Division, regional support and the Kermanshah regional gendarmerie, told a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY:

During this visit orders were issued to fight against and quell the counterrevolution and hegemonist [as heard] elements, be it domestic or foreign, and that it was decided that, should aggressions continue, any shot fired on the nation and the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be returned by 10 shots. If they fire one salvo against any of our towns we shall destroy 10 locations in return. If they destroy one of our installations we shall destroy 10 of theirs. He added: It has also been stressed that saboteurs and aggressors will be resisted with the utmost decisiveness.

He added: A problem which I unfortunately observed in all units was that the previous orders had been based on defense, that is to say that they first waited for enemy action and then they reacted. The new orders are that should there be further aggression against our installations we will attack all the enemy installations and positions.

In the course of the interview, Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad issued a message addressed to the people of the western part of the country, in which he said: My message to the people of the western part of the country is simply to fight against counterrevolutionaries, the [word indistinct] and the traitor. (?The people of) the western region know that the term counterrevolutionary applies to those forces which resist the revolutionary movement of the Muslim and heroic people of Iran. These counterrevolutionary elements and groups at times appear in the foulest and ugliest forms, supported by foreign forces opposed to the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Any resistance to the revolutionary movement of our people is tantamount to having waged a war against the people. Whoever wages a war against the revolution, it will be the duty of all the people and revolutionary forces to crush and destroy him. I want [words indistinct] revolutionary forces to do this duty well.

The commander of the ground forces added: The counterrevolutionaries are those who, wittingly or unwittingly, have aligned and taken side with the enemy forces. These should know that with their Iranian identity, Iranian arms and Iranian dress they are the foreign uniform of American, British, Israeli and other soldiers, and that they are endeavoring to betray their own homeland and to serve international oppressors. These groups and these elements are compared with American soldiers because if American soldiers are fighting and plotting in Iran to achieve the illegitimate interests of their oppressive government, these counterrevolutionary elements, with their Iranian identity, are also working to serve America's interests and betray their own nation. And this, to us, is dirtier and (?worse) than the (?aggressive action) of foreigners. Thus, a campaign against these elements in order to quell and crush them is a duty of all Iranian Muslims, military and nonmilitary alike.

Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad went on: We shall never vacate our trenches in favor of the foreigners and foreigner lovers. We have decided with the utmost resolve to nip in the bud any ugly voice raised by these foul elements, and God willing, we shall succeed through God's will and the revolutionary determination of the heroic and Muslim Iranian nation. The heroic people of the western part of the country, too, should know that [words indistinct] weapon of the heroic and revolutionary Iranian nation against America lies in the nation's unity and the monotheistic call of "There is no God but God" and "God is great." So far the nation has overcome the sword, the gun and the tank, and the colonial powers are mortally afraid of the divine weapon of "God is great." All their efforts, including their political, economic and destructive pressures against us are aimed at destroying the validity of this monotheistic and Islamic order, emptying the believing minds of our Muslim brothers, of the Islamic and divine powers, so that they may be able to put into the arena the satanical forces posing as forces bearing Iranian identity. [as heard]

He added: The (?traitorous) Bakhtiar, who has been driven out [word indistinct] nation, is at present, with foreign money and foreign support, operating a radio named "Radio Free Iran," so you can see that all the resources are foreign but the name is Iranian. Shame on Bakhtiar, you mercenary living under the protection of foreigners, who, in response to the slogan "Neither West nor East, only an Islamic Republic"! come up with a foul slogan, emanating from the throats of foreigners, and offer Eastern socialism and another half Western democracy. In other words, it is both Eastern and Western, a mixed republic.

TEHRAN REPORTS MAJLES PROCEEDINGS OF 5 AUG

LD051032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpt] During this morning's session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which opened with a recitation from the glorious Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the credentials of Seyyed Ahmad Madani, the deputy from Kerman, were rejected by a vote 176 against, 1 in favor and 7 abstentions out of a total of 184 votes.

Our correspondents' reports say that while the debate regarding the credentials of Seyyed Ahmad Madani was in progress a number of deputies opposing the approval of the credentials cited documents relating to him. After (?speeches) by 15 deputies open ballots were last.

During the Majles session today 32 proposals by deputies regarding registering names for preagenda speeches and also 32 proposals regarding the number of Majles retail stores, as well as the number of staff in each of them, were approved.

ADMIRAL MADANI FORMALLY DEPRIVED OF MAJLES SEAT

NC051110 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, Aug. 5, (AFP)--The Iranian parliament deprived former Defence Minister Admiral Ahmed Madani of his seat in parliament today by a vote of 177 to 1. Seven MP's cast blank votes.

The only man to support Admiral Madani was a Kerman deputy who said it was "dangerous to expel from parliament people like Madani who might then organize counter-revolutionary groups."

But anti-dope Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali shouted him down, saying "the imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni) asked us to cut off America's hand."

Observers noted that the admiral still has much sympathy in the navy, and is supported by tradesmen in many towns, notably in his native southern part of the country.

Demand for Madani Arrest

NC051227 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 5 (AFP)--Members of Iran's parliament demanded the arrest of former Defence Minister Admiral Ahmad Madani as he was deprived of his parliamentary seat today by a vote of 177 to 1.

Speaker of parliament Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said at the conclusion of today's session that several demands for the arrest had been made, including a letter signed by 15 MP's. The speaker said he would submit the requests to Islamic prosecutor Ayatollah Ali Qoddusi, who would decide whether to prosecute.

MP Hadi Ghafari, who supports the Muslim extremists the Hezbollahis (partisans of God), exclaimed: "If the authorities do not arrest Admiral Madani, the people will take care of that."

Admiral Madani was ousted from parliament on charges that he was pro-American, admired the shah's last premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, and transferred $5 million out of the country just before Mr. Bakhtiar's fall.

Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the former chief revolutionary judge now crusading against narcotics, charged that the admiral was implicated in the military coup plot denounced by authorities on July 10. The Shia Muslim religious dignitary called for investigation of the admiral's presence in Paris at that time.

The admiral resigned 3 weeks before he was ousted, explaining that the parliament, dominated by Islamic conservatives, is "not representative."

He got 15 percent of the votes in Iran's presidential election and was recently mentioned as a possible choice for premier. He was governor of Iran's oil-producing Province of Khuzestan at the start of the Khomeyni regime.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

31 July Commentary

TA010911 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 31 July carried a commentary entitled: "Not Eastern But Western."

It said: Recently, playing with different social slogans has become the fashion and a means for some to pretend to be nonaligned and for others to mislead people. One of the slogans used in our country is "Neither East nor West," which is used in both a timely and untimely fashion by a certain group of people during every meeting to condemn the United States, while at the same time offering some displeasing slogans to our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, without producing any reasons, witnesses or documents to prove their claims.

For example, when the director general of the Iranian Central Bank said during one of his speeches: "When there is no cement in the country, building cannot be carried on, and this itself involves unemployment," why has the director general of the Central Bank only mentioned the lack of raw materials and not the malfunctioning of factories inherited by the former regime or the plots and subversive activities of the big landowners in the villages? He attributes unemployment to the absence of cement without any connection to the alleged penetration of the leftists (in Iran) and the strengthening of the Soviet Union's position in Iran by the leftists. He is not seeking the main reason for unemployment. The important thing is to sting the leftists and the Soviet Union, to prove that not only is he not pro-Eastern but that he is a foe of the East. In order to mislead public opinion, he accompanies all this with anti-imperialist slogans.

Another adherent of "Neither East nor West" is Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian foreign minister, who happens to be among those most fascinated by this slogan. Actually, we must say he is fascinated by "Not Eastern but Western." For Mr Qotbzadeh it is enough if a reporter for the Western mass media propagates a report that strains relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. He will immediately repeat and use this report to attack the Soviet Union in order to prove that he is not pro-Eastern. But what about proving that he is not pro-Western?

Let us cite as an example his participation in the U.S. conference of the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad. All the true forces united with the revolution--from the students following the imam's path to the Islamic Republican Party, from the Tudeh Party to the Mojahedin-e-Khalq organization and the Fedayyin Khalq guerrillas, and newspapers such as AZADEGAN, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, KEYHAN or MARDOM--all opposed Qotbzadeh's participation in this conference, which was hand-cooked by Carter. Qotbzadeh participated in the second Islamic conference as well and took along Afghan anti-revolutionaries, passing them off as part of the Iranian delegation.

Unfortunately, a group whose patriotism is not in doubt is unknowingly falling into the trap of those for whom "Neither East nor West" is a means for rapprochement with the United States and for isolating our heroic nation from its natural allies, such as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

1 Aug Commentary

TA011931 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 August carried a commentary entitled: "The Policy of Compromise Regarding the Savakists Should Be Put Aside." It said: During the 1 and 1/2 years which have passed since the victory of our nation's revolution, we have unfortunately been witnessing the fact that certain individuals--even in high positions--have constantly endeavored to somehow prevent the development and progress of the revolution, and have succeeded, through creating discontent among the people, in discrediting our nation's revolution. These were liberal circles who prevented a purge in military and civil organizations and who at the opportune moment included all remnants of the former regime in the amnesty.

This policy of negligence and compromise, which in fact is counterrevolutionary, has resulted in the organization of seven consecutive dangerous plots against our country's Islamic Republic and if it were not for the revolutionary vigilance of the people and the loyalty of the national and democratic forces to the revolution, nobody knows what the situation would have been.

The discovery and revelation of several plots has demonstrated that whether in the army or in the organs of the revolution and government, agents of U.S. imperialism and associates of the overthrown regime have infiltrated and engaged in conspiracy and subversion against the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now it has become obvious to all that even the affairs of the foundation of the deprived are also in the hands of the oppressors, and the agents of the U.S. and of the deposed shah had great influence in it.

As a result of negligence and compromise the counterrevolution was able to change color and to infiltrate revolutionary organs and government organizations and has attempted to strike a blow at the revolution from within and thus prepare the necessary conditions for fulfilling the satanic plans of U.S. imperialism to overthrow the republican system in our country and establish a government dependent on imperialism.

This issue cannot be overlooked for even one moment. The internal counterrevolution--this fifth column of U.S. imperialism in or country--has now been transformed into a serious danger to the revolution and its gains. From the first days of the revolution's victory the people and the true revolutionary forces pointed out the existence of this danger and urged the necessity of a decisive and serious struggle against it.

Fortunately now, as a result of the decisive stand of the imam of the nation, purging and cleansing in government organizations have started. The people demand that the list of Savakists and associates of the former regime be revealed. The people can never accept this logic of Mr Bazargan that if the Savakists are dismissed from work discontent will allegedly increase. Such an attitude toward the sworn enemies of the Iranian nation only benefits the counterrevolution and has assisted the progress of their conspiracy. The Iranian revolution has issued its verdict regarding these sworn enemies and criminals. They should not only be purged and cleansed, but arrested, tried and punished for their criminal acts.

2 Aug Commentaries

GF021923 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 August carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Be On Alert for the Enemy's Plots on the Holy Nights." It said: After the failure of the coup attempt by the imperialists who intended to use their elements in the armed forces and other counterrevolutionaries against our country, all counterrevolutionary forces, from the Aryamehri Savakists--vestiges of the former regime--to the Maoists and the bankrupt so-called Islamic Afghan strugglers have started subversive activities. These mercenaries are resorting to plots and subversion in all corners of our country in order to create as much tension as possible, create terror among the people and implement their plans. During the past few days bombs have exploded in Tehran and other parts of the country and a large number of our innocent compatriots have been sacrificed for these inhuman crimes committed by the American imperialists' fifth column in our country. The enemies of Iran's revolution, vestiges of the former regime, bloodthirsty Savakists and leftwing and rightwing extremists are all acting according to plans and orders from the CIA and have intensified their terrorist activities. A bomb explodes in the center of Tehran, the next day a religious figure is killed by lackeys, and bombs are planted here and there.

All this goes to show that the counterrevolutionaries are not idle and are trying to compensate for their defeats up to now. Therefore, our people, organizations and democratic, national, religious and revolutionary forces should not remain idle and should double their revolutionary vigilance. The enemy is waiting to strike the revolution and its gains. The terrorist acts by America's fifth column are efforts to save itself. But this does not mean that we should think that the enemy is weak. We should be as vigilant as possible, especially during these days of religious mourning when various gatherings are being organized. There is proof that the enemies of Iran's revolution intend to carry out plots during the days of mourning. American imperialism wants to resort to crimes such as explosions in gatherings in mosques. The counterrevolution has been wounded but still exists and is waiting for an opportunity to strike at the revolution's gains. Therefore, we should extend a hand of unity to each other and defend our gains in a united front against imperialism. It is up to all true revolutionary forces to act alertly and replace discord with unity of words and actions.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Era for Which They Are Mourning in Washington." It said: American officials have announced that with the deposed shah's death a whole era has ended, and they have expressed their regrets at this. Actually, the despotic years of Reza Khan's son were an era of domination by bloodthirsty America and the age in which the Iranian nation was plundered. Actually, this era has ended. It did not end with the death of the deposed shah but with the ousting of the shah from Iran and with the victory of Iran's auspicious revolution led by Imam Khomeyni, the great. For three decades the shah's despotic regime enjoyed the support of many American presidents, including Mr Carter, who is extremely interested in pretending to defend human rights. Let us recall how this same Mr Carter, during a royal ball in Tehran exactly 1 month before our nation's revolutionary struggles reached their peak, drank a toast to the shah's health and praised the hospitality extended to him. Carter called the shah his close friend and ally and thanked him for having allegedly turned Iran into an island of stability in the tempestuous ocean of the world. While these words were being uttered, thousands of noble and struggling Iranian youths were dying under savage tortures. In the summer of 1978, Carter assured Ardeshir Zahedi, who was leaving for Tehran, that he himself would act as Iran's ambassador in Washington. On a day when innocent people were shot and thousands were killed, Carter assured the shah by telephone of his support. The bullets the Savakists aimed at the Iranians came from American arsenals, and the weapons the shah's regime used to crush the Iranian students were American weapons. The helicopters that riddled the people with bullets and the tanks that crushed the people were all from America. Over a 25-year period the Pentagon provided Iran with thousands of American advisers to train the Imperial Army and SAVAK, which was a CIA branch. Tehran had been turned into the center of activities for American spying agencies. The deposed shah used the armed forces and American weapons to crush the Omani patriots and extended its intervention to Ethiopia by providing Somalia with arms.

Therefore, it is not accidental that America prevented a serious examination of the shah's crimes and did not agree to confess to its responsibilities in these crimes. Washington is now mourning the severence of its past relations with Iran and has aimed all its efforts at revifing the same relations. In light of this how can one ignore what a Turkish newspaper wrote on the secret meeting between Qotbzadeh and Bakhtiar in Switzerland? The paper writes that during this meeting it was agreed to use domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries at an opportune moment in order to establish a regime supporting America in Iran. But all these efforts are in vain, because the era of America's domination and that of all despotic regimes in our revolutionary and liberated country have ended.

3 Aug Commentaries

GF031858 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 August carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "Lord of the Virtuous, 'Ali Ibn abu-Talib." The commentary noted the virtues of Imam 'Ali and the principles he followed and continued: It is on the basis of these principles that Imam Khomeyni says the ulemas of Islam should fight oppression and should not allow oppressors and plunderers to act.

The second commentary was entitled: "The 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow Have Ended Successfully." It said: Despite the American President's attempts to prevent the Olympics from taking place, the 1980 games have been recorded as one of the best games ever held. As the president of the International Olympic Committee has said, great efforts will be required if the 1984 Los Angeles games are to equal the Moscow games.

The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI has written in an article on the opening of the Moscow Olympics: Three Olympic games were not held because of world wars. This time too the U.S. administration, with its attempt against the 1980 Olympics, tried to cancel the Olympics for a fourth time. Nevertheless, the Olympics opened successfully, which was a great victory for all humanity. This is not only the opinion of ENQELAB-E ESLAMI but of all our country's realistic newspapers which agree that this was a great victory for humanity.

Iran's failure to participate in the games had caused regret among all our country's progressive forces. At any rate, suspicious hands acted against the Olympics and included our country among the list of Egypt, South Africa and other regimes that are America's puppets. The people, our country's true revolutionary forces and our athletes refer to the disagreeable role played by Mr Qotbzadeh who, by misrepresenting the truth, kept our athletes and youths from participating in this great event.

The question that arises now is why our athletes were not allowed to participate in the Moscow Olympics, which were held in a neighboring country that has defended and supported the revolution from its inception? Recent events in our country have shown that those who prevented Iran from participating were trying to mar our country's respect and credibility and gain the favors of Carter--the sworn enemy of revolutionary Iran.

Carter is now regretting his instigating act and is using all his efforts to correct his error. However, he is being met with the wrath of the American people and athletes. During a ceremony held to laud the American athletes, Carter delivered a speech but was met with the silence and wrath of the athletes and had to leave the ceremony. The fact is that those who followed in Carter's footsteps and deprived our athletes of the opportunity of attending the Moscow Olympics have earned our people's rage.

4 Aug Commentary

TA042007 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 August carried a commentary entitled "The Preparation of a New Plot Against the Gains of the Revolution," which says U.S. imperialism and the remnants of the former corrupt regime still put vain thoughts of bringing back the overthrown royal regime into the heads of the people of our nation. They are continuing their efforts to overthrow the actual regime in order to replace it with a puppet regime similar to the Aryamehr regime.

Reports reaching us say that Ashraf Pahlavi, the daughter of Reza Khan, has once again entered the arena, like during the 28 Mordad coup, and is preparing a coup d'etat against the Islamic Republic with the aid of the CIA and the Israeli Mossad.

Recently she has been to Cairo, met with bloodthirsty Oveysi and discussed plans for a new military coup against Iran. Reliable sources say that a plan drawn up by U.S. officials envisaged the simultaneous action of former Iranian servicemen, who fled the country, and also counterrevolutionary elements in the navy and air force of Iran to achieve an American coup d'etat. Ashraf is ready to finance this coup with inherited plundered money.

Now military preparations are underway in one of the Egyptian military bases, and U.S. and Israeli experts are training these U.S. mercenaries. All these things prove that, despite all their defeats, the enemies of the Iranian revolution and its gains have not given up and are lying in wait to overthrow the regime and bring to power the shah's offspring.

According to the British SUNDAY TIMES, the coup is to happen before October 31, when Prince Reza comes of age. But all the enemies of the Iranian revolution have not yet learned their lesson from history and are ignorant of the fact that times have changed and the Iranian nation has put an end to the former regime through its revolution. It has thrown that regime into the dustbin of history forever and today safeguards with all its strength the republican regime--the greatest revolutionary gain.

The conclusions that should be reached are that we must be ready and vigilant every moment to thwart the demoniac plans of the enemies. During these sensitive moments all the nation, all the true forces of the revolution, all the parties and revolutionary groups true to the principles of the Iranian revolution should unite in a united anti-imperialist front headed by Imam Khomeyni in order to thwart the plans of the remnants of the former regime and their U.S. masters.

5 Aug Commentaries

TA051946 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "A Part in Mr Qotbzadeh's Report Card," says that, recently, the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy, in their statement No 138, divulged the unfit activities of Mr Qotbzadeh--activities that are incompatible with the imam's revolutionary and anti-imperialist line. This statement said that when the imam calls the United States the great Satan and the enemy of the Iranian nation, the foreign minister claims that "we have no hostility toward the United States, and all these atrocities and criminal acts are not perpetrated by this world devourer. In order to confront the East, we are allegedly able to come to terms with the great Satan." At the same time the Turkish paper YENI ULUS reported that Mr Qotbzadeh secretly met with Bakhtiar in Switzerland and discussed the overthrow of the regime.

When we place such facts side by side with Mr Qotbzadeh's constant attacks against the true forces of the revolution during the period after the revolution, the question arises as to whether these actions are accidential or are there wheels within wheels? When the curtains are raised, we can see that they are not so accidental.

A Kuwaiti paper has reported from reliable sources that during his student years in the United States, Qotbzadeh collaborated with the CIA and SAVAK and reported to these organizations on the political activities of Iranian students. Even today, writes the paper, the Iranian foreign minister continues contacts with U.S. officials, namely with Hamilton Jordan. During meetings with them, he discussed (?plans) of a plot against the Iranian rev lution.

If we review Mr Qotbzadeh's report card during the past revolutionary period and especially during his term as foreign minister, we clearly see that everything relates to his efforts to create dissension among the true revolutionary forces, to discredit the revolution, to isolate Iran on the international scene and to achieve rapprochement with the West and the United States. In one word we can say that, during all the time that he has held the post of foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh has actually continued Bazargan's liberal policy--a policy that actually goes in the opposite direction from the imam's revolutionary and anti-imperialist path.

The second commentary, whose title was indistinct, says the unsparing support of Beijing for the aggressive policy of the United States in different parts of the world has pulled back the curtain from the basis of the policy of the managers of Beijing. Right now Beijing is making efforts to get arms from the Americans to carry out its aggressive plans. China has a hostile policy toward our region as well.

Beijing has friendly and close relations with regimes dependent on the West, such as the regime of As-Sadat or Qabus in Oman. We all know that Beijing has supported the bloodthirsty regime of Reza Khan along with the U.S. imperialism. On the eve of the revolution, the prime minister of China expressed his support for the shah's regime in Tehran.

From the very beginning China was against the Iranian revolution and dealt blows to the gains of the revolution and the national progressive forces, both religious and secular. At the command of their masters some Maoist groups have produced slogans calling for the overthrow of the republican regime of Iran. Through their terrorist activities the pro-Maoist groups are intentionally fanning the flames of disorder and discord. The counterrevolutionaries operate in one front and cannot come to terms with the reality that the Islamic Republic does not wish to become the instrument (?of the plundering U.S. imperialist policies) and a base for the espionage activities of the United States Army against the Soviet Union.

Counterrevolution is preparing a new coup d'etat plot against Iran, and the role of the Maoist groups is not negligible. Under such conditions, the gains of the revolution should be safeguarded and an end should be put to the plots of the pro-Maoist groups and Beijing mercenaries in the country.

BOMB DISCOVERED BENEATH TEHRAN OVERPASS

WA060001 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A powerful bomb was said to have been discovered under the city's Seyed Khandan overpass in north Tehran at 9:30 a.m. and defused before it could cause heavy destruction, the Persian KEYHAN evening daily reported.

The colossal overpass, one of the city's largest, which connected several crossroads in the area and with a number of foot bridges spanning its sides, was cordoned off to all passenger traffic and pedestrians for several hours in the morning until police arrived to defuse the bomb and make it safe once again. The bomb was eventually defused and removed, the report said. It said further that the damage to the overpass could have been extensive and there were possibilities of several fatalities and injuries had the bomb not been detected in time. Investigations are proceeding to determine the culprits responsible for the placing of the deadly bomb under the overpass.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA 'BEING RAPIDLY DEVELOPED'

WA300004 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] New Delhi--Relationships between Iran and India have taken on new meaning since the revolution in Iran and Iran has no reason now to worry or be suspicious of the regional factor in the new extended relationships that are being rapidly developed, said Abol-Fazl Mojtahedi, Iran's envoy in India, interviewed here by PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Earlier relationships under the former regime were not entirely satisfactory or constructive because there was always the question of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) alliance which India felt might be used in the region for a preponderance of influence between Iran and Pakistan jointly over other nations in the region, he said. India did not come into CENTO because of its adherence to a strictly non-aligned stance.

Iran's new foreign policy outlook with its "no East, no West" line, joining it with the non-aligned nations of the world, made quite a difference to its relationships with India, Iran's Indian envoy said. India was one of the first nations to initiate along with others the non-aligned policy of a number of developing countries in the world, which kept them clear of the super power tussle for acquisition of interests in different areas of the world.

Mojtahedi said, however, that, even after the revolution there appeared to be some lingering doubts as to whether Irano-Indian relationships were going to take on a new status because of the Indian news media's refusal to take cognizance of Iran's changed attitudes. "So it was one of my first duties to try and erase any false notions that the media had regarding the Iranian revolution," he said.

Then, Mojtahedi spoke of the recent agreements for trade which had explored further fields for building and developing reciprocal trade between the two countries. He said that if the agreements appeared to have less advantage for Iran in the short run they would have greater benefits in future for Iran.

In this connection he mentioned Commerce Minister Reza Sadr's visit to India at the head of a delegation. He said that the commerce minister's meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was highly successful. Later talks the delegation had with commercial circles in India were also quite productive and it was said that India was in a position to supply Iran with a substantial list of goods required by Iran since the cut-off of U.S. and European supplies following economic sanctions imposed against Iran.

Mojtahedi said that more such visits will be encouraged in the future and believed that cooperative efforts will not only serve to push ahead economic cooperation but could be developed to strengthen political and cultural alliances between the two countries.

The Iranian envoy said that there were many more students from Iran coming into India for studies abroad since the cooling of relations with the U.S. and Western countries generally. Iranian students found admissions to universities there more cumbersome these days and India provided them with the best alternatives for higher education in reputed institutions recognised in the world.

He said the number of Iranian students in India numbered nearly 15,000, most of them having the regular visas required for entry to India. However, he said that there had been instances of problems created by students who lacked proper documentation and so had troubles with Indian authorities. He advised that students should check out very carefully on these matters before they came in to follow their course studies in Indian institutions. [paragraph continues]

The Ministry of Science and Higher Studies in Iran is the proper authority in Iran for such matters, he said, and their advise should be sought.

Mojtahedi further referred to occasional complaints of student behaviour of those who had fallen foul of Indian authorities. "Real students were those who possessed good moral standards and did not allow the good name of their mother country to be disgraced and if it is found that any deviated from norms of good behaviour the Islamic republican government will take the sternest steps against them," Mojtahedi said in conclusion.

JOBS TO BE PROVIDED FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

WA050007 Tehran TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ilam--Efforts are being made to employ some 15,000 persons who have been expelled from Iraq in various sectors.

The Iraqis who are said to have Iranian ancestry and for that reason expelled by the Iraq, authorities said now settled in Ilam, Mehran, and Dehloran provinces.

Ilam Governor Asqar Ebrahimi told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that some of the expellees were experts in various fields, being doctors, technicians, and engineers, and have been given jobs in private sector organizations.

The governor also said that arrangements for teaching Persian to these expellees have been made.

ISLAMIC ASSEMBLY OVERRIDES OBJECTION OF TWO MEMBERS

WA290111 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles) met formally yesterday for approval of two more elected representatives to the assembly. Both had objections raised against them but both were overruled by a majority vote of two-thirds required for approval under constitutional law.

The first name to be submitted was that of Mohamad Mohamadi, the elected representative of Gorgan. Hojjat ol-Eslam Moadikhah objected to approval of his credentials.

Moadikhah questioned his right to be a representative on the grounds that he was associated with the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization which had not accepted the Islamic Constitution. Another representative of the Majles, Mohamad Kazem Bojnordi, answering the objections said that although Mohamad Mohamadi was earlier in contact with the Mojahedin-e Khalq he had broken relations with them entirely since 1972, after his period of prison incarceration at Evin Prison.

The issue put to the vote was approved by the Majles by a clear two-thirds majority, the objection being thus overruled and Mohamad Mohamadi's credentials accepted.

Next, credentials of Dr Zargar, former health minister, who was elected from Sharvar, was objected to by Ahmad Salamatian, but his credential approval being put to the vote of the Majles was passed by a two-thirds majority.

Earlier, the assembly sitting in informal sessions for a lack of quorum was addressed by a number of members who presented reports to the Parliament and discussions on them initiated.

Mojjat ol-Eslam Shoughouni, speaking of the Libyan tour of a group of assembly members recently, said that the visit to Libya was most useful. He also said that visits to President Qadhdhafi and 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the prime minister of Libya resulted in closer ties between the two countries.

He said that Qadhdhafi and Jallud were both keen that Iran should promote closer cooperation with their countries.

Kiyawash, another representative, stressed that Imam Khomeyni had ruled that the name of the assembly should always be stated "Islamic assembly" and "national assembly," and called for the use of the former appellation in all its formal proceedings, and documents relating to the Majles.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Moussavi, assembly representative, speaking at the informal sessions said that the first function which the Islamic assembly should undertake once it was fully functional should be a review of activities and the weeding out of undesirable elements from all government organizations and armed forces, who impeded progress of the Islamic Revolution and had associations with the former regime. He said this was a duty which had been placed on them by Imam Khomeyni himself and reiterated in the imam's talks this week to leaders of the Revolution Council and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Majles representative Fakhruddin Hejazi, representing the Tehran constituency in the house, said that a committee had been formed of members of the Majles to travel on a tour of inspection of the troubled areas in Kurdistan to examine problems there and submit reports on their solution. He said that such a tour of inspection would definitely have a positive effect on the morale of the army and the revolutionary guards fighting in the area. However, he said, if all members were to leave together the Majles work would be held up and so it was a matter for decision by the speaker of the Majles.

Fakhruddin Hajazi spoke with emotion of what he referred to as "a disaster for Islam," pointing to the move by Israel to make Jerusalem (Bait- l-Muqadis) the capital of Israel. He urged the foreign minister and representatives of the Majles and the speaker to initiate immediate and urgent moves to prevent such a disaster to the whole Islamic world.

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25 'TERRORISTS' CAPTURED IN HERAT PROVINCE

LD062108 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Twenty-five terrorists, fear spreaders and mercenaries, bought by imperialism and the region's reaction, were captured yesterday by party activists of command No 17, with the cooperation of the brave and patriotic people of the district of Enjil in Herat.

Party activists of command No 17 and the security forces responsible for social order, with the sincere cooperation of the toiling people of Herat, for the sake of accomplishing the resolutions of the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee for the total elimination of counter-revolutionary forces, that is, terrorists and fear-spreading bands, have organized their struggles and stated that 25 treacherous and fear-spreading elements were captured with their weapons yesterday in the villages of Shalbafan, Painab and Firozabad in the district of Enjil.

A source in Herat Province, when issuing this report, said that in the encounter with these mercenaries three of them were killed while resisting as a result of an explosion of materials that they were carrying with them.

The source added that two other criminals [word indistinct] and Gholam Rasul, known as the captain [touran], who were leading the group, disguised in female headgear, fled the scene of confrontation. The security forces are searching for them.

The authority of Herat Province expressed satisfaction with the struggle of party activists and the patriotic cooperation of the people of Herat, in discovering the hideouts and capturing the assailants.

SECURITY FORCES KILL 14 'TERRORISTS' IN BAGHLAN

LD061732 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Fourteen mercenaries and terrorists in Plikhomri subdistrict, Baghlan Province, who had carried out a series of terrorist raids, were punished two nights ago on roads three and four of the sugar factory by party and security forces.

A source in Baghlan Province said that these mercenaries, who were operating on orders from U.S. imperialism and who were equipped with machineguns and [words indistinct], were eliminated by security forces who recovered one machinegun which was affixed to a car and also three pistols and another American machinegun with 1200 rounds of ammunition.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENOUNCES ISRAELI DECISION ON JERUSALEM

BK311604 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh has denounced the legislation by the Israeli parliament declaring Jerusalem as the Jewish state's eternal and undivided capital and called it an outrageous and flagrant violation of the UN resolution on the question.

In a statement in Dacca today, Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq said that the illegal Israeli move is a challenge to the international community. He said it is an affront to the sentiments of Muslims and Christians in all parts of the world and all vistas of international law and world opinion.

The foreign minister said Bangladesh rejects such an illegal step by Israel as null and void and reiterates its full support to the UN Security Council resolution which condemned all legislative and administrative measures and action taken by Israel to alter the character and status of the holy city of Jerusalem.

He added: The position of Bangladesh and its commitment regarding Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem has once against been clearly stated at the recently concluded special session of the UN General Assembly on the issue.

LABOR STRIFE AT MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORTED

BK061720 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The academic council of Dacca Medical College, meeting today resolved that professional staff, including professors, associate professors, assistant professors and consultants will not be able to perform their duties from tomorrow unless the internee doctors stop their threat of assault.

The council, meeting under the chairmanship of the principal-cum-superintendent of the college, expressed regrets for their painful decision which will cause immense suffering to the patients of the hospital. The council said the professional staff would start performing their duties as soon as the situation improves and normalcy is restored in the hospital campus.

BRIEFS

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--A six-member delegation of the Workers Party of the DPRK arrived in Dacca 1 August on a weeklong visit to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen at the airport, Kwang Chang-yop, leader of the delegation and chairman of the standing committee of the DPRK People's Assembly, said that the visit of the delegation will strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 2 Aug 80 BK]

IRAQI DONATION--Iraq has donated about 15 million taka as its participation in the establishment of the Islamic university in Bangladesh. The Iraqi ambassador handed over a check to Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman in Dacca on 1 August. This is the first contribution from a Muslim country toward the establishment of the Islamic university. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 80 BK]

GANDHI QUESTIONED ON PAKISTANI BOMB, OTHER ISSUES

BK070936 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Gandhi told the Rajya Sabha today the government has information about Pakistan's desire to make an atom bomb. Some countries are helping it in this effort. Mrs Gandhi said during question time that she did not know whether it would be an Islamic atom bomb or it would be different or better than other such bombs.

About the arms buildup in Pakistan, she said India has conveyed her point of view and the dangers involved in it to Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi during his recent visit to India. Mrs Gandhi, however, pointed out that the danger faced by India because of the massive arms supplies to Pakistan is of a much vaster range than what is faced by Pakistan.

Replying to a spate of supplementaries, she said though India has already conveyed its protest to the countries supplying arms to Pakistan and also drawn their attention to the dangers involved in it, no formal protest note has been sent to them. Mrs Gandhi made it clear India cannot sever her relations with those countries which continue to supply arms to Pakistan despite her protest.

Mrs Gandhi in reply to a supplementary agreed that some elements trained in China in the past have been involved in the tensions in our border areas. She said it is also true some of those who were trained earlier are now settled outside India. We have reason to suspect that they do get involved in some of our border tensions. Mrs Gandhi, however, denied any information about the Chinese arms being supplied now to anybody in India.

In a written reply Minister of State for Defense Singh said Pakistan is known to have been acquiring tanks, aircraft, radar, destroyers, different types of guns and other military hardware from a number of countries. This includes the United States, Britain, France and China. He declined to go into further details saying it would not be desirable.

Mrs Gandhi informed the house that the Madras atomic power project at (Kalpakam) is in an advanced stage of construction. In a written reply she said that 98 percent work of the Unit One and 77 percent work of the Unit Two of the project have been completed. Unit One is expected to be commissioned in 1982 and the second unit in 1984.

Reduction of Nuclear Power Capacity

BK061601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Aug (AFP)--India expected to achieve a nuclear power generation capacity of 860 megawatts by 1980-81, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi disclosed in Parliament today.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is concurrently in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy, said the Indian Atomic Energy Commission had originally envisaged a nuclear power capacity of 8,000 megawatts by 1980-81. But this target had to be drastically revised by the commission to 1,240 megawatts due to various difficulties encountered in achieving the desired results, she added.

She said the capacity had to be further cut to 860 mw because of the inability of the infrastructure to cope up with any faster programme, inadequacy of transport to move equipment, need to redesign reactor units as well as embargo imposed by some countries on supply of nuclear equipment to India.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH THAILAND

BK061606 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Aug (AFP)--President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy today underlined the need for further enriching the existing friendly relations and cooperation between India and Thailand.

Mr. Reddy made the remarks while welcoming Thailand's new ambassador, Sombun Rotchanakon, who presented his credentials this morning.

"India and Thailand should constantly endeavour to add vigour and content to their existing relationship of friendship and cooperation," the president said.

Earlier the ambassador spoke of the ancient cultural ties between India and Thailand.

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS HUANG HUA POSTPONEMENT OF VISIT

BK061537 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1508 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's official visit to India, which was to take place any time after September, will not materialise during this year, reports PTI.

Replying to questions, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman told newsmen on August 6 that the Chinese had stated that their foreign minister's schedule for the rest of the year was "very full with internal and external commitments."

The next party congress of China is scheduled in September after a gap of nearly 10 years. This explains the internal commitment of Huang. On all accounts, the visit seems to be off indefinitely. India had officially indicated to China that the visit of foreign minister might take place any time after September.

Meanwhile, a report from Beijing quoted a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Huang had postponed his planned visit to India in October.

The spokesman gave the reasons of the postponement of the visit as a "rather tight schedule" of the Chinese foreign minister. The spokesman said it was essential to look at the reported postponement of Huang's visit to India in terms of the chronological perspective. The Chinese sure had suggested that alternative dates might be discussed later after conveying that the foreign minister's schedule for the rest of the year was full with internal and external commitments.

Referring to a report that the Chinese response was in some way linked with India's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the spokesman said "it is well know that India and China have different views on the Kampuchean situation as, indeed, on many other international issues.

It is, however, the Government of India's view that normalisation of Sino-Indian relations does not require the identity of approach on all issue," the spokesman added.

Similarly, the spokesman said, the Chinese, while describing India's decision on Kampuchea as being exceptionally regrettable, have during the recent discussions with our new ambassador in Beijing expressed the hope that regardless of differences, Sino-Indian relations would continue to develop. This view was expressed at the senior officials levels in the Chinese Foreign Ministry. It was stated by the Chinese side that though India and China might have different views on some question they should continue to develop bilateral relations and mutual understanding.

In light of the official explanation given by the Chinese side, the spokesman said the Government of India will now await further communication from the Chinese Government for determining mutually convenient dates for a visit of their foreign minister.

Former External Affairs [Minister] A.B. Vajpayee visited China in February last year at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Vajpayee extended the invitation to the Chinese counterpart to pay a return visit.

The spokesman said that since Mrs Gandhi's assumption of office India received a repeated indication from the Chinese side that Huang, in line with the policy of normalisation, would like to visit India. The invitation was renewed when secretary of the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves visited Beijing in June. But dates were to be finalised through diplomatic channels.

POLICE CRUSH REVOLT OF KASHMIRI SECESSIONISTS

BK070653 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--The Indian police in a night-long swoop arrested 24 Moslem leaders in the Jammu and Kashmir state last night and apparently crushed a well organised revolt aimed at secession from the Indian union, published reports said today.

Leaders of the fanatic Jam'iat-e Eslami and its militant youth wing Jam'iat-e Tulaba had announced plans Tuesday [5 August] to launch "an Iran-type revolution for the liberation of Kashmir from illegal occupation and enslavement by India."

The federal and the state government took strong objections to the utterances of the Moslem leaders and ordered the police to go into action, the reports quoting well informed sources said.

Meanwhile, the federal Interior Ministry issued instructions to immigration authorities at all entry points not to allow participants to a 4-day international convention scheduled to begin in Srinagar, capital of the Indian-held Kashmir state called by the organisations to highlight their cause. The participants are expected from Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh and other Moslem countries.

The spokesman for the organisations, meanwhile, claimed that at least 110 leaders and workers were arrested by the police from different parts of the Kashmir valley.

Police sources, however, admitted that they have arrested only 24 leaders and were looking for the remaining who have gone underground to evade arrests.

The president of the Jam'iat-e Tulaban, Sheikh Tajamul Islam, meanwhile announced that they would go ahead with the conference plan. From a secret hideout Mr Islam told newsmen that at least 10,000 Moslem youth from different parts of India and some delegates from Moslem countries would take part in the conference.

Giving details of the proposed "Iran-type revolution," Mr Islam said that his organization had already started preparing the minds of the Moslems of Kashmir to launch the revolution. "We have taken pledge to liberate Kashmiris from Indian occupation and subjugation," he said.

He claimed that the Moslem Kashmiri youths had never recognized themselves to "the imaginary theory that Kashmir is an integral part of India." "It is not, and we will prove that we do not subscribe to this phoney theory."

Mr Islam said that given the option, the majority of Kashmiris would accede to Pakistan and not to India and demanded that a United Nations supervised plebiscite should be held for a "peaceful settlement" of their demands.

Mr Islam announced that his organization has written letters to Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, President Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Beheshti for blessings.

Mr Islam, however, discounted apprehensions that his organization was contemplating armed struggle to achieve their objective. "We are preparing our people...once we succeed, they will automatically rise against their illegal occupation. Our organization welcomes support from other Moslem countries and we hope we will get in."

The total area of the Jammu and Kashmir state is 222,870 square kms and according to Indian statistics Pakistan is "occupying" 84,112 square km. The state has a population of about 5 million, with the Moslems accounting for about 3.5 million.

Before the partition of India in 1947, the state was ruled by a Hindu king, who decided to accede to the Indian Union when the offer was made to all princely states by the British to either join India or Pakistan.

Since the majority of the Moslems were not happy over the decision, the matter was referred to the United Nations General Assembly by the first Indian prime minister, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, but till today the issue has remained undecided.

BRIEFS

HEPATITIS, GASTROENTERITIS DEATH TOLL--New Delhi, 3 Aug (AFP)--Thirty-one persons had been killed by hepatitis and another by gastroenteritis in the flood-hit Janpur town of north Indian Uttar Pradesh during the last few days, official reports reaching here said today. Four other cases of gastroenteritis had also been reported in hospitals during the same period. Reports said the floods had contaminated the drinking water supply sources in the town creating a fresh health-hazard for the inhabitants. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1515 GMT 3 Aug 80 BK]

HAQ DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

BK070609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Islamabad this morning on a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The president will perform religious rites at Mecca tonight. Tomorrow, he will go to holy Medina where he will offer prayers at the prophet's mosque.

OIL EXPLORATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRM

GF061850 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] In Islamabad today, the Pakistani Government signed a memorandum of understanding with an American oil drilling company, an oil and gas development corporation and two Pakistani oil companies for petroleum concessions in the Potwar area.

According to the memorandum, the American company will drill an exploratory well within the first year of the concession period to test the depth of oil reserves in the 120 sq mile area to be set aside for exploration purposes.

Meanwhile, the visiting chairman of the American oil company called on Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance and coordination minister and deputy chairman of the planning commission, in Islamabad today and discussed investment opportunities in the energy research sector, including offshore exploration.

AFGHAN OLYMPIC TEAM DEFECTORS ARRIVE IN PESHAWAR

OW052119 Paris AFP in English 2108 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Aug (AFP)--Five defectors from Afghanistan's contingent to the Moscow Olympics have arrived in Pakistan, Afghan rebel sources said. The same sources said that all five had defected before the contingent's departure for Moscow, but took some time to reach the Pakistani border city of Peshawar because of the war situation in Afghanistan.

They said two of the defectors, students Abdul Hayee and Mohammad Anwar, belonged to the five-member national boxing team and the other three, wrestlers Haji Behman, Mohammad Sadiq and Mirza Gul, were chosen from among the stand-bys after the earlier defections of seven members from the Afghan wrestling team. The two boxers said they walked for fourteen days through the troubled Panjsher area before entering Pakistan's Chitral region.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--The provincial development working committee in Sind has approved the allocation of 100 million rupees for agricultural development in southern (Rohri). In its Karachi session today, the committee also approved three plans for road construction. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Aug 80 GF]

CHINESE ENGINEERS TEAM--A 15-member Chinese team of engineers arrived in Islamabad on 1 August to install machinery for the Naushera sheet glass factory project. The factory is expected to go into operation by January next year with a production capacity of 60 tons of sheet glass per day. This would meet the entire needs of Pakistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Aug 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION WITH STUDENTS IN U.S.

Tehran Comment on Release

LD061430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] At last, after 10 days, the savage police of Washington and the ruthless and cruel police of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service retreated against the brave struggles of our beloved sisters and brothers and released them.

Yesterday, on the 10th day of the Muslim Iranian student arrest by the fascist U.S. police, one of the imprisoned brothers was at the point of death as his breathing had stopped several times. The police and the prison's doctors rushed to the bed of our brother and tried to revive him with oxygen and other means. The other imprisoned brothers, learning of the incident, extolled martyrdom and started chanting slogans. Chaos resulted and in that chaos some other brothers became unconscious. The [words indistinct] prison police became severely embarrassed and found no alternative but to release all the students unconditionally. The police intended not to release one of the brothers as his visa records were ambigious. However, they were confronted with resumed resistance by the brothers and sisters and were forced to release him as well.

The released brothers and sisters were immediately transferred to the New York Islamic center and underwent medical examinations by a team of Iranian doctors who had been prepared by the Islamic societies. The condition of one of the brothers is not satisfactory. The others are weak physically but their morale is high. Their loud cries of "God is great" could be heard while they were leaving prison.

The hunger strike in front of the White House in Washington is continuing. The brothers and sisters of the Islamic society have announced that they will continue their hunger strike until the release of their jailed brothers who have been arrested in San Diego, California and in London on charges of supporting these beloved students.

The students have announced that some of the released prisoners will take sanctuary in front of the UN building or they will go on a new hunger strike, so as to expose the shocking actions that the police of America, this so-called civilized country, have imposed upon them.

The brothers and sisters jailed in San Diego, California, in the preliminary court, which was held yesterday, refused to reveal their names. They are still captives in the hands of the American executioners and they continue their hunger strike. The brothers and sisters of the Islamic society of the students in America and Canada, and Muslims from other countries who believe in the line of Imam Khomeyni are preparing for the Jerusalem Day demonstrations, in order to hold these demonstrations in as glorious way as possible. One of the places intended for Jerusalem Day demonstrations is the city of Washington.

Pledge of Further Sitins

LD061912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Statement No 10 of the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada, in connection with the demonstrations and the arrests on Sunday, 27 July, in Washington, has been issued, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the Muslim, militant nation of Iran:

With the sound of every whip of bloodsucking U.S. imperialism which, with every beating upon the resilient bodies of our Muslim, militant sisters and brothers, digs another hole (?in its grave) with its own [word indistinct] and bloodstained hands, the calls from the hearts filled with the love of God and the tied tongues of our beloved ones are being raised.

The call of "God is great," raised by these beloved ones in the heart of blasphemy, and the orderly row of their prayers which, like (?a dagger), sits in the bloody eyes of these ungodly people and in their black and rotten hearts, remind us of the heavenly resistance of the crusaders of the early days of Islam, who became an object of ridicule and curses of those who had appeared in the guise of humanity, and who, with their patience and martyrdom, irrigated the plant of Islam. The persistent and continuous struggle of our sisters and brothers has delivered such a mighty blow upon the empty brains of the bosses of the black palace that it has inflicted an unprecedented giddiness and astonishment. The mighty words of the imam of the nation and the unstinting support of you, struggling and militant nation, has multiplied their giddiness a hundredfold, so much so that they have been forced to withdraw all the accusations they had leveled against the chained students and to release them after 10 days of bondage from their medieval jails. Immediately after being released from jails, our sisters and brothers went to the Islamic center of New York and were given a medical examination and care by a team of Iranian doctors who had been brought to that place by the Islamic society of the students.

The self-confidence produced as the result of dependence upon God has left such a profound and constructive effect upon the souls of our released sisters and brothers that the weakness produced by the hunger strike and the savage torture inflicted in the jail were overshadowed. On their pale faces, the light of determination shone like a brilliant sun and gave warmth and hope to those who watched them.

In the continuation of our struggles our hope lies in Almighty God and in the continuation of your support, vigilant Iranian nation. Therefore, we shall continue our [word indistinct] in front of the black palace and a group of us will take part in a sitin in front of the UN building.

Although the release of 196 of our sisters and brothers is a great victory for us and for the Muslim nation and is a shameful defeat for criminal America, nevertheless, America should know that releasing these beloved ones from jail will have no effect on our incessant struggle against imperialism and international Zionism. We will not forget the savage behavior of the fascist U.S. police. Our brothers have been tortured in the medieval jails of America and have been crippled. These savages tore the veils from the heads of our sisters and insulted the holy person of our imam. We will not cease until we have completely exposed this mother of corruption of the century. We are confident that the noble Iranian nation will not forget the savage behavior of America, either.

At the moment, 27 of our sisters and brothers who took part in the hunger strike in San Diego in California in support of the chained strugglers have been put in chains in U.S. jails.

Our brothers in Europe have been wounded at the hands of the criminal UK police and their injured bodies have been thrown in London's dungeons. How can we witness all these crimes and savagery and remain silent in face of it all?

O Muslim nations, arise and take the revenge for your children on history's criminals. Greetings be upon those who follow guidance. Greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the true leader of the oppressed people of the world. Long may the bloodstained flag of the Islamic Revolution flutter. Death to the great Satan, the world-devouring imperialism, America and its agents.

[Signed] The Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada, 6 August 1980

Effect of Release on U.S. Hostages

NC061136 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 6 (AFP)--The case of the 192 Iranian student demonstrators jailed in the United States and then released, might have an effect on the 52 American hostages in Iran "before and after their trial," Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

He added that arrest of the students after a demonstration in Washington ten days ago and their release late yesterday, would have no influence on the trial itself of the hostages, implying he was sure they would actually be put on trial.

Some 50 Iranians who had been demonstrating outside the papal nuncio's residence here for 36 hours cancelled an ultimatum to the Vatican and ended their sit-in after learning the students had been freed.

The demonstrators, members of the Islamic textile association, had threatened to take violent action unless the pope intervened on behalf of the jailed students by 1 p.m. today (0830 GMT).

"We are ending our sit-in now that America is on its knees and has submitted to the will of our brothers and sisters by halting the torture and freeing the students," the demonstrators said in a statement.

Meanwhile, Iranian National Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari announced that the bank is now seeking to recover 32 billion dollars from the late shah's estate.

"We estimate that the shah's wealth and property abroad amounts to 20 billion," Mr. Nobari said. Recovering this money would depend on the atmosphere in Western countries, he commented.

Ayatollah Beheshti said the committee assigned to select a premier had still not made a choice and that 13 candidates were still in the running.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ISSUES JERUSALEM DAY STATEMENT

LD061320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Statement by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni marking Jerusalem day--recorded, duration 33 minutes, time and place not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Muslims should keep alive Jerusalem Day. Israel would not be satisfied with the territories it has usurped. And now it has chosen Jerusalem as its capital. All those things from America, from human rights supporters and from those assemblies and bodies abroad--all these are denying and denouncing what Israel has done, but this is not a serious problem [as heard]. How is it possible that Israel decides to make Jerusalem its capital while America opposes it? America is not seriously opposed to Jerusalem being the capital of Israel. They are also in league with the superpowers. All these circles, such as the human rights--they are united hand-in-hand. And they are all united to exploit us, exploit Muslims and the people of Asia and Africa. Nevertheless, the Muslim nations do not learn and they do not rise against such collusion.

You should look at America's barbaric treatment of our dear youngsters, these girls and boys, these dear students, and at the resistance they displayed in response. They stood with clenched fists against all the forces which were present, the police force and the security organizations. They put up with all that use of force, those crimes by America, but they did not surrender. Muslim countries must learn a lesson from and emulate these Iranian youngsters abroad--in England, in Europe, in America. We have lost hope of reaction from Islamic governments. It is the nations who should know the truth. These Islamic nations should learn a lesson from the way our youth reacted to the crimes of America and, recently, to that of Britain. If any reaction was shown in a country, it came from the Iranian youths--occasionally also from youths of other Muslim countries. But the Islamic nations themselves failed to show much reaction. This is because we, the Muslim nations, did not learn Islam's teachings. Islam requires that all Muslims be united, not in discord. If you have discord (?you will be in danger) and your (?voice will be silenced). Unfortunately, despite the fact that we can see [words indistinct] within our own ranks.

The governments of Islamic states--which I cannot regard as Islamic governments, for how can I describe the Iraqi Government as an Islamic government, how can I regard the Egyptian Government as an Islamic government? These governments which are in Islamic countries are making bases in their own countries against Islam. They are making bases for America to fight against the nation of Iran. These bases are used against the Muslim nation of Iran, which is facing America and the Soviet Union. How can we regard people such as As-Sadat, who invited America to have a base in Egypt to attack Iran, an Islamic country, as a Muslim? How can we regard Iraq, the Iraqi Government, as Muslim, while it is constantly sending arms to Iran and attacking Iran and is working for America. The point is that even the Soviet Union has been duped by America. The Soviet Union is currently giving aid to Iraq while Iraq is working for America. Iraq is receiving aid from the Soviet Union in order to harm Iran and to open the way for America, not for the Soviet Union. So even the Soviet Union is playing into the hands of America. The Soviets are giving the Iraqis arms to work in the interests of America. But the Soviets think that the arms they supply will serve their own interests, while it is not so.

At any rate, if Muslims become united, achieve unity of expression, there will be no such problems as that of Jerusalem or that of Afghanistan or any other problem which might arise against Muslims elsewhere.

How long must the nations and Muslims remain negligent? Why do these nations not rise against these superpowers? Iran rose. It is more than 2 or 3 years now since the uprising which all the powers opposed. But nevertheless, Iran is standing on its feet and does not pay attention to the noise made by other countries, and has paralyzed all their plots. The coup in which all the governments nearby and all the big powers had a hand could do nothing. Why? Because the matter concerns the nation. If it was the shah's government it could be achieved immediately. If America wanted to do it, it could do it right away. However, the matter is related to the nation.

The situation in Iran is not one in which the nation is separate from the government. It is not like the situation in Iraq where the government is facing a nation that is its enemy, or like the government of Egypt, which is resented by the people. Here we have an Islamic government, and the nation agrees with its government. For this reasons any plot will be tackled by the nation itself. It is the soldiers themselves who uncover and neutralize plots hatched in barracks. It is the Islamic Revolution Guards who are working to neutralize plots. It is the nation itself that is watchful in all respects and finds these criminals in various parts of the country and the nation and arrests these criminals and surrenders them to the authorities. If the fear created by the superpowers in the hearts of various nations is compared with the fear which they created for the nation of Iran, they will realize that there are still threats against the nation of Iran, but the people of Iran pay no attention to such problems. If they realize the meaning of the nation's support for the government concerned and if the government belongs to the nation and is considered part of the nation; if the ideas were Islamic and if the nations which believe in Islam were united with one another, then they would realize that none of the other governments can do anything, as they could do nothing in Iran. Recently, two or three times they have tried to stage a coup in Iran but they have failed and they are still trying. But we are confident and I assure our nation that the foreign powers can do nothing. The nation should bear in mind that as long as it is relying upon God, relying upon Islam, it is serving Islam. No one can harm it unless they forget these facts. This Islamic principle must be safeguarded by everyone.

These nationalists [word indistinct] have had disputes among themselves, too. These various groups and factions in Iran who constantly espouse the cause of the masses have a hand in these matters [presumably antiregime activities]. These very people who espouse the cause of the masses describe our youngsters as reactionary. What sort of people are they? They do one thing at home and another thing abroad. Why do the people not wake up and uproot them? Unless an Islamic government in the fullest sense of the word--a government committed to the Islamic commands, a government divorced from "Westoxication," a government following the path of Islam--unless such a government comes to power we will continue to have all these problems. The Majles, with all the power at its disposal, which is greater than all other powers--and it is the obligation of all Muslims to support the government--and the nation should especially support the Majles. [sentence as heard]

Efforts must be made in every respect so that those who come to office--the prime minister, other ministers and all those in charge of major posts--are selected from among Muslim, committed persons who take notice of what is taking place in the world within the context of Islam. They should be dedicated to the Islamic school. This school is of paramount importance to us. It is a mistake to criticize the school it is our aim to guard the school. It is because of our school that our Muslims are so powerful and able to stand against others. If other Islamic countries preserve their school, the school of Islam; if they safeguard the school of Islam they may rest assured that no other power can harm them.

If we do not safeguard our nations, which is one of our school's teachings, to be united with one another, any group or individual who says something against his friend will have departed from the school and [words indistinct].

If the Majles were to weaken another body or another body were to weaken the Majles, if the government were to weaken the Majles or the Majles were to weaken the government; if the president were to weaken the Majles or the Majles were to weaken the president--all this would be contrary to the school of Islam, would be in opposition to Islam. These gentlemen who say they are Islamic should manifest the substance of this in their words, their actions, their sermons and lectures, in their writings, in their newspapers. What sort of Islam is it in which we have one newspaper hurling insults at another. What sort of answer can I give to the people in the bazaar of Tehran who are criticizing the ministers and the Majles? Why should there be any disputes between the Majles and the president? What are the causes of people's complaints? I am advising you. I advise you from the standpoint of Islam not to have discord between each other. If you have discord you will open the way for others [presumably regime's opponents]. You should not have discord among yourselves. Why do you have discord? (?Why is it that) you have so much discord amongst yourselves? Did the people sacrifice their youngsters only to see you now wallowing in discord, attacking one another, causing trouble? You should be comradely and friendly with one another. You should be brotherly with one another.

Mr President should select and introduce those who would be useful to our Islamic society, to our school. Whether a prime minister or others, they should enshrine all the qualities I have described. But the highest quality lies in being committed to the school. He should first of all think of Islam. The prime minister chosen by the president must be a person who is thinking in terms of promoting and strengthening Islam and the prime minister should be thinking of raising the question of Afghanistan [piadeh kardan-e Afghanistan]. They should be seeking to strengthen Islam. They should endeavor to implement the Islamic precepts. They should not come from among those who would seek to revive nationalism. Those who say they want to implement nationalism are opposed to Islam. Islam has come to eliminate these irrelevant ideas. Nationalist individuals are of no use to us. Muslim individuals are useful to us. Islam is opposed to nationalism. The meaning of nationalism is that a person wants the nation and nationalism, but not Islam. The man [Bakhtiar] said abroad: First of all I am Iranian, a moderate, I am strongly Iranian, and then I am a Muslim in the third place [as heard]. This is not Islam. Which part of Islam are you?

Gentlemen, you should pay attention. The whole of Islam should pay attention. Jerusalem Day is such a day that all the Muslim nations should pay attention and keep this day alive. If an uproar should arise from all the Islamic nations on the last Friday of the holy month [Ramadan] which is Jerusalem Day, and if all nations rise, if they carry out these demonstrations and these marches, it will be a beginning so that, God willing, they can halt these corrupt people [presumably referring to Israelis] and so they may eradicate them from the Islamic lands. But the Muslims show weakness; the Muslim nations remain indifferent; they show little interest in these affairs; they do not demonstrate sufficient concern for these issues. When Israel sees that there are differences among the nations and that the Egyptian Government is collaborating with them and is like their brother, and that Iraq is also a brother to them, they proceed step by step. You should know for sure that if you do not show strength they will even proceed as far as the Euphrates and they will make this area their property. You should stand firm against them. If the Muslims, the Muslim nations, stand against them and if their governments wish to oppose them they should deliver a blow to the mouth of Mohammad Reza. Mohammad Reza was more powerful than any other Muslim government and he had greater support than any of them.

Nevertheless, our nation rose up and made Islam its goal, shouted "God is great" and destroyed this power and other powers as well. Even if all the powers combine they will not be able to harm such a nation. We have such a nation, such a sincere and good nation, that it always supports its government, its president and its Majles. It would be sad if the feelings of such a nation were hurt, so that its members became hostile towards one another. That would please neither God nor the nation. The nation is not happy with this.

Control your newspapers. (?The people should stop these newspapers. It is wrong for us to read the newspapers and see the things which they have written). No, it is not right. You should see what is written in these newspapers. The gentlemen who are in the Majles and the gentlemen who are not in the Majles should read the newspapers and see that they are busy creating mischief. They are busy creating discord between the government and the president, between the Majles and the president, between the president and the Majles. A conspiracy has arisen in the newspapers and the gentlemen themselves should put an end to it before the nation puts an end to it, before the nation itself comes and ruthlessly suppresses all these newspapers.

In the Majles, too, all the gentlemen should be united. They should be friends. All of them are Muslims. All of them should be one another's friends.

All Muslims should be like one hand. There should not be so much difference between them in the Majles. They should have regard for religious considerations. They should have regard for moral considerations. To tell tales behind each other's back will cause displeasure among the Muslims. The people are saying we have given the blood of our youth. The cemeteries in the provinces are full of young people who were killed for the sake of the country, for the sake of Islam. They were killed and these gentlemen have now come from within the country or from abroad and now they are busy fighting among themselves. What are you fighting over? This is not an inheritance left to you from any of your fathers. Be quiet and pay attention to the issues. Whenever any of you makes a speech it should not be against another one. This is contrary to Islamic manners. It is contrary to Islamic customs. It is contrary to humanity. It is contrary to the role of the prophets and saints. Do not do such things. Be quiet instead. Put selfish desires aside. Put aside the desire to become famous. All our difficulties stem from carnal desires. The greatest enemy of man is his carnal desire. Stem this desire.

May God Almighty grant us success so that one day we may pray in Jerusalem. Muslims should attach importance Jerusalem Day. On Jerusalem Day, the last Friday of the holy month, all the Muslim countries should hold demonstrations, gatherings and meetings, they should go to the mosques and shout in the mosques. If 1 billion people shout, Israel will not be able [words indistinct]. If all the Muslims who now exist in the world and who number about 1 billion leave their homes on Jerusalem Day and shout "death to America, death to Israel and death to the Soviet Union" merely by calling "death to the Soviet Union" they will bring death to them [as heard]. There are 1 billion people, they have vast resources, and other governments are in need of those resources. Nevertheless, they create differences among you. They make you oppose one another and they take your resources and yet you say nothing.

The non-Iranian nations should take a lesson from Iran and should learn a lesson from this dear, noble nation of mine. They should take a lesson from these young people who are in America, in England, in Western countries, who demonstrate and who stand up to the police. They put them under locks and chain, yet they shout and ask for their rights.

We should be moved and should learn from these youths who shout for the sake of Islam while most nations are indifferent. They are shouting for Islam, and here we oppose one another. This is not right, it is inappropriate.

May God bestow success upon all of you and upon all Muslims so that they may become like one hand. May God especially bestow success upon the Iranian nation and may he bestow success upon these organizations which exist in the government, in the Majles and in other places so that they may reach understanding and be united, so that this nation is not harmed. If harm is done it will bring shame upon us as well as upon the government and the leaders. We will be shamed both in this world and in the world to come. Beware, rise for the sake of God. Be quiet for the sake of God. Be enduring for the sake of God. For the sake of God some people should not say that there is a conspiracy against me. This foreign conspiracy is not directed against individuals. Individuals are not worthy of a conspiracy. The conspiracy is against Islam. Individuals are not important enough for America may engage in a conspiracy against some person or (?plan a coup) against some other person. America understands the issue. America is against Islam. It has been harmed by Islam, not by individuals, not by persons. America has been slapped in the face by Islam. It has been slapped in the face by a nation which is calling for Islam. It has not been slapped by me or by the president or by deputies and ministers in the Majles. It has not been slapped by us. It has been slapped by these slum dwellers. It has been slapped by the nation. It it is hatching conspiracies, it is doing so against the nation. It is not conspiring against me or against you. It is not as you imagine. Do not boast so much. It is a mistake.

Man should turn his attention toward God and should proceed according to Shi'a ideology; not according to my ideology. When you talk, do not speak of my ideology. Speak of the prophets. Learn from the saints of God who always followed the school, not themselves. They had no regard for the world or for themselves, saying that I did this and I did that. No, they were not concerned with such things. You should learn from them and become human. A man becomes human when he regards himself as nothing and sees God in everything so that he is whatever he sees. To God belongs all there is on earth and in the sky, for God is the creator of everything on earth and in the universe. All power belongs to him and all forces are his and everything is from him. We should admit that if the Muslims realize that we are from God and should be for God they will no longer be harmed. Israel will no longer be able to advance. We should work hard to ensure that Israel is driven out of the Arab lands and so that progress is made over Jerusalem. We should not be deceived by these assemblies which they have organized and which they use in order to plunder us. Muslims themselves should rise against these plunderers. They should not expect their governments to do anything. Their governments will do nothing. They should do things themselves. They should not think that we should go to one person in order to be protected from another. All of them are robbers and all of them will devour you. You should protect yourselves. You should turn your attention to God, to Islam, and rise for the sake of God and for the sake of Islam. God willing, you will be victorious. Greetings upon you.

Majles Response

LD062228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] In a message issued in response to the imam's statement today, the deputies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly harkened the call of the imam to the Islamic nation with hearts brimming with love for the sincerity of the imam. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of allah, the compassionate, the merciful: O great Imam, O illustrious leader and glorious founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we heard your life-giving message an hour ago, a message which, like your other messages, lessons and gudelines in the past, has granted us a new life and vitality. And the illuminating and substantial counsels of that illustrious authority of our faith, whose path should be followed, shed a divine light on our road and the fragrance of the holy virtures of the Koran and the guidelines of the sacred Imams--may God's peace be upon all of them--as spoken by our great leader performed our very senses and soul.

O dear Imam, from our viewpoint you are not considered to be a political leader, but rather you are our authoritative source to be followed and the vicar of our just and hidden imam [the 12th imam] and a guardian to whom obedience is mandatory. Your (?delicate sentiments), which are brimming with your love and affection, are just as sweet to us as your prophetic counsels and guidelines, which have always been a succour to us along our path. We do not know how to thank Almighty God, who in these circumstances, has graciously granted us the favor of a leader in our midst who is the best possible example of a perfect man of the era in whose being we detect glimpses of the qualities of our pure leaders.

We feel that the best way to show our gratitude for this great blessing is to enjoy his gifts. Therefore, through this letter we once again renew our past oath of allegiance and our undertaking to remain steadfast in our intent to choose dedicated, decisive officials who follow the school of Islam and manage affairs wisely and, as in the past, we consider ourselves committed to act in accordance with the behest to refrain from weakening the legitimate and esteemed authorities and structures in the country.

Though in the past the Islamic Consultative Assembly took care not to take a single step contrary to that behest, it welcomes with great enthusiasm the leader's reminders and guidelines in those instances which contravene this behest and--God forbid--have either been noticed in the Majles or would be noticed in the future.

The imam of the Islamic nation shows better than anybody else that the first Islamic Consultative Assembly, which is by his own confirmation the strongest structure in the country and necessitates the greatest support from the people, has been subjected to a string of conspiracies and plots by counterrevolutionaries both within and without the country. For this reason the imam sagaciously calls on us to refrain from unreasonable squabbles and from any action which might be construed as a weak point for a dedicated Muslim human being or which might become an obstacle across the path of monolitihic unity and sincerity among the deputies. We heartily accept this fatherly advice and beseech the compassionate God to grant us success in carrying out the momentous tasks which we hae undertaken in front of God, the imam and the nation.

[Signed] The Islamic Consultative Assembly

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES WORKERS AT GILAN TIMBER COMPLEX

LD061822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, accompanied by the ministers of commerce, labor and social affairs, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry and by a group of state personalities, arrived in Rasht at 1615 today in order to inaugurate Gilan's vast timber and paper complex at Chuka.

At Rasht airport Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was welcomed by the governor-general of Gilan, the revolution public prosecutor, the commanders of the gendarmerie, the navy, the guards corps, the police and administrative heads in Gilan Province. After the official welcoming ceremony, Mr Bani-Sadr and his entourage left Rasht by helicopter for the timber and paper complex.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the president, after his visit to the timber and paper complex, addressed a meeting of the mill's workers and said: This mill is the fourth large factory in Iran to be commissioned by our efficient youth and Iranian workers and engineers at a time when we are being subjected to an economic blockade. This endeavour by our workers is tantamount to a jihad following God's path, a jihad which cannot be emulated. No moment can be more glorious, beautiful and gladdening than this when we see with our own eyes the results and fruits of our labors. Despite the foreign specialislts it had employed, this mill was idle for 2 years. But now, thanks to your efforts, dear workers, it has been commissioned. It is my hope that with such high spirits you will continue to remain fearless of obstacles and problems and that every day we will witness the inauguration of a new factory and new production and the innovation of something beautiful.

I know that there are many problems. But just as you have commissioned such a great new factory through to your unity, so should you also join hands and banish discord. For if you join hands and hearts, all the enemy's hopes will be frustrated. With every factory that is commissioned, a powerful blow is dealt to imperialism.

TEHRAN REPORTS 6 AUG MAJLES OPEN SESSION PROCEEDINGS

ID061647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Majles held an open session this morning presided over by its speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. After the chanting of verses from the holy Koran, a debate was held on the report of the investigating commission regarding the credentials of (Fatollah Omid-Najafabadi), the deputy for Esfahan. The report was approved by a vote of 117 to 31 with 35 abstentions.

According to our correspondent, at today's open session--which began immediately after a closed session and which included juristconsults and lawyers of the Council of Guardians--the Council of Ministers Report regarding the numerical composition of the 28 Majles commissions was debated and approved. The minimum number of members for each commission will be 7 and the maximum 11.

At the end of today's open session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, after announcing that the Majles would hold a closed session at 1500 today, said: At tomorrow's open session, which will begin at 0900, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotezadeh will answer deputies' questions.

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION MEETS 6 AUG

ID061712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the National Security Commission held a 3-hour session this morning in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. During this session, which was also attended by a number of governors general, overall questions of the country's security were discussed.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL SPEAKS ON UNREST IN COUNTRY

LD061747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, the prosecutor general of the country, today, in answer to a question concerning why attacks on groups and government departments usually take place under the hold name of Islam and the effect of these activities on the course of the revolution, stated: All acts of disorder which undermine security and flout the principles of the constitution and the clear teachings of Islam will result in irreparable harm to the revolution.

In answer to a question concerning the occupation of departments and the offices of various groups, what factors cause this problem to arise at the present juncture and what measures have been taken in order to prevent the repetition of such incidents, he said: A number of speeches and instigations, the fertile grounds for such actions, the eagerness of the people to improve matters and perhaps many other factors have led to such events.

A correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY asked the prosecutor general: Among those who attack government organizations and groups one can usually see famous revolutionary individuals. What is your view concerning these individuals? Will the matter be pursued or not?

Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili answered: The matter will be followed up. To us it is not important who attacks. What is important is what is being done. Is it or is it not in the interest of the Islamic Revolution?

In answer to a question concerning the conditions under which groups and parties can function according to the Constitution, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili said: Healthy political activity, free of any kind of conspiracy and incitement. Of course, these groups should prove that they are responsible by obeying the orders of the government and adhering to the laws of the country.

In conclusion, the prosecutor general added: (?Compromise) with groups is in the line of the imam. Attacking them is not in the line of the imam.

BEHESHTI MEETS WITH HUNGER STRIKERS AT IMAM HOSEYN MOSQUE

LD061540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the sitin and hunger strike of a group of brothers and sisters students in Imam Hoseyn mosque, in support of the Iranian students, members of the Islamic students society in America, who are in the claws of the savage police of America, six sisters are in a coma and the rest of the brothers and sisters, who are fasting, break their fasts only with tea and drinks.

This report states that at yesterday's meeting, which had been arranged by the students, about 16 deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly were present, among whom Mohammad (Fazel), the deputy for Babol, and Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, the deputy for Tehran (?were present).

Based on this report Dr Mohammad Beheshti, the head of the Supreme Court of the country, who was also present at this meeting, talked with the brothers and the sisters and broke his fast with these who had fasted.

LOCAL GROUPS PREPARE FOR JERUSALEM DAY ACTIVITIES

Organizing Staff Statement

GF061915 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The text of the second message by the organizing staff of Jerusalem Day activities is as follows:

"Jerusalem Day is the day of Islam's deliverance, and Muslims should (?awaken)," Imam Khomeyni.

On the eve of the second anniversary of Jerusalem Day, the activities organizing staff draws the attention of devoted brothers and sisters to the following points:

All Islamic organizations, groups and committees should use all possible means available to observe Jerusalem Day.

Brothers and sisters of religious minorities are requested to assist us, as they have in the past, in carrying out this important task, since Jerusalem belongs to all religions. Telephone No 51014 is at your disposal from 0900 to 1800, and any questions, proposals, slogans or articles will be welcomed.

Shiraz Education Department

GF061916 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] On the eve of Jerusalem Day, the day of unity for all Muslims and for the liberation of Jerusalem, the Islamic society of the education department's 2d precinct has issued a statement referring to statements the nation's imam made in which he said Jerusalem Day is the day on which the banner of the Islamic Republic will be hoisted in all countries throughout the world.

The society's statement says: Jerusalem Day is the day on which the world's oppressed people should defeat the oppressors and regain their lost rights. It is the day on which dear Jerusalem should return to the bosom of Islam and be wiped clean of the Zionist occupiers. The members of the Islamic society of the Shiraz education department's 2d precinct praise this great day and announce that we will attend the auspicious march. Once again we will show our support for the lofty directives of Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for the struggling Muslim brothers and sisters of Palestine.

PLO Tehran Office Statement

JN062203 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text of statement issued by the PLO office in Tehran on Jerusalem Day--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Hold fast, all together, by the rope which God stretches out for you, and be not divided among yourselves. [Koranic verse] God has made it the destiny of the believers to declare jihad in every part of the land of Islam. God makes it the duty of Muslims to defend the oppressed Muslims everywhere.

Today, Jerusalem, from which the prophet ascended to heaven and in which Jesus, son of Mary, was brought up [words indistinct], is being exposed to an abominable aggression which attacks God's holy places, destroys mosques and changes them to Jewish synagogues in which evil acts are committed.

Thus, all believers should fight for God's sake and protect the holy places and the lands of Muslims. Who should defend the land of Islam better than the Islamic Revolution which raised the slogan: God is the greatest, God is the greatest?

The city of Jerusalem, which is now crying for help, does not find any response except words in newspapers and on radios. Jerusalem needs more than that. It needs those who consider its issue their issue, not the issue of others. It needs those who sympathize with it and feel its pains. It needs those who [words indistinct] work to eliminate the pain.

Muslims should be like one body; if one of its parts becomes sick, the other parts respond. Who will be this [word indistinct], who will sympathize with Jerusalem and its sons, feel their pains and work to rescue them? Is there any city to be associated with Jerusalem more than Qom? Therefore, we make known the document announcing that holy Jerusalem is the twin city of Qom--the city of science and the premises of the Islamic Revolution.

[Signed] The PLO office in Tehran

Ayatollah Shirazi Statement

JN061920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text of statement issued by Ayatollah Muhammad ibn al-Mahdi as-Husayn ash-Shirazi on 2 August on the occasion of Jerusalem Day]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our tortured and silent Iraqi people, masses of Islam everywhere: Observing the Jerusalem Day called for by Imam Khomeyni, may God preserve him, in the last week of the blessed month of Ramadan is a sacred duty of every Muslim in order to liberate all Palestine.

It is not important if the rescue comes late, pending the mobilization of their equipment and numbers. The crusaders stayed in Palestine for more than a century. Nevertheless, they were repulsed and the country returned to Islam.

Today, the grand Islamic march has proceeded from the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is therefore hoped that it will not be a long time when all the Muslim peoples get up and rid themselves of the dust of backwardness and laziness and unite under a world Islamic government. When that happens, Palestine will not be for the Zionists, nor will Eritrea, the Philippines, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Iraq and others be an arena for the Western and Eastern colonialist forces where they can do as they like. It will be then that the faithful will rejoice over God's victory.

The Muslims are dutybound to consider this day, the day of Jerusalem, as a day of prayer and supplication to Almighty God to rescue them from their mortal enemy, for God has said: Strongest among men in enmity to the believers wilt thou find the Jews and pagans. [Koranic verse] They must also consider it a day of activity and preparation for demostrations, leaflets, placards, congregations and speeches as well as a day for financial, military, organizational, [words indistinct] and other kinds of preparations.

Every country subjugated to dictatorship [words indistinct] Iraq, where the Ba'th--agent of Britian Israel and the United States--is in power. Let everyone do what he can. The peoples of such countries must be active to topple the dictatorship so that they will be able to perform this day's rituals as well as the rest of the Islamic rituals [words indistinct].

Let the Muslims know that as long as Israel is in Palestine, they will have no rest, for Israel is like cancer in the body that keeps spoiling it unless surgery, regardless of its pains and difficulty, is performed. It is our duty to prepare [words indistinct] to extract this cancer from the Muslim body. This will not be difficult with God's aid, for he is the one that grants success and aid.

2 August 1980

[Signed] Muhammad ibn al-Husayn ash-Shirazi

Jerusalem Committee Statement

JN061950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The committee for the immortalization of Jerusalem has issued its statement No 6, in which it calls on all world Muslims to go up to the roofs of their houses at 2200 tomorrow, Thursday, and repeat the call of God is the greatest for 15 minutes in order to get rid of the yoke of [word indistinct] and exploitation and to deprive U.S. imperialism and usurping Zionist Israel of sleep.

The statement said that the Iranian Muslim people have seen how dependance on Almighty God raised man to high heavenly ranks and destroys the earth's tyrants and the age's executioners. It added that the Iranian Muslim people have also seen how every shout of God is the greatest made by a child was a painful and deadly blow, disturbing and shaking the seat of this age's pharaoh, and how such a shout has liberated the Iranian society, which was tied down by the hateful shahdom's chains for 2,500 years.

The statement also said: This time we will shout the slogan of God is the greatest for the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem, which is the Muslims' first point of focus of attention and which is now under the abominable Zionist occupation.

Muslim Students' Statement

ID062234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The 140th statement of the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy has been issued in connection with Jerusalem Day and today's message by the imam of the nation, the great leader, Khomeyni, the leader of the oppressed people of the world, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Jerusalem Day is the day of Islam, the day of the Islamic government. Jerusalem Day is a day on which we should warn all the superpowers that Islam will no longer be under your domination and under the domination of your wicked agents. If all the Muslim people pour a bucket of water over Israel they will destroy Israel. So says Imam Khomeyni. The day when all the forces existing in the world line up against each other, in such a way that there is one line forming a front composed of the forces of truth, the truth-loving divine forces and an opposite line of the satanic, arrogant and material forces, the divine, luminous forces will win over all the satanic forces which are immersed in darkness due to their originality and dur to having their roots in the depth of existence and due to the assistance and support of God, the Almighty, the all-blessed, whose hand of might is above all hands and above all powers.

"He is the manifest and the hidden and the beginning and the end." [verse from the Koran] It will be a holy day when there is complete separation between total truth and total blasphemy. Jerusalem Day reminds one of such a day; for in the words of the imam "Jerusalem Day is a day when truth is distinguished from falsehood." It is a day when all the Muslim nations throughout the world will rise up and become united and push back the superpowers and in the words of the imam "make them understand that they cannot make any advances in Islamic countries." Later, they should join a united rank with other oppressed people of the world through the establishment of a monotheistic ideology, and bring into being the universal day of mass confrontation with the oppressors and put these enemies of God and the people of God in their proper places and rub their noses in the dust. That holy day is not merely Palestine day, for the beloved, occupied Palestine is at the head of another program. [as heard] Which power rules over the dawning place of the revelation of prophets, namely, holy Mecca, other Islamic and beloved lands like Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other Islamic lands? All of them should be cleansed. Through our endeavor we should bring Jerusalem Day near. Jerusalem Day is the day of endeavor and the day of the oppressed people. Jerusalem Day is the day of universal cleansing. It is a day on which all the leaders of blasphemy and crime are thrown upon the garbage heap of history and when the great festival of victory and success of the Muslims and Islam and the oppressed people, under the leadership and guidance of the one property and treasure of God, namely, the lord of command, is celebrated throughout the world.

The usurping Israel is too trivial to hold itself up as an independent government. Israel should be destroyed. Confrontation with Israel is confrontation with America; the obliteration of Israel is the destruction and liberation of Arabia, those two qiblas, holy places of the Muslims; it means the destruction of America, and the destruction of America would mean struggling against the Eastern, aggressive Soviet Union, and the destruction of those two would mean the triumph of Islam and the establishment of Islamic government.

It is wrong to believe that we should merely try to prevent Israel from making Jerusalem its capital. Israel is a cancerous appendage among the Islamic nations and in the words of the imam "it should be destroyed as soon as possible." It is not a mere slogan to say that today the superpowers are isolated. It is a fact whose signs can be seen from every corner. The most important fact is that God's behest has decreed that government should be in the hands of oppressed people. The dawn of the government of the oppressed people has clearly appeared in Iran, this nation of blood, ideology and crusade. The uprising of the nations will bring about the immediate death of the oppressors. The general mobilization and regeneration of the nations would coincide with the destruction of wicked governments in Islamic countries, which would mean the death of the superpowers.

Today there is a heavy burden upon the shoulders of our Islamic nation, due to the mission which it has inherited as the result of the blood of tens of thousands of martyrs of the revolution and due to having such a wakeful leader and due to the important mission of achieving final victory and the obliteration of the world-devouring America, the aggressive Soviet Union and the usurping Israel and other satanic forces. This will be one of the most important duties of the government, to be formed in the near future, to pursue with the utmost care and endeavor, because the future government of Iran has an important role in the advancement of the Islamic ideology for whose sake all of us live, strive and breathe. It is not the first time that the tongue of Islam, the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has warned of this in his messages and has set out the relevant principles. At the head of all the principles he has declared allegiance to ideology, decisiveness and commitment.

We should beware lest we fall short due to negligence or due to ignoring the principles which the imam has declared in implementing this great, divine duty. In such a case, it will have extensive repercussions.

On this great day we should do all that is within our power. With our cries, with our total existence we should make this day a reminder of the glorious day of the victory of Islam and the establishment of Islamic government; and we should glorify this day while fasting with enthusiasm. Wherever we are, whether here or in front of the palace of the great Satan or in other Islamic lands where dependent, mercenary governments currently rule over the nations, we should, through our participation in the demonstrations of this great day, reflect the dawn of that great universal day, Jerusalem Day, the day of the separation of truth from falsehood.

We beseech Almighty God for the victory of the oppressed people and the destruction of the oppressors.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

NVOI SUPPORTS DECISION OF MAJLES ON HOSTAGES

TA070621 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Punch in the Mouth to the Officials of Mad U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Following the defeat of their seventh coup plot, the CIA planners have made use of representatives of the U.S. Congress in their operations precisely at a time when the barbarous and fascist U.S. police--in the true sense of the word--are engaged in taking revenge upon the Muslim and struggling Iranian students residing in the United States.

In their letter addressed to the representatives of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, the representatives of the U.S. Congress, without an iota of shame, called on the representatives of the Majles to release the hostages and to establish friendly relations with the United States. As if this did not suffice, they spoke of the so-called great responsibility of the representatives of the Majles in this connection. This impudence of the representatives of world-devouring U.S. imperialism has rightly caused the strong anger and disgust of the representatives of the people and the true followers of the imam's path in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The representatives of the Majles rightly say that these gentlemen representatives of the U.S. Congress, who had a hand in all the crimes, aggressions, plots and coups of world-devouring U.S. imperialism against the existence of the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic; these people who have repeatedly protested officially over the execution of the enemies of the masses and the nations' executioners and the plunderers of the nation's wealth like the Hoveydas, the Nassiris, the Moqqadams and the Alqanians; these gentlemen who have given instruction for the payment of 1 billion dollars from Iran's frozen assets in U.S. banks to pay the cost of the deployment of U.S. naval warships in the Persian Gulf region; how can such individuals ask Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly for the establishment of friendly relations with aggressive U.S. imperialism and demand the release of the histage?

Following the defeat of its seventh coup plot, U.S. imperialism has now once more resorted to political and (?economic) methods. The United States knows quite well that since the application of force, pressure, threats and aggression has no effect on the unwavering will and faith of our fighting nation, and on the contrary any military intervention and economic pressure makes our brave people more united, it (?occasionally) enters through the door of conciliation and manifestation of a peaceful solution to the crisis between the two countries.

Without doubt, the United States is pinning its hopes of implementing this plan on some compromising domestic circles. We all know that on one of the most important problems of the Iranian revolution, which is the issue of U.S. imperialism and the hostages, the liberals, including those in this same Majles, have always supported and continue to support compromise and release of the hostages and the creation of a speedy understanding with the United States and its allies.

Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly has been meeting for only a short time; however, even during this period the liberals have again shown their true nature in many cases. The liberals' defense of individuals like the Khosrow Qashqa'is and the Maraqe'is alone divulges the secret of numerous developments. The decision of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly to delay review of the letter from the representatives of the U.S. Congress and to appoint the supreme judicial council to complete the preliminaries for the trial of the American spies is a very proper measure and a hard punch in the mouth of the officials of mad U.S. imperialism. By approving this consistent and decisive measure of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly the true forces of the revolution demand more decisiveness in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and in the fulfillment of the demands of the Iranian nation.

The Iranian nation demands that the facts of the plundering, subversive and espionage activities of the Americans in Iran during more than 30 years be exposed to the judgment of public opinion. The imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has referred the determination of the fate of the American hostages to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In his speeches and statements Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly demanded the extradition of the deposed shah and his plundered wealth to the Iranian nation. Our heroic nation, during its enthusiastic demonstrations and with its clenched fists, has repeated the imam's demands. In a message to Iran's Consultative Assembly the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy also have demanded a decisive decision on the hostages without any fear of the threats of criminal America. Now the expectation of the Iranian nation is that the crimes of the United States in Iran will be exposed to world public opinion and progressive mankind through the mass media and judicial courts both at the state level and at the international level. The one-sided agreements that the United States imposed on the Iranian nation and the various interventions of the United States in Iran's affairs, the plundering oil agreements and thousands of other documents and proofs reveal the crimes and plunderings of this world-devouring America, and the witnesses of these crimes and plunderings are more than 30 million individuals and the families of tens of thousands of Iranian martyrs. The way for world-devouring U.S. imperialism to return to Iran should be closed forever.

How well did the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, state that whatever misfortune we have is due to the United States, and for what do we need relations with America?

BRIEFS

LOANS TO FARMERS--Statistics published by the Khorramshahr branch of the Khuzestan Agricultural Cooperative Bank show that during the first 4 months of the current Iranian year, 116 million rials were loaned to 703 farmers. This figure shows an 80-percent increase in the number of loans and a 41-percent increase in the amount of money loaned in comparison with the same period last year. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Aug 80 GF]

KAZERUN AGRICULTURAL LOANS--During the past Iranian month, 141 loans amounting to 8,140,000 rials were extended to farmers in Kazerun, and 12,722,000 rials were loaned to Eqlid farmers. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 80 GF]

EDUCATION MINISTER CALLS FOR MAJLES SUPREMACY

WA050009 Tehran TIMES 5 Jul 80 p 2

[By Abbas Barazandeh]

[Text] Tehran--Minister of Education Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i yesterday said that the Islamic Assembly should be the highest body to decide all matters concerning the nation.

He was addressing a gathering at Friday prayers at the Tehran university. He hoped that the Islamic assembly will remain a supreme body in the country.

Raja'i said that the Iranian revolution is unique and added that our leader is also our religious leader. He said that being a religious leader we all follow him.

The minister, comparing the present situation with that of the time Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, said that besides all his popularity Mossadeq was a political leader and not a religious leader.

He said that the Iranian revolution was not for a change of political party and that the revolution was not for economic or materialistic gains.

Raja'i said: "We brought the revolution under the leadership of the imam.... It's based on the Islamic philosophy."

In this period, he said, people will not allow schools built on public funds to impart anti-Islamic education there.

He said that a large number of people from this country have sacrificed their lives for the sake of this revolution and recalled that during revolutionary activities they were chanting slogans of "Khoda (God), Koran and Khomeyni" which clearly indicates the basic objective of the people.

Raja'i said that the anti-revolutionaries are busy today misguiding the people using various tactics and added that the people however, know now as to what to do to meet the present situation.

All government ministries and organizations must be based on Islamic philosophy and the people should follow Islamic principles.

Seyed Ali Khamene'i, Friday prayer leader said that the holy months of Ramadan is near at hand (starting from July 14) and added that this is the month which teaches us sacrifice.

He said that we should make ourselves ready for this holy month.

Addressing especially the women, Khamene'i said that Islam gives us quite a different way of life which we must follow. He said that those women who do not follow the Islamic principles in terms of dress and behavior should understand that they were acting against Islam.

He appealed to all women to follow Islamic ways of dress and behavior.

He said that Iranian women have presented a unique example of sacrifice and now it's their duty to maintain Islamic principles.

He said that the women who are working in government ministries and organizations should pay special attention towards Islamic dress as it is their duty to present an example to others.

Khamene'i said that women have written letters to him in which they drew attention towards the dress of the men. He appealed to the men and said that the men should also wear reasonable dresses and avoid dresses which are not suitable.

STUDENTS CONDEMN MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ IN STATEMENT 137

WA050010 Tehran TIMES in English 9 Jul p 1

[Text] Tehran--Muslim students following the line of the imam in their 137th statement issued yesterday and broadcast over the national radio made a closely reasoned attack on the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization asking whether the fact of its having a few Muslims as members of the organization gave it a right to claim that its very basis was founded on Islamic principles.

Apologizing for the delay in coming out with the statement the Muslim students said that it had become necessary to issue the statement in view of the illogical explanations made by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in response to the "explicit remarks of the imam" on that organization. They said that the responses which they viewed "with deep regret" did not prove the honesty and sincerity of those who issued them, in contrast to the "honest remarks made by the imam."

The statement, in a resume of the course of the Islamic Revolution, said that it had been built up over 16 years with many ups and downs culminating finally in its success under the leadership of the imam. The revolution, with a total Islamic identification, ushered in the undisputed leadership of the imam, accepted by the Muslim nation, the establishment of an Islamic Republic and made real the unity of word and solidarity of the nation, it said. Besides, it said the revolution laid low once and for all counter-revolutionaries who were henchmen of the former shah, and backed by imperialism of the U.S.

Then the statement proceeded to ask what place the Mojahedin-e Khalq had in this great, glorious and historical revolution. "What was its precise location and was it within or outside this divine movement?" the statement queried. "If it is the former then why does it is the former then why does it conflict with great epoch making event?" it asked again with unremitting logic. If, on the other hand, it was outside the movement of the revolution, it asked what advantages did the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have for the deprived masses over the movement led by the imam, which was in itself inherently revolutionary.

The Muslim students said that the mojahedin made a number of claims, the most crucial of which was that they were themselves in the forefront of the movement which dethroned the former imperial regime backed by imperialist forces giving the organization the leadership of the Islamic political struggle. They said that the mojahedin, in Marxist fashion, traced the beginnings of their organization to June 5, 1963, when the fall of the bourgeoisie,"represented by the bazaaris" and the clergy was foreshadowed.

The students challenged the reality of these statements, asking how the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization could claim Islamic leadership when the activities of the organization have always been and still are in contradiction to the Islam which the imam speaks of and the Islam of the people.

The statement called in question the deception the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization employed in subscribing to the principles of the Islamic religion, which emphasizes oneness, but follows a different line altogether, taking its inspiration from Marxist philosophy which was something quite other, and which has been rejected by the imam. It said that the leaders of the organization, if they do not return to the arms of Islam despite the imam's remarks, either "do not have the courage to call themselves Marxists," or are not honest in what they propose to their supporters."

The Muslim students said in the statement that the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization had called the clergy reactionary and attacked "this blessed tree," which the imam, aware as he was of the weaknesses of the clergy, always supported. They said the organization attacked the clergy in the same way that the shah and his father did.

Finally, addressing those supporters who, through love of Islam, were taken in by the deception of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, they said the highest position of a Muslim was to surrender to God and righteousness and asked of them not to be deceived by mere slogans.

KIOSK OPERATORS FIGHT CLOSURE RULING

WA050005 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--A number of persons suffered knife or bullet injuries following Thursday night's demonstrations by owners of kiosks in the city against a law which set a deadline of 48 hours last Wednesday for them to close the unauthorized booths.

Nearly 200 kiosk owners were said to have gathered opposite the Tehran municipality on Dr Hossein Fatemi Avenue and broken into the premises, removing files and papers on the 1st floor of the building and setting them of fire.

The demonstrators chanted a number of slogans in which they said: "Closure of kiosks without giving us jobs is wrong," "Khomeini, Khomeini, our redresser," and "We want a kiosk owners council."

The chief of Tehran's police himself appeared on the scene and a number of revolutionary guards arriving there dispersed the unruly crowd around 10 pm on Thursday night.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

WA300003 Tehran TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Price indexes in several sectors of the nation's economy reflected changes over the year for the period April/May 1979, to April/May 1980, with consumer goods price indexes showing fairly sharp increases while indexes for sectors dependent on oil such as transportation remained steady. Price indexes for educational facilities and food cereals also kept a steady level.

The general price index for commodity goods has shown an increase of 26 per cent compared to last year. The price indices on commodity groups were affected mostly by price increases for meat whose price index shot up by 36 per cent, of fresh fruit and vegetables whose price index figure showed a steep increase of 17 per cent, and that of bread which went up by 16 per cent over the year for this period. The price index for rice showed an increase of 36 and 1/2 per cent in this period, dairy products 21 and 1/2 per cent, dried fruits 75 per cent, food in restaurants and public eating places 25 per cent, tobacco products 107 per cent.

Another group that had severly adverse impacts on the consumer price indexes of the nation was the runaway increases in prices for silk and cotton items which shot up 45 per cent, woolens by 27 per cent and household appliances, which registered 26 per cent increases during the last year.

Housing was a sector which made a huge dent on the economy with the index on wages for construction workers going up by 18 per cent, bricks by 90 per cent, iron and steel window frames, 17 per cent, building irons 25 percent. House rents, though they did not register as sharp an increase, showed a 9 and 1/2 per cent increase from last year.

Price indexes for services in the nation for the year went up by 11 per cent all round.

Indexes for cereals showed a decrease for the year.

It is believed that the drop in the grain level indexes together with the stable prices which were maintained through the year for sectors dependent on oil like transportation and other facilities, and also of increases in the service price index figures, helped to stabilize the general price index for the nation indicating an overall increase of only 17 per cent.

An analysis of the price indices figures showed that the general index for April/May 1980 compared to April/May 1979, showed that the increase stood at 16.8 per cent.

WASTELAND TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO NEEDY TENANTS

WA050004 Tehran TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A total of 5,700,000 square meters of wasteland will be distributed to needy landowners who have applied for land from the Urban Land Development Organization in the Central Province, it was announced by the Housing and Urban Development Ministry.

The distribution of land has been made possible by the implementation of new laws pertaining to land ownership and acquisition by the ministry.

Under the new scheme to be implemented, a total of 155,000 square meters of land in the capital will come under the Housing Foundation and a further 50,000 square meters devoted to the construction of school buildings in 10 units.

An extent of 2,500 square meters have been acquired for the Ministry of Arts and Culture to be used for the construction of libraries and 8,000 square meters for construction of stores and facilities for use by the Health Ministry.

In the city of Arak, 4,000 square meters are to be used for the erection of a city market and 150,000 square meters as sites for orphanages coming under the Physical Education Office. An area of 140,000 square meters has been earmarked for an industrial estate in the same city.

In Arak again, 4,000 square meters are to be given to construction of religious sites, 40,000 square meters for hospitals and 414,000 square meters to the Arak Science Institute for the construction of a central university for the province.

Individual housing units will receive 40,702 square meters of acquired land and 5 million square meters reserved for the construction of a planned Arak worker's city which will provide quarters and facilities for nearly 5,000 individuals under the plan.

IMAM'S DEVELOPMENT OFFICE SUBSIDIZES PROJECTS

WA050008 Tehran TIMES in Persian 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Isfahan--A total of 9,799 rials has been allocated by the imam's development office for the implementation of development projects in the Isfahan Province, it was announced by the imam's development office yesterday.

The announcement said that this amount which was distributed towards projects in the city and in villages located in the provinces were released during the first 3 months of the current Iranian year.

Among the projects were the provision of adequate drinking water facilities in the area, provision of traffic lights and erection of mosques and buildings as washing places of corpses.

The funds have also been used for dredging to provide proper ground drainage and the purchase and laying of industrial pipe lines and the drilling of wells. A water pipeline has been laid out to connect with the sports stadium in the city and the post office has been freshly plastered over.

In addition new street sidewalks and kerbs have been constructed and roads asphalted from these funds. Asphalting has also been done on the volleyball and football grounds in the city.

In the village of Vandadeh on the outskirts of the city there has been a fresh drinking water scheme laid out.

It was said that the total of 1,480 million rials has been spent on asphalting in one area alone and further amounts of 1,209 million and 1 million in other areas for asphalting, walling and repairs to roads.

A number of projects have yet to be completed and credits have been requested of 19,200 million rials on these.

73,000 TONS OF GOODS UNLOADED IN MAY, JUNE

WA300001 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A total of 1 million tons of goods have been unloaded at the 7 commercial ports in the south and north of the country for the period May/June, 1980, a port and shipping line organization announcement said yesterday.

The announcement said further that 73,000 tons of goods were loaded on to ships at these ports for export out of the country.

It also said that 1.2 million tons were transported from the wharves in ports of the interior of the country and to the center during the same period. The difference is accounted for by the backlog lying at wharves.

Ships entering the different ports of the country in May and June of the current year totalled 149, the announcement said.

Bandar Khomeyni was the busiest of the ports in the country during the same period. Loading and unloading at this port amounted 467,000 tons and 55,000 tons respectively, for May and June.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS GRANTED TO FARMERS

WA300002 Tehran TIMES in English 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Hamadan--A loan totalling 72,600 million rials has been given to the farmers because of the agricultures consumption announced by the supervisor of Agriculture Development Bank of Hamadan Province yesterday.

He announced the statistics of activities the third month of the current year of the agriculture bank in Touriskan Province and he said this bank has given about 72,600 million rials because of kinds of agriculture consumption to agricultures, of which about 22,800 million has been in the form of supervision plans and 69 agricultures advantaged that because of fulfilment of 21 plans in 28 villages. [sentence as published]

He added that the paid loan has been used for the agriculture current consumption, such as irrigation, poultry, dairy, cattle breeding, gardening, purchasing the agriculture machines and establishment and village handicraft and technical and professional service development and other basic activities and agriculture infrastructure (substructure).

He added a total of 7 million rials was collected from the assets of this bank.

MEAT ORGANIZATION PROVIDES MORE MUTTON, BEEF

WA050003 Tehran TIMES in English 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in a press release yesterday, warned all butcher's and foodstuff syndicates in the city not to create trouble in the distribution of meat and foodstuffs in the city and to ensure their smooth and equitable distribution, reports said yesterday.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development appealed to revolutionary committees and all good Muslims to cooperate with the ministry in this respect.

The reports said that the meat organization was now providing some 400 tons of the best quality mutton from sheep and some 200 tons of beef, which represents an 150 ton increase compared to last year.

It was said that the increase in supplies had eased considerably the consumers' difficulties in regard to obtaining meat in the city.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SECURITY FORCES CLASH WITH REBELS IN SAMANGAN

LD071730 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The army, police, party members and resistance groups in Samangan Province killed three terrorists and captured one in the city of Aibak. They also seized one machinegun, made in China, along with 200 rounds of ammunition and two handgrenades made in the United States.

A BAKHTAR correspondent in Aibak reports that one terrorist group of imperialism and reaction which disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the people in (?Uzbache) village in the subdistrict of Harrat Sultan in Samangan Province was punished by security forces in that province. They captured five terrorists and seized four weapons.

Another source in Samangan Province reports that security forces killed three terrorists who were responsible for burning the girls' school in Kholm district. The security forces also captured 25 members of this criminal and treacherous band.

WEST GERMAN POLITICIAN REPORTS ON SITUATION

LD071408 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Aug (DPA)--Following a factfinding trip to Afghanistan, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] lower house Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer has accused the Soviet Union of waging systematic genocide there. Todenhoefer, who spent 9 days in the Soviet-occupied country, reported today to journalists in Bonn.

The CDU politician said he had made the journey as the result of efforts by, and with the help of, Afghan freedom fighters. He refused to give any further details about the circumstances of the journey. He simply said that it was not difficult to get to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Todenhoefer reported that the brutality with which the Soviet Union was acting against the civilian population was scarcely imaginable. The ruined landscapes of destroyed villages in part recalled pictures of destroyed German towns after World War II. It has been estimated that the bombardments have so far claimed between 300,000 and 500,000 civilian victims.

Todenhoefer said he, together with his companion, photographer-journalist Richard Schulze-Vorberg covered about 300 km in 9 days of marching on foot. Escorted by five freedom fighters at a time, the journey had led from Parachinar to the suburbs of Jalalabad, a Soviet military base between Kabul and the Khyber pass.

The CDU politician said that in talks with leading representatives of the freedom fighters, they expressed bitter disappointment at the West, which had made a lot of noise but had not followed with any deeds. The West's credibility is very low in Afghanistan.

Todenhoefer said that according to the freedom fighters more than 220,000 Soviet soldiers are presently in Afghanistan. Also there are allegedly GDR units, but he, Todenhoefer, had seen nothing of them. During his stay in the occupied country he had heard bomb strikes and the booming of guns and watched an armored attack. The freedom fighters said that the Soviet Union had brought fresh troops into the country. The fighting had also continued during the Olympic games.

The CDU politician said that heavy Soviet losses in rural areas of Afghanistan have made them withdraw to the towns. From there they have launched their attacks with combat helicopters.

The approximately 150,000 armed freedom fighters, who have captured most of their weapons from the Soviets, enter the towns mainly at night. Only 20,000 of the 80,000 regular Afghan troops remain.

With regard to Western aid for Afghanistan, Todenhoefer said that it is only possible within a fairly large framework. The aim of the West's overall concept has to be to check Soviet influence. The West must not make the mistake in its attention to the Afghan problem of letting itself be diverted by the Soviets.

The CDU politician also visited refugee camps in Pakistan. He estimated that a total of 2 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan and Iran. During the period of the Olympic games at least 50,000 Afghans had left their native country. No end to the stream of refugees is in sight. Todenhoefer appealed to the population of the Federal Republic to give increased aid in the form of donations to the Afghan refugees.

KUNA CITES ISLAMABAD PAPER ON AFGHAN POWER STRUGGLE

LD071226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1058 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 7 August (KUNA)--Protracted power tussle between the Khalq and Parcham factions of Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party has now reached its peak with the disappearance of the majority of prominent Khalq figures from Kabul last month, local independent daily MUSLIM reported Thursday.

In a front page story the newspaper said, quoting Radio Kabul and official organ NEW TIMES, that well-known Afghan ministers and generals had been sent to Moscow for "medical treatment", which was only a pretext.

Those who had left the Afghan capital for Moscow, according to the daily, were Aslam Watanjar, 'Aborrashid Arian, Asadollah Sarwari, Dr Shar Wali, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Gulabzoi and General 'Abdol Qadir Dagarwal. All these seven figures belong to Khalq party.

The MUSLIM said these missing ministers, generals and members of the Revolution Council and the Politburo had been replaced by the "Parcham" leaders.

According to reports available in Islamabad, seven leaders of President Babrak Karmal's "Parcham" factions have a strong grip on the government now. They were named as Ahmed Noor-Noor Qaqeel, [as received] Dr Miss Anahita Ratebzad, Mahmud Barialay, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Major Najeeb and Major Rajg. They were earlier declared traitors by the Taraki government and had been the target of Hafizollah Amin's victimisation as well.

The Khalq leaders had been supporting Babrak Karmal since December when he took power after assassination of Hafizollah Amin, but of late they had refused to extend support to Karmal on the question of Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The Parchamite faction, which is in favour of Soviet presence in the country, was of the view that this presence would help strengthen the revolution.

It said President Karmal was now faced with a formidable task of eliminating Khalq resistance as most of its members not only belonged to the army but also had influence on the bureaucracy.

The Khalqs, who also have strong backing of urban masses could exploit the people well on the question of Afghan nationalism, the MUSLIM said. The Khalqs had reportedly contacted the Afghan mujahideen for a joint struggle against the Soviet-backed Karmal administration.

The newspaper said that a prominent Afghan mujahideen leader, Professor Sayaf Gul, had given an indication of the "Khalq" approach when he told a newspaper correspondent in the Pakistan capital that such a cooperation was imminent.

REBEL SOURCES REPORT ON SOVIET CASUALTIES

OW062037 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 6 (AFP)--Moslem guerrillas killed 10 Russians in an ambush on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway two days ago, according to rebel sources in the Pakistan border town of Peshawar today. The same sources said that insurgents also attacked Jalalabad airport, but had no further details. They believed, however, that casualties inflicted on the defenders of the airport had been heavy.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that Afghan security forces arrested two groups of Moslem insurgents in Herat, West Afghanistan, and another locality. The radio, which was monitored here, said that in all, 21 "bandits"--the name given to the insurgents by the Afghan regime--had been arrested in the two security operations.

The radio added that local people identified the men as being involved in burning and looting.

AFP: COOPERATION BETWEEN REBELS, KHALQIS IMMINENT

OW071943 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 7 (AFP)--Cooperation between the Khalq faction of Afghanistan's ruling party and the mujahideen (rebels) is "very much imminent", PTI news agency reported here from Islamabad today.

Quoting "THE MUSLIM" newspaper, PTI said Professor Sayaf Gul, a prominent rebel leader, had spoken of an approach made to the rebels by some members of the Khalq faction for a joint struggle against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime.

The report said that a protracted power struggle between the Khalq and Parcham factions of the ruling party had reached its peak with the disappearance of a majority of prominent figures of the Khalq faction from Kabul last month.

A number of prominent ministers and generals, it said, had been sent to Moscow on the pretext of medical treatment. They, along with some members of the Revolution Council and the Politburo of the ruling party, had been replaced by members of Babrak Karmal's own Parcham faction, reports said.

Quoting another paper, PTI said that the Kremlin had assured the Karmal regime it was "ready to go to any extent" to consolidate firmly the Afghan revolution.

According to the report, an Afghan Government spokesman in Kabul had told some foreign journalists recently that the Soviets would stay in Afghanistan as long as the situation demanded.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON ASSAM, FOREIGN POLICY

LD071213 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Aug 80 p 3

[Nathalie Blime interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Dehli: "India Is Not Seeking Leadership of the Nonaligned Movement"--date not given]

[Excerpt] "Foreign powers have always supported the separatist factions which exist among some sections of the population in the northeast," Indira Gandhi told us. In an interview granted to Nathalie Blime, our special correspondent in Delhi, the Indian Government chief pointed out in this connection that, when India became independent, "foreign countries warned the Christians against the dangers of forcible conversion and warned the tribes against the threat of assimilation." She specified that "foreign weapons have been seized in this region where major movements of capital have been observed." However, Mrs Gandhi does not think that China is behind these movements. "However," she added, "people who, in the past, were trained in China and who now live on the other side of the border in north Burma are intervening in the state of Mizoram."

With regard to the Sino-Indian border dispute, Mrs Gandhi pointed out that "the Chinese have demanded land not only from India but from Burma and Vietnam." "I think," she added, "that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn into a controversy over this land. Anybody can point to a map; that means nothing."

No Initiative Possible on Afghanistan

The Indian prime minister, moreover, does not expect any spectacular results from the Chinese foreign minister's visit but she thinks that the two countries can "have good relations without solving their border problems, the essential point being to find areas of agreement and work on them...."

Questioned on her government's efforts to solve the Afghan crisis, Mrs Gandhi admitted that these approaches have so far produced no specific results. "I cannot think of any new initiative at the moment," she said, "because it is only possible to take action if there is some chance of success, and I do not think that is the case at the moment."

The Indian prime minister also stated that her country is not seeking leadership of the nonaligned movement and she deplored the lack of unity and cohesion in the movement.

"India," she stressed, "has always played an active role in the nonaligned movement, not only in its formation but in its cohesion and efficiency, and we hope to be able to continue to play this role. I do not think it is necessary for there to be a leader; it is much more preferable for everybody to be equal and to work in close cooperation. That has, moreover, always been the case. Even when Marshal Tito was alive he was the movement's spiritual father but the actual work was done collectively."

Returning to her country's internal situation, Mrs Gandhi admitted that law and order had been deteriorating for several months. "This is a trend," she explained, "which began during my previous administration when the opposition parties tried to take the debate onto the streets. After my defeat the troubles continued sporadically. Now the opposition is returning to its old tactics, rejecting the verdict of the people who returned us to power and using extraconstitutional methods to sow confusion in the country and place the government in difficulties."

RAO QUESTIONED ON CHINA, KAMPUCHEA, OTHER TOPICS

BK071403 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told the Rajya Sabha today that there is nothing abnormal in the Chinese foreign minister pushing off for the present his proposed visit to India. If the Chinese minister finds it difficult to come in October or November, we take it as such. We do not have to interpret it. The Chinese are expected to suggest fresh dates of the visit.

Narasimha Rao, who was replying to a special discussion on the working of his ministry, said India wants normalization of relations with China and Beijing has indicated that it also wants the same. As far as India is concerned, we do not want to start with conditions or distrust. We will, rather, leave the pace to the Chinese. On certain issues the two countries don't see eye to eye with each other but there should be no hindrance to the process of normalization.

Narasimha Rao said that the recent visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had yielded positive results and could, in no way, be described as a failure as was done in some press reports.

Referring to Bangladesh, he said he would be going to Dacca on the 16th of this month and he expects that the visit would prove useful to both sides.

The external affairs minister reaffirmed India's commitment to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Replying to questions in the Lok Sabha, the external affairs minister said the Indian envoy in Vietnam, who recently visited Phnom Penh, has submitted a report on the Kampuchean situation to the government and is being studied. He has made several suggestions and these are being examined. Rao denied that the recognition could have been used as a lever to get foreign forces to vacate Kampuchea. He said India will make every effort to insure that Kampuchea remains nonaligned and there is no foreign presence in that country.

Rao on Afghan Issue at UN

BK071404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--India doubts that the Afghan issue to be raised at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session would help defuse the situation in the area.

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said in Parliament, in answer to a question, that India was not among the countries which had sought inclusion of the Afghan problem on the agenda of the General Assembly's forthcoming 36th regular session. He, however, ruled out any contradiction between this dissociation of India and its disapproval of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He said the Indian Government was not convinced that raising the Afghan issue at the U.N. would be conducive to defusing the situation in the area and to avoiding great power confrontation in India's neighbourhood. Mr Rao said India was continuing diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan.

Answering another question, he said that there had been no consensus among nonaligned nations on a proposal by some of them to convene an extraordinary ministerial conference to consider the Afghan situation, among other things.

SOVIET ENVOY HOPES FOR DECISION ON INDIAN COSMONAUT

BK071255 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 2 Aug 80 p 10

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 1 Aug (UNI)--The Soviet charge d'affaires in New Delhi, Mr P. Yakunin, today expressed the hope that the Indian Government would soon take a decision on sending an Indian aboard a Soviet spacecraft.

He said an agreement between India and the Soviet Union had already been signed for sending Indian cosmonauts to Moscow would be from one to two years. [sentence as published] It was for the Indian Government to select a suitable person or persons for the flight. Mr Yakunin said the Soviet Union was ready to train and send as many cosmonauts as possible. There was no specific number of cosmonauts to be trained for the purpose, he said.

He said a French cosmonaut was already in Moscow for training. Asked whether the question of an Indian cosmonaut participating the Soviet space [as published] would figure during the discussions with the Soviet scientists proposed to visit India from August 10, Mr Yakunin said it was purely for the Indian side to decide the matter.

The conference was organised by the Vietnam ambassador, Mr Nguyen Van Sinh, to thank the Soviet Union for the successful return of the spaceship "Soyuz-36" in which a Vietnamese cosmonaut participated.

AFP LISTS INDIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORDS

BK071609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--India has bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements with 18 countries, including the U.S. and U.S.S.R, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi informed Parliament answering a question today.

The other countries were Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Libya, Poland, Romania, Syria and Yugoslavia.

The agreements generally provided for exchanges of scientists, offer of fellowships for training, carrying out mutually agreed collaborative programmes and exchange of unclassified data of publications.

She declined to disclose details of the individual work programmes under the agreements by saying that it would not be proper to do so.

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

BK071212 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Commentary by Mahendra Kumar]

[Text] It is now evident Pakistan could not have seriously believed that India would accept its proposal for creating a nuclear-weapons-free zone in South Asia. The proposal is not new; it was first made in 1974 in the United Nations. At that time India had rejected it. Pakistan has made no change in the original proposal, nor has there been any change in the situation warranting any modification in India's attitude to it.

It would, therefore, have been the height of naivety on the part of Pakistan to entertain the slightest hope that India would now accept a proposal which it had rejected 6 years earlier.

When the proposal was originally made India had laid down three basic principles which could make any proposal to create a nuclear-weapons-free zone worthy of consideration. In the first place, it was made clear that the initiative for such a zone must come from the countries in the region on the basis of mutual consultation. Secondly, the region proposed to be converted into a nuclear-weapons-free zone should be an acknowledged or defined geographical area and not an artificial region vaguely described as South Asia. Thirdly, such a zone should be established in accordance with an arrangement freely arrived at among the countries of the region concerned.

The United Nations committee on disarmament set up in 1975 to study the subject of a nuclear-weapons-free zone had endorsed these principles without any reservations. Needless to say, Pakistan has not taken into account these principles while repeating its proposal made a few years earlier. The South Asia of Pakistan's conception includes only itself and India. The only country in Asia that possesses not only nuclear weapons but also the means to deliver them, namely China, has been deliberately kept out of the proposed zone. It is significant that China was excluded even at the time when Pakistan first mooted this proposal. No wonder, therefore, that China has consistently supported Pakistan's proposal. That exposes the proposal to the same objection on the basis of which India has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. India considers the treaty discriminatory. It leaves the nuclear powers free to build up their arsenals of deadly weapons but it gives these powers the right to inspect the installations of those countries which have declared that they are conducting nuclear research for only peaceful purposes.

India has always supported complete nuclear disarmament. This should include complete stoppage of atomic tests and a phase ending of the stockpiles. As it is, the nuclear powers already have weapons capable of destroying the world many times over. But how unwilling they are to agree on nuclear disarmament is evident from the fate of the talks on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Like the nonproliferation treat, the Pakistani proposal is also full of flaws. As has already been said, it puts no restraint on China. Even if some arrangement is arrived at and Pakistan does not make the nuclear bomb, it will leave Iraq free to go ahead with its plan to make the bomb. This will only induce Israel to adopt a more aggressive attitude with regard to building up an atompic arsenal.

Thus, instead of solving any problem, the Pakistani proposal would start a chain reaction. Pakistan's rulers knew all of this when they made the proposal. They also knew that India would not accept it. Then why do they make the proposal at all? The only reason seems to be that it has a propaganda value. It fits well into the general anti-India propaganda conducted by Pakistan's mass media. Another reason is that Pakistan wanted to use the proposal as a smokescreen behind which it could go ahead with its program to prepare the atom bomb. Putting India on the defensive and diverting the attention of the world from its plans to build up an atomic arsenal was a tactic worth attempting.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER VISITS QUAKE-HIT AREAS, ORDERS RELIEF

BK061551 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa yesterday acquired first-hand information about the extent of loss of life and property caused by the earthquake in Darchula, Baitadi, Bajhang, Achcham and Bajura districts of the far western region and gave instructions to organize relief work efficiently and effectively, using helicopters if necessary, for the earthquake-affected people in the villages.

A preliminary report put the death toll from the earthquake at 83, including 30 in Bajhang, 26 in Darchula, 24 in Baitadi, 2 in Bajura and 1 in Achcham. Thousands of people were affected and about 2,000 (?cattle) also perished in quake. The total death toll might be between 100 and 150, according to a rough estimate.

Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa this morning inspected the Doti hospital and the earthquake-devastated areas of the district. According to the chief district officer, the earthquake has rendered 17 houses unusable, destroyed a few others and cracked 90 percent of the houses of the district. Destruction was heavy in the northern region, it is learned.

Mild tremors also took place in Doti district yesterday, it is learned.

SRI LANKA

TROOPS PREPARE FOR SUSPECTED DEMONSTRATIONS

BK080456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Colombo, Aug 8 (AFP)--Troops guarded key installations and armoured cars were out on patrol from early morning in Colombo today following intelligence reports that workers who had launched a general strike on July 18 were planning to stage demonstrations in the city today.

Workers belonging to opposition trade unions launched the strike demanding an immediate wage increase. The government then declared the strike illegal and said that those who did not report for work on July 18 were deemed to have vacated their posts.

A delegation from non-striking trade unions was due to meet President Jayewardene this morning to discuss the situation.

The government has said that the strike was politically motivated by opposition parties and has persistently refused to reinstate the strikers. It has recruited new hands to take their places. About 40,000 workers had joined the strike on July 18, according to government estimates.

Meanwhile several state-owned buses were damaged when demonstrators threw stones here this morning, police said.

BRIEFS

NEPALESE ENVOY TO FRG--His majesty the king has appointed Mr Ramhari Sharma as royal Nepalese ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, reports RSS. This was stated in a notice issued in Katmandu on 31 July by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

ETTELA'AT on 'Immediate Trial'

LD071033 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Majles To Draft Bill for Immediate Trial of Hostages"]

[Text] Preparations are to be made for the trial of the American spy hostages, and in view of the violent treatment of the Iranian students resident in America by the American Government, it is not far from expectations that the trial of these spies will begin soon.

In a brief discussion with ETTELA'AT's Majles correspondent, a well-known [unnamed] deputy in the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: "A single article [bill] in two sections has been drafted containing [details of] the manner in which the trial of the hostages will take place, and mentioning the [need for] a speedy trial. The single article [bill] will be debated in the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Beheshti on Majles, Hostages

JN071842 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] At his weekly press conference, Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Central Council of the Islamic Republican Party, met with journalists and press correspondents. During this press conference, Dr Beheshti replied to various questions posed by Iranian and foreign correspondents on several topical issues.

In reply to the role of men of religion in the new Iranian regime, Ayatollah Beheshti said: The Iranian regime is an Islamic one and the relations between this regime and men of religion expresses the relation that exists between this regime and Islam, as a religion and creed.

Referring to the cooperation between the Islamic Republican Party and the president of the republic, Dr Beheshti said: We believe that we must support the president of the republic, so that he will be able to carry out his duties in the best possible manner.

On the hostages issue, Dr Beheshti said: We must wait to see what the Majles will decide on this issue. He added that after approving the nomination of the prime minister the Majles will give its opinion on the ministers and will then settle the most important issues submitted to it, which might include the U.S. hostages issue.

In reply to another question, Dr Beheshti explained that the Islamic Republican Party and the president of the republic both follow the imam's course. The only difference is the degree of understanding of this course by all factions.

UAE Paper on U.S.-Iran Accord

JN081039 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dubayy, 8 Aug (QNA)--Press reports said here today that an agreement has been reached between Iranian officials and the United States with regard to release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran.

Reporting this today, the newspaper AL-BAYAN says that the agreement provides for release of the hostages between the second week of August and the second week of September in exchange for the lifting of restrictions on Iranian assets in U.S. banks, a U.S. pledge not to intervene in Iran's domestic affairs and abrogation of the U.S. economic boycott on Iran.

The paper points out that various international quarters have participated in bringing about this agreement. These include representatives from Switzerland, Austria, an Arab state close to the Iranian revolution, some socialist international leaders and former Jerusalem Bishop Capucci.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN U.S.

Interviews With Demonstrators

LD071600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The spokesmen for the released brothers and sisters and their lawyers gave two press interviews and exhibited signs of torture they have undergone. Parts of these interviews were televised by a U.S. television network. The slogans presented during the interviews were: "God is great," "There is no God but God," "Khomeyni is the leader," and other slogans in support of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Words indistinct] who are agents of U.S. intelligence organizations last night when the brothers and sisters were entering the New York mosque, while insulting these beloved students by throwing eggs, tomatoes and other things, thought they could weaken their morale.

The brothers and sisters [words indistinct] to arrange a sitin in front of the UN building, but the New York police have refused them a permit until 2230. The brothers and sisters have announced that they will demonstrate in front of the white house of oppression and injustice and will take part in a press interview. Moreover, all the Muslims of [word indistinct], residing in America, are preparing to participate in the Jerusalem Day and Friday's demonstration.

The [name indistinct] television has accused the immigration office of carelessness and has reported that the officers of this department have not even managed to carry out their most elementary task, which is filling in the forms regarding the details of the status of the sisters and brothers. ABC has reported that the information obtained from the interrogations is most insufficient and cannot be followed up. The network has also stated that in some cases the names, and even the files which were compiled by order of Carter after the occupation of the espionage den in December on all Iranian students in America, do not exist. These contained the [words indistinct] and all the information does not correspond.

ABC has denounced the immigration department for releasing two persons who [word indistinct] who made criminal accusations and who made accusations of clashes with the police and announced that this department must respond to these questions.

The Washington police announced that [words indistinct] will again identify carefully. The U.S. television networks have televised a detailed report by the Pentagon and the FBI stating that all the incidents were directed by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy from Iran through telephone contacts [words indistinct] and that the police could not have acted more decisively, because [words indistinct] and the lives of the hostages were in danger.

Today, at last after 2 days, television networks reported the arrest of the members of the Islamic society of students in San Diego. They also reported that these beloved students have gone on a hunger strike in jail, and that they have refused to identify themselves at the preliminary hearing. The brothers and sisters [words indistinct] in front of the white house of oppression and injustice have announced that they will continue their hunger strike until the complete release of the other sisters and brothers in San Diego and London.

Ultimatum to New York Police

LD071602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to news agency reports, a large number of people attacked the place in New York where the members of the Islamic society of students are staying and prevented the students from boarding buses in order to go to (?Washington). At the same time, PARS NEWS AGENCY, citing the news headquarters of the struggles of the Islamic societies of students in foreign countries, has reported: The brothers and sisters who have been released from chains and who are staying in a New York mosque have not received permission to hold demonstrations in front of the UN building despite strenuous efforts. They have decided to go to Washington to join brothers and sisters who are engaged in a sitin in front of the White House and to participate in the demonstrations today which are being held in order to condemn the behavior of the fascist American police.

According to the PARS report, due to the hostile propaganda of the mercenary [sarsepordeh] American radio and television stations especially in Washington, and the misrepresentation of the (?brave) behavior of the students in America, the people of America have been aroused and a number of thugs have attacked the New York mosque and the buses which were due to take the brother and sister students to Washington. These thugs smashed all the windows and did not allow anyone to leave. The members of the Islamic society of students who have declined to hold discussions with U.S. officials under any circumstances and (?who have shunned all ungodly desires) have written their wills and decided to leave the New York mosque by any means possible, while protecting themselves and providing basic needs, [as heard] to join their [word indistinct] brothers and sisters in front of the White House.

They have given an ultimatum to the police saying that the police should either disperse all the thugs and ruffians who are around the mosque or accept responsibility for all the consequences. At the same time, U.S. radio and television stations have incited the feelings of the American people even more than before and have portrayed the behavior of the students as not being directed against American imperialism and all its manifestations but as actions directed against the American people. At the end of this ultimatum, the official spokesman of the Islamic society announced that the morale of the students is better than ever and that they do not attach the slightest importance to the police threats and intimidation and that they have great readiness for greater self-sacrifice in the path of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN UK

Student Statement on Detention

LD071230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 07 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday a statement was issued by the Islamic brothers of the Islamic association of Iranian students in Britain, affiliated with the Islamic association of Iranian students in Europe, addressed to the Iranian nation. The statement says in part:

Noble and Muslim Iranian nation, this is to inform you that following a clash with the fascist British police in front of the U.S. Embassy in London and the arrest of more than 100 c[illegible] which was accompanied by savage attacks by the police, we have been transferred to prison. Subsequently, some of us were released and about 70 others continue to remain in harsh conditions. Antihuman torturers confined us in very small rooms brimming with filth and then let intolerable heat into the rooms, until, threatening that we would break down the door in any way possible, the barbaric police transferred us to three-man cells, and once again severely attacked and injured us in the prison yard. Today they transferred us, persons who have committed no offense other than seeking our rights, to a London court of injustice. The physical condition of most of the brothers and sisters was not satisfactory; the condition of some of them was so bad that they were brought into the court on stretchers. Nevertheless, thanks to our faith in God's blessings, we enjoyed tremendously strong morale, so much so that we were able to influence the atmosphere of the court of injustice. In the court we categorically refused to supply the judge with our names and particulars. Instead, we all began our remarks with the naming of God, the slogan of "God is great," and "Salute to Khomeyni," and clearly brought up the British Government's cooperation with and dependence on the American Government and its enthusiastic dancing to the tune of its world-devouring master.

The court has at the moment sentenced the brothers and sisters to 7 days imprisonment. We are determined to continue our hunger strike until our brothers and sisters in America are fully freed.

Further Student Statement

LD071936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The British section of the Islamic association of students in Europe has issued the following statement in connection with the savage behavior of the British police toward our Iranian sisters and brothers in that country:

At 0900 hours on 4 August, about 200 members of the Islamic societies of England gathered in front of the American Embassy in London in order to protest and expose the harsh treatment by the American police and the imprisonment of a number of our sisters and brothers. At about 1600 the police surrounded the demonstrators and cut off their contact with others and strongly prevented others from joining them or even bringing water and food to them, and began to disperse the crowd which was in the area. This action led to a protest from the students. The police, in order to silence them, began attacking, beating and injuring them. During these incidents 22 people were arrested. Later, at 1900, the police carried out a similar attack, as a result of which 50 others were arrested and those remaining were dispersed.

During these incidents it was possible to see many tragic scenes: For instance, [word indistinct] the police dragged a fasting sister with extreme harshness and those who were trying to release her were immediately arrested. Another sister fell on the ground and a policeman was pressing and torturing her under his knee. According to the report of the brothers who was released the following day, at the detention center the students were again beaten. During the interrogation, one of the brothers took a paper which contained his personal details and put it in his mouth to chew and destroy it, but his hands and feet were grabbed by several police officers and another officer beat him on the mouth with a nightstick.

Today, they brought two seriously injured sisters to court. One of them could not enter the court and the other was unable to stand and talk. The previous night they imprisoned 24 persons in a cell 3 meters by 2 meters for 3 hours and then they opened a hot, unbearable current of air into the cell.

Most of the students refrained from giving their names and identities in court and said that they will say nothing until the representative of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and their trusted lawyer arrive.

A film was made about the savage behavior of the British police toward the students, but the police confiscated it along with the camera. Another student who was taking some pictures was arrested. Last night the students started a hunger strike and they said that they will continue this strike until all their brothers and sisters in American have been released.

Meanwhile, the following untrue allegations were leveled against the students: disrespect toward the police, preventing them from committing aggressive acts and using violence. The court sentenced those who were not prepared to give their identities to 1 week of imprisonment, so that after their identities have been ascertained they can again be taken to court.

11 Aug Demonstrations Urged

LD072156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a statement was issued tonight by some of the members of the Islamic society of students in Britain, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once again, the UK police, in support of their masters, America, have sent our Muslim student sisters and brothers--members of the Islamic societies of students in England--to jails with a savage and brutal attack and not realizing that the light of faith will never be extinguished with these weak blows.

As a result, a number of students and graduates--members of the Islamic societies of students in England, affiliated with the Islamic societies of students in Europe--will protest against the antihuman activities of the British Government and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the students at peaceful, standing demonstrations at 0800 on Monday, 11 August, in front of British embassies. All the sisters and brothers, members of the Islamic association of students in Europe, the United States and Canada, are invited to participate in these demonstrations.

Envoy Visit to Jailed Students

LD072124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2025 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the arrest of 70 students, who are residing in Britain, while demonstrating opposite the U.S. Embassy in London on Monday, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, in an urgent letter addressed to the police authorities the same day, reminded them of the police officers' improper behavior toward the students and the next day, during his meeting with the political director general of the UK Foreign Office, declared his sharp protest against the brutal actions of the police and demanded the unconditional release of the students.

According to a statement in this connection placed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following that meeting the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in London, accompanied by a UK Foreign Office official, went to the jail where the students are being kept and met those who had gone on hunger strike with regard to solid foods.

The report says the UK Government has announced that as long as these students do not reveal their identities, the authorities can neither try nor rele se them.

On the other hand, the students, too, have said: As long as our unconditional release is not guaranteed, we will refuse to divulge our names and we will continue our hunger strike.

Today, too, the Iranian charge d'affaires visited a number of other students who, because of their extreme youth, are being held in a borstal [reformatory], and according to information we have received, the condition of three of these students is very serious.

The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in London is at present busy engaging a lawyer for the students so that action might be taken against the ruthless actions of the UK police who have unjustly arrested and held the students in custody.

Charge d'Affaires' Demands

LD080456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY's news staff said pertaining to the struggles waged by the Islamic student associations abroad:

The condition of three of the students held in custody is serious and should they continue their hunger strike, which they began in protest against the injustice of the British courts of justice, their health could be mortally endangered. According to Dr Ehda'i, the morale of the jailed students who have been arrested for protesting against the United States in London is extremely good and during his meeting with them--they number 73--in custody, he told them:

You are indeed the true ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, these defenders of the Islamic Revolution are still determined not to divulge their identities to the British turnkeys and have told the British court of justice that in order to implement justice and uphold British laws Scotland Yard should be put on trial since it was Scotland Yard which disrupted the orderly and peaceful anti-U.S. demonstrations of the Muslim students and in an unequal battle subjected a group of students to assault and battery.

The Iranian diplomatic representative in London met with the former British ambassador to Tehran, who now occupies a prominent post at the British Foreign Office, on Thursday, that is, yesterday. He had talks with him pertaining to the jailing of Iranian students in Britain. During this meeting Dr Ehda'i demanded the unconditional release of those in jail.

The latest report to reach Tehran from AFP indicates that the British prison security department has announced that the Muslim Iranian students who were arrested last Monday would remain in custody at least till next Tuesday. These students, who staged demonstrations opposite the U.S. Embassy in London in support of their Muslim brothers arrested in the United States and in protest against the savage actions of U.S. police against them, met with a bloody reaction from the British police. After their arrest they were sent to two different prisons in London and, according to a report from the British prison security department, except for a few students, they are on a hunger strike and are refusing to eat or drink.

KEYHAN CITES AMBASSADOR MOKRI ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD071451 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mokri: 'The World Has a High Regard for Iran's Revolution']

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, has had a meeting with President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and has reported to the president on his posting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mokri made the following comments in discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent:

"At the meeting we talked about relations between the two countries--Iran and the Soviet Union--and also about the Afghanistan question. We are firmly entrenched in our revolutionary position and we are not retreating an inch, but we are maintaining friendly relations, and not merely paying lipservice to this. Our position is one which follows neither East nor West, but we shall not engage wantonly in war and conflict, and the extent of our friendhsip with other governments shall be as great as their friendship towards us. In general, it is not possible to trifle with the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran by resorting to tactics and diplomacy.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are good, but this does not preclude us from maintaining a firm position. We are watching our friends closely and with vigilance, and our friendship toward them goes as far as their friendship toward us, but if there is any interference in our internal affairs we shall soon know of it.

"At the meeting we discussed the arms which the Soviets are giving to Iraq in order to bomb our borders, and I feel unable to remain ambassador to a country which professes friendship with Iran when I witness the bombardment of the borders of our country and the martyrdom of our dear sons--that is, the guards."

At this point the question was asked: "What measures have you taken to prevent this?" In reply, he said:

"We have taken and are taking measures, and we are trying as hard as we can to stop the export of arms from the Soviet Union to Iraq. This is the position I have adopted from the outset. The president of the republic has confirmed my stance, as has the imam, who originally gave me the instructions."

Mokri was asked: "During this time, have you done anything to stop Soviet aggression against Afghanistan?" He replied:

"I am continually holding discussions and taking steps in this regard and the reason I have come to Iran is that it has been decided that the ambassadors of countries not taking part in the Olympics should leave Moscow. This is not by way of protest, but as a political gesture. We shall continue to maintain our good relations with the Soviet Union and we shall try to broaden our economic relations and commercial exchanges, as envisaged in the protocol signed recently.

"The world and the Soviet Union must understand that our position is one of neither East nor West; if we fight America they should never think that we shall one day fall into the lap of the Soviet Union, and if we cannot agree on certain things with the Soviet Union, this is not to please America.

If we have not managed to restart gas exports to the Soviet Union, this does not mean that relations are bad. Since we are independent, we shall agree to those circumstances which are to our advantage and which preserve our interests, and we shall oppose agreements which do not. It is a common phenomenon between two friendly governments for both to wish to preserve their interests, but if we discover one day that there has been interference in our internal affairs, or that there has been subversion against our revolution, we truly have the power to stop the superpowers from doing this. Although we have no atom bomb and we are not as strong as they are militarily, our political standing in the world is very strong, and ours is the only revolution supported by the people. The people of the world today have a high regard for the Iranian revolution, and the eyes of 1,100,000 [as published] Muslims of the world are fixed on us.

"If we put aside our differences internally, this will benefit the world's Muslims. We hope that a favorable and Islamic climate will emerge, with all our ministers united and agreed in their views, and that they will follow their own desires and ambitions less."

PALESTINIAN MAYORS ARRIVE FOR JERUSALEM CONFERENCE

JN072054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Jerusalem revival committee, representatives of various Islamic organizations and liberation fronts have arrived in the country within the last few days. These representatives came from various parts of the world to take part in the Jerusalem liberation conference in Tehran. Among the figures that have arrived in Tehran are the mayors and shar' judges of four occupied Palestinian cities. These cities are Jerusalem, Nabulus, Hebron and Gaza.

They have proclaimed fraternal bonds with four Iranian militant cities, namely Qom, Mashhad, Esfahan and Tabriz. The Palestinian mayors and shar' judges will participate in the celebrations marking Jerusalem Day and will take part in the Friday prayers, in order to further strengthen their Islamic solidarity so that we might liberate the occupied city of Jerusalem and raise the banner of Islam over these holy cities, thus fulfilling the Islamic nations' hopes.

TEHRAN REPORTS 6 AUG CLASH WITH IRAQI FORCES

LD071114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The operations headquarters for the west of the country has contacted the Kermanshah news unit and reported the following:

In a clash which took place last night at 2015 in the (Nowruzi) region of Qasr-e Shirin, the Army of Iraq, this hired American mercenary, again showed the dirty, ugly face of its master and aimed its artillery fire at Qasr-e Shirin. After exchanges of fire with the Army of the Islamic Republic, the Iraqi forces were made to retreat. According to this report, a brother and sister of ours in Qasr-e Shirin were martyred and another four were injured. They were transferred immediately to Qasr-e Shirin's Mehdi Reza'i Hospital.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Potential Prime Minister

NC080712 Paris AFP in English 0645 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8 (AFP)--Former Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i is the candidate "who has the best chance" of being named prime minister, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr confirmed here.

"I presented 14 names to the commission responsible for finding a prime minister, and (the commission) and I arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Raja'i is the one who has the best chance," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a speech last night in southern Tehran, broadcast by Radio Tehran early today. Mr. Raja'i, 47, a member of parliament from Tehran, served in former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's Cabinet last year. He told the PARS NEWS AGENCY he "would accept the post as a religious duty" if asked, and added that he would oppose a coalition government.

"The government must be made up of revolutionaries who follow the line of the imam, (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, whose first choice for prime minister, Mustapha Mirsalim, was turned down by parliament two weeks ago, explained his "flexibility on the choice of the prime minister" by Ayatollah Khomeyni's "illiness and his worries, which I did not want to increase."

He also denounced what he called "a plot by those who seek to create conflicts between the president and the imam or the president and parliament."

LE MONDE on TV Interview

LD071151 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Bani-Sadr Accuses France of Harboring 'Subversive Elements' in Training Camps"]

[Excerpt] In an interview shown on French television Channel 1 Tuesday [5 August] Iranian President Bani-Sadr strongly attacked France, where, he stated, "training centers" have been placed at the disposal of people engaging in "subversive activities" against Iran. He stated in particular: "People are hired here (in Iran--LE MONDE note), sent to France, trained and sent back to Iran to carry out subversive activities."

Questioned on repression, President Bani-Sadr stated that some of the executions were "inevitable" but that "most are unjust." He complained about the multiple power centers in the Islamic Republic and added: "It will take effort, coolness, resistance and perseverance to attain a government worthy of the name....I was elected in order to succeed."

The head of state hopes that the candidate for the prime minister's job will be appointed in the next 2 days. The mixed commission responsible for choosing a man who would be acceptable to Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic Republican Party and Imam Khomeyni met Tuesday to try to do this.

Opening of Palestinian Embassy

LD071700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The headquarters for organizing the ceremonies on Jerusalem Day has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: During the struggles of the great victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran the Israeli Embassy [as heard] in Tehran was occupied by the Muslim masses.

Immediately, the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, put the premises of the Israeli Embassy at the disposal of the Palestinian revolution. The former embassy, which had been reduced to a ruined fortress, was repaired and it will be opened at 1700 on Friday, 8 August, Jerusalem Day. The headquarters for organizing the ceremonies of Jerusalem Day has invited Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, to officially open the Palestinian Embassy.

The statement says that participation in the ceremony of opening the Palestinian Embassy will play an effective role in the solidarity between Iran and Palestine.

Jerusalem Day Speech

LD072018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in a speech on the occasion of the international Jerusalem Day, said that the Israeli Government is not a real government; rather it is a base of operations for the West in order to plunder the resources and the wealth of the Muslim people. We draw your attention to the president's speech: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compasionate, the merciful. Jerusalem is [words indistinct] which has come into being in the service of Western domination in Islamic countries. Jerusalem has a long history behind it including a period during which it was under Islamic rule. All religions, after a period of fighting which in the West was known as the Crusades, accepted the fact that they could not solve the problem of religious beliefs by resorting to force. During the Crusades, the Muslim people succeeded in defending their homes until Muslim unity changed into discord, the pure, clear principles of religion were (?destroyed) and the Muslim nations sank into a period of ignorance which governed these countries before Islam. Consequently, during the present time, dominant Western [word indistinct] came into being and ruled over Islamic countries. Jerusalem, which was a place of peace, was changed into a battlefield for the domineering powers. They created a government in this land which is nothing but a base for the Western operations to plunder the resources and the wealth of the Muslim people and keep them in [word indistinct].

(?In brief, this is what Israel is). The attempts of the masses of Muslim people to recover these lands came to naught. One may ask why they came to nothing. Fighting to get back the land (?is one thing), and a jihad to regain the cultural, Islamic, human identity and personality is something different.

From the very beginning, the question was put incorrectly. [passage indistinct] If we wish to end this domination, we should act in the name of culture and ideology. (?A number of) Muslim countries imagining that this is an Arab problem or that it is an affair which concerns Palestine, became indifferent towards this vital issue, which is an international issue. The same indifference spread through Arab countries too.

One should follow the logic right to the end. One cannot ease his beliefs on "isms." (?Nationalism) in the form which has been presented by the West is not the same love of one's homeland which is one of the important values of our ideology. Well, every Arab nation, too, gives priority to its own interests and so long as its interests do not dictate it, the Arab nation does not enter this issue. The peace treaty which Anwar as-Sadat signed with Carter's regime is, in fact, the attractive surface of the same "ism."

Consequently, the Palestinian (?nation) became isolated. If from the beginning they fought according [word indistinct] and if they fought on the basis of the ideology, their isolation would have been cured; and instead of being dismembered it could have become a means for the unification of all Muslim nations. (?Would it have been better if from the beginning all nations were prepared to defend Palestine or that these countries left the scene due to this false principles); so much so that now Israel has become an important factor in the Arab land, either directly or indirectly. We cannot say that Israel is not a factor in what the Ba'thist regime in Iraq or other Arab regimes do. [passage indistinct]

If the Muslims wish to celebrate Jerusalem Day, they should (?be prepared) to divulge these facts. [passage indistinct] In our view, the issue of Jerusalem (?will not be solved) unless we treat it and evaluate it as the confrontation of two cultures, two ideologies, one a domineering school and the other the school of the oppressed. If this issue is clear to us then we should clarify our decision vis-a-vis the school, we should say whether we accept this school or not. If we accept this school, then (?there is no room for argument). In this way, a new unity will be achieved in our world. A powerful force will be released which will assist in the solution of the issue of Jerusalem and other issues which Muslim countries are confronted with, like all the occupied lands which are under foreign domination. Therefore, Jerusalem is everywhere. Our endeavour should be to find precise means for our independence from all forms of domination and we should transform our countries into centers for uprisings throughout the world, centers for action and revolution so that the humanity of today may have a fate different from that of the humanity of yesterday.

On this day, I send my greetings to all the martyrs who fought and were killed in order to liberate their oppressed people; and I invite those who are alive to follow the footsteps of the martyrs and to fight in the path of their faith, their correct faith, which in our view is Islam. This attempt will create unity among them, and this unity will transform the world and the issue of Jerusalem will also be solved, even the difficulty of the Jews who are afflicted by [word indistinct] Zionism. First of all it will produce an opportunity for human beings to solve the problem of religious differences in a correct way, through the exchange of scientific knowledge, so that all of them may turn toward the correct faith of Islam.

I hope our country will become a model for this attempt and that it may play the role of a pioneer and organizer of this universal attempt of all Muslim countries. I hope we will not tie one another's hands with imaginary chains. I hope we will increase the capability of the government and give this government the opportunity to play a great role in the world.

We should not try to create a shackled and helpless government so that not only in foreign countries but even inside the borders it will not be able to achieve anything. I hope that all our nation will properly comprehend and understand the meaning of my last words and that, as they say in their slogans, in action too, they will support the government so that we might have an Islamic, strong, [word indistinct] and progressive government, God willing. [end recording]

LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL GROUPS ISSUE JUERUSALEM DAY STATEMENTS

Bahraini Front Appeal

JN060838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text of "appeal" addressed by the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain to the Bahraini people on 5-6 August 1980, on the occasion of the second anniversary of Jerusalem Day]

[Text] In the name of God, the supporter of the oppressed and the smiter of tyrants: O ye who believe give your response to God and His apostle, when he calleth you to that which will give you life. [Koranic verse] Masses of our faithful Bahraini people, sons of the Koran and supporters of God's religion: The second anniversary of Jerusalem Day, which was proclaimed by the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni, in defiance of the tyrants and which is a day for peoples who are groaning under the yoke of the criminal United States and tyrannical Russia, is approaching. On this day, the oppressed should prepare to confront the (?tyrants) and to rub their noses in the mud. This anniversary is approaching at a time when holy Jerusalem continues to be the captive of Zionism, itself the protege of U.S. imperialism, which draws its strength from the agentry of some Arab regimes. Masses of our struggling people, the marking of Jerusalem Day is an Islamic duty epitomizing the Muslim peoples' solidarity and [words indistinct] and a resurgence of the great Islamic Revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, which will smite Israel, bury [words indistinct] and its agents and raise the banner of Islam and justice, God willing. Just as [words indistinct] last year, the agents should be exposed this year in the following manner:

1. Gather in the mosques, the trenches of the revolution. On Friday night, 8-9 August 1980, ascend to the rooftops and shout God is great--a cry against the tyrants.

2. During the day on Friday, stage marches expressing your allegiance to the Islamic Revolution and its leader, the great Khomeyni, and proclaiming that it is the people, not the agent tyrannical regimes, who will liberate Jerusalem.

3. Close your shops and fill the walls with revolutionary Islamic slogans to unmask the agents of imperialism and world Zionism and to affirm that the revolution of the oppressed will triumph over the oppression of tyrants.

Long live the world Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni; long live the struggle of our faithful Bahraini people; victory to the Muslim people in occupied Palestine, death and disgrace to imperialism and world Zionism and their agents.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, 5-6 August 1980

IRAQI ORGANIZATION STATEMENT ISSUED ON JERUSALEM DAY

Iraqi Organization Statement

JN080830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Report on statement of Islamic Action Organization in Iraq issued on the occasion of Jerusalem Day--date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Iraqi people! O revolutionary Islamic nation! Fifty years have elapsed since the occupation of Palestine by British colonialism and its usurpation by the Zionists.

Throughout this time, the Arab rulers were powerless to liberate Jerusalem with either conventional weapons or oil. They were either unwilling or incapable of liberating it. They failed to liberate Jerusalem simply because they ignored the most effective weapon--the masses. The Arab rulers sought to keep the masses far from the arena.

Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, declared the last Friday in Ramadan as an immortal international day for the revival of Jerusalem. Thus, Imam Khomeyni has transferred the mission of liberating Palestine to the hands of the peoples, creating a new weapon in the battle against the Israeli occupation. This weapon played an effective role in the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The statement adds: The Islamic people have responded to the appeal of the imam of the oppressed. However, some despotic lackey governments, led by Saddam's government, have adopted a hostile stand and prevented the masses from demonstrating their support and from participating in the demonstrations staged on Jerusalem Day. Why has the Saddam government adopted this negative stand on international Jerusalem Day? Why? The regime of the lackey clique in Iraq, which vaingloriously trumpets revolutionary slogans and the Palestinian issue, has unloaded all the effective weapons in the Palestinian war of liberation and in the struggle against the Zionist enemy. While unloading all the political, economic and military weapons, the clique has devoted itself to mouthing deceitful and worthless slogans, to bargaining over the Palestine issue and to imposing custodianship on the issue.

The statement says: We urge all our heroic Islamic Iraqi people to respond to Imam Khomeyni's call in reviving the international day on Jerusalem in denunciation of the treachery and the plots hatched by the Ba'thist regime and other defeatist regimes.

The only way to liberate Jerusalem and to regain the occupied mosque is to rally the Islamic masses around the issue and to wrest it from the treasonous rulers and defeatist armies.

Long live Jerusalem--free and Muslim. Down with the lackey Ba'thist clique and defeatist regimes. Long live Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution. God is great and victory to Islam.

[Signed] The Islamic action organization in Iraq

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD071754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was issued a statement in connection with Jerusalem Day. The statement says, in part:

In its long existence Jerusalem has had a checkered history, but this (?city) has shouldered a tremendous mission in history. Jerusalem is not [word indistinct] now. Jerusalem is now the battlefield of the meek and arrogant, the oppressed and the oppressors, in other words, a battlefield of Islam and blasphemy, or that of right and wrong. Perhaps Jerusalem will be the final battlefield.

The statement also says: During the past few weeks the usurping Israeli Government, despite worldwide opposition and the resolution issued by the emergency session of the United Nations, and disregarding all international standards and laws thanks to the direct backing of U.S. imperialism, decided to move its capital to this historic and sacred city of the world's Muslims, Christians and Jews.

It is a cause of wonder today that a government that has never believed in any of the elementary human principles, except racism, denies the existence of everything, even religion. [sentence as heard]

Condemning this action of the usurping Israeli Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls on the world's Muslims, with their monolithic unity and clenching their fists and shouting out aloud, to turn Jerusalem Day into a day of unity and uprising.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 7 AUG MAJLES PROCEEDINGS

LD071128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today, during which Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister, replied to questions raised by the deputies. According to our correspondents' reports from the Majles, during the open session today, which opened with a recitation from the glorious Koran at 0930 under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Islamic jurisconsults, jurists and members of the Guardian Council were also present, the number of members for Majles committees and procedures concerning registering names for preagenda speeches were discussed and approved.

In their reports our correspondents add that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister, regarding the questions raised by the Majles deputies about the country's foreign policy, said: What has been done so far with regard to foreign policy has not been without shortcomings, bearing in mind the fact that there have been no specific parameters relating to the country's foreign policy. The Majles should specify this framework. He added: The principles governing the foreign policy of the country have been based on interferences derived from(?sources), namely, the imam (?as a source) and the speeches he has so far made with regard to foreign policy issues. This policy is based on neither East nor West, and this means adopting a similar stance vis-a-vis all superpowers.

Regarding the participation of an Iranian delegation in the [name indistinct] conference, Qotbzadeh said: Iran's participation in this conference took place with the approval of the Revolution Council and with the aim of expressing the [word indistinct] slogan of "Neither East nor West." In conclusion, regarding a purge in the Foreign Ministry, our country's foreign minister said: So far 50 percent of the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic and administrative cadre has been purged, and the objective is to replace them with devout and revolutionary individuals.

At the end of the session Musavi-Kho'ini, deputy speaker of the Majles, while stressing the point that the correctness of the statements made by the foreign minister could not at present be confirmed and that the speaker had only provided some explanations, asked the esteemed deputies to send to the Majles Presidium any queries or objections they may have.

Deputy Razavi-Ardakani, in his preagenda speech, referred to the situation in the tribal areas of Fars and said: Certain provocations among the southern tribes and the pseudo-leftists in the region have started, with the latter trying, in this way, to set one tribe against another, and set them against [word indistinct]. But the Fars tribes have always been and continue to be on the side of the imam of the nation and the Muslim people.

Mohammad Hadi Borumand, the deputy from Borujerd, was the second speaker at the open session of the Majles today. In his speech he said: All of us are happy about the release of the Muslim brothers and sisters from the shackles of America the executioner. [Words indistinct] proved that God's sovereignty is the cause of victory over the Satans of the era. This is particularly so as the students' intention was to prevent Carter using them as a bargaining counter. But the Majles will never allow the hostages to escape justice. [passage indistinct]

According to our correspondents, the open session of the Majles ended today at 1255 and at Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's call, an unofficial, closed session was convened. The Majles will hold an open session next Sunday.

Qotbzadeh Testimony

NC071405 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 7, (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh faced hostile questions in the fundamentalist-dominated parliament here today, as he called on Iran to define a "clear" foreign policy and say if it wanted to respect international conventions or not.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, confirming that he would not serve in any future government, also defended his recent decisions to condemn the attempted Paris murder of former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, and to attend international conferences.

But Ayatollah Mussavi Khomeyni, acting president of the recently elected assembly, commented that his replies had clearly not satisfied M.P.'s, and a further debate could be held.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, recalling the "neither East nor West" policy of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, said he regretted that Iran still had no "clear and precise" foreign policy 18 months after the revolution.

For eight months he had himself defined this policy, in accordance with the Revolution Council, and had carried on his shoulders the problem of the American hostages seized here last November, he said.

This was a problem the former provisional government of ex-Premier Mehdi Bazargan had only been able to support for one week, and former Foreign Minister (now President) Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for two weeks, before resignation, he commented.

On international conventions, Mr. Qotbzadeh said "it is necessary to study them and adopt a clear position: Do we want to respect them or not?

"You can have a law passed in parliament declaring that Iran gives itself the right to attack anyone anywhere in the world," he added after justifying his recent denunciation of the Paris murder attempt on Mr. Bakhtiar.

But if such a law was passed, foreign countries would then decide if they retained relations with Iran, he said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh added that his own participation in international conferences was a way of exporting the Iranian revolution.

The recent Islamic Conference in Islamabad accepted all the Iranian proposals, which for the first time in the world presented a "just Islamic policy," he said.

RADIO IRAN ASSAILS KHOMEYNI FOR JAMMING STATION

GF061630 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Compatriots: Khomeyni, this liar and charlatan of a mullah, and the rest of his mercenary associates think they can silence the voice of Radio Iran with their jamming. They think, in vain, that they can prevent our voice from reaching you. But we shout: Khomeyni, you reactionary, liar and freedom killer, and you other idiotic and uncivilized mullahs, the voice of Radio Iran cannot be silenced! The voice of Radio Iran rises from the throats of all Iranians!

Compatriots! As we announced at the beginning of our program, today we will repeat a large portion of yesterday's programs. In this part of our program we invite you to listen to an interview we had with Shahpur Bakhtiar. In this interview Shahpur Bakhtiar speaks about Iran's Constitution. As Bakhtiar himself says, he (?praises) Iran's Constitution.

Cursed be the enemies of our homeland and those who fear to speak about Iran's Constitution. [passage indistinct owing to very heavy jamming]

ARDESHIR ZAHEDI'S BROTHER FARROKH ARRESTED

LD051120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Farrokh Zahedi, brother of Ardeshir Zahedi [former ambassador to United States] was arrested by the agents of the central committee and the guards corps today at dawn.

The agents of the central committee, in possession of a warrant issued by the revolution prosecutor general, were informed that Farrokh Zahedi had arrived in Tehran from abroad and that he was selling the property of his brother Ardeshir Zahedi, the minister of Foreign Affairs in the treacherous and corrupt former regime, at low prices. He intended to leave Iran for America through France by air at 0500 today but he was arrested while at the house of one of his relatives, situated in Shemiran [in north Tehran]. Zahedi intended to take the money from the sale of the property abroad. Investigations in this connection are proceeding.

NOBARI ANNOUNCES COMPENSATION FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

NC061144 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 6 (AFP)--Foreign shareholders in nationalised Iranian banks will receive 20 per cent of the nominal value of their shares, Iranian Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari said today.

The move affects some 100 million dollars' worth of investment largely by American, British and Japanese interests in Iranian banks--or five per cent of the overall nationalised capital.

Shares held by small Iranian shareholders will be bought at their nominal price, he said.

The measure was decided following examination of banking institution accounts which showed heavy deficits at the time of the revolution, Mr Nobari said.

Nationalisation of the entire Iranian banking system was announced on June 8, 1979.

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KARMAL MESSAGE OPENS FIRST SESSION OF WOMEN'S SEMINAR

LD082204 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] With the reading of the following message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the first educational seminar for enhancing the standard of the members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] was opened today in the hall of Istiqlal School:

Comrades and friends, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and on my own behalf, on the occasion of the first seminar of party activists of the DWOA since the development of the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution, I congratulate you and through you all the noble and heroic women of the country.

Your seminar is held at a most important moment in the country's history. A few days ago the third plenum of the party's Central Committee was held and, as you know, at the plenum the problems related to the organization of the struggle against counterrevolutionary bands and their total elimination, and also the strengthening of the armed forces and security organs of the government for maintaining social order and related public duties were discussed, and the necessary decisions were made.

The DWOA, as a shining example of the country's women, has grave responsibilities in the realization of these decisions and as the struggling organization of our mothers, sisters and revolutionary daughters, can continue as the proud inheritors of ideals and play a decisive role in party matters, in extending the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, in creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity in the country for the well-being of our toiling people and, lastly, in building the new society which constitutes the lofty objective of our party.

I must mention that women, in the face to face struggle against reaction and counterrevolutionary and oppressive dark forces, for the sake of the shining future of their children are not only taking steps alongside the struggling men, but are also building a peaceful life and founding [word indistinct] of the family, party and the development of the oppressed national (?culture) and, particularly in bring up our children, future generations of women in the country have important roles.

The PDPA Central Committee appreciates and fully trusts the heroic struggle of the DWOA against oppression, cruelty and irresponsibility, for the sake of accomplishing the rights of the country's toiling women, comprising workers, peasants, artisans and other women, and the numerous past sacrifices of the women of Afghanistan.

This militant organization has accomplished its proper role as a powerful force in cooperating with the party and as a proud school for the education of the country's women in the course of [word indistinct] the toiling, struggling women in the realization of the lofty, human aims of our party and government, and have accomplished them with pride and thus add to our historical achievements.

The PDPA Central Committee is of the opinion, which I share, that the DWOA can only be more and more successful and can only accomplish its great humane duties, with strength, when total unity is achieved in its ranks; when it pays no attention to petty matters, unwarranted competition and foolishness belonging to the feudal past.

On the other hand, the DWOA, as an organization with a democratic and mass character, has a duty--in accordance with the principles of the party manifesto and the DWOA's own regulations whose independence the DWOA recognizes, and also the wishes and inclinations of the extensive ranks of the country's women to whom the DWOA has given happiness--to establish closer cooperation with the party and other social and mass organizations. It is important that other organizations should not duplicate one another's roles and that each should persue activities allocated to them. On the other hand, I am certain that the party, the social and mass organizations and the government will assist the women's organization in its related duties and will continue to do so.

The DRA Government and the DWOA in their activities related to the women of the country should have in view the end results of the decisions of the Copenhagen international conference for [word indistinct] generation.

Friends, comrades and militant sisters: So far as is known to me, your seminar has before of it important and urgent tasks. They are: the enhancement of political and social awareness of the DWOA cadres; the evaluation of the democratic experience of the womens' movements in other countries; methods of attracting even more noble Afghan women to the country's revolutionary movement; the active participation of the women and the putting into practice of the aims and noble objectives of the Sawr Revolution; and the building of a society based onsocial justice.

It should be mentioned that your organization, as well as rightly considering the noble and important tasks before it, must bear in mind strict adherence to and respect for the sacred religion of Islam and the traditional and national (?art) of the nation--achieving family happiness--at this present, historic time for our country.

With complete approval of the aims of our seminar, I wish you total success in your struggle for a bright future for the country, the achievement of a prosperous life for every individual and every family in the country, for peace, security, independence, social development and justice.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA

STATEMENT CONDEMNING ANNEXATION OF EAST JERUSALEM ISSUED

LD092115 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] take a hostile attitude toward the decision of the Israeli parliament to make Jerusalem the permanent and indivisible capital of Israel. This illegal action of the Tel Aviv Zionist organization is obviously contrary to all the pertinent UN resolutions, including the one passed at a special emergency meeting on the Palestinian question. This resolution demands that Israel comply with all the UN resolutions on the historic city of Jerusalem, whose Arab sector was occupied by Israel in 1967.

The rude and blatant (?annexation) of this city, a city which is holy to all Muslims, cannot be looked upon with indifference by Muslims and all peace-loving people of the world.

The people of Afghanistan, in one voice with Muslims throughout the world, totally condemn this aggressive action, which (?disregards) world public opinion and treads on UN resolutions.

The DRA Government asks the Islamic group at the United Nations for the organization of a [word indistinct] meeting of the United Nations to consider the situation that has been created as a result of the decision of the Israeli parliament.

The DRA Government is of the opinion that the UN General Assembly should take the most effective measures on the basis of Article 7 of the UN Charter [words indistinct] that will prevent Israel from transferring its capital to Jerusalem. Arab sovereignty over the holy city of Jerusalem is the condition for continuous peace in the Middle East. [Words indistinct] this decision of the United Nations by using the (?right) of veto it will greatly arouse the feelings of hundreds of millions of Muslims of the world and be responsible for the consequences of such an (?untimely) decision [words indistinct].

The DRA Government announces its support for the heroic people of Arab Palestine and expresses its fraternal solidarity with their struggle under the leadership of the PLO to free the occupied areas, to exercise their right of self-determination and to establish a national government.

PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON PEOPLE'S ALERTNESS

LD101750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, in view of the present situation, has passed a resolution calling for the preparation and alertness of all the party and people's forces in order to completely eliminate the armed bandits and troublemakers and eradicate the illegal networks of the counterrevolution. It stresses that this is the most important duty of the PDPA under the present circumstances. The third PDPA Central Committee plenum adopted as the motto of the day: Alertness of all the party and people's forces for the total elimination of the counterrevolution.

Following the resolution of the third plenum, the brave fighters of the PDPA, with high revolutionary spirit and deep commitment to struggle for the creation of a climate of peace and tranquillity and for relieving the presecuted masses of Afghanistan from the claws of professional criminals, embarked on the preparation and deployment of revolutionary forces. The first voluntary group of PDPA fighters, composed of 50 members of the party, after acquiring preliminary military training, left for the Qonduz front. Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and head of organizations of the Central Committee, on saying goodbye to these struggling comrades, thanked them for their (?readiness) to fight face to face the enemies of the revolution and drew their attention to their responsible revolutionary duties for waging relentless struggle against reaction and the counterrevolution.

MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON GASOLINE SHORTAGE

LD102207 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Announcement by the Government by the Government Monopolies Department [GMD]:

The respected citizens are hereby informed that the GMD, in accordance with its national and revolutionary duties, is (?imposing) sufficient quantities of various petroleum products, that is, gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and a variety of oils and [words indistinct] during the current year. Agreements for their importation were previously signed with the relevant Soviet organizations.

The delivery of these items is underway and according to schedule; they are being transported from the country's ports to distribution points and supplied to customers at fixed prices.

At present there are sufficient supplies of petroleum products like diesel oil, kerosene and other types of oils; only the quantity of gasoline supplies has declined and, according to measures taken, gasoline supplies will increase in the next 3 to 4 days and its distribution will proceed to pumping stations in the capital and provinces as usual in accordance with the customers' requirements. Motorists and customers should not be concerned over the temporary shortages.

The GMD requests the respected customers to observe order and discipline. On days when gasoline supplies are limited at (?the pumping stations), the (?transport) of gasoline will still take place to the stations concerned and gasoline will be distributed to all customers.

During the current year in accordance with plans, 360,000 tons of various petroleum products, including 100,000 tons of gasoline, will be imported from the USSR. This figure more than meets our requirements for the current year, and the surplus will be kept in storage.

BALKH GOVERNOR REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION IN PROVINCE

LD102142 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The conspiracies of the imperialist undeclared war launched by the world-devouring United States and its [word indistinct] allies against revolutionary Afghanistan are being foiled through the resistance of our brave people, and the instigators of these crimes against the people are being severely crushed and eliminated. The governor of Balkh Province said in an interview with the BAKHTAR correspondent: [read by announcer]

Security prevails generally in Balkh Province. Although counterrevolutionary elements hired by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists and Pakistani militarists and sent to our beloved country for terrorism undoubtedly exist in Balkh Province too, nevertheless with the help of the party members and the armed and security forces of Balkh Province, (?they are being detected and arrested prior to committing their crimes, that is, in the course of their crimes. He added: A number of those who set fire to the crops, destroy schools and mosques and terrorize the young and the old have been arrested by the party members and security forces of Balkh Province, and they will be punished for their deeds. In this way, the enemy is being dragged toward its death day by day. The Balkh governor added: At present, no specific group of troublemakers who can resist us exist in Balkh Province. Only a handful of thiefs and robbers individually commit antihuman acts and they too, have either been or will be arrested. [passage indistinct]

62 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ARRESTED IN SAMANGAN PROVINCE

LD091830 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Another group of destructive thieves and murderers who for some time have been engaged in distrubing the peace of our people in the area of the villages of (Shashpaykan), [name indistinct], Tolayjari and [name indistinct] in Kholm district, Samangan Province, have been captured.

This counterrevolutionary band of 62 thieves and murderers under the leadership of (Yonus) [word indistinct], a resident of [name indistinct], were captured yesterday afternoon with the cooperation of the people of Kholm district after an armed confrontation with the armed forces and security officials.

According to irrefutable documents, they had a hand in burning the Kholm (?local) school, the news of which has already been published in newspapers and broadcast over the radio. They are also responsible for killing and terrorizing innocent people in Kholm district.

Twenty-seven firearms, along with a quantity of ammunition and (?explosives), were also seized from those captured.

35 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CAPTURED IN HERAT PROVINCE

LD082118 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Thirty-five servants of imperialism and reaction who were engaged in Herat Province in destructive activities against our revolutionary government, have recently been captured with undeniable documents and evidence in the area of Zerbemalik and (Dardeherat), thanks to the cooperation of the toiling people of the area and the security forces.

A source in Herat Province reports that these mercenaries and traitors, who sold themselves in return for dollars, pounds and kaldars and were working against their compatriot brothers and the Sawr Revolution in order to fulfill the mean aims of their masters on them) printed leaflets, membership cards of reactionary groups, documents and a sum of kaldars. These were all confiscated. The source added that these traitorous placemen of imperialism, while regretting their inhuman and wild actions, were handed over to the investigatory authorities for further questioning.

The Herat provincial authorities appreciated the continual cooperation of the noble people of Herat in recognizing and capturing these counter revolutionary elements.

GRADUATION HELD FOR MILITARY COURT VOLUNTEERS

LD102150 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The graduation diplomas of the military training course for the graduates of the law and Islamic studies colleges [of Kabul university] who have volunteered to participate in the judicial and prosecution work of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] were presented to them by Maj Gen Baba Jan, the chief of general staff at the ceremony this afternoon. The ceremony began with the recitation of verses from the glorious Koran and then Colonel Kalilolah, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and commander of the central garrison, in a speech drew the attention of the graduates to their duties and cast light on the judicial process in the armed forces of the DRA.

Afterward, Col Mohammad Asef 'Alam, president of the high court of the armed forces, spoke about the duties of the prosecutors and the courts of the armed forces in light of the ideas of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new stage of development. Brig Gen Gol Aga, member of the PDPA Central Committee and general director of political affairs of the armed forces; Emtiaz Hasan, member of the Central Committee and the Revolution Council; and 'Abdorrauf, vice president of the Supreme Court, were also present at this ceremony.

GHANDI MESSAGE ON INDO-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

BK081601 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1518 GMT 8 Aug 80

["Prime Minister's Message on India-Pakistan"--ISI headline]

[Text] India and Pakistan are independent and sovereign countries today but there is much that unites us. We have a shared past, many traditions in common and similar development problems. As neighbours we should bend all our efforts to build a cooperative future helping each other.

Confrontation is not only needless but aggravates the difficulties of our people. They yearn to escape from lives haunted by want and insecurity. They want to live in peace and under conditions of freedom and democracy so that full energy can be devoted to solution of fundamental socioeconomic problems.

We do have problems between us but given the full they can be resolved. They should not be allowed to come in the way of our harmonious and friendly relations. The Simla agreement provides basis for a bilateral approach to issues and for finding amicable answers.

I am glad that the Indian Embassy in Pakistan is bringing out a news magazine after a lapse of 10 years. I hope it will give the people of Pakistan a better understanding of India. Through the journal I should like to assure the people of Pakistan that the government and the people of India and I personally have the warmest feelings of friendship for them.

GANDHI REBUTS ALLEGATIONS OF 'WEAKNESS'

BK081617 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today hit out at those who had been propagating that she had become weak.

In which sphere have they noticed weakness? she asked and then replied: "Indira Gandhi has gone through many difficulties. Not a year had passed in my life in which I had not faced difficulty and misery," Mrs Gandhi said while addressing a meeting of her Congress Party workers here.

Recently she had suffered a big loss, Mrs Gandhi said, apparently referring to her younger son Sanjay's death in a plane crash in June last. Raising her voice she said: "Indira Gandhi was never frightened by sufferings or miseries. These things had never cowed her down."

The prime minister said: "In discharging her duty neither fear, nor family ties, or friendship came in her way."

RAO QUESTIONED ON INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE, OTHER ISSUES

BK080923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told today that the level of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean is being increased. The Diego Garcia base is also being expanded to facilitate the induction of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the gulf and its neighborhood. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao stated in a written reply that the United States is also seeking new naval and air facilities in certain littoral states.

He said last month Washington ordered an assault force of 1,800 Marines and 5 amphibious warships to the Indian Ocean. In addition, seven converted cargo ships carrying weapons, ammunition and supplies were ordered to sail to Diego Garcia where they are to be prepositioned as the mobile supply dump.

Rao said India has consistently expressed its firm support to the 1971 UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Here are some written replies by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in the Rajya Sabha today:

Two cases of seizure of property of Indian nationals in Iran have come to the notice of the government. The Indian Embassy in Tehran has taken up the matter with the concerned authorities. There are, however, no reports of damage to places of worship like gurdwaras in that country.

Indian fishermen no longer have fishing rights in Sri Lanka's waters of Kachchtivu. The government has advised Indian fishermen to limit their operations to the Indian economic zone.

The ASEAN countries have regretted India's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea. Rao said 17 nonaligned countries have recognized the new Kampuchean Government.

IRAN ASSURED OF ALL POSSIBLE INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE

BK081634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] India has assured Iran of all possible cooperation in the industrial field. This assurance was given by Minister of State for Industry Dr Charanjit Chanana when the visiting Iranian deputy minister for labor and social welfare called on him in New Delhi today. The Iranian minister sought India's assistance in the field of small industries, plants and machinery, technology and training of personnel. He said 2,500 small industrial units have come up in his country since the revolution. But, there are not enough facilities to train technical people and little technical know-how, he added.

USSR'S KHOLOV ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

BK110756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A three-member Soviet delegation headed by Makhmadula Kholov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in New Delhi today. The delegation was received by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and officials of the Indo-Soviet cultural society.

Shortly after arrival Kholov said that he is happy to be in India to take part in the celebrations connected with the 9th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 33d anniversary of India's independence. He said: We attach great significance to these occasions.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--A survey reveals 56 percent of India's import bill is accounted for by oil. The survey also says that at the present level the country will have to pay more than its total export earning for the same amount of oil that it imports at present. [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80 BK]

PRESIDENT HAQ RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

BK100918 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Rawalpindi last night following a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia where he performed religious rites and offered prayer at the prophet's mosque. He visited the Pakistan house in the holy Medina which is under repair. He also visited the newly opened offices of Pakistan International Airlines.

The president was received at Islamabad airport by the vice chief of staff of the army, Gen Sawar Khan, Azad Kashmir President Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan and high-ranking civil and military officers.

SHAHI NOTES STATE DEPARTMENT ASSURANCES ON GOHEEN REMARKS

BK110042 Hong Kong AFP in English 2350 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (AFP)--The United States has assured Pakistan that its policy towards the country has not changed and that Washington regards it as holding an important position in the Islamic world, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said here today.

He told AFP that the U.S. State Department, in a message received here three days ago, had said that the U.S. "does not consider that the importance of Pakistan has diminished in any way."

On Thursday, Mr. Shahi criticized what he called a "most objectionable statement" in New Delhi by U.S. Ambassador Robert Goheen who had spoken of a "change in the American view consequent upon the reduction of the power, strength and size of Pakistan, and with India's growth in power, strength and regional leadership." Mr. Shahi said then: "We cannot but reject this kind of relationship with the United States as enunciated by Ambassador Goheen."

Today, he quoted the State Department as saying that "Pakistan continues to enjoy an important position in the Islamic world, and the United States respects the principle of sovereign equality" in its relations. It did not consider such relations on the basis of strength or influence.

SHAHI INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS

BK110152 Hong Kong AFP in English 0128 GMT 11 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquem]

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan might put forward new proposals for a conference on Afghanistan at the next United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said here Sunday [10 August].

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Shahi said "there is a possibility for the UN General Assembly to bring about a political solution of the problem through a limited international conference."

The conference could include "the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union), the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, the three other permanent members of the Security Council (France, Britain and China), and some non-aligned countries, as well as the representatives of Kabul authorities," the foreign minister said.

He admitted that the inclusion of the present Kabul regime was a new thing. But the proposal to hold talks with it did not contradict the Islamic Conferences January's resolutions, the minister said. Participation in such a meeting would not imply recognition of Babrak Karmal's Afghan regime, he said, adding that "it is up to the other party concerned to make the appropriate response."

Mr Shahi also said he hoped that combined efforts from all countries concerned by the Afghan crisis would bring about a solution.

He hoped "a point will be reached where the USSR will perhaps find it worthwhile to agree to a political solution consistent with its interests, involving no loss of prestige for her, respecting the national rights of the Afghans and the security and interest of Pakistan and Iran."

He further hoped that "initiatives taken by the Islamic countries and to be taken by the Third World will not result in a new Soviet military offensive bound to exercise a highly negative influence on the international climate."

The minister also said that a representative from Mr. Karmal's regime had approached him on July 22 during the U.N. special debate on Palestine. The foreign ministers from Sri Lanka, Libya, Cuba and India served as intervediaries, but no talks took place as the Afghan representative would not accept the presence at the meeting of the secretary general of the Islamic League, Mr. Shahi said.

Only the Islamic committee on Afghanistan is entitled to approach the leaders of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party, the minister added.

He rejected accusations to the effect that Pakistan harboured foreign training camps run by Egyptain and U.S. advisers for Afghan guerrillas. "It is absurd to say that Pakistan is acting under an American pressure," he said.

Pakistan had not bought any new weapons for two years, he said, adding that he told U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie that his country was not interested in U.S. military aid.

Mr. Shahi thought it strange India should worry about military aid when his country had turned down 200-million-dollars worth of aid and that New Delhi was spending what he said were several billion dollars on armament. India's stand on Afghanistan was "more or less the same as the Soviet position," Mr. Shahi also said.

In spite of Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union had remained unaffected, the minister added.

AFP: USSR ASKED TO REDUCE NUMBER OF EMBASSY OFFICIALS

BK101643 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 10 Agu 80

[Text] Islamabad, 10 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan recently requested the Soviet Union to reduce the number of diplomats and staff in the Soviet Embassy here, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

This step, taken several weeks ago, "bears no relations to the situation in Afghanistan, nor was it determined by the deterioration of our political relations with the Soviet Union," the sources aid.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN U.S.

8 Aug Washington Demonstration

LD082323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] America, this great devil, in order to prevent the voice of the oppressed Muslims from reaching the world, has resorted to a new trick. This antihuman [word indistinct] intends to prevent demonstrations of the Muslims in this country by any means, and since its policies of force, torture and imprisonment have not succeeded, it has now resorted to employing mercenary elements and, by agitating Zionist elements, is trying through mass media to create a collision between these mob groups and the fighting students, thus showing that the people of America cannot stand the students. Mobilizing the mobs by New York City television toward New York's Islamic center and preventing our dear students from departing for Washington were the first phase of this plot, which, fortunately, was ended by the red and black American movements.

What ought to be said is this: Our dear students, after giving an ultimatum to the police because of their failure to carry out their duty, equipped their sisters and brothers in the New York mosque, which is under construction, with [word indistinct] steel and demanded the departure of the police from the scene in order to deal with the mobs themselves. But New York's mayor, who is a notorious Zionist, and the U.S. envoy to the United Nations asked our brothers and sisters for permission to meet them and stated that, on their own full responsibility, they would arrange for the students' transport. Yet our brothers and sisters refused to receive them. Then the red movement and the black movement announced their readiness to arrange for transport. The Islamic society, before accepting the offer of the latter, asked each movement to send its envoy to explain its policy to the students. Should their policies correspond to the students' ideological concepts, the offer of help would be accepted. Finally, following a review, the students left the City of New York at 0500 on board transportation which was provided by these two movements.

It is necessary to point out that the American mass media only reported the help accorded by the red Indians and the help provided by the blacks was seldom mentioned. This is because the American officials are deeply concerned by the sympathy and cooperation of these historically oppressed people of America with the Islamic Revolution.

At 1030 our victorious convoy of strugglers arrived in Washington and attended a demonstration that began at 1100 from [word indistinct] Square by the Islamic society to condemn U.S. police actions. Demonstrators whose number reached 600 marched toward the White House, for which they had been given prior permission, while being covered by walls of mounted police. This demonstration was held at a time when several thousand Americans throughout the route showered our dear ones with stones, bottles, beer cans, eggs, tomatoes and leftover food.

As the glorious procession reached Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, an order came from the White House that the demonstrators not be allowed to come near it. And the police prevented demonstrators from getting near the White House where our other dear ones had gone on a hunger strike.

Therefore, our dear hunger strikers went to the opposite park and joined the ranks of other fighters [mojahedin]. Yet six of these dear ones fainted. Four were taken to Washington mosque and one brother and one sister were taken to the hospital. On the excuse that the permission to go on the hunger strike had been granted until the time of the release of the prisoners, police refused to renew their hunger strike permission.

Once again the police showed their policy toward the struggles of our dear ones. Finally, our brothers and sisters ended their demonstration after reading a statement on the demonstration.

Since local Washington television had been making severe propaganda against Jerusalem Day, and during the day and in their programs had communicated several times the routes of the demonstration, places of assembly, and address of the Washington mosque, on their return from (?Lafayette Park) our brothers and sisters, in order to neutralize a certain plot such as the New York plot, decided to disperse and stay the night in various places, and then to assemble the next day at the place and time previously agreed upon.

This demonstration of our sisters and brothers had its own special glory. Our brothers and sisters marched in rows of four sisters in the middle and brothers on two sides. Police did not make the slightest effort to stop assorted things from being thrown. In one instance, a policeman gave his empty soft-drink bottle to one of the mob so that he could throw it at our brothers and sisters. After the conclusion of the hunger strike, a few of the mob followed a number of our brothers and beat them. There is no security at the moment. Our brothers and sisters, who looked so weak after 11 days of hunger strike, were bothered last night by the mobs in front of the White House, and the police paid no attention. During today's demonstration a brother's head was hurt as a result of a bottle thrown at him and he was taken to the hospital. In several instances our brothers and sisters were sprinkled with acid. Police used force to prevent the reading of Thursday's demonstration communique. Yet the cries of "God is great" by our brothers and sisters in Lafayette Park once again annoyed Carter. This is the park where the first collision with the monarchists began.

Unfair U.S. TV Coverage

LD081922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] It must be mentioned that in the traditional market of calumny, the so-called notorious television network, it is very popular to undermine the victory of our brothers and sisters and cover up the disgraceful defeat of the murderous police. Among the news broadcast by the television network, to which many embellishments are added, is the report that some money has been sent to the United States from Iran. This money is said to have been placed at the disposal of 50 professionals to stage the recent demonstrations.

It was announced on the American TV network that the person who killed Tabataba'i has arrived in Iran and has escaped the halls of justice of His Excellency Carter. They are trying to accuse our brothers, members of the Islamic society, as persons (?engaged in planning) terrorist activities and trying to assassinate the associates of the overthrown regime of Pahlavi. This way they are trying, as usual, to prove that their opponents are a group of professional terrorists who engaged in crimes for the sake of the greeds of the world, and not a group of (?simple) students whose blood is boiling with the love of Islam and the desire to fight against tyranny.

Islamic Group on Charges

LD091223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The news headquarters of the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada has reported that a number of officers of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] and members of the federation of U.S. employees have accused the Carter administration of having intervened in the implementation of the immigration laws for the release of Iranian students to prevent political repercussions on U.S.-Iranian relations, because otherwise the INS would be able to expel the students from America on the grounds of not holding identity cards in accordance with its existing regulations.

The report says that a group of the INS staff decided to go on strike because of Carter's attitude with regard to a campaign against the students. Meanwhile, one immigration official has claimed that they were told that the students would be released and that there was no longer any need to investigate their files.

The report adds that [words indistinct] has been reflected in the press, nevertheless [words indistinct] could be seen among the White House and State Department officials as well. A White House official has stated that the release of Iranian students might not lead to the release of the hostages but it would prevent the situation from deteriorating.

9 Aug Demonstration

JN091910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The students' Islamic society and the Islamic society of Washington staged joint demonstrations on the occasion of Jerusalem Day. These spectacular demonstrations began at [words indistinct] in front of the White House and marched along (Connecticut) Avenue. Meanwhile, the police were besieging and tightly cordoning off the demonstrators, pretending to be protecting them.

The demonstrators continued their mammoth marches through a number of public squares and main streets until they reached the Islamic Center in Washington, where they held the Friday prayers [words indistinct]. At the end they issued a statement that was received with shouts of "God is the greatest" as an expression of the demonstrators' approval of the statement.

Throughout their march along the street leading to the Islamic Center, the mob of Americans insulted our beloved people by hurling stones, eggs and tomatoes at them, disregarding their legitimate demand; namely, the liberation of Jerusalem. Despite the fact that the rabble's harm of our Muslim sons today was not as severe as that of yesterday, it was relatively tough. In one case, one of our brothers was wounded in the eye as a result of a blow dealt to him by one of the [words indistinct].

The Islamic society has prepared films and pictures of the savage acts of the American mercenaries. These will be presented to [word indistinct] courts into the future.

The reports received from Washington show that our Muslim sisters and brothers gathered in front of the Islamic Center in tight and well-organized lines after the prayers and shouted slogans of support for Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic Republic.

However, they were confronted with curses and hard words by the mob of Americans. This behavior angered a group of black Muslims, who attacked that rabble. Consequently, the police interfered with force [words indistinct] and arrested three of the brother black Muslims, claiming that one of them intended to use weapons. The police also arrested one of the Islamic society members for no reason at all.

The demonstrators, whose number was estimated at 1,500 Muslims, were raising posters carrying the following phrases in the English, Arabic and Persian: God is the greatest; Muhammad is God's prophet; Islam is the only path; Long live Palestine; We will liberate Palestine; Long live the Islamic movement; The Muslims will not rest until they liberate Palestine; Islam is against racism and Zionism; Palestine, Palestine, we will liberate you; Islam is against oppression and is the supporter of the oppressed; O oppressed people of the world, rise to liberate Palestine; Khomeyni's imamate is the basis of our unity; Death to U.S. imperialism; As-Sadat is America's agent; Death to As-Sadat; Russia, get out of Afghanistan; It is an Islamic revolution, neither Eastern nor Western; Victory is granted by God; Revolution, revolution until victory; Our leader is Khomeyni; Long live Khomeyni; Struggle, struggle until victory; Long live the Islamic Revolution; Long live the Islamic Republic.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARREST OF STUDENTS AT VATICAN

LD082114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Today 24 of our committed Muslim brothers and sisters were arrested in Rome.

PARS NEWS AGENCY's news headquarters reports on the continuous struggles of Islamic students overseas and notes that the Islamic societies will hold marches in the cities of Berlin and Cologne to observe Jerusalem Day. Also in [words indistinct] will hold demonstration during which a protest will be launched against fascist actions by American and British police against our Iranian brothers and sisters.

Similar marches are due to be held by the Islamic societies in London and Stockholm. A demonstration will take place at 1400 in Hyde Park in London.

According to a spokesman of the Islamic societies in Europe, 2 Muslim sisters and 22 brothers and members of the society were today arrested in Rome, the capital of Italy. The 24 committed sisters and brothers, after conducting mass prayers in the Vatican, chanted anti-American slogans in support of their imprisoned sisters and brothers in the United States and England when they were confronted by the Italian police. These people, who are currently in a Rome jail, have refused to reveal their identities as a protest against their unlawful arrest.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN UK

Envoy's Meeting With Jailed Students

LD090504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] During their meeting with Dr Ehda'i, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the struggling Iranian students jailed in London said: The Iranian Government should be requested not to put up with any compromise with the British Government aimed at solving the problem of their imprisonment and that it should continue the struggle against injustice and oppression to the very end.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the prisoners, who have all identified themselves under a single name, are refusing to divulge their real identities and have told Dr Ehda'i that with their identities becoming known, after being released they would definitely face false charges against the British authorities. Dr Ehda'i, the Iranian Government representative in London, described the condition of another three of the jailed students as serious and that they were continuing their hunger protest against the injustice and what they referred to as the brutality and criminality of the police.

Prior to his visit to the prison, Dr Ehda'i met and talked with John Graham, one of the political under secretaries at the British Foreign Office. The British Foreign Office political under secretary told Dr Ehda'i: Should the jailed students continue their hunger protest, they might be deported from Britain.

Yesterday afternoon Dr Ehda'i also took part in an interview with ITN and emphasized: The actions of Scotland Yard in attacking the Iranian students gave rise to the situation and this is considered a brazen act of lawlessness. Ehda'i called on the British people not to be swayed by the baneful press and propaganda, which are constantly attempting to blacken the name of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, adding that they themselves, armed with logical thinking, should directly judge the issue of the jailing of the Iranian students.

Protest at U.S. Embassy

LD090736 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0730 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Police were sent in force to the American Embassy in London early today when Iranian students began a demonstration outside.

The protest, which remained peaceful, was in support of the 68 Iranian students arrested during a violent demonstration at the embassy on Monday.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "There were about 30 students. There was no trouble and they left quietly just before 1 am."

The protest came a few hours after three of those held in Brixton jail after being arrested in Monday's demonstration were admitted to the prison's hospital after going on hunger strike.

A Home Office spokesman said they were transferred on medical advice.

Fifty-two of the 53 in Brixton jail have been refusing food and liquid since being remanded in custody on Tuesday. One Iranian at Brixton started accepting food on Thursday, but the prison reported yesterday that 52 were still refusing. Five other Iranians held at Ashford remand centre and 10 women at Holloway were taking liquids only.

The 68 remanded after refusing to give their names and addresses face charges ranging from threatening behaviour to assaulting police and carrying offensive weapons.

Mr Malcolm Hurwitt, who represents them, said some of the students had told him they were "ready to become martyrs."

"I presumed they were ready to die for their cause," he said. "Martyrdom was a general opinion expressed and my impression was that all the demonstrators at that time held this view."

End of Hunger Strike

ID100034 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0006 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] London, 10 Aug (PA)--All Iranian prisoners on hunger strike in London prisons dropped their protest tonight and tucked into food and drink offered to them.

All were now eating and drinking normally, a Home Office spokesman said late tonight.

The change of heart came after a 5 and 1/2-hour visit to Brixton Prison by the Iranian charge d'affairs in London, Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i.

He said after leaving that the 62 Iranians detained there had decided to end their hunger strike.

He had been asked by the Foreign Office to speak to the prisoners in the hope that they might be persuaded to cooperate--and give their identities.

The hunger strike began after the Iranians were remanded in custody by magistrates on Tuesday following disturbances outside the American Embassy in London. Dr Ehda'i said tonight that Iranians were giving up the hunger strike on condition that later he would issue a statement condemning police behaviour toward them.

HUNGER STRIKE STAGED IN FRONT OF UK EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

NC101939 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, Aug. 10 (AFP)--About 40 Iranians were staging a hunger strike outside the British Embassy here late today to protest the arrest of Iranian "students" in London.

The protestors had cordoned off a section of the sidewalk, set up a loudspeaker and water tank, and written on the embassy walls: "Death to the British Government," "Free our brothers and sisters," and "This world doesn't want the human rights of the superpowers."

The demonstrators claimed to belong to a group called "the Islamic association of students in the United States, Canada and Europe."

Tehran Report on Demonstration

ID110332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to the report of the [word indistinct] correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY news headquarters in connection with the struggles of the Islamic societies of students in foreign countries, at 0100 today between 200 and 300 of the relatives of the students who are imprisoned in England took part in extensive demonstrations in front of the British Embassy in Tehran.

At first, in order to protest against the British police's treatment of our sisters and brothers in London, the demonstrators took part in a sitin protest in Ferdowsin Street opposite the British Embassy.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at every moment the number of the crowd increased until by 0130 in the morning hundreds of others from the struggling people of Tehran had joined the imprisoned students' families who had taken part in the sitin protest, while carrying portraits of Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of our revolution, and also red flags with slogans on Hoseyn's movement [referring to the uprising and martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn in the 7th century]. The demonstrators chanted these slogans: "Death to America," and "Death to England." By this time the number of the demonstrators exceeded 1,000, and the slogan "Death to England, death to fascist British police" was reverberating in the sky of Ferdowsin and adjacent streets. Then, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Ghaffari came into the midst of the crowd among calls of "God is great," and delivered a speech to them.

Our correspondent adds in his report that by 0200 the number of demonstrators in front of the British Embassy in Tehran had increased to nearly 3,000. At 0205 the demonstrators finished their demonstrations while chanting "Death to England, death to Carter," and "Release our imprisoned sisters and brothers."

At the invitation of the Islamic society of students in England, other demonstrations are planned for 0800 today in front of the British Embassy in Tehran in order to protest against the fascist behavior of Scotland Yard's police and the beating and injuring of our sisters and brothers in England.

At the end of his report our correspondent wrote: The demonstrators demanded that the imprisoned sisters and brothers in England be released as soon as possible without any conditions and that Scotland Yard be prosecuted for attacking the students, which is a formal violation of British laws.

11 Aug Report on Protest

NC111014 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 11, (AFP)--About 300 people demonstrated today outside the British Embassy here to back 68 Iranian students held in London.

But by the end of the morning, only about 30 hunger strikers kept up the protest while a few dozen people stayed on to hear a mullah speak from a rostrum.

"Why don't the British learn the lessons of the failure of the United States in the face of Islam?" he asked. "Britain used to rule the world. Now it has become weak. That is because of Islam," he declared. The protest organisers, the Islamic association for students in the U.S., Canada and Europe, called on the people of Tehran to demonstrate at the embassy to "expose the crimes of the British and American police."

The students were arrested in London a week ago during a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy there. Most of them ended a six-day hunger strike yesterday.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAMBURG

JN092036 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Iranian students' Islamic societies union in Europe, northern Germany branch, has staged demonstrations in front of the U.S. Consulate in Hamburg in support of the brothers and sisters detained in America and Britain. At the end of the demonstrations [words indistinct] the following statement which was received by shouts of "God is great" as a sign of support for what it contained:

[Words indistinct] students' Islamic societies in Europe, we staged demonstrations in front of the U.S. diplomatic mission in the FRG in defense of the struggle of the Muslim brothers and sisters in America and Europe, those dear ones who have crushed the backs of the U.S. police and Carter's administration, which is hostile to all humanity, despite a period of 10 days which they spent under barbaric torture and imprisonment at the hands of tryants. We announce the following:

First: Out of our deep faith in the Islamic Revolution and our great love of the great leader Imam Khomeyni, we will defend the achievements of our innocent martyrs until the last breath.

Second: At the time when we firmly denounce the U.S. Government's barbaric and inhuman cries against our innocent Muslim brothers and sisters who struggled for their legitimate rights, we demand that the voices of these brothers and sisters be heard by the world's various peoples in order to expose the U.S. Government's practices.

Third: We firmly denounce the silence of groups and organizations which claim to be fighting against imperialism, over this barbaricsm practiced by the great devil, the United States, against sons of the militant Muslim people. We consider this as a predetermined silence and indifference toward the battle between right and wrong.

Fourth: We demand that our brothers and sisters now under arrest in London and California be released soon, those brothers and sisters who have risen to defend the brother members of the Islamic society in the United States. We condemn any judicial and social restrictions on them.

Fifth: We urge the honorable deputies at the Islamic Majles to consider Carter's crimes when they make the decision on the fate of the U.S. spies in Iran.

Sixth: As we announce our full support for the various world liberation movements, including Palestine, we express our anger and denunciation of the occupation of the Islamic land by usurping Israel. We also condemn the mean Zionist decision on making Jerusalem its capital, thus usurping the first of the two qiblahs [direction to which Muslims turn while praying]. We announce that this decision is incompatible with all norms and international law and consider it as a big design aimed against Muslims and the oppressed.

Therefore, we call on the world's Muslims to stick together and unite their ranks in order to sever the hands of criminal and hegemonic Zionism.

Greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the honest leader of all oppressed; victory to the struggle of the Islamic Republic in Iran and to the struggle of the oppressed in the world; death to usurping Zionism and imperialism and down with the plots of all hypocrites and the stubborn.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON U.S., SOVIET SUPPORT, USE OF IRAQ

JN092142 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassioniate: The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow has asked the Soviet Government to stop providing Iraq with arms or diplomatic relations will be downgraded to the level of charge d'affaires.

This request came after several warnings to the Soviet officials, pointing out the mistakes they commit through supporting the Baghdad government. The indifference to these repeated warnings, declared the officials in the Islamic Republic, has exposed relations between Iran and the Soviet Union to danger.

The dangers the Islamic Revolution faces do not come from one source or one place. All the forces which have an interest in fighting the Islamic Republic played their role in this war against revolution. No power or state opposing the Islamic line can be excluded from the evil onslaught to which the Islamic Republic has been exposed during the 1 and 1/2 years of its life.

The Soviet and American powers played the biggest role in the war of hostility against the young republic. Based on this hostility, both of them began to create conspiracies and to plan to topple the Islamic Republic. They moved their agents inside and outside to attack the revolution from the two directions. Because the Soviets and Americans had a joint interest in confronting the Islamic Revolution, the two powers united and decided to topple the republic through full cooperation.

The Islamic Revolution, which changed the political equations in the region, today finds itself confronting two stubborn enemies. We should not wonder when we see the two powers using Iraq to confront the Islamic Revolution. The Iraqi weapons are Russian and will remain so for technical and political reasons--technical because of the difficulty of changing the arms system to a new one. The political reason lies in the fact that the Ba'thist regime wants to maintain its agentry for superpowers. It intends to enter into the group of countries which work for both the West and the East at the same time. It is [word indistinct] witnessed by the 20th century.

It is known that biased countries work for one of the two camps. But, the Ba'thist regime works for the aims and interests of the United States. It also wants to remain [words indistinct] the Soviets. This equation is clearly seen through the Baghdad regime's efforts to carry out the U.S. and Soviet plots against the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Some political observers try to say that Iranian-Soviet relations are good. They base their conclusions on the firm Iranian stand on the U.S. Government. They think that relations with the Soviets become positive if they are negative toward the United States. This equation is wrong. There are many proofs that these conclusions are wrong. The true equation is that there is mutual understanding between the two superpowers on all world issues. If this understanding was not present and true, then a war of annihilation would have been waged between the two powers.

This mutual understanding and the joint interests eliminate any possibility of war between them. There is also another fact which should not be undermined: The U.S. and Soviet interests were exposed to danger at the same time. This was when the Islamic Revolution triumphed. They began to concoct conspiracies at that time. They found in the pre-Islamic regime in Iraq regime in Iraq the means to achieve their purposes. Thus, the United States shouldered the responsibility of planning for the conflict against the Islamic Revolution, while the Soviet Union undertook to provide Iraq with what it needs in weapons and power to implement the conspiracy.

KUWAITI PAPER CLAIMS U.S. GOODS REEXPORTED TO IRAN

LD091214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1139 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Aug (KUNA)--The U.S. administration realizes that an economic boycott it imposed on Iran in the wake of the hostages crisis is not being enforced by American companies, a Kuwaiti newspaper said Saturday.

In a front page report not attributed to any source, AS-SIYASAH daily added that it carried out a 'field survey' in the gulf markets which led it to conclude this fact.

It said that gulf markets have been re-exporting the American commodities to the Iranian market with the knowledge of the U.S. diplomatic and trade circles.

The volume of the re-export activities from the Kuwaiti market to Iran is estimated at six million Kuwaiti dinars a month while that of Dubai is estimated at 30 million American dollars, AS-SIYASAH said. The American goods and commodities being re-exported from Kuwait and Dubai to the Iranian market include cars, machinery, electrical appliances, metallic pipes and foodstuffs such as rice, sugar, etc, the paper noted.

"Brokerage plays a key role in the re-export market", AS-SIYASAH said, adding that the average rate of brokerage is currently estimated at 2.3 percent.

VATICAN ENVOY, CAPUCCI MEET WITH BANI-SADR

LD101730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, this afternoon the Vatican envoy in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. At this meeting, at which Archbishop Capucci was also present, the issues concerning the Christian clergy were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON SELECTION PROCESS OF PRIME MINISTER

Eligibility Committee Investigation

LD081828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] At 2000 tonight, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, a member of the committee investigating eligibility for prime minister, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazollah Mahallati and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the Tehran deputy at the Islamic Consultative Assembly, met and conferred with the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Yazdi presented a report of the work of the committee investigating the eligibility of prime minister to the imam of the nation.

PARS NEWS AGENCY also reported that this morning Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazollah Mahallti and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i met and conferred with our country's president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at his house.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, during this meeting which lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours, they discussed the current problems of the country and the relations between the Majles and the Cabinet.

Majles Nomination of Raja'i

NC081805 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8 (AFP)--The Iranian parliament has voted to nominate Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister, it was announced here today.

The speaker, Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani, said on Tehran radio that Mr Raja'i's name was put forward to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The decision came in a closed-door session yesterday. Ayatollah Rafsanjani said that 107 of the 155 members of parliament present had backed Mr Raja'i.

Mr Raja'i, an MP from Tehran for the Islamic Republican Party and an education minister in the government of former Premier Mehdi Bazargan, is considered a fundamentalist in outlook.

Bani-Sadr Introduction Letter

LD090954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 09 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Iran's Islamic president, today introduced Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran as the prime minister. The text of the president's letter addressed to the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly is as follows:

In his exalted name: The esteemed president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, having heard the consulations of the select [Majles] committee and the views which the esteemed Majles has indicated, I am introducing Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister. I pray to Almighty God to give the esteemed deputies and Mr Raja'i success.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Majles Speakers on Raja'i

LD111132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] At its open session today, the Islamic Consultative Assembly gave a vote of endorsement to the prime minister introduced by the president.

According to the report of our correspondent at this session, which started at 1100 with the recitation of some verses from the holy Koran and under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who had been introduced as prime minister to the Islamic Consultative Assembly by the president, obtained a vote of endorsement as prime minister. Voting took place by secret ballot, and out of a total number of votes of 196, he obtained 153 votes in favor with 24 against. There were 19 abstentions.

The participants in the Jerusalem liberation congress observed the open session of the Majles as guests. In a speech after their arrival, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Rafsanjani said: On behalf of all the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, I welcome the brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic liberation movements, to Iran and particularly to the Majles, and on behalf of my brothers I announce that this majles, which is the home of the Muslim people of Iran, is also home of you, our Muslim brothers outside the Iranian borders, because we have named it the Islamic assembly.

Rafsanjani added: We also hope that the liberation of our brother country Afghanistan from the hands of the occupying forces will come true as soon as possible so that we can celebrate the last defeat of the superpowers in their interventions in the world of Islam.

Our correspondent's report indicates that during this session, the select committee investigating the eligibility of the prime minister presented a report on its work to the Majles.

First, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi talked in a speech about the method of electing the committee, investigation of the nominees for the prime ministership and the consultations which the committee held with the president.

He said: This committee eventually came to an agreement about Mr Raja'i.

He added that the president said: Although I regard Mr Raja'i as a good and honest man, there are two points about him to be mentioned: The first is that if Mr Raja'i accepts an issue [as heard] he will in practice implement his own ideas; of course, I am not trying to say that he is self-willed, but he believes in his own ideas. The second point is that his information on the affairs of the country is not sufficient.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Yazdi added: We finally decided to hold a meeting with Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Raja'i. At this meeting many of the criticisms were raised, and following our discussions it appeared that misunderstanding and false information had been the causes of some conclusions. However, at the suggestion of Mr President, it was decided to recommend Mr Raja'i as prime minister to the Majles and if the majority of the Majles deputies were inclined toward him, then the president could introduce him as prime minister. Mr President, in accordance with his own suggestion, formally introduced Mr Raja'i.

(?Afterward), Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani, another member of the select committee, made a speech and said: The Islamic Consultative Assembly is an ideologically motivated Majles--it is decisive and follows the imam's policy. The nation of Iran must be aware that this committee, in its work of investigating the elibility of the prime minister, (?has been very precise).

Addressing Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, he added: We, the deputies, bear God as our witness in voting for your ideology and [word indistinct] and as long as you remain on this path we shall support you and stand beside you, but if, God forbid, you deviate, the Majles will also deviate.

The open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly ended at 1325 and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani announced that the next open session of the Majles will be held at 1000 on Saturday, 16 August.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES REPRESENTATIVES OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD092107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as reported earlier in this newscast, this evening representatives of world liberation movements met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Iranian Republic. The meeting began with a report by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, the official in charge of the headquarters responsible for celebrating world Jerusalem Day, concerning measures taken so far to hold the forthcoming Jerusalem conference in Tehran. Within the next few minutes we will bring you details of the report and Imam Khomeyni's speech, which will be simultaneously carried by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Iranian Republic.

[Begin Khomeyni recording; duration of speech 41 minutes] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I congratulate you Muslims on the occasion of this blessed month of Ramadan. Blessed is the day when the Muslims, [word indistinct] may overcome their difficulties.

The difficulty facing Muslims is not [word indistinct]; this is only one of the problems facing them. Is not Afghanistan one of the Muslims' problems? Is not Pakistan one of their problems? Is not Turkey one of their problems? Is not Egypt one of their problems? Is not Iraq one of the Muslims' problems? We must try to find out where these problems plaguing all Muslims have emanated from and then see what the solution is.

The problem facing Muslims is their governments; it is these governments which have dragged down Muslims, leading them to the present situation. It is not nations which pose a problem; they [words indistinct] can solve their problems; the problem lies with governments.

The point is that nations have lost their way; they have lost their countries [as heard]. (?They are under the impression that) one cannot stand up to the big powers; that they might do this or that. These things must be removed from the minds of nations, replacing them with [word indistinct]; this can be done. [Words indistinct] this big satanic power, the USSR, which is exerting all its power to suffocate Afghanistan [words indistinct] [shouts of approval from audience]. If a nation really wants something, it cannot be stopped. However, nations must be awakened so that they will demand things. Our nation was once asleep.

Our governments, these governments existing in Muslim lands, have nothing to do with Islam, even if their talk of Islam is aimed at playing with you. Saddam's [Saddam Husayn] Islam is like Mohammad Reza's; As-Sadat's Islam is like Saddam's. This is Islam in words, while [in action] it creates a base to facilitate the destruction of Iran. What is Iran? It is an Islamic country. He [presumably meaning As-Sadat] joins forces with Carter in order to crush Islam. This is their Islam; this is Mr as-Sadat's Islam. As for Mr Saddam [words indistinct]; yet not a day passes that he does not attack the country's frontiers with his army and artillery. This is his Islam. This is an imported Islam, imported from the USSR.

Our problems will not disappear unless we return to Islam, the prophet's Islam. Until such a time we will not be able to solve the problem of Palestine, the problem of Afghanistan or any other problems. Nations must return to genuine Islam. Should governments also do accordingly, so much the better; otherwise nations must separate their accounts from those of their governments and deal with them as the Iranian nation dealt with its government. It is then that problems will be solved. Otherwise, however much we mark Jerusalem Day, however much we shout or argue and discuss things, shouting and talking will not stop [word indistinct].

Muslims must shout. They must not think their shouting is futile; no, it is useful, providing all people shout [words indistinct]. Take note: These shouts arising from Iran are not confined to Tehran, Qom or Ahvaz. You see the Corps of Revolution Guards issues orders to the entire nation to go on (?rooftops) and shout God is great on such and such a night; they all obey. Was this possible in the prerevolution era? Was it possible to issue such an order? The esteemed Qom religious teachers say that on a certain day the nation must show (?solidarity); the entire nation does accordingly [words indistinct]. Consequently, all nations must act accordingly and when a group says do such and such a thing, they must obey and bear in mind that such an order has been issued from above. This is how our nation acts. We hope all nations follow suit.

When we say we want to export our revolution, this is what we have in mind: This is what we want to export. We want to export the same spirituality which has emerged in Iran, the same problems that have emerged in Iran. We do not want to draw our swords and take up our guns and attack. Iraq has been attacking us for a long time, whereas we have not reacted accordingly; they are attacking and we are defending ourselves.

We want to export our revolution, our cultural revolution and our Islamic Revolution to all Islamic countries [chants, shouts of "God is great"]. Once this revolution is exported, wherever it is exported, it will solve problems. What you must do is to awaken your peoples as Iran staged its revolution and [words indistinct].

I wish success to all of you, my sons, who have come here; I hope all Muslims achieve success. God willing, we hope one day all Muslims will become brothers, with all roots of corruption eradicated from Muslim lands. We hope that this rotten root of Israel will be eradicated from Jerusalem and our [word indistinct] Islamic nation. God willing, we hope the day will come when we all go to Jerusalem and say our prayers of unity. [shouts of approval]. God bless you all. [end recording]

Soviet Reaction to Khomeyni

JN102035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Referring to Soviet reaction to remarks made by the leader of the Islamic nation in which he described the Soviet Union as an arch-Satan, an AFP report from Moscow says: The Soviet Union, the arch-Satan according to Imam Khomeyni, seems to be indifferent to the storm blowing from Tehran. However, the Soviets express their extreme anxiety over what they call the dangerous Iranian stands.

No official reaction was made today to the violent attack launched by Imam Khomeyni when he described the Soviet Union as an arch-Satan for the first time. Moscow is quietly seeking to spread reassurance.

Since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution, the Kremlin has been playing the card of support for the revolution. Relations between the two neighborly countries were excellent prior to the coup in Kabul. In particular, the Soviet Union supported the Iranian demand for taking custody of the (?deposed) shah. Moreover, Moscow kept itself aloof from the issue of the U.S. hostages, and the Kremlin seemed to be the protector of besieged Iran.

Relations between the two friendly states deteriorated in the wake of the Afghan problem as well as the Kremlin's military aid to Iraq.

Tehran intends to summon its ambassador in Moscow. The Soviet Union's dissatisfaction can be seen in some commentaries.

However, the Iranian stand, which was crystallized by the great imam's statements, entrenches the totally independent trend of the Islamic Republic, despite all the difficult pressures imposed upon Iran from here and there. In the logic of the Islamic Revolution, full independence cannot be achieved without keeping far away from all the colonialist Eastern and Western orbits. Proceeding from this premise, the principal slogan of the revolution is: Neither East nor West, but an Islamic republic.

BANI-SADR ATTACKS IRP CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MEMBER

NC092155 Paris AFP in English 2148 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 9 (AFP)--Prompted by a speech from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, about 1,000 of his supporters took to the streets of Tehran tonight to demonstrate against Hassan Ayat, one of the ideologists of the dominant religious Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Supporters paraded shouting: "Bani-Sadr, we are behind you," "The plotter Ayat must be executed by (Sadeq) Khalkhali (head of the revolutionary courts)," "Ayat must be kicked out of parliament."

Last June, President Bani-Sadr had accused Mr. Ayat of hatching a "plot" to get rid of him.

In his speech tonight at a mosque before several thousand people, the president said that "all those who are against free speech are against the Islamic Revolution. They accuse me of being a bad Muslim when I have studied Islam all my life."

The president also lashed out at Soviet leaders and said "they have privileges which would have been undreamed of by feudal lords under czarism."

JERUSALEM DAY DEMONSTRATORS ISSUE RESOLUTION

LD081330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Today, on the last Friday in the holy month of Ramadan, millions of Muslim people of Iran poured into the streets in order to express the solidarity of Muslims for the liberation of Jerusalem and to announce their ties with the Muslim people of Palestine, in accordance with the wishes of the imam of the nation, the idol-smashing Khomeyni.

According to the report of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent in Tehran, millions of Muslim people began gathering early this morning in 10 squares in the north, south, east and west of Tehran and marched toward the weekly destination of those who take part in congregational prayers at the university of Tehran in order to participate in the congregational prayers and to listen to the resolution issued on Jerusalem Day at the Tehran university campus.

According to correspondents of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, uniformed personnel of the military and security forces of the Islamic Republic also took part in the Jerusalem Day ceremonies. They and other groups of the nation chanted slogans in solidarity with the Palestinian nation for the liberation of Jerusalem while marching toward the university of Tehran. According to these reports, those who participated in the Jerusalem Day marches revealed in their slogans the conspiracies of the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian governments against Palestine and the conspiracies of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq and U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The millions of demonstrators in Tehran chanted slogans such as: "The conspiracy of the United States was divulged, was divulged," "The Israeli As-Sadat was disgraced, was disgraced," and "The Ba'thist Government of Iraq is at the edge of the precipice."

According to our correspondents at the university of Tehran's Jerusalem Day ceremonies, the PLO representative made a speech. Later the resolution of the march was read and it received the support of the crowd with shouts of "God is great." Mr Jalaleddin Farsi then described the Palestinian revolution for those taking part in the Friday congregational prayers at the university of Tehran. The last speaker in today's ceremonies was Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, who gave the Friday prayer sermons.

The Muslim people of Iran and other Muslims of the world this year celebrate Jerusalem Day at a time when U.S. imperialism and traitorous Zionism, together with the mercenary regime of As-Sadat is Egypt, are continuing the conspiracy for so-called Palestinian autonomy.

In addition, Israel, by declaring Jerusalem as its capital, has impudently started another conspiracy against Islamic countries. The racist, usurping Zionist Government of Israel has chosen Jerusalem, the first Qiblah [the place towards which Muslims turn in their prayers] of the Muslims, as its capital in order to make the occupation and the usurpation of the lands of the Muslims permanent.

The text of the resolution of the march of Jerusalem Day is as follows. We announce:

1. While condemning the dangerous conspiracies which are being hatched under the evil guise of nationalism and racism by the enemies of Islam in order to break the united rank of the Muslims of the world, we demand the greater unity of the Muslims of the world within the framework of Islamic teachings.

2. On the basis of our Islamic commitment and bearing in mind the guidance of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, concerning the exportation of the Islamic Revolution to the world, we shall work hard until victory and we declare our unreserved support for all the international movements of the oppressed people.

3. While expressing our complete support for the Palestine resistance movement, we demand from all officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran that they not refrain from unreserved material and spiritual assistance to all liberation movements, especially in Palestine, Eritrea, Afghanistan, the Philippines and the movement of the American blacks, and go to their assistance with all their capabilities.

4. We regard Palestine and Jerusalem as belonging to all the Muslims of the world and, on the basis of the verse, "Hold ye fast to the rope of God and do not be divided," demand the unity of the Muslims of the world in order to liberate Palestine.

5. We regard the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel as another step towards the achievement of the evil goal of Zionism; namely, the extension of the usurping occupation of the lands of the Muslims. We demand that all the Muslims and freedom-loving people of the world use all their might to prevent this evil, criminal step and not refrain from any endeavour.

6. While praising the resolute resistance of the Palestinian prisoners and while supporting their hunger strike, we announce our solidarity with the Palestinian revolution and ask all the revolutionary and freedom-loving governments and forces to engage in effective and decisive actions for the sake of their liberation.

7. In accordance with the proposal of the illustrious jurist consult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, we ask all the Muslims of the world to prepare to participate in a great, glorious march towards Jerusalem in order to liberate it so that the united ranks of the Muslim community throughout the world may, like a mighty front, destroy the usurping Israel.

8. We express our support for the truth-seeking struggles of the Muslim people of Iraq, Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries whose governments are under the influence of imperialism and Zionism. We condemn the direct and indirect collaboration of these puppet governments with the usurping Israel.

9. We strongly condemn the criminal aggression of Eastern imperialism in Afghanistan and its hypocritical stand on Palestine and we announce our solidarity with the rightful struggles of these nations and demand the unreserved support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for these struggles.

10. We express our unreserved support for the continuous struggles and the persistent resistance of our sisters and brothers of the Islamic societies of students in the United States and Europe. We ask them to continue their valiant struggle and resistance in various forms, as they have so far withstood like a mountain against the crimes of blood-sucking U.S. imperialism. Their brave actions will receive the unreserved support of the Islamic community.

11. While expressing our unreserved support for the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the strength of which has been described by the imam of the nation as "greater than all other strengths," and most of whose members are Muslims, committed individuals, we ask them to put the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem in their agenda and, in accordance with the guidance of the imam of the nation, to endeavour to export the Islamic Revolution.

12. We expect the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to prepare the military forces, including the guards corps, armed forces and the national mobilization forces, quickly and in most resolute manner so that we can make use of the military actions of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to liberate Palestine from the yoke of bondage of Zionism and imperialism.

AHVAZ VOICE, VISION DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON PALESTINE

GF091320 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] An auspicious march was organized last night on the occasion of international Jerusalem Day in which various ranks of Masjed-e Soleyman citizens participated.

At the end of the march, the participants gathered on the lawn of the Masjed-e Soleyman reconstruction crusade, and the director of the Ahvaz Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic spoke about the reasons for Israel's constant victories and Muslims' backwardness.

He said: Israel is an imperialist child born from the irreligious unity of the superpowers in the East and West. This unity has not only played a decisive role in the founding of Israel, but in the continuation of its life as well. He added: We cannot forget that so-called leftist forces worked next to King Husayn to drive the Palestinian resistance out of Jordan. The flames of war are burning in Lebanon because the Palestinian revolution deviated from its true course--struggle with Israel.

In another part of his speech he said: It is impossible for the Muslim nation of Palestine to win as long as puppet regimes like that of the treacherous As-Sadat, the American King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad rule in the region. It is impossible for Palestine to be freed as long as reactionary and fascist forces such as King Khalid's clique rule in Saudi Arabia. It is impossible for the Palestinian nation to win as long as Persian Gulf oil is flowing to the East and West and as long as the wealth of Islamic countries is in the hands of superpowers and a consumer culture prevails in Islamic nations.

The director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, Ahvaz branch, said in conclusion: The heroic Palestinian nation greatly assisted the Iranian revolution. Unfortunately, 18 months after the victory of the Iranian revolution we have still been unable to give a positive reply to this struggling nation. PLO offices have opened in Tehran only recently. This came about after it had been operating officially in 130 countries.

At the end of the meeting, the participants left the premises chanting strong slogans.

RADIO IRAN SAYS MEHDI BAZARGAN REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

GF101359 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to unconfirmed news reports, engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the first prime minister selected by Khomeyni and [words indistinct], has been arrested by officials of the Islamic Republic. According to the same reports, engineer Bazargan has been arrested because of an open letter he wrote and published criticizing Khomeyni.

FVOI REPORTS FORMATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

GF091620 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] According to our reporter, former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar announced the formation of an Iranian national resistance movement in a communique published in Paris yesterday. He said the aim of this movement is to free (?Iran) from the grip of a group of so-called [word indistinct], illiterates, usurpers and tyrants who are foreign to Iran. Bakhtiar asked all Iranian patriots to join this movement.

On the other side, Hassan Nazih, former NIOC director, announced in an interview with the French news agency yesterday that [words indistinct], and he is willing to cooperate with Bakhtiar's movement. The French news agency reported that [words indistinct] another step has been taken in uniting the [word indistinct] forces outside Iran.

AFP Report

NC081550 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug 8 (AFP)--Former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar today announced the creation of an Iranian national resistance movement in a press communique issued by his Paris bureau.

Mr Bakhtiar, who lives in exile here, called on "all Iranian patriots" to join the movement, which is aimed at "saving the country" from the grasp of "a handful of ignorant, illiterate, so-called religious leaders who are foreign to Iran, corrupt and despotic."

Charging that "the economic foundations of the country have been destroyed, law and discipline discredited, and women reduced to a state of slavery," Mr Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the shah, accused the current Tehran regime of having "crushed Iranian culture and civilization."

Not to cooperate with the national resistance movement, Mr Bakhtiar added, would be tantamount to "treason to history."

Creation of another such initiative, the "national movement to save Iran," was announced on June 20 by another exiled opponent to the current Iranian regime, former National Iranian Oil Company President Hassan Nazih, who also now lives in France.

Mr Nazih told AFP today that he hoped that the two movements would work together. "We share an identical viewpoint on many questions concerning the future of Iran," he said.

ARMY TRIBUNAL SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS

LD091057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The central news unit reports that the following statement was issued today by the revolution tribunal of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In his exalted name: This is to notify all units of the [Islamic Revolution] Guards Corps and [Islamic Revolution] committees throughout the country that investigation relating to offenses committed by military personnel is, according to the law, the exclusive prerogative of the Islamic Revolution tribunal of the army. Without authorization from the army prosecution office or the Islamic Revolution tribunal of the army or court representatives in the provinces, the arrest of military personnel will be illegal and offenders will be held strictly responsible.

Meanwhile, this is to notify the commanders and chiefs concerned that if they observe any violations they should immediately report the offenders to the army revolution tribunal located at Qasr intersection in Tehran so that the necessary actions may be taken.

[Signed] Chief of the Islamic Revolution tribunals of the army Mohammadi-Reyshahri

TEHRAN COURTS ORDER EXECUTION OF 11 COUP PLOTTERS, 2 OTHERS

LD310342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution court of Tehran dealt with the accusations against 11 people who had taken part in the abortive coup de'etat against the Islamic Republic of Iran from 22 July to 29 July and has sentenced them to execution on charges of rebelling against the just imam [yaqi bar emam-e 'adel] and the Government of the Islamic Repyblic of Iran. The execution verdict was carried out today at dawn. The names of the those executed are as follows:

1. Mohammad 'Ali Farzan, son of Mohammad Ebrahim,
2. Hasan Karimpur-Tari, son of Ghazanfar,
3. Daryush Jalali, son of Yusof,
4. Nejat Yahya, son of Sha'ban 'Ali,
5. Mohammad Behruzfar, son of 'Abdol Amir,
6. Nurollah Najafnezhad, son of 'ali,
7. Hasan Kazemi, son of 'Abdollah,
8. Mojataba Moradi, son of Ebrahim,
9. Siyavosh Nowruzi, son of 'Ali,
10. Ahmad Mohammadi, son of Mohammad Taqi,
11. Mohammad 'Ali Asamgoshay, son of Hoseyn.

Also, Branch No 3 of the Islamic Revolution court of Tehran, after dealing with the file of Nasrollah Sedarat, the son of Fazel, an army officer, SAVAK agent and chief of the SAVAK office of the Tehran bazaar, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth and fighting against God and the prophet and of the charges of participating in the arrest, torture and beating of the strugglers, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

Also, according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution court of Tehran after dealing with the file of Ebrahim Mohebbani, son of 'Ali Mohammad, has found him guilty of sowing corruption on earth, of theft during the previous regime and of rape, and has sentenced him to execution. The verdict was carried out today at dawn.

Execution of 14 Plotters

LD070518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the first branch of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran has held various trial sessions since 4 August to investigate charges against 13 people who had participated in the abortive coup d'etat of Wednesday night, 9 July, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following the reading of the indictment, announcement of the accusations and the hearing of the last defense of the accused, the court announced the termination of the hearing and retired to consider its verdict.

The accused people were condemned to death as corrupt ones on earth and as having waged war against God and his prophet, on charges or rising against the (?just) imam and the Islamic Republic of Iran and having had such powerful supporters and mobilizers as America and Israel.

The names of the 13 people who were executed are as follows:

1. (Mohammad Saqafi), son of (Gholam Reza), a 1st lieutenant pilot;
2. (Iraj Soltani), son of (Ebrahim, a captain pilot;
3. (Hoseyn Lashgari), son of (Rafiollah), 1st lieutenant pilot;
4. (Amir Khosrow Zarrini), son of ('Abdollah), a colonel in an infantry division;
5. (Hasan Jowhari), son (Aminollah) a major in an infantry division;
6. (Kavaus 'Alizadeh), son of (Gholam), a major in an infantry division;
7. ('Ali Morvaridi), son of (Amir), a 1st sergeant in an infantry division;
8. (Siavash Purfahmideh), son of (Mozaffar), a noncommissioned officer of the technical division [sotvan yar 3 motori];
9. (Mohammad Reza Qorban Najafabadi), son of (Taqi), a noncommissioned officer of an infantry division;
10. (Moharram 'Ali Zahedi), son of (Mosayyeb), a noncommissioned officer, parachutist;
11. (Mohsen 'Asgarian), son of (Mohammad Hasan), a parachutist warrant officer;
12. (Hoseyn Abedini), son of (Habibollah) [rank indistinct];
13. (Sirus Azarian), son of (Shamsollah), a noncommissioned officer, parachutist.

The second branch of the Islamic Revolution Court of the capital was also convened on 6 and 7 August to reconsider the case of former Brigadier General Hoseyn Torabi, son of Esma'il; and after hearing the last defense of the accused, the court retired to discuss its verdict.

The court canceled his previous sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and return of all his assets and, in view of the documents in his file, he was condemned to death as corrupt earth.

The charges brought against the above-named person, according to his file and confessions, are as follows:

1. Establishment of SAVAK offices in Shahr-e Kord and Arak and being the head of the SAVAK offices in Shar-e Kord, Arak, Hamadan, Qom, Chahar Mohal Bakhtiari and Tehran;

2. Having had the position of consultant for [number indistinct] years to the regime and Moqaddam, who was destroyed, and also being a deputy head of SAVAK's third office;

3. Collecting information on the struggling and crusading clery and trying to identify them in the years 1966-1967, pursuit and arrest of the clergy, as well as compiling dossiers against militants;

4. Being a member of the country's Supreme Council of Hajj as appointed by Sabeti, he made known to SAVAK the identities of people, he smashed the uprising in Arak and tortured strugglers and militants, which resulted in some people being crippled.

The sentences on the 14 above-named persons were carried out at dawn this morning.

Acquittal of 12

LD071914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Texts] According to a Central News Bureau report, the first chamber of the central Islamic Revolution court held a session today to investigate the dossiers of 12 persons in connection with the sinister attempted coup on the night of Wednesday, 9 July 1980. After studying the contents of the dossiers and the views of the examining judge, and listening to the defense of the accused, because of lack of evidence as to their criminality or their participation in aiding and abetting the said plot, all these individuals were declared innocent and an order was issued to that effect. The names of the persons are as follows:

Mohammad Ra'isi-Nezhad, the son of "oseyn; Purdad Malek-Mohammadi, the son of Feyzollah; Ahmad Esma'ilzadeh-Hamdami, the son of Reza; Ali Foruhar, the son of 'Abdolhoseyn; Faramarz Farivar, the son of Mohammad; Jalil Mankur-Sorkhabi, the son of Saleh; Khodskhtehnegar, the son of Esma'il; Rasul Khosrowdad, the son of Reza; Yadollah Oveysi, the son of Shamsollah; Karim Qalahx Isma'il, the son of Taqi; Mohammad Musavi, the son of Seyyedjan; and Ahmad Firuzbar, the son of Khodadad.

MAJLES SPEAKER TO HOLD REGULAR PRESS CONFERENCES

LD101652 Tehran PARS in English 0733 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Aug (PARS)--Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani is scheduled to hold weekly press conferences from 4 to 6 pm on Mondays, the public relations office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (MAJLES) announced yesterday. Foreign and domestic journalists and mass media reporters can participate in the regular press conference to be held in the Majles building.

TWO DRUG SMUGGLERS EXECUTED ON KHALKHALI'S ORDERS

LD081800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, on the orders of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, two notorious smugglers of Malayer, (Mohammad Habibi) and (Mohammad Reza Baqeri), from the village of Larijan, were condemned to death. They were arrested last month and charged with carrying 14 kg of heroin. The sentences were carried out in Malayer at dawn this morning.

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TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR 11 AUG

LD112154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A protocol on transport services was signed between the Planning Ministry and the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy in Kabul at the Planning Ministry this morning. The protocol was signed, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Tateh Mohammad Tarin, the deputy minister for planning affairs, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by Dr Anatoliy (Chogoniv), the economic counselor of the embassy of that country in Kabul. Both sides exchanged the relevant documents.

On the basis of this protocol, goods destined for development projects implemented by government organizations will be delivered via Termez to the relevant Afghan organizations by the Soviet transport companies of [words indistinct].

PRISONERS, SUSPECTS RELEASED IN HONOR OF RAMADAN

LD111748 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As a mark of respect for the 'Id of Ramadan, Babrak Karmal has canceled the remaining terms of imprisonment of 206 male and female prisoners imprisoned for ordinary crimes in the capital and provinces. The administration department of prisoners of the Interior Ministry reported that the decree concerning the pardoning of these prisoners has been communicated to the relevant authorities in the capital and provinces.

According to another report, 210 accused persons have been released from prison by the special revolutionary court and the special revolutionary public prosecutor. As a mark of respect for the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, the special revolutionary court has either suspended or reduced the prison terms of 70 accused persons in accordance with the provisions applying to the investigation of crimes incorporated in articles 141 and 144 of the law of crimes, and, in view of the provision of article 161 of this law regarding the suspension of penalties, has issued orders for their release.

According to another report, the special revolutionary public prosecutor, as a mark of respect for the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, has shelved the dossiers of 140 accused persons in view of their conditions and circumstances, their repet nce regarding past crimes, and their promises not to commit acts which disrupt public order and peace in the future. It has decided not to prosecute them in court and has issued orders for their release from detention. The court order regarding the release of 70 persons, and the public prosecutor's decision regarding the release of 140 accused persons were implemented yesterday and today.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GROUPS DESTROYED IN HERAT

LD111932 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As a result of the continuous cooperation of the brave people of Herat and the tireless efforts of the party activists and the armed forces of that province, during the past 3 days a number of highway robbers, terrorists and hooligans have been captured in different parts of Herat. According to a report by the security forces of Herat Province, while being captured these criminals and treasonous elements to the homeland and the revolution put up armed resistance and 10 of them were killed. The report says that 10 American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons, together with ammunition, explosives and irrefutable and authentic documents, fell into the hands of security officers.

According to the report, 35 terrorists and hooligans have been arrested, one of whom is a Pakistani citizen, and an investigation is in progress for further identifications.

A report from a source among the Herat security forces pointed out that on 9 August, along the Pashtun Pol Road in Herat, a five-man group of criminals and traitors led by Sayyed Gholam Haydar Nawin, who put up armed resistance in the course of arrest, were killed. An American-made machinegun and 881 rounds of ammunition, as well as irrefutable documents and evidence which prove their links abroad were seized from this criminal group which routinely raided transport vehicles and disrupted the peaceful lives of our people with terrorist activities.

The Herat security source expressed appreciation for the daily-increasing cooperation of the brave people of Herat; he regarded this as a valuable step in the direction of realizing the security objectives of the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan.

AFP: THREAT OF REVOLT AMONG GOVERNMENT TROOPS REMAINS

BK111451 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (AFP)--Kabul was reported calm today but the threat of a revolt among government troops remained, a Western diplomatic source said here.

The massive military presence built up in recent weeks has been boosted by an artillery unit at the edge of the city. But the equipment appears to be more suited to dealing with a conventional army rather than an anti-guerrilla campaign. Diplomats in Kabul have linked its arrival with consistent but unconfirmed reports of mutinies in the Afghan Army.

At the beginning of August a massive convoy of tanks and trucks returned from Ghazni Province where the 14th Division of the Afghan Army was reported to have revolted against the government of Babrak Karmal and is believed to have clashed with Soviet troops.

But diplomats still rely on rumours and there have been no first hand reports of the scale, length and the result of the fighting.

The slight drop in Soviet air activity noticed at Kabul airport last week, and the return of major army units, appeared to indicate that the mutiny had been squashed by the Soviet Army and was limited to units of the division in Ghazni.

Reports reaching diplomats in the capital spoke of heavy losses during the fighting, but made no mention of any links between the mutineers and rebels who have been fighting since the Soviet invasion in December.

A report of a planned coup d'etat by officers of the Afghan division based at Pugi Charkhi, near the capital, appeared less credible to diplomatic observers.

"The naivete of the coup project appears to put it in doubt," one diplomat commented. "But this naivete could also be an element of the permanent puzzle facing the Soviets: Unlike the people of Eastern Europe, many Afghans do not appear to consider the situation as hopeless."

Reliable sources speak of extensive rebel activity in the town of Herat in western Afghanistan.

"The old town is practically a no-go-area for the Soviet and government troops. The mojahedin (guerrillas) move around freely between clashes which break out in the streets day and night," the sources said. "These groups are poorly armed and badly organised, and troublesome elements have caused resentment among the people by armed demands for money and food," the sources added.

Few Russians can be seen in Herat itself but there are a great many around the town.

During the last few days Afghan radio has more and more frequently mentioned fighting in many provinces.

In a recent address Afghan President Babrak Karmal said: "The first duty of all militants is to wipe out the foreign mercenaries, most of whom have already been eliminated."

There are reports of rebel arrests in Qonduz and Balkh provinces and diplomatic sources believe that Soviet intelligence services have begun to infiltrate certain rebel groups.

Late yesterday rebels claimed responsibility for assassinating Mohammad Yunis, head of Afghan intelligence in Qandahar (southern Afghanistan), saying they were "motivated by his activity against the Islamic rebellion."

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER DENIES RECEIVING U.S. AID

LD110914 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 11 August--In a statement published here today, one of the leaders of an Afghan Islamic movement fighting the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, has denied that the Afghan rebels have received any aid from the United States and pointed out that they would not accept any U.S. aid.

The leader, Shaykh Mohammad Asef Mohseni, secretary general of the Islamic revolutionary front, was speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS. He said that all this talk about a U.S. supply of arms to the Afghan rebels was "absolute lies."

Shaykh Mohseni, who is now on a visit to Kuwait, has accused the USSR of clinging to Afghanistan and said that the Soviets have raised the slogan: "We want the land of Afghanistan, not the people of Afghanistan."

He added that the Soviets do not intend to withdraw from Afghanistan at present and that they have entered it for several reasons: To get to the gulf region, to threaten the gulf oil, and out of fear of the effect the Islamic "revolution" might have on the Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan.

Shaykh Mohseni called on the Arab and Muslim countries to offer political support for the Afghan revolution, saying: "We do not want any money or arms. We want political support such as, for example, the Islamic countries threatening that unless the USSR completely withdraws its forces from Afghanistan, they will sever political and economic relations with it."

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMY DESERTIONS

LD081054 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] In Afghanistan, the Soviets seem to be finding it more and more difficult to assert their control. Over the last few days there has been talk of desertions from the Afghan Army and attacks on Soviet bases. How much of this is true and how much false? At all events Afghan resistance seems to be stiffening. This emerges from remarks made by one of its spokesmen abroad, (Abia Madzayi), who was a delegate at the conference of the world anticommunist league in Geneva. This former official at the Ministry of the Economy in Kabul gives his evidence to our reporter Christian Billmann: [begin recording]

[(Madzayi)] I can confirm one thing: It is positive and certain that a Soviet general has been killed. You also asked me if the Afghan Army is deserting. Out of 120,000 Afghan soldiers, there are about 25,000 to 20,000 [as heard] still left, and there are desertions every day. There has been mention of the 14th Division. This 14th Division, which was at Ghazni, has indeed deserted with its equipment.

[Question] How many people (is that)?

[Answer] You can count on 3,000-5,000 people, at any rate; and they are well-(trained), armed soldiers. And gradually there will be nothing left of the Afghan Army, there will only be Soviet soldiers.

[Question] It has also been said that after the Olympic games, or at any rate in the last few days of the games, a fresh Soviet offensive was launched against Afghanistan.

[Answer] At the present time the Soviet offensive is getting more and more terrible and repressive [words indistinct] thousands and thousands more. But if the Soviets do manage to kill the Afghan people, it will not be with weapons, it will be with famine; that is the Soviets' terrible weapon. [end recording]

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT AFGHAN SITUATION

For a RUDE PRAVO report on an interview given in Kabul by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, with APN correspondent Vladimir Nakrayakov, see the South Asia section of the 8 Aug Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

INDIAN REPORTS ON INFLUX OF BENGALIS DENIED

BK071718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh has categorically denied any influx of its nationals into Meghalaya or any other Indian state. A spokesman of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dacca today termed the New Delhi radio report on the allegation of the chief minister of Meghalaya as totally baseless and without foundation. He said there has never been any illegal entry of Bangladesh nationals into any bordering Indian state.

20TH JOINT RIVERS MEETING WITH INDIA PROPOSED

BK080512 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh has proposed to India to hold the 20th meeting of the Bangladesh-India Joint Rivers Commission [JRC] in New Delhi from the 29th of this month. The crucial question of augmentation of dry season Ganges flow at Farakka is before the JRC. The commission would continue its efforts to narrow down the differences between the two countries on the question of jointly approaching Nepal for augmenting the dry season flow of the river.

BRIEFS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--The Asian Development Bank has approved a loan of $28.1 million to boost food production in Bangladesh. The loan will be given at a concessional rate. This was announced in Hong Kong on 6 August. The bank also approved a grant of about $300,000 as technical assistance for the second agricultural credit project. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Aug 80 BK]

JUTE BAG EXPORT--Bangladesh is to export 1 million jute bags worth 10.8 million taka to Indonesia under an agreement signed in Jakarta recently. According to informed sources, Indonesia is likely to import more jute and jute goods from Bangladesh in future. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 6 Aug 80 BK]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said that more than 53 percent of the total development outlay of the second 5-year plan will be spent for the economic projects in the rural areas. He said this while opening the sixth of the Sonali branch in the premises of the Bangladesh Madrasa education board in Dacca on 2 August. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Aug 80 BK]

RAO OPENS DISCUSSION ON FOREIGN POLICY 8 AUG

BK111005 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated a discussion on India's foreign policy organised by a study group in New Delhi on August 8. Speaking on the occasion, Narasimha Rao said:

Chairman, friends: I am very happy to be with you this evening. The foreign policy of any country cannot be divorced from its internal policy. Any country, any government, any political party must decide what it believes in and its policies must flow from this basic conviction. The basic strength of a country's foreign policy is derived from the unity of its people, from the determination of its people to make their country strong and prosperous as well as from their willingness to share their experiences and expertise with their less fortunate fellow human beings. Only a strong and unified India can live up to her role in foreign affairs expected of her, not only by her own people but by other countries as well.

Our foreign policy is, to a very large extent, based on national consensus. Consensus does not mean identity of views on all matters; it is something with which the whole nation can live. There could be differences in matters of detail on individual issues but, by and large, our people as a whole stand behind the foreign policy of the government.

It might perhaps be useful for me to briefly describe the international setting in which we find ourselves today. The world is passing through a critical period. While the decade of 70's could be considered a decade of detente, the decade of 80's threatens to be a decade of confrontation. The recent increase in international tensions has created an atmosphere surcharged with suspicion and has led to an ever increasing interference in affairs of small countries as well as to a frantic search for new military bases and facilities. The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which in any case would have been only a first preliminary step in the process of nuclear disarmament, was very nearly abandoned. Ominous decisions are being taken to develop and deploy new generations of ballistic missiles in Europe, a continent which is already over saturated with nuclear warheads.

We are read in newspapers a few weeks back a news item which, though amusing on fact of it, was actually a most serious affair. Somewhere in the United States computers gave a false alarm about an incoming attack by Soviet ICBMs. Most fortunately for the world the false alarm was rectified and notified in time otherwise ICBMs from the U.S. side would have been flying all over the world or wherever they were expected to fly. This would run the risk not only of deliberate nuclear destruction but equally real and perhaps [word indistinct] risk of being blown up by the error of mindless machines.

The senseless, highly dangerous and wasteful armaments race continues to escalate at increasingly dangerous levels with the annual global expenditure on armaments reaching astronomical figure of $450 billion.

Let me now turn to another subject which is also of crucial importance to the international community, namely international economic relations or what is known as the North-South dialogue. In a few days from now I shall be leaving for New York to chair a meeting of the ministers of the Group of 77 which has been called to prepare for a special session of the General Assembly.

As I am sure all of you are aware, the United Nations has decided to convene a special session from August 25 to September 5 this year to adopt an international development strategy for the third UN development decade and to launch a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation and development. The gap between the few industrially advanced countries and the large majority of developing countries continues to widen. With a higher level of political consciousness growth of communications are raising expectations of the people in the poor two-thirds of the world. the task of removing inequalities and disequilibrium in the socioeconomic structure international community has acquired an urgency greater than heretofore. The position today is that the developed countries are simply not prepared to take the kind of bold decisions that they should take, not only for the sake of the developing countries but also in their own interest. The fact of interdependence between the developed and developing countries is recognised by everyone, including the developed countries. But the sad truth is that the developed countries are not prepared as yet to translate this realisation into an effective policy. I agree that the developed world has serious problems of its own. There is inflation, unemployment, threat of recession as well as high oil prices. The problems of the developed countries, however, are infinitely less grave than those faced by the developing countries. The rich nations, for example, are in a position to absorb the shock of high oil prices. They have means to pay such prices, whereas the developing countries are faced with the massive balance of payments difficulties caused by high oil prices. The developed countries are also able to make up for high oil prices by charging equally high prices for their manufactured goods which are exported to OPEC as well as to other Third World countries. Thus the developing countries have to bear the brunt on two fronts--high oil prices as well as high prices for the manufactured goods. I do hope that the developed countries would display the necessary political will and sagacity at the special session so that a beginning, however small, can be made for ushering in a new international economic order.

It would perhaps be appropriate for me to say a few words at this stage on economic cooperation among the developing countries [ECDC] themselves on what has come to be known as south cooperation. We attach very great importance to the concept of ECDC. The nonaligned summit conference at Havana last year adopted a resolution on collective self-reliance among the nonaligned and developing countries. The ministerial meeting of the group of 77 in March 1980 instructed an ad hoc group of intergovernmental experts to carry out an in-depth study of the possibilities of ECDC. This group has already met once in Vienna and has come up with a set of guidelines and a tentative programme of action. I am convinced that ECDC must assume an ever increasing role in future in tackling problems of the developing countries.

You might be wondering as to why I have not so far spoken about nonalignment in a group discussion on India's foreign policy. I first wanted to outline the present international situation for you so as to give you a proper perspective for the functioning of our foreign policy. A broad framework of our foreign policy as enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and by Indira Gandhi during her leadership of the country from 1966 to 1977 has taken the first roots in our national ethos. The policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence continues to be as relevant today as it was 3 decades ago. The greatest single factor in the situation in favour of peace is the urge of humanity, the desire of humanity to live and that is represented by nonalignment. That is how the nonaligned movement gets linked with problems of the world today. It can make itself felt only because it represents the aspirations of the majority of mankind to live and not to be annihilated.

I would also like to say that there is no contradiction between the policy of nonalignment and the pursuit of national interest. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, because the very essence of the policy of nonalignment is the inalienable right of a country to defend its national independence and sovereignty without being tied to any country or a group of countries. It is true that differences emerge from time to time among the nonaligned countries on some issue or other of international relations. However, is it not in the very nature of nonalignment that there should be occasional differences among its adherents? After all, nonalignment is not a bloc nor an alliance of the unaligned. It is not another monolith. The nonaligned are seeking unity--not uniformity. More and more countries are expressing their desire to join the nonaligned movement which has reached a membership of 94 countries, as compared to 25 in 1961. It has to be recognized that the movement has lost some of the drive and elan of yesteryears. Its energies are often dissipated in the swamp of bilateral issues. It is in danger of losing at least some of the clarity, sweep and vision of its founders. A big movement must address itself to big issues. There is no other way to retain its bigness. The nonaligned movement, therefore, would do well to remind itself of its real historic mission and proceed to fulfill it. A heavy responsibility devolves on the new leadership in the nonaligned movement, namely to restore to the movement the level and loftiness which gives it right to reflect and represent an overwhelming majority of mankind.

India today occupies a place of honour among the nations of world. Our leader Indira Gandhi is held in high esteem everywhere. India is well placed to play her traditional role of persuasion within the framework of the policy of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence, of promoting international cooperation and defusing tensions in various regions of the world. It is satisfying to note that the dialogue between the leaders of East and West seem to have been resumed though in a hesitant and diffident manner. We want stability, development and peace. We believe in the path of conciliation and not confrontation, of friendship and persuasion and not of hostility or antagonism. In the brief period that government has been in power we have already succeeded in raising India's stature among the international community.

I believe I have said enough to initiate the discussion on India's foreign policy. I shall be very happy to take note of other views expressed during the discussion and give them my careful thought and consideration.

Rao on Nepalese Cooperation

BK081607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--Nepal has repeatedly assured India that her policy of regional cooperation with neighbouring countries will not in any way preclude bilateral cooperation with this country in mutually agreed projects.

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao siad this in Parliament when asked about an Indian press report that Nepal, engaged in a foreign policy review, was seeking new direction with regard to its neighbours.

He further stated that the Himalayan kingdom had formally supported Bangladesh's proposal for a South Asian summit conference. The Nepalese foreign secretary had recently visited Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and India for "regional consultations" on the proposal.

Rao on Border Document, Kashmir

BK081040 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The external affairs minister has said India is satisfied that there is no so-called historic document which disproves India's stand relating to alignment of the traditional Indo-China boundary in the eastern sector. The government, Rao said in the upper house of Parliament, is fully acquainted with all the relevant data on the subject.

India has made it clear to Pakistan more than once that it considers references to Kashmir in international forums by Pakistan as a violation of the spirit of the Simla agreement; this emphasizes bilateralism. In a written reply the external affairs minister told the upper house of Parliament today that Pakistan has been told that its persistence in raising this issue in international forums would not help in creating a better atmosphere.

USSR'S KHOLOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

BK120901 Delhi IST Diplomatic Information Service in English 08 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Head of the visiting three-member Soviet delegation, Makhmadula Kholov, told a news conference in New Delhi today that the 1971 India-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was the natural result of the development of friendly relations between the two countries. It is not directed against any country.

Answering questions, Mr Kholov said the Afghanistan problem can be solved through political discussions between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran as proposed by Kabul. There had, however, been no positive response from either Iran or Pakistan. It is the problem between these countries and he did not see how the Islamic countries in general could have a role in resolving it.

Asked when the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, Makhmadula Kholov replied as soon as attacks from outside stop.

Further Details

BK111421 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Aug (AFP)--Visiting deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, Makhmadula Kholov, said here today that Afghan troops were quite capable of taking care of the rebels but was unable to explain the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Mr Kholov, who arrived here this morning at the head of a three-member delegation, while addressing a press conference said it was for the Aghan Government to decide on the appropriate time for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The Soviet leader was nonplussed when a reporter asked whether there was any difference of opinion with the Soviets telling that there was no need for the presence of their troops and Afghan President Babrak Karmal insisting on their presence. He, however, said that many Afghan Army units were still in the stage of formation and needed Soviet help to complete the process. Mr Kholov said Soviet troop withdrawal had been made difficult by stepped up rebel activity after last June's "partial withdrawal."

Answering a question, he did not know the extent of casualties among Soviet troops. The troops were there to deal with "bandits" entering Afghan territory and were "not engaged in any military action. One cannot, therefore, talk in terms of casualties," he pointed out.

Mr. Kholov said he would not call the rebels "mojahedin" (freedom fighters) because they were killing Moslem civilians and destroying mosques in Afghanistan. He would insist on calling them "bandits".

Mr. Kholov, who is also president of the Tadzhik Republic, said he could not understand why India was so interested in the Afghan question. As for the Soviet Union, he said many of its republics had common borders with Afghanistan and events there had posed danger to his country.

He said there was deep sympathy in the Moslem republics of the Soviet Union for the Afghan people's desire to save their revolution.

IRANIAN STUDENTS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE IN DELHI

BK111335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Aug (AFP)--A group of Iranian boys and girls seeking "no objection" certificates for stay and study in India began a hunger strike outside their country's embassy here today.

According to a leaflet distributed by them, they are demanding a special council from Iran to come and solve their academic problems which the embassy is unable to do.

Explaining the background, the Iranian ambassador in New Delhi, A.M. Mojtahedi, told the press that the agreement between Indian and Iranian governments for 1980-81 provided for 800 students to study in this country subject to their passing English language tests and securing admission in any of the universities in this country. The student visas were to be issued by the Indian Embassy at Tehran after these formalities.

The ambassador said this group of students, however, started coming to India last year but had not been able to get admission in any university so far.

Mr. Mojtahedi said that he had taken up the matter with the authorities here during the last two weeks. He had been assured that "their case is under consideration" and would be informed as soon as it was settled, the ambassador said.

As the colleges had already opened, the ambassador wondered if the students could get admission this year.

Student Visa Policy

BK120925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Indian Embassy in Iran has said visas can be issued to those students who have been admitted to Indian universities and possess passports. He was commenting on demonstrations by Iranian students outside the embassy. He said Iranian authorities possibly want visas to be issued to all the students in one lot, whether they had been admitted to Indian universities or not. He said the embassy is willing to discuss the issue with the Iranian authorities.

SHAHI REJECTS INDIAN STATEMENTS ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

BK110456 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that its nuclear research and development program is devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes. This was stated by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who left Islamabad last night for New York to attend themeeting of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination.

In an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN prior to his departure, Agha Shahi said Pakistan has no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons, and the question of any other government assisting Pakistan in this regard simply does not arise. The foreign minister said that in view of these facts, the question arises as to why the Indian leadership is repeatedly accusing Pakistan of having the intention and capabilities to manufacture nuclear weapons, which it does not possess nor wish to acquire. He said India has carefully launched this campaign against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program in order to use this pretext for manufacturing nuclear arms itself.

The Pakistan foreign minister stated that India has attained the capability to manufacture nuclear arms and Indian statements on Pakistan prove India's intention of becoming a big power by producing nuclear weapons. He added that India's rapid progress in the nuclear technology field is evident to all. Since the nuclear explosion in 1974, there has been no letup in the momentum of India's nuclear program. Shahi said India has already declared it is free to conduct further nuclear tests. He said the Soviet-aided missile manufacturing program started by India, to cost over a billion dollars over the next 10 years, will, upon completion, provide India the capability to deliver intermediate-range missiles.

Shahi said that India has rejected Pakistan's proposal that a nuclear-free zone be established in South Asia, that both nations agree to international or bilateral inspection of their respective nuclear programs, that both sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and that both Pakistan and India, together with the other countries of South Asia, issue a declaration of intent not to manufacture nuclear weapons or acquire them from any source.

Shahi said: Pakistan has proved its sincerity; now let India do so.

Shahi also referred to that part of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's statement in Parliament in which she drew attention to the danger arising from Pakistan's military preparations. The Indian Defense Ministry, quoting the Indian prime minister's statement, had alleged that Pakistan acquired substantial amounts of military equipment during the past 3 years, has acquired hardly any military equipment of any significance in strengthening its defensive capability. During the same period, India has entered into arms deals worth billions of dollars with Western countries as well as with the Soviet Union. India will spend about 2 billion dollars on the Jaguar aircraft deal alone. Shahi said India is now in the market to acquire and produce the Mirage 2000, which is an even more expensive aircraft. The recent Soviet-Indian arms purchase accord has a stated value of $1.6 billion, but its real value is $8 to $10 billion in terms of Western prices.

India is acquiring the latest submarines from West Germany, along with manufacturing rights.

The Pakistani foreign minister said India faces no threat from any of its neighbors.

The artificial excuse created by India over the so-called fear of Pakistan's military preparations is aimed at diverting attention from India's program of large-scale military arms and equipment buildup.

The Pakistani foreign minister regretted that India has not found it possible to accept the Pakistan proposal to hold talks between the military experts of the two sides to determine a ratio of forces and level of armaments between the two countries. He said Pakistan's approach on the nuclear issue and the question of arms supply clearly demonstrates its desire to prevent the danger of an arms race and nuclear proliferation in this region. He said Pakistan has made positive proposals in both these areas. If for some reason they are not acceptable to India, it is for her to put forward alternative proposals which could form the basis of a constructive dialogue.

In reply to a question, Shahi categorically stated that there is no change whatsoever in China's principled stand on the Kashmir dispute.

Shahi will attend the Jerusalem Committee conference opening in Casablanca on Saturday [16 August]. He will later go to New York to lead the Pakistani delegation to the UN Group of 77 meeting. He will also attend the special UN session on a dialogue between the rich and poor nations on equal development, opening on the 25th of this month.

AFGHAN OFFER FOR DIRECT TALKS REPORTEDLY REJECTED

BK081130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan has rejected an Afghan proposal for direct talks between the two governments over the crisis in Afghanistan following the Soviet military intervention.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI), in a dispatch from Islamabad, said that the Pakistani rejection was reported in the local newspaper MUSLIM this morning. The newspaper quoted reliable sources as saying that the Afghan offer was made through a third party which was not specified.

The Indian agency said that Pakistan was further reported to have told Kabul that it could not bypass the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference at Islamabad in May on the matter.

Kabul had, for its part, the agency said quoting the newspaper, declined to hold talks through the three-member Islamic Conference committee comprising the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran and Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti.

Pakistan also reaffirmed that it stood by the Islamic Committee's decision that it would meet any member of or representative of the Afghan ruling People's Democratic Party in a neutral country provided it did not imply recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime.

AFGHAN REFUGEE POPULATION APPROACHING 1 MILLION MARK

BK090422 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting official statistics, reports that the number of Afghan refugees living in Pakistan has now reached about 1 million.

According to these statistics, 932,000 Afghan refugees have either registered their names or given their records to the local authorities in the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan and frontier areas, as well as in Sind, Punjab and Azad Kashmir.

OFFICIAL REVIEWS FOREIGN AID, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BK081041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan is expected to receive this year foreign assistance worth $1.8 billion. The money includes balance of payment support from the IMF and the OPEC. This has been stated by the secretary, economic affairs division, in an interview with Radio Pakistan.

He said that the aid to Pakistan consortium has substantially increased the quantum of aid to Pakistan this year, considering its commendable performance in the economic sector. The consortium had already pledged aid worth $0.5 billion. The economic assistance was also being given by Islamic states and other countries.

Reviewing the economic development made in 1979-80, he said that the rate of increase in gross domestic product was 6.2 percent, in agriculture 6 percent and in large-scale manufacturing 8.5 percent. The exports during the period showed a remarkable rise of 38.4 percent.

AUTOMOBILE CORPORATION TO PRODUCE SMALL CARS

GF091834 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Pakistan automobile corporation will soon undertake a scheme to manufacture small cars to meet the country's needs. The agreement concluded by the corporation with Japanese manufacturers is awaiting the government's approval. According to the agreement, 100,000 cars, 10,000 trucks, 2,500 vans and 2,500 jeeps will be manufactured every year. They will be built in the corporation's two factories and will have low gas consumption levels. It is expected that 75 percent of the parts required will be ready within 5 years. The machinery needed to make the parts has already been installed in the factories.

FORMER PRESIDENT YAHYA KHAN DIES

BK090230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Retired General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, a former president, died last night in Rawalpindi's combined military hospital after a prolonged illness. He was 63. He will be buried this afternoon in Peshawar at his ancestral graveyard.

He was president of Pakistan from March 1969 to December 1971.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Ayat on Trial

ID111045 Paris LE MATIN in French 4 Aug 80 p 8

[Philippe Lapoursterle undated Tehran interview with Hasan Ayat, Iranian Majles deputy and member of the Islamic Republican Party Central Council: "Iran: 'Hostages Must Be Put on Trial and Condemned'"]

[Text] Tehran--Dr Ayat, 42, Majles deputy and member of the Islamic Republic Party Council, plays a special role in the majority party. Dr Ayat, a eminence grise whose forceful views and articulate reasoning contrast with the usual vacillations inherent in Iranian political life, can often be seen at the side of party leader Ayatollah Beheshti. Dr Ayat, who wears spectacles and has his hair cut short, listens carefully to questions put to him. He wrinkles his forehead, thinks for a few seconds and then replies in a precise manner:

"Obviously, what we want to attack by putting the hostages on trial is American policy rather than the people concerned. The United States did not act in Iran through some invisible individuals. The hostages in our custody are the diplomatic representatives of American policy in Iran. We certainly support the principles of diplomatic immunity and of respect due to officials from foreign countries. However, instead of helping to develop bilateral relations, the American diplomats stationed in Tehran continually interfered in our domestic affairs, appointed and dismissed ministers and made decisions on behalf of the nation. The hostages must be put on trial, be condemned and serve sentences. By such condemnations we want to denounce the entire system of domination which the United States established in our country and the way in which Washington used its embassy for clandestine objectives. We will condemn American policy and those who carry it out. This is the view taken by the majority of the party, and the shah's death has changed nothing. The shah merely carried out American policy."

The Majles president has announced the formation in the near future of Majles commissions which are to consider the hostages' future. It seems, therefore, that the atmosphere is not conducive to chemency.

Discussing the problem of asylum granted by France to Shapur Bakhtiar and his friends--a question which is assuming increasing importance in Iran--Ayat does not beat about the bush.

"The conditions under which the imam was granted asylum in 1978 and those under which Bakhtiar has been granted asylum now are completely different," he states. "First, the imam represented the entire country and his activities were limited to cassette recordings and recorded messages to the Iranian people. Bakhtiar is hated by an overwhelming majority of the Iranian people. He is believed to be a dnagerous individual and a criminal. Furthermore, Bakhtiar organizes plots from French territory, has arms sent to Iran and foments coups. Not only it is unfriendly on Paris' part to let him engage in such activities but we believe it is a question of an openly hostile attitude. France has not merely granted counterrevolutionaries asylum but has also given them active aid. Such an attitude is bound to have consequences.

Dy Ayat--who became a doctor of law and sociology at Tehran university in 1956--has always been an active politician. As professor at the school of Qom--"the mecca of Shi'ite Islam"--he started his political activities within the framework of the national movement under Mehdi Bazargan's leadership.

As far as domestic problems are concerned, his views do not lack clarity and are sometimes expressed with brutality.

"Referring to a political crisis and deadlock may be incorrect," he stated. "The Iranian Constitution is very clear--power belongs to the assembly and the president's role is merely representative. The Islamic Majles will not let Bani-Sadr exceed the constitutional framework. The Majles now wants a prime minister who would comply with revolutionary conditions. President Bani-Sadr has not been firm enough and on two occasions--with respect to the cultural revolution and the question of the hostages--he was in favor of compromise. If the president abides by the people's will and conforms to the Constitution, there will be no problem.... He will have to submit or resign."

Rafsanjani on Hostages' Fate

JN112024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Islamic Majles chairman Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani has affirmed that anything done by the Americans against the Iranian students in the United States will affect the fate of the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, who was speaking at a press conference, added that the Majles is part of society. Any matter anywhere pertaining to society is connected with [words indistinct].

MONTAZERI SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC STUDENTS IN U.S.

LD111948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, the illustrious jurist, has issued a message in reply to the message of the Islamic students society of America and Canada. Part of his message reads: Greetings to you, sons of Islam. Greetings to you for implementing your historic mission amid these sensitive circumstances by withstanding assorted tortures within the enemy's heartland.

I advise you to continue your resistance and firmness for the sake of God Almighty, and I pray to God for your success so that you will be able, according to God's will and with firm steps, to open the closed doors and to destroy the high walls of tyranny and oppression for the oppressed nations that are subject to domination, despite the dirty wishes of the criminals and their disgraceful efforts. I pray for your success in being able, with the help of lifegiving Islam, to enlighten the hearts of the oppressed sons of history with the light of reality and faith in God.

At present the Iranian nation, after going through the first phase of its revolution, has a heavier responsibility. This is the mission for expanding Islam's liberating jihad. This mission should be implemented with the help of all the world's oppressed nations and with contributions from all liberation movements. They all must shoulder the banner of this mission and this struggle and stride forward with firmness. It is natural that amid these circumstances your role is greater and greater.

It is up to you to explain in a desirable manner to everyone the enlightening concept of this revolution and its vast dimensions. It is also up to you to explain to them and to ask for their increased faith and confidence in the God and justice of Islam, and enlighten their hearts with these facts.

On the basis of the great alliance our nation has made with God Almighty that it will never rest, and on the basis of Imam Khomeyni's leadership, it will mark Jerusalem Day as the beginning of a movement and a new life for the liberation of Jerusalem, Islam's land of victory, the liberation of human beings, the elimination of the enemy and cutting off the hands of criminals not only in this region but throughout the world. We will continue to stress this reality. You, sons of Islam, must shake and frighten the enemies of Islam in their own homes. Should you fail to do this, and should you fail to cooperate together in this effort, they will be able to gain strength in order to humiliate and exploit us in our homes, and this would mean captivity and humiliation in the very end.

I must point out that the Iranian nation, with full courage, sincerity and coordination, should demand that their honorable representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly very seriously push forward by relying on God and the truth and the nature and meaning of exporting revolution, protect its principles and the quality of advancing this mission and the relationship of this great revolution with the world's liberation movements.

You and all students and dear undergraduates should be serious in your studies and research because without them reconstruction, self-sufficiency and the severing of all dependence and finally the continuation of the revolution will be impossible.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STUDENTS IN ITALY

LD111246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to our reporter, the following statement was issued today by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In his exalted name. Following the demonstration of a group of students in front of the Vatican on the occasion of Jerusalem Day and the arrest and imprisonment of 22 of them, the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rome has met the students. At this meeting the students said that while they were being arrested, the police of the Vatican and the Italian police beat and mistreated them so that one of the sisters had to be taken to the hospital because she had received severe injuries.

The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy had a conversation with the imprisoned students, who agreed that following examination by the prison doctor they would give their names and be released. The students were subsequently released from prison after divulging their identities and giving their addresses last night. But since the judicial authorities discovered that in general the students had deliberately not given their correct names and addresses, they again imprisoned the students and sent them to the central police of Rome, to be released immediately following investigation of the true identities of each of them. But because the student brothers and sisters did not agree to declare their real names and addresses, the police authorities contacted the inspector dealing with issue, and the confirmation of the (?parliament) once again sent all of them back to prison [sentence as heard]. These students requested that a lawyer be appointed for them and sent to the prison, and regarding this request some steps have been taken by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Rome. The students have said that they intend to stay in prison for the time being and continue their hunger strike.

The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Vatican also reports that the under secretary of the Vatican Foreign Ministry [as heard] said of the students arrest that the Vatican has no complaint against the Iranian students, and the prime minister of the Vatican [as heard] has expressed regret for the events which led to the students' arrest.

But, according to the Italian press, the Italian police took action to arrest the Iranian students after being requested by Vatican authorities to do so.

According to the spokesman for the Ministry of foreign Affairs, some measures have been taken by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Rome to obtain the release of the Iranian students.

REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE UK EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

11 Aug Demonstration

LD111300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The news headquarters set up by the PARS NEWS AGENCY to follow the struggles of Islamic societies of students abroad has reported:

At the invitation of student members of the UK branch of the union of Islamic societies of students in Europe, thousands of students gathered in front of the UK Embassy in Tehran starting at 0800 today to protest against the attack by the UK police on the student members of this society and their illegal imprisonment in London. They began demonstrating in a very quiet and organized manner. The students carried thousands of pictures of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, photographs of the inhumane confrontation by the Scotland Yard police and various placards condemning the UK police for their handling of the student members of the Islamic society. They chanted slogans in English and Persian.

The UK Embassy is now being strictly guarded by the guards corps and the police. The organizers of the demonstration and those leading it have condemned in advance any attack on the embassy and have placed great emphasis on an organized demonstration.

On the demonstrators' placards the following can be seen: "The attack of the fascist police of Britain on the student members of the Islamic society is part of an undertaking given by Thatcher to her master, Carter." On another of the placards the demonstrators demand that the British police be sued and that the student members of the Islamic society be released from British jails unconditionally.

12 Aug Demonstration

LD120426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that following the demonstrations of the Islamic societies of students in London and their arrests by the fascist British police, at 2330 last night a large number of the Muslim and revolutionary people of Tehran gathered in front of the British Embassy at the invitation of those who have been conducting a sitin demonstration for the past few days so that they may protest the antihuman and anti-Islamic behavior of the British police. In this gathering, which had congregated in the rain, Mr Fakhrud-Din Hejazi, the first representative [he received the highest number of votes] of the people of Tehran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, gave a speech. At first a few verses of the glorious Koran were chanted and then the youth song was sung.

During these proceedings some slogans were chanted against the fascist British and American police and the demonstrators demanded the release of the hostages.

One of the brothers who is a member of the Islamic association of students in America and Canada gave a speech and spoke in detail about the crimes of the American police in Washington and California. He also described the relations between the students and the black Muslims of America and he especially praised the American Muslims, especially the blacks, and said: These Muslims take part in the forefront of our demonstrations.

At the end of the program, Mr Fakhrud-Din Hejazi referred in his speech to English as the [word indistinct] of imperialism and talked about the history of their influence from the time of the Saffavids and the Qajars and about their role in the coup d'etat of 19 August 1953 which was carried out with the collaboration of America. He warned that the British Government should release our brothers and sisters as soon as possible. He gave an ultimatum, saying that if one hair of the children of this land is missing, we will destroy all their interests in the Middle East.

According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY's special correspondent, various classes of people could be seen in this gathering. Also, various groups and classes of people who chanted different slogans participated in this gathering. According to the report, the program of the gathering and the speeches of the people in front of the British Embassy in Tehran ended at 0130 this morning.

PROTEST TO BE FILED OVER STUDENTS IN PHILIPPINES

JN120827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Well over 100 Iranian university students in Manila have staged a sitin to protest against the arrest of 13 Iranians during anti-Israeli demonstrations. Those staging the sitin have chanted slogans: "Death to U.S. agents" and "We will continue the sitin until our colleagues are released by the Philippine police."

In another development, an official of the camp in which the 13 Iranians are being detained stated that 3 students have been transferred to the hospital because their health deteriorated due to the continued hunger strike.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Manila has visited the student detainees. Following the visit, he stated that one of the students was tortured by the Philippine police. He added that he will lodge an official protest with the Philippine Government.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clash on Border

GF101423 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The iedological and political department of the 81st Brigade has announced that during the past 24 hours a clash erupted between units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed on the border and puppet Iraqi Ba'thist forces. The report says the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran responded firmly to the enemy's artillery fire, compelling the enemy forces to withdraw.

Keyhan on Tanks At Border

WA121156 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT on 11 August in its evening press review, carries a headline from the newspaper KEYHAN entitled: "Iraq Masses 300 Tanks on the Border To Launch an Attack Against Iran."

Subsequent newscasts carried by Tehran International Service in Arabic and Tehran Domestic Service in Persian on 11 August were not heard to refer to a large number of Iraqi tanks on the border.

11 Aug Exchange of Fire

JN112035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports from Qasr-e Shirin that forces of the agent Ba'thist army opened sporadic fire at 0800 this morning on the border outposts in the (Khan Laylah) area. Our forces returned the fire and silenced the sources of Ba'thist fire.

NEW 'PLOT' REPORTED INVOLVING U.S., ISRAEL, IRAQ, EGYPT

ID111531 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Bakhtiar, Nazih, Nahavandi and Two Israeli Generals Are Engaged in a New Plot Against Iran"]

[Text] America, Israel, Iraq and Egypt, together with a group of local traitors and hirelings, are engaged in hatching a new plot against Iran under cover of a Lebanese trading company. In a discussion, an informed source revealed news of this plot to the KEYHAN political service, together with details.

According to the report supplied by this informed source, 30 American Chinook helicopters have loaded and are traveling in the direction of a destination near Iran, probably Iraq, to supply the equipment to be used in the new plot to the dependent and hireling agents of American imperialism and world Zionism.

In addition, another news source with access to reliable information referred to the preparations being made by the mercenary armies and announced that these had taken place with very close cooperation from Israel. In the explanation he gave to the KEYHAN political service, this political authority declared that, according to extremely reliable information, the new plot was drawn up on 11 July in Paris. He added: "On Friday, 11 July, a meeting took place in an apartment on a boulevard in Paris attended by Shahpur Bakhtiar, Hasan Nazih, Hushang Nahavandi, Ali Tabatabai and two Israeli generals, one Haim Hertzberg and the other (Rehav Amzi). The authority added that the group had gathered to coordinate future plans aimed against the Iranian revolution, and, according to intelligence sources, two Iranians, as yet unidentified, were present in addition to the above-mentioned individuals.

The presence of Israel and Israeli generals at a conference convened in France by the leaders of the counterrevolution under the leadership of Shahpur Bakhtiar points to the active cooperation of American imperialism. The authority added:

"We possess documentary evidence that the Israeli forces and their American friends are directly and actively trying to plot against the Islamic Revolution."

According to information supplied to the KEYHAN political service by this source, the new counterrevolutionary activity is taking place under cover of a Lebanese (in fact Zionist) company by the name of (Nan-Raif). The directors of this company are in direct contact with agents of world Zionism, and the principal director is one "Shahada," who has agencies in Beirut, Baghdad and Egypt. This company also has a representative in Paris by the name of "Saddam Saddam."

At present, according to information assembled by this news source, by using the company-owned ship the "Amirieh" and ostensibly engaging in foreign trade, the plotters are trying to facilitate the necessary links between America, Israel, Egypt, Iraq, and such mercenaries as Bakhtiar and other committed supporters of America. In addition, according to information supplied by our news source, 30 Chinook helicopters have now been made available to the plotters by America, and they are traveling loaded towards the Persian Gulf. It is thought that they are carrying goods to a country in the region, in all probability Iraq.

The news source also reports that the Israelis have made available to the Bakhtiar group and other plotters through one Michael (Linchzberg) a number of tanks, probably about 50. The same authority also reports that these have been placed at the disposal of Iraq. The same reliable source of information also stated that the relevant authorities are in possession of the names of the group of Iranians at home and abroad who are collaborating with the plotters, but declined to reveal these names for security reasons.

It should be explained that following his return from the meeting at Bakhtiar's apartment, Ali Tabataba'i was exterminated in America because of his treason and conspiracies by a group of Muslim supporters of the Islamic Revolution.

During the regime of the deposed, traitorous shah, Ali Tabataba'i was a press correspondent from Iran working in America, and he was in direct contact with Mansur Rafi'zadeh, overall head of SAVAK in America. Rafi'zadeh was in contact with the CIA and the FBI, and was a sort of link between these diabolical organizations and Iran's SAVAK.

It should be explained that Mansur Rafi'zadeh was a former member of the toilers party of the Iranian nation [as published] and that after he arrived in America, he published the newspaper SHEHAB, in which he adopted a religious line in fierce opposition to the student movements against the shah. In the year 1978 alone SAVAK sent him 8 million dollars in one stroke to carry out the aims of his opposition. After the revolution Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Yazdi pursued the matter through Interpol and the American courts.

SALESIAN MISSIONARIES EXPECT TO HAVE TO LEAVE

AU111005 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 11 Aug (ANSA)--Within a month all Catholic priests and nuns will have to leave Iran. This is the latest orientation of Tehran authorities, according to a message received over the weekend by the headquarters of the Salesian order here.

The message was sent by Don Picchioni, a Salesian priest who is currently in Tehran where he is closely following the situation of his order's priests in Iran.

The Salesian order here has been unable to get into contact with Msgr. Hilarion Capucci, former archbishop of Jerusalem, who is in the Iranian capital on a mission to discuss with Tehran authorities the situation of Salesian priests in the country who were recently put under house arrest.

Don Piccioni informed the order here that the Iranian Government has decided from now on to deal only with the Chaldean rite Catholic bishop and no longer with the nunciature.

According to the Salesian order here, there is great uncertainty over the fate of Catholic schools in the country since the Iranian Government has announced that it may assign the Catholic school buildings whose size is in proportion to the number of registered students [as received].

According to Salesians in Rome, this new attitude on the part of Tehran authorities is a direct consequence of demonstrations staged at the Vatican Friday when 22 Iranian students were arrested by Italian police.

There are currently 150 Catholic priests and nuns, including 20 Salesians, in Iran.

It is expected that they will begin returning to Italy starting next Friday.

UK WOMAN ARRESTED ON SPY CHARGES IN ESFAHAN 6 AUG

NC1000848 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 10 (AFP)--Iranian Revolutionary Guards have arrested a British woman in Esfahan, some 350 km (240 miles) south of Tehran, on espionage charges, a British Embassy source said here today.

The source said that 58-year-old Jean Wadell, personal secretary to the exiled Anglican bishop of Esfahan, Hasan Deghani, was arrested on Wednesday after she had travelled to the southern city to request permission to leave Iran.

The Esfahan revolutionary tribunal had ordered Miss Wadell to remain in Iran after a bomb attack in Tehran on May 6 in which she was injured.

The fundamentalist ISLAMIC REPUBLIC daily reported that Miss Wadell was suspected of involvement in an alleged plot to overthrow the Iranian regime, revealed on July 10.

Quoting revolutionary guards, the daily also accused Miss Wadell of being in touch with the last premier under the shah, Shahpur Bakhtiar, currently organizing resistance from Paris, and "British, Israeli and possibly American" secret service networks.

The bishop left Iran soon after the revolution. He has been accused of espionage activities and his son was murdered in Tehran just three months ago.

British Embassy sources today denied all charges against Miss Wadell, saying Britain had taken the appropriate steps at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

The ministry later refused to comment on the case.

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper said that Miss Wadell had admitted being a spy, adding that incriminating papers had been found on her when she was arrested. The daily also accused the Esfahan Anglican centre and hospital of being a "meeting place for British spies using charitable works as a cover."

Further Details

TA101540 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 10 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] First, we look at the latest developments in Iran. Officials of the Anglican Church in Iran were subjected to several gun attacks by unknown assailants earlier this year. One of the victims of these attacks, Miss Jean Wadell, a 58-year-old British woman, has been attempting to return to Britain since then but a series of misfortunes has now culminated in her being detained on suspicion of spying. Alex Brodie in Tehran unravels the tangled story:

[Begin recording] Miss Jean Wadell was the secretary of Bishop Hasan Deghani, the Anglican bishop of Iran, based in the city of Esfahan. Early in May she was seriously injured, shot in the stomach in a church flat of St Paul's Anglican Church in Tehran. A few days later, the bishop's 24-year-old son Bahram Deghani was murdered and last year the bishop himself, who is now outside the country, survived an assassination attempt. In none of these cases have the attackers been identified.

The British Embassy here has been trying to get clearance for Miss Wadell's return to England, since she recovered from her wounds. However, she was banned from leaving Tehran. But the embassy was succeeding. The Foreign Ministry and the Tehran revolutionary prosecutor's office said she could leave. But a block appeared, and it came from the revolutionary prosecutor in Esfahan.

Mr David (Redaway) of the British Embassy said the Foreign Ministry advised that the only way to clear this last blockage was to go to Esfahan and answer any questions. (Redaway) went with Miss Wadell, but the revolutionary committee there, despite his protestations, insisted on detaining her. Now the newspaper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, has accused Miss Wadell of being a spy. British diplomats have been denied access to Miss Wadell during her interrogation, which the committee said should not take more than 10 or 15 days. [end recording]

BBC CORRESPONDENT IN TEHRAN TOLD TO LEAVE

TA120613 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The number of foreign correspondents reporting from Tehran has been dwindling as developments in the country become more volatile. The latest correspondent who is about to leave at the government's request is the man who reported there for the BBC, Alex Brodie:

[Begin recording] There are few journalists left in Iran. At the start of the revolution they were very popular. It could be said that Ayatollah Khomeyni rode into Iran on a wave of publicity. Now there are hardly any foreign correspondents. Every major news agency, newspaper, radio and television network used to be represented here in one way or another. Now only two of the world's news agencies keep going. There is one major world newspaper supplied by a staff correspondent. The band of freelance journalists has dwindled to less than a handful; the television agencies have gone; and now the BBC is out.

I was told there had been too many negative reports of my coverage of Iran. The BBC could reapply for someone else to come here, but I could not. I was also told there was a new regulation that no foreign journalist could stay in Iran for longer than 3 months. Another official said the rule only applied to people who had reported unfavorably on Iran.

But the whittling down of foreign reporters does not seem to be a concerted campaign. It is rather a result of the uncertainty, fear for job security and lack of direction of the Foreign Ministry. It, like all other government departments, is to have a new minister soon. [end recording]

Alex Brodie sent that report just before leaving Tehran.

ISLAMIC GROUP OF ARABIAN PENINSULA ISSUES STATEMENT

LD101832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula [Sazman-e Enqelab-e Eslami-ye Jazirat al-Arab] today issued a statement regarding the extensive demonstrations held in Arabian Peninsula cities.

The statement says: In implementing Imam Khomeyni's command and in response to the request by the Islamic revolution organization to the devout masses of the Arabian Peninsula to mark international Jerusalem Day, Friday night the sky of the region was filled with the cry of "God is great" emanating from the throats of the devout. Mass rallies were also staged in a number of eastern cities of the Arabian Peninsula. Extensive and [word indistinct] demonstrations were held in [name indistinct] city, about 16 km from Dhahran, the main center of the colonialist American Aramco company. Demonstrations were also held in the city of [name indistinct] near the oil refinery of the port of [name indistinct].

The troops of the Saudi forces, whose rulers pretend to aspire to the return of Jerusalem and who are (?making commercial deals at the expense of the Palestinian issue), attacked the demonstrators who believe in Palestine and Jerusalem and embarked upon a new wave of arrests. The eastern jails continue to be filled to the brim with the freedom-loving prisoners who staged a hunger strike for a few days last month.

Meanwhile, Saudi hegemonists have issued a statement in which they deny the existence of any political prisoner. We firmly oppose the Saudi forces and demand that they allow the representatives of the [words indistinct] to visit [word indistinct] prison located in the city of [name indistinct] so that foreign journalists can see for themselves 100 political prisoners arrested following the great movement of the month of Muharram of this year.

We do not regard it as strange that the Saudi forces deny the existence of any political prisoners because we expect only lies and misleading and slanderous statements from this regime. We insistently call upon all Islamic movements and international organizations to take serious action and make serious efforts to free these innocent people from the prisons of the Saudi family, so that, with God's help, Palestine will be liberated by devout crusaders and that the mercenary regimes, which have exploited Palestine as a means for making commercial deals, will be overthrown.

TEHRAN INTERVIEWS NEW PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I

LD111900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Unidentified Tehran radio correspondent's 11 August interview with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--recorded, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Raja'i, today we saw that the Majles endorsed your premiership. We would first like you to tell us how you were judged in the previous open sessions of the Majles in which you participated and how you consider yourself.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In order for those friends who want to vote for me to know better how I think, I introduced myself with three sentences, namely that I am a follower of the imam, an offspring of the Majles and a brother to the president. I am a follower of the imam, and I regard this as one of the particular aspects of myself and that of the members of the Cabinet. I hope that this major feature will be able, as much as possible, to bring about cohesion among our people, the executive organs, the revolutionary institutions and the president.

I am an offspring of the Majles because I did not do anything in order to become premier, except that the Majles, in its attitude toward me on the whole and what it knew of me from the past, made me a candidate and presented me as prime minister. In the context of the fact that I regard myself as an offspring of the Majles I should establish my link with my compatriots by proceeding from the fact that I am an offspring of the people, for the Majles is one of the rarest legislative assemblies; it enjoys the decisive support of the people.

With the kindness my colleagues have shown I am also enjoying relatively decisive support at this stage. As for my being the president's brother, this is because both of us have a responsibility as elected representatives of the people to serve the people, and I hope that this brotherhood will be closer every day and that all our efforts will be directed toward serving the people and resolving the people's problems--God willing.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Raja'i, would you tell us what programs you would propose at the outset of your work and what long-term program you have envisaged, in general?

[Answer] At the moment I do not have any particular program with which governments usually introduce themselves. There is no doubt, in my belief, that the people have staged a revolution in Iran, given blood and wrested this country and its wealth from the previous regime. I (regard it as my mission) to entrust this country and this wealth with these revolutionary people who gave their blood in the 17th Shahriuar Square, at Sarcheshmeh crossroads and in other parts of Iran. We believe that they are the most worthy people to run the country.

[Question] When it comes to proposing your programs, would you propose your own programs or let the people choose for themselves?

[Answer] No. The program will be formulated by ourselves and with the help of revolutionary institutions and God's (blessings) we will prepare a program which will be consistent with Iran's Islamic Revolution and will propose it to the esteemed representatives in the Majles.

[Question] [Words indistinct] who will be your colleagues? In other words, what criteria you would use [words indistinct]? Will your colleagues, that is, the ministers, be from the masses of the people?

[Answer] We shall make use of all revolutionary institutions, both the institutions themselves and their knowledge, the criteria that the imam has noted and that the Majles has also borne in mind in this regard. The people, the majority of them, have also accepted these criteria for a minister and along which they have moved--these will be borne in mind. God willing, we shall present a Cabinet which will be strictly in keeping with the line of the people, which will have the people in mind and which will serve the people.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, do you not think that the manner in which you plan to work, which, of course, springs from the very revolution of the nation, would necessitate an administrative revolution?

[Answer] Yes. I think you should satisfy yourselves for the moment with the answer I have just given, for the need for an administrative revolution in Iran is something about which no one has any doubts. But whether someone whose flesh and blood have been made in an administrative office or someone who has suffered under this of existing and past administration could implement an administrative revolution is a question to which an answer should be supplied in the future. That is why I choose not to answer these questions for the moment.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, as the head of the government, which groups do you think would support you and which groups do you think you might lose?

[Answer] I believe that I am following an idea and a school, namely the policy of the imam and the policy of the revolution. All those who believe in the policy of the imam, the policy of the revolution and the true Islam will support me and my colleagues, and I am fully convinced of this.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, as you know, there are several perceptions of the imam's policy. In other words, there are large groups which regard themselves exclusively as followers of the policy of the imam. Could you briefly tell us what your perception of the imam's policy is?

[Answer] I (?believe) that you may have heard the answer to this before. The policy of the imam is that which the people have followed. These people have elected these deputies to the Majles. These deputies know what the policy of the imam is. We are from among the very same deputies and I have been selected in this very context. Thus, the matter is clear and specific, which the people know, the Majles knows and we know as well. I hope that it will be made clear for those who do not know it in practice in the future.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much and we wish you success.

'ALI RAJA'I PROMISES CABINET WITHIN 10 DAYS

LD111720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i today in an interview with domestic and foreign correspondents, in answer to a question about when he would introduce his Cabinet and when the new government would begin its work, said: According to the law, I have 10 days for the formation of the Cabinet, and I have held some consultations among revolutionary foundations. Therefore, I will not be asking for extra time and I will introduce my Cabinet within 10 days.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: How and on what basis will you eliminate the various centers of power?

Mr Raja'i replied: In the formation of the Cabinet I will be asking all the revolutionary foundations for their help and cooperation, and I rely on these very revolutionary foundations.

Therefore, what I regard as a solution for the elimination of centers of power is to choose a route through which centers of power will not be able to make themselves felt. If the government and the Revolution Guards Corps regard themselves as two centers of power, this is a result of disharmony. Yet if a government is of the people and if a corps is of the people, then there cannot be two centers of power. They are all from one power, from one force and from one population.

KHOMEYNI OFFICE BANS UNAUTHORIZED CURRENCY EXCHANGE

GF111525 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's office released a statement on monetary transactions today. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: In accordance with a report issued by the Central Bank of Iran, fugitive agents of the satanic regime and smugglers of foreign currencies have long been buying the currency earned by Iranians working in Persian Gulf countries at a higher price than the official rate. This has resulted in the flight of smuggled Iranian money outside the homeland and its conversion into other currencies. This paves the way for strengthening elements opposed to the Islamic Revolution.

The Central Bank of Iran has decided to purchase currency from Iranians living in the area at a rate higher than the official rate in order to compete with the prices offered by brokers and money changers.

After learning about this matter, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has announced that currency transactions with money changers and smugglers is illegal. This is a step toward confronting enemies and Satans. Transactions in Iranian currency are permitted only with branches of Iranian banks. Therefore, we ask all sisters and brothers outside the homeland, and especially those in Persian Gulf countries, to sell their money to branches of Iranian banks in Persian Gulf countries or to other centers that the Central Bank of Iran will announce in the future. This will create another barrier in the face of the conspiracies by enemies and foreigners.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES GATHERING ON REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY

LD111106 Tehran PARS in English 0739 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Aug (PARS)--Speaking to a large crowd of people in (?Alibad), President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that compromise would mean blasphemy. I have never compromised and whatever I have been doing is saving the [word indistinct] country from plots and [word indistinct] the unity of the people, added the president. Suppressing the ideology would pave the way for dictatorship, otherwise in an Islamic society which has rid itself of foreign (?contamination) and dictatorship would not find opportunities to grow. Those who are power thirsty want to glorify [word indistinct] and by doing so make it impossible to object to such a phenomenon and thus take us back to a dictatorship.

"We must be alert and know that dictatorship could only be established through reliance on foreign powers and that once a government finds characteristics of a dictatorship it becomes distant from the public, isolated and thus would need foreign help for its survival," added Bani-Sadr.

"We should not be afraid of hardship and difficulties. Any time that our revolution is threatened the young and revolutionary generation [word indistinct] us of victory and therefore, we should be optimistic the revolution will continue so that the ideology is firmly established in the society and in this connection awareness of the public plays a great role," said the president. "In order to take away chances from the opponents to the Islamic ideology, awareness of people must increase and it is with respect to this fact that I oppose any censorship," reminded Bani-Sadr.

At one point the president said, "I am disappointed with the situation and am sure that the nation will pass all these difficult times." He rejected ideas of those who believe that the nation [words indistinct] be informed of problems, and added that the people not only should have the capacity to listen to the problems but also the ability to solve them. "In my opinion," added Bani-Sadr, "the most serious problem of the country at present is that of dependence. Unless we eliminate this dependence any other action in this connection would not be a reformist act." At the end of the speech, the crowd chanted [words indistinct] that they would support him.

CABINET HOLDS SESSION WITH BANI-SADR 11 AUG

LD112017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1955 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this afternoon. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at this meeting, which was held in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, the country's current issues were reviewed and discussed.

RADIO IRAN CLAIMS U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS IMPROVING

GF111755 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] As we predicted, relations between the Islamic Republic and the United States are improving despite the existing crisis (?in Iran). Secretary of State Edmund Muskie [words indistinct] various contacts have been established on various levels between Tehran and Washington. [Words indistinct] the U.S. secretary of state [words indistinct] has said America has attempted new initiatives, including the (?expansion) of diplomatic and economic relations with the Islamic Republic. He added that the leaders of the Islamic Republic [words indistinct] have made positive references to the release of the hostages.

Observers say Mr Muskie revealed these matters at a time when the important Democratic Party convention--which will have to determine its candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections--is only a few hours away. Observers add that the mere mention of the possibility of establishing relations between Washington and Islamic Tehran and the closeness of the date of the hostages' release will help to insure Carter's victory.

We want to add that (?this is) what a sham war means.

FVOI REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF QASHQA'I TRIBESMEN

GF101630 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to begin a wide-scale offensive against patriotic Qashqa'i tribesmen. [Word indistrinct] revolution guards have begun the campaign by attacking the homes of Khosrow and Naser Qashqa'i [tribal leaders] and persecuting courageous and patriotic members of the Qashqa'i tribe.

[Word indistinct] Qashqa'i tribesmen in Fars and Kohiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad have begun to defend themselves and plan to repel attacks by the mercenary guards. A well-informed source has said Qashqa'i tribesmen have started migrating in order to avoid the cowardly attacks of the mercenary guards.

ADMIRAL MADANI ASKS FOR PUBLIC TRIAL IN KEYHAN LETTER

NC111511 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 11 (AFP)--Former Defense Minister Admiral Ahmad Madani, who was ousted Tuesday from the Iranian parliament "because of his sympathies for ex-Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and the United States," demanded a "public trial so that the people can judge" in a letter published today in the (?journal) KEYHAN.

"Several deputies have said that they would accuse me of many crimes," the admiral said in his letter.

"The newspapers have repeated their charges and printed commentaries," he added. "That is why I ask the judicial authorities to have me tried before a tribunal where the world can see--on television--with the judges on one side and with me on the other and so that the people can judge."

Admiral Madani said that no religion excused the kind of campaign that was being waged against him. Many of his accusers are leading religious figures in Iran.

The former defense minister left the parliament three weeks before he was ousted. He said at the time that the parliament was "not representative." About 15 deputies have asked for his arrest.

The admiral was a candidate in the recent presidential elections and received 15 per cent of the votes.

FORMER MINISTER RAHNAMA REPORTED UNDER ARREST

NC101220 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 10 (AFP)--Hamid Rahnama, Iranian information minister in the Cabinet of Amir Hoveyda--executed last year after wasting away in a revolutionary jail--has been arrested, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC daily reported today.

Amir Hoveyda, Iranian prime minister from 1965 to 1977 under the late shah, was executed in Tehran soon after the revolution, along with numerous army generals and senior officials of the shah's secret police, the SAVAK.

Meanwhile, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that Ali Dashti, a senator under the shah, had been arrested and transferred to the capital's Evin Prison.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER MAJOR TRANSPORT COMPANIES

LD111342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the ownership of 8 major transport companies and 4,000 trucks has been placed in the hands of the government. The debts of these companies to banks and the Trade Ministry were over 11.28 billion rials. Some of the companies received more than (3,600) times their capital in loans.

(Mansur Mo'inzadeh), a member of the governing council of expansion of trade services company, announcing this news today, told PARS that there are about eight major transportation companies in Iran and these have been amalgamated in one central company called "(Bar and Bar) Company" with a capital of 100 million rials. The partners of this company are expansion of trade services; [name indistinct]; Sarebanha; Iran Tanker; Tehran-Khorramshahr; [name indistinct]; Trans-Continantal; PARS; [names indistinct] transportation companies.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OPEC, SAUDI-IRAQI STATEMENT

LD111346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister, has taken part in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

In reply to a question as to whether the world is at present facing less of a demand for a greater supply of oil and whether the major exporters have really taken any basic action in view of their implicit undertaking at the last OPEC meeting, at which they said that in the event of a continuation of such conditions they would reduce their output to push up prices to the level with OPEC had considered, he said: Some OPEC members, such as Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, and to some extent Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela, have more or less taken some action both to reduce their production and bring prices to the level determined by OPEC.

But, unfortunately, two major OPEC producers, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, which together possess about 40 percent of the total OPEC exports, have not taken any basic action either to reduce their production or regulate prices. For instance, Saudi Arabian light crude, which is similar to that of Iran, is at present $7 cheaper than our crude and is delivered to the U.S. oil guzzlers.

Our country's oil minister added: Saddam Husayn, who has also decided to serve blood-sucking world imperialism and international Zionism by damaging the interests of the nation of Islam, is producing the greatest amount of oil possible and is surrendering the oil resources--this wealth of the oppressed nation of Iraq--to the winds of destruction. It is interesting to know that wherever Iran has decided not to export and sell oil or has reduced exports, Iraq has appeared immediately and has filled the gap created by Iran.

The oil minister was asked: As you are aware, at the end of Saddam Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia a joint statement was issued between the two countries announcing that any country which recognizes Jerusalem, the capital of occupied Palestine, as the capital of Israel will face a severance of political and economic relations by the two countries. In your opinion, is this a real threat and will it include oil as well?

Mo'infar said in reply: The raising of such problems by these countries is only a kind of show; the nations rising from beneath the claws of the hegemonists and colonizers can no longer tolerate witnessing their governments--such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia--continuing to have various kinds of close relations with America and other superpowers and at the same time continuing to deliver to them this vital substance, cheaply and in large quantities, to turn the wheels of their economies. So, in practice, they strengthen bloodsucking Zionism while supporting Palestine only in words, and in order to keep the minds of the nation of Islam busy, they issue statements every now and again in support of the oppressed Palestinian refugees and threaten the (cruel) occupiers of Palestine. The oil minister added: If a country is really honest, it must do what Iran has done and totally stop oil exports to America, Israel and other countries in the same position.

EARLY COMPLETION OF JAPANESE PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT PLANNED

OW070155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 7 (KYODO)--Japan and Iran have reshuffled the leadership of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) to prepare for a full-scale resumption of an Iran-Japan petrochemical complex in Iran, now 85 percent completed. Eleven executives, six from Iran and the remainder from Japan, were selected Wednesday in Tehran at a board meeting of IJPC, equally-owned joint company to complete and operate the 3-billion-dollar complex. One other Japanese member remains to be chosen.

Among them, H. Dabiri, an engineer of National Petrochemical Co. (NPC) of Iran, was appointed as new president; Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (the Japanese partner in IJPC), as board chairman and Amir Naser Kuhyar, Iranian representative in the project, as vice chairman.

The board also decided to rise IJPC's authorized capital to 60 billion Iranian rials from the present 22.5 billion Iranian rials.

The new board agreed to work for the earliest possible completion of the project at minimum costs. The both sides also agreed that decisions on important matters require joint signing by both Japanese and Iranian top executives in charge of management and construction.

FOUR FORMER REGIME 'AGENTS' TO STAND TRIAL 16 AUG

LD091255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office announced today:

Branch No 1 of the Islamic Revolution Court of the center will begin the trial of four agents of the former regime at 1000 on Saturday, 16 August, this year. These individuals are:

Hasan Shah-Zeydi, son of Hadi, a retired police officer and chief of the Security Section of the Science and Higher Education Ministry, on charges of assault and battery and refusing to undertake the security of professors who took sanctuary on university campuses in December 1978-January 1979, participating in an armed raid on the science and Higher Education Ministry, and in connection with the murder of Kamran Nejatollahi;

Faramarz Nuzari-Baqa, son of Mahmud, retired major general and one of the important agents of the martial law of Tehran and its suburbs on charges of participation in the missions of martial law, suppressing and killing people and evicting the professors who took sanctuary in the Science and Higher Education Ministry at midnight on Wednesday, 27 December 1978, which caused [word indistinct], assault and battery of professors, suppressing the brave people of Tehran and bearing responsibility for guarding the airport in November 1978, being the chief of the so-called National Security Council, abusing and influencing public funds, land dealing, participation in gatherings for gambling and opium smoking, and in connection with the martyrdom of Prof Kamran Nejatollahi;

Abolhasan [name indistinct], son of 'Aliqoli, a former officer doing his military service, accused of the murder of the martyred Professor Kamran Nejatollahi;

Mohammad Hoseyn Shamsoddin (Nasibi), son of Seyyed 'Ali, minister of science and higher education in the Azhari Cabinet, principal of Mazandaran university, chief of [name indistinct] faculty, vice principal of Tehran university, and chief of the specialists' committee of the Executive Council of the disbanded Rastakhiz [resurgence] Party, accused of collaboration with SAVAK.

The public prosecuter of the Islamic Revolution has invited the honorable professors of universities, [words indistinct], and witnesses to refer to the Islamic Revolution Court of the center, situated in Evin, so that their attendance at the session of the revolution court might be arranged.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF 400 PRISONERS

LD111120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters of the antinarcotics campaign, has announced: On the occasion of the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr today more than 400 people who had been found guilty by the antinarcotics court were released from Qasr Prison at a special ceremony.

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KARMAL DELIVERS MESSAGE ON OCCASION OF 'ID AL-FITR

LD122228 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Babrak Karmal message on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr at the mosque of Revolution Council headquarters, 12 August--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

Dear compatriots, the toiling and Muslim people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Allow me on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government and on my own behalf to congratulate you and express my best wishes on the occasion of the coming of 'Id al-Fitr, to you noble and religious people of the country and to all the fraternal people of the Islamic countries and wish prosperity and progress to you noble people of Afghanistan and the Muslim people of the world.

The determination of our noble, toiling, pure and freedom-loving people on the bright future road of our country is faced with the savage strength of imperialism and reaction, which is making use of terrorism, under the holy name of Islam, but which is in reality contrary to the sacred religion of Islam. They are placing obstacles in the way of our fraternal, Islamic, prosperous and peace-loving compatriots with destruction, killing of Muslims and their naked and treacherous interference in the internal affairs of our country. They want to drag our people into misfortune and ruin.

Compatriot sisters and brothers, the "'Id message, in addition to its religious parts, also has this social merit: It invites toiling Muslims with pride, sincerity and common beliefs to be reconciled, become friends and express solidarity. I hope that in view of this glowing fact, the friendship, unity and solidarity of our people will be strengthened and in an atmosphere of peace and happiness our people will pass these auspicious days.

We totally support the revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggles of the fraternal Iranian people and condemn the treacherous and shameless conspiracies of the remnants of SAVAK and the hopes of the Pahlavis and world-devouring U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its people.

To conclude, once more I congratulate at this auspicious moment all the brave and courageous people of Afghanistan, Pashtun and Baluchi brothers and all the toiling Muslims of the world, including the fraternal and neighboring people of Iran and Pakistan and wish them prosperity and happiness.

Long live the unity of fraternal Muslims against reaction, imperialism, Zionism, and Chinese chauvinism.

Long live peace and friendship of the people of the world.

May the free and independent DRA flag be raised.

Long live the fraternal, toiling and Muslim people of heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Long live the toiling Muslim people of the world.

May the 'Id al-Fitr of the world Muslim be a prosperous one.

Dear countrymen, I hope you will spend the prosperous days of 'Id al-Fitr in happiness, in accordance with traditions, full of peace and reconciliation.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

ID130152 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The protocol for scientific and technical cooperation between the Ministry of Higher Education and Training of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR was signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Higher Education and Training in Kabul.

The protocol was signed for Afghanistan by Assistant Professor Gol Dad, the minister of higher education and training, and for the USSR by Nikolay Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of that country, and the related documents have been exchanged.

At the signing ceremony of this protocol, Mahmud Barialay [Karmal's brother], member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and chairman of the international relations commission of the PDPA Central Committee; Professor Dr 'Abdol Wahed Sarabi, the consultant of the Ministry of Higher Education and Training; some party cadres; representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Planning, higher education and training; some members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul; and the entourage of the deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of that country were present.

On the basis of this protocol the Afghan authorities, until the beginning of October 1980, will make use of the 1,500 scholarships that are given by the USSR for the training of Afghans in the institutes of higher education in the USSR and will send students in specified fields to that country. In return [as heard] it will be asked of the USSR to send 43 lecturers to the Polytechnic Institute of Kabul to teach general technical and professional fields and social sciences at the University of Kabul beginning with February of 1981.

Both signatories of this protocol have agreed that from the beginning of October 1980 the training for (?strain theory) could be started and [words indistinct] after their entrance examinations could enroll in their specified fields. Similarly, the Afghan authorities starting at the beginning of September 1980, from all the allocated annual scholarships, will send 10 graduates in technical fields to the USSR to study at the higher education institutes of the USSR for the purpose of becoming lecturers. The USSR authorities will receive them. Similarly, in accordance with this protocol, assistance will be given by the USSR authorities for the purpose of learning the Russian language at the higher institute of agriculture and the institute of administration and accounting.

Similarly, both sides have agreed that the USSR authorities will, until the beginning of October of 1980, put at the disposal of the Afghan authorities the best samples of USSR textbooks as needed by Kabul University. It has also been agreed that up to the beginning of January 1981, necessary steps will be taken to review and confirm plans and educational programs in all the specified fields of the University of Kabul. Both sides have agreed to the extension of [word indistinct] and have decided that the number of preparatory faculty entrants will be in accordance with the number of scholarships which will be put at the disposal of the DRA by the USSR.

The Afghan authorities have shown interest in the experience of the USSR in establishing workers faculties [as heard] in the first years after the October Revolution as an effective way of attracting worker youths and peasants for the purpose of education and have shown their readiness to take necessary steps toward establishing such faculties. Similarly, in accordance with this protocol, both sides have considered the establishment of the institute for learning the Russian language under the name of (Forshinga) in the city of Kabul and the Afghan side has shown its readiness to provide the building and personnel for this institute.

SECOND 'VOLUNTARY' GROUP LEAVES FOR BATTLEFRONT

ID122020 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] As is known to all, the third People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee plenum, following a scientific analysis of the present situation in the country, decided that all progressive and patriotic forces of the country should take part in the total elimination of the (?imperialist) counterrevolutionary bands. At the front of these determined forces are the PDPA members who are the torch bearers of the Sawr Revolution and its new developmental stage and who are taking up the face to face struggle against the revolution's internal Muslims [as heard] and their international masters.

Putting into practice the resolutions of the third PDPA Central Committee plenum, the second voluntary group, comprising fighting members of the PDPA and nonparty, brave and patriotic countrymen who have received military training and have been prepared for battle following the third Central Committee plenum, left this morning with a militant feeling for the battlefront in order to totally eliminate the counterrevolutionary bands in league with world imperialism, to defend our revolutionary and heroic country against the imperialist aggression, to defend the lofty objectives of the workers, to defend the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution and its new developmental stage, to accomplish an atmosphere of peace and security for the workers, and to remove any obstacles in the way of the development of our dear country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On this occasion engineer 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and secretary of the Kabul city committee, and Lt Col Nur Mohammad [name indistinct], general director of security, made speeches. 'Addozzohur Razmjoy said: Dear comrades, following the third PDPA Central Committee plenum, I am proud that today the second voluntary group of party and nonparty members, welcoming the third plenum's resolutions, is leaving for the battlefront to fight the enemies of religion and of the country and to defend the gains of the Khalq revolution for the advantage of the Khalq revolution and of the country. The party and nonparty comrades who have volunteered to go to the battlefronts are the best example of heroism, patriotism and faithfulness to the achievement of the aims of the revolution. They are fighting for the bright future of the heroic sons of our society.

Sources of the Kabul city and provincial committee have said that in order to better arrange the affairs of this group, Hashmat Awrang, assistant secretary [organization not specified] and Dr Hashim Makhloq, member of the justice and defense committees of agriculture [as heard], are also included in the group of volunteers.

We remind you that the first group of volunteers to defend the revolution were sent to another battlefront a few days ago.

DEFEAT OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' FORCES REPORTED

LD121828 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Thanks to the unreserved help of the persecuted people of our homeland and heroic sacrifice of the armed forces and police, revolutionary resistance groups, and party members, a large number of counterrevolution groups which disrupted the peace of our Muslim and toiling people with their subversive acts and committed acts of terrorism and highway robbery in the country's northern provinces were partly captured and partly eliminated.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Sheberghan, the center of Jowzjan Province: Twenty members of a group of these elements who embarked on terrorism and crimes against the peace and confort of the toiling people in Sar-e Pol district of that province were captured and a number were crushed and eliminated on 10 August by the security forces, including four of the ringleaders of this criminal group, whose identities are: Haji Qader; Haji 'Abdol Ahad; village headman Samad; and (Rostam). A source in Sar-e Pol district said that 13 rifles, over 2,000 bullets, 43 horses and a number of authentic documents were seized from these thieves and robbers.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Qonduz that a 12-man group of highway robbers who persecuted the toiling people of that province have been eliminated, following an exchange of fire with security and party forces in the Jar-e Khoshk of Qonduz Province on 9 and 10 August. The notorious ringleader of this terrorist band, Rasul (Qorka), was also killed during this clash.

A relevant source from Qonduz added: Similarly, 14 highway robbers were eliminated in 'Azizabad village; and, a number of traitorous counterrevolution elements were killed following armed resistance in the vicinity of the Baghlan petrol pumping station while several weapons were seized from them by the security forces.

According to another report, a number of thieves and criminals were arrested redhanded during a raid on the wheat storage area of Khanabad by an operation group and were handed over to legal authorities.

Another report from Taloqan indicates that 26 thieves and highway robbers were eliminated in Takhar Province and 14 weapons, a machinegun and a large quantity of munitions were seized from them.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent's report from Mazar-e Sharif, a 22-man group of criminal and traitorous elements which was involved in destruction and counterrevolution activities with the instigation of international imperialism and regional reaction in the Sholgera district of Balkh Province was arrested yesterday while in possession of 29 hand-grenades, 1 rifle and a number of bullets.

BBC REPORTS TIGHTENING OF SECURITY IN KABUL

TA121533 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports reaching Delhi from neighboring Afghanistan suggest there has been a marked tightening of security in and around the capital, Kabul, during the past few days. There are speculations that the measures coincide with the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. Sathis Jacobs sent us this report from Delhi:

[Begin Jacobs recording] According to reliable sources in Delhi, there has been a marked tightening of security in and around Kabul over the last few days, with troops and police regularly stopping and searching vehicles by day and night. It was thought that this could be an attempt to control the movement of arms into Kabul during the 'Id [al-Fitr] holidays to celebrate the end of the fasting month of Ramadan. The holidays will last for 4 days beginning from today.

The sources also reported an insurgent attack earlier this week just outside Kabul in which they say the Muslim rebels destroyed a school, a hospital and a power station. The attack is said to have taken place in a village called Mohammad Zayyid, 6 miles south of Kabul. The same sources describe the situation in Herat town as chaotic, with frequent street battles both by day and night between Afghan troops and the Muslim rebels. They say the whole town is virtually in the hands of bands of rebels. These bands, they say, are for the most part disorganized. They arouse resentment among the local inhabitants by extorting money and supplies under threat. There has been little sign of any Russians within Herat, but their forces are concentrated around the city. Their main concern seems to be the security of their supply route running north to south. [end recording]

L'HUMANITE: MEDIA LYING ABOUT AFGHAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD121053 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Untrue and Again Untrue"]

[Text] "No Soviet general has been assassinated in Kabul. Nothing has happened in Ghazni." This is the official denial given by the Afghan Foreign Ministry which we questioned following "reports" published by AFP and cited by the whole of the printed press, radio and television. Once again the reports were untrue.

From LE FIGARO to LE MONDE via LE MATIN and LIBERATION, there was a wealth of headlines followed by extremely detailed commentaries. It was as if they had been there. They gave the makes of automobiles and everything. There were no grammatical precautions or use of the conditional tense. The Soviet general's Volga was hit by a Volkswagen coming from the opposite direction "and, as the officer was trying to get out a shot was fired, killing him outright." If the truth is not always conceivable, what is conceivable is not always true. Imaginary "details" cannot turn a lie into the truth. However, it is very convincing to the reader.

This applies to the city of Ghazni where, according to the same AFP special envoy, the Afghan Army's 14th Division rebelled 24 July and deserted its barracks. LE MONDE, LE MATIN, LE FIGARO and the others write that the Soviet air force then "bombed Ghazni and the surrounding villages." The Afghan foreign minister has stated in a telegram that nothing happened at Ghazni.

Everybody remembers how, at the end of July, Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad was "assassinated" for several days in the French press. This continued until the Kabul government was informed and denied the "report." Since then Anahita Ratebzao has appeared alive and well at rallies and meetings.

Argentine journalist Francois Lepot, special envoy from the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, has just visited all the villages around Kabul which LE MONDE mentioned as having been razed to the ground by bombs. There is no trace of any bombing.... However, this has not discouraged the liemongers. They are continuing to do what is expected of them, namely discrediting the Afghan Government.

FUNCTION MARKS 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDO-SOVIET TREATY

BK121358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The 9th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet treaty for peace was celebrated at a function in New Delhi this afternoon. On this occasion Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Makhamadula Kholov, now on a visit to India, was also present.

Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe, in his inaugural address, recalled the long-standing ties between India and the Soviet Union and described the treaty as a landmark in this sphere.

While reciprocating the sentiments, Kholov narrated the background in which his country had to send its troops to Afghanistan. He said they will be withdrawn as soon as the climate of peace is established in that country.

PRESIDENT REDDY MAKES INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

BK121519 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1436 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Following is the text of the message to the nation by President N. Sanjiva Reddy broadcast by All India Radio on the eve of Independence Day [15 August]:

"We celebrate tomorrow the 33d anniversary of our independence. It is a happy occasion when we look back with pride at the blessings of our freedom. It is also a sobering moment for taking a critical look at the gaps in our perceptions and performance so that we can benefit from past mistakes and face the future with greater confidence.

"As the largest democracy in the world, we have by and large managed to run our parliamentary system with considerable success despite the continuing strains. But we have yet to learn the hard way through trial and error how to give a matching social dimension to the economic progress made since independence. Though the planning process has become a part and parcel of modern economic growth, we have to contend with the reality that it has so far benefited mainly the upper strata of our society without the fruits of development reaching the poorer sections adequately. The social ferment fomented by growing inequality has led to serious law and order situations with an increasing tendency to resort to violence to ventilate the slightest grievance.

"After the uncertainties of last year, there is now a stable single-party government at the centre with substantial majority in Parliament. However, the stability of a government does not depend on its numerical strength alone, but also on its ability to carry the whole nation with it on all important issues. It requires the capacity to assess and harness the national consensus by cutting across political barriers, rising above party politics and taking an elevated view of national problems. Success in a parliamentary democracy lies in giving the people a sense of close identification and a feeling of involvement in the functioning of it.

"The opposition has also a crucial role to play in the working of our democratic system. It has no doubt the right to question the policies and actions of the government. However, a credible distinction has to be kept up between legitimate dissent and denunciation. We have to establish sound traditions and conventions and learn to respect the basic postulates of our political life.

"The nation remains tormented by the thought that something is missing in the Indian polity, giving the people a feeling of growing alienation from our socio-economic dispensation. The rising prices and increasing disparities, making the rich much richer and the poor still poorer, are widening the gulf between the few haves thriving on the miseries of the have nots and the deprived masses left with little hope of any better life in the foreseeable future. The irony of our agricultural surpluses has been that the really needy sections of the people do not have enough money to buy the foodgrains available. The population explosion that has added enormously to the country's economic burdens and social pressures has led to greater unemployment. No matter what we do to create more work, the heavy backlog of jobless millions will keep on increasing until we are able to revive our rural economy and reorient our approach to development.

"We are thus passing through a difficult phase which may lead to class conflicts if we do not take timely steps to avert them. The only sensible way out of this predicament is through an orderly social transformation based on a balance of sacrifice to make life more liveable for the great majority of our people below the poverty line. The attempt to infuse undue political overtones into what is essentially a human problem has tended to divert attention from the real dimensions of Indian poverty to extraneous agitations. The country is in quest of a more sustainable social equilibrium. I have every hope that we will be able to emerge form this flux with greater faith in our system if we adhere to the Gandhian tenets of tolerance and compassion.

"When I assumed office as president, I pleaded for harmonising touch to heal the old wounds of discord, and I shall continue to exercise my moderating influence to persuade all sections of our society to adopt an equitable and enlightened approach to problems of public welfare. The government has shown great forbearance in handling the Assam agitation, and I want to make an earnest appeal to all concerned to cooperate in finding a reasonable solution without succumbing to emotions. The greatest imperative today is for a halt for such agitations, which inflame passions without opening the way for lasting solutions. The future generations will not forgive us if we fail to come to grips with more fundamental issues and dissipate our energies on endless confrontations that have no relevance to the main struggle for the eradication of poverty.

"Jai Hind."

COMMUNIST PARTY RAPS PAKISTAN FOR 'REPRESSIVE MEASURES'

BK071243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--The pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) today strongly denounced the "repressive measures" of the Government of Pakistan against the opposition parties in that country.

In a statement here, N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council referred to the "largescale arrests" of political workers of various opposition parties, including the communists. The statement demanded immediate stoppage of the arrests and release of those who had already been detained.

It charged Pakistan with collusion with the U.S. and China in a conspiracy to subvert the "democratic system in Afghanistan." The statement also accused Pakistan of activating "their agent inside (Indian-held) Kashmir" to step up "subversive movements against India and against Afghanistan."

TEHRAN SAYS U.S. TO PERMIT HOSTAGE'S MOTHER TO VISIT

JN112104 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] AFP reports that Mrs Barbara Timm, whose son Kevin is a U.S. hostage in Tehran, has asked for the second time for permission to travel to Tehran. Mrs Timm's lawyer declared that the U.S. Government has approved the visit by Mrs Timm on two conditions: First, the trip must be devoid of all forms of propaganda and, second, Mrs Timm must not discuss the issue of the hostages' trial.

Mrs Timm visited Iran last April to see her son. She criticized Carter's decision on the abortive U.S. military operation to free the hostages in Iran.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON PLANNED VISIT TO BRAZIL, TRADE DEALS

LD121509 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Iranian Delegation Goes to Brazil To Buy Sugar and General Supplies"]

[Text] Dr Morteza Movahedi-Zadeh, director-general and leader of the Iranian Government's commercial delegation, has told KEYHAN that he is going to Brazil today with a delegation from the government to procure general supplies and basic goods. The talks will last 12 days and the aim is to buy sugar, corn, sesame oil, soya oil, beef and poultry.

The government trade mission is at present conducting preliminary talks with a Hungarian delegation for the purchase of 60,000 tons of steel.

On the subject of his previous journey, he said:

"On my previous journey--to Turkey--we concluded contracts for the purchase of 250,000 tons of white wheat, 100,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of cement.

In conclusion, he said: "A quantity of wheat, sugar, rice, barley, steel bars, sesame oil and oil have arrived at the ports of Khorramshahra, Khomeyni, Bushehr and Bandar Abbas and are now being cleared through customs.

NIOC RADIO REPORTS ON IRAQ'S COOPERATION WITH BAKHTIAR

GF121904 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Excerpts] AFP reports that Saddam Husayn has placed the front page of the reactionary newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, the mouthpiece of the Ba'th Party, at the disposal of the criminal fugitive Shahpur Bakhtiar, who has formed a front to oppose the Iranian Islamic Revolution. The purpose is to preoccupy the revolution and divert it from its correct path.

The arch-Satan is thinking of all possible ways to put an end to the mighty march of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He believes that the Islamic Revolution poses a great threat to the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The criminal Shahpur Bakhtiar receives assistance from the United States, Western imperialism and international Zionism. The arch-Satan believes that he can change the situation in the Islamic Republic to his advantage; hence the close rapproachement between the puppet, traitorous and criminal Ba'th Party and the traitors of the defunct regime.

Let Saddam Husayn know that the Muslim people of Iraq will not tolerate the corrupt clique which has sold itself to the arch-Satan and Western imperialism in order to maintain itself in power, even for a short period.

The Ba'thist trumpets spread lies against the Islamic Republic of Iran so as to divert the Iraqi people's attention away from Iraq; hence the Ba'thist criminal aggression on the border of the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, the Muslim Iranian people are repulsing these cowardly Ba'thist attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the aggressors.

Saddam Husayn, who has turned himself into a zealous guardian of the arch-Satan's interests in the Persian Gulf, is pursuing a dark path that leads to the brink of an abyss. He and the criminal Ba'th shall fall into the abyss.

'ARAFAT INVITES RAFSANJANI TO BEIRUT FOR TALKS

NC130817 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 13 (AFP)--Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament and head of the Islamic Republic Party, has been invited by the Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat to go to Beirut for talks on the Iranian Islamic and Palestinian revolutions, according to the official PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Mr 'Arafat's letter was delivered by Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Tehran.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With General Fallahi

LD090352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received in audience Gen Valiyollah Fallahi, the successor to the chief of the Combined Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Colonel Katibeh, head of the second department of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, last night. During this audience a report was presented to the imam of the Islamic nation on the situation in the army.

At the conclusion of this audience, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, General Fallahi said that the summary of the country's security problems and the threats which may be directed against the country and the manner of carrying out security and precautionary measures and preparedness in order to neutralize those possible threats was brought to the attention of the imam of the Islamic nation.

He added: In other words, the fighting power of Iran's national forces vis-a-vis possible threats was assessed.

General Fallahi emphasized that from the standpoint of discipline, training and (?morale) the fighting preparedness of the land, air and naval forces, of the guards, gendarmerie and police, is so favorable as to be capable of neutralizing any extensive air and land threat.

The successor to the chief of the Combined Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran noted:

Therefore, I would like to fully assure the Iranian nation, on behalf of the armed forces, that so long as the armed forces enjoy the backing of the imam and the Iranian nation, no regular land, air and naval threat from outside the country's borders will threaten our Islamic Revolution or shake the stability of our security.

(During his interview) General Fallahi said: The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to enlist a vast group of people as volunteers for a specific time with adequate salaries. The volunteers could then be applied to the divisional centers, as this would be aimed at strengthening the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In conclusion, he added: While issuing the necessary guidelines, Imam Khomeyni made the armed forces hopeful of the support of God and the Islamic, revolutionary nation of Iran. He also expressed satisfaction with the self-denial and self-sacrifice of the personnel in the armed forces, particularly those who are carrying out their duty on the borders, and he gave his blessings to all the soldiery of Islam.

Meeting With Government Officials

LD121122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, at 0925 today, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and the members of the Cabinet were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report also says that Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was also present at the meeting.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Ayatollah Beheshti, the head of the Supreme Court, was also received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 0930 today. He congratulated the imam of the people on the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr.

Meeting With Raja'i on Cabinet

LD121130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] At 1130 today Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i visited Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. At the end of this visit he said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: The imam's directives are [words indistinct] the government with the people [words indistinct]. These were the best directives that the imam gave on the appointment of the members of the Cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speech to Majles Deputies

LD130656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2042 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni at meeting with Majles deputies in Jamaran on 12 August--recorded, duration of speech 30 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: It is not only the Majles which has been transformed from being satanical to being human and Islamic.

Other government institutions--be they the armed forces or others such as the ministries--have also been changed. Now our nation can claim that it supervises everything. I remember many assemblies and I even attended some of the assemblies as a spectator. There was not one person like you in those assemblies, except, perhaps, at the time when the late Modarres was there or at the beginning when we were not there, during the first sessions when there were some members like you.

What I wish to tell you is that it would be a pity if certain things happen in the Majles which would mar the brilliant face of the Majles or which would be contrary to the existence of you gentlemen. I have to apologize for saying a few words in the form of advice. You have no need for advice, but it is merely a brotherly reminder.

In this world we can get to know ourselves, whether we belong to hell or to heaven. If our deeds are based on animosity.... [Khomeyni does not complete the sentence]. There are times when people discuss an issue. It is customary among religious students that at times their discussions result in shouting and crying; but when their debate comes to an end they are like brothers. The discussion does not become a source of animosity among them. They are two friends, yet sometimes one of them upholds one side of an issue and the other takes an opposite position. This is, in fact, an exercise, a scientific exercise which exists among religious students which makes them more capable of argumentation. Perhaps among other groups there is no such exercise and they confront one another to the point of a fight.

At the moment many topics are discussed in the Majles and in the future you will be faced with many topics which affect the nation. Everyone has a view, everyone has a judgment, everyone should discuss and talk about the issues, but in the same way that they are discussed among the religious students. The fact that I oppose you in your views and you oppose me in my views should not end up with our becoming mutual enemies. If this is so and if there is animosity among us, we should know that we belong to hell, because (this animosity will lead to disunity). However, if we are governed by faith, by brotherhood, and if the issues are discussed in a brotherly fashion and with understanding, everyone should express his views, and it is, in fact, not permissible that a person should know something but say nothing. When someone knows something he should discuss it, whether it is for or against someone, because you are people's deputies, people's trustees, and the deputies and trustees should say whatever they can and understand this when an issue is raised. However, this should not be done in a hostile fashion. It should not be in the form of argumentation and animosity. The calmer it is the better, but if sometimes one's voice is raised it does not matter. The voice that is raised by the religious student, however, is not followed by any animosity. They are two friends. Sometimes on a scholarly issue they shout at one another, but as soon as the debate is over they are the same two brothers that they were, they are friends again. It does not at all follow to say that since he had said this we are each other's enemies. The two issues are not the same. When the issues are raised, the issues are against one another; but there should be differences between the issues, not between those who discuss them. They are friends and brothers, but they should discuss the problems which are in the interest of Islam and the interests of the nation. They should investigate them as much as they can. They should express their views as much as they can; but when the Majles is over, they should be the same as the religious students who sit together and have tea together and are friends as soon as their debates terminate. It is not necessary that when someone is against the views of another person he should be his enemy as well. All of us are Muslims, all of us are believers, all of us are the inhabitants of this country and all of us wish for the well-being of this country.

Both you and we wish to promote the interests of Islam and of those who live under Islam and are under the banner of Islam; the same is true of those who are the representatives of the religious minorities and who wish to promote their interests.

Islam demands that the interests of all the people be taken into consideration, and that they be taken into consideration on an equal basis. All are inhabitants of this country. They have certain rights in this country. You are the deputies of this country and wish to render a service. Every one of you is the representative of all and every one of you should think of the interests of the whole country. The best discussions are the discussions of brothers with one another who, even if they have certain differences, solve differences in a brotherly fashion, not through hostility. Of course, I know that there are certain individuals who are very pure and detached. Most of you are like this, and I hope that all of you will be like this. I do not know all of you, but I look upon your features and see that all of you are from the same nation and the same people who live in this country. None of you has come from higher up so that you might have certain goals which are different from national and Islamic goals.

Therefore, I hope that this Majles will be able to achieve a great deal and, God willing, that it advances matters quite easily and that you cooperate with the government, with the president and with other organizations. All of you wish the same thing to be advanced. And the president, too, does not wish that this country be, God forbid, disorganized. He does not want the country to be disorganized. Neither do the Majles deputies wish the Majles [as heard] to be disorganized; because all of you belong to this country; this country is yours. A person cannot act contrary to himself. Neither the ministers who were, who are and who, God willing, will be in the future wish to.... [Khomeyni does not complete the sentence].

All of them also wish to strengthen Islam, to carry out Islamic teachings, to serve the country. All of them are united in their goals, all of them wish to advance the country, all of them wish to cut off the roots of corruption that exist in the country, all of them wish to proceed on the same path. Therefore, there is not and there should not be any animosity. If there were certain individuals who came to the Majles to implement their evil designs or goals that were in the service of the superpowers, then there would be an argument. Under such circumstances there should be a fight, because fighting against those who are conspirators, who wish to disrupt the Majles, who wish to disrupt the country, is necessary and should occur. But there is nothing like that among you. I am certain that none of you intends to disrupt the country. All of you wish to have a calm country, that your brothers in this country have a calm life, a comfortable life. All of you wish to cut off the hands of the aliens from this country--and they will be cut off, God willing. All of you wish to serve this nation. All of you belong to this population. You are not from those higher classes that know nothing of those who are lower, who know nothing about what is happening to these who are lower. You have come from among the same groups and know what is happening to the people who are in this country. You know what is happening to the slum dwellers. Your own lives are the same, perhaps with some minor differences. Therefore, what is necessary for all of us, for all of you, for the entire nation and for all those who wish to administer this country, is to have understanding of one another. If they see an issue which is not right, they should sit and discuss it, they should inquire about it, they should solve it, they should speak about it. If you notice something that is being done wrong in the Majles, you should sit and discuss and consult your friends.

I hope that, God willing, everything will be done properly and happily and that it will be a prelude for the final victory, God willing. We have no fear of the superpowers eitner.

At the same time that we are deprived of all the destructive weapons, nevertheless, our beliefs enable us not to be frightened, not to be afraid. When an entire nation wants something together one cannot impose upon them. Imposition is possible when not all the people want something, when they are divided. If they are divided, then it will be possible for one group to impose something upon another. But when all are united, there will be no imposition among them because there will be no room for imposition; nor will others be able to impose something upon them. No matter how strong the powers are, when they are confronted with the entire nation they will not be able to achieve anything.

Perhaps I said before that once the Soviet ambassador came to me and said: The government in Afghanistan has asked us to go there. I was not aware that they had already carried out the work and then came to tell me after the fact, and that there was no Afghan Government; they later made the government themselves. I told them that day: What you are doing is a mistake. It is possible for you to occupy a country since you are powerful. This is easy for you. You have many forces and you will go to that country, but you will not be able to harness a nation. After you arrive there, you will not succeed. You will face such difficulties that you will be paralyzed. However, they had done something and wished to tell me about it; it was not that they wanted to ask for my opinion or ask for my permission so that the Soviet Union could go and occupy an Islamic country. This is the point. When the whole nation are together, when all of them support one another, when they are each other's brothers, even if the great powers come and do whatever they want with their cannons and tanks, when they enter the country they will be digested by the nation.

Therefore, we have no fear whatsoever of these plots. The view of those who keep saying that a much greater conspiracy is being hatched and that such and such has happened from here to there is in my view not correct. There is no such conspiracy at the moment. However, one should supervise with complete vigilance. Our army, our gendarmerie, our guards corps and the entire nation--the entire nation is at the moment the army of Islam--should pay attention. They should pay attention to suspicious movements and as soon as the nation sees a suspicious movement, they should say something; whenever they notice that in a certain locality there is a movement which is not normal, that there are comings and goings in a house which are not normal, they should immediately say so, and they [presumably the security forces] should carefully control such things. Nevertheless, while all these things should be done, you should still be confident that they will not be able to do anything and that they will not be able to harm this country. Even if we imagine that all these things are possible; even if we imagine that, according to them, they killed all the mullahs and that they destroyed all the believers, what are we frightened of? We will be taken from a place like this world to a place which is better. Why should we be frightened? We shall show them our victory, but our victory will be the victory of faith. We have the same logic which existed in the early days of Islam, that if we kill them we will go to paradise, and that even if they kill us, again we will go to paradise. This is the logic of believers. The person who believes in God, the almighty, the all-blessed; the person who believes in the Koran--his logic is that he cannot lose. There is no loss on either side of the issue. If we are killed, we have changed our clothes and have put on a better suit, and if we can kill them we have expelled a [word indistinct] from the world. Therefore, we have no fear concerning anything.

Nevertheless, you should be confident that nothing will happen. The nation is Islamic and you are working for the sake of God. They are working for the sake of God. They gave so many youths who were martyred for the sake of God. It was not for anything else. It does not make sense for a person to sacrifice his young one in order to obtain a house or to get a good meal.

For the sake of God they came and sacrificed. This is what was in their minds: that we are working for the sake of God and we ask God for our recompense. None of us asks for any favor from anyone. We should work for the sake of God and should ask God, the almighty, the all-blessed, for our recompense, and God, the almighty, the all-blessed, will recompense us, either here or in the hereafter.

I hope that God will grant success to all of you. I am in truth your servant. During the few moments which are left of my life I am at your service. I beseech God to bring you to full understanding and that, God willing, he will either guide the enemies of this country and of Islam or will punish them for their deeds.

God's greetings and blessings be upon you. [Shouts of "Khomeyni is our leader, so long as there is blood in our veins," followed by Khomeyni anthem]

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR ADDRESS ISLAMIC AMBASSADORS

Khomeyni Speech

ID122330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1944 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to meeting of Islamic ambassadors in Tehran on 12 August--recorded, duration 19 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: May I congratulate all the Muslims of the world and you gentlemen who are present here on the occasion of the happy, blessed 'Id al-Fitr. And blessed may that day be when all the Islamic governments and their nations are together, when all are of one voice, when all share the same objective, when all strive to revive Islam everywhere and when all the Islamic countries become united so that they will cut off the hands of the superpowers from their countries.

And now I wish to speak to you a little about the special characteristics of this Islamic Revolution which has taken place in Iran. We wish all the Islamic countries to enjoy these special characteristics and for this meaning which has been realized in Iran to manifest itself in all the Islamic countries, and that this revolution be able to manifest itself in all the Muslim realms so that all the world's meek will be able to stand up to the arrogant, obtain their interests and rights. They should know that right can be obtained; otherwise they will not be able to obtain it.

I beg to expound the special characteristics of this revolution for the benefit of you gentlemen and of those who can hear my words so that you see for yourselves whether this state of affairs is better than those that exist elsewhere. You tell me in which Islamic and non-Islamic realms such a state of affairs exists whereby the president of the republic comes from and is in the embrace of this same people and whereby he constantly and every night goes to the various rallies and guides the people without having any fear in his heart.

We used to see during the era of the usurping government of the deposed shah that were such a person to wish to appear in any one of Tehran's streets the SAVAK operatives, before he ventured to go out, had to empty all the streets and all the houses around the streets of their people and had to place officers to guard them because the shah did not hail from the nation. He was opposing the nation.

But now the president of the republic, who is in charge, goes to every rally where he is invited and goes to every city where they request him to do so and guides the people without having the least fear in his heart.

This is because he deems the nation as his own and the nation, too, considers him as one of its own. They are brothers. The president of the republic is the brother of the smallest person who is living in Iran. And the people are all brothers and support one another. Similarly, do you know of any country where the speaker of the Majles ascends the pulpit and guides the people--and during the blessed month of Ramadan he probably ascended more than 30 pulpits and guided the people. Is there any place you know of where the president of the State Supreme Court is one of the ulema who proceeds to guide the people and where the people listen to his guidance and also where the same applies to the state prosecutor general, the interior minister and also the rest of the high-ranking personalities? I can tell you with the utmost confidence without fearing anyone, since the question of fear does not arise here, that all people are giving their support, all are brothers with one another. Where else do you know where the consultative assembly is like our Islamic Consultative Assembly?

In the past, during the era of the deposed former shah and that of the (?notorious) Reza Khan, the Majles was filled with the Dowlehs, Mamaleks, Saltanahs, Soltans, the well-to-do, the patricians, the proponents of East and West, the servants of the foreign countries. But now in our Consultative Assembly you do not find a single face which comes from this aristocratic class, from this lofty class. They are all from the same ilk as those people who walk in the midst of the bazaar and belong to the same group of people. A number of them are from among the ulema and canonists. A number of them are devout personalities and our Islamic Consultative Assembly now has (?no equal), just as the other government organs enjoy a similar position. Where else is the army so national and able to mingle with the people to such a degree that when the army mingles with the people or when the gendarmerie or the guards corops does the same the people consider them as their own and demonstrates in their favor. This is because these organs come from the same people, from the same group of people. Wherever you look you will find that all belong to the people and therefore treat the people as you can see. Where else do you know that from among the ranks of the people, without anyone's doing anything about it, so many committees, so many courts, so many guards sacrifice their blood for this country along the path of Islam, without anyone's having asked them to do so. Throughout the country this guards corps, these committees, these courts, all these people are serving the cause of Islam and this country. Where else in the world do you know where the nation is so devoted to the service of Islam, is so devoted to the service of the Islamic government, that whenever a disturbance takes place the nation itself takes the first step and renders its support?

Those who say: We want to prove our revolution not only to all the Islamic countries, but also to all those countries where the arrogant are poised against the meek, wish to bring about such a state of affairs whereby the government is not a bullying, oppressive, murderous government or the like and whereby the nation is not such as to be inimical to the government [as heard]. We wish to reconcile the nations and their governments. The governments, if they were to pay attention to and study Iran's situation and to see how the Iranian nation is situated vis-a-vis the government, I do not believe that they would not be influenced by all this. Of course, the poisoned pens abroad, the foreign pens, articles and press, the foreign mass media are all making propaganda against Iran and against the Iranian Government and nation. But you people who are within this country know what their propaganda is aimed at. This is because this nation and government have united. When a nation and a government unite, when the clerical strata, the university strata and other strata, when all other people are together and think alike, of course the interests of the superpowers could no longer be safeguarded. (?Such a government would no longer) come forth to say anything in favor of a superpower.

Should a single deputy, a prime minister, say a single word about the interests of the foreigners, the entire nation would stand up against him and would not allow him to do a thing. We hope that all the Islamic countries, all the Islamic realms, all the meek countries in the world will become a single society whereby from among this very society a prime minister, a president, an assembly and other persons who are in government organizations would be appointed in such a manner so as not to become vulnerable.

Apart from being beset by the United States, by the USSR, we are also beset by certain individuals who claim to be Muslims. There are certain people [words indistinct] with whom we are also beset. These people, too, accuse us of heresy. These people, too, misrepresent our words and then proceed to accuse us of heresy.

If in reality they are mistaken, they should study the matter and know what they are saying and in whose interest they are working. But if they have a particular purpose and are acting against an Islamic country, a country which is trying to create unity and amity among all the brothers--for the past 20 years we have been following this aim, that all the Islamic countries should be each other's brothers, that one not accuse the other of heresy...[Khomeyni does not complete sentence]. Those who are spreading poison like this are, unfortunately, in the guise of muftis and grand muftis. Do they not know that such actions are against Islam and are in accordance with the wishes of the superpowers? Do they not know that knowingly or unknowingly they are serving the superpowers? How is it that they withstand As-Sadat, but despite all the crimes that he has committed, we have not heard any charges of heresy by them against As-Sadat. But when we speak of imam mahdi, who is the executive power of Islam, and say that justice will be established during his time--and in their own books the same idea has been expressed that "the world will be filled with justice and equity after it has been filled with injustice and tyranny"--when we talk about this and say that the prophets were not able to carry out their aims and that in the latter days God will manifest someone who will implement the goals of the prophets, then these wretched people, in order to serve the foreigners or through ignorance, interpret my words by claiming that I have said that his holiness the mahdi purifies the religion. This is very hurtful to us. We regard his holiness the mahdi as someone who is a follower of Islam, who is a follower of the prophet of Islam; but he is a follower who is also the light of the eyes of the prophet of Islam and who implements the things which the holy prophet, may God's greetings and blessings be upon him, has said. Why should they, in Hejaz, in Kuwait and some other places interpret my words and say these things against an Islamic country which is trying to unite all the brothers together and which is trying to cut off the hands of the superpowers from Islamic countries? They are, knowingly or unknowingly, in the service of the superpowers and wish to create disunity among Muslims. Do they not know that they should not create disunity among the Muslims and that it is contrary to the explicit text of the Koran? Are they unaware or, God forbid, are they in the service of the superpowers?

We wish that in accordance with the teachings of Islam, there be no animosity among the people and the governments in all the Muslim countries and that all of them be together, that all the Muslim countries be together, and that all of them become united so that no harm may come to them. You noticed what a great power our nation defeated when it found unity. We wish the one billion Muslims throughout the world would become united like this. If they become united there will no longer be the issue of Jerusalem, the issue of Afghanistan or other issues. If the preachers and kings would let us and would not destroy our unity, we would, God willing, be victorious and the Islamic governments and Islamic countries would be victorious.

I beseech God Almighty, the all-blessed, for the greatness of Islam and Muslims and unity of expression among Muslims. Once again, I congratulate on this blessed feast all Muslims and all Islamic countries. God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

Bani-Sadr Address

LD121814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, ambassadors of the Islamic countries met this afternoon with President Bani-Sadr and congratulated the latter on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. During this meeting, Somalia's ambassador to Tehran, as the dean of Tehran's diplomatic corp, congratulated the president on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr on behalf of his colleagues and spoke about Iran's glorious Islamic Revolution.

Then our country's president addressed the envoys and said: We consider our Islamic Revolution part of the revolution in Islam's homeland, that is in all territories of the world's oppressed whose basis of faith is Islam. At the same time we consider our Islamic revolution part of the revolution of all mankind who seek a life of justice, wisdom and brotherhood. Mr Bani-Sadr added: Some of the Envoys complain concerning our press behavior. This press behavior is a result of the oppression that our people had to bear for a long period, and now feeling free they say or write what they think. You might see certain contradictions. This is normal in a revolution and has been seen to a great extent in other revolutions as well. Yet in our revolution [words indistinct] less felt. Nevertheless, we do not deny that these contradictions are a result of the crisis which existed before the revolution.

The president added: Outside Iran they make these difficulties look worse than they are in order to isolate our revolution. The extent of the propaganda in Islamic countries against us is more widespread. The situation has reached the stage where they openly reject us as being Muslim. I myself went today to Kashan, one of Iran's ancient cities, and visited this city's jail, talking to the prisoners, who number 100. Among them 40 had been detained on charges of local differences and disputes. You should note that in such a big city the existence of such a small number of prisoners is the result of our social climate's health. Mr Bani-Sadr added: The oppression which existed during the satanic era was extensive. At the moment this oppression has been greatly decreased.

The president said: In the Islamic lands we are today faced with hegemonist aggressions and their efforts to plunder the resources of these countries. In Jerusalem and in Afghanistan efforts to dominate people exist, and in many cases these efforts are combined with war. The president concluded: We hope to sort out our internal issues with sufficient speed and be able to support on the international scene the independence and sovereignty of Palestine, Afghanistan, and other places.

TEHRAN JERUSALEM CONFERENCE FINAL STATEMENT

JN122024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Jerusalem liberation conference has concluded its meetings. The following final statement was issued at the conclusion of the conference:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At the invitation of the committee for revival of Jerusalem Day, formed from among the representatives of the revolutionary Islamic establishments in Iran, the following delegations visited Iran;

1. Afghanistan: The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan.
2. Eritrea: The Eritrean Liberation Front.
3. Jordan: A popular delegation.
4. Iran: Representatives of the revolutionary Islamic bodies.
5. Bahrain: The Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain.
6. Pakistan: A popular delegation.
7. The Arabian Peninsula--Saudi Arabia: the Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula.
8. Iraq: The Islamic action organization; the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party and the Islamic revolutionary army for the liberation of Iraq.
9. Lebanon: A delegation of Lebanese ulema.
10. Palestine: The Palestine Liberation Organization.
11. Malaysia: The Islamic (Iswara) front.
12. Algeria: An official delegation.
13. Libya: An official delegation.
14. India: A popular delegation.
15. Britain: A delegation of the Islamic socities in Britain.
16. Turkey: A delegation of the National Salvation Party.
17. Oman: The Islamic organization for the liberation of Oman.
18. Sudan: A popular delegation.
19. Morocco: The Islamic revolutionary youth in Morocco.

These delegations met in Tehran from 9 to 12 August, in the Jerusalem liberation conference. At the end of the conference, they issued the following final statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is the greatest, God is the greatest, God is the greatest. Thanks be to God and pride to God, his prophet and the faithful; curses and destruction to the abominable despotic forces; death to all corrupters and oppressors; let imperialism, Zionism and the enemies of man fall; let all entities unfaithful to heavenly values and belligerent to oppressed peoples fall. Jerusalem is the land of prophets, the source of light and the basis of man's departure to God. Jerusalem is the heart of the Islamic world, capital of Palestine and the shelter of millions. Today it is the captive of the nation's enemies, who have turned it into a base for their aggressive expansion and a center for their plots against the nation's sons, as well as a refuge for all plotters and an advanced confrontation base for U.S. imperialism.

The issue of Jerusalem is not only one of the Palestinian people or land, but also the issue of every Muslim and oppressed. Today it is the axis that polarizes the Islamic nations' attention, unifies its potentials and defines its militant march. If we do not all make up our minds to liberate Jerusalem, the enemy, who considers it his first line of defense, will not easily give it up. Here, on this land, the result of the oppressed people's battle against the oppressors will be decided. The identity of the faithful and of the hypocrites will also be determined upon it. As the momentum of the Islamic masses' revolution is escalating and approaching the decisive hour, the hegemonic superpowers are seeking to tighten their grip on the region and are intensifying their vile plots against the peoples.

The blessed escalating Palestinian struggle has not been enough to liberate the holy land. The efforts of all the nation's sons must be mobilized to liberate it through all available means, including:

A. Escalation of the armed struggle, support for the steadfastness fronts and development of combat capabilities.

B. Effective employment of the oil weapon against those who support Israel politically, financially, militarily and demographically. We recommend the gradual reduction of oil production to exert pressure on these quarters.

C. Employment of the weapon of financial assets in foreign banks.

D. Derivation of benefit from the weapon of clever information and development of efficiency in the world information media against world Zionism and international imperialism.

Islamization of the Issue

Islamization of the Palestine issue does not mean giving up some of the effective weapons with which God ordered us to be equipped when he said: Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war. [Koranic verse] Islamization of the Palestine issue also does not mean sending away the oppressed Christians or Jews who oppose the despotic Zionist entity. Islamization of the issue means the following:

I. To arouse the living Islamic values in the hearts of all of our Muslim masses, so that we may rally around the Jerusalem issue, unify their ranks and consider all difficulties as easy until Jerusalem is liberated. Our Muslim masses must pass through the following steps:

A. They must rally round the values of Islam and reject all strange values that are detached from the nation's essence, such as regionalism, racism and negative patriotism. These masses must rise to the level of human heavenly values.

B. They must invoke the spirit of hope in their hearts and be encouraged to renew themselves and their great potentials and to know that they are stronger than their enemies, if they unite and act.

C. They must launch a comprehensive enlightement campaign through comprehensive information, under the responsibility of one of the nation's sons.

D. They must challenge the corrupt status quo by use of demonstrations and shouts of God is great and create this as a palpable fact on tangible grounds.

E. They must forget personal differences and minor factions and gather around a good Islamic leadership--represented today in the leadership of Imam Khomeyni the great--and they must put forth all sacrifices for this purpose.

The awakening of the Muslim masses in this manner in every Muslim land guarantees the liberation of the land because, first of all, it means the liberation of man from the chains of domestic corruption and from the despot's web.

II. One of the conditions for the islamization of the issue is to attack the obstacles that get in they way of our masses, handicap their freedom and crush their dignity. There is no doubt that most of the regimes ruling our people are among these tenacious obstacles. The concept of waiting for a settlement of the issue through these regimes alone is rejected. Our past experiences have proven this fact. Therefore, we call for the return to the Muslim masses.

III. When the masses move and mobilize their forces, the building of the Muslim masses' military force will become both easy and fruitful, because the philosophy of martyrdom makes each of the fighters plunge into the [word indistinct] of the battle, seeking the honor of martyrdom, God's grace and the establishment of right's glory before seeking easy victory. Therefore, we recommend the establishment of Jerusalem battalions in every Muslim country, which should become a large military base for the masses marching toward Jerusalem.

IV. The enlightened Muslim masses, who are ready for every sort of sacrifice, will be reserves for the military battles and will pave the way for the holy march toward holy Jerusalem, so that blood might triumph over the sword and so that imperialism might learn that it is too small to resist the current of the marching masses. Therefore, we recommend to all that they make the idea of the holy march a matter of enlightened study and prepare a suitable atmosphere for the holy march.

We also call for the rejection of the status quo. Israel was established on the principle of making oppression a fait accompli. The acceptance of this despotic philosophy costs us the daily renewal of a corrupt status quo, which we are called on to accept or to negotiate upon. This, in turn, leads to the creation of a new fait accompli. Hence we say again that Israel must be erased from the region's map, because it is an imperialist entity.

Support of the Palestinian people: The struggle carried out by the faithful Palestinian people under the PLO must be supported politically, economically and militarily. This struggle must be given the freedom to move and to be able to depend upon the faithful masses, so that this struggling people can complete their struggle by depending upon themselves.

Unifying international information on Palestine: To enlighten the Muslim nation and to pave the way for the popularization of the struggle, the conference recommends the establishment of an international information center, with Tehran as its base. The conference recommends the formation of a committee for this purpose.

Establishing a permanent secretariat for Jerusalem: A permanent secretariat must be set up to follow up on the subjects of the conference on the liberation of Palestine. The secretariat headquarters will be in Tehran. All Muslim peoples will donate to this secretariat, particularly the Iranian struggle people and the heroic Palestinian people.

Condemning marginal differences: We condemn the marginal differences stirred up among the sons of the nation by the enemies. We call on the sons of the Muslim nation to be very alert to instigators of differences, particularly the Lebanese isolationists, who are today trying to destroy the unity of struggle between the Lebanese and Palestinian people, who remain steadfast in the trench of resistance against the oppressive Zionist expansion. We also condemn all differences among religious sects, between the faithful brothers, the Sunnis and the Shi'ites, and among others. We call for further solidarity in struggle. "And hold fast, all together, by the rope which God (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves." [Koranic verse] "God will certainly aid those who aid his (causes), for verily God is full of strength, exalted in might, (able to enforce his will)." [Koranic verse]

Long live the Muslims and the oppressed of the world's unity. Down with Zionism, imperialism and agent regimes.

[Signed] Jerusalem liberation movement, Tehran, 9-12 August 1980

RAFSANJANI STRESSES MAJLES OBEDIENCE TO KHOMEYNI

LD130644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2032 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, at meeting between Majles deputies and Imam Khomeyni in Jamaran on 12 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] The nature of the Majles is well known to you, Imam Khomeyni, because a large number of deputies have been students of your eminence and their faces are familiar to you from the seminaries. ..

Another group, which may not have directly studied under the imam, has been filled with your guidance indirectly or through the instructions given by you during the years of the struggle.

What can clearly be seen is that the Majles is a mixture of your direct and indirect students and those who have been trained by the great spirit of the imam. The least thing which can be said is that the Majles is the result of long struggle which has been led by the imam himself. With such a characteristic the Majles is completely at the disposal of the leader and is submitted to the Koran and is ready to completely supervise the precise implementation of Islam's program. Because the Majles deputies feel that they and the Majles as a whole are indebted to the imam for the endeavours, hard work and pains which he has endured during the struggle, they are truly expecting that the relationship between the teacher and his pupils, the leader and the followers, and the source of imitation and his disciples, that is, between the imam and the Majles, will be maintained as it exists today. While there are many Islamic scholars and many revolutionary individuals in the Majles, we nevertheless continue to regard ourselves in need of guidance and we are ready to serve in the path of the implementation of the holy goals of Islam, which are the exact aspirations of the imam.

It is natural that a Majles with such characteristics cannot be without its enemies and in recent days and weeks we have seen many signs of this. The imam is so great that the enemies do not have the temerity, at least openly, to protest against him, but the Majles faces a situation in which the enemies of the revolution and the enemies of Islam may use all their forces to destroy the credibility of the Majles, as they have already attempted. They magnify small issues into big issues. They wish to make an issue out of a free Majles, whose members are very eager to fulfill their aspirations, in which there naturally are some confrontations over some problems and the use of it as a means of propaganda.

We feel that the representatives of religious minorities which exist in this Majles, even if they are not united with us in the line of Islam, are united with us in the line of revolution. Therefore, it is a united and committed Majles which is ready under any circumstances to carry out its ideology. Some examples of this are the appointment of the prime minister and the vote of confidence and the expression by the Majles of its readiness for precise supervision in the issue of the appointment of the Cabinet and the issues following the Cabinet selection. Once again, in the presence of the imam, this Majles, this Islamic Consultative Assembly, which should in reality be the interpreter and the legislative organ and the supervisor in the implementation of Islamic ideology, expresses its readiness as an organization and as one fruit of the Islamic Revolution. We beg the imam to favor us with his guidance and instruction, as before. [Shouts of "God is great"]

DETAILS ON QOTBZADEH DEFENSE BEFORE MAJLES

LD121455 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 9 August carries on page 16 a 4,500-word unattributed, untitled report on proceedings in the Iranian Majles on 7 August, when Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh answered questions.

First to speak was Razavi Ardakani, deputy for Sepidan, who referred to the commemoration of Jerusalem Day, the Palestinian issue, and the incitement of the Qashqa'i tribes by "leftists." Next was Mohammad Hadi Barumand, who expressed his joy at the release of the Iranian students from U.S. prison, and went on to discuss economic matters, particularly inflation. Third to speak was reportedly Deputy Mohammadi from Hamadan, who talked about the recent bombing in a mosque there.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh reportedly began by justifying everything that he had done as foreign minister on the grounds that Khomeyni and the Revolution Council determined what tasks he should carry out. He also enumerated advantages derived from his much-criticized attendance at various conferences. Speaking in general of the difficulties he had to face, he reportedly said:

"Over the past 8 months since I have been foreign minister I have been faced with two great international crises of vast dimensions, one being that of the hostages, which according to the world's great statesmen is one of the greatest international crises since World War II. For 8 months this heavy burden has been carried by the Foreign Ministry, and myself in particular. I listen to curses and have not uttered a word in reply. I have had this burden to bear up to the present. To this problem was added that of the Soviet crime against Afghanistan, which was and is yet another great international crisis, with the main burden falling on the shoulders of the Foreign Ministry and myself."

Qotbzadeh went on to criticize the "destructive and negative role of the mo.la, the radio and television in particular," in the realm of foreign policy, and noted that other countries believe that Iranian radio-television broadcasts represent government views.

Qotbzadeh then justified his decision not to dismiss Iranian Ambassador to India Mojtahedi, criticized in the Majles, on the grounds that he had received excellent reports of the latter's work.

Replying to a question from Fakhreddin Hejazi, Qotbzadeh discounted as "pure lies" accusations that members of his ministry attended an Iraqi Embassy celebration in Tehran at which whisky and champaign were drunk.

Qotbzadeh then dealt with a question on the recent attempted assassination of Bakhtiar in Paris and reiterated the Iranian Government's ignorance of the plot.

On the failure of the Iranian charge d'affaires in Manila to protest against scurrilous attacks on Khomeyni in the Philippine press and media, as demanded by students there, Qotbzadeh pleaded shortage of staff at the Iranian Embassy.

The Majles reportedly went into closed session following the Qotbzadeh speech.

AHVAZ FRIDAY IMAM WARNS OF NEW COUP PLOTS

GF121745 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Ahvaz Friday imam's second sermon at a prayer ceremony at Ahvaz university on 12 August]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters, we are now at an odd historic stage. News has been received from some committed and devoted revolutionary organs in Tehran that America has attempted a new plot following the Tabas incident and the abortive coup attempt.

Responsible provincial officials, committed, struggling and compassionate clergymen and the citizens and brothers from villages and cities are present here today.

The hotter the weather becomes, the hotter, more fatal and more hellish America's treacheries and plots become.

Thousands of Muslim men and pious women have gathered here today in this promised land, the university, which obstructionists are trying to plunder. We should benefit from this gathering.

I am not acquainted with the Arabic language. Therefore, I ask the radio and television network and its correspondents to translate parts of my speech into Arabic so our Arab brothers living on the border can fathom the importance of the positions they have to hold against America and imperialism.

According to news received from revolutionary organs, America has attempted a fresh plot. Some 30,000 guerrillas have been trained in Egypt and are waiting to attack. With the help of God, its third attack will be foiled like its two previous attacks. [shouts of "Praise be to God"] The disgrace it will face will penetrate into the hearts of even the smallest families in America itself.

These 30,000 soldiers are waiting, but they must have a basic and important justification for attacking. This justification can be achieved by creating discord among the people of the country and by benefiting from internal discord. They can achieve this if we are not vigilant. They want to create discord, especially in the holy territory of Khuzestan. However, they will not succeed because we know that Torbat-e Jam will not become an American and imperialist base. Khuzestan borders Bushehr and has an 800 km coastline. The islands and puppet regimes of imperialism in the gulf border this coastline. These forces will enter Khuzestan from the water. As soon as these forces land [they will gain control] of its God-given resources. They will control the artery of the nation's life, oil.

As soon as they gain control they can begin exploiting the area. No matter how strongly Iran fights, if it has taken Khuzestan it has taken Iran. But God willing, the superpowers' plans to occupy even 1 inch of Muslim land--or if they think they can occupy it as they occupied Palestine--will be taken with them to their graves. [shouts of "God is great"]

International differences. I will not elaborate on this because you are all aware of what I mean.

The fugitive Savakists. O brave Arab tribes, brother Muslims, the great Bakhtiari tribe that is devoted to the family of the prophets, deprived tribes who are still in the farthest corners of this territory and the (?poorest) people in this country, you have one thing that supersedes all other things--faith and sincerity. The nation does not doubt your faith and sincerity. The imam and leader does not doubt your faith and sincerity.

My dear brother, the PLO representative, is here today. I had an opportunity to speak with this struggling brother for a couple of hours. We discussed a number of subjects. I asked him to give me one reason for the durability of the revolution. I asked: How does a revolution endure? He said: One reason is the mutual sincerity and faith that exist between the people and the leader. It is odd. No other nation shows so much sincerity for its leader. The leader sincerely loves his people. He cries for the oppressed and poor and persistently tries to compensate the poor and oppressed for the losses they have suffered from the oppressors.

O brave Bakhtiari tribe, brave Arab tribes. O strugglers. Imperialism wants to spread discord among the Arabs, Kurds, Turks, Lors and Bakhtiaris. During the investigation of the files of the criminal coup attempt, it was revealed that Savakists have infiltrated the Bakhtiaris and the Arab brothers living on the border. It is the duty of you Muslims to identify these individuals.

Even during the coup attempt large sums of money had been given to these people in order to provide arms or to compensate some families. Imperialism--America--is distributing money in order to spread discord, and by spreading discord to carry out a surprise attack.

If it fails to spread discord, then even if its 30,000 soldiers in Egypt are 300,000 or the 300,000 are 30 million, the army of America and its partner in Egypt will rot if you show unity under the imam's decisive leadership. [shouts of "God is great!"]

I would like to refer to an economic matter here to show you how they have diverted us. This is something that is not worthy of being brought up during 'Id prayers, but I will refer to it in order to make an example.

Yesterday, I was with the supervisors and officials of the oil industry and those individuals in charge of the army and the ground forces. Our oil wells on the border with Iraq have not been operating for 5 months. Some of them have not been operating for 17 months now. I went there. God is my witness. I cried under the hot sun. The temperature was 50 degrees. I cried for us and why we are not awake.

Twelve wells opposite [word indistinct] wells have been shut down by the Iraqi Government. The flames of these 12 wells can be seen from the ground and better yet from planes and helicopters. During the past 5 months, these 12 wells have been producing more than 1.2 million barrels of oil per day. This quantity is more than the oil which we have. I am being cautious when I say 1.2 million barrels. Their distance from our territory is sometimes 6 km and less, 25 km and less, 6 km and less. These are the distances. Our wells were and are idle. Taking the law of fluids, which says that liquids seek the same level, our territory is a little higher and more mountainous. [sentence as heard] We went to the wells. The land is lower there. Therefore, we have to sink deeper wells. At any rate, the oil that is now being extracted is oil we own equally. In other words, 600,000 barrels should be ours and 600,000 barrels theirs. But internal clashes and disorder....

Do you think the Tabas issue is the only important issue? Do you think the coup attempt is an important issue? Some 1.2 million barrels of oil per day.... This well started operating at 1100 yesterday. At 1300, its meter during 24 hours showed that during 24 hours exactly 22,000 barrels of oil had been produced, but up to 24,000 barrels can be produced. [sentence as heard] Please pay attention to the calculation I will make. Please pay attention. Some 24,000 barrels per day are equal to 6 million tumans a day. Now multiply the 24,000 by 10. This gives you 240 million barrels, or 60 million tumans. [figures as heard] Multiply by four and see how many millions they become. It is an astronomical amount. He [apparently Saddam Husayn] uses our common oil each day, and we have still not been able to operate our wells. He had the backing of the army.

The higher officials, the president and those who are in the legislature and the Islamic council met with the compassionate and dear brother clergymen and with the officials of the governorate-general, the committed and compassionate brothers and the brothers in the oil industry. Our army is now prepared to back us. The well was inaugurated yesterday and today it is an 'Id al-Fitr present being offered to the people of Khuzestan and the Iranian nation. And today a [word indistinct] for the nation's imam. And today a warning to the Iraqi Ba'th government: O criminal government, you are purchasing arms from the Soviet Union with the blood and oil of this nation. You want to help the Americans and kill our Muslim brothers in Iran and Iraq. Death unto you, O Saddam Yazid! [shouts of "By the people!"]

RADIO IRAN DESCRIBES KHOMEYNI'S SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

GF121608 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] other members of the regime and members of the Majles have been assured that following large-scale purges in the army none of them is under any threat.

The leaders of the Islamic Republic have shown that they have not taken (?Chamran's) words seriously. According to unconfirmed reports we have received, security officials move Khomeyni--who will undoubtedly be the main target of any opposition--to different locations every night due to the current uncertain atmosphere.

FVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Possible Attack on UK Embassy

GF121655 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Tehran, Mullah Hadi Ghaffari, the head of the Hezbollahi gang, along with Montazeri and his gunslingers, intends to occupy the British Embassy in Tehran according to a joint plan they devised. They intend to take the 12 British diplomats in Iran hostage and demand the release of the 67 Hezbollahis arrested in London. Khomeyni has provisionally agreed to the plan. The aim is to direct people's attention away from the grave problems in Iran.

According to our reporter, Ghaffari and Montazeri have drafted a complete plan of attack and have laid the groundwork. The demonstrations yesterday by several hundred Hezbollahi, chanting "Death to [words indistinct]" and "Death to fascism" in front of the British Embassy, were the preliminary part of the occupation plan.

French Industrialists Threatened

GF121721 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Paris, the billions of francs transferred by the Iranian regime at Khomeyni's request to Paris, for the use of [words indistinct] have gradually started to yield results. After the unsuccessful attempt on Bakhtiar's life and following the bomb explosion in the house of the bookseller who has the same name as a French [word indistinct] and who is associated with one of the Arab countries, it was discovered today that Khomeyni's terrorists have threatened the directors of five French companies, which make nuclear equipment, with death. These companies are involved in building the Oziraq, the atomic research reactor, in the Arab country that opposes Khomeyni.

The terrorists introduced themselves as members of the committee in defense of the Iranian revolution. They gave the French companies the ultimatum that should they continue to cooperate with that country their installations would be bombed and the lives of their employees placed in serious jeopardy. Khomeyni's lackeys told these companies: In the past we [words indistinct].

Execution of Army Officers

GF121650 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1550 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A well-informed individual in the office of Mullah Reyshahri, the Shar' magistrate and director of the army courts of injustice, has told our reporter in Tehran:

Several hours before last Friday's government-organized Jerusalem Day march, the regime's executioners, acting on the orders of this bloodthirsty mullah, secretly executed 110 military officers for taking part in the false coup plot. The members of the firing squad were all commandos who belong to a foreign organization.

This organization has a contract with Khomeyni in which it receives $3 on any barrel of exported oil and $3,000 for each execution carried out by its firing squad.

The source added: The Khomeyni-Khalkhali regime has never revealed the real figures on the number of individuals who have been executed or killed in the internal uprising since they came to power. At least 50 persons have been executed daily in Iran since the beginning of Ramadan. They have decided that from now on, as far as possible, news of executions should not be published.

Quoting another well-informed source, our reporter says the bodies of those persons executed for their alleged part in the coup have not been released to their families. In several cases where bodies have been released, they have shown signs of torture, including broken limbs and burn marks. On one body the head had been severed and another had a cut nose, broken skull and severed intestines.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR's OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT ON COUP TRIALS

LD101107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the public relations office of the revolution public prosecutor's office has announced:

Following repeated inquiries by our compatriots concerning the trial of Sa'id (?Mohseni) and his part in the [attempted] coup d'etat, this is to inform them that the noble Iranian people should bear in mind that the question of the coup d'etat is not an accidental or isolated case, and that those who are arrested might be immediately punished for their inhuman acts; rather (?the case of those arrested, like) Sa'id (?Mohseni), who was one of the main elements in the coup d'etat, (?should be managed with patience) in order to uncover a bigger (?network). And so hasty decisions ought not to be made.

Consequently, with the aim of assuring the Iranian people, it is hereby announced that the trial of oppressor has already taken place at the Revolution Court of Tehran. The result of the trial will soon be announced to the Iranian nation.

NVOI ATTACKS U.S. POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST SUDENTS

TA061818 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 August carried a commentary entitled: "World-Devouring America Should Be Disgraced Before World Public Opinion." It said: Once more a wave of protests against the barbarous actions of the U.S. police in respect to the Muslim students in the United States has swept our homeland. The will of the students finally forced U.S. officials to release them. By arresting the Muslim and struggling students U.S. imperialism has once again shown the true nature of Western and U.S. democracy to the people of the world. The criminal U.S. police brutally break up demonstrations by Muslim students, followers of the imam's path, while condoning demonstrations by former Savakists and criminals of the shah's regime. Progressive mankind is once more watching the treatment which U.S. imperialism accords our struggling people. The barbarous acts of the United States showed again that one should not be negligent even for one moment in the constant and decisive struggle against the archenemy.

PETROLEUM MINISTRY ESTABLISHES CONTROL COMPANY

WA120001 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Petroleum has announced that by divine grace the hands of the foreigners connected with the oil companies have been cut off and all their duties are being performed by experienced Iranian personnel. For the purpose of concentrating such duties in a single unit, expediting decision-making, and abolishing every kind of excess bureaucracy and formalities, it has been necessary to concentrate the affairs of the "IPAC", "IMINOCO", "LAPCO", SIRIP", and "SUNIRAN" oil companies into one company named the Continental Shelf Oil Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran, operating under the supervision of the Management Committee appointed by the Ministry of Petroleum.

The members of the Management Committee and the inspectors of this company are as follows:

1) Mehdi Parsi, head of the Management Committee;

2) Mohammad 'Ali Sha'bani, business manager;

3) Mohammad Reza Amin, assistant business manager and alternate member of the Management Committee;

4) Mohammad Pezhman, operations manager;

5) Mehdi Payani, services manager;

6) Farhang 'Fuhi' Yazdi, engineering and technical services manager;

7) Seyyed Esma'il Bani-Sadr, alternate member of the Management Committee;

8) Mohammad Irvani, principal inspector; and

9) Morteza Pakyari, alternate inspector.

The spokesman added that from this date the management of all affairs of the former dependent companies will be under the supervision of the new Management Committee which is empowered to take measures to register the charters of new companies, contract operations of dependent companies, create an executive organization, and to transport and transfer personnel.

JOBLESS TRUCKERS PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

WA090024 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Jobless truckers congregated before the Prime Ministry office here demanding a hearing from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on their plight early this week.

Two officials from the presidential office came forward to speak to the truckers but they refused any discussions with them, saying they would like to meet directly with President Bani-Sadr himself to present their problems. The Persian daily BAMDAD, carrying the report yesterday, said the truckers were on the premises up to late Saturday night.

A few of the drivers interviewed are reported to have said that they had been jobless for several months now and some of them for nearly 16 months. [paragraph continues]

A spokesman for the truckers said they had made several appeals to officials to provide them with jobs but they had gone unheeded. "We have gathered here so that our grievances will now have a hearing," he said.

Another of the truckers said that they had a difficult time supporting their families with the added burden of price increases on their daily necessities and all their savings expended on them.

He said that there were nearly 1,000 trucks lying idle in various garages around Tehran which the government was not putting to use, despite the fact that there was a dearth of trucks for bringing in goods from the ports in the country to the central areas.

The government should formulate proper plans for the transport sector in the government and this will at the same time help provide jobless truckers with jobs, he said.

PARTY ORGAN CALLS GUARDS CORPS BACKBONE OF REVOLUTION

WA121223 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The morning daily JOMHURI-E ESLAMI lead article recently pointed out that weakening of the revolutionary foundation prepares the ground for counterrevolution and the success of the revolution depends on strengthening institutions such as the revolutionary committees. Thousands of committed youths have been safeguarding the revolution day and night under the most difficult conditions and have been thwarting numerous plots of the counterrevolutionaries.

The performance of the revolutionary guards in the past seventeen months is a proof to their degree of sacrifice and is indicative of their effort to protect the revolution from any diversion. Imam Khomeyni has taken every opportunity to provide guidance for strengthening of these revolutionary organizations. The statement of the imam who once said: "In absence of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, there would have been no Iran," clarifies the status of the corps.

Personnel of the revolutionary corps are the most committed revolutionary youths, who come from poor families and they are the ones who have welcomed greatest dangers so that the banner of Islam is upheld. Plots in various parts of the country have been put down by members of the corps and they have played the greatest role in the continuation of the revolution. There is no doubt that the army has also played an important role in thwarting the plots but, at the same time, it is clear that the army has not yet been purged, said the article.

Another revolutionary institution which has done a great deal for the revolution is the reconstruction crusade, members of which have been working in the remotest parts of the country. What the crusade has achieved during a period of 10 months, the toppled regime was unable to achieve in many years. Members of the crusade have helped villagers in building homes creating public facilities and doing the harvest. However, ever since the revolution, certain people knowingly or unknowingly have attacked these self-created revolutionary bodies stated the article.

The article concluded by saying that success of the revolution depends on these revolutionary bodies and everybody should use his efforts in strengthening these organizations and if some people intend to weaken them, their faith in the revolution should be doubted.

Commenting on the recent coup conspiracy the morning daily SOBH-E AZADEGAN in an editorial said that once again the plot of imperialism and its agents in the region and Iran was thwarted with the help of God and alertness of the revolutionary guards. [paragraph continues]

However, there are some who unfortunately try to create the impression that uncovering of the coup d'etat conspiracy was done by them and they were the ones who had the initiative of action. Also efforts are being made to induce the public to believe that the coup was launched against them rather than the Islamic Republic.

This way of dealing with the issue is not the right one. It should be remembered that usually animosity of imperialism is not against a particular person and that the Islamic Republic does not rely on a single person for its existence. The Islamic Republic has been formed through the efforts of Iranian masses and the self-sacrifice of thousands of lives and still efforts of the masses is needed for its advance and survival. On the face of this fact, it is not correct to create the assumption that the plot was staged against certain individuals.

In the opinion of the newspaper, imperialism fears masses, millions of whom are united around one objective. Imperialism is fearsome of the Imam whose message takes millions of people to the streets. It also fears the students following the line of the imam who revealed its espionage activities and it fears the revolutionary organizations such as the Revolutionary Guards Corps.

In its leading article the financial daily BOURSE said that despite all efforts of imperialist industrial countries the price of oil would continue to increase. In the past several years these countries have done their best to prevent oil price hikes but now they have realized that as long as inflation exists the price of oil will follow an upward trend.

For some time the industrial world tried to blame the world inflation on oil producing countries but impartial economic experts of these same countries upon their studies have revealed that only a small part of the world inflation is created by the increase in price of oil and that the main reason behind it is the decadence of economic system of industrial countries.

The oil producing countries have repeatedly stated that the intention behind the oil price hikes is to offset the ever-increasing inflation rate, as a result of which the oil revenues have lost their purchasing power.

IRAN AIR PLANNING FLIGHTS TO USSR, SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

WA121424 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Iran Air can have regular flights to the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries if the government gives its consent, according to Dr Syed Esfahani, the chairman of state-owned air line.

Speaking to the official PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Dr Esfahani further noted that despite difficulties in getting hold of spare parts, the maintenance standard of the Iran Air was above the current international standards.

He also said that the number of passengers travelling by Iran Air has dropped some 20 per cent in comparison with this time last year, "which of course represents the social, economic and political changes brought about by the revolution."

"The other reason is," said Esfahani, "the negative propaganda about Iran Air."

Dr Esfahani pointed out that Iran Air flights would be expanded in the near future" and if the government gives its approval we can even have regular flights to Socialist countries."

He further added that regular flights to Libya and Algeria would start in the near future.

Asked about delays faced by passengers on Iran Air flights, Esfahani replied that such delays were due to circumstances "beyond our control, since the procedures related to customs and airport officials are in the hands of the government and not us."

He said that the company was taking considerable losses since the price of tickets on domestic flights were the same as 8 years ago which was not economical "but the Revolution Council rejected our demand for an increase in the price of our tickets."

Esfahani concluded by saying that further purges would be made within Iran Air. Some 300 employees of the company have already been purged because of their connection with the former regime.

AYATOLLAH'S DAUGHTER DECRIES STONING

WA120147 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Stoning of women on charges of adultry is not only a direct attack on the social position of women in Islamic society but also a good excuse in the hands of counter-revolutionaries and Islam's enemies for criticizing our revolution, says Azam Taleqani.

Chador-clad Azam Taleqani, who is presently a member of the Islamic Majles in a communique published in several Persian language dailies yesterday, warned the authorities that should such un-Islamic actions continue in future "the committed women would resort to proper actions."

Not only the late Ayatollah Taleqani but also members of his family are famous for their liberterian ideas and convictions and Azam Taleqani's recent criticism of the incident must be regarded as continuation of this liberterianism.

"Adultry," said the communique, "was a left-over from the culture of domination prevalent under the former regime."

"At a time when true Islamic values should blossom in our society we are witnessing a situation in which these values are represented to the international opinion in a topsy-turvy manner."

"Our people have the right to ask," continued the communique, "which one of the true Islamic values have been implemented in our post-revolutionary society that such un-Islamic action takes place under the name of Islam?"

"What is so disgusting here is the fact that our radio and television so easily disregard the incident, while our enemies in foreign countries use this incident as a negative point against our revolution," said the communique.

Azam Taleqani, who is also a member of the Society of Islamic Revolution Women, left for Copenhagen Saturday to attend an international conference on women.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 159 14 August 1980

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ARREST OF 'REACTIONARY' ELEMENTS REPORTED

LD131940 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] However much the mean and antihuman acts of forces connected with international and regional reaction--who are trying to destroy the gains of Afghanistan's workers and who oppose the Sawr Revolution--increase, the sincere patriot feelings of our militant youths, who are for the progress and independence of their country, will increase to the same extent.

These lackeys of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Israeli Zionism and the region's reactionary circles [words indistinct] engage in terrorism, antihuman acts and various kinds of destruction. They confront our religious people while they are fulfilling their religious functions. These enemies of the sacred religion of Islam who most assuredly are deprived of the forgiveness of God Almighty, yesterday martyred a person in Aibak, the capital of Samangan Province, who, having completed his 'Id prayer at the congregational mosque, was on his way home.

A spokesman of the Samangan security forces has reported that in the course of a confrontation with a group of [words indistinct] have been captured and were handed over to the (?authorities). One of the captured, (Abdol Rahim), the son of (Haji Sayyed Gul), is a resident of the village of (Landi Kot) near the capital of Samangan. One machinegun and incriminating documents were taken from him.

The spokesman added that a search is in progress for other members of this destructive band who escaped.

Also, according to a BAKHTIAR correspondent's report from Gonduz Province, yesterday three terrorists and instigators who wanted to create disquiet in the city of Gonduz were captured by party activists and volunteer fighters. These wicked persons and servants of imperialism wanted to harm one of the party activists who was busy preserving the peace, but in the armed confrontation between the criminal band and party activists and resistance groups of the revolution, two of the criminals were killed.

15 FAMILIES RETURN TO KONARHA PROVINCE

LD132132 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] A BAKHTIAR correspondent reports from Konarha Province that 15 more families who were forced to leave their homes have returned to resume a normal life.

These compatriots were warmly welcomed back by the provincial secretary, the governor, a number of party and government personnel and a large number of the noble people of that area. Representatives of these families talked about their (?lives) and expressed happiness over the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to give them the opportunity to return. They promised to help maintain a quiet and peaceful life in the area and totally eliminate the enemies of the revolution.

AFP: KABUL AIRPORT AUTHORITIES HALT ISSUANCE OF VISAS

BK131646 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Aug (AFP)--Authorities at the Kabul international airport have stopped issuing visas, a journalist who arrived here today from the Afghan capital said.

The step was taken following reports of journalists obtaining visas at the airport posing as teachers, tourists, businessmen or carpet dealers.

It was difficult for the authorities to screen applications at the airport. Consequently very few travellers were denied visas.

In February last, the airlines offices here were told not to issue tickets without a valid visa. However, the restriction was withdrawn following protests by Indian businessmen.

UK CORRESPONDENT CONFIRMS DESTRUCTION OF SOVIET DEPOT

LD131205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Kabul correspondent report: "Russian Oil Depot Destroyed by Afghan Guerrillas"]

[Text] Moslem rebels in Afghanistan have blown up the main Russian oil depot at Pol-e Desh Khomri, 230 miles along the main highway between Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif, which is 100 miles north of the heavily guarded Salang pass.

Although the raid took place a fortnight ago, the Russians have not broken their silence. A visit to the site shows the burnt-out shells of a dozen oil-storage tanks with markings which are not legible but which could be "50,000 gallons."

According to local people the oil depot burned for three days and nights and the fire was visible for scores of miles around, lighting up the sky well over the Hindu Kush mountain range.

It is now known that the terrible loss to Russian oil supplies was the work of a single mujahid, who is reported to have escaped into the night after setting off his charge.

According to the Moslems in the area there were celebrations and great rejoicings at the blow they had struck at the main Russian oil depot half-way from the Oxus River to the Afghan capital, Kabul.

As a result of this blow to Russian logistical arrangements the whole of Afghanistan was put on undeclared petrol and oil rationing.

Whereas vehicle owners were promised six litres of petrol a day (about one and a third gallons), they were lucky if they received three litres.

This resulted in a hugely profitable black market. Taxis in Kabul immediately put up their rates by 100 percent, and there were many who kept their cars off the road and sold their daily share of petrol in the black market.

It took the Russians a good few days before they were able to rush urgently required fuel into Afghanistan, and this time without the facility of a halfway storage depot.

Last Sunday a Russian oil convoy of 150 oil tankers and heavy vehicles reached the southern city of Jalalabad only to find no iced drinks available because the Jalalabad power house had been knocked out again by the mojahedin. The temperature in Jalalabad is over 100 deg. F at this time of the year.

The citizens cursed the Russians for their sufferings in the oppressive heat, especially in the Moslem holy month of fasting called Ramadan.

The Russian convoy, as I saw it pass Kabul, was an easy target for any Afghan sniper, but evidently the Afghan rebels had not expected it.

Perhaps because of lack of supplies resulting from the blowing-up of their main oil depot, the Russians transferred their small flight of five MiG-21s from Jalalabad to their main base at Bagram, 20 miles or so east of Kabul.

But they still kept their fleet of 60 helicopter gunships in Jalalabad, protected by a ring of T-72 tanks in their dugouts with guns trained on the city.

BBC REPORTS INCREASE IN SOVIET SECURITY MEASURES

TA131554 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Our first dispatch concerns the latest news from Afghanistan. After spending the past 6 days there, Mark Tully arrived back in India this morning, and he reports continued rebel activity and the consequent stepping up of security precautions by Soviet troops in and around the capital, Kabul.

[Begin Tully recording] As I drove down the main road to Pakistan and the east I passed two different Soviet armored emplacements, both well within the city limits. Military experts believe the emplacements are intended to block tanks from the Afghan armored garrison of Pol-e Charki on the outskirts of the city, where a brigade commander recently tried to move his tanks without permission. I also drove down the road to Lowgar and was stopped by tanks with their guns facing in all four directions. Again on the road to the golf links I saw young Russian soldiers manning howitzers pointing at an Afghan garrison. The entire capital is surrounded by Soviet armor, artillery and mortars. Inside the capital traffic moving around after dark is regularly searched, sometimes by police, sometimes by Afghan soldiers and sometimes even by Soviet troops.

Soviet authorities appear to be afraid of two things: The first is the possibility of another mutiny by Afghan troops, either near or inside the capital; the second is rebels infiltrating the city, as they have done in Herat in the south where the older parts of the city are no-go areas for the authorities.

Rebel activities have come much nearer to the city. While I was there there was one incident in a park some 11 kilometers outside Kabul just off the main road to the north which is crucial to Russian supplies. Rebels fired on Soviet soldiers who were picking vegetables, and Soviet tanks were brought up and fired into the mountains surrounding the park. An Afghan soldier pointed out the tank tracks to me the next day. Two days earlier two military buses coming down the same road from the key military airbase of Bagram were fired on.

Within the capital itself, however, the increased security seems to have reduced the nightly gun battles mainly between the two factions of President Babrak Karmal's party. Shops and businesses are open and there is no sign of rebel activity. Mark Tully, BBC Delhi. [end recording]

REDDY RECEIVES TANZANIAN ENVOY, COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN

BK121537 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1448 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy voiced his opposition on August 12 to militarisation of the Indian Ocean, reports PTI. "Such militarisation only increases tension in the region and hampers efforts of countries concerned in the area to work towards betterment of their peoples," he said. Welcoming the new Tanzanian high commissioner, Mahummad Ali Foum, who presented his credentials at Rashtrapati Bhavan on August 12, Reddy said: "India and Tanzania are dedicated members of the nonaligned movement and have worked for the unity of this movement and to see that it remains true to its cherished principles.

The president expressed the hope that those powers who have engaged in military activities in the Indian Ocean and whose rivalry in this regard only militates against the United Nations declaration will make all efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence.

Expressing happiness over the extensive economic and technical cooperation between India and Tanzania, he said these could be further expanded, and offered to share India's experience in economic planning and development.

GANDHI GREETS HAQ ON PAKISTAN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK140415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has sent a message of greetings to Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq on the occasion of the Independence Day of that country. Extending her best wishes for the continued prosperity of the people of Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi expressed confidence that relations between the two countries will continue to develop further for the mutual benefit of the peoples.

GANDHI ADDRESSES CONGRESS-I ON ASSAM, OTHER ISSUES

BK121617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated the government's keenness in solving the foreign nationals problem in Assam within the framework of the constitution.

Addressing the general body meeting of the Congress-I Party in Parliament in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi regretted that some vested interests are creating hinderances in the government's efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem. Some people want solution even before coming to the negotiation table, she added.

Newly elected secretaries (K.L. Kappa), Prakash Mehrotra and K.B. Singhdeo, who briefed newsmen, said that the prime minister also made a reference in her speech to the Baghpat [rape] incident. She said resorting to fast until death does not help solve any problem. Mrs Gandhi pointed out that the fasts undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi were on a higher level. Unfortunately, it is now being misused to make political capital.

She assured members that the government is trying to plug loopholes in the present law to insure stringent action against those who commit social crimes.

Referring to the price rise, the prime minister stressed the need for observing austerity in the use of consumer goods. She felt that sugar available on ration cards is sufficient. Those who want extra sugar should not complain about high cost. Every effort should be made to bring down the prices with the cooperation of the people, Mrs Gandhi added.

24 KILLED IN 13 AUG MORADABAD RIOTING

BK131616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The Uttar Pradesh government has ordered a judicial inquiry into a clash in Moradabad this morning in which 15 people were killed. The town has been placed under indefinite curfew. The state chief minister Bishwanath Pratap Singh told a news conference in Lucknow this evening that the situation is under control. He said the state government is determined to maintain law and order and communal amity. He has appealed to the people not to give credence to rumors circulated by mischievous elements. The army has been alerted to help the local authorities if need be.

The trouble began when cattle strayed into a ground where 'Id prayers were being offered. There was a commotion and when police tried to restore order stones were pelted and someone from the crowd fired on the police. Three police personnel were killed while several police officers sustained injuries. The injured include the senior superintendent of police.

(?During the) incident of violence a police outpost was set on fire. The police resorted to firing to restore order. Two senior ministers of the Uttar Pradesh government, Abdul Rahman Nashtar and Jagdish Prasad, are rushing to Moradabad immediately for an on the spot study and to help the authorities in containing the situation. Police reinforcements have also been rushed.

A spokesman of the Border Security Force [BSF] said in New Delhi this evening that four companies of the BSF have been sent to Moradabad to help the local authorities in dealing with the situation.

A report just received says the death toll in the Moradabad incident has risen to 24. One policeman is missing. About 65 persons, including 15 police personnel, were injured.

Return of Order

BK140319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Latest reports from Moradabad say that the town is generally quiet after yesterday's clash. Joint peace committees of different communities have been formed and mobile vans fitted with loudspeakers are appealing to the people to maintain peace. Police reinforcements have arrived for intensive patrolling in the troubled areas. Army units have also been rushed to help the police if necessary.

Maulana Syed Ahmed Hashmi [Muslim religious leader] in a statement has appealed to the citizens of Moradabad to maintain peace and harmony.

As reported earlier, the death toll is estimated at 24. This includes three police personnel. The Uttar Pradesh government yesterday ordered a judicial inquiry into the clash. The town has been placed under indefinite curfew.

The city has been divided into nine sectors and each sector has been put under the control of a magistrate for maintaining law and order.

Ministerial Inquiry

BK140910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The situation continues to be peaceful in Moradabad, the scene of yesterday's violent incident. However, curfew has been extended in the city as a precautionary measure till 0700 tomorrow.

An official spokesman said in Lucknow today that there has been no fresh incident since yesterday afternoon. He said that police patrolling is being continued in the troubled areas. Prime Minister Gandhi has been in close touch with the Union Home Ministry and the Uttar Pradesh government about the developments in Moradabad. Home Minister Zail Singh and Minister of State for Railway Jaffer Sherif have left New Delhi for an on-the-spot study of the situation there. Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh is also going to Moradabad today.

The spokesman said that 2 more bodies--one of a municipal officer and the other of a missing policeman, victims of yesterday's violence--were recovered today, raising the death toll to 26. The number of the injured has gone up to 93, including 32 policemen. The condition of the 17 injured policemen was said to be serious.

CURFEW REIMPOSED IN PARTS OF AHMEDABAD

BK131619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] In Ahmedabad, curfew has been reimposed in the disturbed area until 0500 tomorrow morning. The curfew which was clamped in parts of central Ahmedabad last night, was lifted at 0500 today. The curfew was reimposed following some minor incidents in the area.

EDITORIAL URGES GOVERNMENT TO ACT IN KASHMIR

BK140811 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 9 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Curb This Menace"]

[Text] Confusion over who exactly has been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir should not obscure the real nature of the danger in that sensitive state posed by the Jam'iat-e Eslami and its militant students' wing, the Jam'iat-e Tulaban. It has been officially announced in Srinagar that none of the leaders of the two organisations has been taken into custody. But the state government has found it necessary to register cases under the unlawful activities act against their ring leaders, including the leader of the Jam'iat-e Tulaban, Mr Tajamul Islam. Whether this is enough to restrain the hotheads of the two allied Jam'iats may be debatable. But there can no no two opinions that, in view of their persistent anti-national activity, they need to be curbed effectively and without delay. No matter how limited their following--and this may not be all that insignificant--they are a dangerous lot. They have made no secret of their sinister designs in so sensitive a place as the Kashmir valley.

Only the other day Mr Tajamul Islam went so far as to proclaim that his followers were thinking of starting an "Iran-type movement for the liberation of Kashmir from the illegal occupation and enslavement by India." This might have been ignored as wild rhetoric but for his attempt to supplement his bark with an attempt to bite. For, he also announced that a four-day international Muslim youth conference would take place in Srinagar from August 22, despite the state chief minister's appeal, in the wake of recent riots, to postpone it. Not content with this he had the effrontery to suggest that Sheikh Abdullah's stated objection should not be taken seriously and that in fact he was in sympathy with the objectives of the conference to be attended by representatives of several Islamic countries, including Pakistan.

The state government has emphatically denied this and proclaimed that the proposed conference would not be allowed to be held. This is welcome. But it cannot be overlooked that Mr. Islam and other followers of the Jam'iat have drawn quite a lot of sustenance from Sheikh Abdullah's own intemperate utterances in the recent past. They have cynically exploited some of his remarks to buttress their contention that Kashmir is "enslaved." The sheikh owes it to himself, to Kashmir and to the country as a whole to disabuse the two Jam'iats of their illusion that they can go on making mischief with impunity. He will also have to take stern action to crush all those out to rouse communal passions or anti-national sentiment. In this task he must be assured of full support by all those interested in peace, stability and progress in Kashmir even if they happen to disagree with his policies. New Delhi, too, has its task cut out for it. A particularly pernicious feature of the activities of the Jam'iat-e Eslami and the Jam'iat-e Tulaban has been the open, indeed brazen, foreign help they have been receiving. Almost all of this help, including generous sums of money, comes from some countries of the gulf and west Asia, which regard themselves as standard-bearers of Islamic fundamentalism. India's relations with them are friendly. But this is no reason why they should be allowed to interfere in this country's internal affairs and help, in a sensitive state, forces hell-bent on disrupting national unity and destroying such cherished values as secularism.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET IN MOSCOW

BK091628 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 3 Aug 80 p 1

[By political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Although it is difficult to say to what extent Moscow's wishes were fulfilled, it is a fact that a prolonged meeting was held in Moscow--at the CPSU's initiative--between the two principal communist parties of India. News of this meeting has already reached Calcutta.

This Moscow meeting was the first of its kind between representatives of the Communist Party of India [CPI] and the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] since 1964, when the Indian communist party was divided. At the meeting Jyoti Basu, a member of the CPI-M Politburo [also chief minister of West Bengal State], represented his party, while the CPI was represented by the party's General Secretary Rajeshwar Rao and Indrajit Gupta, a member of the Secretariat.

It is not yet known whether any CPSU representatives were present at the talks between the two parties. However, it is well known that the Soviet Union wishes to bring these two principal communist parties closer together and set up a "left and democratic unity" front.

It is believed in many quarters that it was for this purpose alone that the Soviet Union invited top leaders of the two parties to attend the Moscow Olympics.

It is not yet clear whether this Moscow meeting will have any effect on China's attempts to woo the CPI-M.

COMMUNIST LEADER NOTES TIES WITH PRC, USSR

BK121543 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Aug (AFP)--Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad today said that the party's Politiburo regretted that the Chinese leaders were allowing their "hatred" towards the Soviet Union "to facilitate the imperialist manoeuvres."

Briefing the press after two-day deliberations of the Politburo here, Mr Namboodiripad said both China and the Soviet Union had "committed mistakes in the past but they had to get along in the interest of the world communist movement."

The Politburo felt that the United States had made a series of moves in the Indian Ocean and the gulf region which would make the Mideast "a cockpit of war."

He said the Politburo has decided to pursue exchange of views with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Replying to a question, the leader of the Marxist communist party, which follows neither the Soviet nor Beijing line, said: "We have no objection to the Soviet Union keeping relations with the Communist Party of India (pro-Soviet-CPI) as well as our party."

There were still "umpteen differences" between his party and the CPI. "They don't want to wind up their show nor do we," he observed.

The Communist Party of India was split in 1964 following policy differences with then party Secretary General S.A. Dange, Mr Dange, who led the pro-Soviet group in the party, was supporting the government led by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. A dominant section in the party was opposed to the blanket support to the government and left the party to form CPI-M.

HAQ ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK140417 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The country is celebrating the 33d anniversary of its independence with great fervor and enthusiasm. President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq on this occasion has exhorted the people to pledge themselves to devote all their capabilities--moral, material and intellectual--to the service of the nation and the welfare of the people. They should also pledge that they will subordinate their personal ambitions to the overall good of the dear homeland.

The president said we celebrate Independence Day this year in the wake of certain events--some of which are reassuring and some disquieting. He said the reassuring aspect is that today the nation is fully aware of its duties and obligations as an independent Muslim state as well as a member of the Muslim community. Two Islamic foreign ministers conferences held in Islamabad this year are manifestations of these realizations. The president said the disquieting aspect is a result of developments that are taking place in our region which naturally cause worry and anxiety in Pakistan. He said we are fully aware of the implications [of these developments] and are doing our best to fulfil our responsibilities. He expressed his confidence that, imbued with a sense of spirit and dedication to its goals, the nation will spare no efforts to defend its national interests.

The president said that domestically the nation is determined to realize the original goals and objectives set by the father of the nation [Mohammad Ali Jinnah]. He said the nation has recognized its Islamic moorings and is moving in that direction. Various steps have been taken which are of fundamental importance and which have far-reaching consequences for molding the society according to Islamic tenets. The president said he is sure that with strong faith, determination and cooperation of the people we will be able to succeed in the task of the complete Islamization of the society.

The president stressed that under the prevailing situation national unity was more important than ever before. He said that 80 million people, imbued by a national spirit, fully united and highly determined, provide the best guarantee for national sovereignty. He said let us, therefore, strictly adhere to our faith, close our ranks and fortify our determination to live as an honorable and self-respecting people.

NEW ORDER SEPARATES JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

BK130309 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator has issued an order--called the laws continuance in force 11th amendment order 1900--which prescribes that, as of 14 August next year, the judiciary will be separated from the executive.

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADER VARDAG ARRESTED

OW122140 Hong Kong AFP in English 2103 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 12 (AFP)--Asaf Fasihuddin Vardag, the president of the opposition Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party (moderate Islamic) was arrested last night, a party spokesman said today.

The party leader was arrested under Pakistani martial law on charges of illegal political activity and disrupting public order, the spokesman said.

Mr Vardag last Thursday severely criticized the military government of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and called on the people to chase the junta from power, despite the martial law rules against political activity.

Mr Vardag and late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistani People's Party had been negotiating a union dedicated to ending the military dictatorship.

The upcoming lawyers convention also would serve as a protest forum against the regime, promised Mr Vardag, himself a lawyer, adding that either he or his successor--if I should be behind bars--would inform the press and party member of the results of the convention.

Mr Vardag's successor at the head of the Tehrik Party has been agreed upon, the spokesman added. The successor was not identified.

The party head's predecessor, Marshal Asghar Khan of the air force, remains imprisoned in Peshawar Province in northern Pakistan.

If convicted of breaking Martial Law 13 prohibiting political activity, Mr Vardag could receive five years in prison and 10 lashes, the party spokesman said.

PROBE ORDERED INTO DEATH OF PRO-MOSCOW STUDENT LEADER

BK111019 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Pakistani martial law authorities have ordered an inquest into the death of a pro-Moscow student leader who died of alleged torture while in official custody here on Aug. 9.

According to an official communique published here today, the deceased Nazir Abbasi was arrested by the martial law authorities on July 29 last for indulging in "clandestine and subversive activities."

Sources close to Abbasi's family said the 28-year old student of international relations at the Sind university, Jamshoro, was subjected to torture during detention and succumbed to his injuries. The authorities were said to have later asked his family members to collect the body for burial, but they refused to do so until the cause of his death was disclosed. Sources added that Abbasi was buried yesterday through an official arrangement.

Abbasi was a fiery Sindhi nationalist, who bitterly opposed the martial law regime of Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and stood for an independent and sovereign Sind state outside the Pakistani federation. He did not hide his pro-Moscow socialist views. He was arrested for his activities along with some other pro-Moscow communists in the last week of July. Since then there was no official word about him and the whereabouts of his colleagues.

The authorities announced Abbasi's death under detention in a two-sentenced communique.

Under the recent presidential decree the civilian courts are barred from reviewing the case of any person detained under the martial law or tried by the military courts.

NEPAL

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PUBLICATION BILL APPROVED

BK131535 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] His majesty the king has given assent to the freedom of speech and publication bill 1980, and the bill designed to continue the tenure of the local Panchayat members. According to the Rashtriya Panchayat Secretariat these bills have earlier been passed by the Rashtriya Panchayat.

The new freedom of speech and publication act permits Nepali citizens to express their views and to this end write, comment, criticize, review and publish articles, as well as hold public meetings, demonstrations peacefully and without harm in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal. Under the act, which takes immediate effect, anyone holding mass meetings, processions or demonstrations can do so anywhere and any time except in such places and time as was prohibited by the local administration concerned for the convenience and good of the general public.

Those putting up posters and pamphlets or writing slogans on walls can do so except in places prohibited by the local administration for the convenience and good of the general public. The power to take legal action under the act and hand down verdicts must be vested in courts to be designated by his majesty's government in the Nepal GAZETTE. The verdict or final ruling of such courts can be appealed at regional courts, it also stated in the act.

SRI LANKA

POLICE PROBE FOREIGN LINK IN POSTER CAMPAIGN

BK140904 Colombo SUN in English 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Reported attempts by a group of foreign nationals to incite school students to disruptive activities and also a series of printed posters attacking senior politicians and high officials which were received at several police stations are now being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department [CID].

The attention of the government was drawn last week to several cases where... police stations in Vavuniya and... Mullaitivu areas received printed posters which had been apparently printed abroad, SUN learns. These posters are reported to have attacked in a derogatory manner several senior politicians, as well as high defence and other government officials.

Prime Minister R. Premadasa is learnt to have drawn the attention of the government to these posters following which special CID teams were rushed to the receiving police stations for detailed investigations.

Meanwhile, police have also been deployed to investigate the activities of a certain group of foreign tourists believed to be from a socialist country, who have allegedly visited several schools and aroused the students to indulge in "disruptive" activities, SUN learns. These foreigners are said to have held discussions with the students and also some teachers of these schools.

The police headquarters has instructed all police stations to be on alert for any foreigners gathered suspiciously outside schools.

DEMONSTRATORS GO ON RAMPAGE IN COLOMBO 8 AUG

BK081049 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Colombo, 8 Aug (AFP)--hundreds of demonstrators belonging to opposition trade unions went on the rampage in the heart of Colombo city today causing heavy damage to private and public property.

The demonstrators, who had come on the streets in response to a call by opposition trade unions to perform "satyagraha" (non-violent demonstration) damaged state-owned buses and private cars and smashed shop windows.

A government spokesman said the demonstrators also threatened government members of Parliament who were coming in for a parliamentary session and one government parliamentarian was seriously injured and rushed to hospital when the mob smashed his jeep as he was driving to Parliament.

A large number of innocent people were also injured when the demonstrators attacked buses, cars and shop windows with stones and clubs, the spokesman said.

The violence was brought under control by troops and police using tear gas and batons. Several demonstrators, including some trade union leaders, were arrested.

Many female passengers in buses had their necklaces, bangles, purses and wrist watches snatched during the demonstration, the spokesman said.

At the height of the demonstration former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and her son Anura, who is also a member of Parliament, drove through the streets; stopping at various points and speaking to the demonstrators.

A government spokesman said that the target of the demonstrators was the state owned buses, as the employees of Ceylon Transport Board did not join them in the general strike which was held on July 18.

Today's demonstration had been called by the opposition trade unions to protest against the measures taken by the government against the strike. The government had promulgated a state of emergency two days before the general strike on July 18 and declared it illegal. The government had also persistently said that it would not take back the employees who joined the strike as they were deemed to have vacated their posts.

The government institutions and several mercantile institutions which had been affected by the stoppage of work started recruiting new hands. Hundreds of jobless people had queued up to take the place of strikers. The government yesterday said a large number of appeals had been received by families of those who had lost their jobs and the president had authorised the payment of their salaries up to July 17, the last day they reported for work.

The strike was staged by a group of 14 opposition trade unions demanding an immediate wage increase of rupees 300 per month. The government outlawed the strike saying it was politically motivated.

Schools closed and mercantile firms put up shutters early today as army, navy and air force personnel, along with the police, continued to guard key installations and patrol the streets.

TEHRAN REPORTS QOTBZADEH MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

JN140742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko through the Soviet Embassy in Tehran in reply to the Soviet Foreign Ministry's memorandum of 18 July 1980.

In one part of his message, Qotbzadeh says: In my capacity as foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with all due respect, revolutionary frankness and unambiguity, I would like to draw your attention to the following points:

First, our young Islamic Republic is engaged in a struggle against U.S. hegemony and domination. This continuous relentless struggle began several years ago and reached its peak last year, and it will continue until our people achieve complete independence and sovereignty for their country. Therefore, our attitude toward the United States is frank and decisive.

Second, we will not forget how the Soviet Government treated our people during the past half century, especially after September 1941; how it attacked our country on the pretext of the presence and activity of the Nazis in Iran, under articles five and six of the 1921 friendship treaty which had been imposed on Iran; the occupation of a part of our sacred land; and the emergence of a party which, since its foundation, has served as a fifth column for your country in our beloved land.

After the U.S.-backed 1953 coup, we did not hear even once that the Iranians residing in your country had been able, in the 15 years since the despicable 28 August 1953 coup, to stage demonstrations against the criminal Pahlavi regime. Yet Iranians elsewhere in the world have at least been able to expose the traitorous Pahlavi regime through demonstrations and the issuance of statements and leaflets.

We also cannot forget that your leaders and the heads of government in the satellite countries went along with the U.S. leaders and their collaborators in participating in the despicable festivities marking the 25th centennial of the rule of the shahs. Therefore, our people cannot see a great difference between your strategy and U.S. capitalism.

The foreign minister goes on to say in his message to Gromyko: As you know, following the victory of our great Islamic Revolution, we announced in statements by our imam that we would let bygones be bygones in the hope that the big powers would stop interfering in our country's internal affairs. This was despite our knowledge that the stronger party would not desist from resorting to force and oppression and that U.S. imperialism would not for one moment cease its plotting and interference in our domestic affairs.

Internationally, the United States made new provocations daily against the Islamic Revolution. It also gave support to the enemies of the Iranian revolution, which prompted our dear students to occupy the den of U.S. espionage. This move was supported by the people. Our imam has described the United States as a big Satan. Unfortunately, you, too, have proved in practice that you are no less satanic than the United States. We cannot acquiesce in your provocations in the border areas.

As an example, I would like to raise several points Sadeq Tabataba'i presented in the form of questions to your ambassador during the time of the provisional government in Iran. We did not receive answers to these questions at that time, we are still waiting.

A. Large quantities of Soviet-made weapons have been discovered in Kordestan. The Iranian and Turkish armies do not possess such weapons. The question is: How did these modern and sophisticated weapons fall into the hands of the enemies of the revolution in Kordestan.

B. Unlike other world currencies, the Soviet currency has no value abroad. How do you justify the exchange of Soviet rubles for the Iranian tuman outside the Soviet borders and its return to Kordestan?

C. Soviet satellites over Iran take photographs of our military positions in Kordestan and place these photographs at the disposal of the enemies of the revolution. The question is whether there are U.S. spies in your bases, or whether these photographs are reaching the enemies of the revolution through illegitimate means.

The message of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh to the Soviet foreign minister goes on: At a time when U.S. imperialism and its agents have not ceased ridiculing the Islamic Revolution, why do not you try even once through your media to present our revolution truthfully as an Islamic Revolution? We are confused. For while you are extremely sensitive about your official names and titles, you are indifferent to and lackadaisical about the name of your neighbor.

Fourth [third point not given], by abolishing the 1959 joint cooperation agreement with the United States, the Islamic Revolution Council has, in fact, nullified articles five and six imposed on Iran under the 1921 friendship treaty between Iran and Russia. It is very unfortunate that the Soviet Government has not yet responded to this legitimate Iranian demand and has not paid any attention to it.

The message concludes: While the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is continuously seeking good relations with the Soviet Union, it strongly hopes that exposed elements, especially those claiming to be supporting the Soviet Union, such as the Tudeh Party leaders and the managers of the MARDOM newspaper, who do nothing but mar the relations between the two countries, will not enjoy your support and assistance.

STUDENTS IN UK JAIL SAID TO HAVE RESUMED HUNGER STRIKE

LD131144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] A spokesman for those who are staging a sitin in front of the UK Embassy in Tehran has stated in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau that contact was made this morning with the union of the Islamic [students'] association of Britain in the course of which it was stated that since our brothers and sisters have refused to divulge their names, they were not allowed to make speeches in a university yesterday and that at present they are imprisoned in the same jail in which sumugglers, thieves and terrorists, including the terrorists who attacked the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, are imprisoned.

According to the latest report, the students have been on a hunger strike since last night, but their morale is excellent.

TEHRAN DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS HOLDING OF STUDENTS IN UK

LD140617 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night hundreds of the struggling people of Tehran organized extensive demonstrations in front of the British Embassy.

These demonstrations were organized to protest the imprisonment and torture of students from our country by the fascist British police. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Chaffari made a speech at these demonstrations. In his speech he asked for the immediate release of Iranian students who are being imprisoned in British jails. The demonstrations started with the chanting of some verses from the glorious Koran. Then, one of the brothers who is a member of the Islamic society of telecommunications in Kordestan made a speech.

KURDISH-IRAQI FIGHTING FLARES UP IN AS-SULAYMANIYAH

JN130804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] PARS cites the spokesman of the Unified Socialist Kurdish Party [USKP] as saying that the clash which ensued a few days ago between USKP peshmergas and agents of the Iraqi Ba'th in the (Sarikhtar) area of As-Sulaymaniyah Province, has resulted in the killing of 50 mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th and in the wounding of 50 others.

The spokesman added that the USKP peshmergas have managed to destroy three Ba'thist vehicles. Two peshmergas were martyred and five others were injured.

NIOC RADIO EXHORTS IRAQIS TO KILL SADDAM HUSAYN

GF131845 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1825 GMT 13 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] O heroic Iraqi Army, O brave soldiers, rise up and put an end to the shame of the oppressed Iraqi people. The Ba'thist infidels and traitorous and cowardly agents like Michel 'Aflaq and the atheist Saddam Husayn have brought shame to your country. How can you hear and do nothing? Is it not time to arise against tyranny, infidelity and corruption? Shame on you, citizens of southern Iraq. O tribes of southern Iraq, O you who expelled the British during the 1920 revolution, arise and kill Saddam and 'Aflaq and wash away your people's shame. Victory comes only from God.

ANTI-PAKISTAN DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN TEHRAN

JN131838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Hundreds of Pakistanis residing in Tehran staged a demonstration in front of the Pakistani Embassy yesterday, in protest against the injustice and oppression of the ruling regime in Pakistan. The demonstration reached its peak after the performance of the 'Id al-Fitr prayers. The demonstrators shouted the following slogans: "Neither Eastern nor Western, but an Islamic republic," and "Death to America and victory to Islam." The demonstrators called for free elections and the establishment of an Islamic republic in Pakistan. They also demanded the release of detainees and removal of the censorship imposed on Pakistani newspapers.

PARS REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN BAHRAIN ON JERUSALEM DAY

JN092004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Citing a reliable report from Bahrain, PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the sons of the Muslim Bahraini people have responded to the call of the great leader, great Khomeyni. Yesterday morning--the anniversary of the Jerusalem Day--they staged wonderful demonstrations in various parts of Bahrain.

The demonstrators were shouting slogans which included: "Imam Khomeyni's leadership alone can rescue Jerusalem," and "The line of the imam is the road for liberating Jerusalem."

These demonstrations were carried out in three stages: In the morning, in the evening and during the night. The demonstrations lasted until midnight in various parts of Bahrain. A total of 6,000 people participated in the demonstrations.

The Bahraini police attacked the demonstrators, using tear gas and beating our sister and brother Muslims in order to disperse them. As a result of this, the police arrested a number of the demonstrators.

It is noteworthy that most of the demonstrators were composed of the sister and brother Bahrainis. The demonstrations were joined by a number of the sister and brother Iranians living in Bahrain.

GUIDANCE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

LD131730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the Ministry of National Guidance issued the following statement today:

All the foreign missionaries who have not cleared their residency visas and work permits as of 14 August are hereby informed that they should report to the office of the under-secretary incharge of public relations at the Ministry of National Guidance located on Dr Mossadeq Street and the corner of Dr Fatemi Street until 22 August.

BEHESHTI SAYS BANI-SADR HAS NO RIGHT TO NAME MINISTERS

NC131457 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, Aug. 13, (AFP)--Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, leader of the Islamic Republic Party which holds an absolute majority in the Majles, the Iranian parliament, today warned President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr that he had no consitutional right to name ministers.

The ayatollah, who is also president of the Supreme Court, was speaking as Iran's new prime minister, former Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, 47, continued his search for a Cabinet of "revolutionaries who have faced bullets."

Ayatollah Beheshti, noting that "all the Islamic revolutionary groups" would give Mr. Raja'i their recommendations, denied today there had been any compromise between Mr. Raja'i and Mr. Bani-Sadr over the defence and interior portfolios.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's title of armed forces chief, conferred by spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, gave him no consitutional right to name the defence and interior ministers, Ayatollah Beheshti said.

"The prime minister chooses his ministers freely, and the president approves his choice as a whole," Ayatollah Beheshtiadded. But the president could offer his views, he added.

Ayatollah Beheshti saw government priorities as "giving a moral quality to the revolution, imposing a legal and social order on the country, restoring economic order, getting production going and sharing riches fairly."

The new government had also to "radicalise" foreign policy and pursue the cultural revolution "rapidly and radically," he added.

Ayatollah Beheshti said he was not aware of any recent development in the American hostage problems. If parliament decided to put the hostages on trial, the supreme council of judges would settle the form of trial, he said.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

PLO Embassy Speech

LDC81848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Simultaneously with the solidarity rally held in Iran today on the occasion of Jerusalem Day, the Palestinian Embassy was officially inaugurated in Tehran. According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the opening ceremony President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr; some of the officials of the country; Mani al-Hasan, the representative of the Palestine revolution and the former Palestinian ambassador in Tehran; the new palestinian ambassador in Tehran, Ghaei al-Husayni; Archbishop Capucci and some of the heads of the Islamic and nationalist movements from foreign countries were present.

It is mentioned that 1 and ½ half years ago, when the nation of Iran won its bloody revolution against the imperialist-affiliated regime, the Embassy of Israel in Tehran was (?closed) and given to the nation of Palestine to establish its own embassy. Since that time this place has been used as an embassy by Palestine.

At the ceremonies of the official opening of the Palestine Embassy, after recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran, Mr Mohammad Montazeri made some remarks on behalf of the headquarters for observing Jerusalem Day, and said: The Iranian revolution does not belong to Iran and the Muslims only; it belongs to all the oppressed people of the world.

He then talked about the revolution of Iran and Jerusalem Day and said: The headquarters for observing Jerusalem Day has decided that the Palestinian Embassy in Tehran should officially open on the same day when ceremonies are held for Jerusalem Day.

Then our country's president, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, mae a speech and said:

[Begin recording] On Jerusalem Day and amid the climax of our Muslim people's deep sentiment that this embassy is being inaugurated, we hope [words indistinct] the people of Palestine in their own homeland in solving the problem of [words indistinct].

Although [words indistinct] yet performance of our revolution [passage indistinct]. When World War II was over, and the colonial governments, especially England and America, decided on the creation of the [word indistinct] government in Palestine, the Arab newspapers around Palestine which had been their tools issued a statement asking the people of Palestine [words indistinct] to leave their lands and to come to the neighboring countries, thus making it easier for the Arab countries to continue their fight. The Palestinians immigrated from their homeland. These are the same people who during this long period [words indistinct] under the shower of cannons, bombs and napalm, are living in tents. Had they stayed in their homeland and accepted the hardships, perhaps the outcome would have been different.

The result of those policies [words indistinct] is that today Israel, both directly and indirectly, is increasingly interfering in the lives of the Muslim people of the region. We are encountering a problem which is no longer an isolated problem among certain people or a certain land. Even on the first day the problem was not such [words indistinct]. They thought the problem was (?isolated) in a certain territory and among a certain people and had nothing to do with the rest. Yet we observe today that in accordance with the (?West's aim) all the region's developments are influenced by the factor of Israel's presence.

[Words indistinct] Now we are in a situation where, when a plot is hatched even in Iran, we see that the designers, the plotters and their supporters are Israelis. Therefore, the issue (?concerns all of us).

Our compatriots should especially not be deceived by false propaganda which says that following the departure of the previous regime, Iran has become the center of Palestine. All parts of Muslim countries ought to become the center of Palestine, thus enabling us to solve (?a problem) which seems insoluble: the disgraceful presence of Israel within the heart of the Muslim nation. [end recording]

Message From 'Arafat

JN101808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has met with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and conveyed a message from Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by PLO representative in Tehran Ghazi al-Husayni.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Hani al-Hasan spoke about the letter of congratulations which Yasir 'Arafat had sent to the president of the Islamic Republic. He said that he exchanged viewpoints with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the situation in the Middle East, Iranian-Palestinian relations and the fourth Fatah congress, which was held in Beirut, and the resolutions adopted at this congress on the close and permanent relations with Iran.

Hani al-Hasan added that he conveyed to the president of the Islamic Republic the Palestinian people's appreciation for the celebrations held on Jerusalem Day by the heroic Iranian people.

Interview on Khomeyni Meeting

LD121110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] At 0830 today, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president, congratulating him on the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr, talked with the imam of the people for 50 minutes on the current issues and latest developments in the country.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Islamic Iran, at the end of his visit with the imam of the people said in an interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY:

At today's meeting numerous issues were brought up in the presence of the imam of the people and the imam gave directives on decreasing the atmosphere of incitement and on creating of an atmosphere of understanding among the newspapers, groups, and radio and television. In response to the question: What was the imam's opinion about the future government, the president said: The talk with the imam was on general topics and it was emphasized that there must be cooperation and understanding.

In this interview Dr Bani-Sadr expressed the hope that people should seek understanding, hope, and unity, so that they can solve problems with each other's help. The president was asked: How optimistic are you about the future government and what is your suggestion for solving the problems? He replied: It depends on the atmosphere which will be created for work and endeavor. Of course people are also effective in the creation of this atmosphere.

Assurance to Vatican

AU121912 Rome ANSA in English 1901 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, 12 Aug (ANSA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has given the Vatican assurances that religious minorities will be allowed to keep their schools and educate their young as they please in his country.

Bani-Sadr confirmed the pledge in Tehran yesterday at a meeting with Vatican diplomat Msgr Annibale Bugnini and papal envoy Hilarion Capucci.

The assurance was conveyed to the congregation of St. Francis of Sales in the Iranian capital today.

It was also learned here today that Capucci denied allegations that the Salesian-run "Adishe" boarding school in Tehran had Israeli spies or that there was anything immoral about the way it was run in a meeting with the Iranial official investigating the campus.

The results of both meetings will be written into an official document and submitted to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the Iranian president and premier.

The Salesian curia also reported today that Capucci will not be returning to Rome until he has obtained written pledges about the safety of the religious order and Catholic schools in the country from Iranian authorities.

Report on Kashan Speech

LD121930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, today addressed an auspicious rally, attended by tens of thousands of inhabitants of various classes from Kashan, pertaining to the country's domestic problems and difficulties and the need for the unity of the revolutionary structures.

According to this dispatch the president, emphasizing the fact that so long as our nation was of the same heart with its government and republic no danger or harm could either destabilize or dishearten us, said: At present, our country is not without some fundamental problems, but there is no problem that could not be solved once the entire nation wanted and was determined to remove it from its path.

Those domestic and foreign enemies of the republic, who imagine that once the problems and difficulties multiplied and created obstacles across the path of progress and brought about an impasse our nation would be despondent and would cease to back the republic, are making a mistake. This nation is a Muslim one and is not a nation that would follow others like sheep. It behoves these enemies to learn a lesson from this and realize that this regime cannot be overthrown. It would be better for them to heed the shout of history and the loud cry of this great nation and to renounce plots.

The foreign regimes surrounding Iran which are hatching plots on our soil ought to know that their plots will not get them anywhere. Millions of Iranian male and female soldiers are guarding the revolution and safeguarding their country's sovereignty.

The president of the republic continued: Those plotters who might wish to bring this revolution to its knees, whether through internal plots, aggression, discord or any other method, ought to know that this task is impossible. As long as this nation exists armed with this determination, with these numbers and with this vigilant and valiant morale, as long as this nation is faithful to the school of Islam and dedicated to its stability with such unity, as long as the clergy and the nation are determined and steadfast in the defense of the republic and the revolution and as long as the educated people in this country are ready and determined to serve this republic, these plots shall not get anywhere.

The president of the republic added: My presence in various cities is not aimed at making personal publicity. It is rather aimed at making our enemies know that the nation is prepared to enter the arena of conflict. In all our country's cities our people are ready to don the sacred uniforms of soldiers and to wage battle shoulder to shoulder with the troops, guards and our entire armed forces in this republic who have just learned the meaning of defense of the Islamic homeland.

As during the revolution era this nation, armed with Islamic morale, faith, self-sacrifice and self-denial, shall stand up to obstacles and difficulties. No force shall be able to bring this people to its knees. Therefore, so long as this people should wish it, this republic will continue and, by the will of the almighty, will remain safe and sound from any danger.

Continuing his address the president of the republic, referring to the fact that today we have ample information as to the plot being planned by the enemy and reminding the nation that so far we have victoriously resisted the economic blockade, said: In the coming months and years our people will lay the foundation of a healthy economy and with this independent economy will the lay the foundation for their complete independence from the hegemony of the foreign powers.

Continuing his address pertaining to the country's domestic political problems and referring to the fact that "I have no interest whatsoever in setting up fronts and all my endeavours, because of my understanding and conception of Islam, are aimed at creating an atmosphere of understanding," the president of the republic said: Once again I would like to warn our entire nation and my sisters and brothers that it would be better for you to give up past methods and to renounce clashes, since we all desire to strengthen the foundations of the Islamic Republic. Continuing his address and referring to the fact that he hoped that the days ahead and the coming months would be full of understanding, unity and oneness, the president of the republic said: The truth of Islam lies in love, morals, unity and unity of heart. The truth of Islam lies in directing ourselves towards God and the sign of heeding God is love for and unity with one another.

Continuing his speech pertaining to revolutionary structures and referring to the fact that the enemies of this republic are not giving up treacherous propaganda and that they continually say that the president of the republic displays a lack of interest or is against this or that institution, the president of the republic said: These institutions which we have brought about are aimed at the salvation of Islam, just asthe president of the republic and the Majles are aimed to serve the cause of Islam. The guards corps and the construction crusade, too, are aimed to serve the cause of Islam. The president of the republic emphasized: I hope that the members of the corps and the construction crusade and all those people who are in close sympathy with the Islamic Revolution know that should we not revive Islam others will rob us of our country's independence and existence. Therefore, should anyone be betraying you, O guards, it will be he who is encouraging you to be selfish and--God forbid--to rely on actions which are not right from the religious point of view. But he who directs you towards religion and obedience to the laws and order and discipline is your real friend, safeguards your religion and republic and is one who endeavors to realize Islam in this historic opportunity.

Continuing his address and referring to the fact that by the will of God and through the backing of the imam and of the people which he enjoys he would resist the problems created by the enemies, the president of the republic said: Do not busy yourselves with clashes and minor matters. Think a little about the great aims of your religion. Open up the norizons and the broad vistas for yourselves. We can change the face of human life.

At the conclusion of his speech, addressing himself to civil servants, the president of the republic said: Whether they like it or not their lives shall come to an end, but should they wish to spend their lives through service, effort and endeavor, improving the lot of the people and themselves, their children and their future generations; should they not give in to influential officials and should they accept hardships and remain steadfast, the God Almighty will open up the gates of mercy to all of us and--God willing--our Islamic country, just as it made its revolution in the shortest possible time, will be the first country to overcome also in the shortest possible time the crises arising from the revolution and the disorders which preceded the revolution. Then an excellent era and an era for the final stabilization of Islam as a social, humanitarian and moral system will soon be with us and the meek in our country, as God's ardent and martyred vanguards over the people, will become the trail blazers for all mankind toward an Islamic destiny.

Return From Kashan

GF121632 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] President Bani-Sadr returned to Tehran this afternoon following a short visit to Kashan. He went there to study area problems and review prisoner affairs. During his visit the president met with some martyrs' families.

National Security Meeting

GF131609 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The National Security Committee met today. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, attended the meeting. Views were exchanged on general national security issues during the 3-hour meeting.

Speech on Continuing Revolution

ID140806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] In order to glorify the memory of Modarres, [a religious figure opposed to Reza Shah] a roundtable discussion was held last night with the participation of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, on the premises of the people and president's cooperation office. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's report, this roundtable,--held following a series of speeches on Modarres, the clergy and Iran's independence delivered at the invitation of some students and organized by the people and president's cooperation office--was participated in by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohsen Shabestari and Ahmad Salamatiyan, deputies in the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, Ali-Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank, and Ali Modarresi. While explaining the brave struggles of Modarres against Reza Khan's dictatorship, they answered questions put to them by the participants.

According to this report, the president, too, praised Modarres in a speech and answered questions. Noting that Modarres, a symbol of a victorious trend, was defeated due to weaknesses and that he was sacrificed as the result of the weaknesses of others, the president added: Like other natural phenomena history, too, continues; it means that changes take place with amazing slowness. At times it takes centuries for a social reality to undergo fundamental change. According to this interpretation history is a continuous reality. For the same reason, we can hope that one generation may succeed in bringing about changes which should take much longer in a short time. Therefore, the experience of the defeat of Modarres will not be repeated. This is a battle which has continued from ancient days till today. The battle between Rustam and Afrasiyab [names respectively of Iranian hero and the enemy he defeated] is continuing. The people who live in our country have continuously fought against foreign aggressive forces. The meaning of this is not that history repeats itself, but rather that history continues, while the shape and content of these battles have changed throughout the ages.

Continuing his speech, the president, noting that attempts to build the society from a material and intellectual point of view can expedite long and slow changes, said: If a society carries out a revolution against a secret police system, but after the revolution one notices the same things and remains silent, then the past has continued in a new form. Torture and police were the characteristics of the former regime, and their continuation in the new regi e is not something on which the revolutionary conscience of the nation can remain silent. If the society remains silent, unfortunately history will continue, and the same elements will continue, thereby changing revolution into counter-revolution. The society should be sensitive concerning these matters. Those who wish to serve the revolution also should be sensitive to these issues, and should continuously warn and admonish the people and try to prevent the continuation of such things in the society as much as they can.

Continuing his speech, the president said: If today we allow things which were happening in the former regime to continue, the form will have changed but the content will be the same. This is why compromise is a crime against the revolution and why standing against these tendencies is a service to the revolution and is valuable. Modarres was pursuing this goal. Today, like then, many things are happening and we do not have the ability to prevent all of them; but according to religious commandments if one has the ability one should prevent such things if possible, and if one cannot prevent them, one should shout. If one is unable to prevent the, one must make known one's unhappiness with this process. To show weakness is to commit treason against the revolution. But one should be prepared to pay the price for taking a position and standing against wrong processes.

The president added: We can, for instance, say about the new Constitution what was said about the former constitution. There are times when we have drawn up a new constitution, but then say we do not want to carry it out. We can say that the time for its implementation has not yet come, and that we will implement it from such and such a time. However, once we say that the time to implement it has arrived, then we should carry it out. With every violation of it, it is as though we have delivered a fatal blow to it. If we violate its fundamental points, then we have killed the law. Those who succeed us will also pay no attention to it, and will claim that those who drew up the Constitution did not carry it out, so why should we? At the time of Modarres people were faced with the same problem. Right from the beginning many fundamental points of the Constitution were not implemented. The result was that Reza Shah did not implement the rest of it either.

At the end of his speech, the president emphasized that these issues are the responsibility of the present generation. If we want the old story not to continue, we should withstand the violations and our resistance will probably result in the former regime not being continued. The greater calamity will be if we continue the former regime in our name, in the name of Islam and in an Islamic form.

AHVAZ MAJLES MEMBER DENOUNCES SHARI'AT-MADARI, QOMI

GF131817 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Speech by Ahvaz MP 'Adel Asadinia at the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps exhibition grounds on 12 August 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] When we look at the Nahj al-Balaghah [Imam 'Alis's teachings] we see that after mentioning God--and most of the sermons are on God--Imam 'Ali refers to the pains suffered by his friends during his rule. It is 'Ali who suffered the most pain as a result of friends and enemies--enemies like Mu'awiyah [first Umayyad caliph] and friends like Talhah, Zubayr [opponents of 'Ali] and the khawarij [historic Islamic dissidents].

Today the imam is facing the same situation. The pains are the same. He has friends who pretend to be great ayatollahs. They are sitting in Qom and had a hand in the recent coup d'etat. There is evidence to prove this. They were supposed to deliver speeches after the coup d'etat and ask the people to remain calm. The imam is suffering because of these gentlemen who claim to be ayatollahs.

I am speaking about Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and Ayatollah Qomi. They were to participate in the coup attempt and deliver speeches after the victory of the coup. Brothers, here is your enemy. This is the enemy created by America. During the current century and from the political and military experiences it has gained, America has concluded that it should deal with revolutionary movements indirectly. It is possible for America to act against Iran without any soldiers entering your country, dear brothers. It has faithful and famous soldiers within the society. It has soldiers armed with their popularity within the nation. This is why our vigilance toward the political line of the revolution is very effective. Who caused 'Ali to suffer and who is causing the present imam to suffer? Those persons belong to fronts like the national front. Nationalists, which are condemned in Islam, are responsible--nationalists and nationalism.

Islam believes in a world homeland, an Islamic homeland including the entire world. Islam does not accept borders. Any person with an Islamic ideology in any part of the world is part and parcel of the Islamic nation even if he is not within your borders. An African brother who believes in Islamic ideology and who is struggling for Islam is a part of the Islamic nation.

Then they come and bring up the matter of Iranian nationalism. Why are you repeating Iranian, Iranian and Iranian and the Iranian language, Iranian language and Iranian language so often? This is not in Islam. These persons are not speaking about nationalism because they feel sorry for it. They are speaking about nationalism because they fear the decisiveness of Islam. They are those persons who were shouting about what name should be given to the Islamic council and those who were in the Majles and voted against calling it the Islamic council. I am speaking about individuals like Bazargan. They are afraid.

It is odd. Contrary to what people think, the Majles is receiving most of the accusations, propaganda and blows. The reason might be that those who are equipped with the weapon of propaganda are stronger and because this type of culture is currently ruling us. Some people support the Khosrow Qashqa'i and Madani issues when they are brought up. These people constantly make telephone calls to the Majles when the Khosrow Qashqa'i issue is brought up, because he was once a member of the national front. I am speaking about people such as Dariush Foruhar. Qashqa'i was a tribal leader in Fars who committed crimes. His association with the CIA is very well-known. He is defended in this way because he was a national front member. Take the likes of Madani. These are the elements of the national front. Among these elements are individuals like Madani, whose file clearly shows how closely he is associated with the CIA. (?These are the people who are being defended). These are the problems we are facing. This is why the imam says we have seen nothing but subversion from these nationalists. And what about the liberation movement fronts? Are not the liberation movements branches of the national fronts? These are the problems that we are facing.

AHVAZ FRIDAY IMAM VISITS OILFIELDS NEAR IRAQI BORDER

GF121545 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Dehloran complex in the oil region on the Iranian-Iraqi border has begun producing 22,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Taheri, the Ahvaz Friday imam, the oilfields supervisor in Khuzestan and the ground forces operations commander of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran inspected the Dehloran complex yesterday. It has been announced that all oil wells in the area attached to the Dehloran complex are jointly shared by Iranian and Iraqi oilfields 100 meters from the border area. [sentence as heard] Imam Taheri and his entourage visited (Massar Ziya'), the headquarters of the valiant forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are ever vigilant in defending the borders of the dear homeland. They also toured the Chashmeh complex in the Dehloran area.

KHALKHALI ISSUES STATEMENT ON REDUCTION OF PRISON TERMS

LD122130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS, Sheykh Sadegh Khalkhali, the anti-drug squad chief, has released a statement.

The statement says: On the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, which is the greatest Islamic celebration, simultaneously with God Almighty's blessing and mercy being accorded to the convicts of this court and in line with the wishes of the leader of the revolution, the great leader Imam Khomeyni, we hereby announce that the terms for convicts of this court are being reduced by a half and the terms for convicts who have been sentenced to life imprisonment are being reduced by decree to 15 years.

[Signed] Supervisor of the court of the special antinarcotics campaign, Sadegh Khalakhali, 12 August 1980

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

7 Aug Commentaries

TA080942 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 August carried three commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Cut Off the Hands of the Counterrevolution." It said: The struggle continues between revolution and counterrevolution in our liberated country. The arrest of former SAVAK agents and regime elements does not surprise the Iranian nation. The Iranian revolution is continuing and all those whose hands are soaked in the blood of the innocent should be punished. Recently, another group of SAVAK members was arrested. The group included the mayor of Karaj, the head of the SAVAK strike force in Shiraz and a number of SAVAK military men who participated in the recent coup d'etat plot. All these arrests have not taken the nation by surprise, but the event that has become the current issue is the refusal of Admiral Madani's credentials by the Majles, his connections with U.S. officials, the fact that he helped many commanders of the shah flee the country and the demand by the Majles representatives for his arrest.

As Ayatollah Khalkhali has said, Admiral Madani had direct connections with the recent coup d'etat plot, which was to overthrow the Islamic republican regime and assassinate the imam. The question now being asked is: How did Admiral Madani find his way to the leadership of the revolution? We also know that Madani was the (?head) of the Defense Ministry. Now, is it not a mistake for the revolution to allow the representatives of the privileged members of society to occupy leadership positions? These people, due to the class they belong to, cannot be revolutionary and true supporters of the oppressed and toilers of the country.

These events should be a warning for all the nation and all the toiling masses who have overthrown the monarchist regime at the cost of their blood. The nation should safeguard its revolution against the privileged class, which has opted for an antirevolutionary path that is opposed to the imam's line. These elements still occupy important governmental posts and wish to link the Iranian nation to the U.S. chain of subjugation. But the Iranian nation will not allow the wheel of history to regress.

The second commentary was entitled: "The People Demand the Formation of a Truly Revolutionary Government." It said: The talks of the great Khomeyni in his meeting with members of the high judiciary council are still being discussed by the true followers of the imam's path in the Majles. During his speech the imam drew the public's attention to the errors committed during the post-revolutionary period--errors which have caused so much trouble. The imam has often pointed the important and irrefutable truth that "no one has acted in a revolutionary way and things have been done in a negligent manner." According to the imam, the formation of the provisional government was a sin and a young, decisive government able to govern should have been elected. The imam also said that if we had acted firmly and rushed all these groups after the victory of the revolution, such difficulties would not have arisen.

The greatest treason of the provisional government was its preparing the ground and conditions for antirevolutionary activities and plots by the Savakists and supporters of the former regime against the revolution of the victorious Iranian nation. Thus, all reputable religious and political authorities, and all the parties and political and religious organizations supporting the revolution, demand the condemnation of the members of the provisional government.

The third commentary was entitled: "The Usurpation of Jerusalem by Israel and U.S. Imperialism." It said: The great Khomeyni has called on all the Muslims of the world to raise their voice in protest against the usurpation of Jerusalem by Israel and the world-devouring United States. The imam considers this as being the holy duty of all the Muslims of the world.

It is quite obvious that the puppet Government of Israel has declared Jerusalem the indivisible capital of Israel with the advice of the United States, without whose help Israel would not have been able to carry out its criminal policy and occupy the holy cities of the Muslims. Thus, the struggle against the usurpation of Jerusalem by Israel is tantamount to renewing the struggle against the world-devouring United States. The entire world is familiar with the shameless and unmasked characteristics of the United States. Now the shameless features of Carter and Zionist Brzezinski, who want to pose as defenders of Islam, have been revealed.

Until the revolution of our nation, the United States considered itself the master of Iran, and now, after the revolution, Iran is confronted with U.S. threats. We are aware of the fact that the CIA has had a hand in the assassination of a number of people who were the followers of Imam Khomeyni. While Carter voices his protest against the (executions), U.S. bombs are being exploded in our country and the shooting of unarmed Afghan Muslims by Afghan rebels is increasing.

The Libyian foreign minister has justly said that we should not trust those who shed crocodile tears for Muslims and pretend to defend Islam, and at the same time have hands soiled with the blood of Muslims. Carter pretends to defend Islam, but at the same time is building up U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, thus threatening Iran and all the oil-rich Muslim countries.

The Muslim world has risen to struggle against its bloodthirsty enemy--the United States. But there are still people in our country who use every opportunity to deal with the United States and discuss the renewal of economic and military cooperation between the United States and Iran. Who gave Mr Qotbzadeh the permission to hold such discussions? Why has the Iranian nation martyred its sons and overthrown the former regime? The nation will continue its struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

8 Aug Commentaries

TA082010 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 August carried two commentaries. The first commentary was entitled: "One More Plot Also Has Been Thwarted." It said: As you are aware, recently the revolution's institutions succeeded in thwarting another plot that had been prepared by reaction and the counterrevolution against the revolutionary gains of our nation. It is said that Bakhtiar and the United States had a hand in this plot. Documents and evidence indicate that the chief of Mossad and a number of Israel's high-ranking officers participated actively in the preparation and planning of this plot. Although this plot was uncovered and thwarted, the activity of the plotters continues. In several secret military camps in Israel, in northern Tel Aviv and other parts of the country, officers of the former Imperial Army and mercenary Savakists are being trained. At present the counterrevolutionary units are being led by the spies and agents of the Israeli military intelligence organization, who have direct contact with Bakhtiar.

As we are aware, recently the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency spent more than $200 million to carry out anti-Iranian activities. For example, all the Afghan terrorist groups in Mashhad and along the Iran-Afghanistan border are provided with arms and funds entirely by the CIA. It is the mercenary members of these groups who, under the cloth of Islam, attack the true parties and organizations of the revolution of our homeland despite the imam's guidelines. These Afghan organizations are exploited in order to carry out various terrorist and subversive acts in Iran. These organizations are a means for the CIA to equip separatist movements and counterrevolutionary organizations with funds and weapons.

It is through these so-called Islamic Afghan organizations that chaos is created in the various provinces and towns of our homeland in order to pave the way for the activity of the counterrevolution and world-devouring America.

Therefore, as you observe, U.S. imperialism and the Israeli Zionists also intend to act with all their force against the Iranian revolution in order to perhaps revive the evil system of the past. However, the Iranian nation is determined to safeguard the revolution's gains in the face of any foreign or domestic plot of the counterrevolution.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Olympic Games--Victory of Peace and Friendship Among Nations." Is said: As you are aware, the Olympic games, which were held in a socialist country, ended with great success. Despite the futile attempts of the Carter administration and a number of its Western allies to boycott the Moscow Olympic games, this gathering of the world's sportsmen began and ended with great success and glory. The ENGELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper rightly wrote that the Moscow Olympic games are a great success for all humanity, and this is a view that all acknowledge. In other words, it can be said that the Moscow Olympic games have again created the necessary conditions for a close relationship among nations and for their peaceful cooperation in sport. In fact, the successful and triumphant conclusion of the Olympic games in Moscow has been transformed into a great festival of peace and friendship among the nations of the world. The Moscow Olympic games also proved the fact that those circles which, by boycotting the games, wanted to exploit sport for their evil and satanic aims, met with disgraceful defeat.

In connection with the Moscow Olympics one cannot overlook the fact that all those who did not participate in this world gathering were victims of the desires of the politicians of their countries. The stand of countries such as the United States, West Germany, Japan and Canada or dependent regimes like Israel and Egypt is obvious. However, the fact that the sportsmen of our liberated homeland were not able to participate in the Moscow Olympic games and hoist the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran beside the flags of other countries is a regrettable matter. It is unfortunate that in this case our country also was in the ranks of Israel and Egypt, who dance to the tune of U.S. imperialism and Carter, and who, on the order of Carter, refused to participate in the Moscow Olympic games. It would have been appropriate if the sportsmen of our liberated homeland had participated in this great sports festival in Moscow and had hoisted the flag of our homeland for the first time at the Moscow Olympic games.

10 Aug Commentaries

GF101900 [Editorial Reports] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 August carried two commentaries. The first commentary was entitled: "Beijing is among the Enemies of Iran's Revolution." It said: Counterrevolutionary forces are trying to attack the Iranian revolution and the gains of our people. U.S. imperialism and Zionism, coupled with counterrevolutionaries and remnants of the former regime, are active in our country. Mercenaries are sending their spies into our country to carry out subversive acts, and Beijing is acting similarily. Beijing's leaders have been defending the struggles of Iran's enemies. A reference to Hua Guofeng's visit to our country a few months before the former shah's fall proves this point. During his visit, he expressed his full support for the shah's regime. However, it is interesting to note thatnow Beijing is flagrantly (?helping Iran's enemies). After the former shah's flight, evidence uncovered in Tehran showed that the SAVAK had close contacts with China's spying agencies, which used Maoists in helping counterrevolutionary forces. These Chinese, CIA and Mossad agents have now united to create a rift among the forces supporting the imam.

Washington and Beijing tried, with coordinated efforts, to save the former shah's regime. Now they want to strike at Iran's revolution and its gains. TIME magazine writes that some American experts are studying the possibility of a clash between forces supporting Khomeyni. Some Washington officials are fanning the flames of separatism within Iran. The Americans attack special attention to China's experience in implementing the so-called Cutural Revolution. During this so-called revolution a great clash among the youths and the older people of China was created. Since youths comprise the majority of the population in our country, the Chinese experience is of great importance to the CIA.

Chinese masters of subversion have been able to urge various racial groups to carry out armed clashes in India, Burma and Indochina. China's experience in this field is also important for the CIA. In our country, the CIA was and is involved in the armed clashes in Kordestan, Baluchestan and Khuzestan. Undoubtedly, the Chinese information agencies are playing an active part in lighting the flame of racial differences in our country. Of course, the day will come when documents will reveal these subversive acts by Chinese lackeys in our country. However, it is already clear that Beijing is carrying out some of the steps planned in Washington.

Afghan mercenaries are also active in many of the instigations in our country. Countless Chinese hirelings trained for subversion are operating among them. This is why Beijing is involved in supporting the so-called Islamic Afghan societies in Iran. Naturally, nothing is said about the torture and execution of Muslim clergymen during the so-called Cultural Revolution. Under such conditions the identification of the true friends and foes of Iran is extremely necessary.

The second commentary was entitled: "U.S. Imperialism Is Fanning the Flames of Tension." It said: The world-devouring United States will not stop its aggressive plans in the oil-producing Persian Gulf region that Carter has declared a so-called vital area. American military pressure and instigation in this area has two aspects. America wants to terrify the countries of the region by mining ports and establishing a military blockade in order to make these countries retreat on the oil issue. At the same time, Washington does not want American military threats to result in a retaliation by these countries; nor does it want a rift between oil producers and consumers in the capitalist world to occur. Therefore, military pressure can only lead to a cutoff of oil exports to Western countries that would threaten their economies.

A glance at the amount of oil exported from the Persian Gulf shows the dangerous military adventurism that America has started in the region. Meanwhile, believing Carter's claims that the Soviet Union allegedly covets Persian Gulf oil, the FRG and Great Britain have actively assisted American adventurism in the region. These countries are not only participating up to a point in the economic boycott imposed on our country, but they have also sent their fleets into the Arabian Sea to impose pressure on oil-producing countries.

All these actions are undoubtedly leading to (?instability) in the region. America's military threat is increasing the tension in this area. The possibility of using nuclear arms in the Persian Gulf is being discussed in the Pentagon. It is not accidental that the Pentagon is expanding its base on Diego Garcia and is setting up nuclear bases. It is clear that our country and the other littoral countries are the targets of these bases. We should not forget to mention the association of the likes of As-Sadat and the Omani regime in these plans. Egypt has announced its readiness to grant facilities to the United States, and the American armada is stationed near the Iranian Coast. America's dangerous military adventurism has rightly caused concern in the countries of the region. As the nation's imam has said, the countries in our region should unite against America's expansionism and defend their just rights.

11 Aug Commentary

TA112002 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 August carried a commentary entitled: "The New Government and our Country's Problems." It said: The problem of the nomination of a new prime minister was finally solved with the approval of the Majles. Without any doubt Mr Raja'i will soon present the Majles with its first elected government.

The new prime minister, who was responsible for the Ministry of Education and for many years was active in the educational matters of the country, is certainly familiar with the problems facing the country, especially problems resulting from the liberal temporary government's inconsistancy. We all know that the main reason for the failure of Bazargan's government was the fact that he and his men had not perceived the spirit of the Islamic Revolution. They thought "a revolution has taken place and the shah has fled." There goal was allegedly a regime without a monarch or a shah who would allegedly rule and not govern. If such were the views of Mr Bazargan, the Iranian nation which had been exploited during many centuries has a completely different view. The nation of the revolution not only wanted the end of the monarchy, but wanted a society based on justice, respect for justice, respect for opinion in a country truly independent and free from alien domination.

What the nation desires and what the liberals dreamt of, is very different. Under such conditions whoever takes the reins of the government should make his intentions clear from the very beginning. Either he has to back the oppressed, or the capitalists and big landowners and their foreign masters. No other intermediary solution is possible. Our time is not an era where people can be fooled during a long period with baseless slogans.

Our Islamic Republic has inherited a bankrupt and dependent economy, a ruined agriculture and chaos in all the nation's affairs from the former regime. Some steps have been taken, but in none of these steps has a specific program for following the goals of the Islamic and people's revolution been given. In our country a true purged government organization still does not exist. If the problem of carrying out purges i.. government organizations is a means for carrying out constructive reforms for those who believe in the revolution, for some elements of the former regime, it is a means for taking revenge. Without any doubt the new prime minister is familiar with these problems and knows that the first step for forming a government under such sensitive conditions is above all the selection of colleagues who are believers and united with the revolution, and the building of a program based on the aims of the revolution. We must expect that the new prime minister will begin his extremely responsible job with realism.

12 Aug Commentary

TA121950 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 August carried a commentary entitled: "Commentary on 'Id al-Fitr." It said: 'Id-al-Fitr is one of Islam's greatest feasts where all the true Muslims come together in mosques. What is most relevant on this great day is the unity and firm resolution of Muslims to construct a society without corruption and based on justice, fairness, brotherhood, equality and independence.

The imam has called on all the Muslims of the world to be believers. While celebrations are taking place in Tehran and the provinces, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i has warned the people that the enemies of the Iranian revolution have not stopped hatching plots. The enemy wants to inflict blows by either resorting to propaganda accusations or by other means and not allow this country to find order and welfare.

Regarding the American superpower, Khamene'i added that this year will be different from the last, saying that Iran did not have friendly relations with that country, but if Iran had timid relations with that superpower, this year timidity does not exist.

This day is a day for unity, a day for those who lead the society and the country and have a big responsibility toward these to find answers. During the period since the victory of the great revolution, despite all the difficulties, reconciliations and monopoly-seeking on the one hand, and antirevolutionary plots, elements of the former regime, and a handful of agents of Western interests on the other, some steps have been taken for realizing the demands of the nation. But these words of the imam should not be forgotten: "The members of government and ministers are not revolutionary and have not acted in a revolutionary way."

In a true revolution, the first important task confronting the revolutionary leaders is purging unclean elements from the government who were the backbone of the former regime. The temporary government not only did not carry out purges but placed under its protection (those who were in the past Majles).

Even today some elements which were able to reach top revolutionary posts by resorting to different ruses only intend to reach their goals. These opportunists inflict blows on the revolution from within, prevent the revolution from progressing and intentionally prepare the grounds for anti-revolutionary plots.

We must learn a lesson for the bitter experiences of the post-revolutionary months and act with decisiveness in the construction of industry, economy or agriculture or carrying out purges in all government or military organizations.

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INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS WARDAK DISTRICT

LD142039 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The humanitarian and revolutionary wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was conveyed by Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, the minister of interior, in the course of his meeting with the personnel, party cadres, soldiers, police officers and the toiling people of Charkhe Wardak district.

The minister of interior, in the course of a visit to Charkhe Wardak, met with the district officer, the p lice commander of the district and other district personnel and gave instructions aimed at solving the difficulties of the toiling people of Charkhe Wardak. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy returned to Kabul this afternoon.

ACT OF ARSON IN QONDUZ PROVINCE REPORTED

LD141724 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The enemies of the country and our revolution, these bought servants of U.S. imperialism and the region's reaction, who upon the orders of their oppressive masters are setting fire to mosques, schools and public property and also engage in terrorism and murder, are earning the eternal hatred and curses of our toiling people.

According to the report of an authoritative source in Qonduz Province, a number of the counterrevolutionary elements recently set fire to the education and training building of Qonduz Province. The fire was put out in time by the crew of Qonduz police station fire brigade and by the vigilance of the Spinzar Company's employees.

The source adds that because of this action of the treacherous elements, who oppose knowledge and progress and the development of beloved Afghanistan, a few of the classrooms and some tables and chairs were damaged. This criminal action once again makes clear that the just struggle of the party and the government against these criminal servants is a just one and all the people as a united body, in the defense of the country and the revolution, should rise against these treacherous and thieving elements, and defend the honor and pride of the country.

AFP CITES 'DIPLOMATIC SOURCE' ON EVENTS IN KABUL

HK141525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Aug (AFP)--A high-level Soviet military delegation has arrived in Kabul and a sensitive antenna has been fixed atop the guest house in that city's downtown area where the delegation's members are lodged, a diplomatic source said here today.

The arrival of the delegation last Tuesday [12 August] coincides with reports of new rebel activity in the northern Afghan provinces bordering the Soviet Union and sudden spurt in "low level assassinations and killings" of ruling party faction members.

A similar high-powered Soviet military delegation had come to Kabul in November last year, one month before the Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan.

The delegation had worked out the military strategy for the ensuing actions in Afghanistan, earlier reports had said.

The source, who asked not to be identified, however, refused to be categoric on whether the visit of the delegation will mean a massive Soviet action against the rebels, but did not rule out the possibility of a new Soviet military strategy in Afghanistan.

The state-owned Kabul radio announced the arrival of the Soviet delegation on Tuesday, but did not say if it was a military one.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here from the Afghan capital said that in the Pol-e Charki army garrision, near Kabul, an unspecified number of soldiers belonging to the Khalqi faction, which is opposed to Babrak Karmal, were disarmed recently. The reports, however, did not give details. The army garrison was the scene of a pro-Khalqi uprising last month.

The diplomatic source here gave details of a reorganization in the Afghan Army and recent efforts for political indoctrination of soldiers and newly recruited officers.

The source said that all officers and soldiers were now required to attend a 2-hour daily class and were taught the "greatness" of the Saur Revolution.

The sources, who had access to first-hand information, estimated the strength of the Khalqi faction in the army at "around 80 to 90 percent."

The Khalqis and the Parchamites are the two factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Parchamites presently enjoy the support and confidence of the Soviets.

The diplomat said that the Kremlin was introducing a Soviet pattern in the Afghan Army. A high-ranking Afghan Army officer with the rank of a brigadier general has been appointed as the general president of the political department of the Afghan Armed Forces.

The sources confirmed earlier reports that Kabul international airport authorities have stopped issuing visas at the airport. Airlines here have been advised not to issue tickets without a proper visa for Afghanistan, airlines sources said today.

The step was taken following reports that journalists posing as teachers, businessmen, tourists or carpet dealers were obtaining visas on arrival at Kabul airport.

Commenting on the overall military situation in Afghanistan, the source said that there was "an overall nervousness" among the Soviets. The situation is becoming complicated each day, he said but did not explain.

He said that the Soviets were fighting either from their armour plated helicopter gunships, or from tanks or armoured personnel carriers.

The Herat Province adjoining Iran was "completely" under rebel control barring the army gurrisions. "Open warfare" is raging between the rebels and Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops in the province, he said.

BBC: HIGH-RANKING SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL

TA141533 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] There is news from Afghanistan that a high-powered Soviet delegation has arrived unannounced in the capital, Kabul, and it is believed to be a military delegation. Our correspondent in India, Mark Tully, who has just returned from Kabul, said he met a senior Afghan officer who told him of the problems that the Soviet authorities were facing.

[Begin Tully recording] The main problem apparently is the morale of the Afghan forces. Soviet military authorities were recently forced to mount a massive assault south of the capital to deal with a mutiny by Afghan armored troops, and there was another threatened mutiny in the armored garrison on the outskirts of the capital. A senior Afghan officer, who is also a member of the communist party, told me that discontent had been rife amongst officers ever since the Soviet invasion. He said the majority of the officer corps were loyal to the ousted President Hafizollah Amin, who had established the original communist cadre in the armed forces. The officer claimed there had been many incidents of local Afghan Army commanders combining with rebel guerrillas. He said that Soviet forces were still heavily dependent on Afghan officers' knowledge of the mountainous and badly-mapped terrain. There had been incidents of Afghan officers deliberately leading their Soviet colleagues into traps. In some cases entire Afghan units have gone over to the rebels. The officer said that Afghan troops were now operating alongside rebels just south of the capital. That could be the explanation of the helicopter gunships I saw flying in that direction earlier this week and the artillery fire I heard in the capital. The officer said he anticipated more mutinies in the Afghan Army. That certainly seems the Soviet expectation, too, judging by some of their emplacements in Kabul itself.

Admittedly, Afghan soldiers are still guarding bridges and most other strategic points inside the capital by day, but Soviet soldiers are guarding the (Balahesar) fort which houses airborne troops, the new communication center and the military operation center. They are also, of course, manning the ring of artillery, armor and mortars around the circumference of the city. At night Soviet soldiers take over complete responsibility for the security of the Afghan capital. Mark Tully, BBC Delhi. [end recording]

UK PAPER: MUTINY CRUSHED, REBELS DEMORALIZED

LD141251 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Kabul correspondent report: "Flame-Throwers Flush Out Afghan Mutineers"]

[Text] Flame-throwers were used by the Russians to crush a mutiny by two infantry regiments of the 14th Afghan Division in Ghazni.

The Afghan Troops were opposing the replacement of a commander by a junior officer who had joined the Parcham faction of the Afghan equivalent of the communist party. The Parcham ("flag") wing of the party is headed by Babrak Karmal, the Soviet-installed Afghan leader.

The Russian offensive against the mutineers lasted nearly five days. They mercilessly used flame-throwers to flush out men in foxholes in the villages around Ghazni.

When the helpless Afghans fled from foxholes swarms of helicopters hovering overhead opened fire on them.

This gave rise to an impression that the Russians had started using napalm in Afghanistan. Actually, on this occasion, it was flame-throwers.

A visit to the sub-divisional towns of Shewaki, Beni Hisar, and Charkogar, which bore the brunt of the indiscriminate Russian attack showed its ruthlessness and its extent.

Several villages were wiped out. It was as if they had been razed by earthquake and fire. Most of the people were killed, and the few who survived were in a severe state of shock. Some who escaped to Kabul were picked up by Parcham cadres and police and taken away to unknown destinations.

The arrival in Kabul of some of these survivors was the background to false and misleading propaganda that thousands of mojahedin had entered Kabul unarmed and were awaiting a signal to start a revolt.

Little is really learned or heard of in Kabul except unconfirmable rumours; and reports attributing stories to "travellers from Kabul" arriving in Delhi have caused a lot of bitterness and resentment among the mojahedin and their supporters in the capital. This is also causing demoralisation among the mojahedin who believe such reports when they hear them on the BBC World Service and in other news bulletins.

Spurred on by reports, they take unilateral action only to find they have been deceived and have fallen into a trap.

For example, when persistent reports from "travellers arriving in Delhi" from Kabul said that 10,000 mojahedin had entered Kabul to take over the capital, some excitable youths in the nearby Lowgar Province took up arms and rushed to Kabul only to fall straight into traps set for them by Russian soldiers guarding the city.

The people of Kabul appreciate that the BBC and other Western media are greatly handicapped by the absence of foreign journalists from the city and cannot authenticate reports, but they also realise that time and time again reports are attributed to travellers arriving in Delhi from Kabul.

It is regarded as almost common knowledge that travellers arriving in Delhi from Kabul are usually American diplomats moving backwards and forwards between Kabul and Delhi.

Life in Kabul city was normal throughout the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. Despite reports about tension. the Russians were able to relax curfew timings, imposing a nominal curfew between midnight and 3 a.m.

The Muslim festival of 'Id al-Fitr, which marks the end of the fasting month, passed off peacefully.

All this does not imply that the Russians have suddenly become acceptable or that the Muslim revolt is over. It would be a truism to state that hatred for the Russians is total and that complete withdrawal and replacement of the puppet government of President Babrak Karmal, whether now or in the distant future, will be the only solution acceptable to the Afghans.

Till then they will continue their "hit and run" tactics even if they have to face worse perils than the recent example set at Ghazni by Russia's ruthless reprisals during which air sorties began as early as 5:30 a.m.

The Russians have never let down their guard, and even today, at all strategic points within the capital, and on all roads leading into Kabul, T-72 tanks are on guard round the clock.

T-72 tanks have also been placed in dugouts all round the hills surrounding Kabul, and their guns are trained on the city.

These sights speak volumes about the Russian presence in Afghanistan and the government which claims to have invited the Russians in.

BBC CORRESPONDENT: KARMAL'S POSITION WEAKENING

TA150730 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan at the end of last year was made, according to Moscow, in response to a request from the government in Kabul. However, according to diplomats in Afghanistan, many members of the governing party now apparently regret the move, and Mark Tully, who recently returned from Kabul, says it is also believed that the Soviet authorities are unhappy about President Babrak Karmal's performance.

[Begin Tully recording] The diplomats base their calculation on the fact that President Babrak Karmal has clearly failed to unite his party and go on to broaden its support. His political position is weaker now than it was when he first came to power in December, because the Afghan People's Democratic Party has split into its original factions. The split is not so obvious at the top; there are still members of both factions in the government and on the Central Committee of the Politburo, but below that there is seeting discontent in the majority Khalo faction. I met three leading members of that faction, one a bureaucrat, one an officer in the armed forces and one a former deputy minister. All three were bitterly opposed to the present regime and, in particular, to the Soviet presence. One said she was thorougly sick of party affairs and wanted nothing more to do with them. Another, who was a lifelong communist, was observing the Muslim fast of Ramadan for the first time since childhood, and a third used expletives to describe Russians he worked with. It seemed particularly significant that events since the Soviet invasion had led all three to lose their faith in communism.

Some believe that the Soviet authorities might consider ditching President Karmal and his minority faction and replacing him with a leader of the majority faction. But this will not really answer the problem, because the majority Khalq faction's dissatisfaction stems from the Soviet present in Afghanistan and that does not seem likely to end yet. Others believe that the Soviet authorities might force President Karmal to share his powers, which in theory are vast. But this again is unlikely to do much to rebuild the morale of the rank-and-file party membership. In fact, the danger of any change is that it will lead to dissatisfaction among the president's supporters, too. Diplomats don't see any obvious options which will be satisfactory from the Soviet Union's point of view. [end recording]

GANDHI ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK150532 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0205 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Address by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Independence Day ceremony held at the Red Fort in Delhi--live]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, dear countrymen of India:

After a few years, once again I am privileged to unfurl our beloved flag at this historic place. This should have been an occasion of happiness, but my heart is filled with sorrow at the event that has taken place in Moradabad, not far from here, which has hurt our nation. Our sympathies are with those families whose members have died or been injured or suffered any loss. I extend sympathy to them on your behalf, and can only say that those responsible for the incidents, the culprits, whether government or nongovernment personnel, will be dealt with severely. But, at the same time I appeal to all of you to curb feelings of communalism and castism and end vendettas. It is the duty of everyone, in cities and villages, to devote all their energies to maintaining peace and law and order.

Our society has been inflicted with the poison of communalism for years now. We believed that we had curbed this tendency through the sacrifices of Gandhiji. But we now see how easily it has raised its head once again.

As you know, I have been taught and educated from my childhood that weaker sections of the society--minorities, the poor and backward classes--must be given special attention. Our primary duty is to help, defend and raise them up, because only then will peace come to our society. We must apply ourselves to this task. We must examine why these tendencies, which had been curbed and controlled, have resurfaced once again, especially in the last 3 years.

Along with communalism, castism has resurfaced very strongly, and there are designs seeking to start agitations, confrontation and violence, and to obstruct work on every issue and at all times. Violence and anarchy have spread throughout the country. If we cannot stop it, we will not be able to do anything. It is like a river which has breached the embankment, flowing in all directions, its water lacking utility and strength and doing more harm than good. This is the condition today, because these elements were encouraged and an atmosphere was created in the country in which license was given to everyone to do anything they like.

We know that in a poor and backward country everyone has demands, some of which are justified, and the people need things. But the question is how to raise these demands and whether the country can progress if agitations which burden others are used to press demands. And if the country cannot progress, then how well can these demands be satisfied?

We have to curb anarchism. We see that weaknesses have appeared at every level in our society--not only among youths and other elements but in the entire society and administration. Discipline, the spirit of sacrifice and service and the sincere desire to progress which existed before have now dissipated. The people say that so many months have passed without any work. But is it easy to regather spilled water? I want to assure you that I will try my best to reform the administration so that it can work with dedication, courage and efficiency and with a national spirit.

Corruption has increased. I will say that I am astonished at the rampant corruption. Corruption has to be rooted out everywhere. Corrupt elements, whether officials or politicians, big or small, at any level and of any type, have to be filtered out so that the tools for implementing policies and doing work are sharpened and thus tasks are fulfilled.

Our agencies for protecting the society are to be strengthened so that they do their jobs and gain the people's trust and friendship. This is the biggest task facing us.

We are aware of your problems. There is the Assam issue. A strong movement has been launched there. I consider the children and students there my own children. I sympathize with them, and we are trying our best to dispel their genuine and deep grievances. But I would like to tell them that it is not right to threaten the whole country and harm the whole country. I believe that there are a few elements who, though in the minority, have a deep-rooted conspiracy and want to take undue advantage of this agitation or any other agitation elsewhere. Antinational elements are sometimes active, and antisocial elements are sometimes active. Their influence may not be great, but they are also a poison which, if not checked at the outset, will do much harm by spreading later. So I am confident that the people in Assam and elsewhere will not allow this poison to spread on and [words indistinct] strongly confront such tendencies.

Prices have risen, and I am fully aware of the burden faced by housewives, my sisters. But you also know why they have risen. We have no control over commodities like oil, diesel fuel and fertilizers, but other commodities could be brought under control. However, if agitations are launched and all revenue is spent on controlling society and fulfilling the people's demands, then how can prices be reduced?

I appeal to all of you, to the whole society, brothers and sisters, elders and youngsters, to consider part of this your responsibility as well. At this time it is the duty of traders not to take undue advantage of the hardships and helplessness of the people. The people, all men and women, are dutybound not to buy unnecessary things. Everybody should see what they can do in line with their ability and position to prevent wrong practices, such as ration shops not functioning properly or prices increasing unfairly. They should see what they can do about it. I want to assure them that the government will fully cooperate with them in this. But if the full cooperation of the people is not realized, then this spreading evil cannot be checked. There is no problem which cannot be solved with your cooperation.

If we accomplished our tasks before, it was not because we had a magic wand then, but because your strength was with us. We are able to unite your strength, and we did not let it disperse. That is why we were able to accomplish great things. If agriculture and industrial production increased, then it was due to our people's labor and sweat. So we have to regenerate this same spirit of work and diligence.

Indian farmers are our backbone. Without them the country cannot survive or move toward self-reliance. The farmers, also, are facing hardships due to rising prices and shortages of a few commodities. We are trying to help them in every possible way.

This year, till now, the monsoon season has been good after last year's devastating drought. This will bring some relief. Though some people benefit by this, at the same time some people have suffered due to floods. I extend my sympathy to the flood-stricken people.

Agricultural production should be increased at all costs so that our needs are fulfilled, and we should be able to move foodgrains and other necessities to far-flung areas--forests, mountains and deserts--in our country.

The foundation of a modern country is its workers. Only if our factories run and industrial production is increased will be able to help ourselves and strengthen our country.

The problems we face are not few in number. Economic difficulties are not faced by India alone; they are evident throughout the world, including the most developed states. But we should not use this as an excuse. One or several countries together cannot help us much. We must stand on our own feet and move toward self-reliance.

I believe that the increase in selfishness and indiscipline is due mainly to deviation from our tested and pioneered path over the last 3 years, and because our basic policy and the ideals on which our progress was based was launched at and efforts were made to find new paths. We could understand one direction, but the people were going in all directions. This was the reason for the dismantling and weakening of our (?institutions) and our slackened pace of development.

Apart from the dangers from within the country, wherever there is poverty and backwardness, there are danger signals all around the country as well. The situation all around us is no secret to you. You know how the arms are being procured. Before, we used to think that the danger was from one or two directions; but now even the great ocean area is a center for all types of naval presence. All types of power centers are created there. So the danger to us has greatly increased.

Our policy has been a policy of friendship and will continue as such. Our policy is to extend the hand of friendship, especially to our neighbors. Both our government and the people of India fully understand that they are not going to get anything from confrontation. Through cooperation and friendship alone we would be able to solve our problems, help each other and, united confront our real enemies on the outside who want to influence us, shake us and see us weak--not through fighting and weapons, but through our strength, stability, unity and ideals. This is what we want, and if countries of this subcontinent and far beyond are united then we would be able do this.

But this hope also has been dashed. There are renewed rivalries. We have said earlier also that any country, especially a country like India, has to stand on its own feet, because it is so big that no country could help it to any appreciable degree even if it wanted. But if we fall, nobody can raise us. We must raise ourselves. Such a country has to look to its security. It cannot depend on others. That is why we do not tilt toward one country or another, one group or another. We are Indians; we are concerned about India. We are engaged in India's tasks. And all our policies, directions, programs and schemes are implemented solely from the viewpoint of making the Indian people strong and lifting the country above poverty and backwardness. This is the desire of our people.

I want to assure the people of neighboring countries that our people want friendship with them. We do not want confrontation. We know that there cannot be an identity of views on all issues. Differences are bound to arise, as between two persons. But wherever there is a possibility of consensus we should help each other, move forward together, cooperating with and helping each other. If we are ready to do this, then we can greatly reduce our expenditures and increase our strength. But if someone threatens us, we are ready for him.

You know that our brave soldiers from all three branches of the armed forces are here before us. No amount of praise is enough for them. They ceaselessly serve the nation both in war and peace. It is our duty as citizens of India, who are also a kind of soldier without uniform, to further strengthen our armed forces through our unity.

Many talented children are sitting here in front of me. Today we have to work for the type of future we should build for them. If our youths or farmers or workers or our middle-income people, our housewives or people from other professions cannot overcome today's difficulties, obstacles or hardships, then how can we move forward and reach our destiny. Many people, nearly 280 million of them, who were born after independence, have no idea whatsoever of the extreme poverty that existed in the country, or of how Indian citizens, our religion and our culture were affronted. The changes brought about in these years can be described as magical.

Not all our problems have been solved, but we have tackled many of them one by one. Others can be solved also if your cooperation is forthcoming.

I said at the time of the formation of my government that we should forget about the past. We should once again try to unite. There can be difference in policies, and we cannot make them identical, but no one should create obstacles in the nation-building task. Democracy can work when the government and opposition respect each other and try to work together. This does not mean that right to opposition does not exist. This is essential for democracy, but efforts should not be directed to stop work. Either the government, or the people, especially the poor and women, suffer due to stoppage of work. If schools and colleges are closed then valuable time for studies is lost which greatly hurts students.

So think about all this. Our country has reached a juncture from where, if we adopt the right path, we can attain everything, but if we let the opportunity slip away we can lose all. This is essentially the responsibility of the government, but all opposition parties and you, the citizens of India, have an equal responsibility. If you understand these issues, we have to progress in similar fashion with discipline and unity as we did earlier without pressing for selfish interests and selfish demands. Didn't we have any demands at that time? Was there no suffering during the liberation movement? At that time we did not have jobs, nothing was available, we were pushed around everywhere, and we could not even sit comfortably in our own railways. But Mahatma Gandhi built up from these suppressed, illiterate and frightened people a very strong force which shook the world. We still have that strength. A fraction of it is today sitting in front of Delhi's Red Fort and the rest--the huge population of India--is spread all over, in every corner of the country. It is a very strong force. Hardly such a civilized and understanding force is available in any other country. Should we lose this strength? Should we throw away the asset which is already in our hands? These are the questions you have to ask yourselves.

We have to make India great and strong. We don't want anything from the world. We only want peace and a desire to strengthen our freedom. We want the existence of a true democracy in the country not for a handful of people but for the poorest inhabitant, whether it is on the question of casting votes, getting full meals or jobs, or safeguarding one's prestige. This what we want for our nation. Only when we can achieve this will we be in a position to fulfill the pledges made by our great leaders, especially Jawaharlal Nehru for the first time from this very rampart, and the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi that there lies the freedom whether you die, get wounded or there is bloodshed.

We have to march toward our goal with the same objective in mind, and I have confidence that if you cooperate there is nothing which we cannot achieve, there is no problem which we cannot solve, there is no danger which we cannot confront. Thus, I invite you all once again to rise up and march forward unitedly. We might have committed mistakes and fallen down, but we will again get up and march forward and certainly reach our goal.

Brothers and sisters, I once again appeal to you not to see the present alone, but to see yours and India's future which is bright and glittering. Sometimes we might not be seeing everything because of the dazzle, but we have to march toward the goal and uplift India.

Now please join me to say three times Jai Hind [Hail India] together.

PAPER COMMENTS ON POSTPONEMENT OF HUANG HUA VISIT

BK140801 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Chinese Chequer"]

[Text] The Chinese Embassy in New Delhi was confirmed that Mr Huang Hua will not be visiting India next October, as earlier indicated, or any time later this year. The embassy's version is that the foreign minister is too busy to accept India's invitation. But it is difficult to accept this statement at its face value. If Mr Hua was, indeed, busy, Beijing would have conveyed the information to New Delhi through normal diplomatic channels. Instead, officials in the Ministry of External Affairs have read the news in a New Delhi daily. This has led to the speculation that the report itself may be based on a deliberate leak by the Chinese Embassy. The promptness with which it was confirmed the report certainly strengthens this possibility. There is also a recent precedent. On the eve of a senior External Affairs Ministry official's visit to Beijing last June, Mr Deng Xiaoping caught hold of an Indian journalist who happened to be there to spell out to him the terms on which the Chinese would wish to settle the border dispute with this country. Thus, if Mr Deng can think it profitable to use the press to convey to the people of India his terms for a border settlement, it is plausible that his ambassador in New Delhi may have resorted to a similar expedient, that is, he may have utilised a newspaper to convey a rebuff to the Government of India. And if in the first instance the calculation was that the people would welcome the terms and press the government to accept them, the calculation now can be that the people would appreciate China's annoyance over the government's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. In both cases the assumption is naive. Since Mr Deng's interview, pressure has started building up on the government not to give up its claims to Aksaichin and postponement of Mr Huang's visit can only strengthen the position of those Indians who argue that China cannot be India's friend. Apparently the Chinese leaders and their official advisers do not understand the working of Indian democracy.

The Chinese had expressed their displeasure with India at the time of its recognition of the regime in Phnom Penh. Apparently they have now followed it up by postponing indefinitely the foreign minister's visit to New Delhi. This conforms to their rather simplistic approach to international relations. Unlike us, they tend to divide nations into friends (those who agree with their current line) and foes (those who do not accept their line), unlike us, they also do not believe in isolating one issue from others and judging each on its merit. Witness their perseverence on the issue of the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the peace treaty with Japan.

They would have known as well as anyone else that Tokyo would not join an anti-Soviet crusade if it accepted the clause and that it would not abandon its reservations about Moscow if it did not concede their demand. But while on the basis of past experience we know that this is the general Chinese approach, we must not rush to the conclusion that they have once again put us firmly in the enemy (read Soviet) camp. The very fact that they may have used an Indian newspaper instead of the normal diplomatic channels to convey their rebuff to New Delhi may be an indication that they have not yet made up their mind. As a rule they do not change their policy in a hurry. A perusal of their dealings with the Soviet Union and the United States would be illuminating in this regard. Even so it may be wrong for us to ignore the signal.

The Chinese attach considerable importance to Kampuchea. They are determined to wage war on the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime there through the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. They have the backing of the United States in this enterprise. They may also find it useful to exploit India's recognition of the set-up in Phnom Penh to weaken its position in South-East Asia where New Delhi's decision has not been welcomed. And they may have convinced themselves that Mrs Gandhi has acted under Soviet pressure and thus proved herself incapable of taking independent decisions. But New Delhi should not be unduly surprised if it turns out that the Chinese are concerned above all with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, that they are angry over the prime minister's recent statements on this issue, and that putting off Mr Huang Hua's visit may be their way of registering their protest.

It may be a sheer coincidence that the postponement has come in the wake of Mr Agha Shahi's visit to New Delhi. But the coincidence may not be wholly fortuitous. It is possible that the Pakistani foreign minister was speaking to a brief prepared in consultation with the Chinese. The signals are far from clear. Indeed, they are confusing. But our policy-makers cannot afford to ignore them. A bitter struggle is shaping up in our neighbourhood between the Soviet Union on the one hand and China and the United States on the other. We cannot define our position in relation to it without a proper understanding of its dimension and possible repercussion on the region and our country.

TIBETAN YOUTH GROUP BACKS STAND ON CONTACTS WITH PRC

BK141549 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Aug (AFP)--The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) today welcomed its exiled government's decision to postpone the visit of the fourth delegation to Tibet in view of what it described as the "anti-people and anti-Tibetan policy" of China in their homeland.

In a statement, the radical TYC--the representative youth body of 110,000 exiled Tibetans--welcomed the return to India of the second delegation led by Tenzin Tethong.

The TYC commended the members of the delegation for their "solidarity with the Tibetan masses and for acting in accordance with their wishes."

The statement accused Chinese authorities of unleashing a new reign of "terror" in Tibet by arresting innocent people and cracking down on mass spontaneous expression.

The exiled government of Tibetans, headed by their god-king, dalai lama, decided to postpone the proposed visit following a recent incident which forced the five-member fact-finding second Tibetan delegation to cut short its tour of Tibet.

DAWN COMMENTS ON GOHEEN SOUTH ASIA STATEMENT

BK150225 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Grave Indiscretion"]

[Text] Mr Agha Shahi's statement expressing regret at the observations made by the American ambassador in New Delhi raises question of fundamental importance in regard to America's South Asia policy. Mr Goheen has deemed it fit to speak publicly in his official capacity about the "growth in India's regional leadership," which clearly amounts to advocacy of the idea of regional hegemony. At a time when American policy toward Asia is a shambles following the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, it is strange that a senior American diplomatic should have made a statement which is at best an indiscretion and at worst an attempt to thwart the continuing process of the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. During his tenure in New Delhi, Mr Goheen appears to have been duly impressed by India's size, population and natural resources but it is very much to be doubted if this gave him a licence to peddle the concept of regional hegemonism in the subcontinent. This is all the more regrettable since it is not the first time that Mr Goheen has chosen to speak about India's leadership. Three years ago, in 1977, he had spoken in a similar vein. A number of American leaders have felt no compunction in foisting upon New Delhi the role of leader in South Asia, even if it should mean playing the leader without a follower. What comes as a cause of serious concern for Pakistan, as well as, we presume, for all other small countries of the region, is that such doctrines of regional hegemony, if pursued seriously, can undermine the very principle of sovereign equality upon which the relations of states must be based. The implications of such views, especially when they come from a super-power, are quite grave for the entire system of international politics. Although the realities of power do come to be reflected in the policies of the major governments, the institutionalisation of these disparities through such doctrines and theories can in certain circumstances come to pose a threat to the peace and stability of the region where they are sought to be applied.

As for the United States itself, it is certainly free to decide the pattern of its own relationship with New Delhi. But it is altogether another matter that Washington should seek to promote one power as the so-called leader in one area and then put it to work as a surrogate on its behalf. By arousing hegemonistic ambitions and promoting unequal relationships such a policy would only undermine prospects of regional harmony. A relevant question is: What does America gain by asking others to accept India as the predominant power in South Asia? Even if in return for honour thus conferred India were to become more friendly to the U.S., it is doubtful if India would discard the opportunities it sees in its present diplomatic position and agree to become America's proconsul. India's position on Afghanistan and Kampuchea should leave the U.S. Government in no doubt about India's perception of the dictates of its self-interest. However, if the entire aim of Mr Goheen's article in "span" is to woo the Indian Government, he might have tried it without being derogatory toward Pakistan.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO IRAN, TURKEY--Pakistan's exports to Iran and Turkey totalled $107 million during 1979-80 as compared to $60.3 million in the preceding year. The country's export proceeds during the fiscal year aggregated over $2,384 million as against $1,669.8 [million] during the corresponding period last year. Exports from the commodity exchange agreements stood at $82.5 million. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Aug 80 BK]

RAFSANJI ADDRESSES FOREIGN ENVOYS ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD142238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the ambassadors of Austria, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, Australia, New Zealand and Greece today met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majles. At this meeting first of all the Spanish ambassador, representing all the ambassadors gathered, congratulated Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani on his election as the speaker of the Islamic Majles, and wished him success. Then the Spanish ambassador said to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani: We are representatives of a number of small countries which have very good relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and we hope these good relations will continue.

Then the Spanish ambassadors, representing all the ambassadors present, handed a note to Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani pertaining to the directives and instructions issued by the governments of the respective ambassadors participating in the meeting. This note referred to the importance of maintaining international peace and of observing laws and regulations, and said: We declare our anxiety at the continued detention of the American hostages in Tehran and request that measures be taken to secure their release, since this is in contradiction with international regulations. This issue is not in the interest of Iran or of any other country. Finally, expressing their respect, they requested the release of the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's reply to the speech made by the Spanish ambassador, thanked the participating ambassadors for their congratulations, and told them: The issue of maintaining international peace is something we are aware of and which we believe is in the interests of all the weak and medium-sized countries, although we believe that the superpowers, using the right of veto reserved for them, have rendered the regulations one sided. But we will have limited protection if these one-sided regulations are observed.

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani added: We do not have any problems with regard to small and medium-sized countries like the ones whose representatives are present here, and as far as we know none of these countries intends to penetrate and colonize other countries. Therefore, our problem lies with big countries. Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: If we have any problems with small countries it is only because of the pressure exerted on them by superpowers.

Then, criticizing the Italian Government's refusal to hand over the five helicopters which have been paid for by contract, he added: When we ask the Italian Government the reason for not handing over the helicopters, they say the United States is stopping them.

Then Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: It is the superpowers who do not abide by laws. Although regulations are one sided and beneficial to them, they are not ready to abide by them. They always want to deceive the meek everywhere. They want to finalize every operation in their own interests. We should not be plagued by shortages. We should follow the spirit of the law. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani referred to several examples of crimes committed by the United States in Iran and how the United States, using its consultants, has violated international laws. In this connection he said: America supported Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and sheltered him as a sick man. It keeps the property of the Iranian nation plundered by the shah, Oveysi, Bakhtiar, and Palizban in the U.S. banks and is conspiring against Iran through them. America claims that oil-producing countries should not use oil as a political weapon. But being aware of Iran's decision to stop oil exports to the United States it uses its refusal to buy oil from Iran as a political weapon against us. How can it expect oil-producing countries not to use oil as a weapon?

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani added: Many of our contracts were signed with some Western countries whose representatives are present here. When the United States asked them to take part in the economic embargo against Iran they accepted, in violation of their contracts, and refused to deliver the goods which were already paid for. Then Mr Rafsanjani said to them: We should accept the facts and should not be influenced by the blinding propaganda of the powerful. We demand the execution of international justice. I should say that the crisis of the hostages is not a government affair. It was the people who took them hostage. We abide by the people and act according to their demands.

We expect the superpowers to consider their relations with us as the relations between two independent countries. That is why we were angered by the USSR's aggression against Afghanistan and by the fact that our gas is being sold cheaply.

Mr Rafsanjani said: America has been conspiring in Iran for several years. We have been able to neutralize some of this. He then referred to the U.S. military aggression against Iran and the conspiracies hatched in the American Embassy. Continuing with his speech he said: The American Embassy was a spying den, and the hostages were conspiring in Iran as spies, and not ordinary spies at that. These people who call themselves diplomats, we have discerned that they have been involved in the assassinations attempted by the Forqan group. Do tradition and international regulations allow diplomats to take part in the assassination of the distinguished personalities of a revolutionary country?

Then a number of the ambassadors at the meeting spoke in this connection. Mr Rafsanjani then said: I will discuss this letter with the representatives of the Islamic Majles. But I ask the representatives of friendly countries to point out the tens and hundreds of cases of violations of the rights, or the economy, politics and culture of our nation by the United States to the leaders of the U.S. Government and put pressure on them to stop their bullying before they put forward alleged cases of violation of regulations by us.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH'S MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD142244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's message to USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Your Excellency, Mr Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, Moscow.

Your Excellency, the Islamic Republic of Iran on 9 July 1980 received a memorandum from the USSR Foreign Ministry which included objections and complaints which we shall deal with below. However, before the points of interest to your government and, reciprocally, the views of our government are raised, I would mention the main causes for writing this letter addressed to Your Excellency.

Your Excellency, I think you are the most experienced foreign minister in the world. In addition, you are a representative of one of the two superpowers ruling the world, and thus you possess both vast experience in international affairs and have been able, thanks to your competence and intelligence, to perform your duties as the USSR foreign minister in various conditions and circumstances. Furthermore, your government, as a superpower, is able, with the immense resources that characterize superpowers, to play a decisive role in the existence or nonexistence of states, countries and individuals.

The distinguished status which you enjoy makes government officials cautious and reticent in expressing their views and opinions and expressing their rightful subject matter in such a way as not to cause offense to Your Excellency, particularly when your next-door neighbor witnesses your government's great effort in establishing and strengthening its domination over certain parts of this world, the most recent of which is the military invasion of Afghanistan. This is what prompts me as minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has served in this position for the shortest period and is the representative of [word indistinct] in this Islamic Republic, to write you this letter, with utmost respect but with revolutionary candor, in an effort to discuss the truth of the matter frankly and without any concealment, not fearing to state reality, no matter how undesirable it might be, and relate issues as I see them.

May this method turn into a new departure in diplomatic correspondence and may no trace of lies, concealment or duplicity be detected therein. Who knows: Maybe future generations will at long last adopt this method for their salvation. If we are to succeed in popularizing this method, then our service at least will be that the world peoples, in their efforts, will face two courses. One is the selfsame old course of duplicity, lies and flattering courtesy in the world political arena which they have often tested; and the other is a course based on revolutionary candor, and in that case they will have the power to choose.

Another issue is that our Islamic Revolution is a young one and enjoys an old but invincible leadership which is as firm as a mountain with regard to the principles in which he believes and has also trained us towards this selfsame direction over many long years. We, too, appreciate and hold in esteem his supervision and consummate skill and endeavor to act in the fundamental manner which he demands of us and which our nation demands.

Our young, ebullient revolution, which, thanks to the protection of God Almighty, has been immune to (?encroachments of the two) world superpowers, keeps alive in us revolutionary ardor and veracity; and it is armed with this ardor and veracity that I deem it essential to express certain views and from you, too, I expect to utilize the lessons which you have learned from the fountainhead of our own great revolution which took place so many years ago [as heard] and endeavor to revive in yourself the vision of the first days of the revolution and, adopting that spirit, to pay attention to the issues which are raised:

1. Our young Islamic Republic is locked in struggle against the hegemonistic U.S. superpower and the nation, too, many years ago began a relentless and tireless struggle against it. Last year this struggle reached its peak and it will continue this battle until the achievement of independence and sovereignty for our country. Therefore, our attitude towards the U.S. superpower is clear and our position with this regard is both frank and decisive.

2. We will not forget how the Soviet Government treated our nation during the past half century, particularly after September 1941--the attack on our country under the pretext of the presence and activities of the Nazis in Iran in accordance with the imposed articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 friendship treaty between Iran and Soviet Russia; the occupation of a portion of the sacred soil of our homeland and, following that, the emergence of a party which from its inception up to the present has been and continues to be your government's fifth column on the soil of our dear country.

After the U.S. coup d'etat in 1953, not even once have we heard that Iranians residing in your country have staged demonstrations against the nefarious Pahlavi regime during the 25-year era that followed the shameful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953. Yet Iranian students the world over at least have been able to expose the traitorous Pahlavi regime with their demonstrations and publications.

Again, we cannot forget that your leaders and the governments of your satellites, shoulder to shoulder with the U.S. leaders and their collaborators, participated in the shameful festivities marking the imperial regime's 2,500th anniversay; and in that very year famine and poverty forced our rural population to put their children on sale on the roadsides in return for a few crumbs to keep them alive. In this manner, our nation could not see much difference between your socialism and U.S. capitalism.

As you may well know, after the victory of the auspicious Islamic Revolution we announced quotations from our imam to the effect that bygones should be bygones, in the hope that henceforth superpowers would refrain from interfering in our country's internal affairs. Perhaps this might be attributed to political naivete, but it stemmed from our revolutionary veracity towards one and all since we said that we would forgive bygones. We wished to act in accordance with our words, although everyone knows that the powerful will not renounce resorting to force and bullying. U.S. imperialism did not cease for a single moment from plotting and interfering in our internal affairs. In the international arena, too, it resorted daily to fresh provocations and strengthened counterrevolution in Iran to such a degree that when our dear unknown students were forced to occupy their den of espionage, the nation endorsed that action and our imam also gave the United States the title of the arch-Satan.

Regrettably, you too showed through actions that you are not anything less than America when it comes to being satanic. One cannot deny your provocations in certain border areas of our country. As a case in point, I will point to a number of cases raised by Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i during the period of provisional government, with your ambassador, to which no answer was ever given. I expect an answer now:

A. A considerable quantity of weapons, packed and made in the USSR, were discovered intact in Mahabad, Kordestan. These weapons are not the type with which the Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish armies are equipped. The question is how did these modern weapons, which are not available in the region, come into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries [word indistinct] in Kordestan?

B. Unlike other free world currencies, the Soviet currency has no value outside that country. How do you then justify exchanging rubles for tomans [Iranian currency] outside Soviet borders and its transfer to Kordestan?

C. Soviet satellites passing over Iran are taking photographs of our military positions in Kordestan; they have made these photographs available to the counterrevolutionaries. The question is: Either there are American spies stationed in your bases, or these photographs have reached the counterrevolutionaries through illegitimate channels. You sent your agents, after years of special training, to Iran, reorganized your fifth column--namely a known party--published a paper propagating your views in their name, and spared no financial or moral support for them so that they may remain fully equipped in making provocations and creating discord and differences between the authorities and the nation. Members of your embassies and consulates, as well as other institutions, have not spared any efforts in establishing contacts with the enemies of our revolution and in gathering information, as if postrevolution Iran were the flesh of a sacrificed sheep, something to be torn to pieces and plundered.

3. While U.S. imperialism and its allies made our Islamic Revolution a target of insult and ridicule, not even once did you in your media refer to our revolutinn, which is Islamic, as such; rather, you referred to it as a democratic revolution of the Iranian people. You did not even allow your servants to cite our revolution with its proper adjective of Islamic in the paper printing your ideas in Iran, simply to maintain appearances.

Your servants in Iran have gone so far as to attack the president and our foreign minister for having at times referred to the USSR as Russia and the Soviet socialist revolution as the Russian revolution. It is puzzling that where you display so much sensitivity about your official title and name, you show so much indifference about the name of your neighbor.

4. Simultaneously with the abrogation of 1959 Iranian-U.S. mutual cooperation agreement, the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran also nullified the imposed articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 Iran-Soviet treaty of friendship. It is very unfortunate that despite the fact that the said articles became legally invalid years ago, the Soviet Government has not yet paid any attention to Iran's legitimate demand in this regard and has not endorsed this independent-seeking decision.

In the midst of this life-and-death battle going on between our nation and U.S. imperialism, the possibility of U.S. military aggression against our country's territory is not too remote. What is deeply worrying to us is that articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 treaty might be used as a pretext to launch aggression and attacks against our country.

5. While this is going on between us and America, suddenly your government, under an imaginary pretext, sends troops to our neighboring and coreligionist country, Afghanistan, and crushes the brave resistance put up by the people of this land with fire and blood. Then we see America and its accomplices not moving a finger, rather confining themselves to verbal attacks. We are therefore justified in becoming sceptical, thinking that, behind the scenes, the two superpowers have reached an agreement on dividing the spoils, and we become apprehensive of what goes on behind the scenes as far as our revolution is concerned.

As far as we are concerned, you can rest assured that we will fight to our dying breath and last man to preserve our independent, Islamic and national identity. In the meantime, we are justified in having doubts and becoming sceptical about the truthfulness of the statements made by our big northern neighbor concerning the lack of interference in the internal affairs of countries and respect for governments' territorial integrity and political independence, considering the example of Afghanistan.

Lo and behold, your utterances are socialistic while your deeds are imperialistic. We do not know how to interpret this disparity between words and deed. Meanwhile, how can we have any assurance that our Baluchestan, on the borders of Afghanistan, will not be attacked by your troops? After all, until a week before sending troops to Afghanistan your representatives officially and repeatedly stated that they never entertained such an intention; they were referring to the interference of the Red Army in Afghanistan as imperialist propaganda. Later, when the Red Army, under the pretext that the Afghan Government asked it to enter that country, entered that country then it eliminated the person who requested it.

6. You present yourself as supporters of Muslims and opponents of the Zionists; you support the demands made by the Arabs and Palestine. How can we believe this claim when we clearly see your army attacking a Muslim territory like Afghanistan? Should the Soviet Army withdraw from Afghanistan, all Muslim forces will be mobilized to liberate Palestine from U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. But your aggression against Afghanistan has led to the deviation of these forces from their main path, which is directed against imperialism and Zionism. It is a source of wonderment that such a clear-cut and obvious fact has not yet been considered by you.

Having stated these points, permit me to respond to the points raised in your memorandum with the same revolutionary frankness:

1. It is stated in the memorandum that the Iranian authorities have allowed themselves to resort to all sorts of fabrications with regard to Soviet policy on Iran by levelling false accusations against the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. In this connection, I do hope that you realize that, blessed with the imam's leadership which culminated in the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, our country follows an independent policy, divorced from any dependence on West or East, and acts upon it. It is because of this that I clearly pointed out the reasons for my displeasure over your government's policy in this letter. I now want to add that from now on we will not accept such a tone in a memorandum, that we will respond to any uncouth statement accordingly.

Meanwhile, do not forget that your media have not refrained from leveling accusations against Iranian officials. A case in point: falsifying a report on a meeting between the Iranian foreign minister and Shahpur Bakhtiar in Geneva. The truth of the matter was a meeting between Bakhtiar and your representatives, namely, the Communist Party of Switzerland.

2. With regard to the security of your embassy in Tehran: Considering what has been said, it is rather fortunate that so far no attack has been made against your embassy. The limit of activity of various countries' embassies in Iran is welcomed by us. However, we obviously cannot tolerate espionage centers. We hope that not only your government, but other governments as well, will pay immediate attention to this fact. The question now raised before us is that how is it that during the 25 years of the shah's ruthless reign not even once did the Iranians in your country stage a demonstration against the former regime; whereas now demonstrations are held against the Islamic Iranian Republic outside the Iranian consulate in Baku.

3. It is stated in your memorandum that a comprehensive struggle has begun in Iran against the USSR. If, by a comprehensive struggle against the USSR you mean the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy first secretary in Tehran, then it must be clearly reiterated that, unfortunately, not only he but a great many of your officials, rather than attending to normal and current matters handled by a genuine embassy, are engaged in espionage operations. Consequently, it would be appropriate to end these operations as soon as possible.

4. As for protesting against unfriendly remarks, if you mean the stands taken by the Iranian nation and government vis-a-vis Afghanistan, I have already mentioned the reasons, and there seems no need to repeat them.

In conclusion, I reaffirm that we want the establishment of friendly relations and true neighborly relations, completely based on lack of interference in the internal affairs of each other and complete mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of our two countries. It is on this basis that I sincerely offer these proposals, hoping they will be accepted by you, thus preparing favorable grounds for the expansion and strengthening of relations between our two countries. I take this opportunity to express my compliments.

TEHRAN SAYS U.S. 'PLAYING GAMES' WITH USSR OVER IRAN

ID141937 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to our commentary this evening on relations between America and the USSR with regard to Iran:

In a very important speech delivered on Jerusalem Day, the imam raised a point about relations between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. He said; I think America is playing games with the USSR too. To cite an example, the imam referred to Iraq, where the USSR is engaged in providing military aid. Since Iraq is a country dependent on America, such aid, instead of paving the way for Soviet influence, works toward safeguarding U.S. interests in harming Iran's revolution.

Obviously, the Soviet Government did not remain idle after hearing the remarks, for, pursuing an old diplomatic method, through an unknown newspaper published in India it expressed its harsh criticism of the Iranian regime, together with a few mild insults. The imam's remarks on how America has played games with the USSR is backed by irrefutable historical records, and this issue can be proved by using these historic incidents to show how our northern neighbor has always been toyed with in its confrontations with policies followed by other powers in Iran, formerly by the British and recently by the United States.

In the incidents during the Islamic Revolution of Iran our northern neighbor has once again become a toy in the hands of the United States, and, following the green light it received to occupy Afghanistan, it has now begun, indirectly, to help the U.S. interests in Iran and is helping the counterrevolutionary elements in Iran.

Knowing these facts, we come to the sayings of that knowledgable old man who at the time of World War II said: Do not be deceived by all the propaganda put out by the USSR and the British against each other because during the past 200 yea. I have not come across any points of disagreement between them over Iran. Now,too, we can say that from World War II up to the present, in spite of all the propaganda put out by the United States and the USSR, we have never been able to detect any disagreement between them over Iran or even in their world policy.

But, on the basis of what the imam's said, the fact cannot be ignored that, in spite of the lack of disagreement between the USSR and the British in the past, and between the USSR and the United States at present, in all the events in which our northern neighbor has been involved in Iran it has been the real loser.

BANI-SADR SAID TO REFER TO REAGAN AS 'SYMBOL OF FASCISM'

NC150745 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 15, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has called U.S. Republican Party presidential candidate Ronald Reagan "the current symbol of fascism." Without mentioning Mr Reagan by name, Mr Bani-Sadr told crowds at Hamadan stadium on Thursday about "a candidate for the United States presidency who announces in every speech that he will conquer Iran as soon as he is elected.

"As president of our country, I say to him that if he should become president of the United States and try to conquer our country, he will find only tombs for his aggressors," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

"This candidate does not know the pain that our country has suffered, but he should know that it has always fought against aggressors," the president concluded.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN LONDON

Report on Trial

LD142307 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to our London correspondent, six Iranian students imprisoned in London jails were tried today. Because of difficulties in identifying the student brothers, the court session was delayed a hour, but after it convened, the trial was completed within only a few minutes. According to the same report, five of the students again refused to give their names and were sent to detention centers. The judge did not allow the students to utter even one word during the trial. Police officials have had much trouble identifying the students who have refused to give their names since their arrest in front of the American Embassy in London.

One of the Iranian students who was released after 10 days said that in the prison where he had been sent, the behavior of police and prison officials was violent and that the students were constantly insulted. But after facing the resistence and the Islamic behaviour of the students, they adopted a milder approach. This student brother was only taking photographs during the demonstration in front of the American Embassy, yet the police arrested him on charges of obstruction. He said that the police exposed his film so that there would be no evidence against them and in favor of the students.

Our correspondent in London also reported that 53 of the 65 student brothers and sisters who are in London prisons have resumed their hunger strike. Also, a conservative member of the House of Commons today asked Margaret Thatcher to stop all payments to Iranian students in Britain. He said in his speech that Iranians have been mocking and ridiculing us and consider us stupid. We should deport these students and detain any who cause problems without questioning them.

Refuseal To Reveal Identities

JN142106 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Six more Iranian students, who have been arrested in the United Kingdom, appeared this morning before a British court. Our correspondent in the British capital reveals that five of these students refused to reveal their identities. This forced the British court to return them to prison.

The students were arrested recently during a student demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in London.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

11, 13 Aug Clashes

LD141036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country [words indistinct] has announced that on 11 August 1980 a group ofIraqi Ba'thist mercenaries attacked the shock group of the Revolutionary Guards Corps of Balangan, stationed in Makuman. The shock group of the guards corps in Balangan returned the fire of the Ba'thist hirelings and forced them to retreat.

During the attack a large quantity of mortars and various types of ammunition, which were being transported up the Kuh Kan heights by pack-animals, were blown up and destroyed by artillery fire from the shock group of the Balangan Revolutionary Guards Corps. The attackers were forced to flee, having suffered heavy losses.

Another report by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country said that at 0100 yesterday a group attacked the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh with RPG-7's. The attack was vigorously beaten off by brother guards. During the clash, which lasted 2 hours, the friendly forces suffered no casualties. Meanwhile, an enemy RPG-7 round, which hit a target in front of the municipal building, caused damage to a house and injured two people inside.

Protest Over Jerusalem Day

LD141424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following protest against the Iraqi Government's position regarding the occupation of Jerusalem:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: With the resurgence of Zionist ambitions concerning the so-called legalization of their aggressions in Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of their usurping regime, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, basing its action on international documents, has announced its total (?condemnation) of this aggressor, particularly at the sessions held at the organization of Islamic countries and the United Nations, in order to investigate this issue and Palestinian national rights.

Regrettably, in this instance certain Islamic countries have attempted and continue to attempt to confine themselves merely to threatening to break off diplomatic relations with those who might support the decision of the occupiers of Jerusalem. This plot is led by the Iraqi fascist government, which in words has always resorted to quasi-revolutionary noises, while in practice it is the collaborator and friend of reaction and U.S. imperialism.

Experience in recent years has shown that Iraq, despite its ostensible lack of diplomatic relations with the United States, has never been stinting in any collaboration or complicity with the collaborators of the United States and has always hatched and continues to hatch plots against those who are waging battle against the United States. Examples of this are the assassination of Palestinian leaders by its agents in recent (?times) and its hostile acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-colonialist Arab governments. Another eloquent (?example) of this is its backing during the rule of the deposed shah and during his fall, including the masquerade of bringing Farah Pahlavi to Iraq and the restrictions it imposed on the leader of the Iranian revolution, which culminated mainly in his departure from Iraq. They even put pressure to bear on the Kuwaiti Government not to accept him, but only good could come out all this. [Words indistinct] and the revolution triumphed.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has demonstrated its position concerning this plot and notes that the breaking of diplomatic relations with the friends of the regime occupying Jerusalem is insufficient and that it is necessary to close all economic channels to those who give succour to the regime occupying Jerusalem.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran demands a revision of trade with the friends of the occupationists of Jerusalem, the banning of the export of strategic goods to them and the withdrawal of financial capital from those countries which are the friends of occupied Palestine, headed by the United States.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that this parasitic growth can only be destroyed by cutting off its source of nourishment. Therefore, once again it warns the nation of Islam that breaking off diplomatic relations with those governments which recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the occupation regime of Jerusalem is necessary but not enough, and that should action be confined to that, it can then be no better than a smokescreen for collaboration with the friends of the occupiers of Jerusalem.

NEW TERMINOLOGY INTRODUCED REGARDING ISRAEL

LD141110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Aug (KUNA)--A new terminology will be introduced in Iran's news reporting, PARS NEWS AGENCY said Thursday.

The words "occupied Palestine" will be used in reference to Israel and "the occupation regime in Jerusalem" will substitute for any mention of Israel in (?this connection), the agency added.

The new terminology will also be used by Iranian newspapers, radio and television.

TEHRAN PAPER CITES BEHESHTI ON DISCOVERY OF NEW PLOT

JN141920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 14 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Discovery of New Threads of Plot," the newspaper KEYHAN publishes part of the radio, television and press conference held by Dr Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court. Dr Beheshti answered various questions from Iranian and foreign correspondents.

On the existence of a plot, Dr Beheshti said: We have received (?additional) information on this plot. Those who are supposed to follow up this information are now performing their task. I am sorry that I cannot give you further details, because we have discovered threads of this plot. We are now waiting for the outcome and [word indistinct].

Dr Beheshti added that the enemies of the Islamic Revolution, out of their despair and pain, resort to acts and new, serious intrigues against the revolution as and when the victories and successes of the Iranian people's revolution are promoted and approach their final goal. However, so long as the heroic Iranian people are in the arena, none of these serious plots will succeed.

He said: I can confidently say that the only thing that could be influential in bringing success to the enemies' despicable plots is the weakness of the masses' presence in the revolution arena. Luckily, the Jerusalem Day has shown that our people are always fully prepared.

QOTBZADEH ASSAILS 'OPPORTUNISTS,' TUDEH PARTY

LD141345 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 15

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Qotbzadeh: 'The Opportunists Have Thrown the Muslims of the World Into Despair'"]

[Text] Shemiran [suburb of north Tehran]--At the invitation of the Qa'im Ghizar theological seminary in Shemiran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke to a large audience consisting of the residents of the area. At one point in his talk he said:

"There are opportunists in every part of the world appearing under different colors. They do not know what the meaning of Islam is; they have not read the Koran. They have just become Muslims today and they do not accept the old Muslims. In such a climate, faith, zeal and self-sacrifice are gradually weakening and disappearing. But time will run out for the opportunists.

"In place of cooperation, they hurl insults, they lie, they mount attacks, giving the impression that neither God, Islam nor Islamic ethics exist. God has much patience; he similarly had much patience in dealing with the crimes of the Satan [the shah].

"We are constantly lying, vilifying others, attacking, using the mass media to defame; and there is no longer any justice. God is present and will settle scores. The nation has lost its great revolutionary tone; why don't you get up and ask why. Over the past 150 years our revolution has never before seen itself carrying the colors of Islam and of religion. The Muslims of the world and others are waiting to know what the result of the revolution will be. Over the past few nights, there have been many eyes filled with tears. It is for such a day that tears are being shed. We must benefit from these tears. [as published] In the world to come, each and every one of you must answer for your actions. What answer will you give to God on the day of the resurrection? Will you say 'we were in despair?' You stand responsible before officials, but you also stand responsible before God, and do not take this responsibility lightly."

Elsewhere in his talk, Qotbzadeh said:

In the face of differences between those in office and the insults leveled in the newspapers and the media, the responsibility of the people should not be forgotten, since they too have ideas and reason. There has always been propaganda and noisy outcry. Lying is no new thing; it existed 25 years ago and today things are the same as then. There must be resistance; despair must not be succumbed to, and we shall go forward gently. Those in office should reform, while we should obey them. We should not adopt a position of opposition, but seek their reform. God willing, you will be invigorated on the occasion of the Id al-Fitr. If we do not fight a crusade against selfish desires, the American and Russian Satans will gain in strength. After the revolution, how much interest has been shown in the Islamic argument--not in prayers and fasting, but in deeds? It would be possible to run this country if we dismissed at one strike persons or officials who have insulted others, lied or indulged in defamation. This propaganda is not Islamic ethics, but the ethics of disbelief in Islam.

"After the victory of the revolution, every Muslim in every part of the world said: 'We saw that Islam would triumph. God's promise is a true one.' And thus the Muslims gained new momentum. However, with our gradual cooling off, they are gradually asking themselves if it is right that Muslims should be condemned to defeat.

"Given the methods we have chosen to follow and the atmosphere which has come about with this cancer in society and the failure to carry out a crusade against our own desires, we are throwing the Muslims of the world into despair. Let us take a look at this revolution. If in this revolution, we should meet with defeat, how would this affect the hearts of millions of Muslims throughout the world? What tears would be shed, what beating of heads, saying 'we have seen what your Islam is.'

"This is no light matter that we are playing with, but one which involves the victory or defeat of Islam. It is part of human history. Come and fulfill your undertakings."

Someone said to Qotbzadeh: "Your actions are not those of the imam's line."

Qotbzadeh said: "Everything I do is controlled by the officials and the imam in person. For example, as regards the purge: Of the 2,000 people working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we have purged more than 800, over half of whom were in the diplomatic corps. There is no other ministry which has purged as many as 5 percent."

Qotbzadeh was asked: "Why do you adopt a position opposed to the Islamic Republican Party and the newspapers?"

Qotbzadeh said: "I have said nothing about the party; I did say something about its newspaper on one occasion. If anyone deviates from the imam's line or from Islamic ethics, tells lies, insults, defames others and acts in an arbitrary fashion, whether in the name of Islam or blasphemously, I do not recognize this as being the line of Islam but of corruption. As regards the newspaper, I produced my reasons at the time.

"Someone wrote an article without even telephoning to get my answer [to the accusations being made] enabling him to print both sides of the argument, in order to acquaint everyone with the facts. This is all I expected, and still expect, of the newspapers and the other media. However, they do not think that I deserve as much, and they resort to attacks, 95 percent of what they say being false. If they are afraid, I would ask them if it is not Islamic that when anyone is attacked he should be allowed to defend himself for every hour of their attacks. Fifteen minutes is all I need to defend myself. These gentlemen attacked me for 3 months, but if they had given me the opportunity I could have enlightened the people as to the truth in a single evening. This is how things should be done."

In conclusion, Qotbzadeh said: "Islamic territories are holy wherever they are, in Palestine or in Afghanistan.

"In Iran there is a party called the Tudeh Party of Iran, which lies [in calling itself "of Iran"] since it is the Soviet Tudeh Party. It is the servant of the Soviet Union, carrying out action here and receiving payment. It even takes its newspaper to be printed at the Soviet Embassy, collects it, then tells people to oppose America and support the Soviet Union. But we say to you: The imam has said 'neither East nor West.' "We will stand firm in the face of aggression by the two superpowers, America and the Soviet Union."

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER

ID131719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, General Zahirnezhad, commander of the ground forces and of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Colonel (Atari), commander of operations of the ground forces, met with Imam Khomeyni this morning.

At the end of this meeting, the general said to an interviewer: The purpose of the meeting was to report to the imam on the bravery and preparedness of the army and gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the western regions and the methods used to crush domestic and foreign aggressors. General Zahirnezhad also said: At this meeting, I brought to the imam's attention the fact that all the units stationed at the border are ready to crush all the aggressors--who no doubt are not Muslims--so that even the thought of attacking the oil, industrial, military or state installations along the border will not cross their minds. In case of aggression, the brave soldiers of Islam would no doubt inflict great damage on the enemy.

Zahirnezhad recounted the bravery of the soldiers and referred to their slogans such as: "Even if [words indistinct] I will not surrender to any dirty foreign occupiers," and "I will crush their attack so that they will never dare violate the holy Islamic soil of my homeland."

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO KORDESTAN MARTYRS' SERVICE

LD131800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] In order to glorify the memory of the past year's Kordestan martyrs, particularly those of Paveh, ceremonies were held at the mosque of the Vali-ye 'Asr barracks this afternoon. Attending these ceremonies were Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the families of the martyrs and the brothers from the guards corps. After a reading of verses from the holy Koran, the following message from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was read by one of the brothers from the guards corps:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; Peace be upon the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and of the entire dedicated Islamic armed forces. Peace be upon their dear, hero-nurturing commanders. God's greetings to the families of the martyrs who with their patience, fortitude and resistance and by giving up their dear ones for the cause of God and Islam have engaged in the biggest epic of modern history. Greetings to all the guards of Islam who with their blood and clenched fists have brought to fruition the Islamic Revolution. Greetings to all the dedicated Islamic armed forces who by joining Iran's sacred revolution and with the backing of the dear nation have dismantled the edifice of oppression.

The esteemed Iranian nation expresses its appreciation to you, dear families of the guards. Above all, Almighty God's grace shall be yours and that of all the martyrs of Islam and their relatives. The martyrs of this great revolution, like the martyrs of the dawn of Islam, are precious and enjoy the favor of the sacred presence of God and the saints of Islam.

As a lowly servant who sends you his blessings, I deem myself and the nation in debt to these dear ones and I beseech the great God for mercy and forgiveness for all. History shall not forget the acts of self-sacrifice by these zealous and dedicated heroes, and the bright fame of the dear Iranian nation and of the devotees of the path of Islam shall be recorded in the annals of history and shall be engraved on the image of Iran forever.

Peace be upon you and the pious worshippers of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni

RAJA'I MEETS WITH REVOLUTIONARY ORGANS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD132128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] At a meeting attended by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and by a group of representatives from revolutionary organs held at the headquarters of the Education Ministry, the need for coordinating the activities of various organs on the level of the entire society and the policies of the forthcoming government were the subjects of a discussion and an exchange of views. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY REPORT, the session held this afternoon was also attended by representatives from the guards corps, the construction crusade, the fighting clergy, the central committee, the academic staff of the Qom seminary, the union of Islamic associations, government civil servants, the Islamic Republican Party, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the worker's house, the office for strengthening unity, the air force's Islamic association, the teachers' Islamic association and the Health Ministry's Islamic association. The report indicates that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i began with a speech expounding the overall policy of electing the ministers of the forthcoming government on the basis of their ideological and revolutionary merits and calling on the participants in this session to write down the names of those individuals who fulfill the said conditions and give them to the ministerial office at the Ministry of Education and Training.

After the speech by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati referred, in a speech, to the need to increase coordination in the activities of the prime minister with those of the president and the majles and called on all responsible authorities to obey the imam's behest and to work toward establishing closer understanding between these organs.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ FAMILY DENOUNCES AUTHORITIES' INACTION

GF110535 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Aug 80

["Announcement by the Reza'i Family" issued on 1 July 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Dear compatriots, today, after having suffered years of SAVAK pressure on our family during the days of idolatry, we once again face conditions which urge us to (?talk) to the noble people who made the revolution blossom at the price of the blood of thousands of martyrs.

During the sinister years of the Aryamehr regime, our family, together with other families of martyrs and of political prisoners, faced SAVAK's harshest blows. Between 1972 and 1975 four martyrs from our family joined the caravan of people's martyrs. At times every member of the family--father, mother and even the young children--was in prison. Not a day passed without our being threatened by SAVAK. In short, since 1971 (?everyone in our family) either gave a martyr or (?was a prisoner).

[Words indistinct] (?we should mention) the revolutionary struggles with SAVAK, as well as the assassination of two American advisers in which our children played an effective part. However, we did not expect the situation to reach the point where [words indistinct] for (?filthy) hands to act against us. But unfortunately, the treatment we received from some monopolistic gentlemen who have based their power on the blood of the martyrs since the start of the revolution was such that is seemed we should (?forget) our opposition to the shah's regime. They leveled all types of lies and accusations against us and then went on to denigrate us in private and in public. They seized upon the most absurd methods to put pressure on us.

There is considerable proof that they even went so far as to hire people. Once hired, they wanted them to make threatening phone calls to us and aim indecent accusations at us in order to prevent us from following the path paved by our martyrs.

(?But whenever) we see that--as our martyred son Reza wanted--the ashes of our children and of all the martyrs of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (?have revived) in the body of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and their way is continuing auspiciously, we find great peace of mind as a result of which (?the responsibilities which we undertake are constantly increasing).

But all these facts do not prevent us from complaining to our compatriots. Following the [words indistinct] and accusations which were sometimes made by some who themselves, in the distant and near past, exploited the names of our martyred children and [words indistinct] of the Mojahedin-e Khalq to [words indistinct], at (?2035) on Monday 29 June a bomb exploded near our house. (?Fortunately) no one was hurt [words indistinct] were damaged. [passage indistinct] After the explosion, we contacted the authorities. The police headquarters satisfied itself with preparing a report, and the committee [words indistinct]. The committee even said that we ourselves were to blame for the explosion, and left. Various correspondents came and prepared reports, but up to this moment they have not been granted permission to publish them. We were then compelled to issue a statement and let our compatriots know.

Yes, we are complaining about the silence observed by the authorities regarding actions in which hooligans are allowed to operate freely. One day they martyr our children and then say that the mojahedin killed them. The next day they say that bombs planted and grenades explosed against mojahedin are acts by the mojahedin.

Our complaint is against the press which, contrary to the spirit of the revolution that heralded freedom, accepts and tolerate such an atmosphere so soon after the revolution--an atmosphere which compels us to issue a statement and to distribute it by hand in order to inform the people of what is going on. Our complaint is about those who today, with their silence, allow the doors of injustice to remain open.

However, we shall continue as our child Ahmad--the first martyr of the Mojahedin-e Khalq--continuously reiterated, to recall (?that we should pray to God, because he is the one who has always guided us). We shall certainly show patience to those who harm us [words indistinct] and should (?believe in God). With greetings to the noble Iranian people.

[Signed] The Reza'i family, 1 July 1980

67 'MERCENARIES' SAID KILLED IN KERMANSHAH CLASH

LD142300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY at 2340 reported from Kermanshah that today, after an exciting incident which resulted in a severe confrontation between armed assailants and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, 67 of the assailants were killed and 47 were injured. The public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west of the country reported the incident to PARS at 2245 as follows:

At 1130 a 214 helicopter which was going to Sardasht from Baneh to transport officials of the reconstruction jihad was attacked near the village of (Kalteh), about 9 km from Sardasht, by mercenary raiders, and as a result of a hit and because of technical problems it was forced to land about 500 meters away from the raiders. In this incident the passengers of the helicopter, led by parachute regiment 1st Lt 'Ali Akbar Nouruzi, got out of the helicopter and took up positions to defend themselves, and, answering the attackers' fire, killed four of them. Then about 40 of the attackers, in Toyota vans, surrounded the helicopter and its passengers. The helicopter passengers, supported by the Cobra helicopter which was escorting them, defended themselves. After a time, the Cobra helicopter returned to the Saqqez barracks to replenish its ammunition reserves and reported the incident to Baneh.

After 30 minutes, a Chinook helicopter, captained by Amin Saheri, escorting a Cobra helicopter, was sent to the location, and at a signal given by the people who had been surrounded, landed bravely under the fire of the raiders and rescued those people.

During this operation Lieutenant Nuri, one of the passengers on the Chinook helicopter, who thought one of the passengers had not gotten on, got off the Chinook helicopter and was left behind. Under heavy fire from the raiders, he started on foot toward Sardasht garrison. After walking for 4 km, he noticed a Cobra helicopter in flight. Lighting a fire he drew the attention of the Cobra and when the helicopter approached the gound he clung to the skid of the helicopter and was carried safely to Sardasht barracks.

Once informed of the attack forces from Sardasht garrison opened artillery fire on the positions of the raiders and according to the latest reports about 67 of the raiders were killed and 43 were injured. The 214 helicopter was destroyed by the raiders, and the condition of one of its passengers who was wounded is said to be satisfactory.

NAVY COMMANDER AFZALI INTERVIEWED BY TEHRAN PAPER

LD131651 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 9 August carries on page 12 an "exclusive" interview (date and place not specified) with Iranian Navy commander Capt Bahram Afzali under the headline "Warning by Naval Commander on Counterrevolution Conspiracy."

Afzali views the naval situation in the Indian Ocean, where, he contends, "the politics of the future will be decided." He views the Soviet Indian Ocean build up as an attempt to "balance" the build up of bases by the United States, whose aim, he claims, is "one, to stop the spread of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to other countries in the region and, two, to crush the Iranian revolution."

To a question on what should be done to "neutralize" U.S. moves to exert economic pressure on Iran and install a "lackey" government, Afzali replies: "First the political groundwork must be prepared, a task which goes hand in hand with social policy. Then we should simultaneously begin the task of reconstruction in society in order to remove dissatisfaction and the provocations which give rise to this. We should at the same time defend political and economic gains by force of arms. This is the job of the army, the guards corps, the 20-million-strong army and the revolutionary institutions."

Afzali sees his personal role in the navy as being to promote first cultural and then technical "self-sufficiency," particularly by establishing a "naval sciences university" to train specialists and officers for the Iranian Navy and merchant navy. He expresses confidence that the country possesses the necessary "support industries" for a shipbuilding industry and urges development of heavy industry enterprises to provide the necessary equipment.

Questioned on the possibility of a Persian Gulf naval blockade, Afzali comments: "With its infinite oil resources, which feed the great industries of the Western and Japanese governments, the strategic and economic position of the Persian Gulf is such as to render inconceivable action of a kind that would threaten the interests of the great Western governments. In my view, this therefore precludes the possibility of such action." Rejecting a "policeman" role for Iran in the area, he states: "We ask the nations and especially the people of the region to ask their own governments to act in the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation with the Iranian Government. To do this, they must throw off their dependent relationships. Iran's interests oblige us to support a policy of demilitarization and no atomic weapons in this region, as well as to demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces stationed in the area."

Afzali sees "political reasons" behind holdups in the delivery of ships built for the Iranian Navy in France and Britain, and concludes by discussing the world politico-military situation in the following terms:

"The signing of SALT I and T T has made the Americans understand for the first time since World War II that never again can they claim that their forces are superior to those of the opposite camp. The Helsinki talks proved this politically.

"Following the development of the new technology for cruise missiles, which are medium-range low-flying land missiles, America intends, by installing these in Western Europe, to inflict damage on the heartland of the Soviet Union, namely its European territories. To this end it will start a new cold war, and it has already done so in part because, economically speaking, to create a line of defense against these missiles, which are very cheap to build and easily transported and launched by aircraft, submarines, ships or even trucks, would be economically impossible for the Soviet Union. In view of this, I believe that the world is on the brink of an unavoidable war. It is to be hoped that for the sake of the future of humanity, the two superpowers will come to an agreement in the end and save the world from an abyss of great danger."

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION OFFICIAL STATES ORGANIZATION'S GOALS

GF101718 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Interview with Mr. Shakeripur, official in charge of the national mobilization staff in Khuzestan Province; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Shakeripur, we thank you for being here today. Please tell us why a national mobilization staff has been created in this province.

[Answer] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: My greetings to Khomeyni the great, the leader and founder of Iranian Islamic Revolution. A mobilization staff in particular and a mobilization organization in general are being set up throughout Iran to create a disciplined and [word indistinct] popular army in which workers, farmers, employees, merchants--in short, everyone will participate. This is in accordance with the decree of the imam, who said about a year ago that an Islamic country should be military throughout.

Furthermore, we see that our neighboring countries--the so-called Muslim governments--are establishing new bases against the Islamic Republic of Iran each day. Of course, we are not speaking about the countries that previously served as [bases against Iran]. In Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries that are Iran's neighbors, bases are being set up in the name of the enemies of Iran's Islamic Revolution--the Bakhtiars, the Oveysis, the Ashrafs and the Zahedis. The Iranian nation needs a strong and nationalist army, and this can only be achieved if the masses are mobilized.

[Question] What are your plans for the future, about which you said you are optimistic?

[Answer] As far as our future programs are concerned, the problems we are facing should be solved with the cooperation of all government organs and the security force. God willing, and as the imam has stated, we want to arrange it so that the entire country and the entire province that is presently under our jurisdiction will be equipped and armed. In short, we want it to be an army that no superpower will be foolish enough to confront.

[Question] How and where can the people contact you? What qualifications should those who want to be trained have?

[Answer] Since the duties of national mobilization are unlimited, we have not established special requirements. However, we have set the age limit at 16 and above. Concerning how and where they can contact us, we are located in Bagh Mo'in Street where the former civil defense organization was located. We are at the people's disposal on a 24-hour basis, if necessary. The revolutionary brothers and sisters of Khuzestan Province can contact us through whatever means they want. We are always at their disposal. We are always ready to train them at any hour. It does not matter to us. It only depends on their readiness. We have arranged our activities so that no one's jobs are harmed. For instance, if people are working in an office or plant they can come to us after their working hours in groups of 20, 30, 80 or 100.

KHUZESTAN PIPELINE WORKERS ASSAIL MINES OFFICIAL

GF111715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Following the discovery that Mas'ud (Haste'i), a deputy director in the Ministry of Industry and Mines, cooperated directly with the now defunct SAVAK, cooperated with lackeys of the wretched Pahlavi court and Zionist organizations and misused power to block the nationalization of shares of stock belonging to persons fleeing Iran and the Zionists who held stock in the Sho'le Khavar Company, the Islamic society of Khuzestan pipeline factories has issued the following announcement:

For the past 18 months, we have complained to the Ministry of Industry and Mines about Besharat, an escaped capitalist. However, Mr (Haste'i) has not paid any attention to our demands. Now that evidence of (Haste'i's) attachment to the former regime has surfaced, we request that he be tried by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali.

RAMHORMOZ RED CRESCENT DIRECTOR ARRESTED

GF131611 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The news division of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps has announced that 'Ali Tavvakoli, the Red Crescent--formerly the Red Lion and Sun Society--director in Ramhormoz, who was accused of embezzlement, actively cooperating with the deposed Phalavi regime and belonging to the central committees of the Rastakhiz, Mardom and Iran Novin parties, has been arrested by Ramhormoz revolution guards. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the revolution prosecutor of Agha Jari and Ramhormoz.

In searching his house, the following items wre discovered: Two hunting rifles, one Brno, one device for making cartridges, percussion caps, fuses, ammunition, powder, an incendiary device, indecent movies and photographs, pictures of the shah's family and three Lions Club medals. He was also one of the active pawns of idolatry in the region, according to files showing his and his family's connection withe cruel former regime.

Ramhormoz revolution guards have announced that anyone having complaints against this individual should forward them to the political and ideological division of the Ramhormoz Revolution Guards Corps headquarters.

JANA REPORTS ARREST OF BAKHTIAR RELATIVES

LD142026 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Aug (JANA)--Eight of Bakhtiar's relatives were arrested in the Brugen area of Iran.

The head of the Revolution Court in Bihar said that these had a convention with last month attempted coup in Iran [as received]. Among the eight people arrested were Nadir Khasrawi and Nasrat Ullah Shafiq who been charged with collaboration with the SAVAK.

SIX EXECUTED FOR PARTICIPATING IN ATTACKS ON GUARDS

LD151030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports from the central news unit, on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tabriz, six people, charged with taking part in the confrontations in Qotur and (Shahindezh) and attacking armed forces and guards corps which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of our guardsmen brothers, were executed.

The names of those executed area as follows:

1. (Edirs) Kuhi, son of Ahmad;
2. Hasan Mohammadi, son of (Nader);
3. (Ali Reza Shekari or Shokri), son of Rajab;
4. Jamshid Dowlatshahi, son of Heydar;
5. Saleh (Havan), son of Ahmad; and
6. Mahdi [name indistinct], son of Gholam 'Ali.

The sentences were carried out last night.

15 EXECUTED FOR INVOLVEMENT IN COUP ATTEMPT

LD150633 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the first branch of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran met every other day from 10 to 12 August [as heard] in order to investigate the files of 15 persons accused of participation in the recent, abortive coup d'etat. The court started its work with the reading of the bill of indictment. After (?ascertaining) the accusations and listening to the last defense of the accused, the court started its deliberations. It declared the accused guilty of rebelling against the just imam and rising against the Islamic Republic of Iran and of having powerful supporters which had armed them--America and the usurping Zionism which has occupied Jerusalem. They were declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and were sentenced to death.

The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Sa'id Mahdiyun, son of Yahya, retired army lieutenant general. He led the abortive coup d'etat. He also had committed other crimes, such as misuse of finances, forming a relationship with foreign elements and having illegitimate relations with several young girls and married women.
2. Ahmad Azmudeh, son of Gholam-Nabi, lieutenant colonel in the army.
3. Kurosh Azarpak, son of Eskandar, retired major.
4. Hormoz Zamanpur, retired air force captain.
5. Shokrollah Ahmadi, son of Kheyrollah, army lieutenant.
6. Seyyed Qasem Naqibzadeh, son of Asad, paratrooper, warrant officer.
7. Jamshid Bakhtiyar, son of Jahangir, army warrant officer.
8. Mahmud Kiyani, son of Hoseyn, army soldier.
9. Gholam Hoseyn Kharaqani-Khub, son of Zeynal, army soldier.
10. Zabiholiah Momeni, son of Habibollah, civil servant.
11. Mansur Kasirlu, son of Qader, driver.
12. Morteza Farahpur, son of Yusof-'Ali, driver.
13. Mansur Sadeqi, son of Ebrahim.
14. 'Ali-Akbar Eyvaz-Zaddeh, son of Mohammad.
15. Esma'il 'Arab Shirazi.

At the same time, Shahriyar Nur, son of Amir-Hocshang, has also been sentenced to death, but in order for his father to present himself as soon as possible and come face to face with Shahriyar Nur, the death sentence will be delayed 48 hours.

The verdicts of the court concerning the above-mentioned 15 people were carried out at dawn today.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report and information supplied by the public relations spokesman of the revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran after listening to the last defenses of four of the accused, started its deliberation and declared them guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and God's prophet, and sentenced them to death by execution. The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Yusof Khoshkish, son of Ahmad, the former governor of the Central Bank during the satanical era, guilty of treason concerning public funds.

2. Hushang Amir-Afsharnia, son of Iman-'Ali, the governor of Evin jail during the satanical era, guilty of participating in killing strugglers in prison and inflicting torture which led to loss of limb.

3. Ehsan Shahbazi, son of Mohammad-Qoli, the brain of the defunct SAVAK, guilty of participating in strengthening the foundations of the hated Pahlavi regime. He was the representative of Iran's SAVAK in CENTO and was the most trusted member of SAVAK, who participated in all the security conferences in America and in occupied Palestine as a representative of SAVAK. He also was an active member of SAVAK, acting under the supervision of Parviz Sabeti. On several occasions he received commendations from the accursed Sabeti and the destroyed Nasiri and Moqqadam.

4. Qodratollah Jamshidi, son of Mirza, guilty of mischief and attacking some of the inhabitants of Shahrestani Street as the leader of a number of thugs armed with sticks, knives and poniards; beating and injuring some of the inhabitants of the area and creating fear and terror, and guilty of spreading prostitution, robbery and drunken behavior.

The sentences passed on these four individuals were carried out at dawn today.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Attack on Qotbzadeh

TA131356 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Commentary entitled: "The Iranian Constitution Has Defined Clearly the Principles of Our Country's Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Mr Qotezadeh, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, by his trivial and irresponsible answer to the representatives of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, has once more proved that during his more than 8 months on the job he transformed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran into an instrument for implementing certain aims that today--whether by many official circles and our homeland's authoritative and prominent political and religious figures or by a number of foreign political and press circles--have been called aims for preserving the interests of U.S. imperialism.

By raising the slogan of "Neither Eastern nor Western," he has rendered assistance to U.S. imperialism as much as he could, and has striven deliberately to strain our relations with the Soviet Union, our northern and neighboring country.

If it were not for the farsightendness, patience and the coolness of the Soviet Union and the concern of that country for the victory of the revolution and its gains in Iran and the consolidation of the independence and freedom of our country, it is likely that things would have led to the straining of relations between the two countries. What slanders and accusations did Mr Qotbzadeh not level at the Soviet Union, our next-door neighbor? Within the country also he made extensive use of the weapon of slander against the real enemies of U.S. imperialism and the true followers of the imam's policy.

Following up his remarks to the representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr Qotbzadeh, in connection with the policy of the Iranian delegation to the Pakistan conference, strives to justify entirely provocative acts that are aimed at realizing the view and demand of U.S. officials under the pretext of pursuing the policy of "Neither Eastern nor Western." It was obvious from the very beginning that Mr Qotbzadeh has pursued no aim other than defending U.S. imperialism through attacking the Soviet Union.

Warning on Hostile U.S. Moves

TA131600 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Carter's New Threats"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: U.S. President Carter has once again attacked our revolution and the leadership of our homeland's revolution in a crude and shameful manner. Carter has carried impudence to such an extent that he claimed that the United States is not dealing with a real government but with a group of fanatics. The chief of the Washington administration--in a radio and television speech, while wrath and anger toward the revolution of the Iranian nation had made him deaf and blind, a revolution which resulted in the explusion of the traitorous and deposed shah--claimed that, allegedly, there actually exists no government in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Of course, responsible officials in the United States can talk nonsense as much as they want. However, Carter's remarks are not just a reaction of hate and the wrath of U.S. imperialism. By taking into consideration certain evidence, Carter's remarks were the start of an anti-Iranian propaganda clamor in the United States and the mobilization of U.S. public opinion on the threshold of another aggressive act against Iran. Let us not forget that at the beginning of the current year the White House staged a similar propaganda clamor, following which--under the pretext of saving the hostages--it resorted to that same ignominious military aggresssion.

Let us glance at the evidence. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, in an interview with the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, declared that at present the United States has a new initiative under review and consideration in connection with Iran. Of course, he did not say precisely what steps the U.S. intends to take in this respect. However, on the basis of certain evidence and documents it can be said that the Americans intend to strike at the Iranian revolution from two fronts, both from within and from abroad.

Within Iran the United States undoubtedly relies on the multicolored counterrevolutionary branches and will launch these branches. Right now these multicolored counterrevolutionary groups are active. However, it is understood that the counterrevolution will launch a military coup d'etat on the instruction of Washington. It is said that in implementing this plan the Americans have pinned particularly great hopes on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries residing in Iran, which have been organized in the Jam'iat-e Eslami organization under the leadership of an individual by the name of Rabani, this agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. According to the CIA plan the Afghan mercenaries must take action simultaneously with the counterrevolution, which receives its instructions from its headquarters in Egypt and from the representatives on the CIA.

However, in connection with the delivery of a blow from abroad, the U.S. mass media are constantly publishing reports about the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean and stress that this is taking place with increasing haste despite the imagination of certain people. The Washington POST writes that in this part of the world the United States has--in a state of constant alert--approximately 25 warships, including 2 aircraft carriers, airborne forces, [words indistinct] and 1,800 marines. The Washington POST writes that fighter planes and also electronic warfare planes are flying over the Persian Gulf region from Egyptian and Saudi airports. It is especially stressed that the so-called U.S. Naval Near East Task Force, which operates directly in the Persian Gulf, has recently been increased from three to five warships. This newspaper points out that the United States has obtained the right to use the ports and airports of Kenya and Oman, and Egypt clearly acknowledges that the Pentagon can use the airports of that country.

Thus our nation is exposed to a dangerous threat and the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism. In these conditions we must double our vigilance, and act in unity and unison in the face of the plot of the counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

13 Aug Commentaries

TA131913 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Who Is Indebted to the United States?" says reaction to the remarks of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamenei'i during the 'Id al-Fitr prayer ceremonies is still continuing in our homeland's political, religious and press circles. Many of the newspapers committed to the revolution have stressed the statements by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who said that the problem that has arisen for our nation from the last 'Id al-Fitr up the present day constitutes a decisive policy toward the U.S. superpower. Of course, in the last feast we did not have any kind of friendship with the U.S. superpower, but the basis of the problem is beyond this. If last year our government officials were indebted to the U.S. superpower, this year no indebtedness exists.

As we are aware, immediately following the revolution's victory, despite the futile efforts of the Bazargan provisional government and individuals like the Amir Entezams, the Nazihs and the Qotbzadehs to achieve a rapprochement with this sworn enemy of the Iranian nation and the reestablishment of the domination of the arch-Satan over our homeland, the free Iranian people, under the leadership of the great Khomeyni, rose in their uncompromising struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The liberals, the opportunists and the U.S. fifth column in Iran resorted to all kinds of tricks, plots and conspiracies to prevent the progress and development of this just struggle of the Iranian people. Despite the demand and opinion of the leader of the Iranian revolution, certain steps, especially during the period of the Iranian revolution, certain steps, especially during the period of the Bazargan provisional government, were taken toward rapprochement with world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Without the permission of the leader of the revolution certain contacts were made by Messrs Bazargan and Yazdi with Brzezinski and other U.S. officials in Algiers. However, even during that time prominent political and religious figures committed to the revolution did not accept any kind of friendship with the U.S. superpower.

However, unfortunately, a number of officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose profiles have been revealed to the Iranian nation, not only were on friendly terms with the aggressor America, but some of them were exposed as agents of the CIA and the Pentagon. These individuals did their best to strike blows at the revolution and its gains.

And, by exploiting the slogan of "Neither East nor West" to pave the way for the return of U.S. imperialism, they rose in obvious hostility toward our wall to wall neighbor, the Soviet Union, which many times proved its support for the victorious revolution of our nation. Unfortunately, those gentlemen who were indebted to the United States in the past are mostly still in high-ranking positions and effective in determining the country's political course. For this reason the people demand that the infiltration of such elements into the new government be prevented so that the revolution and its gains will not be further exposed to danger.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is the Number One Enemy of the Iranian Nation," says that in the days of the 'Id al-Fitr our heroic nation demonstrated its endless hate toward bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism and its resolute determination in the continuation of the struggle against it. Hand in hand with Zionism and the outwardly Islamic leaders of Egypt, the United States continues its hostile acts against our Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution. Not a day passes without these sworn enemies of the Iranian revolution hatching a new plot to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic in our homeland. As we are aware, Bakhtiar plays an active role in the conspiracies of imperialism against our homeland for the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is said that in the preparation of these conspiracies the Egyptian and Israeli intelligence services assist Bakhtiar.

However, the hostile acts of world-devouring America against our revolution and the Iranian nation are not confined only to the preparation and implementation of plots and support of the counterrevolution. Recently our dear brothers residing in the United States--who held demonstrations in protest against the anti-Iranian policy of world-devouring America--were exposed to the barbarous acts of the United States. The barbarous U.S. police assaulted and attacked the struggling Iranian students and youth in the United States and arrested them. U.S. officials have put these struggling youths in prisons that are specifically for smugglers and criminals and are treating them in the most barbarous manner. The wave of protest of the struggling Iranian students in other countries against the barbarous treatment by the U.S. police has increased. In all these countries, including England, progressive mankind is witnessing the so-called miracles of Western democracy.

As we are observing, U.S. imperialism does not intend to cease its plotting against Iran, and does not want to stop playing the role of international gendarme. As before, world-devouring America is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and does not refrain from resorting to any criminal act to crush the revolution, to strike at the gains of the Iranian revolution and to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic. The Iranian nation should never forget that world-devouring America is its main and number one enemy. The struggle against U.S. imperialism should be continued with consistency and decisiveness in a single united front and through the unity of all the true forces of the revolution.

14 Aug Commentaries

TA142025 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 August carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Let Us Not Be Unaware of the Plots of World-Devouring America," says despite the futile attempts of some of our country's officials in minimizing the U.S. danger and the efforts toward rapprochement with this world-devouring imperialism, the Iranian revolution and its gains are still exposed to serious and real danger and to the agression, intrigue and intervention of the United States. It is an undeniable fact that as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution U.S. imperialism has lost a stronghold such as the deposed shah's regime and a base like Iran.

It is a mistake if it is believed that U.S. imperialism will surrender to the will and demand of the Iranian nation so simply and will easily reconcile itself to losing so many plundering privileges.

U.S. imperialism has not refrained even for one moment from striking blows at the revolution of our nation and its gains. Recently the Washington POST published a detailed article on Iranian-U.S. relations. This article clearly shows that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is constantly aiding secret organizations in Iran. As is obvious, all the conspiratorial and subversive acts of the enemies of the Iranian nation within and abroad are directed by the U.S. intelligence and espionage organizations. This U.S. newspaper acknowledges that the radio that beams against revolutionary Iran in Egypt is operated and directed by the CIA.

U.S. imperialism, this sworn enemy of our nation, is lying in wait and is striving at every moment to spill its last poison. In such conditions one should say bravo to individuals like Mr Qotbzadeh. During all the period of his service as foreign minister his efforts were aimed at rapproachement with Western countries and at compromising with world-devouring U.S. imperialism and insulting the true forces of the revolution. Undoubtedly, it is not only Qotbzadeh who is attempting to strike at the Iranian revolution from within and to stop its progress and isolate it in the international arena. The people of our homeland condemn such futile attempts.

Our homeland's aware and struggling people rightly recognize world-devouring America as their number one enemy and will continue more forcefully their struggles to eliminate all the evil traces and symptoms of its domination over our country.

The second commentary, entitled "The Return of the Deposed Shah's Plundered Wealth is the Legitimate Demand of Our Nation," states that some of the Western mass media, especially American, are attempting to somehow exonerate the deposed and deceased shah and, through a hypocritical display of crocodile tears, characterize him as a humanitarian and civilized king. They claim that the deposed shah endeavored to pursue democratic ideals. However, these mouthpieces of imperialism are keeping silent concerning the fact that that cruel and bloodthirsty dictator and his American masters are the killers of hundreds of thousands of noble and struggling Iranians who fought for social, national and political rights and for the independence of their homeland.

Illegal arrests, terror, torture and the crushing of any national and progressive movement are among the characteristics of the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty that the Iranian people have never and will never forget. Can such a criminal who, for more than 38 years, spilled the blood of the innocent and who amassed a huge furtune at the expense of the misery, tears and blood of the Iranian nation be pardoned?

The deposed shah, who fled our country under the strong blows of the revolutionary movement of the Iranian nation and who died in Egypt, was one of the world's wealthiest people, owning tens of billions of dollars. This wealth belongs to the Iranian nation, which the deposed shah usurped through his position and by resorting to all kinds of deals and which he transferred to foreign banks, especially in the United States and Switzerland. Now the Iranian nation is demanding that this plundered wealth of the deposed shah and his family be returned to Iran. This is the most legitimate demand of an oppressed and risen nation.

CENTRAL BANK PUSHES CLAIM FOR SHAH'S ASSETS

WA140006 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Freezing the late shah's assets in foreign countries is not an easy job, and the nation must be made to understand this, says the chairman of the Central Bank, Alireza Nobari.

In an interview with the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION yesterday, Nobari also noted that an internationally supervised system of accounting was required if the nation was to claim the late shah's assets.

"These are the kind of problems we have to consider and the nation must know about these problems."

He said the late shah had accumulated his vast fortune over 30 years, investing it all over the world.

Freezing the late shah's assets is one of the preconditions for the release of U.S. hostages in Iran.

Nobari further pointed out that legal arrangements of most Western countries were such that their political leaders could not order the freezing of the late shah's assets "even if they want to."

"This is only the legal aspect of the problem since political considerations also play an important role in these matters," he said.

"But nobody should conclude that we have done nothing," he said. "We are always on the look out for any opportunity to claim the late shah's fortune, stolen from the nation," he added.

Nobari said some $32 million worth of the late shah's assets have been traced and legal proceedings for freezing them were already underway. He did not elaborate on the point.

He stressed that the deposed shah's death would not affect the Central Bank's determination to claim back his vast fortunes.

"We also have to bear in mind that the late shah's fortune has been distributed among his relatives, which makes our task the more difficult," Nobari said.

RURAL POPULATION EXPLOSION THREATENS TEHRAN

WA140011 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The population of Tehran would reach the figure of ten million in the near future unless the country's villages are covered by free medical schemes, claimed a deputy in yesterday's session of the Majles.

Deputy Ghafour Khalkhali warned the government that villages were being deserted because everybody wanted to come to Tehran to use the free medical care facilities.

"And I urge the government to take the necessary steps to stop this mammoth immigration to the capital," he stressed.

Khalkhali then referred to the Islamic guerilla organization "People's Fedayeen," saying they continued to propagate their ideology and insult the sacred principles of Islam.

"On the one hand this organization claims to have stopped all those activities damaging the cause of our revolution, but we see their members insulting Islam's sacred principles in the streets", he said.

Deputy Khalkhali then claimed that counter-revolutionaries were doing their best to prevent the reconstruction crusade from achieving its aims. "They have even gone further recently saying that members of the crusade should not be given any financial assistance".

He said he was filing a complaint against the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION for its slander against Majles deputies.

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION is the official organ of the Islamic Republican Party.

The next speaker in yesterday's session of the Majles was deputy Anvari, who pointed to the impending conspiracy against Majles deputies "while another conspiracy is being organized against President Bani-Sadr. Anvari did not elaborate on these points.

Anvari was the first Majles deputy to resign against what he called "an atmosphere of intimidation in the house." A few days later, however, he took back his resignation after being urged by the Majles speaker to do so.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari deputy for the Hamadan constituency resigned from the Majles last Sunday, objecting to intimidation and factionalism which, according to him, had become a common practice in the Majles.

Addressing the deputies following the withdrawal of his resignation yesterday he said: "This assembly is an Islamic assembly and should work on the basis of Islamic principles which were set down and practiced throughout the life of Imam Ali, the first imam."

"Groupings of a divisive nature in an Islamic assembly is contrary to the unity preached by Islam and will only serve to create a lack of confidence among the people in the parliament," he continued.

He further added that to people being prone to be misled his resignation could be exploited as a symptom of the decadence and disunity of the Majles and by presenting it in this way weaken the Majles. He said this was the reason for the withdrawal of his resignation. "No matter in what organization I work, or in what capacity, I will continue to serve the Islamic Revolution," he said.

Anvari, obviously a backer of President Bani-Sadr, among the miniscule minority who supports the president, said that the best way to solve the country's problems and neutralize counterrevolutionary plots would be to hold weekly meetings with the president to review problems and suggest recommendations in a peaceful way.

He finally called on the deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohamad Shojaei, who resigned from the Islamic assembly, unable to agree with the manner in which business was conducted there, to withdraw his resignation.

MEMBER SAYS EVEN MAJLES HAS SOME DISSIDENTS

WA140010 Tehran TIMES in English 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Majles has been penetrated by those who don't believe in Imam Khomeyni's leadership, says deputy for oil rich city of Ahvaz Fouad Karimi, who has also blasted several deputies belonging to the national front "for their support of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar."

In an interview with the Persian language KEYHAN, he also said that a group of pro-U.S. deputies were present in Majles opposing all revolutionary programs.

To the question whether the election of those deputies to the Majles has not been the choice of certain sections of the electorate, Karimi replied: "Even if the people have voted for them the fact remains that such deputies are unacceptable to the Islamic Republic."

He said emphatically that total democracy was incompatible with Islam, "meaning that even if the majority of our people decided for something which was un-Islamic, then their decision would be unacceptable."

Karimi further noted that sections of the electorate had chosen certain deputies without knowing enough about their background and political beliefs. "And we must blame the Ministry of the Interior for this because it was their responsibility to inform the public about individual candidates."

He said the first action of an Islamic Majles must be the fate of U.S. hostages in Iran. Karimi did not say what this fate should be.

Asked about the case of Khosrow Qashqa'i, a candidate for the Majles who has been accused of connection with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), he said: "Documents proving his connections have already been found at the occupied U.S. Embassy, which also proves that he has been conspiring against the Islamic Republic."

He also pointed to connections between Qashqa'i and the former commander of the navy and governor-general of oil rich province of Khuzistan, Admiral Madani, claiming that both of them had received money from the CIA in order to set up a liberal newspaper propagating democratic values in Western style. "They thought that by setting up this newspaper our people would be brainwashed and be more inclined towards Western style governments."

Karimi then referred to the role of the United States, saying that Iran was engaged in a total war with that country.

He said the U.S. would never allow Iran to become economically independent "and that is why we cannot win in this war unless we become real producers and inventors."

Karimi further advocated the establishment of a fully controlled economy "where everything is rationed to the extreme."

AUSTERITY PRESCRIBED FOR OIL REVENUE SHORTFALL

WA140004 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Cabinet has approved of an austerity program aiming to compensate for a substantial drop in government earnings due to declining oil revenues.

The news was broken by the spokesman for the government Dr. Hassan Habibi after Monday evening's Cabinet meeting attended by President Bani-Sadr.

Details of the austerity program were disclosed however by Ezattollah Sahabi, head of country's plan and budget organization, who also pointed to a continuous drop in oil revenues, saying that "it had made fundamental changes of economic policy inevitable."

Sahabi also pointed out that higher taxes were in the pipeline although unnecessary state expenditure would be avoided in order to compensate for decline in government's earnings.

With an expected deficit of 800 billion rials, he said, we have not only to compensate but also save.

Sahabi said that this year's oil revenue would be half of last year's, although he did not specify the causes of this massive drop in the country's oil revenue.

Referring to the equalization of civil servants' salaries he said such action was necessary "and we would go even further by cutting bonuses and various subsidies including that on housing."

"By cutting all these subsidies the government would be able to save some 500 million rials this year."

He dismissed criticisms of the decision, saying that should the people cooperate with the government in implementing this policy, "then everybody would realize that this policy would be a constructive one."

Sahabi argued that up to now the Iranian economy was dependent on oil revenues, but with current economic policies "we hope to set up a healthy economy in this country."

Referring to the economic boycott of Iran by Western countries, he said that he thought such boycott would be to the interests of the country, "provided everybody cooperates with the government."

Meanwhile, a senior member of the National Iranian Oil Company, NIOC, has said that the price of Iranian crude oil has increased from $12.70 before the revolution to over $35 a barrel.

The statement comes from an interview with the official PARS NEWS AGENCY, which has not named the official, referring to him only as a senior official.

He had further been quoted by PARS as saying that Saudi Arabia was the main stumbling block in the way of further increases in the price of crude oil.

"Saudis are not cooperating with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which are demanding a just price for their oil."

According to the official, the Saudis were forcing the price of oil to drop through higher and higher production, "which inevitably affects the international oil market."

The official has further claimed that Iran's militancy in OPEC was an important factor for recent oil price rises "because we believe that oil producing countries are not getting a just price for their oil."

According to him oil prices are always behind rates of inflation in industrial countries "in comparison with which oil price rises are just peanuts."

BAZARGAN RAPS AYATOLLAH MESHGINI OVER WAZIH CASE

WA140009 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has accused one of the country's leading clergymen of dishonesty for attributing to his government the same crimes as those committed under the late shah.

The clergyman in question is Ayatollah Meshgini, who leads Friday's congregation in the holy city of Qom and his recent remarks on the performance of Bazargan's government have been interpreted as an expression of impending head on collision between the clerical hierarchy and political moderates, of whom Bazargan is the archtypical example.

Bazargan's criticism of the ayatollah appeared in yesterday's edition of the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, which represents opinions held by President Bani-Sadr, and in which he has an interest.

"Am I to conclude that the status of an ayatollah is reconilable with issuing premature statements and false accusations?" said Bazargan.

Criticizing Ayatollah Meshgini's call for the trial of the members of his government, Bazargan said that such practices were characteristic of the former regime. "But if this is a kind of compensation for my services, then I suppose I had better say nothing."

Such trials, continued Bazargan, would go down in history as the most ludicrous spectacles in the aftermath of our revolution.

Bazargan also rejected the accusation leveled against former chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company Hassan Nazih, saying "Nazih was not even paid his lawful salaries during his seven months chairmanship of NIOC, let alone misappropriating state funds." [as published]

Ayatollah Meshgini had claimed that Nazih's first action in the NIOC was to set himself a salary of 600,000 rials a month.

MORE BUSES PUT ON TEHRAN BUS ROUTES

WA140001 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The number of city buses in the capital had increased from 1,676 to 2,750 during the last two years, said Tehran municipal Mayor Mohammad Tavasoli yesterday.

He said the number of city bus passengers had also disproportionately gone up from 227,000 to 2.8 million per day.

The United Bus Company (UBC), which is affiliated with Tehran municipality, is under operation in Tehran and its vicinity.

Tavasoli said that the number of bus routes also increased from 154 to 199 with an area from 7 kilometers to 22 kilometers.

TEHRAN REPORTS POULTRY INDUSTRY EXPANDED

WA140007 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--With the import of 6,000 hens of grand-parent stock from abroad this week by the Morghak Company in Tehran, the first step has been taken in the direction of putting an end to the import of poultry, hatching eggs, and fresh eggs, which cost the country some $800,000 per annum in the past in foreign exchange.

The actual cost of importing the grand-parent flock is believed to be $300,000. The management of Morghak Company announced today that a series of seminars are scheduled to be held in due course on the issue of the poultry industry in Iran with a view to finding ways of stepping up poultry production locally.

MORE CEMENT, IRON SLATED FOR KHUZESTAN

WA140003 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ahvaz--A total of 10,000 tons of cement and 20,000 tons of iron are earmarked for distribution in the Khuzestan Province, as announced by the president's office coordinating affairs in Khuzestan.

A meeting was held of responsible officials in the area along with representatives of the president's office at which the announcement was made.

Frozineh, the deputy to the Khuzestan governor, who was at the meeting, said that officials expect to tour various parts of the province which have been divided up into 29 sections for the purpose of rotating visits. The visits will take place 3 days in each week when officials will take a closer look at problems in rural areas.

It was also revealed at the meeting by Frozineh that he had ordered the finance department of the central authority here to release 100 million rials to be used by the Department of Health and Welfare in the province and will be utilized to subsidise medicines and medical bills of the poor rural folk in the district.

Discussions were also held on a number of other issues. One of them centered on the wearing of the veil or scarf to offices by women employees in government service and also intensification of campaigns against profiteering. It was said that both these matters needed more disciplined implementation and that clashes between profiteers and revolutionary guards had become far too frequent and was a serious symptom of instability in the matter of consumer goods prices.

As regards purges in government service organizations which had been stepped up recently officials at the meeting said that there should be caution in this matter as it was possible that the good were also being thrown out with the bad quite erroneously.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CLAIMS VICTIMS IN TANKABON

WA140005 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tankabon--The deaths of 2 persons and the blinding of another as a result of consuming industrial alcohol in place of the banned refined alcohol provoked an attack against the congregation at a mosque in this city close to Chalous in north Iran.

The KEYHAN Persian daily, reporting the incident yesterday, said that the 2 persons had died in the Chalous hospital.

On hearing of the deaths of the two and the blinding of the third man, their families, together with a crowd which grew larger as the news and excitement spread throughout the town, converged on the mosque where Sheikh Kazem Yazdi, the official preacher, was addressing a congregation, including women, the report said.

Yazdi said he had to calm the congregation and keep them from confronting the attackers till Revolutionary Guards arrived on the scene and dispersed the attackers.

A few of the anti-revolutionaries were arrested by Revolutionary Guards, the report said.

FEATURES OF NEW REPUBLICAN FLAG DESCRIBED

WA140008 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian flag is to carry the emblem of the Islamic Republic, President Bani-Sadr announced yesterday.

In an official letter issued by the President to all state institutions the following descriptions of the new flag have been stated:

Three colors of green, white and red would remain as before. But the emblem of the Islamic Republic has to be printed at the center of the flag in red color.

The sentence Allah-o-Akbar (God is Great) would be printed twenty-two times along those areas of the flag where three colors mesh into one another. Thus, along the border between green and white parts there would be printed eleven 'Allah-o-Akbars,' and the same numbers would be printed along the border between white and red colorings.

Printing of the slogan twenty-two times symbolizes the day of the victory of Islamic Revolution, 22nd Bahman [11 February].

REVOLUTIONARY COURT SUES TALEQANI'S DAUGHTER

WA140007 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The daughter of late Ayatollah Taleqani has been sued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court for her recent criticism of the stoning of a woman on charges of adultery.

Azam Taleqani, who is also a deputy in the Islamic Majles, had bitterly criticized the stoning of a woman in the city of Kerman early this week after a local islamic court found her guilty of adultery.

According to her, such actions undermined the revolutionary spirit of Islam and were a direct attack on Islamic tenets.

According to Kerman's Revolutionary Court however, Azam Taleqani had insulted the court authorities and must be tried for her allegations.

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HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD161822 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolution Council was held today from 1000 to 1200 at the headquarters of the Revolution Council. The meeting discussed various state matters. Also, by decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolution Council and the Presidium of the Revolution Council, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politbureau and [word indistinct] of the PDPA Central Committee, was appointed as member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council. Similarly, by the (?approval) of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, minister of justice and attorney general of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has been appointed deputy prime minster. His appointment has been approved by the Presidium of the Revolution Council. He will continue to serve as minister of justice and attorney general.

KARMAL VISITS RESIDENCE OF PASHTUN LEADER 14 AUG

LD151508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday went to the residence of the Pashtun national leader, Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, to express congratulations to Pacha Khan [respectful name for Ghafar Khan], the militant leader of the Pashtuns, on the auspicious occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

In return the Pashtun national leader expressed thanks and happiness over the visit of the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA and conveyed his congratulations to him on the auspicious occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

KARMAL VISITS MARTYRS CEMETERY 14 AUG

LD151516 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal yesterday went to the martyrs' cemetery and prayed for the souls of a number of those defenders and true sons of the beloved country who gave their lives in the defense and maintenance of the Saur Revolution and its aims.

PARTY ACTIVISTS MEET WITH FRENCH, GERMAN COMMUNISTS

LD152136 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The progressive forces of the FRG and France, like other progressive countries and revolutionary forces of the world, have expressed satisfaction over the changes and social developments which have taken place in Afghanistan to the benefit of its toiling people. They expressed their cooperation with the fraternal people of Afghanistan and (?discussed) solidarity with the heroic people of Afghanistan.

These explanations were given by representatives of the communist parties of France and the FRG and the director responsible for the publication of [word indistinct] of the FRG in a news conference held yesterday in the Stor Palace of the Foreign Ministry on the development of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and the aggressive strategy of the U.S. imperialism. The conference was organized by the International Relations Commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee.

They said at this conference that Western and U.S. imperialist propaganda organizations are treacherously spreading false and empty propaganda about the independent and revolutionary Government of Afghanistan so that they might thus change the attitude of other people toward this country and thus succeed in their mean and inhuman objectives. They said that following the new phase of the Sawr Revolution international imperialism has changed its hostile propaganda quantitatively and qualitatively and is openly cooperating with the counterrevolutionary elements. But the progressive forces and all the workers of the world seriously support the party and Government of Afghanistan and have complete faith in the total success of the people of Afghanistan.

A number of the party cadres and activists took part in this conference, and toward the end they asked questions which were answered [by the French and German representatives].

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON CURFEW CHANGE

LD161704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Announcement by the Interior Ministry: Due to the commencement of the month of Ramadan and the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr, the curfew hours were set from 2400 to 0300 so that the religious citizens of Kabul could perform their religious obligations. Since the holy month of Ramadan and the auspicious 'Id al-Fitr have passed, the respected citizens of Kabul are requested to observe the curfew from 2300 to 0300.

VILLAGERS FORM REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE GROUP

LD152135 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The brave and toiling people of Gholgi village, Almar subdistrict of Faryab Province, have formed a revolutionary resistance group in order to fulfill the aims of the party, preserve the goals of the Sawr Revolution, and eliminate the enemies of the beloved country and the Sawr Revolution. At the meeting held in Almar subdistrict the day before yesterday to accomplish this, the Almar subdistrict officer spoke on the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the steps taken by our revolutionary government in securing peace and well-being for the toiling people of our beloved country. He also condemned the actions of black reaction and international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, who through their bought and obedient servants want to divert the course of the Sawr Revolution. He also thanked the brave people of the subdistrict for their pure, clean feelings regarding the revolution and their beloved country.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Maimanah that this revolutionary resistance group formed from a number of militant youths from Gholgi village have received arms and have joined ranks next to the security forces in order to defend the revolution and their sacred soil. A number of party members and a large number of the noble people of the subdistrict took part in this meeting.

TWO 'TERRORISTS' KILLED DURING FIGHTING IN QONDUZ

LD161528 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] A number of obedient servants of reaction and imperialism, terrorists and saboteurs, who were engaged in arson and terrorism against the people in Alchin, Lolsal, and Timuri villages in Qonduz Province, were captured through the cooperation of the local people, party organization and security forces.

During the fight the terrorists, using weapons made in the United States, tried vainly to escape. However, two terrorists, named 'Ali Akber and Mohammad Akber, who were the leaders of the gang, were killed.

In addition to the captured arms, party cards, forged identification cards and some money were found on the bodies of the terrorists.

KABUL CITES INDIAN PAPER ON ATTACKS FROM PAKISTAN

JN151943 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan has been transformed into an important center for launching attacks on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Reporting this, the Indian daily PATRIOT says that hired gangs are being trained on the Pakistani-Afghan border to be sent to Afghanistan. The paper adds that these hired gangs are being trained by U.S., Chinese, Egyptian and Israeli advisers in acts of sabotage, terrorism and killing as well as in sowing horror and agitation. These gangs are being trained in the use of sophisticated weapons, including chemical weapons.

The paper says that these hired killers, who act on orders of the Western and Chinese instructors, carry out raids on children, men of religion and women. They set mosques and schools on fire and use poisonous gas against girls, teachers and [word indistinct].

The paper adds that these killers are now using Pakistani land to launch aggressions against Afghanistan and to disturb the situation and exacerbate tension in [word indistinct]. These attempts, however, are doomed to failure [words indistinct].

It is clear that the undeclared war against Afghanistan, with the participation of the United States, China and Pakistan, is still going on.

In conclusion, [word indistinct], all the democratic forces in India to unify ranks to end the foreign aggression against the Afghan people.

AFGHAN REBELS REPORTEDLY CONTROL MAIN HIGHWAY

OW171946 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 17 (AFP)--Afghan insurgents have set up a check post on the highway linking Kabul and Jalalabad and have been collecting "taxes" from vehicles using the road, rebels sources here said today. The road barrier was set up at Surkhrud by the Afghan resistance fighters, who reportedly control the main highway and have been checking all vehicles, the rebel group Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said.

The sources said that Muslim guerrillas attacked a military convoy near Surkhrud three days ago and captured five truck loads of ammunition. The anti-Soviet commandos also attacked Jalalabad airport on Thursday and destroyed 12 trucks after killing "a large number" of Russian and Afghan troops, the sources claimed.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that the Afghan Revolutionary Council and the cabinet today reviewed the political and economic situation in the country. The joint session, presided by Revolutionary Council Secretary Mohammed Saleh, approved a number of administrative measures, the radio said. Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian, who was elevated to the rank of vice-premier yesterday, has been assigned some new responsibilities in the country's administration, the radio added.

THREE CONVOYS OF FOOD, MEDICINE REACH AFGHANISTAN

NC142044 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, Aug 14 (AFP)--Three convoys carrying food and medicine succeeded recently in crossing the Afghan border, the International Association Against Hunger announced here today.

The aid, financed after an appeal to French citizens, is intended to assist the Afghan population, the Paris-based organization said.

The first two convoys crossed the border on foot August 5, one heading towards Nouristan-Weigal, the other towards Nouristan-Kamdesh in northeastern Afghanistan.

The third convoy left August 10 on mules towards Konarha and a fourth is planning on leaving August 18. Each convoy carries salt, tea, shoes, clothing and medicine and is accompanied by representatives of the International Association Against Hunger.

MUSLIM RIOTING ERUPTS IN DELHI, OTHER AREAS

'Indefinite Curfew' in Delhi

BK151622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Indefinite curfew was imposed in some localities of old Delhi this afternoon following incidents of arson and stone throwing. Police opened fire as lathi charge and teargas failed to control the mob which had indulged in throwing brickbats and setting fire to some shops. According to the police the situation has been brought under control soon.

Lieutenant Governor of Delhi Jagmohan and Police Commissioner P.S. Bhinder toured the affected areas and inspected police arrangements. Imam of Jamia Masjid Syed Abdullah Bokhari appealed to the people of different communities to maintain peace and communal harmony.

15 Aug AFP Report

BK151415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFP)--Large-scale rioting erupted in the Muslim-dominated old Delhi quarter of the capital today and unofficial reports said at least one person was killed and about 20 others were injured. Police clamped an indefinite curfew and army and paramilitary forces were rushed to the scene to control mobs which set fire to shops and indulged in stone-throwing. At least 15 policemen were said to be among the injured.

First reports said most of the casualties occurred in an exchange of fire between police and miscreants, but police refused to confirm.

Violence started when Muslims returning from Friday prayers set fire to three shops in the crowded Chawri Bazaar area of the thickly-populated walled city.

The area has been tense since yesterday when a Hindu woman advocate was accosted by three Muslim youths, one of whom had been arrested by police and charged with attempted molestation.

Latest reports said several shops had been burnt down in the area and stone-throwing by unruly mobs was continuing.

The army has been asked to stage a flag march through the affected streets.

Hindu-Muslim clashes have been rocking north Indian towns since the Muslim holiday on Wednesday. At least 100 people were said to have died in the most serious violence which occurred in Moradabad, about 200 km (125 miles) east of Delhi in Uttar Pradesh.

Moradabad is still under an indefinite curfew and the situation there continued to be tense, according to reports.

Other towns affected were Meerut and Indore, in Uttar Pradesh, and Ahmedabad, in Gujarat.

Imposition of Assembly Laws

BK160942 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, prohibitary orders under 144 criminal procedure code [prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons] were imposed yesterday in Baramula town, about 50 km from Srinagar, following a tense atmosphere after Friday prayers. There was, however, no untoward incident.

Madhya Pradesh Curfew

BK160938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] In Madhya Pradesh, the curfewhas been imposed on Mall town near Indore for an indefinite period following clashes between two groups of people in market area yesterday afternoon. According to official sources, 2 persons were killed and 12 injured in the clash. The situation is said to be completely under control.

Moradabad 'Tense'

BK151645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in Moradabad is under control but tense. State Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who returned to Lucknow today after a 2-day visit of the disturbed areas, told newsmen that eight additional district magistrates have been posted at Moradabad to strengthen the administration. He said the inspector general of police has rushed to Moradabad to personally supervise the police arrangements. The state government has announced an ex gratia payment of 1 million rupees in addition to 150,000 rupees granted earlier to the victims of the violence.

The chief minister said there have been no fresh incidents of violence since last night except for a stray case of firing by some miscreants. Two of the miscreants were shot dead and five injured.

Singh said there was another incident of arson and killing at (Ramtolaya) about 8 kilometers from Moradabad in which 15 persons died and some miscreants set their houses on fire. This, he said, is outside the curfew-bound area.

The chief minister said the death toll in the Moradabad incidents has risen to 93 [figure as heard]. Of them 54 died in stampede, 24 of gunshot, 9 of stabbing and 1 burnt alive. Those killed include four police armed constables, two civil police and one deputy collector. Thirty shops, including some houses, were also set on fire.

The curfew in Moradabad has been extended till tomorrow morning.

16 Aug AFP Report

OW162102 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 16 (AFP)--Hindu-Muslim riots have spread to new areas in northern India, according to reports reaching here late today.

Aligarh and Bareilly, both in Uttar Pradesh state, where the trouble started Wednesday in Moradabad, were the two newly-affected areas. Violence was also reported at Srinagar, summer capital of Indian-held Kashmir.

Predominantly Muslim Aligarh, about 120 km (75 miles) southeast of here, was placed under an indefinite curfew late today after police were forced to fire above the heads of stone-throwing rioters, who were protesting the Moradabad riots. Some of the protesters fired shots at police. No casualties were reported, however.

In Bareilly one person was reported killed in clashes between the rival communities.

At Moradabad, the day passed without fresh incidents. But in nearby areas, where no curfew was imposed, there were incidents of stabbing, stone-throwing and other violence, according to an Uttar Pradesh government spokesman at Lucknow, the state's capital. One person was killed and several others were injured, the spokesman said.

In Moradabad, where 120 people have been killed and 200 seriously injured in the riots, the indefinite curfew was enforced for the fourth day today.

In Srinagar, one person was killed and scores were injured, including 56 policemen, when police opened fire on rioters. The shooting started when students protesting the Moradabad incidents repeatedly clashed with police, the reports said.

The walled city of old Delhi was calm today and no new incidents were reported. Two people were killed and about 100 injured in clashes Friday. The affected areas have been placed under indefinite curfew.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met today with Interior Minister Zail Singh and other senior officials to review the situation in various parts of the country.

Informed sources said that she insisted that prompt and effective action be taken to restore order.

17 Aug AFP Report

BK171415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Aug (AFP)--With renewed violence in over half a dozen places of north Indian Uttar Pradesh, the death toll in the state, after 5 days of Hindu-Muslim riots, has risen to 145, PTI news agency reported today.

According to PTI, fresh killings in Moradabad and Aligarh and a series of violent incidents in half a dozen other places in the state during the last 24 hours have been reported.

The trouble first started at Moradabad on Wednesday last [13 August] between the police and Muslims who assembled at Idgah for 'Id al-Fitr prayers, but later took communal colour involving Hindus and Muslims and spread to various other parts of the state.

The fresh incidents had taken place despite a new government order empowering the police to detain any person for a period of 6 months in the interest of maintenance of peace and public order. The army had been called out in Aligarh, Bareilly, Sambhal and Pilbhit, besides Moradabad, to assist the civil authorities to control the situation, the report said.

Among the towns which are under curfew, either during the day or without a break, are Moradabad, Sambhal, Bareilly and Aligarh following incidents of arson and attempts to hold processions by Muslims in disregard of the prohibitory orders already in force there, the report said.

The other towns, where the situation has been disturbed for the last 3 days following the Moradabad clashes are Amroha, Sarharanpur, Kanpur, Allahabad, Unnao and Rampur, Agra and Meerut.

Of the 145 killed, 142 were in Moradabad and one each in Sabhal, Aligarh and Rampur. According to the reports, at least 250 injured in various towns where normal life has been disturbed. [as received] About 400 persons were taken into custody in connection with various incidents, the report said.

The authorities at several affected areas were engaged in vigorous search of illegal arms and ammunition in possession of those engaged in violence. According to the report many persons in Moradabad and in other disturbed towns are hiding with explosives in congested areas.

According to PTI, violence went on unchecked at Moradabad last night despite the curfew. There were shooting incidents in over a dozen localities of the town. At least three persons were killed in these incidents and several others injured. The exact number of houses set on fire was immediately not known, PTI said.

The police cordoned off several areas and seized huge quantities of explosives and petrol, reportedly used in arson incidents, besides 10 firearms.

In New Delhi, with the situation in the walled city of the old Delhi area returning to normal, the authorities had relaxed the curfew for 3 hours this morning and 2 hours this evening. Two people were killed and about 100 injured in the clashes which started after Muslim Friday prayers. The army staged a flag march in the morning and evening to instill confidence in the people.

GANDHI URGES MINISTER TO LOOK INTO LAW AND ORDER

BK161638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has asked Union Home Minister Zail Singh and senior Home Ministry officials to take effective and prompt action to deal with the current law and order problems in different parts of the country. The prime minister is reported to have made these observations at a meeting which Mrs Gandhi had with the home minister and the officials in New Delhi today. The situation in Moradabad and in Delhi is understood to have received special attention at the meeting.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LEAVES FOR DACCA 16 AUG

BK160834 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao left New Delhi this morning for Dacca on a 3-day visit. He is accompanied by Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, and C.S. Das Gupta, joint secretary.

BANI-SDAR TRAVELS TO KERMANSHAH TO STUDY 'PROBLEMS'

LD151102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Kermanshah center, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, arrived in Kermanshah by air from Hamadan at 1120 this morning for the purpose of investigating the problems and difficulties of Kermanshah Province and to address a rally attended by the Kermanshah people during the Friday congregational prayers. At Kermanshah airport he was accorded an official welcome by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Agha Ayatollah Hashemi Esfahani, Kermanshah's Friday prayers imam Behruz Maqruni, the governor general; the deputy governor general; the commanders of Sonqor and Paveh; the clergy and the representatives of the people; the commanders of law enforcement agencies; the military and Islamic guards corps. According to the dispatch, on the arrival of Dr Bani-Sadr the commanding officer of Kermanshah's 81st Armored Division gave him a military report and welcomed him on behalf of the military and law enforcement forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

At 1140 the president of the republic attended a meeting held in Kermanshah's electricity club [presumably company] attended by the ulema, the clergy and directors general. During this meeting governor general of Kermanshah apprised the president of the province's problems from the security and development viewpoints, saying that with the setting up of the joint staff steps will be taken toward establishing security. Kermanshah's governor general added: Our other problem is guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the well-being of the border population. Then the directors general of the various departments of the province spoke about the problems and difficulties of their organizations and then the managing director of the housing foundation made some suggestions for the purging of that department, calling on representatives of the presidential office, the prosecutor general and a purging expert to carry out this task adding that a purge could bring about an explosion, and cause some difficulties and that it might be opposed by various factions. It is essential that supervisors from the capital, who adopt a neutral stance on purges, come and carry out this task. He also suggested that use should be made of the presence of tribes in the border regions.

Border Tour

LD152134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Qasr-e Shirin, this afternoon, during a tour of the Province of Kermanshah, President Bani-Sadr toured the border area 1 and 1/2 km distance from the border with Iraq. The president's tour and inspection lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

The president, who arrived at 1830 aboard a helicopter at Abu Zar garrison in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, left the garrison immediately for the tour of the border posts of Qal'eh Safid and Baba Rar, which are located within 1 and 1/2 km from the border. During his tour of inspection, the president issued necessary directives for the establishments of border fortifications. The president also talked to the brave Muslim guards, soldiers and officers and attended to their problems. The president, during his tour and talks with the villagers and the brave and patriotic Iranian border inhabitants, acquainted himself with their issues and needs.

According to a PARS report, President Bani-Sadr left this region without prior notice toward Qasr-e Shirin and arrived in this city at 2030 tonight.

The inhabitants of Qasr-e Shirin turned on the lights of their vehicles and, chanting "Peace to Komeyni," "Greetings to Bani-Sadr," "Death to America" "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we will support you," expressed their feelings.

The president then attended a gathering of the people of this city at the grounds of the gendarmerie headquarters and attended to their problems. He then addressed the gathering. According to this report, the president and his entourage left Qasr-e Shirin at 2055 for Kermanshah.

Kermanshah Security Council Meeting

LD151730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief attended at 1600 today Kermanshah's Security Council meeting. The meeting was attended by the governor general of the province, commanders of the armed and law enforcement forces, the joint operational headquarters and the revolution guards corps. The meeting, which took place at the headquarters of Kermanshah's 71st Division, reviewed the region's security issues.

The same report states that the president, accompanied by General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of ground forces and the state gendarmerie chief, began at 1750 today to tour the border and border posts of Qasr-e Shirin by helicopter. During this visit the governor general of Kermanshah and commanders of Kermanshah's 71st Division of gendarmerie region and other army organization chiefs are accompanying the president.

Speech on Iraqi Aggression

LD151742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, today toured Kermanshah Province to attend to the needs and issues of this province. This afternoon the president toured the border region of Qasr-e Shirin and border posts.

At the session of provincial executives and officials the president stated: Everyone must create a suitable climate for activity and exert efforts in his surroundings, and this is a true purge. The elected president told a huge gathering of people from Kermanshah, who had assembled in the city's liberation stadium, that our nation today is fully ready to confront the conspirators with full power.

Referring to the Ba'th government's repeated aggression, Dr Bani-Sadr added: The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been ordered not to give the enemy a chance or opportunity anywhere, and we hope our armed forces will make the Government of Iraq comprehend that its policy of aggression will cost them very heavily.

The president and the chief in command added: Our armed forces either on the borders or within the country are ready to counter enemy agitation more than ever, and all propaganda conducted to date with the objective of destroying our army's morale has shown no results.

Bani-Sadr on Armed Forces

LD152210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] According to reports received from Kermanshah, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr went to the Kermanshah's liberation stadium at 1250 where Friday prayers were being given and addressed the masses. The president said that the aim of his trip is to investigate the region's security situation and the preparation of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president said:

[Begin recording] I hope to find our armed forces prepared and stronger than I expected. In the 18 months since our revolution the Ba'thist Government of Iraq has not missed a day to perpetrate aggression against our border. The Iraqi saboteurs have been engaged in continuous subversive actions in our country, placing us on the defensive. But now the Islamic armed forces have been issued with directives to the effect that they are by no means to give the enemy a chance or opportunity. We hope that our armed forces make the Iraqi Government comprehend that their policy of aggression will be costing them heavily.

Within the country also our armed forces must organize the presence and expansion of the domination of the government's sovereignty. If we want to establish security at the borders and within the country also [words indistinct] and lead the Islamic [word indistinct] our armed forces ought to be coordinated. This coordination has been created, and I hope that those who continue to interfere in the affairs of the armed forces may give them a chance and opportunity and not create problems and barriers, and thus enable our armed forces to implement their practical program.

I declare to this great gathering to [word indistinct] and the Iraqi Ba'thist Government and its American benefactors that today our nation is fully prepared to stand up to [word indistinct] armed and unarmed (?forces) with all its might. [passage indistinct] Our armed forces both in the west as well as within the country [as heard] are more prepared than ever to resist our enemies' provocations. All the propaganda aimed at demoralizing our army has been in vain. Thank God, our committed army commanders have succeeded in restoring the [word indistinct] morale of the army, thus enabling our armed forces to shift their attitude from one of [word indistinct] to one of offensive.

There are still a great many problems in the armed forces. Our army personnel still suffer from shortcomings and certain [word indistinct]. However, I am convinced that, considering the attention paid to the armed forces by our people as well as the support extended to them by the imam and the president, our armed forces have received the necessary assurances. These (?statements) will disappear. [end recording]

Concluding his speech, the president prayed for eternal life for Iran and Islam, saying: If we fail to think correctly and act correctly, then we will lose our survival, independence and Islam in our country. And so everyone wherever he is is dutybound to consider himself in a state of holy war, whether he works in a factory, on a farm or in a classroom or in a trench so that, God willing, the country may make up for the past, while blessed with independence, security and reconstruction.

Guards Corps, Army Meeting

LD161248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today attended a meeting at the western regional operational headquarters during which problems and difficulties facing the guards corps and the army were reviewed and discussed.

The meeting, which was also attended by General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander in chief of the ground forces and supervisor of the gendarmerie, the commander of the western region, the commander of the gendarmerie battalion and the commanders and officials responsible for the guards corps in the western region, made a decision to coordinate the operations of the guards corps and the army in the western region.

The president then left Kermanshah in a helicopter to go to Paveh in order to attend ceremonies commemorating the martyrs of this city.

Helicopter Accident

LD160210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran dispatched to Kermanshah, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran, with the help of Almighty God escaped injury in an air accident last night. In his report our correspondent adds: While the president was visiting the border regions between Iran and Iraq in an army helicopter of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the helicopter developed a technical fault near Eslamabad, and the pilot had to make a forced landing. The pilot lost control of the helicopter near the ground and crashed, destroying one rotor blade and badly damaging various other parts of the helicopter. At this moment the helicopter's door was opened and the president jumped out.

In this accident, with God's mercy, no one was seriously injured; three of the president's entourage received slight injuries. At present all of them are in satisfactory condition.

Bani-Sadr on Accident

LD160630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr gave an interview to our reporter last night shortly after the president's helicopter crashed near Eslamabad.

(?In his) interview the president said: [announcer read]

This accident, thank God, was a miracle and a sign of God's utmost mercy, for out of a crashed and (?shattered) helicopter none of the passengers were even slightly injured.

In connection with this incident, the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement this morning, which says in part: The joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after being informed of the incident involving the helicopter carrying the president and his entourage which, thank God Almighty, did not result in the slightest bodily injury, is sincerely thanking God Almighty and is very grateful.

Khomeyni Message on Accident

LD161218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent the following message to the president after his accident:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, the president, may God protect you. Your safe escape from an accident which might have been tragic, together with your respectable entourage, is a sign of the grave of God. In order to advance the cause of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, these (?incidents) clearly show the powerful hand of God protecting this country and the nation. [as heard] We have repeatedly witnessed and, God willing, will witness from now on that God's blessing is with us and thank him for it. We are all following God's path and should remain in his service.

This miraculous protection is an evidence of you and your entourage's honesty in serving the Islamic country and will continue to be so. As a mark of appreciation for this great blessing you should spend your second life in serving Islam and the Islamic country. The great nation, having witnessed this (?protection), should rest assured that while they are in the service of Islam, they cannot be harmed and the blind-hearted enemies of this country should know that their conspiracies and evil plots will not damage the Islamic country. Our government will remain in the service of Islam to the end and is determined to support Islamic organizations. I pray to God for the greater glory of Islam and Muslims and the Islamic country of Iran. Peace be upon you and God's benediction.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi al-Khomeyni, 16 August 1980

Bani-Sadr Reply

GF161625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, has received a message from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in reply to his eminence's message. The following is the text of the message:

His Eminence Ayatollah al-'Ozma Imam Khomeyni, my father and great leader. I have received your encouraging and instructive message. I have always believed that the concern of the nation's imam is proof of divine concern. I ask Almighty God to grant me success in serving our religion and the people. I am confident that I shall enjoy your guidance and support. I wish you a long life and constant glory, God willing.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 16 August 1980

Return to Tehran

LD162138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2014 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at 1300 the president left Paveh for Kermanshah. PARS reports that the president met and conferred with the religious leaders of Kermanshah. At this meeting, which was held at the residence of Kermanshah's Friday imam, problems and issues of Kermanshah were reviewed.

According to the same report the president later attended a thanksgiving gathering held by the religious leaders at Borojerdi Mosque on the occasion of the president's escape [from the helicopter crash] and then he left for Tehran.

According to PARS, President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr returned to Tehran from Kermanshah at 2030 tonight and was warmly greeted by various groups of people. PARS reports that the president was given a full official welcome. The president was embraced as he stepped down from the plane, and people chanted: Bani-Sadr, we will support you, thus expressing their deep feelings.

The same report states that the president then reviewed the guard of honor, and following the reading of some verses of the Koran. Mr Musavi Garmarudi, presidential press and cultural adviser, made a speech welcoming the president.

Following the welcoming speech of the presidential adviser, Mr Bani-Sadr went into the crowds gathered to welcome the president. Because the crowds which had assembled were so great the president was unable to address them. According to the same report, the crowd sacrificed a number of sheep on the occasion of the president's escape from today's helicopter crash.

During his 3-day tour of the country's western region while reviewing issues of security affairs and peoples the president visited the border and issued directives for the creation of border fortifications.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI, REPORTS ON TRIP

LD171040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, who recently visited the western regions of the country, at 1130 today went to the imam's residence and reported to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran on his trip and on the accident from which he had escaped unscathed. In reply to a question from a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent on the issues discussed in the meeting and the points raised by the imam, Dr Bani-Sadr said: Today's meeting was largely an exchange of greetings. We discussed the coordination of the corps and the army in western regions to some extent. God willing, these two will work together and stop any aggression or conspiracy.

In response to another question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr gave the reasons for his trip to the western regions and the outcome of the visit: I made this trip in order to study the condition of our armed forces in the western regions of the country. We hope that the shortcomings will be met so that there will be more coordination and better results. The president, answering another question, said: I made this trip in order to review the condition of the armed forces. I visited Hamadan and Kermanshah provinces and hope that the outcome of this trip will be satisfactory. We are hopeful because of the mutual understanding which exists between the army and the corps there. God willing, the same situation will exist throughout the country. The Islamic Revolution guardsmen have come to realize that they can operate a lot better when there is a mutual understanding. For example, the army [word indistinct] brigade which has gone to the region from the capital has given the revolution guards military training and the guards have, in turn, given religious instruction to the army personnel.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was present at today's meeting between the imam of the nation and Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

He has made the following remarks in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY: The imam told Mr Bani-Sadr [words indistinct] all the incidents in Iran and the recent accident of Mr Bani-Sadr show that God is with us. Mr Bani-Sadr at the meeting related the details of the helicopter crash and his escape and reported on his trip.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CANON, REVOLUTION COURT JUDGES

GF161642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] At 0930 today the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, received canon judges and judges of Islamic Revolution courts in various parts of the country who came to Tehran to participate in a judicial seminar. PARS reports that during this meeting the president of the state's Supreme Court, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, submitted a report to the leader of the nation on the activity of the seminar and the work of the Islamic Revolution court judges. Imam Khomeyni then made a speech on the importance of the judiciary in Islam.

Speech on Justice

LD161943 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 16 August in Tehran at a meeting with Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, religious judges and public prosecutors--recorded, duration 30 minutes]

[Excerpts] Thank God, ours is now an Islamic country, a country in which all its bodies are Islamic. We can no longer claim today that it is the government which is (?wrong), that we are not going to rally around it, that we are not to seek employment in the government. These claims held true during the satanic era. Even during the prophet's era there was a government; there was also a government during [word indistinct]. How can we say that this is a government in which we want to have no part? Every country should have a government; it is a necessity whose existence is necessary for maintaining order. Now, if it so happens that the government is corrupt, then it is not justified to seek employment in it [words indistinct], as was the case in the early Islamic period. However, if it is a correct and just government, then it ought not to be said that you would wish no part in it because it is called government.

Another point which I would like to raise is the careful application of judgment. When you are dealing with people's chastity, life and property you should not, God forbid, show negligence or convict someone who is innocent or exonerate a criminal in whose case God's justice should be administered. The point is that maximum care must be taken in administering judgment; utmost care must be taken in handling such things lest, God forbid, someone is dealt with unjustly; for both these cases are unjust; that is, if an innocent person is convicted or an offender is set free. Consequently, great care must be taken lest, God forbid, someone is killed when the offense does not warrant execution.

The point is that a judge must devote utmost severity to judgment. It may be presumptuous of me to say this, but I must say that a judge must be ruthless; he should not be influenced.

I pray to God Almighty for your success. I hope all of you will achieve success within the context of judicial judgment as well as that of order standards. For instance, should the judicial council say something you should not respond by saying that you are independent; this is not order.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES URUMIYEH WOMEN'S DELEGATION

GF171635 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The leader of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, received a delegation of Urumiyeh women in Jamaran Hoseyniyah [in Tehran] yesterday. In a valuable address to the delegation, his eminence said:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to you, respected citizens of Azarbayjan. Greetings to the ladies and gentlemen, residents of the border areas in Urumiyeh.

You brothers and sisters know that our country today, in the postrevolution stage, needs the people's assistance. The people have given impetus to our renaissance and should continue their efforts in this direction in the future as well.

You, residents of the border areas, are owed a great deal by this country. We are indebted to you for your efforts. We hope that your country will always preserve its independence through your efforts and the efforts of all your brothers and sisters. We hope that you will be soldiers of the imam of the age, may peace be upon him, and protect your country with your endeavor.

This was not a day in which you worked and the foreigner reaped the fruits of your labor. The fruits of the efforts and endeavors you make today will be enjoyed by your people and by you in particular.

The imam said: The Almighty's care will embrace this noble people, God willing, just as it always has so that, as a result of this divine care and the unity and determination of all strata of the people, it will be possible to eliminate the corrupt elements that exist in our country at present and that are obstructing growth and progress. The country is your country. What you do will be rewarded by Almighty God. Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI, MAKES STATEMENT

GF161550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] In a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY after meeting with the imam of the nation and the leader of the Islamic Revolution in Jamaran Hoseyniya today, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, declared that judicial security in the country will be completely safeguarded in the near future. The prosecutor general said: Necessity makes it incumbent on a revolutionary society to bide its time until the country's executive apparatus settles down. This is because the Islamic Revolution has brought about comprehensive changes in all fields.

Ayatollah Ardabili stressed that we need time to stabilize judicial security.

PEOPLE URGED NOT TO COME TO KHOMEYNI WITHOUT APPOINTMENT

LD161939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued tonight by the office of Imam Khomeyni:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to give due consideration to the imam's condition and out of respect for the situation of the inhabitants of Shemiranat [northern suburb of Tehran], especially the kind inhabitants of Jamaran [where Khomeyni is residing], we once again call on all those eager to see the imam not to come to meet with him under any circumstances without a prior appointment. This is aimed at maintaining order.

We again express our thanks to our brothers and sisters, hoping this will not make them unhappy. Wishing happiness and prosperity for all.

[Signed] Office of Imam Kohmeyni, 16 August 1980

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE: U.S. 'DEN OF ESPIONAGE' UNCOVERED

ID151617 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Another Den of Espionage Discovered in Tehran by Revolution Prosecutor's Representative"]

[Excerpt] Through the vigilance of the guards and extensive investigations by officials of the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office another den of espionage has been discovered in Tehran's Gandhi Street.

The five-story building was used by an American company called Irotronic, apparently for the production of communications equipment in connection with work on national communications projects. The company also had offices in provincial cities, and the revolution prosecutor's office has charged officials with the task of discovering these. Iraj Ali Mardani, representative of the Islamic Revolution central prosecutor's office, who is now at the Irotronic Company premises conducting an investigation, made the following comments to the KEYHAN correspondent in a discussion on how espionage information was transmitted from the premises:

"Following information sent from Brother Emra'i of the Tehran Guards Corps to the Islamic Revolution central prosecutor's office, I was charged with the task of conducting an investigation into the American company on 6 August 1980. This company was working with one of the ministries on a satanic contract. The personnel left Iran after the revolution victory. I came immediately to the five-story building on Gandhi Street and began my investigations. Preliminary enquiries revealed that the company was 100 percent American and was well-equipped with communications installations required for the performances of its contracts and specialized work. Under cover of work on these contracts, it transmitted its espionage information easily from one floor of the building by telex and other means of communication. Not a trace remains of the greater part of this equipment. As living proof of this, pulverised documents have been found, shredded by the same type of machine as the one found at the American espionage den. Unfortunately, owing to remiss behaviour by the ministry dealing with the contract, the essential nature of the company's work has not yet been clarified. Officials have removed a large quantity of equipment without a permit from the competent authorities. This matter is being closely followed, and the public will be informed of the outcome of the revolution prosecutor's office spokesman."

The KEYHAN correspondent who visited the offices adds to his report that all the rooms were full of documents and important maps and that, as a result of negligence, these had been pulled from drawers and files; one might suppose that this happened during an attempt to steal any valuables the rooms may have contained.

RAFSANJANI REPLY TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER CITED

LD170914 Tehran PARS in English 0752 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Aug (PARS)--Majles Speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani referring to the letter of two representatives of the U.S. Congress which has been sent to him recently by the Swiss charge d'affaires in Tehran, said: "In this letter, I have been thanked cunningly for having said in a speech that the letter of the Congress to the Islamic Consultative Assembly would possibly become the starting point for the release of the American hostages. I have said no such thing in my speech. However, I was asked what would be the effect of this letter and answered that I had given it to the Majles. But the wrongful actions of the United States, that is, torturing, pressuring the Moslem students in such a cruel manner simultaneously with sending the letter, created [words indistinct] in the Majles such that it essentially declined to reply to the letter postponed it." He added that the U.S. administration sent us another report through telex which was a kind of [word indistinct] for the students' case mentioning the services of Americans to the students from the medical point of view, giving them legal advisors and not forcing them to leave the country. They told us that the Iranian (?nation) would behave with the hostages as the American nation behaved or that the Iranian Government should behave the same as the U.S. Government. They had also threatened that if the situation continues in Iran, since the U.S. nation is angry, it is possible that the experienced events would be repeated again. I said that comparing our imprisoned students with your spies who are kept here is basically a wrong comparison. Because, in your side, there are some students who have come here to (?stop while) those in our side are spies who have interfered in the domestic affairs of our country by creating conspiracies. How can you expect such different cases to be treated equally?

He stressed that the Iranian students were imprisoned by the U.S. police and authorised officials, while in Iran the Iranian nation has taken the spies [words indistinct] and the government institutions were not officially involved. However, the government institutions confirmed the action later. The American hostages are being kept while being treated [as received] but films showed us (?your) crimes towards our youth. How can you compare an exploited nation with an exploiting nation or government.

AFP on Rafsanjani Reply

NC161044 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 16, (AFP)--Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Iranian parliament, said today he had received a message from the United States Government containing what he called "excuses" for detaining the Iranian students after they demonstrated July 27 in front of the White House.

The ayatollah told the parliament that the U.S. Government said in its message that it "took care of the students by assuring their health, finding them lawyers and abstaining from expelling them."

He added that the letter, which he did not read, asked that Iranian Government do the same with the 52 American hostages, held in the Tehran embassy since November 4.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani said he received the message by telex, without saying when.

The letter and Ayatollah Rafsanjani's comments on it led the parliament today to vote against opening debate on two other letters, one from 187 American congressmen and the other from nine Western ambassadors in Tehran.

"One must not compare the hostage affair and the students," the ayatollah told parliament.

"The latter were arrested, chained and imprisoned, although they were innocent. The hostages are spies who were arrested by the oppressed people of Iran.

"The anger of our people is just, while you, oppressors, yours is not.

"Yesterday, it was learned that the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) was preparing a new plot," he added. "You will never succeed."

Ayatollah Rafsanjani also said he had received a new letter from two other American representatives two or three days ago, adding after the vote that the messages would be examined by the parliament's foreign affairs commission.

This commission has just been formed, and its composition will be announced shortly, according to officials.

MAJLES HEARS AMBASSADORS' LETTER ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD161458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Majles today met in open session.

According to our reporter, at today's open session the letter from the ambassadors of Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Spains, Switzerland, Sweden and New Zealand about the issue of the hostages are read. The ambassadors of the above-mentioned countries expressed their concern over the detention of the American hostages in Iran and asked the Majles to take the necessary steps to solve this problem. Some of the representatives expressed their views and at the end the text of the letter, together with the views and suggestions put forward by the representatives, was forwarded to the foreign affairs committee.

One of the speakers at today's session was Mohammad Mohammadi, the Gorgan representative, who at the beginning of his speech said: Last night Mr (?Rafsanjani) said that Yasir 'Arafat has written his excellency a letter expressing concern over the fate of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The most important point discussed by 'Arafat is that what he sees and hears of (?the revolution) from afar worries him. The Gorgan representative, referring to the presence of the representatives of liberation movements in the Majles, said: That day, I had tears of joy in my eyes since I realized that I had chosen an ideology which supports the cries of freedom in every corner of the world. In another part of his speech he said: The main factor in the victory of our Islamic Revolution (?in my view) was the element of unity after our faith in God. While I wish to bring these issues to your attention, I warn the officials that they should study these issues with complete diligence. Otherwise, these instances might cause pessimism and dampen the enthusiasm of the young strata of our society.

The last speaker at today's session was (Mohsen Mojtahed) Shabestari, Tehran's representative, who first praised the ceaseless struggle of the Islamic students association in Britain who have recently been arrested by the fascist police there and then sent greetings to these ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, adding: I wish these [word indistinct] success, like their brothers and sisters who have brought American imperialism to its knees. Then he expressed admiration for those who are staging a sitin in Tehran in support of the Islamic students association. Mr Shabestari then elaborated on the futile efforts of American imperialism and said: America first started with an economic embargo and military aggression and now has begun spreading doomed rumors using its agents against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Tehran's representative in this connection referred to the remarks made by the great mufti of Egypt and said: I do not think that anybody would believe that this great mufti of the court of Egypt can be so stupid as not to be able to realize the meaning of the imam's sayings. Therefore, it is obvious whence this issue originates. Ever since, together with the traitor Anwar as-Sadat, he welcomed Begin, the prime minister of the regime which has occupied Jerusalem, one does not expect any more from him.

BEHBEHAN MAJLES DEPUTY COMMENTS ON FATE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

GF171330 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting was arranged by revolution guards in Seyyed Faqih Mosque in Behbehan on the occasion of the martyrdom of revolution guards in Kordestan last year. Shokrollah Zen'ali, the Majles deputy for Behbehan, asked about the fate of the U.S. hostages, said: My guess is that the Majles will vote unanimously for their trial.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH UK

Demonstration Outside British Embassy

LD151720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following the Friday prayers today a group of participants in the prayers staged a march toward the British Embassy and, while chanting crushing slogans, declared that the measures taken by the British Government were measures taken by the British fascist government. In the course of the march, the supervisor of guilds affairs addressed the crowd, saying: Can the Iranian nation, having given so many dead and casualties for its revolution, not resist the British Government and its police?

The next speaker in today's demonstrations outside the British Embassy in Tehran was the representative from Babol in the Islamic Majles. Expressing support for the students and those staging a sitin, he said: If you do not stage uprising in all parts of the world, if you do not rise to protect the world's oppressed, you will be acting against your religious responsibility. An Islamic country has no natural frontiers; everyone in whatever part of the world claiming to be Muslim must enjoy your protection.

Afterwards a resolution was issued. While declaring obedience to Imam Khomeyni, part of the resolution demands the trial of British police charged with attacking the peaceful demonstrations staged by Iranian Muslim students in Britain.

Student Sitin

JN171823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports that for the 8th day running, the students who are members of the Islamic society continued their hunger strike and sitin in front of the British Embassy in Tehran today, protesting the British Government's policy and the British police's barbaric acts against the Muslim students.

A spokesman for the students has announced: We will never retreat until our demands are met. These demands, the spokesman added, are summed up in the release of our brothers and sisters who are being detained in British prisons, and in the official recognition of their political rights.

The spokesman called on the prime minister and the speaker of the Islamic Majles to pursue a firm and decisive policy on those who speak affectedly of human rights.

It is worth noting that the Babol representative in the Islamic Majles has been with the Muslim students ever since they began their sitin.

Suspension of UK Embassy Functions

LD171058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran it was announced that as a result of the demonstrations in front of the British Embassy in Tehran protesting the detention of Iranian students in London, the British Consulate in Tehran has suspended all its programs and operations.

Statement of Students in UK

JN152132 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic students society in Britain has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "In the case of those who say 'Our Lord is God' and, further, stand straight and steadfast, the angels descend on them from time to time: 'Fear ye not!'" [Koranic verse]

O Iranian people, tutor of martyrs: Eleven days have passed on the captivity of your dear mojahedin sons in the British jails. They are locked up in cells which lack all necessary facilities. They have deprived our students of all amenities. They have badly beaten our dear students, the defenders of Islam and the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and have injured them. The injuries were visible to the extent that the British police were forced to prevent the visit of students in an attempt to hide their evil deeds. The police kept our dear ones inside the prisons in the hope that their wounds would heal.

The police became even more vicious when our dear students appeared before the unjust court. The police failed to conquer our students' steel will and could not force them to reveal their names. Thus, the police once again returned the mojahedin of the righteous path to prison, using the meanest and most blatant practices against them, practices which are effected only by the British police.

O people, your sons who are as steadfast as Abu Dharr [not further identified], have abandoned food and bread, thus continuing their hunger strike. They (?stick) to nothing but the Koran, for it is the only means by which one can differentiate between right and wrong.

Our great Iranian people should know that the enemies of Islam in Europe and America and in other parts of the world might be able to, by the use of tyrannical oppressive powers, break the backs of our sisters, just as they broke the back of our sister in London. They might be able to break the glorious necks and the free and noble hands of our brothers, yet, they will never succeed in breaking the steel will and deep faith of our brothers and sisters. Enemies' pencils continue to distort and falsify facts. Our only and sole (?hope) is your attentive ears and sound and clear vision.

Our goal is to carry on jihad under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni until we completely destroy all the oppressors and bring about triumph for the oppressed. We will struggle until the accomplishment of this goal, even if the price is martyrdom.

[Signed] The union of Islamic students societies in Europe--UK branch

Arrest of Female UK 'Spy'

JN151905 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "The Islamic Republic in a Week" program]

[Text] A female UK spy was arrested in Esfahan last week. An official of the revolution guards command in Esfahan Province has revealed the activities of the female British spy and her involvement in the recent coup plot as well as her connection with the archbishopric's church espionage net.

The official of the revolution guards command reviewed the work and activities of the various espionage organizations--such as the Mossad, CIA and the UK intelligence service--and their attempts to strike at the Islamic Revolution. We disclosed the identity of the female UK spy and said that she was responsible for international relations in the archbishopric's church of Jerusalem and the Middle East. She is considered to be an active member in these espionage organizations.

Statement of Students in France

JN151700 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic university students, followers of the imam's policy, in France have issued a statement in which they expressed their support for and stand by the Iranian students detained in Britain.

The statement says: In the name of God, the supporter of the oppressed and the smasher of tyrants. O Islamic Iranian people, the smashers of the myth of the arch-Satan with the "God is great" slogan: This slogan has wrecked the limits of time and space and has hovered high over the land of atheism and oppression as though it is a strong hammer smashing the false brain of the arch-Satan. The flame of your revolution, which is being ignited by Islam's flame, is hovering high to burn this bloodsucker snake.

The statement adds: Brother and sister detained students, have strong hearts. The Islamic nation stands by you.

The hearts of all Muslims are throbbing in your support. The Islamic world is proud over these free sons. We are with you along the road of struggle.

In their statement, the students asserted: All our cries and arms are directed against the United States. We implore God Almighty to grant glory, independence and loftiness to the Islamic nation. Long life to the imam of the oppressed, the great Khomeyni.

[Signed] The Islamic Iranian students in France

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH ITALY

Statement Eight of Students in Italy

LD170650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The student Islamic societies in Italy have issued their eighth statement. The statement says in part: Our brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic student societies in Italy are continuing the ninth day of their hunger strike with high morale, and are prepared to sacrifice themselves for Islam. The (?environment) of the prison has changed because of the action of our brothers and sisters, and sometimes the prison guards express their support for the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the demands of their brother and sister students, while keeping their feelings secret from their other colleagues. In fact, these prison guards are themselves people condemned to remain in prisons because of the cultural and economic inadequacy of their society. [Words indistinct] in fact they are serving their masters, who are plundering and exploiting others in the disguise of Western democracy.

Although our brothers and sisters are on a hunger strike, their morale is high.

The statement adds: (?Apparently) six of our brothers, who according to a police claim have divulged their identities, have been freed from prison. The Italian authorities think that by doing this, they can strike a blow at our solidarity and weaken us, but we shall continue our struggle until all the arrogant and [words indistinct] are disgraced publicly and we still demand the unconditional release of our other imprisoned brothers and sisters.

Continuation of Hunger Strike

JN152045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports that a group of the Islamic society students in Italy who are members of the union of Islamic students societies in Europe have addressed an appeal from (Chili) prison in Rome in which they stressed their allegiance to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the world's oppressed and smasher of idols. They said that they are continuing their hunger strike in prison for the seventh consecutive day in protest against the acts of violence perpetrated by the Vatican police and the Italian police and against the mistreatment of our sisters and brothers in prison.

In its appeal, this struggling Muslim group asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran not to worry at all about their condition, since the Italian Government cannot level any charge against them except for the charge of their support for the oppressed in the world and their immortalization of the great Jerusalem Day.

Release of Four Students

JN180818 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Italian authorities have announced that four more Iranian students have been released. These students were detained on 8 August for demonstrating in the Vatican's St. Peters Square in solidarity with fellow Iranian Muslim students detained in the United States.

The Iranian students refused to disclose their names during interrogation. The students are being released as soon as their identities are established.

Capucci Mission

NC180904 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 18, (AFP)--The Iranian authorities have sent Msgr Hilarion Capucci to Rome to deal with the question of the Iranian students detained in the Italian capital, the papal diplomatic mission here announced today.

Msgr Capucci, who is the apostolic delegate of the Melchites of Europe, has been asked by Pope John Paul II to intervene on behalf of the clergy and Catholic schools in Iran.

He interrupted his mission when Iranian authorities asked him to go to Rome for three or four days to deal with the questi[illegible] the detained Iranian students, said a spokesman for the papal diplomatic missi[illegible].

Twenty-two Iranian students were arrested in Rome ten days ago during a demonstration. They were jailed for refusing to reveal their identities. Four of them were released yesterday and six on Saturday. Twelve are still being held.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ulema on Terrorism, Suppression

JN152022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A report we received from Beirut said that the group of ulema movement in Iraq has issued the third edition of its monthly bulletin "Voice of Martyrdom" ["Sawt ash-Shahadah"]. This bulletin included several articles about terrorism and suppression in Iraq under which the Iraqi people and all opposition groups are suffering at the hands of the regime's tyrants.

One of the articles deals with the various stages of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Other articles deal with democracy as interpreted and practiced by the ruling Ba'th Party in Iraq. These articles also talk about the Ba'th Party stance on the Palestine question and its plotting against this cause.

The third edition of "Voice of Martyrdom" includes an article entitled "The Tyrants and the Game of So-Called Gulf Security." This is an analytical article discussing the colonialist domination over the Persian Gulf and the link between the talk about gulf security and the fear of the rulers, who are agents of colonialism, of the imminent breakout of popular revolutions. The article also discusses imperialism's anxiousness to control this strategic area following the fall of its strongest agent, the deposed shah, and in light of the dangers threatening other thrones.

12 Aug Attack on Border Post

GF171627 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The correspondent of JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI in Qasr-e Shirin, citing the commander of the Islamic revolution guards' operations in the area, reports that a 3-hour clash between Mojahedin of the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party and Saddam Husayn's agents took place last Tuesday. The Iraqi mojahedin succeeded once again in attacking the Mahumud (Qajar) post inside the Iraqi border. The purpose of the attacks is to destroy the Iraqi border posts or paralyze them.

The report says that mojahedin of the Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party inflicted heavy blows on the agent Iraqi forces.

Six out of every 10 in Iraqi border forces are either Egyptian or Jordanian.

15 Aug Border Clash

GF171910 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 17 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] A report by the gendarmerie forces says that Ba'thist attackers armed with heavy weapons attacked units stationed in the southwestern sector of (Kamarun) at 2230 the day before yesterday. Iranian forces returned the fire. The clash continued until 0230. The Iranian forces did not sustain any losses. Losses sustained by the Ba'thist attackers are not known.

A joint meeting of the revolution guard command and the operations center in the west of the country was held yesterday to discuss the area's problems and needs and to achieve increased cooperation between the armed forces and the revolution guards.

Execution of Iraqi 'Spies'

JN151959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "The Banned Ideas" program]

[Text] In its latest edition, the ASH-SHAHID magazine writes the following report on page 19:

The Islamic Revolution Court in Khorramshahr has sentenced to death two Iraqi spies named Baqir Tabshian and Ja'far Habib Faraghali. The two spies confessed that they infiltrated into Iraq several times. The two spies said that they brought arms and explosives to Iran to carry out acts of sabotage in the area--namely, in the Kordestan region--and to blow up pipelines.

Ja'far Habib Faraghali has confessed that he spied on the revolutionary institutions and that he communicated information to Iraqi intelligence on the Islamic revolution guards.

The two spies were executed after being convicted by the court on charges of corruption on earth.

Military Source on Border Situation

GF171906 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 17 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] In a statement to the newspaper KEYHAN, an informed military source on the Iranian-Iraqi border said that the Islamic Revolution in Iran had tried to prevent the consolidation of the shameful treaty between the buried shah and the criminal and traitorous Saddam Husayn concluded in Algiers in 1975. The source said that Iranian border forces are in full control of their positions in the heights in the border areas which, according the the 1975 treaty, are part of Iranian territory. He said that the treaty provides for annexing the important border areas of (Sumar), (Naftshahr) and (Tanjab) to Iraqi territory.

In his report the KEYHAN correspondent says that the latest details on the events of the last few days suggest that the war of attrition in the border zone is continuing. The report says that a unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army silenced Ba'thist artillery fire in the (Palerashi) area by advancing step by step.

Commander on Weapons Requirements

LD150939 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 16

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "Iraq Has Stationed 300 Tanks on Its Border With Iran To Widen the War"]

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin--Iraq has deployed 300 tanks and a large number of machineguns and artillery pieces with air cover along the entire Qasr-e Shirin border zone between Baveysi and Sumar.

Malekian, commander of the guards corps stationed in Qasr-e Shirin, made the following statement during an exclusive interview yesterday with KEYHAN's correspondent:

"Over the past 36 hours, the Iran-Iraqi border situation has been calm, but we are monitoring Iraqi troop movements and reinforcements. The deployment of about 300 tanks by Iraq in the border zone indicates a fresh plot by the Iraqis to create and extend new crises in the border region; but, as we have done in the past, we shall decisively crush any new attack by Iraq."

The guards corps commander considered the Iranian Government ultimatum to Iraq of little effect. He said: "If an ultimatum is delivered diplomatically, and is unaccompanied by the crushing of enemy positions, it will not be very effective." He went on to refer to the change from a fixed fighting front in the following terms: "Patrolling teams of Iraq's consisting of five tanks, three or four ammunition trucks, artillery and mortars are constantly on the move in the border region, opening fire on Iranian positions from a different spot each day."

According to the KEYHAN correspondent report from the Qasr-e Shirin border zone quoting the guards corps commander, the reason that clashes on the border are intermittent in disagreement between Shi'ite troops and Iraq's Ba'thist army as to whether they should fight on the borders of Iran.

The report also adds: "There has been much greater control of the border zone in the area policed by the guards corps following the formation of night patrols and the monitoring of traffic movements.

"Islamic Republican Army and gendarmerie commanders have also announced that from now on there will be much closer control of Iran's borders."

Qasr-e Shirin Governor's Border Control Plan

KEYHAN's Qasr-e Shirin correspondent inspected several outposts yesterday at Qasr-e Shirin and Pol-e Zahab. He writes: "Qasr-e Shirin Governor Nazarizadeh stated in an interview that steps will be taken to control the Iran-Iraq border zone. He saw three possible methods of controlling the border and preventing infiltration by Iraqi spies or local hireling agents: First, a reinforcement program for the border posts and the reconstruction of those destroyed; second, a troop reinforcement program, and an increase in the number of personnel at each post; and third, a plan to deploy and use heavy weaponry at the posts and in the front line of the clashes with Iraq in the border zone.

Strengthening personnel morale either by supplying food and other urgent necessities or by asphalting the dirt road in the border zone are among some of the essential programs to which the authorities in charge should give consideration.

Detailing the above, the commander went on: "The number of personnel at some posts has now fallen to 13, and this is wrong. On the other hand, heavy weapons such as 120-mm mortars, heavy machineguns and heavy artillery should replace such light weapons as the G3's and the 60-mm and 81-mm mortars.

"In addition, border posts should be built of concrete with connecting tunnels, such as the Iraqi's have."

The KEYHAN correspondent also sent the following report from the Qasr-e Shirin border zone this morning: "At 2300 last night Iraqis again attacked the post of Darvand Jough post in Qasr Shirin. According to the report, in last night's attack, which lasted one hour, no loss of life or damage to property occurred."

Qasr-e Shirin Governor Nazarizadeh announced this morning that decisive and shattering measures would be taken in the face of continued conflicts to crush the 4,000-5,000 Iraqi hirelings on the border. He added:

"Iran's armed forces on the border have been ordered to return enemy fire with the utmost ferocity. Following relative peace in the border zone over the past 2 days, Iraqi hirelings have been gathering in anticipation of the arrival of regular Iraqi forces, but we have seen what their aim is and we shall repulse any attack by them."

MADANI ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE ARMY REVOLUTION COURT

LD160707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi (Reyshahri), the supervisor of the revolution courts of the army, has issued a statement summoning Ahmad Madani to the court. The text of this statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani is hereby notified to present himself to the revolution court of the army, on Qasr crossroad, by 21 August at the latest for the purpose of investigating the accusations against him.

CONSPIRACY RECOVERED IN MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

JN160837 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 16 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, citing PARS, says that a new conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran has been uncovered in Sari in Mazandaran Province in north Iran.

It says that the conspiratorial network included a lieutenant colonel, called Zai Naderi, who underwent commando training in Israel and the United States. The paper adds that the network's mission was to become acquainted with prominent leaders of the Islamic Revolution, the places they frequent and where they live, and to pass this information to one of the network groups, which would then liquidate these persons.

AFP Report

NC160806 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 16, (AFP)--Iranian authorities have arrested a colonel and dismantled the ring of five conspirations he led, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

The ring, which had been active since the end of last year, was trying to identify reliable officials, recruit snipers, locate arms drumps and form groups trained in subversion, the paper said.

The colonel, Zai Naderi, who was arrested at Sari, 150 kilometres (95 miles) northeast of Tehran, had received guerrilla training in Israel and the United States and had admitted making contact with former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC added.

KHUZESTAN REVOLUTION GUARDS BAN MARCH

GF171408 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The following announcement has been published by the Masjed Soleyman revolution guards:

Since counterrevolutionaries are using any excuse to stir up trouble in every corner of the country, sending groups of misinformed youths into the streets everyday so that the world-devouring countries of the East and West can feed their propaganda machines, it is necessary for us to face the issue well prepared. Groups which meet the approval of traitor As-Sadat or the corrupt [Kurdish leader] Ezzedin Huseyni use the university, the factories and the streets daily as their arena. It is for this reason that we are informing all Muslim people of Masjed Soleyman and its districts and all Muslim people of Iran that deviationist groups which intend to march have no persmission to participate in the march today, Sunday, 17 August 1980.

We request all our Muslim sisters and brothers to face the issues with complete readiness and nip the counterrevolutionaries' plot in the bud. We also announce that the organizers of the march will be responsible for any incident that might occur.

KEYHAN REPORTS ON CLASHES IN KORDESTAN REGIONS

ID151221 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 16

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "Following Recent Clashes, Mahabad Residents Flee to Mountains, Fearing War Will Spread"]

[Excerpt] Kermanshah--Clashes continue in the Kordestan region, particularly in Takab, Miandowab, Oshnoviyeh and Solh-Dust. In one clash near Mahamad three people were killed and seven wounded.

According to reports received from informed sources in Kordestan, clashes are still underway and a number of people from Mahabad have left their homes, fearing that the fighting will spread to the town, and have sought refuge in the mountains. The report also states that an unidentified person opened fire last night on the guards' corps base in Mahabad with a pistol, which disturbed the peace of the town, and that in a clash three people were killed and seven wounded. With unrest breaking out in the town, the residents left, and in order to put an end to the disturbed situation there an officer was sent by the Mahabad military base to the governor's office where he assured the people that there was no danger to them from the army. Since then the town has been calm.

According to reports from the town several days ago, a mysterious parcel arrived at the Komele organization offices.

On opening the parcel the authorities realized that it contained a bomb, and as a result of the ensuing explosion, several persons were injured. In addition, a number of persons, including supporters of political groups based in Kordestan, attacked the Tudeh Party office in an incident which somewhat disturbed the peace of the town of Mahabad.

A report was received from the official spokesman of the combined operations headquarters of the guards' corps and the army in the west region to the effect that at 0400 hours yesterday a fierce clash took place between armed assailants and the combined forces of the Islamic Republic. The report states: "Following the advance by the army and the guards' corps to carry out a mopping-up operation against assailants in the region of Kani-Saman, between Sanandaj and Marivan, a fierce clash ensued and continued for about 10 hours." The report continues: "In this clash one guard was wounded; five assailants were killed and a number of them were wounded. One M-1 rifle and one hunting rifle were recovered from the assailants and suspects who were arrested.

Mopping-Up Operations Begin at Nowsud

Paveh Governor Kazemi told the KEYHAN correspondent during a discussion in Kermanshah yesterday: "Shooting occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Nowsud, but in general the area is peaceful. The armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have assumed control of the entire length of the routes and borders, and there is strict security in the area. As regards security on the roads, an antitank mine was found near Najjar. It should be mentioned that this bomb weighed 12 kilograms." On the subject of the mopping-up operations in Nowsud against the assailents, he said: "Shortly after the end of the month of Ramadan Nowsud will be taken over totally by the forces of the Islamic Republic.

In conclusion, on the subject of ceremonies to commemorate the anniversary of the martyrs of Paveh, he said: "Following the 'Id al-Fitr ceremonies, which will be attended by [Defense Minister] Chamran, Ayatollah Khalkhali, [Chief of General Staff] General Fallahi, and also the martyrs' families, other ceremonies will be held to commemorate the martyrs, and after that the purge of Nowsud will begin."

CORRECTION TO TEXT OF QOTBZADEH'S MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

The passage below was omitted from the item entitled "Text of Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh's Message to Gromyko," published in the 15 August South Asia DAILY REPORT, starting on page I 2. On page I 6, the last paragraph of the letter should be deleted and the substituted for it:

In conclusion, I reaffirm that we want the establishment of friendly relations and true neighborly relations, completely based on lack of interference in the internal affairs of each other and complete mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our two countries. It is on this basis that I sincerely offer these proposals, hoping they will be accepted by you:

1. Your army should withdraw from our neighboring Muslim country, Afghanistan, and leave that nation free to determine its future.

2. The Soviet Embassy in Tehran should abstain from any irregular activities contrary to the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This includes the consulates and other Soviet institutions in Iran.

3. Immediate steps should be taken with regard to the request made by the Iranian Islamic Republic concerning the reciprocal reduction of embassy staffs in both countries as well as setting up an Iranian consulate in Dushanbe. Should this not be agreed to, then one of the Soviet consulates in Iran should be closed. As you are aware, these things were to have been accomplished within 1 month. Meanwhile, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow has been instructed to take immediate steps to close the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad.

4. Considering that the Islamic Republic of Iran has the utmost interest in continuing friendly relations with the USSR, we certainly expect you to abstain from supporting known elements who present themselves as supporters of the USSR--the trained Tudeh Party leaders and those in charge of MARDOM--[words indistinct].

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that the points raised in this letter will receive the attention of the Soviet Government, thus preparing favorable grounds.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 162 19 August 1980

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ROMANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES, MEETS DOST

LD181810 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The special envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, [name indistinct], minister of state, arrived in Kabul today on a friendly visit to hold a series of talks with the relevant Afghan authorities on topics of interest.

Fazal Rahim Omand, minister of agriculture and land reform, and a number of officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the special envoy of the president of Romania at Kabul international airport.

On this visit the special envoy is accompanied by [name indistinct], adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Romania.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the minister of foreign affairs, Shah Mohammad Dost, received the special envoy of the president of Romania on a courtesy call, during which topics of interest were discussed.

GDR JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS AFGHAN GOVERNOR ON SITUATION

LD152218 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Now to Afghanistan: The Western mass media never tires of reporting the strangest kinds of stories from that country. Such inventions range from a "battle for Kabul" to alleged mutinies in Afghan Army barracks and uprisings and seiges of various provincial cities. One of these cities is Qandahar, in southern Afghanistan, close to the border with Pakistan. Our correspondent Guenther Deckwerth visited Qandahar, where, according to Western reports, heavy fighting is taking place.

[Begin Deckwerth recording] I am sitting opposite the governor of Qandahar Province, (Shahnawaz Shah Wali), in his office. I strolled through the city to acquaint myself with the situation. Flying at a height of 300 meters in a helicopter along the highway to the southwesternmost provincial city of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I had seen that the same situation prevailed on the 500-km road from Kabul--lively traffic of buses and trucks [words indistinct], cars and motorcycles. And so it is in other parts of the province, the governor told me. He told me that his province has a 365-km border with Pakistan, which, set in a desert and mountainous region--there is only one paved road--is hard to control. Many landlords went to Pakistan after the land reform in order to restore the old feudal system and in part the prefeudal system with the help of foreign mercenaries and (?bedouins), whom they told that land distribution to people possessing none was contrary to the Koran and Islam.

When, in the second phase of the revolution, the governor added, we had crushed the major counterrevolutionary groups with the help of [word indistinct] peasants and the committees for the defense of the Sawr Revolution, which exist in all villages and districts, they switched to individual terror in their fight against the new order. At night they crossed the border in jeeps, shot up a bus on the Kabul-Qandahar road and killed all occupants including women and children.

He then spoke of a terrorist attack against the 12-grade school in [words indistinct] which was burned down by terrorists one night. It was the only one in the province against which an attack had succeeded in the last 7 months.

The governor went to the place the next day and assembled the inhabitants outside the gutted building. They denounced the act of terror, collected money and many men--not only fathers of children who went to that school--volunteered to take part in rebuilding it. The committee for the defense of the Saur Revolution from that day had more members than before. Readiness to actively defend the revolutionary gains, the governor told me in conclusion, has steadily grown in recent weeks and months. [end recording]

AFP: SOVIET TROOPS RAZE VILLAGES IN NURISTAN

BK181217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 18 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquem]

[Text] Peshawar, 18 Aug (AFP)--Soviet troops have razed several villages in Nuristan, northeastern Afghanistan, a French witness returning here from a (12)-day humanitarian expedition reported.

Jean-Christophe Victor, who helped guide a convoy of food and medical supplies sent by the International Action Against Hunger Organization, said he saw 15 villages on his road home from the mountainous region about 160 km (100 miles) northeast of Kabul, and "six of them were completely destroyed," he said. "Houses had burned. There was no stone left standing."

"In this region, the inhabitants and the mojahedin (Muslim rebels) are united, and the villages were empty of most men, who went to join the partisan fighters," he added.

"Weapons, weapons," the heads of the village demanded. He added: "Here, we are dying not of hunger. We are dying because of the helicopters. Help us defend ourselves against the helicopters," they said.

Each day, Soviet helicopters machine-gun these empty villages, and the Konarha River (10 miles north of the Pakistani border) has been mined, he added.

"There is no longer any Afghan Army," Mr. Victor said, but the entire area of mountains separating Afghanistan from northern Pakistan, as well as the Konarha Valley, is littered with little plastic mines in the shape of various personal effects, such as watches, pens, cigarette packets and stones.

"The ones I saw, which slowed down our convoy considerably, imitated a beautiful bright green bird," he claimed. "They're no bigger than a hand, and composed of a wing and a sort of heart that explodes without leaving shrapnel when touched. The date they were made, February 22, 1980, is inscribed on them, along with cyrillic letters."

In one of the villages, Mr. Victor, who speaks the local language, met two Afghan soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Moslem fighters. The soldiers said the officers in their garrison, in Barikot, at the Pakistani border, watch their 200 men constantly, even overseeing their trips to the latrine, according to Mr. Victor.

The military operations there were controlled by four Soviet officers, they said.

Some of the Konarna Valley inhabitants deserted their villages, where the Soviet armored vehicles were stationed, to take refuge in the surrounding mountains.

The Soviet helicopter gunships still machine-gun the villages while, in the mountains, populations are suffering from chronic malnutrition because they often cannot harvest their crop, according to members of Mr. Victor's convoy. Protein intake is particularly insufficient, they added.

LONDON PAPER OUTLINES SOVIET MILITARY LOSSES

LD151223 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Kabul correspondent report: "Soviet Army Chief in Kabul Falls Ill After Setbacks"]

[Text] Russia's commander in chief in Afghanistan has fallen ill--some reports say he has suffered a mild heart attack--following a double setback for the Soviet occupation forces.

Gen. Mikhaylov's illness came after mojahedin (Afghan guerrilla) forces blew up the Russian oil depot at Pol-e Khomri.

Then, within a few days, two regiments of the regular Afghan Army's 14th Division mutinied in Ghazni.

The losses suffered by the Russians in Afghanistan since the occupation started last Christmas has reached a staggering figure--all at the hands of ill-equipped and ill-armed Moslem rebels, led by untrained locals without any central direction of their campaign against the invader.

Although the figures can be contested there is surely no one to deny that up to the end of July, the Soviet Army had lost 180 armoured personnel carriers, 120 T-72 tanks, more than 250 other vehicles, and nine helicopters, including gunships.

The mojahedin have also damaged one Russian An-12 military transport with ground fire, and sent a MiG-21 limping into the huge Russian air base at Begram about 26 miles east of Kabul.

These figures are about as accurate as one can expect and cover wide area including Paktia, the nighboring provinces bordering Pakistan in the south, the provinces bordering on Iran in the west and the central highlands including Bamian Province.

They have been collected on the basis of several checks with the local population, Afghan civilians and pro-Islamic elements in the police and among army conscripts.

In the past there has been a great deal of exaggeration of casualty figures for propaganda purposes. Several local national and international agencies are involved in psychological warfare over Afghanistan--especially those least involved in the fighting. But the daring and the defiance of the mojahedin is unparalleled, however poorly equipped and outgunned they are.

At a checkpoint called Daka, within a few miles of the Pakistan frontier post at Torkham, there is an armoured personnel carrier across the entrance.

Its tyres on both sides are blown out and there is dried blood on the turret.

This attack took place despite the fact that a Russian infantry brigade is stationed right behind the checkpost. Similarly, on the short drive from Jalalabad to Sarobi on the highway to Kabul, anyone can count 63 vehicles of various description out of action or burnt by the roadside.

These include one T-72 tank, three armoured personnel carriers, two tank transporters, 18 burnt remains of what could have been three-ton lorries, as well as jeeps and other light transport vehicles.

At one point along the Kabul River about 10 miles outside Jalalabai there is a diversion as part of the road has been blown up by the mojahedin. Right on the banks of the river are five wrecked military lorries which appear to have been used as a barricade.

The river itself has been turned into a burial ground for most of the vehicles destroyed by mojahedin action and near the embankment one can see some of the private cars which were attacked and burnt in the earlier stages of the fighting.

It is obvious that the mojahedin are hopelessly short of explosives. They have not been able to blow up a bridge, only succeeding in damaging the culverts and making movement slower.

A new element in the situation is the collection of toll tax by the guerrillas. How much goes to the mojahedin fund can never be verified. Foreigners are never asked for a donation unless it is voluntary, but the mojahedin invariably ask to see passports.

AFP: KABUL LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO WIN PEOPLE OVER

BK171608 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquen]

[Excerpt] Peshawar, Pakistan, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Afghan Government has launched a campaign to win "the hearts and minds" of the people in various parts of the country.

According to informed sources, representatives of the Kabul government have been dispatched by Premier Babrak Karmal to Ghazni, where the local army garrison recently rose in revolt, Qonduz and the valley of the Konarha, areas where the rebels control numerous villages.

The representatives not only make appeals to the local population by speeches at meetings but also go to the local mosques to pray. The religious activities are intended to demonstrate to the people that the Karmal regime is not atheistic, as the rebels repeatedly claim.

The speakers tell the local residents that the rebels are supported by the Americans and Chinese and are, therefore, "enemies of the people".

COVERAGE OF INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN DACCA

Rao Arrival Statement

BK161530 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1501 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Statement on arrival in Dacca on 16 August by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao]

[Text] I am very happy to be in Bangladesh at the invitation of my colleague His Excellency Professor Shamsul Haq. As friendly neighbours India and Bangladesh must maintain regular dialogue and consultations on bilateral and other matters of mutual interest. Professor Haq and I had a brief opportunity to exchange views in January this year during President Zia's visit to New Delhi. I am looking forward to the opportunity during this visit to continue our dialogue and consultations. We believe that such visits and exchanges play an important role in developing mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's interests, concerns and point of view.

I hope to discuss the entire range of issues of interest to both our countries during my talks with Bangladesh leaders. Prospects and possibilities of mutually beneficial co-operation between our two countries are very considerable. It will be my endeavour during this visit to see if we can impart greater dynamism to activities of bilateral cooperation.

As is quite usual with neighboruing countries, our relations are of a complex multifacet nature. In such a relationship we are bound to face problems which at least initially may seem difficult to solve and encounter situations to which our initial approach may be divergent. We are, however, confident that we can find solutions to all such problems through frank discussions between friends in a spirit of goodwill, trust and mutual accommodation.

I have heard a great deal about the beauty of this great country which has been immortalised in the writing of such great poets as Rabindranath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Jibananda Das Jasimuddin and others. I might also let you know that I have myself translated a biography of Kazi Nazrul Islam into my language. In my part of India Nazrul Islam is held in very, very high regard and I am one of the ardent votaries of his poetry. This country also legitimately prides itself in possessing one of the richest musical traditions in the world. During my brief stay here I hope to have a glimpse of this beauty and a passing familiarity with Bangladesh's rich heritage of folk music.

I bring the goodwill and best wishes of the government and people of India for the government and the people of Bangladesh.

First Round of Talks

BK161557 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bangladesh and India held their first round of talks in Dacca this afternoon covering bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual interest. Afterwards Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq described the talks as very good which he said were held in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere.

At the talks Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq is being assisted by the foreign secretary, the Bangladesh high commissioner to India, the Bangladesh deputy high commissioner in Calcutta and other officials of the Foreign Office.

The Indian side, led by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, includes the secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, the Indian high commissioner to Bangladesh and officials of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Rao, Rahman Meeting

BK171301 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao called on President Ziaur Rahman at his residence in Dacca today. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

Rao, Haq Banquet Speeches

BK170946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has underlined the need for broader cooperation between India and Bangladesh. Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq in Dacca last night, he said that the two countries are linked through geography, a shared history and a common heritage of culture. India attaches great importance to maintaining and promoting a climate of trust, friendship and good neighborliness with Bangladesh.

Speaking about the international situation, the external affairs minister expressed concern over the military buildup by great powers in our neighborhood. This has brought the cold war to our doorstep. It has become all the more necessary for the countries of South Asia to create a climate of peace, he added. Rao called for restraint on the part of all concerned so that mutually acceptable political solutions can be found.

In his speech Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq expressed his country's desire to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbors. He expressed the hope that Rao's visit would pave the way for a speedy and peaceful solution to the outstanding problems between India and Bangladesh.

Referring to Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's proposal for a South Asian forum, he called for closer cooperation among the countries of the region.

Conclusion of Talks

BK171620 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The formal talks between the foreign ministers of Bangladesh and India concluded in Dacca today with agreement on certain concrete measures to solve some of the outstanding problems between the two countries. At the end of the talks Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq told newsmen: We achieved something very concrete. He said we not only developed a better perception of each other's position on all regional and international issues; we have also been able to agree on certain concrete measures for mutually acceptable solutions to the bilateral problems. He added that the joint statement being issued tomorrow morning will contain the details of the progress made at the talks.

Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao described the talks as very fruitful.

Joint Press Statement

BK181529 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 18 Aug 80

[India-Bangladesh joint press statement issued in Dacca on 18 August following Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao's 3-day visit to Bangladesh]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh, His Excellency P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister for external affairs of the Government of India, paid a 3-day visit to Bangladesh from August 16 to 18, 1980.

During his stay, his excellency the minister for external affairs of India called on His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He also called on His Excellency Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of Bangladesh. The minister for external affairs of India also paid homage to the martyrs of 1971 at Jatiya Shaheed Smriti Shoubha.

The two foreign ministers, assisted by their respective aides, held several rounds of talks. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and also discussed regional and international matters of mutual interest.

The two sides viewed with deep concern the deteriorating international situation posing an increasing threat to peace and security of the region and of the world. They stressed the need for concerted action on the part of the peace-loving nations to eliminate the sources of tension and conflict and uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and the nonaligned movement.

The two sides agreed that the two countries should continue their efforts to maintain a climate of mutual trust and understanding and further consolidate and strengthen friendly relations between them.

Both sides agreed that steps should be taken for an early implementation of the 1974 land boundary agreement and that a meeting would be held in October 1980 to work out details for such implementation.

The two sides agreed that talks on delimitation of maritime boundary between the two countries would be held in November 1980 with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution as early as possible.

The question of the newly emerged island(s) (Newmoore/South Talpattay/Purbasha) at the estuary of the border river Haribhanga was also discussed. The two sides agreed that after a study of additional information exchanged between the two governments, further discussion would take place with a view to settling it peacefully at an early date.

The long-term augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges at Farakka was discussed. Both sides explained the difficulties that they faced. It was agreed that efforts should be intensified to find a mutually acceptable solution at an early date.

The two sides agreed that efforts should be made to ensure that continued peace and tranquillity is maintained on the border. It was reiterated that neither India nor Bangladesh would permit their territories to be used for hostile activities directed against the other.

Both sides also noted the need to stop illegal movement of peoples across the border and agreed that the existing arrangement and cooperation in this regard would be further strengthened.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that a programme of cultural and academic exchange between the two countries would be signed shortly.

The improvement of telecommunications between the two countries was also discussed. Both sides noted with satisfaction that substantial progress has already been made and that further efforts in this direction would be continued.

As regards the establishment of further railway links between the two countries, the two sides agreed that a delegation from India will visit Bangladesh shortly.

It was noted that as neighbouring countries there was much scope for increasing cooperation in the economic, commercial scientific and technological fields. The two sides agreed to intensify their efforts for cooperation in these fields for mutual benefit.

The Bangladesh proposal for a South Asian forum and holding od summit meeting to consider this proposal for regional cooperation was discussed. The Indian side reiterated that they welcomed the proposal in principle and it was agreed that the necessary preparatory work should be undertaken for this purpose.

The minister of external affairs of India expressed his gratitude to the foreign minister of Bangladesh for the generous hospitality shown to him and to members of his delegation. He extended an invitation to the latter to pay an official visit to India which the foreign minister of Bangladesh accepted with pleasure.

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

BK151255 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Establishment Division Majidul Haq left Dacca today en route for the Moroccan city of Casablanca to attend the extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee. The committee will discuss the serious situation arising out of Israel's decision to shift its capital from Tel Aviv to the holy city of Jerusalem.

RAO MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM DACCA

BK181108 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Talking to newsmen on his arrival from Dacca in New Delhi this morning, Narasimha Rao said that he was satisfied with the talks with his counterpart in Bangladesh. He said some kind of time-bound frame has emerged for solution of bilateral issues.

The external affairs minister said that the Dacca talks were fruitful in many respects, as they were held in a cordial atmosphere. He said differences between the two countries have narrowed down to some extent, but the settlement of differences is a matter of continuing process. Both sides are trying to find an acceptable solution, he added.

INDIA TO BACK PHNOM PENH'S ENTRY INTO NONALIGNED NATIONS

BK161315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] All India Radio Dacca correspondent (Sagar Ghosh) reports that [External Affairs Minister] Rao is leading a five-member delegation [to Bangladesh] which includes Eric Gonsalves, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry.

Earlier, speaking to newsmen at Calcutta airport, Narasimha Rao said following India's recognition of Kampuchea, the Indian ambassador to Hanoi has been asked to go there and submit a report on the situation. He said India will back Kampuchea's inclusion in the nonaligned nations conference at the meeting of its coordination bureau in New Delhi.

TALKS HELD WITH BHUTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK181122 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Talks began between Foreign Minister of Bhutan Dawa Tsering and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today. The Bhutanese foreign minister arrived in New Delhi last night on his way to New York. The talks cover, among other things, bilateral issues and international matters of mutual interest.

GANDHI APPEALS FOR COOPERATION TO FACE CHALLENGES

BK161629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The prime minister has urged industrialists, labor leaders, the trade and in particular the opposition parties for their cooperation in meeting the present challenges facing the country. She described the challenges as gigantic. Mrs Gandhi's appeal came at a meeting she held in New Delhi today with several top industrialists and economic experts. This is the first of a series of such meetings that she is planning to have with representatives of the industry.

Mrs Gandhi said that whatever the industrialists ask for by way of facilities from the government will be considered provided if it results in some good to the public. She denied the accusation that the government had taken populist decisions and pointed out that some very unpopular decisions had also been taken in the interest of the country.

The prime minister said that the country has come to a point where with some push it will be able to go ahead at a faster pace, otherwise the economy will slide back.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to various measures taken by the government to improve the situation. She said the government has tried to remove the bottlenecks in infrastructure, particularly in the power sector. She stressed the importance of regaining the momentum in economic activity which had slowed down in the recent past.

The meeting was attended by several industrialists, including Naval Tata, K.K. Birla, Dr Bhagat Ram and R.C. Goenka and economic experts like L.K. Jha and B.K. Nehru. Finance Minister R. Venkataraman, Labor Minister T. Anjaiah and the Minister of State for Industries Dr Charanjit Chanana also took part in the discussions.

Mrs Gandhi told them that though times have changed we continue to go by old attitudes. The magnitude of corruption has deteriorated the situation. The government, she said, is determined to fight this menace.

HOUSE HOLDS DISCUSSION ON MORADABAD, KASHMIR

BK181629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has assured the minorities that their life and property will be fully protected and their feelings respected. Intervening in the discussion on Moradabad incidents in the Rajya Sabha today, Mrs Gandhi said many of them had shared the sacrifices in the cause of freedom and in battles against Pakistan.

Referring to incidents in Kashmir, the prime minister said that Jam'iat-e Tulaban [student wing of Jam'iat-e Eslami party] has created a difficult situation for local authorities and the law-abiding citizens there. About the allegation of involvement of foreign money in the incident, Mrs Gandhi said it will not be fair to our friendly countries if remittance of money from abroad is confused with these incidents.

In a passing reference to the national integration council, the prime minister said she is in favor of implementation of its decision. She is, however, doubtful about the effectiveness of the council as it has become an unwieldy body.

The prime minister expressed sympathy with those who suffered in the incidents.

Later, replying to discussions, Home Minister Zail Singh sought the cooperation of the political parties to contain the virus of communalism from the body politic of the country. He reiterated government's determination to deal sternly with any situation creating a law and order problem.

Referring to allegations by some members that the national flag was dishonored at a place in Delhi on Independence Day, the home minister made it clear that elements behind such incidents will be identified and dealt with severely.

He informed the house that the situation in Moradabad is improving steadily; 113 persons have lost their lives in the incidents there, of whom 54 died as a result of a stampede at an Idgah [a site reserved for offering prayers] on the 13th of this month (?itself).

They included one magistrate on duty and six police constables. Measures to give relief to the affected families have already been initiated.

MINISTER SAYS COMMUNAL VIOLENCE 'INSPIRED' FROM OUTSIDE

BK180422 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Interview with Yogendra Makwana, Indian minister of state for home affairs, by All India Radio correspondent R.N. Chaturvedi--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] There are reports of violence from some towns and cities. What do you think is the cause of the sudden eruption of violence when we had news of fraternal meetings, greetings right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, and Kutch to Cuttack on the occasion of 'Id?

[Makwana] You have put a right question, that though we are celebrating 'Id festival throughout the country and when there is a good atmosphere in the country, why this violence erupted suddenly. There are some elements in this country who are interested in disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the country. These communal elements are spread throughout the country and running different institutions in different names; maybe a political party or some social institutions. But they are inspired from outside; from somebody outside the country. And there are some elements in this country also who from the beginning are for a particular religion and at certain intervals they create disturbances. But this time it is unique that they will choose the occasion of 'Id--a festival which is celebrated almost by all the sections of the society in this country since many years--that is, by Hindus and Muslims. There is some plan behind it. It seems like that.

The damage is irreparable and cannot be calculated immediately. Several lives are lost; precious lives are lost. Damage to property is to the tunes of hundreds of thousands of rupees and it will require some time to assess.

[Question] What are the reports from disturbed areas now?

[Answer] We have received [reports] from every city that the situation is under control. Wherever there was disturbance, we have requested to send the reports and the reports are that the situation is under control.

[Question] What specific steps do you propose to take to counter the violence?

[Answer] At present it is very difficult to control by the police force and, therefore, we have altered our army and at certain places we have deployed the army for immediate controlling of the situation. As soon as it will be controlled, the normal situation is established and then we will think of finding out a permanent solution and to locate the elements who are behind this.

[Question] I hear some steps are being taken to revive the national integration council. Could you spell them out?

[Answer] Yes. We have already taken a decision to revive the national integration council, and it is in the process and we will announce it soon.

ISLAMIC YOUTH CONFERENCE BANNED, LEADERS ARRESTED

BK181650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Twenty-five top leaders of Jam'iat-e Eslami, Jam'iat-e Tulaban and the People's League were arrested in Srinagar today. Over 150 antisocial elements have been rounded up so far.

An official spokesman said that the proposed conference of Jam'iat'e Tulaban has been banned.

KASHMIR STATE BANS ALL PUBLIC MEETINGS

BK181637 Hong Kong AFP in English 1614 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Aug (AFP)--The government of Indian-held Kashmir today banned all public meetings for a period of one month throughout the state to ensure "peace and harmony" in the state, reports reaching here said.

Reports quoted the state's inspector general of police (IGP) as saying that the banning order will come into effect forthwith.

The IGP, Peer Ghulam Hassan Shah, told the press at Srinagar, the summer capital of the border state, that police have also rounded up 170 persons, including 24 leaders of Jam'iat-e Eslami and its militant youth wing Eslami Jam'iat-e Tulaban, in a bid to prevent them from creating trouble and communal disharmony in the state.

The arrests, which started last night and continued during the day today, were made in various parts of Kashmir valley.

The ban on all public meetings comes in the wake of the youth organisation's announced plan to hold an international Islamic conference, despite repeated requests by the state administration to postpone it.

Mr. Shah said that the majority of those rounded up, including Syed Ali Shah Geelani, the only member of Jam'iat-e Eslami in the state legislative assembly, have been held under "substantive law" for rioting, attempt at arson, murder, thefts, and attempts at creating communal disharmony.

The reports quoted the state chief minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who was also present at the press conference addressed by the IGP, as saying that communal harmony was the most valuable legacy of the state and it will be defended at all costs.

Referring to activities of Jam'iat-e Tulaban and Jam'iat-e Eslami, Mr. Abdullah said he had expected them to postpone the proposed international conference of Islamic youth, But, he added, when they persisted with their plans, action had to be taken.

According to the organisers of the conference, about 25 Islamic countries had agreed to send their delegations to the three-day conference which was scheduled to begin on Friday next.

TIBETAN EXILE DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISIT TO HOMELAND

BK151149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 15 Aug 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFP)--The controversial second Tibetan refugee delegation arrived here today after a 3-month tour of Tibet and announced in effect that the majority of the 6 million Tibetans wanted freedom from the Chinese.

"Everywhere we went, the Tibetans chanted 'Long live the Dalai Lama, we want freedom'" Mr Tenzin N. Tethong, the leader of the five-member delegation told, newsmen. "We found a tremendous faith and respect for the Dalai Lama and the majority of the Tibetans believe that one day they will become free again and the Dalai Lama will return to his homeland." Mr Tethong said that the delegation members witnessed poverty, death, starvation and "ruthless" Chinese behaviour towards the Tibetans and announced that they had come to the conclusion that living conditions for average Tibetans were "extremely poor and even unthinkable."

The delegation had to cut short its visit early this month following demonstrations of support by about 2,000 Tibetans in Lhasa for the Tibetan cause and subsequent criticism by the local Chinese authorities. "We were mobbed by devout followers of the Dalai Lama..., not only in front of the guest house in Lhasa, but everywhere we went.... The Chinese found it too much to digest and consequently we were asked to pack off," Mr Tethong said.

The delegation members said that they toured parts of eastern Tibet and everywhere saw "proof" of "cultural genocide" of the Tibetans by the Chinese. "But after about 20 years of occupationand tireless efforts, the Chinese have failed to politically indoctrinate the Tibetans.... Not only have they complete faith in the Dalai Lama, we found them extremely religious," Mr Tethong said.

The delegation members left for Dharamsala, north India, today after a brief stopover here. The members will be debriefed at Dharamsala by the Tibetan government-in-exile set up by the Dalai Lama 3 years after he fled his homeland in 1959.

Giving details of the Lhasa incident, Mr Tethong denied reports that they had instigated a "revolt" among the Tibetans. "It was totally untrue.... We never shouted 'Long Live the Dalai Lama,' as was claimed by the Chinese. Instead, the Tibetans who came to greet us raised their hands in a traditional gesture of respect, women wept and others saluted with clenched fists," he noted.

The delegation members said that they were told by Tibetans that the Dalai Lama should give a call for "freeing" their mother land and gave examples of the support and respect the 44-year-old Tibetan god king enjoys. "We were told that those Tibetans who raised slogans of support would be arrested and tortured.... Even then they had no fear in doing so," Mr Tethong said.

Claiming "100 percent" Tibetan support for the freedom cause, Mr Tethong said that when they visited the Jokhang temple on July 25 several thousand Tibetans turned up to see them. "When we arrived there in a bus, we were mobbed.... It took one and a half hours to reach the temple by foot, a distance of 300 metres."

The second day, the delegation visited the Potala Palace.

"There too we witnessed the same scene....There were Tibetans inside the palace and outside, they told us they would risk their lives if the Dalai Lama decides to return and fight for the independence of Tibet," a delegation member said.

The delegation members also visited An Ganden monastery and the Norbolinga summer palace of the Dalai Lama. "It was repetition of the same scene all along," Mr Tethong said.

"The Chinese claim of progress in Tibet is absolutely false....There is no truth in it.... There are beggars in Tibet, people die of hunger and disease," a delegation member said. "The economic and educational policies of the Chinese in Tibet have failed....During our tour we did not meet a single Tibetan who can claim to have passed college education," Mr Tethong said.

Mr Tethong claimed that 99 percent of the Buddhist monasteries had been destroyed by the Chinese. The only monastery that is intact is the Tashi Lhuonpo, the seat of the Panchen Lama, the second man in the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy.

Mr Tethong said that Tibetan children were taught Marxist ideology in schools.

"Even a student in class four is required to read Marxism....They are told that religion is like opium, but apparently the Chinese efforts have failed."

In Beijing, the delegation members met the Panchen Lama, but Mr Tethong refused to give details of their meeting, insisting that they should first report to the Dalai Lama.

The 42-year-old Panchen Lama was rehabilitated as a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress in February 1978 after being confined in a labour camp since 1965. The Panchen Lama became a communist front man for 3 years following the flight of the Dalai Lama to India. According to Mr Tethong, the Panchen Lama has now been made vice chairman of the political consultative committee on Tibet.

On the recent Chinese announcement of economic reforms in Tibet, Mr Tethong said that they were not serious.

"It looked cosmetic and similar Chinese propaganda has been made before....It was primarily done to (convince) the Dalai Lama that the Chinese were sincere," Mr Tethong said.

Meanwhile, experts on Tibetan affairs here say that the Lhasa incident and the subsequent developments have adversely affected the rapprochement moves between the Chinese and the Dalai Lama.

The rapprochement moves started in August last year, when a five-member high-level Tibetan delegation visited Tibet. It was widely believed that the Dalai Lama would soon return to his homeland.

The Dalai Lama announced in May 1978 that he would give up the demand for a free Tibet and might himself return if he was convinced that the majority of Tibetans were happy under Chinese rule. But now it is clear that Tibetans are not happy....Thus the Dalai Lama's offer stands no more," a Tibetan expert said.

NC

MARTIAL LAW REGULATION BANS GATHERINGS

BK181726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The chief martial law administrator today issued Martial Law Regulation No 50 regarding the holding of meetings in the federal capital territory. It provides that, notwithstanding anything contained in any martial law regulation, martial law order or any other law for the time being in force, no one shall in the federal capital territory organize, convene, or cause to convene or attend any meeting, convention or gathering of any kind, or organize or take out any procession, or participate in any procession of any kind or indulge in any manner whatsoever in any activity prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order or security of public or private property or prejudicial to the national interest or integrity of Pakistan.

However, these provisions shall not apply to official functions or marriages or funerals or licensed religious processions or congregations. The regulation says whoever contravenes any provision of this regulation shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 14 years and shall also be liable to fine and whipping not exceeding 15 strokes.

AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES SIGNED WITH CHINA

BK181125 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Islamabad today between Pakistan and China on the implementation of the program of cultural exchanges for the year 1980-81. The agreement provides for further strengthening the existing friendly relations and promoting the cultural exchanges under which the two governments will exchange delegations of painters, writers, educationists, journalists, religious scholars and radio and television artists.

CONCERN VOICED OVER ANTI-MUSLIM RIOTS IN INDIA

BK161714 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Pakistan Government has expressed serious concern over the widespread incidents of anti-Muslim violence in Moradabad and other parts of India, including the capital city of Delhi, resulting in a heavy loss of life and property.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that according to the U.P. [Uttar Pradesh] chief minister had confirmed the death of 93 persons in Moradabad alone. The Indian press reports spoke of 163 dead bodies having been counted in Moradabad hospital, including those of 19 children. According to these reports a large number of houses and shops were set on fire in Moradabad and communal riots have spread to Meerut, Ahmedabad, Rampur, Delhi and other places.

The spokesman said it is a matter of profound sorrow that the holy month of Ramadan had ended in bloodshed and sufferings to the Muslim community in India. Perhaps the tragedy could have been avoided if strict precautions had been taken to prevent miscreants from desecrating the 'Id congregation ground in Moradabad. The spokesman expressed the deep sympathy of the government and the people of Paksitan for the members of the bereaved families and voiced the hope that the Government of India would take immediate steps to resore normalcy and prevent a recurrence of such incidents in order to safeguard the lives and property of its Muslim minority population.

MALDIVES

UK PAPER: SOVIET 'SPY' SHIP ORDERED TO LEAVE

LD151235 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon report: "Soviet Ship Sent Packing by Neutral Maldives"]

[Text] In a significant expression of the strict non-alignment which is the basis of its foreign policy, the Government of the Maldives has summarily ordered out of port a Russian "oceanic research" vessel suspected of being a spy ship.

The incident has major importance in the context of attempts by both East and West to woo the Maldives, especially since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

The Maldives--more than 200 inhabited islands in the Indian Ocean southwest of Sri Lanka--includes Gan, where there used to be a major Royal Air Force base.

Gan, some 300 miles from Male, the capital, is coveted by both East and West and the Russians in particular have been casting hopeful glances in its direction.

Some three years' ago, the Parliament of the Maldives unanimously rejected an open Russian bid to lease Gan which includes an air strip and other installations regarded as the finest in the Indian Ocean.

The facilities of Gan are said to be far better than those at Diego Garcia, the major American base in the Indian Ocean which is being used to police Soviet encroachments in the gulf area. In Soviet hands, Gan would be, in the view of most strategists, a major gain.

Since the rejection of its original attempt to lease Gan, the Soviet Union, through its embassy in Colombo, Sri Lanka, has been trying stealthily to win increasing influence in the Maldives. Earlier this year, a cultural and scientific agreement was signed between Male and Moscow and Western observers feared it could herald a significant advance in Soviet fortunes.

In the months since the signing of the agreement, however, there has been nothing to support these Western suspicions. On the contrary, the Russian "spy" ship, the Academician Varneskiy, 6,681 tons, suggests that there is no change in the policy of strict non-alignment.

The incident occurred several weeks ago at a time when a French warship was in Maldivian waters. The Russian ship "suddenly appeared" in port at Male without permission, its super-superstructure bristling with antennae. "They had not asked for permission to come in, so we ordered them to leave before sunset and they did," a senior Maldivian official told me. "The Russians are always doing this sort of thing. They think they can just come in whenever they like. But we will not stand for it."

The official also complained of the activities of the Russian fishing fleet off the Maldives and said that recently a Soviet trawler was arrested inside the country's 200-mile fishing limits. "We fined the captain $25,000 and sent him on his way," he said.

He contrasted the Russian attitude with what he termed the "courtesy" of Western countries and said that only last week an American warship was in Male.

The incidents involving the Russians are cited to support the view held by most that the Maldives are genuinely nonaligned in a way not seen in many Third World countries.

If there is a tilt, it is towards the Arab and Islamic world, for the country's 140,000 people are devoutly Moslem and it is from wealthy countries in the Middle East that most financial aid is coming.

Only four countries have diplomatic missions in Male--Libya, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Neither Russia nor the United States has been permitted to open a mission in Male and like Britain, they are represented by their envoys in Colombo.

Both President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel have, in conversations with me, insisted on their commitment to non-alignment and said that as far as Gan is concerned, neither side will get it.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES END OF EMERGENCY, CENSORSHIP

BK151113 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The state of emergency will cease from midnight tonight. President Jayewardene, announcing this at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, said there was no need to extend the emergency which was imposed on the 16th of last month. The press censorship, brought into effect 2 days after the state of emergency proclamation, will also be withdrawn from midnight today.

BRIEFS

IRAQI LOAN--Iraq will provide Sri Lanka a loan of approximately 8 million rupees which is equivalent to the official increase in the price of crude oil imported by Sri Lanka from Iraq during the latter half of 1979. The negotiations for the loan were finalized by the finance and planning minister during his visit to Iraq in March 1980. This agreement between the two governments was formally signed by the minister on 12 August. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Aug 80 BK]

FOREIGN DEBTS--Sri Lanka's total foreign indebtedness is now Rs. 16.6 billion, according to latest statistics released by the central bank. This was the position at the end of March this year. In March, 1979, foreign debts to the tune of Rs. 15.08 billion were outstanding. Foreign loans to finance import of goods--usually known as commodity loans--make up Rs. 11.2 billion of the total Rs. 16.6 billion. Loans obtained to finance various projects, known as project loans, make up Rs. 5.5 billion of the total foreign debt. Of this, Rs. 292.5 million consists of loans from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), while Rs. 5.2 billion consists of loans from other agencies and governments, according to the central bank. Together with Rs. 21.01 billion in domestic public debt, Sri Lanka's total gross public debt now stands at a massive Rs. 37.7 billion. [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 30 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

RAFSANJANI COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGE SITUATION

Meeting With Diplomats

LD181138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan met and conferred yesterday afternoon with Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. Speaking on behalf of others as well as the country of [word indistinct] which is not represented in Iran by an embassy, the Netherlands ambassador, while expressing his pleasure at attending the meeting, raised certain points and then handed a note to the speaker of the house on the operational aspects of the EEC and its members.

The note says: We, the heads of EEC diplomatic missions, consider the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the arrest of its staff as hostages as a violation of international law. The note, which also says that the taking of hostages will have an adverse effect on good relations between the EEC members and the Islamic Republic of Iran, calls on the speaker of the Islamic Majles to have the hostages released. A similar note from the Japanese foreign minister was also handed to the speaker of the Majles by the Japanese ambassador. In the course of the meeting the Netherlands ambassador sought permission for an international mission to visit the U.S. hostages. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Majles will reach an appropriate decision in the case of the hostages.

The report adds that Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, replying to the visitors, said: A major part of my reply is identical to what I told the Swiss ambassador and other European ambassadors, for the gentlemen's remarks are similar to those made by others.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then added: Our country's foreign police since the revolution has been based on a foundation which prevents the superpowers from occupying our country: It is within this same context that I thought that one aspect of our action would involve the distribution of a part of our economic relations with America among the advanced European countries and the EEC. However, following the conflict with America over the arrested spies there has emerged a feeling within the nation that it is the European members of the EEC and, unfortunately, Japan, themselves which would not wish to remain independent of America. It is our understanding that the U.S. superpower is influencing these countries.

Continuing his remarks, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We have learned a great many lessons as a result of the U.S. boycott, the most important of which is that we must stand on our own feet.

Addressing the visiting ambassadors, he said: You referred to the question of U.S. spies and international law; I must reiterate that these international laws favor major powers. Should they be observed, which they are not actually, they would then favor us and other weak countries of the world to a certain extent.

Press Conference

LD182134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2017 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, took part in a press conference this afternoon and answered questions from local and foreign reporters.

Concerning his discussions with Archbishop Capucci, Mr Rafsanjani said: The issues raised were the activities of Catholic priests in Iran and the Christian schools, the message from the pope to the imam and finally (?the struggles) of the Muslim Iranian students in Italy.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was asked: Have the Islamic Consultative Assembly deputies introduced any individuals to Mr Raja'i for inclusion in the Cabinet and, basically, what kind of cooperation will the Majles have with him concerning the choice of the members of the Cabinet, bearing in mind that, before being appointed as prime minister, Mr Raja'i was a Majles deputy? Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: While inviting all revolutionary organs to propose members of the Cabinet, Mr Raja'i also invited the Majles to do the same. Mr Raja'i's letter was discussed in the Majles, but in a private meeting the deputies said that we will not participate in the preliminary stages of the formation of the Cabinet, and we will not propose anyone either; but when he chooses and proposes the members of the Cabinet we will express our views.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: In the meetings some of the European ambassadors had with you, they stressed the issue of releasing the American spy hostages. Do you not think that this is part of a great propaganda conspiracy of the Western world, especially America; is not American pressure on these issues the main reasons for these requests; and will this request have any effect on the fate of the hostages? Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I told the ambassadors who came about the position of the hostages. I regarded their contacts, requests and carrying of messages as the result of American pressure on them to recommend the release of the hostages. Yes, in my view this is a propaganda campaign but we will tell them our just words, However, as to whether the ambassadors' contacts will have an influence on the fate of the hostages or not: no. When we find an opportunity and approach the issue of the American spy hostages, we shall act according to our conscience and judgment.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was asked: The Netherlands ambassador has said that the act of hostage taking has had a very dangerous effect upon international relations and has led to a dangerous situation. Is this not a threat from your point of view? In reply, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I reminded them that owing to the intense injustice which the Iranian nation has suffered as the result of American aggression during past decades and since the revolution, and on the basis of the documents it has seen concerning the involvement of the arrested individuals who were involved in the conspiracy against Iran and in spying for our enemy, it regarded itself as justified in doing this. It was a small reaction against all that oppression. However, if someone imagines that a few spy hostages will create complications in international relations this is a little simple minded. I told those ambassadors: The animosity of America toward our revolution has not been based on these few spy hostages. America began its conspiracy against us before this issue arose. The coup d'etat we suppressed originated before the taking of the hostages. Other governments too, of course, react because of the pressure exerted by America. I do not think that a great crisis is threatening the world from this direction, but it can be regarded as an important issue.

At the end of this conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said concerning the program of the Majles after the appointment of the ministers: The program of the Majles will not be different before or after the appointment of the ministers. At the beginning of this week we began a new chapter in the work of the Majles and the committees have started their work. At the moment, they are busy planning and investigating former bills.

For instance, before taking part in this press conference, I received a revolutionary project from the Ministry of Housing concerning urban land and sent it to the legal department so that they may formulate it and submit it to the Majles tomorrow.

TEHRAN REPORTS REDUCED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH USSR

LD181035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a statement by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry announces that, as instructed 17 August by Islamic Republic Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was told to notify the Foreign Ministry within 24 hours of his decision to close the consular offices in Rasht or Esfahan.

The Soviet charge d'affaires was also reminded to take immediate steps concerning other matters, including the reduction of Soviet diplomatic staff in Tehran. Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador in Moscow arrived in Leningrad on 16 August in order to close down and abolish the Iranian consultate in that city.

This trip takes place following the letter from Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Islamic Republic foreign minister, to Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, as well as the comprehensive talks with Soviet Foreign Ministry Under Secretary [name indistinct] on 8 August and with other Soviet officials concerning the transfer of the Islamic Republic of Iran's consultate from Leningrad to Dushanbe [words indistinct].

Our correspondent adds that the statement issued by the Islamic Iranian Republic's Foreign Ministry says: Talks were held earlier in connection with the reduction of the number of Soviet diplomats in Tehran, halting the shipment of arms to Iraq and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. According to this report, Iranian ambassadors yesterday held talks on the closure of the Iranian consulate and transfer of its staff and also talked with local officials on evacuating [word indistinct].

The reports concludes: Dr Mokri, Iranian ambassador in the USSR, has officially announced, in a series of notes to the diplomatic, local and (?other) Soviet institutions, including all foreign representatives stationed in Leningrad, the closure of the Iranian consultate in Leningrad.

Statement on Leningrad Consulate

LD190914 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (PARS)--In a statement issued yesterday, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced the closure of the Iranian consulate in Leningrad. Here is the text of the statement:

On the (?orders of) Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the charge d'affaires (?of the) Soviet Embassy in Tehran was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry on 17 August (?1980) and was told to inform the Foreign Ministry within (?24) hours of (?the) decision on closing of the Soviet consulate in Rasht or the Soviet [word indistinct] general in Esfahan and make necessary [word indistinct] for their closure. (?Moreover), he was told to take measures as soon as possible with respect to other matters, including reduction in the number of diplomatic personnel of Soviet Embassy in Tehran (?and announce) the result.

On the (other hand), the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Mokri, arrived in Leningrad on August 16 to disband and close down the Iranian Consulate in that city following the delivery of Qotbzadeh's note to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and following lengthy talks with [words indistinct] foreign minister (and) other Soviet diplomatic authorities to request the transfer of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad to Dushanbe city, capital of the Muslim [words indistinct] of Tadzhikistan or to Tashkent, capital city of the Muslim [word indistinct] Republic of Uzbekistan, which followed the previous talks concerning reduction of the (number) of Soviet diplomats in Tehran, stoppage of arms shipment to Iraq and pulling of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Today, acting on the orders of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian ambassador held negotiations with local authorities for closing down of the consulate and transferring its personnel and other consular matters from Leningrad [word indistinct] sending (notes to) local political authorities and Soviet cultural institutions as well as all foreign diplomatic missions in Leningrad, Dr Mokri officially announced the closure of the Iranian Consulate [words indistinct].

TEHRAN CARRIES STATEMENT ON BREAK OF CHILEAN RELATIONS

LD181128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran (yesterday) issued a statement announcing the termination of diplomatic relations between Iran and Chile. The text of the announcement is as follows:

Since the enforcement of justice throughout the world and considerations of lofty respect and values of Islam in all countries are of particular interest to the Islamic Republic; since [word indistinct] and activities of the Chilean Government are against these principles; since the government of this country has been imposing a policy of suppression and repression on the people of Chile for many years and [word indistinct] are against the tenets and principles in which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes and since supporting the world's oppressed is one of the principles of the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not see any reason for continuing diplomatic relations with the Chilean Government and for this reason it has decided to terminate its political and [words indistinct] with the Government of Chile as of 16 August 1980.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has asked the Embassy of the Republic of Chile in Tehran to close within 15 days and to send all its employees out of Iran.

[Announcement is not signed]

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI DEPORTATION OF AFGHANS, PAKISTANIS

JN181924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Once again Saddam Husayn, the bloodsucker and U.S. agent, has committed crimes similar to those committed by his friend, the dead and deposed shah, in order to beef up the pillars of his wornout government. Saddam Husayn, in a despicable manner, has deported groups of our Muslim brothers from the Afghan and Pakistani communities to Iraq, via Mehran in Ilam Province.

Verifying this report, the governor of Ilam said that dictator Saddam, who sets movie-houses on fire and deports Muslims, has not learned the lesson from his deposed friend. Saddam Husayn has failed to understand that (?advocating) oppression and injustice defeats him and that governments that depend on bayonets are doomed to failure.

The governor added that the revolutionary Iraqi Muslims, particularly the sons of holy Karbala', An-Najaf, Basra and others, will soon save themselves from the stained government of dictator Saddam and will throw him in the dustbin of history.

The governor said: We condemn the crimes of this dictatorial and fascist regime, hoping that all committed Muslim countries break their silence over these brutal acts.

TWO AFGHAN STUDENTS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW

JN152035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "The Muslim Students Affairs" program]

[Text] It was reported last week that 20 Afghan students in Moscow were summoned by the court for interrogation. Another two students were arrested by Soviet intelligence.

It was reported that the students, who were summoned by the court, have refused, officially or unofficially, to return to their country.

MASHHAD GIVES RELIEF AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD172034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Mashhad, members of the national mobilization in the village of [word indistinct] in the city of Torbat Jan, yesterday provided Afghan refugees with 18 kg of [word indistinct] 100 kg of bread and 10,000 rials cash, and also some cooking facilities. These relief foodstuffs were provided for the Afghan refugees who are stationed in the villages of [words indistinct].

According to our correspondent, provisions of relief foodstuffs for other Afghan refugees stationed in other villages of Torbat Jam are continuing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STUDENTS IN UK

LD181034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to a CENTRAL NEWS BUREAU report, the Iranian Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry, in a statement has announced: Following the measures taken by this ministry concerning the imprisoned Iranian students in London, the Iranian Islamic Republic's foreign minister, having summoned the British charge d'affairs in Tehran, impressed upon him the need for a speedy resolution of the problem of imprisoned Iranian students in Britain. The foreign minister told the British charge d'affaires that the issue shall have a bearing on the two countries' relations.

Meanwhile, the Iranian charge d'affaires in London, following his talks with British officials, said that a decision shall be made about the imprisoned students by the court either today or tomorrow.

MUSLIM STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS

JN190904 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday, Muslim students demonstrated outside the Pan Am office in Paris, protesting the arrest of Iranian students by the American police and the fascist British police. The demonstrators carried placards with the following slogans: Long live the Iranian Revolution under Khomeyni's leadership; Down with world imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism; and, We declare our support for Muslim students detained by the fascist British police. The Muslim students also chalked the slogan Long live Imam Khomeyni on the wall of the Pan Am office and distributed leaflets while shouting: Carter murderer, Thatcher collaborator.

The leaflets say: Over the past 12 days, the fascist British police detained 65 innocent Muslim Iranian students in line with the oppressive measures taken by the U.S. authorities and the fascist American police against our brothers and sisters in the United States.

HEALTH MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS DPRK DELEGATION

GF181640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The supervisor of the Health Ministry today met with the DPRK Ministry of External Economic Affairs delegation currently visiting the country. They discussed financial, medical and manpower issues. After the meeting it was decided that an Iranian Health Ministry delegation will visit the DPRK to study financial and medical matters as well as manpower.

RAJA'I SPEAKS TO PRESS ON FORMATION OF CABINET

LD181752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] According to the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i took part in a press, radio and television conference and answered the reporters' questions concerning the formation of the Cabinet, the membership of the Cabinet, the timing of their presentation of the Majles and the priorities in government programs. Concerning the formation of the Cabinet, Mr Raja'i said: Most of the ministers have been chosen from among revolutionary organs. In the meeting I had today with the president, the choice of people so far also received the support of the president. He added: The Cabinet will be presented to the Majles by the end of the current week.

Concerning what the new government will consider its priorities, Mr Raja'i said: Changing the administrative and infrastructural system in government departments and organizations, rural development, and changing the educational and university systems in the direction of the Islamic revolution will be among the government's priorities.

Concerning the foreign policy of the country he said: The foreign policy of the country will be based on the criteria of neither East nor West, cultural and spiritual support for Islamic liberation movements and in the oppressed Third World countries. This policy will be based on religious beliefs, not on expediency. In conclusion, while emphasizing the unity of the government and the nation and referring to the precise and revolutionary supervision of the Islamic Consultative Assembly over government activities, he asked the people to cooperate with the government through the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and unity in the direction of the reconstruction of Iran.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Speech to Urumiyeh Residents

LD162127 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1951 GMT on 16 August carries an 8-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran to a group of Urumiyeh residents. The date of the speech is not given. Khomeyni begins by saying that he is pleased to greet these people, "although I am not quite well now," and thanks them for sacrificing so much for Islam and the nation. He goes on to attack the shah and to reiterate that he, the imam, is the servant of the people.

Extremely poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Address to Azarbayjan Residents

LD162133 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1947 GMT on 16 August carries a 4-minute recorded address given by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran on 16 August to visiting residents of West Azarbayjan. Khomeyni expresses his pleasure at having the opportunity to meet them face to face and wishes them health and happiness. He adds that in the past such a meeting would not have been possible, for certain hands were engaged in creating discord.

Expressing his pleasure that the name of Iran is now famous throughout the world, Khomeyni says: "I hope that this revolution of ours will be exported to all parts of the world to save all the oppressed people. Just as you vanquished the enemy of Islam and the enemy of the nation, I hope that the oppressed too will overcome the oppressors. God give you welfare, happiness, glory and greatness. I am grateful to you all for having taken the trouble to come here and for having travelled such a long distance."

Extremely poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Meetings With Ardebil Residents

LD171158 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1009 GMT on 17 August carries a 15-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni during a meeting in Tehran with some inhabitants of Ardebil, a town in East Azarbayjan Province. In the speech Khomeyni says that the Iranian revolution was launched for the sake of God. He goes on to say that such a revolution will be eternal and that its rumor-propagating opponents will not succeed.

Khomeyni observes that enthusiasm for Islam has moved his listeners to visit him and that the nation is now in full control and the White House is no longer deciding the people's fate. He states that there are elements, the rotten roots of the United States and USSR, which try to mislead the people and harm Islam. But God shall always look after the revolutionaries who rose for his sake.

At 1034 GMT, Tehran Domestic Service carries a 6-minute recorded speech given by Ayatollah Khomeyni during a meeting in Tehran with women of Ardebil. Khomeyni assures his listeners that a nation with so many martyrs for Islam shall emerge victorious and will not be harmed. He urges them to ignore the voices of dissension, which emanate from Satan, to organize their ranks and advance forward.

Poor acoustics preclude any further processing.

Reconstruction Crusade Address

LD182102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A large number of the members of the crusade for reconstruction for Sistan va Baluchestan, Jiroft and Dowlatabad, Yazd region, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting the imam of the nation said: Islamic brotherhoods require that all should assist one another in developing this country which belongs to you. In another part of his speech the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: All of you saw that when the whole of the Iranian nation came together and when they heeded Islamic brotherhood, great powers were unable to withstand them.

The leader of the revolution emphasized that: If the Islamic countries become like brothers they will be triumphant over all the major powers. Imam Khomeyni said: Those who are trying to create schism between the brothers belonging to the Sunnite path and the brothers belonging to the Shi'ite path are those who wish to make the enemies of Islam dominate Muslims. The leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: If Muslim nations, which number nearly 1 billion, act in a brotherly fashion toward one another, no harm will come to them and none of the superpowers will have the strength to act aggressively towards them.

In another part of his speech, the imam of the nation said: If no order exists in the security forces, the armed forces and the army and if the chain of command is not observed, then this goes against Islamic teachings. Imam Khomeyni said: If you wish to advance Islam and if you wish to save your country from the superpowers and international plunderers, all regulations should be followed and no institution should fight another institution.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

GF181642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has received a congratulations message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his escape in the recent helipcopter crash in Kermanshah Province. Ghazi al-Husayni, the Palestinian revolution's representative in Iran, conveyed the message to Dr Bani-Sadr. The following is the text of the message:

Say nothing will befall us except what God has prescribed for us. He is our lord. Let the believers rely on God. [Koranic verses]

On my own behalf and on behalf of our fighters, I sincerely congratulate you on your escape from the unfortunate incident. I wish you constant good health and a long life so that you can continue to serve the struggling Iranian people, the Islamic nation, and all oppressed and free people. We support the links between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions in their confrontation with U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy and in the continued struggle to liberate Jerusalem and Palestine.

We reiterate our sincere congratulations and ask Almighty God to guide you along the path of faith and struggle and to support you. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian forces

JEWISH MINORITY REPRESENTATIVE BARRED FROM MAJLES

LD171054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] At today's open session of the Majles, which began at 0930 with verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the credentials of Eshaq Farahmandpur, the representative of the Jewish minority, was discussed and as a result credentials of the above-mentioned representative were rejected by 70 votes to 36, with 79 abstentions. In the report of the investigating committee the reasons for rejecting the credentials of Eshaq Farahmandpur were stated as:

1. Teaching and having connections with the Pahlavi court;

2. Being active and cooperating with [name indistinct] establishment, which is an international Jewish establishment;

3. The political position on the issue of hostage taking and the crimes committed by America and the execution of Albert Danialpur, the well-known spy of the regime occupying Jerusalem, which [words indistinct] and was protested by the Jewish minority.

ESFAHAN MAJLES REPRESENTATIVE BARRED FOR FRAUD

NC190907 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (AFP)--The Iranian Islamic Assembly today invalidated the election of an Esfahan member of parliament, accused of winning his seat by fraud.

Jafa Tavacoli lost his seat by 99 votes against 59 with 30 abstentions after a parliamentary committee recommended the vote.

Parliament decided that a new representative for the towns of Komsar and Golpayegan would be elected as soon as possible.

Mr Tavacoli's rival for the Esfahan seat was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative in Komsar, observers noted.

MADANI, QASHQA'I REPORTED LEADING FIRUZABAD REVOLT

NC190820 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19 (AFP)--A tribal revolt backed by the United States and jointly led by former Iranian presidential candidate Admiral Ahmad Madani is threatening to spread in southern Iran, Iranian newspapers reported today quoting a local commander of the country's revolutionary guards.

Some 180 men, led by Admiral Madani and Islamic assembly member and tribal Chief Khosrow Qashqa'i, controlled positions in the mountains north of Firuzabad, the commander for the region south of Shiraz said.

The United States had decided to increase aid to this rebel group and Admiral Madani, "the American spy," was playing an important role in the affair, he added.

The commander said the rebels were receiving arms and ammunition through the country's southern ports.

Admiral Madani, a former defense minister and a member of the new Islamic assembly, won 15 percent of votes in the January presidential poll. He was ordered to appear before an army revolutionary court some time before August 21.

The Islamic assembly has meanwhile stripped the admiral of his assembly seat because of "his sympathies with the United States and former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar." Since then, it has not been possible to contact the admiral here.

A tribal revolt first broke out in the Firuzabad region at the start of June when Khosrow Qashqai, who leads a tribe of some 200,000 men, was arrested here in Tehran.

COUP LEADER GENERAL YAZDI COMMITS SUICIDE

JN190923 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] AZADEGAN reports that Gen Hassan Yazdi, one of those wanted by the authorities for being involved in the recent abortive coup, committed suicide yesterday just when Islamic revolution guards were about to arrest him.

The paper says that the revolution guards discovered General Yazdi's hideout and went to arrest him. The general asked the guards to give him time to change his clothes. A few minutes later, he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

BAKHTIAR REVEALS STRATEGY AGAINST KHOMEYNI

WA190001 Milan PANORAMA in Italian 4 Aug 80 p 54

[Interview by Alberto B. Mariantoni]

[Text] After the unsuccessful assassination attempt on 18 July, in which a French agent and a neighbor were killed, against former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, who lives in Paris where he guides the opposition to the Khomeyni regime, PANORAMA asked the exiled statesman some questions:

Question: In your opinion, is there a connection between the latest attempted coup d'etat in Iran and the assassination attempt against you in Paris?

Answer: I have been condemned to death various times by the so-called Islamic courts. For a year and a half now, I have gotten death threats every day. A month ago, Khalkhali, the grand inquisitor of the Khomeyni regime, officially declared to have ordered his agents to kill me and my colleagues. Therefore, I do not think it is surprising that they actually tried to kill me today.

Question: But will they repeat the attempt?

Answer: It appears to me inevitable.

Question: In Iran you are officially accused of being among the ringleaders of the last coup d'etat. What can you answer?

Answer: They accuse me if many things, but one thing is certain: In Iran they want to overthrow the Khomeyni regime. And then they say they want to put me in charge. Although I do not know them, from my first contact with them I was in complete solidarity with them. Therefore, I am in sympathy with all those who are fighting against this totalitarian and tyrannical regime.

Question: The international press has often mentioned recently that you probably have the approval of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They have also said that you are in contact with the shah's sister, Ashraf, and General Oveysi of the 'old guard.' If these things are true, are not they proof of your subversive activity against Iran?

Answer: I do not deny having had contact with the Iraqi authorities, but this does not mean that I also had contacts with figures of the old regime. I have never met with that kind of person and do not want to meet with them.

Question: Then, what kind of forces can you count on in Iran right now?

Answer: On the nationalist network, that is the pro-Mosaddeq group, and all the progressive forces, except three Iranian political groups: The Tudeh Party, which is the pro-Soviet communist party; the officials of the old regime; and the Moslem fundamentalists.

Question: Well then, why don't you return to Iran and put yourself at the head of the opposition against Khomeyni?

Answer: Who says I have not already returned on various occasions? At the right time, I will definitely return.

Question: Can an assassination attempt like the one you experienced weaken your action?

Answer: This kind of assassination attempt cannot hinder my colleagues and myself from continuing our struggle. It is only in this way that the civilized countries realize what is going on in Iran. Everyone should think a little more beforehand about showing so much solidarity with a regime in a country where they have started stoning people in the street and organizing group executions like they were a spectacle.

LABOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL NOTES PLANS TO REOPEN INDUSTRIES

LD160723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Sattaripur, employment and efficiency deputy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY:

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has warned all owners of half-finished production units, in both public and private sectors, and in the oppressed foundation and the national organizations, to take action to restart the operation of these units within 2 months; otherwise, the center for the expansion of production and development services in each province will itself take action to put these units into operation by establishing agricultural cooperative centers. [sentence as heard]

In another part of the interview the employment and efficiency deputy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs added: The center for the expansion of production and development services in each province will try to provide the necessary assistance for the owners of these units to enable them to restart the work of their production units.

He added: If a production unit has some particular qualities--for instance, if the original investment of the unit is high or if there is need for a greater labor force--the task of its restarting and control will be given to the organization of national industries under the supervision of the Ministry of Mining and Industry.

COMMERCE MINISTER REPORTS IMPORT, DISTRIBUTION MEASURES

LD171900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] The commerce minister, today, in a talk with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: As of tomorrow three centers for supply and distribution of goods will undertake the import and distribution of [word indistinct] in rare goods and the goods needed by the country. While announcing this matter, he said: For the enforcement of the principles of the foreign trade of the country, which were nationalized in April and May of the current year, the Ministry of Commerce will establish 16 centers for supply and distribution of goods by the end of the current year.

The centers, while providing a survey of the production of the country's productive and industrial units through gathering the latest information regarding the prices of goods in world markets, will help the low price import of the goods needed by the country.

The commerce minister, in connection with the activities of the three centers which will start functioning tomorrow, said: These three centers are devoted to the import of several kinds of rare goods. These goods consist of metals, paper, wood, and fabric; the rest of the industrial and consumer goods will also be covered by national foreign trade in order of priority.

According to our correspondent's report, the commerce minister said: Fifty percent of Iran's foreign trade has been nationalized so far and at least 30 percent of imported goods are being distributed by the cooperatives in the forms of raw and finished materials.

The commerce minister, at the end of the talk, said: With the complete nationalization of the various aspects of foreign trade, at least $1 billion in currency will be saved annually.

AFP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON EFFECT OF NEW REGIME ON ECONOMY

NC171543 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Pierre Rousselin]

[Text] Tehran, Aug 17 (AFP)--The Iranian economy is operating in a vacuum with price rises lagging behind post-revolutionary pay rises although real buying power is limited by shortages and the need to use the black market.

A Western refrigerator manufacturer based here explained: "People don't know what to do with their money. Despite price controls, the Iranian market has never been so favourable." He said his only concern was not being able to repatriate profits.

Despite the fact that there are two million unemployed out of a working population of 10 million, the value of distributed wages has increased considerably. Observers estimate that workers' pay has at least doubled since the revolution, without taking account of numerous pay rises before the fall of the shah.

However, top people's salaries have been severely cut. The ceiling was reduced to 200,000 rials a month and then to 150,000 (2,200 dollars).

Managers of nationalised industries have had to allow pay rises while maintaining employment levels, despite a fall in production of at least 50 per cent.

The head of a private company explained: "The whole problem is to maintain productivity. That is not possible by intersting staff in company results but, given the level attained by salaried workers and the shortage of consumer goods, workers stay away from working more to earn more."

The rise in the cost of living is generally put at 50 per cent a year, but in an economy where the black market is predominant, an overall figures is meaningless.

The effect on consumer goods prices of the economic embargo in retaliation for the holding of U.S. hostages is put at 30 per cent by Iranian officials.

A packet of American cigarettes, costing 50 rials nine months ago, can today cost more than 250 rials (3.60 dollars).

Shortages, accompanied by sudden price rises, apply also to most essential items, but these shortages are due mainly to disorganisation of production and of distribution rather than to the embargo.

As a result of reduced output, it is almost impossible to buy a car. At best there is a year's delay for the most popular Peykan saloon built under licence from Britain.

The going cash rate for a second-hand car on the black market is the equivalent of some 14,000 dollars, with the middleman taking 60 per cent of the car's official prices.

A readily available luxury car which has arrived in the country by devious means costs some 70,000 dollars.

Against this background, the consumer society which is continuously attacked by official Islamic thinking can scarcely offer hope to the paralysed economy.

The wave of "Islamisation" has emptied restaurants and other entertainment centers.

Despite reduced oil exports, Iran will this year earn between 10,000 and 12,000 million dollars in oil revenues, which should help to fill the economic vacuum, although the only concrete targets of the last 18 months have concerned the abandonment of most development projects.

THREE COUP SUSPECTS EXECUTED IN ESFAHAN

LD152036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report received from Esfahan the trials of three elements of the recent doomed American coup in Iran ended today at the special revolution court of the army in Esfahan. The verdicts of this court were as follows: Habib Durri, son of (Yadollah), (Husyn Karim), son of (Cheragh 'Ali) and (Murteza Sultani), son of (Mohammed), were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out in Esfahan this afternoon.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH A REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1980

[The following is the first issue of the Middle East and South Asia Review, a synopsis of significant events and trends in the Middle East and South Asia and reaction to important international developments compiled from material monitored by FBIS. It will be published Monday through Friday, except holidays.]

Begin Letter

ITIM carried the text of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's reply to Egyptian President as-Sadat's second letter on the state of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Again revealing great sensitivity to Egyptian media and leader statements about both himself and Israel, Begin decried the "venomous campaign" of the Egyptian press and claimed that on an official level as well Egypt is not fulfilling its obligations under the peace treaty to refrain from "hostile propaganda." Citing a note he sent to President Carter on 17 September 1978, Begin said that Israel made a commitment to stop constructing new settlements only during the period set for the negotiation of the peace treaty, not the autonomy talks as As-Sadat had implied in his letter. He reiterated that Jerusalem is Israel's capital and is "indivisible" and dismissed Saudi Foreign Minister Fahd's threat of war as of "no concern to us." Begin interpreted Security Council Resolution 242 as not obligating Israel to carry out "what is called 'complete withdrawal'" from the occupied territories and claimed that there is a "general consensus" in the country not to retreat in any sector to the pre-1967 borders. Begin asked for an immediate renewal of the tripartite autonomy negotiations, which will remain disrupted, he told As-Sadat, "if you persist in your negative attitude." Begin in conclusion said that the Egyptian president should first have consulted him and President Carter through confidential channels on the idea of a tripartite summit, but he did not rule out the idea, saying that they should "quietly consider" the matter.

Israeli Incursion

In a statement reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus complained that the latest Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon is being met by "indifference" from the "strong" states and by the inability of the Arab countries to counter Israeli policy with an "integral and realistic strategic plan." The radio also reported that Lebanon has lodged a strong protest with the UN Security Council over the Israeli action. Cairo reaction thus far has been confined to a brief radio report citing Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali as saying only that the incursion is a contravention of international law and a "new obstacle" to peace. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir remarked in an interview with IDF Radio that without operations such as this Israel "would not stand a chance." Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, also interviewed on IDF Radio, called the operation the largest since the Litani operation in 1978 and said as many as 60 terrorists had been killed.

Jerusalem Committee

The emergency session of the Islamic Conference Organization's Jerusalem committee concluded in Rabat on 18 August with a final statement reported by Rabat radio and MAP. The statement's 21 points included pledges to support the PLO financially and morally, to institute a political and economic boycott against states that have embassies in Jerusalem or recognize it as the capital of Israel, to take steps to broaden Western recognition of the PLO and urge nonaligned states to sever relations with Israel, and to use Arab communities in Western countries--especially the United States--to apply pressure for Arab goals. The statement also called for the convening of an emergency session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states in Morocco on 18 September.

Libya

While not directly denying foreign press reports that Libyan military units in Tobruk had risen against the government and that fighting is still raging in that city, JANA announced that the international media had "mistakenly believed" that a state of alert had been called in Libya, when in reality such a measure is being taken by Egypt in preparation for a military offensive. JANA made no mention of the reported coup attempt in Tobruk, but it sought to give the assurance that all is normal in that city by announcing that a gala celebration would be held there on 20 August to commemorate the 1 September revolution and that the festivities would be covered live by both television and radio. To date, Tripoli radio has given no indication of domestic strife in the country.

Iraq, Syria

Baghdad and Damascus radios have thus far given little attention to Iraq's 18 August raid on the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad and the expulsion of the entire Syrian diplomatic staff, aside from replaying their respective governments' statements on the affair. Briefly referring to the raid in a 19 August speech reported by INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that the large amount of poisons found in the Syrian Embassy indicated that he was not the only target but that the Iraqi people were also intended victims. Perhaps pending the conclusion of a plenary meeting of the Syrian Ba'th Party Central Committee, Damascus has had no further comment since the government statement of the 18th "regretting" Iraq's continued hostility and indulgence in "sideshows."

Iran, USSR

According to Tehran radio, the Soviet union has closed its consulate general in Esfahan and is changing its consulate in Rasht to a consulate general. This follows Iranian demands for the closure of one of the two consulates in retaliation for Soviet denial of an Iranian request, following the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad, to open a consulate in Dushanbe.

Khomeyni Health

While Ayatollah Khomeyni's public appearances have not significantly decreased recently, concern for his health is being voiced over Tehran radio. Khomeyni himself admitted, in a speech to a group of Urumiyeh residents on 16 August, that he was "not quite well now," and the same day his office issued a statement urging people not to come to see him without an appointment. On 19 August Tehran radio reiterated the need to pay attention to announcements on Khomeyni's health and categorically stated that doctors have "strictly banned" meetings with him, having determined them to be "harmful to his health and condition."

Karmal Speech

Afghan leader Babrak Karmal used an independence day speech broadcast by Kabul radio to reiterate the standard Soviet and Afghan line that Soviet "limited military contingents" entered Afghan territory only after "continuous requests" by the Afghan Government for the defense of Afghan national interests and will return home once the "countries of the region" guaranteed cessation of interference in Afghanistan. He insisted that Afghanistan poses not the "slightest" danger to its neighbors, especially Pakistan and Iran, and rejected assertions that the USSR is using Afghanistan as a steppingstone to warmwater ports as "instigatory fabrications" by the imperialists.

YAR, PDRY

PDRY Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar has returned from San'a' where he delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Aden radio reported the PDRY defense minister as saying only that he had gone to San'a' as part of the "joint efforts" of the leadership of the two "parts" toward achieving unity. San'a' radio in earlier reports on the visit was no more forthcoming with details.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD192152 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Address to the nation by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of Afghan Independence Day--live or recorded, in Dari]

[Excerpts] Free compatriots, brothers and sisters: Today, 19 August, corresponds to one of the most sensational pages in the proud history of our beloved country, Afghanistan. Sixty-one years ago, the brave freedom fighters of the country, the red flag of freedom in their hands, with their bodies covered in blood, their heads held high and their chests full of (?love) for the country and the firelike love for freedom and independence, declared the just fight for freedom against the satanical and heretical forces of colonialism, who had spread the (?net) of pain and persecution, insult and contempt, poverty and subjugation over our free people.

Despite the fact that at that time the young Soviet republic was encountering big problems which were created by the imperialist aggressors, in the course of carrying out its international duties it did not spare any kind of fraternal material and moral assistance for the safeguarding of the independence of Afghanistan and later, its consolidation and stability. In the first year of the [word indistinct] of the independence of our country, the young Soviet republic put at the disposal of the Government of Afghanistan 1 million gold rubles, a number of airplanes and 5,000 rifles with the necessary ammunition and also constructed a gunpowder factory, established an aviation school and sent technical and other experts as grant-in-aid. It made every effort to make Afghanistan able to defend its independence against the interference and aggression of internal and foreign reaction.

After World War II British rule in Asia ended. The place of the trickster British imperialism was taken by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The United States in its aggressive foreign policy concerning Asia selected an important place for the accomplishment of its sinister plans. That was Afghanistan. U.S. imperialism was trying to detach Afghanistan from its nonaligned policy and lead it to the aggressive military, political and ideological blocs of the West, and as a result transform Afghanistan into the launching point for its military plan aimed at crushing the freedom movement of the people of Afghanistan and at launching aggression against the USSR.

Immediately after the success of the revolution U.S. imperialism, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and with the support of the reactionary militarist regime of Pakistan, the regime of the sellout As-Sadat and other regimes linked to Arab imperialism and reaction, the remnants of the Iranian SAVAK and Zionism, began conspiring against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The aim of these conspiracies was clear: to overthrow the new progressive regime in Afghanistan, to reestablish feudal regime in Afghanistan and to deprive the people of Afghanistan of independence and freedom.

The USSR Government, in accordance with its indefatigable loyalty to internationalism and according to its (?peace-loving) foreign policy and assistance to the national liberation movements of the people of the world who encounter aggressive imperialist encroachments, in giving a positive reply to the continuous requests of the DRA Government, sent limited military contingents to Afghanistan.

There was and still is one and only one problem for these military contingents, and that is to help the people of Afghanistan in their struggle against the aggressors and to repulse the aggression and interference of the enemies of the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. This help of the USSR for the people of Afghanistan does not endanger the interest of a third country, and is completely in accordance with the agreement of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation which was signed in December 1978 between the two countries, and is in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. That, as is said, the peace-loving USSR wants to reach warm water, the Persian Gulf and so on via Afghanistan is nothing but provocative instigatory fabrication and wicked mendacious lies by imperialist reaction, headed by the blood-devouring U.S. imperialism, the Chinese aggressors and the seditionist reaction of the region. Revolutionary Afghanistan resolutely desires peace and security, peace and friendship of nations, freedom and unity of people, the independence of nations and the integrity of the countries of the world, and wants a peaceful solution to the misunderstandings and issues between the nations and states of the region and the world.

No danger, not the slightest, from the peace-loving and sacred soil of Afghanistan will threaten our neighboring countries, especially our brotherly neighbors Iran and Pakistan. Officially and with all peace-loving sincerity we have announced to the countries of the region that with their reliable guarantee concerning the cessation of provocations, interference and aggression on our country and soil and against the lively national interests of our people, the limited military contingents will return to their great peace-loving country. Only for the defense of the national and territorial integrity of our country did we ask our Soviet brothers and friends to help.

SPECIAL ROMANIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY KARMAL 19 AUG

LD191720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon received Vasile Dungan, the special envoy of N. Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and minister of state, for a courtesy call in the Revolution Council headquarters. Vasile Pungan conveyed a message from N. Ceausescu to Babrak Karmal and expressed the best wishes of the said president for the personal health of Babrak Karmal and his hearty desire to see the great successes of the people of Afghanistan toward the construction of a prosperous, developed and progressive society.

In reply Babrak Karmal expressed his appreciation for the friendly and sincere message of N. Ceausescu and wished him good health and success for the people of Romania toward the construction of a developed socialist society.

Meeting With Keshtmand

LD191726 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this afternoon received the special envoy of N. Ceausescu, Romanian minister of state, at his office.

At this meeting, topics of mutual interest and the furtherance of cooperation between the two countries and the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries were discussed.

Meeting With Dost

LD191834 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The special envoy of the president of Romania, N. Ceausescu, began official talks with Shah Mohammad Dost, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] minister of foreign affairs, at the ministry headquarters this morning.

In these talks, both sides exchanged all-round views on a series of topics of mutual interest in the national and international area and on relations between the two countries.

In the course of these friendly talks, Vasile Pungan, the special envoy of the president of Romania, promised the DRA Government every kind of cooperation from his country toward the realization of the lofty goals of the new development stage of the successful Sawr Revolution.

The BAKHTAR reporter reports that Vasile Pungan, the special emissary of N. Ceausescu, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, attended a cocktail party in his honor this afternoon at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was hosted by Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs.

Fazl Rahim Mohamand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, a number of high ranking government officials and also a number of resident diplomats in Kabul took part.

GROUP OF 'BANDITS' CAPTURED IN KHOLM DISTRICT

LD191530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A group of 70 bandits, highway robbers, murderers, terrorists and the bought slaves of imperialism, who were disrupting the peaceful life of the toilers of Kholm district of Samangan Province and who were mercilessly killing women, children, old people, and government and party members contrary to civil and human dignity and who were embarking on arson and other criminal activities, were captured the day before yesterday, in [words indistinct] by security forces and party members with the help and cooperation of the people of the district.

An information source for the Kholm district said: This debased group and professional killers had embarked on murder, terrorism, arson, robbery and abduction in the Kholm district. In the past few days, 70 of these murderers were captured as a result of an exchange of fire with security forces and party members. The leaders of these criminals, murderers and highway robbers have confessed their inhuman and criminal acts.

FRG CITIZEN JOINS MOJAHEDIN, REPORTS ON FIGHTING

DW200803 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Aug 80 pp 123-127

[Report by FRG Citizen H., who "went into battle" with the Islamic mojahedin in Afghanistan: "With World War I Arms Against the Shuwari"]

[Text] Headquarters of the mojahedin at Parakhinar, a place located directly on the Pakistani-Afghan border. On the Afghan side is the Province of Paktia, one of the areas of the most violent fighting.

The organization, part of the Islamic National Front of Afghanistan, with about 600 fighters is one of the smallest among the six guerrilla groups operating against Afghanistan from Pakistani Peshawar. The individual organizations are hopelessly quarreling among themselves. They are interspersed with KGB agents and all of them suffer from chronic shortages of funds and arms.

Officially, access to the tribal areas is strictly forbidden to foreigners. To reach that point at all one must spend a fortune in bribes. A permit to visit refugee camps at least brings you to the vicinity.

In Parakhinar arms are issued, boxes loaded into a small Mercedes bus, and an 81-mm mortar packed up.

Around noon the small convoy departs; we drive up close to the border. There the arms and ammunition are reloaded on camels; I am turned over to an Afghan group leader who, surprisingly, speaks a little German.

To avoid attracting too much attention as a foreigner I must exchange my Western dress for native clothing. I refuse the offer to have my hair dyed black. I was to regret this decision later.

Shinwan, our guide, asks en route whether I knew anything about mortars. When I answer in the affirmative he suddenly turns very friendly.

After a march of an hour through the maountains we reach the camp of the mojahedin, a former tent camp of the Afghan border police who have long been chased out of this region. Contrary to the oppressive July heat in the plains around Peshawar the climate here is pleasant, the vegetation being reminiscent of the Alps, crystal-clear creeks bubbling everywhere.

Next morning Shiwan takes me along to introduce me to other mojahedin groups. I am being passed around like a fairytale creature and eyed skeptically.

Only when Shinwan explains to them that my father and grandfather had already fought against the "Shurawi" is the spell broken. In the language of the Pashtuns, who live on both sides of the border, "Shurawi" is the word for "Soviet."

The military equipment of the mojadedin, to the extent as it is visible, is less suited for the jihad against the Shurawi than for a good place in a museum. Most of them have Lee Enfield rifles or Mauser carbines from World War I. Only a few of them have captured 10-round SKS automatic carbines or Kalashnikovs.

An English Bren machinegun without spare barrel, vintage 1945, represents the main firepower.

Finally, these warriors have a 12.7-mm and a 20-mm gun, made in Darrha. There, half an hour's drive away from Peshawar, the famous primitive arms forges of the Pashtuns are located. Darrha's legendary fame is in no proportion to the steel qualities or production tolerances of the handmade arms and ammunition.

What they show me in the way of heavy arms are two British 81-mm mortars, vintage 1930, a brand new Chinese 82-mm mortar, and a Russian RPG-7 bazooka. Large stocks of Chinese mortar ammunition and handgrenades exist.

Nowhere is there a trace of Western support, of arms quantities which the CIA has allegedly brought in. This observation is congruent with the statements by Western reporters in other battle zones.

I spend the afternoon explaining to the warriors the use of the British mortar sights. The mojahedin are familiar with rifles from childhood on, but they know virtually nothing about heavy arms.

Next day I join a patrol which is instructed to reconnoiter an Afghan Army camp. En route they show me the wreck of a BTR-60 armored personnel carrier and the ruins of a German sawmill.

The camp proper is located in the center of Jaji Valley. Since the rebels have cut off all roads in the area the garrison of about 300 men is being supplied exclusively by air. We can make out well-constructed field positions, barbed-wire entangelements, and broad minefields.

Shinwan says: "Everything as usual, no changes." This camp is like a thorn in the side of the mojahedin.

On our way back we pass through several wood sections on which trap mines have been dropped from the air, mostly a type having the shape of a leaf with a green plastic coat, but also bombs connected to clocks, rings, and ballpoint pens.

We have our fun detonating these vicious traps. They show me the victims of the booby traps at the Parakhinar hospital: mostly old people who were hit while collecting wood. The doctor treating them explains: "Worst of all are the plastic fragments because they cannot be discovered by x-ray."

On the next morning two leaders come from Peshawar with orders to attack the army camp. Now the barrels of the guns are being cleaned, arms checked, cartridges and handgrenades distributed. We wait until nightfall to be protected against the Russian combat helicopters. Then the column consisting of 300 men starts out.

The whole action demonstrates how disorganized the fighters are and with what insufficient means they fight. If the Russians cannot rule over Afghanistan, the freedom fighters cannot liberate it either.

During a rest the guerrillas pray together, asking God to make their mission a success. Thereafter the various groups separate again to return to their areas of deployment.

We creep by the camp at a distance of about 300 meters. At about midnight we reach a village where we can sleep.

Shortly after sunrise we are awakened by two MI-24 combat helicopters. They search the surrounding hills, but obviously they cannot find anything.

At about noon we depart to take up a position on Mount Yayi, whose peak we reach shortly before sunset. We have a good view of the camp from here which is located at a distance of just 2 kilometers.

The mojahedin work hard on setting up their arms. The total of three mortars begin to fire at 1900 hours. Enormous fountains of dust rise in the camp like fountains. The adversary answers with automatic guns and mortar fire. The hail of projectiles forces everybody to take cover as quickly as possible.

The fire stops at about 2200; then a loudspeaker begins to blare in the camp. Shinwar translates. A foreign agent is in the valley on whom a reward has been set.

Shinwan looks at me with mistrust, saying that there really are some people among the Mojahedin "whom one cannot trust." I realize that the situation in dangerous: Although I am clad in an Afghan way, the glasses and the blond hair indicate the foreigner.

Thank God two of our mortar shells silence the loudspeaker; we depart at about midnight. We stumble downhill in darkness and lie down to sleep in a wood.

At about late noon we are awakened by some persons carrying food, hot tea and bread, from a nearby village. It is still Ramadan, the month of fasting, but when there is fighting, there is no fasting.

In the following discussion of the situation I can convince the mojahedin that it would be suicidal to try to overrun the camp in a night attack. The fighters have by far too few mortar shells to shoot a breach through the minefield and the barbed wire fences. So one decides in favor of some new shelling by howitzers and infantry.

At sunset our team takes up the old position and starts a second issue of the shelling. Whenever a mojahedin drops a shell in the mortar, he says a short prayer to God.

We seem to be hitting the camp hard this time because the fire is not being returned. At 2030 we take our mortars apart and begin to descend to the valley. The moon rises dangerously full. Everything is lit in a ghastly pale light. The other side begins to fire with mortars.

We continue to hasten through the night, hurdling over fences and trenches filled with water and making long detours in order to avoid villages where we assume that there are inhabitants loyal to the government.

Suddenly we hit upon about 400 mojahedin in a reserve position, among them many old men who seem to view the chances of violent death rather calmly.

Shinwan says: "We begin at 2300 hours," as if he meant the beginning of a soccer game. After a short rest the small unit marches on.

Half an hour later the fighting begins again. The camp turns into a fire-spitting volcano. Mortar shells explode everywhere. The fight is riddled by shafts of tracer fire. We try to get out of that inferno as quickly as possible, running away to all sides in head-long flight.

After hours of marching back we reach the posts safeguarding the way to the border. At 0200 hours we stumble fatigued into our tents.

When I leave the camp in the morning to take the bus to Peshawar, I now hear the Russian combat helicopters bombing the village. I had the feeling of running over a bridge that was collapsing bit by bit after me.

AFP: IRANIANS ARREST AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUP HEAD

OW171926 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 17 (AFP)--Iranian revolutionary guards have arrested an Afghan resistance group leader, rebel sources here said today.

The leader was named as Wali Beg, chief of the rebel movement "Ittehad Mujahedeen Islami Afghanistan", whose men are reportedly fighting Soviet troops in Hazarajat, central Afghanistan.

The sources said Mr Beg went to Iran last week to meet leaders of Iran-based Afghan resistance groups, to discuss joining forces against the Soviets in Afghanistan.

When he reached the Iranian town of Zahedan, bordering Pakistan's Baluchistan Province, a group of revolutionary guards entered his hotel and took him to an undisclosed destination, the sources said.

Mr Beg is chief of Afghanistan's Hazara tribe, and tribesmen have protested his arrest. But the Iranian consul in Quetta, Pakistan, said he knew nothing of the incident.

AFGHAN GENERAL CHARGES REBELS WITH CANNIBALISM

AU181430 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 18 Aug 80

["Afghan General Interviewed"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--A prominent Afghan commander maintains that cannibalism has appeared among the bandits, opponents of the revolutionary government. In an interview published in the POGLED weekly today, Major-General Gol Aqa, chief of the political headquarters of the Afghan Army, states that the bandits kidnapped the 8-year-old son of an authority assistant and ate him. In reply to the doubts expressed by the POGLED correspondent, General Gol Aqa says that one of the bandits was captured and has confessed it. According to him, people have been skinned alive in the same gang.

According to the general, at the moment the number of the mercenaries does not exceed 30,000, spread in groups mainly along the Pakistani border. General Gol Aqa emphasized: "There is no organized resistance. Should they have been organized, it could be easier for us to manage with them all at once." He states that on Iran's territory there are also bandit camps. They are armed with American, Chinese and Egyptian weapons. The general maintains that since recently the bandits have also U.S. chemical weapons--chemical grenades made in the state of Pennsylvania. Says General Gol Aqa: "This is a terrible weapon. Lots of innocent victims have been poisoned with it".

The general points out that the balance of powers has been gradually changed in favour of the revolution, the people began to help them and the counter-revolution which could cause great damages was weakened. He emphasizes that the relations between the Soviet and the Afghan Army are more than fraternal. The Soviet comrades are here to help us defend our revolution. All the rest is slanders and lies.

"I am optimistic about the future," General Gol Aqa concludes: "Because the people understand and support us. And, because I hope the world will understand us, too".

GANDHI INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIAN TELEVISION

AU151418 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 15 Aug (BTA)--Although she does not see present-day world in the best of light, India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi is an optimist as far as detente, peace and the future of mankind are concerned. In an interview to the special envoy of the Bulgarian television to Delhi Daniela Kuneva, Mrs Indira Gandhi emphasizes: "We believe in the process of detente because we believe that the tension in different parts of the world must be reduced not only in the name of world peace and the future of mankind, but even in the name of our nearest future."

The Indian premier continues: "Today everyone should say: Let us live in friendship, peace and understanding, let us join our efforts and put an end to poverty, to peoples' needs and sufferings, as much as this is possible...."

Outlining India's policy, Mrs Indira Gandhi says: "Since we have not been free, me and my generation, we have many living memories of the humiliation and suffering of our people during the colonial rule, so we are still very sensitive about freedom and would not like this freedom to be restricted or darkened in any way. This is why we participate so actively in the movement for absolute disarmament and in particular in the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war."

Replying to a question, Mrs Indira Gandhi points out that Bulgaria works for the cause of peace and that Bulgaro-Indian relations are close and important. Very good is the cooperation in the sphere of the economy and culture.

The prime minister emphasizes: "We love your leaders very much because we share many common ideals and views on the world with them and because they are making all possible efforts to understand, to really grasp India's problems. They do not view us as mere statistics. We appreciate highly this approach of your leaders. Your head of state, Todor Zhivkov, shows particular interest for us in the field of the conomy and politics. On the problems of the cultural cooperation a specific share falls on Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova. I myself cherish many pleasant memories of my visit to Bulgaria."

To the question about Afghanistan Mrs Indira Gandhi points out that conditions must be created for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country. "There is no use of mere shouting. When we talked to different people we found out that they agreed with our opinion themselves."

GANDHI STRESSES RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS

BK180830 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has urged the press to keep the country's interests uppermost and help in the gigantic task of nation building.

Addressing members of the all-India newspaper editors conference in New Delhi today, she said newspapers can play a positive role in the present criticial situation. She cautioned them against the influence by insincere Western standards. Mrs Gandhi asked the press to judge for themselves whether their reporting is helping the country's unity and strength. She made it clear that she was not against dissent, but there is a difference between dissent and distortion.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated that it was for the press to discipline itself. She said that information they give should be correct as it influences the people.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS RAO DISCUSSIONS IN DACCA

BK191151 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 19 Aug 80

[V. Srirati Rao commentary]

[Text] The atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, trust and confidence generated by India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao during his visit to Dacca, paved the way for fruitful and frank discussions with his Bangladesh counterpart on many issues of interest to both the countries. The feelers of his successful meeting started reaching Delhi even before the issue of the joint communique. This has been amply demonstrated by the statement of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq, who announced after his 2-day discussions with Rao that concrete decisions had been taken to find mutually acceptable solutions to some outstanding issues.

Emerging from the final round of talks External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said at Dacca that the discussions had been very fruitful and they were held in a cordial atmosphere. This amply testifies India's faith in good neighborly relations and its earnest desire to sort out problems through discussions. The joint communique issued after discussions spelt out areas of agreement and issues of concern. India's acceptance to study further a suggestion made by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman for the creation of a regional forum of some Asian countries and holding of a summit meeting for regional cooperation is worth mentioning. India has welcomed the proposal in principle and desired that preparatory work could start in this regard.

The issue of illegal entry of citizens across the India-Bangladesh border came in for detailed discussion. And, as was to be hoped, both the countries have agreed to tighten the security arrangements on the border in order to check illegal entry. Dacca's assurance to curb such movements has come as a welcome relief. It is important in view of the rising controversy seen in the states adjoining Bangladesh over the issue of foreigners, particularly the flow of people from Bangladesh to India. No doubt, the illegal entry of citizens has considerably declined because of steps taken by both the governments. The real issue is of complete stoppage of such illegal flow. The assurance given by the Bangladesh Government is encouraging.

The issues concerning the sharing of river water, particularly the long-term augmentation of the Ganges at Farakka, did naturally engage the attention of both the sides. The difficulties faced by both the countries were discussed in detail. Narasimha Rao made it clear that the bilateral agreement on sharing of Ganges water comes to an end by November 1982, which, of course, is due for a review in November this year. Despite the dry season shortage of water at Calcutta port, the Indian spokesman made it clear that India will honor its commitment. Rao is understood to have discussed the Farakka not only with his Bangladesh counterpart but also with President Ziaur Rahman, conveying India's concern on lack of progress in finding a solution to the long-term augmentation of dry season flows. This is perhaps the first time an Indian representative discussed the Farakka issue at a political level outside the Joint Rivers Commission, whose last meeting held during July yielded no results. It is hoped that the arrival of Ziaur Rahman during early September this year will help in discussing the issue in further detail.

During his stay at Dacca, Rao also discussed the matters relating to the ratification of land boundary agreement and delineation of the maritime boundary between both the countries. Rao was able to persuade his Bangladesh counterpart to give serious thought to mutually beneficial issues like opening of a second railway line and improving of water transport facilities between the two countries in addition to the exchange of cultural units.

Rao, an optimist, expressed complete satisfaction at his 2-day talks with his counterpart of Bangladesh. With this happy background of successful negotiations, Rao is proceeding to New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session with renewed faith and confidence.

RAO DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK, UN SESSION 19 AUG

BK191558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narashmha Rao left New Delhi today for New York to attend the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue. The conference will also discuss the North-South dialog.

BHUTAN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

BK191612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Bhutan Dawa Tsering called on Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee in New Delhi today. They discussed matters of mutual interest, including trade relations between the two countries. The issues relating to the on-going global negotiation and the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly were also discussed.

Tsering is now on his way to New York to attend the UN session.

INDIAN, NEPALESE DELEGATIONS DISCUSS RIVER WATERS

BK191614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] A six-member Nepalese delegation has begun discussions in New Delhi on the strategy for developing water resources benefiting Nepal and India. The Nepalese and the Indian delegation in their 3-day discussion will review the progress of joint projects and devise ways to remove bottlenecks in implementing these projects.

Leader of the Nepalese delegation (P.P. Shah) called on Minister for Irrigation Kedar Pandey today. Pandey emphasized the need to harness the water of common rivers for the benefit of the people in the two countries. He said proposals for the use of the Kosi and Karnani water could be taken up on a priority basis. (Shah) said the quick implementation of such projects would bring the people closer.

JANATA LEADER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, KASHMIR

BK191347 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 12 Aug 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Srinagar, 11 Aug (EXPRESS news service)--Dr Subramaniam Swamy, MP and general secretary of the Janata Party, said here today that China, which had earlier been talking of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir, had modified its stand on the issue.

He said its first indication came in 1978 when Mr Ji Pengfei, now deputy prime minister of China, told him that Kashmir should be treated as a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan. This, he said, was repeated in April this year "when I visited China. In my opinion it is a fundamental change," he added.

Dr Swamy, who heads a three-member delegation of his party to make an on-the-spot study of the situation following the violent incidents of July 26 and 27 in Srinagar, was talking to newsmen.

He said the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi's, foreign policy was an "utter failure," not only with regard to China but also with regard to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma and Bhutan. She was "anxious to please" one country (Soviet Russia) and did not feel concerned about the feeling of "our neighbouring countries. She has undone what the Janata Party had done during its rule of the country," he added.

Dr Swamy said there should be good relations between India and Pakistan. According to him, there should also be an "axis" of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka on a regional basis. He did not elaborate.

The Janata leader said it was his personal view that India should not tell the United States not to give arms to Pakistan. Instead, he said, India should supply arms to Pakistan as a strong Pakistan would be a good neighbour of India.

Referring to the internal situation in Kashmir, Dr Swamy said there seemed to be an "air of normalcy in the valley." Communal harmony, he said, was by and large intact.

He said a large number of people had complained to the delegation that on July 27 in the city the police did not come forward to help the sufferers but simply looked on.

He also said that the incidents of July 27 suggested that there was some "force" behind the scene which had tried to exploit the situation and the joint committee of the state administration and the army, appointed by the state government, should look into it, he added.

Dr Swamy said the law and order machinery in the state should be tightened and the minorities should feel a sense of security. The attack on the two temples in Srinagar could have been contained, he said.

Answering questions, Dr Swamy said the chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, whom he had met for 95 minutes, appeared to be against the thinking that only one party should rule in all the states. The sheikh, he said, also appeared to be against reducing chief ministers to "yes men."

He said no undemocratic method should be employed to dislodge Sheikh Abdullah's government which had been elected for six years.

"It appears to me that the Congress-I has no future in Kashmir, he said and added: "They [Congress-I] want to destabilise the sheikh government and then to share power with it."

His party had decided to deal with Sheikh Abdullah "on merits," he added.

Answering a question on article 370 of the constitution which gives a special position to Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian union, Dr Swamy said the article should have been removed in 1957 (when the state constitution was adopted).

"Now it should be removed only with the consent of the state people," he added.

PATRIOT: CHANGES IN PRC FOREIGN POLICY UNLIKELY

BK161345 Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "China Policy"]

[Text] The symposium on the need for a China policy held in the capital on Saturday shed revealing light on the different facets of Peking's foreign policy and sought to draw a guideline for India's policy towards China. A discussion of this kind was needed in the wake of the sudden and indefinite postponement of the visit of the Chinese foreign minister and the consequent speculation about the reason for such a decision. No one, naturally, took the Chinese at their word; their shady ends are usually served by shady means, such as equivocation or a white lie. In any case, the postponement aroused special interest in the Chinese policies and our policy towards China. The consensus at the symposium was that expansionism remained Peking's main objective and that India must not base its policy on the vague possibility of a future change in Chinese policies. Perhaps the most important point made was that India should convey to China that our policy of helping Vietnam and Kampuchea would not change and that we could wait for China to revive the process of normalization whenever it thought fit. We are not in a hurry.

The message has to be sent not only for information to the Chinese but for our own sake. There are some well-meaning people in India who use ideological systems to judge China and believe that Mr Deng Xiaoping's policy changes in domestic matters must bring about a desirable change in his foreign policy. There is no theory in the world which says that if we like domestic changes in a country we would like the foreign policy changes also if they occur. At the height of domestic changes Mr Deng committed aggression against Vietnam. In fact, the Deng clique, despite its liberalism in economic development, was known to be more bitterly anti-Soviet and chauvinistic than the ill-fated gang of four. Above all, only the gullilble will w igh Chinese leaders on an ideological scale. They are nationalists driven by the ambition to expand their territory and influence, and they proceed in the most pragmatic manner. Their collaboration with U.S. imperialism in Africa, Asia and wherever such collaboration is possible is meant to confirm Peking's loyal support to the West and create conditions for military and economic gains to convert China into a mighty power. Such collaboration, Deng Xiaoping believes, is essential for his four modernisations. And if such collaboration calls for denunciation of the Soviet Union, betrayal of socialist foreign policies and cutting your own nose, Mr Deng is ready to do all this. Thus, domestic changes may well intensify China's pro-imperialist and anti-peace policies. To draw a parallel graph of domestic and foreign policies is to commit a serious political error.

We do not have to watch like poor relations what possible changes are indicated in order to rush and embrace Mao's successors. We have our own well thought-out policies about Vietnam, Afghanistan, Indo-Soviet and Indo-U.S. relations, etc. The extent to which the Chinese begin to share our views over these and other problems of India-China normalisation will open up. There is little point in banging at the door locked from outside.

PAKISTANI PAPER REPORTS FORMATION OF JAGUAR SQUADRON

WA201310 Karachi DAWN in English 1 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 (AFP)--The first squadron of the Jaguar aircraft equipped with laser system has been formed, Indian Minister of State for Defence Mr C.P.N. Singh announced in Lok Sabha yesterday.

In reply to a question whether the deep penetration strike aircraft had achieved "full success" at firing ranges, the minister said "matters relating to our achievements at the firing ranges may not be disclosed in public interest. It is, however, well known that Indian pilots have always performed well on all aircrafts they are trained upon."

The minister denied India was planning to manufacture number-32 Soviet-type aircraft and the British-type coast guarder and Avro aircraft at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited from 1982.

Replying to another question, the minister said a new Indian transport plane is at the design stage. The plane was referred to by the minister as HPT-32.

India, he said, had been looking for an aircraft to meet three types of needs: medium tactical transport aircraft, piston engine aircraft for training purposes and feeder airlines. The minister said proposals were still being evaluated on the type of aircraft India should go in for. The moment one was found suitable for a particular need, it would be manufactured in collaboration with a foreign country. Alternatively, the Indian-designed HPT-32 would be put into production.

The minister made it clear that the government had yet to decide on manufacturing An-32 Soviet type aircraft, which had been looked into by the Janata government in 1979. The Soviet version was still at an experimental stage, not being manufactured, he added.

India is at present manufacturing transport planes HS-478, including its engines, for Indian Air Force and Indian Airlines Corporation.

MAJLES VOTES TO REPLY TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER

NC200802 Paris AFP in English 0755 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 20 (AFP)--Iran's parliament voted today to reply to a letter from 187 American congressmen urging them to give absolute priority to the case of the 52 American hostages in this country.

But the "Majles" (parliament) has not yet decided what to answer.

Various members disagreed whether to send the reply to all 187, to the whole Congress or to the American people.

All suggestions on what to say and on where to send the reply should be submitted in writing to parliament's foreign affairs committee, the speaker of parliament Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani said.

The congressional letter was received here on July 20 and read in parliament the next day. It was the first time the matter of the hostages was raised in parliament since its session got under way in mid-July.

PALESTINIAN, ARAB EFFORTS TO END HOSTAGE CRISIS FAIL

LD201007 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT AL-USBU'IYAH in Arabic 17 Aug 80 p 1

["From the Diplomatic Pouch" feature]

[Text] Several Palestinian and Arab quarters have made new attempts to persuade Iran to release the American hostages and put an end to the crisis so as to enable it to devote its efforts to dealing with its domestic situation.

The first indications are that some Iranian leaders have not responded to the efforts and are insisting on seeing it through to the end.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS RELEASE OF STUDENTS IN UK

LD191102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today sent a protest to the Government of Britain, in which the actions of the police of that country in confrontation with the Muslim Iranian students are considered to be coordinated with and equal to the measures of the police of America.

In this communique it is stated that the reaction of the arrested Muslim students to the behavior of the British police arises from their revolutionary spirit and their firm belief in the justice of [word indistinct]. Going on a hunger strike and refusing to reveal their names are indications of the protest of these militant students against the methods which the [word indistinct] of the British police in discrediting their actions.

In another part of this communique it is stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning the harsh behavior of the police toward the Muslim students, considers it necessary to remind the embassy concerned that the behavior of the British Government toward our students is an unfriendly act and has caused severe concern in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The obstacles faced by the students during their study or before arrival in recent months and also the [word indistinct] behavior of the border officials of Britain toward Iranians are among the problems which the Iranians encounter every day. Considering that the previous administration of Britain did not use such methods against Iranians, the question arises whether the Government of Britain has coordinated its hostile behavior with the methods of the United States of America against Iran.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers it necessary to [words indistinct] remind the British Embassy of the need to immediately release all Iranian students who are jailed in London. As the righteousness of the Iranian students in Britain has been proved to the nation of Iran, their release is the demand of the whole nation. We hope that your government will release our students from its jails as soon as possible and without delay.

PARIS MARCHERS CALL FOR FREEDOM OF STUDENTS IN UK

LD191814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent in Paris, yesterday afternoon a large number of Iranian students in France took part in a march in the central part of Paris as a protest against the imprisonment of their sisters and brothers in England. The demonstrators, who shouted slogans in support of their chained sisters and brothers and also in support of the Islamic Republic under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, were faced with the protest of a group of non-Iranians who chanted slogans against Iran and against the Islamic Revolution. They were dispersed with the interference of the police and without any clashes. At the end of these demonstrations, the marchers chanted slogans against the British Government and fascist police and demanded the unconditional release of their sisters and brothers.

MUSLIM STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN WEST BERLIN 14 AUG

JN151647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports that the student members of the Islamic society in West Berlin staged a large demonstration yesterday in protest against the arrest of the sister and brother Muslim students in America, Britain, Sweden, the Philippines and Italy. They revealed through their demonstration the crimes of U.S. imperialism and the savagery of the U.S. police.

In a statement they issued at the end of their demonstration, the students declared their full support for Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation and Islamic nation. They also called for the unconditional release of all their brother and sister students.

DETAINED STUDENTS IN ITALY FACE TRIAL 20 AUG

JN190907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The president of a court in Rome has decided to try 12 Iranian university students on the charge of demonstrating last week outside Saint Peter's Cathedral in the Vatican. The trial will take place tomorrow. The students, 11 boys and 1 girl, were among the 22 students who staged the demonstration in support of the Palestinians and in denunciation of the behavior of British and American police toward fellow students detained i Britain and the United States.

The detained students are facing prison sentences ranging from 1 to 4 years. However, the president of the court said that it is likely that the students would merely be deported from Italy.

EXPATRIATES IN TEHRAN DEMONSTRATE AT BAHRAINI EMBASSY

JN191827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports that a group of Bahrainis residing in Iran, who said they were members of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, demonstrated in front of the Bahraini Embassy in Tehran this morning. They shouted slogans against the Bahraini Government.

A spokesman for the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain said that the demonstration was staged on the occasion of the elapse of 40 days of the martyrdom of Karim al-Habshi, martyred through torture in Bahrain's prisons.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

'Appeal' to Iraqi Army

JN200952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 19 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Excerpts] Appeal to the valiant Iraqi Army:

Brother officers and soldiers, heroic mojahedin, may God's prayers and blessings be upon you all. The suffering you are experiencing under this criminal regime is seen by God. The harm and insults you are undergoing at the hands of this criminal gang indicate this agent regime's desperation. The large-scale massacres perpetrated against the army and the murder of free officers and honest soldiers augur the impending doom of this agent clique and the fall of the last masks of nationalism, democracy and liberty that cover its ugly and distasteful face.

Brother mojahedin, you are aware of this regime's fear of the valiant Iraqi Army. This regime is doing its best to keep this army from its main tasks and preoccupied with peripheral battles that only serve the agents and their masters in the area. The aim of the recurrent aggressions against the border of the Islamic Republic committed by this regime to deal a blow to Islam in Iran and the battles which this regime is fabricating to liquidate the Muslim Kurds in northern Iraq is to preoccupy the army and keep it busy lest it threaten this regime's existence. Thus, this regime resorts to this fabricated game whenever it senses a move in the army and whenever it feels threatened.

The Iraqi Army was Muslim and a supporter of Islam before owing allegiance to a party, regime or ruler. The character of the Iraqi Army is an Islamic one that expresses nobility and identity. The allowances and pay raises given by the ruling regime to military men cannot distort their noble character, silence their consciences or curb their indignation. Money, allowances and promotions will never influence the Iraqi soldier.

Above all, the masses pin their hopes on the Iraqi Army to deliver them from the hands of this agent clique and avenge the innocent martyrs of Islam, such as engineer Capt Ghalib Ibrahim, Staff Maj 'Asim Husayn, Maj Hamid Hasan al-Khayyun, Lt Ibrahim Jabarah, 1st Lt 'Abd al-Jabbar Mahmud and many other martyrs of Islam who sacrificed their cherished lives for this homeland to save the oppressed people in Iraq.

Further rallying of ranks, O sons of our proud army; further cohesion with the sons of your people who are looking up to you for deliverance; further arduous action until victory is scored. "And say 'Work righteousness; soon God will observe your work, and his apostle, and the believers. God speaks the truth.'" [Koranic verse]

Arrest of Weapons Smugglers

JN200719 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Citing Islamic Revolution Guards in Ahvaz, PARS reports that two Iraqi Ba'thist agents have been arrested in Abadan. These two persons were smuggling weapons to Iran and selling them. A pistol and a machinegun were found in their possession when they were arrested.

PARS adds that another person has been arrested and that many Iraqi dinars and weapons were in his possession. This person was also arrested in Abadan. Another three persons were arrested for their cooperation with this person. Competent authorities are interrogating all those who have been arrested.

TEHRAN DEPLORES DEATH OF MUSLIMS IN INDIA

JN191254 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Scores of Muslims are being killed and injured every day in India. Their crime is that they met in the city of Muradabad to pray on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. Thus, they became the target of a savage campaign by Indian riffraff to deprive them of the joy of celebrating the feast. It is as if Muslims have no right to celebrate the feast, whether in India or Baghdad.

And just as Saddam's [Iraqi President Saddam Husayn] gang offered its false condolences over the sorrowful incident at the Baghdad movie theater and shed crocodile tears over the youth and children whom it killed, the Indian ambassador in Pakistan also said that he is ashamed of what has happened in his country. But will such words return a widow's husband or an orphan's father or calm the sorrow of the bereaved?

Could not the Indian authorities, who are versed in the methods of oppression and torture, have maintained peace and order around the Muradabad mosque to enable the Muslims to perform their usual 'Id al-Fitr prayer? Or are the Hindus so scared of the rising population of Muslims, who now number 80 million, that they decided to reduce this number through massacres?

No one is far from the massacres going on in India. Therefore, why this silence over what is happening in India? Why are the news media of the Islamic countries silent over what is happening to the Muslims, while they report a workers' strike in a socialist bloc country under banner headlines? Is what is taking place in that socialist bloc country more important than what is happening to Muslims at the hands of Hindus?

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Audience With Shiraz Imam

LD171804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Abolhussyn Dastqeyb, the Shiraz Friday imam, accompanied by the commander of the Shiraz Revolutionary Guards Corps, Dr Khatami, had an audience yesterday afternoon with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a report, during this meeting the Shiraz Friday imam presented Imam Khomeyni with a report concerning Fars region issues and needs.

Endowment Agency Appointments

LD171732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] THE PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Mahmud Jamarani as his representative to the endowment organization's central council.

The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran also appointed today (Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad 'Ali Nezamzadeh) as his representative to the endowment organization's central council.

State of Health Noted

LD191811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Who is responsible for safeguarding the health and the most bountiful life of the imam? Why is it that no attention is drawn to the announcements by the imam's office regarding the cancellation of his public meetings and that we do not regard ourselves as obliged to observe this? Heroic nation of Iran, you know that our country is experiencing sensitive moments. At the time when the fruitful Islamic Revolution of Iran has decided with a firm resolve to take firm strides towards smashing all unjust relationships and breaking all the fetters of oppression, it is the duty of all the offspring of the heroic Iranian nation to strive with their lives to reinforce the strength and the might of this firm pillar and the strong foundation of this great monotheistic monument. You, the dear nation, know well that criminal superpowers and their hireling and reactionary agents in the region are trying and are engaged in a last-ditch effort to dismantle the most bountiful foundation of our revolution and weaken its foundations. They have realized well that the symbol of the unity of you, the nation, and the firm and lofty pillar of this extensive monument and the shining edifice of this revolution is the (?most inspiring) personality of the imam and that it is the imam who has the power with his word, with his movement, with his command with all his being to mobilize all nations, to cause to crumble all the manifestations of oppression and duality and to smash the power of the superpowers.

We shall, therefore, stress once again that the physicians treating his holiness the imam have strictly banned meetings with him, having diagnosed them as being harmful to his health and condition. The imam's office has often issued statements on this basis. Regretfully, however, this has not been heeded. And now it is you who must heed the warnings of the physicians treating him and the frequent statements by the imam's office.

Kermanshah Clergy Address

LD191458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Speech delivered on 19 August in Tehran by Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni to a group from Kermanshah--recorded, duration 25 minutes]

[Excerpt] Our nation voted to elect its government. You are aware that (?at the time of) the satanic revolution [presumably the coup which toppled Mozaddeq] and for the 30 or 40 years since, democracy was not achieved. Iraq, for instance--this country next door to us, where a tyrannical oppresive government is in power and where one tyrannical government has overthrown the tyrannical government running that country before--although this government is suppressing the nation with all in its power, still the Iraqi Government has not been able to make a constitution. Even now a number of ungodly individuals sit together and rule in a dictrtorial way. It is unprecedented in the world, the way that our nation rose and destroyed a (?corrupt) government and after about 1 and 1/2 years achieved and gained all that is necessary for a government. They have written their Constitution, voted and chosen their Islamic Republic, their president, voted for their house of experts, voted to elect their deputies and soon, within the next few days, the prime minister will present his ministers, and all that is required for a government will materialise. Such achievements are unprecedented in the world.

In countries where there has not been a movement, because the government and the people are not in agreement, they have martial law. In our neighboring country, Turkey, there is martial law and there are curfews in many cities--and the curfews have been extended. The nation does not agree with the government. Why? Because the Turkish nation is Muslim and the government does not rule in accordance with Islamic principles. In Iraq, also, the nation opposes its usurper government and therefore the government is unable to maintain calm. It has no alternative but to suppress the people all the time. They are not able to create a government based on the correct foundations. The government we have is a government of the people. It is not imposed on us from abroad. Reza Khan was imposed on us by the British and Mohammad Reza was imposed on us by the British, the Americans and the Soviets. It was imposition from the beginning. When Reza Khan fled, something which perhaps only a few of you remember, although the people were beset by the allies and the aliens, they were nevertheless happy that their coming caused his departure. When Mohammad Reza went, you noticed that there was happiness everywhere. In a country whose government emanates from the people, whose government belongs to the people, in that country, when its president is involved in an accident--and that accident was truly amazing, because if you saw it on television the parts of the helicopter were scattered all over the ground--and those who were on board were among the major personalities of our country, including the president, the commander of the ground forces, and other (?dignitaries), none of them was harmed. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

Later, throughout Iran, people either held prayer meetings sent cables, took part in marches or demonstrated. Where else could you see such a thing? It is due to the fact that Mr Bani-Sadr did not come from abroad to be imposed on you. He had no power to impose himself on you. No, he was a person just like all of you, without any power. But he [word indistinct] gave speeches and drew the attention of the people who voted for him. He is of the people, and when a person is of the people the entire people will be with him. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

And now if in Iraq Saddam Husayn is involved in an accident [sound of laughter], or if in Egypt As-Sadat is involved in an accident [shouts of "God willing] and if they are not harmed as a result of this accident the people will mourn; but if they are destroyed as the result of the accident the people will rejoice. This is due to the fact that in our country there are no divisions. Its prime minister is not separate from the people. It is because of this that during the government, the tyrannical government, he went to prison, was tortured and suffered all calamities. He too is from you, and had no power to impose himself on you. Your own Majles, your own president appointed him. No one imposed him upon you. You should appreciate this Islamic Government, this Islamic movement and regard everything as emanating from God.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Remarks to Islamic Envoys

LD191445 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Aug 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Ambassadors of Islamic Countries Greet President of Republic on Occasion of 'Id al-Fitr: Bani-Sadr: 'Propaganda Against Islamic Republic of Iran Has Been Intensified in Islamic Countries'"]

[Text] Ambassadors of the Islamic countries met the president of the republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr last night and greeted him on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr.

According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Somali Ambassador Mohammed Ali Sharmani, dean of the corps, congratulated the president.

Reciprocating the 'Id al-Fitr greetings, the president of the republic said:

"We regard the revolution as one which is part of the revolution of the Islamic homeland, that is to say, one involving the underprivileged of the world whose religion is that of Islam, and at the same time part of that revolution of all human beings who desire to live in a world of justice, equality and fraternity. We do not think that we have any particular crisis in our revolution. Certain Muslim ambassadors have complained of the behavior of our press. They should, however, put it down to the repression which our people suffered over a long period, and to the fact that, now there is freedom, they feel they must print or utter everything which they believe should be printed or uttered in connection with events taking place in the country, [even if these are,] according to one foreign observer, far removed from law and order. This has been seen in every revolution, though less in ours than in others. We do not believe that they are connected with crises arising from prerevolution or postrevolution conflict. These crises are exaggerated beyond their true dimensions, in order to isolate our revolution.

"According to reports, the intensity of propaganda in the Islamic countries is greater [than ever, or than in non-Islamic countries], and they have even gone as far as to accuse us of not being Islamic.

"Our social environment at the level of the masses has become more wholesome, and the sort of criminal behavior which is characteristic of dictatorial regimes and countries with materialistic cultures is quite rare in our country.

"In Islamic lands today we are faced with aggression and the attempts being made by hegemonists to plunder the resources of these countries, and open warfare already exists in Afghanistan and Palestine, and in many Islamic and non-Islamic countries attempts are being made to dominate the people of these lands, and this is why fighting continues."

Meeting With Azarbayjan Governor

LD191822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, at noon today Mr Hoseyn Taheri, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. In this meeting the problems and difficulties of West Azarbayjan, as well as the security issues of this region, were discussed.

PROCEEDINGS OF 19 AUG MAJLES SESSION REPORTED

LD191714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly started at 0925 with recitation of some verses from the holy Koran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. At the start of today's open session, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani referred to the fire at Abadan's Rex Cinema and said: On a day like today a group of our brothers and sisters were burned in a fire at the hands of the agents of (?the former regime). Thus it is appropriate to commiserate the bereaved families and I, on behalf of the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, offer condolences to the families of these martyrs.

Our correspondent adds: At this meeting the report of the committee of investigation on the credentials of Ja'far Tavakkoli, the deputy from Golpayegan, was raised. In connection with this issue and the Golpayegan elections, several of the deputies made speeches and expressed their own views. Then Ja'far Tavakkoli defended himself in a lengthy speech. Finally, his credentials were rejected with 99 votes against, 59 in favor and 30 abstentions, out of the total vote of 178.

Following the preagenda speeches, Bahram Tajgardan, the deputy from Gachsaran and Kohkiluyeh, presented some information on the explosion of a store in the region of Gachsaran. He asked the deputies to observe (?1 minute of) silence and read a speech to honor the martyrs of history, martyrs of the revolution and the martyrs of the Gachsaran disaster. He added: The nomadic people of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad strongly believe in the Islamic Republic and the Shi'a religion and have practically proved their feeling of cooperation.

The Gachsaran deputy later explained the causes of the explosion and said: The construction of the road to the village had been undertaken by a company on a contract basis. The company had chosen a place for storing explosives and built some huts around the store to house the nomads. Apparently the explosion was caused by a fire which started in one of the huts. People approached the place to extinguish the fire, but the fire reached the explosives store and resulted in an explosion killing at least 80 people. A large number of the people are still buried under the rubble.

In conclusion he thanked the officials in charge of the relief operations and, while offering his condolences to the imam of the nation, demanded that the responsible authorities must investigate the causes of the fire and explosion to find out if there were some other causes for the fire.

Afterward, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, made a speech and said: [Read by announcer]

It seems that the day of 19 August is a sinister day for us, because on a day like this four cases of tragic incidents have occurred;

First, the shameful coup d'etat of 19 August; second, the massacre of the Muslim people of Paveh, today being the anniversary of their martyrdom; third, the fire at the Rex Cinema in Abadan where the criminal regime of Pahlavi committed such a tragic crime to prolong its rule for several more days; and finally, the explosion of Paveh, the dimensions of which are not yet clear, but the possibility of the secret involvement of the enemies of the revolution is not remote. Thus we must consider today a sinister day and we hope to find ways in the future to overcome the sinister power of this day.

Today's open session ended at 1300 and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that the next open session of the Majles will start at 0900 tomorrow, and the credentials of 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar [name as received] a deputy from Tehran, will be investigated.

COMMERCE MINISTER REZA SADR ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

LD191611 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Commerce Minister Submits Letter of Resignation to Imam"]

[Text] In a letter to the imam last Thursday (7 August) Commerce Minister Reza Sadr announced his resignation in the following terms:

His great eminence the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow grow long: Now that the great Islamic Revolution has realized yet another of the hopes of the imam of the community, and now that the Islamic Consultative Assembly has indicated its preference in the election of the prime minister, I express gratitude to Your Eminence and tender my resignation as commerce minister in accordance with established custom.

I hope that measures taken by the commerce minister over the past 18 months receive the approbation of Almighty God and the acceptance of the lord of the age--may our souls be his sacrifice--and I hope that my colleagues in the ministry and and I myself have succeeded in accomplishing something, however insignificant, along the path toward the attainment of the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution. I will continue to serve in office until such time as the prime minister appoints a successor.

In offering good wishes for the perpetuation of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and communal unity under your great leadership, I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. And peace upon you and the mercy of God, and his blessings.

[Signed] Reza Sadr

Confirmation copies to His Excellency Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, with thanks for your cooperation and encouragement, and to His Excellency Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, with good wishes for your success.

LONDON PAPER INTERVIEWS SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR

LD151419 London NOW! in English 15-21 Aug 80 pp 14-15

[Brian Crozier interview with Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris; no date given]

[Text] The man Khomeyni tried to kill, Shahpur Baktiar, expects the ayatollah's regime to collapse of its own accord, as the natural consequence of its own brutality and incompetence.

"If, he told me in Paris, "the terror was lifted for 24 hours or 48, I could enter Iran from any point, without an escort, and I would be acclaimed all the way to Tehran."

Political leaders in exile need the kind of faith implicit in these remarks, even though the ayatollah is unlikely to oblige Dr Bakhtiar by lifting the terror which alone sustains his barbarous theocratic regime. Lenin expected the tsarist regime to collapse and a long line of exiled aspirants to power, from Makarios to Mugabe, nourished their ambitions on similar hopes.

Not that Shahpur Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, is in other respects similar to those just named, being by inclination a liberal democrat. As no two terms have been more subject to semantic erosion, I add that I mean liberal in the sense of John Stuart Mill, and democrat in the manner of Westminister, or perhaps more accurately of the French Fifth Republic, for which he expressed admiration.

Three weeks afer surviving a botched assassination attempt, Bakhtiar is under heavy and costly guarded surveillance. Half a dozen plain-clothes men, and the same number of uniformed guardsmen, sub-machine guns at the ready, are there to screen visitors.

Bakhtiar is 65 but looks 10 years younger. The deep lines are those of experience, not age. He spent five years in the shah's jails until, in the last desperate weeks, the shah himself called him to power in an effort to stem the rising revolutionary tide. He was premier for 38 days, before slipping into hiding, later resurfacing in Paris. "A few months earlier," he said, "I could have done it. But it was too late."

Unlike so many of the exiled notables of Iran, and despite Khomeyni's campaign of vilification and attempted murder, Bakhtiar is "clean." On the morning of our meeting, he had announced the formation of a national resistance movement.

Having met him now, I am strengthened in the belief that Bakhtiar is Iran's last hope in reserve. I say this not only because he is uncorrupted by power, but also because he has proved his courage and because, behind his genuine taste for liberal democracy, one is aware of the man's steely resolve.

He denies that he was personally involved in the recent abortive military plot against the regime of the mullahs, although he is proud and touched that each of the 11 arrested officers told the revolutionary court that he "wanted Bakhtiar"--before being summarily shot.

He expects another group to make a successful attempt to overthrow the mullahs and "clean up". And he has no doubt that those who rid the country of the ayatollah's rule will turn to him as the natural choice to lead Iran back to civilisation and sanity.

His reports from inside the country, if they are to be believed, show that his support is not confined to the intellectuals and the formerly prosperous middle class, but is growing fast among the little people, including "the bazaar".

This claim will not be put to the test unless the remnants of the shah's forces turn against the mullahs and do not botch the job. Quite apart from this prospect, however, Dr Bakhtiar's basic assumption is that the Islamic Republic is surely doomed, sooner or later, because things cannot go on as they are.

Similarly, things could not go on as they were in the last chaotic and violent days of the Allende regime in Chile, or in the unbelievable last weeks of the regime of Peron's widow, "Isabelita" of Argentina, when the worst outbreak of terrorism in the world (including Italy) was rapidly gaining ground. Or for that matter in Greece before the colonels took over, and in Brazil in 1964.

"Human rights," says Bakhtiar, "are being violated every day, and the published figures need to be multiplied by two or three to arrive at the approximate truth.

"I am astonished that the Western press does not pay more attention to these atrocities. It was bad under the shah, but it is ten times worse now."

He estimates that industrial production in Iran is down by 75 to 80 per cent, and adds that there is no food in the shops or markets: "The ayatollah has a total ignorance of economics and politics."

Inevitably, our conversation came round to oil and Soviet ambitions. He is worried by the evidence that the Soviet Union wants access to the Strait of Hormuz and to the oil of the gulf, including Iranian oil. He sees a real danger that the fanatics now in power in his country would just blow up the oil wells if the Soviet threat drew too close.

I asked him what he would do if circumstances put him back in power. "I would concentrate the country's energies on restoring agricultural and industrial production," he replied.

"Instead of military service, I would introduce civil conscription, especially on the land."

And what kind of constitution did he envisage? "Islam would, of course, be the official religion. My aim, in due course, would be to institute a democratic system. But first there would have to be a constituent assembly, and the 1906 Constitution (which pre-dates the coup of 1921 that brought the late shah's father to power) is the only juridical basis on which to build. Whether in the end Iran is a republic or a monarchy is less important."

Wryly, Bakhtiar recalled receiving the French ambassador in Tehran during the turbulent autumn of 1978, when the ayatollah was setting up house outside Paris, and saying, tolerantly, that he might as well be allowed to stay there.

Now the wheel has turned full circle, with the ayatollah in Tehran, and Bakhtiar in Paris, still calling for his overthrow.

OIL MINISTER CITED ON PRODUCTION, OPEC PRICING ISSUES

LD191523 Tehran KEYHAN in Pwrsian 13 Aug 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Oil Minister at Press Conference: 'If Iran Ceased Oil Sales, Iraq Would Fill Gap'"]

[Text] "If Iran were to cease to export and sell its oil, or reduce [production] levels, Iraq would come along, increase its own production and fill the gap." This comment was made by Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar at a press conference [date and place not specified].

The Iranian oil minister was asked at this conference: "Before the address delivered at the Friday prayers this week, Jalaleddin Farsi said in a speech marking international Jerusalem Day that Iran ought to increase its oil production and use the revenues to buy arms and help the Palestinians. What is your view of this, and what steps has the Oil Ministry taken in this direction?"

In reply, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: "First, as you know, according to [decrees] ratified by the Revolution Council, the Oil Ministry is responsible for the sale of oil and for handing over revenues obtained from it to the state. When received, these revenues go into the public treasury and the Oil Ministry naturally has no right to specify how they should be spent. Any decisionmaking in this connection lies with the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

"However, in principle the question of oil production is a technical one and should not be confused with heroic sentiment. Not all matters can be solved simply by raising production; oil revenues are governed by two factors, production level and unit price, and it sometimes happens that when one is raised the other falls. Assistance to the Palestinian nation does not mean that we should remorselessly dissipate our resources, which is what the bloodthirsty regime of the past used to do. Of course, the Islamic Consultative Assembly may earmark a budget of any size it considers necessary for the assistance of our brother Palestinian Muslims, and for the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem. In such a case we may then proceed to drill for as much oil as is required to obtain the requisite amount of foreign currency, and our calculations should be logical and precise. At any rate, production levels should take into account all aspects of planning."

On the subject of the countries which are taking steps to regulate the oil markets, Mo'infar said: "Certain OPEC countries--L'bya, Algeria, Nigeria and to a certain extent Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela--have taken steps both to reduce production and bring prices to the level decided on by OPEC, but unfortunately, two of the main OPEC producers, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, who between them control over 40 percent of total OPEC exports, have basically done nothing to reduce production or adjust prices. For example, Saudi crude, which is similar to Iranian crude, is now $7 cheaper than ours. They are giving it away as a gift to the American oil guzzlers. Of course, among the decisionmakers of Saudi policy [incomplete sentence as published]

In conclusion the oil minister said: "Saddam Husayn is quite prepared to render good service wherever possible to the detriment of the Islamic community, to [help] world-devouring imperialism and international Zionism, and thus to dissipate the wealth of the underprivileged Iraqi nation by increasing oil production to the maximum. It is interesting to note that in carrying out the tasks assigned to him by its masters, if Iran were to stop selling and exporting oil, or to reduce [production] levels, Iraq would come along and fill the gap."

155 'ASSAILANTS' KILLED IN ATTACK ON BANEH BASE

LD190945 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Aug 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "In a Clash With Army Troops and Guards, 155 Assailants Attacking Baneh Military Base Killed"]

[Text] A public relations spokesman for the combined operations headquarters in the west of the country has reported as follows: "A fierce clash took place at 1700 on 10 Aug during a mopping-up operation around Baneh, involving guards and troops of the Islamic Republic and assailants. One hundred fifty-five of the latter were annihilated."

In his report from Kermanshah, this public relations spokesman says: "At 1700 hours on 10 Aug a clash took place involving troops of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps who were engaged in a mopping-up operation around Baneh.

"In this clash, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards, acting with total resolve, inflicted crushing losses on the assailants, who intended to attack the military base at Baneh, and annihilated about 155 of them before returning safely to base."

COUP ATTEMPT PARTICIPANT ARRESTED IN BABOL

JN191846 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Reza Habibi, a collaborator in the recent abortive coup attempt network and an agent of the defunct regime, has been arrested in Babol city. The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps command in Iran's northern regions announced that he had been involved in plotting and in mobilizing mercenaries to be sent to the country's western regions.

KHALKHALI ISSUES STATEMENT ON ADDICTS, PEDDLERS

LD151837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Antinarcotics squad chief Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali today released a statement which reads in part: Nearly 200 addicts and dope peddlers have been detained by the police around Jamshid and Ghavan-Dafter streets [in Tehran] and they have been handed over to the special antinarcotics court.

While thanking the police for their activities, we remind people that the police ought to be careful in handing over people to the special court so as to make sure that among them are not included sinless ones who have been unjustly detained. They should also report the names of the detainees and the location where the addicts and dope peddlers have been detained. The statement further says that according to minutes which were signed in the presence of the president, officials of the Health Ministry are dutybound to make available at the earliest possible time a suitable place for the detention of addicts and to communicate the information to the headquarters of the antinarcotics campaign. Also, providing treatment facilities, doctors and medicine are the responsibility of the Health Ministry.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 AUGUST 1980

Reaction to Israeli Incursion

Lebanese leaders have continued to express dismay over the low degree of international reaction to the 19 August Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon. According to Beirut radio reports, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said he is "saddened" by the fact that the Arab states and the world as a whole have "not faced up to the tragedy." He noted that Lebanon has contacted Arab and foreign diplomats in the hope that their countries will "awaken" to the seriousness of the situation and that "influential" states in particular will take steps to prevent further Israeli sallies into Lebanon. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus called the U.S. State Department statement on the incursion "extremely weak" in view of the serious nature of the Israeli action. Noting that there is a question as to whether U.S. arms were used during the operation, Brutus said that the United States "must be careful" that the Israelis observe the conditions under which U.S. arms are supplied to them. Butrus said that Lebanon will continue to raise this issue with the United States so as to "face it with its responsibility." The foreign minister also expressed "surprise" and "regret" over Arab "silence" concerning the events in Lebanon.

High-level Arab reaction has been limited to the earlier statement by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali calling the Israeli action a "new obstacle" to peace, a terse allusion by President Anwar as-Sadat to "military actions against Israel's neighbors" in the context of daily Israeli "surprises" and comments from Saudi Arabia and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The Saudi statement, reported by Riyadh radio and attributed only to a "responsible source" at the Foreign Ministry, "strongly condemned" the Israeli aggression and called on all states supporting Israel to stop doing so as a contribution to the achievement of peace in the Middle East. 'Arafat, in a message to Arab leaders broadcast over Voice of Palestine, said the struggle against Israel "needs a serious and responsible attitude on our part--a unified attitude."

Israel

In an emotional speech at the funeral of an Israeli soldier killed during the 19 August incursion into southern Lebanon, broadcast by IDF radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin stated that "there is no more reprisal in Israel." Instead, Begin said, Israel will strike the enemy "any time and in any place."

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, in an announcement reported by Jerusalem radio, asserted that the 20 August UN Security Council resolution calling for the removal of embassies from Jerusalem is "unfair" and "unilateral" and proves that the United Nations is a "tool" of Israel's enemies. The announcement said that Israel "rejects" the resolution and that Jerusalem will never be partitioned again. It expressed disappointment with the "free and important" countries that support resolutions "not relevant to reality." The radio also noted that Foreign Minister Shamir had met with the U.S. ambassador to convey Israel's "dissatisfaction" with the U.S. abstention.

Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz, interviewed by Jerusalem radio after his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis to discuss an Israeli request for $3 billion in aid, said that he had discussed with the ambassador the costs to Israel of withdrawing from the Sinai, the difficulty of competing with the "immense" military reinforcement of the Arab armies--which is being done "partly as a result of U.S. aid"--and steps that Israel has taken to improve its economic situation. Hurvitz said there is no way Israel can bear its tremendous military, economic and social expenses without U.S. assistance.

Egypt

In an interview given to the MA'ARIV correspondent in Cairo, President as-Sadat admitted to having "sharp differences of opinion" with President Carter concerning his decision to suspend the autonomy talks until after the U.S. presidential election. He said that while he too would prefer to have the talks continue, he had found it impossible because Israel "surprised" him every day with one action or another, such as the Jerusalem law, new settlements or military operations. As-Sadat said he cannot comment on Prime Minister Begin's reply to his second letter because he has not yet read it. He expressed dismay at what he termed the "short circuit in communications" between Israel and Egypt: "Every action or declaration of mine is incorrectly interpreted in Israel." He cited as an example his invitation to President Navon sent "to strengthen the normalization process." Instead, he said, "it was interpreted as though I tried to hurt Begin."

Iran

Tehran radio reported that the Majles has decided to respond to a letter sent by 187 congressmen on the issue of the hostages. This decision followed the presentation of a report by the Majles Foreign Commission which stated that after "protracted" discussions it had concluded that a reply must be sent. The report stated that Iran cannot permit itself to be isolated within its own borders and that the congressmen's letter provides Iran with an opportunity to present its "demands" to the world. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Ayatollah Beheshti, when asked about Iran's "stand" toward the United States, dismissed the issue as "not of primary importance" and said the government will be responsible for it after the cabinet is appointed and "settled." Beheshti did not elaborate, leaving open what role, if any, the executive might play along with the Majles in the disposition of the hostages. Tehran radio's Arabic service cited President Bani-Sadr as saying that the dispatch of U.S. troops to the Gulf of Oman was "part of a general plan to attack Iran." The president also claimed that Iran is aware of U.S. plans for an attack across the Turkish and Iraqi borders.

In internal developments Tehran radio carried Bani-Sadr's decree officially appointing Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister. AFP, citing the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper, said the governor of the central bank has warned about the economic deterioration of the country. Oil exports, for instance, fell to 570,000 barrels per day in July. He particularly criticized the process of multiple decisionmaking and the lack of an overall economic strategy and said that the national leadership must find a way to resolve the "political deadlock."

Syria

INA, in a Paris-datelined dispatch, reported that "sources close to Syrian circles" have confirmed that Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has resigned because of "strong differences" with other top leaders of the Syrian Government. The sources said President Hafiz al-Asad has temporarily given the prime minister's portfolio to deputy prime minister 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah. The sources also claimed that a plot to kill Al-Asad on the first day of 'Id al-Fitr had been foiled. Monitored Syrian media have not confirmed this report.

Afghanistan

Reviving earlier charges, Afghanistan has again accused the United States of supplying chemical weapons to the insurgents. In a statement carried by Kabul radio, the Afghan Government cited the discovery in June of June of toxic "nerve substances" and water contaminated with a "virulent herbicide" in Kabul schools. The statement noted that chemical grenades andother chemical weapons bearing U.S. markings have been captured from rebel forces. It declared that Afghanistan is prepared to participate in an "examination" of the chemical weaponry produced in the United States and in an "inquiry" into the circumstances of their use in Afghanistan, but it did not suggest any forum for such an investigation.

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[TIMES 26 Jul]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON USE OF U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD202240 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government statement:

The imperialist circles of the United States, Britain and certain other Western countries, as well as the Chinese hegemonists and their minions, using bases to train armed detachments of Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the territory of Pakistan and Iran, are continuing the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan.

Reactionary forces are striving to violate the peaceful life of the Afghan people and to bring them incalculable misfortune and suffering. They are resorting to the most underhand methods of waging an armed struggle. Facts have already been noted of the bandits using chemical weapons. Their use has been resolutely condemned by the world public, the United Nations and all the democratic countries and progressive international organizations.

As recent events have shown, the reactionary forces are stepping up their criminal activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations which belongs to the nonaligned movement. The scale of foreign interference in the republic is widening. Whereas international reaction previously tried to conceal facts about foreign assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and used illegal channels to provide it, the position today has changed.

The leaders of some Western countries are now openly clamoring for stepped-up assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. One may talk with certainty about the start of direct, widescale supplies of arms. This is borne out by the equipment captured by Afghan military units during operations to wipe out the bandits. Whereas basically outmoded types of arms, whose appearance in Afghanistan could be explained by the opportunity to acquire them on the so-called "free market," used to be supplied to the bandits, they are now being supplied with the latest types of Western-produced weapons, as well as weapons manufactured in such countries as China, Iran and Egypt, which are not sold on the "free market".

In connection with this, the Government of Afghanistan considers it its duty to inform the Muslim people of the country, the people and governments of all states, and all progressive forces of the world that, despite the many statements and protests by the Government of Afghanistan, international reaction, headed by American imperialism continues its criminal interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In the struggle against the people and the lawful government of the republic, such inhuman methods as the use of mass-destruction weapons--chemical weapons--which are banned by international treaties continue to be applied.

Apart from the seizing of American chemical grenades in the province of Herat on 23 March, which received wide publicity, there was the case of the toxic nerve substances in a number of schools in Kabul in early June. More than 250 Afghan schoolchildren, who were seriously poisoned, became victims of this act, unheard of in its cruelty and senselessness.

Nor can instances of water poisoning in Kabul schools and in (Bebimakhru) and (Suriyah), which happened on 9 June, fail to evoke indignation. As a result of research which was carried out, experts established that the basic component of the poisonous substance was a virulent herbicide which is capable of causing irreversible processes in the human body.

The counterrevolutionary forces continue to use chemical weapons during bandit raids, too. On 6 July, bandits carried out a night attack on the town of Ghazni. After the attack by the bandits was repulsed, soldiers of the Afghan Army found U.S.-manufactured chemical sabotage weapons with the markings M-12 and the inscription: danger! poison--do not touch. Poison gases discharged. The end of the consignment contains the explosive hole.

On 10 July, in the same town of Ghazni, another instance of the use of chemical weapons was noted. An American-made chemical grenade was thrown into the building of the provincial department of the state information services. Because the person who threw it did not know how to use it the grenade failed to explode. It had the marking M-709-0652-036-46. In early April this year armed forces of Afghanistan in the Province of Herat captured two antitank cumulative charge grenades made in the United States.

The Government of Afghanistan expresses its readiness, together with competent representatives of the world community, to conduct an examination of the chemical ammunition manufactured by the United States and an inquiry into the circumstances of their use by counterrevolutionary gangs, who are supplied from abroad with the most modern arms.

During clashes with the bandits Afghan servicemen also captured other ammunition manufactured in the United States, China, Iran, Egypt and Italy, which were demonstrated to journalists during a press conference in Kabul on 18 July this year.

The Government of Afghanistan expresses profound indignation and resolutely protests at the equipping of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs with chemical weapons, whose use is unlawful and inhuman.

The Government of Afghanistan draws the attention of this to the governments of neighboring countries who are offering their territory for the implementation of subversive activities and acts of direct aggression, and warns that the entire responsibility for these criminal activities rests on them, as it does on the espionage and military departments of the United States and the other imperialist countries who are arming the bandits and terrorists with chemical weapons.

The Government of Afghanistan appeals to all democratic states, national progressive movements, international organizations and the entire world community to express a resolute protest at the criminal activities in Afghanistan of world imperialism and first and foremost the imperialism of the United States, to wreck their criminal plans aimed at causing incalculable misfortune and suffering to the peaceful people of Afghanistan, who are upholding their freedom and sovereignty.

ROMANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY DEPARTS 20 AUG

LD202235 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Vasile Pungan, special envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and minister of state, after paying a friendly visit and holding discussions with the relevant Afghan authorities over matters of mutual interest, left for his country today.

At Kabul international airport, Fazl Rahim Mohamand, the minister of agriculture and land reform, and some of the high-ranking personnel of the Foreign Ministry saw off the special envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Press Statement on Visit

LD202254 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Here follows the press statement issued at the end of the visit by the special envoy of the president of Socialist Republic of Romania:

On 18 and 19 August 1980 Vasile Pungan, minister of state and special envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a friendly visit to Kabul. (Ayun Netrinov), adviser in the Romanian Foreign Ministry, accompanied Comrade Pungan on this visit.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] received Vasile Pungan on 19 August during his stay in Kabul. Vasile Pungan conveyed a message to Babrak Karmal from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The best and most sincere wishes from Nicolae Ceausescu were conveyed by Vasile Pungan for the health and happiness of Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolution Council, and for the prosperity, peace, progress and great success of the people of Afghanistan in building a new society devoid of the exploitation of man by man.

In return Babrak Karmal expressed appreciation at receiving this friendly message and asked Vasile Pungan to convey warm greetings, friendly respect and his best wishes for the health, success and happiness of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as for the properity of the people of Romania and their success in building a new developed social state.

Both sides held discussions on matters of strengthening friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and Romania; and the development of cooperation between the PDPA and the Romanian Communist Party. In accordance with the principles of total equality, mutual respect and national sovereignty, independence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual interest, Vasile Pungan paid a courtesy call on Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy prime minister, member of the Revolution Council and minister of planning, and had talks with Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the DRA.

In the course of the meetings, held in an atmosphere of friendship, problems of mutual interest and some international problems, especially the situation in the Near East and the position of Afghanistan, were discussed. Both sides emphasized the necessity for a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan.

'TERRORISTS' CAPTURED, KILLED IN TAKHAR PROVINCE

LD201702 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] A group of 44 counterrevolutionary terrorists and elements connected to groups which are against our sacred land tried to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the people of Takhar Province and to loot the property of the people of this province upon the orders of their reactionary masters and U.S. imperialist circles. Recently four of these mercenaries were killed by the security forces and resistance groups with the help of the brave people of that province. The rest of the group has been captured.

A source from Takhar Province said that several kinds of arms, documents and propaganda leaflets have been captured from these servants of U.S. imperialism and reactionary circles. The source added that those captured are undergoing interrogation.

AFP: REBELS ATTACK KABUL AIRPORT 17 AUG

BK201315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Aug (AFP)--Afghan rebels attacked Kabul international airport after sundown last Sunday [17 August] and fighting continued for two hours before the insurgents were beaten back by Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources, who asked not to be named, confirmed reports from the Afghan capital and said local residents heard the gunfire which began around 8 pm. There was, however, no independent confirmation.

The sources could not say if the airport incident was an organised rebel attack or an attempt by stray rebel groups in the Afghan capital.

Soon after the incident, all approach roads to the airport were blocked and spot checking in the city intensified.

(Kabul airport has been the scene of fighting in mid-July between pro-Khalqi and pro-Parchami members of the special force which guards the airport. The fighting had occurred following the abduction and reported killing of the chairman of the Ariana Airlines, Col. Nader, by the Khalqis).

Quoting information from Kabul, the sources here said that the following day MI-24 helicopter gunships were seen bombing a place just one km east of the airport.

Firing was also heard from the Soviet army garrison in Khayr Khanah, a Kabul suburb, according to the sources.

Last Saturday Soviet tanks, armoured personnel carriers (APC) and trucks were seen proceeding towards the Paghman mountain range, about 20 km (12 miles) north-east of the city. Helicopter gunships were also seen flying towards the Paghman mountain range, the sources said.

The target appeared to be a village where the rebels had taken shelter, the sources said.

Quoting Afghan sources in Kabul, Western diplomats here said that an unspecified number of villagers had fled to the city.

The sources spoke of an increase in night assassinations in the city and rumours of impending fights between the rebels and the Soviet forces. They, however, did not give details.

Quoting unconfirmed reports, the sources said that on last Saturday a nephew of Afghan President Babrak Karmal was killed by the Khalqis. The sources neither named the deceased nor gave further details.

On the previous day, two important funerals had taken place in the Shahr-e Now and from the security arrangements it was apparent that the funerals concerned some important persons.

The same day foreign missions in the Afghan capital were invited to attend a government-sponsored meeting to discuss "the role of American imperialism and Chinese chauvinism in the present world," the sources said. The speakers at the meeting accused the United States, Pakistan, Iran and Egypt of aiding the rebels and claimed that agents from these countries had been arrested.

The foreign missions received an invitation to attend a display being held today of captured U.S., British, Chinese and Pakistani arms, the sources said.

The sources confirmed an earlier rebel claim from Peshawar in Pakistan that the rebels were collecting road taxes of 500 afghanis (about U.S. dollars 12) from each vehicle playing on the Kabul-Jalalabad road.

AFP REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN REBELS, SOVIETS

OW202152 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Aug 20 (AFP)--Moslem insurgents and joint Soviet-Afghan forces have fought for four days in several areas west of Kabul, leaving one hundred persons dead, Moslem rebels sources said here today. The battles broke out simultaneously when the Soviet Army landed paratroopers at Panjsher, Nejraf, Saighan, Balaghan in the Parvan Province over the weekend, according to reports reaching the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

Sources said more than a dozen helicopters and Soviet jets took part in the attacks which left a number of Afghan villages destroyed.

The rebels claimed to have destroyed three Soviet helicopters, and said both sides suffered heavy losses.

Sources added that they have received a report that Soviet forces last month launched a major offensive on Moslem guerrillas' positions in the Shigan area of Badakhashan, bordering the Soviet Union and China, and destroyed a number of houses in several villages.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS GOVERNMENT 'ABANDONMENT' OF HERAT

LD201105 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 20 Aug 80 p 4

[Report by "our Kabul correspondent": "Anti-Soviet Herat Abandoned by Kabul Authorities"]

[Text] After three weeks of bitter fighting in Herat Province the Afghan Government claimed yesterday that it had killed 35 insurgents but failed to mention that its authority in the city had collapsed.

Herat, the third [largest] city of Afghanistan, is the fiercest anti-Russian city in the country. The local administration exists in name only for the visitor.

The dreaded Tsarandoy, or the Russian-trained executive and special police force, are no longer in sight.

A few Russian tanks are cloistered round the city square protecting the small group of government officials who, for all purposes, have been abandoned by the central authority in Kabul.

The domestic airline has been reduced to one flight a week and that, too, more often than not, is cancelled at the last minute due to a shortage of the Russian-trained pilots. Most of them have fled to neighbouring Moslem countries where they have found ready jobs at much higher rates of pay.

Escaped Conscription

Sometimes the city is crowded with hundreds of Afghan youths who have escaped conscription. They make their way to neighbouring Iran, where they are well received, and appear to have little difficulty in getting round the Russian-controlled roadblocks.

There is great praise for Iran in Herat as the Iranians, starting from the border officials a short distance from the outskirts of the city, openly allow all Afghans free movement on both sides of their border and allow the flow of arms and supplies to the mojahedin rebels.

The mojahedin have inflicted heavy punishment on the Russian and the Afghan Parcham forces in Herat Province. The road from Herat to the huge Russian base at Farah is littered with destroyed armoured personnel carriers and military lorries.

These were first put out of action by rifle fire puncturing their tires. Then, under cover of darkness, they were set on fire.

Massive Convoys

According to local gossip the Farah base is better constructed and better stocked than the Bagram base near Kabul for, when the world's eyes were on Bagram, the Russians clandestinely kept massive convoys moving from the port of (Torghundi) to Farah.

Some Indian traders say the Russians have built underground shelters an an oil storage depot within Farah base because they always feared an attack from Iran is long as the late shah was in control. The risk of a war with Iran is ruled out by many in Herat but the danger of an Iranian civil war spilling over is not discounted.

Meanwhile there is speculation among Afghanis who regularly listen to Iranian, Pakistani and BBC broadcasts that the Russians are deliberately showing great restraint in the inflammatory region of Herat and Qandahar as they await decisive developments in Iran.

All Russians and East European advisers and technicians, who returned in February after having fled when Hafizollah Amin seized power last September, were ordered out of Herat two months ago.

There have been several reports, though none confirmed, that the stand by the people of Ghazni three weeks ago in support of the mutiny led by Commander (Jafar) of the Fourteenth Division was only possible because of the military assistance they were able to rush from Herat through Qandahar to Ghazni.

Now it is only under heavy military escort, supported by tanks and helicopter gunships, that the Russians are able to move about in an area they occupied last Christmas.

SHAHI EXPRESSES REGRET OVER UN DECISION ON JERUSALEM

BK211037 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is the chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, has regretted the Security Council's inability to impose mandatory sanctions against Israel. In a statement after the council (?meeting), he said sanctions against Israel were the only course which could secure compliance by the Jewish state. He said such action will serve as a timely warning to Israel and will help avert the grim prospect of a major catastrophe in the Middle East.

He said it is, therefore, imperative that the grave danger inherent in the persistent Israeli policies of aggression and annexation and its defiance of international law are fully realized by the member states of the United Nations and that they take effective measures against Israel in order to compel it to respect the decisions of the Security Council and terminate its prolonged occupation of the Palestinian and Arab land.

Shahi said the foreign ministers of Islamic countries would meet early in October in New York to recommend a program of action, including political, economic and cultural sanctions. to the Islamic summit to be convened in Saudi Arabia later this year.

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES JOINT MUSLIM EFFORT AGAINST ISRAEL

BK190536 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Commentary by A.A. Jamil Zubaidi]

[Text] It is not only Israel's neighboring Islamic states which are worried over its decision to make the holy city of Jerusalem its permanent capital, but the entire Muslim fraternity all over the world. It was indeed the result of the occupation of the holy city and other Arab lands by Israel, with the help of sophisticated arms supplied by the United States of America, that the Muslim world sank its differences and united into one fraternity.

The Islamic Conference Organization came into being which took certain very effective steps to prevent the Israeli leaders from annexing Arab territories. But now, with the change in the geopolitical situation in South and Southeast Asia and in the Middle East, the Zionist leaders have become more and more arrogant in their behavior. Encouraged by the all-out American support, they have now decided to annex Jerusalem. Being aware of their say in the American presidential elections, they disclosed their nefarious intentions at this stage. Though the Muslim world is now coming out with measures which might prevent the Zionists from going to the extent they intend to, some long-term and more effective measures are overdue on the part of the Muslim countries to make their voice heard in the community of nations.

The short-term measures announced by the Islamic countries including breaking off diplomatic relations with the countries which would shift their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and economic and other sanctions against Israel have the unconditional support of the entire Muslim world. The most heartening feature in this regard is the realization by the Muslim fraternity that it will have to depend upon its own powers and potentials and that no other country will lend any effective support for its cause, however just it may be. This situation calls for greater economic cooperation among the Muslim countries.

The Islamic Conference Organization in all its regular and extraordinary meetings did recognize the need for developing such relations, but unfortunately no positive steps could be taken in this direction so far. At its summit meeting in 1974, these issues figured quite prominently and it was decided that a survey of the potentials existing in these countries should be undertaken to determine the extent and scope of economic collaboration in the Muslim world. Maybe due to other more pressing problems the survey has not been initiated so far and things remain where they were.

There is no denying the fact that the Muslim lands are endowed with rich and vast natural resources. Most of the world's oil reserves are located in these lands. They have other (?rich) resources which await exploitation. These countries have the necessary capital and some technical know-how as well. What is required now is to start moving. They should pool these resources and use them for their own benefit. The strength of a nation and for that matter of an entire region lies in the strength of its economy. This realization is noticeable among the Muslim countries. It is now time for them to stand and take effective steps to translate it into practice.

SHAHI MEETS WITH 'ARAFAT, SAUDI MINISTER IN NEW YORK

BK2000258 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] It is reported that Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Casablanca last Sunday and held detailed talks on important issues including the Middle East and Afghanistan. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN reports from New York that Yasir 'Arafat asked Agha Shahi to convey thanks to Pakistan on behalf of Palestinians and the Palestinian movement for its vigorous support for the just cause of the Palestinians.

It is reported that Agha Shahi also met with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal in Casablanca and held talks with him on the situation in region. They also exchanged views on bilateral relations between two brotherly Islamic countries.

CHINESE, DPRK VICE PREMIERS MAKE BRIEF STOPOVERS

BK201620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei made a brief stopover in Karachi this morning on his way to Nairobi from Beijing. The vice premier of the DPRK, (Kim Yong-pyong) arrived in Karachi from Beijing this morning from where he will leave for Kuala Lumpur tomorrow after a night's stay.

BEHESHTI DISCUSSES STAND ON U.S., HOSTAGE SITUATION

JN202110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, today took part in a press conference attended by Iranian and foreign correspondents. Asked about the Islamic Republic's stand toward the United States in view of its plots and the economic boycott it imposes on Iran, especially after the death of the deposed shah, whose extradition to Iran was one of the conditions for the release of the hostages, Dr Beheshti said that this issue is not of primary importance for us and that the government will be responsible for this issue after the Cabinet members are appointed and after the Cabinet gets settled.

Asked about the plots and the economic boycott against Iran, he said that Iran's response to such issues is further cohesion between the government and the people.

Regarding the policy of the Islamic Republican Party members in the Islamic Majles, Dr Beheshti said that the party has its own aims and directives and that the deputies are independent in their actions and methods as long as these actions and methods are in harmony with the party's system and its Islamic and social principles and creeds.

Regarding the duties of the judicial powers toward the deviant political groupings, he said that the judiciary power carries out the laws endorsed by the legislative power.

IRAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON CLOSING OF SOVIET CONSULATE

LD201042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today announcing that following the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad and the wish expressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to establish a consulate in the city of Dushanbe, which was opposed by the Soviet Union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Soviet Government that it must close down one of its consulates in Rasht or Esfahan. Before termination of the deadline, the charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy arrived at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran and announced that his government has closed down its consulate general in Esfahan and will change its consulate in Rasht to a consulate general.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clashes With Ba'thists

LD201054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20Aug 90

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau and the PARS NEWS AGENCY, citing the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin, yesterday evening there was a clash between armed mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the region of (Duboch). During this clash one assailant was killed and another arrested.

Meanwhile, in a clash at 1700 yesterday between the combat group of Eslamabad's 1st Brigade, stationed in the heights north of (Golkhaneh), and armed assailants in the same region, one of the assailants was arrested and six were killed. After the clash the corpse of one of the assailants was left behind; also a Kalashinkov gun, 120 cartridges and a (?hut) belonging to the assailants were captured by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This clash lasted for 4 hours and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned to their base safely.

Number of Deportees Listed

GF201634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist Government has deported another five Muslim brothers and sisters from Iraq. Thus the number of deportees who have come to Iran totals 39,200.

PDRY ENVOY DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH RAFSANJANI

LD201100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The charge d'affaires of North Yemen in Tehran met Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, yesterday and congratulated him on being elected speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. At this meeting they discussed relations between the two countries.

CAPUCCI COMMENTS ON MEETINGS WITH BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI

For the Rome ANSA and Paris AFP reports on Msgr Hilarion Capucci's meetings with Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr during his visit to Tehran, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 19 Aug Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Call for Brotherhood Under Islam

GF201905 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Khomeyni address to members of the crusade for reconstruction for Sisten va Balchestan, Jiroft and Dowlatabad, Yazd region--date and place not given, read by announcer, duration 13 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: We thank God the provider that the nation of Iran, all the (?tribes) and the brothers of this religion, and our Sunni brothers are working side by side and in brotherhood to establish the order of Islam.

My brothers and sisters, we are in a period in which all countries of the world are like one house. In the past if something happened in one town it did not bother a neighboring town. They either did not get any information about it or, if they did, it was not important. Now the situation is such that events in one country are issues to be considered in all parts of the world. News of a disagreement cannot be confined to a country or a town; the effects spread to all parts of the world.

The world political situation now is such that all countries of the world are under political observation by the superpowers. They observe any work to defeat classes (?other than theirs) with their plans. They try to exacerbate differences among brothers. Their main political plans are to divide brothers and friends under the guise of different schemes.

We have seen that when the nation of Iran was united and treated all as brothers and when all of them gave attention to the Islamic brotherhood, the great powers were not able to stand against these united brothers and resist them. They took their [word indistinct] and left, although some of their rotten roots still secretly exist in this country. But these rotten roots cannot upset the belief which is within you now. This belief which God has given us is not the monopoly of the faithful in Iran; it (?exists) in all the faithful of the world. All the Muslims of the world, all the faithful should be brothers. If the Islamic countries behave as brothers, if the masses in these countries look at each other as brothers, then they can overcome all the superpowers. Don't think that if something happens in one corner of the world other countries are left in the dark about it. Today the world is one tribe, a single organ.

If there is any disagreement between the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers, it will be to the detriment of all of us, all our brothers. Those who want to disagree among us are the servants of the superpowers. They are responsible to the enemies of Islam and plan to help them overcome Islam. They are supporters of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Muslims should realize that any disagreement between us today is unwise. Muslims everywhere should notice that disagreements among nations, even if they are separated into East and West, are not like in the past. Such events today are world, not local, events. If there is any disagreement between you brothers in Iran, that is a world event. If disagreement between the Iranian and Iraqi brothers happens--I mean the nation of Iraq--this is also a world event, and the nations who want to control world events will use disagreements which might occur between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran. If there is any disagreement between us and our Pakistani brothers, they will benefit from it. We should be alert. You should give attention to a crusade with your conscience as well as the reconstruction crusade. If the reconstruction crusade does something against Islam or against the welfare of the country and the revolution, this will result in disappointment for the people.

All officials should be responsible for their actions. It should not be that anyone who feels like it can undermine the authority of the armed forces or the revolution guards. The entire nation is dutybound to protect and support these forces and keep the peace, and not to interfere in the affairs of the state. The members of the armed forces should uphold the law and obey their superior officers. The reconstruction crusade should also uphold the laws and regulations or any responsible official. Members of the reconstruction crusade should not interfere in matters that do not concern them. The guards should not interfere in matters not under their jurisdiction.

Everyone should follow the rules and no organization should haggle with another. All should treat each other like brothers. I hope that all our brothers in Iran and all the people of this nation, including the religious minorities, unite and treat each other like brothers so that the country can go forward and the teachings of Islam can flourish in this land. All the people of the Islamic land should benefit. I hope that all Islamic nations do not assume that we are on one branch and they on another. The Koran calls us all brothers, from any corner of this globe. Those in the East or the West are not separate; they are all brothers in Islam and should consider their fate the fate of Islam and all the nations. Every nation should consider the fate of others as their own and all the faithful everywhere should be brothers.

Meeting With Azarbayjan Officials

LD202140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The governor general of East Azarbayjan, accompanied by the governor of Moghan and the officials of the Moghan agrobusiness sector and other officials of the region, as well as a number of others who have responsibilities in agricultural matters, were received by the imam of the nation this afternoon.

According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general informed the imam that in the past year the agricultural products of Moghan region totaled 28,000 tons of wheat which had been bought [by the government]. Fortunately, this year, as the result of the endeavors of the interested farmers of the region, wheat production has gone beyond 70,000 tons and the buying of the wheat is being continued. He added: The Moghan agrobusiness sector has shown remarkable activity compared to the past year due to the cooperation of the brothers and sisters, members of the crusade for reconstruction and the guards corps, and it has shown great advancement compared to previous years in the production of wheat, fruits and other agricultural products.

According to this report, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing his satisfaction, told the agricultural officials of Moghan: Convey my greetings to all the inhabitants of Azarbayjan, especially to the farmers of that region. While praying a lot for all of them, he wished for their success.

At the end of this meeting, engineer Gharavi, governor general of East Azarbayjan, told the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY: The officials of the Moghan agrobusiness sector were hoping that as recompense for their work and their round-the-clock efforts they would visit the imam after harvesting the crops. In this way their aspiration was answered.

It should be noted that the production and the purchase of the wheat and its transportation to the silos was carried out without any untoward events and in complete calm. In this way, (?the farmers) engaged in noteworthy anti-imperialist activity.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Security Commission Meeting

LD201156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the National Security Commission was held this morning in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this session, which started at 0930 and lasted more than 4 hours, general questions of national security were investigated and discussed.

Raja'i Appointment Decree

LD201300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that on the instructions of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has been appointed prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the decree is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Your Excellency Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in view of your (?willingness) and the vote by the esteemed deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, you are hereby appointed prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I deem it necessary to remind you that in the present sensitive circumstances you, as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, must (?observe) the purport of the Constitution as your guideline above all else; and by trying to restore security, unity and economic revival and by the establishment of Islamic (?principles) in relations between people and government, you must make the theme of your government the principle of defending political, economic and cultural independence of the country and safeguarding the rights and freedom of every member of the nation, something which is not possible except by achieving unity and understanding among the forces committed to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

May God Almighty bestow success upon you.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Possibility of U.S. Invasion

JN210645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has expressed his belief that the dispatch of U.S. troops to the Gulf of Oman is part of a general plan to attack Iran.

This came in a statement the president of the republic made to the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which was reported today by AFP.

On the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Iran, President Bani-Sadr said that the United States has formed treasonous Iranian groups [firaqan Iraniyah kha'inah] to use in invading the country. He added: We have information on plans to attack us via the Iraqi and Turkish borders.

Dr Bani-Sadr's statements followed a report on the arrival of 1,800 U.S. Marines in the Sea of Oman aboard five warships.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON JUSTICE MINISTER, NEWS MEDIA

LD201134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, president of the country's Supreme Court, made the following announcement today during his weekly press conference:

The justice minister will be introduced to the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Supreme Justice Council at the beginning of next week. He added: According to the Constitution, the introduction of the justice minister for membership in the Council of Ministers is the duty of the Supreme Justice Council.

The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that in this press conference Dr Beheshti also talked of the way in which the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be administered, saying: After the government has obtained the vote of confidence by the Majles, the country's three powers [legislative, executive and judicial] will rule on the administration of radio and television and the way in which their programs should be planned.

He also added: The function of the Justice Ministry's executive officers is not (?restricted), and the Supreme Judicial Council has prepared a bill for the judicial police. At the end of his interview Dr Beheshti announced that the judicial police will be established soon.

MAJLES DISCUSSES CONGRESSMEN'S LETTER, OIL MINISTER

LD201222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The session started at 0920 with the recitation of some verses from the holy Koran. During this session the report of the committee investigating the confirmation of credentials of 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, a Tehran deputy [also present oil minister], was raised, and some deputies expressed opinions opposing his credentials. At the end of this session, as there was not enough time, the continuation of discussion on credentials of the Tehran deputy was postponed to the next open session.

Our correspondent reports that during today's open session of the Majles, the rapporteur of the foreign commission of the Majles presented a report of the works of this commission on the letter from the American congressmen to the Majles, saying: Following protracted discussions the commission arrived at this conclusion: A reply should be sent to the letter of the American congressmen, because at present we are engaged in a full-scale war with America and we must not permit our enemy to isolate us within our own borders. Now an opportunity has arisen to enable us to present to the world some of our demands, and this reply of ours will be reported by all news agencies as an indictment and as an official document; thus our message will reach the world.

Following the report of the commission for foreign affairs, several of the deputies spoke in favor and against the proposal, and finally by open vote the deputies approved the act of replying to the letter of the American congressmen.

At the end of today's session Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani announced that henceforth the Majles will hold open sessions on odd days--Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays--and that there will be sessions of the Majles commissions on even days.

Today's open session ended at 1310 when it was announced that the Majles will hold an open session at 0900 next Sunday to continue its discussion on the credentials of 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Tehran's deputy.

MAJLES DEFENSE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD201745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Defense Affairs Committee:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Noble Iranian nation, on great God's (?blessing) the most important base of the nation's will, namely the Majles, has begun its work and the Defense Affairs Committee of the Majles has given top priority in its program of work to reviewing and studying the system in the army and to its fundamental changes and transformations. While taking advantage of the projects proposed by the Ministry of Defense and the army staff, we are seeking the assistance of all the people because of the importance of the matter, so that anyone who may have a proposal or comment regarding the fundamental army system in the future Islamic and revolutionary army can send it by 23 October to the Majles' Defense Affairs Committee in Tehran.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD NOBARI WARNS OF ECONOMIC DETERIORATION

NC201609 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 20 (AFP)--The governor of the Iranian Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, today warned that the deteriorating economic situation is "leading the country into a dead end."

He told the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION paper that Iran's oil exports fell to 570,000 barrels a day between June 21 and July 21. This compares with Oil Ministry figures at the beginning of July indicating that exports were running at a million barrels a day.

Criticising the process of multiple decisionmaking and the lack of a strategy, Mr Nobari said: "With an unheard of budget deficit, Iran will be confronted with a financial crisis leading the country into a dead end. This dead end is not economic but political."

In this context, he said of the forthcoming presidential election in the United States: "It is possible that instead of a fascist, someone with an even more fascist outlook will become president."

He added: "I doubt that in our country anyone has drawn up a strategy to face up to this problem. No decision has been made on this and certainly not by our Foreign Ministry."

Mr Nobari said Iran had no programme for creating jobs although a million people aged over 18 were about to arrive on the job market.

He declared: "The country's leaders must find a solution to the political deadlock."

Mr Nobari also recalled the instruction by Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urging Iranian workers abroad to repatriate their currency through Iranian banks and not to deal with currency dealers.

KEYHAN REPORTS ON OPERATION OF OIL WELLS ON IRAQI BORDER

LD201051 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Aug 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "With Installations Under Guard, Six (figure as published) Oil Wells Go Into Production"]

[Text] The Oil Ministry spokesman made an announcement today in connection with security in the oilfields, to the effect that following sustained efforts by the combined forces of the army, the gendarmerie, and the security organizations of the Oil Ministry and the NIOC, and in addition, as a result of liaison between this group and the 92nd Armored Division in Ahvaz, which provided security cover for the Dehloran region, there was a resumption of oil production on 11 August at wells Nos 2 and 5, Cheshmeh Khosh, and Nos 2 and 5, Dehloran, at the oilfield straddling the Iranian-Iraqi border. On the same date, there was also a resumption in drilling operations on wells 12, 13, 14 and 15--which had been suspended for some time owing to lack of security--despite the fact that since the inception of the Islamic Republic of Iran, counterrevolutionaries and the American enemies both at home and abroad have been impeding NIOC activity in the region, and quickly succeeded in disrupting extraction and exploration operations by setting off explosions and creating a climate of unrest.

It is to be hoped that now that committed NIOC staff have resumed their activities after this pause, the commander in chief of the forces and the Islamic Republic of Iran Combined Army Staff will assist the oil industries' zealous staff in the crusade which has now begun, given the crucial importance of oil extraction and exploration in the region, and by constantly averting terrorism and agitation, which might disturb production. [incomplete sentence as published]

REVOLUTION GUARDS ARREST 'COUP NETWORK' MEMBERS

LD201455 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Members of Coup d'Etat Network Arrested in Sari by Islamic Revolution Guards"]

[Text] Sari--A coup d'etat network has been discovered by the Islamic Revolution Guards in Sari, and several members of the group have been arrested.

The leader of the group was Col Zal Naderi, who took commando courses in Israel and America.

Members of the network, who included supporters of the former regime, were grouped together in five-man committees under the contol of Zal Naderi.

On the basis of investigations by the Sari Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the network was formed early in 1980 with the following aims:

1--To identify trusted persons in government offices and organizations;

2--To identify persons who were subservient and were good marksmen;

3--To identify prominent and active members of the Islamic Revolution and introduce them to supporters of the group;

4--To identify the location of arms depots belonging to the armed services in Mazandaran Province;

5--To train individuals in warfare and military techniques.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, group leader Col Zal Naderi confessed to having many meetings with Bakhtiar and Oveysi and stated that he facilitated the escape in the border zone of several spies and supporters of the hated past regime.

KHALKHALI FORCES ROUND UP DRUG ADDICTS

LD170608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the special Islamic revolution courts and the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics, in a conversation with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent announced that 300 addicts have been removed from Tehran streets by the police and the Revolution Guards Corps and taken to the special court for the fight against narcotics in Qasr Prison.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali added: I call upon the police to remove all the addicts from Tehran streets as soon as possible with care and perseverance.

I also ask those persons in charge of organizations for the fight against narcotics to provide facilities and (?centers) for treatment of the addicts, as had been promised earlier.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Attack on Qotbzadeh Remarks

GF181316 (Clandestine) National Voice of Inran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, plays on words and social and political catchphrases have become a new trend and a means of disguise for some recently to hide their true beliefs and mislead the people. One such phrase which is part to this trend in our country is "Neither Eastern nor Western." It is used by a group that tries to prove that it does not lean toward the East or the West while attacking U.S. imperialism and leveling unjust and unjustifiable allegations against our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Let's look at the activities of the foreign minister, Mr. Qotbzadeh, over the past few months. It seems he is one of those who adores phrases; we should say the phrase he really adores is "Not an Easterner but a Westerner."

Mr. Qotbzadeh, when it is a case of not leaning toward the East, accepts all the fallacious propaganda of the United States, the Zionists or the Western media against the Soviet Union as pure gold and repeats it in great detail.

We are all familiar with his blunders in such matters. For example, we know about the false report of a press conference by a Soviet minister in Mexico and other such errors. For Qotbzadeh it is enough that a Western lackey reporter publishes, knowingly, a false report to undermine the links between Iran and the Soviet Union. He will immediately use that to attack the Soviet Union in order to prove he is not a supporter of the East.

What does he do to prove he does not support the West? He will not look at all his blunders. Let's just look at the story about participation in the American-inspired conference of the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad. All true revolutionary forces, from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to members of the Qom clergy, from the clergy to the Islamic Republican Party, from the Tudeh Party to the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and the Feda'i-ye Khalq group, even AZADEGAN, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, KEYHAN, MARDOM and other newspapers disagreed with Iran's participation in that Carter-concocted conference. But Qotbzadeh persisted and went to the conference and, to prove he was not a supporter of the West, said on 24 February: It is not to our advantage to break off relations with the United States since we have over 100,000 Iranians living in that country.

In the second American Islamic conference the same Mr Qotbzadeh not only participated but also took along Afghan counterrevolutionaries including the murderer Burhanuddin Rabbani, who is under U.S. influence and enjoys the support of the United States and Ziaul Haq. He did so under the cover of the Iranian delegation so that he supposedly was showing he was not a supporter of the West and was against U.S. imperialism.

People like him who show up one day in China, the next in the United States, and at the time of the Iranian revolution in France, are well known. The people are gradually learning about them. The pity is that a group whose patriotism is beyond doubt has been unwittingly trapped by such people. These people, for whom the phrase "Neither Eastern nor Western" is only a means to divert the people's attention from the world-devouring United States which [word indistinct] with our natural allies like the Soviet Union and the Palestinian people, aim to strangle our revolutionary movement.

Attack on U.S. Law Violations

TA200527 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "World-Devouring America Is Condemned in the Court of the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In a meeting which took place between Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and charges d'affaires and ambassadors of Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan, the problem of the American spy hostages--who under the pretext of diplomatic personnel participated in espionage and subversive activities in our country--was once more raised. In this meeting the official representatives of the EEC member countries and Japan indicated that the act of the struggling students, followers of the imam's policy, with respect to these American spies was contrary to international laws and standards.

Without doubt, those who under the pretext of the observance of international laws and standards have assumed responsibility for supporting a group of professional American spies, should at least possess sufficient knowledge about these laws and standards. Notwithstanding the fact that many of these laws--as Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said--had been prepared to the advantage of Western countries, especially the United States, however, even if on the basis of these same laws we want to review relations between our country and world-devouring America, the United States is a condemned country and a violator of the existing international laws and standards.

It should be asked of these gentlemen ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the countries of Belgium, Italy, Holland and Japan, where in these international laws and standards is permission granted to a foreign country--and in this case to world-devouring America--to shamelessly and openly interfere in our country's internal affairs? For more than half a century British colonialism and U.S. imperialism imposed the oppressive and corrupt rule of the criminal Pahlavi dynasty over the Iranian nation by resorting to [words indistinct] and by rolling in the dust and blood of the best sons of our homeland. In the meeting with these gentlemen Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani justly said: For how long did the Pahlavi family--Reza Khan and his son-who were the puppets of Western countries, particularly the United States, [words indistinct] over our nation? Whenever our people wanted to liberate themselves they were confronted with the large-scale interventions of these countries, especially the United States.

Referring to the oil nationalization movement and to the bloody and obvious plot of U.S. and British imperialism in carrying out the evil coup of August against the legal government of the late Mossadeq, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Thirty years ago the struggles of the Iranian nation to nationalize the oil industry were entirely crushed by these same American agents and by the Government of the United States. By interfering directly in the 5 June uprising, U.S. elements crushed our people through a bloody massacre. Following 5 June, we witnessed the continued presence of U.S. advisers in Iran, in the army and in economic and political organizations and in all the sensitive sections of the country.

Were the direct and overt interventions of the United States, Britain and their allies in implementing that evil and ignominous coup against Mosaddeq's national government and in recalling the former shah not contrary to these same existing international laws and standards? Which of these countries, who today are voicing support for the U.S. spy hostages, protested to world-devouring America during those gloomy days for the Iranian nation? Which one of the representatives of these governments--even for the sake of appearances--expressed sympathy for the Iranian nation?

Why in those days did the representatives of the governments not utter a word regarding the violation of international laws and standards and the most elementary moral values by the United States and Britain which resulted in the captivity of a nation and the plunder of a country? Why even up to this day do they support U.S. interventions in Iran's affairs?

In the course of half a century--first British colonialism and later hand in hand with U.S. imperialism and its Western allies--they looted Iran and plundered the wealth of the Iranian nation as much as they could. In order to better serve their Western masters the puppet governments of Reza Khan and his son Mohammad Reza killed and tortured tens and hundred of thousands of the most noble sons of this country. However, not only did no one hear any expression from the tongues of the respected representatives of Western countries in any gethering or assembly as a mark of protest against so much oppression, crime and plundering, but the responsible governments of these gentlemen competed with each other in plundering Iran. You who are wailing about the arrest of some 50 American spies and who are sitting in mourning for the violation of international laws, why did you not say anything regarding the arrest and murder of hundreds of thousands of Iranians at the hands of the executioners of the U.S. puppet government through consultations with and by the direct instructions of American advisers? Why do you even now keep silent regarding the armed aggressions and the plots of the United States and its agents?

If, as you claim, these laws and standards are international, then their observance and respect by all governments is an imperative and necessary matter. Tell the Iranian nation--and if you have the moral courage--your own nations whether the arrest of a number of people, who according to [word indistinct] evidence and documents used to engage in espionage activities contrary to those same international laws and standards you claim, is a violation of international laws and standards. Tell the Iranian nation if the chaining of a nation of 33 million people for a period of half a century through implementing military coups and by killing and massacring the crusading and fighting sons of this country, is a violation of international laws and standards. For the United States the law of the jungle is the issue, not international laws.

World-devouring America, not only in the court of the Iranian nation, but even according to those same existing international laws is condemned before progressive mankind and the world's public opinion, and must confess its crimes. It should return the plundered wealth of the former shah and his corrupt family to the Iranian nation and should refrain from engaging in plots and provocations against the system of the Islamic Republic of our homeland. It is only under these circumstances that one can talk about the observance of international laws and the release of the hostages.

Review of Mossadeq's U.S. Policy

TA201540 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Lesson From the Bitter Events of History"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Wild U.S. imperialism and old and feeble British colonialism, long before the ominous August of 1953, were engaged in preparations to implement a treacherous coup against the national government of Dr Mossadeq. American agents, in the form of the Baqa'is and associates like him, [word indistinct] were laying the groundwork for this U.S. and British plot. An interesting point to which attention should be devoted in connection with the attitude of the late Dr Mossadeq toward Iran's foreign enemies is the problem of that deceased man's understanding of U.S. policy.

It was obvious for a long time that behind the scenes a serious collusion had been achieved between the United States and Britain against Iran and the national movement of our nation. However, the measures of the late Mossadeq with regard to the United States were very cautious and (?limited). He was not prepared to accept the fact that U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the Iranian nation and the number one enemy of the Iranian nation. It is noteworthy that precisely at the time when the note by Truman and Churchill was delivered to Mossadeq, their agents in Iran were planning a new coup d'etat, and it is still more interesting that, exactly as in our era, the planning of this coup d'etat was accompanied by attacks on progressive and popular forces and by clamor about the so-called threat of communism and warm waters and such nonsense, which these days also are on the tongue of some of those selfsame agents of U.S. imperialism.

In fact, at that time both the security forces and the news media, including the government radio, had openly placed attacks on the progressive and popular forces on their current agenda. It must not be forgotten that not only the late Dr Mossadeq, but an overwhelming majority of his entourage and the leaders of the national front, also did not have, in principle, any opposition to the monarchy and were concerned by any slogan which used to be raised by the true progressive and Islamic forces--the forces of the masses and the people--against the shah. The plotters of the court also used to take the greatest advantage and benefit from this weak point of the national front. These facts must be told today, particularly in conditions when, on the one hand, the agents of the United States and imperialism are preparing those same methods to implement a dangerous plot against the Iranian revolution, and on the other hand, a certain group wants to politically exploit the movement of the late Mossadeq [words indistinct] which, despite all the shortcomings, was a national and anti-imperialist movement.

Later, following the 19 August coup d'etat, when the late Dr Mossadeq was a captive in the prison of the armored brigade of the former shah, he gradually came to comprehend the bitter fact that the aim of the imperialists in citing the threat of communism included himself also. In that same prison the late Mossadeq wrote: On should be skeptical of the good will of great countries because they have made communism a pretext so that they can exploit our oil resources for another 40 years. Will we learn the necessary lessons from these events of history, or will history be repeated?

15 Aug Commentaries

TA162031 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 August carried two commentaries. The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Not Allow History To Be Repeated." It said: Only a few days are left until 19 August--the anniversary of the sinister coup d'etat by world-devouring United States and British colonialism aided by Ashraf. Heeding those events today is essential because many witnesses and documents of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its masked and unmasked mercenaries confirm that they wish to repeat the coup d'etat in a different way. U.S. imperialism once again has not only concentrated its vast military force near the southern shores of Iran, mobilized thousands of former Savakists and former regime supporters to carry out a dangerous plot against the Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian revolution under the slogan of "Not Eastern but Western." It is not without reason that during these days all these masked Western supporters are making great efforts to mislead public opinion from the real danger of U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution threatening us and our Islamic Republic. They have resorted to the same methods used during the 19 August coup.

Today, we see that history had repeated itself. Under these sensitive conditions, once more dirty hands have come out of the sleeve of U.S. imperialism and are resorting to the same threats, provocations and slanders to mislead public opinion. These elements are busy preparing the ground to implement the plans of the CIA.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Obvious Intervention of the United States in our Country's Internal Affairs Continues." It said: A few days ago a coup d'etat plot hatched by Ashraf and Bakhtiar was thwarted. All the actions of the former regime supporters are conducted by the U.S. CIA. Ashraf supports all the activities with the money plundered from the Iranian nation.

This antirevolutionary goup (?needs) the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, where the Pentagon is increasing its military force in Oman. The U.S. defense secretary had declared that the Pentagon intends to use $5 million to build new bases in Diego Garcia. This action of the Pentagon is tantamount to exerting military pressure on Iran and supporting the antirevolutionary actions and U.S. mercenaries in Egypt.

In his election campaign, Carter has justified the interventions of his country in Iran under the excuse of freeing the hostages. Whereas in the United States many believe that if the United States acted according to Iran's demands--ending the freeze on the Iranian assets in U.S. banks, confessing to having participated in the crimes of the former regime--the U.S. hostages would have been freed a long time ago. The Carter administration wants to resolve its differences with Iran by resorting to military force. This is to its benefit only.

We all remember that a conference to investigate U.S. crimes in Iran was held in Tehran and documents were produced proving U.S. intervention in Iran's domestic affairs during the former regime and even after the revolution. As a result of the U.S. refusal to comply with the demands of the Iranian nation, the requirements for the release of the U.S. hostages--the majority of whom had resorted to spying to overthrow the Islamic Republician regime--still exist.

We must pay attention to the fact that Pakistan and China aid to the United States in her obivous interventions in the domestic affairs of our country. But all the actions will be met with failure, because the Iranian nation is vigilant and will not allow history to repeat itself.

16 Aug Commentaries

GF161940 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 August carried three commentaries.

The first commentary wan entitled: "The Well-Timed Decision of the Revolutionary Organization of Iran's Islamic Army." It said: The Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces made an announcement some time ago regarding the nonpayment of pensions to retired army pe sonnel living outside the country. The announcement also contains the point that any retired personnel returning to Iran after the announcement would be given consideration and a decision would be made on their cases. This decision was wholly supported by personnel of the armed forces and called for a decision against counterrevolutionaries and transfer of funds out of the country. Personnel of the armed forces since the start of the revolution have always asked for purges of elements loyal to the previous regime. The request was unfortunately not given any attention at the time. Some of those elements were even given sensitive posts by the new government. The temporary government of Bazargan did not stop the escape of some of these corrupt elements. Their actions against Iran from outside are obvious to all today. The majority of them are lackeys of the CIA and Pentagon, working under their direction against Iran. These are the same people who have been receiving pension and have been active participants in the eight coups against the Iranian Government. The government of Bazargan and other offices that have been paying these people not only have contributed to transferring currency out of Iran but have also helped the enemies of Iran. The thing causing concern for the population is the hands that are still trying to stop the implementation of this order against the Revolution, using the people's money.

The armed forces have asked for review of files of officers who have not been able to escape yet. The files of the retired should be reviewed under the laws of the revolution.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Dangerous Policies of Collusion." It said: After the fall of the shah's regime, the American interests and military bases in the oil-producing area of the gulf became unstable. Washington in the past ruled the area through the bloody regime of the former shah, but now it is forced to act as the gendarme in the area to stamp out the anti-imperialistic movements. The oil-producing countries in the gulf who want to rid themselves of American plots and use their oil wealth for their own growth are against the imperialist policy of collusion by the United States. The world-devouring United States wants to form a defense pact against the imaginary threat of Soviet intervention and is trying to force this on the countries of the region. These countries know very well that the Soviet Union does not need the Persian Gulf oil. The real threat to the area comes from the United States, which has stationed a large number of its ships in the area.

The countries of the region, having noted the U.S. plots against Iran, are aware of the dangers of U.S. military presence in the area and thus are against the imperialist pact offered by the United States. It should not be forgotten that this pact is mostly aimed against Iran. Washington, in implementing this policy of collusion, is depending on Egypt and Oman. As-Sadat has given complete use of Egypt's bases to the United States and those can be used to invade our country. In another agreement recently made between the United States and Oman, the Americans will be exercising control over the Strait of Hormuz. This means that Qabus has sold out Oman to the United States in return for arms. The United States will be spending $800 million for one base in the country and is building a new base in Al-Masira for submarines and aircraft. Kenya and Somalia have also been used by the United States for bases from which our country can be threatened. Because of all this the oil-producing countries condemn this policy of collusion and ask for removal of all U.S. bases from the area.

The third commentary was entitled: "we must cut off the hands of the counterrevolutionaries." It said: In our free country the fight between the revolution and counterrevolutionaries continues. The arrest of Savakists and elements of the accursed regime of the former shah does not surprise our people any longer. Our revolution continues and all the attention is on the fact that no one who was involved against the freedom seekers should escape justice. In the last few days another group of satanic Savakists was arrested, among whom Morteza (Shahdidi), an army officer and deputy of the SAVAK, head of the Karadj police, and the head of the SAVAK strike forces in Shiraz, and a number of Savakists in the army could be seen.

The recent arrests did not surprise anyone, but the refusal of Madani's credentials by the Majles, his involvement with American officials, together with his help in the escape of officers of the Imperial Army and the request of the Majles deputies for his arrest became hot news. As Ayatollah Khalkhali said, Admiral Madani was directly active in the latest plot against the Islamic Republic's government and the person of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The question comes to mind: How was it possible for Admiral Madani and people like him to be part of the ruling officials in the revolution? He was the minister of defense. Is it not dangerous to let representatives of the capitalists, those who gained their fortune during the last regime, to be part of the ruling group? These classes also do have antiroyalists and supporters of the revolution, but it is also a fact that most of them cannot be real supporters of the rights of the oppressed. It is interesting that Madani was elected as a deputy of the Majles. The real deputy should be a representative of the working class masses. The fact that people such as Madani were elected is another warning to the oppressed masses who gave their blood to overthrow the government of shah.

The counterrevolutionaries are still in power and use the purging to their own ends to paralyze the government and rid themselves of their enemies. They want to put leaders in the country who can stop the masses getting their just rewards and are trying to put Iran yet again in the chain of American imperialism. But the nation of Iran will not let the wheel of history turn back.

17 Aug Commentary

GF171924 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 August carried a commentary entitled: "The Plundered Wealth of the Deposed Shah Should Be Returned to the Iranian Nation" which says the fight against U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs and for the return of the plundered wealth of the deposed shah continues. The White House hoped the death of the shah would end the stalemate with Iran. What has not occurred to it is that the cause of such grievances goes much deeper and is not related to the shah alone. The demand of the people of Iran in exchange for freedom of the hostages is not only a confession of active plotting against Iran by the United States. These plots start from the time that the CIA achieved the overthrow of Mossadeq and the return of the shah and followed with participation of all the U.S. presidents by supporting the shah's regime and playing the role of gendarme of the Persian Gulf. The Government of Iran wasted billions of dollars per year on the salaries of American advisers. These advisers were the shah's real council in military, international and political matters and it was they who orchestrated Iranian policies according to American needs and benefits. After the escape of the deposed shah, the Iranian nation asked for the return of the plundered wealth. But Rockefeller and Kissinger, who are the biggest forces of plunder of our country's wealth, disagreed with this just request of Iranian nation. The American authorities not only froze Iran's assets in the United States, they also started to spend them. It is now known that Iranian money is used to pay for the arms for Afghan mercenaries. These same groups are using these arms to attack our country. The crimes of the United States against our country continue.

18 Aug Commentary

TA190622 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 August carried a commentary entitled: "Historical Facts According to Documents." It states that in order to divert the just and legal struggles of the Iranian people against its No 1 enemy, the agents of U.S. imperialism have repeatedly raised this baseless and false problem that allegedly during the period of the nationalization of oil the Eastern bloc refrained from purchasing Iran's oil, and consequently helped in weakening the government of Mossadeq. It is not surprising that these agents used to raise such false issues in the past on the orders of the Savakists and their American masters. However, it is odd and unfortunate that now a certain group--whether knowingly or unknowingly--is repeating those same charges fabricated by the Savakists writers and does not want even to bother itself with studying the documents and reviewing the events of those days. Therefore, a review of the events of those days and the problem of the proposal of purchase of oil by socialist countries is necessary.

According to the oil nationalization law passed by the Majles at that time the old customers of the oil company had precedence in the purchase of oil and since the Soviet Union was not a customer of the oil company it was not able to purchase oil after nationalization. Therefore, the claim that the Soviet Union refrained from purchasing oil is a fable fabricated by SAVAK and by those who want to unburden themselves of historical responsibility. Moreover, the Polish and Czech governments, who had previously obtained oil from the oil company, immediately following nationalization referred to the Iranian Government and announced their readiness to purchase Iranian oil.

However, the Mossadeq government remained completely silent regarding the receipt of proposals from socialist countries. The socialist countries later attempted to purchase Iranian oil indirectly; however, this attempt also failed, and the Mossadeq government did not sell even one drop of oil to socialist countries. Thus, these are the facts regarding the issue of the sale of oil to socialist countries which cannot be obscured by the writings and speeches of the Savakists and writers of the oil monopolies.

KHAMENE'I DENOUNCES RELIGIOUS VICTIMIZATION

WA200004 Tehran TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]- Tehran--Victimization of the members of the country's religious minorities who happen to be government's employees is un-Islamic and should be avoided "unless they are counter-revolutionaries," Tehran's Imam Jomeh (Friday prayer leader) said yesterday.

The call was made at Friday's mass prayer congregation by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who warned the authorities not to purge members of religious minorities "for no other reason than their religion." Khamene'i told the congregation that there were two Islamic trends in society "one of which did not accept Imam Khomeyni'e leadership. But the direction of Islamic Revolution is the one set by Imam Khomeyni," he siad. He said that Imam Khomeyni constituted a living embodiment of revolutionary path followed by the nation.

Referring to the water shortages in the capital Kamene'i said that counter-revolutionaries were overusing water in order to create shortages in Tehran.

He then referred to the recent abortive coup saying that it was the committed members of the armed forces and especially those in the air force who helped to foil this conspiracy. "And this shows how healthy and devoid of corruption our armed forces are."

The earlier speaker ar Friday's congregation was deputy for Esfahan, Ali Akbar Parvaresh, who praised the nation for its obedience to Imam Khomeyni. "Such obedience," he said, was an important feature of our people's revolutionary ethics. Such ethics has come to our people from the holy Koran which, since the inception, has advocated it."

He said the revolution has suffered because of a handful of people who had led it astray. "Such people are pure individualists," he said. "Had these people not been given leading positions we would not have faced our current problems," he added.

Parvaresh then referred to the future prime minister, saying that he should be like an earthquake shaking the foundations of society. "That is why we need a determined premier dedicated to the cause of Islam."

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DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 AUGUST 1980

Iran

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, according to AFP, has denied a report broadcast by the clandestine Christian radio Voice of Lebanon, citing "Arab deplomatic sources" in Beirut, stating that five American hostages in Iran had been shot and killed trying to escape from the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran. According to Israel's IDF radio, the spokesman said that he had called the students and had been "authorized" to say that "there is no truth to the report." Monitored Iranian media have made no mention of the Voice of Lebanon report or the Iranian denials.

AFP cited a statement by President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr to ETTELA'AT that disagreement over the choice of ministers is delaying the announcement of the cabinet. However, Tehran radio's overseas English service on 21 August reported that Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i had expressed his "readiness" in writing to introduce the new cabinet to parliament that day.

Oil Minister 'Ali Mo'infar stated that total oil revenues for the Iranian calendar year (beginning in mid-March) are now expected to be $13 billion--$10 billion below the amount predicted in the general budget, Tehran radio reports, citing PARS. Mo'infar added that this $13 billion provides more than the needed amount of foreign currency. He said oil production is currently running at 1.7 million barrels per day, of which 700,000 are exported in the form of crude oil. This is 130,000 barrels higher than the daily export figure given for July by the central bank governor in an earlier report. Mo'infar also noted that 300,000 barrels per day of refinery byproducts should be added to this export figure.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, according to Beirut radio, has expressed "regret" and "astonishment" at the U.S. position on the situation in southern Lebanon following the 19 August Israeli incursion. Observing that the United States has done nothing but express "anxiety" and declare its "neutrality" in the dispute, Al-Huss said that Lebanon would not have bothered to respond to this position had not the United States had the "potential" to influence Israel and play a leading role in international affairs. He charged that U.S. policy has become a "captive" of Israel and that this was proved by the U.S. abstention on the Security Council resolution on Jerusalem.

The Voice of Lebanon reported that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met with his Syrian Counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to discuss the situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli incursion. Syria has yet to make an authoritative statement on the Israeli operation. The radio said Butrus asked for Syria's "moral" support in the sphere of security and in the formation of a government which would include major Lebanese figures. Neither Beirut nor Damascus radio have reported this meeting, though Damascus did announce that Khaddam met with the chairman of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Council, Walid Jumblatt.

PLO

PLO spokesman 'Abdallah al-Franji, in a news conference in Bonn, reported by DPA, stated that Israel is trying to push the Palestinian people into "extremism" and thus separate them from the PLO leadership, which in recent years has "proved its political maturity and sense of responsibility." Al-Franji implied that because of Israel's continued intransigence, which has included "slaps in the face" to Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and the European Community, "the PLO is now forced to reply by different means."

He said that if the PLO resumes military operations, they will be carried out only in Israel and the occupied territories and "against civilians who tolerate Israeli attacks against Palestinian refugee camps." He ruled out such operations outside the Middle East.

Iraq, Syria

Damascus has retaliated in kind for the 18 August Iraqi raid on its embassy in Baghdad and the declaration of its diplomatic staff as personae non gratae. According to Baghdad radio, Iraqi Ambassador Isma'il Hammudi Husayn and 19 members of his staff arrived in Baghdad on 21 August after having been "expelled" from Syria. The ambassador charged that Syrian intelligence had intensified surveillance of the embassy staff and committed "acts of aggression" against them, and he accused the Syrians of provoking "side issues" to divert Iraq from its "pan-Arab" responsibilities, the same charge made by the Syrian Government against the Iraqis in its 19 August statement on the expulsion of its diplomats from Baghdad. INA reported that Iraq has protested the Syrian measure as "arbitrary" and a breach of international law and has held the Syrian Government responsible for the consequences. Iraq's protest memo was conveyed to the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad, INA said--although the 18 August Iraqi statement on the raid on the Syrian Embassy gave "all embassy staff" 48 hours to depart and said the Syrian Government would have to "nominate" another diplomatic mission to replace them. Monitored Syrian media have not reported the expulsion of the Iraqi diplomats from Damascus.

In an interview broadcast by Syrian television and reported by Damascus radio, the former charge d'affaires of the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad said that Iraqi authorities had planted weapons, explosives and poisons in the embassy before "storming" it. He said that Iraqi authorities tried to force him to state on Baghdad television that the Iraqis had entered the embassy with his approval and that neither he nor his staff had been subjected to beatings and that when he refused to do so they proceeded to ransack the building.

Damascus radio carried a Ba'th Party Central Committee statement issued at the conclusion of a "first round" of meetings which had been held in two stages: 24 July and 18-21 August. The statement said that the session had reviewed and approved reports from the Ba'th Party Regional Command, confirmed the soundness of Syria's domestic and foreign policies and discussed future priorities. It pointed out that the Central Committee members had stressed the need "to qualitatively develop relations with the Soviet Union, the sincere friend, which supports our struggle and the justice of our cause in all areas." It also hailed the "tremendous success" achieved so far in "liquidating" the foundations of the Muslim Brotherhood and emphasized the importance of intensifying the campaign to completely "remove its roots from society." No mention was made of personnel changes, and there has been no Syrian confirmation of the 20 August INA report that Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm had resigned.

Arab Nuclear Organization

A "responsible source" in the Iraqi nuclear energy organization announced to INA that Iraq is calling for the establishment of an "arab organization for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes" to be attached to the Arab League. Iraq has proposed that Baghdad be made the headquarters of this organization.

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NEW MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS APPROVED, ANNOUNCED

LD212154 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] In accordance with the proposals of the various ministries, the approval of the Council of Ministers and the approval of the chairman of the Revolution Council, the following appointments have been made:

In the related offices of the Prime Ministry:

Fazlulah (Alwaj), as governor of Faryab;
Mohammad Osman Rasekh, as governor of Badakhshan;
Mohammad Rahman, as governor of Baghlan; and
Mohammad Hasan Maghror, as governor of Laghman.

In the Ministry of Planning Affairs:

Ghulam Bahaweddin Shahbaz, in above-civil service pay scale, as deputy of statistics;
Sayyed Murtaza, in civil service grade one, as the general director of draft and recommendation in that ministry;
Ahmad Zia, in civil service grade two, as general director of national accounts at the central statistical office; and
Ghulam Dastagir Fatehi, in civil service grade two, as general director of (?data flow and compilation) at the central statistical office.

At the Ministry of Commerce:

Mirchand Verma, in above-civil service pay scale, as general director of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry;
Faqir Mohammad, in civil service grade two, as general director of home commerce; and
Sayyed Nuraqa Muzaferi, in civil service grade two, as assistant director in the department for raising export and development.

In the Ministry of Mines and Industries:

Mohammad Hashim Amirzoi, in civil service grade two, as mining consultant; and
Jondad Paktikai, in civil service grade two, as assistant director of Herat cement.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO KARMAL

For the text of the greetings, as carried by PRAVDA, sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of Afghan independence, see the 22 August South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Kabul radio also carried the text of the greetings.

SYRIAN, DPRK LEADERS GREET KARMAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD211440 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the national day of Afghanistan, a greetings telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal has arrived from Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. Al-Kasm expresses his best wishes, as well as those of the government and people of Syria, on the occasion of this auspicious day.

He also expresses hope for the health of Babrak Karmal and the further success of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the development of further friendly relationships in various fields between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Similarly, a congratulatory telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the 61st national day of Afghanistan has been received from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the telegram, Kim Il-song expresses best wishes for the further success of the people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, in the struggle against reaction and imperialism and hopes for the prosperity and development of the new society in Afghanistan and the strengthening of relations between the people of the two countries.

TWO 'TERRORISTS' SURRENDER IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

LD211840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Two members of a terrorist gang, after spreading fear and (?working for) the mean conspiracies and aims of the inhuman terrorist bands under the orders of world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and who were engaged in murder against our people and killing children [words indistinct] yesterday came to the subdistrict of Bahrak in the Province of Badakhshan and gave themselves up to the security authorities of that province.

A source of Bahrak subdistrict added that the said persons are (Mulah Mohammad Yousuf), resident of the village of (Zahrin) and (Mulah Nazar Mohammad), resident of the village of (Kochdemul). (?Carrying) American arms and 57 rounds of ammunition, they gave themselves up to the security authority and condemned the destructive and inhuman acts of the professional killers and expressed their total support for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SECURITY FORCES KILL FOUR IN CHAKMANI CLASH

LD211745 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Gardez, the capital of Paktia, that in an encounter in Chakmani between the security resistance forces, in cooperation with members of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, and a group of reactionary elements who had been sent to the Patan area of that district, 4 of the attackers were killed and 14 others injured.

THREE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CAPTURED WITH U.S. ARMS

LD211740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A source from Baghlan Province reports that three traitorous counterrevolutionaries who were trying to carry an amount of American arms, including 1,380 rounds of ammunition, from the village of (Jadokhord) in central Baghlan to the city of Mazar-e Sharif have been captured owing to the investigations of security and party forces. The case is under investigation.

Captured Arms

LD211512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign and local journalists this morning visited the exhibition of arms captured from counterrevolutionary elements in the Jashen area, to the east of Kabul.

Shafiq, member of the international relations commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, spoke about the liberating Sawr Revolution and its antifeudal and anticapitalist characteristics. Later, a statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government regarding terrorist interference in the affairs of our country and their condemnation was read by a member of the information department of the Foreign Ministry.

Present at the exhibition were some directors of publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture and various cultural and military attaches of embassies in Kabul. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that various arms made in the United States, Britain, the FRG, China, Pakistan and Egypt, which were given to the enemies of the 'fghan revolution to be used against our toiling people, were on display at the exhibition.

These arms include: American and British machineguns; various American heavy antiaircraft machineguns; British Sten guns; pistols; American machineguns with Iranian markings; automatic pistols; American (?Kurt) automatic pistols; British R.F.I. machineguns; 10-round rifles; Pakistani hunting pistols and rifles; Brno five-round rifles; Pakistani (?Lamas) hunting rifles; [word indistinct]; and various handgrenades, pistols and ammunition.

KABUL SCHOOLS REOPEN; MOSCOW ENVOY TO BE NAMED

BK191602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Aug (AFP)--Schools in Kabul reopened on Saturday [16 August] after being closed for nearly a month outside the normal holiday period, a diplomatic source said here today.

Universities remained closed, however, and the students were told they could not return for at least a month, the source said.

School holidays normally take place in December and January in Afghanistan, but the government decided to close all schools and universities at the end of July, affirming that the students could not stand the summer heat.

The decision followed disturbances and a boycott of classes in Kabul schools, a diplomatic source said at the time.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government was today reported to be on the verge of appointing charges d'affaires in Islamabad, Moscow and Havana. Pakistan does not recognise the government of Babrak Karmal, and since it took power the Afghan Embassy here has been run by a consul.

Diplomats here were surprised that Afghanistan would be represented in Moscow by a simple charge d'affaires as opposed to an ambassador.

PRC TEAM ARRIVES IN DACCA TO DISCUSS FERTILIZER PROJECT

BK211337 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A 10-member Chinese technical team arrived in Dacca today for finalizing the discussions regarding the setting up of a fertilizer factory at Ghorasal with Chinese assistance. The team is led by vice president of China's national chemical construction corporation (Li Chenha).

Talking to newsmen at the airport, (Li) said that he will discuss about the starting the construction of the project with the chairman of the Bangladesh chemical industrial corporation. He said the construction of the factory reflects the very friendly relations between Bangladesh and China.

China will provide the foreign exchange components, technical knowhow, plant machinery and the supervisory service for the 1.8 billion taka factory.

The fertilizer factory, ground work of which has already been started, will have an annual capacity to produce 110,000 tons of urea and 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia using natural gas as raw material.

BURMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 21 AUG

BK211223 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of Burma Tin Ohn arrived in Dacca today on a 4-day visit. Tin Ohn told newsmen at the airport that the purpose of his visit is to finalize the draft agreement for the border ground rules between his country and Bangladesh.

Describing the relations between the two countries as excellent, the Burmese deputy foreign minister said various aspects of bilateral relations will be discussed during the talks beginning tomorrow morning.

MINISTER DENIES FOREGOING CLAIM TO CONTESTED ISLAND

BK220743 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq has denied allegations that Bangladesh has surrendered its claim on the new island of South Talpatti, he said the matter is still under negotiations with the Indian Government.

The foreign minister was commenting on a statement made recently in Dacca by a former navy chief. He said the Bangladesh position has consistently been in favor of peacefully settling the issue through friendly negotiations.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS

For the text of the greetings, carried by PRAVDA, from Leonid Ilich Br nev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on India's Independence Day, see the 21 August South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS RETURN OF SOLDIERS BY PRC

BK201615 Delhi Domestic Service in Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] An Indian Army detachment of 40 men on a routine familiarization patrol within Sikkim had inadvertently strayed into Chinese territory due to very bad weather on the 7th of this month. They returned today.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Indian Embassy on the very next day that their authorities have located an Indian Army detachment in the Yatug district of Tibet.

The External Affairs Ministry immediately contacted the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and requested the return of the personnel. The Chinese Government agreed to do so.

The spokesman said that all the men are in good health. He said the amicable manner in which this incident has been resolved is greatly appreciated.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI WARNS AGAINST 'RUMORMONGERING'

BK201025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has called upon the people to scotch the insidious trading of false rumors. Inaugurating the fourth joint conference of state representatives and directors of the National Cadet Corps [NCC] in New Delhi today, she pointed out that rumormongering is the biggest weapon the enemy can use to demoralize a nation.

The prime minister said that unity and discipline are the need of the hour in our country. The NCC, which has this motto, can make valuable contribution not only in achieving this but also in developing national integration and character building.

Mrs Gandhi said that in a model nation everyone must have defense consciousness. The NCC is an important link between the defense and the educational system. Mrs Gandhi stressed the need for imparting adventurous training to encourage the youth to participate in the NCC. Such training will contribute toward physical fitness and moulding of character and help develop a more complete personality in the youth of the country. The prime minister commended the mountaineering expeditions of boys and girls and appreciated girls taking a leading role in all the adventurous activities.

The conference is being attended by the educational secretaries of the states and senior officers of the Ministries of Defense and Education and also of the NCC.

Minister of State for Defense CPN Singh said that permanent commissions have been granted to a large number of regular NCC officers and their promotional avenues are widened.

Director General of the NCC Maj Gen Mathew Thomas said that greater emphasis is being laid on adventure and leadership training of cadets.

EDITORIAL URGES HAQ TO NEGOTIATE WITH KABUL

BK210650 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Kabul's Offer"]

[Text] It is perhaps General Ziaul Haq's confidence in Islamic solidarity that has led him to turn down the Afghan Government's offer to hold direct bilateral talks with Pakistan. Kabul has refused to talk to the three-man Islamic negotiation committee and its offer to hold direct talks could have led to some sort of settlement. If General Zia is really anxious to reach an agreement it would not have been difficult to persuade the other Islamic states to let Pakistan take the lead in negotiating, particularly since the alternative does not appear feasible. Islamabad's decision to stick to the procedure laid down by the Islamic summit clearly shows that it is not in a hurry to sort out the Afghan problem. If Islamabad is genuinely anxious to resolve the Afghan crisis, it will have to make some basic concessions. First, it will have to prevent the Afghan guerrillas from using Pakistan as a sanctuary and a rear base. Second, it will have to stop the passage of arms through Pakistan to the rebels. General Zia cannot expect the Afghan Government to take his protestations of sincerity seriously until he takes measures to ensure the strictest neutrality of his country in what is essentially a civil war.

There are reasons why Pakistan should pursue a more reasonable policy and enter into bilateral negotiations. If the fighting in Afghanistan escalates, there must be raids on the guerrilla bases inside Pakistan. Thus Soviet forces assisting the Afghan Government might claim the right of pursuit, as the Americans did in Vietnam, and Pakistan might be drawn into the conflict. Moreover, the refugees will become increasingly burdensome and impose a strain on the Pakistan economy. It is unlikely that the Islamic countries will come to Pakistan's assistance in any of these eventualities. It will, therefore, be in the interest of Islamabad to defuse the crisis.

SHOOT-ON-SIGHT ORDERS ISSUED IN ALLAHABAD

BK220852 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in Allahabad is officially reported to be under control though tense. The district magistrate told newsmen today that patrolling in the town has been intensified. Magistrates today moved in the town warning that rioters using firearms, committing arson and looting will be shot on sight. Agency reports say that miscreants threw countrymade arms and fired at the patrolling forces at many points in the old city last night. Indefinite curfew covering the entire old city is to continue. Meanwhile, the death toll in yesterday's violence in the town has gone up to six with the recovery of one more body.

The situation in Moradabad, Sambhal, Bareilly and Aligarh is reported to be peaceful. The curfew in these towns was further relaxed this morning in view of the improved situation. No untoward incident has been reported so far. In Delhi, curfew has been lifted for 2 hours in the affected areas from 1230 to 1430 today to enable people to offer Friday prayers. The relaxation is in addition to that given for 5 hours in two chunks daily. People offer prayers at various mosques. As a precautionary measure the authorities had made adquate security arrangements.

REACTION TO 'ANTI-MUSLIM FRENZY' IN INDIA NOTED

BK201642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Pakistan branch of the World Islamic League today called for a "prayer day" on Friday for the protection of the Muslim minority in India facing "genocide and atrocities of Hindu communalists."

In a statement from Lahore, the organisation appealed to Moslems to pay "homage to the martyrs of anti-Muslim frenzy" in India.

Meanwhile the official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN news agency (APP) today reported that leaders of public opinion and political organisations condemning the killing of Indian Moslems have asked the Islamic world to "take serious note of the grave situation faced by helpless Indian Muslims."

"No minority can provoke the majority," APP quoted them as saying and repudiated the allegation that Muslims were armed during prayers. It quoted the country's politicians and intellectuals as demanding the world community to "strongly protest against the large scale massacre" of Muslims in India.

AFGHAN REFUGEES FANNING OUT FROM CAMPS

WA211011 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, July 29--A large number of Afghan refugees, hitherto living in camps located in various parts of the NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] have started shifting to Murree Hills.

The migration of these people is a direct result of, perhaps, scorching heat or search for job opportunities in Muree during the season.

Some refugees have brought their tents along with them and have settled down from Tret to Nathiagali. Some of them told THE MUSLIM that living in a camp like Aza Kael for a long period of time was not only "boring" but was also without any economic proposition. Some were, however, of the opinion that getting small jobs in the NWFP was not a big problem but just living in one camp was indeed "boring". They further stated that in Murree areas the authorities and the local people did not object to their living.

At the same time Pakistani authorities have put no restriction over those migrating to the hills. They move freely in the NWFP as well as in Murree-Nathiagali Area.

The tent-villages of the refugees are also seen around Abbottabad and on the Abbottabad-Nathiagali road.

Refugee Count

WA211256 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Aug (NAB/REUTER)--There are now about 971,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan registered by the authorities, it was officially announced here today.

An official statement said the average influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan was 40,000 a month, many of whom were staying with their relations and had not registered with the authorities.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS FIVE HOSTAGES KILLED WHILE ESCAPING

NC220657 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut have stated that five of the U.S. hostages in Tehran have been killed. The sources added that the hostages were killed when they tried to escape after having managed to make an opening in one of the walls and climbed to the embassy's fence, where the Muslim students shot them.

AFP Report on Denial

BK220926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 22 August 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 22 (AFP)--A report today that five American hostages had been killed while trying to escape from the U.S. Embassy here was denied by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

That report, by a Lebanese radio station, was "completely false", the ministry spokesman said.

The Islamic militants who have held 50 hostages since Nov. 4, refused to comment. They recalled that their recent policy has been to "give no information whatever on the hostages."

No Tehran Radio Report

WA221135 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian and Tehran International Service in Arabic as of 1120 GMT on 22 August had not been heard to mention an attempted escape by hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

CAPUCCI 'PROBABLY' TO DEAL WITH U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE

AU211944 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Castelgandolfo, August 21 (ANSA)--Archbishop Hilarion Capucci reported to the pope here today about his recent moves in Iran to secure assurances for Catholic schools and missionaries in the Near Eastern nation.

Capucci, who has the title of apostolic visitor for Greek Catholics in Europe, also briefed John Paul II about the Iranian students arrested in Italy at a demonstration in St. Peter's Square August 8 and released earlier this week.

He delivered a letter from the students addressed to the pope as "a spiritual and human leader", which voiced admiration for the head of the Roman Catholic Church and urged him to take steps to influence "the major problems besetting mankind."

Capucci told newsmen here today that his forty-minute audience with the pope was "very friendly" and that he had found the church leader to be "very well informed about Iranian and international events."

John Paul reportedly complimented Capucci for his success in settling the Iranian students affair in Rome. The students were arrested and sent off to jail because they refused to disclose their identity to Italian police. The Greek Catholic churchman convinced the students to reveal their names to authorities this week and they were immediately released.

The bishop reported that the pope promised to study the letter delivered to him today from the Iranian students and to discuss it at his next meeting with Capucci.

According to Capucci, the pope discussed several world issues with him today, especially the Middle East.

The pontiff was quoted as saying that he was "very worried" about Lebanon and that a settlement of the civil strife in that country had to come from the Lebanese people themselves, with an agreement between the various religious and ethnic groupings there.

Capucci will be going back to Tehran Saturday. He said he would like to hold a press conference prior to his departure at the airport.

The Greek Catholic bishop admitted that he would probably deal with the American hostage issue in his forthcoming talks with Iranian leaders.

TEHRAN REPORTS EXPULSION OF SOVIET 'SPY'

JN211823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Rasht on the Caspian Sea today told the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT that a Soviet spy called (Klashnikov), who had links with leftist groups, has been arrested and expelled from Iran.

In another development, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Rasht referred to the existence of a bright object over Bandar [name indistinct]. This object was sighted several times [words indistinct] a spy satellite [words indistinct].

PAPER REPORTS 50,000 EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN IRAQ

JN211944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Under the headline "Stationing of 53,000 Egyptian Soldiers on Iraqi Territory To Confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran and Attack Syria," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI cites its correspondent in Damascus as saying that political observers in the Syrian capital and in other Arab countries are watching the huge troop movements of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime with great anxiety. According to these observers, approximately 53,000 Egyptian soldiers have been stationed in Iraq for some time. These observers note that the stationing of these Egyptian troops took place after the treacherous Camp David agreements and are regarded as a significant move in the regional arena. The paper points to agent Saddam Husayn's latest visits to Riyadh, to his talks with Saudi officials, to the increasing visits U.S. military and (?security) officials pay to Saudi Arabia [words indistinct] the occupied territories [words indistinct].

Citing its correspondent in Damascus, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI adds that the purpose of the political (?initiative) to which some Arab countries, agents of the United States, have resorted is to force Syria into the treacherous Camp David agreements.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent adds that if Syria were to sign these agreements, overt talks between Jordan and the Zionist government would become possible and part of southern Lebanon could be annexed to the Zionist state. [Words indistinct] conclusion of a security treaty among countries in the area with the participation of the United States and the Zionist enemy.

Citing its correspondent, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI stresses that the main objective of concluding such a treaty [words indistinct] and begin simultaneous disinformation and military attacks against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the other Islamic liberation movements [words indistinct] exposes the security of the Middle East, particularly Syria [words indistinct].

DISAGREEMENT OVER MINISTERS DELAYS NEW CABINET FORMATION

NC211230 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 21 (AFP)--Disagreement over the choice of ministers is behind the delay in announcing the new Iranian Cabinet, a spokesman for the office of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the newspaper ETTELA'AT today. The new prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, had said he planned to announce his Cabinet today. The spokesman also blamed the delay on there not being a public session of parliament. No public session is planned before Sunday.

RAJA'I READY TO INTRODUCE CABINET TO MAJLES

LD211844 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Prime Ministry, in a contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, reports that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has expressed his readiness in writing to introduce members of the Cabinet today to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran.

MONTAZERI MEETS KHOMEYNI, WANTS REFORMED SPECIALISTS SAVED

LD211748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, the senior jurisconsult, met and conferred this evening with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent following the meeting, his Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri said: Following a long period during which I had not managed to meet with the imam, I talked with him today about several issues. Among the issues that I brought up, and on which he did not have an opposing view, was the purge which is presently being enforced in public offices. This is, of course, a good thing and must be carried out. People who were devoted to the former regime and collaborated with it must be purged. However, the authorities who are in charge of the purge and the cleanup will take note, for example, and in view of the fact that we are short 20,000 doctors in Iran--especially of specialists in various fields--that there might be a doctor who is a specialist in a particular field in which Iran has a shortage and who was engaged in the medical profession in the past. You can assume that somewhere he has a photograph, medal or other momento from the past. But after the revolution, his work has been so outstanding that he has done nothing but engage in his medical profession and never collaborated with groups which are against the revolution and instigating conspiracies. Such a person must be viewed as having committed a sin in the past but is now totally engaged in his profession and is not collaborating with or conspiring in the counter-revolution. The country needs such individuals and if such a doctor is purged we will lose a precious individual.

BANI-SADR VISITS KERMAN, SPEAKS ON SECURITY

LD211148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] We start the midday news bulletin of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a telephone report by a special correspondent of the president's office concerning the visit to Kerman by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country.

This morning, Dr Seyyd Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, accompanied by some of the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, left Tehran for Kerman in order to visit Kerman and a few other cities. The deputies from Kerman, Sirjan, Gonabad, Tabas, Ferdows, Khash, Torbat-e Jam and Qayen, and the president's cultural and judicial advisers, are accompanying the president. The president will visit the above-mentioned towns.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Ja'afari, the representative of the imam in Kerman, welcomed the president on his arrival and congratulated him on the appointment of Raja'i as prime minister, this being a suitable appointment. He then added: The Muslim people of Kerman ask you to act as soon as possible on the issue of security. The second point is that you should try to create unity, cooperation and a spirit of amity in the Islamic society. The third point is that you should eradicate unemployment from this beloved country. Then the shouts of "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we will support you," filled the stadium. The people also shouted: "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, may God protect you."

Then, the president spoke to the people of Herman. First, he asked the people to pray for the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, especially the martyrs of Gach Saran. Then the president said: I am happy to be in Kerman for the third time. I am also happy that the people of Kerman, like the sky of Kerman, have pure and clear hearts. I hope Kerman Province will strive for progress, work and reconstruction. The problems which our country is facing are nearly the same everywhere. During my few hours stay in Khorramabad and Borujerd, the people gave me 990 letters. Fifty-six percent of the letters concern economic problems.

Continuing his speech, the president said: Another important problem is the problem of security. In my view, the issue of security should be resolved only through the application of law and not through the imposition of force. If we wish to resolve the issue of security through force, our revolution will meet the same fate as other revolutions. There is another solution to the security issue, namely that instead of using violence and force we should go everywhere and create a revolutionary and Islamic order through the exchange of information, free discussion and informing the people, establishing Islamic brotherhood and fraternity everywhere so that through awareness and understanding the society will not need to resort to force and destructive methods. If this method succeeds, then our first Islamic Revolution in contemporary history, or rather in the history of the world, will have achieved success.

Concerning economic issues, the president referred to the reopening of factories and said:

Reopening the factories means we have to be present everywhere and initiate action. Then we will not be able to see to other fundamental issues of the country. It is the duty of each one of you to act appropriately here.

Continuing his speech, the president said: In today's Iran the health of our endeavors depends on the people being informed of the true facts of the country without any censorship, so that we can provide all the vital needs of the country. So far as I am concerned, I am determined that we will be able to build the country through fundamental changes, which I believe are not possible without proper planning.

At the end of his speech, the president referred to the role of spirituality and said: In order to solve the problems of the country, we need an all-round program. The establishment of an Islamic Government will not be possible except through a program. (?Spirituality) is one of the most fundamental conditions for the implementation of a comprehensive program, a spirituality which is based on awareness, brotherhood and mutual understanding.

Finally, the president referred to the establishment of an institute for scientific and technological research and asked the experts and young people to engage in construction, invention and creativity through joining this newly established institute so that we can build a prosperous and independent Iran free from foreign domination.

After delivering the speech Mr Bani-Sadr went to the governorate general of Kerman. It is planned that he will visit the coal mines of Kerman this afternoon.

MAJLES DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON STRUGGLE AGAINST FEUDALISM, U.S.

LD211601 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Aug 80 p 8

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with Majid Ansari, Majles deputy for Zarand: "Our War With America Is a Permanent One"]

[Excerpts] Feudalism

[Question] What is your view on the question of feudalism, particularly in connection with what the Province of Fars has suffered in the way of unrest and disturbances?

[Answer] As regards the main issue--namely that of the feudalists, the khans, the group of exploiters who have always existed in Iran--my view is that they should be eliminated. They have no place under an Islamic Government and in an Islamic regime, this is clear. The economic and social aspects of Islamic religious law can never accommodate exploitation, in whatever form, and it does not serve to remedy our ills when our guards go and arrest four of them [as published] then four state officials threaten them [the guards] and the Khans are released with proceedings then being taken against the guards. As the imam has a said: "How much longer are we to witness guards being killed?"

The remedyis for the Islamic Consultative Assembly to clarify the Islamic economic plan soon, particularly the question of land and land tenure.

When this plan has been clarified, (if it is an Islamic plan,) the roots of feudalism and the khanate system will be extirpated. The Majles should approve the plan and submit it to that revolutionary government for which it voted and should ask for its careful implementation.

When the plan reaches this stage of implementation these khans will of course either yield, in accordance with the law, and cease their exploitation--and it is right that this should happen--or if we see them evading this duty, we shall be wise to them. It is the Majles which passes laws and lays down precisely the duties of each person. It is in the Islamic Conslutative Assembly that a minister or ministry is censured immediately if he compromises, but since at present there are no safeguards, when that unfortunate guard goes and arrests a khan, an official comes along and says that there is no reason for this and that the guards are acting arbitrarily.

[Question] Successive plots are being hatched by America. In your view, on which forces in Iran does America rely in order to form these plots?

[Answer] Given its imperialist nature, America is always plotting so it might at some-time pull the line of the imam and our revolution towards compromise. Our war with America is a permanent one.

However, the existence of counterrevolutionaries is a reality which encourages America to stage coups.

These elements exist in the army. There are numerous elements subservient [to America] and the army must undergo a thorough purge. Although we approve of the army as a whole and it must continue to exist, [we know that] Savakists who were crushed after the revolution have regrettably been strengthened by certain officials.

It is the leftists who have been harmed by this revolution, whose interests have been endangered in some way and who cannot maintain those besmirched materialist ideologies. The imam has described them as "American leftist groups subservient to East and West with deviationist, leftist ideologies" and even as "leftist pseudo-Muslims, who in practice have joined with them and adopted hypocritical policies."

They are all lackeys who have started to weaken the leadership of the Islamic Republic and given America hope. It is clear as to how we should treat them: We should stand up to plotters firmly.

[Question] Can the shah's death affect the American hostages issue?

[Answer] The issue of the shah's death is one matter; this has now occurred. But more important than the shah's death, there are other things which are taking place in America today that are related to the matter you raise. The shah's death was something which could be foreseen from the outset, and we were certain that America would not hand the shah over, since to do this would have been to hand over the very evidence of America's crimes and would have disgraced all those heads of state who supported the shah. From the outset, we knew that America was up to something, [and aiming to secure] the release of the hostages, and that if they were not freed, America would in the last resort kill the shah. Personally, I think that it is very unlikely that the shah died of natural causes, especially when we see how America waited until the Majles was convened, and carried out this act [presumably killed the shah] just before a decision was to be made, hoping that the Majles would act leniently. The shah's death in itself means nothing to us; it is an ordinary matter. The point now is that we shall not deviate in any way as regards the hostages. So the shah is dead; well and good. There is still his wealth and his close relations, who are plotting against the revolution today. For the sake of Islamic ethics and regulations, we are prepared to act leniently if they send back the shah's close relations, who are conspiring, together with all the nation's wealth he stole and deposited in foreign banks. We shall grant one degree of mitigation and release the hostages. Failing this, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will stand firm and will, God willing, debate the question of the hostages and their trial, and make an expedient decision in this regard.

However, as for the problems I referred to--that is, the events taking place in America, which are more important than the death of the shah--when we look at these Americans, who claim to support human rights and democracy, we see that their democracy means club-wielding when it is in their interests.

They are now engaging in more despicable acts toward our students.

In America, when a group supporting the shah and Bakhtiar--these fugitive traitors, these thieves--wishes to demonstrate, 800 policemen protect 300 of them, but when 2,000 of our students wish to demonstrate in favor of Islam, the American police mount a vicious attack on them, just like the Nazis; they beat and torture them. And this is how, perhaps, given the manner of treatment by America, some of them are martyred. At any rate, the issue is that the Iranian nation must prepare itself for the struggle against America. The nation should not wait for us to give the hostages back so that America can then come and kiss and make up; this is not the question.

If we fall back, America will advance. God willing, our struggle with America will continue until such time as the world is freed from the domination of American rule and that of every other superpower.

[Question] You have indicated that if America returned the shah's wealth we would free the hostages; do you not think that the return of the hostages would negate the very issue you mention, namely that of our struggle with America being an on-going one?

[Answer] Today America itself has tried to portray the hostages as the principal issue, which is not the case. It is an incidental problem, and our position is clear--if we hand back the hostages this would destroy the background to the issue. Suppose they keep their promise and we give them back the hostages; in that case we shall have won. If America yields to what we say we shall have advanced by one step; then we must attack, and attack again.

Today, America is holding hostage Palestine, Jerusalem, and the Middle East [illegible] exploiting all the Islamic nations of the world, and since we are Muslims w[illegible]ust struggle to save them. When we fight for the liberation of Palestine, we are fighting America; when we help the Muslim front in the Philippines, in Eritrea, and other liberation movements, we are fighting America. It is not just a question of the hostages.

[Question] What do you think of the students following the imam's line and should the exposures continue?

[Answer] I support the students 100 percent. The imam has given his support, and in truth they are the leaders of the second [stage of the] revolution. Although much has been done by the authorities to weaken them, the exposures are not exclusively made by them. The whole nation should act in accordance with the principle of "commanding what is enjoined and forbidding what is prohibited". The period which the nation is now passing through is one stage of this. They really should expose subservience [to foreign countries] on the part of individuals and disclose whatever evidence they have on anyone. Of course, in doing this, they should consider the interests of the revolution, since it may be that the matter is truly well worth exposing. But today, when something is discussed in the community, more basic questions are forgotten.

RADIO IRAN SAYS CHRISTIANS, CLERGY BEING EXPELLED

NC211504 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Officials of the Islamic Republic have expelled the Irish bishop, William Warden, who had been living in Iran for the past 18 years. Alfredo Piccioni, a former Italian priest who had served the Catholic Church in Iran for the past 26 years, was also expelled.

Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president, has issued orders on the expulsion of all foreign Christians, as well as on the closure of their schools.

The pope's special envoy, Cardinal Capucci, expressed hopes after his talks with Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr that the Islamic Republic will not harm the religious minorities in Iran.

RADIO IRAN DENOUNCES REGIME JAMMING OF PROGRAMS

NC211525 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Khomeyni, the uneducated and many-faced mullah, claims that he is the deputy of the imam. He claims that he is an imam. He claims that his voice, like that of the prophets, is the voice of God and of justice. What impudence!

O Khomeyni, you who claim to be an imam, and you, O hypocrites, who have gathered around him and praise him; you who claim that God is with you and that Khomeyni is the imam of the present age; why are you so afraid? Why do you fear the voice of Radio Iran? Why do you, who speak of Islam and of God, not use the divine power which you claim to have? Why have you resorted to Western technology in order to silence the voice of Radio Iran? You, O liars and impostors, why have you resorted to the same West which you insult and abuse every day? Liars and impostors, why do you not use chants and prayers instead of jamming?

FVOI CLAIMS REGIME INTENDS TO CRUSH QASHQA'IS

NC211635 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] As we announced in our previous newscasts, following the offensive against the brave Kurds, the noble tribes of Azarbayjan, Khuzestan and Baluchestan, the Khomeyni-Khalkhali regime is now preparing an attack against the Qashqa'i brothers.

Reports on the attack by the mercenary revolutionary guards against the brave Qashqa'i tribe were denied by the propaganda network and lie-disseminating media of radio Khomeyni; however, (?following our reports), Tehran newspapers reported on the possibility of an offensive against the Qashqa'i tribes.

According to reliable reports from the Fars and Kohkiluyeh va Voyer Ahmad regions, thousands of the members of the brave tribes of these regions who have left their localities because of the oppressions and cruelties of the revolution guards, have now taken up positions in the mountains and refuges in order to be able to defend themselves and their homeland which is facing [word indistinct] danger and to join other patriotic Iranian groups in saving the country from the (?grave) danger which it is facing.

Throughout history the Qashqa'i tribes, like the struggling and brave Kurds, the (?heroic) Azarbayjanis, and the patriotic Baluchis, have always been strong defenders of Iran's independence and territorial integrity and have bravely risen together with other national and racial groups to wage a war in critical moments and [word indistinct] of the country.

OIL MINISTER REVEALS OIL INCOME FIGURES

LD211728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced today that during the period from 23 July to 22 August the Islamic Republic's oil revenues from its export totalled $808.1 million, or 5,68 million rials. He added: On the average, oil revenues from exports amounted to $26 million per day.

The oil minister said: The sale of oil was in general in free foreign currency; no barter transaction was involved. He continued, saying: Consequently, during the period from mid-March to mid-August 1980, oil revenues totaled $6,013,530,000.

Mo'infar said: At present, the daily oil production is 1.7 million barrels, of which 1 million barrels are refined in domestic refineries and the rest exported in the form of crude oil. He added: Considering the export of refinery byproducts, which totals around 300,000 barrels per day, our exports at present, whether in the form of crude oil or byproducts, amount to around 1 million barrels per day. The oil minister added: The total oil revenues for 1980 should reach around $13 billion, which is $10 billion below the predicted amount in the general budget. He continued: The $13 billion obtained from the export of oil is more than the foreign currency needed by the country to import goods. The plan and budget organization has also earmarked this amount, the $13 billion, in its current emergency budget.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS TO BE PARTIALLY COMPENSATED

WA221212 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The director of the Central Bank of Iran, Mr 'Ali Reza Nobari, has announced during a press conference that the Iranian and foreign stockholders of the 30 banks and financial institutions that were nationalized last year will be compensated in the amount of $850 million. He specified that the foreign assets, estimated at $130 million, will be compensated at a rate of $30 to $40 million. The Iranian stockholders who fled the country after the departure of the shah or who have been condemned by revolutionary tribunals are excluded from this measure.

The compensations have been computed on the basis of the profits and losses of these institutions as of the date f their nationalization, 7 June 1979. Their accumulated assets have increased by now to $2.2 billion, and their reserves to $230 million. Nevertheless, according to the Central Bank of Iran, their losses have risen to $2.6 billion.

Mr Nobari added that the stockholders of 17 other financial institutions will not have any right to compensation since they have suffered heavy consecutive losses due to bad management and high-risk loans. The director of the Central Bank of Iran cited the case of the Bank of Iran and Japan, whose losses exceed $93 million above its capital and reserves.

According to the documents presented by Mr Nobari, the accounts of the French banks participating in the Ettebarat Bank (Credit Lyonnais and Banque Nationale de Paris--35 percent of the capital) and the Bank of Tehran (Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas--25 percent) are showing a positive balance.

NVOI ATTACKS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

TA211928 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 August carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Country's Problems and the New Government." It said: Following the vote of confidence of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr Bani-Sadr, our homeland's president, issued a decree appointing Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister. In this decree the president pointed out that solving the country's problems is not possible except by achieving unity and understanding among the forces committed to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In fact, any government which assumes power in the present sensitive conditions faces enormous problems in all spheres, including economic, political, social and cultural, and solving them is an immediate issue.

It should be remembered that a glorious revolution has taken place in our country. This revolution was carried out for the sake of fulfilling a deep and fundamental transformation in social, economic and cultural spheres, a revolution for the sake of changing the attitudes toward all vital problers of life. The meaning of this view is that a society which has inherited all the shortcomings, corruption and crimes of the former bloodthirsty and despised regime cannot be administered by old and wornout standards and criteria, and cannot be led toward progress. Ending the problems inherited from the former era needs new, fundamental and revolutionary standards and criteria, and also individuals who are revolutionary and decisive.

In conditions when the counterrevolution is engaged, with all powers, in plots and provocations to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic, when wild U.S. imperialism does not refrain from carrying out any plot and aggression against Iran, and when the country is facing various social and economic problems, in such circumstances only a government which is revolutionary in fact and in deed and which acts and thinks in a revolutionary manner can overcome these enormous problems.

The second commentary was entitled: "Independence Day--The Great National Festival of the Afghan Nation." It said: These days the people of Afghanistan are celebrating the anniversary of their country's independence. Nearly 60 years ago the Afghan nation ended the domination of British colonialism over its country. However, the turning point in the history of this nation was the overthrow of the hated monarchic regime and the establishment of the republican system. Following the Sawr Revolution the second stage of transformations in all vital aspects of the Afghan society started. It was these transformations which aroused the hostility of not only a handful of feudalists and capitalists, but also the hostility of their imperialist masters, especially the United States, against the national and democratic Government of Afghanistan. These elements began a large-scale subversive operation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Moreover, from U.S. imperialism and the regimes of Ziaul Haq and the Saudis to the Chinese Maoists and the traitorous As-Sadat, all are engaged in military intervention and aggression against democratic Afghanistan.

It was in such sensitive moments for the Afghan people that the Soviet Government, in order to assist the Afghan Government in foiling the military aggressions and the plot of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, temporarily sent a number of its military units into this country.

U.S. imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are the enemies of any deep social, economic and political reforms, and consequently the enemies of true and revolutionary Islam, falsely operate under the banner of supporting Islam in order to divert public opinion. It is obvious what kind of Islam the Ziaul Haqs, As-Sadats and the Saudis practice, those who are all in the service of the Carters.

All the attempts of U.S. imperialism and the military regime of Ziaul Haq and the Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries are to prevent the continuation of the deep social and revolutionary reforms in democratic Afghanistan. However, the attempt of these enemies of freedom is futile. The path which Afghanistan has taken is the path of true and revolutionary Islam, the path of the establishment of freedom, equality and respect for human rights. Our homeland's true and revolutionary forces wish the heroic Afghan nation further successes in the struggle to build a new society and to preserve its independence and national sovereignty.

BAKHTIAR LAMBASTS KHOMEYNI, PLANS RETURN

WA210001 Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 8-14 Aug 80 p V

[Interview by Pierre Blanchet]

[Text] The former prime minister of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar, told Pierre Blanchet his reasons for thinking the Khomeyni regime would fall soon.

Question: The members of the team that tried to kill him stated that they were sent by 'Arafat and the PLO. Do you believe that?

Answer: I was surprised to hear that the Palestinians were involved in the matter. When I was prime minister, I was the first one to have the courage to say that 'Arafat and the PLO could open offices in Tehran and to refuse to export petroleum to Israel. However, I am sure of one thing: They got the order and the money from Tehran.

Question: The Iranian authorities implicated you in the conspiracy of 9 July. Did you have contacts with the army?

Answer: They have already accused me of being implicated in five or six conspiracies, but I was not implicated in this one. I have never denied my contacts with the Iranian Army. What is an army? Civilians who wear a uniform. The military men have just as much right to speak as the others. There are in Iran young soldiers, in particular, who are nationalists and are discontent with Khomeyni's regime. Anyway, long before what they call a conspiracy was discovered, I was the target of the mullahs.

Question: Do you think a change is possible in the regime in Iran? By what means?

Answer: The number of dissatisfied people in Iran is growing. Nothing works in either national order, the economy, or public security. There is evidently the oil money which is distributed to the mullahs who, in turn, distribute it to the demonstrators. But this is not enough to sustain the country. Take note that Khomeyni has just stated: "We want Islam; we do not want democrats or nationalists. It is intolerable to mix Islam up with nationalism." How can this be sustained? Even the communist Tudeh Party of Iran has national sentiment. All Iranians have a national sentiment. How can they support a man who said "the three hundred soldiers who plotted should be executed." Is this the least punishment? It seems incredible. He speaks of "great Satans." He is the "great Satan," the incarnation of the devil.

Question: Don't you think all this will lead to a military coup d'etat?

Answer: Khomeyni is going to fall on account of the economic situation. When the money gives out, they will lose faith in him. A spark will be enough to destroy the system. We just left one dictatorship to go into another one: My task will be to prevent still another dictatorship. There will be a difficult period to live through. It would have been so simple, so human if on 22 February 1979 Khomeyni would have said: "Bakhtiar has left; he was a bad type, and we are going to remedy the situation...." Instead of this, a bunch of imbeciles has arisen. The greatest crime of Khomeyni was to have hypnotized the people who were not politically aware and were even uneducated, who just wanted to change everything and not use their power in an appropriate way.

Question: Is the question of republic of monarchy resolved?

Answer: This is a secondary matter. The main interest is the makeup of the regime. The problem of the shah as a person has been solved.

Question: Do you think that the fall of the Pahlavis was definitely caused by the great popular demonstrations in Tehran?

Answer: Unfortunately, these demonstrations are not taking place today. The state of the country's economy is such and its prospects are so bad that anything can happen. So the Iranians can expect to face all possibilities.

Question: Would you be willing to present yourself as a person who could achieve a greater consensus among the people?

Answer: I think that the time for demagogy has passed. The future government should not base itself on slogans, but on management and labor ideas, not just dividing up the national income. Is there a man present to realize these ideas? Why not? There is no one among the mullahs. I was one of the rare persons who said "no" to the shah. I prepared the revolution more and before Mr Khomeyni did. When he started talking nonsense about what women should do and the rural properties of the great landholders, I had been in jail five times. Today, I am saying "no" to Khomeyni.

Question: Are you willing to dispense with alliances?

Answer: I am a man of the left-center. I am not a communist or a reactionary. My cause, as I have always said, is social democracy. At present to save Iran, it is necessary to make alliances with some persons on the right and some on the left. There are two conditions for this: Those on the right must not be corrupt or hated by the people, and those on the left must not have ties with Moscow.

Question: Many accuse you of being pro-American, pro-West.

Answer: I have the honor of having another culture in addition to my native one--that is, the Western culture. It is an enrichment. No one can blame Nehru for having known how to speak and write English when he was fighting for the independence of India. The Americans began supporting the shah a long time ago. Afterward, they supported Khomeyni, due to fear of the communists. I do not owe the Americans anything. When we have the national feeling, we can conciliate the interests of our country and the West--most of all in trying to protect mutual interests.

Question: Last year, you said you would return to Iran in a few months. What do you think about this today?

Answer: I thought and said that the Khomeyni regime would disappear in six months. I could have been off for some months, but I did not think for a whole year. Khomeyni would never have lasted so long without money and a certain amount of complicity, till now, of the Westerners. The mysterious Islam Garaudy talks about does not exist. In comparison, how can a man who claims to have found a divine truth and is determined to apply it in one way or another not want to discuss it with anyone who knows the truth? I cannot accept a regime that turns men into machines and orders them to shoot people for lack of respect for religion. All the abysmal stupidity of this coterie and all the present chaos were necessary for the West to understand that those individuals are intolerable. In France, they appointed a certain "Mr Animals" who sent Giscard a memorandum about mistreated animals. Now they are talking on TV and radio about the executions in Iran as they would about a weather report. This cannot go on.

MAJLES DEPUTY RESIGNS DUE TO INTIMIDATION

WA200003 Tehran TIMES in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--A Majles deputy has resigned in protest against intimidation which has according to him become a common practice in this "supposedly Islamic assembly."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari resigned last Thursday in protest against what he called "an atmosphere of fear and intimidation against those deputies who want to speak their minds."

In an exclusive interview with the Persian language daily KEYHAN published yesterday, he said such an atmosphere was unIslamic and contrary to the views of Imam Khomeyni, who has always stressed the freedom and independence of deputies.

"And let's not forget that the nation voted for us in order to be able to air its grievances through us, its deputies," he said.

Anvari further noted that since its establishment the Majles has been following a path which has made it more and more difficult "to regard this Majles as an Islamic one."

"What we have been witnessing," he continued, is the formation of small groups within the Majles who were extremely partisan "and look at things dogmatically."

He said these groups were behaving as though the Majles was their personal domain and every other deputy was irrelevant "and this is totally unacceptable to those who are dedicated to Islam."

"They are behaving as though they are the only true interpreters of Islam."

"The only true interpreter of who is Islamic and who is un-Islamic," Anvari pointed out, "is the nation."

He said unfounded judgements against other people was totally unIslamic and so unacceptable.

"We should never forget," he said, "that for Islam the end does not justify the means. And that is a principle which should never be forgotten by those who claim to be real Muslims."

Anvari said that his political struggles under the former regime were evidence in favor of his opposition to un-Islamic principles "and I will continue to stick to that principle even in the present Majles."

IRAN WITHDRAWS ITS GOLD FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES

WA200001 Tehran TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] London--Iran repatriated about 30 tons of gold worth over 500 million dollars from Britain in the first half of this year and about half of it was transferred in June, the FINANCIAL TIMES reported yesterday.

Similar transfers were made from West Germany, France and possibly other Western countries, it said.

Iran was probably trying to get its gold to a safe place, fearing seizure as part of a Western plan to get the American hostages freed from Tehran, it suggested.

The paper was unable to say whether the bullion withdrawn from London was from a stock previously built up or was gold recently purchased on the London gold mart.

DANISH, TURKISH TV REPORTERS JAILED

WA200002 Tehran TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Two television reporters, a Dane and a Turk, who were detained for questioning on Monday, have been taken to Tehran Evin Prison, a Danish diplomat said yesterday.

The diplomat said no charges against them had been made public. But earlier, the PARS NEWS AGENCY said some foreign reporters were suspected of cooperating with American television news agencies whose own representatives were expelled from Iran earlier this year.

The newsmen are Carl Sorensen of Danish television and Hami Sami of Turkey.

Three other journalists, working for British-based television news organizations, were arrested at about the same time by representatives of the Revolutionary Central Committee.

They were released after being held for less than 24 hours.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION TO CLOSE COLLEGES

WA210003 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--University and college closures in Iran are likely to see a prolonged phase until the recently appointed Cultural Revolution Council is able to draw up its plans and coordinate the implementation of a new college and university system patterned on Islamic lines, according to the assessments revealed by spokesman for the council, Dr. Abdol Karim Souroush, in his interview reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday.

Dr. Souroush has said that all universities and colleges in Iran will be closed during the first half of the forthcoming academic year, which will definitely mean that the institutions will stay closed for the next semester and a good part of the second which follows.

It is just possible that the medical universities and colleges may be permitted to continue on their old curricula from the beginning of the second semester, the cultural council spokesman said without giving any assurances.

The names of the 5 colleges and universities which will be closed down prior to the intended reorganization will be made public soon, he said.

A primary aim of the reorganization appears to be the decentralization the universities and colleges giving weightage to development of autonomous universities and colleges in the provinces, thus taking the load off the admissions to the Tehran university, which hitherto has been over concentrated.

A board comprised of 5 members--2 professors, 2 students and a financial expert--has been appointed to draw up the new plans and suggest the new structuring of universities and colleges in the provinces and the capital, after making a thorough probe into earlier and present administrations and academic studies in these, the cultural council spokesman said.

Souroush further said that recommendations would include a change in the content of curricula and text books aligned to Islamic concepts to be fitted into contemporary molds.

REVOLUTION CALLED SUCCESS IN OIL REFINERIES

WA210004 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--In Iran's oil refineries, the revolution works.

The huge complex at Abadan is processing crude oil at full capacity of more than 600,000 barrels a day, Tehran refinery is processing more than 200,000 and a new complex at the central city of Esfahan is processing about 100,000.

Together with the production by refineries at Tabriz, Shiraz and Kermanshah, these make up a total of 1.15 million barrels a day, more than half of the country's crude oil output.

Iran's revolutionary government has cut national production in order to conserve oil, and wants to make more out of its most valuable resource by processing it in Iran instead of exporting it as crude.

Mohammad Taghi Rikhtegar, acting general manager of the Abadan complex, told REUTERS in Abadan: "It is natural that there should be an abnormal situation after a revolution. But the extraordinary cooperation of workers has made the refinery work very well."

Rikhtegar produced impressive figures to back his claim: In the Persian year which ended on March 20, average monthly output of the Abadan complex was 15.11 million barrels, and the average for the first two months of this year was 15.15 millions.

These figures, which work out at 503,000 and 505,000 barrels a day respectively, are despite the disruption at the time of the revolution, and a 2-month period straddling the 2 years in which pipeline explosions reduced supplies of crude to the refinery by 30 per cent.

One of the key units of the complex, the catalytic cracking unit or "catcracker," has completed nine weeks of routine overhaul and started up again last week. It was shut down for a month last year after a failure in its steam production plant, Rikhtegar said.

About 40 per cent of Abadan's output is in the form of fuel oils, which can be used as bunker fuels or for industrial purposes, such as in furnaces.

It can also be refined into lighter products, and Iran still has plans, laid before the revolution, to add equipment to the Abadan complex for this purpose. But the plans have been shelved until economic sanctions imposed over the American hostage issue are lifted.

Iran, which suffered shortages of some domestically used oil products last winter, needs the planned equipment to increase its output of kerosene and other middle distillatory.

The overall pattern of products turned out by the complex is the same as before the revolution, Rikhtegar said.

In the month from April 21 to May 20 this year, products were as follows (in barrels per month): Fuel oils 6.27 million; petrol/diesel 3.25 million, automobile petrol 1.76 million; kerosene 1.7 million; jet fuels 640,000; naphtha 596,400; tume 217,000; liquefied petroleum gas 155,332; lubricating oil 15,500; solvents 19,500 and aviation (non-jet) fuels 2,000.

Of the complex's total crude oil input, 96 per cent is turned into products, three per cent is turned into gas which is used in the refinery, and one per cent is flared as waste or lost through leaks, Rikhtegar said.

Abadan first began producing commercially in 1913. In Esfahan, in central Iran, half of the country's newest refinery started up this year even though construction had stopped from January to September last year.

Officials of Kluor/Thyssen, which is building the complex told a Western correspondent in Esfahan that commissioning of the first part of the twin refinery had gone smoothly in January even though all its expatriate staff had left Iran.

Although labor problems have been reported from the Esfahan refinery, all officials spoken to by REUTERS throughout the oil-producing province of Khuzestan rejected suggestions that they have encountered serious industrial troubles.

Hamazasp Mansoorian, whose petrochemical plant at Bandar Khomyini is working close to capacity, said there had not been a single day's strike since the 20-day stoppage during the revolution.

All the officials said that oil industry employees in Lorestan were continuing to receive housing allowances, if they were not given accommodation, and overtime, if they worked extra hours.

In Tehran, a number of government employees have stopped receiving such payments as part of a government drive to save money.

At the main export terminal on Khark Island, acting area manager Bahman Sorooshi summed up the officials' views when he said: "People are happy with the new regime. They're working hard and they like to work. Maybe some of them are not 100 per cent Islamic but they like the new regime too."

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 AUGUST 1980

Egyptian-Israeli Exchange

President Anwar As-Sadat has approved a reply to Prime Minister Menahim Begin's second letter, according to MENA. It was drafted by the Political Action Committee chaired by Vice President Husni Mubarak. Minister of State for Information and Culture Mansur Hasan said that the letter was short and simple and did not include any "specific points" but was nonetheless "comprehensive." According to Jerusalem radio, As-Sadat, in an interview with MA'ARIV's Cairo correspondent--his second in three days--said that his reply to Begin included the suggestion that a tripartite summit be held after the U.S. presidential election. As-Sadat raised the point again publicly despite Begin's admonition to him in his second letter that such ideas should be pursued only through a "diplomatic, confidential exchange." As-Sadat also told MA'ARIV that he will be sending a separate message to Begin through Ambassador Sol Linowitz suggesting that they "shift to quiet diplomacy."

Israel

An Israeli Cabinet decision adopted on 24 August, carried by ITIM, "rejected and denounced" the 20 August UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. The decision strongly criticized the United States, saying that its "astonishing" abstention, which allowed the resolution to pass, was a "capitulation" to the blackmail of the "oil terrorists." The Cabinet found the U.S. vote all the more galling as it claimed that "clear U.S. promises exist to transfer the U.S. Embassy from the coastal area to Jerusalem." According to Jerusalem radio and the Jerusalem POST, during the Cabinet session Prime Minister Begin reported that Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Muskie had "apologized" to Israel's UN representative for Muskie's remarks at the Security Council on the U.S. desire "to work closely with the Islamic states in order that their legitimate goals set out in Resolution 242 may be attained in peace and honor." Begin pointed out that the "Islamic" states had not been involved in Resolution 242 and that there was no reason for the United States to bring them into it now. Also, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Senator Jackson had advised Secretary Muskie against abstaining on the Jerusalem resolution but that Muskie went ahead since "the President had already made up his mind." A later Jerusalem radio report on the Cabinet meeting said that Begin is ready for a "frontal battle" with the Carter administration and that in his view "the Jews of the United States are on Israel's side; they are prepared for battle." Another minister was reported as having said that until the presidential election, Israel will enjoy the status of a "minor power" and Begin will "take advantage" of this.

Israeli-Syrian Dogfight

Jerusalem and Damascus radios reported that Israeli and Syrian fighter planes engaged in a dogfight over southern Lebanon on 24 August. The two versions agreed that a Syrian MiG-21 was downed but Damascus claimed that an Israeli plane was hit while Jerusalem insisted that all Israeli planes returned safely. Jerusalem radio said military sources estimated that the Syrian aerial "penetration" was more of an attempt to demonstrate solidarity with the Palestinians than an effort to demonstrate aggressive intentions against Israel.

PLO

According to QNA, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, citing Palestinian sources, reported that the PRC has decided to give "military assistance" to the Palestinian resistance. This was conveyed by Chinese authorities to a Palestinian delegation currently visiting China. Palestinian sources said that the PRC made this decision despite U.S. "pressures," resolving not to be influenced by any "external factors." The paper did not elaborate on

the type of military assistance to be given the Palestinians or whether the Chinese had clarified to the delegation the kind of U.S. pressure being exerted upon the PRC.

Iran

According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 24 August during which the two apparently came to terms over the composition of the Cabinet; later that day the prime minister addressed a letter to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, declaring his readiness to introduce his Cabinet to the assembly. However, no definite date for this has been announced. Earlier, AFP reported that Rafsanjani had advised the assembly that "small differences" between Raja'i and Bani-Sadr were delaying the introduction of the Cabinet. AFP also said that Hasan Ayat, a leader of the Islamic Republican Party, had stated that the assembly would examine each of the cabinet members individually, a process that would no doubt delay the installation of the new government. In the meantime, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service, the prime minister said that "while the people expect us to deal first with issues of prosperity," he believes that the government's first priority is to deal with "ideological issues."

In foreign affairs, the 22 August report that five of the U.S. hostages had been killed in an escape attempt and the subsequent denial by the Iranian Foreign Ministry were briefly acknowledged without comment by Tehran's Arabic service and PARS. Another Arabic service report, citing a 24 August press headline from an unidentified newspaper, said the Foreign Ministry has asked the Soviet Union to close its consulate in Rasht instead of the one in Esfahan because of the former's "sensitive location" and "uselessness." AFP, giving more details, cited a Foreign Ministry spokesman as stating that the USSR has a "strategic" reason for keeping the Rasht consulate open and that it should be closed and the one in Esfahan maintained if the Soviet Union "wanted to retain good-neighbor relations with Iran and limit its consulate's activities to consular tasks." Iran on 20 August had demanded that the USSR close one of the two consulates, but had not indicated any preference.

Libya

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, in a 21 August press conference reported by JANA, provided the first authoritative Libyan comment on Middle Eastern and Western reports of an abortive coup attempt in Tobruk in early August. Jallud called such reports "completely unfounded" and stressed that there had been "neither a mutiny nor any conflict." Jallud said that all that had occurred was the arrest of an Italian spy working for the Egyptians and of three Libyans in his service. Jallud said that As-Sadat's alleged state of emergency on the Libyan border is in itself an "act of aggression" but that Libya is not concerned, as the Egyptian forces are incapable of "waging aggression" without help from imperialist circles. He also denied that Libya has "amassed" forces on its Western border, saying that the present concentration there is "normal." Monitored Tripoli radio has yet to allude to the Tobruk situation in broadcasts for its domestic audience, but on 20 August it carried live reports from that city on the festivities celebration of the 1 September anniversary. This is rather early for traditional 1 September celebrations to begin, and Tobruk is the only city reported by Libyan sources to have held them.

Saudi Arabia, Pakistan

SPA reported that a "responsible source" has denied reports that talks are underway with Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia in return for $1 billion in Saudi aid. The Western press has speculated that Saudi Arabia wants well-trained foreign Muslim troops on its territory to help protect the regime but that the Saudis do not want these troops to be Arabic-speaking in order to decrease the danger of their being influenced by dissident elements in the country. The primarily Urdu-speaking Pakistanis fit these requirements.

SPA stated that while Paki tan and Saudi Arabia have a military cooperation agreement under which Pakistani military experts and technical personnel have already been assigned to Saudi Arabia, there is nothing in this arrangement linking Pakistani military support to Saudi aid. Karachi radio cited a similar Riyadh radio report without comment, giving no indication of the Pakistani attitude toward the stationing of troops in Saudi Arabia.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio announced that the United States and Egypt have entered into a "secret agreement" under which Egypt will supply Afghan insurgents with advanced weapons obtained from the Soviet Union prior to 1972 and in turn receive the "best" weapons the United States has to offer. Kabul cited as its source the London newspaper ENQELAB, which in turn had quoted an unidentified Swiss newspaper which had allegedly obtained this information from an "authorized source" at the U.S. State Department.

In an interview reported by Moscow Radio's English service beamed to North America but not heard on Kabul radio, Maj Gen Gol Aqa, chief of the Main Political Department of the Afghan Army, said that the "country's armed forces" have destroyed the "major pockets" of rebel activity. Aqa said there is no "organized resistance" to the Afghan Government and that the insurgency is being carried out "by no more than 30,000 bandits" who are being trained in Pakistan and who also have basis in Iran. Gol Aqa also denied that the Afghan Army is plagued by desertions and said that, contrary to Western media reports, the relationship between Afghan and Soviet soldiers is "more than fraternal."

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U.S., EGYPT CHARGED WITH SUPPLYING USSR ARMS TO REBELS

LD222028 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Last week Egypt and the United States signed a secret agreement in accordance with which Egypt will supply the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements with USSR-made arms. The United States will supply its best arms to Egypt as a result of this measure.

A Swiss-language daily has (?discovered) this fact from an authorized source of the U.S. Defense Department. This was reported in ENQELAB [REVOLUTION] magazine printed in London on 7 August. The daily writes that the same U.S. Defense Department source had played a major part in the completion of the secret treacherous agreement between the United States and Egypt. The daily adds: The arms which will be put at the disposal of the elements opposed to Afghan progress include antiaircraft missiles, automatic rifles, handgrenades, rifles with long-distance explosive power and transportation vehicles. According to the report of this daily, the number of these large-scale Egyptian missiles has been put at between 720 and 900. The daily points out that in exchange for this (?Soviet-made) arms, Egypt will receive from the United States a great number of arms and modern missiles, various types of military transportation vehicles and various types of guns.

It should be remembered that Egypt was buying arms from the USSR until 1972. But after that Anwar as-Sadat, by following a treacherous policy, took refuge under the skirt of imperialism, complying with the greedy desires of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, and after that date not only has Egypt been transformed into the arsenal of U.S. arms, but the reactionary As-Sadat regime has assumed the role of the gendarme in the Middle East region.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON AIRPORT EXPANSION

LD240005 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] A protocol on a R3.5-million expansion of Kabul international airport was signed today between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR in the Ministry of Transport and Tourism, and the related documents were exchanged. The protocol was signed by Deputy Minister of Transport and Tourism Gholam Jaylani and the USSR economic adviser in the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, Boris Titov.

In accordance with this protocol, the present runway in Kabul international airport along with its related facilities--parking and [word indistinct]--will be expanded 1600 m and the present terminal will be equipped with modern technological equipment and will be expanded for the passengers services.

Also, a small terminal for the Bakhtar Afghan airlines, in its internal flights, and an air (?communication) station will be constructed. A source of information of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism said that the survey and plans of this airport will be carried out by a USSR mission. The delivery of tools and equipment will begin in December and the project will be completed in 2 years time, as a result of which Kabul international airport will be ready for the landing of every type of small and large aircraft.

At the time of the signing of this protocol a number of officials and heads of departments of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism and a number of the officials of the USSR Embassy in Kabul were present.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD221822 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Revolution Council headquarters. The Council of Ministers discussed matters on the agenda at yesterday's meeting and made necessary decisions. The Council of Ministers, in order to improve the social and economic conditions of the country, approved an Economic Consultative Commission [ECC] for the DRA. This Council of Ministers resolution provides for the formation of the ECC as a DRA consultative organ in order to make use of the opinions and suggestions of experts, the intelligentsia, progressive national democratic elements, owners of private enterprises, industrialists, traders and national capitalists, owners of means of transportation, artisans and various professionals for the sake of improving social and economic conditions in the country and increasing the volume and improving the quality of production, promoting the growth of internal and external trade, the better use of available means of transportation and the improvement of conditions in industrial factories and other matters relevant to social betterment and, also, in order to foster coordination and cooperation between the various government departments and the private sector, the unity of the progressive national democratic elements in Afghanistan in economic development and, lastly, to make use of all possible energies for the purpose of better use of national resources and the work force which is building the country.

The prime minister of the DRA will be the chairman of the ECC and the ministers of planning and commerce will act as first and second deputies to the chairman of the ECC. The ministers of planning, finance, commerce, transport and tourism will be members of the ECC. Similarly, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the capital and provinces, private and transport industrial associations in the capital and provinces, professionals and artisans will be chosen by their relevant sources and will be introduced as members to the ECC. Five economists and social scientists will also be nominated as members by the prime minister. The Council of Ministers resolution on the formation of the ECC is scheduled to be put before the Presidium of the Revolution Council.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that it was decided at today's meeting of the Council of Ministers that the outline for the private sector of the national economy with a view to benefiting the social and economic development of the country and the purposes of progressive and patriotic elements, would in its final phase be submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of the DRA contains the outline for the development of the private sector in the national economy.

Regarding agriculture and herding it has been decided that landowners, peasants and herdowners can, according to the law, bring their land-lease produce to the market and pay taxes on their income. Similarly, they can freely sell their surplus to government and commercial concerns and others who demand it, wherever in the country they may be.

National industry will be protected against unhealthy foreign competition. Similarly, industrial parks [as heard] that are to be built with foreign aid will also be put at the disposal of the owners of small industry and national capitalists.

Ministries and institutes shall render necessary assistance. Similarly, the Ministries of Justice, Planning and Finance are responsible for drafting laws regarding foreign investors, and after final preparations these drafts should be submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council.

In the sphere of internal and external trade, home traders shall help wholesalers and retailers and shall assist in preserving the public interest and also help in this manner to prevent corruption and strife.

The state shall purchase goods that are imported or produced by the various state institutions and, by way of the retail network and use of retail traders, shall put them on the market and make them available in all parts of the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform has been assigned the task of setting the goals of autumn sowing by 1 September this year, in accordance with the resolution of this council.

The Council of Ministers similarly approved a policy on government land and the land of those people who have been deceived by the counterrevolutionary elements. The council ordered that the general director of agriculture in provinces, districts and chief districts, with the help of the government agricultural cooperative heads, are to give these lands, and farms--including the land of those who have fled the country--to the peasant and landlord cooperatives, in all parts of the country, in a just manner, according to the emergency spring sowing program of this year which had been previously approved and applied. If, however, the missing [as heard] landowners present themselves after the sowing of their land, they are only entitled to the equivalent of the lease of their land. If they do not present themselves, the lease entitlement will be decided upon by the specified commission and the land shall be taken over by the government.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN MEETING

LD221718 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Minister of Finance Abdol Wakil is heading a DRA delegation to participate in the UN General Assembly special meeting which will be discussing world economic development in New York. At Kabul international airport, the deputies and some personnel from the Ministry of Finance were present to see the finance minister off.

These meetings are expected to be held on 25 August.

100 AFGHAN YOUTHS LEAVE FOR MILITARY TRAINING

LD232244 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] In light of the decisions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum regarding the crushing and complete elimination of the counterrevolutionary remnants, 100 of the struggling members of the social order groups of the Kabul city committee of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, this afternoon left for their defined military units for the purpose of military training.

Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the executive committee of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, before the departure of the youth, in a statement concerning the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee third plenum, especially about the duties of the social order groups, said: The defense of the revolution is the sacred duty of every youth with mission and commitment, especially the members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, therefore we will be ready and united for the defense of the revolution and will fight.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW CURFEW HOURS IN KABUL

LD241647 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Interior Ministry: The esteemed citizens of Kabul are hereby requested to observe night curfew in Kabul from 2300 to 0400 effective today.

KABUL REPORTS SUCCESS IN CLASHES WITH 'BANDITS'

LD241528 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] In the light of the decisions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum, the work of purging and cleansing cities and villages from counterrevolutionary lackeys is continuing resolutely. A group of 72 counterrevolutionaries who were disrupting the peace and security of the people of Samangan Province by engaging in terrorism and robbery was recently crushed by the security authorities and the resistance groups with the help of the brave people of that locality in the Kholm district and in Aybac, the center of that province. Various types of U.S.-made arms and a great number of substantial documents and printed materials have been found on these criminal bandits.

Also, according to a report by the governor's office of Balkh Province, 29 traitors and counterrevoluiontary elements linked with the anti-Sawr Revolution groups which had sold out to U.S. imperialism and which were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of Balkh Province by embarking on anti-Islamic and inhuman acts, were captured by the security authorities and party members with the help of the people in the Shulgara, Chamtal and Charbulak districts of Balkh Province. They have confessed to their shameless crimes. These counterrevolutionary elements, who were armed with various U.S. and Chinese arms, handgrenades, documents and propaganda leaflets, are under investigation. A number of terrorists and criminals have also been crushed along the road between Herat and the Obi district by the courageous people of Herat with the cooperation of party organizations and the security forces. A quantity of various types of weapons, bullets and counterrevolutionary documents have been captured by the party activists and the 17th Division of the Herat armed forces.

HERAT CITIZENS AID IN FIGHT AGAINST REBELS

LD221834 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] In accordance with the valuable decisions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum, concerning the struggle against the murderer bands and the servants of reaction and imperialism, every day, through sincere sacrifice and unreserved help from the people of the country, the last remnants of the treacherous resistance of the traitors to the revolution and homeland are (?crushed) and the people of the homeland, together with the security forces and (?patriotic) elements, deal strong blows to these servants.

During the last few days, 24 criminals and bandits have been captured in the city and vicinity of Herat by party activists, soldiers of the 17th Division of Herat Province armed forces, police and the revolutionary resistance groups, with the help of the noble people of Herat Province. According to reports from Herat, U.S. dollars and Pakistani currency [kaldar], printed leaflets and membership cards, which prove membership in groups linked with foreign countries, have been captured.

In these reports it has been added that on the night of 19 August a number of thieves and robbers attacked a jeep on the Herat-Islam Qula road, near (Mayfarosh). As a result of a fight between the two sides, three of these thieves and ruffians were injured.

On the same night, another three thieves and mercenaries of imperialism who were followed by a patrol car gave armed resistance near the Ishak Solyman village, in Injul district of Herat Province. As a result of this fight, all three of them were killed and the taxi driver who was driving them was injured. Automatic weapons made in Egypt, a number of handgrenades and U.S. automatic rifles, a quantity of printed materials and other items have been captured.

One part of these reports mentions that a number of bandits and thieves gave armed resistance near the Khima-Dozan Qol road of Injil district in Herat Province. Thirteen persons were killed. Six were injured. It is worth remembering that the capture and exposure of these destructive bandit elements linked to black reaction and imperialism involved the active participation and cooperation of the noble people of the province at the side of party and government forces. They very courageously desire to attain a secure and peaceful life and to eliminate the last remants of the thieves and bandits.

SARWARI ARRIVES AT NEW MONGOLIAN POST 16 AUG

OW180142 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0514 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Aug (MONTSAME)--Asadollah Sarwari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], arrived here today. The Afghan ambassador was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Meeting With Yendon

OW221042 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0515 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Aug (MONTSAME)--D. Yendon, Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] first deputy minister of foreign affairs, today received Asadollah Sarwari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the MPR, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION 24 AUG

BK250536 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca at midnight last night for New York to address a special session of the United Nations General Assembly beginning today. He will address the special session tomorrow.

Talking to newsmen at Kurmitola International Airport before leaving for the United Nations, the president stressed the need for the rich and the developing countries to come to an understanding for removing the present unequal global economic order. He said he would make some realistic proposals at the special General Assembly session for evolving the strategy. President Zia, who will speak at the session on behalf of the Third World countries as well as Bangladesh, expressed the hope that his proposals would be fruitful. He said an understanding among the rich and the developing nations was necessary so that the present economic crisis could be solved. This will specially help the poor and the developing countries to go ahead toward the path of development, he added.

The president said an agreement for nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes is expected to be signed with the French Government. Work on nuclear fuel will start in Bangladesh after the agreement with France.

JERUSALEM GROUP ELECTS RAHMAN TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE

BK231045 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee has elected President Ziaur Rahman to a three-member committee of heads of state set up to face any new evolution concerning Al-Quds. This was stated by Establishment Division Minister Majidul Haq yesterday evening on his return to Dacca from the 3-day extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca from the 16th of this month. The two other heads of state of the committee are King Hassan of Morocco and President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Republic of Guinea. The committee also has the responsibility to convince East European countries, Japan and Canada that measures are called for immediate Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab and Palestine territories.

Talking to newsmen Majidul Haq described the election of the Bangladesh president to the committee as a success of the country's foreign policy and its championing the Middle East and the Islamic cause. He said that inclusion of Bangladesh in the three-member committee is a milestone of the country's foreign policy. One of the principal resolutions adopted by the extraordinary session also calls for implementing a political and economic boycott against countries having diplomatic missions in Jerusalem or transfer or announce the transfer of the diplomatic missions to Jerusalem or the countries that recognize Al-Quds as the capital of Israel.

TALKS UNDERWAY WITH OPEC TO EASE PRICE BURDEN

BK231301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] India is now in dialgue with OPEC countries to ease the burden of oil prices by schemes that could be of mutual benefit. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in an interview with the ARAB TIMES. Rao said that schemes are underway for setting up projects in Third World countries with Indian technological backing and OPEC funding.

Narasimha Rao said India is also seeking oil supplies on easy credit terms from the OPEC countries. Such a discussion is going with Kuwait, he added.

TALKS WITH NEPAL ON WATER RESOURCES END

BK231627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] India and Nepal have underlined the need for concerted steps to expedite the multipurpose projects which will benefit both countries. This was agreed upon at the official level talks between the two countries on water resources development and flood control which ended in New Delhi today. The projects will include Karnali, Pancheshwar and (Rapti-Bhalewar).

A joint press statement said the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. The Indian delegation to the talks was led by Irrigation Secretary C.C. Patel. P.P. Shah, secretary water resources, led the Nepalese delegation.

NEW 'ALL-INDIA COMMUNIST PARTY' ESTABLISHED

BK231357 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Dange (former chairman of Communist Party of India] followers have quit the Communist Party of India [CPI] and formed a new party known as the All-India Communist Party. Speaking on behalf of the preparatory committee of the new party at a press conference on Monday [18 August] Dr Jagdish Das Gupta said that out of a total of 27,000 CPI members, 7,000 have joined them and more are to follow. He mentioned that some members of the Communist Party of India-Marxist have also expressed a desire to join the new party.

300 MP'S DEMAND GANDHI'S SON ENTER POLITICS

BK250354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] According to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, about 300 members of Parliament have demanded induction of Rajiv Gandhi in to active politics and have extended their full support to him.

A memorandum containing the demand was submitted to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi by Subhash Yadav, MP, in New Delhi yesterday. The memorandum said the demand has been made to strengthen the hands of Mrs Gandhi and the organization.

SHAHI RETURNS TO ISLAMABAD FROM NEW YORK 24 AUG

BK241722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi returned to Islamabad today from New York after attending the meeting of the Islamic group at the United Nations in connection with the Al-Quds issue and the ministerial meeting of the group of 77. The foreign minister also took part in the extraordinary meeting at Casablanca of the Islamic Conference ministerial committee on Jerusalem.

HAQ FORMS ULEMA BOARD TO ACT AS ADVISERS

BK221123 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The president has set up an ulema board whose members will act as his advisers. The setting up of the board was announced by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq while addressing the ulema convention, which ended in Islamabad this afternoon. The convention submitted concrete recommendations for accelerating the pace of Islamization in the country.

The president said that the ulema board will be meeting either once in a month or once in 2 months. He also announced the setting up of six committees comprising ulema and fuquha [scholars and experts]. These committees are: Tablizi and Ablaziama [propagation and mass media] Committee, Education Committee, Nifaz-e Islam [implementation of Islam] Committee, Economic Committee, Kanuni and Samaji [law and social] Committee and Tanzim-e Masajid [caretaker of mosques] Committee. He also announced the appointment of a Convening Committee to draw up the composition and promotions of references of the committees. All the six committees would submit their reports to the government within 3 months.

The president referred to the various points raised by the ulema in their speeches and said that these would be given due consideration by the government. He said that as far as the system of the zakat was concerned this would remain in force but amendments would be incorporated in the ordinance wherever needed.

Referring to the demands made for acceleration of the Islamization process, the president said that the present government had made a beginning toward this goal during the last 3 years. He said there was a visible change in the moral and intellectual attitude of the people during this period.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS APPEAL FOR END TO COMMUNALISM IN INDIA

BK241258 Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 24 Aug (AFP)--The World Muslim Congress has asked the Jiddah-based Islamic Conference secretariat to use its influence with the Indian Government in bringing to an end anti-Moslem communal riots in India.

Dr Imanullah Khan, secretary-general of the World Muslim Congress, said in a message sent to the Islamic secretariat today that it must move to stop the "genocide" of Muslims.

The Pakistani Hindu minority association has also called on the Indian Government to control the communal violence in northern Indian towns. Meanwhile, the congress has welcomed the removal of diplomatic missions by four Latin American states from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Spokesman's Denial of Hostage Killing

LD230958 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 23 Aug 80

["Foreign Ministry Repudiates Hostage Rumour"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 23 Aug (PARS)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hashemi, categorically denied yesterday a report by the Lebanese Phalangist radio that five American hostages in Iran have apparently been killed in the course of an attempt to escape. Hashemi, who was speaking to PARS after having contacted the Moslem students following the imam's line stationed at the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said that there is not the least element of truth in the Phalangist radio broadcast. Earlier this morning this radio, quoting a so-called reliable Arab diplomat, had said that the 5 Americans trying to escape had been killed by Moslem students in Tehran. The hostages are now going through their [words indistinct].

Capucci Mediation Attempt

AU231936 Rome ANSA in English 1931 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 23 (ANSA)--Greek Catholic Bishop Hilarion Capucci once again disclosed the assurances he received from Iranian leaders that Catholic priests will be able to run their schools in the Near Eastern state before taking off for Tehran today.

In remarks to reporters on hand at the airport for his departure, Capucci also said that Iranian courts had no doubt about the proper conduct of Salesian monks operating in the country. He said that he would try to mediate the issue of the American hostages while in Tehran.

Demonstration at UK Embassy

LD221726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The glorious Friday prayers were held at Tehran University today with thousands of our committed Muslim sisters and brothers in attendance and with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i leading the prayers.

Before the prayers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi, MP for Qom, spoke. According to reports by correspondents of the PARS NEWS AGENCY and the central news bureau, Friday prayers were held throughout Iran with millions attending them.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, following today's prayers in Tehran, a large group of people marched toward the British Embassy in Tehran. Opposite the British Embassy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rastegari spoke and then a six-point resolution was read by one of the brothers.

The resolution supports the imam's directives to the last breath and condemns the actions of criminal America. The marchers threw their support behind the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Iran's revolutionary prime minister, and the resolution asks them--as our great imam has said--not to allow conspirators and unbelievers to harm their sacred unity.

Comment on Somali-U.S. Agreement

GF250555 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1546 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Somali-U.S. Agreement on Air Force and Naval Facilities"]

[Text] At a time when the United States is carrying out extensive military moves in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, it was announced that preliminary Somali-U.S. talks on the use of military and air bases have been concluded and that an agreement was signed in Washington. It appears that the confrontation 2 weeks ago between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ogaden Desert hastened the signing of the agreement.

According to the agreement, the United States pledges to grant Somalia $60 million in economic aid and $40 million in credit to purchase arms in ret for the use of the two bases of Berbera and Mombasa. [as heard] Thus, this agr ent will put Somali President Siad Barre in a better position to compensate for the defeat he suffered in the 1977 and 1978 Ogaden wars. The United States will also be able to use the Berbera base in its offensive operations in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. Government has concluded similar agreements with Kenya in Africa and with Oman in the gulf. These disclose the U.S. intention to support U.S. forces in the area in emergency operations and readiness to launch a new attack against the states that threaten traditional U.S. interests.

U.S. leaders suffered a severe shock following the blow to imperialist U.S. interests in the area after the fall of the puppet Iranian regime, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the revolution in Nicaragua. Therefore, they had to find a way out to prevent further threats to their interests--a way out that is based on the imperialist principles of U.S. foreign policy. The recent measures indicate that U.S. politicians still do not realize the facts and are trying to prevent the emergence of any movement by resorting to their old methods.

The signing of this agreement will undoubtedly lead to new developments in the Horn of Africa where the Ethiopian Government has declared that it will not stand idly by in the face of such a step. The U.S. Government has declared and stressed that its military aid to Somalia will not affect its policy on the Ogaden issue and that this assistance should not be used in the Ogaden. It appears clear, however, that if war should break out between Somalia and Ethiopia over the Ogaden, the prevention of the use of such military assistance would not be easy.

Since the signing of the agreement will lead to the intensification of U.S. presence in the area, this issue will be the beginning of tangible developments in the Horn of Africa. It will have a great effect on U.S. influence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The agreement will also put an end to the United States' old policy in the Horn of Africa, a policy based on the balance of power. The United States will have to face Soviet influence. This could lead to an indirect confrontation of unlimited consequences.

The Soviet policy which used to call for lessening tension in the Horn of Africa and encouraging Ethiopia to find a political solution to the Eritrean question and not to engage in a war with Somalia will undoubtedly change so as to be in line with U.S. policy indifferent to its strategic interests in the Horn of Africa and that any change in its foreign policy will be directed so as to safeguard long-term interests.

In any case, we should wait and see what the practical outcome of the agreement on the U.S. use of Somali naval and air bases will be and what the superpowers' plan will be this time to implement their policies. These developments should be a good lesson for countries that are struggling against the superpowers in the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean so that they can thwart imperialist plots and intrigues.

IRAN QUESTIONS SOVIET CHOICE OF CONSULATE TO CLOSE

NC231050 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 23 (AFP)--Iran is querying a Soviet decision to close its main consulate at Esfahan and to retain a smaller consulate at the Caspian Sea town of Rasht near the Soviet border, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here. The closure of the consulate at Esfahan, in the centre of the country, followed Iranian demands last Sunday that the Soviet Union close down one of its two consulates.

"We do not understand why the Soviet Union chose Rasht, for there are only 200 Soviet nationals there, while there are 2,000 in sfahan," the spokesman said. The Soviet Union perhaps had a "strategic" reason for wanting to keep the Rasht consulate open, he added.

Iran demanded the closure of one consulate in response to the refusal by the Soviet Union to let Iran open a consulate at Dushanbe, in Tadzhiskistan, where there is a big Muslim population.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said "in our view, the Soviet Union ought to close the consulate at Rasht and retain the one at Esfahan if it wants to retain good neighbourly relations with Iran and limit its consulate's activity to consular tasks." The matter would be raised at current negotiations between the two countries, he added.

Rasht, a stronghold of the communist Iranian Tudeh Party and the Marxist-Leninist fedayeen group, is 150 km (100 miles) from the Soviet border.

RAJA'I REPLIES TO KOSYGIN CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE

LD251010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The following telegram has been sent to Aleksey Kosygin by the Islamic Republic's prime minister:

His Excellency Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In expressing my appreciation for Your Excellency's message of congratulations on my appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I hope that the Iranian people's efforts in achieving Islamic and human aspirations will influence relations between nations so as to culminate in the elevation of the peoples of the world and respect for nations' sovereignty throughout the globe.

IRANIAN STUDENTS JAILED IN BRITAIN END HUNGER STRIKE

GF241725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Iranian students in jail in Great Britain have complied with Ayatollah Montazeri's call to end their hunger strike in order to escalate their resistance. The call was passed to them by Dr (Ihda'i), the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador in London. The students declared an end to their hunger strike amid a roar of applause.

Our correspondent reports that seven of the jailed students stood trial yesterday. One student has been acquitted, and the others will be deported. The court has issued a deportation order against 38 of the 68 jailed students.

Further Details

ID222236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY headquarters, reporting on the activities of the students' Islamic society abroad, yesterday, 21 August, some more of our sisters and brothers were dragged into London's courts of injustice. As a result of their 2 weeks of hunger strike the students were very weak, but with firm spirits.

Reasons [as heard; possibly meaning testimony] that had been dictated to them before were mostly fabricated, exaggerated and imposed. In protest of the court's unjust orders and the unlawful trial, brothers and sisters who had assembled in the court to observe the proceedings refused to rise as the magistrate entered the courtroom. Police tried hard to make them stand up. The police even forced one of the brothers to stand up and pay his respects. On the other hand, when one of the accused sisters or brothers entered the courtroom, all stood up and this action was repeated again when an accused or the magistrate left the courtroom.

Meanwhile they [presumably the detainees and Iranian observers] held up some picturs of Imam Khomeyni, pictures revealing the police's savagery and the recent events. The students' actions aroused in the police and the court officials a feeling of anger mixed with fear and surprise, a feeling that could hardly be described.

The magistrate asked one of the brothers accused of kicking the police to explain the circumstances, yet he did not understand and was asked to show it in practice. [sentence as heard] He showed in practice what actually had happened. He held the hands of a court clerk from behind, then bent him down and in one action knocked him to the floor on his face. His action made the entire audience, including the magistrate, break into laughter.

The accused brothers and sisters who were fined refused to pay their fines, because paying the fines would mean accepting the validity of the court. They therefore said that they would continue to bear further imprisonment. According to one of the brothers who was released today, one detained brother who had asked the prison guard for some drinking water was given by the British prison guard, in order to show British civilization and morality, a bowl of urine.

Among other interesting events inside the jail, our brothers' and sisters' behavior had so impressed black prisoners that they too began to chant "long live Khomeyni" and to pay tributes to Iran's revolution and ask the brothers for Islamic books.

Another interesting topic: That group of detained brothers was in the same prison as the murderer of two martyred brothers, Ruhani and Samadzadeh, who had been martyred during the siege of the Iranian Embassy [in London] by the Iraqi mercenaries. Following discussions and elaborations by a Khuzestani brother and an analysis of events and revelation of the crimes of the Ba'th regime he finally realised that he had been deceived and became very depressed, seeking repentance, and said: "Brothers, by God, I too am a Muslim and Shi'ite," and showed the Koran in his hand and asked repeatedly of his Khuzestani brother to continue his guidance and advice. Meanwhile prison guards secretly placed a tape recorder in the upper part of a cell in order to tape the brothers' conversations. Yet the same person informed the brothers and asked them to control their assertions.

These events prove that imprisonment for God's men with all its hardship is a vast arena for entering into the depth of hearts and ideas and revolutionizing the Weltanschauung of the blind-hearted toward the salvation of mankind from the bonds of heathenism and toward entry into the pure and life-giving domain of monotheism.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY's report, at today's trial observers were refused admission because of their behavior yesterday and because of what the British call "being respectful."

VISITING STUDENTS URGE EXPORTING REVOLUTION TO PAKISTAN

JN240916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The leaders of the Pakistani National Democratic Party today accused Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq of fomenting differences among Islamic communities in Pakistan so as to maintain his oppressive government.

The party's Executive Committee has met despite the ban imposed by the military government on such meetings. The Executive Committee issued a statement in which it said that Ziaul Haq is exploiting Islam to deal blows to the Pakistani people's democratic and social rights. He also is fomenting differences among the various Islamic communities.

Our correspondent in Zahedan reports that a delegation of brother Muslim students who are members of the Islamic Society of Pakistani Students has arrived in the city to study the achievements of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

In a radio interview, the members of the guest delegation spoke about the Islamic movement in Pakistan and the Pakistani information media's stand on the Islamic revolution. The members of the guest delegation said: We know that the Pakistani Government claims to be an Islamic government, however, it is a military government and the people are persecuted.

One delegation member said: Following the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Pakistani information media adopted a positive stand on this revolution, disseminated its news and transmitted many films about it. This stand, however, changed some time ago, particularly in the wake of the speech the leader of the Ialamic nation Imam Khomeyni delivered on the occasion of Jerusalem Day in which his eminence called for toppling governments in Islamic countries that are hostile to Islam. The delegation member added: The Pakistani radio and television stations take their news from Western news agencies which impose censorship on Iranian news.

Referring to the attack by Pakistani police on demonstrators who had celebrated Jerusalem Day, the brother Pakistani students said: A group of citizens, including Iranians, Pakistanis and one man of religion, were arrested during this attack. The students added that the majority of Pakistani cities including Lahore and Karachi witnessed Jerusalem Day demonstrations.

Referring to Ziaul Haq'a military government, the brother student guests said: Everyone expected the present government to be Islamic; however, the successive governments in our country were always military governments which received their instructions from the United Kingdom and the United States. These governments also enforced Western laws in our country. The students further said: The Ziaul Haq government has increased its oppression of the Pakistani people and is prohibiting political activities, meetings and Islamic activities. An atmosphere of oppression prevails in Pakistan and although Ziaul Haq's military government seems to be Islamic, it is in fact pro-Western.

The brother Muslim students spoke about the opposition groups in Pakistan. They said that most of the intellectuals, whether Sunnis or Shi'ites, oppose the government and the masses are dissatisified with it. They added that the Islamic revolution must be exported to Pakistan and that Pakistani youth must be inspired and instructed by Iran on how to carry out the revolution. The students asked Iran to increase the awareness of Pakistani students who are studying religious sciences in Iran's theological schools to enable them, following their return to Pakistan, to launch a cultural revolution there and make the Pakistani people realize that an Islamic revolution, similar to that in Iran, can be launched in this age.

REUTER CITED ON PAKISTANI LAWYERS' PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT

JN241116 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] REUTER reports from Karachi that all Pakistani lawyers have called for boycotting courts of justice for 1 day in protest against the arrest of 11 lawyers by the government authorities. The lawyers had staged a demonstration to protest against the imposition of martial law in Pakistan and to call for free legislative elections and democracy.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Iraqi Spokesman on Egyptians

ID231918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Following the transfer of 1,800 U.S. Marines from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Oman, the presence of tens of thousands of Egyptian soldiers in Iraq, the increase in the clashes [between Iran and Iraq], and the dissatisfaction and continuous expulsion of Muslims from Iraq, PARS NEWS AGENCY contacted the Iraqi Embassy in Iran and asked the views of the Iraqi diplomats on the subject.

The spokesman for the Iraqi Embassy thus explained the presence of tens of thousands of Egyptian soldiers in Iraq: The Egyptians in Iraq do not number tens of thousands, but are around 1 million, who aid Iraq in the attainment of the great civilization--for we wish to achieve the great civilization in any way possible by 1985 and become an advanced country. The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: Do you not consider the expulsion of more than 40,000 from Iraq--a number of whom were born in Iraq and completed their national service in that country--a plot against the Islamic Revolution of Iran? He replied: The expulsion of a number of unarmed people could not be any form of plot; they are being expelled from Iraq because they are guilty of ingratitude. In reply to the question as to how is it possible for a crippled old man, a blind old woman and a 2-year-old child to be conspirators, the Iraqi spokesman said: That old man and that old woman are related to a family, and the 2-year-old child will one day grow to be a man.

Preparations for 'Air Attack'

JN241912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Citing its correspondent in the western region under the headline "Iran's Western Region Is Preparing To Confront and Repulse the Expected Air Attack by the Iraqi Forces on Iranian Territory," the newspaper KEYHAN reports: In the wake of the repeated violations of Iranian airspace yesterday by Iraqi planes, the Islamic Republic's forces in western Iran are totally prepared to confront the expected attack by the Iraqi Air Force on the border area.

In this respect, the Kermanshah governor has stated that for the past 6 months, our forces have been preparing for an attack on our territory. Our forces will be doubled when we receive information about designs to attack us.

He added: We are not afraid of the massing of forces by the tribal Iraqi regime on our western border. By depending upon God and relying upon the Muslim Iranian people and Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation, our forces will crush any obstacle that impedes the march of the Islamic Republic.

Emergency Blackout in West

LD240336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0237 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following announcement has been published by the public relations office of the joint operations staff of the west of the country:

This is to inform the Muslim and zealous people of the provinces of Kermanshahan, Kordestan and Ilam that since there is the faint possibility of an intrusion into Iranian airspace, a scheme for a total blackout will be enforced on receiving this news item, which is considered a drill as well. Therefore, you are expected to cooperate as much as possible and avoid any lighting until further notice. All organizations concerned in these provinces must be prepared for contingency events.

[Signed] The public relations office of the joint operations staff of the west of the country

A second announcement has been issued by [word indistinct] the joint staff of the west of the country:

The public relations office of the joint staff of the west of the country is grateful for the necessary publication of the announcement regarding enforcement of an emergency blackout. People are reminded that municipalities of the province of Kermanshahan, Ilam and Kordestan have the duty of cutting off electrical power in the cities. The residents of houses must also avoid any lighting during the emergency blackout period. The public relations office of the joint staff of the west of the country is grateful to fellow Muslim countrymen of the west for their cooperation.

Airspace Violation Reported

LD231057 Tehran PARS in English 0755 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 2 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--An Iraqi airplane violated the Iranian air space at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday this week but it soon withdrew to the Iraqi territory under heavy surface to air fire by Iranian artillery.

Meanwhile armed insurgents attacked the headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards [as received] at 2:00 a.m. on Wednesday using RPG-7's and other heavy firearms but were driven back under a counterattack by the guards. In another clash with insurgents near Javanrud, Kermanshah, some 11 revolutionary guards were killed and 2 others were injured.

Border Clashes

GF231600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Revolution Guards stationed in the heights of (Zayd Yehya'i), (Tangeh Hamwan) and (Tangeh Tutchal) were fired upon by Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the Qasr-e Shirin area, in the western part of the country.

The Iraqi Ba'thist forces used heavy weapons such as long-range artillery and antitank rockets. The Revolutionary Guards returned their fire, silencing the Ba'thist mercenaries' fire with their artillery. The clashes continued until 0300 today.

The Ba'thist mercenaries have been continually moving their forces during the past days. They have sustained many casualties.

Our correspondent in Qasr-e Shirin reports that during the past 3 nights the Ba'thist forces have brought more than 100 tanks up to the border The report says a state of fear and unrest prevails among the ranks of the Saudi, Jordanian and Egyptian units stationed in Iraq. They feel that they will be buried in Iraq at any moment, especially following the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Syria.

Qasr-e Shrin Forces on Alert

JN242118 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] PARS reports from the Qasr-e Shirin border region that this region is living a state of complete alertness in the wake of the statements issued by the operations command in western Iran. It adds that the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, the gendarmerie and the army of the Islamic Republic as well as the rest of the military units are at maximum alert. The report adds that all our armed forces personnel enjoy high morale.

The correspondent further says that clashes took place yesterday and today in the Baveysi, (Tang Dushaway) and Naft-e Shah regions where our forces, which are stationed in the border regions, confronted the enemy attacks.

The PARS correspondent, citing a gendarmerie commander in Qasr-e Shirin, says that two Iraqi MiG planes violated Iranian airspace in the border region for 10 minutes at 1400 yesterday.

The correspondent, citing the joint operations command in the west of the country, adds that the clashes which took place between the Islamic Republic forces and the Ba'th forces in the (Teleku), (Tang Dushaway), Baveysi and Qasr-e Shirin regions resulted in heavy losses among the Ba'th forces. Our losses were two martyrs and one injured.

Further Report on Qasr-e Shirin

LD221111 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "New System of Deploying Iranian Forces on Iraqi Border"]

[Excerpts] Qasr-e Shirin border--The Qasr-e Shirin Guards Corps has put out a stern warning to individuals spreading rumors about the Qasr-e Shirin border zone.

A KEYHAN correspondent report yesterday from the Qasr-e Shirin border zone after 3 days of calm state that the destruction of Iraqi bases and an enemy withdrawal, as well as fear of a further outbreak of conflict, have brought about comparative calm in the region during this period.

According to this report the Iraqis, who are terrified at the Iranian troop movements, the new system of deploying Iranian troops stationed in the border zone and the serious response of the army, the guards and the gendarmerie to likely attacks, have been resorting to rumormongering through their hirelings over the past few days. And they have announced everywhere that a big battle is to begin in the near future along the whole border zone.

The report continues as follows: Following these baseless rumors, and in order to forestall any weakening in people's morale, the Qasr-e Shirin Guards Corps warns all Iraqi hirelings to stop rumormongering, on pain of being handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court for the most severe punishment.

In a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, Operations Commander Nasr of the guards corps stationed on the border, assured the people of the deployment of guards troops on the border and said: "If the imam should so command, we could destroy all the Iraqi forces on the border in a short time; but, as the imam has said, Islam is a religion which seeks to rule men's hearts, and we are waiting for the Iraqi people themselves to rise up against their dictatorial government."

On the subject of morale among Iranian military personnel and the guards on the Qasr-e Shirin border he said: "We have seen many times how, when an Iraqi outpost comes under fire, the Iraqi soldiers and hirelings flee, leaving behind their tanks and armored vehicles, while our own guards and soldiers fight to the last drop of blood when they come under heavy enemy fire."

According to the report from the KEYHAN correspondent on the border zone, who visited several Qasr-e Shirin border posts to obtain news, the morale of the guards and other Iranian military forces is excellent, while the Iraqis do not dare even to leave their bunkers for one moment.

Payment of Compensation to the People

Measures are underway to compensate those who suffered losses recently on the Qasr-e Shirin border. Qasr-e Shirin Governor Nazarizadeh made this announcement during the course of a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, when he said: "According to investigations which have taken place, about 45 percent of the people of this region have suffered damage amounting to some 10 million tomans. Damage caused by Iraqi shells are evident on the walls and houses of villages and towns and at installations in the area.

"We are appealing for help to the responsible authorities in the province and to the Interior Ministry for the funds required to compensate the people for the losses they have suffered, but we have had no conclusive result as yet; however, reports will continue in this direction until the matter is finalized."

Graduation of Iraqi 'Spies' Noted

JN242102 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the valiant Iraqi Army, sons of the glorious revolution of the 1920's [against British colonialism], brother officers and soldiers: Our people in Iraq are being subjected daily to campaigns of fascist treachery and rancor by the leadership of the oppressive regime in Baghdad.

The confrontation is escalating between the popular vanguard mojahedin in Iraq and the police state that rules with iron and fire.

The regime is trying to rally together its spite, satans and agents to stop the terrible volcano which is about to erupt. The people, who are groaning with revolutionary pain and bitterness, are ready and have reached the point of no return in their cascading march.

The regime is trying to tighten its police grip by buying sick-minded people whose interests are linked with those of the oppressive clique. The public intelligence department has recently graduated a new group of spies from the public security academy, located in Baghdad in the former An-Nihayah Palace near the Al-Khayr bridge. This academy was established to graduate special classes of party members as spies in departments and establishments in Iraq and the consulates abroad. In the past few weeks, 800 people have been appointed by this spying organ as students and ordinary male and female employees in various places so as to carry out deeds against the people through the posts they have been given.

However, the oppressed and suffering people always spew out such servile agents and wait for the inevitable punishment which is inflicted by the heroic mojahedin, who consider jihad and martyrdom as the most sublime blessing on earth.

Sentencing of Iraqi 'Spy'

LD241024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, an Iraqi spy, (Sheykh Hasan Sheykh 'Abdollah), has been sentenced to death by the revolution court of Ahvaz. He had been sent to Iran by the Iraqi regime dressed in religious clothing, but in reality for spying.

Report on Deportations

GF241802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime has deported 10 more Muslim sisters and brothers from Iraq. Their deportation brings the number of persons deported to Iran by the criminal Ba'thist authorities to 39,321.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Answer to Brezhnev Message

[Text] The following reply telegram has been sent by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, to Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet Presidium, Moscow. Your telegram of sympathy concerning the tragic incident in Gach Saran was received. I thank you for your sympathy and pray to Almighty God for the success of the world oppressed in achieving their legitimate rights.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 24 August

Montazeri on Khomeyni Meeting

LD231106 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 23 Aug 80

["Ayatollah Montazeri Comments on Imam's Statement"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, August 23 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--After his meeting with the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, in Tehran on Thursday, the Friday prayers leader of Qom, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, had an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter. In this interview Montazeri spoke about the result of his talks with the imam and said that he discussed with the leader of the Islamic Revolution about the current purges in the administration, distortion of imam's statements by Arab newspapers, and the public meetings of the imam.

Elaborating on the question of the purges, Ayatollah Montazeri said that he stressed the need for a thorough purge of collaborators and agents of the former regime from government agencies and the imam did not oppose this view. However, Montazeri said, if there are some specialists like doctors, technicians in the oil or other essential industries, whose expertise is vital for the country, who are now cooperating with the Islamic Republic and have no counterrevolutionary activities, but they might have received a decoration or have had a position during the former regime, such people should not be purged because they are an asset to this country and if purged they might go to the United States or other countries where they would be welcomed.

Referring to the recent statements of Imam Khomeyni regarding the imam mahdi that have been distorted (?in) foreign newspapers, especially the Arab press, Ayatollah Montazeri said that Imam Khomeyni did not want to say that the instructions of the prophets have not been adequate. What Imam Khomeyni intended to say is that as during the time of Prophet Mohammad, there were too many enemies, the establishment of a government of justice throughout the world according to Islamic tenets did not materialise and that when the world is full of injustice and oppression, imam mahdi will come to implement the teachings of Islam and Prophet Mohammad and bring about equity and justice on this earth. This notion has also appeared in Sunni writings as well, Montazari emphasized, adding that the malevolent elements in Arab countries have distorted Imam Khomeyni's statement in this respect, and the muftis of Mecca, Egypt, Tunisia, Kuwait or elsewhere, who do not know the Persian language, have misunderstood Imam Khomeyni's words.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Montazeri asked devotees of Imam Khomeyni the Iranians [as received] not to ask for too many meetings with the imam so that such frequent meetings may not have adverse effect on the good health of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Montazeri on Khomeyni's Health

LD221118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] As you were informed in the earlier newscasts of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday the illustrious jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the end of this meeting, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ayatollah Montazeri expressed his views concerning the current issues of the country.

During this interview Ayatollah Montazeri said: As the existence of Imam Khomeyni is a source of blessing to us, to our country and to all the oppressed people of the world, I recommend to all the people that we should try to keep him healthy for us. Then, referring to the requests of various groups of people who because of their love and their religious sentiments come to Tehran from the provincial towns in order to meet the imam, Ayatollah Montazeri asked them to have considerations for the health of the imam, because at the moment the unity, independence and all aspects of the life of the country depend on the health of the imam. In another part of this interview, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Personally, I think 10 times of coming to visit the imam but I come only once. He also confirmed: I had not been received by the imam for 45 days and today's meeting, too, was based on certain necessary reasons.

Once again the illustrious jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, confirmed that people should show consideration for the health of the imam. He asked the sisters and brothers to make fewer requests for meeting with the imam.

Meeting With Hajj Leaders

LD222008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] More than 600 Hajj leaders who have gathered in Tehran to familiarize themselves with laws and regulations concerning pilgrimage to Mecca were received today at Jamaran Mosque by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A large group of the inhabitants of Azarbayjan's Khalkhal also met today with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Jamaran Mosque.

At the conclusion of these meetings, the crowds, chanting slogans, once again expressed their solidarity with the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Airbase Personnel

LD231714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] At 1130 today, personnel from Hamadan Nojeh airbase met the imam of the nation at Jamaran Hoseyniyeh in order to renew their allegiance to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this meeting, the imam of the nation expressed his gratitude for the efforts of the Muslim and revolutionary personnel.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent at the imam's residence, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rezvani, the imam's representative at the Hamadan Nojeh airbase, in a speech said: While the revolutionary personnel of Nojeh airbase are defending Iran's borders and this country of chastity and purity and every inch of this soil, they are guarding and striving for the liberation of all countries under Islamic rule from all colonialists and imperialists.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Bani-Sadr on Aid to Afghans

LD231948 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said that Iran cannot tolerate seeing the troops of a big power killing our brothers. We have to express our sympathy with them and, he added, help them and if necessary fight side by side with them to help them win their independence.

President Bani-Sadr, who was talking before a group of people near the Irano-Afghani border following his visit to the Provinces of Kerman and Khorasan, added that the government could put enough facilities and possibilities at the disposal of local authorities to use at the right time and in a correct manner so that the residents of this area will be able to help their Afghan brothers.

Gonbad Meeting

LD240918 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Aug (PARS)--The president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, attended different public sessions in Gonbad which were also attended by clergymen and the minister of housing and civil construction, the governor general of Khorasan, and the representatives of the southern cities of Khorasan in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the local authorities.

The sessions were held to investigate the problem of agriculture, and construction activities in the area. The problems and difficulties of the revolutionary guards corps of Gonbad were also considered during another session with the officials of the Revolutionary guards. In a gathering of the people of Gonbad and its environs the president delivered a speech, in which he said: Our people should take action in order to solve their problems. Whenever we propose a plan for reform it is faced with objections. But, with the kindness of God, I will act to do what I promised in the presidential election. The president added: If the (armed) groups do not consider themselves as the guardians of the people, and (?if) the people think and act there will be fundamental changes in your social, economical and administrative and political system, and if we content ourselves with outward changes nothing will be gained except (?dependency).

Later the president said: The people should be aware of whatever the government does; a revolutionary nation should be ready for the continuation of the revolution and this readiness to continue requires hard work.

Again the president stressed unity and the abolishment of the independent power of political groups to the people. You should ask the authorities to let you participate in changing your environment.

The people of Gonbad stated their sentiments towards the president by shouting slogans in favour of Bani-Sadr.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I

Discusses Cabinet With Bani-Sadr

ID241012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to our special correspondent at the presidential office, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning met President Bani-Sadr. During a meeting the prime minister discussed and exchanged views with the president on the future Cabinet and its composition.

Raja'i on Cabinet, Upcoming Tasks

JN240958 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 24 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "I Have Chosen the Members of My Cabinet from Revolutionary Institutions," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's statements following his meeting with the imam of the nation yesterday afternoon.

Raja'i informed PARS that he will not present the members of his Cabinet to the Majles tomorrow [24 August]. Raja'i added: According to the Constitution, the Cabinet must first be approved by the President of the Republic. Since President Bani-Sadr is on a trip, the Cabinet members will not be presented to the Majles until after the president of the republic decides upon the Cabinet and approves it.

Raja'i said that the imam gave him very important directives during their meeting. He added: I informed the imam about the progress of my mission and reported to his eminence on the future Cabinet. I have chosen the Cabinet members from the revolutionary institutions with which I work.

In his statements published by JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the prime minister said: I have done my best to choose Cabinet members who have similar viewpoints. I can say that they follow the same line. I have great hope and confidence in this Cabinet and I will not brook despair. Death alone will stop me from continuing what I have begun.

The prime minister said: False expectations have been planted in the heart of our society and our people are waiting for us to act. That's why our action will be very difficult, because we have to deal first with ideological issues while the people expect us to deal first with issues of prosperity.

I do not consider this the correct [word indistinct], because our desire to provide oranges and grapes cannot be similar to our concern over our ideology and the objectives to which we aspire. All of these things were secured during the former regime, even though they had to be imported from abroad. However, Islamic ideology was not a subject for discussion and was nonexistent at that time. We are now seeking to achieve it.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI concludes by quoting the prime minister as saying that he is optimistic about his work and that this optimism has been strengthened by the people's support, especially as this government is not a government of individuals but one which derives from the people, is for the people and will serve the people.

Raja'i on Readiness To Introduce Cabinet

ID242133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has addressed a letter to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, declaring his readiness to introduce the Cabinet members. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God. To the honorable speaker of the Majles: With the (?help) of Almighty God and with the [words indistinct] of the "lord of the ages" [the 12th imam of the Shi'ites and the expected mahdi], on the receipt of the official decree dated 24 August 1980 of the president [words indistinct] I declare my readiness to introduce the Cabinet members.

In the hope that God will assist all of us in serving Islam and the Muslims.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Appoints Chief Aide

ID241042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has appointed (Naser Reza'i) as chief of the prime ministers' office for [word indistinct].

REPORT ON 24 AUG MAJLES SESSION, RAFSANJANI REMARKS

ID241128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session, which began at 0930 with readings from the Koran, was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to our correspondent, at today's session discussions and exchanges of views concerning the credentials of Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, deputy from [name indistinct], continued. A number of deputies spoke against. At the end of discussions the credentials of Mr Mo'infar, parliamentary member for Tehran, were approved by 153 votes in favor, 25 against and 17 abstentions.

At today's session, Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani read the text of the letter sent to the Majles on Thursday by the president concerning readiness to present the Majles with members of the Cabinet. He said as a result of the president's trip to [name indistinct] the new government will be introduced to the Majles possibly next Tuesday. [passage indistinct]

RAFSANJANI RECEIVES ERITREAN FRONT REPRESENTATIVE

GF241827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani has received a representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Tehran. He congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani on his election as Majles speaker.

The Eritrean Liberation Front representative said that until 1978 Ethiopia was under U.S. influence. Since 1978 the Soviet Union has been exercising its influence in Ethiopia with the assistance of Ethiopian Government forces. He added: Eritrean Liberation Front forces recently fought fierce battles against Ethiopian Government forces; this fighting continues.

Referring to the many victories achieved by his organization's fighters, the Eritrean Liberation Front representative said: The fighters are now a large army. He added: The Eritrean people believe the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran is a success for their revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani then thanked the Eritrean Liberation Front representative for his remarks and said: We have respect, love and appreciation for the Eritrean people. We condemn the United States, the Soviet Union and the Ethiopian Government for their crimes against the Eritrean people. We are prepared to extend the necessary assistance despite the distance between us.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ, KHOMEYNI SUPPORTERS CLASH IN ABADAN

GF231303 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Fighting broke out in Abadan on Thursday between the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Paykar on one side and Imam Khomeyni feda'is resulting in one death and a number of injuries. According to an informed source in the Abadan Revolution Guards Corps, the fighting started when the Mojahedin-e Khalq and members of the Paykar organization attacked the headquarters of Imam Khomeyni feda'is, situated at (Service-e Qanavati) at 1930 on Thursday, and started fighting with clubs and stones. According to eyewitnesses, guns were used during the fighting and the two sides threw molotov cocktails at each other. The battle ended at 0100 Friday following intervention by Abadan revolution guards. The groups were dispersed.

The person killed was a Khomeyni supporter by the name of (Jasem Banirashid). A number of others who were injured were admitted to Abadan Red Crescent and oil company hospitals. A well-informed source from the Abadan division of National Iranian Oil Company said most of the injured were sent home. Only a few with serious wounds are still in the hospital.

Magistrate Condemnation of Mojahedin-e Khalq

GF231345 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The shar' magistrate and revolution prosecutor of Abadan and Khorramshar has issued an announcement concerning the fighting in Abadan. In part of this announcement he said:

Our Muslim youths are toiling in the hot deserts of Khuzestan along with our Muslim and faithful farmers to launch a reconstruction crusade. Our best people are wearing the gowns of martyrs and have been sent to the borders to defend the country from the enemy. Workers and other groups are working hard to reconstruct the desolation the shah and the United States left behind. While they are doing this a bunch of mercenaries and lackeys under the titles of Mojahedin-e Khalq and Feda'i-ye Khalq, the Tudeh, Paykar and others are fighting the people of our nation in sensitive times. Their well-designed plans are creating disturbances in our country and killing our constructive and creative forces.

In another part of the announcement he said: Effective immediately, any activity by these organizations is prohibited until the Majles is able to determine their fate. The people and forces of orders are to use any means necessary to quickly stop any activity by such groups.

DOCUMENTS UNCOVERED IMPLICATING BISHOPRIC IN ESPIONAGE

LD242041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Following extensive investigations and widespread operations by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Esfahan an espionage network has been uncovered in this city. From the headquarters of this network, which is known as the bishopric and which has branches in Yazd, Kerman, Shiraz and Tehran cities, documents and evidence have been seized, including Iranian military secrets and equipment, proving that the bishopric has been engaged in espionage activity. In addition, in connection with the recent evil coup [coup attempt of July 1980] a document has been uncovered indicating that some U.S. $500 million were paid to the Esfahan bishopric and 300 kg of TNT explosives were to be distributed to a number of army personnel and the leaders of the Baha'i sect and counter-revolutionaries. Several members of this network who are foreign nationals are at present under arrest together with their Iranian collaborators in this network.

It is necessary to note that the Iranian bishopric stationed in Esfahan, under the supervision of the fugitive Bishop Hasan Dehqani, who also holds the office of archbishop in Jerusalem and the Middle East, was operating with the help of veteran and experienced spies such as priest Iraj Mottahedeh, a Jew who has emerged as a priest from the bishorpric and who is at present under arrest. He, who for 30 years [words indistinct] both in Britain and in Israel, entered the service of the bishopric and was operating in Tehran, Shiraz and Esfahan cities. This headquarters [in Esfahan] is regarded as one of the most important intelligence service espionage bases to such an extent that, according to the documents seized, when the Iranian Islamic Revolution achieved victory the CIA wrote a letter seeking the assistance of the spies in the bishopric and reminding them that the day had come to fulfill the longstanding pledge between the CIA and the intelligence service.

11 GUARDS KILLED IN CLASH WITH 'ASSAILANTS'

LD221712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Kermanshah news unit, in a clash which occurred this morning in the (Dosheh) region in Javanrud, 11 of the brother guards were martyred and 2 were wounded. A large number of the assailants were killed during this clash.

In this connection, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the west of the country issued a statement today. The statement says: Each time that an organ of the revolution has been formed a blow has been delivered against the enemies, and in reply they have dragged our heroic children through blood and dust.

And now, with the formation of the government--another organ of the Islamic Revolution--the counterrevolution has felt its weakness more than ever. During clashes with our brother guards in the (Dosheh) region in Javanrud, 11 of the brother guards were martyred and 2 were injured. A large number of the assailants were killed.

This is your degradation but our glory and victory, and we will sacrifice our blood to build every part of our revolution so that we can make our lives and the life of our Islamic Revolution eternal.

Death to U.S. imperialism and its internal agents! Hail to the imam of our nation, the great Khomeyni!

Guards Statement

LD231926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with the martydom of 11 of our self-sacrificing brother guards in the west country, a statement was issued by the guards corps tonight. The statement says:

The united agents of the East and the West ambushed our brother guards on the Khansor-Javansar road, near Javanrud and martyred eight of them--by the names of Morteza Mohajer, Esma'il Alvandi, Sa'id 'Abdollahi, (Mahmud Nikcheh-Farahani), Hoseyn Taheri, Mahmud Faqihi, Davud Safdari and Sadeq Nowbakht--with RPG-7's and executed three others by the names of (Khalil Baku), (Bahadoran Shahrestani) and Farhad Hojabri whom they had taken as hostage a long time ago.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, while expressing congratulations and condolences to the families of these martyrs and other brother guards, strongly warns the counterrevolution that these cowardly deeds will not only not weaken our will, but will make us more adamant toward the advancement of our aims.

It is also announced that the funeral ceremonies of three of the martyred brothers by the names of (Mahmud Nikcheh-Farahani), Hoseyn Taheri and Sadeq Nowbakht will be held at 0900 tomorrow, 24 August, from the coroners office toward Behesht-e Zahra.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS ARREST OF NAVAL OFFICERS

NC221743 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Bandar Abbas that Khomeyni's mercenary guards, who have intensified their attacks on Iran's brave officers and NCO's, recently aimed their acts at the officers and border guards of Iran's coastal borders and arrested four naval officers at the airport who intended to board a plane for a trip. Our correspondent states that the arrest of the naval officers has enraged their colleagues, and many naval officers and NCO's have strongly protested the baseless arrest and the empty charges of the guards.

RADIO IRAN CARRIES BAKHTIAR MESSAGE ON PURGES

NC221625 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text of message from former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar--read by announcer]

[Text] Due to economic decline, bankruptcy and lack of funds in the treasury of the so-called Islamic Republic Government, Ruhollah Khomeyni's corrupt and cruel regime is now daily retiring or dismissing a large number of civil servants in Tehran and other cities under the label of purging ministries and organizations; is trampling on their acquired or retirement rights; and is abusing these toiling compatriots.

In addition, the purging committees have been turned into the most important element of oppression and strangulation and are depriving employees of their freedom; the lives and livelihood of thousands of families of our dear compatriots are facing destruction. Because of these things, I deem it necessary to state that, as previously announced, the bills approved by Khomeyni's Revolution Council and the decisions adopted by the purging committees of the ministries, government organizations, universities and public institutions have no value or validity. In addition, the Iranian Government is compelled for the sake of its stability to take measures to secure the rights of the civil employees, the professors and the employees of the universities and other institutions of higher education who have suffered the oppression and injustice of the regime's corrupt officials in one way or another. Naturally, the civil and university employees are dutybound to strongly resist and struggle against the pressures, unfairness and the encroachments by the purging committees and Islamic councils; to warn these ignorant traitors of the grave consequences of their deeds; and to point out to them that they shall be strongly prosecuted on charges of encroaching upon and aggressing against the rights of the people.

Iran shall never die.

[Signed] Shahpur Bakhtiar, 21 August 1980

BAKHTIAR MESSAGE LAUDS IRANIAN PATRIOTS

NC221551 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text of message by former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar--read by announcer]

[Text] At this time, when a large number of our compatriots in the armed forces and other patriotic people are being murdered en masse by virtue of sentences issued by the so-called Islamic courts of injustice during the first stage of the preparations to overthrow the false regime of the Islamic Republic and to save the nation from the claws of Khomeyni's executioner, I once again bow my head in respect and praise for the devotion shown by these noble children of Iran. While expressing my sympathies to the mothers, wives and children of these illustrious and brave men of military history, I announce that selfsacrifice in defending the independence and freedom of the homeland cannot be assessed or compensated materially, and that the lofty position enjoyed by these brave strugglers shall shine forever as a jewel on the crown of Iran's history of national struggles.

Nevertheless, my conscience and Iranian honor deem it necessary for me to state that the Iranian Government is compelled for the sake of its stability to take immediate steps to secure life's necessities for those left behind by these forerunners of Iran's salvation, and to undertake full guardianship of the children and spouses of these very dear children of the homeland. This is the least offering of appreciation for the biggest gift that these great men of contemporary history devotedly offered to the Iranian nation.

Iran shall never die.

[Signed] Shahpur Bakhtiar, 21 August 1980

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1980

Iran

Statement 142 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, carried textually by Tehran radio, says that since the issue of the hostages is a "determining factor" for U.S. foreign policy in the period approaching the presidential elections, the United States is planning to free them before the "decisive decision" of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The students warned that the "slightest military move" by the United States "prior to the determination of the spies' fate" will result in death to both the hostages and those trying to free them. The statement adds that the students are on "full alert," but that in order to thwart any rescue attempt they have decided to "relocate" the hostages from the provincial cities to "unspecified" locations. They stated that the hostages held in Shiraz, Gorgan, Zanjan and Qazvin have already been taken elsewhere.

In an interview with JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the assembly's Foreign Relations Committee has an item on its agenda calling for a reply to a letter from a group of U.S. congressmen and that the committee should be prepared to discuss the hostage issue itself." Commenting on Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's assertion that in the hostages affair Iran is the only country violating international law, Rafsanjani said that Iran's action constitutes no more than a "simple reaction" to all the "injustice" suffered at the hands of the United States. He added that while the issue was influencing the U.S. elections, "we should not pay much attention to talk that victory for the Democrats or the Republicans depends on a solution to the hostage issue.

Tehran radio's Arabic Service reported that the main disagreement between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the selection of a new cabinet has been Raja'i's choice of an interior minister. The radio said that Bani-Sadr has made some "observations" in this regard in view of the "sensitivity" of this post and its importance in the current situation. Rafsanjani, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, confirmed that the president and prime minister have differences over the selection of an interior minister but also implied that there is disagreement over other appointments as well. Rafsanjani said that if Bani-Sadr and Raja'i reached agreement by the end of their discussions on 25 August, the cabinet would be announced to the assembly the next day.

In a speech given on 4 July but not broadcast by Tehran radio until 25 August, Prime Minister Raja'i said any future Iranian government should be an "ideological government" whose Weltanschauung should "rule" the people's thoughts and actions. He stated that the imam must be accepted as the "highest source of authority" in such a government, to be followed by the prime minister and then the minister or director general, omitting the president of the republic from this chain of command.

Iranian Radio Jamming

The clandestine Radio Iran, an anti-Khomeyni radio beamed into Iran which often broadcasts the pronouncements of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, on 21 August castigated Khomeyni--who, the radio said, speaks of his "divine power"--for "resorting to Western technology" to "silence" Radio Iran by jamming it. On 24 August the radio asked its audience to be "patient" in face of these "futile attempts," saying that "Radio Iran's contact with its listeners, with the Iranian nation, cannot be cut." Efforts to jam the station have taken the form of covering its broadcasts with music or using a strong heterodyne signal to interfere with its reception. Radio Iran tries to counter this by changing frequencies in midbroadcast.

Israel

Commenting on the scheduled 31 August arrival of Ambassador Sol Linowitz in Israel, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said in a speech reported by ITIM that he does not know what the U.S. envoy is bringing with him or what he will take away, but he made clear that as far as Israel is concerned the "task of opening the door" to the autonomy talks is not its responsibility, as "it was not us who closed it." Echoing recent high-level Israeli criticism of the United States, Burg went on to say that Israel has made great sacrifices for peace and is now faced with "a big struggle and an argument with friends." He said that he can conceive of a scenario in which "those same UN hands" that voted for or abstained on the Jerusalem resolution will do the same when discussions focus on Judaea and Samaria and the settlements issue. Burg said that Secretary of State Muskie gave Israel a "wonderful speech" against sanctions "but gave others an abstention."

Syria

In a telephone conversation with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, reported by QNA, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said the interception of Israeli fighter aircraft by Syrian MiG's on 24 August was in implementation of a "previously adopted political decision" to confront any Israeli aggression against Lebanon or the Palestinians. Ahmad implied, however, that this was not a new policy, as the dogfight in question was not the first "battle" waged under this guideline. It was, however, according to the information minister, "practical evidence" that Syria will fight for the Arab nation with all its "intrinsic potentials."

Ahmad also told AL-WAHDAH that Syria is interested in "qualitatively" developing relations with the Soviet Union--the same phraseology used in the Ba'th Party Central Committee statement issued on 21 August--but went on to add that this particularly concerned "support for Syria's defensive capabilities" in confronting the "Zionist enemy." A further Syrian reference to relations with the Soviet Union was contained in a Damascus radio broadcast of the Ba'th Party National Command statement, adopted after the party's 13th congress at the "beginning of August" but not issued until 25 August. After noting "disequilibrium in the area's balance of forces" and the necessity to "restore the strategic balance" between the Arab nation and its friends onthe one hand and the "Zionist enemy" and its allies on the other, the statement said that the Arab masses and national progressive elements, especially the socialist states in general and the "friendly Soviet Union in particular."

In a development possibly related to indications that Syria is moving closer to the Soviet Union, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of the Soviet Union's ally government in Ethiopia, concluded a 3-day visit to Damascus by revealing, according to Damascus radio, that Syria and Ethiopia have agreed to establish "full diplomatic relations." In the past, Syria had supported the Eritrean insurgents.

On the domestic front, Damascus radio said that Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm chaired a cabinet meeting on 25 August, his first reported appearance since a 20 August INA report that he had resigned because of differences with other high-level officials.

Pakistan, Saudi Arabia

Karachi radio reported that a spokesman for the Pakistan Foreign Office was "categorically denied" Western reports that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are negotiating an agreement under which Pakistani troops would be stationed in Saudi Arabia in return for $1 billion in Saudi aid. This denial follows by 2 days a similar Saudi rejection of the same Western reports.

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SOVIETS STRIP AFGHAN ARMY OF CERTAIN WEAPONS

LD251405 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghan Army Stripped of Its Guns"]

[Text] New Delhi--Afghanistan's Armed Forces were being stripped of all their anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons yesterday following a major tactical decision by Red Army generals at their Kabul headquarters.

The Russians made their decision after reports of increasing incidents in which Red Army helicopters are being shot down and Red Army tanks immobilised by Russian-supplied weapons.

The decision to withdraw the anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons was communicated to Afghan commanders by Russian generals last Friday.

The Afghan commanders are said to have reacted "badly" to the order, which seems certain to contribute further to animosity between the two armies.

The Russian order suggests that the Red Army's generals are ever more distrustful of their Afghan "allies," as it is, they have done what they can to emasculate units of the Afghan Army suspected of "anti-Russian" tendencies.

Despite this there have been recent reports of Afghan Army garrisons rebelling, and a major Russian effort was required to put down an insurrection in Ghazni, south of Kabul.

Yesterday's reports from Kabul spoke of heavy fighting near the important Salang Pass road, which stretches north from Kabul to the Russian border, a major conduit for Russian men and military equipment.

Meanwhile, the embattled communist regime in Kabul has sought help from Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan, the famous "frontier Gandhi" who is in his nineties.

Ghaffer Khan gained fame by leading Ghandi's "quit India" the North West Frontier movement against the British in province before India's independence. He recently returned to Kabul from Delhi.

As a leader of the fierce Pathan tribesmen, Ghaffer Khan still has enormous influence, and it is this influence which President Karmal, the Russian installed "leader" of Afghanistan, is seeking to employ.

It is learned that on his return to Kabul Ghaffer Khan, who has in the past spoken well of the Russian occupation, was given use of one of the capital's best houses.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AROUND PAGHMAN

LD221345 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Dispatch by Bruce Loudon: "Hundreds Killed as Russian Tanks Blast Villages"]

[Text] New Delhi--More than 300 men, women and children were reported dead last night, and hundreds wounded, in a full-scale offensive by Russian tanks and artillery against villages just 10 miles from the centre of Kabul.

First-hand reports from the Afghan capital speak of the city's Jamhariyat and Sani hospitals being filled to overflowing, and of a desperate shortage of blood plasma.

They also speak of streams of refugees seeking sanctuary in Kabul, and of Russian road blocks turning back civilians at gunpoint.

The offensive, in villages around Paghman, the site of the former royal palace used by King Zahir Shah as his summer retreat is, significantly, the first since the Red Army's high command in Kabul was reported to have decided, in consultation with a visiting delegation of senior generals sent by the Kremlin, on a new strategy in the war against Moslem mojahedin guerrillas.

The effect of the new strategy would be to ensure a higher "kill" rate in the conflict, something expected by most observers to follow the ending of the Moscow Olympics.

Authoritative reports from a source in Kabul which has in the past proved accurate say that the Russian onslaught around Paghman began as a retaliatory attack on one or two villages, and rapidly broadened into a full-scale offensive in which widespread destruction and carnage have been caused.

Villages around Paghman have long been known as hide-outs for the mojahedin, and the Russians have adopted a generally desultory attitude toward their presence there.

Last week, however, the mojahedin got wind that the Afghan Government and its Russian sponsors were infiltrating "kochees" into the villages.

"Kochees" are itinerant Afghan workers who generally make for the mountains at this time of the year in search of cooler weather. In this instance the mojahedin, believed that the "kochees" were Afghan Army soldiers sent as spies.

Last Friday the mojahedin surrounded a group of "kochees" in the village of Begtoot, near Paghman. They slaughtered 50 of them. All, it seems, turned out to be Afghan Army soldiers.

Word of the killing soon reached Kabul, and the Russian response was swift. Within hours a massive deployment of tanks, armoured cars, and artillery units was on its way towards Paghman.

One onlooker counted 600 armoured vehicles passing through Karga along the road to Paghman.

Early on Sunday the Russian offensive was launched, beginning at a village called Chilton, and reports speak of long-range artillery pounding small settlements high up in the Paghman Mountains. As usual the mojahedin made good their escape, and it was the civilians who suffered.

The quiet, leafy town of Paghman, which I visited only last month, was apparently taken over by the Russians, who looted shops in search of cigarettes.

Refugees who sought sanctuary in the former royal palace were ruthlessly pursued, and the palace was slightly damaged, according to first-hand reports.

The beautiful royal gardens nearby were also occupied by the Russians and used as a base for artillery assaults.

Last night there were also fresh reports of shooting around the international airport 10 minutes by car from central Kabul.

Apparently fighting around the airport began after mojahedin attacked a police post.

Now, it seems, Russian forces are fighting a running battle with insurgents both in open country near the airport and in surrounding villages.

EDUCATION MINISTER RATEBZAD ADDRESSES KABUL PARTY MEETING

LD252302 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo member of the Revolution Council and Minister of education and training, participated in the solidarity gathering of the third party ward of Kabul city which was held this afternoon in the hall of Esteqlal school in support and confirmation of the implementation of the resolutions of the third plenum of PDPA Central Committee.

At the beginning of this meeting, after the proposal of the agenda by Dr (Martaza Kaiwan), the secretary of the third party ward of Kabul city, and after its unanimous approval by the participants at the meeting, Dr Anahita Ratebzad began her speech by praising that number of youths, party and nonparty strugglers, who are, at this very moment, fighting in the hot fortresses of war for the honor and pride of the people, and also, in commemoration of the heroic martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the homeland, she sent greetings and declared 1 minute's silence.

Dr Ratebzad subsequently read the historic statement by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister, relating to the third plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, which he had delivered at a meeting of the cadres and activists of the party organizations of Kabul city and province and which was warmly and passionately welcomed by the participants at the meeting. The minister of education and training said in conclusion:

Young comrades, the present and future hopes of our beloved and persecuted homeland. Let us choose a life full of adventure, hard and full of longings, but a true and manly life. Let us swear on all the sacred things to be alert, to unite and crush various counterrevolutionary conspiracies, and defeat the role and plan of U.S. imperialism, that most shameful master of the thieves, murderers and [word indistinct] of the world, Carters, As-Sadats, [name indistinct] and reactionary Beijing, the Pakistani reactionaries and Zionism, with conscience and speed.

Comrades, our solidarity and unity is the guarantor of all our successes. Our disunity is the weapon of the enemy. Dear sons of the motherland, it is up to you to consolidate your glorious revolution and save and safeguard it.

Subsequently the secretary of the third party ward and a number of members of the primary organizations of that ward made speeches about the resolutions of the third plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, after which a resolution was drawn up which was read by the assistant secretary of the third party ward. This resolution reads in part: For the complete and resolute crushing of the criminal counterrevolutionary bands, all the party members in this ward, including cadres, full and candidate members, declare our revolutionary and resolute determination to go with pride to any of the fronts which the party deems necessary, and make use of every possibility to implement the slogan: "All power of the party and people for the crushing of the enemies of revolution will be united," which is the scale of the loyalty of us, members of the party, to our proud party, to the great Sawr Revolution and its new development stage and finally to the progressive thoughts of our time.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS GOL AQA REMARKS ON INTERNAL SECURITY

For a Moscow radio report on remarks by Maj Gen Gol Aqa general director of the Department of Political Matters of the Armed Forces, on the army's successes in combating rebel activity, see D 2 of the 25 August USSR International Affairs South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Statement on Relocation of Hostages

LD252012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] We now draw your attention to statement No 142 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Carter must know that if this group had attacked the American espionage center in Tehran there would not now have been any sign of them or of the 50 spies imprisoned in the den of espionage and that they would all have been dispatched to hell"--so said Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of the American military attack on Tabas.

Aware, militant and valiant Iranian nation! No doubt the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, under the leadership of the (?earth's) idol smasher, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, in the course of its successes has so deprived Carter and the American ruling circles of their ability to think that there is no longer the slightest hope for the criminal U.S. Government. Thus, it has resorted to idiotic military exercises in the gulf and to strengthening the hireling and dependent forces on the Iraqi border. It appears that filthy Carter has not learned the lesson from his abortive and most insane military intervention in Tabas, which was smashed thanks to God's will. It appears he has forgotten the ignominious coup plot which faced a disgraceful defeat and results in the arrest and execution of its hireling agents and associates, and that he is still struggling to fulfill his satanical greeds and passions to no avail.

It appears that Carter does not see in a state of constant challenge with him a nation which thinks of nothing other than its school of thought and which does not regard martyrdom as anything except an honor and happiness. Carter vainly imagines that he will be able, by his foolish maneuvers, to divert the dear Iranian nation--which is willing to make any self-sacrifice--from its course, which is the path of God and humanity. It appears that Carter's imagination dismisses the imam of the nation, the Abraham of the globe, the leader of the oppressed, who regards America as the main foe, who identifies it as the great Satan and who regards struggle against the Eastern and Western superpowers--particularly against cannibalistic America--as the duty of all the deprived, particularly Muslims. Madness is something natural for Carter, and for the criminal American ruling circle, who find no way in which they can achieve their satanical greed. For either he has to massacre in one blow a nation of 35 million people who--inspired by the ideal of seeking martyrdom--are ready for jihad for the advancement of the school of Islam or else leave Iran alone. In the latter event America will be unable to find a guarantee for its acts of plunder in the region.

Now that the valiant struggle of Muslim students in America, in Britain, in Italy, in France and other parts of the world--these true children of Islam, these dear ones who are put in chains and fetters by American mercenaries in America itself or by America's puppet states--is going to drag this world-devouring superpower to the dust of disgrace, the filthy Carter sees no other choice except the defeat of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

While warning the courageous and battle-ready Iranian nation we declare that since the issue of the American spies is at present a determining factor for U.S. policy on the approach to the presidential elections, they are therefore planning somehow to save themselves from the mortal consequences of this development and, in their futile imagination, to free them before the decisive decision of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

But this is futile imagination, for we shall vigorously continue to guard the American spies until their fate has been clarified and, as the imam of the nation has stated, if the world-devouring America makes the slightest military move prior to the determination of the fate of the spies the attackers will all be dispatched to hell on the spot. At any rate, we are on full alert and in order to thwart any possible plot we have decided to relocate them in some other unspecified location from the locations they are being held in provincial cities. Those spies who have been held in Shiraz, Gorgan, Zanjan and Qazvin cities have already been relocated to other unspecified locations.

In conclusion, while expressing thanks to the noble Iranian nation for guarding the spies in all the cities, we convey our full gratitude to the heroic peoples, the dear brothers in the guards corps and the mobilization staffs of the cities of Shiraz, Gorgan, Zanjan and Qazvin who cooperated with the Muslim students stationed in the den of espionage in the matter of guarding the spies. We pray to Almighty God for the victory and greatness of Islam and the Muslim Iranian nation.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

Rafsanjani on Hostage Issue

JN260825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0608 GMT 26 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Islamic Majles Speaker's Opinions on Hostages, Appointments, Elections and United States," JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports on the weekly press conference of Islamic Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani with Iranian and foreign journalists.

Asked about his meeting yesterday with Archbishop Capucci, Rafsanjani said: Archbishop Capucci went to Italy to hold talks on the issue of the Iranian Muslim Student Society there. He has now returned with information on the matter. We also discussed matters relating to Christian minority schools in Iran.

Asked if a Majles committee is currently discussing the fate of the U.S. hostages, Rafsanjani said: The agenda of the Majles Foreign Relations Committee includes an item which calls for a reply to the letter received from the U.S. congressmen. Naturally, the committee should be prepared to discuss the hostage issue itself. I do not know if it has agreed on this or not.

Rafsanjani was asked: The Majles has approved [qad sadaqa 'ala] a reply to the letter of the U.S. congressmen. Will the Majles also reply to the letter of the EC and Japan?

The Majles speaker replied: This letter has not been presented to the Majles. But I believe that there are obstacles in replying to it.

Regarding the presentation of the new Cabinet list, Rafsanjani said: We expect the new Cabinet list to be presented to the Majles [words indistinct]. However, the talks between Prime Minister Raja'i and President Bani-Sadr are not yet over. Raja'i announced in a letter to the Majles last Thursday that he was ready to present the Cabinet list. As of yesterday, when I was informed of the Cabinet, Raja'i was still meeting with the president. My information is that complete agreement has not yet been reached. In other words, the president holds a different opinion on some of the Cabinet members. The president's opinion on the interior minister was announced yesterday. It seems the president has differing opinions also on other ministers. The dialogue is continuing.

An Iranian journalist asked this question: As you know, the Soviet Union is supplying arms to our enemy, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. Does the Islamic Majles intend to protest this matter to the Soviet Government?

Rafsanjani replied: We can express our dissatisfaction. We believe that whoever sells arms to our enemy does not want our friendship. If the reason behind such a protest were to convey this meaning, then the Majles (?supports) that. However, if the reason is to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Government and its foreign trade, then this cannot possibly be done.

Asked if he supports or objects to Qotbzadeh's statement on the hostage issue in which he said that Iran is the only country violating international resolutions, Rafsanjani said: I disagree. The United States has violated international resolutions more than anyone else. I previously cited examples of such violations. What Iran has done constitutes no more than a simple reaction to all the injustice it has suffered at the hands of the Americans. The latest act of injustice was the interference of these U.S. spies in Iran by collaborating in the plotting and cooperating with Iran's enemies inside our country. I do not know if Qotbzadeh referred to this or not.

Asked his opinion on the date of elections in Kordestan and Kermanshah, Rafsanjani said: We have asked the Interior Ministry to hold the elections as soon as possible and in any place where circumstances are suitable and propitious.

Rafsanjani was then asked this question: The U.S. presidential candidates are exploiting every issue in their campaigns. How do you view the solution of the hostage issue?

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani replied: Our information shows that the hostage issue is definitely influencing the U.S. presidential elections. Naturally, I do not claim to be well informed on American issues, because there are many other factors influencing U.S. policy. One of them is today's Iran as a factor which must be taken into consideration. We must not pay much attention to the talk that victory for the Democrats or the Republicans depends on a solution to the hostage issue.

Asked if he approves of Iran's current foreign policy toward the Soviet Union and Qotbzadeh's statement that the Soviet Embassy is also a den of espionage, Rafsanjani said: I do not agree now to this [word indistinct]. But I am inclined to support it in part.

NVOI on U.S. Congressmen's Appeal

GF231935 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Commentary: "U.S. Imperialism Should Be Revealed"]

[Summary] During the period that the U.S. Congress along with the ambassadors of the European Community and Japan--acting on the instructions of the White House and the CIA--started talking about the need to normalize relations with Iran and asking for the release of the hostages, Carter and his gang secretly began trying to put their real plan against our country into operation.

The revolutionary forces warned that U.S. imperialism is again preparing a wide-ranging plot against the Islamic Republic. This time, the American press revealed the secrets of the new U.S. plan for military aggression in Iran around the beginning of October.

Some well-known U.S. newspapers have been busily revealing the details of this plot for several days. "It is necessary to point out that Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majles speaker, took a strong stand against the letters of the U.S. congressmen and the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of EC member countries and Japan. He gave the proper response to U.S. imperialism and its Western allies. The Majles deputies' recent decision on the reply to the U.S. congressmen, which undoubtedly condemns U.S. imperialism, was the right thing to do.

"U.S. imperialism and its allies should realize once and for all that their rule in Iran has ended. Iran is an independent nation, and any decision it makes--such as the one concerning a group of spies--does not require any suggestions from any foreign country, especially U.S. imperialism and its allies." The U.S. imperialists should know that normalization of relations with Iran and freedom for the hostages are subject to the behavior of the United States. The gentlemen, hoping to achieve something after killing the shah, should know that the Iranian people did not want the return of the cursed shah alone. His death will not make any difference in relations between Iran and the United States.

The people know well that all the murders and treachery during the past 30 years were the results of the power of U.S. imperialism and its Western friends. It was the United States that forced the bloodsucking regime of the shah on our nation. It was the same regime that cheated us of billions every year. The United States was directly responsible for the murder and massacre of tens of thousands of Iranian fighters. The real power in Iran during the past 30 years was in the hands of the professional U.S. spies. These are the same U.S. congressional representatives who froze Iranian assets in the United States. It is with the permission of the same legislators that the U.S. Navy is situated near Iran, and the same people agreed to the plots against our Iran. The next plot now under discussion in the U.S. press cannot have escaped their notice.

With all these facts they still threaten the Majles deputies in their letters and talk about their responsibility toward the present situation. The United States should first return the wealth of shah and his family to Iran, confess to all the plots and treachery against Iran and guarantee that it will not intervene in our affairs.

EMBASSY IN MOSCOW ISSUES DECLARATION ON CONSULATE CLOSURE

LD251104 Tehran PARS in English 0734 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Declaration of the Iranian Embassy in Moscow"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 25 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR Dr Mohammad Mokrin returned to Moscow after completing necessary procedures for the dissolution and closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad. He immediately met with Soviet authorities to demand the closure of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht, informing them of the views of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the Iranian Embassy.

Following the meeting, the embassy issued this declaration:

In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR regarding the dissolution and closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad strongly believes that the Soviet Government should make all possible efforts to dissolve and close its consulate in Rasht because:

1--In order to maintain equal number of agencies in both countries, the extra Soviet consulate in Iran should be closed. The Soviet consulate general in Esfahan, to which the consulate general of Iran in Baku corresponds could continue to operate as usual, according to previous agreement.

2--In Esfahan there is a concentration of Soviet nationals working on the Esfahan power station and in steel [words indistinct] therefore there is more rationale for the Soviet consular services in Esfahan than in Rasht, where few Soviet nationals reside.

3--In view of the strategic location of Rasht, sharing, as it does, land and water frontiers with the Soviet Union, dissolution of the consulate would alleviate the [word indistinct] of the Iranian people [word indistinct] Soviet [word indistinct] in the zone. Dissolution would also prevent [words indistinct] of the Soviet presence in this area.

AFP QUOTES KHOMEYNI ON REFERENCE TO HIS HEALTH

NC260950 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 26 (AFP)--Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, today declined to respond directly to growing reports about his poor health, but said that if he died, "the people will remain present" informed sources said.

"Rumors are circulating, and foreign radios indicate that I am ill," he said to a visiting group of volunteers for the national mobilization, according to the sources. Without confirming or denying the rumors, Ayatollah Khomeyni told a popular tale.

"Once upon a time, there was a child who prayed to God that his teacher would die," he said. "But each time he died, his father changed schools. One day somebody told him: 'You're not making the right prayer. You should ask God that he make your father die, because then there will be nobody to take you to school.'

"And it's the same thing with me" he was quoted as saying. "I can die, but the people will remain present."

The ayatollah has made no public statements since August 18. On August 20, radio and television announcers asked the people to avoid visiting him, "because each interview endangers his health." Two days later, he resumed his audiences with visitors, but did not make speeches afterward, as he had before.

PRIME MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH AT TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

LD251520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i delivered during the Friday prayer meeting on 4 July 1980 at Tehran University--recorded]

[Excerpts] O God, we aspire for a government, a noble government, under which Islam and Muslims would be held in high esteem and hypocrisy and hypocrites made humble. Late into the night, the faithful wept and implored God to give them such a government. Accosting each other, we kept reminding everyone not to forget to appeal to God during our prayers to bestow upon us an Islamic government. In exiles, in prisons, in hideouts, with or without weapons; while carrying leaflets, while under tortures or when in exiles, everywhere we said: O God, give us a government under which Islam and Muslims are honored. A great many people (?adhered) to this; a great many people distributed leaflets; they suffered prison terms and were sent into exile; they also suffered tortures. They said what they wanted. But, our nation, our Muslim people, wished the emerging government to honor Islam and Muslims, and to demean hypocrisy and hypocrites. This was the wish of the people who made the revolution successful in Iran. Not only did these people differ in their wish from other groups, but they also had their own peculiarities in the form of leadership, the struggle and the shouldering of the burden of struggle. Our claim that the Iranian revolution enjoys a certain peculiarity, our claim that the Iranian revolution is unprecedented in history is backed by some reasons, which I shall mention.

No one but the Shi'ite people can comprehend the Iranian revolution's leadership. Leaders of world revolutionary movements could govern or lead their peoples in one of two strata. The Soviet people followed Lenin in two or three (?aspects) of life; the Chinese people too acted similarly; the same thing applies to the Cuban people and Fidel Castro.

Whatever a Muslim Shi'ite does falls within one of these five cases; whatever it is, your look, my world, our brother's struggle, our sister's effort; they all come within five cases. These five cases are valid when one is asleep, when one is awake; it is valid when one is eating or one is going for an outing. You do realize that I am simply recalling these points. Whatever we do is either lawful, unlawful, recommended, legitimate or impunible. Now, who is to identify these? Whom are we to follow in recognizing them? The source of imitation [highest Islamic religious authority; in this case, Khomeyni]. Such a bond is unprecedented in any revolution in history. Consequently, the revolution's leadership is not simply a political leadership; nor is it simply an economic or social leadership; rather, it is a relationship between the source of imitation and the imitator.

As for the method of struggle: There were many different active groups in Iran, each having its own philosophy to make a success of its struggle. There were those who believed that only through terrorism could the government be overthrown and success achieved. There were others who believed that since there is a science for struggle, that since the science of struggle dictates that one must wait for the predicated, historical processes of the struggle to be completed, the working class must grow, leading to the emergence of a workers party and, consequently, a revolution to change the society. Considering that, as far as these historical processes are concerned, we are at a capitalist stage. However, since the Tudeh Party had failed in their earlier experiement, they claimed that, in addition to factory workers, farmers too can bring the revolution into fruition. Thus they displayed their claim through their sign; they said the forces of struggle comprise workers and peasants: thus the sickle for peasants and hammer for workers. There was also another group which adhered to the same philosophy, with a slight change, however, giving it a religious color. This group displayed the anvil, signifying workers, and sickle, signifying peasants.

Neither of these philosophies succeeded in our revolution. In 1960-1963 our religious figures entered into negotiations with the national front, saying unless the national front's movement takes a religious form it would not succeed; they refused to accept this and saw the result.

Considering its peculiarity, this is an ideological revolution; this means that this is not a political revolution. It was not to reject one party and replace it with another that motivated our people to die and be captured. This is not an economic revolution either; our people did not die only to gain employment, bread or housing. As the imam said, these things are of secondary importance.

My dear brothers and sisters, pay attention. Our hierarchy begins with God followed by the prophet and the imam and leader; then we reach the problem of departments. Our revolution is not confined solely to the wearing of veils by our sisters. The purpose of the revolution was not to have our sisters wear veils; this is only one of 100,000 problems facing our ideology. Those afflicted by all kinds of perversions in their lives cannot be saved by simply wearing a scarf. Our ideology encompasses certain guidelines for living. These guidelines are based on our Weltanschauung.

The government which ought to take over, following the Islamic Revolution in Iran, should be an ideological government. This ideological government, namely, its Weltanschauung, should rule our thought, and its ideology should rule our actions. This is what we say. We say that first the leader of the revolution must be accepted as the highest source of authority then the prime minister, minister or director general in such a government.

The future government must completely believe in Islamic ideology; so that if we see Islam in one particular ministry we do not have to search for Islam in another; so that we may (?treasure) the pure blood of the martyrs.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I AGREE ON MOST CABINET MEMBERS

GF251545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The Muslim Iranian people are still waiting very patiently for Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to introduce his new Cabinet to the Islamic Consultative Assembly so the assembly can grant its vote of confidence. They are also waiting for the Cabinet to assume its task of running the country's affairs. The announcment is expected to take place tomorrow, Tuesday, during the Majles' ordinary open session.

Prime Minister Raja'i has been delayed in introducing his Cabinet to the Majles because of President Bani-Sadr's recent tour of southern Khorasan Province. Following his return, President Bani-Sadr and the prime minister discussed the formation of the Cabinet yesterday. The meeting ended with an agreement on all points with the exception of the Interior Ministry. The president noted some observations in this regard in view of the sensitivity of this post and its importance to the country in its present situation.

According to the prime minister, the Cabinet members have been chosen in consultation with popular revolutionary institutions and from among faithful, revolutionary, youthful and determined elements to insure that the new Cabinet will be more capable of facing the requirements of the current situation and of rebuilding the country and directing the struggle with U.S. imperialism and its local agents.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON CABINET FORMATION, MAJLES AFFAIRS

LD252224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1706 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Dear listerners, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, gave a press and radio-television interview with home and foreign reporters today in which he replied to their questions on current problems of the country.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly also gave an interview to our correspondent in which he made some remarks on the current problems of the country. We end this news bulletin of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the text of this interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, in connection with the announcement that Mr Raja'i is ready to announce the names of the Cabinet members, would you please tell us when the Cabinet will be presented to the Majles?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Of course, we expected that the Cabinet would be presented to the Majles on Thursday. Mr Raja'i sent a letter to us on Thursday and announced his readiness to present his Cabinet. The difficulty was that according to the Constitution the Cabinet must be approved by the president before its presentation to the Majles. That day Mr Bani-Sadr was not available; he was away on a trip.

(?Apparently) later Mr Raja'i was able to contact Mr Bani-Sadr by telephone when the president was in Zarand, near Kerman, and presented the names of the Cabinet members to him. He decided to withold approval until he returned to Tehran. He returned to Tehran on Saturday night. The following day Mr Raja'i met him. That day Mr Bani-Sadr objected to the proposed minister of the interior (?and the Cabinet list was not complete so it could not be presented to the Majles on Sunday). Once again, the discussion continued until today and still in my opinion not all members of the Cabinet have been accepted by Mr Bani-Sadr. The Majles was informed that if agreement is reached by the end of their discussions today the Cabinet will be presented to the Majles tomorrow. If Mr Bani-Sadr (?is still unable to make a decision) the matter will be postponed.

[Question] In connection with the same problem, after the presentation of the Cabinet to the Majles, will future sessions of the Majles which discuss the work of the governmen be open or closed sessions?

[Answer] They will be open sessions. They must be open and there will be at least two sessions. And voting must also be open. The vote of confidence must also be open.

[Question] Article 133 of the Constitution says the number of ministers and the limits of their authority will be determined by the law. How will this article be implemented?

[Answer] At present we are acting in accordance with the former laws. It means the (?duties) and responsibilities of each minister are determined by the Constitution, or by the regulations determined during the meetings of the Revolution Council or the previous laws. Alterations must be approved by the Majles to become law. If there is going to be amalgamation of several ministries or if new ministries are to be created, or if there is any other new problem which ministers might encounter, all must be approved by the Majles.

[Question] My next question is about the "purge bill" which was approved by the Revolution Council, and if I am not mistaken the deadline is 28 August. Has there been any move to extend this period, or is this going to be approved as a bill in the Majles?

[Answer] A lot is said in connection with this problem. Of course you asked a question. There has been a plan proposed by some of the representatives to the Majles to extend this deadline for some time, and I think we shall raise this issue at the next session. But, the original of this bill: As you are aware, this bill was approved by the Revolution Council and each ministry has been authorized to implement this bill. It means each ministry elects five people to implement the purge bill. Three members are elected by the staff and two others are chosen by the minister. Then this committee studies and investigates files and records of their colleagues and makes suggestions which must be signed by the minister. Unfortunately this bill has not been implemented properly; another group has been established known as the "cleaning up committee" and a large number of individuals--who are mostly very good people--have joined this committee. Most of these people work very hard and have done a lot. These people are also affiliated with the president's office too, meaning they have been announced, and the heading of their letter also indicates this fact. But the Revolution Council has not actually approved them as responsible members of the purge committee. They can remain as consultants. These people have tried hard and have investigated some files and have spent hours for this purpose. In some cases they have not acted exactly as the Revolution Council has approved, therefore the review committees are more dutybound to investigate previous problems more carefully.

[Question] In view of your announcement that from now on the Majles will hold open session on odd days, meaning 3 days per week, and the even days are allocated for the work of the Majles commissions, do you think that such an amount of time is sufficient for the work of the Majles and investigation of the country's affairs?

[Answer] This question is in the minds of many people, wondering whether the deputies are active enough or whether they can do enough during the periods we have announced. I must explain that since this new arrangement there is a pile of work in front of the deputies and if they worked more than 10-15 hours a day there would still be work to do, because the commissions and open sessions do not take more than 4-5 hours of the deputies' time. But their more important task is to study plans, the laws of the past and proposed bills, visit ministries to observe their conditions, pay visits to their own constituencies to listen to people's complaints and get in touch with the people who elected them. In short they must use all their time. At present we are allocating offices to these gentlemen so that they can contact people and clients. Generally, the deputies have a lot to do and they are very busy; mostly they feel there is to much work and not enough time.

[Question] As a last question I would like to ask about your meeting with Archbishop Capucci, what problems did you discuss at that meeting?

[Answer] One problem he raised was the problem of schools for the Christian minority. He was concerned that these schools might be closed down and he delivered a message from the pope on the same subject. But when I went to the Ministry of Education it became apparent there was no such plan to close Christian schools. The decision is that such schools must be for their own children only. Muslim children must not be admitted in these schools. And they must agree not to organize mixed schools. The capacity of their schools must not go beyong their needs and they are permitted to have their own shools. And he was satisfied (?with this decision).

Capucci also had another problem and that was the news of the arrest of Iranian students in Italy. The Italian Government agreed not to cause any trouble for our Muslim student children in that country. [end recording].

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES 'COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS' WITH KHOMEYNI'S SON

LD251040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Aug 8

[Text] Our special correspondent at the presidential office reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni met and conferred with President Bani-Sadr this morning. the course of the meeting the country's problems and difficulties were discussed.

MONTAZERI ATTACKS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

LD221221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 22 Aug

[Text] The unifying Friday prayers, led by His Esteemed Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, were held at Hakim Nezami secondary school in Qom. Before the prayers began Hojjat ol-Islam Khaz'ali delivered a speech. Then Ayatollah Montazeri started the prayers and, while warning departments against a lack of efficiency and creating obstacles in the performance of their duties, termed them counterrevolutionary. In another part of his sermon, he called on our brothers and sisters in Britain who have staged sitins, to end their hunger strike as soon as possible and continue their Islamic struggles.

In the second part of the prayers, while congratulating Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his appointment, he called on him to immediately abolish a series of ceremonial ministries, like the Ministry of Culture and Art, in line with forming a revolutionary government. He also called on him to stop bureaucracy and scheming in the future government.

FOUR PERSONS INVOLVED IN 'ABORTIVE PLOT' STAND TRIAL

GF251723 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution prosecutor general's office has announced that the trial of four persons who took part in the abortive U.S. plot began at the special Islamic Revolution Court this afternoon. The four accused persons include one woman, two clerks and one soldier.

CLASHES REPORTED IN AZARBAYJAN PROVINCE

LD251124 Tehran PARS in English 0748 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, 25 Aug (PARS)--One revolutionary guardsman was martyred and four others injured in clashes with counter-revolutionaries near Takabs west Azarbayjan Province, spokesman for the joint headquarters of the army and revolutionary corps in Sanandaj announced yesterday.

Armed assailants attacked the city of Sa'in Dez, district of Miyanduab northwest Iran, with mortar and other arms at 9:30 p.m. on Saturday. One of the city inhabitants was injured by mortar and has been hospitalized. According to the report, 9 mortars were fired to the city and damages in property has been inflicted on the city. Also, heavy casualties were inflicted upon the insurgents. The clashes continued till yesterday evening.

Meanwhile, the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement regarding the rumours concerning the shortage of foodstuffs. The statement said that counter-revolutionaries had spread rumours that no one was safe in the city of Sanandaj, that all the city buildings had been destroyed and that the city is crippled by a shortage of foodstuffs.

Denying the report, the city mayor said that all these rumors were aimed at destroying the morale of the people. He added that foodstuffs in Sanandaj were even cheaper in Sanandaj that it was in other parts of the country.

The statement added that the joint staff of the army had denied rumours of counter-revolutionaries after investigating the case through the Sanandaj army headquarters.

AHVAZ MILITARY TRAINEES PLACED ON ALERT

GF251550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Pesian 1230 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The mobilization unit of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards has announced that all mobilization forces who have completed military training in mosques and military barracks, the (Abuzar), (Balal) and (Amar) groups and students who have completed the 10-day summer course have been placed on alert.

The announcement says all trained borthers and sister should contact the social affairs office of the Revolution Guards in (Bagh Mo'in) on 26 August for coordination and organization. All sisters should report at 0800 and brothers at 1800 tomorrow.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1980

Iran

In an address to members of the national mobilization corps, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni noted current concern about and speculation on his health, saying that doctors have "warned and advised" him not to speak too often but when he refrains from appearing for a couple of days "foreign radios say this or that has happened." Putting his role in Iranian affairs into perspective, Khomeyni said that Iran is not in a condition in which "one should wonder what would happen if I were not here" and that Iran's revolution would continue regardless of "whether I am here or the country's situation is thrown into chaos." The imam concluded that "the nation has found its way itself and will continue to pursue this path." On 19 August Tehran radio carried a strongly worded admonition to its audience not to see Khomeyni without an appointment, as doctors had "strictly banned" meetings with him because they were "harmful to his health and condition." Two days later, in comments reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed the importance of keeping Khomeyni healthy because the "unity, independence and all aspects of the life of the country depend on the health of the imam."

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in an interview with the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper, reported by AFP but not mentioned by Iran's broadcast media, said that the next Iranian government stands "no chance of success" and that the only thing keeping the people from revolting against their "repressors" is their confidence in Khomeyni. Qotbzdeh also said that all the current government's foreign policy initiatives had received "mortal blows from within." Tehran media have only indirectly reported the harsh criticisms Qotbzadeh has recently leveled against fundamentalist circles in Iran when reporting responses made to them by major conservative figures in the current regime.

Shiraz radio carried an announcement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stating that the hostages being held in Shiraz had been transferred to an "undisclosed location." This followed student statement 142 issued on 25 August, which accused the United States of planning another raid to free the hostages and announced that all hostages held in provincial towns would be moved to secret locations. Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Beheshti, in comments reported by AFP, said that the hostages situation "remained important and had to be resolved" but should not be allowed to "eclipse" other Iranian problems. Beheshti also repeated the standard Iranian line that the hostages are being held to give Iran a forum in which to explain to the world the "aggressive and cruel" U.S. policy toward Iran in past years.

Heralding another step in the mounting campaign against the Anglican Church in Iran, which has already resulted in the arrest and harassment of the church's leading figures and adherents, Tehran radio announced that a document has been obtained proving that an Anglican priest had contacted the Pentagon to acknowledge receipt of $500 million to be used to finance a plot to overthrow the government and kill the imam. British Ambassador John Graham was also allegedly implicated in the conspiracy by evidence that he had passed on 300 kilograms of explosives to dissidents in the military. Tehran radio reported United Kingdom cut its diplomatic staff in Iran to four persons.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, the Foreign Ministry reaffirmed the 25 August Cabinet announcement that the United States had made "specific promises" to move its embassy to Jerusalem and "rejected" a State Department denial of this assertion.

MA'ARIV said that "political circles" in Jerusalem were "amazed" that the State Department had issued this denial after apparently "distorting" Prime Minister Menahim Begin's remarks to mean that it was the State Department itself that had made the promise. MA'ARIV's sources noted, and the Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed, that the Cabinet decision and the prime minister never said that the State Department had intended to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem but had stated that such a "promise" had been included in the Democratic platform of 1976 and "reconfirmed" this month at the New York convention. The "political sources" cited by MA'ARIV implied that they are aware that a platform cannot be taken as an official statement of U.S. Government policy but said that "one would assume that the platforms of the parties ought to be fulfilled in a democratic regime." Jerusalem radio also reported that Begin has sent a letter to Secretary of State Muskie which included "criticism" of the U.S. abstention on the UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. Israeli Ambassador 'Evron described the abstention as "one of the most serious developments" in U.S.-Israel relations.

In a related development, ITIM carried a Foreign Ministry announcement on the decision of the Netherlands to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. The announcement called the decision a "grave mistake" and expressed "sympathy" with the government and people of the Netherlands who were "forced to succumb to unjustified intervention" in their relations with Israel after being "heavily pressured" by Arab countries.

Syria, Iraq

Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, a minister of state in the Iraqi Government, has fled to Syria. In a press conference in Damascus, reported by Damascus radio, 'Aqrawi accused the government of President Saddam Husayn, among other things, of trying to place Iraq in the "zone of U.S. influence," selling the United States oil at below-market prices, leading the "reactionary axis" which is trying to "compensate" the United States for the losses it has incurred as a result of the revolution in Iran and plotting against Syria and Iran. Not mentioned in the Damascus radio item but included in an AFP report on the press conference was 'Aqrawi's statement that he had left Iraq to join the "national Kurd movement" for the "establishment of a democratic autonomous regime in Kurdistan." Monitored Iraqi media have not reported 'Aqrawi's defection.

Saudi Arabia, YAR

In an address opening the Arab interior ministers conference in Riyadh, reported by Riyadh radio, Prince Fahd apparently qualified his call for a jihad, saying that it would be the "best and most correct solution" if "the diplomatic means pursued by some European states came to no avail." Fahd made no such qualification when on 13 August he asked the question: "Is not the Arabs' and Muslims' call for a prolonged and persistent jihad the only reply to Zionist religious and racial haughtiness?" In his speech to the interior ministers, Fahd stressed that the Arabs want peace, but "if forced to create a problem, we will do so."

SPA carried the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the 24-26 August visit to Riyadh by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The communique stressed the desire of the two sides to continue cooperative relations and to keep the Arabian Peninsula "away from international strife," their concern over the situation in Lebanon and support for the Palestinians, and their intention to support efforts aimed at ending "foreign intervention" in the Horn of Africa. The document made no reference to the current extended contacts between the YAR and the PDRY on the issue of the reunification of the Yemens.

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BRZEZINSKI SOLUTION FOR AGHANISTAN REJECTED

LD252120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, has made remarks on Afghanistan during an interview. Nothing new could be seen in the remarks of Brzezinski. They are indicative of self-made and baseless fabrications, as if the USSR were making an effort to impose its desires on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and disrupt the security of Iran and Pakistan, or as if it threatened the Middle East oil regions, and similar fabrications. All these lying inventions are not new, and they probably do not deserve attention. At one time Brzezinski declared in a speech that the United States wants the Afghan question to be solved and that it is now up to the USSR to take measures in this regard. What is the meaning of these remarks? Is it because it was recently announced in Washington that the White House has decided to terminate the undeclared war set in motion against the DRA? And is Washington ready to react positively to the proposals that have been put forward by the DRA Government and that have been welcomed by the world's peace-loving nations.

The answer to these questions is negative; Washington has rejected these proposals. Brzezinski himself, while touching on the resolution of the so-called Afghan question, said that the solution, as he sees it, should include agreements suggesting some sort of power transfer from one hand to another. The important point is this: The solution of the Afghan question is the form desired by Washington is just as expected and is far from the cessation of armed interference in the free and independent Afghanistan.

This kind of solution resembles the wheeling and dealing of those who interfere in the internal affairs of others under the pretext of finding a solution and adopt as their final aim the toppling of a lawful government. In this way, the DRA Government [words indistinct]. This sort of a program is in full harmony with the spirit of the new Washington strategists, whose aim is to drag other countries into the zone dominated by imperialist policy and to form antipeople and reactionary dictatorships.

However, Mr Brzezinski forgot the point that Afghanistan is a free and independent and nonaligned country. It is not an American client state nor is it like the southern part of Korea, which openly (?follows) U.S. policy and where Washington can do anything it wishes. Similarly, Carter's national security affairs have come about in the DRA are irreversible and that neither the people of Afghanistan nor their friends allow anyone to look contemptuously at the regime of the DRA Government and the gains of its revolution.

A few days ago, in a New York TIMES article, Brzezinski (?was identified) as a madman whose provocative and dangerous statements greatly harm detente and relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In a subsequent interview with an American magazine, Brzezinski failed to disprove the point made by the New York TIMES.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY ARABIC-LANGUAGE WEEKLY

LD261323 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Aug 80 p 29

[Interview with Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolution Council, prime minister and general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Afghanistan, Exclusive--AL-MAJALLAH has obtained the interview which the correspondent of the SIGMA agency has had with the chairman of Afghanistan. The following are the most important parts of the interview:

[Question] Western radios have broadcast a report on your assassination. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] Our country has three distinguished characteristics, namely, the revolution, heroism and generosity. Our country is now in a state of war against imperialism, racism and Zionism in order to consolidate peace, independence and progress. I am more aware than anybody else of the essence of imperialism and its military and aggressive aims. We are also aware that imperialism is directing its false propaganda against us, propaganda that is gradually being integrated. You have heard the venomous propaganda that has been broadcast by Deutsche Welle, the BBC of London, the Voice of America and the other imperialist voices. You have also heard the false reports regarding my health. It was reported yesterday that Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad had been assassinated. A report was broadcast today that many of my ministers had been arrested, including Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy. Only one report was true--the one of the death of the deputy minister of higher education, Wali al-Yusufi. We announced his death as soon as he was murdered by the "terrorists" (meaning the insurgents). As for me personally, it is not the first time that reports on my death, suicide, resignation or confiscation of my property have been announced.

[Question] What is your personal opinion of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to give a brief account of the historical relations between the two countries, relations which are about 62 years old. The Soviet Union was the first state to rush to our rescue and give us moral and material aid following our liberation from the yoke of British colonialism. The Soviet Union was the first major power to recognize the independence of Afghanistan. It has not stopped for a single moment rendering various kinds of economic, political and military assistance to our people. This relationship, which we call a relationship of neighborliness, has strengthened at the highest levels since the 1978 Sawr Revolution. You may not be aware that a cooperation and friendship treaty was concluded with the Soviet Union in 1978 in the wake of the April revolution and was registered at the United Nations as an official document. According to Article 51 of this treaty, we asked for military aid from the Soviet Union to combat the U.S. imperialist violations and interference, which assumed various forms, on 14 different occasions before the December 1979 incidents which followed the emergence of a great danger and after all Soviet doubts on this matter were eliminated.

[Question] Did that danger constitute a serious threat?

[Answer] At that time, Afghanistan had to contend with various forms of threats resulting from the intimidations which U.S. imperialism had been exercising through Pakistan, China and other reactionary governments in the area and which were designed to nip the Sawr Revolution in the bud in order to turn our country into a sphere of influence for imperialism.

In other words, those threats were aimed at apportioning Afghanistan among Pakistan, China and other states after launching a local war that would have taken the lives of thousands of innocent victims. In fact, our sovereignty and territory was exposed to a great threat and we had no choice but to invite the Soviet Union to help us. Had it not been for the Soviet Union, Afghanistan would have disappeared from the map of the world.

[Question] For months now the Afghan insurgents have been active and preparing for a large-scale offensive in the summer. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] You have undoubtedly heard much talk about the siege of Kabul and about the bombing of scores of villages around the capital with napalm and gas bombs. Therefore, I would like you to convey the stark facts exactly as you have seen them. However, I would like to add to your information the fact that the mercenaries which Pakistan has been sending to our country have been crushed completely. These elements no longer have the strength to launch a guerrilla war against us, and, therefore, they have changed their methods and tactics.

[Question] What is the reality of the relations between Afghanistan and the Muslim countries, taking into account the first Islamic conference held in Islamabad last January, which adopted a hardline attitude toward Afghanistan, and also the second conference held last May, which decided to adopt political and diplomatic steps to resolve the problem?

[Answer] Our foreign policy is very clear and devoid of any equivocations or ambiguities. The statement issued by our Central Committee during its first meeting says: "Our relations with Pakistan and Iran would improve perceptibly if Pakistan were to stop its interference." Therefore, we will spare no effort to develop friendly relations with all states on the basis of mutual cooperation and noninterference in our internal affairs. If Pakistan agrees not to let its territory be used as a springboard for acts of aggression against our country and also agrees to give guarantees to this effect, the question of the Soviet forces' presence in our country could be resolved immediately without delay. Furthermore, we regard Afghanistan as a Muslim country and a natural member of the Islamic states group. For this reason, the current interference in an Islamic country by other Islamic countries such as Pakistan is illegal. Since we received no response to the letter we addressed to the first Islamic states conference in Islamabad, we made a new appeal to the second conference but the response was also negative. We realize that our position is very clear despite the fact that we have not received any response from the Pakistani and Iranian governments.

[Question] Do you believe that Afghanistan will continue to play its former role within the framework of the nonaligned states group?

[Answer] Afghanistan is a nonaligned country. Moreover, it is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. For this reason, we will continue to play our charted role in cooperation with the rest of the nonaligned states in the world.

CLASHES WITH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS' REPORTED

Capture of 12 in Qonduz

LD221520 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Qonduz Province that a group of destructive elements and ruffians who have been disrupting the peaceful life of the people of the [words indistinct] villages in the (Chardara) district of Qonduz Province and exploiting them mercilessly were surrounded by party activists and volunteers.

As a result of this 12 persons of this group linked with reaction and imperialism were captured. Various types of weapons, propaganda leaflets and membership cards proving their membership of subversive groups were found on them. They are undergoing further investigation.

Arrests in Baghlan Province

LD231732 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to a report from Baghlan Province, three leaders of a group of terrorists, robbers and murderers have recently been crushed and the rest of their collaborators have been arrested. This group of counterrevolutionary elements wanted to disrupt peace and order in the subdistrict of Baragi, in the district of Nahrin. A Baghlan Province official added: A variety of U.S. weapons, hundreds of bullets and a number of handgrenades were seized from these traitorous elements. The people of Nahrin district, who took an active part and co perated with the resistance groups in crushing the counterrevolutionary elements, expressed their readiness for further cooperation and relentless struggle against these professional murderers and enemies of the homeland and Sawr Revolution.

Arrests in Various Provinces

LD251734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A number of terrorists and bandits who had endangered the peaceful life of our toiling people have received just punishment for their crimes. According to a report by the security authorities of Helmand Province, a group of these saboteurs and enemies of our homeland who wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the people of the Marja region of Nad 'Ali district in Helmand Province with their shameful activities were crushed by the forces of the revolution, the armed forces, party members and resistance groups and the honest cooperation of the noble, local people, and they were disarmed.

A report received from Qalat, the center of Zabol Province on the crimes of these bandits indicates that recently several groups of highway robbers made a cowardly raid on a passenger caravan in the Jeldak area of Shahr-e Safa district and martyred some of the passengers including children, women and men. Others were injured. Ten members of this traitorous group were crushed thanks to the efforts of the soldiers of the 43d Mountain Battalion and the cooperation of party members, resistance groups and the noble people of the area. Some arms and equipment were seized from the group. Those wounded in this incident were sent to Qalat hospital. The bodies of the dead were delivered to their relatives and were later buried at Martyrs of the Revolution Hill in Qalat. The money and goods stolen by the bandits were handed over to the relatives.

Similarly, two of the six highway robbers and thieves who attacked and stopped a bus and two cars along the Mazar-e Sharif-Sheberghan road 2 days ago and plundered the goods and money of their passengers and then fled the site of the incident in a car were arrested in the area of Dehmorad village in Charbolak district, thanks to the efforts of the security and military forces of the Charbolak district and the resistance group of Nawabad village with the cooperation of the noble people of that district. The two robbers, named Mohammad Ghaws, son of Zamin Bay, resident of Nawshar village in Chamtal district, and 'Abdol Baqi, son of Kako, a resident of the [word indistinct] village of that district. They are undergoing intensive investigation. Pakistani pistols and many rounds of ammunition were seized from these criminals.

Another report from Qondoz says that four mercenary bandits who persecuted the citizens of Qondoz and Baghlan were eliminated thanks to the efforts of the security forces of the subdistrict of 'Aliabad and the cooperation of the people of that area. Three others were arrested and the arms they carried were seized by the security officials.

According to another report from Qondoz Province, a wild terrorist who attempted to fire on the security officials was eliminated. One pistol, several identity cards and membership cards of terrorist bands were seized from this dangerous criminal.

Clashes With Security Forces

LD261954 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The counterrevolutionary and antiprogress elements of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, these sellouts to imperialism who, in accordance with the directives of their masters, want to become obstacles in the way of the realization of the lofty goals of the Sawr revolution and become the cause of disruption of the peaceful life of the people of our country, have fortunately not succeeded in carrying out their foul desires and are being captured by the security authorities and crushed.

According to a report from Bamian Province, last night in the (Doshi) area in the center of that province fighting broke out between a group of these bandits and homeland sellers and the security authorities as a result of which nine of these traitors to the country were killed and a number of them were captured. Also, Truck No 144 of Bamian on the road between Kabul and Bamian was stopped during the night and inspected by the security and party authorities. As a result of this inspection, a great number of various types of bullets which were hidden inside dry mulberry sacks and a number of handgrenades and an amount of arms were seized. From among seven passengers in this truck, one was killed and the other six were captured and handed over to the provincial office for investigation.

The BAKHTAR reporter, reporting from Aybak, the capital of Samangan Province, says that another number of these criminals and destroyers who wanted to disrupt the peaceful life of the toiling people of Kholm district in that province were captured by the security authorities yesterday.

A source of information in Samangan Province said: Some arms and a substantial number of documents were found on these bandits and ruffians. The case is under investigation.

According to another report, five of these thieves were eliminated yesterday in the Baharak subdistrict of Badakhshan Province after armed resistance by the security authorities and party activists of that province. In accordance with the information of the security authorities of Badakhshan Province, another six of these criminals, who were wearing women's clothing and who tried to escape from the guardians of the revolution, were followed by the party activists and security forces and were captured. The source added that some arms and handgrenades made in the United States had been found with these criminals and the enemies of the homeland and the people.

Further investigations concerning these criminals, lunatics and murderers are continuing.

BBC REPORTS MORE SIGNS OF REBEL ACTIVITY

TA261531 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 26 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports reaching India speak of more signs of rebel activity in Afghanistan. Amid further indications of unrest in the Afghan army, an important commercial link to the outside world by way of the Khybar Pass has been cut. In one incident the commander of the garrison of the town of (Sorobi) on the pass, was blown up with his daughter and two fellow officers when the Russian jeep they were traveling in struck a land mine.

The incident came amidst reports of deepening unrest within an Afghan army commando unit, stationed at (Sorobi), which is supposed to play a leading role in keeping the Khybar Pass open. There is no explanation for the unrest, but it seems likely that the commandos are feeling increasingly isolated in an area where there is known to be intense rebel activity. Authoritative reports reaching Delhi speak of clashes between the commandos and officers drawn from President Babrak Karmal's party.

It is learned that the road has been closed for the past 3 days from both ends--that is from the outskirts of Kabul and the red bridge on the outskirts of Jalalabad. Hundreds of transport vehicles have been held up. Among them are dozens of trucks piled high with fresh fruit, especially grapes bound for India.

GERMAN TOURIST REPORTEDLY KILLED AT AFGHAN ROADBLOCK

BK261330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Aug (AFP)--A West German tourist was killed last Wednesday, August 20 in still unclear circumstances just five kilometres (3 miles) from Jalalabad, the last major town in Afghanistan before the Pakistan border.

According to Western diplomatic sources, the tourist was travelling from Kabul in a car with two other people when he was stopped by a road block set up by Afghan resistance fighters.

The sources said there were two versions of what happened next. One was that the tourist was killed by a rebel because he tried to get around the barricade. The other is that he was killed by a burst of gunfire from a Soviet MI-24 helicopter that was machinegunning the road-block.

AFP: MUSLIM REBELS DENY USING POISONOUS GAS

OW232158 Hong Kong AFP in English 2152 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Pershawar, Pakistan, Aug 23 (AFP)--The five-party Afghan resistance movement today denied as "ridiculous" an accusation by Kabul Radio that Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan were using poisonous gas.

In a communique issued here today the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said that such accusations by the Soviet-backed Afghan regime were aimed at "hiding the cruelties" meted out by Soviet troops against Afghans opposed to the communist rule in their country.

In a broadcast on Wednesday, the state-run Kabul radio had charged that "counter-revolutionaries"--a name used by official media for the Moslem rebels--had used "American supplied" capsules of poisonous chemical gas in troubled Ghazni, Herat and Kabul provinces, killing a number of civilians.

The alliance communique stressed that Moslem mujahedeen (freedom fighters) were struggling for the liberation of Afghanistan from the occupation of foreign troops. "If there were any more cases of poisoning in Afghanistan, the responsibility would lie with the Russians only", it said.

'GUERRILLA FORCE' REPORTEDLY FORMED TO COUNTER REBELS

OW222305 Paris AFP in English 2241 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 22 (AFP)--The pro-Moscow regime of Afghanistan has formed its own "guerrilla force" to counter the Moslem insurgents in the country, Radio Kabul reported today. In a broadcast monitored here, the state-run radio said that the decision to form the force was taken at a recent meeting held in Kabul's police command office.

Kabul radio also said that Afghan security forces had arrested two groups of counter-revolutionaries active in Herat and Kunduz provinces.

In Herat, the radio said, 24 people were arrested for anti-government activities and their weapons were seized.

The radio said that another group of 12 saboteurs was arrested in Kunduz Province recently for anti-state activities.

Meanwhile, Afghan rebel sources today said Soviet troops bombed several villages in Kunduz Province after Moslem freedom fighters shot down a Russian helicopter in Tarnab village on Tuesday.

The Soviets, in "merciless raids", destroyed eight villages and killed "many Afghan civilians", the rebel group Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said.

Fighting was also reported from Khanabad in the same province where rebels killed four Russian soldiers yesterday. Sources said two Moslem guerrillas lost their lives in the clash.

Earlier a mine planted by the rebels in Imam Saheb village blasted a Russian truck carrying 18 Russian soldiers, the sources said.

KABUL ANNOUNCES ROCK BLASTING OPERATIONS 26 AUG

LD251326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1130 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Here is an announcement from the Ministry of Public Works:

For the purpose of obtaining construction material, and during work on road construction, the first unit of the general directorate of roads and ports construction of the Ministry of Public Works will be blasting rocks at the eastern section of the Khayr Khana pass at 1600 tomorrow. The Kabul citizens need not be concerned in this respect.

SHIRAZ HOSTAGES TO BE MOVED TO 'UNDISCLOSED LOCATION'

GF261434 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The following is an announcement by the student followers of the imam's policy in Shiraz:

In the name of God, the merciful. "Let them bring all their ships and planes. The situation here is different now; we rely on God"--Imam Khomeyni. Greetings to the Muslim people of Shiraz. Greetings to you followers of the imam's policies. You have punched the murderer and the great Satan United States in the mouth through your beliefs, unity and reliance upon God.

Muslim brothers and sisters, in the situation now when the great Satan in plotting daily against our Islamic Revolution and is trying to stop the secrets of its inhuman actions and murders from coming out before the oppressed of the world by having the spy hostages killed, [as heard] we have decided to move the spies in Shiraz to an undisclosed location. Therefore, we thank all the people of Shiraz, especially the clergymen, Revolution Guards and brother members of the National Mobilization Organization, who helped us in keeping the spies. We pray to God for everyone's success. Greetings to all and may God favor you with gifts [Koranic verse].

[Signed] Student followers of the imam in Shiraz, 25 August 1980

PRESS HEADLINES DISCLOSE U.S., UK ESPIONAGE NETWORKS

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Headlines

JN260844 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0608 GMT on 26 August carries the following JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI headlines, among others, in its press review program without further elaboration: "Astonishing and Important Secrets About British and U.S. Espionage Networks," "10 Persons Involved in the Abortive Coup Plot Executed in Esfahan," and "50 Lashes for Justice Minister in Hoveyda Government."

ETTELA'AT Headline

JN250934 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT on 24 August carries the following ETTELA'AT press headline, among others, in its press review without further elaboration; "An Espionage Network Has Been Uncovered in Esfahan Engineered by Jewish Rabbis [al-asaqifah] Throughout the Country."

SECRET DOCUMENT IMPLICATES UK ENVOY IN SUBVERSION

LD261955 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Behzadnia, deputy minister of national guidance, has unveiled a document which was recently obtained in one of the Iranian Episcopal departments.

The date of this document, which is absolutely confidential, is 15 April 1980, and it was written by the British priest, [name indistinct], who (?has played several) espionage roles in Iran, to [name indistinct], a Pentagon officer, and announced the receipt of $500 million sent by the CIA. In the letter he expressed his delight at being able to distribute this amount of money among the army officers, air force officers, Baha'i sect leaders and counter-revolutionaries and at making a practical contribution toward the coup d'etat, including the bombardment of the imam's house and (?strategic) places in Qom and Tehran.

In this document, Mr (Hance) refers to his meeting with the British ambassador, John Graham, 6 officers of the Iranian Air Force, another group of army personnel and the (?sinister) plotters; these individuals had received 300 kg of TNT and explosive fuses from John Graham himself. At this meeting they also talked about difficulties facing them as regards the work ahead. But John Graham reassured them on this matter.

(?The document) also introduces some international espionage elements connected with the shah, the intelligence services and Mossad and their internal servants in Iran for the purpose of cooperating with the (?pope). A group of these individuals have been arrested and another group has escaped from Iran.

The investigation is continuing, and the British ambassador himself is at present in Iran.

In another part of this document, a reference is made to the interference of the P.. leaders. The British ambassador Graham says: The PLO leaders are nothing but a handful of murderers and criminals and we shall soon kill all of them.

At the end of this document, (Hance) says that he will send the document to the Pentagon officer through a CIA officer. He also invites [the Pentagon officer] to visit Iran personally so as to be able to [words indistinct] place at their disposal.

In another part of this document it is written that the Baha'i leaders hold regular weekly meetings and receive (?new orders) from the Mossad espionage network.

Further Details

JN262054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The national guidance assistant minister in the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that an espionage network has been uncovered in the city of Esfahan. One of the documents that have been seized indicate that one of the church's members called (Burnham) sent a message in November 1979 to an officer at the U.S. Pentagon called (McConnell) notifying him of the receipt of $500 million from the Pentagon.

The national guidance assistant minister added that bishop [name indistinct] told (McConnell) that there was a network operating against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also notified him of the formation of squads for the purpose of (?internal) war. He further said that he received some 300 kg of TNT from British Ambassador in Tehran John Graham and that the explosives were distributed among six army officers.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Interior Ministry Statement

LD262308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1947 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, following repeated acts of aggression by Saddam Husayn's mercenary forces on the country's western border strip, the following statement has been issued by the Interior Ministry:

As the dear compatriots may well know, mercenary elements of bloodthirsty Saddam Husayn--this obedient servant of the United States--have not yet renounced their antihuman and bestial conduct. Saddam Husayn--this autocratic and legitimized dictator [as heard]--without learning a lesson from the malevolent and black past of his erstwhile, deposed, executed collaborator, the traitorous Mohammad Reza, is resorting to crimes and treachery similar to that of his friend, and is daily rendering homeless and dispatching toward the borders large crowds of innocent Muslims.

Little does he know that the ramshackle and shaky bases of the oppressive regime which relies on gunpowder and the bayonets of the Iraqi Ba'th will soon be destroyed thanks to the wakefulness and positive efforts of the dedicated and revolutionary Iraqi Muslims, and that the roots of oppression and cruelty will soon dry up and will consign nefarious Saddam to the trash heap of history.

The hated regime ruling the Iraqi nation has not only rendered homeless some 40,000 of our Muslim brothers and sisters through the agency of its venal agents, but it has recently driven at least 20 Afghan Muslims--in a cowardly manner--toward the borders of the Islamic state of the Islamic Republic of Iran and has made itself ready to drive away further groups of these sisters and brothers.

Since such actions and attitudes--antihuman attitudes of the Ba'thist government--and the choice of the most asinine methods of discrimination and racist system of subjugation, which have caused the scattering and homelessness of innocent Muslims, are contrary to the current rules and laws connected with citizenship and the residence of human beings and are a patent contravention of all international standards and practices, we hereby strongly condemn the actions of this fascist regime and request all international authorities and dedicated people and Muslims in all countries in the world to no longer remain silent vis-a-vis the odious and savage behavior of the Iraqi Ba'th regime and to take steps as soon as possible to prevent the trampling under foot of these Muslim brothers and sisters.

Governor on Measures Against Iraq

LD261724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1137 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Interview with Behruz Maku'i, governor general of Kermanshah--date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dear listeners of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. As you know, the western part of our country, a large part of which is the Province of Kermanshah, is the scene of daily clashes. These clashes have led to (?problems) which have forced us to come to Kermanshah. Before we went to Paveh and Qasr-e Shirin and prepared reports, we came to Brother Maku'i, the governor general of Kermanshah, and we talked with him about the problems in the west. First, we would like to ask Brother Maku'i to tell us in which parts of Kermanshah do the clashes occur?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The areas of the province in which we are subjected to attacks by the Iraqi regime are Naft Shahr and Qasr-e Shirin; I should add that we should divide these clashes into two categories: first, those clashes that openly and directly involve the Iraqi Government; second, those clashes that occur inside the provinces and indirectly involve the Iraqi Government. The border attacks mainly occur in Naft Shahr, Qasr-e Shirin and also in the (?Shumar) region. Naft Shahr has been totally evacuated by its inhabitants; I have seen this for myself.

The real problem is that the amount of media coverage about this issue is unfortunately very, very limited. Naft Shahr is completely devoid of people because of Iraqi attacks, but neither our press nor our radio and television have noted this. I reported this to some of the papers and to PARS NEWS AGENCY, who had contacted me and I stressed the importance of the issue to them. But I later saw that the daily ETTELA'AT had printed five lines on the subject. If this had occurred in another country, they would start a propaganda war and would condemn us around the world. I am not asking the media to exaggerate the issue; they should simply report what is happening.

Neither the Foreign Office, nor the government, nor the media performed their duty vis-a-vis Kermanshah Province. Regarding Qasr-e Shirin, about 2 months ago due to the attacks [words indistinct], a large number of people left Qasr-e Shirin: the coverage of this incident was also very, very small.

The problem about the clashes with Iraq should be solved militarily; the radio and television should make a special effort in their Arabic programs to inform the people of Iraq what is happening on the Iranian border. They should make the people of Iraq aware of the crimes committed by their government; they should be asked to protest to their regime. If the Iraqi people do nothing and accept what their government is doing, they should then accept the repercussions and [word indistinct]. If one day the Iranian Government were to reply to these attacks, during the course of which ordinary Iraqi people were wounded, they should be forewarned.

I am very hopeful, and believe that if we were to embark on this propaganda effort, we could give the Iraqi people effective assistance in the course of the growth of their revolution. At present, the Iraqi radios are carrying a great deal of propaganda in Persian; our corresponding propaganda is very little.

[Question] Brother Maku'i, we learned during our visit to the Qasr-e Shirin border that while our brother guards are facing machinegun and artillery fire from Iraq day and night, the people of Qasr-e Shirin are also suffering casualties. A few days ago, two or three people were martyred in Qasr-e Shirin by Iraqi artillery fire. In view of the fact that Qasr-e Shirin is comparatively larger and more populous than Naft Shahr, what proposals have you made and what [words indistinct] to prevent mass migration of the people of Qasr-e Shirin?

[Answer] First, there was a point I forgot to mention about (?housing). I would like to add here that because of the problem, all the shops are closing down without exception. It has become difficult to provide food for the forces stationed here. It is difficult to obtain (?salt), meat, ice and other similar foodstuffs. We have tried to overcome [words indistinct].

But I do not approve of the evacuation of Qasr-e Shirin. The people, with their morale changed after the revolution they made, must admit that our enemy is still not destroyed. Our enemy was not only the shah. For one to think that with his destruction everything is well is not right. In a revolutionary society we must wholeheartedly accept the consequences.

From the point of view of the military, the evacuation of Qasr-e Shirin will be a sign of our weakness. But if the clashes intensify, we will have no choice but to evacuate the city. I had asked the president to prepare a program and deliver an ultimatum to the Government of Iraq that if they attack our cities, we would react sharply. We could show in practical terms that the president means what he says. But unfortunately the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very, very weak in such matters and its reaction, as far as I know, has been nothing except a letter of protest sent to Mr Kurt Waldheim by Mr Qotbzadeh. And you agree with me that just for the sake of sending a letter of protest we do not require a Ministry of Foreign Affairs with its vast and expensive system. I could as well send such a letter of protest very easily from here. Mostly we expect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to impose its power to win (?through world propaganda systems) and attract world public opinion.

When we deliver the ultimatum, if the central government agrees, we must stand and show some resistance by, for example, attracting the support of world public opinion. If we go through with our propaganda, and if the Iraqi Government decides to attack our cities after the ultimatum, and if we react and inflict some damages on them, I assure you that they will report 100 dead for every 1 person killed and 100 houses for 1 house destroyed; and they will try to describe us as aggressors. They will follow thw wolf's example without (?thinking). Our elementary propaganda will at least foil some of their propaganda in advance. (?We can say) following all the attacks and crimes committed in our country by Iraq that we protested, we issued ultimatums and made threats; but because they were not effective we were forced to reply more severely. This is the program which I believe the government must implement; to engage in propaganda inside the country, abroad and among the people of Iraq. Then in a military context, we should give them a warning and we should react to have them respect our warning.

[Question] Brother Maku'i, you as the governor general of the Province of Kermanshah are certainly aware that the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq have paved their roads near the Iranian borders after the revolution as part of a plan, and have reinforced their border posts with heavily armed military forces, the results of which we can see today. This all shows that Iraq intends to wage a war of attrition against us.

[Answer] Unfortunately during the shah's time our border posts were built of stones and bricks; these materials have very low resistance. After the revolution, because of the many difficulties facing the government, there has been no time to change these buildings. Since the Iraqi Government started its attacks and it became clear that our border posts were prone to damage and because of (?dangerous situation) in the region, no contractor is willing to come to the region to modernize and strengthen these posts. We personally asked the reconstruction crusade corps to rebuild these posts using their own engineers and concrete to build strong [words indistinct] fit for a border post. All these projects require a budget which the government must give them. The government must also provide some facilities for us. If contractors are not ready to come here, the government should at least deliver to us some machinery.

Border Clashes

LD270424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent at 0710 this morning reported from the Qasr-e Shirin border:

Following the attacks of Iraq's Ba'ath regime, which have been going on for a few days in the border areas of [two names indistinct] and Qasr-e Shirin, today the bases of the aggressive forces of Iraq's Ba'ath regime in [word indistinct] and the region of Majid Aga'i were subjected to intense fire from artillery of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were completely destroyed.

The PARS correspondent, who was present at the scene of operations, has reported: The forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards spotted their targets and using forceful tactics and quick maneuvers destroyed their targets thoroughly. No casualties were inflicted upon any forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in these operations.

GASTON THORN'S CURRENT TOUR OF MIDEAST CRITICIZED

JN231931 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Station commentary: "Thorn's Tour of the Middle East Region"]

[Excerpts] In the name of Almighty God. The rulers who supported the European initiative to solve the Middle East issue are today receiving Thorn, president of the EC Council of Ministers and Luxembourg vice president and foreign affairs minister.

There is an obvious contradiction, raising scores of questions, between those rulers' statements on Palestine and their deeds, which conflict with their words. An example of those rulers is Saddam, who received Thorn yesterday and discussed with him the role the EC can play in solving the Middle East question. After the meeting, Thorn stated that his meeting with Saddam was positive and that Saddam expressed his support for a peaceful solution, commended the European states' interest in the Middle East issue and hoped that these states will find a just solution for the issue.

Saddam's vile stand toward the Palestinian issue has been exposed and needs no further explanation, but what is still undisclosed to all the Islamic Arab peoples is the shamelessness of this rotten regime, which shakes with one hand and stabs with the other. It speaks very well about Palestine and Jerusalem, but at the same time plots against the issue and offers aid to the European states so that these states will increase their plots and schemes in support of Israeli brute force. This is enough to show the Ba'thist regime's connection with the U.S. and Israeli interests. This connection does not need to be based on the presence of ambassadors or the like between the two, but on the link of the clan-like regime in Iraq with the schemes of the Western camp which belongs to the American-Israeli circle. This is good evidence of the close ties between agent Sadda and the Israeli enemy.

Here we feel it is our duty to call on all sincere patriotic quarters and all papers defending the Palestinian issue and opposing the capitulatory solutions to declare their denunciation and condemnation of the suspect tour Thorn is making in the region and to also declare their rejection of any coming European initiative because it will be no more than a repeated picture of the Camp David plot.

AHVAZ RADIO ACCUSES SAUDI LEADERS OF HYPOCRISY

GF251915 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[From "The Muslim Countries" program]

[Text] We begin by reporting a news item from a country that claims to be Muslim by defending Islam day and night through its media. This country embodies hypocrisy in its most blatant form and obstructs the development and revival of Islam. It has lost its feelings and knows only deviation. Tyranny and despotism have muzzled its striving people who claim Islam, the Islam of Mohammad, peace be upon him. Thus, these people have become oppressed. This country is the dear Al-Hijaz, which is falsely called Saudi Arabia. Its people are the striving people of the Arabian Peninsula.

The deviate Al Sa'uds' pretense at adhering to Islam has hurt the heart of Islam and injured the great divine creed. True Muslims have been afflicted with the actions of the house of Sa'ud and its servitude to the criminal United States, the enemy of Islam that is occupying the holy land of Islam. Islam has suffered a great deal as a result of these hypocrites who are responsible for terrorism, injustice and torture and who have encouraged evil. Their conduct, palaces, courts and entourages are good examples of this. Our report on Saudi Arabia is that when the women of the Saudi royal court leave Saudi airports they are wearing veils that cover even their eyes. However, when they arrive in London they unveil themselves in order to emulate their British sisters. The nannies in the Saudi palaces are also British.

So, dear listeners, you now have a clear picture of these despots who do not hesitate to indulge in evil and commit crimes against their Muslim people. The great poet of Al-Mu'arrah was right when he said: He forbids you to drink wine in the morning and drinks it himself at night.

TEHRAN REPORTS AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN DENY USE OF POISON GAS

GF241810 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] In a statement released in Peshawar today, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan strongly denied a Kabul radio report that the Afghan mojahedin are using poison gas. The statement says: The Kabul radio report on this matter is ridiculous. It is an attempt to justify the violence being committed by the Afghan Army. The statement adds: It is the Soviets alone who are responsible for the use of chemical weapons.

Citing Afghan Muslim mojahedin in Zahedan, PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that 15 Soviet tanks were destroyed in clashes that broke out between the mojahedin and Russian soldiers in the Qandahar area 10 days ago. The mojahedin also burned 15 trucks loaded with foodstuffs and Soviet arms 2 km from Qandahar. The spokesman said the mojahedin also captured a truck loaded with equipment and ammunition. The mojahedin killed 15 Russian soldiers and 30 pro-Soviet soldiers.

RAJA'I SENDS REPLY CABLES TO TUNISIA, YAR, PDRY

GF251730 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i is still receiving congratulatory messages from various government leaders on his assumption of the new post of prime minister. Raja'i has sent the following reply messages:

His Excellency Mohammad Mzali, prime minister of Tunisia. Thank you for your congratulatory message on my election as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I hope the Islamic Revolution's influence will result in mankind looking toward God.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

The prime minister has also sent the following message to the YAR prime minister: His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister. Thank you for your congratulatory message on my election as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [message not signed]

Prime Minister Raja'i has also sent the following reply message: His Excellency 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, Aden. Thank you for your congratulations on the auspicious occasion of 'Id al-Fitr and my election as prime minister. I hope the indefatigable efforts of the revolutionary Muslim Iranian people will result in the achievement of the lofty Islamic goals without attachment to East or West and that this will influence relations among peoples and bring people closer to God. I hope Almighty God will grant success to Islam and Muslims.

[Signed] Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i

IRAN AIR TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO UAE, BAHRAIN, QATAR 1 SEP

GF251645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Iran Air has announced that it will resume its direct flights from Shiraz Airport to Dubayy, Bahrain, Doha and Abu Dhabi beginning next Monday.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

26 Aug Speech

ID261400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to a group of members of the National Mobilization Corps, the "army of 20 million," at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran near his residence in north Tehran, on 26 August--recorded, duration 12 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Words indistinct] I thank all those gentlemen who have come here from various parts of the country. I pray to the all-blessed, Almighty God for their health and [word indistinct]. I personally have a particular (?problem), namely, that if I speak everyday the doctors have warned and advised me not to speak too much. If I do not speak for a couple of days foreign radios say that this or that has happened, and [words indistinct].

This reminds me of a story: It is said that there was a child who prayed that his teacher would die. The teacher died. The child's father sent his son to another school. Again the child prayed that his teacher would die, and die he did. Again the father took the son to yet another school. The child was told that he should pray for his father to die, for there would always be another teacher around to go to. So the foreigners, those who are supported by foreigners, should pray for the weapon of "God is great" to be taken away from our nation [words indistinct], for if I were not around there would be the nation itself. Our nation's movement and march forward today is not halted, whether I am there or the country's situation is thrown into chaos. Our nation today has found its way and knows what to do, and it will move forward along the way it has found and with what has been brought about. It is not a situation in which one should wonder what would happen if I were not there. It is useless to say those things over their radios, for these problems would not have an impact upon our nation. Andthe nation has found its way itself, and will continue to pursue this path and will achieve the final victory, God willing.

All our governmental (?institutions) have been established and will soon achieve [word indistinct]. The Almighty God willing, our nation will not be beset by things such as what sort of economy there should be and so forth. The nation is pursuing Islam, and as your slogan indicated just now--and it is a good slogan, too--our weapon is the slogan "God is great" and the all-blessed, Almighty God is his support, then he is not dependent upon whether one person is or is not there. The existence or nonexistence of one person would have no effect upon the Islamic movement of our nation.

I believe that the all-blessed, Almighty God would support their strength and their foundation, and I tell you that you should not be afraid of anybody except God, or pin your hope on anybody except the all-blessed Almighty God. If you (?focus) your hope on the all-blessed, Almighty God in such a way that your hope becomes [words indistinct], that your hope brings you confidence, then I assure you that this country will see no harm [shouts of "God is great"]. You should focus on this concept, everyone in our nation, in the government and outside it, military and nonmilitary, should pin their hopes on the all-blessed, Almighty God who is the source of power, who is the source of light. So they should pin their hopes on Him and not be afriad of any [word indistinct]. When there is God's support one should not be afraid of plots which are said to exist here and there.

Of course, our security forces, our army, our gendarmerie, our guards corps, these, as well as our national mobilization and our Islamic mobilization should be vigilant at all times, control suspicious comings and goings, and if they observe anything they should report it to the relevant centers. At the same time that all vigilance should be observed and all suspicious comings and goings be controlled their hearts should feel assured that so long as their hearts are directed toward God there will be no harm. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

A number of times before I have advised the armed forces that there should be discipline in any organization there is; it is their duty to observe discipline. If there is no order and discipline there will be chaos and this means nothing can be accomplished. The pasdaran [Islamic Revolution Guards corpsmen] should be disciplined. The subordinates should obey their superiors. The army must be disciplined. It should observe the chain of command. They should all have coordination, be brothers. Each group should not [words indistinct] toward itself. They should all have links with one another. Their leaders should have links with one another. They should sit together and resolve whatever problems they might have. There should not be a situation in which there is one form of disorder or another in every one of them, or there is disharmony. They should all be together because the country is yours today.

The country which now belongs to all of you should be safeguarded by all of you. The armed forces, in particular, should safeguard this country. And if there is some sort of disorder in one part of the country they should go and put things right. (?They should not wait for the disorder to disappear of its own accord or for the people to put things right.) The armed forces should take care that if there is something improper taking place somewhere in the country, as it were, and [words indistinct] they should go and destroy them and solve the issues.

I hope by the all-blessed, Almighty God that everyone in the nation, which suffered pressure and repression for long years, will henceforth be safe and secure, God willing, and that our country will achieve complete independence. I further hope that those who did injustice to and oppressed this nation in the past will leave this nation alone. I pray that God may grant you all strength and power. And peace be upon you, and God's blessings.

Speech to Sanandaj Clergy

LD270920 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Aug (PARS)--The Sanandaj clergy met with the leader of revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, in the Jamaran Mosque at one p.m. yesterday. (?At) the beginning of the meeting the leader of Friday prayers (?of Sanandaj) delivered a short speech supporting (?the Islamic) Republic of Iran and (?also announcing) the readiness of Kordestan people (?including) clergy of the region in furthering the high goals of Islam and the Islamic Republic led by Imam Khomeyni. Later the imam delivered a speech as follows:

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

"You are aware that the physicians have ordered me not to speak (?much) today when I talk to different groups. I can't accept my physician's advice (?when) my brothers have come all the way from Kordestan from a region where everyone was in trouble, particularly the clergymen.

You know that thus Kordestan was oppressed as you felt, it happened in other places, (?Sistan va Baluchestan), Kerman, Fars and Khorasan.

The satanic former monarch was based on oppression and on the plundering of the nation and pouring the resources of the country into foreigners' pockets. Thanks be to God for the ambition of the nation including our Kurdish brothers, by whose efforts the hands of this oppressor were cut off. Today if you see an oppressor in some parts of the country, they stem from the same root, especially in Kordestan. I know there are some people who claim to be Islamic, [word indistinct] they are plotting against Islam and against oppressed people of Kordestan and other places. How do you call yourselves Moslems? Plotting against Islam and the Moslem nation is not the same Islam which was brought by the prophet to whom the holy Qoran was revealed from heaven. The Qoran and the tradition of the prophet are the bases of Islam.

"Brotherhood" is a command of the holy Qoran which means that you should demand the same benefits for your brothers that you wish for yourself.

Every Muslim is another Muslim's brother. If a brother falls in danger in one corner of the world, other brothers do not sit and watch indifferently. If they can, they must rise up. If they can't they should pave the way for eliminating the oppressor. If somebody claims to be "Islamic" or nationalist how can he let himself sit tight and gather some other deviated people around himself who do not believe in Islam to conspire in order to bring the foreigners back to Iran that these ones might dominate the Muslim again be [word indistinct] or non-Kurdish. These people should understand that though they could gather all their forces together they could offer no resistance before a nation which shouts "God is most great". Their efforts to divide the Muslims are brothers and do not become divided by the propaganda of some rotten elements.

The origin of the problem of any division between "Shia and Sunni" stems only from ignorance and foreign propaganda. Even among the Shia we see some different groups challenging each other and among the Sunnis there are groups who are contradicting each other.

Today all Muslims are faced with satanic powers who intend to destroy the foundation of Islam, as they have found that Islam and the unity of Muslim nations pose a threat to them. Today calls for the solidarity of all the Moslems throughout the world according to the teachings of Islam and the instructions of the holy Qoran. Any form of hostility among Muslims is forbidden on the orders the Qoran. Hostility and feuding will destroy human values.

Those who are trying to sow discord and (?create) feuds, while they claim to adhere to Islam, have failed to find the real Islam whose scripture is the Qoran. The true believers are those who accept the Qoran and its contents, which stresses that all believers are brothers. Brotherhood means that if you are hurt, all brothers everywhere are obliged to sympathise with you and, vice versa, if you are happy, others should become joyous.

You brothers should pay attention that with their (the enemies) vicious propaganda they are trying to bring about discord among brothers and such discord would result in the domination of foreigners over everybody and a return to the former situation in which everybody whether in the capital city or elsewhere was being oppressed.

The clergy in Kordestan should be alert and in the mosques and during Friday mass prayers they should warn the people not to be misled by agents of foreigners. You [words indistinct] that most of the present problems of the government have been created by those who in Kordestan and Baluchestan prevented the government from taking care of the whole country. You can be sure that under our Islamic government and with the Islamic Majlis there will [words indistinct] differentiation among various groups and the government will not prefer one place over another. The more needy (?places) will receive more immediate attention.

I agree with what you gentlemen said that things have not been done as they should. But actions for solving problems in a region requires security in that place. Thank God (?Kordistan) is calm today. The government intends to bring about security all over the country, especially in the frontier areas where vicious elements are (?active). After the establishment of [word indistinct], God willing we hope to materialise all what you asked for, and that is what we expect from an Islamic government. The clergy everywhere should stress to the people that the key to our victory was our unity of purpose and reliance on Islam and this is going to remain our main weapon.

Meeting With Canonists

LD261754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A number of canonists from the Guardian's Council met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon. They were Their Eminences 'Abd ar-Rahim Rabbani-Shirazi, Ahmad Jannati, Lotfollah Osafi and (?Yusef) Sane'i.

They had discussions with the imam about the country's current problems and the statutes of the Guardian's Council in accordance with the Constitution.

According to our correspondent's report, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hajj Sheykh Mohyeddin Mahallati also met Imam Khomeyni this afternoon.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON KHOMEYNI

NC261523 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] During the past month unidentified groups tried to blow up Khomeyni's residence on two occasions, but failed. This was revealed to a Radio Iran correspondent by a passenger who recently arrived from Tehran in America. He said that he had heard this news from an extremely reliable source close to Khomeyni's associates. The passenger noted that Khomeyni's silence during the past few days and his refusal to accept visitors are due more to security measures than to illness and fatigue. According to this passenger, security experts have warned Khomeyni that in view of the daily growing discontent, an attempt on his life might be made by a visitor.

We recall that Khomeyni's residence in Jamaran is guarded by two extremely modern Soviet-made antiair [word indistinct] and a number of American missile launchers.

The same passenger, quoting an officer of the passports office, said that during the past month more than 40,000 passports were issued to mullahs and their dependents.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Raja'i, Khomeyni's Son

LD261708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] This afternoon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, accompanied by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

According to the special correspondent of the office of the president, during this meeting which lasted for hours [as heard], they discussed and exchanged views on current problems of the country and the formation of the future Cabinet.

Remarks on Raja'i Meeting

LD261002 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Aub (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--At the end of his meeting with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on [word indistinct] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, answering the questions of PARS and (ENQELABE-E ESLAMI) newspaper outlined the results of his meeting with the premier and discussed current affairs of the country. President Bani-Sadr said, "When I returned to Tehran from my inspection tour on Saturday evening Mr Raja'i sent me a list of proposed Cabinet ministers. I gave my comments on the composition of the list and he has taken it to the Majles." In answer to a question regarding whether he confirmed the list or not he said, I will hold my peace now which means that I consider doing so in the public interest. I could not agree with the choice for the minister of the interior for in my opinion the minister of the interior should be a person who is not affiliated with certain groups or party."

In reply to a question in connection with the requirement of the Constitution that the prime minister should introduce the Cabinet within ten days of his appointment he said, "It is not only the Majles who should approve the ministers, the president should also approve them and you cannot ask the Majles and the president to cast a vote of approval within 24 hours. Of course, this is when we implement the Constitution." Then President Bani-Sadr referring to the creation of working spirit among the people said that the government should provide equipment and that the people were already ready to work.

When he was questioned why in your trips do the people ask you to meet their demands he replied, "The people have expectations of their president and according to the Constitution the president is the head of the executive power and the coordinator of the powers. As a result the people assume the government is the government of the president and that all means are at the disposal of the president. The people should be informed of the truth and should know that what abilities are at the disposal of the president and what are not. As I have said before there are two viewpoints on this matter, namely either a responsible president should be elected by the people or we will have only a purely cermonial president whose program is determined by the Majles. But when the people elect a person as president and then no responsibility is granted to him or he is semi-responsible the situation will be suitable for confrontation as it is right now. [as received] Suppose the Majles is not in the line of thought of the president so that whenever I appoint a premier the Majles rejects him, then whenever the Majles proposed one then I reject him and after a two year period of time we still have no government, what would you think? Ultimately the people would not stand it. The Constitution should be observed by both sides."

In reply to a question that it was said that so far the president's office has received 12,000 letters and only 4 percent have received any answer, he said my duty is to meet public demands, not matters related to individuals. There are complaints about new and old institutions. The problems are because of a lack of organization in the executive affairs of the country, and if every institution carries out its responsibility properly they will be useful for the people and there will not be any disputes. Various groups instead of thinking of dominating others should obey the [word indistinct] and law means Islam which should prevail.

Appeal to Ministers

LD261058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has asked all ministers--including those who have resigned and those who have not--to continue their previous responsibilities until the new government starts work. The president also asked all government employees not to neglect their official duties, as before, until the new government starts work.

Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr appointed Mr Abolfazl [second name indistinct] as the supervisor of the executive affairs of the scientific research organization [few words indistinct].

AFP QUOTES QOTBZADEH ON FUTURE OF IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

NC261534 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 26 (AFP)--The next Iranian government stands no chance of success and will stay in power only through repression, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in an interview published today. That repression will "deal a mortal blow to the regime", he told the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION.

"One can control the people for a certain time with demonstrations and slogans, one can prolong this period by resorting to weapons and massacres, but I know the people will resist," he said.

The minister, who has said he will turn down any Cabinet post offered by Iran's new prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, stated that if the people were not already in revolt, it was because they had confidence in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. "But he will leave us one day, and the people will wipe out the repressors," he warned.

Mr Qotbzadeh said the main danger was that Iranians would remain indifferent to the regime. He blamed this state of affairs on "those who want to monopolise power," commenting: "Each time that we wanted to take initiatives in our foreign policy, we received mortal blows from within which paralyzed us."

The minister complained that all the "brains" of his country were "fleeing". He said: "Since the revolution, 17,000 doctors and engineers have fled to Canada." "In the old regime," he added, "certain people stole in the name of the government, SAVAK, or the army. Today the names have changed but the principle of theft remains the same."

Mr Qotbzadeh declared that the economy was "not working". "All that we do is sell oil and distribute some of the revenue to the people," he said. On television on Sunday, the minister rapped "those who have power and demand silence and obedience". He vowed then: "I will continue to speak, and to speak the truth, unless I am jailed or killed."

MAJLES DEPUTIES DELIVER SPEECHES DURING 26 AUG SESSION

GF261608 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Council held an open session today under its speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The session began with a recitation from the Koran. A number of deputies spoke. Referring to rumors that are being spread against the Islamic Revolution, one deputy said:

Our revolution has rapidly succeeded in achieving magnificent successes and victories, such as justly distributing the nation's wealth, reducing taxes, abrogating the judicial immunity law for Americans, eradicating narcotics, eliminating centers of corruption and putting an end to the great powers' control over our national resources.

Referring to a number of domestic issues, another deputy urged the media to inform the people about the issues the country is facing and the plots the U.S. is hatching in Khuzestan and Kordestan. He added; Iraq, the United States and the Soviet Union are engineering plots and intrigues in the border areas. He called for the confrontation of such plots.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

GF231730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, member of the council of the guardians of the Constitution, held a press interview in Shiraz this morning. During his interview, he referred to the nation's economic situation and asked the responsible authorities to tell the truth and avoid praising their efforts. He added: We are facing a difficult economic situation, and inefficiency and the creation of difficulties by some individuals is adding to the problem. This is not the right time for sensitivity. We should be watching the enemies around us that are awaiting for the first opportunity to hurt us. We should not add to the complaints, since this will harm our revolution. The government should be truthful and seek the people's help.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON MILITARY REORGANIZATION

LD241054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Brigadier General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has explained the army's problems in various fields in an interview given to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent. Commenting on its reorganization, he said: We believe that this reorganization should take place from within, with only the committees and revolutionary personnel who serve in the army. As for the necessary ideological knowledge and perception, such knowledge should be molded into them and, subsequently, we should prepare them physically.

In the process of reorganization, the potential and [word indistinct] necessary for the Islamic Republic should be taken into account [passage indistinct].

Then steps should be taken to specify the army's expansion and organization. At any rate, the reorganization should be based on a policy divorced from dependence on East, West and the nonaligned. To achieve this independence, at least two factors should be taken into consideration: First, achieving self-sufficiency within a short period and, second, (?keeping in touch) with technological advances in the field of weaponry. [passage indistinct]

MILITARY COURT CHIEF WARNS AGAINST WITHOLDING INFORMATION

LD241040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the head of the Revolution Court of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement addressed to those who have information concerning the recent coup attempt, announced that if these people do not submit their information before 1 September to the army prosecutor's office or avoid cooperation in naming or arresting the suspects, if it is revealed following the arrest of the suspects that they had withheld the information, they too will be prosecuted.

1-YEAR SUSPENSION OF WORK OF EDUCATIONAL CENTERS ANNOUNCED

LD241324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Education Ministry has announced that the educational activities of technological institutes and technical and professional teachers' training centers affiliated with the Education Ministry will be suspended from the next academic year for 1 year. The decision was made on the basis of directives issued by the headquarters of the cultural revolution and in line with the policy of making fundamental changes in education. The employees of the above centers will be engaged in other educational establishments during the period that their centers' educational activities are suspended.

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES 3 OIL MINISTRY OFFICES CLOSE

LD240408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Oil Ministry has announced that as of 23 August 1980 the operations supervising offices of the dependent oil companies, the personnel office and the high-ranking personnel office have been disbanded.

MINISTRY URGES IMMEDIATE CUTBACK IN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

LD241520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1459 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Here is message No 3 from the Ministry of Energy:

Owing to the shortage of electricity, reduce your lighting and unnecessary consumption for 2 hours from now on. Otherwise, the Ministry of Energy will be forced to introduce power cuts.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON COAL SUPPLY TO STEEL INDUSTRY

LD242252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The supervisor of the National Steel Company of Iran in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY today, called the rumors concerning a shortage in the coal requirements of the Esfahan steel mill as baseless. He said: The coal requirement of the steel mill is not solely supplied by the Kerman mines, but is supplied by four mineral units of Kerman, Zirab, Shahrud and Sangrud.

He added: The Kerman mines are among the most active mines in the country. The workers in Kerman have so far implemented all the assigned programs well, and have also compensated for the shortages at other mines.

He added: One of the main causes of anxiety regarding the shortage of coal at present is the lack of coal delivery from abroad, which was previously supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany. Due to the economic boycott its export of coal to Iran has been stopped.

The supervisor of the National Steel Company of Iran added: Of course, there exist technical problems in the Sangrud and Zirab mines, which, thank God, are about to be solved. Regarding the same matter, he said: The problem of importing coal from Germany has been solved, and there is no cause for worry about the shortage of coal reserves. On the other hand, thanks to the outstanding efforts of the Kerman miners the [word indistinct] reserves of the silos of the plant has reached around 9,000 tons of coal [words indistinct]; this figure is sufficient for six operational days.

Regarding the purchase of coal from the Soviet Union the supervisor of the National Steel Company of Iran said: The purchase of coal from the Soviet Union is at present not possible due to the lack of coal stocks in that country. A relevant contract has been signed with Poland, but unfortunately the delivery of coal from Poland has been deferred to next year, for special reasons.

ARMY TO HOLD SEMINAR ON STRENGTHENING FORCES

LD251122 Tehran PARS in English 0741 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The joint staff of the army announced yesterday that a seminar is scheduled to be held to investigate means for the further cooperation and strengthening of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for determination of relations among the security and military organisations and their cooperation with other revolutionary institutions as well as prevention of unauthorised interferences in others' affairs.

On the orders of the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ishraqi has been assigned to attend the seminar (?and) report on its merits to the imam. Government officials, leading persons and representatives of various institutions will attend the seminar. The 3-day seminar, which is being organised by the politico-ideological department of the joint staff of the army, will start on Tuesday and will last until Thursday. It will be held between 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. each day at the headquarters of the joint staff of the army.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES PERMIT FOR 24 AUG RALLY

LD232048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Interior Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement tonight in connection with a rally organized by the workers of the printing industry which is due to be held tomorrow, Sunday, 24 August. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. It is brought to the attention of all the dear fellow citizens that workers of the printing industry have announced a march to be held tomorrow, Sunday, 24 August. No permit has been granted by the Interior Ministry for this march. Under present circumstances when conspirators and opportunists affiliated to the Eastern and Western colonizers intend to penetrate (?among) the working (?groups) to sabotage and create conflicts, in view of the need for calm in society, particularly at the time of selection of the Cabinet with new figures in charge and the start of their work, there will be no march or rally tomorrow.

It will be postponed to a later date, for which permission must be obtained from the Interior Ministry in advance.

On behalf of the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, [Signed] Mostafa Mir-Salim

SHAH'S HOLIDAY HOUSE TO BE USED FOR IMPRISONED ADDICTS

LD240514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The head of the national prisons supervising council has announced that the holiday house of the treacherous shah, situated in an area near Lashgarak Dam, has been designated as accomodations for imprisoned addicts. This house will be put at the disposal of the national prisons office soon.

TEHRAN REPORTS BOMB FOUND IN KHALKHALI OFFICE

LD232040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports, a bomb which had been placed at the office of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics, in Qasr Prison, was discovered and defused by officials of the fight against narcotics.

THREE SENTENCED, EXECUTED FOR NARCOTICS OFFENSES

LD230530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The special Islamic Revolution Court concerned with the antinarcotics campaign sentenced to death three individuals who had supplied and distributed narcotics and committed thefts and knifings. The sentences were carried out early this morning. Those executed were as follows:

Hasan Reza'i Purnazari, the son of Hoseyn, alias hasan Kuchikeh, resident of Tehran;

Gholam (?Taran), the son of 'Ali Asghar, a citizen of Miando'ab, resident of Tehran;

Gholam Reza Esma'ili, the son of Hoseyn, a resident of Tehran.

Four More Executed

LD251122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Bureau report, a special court dealing with drug smugglers in the Hormoz region sentenced four members of one of the most important heroin and drug smuggling rings to death. They were executed at dawn today in Bandar-e 'Abbas.

DEATH OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD250818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh has issued the following statement in connection with the killing of former fugitive Major 'Abbasi, the man in charge of the military operations of the defunct Democratic Party:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Destroy the ring-leaders of blasphemy.

Muslim sisters and brothers, in the course of operations carried out on Saturday, 23 August 1980 by the Shavand group from the strike unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh in the city of Mahabad, the former fugitive Major 'Abbasi, the man in charge of military operations of the defunct Democratic Party, agent of disarming the Mahabad garrison in February 1979 and engineer of the operations which 40 days ago resulted in the martyrdom of 15 brother guards in the village of Band, Urumiyeh region, was killed along with fugitive Captain Chamadi and Mahmud Salehi, while a number of the peshmergas of the party were wounded. In these operations one of the fighting Islamic Revolution Guards corpsmen was martyred and the second man [as heard] returned to his base safely.

AFP: FORMER MINISTER DJAVAD SADR ARRESTED

NC251556 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 25 (AFP)--A former minister under the ex-shah of Iran, Djavad Sadr, was arrested here today by revolutionary guards and incarcerated at Evin Prison, the newspaper KEYHAN reported. Mr Sadr was interior minister in the cabinet of Hasan 'Ali Mansour and then justice minister in Amir Abbas Hoveyda's cabinet. Quantities of gold, clothing, belts and handbags were confiscated from the home of the former minister, the newspaper said.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DISCOVERED; TWO PEOPLE ARRESTED

LD241544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, thanks to the efforts of the Revolution Guards of the committee of the 14th district, a warehouse full of radio and electronic equipment was discovered and two persons were arrested in this connection. In this warehouse, which is owned by a person by the name of [name indistinct] (Tabasi), audio equipment, various kinds of transmitters, high-tension cables and spare parts were discovered. Also, a number of reels of film of [words indistinct] and those affiliated to the [Pahlavi] court and other agents of the defunct former regime were discovered.

The owner of the [words indistinct] was the former financial [word indistinct] of television organization and the customs' [words indistinct]. Those arrested confessed during (?interrogation) that with the help of two persons who spoke with Kurdish accents and two foreigners who had Iranian birth certificates, they placed the equipment in (?fruit) boxes and removed them from the warehouse. They also confessed that whenever the country faced crises which were created by counterrevolutionary elements, they had a better opportunity for transporting the objects.

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Evacuation of Northwestern Kamyaran

LD231050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the public relations office of the army chief of staff of the western part of the country [words indistinct]:

Attention inhabitants of the northwestern part of Kamyaran. With the help of God (?certain) parts of the region have been cleared of counterrevolutionaries. Now the areas of (Bishem Sefid), (Kazem Khani), (Gavani), (Takht-e Sangeh) and (Dargeh) as well as the areas in between are under a strict seige by the Islamic Republic's Army and the Revolution Guards Corps. Consequently, it is imperative to evacuate the mentioned areas and hand over the raiding counterrevolutionaries. Otherwise, all the aforementioned areas and their suburbs will be (?shelled) by ground and air, due to the presence of counterrevolutionaries.

Statement on Kamyaran Clash

LD231815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1754 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau a few moments ago announced: According to a report of the army public relations staff of the western part of the country, following the mopping-up operations in the region of Kamyaran, which were carried out successfully, a clash started at 1000 this morning between the army forces, Revolution Guards Corps, gendarmerie and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga on the one hand and counterrevolutionaries on the other hand. The details of the clash are as follows:

Following the mopping-up operations of the previous days in the northwestern region of Kamyaran, today there was an intense clash between the armed assailants, who had ambushed the dispatched unit. and the government forces around the villages of Mahian, (Charkol), (Pianeh), Gowhar, (Takht-e Zangi) and Chashmeh Safid. During this clash 133 of the assailants were killed and 40 of them surrendered with their heavy and light arms.

A statement was issued by the joint operational staff of the western part of the country about this clash, the mopping-up of the region and the handing over of the counterrevolutionaries to the forces. In response to this statement a large number of the inhabitants of the above-named villages announced their support by waving white flags and handed over some of the assailants.

The efforts of the Cobra helicopter pilots during this clash were outstanding, which must be appreciated.

One member of the government forces was martyred during this clash, and four others were wounded. They are in satisfactory condition. The clash ended at 1200 today.

The joint operational staff of the western part of the country calls upon the inhabitants in the region under the mopping-up operations to hand over the counterrevolutionaries, because the mopping-up operations will be continued; otherwise the inhabitants themselves will be responsible for any future incidents.

Attack on Shahindezh Guards Post

LD221058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, the premises of the Guards Corps in Shahindezh district in the region of Miando'ab came under attack last night from light and heavy weapons and mortar by armed illegal groups. Some houses in the vicinity were damaged. The attack was repulsed by the fire of members of the Shahindezh Guards Corps and by the Muslim and Kurdish peshmerga and other security forces. The assailants were forced to withdraw. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran suffered no casualties.

The district officer of Shahindezh confirmed this report and said: The committed Muslim people of this region are prepared, with the assistance of the military brothers and the Guards Corps, to suppress the saboteurs and the illegal armed groups.

Abadan Magistrate's Appeal

GF231725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The shar' magistrate and Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Abadan and Khorramshahr has announced: As of Saturday, 23 August, until 1 September, all persons in Abadan and its districts, Khorramshahr, Mahshahr, Shadegan, Arvandkenar, Minu Island and Dastmin who own guns can deliver them to the Revolution Court in (south Govardeh), Abadan so they benefit from the general amnesty.

In this announcement, the owners of unlicensed guns have been strongly warned that anyone possessing unlicensed guns after this period will be dealt with severely.

Abadan-Mahshahr Pipeline Explosion

GF231350 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] An explosion occurred on the Abadan-Mahshahr gas pipeline approximately 40 km from the Abadan-Mahshahr road at about 2400 yesterday. The resulting fire was brought under control by 1355 today. The fire did not damage the gas pipeline, and the flow of gas continues.

Bomb Defused Near Ahvaz

GF231603 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps has announced that Revolution Guards in (Kazingar) discovered a 4-kg bomb near the village of [name indistinct] yesterday afternoon. The bomb was then defused.

Dezful Explosion

GF231405 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] A bomb explosion in Dezful has killed one person and injured another. The explosion occurred this morning when a bomb went off in a car parked in front of a house in (Azar) street in Dezful. The car was destroyed as a result of the explosion. Two residents of the house were injured, one of whom died before reaching the hospital. Revolution Guards, security forces and firemen arrived at the scene of the explosion shortly after it occurred. An investigation into the matter is underway.

Movements of Qashqa'i Tribes

NC221755 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the brave Qashaq'i tribes have taken up positions on the northwestern heights of Firuzabad to avoid attacks by Khomeyni's mercenary guards. They have occupied an area within an 80-km radius and are controlling suspicious movements of armed Revolution Guards and reconstruction crusaders who, under the mask of developmental activities, want to infiltrate into the area.

Recently, guards of Fars Province and of Firuzabad began making the necessary preparations for an offensive against the Qashqa'i tribes, but the brave and patriotic Qashqa'is, who became aware of the guards' plot, decided to migrate immediately. The Guards Corps also intended to attack the Qashqa'i tribes and disarm them, but the brave tribes started an unscheduled migration and headed toward the mountains, taking up positions in their refuges to strongly crush any attack by the guards.

The Firuzabad Guards Corps commander announced in a meeting that a secret plan for crushing and disarming Qashqa'i tribes had been prepared and would be implemented in the future. However, he did not reveal details of the plan. It is said that the brave Qashqa'i tribes will resist any aggression by the guards with extraordinary courage.

Firuzabad Prosecutor Statement

GF231826 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Statement issued by Firuzabad Islamic Revolution prosecutor on 23 August 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. I am informing the honest citizens of Firuzabad and its environs that the Islamic Revolution prosecutor's office is ready to investiage any regional security matters, stop any plots by counterrevolutionaries and investigate the grievances of the oppressed people of the region. With the help of the Almighty, I will work diligently to achieve these goals.

It is hoped that all brothers and sisters, especially the tribes, will forward complaints regarding plots and ruffians to this office.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution prosecutor of Firuzabad, 'Ali Reza Sadr

Shiraz Friday Imam Warning

GF231745 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Friday prayers in Shiraz were led, as usual, by Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Friday imam of Shiraz. In his sermon, the Friday imam said: The enemies of the Islamic Revolution will not be able to harm us. The power of these plotters, regardless of what group they belong to, cannot surpass the power of U.S. imperialism (?against Iran). God protects the Islamic government, and I am certain that the present plot that is about to be (?hatched) in Fars will not succeed.

He added: I have been informed of suspicious movements in parts of Fars Province. The armed forces, the dear guards and all citizens should make a thorough search to identify the plotters and nip the plot in the bud.

While stressing the role of the people in protecting the Islamic Revolution during the second part of his sermon, the Friday imam warned the plotting landowners and gave his assurances regarding the final victory of the revolution and the formation of a just and Islamic government.

Night Mission in Shiraz

GF241715 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that three aircraft from the 7th fighter squadron will fly a night mission at 1900 today.

Marivan Clashes

LD221036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Kermanshah radio center that an informed source in the joint headquarters of the operations in the west of the country has said in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau: At midnight last night as the result of clashes between assailants and guards and the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran who had been deployed to Dehgizan district of Marivan in order to carry out mopping-up operations two assailants were killed, five were wounded and eight of them were arrested. One of the struggling brothers from the Guards Corps called (Sadeq Nowbakht) was martyred. These clashes continued until 0730 this morning.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 AUGUST 1980

Iran

In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has indicated that his differences with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr over the selection of a new cabinet are more fundamental than had previously been reported. Earlier Tehran reports, including an interview with Majles Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, had stated that the stumbling block was Raja'i's choice for the interior portfolio and perhaps some other appointments as well. According to the radio, however, Raja'i's stated that the "major part" of his lengthy talk with Bani-Sadr on 26 August was devoted not to "personalities" but to discussion of the "values" to be taken into consideration in the selection of cabinet members. Raja'i explained his position that the cabinet must be "100 percent devoted to the ideology" and said that the difficulty of finding men who meet this requirement and who also have a "familiarity with affairs" is the reason for the delay in the introduction of a new cabinet. Bani-Sadr has not commented on this meeting with Raja'i, but the delay to which Raja'i referred could have more to do with Bani-Sadr's possible objection to making theological considerations the major criteria, the overriding "value," in selecting cabinet ministers and with corollary differences between the two over what constitutes "familiarity with affairs." Raja'i apparently had little trouble independently choosing a cabinet meeting his own standards, for on 24 August he sent a letter to Rafsanjani expressing his "readiness" to introduce his cabinet to the Majles. Perhaps in order to bolster his position in relation to Bani-Sadr, Raja'i left no doubt as to where the imam stood on this question, citing Khomeyni as having said to him during their 27 August meeting that while he had no views to express on any given individual he wanted ideology and Islamic principles to be given "first priority" in the formation of a cabinet.

Lebanon

Official Lebanese reaction to the 27 August attempted assassination of U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean, as reported by Beirut radio, has been limited to a brief statement by Prime Minister al-Hoss, who "strongly denounced" it as a "cowardly act" which served the aims only of those with "ill intentions" toward Lebanon. Beirut radio also announced that an investigation of the incident has begun and army forces are searching for those involved.

Egypt

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told the KUWAIT TIMES, according to AFP, that an international conference under UN sponsorship is the "most feasible" way to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that this conference, which should be attended by "all parties concerned," could lead to a "global, just and permanent peace" in the region. Monitored Cairo media have not reported Ghali's comments to the KUWAIT TIMES.

In remarks reported by Cairo radio, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated that Egypt's position on the autonomy talks is "firm": It will resume negotiations only if the "obstacles created by Israel are surmounted." 'Ali also noted that negotiations have been held with the Americans on providing "temporary facilities" to the United States in Ra's Banas. He said that Ra's Banas is to be part of an overall framework of such sites provided to the United States in order to "help any Arab state subjected to foreign invasion."

'Ali has also disclosed, according to MENA, that a People's Assembly delegation and a journalists group, both composed of members of the National Democratic Party, will visit Israel "shortly" to establish "wide-scale" contacts in order to affirm that despite the freezing of the autonomy negotiations Egypt is still eager to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region. 'Ali also said that Egypt will invite several well-known Israelis for an "intensive dialogue" with Egyptian officials.

Jordan

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, reported by Amman radio, Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi confirmed earlier reports that King Husayn will visit the Soviet Union in the "near future." Ar-Rimawi also said that Jordan is trying through dialogue and "all possible means" to make the United States understand that its interests lie with the Arabs and not Israel. He noted that Jordan's relations with Syria have been "marred by a summer cloud" but that he expects them to improve in the "coming days." On the other hand, the prime minister described ties with Iraq as "excellent," a model for other Arab countries in their relations with each other.

Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued a statement on British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia. The statement, carried textually by SPA, said that Foreign Minister Sa'ud stressed to Carrington that the EEC has to take the initiative "without delay" to act on its condemnation of the annexation of Jerusalem and on its expressed concern for finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue on the basis of the principles agreed upon at the Venice summit. On bilateral matters, Sa'ud assured Carrington that there are now no "obstacles" to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

Iraq

ATH-THAWRAH, in an article reported by INA, identified the man who recently defected to Syria as 'Aziz Sharif. Damascus radio reported him to be Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, a minister of state in the current Iraqi Government. INA said Sharif was an "inefficient and unqualified" individual who had once been as associate of Kurdish rebel leader Barzani, but who had been "embraced" by the homeland after leaving Barzani's band and accusing it of treason. According to INA, he then failed as a party leader and government minister and was defeated in a bid for election to the National Assembly.

Arab Foreign Ministers

Amman's AL-AKHBAR reported that a meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Amman on 31 August has been postponed. The paper cited no official sources for this information. The foreign ministers of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Arab League secretary general, and a representative of the PLO were scheduled to attend the meeting.

Israel

The Jerusalem POST reported that the Cabinet has "secretly" decided to establish six new settlements on the West Bank, although Deputy Prime Minister Yadin said he intends to appeal to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee against three of them. According to the POST, the decision to establish the settlements was made by the ministerial defense committee.

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AMBASSADOR SARWARI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD272120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Asadullah Sarwari, the ambassador and extraordinary representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Afghanistan in Ulaanbaatar, presented his credentials in accordance with the usual ceremonies to the deputy president of the Mongolian People's Republic council of the [words indistinct] on 21 August.

KABUL MEETING PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR PDPA RESOLUTIONS

LD262330 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Party activists, cadres and members of the primary party organizations of the various party wards of Kabul have held large meetings in support of the resolutions of the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and expressed their readiness for revolutionary work and struggle to implement these valuable resolutions.

A large meeting held by the primary party organizations of the first party ward of Kabul at Amani school was attended by Soltan 'Ali Keshtman, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Presidium, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy premier, and minister of planning; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and foreign minister; Fayz Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of border and tribal affairs. At this meeting, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke on the importance of such meetings for the implementation of the resolutions of the third plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. His speech was enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

Later, [words indistinct] deputy secretary of the first party ward; Dr Sa'id, the deputy secretary of the PDPA primary organization of the Institute of Child Health, made speeches on the aims of the resolutions of the third plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and their implementation.

Takhar Province Meeting

LD251720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] During a meeting yesterday at the provincial committee hall of Takhar Province and in the presence of the provincial committee, the activists and party cadres and members of the democratic youth organization of that province welcomed and supported the historic and great decisions of the PDPA Central Committee third plenum and pledged their revolutionary work and struggle toward their implementation.

In accordance with another report, in light of the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee third plenum approximately 100 members of the democratic youth organization of Takhar Province from the Yangi-Qala, Rostaq and Khwaja Ghar districts of that province, have gone to the fronts against the counterrevolutionary elements in order to eliminate the enemies of the sacred soil and the Sawr Revolution.

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD271716 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] One hundred ulema, clergymen, religious personalities and elders left today for the USSR to visit sacred Islamic places and meet with the ulema, clergy and the Muslims of the USSR. Interviewed before departure from Kabul international airport, a member of the delegation said that he considered this trip interesting [as heard] and thanked the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government for making it possible.

PARTY DECREE ON DUTIES, ROLE OF GUILD UNIONS

LD250950 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Decree on the duties and role of the guild unions ratified by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo on 16 August]

[Text] The national and democratic Saur Revolution, which was successfully led by the PDPA, has created a new life in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], whose basis is the unity of workers and peasants, who enjoy the resolute support of all the people. For the first time in the country, guild unions, organizations that are active under the political leadership of the PDPA, have been created. These unions unify workers, government officials and other toilers in different professions who are working in government institutions and private business and also the students of middle and higher education institutions, regardless of their religious beliefs, nationality or sex. These unions have become one of the most important (?movements) of the social democratic system.

Tens of thousands of our country's patriots have entered the union ranks and, under the leadership of the PDPA, are heroically defending the gains of the revolution and are actively participating in the construction of a new society, free from exploitation of man by man. The fact is that the guild union organizations have been established not only in government and mixed institutions but also in private institutions and among artisans.

Most of these organizations carry out important works concerning the explanation of the policy of the party and government among the workers, organize workers meetings to defend the gains of the revolution against the conspiracies of internal and external reaction and thus fulfill their duties toward the (?enlightenment) and unification of all the workers of Afghanistan around the party, Revolution Council and the DRA Government.

The guild unions participate in the enhancement of the country's economic situation, the establishment of schools and literacy courses, the development of educational, training, sports and health issues and assist those workers who are temporarily in need of material assistance. The DRA guild unions have become a full member of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The activity of these unions is supported and encouraged by government organs, which is mentioned in Article 6 of the DRA basic principles. The (?party) has put special emphasis on the role of the DRA unions in the construction of a new life in Afghanistan. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, in the second stage of the Saur Revolution, are faced with new and specific duties in the country's internal situation, in whose solution the DRA guild unions must play a practical role.

The guild unions have the duty to defend the interests and rights of the workers. They must make an effort to improve working conditions and the life of the working class and other workers and also find work for the unemployed and those who do not have permanent work. Serious consideration must be given to the issue of youth employment. But without the development of the country's economy, it is not possible to raise the standard of living of the people and every family. Therefore, in order to raise production and improve output and the wise and careful handling of public property, the unions must, with all their strength, unite the working class, artisans and intellectuals. The unions must be involved in the organization of revolutionary work and collective work and in the (?improvement) of social and administrative work, industry, commerce, transport and agriculture.

The unions, by the development and evolution of democratic centralism and by the broadening and ever-increasing participation of the workers and social organizations in the (?area) of production, shall instruct the workers in organization and in the proper and economical use of raw materials, manpower, the material sources of the institutions, departments and organizations and also organize the activites of the workers for the struggle against bureacracy, sabotage, illegality and arbitrariness, bribery and theft, for this purpose it is necessary to enhance the level of general education and the cultural, professional, technical standards of the workers. The safeguarding of the workers' interests in the area of wages, social insurance and educational services and the maintaining of secure working conditions are one of the major duties of the guild unions. The guild unions, which link the workers of all economic, educational and cultural branches from all nationalities in the country in their ranks, ought to be a clear example of the fraternal unity and friendship of all large and small tribes and the clans of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan.

The guild unions, as the best social organization, must guard and expand the best and most valuable cultural riches of the people of our country and must pay attention to the creation of necessary conditions for the creative activities of all intellectual stratas of Afghanistan.

One of the important duties of the guild unions is the unification of all workers to support the Sawr **Revolution** and to organize them against every kind of conspiracy and the different tricks of internal and external reaction. (?Among the number of issues which the guild unions can resolve) it is necessary for the Central Committee of the unions of Afghanistan to attract and recruit new members into the ranks of the guild unions, first of all in the government institutions and other departments and organizations, in the educational institutions and establish union councils in the provinces and the city of Kabul, in accordance with the planned charter of the DRA guild unions. To accomplish this duty, special attention must be paid to the selection and training of cadres. Efforts must be made to insure that guidance for the cadres and activists in the unions is in accordance with the lofty requirements of the execution of their duties. Those comrades in the leadership of the guild unions must have experience in productive work, have done some political work and have shown their talents in the field of organization and training.

It is necessary to consolidate the links of the guild union organizations with the masses and to increase their effect in all areas of the workers' life. In this case the activities of the guild unions ought to be based on satisfying the masses, hard work and creativity. The creative work of the workers is based on the permanent observation of the unions' democracy, the principle of collective leadership and the broad and all-round development of criticism and self-criticism.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo ratifies the following:

1. The Central Committee of the unions of Afghanistan shall be dutybound to prepare and (?define) the charter of the DRA guild unions within 4 months in accordance with the defined regulations.

2. The Central Committee of the unions of Afghanistan has the duty to prepare the outline of the regulations concerning the rights of the primary organizations of the guild unions and submit them for ratification and approval to the DRA Council of Ministers. Concerning the above regulations, the following points shall be considered:

a. The government and medium and large private institutions, departments and organizations are dutybound to provide a room with appropriate equipment, lighting and cleaning for the union person and for the holding of meetings by the workers, and put the room at the disposal of the primary organization of the guild union, free of charge. The persons responsible shall provide transport and communication means to the union organization, free of charge.

b. The leadership of the government and those organizations who maintain their expenses and income without the help of the state and also the owners of the small and large private institutions shall allocate 15 percent from their budget for public education and sports.

c. The members of the union who have been selected as (?cadres) cannot be transferred without permission of the union organ and cannot be transferred or laid off by the authorities. The president of the union organ, without the permission of authorities superior to the union organ, cannot be transferred or laid off.

3. Workers responsible to superior organs and the unions have the unqualified right to visit institutions, departments and organizations to examine problems within the scope of their authority.

4. For the purpose of defining the relations between the management of an institute and the workers of that institute, the DRA Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Guild Unions of Afghanistan have the duty to plan and approve regulations concerning the signing and acceptance of collective contracts.

5. The DRA Council of Ministers is instructed to ask their related ministries to start preparing a draft labor law with the approval of the Central Committee of the Unions of Afghanistan.

6. The provincial, city, ward and district party committees, the primary party organizations of the DRA, the responsible persons of the ministries, government and mixed institutions and departments and organizations are dutybound to give practical support toward the establishment of the union organizations and in the organization of local and regional union organs. In addition, they must appoint experienced members of the party who are familiar with the needs and working conditions of workers for the accomplishment of union duties.

7. The control of the execution of this draft is the duty of the PDPA Central Committee. The contents of this draft shall be published.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo strongly believes that the DRA guild unions will be a trustworthy pillar of the party to defend the gains of the Sawr revolution and its second stage. It will play a valuable role in the development and enhancement of the standard of living and in the training of workers.

[Signed] General Secretary of PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal

GOVERNMENT PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN PASHTO, DARI

LD272116 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] It is hereby brought to the attention of our beloved countrymen that from now on the newspaper HIWAD shall be the information organ of the DRA Government and shall begin publication in Pashto and Dari on Thursday, 28 September 1980, thus replacing the newspaper HAQIQATE ENQLABE SOWR.

Beloved countrymen and subscribers of the newspapers HIWAD and HAQIQATE ENQLABE SOWR are hereby informed.

BULGARIAN WEEKLY INTERVIEWS MUSLIM CLERIC

AU181640 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 18 Aug 80

["On Islam in Afghanistan"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Aug (BTA)--Today the POGLED weekly carries an interview by its envoy with Mullah 'Abdel 'Aziz Sadeq, president of Afghanistan's biggest Muslim organization Jam'iyyat-e 'Ulema.

The Islamic priest emphasizes that the writings in the Western newspapers about the new government restricting religion are not true. Says the mullah: "There is no such thing! All our mosques are open, you can see it for yourselves. Our sermons are free and nobody disturbs us. Moreover, Education Minister Mrs Ratebzad allowed the publication of a number of books that had been forbidden at the time of Hafizollah Amin."

He points out that the Sawr Revolution and its second stage have created a new atmosphere in Afghanistan. 'Abdel 'Aziz Sadeq says: "The revolution won because it won the people's backing. The government maintains that it supports our faith, supports the religion. In this case why should we not support it?"

He maintains that a great part of the mullahs, having understood that Babrak Karmal's government is not against Islam, offered their hands for cooperation. Says the mullah: "But the mullahs who gave way to hostile propaganda ran away and are now either in Pakistan or Iran. Some of them, whom the truth has reached, are already returning. Sometimes the mercenaries kill both the mullahs and their families, accusing them of cooperation with the government."

Replying to the question about the attitude of the clergy towards the army, Mullah 'Abdel 'Aziz Sadeq says: "We know that this army defends our interests. This is why we sent mullahs to all provinces, to all garrisons, to tell the soldiers that it is correct for them to defend their country and people from the aspirations of imperialism."

The mullah maintains: "There are Moslems and Moslems. For instance, what kind of Moslems are those helping the counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan and encouraging them to kill innocent people? I ask: Are they real Moslems?"

ROAD FROM KABUL TO KHYBER PASS REPORTEDLY CLOSED

LD271135 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Guerrillas Cut Khyber Pass Link to Kabul"]

[Text] New Delhi--Afghanistan's commercial lifeline to the outside world was severed yesterday amid reports off increased Moslem guerrilla activity and mutiny among Afghan commandos who are supposed to guard the route from Kabul to the Khyber Pass.

At the same time, reports reaching New Delhi said a huge airlift of Russian troops who under way to the city of Herat, the western gateway to Afghanistan, in what appears to be a desperate attempt to break a virtual siege of the area.

First-hand accounts from Kabul said the road from Kabul to the Khyber Pass had been closed for three days and that "hundreds" of commercial vehicles are piled up at either end.

Diplomatic reports reaching New Delhi last night told of the death of a West German tourist near Jalalabad. The reports said it was not clear whether he was killed by Moslem rebels or by shots fired from a Russian helicopter. He was travelling with two companions towards the Khyber Pass.

The trouble-centre is Sorobi, midway between Kabul and Jalalabad, near the Khyber Pass. Sorobi-based Afghan Army commandos have become increasingly rebellious in the past few days and have shown signs of mutiny against their officers, most of whom are cadres of President Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP).

"Unrest" among the commandos, who guard the road and nearby electricity generating stations, has been mounting, and has been fanned by intensified guerrilla activity in the area.

The Sorobi commander, travelling with his 13-year-old daughter and four brother officers, was blown up by a landmine, apparently planted by the insurgents.

Since then, it seems, the Sorobi garrison has been in open mutiny, refusing to mount the convoys which have in the past been necessary to secure travel along the road.

Travel along the vital road was suspended during the weekend. Any prolonged stoppage would seriously harm Kabul, for despite the poor state of relations with neighbouring Pakistan, the Khyber Pass remains the principal conduit for Afghan imports and exports.

The three-day stoppage is the longest period that traffic has been halted along the road since the Russians arrived and indicates the deteriorating situation from the occupation army's point of view.

The diplomatic reports confirmed other accounts of the closure of the Khyber Pass road and said that while life in Kabul appeared generally "normal," spot checks of all private vehicles on the streets were continuing as a precaution against rebel infiltration.

Reports of the big Russian airlift to Herat yesterday were coupled with others that the people of Herat, who have fought against the Russians for the past eight months, have been sending cosmetics and women's clothing to residents of other towns whom they regard as being less than valiant in their opposition to the Russians.

Rouge make-up has been sent to Kandahar, while women's underwear has been sent to Kunar and Paktia. This is a traditional Afghan demonstration, and the implication is that the recipients are not men but women, since they are not fighting strongly enough against the Russians.

Herat is virtually in insurgent hands, and travellers say that the Afghan administration there has been almost entirely emasculated. Many government offices have closed, and their officials have retreated to Kabul.

Meanwhile, another report from Kabul claims that four more ministers of the deposed Hafizollah Amin regime have been executed. All were members of the Khalq faction of the ruling party, which is at loggerheads with President Karmal's Parcham faction.

INDIAN SOURCES CITED ON BUILDUP OF VOLUNTEER FORCE

BK271657 Hong Kong AFP in English 1559 GMT 27 Aug 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Soviet-backed Afghan Government has decided to raise a force of 10,000 to 15,000 armed volunteers to counter the rebels, and Indian Foreign Office sources here say that the efforts have met with initial success. So far an estimated 4,000 volunteers from various Afghan provinces have been enlisted and are being given crash courses in weapon training and guerrilla warfare, the sources, who asked not to be named, said.

The decision to raise the volunteer force--the idea was first mooted in Moscow--was taken at the high-level meeting Afghan President Babrak Karmal and his military generals had with a visiting high-powered Soviet military delegation in Kabul some time in the middle of this month, the sources said.

The volunteers, who are in the age group of 18-20, are either activists of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) or sympathisers, the sources added.

The sources, however, could not say if the majority of the volunteers belonged to the Babrak Karmal's Parcham (Flag) faction of the PDPA. Afghan sources here believe that a majority of the volunteers belongs to the Parcham faction. There was, however, no independent confirmation.

Quoting reports from Kabul, the Indian sources said that an unspecified number of volunteers are being trained in parachute jumpting, apparently to use the skill in reaching areas where roads are under the effective rebel control.

Each volunteer is armed with automatic weapons, grenades and signal equipment, the latter to be used to alert or inform the regular forces for an attack on a rebel stronghold, the sources said.

Each volunteer is given ten times the stipend a newly drafted soldier in the regular army gets. A volunteer is paid AFS 2,000 (U.S. dollars 45) per month inclusive of his expenses on food, whereas a newly drafted soldier gets only AFS 200 (U.S. dollars four) per month but all his expenses on food, clothing and lodging are taken care by the state.

The decision to raise the volunteer force was taken to make up for the losses the regular Afghan Army has suffered. According to estimates made by the U.S. Defense Department, the effective strength of the regular Afghan Army has come down from 80,000 to 20,000, to 35,000, [figures as received] following desertion and mutiny.

Indian Foreign Office sources, however, say that the volunteers are not being given adequate training. "Whenever they spot a young willing Afghan, he is brought to the nearest army centre, his credentials are rechecked and he is put on a crash course in arms. After four to ten days he is assigned with a group and dispatched to rebellion-hit areas," an Indian source said.

The assignment of volunteers is not centralised. In fact the emphasis is on assigning the volunteers in the provinces they belong, the sources said.

Confirmation of the establishment of the volunteer force and its activities first came last Friday when the state-owned Kabul radio said that a volunteer group had captured 24 "terrorists and mercenaries of foreign agents" in the Herat Province, adjoining Iran. The radio announced in its Pashto-language bulletin monitored here last Monday the appointment of 100 volunteers in the Farhar Province, bordering Iran. After initial training to counter the "bandits", the volunteer group left for "the fighting front with cries of joy", the radio said.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, Indian Foreign Office sources said that lately, sensitive administrative posts in the Afghan Government are being filled with young Soviet-trained Afghans. "Several hundred" Afghans, who were taken to the Soviet Union for advanced studies or training in 1978-79 have come back to Afghanistan during the last month and taken up sensitive jobs in the government offices.

During Mohammed Daud's rule Moscow gave liberal scholarships to Afghan students, but their number multiplied soon after Nur Mohammed Taraki came to power in April 1978. Though there was an apparent lull during Hafizollah Amin's September-December 1979 rule, their number again has since gone up considerably, the sources said.

AFP REPORTS REVISED THREE-POINT SOVIET STRATEGY

BK260948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 26 Aug 80

[By Danielle Eyquem]

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Aug (AFP)--The Soviets have decided to carry out a new three-point political, social and military strategy in Afghanistan. Western military experts and Third World observers here believe this is a result of a recent visit to Kabul of a Soviet military mission. The aim of the new strategy is to strengthen the regime of President Babrak Karmal by widening his support and to modify Soviet Army tactics by adopting more efficient anti-guerrilla operations, the sources said.

They added that the new strategy comes after eight months of mediocre results by the Soviet expeditionary corps in Afghanistan.

1. Political. The Soviets have decided to halt the purge being carried out by President Karmal, head of the Parcham (Flag) faction of the Afghan communist party, against the rival faction Khalq (People). The Parcham adherents are mainly recruited from the city middle class while the Khalq membership comes from the provinces and the army. The Soviets want both factions to work together, especially Parcham and Khalq ministers in the Karmal government.

According to a veteran communist party member--not an Afghan--who arrived here recently "whenever Afghan communist party leaders met, the representatives of both factions came fully armed, glaring fiercely at each other and apparently only awaiting the signal to start shooting."

The Soviets decided finally to end the bloodshed between the two factions because it was too difficult for them to make any clear ideological distinction between them.

The situation is complicated by the fact that traditionally both factions have employed the method of placing their own agents amongst the other's members.

In any case, Radio Kabul in the past few days has continually mentioned the tasks carried out by Khalq ministers, while in the past their names were usually never mentioned.

The veteran comunist, who personally joined Parcham night patrols in Kabul, said there is firing every day. But he did not know whether it was between Parcham and Khalqs or whether rebels had penetrated into the capital.

2. Social. The Soviets plan wider distribution of seeds and fertilisers to Afghan farmers and generous loans to small businesses, while at the same time the Kabul regime repeats that there will be no nationalisation. Major financial aid is being given to Kabul.

Afghan rebel sources admit that in certain regions, notably in Paktia along the Pakistani border, the Soviets have managed to win over a certain part of the local population.

3. Military. The Soviet high command has already withdrawn heavy weapons that are useless in the broken terrain of Afghanistan as well as anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, as the guerrillas have neither tanks nor planes. But the Soviets were worried in case these weapons were captured by the rebels and used against themselves.

The Soviets plan to use commandos, light tanks and above all helicopter gunships to isolate the guerrillas from villages and towns. Air raids against villages have increased in the past month and a Western military observer has noted that "the Soviets are making systematic reprisals against any pro-rebel village."

Observers believe that the Soviet Army has also been forced to intervene in force in some towns, and notably in Herat, near the Iranian border. Soviet generals have divided the country into sectors and will treat villages according to whether they are pro-rebel or neutral.

MINISTER CITES PARTY DECISION ON 'DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE'

BK241734 Hong Kong AFP in English 1727 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Aug (AFP)--Afghanistan will have a democratic structure under which the people will enjoy "complete freedom of life," Kabul radio quoted Communication Minister Aslam Watanjar as saying in Kabul today.

Giving details of the decision taken by the third session of the Central Committee of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Mr Watanjar said the government of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, "with the cooperation of the Soviet Union," was taking every possible step "to overcome the difficulties faced by the people," the broadcast monitored here reported. The Central Committee of the PDPA met in Kabul yesterday.

The committee decided to "chase all those working against the revolution," he said adding that anti-government elements "will never succeed in their mission."

Mr Watanjar, himself a member of the Central Committee of the PDPA, accused American news media, particularly U.S. television, of "launching a campaign of false propaganda" against Kabul.

DETAILS OF BANGLADESH-FRENCH NUCLEAR AGREEMENT GIVEN

BK280225 Hong Kong AFP in English 0136 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Dacca, 27 Aug (AFP)--The nuclear cooperation agreement expected to be signed between France and Bangladesh during President Ziaur Rahman's brief visit to Paris next Friday will be a general agreement on cooperation in nuclear technology, official sources said here today. The proposed agreement will be a sort of "umbrella accord" providing for technical assistance from France for the development of nuclear technology in Bangladesh, which has already signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The signing of the agreement would immediately benefit Bangladesh in procuring a nuclear reactor for its Ruppur nuclear power project in Pabna district about 120 km northwest of here.

Negotiation on the reactor for the Ruppur project was underway between the two countries but the size and nature of the proposed reactor Bangladesh would like to install for generating electricity for the country's northern districts facing acute shortage of power was still uncertain. The Ruppur project was envisaged in the 1960's when Bangladesh was still East Pakistan. Pakistan Minister Golam Farooq visited Paris at that time seeking French aid for the project. But subsequently, with growing differences between the then Pakistan central government and the then East Pakistan over political and economic questions, the project was shelved and was not pursued in right earnest.

Besides France, the Pakistan authorities at that time also contacted Belgium for possible technical and financial assistance for the Ruppur project, the size of which used to vary from 125 to 300 megawatt in the course of negotiations. The Ruppur project covers several thousand hectares of land on the left bank of the River Ganges (Padma) down the Hardinge Bridge. Though the project site covers large areas with several buildings and structures here and there, the delay in the procurement of the required reactor has practically put the whole project into uncertainty.

After the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, the Ruppur project lost proper attention of the then Awami League government of Sheikh Mujib. The delay in implementing the project often became political issues with opposition parties accusing the government of neglecting the project. With the present government coming to power a few years ago, the issue was revived and President Zia issued directives a few months ago to resume work on the project. The urgency was felt in view of an acute shortage of power in the northern and southwestern parts of Bangladesh causing impediments for speedy industrialisation and upliftment of agriculture.

After ratifying the non-proliferation treaty, Bangladesh recently resumed negotiations with a number of countries including France for supply and installation of nuclear reactor for the project. Foreign minister Shamsul Haq said recently that Bangladesh had been negotiating with France for the procurement of the reactor for the Ruppur project which, he pointed out, would be for peaceful purposes. He did not say the size of the reactor but the State Minister for Science and Technology Dr R.A. Ghani was quoted as saying recently that work on the 125 megawatt nuclear project costing taka 4 billion (about $267 million) would be completed in 6 years.

Officials here expressed optimism about the negotiations currently underway with France for the project which, when completed, will be Bangladesh's first nuclear power plant.

The negotiations are likely to take positive shape during President Zia's ensuing visit to Paris at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing next Friday and also after the signing of the nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM

BK250933 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0841 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs made the following statement in New Delhi on August 23 on the question of Jerusalem: The Government of India have consistently held view that Jerusalem is a part of those territories occupied by Israel which must be vacated in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. India has always been and continues to be totally opposed to Israeli attempts to make the holy city of Jerusalem their capital.

The Security Council resolution adopted on August 20, 1980 on this subject reflects the censure and condemnation of these attempts of the Israeli Government by the international community. The fact that this resolution was adopted unanimously with no negative votes and only one abstention should make it clear to everyone the strong feelings of the international community on this question.

The Government of India has condemned the enactment by Israel of their so-called basic law on Jerusalem and Israeli refusal to abide by the Security Council resolutions on this subject. The foreign minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, had made a statement on this subject in the Lok Sabha on July 21 and informed the world from that forum that India is totally opposed to the Israeli move to declare Jerusalem as its eternal capital. It may be recalled that India had also cosponsored the resolution at the special emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine calling for the adoption of effective measures under chapter 7 of the UN Charter against Israel in the event of the latter's noncompliance with the resolution. Speaking on the occasion in the United Nations the foreign minister had said: "This is an attempt to destroy the historic personality of the Holy City and obliterate its sacred heritage." The Government of India reiterates its continued support to the demand for the vacation of areas occupied by Israel and to the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to a nation state in their homeland.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TO BE TESTED IN FRANCE

BK241116 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] India's first experimental communication satellite--APPLE [Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment]--will be moved to France around the 20th of next month for launching atop the Ariane launch vehicle of the European Space Agency in February next year. Professor U.R. Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Organization, said the satellite would undergo acceptance tests before finally journeying to Kourou in French Guyana for lift off.

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES FOR TALKS, ATTENDS DINNER

BK280234 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Vice Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Kyong-yon has said that his visit to Pakistan will contribute to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport tonight on his arrival from Karachi. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. The DPRK vice premier said he would discuss matters of common concern including further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries with Pakistani leaders. He conveyed friendly greetings of the government and the people of the DPRK to the people and Government of Pakistan.

Earlier the DPRK vice premier, who arrived in Karachi this morning, had a meeting with Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Rear Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. The DPRK vice premier also visited the exports display center of the export promotion bureau. The minister of foreign affairs hosted a dinner in his honor in Islamabad tonight.

Dinner Speeches

BK280340 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has underlined the urgent necessity for the countries of the Third World more than ever before to coordinate their efforts to meet the common political and economic challenges facing them today. He was speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honor of DPRK Vice Premier Kim Kyong-yon in Islamabad last night. He said it is within the context of the increasing need for Third World solidarity that the example of the friendly and cordial relations between the DPRK and Pakistan assume special significance. He said the people of the two countries are forging relations of friendship based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's affairs and a common desire for peace and progress.

Reciprocating the sentiments expressed by the foreign minister, the DPRK vice premier said Korea and Pakistan are nonaligned countries situated in the Asian Continent and interlinked by firm bonds of friendship. He recalled the first meeting between President Kim Il-song and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Yugoslavia on 7 May this year and said it was a historic event of great significance in further consolidating and developing friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES REPORTS OF MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS

BK251614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Office has categorically denied reports published in Western press that Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are negotiating on the stationing of one division of Pakistani troops in Saudi Arabia in exchange for $1 billion military and economic aid by Saudi Arabia to Pakistan.

The spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan-Saudi Arabian military cooperation had been continuing under the provisions of 1967 bilateral agreement and this year the agreement has been renewed. The spokesman also said that Pakistan has similar arrangements with 22 other brotherly Islamic countries.

HAQ ADDRESSES CONVENTION ON CONSTITUTION, POLITICS

BK 21705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq announced a number of measures aimed at accelerating the process of Islamization in the country at the religious scholars convention which ended in Islamabad this afternoon.

The president also referred to the political vacuum and said he himself feels that this vacuum and the feeling of uncertainty should be ended. He made it clear that he is not considering forming his own political party or contesting elections. The president said the present political system which is based on the party system has many drawbacks which have to be removed. He said he has no objection to the adult franchise system, but he cannot allow any candidate to contest elections who is not a true Muslim and a genuine Pakistani. He said no concession will be granted in this connection. He said the Law Ministry is reviewing this matter and Mr A.K. Brohi's services have been obtained for this purpose.

Referring to the constitution, the president said there is no doubt about its Islamic preamble, but its provisions have to be brought into conformity with Islam. He said until a parliament is established--which could be termed as national assembly, federal council or working committee--religious scholars will serve as his working committee.

HAQ DETERMINED TO IMPLEMENT ISLAMIC SYSTEM

BK260322 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said his government is engaged in a jihad for the enforcement of the Islamic system in the country and no one can deviate him from this course. Addressing members of the local zakat committees in Faisalabad tonight he declared that the system of zakat has come to stay and there should be no ambiguity or anxiety about it. He pointed out that followers of all schools of thought were agreed on the question of zakat as one of the fundamental pillars of Islam and the differences related only to the method of its collection and distribution. He said the criticism of the system of zakat made by certain quarters was in fact a fake criticism and politically motivated. He was determined to compulsorily deduct 2.5 percent zakat so that it is distributed among the poor, the indigent and other needy persons. He said to remove [word indistinct] differences, he will incorporate the necessary changes in the law and, in the light of the positive criticism of the system of zakat, he would lay down proper procedures under which zakat was used to help the poor accordingly. He said he did not want disunity or division in the nation on the question of zakat.

LAWYERS BOYCOTT KARACHI COURTS IN PROTEST OF ARRESTS

BK271335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 27 Aug (AFP)--Pakistani lawyers boycotted the city courts here today and demanded the immediate release of 10 lawyers arrested during a protest march against the military regime last week. The lawyers had clashed with police, who used teargas and sticks to break up their demonstration here on August 21. Ten lawyers were arrested and three were admitted to hospital after the clash. The lawyers risk long prison sentences if convicted.

All political activity, including protest demonstrations and processions, is strictly prohibited under the martial law implemented throughout Pakistan last October. A general body meeting of the Karachi Bar Association, chaired by its president, Kabir Uddin Khan, today meanwhile reaffirmed the legal fraternity's determination to continue the struggle for the restoration of human rights, rule of law and democracy in the country.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Beheshti on Hostages

LD271806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the state Supreme Court, today took part in a press and radio-TV conference in which foreign and domestic correspondents were present and answered their questions.

On the question of the hostages the president of the Supreme Court said: This issue does not have first priority for Iran. Ayatollah Beheshti then referred to the role played by the public media in the country and said: The media should not use the publications of facts as a pretext to spread poison and create a disturbed atmosphere in society.

About the [word indistinct] of ministers Dr Beheshti said: This issue should be delineated by a special article of law, according to which the material wealth of these people should be reviewed both before and after their appointment of ministerial posts so that there is a basis for comparison.

About activities within the judicial branch, the president of the Supreme Court of the country said: The judicial branch needs a fundamental (?change) more than anything else and in order to institute this fundamental (?change) various operations have taken place. Interpretation of laws, educating new judges, and evaluating existing judges as to the [word indistinct] which a judge should have in the judicial branch of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?codifying) the law with regard to the judicial police, and creating suitable grounds for taking action are among the operations carried out by the judicial branch. The president of the country's Supreme Court then said: No doubt the existence of a powerful, strong and [word indistinct] judicial branch would be of great help in maintaining order and security but this alone is not enough. The executive branch plays a great role in this respect, too. The judicial [word indistinct] should operate under the precise supervision of the judicial branch.

About the activities of various groups, Dr Beheshti said: We should try to return to the normal and healthy conditions of social life. One of the signs of normal conditions would be the fact that groups would be able to operate within the limits set by the Constitution.

Further Details

NC271108 Paris AFP in English 1103 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Aug (AFP)--the only reason for holding the American Embassy hostages is for Iran to have the possibility to explain to the world how aggressive and cruel the United States' policy was in Iran over the past few years, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a news conference here today.

But while the issue of the hostages, who have been held in the embassy since Nov 4, remained important and had to be resolved, it should not be allowed to eclipse other Iranian problems, Ayatollah Beheshti said.

Asked about the problems in forming a new Iranian government, the ayatollah, who leads the Islamic Republic Party, which dominates the parliament, admitted there were some difficulties but he did not rule out success.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i are currently at loggerheads over the nomination of Cabinet ministers. "It is harmful to our country and nation to delay the new Cabinet and I hope we will, or can, have the new government as soon as possible," Dr Beheshti said. "It is not difficult to form a Cabinet," he said, "it is difficult to form a harmonized Cabinet to develop revolutionary Iran."

Arranging a strong foreign policy would be the first task of a new Cabinet, the ayatollah said. "We have to support the movement of all oppressed people in the world and protect our full independence," he said.

Ayatollah Beheshti said he had not yet received any prosecution documents on accusations of spying levelled against the Anglican Church in Iran, but he added that if proof of guilt was established, all those accused would stand trial and be sentenced in Iran. Three Britons working for Anglican missions were currently detained in Iran, along with a British journalist.

Minister, MP Urges Decision on Hostages

NC280955 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 28 (AFP)--The continued holding of the 52 U.S. Embassy hostages is no longer in Iran's interests, a member of parliament considered favourable to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the assembly today.

Abdol-Hoseyn Jalali, urging members to debate the hostages issue, noted that religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had decided the fate of the hostages should be settled by parliament.

The assembly had now been in session for 3 months, and the U.S. was taking advantage of the situation and appearing as innocent in the eyes of the world, Mr. Jalali, MP from Neyshabur, Khorasan Province, said. The U.S. was putting pressure on Iranian students abroad because of the holding of the hostages seized here on November 4, Mr Jalali said.

His appeal followed remarks on Sunday by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh that holding the hostages was not in Iran's interests.

In an interview in the English-language Tehran TIMES today, Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Reza Salimi also said the time had come to decide upon the hostages' fate. "I don't see any reason why we should hold the U.S. hostages without determining their future," he said.

NVOI CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH'S POSITION ON HOSTAGES

TA280430 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Qotbzadeh in the Role of the Defense Lawyer of the American Spy Hostages"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Lately numerous documents and evidence have been published in U.S. newspapers in connection with the preparation of new military aggressions by world-devouring U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Quoting authoritative and reliable sources U.S. newspapers report that the Carter administration is engaged with the utmost haste in preparing a new military aggression against Iran, which according to the plan, will be carried out prior to the start of the U.S. presidential elections.

The Americans are describing the preparation of such a banditry action as a so-called humanitarian measure which allegedly is for the release of the American hostages. No one can have the slightest doubt that the problem of the hostages is nothing more than a pretext and an excuse for U.S. officials. As a result of the revolution of the Iranian nation world-devouring U.S. imperialism has suffered a fatal wound. It has lost a stronghold, the evil satanic regime, and a base, Iran. It is in order to regain these lost positions that the Americans are ready to commit any act, because not only the lives of 50 hostages but the lives of thousands of Americans have no value for the occupiers of the White House when weighed against the plundering interests of U.S. monopolies.

The Iranian nation and government demand their legal rights. Our nation demands that the United States refrain forever from interfering in our country's internal affairs; that it confesses to its inadmissable interference in our country's affairs during the corrupt government of the former shah and its participation in the crimes and plunders, and that it condemns those interventions. The Iranian people demand that those tens of billions of dollars of plundered money stolen from the country by members of the corrupt Pahlavi family and which were deposited in American banks be returned to the Iranian nation. It is only in such a case that the issue of the American hostages can be resolved.

The leaders of the United States have become accustomed to plundering our nation's wealth and possessions by the hands of the rulers of the satanic regime. However, that era has passed. America's servants have been expelled by the powerful hand of the nation, and the nation has regained its independence, and it has founded the system of the Islamic Republic in Iran through its decisive vote. Disgraced elements like Qotbzadeh also cannot restore the position of their American masters by various maneuvers and mud-slinging. The Americans should remember forever that the era when the foreigners used to give orders and instructions in our country has passed. The problem of the hostages in our country was caused by the shameful and illegal interference of the Americans in our country's internal affairs, and the solution of this problem is conditional of the implementation of the legal demands of the Iranian nation.

Contrary to all international principles and mores the American hostages were engaged in espionage in our country, and it is now Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly which should make a decision in their case. However, if the legal demand of the Iranian nation does not please Mr Qotbzadeh and his American masters this is another matter. It is noteworthy that this same Mr Qotbzadeh is knocking on every door in order to play the role of the defense lawyer of the U.S. spy hostages. While during his recent trips to foreign countries he met with American officials and raised with them the issue of overthrowing the Islamic Republic regime, and at the same time in order to compensate his disgraceful defeat in the presidential elections he has agreed to resume cooperation with the representatives of the archsatan, now without any fear he has come out in defense of the American spy hostages. In an interview which he recently held with the correspondent of TIME magazine he explicitly declared that allegedly the trial of the American hostages is contrary to Iran's national interests, and he has raised the issue of releasing the hostages.

It is understood from Mr Qotbzadeh's remarks that if the Iranian Government does not pursue a moderate course in its relations with plunderer and usurper America and if the American hostages are not released, the chance of success of the present government will amount to nil. The repeated actions and statements of Qotbzadeh reaffirm the fact that he too is among those liberals who, as the occasion arises and in accord with a signal from the master have infiltrated the ranks of the revolutionaries, and who is now gradually revealing his secret nature. The Qotbzadehs reveal their true nature but are unaware that the Iranian revolution is continuing to progress and no individual or power will be able to divert it from its popular, anti-imperialist and anti-American course.

TWO MILITARY OFFICERS INVOLVED IN 'U.S. PLOT' ON TRIAL

GF271650 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] PARS has quoted the Islamic Revolution general prosecutor as saying that the Islamic Revolution Court began proceedings yesterday against two persons involved in the U.S. plot. The court is continuing its trial of three other persons accused of involvement in the plot. PARS added that all persons on trial are military officers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMS USSR TO CLOSE RASHT CONSULATE

LD271539 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Foreign Affairs Ministry Gives 24 hours' Notice: Iran Asks for Closure of Soviet Consulate in Rasht"]

[Text] In an announcement yesterday, the Foreign Affairs Ministry stated that the Soviet Government has been given 24 hours to close down one of its consulates in Iran, the one at Rasht. The text of the announcement reads as follows:

"Following the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad, the desire expressed by the Islamic Republic of Iran to open a consulate in Dushanbe, and the Soviet Union's opposition to this, the Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Affairs Ministry has informed the Soviet Union that it must close down one of its two consulates, the one at Rasht, within 24 hours.

"After the expiration of this period, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Russian Embassy [as published] visited the Foreign Affairs Ministry and stated that his government had closed down the consulate in Esfahan, and had changed the status of the consulate in Rasht to that of consulate general."

The KEYHAN political correspondent contacted an authority at the Foreign Affairs Ministry and asked: "Why is Iran insisting on having a consulate at Dushanbe in Tadzhikistan?" In reply the official said: "Dushanbe is a city inhabited by Muslims; we can publicize Islam there and allow the people there to avail themselves of embassy publications if they wish. At the same time, there are many Iranians in Tadzhikistan, but there are no Iranians in Leningrad, and the consulate there has no work to perform. The Soviet Government objected to the transfer of the consulate to Dushanbe on the grounds that no foreign consulate exists there. We expected that, of their two consulates, the Soviet Government would close down the one in Rasht, but most surprisingly, it closed down its consulate in Esfahan. There are about 500 Russian families, amounting to 2,000 people, in Esfahan, and in addition, since the steel works [built by the Soviets] is situated there the number of Soviet Government personnel there is increasing. However, there are only 78 families, amounting to 250 people, in Rasht. The Soviet Government should close the consulate in Rasht and maintain the one in Esfahan."

In conclusion, in reply to the question "Why is the Soviet Union insisting on keeping the consulate in Rasht?" he said: "This is an important strategic area for the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Consulate in Rasht is close to the Guards Corps and the naval base."

RAJA'I RESPONDS TO BABRAK KARMAL CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

LD271054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's telegram in response to the message of congratulations from Babrak Karmal has been given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the public relations office of the prime minister. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

In His Exalted Name. Your Excellency Babrak Karmal. Your message of congratulations on my premiership was received under circumstances in which, because of the crushing of our Muslim brothers in Afghanistan, an intense wave of grief has surrounded the people of our country. We are expecting to see a day when the people of Afghanistan can decide their own fate without the intervention of foreign powers and I am certain that the struggle of the Muslims will reach victory against domination of the colonizing powers.

I beseech God to grant unity and success to the meek of the world along the path of attaining freedom and justice.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN271821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Citing Afghan Islamic Revolution sources, PARS says that Afghan Muslim fighters have set fire to the financial and communications departments in the city of Qandahar. The same sources said that battles between Afghan fighters and government supporters resulted in the destruction of five tanks and of eight trucks loaded with provisions and fuel. During other battles, 15 government supporters and 15 Soviet soldiers were killed.

LABOR COUNCILS SEND MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO POLISH WORKERS

GF271635 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the coordination committee of Islamic labor councils in Iran has sent a message to the striking Polish workers declaring its support for the oppressed Polish workers' revolutionary initiative against the arrogant and stressing the need to continue their struggle.

The message says: At a time when all the capabilities of our country's oppressed have been mobilized against the bloodsucking U.S. imperialists, our workers stand by you and urge you to persist in your struggle to attain your industrial and political rights.

The message emphasizes the need for the Polish workers' struggle to continue so the hand of Russian socialist imperialism can be lifted from Poland.

UK EMBASSY ANNOUNCES VISA ISSUE WILL CEASE

LD281004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the British Embassy in Tehran had announced that in the future, as a result of the reduction in the number of staff in that embassy, it would not issue any visas whatsoever to Iranians intending to travel to the UK, even to patients whose names had been placed on the list of the public applications office of the British Embassy.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Clashes in Qasr-e Shirin

GF271615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] In a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the commander of the Abu Dharr brigade has reported that agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army opened fire along the border in Qasr-e Shirin. The Iraqi fire was silenced immediately and its emplacements destroyed.

The brigade commander added: All Iraqi tanks entrenched on the border have been forced to withdraw from the area. Several tanks that had broken down were left behind.

Tehran Reports Use of Missiles

LD271738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS, clashes are still continuing between the raiding forces of the Iraqi Army and the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Revolution Guards Corp of the Islamic Revolution and personnel of Iran's gendarmerie along the entire border region of Qasr-e Shirin. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today, for the first time in attacking Iraqi positions, used missiles. The army used a total of four missiles.

According to this report, the commander of the Qasr-e Shirin Revolution Guards Corp has announced that with the formation of a joint operation headquarters in Qasr-e Shirin region, the necessary coordination for operations will be provided for all forces involved in the fighting.

REUTER on Missiles

WA271721 London REUTER in English 1648 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 27, REUTER--Iranian troops used ground-to-ground missiles for the first time in a clash today with Iraqi forces on the troubled border between the two countries, local military commander said. The commander of the Kermanshah garrison armed forces said by telephone that the missiles were fired after the Iraqis began a cross-border heavy artillery barrage, killing two Iranian soldiers.

He said four missiles were used in the engagement near the border town of Qasr-e Shirin, and two of them knocked out two Iraqi military posts. He did not identify the missiles, but they appeared to be small battlefield weapons.

The commander said that, under cover of the missile fire, an Iranian guerrilla unit destroyed the Iraqi artillery emplacement without further Iranian losses. The clash ended shortly afterwards. He described the encounter as one of the heaviest engagements between the two countries' armies since sporadic border skirmishes erupted in April.

Opposition Leader in Iraq

WA281500 Paris LE POINT in French 18 Aug 80 p 23

[Text] General Oveisi, the former military governor of Tehran and now one of the opposition leaders abroad, recently met in secret with Saddam Husayn, Iraq's strongman, in Baghdad. The shah's old supporter reportedly has obtained complete latitude to use Iraqi territory to launch commandos against Khomeyni's soldiers.

KHOMEYNI OPPONENTS MEET IN BONN, CREATE 'IRAN FREEDOM FRONT'

LD251428 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 25 Aug (DPA)--Representatives of Iranian opposition groups from various parts of the Federal Republic decided at a meeting in Bonn to form an "Iran Freedom Front." This was announced today by the Iran international press agency which is critical of the Khomeyni regime.

The agency stressed that those attending the meeting had agreed to inform the world public by actions of their own about the "inhuman happenings" in Iran. The opposition groups advocated the creation of national government in Iran based on democratic principles.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY ATTACKS BAKHTIAR SUPPORTERS IN U.S.

LD272020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Now we draw your attention to tonight's commentary on the arrest of eight Iranians in the United States on the charge of dealing in heroin.

Today, UPI reported from the United States that eight Iranians and one American were arrested today on the charge of dealing in heroin. The report also contains the names of those arrested, who are all members of a group acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United States. This group is actively engaged in propaganda and efforts to deceive the unaware people residing in that country in order to present the revolutionary regime of Iran as a reactionary regime. These people, who always disguise themselves as patriots, have from time to time also been engaged in assembling people with bad records and staging demonstrations in support of Shahpur Bakhtiar in the city of Los Angeles. The latest of these demonstrations last month was crashed by the fighting students, members of the Islamic societies, and--simultaneously with the Washington business--resulted in the creation of another epic of resistance and bravery by our fighting brothers and sisters in Los Angeles.

These fugitive Iranians, who plundered the wealth of the oppressed Iranian nation and took refuge in the land of our great enemy, have created numerous other scandals like this one. While in America, these fugitives, who have never had a respectful career or legitimate income, have not given up their so-called patriotic acts. These people, who had acted as the U.S. fifth column while in Iran with the aim of dragging this country into corruption and prostitution, have decided to transfer their trades to the United States and to get themselves established there, now that these [words indistinct] American has no followers.

Since realizing that they no longer have a place in their own country, these gigolos, who frown and break out in a rash at the word Islam and the Islamic Republic, have embarked on a course aimed at discrediting this country. As the U.S. bloodsucking police have been shaken by the formidableness of our students, these spongers have staged the so-called patriotic demonstrations supporting Shahpur Bakhtiar. Of course, had they not been supporting Bakhtiar, it would have been surprising.

The country which Bakhtiar is engaged in worshiping, near a chafing-dish with his opium pipe, should of course have supporters like these eight persons who have been arrested on charges of dealing in heroin. They were possibly providing the budget for the next demonstration in support of Bakhtiar and providing sufficient [word indistinct] for their leader to give him the benefit of an everlasting heavenly breeze, thus enabling him to prop up his broken-legged storm-bird.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON ARAB INTERIOR MINISTERS CONFERENCE

JN271056 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Arab interior ministers conference convened in At-Ta'if yesterday to discuss two issues according to conference circles: security affairs in Arab countries and preparations for implementing an Islamic penal code.

What is strange is that the Iraqi interior minister was among the first to arrive in Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are to conclude a security agreement at a time when Saddam Husayn has delivered a speech stating that Iraq's security is part of the Arab world's security and vice versa.

The frequent talk about security is disgusting. What is it that makes everyone rush to discuss the issue of security as if the problems of the Arab world have been solved and as if the Muslim individual in the Arab world no longer complains about anything but security?

Whose security are they discussing these days? Is it that of the oppressed Islamic masses or that of the regimes and those who are sitting on bloodstained thrones? These leaders, who are exercising their authority through oppression and terrorism and are silencing their opponents with a hail of bullets, surely are not thinking about the security of the masses but are only concerned about their own security. If this is not so, then who but the Iraqi masses are threatening Saddam and his corrupt regime? These masses continue to reject every attempt to buy their consciences by increasing their salaries and the like, because there is a pool of blood that separates them from Saddam's gang.

What applies to the Iraqi regime applies to the majority of Arab regimes. Since when did Saddam begin considering the security of his regime as part of that of other regimes in the area especially in view of the fact that employees of his embassies, in the gulf for example, are violating the area's security and are acting with frenzy and ferocity thus making the security officials in the gulf countries the laughing stock of their citizens?

This is the kind of security Saddam has proposed to the conference. The citizens must await the results of the Iraqi working paper, especially since the items listed on the conference agenda include implementation of an Islamic penal code. One fears that some reactionary countries will use the code to punish their opponents on charges of committing crimes against honor or seek to impose on them the maximum sentence dictated by Islamic Shari'a. How are the Arab interior ministers qualified to deal with theological issues? Does the implementation of Islam start with its penal code or its regulations on social security? If there is a need to implement a penal code, the first hand that must be severed is that of an Arab ruler, Saddam the plunderer.

AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR GENERAL RETURNS FROM TURKEY

LD271808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the governor general of western Azarbayjan today returned to Urumiyeh from a trip to the Turkish province of [word indistinct]. On his return he described the results of his talks with the Turkish officials as "fruitful." He also said that as a result of numerous talks, it has been agreed that the Turkish Government will provide necessary facilities for the speedy release of imported goods at the border.

The discussion also covered topics on border trade exchanges such as the purchase of meat and cement from Turkey by Iran and the purchase of oil and gasoline by Turkey from Iran. He said that the outcome of these talks will be announced soon and the two sides agreed to sign a protocol at Bazargan border post.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Raja'i

LD271058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, has been received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and had talks with him for 30 minutes.

Raja'i on Meeting

LD271718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1633 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] At 1130 today Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, during this meeting which lasted more than 30 minutes, the prime minister discussed the country's current affairs and especially the introduction of the new Cabinet to the imam of the nation.

At the end of this meeting, Mr Raja'i answered a question put to him by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent about what issues were discussed in his meeting with the imam and what guidelines where provided by the imam. He said: The discussion was about the problems on our path. The imam said seriously: I have no views on certain people. He emphasized that ideology and Islamic principles should be given first priority, and on this basis the imam gave this advice: You should maintain understanding as much as possible so that, God willing, you succeed in forming and introducing the Cabinet.

Answering a question on whether the Cabinet will be introduced today or not, the prime minister said: No, the Cabinet will not be introduced today. About his meeting with the president, Mr Raja'i said: My meeting with the president yesterday was a lengthy one and the discussion was not limited to personalities. We talked about values, and the major part of the time was devoted to [word indistinct] of values which are necessary in selecting [the members of the Cabinet]. This meeting lasted 3 hours.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: Delay in introducing the Cabinet has created concern among the people. What is your view on this subject? The prime minister said: The formation of the Cabinet, under prevailing conditions when we are searching for people who are 100 percent devoted to Islamic ideology and at the same time are familiar with affairs, is a difficult task. I think that in order to form a Cabinet 100 percent devoted to the ideology a longer period of time is needed, but in the corresponding regulations set for ordinary circumstances this period is 10 days. I think the delay in the introduction of the Cabinet should be accepted. Although this is a hastily formed Cabinet it should include people who are (?accepted) 100 percent or near 100 percent.

Speech to ETTALA'AT Employees

LD242014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to ETTELA'AT employees on 27 August in Jamaran Mosque, Tehran--recorded, duration 21 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of our greatest problems during the reign of satan was our difficulties with the press. I do not know which was the greatest, the damage done to our country during the reign of the satan by the press or that done by other satanic organizations.

The press, which should bear the message of the nation and Islam and should publicize the [word indistinct] of Islam, and implement the Islamic principles [words indistinct] and spread divine ethics, during the reign of satan it was assigned to do the contrary. [passage indistinct].

The press should educate young people and should educate society. In offices there should be persons and centers for educating. Because of the centers of corruption which they had planted they corrupted everywhere in order to corrupt our young people and reverse their progress.

Our brothers and sisters should realize what service they have undertaken to provide. If the press and the public media are corrected a society will be put right. If the press does not push young people toward fornication but instead guide them toward the right path, then the fornication centers would shut down too. [passage indistinct]

If it were not for this [word indistinct] this nation could not have defeated these superpowers, these satanic powers. The change came about within the crowds themselves. Gradually this change in the crowds grew. [passage indistinct]

Dear brothers and respectable sisters who are serving this establishment and by the grace of God [words indistinct], be careful to follow the path correctly and directly. Be [word indistinct] and determined to serve your country, and [words indistinct] those who intend to create corruption and return your country to its former state; do not let these evil plans be realized once again.

God willing, your country will be purged in every respect--a general purification, not only an official purging but a general purification. The bazaar should be purged, [words indistinct]. The satanic bazaar should go and a bazaar in accordance with Islamic principle should replace it. Offices, factories, farmers, everything should be transformed to centers so that wherever you go, there is God and God's teachings.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Raja'i on Cabinet

LD271056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to the special correspondent of the president's office, a meeting was held last night at President Abolhasan Bani-Sadar's house, attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the prosecutor general of the country; and Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, a member of the Council of Guardians. During the meeting, they discussed and exchanged views on the nation's current problems and the formation of the future Cabinet. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni also participated in the meeting.

According to the same report, although no information is available on details of the problems raised at this meeting, all indications are that during last night's meeting some important and decisive questions were raised regarding members of the future Cabinet. Last night's meeting lasted until 0100.

Following this meeting, which lasted more than 7 hours, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today, spoke of problems which had been discussed at the meeting.

He said: My participation at this meeting was a personal matter. As the imam has said many times, he does not favor any particular individual, but so far what he has graciously said has concerned the attributes that a minister should have. Naturally, I must not interfere in these affairs at all, and I am not doing so, because it is obvious that this matter is up to the Majles, the president and the prime minister. I only made notes on some subjects in order to inform the imam. Of course if they had asked my personal opinion about the ministers, I would have expressed my opinion at the meeting on several people whom I know. Once again I deem it necessary to explain this point that his eminence, the imam, expresses no views about individuals.

National Security Committee Meeting

LD271656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The National Security Committee held a session this afternoon with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president.

According to a report from the president's office, [words indistinct] at this meeting, in which the governor general of Kordestan and Lavasanat and the governor general of Kohkiluyeh Province were also present: Topics concerning national security affairs were discussed and reviewed.

KHALKHALI STATEMENT WARNS GOLD, SILVER SMUGGLERS

LD271758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] In connection with the operations of smugglers to transfer gold and silver abroad, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the headquarters of the campaign against drug smuggling, today in a statement warned gold and silver smugglers. The text of the statement is as follows:

It has been repeatedly reported that smuggling gangs are melting the country's gold and silver into bullion and then smuggling it abroad, thus dealing great blows to the country's exchange reserves. Those who are involved in smuggling are hereby cautioned that they will be arrested in whatever way possible and the centers of their trade will be closed. We cannot watch the country's exchange reserves being ruined and gold bullion be smuggled abroad.

OPERATIONAL STAFF ISSUES WARNING TO REBELS IN WEST

LD261854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The operational staff of the western part of the country, issued a statement addressed to the Muslim people and [word indistinct] in the west. The statement said: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is becoming more stable every day. This stabilization is a result from the blood of 70,000 martyrs. This government is (?facing) the sinister union of the United States, China, the Soviet Union, Israel and their lackeys Iraq and Egypt as policeman of the region. And every day we witness their sinister plots trying to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran by their mercenary and devoted internal Iranian agents.

Now that the Islamic Republic is on the threshold of choosing a Cabinet, you must know that these (evil-natured) foreign and internal agents can never overcome the results from the blood of 70,000 martyrs of the Islamic Revolution because God Himself is the savior of this revolution. Necessary guidance have always been given by the leader of the revolution, the president, the Government of the Islamic Republic and all the revolutionary foundations and an ultimatum has been given to the armed individuals in the region.

The Army of the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps and all the military and security forces in the region are determined to crush the armed counter-revolutionary elements [word indistinct] and given them what they deserve in case they encounter these elements. Thus, all the illegal armed individuals are hereby warned that if they do not hand in their arms within a week, they will be responsible for any losses and damages which might follow.

10 EXECUTED ON COUP INVOLVEMENT CHARGES IN ESFAHAN

LD261004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the special Islamic Revolution Court of [word indistinct] the army in Esfahan heard the charges against a group of accused who took an active part in connection with the recent cursed coup d'etat and found 10 of them corrupt on earth and [word indistinct] in the Islamic regime and sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out at dawn today.

The names of those executed are as follows: (Majid Besharat), (Syavosh Ne'mati), (Hasan Anvar-Zadeh), (Syavosh Mirza'i), Mohammad [name indistinct], (Mauchehr Sarmad), (Ebrahim Karimi), [name indistinct] (Salehi), (Jalil Sheykhani) and ('Abdol Majid Hormozi).

FORMER RASTAKHIZ OFFICIAL IN ARAK EXECUTED

LD261024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] On the verdict of Arak Islamic Revolution Court, (Soleyman Khan-Baluchi), the well-known feudal lord and the secretary of the defunct Rastakhiz Party, one of the masterminds behind the Arak club-wielders' attack, was sentenced to death and was executed this morning.

SEVEN EXECUTED IN AHVAZ FOR CONSPIRACY

LD280454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Ahvaz, this morning at dawn seven agents of the coup d'etat conspiracy faced the firing squad at the coastal park of Ahvaz [Park-e Saheli-e Ahvaz]. The names of those executed are: (Sirus Setudeh), (Mohammad Barati-Farid), (Mohammad 'Ali Mehrabi-Kapurchay), (Iraj Barhami-Marvdashti), (Rasul Yahyapasand-Kapurchay), (Omidvar Atashborow) and (Daryush Atashborow).

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Prohibition in Bushehr

LD272021 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Bushehr governor general has announced that all passenger and cargo motorboats, except for fishing motor boats, are forbidden to leave Bushehr Province ports until further notice. The Bushehr governor general gave the reason for this decision as some security issues.

Fars Governor on Tribes

LD261029 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Aug 80 p A 1

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Governor General of Fars Province: 'The Tribes Will Not Allow a War To Be Imposed on the South'"]

[Text] Shiraz--Governor General of Fars Mohammad Nabi Habib has gone to Firuzabad as leader of a delegation which is to examine the needs and inadequacies of the southeast region of Fars Province. At a gathering of the people of Firuzabad last night, he said: "Counter-revolution has hatched a conspiracy aimed at employing treacherous strategems in the south of Iran, especially in Fars; these conspiracies have been exposed and the matter has been discussed at the seminar for governors-general in the south. It has been said that now Kordestan has been crushed [as published], counterrevolution seeks to draw our forces in another direction so that we may have to fight on two fronts and thus be weakened.

"The tribesmen [of the south], are in the same position as the Kurds. It must be said that the zealous tribesmen are themselves dealing a shattering riposte to counterrevolution in order to convince the plotters that we are ready to confront anywhere those who wish to wage war against the Islamic Republic of Iran." He added: "The people support the revolution and they will not allow a war to be imposed on the south. The economic and cultural problems of the tribes are being considered and in meetings with the imam we have said that in the Islamic Republic we should not lead people to imagine that we seek to weaken security since the people themselves will fearlessly guard security. A combined headquarters of the army, gendarmerie, and guards corps has been set up in tribal centers. It is participating jointly in the crushing of counterrevolution, and wherever expediency so demands, brother guards will be stationed at gendarmerie posts."

Fighting in Khuzestan

GF261315 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz revolutionary organizations in relation to the martyrdom of three members of the Islamic Society of (Shahid Sobhani), formerly (Khalifeh Heydar), village: In the name of the God of our martyrs: At 0200 yesterday three of the most active brother members of the (Shahid Sobhani) village Islamic society were martyred on the Ahvaz-Andimeshk road in a dirty plot by feudalists and well-known fugitive counterrevolutionaries led by the treacherous Khalifeh Heydar. One of the martyrs' friends was badly injured and is now in hospital. Those killed were (Vahid Kalamollah Ka'ab), (Razo Kalamollah Ka'ab) and (Saleh Kalamollah Ka'ab).

According to information discovered, the counterrevolutionaries' aim was to attack and destroy the village. But during their travel to the village, following an encounter with Revolution Guards of the Islamic Society and the murder of the guards, one of their horses carrying ammunition bolted. This incident, together with the readiness of the villagers, resulted in attackers' fleeing to their hideout in the woods. What provokes pity in this incident is the lack of attention by responsible authorities to warnings by members of the guards and crusade to disarm feudalists in the area.

Mopping-Up Operations in Kermanshah

LD261818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report sent from the public relations office of the western operational joint staff to the news unit of Kermanshah center, following the mopping-up operations (?between) Kamyaran and (Gadersangi) last night, the (Tubriz) and (Kureh Darreh) roads were taken over by the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. The (Komeleh, Hava Sard) and Kurdish democratic forces suffered heavy losses.

The counterrevolutionaries who engaged in this clash were armed with .50-caliber guns, G-3 machineguns [word indistinct] and mortars.

Clash in Takab

LD261032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operations headquarters for the west of the country has issued the statement:

During a clash that occurred yesterday morning near Takab, mopping-up forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed six (?invading) counterrevolutionaries and captured three Kalashnikov rifles. In a clash which occurred yesterday afternoon between the Guards Corps personnel and unlawful armed groups in the [name indistinct] region in [name indistinct], one counterrevolutionary was arrested. In this clash, which lasted about 1 hour, the guards forced the rest of the assailants to retreat.

During the past few days, three smugglers of the [name indistinct] region were arrested by the Guards Corps and handed over to the revolution public prosecutor's office.

Army Operations in Kordestan

LD272106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the headquarters of the country's western joint operation announced today that during the ongoing operation around (?Pekah) [in Kordestan] a clash occurred between the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Revolution Guards Corps with the occupants of three vehicles carrying members of the outlawed Democrat Party of Kordestan, who were travelling from Marivan to Bani-Kandi for training in explosives. The three vehicles were destroyed and 17 of the counterrevolutionaries were killed and 27 were injured.

Measures Against 'Counterrevolutionaries' in Azarbayjan

LD261515 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Aug 80 p 9

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Salaries of All Government Staff in Mahabad Stopped on Orders of West Azarbayjan Governor-General"]

[Text] Urumiyeh--On the orders of the West Azarbayjan governor general, salaries and other payments to all government staff in the towns of Mahabad and Bukan have been stopped. The order was issued in an effort to take over control of administrative affairs and to forestall abuse and penetration by counterrevolutionaries in government organizations.

In a letter to the director general for economic and financial affairs in the province, West Azarbayjan Governor-General Engineer Hoseyn Taheri instructed that until further notice, no more payments of any kind should be made to any government offices, organizations and affiliated institutions in Mahabad and Bukan, and all payments of staff salaries should cease. The text of the letter reads as follows:

In the name of the merciful, the clement:

Since at present there is unfortunately no control whatever over administrative and governmental affairs and since counterrevolutionary elements have penetrated all government organizations and offices and are using government budget funds to carry out measures opposed to the Islamic Republic, and because of a lack of security, provincial authorities are unable to travel there, therefore, from this date until further notice, no payment of any kind will be made to any government offices, organizations and affiliated institutions in Mahabad and Bukan, and government staff salaries will cease.

All the Muslim, noble people of Mahabad and Bukan naturally support the Islamic Republic of Iran Government and they are assured that the hands of the counterrevolutionary and hireling elements who harm the inhabitants and create unrest and disturbances will be restrained.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon the zealous people of the region to get together, rub the unclean snouts of these corrupt elements in the dust, and refrain from giving them any support or shelter.

[Signed] Hoseyn Taheri, West Azarbayjan governor-general

Clash Near Salmas

LD261042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to the CENTRAL NEWS BUREAU, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh announced: Between the hours of 0200 and 0600 yesterday, in a rather heavy clash which occurred between 100 counterrevolutionaries and a task force consisting of Salmas Guards Corps, Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, gendarmerie Javan Mardan and the khoy (?operational column), in the (Qezel Sangi) village in Salmas, the assailants were forced to retreat leaving behind three RPG-7 shells.

The armed forces of the Islamic Republic did not suffer any casualties in this clash; the assailants took any casualties they might have had with them when retreating.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS, CARE

LD270736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Fazel, supervisor of the Health and Welfare Ministry, in an interview with a correspondent from PARS NEWS AGENCY, has said:

In accordance with the pharmacological [word indistinct] scheme, which will be enforced in a few months' time, all like medicines which are put on the market by different companies, or by one company but under different brands, will be collected and made available to the public only by their scientific and chemical names.

Dr Fazel added: After the enforcement of this scheme, the price of drugs will definitely be reduced by varying amounts. In some cases this will amount to 20 percent.

The supervisor of the Health and Welfare Ministry said, concerning free national health care: Our aim is not to shout slogans or offer noisy schemes, but we must consider realities and availabilities. It is obvious that the effort and the aim of the Health and Welfare Ministry is to offer medical services at the national level for everybody.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 AUGUST 1980

Jordan

The government of Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi has resigned and a new cabinet headed by Mudar Badran has been installed, according to official documents broadcast over Amman radio. In a letter to King Husayn, Ar-Rimawi gave no reason for the resignation of his government, which had been in office only 8 months, other than to say that it would provide the king with an "opportunity to assess the requisites of the next stage." Husayn immediately issued a royal decree designating Mudar Badran prime minister and defense minister and accepting his recommendations on the appointment of the remaining 20 members of the new cabinet. Badran's government includes 12 ministers of the former Ar-Rimawi government, including Marwan al-Qasim, who retained his foreign affairs portfolio. The king sent a letter to Badran stressing, among other things, the need to maintain the standards of the Jordanian Army and improve the security apparatus and to revise government and administrative systems and develop local government so that the people are more directly involved in the building of the country. On foreign issues, Husayn reiterated Jordan's pan-Arab stand and said that Arab Jerusalem will be saved not by "emotional reaction" but by "scientific planning" backed by faith and determination. The king also said Arabs should "encourage" the EEC now that it is more "concerned" with the Middle East problem and has adopted a stand in defense of "high principles, right and justice."

Arab Interior Ministers

Riyadh radio carried the text of the statement issued at the conclusion of the third conference of Arab interior ministers held at At-Ta'if from 26 to 28 August. The document noted the threat to the "traditional foundations" of Arab societies and the "external dangers" faced by the Arab nation in the form of Zionist aggression, various conspiracies and foreign cultural invasion, and it stressed the need to face this menace through "comprehensive Arab cooperation" to raise the effectiveness of security and through the formation of "joint Arab establishments" to provide a framework for this cooperation. To this end the conference adopted a "precautionary security plan"--the details of which were provided in an attachment to the statement, but not reported by the radio--and decided to establish a joint Arab fund to finance its implementation. The ministers also agreed to abandon their conference format and to set up in its place a "council of Arab interior ministers" to coordinate security policy on a pan-Arab level.

Iran

A Tehran radio commentary accused the Arab interior ministers conference--which it improperly identified as a foreign ministers conference that was also attended by Egypt--of trying to "thwart the influence" of the Iranian revolution and to conclude a pan-Arab security treaty. The commentary stated that the main aim of the meeting was to prepare a "definitive and serious reprisal" against Iran and to take a "serious stand" against Muslim movements in Arab countries. The radio said that Iran must retaliate by taking "decisive stands"--including "offensive political moves" and "extensive propaganda"--against reactionary Arab governments. It also called for an "offensive military posture" against Iraq, which, it claimed, would also have an "adverse effect" on Iraq's "allies"--Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other "puppet governments" in the Islamic world.

Saudi Arabia

At a press conference at the conclusion of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal qualified Prince Fahd's well-publicized call for a "jihad" in response to Israeli intransigence. According to SPA, Sa'ud explained that Fahd was not calling for a jihad in the sense of the crusades and that jihad should not be interpreted as "aggression or attack." He claimed that jihad, at least in the sense that Fahd used it, was a call for the "defense and protection" of Arab rights by mobilizing all the "political and economic weapons" of the Arab and Muslim world.

Egypt

An "official source" in Cairo has said, according to MENA, that a rumor circulating in Washington that President Anwar as-Sadat will be going to Riyadh is "groundless." The source charged the report was aimed at casting doubt on Egypt's "stance," which, he stated, was "firm."

Israel

In a speech to a delegation of members of the United Jewish Appeal, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahim Begin reiterated that the "key" to reopening the autonomy talks is in Cairo, not Jerusalem. He said he will ask Ambassador Sol Linowitz to remain longer in Cairo to convince Egypt to renew the talks. According to ITIM, in the same speech Begin again criticized the United States, saying that its abstention in the United Nations on the Jerusalem question "helped the draft proposal turn into a UN Security Council resolution."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has "denounced" the attempt on the life of the U.S. ambassador and other "similar attempts," saying that they "cannot possibly serve any cause." According to the Voice of Palestine, an investigation is being conducted in secrecy, and except for a "circular" giving a general rundown on the assassination attempt, no "official statement" has been issued by the security organs. The Palestinian radio also reported that "well-informed sources" have told AS-SAFIR that two members of the Phalangist Party have confessed to the attempted assassination. However, the Christian radio Voice of Lebanon carried a statement by Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil in which he "denounced" the attempt on the ambassador, saying that it is the latest manifestation of the "deteriorating situation" in Lebanon, which has become an "arena of anarchy and assassinations."

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VICTIMS OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' INTERVIEWED

LD232158 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, thanks to the continued cooperation of the brave people of our country and the tireless efforts of the party activists, armed forces, resistance groups and security forces, a number of highway robbers, bandits and ruffians have been recently either crushed or arrested in various parts of our country. A group of 20 individuals of these terrorist and counterrevolutionary criminals who embarked on terrorism and crimes against the peaceful life of the toiling people in Sar-e Pol district were arrested on 10 August by the party activists armed forces and police of that district, and a number of them were crushed and elimiated. Four of the ringleaders of this criminal group, by the names of (Hadi Qader), (Haji 'Abdol Ahad), (Samad), the village headman, and (Rostam) were included among them.

The Radio Afghanistan reporter sent by the political and social programs department has interviewed informants in Sar-e Pol in connection with this incident in order to further expose the antihuman acts of this group of terrorists to which we draw your attention. [begin recording]

[Reporter] I now request a respectable youth to introduce himself to our listeners.

[Monir] My name is Mohammad Monir, son of the martyred Molawi 'Abdol Hakim, a resident of Sar-e Pol district. A number of reactionary and counterrevolutionary elements attacked our district. The first thing they did was to martyr a number of patriots who always resisted the enemies of the revolution and terrorists. They killed innocent people, set fire to stores, plundered houses and persecuted our oppressed and innocent people so much so that our people have been convinced that they are no more than treacherous agents who want to obstruct our revolution and once again, like in the past, subjugate our people to their rule.

[Reporter] Dear brother, if you remember any of their crimes please describe them.

[Monir] Of course, they have committed a great many crimes in our district including setting fire to the building of the oil and gas exploration building of Sar-e Pol. They also burned the Sar-e Pol hospital and treacherously set fire to the schools of Sar-e Pol, including the boys and the girls schools. They also set fire to the courtyard of the district subgovernorate as well as several houses of our compatriots. I cannot describe all their crimes. These were only some examples.

[Reporter] I now ask an elder of the Sar-e Pol district to introduce himself.

[Nasrollah] My name is Qari Nasrollah, son of Solayman Qol, a resident of Sar-e Pol. These criminals call themselves Muslims and mojahedin. They are neither Muslims nor mojahedin, they are merely a band of criminals and ruffians.

I myself, I am the only family breadwinner. I had one store which was the only means of livelihood of my family. I was informed at 0630 that my store was set on fire. I, together with my friends and relatives, came and saw that my store was smashed with bullets. I attempted to unlock the door and when I opened the door, I saw a blaze of fire which hit my face. Most of the goods in my store were burned. We tried to save some of the items with the help of neighbors and government officials. We saved some of the items which were partly burned.

[Reporter] Dear brother, could you introduce yourself?

[Asef] My name is Mohammad Asef, a student of the [word indistinct] school of Sar-e Pol. The terrorists entered Sar-e Pol district at 0300, and at 0800 they dragged my father out of our home. I then sent two to three people after my father to bring him back. They were not allowed to see my father, my father was martyred (?during the night). We stayed at home and did not go out for 1 week as they were also searching for us and wanted to kill and plunder us, too, i.e. me and my brother. However, we managed to escape.

[Sayfoddin] My name is Sayfoddin, son of the martyred 'Abdossamad. On the night of [word indistinct] when the terrorists entered Sar-e Pol district, on the same night, they surrounded our home. Our home was besieged by their agents or collaborators Ya'qub, and Haji Qader, sons of Yosof Bay. They laid siege to our house and killed my father at 0300 on 24 June in a very unmanly manner, i.e. my father was sitting when he was attacked and shot five or six times. As he was still alive, he was hit with rocks and bricks until he died. When we heard the news of the martyrdom of my father, I, together with the nine children of my father, lived for 16 days in hiding in the district as we were being chased every day and every hour of the day. [end recording]

UK PAPER: SOVIET TROOPS TO BE REPLACED BY EAST EUROPEANS

ID261205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 26 Aug 80 p 4

[M. Aftab dispatch: "Russian Pulls Out Moslems"]

[Text] Islamabad--Soviet Moslem troops from Central Asia are being rapidly withdrawn from Afghanistan. The Soviet military authorities have decided to replace them with European troops from East European bases.

The troops drawn from Central Asian reserve units are being withdrawn not only because they showed sympathy with the Afghan masses but also because there were desertions on several occasions to the anti-communist mojahedin Moslem guerrillas.

Reports say also that court martialling of Soviet Moslem troops after their return to the Soviet Union has caused great resentment among the Soviet Union's Moslem population.

Latest reports show that the overall performance of the Soviet armed forces against the mojahedin has been unsatisfactory, and although originally non-Asian and non-Moslem forces faced heavy odds in Afghanistan, these handicaps are now being minimised with training in Afghan languages and social conditions.

The composition of the nearly 100,000 Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan is being changed.

In another significant change the puppet Karmal regime in Kabul has formed a guerrilla force of its own to fight the mojahedin, and it claims successful operations in the north and west of the country.

The Islamic rebels meanwhile claimed more successes in southern and central Afghanistan.

The Kabul government claimed that 271 mojahedin had been captured in the region of Herat in the past few days, and TASS accused the captured fighters of having links with "foreign reactionary circles."

According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL freedom fighters of the Harakat-e Eslami claimed to have killed 458 men of the Afghan Army, including eight Soviet officers, during a grim battle in the area of Qandahar.

Soviet armoured helicopters were continuing shelling in and around Qandahar city, and the mojahedin also claimed to have downed two helicopter gunships.

Heavy losses both of men and materials and constant and deeper involvement in Afghan affairs look like forcing the Soviet authorities to see in their Afghanistan intervention something akin to the drain on America of involvement in Vietnam.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CUBAN INVOLVEMENT

LD281157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Bruce London dispatch: "Afghan War 'Joined by Cubans'"]

[Text] New Delhi--Cuban military advisers, believed to be experts in guerrilla warfare, are fighting in Afghanistan, according to reports reaching diplomats in New Delhi last night.

Analysts believe Cuban involvement in Afghanistan at the behest of the Kremlin would make good sense. The Cubans have far more guerrilla experience than the Russians.

On orders from the Kremlin, they effectively installed in power the communist regime which rules Angola. They also fought on behalf of the communist military regime in Addis Ababa, defeating the Somalis in the Ogaden conflict.

If it is confirmed that Cubans have, indeed, arrived in Kabul, the fact will be seen as an admission by the Soviet Union that its own attempts to defeat the Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan have failed. It is not known how many Cubans have arrived in Afghanistan, but it is said that there has been a sudden increase in the number of Cubans enrolled at Kabul University. In March there were only four. Now there are 35. It is not suggested that they are the Cuban "military advisers," but the increase is taken as an indication of increased Cuban interest in Afghanistan.

The reports reaching New Delhi confirmed earlier accounts of fighting north of Kabul, and said refugees, mainly women and children, were flooding into the capital.

UK PAPER: SOVIETS TAKING OVER KABUL UNIVERSITY

LD251403 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Soviet Teachers in Kabul"]

[Excerpt] New Delhi--A massive Soviet drive aimed at influencing the minds of young Afghans was reported last night, with a practical take-over by Russian lecturers of Kabul University and other teaching institutions.

Hundreds of Afghans are to be taken to Moscow on scholarships, and Russian-language textbooks are to be supplied to Afghan institutions, according to details disclosed for the first time of a new scientific and technical co-operation agreement between the two countries.

"The agreement represents a further and heavy injection of Soviet influence where it matters for the future," was the comment of one observer in Kabul as details became known.

Heading the infusion of Russian influence will be a group of 43 lecturers, who will virtually take over Kabul University.

The Soviet offensive on the educational front came, however, as signs grew that Russia faces increasingly stiff resistance on the battlefield from anti-communist Moslem rebels.

Following the bloody offensives around the town of Paghman earlier this week, and running gunfights in the vicinity of Kabul's international airport, came reports last night of a Soviet offensive, led by artillery units, north of the capital.

Heavy and continuous shelling was reported along a wide swathe stretching from Shakar Darreh village, about 15 miles north of Kabul, and onwards through the village of Mir Bachcheh Kut to Baghram, where the Russians have a big air base.

No details of the fighting were immediately available, but it seems to fall into the same pattern as that witnessed in the Paghman mountains earlier this week. There, the Russians resorted to use of their full arsenal to cause death and destruction on a massive scale.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE GROUPS DRAW UP 'BLACK LIST'

OW281842 Hong Kong AFP in English 1824 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Aug (AFP)--East bloc diplomats figure high on a "black list" of assassination targets drawn up by Afghan resistance groups in Kabul, according to a Western diplomatic source here.

Some 15 different rebel groups met last Friday in Kabul to coordinate their actions, the diplomatic source said, citing reliable sources for the information.

The rebels drew up a "black list" of priority targets for execution; most names were members of the pro-Karmal Parcham Party but several diplomats from East bloc countries were also listed, the sources said.

The rebels have opted for terrorist acts because of their inability to break down the Soviet-Afghan defence of Kabul.

The situation in Kabul remains calm, said the Western sources. Fewer military air transports have been sighted at the Kabul airport.

Gunfire heard in the hills around Kabul was attributed, according to the diplomats, to Afghan Army attempts to intimidate refugees who continue to flood the Afghan capital.

BBC REPORTS SIEGE OF JALALABAD BY AFGHAN REBELS

TA281531 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Reports coming out of Afghanistan speak of heavy fighting around the important garrison town of Jalalabad on the road linking Kabul with the Khyber Pass. In this dispatch, which we will read to you, Sathi Jacob in Delhi says it seems that the fighting now going on around Jalalabad may be the fiercest since the Russians first intervened in Afghanistan.

By all accounts the rebels have completely surrounded Jalalabad. Even the airport has been under attack and part of its control tower has been destroyed according to eyewitnesses arriving in the capital. All roads into and out of Jalalabad are believed to have been mined by the rebels and they have established strongpoints on overlooking hills from where they are able to rebuff attempts to lift the mines. There are reports of Russian troop reinforcements being airlifted to Jalalabad in attempts to break the siege, and of heavy assaults by Russian forces on parts of the city. Casualties on both sides are said to be heavy and the hospital of Jalalabad has been abandoned by many of its doctors. Reports from Kabul say that in the past few days of fighting the Russians have lost at least 2 helicopters, one MIG-21, 12 tanks and 6 armored cars. Jalalabad is a key town as far as both the Afghanistan regime and its Russian allies are concerned. It is strategically placed near the Pakistan border, and any major reverse to the Russians there would have serious consequences for the administration in Kabul.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses arriving from the village of (Komizaga), 15 miles north of Kabul, say that in the past four days the Russians have bombarded and shelled the village from all sides. This followed an attack by the rebels on a military police center during which 200 soldiers were said to have been captured by the rebels.

AFGHAN REBELS REPORT SUCCESSFUL AMBUSH 22 AUG

OW271823 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 27 Aug (AFP)--Afghan rebels killed 33 government soldiers in an ambush in Konarha Province last Friday and wounded the Soviet officers commanding them, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said here today.

He said the ambush occurred near the town of Asmar when the rebels attacked a convoy, destroying two trucks and a tank and capturing a heavy machinegun.

The wounded Soviet officers escaped in a jeep, he added.

BRIEFS

KESHTMAND FAREWELL TO BULGARIAN ENVOY--Vice President of the Revolution Council, Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand today received the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul, S. Radoslavov, at the Prime Ministry, to say farewell to him. The service term of Radoslavov as Bulgarian ambassador has ended. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 25 Aug 80 LD]

ZIA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, GROUP OF 77

BK270558 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman has called for the restructuring of the global economic order and for drastic steps to remove economic imbalance between the developed and developing countries.

Addressing the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Third World countries in New York yesterday, the president proposed a 10-point program of action for evolving the new development strategy for the next decade. President Zia said failure to break speedily the present impasse in the global economic order would lead the world into a disaster which will spare neither the rich nor the poor. The president suggested restructuring and reorganizing the United Nations, its specialized agencies, the IMF and the World Bank to better serve the needs of the developing nations. He said we will find no solution if we cling to outdated concepts and institutions. He called for reduction of the oil price by the OPEC countries by 50 percent for the least-developed nations. He also suggested the creation of a world development fund with universal membership and worldwide levies for allocation and utilization in the development of the South. He further suggested setting up of a consortium to develop the energy resources of the least-developed countries.

Presenting the case of the developing countries for a new world economic order, President Zia pointed out the gloomy economic conditions in the South. He said the plight of the 30 countries there, specified as the least-developed countries by the United Nations, is just frightening to say the least. He described the deteriorating international situation due to foreign military intervention in the region far and near as totally incompatible with the objectives of the new international economic order.

President Zia, in the course of his speech, reiterated the imperative need for concentration of assets on national development, internal stability, regional peace and cooperation. He said it was in this context that Bangladesh recently proposed a South Asian summit conference. Their first objective would be to get together and explore the possible areas of cooperation for mutual benefit of all the countries in the region, he added.

Besides addressing the UN special session, President Zia spent a busy day yesterday. He held talks with a number of important international personalities including the chief of the world body, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Later, addressing the Group of 77, President Zia suggested adoption of a specific program to strengthen economic cooperation among the developing countries. He said we should also encourage the OPEC countries to invest a portion of their surplus funds in some of these specific programs. As part of the process of strengthening economic cooperation in the Third World as a whole, we should make a special effort to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Bangladesh president said the Group of 77 should make special efforts to ensure that the few action programs adopted earlier for the least-developed countries are implemented without delay. He said the group stands as the vanguard in the struggle for a new international economic order and in the war against poverty and hunger. He maintained that our strength lies in our unity and our shared belief to seek justice for all. We must succeed for we cannot afford to fail, he asserted.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON ZIA-CARTER TALKS

BK281305 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and President Carter have reviewed bilateral relations and discussed regional and international issues of mutual concern. This is contained in a joint press statement issued at the end of talks between the two presidents at the White House in Washington last night. The two presidents have agreed to work for upholding the principles of the UN Charter and expressed opposition to foreign armed intervention or interference of any kind in the internal affairs of any country. They called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The two leaders also discussed the Middle East problems and stressed the need for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the problems at an early date.

President Zia thanked the U.S. President for the meaningful role played by the United States in economic cooperation with Bangladesh. President Carter assured President Zia of all possible cooperation in the implementation of the second 5-year plan. He lauded President Zia for his leadership to his country and the people in the face of many odds. He appreciated the various measures taken for social, political and economic development in Bangladesh, including the restoration of democracy. They also noted with satisfaction the excellent state of relations between the two countries and agreed to work together to further improve the existing friendly ties and understanding.

The two presidents had an exclusive meeting for about 30 minutes and were later joined by their aides. Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq, Agriculture Minister Nurul Islam, president's consultant Daud Khan Majlis, and Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States Tabarak Hussain assisted President Zia in the talks. President Carter was assisted by his secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, and National Security Adviser Brzezinski. At the end of his 3-day visit to the United States, President Zia leaves New York today for Paris at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing of France. In Paris, the two presidents are expected to have talks on regional and international issues. Two agreements on nuclear cooperation and economic assistance are also expected to be signed between the two countries.

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 23 AUG

BK271705 Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Chinese Ambassador-designate to Bangladesh Mr Liu Shuqing on Saturday [23 August] presented his letters of credence to President Ziaur Rahman at the Bangabhaban, reports BSS.

While presenting his credentials the Chinese envoy said that relations between Bangladesh and China have been cordial since establishment of diplomatic relations. He said he is also carrying greetings from Chairman Hua Guofeng and senior Vice-Premier Mr Deng Xiaoping for the Bangladesh president. The Chinese envoy also recalled the recent visit of President Zia to China and said this has contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries. The envoy also expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to grow further in days to come. Welcoming the Chinese ambassador, President Ziaur Rahman expressed similar sentiments and assured him of all cooperation to make his mission successful.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK290310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito arrived in New Delhi last night on 3-day visit to this country. He was received at the airport by Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Gonsalves. Ito is accompanied by Japanese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Katori and other senior officials.

Talking to newsmen at the airport the Japanese foreign minister said despite friendly relations with the United States, his country attaches great importance to its ties with the Asian countries. Ito pointed out that India, being a major country in this region, has a great influence. He considers exchange of views with the leaders of the five countries he is now visiting as important. The countries are Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan and China.

About Indo-Japanese relations Ito said Japan would like to expand the present economic cooperation with India and have cooperation in the scientific field, too. Ito will call on President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Finance Minister Venkataraman today.

Meeting With President

BK290911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ito called on President Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi this morning.

FAILURE OF INDIA-U.S. COMMERCIAL TALKS REPORTED

BK261555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] A PTI report from New York says that negotiations between India and the United States on subsidies and countervailing duties as part of a multinational trade agreement have failed. The U.S. trade representative has informed India's commerce secretary, A.S. Gill, that the agreement would not be applicable between India and the United States.

Talking to newsmen in New York later, Mr Gill said the U.S. action is a serious setback to Indian-American commercial relations.

GANDHI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT WITH INDUSTRIALISTS

BK261651 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government has urged the captains of industry to avail of the present favorable conditions in the economy and strive to attain higher productivity. It has been pointed out to them that coal production is up, scarcities in various inputs have been overcome and above all the wholesale price index has for the first time remained stationary. A control room has been set up to take prompt action wherever any shortages come to notice.

Representatives of various commercial and trade organizations had a 2 and 1/2-hour meeting with the prime minister and some of her colleagues in New Delhi today.

They included the representatives of the federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry, the associated chambers, the all-India manufacturers organization, the association of Indian engineering industry, the electronic producers and chairmen of cotton mills, jute mills, fertilizer producers and tire manufacturers associations.

Mrs Gandhi was assisted by the ministers of finance, commerce, labor and industry, besides senior officials. The prime minister referred to the various concessions announced by the government recently in the budget and the relaxation in the industrial policy. She told the industrialists that the ball is now in their court. The government approach is not tied to any dogma, but certain well-known considerations like the nature of our people and the democratic political system have to be kept in view. There need not be any argument about public versus private sectors. She did not want controls for the sake of controls. All of them should look at the totality of the situation rather than view things from a narrow angle of the difficulties of individual industries.

Mrs Gandhi said the international situation and the situation in India's immediate neighborhood is not particularly happy. The recent incidents in some parts of the country were not communal clashes, but systematic attempts to create trouble in as many areas as possible.

JOINT STATEMENT ON INDIA-NEPAL TALKS ON WATER RESOURCES

BK250943 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The following is the text of a joint press statement issued on the conclusion of talks in New Delhi between the Nepalese and Indian delegations relating to the utilisation of water resources.

The meetings between the Nepalese delegation led by P.P. Shah, secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources of his majesty's Government of Nepal and the Indian delegation led by C.C. Patel, secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation of the Government of India, were concluded on August 23. The deliberations started on 19th of August 1980 and were held in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Besides several issues regarding flood protection and water utilisation for mutual benefits, both sides agreed that the multipurpose projects such as Karnali, Pancheshwar, Rapti, Bhalubang, benefitting the two countries should be expedited and concerted steps should be taken towards this direction.

The leader of the Nepalese delegation extended an invitation to the secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and the secretary of the Ministry of Energy of the Government of India to visit Nepal for further discussions on water resources development at their convenience.

ROMANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH PRESIDENT HAQ 28 AUG

BK290118 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vasile Pungan, special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania called on the president in Rawalpindi this afternoon and remained with him for some time. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was also present on the occasion.

DPRK VICE PREMIER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HAQ

BK281612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vice Premier of the DPRK Kim Kyong-yon called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon and delivered a good-will message to him from President Kim Il-song. The DPRK vice premier renewed President Kim Il-song's invitation to the Pakistan president to visit Korea. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi was also present on the occasion.

Meeting With Shahi

BK281146 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Talks were held in Islamabad today between visiting Vice Premier of DPRK Kim Kyong-yon and Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. They discussed the international situation, regional developments and other matters of bilateral interest in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Earlier the Korean vice premier called on the foreign minister.

CHARGE OF INVOLVEMENT IN INDIAN RIOTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

BK280344 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has said that the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has been instructed to verify an alleged statement by the Indian minister of state for home affairs involving Pakistan in plot to disturb the situation in India through communal riots. The allegation was made in a Radio Moscow broadcast on Monday [25 August].

The spokesman pointed out that Indian Home Minister Zail Singh, in a speech in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th of this month, had made it clear that Pakistan was not involved in the communal riots taking place in India.

BHUTTO'S WIDOW, DAUGHTER BANNED FROM VISITING PUNJAB

BK251035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] In Pakistan, the widow and the daughter of former executed Premier Mr Bhutto have been banned by the martial law authorities from visiting Punjab Province for 3 months. According to reports, the ban order said that their stay in Punjab could cause political turmoil.

NEPAL

PAPER CALLS ON USSR TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFF

BK271525 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Worth Emulating"]

[Text] Not long after a former Nepalese foreign minister, Dr D.R. Regmi, suggested that foreign missions with large staffs trim the number of diplomats stationed in Katmandu, have come reports that the Indian minister for external affairs, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, has formally announced that staff cuts are to be made in its embassy here, although it is agreed that Nepal's relations with India are more extensive than with any other country. What makes this development all the more heartening is that this proposed measure is apparently being undertaken not to downgrade the importance New Delhi attaches to Katmandu but, as reported in the Indian press, because she expects this move designed to "rationalise and streamline the official Indian presence in the Nepalese capital" would lead to greater efficiency.

This, in our considered view, is something from which his majesty's government, as well as one or two foreign missions accredited to Katmandu, could profitably learn from. Indeed, though it is true that on the whole Nepalese missions abroad have small staffs, this is not the case with the royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi which is believed to have grown unnecessarily large, a complaint voiced by many former Nepalese officials stationed there. As of the present, we understand that the Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi is staffed by a minister-councillor, a commercial first secretary, a cultural attache, a military attache, and any number of lesser Nepalese officials, besides a large roster of local employees. Perhaps, staff cuts should also be applied here.

As far as foreign missions stationed in Katmandu are concerned, it may be in order to stress here that one of the fundamental axioms of diplomacy is that the number of staff manning such establishments should accurately reflect the extent and scope of cooperation between the host country and the foreign country thus represented. But viewed from this angle, the Soviet diplomatic and other presence seems unduly large. Although it is true that between a superpower like the USSR and developing Nepal there must be fruitful cooperation in the economic development field, Finance Ministry figures for foreign economic cooperation reveal that not only is the USSR not extending any grant for the 1980-81 period but just a sum of 40 lakh rupees as loan. This contrasts very starkly with the crores of rupees extended by India, China, the UK, Kuwait, the USA, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and Canada for the same period. When the level of cooperation is this limited, we do not see why the Soviet presence cannot be equalled to, or, in fact, lower than. that of the Japanese and West German.

We are informed--once again through the Indian press--that the staff cut in the Indian Embassy is to be accompanied by a move incorporating the Indian cooperation mission into a wing in the chancery. This move is also worthy of emulation by other countries and specially so because, as official figures demonstrate, his majesty's government has been surprisingly successful in diversifying our sources of foreign aid. This is borne out brilliantly from the fact that while for this financial year multi-lateral donors will provide more than 50 percent of total aid, no single country accounts for more than 10 percent of that figure. From the above it naturally follows that when bilateral aid, comparatively speaking, is of this proportionate significance, the idea of establishing large aid agencies, additional to diplomatic missions, may need rethinking.

Of course, in the case of Switzerland, Canada and Australia, which do not have residential diplomatic missions in Katmandu, economic cooperation missions are perfectly justified--and even welcome. But the presence of economic cooperation missions in cases where countries do not extend even a paltry sum is totally unacceptable.

SRI LANKA

HAMEED ADDRESSES UN MEETING ON PLIGHT OF THIRD WORLD

BK271155 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, addressing the UN General Assembly special session on Third World development problems yesterday, urged all nations to devise a more coordinated approach to the management of the international economy.

Hameed also referred to the increasing indebtedness of Third World nations which amounted to some $281 billion. He attributed this situation to the depression of their export markets and the protectionist policies adopted by the advanced countries.

The foreign minister called for a fundamental reform of the international monetary system as a matter of great urgency and for the transfer of resources to developing countries.

Official international lending organizations also came in for criticism by Hameed who accused them of reinforcing harsh conditions on development assistance to developing nations.

BRIEFS

NEPALESE ASSEMBLY VICE CHAIRMAN--Katmandu, 19 Aug--His majesty the king has appointed Rastriya Panchayat Member Dawa Finjo Tamang to the post of the vice chairman of the Rastriya Panchayat, in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal, reports RSS. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 20 Aug 80 p 1 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT TO NEPAL--Japan will provide a grant assistance of 105 million rupees to Nepal for the development of power transmission and the procurement of small-size steel bars. Two separate letters were exchanged to this effect in the Ministry of Finance in Katmandu on 22 August. Under the first agreement the Government of Japan has agreed to provide an assistance of 79 million rupees for the development of the power transmission. Under the second agreement Japan will provide a grant assistance of 26 million rupees for the procurement and transportation of small-size steel bars from Japan. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

CHINESE DONATION TO NEPAL--The PRC charge d'affaires presented a check of 115,000 rupees received from the Chinese Red Cross Society in aid of the earthquake victims in western Nepal to the vice president of Nepal Red Cross Society in Katmandu on 22 August. [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

JAPANESE GRANT TO SRI LANKA--Japan is providing nearly 44 million rupees as a grant to Sri Lanka. This will be used for the purchase of powder milk for the implementation of a nutrition project. The charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy and the finance and planning secretary exchanged notes in this connection on 21 August. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Aug 80 BK]

MAJLES DEPUTY WANTS 'SPEEDY DECISION' ON U.S. HOSTAGES

LD281054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From a report on 28 August Majles proceedings]

[Excerpt] Mr Abdolhoseyn Jalali, the representative of the people of Neyshabur in the Islamic Majles, stating that the continuation of the existing situation with regard to American spy hostages is not in our interests, has asked for a speedy investigation and decision on this issue.

PARS REPORTS ON U.S. MEDIA COVERAGE OF IRAN

JN281030 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 28--PARS NEWS AGENCY--according to reports received here from Washington, Iran was a major topic of the U.S. mass media last week. The U.S. television networks held interviews with relatives of the victims of the aborted Tabas plot, analysed and studied reasons for the defeat of that impudent act, the so-called 'rescue' of the spy hostages.

Prior to this, a special committee had announced the reasons for the defeat of the military action of the U.S. in Iran. They believe that because of lack of proper planning and having few helicopters the invasion failed.

CBS TV network in its special weekly news programme broadcast an interview with Sultan Qabus of Oman--avery close friend of the United States. Qabus [word indistinct] the military bases and armaments of Oman and military ammunitions are ready for the use of the U.S. It is anticipated that, as a result, the U.S. will send more military equipment to his country.

In the past week, it seems as if the media of the U.S. has been whipping up enthusiasm against Iran. Can we ask if this is in anticipation of another military invasion of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

A demonstration was held in Washington on Sunday. In spite of national publicity, Moslem students report that very few attended, estimating that 200-300 participated. The protest was against Iran. With the vast means at its disposal, it was impossible for the media of the U.S. to mobilise people. Once again, the shameful government of the U.S. has been disgraced.

EMBASSY STATEMENT DEMANDS CLOSURE OF RASHT CONSULATE

LD281545 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Statement by the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In a statement the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union has announced that the Soviet Union must close its consulate in Rasht. The statement reads as follows:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in the Soviet Union has the firm conviction that since the Iranian Government has now closed its consulate in Leningrad, the Soviet Government must also close its consulate in Rasht for the following reasons:

"1. As far as the representation of each country is concerend, the Soviet Union has only one consulate in Rasht--and [now that Iran has closed its consulate in Leningrad] it should reciprocate and close it down. The status of the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan and the Iranian Consulate General in Baku was subject to previous agreement by both sides, and they may continue to function.

"2. There are a substantial number of Soviet nationals and experts at power stations in Esfahan and at the Esfahan steelworks and at other centrally located places in Iran, and the services of the Soviet Consulate in Esfahan are required much more than in Rasht, where few Soviet nationals reside.

"3. Considering the sensitive position of Rasht and the proximity of the Caspian Sea and land borders between the two countries, the removal of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht would allay any suspicions entertained by the Iranian people that the Soviet Union is harboring designs in this area and would put an end to speculation."

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report [Iranian Ambassador in Moscow] Dr Mohammad Mokri has informed the appropriate Soviet authorities explicitly and decisively of the view of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the embassy.

BRITISH COURTS SENTENCE 39 IRANIAN STUDENTS

JN282007 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the Iranian Embassy charge d'affaires in London, PARS has learned that the trial of 52 male and female students among our Muslim brothers has ended and that the unjust British courts have passed sentences deporting 39 Muslim sons from Britain. Our brother and sister students will spend between 1 week and 3 months in various British jails before their deportation. It is likely that the first group of three Muslim students will be deported next Tuesday.

The Iranian Embassy in London said that the lawyers who are defending the Muslim students in two courts implicated two British police officers on charges of telling lies and attributing them to the students. This is in addition to their objection on the two courts' jursidiction. The two courts' judges were convinced of the falsehoods told by two Scotland Yard officers.

Alluding to the high morale enjoyed by the Muslim students, the charge d'affaires said: Our brothers and sisters have responded to the call made by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri to end their long hunger strike by eating dates. The students, who resisted the British police valiantly and boldly, have turned down the British officials' request to appeal.

RUMOR OF ATTACK IN SOUTH BY FOREIGN FORCES DENIED

LD281425 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Rumor of Attack on South of Country by Foreign Forces Denied"]

[Text] Zahedan--Following a rumor in Zahedan yesterday morning of an attack by foreign forces on the south of the country, the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent contacted the Guards Corps in Iranshahr, which denied this rumor.

In a conversation with Chahbahar Police Chief Lieutenant Nasr, the rumor was strongly denied, and he said that he considered it had emanated from counterrevolutionary elements. Lieutenant Nasr stressed that the rumor probably arose after counterrevolutionaries set an oil tanker on fire 2 days ago at a point 100 km from Zahedan on the road to Iranshahr. In this incident, the driver and driver's mate were burned. The Chahbahar police chief emphasized that Iran's sea and naval [as published] forces were standing by on the coasts of the Persian Gulf, and that there was no cause for concern.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Report on 27 Aug Clashes

JN281543 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Qasr-e Shirin, PARS reports that the clashes that raged last night between armed attackers of the Iraqi Ba'th forces and the Islamic Armed Forces spread to cover all of the border positions. The Revolution Guards forces, supported by the Iranian Armed Forces and by the (Abi Dhar) unit's artillery, managed to silence and destroy the sources of the Iraqi Ba'th forces' fire.

'Friendship' Aircraft To Be Retrieved

LD281050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Thanks to steps taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a "friendship" aircraft which left Iran's border in August 1980 and then landed on Iraqi soil--with the Iraqi Ba'th government subsequently according political asylum to its crew of four--will be retrieved. Therefore, the air force of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been notified that coordinating its efforts with those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it should dispatch a pilot and take delivery of that aircraft.

Coordination Staff Created

LD261856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The commanding officer of the Aba Zar Brigade, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Qasr-e Shirin, has said: At the headquarters of the Qasr-e Shirin Revolution Guards an army-Revolution Guards-gendarmerie operational coordination staff has been set up which will coordinate all operations.

Pertaining to the Iraqi Ba'th army's (?tactics), he told the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: The Iraqi Ba'th forces' activities include laying mines and opening fire, and during the past few days movements have taken place in the border region and maneuvers have taken place within Iraqi territory.

Pertaining to the aim behind the recent attacks by the Iraqi Ba'th forces in the region, the commanding officer of the Aba Zar Brigade said: The Iraqi Ba'th forces are pursuing the aims of those people who have turned the Iraqi Ba'th regime into a tool. They do not dare to transgress on Iran's soil but most of their attacks are taking place with the help of their counterrevolutionary mercenaries and taking place on Iranian soil from time to time.

Warning to Saddam Husayn

JN291003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Those who have followed the latest press conference held by Saddam Husayn and his answers to the questions on Iran, might have noticed that Saddam Husayn believes that he is sitting in the White House or the Kremlin, claiming that he is capable of dealing blows to Iran which it will never forget. Saddam Husayn believes that his artillery can continue its shelling indefinitely without any retaliation or that we shall suffer his stupidities and the order he issues from Baghdad.

Months ago, the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran depended on defense. We used to respond to fire with fire only because we were aware that our relatives and kinfolk in Iraqi territory were not to blame for this battle, which U.S. imperialism imposed on its spoiled child, Saddam Husayn.

Concerning honest soldiers, we realize the ordeal they are facing when they direct their artillery at Islamic territories and sometimes intentionally miss their target. This time, however, we had no other choice but to reply in a stronger manner to make Saddam Husayn realize that this war of attrition can only exhaust his regime, which is eroding away.

Citizens on the borders have a heavy responsibility to shoulder. They must help the soldiers who desert their units. They must give them refuge and help them to join their brothers who are struggling against Saddam Husayn's bloody regime. Iraqi soldiers will find in Iran a refuge and a savior from Saddam Husayn's oppression.

The latest attacks carried out on Saddam Husayn's orders have made it clear to the world that Saddam Husayn's enmity cannot remain unanswered and that our courageous forces will cut down Saddam Husayn to his normal size.

O Iraqi soldiers, whether you are in Kordestan or on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, foil Saddam Husayn's conspiracies. Do not wager on him, because his throne is collapsing. Do not aspire to reserve a place in hell by protecting his shaky throne. Join your people to bring down the throne of the oppressor. Do not let him butcher your brothers and bring dishonor to them. Jihad will continue until all despotic regimes are brought down.

Allegations of Foreign Troops in Iraq

JN282048 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Text] News agencies have reported that Iraq is massing heavy forces on its borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran. These agencies, most of which are foreign agencies connected with foreign influence, have not mentioned in these reports the existence of 10,000 Egyptian troops in Iraq, the presence of forces from one of the gulf states, the existence of more than 30,000 South Korean soldiers and of a number of Soviet drivers, to facilitate this concentration of forces.

What do the Iraqi troop concentrations on the Iranian border mean?

Iran is facing the U.S.-European-Japanese blockade. It is surrounded by naval forces and by striking forces from both land and air. There is covert coordination between U.S. imperialism and Zionism on the one hand and the Iraqi regime, supported by the agent reactionary regimes, on the other.

This coordination is for the purpose of striking the Islamic Revolution from without, having failed to strike it from within. Moreover, the massing of forces on the borders of the Islamic Republic means the escalation of the two countries' confrontation and continuation of the state of bloodshed and attrition. Thus, the United States, Israel and the agent and rotten regimes in the region are very pleased.

However, these concentrations do not terrify the Islamic Revolution, which is now confronting the United States, the stronger of the two superpowers. The revolutionary masses in Iran are the revolution's asset. They are the weapons to fight the enemies of the revolution, no matter how strong they might be. The revolution is not threatened, because it trusts the Iraqi people and army, who will thwart the intentions of the agent regime in Iraq to encroach on the Islamic Revolution. Not only this, the Iraqi Army and people will eventually turn their guns and artillery toward the castles of the tyrants of Baghdad and bring them down upon the heads of those who dream that they will always control the fate of the Iraqi people, in the service of U.S., British and Zionist intelligence plots. The rulers of Baghdad must reflect on the fate of the traitorous regime of the shah and learn their lesson. The shah was the absolute ruler and governor but his life ended in disgrace, because he was ruling by the will of foreigners and in their interests. Those who rule in accordance with God's will and who govern by the mandate of the people will not fear army concentrations or naval blockades. The wise man does not put his head in the lion's mouth.

POLITICAL, MILITARY OFFENSIVE AGAINST ARAB 'PUPPETS' URGED

LD282012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] The Arab region's foreign ministers [as heard] conference began on Tuesday in Saudi Arabia. The basic objectives of this conference are to thwart the influence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to conclude a security treaty among the participants. The participating ministers want to exchange views and discuss ways of strengthening their control over their respective peoples through mutual cooperation.

Considering the developments in Arab countries last year, the present conference is taking place in a particularly urgent atmosphere. The occupation of the Great Mosque by the struggling Muslims in Saudi Arabia, the killing of [word indistinct] by the Saudi monarchy and demonstrations by Muslims in Arab countries, especially in the gulf's sheikhdoms, are among the [word indistinct] factors which necessitate the issue of unity at the conference.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq form the focal point of this conference. Saudi Arabia's foreign minister announced at the conference that the participants are engaged in creating an Arab institute to train a police force and that the cost of this task will be nearly $130 million. Fast-breaking developments are right now taking place in the region. By recognizing and carefully analyzing these developments, we must make our special stand and [word indistinct] clear.

The emergence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and of U.S. naval bases in Somalia, (?Kenya) and Oman, and the preparation of sinister alliance between Iraq, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, as well as violent attacks by Israel on southern Lebanon were among the rapid developments in the region last week. The main objective of this (?conference) is to prepare a definitive and serious reprisal against the Iranian revolution. Of secondary importance is the effort to take a serious stand against Muslim movements in Arab countries.

At present in countries such as Kuwait, the gulf sheikhdoms, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, the unification of Islamic movements is taking place. Such a development is seriously threatening their governments. The proposal concerning the creation of [word indistinct] police by Saudi Arabia indicates the presence of such a problem. The next objective is the issue of Palestine.

In view of what is taking place, the security treaty among Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia is the precise crystallization of the wishes of U.S. imperialism for the region [words indistinct]. Consequently, it is our duty as well as that of our republic to adopt decisive stands in view of the recent developments. Now is the time to base the revolution's strategy on offensive measures. This means that we have to resort to an offensive political move in the region and, with regard to the reactionary Arab countries, we must resort to an extensive propaganda and political effort in order to undermine these [word indistinct] and conferences. Furthermore, faced with aggression by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, we should take an offensive military posture, for Iraq is on the verge of an internal upheaval, and, subjected to our attacks, it will suffer yet another violent blow. If Iraq is subjected to blows and hardship in any way, such an experience will have an adverse effect on its allies, like Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other puppet governments in the Islamic countries.

At present the (?Hajj pilgrimage) is in progress. We can take maximum advantage of these Islamic and monotheistic ceremonies. Hajj pilgrimage ceremonies are so important that one can, even by means of [word indistinct] operations, frustrate these treaties, agreements and [word indistinct] and thereby expose the U.S. plot to other Muslims. Therefore, it is our duty to get on with the job. The enemy is not idle; it is getting ready to attack. We must frustrate the various features of these attacks through unity, for the region's Muslim forces support us and our republic. Now is the time to adopt a political offensive, aimed at propaganda against other Arab countries in [word indistinct] and a military offensive against the criminal Iraqi regime, as the revolution's policy. Morever, top priority must be given to helping the PLO and the struggling Lebanese Muslims through the stage by stage operations adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

28 Aug Speech

LD281610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 28 August to a group of Iranian students residing in India--recorded, duration 13 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Although I should not be speaking because of (?health considerations), nevertheless as the gentlemen have come all the way from India and have pointed out issues which concern other countries, I beg to say a few words. Do not expect the superpowers, which have lost their interests in Iran and also fear losing their interests in other countries, to remain quiet as mere spectators. They are lying in wait and, with all the power they can muster, will try to misrepresent this Iranian Islamic movement abroad. This is an issue of vital importance to them. Those countries which are bent on devouring the entire world and on expanding their sway over the world--we should not expect them to do anything else as they find their interests in danger, interests which they have lost in Iran while other nations are gradually awakening and wishing to link up with this Islamic movement in Iran. Of course, these people should writhe feverishly.

Just as the holy Koranic verse says: "Right has emerged and wrong has perished, for wrong is verily perishing". Wrong is now greatly emasculated by right. Wrong is extremely precious to the superpowers for it was their wrong which kept all the world's Islamic countries backward. It was their wrong which penetrated from the university centers to all parts of the country. Thus they kept advancing their wrong, but now they see that this wrong is about to perish.

You, brothers in religion, who have graciously paid us a visit here, and the rest of the other brothers, should ensure that the purport of this holy Koranic verse: "Right has issued forth..." be applied so that wrong might perish by itself. Of course, these cliques which are the agents of these people [the superpowers] in other Islamic and non-Islamic countries--just as you have noted--are planning to misrepresent this Iranian Islamic movement abroad since should it be shown in its true light, pious steps would be strengthened in the world, as would the Muslims' resolve. Despite all the interests which these evil powers harbor, for which they have trampled all rights underfoot, we should wake up and prevent those abroad from implementing their plans. Should a few deviationists (?of whom you are aware, no doubt) in Pakistan and in other Islamic countries wish to do something to give a distorted picture of this Iranian Islamic movement to the peoples of those countries, then you Muslim brethren, who are in those countries, should stand up to them. Right will triumph. They are wrong and they will perish. Take hold of and close ranks, stand up to those who wish to misrepresent this Islamic movement of Iran's and uphold your rights as they should so that, God willing, right might be applied in all the Islamic countries and might automatically perish in all Islamic countries and, God willing, in all the world.

Family of Missing Imam Received

LD281740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The family of Imam Musa Sadr, accompanied by Seyyed Fakhreddin Sadr, son of Imam Musa Sadr, were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

At the start of the meeting the son of Imam Musa Sadr addressed the Imam of the nation. He said: We pray to God to give you power. I have to state that all the world Muslims and the Muslims and Shi'ites of Lebanon are looking to you, hoping that you will be able to free Mr Sadr. At the same time I wanted to inform you that according to information reaching us, and research and investigations carried out so far, it has been proved that Mr Sadr is in Libya. God willing, we hope he is alive.

The Imam of the nation then spoke. He said: The thing which makes everything easy is that we, and our nation and Mr Sadr, in pursuing our school of thought, were involved with problems. When the problem is that of duty, we are bound to serve Islam. In carrying out this duty, if we succeed in carrying out as much as we can [words indistinct]. If we do not succeed [words indistinct] we know that we are on the path of service to Islam and [word indistinct].

It goes without saying that Mr Sadr, whom I have seen for many years [as heard]--I have to say I practically raised him--I know his problems and I am aware of his service to Islam after going to Lebanon. I am also aware of the (?fact) that Lebanon needs him. I hope, God willing, that he will return to his place of duty and that all Muslims will have the benefit of his service.

Address to Qom Citizens

LD290538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to a delegation of people of Qom on 28 August--place not specified--recorded, duration 4 minutes]

[Text] [Crowd chants slogans in support of Khomeyni] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Qom is [words indistinct], the center of piety, the center of martyrdom and courage. [ords indistinct] has been, and is being exported to the whole world. Courage and [word indistinct] are exported from Qom. Qom is a city in which [word indistinct], knowledge and piety have been fostered, since [words indistinct] and from Qom, piety (?audacity) and courage are and will be exported (?everywhere). [ords indistinct] I hope that it will continue, so that such piety [words indistinct].

Wherever I am, I am a citizen of Qom and proud of Qom. [shouts of "God is great" from the crowd] [Words indistinct] I thank you, dear youths [words indistinct]. I pray to God Almighty for health and prosperity for all the (?earth's) Muslims and you dear [word indistinct].

Please convey my greetings to the people of Qom [words indistinct]. And peace and God's mercy be upon you.

TEHRAN URGES REDUCTION IN MEETINGS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD281140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] In recent days we witnessed how the imam's bureau requested the people--in order to safeguard the imam's health--to burden themselves with the travail of not being able to meet the imam; and thereafter the Voice and Vision of Iran's news transmissions emphasized that request and insistently called on the people to take these repeated hints and act accordingly. And in the end we witnessed how the [word indistinct] of the imam and the true follower of the leader of the revolution, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, stringently insisted on this matter in an interview and submitted to the people the issue of the preservation of the health and well-being of the imam as the most fundamental and most pressing necessity to which the people should pay heed.

However, despite all these recommendations and emphatic appeals, once again we are witnessing repeated meetings one after another with the imam of the Islamic nation.

Once again we appeal to each and every member of the Islamic nation to deem themselves as dutybound and responsible for safeguarding the imam's health and reducing the number of meetings with him. And we consider these repeated reminders as our duty and responsibility and call on all the ulema in the country in their Friday prayers' sermons to remind and warn the entire heroic nation of Iran of this problem; and we insistently call on those responsible for meetings with the imam to pay meticulous heed to this issue so that God Almighty might graciously prolong the bountiful life of the imam and safeguard his holiness' health for the monotheistic creed.

O God, we thank you at all times and bow in reverence to you for the imam's health and well-being which you have graciously granted the nation.

NVOI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH'S FOREIGN POLICY

TA281925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 August carried a commentary entitled "Mr Qotbzadeh in the role of the Defense Lawyer of World-Devouring America." It said: If we review the statements and acts of Mr Qotbzadeh we see that from the outset of the Iranian nation's revolution until the present they have been contrary to Imam Khomeyni's popular and anti-imperialist path. A review of our country's foreign policy during the period following the revolution shows that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in some ways brings to mind the same foreign policy of the imperial government. Notwithstanding the unbreakable attachments of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh to U.S. and Western imperialist circles, the reason for this is that decisions regarding foreign policy are made by people who were active in the satanic Foreign Ministry for many years and who still hold the same positions.

In practice we see that thanks to Mr Qotbzadeh no change whatsoever has actually occurred in the country's foreign policy in the period following the revolution. "All the efforts of Mr Qotbzadeh during his tenure of office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been aimed at isolating Iran in the international arena, separating our revolutionary country from the true friends, natural allies and sincere supporters of the Iranian nation, and rapprochement with the West, especially with the United States, this number one enemy of the Iranian nation." When we review Qotbzadeh's actions and statements we see that he has strived with all power to effect a rapprochement between revolutionary Iran and the arch-Satan, and he has not refrained from resorting to any trick and ruse on this path. "From the outset of taking a number of American spies hostage and closing the spy den, Mr Qotbzadeh has not had a good night's sleep and all his efforts have been aimed at releasing his American colleagues."

"Mr Qotbzadeh has now assumed a pitiable stance and is entering through another door so that perhaps he will free the American hostages," and this is obvious from his interview with TIME magazine. "The policy which Mr Qotbzadeh is pursuing in the name of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is in fact a policy contrary to the interests of the Iranian revolution, contrary to the Islamic Republic, and the one which the representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly stressed in the course of reprimanding the foreign minister of Iran in one of the sessions of the Majles.

"In a word it can be said that Qotbzadeh's foreign policy is a policy of rapprochement with imperialism, especially with world-devouring U.S. imperialism, isolating Iran in the international arena, and depriving our country of enjoying the international solidarity of its true and natural friends and allies. This policy is contrary to the anti-imperialist policy of Imam Khomeyni and in the direction desired by world-devouring America."

MAJLES CONFIRMS DEPUTY SALAMATIANS'S CREDENTIALS

LD281714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Today's open session of the Islamic Majles began with verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. At this session the credentials of Mr Ahmad Salamatian were approved by 79 votes in favor, 58 votes against and 45 abstentions.

Further Details

NC291353 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 28 (AFP)--A close colleague of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was reconfirmed as a member of parliament today after successfully thwarting attacks on his political integrity.

The embattled deputy, Ahmad Salamatian, had been charged contradictorily with selling Marxist books when an exile in Paris and collaborating with the ex-shah's political police, the SAVAK. The charges had been brought by Fuad Karimi, a deputy affiliated to the Islamic Republican Party of fundamentalists holding the majority in the parliament, or Majles, who said he held "documents" proving his points.

A vote of 79 against 58 with 45 abstentions accepted Mr. Salamatian's argument that charges of collaboration with SAVAK could only be based on forgeries. Mr. Salamatian said he had in fact figured on SAVAK blacklists as a notorious civil rights activist and defender of the Palestinian cause. To charges that when a bookseller in the French capital he had sold "Marxist and socialist works," he replied that "France being a free country, all sorts of books are being sold there." To the more basic accusation he was a "nationalist" opposing Islamic values, he countered that those playing Islam against nationalism were following "the wrong road."

The feeling here was that the fundamentalists' attacks had been aimed as much at President Bani-Sadr as at his collaborator Salamatian, and that his winning the day was thus something of a presidential victory as well.

MAJLES COMMITTEE TO REVIEW ALL ISLAMIC NEWSCASTS

LD281120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign affairs committee of the Islamic Majles has asked all the Islamic organizations and institutions to submit their news casts to this committee. The administration and employment, affairs of councils, roads and transportation, national guidance, health and welfare, revolution plans, affairs of the reconstruction cruise, housing and urban development committees have also asked all those who are interested and have views to submit their proposals and views to the respective committees in the Islamic Majles as soon as possible.

LIST OF NEW NAMES FOR CITIES, PORTS PUBLISHED

WA291300 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Aug 80 p 13

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has published a list of geographic changes in 45 different areas of the country. These are all changes that have taken place since the beginning of the revolution and after the formation of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to these changes, the following districts have been given municipal and city status: Dalijan, Mashiz, 'Aliabad, Gorgan, Fereydunshahr, Kahnuj, Lordekan, Shurab, Qa'enat, Shadegan, Khanser, Mehriz, Bandar-e Torkman, Gamishan, Falavarjan and Zia'abad. Further, the names of certain ports and cities have been changed as follows: Bandar Shahpur to Bandar-e Khomeyni; Bandar Shah to Bandar-e Torkman; Rezaieh to Urumiyeh; Bandar Pahlavi to Bandar-e Anzali; Shahpur to Salmas; Dasat-e Mishan to Dasht-e Azadegan; Kohak-e Qom to Neauphle-le-Chateau; Shahabad-e Gharb to Eslamabad; Sangsar to Mehdishahr; Shahi to Qa'emshahr; Shahpasand to Azadshahr; the Aryashahr industrial city to Puladshahr; Khosrowshah to Khosrowshahr; Pahlavidezh to Aq-Qal'eh; Shahinezh to Sa'indezh; Shahsavar to Tankabon; Bandar-e Farahnaz to Kiyashahr; the city of Aban in Hormozgan to Qeshm; the village of Ya'qubshah in Hamadan to 'Ashuri. Also Marbin district has been given municipal and city status and it will be called Khomeynishahr.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

22 Aug Commentary

TA221842 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 August carried a commentary entitled "As-Sadat--The Tool of Aggressions in the Middle East." It says: Recently by implementing a military policy and armed aggressions, the United States has further aggravated the situation in the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon is intensifying its military presence and also the presence of its naval warships in the Arabian Sea. A number of these warships have entered the Straits of Hormuz, and as the president of our homeland said, this act constitutes the main part of the plan of U.S. imperialism against Iran. At the same time the United States is drawing its associates into the orbit of its military adventurism in the Persian Gulf. In this connection one should mention the puppet Qabus who is the enemy of the people of Oman. He not only allowed the United States to expand the Al-Masirah military base, but agreed that the U.S. establish two other military bases in Oman.

Besides Oman, the Governments of Somalia and Kenya have also given permission to the United States to use the ports and airfields of their countries to concentrate its air and naval forces. However, the principal associate of the United States in implementing its aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East is the president of Egypt, As-Sadat. He not only has betrayed the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, but has actively assisted the Americans in carrying out the role of gendarme in the oil-rich regions of the Persian Gulf and in implementing plots against the revolutionary gains of our nation. "In such circumstances the claim of a number of officials regarding the myth of Soviet intervention in Iran's affairs is both regrettable and repugnant. All indisputable evidence and documents confirm the fact that the Soviet Union has always defended the Iranian revolution and revolutionary changes in our country against the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and has condemned U.S. aggressive and Egyptian subversive acts.

23 Aug Commentary

GF231935 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 August carried a commentary entitled "Any Compromise Concerning the Savakists Should Be Avoided." It says: Since the victory of the revolution we have unfortunately witnessed the actions of some individuals even in high offices to stop the advance of the revolution by creating dissatisfaction. These are the liberal groups that stopped purging organizations, granted amnesty to the lackeys of the previous regime and prepared the background for their infiltration of the revolutionary organs. This counterrevolutionary tactic of collusion has resulted in seven repeated coup attempts against our government in a very short period. It it were not for the awareness of the people we do not know what the situation would be like by now. The discovery of the plots showed the infiltration of imperialist lackeys not only in the army but also in other government organizations. It is now known to all that even the affairs of the foundation for the oppressed were in such hands. The imam has said: The counterrevolutionaries have infiltrated all government organizations under the guise of clergymen, revolution guards, committee members, gendarmes, army personnel and so forth. They are trying under the [word indistinct] of Islam to create disturbances and to create dissatisfaction among the people with the revolution and its leaders.

Under the protection of some authorities, these counterrevolutionaries have been able to infiltrate the system and have been trying to weaken the revolution from inside and prepare the ground for the satanic plans of the United States to overthrow the Iranian regime so it can be replaced by a regime attached to them.

This fifth column and the danger that it is the tool through which U.S. imperialism can achieve its goals should not be forgotten for a moment. They use every means available to create disturbances and dissatisfaction. They want to paralyze the revolution and destroy the Islamic Republic. They use every guise and work under any flag. The need to oppose these elements has always been known. The liberals protected the lackeys of the former regime who changed their colors to Islam. Fortunately, the purging has started and people will not accept the argument that purging these elements will result in further dissatisfaction. Such arguments are only advantageous to the enemies of the revolution and have helped their plots. Any mercy toward these vicious wolves is treachery to the Iranian nation. Not only should they be purged, but they should also be arrested and tried so they can be punished for their crimes.

24 Aug Commentaries

GF241925 [Editorial Report] The reception of clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Historical Facts Taken From Documents," says in order to avert attention from themselves, the imperialist lackeys of the United States have repeatedly pointed to the false history of the Eastern bloc refusal to purchase Iranian oil when it was nationalized. This helped to weaken the Mossadeq government. It is not surprising that in the past this point was aired occasionally. However, it is a pity that a group is repeating the same SAVAK lies without bothering to examine the historical facts and documents. It is thus necessary to consider these facts: As we know, the bill nationalizing the oil industry was a general law. A commission headed by Mossadeq proposed a law that was approved the Majles in which the original contract holders were given an advantage. This limited the government's choice of new customers, such as the Soviet Union. Poland and Czechoslovakia, which were customers of their original contract, were the only ones left. Therefore, the point that the Soviet Union refused to purchase Iranian oil is just a SAVAK fairy tale.

According to the available documents, after nationalization Poland and Czechoslovakia immediately announced their intention to purchase Iranian oil. However the Mossadeq government remained quiet about this request. A newspaper at that time reporting on the subject said a government spokesman refused to answer a question about a possible oil purchase by socialist nations. Other documents and books also cite the same case. The socialist countries then tried to purchase Iranian oil through agents, but this did not result in anything. A government spokesman eventually quoted the same law as the reason for the refusal to sell oil to socialist nations. This limitation was eventually removed and the government was free to sell oil to anyone. However, until the end of the Mossadeq government no oil was sold to these countries.

When the Mossadeq government was in trouble the Soviet Union even offered to purchase and transport aviation fuel from Iran. But Mossadeq refused under the pressure of U.S. imperialism. At the same time, the United States issued an ultimatum to Iran that all aid would be cut off if Iranian oil was sold to socialist countries. This is a summary of the real historical facts. The words of imperialist lackeys and Savakists cannot hide the facts.

The second, entitled "The Oil Cartels Have Not Given Up Their Plundering Policies," says the international oil cartel led by the United States is increasing its pressure on OPEC countries. Washington will not hesitate to use military force to oppose OPEC. Carter has shamelessly declared the area of grave importance to the United States. Even those who are not very familiar with U.S. policies in the Middle East are well aware that the real U.S. interest is oil. The United States has stated repeatedly that the gulf area will come under military control if there is any threat to the flow of oil. The presence of the U.S. Navy in the area and the formation of the rapid strike force demonstrate U.S. intentions.

Even Great Britain has joined the mercenary efforts of the United States. In order to replace what they lost in Iran, the Americans are pressuring the OPEC countries. As we know, Aramco--which is an American company--produces all of the oil in Saudi Arabia. This total is 33 percent of all OPEC-produced oil. Using its advisers in the country the United States has pressured them into purchasing military equipment and increasing oil production by using the threat of the Iranian Revolution. Washington even uses Saudi Arabia to split OPEC and has been trying similar pressure tactics on (?Nigeria), which was recently visited by the U.S. vice president.

During his trip, he tried to force the country to fix its prices and increase production so that the profits of oil companies would be guaranteed. For the United States (?Nigeria's) oil and its position in OPEC are the important issues. The failure of the Carter energy program has made the United States increase its OPEC imports to save its own oil reserves for the future. It is now trying to replace the lost Iranian oil thus the pressure on (?Nigeria).

China is another ally of the oil cartels. It has allowed them to explore for oil. The OPEC countries are not still fighting the oil cartels, and the decisions adopted by the recent conference in Algeria proves this. In the oil ministers' meeting in Riyadh the long-range plans for confronting the oil cartels were made. Countries such as our Islamic Republic, Algeria, Libya and others staunchly supported a united front against the cartel. They have not only established their control over their own oil but have also opposed intervention in their internal affairs by the oil cartel and the United States. They strongly condemn the U.S. military threat in the area.

25 Aug Commentaries

TA260855 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled: "To Whose Benefit Is the Creation of Discord?" says Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly stressed the necessity and importance of alliance and unity of word and action among all the true forces of the revolution. This guideline of the imam of the nation should serve as an example to all regardless of their political and ideological views because otherwise the way will be smoothed for the plots and conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries. It is an undeniable fact that the enemies of the Iranian revolution--U.S. imperialism and internal counterrevolution--are lying in wait and are searching for an opportunity to deliver a blow to the revolution and its gains. U.S. imperialism, this real and number one enemy of Iran, which has suffered a fatal wound as a result of the victory of our nation's revolution, is striving with all power to restore its plundering positions in our country.

The plot of U.S. imperialism is an obvious and clear fact and an actual danger against which one cannot and should not be negligent even for one moment. The interests of the country and the nation and of the Iranian revolution dictate that all the true revolutionary forces, all the parties, organizations and group committees to the revolution should cooperate within a single, popular, anti-imperialist front in the face of this real danger and the overt and covert plots of the counterrevolution.

Unfortunately we are observing that there are certain individuals--who even hold high-ranking positions--and groups that purposely and knowingly or unknowingly are moving in a direction that is contrary to the demand and inclination of the Iranian nation and the imam of the nation and who consequently faciliate the implementation of the plots of U.S. imperialism. According to the Washington POST a close associate of Carter has said that Carter intends to overthrow the Khomeyni regime prior to the U.S. presidential election in November and to set up a regime in Iran that is preferred by the United States.

It is to implement these evil and satanic intentions of Carter that Mr Qotbzadeh met with Bakhtiar in Switzerland and discussed with him plans to establish a social democratic regime in Iran.

One should be alert and vigilant. The enemy of our nation and revolution exploits any means, including division and discord among the true revolutionary forces, to achieve his evil plans. The organized groups which, under the pretext of defending Islam, attack the true revolutionary parties and organizations and the offices of their newspapers, should know that by this act they are actually pouring grist into the mill of imperialism and the counterrevolution and are isolating themselves in society. Such dangerous methods, which are contrary to the aims of the revolution, should be discontinued. These antifreedom and counterrevolutionary acts benefit no one but the counterrevolution. Why do we not want to learn a lesson from the bitter experiences of the past? There exists only one way to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran and the revolution's gains in the face of the plots of the counterrevolution and imperialism and that is unity of all the true forces of the revolution in a single, united, popular and anti-imperialist front.

The second, entitled "The Nations of the Asian Continent Condemn the Militarization of the Indian Ocean Region," says the United States is feverishly continuing its policy of militarization of the Indian Ocean. Without doubt this policy endangers the security of all the coastal countries. At the same time militarization of the Indian Ocean poses a great danger to the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. The United States devotes special attention to its military base at Diego Garcia and considers it as its main base in the Indian Ocean for its long-term plan of domination over the countries of the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon has announced that it has prepared a 5-year plan for U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf that will cost the United States $25 billion.

The ominous plans of militarizing the Indian Ocean being implemented by the United States have not only posed a threat to the security of Iran and the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf but to the other independent countries of the Asian Continent also. It should be noted that the United States is carrying out the policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean despite the decisions of the special UN committee on this matter. The United States has shown that it is opposed to the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, is striving to impose its will on the people and countries of this wide region and is attempting to transform this ocean into the main center of tensions in Asia.

It should be understood that the expansion of U.S. military presence in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is not only for military aggression against our homeland. Washington has assumed the task of crushing all the liberation and anti-imperialist movements in all the countries of the Persian Gulf region in order to establish its control over the oil riches of these countries under the umbrella of military threats.

It must not be left unsaid that China's leaders are playing a treacherous role with regard to the liberation and democratic forces of the countries of the Persian Gulf region. Beijing has supported the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. Moreover, China intends to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and has supported all the subversive actions of Egypt and Israel against our Islamic Republic and other countries of the Persian Gulf region. It is also opposing the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean at the United Nations. Despite all these provocations and threats the nations of the Asian Continent strongly condemn the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the U.S. role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf.

26 Aug Commentary

TA261902 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 August carried a commentary entitled "A Few Words on the Seminar for Reviewing the Problems of the Army." It says: In connection with holding the seminar to review the problems of the army the revolutionary organs, the true forces of the revolution have justly drawn the attention of all the participants of this seminar, especially the responsible government and army officials, to the biggest and most important problem that the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran now confronts: the thorough purge in all the organs of the armed forces. The nation and the true forces of the revolution have justly pointed out that refraining from carrying out thorough purges in the army is the greatest treachery to the revolution and its gains and while the army is not purged of the treacherous commanders and shah worshippers, the revolution and its gains will be confronted with a permanent danger.

The temporary government of Bazargan not only did not pay any heed to this just demand, but promoted to high military posts commanders with known pro-shah feelings. As a result of this erroneous policy, hard blows have been inflicted on the revolution and its gains. But the regretful thing is that after the dismissal of the temporary government, some of the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not wish to learn a lesson from these errors, and once again paid no heed to the vital problem of deep-rooted purges in the army.

During the past few months, in different units of the army, many plots have been divulged, plots whose aims were to overthrow the republican regime of Iran, kill the great Khomeyni and establish a regime in our homeland which U.S. imperialism desires.

It is an undeniable truth that if the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran had been purged and reorganized according to the demands of the imam and the true forces of the revolution, the foes of the revolution and counterrevolution would not have found it possible to hatch plots against the republican regime of our country.

After the failure of the U.S. military aggression against our country, nearly all the Iranian mass media have asked questions such as "who ordered the bombings of the U.S. helicopters in Tabas? Who transferred the antiaircraft guns? At the orders of which people was the radar in the sensitive areas of our country removed?" But as we all know answers to these questions have not been given by the responsible government officials.

During the discovery of the seventh coup d'etat plot it has been revealed that the agents of this plot were those very people who had ordered the bombing of the U.S. helicopters to destroy the secret documents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The managers of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not heed the demands of the nation in time and promoted to commander of the navy people such as Madani, whose links with the CIA were revealed shortly afterwards.

Carrying out purges in the army is the solution to all the problems and difficulties confronted by the army. The people of our homeland and the true forces of the revolution demand that a thorough purge be carried out in the army and among the armed forces.

MAJLES MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST FACTIONALISM

WA261810 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Headquarters of the Theological Group in Tehran made a contrite appeal to Majles deputies to avoid groupings and factions, issuing the statement in the form of a press release it was reported yesterday.

The press release was issued following the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari, the deputy for Hamadan who resigned alleging intimidation against him by other deputies in the Islamic [Consultative] Assembly.

The press release virtually confirmed the allegations made by the Hamadan deputy, when it called on members of the assembly to bear in mind the principles of Islam and freedom of speech which was inviolate in the assembly by virtue of the Constitution. It particularly addressed the remarks to clergyman representatives of the assembly.

"It is not becoming of us, when we were involved in struggles with imperialist and Zionist agents on the one hand and internal plotters on the other, to create an atmosphere of violence within the very sanctum of the Majles," it said. It added that "acts of this nature distract and lead our country away from real development."

The release said that Ayatollah Anvari had always been in the forefront of antishah struggles and had endured a great deal of torture during his 13 years in prison "for the sake of Islam." "So it is unfair to interrogate him simply because he held differing opinions on certain issues from other members of the Majles," the press release said.

SIX AIR SERVICE COMPANIES NATIONALIZED; NEW COMPANY CREATED

WA261800 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] By decision of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, the country's six air service (Asman) companies have been nationalized. These companies are as follows: Air Taxi Co, Pars Air Co, Air Service Co, "Hur-e Asman" Air Co, Iran Helicopter Co and Helicopter Service Co. Also, all properties, assets and obligations of these companies have been merged, and a company named "National Air Services Co" (Asman) has been established. This company will be managed as a state company; all its stock will belong to the government; and the Ministries of Economic and Financial Affairs, Roads and Transportation, and National Defense will have charge of the "government stock agency" for the said company.

The charter and regulations for finances and employment of this company will be formulated, according to the standards of Iran National Aviation, by the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs and the Ministry of Roads and Transportation within at least three months of the date of the approval of this law and put into practice with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Also. according to the draft law forming this company, all airplanes belonging to the government committee, the ministries government institutions and companies, the former Red Lion and Sun Aid Organization and existing institutions--as well as vehicles and spare parts for airplanes that are in storehouses of institutions which have been nationalized--will be turned over to this company.

Until this company's charter is formulated and approved, one person will be appointed by the president as supervisor of this company and will have charge of carrying out all its assigned functions.

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Iran

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 31 August was finally able to submit a list of his prospective Cabinet members to Majles Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani after a long delay caused by serious differences with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to PARS, the 20-man cabinet includes only three ministers serving in the current government. Raja'i retained the education portfolio, Mohammad Qandi the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Ministry and Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani the interior portfolio. Reza Sadr, minister of commerce in the current government, is one of two men listed by PARS to head the Commerce Ministry in the new government. Apparently, the Majles will have a choice between him and Asadollah Lajvardi. The new foreign minister will be Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i, currently editor of the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC. The defense portfolio remains vacant.

The ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, in an article reported by AFP, said that Bani-Sadr has not approved the cabinet and cited him as accusing "certain people" of not wanting to have a "cabinet of cooperation." In an interview with Tehran radio, Raja'i said that Bani-Sadr had originally told him he would have "nothing to do" with the ministerial appointments except for interior and defense and that the president had given him a "free hand" to select the other ministers. However, according to Raja'i, Bani-Sadr then rejected some of the ministers he had selected on the grounds that he could not work with them. But after further meetings, including an 8-hour session on 26 August during which changes were made in the final list, the president told Raja'i by way of agreement that he would "work with this cabinet of yours. Raja'i said the defense portfolio will remain open until Bani-Sadr acts on it.

In a statement carried by the Tehran TIMES, reported by AFP, President Bani-Sadr reiterated that the holding of the American hostages has made Iran the "hostage of the United States. He said that Iran's present policy in this regard is an "illusion" and will prevent the country from taking advantage of present "international possibilities" and thus gaining its "true independence" from the United States. Bani-Sadr also supported Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statement favoring release of the hostages but criticized him for having taken this stand too late. However, Tehran media have taken the opposite stance in a surge of comment possibly previewing the reemergence of the hostage question as an active and divisive internal political issue. A Tehran radio commentary criticized the Foreign Ministry for opposing the trial of the hostages on the grounds that any such trial would be detrimental to Iran's interests. The commentary noted that since the revolution the United States has not stopped acting against Iran and that putting the hostages on trial would make "no difference" in the U.S. threat. The radio said that the hostages should be tried if only to disgrace the United States before the world and fulfill the wishes of the imam and the nation. Another Tehran radio commentary suggested that the hostage taking was not the "blow to the revolution" that some claimed but instead was a "revolutionary action serving the revolution." It concluded that the hostages are the only "weapon" Iran has against the United States. ETTELA'AT disagreed with those who want to release the hostages in the belief that this would end Iran's "political isolation." In a commentary broadcast by Tehran radio, the paper said their fear was unjustified, since Iran should not be afraid of political isolation from "infidels and polytheists." However, ETTELA'AT stated that the hostage issue is the most important item on the Majles agenda after the approval of a new cabinet and should not be treated in a "superficial way" and in a "secondary" capacity, as the prolongation of the issue would resolve the question to the detriment of Iran.

In a brief report, Tehran radio noted that Prime Minister Raja'i has received a letter from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The radio cited Raja'i as saying that the contents of the letter would be released to the public "shortly."

According to Tehran radio, the Majles Foreign Relations Committee's draft reply to a letter sent by U.S. congressmen was read out to the assembly on 1 September but was returned to the committee for further consideration and the possible incorporation of the views of deputies who suggested amendments to the draft. In a more detailed report, AFP said that the draft accused the United States of having committed an "act of war" against Iran by harboring the shah and concluded that the taking of the hostages was a "natural reaction" to this. The letter said that the United States could "defuse" the crisis by assuming responsibility for the "human suffering and financial damage" imposed on Iran and by pursuing an "intelligent policy and ceasing to be obstinate." According to AFP, among the deputies who raised objections to the draft was Hasan Ayat, who complained that it did not sufficiently emphasize America's "crimes."

Tehran radio reported that a group of Kordestan guards took part in a march in Mashhad which began at the "place where the American spies are kept." Student Statement 142, issued on 25 August, had stated that all hostages held in the provincial towns would be moved to secret locations. Mashhad was not among the towns mentioned in the statement as locations from which hostages had already been moved.

Egypt, Israel

In his third letter to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, carried by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat did not directly reject issues raised in the Israeli prime minister's 18 August letter and brought up no new points of his own, saying that at this stage in their exchange it is not "necessary or useful to continue arguing over this or that stand" and that he has no intention of engaging in "polemics." He stated that instead a "common ground" must be found and an "appropriate atmosphere" created for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. Calling the Egyptian-Israel rapprochement an "experiment in peace," the Egyptian president said that it is "historically inevitable" that agreement will be achieved on "all pending issues," and he once again suggested that "common goals" can best be reached at a summit conference to be held at an appropriate time." As-Sadat had earlier specified that a tripartite summit should be held after the U.S. elections.

Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided to answer As-Sadat's letter by saying that Israel "preferred" to continue the autonomy negotiations rather than hold a tripartite summit. A later report by the radio said that an Israeli spokesman had denied a REUTER story reporting that Begin had rejected As-Sadat's proposal for a summit. The spokesman also said that there had been "no Israeli discussion of the proposal."

ROSE AL-YUSUF disclosed that Cairo has received U.S. "assurances" that "positive steps" will be taken during presidential envoy Sol Linowitz's visit to Israel to remove Israeli obstacles to the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. The magazine said that Ambassador Linowitz will also be discussing with Israeli officials President as-Sadat's call for a tripartite summit. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed "pessimism" over the outcome of Ambassador Linowitz's visit. An AFP story citing 'Ali's comments as reported by AL-AHRAM said the foreign minister stated that the Linowitz mission would be a "failure" if he did not bring up with Israeli officials the "requirements" for renewing the autonomy talks.

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Burg characterized his 1 September talks with Ambassador Linowitz as "difficult" and said that a decision will have to be made as to whether to continue discussiols with Egypt on the basis of "discreet, secret" diplomacy or to maintain "open negotiations." Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he and Ambassador Linowitz have agreed that there is "no substitute" for the Camp David accords. He also told the ambassador that the European Middle East initiative "undermines" these accords.

In a statement reported by MENA and Cairo radio, Prime Minister 'Ali said that Egypt is currently pursuing two complementary lines, both of which are aimed at pressuring Israel into a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. The first, according to 'Ali, is based on Egyptian-American coordination within the context of the Camp David agreement until Israel changes its policies and thus opens the door to resumption of the autonomy talks. The second line constitutes international efforts such as those exerted at the OAU summit conference in Sierra Leone. 'Ali noted that Egypt differs with the United States in that it believes that further negotiations with Israel will be "futile" in light of recent Israeli actions, whereas the United States, "for electoral reasons," wants to resume the talks. 'Ali charged that Israel is trying to take the Camp David agreements out of their original context of reaching a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and that it has "evaded its pledges," particularly the one that no move would be made in regard to Jerusalem.

In an interview with LE MONDE, reported by AFP, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that Egypt is "open and attentive" to any formula which would bring about peace in the Middle East. Ghali stressed that Camp David is not "dogma" and is only "one practical means among others" to resolve the problem and that any initiative which would bring together the Arab states, Palestinians, Israel and the United States would be welcome. Ghali's comments, as reported by AFP, did not go as far as an earlier statement published in the Kuwait TIMES in which he said that the "most feasible" way to resolve the Middle East crisis is through a general conference under UN auspices.

Israeli Defense Minister

Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Begin and Moshe Arens met on 1 September and then initialed a joint statement on their talks. According to the statement, Arens reiterated that despite what his "friends" may have intimated to the prime minister, he has not changed his mind and will not accept the defense portfolio in Begin's Cabinet because of "differences of opinion" with the Cabinet and "given the background of its policy." Arens has in the past expressed reservations over the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. A subsequent IDF radio report stated that Begin is prepared to continue to act as defense minister, as there are no other candidates that he finds acceptable.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland carried live a speech given by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi marking the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution in which the Libyan leader urged the "escalation" of the "popular march" on Libyan embassies abroad, including those in Arab states. He also said that the Foreign Liaison Bureau should be reorganized in order that it become more "popular and democratic." In the same spirit, he tasked the revolutionary committees with taking over the information media and said that it is "inevitable that the establishment of the armed people should be speeded up to end the regular army." After spending much of his speech lauding Syria and its policy, Al-Qadhdhafi proposed a "merger of unity" between Libya and Syria in which the peoples of the two countries will "share responsibilities on an equal footing." In what presumably signified advanced Syrian knowledge of this proposal and acquiescence with it, Demascus radio carried the Al-Qadhdhafi speech live in parallel with the Tripoli broadcast.

Pakistan

Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Munir Ahmed Khan, in a statement reported by Karachi radio, said that Pakistan is now "capable" of producing nuclear fuel from uranium available in the country. Khan called this a "big breakthrough" and claimed that Pakistan has joined a group of select countries which can produce their own nuclear fuel. Khan stressed that Pakistan intends to use its atomic capability for peaceful purposes only.

The Pakistani Government has replied to a protest lodged by the Indian Government over Pakistani reaction to anti-Muslim riots in India. The government, in a statement reported by Karachi radio, said that it is "obvious" that actions taken by the Indian Government to restore law and order in Moradabad and other areas are the internal affairs of India and that while it is "possible" that the Pakistani press and public opinion leaders have "expressed their opinions," it is "not right" to charge that the Pakistani Government has encouraged such comment. The government said that Pakistan is "definitely not linked" to any efforts to undermine a nieghboring state and that it is taking "all possible steps" to ensure that Pakistan's commitment under the Simla agreement not to engage in propaganda against India is being fulfilled. The statement went on to mention, however, that Indian radio and television "of late" have aired programs containing anti-Pakistan propaganda.

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KARMAL ANSWERS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD302120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, General secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent the following telegram to Moscow addressed to L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey N. Kosygin, USSR premier, in reply to their telegram on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the regaining of the independence of Afghanistan:

My esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and dear Comrade Aleksey N. Kosygin, premier of the USSR, accept the deepest, sincere and heartfelt thanks of the people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council, the DRA Government and my personal thanks for your warm and brotherly congratulations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the regaining of the independence of Afghanistan.

Friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet people have always been in the interests of the people of Afghanistan. Under the chairmanship of the great V.I. Lenin, the USSR was the first country which officially recognized Afghanistan. The memory of this glorious fact will always and eternally remain in the hearts of the Afghans.

Since then Afghan-Soviet relations have progressed and developed, continually fruitful and without deviation and based on neighborliness, friendship and brotherhood and respect for the right of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual cooperation.

The friendly relations with the USSR have provided and are providing the objective base for the development progress of Afghanistan.

With loyalty to the principles of friendship and brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity and in pursuance of the policy of Leninism by the USSR after the Sawr Revolution, in particular in its second development stage, the USSR has firmly supported the achievements of the revolution and has assisted and is assisting revolutionary and independent Afghanistan in its confrontation with the aggressive actions of the enemies of progressive Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan attach great value to this uninterested assistance and are confident that after maintaining the peaceful life in Afghanistan, the glorious pages of unparalleled and fruitful cooperation--peaceful and constructive--will become a part of the history of the relations between Afghanistan and the USSR as a lofty and progressive international example and in the interest of the people of the two countries.

I desire, on behalf of the people of Afghanistan, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government and also on my own behalf further success and prosperity for the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and to you personally, esteemed Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA

PASHTUNS, BALUCHIS CELEBRATE NATIONAL DAY IN KABUL

LD011638 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The national day of our Pashtun and Baluch brothers was celebrated today with special ceremonies here in Kabul and in other provincial capitals.

In the ceremony which was held in Kabul on this occasion, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and members of the presidium of the Revolution Council; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Presidium, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier; members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the PDPA; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, deputy premier, minister of justice and supreme prosecutor; a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; cadres and party activists; leading delegations of the Afghan women and youth democratic organizations; members of the Afghan trade unions; generals and high-ranking officers of the armed forces and high-ranking government officials; Pashtuns and Baluchis resident in Kabul and a great number of the toilers of Kabul city took part.

At the beginning of the ceremony, a few verses of the Korean were read and, subsequently, Asadollah (Ayam), the mayor of Kabul, made a speech in which he said: I have the pleasure to congratulate the national day of the Pashtuns and Baluchis, the great and struggling leader of the Pashtuns, Khan 'Abdolghafar Khan, and the brave and courageous tribes of Pashtun and Baluch, on behalf of the brave and toiling citizens of Kabul. The mayor of Kabul made a detailed statement about this historic day of the Pashtun and Baluchi tribes. He said: The history of the freedom movement of the broad masses of the Pashtuns and Baluchis is indicative of the fact that Pashtuns and Baluchis have never lowered and will never lower their heads in submission to colonialist and aggressive forces.

After the raising of the flag Ajmal Khatak, the revolutionary poet of the Pashtuns made a comprehensive speech and after an explanation of the continuous and just struggle of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples said: The Afghan revolution is like a roaring flood, the path of which cannot be blocked by any type of straw and chipping, and is striving forward with firm steps toward the implementation of its lofty and human objectives.

KARMAL RECEIVES USSR-BOUND PASHTUN LEADER

LD301850 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, received the great and struggling Pashtun leader, Khan 'Abdolghafar Khan, this afternoon at the Revolution Council headquarters, where they had afternoon tea together.

Minister of Frontier and Tribal Affairs Ayz Mohammad was also present at the meetings.

The directorate of the Revolution Council reports that Khan 'Abdolghafar Khan, who is very soon leaving for the USSR for a series of medical examinations and treatment, came to the revolutionary headquarters to bid farewell to Babrak Karmal.

MEETINGS HELD TO AFFIRM SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD301924 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The brave people of Pirza'i of the chief district of Knowst in the Province of Paktia, during a ceremony for the formation of resistance groups, once again demonstrated their valor in defending the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution.

In the ceremony that was organized at the district headquarters, youths and intellectuals signed up to join resistance groups.

Respected listeners: Before continuing the BAKHTAR bulletin we draw your attention to part of the interview which was held by a Radio Afghanistan correspondent with some of the residents of the subdistrict of Charkh-e Vardak and the district officer. These had participated in the large solidarity meeting held the day before yesterday to express the support of the people of the district with their national and revolutionary government.

[Unidentified speaker] We are cooperating with all our strength with the government. The government is ours and we are of the government. [applause] [Words indistinct] the misunderstanding that has been created by the enemies among us is without foundation and meaning. We, thank God, are all Muslims, the government is also Islamic. We are Muslims, we (?need) one anothers' cooperation, sympathy and [word indistinct].

We are the servants of the government, and the government is assisting us, [applause] although we have seen a great deal of trouble and many difficulties; but, God willing, He will help us if we can be united. We shall help you and you us; we are your arms and you are ours. We wish you success. [applause]

[Second unidentified speaker] We residents of Charkh-e Vardak have seen a great many difficulties. On top of that some schoolchildren have been eliminated. Similarly, schools have been (?destroyed).

[Another voice in Pashto, possible district officer] Here, in the district of Charkh-e Vardak, people were terrified when we arrived. They were nowhere to be seen in the villages. When we inspected the villages, we noticed that most of them returned from the mountains. When we asked them why they had taken to the mountains, they were unwilling to come into speak with us. They were afraid of us because counterrevolutionary elements had frightened them, saying that if you meet with them they slay you or they will put you in vehicles imprisoning you or killing you, or they will send you to other countries.

When they saw our positive approach, gradually they came from their villages and most of them asked us for permission, asking whether it would be in order if they came down from the mountains. We told them: With pleasure, we will help you. Although most comrades helped them in cutting their crops and in making it possible for them to come to their homes, they were at first terrified, very frightened and astonished. They gradually came to their normal selves. They had taken their wives and children with them to the mountains. They were told by the counterrevolutionary elements that if they did not take their families, they would be eliminated. They were deceived into taking to the mountains.

Although there are few counterrevolutionary elements, they apply pressure on others so that all will take to the mountains with them, and thus portray them all as counterrevolutionary.

The schools were completely abandoned because counterrevolutionary elements are basically against learning. They do not want culture and learning in any area, for if there is learning and enlightenment in an area, their roots cannot spread there.

We have tried to keep the (Homa'i) school open. Lectures are now continuing and pupils are attending the school. Another school is also about to be reopened. It is the same here in Charkh-e Vardak district; if a school has been built with the expenditure of 1 million afghanis, they destroy that too, thus eliminating a great investment and a historic building.

COVERAGE OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT IN DELHI

Meeting With Gandhi

BK291651 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito had a detailed exchange of views with the Indian leaders in New Delhi today on bilateral and international issues, particularly developments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Though the two sides differed on how to resolve the problems in these two countries, they have agreed that this can be done only by a political solution through peaceful means. On the essential aspects of both these issues there were no significant differences, though each has its own perception of the situation. The situation in the region was discussed with Ito's meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and later at some length with Foreign Secretary Sathe.

Ito also called on President Sanjiva Reddy and had meetings with Finance Minister Venkataraman and Minister of State for Industries Chanana.

In a resume of India's relations with its neighbors, Mrs Gandhi expressed her unhappiness at the manner in which Pakistan has acted on the recent disturbances in India. She said this was an interference in the internal affairs of this country and was not conducive to the promotion of communal harmony to which India is committed.

An official spokesman said that the prime minister's observation came in the course of her review of India's efforts to build up en environment of peace and cooperation in this region. She reiterated the government's commitment to normalize relations with Pakistan. India also wanted to normalize its relations with China.

Mrs Gandhi extended an invitation, through Ito, to Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to pay a visit to India.

29 Aug Banquet

BK300314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The problems facing the Southeast Asian region can be solved through mutual peaceful discussions without outside great power rivalries in the region. This was stated by Finance Minister Venkataraman while speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honor of visiting Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ito in New Delhi last night.

Referring to India-Japanese relations, Mr Venkataraman said they are based on sound and secure foundations. He said that both of them will continue their efforts to improve mutual trust and cooperation with neighbors. The finance minister expressed the hope that Japan will play a constructive role in creating a new international economic order. In this connection the current session of the UN General Assembly on international economic cooperation should show a way out of the current impasse, he added.

In his reply, the Japanese foreign minister appreciated India's efforts for promoting and maintaining peace and stability in the region. Mr Ito said: Under the outstanding leadership of Mrs Gandhi, India is fulfilling its global responsibility and playing a significant role. He said Japan shares with India the common ideals and objectives with regard to peace and stability in Asia.

Departure for Pakistan

BK301245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito left New Delhi for Islamabad this afternoon after his 2-day visit to this country.

In a brief statement to newsmen before his departure, Ito described his talks with the Indian leaders as very fruitful. They discussed several issues including those of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Japan's economic assistance to India also came up during the discussions. Ito said there are no issues confronting the two countries. He expressed the hope that the friendship between the two countries would be further enhanced.

GANDHI ADDRESS ON PLANNING, U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS CITED

BK300910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has said that the main task before the planners is to energize the economy to achieve the principal objectives of removal of poverty and unemployment and the attainment of self-reliance. Mrs Gandhi was addressing the national development council, which began its 2-day meeting in New Delhi this morning. The conference is being attended by central ministers, chief ministers of states and union territories and members of the planning commission. Underlining the need for self-reliance, the prime minister observed that the international environment is becoming harder every day for the developing countries. While the oil crisis and the global inflation have upset all our earlier calculations and hopes, the rich nations are only interested in taking care of their own members. She cited the instance of the decision of the United States to impose higher duties on Indian exports and its reluctance to supply fuel for the Tarapur nuclear plant. This, however, has an indirect benefit. We are today less impressed by foreign advice, she added.

Seeking the cooperation of the state governments in achieving the plan objectives, Mrs Gandhi said she firmly believes in a relationship of trust and cooperation between the center and the states. Mrs Gandhi expressed deep sorrow over the recent incidents in different parts of the country causing loss of life and property and creating suspicion between different communities. There is a distinct attempt to destabilize the government functioning. The prime minister said this has to be kept in view because it has a direct bearing on our development. Such incidents slow down the national will to build.

Earlier, Minister of Planning Narain Dutt Tiwari broadly outlined the framework of the sixth plan formulated by the planning commission. He stressed the need to proceed expeditiously with the task of finalizing the sixth plan by the end of his year so that next year's central and state government budgets will reflect fully the goals and the programs of the new plan.

AFP Report

BK301413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today charged the United States with not honouring its agreements with India on trade and supply of nuclear fuel.

The issues under reference were the recent U.S. decision not to extend the benefits of the multilateral trade agreement and impose countervailing duties on Indian goods and the protracted delay in clearing supplies of enriched uranium for use at the Tarapur atomic power plant under the contract.

Mrs.Gandhi made the critical references to the United States in the overall context of unhelpful attitude of the developed countries to the developing countries in the current world economic crisis. She was addressing a meeting of the national development council here.

Mrs. Gandhi said India was among the "hardest hit" developing countries by the oil crisis. All India's calculations had been upset by the global inflation. "Rich men's clubs take care of their own members and we are told to fend for ourselves. For example, although an international code was negotiated to which the United States of America and India were both signatories, the U.S. has now refused to extend the benefits of these provisions to us. As a result our exports will be subjected to higher duties there," she said.

Also, despite a formal agreement being in force the nuclear fuel supply was not forthcoming from the U.S. "One indirect benefit of this has been that today we are less impressed by foreign advice," Mrs. Gandhi said.

Although this is the first time Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi has herself come out criticising the U.S. decision on the trade benefits, some other government officials have earlier reacted in much sharper terms.

Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee had termed it as "an unfriendly act."

Commerce Secretary A.S. Gill, who had participated in the abortive talks with the U.S. before the decision was finally taken by the Americans, said on his return that the U.S. action had caused "a serious setback" to the general climate of bilateral relationship. According to Mr.Gill, India has been told by the U.S. of its decision to impose countervailing duties as long as it does not give a firm commitment on phasing out its own subsidies on export goods.

'STRONG' PROTEST LODGED WITH PAKISTAN FOR INTERFERENCE

BK300300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] India has lodged a strong protest with Pakistan for interfering in its internal affairs by the way Islamabad commented on the recent incidents of violence in this country. Pakistan Ambassador in New Delhi Abdul Sattar was summoned to the External Affairs Ministry following a statement made by a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman on the riots.

The ambassador was told that the statement constituted a direct and unprovoked interference in India's internal affairs. India also took strong objection on the way the Pakistani press reported and commented on these incidents.

It may be recalled that during her discussions with Japanese Foreign Minister Ito yesterday, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi expressed unhappiness at the manner in which Pakistan had acted on recent disturbances in India. She felt that this was an interference in the internal affairs of this country and was not conducive to the promotion of communal harmony to which India is committed.

An official spokesman said that the prime minister's observations came in a course of review of India's efforts to build up an environment of peace and cooperation in this region. She reiterated the government's commitment to normalize relations with Pakistan.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK301637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito has said foreign military intervention and installation of regimes of its choice in Afghanistan and Kampuchea has created a situation which threatens world peace. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport on his arrival on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan today.

He said the purpose of his visit is to have discussions on ways to preserve peace in Asia. He was confident that his talks with Pakistani leaders will contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability and further promote bilateral relations.

The Japanese foreign minister was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. He will hold formal talks with the foreign minister tomorrow. He is expected to meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq later in the afternoon.

Meeting With President

BK311623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. They discussed various international affairs and bilateral cooperation and held identity of views on international issues, especially on regional problems.

The president highly acclaimed Japan's economic aid to Pakistan. Japanese Foreign Minister Ito was understood to have reiterated his government intentions to help Pakistan according to its resources.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Katori, the Pakistani foreign secretary, the Japanese ambassador to Pakistan, and the Pakistani ambassador to Japan were also present on the occasion.

Earlier, the Japanese foreign minister exchanged views on bilateral matters and regional situation with Agha Shahi in Islamabad.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO INDIAN PROTEST ON INTERFERENCE

BK011010 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] It is reported that the Pakistan Government has told the Indian Government that it will continue to endeavor to maintain a tension-free atmosphere conducive to further promoting the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

According to a report, the Pakistan Government, in reply to a communication of the Indian foreign secretary received through the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi, has also said that Pakistan believes that good-neighborly relations between India and Pakistan are in the interest of both countries and their peoples.

The Pakistan Government believes that the pledge given by both countries not to interfere in each other's internal affairs is an essential condition for good-neighborly relations between the two countries as well as lasting peace.

It is obvious that the disturbances in Moradabad and some other Indian areas, and action taken to restore law and order, are internal affairs of India. The Pakistan people's reaction to the loss of life is natural. It is possible that a section of the press and leaders of public opinion in Pakistan, as in India, express their opinion with concern at some stage. However, it is not right to say that the Pakistan Government encouraged such expressions.

The Pakistan Government is not aware of any international conspiracy against the Indian Government and is definitely not linked to any efforts aimed against the stability and security of a neighboring state. Under the Simla agreement, both countries are committed not to indulge in propaganda against each other, and Pakistan is taking all possible steps in this connection. But All-India Radio and Television has of late broadcast many such programs that contained anti-Pakistan propaganda. It is clear that the linking of any local or internal issue to foreign countries does not benefit the country or its people.

It is reported that the Pakistan Government has said that it will extend all cooperation to promote internal peace and solidarity and friendly sentiments between the people of both countries.

CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR FUEL ANNOUNCED

BK311620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Pakistan has become capable of producing nuclear fuel from the natural uranium available in the country. This was stated by Munir Ahmed Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, while addressing a news conference in Karachi this evening.

Munir Ahmad Khan said this is a big breakthrough in the efforts to develop nuclear energy for peaceful pruposes. Pakistan has now entered the group of 12 select countries of the world which produce nuclear fuel themselves.

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission chairman said the the fuel is produced in the Chashma complex and has been very successfully used in the Karachi nuclear power plant. He said that the indigenously produced nuclear fuel is for peaceful purposes, and that our program is reserved for peaceful use of nuclear power technology. He said that this will further help in accelerating our nuclear power program.

He said that Pakistan and Canada had signed an agreement in 1973 under which Canada was supposed to provide a plant for producing nuclear fuel in 1974. But the supply of equipment for the plant was suspended in December 1974, and in 1976 the Canadian Government canceled the supply of nuclear fuel and spare parts to Pakistan.

He said that the government has approved the setting up of a 600-megawat nuclear power plant at Chashma and that talks are underway to meet the foreign exchange requirements for this project, which amounts to $800 million.

Referring to increasing expenditure on oil imports, the Atomic Energy Commission chairman said that there was a need to utilize domestic resources to attain self-sufficiency in this regard.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Majles Deputy on Hostage Issue

LD311006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, the first preagenda speaker in today's open session of the Islamic Majles was Hadi Ghaffari, the Tehran representative. In his speech, referring to people's demand that the issue of the American spy hostages should be cleared up as soon as possible, he mentioned that investigating the issue of the American hostages does not mean that they should be released and that the people demand that the fate of these hostages should be clarified according to Islamic principles.

Report to Majles on Hostage Letter

NC011013 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (AFP)--A long letter concerning Iran's American hostages, that took parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee a month to draft, was sent back to the committee today for possible lengthening. The draft is a proposed reply to a letter from 187 congressmen urging Iran's parliament to give absolute priority problem of 52 Americans held since November 4.

The draft, which took an hour to read to the Majles (parliament) today, charged that Washington had committed an "act of war" by harboring the late shah, adding that seizing the hostages was "a natural reaction." At the end, Islamic fundamentalist ideologist Hasan Ayat complained that the reply did "not sufficiently emphasize the American crimes enough." Another 20 deputies also proposed amendments.

Telling the delegates to send their suggestions to the Foreign Affairs Committee, Speaker Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani then returned the letter to this group for reconsideration.

The plea from the American congressmen was read to parliament here on July 30.

Further on Letter

NC011408 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (AFP)--A letter submitted to the Iranian parliament today in response to U.S. Congress request for a speedy debate on the American hostage issue suggested that the return of the late shah's property to Iran could open the way for a resolution of the crisis.

The United States could defuse the crisis by assuming its responsibility for the "human suffering and financial damage caused to Iran, the proposed text read.

But after it was read out, in the face of numerous calls for amendment, parliament's Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani returned the letter to the Foreign Affairs Committee for further consideration.

The refuge granted in the United States to the late shah was tantamount to an act of war and the taking of the embassy hostages was a natural reaction, the proposed letter said.

The text urged U.S. congressmen to examine their conscience and study the documents dealing with American involvement in Iran and "crimes" committed there.

"If the United States resorts to an intelligent policy and ceases to be obstinate, then the crisis can be resolved," the text said.

"We know the consequences the taking of hostages has had in the United States and what repercussions it has on American elections...but the resolution of the crisis is up to the U.S. Government," the letter said.

It further outlined the "crimes" committed by the U.S. in Iran since 1953 when a coup against the government brought the shah to power. This, the text said, was the "greatest crime of the United States."

"The United States has never tried to understand the Iranian Islamic Revolution, but has continually distorted it in the eyes of public opinion," the letter said.

Hasan Ayat, the principal ideologist of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP), said the proposed text did not put sufficient emphasis on the crimes of the United States. And with more than 20 deputies calling for amendments, the speaker sent the letter back to the committee.

Bani-Sadr Opposes Holding Hostages

NC301103 Paris AFP In English 1050 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has repeated his opposition to the continued holding of 52 American hostages and the use of brutality in insure internal security, the English-language Tehran TIMES reported today. The continued detention of the United States Embassy personnel, who were taken last November when Iranian students stormed the embassy, has made Iran the hostage of the U.S., he was quoted as saying.

Iran's continued wish to cling to an illusion will prevent the country from gaining its true independence from the U.S., which can only be achieved if Iran takes advantage of present international possibilities, he told the newspaper.

Mr Bani-Sadr also expressed support for Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statement favoring the release of the hostages, but criticized Mr Qotbzadeh for not having taken his position immediately, instead of "now after we have suffered so much damage."

The use of brutal force to maintain order within the country constitutes a return to the practices used under the ex-shah, he told the newspaper, adding "and if we do it as well, then we have not succeeded in changing the old practices in this country."

Moreover, the judiciary must apply the law as it is written, and not as people interpret it, he added.

In discussing the activities of Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the hard-line judge who has waged a battle against drug trafficking, the president was quoted as saying "those whose activities are un-Islamic should not think they would be spared."

Concerning the delay in forming a permanent cabinet, Mr Bani-Sadr said Iran needed a strong government, and it would take time to constitute it. But he declined to speculate or offer an opinion on the nominations to be made by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Rafsanjani Comment on Hostages

LD291758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majles, in an exclusive interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, discussed the Majles agenda during the coming week and the fate of the U.S. hostages.

In reply to a question about when the approval of credentials would be finished, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: There are only two or three credentials left. Should the investigative commission submit its (?report) to us, then we can attend to these credentials by the end of this week.

Concerning the vacant seats in the Majles belonging to some provincials MP's, Mr Rafsanjani said: The presence of these vacant seats is in contravention of the Constitution. The Majles has stressed this point to the Interior Ministry. The latter is awaiting an announcement by the Council of Guardians to the effect that it is ready to supervise the elections. The necessary arrangements have already been made to hold elections in some towns.

Commenting on the issue of the hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: This issue should be attended to at the first opportunity, naturally, after having attended to urgent issues and [word indistinct] such as the approval of credentials and the question of the Cabinet, which ordinarily would be one of the important issues to be dealt with by the Majles this week.

In reply to a question on the fate of seats vacated by those MP's appointed to Cabinet posts, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: A proposal has been submitted to the Majles on this matter. The initial view of the MP's was that to keep these seats vacant would be to act against the Constitution. However, this issue should be dealt with at a more appropriate time and with the opinion of the Council of Guardians regarding the constitutional aspects of the issue. If it is established that to leave these seats vacant would be against the Constitution, then, naturally, they would not be allowed to remain vacant. Subsequently, an appropriate number of MP's would be elected to fill these seats.

Commentary Supporting Trial

LD292202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2010 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Religious Congregations or Spy Nests?"]

[Excerpts] In the wake of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the CIA, the intelligence services and Mossad launched a series of [word indistinct] in Iran. These espionage agencies, under various guises, are bent on overthowing the Islamic Republic system in Iran. However, since U.S. imperialism and its affiliated agencies have been facing defeat in realizing their objective, they have resorted to other means in order to arouse the least suspicion among the masses. One of these methods recently designed by imperialist espionage agencies has been the utilization of Christian religious institutions, namely churches and bishoprics, which have recently had an important role in recent plots in Iran. Among these places reference may be made to the Christian school called Andisheh and the Esfahan bishopric, recently discovered by our brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps. According to the evidence discovered, this bishopric has had direct contact with dissident army officers, chieftains and tribal groups. The objective was to (?organize things) through them and to subsequently bring the plot to fruition through these people, who are Iranians.

An interesting point in the midst of all this is that despite all the points raised and the plots hatched by the United States, we regrettably notice that our Foreign Ministry has expressed its opposition to the trial of the U.S. hostages, announcing that the trial of the hostages would be detrimental to our interests. One ought to ask: What interests would be jeopardized? If it is a question of a threat to our interests, one ought to state that since the victory of the revolution the United States has not ceased attempting to jeopardize our interests. Now, when there remains no doubt about this threat to our interests, it makes no difference whether the hostages are tried or not tried. However, since to try the spying hostages is tantamount to trying the United States and to disgracing it before the world, and as this is what the imam and the risen nation want, the hostages must therefore be tried and receive their punishment.

It is hoped that in these final days of its life the Foreign Ministry will act in such a way as to make up for its past mistakes, even if it is through a few revolutionary acts.

Muskie Letter to Raja'i

LD011008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] According to the public relations office of the Prime Ministry, Prime Minister Raja'i received the charge d'affaires of the Swiss Embassy in Tehran yesterday evening. In the course of the meeting the charge d'affaires, expressing his congratulations on Raja'i's appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, handed him a letter from U.S. Secretary of State Muskie.

It should be recalled that following the break of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United States the Swiss Embassy in Tehran took over the diplomatic and consular affairs of the United States in Iran. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, commenting on the text of the U.S. secretary of state's letter, Mr Raja'i has said that he will shortly make the contents of the letter public in the course of his meeting with the people.

PARS CARRIES RAJA'I LETTER LISTING CABINET CHOICES

LD311019 Tehran PARS in English 0845 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] [No dateline received] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i (?has) sent a letter to the Islamic Consultative Assembly [word indistinct] Majles Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani announced today. The text of Raja'i's letter is as follows:

"Following discussions with President Bani-Sadr, the Council of Ministers is now ready to be introduced to the Majles. I take this opportunity to announce the list of my colleagues. I am ready to establish the governmental programmes. (?I) would like to obtain a vote of acceptance from the deputies at the first possible opportunity.

The following is the list of new Cabinet ministers:

Minister of economics and financial affairs and plan and budget organisation and employment organisation: Mohsen Nurbakhsh;
Minister of state and head of plan and budget organisation: Seyyed Esma'il Davudi;
Minister of health: Dra Manafi;
Minister of state and head of welfare: Mohammad 'Ali Fayyaz-Bakhsh;
Minister of post and telegraph and telephone; Mahmud Qandi;
Minister of roads and transport: Musa Kalantari;
Minister of foreign affairs: Hoseyn Musavi;
Minister of science and higher education: Dr Hasan 'Arefi;
Minister of commerce: Reza Sadr or Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi;

Minister of industries (?and mines): Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh;
Minister of education: Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i;
Minister of agriculture: Mohammad Salamati;
Minister of labour and social affairs: Ahmad Tavakkoli;
Minister of state in executive affairs: Behzad Nabavi;
Minister of state and supervisor of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development: Mohammad Shahab Gonabadi;
Minister of Energy: Hasan 'Abbaspur;
Minister of national guidance: 'Abbas Duzduzani;
Minister of interior: Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani;
Minister of defence: [no name given];
Minister of oil: Asghar Ebrahimi.

RAJA'I SPEAKS ON BANI-SADR OPPOSITION TO CABINET CHOICES

NC020937 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i told parliament today that he had resumed talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in an attempt to resolve the current government crisis.

Mr Raja'i has been unable to obtain the president's approval, as required under the Constitution, for the Cabinet list the premier submitted to parliament on Sunday.

He told parliament he conferred with the president last night and would be meeting with him again today.

The ministerial candidates whom Mr Bani-Sadr has turned down will be present at the meeting scheduled for today, Mr Raja'i said.

"This meeting will allow President Bani-Sadr to get better acquainted with some of those I am proposing as ministers," he said.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON SELECTION OF CABINET

LD010220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2023 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in Tehran on 31 August--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: The matter of choosing a prime minister and the Cabinet members has undergone some process up to today, and it is necessary that our dear compatriots should be made aware of what has been happening, especially because some issues have been raised in newspapers today, which I feel might lead to some kind of excitement or possibly rumors. I do not intend to start my work amid such rumors and talks. (?I was going to) discuss this problem after the vote of confidence of the Majles, or at least to raise the issue in the Majles itself, but when I read the reports of some of the newspapers today, it became necessary to raise the issue with the people of Iran to prevent a shaky start to the government, which in my view is going to be introduced as the last foundation of the Islamic Republic, or God forbid what has been raised in contrary to the Constitution. [sentence as heard]

In view of the fact that this problem has reached the ears of my dear compatriots, I want to report it so that they may realize what has happened and what the state of affairs has been. Briefly, I made a speech on a Friday in Tehran university.

In that speech I made some remarks on the relations between the people and the leaders, the relations between the people and the revolution and the condition by which a person can create a government to turn the aims of this revolution into reality. Several days after my speech the imam graciously made a speech on the same subject. These two speeches as a whole had a certain effect in the Majles, in view of the situation in the Majles at that time.

My story in the Majles is as follows: Before the organization of the Majles and the establishment of its competence, the ministers used to give a report of their functions to the Majles, and I, as the minister of education and training, submitted a report on my work. This report of course was not very comprehensive--there were matters which we did not have time to discuss--but at the end of the report two criticisms were made about the Education and Training Ministry. I answered these two criticisms in accordance with my own beliefs. From the two issues of inquisition and monopoly and the way I faced them, the Majles got the impression that I was aligned with its general line. From that day onward, it was noticed that the Majles could introduce me as one of the members who could be considered as the product of, or the representative of, the thought of the Majles.

Various suggestions were made to me, but I kept on resisting. I believed that if I was supposed to work anywhere other than the Majles, I would have to work in the Ministry of Education and Training. For this reason I did not participate in the elections of the speaker, the deputy speaker, and also the other cadres which were elected in the Majles. I convinced them that if I could and if the person in charge of the future government accepted, I would return to my office as minister of education and training. I always believed that I must be a minister to do service at a higher level, otherwise I would serve the Majles.

Well, to continue my story, my speech in the Majles and my reaction to the election of two deputies in connection with the issue of inquisition and the issue of monopoly created an atmosphere in the Majles. The issue of the introduction of the prime minister to the Majles was raised gradually. You know that one of the brothers was introduced to the Majles as the prime minister, and in the debates in the Majles regarding this introduction there were clashes and outbursts. We even thought that it would be necessary to invite the president to the Majles to inform him of the stream of thought of the Majles.

Telephone calls were made, a letter was written, and then our brother, Mr Bani-Sadr, came to the Majles. We raised this issue in an informal session and Mr Bani-Sadr made speeches and asked the Majles for help [word indistinct] to determine the criteria for the appointment of a prime minister who would be desirable to the Majles. Well, as you appreciate, after the president had gone, elections were held immediately and five people were selected, and it was agreed that one person would be sent by the president. We thought that the imam would send a representative as well, without having asked him, but his eminence refused to send a representative and said: I will not intervene.

The president rejected two out of the five as having expressed their views already. The Majles removed the two as a gesture of cooperation. Therefore three people from the Majles and one person from the president accepted the responsibility for investigating the competence of, or the criteria for, a prime minister. Well, this investigation was gradually turned into [word indistinct], namely the criteria which were discussed for the appointment of a prime minister automatically tended to bring about the question who would fulfill the required conditions.

The discussion was a long one, until the four-man committee introduced a number of people to the president. The president, following this introduction and the discussions that they had had previously, the three man committee submitted a report. [sentence as heard] The people of Iran are aware (?of this). He sent a list, possibly consisting of 14 people, and it was agreed that the committee should select from the 14 people. This committee eliminated some names. These eliminations were for various reasons, namely some declared that they were not ready to accept. The committee reached the point of introducing four people to the president. The president said: I categorically disagree with three of them; I even declare my disagreement. However, I have no personal disagreement concerning one of them. That is, as he had interpreted it, he said: From the point of view of some personal characteristics that should exist, I see these characteristics in him, but from the point of view of running the country and the line that should be pursued, I do not consider him eligible.

Among the criticism that the president has directed toward me, you have all heard that he has said that Mr Raja'i (?is this and that), but he is an obstinate person. In the matters that he discusses, even if it is proven contrary to what he believes, he still does what he wishes.

Now, this has the aspect of a report. The subject was raised in the Majles, and those who were giving reports from the committee said Mr Bani-Sadr said that I was not prepared to work with the rest at all, and as far as he was concerned, I had these faults. Mr Bani-Sadr had already stated his opinion of me. He did not even accept that I should be the minister of education and training. He did not raise the question of capability and so forth, except that he generally, or in other words I should rather say that what was raised here--and the representatives also noted--was that I am an obstinate person; that I am possibly not one to consult, or that if consultation takes place I would do as I wished until I was convinced. Apparently this problem was soluble. In our opinion, the attitude of the Majles toward this sue was that the president should assist in selecting the prime minister. This was the interpretation of myself and the rest of my colleagues in the Majles. The president has said the same thing from the beginning, that he wanted a parliament that cooperates with him. I think that this was the first opportunity that the Majles was giving the president concerning the selection of the prime minister.

When the question of my obstinacy was raised, one of the deputies proposed that I should try to solve this problem somehow; that compared to the main task of premiership, this problem was surmountable. I accepted the proposal. With Mr Bani-Sadr's agreement, we arranged a meeting. Mr Bani-Sadr stated the points that he had raised in connection with his criticism.

I should explain here that Mr Bani-Sadr raised two main issues. The first issue was that I am not one for consulting, that I would not listen to (?what people say). He gave some examples and I explained these examples. It turned out that at least in the examples that he had stated, the issue was not so.

But another criticism--and this was a basic one, and it is the root of some issues that still appear in letters and sentences--is that Mr Bani-Sadr believes that I was not successful at the Ministry of Education and Training. A lot of people share this view. I myself and the majority of the Majles deputies consider that I was successful at the Ministry of Education and Training. The reason that I gave the president there was that I have worked for this country for about 9 months. Most of the people who are directly connected with the Ministry of Education and Training are in Tehran. Had I been nominated for parliament in a city such as Rasht, Qazvin or Tabriz, I would probably have received 20,000 or 50,000 votes. But I required at least 1 million votes in order to be elected in the first stage of parliament.

Among those who were nominated for membership in parliament, I was one of those who had worked for a period and my work was reflected in the votes of the families, that is, as the president has said, some families were really dissatisfied with my work and some were very satisfied, that is they wanted what I was doing. My reasoning to him was that I had received more than 1 million votes in the first stage. Of course, the president believes that the reason that I had been placed on the list was because there were more [word indistinct]. I also said this to him there, that there were two misgivings about my election. One was answered in the second round of the elections: Those who thought that my presence had reduced their votes, they saw that in my absence they received less votes in the second round. The other misgiving was that I was still on the list. I told the president that there were people on that list who had been more effective in the preparation of the list than myself, but their votes were less than mine. Also there were people who were not on the list and received more votes than us. I rely on my 10 months work at the Ministry of Education and Training, and those who voted are those who had business with me through their sons, daughters or nephews. If there was a problem anywhere in the country, they would always blame it on the minister of education and training, positive or negative point. I thus stated this reasoning that I was a successful minister of education and training in my opinion and that of the Majles, but that I was unsuccessful in the opinion of our brother the president.

We arrived at this issue there, that the president did not believe that I could form a Cabinet. The four-man committee said that its mission was finished at this point, so it would go about its business, and according to the existing course, the president should introduce a number of people to the Majles. The Majles would then express its view. The president did not say there and then: You go and see what sort of support Mr Raja'i enjoys in parliament. If it is considerable, I will keep silent about my differences with him and introduce him.

The committee returned to the Majles in order to vote. This too had a root. The previous day when we had an open session, a number of deputies asked questions about me. It appeared from the Majles' atmosphere that if votes were to be taken about me, the problem would be clearer. If I did not receive favorable votes, then we would be out of the impasse; otherwise the impasse would be broken in another way. I was very happy to see the views of the Majles collectively rather than in the form of scattered views. Votes were cast in a closed session. Of those present, a considerable number voted in my favor. We informed Mr Bani-Sadr of the matter. He said: Alright, I will introduce him and will say nothing about the differences that I have with him. We, too, accepted and came to the Majles.

It was being discussed in the Majles whether the president would accept me or not, or whether we should resume our normal course or continue this assistance. I felt that the Majles had reached a mood and that my presence could possibly solve this problem. I volunteered to either resign as a candidate, or to agree among ourselves that the Majles should give me few votes, so that the president would have a free hand. I made this proposal, the Majles voted in the closed session, and the votes, as we informed the president, were considerable, to an extent that the president accepted.

The president personally introduced me to the Majles as the person to become prime minister in the future. He wrote a letter to the Majles and introduced me. He promised to write this letter, and he promised not to raise the question of the difference to the public. I attached a great deal of importance to this matter, for I could see how raising the issue of differences between those at the top prevented the people in various sections from trying and moving; and that instead of spending their energy for construction, they would spend it on shouting death to this and that.

I too, as a citizen of this country, was pained by this and thought that if I were to accept a part of this responsibility, one of my duties would be to alleviate this situation as much as possible.

Mr Bani-Sadr said: You and I will put aside our differences. I will say nothing of the differences and neither will you. When the people see that we are both at their service, they will have no problem, whether we have any differences or not. Mr Bani-Sadr agreed to keep quiet about his differences with me. Aside from myself and the president, four people were present at the time.

Another matter--which was a very important point and a resolver of difficulties [Moshgel Gosha] in my opinion--was that the president said: I will have nothing to do with the appointment of the ministers of this Cabinet, except the defense and interior ministers. He then explained why: the defense minister, because of the president's responsibility as the commander in chief of the forces, and the interior minister, because he believes that the elections should be organized by impartial persons.

It was a very interesting matter. Even though I have arguments--to say the least, not to say differences--with our brother the president regarding a number of stands, the president gave me a free hand in selecting all the ministers, except the defense and interior ministers. Following this message and declaration, I went to the Majles. They voted on the basis of Mr Bani-Sadr's introduction. Discussions took place regarding the quality of his introduction [as heard], and finally they voted and as predicted, some of the friends were against and some abstained. Of 197 persons, 153 voted in favor.

After the voting, I embarked on forming the Cabinet. I said something in the parliament, and the people of Iran should know that I did so consciously. I answered for the comments that I had made on some points. There is something that all the people of Iran should be told, which is: I have seen many a confrontation in my life in connection with fighting. I have encountered many problems. At times for expedience I was boycotted in society, as if my political career had gone up in smoke, but because I saw it in connection with the revolution and the Islamic movement, I considered it all tolerable. I said in parliament that day that I knew full well what I was doing, that I could clearly see the world, the chaos and disorder and that I would strive to improve, with God's help and the people's will.

Many of my colleagues said: You are truly being wasted in your movement. I quoted somebody there. I said: I had a friend--who I pray that God will guide--who said sometimes people should pay for building schools, sometimes they should push pens, sometimes make speeches, sometimes even work, sometimes give up their reputations. There are a lot of people whose reputations are sometimes needed for the accomplishment of a vital deed. I consciously do this, and if I have the smallest reputation and good will among the people, I am prepared to sacrifice it for the revolution. I was a member of parliament. My credentials had been approved without any agrument. I could have sat there at my leisure. We all know what results being prime minister or minister have these days. I said to the Majles then that I was prepared to invest my reputation in order to break this impasse which the Majles faced, and the people likewise. I say the same thing today.

If I raised the points about my capability, faith, line and my connection with the imam--and whatever I have said before--I did so in order to do something in face of this mountain of problems. They will note, as much as God's help, the people's will and sincerity, that if I am to be sacrificed for this movement, I am ready. [sentence as heard] As in the past, in other forms, many of my brothers showed their preparedness more firmly than I. This is the issue.

After this discussion and the Majles vote, I started to consult with various bodies--which has never happened in Iran's history. In order to form the government, I invited various Islamic societies and before introducing my candidates to the parliament, I introduced them to the representatives of the Islamic societies and organizations, consulted them, considered their views and listened to their criticisms. Those who are listening to me now know that they had views regarding some of my ministers and I acted upon their views. They had positive and negative views. I have reached a conclusion up to the point of introducing them to my brother, the president. Up to the legal deadline, according to the internal regulations of the Majles--which I myself believe, the president was not bound to obey that law, but in any case the internal regulations of the Majles stated that I had 10 days, and exactly at the end of the 10 days, the president issued the decree concerning my premiership. In this decree, he again stated a point that relates to what I have reported to my dear compatriots.

[Raja'i reads the decree] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellency Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i: Regarding the issue of your selection and the vote of intent of the honorable members, you are appointed prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It should be recalled that under the present sensitive circumstances, as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran you should obey the contents of the Constitution. Striving toward the maintenance of security and unity and economic reconstruction and the establishment of Islamic ideologies in the relations between the people and the regime, and toward the economic, political and cultural stability and independence of the country, and providing the rights and freedom of the individual should be given top priority by your government. This will not be possible, except by achieving solidarity and understanding between the forces committed to the Islamic Revolution of Iran. [end of decree]

Before our brother Bani-Sadr pointed this out, I had done so. They asked me: How do you solve the differences between the power centers? I said: It is because interpretations vary. If we were to accept that these revolutionary organizations stem from the core of society and the heart of the people, there would be differences. It depends on the following point: that if I appoint a person who had been a nobody until yesterday in this country, who is eligible, as a minister, this could be interpreted in two ways. One person might say: You have done so [word indistinct], which is said in the Koran: He turns the lowest of the society into dear ones. This is one interpretation.

When I introduce one of our brothers as the minister of labor, considering that he has organised all the revolutionary movements in Behshahr, this could be interpreted in two ways. It is possible, as this verse of the Koran says, to say that I have done something that a king might do, making a minister out of a person who up to yesterday was a nobody; another interpretation also could be made according to Imam 'Ali's sermon which says: When a revolution is made, those who had gained a high-ranking position without being suitable for it will fall to the lowest position; and those who were kept down without any reason will be promoted. This is another interpretation.

My interpretation is that those people who have been committed to this revolution and have not been made use of during the past 18 months, they are suffering. They are prepared to invest all their existence, all their assets, all their desires and wishes in the revolution. I have chosen such people and have taken a list of their names to our brother Bani-Sadr. It is true that before taking the list to him, I had another meeting with him following the Kermanshah incident. At that meeting I did not talk to him about any minister, because of a statement which the president had made before--I can read what he wrote also.

I only mentioned the minister of defense and the minister of the interior. Perhaps I only talked to him about the defense minister; at the time I, for instance, told him: Mr so-and-so has been recommended to me, what do you think? I only mentioned that issue.

I introduced the members of my Cabinet the day after he issued the decree. He had gone to Kerman on the same day, before I received the decree. I made telephone calls, and as far as I can remember I found him in Zarand, in Kerman. I told him that the members of my Cabinet were ready. His excellency said that he would return on Saturday evening. I think he received me on Saturday evening. I presented him with a list of the Cabinet members and said that they did not appeal to him. I had a prolonged discussion with him. I said: I have made these choices in accordance with your own remarks. It is true that I have not consulted you, but you had also told me that you had nothing to do with my ministers except those of defense and the interior; therefore you can even now discuss my choice of the ministers of the interior and defense. I had nominated a person for the Ministry of Defense who had suffered struggle, jail, torture, and wandering about for many years, and I believe that he knew society, and it is he who would understand where a call comes from if there is a call, and how it should be tackled. But according to the undertaking I had given I agreed to revise the choice, in spite of the interest I had in my would-be interior minister and in spite of all hopes I had of his appointment, because it had been agreed that we should agree on the choice of the interior and defense ministers, so that the president should agree as well.

There the question was raised whether the approval of the president is an issue or not. The only argument I had with our brother Bani-Sadr was the remark he made himself. He said: I am affected by the ministers of defense and the interior and I must express my views on them. I have nothing to do with the rest of your ministers. I went and chose those individuals on that basis, so when I talked to them I did not mention to them that our brother president must approve their appointments. In them I found the qualities and the criteria I had in mind for ministers. I had taken everything into account except the condition that the president must approve those criteria or this person as well. I was sure that that question would never be raised. Well, in fact the president had bestowed his own right on me with that remark of his about all except the defense and interior ministers. Therefore, when I left I asked his excellency to make an announcement to that effect. The president agreed and wrote me a letter stating:

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister:

I have nothing to do with the ministers, a list of whom you have sent to me, as I said from the beginning. Do as you wish. With regard to the ministers of defense and the interior, because of the sensitivity of the state of the country, I feel the need for my approval is necessary.

Based on this document which he signed and gave to me, I got on with my work, and he kept on announcing: With regard to the rest of the ministers, I do not feel my approval is necessary. This was the president's right; he could have said: Look, I have said something, but now I feel that what I have said cannot be put into practice. I thought you would go and bring a group of people, say classified as A, but you have brought a group of B people, and I cannot agree with you. In that case the problem would have been much easier. I would have gone and would have sat on my chair in the Majles and then we would have proceeded with another issue.

But as the president did not write that letter, I went to think about and decide on the ministers of defense and interior.

In the discussions I had with my brothers--the Cabinet I had chosen--we reached the conclusion that the state of the country was not in a condition that it could be delayed any longer. It would be better to leave the ministers of defense and the interior, and on the rest consult the president and submit the list to the Majles. I presented him with a list and reminded him on the phone that I would bring him the list, minus defense and interior ministers, and he would introduce this list to the Majles.

He said: Come and see me. I have written you a letter. I went to see his excellency, and I took the list with me. He had written a letter. There were certain points in that letter--I do not know whether he would publish that letter himself or not. I have written a reply to that letter, and have not presented him with the letter yet, but on the whole the problem was that his excellency thought that among the persons I had chosen there were individuals whose stands were such that the president could not work with them. I told his excellency that this thought of his was not new; you had even told me that you did not recognize me as a minister of education and training, let alone as prime minister. But from the first day we had agreed that you would keep silent on the things you did not approve of. You are not supposed to move against what we agreed on from the first day when you see an instance to which you cannot agree. Well, I talked to him for a long time; and at last, after receiving the letter he gave me, I left.

When I left our brothers, our professors Mr Musavi-Ardabili and Mr Mahdavi Kani again informed us that they had been received by the imam and they had talked to the imam about the ministers I had chosen, and that the imam had said: I shall not intervene. Go and sit together and reach an understanding. I was invited to a meeting, which was held on Tuesday the 26th [month not specified; presumably 26 August]. It started a few minutes after 1600. At this meeting Mr Hashemi, the president, Mr Musavi-Ardabili, Mr Mahdavi Kani, Mr Ahmad Aqa Khomeyni and I were present. We talked for about 8 hours. In this 8 hours issues were raised by the brothers, the president, and I. The general aspects of the issue were raised and [words indistinct] of the individuals. Our brothers Musavi-Ardabili and Mahdavi Kani made some remarks about the individuals and suggested some other individuals. Replacements were made, and without having reached a final conclusion on all members of the Cabinet, or on those who had been announced, I declared that I had been volunteered for the premiership on certain conditions, and that if those conditions were not fulfilled I would go away without being offended, and that another person who agrees with the criteria you or the president mentions could come and take the responsibility.

I am glad that I had not made any move for being prime minister. On some occasions I had even been reproached by my friends. That meeting ended and I, with regard to the [words indistinct]. The case lasted until Saturday evening. On Saturday--sorry, Friday--sorry, Thursday evening, I telephoned Bani-Sadr and I realized that he had been expecting me. He sent me a list. I considered that list. On Saturday morning I presented him with a list I had prepared with regard to the discussion which had taken place at that meeting so far as they did not alter my standards, which are what we had raised in the Majles and what the Majles had agreed on. He said that he had a meeting with the imam on that day. I had a meeting with the imam myself on that day, following the 8-hour meeting. After his meeting with the imam I took the list to him--in fact, I am talking about yesterday evening. Yesterday afternoon we again had a very long discussion--for 2 hours, from 1500 to 1700. It was an interesting meeting; after I had again expressed my views, Mr Bani-Sadr expressed his views as well. On the appointment of defense and interior ministers I asked him not to hurry. I told him that I accepted those individuals.

I told him that, on the appointment at the defense minister in particular, he had a preference, but that he could not just introduce him and leave him. One of our military brothers who was present there raised a point, and as a matter of fact we agreed on his opinion. It was agreed that we talk later. As he did not talk I have not put down his name on the Cabinet list. I have left room for the defense minister blank until he talks. If he talks and we reach a conclusion then we shall mention his name. So, we both reached a conclusion. Mr Bani-Sadr prepared a letter at that meeting. His last statements were: I shall work with this Cabinet of yours. I shall not work in a manner which might lead to your defeat, but I shall work for your victory, as my views are monotheistic views, unlike yours--well, that was his opinion. I did not say anything yesterday and I shall not add anything. If I work with such a Cabinet,and you become successful, my theory will be proved once more, which is a monotheistic theory. I thanked him and said: We are definily moving toward a common cause [eshterak] and although we have differences of opinion, we have common beliefs in connection with the people. Both of us want to serve the people. I am quite sure that if I am defeated, you [Raja'i does not finish his sentence]. Even if we have differences of opinion, we definitely have the same view with regard to the people and both of us want to serve the people.

The president, in a state of happiness and pleasure, gave me two books and advised me to read their introductions. He said that he had some views on the relationship between materialism and spiritualism, and we had a discussion on that. It was agreed that he would type the letter he had written in my presence and submit it to the Majles. On this basis I went to give my first report to the Defense Ministry, where a meeting was being held. Then I returned to my office. I was asked about developments and I said that the president would introduce the Cabinet to the Majles.

Of course, Mr Bani-Sadr later wrote a letter to the imam, and received a reply to that letter, which, God willing, will be discussed in the Majles. The imam continued his stand. He said: I shall not intervene. He only recommended [words indistinct], revolutionary, and [word indistinct], and such things, which I do not know about as I have not seen the text of the letter. Mr Bani-Sadr sent the text of the letter to the Majles. In yesterday's, as well as today's letter, he placed great emphasis on following the Constitution. I do not think anybody who has seen Iran, with all its martyrs, captives and invalids, knowing that the product of all this is the Constitution, would say: I do not want the Constitution to be enforced. Therefore, this emphasis, in my opinion, is an unnecessary explanation; of course everybody must act according to the Constitution not only now, but from the first day, namely, whatever our brother the president has said in any place, from whatever stand, must be in accordance with the Constitution. Whatever move I make, must be in accordance with the Constitution. If we do not act according to the Constitution, on what basis can we carry out our duties? How can we respond to the martyrs, captives, exiles, and invalids? How can we respond to God? How can we justify the wasting of all the forces he has sent to us? Therefore, it is very natural for the Majles, for the prime minister, and for the president to act in accordance with the Constitution, and in my opinion they have acted like this so far. Well, the question is whether the Majles will listen to this sort of thing by me, God willing, on Tuesday. If the Constitution deters the vote of the Majles for me, it will definitely not vote for me. But I declare that I, the Majles, which is the representative of the whole country, [words indistinct], the president--who has made many speeches in our society and is well known--all of us are in the service of the people.

Now the newspapers reveal what exists between the president and myself, put it in a tabloid and specify: Everything must be carried out in accordance with the Constitution.

Do they mean that the president, a person who was present in the making of the Constitution, a person who has been chosen as one of the experts of this society, and has legislated this Constitution, has acted contrary to the Constitution? The president has issued me a decree, he has written me a letter. He has written to me:

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i:

As I have mentioned from the beginning, I have nothing to do with the ministers, a list of whom you have sent me. Do as you wish. On the question of the ministers of defence and interior, owing to the sensitivity of the state of the country, I consider my approval necessary.

Well, the president has not considered the approval of the other minister as necessary. What has been the reason? The only person who knows the answer is himself. How come some newspaper [Raja'i does not finish his sentence]. What has been going on between the president and me in some place? And the president, who has taken an oath to act in accordance with the Constitution, has of course acted in accordance with the Constitution.

In my opinion this is a move which cannot be defended by those newspapers or anybody who wants to discuss them. The president is more worried about the people than those newspapers, and I definitely feel more responsibility toward the people than that newspaper.

I demand all my compatriots to keep calm and to control themselves, and not to think of what, Heaven forbid, is not pleasing to God. In no way do I feel a need for shouting slogans such as: "Long live X," or "Down with Y." What matters today is the people's interests, the destiny of the revolution. The movement which is unprecedented in the history of Shi'ism has started and with all consciousness we must not allow some journalist to write something in the newspapers in utter ignorance. The president himself has made speeches and could have easily said this sort of thing in his speeches. He definitely had good reason. What is this you have written? What the president has done so far has been in accordance with the Constitution. If in some place, in accordance with the Constitution, he has given up his own rights [Raja'i does not finish his sentence]. He has written here: "I felt the need for approval as necessary" only in two cases. He did not feel his approval was necessary on the other occasions. If the president himself does not consider his approval as necessary, then it will not be very courteous of some newspaper to print about the president and myself and to place society in such a situation.

I am one of the small children of the nation; in fact, I am the son of the Majles, the child of this nation; I appeal to you to control yourselves, to safeguard the blood of all martyrs, the fruit of which must be the victory of our Islamic Revolution. I want you to know that neither the president, the prime minister nor the Majles will make any move but in the interests of the people and toward the victory of our dear Islamic Revolution. We will, God willing, be victorious. Our enemies will go blind and be defeated. Our Islamic Revolution will arise victorious out of all problems. I wish you victory.

BANI-SADR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE TO ANSWER CRITICS

LD021048 Tehran PARS in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep (PARS)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in a press conference in Sunday announced his viewpoints about the statement of the Islamic revolutionary majahedin organisation entitled "The Necessity of Revealing the Hindrances to the Formation of a Cabinet in the Imam's Line."

The statement which was addressed to the Majles deputies was published in one of the morning daily newspapers on Saturday and was also broadcast on the radio. President Bani-Sadr considered the 10 points mentioned in the statement regarding obstructions to the formation of an Islamic Cabinet as lies and enumerated his reasons as follows:

He said that the state radio read a text and a commentary from a very small group written against the president. "How can those who weaken the president's position with lies claim that their intention in so weakening the president, who is the head of the executive power, is to strengthen the government which follows the imam's line and the Majles?" "Let's (?stop those who) are weakening the Majles." He added: "As a president I entrusted the appointment of the prime minister to the discretion of the Majles and assigned a delegation from the Majles to study the case. Therefore, no one can accuse me of having any intention of weakening the Majles. This is the first lie. (?Those) people have the intention of weakening the Majles who have always insisted and still insist that Majles should operate under the pressure of an artificial atmosphere in which in fact it would never be free."

Referring to the nomination of the prime minister and the formation of the government before the Majles would start its official task, he said that it was not without prior notice. A project was set forth in the Revolutionary Council regarding an analysis of the present conditions of the country in which they were discovered to be similar to the conditions prior to the coup d'etat of August 19, 1953. It was decided that we would make ourselves ready for preventing any coup and arrange something like a counter-coup.

Speaking about why he insisted on nominating people such as Salamatian, Nobari, Tabataba'i and even Admiral Madani and Daryush Foruhar as prime minister, he said: "I have never had any such intention. I am not the man to introduce any person of whom I have no experience. Concerning Rear-Admiral Madani, I should say that he was the first choice for premiership even in the public opinion poll done by Deputy Minister of Interior Mir Salim. However, I opposed his premiership decisively."

Referring to opposition, and even insults to the prime minister who was in the line of Imam Khomeyni before and during his appointment and approval by the Majles..., President Bani-Sadr said: "You who do not consider belittling and enfeebling the prime minister to be good mannered, why don't (?you) show (?the same and) implement proper manners and respect to the president?"

Commenting on speeches and slogans against the prime minister and in support of the president, Bani-Sadr said: "I can't remember having [word indistinct] such speeches or having heard such slogans. If it was prior or after my presence at the spot then I don't know."

The president then mentioned the contradictory remarks about the economic sanctions and military plots. "If you say that there are no economic sanctions, military threats, internal plots, weak economic conditions and lack of security at present then what do we need you for then? If these comments are not correct and the conditions are disastrous, then what are you saying?" Talking about the oft-repeated comment that piety takes precedence over and about the abortive coup plot, he said that the plot was discovered by the president's office in the Nojeh garrison but others are presently claiming credit for this: "There is no doubt that we have given priority to idelogy. There are people who think that ideology and expertise are something separate while this is not so."

The president then read another part of the statement concerning the alleged expansive plots for weakening the Cabinet, and said: "This is another sorrowful lie.

"If there were no foreign plots, and we were confident that the United States has not been masterminding any plans for us, and if the society were like a laboratory mouse so that they would have been our instruments for experimentation, then we could have exercised leadership and ideological manipulation of them. But since these problems exist, I am obliged to search for the line of understanding."

Referring to his line and his alleged corruption of the imam's line, he said that the president is responbile for implementing the laws and if a government would come to power that does not want to implement laws, then its line is different from that of the president. "My line is the line of constitutional law and it should be implemented. The president should enact the laws. Many things could be approved by the Majles, but I cannot hamper their execution."

Commenting on the charge that the present ministers are said to be asleep or else accomplices of counter-revolution, Bani-Sadr said: "These ministers have been mostly appointed by the Revolutionary Council and I have not chosen them. More than 90 percent of the Iranian people want to have the minimum facilities for living. They want spiritual poverty to be eliminated."

Replying to a question regarding what the government guidelines should be to solve the problems and save the country from this critical condition, he said: "These standards have been given by the holy Koran. (The government) should have Islamic insight and understand Islam from various dimensions and monotheism shape the basis for action. It should present clear goals to the society and follow them up firmly. The government should follow the path of understanding."

President Bani-Sadr declined to announce the important points of his letter to Imam Khomeyni, and only said that he had given it to the Majles. He only mentioned that the imam had announced that he would not interfere in the nomination of the ministers. The imam only mentioned that they should be devoted to the revolution, and that they should be efficient, active and having managerial capability and have understanding with one another."

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Canceling of Welfare Meeting

LD300830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the coordination staff for Islamic associations of the Ministry of Health and Welfare:

In his exalted name. As members of the coordination staff of the Islamic associations of hospitals and cooperative units of the Ministry of Health and treatment centers, following recommendations of doctors and advice given by the illustrious canonist, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri stated repeated meetings are injurious to the health of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we, in the interests of the imam's health, agree to cancel our meeting with him due to take place on Wednesday, 3 September.

We cherish the hope that other groups and sundry sections of the population will follow our example and refrain, as far as possible, from requesting meetings with him.

Talks With Bani-Sadr on Cabinet

LD301038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They exchanged views on the formation of the Cabinet and issues of the realm. At the conclusion of this audience the president of the republic, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: The imam emphasized that the members of the government should be pious, should be specialists and should be worthy. Dr Bani-Sadr added: During the audience we held discussions and exchanged views generally with regard to the setting up of the government, the country's security, the tasks which we had performed, the (?tasks) ahead and also about juridicalsecurity, which we hope--God willing--will be expanding daily.

Asked when the members of the government would be appointed, the president of the republic said that it would not be long, but the selection of its members should be made judiciously.

Postponing of Air Force Meeting

LD011840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic association of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced in a statement "that we, the Islamic association of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, wanted to meet the leader of the revolution and the hope of world's oppressed but, on the basis of a request made by Ayatollah Montazeri and the imam's bureau for the sake of imam's health, have decided to withdraw our request to meet the imam.

AIDE SPEAKS ON KHOMEYNI WARNING TO SUNNIS, SHI'ITES

JN300850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Under the headline "Differences Between Shi'ites and Sunnis Serve Colonialist Interests Only," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Khosrowshahi, the imam's representative at the Ministry of National Guidance, after his meeting with the imam of the nation yesterday afternoon and prior to his departure for Algeria to attend a conference on Islamic thought, as saying that he will deliver the imam's speech to the members of the conference.

In his statements, published by JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Hadi Khosrowshahi said: The leader imam has stressed that fomenting differences between Shi'ites and Sunnis will only serve the interests of the colonialists in the West and in the East.

In his speech, the leader of the Islamic Revolution calls on the Islamic peoples to unite, close ranks and show solidarity.

Referring to the Western news agencies' distortions of his eminence's statements on the awaited Imam al-Mahdi, the leader of the nation called on the Islamic peoples to act in an independent manner, without pinning any hopes on governments which claim to be Islamic ones--such as in Iraq and Egypt--and to rise, relying on God, to establish Islamic governments in their countries.

JOHMURI-YE ESLAMI concludes: The Islamic conference on Islamic thought is held annually in Algeria and is attended by ulema from Islamic countries.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL CLOSES TUDEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

LD011458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, by order of the office of the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, the Nowsayeh and Razm publishing house, on Shahr-e Razi Avenue, Farhad Close, No 33, has been closed down because it was an operation of the Tudeh Party. Under the sign of a publishing house the place was being used as a commune. At this place several cameras, Fada'i-ye Khalq statements, movie cameras, printing equipment and photographs of individuals making Feda'i-ye Khalq placards were discovered. All this equipment has been confiscated by the office of the prosecutor general.

Also according to the Central News Bureau, by order of the office of the Islamic revolution prosecutor general of Tehran, the Gutenberg bookbinding house under the supervision of Mr Asghar (Shamshirgaran) was confiscated and handed over to the foundation of the oppressed. The house was accused of publishing and distributing banned publications including KAR, PEYKAR, TUFAN, news bulletins of Feday'i-ye Khalq commandoes and other such publications.

The address of the bookbinding house was Ferdowsi Avenue, Khandaniha Lane.

TUDEH PARTY ORDERED TO CLARIFY CERTAIN PUBLISHED ARTICLES

LD011416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the Islamic public prosecutor's office has given the Tudeh Party officials 48 hours to report to the press department of the public prosecutor's office in order to clear up certain articles published by the party newspaper MARDOM. The office is located at Qasr crossroads. Should they fail to report within 48 hours then the prosecutor's office will be obliged to (?try) them in absentia.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR 300 FORMER ADDICTS

LD312216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shekh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the headquarters for combating narcotics, tonight announced that on the occasion of the anniversary of the bloody and decisive day of 8 September, the day of liberation and Islam, (?300) drug addicts, who have now abandoned their habit, will be freed. These people have promised not to have anything more to do with narcotics and they have promised to become healthy people, sympathetic toward the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 SEPTEMBER 1980

Syria-Libya Union

In statements carried by Damascus radio, Syria has reacted quickly and positively to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 1 September call for a Libyan-Syrian "merger of unity." In a cable to Al-Qadhdhafi, President Hafiz al-Asad said that the question of Arab unity is not a "transient political issue" in Syria and that "any call for unity and any serious action" to this effect meets with the "immediate response" of the Syrian people. Al-Asad called on the Syrian and Libyan peoples to "work together" to achieve this goal. Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, in Libya for the revolution anniversary celebrations, echoed Al-Asad's message, expressing the "hope" that unity between the two countries will be achieved. In Damascus the Ba'th Party national and regional commands held a joint meeting on 2 September to "study" Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal and issued a statement "welcoming" the idea and expressing "complete agreement" with it. The statement said Syria will "immediately and seriously struggle" with the Libyan leadership and people to establish a "nucleus unity state."

Leaders of the two countries--both of which in the past either participated in or proposed union with other Arab states--emphasized that the merger is intended as an initial step toward the greater goal of pan-Arab unity. In his cable to Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad stressed that Arab unity is Syria's "supreme national goal," and Majlas 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of Libya's General People's Congress, said in a 2 September speech broadcast by Tripoli radio that Al-Qadhdhafi's call for unity with Syria is designed to create a "unionist revolutionary progressive tide" encompassing all Arab states and land from the gulf to the Atlantic. Jallud stated that this is the beginning of an "offensive phase" by pan-Arab unionist forces in which Libyan unionist elements will play a "full role" and stressed that the time has now come to move from the stage of just proclaiming unity to actually implementing it through "earnest action and serious decisions."

Syria and Libya, however, have yet to publicly define the political and economic dimensions of the proposed merger or to set a timetable for it. Nor is it yet apparent to what extent and at what level talks on this issue have already taken place.

Linowitz Visit to Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, the ministerial team on autonomy has told presidential envoy Sol Linowitz that Israel is not ready to make "any concession" on the autonomy issue or "pay a price" for Egypt's return to the talks. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that as Egypt was the country that suspended the talks, the United States should "compel" it to resume them. He also said, however, that Israel is ready to "make an effort" to resume the talks, possibly indicating a "gesture" on the part of Israel as opposed to any form of concession. However, Prime Minister Menahim Begin, in an interview carried by Jerusalem radio after his 2 September meeting with Ambassador Linowitz, dismissed any thought of such a gesture. Begin did say that he "did not object" to a tripartite summit conference either before or after the U.S. elections, but only if it did not preclude the resumption of the autonomy talks and did not take immediate priority over them. He also revealed that he and Ambassador Linowitz had agreed on a "certain document" which the latter will present to President as-Sadat in Cairo. Begin gave no indication as to the content of the document.

Iran

According to Tehran radio, meetings attended by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and other Iranian officials were held on 1 and 2 September to try to resolve "problems connected with the Cabinet" as well as other issues. Despite Raja'i's 31 August public announcement of his prospective Cabinet members, there are still doubts that differences between him and Bani-Sadr over Cabinet selection have been resolved to the point where Raja'i can safely introduce his Cabinet formally to the Majles without precipitating a parliamentary crisis. Nevertheless, Tehran radio's Arabic service cited Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari, who attended the meetings, as saying that agreement has been reached along "broad lines" and Raja'i as claiming that "all problems have been solved." Bani-Sadr, however, has yet to comment publicly on the results of these meetings.

YAR-PDRY Summit

A joint press statement was issued in San'a' after the 2-day visit to the YAR by PDRY leader 'Ali Nasri Muhammad for talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The statement, carried by San'a' radio, while noting that the two leaders discussed "further steps to reunite the homeland," gave no firm indication that new political initiatives to this effect are imminent. It indicated that the rapprochement between the two Yemens is still in its initial stage, suggesting only that the current measures being taken--including economic coordination and increased trade and tourism--are "significant steps" in guaranteeing the "presence of new circumstances and a new atmosphere" which in turn would contribute toward increasing the "awareness" of the two countries on the path toward reunification. The leaders called for accelerating the work of the unity committees, ensuring the implementation of what has been agreed upon by the two leaderships, and "mobilizing and organizing loyal efforts" for reunification.

In broadcasting developments possibly related to the summit talks between the leaders of the two Yemens, the clandestine South Yemen Freedom Radio beamed to the PDRY was noted during the period 24 to 31 August to have discontinued vitriolic attacks on the Aden government and its leaders, and the clandestine Democratic National Front Radio beamed to the YAR has not been heard since 28 August.

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KARMAL DISCUSSES BREZHNEV ALMA-ATA SPEECH ON KAZAKHSTAN

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COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR GDR, CSSR 31 AUG

LD312234 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of commerce, left for the GDR today at the invitation of the GDR minister of foreign trade in order to take part in the Leipzig international fair. The minister of commerce will then take part in the engineering exhibition of [word indistinct] in the CSSR at the invitation of the minister of commerce of Czechoslovakia.

Jalalar, during his stay in those countries, will discuss topics of mutual interest in the area of commerce between the DRA, the GDR and the CSSR, with the relevant authorities of those countries.

Fazal Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, the deputy minister and some other officials of the Ministry of Commerce saw off Jalalar at Kabul international airport.

PARTY OFFICIAL HEADS DELEGATION TO TADZHIKISTAN

LD022050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Sayd Ekram Paigir, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and director of the department of liaison and [word indistinct] of the party, left today for the USSR at the head of a party delegation for a friendly and official visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of the USSR Republic of Tadzhikistan.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FOR APPOINTMENT IN IRAQ

LD321214 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] 'Abdolhadi Mokammel, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan ambassador to Iraq, left today for Baghdad the director ofprotocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a number of the officials of that ministry and the resident ambassador of Iraq in Kabul, were present at the Kabul international airport.

QADER RETURNS FROM USSR FOLLOWING TREATMENT

LD021726 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Presidium, after the completion of a series of medical tests and treatment, returned to Kabul from the USSR this morning.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and members of the Revolution Council Presidium; some other members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; a number of the Central Committee members and members of the Revolution Council Presidium and a number of members of the Council of Ministers welcomed General 'Abdol Qader at Kabul international airport.

CITIZENS TOLD TO CARRY IDENTITY CARDS AT ALL TIMES

LD011824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Here is an announcement issued by the Kabul governorate:

For the purpose of the better management of the peaceful life of the noble people of the country and to expose the enemies of their security and comfort, the governorate of Kabul informs you that every Afghan citizen is dutybound to have his identity card with him at any place and time, including the performance of his official and other duties; at any time while traveling to or from the city; and in villages and other places.

Therefore, [word indistinct] request compatriots and citizens of Kabul to have their identity cards especially when leaving their houses or if traveling in order to avoid troubles during times of control or investigation by the security authorities, who possess special cards with the stamp and signature of the governorate of Kabul. These groups are instructed to check personal and civil identities as a matter of routine.

HERAT DIGNITARIES PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR SAWR REVOLUTION

LD292102 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The religious leaders, elders and intellectuals of the city of Herat yesterday assembled in the hall of the governorate of Herat and severely condemned the traitorous actions of the enemies of the homeland and the enemies of the liberating Sawr Revolution. They expressed their unreserved support for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum toward the crushing of the enemies of the homeland, and for their party and revolutionary government.

Bareq Shafi'i, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, took part in the meeting and conveyed greetings from Babrak Karmal.

Explaining the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee third plenum, he said that in the present conditions, international reaction, led by the seditionist U.S. imperialism and its Chinese, Pakistani, Egyptian and Israeli collaborators and the remnants of the Pahlavi SAVAK, has come up against our toilers and revolution through the servants of [word indistinct] and sell outs to dollars and [Pakistan] rupees and they are embarking on a series of destructive and inhuman actions in our dear homeland. Our historic (?mission) and our religious duties and customs direct all of us, with unity of nation and homeland, to join hands and deal fatal blows to the body of these lunatic and sellout [word indistinct].

In turn the audience expressed its support for the Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage, and promised Bareq Shafi'i every kind of cooperation and readiness to assist in the complete elimination of the enemies of homeland and revolution.

VILLAGERS FORM RESISTANCE GROUPS AGAINST REBELS

ID012006 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Our brave and free people are continuing their struggle to defend the revolution and eliminate the rebels and counterrevolutionaries. In Faryab Province, 70 people from Sardad Khalila and Khodadad villages in the Almar subdistrict formed resistance groups and expressed their readiness to eliminate the enemies of the Sawr Revolution in their area.

PARTY OFFICIAL GREETS VOLUNTEERS LEAVING FOR FRONTS

ID021758 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with the great, important and historic decisions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum concerning the total and final crushing of the armed bands of thieves and mercenaries--these enemies of the freedom and prosperity of our people--two large groups, consisting of a great number of the struggling youths of the party, voluntarily left for the northern and western parts of the country.

During the departure of these courageous and brave fighters, Sayd Tahersha Pai Kargar, alternate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee organization, in the course of a sensational speech unveiled the faces of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, these servants of U.S. world-devouring imperialism and their regionally installed collaborators. He praised the courage of the youths volunteering for the battle front and expressed his confidence that the party and people will win a resolute and final victory in their struggle for freedom and prosperity.

One of these youths, on behalf of the others, and in the course of expressing his fire-like feeling, again spoke of his steel-like and invincible determination to finally and resolutely crush the armed counterrevolutionary bands and promised every type of sacrifice in this struggle of our free people.

AFGHAN FORCES KILL REBEL LEADER 24 AUG

ID012014 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The brave and heroic soldiers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces, in an armed clash with the imperialist mercenaries, have killed Mawlawi 'Abdol Qader, the servant of reaction and international imperialism in the region, and one of the dangerous rebels who was active against the revolutionary government for a time in the Khust suburbs.

This clash occurred on 24 August between the heroic and brave soldiers and the mercenaries and servants of reaction and imperialism.

THREE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' LEADERS CAPTURED

ID312144 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] A report in the series on the capturing of representatives of reaction and imperialism in different parts of the country says that three of the ringleaders of counterrevolutionary groups have been captured in Dashte Archi district. These destructive elements, enemies of the comfort and prosperity of people, had often created instability and were embarking on destruction and threatening people.

The party committee of that district, after receiving information, was zealously pursuing them with the help of the security force and cooperation of the people.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent reports from the Qonduz Province that [word indistinct] of the rebels, who are trapped by law and justice [as heard]; a quantity of arms and the membership cards of one of the counterrevolutionary groups have been found on them.

RECENT SUCCESSES OVER REBEL GROUPS CITED

ID301654 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] In the process of purging the country from rebels and the alien mercenaries, recently 500 servants of the black reaction and the servants of U.S. imperialism were eliminated in the city of Meymaneh by the resistance groups and the brave soldiers and officers of our heroic armed forces and police, in accordance with the just struggle of our noble and honorable people. Over 500 firearms and over 200 photographs were seized from them. In addition, over 200 professional terrorists who, by the orders of their foreign masters--that is, international imperialism--led by U.S. imperialism, were sent to our homeland from abroad, were captured by the heroic efforts of the brave soldiers and courageous officers and were handed over to justice.

This was stated in an interview by one of our brave heroes, Captain 'Abdol Qodus, who has recently returned from the battlefront against the enemies of our soil and homeland. He said that the rebels had disturbed the peaceful life of the noble people of Meymaneh and were embarking on terrorism, arson, murder, setting fire to houses, schools and haystacks and were killing innocent children, old people and women.

He praised the fighting morale and tactics used against the various enemies of the homeland, saying that now the noble people of Faryab, who were troubled by the atrocities, tyrannies and crimes of the rebels, are continuing their peaceful life undisturbed. With the quelling of the sedition of the rebels the people have found a new life, and with all their abilities and power they are ready to help the party and government completely eliminate the counterrevolutionary bands.

As a result of the activities of the security authorities and party activists in Samangan Province, hundreds of different types of bullets were recently seized in a truck bearing Samangan registration mark No 165. A source in the security authorities of Samangan Province said that these bullets, which were being transported to the Baba Qamber village for use by counterrevolutionary elements, and which were expertly packed in candy boxes by a resident of that province, 'Abdol Matin, and three of his friends, were captured by the security authorities and party groups. The incident is under investigation.

INSURGENTS CAPTURED IN SAMANGAN PROVINCE

ID291630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Eighteen mercenaries and thieves who attempted an armed attack on (Kholem) district of Samangan Province on 27 August have been captured by valiant party activists and security forces of the district.

A (Kholem) district official said that these debased and counterrevolutionary elements, acting at the instigation of their foreign masters, were besieged and after an exchange of fire were captured by the party activists and security forces of the district.

The source added that a number of arms made in the United States, China and Pakistan have been captured from these thieves and brigands.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Mazar-e Sharif in connection with this clash that these thieves and brigands confessed during their interrogation that they had set fire to schools, killed women and children and had committed acts of aggression and other anti-Islam and inhuman acts. The BAKHTAR correspondent added that further interrogation of this debased, counterrevolutionary and antipeople group is continuing.

SAMANGAN PROVINCE VILLAGERS SURRENDER ARMS

ID012242 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A number of the toiling people of the villages of Qur'aan and Tapa-e (Shahir) of the Kholm district of Samangan Province who were deceived by the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, today, in the course of a district meeting, surrendered their arms to the district security authorities. They promised to carry our revolutionary work and to struggle toward crushing the enemies of the Sawr Revolution--mercenaries of imperialism, and reactionaries of the region in collusion with Chinese chauvinists, headed by U.S. imperialism, who, contrary to the sacred religion of Islam, kill women, children and old people, set fire to public institutions and betray their revolutionary and progressive government.

The meeting, at which elders, religious leaders and people of those villages participated, was addressed by 'Abdolsalam, deputy minister of the Ministry of the Interior.

400 REBELS 'ELIMINATED' IN GHAZNI PROVINCE

ID012306 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A resolute struggle against counterrevolutionaries and the cleansing of the dear homeland from rebels is continuing throughout the country. Four hundred of these brigands, reactionaries and the servants of the international imperialism, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its collaborators, were crushed and eliminated by the 14th army unit of Ghazni, in the Kotal-e Zardalu between Qarabagh and Jaghori districts with the cooperation of the noble and faithful people of the (Sargam?) district of Ghazni.

The ringleader of the counterrevolutionary and traitorous group, who called himself Haji Gholan Rasul, son of Aqa Gol, resident of the [name indistinct] village of the Qarabagh district of Ghazni, was captured and has been punished for his shameful actions.

The source adds: In the Musakhil village of the Yaldak district an arms cache was discovered. Different types of arms including antitank bombs, handgrenades, 10,000 bullets and other equipment, all of which were made in the United States, China or Pakistan, have been seized. In addition to arms, documents and membership cards were found on the anti-Islamic brigand group. The source notes the sincere and unreserved cooperation of the people in crushing the rebels, pointing out that the people of Ghazni, like our compatriots throughout the country, cooperate with the party, armed forces and security authorities to crush the rebels.

CITIZENS SAVED FROM REBELS IN BAMIAN PROVINCE

LD012248 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Forty-eight persecuted families who have witnessed the terrorism and savage killing by the reactionary rebel groups have been saved by the efforts of the party organizations and the armed forces. They have been transfered to the center of Bamian Province for medical treatment and food.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent's report, rebels left behind a heartbreaking destruction in the (Iraq) valley. A number of them have been punished for their shameful actions. The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the rebels committed such shameful crimes in the Ghondak, Tala-Barfak and Kahmard-Saighan localities that the people of the region will never forgive them and are sincerely cooperating with their government for their elimination. Earnest activity, aimed at the total crushing of rebels in the region is continuing with the cooperation of the people.

AFP: SOVIETS MOUNTING SCORCHED-EARTH CAMPAIGN

BK300330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Aug (AFP)--The Soviet Army is mounting a scorched-earth campaign in northern and central Afghanistan to force residents to flee rebel strongholds, according to both the Afghan resistance movement and Western diplomatic cources here.

The two sources said that Soviet soldiers have seized livestock and essential food provisions and burned crops in villages in the area, making it impossible for Afghans to continue to live there.

A spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan also said Soviet troops shelled and then systematically pillaged the central Afghan community of Maidan.

The soldiers "searched the houses one by one and carried off all valuable objects and provisions that they could find," the spokesman said.

Hungry Afghans from the two regions have no choice but to attempt to flee to Kabul, according to diplomatic sources. But the Afghan Army has intervened to violently push the new wave of refugees away from Kabul, the sources said.

According to diplomatic sources, the new scorched-earth campaign represents the latest tactic in Soviet efforts against the Muslim resistance movement. It also apparently indicates that Soviet soldiers are concentrating efforts on major urban centers rather than attempting to occupy the countryside.

Diplomatic sources said that rebels had the upper hand in the country's northern sector, near the Soviet border. Other observers have noted that the rebels have increased activities in the provinces after a lull early in the month.

Meanwhile, rebel groups in Kabul have decided to resort to a campaign of urban terrorism because of the inequality of forces, diplomatic sources said.

The rebels also acknowledge that it would be unrealistic and would jeopardize too many civilian lives to attempt direct confrontations with Soviet forces in communities surrounding Kabul.

PRESIDENT MAKES STOPOVER IN PARIS, MEETS GISCARD

LD291936 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Report by Nick Phythian]

[Text] Paris, 29 Aug (AFP)--Bangladesh-sponsored moves to set up a South Asian forum similar to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) could lead to a summit of leaders on the sub-continent in the "near future", Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman said here today.

Bangladesh had sent special envoys to lobby the views of governments in the region and the response had been "very favorable," he told newsmen during a brief stopover in Paris on his way home from the United States. "We hope that we will be able to work out a meeting between ministers and that a summit of leaders can be held in the near future," he said.

Earlier, President Zia, who was making the first visit to France by a Bangladesh head of state or government, had talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Middle East and the North-South dialogue between rich and poor countries.

The two countries later signed a general peaceful nuclear cooperation agreement under which France is to train Bangladeshi technicians and supply know-how. French sources said France could also provide "certain equipment."

President Zia, who on Tuesday put the case of the world's 30 least-developed nations to a special economic session of the United Nations General Assembly, said both India and Pakistan had made a "good response" to his call for a South Asian forum.

Other countries who supported the idea included Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Indian Ocean island republic of the Maldives, he said.

"It's unfortunate that in this region we do not have a forum as they have in Southeast Asia, or Arab or African countries," he added.

President Zia, speaking earlier at a lunch hosted by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, called on Europe, in particular [word indistinct] to take a lead in moves to set up a new economic balance between rich and poor countries.

He told newsmen later that President Giscard "appeared to appreciate" many of the concrete proposals that he himself had put to the special U.N. meeting which is seeking to relaunch the stalled North-South dialogue.

On Afghanistan, he saw no "easing" in the tension but added that "with understanding" a political solution to the problem was possible.

He and President Giscard d'Estaing, who last may had talks in Warsaw with Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev, were both opposed to the presence of foreign troops in "another country" he said.

They had also agreed that France and Bangladesh--the world's second largest Muslim nation--should "cooperate in various forms" with a view to eliminating the sources of "tension and conflict" in the world, he added.

The two countries also signed a financial agreement in which France boosted its aid to Bangladesh from 130 million francs (28.8 million dollars) last year to 150 million francs (37.5 million dollars) for 1980.

President Zia said later, however, that no agreement had yet been reached on French financial aid for the country's first nuclear electricity generating plant at Ruppur, in Pabnur district.

Bangladesh was currently discussing funding of the 125 kilowatt power station with its "friends in the Arab world and the West," he added.

At the same time, it was working on a nuclear research centre with help from the United States, he added.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON VISIT TO U.S., FRANCE UPON RETURN

BK301328 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman, back home from the United Nations, Washington and Paris, has said his mission has been fully accomplished.

Talking to newsmen at Kurmitola International Airport, the president said Bangladesh is now firmly established on the world map and the world community has now realized that it can effectively put forward the cause of truth and justice.

The visit, he said, has been very significant and meaningful in both the national and international economic spheres. The 10-point proposal put forward by Bangladesh at the 11th UN special session has definitely created (?a dent) in international economic relations, penetrating into the condition of deadlock and impasse.

Describing the proposal as comprehensive, he said the representatives at the United Nations have welcomed them as realistic and pragmatic. He expressed the hope that international economic problems can generally be resolved if these problems are well (?attempted). Bangladesh will continue its efforts to further explain and analyze the proposal in different international forums with a view to create an opinion in favor of them.

As far as Bangladesh is concerned, the president said its contributions at the United Nations, the Security Council and the nonaligned, Islamic and Commonwealth forums have been recognized and widely acclaimed. He said President Carter and President Giscard have both praised these efforts of Bangladesh in the international world forum.

Referring to his meeting with President Carter in Washington, the Bangladesh president said that talks will certainly be helpful and meaningful in expanding bilateral relations between Bangladesh and the United States. He described the relations between the two countries as very friendly and deep, and expressed the hope that these relations will further expand and strengthen.

He said he also had extensive talks with the French president in Paris on expansion and consolidation of economic and political relations between Bangladesh and France.

The president was received at the airport by Vice President Janab, Justice Abdus Sattar, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, members of the Cabinet, diplomatr and high civil and military officials.

COMMONWEALTH LEADERS ARRIVE FOR SUMMIT

BK021624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Several Commonwealth heads of government have arrived in New Delhi for the regional meeting beginning on Thursday. Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Hussein Onn arrived in the capital this afternoon. Prime Minister of Tonga Tu'ipelehake, Prime Minister of Vanuatu Walter Lini and Prime Minister of Tuvalu Mr Taolipi Lauti, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands Mr Peter Kenilorea, and Commonwealth Secretary General S.S. Ramphal also arrived in New Delhi today.

Sixteen heads of government representing the Asian and Pacific region, including ASEAN countries, will take part in the 5-day conference which will be inaugurated by President Sanjiva Reddy on Thursday. Economic and technological cooperation is likely to be the main topic of discussions.

The Malaysian prime minister told newsmen on his arrival that the Commonwealth meeting will be given an opportunity of discussing matters of mutual interests. When asked whether the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues will be discussed, he said they will exchange views on bilateral and international issues.

A message just received says Prime Minister of New Zealand R.D. Muldoon and Prime Minister of Western Samoa Tupuola Efi arrived in New Delhi a short while ago for the regional meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government.

Fraser Comments; Additional Arrivals

BK030914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Fraser has said that his country wants that the superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean should be kept at the lowest possible level. Speaking to newsmen soon after his arrival at the Delhi aiport a short while ago, he declared that Australia supports ASEAN and other smaller countries in the South Pacific because they serve in reducing the superpower rivalry in the region. Mr Fraser, who has come to New Delhi to attend the second conference of the Commonwealth heads of government of the Asia and Pacific region, expressed the hope that the conference will achieve its aims and objectives.

Mr Fraser said although Australia has no specific issue to project before the conference, it will provide thrust on the achievement of a practical cooperation between members of the commonwealth in the region.

Two more Commonwealth leaders also arrived in New Delhi today to attend the 5-day regional conference of the Commonwealth heads of government beginning tomorrow. They are Prime Minister of Fiji Kamisese Mara and Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Julius Chan. They were received at the Delhi airport by Planning Minister Mr Tiwari.

'LL COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE DISPUTE REPORTED

[illegible]91718 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] India will dispute the U.S. decision to impose stiff countervailing duties on Indian goods, denying her the benefit of the multilateral trade agreement worked out during the Tokyo round of talks on the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs [GATT]. Commerce Secretary A.S. Gill told newsmen in New Delhi today that the dispute will be raised in the GATT forum.

Regretting the protectionist attitude of the U.S., Gill said Indian exports worth about 10 million rupees will be affected by the U.S. decision.

COMMENTATOR SCORES NEW U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

BK290545 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 28 Aug 80

["Spotlight" on Indo-U.S. trade talks by L.K. Sharma of THE TIMES OF INDIA]

[Text] In Indo-U.S. relations so far only the Tarapur fuel has kept stoking the fires of controversy. To this fuel has now been added what are known as countervailing duties. These duties imposed by the U.S. Government on some imports from India are bound to dominate discussions on bilateral relations.

The U.S. Government decision to keep trade with India out of the multilateral trade agreement has caused concern among Indian exporters and has been termed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee as an unfriendly act. The government's sharp reaction has to be understood in the light of the established practice that in such agreements, the nonapplicability clause is generally invoked only between unfriendly countries. By invoking the nonapplicability clause of the agreement, which had been signed by both the countries, the U.S. Government has fully exposed Indian exports to unbridled protectionism. The multilateral pact concluded in the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was considered to be the major achievement of the Tokyo round of negotiations. It seeks to protect developing countries from protectionism now rampant in advanced countries. Without this agreement, goods from India could be subjected to countervailing duties straightaway without anyone having to prove that these imports are indeed hurting the domestic producers. In fact, countervailing duties investigations were initiated by the U.S. Government in June and the collection of provisional duty from the importers was started pending the final rulings. Many U.S. importers, burdened by these duties, canceled several orders and this has brought some Indian units to the brink of closure. These are the units that are entirely dependent on exports to the United States.

The items of exports involved are industrial fasteners, some textile products, iron castings and leather shoes. The affected items account for about $400 million out of the total Indo-U.S. trade volume of $1 billion. Some of the textile items do not get any assistance from the Government of India and thus may not attract countervailing duty. The United States decided to invoke the nonapplicability clause after having failed to secure from India a committment that it would eliminate export subsidies within a given time frame. India could give no such committment since it was not required to do so as by the multilateral agreement. When talks on this issue were held in New Delhi between officials of the two countries, one did not gather the impression that the United States would end the dialogue and inform GATT of its unwillingness to extend the benefits of the agreement to India. India had, at the recent talks in New Delhi, reiterated its well established policy that export subsidies should gradually be eliminated. India also pointed out that in many cases the U.S. assumptions on Indian Government subsidy were based on surmises and suspicions and not on facts. The cash compensatory export scheme, as is well known, is primarily meant for reinvestment of indirect taxes and it is not meant to be permanent. The support sanctioned for an individual product is phased out once the product become competitive. In the case of traditional products generally no support is given.

India had expected that such an understanding would be acceptable to the U.S. Government, especially because of the fact that it is on the basis of a similar understanding that the United States has extended the benefits of the agreement to Pakistan. But obviously the type of committment that was acceptable from Pakistan was found wanting in the case of India. India, naturally, resents this discrimination and the attempt to introduce politics in commercial relations. Political repercussions apart, the U.S. decision only further confirms the fears of the Third World that it would have to fight hard to secure its due share in world trade and industry. While paying lip service to free trade and industry, developed countries continue to preserve protectionist barriers shipping out cheaper goods from those countries which have a comparative advantage in producing them. At this rate even a modest target of restructuring the world industry will be difficult to achieve.

There is another aspect of the U.S. decision that causes concern. It reflects the growing tendency in developed countries to first stall action and then grudgingly give a committment at the multilateral forum only to go back on it later at the bilateral level. In the case of this multilateral pact, for example, during the negotiations the U.S. representatives never gave an indication that the United States would not extend the benefits of the agreement to developing signatory countries unless they gave this committment. Most developing countries have been taken by surprise by the U.S. stand. Fortunately, in this case no other developed country has asked for such a committment from developing countries.

And then of course something must be said about the timing of the U.S. decision. It was conveyed to the Indian commerce secretary, who happened to be in New York in connection with the special UN session which is seeking to evolve a strategy for the new development decade. Whatever be the compulsion for the U.S. leaders to impress their voters or (?further) the lobbies of manufacturers, the decision could not have come at a more inappropriate occasion. If the decision makes the Third World raise its voice louder at the United Nations, it would have served at least some purpose. As for India, it can now raise the issue in GATT and seek impartial arbitration. Whatever be the outcome of further bilateral talks which were hinted at by a U.S. Embassy official in New Delhi, it will take some time to place the Indo-U.S. commercial relations on an even keel.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOVIET VISIT

BK011650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh left New Delhi for Moscow on an 8-day official visit today. During his stay in the Soviet Union, the agriculture minister will be visiting the cotton belt and state farms in Moscow, Leningrad and other places.

BRIEFS

CREDIT TO SUDAN--India is to give Sudan credit worth 120 million rupees for the export of capital goods and engineering products. The agreement was reached at the conclusion of India-Sudanese trade talks in New Delhi on 30 August. The exports identified cover small handtools, engineering goods, agricultural equipment, electrical goods and transport vehicles. The two countries also agreed to maximize bilateral trade. It was agreed that there is considerable scope for cooperation in industrial joint ventures, construction activity, river transport, telecommunications and petroleum products. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Aug 80 BK]

COVERAGE OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Ito, Shahi Meeting

BK010127 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

The Japanese foreign minister also held talks with the Pakistan foreign minister in Islamabad today covering bilateral relations, recent developments in Afghanistan and other regional and international issues. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent understands that Agha Shahi briefed the Japanese foreign minister in detail about the recent developments relating to the Afghan crisis with special reference to the mandate and working of the special committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference and his exchange of views with various world leaders. The two foreign ministers held in-depth discussions on ways and means to find a comprehensive political settlement which would ensure the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, restore to the Afghan people their sovereignty, political independence and inalienable right to decide their own future and enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor.

The foreign minister expressed deep appreciation of Japan's principled stand on the Afghan crisis and thanked the Japanese foreign minister for Japan's generous contribution to the relief of the Afghan refugees.

Agha Shahi reiterated Pakistan's desire to improve relations with India and to promote mutual trust and confidence which would permit both the countries to concentrate on the task of economic development in a secured environment. In this context, he recalled Pakistan's proposal that the military experts of Pakistan and India should meet to discuss and determine the ratio of forces and level of armaments that the two countries should maintain by mutual agreement. Agha Shahi also reiterated the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear research and development program. He recalled that Pakistan had made a number of proposals to India to strengthen nonproliferation efforts and to protect South Asia from the danger of nuclear weapons. Among them are that Pakistan and India should sign the nonproliferation treaty and accept bilateral or international inspection of their respective nuclear facilities and sign a declaration in conjunction with other countries of South Asia abjuring the acquisition of nuclear weapons through manufacture or otherwise.

The foreign minister also reiterated Pakistan's commitment to the Simla agreement and expressed satisfaction over its generally satisfactory implementation. Travel [between India and Pakistan] had expanded and trade was growing at a substantial level. Exchange of high-level visits had enabled both sides to obtain a better understanding of each other's position. Though differences persisted on many issues, it was hoped that these would be settled or narrowed down through further talks.

Ito, Shahi Banquet Speeches

BK011145 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that it is very important to find a solution to the Afghan situation as soon as possible so that more than 1 million Afghan refugees can return to their homeland with security and honor.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito in Islamabad last night, he said the solution of this crisis would insure the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the restoration of the Afghan people's right to sovereignty, political independence and electing a government of their own choice. He said that Pakistan has been directly affected by the suffering of the Afghan people, about one-fifth of whom have been forced to take refuge in Pakistan.

The foreign minister said that the Islamic foreign ministers conference is trying to find a just political solution of the Afghan crisis and it has set up a standing committee for this purpose. He said the time has come to widen international contacts and consultations in this connection, and the forthcoming UNGA session should provide the best opportunity for this purpose. Thirty-two countries, including Pakistan, had already demanded that the Afghan issue be included in the General Assembly's agenda. He said Pakistan hoped that the community of nations would be able to recommend concrete measures for a political solution, keeping in view the national rights of the Afghan people, the Soviet Union's interests and the security concerns of other neighbors of Afghanistan that would include a proposal to convene an international conference of countries with different outlooks. Pakistan would support all efforts aimed at promoting peace in this region and overcoming the Afghan crisis on the basis of principles of sovereignty, national independence and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

Mr Agha Shahi said that both Pakistan and Japan are concerned at the serious threats posed to world peace and security due to the continued Afghanistan and Kampuchean crises. In this connection he also referred to Japanese aid for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and growing Japanese-Pakistani economic relations. He described as extremely satisfactory the talks between the two sides held in Islamabad yesterday and the Japanese foreign minister's meeting with President General Ziaul Haq and said that the Japanese foreign minister's visit confirmed that there is an identity of views between the two countries on many regional and international issues as well as on matters concerning the promotion of bilateral relations.

The Japanese foreign minister, in his reply, said his country would continue to cooperate with Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard peace and stability in the region. He said the Japanese Government's determination in this connection was reflected in the fact that soon after the Afghanistan developments it sent former Foreign Minister Mr Sonoda to Pakistan as a special envoy of the prime minister. Mr Ito paid tribute to the Pakistan Government in providing humanitarian relief to over 1 million Afghan refugees and also for its firm determination to defend the independence and territorial independence of the country. He also mentioned Pakistan's international standing and said it is playing an important role in the promotion of Islamic solidarity.

At the dinner, the Pakistan foreign minister announced conferring of the Sitara-e Pakistan award on late Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Nimoto in recognition of his great services for strengthening Pakistan-Japan friendship. The Japanese foreign minister thanked Mr Agha Shahi for this gesture.

Tour of Refugee Camps

BK010929 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito has said that every human being has the right to spend a peaceful life with his family in his homeland.

He said this while talking to Afghan refugees at a camp near Peshawar this morning. He said it is the obligation of the Free World to take good care of the Afghan refugees who have been forced to leave their homeland. He said Japan has continued to provide aid for the maintenance of these refugees and on his return to his country he will do his best to provide further aid to the Afghan refugees, particularly in meeting their requirements for food and medicine.

Mr Ito said he met with Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday and exchanged views with him on the Soviet military intervention in Afghan[illegible] e Afghan refugees. He also discussed the Afghan people who are bravely facing t[illegible]s. He praised the people and Government of Pakistan for providing shelter t[illegible] refugees. He also praised the efforts of various international agencies which are providing relief to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. He expressed the hope that the refugees would be able to return to their homes as honorable citizens of Afghanistan.

Notes on Japanese Assistance

BK020200 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan and Japan signed in Islamabad this afternoon four notes under which Japan will extend to Pakistan economic assistance in yen totaling $77.7 million. One of the notes related to a commodity loan of $53.9 million.

The other two notes covered grant assistance totaling over $21 million for the national logistics cell to import road construction equipment and to acquire equipment for repair and maintenance facilities for vehicles. The fourth note covered $2.7 million for the malaria control directorate to import insecticides and equipment for the urban malaria eradication project.

Speaking on the occasion Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said the Japanese credit would provide a valuable support to Pakistan's balance of payments position and important sectors of economic activity. Reciprocating, the Japanese foreign minister said, in deciding the volume of assistance to Pakistan for 1980, his government gave special consideration to the political and economic situation that Pakistan has been facing as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. It has more than doubled the total volume of its economic assistance to Pakistan as compared to last year.

News Conference

BK011654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito has expressed the hope that the world community will evolve concrete suggestions which would make possible the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and provide an opportunity for the Afghan people to shape their own destiny. He was addressing a news conference in Islamabad this evening prior to his departure for Karachi on his way to Beijing at the conclusion of his 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

He said the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has heightened tension in the region, and the whole world is seriously considering concrete measures to find a solution to this issue.

The Japanese foreign minister said that Japan cannot condone an outside power's military intervention in any country, be it in Afghanistan or Kampuchea, nor the setting up of a regime as is the case there. The world community should tell the Soviet Union that its actions in Afghanistan are wrong. He said that Japan reacted to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan by boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow. Additionally, Japan is not giving new credits to the Soviet Union.

Mr Masayoshi Ito said he believes that without establishing peace and stability in Southwest Asia, the world cannot see an era of peace and prosperity. He said the role being played by Pakistan in this connection is of vital importance. He said Japan is willing to cooperate with Pakistan in its efforts to restore peace and stability in this region and to speed up developmental work in the country. He said Japan particularly appreciates Pakistan's role in convening the Islamic foreign ministers conference with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan crisis, and appreciates the role it is playing as an active member of the standing committee set up by the conference.

Referring to his meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Mr Ito said there was unanimity of views on various matters including the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Answering a question about his talks with Indian leaders on the Soviet military intervention, he said there was no difference between the two countries on matters of principle, but differences may exist on the matter of concrete measures regarding a solution to the Afghan crisis.

About his visit to an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar, he said he has gained the impression that Pakistan needs greater assistance to take care of housing, food and health requirements for the over 1 million Afghan refugees. He said that on his return to Tokyo he would actively promote greater Japanese cooperation with Pakistan in this regard.

The Japanese foreign minister said his talks with Pakistani leaders covered India-Pakistan relations as well as U.S.-Pakistan relations. He said he commended the Pakistan leadership's sincere stand toward improving its relations with India. He said improvement of India-Pakistan relations is imperative for the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

About Japan-Pakistan relations, he said they are advancing quickly because they are based on a firm foundation of friendship and mutual cooperation.

Departure for Beijing

BK020138 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister, who arrived in Karachi last night, left for Tokyo via Beijing at the end of his 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT 29 AUG

BK300156 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] A nine-member PLO delegation headed by Mr Abu Jihad arrived in Islamabad this evening from Beijing on a 4-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation was received by the director general of the joint staff committee and other senior officers of the three services.

Meeting With Defense Minister

BK301020 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] A nine-member PLO delegation headed by Abu Jihad called on Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

Meeting With President

BK010105 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The PLO delegation, led by Abu Jihad, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. They exchanged views, particularly on the dangerous situation in the Middle East as a result of the intensification by Israel of its repressive policies in the occupied Arab territories and its recent aggression against Lebanon.

The president told the delegation that Pakistan's consistent and unwavering support for the Palestinian brethren, the majority of whom were Muslims, is not based only on religious consideration, but on a principle. The president expressed his admration for the courage and determination with which the Palestinian people are carrying forward their struggle. He reiterated Pakistan's determination to stand by the Palestinians in their efforts to attain their inalienable national right to an independent state.

The PLO delegation expressed its sincerest gratitude for the support which Pakistan has given for the Palestinian cause throughout its history.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

BK310928 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The PLO delegation, headed by Mr Abu Jihad, which is currently visiting Pakistan, has greatly praised the people and Government of Pakistan for vigorous and continued support for the Palestinian movement. The delegation expressed these views at a meeting with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in Islamabad yesterday.

The delegation leader particularly mentioned the significant support given by the Pakistan delegation to the Palestinian struggle at the United Nations, and the support given by the Pakistan foreign minister in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Conference.

Mr Agha Shahi told the delegation that Pakistan's stand on support to Palestine is based on principle and is in accordance with the wishes of the people of Pakistan. He reaffirmed that Pakistan will continue to support efforts by the PLO and the Islamic Conference at the next UNGA session and will do everything possible to make these efforts successful.

TWO PAKISTANIS DIE FIGHTING 'ZIONISTS' IN LEBANON

BK010810 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Two Pakistani young men, Zamir Butt of Lahore and Shakil Javed Iqbal of Gujarat, have been posthumously awarded gold medals for valid display in fighting against Zionists in south of Lebanon.

The medals have been presented to the families of the two young men by the Ambassador of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pakistan, Mr (K. Abdurrahman).

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS' STAFF RESTRICTED

BK011035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan has confirmed that all foreign missions have been advised that their staff can no longer travel freely around the country. According to an official spokesman, prior permission is necessary for moving out of the city.

IRANIAN CHARGE: TRADE AGREEMENTS VALID

BK300155 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The Iranian charge d'affaires in Pakistan has said all the economic agreements concluded between Iran and Pakistan in the past are valid and operative. He told newsmen in Quetta today that Iran purchased 30,000 tons of rice from Pakistan, while (?there was) increasing volume of trade in the private sector.

FOREIGN-BACKED 'SECRET CELL' UNCOVERED

BK291632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] It has been officially stated in Islamabad that a secret cell has been discovered which had worked for the last few years to damage the ideological foundation of Pakistan and to harm the security of the country. The government authorities uncovered the cell recently after much diligence.

The Sind police, under supervision of a magistrate, raided several places in Karachi and Hyderabad, which resulted in the seizing of copying machines, typewriters, various manuscripts, secret magazines, red flags and manuscripts for HULCHUL [COMMOTION] and a number of its issues. A large number of booklets, leaflets and posters have also been seized.

The names of the officials of the cell and secret directives and letters indicated that a systematic conspiracy had been hatched to shatter and damage the morale of the Pakistani people and their faith in the stability and security of Pakistan as an Islamic country.

The secret documents also reveal that the network of sabotage activities had spread all over Pakistan.

Several of the active officials of the cell were taken into custody following the discovery of the cell and the seizure of the secret literature. They include: (Ghulan Shabbir Shar), (Mohammad Kamal Wasti), (Nazir Abbasi), Prof (Jamaluddin Naqbi) and (Suhail Jung).

The secret literature recovered by the police reveals that the secret cell was receiving aid from foreign sources for sabotage activities. (Nazesh Amrohi), who is at present out of the country, had been working as a link between a foreign power and the Pakistani cell.

Investigation into the cell continues.

RADIOACTIVE IODINE-131 PLANT COMMISSIONED

BK311051 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] A plant to produce radioactive iodine-131 has been set up and commissioned by a scientist of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission at Pinstech [Pakistan Institute of Science and Technology] in Islamabad. The indigenous production of this particular isotope will save considerable foreign exchange as it is used in large quantities in the six nuclear medical centers in operation in the country. Pinstech also produces 16 other radioactive compounds, meeting a considerable part of the isotope requirements of the country.

KARACHI NUCLEAR POWERPLANT RESUMES FUNCTIONING

BK301353 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 30 Aug (AFP)--A nuclear powerplant here has resumed functioning using nuclear fuel produced in Pakistan following a long shutdown due to the termination of fuel supplies from Canada in December 1976, it was announced here today.

Speaking to newsmen, Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan, minister for water and power, said that the nuclear powerplant was at present generating 35 to 40 megawatts of electricity daily for the city of Karachi. He said that the generating capacity of the plant would be raised to 80 megawatts daily by the end of this year.

Canada ended its nuclear aid programme following Pakistan's refusal to cancel its contract for the purchase of a nuclear reprocessing plant from France despite strong opposition from the United States.

The minister said that the plant was now operating on locally fabricated fuel mixed with the remaining Canadian stocks. Eventually, the Karachi nuclear plant is to be run exclusively on locally produced fuel, he added.

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION SECRETARY GENERAL ARRESTED

BK300408 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, 30 Aug (AFP)--Munir Malik, secretary-general of the Karachi Lawyers Association, was arrested yesterday under Pakistan's martial law for his participation in a demonstration here on August 21, legal sources said.

Mr Malik was being held at police headquarters, lawyers said. Four of the 10 Pakistani lawyers arrested during the demonstration, which marked the end of a national conference of lawyers, were reportedly arraigned yesterday before a military court.

Indicted for violating the article of martial law forbidding demonstrations and public meetings, the lawyers indicated that they did not recognize the military court's competence and refused to participate in their own defense.

The Karachi Lawyers Association, which had demanded the immediate release of the four, was scheduled to meet today (Saturday) to react to Mr Malik's arrest, association officials said.

Demand for Release of Detainees

BK301405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Karachi, 30 Aug (AFP)--Pakistani lawyers today reiterated demands for the release of ten colleagues arrested under the martial law regime of General Mohammed Ziaul Haq, and called for restoration of higher civil courts and human rights in the country.

At a joint Bar Association session here, the lawyers passed a resolution calling for resumption of the democratic process and the unconditional, immediate release of ten lawyers arrested on August 21 while demonstrating on city streets.

The general secretary of the Karachi Bar Association, Munir Malik, was arrested in the same connection yesterday. The martial law government has prohibited the use of Bar Associations for political purposes.

The lawyers urged members of the judiciary to join them in demanding restoration of the Constitution and the rights guaranteed by it.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN MANGANESE ORE SUPPLY--A 3-year agreement was signed in Karachi 27 August for the supply of 100,000 tons of Australian manganese ore to the Pakistan steel mills. The first shipment is expected to arrive at the Ben Qasim port sometime in November this year. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 28 Aug 80 BK]

TELEVISION BOOSTER--President Ziaul Haq inaugurated the television booster in Faisalabad 25 August. Speaking on the occasion, he said the media has played a vital role in holding society toward the Islamization of the country. He commended television in presenting programs in a truly Islamic color. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 80 BK]

OUTGOING VATICAN AMBASSADOR--Etanudi Giulio, outgoing ambassador of Vatican City, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Islamabad last evening and exchanged views with him on matters of bilateral interest. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Aug 80 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA--The government has announced that Miss S.K. Jan, Pakistan's ambassador to Ghana, is concurrently accredited as ambassador to Upper Volta as well. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80 BK]

NEPAL

DPRK VICE PREMIER ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

BK311511 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The high-level delegations of Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] held talks for about 2 and 1/2 hours at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

The Nepalese delegation was led by Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi and the DPRK delegation by Vice Premier Kim Kyong-yon.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered economic cooperation, exchange of experiences in the economic and technological fields, bilateral matters and international issues.

The leader of the DPRK delegation, Vice Premier Kim Kyong-yong, also visited the Royal Palace and signed the visitors's book.

The DPRK vice premier had arrived in Katmandu earlier today on a 4-day visit.

TIBETAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 1 SEP

BK011544 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Summary] "A trade delegation led by vice chairman of the Tibet autonomous region of China and director of the foreign trade bureau Pu Qiong arrived in Katmandu today." The delegation includes two deputy leaders and a member.

Talking to the Rashtriya Samachar Samiti the leader of the delegation said "bilateral trade between Nepal and Tibet autonomous region should be further developed."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TIES WITH INDIA, PRC

BK311601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Katmandu, 31 Aug (AFP)--About 400 Nepalese families have crossed into Nepal following the political agitation against immigrant settlers in northeastern Indian Assam state and have been resettled, Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi said here today.

Reviewing Nepal's foreign policy before the finance committee of the unicameral Panchayat, Mr Shahi said Nepalese had been living in Assam and other northeastern Indian states for generations, but Nepalese who entered those areas after 1971, when the Indian Government restricted travel in the area, might be regarded as a Nepalese problem.

However, Nepalese who entered the states before 1971 should be regarded as Indian citizens of Nepalese origin.

Mr Shahi said he hoped the problem could be resolved through discussion with all parties concerned adding that the Nepalese and Indian governments were in constant touch on the matter.

Referring to Nepal's proposal that it be declared a zone of peace, already supported by 14 countries including China, Mr. Shahi said India was "gradually becoming favourable to the reality of the proposal" and that talks designed to seek India's support were underway and would continue at all levels.

Regarding India's construction of dams, which could lead to possible flooding of low-lying land on the Nepalese side of the border, Mr. Shahi said the matter had been raised during Foreign Secretary Jagdish Rana's recent visit to New Delhi.

Mr. Shahi said that in its relations with its two giant neighbours Nepal had "all along looked at the progress and achievements of India and China as our own and our relations with both (of them) have been very good." He said Nepal was happy that relations between India and China were becoming closer.

The foreign minister said that Nepal would "surely reciprocate," if Bhutan, with whom Nepal has close cultural and religious ties, "extends the hand of friendship" with a view to setting up diplomatic relations between Katmandu and Thimbu.

However, Mr Shahi did not mention the recent visit to Thimbu of Foreign Secretary Rana during which possibility of diplomatic relations between the two countries is believed to have been discussed.

On the question of grazing facilities for Nepalese cattle in neighbouring Tibet, Mr Shahi said since olden times cattle from Kimathang and Musthang districts of Nepal had been crossing over to Tibet and since 1973 clarified butter had replaced cash as the pastoral tax.

However, recently the Tibetan authorities had withdrawn the grazing facilities in view of their own requirements. Nepal had initiated talks with the Tibetan authorities to bring about a mutually acceptable arrangement but so far no positive reply had been received.

SRI LANKA

MINISTER ADDRESSES ASIA-PACIFIC BROADCAST UNION SESSION

BK291537 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Colombo, 29 Aug (AFP)--Sri Lanka's Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis today told the 17th General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) that countries of this region should consider launching their own communications satellites.

Pointing out that some countries in the region have the technical know-how to place satellites in orbit, the minister said they should pool their resources to have their own satellites.

About 150 delegates from 68 member and associate member countries are attending the 4-day conference which will discuss ways of promoting co-operation in training personnel and exchanging broadcasting and television programs. It will also discuss better co-ordination over the control of frequency allocations.

The ABU, established in 1964, is a professional union of broadcasting organizations whose aim is to assist in the development of radio and television in the countries of the Asia and Pacific region.

Mr de Alwis, a former journalist, who is minister in charge of broadcasting, television and information in Sri Lanka, in a keynote address at the inaugural session, deplored that there was very little exchange of broadcasting material among countries of the region. He said most countries of the region looked to the West for their programs. They want to be as good as the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) or other Western stations, he said. "Our emphasis is not on Asia or the Pacific. Our emphasis is Western. We know more about Western countries than about countries of the region," he said. Explaining that this was because many countries in this region had been under Western rule, he emphasised that "in Asia we must set standards of our own," Asia and the Pacific region have their own cultural values very different from those of other regions, Mr de Alwis said.

Meeting Ends

BK011342 Hong Kong AFP in English 1334 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Colombo, 1 Sep (AFP)--The 17th General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) ended here today deciding to launch a collective drive to correct the imbalance in the flow of information. It also confirmed the principle of acquiring TV rights of major international sporting events directly from the organisers, avoiding entreprenuerial third parties like advertising agencies.

The 4-day conference was attended by 129 delegates, representing 44 member organisations from 33 countries and 16 observers from international organisations. The meeting, which discussed at length the imbalance in the flow of information, decided to take collective measures to make it possible for broadcasting organisations in this region to utilise existing telecommunication satellites and recent technical developments.

The assembly envisaged four immediate projects in an effort to correct the information imbalance:

A. Seek reduced satellite tariffs in general and also seek establishment of special satellite tariffs for transmissions to and from developing countries.
B. To establish, with the support of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, a daily exchange of TV news among TV organisations in Southeast Asia as a first step to set up a regional news exchange system.
C. To establish, with the support of the South Pacific Forum, a radio news exchange system in the Pacific using telex with Suva, Fiji, as the coordinating centre.
D. To organise an international broadcast news workshop in Jakarta in February 1981 to promote the exchange of TV news on a global basis.

Delegates expressed extreme concern at the amendments made earlier this year to the Olympic charter which impose major additional restrictions on coverage of Olympic games in TV news services by broadcasting organisations which do not hold TV rights, a press statement said.

The amendments curtail the right of the public to be informed of sporting events of worldwide interest through TV news services of their own countries and could lead to similar restrictions on other sports, it said.

The ABU members have decided to approach the national Olympic committees of their own countries to retain this right.

The ABU decided to accept an invitation from the European Broadcasting Union to participate in a fact-finding mission to Los Angeles later this year to investigate arrangements for TV coverage of the 1984 summer Olympic games.

It also decided to send a fact-finding mission to New Delhi next year to study possibilities for TV coverage of the 1982 Asian games in colour.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I, OTHERS MEET ON CABINET PROBLEMS

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report from the presidential office's special correspondent, in a continuation of last night's session held at the president's house to study problems connected with the members of the Cabinet and other important state problems, another session was held tonight. It was attended by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic; Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili, the state prosecutor general; Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, member of the Council of Guardians; and also Hojjat ol-Eslams Mohammad Yazdi and Mohi-ed-Din Anvari and Mr 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, members of the prime minister's selection council. The session discussed Iran's current problems and also issues connected with the members of the forthcoming Cabinet.

Raja'i Says Problems Solved

JN021820 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] At today's session of the Majles, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i submitted a report on his consultations on the formation of the government.

In addition, the prime minister held lengthy talks with the president on matters related to the new government. At the end of these talks, Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari, who attended the meeting, stated that agreement was reached along broad lines, since all follow the course of Islam and work for consolidating the Islamic republican regime. He added that there are other matters of a secondary nature that will be solved shortly, God willing.

Expressing his satisfaction with today's meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i said: All problems have been solved.

The president of the republic is exerting efforts in cooperation and coordination with the prime minister to define the clear missionary features of the new government's program and members, thus proceeding from the Islamic revolutionary principles on which the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran is based.

PAPER CLAIMS WESTERN MEDIA HOSTILE TO NEW CABINET

JN030748 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI devotes a large portion of today's issue to Raja'i's Cabinet formation and to the continuous meetings and talks currently underway among officials at the Presidency, the Majles, the Prime Ministry and the other revolutionary institutions on the formation of the first revolutionary Cabinet, so that legitimacy will be fully established in Iran and so that a new stage of Islamic revolutionary construction can begin.

The paper points out the annoyance and anger that Western information media, particularly U.S. imperialist and Zionist media, have shown toward the new Cabinet formation. The paper says: These venomous trumpets of propaganda seek to obstruct the work of Iran's revolutionary institutions.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Gendarmerie Envoy

LD312216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Mohi-ed-Din Anceri, the imam's envoy in the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and presented a report to the imam of the nation on the situation in the gendarmerie. During this audience Imam Khomeyni offered some guidance on the issues raised.

Meeting With Gendarmerie Members

LD021806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] A large group of the personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran were received this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Jamaran mosque in order to renew allegiance with the imam of the people.

According to a report by the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting the military band sang the anthem of the Islamic Republic and then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hamidzadeh, the ideological-political official of the gendarmerie, made a short speech. Then Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speech to Gendarmerie Personnel

LD030115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Spe 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 2 September at reception for a group of Islamic Republic of Iran gendarmerie personnel--recorded, duration 30 minutes]

[Excerpts] You, dear brothers, who are serving this country, are encountering a name which during Reza Khan's era and the era that followed him--particularly during Reza Khan's era--the people had and still have a bitter taste in their mouths emanating from these armed forces. This is a problem which has been brought about for you which until your coming into the forefront whereby you have sweetened this bitter taste has entailed many headaches. You should practice a great deal of self-sacrifice. You should practice a great deal to behave well toward the people. Your cadres should become Islamic bases and should march along together with the meek and should ignore the arrogant. You should work hard for a time so that that bitter taste which has been left in the mouth of the nation, in this group of people--you are not anything but a part of this nation; they are also part and parcel of you [words indistinct].

Not only you, but also the police, the patrolmen who had great contacts with the people in the cities, these people were so made out to the people that [words indistinct] if some person could see them he would shudder. This is because the people were against them. The police, too, should also work hard for a long time in order to eliminate the image so firmly established in the people's minds.

And the same applies to the other law enforcement forces. They, too, have done such terrible things in this realm and have perpetrated such crimes as crushing the servants of this realm that their names, too, when heard by the people were a cause for revulsion. Therefore, you, gentlemen, who are now in the service of Islam, whether you or the rest of the armed forces, including the army and police, should work really hard for a long time so that you might win the hearts of the people and serve them genuinely so that the people's hearts will be outraged by all these ills.

Later on, you noticed, they turned our university into what you can imagine, turned our secondary schools into what you know and then they began right from the primary school stage and began to manufacture "Western men," began to manufacture "men believing in the West and opposing Islam."

It started from childhood and they trained a large stratum opposing every aspect of Islam, every aspect of the country. They built such a country with the [word indistinct] of England in the time of Reza Khan and by the orders of America in the time of Mohammad Reza. Now that all of them are gone, you notice that everything is being transformed. Of course, much transformed into has takenplace. Anywhere you go now you see the need for the creation of offices. Offices possessing the forms of offices in the times of Satan must be purged and must be transformed into offices which deal with the needs of the people. The security forces, the armed forces must place themselves in the service of the people, according to their titles--gendarmerie, police, and so on. The army and so on must preserve the country. They are for guarding the nation and the country; they have been formed to guard their own country; they must pay attention to the fact that all these armed forces must serve the people. The budget which funds them comes from the people's pockets. One must not be funded from the people's pockets and at the same time cause trouble for the people and be a nuisance.

You should pay attention to all this so that you will serve thir country, so that you will serve this nation and--God forbid--should someone be found who acts contrary to the way of Islam and humanity, then the commanders should pay attention and put an end to their game. Pay heed that there will never again be a time when the problems of the past will be repreated in the gendarmerie garrisons or in any other centers where the rest of the armed forces are deployed. Those who head things should pay the utmost attention in order to dispatch supervisors to keep an eye out everywhere, since, God forbid, should a few people do something contrary to practice, something which used to happen under the ancient regime, including collusion with the khans [tribal chieftains] and crushing the people, should these things happen anywhere, all of you will have a bad name. This is because the people have a bitter taste in their mouths, and should they see that corruption has taken place in a few places--just as happened in the past--the people will condemn you all. Therefore, you all are dutybound to report both yourselves and others who perpetrate what happened in the past to the gendarmerie commanders so that they can take steps to prevent that sort of thing from happening.

At any rate, we--you and the entire nation--are servants of the peasants and servants of the country and we should all collectively, with a single hand, unitedly serve this country so that this country, God willing, will achieve full divine power and make headway, so that you people will be proud and so that our country will be proud. What I would like to say to you--and this is not confined to you, as this is a generality which concerns all the armed forces--is that people should not falsely imagine that we are all now free and have been freed, that all those acts of collusion that existed in the past no longer exist, that all those imprisonments and beatings no longer exist and that all those executions no longer exist and therefore we should not have any more discipline.

Do not imagine that you should be an undisciplined armed forces, that should your commander--from a higher class--give you an order, you need not carry it out. Should this happen there will no longer be any harmony. Then, God forbid, should something happen, you will not be able to resist. You, the armed forces, whether the gendarmerie, the army, the police or the guards, unless you are organized and observe order in the ranks, this will be instrumental in not turning you into men of single hearts. The gendarmerie can only serve, the army can only serve when there exists unison and care. Men singly cannot do anything.

You must pay attention now that today you are the servants of Islam and must work for God. It is the command of God that you pay meticulous heed to these problems, preserve order and maintain order in ranks; and this is something which is not confined to you alone. It is connected with the entire armed forces.

Being the nation's soldier today constitutes one of our duties. The nation should not allow an insult to be leveled against the army in these barracks. A soldier is now a conscript soldier. In the past there used to be compulsory national servicemen. A man used to be drafted by force and then they called him a conscript. But now this no longer applies. This is now a divine matter. This is defense of the Islamic realm, defense of those edifices which constitute the religious, divine duties of Muslims, of all of us.

The fact of the matter is that the military should be both organised and in harmony and should also maintain a chain of command. Those people who are able should enter the services and introduce themselves in order to fill these garrisons with people. And just as certain army heads have said, our garrisons are not now full since conscription is not applied. It is not necessary that conscription should be applied such that you will be taken away by compulsion. You wish to safeguard a realm; the nation desires to oppose all those powers who have now joined forces and are now members of our country [as heard].

And, God willing, you will have a 20 million-strong order so that you will be able to overcome the plots which are currently being hatched against our realm. May God Almighty be your protector and may he be our protector and, God willing, may you be victorious and may you victoriously make Islam triumphant. Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you. [Shouts of "God is great"]

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Appointment of Red Crescent Head

LD301222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpt] By a decree issued by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, Dr 'Ali Asghar Behzadnia was today appointed head of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Army Chief

LD301106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Brigadier General Fallahi, acting joint chief of the staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning. During the meeting he gave the president of the republic the weekly report on the activities of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the conclusion of the meeting, also attended by the commander of operations in the western part of the country, the acting joint chief of staff was interviewed on the issues raised during the meeting. He said: Such meetings take place once a week, and in the course of this meeting a report on the measures, problems and solutions was given to the president of the republic.

With regard to the deployment of 1,800 U.S. Marines in the waters of the Persian Gulf, he said: They are on the open seas and have not come to Iran's coastal waters so as not be be faced with our reaction. They are entitled to use open international waters. All we need do is identify them and keep watch from afar.

Brigadier General Fallahi considered the U.S. Marines' presence in the waters of the Persian Gulf as being connected with Iraq's recent attacks against the country's western borders. He said: Incidents which have political roots are linked with political centers. [as heard] He added: I believe that all steps taken by provocateurs aimed at hemming in and encircling the revolution in the political, economic and military fields, are all linked and are being planned, guided and supervised from one of the joint political, military and economic centers injured by the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Industrial Organizations Address

LD312220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr took part today in the joint session of the organization of expansion and modernization of industry and the organization of nationalized industires. Some of the ministers and managers of the nationalized industries were also present at this session.

A correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that at this meeting the president, while addressing the participants, made some remarks on industrial independence and opportunities which have been missed in this sphere in the past 18 months. We also made a speech on proper (?understanding) of the Islamic (?theories) in the school of Islam.

Security Commission Meeting

LD021742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report from the presidential office's special correspondent, the National Security Commission held a session this afternoon in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The country's security problems were debated and discussed during this session.

Visit to Ahvaz

LD031014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Following the decisions made at yesterday's meeting of the National Security Commission, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Ahvaz this morning in an air force plane. According to the special correspondent of the presidential office, Dr Bani-Sadr will investigate the security issues of the Province of Khuzestan.

FRIDAY IMAMS ATTACK U.S. PLOTS AGAINST NATION

Qom, Tehran Imams' Warnings

LD291336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] During today's Friday prayers in Qom, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, in his sermon, said: Following the abortive U.S. plot against Iran we are again witness to the fact that the United States is sharpening its claws and teeth for us and is landing forces in the Persian Gulf. On behalf of the entire nation I warn the United States that it can only defeat us when it crosses the bodies of 20 million Iranians. This is because Iranians are prepared for martyrdom.

Ayatollah Montazeri then referred to imperialist plots abroad aimed at the Islamic Revolution of Iran. He said: Plots continue to be hatched against the leader of the revolution: King Hassan of Morocco recently decided, at the behest of his U.S. master, to obtain written material from the ulema and muftis in Islamic countries attacking the leader of the Iranian revolution in an attempt to deal a blow at his holiness. However, we are confident that our Sunni brethren are alert and vigilant and that King Hassan's defeat is certain.

Then His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri embarked on criticizing the Ministries of National Guidance and Foreign Affairs, saying: Some of us should complain against the foreign and national guidance ministries since, with all the embassies and the capabilities they have at their disposal, why should such wrongful propaganda take place abroad aimed at the leader of the Iranian revolution without these embassies taking action to neutralize such propaganda instead of displaying negligence.

In another part of his address the illustrious Ayatollah Montazeri said: The United States fears the penetration of the Islamic Revolution by other deprived and meek countries and is not concerned with the release of the hostages. Of course, we do not deem U.S. efforts as separate from the USSR--should the United States attack Iran we are certain that the USSR, too, would intervene.

Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday prayers leader, then read the Friday prayers sermons, during which he said:

[Begin recording] "And fight them until no sedition remains." [Koranic verse] Battle should be waged against the enemy so that no sedition remains on this earth or throughout the universe, as the imperialist United States is fomenting sedition. It often endeavors to eliminate the Islamic Republic. They are mustering their forces and making preparations, but an attack on Iran is no easy task. An attack on Iran is not tantamount to a war between two powers whereby one, either from the West or East, would triumph over the other. An attack on Iran, instead of turning out to be an attack on an army, would be an attack against 30 million people. Our children, too, will participate in this war.

During the meeting which he had yesterday with the family of the leader of the Lebanese Shi'ah sect, Imam Musta as-Sadr, the imam, recalled a young man who refused to pay his wife the dowry which she demanded. His wife kept saying: This time you must take me with you to Mecca. The young fellow kept refusing, saying: I shall not remain alive to take you to Mecca. I must be martyred. This is the spirit of our young people.

Read the newspapers and you will find that 10 revolution guards have been killed in this region, 20 guards in that region, 15 members of the construction crusade somewhere else, a number of soldiers have been martyred in this or that place. But there is no shortage of volunteers to go forth toward the field of martyrdom; how can anyone fight this nation? [end recording]

Abadan Imam's Sermon

GF301655 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday's Friday prayers in Abadan were led by the Friday imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jami, and attended by a large number of people.

In his first sermon Jami mentioned plots of the United States and of so-called Islamic countries against the revolution in Iran. He said: In this sensitive time the Iranian nation should be alert and not allow foreign elements and those who have sold out to act against the instruments of the revolution--the [word indistinct], the revolution guards and the clergy. It is important that no complaints should be made unwittingly against these organizations, which are the protectors of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

ABADAN MAJLES DEPUTY ATTACKS U.S., EUROPEAN POWERS

GF301801 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Our country is in a sensitive period of time at present. Satanic and anti-Islamic forces have regrouped and gained power to organize against the oppressed people of Iran. This was announced by Abadan Majles Deputy Rashidian last night in a meeting in Musa ibn J'afar Mosque in Abadan. He said that the superpowers, the United States and the oppressors of Europe, have formed a united front in an effort to defeat the Islamic Revolution in Iran in the guise of support for the working class. Our revolution is neither Eastern nor Western, he noted.

IRAN: MO'INFAR DENIES OIL BEING EXPORTED TO U.S.

LD030932 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Sep (PARS)--Ex-Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar yesterday denied rumours concerning the export of oil to the United States after the takeover of the 'den of espionage' in Tehran. The magazine OIL IN MIDDLE EAST had published a table showing that Iran exported an equivalent of 71.3 million dollars of oil to the United States in the month of April, 1980.

This date is 5 months after taking hostage the U.S. spies in Iran and at this time the oil exports were boycotted to the United States and all political and economic relations of Iran were ruptured and the United States [as received]. Mo'infar added that the table belonged to calculations of the sales in advance to the United States that had not reached their destination. He said that it takes more than 2 months from the loading date for the consignment to reach its destiny. There is the possibility that the freight ships might have been regarded for American ports after discharging the Iranian oil in other regions.

However, he emphasised, these tables and figures, so far as Iran is concerned, did not represent the oil export of Iran in the month of April.

GILAN GOVERNOR HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIAN, SOVIET DIPLOMATS

LD302206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Romanian ambassador to Tehran, accompanied by the Romanian agricultural adviser accredited to the Tehran Embassy, today met and conferred with the governor general of Gilan in Rasht, following their visit to the Sefid Rude livestock center.

During this meeting the Romanian envoy to Iran called for greater economic cooperation between the two countries. Speaking on Iran's foreign relations, the governor general of Gilan stressed that Iran's foreign economic policy is based on the principles of independence, justice and fairness. He added Iran is pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

The discussions also covered the development of a new system of livestock management and, on the basis of research conducted by experts in the [name indistinct] region, it was decided to take steps for the creation of a poultry complex there.

The meeting also reviewed the question of establishing poultry centers within the framework of two programs of 5 and 10 years. The details of these programs will be presented to officials following research which will be conducted by the experts in Gilan.

The Soviet counselor [name indistinct] in Rasht today also met and conferred with engineer Ansari, the governor general of Gilan, at the latter's office in Rasht.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, during this meeting the governor general asked the Soviet counselor to remind Soviet citizens [presumably residing in Iran] to strictly observe the Islamic Republic of Iran's laws and regulations, thus avoiding complications.

The governor general of Gilan then referred to the set of regulations concerning transshipment of imported goods from Baku to Bandar Anzali, and mentioned existing difficulties.

Promising to remove these difficulties, the Soviet counselor said that there are currently 12 vessels in Baku awaiting permission to sail to Bandar Anzali and Howshar. He also said that another 15 vessels in the Caspian are already sailing to those ports from the Baltic and the Volga.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON EXPANDING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD011058 Tehran PARS in English 0928 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (PARS)--The head of the commercial service of the Bulgarian Embassy in Tehran, Ivan Trendafivlov, praised the expanding relations between Iran and Bulgaria in various economic fields, and expressed the hope that the projects undertaken in Iran by Bulgaria might prove useful to both countries.

He said Iran and Bulgaria had established close cooperation in many projects such as the cultivation of tobacco. He said already four factories for cutting and sorting tobbaco leaves had been set up in Urumiyeh, Khoy, Sari, and Garukh near the city of Gorgan in Mazandaran, and that a fifth factory was being erected in Khoy. Bulgarians are also cooperating with the Machinsazi factory of Tabriz for manufacturing electronic trucks. The (?parts) of these trucks are manufactured in Bulgaria and are assembled in Iran.

The Bulgarian Embassy official added that experts from his country had conducted extensive surveys in Iran in the area of irrigation as early as three years ago and that already five irrigation projects had been completed and were ready for implementation in the Province of Khorasan. He said that Bulgarian engineers were busy with five more irrigation projects which they expected would be ready for implementation in two years' time.

TEHRAN APPEALS TO IRAQI, EGYPTIAN, JORDANIAN SOLDERS

JN300858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 30 Aug 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Excerpts] Appeal to the heroic Muslim Iraqi soldiers, the brave Muslim Egyptian soldiers and the free Muslim Jordanian soldiers: [Words indistinct] on the border of the Islamic Republic [words indistinct] with your brother Muslim revolutionaries, against your will and that of your oppressed Muslim peoples. Have you asked yourselves why your tyrannical rulers, who are controlling your countries, are preventing you from fighting the Zionist enemy, withdrawing you from the main fronts with the imperialist enemies and embroiling you in confrontations with your brothers? Have you asked your agent military commanders, such as Saddam and Anwar as-Sadat, why they prostrated themselves before the deposed shah and had close relations with him, despite the fact that he was one of the closest friends of America and Israel and the archenemy of the Arabs and Muslims? Have you asked them why they are pooling all their resources to fight the Islamic Revolution, the revolution of all Muslims everywhere? Where were they when the shah gave Iran's oil to the Zionist enemy, when he bought U.S. weapons to threaten the Arabs and when he imposed upon them the policy of imperialism in an arrogant, humiliating and insulting manner?

Brave soldiers and officers, sons of Muhammad and the Koran: Look at your deprived countries and see how the traitors handed them over to the Zionists and the colonialists, selling this land cheaply. Look at the injustice, terror and large-scale executions perpetrated by the murderers against your brothers, sons and kinfolk. Look at the miserable and humiliating life they have created for you.

Soldiers who are forced to fight against the revolution: Know that any hostile military act will be defeated by Islam and the sons of the prophet and Al-Husayn. It is incumbent upon you to desert the ranks of the enemy and the camps of agentry and treason. You should join the ranks of God, justice and liberty. If you are unable to do so, you should sabotage your weapons and your lethal tanks, missiles and bombs or aim these weapons at your agent leaders and overthrow your unjust and tyrannical regimes.

Brother Iraqi, Egyptian and Jordanian soldiers who are herded to your death on the border of Iran: Know that you are standing at a crossroads between heaven and hell. Which of the two roads will you choose?

TEHRAN SCORES ISLAMIC LEAGUE MEDIA CONFERENCE IN JAKARTA

LD012252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to AFP, the first international conference of Islamic media has opened in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The conference, which is convened with the help of Saudi Arabia and on the initiative of the Islamic League, was inaugurated this morning by General Suharto, the Indonesian president, and the opening ceremony was televized live by satellite in seven Arab countries. According to reports, the purpose of this conference is to set up an Islamic news agency and further ethical principles in news communications.

The interesting point, however, lies in the fact that some 400 delegates are taking part in the conference, including, in addition to Islamic countries, delegates from European countries and America. The very presence of the representatives of the European and American media clearly proves that the furtherance of ethical principles are truly one of the lofty objectives of the establishment of the so-called Islamic news agency for the promotion of which the officials of the conference are endeavoring. In order to become as closely acquainted as possible with the future policy of the organizers of the conference it is sufficient to focus on the initiator of it, namely the Islamic league, a corporation belonging to the Saudi family and directed and administered by the Saudi regime's funds.

The interesting matter lies in the fact, however, that all the speakers at the opening session of the conference, who showed the Israelis with venom and anger the Saudi crown prince's declaration of jihad, are all those whose lives and standards are determined by American advisers. Now, how they are planning to send their American advisers on a jihad against Israel's American advisers is a question that only the so-called Islamic League can answer.

If we regard the holding of this conference as being connected with the wishes of the king of Morocco and of Egypt's president for life, who have appealed for help from all Muslim countries for a joint decision against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and against Imam Khomeyni, the solution to the problem becomes easy, and the reason for all the haste exercised by the pseudo-Muslim leaders to set up an Islamic news agency will become clear. In order to better understand the unholy unity between America and the reactionary leaders of certain Islamic countries against Iran, it would be appropriate to mention the At-Ta'if conference which is being held to formulate a security plan aimed at preventing the Iranian Islamic Revolution from being exported.

The most interesting aspect of all, however, is the absence of a representative from Iran at the so-called Jakarta conference, which is something contrived by the initiators of the conference who prepared all the grounds for holding the conference in secret and who informed Iran only 48 hours prior to the conference to send a representative to the conference. This proves the extreme fear imperialism and international Zionism have of Iran's Islamic Revolution and the degree to which they are trembling in fear of its being spread.

This further proves what sort of behind-the-scene efforts they are making.

By means of cunning, of course, they have contrived the scenes in such a way as to make it impossible for Iran to send a delegation to the conference, so that the delegation would not be able, with its crushing speeches at the conference, to bring disgrace on the anti-Muslim pseudo-Muslims. But they should rest assured that even if they had sent an invitation to the Islamic Republic of Iran months ago we would still never have sent a delegation there: for one thing because we are aware of the true nature of these hastily cobbled together American-sponsored conferences and, for another, because we now fortunately have a Cabinet in which we know of no one who would show decisiveness to prevent Iran from being isolated.

RAFSANJANI HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

LD301742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Syrian ambassador to Tehran today met with the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, at the latter's office.

During this meeting the Syrian envoy congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani on his appointment as speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and conveyed to him President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings.

The Syrian envoy also expressed his government's willingness to cooperate with the Islamic Government of Iran on the question of the Palestinians, southern Lebanon, the struggle against imperialism in all fields, and the cultural, economic and military expansion of relations between the two nations.

Replying to the Syrian envoy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani thanked the Syrian Government and people for their attitude of good will toward the Islamic Revolution and expressed his satisfaction concerning Syrian policy toward Iran.

He added that, God willing, following the establishment of the new government the existing mutual ties between the two nations will expand in all fields, enabling the two Muslim nations of Syria and Iran to fight in a united front against the United States, the Zionist occupiers of Palestine and their elements in the region.

RAFSANJANI DISCUSSES CLOSER COOPERATION WITH ARAB ENVOYS

JN012040 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani met today with representatives of newspapers and radio and television networks. He answered questions put to him by Iranian and foreign correspondents.

Asked about the subjects that were dealt with at his recent meetings with the ambassadors of Syria, Algeria and Palestine in Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that the common topic discussed was a proposal submitted by the ambassadors on the need for establishing closer cooperation between the Government of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic and Arab governments and organizations and on drawing up joint programs to confront and thwart the superpowers' plots in the area.

His eminence added: This proposal was also put forward by us as well, but since the new government has not yet assumed its duties, the final decision on this matter has been postponed.

AZARBAYJAN, TURKISH PROVINCE SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

GF301533 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that border trade between West Azarbayjan Province and the Turkish Agri Province will continue in accordance with a new protocol signed last night by the governors of the two provinces. Border officials from the two countries were present. Officials of the Turkish Agri Province are committed to delivering 500 tons of cement and meat daily in return for crude oil and gasoline.

INDIAN DELEGATION HOLDS OIL COOPERATION TALKS

GF021633 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] An Oil Ministry spokesman said that an Indian delegation consisting of prominent experts in the Indian engineering establishment and the Indian petrochemical industry visited Iran last week in view of the good relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India.

The delegation held talks with Iranian oil industry officials in connection with technological cooperation between the two countries in the petroleum field.

The two sides arrived at a joint agreement on the issues discussed and expressed their firm belief that the reinforcement of cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and India will help a great deal in eliminating intense dependency on industrial states. The two sides decided to form technical committees in the fields of petroleum, gas and the petrochemical industry in order to insure success for their bilateral agreements.

DPRK ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, PRAISES FOREIGN POLICY

LD021457 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Aug 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Between the Korean Republic Ambassador and Dr Mohammad Mokri: The Democratic Republic of Korea Supports the Revolution of Iran Under the Leadership of the Imam Khomeyni"]

[Text] The new ambassador from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday met the Islamic Repbulic of Iran ambassador to the Soviet Union in order to present his credentials [as published]. At this meeting the North Korean ambassador explained his country's domestic and foreign policies and stated that in the field of international relations his country wishes to safeguard the interests of the nonaligned nations.

Dr Mohammad Mokri also explained to the Korean ambassador the policies of the Iranian Government in the field of the decisive struggle against international imperialism, led by America and the superpowers, and he expressed the firm solidarity of the Muslim nation of Iran with the oppressed Palestinian people.

The North Korean ambassador praised Iran's foreign policy, declared his government's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni and expressed his wish for an expansion in friendly relations between the two countries.

In conclusion, the North Korean ambassador offered the warm greetings of his government and the people of his country to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

LD311125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Mr 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, has left for Saudi Arabia leading a delegation of bank officials to the third session of the meetings of the Islamic conference members' central bank governors, scheduled to be held in Riyadh.

According to the economic correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, governors of central banks of countries that are members of the Islamic Conference will try to adopt a common banking policy based on Islamic principles, to be followed in their monetary and financial policies. This session will last until next Wednesday. This is the third time that governors of central banks of member countries of the Islamic C nference have met to adopt a common Islamic banking policy.

AHVAZ ATTACKS WAHHABI SAUDIS, REACTION TO KHOMEYNI REMARK

GF011821 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 1 Sep 80

[From the "From the Here and There" program]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we continue our tour of Muslim countries and stop in the dear Muslim country, the land of the great mission, the land of divine inspiration, the nucleus of the Islamic state, the place that illuminated the world with the tolerant religion of Islam, the land of Hijaz--so-called Saudi Arabia. Nowadays, the Muslim rulers of Saudi Arabia have discovered that they have become completely bankrupt, that the carpet has been pulled from under their feet, and that no one believes their Islamic [word indistinct] words. Even those who have been deceived and respect these people out of veneration for the holy places have awakened and learned that these Wahhabis--the agents of Mr (Hinger), the first teacher of Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab [the founder of the Wahhabi movement]--are very far from Islam in their beliefs, conduct and affiliation but very close to the enemies of Islam, be they crusaders or [word indistinct] Zionists. They are currently waging a ferocious campaign against the great Imam Khomeyni, who referred to the mahdi's universal state and said that it will be the end of the road. They have shown rancor toward this statement, not because it is an ordinary statement, an ordinary idea or a defense of Islam, but because, as they claim, this idea is un-Islamic. Is it because this awaited universal Islamic state will demolish all tyrannical thrones built on the corpses of the oppressed and the sword of justice will claim all charlatans, agents and traitors?

The idea of the mahdi is (?well-established) and has been reported by authentic sources and all history and Hadith [sayings of the Prophet Muhammad]--books such as SAHIH AL-BUKHARIS, SAHIH MUSLIM, AT-TARMADHI, ABU DAWUD [all collections of Muhammad's sayings] and others.

There is another matter which we would like to raise: why all these denunciations and fatwas [religious judgments] issued by the "sultans" advisers in various Muslim countries, beginning with the shaykh of Al-Azhar, who has surpassed the Zionists, to the imam of the Umm at-Tubul Mosque, to Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Tunisia? Why all these denunciations and fear of the--God willing--coming mahdi's government?

The Saudi rulers have not been content with their preachers' fatwas but have recently begun to form committees and send them to Muslim African countries. They are spending large sums of money on these committees, not out of love for Islam or in order to propogate its beliefs, but out of hatred for the imam's state and to distort the words of Imam Khomeyni.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

KEYHAN on Military Threat

LD291317 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 16

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Areas of Fighting Between Iran and Iraq Covered Fully by Iranian Forces"]

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin--Following clashes on the Iran-Iraq border, which were renewed a few days ago in the region of Tileh Kuh, Tang-e Torshab, Baveysi and Qasr-e Shirin, reports have been received of fighting still underway in Tang-e Torshab.

In the wake of these clashes, informed sources on the border have reported that heavy casualties have been inflicted on the Iraqi forces on the Iranian border, but that the Islamic Republic of Iran Army had suffered only two martyred and one wounded.

Reporting on the Ba'athist casualty figure, the KEYHAN correspondent in Qasr-e Shirin states that about 70 Iraqi hirelings were killed on the border and that a large number were wounded and taken to the small township of Chahar Kelav and to the Soleymaniyeh hospital in Iraq.

As a result of a mortar explosion during the clash between Iranian and Iraqi forces, a corporal by the name of Habibollah Qasemzadeh Jamali was martyred and a guard by the name of Gholamreza Tayyeb was wounded in the leg and taken to the Mehdi Reza'i hospital in Qasr Shirin. Another guard by the name of Yadollah Moradi was also wounded.

In a discussion yesterday with the KEYHAN correspondent, Qasr-e Shirin Governor Nazarizadeh stated that all the areas of conflict were fully covered by air and land, and that all enemy attacks, whether by air or on land, would be crushed.

He also asked the people to not to use noisy equipment or bright lamps when clashes were at their height or when air alerts were sounded by the media.

Other reports received from the area of fighting quote informed local sources as saying that the revolution guards, gendarmerie personnel, paramilitary forces and Islamic Republic of Iran troops were in a state of total readiness and had carried out emergency drills successfully, and that the morale of the personnel in fortified positions was very good.

Kermanshah--"an air attack by Iraq will meet with total defeat and the destruction of Iraq's sensitive and strategic military positions."

According to a KEYHAN correspondent report yesterday from Kermanshah quoting well-informed sources in the Provinces of Kermanshahhan and Elam, in view of preparations made by the Iranian armed services along the length of the border and around sensitive positions inside the country, any air attack by Iraq, or any attack and penetration by that country's land forces will meet with ignominious defeat.

According to the KEYHAN correspondent, following the statement issued by the coordination headquarters in the west of the country, and the announcement as to the likelihood of an air attack by the Iraqi Government, the people in the border area are ready to meet such an attack and their morale is good. In discussion with KEYHAN correspondents, they said that they believed Iraq would not dare to engage in all-out military aggression against Iran. This report states that on the basis of information received from informants in the west of the country, the Iraqis, who over the past few days have been crushed on the land frontiers by the guards and troops of the Iranian Army, have shown that, by carrying out a series of air maneuvers over Iranian territory with Iraqi MiG's, they intend to attack western provinces by air. The movement of an Iraqi Army division on the borders at Qasr Shirin and the spread of dissatisfaction within Iraq are also factors which have aroused the suspicions of the informed sources on the border as to Iraq's aggressive intentions. However, in the view of these observers, if Iraq were really to mount an attack on Iran, Iranian air and land forces would within 48 hours advance to defend Iran against them, going as far as the Iraqi capital.

The informed border source also stated that although the part played by America and by its dependent elements in the Iraqi Ba'athist Government's provocations is evident, the joint American-Iraqi plan to attack Iran simultaneously in the south and the west was foredoomed.

The same source states "in spite of all this, an emergency drill will be carried out tonight, and the electricity in homes situated in the border towns in the west of the country will be switched off, so that the Iraqis will understand that any aggressive act by them will be investigated and identified.

In discussions with the KEYHAN correspondent, informed individuals on the border stated:

"The fact that the Soviet Government allowed the maneuvers by the advanced type MiG-27 aircraft in the Iranian border area shows that the Soviet Government is assisting the aggressive aims of both America and Iraq."

In discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah, Qasr-e Shirin Governor Nazarizadeh said:

"In my view, the firepower of the Iranian land and air forces on the border is so great that the Iraqis will not be able to advance one step by air or on land. I also believe that the announcement of an air attack by Iraq is no more than a rumor since at the end of the month of Ramadan it was rumored in Qasr Shirin that the Ba'athist army would mount widespread attacks, and we saw that this was untrue."

Announcing the total readiness of the Iranian Armed Forces and the guards in the border areas of Qasr-e Shirin, he said: "Of course, we have taken security measures aimed at safeguarding the area, but you will find it interesting that in spite of the rumor, the people on the border at Qasr-e Shirin, Haft Shahr, and Sumar are returning to their homes.

Further Reports

LD:91541 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Aug 80 p 16

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Latest Reports of Developments on the Iranian-Iraqi Border"]

[Text] Qasr-e Shirin--Iraqi Ba'athist border forces, continuing their attacks on the border zone at Tang-e Torshab, Tileh Kuh, Barar Aziz and Bishegan clashed with troops and guards, and a fierce fight ensured.

Reports of this conflict state that the Ba'athist army withdrew after suffering heavy losses, but that the clash lasted until this morning.

Two Iraqi planes appeared over Qasr-e Shirin last night but were immediately forced by Iranian guns to retreat.

In discussion with KEYHAN, Qasr-e Shirin Revolutionary Guards Corps commander Nasr referred to the total state of readiness of the Iranian forces. He said "The guards corps at Bishegan, under the control of Murkhoda Mohammadi, seized 13 mules, 1 Kalashnikov rifle and a quanity of fuses, detonators and Kalashnikov cartridges. Three of the assailants were arrested by the group while planting mines."

After visiting the border posts at Tangab, Qasr-e Shirin Revolutionary Guards Corps commander Nazarizadeh told the KEYHAN correspondent: "The situation on the border in this area is calm, but troop movements and reinforcements may be seen on the Iraqi side, and we believe that we should update our own border posts as soon as possible." Qasr-e Shirin gendarmerie regiment commander Major Hajji Alikhani yesterday visited the border outposts accompanied by newsmen, and in a discussion he stated that the Iraqi Ba'athist Army forces were engaged in reinforcing their positiins and fortifications. He also said that two road-building teams were engaged in laying asphalt on the Haft Shahr-Qasr-e Shirn road, and that this would be completed within 1 month.

On reinforcements at the outposts he said: "We are now equipped with different types of heavy weaponry and all our forces are in a state of total readiness." The Karand guards commander also stated in a discussion that four persons from Karand who were in contact with counterrevolutionaries had been detained and handed over to the Islamabad Islamic Revolution Court. They are Esma'il Hemmati, Gholah Basati-Nezhad, Yadollah Abolfathi, and Hashem Shah-Oveysi.

Likelihood of Attack by Iraq on Paveh

In his report on border incidents yesterday, the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah quoted informed sources as saying that the first attack by the Iraqi Ba'athist Army on Iranian territory would probably come at Paveh and Nowsud.

According to reports received, Iraq has concentrated its forces on the border at Nowsud and has heavy weaponry available in the region. In a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah on the state of Iraqi assailant forces around Nowsud, Governor of Uramanat Kazemi and the official in charge of the guards corps of Paveh said: "Iraqi Ba'athist Army movements in the Nowsud area of the border are astonishing, but we too have increased our cover in the area correspondingly. This action by the Ba'athist Army is connected with the purge in the town of Nowsud by the Iranain security forces." On the subject of the guards' shortage of equipment in border areas, he said: "We have stated several times that shortages must be remedied, and the Revolutionary Guards Corps of Javanrud has also voiced a demand that something should be done about shortages now being experienced. It is likely that a coordination session will be held next week with the army at the Kermanshah operations headquarters and that this problem will be studied.

In conclusion, the Uramanat governor said: "Two days ago life in the town of Paveh came to a virtual stop and the people left for Javanrud, where they took part in ceremonies commemmorating the martyrs of this town.

Qasr-e Shirin Clashes

GP021552 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Last night the (Tang-e Tushawa) area was the scene of border clashes between forces of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and mercenaries of the agent Iraqi Ba'athists. The agent Ba'thist forces, supported by artillery fire, opened fire on positions of the Islamic Revolution Guards stationed in the area. The Imam Khomeyni feda'in and Muslim Kurdish feda'in confronted the enemy attack, destroyed his positions and liberated one of the heights occupied by the enemy.

PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the agent Ba'thist forces opened fire on various parts of the city of Qasr-e Shirin. The fire continued until this morning.

PARS also reports that the forces of the Islamic Republic inflicted heavy losses on the agent Ba'thist army, killing in the Qasr-e Shirin border area alone 46 members of the agent Ba'thist forces and destroying 4 tanks and a military transport car. They also destroyed two important Iraqi border posts, ('Ali Mir) and (Chia Kator), as well as an arsenal and an equipment depot.

The operations of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were carried out with the utmost speed, well-studied discipline and effective military tactics--so much so that the agent Ba'thist army was shocked for a while as a result of the surprise and failed to react. However, it later shelled the city of Qasr-e Shirin with artillery in retaliation for the sudden attack.

The artillery fire inflicted losses on the (chalk) factories in the city's suburbs and innocent inhabitants of Qasr-e Shirin.

PARS NEWS AGENCY also reports that the agent Ba'thist army's 6th Brigade participated in these border operations with all its forces and equipment.

NIOC Radio on 'Mass Executions'

GF310921 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 700 GMT 31 Aug 80

[From the daily program: "Today's Iraq Is An Erupting Volcano"]

[Text] Reports indicate that the malicious Ba'thist authorities are killing scores of prisoner-believers every day. These reports add that the authorities are burying the bodies in mass graves which are dug out of the municipality in remote places in Baghdad.

There are also many mass graves en route to (Ramadi), (Fallujah), [name indistinct] and (Ziyadi). These mass graves are filled with the bodies of the believing strugglers who were killed by the tyrant Ba'thist authorities.

RAJA'I VOICES 'GRIEF' OVER MUSLIMS IN MESSAGE TO KARMAL

LD021329 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Aug 80 p 2

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Reply by Iranian Prime Minister to Message From Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Tehran--In reply to a congratulatory message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal to the Iranian prime minister, the prime minister's office has announced the following reply:

To His Excellency Babrak Karmal:

Your message in connection with my [assumption of] office as prime minister has arrived in circumstances in which the people of our country are overcome by the grief at the crushing of our Muslim brothers in Afghanistan.

We look forward to the day when Afghanistan may decide its own fate without interference from foreign forces, and we assure [you] that the Muslim revolutionary fighters will be victorious over the domination of imperialist powers.

ETTELA'AT COMMENTS ON ENDING POLITICAL ISOLATION

LD011310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] ETTELA'AT carried the following headline in yesterday's edition: "Releasing the Hostages Is Not the Way To End Political Isolation."

As before, considering that the very existence of the imam has always directed, and will continue to direct, the revolution along the correct path, the imam entrusted the Majles with the issue of the hostages.

Since the elections, especially following the convening of the Majles and its official inauguration, the question has been: What is to be the fate of the spies? One used to hear remarks by the deputies here and there. However, considering that the formation of the government and approval of the Cabinet are the fundamental duty of the executive and the Majles, this problem has not yet been included on the Majles agenda. But, on the other hand, approaching the question of the spies in a superficial way and attaching to it a secondary role is not advisable.

The first thing the Majles should do after the formation of the Cabinet should be to prepare the ground for dealing with the activities of the spies. To clarify the matter further, I shall try to scrutinize it even more closely. It is no secret to anyone that the economic sanctions are daily taking new dimensions, with the pressure emanating from them becoming more severe. However, one should not fear the hardship and the difficulty of the task; one must act decisively even if defeat is certain.

The esteemed speaker of the Majles said in an interview that there were more important issues than the problem of the spies: issues like housing, unemployment and so forth. This is quite correct, for housing and unemployment are two big problems in our society. However, it should be borne in mind that it is only possible to solve these problems when they are in line with fighting the great Satan and the main enemy of the revolution. In this context the masses must be mobilized, for the oppressed masses cannot be directed toward production and self-reliance through compromise.

After the formation of the Cabinet, the most important issue to be dealt with speedily is the question of the spies. Considering its extensive network, the counterrevolution is engaged daily in giving more impetus [words indistinct] to the rumor that if the spies are not tried and then released the problems of unemployment and high prices would be resolved, industry would resume operation and agriculture would flourish. It is obvious to any thinking man that compromise would not only not help solve these problems, rather it would increase dependence and exacerbate the problems.

Another problem which has occupied people's minds--at least at the opening of communication with the Majles--is the people's attribute [as heard] and the ominous U.S. Congress; as for the majority of the people's representatives in the Majles being made up of those loyal to the imam's line, there is no doubt. However, it is also clear that there are liberal and compromising elements in the Majles, although they are in a minority. These elements, because of their opposition to the imam's line, enjoy certain relations [as heard]. This should serve as a warning to all those loyal to the imam's line to organize their ranks as soon as possible and without any narrow-mindedness.

Secondly, considering that both before and after the revolution the liberals have been more familiar with the intricacies of executive matters. one must remain fully alert. By taking advantage of the prolongation of the spies' issue and the emergence of an atmosphere--albeit weak--favoring the release of spies, as well as by utilizing the results of the Foreign Ministry's actions, these people dare to first ask for the release of the hostages quite clearly and then demand it. It is an empty issue that, by replying to the letter from the ominous U.S. Congress, we shall be released from our political isolation. What do Muslims have to fear if they are considered isolated by the infidels and polytheists? It is only through caring for the world Muslims and oppressed people that one can, in time, come out of isolation and then export the revolution. To come out of isolation depends on purging the Foreign Ministry and the Iranian embassies abroad, and turning their control over to Muslim and revolutionary students.

RAFSANJANI NOTES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BANI-SADR. RAJA'I

LD012208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, today held his weekly press conference and answered questions from home and foreign correspondents.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani about his meetings with the ambassadors of Algeria, Syria and Palestine. He replied that the common topic in all three meetings concerned those countries' recognition of the fact that there should be closer relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and progressive Arab and Muslim governments and organizations. We all should have a common program to neutralize the superpowers' conspiracies in the region. Of course, these suggestions are of consideration to us, too, but since the new government has not yet started its work, we have postponed a final decision.

Answering a question concerning the way the Cabinet of Mr Raja'i was introduced and the recent presidential letter, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: The issues are exactly these which were revealed in Mr Raja'i's assertions and the Majlies' debate. He added: It was obvious that Mr Raja'i had not been an ideal candidate for Mr Bani-Sadr, who had openly stated that he had only nominated Mr Raja'i because of the latter's support in the Majles, and the same applies to the members of the Cabinet, because Mr Raja'i will have to choose his colleagues on the basis of his one way of thinking. Yet, we have to bear in mind that according to and on the basis of Article 133 of the Constitution, the prime minister must nominate the ministers and have his list of ministers approved by the president and then introduce his Cabinet to the Majles. Mr Rafsanjani added: The concern that all ministers of Mr Raja'i's choice might not be approved by Mr Bani-Sadr had existed ever since the appointment of Mr Raja'i as prime minister-designate. The solution which was proposed in their mutual meetings was that Mr Bani-Sadr leave the task of choosing members of the Cabinet, with the exception of the defense and the interior portfolios, to Mr Raja'i and keep quiet concerning the appointment of other ministers. On the basis of this understanding Mr Raja'i introduced his cabinet to the Majles.

Commenting on the Majles' reaction to this, the president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: A (letter) from the president has reached the Majles which will be debated in the Majles. In view of all these issues, we will debate the Cabinet at tomorrow's session.

Commenting on Mr Qotbzadeh's letter to the Majles concerning the spy hostages Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: Mr Qotbzadeh wrote a letter to the Majles in which he explained the circumstances (leading) to the hostages' seizure and had asserted few [words indistinct] in this connection. He said Mr Qotbzadeh's letter was circulated among the deputies but that his letter probably would not be answered.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, commenting on the appointment of the justice minister, said: On the basis of the Constitution, the appointment of the justice minister has been entrusted to the Supreme Council of Justice and the minister would be introduced to the Majles following the approval of his nomination by the prime minister.

Concerning the appointment of Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani as the interior minister and whether this appointment was unconstitutional since he was also a member of the Guardian Council, Mr Rafsanjani said: The final decision concerning this issue is left to the Guardian Council.

Commenting on the Majles' reaction to the verdicts by the British kangaroo courts against the Muslim students and members of the students' Islamic societies, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The issue ought to be debated in the Majles so that a reaction can be publicized.

PRESS HIGHLIGHTS GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN PROGRAMS

JN021940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 2 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The formation of the new Cabinet and the announcement of the government program are among the most prominent topics in the Islamic Republic. The papers highlighted on their front pages the broad lines of the government program.

We read the following in ETTELA'AT: Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has announced his government program, which consists of the following points: The formation of a government with Islamic missionary criteria; the just distribution of wealth--that is, increasing the individual's income and compensating injustice done to the inhabitants of the rural areas and of the more backward and more deprived regions; the participation of the masses in running affairs via the Shura councils and with Islamic criteria; the expansion of the provinces' jurisdictions and consequently the expansion of decentralization; the provision of the necessary means to accomplish the cultural revolution in the various fields of life; the development of agricultural and industrial production to the level of self-sufficiency; the consolidation of the security pillars on the bases of enlightenment and guidance as well as dependence on the military and security organs; the accomplishment of [words indistinct] revolution; fighting [words indistinct] the oppressed; the provision of just educational opportunities; and, the provision of prophylactic and health services.

As for the state's policy in the political field, the program announced the provision of political security and [words indistinct] social security for all of society.

On the foreign level, the government's new program stressed, as published in ETTELA'AT, giving special attention to relations with the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and transferring the focus of attention of Iranian diplomacy from Europe and America to these three groups. It also stressed struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and against Zionism, occupation and racial discrimination, as well as encouraging and supporting the movements of the oppressed in the world, particularly the Islamic missionary movements.

These are some of the broad lines of the government program as announced by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as cited in the newspapers this afternoon.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 SEPTEMBER 1980

Resumption of Autonomy Talks

MENA carried the text of the statement agreed upon by President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin announcing the resumption of the autonomy talks which was read out at a Cairo press conference by presidential envoy Sol Linowitz. The key points of agreement in the statement are that the two sides remain "committed" to the Camp David accords and will continue the peace process and make it succeed "without paying attention to the incidental difficulties" which stand in the way, that the autonomy negotiations will resume at a date to be agreed upon and that consultations will be held on a date and venue for a summit meeting.

According to Jerusalem radio, a government spokesman "welcomed" what he termed the "U.S.-Egyptian announcement" and called it a "positive development with no Israeli concessions." The radio also cited senior sources in Jerusalem as saying that President Carter had "pressured" As-Sadat to reopen the talks before the U.S. election. In an interview on Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Begin confirmed that there had been "no need" to change Israel's position to revive the autonomy talks. He reiterated that he is willing to participate in a summit as long as it does not mean forgoing the autonomy talks. Previewing his attitude at any forthcoming summit, Begin said there are proposals he would be able to accept and others that he "might even reject out of hand."

According to Cairo radio, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said the autonomy negotiations will take the form of "preliminary talks" to prepare for the tripartite summit and will also examine the "obstacles" which led to their suspension. President as-Sadat has made no substantive public comment on the agreement to resume the talks. However, in a speech given to the Alexandria University teaching staff only hours before Ambassador Linowitz's press conference and broadcast by Cairo radio, he said, referring to West Bank settlements and the Jerusalem issue, that he "cannot sit down" with Israel at the moment as it has "unilaterally tried to impose something on me."

As-Sadat on U.S. Relations

Cairo radio carried a speech given by President as-Sadat on 3 September to the Alexandria University teaching staff in which he dealt with past and present relations with the United States. Answering a question, As-Sadat pointed out that Egypt is bound by the terms of its peace treaty with Israel not to resort to the use of force, and he reminded his audience that in any case Egypt is "not allowed by the greatest military power in the world to touch Israel." He noted that on the "basic issue, the issue of Israel, the United States does not stand on our side." He did not object to this, however, saying that the United States has "entered as a p rincipal party to say the truth about us" and that he asked for no more than this. He also said Egypt must recognize that the United States is the only party Israel listens to because America has extended a "lifeline" to it.

As-Sadat criticized the U.S. "imperialist" attitude toward Egypt during the 1950's and stated that if the "Dulles and Johnson mentality had prevailed in the United States, our relations would be worse than ever now," but he went on to add that U.S. policy has changed since then from one of imperialism to one of "equal friendship." Praising the current U.S. policy toward Egypt, the Egyptian president said that while the Arab states are "straining their minds" trying to find ways to "starve" Egypt, the United States is exerting maximum efforts to assist the country with "nothing in return."

Turning to the issue of U.S. facilities in Egypt, As-Sadat said he will not follow the Saudi example and grant the United States facilities in "secret and then deny this in public." He stated that he is "running after the United States and telling it: Come." Citing the Soviet threat to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and the gulf, As-Sadat declared that in granting facilities to the United States he is saying: "Please defend the Arab and Islamic world, because our situation as Arabs is regrettable." As-Sadat emphasized, however, that he will not give the United States "bases" as it would be "embarking on processes in which we would not stand on an equal footing" and would violate Egypt's principles as one of the "builders of nonalignment."

YAR

In a development most probably tied in with the recent visit to San'a' by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Democratic National Front (DNF), a leftist insurgent organization operating in the YAR with the unofficial support of the PDRY, has reached agreement with the authorities in San'a' for a cease-fire in the central region of the YAR. According to the agreement, the forces of both the DNF and the government will maintain the positions they currently hold. The agreement, reported by the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, was negotiated by DNF representatives with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the YAR military, and it is designed to end the "state of tension" between the DNF and government authorities and to prevent "attempts to create tension between Aden and San'a'." One of the terms of the agreement is the suspension of the broadcasts of the clandestine DNF radio in return for permission to publish the newspaper AL-AMAL in San'a'. The front's radio has not been heard since 28 August.

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PASHTUN LEADER ADDRESSES KABUL CEREMONY 31 AUG

LD031530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Speech by Ajmal Khatak, exiled former secretary general of the National Awami Party of Pakistan, at ceremony to mark national day of the Pashtun and Baluch peoples in Kabul on 31 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] Sisters, brothers, friends and comrades living far and near: First of all I would like to present my thanks to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee; to the comrades of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] who have come here and with the permission of all, you audience and guests; to Comrade Karmal, the PDPA general secretary, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DPA [applause] and to his party and government on behalf of myself, and on behalf of those Pashtun and Baluch strugglers and on behalf of all the progressive, democratic and patrictic masses and toilers of Pakistan, on this day which marks their struggle.

This revolution's enemies are frightened of it, and because of this fear, though they cannot do anything else, they have tried to get rid of their complexes; they embark on lying propaganda, create sinister conspiracies and, with their mercenaries and brigands, disrupt the country's security; they try to inflict damage on religious, social and (?educational) places and to inflict losses on the lives and property of the poor Afghan people. Brothers, as straw and chippings cannot block the path of roaring floods, so can nobody block the path of this revolution by [word indistinct] and by conspiracies; it is successful and will be successful; it is proceeding and will continue to proceed. [applause]

You look at the world, see the imperialist world which is headed by the United States, see the chauvinist China, see the capitalist Europe, see their mercenaries, see reactionary Arab countries, see the SAVAK's, see the martial law dictators, all of them are frightened and all of them, united against the revolution, are not ashamed of lying propaganda or of sinister conspiracies. Yes, as I said before, no matter how much they will blow at this lighted torch of the revolution they will be burning their own beards; they cannot put out this light; its light will grow brighter, their faces will become blackened and their beards burned. As you have crushed the old colonialism, now again you will crush the neocolonialism which is headed by the United States and China. [applause] Noble and brave brothers, have a brief look at the region in the light of my talk, If you cannot see very far, at least have a look at the martial law of Pakistan; is it US imperialism? Is it chauvinist China? Is it their capitalist masters? Is it (?Arab) reaction? All of them have transformed it into an anti-Afghan military base.

They are not short of money, they are not short of arms, they are not short of lying propaganda and satanical conspiracies; but despite all this go and ask them: What is the position of Pakistan and its reactionaries and imperialists today? Their position is that a number of generals, together with a number of reactionaries, are in hiding in the government palaces and, to help their masters, hatch secret anti-Afghan terrorist conspiracies.

You might know that the Pakistani Army dictators and their master tried very hard through their reactionary mercenaries to start a game, a kind of game, in Pakistan under the sacred name of Islam or with the masses, but despite spending billions of dollars, marks, kaldar and rials and by abusing the sacred name of Islam they did not succeed and will never succeed. [applause]

You might have heard that at this very moment, in the heart of Pakistan in the city of Lahore, a conference of all the lawyers of Pakistan is being held. The Pakistan military masters, their reactionary friends and their masters tried to bring a CIA agent to this conference, to make him stand up and say something against the Afghan revolution. But what happened? This happened: The agent got up, stood and when from his mouth, from his foul mouth, came the name of the Afghan revolution and he spoke against it, the lawyers grabbed him by the throat, threw him down and took him out of the conference. This happened in Lahore, Punjab, in Pakistan. [applause]

And, brothers, let me inform you that this is only an example and this was the Pakistani intellectual (?cadre), lawyers and so on. You must become aware of the feelings and awareness of the Pakistani toilers, workers and (?masses), and when you realize it you will see as clearly as the shining sun that all Pakistan, all the toilers want to break the imperialist guns of the military bosses, they want a republic for the country such that the masses will command their own destinies, and the oppressed classes will be free of exploitation. For this purpose, as the mayor says [previous speaker], for this, you the Afghan brothers [as heard]. The people of Pakistan know that for them for the first time it is necessary to make a success of the new stage of the revolution, because in the success of the new stage of the revolution, because in the success of this revolution lies their success. [applause] Brothers, may God never tire you, in struggle, and in enlighting your way of thinking.

Now, with your permission, I would like to have a bold and direct talk with my courageous tribal brothers, because they are those truthful brothers who know and are pleased by the truth. They are those brothers who today here in Kabul, have declared their full solidarity and help with our struggle. These tribes are those brothers of yours and of ours who are an invincible fortress for us in these huge border mountains.

These tribal brothers: You say that during the past 3 years and 4 months the enemies of the Afghan revolution have tried every trick to provoke and inflame them and instigate them against the revolution, but they were not deceived by this. From Badakhshan to Makran not a single tribe of Pashtuns or Baluchs deviate from their historic, religious and Islamic stand, and no one could instigate them against the Afghan revolution by offering them money, arms or provocation.

Brothers, I assure you in the name of the Islam of the fathers and grandfathers of these Pashtuns and Baluchs, and not the Islam of agents, that as they have been an invincible fortress on the border throughout our national history, so again today are they a strong fortification through which no foreign or internal enemy of our homeland can cross. You know that during the war of independence against the British these tribes were the armies of the war of independence, and today every tribal brother is proud that we have won the war of independence. And also be sure that today they are the same armies whose sons will be sharing the pride with our sons that they had made a success of the Afghan revolution. [applause]

Friends, these tribes know very well our national politics and the protection of their soil. They love more than anybody else their old fatherland, honor and religion and Islam; therefore, I am not giving them instructions in this regard, nor can I do that, because others learn these instructions from them. Of course, in this critical moment when the enemies of our soil and honor, which are headed by the United States, trying from every side, have begun this effort to put guns on our shoulders; O tribal brothers, think: Our enemies are trying to mount guns on our shoulders and fire at our brother Afghanistan and at our old friend the USSR, and eventually bring imperialism, colonialism, their war and reaction into our home, and transform our houses, guest houses, mosques and the graveyards of our fathers and grandfathers into a battlefield for atomic and chemical war.

That is why at this time, O tribal brothers, I, on behalf of all those people whom I represent, see it as my conscience and national and human duty to tell my Pashtun and Baluch brothers to be aware of imperialism and its collaborators' satanical collusion. I tell you that a fire has been set to the tail of this (?mouse) and it is running in the direction of your home, so be careful not to burn your home with their tail. O tribes, be aware of this.

Dear audience and friends, with your permission I would now like to talk over few things with the Pashtuns and Baluchis. I ask them: O Pashtun and Baluch brothers, have you ever thought about the reason why we have been continually struggling and do not succeed? We struggle, our heads and our ribs are broken, jails get filled with us, we get martyred, but when we see the result, as a result of all of this a few of the imperialist agents come up and (?come to power) at the expense of our heads and our sacrifices. You think this over; why? If you think deeply about this, in addition to other things, there are two main reasons for this:

First: that imperialism had put us, with very much expertise, in a triangle of three jugglers and [word indistinct]. Another reason is that we did not know the character of our efforts and struggle. We had not distinguished between our friend and enemy, and we had not formed a common front against our common enemy. Can anybody deny today that the Kabul royal family, the shahanshah of Iran and the capitalists and feudals of Pakistan, that imperialist agent band, that all three of them were dancing on the thread of imperialism? Can anybody deny this? If on the surface, like the bazaar brokers, they were looking at each other with antagonism, nevertheless they had a common stand vis-a-vis the plundering of the pockets of naive shoppers. All three of them had formed an unholy collusion, had formed an unholy triangle; on the one hand they were serving imperialism and capitalism in this region and on the other hand they were crushing all national and revolutionary forces and were all three maintaining their own power. Whether we knew these tricks of imperialism and its three agents in their unholy collusion or not is a separate question and needs further analysis. But it is, of course, a fact that we were stuck so firmly in this triangle that we could not get out of it; no matter how much we shouted Pashtunistan or Baluchistan, shouted for national republican rights, if we wanted human rights we were sacrificing our lives and property for this, blood was ours to spill but our (?interests) were going to this triangle. That was another issue.

Second, our fight for our national and human rights is the fight against imperialism. This fight is the fight against capitalism and against their (?warmongering) policy. Therefore, this fight is a link in the chain of national freedom movements which has been created all around the world. But the trickery of the enemy had transformed this fight into a fight of religion, a fight of the Sendhi, Pashtun, Punjabi, Baluchi.

One time they would provoke us in the name of language, another they would make it [words indistinct], the people of Pakistan were fighting among themselves, and these masters, the generals of Pakistan, were sitting on us and on their instructions (?our toilers) were using guns while they were ruling. In the light of these analyses, when we look at them today, when we look at the situations and [word indistinct], look at the politics of our country and region, Pashtuns and Baluchis, one reason for our misfortunes was the creation of the rule by the Kabul royal family, the Iranian shahanshah and the Pakistani [word indistinct] group. That is ended today, this obstacle has been cleared from the path of our national republic and instead revolution has succeeded in Afghanistan; the roots of the shahanshah have been uprooted from Iran, the shahanshah who was the U.S. gendarme in the region is gone and the Pakistani ruling group cannot face its people.

And for the happiness of you and us and the happiness of all the region, the most important thing is that by the success of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan and especially its new stage, a legal party came to power which is our brother and friend from every viewpoint. Now, under this party, not only will there not be any secret collusion against us but the policy of the party is that the hands of imperialism shall be cut off from among us, tribal prejudices will be ended, discord and [word indistinct] issues will be ended, the exploitation of man by man will be ended and the neighboring countries will not interfere in each other's affairs and will not attempt any aggression from each other's soil. They will live in an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality. This kind of a party has come to power. So now the air is changed for our struggle; it has not only changed but it is proper that now we shall be carrying on a hard struggle and [word indistinct].

Now there is the second obstacle: What we have to do about the [word indistinct] rights of national republic rights. When I look at Pakistan's present policy, there are still problems, but despite all this the situation has changed drastically and is very satisfactory. The revolution of Afghanistan has enlightened the thinking of the Pakistani masses; the present situation in Pakistan [words indistinct] made people see for themselves the unveiled faces of the imperialist agents and reactionary representatives and the new stage of the Afghan revolution gave confidence to the people and masses of Pakistan; in the light of this torch nobody can make the masses fight among themselves in the name of Islam, tribe, region, language or [word indistinct]. You see that Ziaul Haq has made himself the (?guardian) of Islam, but he is frightened of establishing an Islamic republic and is not prepared to hold popular elections.

I, in light of my experience and by studying situations, and in light of the lifelong struggle of the people of Pakistan, I ask the Pashtuns and Baluchis, all Pakistani patriots, republicans, toilers and anti-imperialist circles and organizations, to take a deep look at this point and request them to direct your path toward the struggle for a republic, forget about old, family and tribal, small and big issues, sit all of you united together, get united; if you do not get united the enemy is very crafty, and if you do not get united then the enemy will turn your home into a hell, you will also burn in it and your children too. Beware of this.

Friends, in conclusion, I want to have few words with all the people of Pakistan, all patriots and [word indistinct]; I tell them to have a look at these situations [words indistinct] and ask them: In what direction are chauvinism and reactionary forces taking Pakistan?

I tell the people of Pakistan that from the day when Karmal came to power, he has announced:

First, let us stop destruction; also, let us cease interference and destruction; he has also said: Let us solve any problems in an atmosphere of brotherhood and equality. Also he has said: Let us create such an atsmophere where all of us, neighbors can live in peace and like brothers. Karmal has said again and again--and now once again he repeated this on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of independence--Karmal said: No danger will face our neighbors, including Iran and Pakistan. Karmal said: I have presented the DRA proposals for peace and solidarity to all the world. If they give me the assurance and give me an assured guarantee, Karmal says, the guarantee will be that aggression on our soil, aggression on the honor and property of our people, must cease; so Karmal says that if this is done the limited military contingents of the USSR will go back to their great and peace-loving country. This is what Karmal is telling them.

Pakistani brothers, you must make use of this proposal and make an effort to create such an atmosphere, and if this is done all the people of Pakistan and Afghanistan, all patriots and Muslims will find a solution and get the decision they want.

If anybody thinks this over, no matter how hard, there is no other remedy than the one which has been sent by our national leader Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan as an appeal, as follows: He says: O Pashtun brothers, all Pashtun brothers, everywhere all Pashtuns--Ghafar Khan does not say Pashtun only to the Pashtuns, but in his words all the people of Afghanistan are Pashtuns, so all brothers of Afghanistan--see today our home is on fire, the enemies are busy fanning this fire further. Our sacred religion of Islam says that when you are caught in this kind of situation, you sit together and resolve these kind of issues at your homes in peace and unity. So Pacha Khan says: I appeal to you that now the time has changed, situations have changed, let us sit together at our home, put out this fire otherwise the enemy will fan up this fire and will burn our homes with it.

That is all, dear audience, for your time. To conclude I want to say few slogans and finish my speech:

Long live the national republic revolution of all the people and patriots of Pakistan. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary solidarity between the people of Pakistan and Afghanistan. [applause]

Forward toward the revolutionary struggle for republic of all (?democratic) forces. [applause]

Long live the vanguard of revolution in this region, the PDPA. [applause]

Long live peace in the region and in the world. [applause]

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION IN SOVIET JOURNAL

For a TASS report on an article by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politiburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, vice premier and minister of planning of the DRA, written for the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA], see page D 1 of the 4 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. DAILY REPORT.

ARMY CLAIMS SUCCESSES AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD032048 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of the just struggle of our people and the sacrifice of the heroic armed forces, recently a number of bandits were crushed in the Herat, Ghowr and Jowzjan provinces and a large quantity of arms and irrefutable documents were seized from them. A number of them have been taken prisoner.

Sayd Gol, 2nd lieutenant from the Herat 17th Division, said to the BAKHTAR reporter: A few days ago, in a clash with the counterrevolutionary groups in the Taibara district of Ghowr Province, as a result of armed operation a number of rebels were crushed and a large amount of various arms and different types of ammunition and irrefutable documents were seized from them. A number of them were injured and a number escaped.

As a result of the operation against and encounter with the counterrevolutionary elements in the Godzara district of Herat Province, Rasul Mohammad, who was in command of an armored vehicle, while seeking an encounter with counterrevolutionary groups, was attacked by the rebels. This brave officer was able to save the lives of eight friends with only one (?rifle). He crushed a number of the rebels and a number of them were injured. It should be said that as a result of the recent encounter with the rebels in the Golran district of Herat Province, involving an operation of the soldiers and security force, dozens of the rebels were crushed and a large amount of arms with different types of ammunitions was captured from them.

According to another report by 'Abdolqodus, a hero from Jowzjan Province, the rebels, by blocking the river water a few days ago, wanted to flood the houses of the residents of Sar-e Pol district and destroy their life as a whole. These foul elements, after the planning of these acts of theirs, had hidden in the mosques and in people's houses. The security authorities, with the help of the people and after identifying their sinister faces, were able to crush a large number of these sold-out elements, and they recovered a great number of arms and 280 Buzhashi horses that had been stolen from defenseless people.

Also a great number of these murderers were captured, injured and a number of them escaped. The mopping-up of the counterrevolutionary elements is continuing in this province and people are carrying on their normal lives.

Rebel Rebuttal

BK040137 Hong Kong AFP in English 0121 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--"A large number of trouble-makers" were killed in encounters with volunteers of Afghanistan's ruling communist party. Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported last night.

Without giving the exact number of the insurgent's casualities, the radio said that the "brave and courageous volunteers" fought with them in Herat (bordering Iran) Jowzjan between Mazar -E Sharif and Faryab Province, close to the Soviet Union, and Ghorand south of Herat.

The radio for the first time broadcast names yesterday of the individuals who performed "heroic deeds" while battling the Muslim rebels opposing communist rule in Afghanistan.

The campaign in the official media against the insurgents has been stepped up lately in Afghanistan, and reports of arrests and killing or putting these elements "out of action" in large numbers are broadcast almost daily from Kabul radio. This is described by Muslim rebel sources based in Peshawar as an attempt to boost morale of the "demoralised Red Army and Afghan troops."

In a press statement issued yesterday by the chief of the five-party resistance organizations, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, Prof Abd Ar-Rasul Sayyaf, said the persistent campaign on Kabul radio was aimed at "misleading the Afghan people." The mujahedeen are fighting on different fronts with "determination and firm faith in their ultimate victory against the communist forces," he said.

"This last attempt by the puppet regime of Kabul to demoralise Muslim mujahedeen will also be frustrated by Muslim freedom fighters," Sayyaf said. He denied the reported arrest of Muslim mujahedeen by the government guerrilla force, saying that freedom fighters prefer to die in the struggle against anti-Islamic forces rather than to surrender.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR DELHI COMMONWEALTH MEETING

BK031316 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca this afternoon to attend the conference of the Commonwealth heads of government, Asia and the Pacific, beginning in New Delhi tomorrow.

Before leaving Dacca the president told newsmen at Karimtola International Airport that Bangladesh will put forward a number of suggestions in respect to regional cooperation among the countries concerned. President Zia said the conference will discuss regional cooperation and other matters so far as it comes within the purview of the Commonwealth countries. He said other proposals that may be placed before the conference will also be discussed. The president said during his stay in New Delhi he is likely to meet heads of other delegations for discussing bilateral, regional and international matters of common concern. The president said the Ganges water issue may also come up for discussion if there is a meeting between him and Indian Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi.

In reply to a question he said the Afghanistan issue may also be discussed with the Indian prime minister in case there is a meeting between them. In reply to another question the president said no JRC [Joint Rivers Commission] meeting has been a failure and added [words indistinct].

The president was seen off at the airport among others by Vice President Sattar, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, a number of Cabinet ministers and high officials.

SAUDI, UAE AID SOUGHT FOR NUCLEAR PROJECT

BK291712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Dacca, 29 Aug (AFP)--Bangladesh has approached a number of countries, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, to finance its first nuclear power project to be set up with French technical assistance, informed sources said here today.
The sources said negotiations with the Saudi Government had been in progress since last year but were slowed down following the shootout at the Grand Mosque in Mecca late last year.

Communications between Dacca and Riyadh had resumed recently on the financing of the project, expected to cost 400 million dollars, including a foreign exchange component of 166 million dollars, the sources added.

Bangladesh Premier Shah Azizur Rahman was said to have raised the issue in a letter to the Saudi foreign minister. The content of the letter was not known but sources said it contained a request to expedite a decision on possible Saudi aid for the project.

The nuclear project, to be set up in Ruqpur in Pabna district, is designed to produce electricity to meet a power shortage in Western Bangladesh and to lessen dependence on imported fuel. Bangladesh signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty last year.

Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, on his way back home from the United States, today conferred with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on bilateral relations, including cooperation in the nuclear field. An agreement on Bangladesh-French nuclear cooperation was expected to be signed during President Rahman's eight-hour visit to Paris.

ASIA, PACIFIC COMMONWEALTH MEETING OPENS 4 SEP

Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan Presidents Arrive

BK031256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene arrived in New Delhi this evening to attend the regional meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government beginning tomorrow. They were received at the airport by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr Ziaur Rahman said that he will discuss with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi a number of bilateral issues, including Farakka. In reply to a question, he denied that the recent meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission in Delhi had failed. He said the talks will continue. We have to find a solution, he added.

The Bangladesh president described the recent visit of Mr Narasimha Rao to his country as successful. He expressed the hope that follow-up actions will be taken soon on the conclusions reached during the visit.

Gandhi Address

BK040858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting opened in New Delhi this morning with a strong plea by India to the great powers to desist from confrontation and for ushering in a system of true interdependence based on mutuality of interests. President Sanjiva Reddy, in his opening address, and the Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, in her speech, referred to the existing inequities in the international economic system as a result of which the gap between the rich and the poor nations is widening.

The president said it would be an ironical reversal of the anticolonial movement if the independence of developing countries is allowed to be eroded by a new subjugation to stronger powers. While interdependence is a laudable concept it should not be twisted to justify the exploitation of one country by another.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the deliberations of the meeting will lead to greater give and take in assuring fair prices for raw materials, industrial development, lowering of tariff barriers, transfer of technology and sharing of experience and training facilities. While India believes in true interdependence she felt that the omens for a new world order based on justice and equality are discouraging. The affluent seem reluctant even to make small adjustments.

Turning to problems created by the petroleum price hike the prime minister said oil has become the major focus of tension; it has added to the burdens of developing countries aggravating their task of reconstruction. At the same time, affluent countries consume a disproportionate share of this dwindling resource and are obsessed for insuring ever-growing supplies for themselves. This has led to a military build-up in our region. She suggested that an international conference be called by the producers to work out a scheme by which all consumers, big and small, are assured their necessary supplies. Preferential treatment should be given to the countries most seriously affected.

Speaking on the international situation Mrs Gandhi said the outlook for peace has deteriorated and the decade of the 80's has begun ominously.

Mrs Gandhi referred to Afghanistan and said partisan postures or impromptu get-togethers are no substitute forstatesmanship. No single power can claim a monopoly on wisdom or moral superiority. To condemn intervention in one place while thoroughly tolerating it elsewhere does not carry conviction. In Southeast Asia also there was a clash of great power interests. She said India's viewpoint may be different from that of some others, but she hoped that our sincere efforts to promote understanding in the region may eventually bear fruit.

Mrs Gandhi said the ocean which brought conquerors to India in the past is today churning with danger.

Singapore Prime Minister's Speech

BK040715 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Sep (AFP)--Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today strongly denounced the military occupation of Kampuchea and Afghanistan and warned that its action the communist world was "establishing a new doctrine of justifiable intervention outside the framework of the U.N. Charter."

In his opening speech at the inaugural session of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting (CHOGRM) here, Mr Lee also saw in the striking Polish workers "the first captive converts of the communist faith."

"For the first time since the Korean War in 1950, when the North invaded the South, two communist governments moved their armies across national boundaries without any pretense over their intent or actions," Mr Lee said.

Mr Lee noted that although both Kampuchea and Afghanistan had communist governments and professed non-alignment "this did not save them from zealous interference by their neighbours."

Mr Lee quoted lengthily from Soviet journals and Radio Hanoi broadcasts to show how the two countries had explained away their "violations of the U.N. Charter" and creation of "precedents for open armed intervention."

Referring to Poland, the Singapore leader said: "Despite the overwhelming presence of Soviet arms and armour in their midst and around them, Polish workers have demonstrated their passionate desire for more food and some freedom from the straight jacket of the communist society."

The Polish workers, Mr Lee added, had made a "heroic plea for a return of a small part of the freedom they had lost"333 years ago.

"Theirs is the despair of those trapped in the ice of the communist system, which detente and the Helsinki agreement have not thawed," he said.

Mr Lee cautioned his Commonwealth colleagues from Asia and the South Pacific against pretending to anticipate the future during their deliberations.

For example, he said, 1980 was to herald the third development decade and the Brandt commission report was to have prepared the ground for the special U.N. session on economic development to debate this.

"But before the report was released in March this year, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has set America, Western Europe and Japan off on an urgent programme to increase defence expenditure," he noted.

Pointing out that the CHOGRM deliberations might not affect great power thinking, Mr Lee, nevertheless, called on the delegates to condemn the use of force in settling disputes by big countries against their smaller neighbours.

"We can change world opinion for the better, by putting all aggressors on notice that we shall support those who are attacked, whatever the pretext, to defend their independence," he added.

PAKISTAN-SAUDI-U.S. MILITARY LINK SCORED

BK301428 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Pak-Saudi-U.S. Link"]

[Text] The New York TIMES report that an agreement is imminent between Riyadh and Islamabad under which a division of Pakistani combat troops (numbering about 10,000 soldiers) would be stationed in Saudi Arabia, is highly disturbing. It partly confirms an earlier report in the Urdu daily MILLAT, London, which put the number of Pakistani troops to be posted in Saudi Arabia at two divisions. In turn, according to the New York TIMES, Saudi Arabia will provide Pakistan some one billion dollars. Considering that Pakistan's total military expenditure is about the same this will enable Islamabad to duplicate its defence forces, if it so chooses. In other words, Pakistan can match India's numerical strength. There are also indications, again from U.S. official sources, that this is only the beginning of such "barter" deals for Pakistan involving some other gulf countries. Because of its surplus manpower and obsession to raise a military machine equal if not superior to India's, Pakistan is both well placed and anxious to enter into such arrangements. Since it is a non-Arab Muslim country, the gulf governments feel that its troops will not get involved in inter-Arab intrigues and manoeuvres. This is perhaps the main reason why Saudi Arabia has decided to strike a deal with it and others may follow suit. The Saudi ruling house obviously believes that a Pakistani force is its best safeguard against a possible internal uprising of the kind which occurred in 1977 and more recently involving the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in November 1979 by Islamic extremists.

New Delhi must be concerned. The deal can enable Pakistan to launch an ambitious programme of expanding its military machine and it gives Pakistan access to the advanced and sophisticated military hardware which Saudi Arabia has acquired from the U.S.A. Politically, it will tend to push Pakistan further into the Islamic fold, and encourage Islamabad to seek endorsement of its criticism of the alleged ill-treatment of the Muslim minority in India at various Islamic forums. This will be a serious setback to New Delhi's efforts to improve relations with Islamabad through bilateral talks within the framework of the Simla agreement. This is not all. Despite the U.S. claim that it is not involved in the Pak-Saudi deal, it is part of Washington's strategy to forge regional military arrangements to contain an alleged Soviet threat. Because of Arab sensitivities over its pro-Israeli policy, and consequent opposition to direct involvement with U.S. military plans or presence, Washington probably thinks that deals like the one between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia will be a neat way of getting around the problem. As it is, the American military mission in Saudi Arabia has a complement of 10,000 men in the guise of advisers and experts. In a country whose regular armed forces number about 45,000 men, an advisory military mission of 10,000 can hardly be there for the stated role. With the expected arrival of Pakistani combat troops and about the same number of American soldiers already in Saudi Arabia, this is turning into a triangular military relationship.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Spy Documents To Be Published

JN031847 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1817 GMT on 3 September carries the following ETTELA'AT headline, among others: "Espionage Documents That Were Seized Inside the Den of U.S. Espionage in Tehran Will Be Published in a Special Paper [kurras khas]." The radio then adds: "ETTELA'AT also published the following headline from a statement by Musavi Kho'ini: Our Struggle With the United States Will Continue Even if We Are Restored the Assets of the Defunct Shah, Because What We Want From the United States Cannot Be Easily Achieved. It Is Not Restricted to the Restoration of the Defunct Shah's Assets. Referring to the documents seized inside the den of U.S. espionage, Kho'ini said: These documents, especially the ones that have not been released, are now being classified for release and publication in a special book [kitab mustaqil]."

Hostage Taking Defended

LD031558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1013 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A growing atmosphere of propaganda against the action of hostage taking has been created these days. The opponents of hostage taking describe in detail the moral and material harm done by this action. They loftily state that so far the hostage taking has cost $2 billion in material losses, and that from the moral standpoint, too, no one is prepared to listen to what we have to say across the world and that we have made ourselves an object of hatred and contempt the world over. They further state that hostage taking has been and still is in the interest of international imperialism and Zionism, that these prevent the issue from being resolved, or else they state that after the act of hostage taking it is Iran that has become America's hostage. This is gradually getting close even to bringing to trial the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and telling them: Why on earth did you do this, you so-and-so's?

Now we should examine what the truth is and why it is that these assertions are being made with increasing openness at this particular point in time. Was the hostage taking a childish and ill-conceived action which imperialism and international Zionism have exploited in their own interests? Was it an improper action which has made Iran face numerous difficulties and which has resulted in Iran becoming America's hostage? Or is it that the situation is completely the other way around, and, as Imam Khomeyni has stated, a revolution greater than the first revolution was brought about? Or is it, as one American senator has said, namely, that in fact it is not that Khomeyni has taken 50 spies as hostages but that he has taken Carter as hostage? Indeed, if we disregard the mysterious hands of the enemy in these expressions of opposition, the domestic opposition stems from a more general attitude of thought, namely, that certain people believe that in the struggle against America one should not resort to an uncalculated attack against it. They do not find the courage in themselves to engage in such a struggle and they are unable to understand that the revolutionary masses, relying upon themselves and accepting revolutionary piety and self-sacrifice and foregoing many material enjoyments, can drag America into a deadlock despite all its might and awesomeness, as we witnessed in Vietnam.

They are unable to offer specific solutions. They assert that Iran should not close all the doors to itself and not incite the anger of the enemy.

Rather, by setting up economic alliances, Iran should strengthen itself and, in the first place, it should remedy its internal problems and put its economic situation in order so as to be able to play a role in the international arena. However, the fact is that the enemy is more clever than we and has had several years of experience in these matters; it knows very well all the channels through which nations can be exploited and colonized. Any alliance in which the enemy takes part will not be in the interest of the nations in the Third World; rather, it will be these nations' fetter and chain.

On the other hand, if the people's revolutionary zeal and enthusiasm subside and if they sink into a false state of prosperity, then how can they, in an extensive struggle for the sake of the salvation of the oppressed, sacrifice everything they possess? Here, of course, we do not have adequate opportunity to enumerate the weak points of this attitude of thought which runs counter to the imam's policy and genuine Islam. At present, one should also not lose sight of the influence the greater activity of the Majles Foreign Affairs Committee has had in promoting these assertions. Contrary to the opponents' claim, international Zionism and imperialism have so far resorted to every trick and intrigue to free the hostages. They have tried very hard to use Iran's friends as mediators, but they have failed. They have also tried to use domestic statesmen as mediators to obtain the release of the hostages, but they only managed to bring disgrace upon themselves. The alert and courageous Iranian nation, by gathering around the den of espionage and by its unequivocal support for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy [sentence unfinished].

In general, however, how do those who follow the imam's policy analyze the issue of hostage taking? We believe in genuine Islam. We believe that God's will is in favor of the victory of the oppressed, and of putting them on the throne of rule on earth on behalf of God.

It was for this reason that the struggle against the den of espionage was stepped up and the state of sluggishness and stagnation was eliminated, a state that had come about under the provisional government as a result of weaknesses, laxity and the liberalistic outlook and disharmony, and which was going to halt the revolution and enable a group of compromisers with whom the West could come to an agreement to come to power. This is the greatest result that hostage taking, indeed spy taking, has left behind. Even if we assume the impossible proposition that we have suffered tens of billions of dollars in material losses, this will still be incomparable to the pulsation and new movement which were brought about, for what is important is Islam and the lofty ideals of God. If prosperity and material well-being were to be achieved at the expense of forgetting and destroying these lofty ideals, it would be better to forgo all material benefits.

The occupation of the den of espionage raised anew in the world the issue of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, which was going to become forgotten, and made the pure hearts of the oppressed beat once again. It enlivened the hope that the revolution is still alive and that the enemy has been unsuccessful in its bid to crush it. Even though the enemy has been able, through its flood of propaganda, to fool some of the uninitiated in European countries, the deprived and suffering people on earth, who are familiar with the perfidy of the blood-thirsty enemy, will not be fooled. Quite apart from all this, who is responsible for all this? Who enabled the enemy to create an atsmophere through a flood of propaganda and fool a group of people? If Iranian embassies abroad had published and described for the benefit of the international media this genuine revolutionary movement and if they had enumerated the injustices, crimes and instances of lawlessness of imperialism--against which this movement is a small reaction--the enemy would have failed even in its propaganda efforts to a great extent.

Another extremely important result that this hostage taking has achieved has been the exposition of many of the hirelings and spies of the enemy in Iran who were serving in the garb of government spokesman, the governor general of Khuzestan and commander of the navy, and even in the garb of a minister, and who were very close to bringing the revolution to a deadlock by means of a calculated design and putting out of action all the genuine and revolutionary forces using one excuse or another. These expositions dealt a fatal blow to the forces of liberalism and to the hireling compromisers in Iran--a blow which would perhaps have been impossible to strike in any other way at the hirelings of the enemy and forces opposed to the imam's policy.

For this reason, much of the criticism and expressions of opposition which have been raised and which are still being raised after the occupation of the den of espionage also emanate from these very gentlemen who have been dealt a blow. These people are trying in various ways to criticize this movement and even to make out the pure-hearted students as mercenaries and their revolutionary movement, which the imam has also supported, as a suspicious move. On a larger dimension, imperialism was dealt a blow on an international scale. The world realized that U.S. embassies in foreign countries are places of espionage and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

A trial and exposure of these spies can bring about even greater disgrace for imperialism on a world scale, create for it numerous and insoluble problems, and, in general, it can prove a heavy and irreparable blow to the body of the bloodsucking enemy on a world scale and a great victory for the oppressed. For this reason, we believe that the occupation of the den of espionage was a heavy blow to the cruel enemy and that international Zionism and imperialism are not only not happy about it and that they have failed to exploit it in their own interests, but that many have tried very hard to resolve this problem, albeit to no avail so far.

The heroic nation, too, has frequently expressed its support for the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, these self-sacrificing Muslim revolutionaries. Furthermore, the imam has also expressed his support for this movement and has clearly stated that a revolution greater than the first revolution has been brought about. It is now up to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, despite the false atmosphere created by dependent elements or perhaps those who have no ill intention but who are uninformed, to consider the issue of the hostages in a principled manner and in a way that will guarantee the interests of the revolution, and to make not the slightest compromise in vindicating the rights of our oppressed and heroic nation from criminal America. We believe that the Majlis is fully aware of its Islamic commitment and its reply today to the U.S. Congress indicates the genuineness of the policy and action of the Majlis. Then again, we hope and demand from the Majlis that they should not deviate in the slightest from the policy of the imam--God willing.

Bani-Sadr on Trying Hostages

LD031041 Paris LE MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Philippe Lapousterle undated Tehran "exclusive" interview with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr: "Bani-Sadr Accuses France"]

[Text] "Bringing to trial and imposing sentences on the hostages--what does this mean? It merely means creating a pretext for American intervention."

On Thursday afternoon, Bani-Sadr is in his personal office--a room in the building where he lives with his family within the precincts of the Presidency. In a large anteroom leading to his office is a crowd of people, who want to ask the president for help, has gathered, despite strict security arrangements which restrict the number of callers.

Bani-Sadr, who is currently holding meeting after meeting to try to form a government and spends 2-3 days a week in the provinces visiting local officials, factories and agricultural enterprises to deliver his message, is tired.

As the time approaches when the Iranian Majlis will have to consider the question of the 52 American hostages still detained in Iran, various views are being expressed outside the Majlis, including those of people who believe that "the American diplomats are spies and as such must be put on trial and condemned."

"Bringing to trial and sentencing the hostages--what does this mean?" Bani-Sadr asks. "It means establishing a balance of forces with the United States which will enable that superpower to intervene in Iran for a long time to come, even for ever, if one of the hostages is sentenced to death. Under these conditions, can such a gesture be seen as a struggle against the United States? The struggle against the United States is a struggle for the liberation of Iran from its dependence on the United States. In fact, the hostages problem has had a contrary effect. The American hostages have made our country a hostage of the United States and this has deprived us of international opportunities which would have enabled us to free ourselves of our dependence on the United States. This is why, despite its revolutionary appearance, the wish to bring to trial and impose sentences on the hostages has a reactionary and pro-American content. We and many intellectuals both in the West and elsewhere believe that it is the United States which now does not want to see the hostages freed and that Washington is prepared to sacrifice 50 people if this saves the entire system."

The domestic political crisis in Iran is almost a crisis of regime, and the president on the one hand and parliament, which is dominated by the religious leaders' party, on the other, are at variance about the question of what form the next government should assume. Asked about a conflict so vital for Iran, Bani-Sadr emphasizes that "this is no new conflict. There were two lines right from the start."

[Question] Can you nonetheless pursue political action?

[Answer] There has always been a danger that the regime could be restored without the shah. There is a trend which could be called a conservative trend and which has tried to preserve the existing social system either through ignorance or because of its desire to cling to power. Another line, which I represent, wanted to change the system in a fundamental manner. Within the Revolution Council where I was in the minority and practically in opposition, we have nonetheless been able to force through, because of considerable pressure by the people, the nationalization of banks, external trade and industry. We have been able to carry through an agrarian reform and secure wage increases. However, even though these changes are of a structural nature, the substructure has not been touched. I believe that the main thing is to change the power strucutre in Iran and distrubute power at the popular level to ensure that the social system never again leads to either authoritarianism or a centralized dictatorship.

[Question] Will you be able to fulfill this ambition?

[Answer] At present there is a struggle between these two groups: between those who are resisting and those who want to destroy the old structures. Conflicts between individuals are secondary. This conflict exists in all countries. My main concern is to choose methods which make it possible to succeed without causing any damage. Everybody claims to be following the imam's line but for some people that is just a mask. Indeed, there is no other way of surviving. Who could now say that they opposed the imam and be able to exist politically?

[Question] Is there not reason to fear that the population will, to some extent, lose interest in politics and become somewhat discouraged?

[Answer] The people's will is being expressed increasingly strongly. I am sure that the people are now more clearsighted, united and determined than they were 6 months ago. You must not go by appearances. At present I prefer to criticize all negative aspects in order to prevent the people's consciences growing accustomed to all the injustices and errors which can be seen. Indeed, our regime has proved stronger than people imagined. Possibly no other country anywhere in the world with a totally dependent economy and subjected to a blockade could have stood firm as we have done with all the internal conflicts in the country. My struggle is a great struggle for unity. I am not trying to replace one dictatorship with another or even to exchange a dictatorship for a Western-style democracy, but to achieve human liberation. A president's power does not lie in imposing his viewpoint but in imposing the law, especially in Iran where law has been violated over the centuries. I do not want to become a powerful man but to remain a revolutionary president, to build a society in which the application of the law replaces the balance of forces. Some groups do not agree and want to maintain the essential parts of the system with authoritarian structures. However, the people are aware of that.

[Question] What is the state of your relations with the Western countries, and, more especially, with France?

[Answer] Every Western regime is following a complex, double-sided political game. Paris and other capitals are saying: If you settle the hostage problem we are prepared to cooperate. However, that does not prevent them secretly establishing a different relationship for the future. My criticism is that under the shah's regime we were opponents living in France, given no facilities and continually subjected to pressure. Today, however, France has become a training base for terrorists; they are being trained in France to destroy our regime. For us the danger comes from abroad. The United States is a threat. It is the United States which created the hostage problem and which is still preventing its solution. Similarly, all the various rumors which have been circulating in the past few days about a coup d'etat or other subjects are a sign of intervention. The United States has a vast intervention plan and, according to a report which I received yesterday evening, one of the two U.S. nuclear ships has just entered the Persian Gulf near our coasts.

Salimi Hostage Remarks

LD301048 Tehran PARS in English 0907 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The French news agency (AFP) yesterday [as received] quoted the Iranian minister of economics and financial affairs, Reza Salimi, as saying that "it is the time to decide the fate of the American hostages." The Tehran bureau of the news agency added that Salimi had further said "I see no reason to keep the U.S. hostages without taking any decision about them."

Following the AFP report the PARS NEWS AGENCY inquired the minister's opinion on the report. Salimi said that the story had been completely distorted by the French news agency. Said he: "...our nation has proved that the big countries are imposing pressure on weak countries through their embassies. In some countries embassies have become centres for espionage in the region. The Iranian nation has shown that all international contracts and treaties on diplomatic relations have been [word indistinct] excuses for justifying the unlawful acts of the big powers. Therefore, I said that it was better to determine the fate of the hostages soon...."

UAE PAPER REPORTS QOTBZADEH MEETING WITH HAMILTON JORDAN

CF031150 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The former Iranian ambassador in Paris, (Shamsoddin Amir 'Ala'i), has said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh--whom Raja'i excluded from his new cabinet--recently met secretly in Paris with Hamilton Jordan, White House aide and President Carter's principal adviser on administrative affairs.

(Amir' Ala'i) also said he accidentally received a check for $1 million in Qotbzadeh's name drawn on the (arms) national bank. The phrase "for the release of the U.S. hostages" was written on the check.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS U.S. ATTACK UNLIKELY BUT 'CONCEIVABLE'

LD031505 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 p 16

[Unattributed report: "General Fallahi, chief of general staffs successor [as published]: 'America Is Trying To Prevent Iran's Islamic Revolution From Spreading'"]

[Text] Following troop deployment and the rumor of a probable attack by America on Iran, Iraq's military preparations on the borders with Iran and the presence of Egyptian troops in the area, the successor to the chief of the combined general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Fallahi, replied to questions on these matters from the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent during a brief discussion.

The correspondent first asked his views on the American military movements in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. Fallahi replied:

"There may be reasons for these, since we know that America is trying to prevent Iran's Islamic Revolution from spreading, and it has already done many things, such as the imposition of economic sanctions, political pressures, support for psychological operations and the creation of an unfavorable climate psychologically. What is important for America is the balance of seapower in the waters of the Persian Gulf, since America and the Soviet Union are competitors on the seas and are always trying to secure the sea routes to their own advantage.

"This move by America is not unprecedented, and in military terms it may be considered a show of strength, since we saw how, when Pakistan was partitioned, America sent its 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean and the 7th Fleet from the Pacific Ocean to an undisclosed destination, but could do nothing."

Referring to the implementation of commitments and the beliefs of the Muslim nation of Iran, General Fallahi said:

"It is natural that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, which is part of the nation, should perform its duty of maintaining law and order, and we have taken security measures on the northern littoral of the Persian Gulf."

The PARS NEWS AGENCY referred to remarks made by the American defense secretary and also the operations commander of the fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean and asked General Fallahi whether it is likely that America will launch an attack or not.

In reply, he said: "I think that with its bitter experience in Vietnam, the American nation will not allow America to do this, but we must assume that such a threat, however carried out, is conceivable. For some time the army and the Muslim nation of Iran must be prepared to react in the requisite manner."

In reply to questions on the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's recent [troop] movements throughout the entire length of the borders with Iran, and also on the dispatch of a number of Egyptian soldiers to Iraq, he said:

"The important thing for us is not the presence of Egyptian troops or the stationing of Iraqi forces on our borders but what this army is capable of achieving; and when we realize that they can do nothing there is no danger. We should take account of the desire of the Iraqi Army to attack; we are not ignoring the danger from Iraq, and we have made the necessary security arrangements. However, as regards its wish to fight as compared with its ability to fight, we see that it has the desire but not the ability, and it is this desire that makes things dangerous for Iraq, while we know that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army has at its disposal God-given, everlasting, Islamic and ideological resources, which enable it to hold out against the enemy for months without suffering debilitation, since we know the importance of the absence of mental stress--which is not relieved by a 2-hour rest, as is physical stress--since we know that this army has a deep belief in monotheism, unity, the imamate and the velayat-e faqih, [rule of the leading theologian].

"We have calculated the ability of the Iraqi Army to expand its superficial structure and dimensions, and we are taking serious measures relevant to the military threat posed on the border, but I have no great apprehension of the Iraqi Army."

Referring to the claim by the UAE to possession of the three Iranian islands he said:

"Following the victory of the revolution, a vast psychological campaign was mounted against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. A dimension of this was the claim by the UAE. By creating an atmosphere conducive to penetration, the enemy is bent on lowering the morale of the struggling nation of Iran, and this is why such claims form part of the enemy's wider campaign; and further, no one becomes the owner of property by merely making a claim to it."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

46 Iraqis Reported Killed

NC031434 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3 (AFP)--Some 46 Iraqis were killed and 4 of their tanks were knocked out during clashes over the past 2 days with Iranian forces, the KEYHAN newspaper reported here today.

The paper, which quoted the local head of the "guardians of the revolution," said that Iranian forces had occupied a "strategically important" hill near Qasr-e Shirin.

There was no mention of Iranian casualties.

Meanwhile, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today reported that some 600 "Ghalkani" tribesmen who fled to Iraq after the revolution and took up arms against the new Iranian regime had now agreed to return here.

An amnesty was being negotiated, the paper said, adding that 20 tribesmen had already returned to Iran.

Shelling at Qasr-e Shirin

JN031810 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Kermanshah reports that at 0900 today the artillery of the agent Ba'th forces opened fire on Nasrabad, Qasr-e Shirin and Kalantari. Our armed forces immediately launched a counterattack and silenced the enemy fire. Our forces were also able to destroy the enemy's strategic positions.

Our correspondent adds that clashes were still continuing at 1630 this afternoon.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN UK

Student Statement

GF031604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Muslim students who have been arrested by the British police have issued a statement which says:

We pledge to our struggling and proud nation and to the leader, the imam of the nation, the idol crusher, the great Khomeyni, that we shall carry out our Islamic mission relying on Almighty God. We shall not rest until this mission is fulfilled.

The statement defines the duties of brothers and sisters outside the detention camp as follows:

1. Readiness by our struggling Muslim nation to crush any conspiracy hatched by a handful of agents inside the country and their masters abroad;

2. Exposure of the satanic image of Western countries hiding behind the guise of defending human rights, civilization and democracy;

3. Proclamation of continuous struggle until the government of the oppressed is established in the world;

4. Promotion of awareness in all the world's deprived classes, and especially Muslims;

5. Raising the standard of our information and that of others, be they inside or outside prison;

6. Improvement of our knowledge and the knowledge of others, be they inside the prison or outside it, of Islamic teaching and the Koran;

7. Establishment of the bases for the unity of the world's oppressed and also of Muslim fraternity among the world's Muslims;

8. Fidelity to Islamic ideology and not indulging one's whims.

Rafsanjani Statement

NC040907 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian parliament's speaker today lashed out at Britain for its alleged mistreatment of Iranian students imprisoned after demonstrations in London.

He warned that British "crimes" would not go unanswered.

Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani read out a letter, which he said was sent by an Iranian student imprisoned in Britain. It called on Iranian MP's to delay their debate on the fate of the U.S. hostages held here until all "our Iranian brothers and sisters" were freed.

"I warn the British nation that should this situation continue, it must expect a reaction, not only from Iran, but from our friends in Muslim and non-Muslim countries," the speaker said. Britain, he charged, has become the "lackey of the United States." But while even the United States had released imprisoned Iranian students after a warning from Iran, Britain was still committing "many crimes" against Iranian students.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI'S EUROPEAN ENVOY

NC040846 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran 4 Sep (AFP)--Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's personal representative in Europe, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Nuri, is living in Europe's most luxurious hotels and spending his time giving interviews, the Foreign Ministry charged here.

Any criticism by him of the ministry's policies were unfounded, the ministry said in a statement published here yesterday, adding that it had never received any constructive comments from Mr Nuri since he went abroad.

The ministry also rejected one of his complaints that women staff in Iranian embassies were not wearing the chador (veil). Many of the women were local non-Muslim employees unaffected by the rule, the communique commented.

Mr Nuri's accusations that all "counter-revolutionary" elements had still not been purged from the embassies were baseless, the ministry added, challenging him to come up with names.

Meanwhile, Roads and Transport Minister Musa Kalantari today played down the differences between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

The Cabinet list submitted to parliament on Sunday by Mr Raja'i--and which must still be approved by the president--seemed to contain more possibilities for coordination between personalities than the outgoing Cabinet, Mr Kalantari, who was renominated to his present post, told the Tehran TIMES. He accused the news media of focusing undue attention on differences between the president and prime minister and said these differences could always be resolved through compromise.

While admitting that the regime might have lost some of its early popularity, he attributed this to mistakes by various organisations, including the former provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan.

His ministry was not averse to signing contracts with foreign firms, but it was unfair of certain companies to have abandoned work contracted under the former regime, he told the paper.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS TO MUSLIM PESHMERGA REPRESENTATIVES

JN040842 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI today publishes a special feature on Kordestan. The paper begins the feature with the speech made by the nation's imam and leader of the Islamic Revolution, great Khomeyni, to representatives of the Muslim peshmergas [date not specified]

In his speech, the leader imam expressed thanks to the Muslim peshmergas, who have truly proven their sacrifice for Islam. His eminence said that they are soldiers of the prophet, God bless him and grant him salvation.

The imam spoke about those who are corrupt and about the revolution's enemies, who are inciting chaos and fomenting trouble in Kordestan, and noted how the Muslim youth are confronting them with Islamic boldness.

Addressing the Muslim peshmergas, his eminence said: I hope that these corrupted and rotter elements, which are remnants of the defeated regime and a clique of treasonous members who receive orders from abroad, will not succeed in their vicious attempts.

The nation's imam implored God Almighty to preserve the mojahedin youth and to guide their steps along the road of Islamic dignity and honor.

The special feature was issued in commemoration of the Kordestan martyrs who fell victim to bullets of treachery and agentry.

These martyrs sacrificed their pure blood freely, while defending the Islamic Revolution and the nation's precious soil against imperialist plots and dirty and agent factions in the area.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Call for Khuzestan Development

LD032108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, prior to his departure for Tehan this afternoon took part in a brief session also attended by Khuzestan's governor general and representatives from revolutionary and law enforcement agencies. In a speech during this session Dr Bani-Sadr, referring to Khuzestan Province's economic position and the ready-made conditions for employment and the existence of such underground resources as oil, expressed the hope that at the earliest opportunity he would resume his plan for a month's stay in that province in order to study at close quarters the province's problems and difficulties from the economic, social and other standpoints and to resolve them as far as possible.

Expressing the hope for a speedy exploitation of Khuzestan's steel industry Dr Bani-Sadr said: The Khuzestan inhabitants' deprivation plus our foreign policy aimed at the transfer and the export of this revolution necessitate that we turn this place into a model.

Therefore, we will undoubtedly return to this province at the earliest opportunity whereby we will have a chance for discussions and a debate with you.

The president of the republic added: When we have such determined and pious faces here, who are ready to defend the republic, no danger whatsoever will threaten any part of our homeland. I hope that God Almighty will graciously grant us success in safeguarding and realizing the goals of this republic and for the glory of Islam so that we can turn into a model and a driving force for all other revolutions.

Dr Bani-Sadr arrived in Ahvaz this morning and during a session, a few hours long, discussed with the commanders of the forces in the region military and security problems of Khuzestan Province.

Return to Tehran

LD031754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, together with the Interior Ministry's under secretary and the supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived by Air Ahvaz, on a visit to the border areas in Khuzestan Province. He was welcomed by local dignitaries.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, during a long session in Ahvaz, attended by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, the problems and difficulties of the army and the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as Khuzestan Province security issues, were discussed. According to this dispatch, this session, held at the headquarters of Khuzestan's 92nd Armored Division and lasting over 3 hours, was also attended by Captain Afzali, the commander of the navy; Engineer Mir-Salim, under secretary to the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the governor general of Khuzestan, the commanding officer of Khuzestan's 92nd Armored Division, the commander of the gendarmerie and the provincial police chief.

According to the presidential office's special correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr, after his 1-day visit to Khuzestan, returned to Tehran at 1800 today.

PARS CARRIES BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW CABINET MINISTERS

LD311108 Tehran PARS in English 0852 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Biographies of members of new Iranian Cabinet]

[Text] [No dateline received]

Minister of P.T.M. [Post, Telegraphs and Telephones] Dr Mahmud Qandi

Born in 1944, married, with 3 children. Msc degree in electronic engineering from Tehran University and PhD in electronics from the University of California. Taught in the engineering faculty, Tehran, and [word indistinct] (?college of communications) from [date indistinct] to 1978. He was then appointed dean of the college of communications and later became minister of posts, telegraphs and telephones. Political activity as a member of students' Islamic associations in Iran and abroad.

Minister of Roads and Transport Musa Kalantari

Born 1948, MSc (?in civil) engineering from the Tehran polytechnic.

Political background: Started his activities in Islamic association while still a student, later became involved in the armed campaign by [word indistinct] clergymen. He was appointed general director of the Urumiyeh roads department, and subsequently became minister of roads and transportation.

Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur

Born (1944) in Tehran, electronic engineer, Msc in electronics from the technical college in Tehran (?and PhD) in planning and administration of (?energy) systems from London University.

Political background: Active in underground groups during the ex-shah's regime, participation in the [words indistinct] university members and the foundation of the university members' society, member of the Central Council and director of the economic and political inspection group of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Occupational background: [Words indistinct] [?professor], Tehran University, teaching and research in Iranian and foreign universities since 1967 in electronic engineering and energy systems planning technical cooperation with the Ministry of Energy, minister of energy under the Revolutionary Council.

Married in 1974 and has a 3-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter.

Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of industries and mines

Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh was born in Tabriz. He studied mechanical engineering at the University of California, USA. He founded the Persian (language) group of the Muslim students' association [words indistinct] and headed the group during the time of his studies he worked in the [words indistinct] before returning [words indistinct]. He worked for twelve years in Iranian factories. During revolution [words indistinct] with the Oil Ministry with Mehdi Bazargan to maintain oil production for (?internal) use. After the victory of the revolution, he aides the Ministry of Labor for four months. He worked as an inspector for the Islamic housing foundation, and served on the board of the Iran national factories. He was appointed minister of labour and social affairs November 17, 1979. He has cooperated with Islamic Republican Party but he is politically independent. He is married and has [number indistinct] children.

Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi, minister of commerce

Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi born in [words indistinct] in Tehran. He became a member of (?the Central) Council of Islamic Coalition in 1963 and was arrested a year later in connection with the revolutionary execution of Hasan 'Ali Mansur. He was sentenced to [figure indistinct] years (?in jail). He was one of the leaders in demonstrations against the [word indistinct] between Iran and Israel, and planted the bomb that blew up the (?Israeli) air line office in Tehran. Re-arrested, he was sentenced to another four years in prison. (?As a result) of torture his eyesight weakened. He was arrested again in 1974. Despite severe torture he refused to confess and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

He was one of the students of Hojjat ol-Eslam [name indistinct] Chejaghi, and one of the first instructors at the hoseyniyeh ershad, (the Islamic centre in Tehran) and has completed several courses in Islamic sciences such as philosophy and logic.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Plan and Budget Organisation, Administrative and Employment Organization Mohammad Murbakhsh

Mohammad Murbakhsh was born in Esfahan in 1948. After graduating from high school he entered the faculty of economics of Tehran university, and pursued his studies in the U.S. While in the United States he was active in the [word indistinct] Islamic students associations. Upon obtaining his doctorate he returned to Iran. The topic of his dissertation (?was) "The (?Status) of the Economy in Iran". After the Islamic Revolution in Iran he helped found the bureau of international studies and communications. He has been a teacher at the college of computer sciences and the school of economics at the national university of Iran, and has been working with the research centre of the crusade for reconstruction. He has made joint studies on the fundamentals of Islamic economy, and has done extensive research [words indistinct] unemployment and inflation in Iran. [Words indistinct] a plan for alleviating unemployment for commission of the Ministry of the Interior. He is married and has [figure indistinct] children.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mir Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i

Mir Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i was born in Khameneh, a rural district near Rabriz, in 1941. After finishing high school he entered the national university of Iran. He received his engineering degree in architecture and urban planning. He founded the first Islamic association at the national university in cooperation with some of his (?friends) and later Samarqand was incorporated, a company which in fact was a cover for political activities against the regime of shah. The staff of this corporation was arrested in a SAVAK attack in early 1973. They were released except martyrs Hasan Aladpoush and Mr [name indistinct] Bazatgan. Minister Khamene'i started as an instructor at the national university in 1974. He there founded the movement of Iran's Muslims in cooperation with some Muslim brothers. After the (?home) revolution he became a member of the Central Council of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

With the contribution of some people he founded the daily Jomhuri-ye Islami and now is editor in chief of (?ETTELA!AT) newspaper. Musavi was a member of Revolutionary Council during the provisional government.

Minister of State in Charge of Welfare Affairs Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh, was born in Tehran in [date indistinct] to a middle class family. He graduated from the medical faculty of Tehran university, where he was one of the members of the Muslim (?students) association. He served in the military in Kordestan in Saqqez. He returned to Tehran in 1968 and did his surgery and [word indistinct] in Cina hospital.

He began his cooperation with Imam Khomeyni's relief committee after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and continued his services as managing director of the rehabilitation division. He is married and has four children.

Previous to his appointment he had been serving as supervisor of the health and welfare organization.

Minister of State in Charge of Plan and Budget Organisation Seyyed Esma'il Davudi

Davudi was born in Yazd in 1946. He completed his higher education (?at) Esfahan and Tehran receiving his master of science in engineering.

He has [words indistinct] in educational administrative services and management [words indistinct] research. He was governor general of Esfahan Province before his appointment to the Cabinet.

Minister of Science and Culture and Arts Dr Hasan 'Arefi

Dr 'Arefi was born in Tehran in 1926, married, (?without children). He graduated in medicine from Tehran university in 1966, left for the U.S. In 1968 and returned to Iran in 1975, after having passed specialist courses in pediatrics and cardiology. He was then engaged as an assistant professor in Tehran university. After the revolution, he was appointed successively dean of Razi medical school, dean of the school of medicine in Tehran university, and chancellor of Tehran university. He was among the specialists who treated Imam Khomeyni during his indisposition, is now private physician to the imam.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Mohammad Salamati

Mohammad Salamati was born in Kashmar in Eqory, received his B.A. in economics from the University of Tehran. (?After he had) completed one year of his military service obligation he was imprisoned by SAVAK because of his political activities. He was [words indistinct], after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran he and some other revolutionaries took over the control and protection of the officers' (?college).

Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani

'Abbas Duzduzani was born to a religious family in Tabriz on June 5th, 1942. He moved to Tehran at the age of seven. He graduated from high school in 1960 and joined the Ministry of Education as a teacher the following year. His teacher training course was conducted by such personalities as Yadollah Sahabi, [words indistinct]. The regime of the ex-shah was especially suspicious of the conduct of these people, and would often send their students to remote geographical locations. Duzduzani was first posted in Larijan and then Damavand. He succeeded in entering college after much hardship.

The bloody incident of June 5, 1963 made him an activist. In 1964 he joined the Islamic National Party, the first organized Islamic group which advocated armed struggle against the regime of the ex-shah. In 1965, as a result of the discovery of his party he was arrested along with 54 others. He was tried, sentenced to a [?figure indistinct] month prison term and was dismissed from the Ministry of Education. In the year 1967 arrested along with five other people on charges of attempts against the life of the ex-shah, (?he was) released after 40 days when all attempts at obtaining a confession from him failed. In 1969, he joined another group of Moslem youths who advocated armed struggle against the past regime. He later joined the organisation of the people's crusaders (Sazeman-e Mojahedin-e Khalq), but was again arrested in 1972 and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. [Word indistinct] (?released from prison) he resumed his struggles against the regime of the ex-shah.

After the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran he labored with others in establishing the Islamic revolutionary guards [IRG], and was himself commander of the IRG for some time after that. He is now teacher of Islamic ideology at the Iwog 'Ztiya quarters.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ahmad Tavakkoli

Ahmad Tavakkoli, minister of labour and social affairs, born in Bushehr, in the south of Iran in 1951.

In 1968 he was arrested for making a [word indistinct]. After his release he came to Tehran to pursue his studies and eventually got his diploma and undertook further studies in electronics in Shiraz University.

Imprisoned several times in 1970 and 1971 on various charges, Tavakkoli completely (?severed) his relations with the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran he was appointed the head of the Islamic revolutionary committee in Bushehr and then became head of the Bushehr Revolutionary Court. He had an important role in the establishment of the Islamic revolutionary corps of Bushehr and presently acts as an (?advisor) to the corps. Ahmad Tavakkoli was elected as a deputy from Bushehr to the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis).

Minister of Health Dr. Hadi Manafi

Born in Tabriz in 1941, he undertook medical studies in Turkey. He continued his studies developing his specialisation in surgery. He returned to Iran to continue his research and studies but due to the problems created by the regime, he was forced to leave aside studying (?and) was dispatched to Bushehr. However, after completing his military service, he continued his residency courses in various hospitals of the Health Ministry. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, he was assigned the supervision of the Tehran emergency department.

Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr

Born in Kashan in 1932, he entered the theological college and left for the United States in 1958. He is a graduate of Miami University in chemistry. He got his MA in management from New York University. He was active in the Qom theological centre in advocating the nationalisation of the oil industry. He was one of the active members of the Islamic centre in [word indistinct] and was active in the Moslem students association in the United States along with Dr Yazdi. He communicated with Imam Khomeyni through correspondence after June 5th, 1963, and was one of the members of the five-man delegation to occupy the embassy and consultates in Paris after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Reza Sadr was minister of commerce in the provisional government and also during the ruling period of the Revolutionary Council. Sadr is married and has two children.

Asghar Ibrahimi, minister of oil

Born in 1953. MA in oil and chemical engineering MSc in petroleum engineering from the University of Southern California. He was studying to get his PhD in petroleum engineering but returned to Iran without completing his degree. He was a member of the Muslim students association at the petroleum college of Abadan and at the University of California. He had been imprisoned four times by SAVAK [words indistinct] the former regime. His exposes aimed at the former regime were published in newspapers at that time. He has played an important role in establishing peace and order in Khorramshahr, in the south west of Iran.

Among his activities as governor general of Ilam Province, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran were experience in the Iran-Iraq border warfare, leading military operations, strengthening the border outposts and decisive administrative purging in the province.

Engineer Behzad Nabavi

Born in Tehran in 1942. He completed his intermediate education in 1960 and entered university. After four years he got his degree in electronics from (?polytechnic) university, Tehran. He completed his military services during 1965and 1966 in Tehran and Shiraz.

His political activities started since 1959 by participation in student struggles on 10 Jan 1959 and one year later came his [words indistinct] of the second national front. In [date indistinct] he participated in the national front university committee as an elected representative of the polytechnic university. He had an important impact in the campaign against the national front leadership in 1963 and likewise in the formation of the third national front. In 1970 he formed an armed group by collaboration with some ex-members of the national front. In 1970, due to disclosure of the group he went into hiding and three months later was arrested from his secret house on Qale Morghi Street, Tehran and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the shah's military court and remained in prison until [date indistinct]] when the [word indistinct] were conquered by the people.

In prison, he had close collaboration with Mojahedin-e Khalq organisation till 1975 and after separation from them he took steps to form secret organisation on Islamic principles within the prison.

After freedom he continued his struggles and with other Muslims and armed groups maintains links with the power around Wilayat Faqih.

Since the beginning stage of the success of the revolution on 11 February he was engaged in the Central Committee and became a member of the first council of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution. In the month of December 1979 he was appointed amember of the supervisory council of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Revolutionary Council. And, finally, since the month of April 1980 to this day, without having any executive responsibility, he is just continuing ideclogical and political activities along with his other brothers for the stability and safety of the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Nabavi is married and has one son.

Mohammad Shahab Gonabadi

He was born in Tehran in 1942. He got his BA in civil engineering. He was head of the Tehran training institution from 1971 to 1975. However, he was suspended from administrative and educational activities for two years. He was one of the founders of the Muslim Association of Iran and presently is a member of the Central Council of the Association. He was appointed managing director of technical and occupational training and then technical and occupational deputy minister of education. After the victory of the revolution he was appointed head of the public relations department of the Prime Ministry office.

Ayatollah Haj Sheikh Mohammad Mahdavi Kani

Born in Kan village, in the district of Tehran, he studied theology in Tehran and Qom, for 14 years under Ayatollah Tadnaba'i Tabrizi, Ayatollah Brujerdi, and Imam Khomeyni. After the death of Ayatollah Brujerdi he returned to Tehran and, besides teaching theology in a mosque, he undertook the leadership of congregational prayers. Mahdavi Kani started his political campaigns from the age of 18 along with Navab Safavi and Haj Hoseyn Vahedi.

At the same year he was arrested in Ardestan, a district of Esfahan, and was exiled. Inspired by the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, he expanded his activity and therefore was imprisoned several times. He was imprisoned in 1975 for the last time for four years in connection with political activities with the late Ayatollah Taleqani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani and Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahoti. He was appointed by Imam Khomeyni as a member of the Revolutionary Council as well as supervisor of imam's committees after the victory of the revolution. He was acting minister of the interior after the resignation of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani at the threshhold of the first round of elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) on February 26, 1979. Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani was also appointed a member of the religious lawyers of the Council of Guardians of the constitutional law.

RAFSANJANI RECEIVES ASSYRIAN BISHOP, REASSURES MINORITIES

LD021750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon, Bishop (Marmikha), the head of the Eastern Assyrian Church in the republic, together with the representative of the Assyrian minority in the Islamic Consultatitive Assembly met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

At this meeting the head of the Eastern Assyrian Church, while congratulating Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani on his election as the speaker of the Majlis, expressed his satisfaction with the treatment of and the attitude toward the Assyrian minority by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bishop (Marmikha) added: Now that I am going abroad to deal with the Assyrian churches, I am glad that I have had the opportunity of meeting you closely and bidding you farewell. I am glad that I shall give this hope to my coreligionists outside Iran, that in spite of the trivial propaganda made by the counterrevolutionaries and the superpowers, the Assyrian minority in Iran is enjoying a comfortable and calm life.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, while thankinghim said: The conduct of the authorities of the Islamic Revolution which you have observed has been in accordance with the orders of Islam. We have been carrying out our Islamic tasks. If the other minorities act in accordance with their religious statutes and tasks they will receive the assurance that Iran will be a safe (?home) for them.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in another part of his speech, added: The acceptance of the religious minorities by Muslims has a historic record; for example, we can give Palestine as an example, because throughout the time that Islam was dominant in this region, the religious minorities lived in utmost comfort, and any time other forces were dominant, the other religious minorities did not receive decent treatment.

At the end of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani wished Bishop (Marmikha) health and success.

MAJLIS DEPUTY ATTACKS ESFAHAN EPISCOPATE'S ACTIVITIES

GF021609 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Esfahan--During an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, 'Ali Akbar (Parvaresh), deputy for Esfahan in the Majlis and Majlis deputy speaker, showed him documents related to the betrayal by the episcopate in Esfahan. The Esfahan deputy said that the missionary institutions that were established in Iran at Britain's initiative enjoy the joint support of Britain and the United States and in turn place the results of their espionage activities at the disposal of these two countries.

He said that the documents which have been exposed and made public by the Islamic Revolution Guard command in Esfahan clearly reveal this institution's subservience to the United States, Britain and the Zionist entity. For instance, one of the documents addressed from the British Embassy to the Esfahan episcopate and dated 30 December 1960 regards Queen Elizabeth as the mother of the Episcopal Church. It also stresses the need to say prayers for the president of the United States after worship rites.

Another document connected with the recent abortive coup in Iran says that the U.S. intelligence agency, the CIA, had sent the Esfahan episcopate $500 million for distribution among elements hostile to the Islamic Revolution.

ESFAHAN PRIEST ARRESTED ON SPYING CHARGES

LD310930 Tehran PARS in English 0820 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran 31 Aug (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Rev. Nasrollah Sharifian, the priest of the Andreas Church of Kerman, was arrested by the Islamic Revolutionary Corps of Kerman on charges of collaboration with the espionage network of the Iranian Anglican Church in Esfahan. The revolutionary public prosecutor of Esfahan had issued the priest's arrest (?warrant). The priest was sent to [words indistinct] along with the discovered documents.

He is the third official of the Anglican Church who has been arrested in connection with the espionage network of the Anglican Church of Esfahan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT ENDS SEMINAR, ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD201258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The political-ideological department of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following announcement: In accordance with the command of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the 3-day seminar held in order to further strengthen, coordinate and harmonize the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; to improve relations between military and law enforcement organizations, and to improve cooperation with other revolutionary structures and prevent any irresponsible interference in each other's affairs, concluded its work on 28 August. The seminar was attended by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, responsible state personalities and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi.

In accordance with the resolution issued by the seminar, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is hereby entrusted with the task of undertaking the military training needed by the guards corps, the committees and the 20-million-strong army commensurate with its own capabilities. In conditions of war it is to meet the needs of these structures from the standpoint of ammunition, food, [word indistinct], transportation, medicines, support and all the needs of the corps in connection with the Defense Ministry and army.

Also, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its resolution and the Constitution, commensurate with its capabilities and in a manner that would not impar its combat preparedness, will participate in the business of the construction crusade.

The siminar also decided that the mass media, in order to prevent any weakening of the armed forces, should observe the army's security interests and, when necessary, should coordinate their actions with the army's political-ideological department.

The investigation of the crimes of the counterrevolutionary members of the armed forces, too, are among the tasks of the army's revolution tribunal. Other structures have no right whatsoever to interfere in this matter and the arrest and capture of such individuals must only take place by the order of the army's revolution public prosecutor in coordination with commanders of the relevant units.

Another resolution adopted by the seminar is on the need for military, law enforcement and revolutionary structures to refrain from irresponsible interference in one another's affairs.

Confirming the need to carry out and continue the business of purging with the setting up of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the seminar called on Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moselmin Eshraqi to supervise the implementation of all articles of the resolution.

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DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 SEPTEMBER 1980

Egypt, Israel

Despite Egypt's acquiescence in the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, it apparently is pinning its main hopes for progress in the peace process on the prospective tripartite summit proposed by President Anwar as-Sadat after the suspension of the talks. According to MENA and Cairo radio, in comments made to the press after holding "constructive and positive talks" with presidential envoy Sol Linowitz, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali emphasized preparations for the summit, which, he said, would have on its agenda "various aspects" of the Palestinian issue and "obstacles" barring the way to peace. He noted that these are questions that the autonomy negotiators have failed to resolve. Ghali said that the "first step" to the summit would be the holding of "preliminary talks" between Egypt and the United States. Earlier he had stated that the autonomy negotiations themselves would constitute "preliminary talks" in preparation for the summit. In the wake of Israeli denials that the Menahem Begin government had made any concessions to resume the autonomy talks, Ghali reiterated the Egyptian position that "positive steps" are "essential" for continuing the peace process. However, restating an established Israeli position that in part had led to the Egyptian suspension of the talks, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tsiport, in an interview reported by IDF Radio, declared that the Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, Judaea and Samaria are not Sinai and "will not be bargained over."

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the resumption of the autonomy talks was a result of President as-Sadat's retreat from the position of advocating a tripartite summit to the exclusion of further autonomy talks. Burg said that once it had been decided "in principle" to revive the talks, then "everything was possible." Jerusalem radio also reported that Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat had agreed over the telephone to give "early directives" to their respective delegations so that the autonomy talks could be quickly resumed.

Iran

Strong warnings to the United Kingdom by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani over the continued detention of Iranian students arrested during the 4 August demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in London marked a further deterioration in Iranian-British relations. According to Tehran radio, Raja'i, in response to a message from the British Government congratulating him on his appointment as prime minister, said the Iranian people are demanding a "revision" in Britain's view of the Iranian revolution and an "immediate end" to its "biased provocations" against Iran. Raja'i stated that this could be signaled only by the end of "oppressive measures" against Iranian students and that if Britain's "hostile attitude" continued, the Majlis and "my government" would "immediately display an appropriate reaction." Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani, in comments reported by Tehran radio, accused the United Kingdom of being a U.S. "satellite" and of having little will of its own. He warned Britain that it should not expect its maltreatment of Iranian students to remain "unanswered" by Iran and its friends and British interests in the world not to be "jeopardized." Since the 4 August incident, British subjects in Iran have been arrested on charges of espionage, the campaign against officials of the Anglican Church in Iran has been intensified and the British ambassador has been accused of aiding subversive elements. As a precautionary measure, the British have reduced their embassy staff in Tehran to four, headed by a charge d'affaires. BBC television has reported that 44 Iranian students involved in the 4 August demonstration will be deported from the United Kingdom.

Iranian media have carried few details on the most recent efforts by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i to resolve their differences over the composition of a cabinet. The two have been holding meetings in an effort to reach agreement. According to Tehran radio, Rafsanjani said that during these sessions "certain problems" had been resolved to "some extent" and that the principals are "close to reaching an understanding."

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IRANIAN DETAINEE REVEALS PLOT AGAINST AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

WA051300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Kabul, August 18 (BAKHTAR)--Mohsen Rezai, an Iranian national who sometime ago had been arrested in Kabul in connection with counterrevolutionary riots yesterday confessed his links with the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" and its terrorist activities at a press conference at the Stor Palace, Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The press conference was addressed by Sarwar Yuresh, President of Publications Department, Ministry of Information and Culture, who spoke on the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in collaboration with and under the guidance of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, regional and world reactionary circles, saying that the Saur Revolution with its profound national democratic nature and the formidable gains it will bring for our peoples has greatly endangered the objectives of U.S. imperialism and its allies in our region for domination as they have been thinking about this in the region for years.

At today's press conference, you are presented with another irrefutable evidence concerning alien intervention in our internal affairs.

You will shortly see an Iranian national who was to organize subversive activities and create adventurist, terrorist, counterrevolutionary groups in Kabul who was caught by the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] security authorities.

He is called Mohsen Rezai, who cooperated with the anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" whose links with the CIA and the Zionist Israeli espionage agency were recently disclosed in Iran in order to disrupt the peaceful life and tranquility of our compatriots with a view to fulfilling the vile and avaricious wishes and designs of his masters.

This counterrevolutionary group led by the national traitor and humble lackey of the CIA--that is, Burhanuddin Rabbani--was assigned to carry out terrorist subversive plans in our country prepared by imperialism.

In addition to various forms of aggression against our national interests, they have been sending into our country counterrevolutionary and foreign mercenary groups and individuals exemplified by Ziauddin Mahmoud from Egypt, a number of Pakistani and American nationals and recently by Mohsen Rezai, an Iranian.

Mohsen Rezai was born in 1959 and arrested this spring in connection with the counterrevolutionary riots in Kabul. He collaborated with the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan."

The activities of "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" were some time ago banned in Iran due to its counterrevolutionary efforts on the basis of irrefutable evidence concerning collaboration between its leaders and U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionists and some of its leaders were imprisoned.

Mohsen Rezai, after the Islamic Revolution in Iran and in concert with his adventurist tendencies, was soon trapped by the counterrevolutionaries engaged in hatching plots against the national interests of the people of Afghanistan. He was convinced, through demagogy, that Islamic interests had been endangered in Afghanistan and he had to rush to the help of Muslims. In this manner, he was introduced to the leader of the anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary group, the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" in the spring and after receiving necessary instruction, arrived in Kabul via Panjsher, accompanied by a member of the above group, for sabotage and terrorist activities.

Rezai was assigned the duty to create as well as activate a military committee for the above group in Kabul and he was able to carry out his assignment for some time as evidenced by riots in the beginning of this year. The whole people recall how our innocent children were led astray and driven to streets without any idea and our young girls and boys were mercilessly poisoned. The above counterrevolutionary group had a hand in all these incidents.

In his confessions, Rezai admits this, saying how arms of U... and Chinese manufacture and the windfall money contributed by the reactionaries were brought into Afghanistan to finance murders, forceful closure of shops and creation of obstacles in the way of the people's normal life.

After being caught, Rezai realized his mistakes as a result of the explanations furnished by the security authorities, a number of other activities of this counter-revolutionary group were also arrested with propaganda materials such as statements, books, publications, printing equipment and lethal arms like various types of machineguns, rifles, bombs, poisonous devices, etc. were seized from them.

Rezai confessed during the interrogation that he was grossly mistaken and had unjustifiably taken action against the interests of the people of Afghanistan. He also greatly regretted his past actions, asking to make his confessions for public information.

Afterwards, Mohsen Rezai was brought before the local and foreign newsmen where he read his confessions written in his own handwriting on his own volition.

Then he answered the questions put to him by the newsmen which are given together with the answers thereof as follows:

The BAKHTAR reporter: Did you make those confessions on your own volition or you were coerced to do so?

Answer: I have made these confessions at my own request. Prior to my incarceration, I was under the impression that I too would be subjected to that inhuman treatment meted out against the prisoners under Hafizollah Amin and his band, as I was informed by former inmates.

However, when I was arrested, the way in which I was treated was radically different from what I had heard. I was afforded the opportunity, in the light of laws in force in DRA, to review my past actions. This helped me to reach the conclusion that I was drawn, though unwillingly, to a course conducive to imperialism. I also reached another conclusion that the object of "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" was not to safeguard Islam. So I told my interrogator about this during my confessions.

The HEYWAD reporter: How many members did your organization have?

Answer: I am not in a position to inform you about the number of "Jamiat-Islami's" members but I can furnish some information about its military section of which I was in charge. There existed about 45 persons in Kabul. I have no information about the organisation and the total membership of "Jamiat Islami," however.

The radio-TV reporter: Don't you consider as a foreign national, your activities inside Afghan territory an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs?

Answer: As a Muslim, I wished to act against international imperialism particularly the Israeli Zionism running counter to the interests of Iran. I wanted to participate, together with my Palestinian brethren, in their struggle against Zionists. That was why I applied to the cultural and revolutionary committee of Muslim revolutionaries at Khorramshahr. However, the man in charge of the above committee, Masoud Behbahani and an Afghan national called Husseini deceived me and instead of sending me to Palestine, they despatched me to Afghanistan. I came to this country without authorization from Iranian Government.

I presume my activities in Afghanistan constituted an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs because the imperialists and their mercenaries and agents have been trying, in a variety of ways, to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, whether directly or indirectly. And I too was led astray to this path.

The HAQIQAT-i-ENQELABE SAWR reporter: You admit that you have committed a number of offences against Afghanistan and Afghan revolution. In case the DRA Government pardons you, what would be your feelings?

Answer: As I said earlier, I was deceived to come to Afghanistan. I will accept any verdict passed in my case by the revolutionary tribunal against my offence. In case I am pardoned, I will tell not only my Afghan brother all the truth but also my friends in Iran, as I told this audience earlier.

The ZHOWANDOON reporter: Mr. Rezai, please provide us with some comprehensive information about your organization?

Answer: I already furnished all the information available to me as a member of the organisation and I have no further information in this connection.

The Kabul NEW TIMES reporter: Mohsen Rezai, you are aware that imperialist countries are interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. What is your thinking in this connection? Please let us know your views?

Answer: I think that the matter of interference by imperialist countries in Afghanistan internal affairs has been made clear. These imperialist nations are intervening against the legitimate DRA Government.

The PRAVDA reporter: Let us know about your stay in Peshawar and the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups gathered there. Have you received some military training there and what sort of contacts did you have inside Pakistani territory?

Answer: Member of the "Jamiat Islami" who had brought me from their Meshed office to Pakistan introduced me to the organization leader, Burhanuddin Rabbani, in Peshawar and after receiving his instructions on sabotage and disorder in Kabul, I left for this city, accompanied by an Afghan national.

The ANIS reporter: What do you think about the links between the "Jamiat Islami" and the CIA?

Answer: I was not a leading cadre of the "Jamiat Islami" and do not know much about it. However, what is clear to me is that the Jamiat receives aid via Saudi Arabia and Egypt. I do not know anything about the link between the Jamiat and the CIA.

BAKHTAR CORRESPONDENT: NORMAL LIFE PREVAILS IN GHAZNI

LD04-2022 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Our noble and patriotic people in various parts of the country are taking their places next to their heroic army in forming resistance groups to eliminate terrorists and destructive bands and clear our sacred land day by day of the filthy insurgents, tho those servants of foreigners, thus punishing these traitorous and counterrevolutionary groups.

Before the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, the people of Ghazni Province had lost their peaceful life because of the instigation of international and regional colonialist powers. Many of the villages of this historic province of our country had been penetrated by imperialist elements which, by terror, arson and other shameful and inhumane acts, were creating disruption.

But as the aims of the glorious Sawr Revolution, in particular the new development stage, are becoming apparent daily to our toiling people, the unified, informed and patriotic elements of our country are, in fulfilling these lofty humanitarian goals of the party and government, developing and engaging in the ceaseless struggle to eliminate the enemies of the country.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, in reporting the facts and refuting the baseless lies of Western propaganda organs, has recently visited the Province of Ghazni. He offers the following eyewitness report:

At present in the capital and surroundings of Ghazni Province total peace and tranquility prevail. The people of the province are continuing their normal life with total security and peace.

According to this report, in the city and districts of Ghazni Province, the shopkeepers and artisans are going about their work and life. Sufficient quantities of food and fuel are available.

In an interview with some of the shopkeepers of Ghazni, they expressed their total satisfaction with the tranquility of that area. They said that now, because of the attention of the government and the sincere cooperation of patriotic elements, the living conditions of the people of Ghazni are normal and there is not the slightest fear or insecurity.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, who spent the night in the city of Ghazni, adds that contrary to the empty and totally untrue propaganda of Western sources, total security reigns and the sound of even one pistol or rifle is not heard.

As for the security of Ghazni, contact was made with the security authorities of that area and in the course of a discussion it was made clear that the continuous struggles of the armed forces, party activists and patriotic groups are playing a leading role in maintaining security there. Informed and patriotic elements are voluntarily sharing the duties on this sacred path.

A responsible member of the security force of Ghazni said that at present over 1,000 patriotic citizens of Ghazni have made themselves available on a voluntary basis to take their places next to the heroic soldiers and party activists. At present these militant youths, with their own arms, are patrolling day and night with their lofty patriotic feelings, and are trying earnestly to keep the peace for the people.

The BAKHTAR correspondent interviewed some of these brave patriotic elements who are in resistance groups. From these interviews it could be deducted that these reform- and progress-seeking forces, disregarding their own material or moral advantage, had made themselves available to actively eliminate these infamous bands. They have recently succeeded in discovering and capturing a depot of arms, destructive materials and propaganda pamphlets from these infamous groups.

In connection with the discovery and capture of this arms depot, the BAKHTAR correspondent contacted the relevant authorities and inspected the captured arms.

A member of Ghazni Province's security force, describing the captured arms and pamphlets said: From 23 August to 30 August 1980, a large quantity of rifles manufactured in various countries, including the United States, China and Pakistan were captured, along with an appreciable amount of ammunition. Similarly, destructive materials like handgrenades and electronic mines, which were to be used to blow up bridges and roads, were also captured.

Furthermore, many propaganda pamphlets, like night letters, genuine documents, membership cards of one of the counterrevolutionary groups, etc, have fallen into the hands of the security forces of Ghazni.

The member of the Ghazni Province security force said in answer to a question that a large number of these arms were discovered and captured from 'Abdol Majid, a resident of the subdistrict of Diro of Andar district, and from Ghulam Sarwar, a resident of the village of Mirkhan in the district of Qarah Bagh. The two said persons have also been captured and are currently being interrogated.

A citizen of Ghazni, in positively appraising the activities of resistance groups of the toiling people of Ghazni, said that as an example it should be mentioned that in the subdistrict of Behyak, 400 persons of that area are engaged in preserving the peace and security of the area.

In Andar district, as well, the people are working side by side with security forces to preserve the peace. In the same way in all the villages of Ghazni Province such patriotic forces are working voluntarily.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that previously in the whole of Ghazni Province 11 insurgent centers existed. Their members have all been punished and people are going about their normal lives.

BAKHTAR on Other Provinces

LD041808 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari/Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of the indefatigible and patriotic struggles of our noble and brave people in various parts of the country, with the selfless cooperation of the resistance groups, the self-sacrificing heroic and brave army and our sanrandoy [specially-trained police], the hiding places of the various enemies sent from abroad are being discovered and the rebels are being captured group by group with their arms and war materials.

During the process of clearing the country of the reactionary and professional terrorist groups, which are instigated by international imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism and the region's reaction aided by Israel and traitor As-Sadat, who are shamelessly interfering in our affairs and are traitorously engaging in killing children, women, old people and hundreds of our innocent toilers--a number of these sold-out bandits were recently captured in the Province of Herat. A large quantity of American and Chinese arms and ammunition was also captured.

According to the BAKHTAR correspondent's report from Unit 70 of Herat, with the cooperation of patriotic people of that area, a number of rebels of Herat city have been punished and a number of various makes of arms and a large amount of ammunition have come into the hands of soldiers and young soldiers. These have been handed over to the relevent authorities.

According to the BAKHTAR correspondent's report from Sheberghan, the capital of Jowzjan Province, on 2 September a number of rebels who wanted to disrupt peaceful life there were punished and a large quantity of arms has been recovered by the security forces.

Another report from Qonduz states that a large number of rebels in that province have been punished. Some commanders of these bandits--Rangin, son of Wazir Mohammad; Mohammad Gul, son of Sayyed Gul; and La'l Mohammad, son of Abdurrahim--have been captured in Archi district while commiting crimes.

Similarly, more of these sold-out bandits, servants of reaction and imperialism, who disrupted security in (?Pol-e Shahrawa'i) of Takhar Province and had attempted to disrupt peaceful life by highway robbery, have been punished by armed forces with the cooperation of sarandoy and party activists. Conditions for peaceful life for the people of that area have been restored.

Another report from Paghman district of Kabul Province states that two printing machines together with a large quantity of counterrevolution documents and a certain amount of arms have been discovered in the hands of a member of the dark and sold-out band, Mohammad Kabir, a resident of (Khojamesafer) of Paghman. He has been arrested.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON ENCIRCLEMENT OF JALALABAD

LD291239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghan Guerrillas Have Garrison Town in Their Grip"]

[Text] New Delhi--The important Afghan garrison town of Jalalabad, on the road between Kabul and the Khyber pass, has been encircled by Moslem guerrilla insurgents.

Last night major Soviet reinforcements were being rushed in by air in an effort to break the siege, according to authoritative reports from Kabul.

The governor of Nangarhar Province, of which Jalalabad is the capital, had been forced to flee his offices and retreated into the garrison, the headquarters of the 15th Afghan brigade.

According to reports reaching New Delhi, Jalalabad airport, the beleaguered city's last remaining link with the outside world, was itself under attack and travellers arriving in Kabul said they saw serious damage to its control tower, apparently caused by the fighting.

All the signs indicated that in Jalalabad the Russians may be facing their biggest challenge since they embarked on their invasion of Afghanistan.

The view of most analysts will be that they must win the battle at Jalalabad. Otherwise their plans for Afghanistan could suffer a crushing blow.

Reports circulating in Kabul about what was going on in Jalalabad told a graphic tale of fighting going on day and night with the insurgents having effectively bottled up the communist forces within the city making it impossible for the Russians to move in or out, even in convoy.

The rebels had laid minefields along all the roads leading into and out of Jalalabad and established strong points on mountain peaks overlooking these approaches.

Attempts by the Russians and Afghan communists to sweep the minefields had been met with volleys of sniper fire and all such attempts had apparently been abandoned.

In the past four days of fighting it is said that at least two giant Russian MI-24 helicopter gunships and a MiG-21 fighter bomber have been shot down by the insurgents.

Those arriving in Kabul also report seeing the remains of more than a dozen Russian tanks and another six armoured personnel carriers.

Casualties on both the communist side and the "mojahedin" guerrilla side are said to be heavy and the hospital in Jalalabad is filled to overflowing. Blood stocks have been exhausted and most of the doctors who were working at the hospital are said to have fled.

Informants say that "mojahedin" control of Jalalabad at night is total while by day it is only slightly reduced with the insurgents holding much of the city.

For their part, the Russians are said to be concentrating heavy artillery fire against the old part of the city where they believe most of the insurgents are holed up.

The road through Jalalabad to the Khyber pass has been closed now for almost a week. Both because of the situation around Jalalabad and because of guerrilla attack elsewhere, as well as because of unrest within an Afghan commando unit at Sorobi.

But, a contradictory diplomatic report received in New Delhi last night claimed that there were signs in Kabul that the Jalalabad road had been reopened. The report, however, could not be confirmed, and was not backed by any other sources.

The report referred to "heavy fighting" in Kapisa Province, around the towns of Nejrab and Tagab.

The dispatch also referred to an increasing number of reports of indiscipline among Soviet troops in Kabul and the provinces. The reports are usually for forced entry, rape and looting. No further details were available.

If these reports of indiscipline are correct they are almost the first since the Soviet occupation began and suggest that Soviet soldiers, eight months after arriving in Afghanistan, may be becoming restive about their situation.

Other reports received yesterday indicated a continuing and unrelenting drive by the Soviets to subjugate the people of Afghanistan, with killing on a big scale.

One experienced Afghan observer spoke of "the biggest killings in the history of the Afghan people" underway in Russian-led offensives that have followed the ending of the Olympic games.

Twelve villages north of Kabul, up to a distance of 50 miles from the capital, seem to be special targets and have borne the brunt, according to authoritative reports from Kabul, of intensive artillery and air bombardment. Among beautiful village some 60 miles north of Kabul. [sentence as published]

The village, it seems, has them are [as published] Charikar, Shakadara, Guldara, Farza, Malakan and Totodarah.

All are in the vicinity of the Salang Pass road, which is the principal land conduit for Russian supplies to the occupation forces.

An independent account from one witness has been received of fighting at Khome Zargar, a [as published] been subjected to a massive assault over the past four days. Those arriving in Kabul claim that it has been bombarded with napalm and that out of some 1,700 families who were living in it fewer than 200 have survived.

The assault on Khome Zargar came after "mojahedin" had attacked a military police centre, abducting some 200 of the soldiers and taking them prisoner. The Soviet-led response was swift and devastating.

The village is like night all through the day. It is enveloped in a black cloud from the bombardment. Yet still they do not go away," one witness was quoted as saying.

A feature of the Russian offensive everywhere appears to be a determination to try and ensure that as few refugees as possible escape.

In the villages to the north of Kabul there has been a concerted attempt to ensure that refugees, mostly women and children, are prevented from going to the capital.

Special roadblocks manned by military policemen have, according to my informants, been turning the refugees back at gunpoint, thereby forcing them to make off into barren mountains where many seem likely to perish.

Just as in the case in Jalalabad, last night's reports speak of Russians bombarding parts of two other major towns, Herat, the Western gateway to Afghanistan, and Qandahar.

Both are now heavily infiltrated by the insurgents and Russian-led communist forces are authoritatively stated to be razing much of the two cities in their attempt to rout the guerrillas.

In Qandahar, however, their zeal has caused them more trouble. They have, in their assault, severely damaged the sacred Muslim shirine of Khirga Mubarak, where a shroud of the prophet is kept.

This has caused ever greater animosity towards the Russians and townfolk, I gather, have burst out onto their rooftops to shout "Allah akbar" ("Allah is great"), which is effectively a slogan for anti-communist rebellion.

BBC REPORTS MAJOR SOVIET ATTACK NORTH OF KABUL

TA0415Z5 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] With virtually no members of the Western media able to report from Afghanistan, any account of what is going on inside the country tends to be limited in scope and often partisan. According to what appeared to be reliable reports, Soviet ground and air forces launched a big attack on a rebel stronghold north of Kabul. Many Afghan soldiers are said to have defected to the rebels. Satish Jacob in Delhi sent us this report which we will now read you.

The offensive is reported to have begun several days ago with a concerted drive by Soviet forces into the (Pangchia) Valley, which is regarded as a highly strategic area north of Kabul. The valley has been in rebel hands for many months and is said to have been used as a springboard for the infiltration of guerrilla groups into sensitive areas around Kabul itself. Reports from Kabul say the Soviet offensive was supported by some 500 militiamen from among new recruits to the government side. The Soviet assault was spearheaded by tanks, artillery and armored cars, and initial reports indicate they have successfully penetrated into the valley for the first time since they arrived in Afghanistan. Reports from Kabul speak of casualties on both sides, and with even small villages coming under intense bombardment.

The assault on the (Pangchia) Valley appears to be only part of an all-out offensive by the Russians, with the towns of Ghazni, Herat and Qandahar under heavy attack. The garrison town of Jalalabad near the border with Pakistan is also said to be the scene of fighting, and there have apparently been clashes at (Sarobi) where there is a big power station. Two Soviet helicopter gunships are said to have been brought down in fighting around (Sarobi).

As a result of the fighting many refugees are said to be arriving in Kabul, and it also appears that the tendency among Afghan Army officers to defect is being accentuated.

Reports speak of the military chief of the 50th Afghan Army garrison at Jalalabad and 13 of his officers having been arrested and taken to Kabul.

AFP: USSR ROTATING TROOPS; NEW RESTRICTIONS ISSUED

BK0314-12 Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan last week started rotating its troops, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Truck convoys aided by armoured personnel carriers (APC) were seen commuting between Kabul airport and various Soviet Army garrisons in the city and outlying areas since last Friday, the sources said.

Transport helicopters were also seen taking off from Kabul airport and heading towards the north, southwest and south of the Afghan capital.

The sources, however, could not give details on the newly arrived troops.

Quoting reports from Afghanistan, the sources said that Afghan rebels successfully blew up part of the Jalalabad-Peshawar highway sometime last week, causing dislocations of surface traffic.

Quoting unconfirmed reports the sources said that the rebels either blew up a bridge caused a landslide by using explosives. [as received]

In the adjoining Vardak Province, a group of rebels set off charges of a mine they had planted on the road when a Soviet armed convoy was passing the sources said, but did not specify the date, nor could they say if the Soviets suffered any substantial loss.

Quoting travellers arriving in Kabul from Afghan provinces, the sources said that government troops were engaged in "heavy fighting" in Herat Province, bordering Iran. Herat is one of the rebel strongholds.

Spot checks of vehicles in Kabul have increased and low level assassinations of ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) members were still being reported, the reports aid, but did not give details.

Government militiamen were rounding up young Afghans in Kabul and other provincial capitals for conscription in the army, the sources said.

Severe checks have been introduced at the Kabul airport to stop medical men and other professionals from fleeing the country. Even if they have a valid passport they are being turned away from the airport, the sources said.

The government has banned free sale of real estate and prospective sellers are now required to get advance clearance from the secret police. This step has been taken to stop people from fleeing the country, the sources speculated.

An unspecified number of Afghan Foreign Ministry officials have either been transferred or dismissed recently, the sources said, but could not confirm if it amounted to a purge.

MORE ON 4 SEP DELHI COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT MEETING

Gandhi Address

BK0415 47 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1448 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Address by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at 4 September opening session of Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Delhi]

[Text] Mr President, secretary general, excellencies and distinguished guests: It is a privilege to add my words of welcome to those which the president has already extended to the eminent leaders who have gathered here from two continents and from two oceans. I extend a special welcome to the new members of our group: the Solomon Islands, Tivaru, Kiribati and Vanuatu.

This extended family makes us especially glad for it is largely India's evolution into a republic that gave its present form to the Commonwealth: a multiracial group of nations with different political systems that has played a mediatory role of importance at some crucial moments.

I remember also another conference held in this city 33 years ago. Neither we nor many of the other nations represented today were then free. But empires were retreating and freedom was in the air. My father Jawaharlal Nehru had assumed office in the interim transitional government. He considered it important to bring together leaders of other Asian countries. As he said, it was a watershed of human history when after centuries of subjugation Asia was emerging into freedom and assuming its rightful place with other continents. Even at that stage he had scanned the far horizon and welcomed Australia and New Zealand as observers realising the commonality of many problems in the Pacific and Southeast Asia and the need for wider cooperation to find solutions to them.

Our agenda enumerates various aspects of "functional cooperation". "Australia, to whose prime minister we owe the impetus for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting [CHOGRM] movement, has presented a thoughtful document on the possibilities of regional cooperation. I hope that our deliberations will also lead to greater give and take in assuring fair prices for raw materials, industrial development, lowering of tariff barriers, transfer of technology and sharing of experience and training facilities. We are particularly conscious of the special problems of the island economies and of the least developed countries.

I should like to repeat another of my father's sentiments which I fully endorse. "In this conference and in this work there are no leaders and no followers. We meet on an equal basis." Without such equality not only the substance of freedom but the world's survival is at stake. Insistence on predominance has wrought havoc enough. It has led to the carrying out of spheres of influence and balances of power which holds peace to ransom. Professed ideologies may differ but pursuits of power seem to be similar.

We believe in true interdependence. However, this has no meaning unless there is a mutuality of interest. Such mutuality of interest between different nations and peoples, which an interdependent world demands, can be achieved only when we succeed in establishing a new world order based on justice and equality.

But omens for the realisation of such a new world order are discouraging. The affluent seem reluctant even for small adjustments which cannot really be considered sacrifices for them but which would make all the difference to us. We seldom get fair prices for our raw materials. Technology marches on, opening up fascinating vistas. But we still cannot reach out to them because at every step we are hampered by restrictive practices. As a result the gap in the material levels of living of the rich and poor nations is widening. On the other hand, each passing day sharpens our people's own expectations. Development is a promise of material and social well-being. How can we persuade people to wait for the fulfillment even of their basic needs to say nothing of their just aspirations for a fuller life.

Grave and basic structural imbalances have developed in the global economy. A special session in the United Nations is currently devoting its attention to this question. We can only hope that there will be an earnest North-South dialogue which will come to terms with the root causes of our ills. The Brandt commission, of which our distinguished friend, the Commonwealth secretary general, was a member, has had the mortification of seeing its report pushed aside by countries of the North. The report of Commonwealth experts has also confirmed in substance the findings of the Brandt commission.

Oil has become the major focus of tension. It has added to the burdens of developing countries, vastly aggravating our task of reconstruction. More than three fourths of what India earns by exports, in a none too favourable international market, goes to import petroleum and petroleum products.

But the oil crisis has also affected the advanced and affluent countries, which consume a disproportionate share of this dwindling resource. Their obsessive concern to ensure evergrowing supplies of oil has had an adverse impact on international relations. It has led to a military build-up in our region and added to the tensions. To me it seems imperative that an international conference be called by the producers to work out a scheme by which all consumers, big and small, are assured their necessary supplies. Obviously preferential treatment should be given to the needs of countries which are most seriously affected.

The common concern for peace, understanding and development has brought us together. But the outlook for peace has deteriorated and we see uncertainty all around. The decade of the 80's has begun ominously. The collision of interests between powerful nations has imperiled the stability and peaceful development of countries in our vicinity. No part of the globe is remote. No countries can feel sheltered from the pressure of these strategic conflicts or be beyond the reach of the flames of war. When the strongest feel insecure what can we say of the security of countries like ours.

The crisis in Afghanistan continues unabated. We are against any kind of interference in the affairs of others. But partisan postures or impromptu get togethers are no substitute for statesmanship in solving such complex problems which can have far-reaching repercussions. No single power can claim a monopoly of wisdom or moral superiority. To condemn intervention in one place while tolerating it elsewhere does not carry conviction. Fortunately, there is increasing awareness of the need for a political solution which takes care of all legitimate security concerns.

Southeast Asia has been the arena of battle and is still in turmoil. Here again is the clashing of great power interest.

We have always believed that each nation in the region must preserve its personality and relate its interests to the welfare of the region. Groupings produce counter groupings. India's viewpoint may be different from those of some others here, but we hope that our sincere efforts to promote understanding in the region will eventually bear fruit.

The ocean has brought conquerors to India in the past. Today we find it churning with danger. Even the Pacific hardly lives up to its name. The frantically increasing pace of militarisation in the Indian Ocean makes the 3,500 miles of our coast more vulnerable. How can we acquiesce in any theory which tries to justify the threat to our security environment or condone the existence of foreign bases and cruising fleets? Independence implies the responsibility of deciding what is good and safe for ourselves and of charting our own course. Any big power conflicts in our oceans or neighbourhood will hit us hard. All this tension has built up because of the collapse of detente and the resultant renewal of the Cold War with all its severity. Great powers have great responsibilities. It is up to them to turn away from the pursuit of power, which is in any case illusory, return to the negotiating table and come to an understanding to dismantle the apparatus of confrontation. They can thereby make a decisive contribution to the reduction of tensions and set the world on the path of peace and progress. Cannot the commonwealth build a bridge of understanding between them? Let us work together to harvest our marine zones for the benefit of our own people and riches of the open sea for the welfare of mankind. Whether we like it or not, the problems of the future compel our attention for they are already upon us. There are many aspects of the human condition which trouble thoughtful people. The crisis that we face goes far beyond political and economic rivalires. It is a crisis of the spirit. For the first time in the story of our world the human species and the values of civilisation which have enabled man to rise above his circumstances are threatened because we have lost sight of the vision of our ancient sages and are possessed with the immediate discontent. If we in India are impatient with the lack of will to solve present day problems it is not only because of their significance to us here and now but because I feel that the sooner we get them out of the way the sooner we shall be able to get down to what is of deeper and more lasting consequences. Marvelous knowledge is being unfolded by adventurous minds, never daunted, forever seeking. We must all combine to make the maximum use of it to help man to rise above himself to a new stage of evolution.

Australian Prime Minister's Speech

OW041401 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has told the Commonwealth regional summit meeting in New Delhi that superpower rivalry was a danger to the stable and continuous development in the Asian-Pacific region. Mr Fraser said the rivalry--deterioration in relations between some of the states of the region, attempts to divide existing nations and the human misery of the thousands of refugees--was bad for the region.

He told the leaders of the other 15 countries attending the conference that each had a role to play. He said the countries should not allow themselves to be overawed by events or to denigrate the potential influence of reasonable views reasonably expressed.

Mr Fraser expressed the hope that after the 4 days of discussions the outlines of a pattern of practical cooperation could emerge that would be beneficial to the region as a whole.

Malaysian Prime Minister's Speech

BK041455 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Datuk Hussein Onn said the diversity of Commonwealth member countries in the region provides the challenge and opportunities for harnessing their resources. This should be done to enhance economic and functional cooperation for their common benefit. The prime minister was speaking on regional economic and functional cooperation at the Commonwealth regional conference in New Delhi today. Datuk Hussein was the lead speaker on the subject.

Our correspondent (Ahmad Maruf's) report said the prime minister also said economic problems in Commonwealth countries could not be separated from those in other nations. These problems were global. However, the trend was for countries, especially the industrialized and developed nations to solve these problems on their own or in small groups. Datuk Hussein believes the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting could supplement the efforts on cooperation with other bodies or groups, such as the Pacific forum, the main Commonwealth, and international organizations such as ECAFE. In this regard Malaysia has already established a technical assistance program for Commonwealth nations. The scheme included the provision of scholarships, fellowship awards, training facilities, consultancy services and provisions of certain supplies and equipment.

The prime minister also touched on the dadah [drug] problem. He said dadah abuse and dadah trafficking were quite serious in Malaysia. It was looked on as a security problem apart from the social consequences. Malaysia needed cooperation from Commonwealth countries as well as other nations and international bodies to combat the menace. The problems related to dadah abuse were indeed very complex.

Referring to other matters the prime minister said there was a need to give attention to the problems of developing island states which were members of the Commonwealth in the region. Ways must be found to extend effective assistance to them.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH GANDHI

BK031523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Sep (AFP)--Malaysia has categorically told India of the need to retain the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly "in the interest of lasting peace" in Southeast Asia.

This message was conveyed by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen in separate meetings with their Indian counterparts in New Delhi, BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported.

Datuk Hussein and Tengku Rithauddeen, who are in the Indian capital to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM) II beginning tomorrow, also told Indira Gandhi and (Foreign Minister) Narashimha Rao that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in which Malaysia is a member, regarded the question as a matter of principle.

Both Datuk Hussein and Tengku Rithauddeen took considerable time explaining ASEAN's perception of the Kampuchean conflict and the Afghanistan issue, the agency said, quoting Malaysian sources. They also told the Indian leaders of ASEAN's commitment to see a durable political solution of the Kampuchean conflict and its efforts to see the full implementation of the UN resolution on the issue as well as that relating to Afghanistan.

Asked whether there had been any change in the Indian perception of the conflicts after its recent recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, the sources said there appeared to be "some identity of views in some areas" between the Malaysian and Indian leaders.

Mr Rao in particular maintained during his meeting with Tengku Rithauddeen that New Delhi's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime was not the doing of the present ruling party alone but rather the "wish of India as a whole." He claimed that this was also the consensus of all political parties in India.

During the meetings the leaders also discussed bilateral matters and issues to be raised at CHOGRM.

Datuk Hussein told Mrs Gandhi he believed that CHOGRM was a good concept of regional co-operation. However, being new it should be allowed to undergo a period of trial and test.

The two leaders agreed that CHOGRM could provide the means for member countries to identify their areas of cooperation.

BANGLADESH'S ZIAUR RAHMAN MEETS WITH GANDHI

BK040617 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The regional conference of the Commonwealth heads of government of Asia and the Pacific region begins in New Delhi this morning. President Ziaur Rahman arrived in New Delhi yesterday afternoon to address the conference.

Shortly after arrival in the Indian capital, President Ziaur Rahman had an exclusive meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to review bilateral matters and regional and international issues of common concern. The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, discussed the Bangladesh proposal for the six-nation South Asian summit also. The two leaders were also reported to have discussed the Ganges waters issue.

After the meeting President Zia told newsmen that he had friendly talks with the Indian prime minister and that they would have more such talks later. The two leaders met for little over half an hour without any aides from either side.

Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, who is accompanying the president at the Delhi Commonwealth regional conference, is having a meeting with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao this afternoon. They will discuss bilateral issues and regional matters of common concern.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL HOPES FOR GROWTH OF FRIENDLY TIES

BK041023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] President of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has expressed the hope that friendly ties between India and his country will further develop and expand to the benefit of the two peoples. Karmal said this in a message of thanks to President Sanjiva Reddy who had sent messages of greetings to the Afghan president on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of independence.

PATRIOT ON PAKISTANI MILITARY BUILDUP

BK050535 Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Pak Militarism"]

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq's intention to create a mass army around the existing 450,000 strong standing army, poses a threat to his own countrymen as well as India and Afghanistan. The reason given for massive militarisation is, in fact, an alibi. In confidential letters to the loyal military chiefs, the general has said that he wants to secure Pakistan from both internal and external threats. He makes it out thus that he is being compelled by circumstances over which he has no control to turn his country into a fort. The official sources have gone a step further: They justify the plan to build a "people's army" as a response to Pakistan's failure to win large-scale military aid from the U.S. and the West after the Soviet Union's military help to Afghanistan. In addition, they point to India's arms purchases as if these are directed against Pakistan's security. Against the background of the past history of Pakistan's attempts to base its politics on military preparations, there is sufficient reason to believe that the general will soon begin to take bellicose postures and intensify the already existing tensions, which may lead to warlike situations in the north-west region of our country.

The excuse that the U.S. and the West did not agree to supply arms asked by the general is pure deception. Firstly, Islamabad has been getting the latest kinds of American arms through Saudi Arabia and other client states which buy U.S. arms in large quantities. Secondly, Pakistan's latest arrangement with Saudi Arabia to station its troops in that country in return for about one billion dollars can only mean that the Saudi money will be used to buy more American and Western arms. Thirdly, China has been constantly supplying arms to Islamabad free of charge. The aggregate is actually more than a country of Pakistan's size needs for its security. But obviously for a country ruled by a military usurper with big ambitions no amount of military ware can be enough. Pakistan has become an integral part of the U.S.-Chinese strategic combine in its regional strategy directed against Afghanistan, Soviet Union and India. In regard to India, the U.S. and China often seem to take conciliatory attitudes and extend promising offers, but they continue to exercise pressures through their stooges and agents in the north-east as well as the north-west. Pakistan acts in line with this policy and blows hot and cold in relation to this country. The plan to build a massive army is a threat signalled to us as to Afghanistan.

General Ziaul Haq is reported to have told his chief that his plan to set up a people's army may have to be implemented at the expense of economic development, but he has also expressed the hope that the military and economic needs can be fulfilled simultaneously. But how? This he does not know, nor really cares about. Inside the country his interest lies in curbing the growing protest against his illegal regime. Only last week the police used rifle butts, batons and tear-gas to disperse an anti-government march by hundreds of lawyers in Karachi. A military regime has no answer to domestic or foreign political problems but increasing use of armed forces.

INDIAN EXPRESS NOTES SEIZURE OF PAKISTANI ARMS

BK050817 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Amritsar, 28 Aug (EXPRESS News Service)--In one of the biggest recovery of arms in Punjab in recent years, the Amritsar police seized 95 revolvers from three different places last night. The revolvers smuggled from Pakistan were reported to be destined for Uttar Pradesh.

The clue was provided with the arrest of Surjan Singh and Amrik Singh near the border village of Gharanda. The alleged culprits opened fire when they were challenged by the police who had laid an ambush. Fifteen revolvers were recovered from Surjan Singh and five from Amrik Singh. The encounter took place around 3 a.m.

The police recovered 40 revolvers from the house of one Hazara Masih, of Ganda Singh Wala, and 35 from the house of two brothers, Attal and Rajkumar, in Gali Dai Wali.

Hazara Masih is already in detention under COFEPOSA [expansion unknown]. The wives of all the alleged culprits have been arrested.

Mr Gurbachan Singh, SSP [senior superintendent of police], told a news conference that interrogation of the notorious smugglers revealed that the arms seized were intended to be distributed in the town of Uttar Pradesh disturbed by incidents of violence for a fortnight.

When challenged, Surjan Singh and Amrik Singh, notorious smugglers, opened fire at the police party. The exchange of fire lasted 15 minutes before the smugglers surrendered.

Twenty Pakistani revolvers and five live cartridges were recovered from their possession.

After interrogation, the police searched residences of their associate smugglers Hazara Maseeh and Raja and recovered another seventy-five revolvers.

The police chief said this was the "biggest cache of smuggled arms" in the recent past.

He disclosed that Hazara Maseeh was frequently visiting Pakistan for smuggling purposes and had suffered imprisonment several times.

He said while a revolver in Pakistan cost between Rs 500 and Rs 600, in India its price ranged from Rs 2,000 to Rs 2,500.

No member of the police party was injured in the encounter with the smugglers' gang, he said.

RESTRICTIONS ON DIPLOMATS CLARIFIED, NOT DISCRIMINATORY

BK050957 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] It has been officially clarified in Islamabad that the revised procedures for movement of members of diplomatic and other missions in the country, as recently announced by the Pakistan Government, are not discriminatory and are applicable to members of all missions.

The clarification has been made following incorrect and misleading reports published abroad concerning the procedures. It is emphasized that these procedures merely amplify regulations which have existed for a long time and that the step has been taken in the light of experiences gained in this respect.

DELHI EMBASSY TO INQUIRE INTO ARREST OF PAKISTANIS

BK041633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to Indian newspaper reports a Pakistani proceeding to Srinagar last month was killed and five Pakistanis were arrested following the disturbances in Moradabad and other parts of Uttar Pradesh. Some Indian newspapers have carried baseless allegations involving the Government of Pakistan and Pakistanis in the disturbances in parts of India.

A press note issued in Islamabad today says that persons intending to visit India should keep this situation in mind. Meanwhile the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has been instructed to obtain further details about the arrest of the five Pakistanis in Uttar Pradesh.

NUCLEAR ENGINEERS MANUFACTURE SEAWATER SCREENS

BK041729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Pakistani nuclear engineers and technicians have manufactured four seawater traveling [as heard] screens for the Karachi nuclear powerplant. The screens are used to filter out debris, seaweed and fish and discharge them back to the sea through a separate (?draft). The screens have been produced at a cost of 2.1 million rupees while the cost of imported screens is 5.5 million rupees in foreign exchange.

NEPAL

DPRK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 4 SEP

BK041524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The five-member government delegation from the DPRK led by DPRK Vice Premier Kim Kyong-Yon, left Katmandu for home today. Kim and other members of the delegation were seen off at the Tribhuvan international airport by Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi.

The delegation had arrived in Nepal on 31 August on 4-day visit at the invitation of his majesty's government.

SRI LANKA

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK041150 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia for cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew said it was a major step in harnessing nuclear energy for development and a significant trend that two nonaligned countries are entering into a nuclear pact. He said that Sri Lanka intended to prepare for the generation of nuclear energy if the need arose. He said that thorium and uranium resources available locally have to be exploited.

The minister also spoke of some of the uses of nuclear energy in the field of medicine and for food preservation.

Federal Minister for Administration and Justice of Yugoslavia Luka Banovic said that the two countries are committed to the peaceful use of atomic energy and this policy could be an example to the great powers.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO SRI LANKA--West Germany is providing a loan of 45 million rupees to finance the foreign exchange cost of the replacement of three railway bridges in the southern coastline. The loan is repayable over a period of 50 years including a 10-year grace period. It carries an interest of 0.75 percent per annum with a service charge of a quarter of 1 percent. The loan agreement was signed on 28 August in Colombo by the FRG ambassador and the finance secretary on behalf of the two governments. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Aug 80 FK]

TEHRAN NOTES SUCCESS OF HOSTAGE TAKING

LD011336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1018 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently opinions have been voiced here and there opposing the taking hostage of the American spies; and these opinions, little by little, are going to condemn the hostage taking in a calculated manner. And if this false perspective continues to grow, it will naturally result in putting propaganda pressure on the Islamic Consultative Assembly to make (?haste) to release the hostages without trial, and thus to free the American spies.

In order to clarify the issue and to counter this erroneous trend, it is necessary to analyze and investigate some points. It was exactly last November, at the time of the provisional government--when the revolution, at the government level, was going to lean toward the West politically--when the heroic student followers of the imam's policy, who constitute one of the most genuine forces following the imam's policy, began a revolutionary act and seized the American espionage den, where plans and programs were designed to plunder and exploit the oppressed nation of Iran. And the shah, who had committed countless crimes and murders in Iran, should have been tried in Iran, but America, after helping the shah to flee the country, refused to return him to Iran for trial. Therefore, the students took hostage the American spies, who had spent their lives serving America by betraying humanity.

This action of hostage taking and the seizure of the espionage den was so effective and proper that it moved our revolution one step forward toward completion and prevented the revolution from being diverted. And our gracious imam, who always (?understands) problems the best, referred to this action as a revolution greater than the first revolution and called the students dear children who had added to the honor of Islam.

Colonialism, wounded by this revolutionary action, retreated disgracefully. And the hostility with colonialism expanded so much that it resulted in the severance of relations between Iran and America. As the imam interpreted it, the nation was right to celebrate this occurrence. After that the Iran issue was raised to a universal level. The resulting confusion of the mercenaries of colonial policy of the White House was unprecedented. For the first time America was faced with such a disgraceful defeat that it found it hard to believe. In addition to the external effect of the hostage taking, which had left the White House, Carter and his accomplices and friends helpless, the internal effects of this incident were also very deep. Our people, full of undescribeable emotions, entered the second stage of the revolution, which was struggle against colonialism and America. And the anti-American feelings of the people, which had once again united the nation of Islam, grew. And this itself was one of the important reasons for people to pour out onto the streets to demonstrate. Thus, once again there was a repeat of the epic of the revolution and the (?unification) of the revolutionary masses, who under the flag of Islam and with the crushing slogan of "God is great," became the legend-makers of the battlefields against the system of nonbelievers.

The problem of the occupation of the espionage den and hostage taking had such a profound effect on the international scene that an American senator referred to the hostage taking with an interesting interpretation, and with all his loyalty he confessed to one fact, that by taking the American diplomats hostage, Iran has in fact taken Carter hostage. And this itself indicates that this incident has forced American colonialism to beg and caused it misery.

Then we witnessed the anger of colonialism and this hatred and anger presented themselves as sporadic aggressions, conspiracies and planned coups d'etat, one after the other. Naturally, all these were defeated and added to the political disgrace of colonialism.

In view of these changes and transitions, the hostage taking has not only not served as a blow to the revolution but it has been exactly a revolutionary action serving the revolution. If this issue was in America's interest it would not have made colonialism so furious.

To sum up, it must be said: The hostages are the only weapon in the hands of our nation vis-a-vis countless treacheries and crimes of America, so that this way this oppressed nation can pull many of its usurped rights out of the throat of America. Apart from that, is it not true that these American spies have spent their lives betraying this deprived and oppressed nation and have planned crimes and conspired to murder? Then why should we release them with an apology followed by an official escort? Is it not possible to try America by putting the American hostages on trial? However, it must be said in short: If the hostage taking is not a revolutionary action, then why has American been rendered so helpless?

ENVOY CLAIMS U.S. MILITARY SENT CHECK FOR QOTBZADEH

WA050001 Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 21 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] In a dialogue with LE MONDE, Shamseddin Amir-'Ala'i, who has been relieved from his post as Iranian envoy, has claimed that "I still consider myself to be the legal envoy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in France." According to LE MONDE, Amir-'Ala'i, who resides in Paris in a semi-hidden status, has not resigned his post. He has been dismissed by the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In this interview-report, without taking into consideration the fact that Amir-'Ala'i never took part in any kind of struggle during the past 25-year period waged against the regime of the deposed shah in the aftermath of the events of 19 Aug 1953, the [French] newspaper has further mentioned that Amir-'Ala'i held a ministerial position in the Cabinet of the late Dr Mosaddeq. LE MONDE has failed to mention that after a while Amir-'Ala'i was discharged from Mosaddeq's Cabinet, and was dispatched to Belgium [as Iranian ambassador]. Also, the newspaper has not noted that prior to his membership in Dr Mosaddeq's government, Amir-'Ala'i was a colleague of Qavam-Saltaneh. As to Amir-'Ala'i's dismissal, LE MONDE has attributed it to failure in obtaining a residence-permit for Hojjat ol-Eslam Fakhr-e Ruhani, the representative of Imam Khomeyni, and also the inspection at a later date of the [Iranian] Embassy by Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri.

On the other hand, Amir-'Ala'i has shown a $1-million dollar check to LE MONDE, claiming that it had been sent for Sadeq Qotbzadeh by the bank of the U.S. Army, for the purpose of the release of the American hostages, and that it had been forwarded to him [Amir-'Ala'i] by mistake. Amir-'Ala'i has also claimed that since he refused to deliver the check to Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs got furious and dismissed him. Of course Shamseddin Amir-'Ala'i has refrained from mentioning the discontent and complaints of hundreds of Iranians expressed against him as a one-time colleague of Qavam-Saltaneh, [ironically] appointed to represent the Revolutionary Government of Iran in France, and has overlooked as well tens of rumors circulating in Tehran concerning his status.

USSR ASKED TO HALT ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

JN042004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The newspaper ETTELA'AT carries the following headline: Iran Has Asked the Soviet Union To Stop Sending Arms to the Iraqi Regime; the Soviet Union Threatens Peace in the Middle East by Sending Arms to the Iraqi Regime.

On this subject, we read the following on page 2 of the newspaper ETTELA'AT: The Iranian Embassy in Moscow issued a press statement today once again asking the Soviets to stop sending arms to the Iraqi regime, in accordance with its commitment to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The statement said that Iran welcomed Brezhnev's speech last week on the reduction of tension and the arms role in the Middle and Far East.

The statement added that Iranian ambassador in Moscow has asked the Soviet Union several times to reconsider its policy of supplying arms to the fascist regime in Iraq. The statement said: Iran does not (?wish) to play the role of policeman in the region and refuses to allow other states to play such a role in the region. Iran calls on all states which consider themselves friendly with Iraq to stop supplying arms to the Iraqi regime, which (?dreams) of playing the role of policeman in the area.

The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI carries the following headlines: The Price of Independence Is Reducing Consumption and Doubling Production; Iran Has Turned Down Soviet Proposal To Supply It With Arms and Has Asked the Soviet Union To Stop Supplying Iraq With Arms; The Distribution of Housing Units to Teachers; Iraq Spends Millions of Dollars To Strike at the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This was stated by the Iraqi Kurdish minister, 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, who sought asylum in Syria a few days ago and who heard Saddam at-Tikriti say one week before he sought asylum that he signed the sentences of execution of 6,000 Iraqis. 'Aqrawi stayed at home after hearing this fact and began to cry in silence until he had the chance to seek asylum in Syria.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Fighting in Qasr-e Shirin

JN041544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with the correspondent of the Iranian Voice and Vision in Kermanshah, the Kermanshah gendarmerie commander said today that the border area was calm last night. At 0630 this morning, however, the agent Ba'thist forces reopened artillery fire on the Iranian outposts stretching along the border strip. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran bravely repulsed the attack of the assailants.

The report adds that the clashes are still continuing along the border strip in the Qasr-e Shirin area. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic are courageously resisting the agent Ba'thist forces at 23 border posts in the Qasr-e Shirin area. No accurate reports are yet available on the enemy's losses.

Reports from the border strip say that the agent Ba'thist forces have begun large-scale movements in the border area. The Iranian forces are closely and vigilantly watching the situation.

Shahin Dezh Casualties

LD041856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The governor of Shahin Dezh has reported that during a clash between armed assailants and law enforcement officials and Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, which began 2 days ago in Shahin Dezh and is still continuing, a member of the Shahin Dezh construction crusade, (Hadi Aminian), attained the prestigious rank of martyr and another member of the construction crusade, (Bizhan Karamantian) and two Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, (Teymur Nishapur) and (Borj'ali Baba'i), have been wounded and moved to Miandoab hospital. No reports have reached us on the casualties suffered by the assailants.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Posts

LD042022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Public Relations Office of the Joint Operational Staff of the country's army, in a contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced: Following the cowardly attack by the mercenary Iraqi Army against the towns of Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shah and Khosravi, the forces of the Islamic Republic and guards corps opened fire on the towns of (Mundhuriyah) and Khanagin in Iraq and destroyed three Iraqi posts. An aggressor Iraqi aircraft and three tanks of the Ba'thist mercenaries were also destroyed. The same report states that the crews of a number of enemy tanks on Iraqi soil which were about to move abandoned the tanks and fled because of the retaliatory action of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps.

Iraq Said Attacking Civilians

LD041826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah the following statement has been issued by the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the western part of the country.

In His exalted name. Zealous, Muslim nation of Iran: We address you from within the trenches of Islam where for some days now the town of Qasr-e Shirin and the districts surrounding it have been subjected to intense fire by the weapons of the venal army of the Iraqi Ba'th Party. Saddam Husayn, the traitor and agent of U.S. imperialism, who at the behest of the CIA and Mossad is dutybound to denounce the glorious Iranian revolution within his borders in order to prevent the downfall of the reactionary governments in this region, including the ramshackle Ba'th government, and to protect the interests of his plundering masters, is subjecting Iran's borders to a barbarous onslaught. Like the bloodspillers of history he considers an attack on the hearths and homesteads of the innocent border inhabitants as his most important aim. This is because the mercenary Iraqi Army lacks the power to confront the pious, armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the past few days it has not refrained from any aggression against the homes of the innocent civilian population.

(?Nations) of the world: Be aware that those governments which, through their propaganda and [word indistinct] attacks, are striving to impose their interests, and have brought about a sinister alliance with the aim of eliminating the genuine revolution of the Iranian people. We warn you all to rise to confront the superpowers' puppet governments.

O hegemonistic and puppet Government of Iraq, know that the combatant nation of Iran is determined to crush and extirpate with all its might and power all those who transgress against the soil of its homeland. If you want to throw down the gauntlet why do you not do so with your armed forces? Why do you drag innocent children and women in blood and fire?

O Iraqi soldiers, why do you permit U.S., Israeli and Egyptian advisers to give you orders? Why do you not return to the embrace of your nation? O Iraqi Muslims, why do you not suddenly rise and remove this brand of shame that is Saddam Husayn from Karbala's land of blood and martyrdom? Know full well that our imam, with his guidance, our nation, with its uprising, and we, the soldiers of Islam, with our faith and weaponry, are your supporters. [Statement is not signed]

EMBASSY IN KABUL FORESEES 'INTENSE CRISIS' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD042112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1954 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul has announced the following:

A delegation of prominent Soviet generals came to Kabul recently in order to work out a new military tactic against the insurgents. In this connection the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement, which says:

According to an announcement by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul, on 27 and 28 August 1980 the (Yaghman) District, about 20 km northwest of Kabul, and its environs, as well as Darreh-ye Shekari, Golchin Darreh and the birthplace of Mr Karmal, were intensely bombed. This action took place following rumors that a general uprising was soon to take place in Afghanistan. Following this action, a large number of inhabitants of these areas migrated to other locations, such as Kabul. It was also rumored that the USSR, by taking this action, intended to destroy all the infiltration roads used by the Muslim Afghan mojahedin to enter the large cities, particularly Kabul.

The statement also says: The surface calm established in the city of Kabul, which is indicated by the removal during the past week of tanks and armored cars controlling sensitive points, may be deemed to be some sort of change in tactics and one should expect an intense crisis.

It has also been announced that a great many Soviet soldiers are regularly selling military equipment such as spare parts for military vehicles as well as personal belongings. In addition, during the past few days flights by rocket-carrying helicopters have greatly increased in Kabul and the surrounding area and explosions can be heard regularly. To fight the Afghan Muslims and protect the success of Babrak Karmal's Marxist regime, the USSR has obtained the services of Cuban soldiers and certain Warsaw Pact members. Citing a spokesman for Afghan Muslim fighters, UPI reports that up to now part of a Cuban force of 10,000 men has arrived in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, according to UPI, the USSR is engaged in sending its trained commandos to Afghanistan. These commandos are expected to go to rural areas and set up commando bases.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MEDICAL AID FOR IRAQI, AFGHAN REFUGEES

GF011433 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] At the order of the president, the sum of 500 million rials is granted to the Ministry of Health for the medical treatment and hygiene of sisters and brothers who have been forced into exile from Iraq as well as for Afghan refugees.

ISLAMIC BANK GOVERNORS TO CONSIDER ASSETS FROZEN BY U.S.

LD021818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] During the third session of the governors of the Islamic countries' central banks, being held in Riyadh, capital of Arabia [as heard], the governor of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, describing the superpowers' role in imposing unjust monetary policies, emphasized the need for bringing about economic understanding and adopting such measures as reducing tariffs and the granting of export credits in order to increase trade among the Islamic countries.

He then referred to the fact that at present most of the Islamic countries' trade is with the West and the East, and that trade relations among the Islamic countries constitutes [words indistinct] of their trade, and called for placing on the session's agenda the question of unlawful freezing of Iran's assets by the United States. The proposal was unanimously approved.

In conclusion the governor of the Central Bank referred to the problem of Palestine and Jerusalem, saying: Contrary to what certain delegates have noted, the economic aspects of the Palestinian problem can never be divorced from its political manifestations. He then requested that the aggression against the rights of the Palestinians be placed on the session's agenda. This proposal was also approved.

ALGERIAN DIPLOMAT INFORMS RAFSANJANI OF MESSAGE ON HOSTAGES

JN312101 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The Algerian charge d'affaires in Tehran met yesterday with Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. During this meeting, which was held at the Majlis building, the charge d'affaires congratulated Rafsanjani on his election as the Majlis speaker and wished him success. He then informed him of the text of a message from the Algerian Embassy in Tehran and the message of a U.S. Harvard University professor [illegible] the hostage issue. This message had been delivered to the Algerian Embassy in Washington.

The Majlis speaker expressed his thanks for the Algerian charge d'af[illegible] congratulation[illegible] and said: You know that the Muslim Iranian people have for years [illegible]ed profound cordial relations for Algeria and the Algerian brother[illegible] still harbor sincere relations for Algeria.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani [illegible] presence of large differences between us, our hearts are close an[illegible] are very satisfied with the Algerian revolution's stands toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran. We hope that in the future we will have, God willing, close and multifaceted cooperation with regard to the region's issues and service of the oppressed in accordance with the rules of Islam.

Addressing the Algerian charge d'affaires in Iran, the Majlis speaker said: You are in the West and we are in the East, and the hopes of the world oppressed lie with us and with you. The Muslim Iranian people have confidence in their Algerian brothers, and that is why we have chosen your government to look after our diplomatic interests in America. In this regard we will find no better than you. This shows that we are very confident of your friendship and fraternity. We extend our warmest greetings to Algeria's people and government.

FOREIGN MINISTRY URGES ACTION AGAINST ZIONIST USURPERS

LD031814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared its position with regard to jihad against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine. The statement reads:

For over 30 years now half the city of Jerusalem, and for the past several years, the entire city of Jerusalem has been trampled by Zionist jackboots and by Israeli occupation forces, causing anxiety to a billion Muslims.

But so far, no serious action in this respect has been taken by any of the governments of the Islamic countries in the region, who have merely confined themselves to issuing puny resolutions which go unimplemented.

In this statement the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the nation and Government of Iran reassures our Arab and Muslim brothers that should a serious decision be made to wage jihad against the Zionist usurpers of occupied Palestine, the Iranian nation, both men and women with all their being, will be in the forefront of the battle.

Referring to the measures of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine during the Islamabad and Oman conferences and the UN General Assembly session, the statement says:

We demand that the Islamic nations and the governments of the Islamic countries enter the battlefield by action and not by words, and rise up in struggle not only against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine but also against all those who back and support Zionism, and we are confident that since right is on our side victory will also be ours.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE WARNING ON EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

LD011124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Revolutionary Guards Corps announced that it has recently been noticed that, as a result of some ill-intentioned propaganda and instigations by Zionist agents, some misled people have taken steps with regard to mass emigration to Tel Aviv hoping to be able to lead, as it were, a quiet life in occupied Palestine. Regrettably, these journeys are arranged by air travel agencies.

Considering the situation and in order to expose this plot and enlighten the noble Iranian people--especially our Jewish compatriots--it is necessary to point out that, first, the occupying and usurping Jerusalem government, considering its practices and oppressive and inhuman policies, will never care for the oppressed people. There is no doubt that by moving these people to the (?newly built) areas in the occupied lands, [Israel] will try to make maximum use of this manpower to achieve its filthy objectives. It is also making new plans to send its agents in this way [as heard] to Iran to obtain information. Moreover, it is also thinking of its economic interests.

It is with this in mind that the Revolutionary Guards Corps issues this severe warning:

1--Should anyone notice suspicious movement by an individual or individuals which violate the warning in connection with group travel, the matter will be referred for legal prosecution with the offenders being punished according to the law;

2--Air travel agencies cooperating closely in such cases are strongly warned that, considering the existing relations, they should think of the sinister consequences of their actions;

3--All the country's authorities and revolutionary institutes are reminded to act with full alertness and in a decisive revolutionary manner with regard to these agents and the practices hatched by foreign espionage agencies.

Concluding its statement, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps calls on the Muslim people of Iran to report any suspicious move to the country's authorities and help the brothers in the corps and revolutionary institutions in combating foreign agents and counter-revolutionaries.

KING HASSAN'S COMMITTEE OF JURISTS SCORNED

GF031250 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A committee of leading Islamic jurists from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Egypt was formed recently under the chairmanship of the agent King Hassan of Morocco. The committee is said to have been formed to oppose the so-called "Khomeyni deviations." This conspiracy aims at undermining Islam and disrupting Islamic unity, which the Islamic Republic considers to be its first goal. Following its formation, the unity of Muslims all over the world was declared to be the Islamic Republic's first priority. Acting on the orders of the agent ruler, two scholars--who had been serving kings and rulers--prepared for the formation of this conspiratorial committee. Every sincere Muslim knows where these rats feed and why these jurists in particular have been appointed for such a mission. These jurisos blessed Begin's visit to Egypt, and are now raising the banner of opposition to "Islamic deviation." It is also clear that these jurists will not hesitate to lie or distort facts, because their only aim is to prevent Muslims from learning the truth.

The leader of the hypocrites gathered these jurists and assigned them the task of attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran through a new method. Following the orders of the United States, some minor Arab states have borne the burden of this conspiracy. It is not unreasonable to assume that Pakistan and Turkey may join this team in order to hide their internal problems and fulfill their commitment to international imperialism, with which they are associated.

We all know that the United States will not hesitate to plot any conspiracy to undermine the Islamic Republic. It is fully aware that it can make the best use of its agents in the region anytime it wants before the start of the U.S. presidential election.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has shamed the thrones of the kings and princes of the gulf region. For this reason and in order to avoid any similar occurence in their own countries, they are waiting for a signal to stop the sweeping Islamic current. It is natural for the United States, which lost all its interests in Iran, to try its best to destroy the Islamic Revolution with the help of its agents in the region. However, there is one thing that makes those "minor" states hesitate to openly confront the young Iranian revolution and that is fear of their deprived people, who have realized that Islam is the only means of eradicating poverty and deprivation. They have also realized that the only reason for their poverty and deprivation is their governments' association with international imperialism represented by the United States of America. These states have realized that the best way of eliminating the influence of the Islamic Revolution--which exterminated one of the world's greatest tyrants and dumped him into the garbage can of history and whose influence shook the region's peoples and made them look hopefully toward the Islamic Republic--is to cast doubt and make these peoples suspicious of the Islamic Revolution's method of following the principles of Islam and the teachings of the prophet. These agent jurists, who are subservient to the rulers, are the best means of implementing such a conspiracy. These hypocrites have become a cheap commodity in the hands of puppet kings and rulers, who use them to blind their people to whatever raises their standard of living and to make them inactive in opposing and struggling against international imperialism. The rulers have been assisted in their conspiracies by the nations' ignorance of the Islamic Revolution's values.

The agent rulers have been lying, distorting facts and creating a suitable atmosphere for criticizing the leader of the Islamic Revolution. This may make the region's peoples lose confidence in the Islamic Revolution, thus achieving the aim of the leader of the hypocrites, the puppet King Hassan II, and the rest of the puppet rulers and presidents.

It is a fact that all these channels lead to the greatest conspiracy, which international imperialism fosters in order to destroy the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I ISSUES WARNING TO UK

LD041717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 04 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i replied today to a congratulatory message from the British Government on his appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the prime minister's reply communicated to the British Embassy in Tehran is as follows:

In his exalted name. To the British Embassy, Tehran: I am grateful for your government's message of congratulations in connection with my appointment to the post of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian people are demanding a revision in the British Government's outlook with regard to the nature of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and an immediate end to the biased provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The outcome of this revision is a change in the (positions) of that government with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The manifestations of this change will only be noticed when the first efforts toward this end life the oppressive measures against the dedicated Muslim students who are being subjected to pressure because of their backing for the Islamic revolution.

It is axiomatic that should the British Government, without paying heed to the realities of the Islamic Revolution, continue its hostile attitude as in the past, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and my government will immediately display an appropriate reaction.

It is hoped that the struggles of the meek of this world against the arrogant and the hegemonists will be crowned with ultimate victory and that all this (struggle) will culminate in movement toward God.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ESFAHAN IMAM TO DISCUSS KORDESTAN

LD031018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan who went to Kordestan 1 month ago, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning to present a report pertaining to the situation in the western part of the country. Ayatollah Taheri and the imam of the nation exchanged views.

KUNA REPORTS KHOMEYNI ORDER ON SECURITY IN KORDESTAN

LD041310 Kuwait KUNA in English 1203 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tehran 4 Sep (KUNA)--Iran's strong man Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni Thursday summoned high ranking army officers here and gave them instructions to tighten security measures in the troubled Kurdish region.

This crucial meeting was called by Khomeyni in view of the report submitted to him Wednesday by Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, who headed a fact-finding mission to western parts of Iran including the strategic areas dominated by autonomy seeking Kurds.

Iranian authorities highly concerned about the growing security problems in various bordering provinces were [words indistinct] restore calm (?and stability) under instructions [words indistinct] Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

TEHRAN TELEVISION ACCUSED OF CENSORING BANI-SADR SPEECH

WA050003 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] A week ago Tuesday, at the invitation of the revolutionary women's organization, the president attended their meeting at Shemiran branch of the organization and discussed with them some important topics in response to questions from the audience regarding daily political matters in the country.

Details of these questions and answers were published in the newspaper last week; but the interesting aspect of this question and answer session presently under discussion is the fact that an audiovisual team from the Profile of the Islamic Republic was present at the scene and recorded the entire program. Further, the president had asked them to make certain that the entire proceedings of the meeting is broadcast without any omission or censorship; because he considered it proper and suitable for the public to be informed about topics discussed.

But the interesting thing is that now after 14 days, the television department has refused to broadcast the said program and it has thus clearly and openly censored the remarks of the president elected by the people.

Directors and officials of the Islamic Republic's television must be asked how they could allow themselves to censor the president's speech. Is it not a fact that by considering themselves as the people's sponsors and trustees, they are only hindering the relation between the president and the people? Do they not realize what their duties are supposed to be? Or is it possible that they intentially carry out these misdeeds along a specific path and direction?

In any case, in order to safeguard the last remnants of people's trust in radio-TV organization, it would be better in our opinion if they try to explain their behavior to the people--but certainly not the kind of explanations that are nothing but a bunch of nonessential utterances by one or several individuals, some examples of which have already been experienced in the past.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Address to Police Seminar

LD011642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Address by Iranian President Bani-Sadr at a 1 September session of a seminar on the role of the national police department--place not specified--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Addressing police commanders today, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: In the past the police were the largest [words indistinct] for maintaining security. If we say that we have staged a revolution, then we should change the police role and their relations with the public. The president continued: In the past the police department and policemen were a source of fear for the people. The police department and policemen should be the people's protectors, so that when people see a policeman they feel peace of mind and security. This is what we expect from the national police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The commander in chief, enumerating the characteristics of a well-schooled police force said: If we look carefully at these characteristics we see that the status that a schooled and committed police force has is one which, while having the role of educating and guiding the masses, is also that of people's procector against groups which refuse to submit to the rule of law.

In the light of this, the police are not bullies, but are against bullying. The president added: Police officers and men should be selected from among the most committed.

Regarding the organizations which are responsible for maintaining security, the president said: We cannot have several organizations maintaining security, and then proceed to think in terms of coordinating them. Coordination is borne out of multiplicity, and multiplicity inherently gives rise to the possibility of conflict and contradiction. The best form of coordination, therefore, is achieved when all organizations are formed into one, when one person is responsible.

The commander in chief of the armed forces, addressing the police personnel said: You should act such as to make the people regard your word as law, and to obey it. A change in attitude lies in the manner in which the police force is assessed. For such a police force, the people themselves are the best informers.

Meeting With Palestinian Envoy

GF011625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan last night. During the meeting Hani al-Hasan conveyed a message from brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to President Bani-Sadr.

In a statement to WAFA after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan said that he and Dr Bani-Sadr had discussed the Palestinian and Lebanese situation and international developments. Hani al-Hasan met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this afternoon. In a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan said: The purpose of the meeting was to convey a congratulations message from the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat to brother Raja'i on his election as prime minister.

Oil Sales Circular

LD011732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A circular was issued by President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today as follows:

Since the administration of matters relating to oil transactions is one of the duties and responsibilities of the Oil Ministry and of the National Iranian Oil Company, other ministries, governorates-general and state companies should not undertake any commitment regarding the sale and delivery of oil in the agreements they conclude and, only in exceptional circumstances and with prior agreement of the Oil Ministry, may they specify that the other party to their agreements is obliged to introduce its representatives to hold relevant negotiations on transactions involving Iranian oil.

Meeting With Provincial Head

LD041[illegible]8 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] On the suggestion of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning at a meeting attended by His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Jalaloddin Taheri, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi and the officials of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the issues of [word indistinct] of the western region were discussed.

Mr (Panahi), the govenor general of East Azarbayjan Province, met with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at noon today. According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting the issues and problems of [word indistinct] of East Azarbayjan were discussed and studied.

This morning Mr Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam Province, also met and conferred with Dr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran. At this meeting the issues and problems of Ilam Province were discussed and studied.

RAFSANJANI SAYS FATE OF REJECTED DEPUTIES JUDICIAL TASK

LD292038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has given an exclusive interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in reference to the fate of those deputies whose credentials have been rejected by the Majlis and to the possible trial or arrest of these deputies, said: The Majlis is a legislative organ and this issue is not related to the Majlis; it is up to the judicial powers to deal with this issue. Of course, the Majlis may make some recommendations, but it will not interfere in this issue.

CABINET APPROVES RULES FOR FOREIGN RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

LD040938 Tehran PARS in English 0735 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep (PARS)--The Council of Ministers has approved a regulation proposed by the Ministry of National Guidance on August 13 to the effect that if foreign religious representatives desire to travel to Iran for religious or charitable purposes, they are bound to send their request to the ministry of National Guidance, through Iranian embassies abroad, two months prior to the date of their entry into Iran. After the necessary investigations their visas and residence permits will then be issued.

According to the regulation, the number of foreign religious representatives in Iran should not in total exceed the minimum needs of existing religious organisations in Iran, and they are prohibited from taking part in any political activities in Iran other than those authorised. If any infringements are observed, they will receive only one warning, and if that is disregarded arrangements will immediately be made to expel them.

Upon their arrival in Iran, foreign religious representatives should report to the Ministry of National Guidance their addresses of residence and work in Iran and in their own country, and also inform the ministry of any change. The regulation authorises foreign religious representatives to attend Islamic seminars or meetings at the invitation of the Islamic organisations concerned, and freely to hold their own religious services within the framework of the provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning religious minorities, and the most organisations will even provide them with the required facilities, in cooperation with the government. Article 6 of the regulation indicates that the employment of religious representatives is possible under the labour law and the regulations concerning the employment of foreign citizens in Iran, and with the approval of the labour minister and Ministry of National Guidance. If their livelihoods are provided for by the charity of the institutions of the religious minorities, their earnings should not exceed the ordinary standard cost of living as defined by the ministry. The regulations concerning the transfer of foreign exchange will also apply to them.

If any religious representative desires to leave Iran prior to the termination of his residence permit and nominate someone else to take his place, the regulations should be observed by that person. Any person infringing the regulations will be punished and fined in accordance with the provisio s of the article.

BEHESHTI SAYS CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES BEING WATCHED

JN050741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, chief justice of the Supreme Court, has said that we have neither adopted nor supported the adoption of any procedures against any churches in Iran. He added that if there are some people carrying out harmful practices against the Islamic Republic of Iran, they should be punished legally.

Replying to questions posed by correspondents and reporters, Dr Beheshti said that we are not adopting any procedures against the Anglican Church or any other church in Iran. Indeed, he added, the Islamic Republic has not adopted procedures against the churches, which should be informed that our people are observing the activities of all Christian missionaries in Iran closely.

Beheshti said that these missionaries' activities should center primarily on religious aspects and not on other issues.

Asked about his viewpoint on Iran's policy and foreign relations, Beheshti replied: We want to preserve our freedom from any colonialist regime, particularly now that we have indications that some of this continent's states have good impressions of our revolution. We wish all these states victory and success and hope that other states will follow their example.

His eminence added that the leader of the Iranian revolution is ready to explain his viewpoints and beliefs to the world's peoples, particularly the peoples known for their struggles.

He said that our ideology differs from other ideologies and that our course is the righteous path of Islam. However, Beheshti pointed out, this does not mean that we deny the success of other peoples' marches, even if these peoples did not adopt Islam as the ideology of their march.

CITIZEN PRESSES CHARGES AGAINST TUDEH PAPER

LD050935 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Suit Filed Against the Newspaper MARDOM"]

[Text] Mohammad Arras-Javani, who was named by the newspaper MARDOM as one of the assailants in the attack on Tudeh Party offices, has filed a complaint against the newspaper. The case is now being investigated by the justice department and the section dealing with the dissemination of false reports. The text of the complaint is as follows:

To his great eminence Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, state prosecutor general:

In a report appearing in the MARDOM issue No 290 on Wednesday 1 [23 July] 1980 under the headline "Who Are the Young Muslims of the South?" I, Mohammad Arras, am named as being a participant in the attack on the Tudeh Party offices.

In view of the fact that, as everyone knows, this sort of despicable accusation is commonly made by these lackeys of Russia and that my political struggles against the agents of the imperialists and the superpowers of East and West, including the Tudeh Party and its self-prostituting officials, are well known, and have often been waged by my speeches and articles I have written, and not by club-wielding, violence and putting up posters, and since defamation is the age-old method used by these despicable traitors and betrayers of the country, and their long record of putting up posters and denunciation over the past decade is common knowledge among all classes, and since I am not the first or the last to be attacked by this shameless and dishonorable gang, and finally, in view of the repeated threats from these cutthroats and tricksters of the Tudeh Party, with their street attacks and constant surveillance and photographing of my house by several persons, I therefore file this suit against those in charge of the newspaper MARDOM and its editor, Manuchehr Behzadi, in view of the accusations and defamatory remarks made against me in edition No 290 of 23 July 1980 and I request you to institute legal proceedings against them in accordance with the law.

MASJED SOLEYMAN REVOLUTION PROSECUTOR BANS DEMONSTRATIONS

GF011355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The revolution prosecutor of Masjed Soleyman has addressed the plots of the murderer United States against the Islamic Republic and referred to the Muslim nation's struggle to neutralize these plots amid the present critical historical situation in our country. He said: It is important that the Muslim nation observe the situation with open eyes, a clear heart and complete information and stop making rash decisions, quick reactions and one-sided judgments.

His statement adds: With respect to the suspicious activities observed in the area recently, there are apparently a large number of hands trying to instigate unrest so that they can achieve their masters' sinister plans. Therefore, effective 31 August any public activity, demonstration, propaganda effort against the Islamic Republic or meeting in Masjed Soleyman is banned. The forces of public order are responsible for implementation of this order and for arresting any violators.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS RECENT IMPORT FIGURES

Anzali Figures

LD271006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] During the period 23 July to 22 August 1980, 33 commercial ships arrived at the port of Anzali [formerly Bandar-e Pahlavi] and delivered more than 62 tons of goods needed by the country. The head office of the port of Anzali reported that during the last month 62,910 tons of goods needed by the country, including powdered milk, iron, chemicals, livestock, foods and timber have arrived through this port.

Also during the same period, 64,914 tons of the imported goods in this port were sent to various parts of the country by 3,702 trucks.

The port and shipping office of the port of Anzali, in its report, has added: 63,000 tons of goods were loaded and unloaded at this port during the period of 22 July to 22 August. The same report indicates that during last month alone, 90 tons of sturgeon were exported through the port of Anzali to foreign destinations.

Now Shahr Figures

LD030816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the shipping and port office of Now Shahr has announced: Between 23 July and 22 August, 21,491 tons of goods, including different types of (?timber), fertilizer, motorcycles, chemicals, various kinds of wood, paper and iron have been imported through this port from the USSR and north European countries.

Compared with the figure for the same period last year, there has been an increase of 233 percent.

Port Transshipment Figures

LD030822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the port and shipping organization has supplied the following data:

During the first 5 months of the current year [21 March to 22 August] a total amount of 5.434 million tons of goods has been unloaded in seven commercial ports of the country and has been forwarded. This is 1.707 million tons more than the figure for the same period last year.

During the same period 755 ships have docked in Iranian commercial ports to load and unload goods. The data of the port and shipping organization indicate that 4.977 million tons of goods have been transported from the ports to consumption centers of the country. This figure is 1.215 million tons more than the figure for the first 5 months of last year.

The port and shipping organization announces that at present a large number of ships are waiting at the country's southern ports to unload tens of thousands of tons of goods, and asks the truck owners and the owners of the goods to take action to unload and (?transport) their goods as soon as possible to prevent them piling up in the ports.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OIL RESERVES, UPCOMING OPEC MEETINGS

LD301158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (?today) in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY denied rumors of shortages of fuel and energy during the coming winter and announced that Iran will in no way face a fuel shortage.

The minister of oil said: At present 1.145 billion liters of kerosine, 600 million liters of gas-oil, and 210 million liters of ordinary and super gasoline are available in the country's reservoirs. This is much more than was available last year. The minister of oil said: The main part of Esfahan refinery will start operation before the end of this week and the daily capacity of this refinery, which is 80,000 barrels, will increase to 125,000 barrels within 10 days. The minister of oil, referring to the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical plant in Bandar Imam Khomeyni, said: 3 units of this plant's 13 units have started operation and 10 more units will begin operation within the next 40 days.

The minister of oil, referring to the next OPEC ministers conference in Vienna, said: Fixing oil prices has not been included in the agenda of this conference. He added: At this conference the Islamic Republic of Iran will try to put pressure on Iran and Saudi Arabia to reduce their oil exports. About the summit conference of OPEC leaders in Baghdad, Mo'infar said: Considering the Iraqi Government's animosity toward our country, the Islamic Republic of Iran does not intend to send a high-level representative to this conference. If a representative is sent to the Baghdad conference, he will be of a lower rank. He said that President Bani-Sadr had informed him that the president does not intend to take part in the Baghdad conference.

MO'INFAR SPEAKS ON OIL PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

JN031750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, former oil minister and chairman of the Islamic Majlis oil committee, has expressed his delight at the continuous operation of the national industry. He stressed that our oil refineries are operating normally, which is unprecedented in the history of our oil industry.

Speaking at a radio and television conference yesterday, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar talked about several issues related to the oil industry. Referring to the production level of the Esfahan refinery, he said: The second production stage of this refinery has already started. Production is estimated at 120,000 barrels per day. He added: The government's oil policy is based on safeguarding the people's interests by controlling production and decreasing oil exports in accordance with the country's needs for hard currency.

Replying to reporters' questions, Mo'infar said: We are suffering from a lack of spare parts. This problem has yet to be solved although many citizens have been able to obtain spare parts. This has motivated our workers and has created the feeling that we can do without depending on foreign industry and that we can provide our own needs. We, with the help of God, will soon be able to reach self-sufficiency.

Regarding gas talks with the Soviet Union, Mo'infar said: Recently, there have been contacts with the Soviet Union. The Soviets expressed their desire to resume gas negotiations by having an Iranian delegation go to Moscow to discuss the possibility of continuing Iranian gas exports to the Soviet Union.

Mo'infar categorically denied rumors about a shortage in oil supplies and asserted that we are able at any time to raise the production level to pre-revolution rates. He said that such rumors, which are fomented abroad, are intended to provoke us to increase production rates--which we will never do. Referring to Saudi Arabia's oil production, Mo'infar said: Zaki Yamani wants to suck the blood of the Saudi people by increasing oil production. This is a betrayal of all oil-producing states. Regrettably, this is what Iraq is doing.

Concluding hi conference, Mo'infar said: We do not have any problems regarding oil marketing. We have buyers for our oil exports.

POWER CUT IN FARS PORTS DUE TO FUEL SHORTAGE

GF021643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] For the last 24 hours the ports of Deyyer and Changan have been without power. According to our reporter in Deyyer, during the past month the two areas have had two long periods of power cuts due to a shortage of fuel for the generators. The citizens have asked authorities for a quick solution to the problem.

THREE FORMER GENERALS ARRESTED, TURNED OVER TO COURT

LD291214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, after contacting the central committee of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has reported that three generals of the army of the hated monarchical regime (?including the deputies to) [former Prime Minister] Azhari and Oveysi [former military governor of Tehran] were arrested by the central committee and two of them have been handed over to the Central Revolution Court for trial. Those arrested are Amri Hushang Khal'atbari, Hoseyn Rastgar-Namdar, and Nasrollah Khoshnevisan.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS NAMES OF EXECUTED COUP PARTICIPANTS

11 Executed in Tehran

LD300412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 2300 last night, 11 persons charged with participating in the recent unsuccessful coup d'etat, were placed in front of the firing squad. The names of the executed are as follows:

Lt Col Rahmatollah Khalifeh-Beygi, son of Seyyed Ebrahim;
Lt Col ('Ali Farya), son of Valiohhal;
Maj Mohammad Hoseyn 'Azizi, son of 'Azizollah;
Maj Iraj Khalifeh-Beygi, son of Hoseyn;
Maj Esma'il Nuri-Moqaddam, son of Hoseyn;
Warrant Officer Mohammad Bahrami, son of 'Eynollah;
Habibollah Ahmadi, army NCO, son of Saleh;
Mrs Qamarolmoluk Bejazi, alias Maryam, daughter of Yusof;
Iraj Darakhshandeh, son of 'Aliasqar, member of the defunct SAVAK;
Hamid Shomali, son of Seyyed 'Ali Bazari;
Shahriar Nur, son of Amir Hushang.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for Qasr Prison announced in a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY that at dawn today, five persons were executed in Qasr Prison. The names and charges of the executed are as follows:

Retired Maj Gen Faramarz Nowzari Baqa, son of Mahmud, charged with participation in the martyrdom of maestro [ostad] Kamran Najetollahi, participating in the killing of Muslim, fighting people of Tehran on 8 September [1978]--while the military governor of Shemiran;

Retired Police Col Hasan Shah-Beygi, son of Haji, former chief of security of the Ministry of Education, charged with creating terror among the people and depriving university lecturers of peace and security, having direct connection with Oveysi, Tehran's military governor, and participating in martyring maestro Nejatollahi;

Retired Warrant Officer Rahim Hedayati, son of Jalil, former supervisor of Kan post, charged with deceiving women calling at the post, having affairs with prostitutes, collaborating with the SAVAK and Khorram, who has been executed, suppressing the fighting people and martyring five of the fighters.

Seyyed 'Ali Nur Beheshti, son of Seyyed Mahmud, charged with committing two murders with firearms:

Keyhan Keyvanfar, son of Farajollah, charged with hooliganism, wielding a poniard and creating terror. He had previously been sentenced to death. He was again sentenced to death in the court of appeal, owning to the existence of numerous complaints.

4 Executed in Ahvaz

LD031012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] By the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz, four people involved in the recent coup d'etat, named (Syrus Dehqan); (Fazlollah Ra'isi); (Ebrahim Ostad-Mohammad-e Nazari) and (Mohammad Hokmabadohi), were executed by a firing squad this morning on the charge of participating in the treacherous coup d'etat plot. The executions were carried out at No 1 garrison of the Ahvaz 92nd Armored Division, following morning ceremonies.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES SEIZURE OF NARCOTICS

LD312242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in--Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters for the antinarcotics campaign, announced a few minutes ago in a telephone conversation with the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Today the special group of the guards corps for the antinarcotics campaign and the security forces seized 146.4 kg of opium, 2.75 kg of hashish, 900 g of opium dross extract, 750 g of heroin, 12.1 kg of opium dross, 500 g of (?amphetamines) and 160 kg of [word indistinct] from narcotics smugglers in Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in. These narcotics were handed over today to the special court for the antinarcotics campaign.

KHALKHALI ISSUES WARNING TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS

LD011812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A statement was issued tonight by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the staff for campaign against narcotics, as follows:

In his exalted name. Effective tonight a team of inspectors of the campaign against narcotics will be stationed at Mehrabad airport with all resources at their disposal to carry out inspections and identify gangs of narcotics traffickers and addicts in order to vigorously prevent the smuggling of narcotics and the departure of addicts to Saudi Arabia and other countries.

It is fervently hoped that the passengers to the holy house of God will cooperate in preventing any kind of narcotics being taken to Saudi Arabia. Any offenses in this respect will be prosecuted.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Criticism of U.S. Gulf Policy

GF011222 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Military and Political Adventures of the United States in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the situation in the Persian Gulf is getting worse. The main reason for the confusion is the arms race and attempts by the United States to establish new military bases in the area, as well as its effort to attract new partners to approve its role as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf.

Washington is using the role of gendarme to defeat the movement for freedom and anti-imperialism in the gulf. It also needs this to prepare for another aggressive attack against our country to spoil the fruits of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and to establish a puppet regime, a U.S. stooge, in the country.

Washington's threats and adventures are obviously dangerous to Iran and other oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf. The American press has written that Carter has approved massive preparations for armed aggression against Iran. Even though the White House denied any such plans, denials fool no one. We all know that preparation for the military aggression against Iran in [words indistinct] Tabas, which turned out to be a humiliating failure, was also denied by Washington. In support of the fact that the United States is preparing armed aggression against our Islamic Republic, many documents and testimonies are available. Furthermore, another 5 U.S. naval ships containing 1,800 Marines have entered the Arabian Sea.

The designer of the new adventures of the United States is, as usual, the Zionist Brzezinski, who forced Carter into armed aggression against our country in [April]. This yet again stresses that the aim, as before, is the overthrow of the Islamic regime and establishment of a U.S. stooge regime, thereby inaugurating U.S. neocolonialist policy in Iran.

The United States is actively preparing other stooge regimes in the Near and the Middle East for participation in these dangerous adventures. According to information, the U.S. military agreements with Egypt, Oman and Somalia are in the operational stage. The leaders of those countries, ready to receive orders, have agreed to allow their ports and airfields to be used by the Pentagon for armed aggression by the United States against Iran and other countries of the region in exchange for arms and dollars. The president of Somalia has allowed use of two airports and of its strategically important eastern ports. The fighter bases of the United States in Oman are being expanded.

The United States is trying to use its NATO allies in expanding the [word indistinct] bases. The United Kingdom has hundreds of officers in Oman who practically control the Omani Army. As for the Egyptian president, he has completely sold out to the Americans. As-Sadat intends to allow U.S. aircraft carriers to enter the Persian Gulf by way of the Suez Canal. Thousands of lackeys of the previous regime, the Savakists and the worshippers of the shah, are undertaking military training at Egyptian military bases, instructed by U.S., Israeli and Egyptian officers.

The aim of all this preparation is an attack against the oil-producing areas of Khuzestan. The U.S. Navy's goal is occupation of Khark Island and other port facilities in the area. In the east the United States intends to use the facilities of the military regime of Ziaul-Haq, especially the port of Karachi.

As we know, Ziaul decided to let the Americans use a 10,000-strong Pakistani force. Those troops are to be transferred to the coastal areas of Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf and to be used according to Pentagon plans as the nucleus of a strike force against Iran. Mr Qotbzadeh still considers Ziaul's regime a friend of Iran and opponent of the United States. Washington intends to establish several land and air bases in Saudi Arabia for use by the Rapid Deployment Force to be employed against Iran.

There is no doubt that the new military adventures of the United States will be defeated, just as all of its previous plots have been. The nation of Iran will defend the achievement of the revolution, the Islamic Republic, despite all difficulties, and civilized men, despite the behavior and obstacles created by individuals such as Mr Qotbzadeh, support the nation of Iran.

Relations With Socialist Nations

TA021205 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The People Demand a Clear, Independent and Revolutionary Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Now that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, has introduced the members of his Cabinet to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, one of the expectations of the people is that the new government will pursue a definite, independent and revolutionary foreign policy conforming with the anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of Imam Khomeyni. During Sadeq Qotbzadeh's term as foreign minister, our homeland's people were witness to the bitter fact that certain hands, under various pretexts and even under the guise of defense of Islam, are exerting all their efforts toward isolating revolutionary Iran from its real friends and allies and toward coming to terms with the West, especially with the United States. These known circles have been and continue to be constantly attempting to divert public opinion in any way possible from the actual danger posed to our country and the revolutionary gains of our nation by U.S. imperialism and to frighten the people with the fabricated and unfounded threat which allegedly is directed toward Iran from the East, namely from socialist countries.

There is no need to say that the application of such a policy in our country is not new. The CIA and the imperialist circles have always--and particularly in present conditions--endeavored through this means to separate the revolutionary Iranian nation from its real friends and natural allies, namely the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, and from other liberated and anti-imperialist countries, and thus to implement their evil schemes against Iran. All are aware that the Qotbzadehs are the implementors of this imperialist plan and have carried out a policy that is not only below the dignity of revolutionary Iran, and is not only considered a rash policy in the international arena, but is also contrary to and different from the imam's anti-imperialist policy.

In today's world there exist two main forces opposed to each other. On one side of this world battlefront there is imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, whose main foreign policy principle is plunder and aggressionagainst the independence and national sovereignty of others. Our homeland's people have felt this policy over their whole being for many years. On the other side of this battlefront are the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, the independence-seeking and liberated nations and the labor and national liberation movements of the world that are confronting imperialism. Confrontation against the plunders and lootings of the imperialists unites these countries and movements.

At present, this question is posed to our country's public: Which of these camps will the liberated Islamic Republic of Iran join? The just demand of the Iranian people is that the Islamic Republic of Iran be in the group of those countries that are confronting imperialism and constitute the world anti-imperialist battlefront. Our homeland's people demand that the new Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran conduct a fundamental review of the country's foreign policy--whose principal lines from the period of the provisional government until now have been the endeavor for rapprochement with the West, particularly with the United States--and that an independent and revolutionary policy be pursued which conforms with the popular, anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of the imam.

Revolutionary Iran must achieve its eminent position in the ranks of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist countries. That foreign policy implemented by the Ebrahim Yazdis and the Sadeq Qotbzadehs was below the dignity of revolutionary Iran and was in fact the disguised prescription of that same policy desired by the liberals and the lovers of warm relations with the West, especially with the United States. Experience has shown that all the effort of Ebrahim Yazdi, and particularly of Sadeq Qotbzadah, was aimed at placing our country on the side of countries such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Oman and similar countries, whose leaders are in the hands of U.S. imperialism. The implementation of such a policy caused the isolation and separation of our country in the international arena and deprived our homeland of the support and backing of its real friends in the face of the conspiracies, plots and aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

Today our country is more than ever in need of international solidarity. The struggle of the people against imperialism is a life-and-death struggle. U.S. imperialism and its Western allies resort to any conspiracy and plot against our country, from economic sanctions to military threats. In such grave and sensitive conditions one should have a clear, independent and revolutionary foreign policy, and it is the duty of the government to determine its policy toward Iran's enemies and friends.

The Iranian people recognize their friends quite well. The people demand that we warmly shake the hand of friendship extended toward us by socialist countries and by liberated and anti-imperialist states and that we exploit all the possibilities, including the possibilities in the international arena, to foil all the plots of the internal enemies of the Iranian revolution.

Call for Bakhtiar's Extradition

TA041526 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Traitors Like Bakhtiar Must Be Tried in a Revolutionary Court in Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Recently the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, in an article, reviewed the state of the anti-Iranian activities of the fugitive remnants of the satanic regime in Western countries. The thing which attracts attention in this article is that Western countries, including the United States, Britain and France, have not only given refuge to these escaped mercenary fugitives in their countries, but are providing all the necessary conditions for organizing, training and preparing them to implement a plot against the existing regime in Iran.

The hostility of the United States and Britain toward the Iranian nation and toward the revolution and its gains is an obvious and clear matter.

Here we are addressing the French Government, whose leaders outwardly and consistently speak of democracy and the necessity of non-interference in the affairs of others. However, all these claims are only for appearance's sake and in the realm of speech. Today France has been transformed into one of the strongholds of the shahanshahi fugitives, namely the Iranian counterrevolutionary forces. The headquarters of the puppet, counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial organization of Shahpur Bakhtiar and Gholam 'Ali Oveysi--this bloodthirsty executioner of the Iranian people--is situated in Paris. The French Government gives permission to these miserable and treacherous bands to receive on French territory the necessary training for subversive and conspiratorial acts in Iran. There isn't the slightest doubt that today Paris has been transformed into a center of the anti-Iranian plotters of the Bakhtiar and Oveysi groups, and this fact has not only aroused the strong concern and protest of our nation but also of France's progressive forces.

The crimes of Shahpur Bakhtiar against the Iranian nation are no secret to anyone. The criminal activities of this treacherous, sordid and mercenary agent of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian people and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran are quite obvious. Our country's authorities also are acquainted with this fact better than anybody else, and they also know that Shahpur Bakhtiar conducts all his anti-Iranian plots from Paris. Likewise his participation in an leadership of the dangerous coup of 27 July, which was discovered and neutralized as a result of the revolutionary vigilance of the true forces of our country's revolution, is no secret to anyone.

There is also no doubt that the place of residence, work and subversion of the Bakhtiars and the Oveysis is obvious to the authorities in France and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Actually Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh--who during his trips abroad had numerous meetings with Bakhtiar--could at least have given a report to Iranian officials in this connection. Anyway, it is certain that the place of residence and activity of Shahpur Bakhtiar in France is known, and substantial evidence indicates that he could not continue his anti-Iranian activities without the knowledge of the French Government.

Therefore, our homeland's people are of the opinion that to prevent the anti-Iranian activity of these treacherous elements one should not suffice with verbal attacks alone. The people ask: Why has it up to now not been officially and explicitly demanded that the French Government extradite these treacherous elements--whose hands are soiled to the elbows with the blood of the martyrs of Iran's path of freedom--to Iran, or at least prevent their conspiratorial and anti-Iranian activities? Shahpur Bakhtiar and the Bakhtiars are criminals, and according to international laws the extradition of criminals is necessary.

As a result of the explicit demands of France's democratic forces, that country's judicial authorities announced about a month ago--namely before the abortive coup of Shahpur Bakhtiar--that the Iranian Government had made no request to the French Government for the extradition of Shahpur Bakhtiar. Thus the French Government is putting the blame of Bakhtiar's presence in France and his anti-Iranian activities on Iran and disavows any responsibility. It is certain that up to now official authorities have not taken any measure in this matter. As we are aware, Mr Qotbzadeh, the former foreign minister, has also not delivered to the French Government any note in this respect, and this by itself is confirmation that Mr Qotbzadeh is connected with the Bakhtiars by visible and invisible threads.

In order to foil the plots of the enemies of the Iranian nation words should be translated into action, and all roads should be blocked in the face of counterrevolutionaries--whether within or abroad. The people persistenly demand that as soon as possible the extradition to Iran of the treacherous criminal Bakhtiar be requested from the French Government.

28 Aug Commentary

TA281925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 August carried a commentary entitled: "The People Demand the Publication of the Full List of **Savakists.**" It said: Despite the repeated reminders of Imam Khomeyni and the demand of the true forces of the revolution, there is still negligence regarding the identification and publication of the full list of Savakists. Consequently, the destruction of the SAVAK organization is being prevented. From the beginning of the revolution's victory until today no plot, conspiracy, subversion or provocation can be shown in which the Savakists did not have a hand. Among the important tasks of the Savakists is sowing discord among the true forces of the revolution and arranging a psychological and propaganda war against the revolution, and one must acknowledge that they have achieved considerable success in this connection. Many of our homeland's political and religious figures confess that division between the people and the forces is now 1,000 times more intense than during the pre-revolutionary period.

Now, in all the levels of the country's leadership, mysterious hands are being observed which are striving day and night to prevent at all costs the creation of an atmosphere of understanding. These hands are even striving to create division and differences between the leader of the revolution and the president, between the president, the prime minister and the Majlis. "These enemies of the revolution, on instruction of the overseas leaders, like Brzezinski and their CIA masters, are particularly striving at all costs to strain our revolutionary homeland's relations with our neighboring country, the Soviet Union.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper has written, in one of its recent issues, that the names of all the Savakists are in the hands of government officials. Thus the question is posed: Why do responsible officials refrain from publishing the full list of Savakists And why do they expose the revolution and its gains to constant threats?

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Cabinet Crisis--Ayatollah Khomeyni has intervened in the 3-week dispute between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i over the selection of a new Cabinet and its submission to the Majlis. In a 5 September meeting with Bani-Sadr, reported by Tehran radio, Khomeyni told the president that the ministers whom he had already approved should be introduced to the Majlis and those over whom he and Raja'i had yet to agree could be submitted to the Majlis "gradually." On several occasions in meetings with Bani-Sadr and Raja'i and through statements by his son, Khomeyni has declared that he would remain apart from the nomination process and that the president and prime minister should resolve the government crisis themselves. Events of the past week, however, have apparently convinced the ayatollah that the situation had deteriorated to a state of confusion and impasse. A Cabinet list supplied by Raja'i on 31 August in a letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, but not formally introduced to the Majlis, was openly denounced by Bani-Sadr, who, according to a later statement by Raja'i had originally indicated that he could work with the people Raja'i had selected. Tehran radio reported that the president and prime minister met the day after Bani-Sadr's meeting with Khomeyni and confirmed that they would submit to the Majlis the nominations that had received presidential endorsement. In the 7 September meeting of the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, a letter from Bani-Sadr was read to that body listing 14 candidate ministers to whom he did not have "any objection." Bani-Sadr's letter was followed by one from Raja'i listing the entire Cabinet as he would constitute it. Tehran media have not explained why Raja'i submitted to the Majlis this letter containing the list of his entire prospective Cabinet, but apparently it was procedurally meaningless, for under the Iranian Constitution the president must approve all cabinet appointments before the Majlis can vote on them. The ministers approved by Bani-Sadr included Col Javad Fakuri for the Defense Ministry. Raja'i's 31 August list had left this portfolio vacant in deference to Bani-Sadr's strongly expressed concern over who would be nominated for that position. Raja'i had later indicated that the selection would in great measure be up to the president. The nominees not endorsed by Bani-Sadr included those selected for the most important economic portfolios--economics and finance, trade, plan and budget, oil, and labor--as well as for the education and foreign affairs ministers. In his 31 August announcement, Raja'i had penciled himself in as education minister, but the nominee for that position introduced to the Majlis on 7 September was 'Ali Akhbar Parvaresh. Another change from the original 31 August list was in the trade portfolio, for which Raja'i had initially selected two nominees; the list in Raja'i's letter to the Majlis did not include a candidate for that ministry.

Hostages Issue--Tehran radio carried Student Statement 143 which reaffirmed earlier student acknowledgments that the fate of the hostages is in the hands of the Majlis. The students, however, expressed concern that too much discussion of the issue outside of the Majlis could have the effect of taking the decision out of the hands of that body and making it a rubber stamp. The students, for their part, said they would make "no comment" on the fate of the hostages except to say they hoped the Majlis would make a decision "worthy" of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In the meantime, Tehran radio reported on 6 September that the Majlis as a whole had finally got around to "working out the preliminaries for a debate" on the hostages by an "open session" of that body. Rafsanjani had earlier indicated that the Foreign Relations Committee would initially be the forum in which the hostages' fate would be discussed. It currently has on its agenda a draft reply to the letter sent by 187 U.S. congressmen which was read out to the Majlis last week and returned to the committee with amendments suggested by at least 20 deputies.

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, near the end of his tenure as foreign minister and apparently feeling more free to make specific recommendations on how to resolve the hostage issue, said that the problem could move toward a resolution if the funds frozen by the United States are released, the legal actions taken by private individuals or companies "seeking to profit from the situation" are withdrawn, the United States renounces all actions against Iran brought in front of the International Court of Justice or the decisions of that court are declared null and void, the imperial family's holdings are returned to Iran and a "fair and honest judgment" in cases involving other exiled Iranians is guaranteed, and the economic blockade is lifted. Qotbzadeh called these "preliminary conditions" that could open the door for "discussions" on an "honest and honorable guarantee" of U.S. nonintervention in Iran and U.S. recognition of its previous "intervention" in the country. Qotbzadeh went on to admit, however, that he could not guarantee that the Majlis would not "block a settlement."

In a speech at Tehran University, reported by PARS, Hoseyn Musavi, the prospective foreign minister in Raja'i's cabinet, criticized "certain authorities" in the present Cabinet who have said that the success of the new government would depend on the release of the American hostages. According to PARS, he "flatly denied any possibility of his doing so in the future."

Relations With USSR--Iran has demanded that the USSR close its consulate in Rasht, leaving the consulate general in Esfahan the sole Soviet diplomatic representation in the country outside of the embassy in Tehran. According to Tehran radio, Iran in a Foreign Ministry communique issued on 5 September, gave the Soviet Union 48 hours to reply positively to this demand. On 20 August Iran demanded that the Soviet Union close either its Rasht consulate or the consulate general in Esfahan, but a few days later responded to the Soviet decision to retain the Rasht consulate, upgrading it to a consulate general, with the demand that Rasht be closed and Esfahan maintained. Tehran media have not reported the Soviet reply to the lastest Iranian statement.

In a further indication of strained relations between the two countries--ties which Qotbzadeh in his AFP interview described as "not very good" and which he expected to be reduced--the Iranian Embassy in Moscow issued a memorandum saying that Soviet mass media have assumed an "unfriendly position" toward Iran by publishing articles from "Zionist-affiliated" papers and "infamous presses" in the Arab countries that attack Iranian officials and the Islamic Revolution. The memorandum warned the Soviet Union to refrain from publishing such material to prevent "harming" relations between the two states.

Egypt, Israel

Cairo reports indicate that Minister of State Butrus Ghali has continued to stress Egypt's emphasis on the prospective tripartite summit as the major forum for the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue while remaining vague on the Egyptian position regarding the resumption of the autonomy talks. According to Cairo radio, Ghali said that a committee of experts at the Foreign Ministry is working on a position paper in preparation for a tripartite summit that will discuss the "main problems hindering the autonomy negotiations." MENA cited "informed sources" in Cairo as saying that Egypt has made "no concessions" for the resumption of the autonomy talks and that it would be "impossible" to revive them before the "obstacles" which had caused their suspension have been removed. Confirming the essence of this report, Ghali, in a statement published in AL-AHRAM and cited by MENA, said "any future bipartite or tripartite negotiation" must be "governed" by four principles: nonrecognition of Israel's incorporation of East Jerusalem; the illegality of building new settlements in the West Bank; recognition that security involves all parties, including the Palestinians; and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future.

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel "still does not know when the autonomy talks will be resumed" and that Interior Minister Yosef Burg described as "disappointing" the fact that he had received from Ambassador James Leonard the latter's "impression" that the talks would start again in mid-October. Reacting to what was termed the vague Egyptian position on the talks, the Cabinet on 7 September made clear that any tripartite meeting depends on the reopening of the autonomy talks at "all levels," and Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel had accepted the idea of a summit only after the issuance of the joint announcement at the end of Ambassador Sol Linowitz's mission that the talks would be resumed as soon as possible. The Cabinet noted an "erosion" in Egypt's position on the resumption of the

talks and said President Anwar as-Sadat's "aides" have made efforts to "evade" the commitments he made. Begin, however, stated that he has received "no authorized information" on the change in the Egyptian position. The fact that President as-Sadat has not made any substantive public comment on the autonomy talks since before the 3 September release of the joint announcement can only have increased Israeli uncertainty over the Egyptian position.

Jerusalem radio also reported that there are "clear signs" that Egypt is interested in improving bilaterial relations with Israel. According to the radio, Butrus Ghali has invited Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Cairo for talks on the "consolidation" of ties between the two countries. Shamir will leave on 9 September. These talks will in all likelihood center not on the autonomy negotiations, but on "strengthening normalization" in the context of the provisions of the peace treaty.

Jerusalem radio also reported that Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, with the approval of Prime Minister Begin and Interior Minister Burg, submitted a plan to presidential envoy Linowitz that would accelerate the autonomy talks. The plan envisages a framework agreement between Israel and Egypt that would serve as a "departure point" for discussion of further details if other parties, such as Jordan and the Palestinians, enter the talks. According to the radio, Sharon's plan would have the "reality" that develops in the autonomous territories dictate the "nature and powers" of the autonomous administrative unit. Sharon foresees negotiations with Jordan on limitation of forces or even demilitarization along the Jordan River and claims that Israel will not interfere with internal security in the autonomous areas if the self-administration authorities can prevent terrorist acts. The Sharon plan also envisages a distribution of water and land resources between Israeli citizens and the inhabitants of the territories.

Libya

In a speech carried by Tripoli radio, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated that the Arabs should "cancel forever" the confrontations between Arab armies and instead unite them to face the United States and Israel. To this end, Al-Qadhdhafi said, Libya's popular congresses must approve a strategic policy which "rules out forever" any confrontation between the armed forces or peoples of Libya and Egypt. Separating the As-Sadat regime from the Egyptian Army and people, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya must resolve to support the Egyptian Army and "protect its rear" in order to allow it to confront "the enemies of Egypt in the first instance" and then the enemies of the Arab nation. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libya bears the responsibility for the "comprehensive national mobilization" of all "vital forces" in the Arab world to enable them to confront what he perceived as American and Israeli encroachments on the Arab nation.

Afghanistan

Addressing a meeting of intellectuals in a speech carried by Kabul radio, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal restated the Afghan position that the "limited and heroic" Soviet contingents in Afghanistan will withdraw from the country only when the Afghan Government "feels sure" and when there is an "international guarantee" that no foreign power will encroach on the country. Karmal stated that he is prepared to defend in front of an "international meeting" the statement that had Soviet troops not come to the aid of the Afghan Government, "a free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today."

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KARMAL RESTATES CONDITIONS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD072332 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today took part in a grand meeting of the representatives of Kabul city intellectuals in Salam Khanah Hall and delivered a detailed speech.

On the arrival of Babrak Karmal at Salam Khanah Hall, the audience stood up and welcomed him with an expression of passionate feelings and continuous applause.

At the beginning of the meeting, a few verses of the holy Koran were receited by Qari Fakher. Subsequently, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium, presented explanations concerning the system of work of this gathering, and with the playing of the DRA national anthem the meeting of Kabul city intellectuals opened.

Subsequently, Babrak Karmal delivered an all-encompassing and scientific speech concerning the duty of intellectuals, that is, sincere service of the people. Babrak Karmal, in the course of a deep analysis of the country's social and economic situation before the Sawr Revolution and an analysis of the present situation and conditions in the country, said in a part of his speech:

Our beloved homeland, by removing great difficulties as a result of the invincible determination of our people, strives steadily and firmly--whether anyone likes it or not--toward social progress and the path which it has chosen. It is definitely going forward because the law of evolution and development of time and history is on the side of the people of our country.

Babrak Karmal added: Esteemed intellectuals, one great misunderstanding at this historic meeting will not only be removed but it will be rejected. It is a mistake if we claim that it was, is and will be only and solely the PDPA which can liberate or is liberating or will liberate the people of country from the brutal and atrocious bloodstained claws of feudalism and the enemies. In fact, the basic power remains with the people of the country, especially the power of all the revolutionary and patriotic intellectuals who have the great historical duty of guiding and leading the masses. A party by itself, no matter how strong it can be, is no more than a small drop in the great ocean of the people. But this is the law of revolution, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country have a historical mission to lead the broad national front of the fatherland and the people on the path of the liberating national and social revolution.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA said in another part of his speech: Dear and patriotic intellectuals, it is obvious that there are always judgments in discussions of intellectual circles. In the course of numerous interviews and under the ceiling of this hall, I have exposed facts and I am ready to prove these facts before a great international meeting, and one of these facts is that if it had not been for the timely assistance of the limited military contingents of the USSR, a free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today.

Babrak Karmal added: Patriotic intellectuals, the Soviet land has not cast its eyes covetously on Afghanistan or any other country because of its type of system and order.

When the DRA Government feels sure, and when there is an international guarantee that no foreign power will encroach on our national soil, and when the subversive bands formed in Pakistan, Iran and in Xinjiang in China have been eliminated and have ceased their aggression against our country, then the limited and heroic military contingents will return to their peace-loving country as soon as possible.

In the course of a detailed explanation concerning the education and culture of the country, Babrak Karmal added: Historical experiences show that a new revolutionary culture, without links with the past moral values, without making use of world achievements in the field of education and art, cannot be created.

At the end of his speech, Babrak Karmal said: We ought to be proud, and hold our heads high, in the knowledge that the greatest revolutionary duty, that is, the opening of a new page in the history of the country, the beginning of the construction of a new and just society in the old land of Afghanistan, has been granted to our generation. What mission can be more noble and of which we can be more proud than this? Centuries will pass and our people will remember with a good name and memory those people who have hoisted the flag of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second stage--those who, by their lifegiving work and their successful struggle, have given their lives for the people, have made sacrifices and been martyred.

Friends, it is a fact that everyday revolutionary changes (?strive ahead) from backwardness toward high culture and education, knowledge, and national and social progress. Those intellectuals who in the future say with pride and with heads held high: I was in a struggle beside the people and my talents, my capabilities and my knowledge were at the service of the revolution, at the service of the people and at the service of a free and independent Afghanistan--how lucky and fortunate they will be.

The BAKHTAR reporter notes that taking part in this grand meeting were members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; some members of the party Central Committee; a number of the members of the Presidium and Revolution Council; a number of members of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of different groups of the national and patriotic intellectuals of Kabul.

At the end of the speech by Babrak Karmal, which was accompanied by continuous applause by every part of the audience, a number of intellectuals, on behalf of their colleagues, made statements in relation to the progressive, valuable and scientific speech of Babrak Karmal and expressed their complete and resolute readiness to realize the lofty ideals of the party, government and the glorious Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage, for the blossoming of the country's education and culture.

CSSR DAILY INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON DECEMBER COUP

AU041710 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Zbynek Fiala Kabul dispatch on interview given by Afghan party and state leader Babrak Karmal, presumably in Kabul on 28 August, to a "team of journalists of the International Student Union:" "Truth About the Revolution"]

[Text] "I have already answered this question at least one hundred times," the man at the head of the long table said with a smile. It was Thursday [presumably 28 August] afternoon, which has the atmosphere of our Saturdays as Friday is the final day of the Islamic week. We were a team of six journalists of the International Student Union, reinforced with a comrade from the French LA CLARTE magazine.

The man in front of us was the highest state and party representative of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, and our question was: "What did, in fact, bring the 27th of December of last year, the day of Amin's overthrow, and the subsequent Soviet military assistance?"

"However, if you want to come to understand it you must also know well what was happening before that," our host says and his soft and well-balanced voice is presently punctuated by the twittering of our interpreters. The enumeration of events that were designed to influence the development of this part of the world began 4 years ago when--after the fall of the Afghan monarchy--a plan was considered to establish a counterrevolutionary pact between Turkey, the shah's Iran and Pakistan. The shah's fall and, before that, the Sawr Revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan changed the situation. All this was happening at a time of extraordinary international tension--the NATO countries decided to increase their military budgets, then the SALT II treaty was not ratified, the number of American warships and military bases in the Arabian sea and Indian Ocean was on the increase, there were the Camp David agreements and the Americans' anti-Cuban actions. In Pakistan the democratic government of Premier Bhutto was overthrown, China and the United States unleashed imperialist actions against Vietnam, bases for waging struggle against Cambodia were established in Thailand and there was the beginning of the threat of American cruise missiles and new Pershing-2 missiles.

Under these circumstances two plans were contemplated as to what should happen with Afghanistan. According to one of them it would simply disappear from the map of the world and its territory would be divided between Pakistan and Iran--provided, naturally, that the shah would get hold of Iran again. The second variant was a pro-American puppet state.

"Amin," our host states, "decided in favor of the second variant. Now it is already known that Amin was in contact with the CIA since the time of his studies in the United States at the beginning of the sixties and evidence has also been accumulated on his subsequent contacts with Americans. The fact that Amin succeeded in infiltrating the party was the greatest tragedy of the revolution, which thus came under fire from two sides. On the one hand there was a massive foreign intervention, with mercenaries and adventurers, funded with petrodollars and equipped with materiel from China, the United States, Britain, Egypt, Israel and Pakistan, being trained by instructors with experience from Vietnam in 57 camps in Pakistan, seven in Xinjiang and in other camps in Iran. On the other hand there was the no less cruel raving of Amin who had tens of thousands of people shot, disrupted the party leadership, killed and jailed thousands of our comrades. The foreign intervention began at a time when the Sawr Revolution had the support of 99 percent of the population. Amin's raving soon split up this unity between the party and the people and was designed to reverse, in cooperation with foreign gangs, the results of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan."

When Amin finally murdered even the legal Afghan president, Nur Muhammad Taraki, there was no other alternative but to begin underground work even at the highest posts. About 10,000 comrades had already been working underground for some time. Many leading representatives were sent abroad by Amin to ambassadorial posts, as far as possible from Afghanistan. Last fall these comrades--our host, who worked in Czechoslovakia, was among them--began to return home by way of Paktia Province on the Pakistani side. A conference of representatives of party resistance was convened which decided that Amin's regime must be overthrown. In the meantime Amin was forced by comrades in the Revolution Council, Central Committee and the government to ask the Soviet Union for speedy military assistance. "It was also important for this assistance to come in time. As early as during Taraki's government the Afghan side requested this help more than once, in harmony with the treaty on friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan, signed on 5 December 1978.

On the whole there were 14 such requests. At that time the Soviet comrades objected that for the time being Afghanistan was strong enough to ward off foreign interference. They also recommended that we seek a solution by peaceful means. But then Afghanistan was disrupted. In Pakistan military units were forming themselves along our border and the number of American ships in the Arabian sea began to rapidly increase. A total of 16,000 mercenaries were already in the country. "However, we also knew," Babrak Karmal stressed, "that in September and in December Amin met with the Chinese and with the CIA and that he was conducting intensive negotiations with the chiefs of counterrevolution who have their headquarters in Peshawar in Pakistan. The outcome of these negotiations was to be a coup d'etat in which power would be seized by a clique in which these protagonists of counter-revolution would be represented. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan would be disbanded and its functionaries liquidated.

Amin did not make a secret of his determination to reach his goal even if 3 or 4 million Afghans would have to die in a civil war. In the event of its escalation into a regional war he counted on American support. The designated date of the coup d'etat was the 29th of December. We thus succeeded by dint of actions of comrades working in the party and in the army and with the help of Soviet troops in forestalling this tragedy. However, had we delayed the decision by a single day, it would have been a mistake that would have bitterly affected our entire history," Comrade Karmal stressed. "The Soviet action did not save Afghanistan alone. Had the assistance not taken place and had Amin realized his war plans it would have had worldwide repercussions, palpable especially in Europe. Thereby, I have given, in fact, an answer to the initial question--the greatest contribution of 27 December 1979 is the fact that Amin's hazardous plans never materialized," Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

Many more questions followed. They concerned especially changes in the country's internal life, its entry into the second phase of its antifeudal and national democratic revolution. But towards the end of the meeting Comrade Karmal returned to the initial topic:

"It is up to you journalists to explain to the whole world the truth about our revolution, and also about the unscrupulous intervention of imperialism which continues with the support of the United States, China and other reactionary forces of this world. But as soon as we succeed in liquidating all counterrevolutionary gangs and imperialism stops interfering in our affairs, all military units of the peace-loving Soviet Union will leave our country.

Afghanistan has never been and will never be the military base of a foreign country. Soviet troops are here solely to help defend our country against hostile attacks and aggression from the outside. As soon as the situation in this region is stabilized, the national and territorial integrity [of Afghanistan] guaranteed, the gains of the Sawr Revolution successfully defended and the Afghan Government asks for it, Soviet troops will depart."

These words were followed by final greetings, the most cordial of them being addressed to Czechoslovakia.

It is possible that quite many of the things we just heard had been said before. Nevertheless, we were shaken by the depth of the abyss between war and peace sketched by our host. And between freedom and bondage. Such "variants" must never return again.

COVERAGE OF 5 SEP SESSION OF REGIONAL COMMONWEALTH MEETING

Gandhi on Afghanistan, Iran, Kampuchea

BK051641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] India today told the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in New Delhi the only way to defuse the Afghanistan situation is to bring together the parties concerned, create conditions for Soviet withdrawal and insure that there is no outside interference. In a review of the international situation, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi defended the decision to recognize the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, expressing her confidence that this would eventually prove helpful in easing the situation. She also gave her colleagues an assessment of the developments in West Asia and other parts of the world.

A conference spokesman said at the end of today's session that many Commonwealth leaders voiced concern over the worsening security situation in the world caused by the resumption of the Cold War relationship between the superpowers. There were differences in their perceptions of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, but the spokesman stressed that there is no discord.

In a major speech Mrs Gandhi said that aggravation of events in Afghanistan is basically rooted in aggravation of tensions between superpowers. These tensions have obscured efforts of those who had advocated negotiations toward political solutions. Mrs Gandhi noted that India's position was originally misunderstood but has gained increasing adherence. She spoke of traditional friendship between the people of India and Afghanistan and said that India is aware of outsiders' attempts to exploit them for designs of global diplomacy.

About the situation in Southeast Asia, Mrs Gandhi referred to criticism of India's decision to recognize the Heng Samrin government. She pointed out that the same type of criticism was levelled against India when it recognized China in 1949. Later the world caught up with India. The prime minister said India understands the concern of those who do not approve of the Kampuchean Government. She would like them to know that India understands the concern of those who do not approve of the Kampuchean Government. She would like them to know that India will work for genuine stability in Southeast Asia. She stated that India supports the ASEAN concept as a zone of peace and neutrality. The way to stability is to recognize the regional realities. Vietnam must not be ostracized, she added.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's concern over the strengthening of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the gulf, particularly the military and nuclear buildup in Diego Garcia.

Referring to talks about Islamic fundamentalism, Mrs Gandhi said this is a verbal trap rather than a valid concept. Those who use the phrase want to create prejudices against all those who are asserting their national personality. They give the wrong impression that there are no liberal and rational elements in the Islamic world. She also described this as the manifestation of psychological warfare.

Mrs Gandhi emphasized that in multireligious societies like India every group has a right to explore its own cultural and spiritual resources, but there can be no politics of religion. She made it clear that in the name of religion no other country has a right to take a political interest in the domestic affairs and events of any other country.

Mrs Gandhi also touched upon the events in Iran and said that the revolution there was misunderstood. She blamed the international media for this. The media were so influenced by perceptions of the West that they made little efforts to understand the minds of the Iranian people. Mrs Gandhi made it clear that India deplores the holding of American hostages by Iran but said the overall context in which such an incident took place needed to be understood.

Mrs Gandhi underlined the importance of the institutions like the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the nonaligned movement in playing a significant role to deal with global and regional situations. She said unless leaders of government transcend narrow short-term calculations, challenges of the global situation will not be met successfully.

Australian Prime Minister Fraser, Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Prime Minister Datuk Hussein of Malaysia in their speeches felt the Soviet Union with its growing military might is getting expansionist.

Bangladesh President's Address

BK051123 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman has said without finding suitable solutions to the world's political problems the global economic problems can never be solved. Participating in the discussion of the first executive meeting of the 16-nation conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in New Delhi yesterday, he said the economic and political problems must be viewed as inseparable and efforts must be made to generate the necessary political will to move toward the solution of these problems.

President Zia said that the world economic situation is getting worse and the concern it poses is shared by all nations, though the perception of the problems widely differs on the basis of objective conditions prevailing in different countries. He stressed that the lack of progress in finding a solution to these problems or in arresting the deepening economic crisis of the world is linked with the political situation which is rapidly deteriorating. Distrust, tension and conflict are growing and even localized wars are taking place, particularly within the region that comprises developing countries.

President Zia, while welcoming the idea of a summit to discuss the world situation, referred to his impression of the thinking of the leaders of various countries whom he had met in New York when he went there to address the special session of the UN General Assembly. He said during informal discussions he found their responses quite favorable to his 10-point proposal that he made out at the UN special session which included specific suggestions and increased flow of resources, both from the developed and OPEC countries to the developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries on an immediate basis.

Later, addressing the afternoon session of the conference, President Zia called for widening cooperation among the Commonwealth countries of Asia and Pacific region to insure effective, speedy and economic pooling of their research capacity. This, he said, will help us master the technologies which can influence a pattern and peace of agricultural productivity and enable us to deal with the challenging problem of hunger and poverty.

The president suggested a 12-point program of action, outlining broad areas of cooperation among the countries of the region in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food and build up a system of food security. President Zia said increased agricultural productivity is of paramount importance for us because many of our people are still living in a dismal state of malnutrition and hunger and much of our total development efforts depend on the net agricultural contribution. He also emphasized the need for building research and communication networks and promoting wide cooperation and dissemination of information in the sphere of agricultural research among the Commonwealth countries of the region.

Economic Report

BK051113 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] India has recommended that the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, now in session in New Delhi, should favor creation of a joint guarantee scheme and a world development fund to help developing countries. In a memorandum on the economic issues for the 80's tabled for discussion at the meeting, the Indian delegation has called for adequate response from the international community to the threat to the world economy. There should be significant augmentation in the resources of international financial institutions and new institutional modalities should be devised with a sense of urgency.

The memorandum notes that the present world economy presents a grim scenario with a dangerous slowdown in output, a high rate of inflation and a deceleration in world trade. Consequently, there is an acute impact on the balance of trade and payments position of oil importing countries. The combination of all these factors not only endangers the hopes of the developing countries in achieving agricultural and industrial progress but threatens the very survival of their economy.

The memorandum calls for steps for stabilization of primary commodities at remunerative levels and for reversing the trend toward a new protectionism in the form of non-tariff measures. It also calls for the dismantling of discriminatory quantitative restrictions like the multifiber agreement against exports from developing countries. Free access of textile exports of developing countries should be insured.

The memorandum has stressed the need to give particular attention to the food problem in the 80's. It said that adequate arrangements should be made to provide fertilizers and pesticide on a concessional basis to low income countries and assist them to augment irrigational facilities. It also says that the international community should spare no effort to get the North-South dialog out of its present morass.

BRIEFS

PARTY NAME CHANGE--The Janata Party-Secular will now be known as Janata Party-Socialist. This was stated by party General Secretary Bhola Prasad Singh in a statement in Patna 1 September. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Sep 80 BK]

HAQ ISSUES MESSAGE ON 'DEFENSE OF PAKISTAN DAY'

BK060332 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense of Pakistan Day is being observed today. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in a message on the occasion, has said that the armed forces are firmly determined to defend not only the geographic but also the ideological frontiers of the country. He said the armed forces, imbued with profound love for country and staunch faith and confidence in its Islamic ideology, serve as an inexhaustible reservoir of moral and physical strength.

The president said the people's unflinching commitment to rise united above all issues to face any challenge to their nation and faith is a matter of pride for the armed forces.

Stressing the need for unity, the president said the need to create unity in our ranks and to come together in one stand is as important today as in the past. He said that 6 September reminds us of the valor of the armed forces and the patriotism of the people so convincingly displayed in the war of 1965 [with India]. The president said the people's conviction and the armed force's courage and will to sacrifice their lives have transformed Pakistan into an invincible fortress.

CHATTI LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN TALKS IN ROMANIA

BK080129 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, left Jiddah for Bucharest for an official visit to Romania. He will hold talks on the present situation in Afghanistan with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the foreign minister.

INDIA'S 'MANHANDLING' OF EMBASSY STAFFER PROTESTED

OW052325 Hong Kong AFP in English 2318 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has lodged a "strong protest" with India over the "manhandling" of a staff member by Indian Government security men in mid-August, PPI news agency reported today. According to the news agency, a member of Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi was brutalised by plain-clothes security men on August 16 while showing his children the city zoo.

The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi reminded the Indian Government its duty to protect Pakistani diplomatic staff. The agency did not give the name of the man. The incident occurred after communal riots in India in which hundreds of Muslims were reportedly killed.

India earlier alleged a "foreign hand" behind the communal trouble.

Meanwhile, the official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) today reported the arrest of five Pakistanis on a visit to see relatives in India. The authorities have implicated them in the Hindu-Muslim riots.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR APPROVES 14 CABINET NOMINEES

LD071204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent, following the speaker's announcement of the start of the debate on the Cabinet composition and its programs, the president's letter addressed to the Islamic Majlis regarding his approval of 14 of the members of the Cabinet to be introudced to the Majlis, the prime minister's letter to the Islamic Majlis announcing his readiness to introduce and provide the relevant explanations and the prime minister's letter to the president proposing 21 persons as members of the Cabinet were read: Following this a group of deputies made speeches and aired their views.

Among the issues discussed by the deputies were: the method of introducing the Cabinet and the official who should do so; changes in the list of the names of ministers present in comparison with the first list; the existence of ministers of state; and the creation of a Ministry of Welfare. Then Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said in a speech: The points raised here are praising and critical at the same time. As a child of the Majlis I feel at home and feel that I have teachers here from whom I can learn and I hope that this issue will be interpreted similarly outside the Majlis. I hope that in the future we will work as a large family in which criticisms against each member will be like that within a family--with the utmost affection and without any grudges.

At the end of his speech, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i asked the Majlis to hold a closed session before the beginning of debates in order to become familarized with the deputies and to discuss the points they might come up with.

After the prime minister's speech it was decided by vote that the prime minister would introduce at least more than half of the members of the Cabinet and that debate on the Cabinet's programs would start from Tuesday, the day after tomorrow. The open session today ended at 1255 and the next open session will be held at 0800 on Tuesday, in which the government's program will be discussed.

Meanwhile, according to the report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, at today's open session of the Islamic Majlis, the following letter from the president to the Majlis regarding the introduction of a number of Cabinet members was read:

In His exalted Name. Your Excellency the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, I do not have any objection to the following ministers proposed by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, and according to article 133 of the Constitution consider them suitable to be introduced to the esteemed Majlis:

Minister of Higher Education and Culture Dr Hasan 'Arefi
Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani
Minister of Health Dr Hadi Manafi
Minister of Welfare Dr Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Mahmud Qandi
Minister of Defense Col Javad Fakuri
Minister of Roads Musa Kalantari
Minister of Housing and Urban Development Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi
Minister of Industries Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh
Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Salamati
Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani
Minister of State in Charge of National Steel Company Mahmud Ahmadzadeh
Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur
Minister of State of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moselmin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, after reading the president's letter announced that a letter from Prime Minister Raja'i had been received by the Majlis too. The speaker of the house then read out the prime minister's letter:

Your Excellency, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis:

The following list of my colleagues in the Cabinet has been sent to the president. His excellency announced his approval of some of them. Hoping that his excellency will complete the investigation of some of the cases so that I may take the necessary measures to introduce the rest of the members of the Cabinet as soon as possible in the near future, I announce my readiness to introduce and provide the necessary explanations to the honorable deputies.

The speaker of the house then read out the letter sent by the prime minister to the president as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The latest list of names prepared during different sessions of discussion, some of which have been approved by you and some of which are still being considered, is hereby submitted to Your Excellency to be dealt with as Your Excellency deems fit.

Minister of Higher Education and Culture Dr Hasan 'Arefi
Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani
Minister of Health Dr Hadi Manafi
Minister of Welfare Dr Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Mahmud Qandi
Minister of Defense Col Javad Fakuri
Minister of Roads Musa Kalantari
Minister of Housing and Urban Development Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi
Minister of Industries Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh
Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Salamati
Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani
Minister of State in Charge of National Steel Company Mahmud Ahmadzadeh
Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur
Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi
Minister of Education and Training 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh
Minister of Economics and Finance Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh
Minister of Trade has been left unnamed
Minister of Plan and Budget Seyyed Isma'il Davudi
Minister of Foreign Affairs Engineer Hoseyn Musavi
Minister of Labor Ahmad Tavakkoli
Minister of Oil Asghar Ebrahimi

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni Meeting

LD051736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 1800 today, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the 30-minute meeting, President Bani-Sadr presented Imam Khomeyni with a report concerning the state's latest developments, the results of his trip to Khuzestan Province and topics related to the armed forces and the state's security in the west.

At the conclusion of this meeting, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Bani-Sadr commented on the recent offensives by the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th and said: The Iraqi Ba'th forces have attacked our lands and their attacks were answered as usual by the army.

He added that the Iraqis had received crushing blows and he hoped that our forces and especially our people would remain vigilant. Commenting on the question of the Cabinet, Dr Bani-Sadr said: I had some (?comments) on a number of the ministers. The topic was also discussed with Imam Khomeyni and he said that those which have been approved should be introduced. And those still remaining should be introduced gradually.

Meeting With Raja'i

LD061002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazolollah Mah-Allati, the imam's representative at the Guards Corps, met and had talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, this morning.

According to the special correspondent at the presidential office, discussions and an exchange of views took place during this meeting pertaining to the country's current problems and the formation of the Cabinet.

The same report says: At the conclusion of this meeting Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, declared: It was decided to introduce to the Islamic Consultative Assembly the 15 persons accepted by the president of the republic.

More on Raja'i Meeting

LD061256 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (KUNA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday broke the constitutional deadlock after giving his approval to the revised list of Cabinet ministers proposed by Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, informed sources said. The proposed list of ministers may now be presented tomorrow to the parliament for final approval.

The agreement between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i was reached after prominent religious leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazollah Mah-Allati mediated between the two sides and helped solve the crisis over the controversial issue of forming a new cabinet.

The president and prime minister reportedly revised the list of proposed ministers in presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mah-Allati who is Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.

A spokesman for the president's office confirmed the reports about rapprochement between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i but did not give details about the revised list of ministers, and it was not known whether the names of those ministers strongly opposed by the president had been dropped or not.

However, it was obvious that President Bani-Sadr gave his approval reluctantly because he was apparently not ready to have a direct confrontation with the ruling clergy backing the premier.

In an earlier statement Bani-Sadr expressing his desire to quit office had said "I feel it is my duty to stay on and I fear neither accusations nor insults."

"If I had a free choice, I wouldn't stay in this office a moment longer," he said in a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Bani-Sadr had also made it clear that he would not accept any responsibility for the failure of the Cabinet which had been forced upon him.

Bani-Sadr gave his approval to the proposed Cabinet after the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and the Majlis planned to summon the preisdent and question him about the unconstitutional delay in forming the government within ten days after the appointment of the premier.

Meanwhile, the outgoing Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said the prime minister and his proposed Cabinet of younger and inexperienced ministers had no plan or policy. The only thing they could do was to isolate Iran from the entire world, Qotbzadeh told the (?UPI) in an interview Friday.

"It is always better to have a bad policy rather than not to have a policy at all," Qotbzadeh added. He appeared pessimistic about the performance of the new government headed by Prime Minister Raja'i.

MAJLIS SPEAKER DENIES INTERFERING IN CABINET APPOINTMENTS

LD071052 Tehran PARS in English 0758 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS NEW AGENCY)--The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with the PARS parliamentary correspondent about alleged interferences of the Majlis in the appointment of the Cabinet denied the news broadcast by radio and TV and said, "Cooperation of the Majlis with the president with regard to the formation of the Cabinet (?was for) the sake of speeding up the work process and surmounting difficulties in manner in accordance with the president's proposal. Unfortunately, commentaries and statements were spread among the public which many deputies of Majlis felt were incorrect. In order to deny the allegation that the Majlis had interfered in this affair, many deputies demanded that the Majlis assume a neutral position. If authorities submit the list of Cabinet members, the Majlis will also express its views. Although we said with regard to the commission set up for determining the competence of the prime minister that this commission had no responsibility to the Majlis and participation of its members was just for personal negotiation, nonetheless [word indistinct] not considered as a selected delegation of the Majlis."

The speaker of the Majlis then denied emphatically the news which was broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the meeting between the president and the head of the commission set up to determine the competence of the prime minister. He declared that neither I nor those mentioned people participated in that meeting, and the next meeting was held with the invitation of the militant clergies, and some of the deputies who also are members of the militant clergy attended that meeting as well. This meeting was not on behalf of the Majlis, and I declare explicitly that the Majlis has not intervened in the process of appointing the Cabinet and the Majlis only plays the role of approving legal bills.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Majlis Committee Session

LD061020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly's Foreign Relations Commission held a session this morning. A debate and an exchange of views took place during this session pertaining to the problems of the U.S. hostages and to working out the preliminaries for a debate on them by an open session of the Majlis.

According to our correspondent's report, the spokesman of the Majlis Foreign Relations Commission announced: In accordance with the behest of the leader of the revolution, the investigation of the issue of the U.S. spies and reaching a decision on them is entrusted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

According to the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, at its morning session today the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Housing and Urban Development Commission discussed the draft law connected with urban land so that it can be made ready for debate by an open session of the Majlis as soon as possible.

Student Statement 143

LD071234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Statement No. 143 by Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Eight September [1978] was a repeat of 'Ashura [historical battle at Karbala in Iraq which resulted in the martyrdom of Imam Husayn]: The battlefield of the martyrs was a replica of Karbala; our martyrs were imitators of the martyrs of Karbala and the opponents of our nation impersonated Yezid and his associates.

We consider it necessary to make the following point: As stated by the imam, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the highest source of decisionmaking, with the honorable deputies constituting the essence and soul of the nation's virtues. Consequently, all the responsible officials as well as all those whose hearts beat with the love for the revolution are obliged to treat the Majlis according to its stature and position. The issues which are to be raised in the Majlis, be they bills, drafts or any other issues, should not be discussed, debated or advertised outside the Majlis in such a way that the result of the voting would be determined in advance of the Majlis decision. In such a case, the Majlis would be nothing but a place for approving issues which have already been decided upon. And this would be a great danger to the independence of the Majlis.

It would be better to leave all discussions and debates, on any matter, directly to the Majlis. Nowadays, as one (?understands) from various news reports, the Majlis is on the verge of discussion and debate on the question of the U.S. hostages. However, at the same time activities, propaganda, rumormongering and poison spreading are also taking place outside the Majlis. God forbid, it is possible, in view of these things, that before the honourable deputies reaching a decision following free discussion and debate in the Majlis, a decision might be adopted outside the Majlis about the issue. Should this happen, then society and the nation would lose its hope in Majlis independence.

While we make no comment on the determination of the fate of the spies, and as His Excellency Imam Khomeyni has said to leave the decision to the Majlis, we hope that the Islamic Consultative Assembly will make a decision worthy of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

We pray to Almighty God for the greatness of Islam and the victory of the Muslims.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI on Hostages

JN072005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 7 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "A Brief and Profitable Connection," JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that the Americans seek to open the hostages' library from time to time in order to keep the hostage issue the talk of the hour in the arena of international politics so as to cover the main reason for the detention of the hostages: the crimes of 25 years of continued U.S. intervention in Iran and the participation of the Washington rulers in the crimes of the deposed imperial court and the defunct SAVAK.

The hostage issue has been highlighted not only by the U.S. administration, but [word indistinct], organizations and groups which are connected with U.S. imperialism in one way or another. At last, legal specialists on human rights in the United Nations signed an appeal which belittles the importance of the U.S. spies' ties with espionage circles. The appeal describes it as a [word indistinct] tie.

We believe that everybody has heard of the documents which the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy discovered in the U.S. den of espionage--which they revealed through the information media--the documents which were discovered in the Esfahan Episcopate and the documents pertaining to the recent abortive coup attempt. These documents clearly show the issue of ties without any shadow of doubt.

Although the revelation of the documents of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran has stopped, the little which has been revealed shows that the United States will not succeed in distorting the hostage issue and changing its facts despite the United States' desperate attempts and continued efforts.

The newspaper concludes by saying that it is hoped that the Islamic Majlis will continue its work and discussions on the fate of the spy hostages until it reaches a final and decisive resolution, which will make everyone understand that the trends of bargaining will not influence the Majlis.

Although some Majlis members have declared that we have more important issues than that of the hostages, there are bargaining and pressure currents which want to present the U.S. spy hostage issue as the most important issue facing Iran. The Islamic Majlis members must act decisively in order to explain the meaning of the brief and profitable tie and show the Islamic Revolution's reaction to such brief and profitable ties.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY, FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

LD070229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Exclusive Interview" of Iranian President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr by unidentified correspondent on 6 September 1980 in Tehran--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] I want to ask your view on our country's security, both from the internal and external points of view.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The country's security [words indistinct] like threats directed at the country's security, that is a different task. Some of these were plots which have been uncovered, but have not yet ended. They continue to conspire and are trying to cripple this republic. They operate in two directions. One is conspiracy within the country, and the other abroad.

The conspiracy abroad [words indistinct] in our borders [words indistinct]. But in general it is in the western frontiers, and the Government of Iraq. Of course, we do not have any written document that they have committed themselves to the Americans to embark upon such actions in Iran. Yet actions are of more substantial value than a document. The Iraqis' actions prove their services to the American policy in order to prevent the establishment of the Islamic Republic. In our borders, they are formed in a variety of armed groups, and we have revealing documents [words indistinct] and are confident that support [words indistinct] these groups. And that they assemble forces on our border, and threaten us and so on.

From my point of view, of course, these things have priorities. First of all we have to establish the fact that threats cannot eliminate our country's security. Therefore, the issue that we have given utmost priority is this security. Nevertheless [words indistinct] the Iraqis are calculating how to endanger our situation. It is natural that we, too, have given thought to and drawn up contigency plans on which to base our actions in order to neutralize their conspiracies.

Apart from this security [words indistinct] which is in Kordestan and other places too, we [words indistinct] to end this and establish completely the government's jurisdiction. Next in priority is establishing security in the cities and villages. This, too, has two phases. One phase is judicial security, which means that people's rights and their standings receive lawful guarantees and no one is in a position of endangering these rights, and requires our judicial bureaus to become powerful, thus enabling them to defend these rights. And in our courts [words indistinct] to be established. The second phase concerns aggressions [words indistinct] taking place against various groups in the cities. There is in fact a third phase--political security, which means making political activity within the framework of law possible and the organizations of the political groups [words indistinct] that threatens the existence of the political groups. These are in general the types of security that the nation wants. Of course, we have to begin with the most important. But we cannot leave one priority and stick only to another; of course, we can start working on all simultaneously. I think if all government departments fulfill their tasks to the best of their abilities, everything will advance.

[Question] The question of security at the borders [words indistinct] in view of the recent severe attacks by the Iraqis, especially on the city of Qasr-e Shirin. W at actions have been taken in general by the Government of Iran and what directives have you given the army concerning its future operations against the Iraqi attacks?

[Answer] Concerning actions against the Iraqi attacks [words indistinct] the Iraqis think that with this war of attrition [words indistinct]. And this could divert us from attending to our basic tasks at home. And that through this policy dissatisfaction in Iran will grow and create cracks in people's support for the regime. [passage indistinct] the Iraqis' aim is a government [words indistinct] has no public support, and people are indifferent toward it and are not ready to move for it. [passage indistinct] in this way it would be easy to take on this republic. Therefore, one field that they are working on is to divert our attentions and engage us and prevent us from doing the things that we want to do, thus reducing our public support. If this happened, they think, we would become vulnerable and they could knock us out. [words indistinct] Therefore their war so far has been an erosive one to make this republic [word indistinct] and discredited both within Iran and abroad.

During my tour of Kermanshah Province and my Ahvaz tour a few days ago we issued a directive for a general plan of how to act should their actions remain at this level. If those [words indistinct] they want to put into force, then how could we attack U.S. interests in this region such that the United States could no longer maintain a position in the Middle East? At the same time we must make them understand that we are not a revolution willing to sacrifice ourselves for nothing. And on the border, for any attack inflicted on us, our forces have to attack them twice as hard in order to make them understand the meaning of a war of attrition. We are not ready at all to passively bear their attacks, and we shall repulse them from time to time. Their attacks will be repulsed and returned twofold. This is what we have arranged there.

[Question] Faced with all these plots, what does the regime of the Islamic Republic rely upon?

[Answer] The problem is the question of how much power we could mobilize. This is what counts militarily, and the enemy also must consider this problem. I said: If they are successful in creating apathy and dissatisfaction among the people, then we shall be left with the armed forces. The armed forces will also be affected by public opinion in the country. In that case our ability to mobilize against the enemy and its plots will be reduced. Naturally, the more people care and the more they support the republic and the more the commander in chief can rely upon people, the more he will be able to mobilize. For the problem of war lasts not for 1 or 2 days; it lasts for the period during which a power becomes victorious and defeats another. In our work, we do not intend to think that our armed forces are limited to the army, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the police, the gendarmerie and the committees. We are saying that as a revolutionary regime our real power comes from the people themselves, especially because the regime itself came into being by [word indistinct] and public movements. Thus, our armed forces rely upon an undiminishing power which can be mobilized and taken to the battle scene.

This power, which can be mobilized and taken to the scene, is our hope and this is the same force which frightens the enemy into changing its mind. Therefore, the fact of whether the people care or are apathetic can determine the results. If the people care about the president, the Majlis and other revolutionary foundations, then the enemy will realize that it cannot confront such people because the people will unite under their commander and fight. Then, the enemy will leave everything for another time, when it is able to separate the people from the revolutionary foundations. People themselves know, their public conscience tells them, whether to offer support or not, and they know what will happen if they support or fail to support these foundations. The support they have given so far has been the biggest factor in stopping the enemy from hatching plots. This support has also been the most important factor in boosting the morale of our armed forces. When our armed forces see that the nation is able to defend itself, they will become stronger and more powerful. Then one of our soldiers can face 100 of the enemy's, and, God willing, our soldiers will have such power.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, in this connection, how are you going to turn this support of the people into a practical form? The people's support cannot be limited to slogans. How will you change it and make it practical?

[Answer] First, there are two problems; one is that the people themselves--there is an opinion that I must clarify first--that is, if we create an apathetic attitude in the whole of society.

Let us imagine the situation where only small but determined groups are left facing each other, and the people become observers watching these groups clash with one another. After a period the winner will be the group which succeeds in gaining a place in the international and which has a position in the international power structure. [as heard] That is to say, it depends on the attitude of a group toward this or that superpower, and other powers. (?Then other opposing groups will be eliminated.)

Thus, the first plan of the enemy is to create apathy among the people. It is commonly said, for instance, that in Tehran people have adopted an apathetic attitude. What will happen if such an attitude spreads to other cities and villages? Because we did not go [words indistinct] make speeches anywhere in Tehran, they think that people in Tehran are apathetic. I do not think this is true; people have not become apathetic. A nation which has made a revolution knows that hardship and difficulties follow the revolution, and the nation knows that it must be patient. Well, if the people become apathetic, then the only option open to us is to chant slogans saying "people come do this and that." [as heard] No. Therefore one problem is people's [word indistinct] and public conscience which must tell them, when the time comes, that now they are needed on the scene to help the revolution continue its path and to stop the hatching of foreign and internal conspiracies; their presence is necessary now to preserve unity and reduce clashes. Briefly, the presence of the people on the scene will solve other problems.

The second problem concerns us and what we should do to employ this undiminishing power to save the people themselves--that is, the problem of mobilization. This mobilization from the time when talks about it began until recently, was somewhat slow-moving and did not become operational as was expected. And we, according to the plan I myself wrote on the manifesto of an Islamic government, (?were thinking) of a free republic. A real Islamic republic must be left to the people (?to use it) to defend themselves.

Thus, mobilization--making popular the idea of the people defending themselves--is an important requirement of the era of the revolution. We must make this idea practical, and we have done so. We have approved several plans, which are gradually reaching fruition. And I have ordered that enough weapons be placed at the disposal of all our garrisons and other paces where our armed forces are stationed so at times of danger the volunteers and the people can be given arms to defend themselves. [Word indistinct] in my opinion as long as the people themselves see that they must support us and do not listen to those who speak nonsense, and as long as they heed the leadership, which needs their support, and as long as we rely upon the armed forces of the people and their readiness, then these conspiracies cannot harm Iran.

However, a danger is a danger, and it will come eventually. They may hatch plots, attack us and create martyrs. It is obvious that in our world, they will not allow a country to remain independent so easily. Our basic (?duty) is to accept the price which we have to pay for our independence. And we must be prepared to pay this price. I hope that our people are ready to pay the price. Thus, we shall act in accordance with these two (?assumptions).

My recommendation to all is to consider the problem of mobilization as a national duty and not to consider it as a means of apportioning power. (?I want the people) to allow this mobilization to become a revolutionary movement. The readiness must come from the heart of the people. They must want to defend themselves and their own existence, because this is a kind of defense which can guarantee our victory against the enemy and its plots and guard our independence, God willing.

[Question] Thank you very much. You commented on the army earlier on. I would like you to talk more on this issue because with the difficulties facing us in the western region and border areas, the army, gendarmerie andthe guards corps play a very important and vital role. I would like to ask you, if possible, to express your opinion on the army and briefly to describe the position of our armed forces as regards discipline, fitness for war, ideological problems and other problems which an Islamic army must be (?aware of).

[Answer] If we are given the opportunity to alter what we intend altering, then many things must change. The army, or any other armed force, is an organization which when organized as it used to be in our society, becomes the backbone of the ruling power. Sooner or later this power will establish its sovereignty, and every power requires a prop. Do not ask why I did not refer to it as (?my own prop). It is in the nature of a prop. Every self-interested despotic power requires a prop like that of a dominant power like America or Russia, which is different from that required by a country which is being dominated. The prop of the latter (?comes from) its armed power, meaning the support it gives the government [word indistinct]. Thus, inevitably it is forced to (?join) the line of being dependent.

If the issue of national mobilization is implemented, then the army we want will be an army for training and striking blows when an enemy attacks from outside the country. Inside the country it will become a continuous training system to prepare society to defend itself. In that case, it can no longer be considered the backbone of a despotic government. We must prepare our army and the armed forces for that great goal. Therefore, we must alter its (?structure). We must change the internal and external relations of the army and the armed forces so that they play the role in our society which we have described.

In any other (?ground) I hold the same view; there are two ways of considering this fact. For instance, imagine that you have a sore. Naturally, you must treat and dry it. But there has been something wrong inside your body which has resulted in a sore on the surface. In (?principle), treatment is wrong; some (?part) inside the body is diseased and not functioning properly and has resulted in the sore. That is what needs changing. There is no need to put cream on the sore; applying cream or operating on the sore will not cure it. Usually (?similar problems) are faced in most revolutions, and superficial treatment replaces the basic treatment, while in fact both treatments should be carried out simultaneously. I am (?aware) that we must change the army from inside and we are busy doing so. And we must also alter the exterior part of the army, too. To do this it is necessary to free the army from being dependent, dependent as regards tactics and strategy--as regards whether the army possesses culture, military training, weapons, finance and organization. We must eliminate all such dependence. (?This is one interpretation). Internally, we must also change its relations and make them Islamic and make the army into a university. I have said this many times before, and now we must put it into practice. I hope that, in view of the dangers which exist, we can act. If there were no danger then we could do this immediately. But everybody agrees that we cannot introduce changes to the forces which are not at the (?front) and in the trenches, we cannot tell them to abandon previous relations and enforce new ones. [word indistinct] gradually, and in my view more than a little time, a long time is required.

But we must go through with our plans if we intend not to boast that we destroyed a power and we ourselves became a greater power. No, we should be able to say that we destroyed a despotic government and made a true revolution in Iran after years and years of lawlessness, meaning we implemented the law of Islam. If we plan to do so, then we must go through with these basic alterations. The same is true for the police, gendarmerie, the guards corps and the committees, considering that [word indistinct] for them other problems are involved different from those of the army. We must deal with those problems so to be able to reach our goal.

But, at present our main problem is to create coordination, because, as you are aware, the army, the gendarmerie and the police are organizations which existed before the revolution, while the corps and the committees belong to the period after the revolution. Naturally, these are called the revolutionary foundations; meaning they are not natural, but are called revolutionary foundations. And the others are called the foundations of the satanic era. To bring coordination between these two groups of foundations is not an easy matter, because a wall of suspicion exists in the feelings of the new foundations toward the old foundations. The old foundations had certain structures, relations and organizations which are not accepted by the new ones.

Creation of coordination between these two foundations is not, of course, our aim. How can we join two articles which do not join? Therefore, we must introduce some changes in the old one to bring it more in line with the new one. This is the nub of the issue.

Unfortunately, some groups engage in harmful propaganda. Without paying any attention to the depth of our understanding and (?without permitting creation of) the basis required for the transition we want, they misinterpret this issue. For example, the same question was put to me yesterday in the corps. They said that I am opposing these new foundations. I said yes, we are against foundations, because when something becomes a foundation it can no longer move. You must be fluid. Not only you, yourselves, must remain an Islamic movement and go forward, but you must alter the old foundations and make them move, (?because) our society must accelerate and increase its speed daily to head for the kind of society to which we aspire. Thus, the problem is not what they thought--that we support one group, saying that you are not good and he is fine, or he is not good and you are fine--(?our reasons) is to prevent these from becoming foundations, from changing to a system in which the members have no aim but themselves.

[Question] My last question concerns the formation of the new government, and the present general political policies and Iran's situation. Would it be possible to elaborate on these topics?

[Answer] If I elaborate on these topics, there will be nothing new for me to say on 8 September. Because I have promised to elaborate on these topics on 8 September, I will elaborate on them then, and what I have to explain, I will explain.

Nevertheless, what I can say now is this: Some people cast their votes with joy and anxiety. They either still believe in what they voted for, and they will continue their support, or they no longer believe in what they voted for. This could be because I deviated from what I said and the program that I put forward [words indistinct], which means that I no longer enjoy their support. As the president, and in view of the country's circumstances, whenever I feel that I no longer enjoy people's support [words indistinct] (?I can no longer continue to serve in those circumstances) [words indistinct] If I have to act on a specific policy, then the people should also say that they will support it. If they have changed their minds with regard to the policies, they must say that they will no longer support them. The people's task is to make this decision. Therefore, they should say that they either believe in these policies, or do not. If they do, then they must give their support. [words indistinct] It is their duty.

Should I go now and ask them whether they support (?or do not support) me? It is up to them.

If the people see that we are acting in accordance with the imam's policy, then they should say that they support us. If they decide that we are not acting in this way, (?we) shall go. [passage indistinct]

As we want to observe our people's rights, honor and character, I have acted in this way and will continue to act so, and I hope people will bring to our notice any mistake we make, and give their blessing that Almighty God might guide us.

PROPOSED FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TASKS OF FUTURE CABINET

LD060932 Tehran PARS in English 0838 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (PARS)--Hoseyn Musavi, who is proposed for the post of minister of foreign affairs in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Raja'i yesterday said during a speech at the rituals at Tehran University campus that the first and the most immediate task of the future Cabinet would be to wipe out all established values which have long been imposed on the Iranian nation by the big powers. Musavi, who was talking to a group of thousands of Tehranis immediately before the main service of the Friday ritual (jom'a congregation), criticised--without naming--certain authorities in the present Cabinet who had recently said that the success of Raja'i Cabinet would depend on the releasing of the American hostages in Iran, and thereby flatly denied any possibility of his doing so in the future. He said a first step in eliminating the symptoms of the quasi-Western mode of thinking among the nation was to abandon once and for all "the practice of judging about ourselves on the basis of opinions and observations of the so-called Westerners." He said that a fundamental aftermath of the seizure of the former "den of spies" (former American Embassy in Tehran) had been the breaking of this "myth of the verity in the judgment of the Westerners on us."

Later, the imam jom'a (Friday prayer leader) of Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam in his sermon that the West had embarked on a series of wide-scale conspiracies for undermining the proposed Cabinet of Prime Minister Raja'i and called on the mass media in Iran to watch for Western conspiracies. He said: The Western governments were bearing a grudge against Raja'i's Cabinet because they had realised that the immediate concern of his Cabinet was the safeguarding of Islamic ideology within the framework of [word indistinct] fundamentalism and that this had upset them even beyond expectations.

Elsewhere throughout the country Friday rituals were held in the early afternoon yesterday during which the leading clerics delivered sermons touching on religious subjects as well as topics of the day.

QOTBZADEH VIEWS U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE, FOREIGN RELATIONS

NC061332 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (AFP)--In an exclusive interview with AFP correspondents here today, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh discussed the problem of the American diplomats held hostage nearly 10 months and relations with the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, who is expected to quit his post within the next 48 hours, cited "certain conditions," which, if fulfilled, should permit solution of the hostages issue.

The foreign minister said that Iranian "funds blocked by the United States" should be freed. Then, legal actions for damages and interest filed by certain persons or American companies, seeking to profit from the situation but which are against the interests of the hostages, should be abandoned."

Mr Qotbzadeh also said that the United States should renounce all actions against Iran before the International Court of Justice at The Hague or the court should declare itself incompetent.

In addition, the foreign minister called for "guarantees of a fair judgment on the property of the late shah, his family and other persons who have stolen extremely large sums."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the imperial family's holdings should be entirely restored to Iran. Only a "fair and honest judgment" need be guaranteed in cases involving other exiled Iranians, he added.

A further condition posed by Mr. Qotbzadeh was the "lifting of the economic blockade, especially on spare parts for equipment purchased by Iran from the United States."

If all these preliminary conditions are met," he said, "discussions could begin on an honest and honorable guarantee of U.S. nonintervention, whether direct or indirect, in our affairs, and also in a recognition by the United States of its previous interventions in Iran."

Asked if he could say when the hostages might be freed, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that "it was impossible to speak of timing but that it was important to establish a basis for the future."

The foreign minister said that the proposals were a "personal" initiative. But "after my discussions in parliament and elsewhere," he added, "I do not see that there are other conditions that could be formulated. But I cannot guarantee that parliament will not block a settlement."

Mr. Qotbzadeh also said that he had "information" proving that the "Reagan camp (Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan) was trying hard to block a solution of the (hostage) problem before the elections (in November)."

"In addition," he said, "the Soviet Union and its agents inside Iran, that is, the Tudeh (the Iranian communist party), are insisting that this problem not be solved. The most important agreements the USSR has ever concluded with the United States have been made with Republican administrations."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that "our relations with the Soviet Union are not very good. The objective of the USSR and its agents here is to profit from the situation, to penetrate everywhere. It must be made clear that we are confronting the United States on our own account and not for that of the Soviet Union. And the reverse is also true."

However, Mr. Qotbzadeh did not foresee a break soon in relations with the Soviet Union, although he expected a "reduction of those relations."

On relations with Britain, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that beyond "certain espionage activities, which our courts are going to judge, there was the matter of the detention of Iranian students in Britain.

"Each country has its laws which must be respected," he admitted, adding however that "if people are not acceptable, then they should be allowed to leave. But the inhuman treatment inflicted in the prison has created an extremely unfavorably attitude here toward the English."

As an example of such maltreatment, Mr. Qotbzadeh stated the case where "three prisoners (Iranian students), who asked for soup. The prison guards brought them urine. This was officially admitted by the English to our charge d'affaires.

"They said it was an isolated case. This is not true. They have done other similar things," he insisted. "This shows that these people are not truly civilized.

"They arebarbarians. It is disgraceful and our public opinion knows it."

Asked what "measures" were envisaged by Tehran to apply pressure on the detention issue, Mr. Qotbzadeh replied:

"Since the English have already reduced to a minimum their (diplomatic) representation here, the only possible measure logically, would be to break relations. I do not know if this will be done but, if it must, it must." With respect to France, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that there still existed some of the "strong affection we had for her."

"We are not asking that France expel our (Iranian) opponents," he said. "We are only asking that it impose the same conditions on them that it applied to us (the current leaders of Iran, who lived in exile in France). We could not move. We could not receive the least aid. We only had the right to express our point of view from time to time."

The prime minister added that it was a question of "principle. We have no fears that the opposition in exile can successfully carry out a plot," he said.

"The danger is a communist dictatorship or a dictatorship of the right. The men of the former regime are wasting their time. They are ridiculous and certain of their initiatives are laughable."

Mr. Qotbzadeh added that he, "personally, was optimistic and I believe that there are always ways of improving relations between Iran and France."

Questioned about fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian frontier, Mr. Qotbzadeh blames both the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Alone, Iraq is nothing," he said, arguing that the major powers wanted to use Iraq to isolate Iran--"the United States, so that it can regain its influence in our country, and the USSR, so that it can force us to enter the Eastern camp."

AFP: QOTBZADEH TO SUE FORMER ENVOY OVER BRIBE ALLEGATION

NC061433 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today that he had decided to sue former Ambassador to France Amir Alai and possibly the Paris daily newspaper LE MONDE for allegations that he had accepted a one-million-dollar bribe from the United States.

Several days after he was relieved of his post in Paris in July, Mr Alai was quoted by LE MONDE as saying that Mr Qotbzadeh had received a check as payment for efforts to free the 52 American diplomats who had been held hostage here for nearly 10 months.

"The check mentioned Mr Alai was drawn about last May," Mr Qotbzadeh told AFP here today. "It was issued on the account of an Iranian officer in the United States. But the account had been closed for nine years."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the check bore the statement: "For the liberation of the hostages." Such an inscription, he noted, "is not usual." He added that the check was made out to a "Mr Qotbzadeh, whose first name is not given. It was sent in an envelope to the Iranian Embassy at Paris."

"I do not know why the embassy did not send it to me," Mr Qotbzadeh added, "or did not decide to inform me."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the former ambassador had launched the affair after he had been dismissed from his post.

"However, I would love to have that check," the foreign minister said: "If it were valuable, I would cash it in the name of the Iranian Government."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that he saw the hand of communism behind the affair.

"It is important to note," he said, "that this person (Mr Alai) is represented by a well-known communist lawyer. I also see that the accusations against me are exploited daily by the Moscow press and especially in the Persian language by Radio Tashkent (in the south of the Soviet Union)."

The foreign minister said that he "greatly regretted" LE MONDE's publication of the article based on Mr Alai's statements. "My lawyers will decide whether there are grounds to sue the newspaper."

He added that his lawyers would soon send a response to the newspaper that would be based on "bank documents."

In an interview published earlier today by the Tehran TIMES, Mr Qotbzadeh reaffirmed his view that it was in Iran's interest to resolve the hostages issue as soon as possible. The issue helped the superpowers' efforts to isolate Iran, he said, "and they have unfortunately succeeded to a great extent."

COVERAGE OF 6-7 SEP BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAQ

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD060340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with the clashes yesterday and last night between the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on the one hand and the Ba'thist Army of Iraq on the other, a statement was issued by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the west of the country. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY this statement, which was issued at 2020 last night, confirms the report of destruction of the Kalat border post in Iraq by the fighting forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed at Dehloran. The statement reads:

The Iraqi border post was completely destroyed and the aggressive Iraqi forces fled this position, leaving behind the bodies of their dead personnel.

The statement, while praising the bravery of the gendarmerie personnel, announced that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not suffer any losses or damage.

A correspondent of the morning program of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following a telephone conversation with the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, reported that following the border clashes the past 2 days with Iraqi mercenaries, calm was restored in the regions of Dehloran, (Mowlan) and Qasr-e Shirin by this morning.

Water and electricity, which had been cut off in Qasr-e Shirin, has been restored, and basic commodities and necessities have also been supplied to the public.

7 Sep Clashes

LD081138 Tehran PARS in English 0807 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Sep (PARS)--The Iraqi attack began with five helicopters at 3:30 p.m. yesterday violating Iranian airspace. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran counter-attacked, shooting down one Iraqi helicopter. An hour later, Iraqi planes attacked Nasrabad and Qasr-e Shirin while their artillery shelled the frontier areas. Simultaneously the cities of Mehran and Dehloran, in Ilam Province came under enemy fire but these attacks were promptly countered by the defenders of the Islamic Revolution. All these synchronised attacks indicate an extensive and pre-planned design against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a statement issued by the joint headquarters of operations in the west at 7:40 p.m. yesterday, it was stressed that any time the imam or the supreme commander of the armed forces issue orders, the Iranian Armed Forces will occupy Iraqi territory with the support of the Muslims.

Following the attacks of the artillery of the Ba'thist forces of Iraq against residential areas of Iran, especially Qasr-e Shirin, yesterday afternoon, the Phantoms of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and helicopters, along with the revolutionary guards corps, replied to the attacks making the Ba'thist assailants withdraw suffering heavy casualties and extensive damages, Gen. Fallahi announced.

He added, presently at 7 p.m. the military zones of Iraq in the border city of Kani Kon were under the fire of the Iranian artillery and in Mehran heavy causalties were inflicted upon the enemy due to the cross-fire. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran started their retaliatory fire from Baveysi, Tape Rasht and promptly put down near Qasr-e Shirin, from north to south of Nosud. The operations of the Iranian forces were totally successful in this region and Mehran. The clashes in Qasr-e Shirin still continue and casualties and damages were reported inflicted upon civilians including children and elderly people due to the attacks of the Iraqi forces.

The Iranian defenders, while receiving the air support of Iranian Phantoms and armed helicopters, chased the tanks and artillery of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to PARS reporter, three Iranian Army helicopters which participated in yesterday afternoon's operations have attacked the positions of the Ba'thist forces of Iraq along the border strip and returned to their bases successfully. The participation of Cobra helicopters in the clashes arose the enthusiasm and joy of the Moslem and devoted people of Qasr-e Shirin.

They encouraged the pilots of Iranian helicopters by shouting "God is great." After the entry of the Iranian Phantoms and helicopters into the fray, the extent of the clashes was reduced and the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran took a defensive position and were forced to flee leaving heavy casualties. Gen. Fallahi emphasised that the defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran were controlling the region thoroughly and have taken an aggressive position and have expanded the scope of clashes against the Iraqi garrisons. The deputy of the joint staff of the army called on the devout Moslem residents of the region to preserve their courage and coordinate their activities with the defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran without any anxieties. The people should know that these kinds of imposed clashes created by the infidels are the natural results of the Islamic Revolution on Iran. Gen. Fallahi added that heavy casualties were imposed on the Iraqi forces and the sentinels of the Islamic Revolution of Iran have given various reports about the traffic of Iraqi ambulances in order to carry out the injured and also about the flight of the soldiers of the enemy.

There is no precise report about the number of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution.

Iranian Casualties

LD071026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the public relations of the headquarters of operations in the west of the country announced that today once again the mercenary Ba'thist Army of Iraq attacked the border towns of Mehran and Dehloran, resulting in a severe clash which was still continuing when the news was communicated, that is, at 1345. So far four residents of Mehran have been martyred. There is no precise information available as to the casualties inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

WESTERN COMMAND OFFICE APPEALS TO IRAQI PEOPLE

GF061840 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80

[From the "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Kermanshah that the public relations office of the joint operations command in western Iran has issued the following statement: In His exalted name. O proud Muslim Iranian people! We address you from the trenches of Islam at a time when the city of Qasr-e Shirin and its environs have been the targets of heavy fire from the mercenaries of the agent Ba'thists. Saddam Husayn, the agent of U.S. imperialism and its allies, is carrying out his vile duty at the orders of the U.S. intelligence service and the Mossad. His aim is to impose a blockade against the mighty Islamic Revolution within its borders to prevent the fall of reactionary regimes in the area, including the Ba'thist government, and defend the interests of his plundering masters. Saddam has resorted to savagely attacking Iran's borders just like murderers throughout history who attacked the homes of innocent citizens on the borders believing this to be their most important objective. Why? Because the Ba'thist mercenaries are incapable of facing the faithful forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, they have not shrunk from attacking the homes of innocent and civilian citizens.

O peoples of the world, beware! The governments that are trying through media campaigns and military mobilizations to impose their interests and strike at the noble revolution of the struggling Muslim Iranian people have formed an ill-fated alliance. We warn you and urge you to attack these states that are puppets of the superpowers.

O puppet and power-hungry Iraqi Government! Know that the struggling Muslim Iranian people are determined to strike at all aggressors against their homeland with all their strength and means. If you understand war why do you not face the armed forces? Why do you expel children and innocent women? Why do you destroy all these innocent peoples?

O Iraqi Army! Why do you allow U.S., Israeli and Egyptian experts to issue orders to you? Why do you not return to the ranks of your proud people? O Muslims of Iraq! Why do you not arise together to wipe out this shame? Why do you not put an end to Saddam's presence in your land, the land of martyrdom in Karbala'? Know that we are at (?the beginning) and that our people in their [words indistinct] and its soldiers, the soldiers of Islam, with their faith, weapons and their rallying around their fighting imam will all support you.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS CLOSURE OF USSR CONSULATE IN RASHT

LD051736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a communique today requested that the Consulate-General of the Soviet Union in Esfahan remain open, and the Soviet Consultate in Rasht--which was to be upgraded to consulate-general--be closed, in view of the fact that the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad has been closed. The request was made in consideration of the (?excess) number of Soviet personnel and experts in the Esfahan area and the cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel industry and on projects relating to the expansion of that industry.

In this communique, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran asked the Soviet Embassy in Tehran to formally inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, within the next 48 hours, that the Soviet Consulate-General in Esfahan would be the only Soviet Consulate-General in operation in Iran and that the consulate in Rasht would be closed, and that the [word indistinct] transfers between Rasht and Esfahan [word indistinct] should be carried out, so that the (?Iranian) authorities could provide the necessary facilities.

EMBASSY MEMORANDUM CRITICIZES SOVIET MEDIA

LD071044 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS)--The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow yesterday said in a memorandum to the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the attitude of the Soviet mass media towards Iranian Government personalities was injurious to the "good neighbourly relations between the two countries." The embassy said that the unfriendly stance of the media in the Soviet Union was not consistent with the (?official stance) of the Soviet Government towards the Iranian Government and that it appeared that the media in that country were stepping in the worn path of the Zionist and imperialist mass media. The following is the text of the memorandum:

"The mass media of the Soviet Union have lately assumed an unfriendly position against the Iranian foreign minister, as well as against the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and officials of the Iranian Government by publishing many nonsensical articles and accusations appearing in international Zionist-affiliated and infamous presses in the Arab countries.

This embassy is fully aware that in its official communiques and press releases the Government of the Soviet Union has always apparently represented itself as being friendly to the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and therefore, it seems necessary to note that the publishing of such trifling accusations against Iran would not be in the interest of developing and friendly ties and good neighbourly relations between the two countries. After all, the enemies of the Soviet Union every day publish much against the Soviet Government's officials and its policy, and even though the press in Iran are not controlled by the government, still they observe the principles of friendship and exercise caution in their treatment of such articles, as a rule refraining from reflecting such things.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that for the purpose of preventing the possibility of harming the neighbourly relations between the two countries, the Soviet press will in the future refrain from publishing such accusations since such accusations are patently transparent to everyone and whose publication is thus futile.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1980

Israel

Interior Minister Yosef Burg has written to presidential envoy Sol Linowitz asking him "immediately" to convene the steering committee of the autonomy talks, according to Jerusalem radio. Burg said the delay in the resumption of negotiations is being viewed in Israel as a "step back" from the "achievement toward progreess" that Ambassador Linowitz gained during his recent visits to Israel and Egypt. The radio cited "political observers" as noting that Israel wants the autonomy talks to remain separate from discussions about the proposed tripartite summit. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has indicated, however, that Egypt has not retreated from positions it had taken prior to the suspension of the autonomy talks and that his country's main emphasis will be on discussions in preparation for the tripartite summit, which, he said, will examine the problems encountered in the autonomy talks.

Libya, Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Tripoli on 8 September with a high-ranking delegation including Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Ministers 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad. According to Damascus radio, the purpose of the visit is to "exchange views" with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on unity between Syria and Libya. Both heads of state made speeches, carried live by Tripoli radio, in which they reaffirmed their desire to unite the two states in the face of threats from the United States, Israel and the Arab right, especially the Egyptian regime in the person of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Al-Asad said he had arrived from Damascus bringing the "will" and "sentiment" of unity, which taken together are capable of surmounting all obstacles to Arab union. He declared that the people of Syria and Libya must act as the "vanguard" of the Arab masses by destroying the "division" imposed on the Arab world by colonialism and by moving into the era of Arab unity. He stated that the "possibilities" at the regional level remain "limited" and that Arab unity is the "serious and effective means of confrontation" by which to recover all usurped Arab rights and is the "most important and necessary condition" for victory in the cause of Palestine. He warned of the "conspiracies" and "tricks" of the enemies of unity and noted that the most dangerous adversaries are those who are "separatists in deeds and unionists in words." Vigorously attacking President as-Sadat, Al-Asad noted the Egyptian president's scorn for Al-Qadhdhafi's 1 September call for Libyan-Syrian unity but said that As-Sadat will not be able to impose his own "surrender" on the Egyptian people, who sooner or later will destroy him and return Egypt to its prestigious place in the forefront of the "one Arab nation."

In his speech Al-Qadhdhafi said unity between Libya and Syria must be established "whatever the cost" so that the two countries can prove that the Arabs can "stand in defiance," overcome the "geographical element" and defeat the will of colonialism. He claimed that Arab unionists are undergoing a great "test," whose outcome depends on the success of Libya and Syria in establishing unity. He also said unity between the two states is intended to "defy" the United States, Israel, As-Sadat, Arab Reaction and all the enemies of the Arab nation. The Libyan leader explained that he is talking about a "unity of defiance," not an "economic unity," not an arrangement to gain material benefits, which charaterized the unity of the "merchants and exploiters" who profited from the 1958-61 merger of Syria, Egypt and North Yemen. Al-Qadhdhafi repeated that Libyan-Syrian unity must be achieved "at any cost" because the alternative is recolonization of the Arab homeland. He warned that it has been decided to "attack the American bases in the Arab homeland" in exercise of the "right of legitimate defense" of that homeland and to "prove" to the United States that "an Arab exists who does not fear America" and who is willing to die. This, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, "is what America really fears."

Iran

In speeches in commemoration of the 1978 "Black Friday" massacre, carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr exchanged jabs with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, bringing into sharper relief the continuing dispute over the composition of the new Cabinet. Speaking at a ceremony held at Tehran's Behest-e Zahra cemetery, Raja'i defended his selection of Cabinet ministers, saying they have been chosen because they have proven to be "self-sacrificing" adherents of Islam and the Iranian revolution and will ensure that the new government will be successful in helping to create a "God-admiring" Iran. Addressing the same gathering, Ayatollah Khamene'i urged Bani-Sadr to approve the "pious" individuals Raja'i has nominated so that the government can start work "officially and practically."

President Bani-Sadr answered his critics by associating their political methodology with what prevails in what he called a "polytheistic and blasphemous" society, the antithesis of the order Iran aspires to. The main characteristic of such a society, he said, is the "monopolization and control of all government positions by rejecting and repulsing others." He went on to say that in "all governments" where a "minority, any minority" wishes to monopolize the government, those governments move toward blasphemy and polytheism. Another characteristic of such a society, according to Bani-Sadr, is that "one is allowed to accuse the president face to face and to lie about him." He explained that when some want to "create an atmosphere" to prevent the president from acting, then others will also be unable to express an opinion. In a situation such as this, he said, polytheism and blasphemy begin to return. He added that when it is possible to stop the "utterance of truth by engaging in propaganda, repeating things, intimidating, breaking resistance, and creating fear," it is possible to establish the rule of a minority. Relating this to his own situation, Bani-Sadr said that those who write "provocative" and "seditious" articles against him are protected by "voices" that say these people are following the imam's policy and this is aimed at "gagging" the president. He emphasized that he will not be cowed by this strategy, remarking that it was a great "source of pleasure" for him that those who claim to be followers of the imam can find "no excuse but lies as a pretext for their attack" on him.

Linking his assault on his critics with a defense of his position on the endorsement of nominees to the new Cabinet, he declared that he is determined to prevent "the absolute sovereignty of that minority group that has extended its control over everything and which wishes to control the government." He said he will not endorse ministerial nominees who want to achieve power through the "creation of an unhealthy atmosphere" and "accusation and slander." He then stated that if purges and arrests can be based upon "the existence of a letter or something written," then he can reject ministerial appointments by those same standards. Finally, he said that those ministers whose appointments he had already endorsed are not "100 percent suitable" by his standards and that he had been satisfied by a "minimum" with the hope of creating a "maximum of understanding." He warned, however, that if they act contrary to the promises they have made, he would not hesitate to "tell the people."

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KARMAL CABLES DPRK, BULGARIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARIES

GF081715 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] On behalf of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, a congratulatory message has been sent to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Worker's Party and president of the DPRK, on the 32d anniversary of the creation of the DPRK.

A similar message has been sent on Babrak Karmal's behalf to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES POLISH WORKER'S PARTY OFFICIAL

GF081555 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory message to the newly elected secretary general of the Polish United Worker's Party. The message expresses the hope of further strengthening mutual ties for the cause of international peace.

ULEMA INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM USSR TOUR

LD062136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Interview at Kabul International Airport on 6 September with Afghan ulema and clergy returning to Kabul after 11-day tour of Muslim shrines in Tashkent Samarkand, Bukhara and Namngan--questions and answers in Pashto]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Dear Radio Afghanistan Listeners, a number of ulema and clergy of our beloved country, who some time ago paid a friendly visit to a friendly country, the USSR returned home this morning. They visited sacred places in the USSR. For the further information of our listeners about their visit, we now draw your attention to the interview they granted our reporter. [Begin recording]

[Question] Dear Radio Afghanistan listeners, we are speaking to you from Kabul International airport. Can you introduce yourself to the listeners of Radio Afghanistan?

[Answer] I am Babrak Mangal. I come from Paktia Province.

[Question] Can you tell our listeners which places you have visited in the USSR?

[Answer] When we left Kabul we went to Tashkent. At Tashkent airport, Tashkent clergymen and USSR officials welcomed us warmly and we were very pleased to see our Islamic brothers. We then left for our hotel. There in the hotel they gave us the best rooms. They took us around to the mosques, Islamic and religious theological centers. We were received by the deputy of the republic. [title as heard] We spoke to him ourselves. All our time was spent very pleasantly and they welcomed us warmly and we are very pleased by our visit to the USSR.

[Question] In connection with this, I want to ask you once more: How did you find the condition of Muslims in the USSR?

[Answer] When we got there they took us to the mosques. We prayed at the mosques and ate with them. They welcomed us nicely. Elders and clergy of Tashkent welcomed us very nicely. We used to hear propaganda; what America, China and Pakistan say was not so. They are all lies. There is freedom of religion, of Islam, of everything and we have come back very happy.

[Question] Which mosques did you see?

[Answer] We went to mosques in Tashkent and Samarkand. We visited theological centers. We paid visits to holy men's shrines in Bokhara. Russians were with us and were welcoming us warmly and took our pictures.

We prayed the Friday prayer there together. I want to tell you briefly that religion really exists there. It is a beautiful life, a beautiful country, beautiful people--we liked it a lot.

[Question] Thank you very much and I hope that you have pleasant memories of your trip.

[Answer] Thank you and goodbye.

[Question] In connection with this topic, we have another interview with one of our country's clery who visited the USSR. Can you introduce yourself to the listeners of Radio Afghanistan?

[Answer] I am Qari (Fatehullah). I am from the city of Kabul.

[Question] How many of you went to the USSR?

[Answer] Nearly 100 persons.

[Question] Can you give some information about your visit to the USSR republics?

[Answer] Sir, 100 of us landed at Tashkent airport. We were warmly welcomed by the clergy.

[Question] Which places and religious centers did you visit? Can you tell us?

[Answer] We performed the Friday prayer in [word indistinct] with a large number of people--nearly 13,000. After that, we left for Samarkand and visited the shrine of Imam-e Bokhari, Imam-ul Moqadesin, [names as heard] where we had our midday prayer together with several hundred inhabitants of Samarkand. After that we went to the city of Namangan and held afternoon prayer there in the mosque of Shaykh Sultan-e Zohrah, together with several thousand Muslims.

[Question] Yes, thank you. How did you find the condition of Muslims in the USSR?

[Answer] The condition of Muslims in the USSR is excellent. There is freedom of religion and, Sir, everything is excellent in all respects.

[Question] What is your view on this visit?

[Answer] My view on this visit is that it was a friendly one. I have a good impression of it. Our Muslims ought to go there and see for themselves, to see the economic and social conditions there. To see the building of cities there. These are essentail to our friendship.

[Interviewer] Thank you for your remarks. [end recording]

130 PRISONERS RELEASED FROM JALALABAD JAIL

LD051502 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] In the course of a ceremony on 2 September, 130 prisoners were released from the central jail of Jalalabad. Among those released, a few expressed regret at having been deceived by the enemies of the country and the revolution.

The ceremony was held in the presence of a large number of people of Jalalabad.

Those released promised solidarity and patriotic cooperation with our revolutionary government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and wished the country progress and prosperity and the elimination of the rebels.

VOLUNTEERS LEAVE KABUL TO FIGHT 'REBELS'

LD071750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with revolutionary and constructive resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum on the relentless crushing of the rebels, mercenaries and lackies of imperialism, regional and international reaction, a volunteer group of members of the Kabul provincial PDPA committee organizations left today for one of the defense of the revolution fronts. It will fight the enemies of the honor of the people and homeland.

On the departure of this group struggling against the enemy, the relevant authorities bade them farewell at Kabul international airport and wished them glorious successes in crushing and eliminating the enemies of the homeland, people and revolution, who shamelessly fight against the people of Afghanistan in line with the most black mercenaries

REBEL GROUPS IN GHAZNI PROVINCE REPORTED SMASHED

LD052120 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Owing to the enthusiastic cooperation of the people who are fed up with the cruelties and oppressions of the rebels, whose knife has already reached their bone and also, owing to heroic struggles of (?resistence) groups with the cooperation of the country's brave soldiers, the resistence of rebel groups in the district of Jaghatu in the Province of Ghazni has been smashed, and as a result the (Aband) Dam of Sultan, which was damaged by the reactionary circles connected to devouring U.S. imperialism and the region's counterrevolution groups has been reopened.

The soldiers and officers of command number 58, the artillery division and tank unit of Ghazni, with their lofty patriotic feelings and unique bravery, attacked the hiding places of the representatives of reaction and imperialism, in the (Mora) and the great (Eydak) mountain region, neutralizing their destructive activities.

The heroic soldiers and officers of the country with patriotic and humanitarian joy went ahead and in the course of punishing the nest of debased and reactionary elements, captured a large amount of arms, such as American [word indistinct]; heavy machineguns, made in West Germany; Chinese mines, bullets for heavy machineguns, [word indistinct] missile; British and Pakistani rifles and pistols; and various kinds of propaganda documents belonging to one of the groups sold out to American imperialism and the region's reaction. Some Pakistani rupees were also captured.

In the course of these operations, the professional criminals and killers, who are trained by the United States in the schools of their servant friends in the regions, have been eliminated while commiting their shameless acts, and the rest have been arrested.

With the reopening of the (Aband) Dam of Sultan, the development of that area has started and the oppressed people of Jaghatu and Khoja Omari subdistrict welcomed the heroic armed forces of the country and promised support to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan revolutionary government. They said that they will never allow the enemies of the country to disrupt tranquillity, the peaceful atmosphere and their independence.

UK PAPER REPORTS SOVIET ACTION IN PANJSHIR VALLEY

LD051147 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghan Rebels Face Russian Onslaught"]

[Text] New Delhi--Russian ground and air forces in Afghanistan were reported last night to be punching their way into a major guerrilla stronghold north of Kabul. It was described as the biggest single operation since the end of the Moscow Olympics.

Tens of thousands of civilians were fleeing the rebel stronghold in the Panjshir Valley --about 100 miles north of the Afghan capital. Casualties on both sides were said to be heavy and one report spoke of decaying bodies littering villages along approach roads. "People do not have time to give the victims a traditional Islamic burial," my informant said.

The witness referred to heavy bombing by Russian MiG's flying out of the nearby Bagram airbase and of long-range artillery being employed to flatten villages.

The battle is clearly a crucial one in the Russian attempt to bring Afghanistan to heel, for the Panjshir Valley has been a thorn in the side of the rulers in Kabul since the first effective take-over by the communists in April, 1978 when Nur Mohammad Taraki became president. Since then, the valley has been almost ruled by the anti-communist Muslim rebels and a local administration set up under Ahmad Shah, an engineer. On several occasions the Russians have tried to penetrate the valley, but have always been turned back. Now, it seems, they are succeeding.

Accounts I have received suggest that guerrilla resistance has been stiffened with the aid of more than 1,000 officers from the Afghan Army who defected. But, on their side, the Russians have been reinforced by units of the new militia force formed by Mr Babrak Karmal, the puppet president.

I understand that, so far, the Russians have got to the important village of Rokha, at the beginning of the valley. There, it seems, they are regrouping.

My sources in Kabul say, too, that intense fighting also continues in and around Jalalabad, the important garrison town between Kabul and the Pakistani border.

There is, too, a new twist to reports about the reopening last week of the Khyber pass road, which was attributed to the Russian success in breaking the siege of Jalalabad.

My informants now tell me, however, that the road has been opened at the behest of the insurgents. They say the guerrillas have set up toll stations.

CAMPAIGN TO MISINFORM WEST ON AFGHAN EVENTS REPORTED

LD291245 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Aug 80 p 5

[Dispatch by "our staff correspondent"]

[Text] New Delhi--A campaign to try and misinform the world, especially the Western media, about Afghanistan and tailored specifically to try and mask the reality of Russina-led killings, was decided on in Kabul on Monday.

According to sources the meeting was held at two in the afternoon in the central hall of Radio Afghanistan.

It was presided over by 16 Russian "advisers" who effectively run the Afghan media and was also attended by two deputy ministers of information from the Afghan Government.

Those summoned to the meeting, which was supposed to be a closely guarded secret, were senior officials from Afghan radio and television and the local BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

The meeting was told by the Russian "advisers" that new tactics had to be embarked upon in the light of the heavy casualties being inflicted on the civilian population.

Effectively, what the Russians wanted was a programme of "disinformation" which, they hoped, would counter adverse publicity relating to the widespread killings which are part of the offensive.

The Western media, the meeting was told, should be a special target and every effort should be made to get it to carry material, especially photographs showing captured "mujahideen" guerrillas. In this way, the Russians told the meeting, which was held under heavy guard, the impression could be created that prisoners are taken. This would mask the reality of the killings now going on.

The Russian "recommendations" were, naturally, accepted.

COUNTRY DIVIDED INTO ZONES; 'VOLUNTEER' FORCE CREATED

LD031225 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghanistan Carved into 7 Soviet Zones"]

[Text] New Delhi--The Red Army has divided Afghanistan into seven operation regions, each headed by a general with a 1,000-strong commando force at his disposal, highly placed sources reported in New Delhi yesterday.

The nominal head of each region is the local commissar of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, these sources say. But his position is eclipsed by that of the Red Army general.

Sources say this new disposition was decided on by the high-level delegation of Red Army commanders which was recently in Kabul to study tactics.

As it is emerging, another decision was to form an Afghan "volunteer" force with the aim of infiltrating its members into the ranks of the Moslem guerrillas known as "mojahedin".

The force, consisting mainly of young party militants, is being remarkably highly paid, a monthly salary being twice that of an Afghan cabinet minister.

Sources say that in one of its first operations the force managed to lure a tribal leader, Abdul Qader, into an ambush with 300 of his men who had been fighting on the side of the insurgents. Most of the men were killed.

The force is still being formed in Kabul.

Other information arriving in New Delhi suggests that Russian commanders in Afghanistan are "spending millions" to try to break the back of the insurgency.

The Russians are said to be appealing to the traditional lust for wealth of the primitive Afghan tribesmen by dispensing largesse in tribal areas.

In the Province of Paktia alone they are said to have distributed the equivalent of nearly 3 million pounds in cash to tribesmen since March.

AFP: REBEL LEADERS COMPLAIN OF RIFTS IN ALLIANCE

BK040905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--Leaders of two groups in the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan have complained publicly here of growing rifts in the alliance of five rebel groups.

Leaders of the Islamic Liberation Front and the Harakat-e Enqelabi movement protested at a press conference because alliance President Rasul Sayyaf criticized them in statements to Urdu language newspapers in Pakistan.

They complained in particular that he protested against a trip to Western countries by National Islamic Front chief Sayed Ahmad Gailani. Mr Sayyaf said the Afghan rebels should only seek help from Moslem countries.

"There is no immediate danger of the alliance breaking up, but differences are growing and the alliance is not functioning like a viable organization," they commented.

Mr Gailani's group is also is member of a rival of the alliance, the revolutionary national council of the loya jirga (assembly), It plans to form a "resistance government" somewhere inside Afghanistan in a few weeks.

Mr Sayyaf is a member of a dissident group of the Hezb-e Eslami organization. The main Hezb-e Eslami appears to be the best organized rebel movement militarily, but it belongs neither to the alliance nor the loya jirga. A number of small rebel grouplets are also completely independent.

REGIONAL COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Attack on Australian Policy

OW051303 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has defended Australia's trade policies which have been attacked by Singapore's prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew. Mr Lee attacked Australia's policies at the meeting of Commonwealth leaders from Asia and the Pacific taking place in the Indian capital, New Delhi.

Mr Lee said Australia had the potential to play a major role in world economic affairs, but he said to realize this, Australia would have to do its utmost to develop its mineral resources and take up top positions in international economic organizations where it could influence policy. He said Australia did not have an open competitive trade pattern. Mr Lee rejected the suggestion that world trade was being restricted only by the protectionist policies of Japan, the United States and Western Europe. He said Australia had a lesson to learn from the British experience where industries had been overprotected and management had not been able to cope with the real world of competition.

In reply Mr Fraser said Australia's protected industries were already shrinking and employment in them had dropped. He said Singapore was a special case by accident of history and geography. It was at a tremendous advantage.

Mr Fraser said Australia's exports were booming and that its imports from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Singapore is a member, were up by almost 40 percent. He also disputed Mr Lee's view of the trade policies of Japan and Western Europe which he said were both protectionist.

Earlier, Mr Fraser warned other Commonwealth leaders at the meeting against taking too gloomy a view of the world economy. He said that if everyone was pessimistic it may become a self-fulfilling prophesy. Mr Fraser said that not all developing countries had suffered because of the world's economic problems, specifically mentioning India's progress in industry, technology and agriculture.

The prime minister also suggested that Australia could help the island states of the South Pacific by sharing the expertise of its diplomatic and trade missions. He said diplomats from the island countries could be posted at Australian missions in key cities such as Washington, New York, London, Geneva and Tokyo.

Gandhi on Conference Issues

BK081256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] At a joint press conference Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Commonwealth Secretary General Ramphal described the meeting as extremely successful. Mrs Gandhi said it was quite an achievement that leaders should agree to controversial matters on which there were differences of opinion. Despite different perceptions they believed that the ultimate objective should be the independence, stability and cessation of foreign interference in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Elucidating some of the pronouncement in the communique at the press conference, Mrs Gandhi recalled that India conveyed this to Moscow as well. The prime minister said the Soviet Union itself wants to withdraw from Afghanistan on certain conditions. We have to see whether it is possible to create conditions satisfactory all round.

Answering questions about Kampuchea, Mrs Gandhi said the Heng Samrin government controls the major part of the country. Therefore, India recognized it. She referred to the history of Vietnam and the interference that had gone on there. Recalling that at one time India was practically alone in its stand, Mrs Gandhi said it was India's assessment that ultimately prevailed.

Mrs Gandhi told a foreign correspondent that India was neither pro-Soviet nor pro-American, but is pro-India. We want to strengthen friendships to all countries. In a reference to the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean, the communique calls upon them to take effective steps to remove the existing sources of tension in the area so that it becomes a zone of peace in accordance with the UN declaration of 1971.

Mrs Gandhi said the oil crisis was uppermost in the minds of all countries. Her suggestion for a conference with the OPEC countries was meant for a discussion in depth so that every nation gets justice in this matter.

AFP on Meetings

BK060907 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Sep (AFP)--Senior officials from Commonwealth countries in the Asia Pacific region were today pondering how to present the widely divergent views on the world situation expressed by some of their leaders without giving the impression of a deep split.

Their task is unenviable because all the leaders, except India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, have strongly underlined the growing threat stemming from the growing Soviet military power. They have also condemned Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of foreign forces from the two countries to enable the people of Kampuchea and Afghanistan to determine their own future.

But Mrs Gandhi's perception was basically at variance. She blamed Afghan developments to superpower rivalry and explained, without apparently making any impact, why India recognized the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

A faithful reproduction of the trend of the discussion would immensely hurt India's image as an influential leader of the non-aligned movement. And Commonwealth tradition is not to hurt anybody, least the host, which also happens to be the country with the largest population.

A member of the drafting committee, whose ingenuity has been sharpened by his attendance at scores of such meetings, told AFP today that they will find a way out.

What it was he wouldn't say. Perhaps it was a bit too early. The problem has been thrown to them only today after the leaders from 16 Commonwealth countries completed their "stimulating" talks late yesterday evening.

The prime ministers and presidents quietly "retreated" today to the spacious presidential palace where 16 suites have been prepared for them with ample opportunity to swim, play tennis and even hit up a birdie or two at the nine-hole golf course in the palace grounds.

It will not be all fun, though. The leaders will have informal discussions both on a bilateral basis and continue the dialogue away from the attention of officials and the press.

They will return to the conference table Monday to approve the joint communique which is to be issued in the afternoon.

Harshest critics of the Soviet Union and Vietnam were the prime ministers of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia--Mr Malcolm Fraser, Mr Robert Muldoon, Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Datuk Hussein Onn, respectively. And they did not mince their words despite a spirited defence of India's policy made by Mrs Gandhi in her opening marks.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union was spending 12 to 14 percent of its GNP (gross national product) on defence, compared to Australia's 3 percent, Mr Fraser said Moscow was bent on acquiring world superiority in all branches of arms. A new empire is emerging, he said, the Soviet empire. He also referred to the strikes in Poland and pointed to their implications for a group of countries which did not follow the rule of law.

Turning to Kampuchea, Mr Fraser said if Vietnam had turned to economic reconstruction after the war ended in 1975, it would have been one of the richest countries in Asia. Instead, it sent a quarter million men into Kampuchea to topple a regime it did not like.

Australia, he said, had cut off all aid to Vietnam because it did not want to finance a military machine.

Mr Fraser was forceful in his enunciation that Soviet troops would not be withdrawn for "a long time" and suggested that they might even be reinforced.

This fear was echoed by Mr Muldoon who said there was "not one ray of light" for a solution of the Afghan problem. He said the Soviet Union was capitalizing on the loss of credibility of the United States as the world's major power.

It was left to Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who laid down his country's line very clearly on Thursday while others tried to be non-controversial, to articulate on the origins of the problems and the spillover for Southeast Asian countries.

He recalled the long fight Singapore and Malaysia had to wage against armed communism in the forties and fifties and said they would not accept communism.

He said the communist system would collapse in 20 years unless they went to war and won in the battlefield. "Those who oppose communism should have the courage to say that the communists will not win," said Mr Lee.

On Kampuchea, Mr Lee said there was "a waiting game." The stalemate on the battlefield between the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces and the forces of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime was perhaps a good time to seek a compromise so that a government can emerge which is not against Vietnam, China or Thailand.

Mr Lee also told his Commonwealth colleagues that China, weakened by a decade of cultural revolution, was not much of a threat.

Datuk Hussein Onn said Malaysia would not accept the arguments advanced by the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He also referred to the big refugee burden his country, Singapore and Thailand, had to face because of the exodus of the Indochinese people.

In her opening remarks Mrs Gandhi said though India was not in favour of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, peaceful efforts should be made to seek a political settlement there.

Maintaining that the aggravation of events in the area was basically rooted in great power rivalry, Mrs Gandhisaid the only way was to bring together parties concerned to create stable enough conditions for a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Defending her government's decision to recognise the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, she said India faced similar criticism when it recognised the People's Republic of China after the communist revolution in 1949. But those countries critical of India were now the foremost in bringing China into the mainstream of world events.

Mrs Gandhi said India would work for genuine stability in Southeast Asia and pledged India's support for the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality advocated by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Malaysia and Singapore are members along with Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

Mrs Gandhi stressed that Vietnam should not be ostracised as China was 30 years ago.

Apparently stung by the strong criticism she heard during the three hours of discussion, Mrs Gandhi shot back at the end of the meeting: "India may have many failings, but lack of courage is not one of them."

Commonwealth Communique

BK081545 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 8 Sep 80

["Text" of 8 September communique issued at conclusion of Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Delhi]

[Text] The second meeting of Commonwealth heads of government of the Asia Pacific region was held in New Delhi 4-8 September 1980. The heads of government who attended the meeting were the prime minister of Australia, the president of Bangladesh, the prime minister of Fiji, the prime minister of India, the president of Kiribati, the prime minister of Malaysia, the president of Mauru, the prime minister of New Zealand, the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, the prime minister of Singapore, the prime minister of the Solomon Islands, the president of Sri Lanka, the prime minister of Tonga, the prime minister of Tuvalue, the prime minister of Vanuatu, and the prime minister of Western Samoa. The prime minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was in the chair.

The heads of government welcomed the valuable opportunity provided by this meeting to discuss in an informal atmosphere matters of common interest to them, including problems of a global nature. They agreed that there was ample scope for a united approach to matters of concern to all countries of the region. They examined in this context various specific and concrete programmes and proposals for practical cooperation among the countries represented.

The heads of government noted with particular satisfaction that since their last meeting 2 years ago four more countries in the Pacific who, following the attainment of independence had become members of the Commonwealth, were participating in this meeting, namely, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalue and Vanuatu. They felt that the Pacific island countries should be able to look with confidence towards the Commonwealth in particular and the international community in general to help them to tackle their special problems of development.

World and Regional Political Trends

Heads of government, recognising the significant impact which events and developments since they last met had had on the peace and stability of the Asian region, reviewed the current international strategic and political situation. They noted with grave concern the deterioration in the overall situation, including the prospects of confrontation between the great powers in the region. They addressed their attention in particular to the consequences and implications of the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. They also noted the intensification of the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Recognising the political, security, economic and social ramifications of these events, the heads of government stressed the urgency of the resolution of the differences by peaceful means. They reaffirmed their conviction that relations between states should be based on respect for sovereignty, equality, independence and territorial integrity. They affirmed the inadmissability of the use of force in international relations and of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states.

The Indian Ocean

The heads of government noted with concern that despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states, the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean has increased and that there has been a deterioration of peace and security in the Indian Ocean area. They further noted with regret that recent events in the region together with the worsening international situation have caused a further build up of the great power military presence. While regretting the suspension of bilateral talks on arms limitation in the Indian Ocean between the Soviet Union and the United States and reaffirming their commitment to the ultimate establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the 1971 UN declaration, they called upon the great powers to take active and effective steps to remove existing sources of tension in the area. In the absence of such steps, progress towards such a zone would be difficult. They expressed the hope that the proposed UN conference on the Indian Ocean in Sri Lanka next year would make a positive contribution to the implementation of the declaration.

Afghanistan

The heads of government noted with grave concern the situation which had developed in Afghanistan and agreed that it carried dangerous implications for the peace and stability of the region. While noting that there were differing perceptions as to the circumstances leading up to the present situation, they emphasised that if a political settlement acceptable to all involved and affected parties was not found, a further deterioration, including a possibility of great power confrontation, was unavoidable. Pending such a settlement they stressed the need to deescalate tensions. They expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and other countries of the region. They urged the concerned parties to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

Kampuchea

The heads of government expressed grave concern over the persistence of foreign intervention and interference in Kampuchea. The situation which existed affected the peace and security of the whole region. They were convinced that to bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia there was an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which would ensure the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Kampuchea. The heads of government were convinced of the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. They were also convinced of the necessity to create a climate of peace and security in Kampuchea which would enable the people of that country to determine their future destiny free from outside interference.

Urging all states in Southeast Asia to develop peaceful, friendly and harmonious relations, the heads of government noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all states to lend their fullest support to these efforts.

They expressed their conviction that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean question would contribute to the realisation of such a zone of peace.

Refugees

The heads of government agreed that among the most pressing humanitarian issues facing them was the plight of approximately 2 million refugees in the Asian region. The heads of government commended international efforts being undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations as well as the individual efforts by various countries to alleviate the plight of these refugees, including where possible to enable them to return voluntarily to their homelands. They nevertheless recognised that much more needed to be done to assist the refugees and the countries giving them temporary shelter. They also expressed the hope that the international community would intensify its efforts to bring relief to all people in the region who have suffered untold rigours of famine and deprivation and have been displaced by war, disease and hunger.

South Pacific

The heads of government agreed that regional cooperation could contribute significantly to the capability of member states in the South Pacific in overcoming their problems. They also agreed that it was vital for the peace and stability of the region that all peoples of the South Pacific were afforded the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination as laid down in the UN Charter. They expressed the conviction that this right precluded interference by any country or outside elements in any form.

Zimbabwe

The heads of government expressed deep satisfaction at the Commonwealth's significant role in Zimbabwe's accession to freedom and independence. They recalled that the basis for a political settlement in Zimbabwe had been laid at the Lusaka meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in 1979 and that the Commonwealth has played a central part in the subsequent processes which led to free and fair elections and independence. They noted that all Commonwealth countries of the Asia-Pacific region had contributed in various ways to this notable achievement, which had further strengthened the Commonwealth's solidarity and sense of purpose.

Middle East

The heads of government noted with deep concern that the situation in the Middle East, including recent developments, remained critical, posing a continuing threat to global peace and security. They reaffirmed the necessity of urgently seeking a just settlement of the problem on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council and the recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

International Economic Situation

The heads of government reviewed the trends in the world economy since they last met and assessed present prospects. They viewed with serious concern the world economic crisis. There was a marked slowdown in world economic activity and growth, increased unemployment, high levels of inflation and an unprecedented balance pf payments problem. At the same time they felt that the world economy was so interdependent that a common economic problem could only be resolved by concerted action by all countries. This also entailed the exertion of the necessary political will on the part of the developed countries.

The heads of government stressed that this crisis situation, especially in the light of its consequences for economic welfare and political stability, deserved the most urgent attention by the international community. Inward looking national approaches would not only prove ineffective but could also be counterproductive. Bold international action involving the whole international community deserved serious consideration.

In this connection the heads of government welcomed the report of the Brandt commission, "A Programme for Survival," and the report of the Commonwealth group of experts, "The World Economics Crisis." They felt that both reports were timely and complementary and their emphasis on interdependence and mutuality of interest in structural change was a constructive response to the present impasse in the North-South dialogue and the need for bold and innovative solutions. They commended the recommendations for serious consideration and support as appropriate by the international community in the forthcoming global negotiations.

The heads of government welcomed the decision of the UN General Assembly to set up a new global round of negotiations on international economic cooperation in 1981. In this connection they urged every cooperation to ensure a successful outcome at the current special session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed the hope that the global round would usher in a new era of fruitful and constructive negotiations in the 1980's and they agreed to give maximum support to ensuring its success. Recognising the need for wide support at the highest political level, they endorsed the recommendation of the Brandt commission for a limited and representative informal summit.

The heads of government regarded the mounting payments deficits of developing countries and widening global payments imbalances as one of the urgent and indeed critical problems facing the world community. They stressed that great intermediation by internal financial institutions was crucial to promoting the recycling of surpluses, ensuring great participation by the least developed, most seriously affected, the landlocked and the island developing countries and facilitating a smooth adjustment process. In this connection they drew attention to the innovative approach to the recycling process recommended by the Commonwealth experts group and commended it for urgent consideration by the international community.

The heads of government noted that many developing countries had been gravely affected in the past year by a combination of adverse international factors. These had created an acute balance of payments problem which had critically aggravated their overall economic situation. In these circumstances, and given the difficulty of the least developed, most seriously affected landlocked and island developing countries in borrowing on acceptable commercial terms and conditions, they felt that there was urgent need to augment substantially the flow of financial resources on sustained concessional terms and on a predictable long term basis. Such assistance was immediately required as balance of payments support to maintain their level of economic activity and to achieve even minimal development objectives. At the same time, significant additional assistance as well as appropriate domestic policies were required to enable these countries to make necessary medium term adjustments, more especially by developing their energy potential, building up their infrastructure and augmenting their export capacities.

Trade Policy

Recognising that freer and expanding world trade was an area of strong mutuality of interest between countries, the heads of government expressed concern at the continuing trend of rising protectionism and the possibility of a sudden escalation should the recession deepen.

They expressed the belief that positive adjustment policies and the dissemination of information on the advantages of freer trade could greatly help governments to resist political pressures for protectionism. They agreed to support international action for the encouragement and monitoring of positive adjustment policies. They noted that although some positive results of significant benefit to major developed countries were achieved in the recently concluded multilateral trade negotiations in the context of products of export interest to the region, the results were far from satisfactory. In this connection they noted the lack of attention given to increasing quantitative restraints and other new protectionist devices adopted contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the GATT and the limited attention given to the liberation of agricultural trade. They agreed to work together in support of efforts to secure better access for their products in the major consuming countries.

They reiterated their faith in the present GATT rules which allowed neither selective safeguards nor conditional MFN [not further identified] action and agreed to work together to ensure that the safeguards under the present system were preserved.

They noted that the negotiations on the future of the multi fibre arrangement would soon start. The participating countries agreed that a return to the provisions of the original MFA and the setting of a time limit for the abandonment of the MFA was the minimum desirable goal in the negotiations.

Commodities and the Common Fund

Heads of government welcomed the conclusion of negotiations within UNCTAD to set up a common fund and noted the constructive role played by previous Commonwealth fora and the Commonwealth Secretariat in helping bring about a positive outcome. They agreed to continue working together constructively in supporting the operation of the fund and its further development. They viewed with concern the slow progress in negotiating new international commodity agreements and the recent setbacks in renegotiating existing agreements and offered their full cooperation in helping to ensure faster progress in setting up international commodity agreements.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries

Heads of government reaffirmed the growing relevance of economic and technical cooperation amongst developing countries which would constitute an additional input to global development efforts. They stressed that such cooperation required adequate support from the developed countries mutilateral development agencies and international financial institutions. They observed that the lack of information as to the capabilities of the developing countries was a major impediment to such cooperation and they urged the Commonwealth Secretariat to give attention to measures designed to bridge the information gap. They noted with appreciation that the Secretariat was already making extensive use of these capabilities in its programmes and they asked it to make maximum use of these resources in programmes in the region.

Regional Economic and Functional Cooperation

Regional Trade

Heads of government accepted the recommendations contained in the report of the report of the consultative group on trade. Heads of government noted with concern that protectionism is on the increase particularly against the labour intensive or lower cost exports of countries of the region.

Most developing countries have severe balance of payments problems and need to expand export opportunities for their competitive products in order to pay for their imports mainly from developed countries.

Developed countries and in particular those which exercise the major influence over world trade should not seek to avoid the realities of international competitiveness and should make a determined effort to liberalise trade through the adoption of positive adjustment policies.

Heads of government paid particular attention to the reference by the consultative group to the longstanding and persistent protectionist policies of the major industrialised countries against competitive exports of industrial and agricultural products of member countries of the region. They considered that the group should as a matter of urgency make these policies the subject of detailed examination and report. They also agreed on the need for the consultative group to examine and report on measures to facilitiate the liberalisation of trade within the region, recognising that economic cooperation between member countries needed to be strengthened as part of the process of improving access to developed country markets of the exports of developing countries.

They decided that the group's terms of reference should be broadened to include economic development issues in order that the potential for development of member countries may be explored in a more effective manner. The additional terms of reference are as follows:

Study mutually beneficial ways and means to facilitate a better use of resources, diversify production and obtain more fruitful specialisation to promote international trade within the region, especially with a view to accelerating the economic development of the developing countries.

Explore avenues where two or more countries may be able to cooperate on joint ventures and on projects which would maximise the economic and trading opportunities of the countries concerned, examine possibilites for mutually beneficial exchanges in such areas as project management design, engineering for infrastructural development and marketing among member countries.

Examine ways of improving the export trade of developing countries in commodities, semimanufacturers and manufacturers and of encouraging the adoption of positive adjustment policies, especially by developed countries which will facilitate the redployment of industries on the basis of comparative advantage, promote market promotion activities which aim at facilitating the expansion of intraregional trade.

Industrial Cooperation

Heads of government recognised the importance of mutual cooperation in the industrial development of the region. They noted with satisfaction the establishment of the industrial development unit within the Commonwealth Secretariat and felt that it provided a useful vehicle for industrial cooperation among member countries. They felt that the unit could play a positive role in providing catalytic inputs relating to feasibility studies upgrading industries through technical engineering and managerial support and filling gaps impeding the implementation of viable projects. They noted that the role of the IDU [not further identified] was to provide expertise and services to complement the activities of other international agencies.

Heads of government expressed their appreciation of the offers of assistance made by Australia and India in the form of funds, experts, technology and other services to support the CDU [not further identified] facilitate successful implementation of industrial projects in the region.

They acknowledged the need for making special efforts for the industrial development of small island developing countries in the region and for drawing up special schemes for this purpose. Such schemes should be responsive to the perceptions and policies of the individual countries themselves with regard to the course of their industrial development.

Heads of government noted that the Asian Development Bank and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation would be undertaking an industrial survey to identify projects to enable island countries to take advantage of the South Pacific regional trade and economic agreement and that the Government of Australia had offered to provide a team leader.

With a view to providing a means of continuing mutual cooperation in industrial development of the region and a continuing forum for the exchange of ideas among member countries, heads of government decided to set up a working group on industry with the following terms of reference:

Examine and consider proposals for industrial cooperation among member countries including: Establishing and enhancing capabilities for industrial development and technical cooperation in regard to consultancy engineering, design, technological documentation, technology transfer, development of national standards and research and development; training of manpower and enterpreneurial development and identification and implementation of specific projects of industrial cooperation such as resource surveys, preinvestment studies, development of energy sources and the establishment of small scale and large industrial ventures.

Provide to the countries concerned its assessment of these proposals. Interact with the IDU in the work of facilitating industrial development in the region.

Undertake such other assignments as may be entrusted to it by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting.

It was decided that Papua New Guinea would act as the convenor of the working group.

Energy

Heads of government considered and endorsed the report of the consultative group of energy. They welcomed the establishment of the regional renewable energy resource information system as a valuable contribution which inter alia will assist in identifying problems caused by the shortage of adequate information and in many instances the absence of sufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel. They underlined the crucial character which the question of energy had now assumed in the global scene.

They stressed the importance given in the report to the development of integrated energy systems to meet the needs of each country on the basis of utilising local resources, in particular those of renewable energies. They agreed that the group should intensify its activity in the period ahead and not only continue to [word indistinct] the issues identified in the Sydney communique, but also examine new initiatives for the wider utilisation of renewable energy [words indistinct] transfer is (?mutually) beneficial terms. In this regard they welcomed the suggestions made by India to make available training facilities in Indian institutions to countries to supply prototypes of devices for the utilisation of renewable energies and to make available the services of specialists in the field covered by the report. They also agreed that the group's activities should be widened to include certain aspects of conventional energy as proposed in the report of the group.

Heads of government took particular note of the fact revealed in the groups report that a paucity of data and a difficulty of access where data exist are important handicaps to energy planning and technology assessment, particularly in the smaller countries. They, therefore, welcomed the willingness of India and Australia to support such resources and energy needs and surveys as might be requested. They also referred to the need to provide increased training and other technical assistance, including the exchange of personnel, in order to facilitate the implementation of energy programmes geared to the needs of the countries of the region. In this connection they noted with satisfaction that the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Australia had announced during the meeting their intention to cosponsor an energy planning workshop in Papua New Guinea later this year.

Agricultural Research and Development

Heads of government noted that a number of Commonwealth countries of the region had expertise and experience in agricultural research and development which could profitably be harnessed for wider collective benefit. They agreed that with the prospect of an increasing imbalance between food supplies and population growth and with overwhelming dependence on agricultural products as major export earners in many countries of the region, a greater cooperative effort in this area would be both timely and beneficial.

Heads of government considered a number of proposals put forward by the president of Bangladesh and a consequence requested the secretary general to appoint an expert study group--drawn from the countries of the region--to examine and recommend a programme of action designed to establish purposeful collaboration among countries of the region, increase and diversify agricultural production and processing and alleviate rural poverty through agricultural development, including the development of fisheries.

Heads of government agreed that in implementing their mandate, the expert study group should study and make recommendations relating to:

Measures for an increased flow of information on agricultural research and development with the aim of facilitating the transfer and exchange of technologies, research management, research equipment and adaptive research, taking into account the specific needs of each country.

A framework for greater cooperation amongst national research institutions in the region, including the exchange of research scientists and other experts.

Appropriate measures for the establishment of an "information bank" based on evaluated expertise in agricultural research and development and related fields in countries of the region.

Joint projects by national institutes in appropriate rural technologies, including post harvest storage and processing technology.

Regional cooperation in the protection of national rights and the exploitation and development of fishery resources in the new exclusive economic zones.

It was agreed that full account should be taken by the group of services and assistance available through existing agencies, institutions and bilateral aid. The study group would submit its report to the secretary general as early as possible. It was agreed that the costs of the individual experts appointed to the study group would be met from within the region.

Illicit Drugs

The heads of government reviewed the report of the working group on illicit drugs which dealt with a serious problem affecting humanity at large in a variety of ways. They recognised that drug abuse on a pervasive scale threatened the security, stability and resilience of a nation. They further noted that this was not merely a social problem and that there was a clear link between drug trafficking and other types of organised crime, including illegal trafficking in firearms which could pose a serious security problem in some countries. They expressed the hope that steps would be taken by the concerned member countries for early adherence to the UN conventions of 1961--as amended--and 1971 so as to secure a uniform basis for the harmonisation of national drug laws within the region. They reiterated the need to foster closer cooperation and to explore the possibility of enacting fresh legislation or amending the existing legislation where necessary for the effective implementation of the working group's recommendations within the framework of the existing international and regional agencies. They agreed that the group should be reconvened at least once a year.

Terrorism

The report of the working group of the important subject of terrorism was reviewed. In endorsing the report, heads of government commended the degree of cooperation which was evident from the interchange among officials. They agreed that regional member countries should take appropriate action in the light of recommendations of the group and keep in close touch during forthcoming deliberations on this subject in relevant international bodies.

Assistance for Small Island Developing States

The heads of government commended the desire of Pacific island countries for greater self-reliance through increased mutual cooperation among themselves. They welcomed their initiative for a Pacific regional advisory service proposed at the Honolulu conference in March 1980 through which they would assist each other in providing for their needs for specialist skills and other manpower requirements. The proposal for a Pacific regional advisory service was fully consistent with both the Commonwealth tradition of mutual help and self-reliance and with the United Nations concept of increased technical cooperation amongst developing island countries themselves. Heads of government welcomed Australia's offer to finance and to assist in regional consultations on the establishment of the proposed Pacific regional advisory service.

Role of the Commonwealth Secretariat

The heads of government expressed their appreciation for the effective contribution being made to regional cooperation by the Commonwealth Secretariat. They were confident that the Secretariat would continue to be responsive to requests for assistance in the planning, design and implementation of appropriate activities in member countries of the region. To this end, they emphasised that it would be desirable for all programmes to be developed in close collaboration with the Secretariat and with the support of its professional services in order to ensure maximum harmonisation with other relevant Commonwealth activities.

Funding

The heads of government recognised that if the impetus of the programme for regional cooperation is to be maintained, additional resources will be required by the commonwealth Secretariat and in particular the CFTC [not further identified] for the provision of the additional services and technical assistance.

They undertook to consider, sympathetically, in consultation with the Secretariat, the additional funding requirements of specific activities.

Cooperation With Other Countries and Organisations

The heads of government expressed the view that regional cooperation should allow for cooperation with non-Commonwealth countries and organisations in specific activities where this is desirable.

They agreed that in order to ensure a greater exchange of information for mutual benefit, the reports of the consultative and working groups should be made available to relevent regional and international organisations.

Followup Action

The heads of government expressed their sincere appreciation to the consultant, Mr Koelmeyer, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation for maintaining the momentum towards great cooperation and consultation which was generated by their first meeting. In view of the increased number of areas which they had identified for expanding the functional relationship between them, they agreed on the need to continue and strengthen the liaison facilities required to ensure appropriate followup action and requested the secretary general, in consultation with member countries and subject to the availability of resources, to make available the necessary liaison facilities.

Appreciation to Host Government

The heads of government expressed appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for their meeting by the Indian Government and for the warm and friendly hospitality they received from the Indian Government and people.

The heads of government expressed satisfaction with the progress made in their regional initiatives since their first meeting in Sydney in February 1978 and with the contribution their regional cooperation has made to the strengthening of their Commonwealth bonds and the Commonwealth association as a whole. They asked the chairman to convey these sentiments to all other Commonwealth heads of government.

Next Meeting

The heads of government accepted with pleasure an invitation from the prime minister of Fiji to meet again in Suva in 1982.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TEHRAN 8 SEP

BK090336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Finance Minister R. Venkataraman left New Delhi last night for Tehran on a 3-day official visit to Iran. He is going there as a special envoy of the prime minister. During his stay in the Iranian capital he will review bilateral relations. Stepping up of the oil supply to India is expected to figure prominently during his talks with the Iranian leaders.

REPORTAGE ON 8 SEP 'BLACK FRIDAY' CEREMONIES

Khomeyni Statement

LD071250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the eve of the anniversary of the bloody 8 September, Iran's 'ashura [historical martyrdom of Imam Husayn] has issued the following statement [read by announcer]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Eight September 1978 is one of God's days whose memory the noble nation of Iran will keep alive.

Our nation is used to martyrdom and self-sacrifice and does not fear any enemy, power or conspiracy.

Let the dredges of history rise against Islam in the name of Islam, and commit treason against the holy Koran in the name of Koran. That is nothing new. Islam has seen many of these traitors and has sent all of them to the territory of Satan.

The nation which passed through 5 June, the day of blood, and 8 September, the day promising the victory of blood, the doomsday of the regime, with honor and victory, does not fear these economic and military blockades. Those who fear them consider economics as the foundation, their bellies as the focal point and the world as their ultimate goal and destination. You, the brave nation, be ready to confront the superpowers and their military forces. And you, the armed forces, who are the soldiers of Islam and selfless vanguards of our goal and guardians of the country, be equipped both with arms and virtues, and do not allow fear to enter you, since Almighty God supports you and the great nation is for you. God's peace and benediction be upon the virtuous.

Guards Corps Warning

LD081016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters has announced that according to available reports, a group of individuals are planning to sabotage this afternoon's ceremonies, attack the Voice and Vision of Iran and possibly disrupt the live coverage of this evening's ceremonies.

The Revolution Guards Corps statement cites the fact that the brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps and the revolution committees have the responsibility of staging these ceremonies, and calls on the people to pay attention to loudspeakers and the programs. If the people notice any suspicious movements in the crowd, they should immediately report them to the brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps and the revolution committees stationed at the scene. The people are also asked to leave Shohada Square after the ceremonies.

Bani-Sadr Appeal

LD081216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1134 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, a few moments ago Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, addressed the sisters and brothers of Tehran and its suburbs in a short radio message which we invite you to hear:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Muslim people of Tehran and its suburbs and the spirits of the martyrs who crushed the forces of the shah's regime are today present in Shohada Square.

Once again your diligence has amazed those who thought that the people are not conscious, that they are emotional. Great waves of people are rolling towards the Shohada Square. Since your presence at the scene is very important, rumors have been spread saying that Shohada Square will be attacked and that the people should stay at home and listen to the president's speech in peace. I assure you mother, father, sister and brother, that peace will be maintained.

Today is the day when your presence at the scene will be a determining factor. Leave your houses and turn to the streets and go to Shohada Square. Today Tehran should show its unity. Today Tehran should show the national mobilization of the Islamic Republic. Today Tehran should show its support. [end recording]

Bani-Sadr Address

LD081938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at Shohada Square ceremony in Tehran marking 8 September "black Friday" anniversary--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. (?Greetings) to the victims of 8 September 1978 who were rolled in blood and dust in this very square in order to smash the enemy's resistance. Greetings to the citizens of Tehran and its suburbs who have taken part in one of the most massive rallies. At 1530 I was told that provocative threats have been made apparently to the effect that certain places would be attacked today, and that there would be clashes. [Words indistinct] I sent them a message; I sent a message to the citizens of Tehran that nothing would disturb Tehran's peace.

There would be a danger if society were not in the arena; there would be a danger if you, the women, if you, the men, if you, the revolutionary [word indistinct] were not in the arena. I asked the citizens of Tehran, those who were still in their homes to hear and watch me delivering my message, the words of the president, to come out into the streets and come to this square. If this kindness I experience today and my speech being broadcast live continue, you may be able to hear me on another occasion as well. More important than my remarks is your presence on the scene in Tehran streets and squares--something which should enliven the spirit of the martyrs of 8 September.

For this reason, I tell you once again--you the men, you the women, you the sisters, you the brothers, you the fathers and you the mothers--that today the streets of Tehran belong to the citizens of Tehran; your march toward this square and your presence in various streets of Tehran (?are a manifestation of our internal unity) and an expression of our people's demand--a demand for unity, a demand for the continuation of the revolution, a demand for the principle of establishing Islamic rule to guarantee freedom and independence and to establish the Islamic order. [Words indistinct] your movement is such that it should make the U.S. superpower change its mind about plotting; it should make its associates in the region change their minds about plotting against us; it should tell Saddam Husayn and the domestic servants of the U.S. superpower that this great human flood, aware and alert, is determined to continue the path of the revolution, to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran. You men, you women: You converted Tehran today into a great resurgence of the masses and brought to an end all the false propaganda, which has emotion but lacks awareness and consciousness and which comes from those who move in like a tide but who never stay on, who come in and then go away. Those who still do not believe should look at this massive gathering, should come to their senses, should realize that our people are not going to merely watch those who engineer scenes and hatch plots, for our people are among those who--whenever a danger is felt, whenever they experience weakness, whenever they detect that the cause of righteousness is facing defeat--would pour into the streets, the same way they did today by coming to this square.

I had planned, and I still plan, to speak with you about my general impression of the situation in the country, and to seize this valuable and great opportunity to stress the fact that as long as our Muslim people are standing, as long as you are standing, as long as this massive wave is flowing like a devastating flood, I too will stand for your sake of your opinion; I, too, will resist and will not quit in the face of any problem.

The citizens of Tehran have asked me to talk about and explain the following issues. All the basic topics on which the people have asked me to remark are as follows:

Clarify your views regarding the lack of agreement with the prime minister and with the Cabinet; clarify [word indistinct] of the country's economic situation and of unemployment and housing; tell the people the truth;

Why you do not have the power act; make revelations; why there is no security; be more decisive; what your position is with regard to the Islamic Republican Party; why you say things but do not act on them; why you do not devote greater attention to the deprived in the poorer parts of the country; talk about the future of the country and about the government; with regard to education and training, speak about purging and nationalizing schools; state your views regarding the opposition political parties; clarify your position on freedom and monopoly; speak about the fate of the hostages; stop the counterrevolutionaries; and why you do not clarify the [ords indistinct] of the country at present.

These are the most basic topics about which the people want me to speak. [sentence indistinct]

I shall speak about four topics because they are basic topics, because they are facts, because they are things you should know. So I will riase those issues with you which would prevent you from making a mistake. Speaking about individuals and about groups, interesting though it may be, is not, in my view, basic. (?I would like) to tell you my assessment of the country's situation in gneeral. [words indistinct] on your awareness, on your aware and clear conscience--this glorious unity which has been manifested and welled up today. The unity which is being manifested today, independent of the decisions of groups and on the direct wishes of the people themselves, should be regarded as the people's demand for continuing the course adopted by the martyrs. Thus I shall speak about the role of the people in the arena, about the [word indistinct] of the people's presence in the area. This gathering of your, this movement of yours to the square plays the determining role--a role which is more decisive than tens and hundreds of words and solgans and more important for Iran today and tomorrow than anything else. That you are marching toward one target, that you are moving everywhere like a wave--this is the genuine and fundamental foundation of the revolution.

This morning I referred to the Koran and it occurred to me to refer to some distinguishing factos concerning the sovereignty of blasphemy and polytheism in sovieties so that my talk would have an ideological basis.

he distinguishing political factor of a polytheistic society, a society of the age of ignorance is the monopolization of government by the group. The Koran points out this situation in Arab society during the age of ignorance and the government of (?Quraysh), and the distinguishing factors of the government of Quraysh are explained. You know that the Quraysh regarded a monopolistic government as their own right. Therefore the first distinguishing factor of polytheism and blasphemy is monpolization and the control of all government positions by rejecting and repulsing others. We shall see who these [word indistinct] are.

The distinguishing economic factor of a polytheistic society of the age of ignorance was the great poverty of the masses. In a society where the vast majority of the people live in abject poverty, in a society where a small minority through plundering and stealing and through bullying methods and tactics monopolize the sources of wealth while the vast majority is afflicated with ever-increasing poverty--the poverty of the people, the poverty of the masses is one of the most distinguishing factors of a satanical and blasphemous society. It is true--and you also heard it in the message of the imam--that in Islam economy is not the foundation. Nor is economy the foundation from a scientific point of view. This is a scientific [word indistinct]. Nevertheless, poverty is the sign of polytheism and the poverty of the masses is the sign of the sovereignty of blasphemy. Therefore, if we wish to establish an Islamic society its best sign is how hard we will work to eliminate poverty among the masses; how hard we will work to cut off the hands of those groups who have monopolized the economic life of the country through force and various unpleasant methods. To that extent we are moving toward Islam, to that extent we are moving toward the establishment of an Islamic society. [passage indistinct]

The third distinguishing factor of a polytheistic, blasphemous society of the age of ignorance is that social relations are based on force. In the society of the age of ignorance (?those who were in charge) regarded themselves as belonging to a different order. In social relations the vast masses of the people were not taken into account. [sentence indistinct] They used to say that the people had no understanding, that the people had no intelligence, that the people had no knowledge. [passage indistinct]

Another distinguishing factor of a polytheistic society is the degree of security the people enjoy. In a society in which the masses have no value, in a society in which the will of the people (?is not carried out), in a society in which the wishes of the people are ignored, in a society in which a minority regards it as its right to stand up against the wishes of an entire nation, in such a society blasphemy and polytheism reign even if the name of [word indistinct] is put upon it. [shouts of approval] [passage indistinct]

At that time the wretched shah used to talk of being a god. He used to say: Whatever I say should be done. [sentence indistinct] The imam used to say: I am not the leader of the people. I am beside the people. I say what the people are saying. I want what the people want. Those who regard themselves as being in the line of the imam should know that the distinguishing sign of the line of Imam Khomeyni [passage indistinct].

Therefore, we cannot claim that our government is an Islamic government if we do not rely upon the wishes of the people, if we say that the duty of the people was to bring us to power, and now that they have done their work they should go and sit quietly in their own homes and watch us fight one another. In all the governments where the people play the fundamental role those governments are monotheistic, godly governments; and in all the governments where a minority, any minority, wishes to monopolize the government through (?satanical methods) that government is going toward blasphemy and polytheism. [passage indistinct]

The fourth distinguishing factor of a polytheistic, blasphemous society is that knowledge and awareness disappear from that society, and that means are used to prevent the expression of the thoughts of the people. Not only will other people not be allowed to say what they think, but even the Muslims themselves are not able to express their opinions.

Another distinguishing factor and another manifest sign is baldfaced lies and false accusations. When in a society one is allowed to accuse the president face to face and to lie about him, then obviously others will become fearful and apprehensive, and thus unable to express their views. When they want to force the president to do things by creating an atmosphere or to dissuade him from doing them, then naturally, others will be unable to say anything. Therefore, polytheism and blasphemy begin to return.

When they can create preconceived ideas in a society; when by repeating things, they can instill false ideas in people, then of course it is possible to establish the rule of a minority in that society. When it is possible to stop the utterance of truth by propaganda, repeating things, intimidation, breaking resistance and creating fear, then of course it is possible to establish the rule of a minority. It is under these circumstances that we regress to a condition of polytheism. When it is possible to attribute a certain saying to the president, and by repeating it, to make it impossible even for him to deny it, then obviously preparations are being made to restore polytheism and the rule of Satan. Finally, when struggle by pen and [words indistinct], when night and day a certain topic is repeated, when articles are written one after another, when commentary after commentary is published and distributed and when you want to ask why are there provocative articles, why are there seditious articles, then voices arise, saying that these people follow the imam's path; this is to stop me from replying to them. This is aimed at gagging the president. No. It will not do; no, it will not do.

I will neither be made silent, nor will I submit. These people, you people, the people of today's Tehran, today's (?Iran) testify that they are against the methods of incitement of radio and television. [loud shouts by the crowd and faint shouts of greetings to Bani-Sadr] Today, Tehran is here and is saying that these methods of incitement are harmful to the republic [shouts of approval] The line of the imam is not the line of disunity among the Muslims. It is not the line of drawing a line among Muslim sisters and brothers. The line of the imam is the line of the martyrs of 8 September, it is the line of all the martyrs, the line of Islam and the line of oneness. It is the line of unity, the line of monotheism, the line of unity, the line of understanding, the line of construction. It is not the line of incitement.

Finally, one of the distinguishing methods of the satanical people, those groups which are satanical regardless of whatever name they use, is the creation of scarecrows. Those who create scarecrows in order to frighten the people, those who constantly create doubts, those who constantly create fictitious monsters, those who constantly create fear of this or that group in order to frighten people, in reality wish to dominate the people. They wish to impose themselves upon the society. Such a government is not a government which is Islamic or which is in the line of the imam.

After having explained the distinguishing marks of a blasphemous society so that you may know that those who use destructive methods are doing harm to the (?line) of Islam and to the line of the imam, now I will begin the second part of my speech--that part concerning the propaganda against the president, so that I may let you know that they have no personal animosity toward the president. You have heard and have read [approximately 3-minute interruption during which Bani-Sadr repeatedly asks the people not to push amd be quiet] the propaganda which they have spread since I was elected president and which they have continued without break is as follows: I am against the Majlis. I am against the revolutionary organs. I am not in the line of the imam and deep in my heart I am against the imam.

I start here: You people know which individuals spread this propaganda. They say (?and say further) that I am against the imam; that I do not dare say so, but deep in my heart I am against the imam. They even gave a report to the imam from the office around me, hoping that they might be able to excite this great spirit. But I am not surprised, because this propaganda is the clear sign of the corruption of these groups.

I have read in history books that Mu'aviyyah [an opponent of 'Ali who ultimately defeated him and founded the Ummayyid Caliphate] had spread this propaganda in Syria, that the clergy, the so-called clergy and the learned people of the time, believed that 'Ali was the first person, the first nonbeliever who had fought against the prophet of Islam and that he was the first infidel who was killed at the hands of the Muslims.

Now they are making this propaganda that the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran opposes the founder of this republic. It is not surprising. Those people who spread such propaganda are following the path of Mu'aviyyeh. I tell them: You tried hard, you went to a lot of trouble, but because of the will of God, by the will of God who is the sole source of our reliance, you have been completely defeated. [shouts of God is great] I, who regard myself as the son of the imam, have nothing but love and sincerity in my heart. And in my mind I have no other thought than to carry out his wishes.

I do not hide the fact and I have also told him that there are certain issues about which I think differently. However, at no time do I prefer my opinion to his. Therefore, I am confident of myself and I am also confident of the heart of the imam. I know that his heart feels affection toward his son. I know that he is worried about this republic and that he never wished that at the beginning of this republic the people and the officials who represent this republic would be made [word indistinct] and discredited. Therefore, do not trouble yourselves in vain.

Of course, my warning and reminder will have no effect on the attitude of these corrupt and evil-doing groups, they will continue their evil methods. They will use every word and every sentence as an excuse. At any time when something is mentioned, whenever the [word indistinct] of the imam is mentioned, they will suddenly begin to cry aloud, saying: [word indistinct]. Is this how you are in the line of the imam? You are lying. The imam desires (?substance). The imam desires Islam. The imam does not wish for posts. If you are truthful, seek the kind of Islam which the imam wishes to be implemented. Follow his lines. Act according to what he says. do not merely talk of him and use his slogans, but carry them out by doing your own work.

It has been said and is being said that I am against the Majlis, that I have wanted to weaken the Majlis. Why am I against the Majlis--this requires a reason. Up until now, have I resorted to an illegal method or even wished to trample upon laws? Can anyone say that in any part of the country I have interfered in the Majlis elections? Can anyone say that I have sent phony deputies to the Majlis? Can anyone say that through trickery, lies and intimidation I have created an unhealthy atmosphere for the Majlis in order to force the Majlis to vote in this way and not to vote in that way? These are the means of weakening the Majlis. Have I indulged in such actions? No, I have not committed such actions.

Some time ago when they said such things, these people whose attitude is blasphemous and who use blasphemous methods began saying that there has been interference in the Majlis. This Majlis is not a proper Majlis. Of course they lied. It is the source of great pleasure for me that those people who say they are following the line of the imam can find no excuse but lies as a pretext for their attacks. [shouts of God is great] They have lied and they are lying. With complete sincerity we wish that in this republic the Majlis, the president and the judiciary, all the powers which have come into being in this republic and which follow the path of Islam, be like brothers and have understanding among themselves and follow the same path. Those who wish for strife are those people who day and night go and ferment suspicion, who constantly murmur in the ears of the deputies that such and such an action of the president is proof of his opposition to you, that this is the aim of such and such a speech by the president, that this is what is meant by this word and that is what is intended by that sentence. If they are following the path of understanding and if they have no other desire, let them tell me: Why have they not gone and said other things to the Majlis deputies? Why did they not say that the sentence which has been uttered could be interpreted in another way?

We like to have a strong Majlis. We believe that this (?Islamic) Majlis should turn toward God and should (?rely) upon the people, should respect the wishes of the people, just as the president has been elected to respect the views of the people, to carry out the laws and to have respect for legal organs, headed by the Majlis.

Therefore we have no worries concerning the Majlis. We know well that if they leave the Majlis alone, if certain individuals do not think to themselves that they are the guardians of the Majlis, there is no reason why the Majlis should follow the path of the opposition and there is no reason why the president should oppose the Majlis. Is it not true that all of us have been elected by you the people? By voting for us did you intend for us to fight against each other? Was it your intention that the programs of the president which he presented to you at the time of his nomination be thrown away and programs contrary to his be implemented and that the Majlis and the president be at each other's throats on the issue of these programs? You elected us to follow the same path and have the same goal, and that is to achieve (?the aspirations) of men and women who rolled in dust and blood in this very square. Their bodies are in the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery and their souls are present here watching over us.

You voted to establish freedom, independence and the Islamic Republic in this (?country). [shouts of God is great] Nevertheless they do not desist from casting suspicion and fomenting uncertainty. For this reason, as I have said and say again, your presence in the arena today, your presence [word indistinct] in the Tehran streets and squares and throughout the country guarantees the unity of all those who must serve this republic. And as long as you are in the arena, we shall fear nothing. [shouts of approval] As long as you are aware, as long as you are alert, who would dare say anything contrary to the truth so that this untruth would create discord and so that this discord would cause the disintegration of our government's foundation? [Your presence, awareness and alertness] thus guarantee the republic's continuation and absolute sovereignty.

My sisters, my brothers, Iranian Muslims, Muslim Iranians--and those who are not looking to Islam. The united presence of all the people in this land in the arena guarantees the continuation of the republic and our victory over the enemy's plots. With your presence in the arena, neither Saddam Husayn nor his American master, nor the associates of the overthrown former regime--none of them or any of their plots can achieve anything. [shouts of God is great]

I have invited you to come out of your homes, to pour into the streets and to come to this square because I wanted to tell Saddam Husayn and Carter and all the plotters that this monumental, devastating flood will advance toward Iran's borders [shouts of approval] and no power will be able to smash this nation's will and establish here the sovereignty of the enemies of this country.

Bearing in mind what I said before about the appointment of the ministers and the composition of the government, I have not looked for maximum suitability. In order to show that I wish to fully cooperate with the Majlis, in order to show that in this republic we do not wish to achieve the goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran except through cooperation, I have acted according to the following principles:

1. To prevent the absolute sovereignty of that minority which has extended its control over everything and which wishes to control the government by means of establishing despotism and to prepare the country--they do not know but I know that this is dangerous and that this may lead to the domination of the country by the groups dependent upon America. This is why I will not agree to ministers who represent that line. [shouts of approval]

2. Those ministers who have used destructive methods, those who have wished to achieve power through the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere, through false propaganda, through cursing, accusation and slander--I will not agree to them.

3. Finally, listen, if a person's background is to be taken into account, then this should apply to everyone. If a person's background is to be taken into account, then should apply to everyone. If the existence of a letter or piece of writing is cause to reject someone's credentials, or if it can provide an excuse for arresting some, or if it can provide an excuse for purging and cleansing, this standard should apply to everyone. Therefore, I will not agree to the appointment of ministers who have such backgrounds.

4. In addition, those to whom I have agreed are not individuals I regard as 100 percent suitable. I have been satisfied with a minimum and have wished to create the maximum of understanding. They have said that they will follow a path of consultation and understanding. I sincerely hope that they will do so. But now I say in your presence that if they act contrary to the promise which they have made and have written, I will not hesitate for a moment to tell the people. [shouts of approval]

Therefore, these four principles and guidelines have been my criteria for agreeing or disagreeing.

I hope I have told you all that I wanted to say. You, who are present at this great gathering inform me from [words indistinct] what is left to be said to enable me to discuss those vague points at the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery speech on the occasion of dear Ayatollah Taleqani's anniversary.

Today, in the city of Tehran I should tell all domestic and foreign enemies--and I hope I have made it clear to you that I consider America to be the main threat and that the most important danger is American conspiracies, America's plans for Iran, and I have made my revelations in connection with America--I wish to tell all the people and all propaganda machines to stop reporting provocation and destruction [word indistinct] and go toward construction and spirituality. Leave aside these false views and try to contribute to the Muslims' unity [word indistinct]. Let the unity which Imam Khomeyni has asserted prevail. The basic line of the imam is unity. Do not distort Muslim's unity through false categories. Distorting our unity is equal to [word indistinct]. My brothers and sisters, I am following the line of your imam, your martyrs, your Islam and your own line. I am standing with strength, I am in no hurry, and I know you, too, are not in a hurry, because what you want is an independent government [words indistinct] that will be the symbol of our Islamic unity, and I am standing up for this government in order to give our martyrs full absolution.

I am asking you, women and men, with all sincerity to pray for the health of the imam. I ask you [words indistinct] I warn those who want to suppress that I have revealed your plot and have asserted my rules, next time, if you do not correct yourselves, it will be time to reveal names. [crowd chants greetings to Bani-Sadr] (?I thank you all for taking the trouble of coming here). [sentence indistinct]

Raja'i Message to Cemetery Meeting

LD081022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0605 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Message from Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i read by unidentified speaker at meeting in Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is a greeting from the imitator of the imam and the brother of the president. Greetings to the martyrs for the path of God, the martyrs of Islam, the symbols of jihad and martyrdom.

Only a government which is independent and free can endeavor toward establishing the Islamic Republic, to move along the path of the prophet, the immaculates, the martyrs and virtuous, without leaning toward the left or right and (?avoiding) collapse, (?while engaged in working) for the oppressed and following the divine straight path--and all this by deed, rather than in word, rather than in word.

The need to form such a Cabinet becomes clearer when we look with full awareness and commitment at the activities by imperialist and Zionist quarters, the operation of the puppets and agents of those quarters, as well as the very special and sensitive situation prevailing in our country. Consequently, considering the present special state of affairs and the period of grace provided under the Constitution as well as the principles I referred to earlier, I deemed it necessary to choose my colleagues from among the fellow fighters involved in the events of 8 September and the first day of Muharram.

I deemed it necessary to choose my colleagues from amongst the self-sacrificing brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps, the selfless brothers and sisters in the reconstruction crusade, the committed experts of the Islamic ideology and the lovers of the unity of Islamic forces, so that at this point in time when a creative atmosphere should replace a destructive atmosphere, and solidarity and unity and ideological identity should replace discord, pretension, divisions and destruction, the step being taken by all those committed to Islam may become firmer in creating a God-admiring Iran.

This identity and fellowship be witnessed not only in all those individuals who have accepted or will accept posts in the government they can be found in all the revolution's institutions, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the president and every individual, but not only in word, not only in word, but through appointments which will openly and actively guarantee the achieving of these ends. I hope that my endeavor, based on fulfilling my duty, will enjoy the approval of God and the people and will result in the unity and strengthening of our society against the enemies of Islam, the superpowers and anti-God powers.

Khamene'i Address at Cemetery

LD081328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0717 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, on the occasion of the second anniversary of "Black Friday" at Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery--live]

[Excerpts] I swear before God the enemy that crushed you and your martyrs during the 8 September revolt in Tehran's Shohada Square is the same that is now determined to crush Iran. In the course of that day America, Israel, foreign mercenaries and the leaders of the infidels created the bloody tragic event of Karbala. Today, the same elements, on the other side of our borders are alive, and we are the target of the bullets aimed at us by the criminal American plunderer, Israel and its mercenaries. Do not forget, our enemy is the same enemy; do not forget, the great martyrdom, the enemy-crushing martyrdom is before us today.

I must point out that behind all the tragedies, all the bloody tragedies, is America, which is launching attacks against the oppressed and all humanity. America continues to be ready to strangle this nation. However, you are the same people as before. The Iranian nation rightly demonstrated that the myths held for decades, the myths they kept instilling, that this nation is lethargic and inactive, are totally false.

What can America do to you today? How can the enemy challenge you? That day you defeated the enemy; God knows it will be defeated today as well. [chants of approval] This is the very point emphasized by the imam, yet this point is being gradually forgotten by some of our people and authorities. O great imam, what a great reminder you are: the imam reminded us. These martyrs will not allow our spirit and the spiritual power of our revolutionary society to be forgotten.

I swear to God, if the spirit of Islam, the breath of the Koran, remains alive within our society, neither economic sanctions, military invasion, a coup d'etat conspiracy, nor financial discomfort and poverty can break the back of this revolution. [shouts of "God is great"]

In the last part of my short speech--I do not think it suitable to detain you longer as you have sat here in this heat since this morning--I wish to inform the high-ranking authorities of the country, the president, the prime minister and all those in office, that this nation is ready for sacrifice and activity. But, you are dutybound to provide for the nation such aids as a consolidated, pious, revolutionary cabinet. Do not delay any longer. [shouts of "God is great"] I wish to use this platform to ask our dear brother the president to approve, as soon as possible, those pious and self-sacrificing individuals that the pious and self-sacrificing prime minister chooses and feels that he can work with, so that the Majlis will grant a vote of confidence, and so that the government can start work officially and practically. [shouts of "God is Great"]

I would also like to ask our brother the prime minister to insist on the basic principles of ideology and try to assign only those who have a spiritual bond with the martyrs of the nation. [shouts of "God is Great"]

Ahvaz Resolution

GF081635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Resolution adopted by Ahvaz "Black Friday" marchers, read by Ahvaz Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri at a march in Ahvaz on 8 September 1980--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Our brother Gharazi talked about the philosophy of the 8 September uprising, and we benefitted from his speech. In order for us to benefit more fully, we must learn about the aims of the 8 September uprising and renew our ties with those martyred on that occasion. This can be achieved through a resolution. Due to the extreme heat and fatigue, I will shorten my remarks and read the items. If you agree with them show this by chanting "God is great" three times.

1. We swear on the sacred blood of the martyrs and their message from God that we will never deviate from the path of the prophets of God, which is the policy under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. [crowd chants "God is great" three times, "Khomeyni is our leader" and "death to hypocrites"]

2. We swear on the blood of the martyrs to thwart and defeat internal and external plots, the plots of the superpowers of the East or the West and U.S. imperialism and Soviet communism with blood and fire. [crowd repeats chants]

3. We will strongly defeat the attacks of the Ba'thist lackeys--who themselves are instruments of U.S. imperialism--by using all the forces of the revolution such as the army, gendarmes, revolution guards, national mobilization units and the people. [crowd repeats chants]

4. We, the inheritors of the martyrs' path, consider the unity of the president, government, Majlis and the nation to be a religious and social duty, and request that they maintain it. [crowd repeats chants]

5. Those who want to divide our society should know that whether they realize it or not they are betraying the martyrs and following the policy of the East or the West. [crowd repeats chants]

6. We announce our complete support for the president and our faithful and conscientious prime minister, Mr Raja'i, and the Cabinet that has been approved by the various sides. [crowd repeats chants]

7. We ask the Islamic Majlis to make a concrete decision on the U.S. spies and reveal their plots to the nation as soon as possible. This has been ordered by the nation's imam. [crowd repeats chants]

8. We announce to all oppressed nations, Afghanistan, Palestine and especially Iraq that, as the imam has decreed, martyrdom is the secret of victory. All nations know that we should rise together to smash oppression. [crowd repeats chants]

9. We condemn any lack of discipline among the people, inefficiency at work, instigation of unrest and division in the nation. We ask that counterrevolutionaries and their lackeys be arrested, tried and severely punished. [crowd repeats chants]

10. We support the Khuzestan education department's recent decisions against the counterrevolutionaries who might have wanted to operate under various guises in the schools and other education centers. We will never give the counterrevolutionary elements a chance to plot against us. [crowd repeats chants]

11. We request that a center to combat sins be established so we can further direct our society toward Islam. We will work through this to stop any sinful acts or acts against the teachings of Islam in our society and our nation. [crowd repeats chants]

12. We sincerely thank our brave and Muslim citizens on the borders. They have demonstrated complete cooperation with the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces. We ask them to show further cooperation and coordination despite their many physical hardships. [crowd repeats chants]

UK WITHDRAWS ALL DIPLOMATS FROM TEHRAN EMBASSY

LD091228 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1209 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Chris Moncreff]

[Text] Britain has withdrawn its diplomats from Tehran, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. Under the move the British Embassy has been closed, but a Foreign Office spokesman stressed that the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.

Britain's interests in Iran, particularly consular responsibilities, will now be looked after by the Swedish Embassy. The Swedes will continue to try to gain consular access to four Britons detained in Iran, whom British diplomats have failed to see.

The decision was taken following recent statements in Iran about Iranian students detained in Britain after the demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I MEETS WITH QOM PERSONALITIES

LD081810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Prime Minister Raja'i, after giving a speech at Hakim Nezami school, went to the headquarters of the guard corps. After saying his prayers he went to the house of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani, where he met and conferred with him. After this meeting, the prime minister said in an exclusive interview:

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani referred to various issues concerning the glorification of the position of the leadership of the imam. He recommended and insisted that we maintain our unity behind the leader and that we try to appoint executives and managers who believe in the Islamic Republic.

After this meeting the prime minister met and conferred with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Najafi Mar'ashi. After this meeting, Mr Raja'i said: His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi emphasized Islamic thought and action in executives and decisionmakers. He also emphasized that we should try to act consistently with Islamic teachings for the glory of the Islamic Republic.

Mr Raja'i then went to the house of the illustrious jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. They conferred for 1 and 1/2 hours. After this meeting the prime minister said: The illustrious jurisconsult His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri emphasized that so far there has been too much talk. You should try to act from now on. He emphasized that the foreign minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be a person who can Islamicize the embassies. Good will delegations should be sent to Islamic countries so that they may demonstrate the quality of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

At 1700 the prime minister went to Feyziyyeh school, where he met and conferred for 1 hour with the instructors of the Qom religious seminary. After this meeting, Mr Raja'i visited the sacred shrine of Her Holiness Fatemeh Ma'sumeh, God's greetings be upon her. At 1830 he left Qom for Tehran.

KHOMEYNI ISSUES DECREE TO MILITARY COURTS ON PROCEDURE

LD081124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, issued the following decree to military courts last night [read by announcer]:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All military courts are hereby warned:

1. Prosecution of army personnel must be with the knowledge of the commanding officer of the accused, and the military courts should not of their own accord embark on arresting military personnel. If the accused is an army commander, he should be summoned by the commander in chief of the forces.

2. The commanding officer of the accused must surrender the accused to the court within the deadline set by military courts.

3. If the accused is not present in court within the deadline the court should then act directly. [as heard]

4. In order to avoid defamation of the reputation of the accused, the court proceedings should be in camera before guilt is proven, and the publication and dissemination of the court proceedings by the court and others is forbidden.

5. Nonmilitary courts in general, and nonauthorized individuals are under no circumstances permitted to interfere in such affairs; those who interfere will be prosecuted.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 7 September 1980

AFP INTERVIEWS OUTGOING OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR

NC072158 Paris AFP in English 2154 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (AFP)--The present level of Iranian oil exports is proportionate to the country's foreign currency requirements, outgoing Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Mo'infar, who is also chairman of the parliamentary commission, suggested that if economic sanctions against Iran were lifted, oil production might be boosted to buy more foreign goods.

"If (economic) conditions changed and we imported more, we would act so as to increase oil sales," he said.

"The truth is we aren't pressed to export," the minister said. "I recognize that we had envisaged a two million barrel a day programme with the big (oil) companies, but at the time we were able to exchange our foreign currency for industrial goods," he said.

"But now when we are faced with difficulties over the import of commodities, we don't want petro-dollars," Mr. Mo'infar said. He nevertheless accepted that with the lifting of sanctions Iran might seek a compromise with big oil companies. But the price of oil, he said, depended very much on supply and demand.

Mr Mo'infar said that Iran's oil production now stood at 1,700,000 barrels per day. Of this, 1,050,000 barrels a day were refined in the country. And in 2 days' time, with the reopening of the second production unit at Esfahan, refining capacity would be increased by 100,000 barrels per day.

Exports now stood at some 1,000,000 barrels per day, he said. This included 650,000 to 700,000 barrels per day in exports of crude and 300,000 barrels per day of refined products, he added. Domestic consumption stood at about 700,000 barrels per day, Mr Mo'infar said.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna on September 15 and 16, Mr Mo'infar said President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had asked him to head the Iranian delegation, which would also include the finance under-secretary and the foreign under-secretary.

He also confirmed there would be a special OPEC oil ministers meeting in Vienna to examine long-term prospects for oil production and OPEC's relations with developing countries and Western nations. Mr Mo'infar confirmed that President Bani-Sadr would not be attending the November Baghdad OPEC summit meeting.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON PRICING POLICY FOR OIL EXPORTS TO USSR

LD071340 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS)--The French newspaper LE MONDE in one of its recent issues has referred to the negotiations between the Soviet Union and Austria regarding the purchase of Soviet gas, saying that the Soviet Union has intended to determine the price of its exported gas on the basis of the price of crude oil.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Majlis deputy from Tehran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), and head of the oil commission of the Majlis, in an exclusive interview with PARS, in connection with the above report yesterday said: Some time ago, Iran requested that the price of the Iranian exported gas to the Soviet Union be determined [word indistinct] with the thermal value of crude oil in the international oil market and that the price of gas be determined on the basis of the energy which it produces, by rejecting this proposal the Soviet Government made us stop gas export to that country. Following the cut off of gas exports to the Soviet Union the Iranian Government made contacts with its Algerian counterpart and Algeria decided to review its price of gas to France and the United States. In this way, Iran and Algeria achieved full coordination in establishing the export price of gas. This coordination and identity of outlook was later brought up in the OPEC sessions held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia and Algeria and was approved unanimously. It was decided that the member countries of OPEC should (?follow this) pricing system. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has since then followed this OPEC decision and announced to international purchasers of its natural gas that the price of the exported gas of Iran will be determined on the basis of the thermal value for crude oil. The approval of this system of pricing by OPEC once again showed the legitimacy of Iran in her demand for higher prices for its exported gas. It is interesting that the measures of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is also to the advantage of the Soviet Union because after the Iranian request, the Soviet Union proposed the rating of gas price on the same principles. We hope that in this way the Soviet Union would fully understand the legitimacy of the Iranian request.

Replying to a question about the ways and date for resuming gas export to the Soviet Union, Mo'infar said: As I have said previously, when the Soviet Union accepts our new pricing system for natural gas, we will be ready to resume gas exports to that country. The price of the exported gas, on this principle, (?will) be 4 dollars for each 1,000 cubic ft. The new price of exported gas to the Soviet Union will (?bring a) considerable increase in the revenues of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in comparison with its price during the former regime which was about 80 cents for each 1,000 cubic ft. Commenting on a question concerning the purchase of Iranian crude oil by the Soviet Union and the reaction of the Iranian Government to this proposal, the former minister of oil said: The Soviet Government recently asked for the purchase of crude oil from Iran in order to balance the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries. After obtaining the ideas of the Foreign Ministry of Iran the Iranian Oil Ministry said in response to the Soviet Government that if the conditions for the deal were the same as that of the exports to other purchasers from the viewpoints of pricing and procedures, there would be no objections to that.

AHVAZ MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKS ON REDUCING OIL EXPORTS

GF061630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Muslim and devoted people of Ahvaz held the usual Friday prayers yesterday. They were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Gazayeri.

In a speech, Fu'ad Karimi, a Majlis deputy representing Ahvaz, said: The Majlis has created 28 commissions. I am working on the Economic and Finance Commission. I hope the Majlis will adopt a policy to distribute the wealth of the oppressors among the oppressed.

Referring to the oil industry in another part of his speech, the Majlis deputy said: In the previous regime oil was produced in great quantities and exported in return for consumer goods that only the wealthy could purchase. The Majlis has decided to stop this by reducing oil exports. He added: In order to further the revolution we must try for another 10 years and avoid thinking about personal improvement programs. We must think in terms of social and productive programs so we can implement a system of production. At the end of his speech the deputy answered questions from the audience.

NEW OIL REFINERY INAUGURATED IN ESFAHAN

GF091015 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The second oil refinery [as heard] in Esfahan has been inaugurated in a ceremony attended by Ayatollah Eshraqi, Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Agriculture and Rural Development Minister 'Abbas Sheybani, NIOC Directo Engineer Sadat, Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabataba'i and a number of officials in the Petroleum Ministry. The refinery receives 100,000 barrels of crude oil daily. It is now ready for use thanks to the efforts of Iranian oil experts.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Western Diplomats

LD071214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] This morning the ambassadors of Japan, the Netherlands and Spain in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. According to the special correspondent at the president's office, at this meeting the ambassadors of the above-mentioned countries first reported on their meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, and the deputies of the Islamic Majlis. Then they discussed relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the countries represented by them. According to the report, the ambassador of the Netherlands, representing the EEC countries, and the Spanish ambassador, representing the nine countries of Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Australia and New Zealand, took part in this meeting.

The above-mentioned ambassadors and the ambassador of Japan emphasized the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Talk With Indian Minister

LD091312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Indian Minister of Economy and Finance [Ramaswamy Venkataraman], who arrived in Tehran in the early hours this morning to deliver a message from Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi to the Islamic president of Iran and to discuss (?future) cooperation between Iran and India with Iranian officials, began his talks with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning.

The Indian minister of economy and finance presented the message from Mrs Gandhi to the Islamic president of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr, this morning.

According to our economic correspondent, one of the most important parts of the Indian prime minister's message refers to exchanging Iranian oil for Indian goods , and this issue was raised at the meeting between the Indian minister and the Iranian president. It has been arranged that the Indian minister will have separate meetings with the Iranian oil and economy and finance ministers on the same issue.

The Islamic president of Iran, Dr Bani-Sadr, at the same meeting expressed hope of being able to visit India in the near future.

The Indian minister also met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning. A spokesman for the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: At this meeting the economic, political and cultural relations between Iran and India were discussed. They also discussed the adoption of a unified policy on the presence of forces of the superpowers in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and they exchanged views on Afghanistan.

According to our correspondent, the Indian minister who will remain in Tehran until Thursday, has arranged to meet and have talks with Iranian Prime Minister Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this evening.

He is the first high-ranking official and member of Mrs Gandhi's new Cabinet to come to Tehran following the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to our economic correspondent, a high-ranking Iranian economic delegation led by the Iranian commerce minister recently visited India and held talks with the officials of that country on expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

Meeting With Esfahan Imam

LD051036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, Esfahan's Friday imam, met and had talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. According to our correspondent's report, during this meeting the problems and difficulties of the western parts of our country were discussed.

KHALKHALI ESCAPES DEATH AT HANDS OF 'RAIDERS'

LD061720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, while visiting the Hashtpar region this afternoon, was attacked by raiders while driving on the road to [name indistinct] near Hashtpar. But he did not come to any harm. According to this report, as a result of this attack, one guardsman was injured. According to the lieutenant governor of this town, four people were arrested following this incident. They are being interrogated at present.

On the other hand, according to the report from the Central News Unit, after this incident, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali went to Astara and talked to the border guards about their duties. Following this visit he made a speech at the congregational mosque of Astara, and while emphasizing the need for unity and carrying out duties with regards to the revolution, he warned different political groups to stop creating anarchy, otherwise they would suffer a fate like that of (Dasht-e Moghan) and other doomed places.

MONTAZERI: U.S. WOULD HAVE USSR'S AGREEMENT TO ATTACK

LD050815 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 P 3

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Ayatollah Montazeri Declares at Friday Prayers in Qom: 'An Attack by America Would Certainly Be With the Agreement of the Soviet Union'"]

[Text] Qom--During Friday prayers at the Hakim Nezami high school in Qom, His Eminence Atatollah Montazeri announced that [any] military attack by America on Iran would certainly be carried out in agreement with the Soviet Union.

In his khotbeh [traditional address during Friday prayers] Ayatollah Montazeri also strongly criticized the National Guidance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, and he asked those responsible for carrying out purges in [ministry] offices to give some thought as to how those purged might secure a livelihood, so that they would not be turned into counterrevolutionaries. In his first address, the imam jom'eh of Qom warned the American Government in the following terms:

"O Government of America: You need not show your teeth and claws so much; in any attack on Iran you will be confronted not only by an army but by the entire nation of Iran. A 20-million strong army will stand up to you. I declare that any attack on Iran will be by agreement with the Soviet Union."

Elsewhere in his address, the Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the plots by King Hassan II of Morocco and stated:

"This person, who was a supporter of the treacherous shah, is now trying to obtain a written document from the Sunni clergy attacking the leader of the revolution, but I am confident that the great muftis will never be deceived by this propaganda.

"I wish to complain at this point of the National Guidance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry; the duty of the National Guidance Ministry does not consist solely of putting up a few posters, but rather to neutralize the propaganda ploys of foreign media groups against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the leader of the revolution. With all the facilities they have, why don't the embassies abroad do something? During the time of the deposed shah, if anything against him appeared, all departments set to work to the limits of their powers in order to neutralize [the adverse comment] How is it that now these departments remain motionless?"

In his second address the imam jom'eh of Qom asked the people to refrain from hanging up pictures of their great men and their slogans.

Concluding the address, Ayatollah Montazeri asked the president of the republic and the prime minister to settle their differences in view of the fact that these are of a minor nature, so that a strong and Islamic revolutionary government will come to power.

Referring to the purge in [government] offices the imam jom'eh of Qom said:

"Those subjected to the purge should not be expelled with no regard for the livelihood of their families. They should be absorbed in other areas such as agriculture or livestock raising, or in the factories, so that they are not turned into counterrevolutionaries."

RAFSANJANI, SOMALI ENVOY DISCUSS U.S. ACCESS TO BERBERA BASE

LD062010 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the ambassadors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somalia today met separately with Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran. The North Korean ambassador, while thanking Rafsanjani for his letter to his North Korean counterpart, said that his [word indistinct] country was seeking to expand the political, economic, cultural and military cooperation between the two countries. He also extended the invitation of North Korean parliament's speaker to Rafsanjani to visit North Korea at the head of a delegation. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said on his part that the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks decrease [words indistinct] superpowers and to expand its relations with the smaller countries.

In a separate meeting the Somali ambassador expressed his congratulations over the election of Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani as the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani asked about the Berbera port base which Somalia had put at the disposal of the United States. The Somali ambassador said that he had got no official report regarding this base, but he added that his country has suffered (?in) problems in the Horn of Africa [word indistinct] in his words, the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuban troops around his country. The Somali ambassador then asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to save Somalia from falling into the (?hands) of the superpowers by assistance. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then expressed his optimism that Somalia could escape from the (?traps) of both superpowers through the experiences of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and in his words, the Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to help his country in this regard.

KHAMENE'I EXPLAINS FOREIGN MEDIA DOUBTS ABOUT NEW CABINET

LD051112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Prior to the Friday prayer sermons brother Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi addressed the congregation at Tehran university and then Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i read the prayer sermons and in a part of the second prayer sermon said the following:

You find both in magazines and newspapers, in Europe and in the United States, insults, inappropriate remarks, expressions of doubt and suspicion with regard to the recently formed Cabinet and the names of the ministers introduced to the Majlis and the name of the prime minister. Most radios, newspapers and magazines either speak ill or adopt a sardonic and mocking tone. Why is this done? Could it be that the foreign powers and governments and the hostile Zionist and Jewish journalists are sympathetically concerned about our revolution? Could they really be disturbed by the question why this Cabinet--I quote them--is not efficient and cannot administer the realm? And could their hearts be bleeding of our realm? Or is there another reason?

I would like to tell you quite candidly that the fact that these worldwide Zionist propaganda networks are criticizing this Cabinet and government stems from only one reason, namely: Right from the start this Cabinet made it clear that it is thinking solely of Islam. In other words, the main thing for it is Islam. [Word indistinct] under the protection of Islam, security in accordance with Islamic tenets, education and upbringing, the universities, culture--all should be under the all-embracing protection of Islam. The main thing is Islam and the direction is that of Islam. Islam is the (?cement) of unity. This is the reason for this (?abuse). Otherwise, Britain and its newspapers, the arrogant Government of France and its press and news agencies, the United States, Israel and their agents and stooges, who express doubts about this Cabinet, are not at all (?concerned) about us, Iran and this Cabinet. Perhaps they wish to spread their ideas and statements to Iran, so that their very words would be repeated by the people here and so that the people, too, would entertain doubts. But the people and the responsible authorities are resisting.

KHAMENE'I DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM IN FRIDAY SERMON

JN052023 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80

["Text" of Friday sermon by Tehran Congregational Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in Tehran on 5 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] Some people might think that the exposed covert activities and the blatant hostile operations which the treasonous agent leaders in some Arab states have carried out against the Islamic Republic might divert our attention from the real and principal enemy or from the roots of these despicable operations.

We openly declare here that all these activities and movements, which are being carried out from the Gulf of Aden to the Persian Gulf and from North Africa and Iraq by hired rulers, are shameful to the Islamic world. All these provocations are no more than aggressive methods and tactics by the United States, which is inciting the situation. These rulers are no more than U.S. tools and fingers who are executing its orders blindly.

It is the religious duty that dictates upon the entire Muslim nation that it destroy imperialism and chop off the heinous hands and fingers which seek to sow corruption on earth. Imperialism cannot but rely on treasonous rulers to survive. Imperialism has hired these rulers in the gulf. The oppressed peoples must destroy these bases and positions.

O steadfast Muslims, when the United States loses the oil of Iraq and Hijaz and that of the gulf, when it loses it bases in Somalia, Kenya, Egypt and Oman and when it loses its arms markets in Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Somalia, the United States would then be unable to oppress any revolutionary movement in the area, nor would it be able to stand alone amid the revolutionary trends. The United States would also not dare carry out a desperate and stupid act like the one it carried out in Vietnam.

O faithful, it is incumbent upon you to struggle to dethrone these rulers and to combine the political and military struggles and to declare to the world everything about atheism and blasphemy. O Muslim ulema, the heirs of prophets and advocates of right, destroy these atheists and proclaim Hassan II, As-Sadat and all imposters of Islam as atheists.

ACTING ARMY CHIEF COMMENTS ON CLASHES WITH IRAQ

LD052140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Following extensive clashes yesterday between the Iraqi forces with the defenders of the Islamic Revolution in the border region in the west country, PARS arranged an exclusive interview with General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this interview, General Fallahi was asked: Were the attacks by the Iraqi forces during the past few days more on the residential towns in the west of Iran? How many of our compatriots were killed or injured during these attacks? What is Iraq's aim in attacking the cities and nonmilitary targets?

General Fallahi said: Iraq's main aim is to (?tire) the Iranian forces, to strengthen the morale of internal counterrevolutionaries and to limit and beseige the Islamic Revolution of Iran as well as to prevent the propagation of the revolution beyond the borders of Iran. But the usurper regime of Baghdad does not know that no military factor could prevent the natural propagation of our ideological revolution. On the other hand, the Ba'thists of Baghdad, in the face of the military power and the high morale of the defenders of the Islamic Revolution and the knowledge of its own weakness in this respect, tries to attack nonmilitary and residential areas so that by weakening the morale of the people in the cities it can achieve some of its evil aims.

But our pious people, armed with the weapon of Islamic ideology, believe in staying and defending the religion, the country and their birthplace alongside the defending forces of the Islamic Revolution.

General Fallahi was asked: Will the Iraqi attacks be stepped up during the next few days?

The acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: From a military point of view, regarding the concentration and expansion of the aggressive Iraqi Army in the immediate line along the Iranian border, and from the evidence of the past few days concerning the start of heavy firing on the Iranian border towns, an Iraqi invasion is possible and we are totally prepared for it.

General Fallahi was asked about the reasons for yesterday's attacks by Iran on (Zorbasgu) in Iraq. He said: Ours was a counterattack. We attacked such areas as garrisons, artillery and tank positions and fuel depots in this Iraqi town. Our targets were the elements of support for the military operations of the invading Iraqi forces. A number of military targets were destroyed in this connection and the Iraqi soldiers suffered considerable casualties.

The PARS correspondent said: Saunders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, praised the Iraqi Army and the political (?credibility) of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. What is your comment on that?

General Fallahi said: The Iraqi regime is a usurper regime. The army of this regime is the indirect means for the implementation of the evil political and psychological aims of the world's world-devourers, but if the aggressive operations of Iraq continue and intensify, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran--by the will of the nation and the imam--will act with Islamic decisiveness in the performance of its ideological duties concerning the defense of the ideology and the Islamic land in the face of the enemy.

At the conclusion of his interview with PARS, General Fallahi said: The morale of the defenders of the Islamic Revolution--whether in the army or in the guards corps--is excellent; and a totally fraternal cooperation exists among the brother defenders of the Islamic Revolution.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ALONG IRAQI BORDER

Egyptian Involvement

JN060725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a detailed report on the escalating clashes between the forces of the Islamic Revolution and the aggressor Iraqi Ba'thist forces, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI highlights the great courage of our forces in repulsing the Ba'thist aggressors, destroying many of their outposts and border positions and killing or wounding many of the Ba'thist forces and their mercenaries, and particularly in destroying one of their bases in (Wadi Maysun) and an important position in (Farit Khan).

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports that our forces have defeated the Egyptian and Ba'thist mercenaries in Khanaqin. In the latest report by the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent at 2100 yesterday, the correspondent says that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted grave losses on the Egyptian units which, along with the Ba'thist forces, opened fire on the Iranian territories from Khanaqin and Al-Waziriyah district inside Iraq.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent adds that some days ago Ba'thist tanks were positioned at many points around Khanaqin and that the Egyptian and Ba'thist mercenaries began building positions around Khanaqin and Al-Waziriyah, each position consisting of 10 mercenaries and 5 tanks. These positions opened fire on Iranian territory last Thursday. The courageous forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, confronted the Ba'thist mercenaries and defeated them.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD070337 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The operational staff in the west of the country, in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau, announced: Yesterday afternoon, following the artillery attack by Iraqi forces on the border posts of Shur-e Shirin and Anjareh, the forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gendarmerie and Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in response to the attack, opened fire on a border post across the border in Iraq and destroyed it. This place was an ammunition store of the enemy. By 2400 last night, when this report was sent, smoke and fire were rising from the Iraqi border post.

Clashes in Ilam

GF071615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The City of Ilam was subjected to heavy fire from agent Ba'thist forces at 1030 today. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran valiantly repulsed this flagrant attack, destroying three enemy tanks and an artillery emplacement.

The Ilam pvovincial supervisor has confirmed this report. He said: Four Ilam citizens were martyred during this clash, which continued until 1300 today. Several others were hurt and have been admitted to Ilam hospital.

General Fallahi on Clashes

LD071802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Following today's clashes between forces of the Iraqi mercenaries and those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was interviewed tonight by PARS and asked the committed Muslim inhabitants of the border region to control their nerves and to coordinate their activities without fear with the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to bear in mind that these clashes imposed on us by the unbelievers are the natural outcome of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

He added that during today's clashes heavy casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi forces and, according to numerous reports received by the Iranian outposts, the Iraqi forces were busy massing ambulances. The report also speaks of the enemy soldiers' fleeings.

There are no reports concerning the exact number of Islamic Revolution martyrs.

Iraqi Helicopters Violate Airspace

LD071824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational headquarters of the west of the country has announced in a contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran: At 1530 today, a number of Iraqi helicopters violated Iranian airspace and met resistance by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this (?incident), one Iraqi helicopter was shot down by our forces.

At 1625, Iraqi airplanes subjected Naserabad and Qasr-e Shirin to attacks. Meanwhile, the mercenary Iraqi army opened artillery fire on other parts of the border. At the same time as these attacks, Mehran and Dehloran came under enemy artillery attack. In all the clashes, our forces replied to the enemy attacks as severely as possible.

It should be explained that such simultaneous aggressions along the border result from an extensive and prearranged plan, but the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps, gendarmerie and the mobilization group of the oppressed are replying to the enemy attacks as severely as possible, and have announced: If the imam or the commander of the armed forces were to give the command, they would take over Iraq with the support of the Muslims.

The number of casualties along the border--at the time of the dispatch of this report--is reported as five persons from the inhabitants of [name indistinct].

Phantoms Repulse Iraqi Forces

JN072021 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2007 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff, told PARS that following the agent Ba'th forces' shelling of the residential areas, particularly in the Qasr-e Shirin region, a number of our air force Phantom planes, supported by helicopters and Islamic Revolution Guards forces, defended the accomplishments and gains of the Islamic Revolution and were able to repulse the Iraqi Ba'th forces, which were forced to retreat, sustaining heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Bayangan Attack

LD081106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Quoting the public relations office of the joint operational staff of the western part of the country, the Central News Bureau reports that invading Iraqi Ba'thist forces made heavy attacks against [word indistinct] Zarkuk and Sarbani, parts of Bayangan District, as well as against the position of the district's Revolution Guards Corps. The attacks were repulsed through the alertness of our army brothers, the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas and the Revolution Guards Corps, according to the latest reports, four of the raiders were killed [word indistinct] and three wounded.

Border Clashes Subside

GF081338 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports from western Iran that the border clashes that began in Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shah and Mehran yesterday ended at 0400 today. Peace prevails throughout the entire region. According to the same report, 5 people were killed and 20 injured in the clashes.

Medical Teams to Border Areas

LD082133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Health Ministry has announced that following border clashes in Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Dehloran, four medical teams consisting of surgeons, orthopedists, anesthetists, nurses and technicians, supplied with the necessary surgical equipment have been dispatched to the provinces of Kermanshahan, Khuzestan and Kordestan. This report states that 10 ambulances belonging to the emergency center have been sent to the provinces of Kermanshahan and Ilam for transferring the injured from Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran and Dehloran. Two more ambulances were also sent to Khuzestan Province.

The same report says that the Health Ministry's under secretary arrived in Kermanshah for a tour of inspection of the border regions' hospitals and clinics and to attend to their needs and problems.

The Central News Bureau reports that a spokesman for Iran's Red Crescent has announced: On the basis of Kermanshah's Red Crescent, a medical team whose members include a surgeon, anesthetist, three nurses, a number of assistants together with 1 ton of medicine of various types have been dispatched by air to Kermanshah. The dispatched team will extend its services to those injured in the clashes in the country's western region.

Intense Air, Ground Clashes

LD090406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to a distpatch by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran's morning correspondent, a few minutes ago the commanding officer of the Aba Dhar Third Armored Brigade in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, in a telephone conversation from Qasr-e Shirin, said: During intense air and ground clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the gendarmerie and the guards corps on the one hand, and Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the other, which still continued at 0100 this morning, tens of Iraqi tanks were destroyed by Iranian aircraft on the Qasr-e Shirin border, and thereby heavy casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. During that clash large numbers of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and wounded.

At the conclusion of his dispatch our morning correspondent adds: During this clash 2 army brothers were martyred and another 20 were wounded, and Qasr-e Shirin's water an power supply have been disrupted as a result of artillery hits by the Iraqi Ba'th Army and mercenaries.

According to the same dispatch Qasr-e Shirin already enjoys relative calm.

Iraqi Aircraft

LD091022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports received by the Kermanshah News Bureau from the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west country, following previous clashes, severe border clashes are still in progress. The forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which have been under heavy artillery fire by Iraq, could--with bravery and perseverence--deliver a deadly blow to the enemy.

During the past 38 hours, one Iraqi MiG aircraft and one Iraqi helicopter were attacked by the antiaircraft unit of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which resulted in their crashing.

Meanwhile, one Iranian warplane was struck by the enemy's antiaircraft fire and crashed. Luckily, one of its pilots was able to save himself by using his parachute.

MOVEMENT OF MILITARY UNIT TOWARD SARDASHT REPORTED

Call to Surrender Weapons

LD060822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was made available today to the Central News Bureau by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country:

In his exalted name.

For the attention of the residents of Sardasht and its environs:

In view of the fact that a column of forces has been dispatched from Baneh to conduct mopping-up operatons in areas infested with counterrevolutionaries and to deploy in Sardasht and the townships along the Baneh-Sardasht route, you are to hand in your own weapons promptly and those of the counterrevolutionaries immediately. Otherwise, any area from which fire might be opened on the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and also any infested areas where counterrevolutionaries have refused to hand in their arms will be destroyed with the utmost ruthlessness both from the ground and air.

You are reminded that those who report on counterrevolutionaries or hand over their arms will be protected.

Military Unit Attacked

LD061054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the headquarters of the joint operational staff in the west of the country, in a telephone conversation at 1352 today, told the Central News Bureau: Yesterday a unit including guards corps, military personnel, Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, and gendarmerie personnel left for Sardasht to start mopping-up operations. [passage indistinct] on the way they were repeatedly attacked by counterrevolutionaries who had taken up positions on this route. These confrontations lasted well into the night. The report says that members of this unit camped on the way were again attacked by armed assailants as they started toward Sardasht. This confrontation is still going on. According to the information received so far, they have inflicted heavy casualties on the assailants. [passage indistinct] About 50 brothers from the military unit have been injured and 2 have been martyred.

On the other hand, the headquarters has announced that the border areas in Qasr-e Shirin are enjoying relative peace.

Move Toward Sardasht

LD082118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, contacted by the Central News Bureau at 1900 today, announced:

The column sent to Sardasht is continuing its mopping-up operation in the region and is firmly continuing its advance with full strength. Forces of this column so far have inflicted heavy casualties on the assailants.

The report says that morale is high among personnel of this column and last night they held a glorious mass prayer. According to the same report, the column is moving slowly because it is on foot and is advancing to take the enemy's fortifications one by one.

AFGHAN FIGHTERS REPORT 21 AUG-5 SEP CLASHES WITH SOVIET TROOPS

JN082042 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Afghan Muslim fighters said that Soviet MiG's, helicopters and tanks attacked villages in the regions of (Raghdab), Main Juy and Morghab and the surrounding areas between 21 August and 5 September.

The attack resulted in the destruction of farms, fruit trees and houses. Hundreds of Muslim women and children were martyred. The revolutionaries said that they were able to shoot down three helicopters belonging to the attacking forces and to kill 440 Afghan and Russian soldiers. They added that the commander of a military garrison and 30 Afghan soldiers have joined the ranks of the Muslim mojahedin with their weapons.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Response to Muskie Letter--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i chose a dramatic and emotional occasion on which to fulfill an earlier promise to release to the Iranian public the contents of a letter he had received from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. During a speech braodcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i read the letter to a gathering held at Behesht-e Zahra cemetary in Tehran on 8 September to commemorate the second anniversary of the Black Friday massacre. Pausing at the part of the letter that mentioned "existing problems" between the United States and Iran, Raja'i said that among such "problems" is U.S. support for the Iraqi regime, which is "riddling" Iranians with bullets. After reading another portion of the letter concerning the hostages, Raja'i said that if the United States engaged in the "six stages of repentance" as defined by Imam 'Ali, "we would be prepared to hold discussions with you." Regarding the secretary of state's statement that the United States is "willing to act fairly" and review each problem between the two countries on the basis of "equality and mutual respect," Raja'i declared that it is a "great mistake" for the Americans to "wish to be equals" as if "whatever they had done in the past is nothing." After finishing the letter the prime minister stated: "We do not compromise or make deals." He added that as long as Iranian students in the United States and in its "puppet countries" are subjected to "barbaric tortures" and the U.S. Government continues to freeze Iran's assets and block the return of the shah's wealth, the United States cannot speak of "fair judgment" and understanding of Iran's revolution. Finally, Raja'i declared that as long as the U.S. Government refuses to "confess" to its "crimes" and to promise not to repeat them, Iran's relations with the United States "will continue to be hostile."

Reaction to Bani-Sadr Speech--Fundamentalist leaders have reacted strongly to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's assertion in his 8 September Black Friday speech that a "minority group has extended its control over everything" and "wishes to control the government," to his remarks implying that this group is operating in a fashion characteristic of ruling minorities in "polytheistic and blasphemous" societies and to his criticism of even those Cabinet ministers whom he endorsed. In a speech in the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said that "if the president wishes to say anything he wants at any time about ministers in my Cabinet, we will never sit at the same table together."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, accused Bani-Sadr of reducing himself to the "status of the leader of a group opposing the government" and said that it would have been better had the president specified which "minority" he was referring to rather than throw "people's minds into confusion." Rafsanjani said that instead of insulting the Cabinet, the president should support it and "enhance its status." He took particular exception to Bani-Sadr's invitation to his opponents to come to the presidential palace to express their opposition, calling this policy a "calamity" and "contrary to the imam's orders." He also accused Bani-Sadr of insensitivity to the health of the imam, who is "hurt by such arguments" and whose condition could worsen by having to listen to "such talk." Rafsanjani also said that "just as he expresses horror at the government of those who follow ideology, we are frightened of the government of the liberals," and he added that Iranians could not "tolerate a liberal person governing in our country."

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, said that for Bani-Sadr to say that some people oppose his line is nonsense, as he should have no policy other than that laid down by the imam, the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. Beheshti said Bani-Sadr should have not hold the view that everything must be done according to the wishes of the president, because this is dangerous thinking that would mean that the Majlis and other governmental organs are tools in the president's hands.

Approval of Raja'i Government--According to Tehran radio, the Majlis gave an overwhelming "vote of confidence" to the Raja'i government, thus approving the 14 ministers so far endorsed by President Bani-Sadr and submitted to the Majlis by the prime minister.

UK Withdrawal of Diplomats--There has been no monitored official reac tion to the decision the United Kingdom to withdraw its remaining four diplomats in Tehran to avoid a possible invasion of its embassy and seizure of its diplomats in reaction to its upcoming deportation of Iranian students involved in the 4 August demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy. Tehran radio, however, called the British move a "ridiculous game" that will not prevent Iran from dealing a "heavy blow to British ruling circles." The radio said the Iranian nation, "without giving the British Embassy half a glance," will carry out an "extensive search" for British "spies" who are undoubtedly operating in other parts of the country.

Israel, Egypt

In a meeting with political correspondents, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that he had received a "pledge" from President Anwar as-Sadat that there will be a "real normalization" between Israel and Egypt and that "instructions" will be issued "not to interfere" in trade and tourist contacts between the two states. Begin again stressed that he had made "no gestures" to Egypt in order to revive the autonomy talks and that there is "no foundation" to any "impressions" presidential envoy Sol Linowitz may have that he has "backed off" his decision to move his office to east Jerusalem. He did say, however, that in response to a request from U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis he would be willing to release Arab and Jewish detainees if it were not detrimental to the security of the state and that he would bring this question up with the ministerial committee on defense.

According to IDF Radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a statement before his departure for Cairo, said that during his visit "special emphasis" will be placed on normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations but that the question of the resumption of the autonomy talks might also be raised. He reiterated that Israel "insisted" that the autonomy talks be resumed before the holding of any tripartite summit. Cairo radio reported that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali found his talks with Shamir "constructive and useful," but it gave no indication as to whether the autonomy issue was discussed. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in an interview given to the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS reported by KUNA, said Egypt "links any progress in the normalization of bilateral relations with Israel with the achievement of progress in the autonomy negotiations." According to Cairo radio, a joint statement will be issued at the end of Shamir's talks in Cairo.

Syria-Libya Unification

Syria and Libya have issued a "declaration" and a "decision on the declaration" setting forth the guidelines for the unification of the two countries. The declaration announced the formation of a "single state" and set out the basic policies of a state that will be a base for the Arab revolutionary movement and a "tool" for confronting the "Zionist presence" in the Arab homeland and for liberating Palestine. It declared that the new state will be a "nucleus" for "all-out" Arab unity and is open to any Arab state that wishes to incorporate with it. The document also avowed that the new state will build socialism and be part of the world's national liberation movement.

The decision declared that the unified state will be one in which authority is vested in the people. It will exercise "full sovereignty" over the "two Arab countries" and will have a "single identity" on the international level. One "revolutionary command" will be formed out of the commands currently existing in each country, and the new state will have a "general national congress" and "one executive power."

No details were given as to the hierarchy of or personalities involved in the governing organs established by this decision. Nor was the question of a single capital for this state addressed. These details will presumably be discussed at a meeting of the unitary revolutionary command, which, according to the decision, will take place no later than 10 October. President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus on 10 September prior to the release of the unification documents.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES KABUL MEETING OF INTELLECTUALS

LD092055 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, PDPA general secretary, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, at 7 September meeting of representatives of groups of intellectuals at Kabul's Salam Khanah Hall--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday participated in a grand meeting of representatives of different groups of intellectuals, including teachers, lecturers, engineers, doctors, writers, poets, journalists, singers and other artists in Salam Khanah Hall and delivered a detailed speech.

With the arrival of Babrak Karmal at Salam Khanah Hall, the audience stood up and welcomed him with expressions of passionate feeling and continuous applause. At the beginning of the meeting a few verses from the holy Koran were recited by Qari Fakher. Then Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium, gave and explanation concerning the organization of work of his gathering, and the meeting of Kabul city intellectuals opened with the playing of the DRA national anthem. Subsequently, Babrak Karmal delivered a comprehensive and scientific speech concerning the duty of intellectuals--that is, sincere service to the people. Now you will hear it.

[Begin recording] Dear friends, comrades, representatives of the national, patriotic and progressive intellectuals of the country: [applause]

The PDPA Central Committee, Revolution Council and the DRA Government, together with the Kabul city party committee, decided to convene the grand meeting of intellectuals in this critical and most responsible phase of the history of the noble and toiling people of the country and while they are in the first year of the successes of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution. Our beloved homeland, with the removal of great difficulties, as a result of the invincible determination of our people, steadily and firmly--whether we like it or not--is striving towards social and economic progress, the path which they have chosen. [applause] It is definitely moving ahead because the law of evolution and development of time and history are on the side of the people of our country. [applause]

The persecuted masses of people of our country, under the leadership of their [word indistinct], that is, the PDPA, are resolutely struggling for the purpose of realizing its noble and human goals which have been mentioned in the DRA Basic Principles and other theses of the Central Committee on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. Our revolution is the natural and logical outcome of decades of continuous struggle by the toiling masses of Afghanistan. This is classified as paramount. This was a struggle of all the freedom-loving, patriotic constitutionalists and all national and democratic forces of Afghanistan for the purpose of true social freedom, for the purpose of national independence and democracy and freedom from the yoke of tyrants and exploiters--the tyranny of feudalism, colonialism and backwardness.

Esteemed intellectuals, one great misunderstanding, in this historic meeting before you, will not only be removed but will be rejected. It is a mistake if we claim that it has been, is and will be solely the PDPA which can or will be able to liberate the people of the country from the brutal and atrocious blood-stained claws of feudalism and the enemies. In fact, the basic power remains with the masses of the people of the country, especially the power of all the revolutionary and patriotic in intellectuals who have the great historical duty of guiding and leading the masses.

A party by itself, no matter how strong it might be, is no more than a small drop in the great ocean of people. But it is the law of revolution that the party of the working class and all toilers of the country have the historical mission of leading the broad national fatherland front and the people on the path of the liberating national and social revolution. [applause]

The revolutionary change which began in the April 1978 Sawr [Revolution] was and is national and democratic and antifeudal and anti-imperial in character and capacity. [applause] The fact that the hands of a few traitors--lackeys of the espionage organization of U.S. imperialism--temporarily caused it to deviate from its principled path and basically wanted to eliminate our country's economy, cannot constitute a reason and proof and cannot occasion the smallest doubt and hesitation about the character of the Sawr Revolution as being the true national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

The basic ideals of the revolution of our people have been scientifically and comprehensively reflected in the documents of our party. In the emblem of the DRA an open book has been drawn. This book is the clear manifestation of one of the basic duties of the Sawr Revolution, which opens the way of knowledge and education; the path of scientific progress, art and technology; the path of the speediest removal of this cultural backwardness--this inheritance from previous regimes--from our toiling and persecuted people. [applause]

At the third plenum of the Central Committee, which was held a few days ago, the situation in the country was analyzed and considered very carefully and from every viewpoint. And, the results of activities of the first 6 months since the beginning of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution were closely studied. The plenum pointed out that with each passing day the broad masses of people are participating actively, with awareness and voluntarily in the construction of a new life and in the courageous defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution. Clear examples of this active participation and resolute support from the revolutionary policy of our party and government have been the teachers congress, medical workers congress and the conference of ulema and religious leaders, as well as those of other party and social organizations and the strata of the people in the country.

Dear friends and comrades, with complete assurance we declare that all progressive humanity praise the courage and heroism of the best sons of the people of Afghanistan in their steadfastness and determination for the purpose of making progress blossom in the country. [applause] Of course, it is obvious that our revolution and successes are contrary to the desires and wishes of the imperialist and internal counterrevolutionary forces. It is not by accident that counterrevolutionary bands, in their wicked plans, shameful efforts and criminal actions, are trying to deal fatal blows against our patriotic intellectuals, including teachers, lecturers, doctors, engineers, noble religious leaders, artists and writers.

The enemies of the homeland are trying to take away from the people the free (?cadres) and intellectual sons, and by this means have become obstacles on the path of disseminating education and training and cultural and artistic development in the country and are trying to open the path of restoring the old and antipopular order. But all enemies of our historical land will take this shameful desire to their black graves. [applause] The people of Afghanistan, including workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals and other national and democratic strata and classes of society, are determined not to rest in peace until the complete elimination of the counterrevolution. [applause]

Our people in this historic struggle enjoy the true support by the great majority of the people of our country and the resolute support of all progressive humanity, first of all the great USSR. [applause]

Comrades, you yourselves observed that in the most difficult days, when the people of Afghanistan were passing through the most critical moments in history and when the question of existence or nonexistence of your dear homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan, hung in the balance, our old and loyal friend, the USSR, gave a positive reply to the legal Government of Afghanistan and sent limited military contingents to repulse and rebuff the enemy's aggression and to defend our country's national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity [applause] in order to foil the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction in cooperation with us and side by side with the heroic Afghan Armed Forces and the people of Afghanistan.

Dear patriotic intellectuals, it is obvious that there are always judgments in discussions of intellectual circles. In the course of numerous interviews in this hall I have exposed facts and am ready to prove these facts in the presence of a great international tribunal that if it were not due to the timely assistance by the limited military contingent of the USSR, a free and independent Afghanistan today would not exist. [applause]

Patriotic intellectuals, the expansive Soviet territory has not greedily focused her eyes on Afghanistan or any other country, due to the type of its system and order. [1.5-minute break in transmission] to divide Afghanistan among neighboring countries or dismember Afghanistan completely and eliminate it from the map of the world. They will never, in this sinister plan of theirs--they were defeated and their plans failed and were discovered--never, never will they succeed in this ominous plan of theirs against revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan. [applause] At the moment party and government are determined that by implementing the Central Committee's third plenum resolutions they will organize the armed forces and all the people towards resolutely crushing the counterrevolutionary bands of the ominous groups exported to us, especially from Pakistani territory, and are determined to cleanse all areas of our sacred soil of these alien agents and the servants of reaction and imperialism and find as soon as possible peaceful conditions for work for the toilers of the country.

Concerning an analysis of the international situation, regarding the DRA, it can be said that in this case also positive gains can be seen. The international stand of our country has been consolidated. It is not hidden from anybody that U.S. imperialism, the (?traitorous leadership) of chauvinist China and the reactionary circles of Pakistan and Iran and other countries are trying to isolate our country in the international area so that by this method, with the help of collaborating imperialist forces and internal and external counterrevolutionary forces of Afghanistan, they can (?strangle the DRA). [applause]

Facts show that the efforts of international imperialism for the purpose of creating an unholy front against Afghanistan and its reactionary agents have suffered ludicrous defeat. [applause] Now 66 countries of the world have official diplomatic ties with revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] We have embarked on a series of great creative policies in the field of foreign policy. The goal of this is the peaceful organization of relations between the countries of the region based on the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and cultural and economic (?pillars). The efforts of the U.S. ruling circles in making use of the Moscow Olympics as a means of pressuring us and our friends resulted in complete and resolute defeat. [applause]

We believe that the efforts of the United Nations and bringing up the so-called Afghan question in the General Assembly session will face similar shameful defeat for its creators. There is no doubt that the DRA's international relations, including the fields of education and culture, in the future also will further expand. [applause]

These in brief are the principle gains of the second development stage of the Sawr Revolution which allow and encourage us to concentrate on issues concerning the development and evolution of the party, technical, mass education, culture and the social enhancement of the people in our daily (?work). [applause]

Naturally, by considering the objective conditions of Afghanistan, the customs and cultural heritage of our people and with deep respect for the principles of Islam, we will try to make rational use of the experiences of our friendly countries, foremost the USSR, in this area. Historical experience shows that a new revolutionary culture cannot be created without links to past moral values, without making use of world achievements in the area of knowledge, education and art. The Central Committee and government will try to make maximum use of those intellectuals who were educated before the revolution, like other countries who started on the path of social progress. We have a limited number of intellectuals, and unfortunately a number of individuals, scientists, thinkers, lecturers, engineers, journalists and artistic personalities are not making full and complete use of their talents and knowledge for the particular assistance of the republic. Of course it is the duty of the government and the party to identify and deeply analyze the reasons for this and with all its power and possibilities provide methods of satisfaction and suitable conditions for all patriotic and national intellectuals of Afghanistan. [applause]

There were many demagogic Afghan leaders, from Mohammad Zahir-Shah to his prime ministers, ministers, bureaucrats and his generals, of course a number of them very strongly claimed to be patriots and considered themselves the guarantee of the honor of the country and claimed great pride vis-a-vis Iran and Pakistan. But now all of them have taken refuge with the Pakistani, Chinese, British, Egyptian, United States, Israeli and Jewish leaders. Of course you know (?about the plans of these) regarding Afghanistan--that they are extending their hands to the enemies of the country so that they can again restore to power the most atrocious, the most savage and the most resolute enemies of Afghanistan. But they will take these desires to their black graves with them. [applause]

The work of reviving the national music which was destroyed by the cultureless and fascist--worse than fascist--Amin will be started. We ought to speedily begin the work of reviving our national museum, this great historical pride of ours, and by the end of the month of Mizan [22 October] it will be opened in its previous place, Darul-Aman. [applause]

Patriotic intellectuals, the most savage (?orders) may possibly kill millions of human beings. They may commit great crimes, but those who betray national honor, the history and national culture of their country are not worthy of forgiveness. [applause] The bloodthirsty, cultureless Amin, this recognized spy of the CIA, on the savage orders of U.S. imperialism destroyed the most proud national museum, which was one of the best museums of the world.

The basic condition for successful future progress, first of all, as an important and lively duty, is the resolute extirpation by the roots of the armed counterrevolutionary bands. [applause] This is why the Central Committee's third plenum made decisions on the intensification of armed struggle against the counterrevolution. The third plenum, for the purpose of creating a stable order in the country and maintaining security and peace for all DRA nationals, has planned special duties for the resolute cessation of every type of action by criminal elements in the cities and villages. [applause] Of course, success cannot be achieved easily and can be earned only by the concentration of all forces in a clenched, steel-like fist. Therefore, our heroic armed forces, with police units and voluntary groups of toilers, have embarked on mopping up districts and those villages where rebels are active.

Revolutionary control is being consolidated and strong control over the borders is being maintained. Reports from the provinces reveal that the results of the implementation of the national defense plan, which was resolved by the third plenum, are fruitful, successful and victorious. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we should proudly hold our heads high over this greatest revolutionary duty--that is, the opening of a new page in the history of the country, the beginning of constructing a new and just society in the old land of Afghanistan--has been granted to our generation. [applause] Which mission could be more noble and more proud than this? Centuries will pass and our people will remember those who have hoisted the flag of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second stage; those who by their life-giving work and their successful struggle have not reserved their lives for the people--they have sacrificed themselves and have become martyred. [applause]

Friends, it is fact that revolutionary changes forge ahead every day, from backwardness towards high culture and knowledge, education and national and social progress. Those intellectuals who in the future can say with pride and head high that I was in the struggle at the side of the people--my talents, my knowledge, my capabilities were in the service of the revolution, at the service of the people and at the service of the free and independent Afghanistan--how lucky and fortunate they will be. [applause]

Long live the new successes of the Sawr Revolution! Long live the true national intellectuals of Afghanistan! Forward towards the light of knowledge; towards the blossoming of education and arts; towards the blossoming of right and justice in our beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [applause] [end recording]

ARTILLERY EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN BAGRAMI DISTRICT

LD091710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The garrison command of Kabul has issued the following announcement: Companies and units of artillery Division No 88 will engage in day and night artillery exercises in the district of Bagrami from 1900 tonight, 9 September, until 22 September. The citizens of Kabul and the residents of the areas around Bagrami should not allow themselves to be worried on this account.

AFP: SOVIETS LAUNCH ENLISTMENT DRIVE; EXEMPTIONS ABOLISHED

BK081730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1725 GMT 8 Sep 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal government in Afghanistan has launched in ambitious plan to enlist at least 100,000 men in the regular Afghan Army and consequently a series of measures have been announced, sources close to the Indian Foreign Office said today.

The measures include: further lowering of conscription age to 20; exemptions previously granted to school students going to university have been abolished; teachers have been asked to enlist; young men who were family's only breadwinner and previously exempted are now required to join the army; huge salaries; recruitment of Pathans and last, but not the least, conscription of able family members of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan members.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the Indian sources said that an estimated 3,500 recruitments have been effected so far since the plan was launched about a fortnight back.

Recruitment offices have been opened in Kabul and all the provincial cities, except Jalalabad and Herat--the two rebel strongholds.

Earlier the Afghan Government had launched similar efforts but they lacked in consistency and planning and consequently very little results were obtained, the sources pointed out.

The new plan was launched following advice given by the high powered Soviet military delegation that visited Afghanistan middle of last month. The delegation, which held series of meeting President Karmal and his military generals expressed the view that the Afghan Army should be revamped to take responsibility for at least some of the fighting against the rebels.

According to latest estimates made by diplomatic circles in the Indian capital, the strength of the regular Afghan Army has touched the lowest ebb of 15,000 to 20,000 men.

L'HUMANITE RIDICULES WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS

LD051059 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Henri Alleg dispatch: "False Reports Against the Revolution" all quotation marks are as published]

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug--This morning I met with Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad, the only woman member of the government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo. I will return to the fascinating interview she granted me. I would just like to take this opportunity to recall that the Western press agencies and, in their wake, most newspapers, had announced her assassination in Kabul 25 July. "As you see," she said with a laugh, "I am very well. It is true that some people have gone beyond the bounds of reason in their slander and false reports attacking our country. This is particularly true of one French newspaper which, hitherto, enjoyed some prestige in our country." The allusion was crystal clear and I will not be so tasteless as to go into greater detail.

"Alright, but have you seen the Soviet general who was assassinated?" I am sure this retort has already been made without needing to be in Paris to hear the question. No, I have not seen him because no general has been assassinated. The lie, repeated and "embroidered," as is usual among those who instigate false reports in order to give them the appearance of real events by adding a few details, would die a natural death because of its improbability even if people refused to believe the officials here who have denied it once again. First, AFP's "evidence"--a dispatch from Islamabad dated 21 August asserts that the general was "directing the secret police in the Afghan Interior Ministry."

However, in Afghanistan the security services are completely separate from the Interior Ministry, and this ministry is not concerned with intelligence or a secret police. The same "informant" also states that an attempt was being made to abduct the official. "Since he resisted he was killed." Seen from Kabul where, despite the city's calm, Afghan and Soviet troops and members of the militia and revolutionary organizations remain vigilant and are on their guard, the story seems incredibly ridiculous: How could anybody imagine that a general, above all a "KGB official," would be walking round alone and without protection? Finally, is it not strange that these so-called "resistance fighters" who are portrayed as so well informed (they know everything about this general, where he worked, his timetable, where he went) are still unable to say what he was called? The "AFP tness" is a little more accurate when he states that his "neighbor," (Mr Akram Usma , an Afghan radio official, was seriously wounded by four revolver bullets fired "by a commando group" 28 July.

Even if he had not been his neighbor, the "witness" would have had no difficulty in talking about this attack on a well-known writer, since the whole of Kabul knows about it. Unfortunately, although Mr (Akram Usman) had some responsibilities in General Daud's days, he no longer has any now. He has not held any post in radio or elsewhere for years. Nor is he a communist, as the BBC had announced. Finally, to round off AFP's report, let us give it this "forgotten" detail: The counterrevolutionaries who wounded (Akram Usman) with the one aim of maintaining an atmosphere of insecurity have several other heinous crimes on their consciences. They have all been arrested, an investigation is under way and their public trial will take place shortly.

Forcing Unity

"I was even told I could meet them if I wished." Finally, the ultimate yard (for the time being) is that the "witness" mentions "the recent formation of a third faction within the Afghan communist party, the Labor Party, by President Daud's (the general overthrown by the 1978 April evolution) former Telecommunications Minister Hamid Mohtat." He is out of luck in this instance too: This labor party, or rather "labor group," existed before the April Revolution. Subsequently it rallied to the PDPA. During Amin's time its leaders withdrew support for the policy followed by Amin but, after the creation of Babrak Karmal's government, they gave full support to the PDPA and, finally, merged with it. Hamid Mohtat is Afghanistan's ambassador to Tokyo. These are the facts about the recently formed third faction. It is true however that the PDPA has recently closed its ranks in a remarkable way and that the members of the former Khalq (masses) and Parcham (flag) [factions] are trying, despite past divisions, to forge their party's complete unity in face of the counterrevolution. This is also the aim of the decisions taken at the last Central Committee session held 23 July.

Maintaining a Hostile Atmosphere

It can become tiring--both for the journalist and the reader--to deny one by one all the systematic lies and distortions of fact to which the Afghan revolution is at present subjected. Twenty correspondents would not be enough if the job were to be done in full. It is obvious that this frenzy is not unmotivated. Its aim is to maintain an atmosphere hostile to the Afghan revolution and, beyond that, of course, to the Soviet Union which is accused of every possible sin, all to the immense satisfaction of the cold war lobby. Telling the truth about Afghanistan of course does not mean claiming that no more shots are heard, that there is no longer any danger in traveling the country's roads and that counter-revolutionary gangs can no longer spread terror, burn village schools or houses, or assassinate party members or ordinary people. All that still goes on, but the revolutionary government is increasingly on the offensive. Each day it is heeded and understood more and each day, too, people who had been trained to rise up against the regime weapon in hand well before the entry of the Soviet troops are abandoning a battle which no longer has any sense since the fall of Hafizollah Amin's bloody dictatorship. The only people who have any interest in perpetuating it are the big landowners who lived on this people's poverty or imperialism's direct agents who clearly cannot happily watch the revolution triumphing in Afghanistan. These are the people whom others are daring to call "resistance fighters" or "patriots"--an incredible misuse of the terms.

However, the truth will out.

L'HUMANITE: REBELS ONLY ABLE TO MOUNT ISOLATED RAIDS

LD051057 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Aug 80 p 6

[Henri Alleg dispatch: "Population Playing Increasing Part in Its Own Defense"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Aug--Shortly before my departure from Paris the same newspaper which had printed banner headlines on the alleged napalming of Afghan villages by Soviet troops and the Afghan Army suddenly became more cautious and, as if it were not a very important incident, admitted in a roundabout way that "the report had not been confirmed." The damage was done and the slander launched, but anybody who thought things might rest there was very naive.

They started again with renewed energy: "The Konarha Valley is riddled with antipersonnel mines in the form of cigarette packets and pens...villages in Nuristan have been raised to the ground. There is no longer any Afghan Army in Nuristan."

I have not seen any antipersonnel mines disguised as packets of cigarettes or even met anybody who has seen any. However, I have seen chemical weapons of U.S. manufacture which have been supplied to counterrevolutionary groups and seized by the Afghan Army during various operations. These bombs and rockets can be seen in the Kabul exhibition hall. Moreover, the Afghan Government makes very precise accusations on this subject in a statement to the press:

"The counterrevolutionary forces are using chemical weapons. For instance, on 6 July these bandits attacked Ghazni city at night. After they had been routed, the Afghan soldiers recovered chemical devices labeled M112 and bearing these instructions: 'Beware, poison. Do not heat. Releases poison gases.' On 10 July in the same city a bomb, made in the United States, was thrown into a provincial government building. Owing to the ignorance of the person using it, the bomb did not explode. It carries the following label: M46,036,0562-709. At the beginning of April the Afghan forces also discovered two antitank bombs which on detonation dispersed poison gases. They were made in the United States and carry the label RKT 83 mm heat blindicide M12."

Konarha Province (of which Nuristan is a region) is situated in the northeast of the country. It borders on Pakistan, and to the north approaches the Chinese border which passes through the Pamirs--mountains which reach some 7,000 meters. This is not the first time there has been talk of "villages raised to the ground" and "genocide" in this region. Jacques Coubard who visited the Konarha Valley in July told the real facts:

No bombing, no villages razed to the ground; no genocide, but the gradual return of peasant families misled and urged by the counterrevolutionaries to abandon their homes. Since then the return movement has increased.

That does not mean that it is no longer possible for gangs from Pakistan or those who have taken refuge in the mountains to sweep down to a road, assassinate travelers and burn a school or a hospital; but in no part of Afghanistan can they hold a region, still less openly confront the Afghan Army.

Comrade Emtiaz Hasan, an official of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee defense commission, told me: "This is true for all of our 26 provinces but especially for this region of Konarha and Nuristan. Not only are the inhabitants not leaving their villages but those who had left are returning. The population is playing an increasing part in its own defense and placing its trust in the government. In fact the counterrevolution's new tactics are terrorist attacks, since military operations are increasingly difficult for it, but this very fact is helping to isolate it more from the population."

AMIR OF KUWAIT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 7 SEP

BK071634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has said relations between Pakistan and Kuwait are deeply rooted and both countries share common hopes and aspirations. He said both countries desire close cooperation for mutual benefit.

In a written statement on his arrival in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Pakistan, the amir of Kuwait said he is sure that his visit will provide a good opportunity to review all issues--regional and international--of mutual concern. He said he is certain that talks will definitely be fruitful and productive.

The amir of Kuwait said his visit to Pakistan coming at the threshhold of 15th Islamic century is a good omen which, he hoped, will witness the restoration of usurped rights to legitimate owners and prevailance of rights and justice among all people.

The royal guest said he is very happy to visit fraternal country Pakistan at the invitation of his brother Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said the visit provides him with an opportunity to express on behalf of the people of Kuwait and on his own behalf brotherly and friendly feelings for the people of Pakistan.

A warm reception was accorded to the amir of Kuwait on his arrival in Islamabad. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq greeted him at the airport. Both leaders warmly shook hands and embraced each other. A 21-gun salute heralded his arrival. The national anthems of both countries were played and a smart contingent of the armed forces presented an honor guard. Gen Sawar Khan, vice chief of staff of the army; Admiral Karamat Rahaman Niazi, Pakistan naval chief; Air Marshal Aiyaz Ahmed Khan, acting air chief; federal ministers; top government officials; and members of diplomatic mission were present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guest.

Following the airport ceremony, the royal guest, accompanied by the president, left for the state guest house in a motorcade. The airport and the street leading to the state guest house were decorated with the flags of the two countries, welcoming slogans, colorful buntings and floral arches.

The amir of Kuwait met with the president soon after his arrival. The president will host a banquet in the amir of Kuwait's honor tonight at the president's house. Formal talks between the two leaders are scheduled for tomorrow.

The amir of Kuwait is accompanied by a high-powered delegation including Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah; Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi; Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji; Minister for Commerce and Industries 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi; and director general of the Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development.

Meeting With President

BK090152 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah held formal talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. The two heads of state exchanged views on bilateral relations and the current international situation in the context of developments in South Asia and the Middle East. There was a deep identity of views on all issues between the two leaders. Both sides also reviewed the existing cooperation between the two countries and prospects for further strengthening friendly relations. They also exchanged views on issues likely to come up before the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Radio Pakistan's correspondent says that the talks which lasted for 2 hours were held in a spirit of brotherly feelings and in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented a brief review of the regional situation and highlighted Pakistani efforts for the maintenance of peace and security in the region. He also gave an assessment of the country's economic situation and the pace of implementation of various development projects in Pakistan. He expressed his appreciation for Kuwaiti cooperation in various development projects in Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi apprised the royal guest of the progress of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan as well as Pakistan's own endeavors to bring about stability and peace in this region and the Middle East. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan briefed the amir of Kuwait on encouraging trends in Pakistan's economic progress.

Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his resolve to continue strengthening relations with Pakistan and said these relations are already very cordial. He stressed the need for a united stand on issues facing the Muslim world and for further promoting and strengthening Islamic unity. He thanked his hosts for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him.

The amir of Kuwait was assisted in the talks by his deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim at-'Atiqi, Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji, Minister for Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi, and other Kuwaiti Government officials. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq was assisted by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister for Production and Industries Lt Gen Ghulam Hassan Khan, Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and other government officials.

Later, talking to newsmen during a brief visit to [word indistinct] in Islamabad this afternoon, the amir of Kuwait said there was a complete unanimity of views on various issues which came up for discussion during his talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. About the forthcoming visit of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his address to the UN General Assembly on behalf of Muslim countries, the amir of Kuwait said this was fully supported and he is confident that the president would express his point of view forcefully and effectively on behalf of all Muslim countries as best as he could as a Muslim.

In answer to a question, he said we have identified various sectors in which both countries can cooperate with each other. He said we held detailed discussions on bilateral economic cooperation in various fields. Both countries are already cooperating with each other and this will be further strengthened.

9 Sep Departure

BK091624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The amir of Kuwait was given a warm sendoff when he left Islamabad this afternoon following a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade him farewell at the airport. Among others present at the airport to see off the distinguished visitor were Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan; Navy Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi; federal ministers and diplomatic representatives. The amir of Kuwait was given a 21-gun salute and a joint service contingent presented an honor guard. The national anthems of the two nations were played while bouquets were presented by two children.

In a statement prior to his departure, the amir of Kuwait said both Pakistan and Kuwait are interested in lasting peace and stability in this vital region of the world.

He said he had an opportunity to meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq during his visit and exchanged views on issues of common interest on such areas as Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the gulf region.

Joint Communique

LD092106 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following joint communique has been released on the occasion of the visit of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 7 to 9 September 1980.

At the invitation of His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 7 to 9 September 1980. His highness the amir of the State of Kuwait and the accompanying delegation were accorded a great welcome reflecting the depth of the fraternal relations that exist between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the State of Kuwait.

In an atmosphere dominated by the spirit of amity and fraternal understanding, talks were held between His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in which a number of senior officials of the two countries took part. During these talks, there took place an exchange of viewpoints on the relations between the two friendly countries and on international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides observed with satisfaction the steady progress in the relations of cooperation between their two countries in various fields. They also reviewed the possibilities of cooperation to develop and promote these relations. The two sides, during this visit, agreed to develop the volume of investment with whatever serves the interests of their two countries and to work for increasing the size of the trade exchange between them. Some projects which fall under the activities of the Kuwaiti development fund were discussed.

In the course of reviewing the international political situation, the two sides affirmed how important it is for all states, and particularly nonaligned states, to intensify their efforts in order to strengthen and develop international peace and security. They expressed their deep concern about resorting to interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The two sides also expressed their strong opposition to the use of force in solving disputes between states. They affirmed the need to solve those problems in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and within its framework.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction in the need to maintain and consolidate solidarity and cooperation between Islamic states in various fields, for the common benefit of all Islamic countries. There is no doubt that such cooperation reflects the feelings of the Islamic peoples regarding the unity of their faith and destiny. In order to achieve this, the two sides undertook to continue to work for the strengthening of the role of the Islamic Conference Organization and commitment to the text of its charter. They also affirmed the need to continue to perpetuate the basic principles of the nonaligned policy--principles which contribute to asserting the strength of character of the nonaligned movement and its independent quality as a basic element to consolidate Islam and progress in the world.

They also affirmed their rejection of all the attempts aimed at splitting the rank of the nonaligned states.

And, in the course of discussing the serious and delicate situation in the Middle East, the two sides affirmed their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the area cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and restoring to the Palestinian people their national legitimate rights, including the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides also condemned the Israeli unlawful and inhuman practices in the occupied territory. The two sides strongly denounced Israel's continuing policy of expansion and unlawful annexation of holy Jerusalem. In this connection, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the resolution of the Security Council in this connection. The two sides also strongly condemned the repeated Israeli attacks on Lebanon. They expressed solidarity with the government and people of Lebanon and their support for the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial unity.

The two sides reviewed the serious situation arising from the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. They affirmed the need to implement the resolution of the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference on the situation in Afghanistan. They agreed to make all efforts to arrive at a comprehensive solution to the serious situation in Afghanistan. The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that safeguarding security and stability in the gulf area is the sole responsibility of the states of this area without any foreign interference.

They also affirmed the need to make the Indian Ocean an area of peace. The two sides noted the importance of pushing development forward in developing countries and the need for advanced states to make an effective contribution to establish a new international economic system that equally benefits both the developing and advanced states.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his gratitude for the great welcome accorded to him and the delegation accompanying him by His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the government and people of Pakistan. His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has invited His Excellency President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Kuwait, and his excellency accepted the invitation gratefully. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 9 SEP

BK100118 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad for New York yesterday where he will attend the meeting of the Institute of Training and Research of the United Nations. Shahi is a member of the governor's board of the institute.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DEPARTS FOR WARSAW 9 SEP

BK100632 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Riaz Pirzchi left Islamabad last night on his way to Warsaw. He will visit Poland, the Soviet Union and Hungary.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I VIEWS U.S. POLICY, HOSTAGES

LD091346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at a ceremony marking the events of 8 September 1978, Black Friday, in Qom on 8 September--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Koranic guidance for selection of Cabinet and behavior of foreign policy representatives] The U.S. secretary of state wrote me a letter a few days after my appointment as prime minister. I published the original letter as news [as heard]. I wish to read this letter for the first time to my people, to those whose will [word indistinct], to whom I came and was able to shout life-giving slogans with them. I am proud to speak at a gathering which is stronger and enjoys more support than the greatest gatherings in the world. [shouts of "God is great"] What gathering in the world of various classes enjoys more honor than this? The mothers and fathers who have given martyrs, (?slaves) who strove to achieve this revolution, and above all, the youths and adolescents who are ready, with all their being, to carry this revolutionary and [word indistinct] movement to fruition--what gathering has so much content?

When we look, we see teachers--in clerical or nonclerical attire--who have trained pupils for this revolution, and they themselves are present here. We behold mothers, who are looking after brides whose husbands have been martyred, and they, too, are ready and present. In my opinion, this gathering is not only one of the best assemblies in which the letter of the biggest satanic power in the world should be read out, but it is the most earnest and sincere. For we as children of this country, have accepted a responsibility, and as members of one family we will discuss the issues so far as the revolution necessitates and the opportunity exists.

O brothers and sisters who are sitting here, in the heat of the sun, this is the letter of the U.S. secretary of state (?to me). This is the letter of a person who, if one day one were to look at our government's structure, this letter is from a government [words indistinct] that appeared in the cursed Pahlavi regime's governmental [words indistinct], they all would have knelt down.

Listen to the contents of this letter and be proud of the importance of your movement and the effect of the blood that you have given, and be hopeful and [words indistinct] that glory and greatness is God's, His prophet's and His pious followers.

Honorable prime minister, I write this letter to you, as a person who has recently, in the post of secretary of state, confronted the problems that have surrounded the relations between our two countries. I know that these problems are only one of the aspects of the heavy responsibilities that you, as the first prime minister, will undertake according to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. My sincerest hope is that I could, together with the foreign minister that you will appoint, strive toward the achievement of constructive solutions to the problems that exist between our nations.

The reply to this letter will be carried to the secretary of state by (?waves), [words indistinct] while the flower of our youths are, at this minute, suffering the worst forms of torture in [words indistinct] countries in your hands or in the hands of your representatives. [words indistinct] With the death of the former shah, a chapter of Iran's history has now been finally closed.

With the establishment of your government, a new chapter has been opened. In my belief, this is a suitable opportunity for taking a fresh look at the existing problems between Iran and the United States.

What are these problems? The gunfire of the Iraqi mercenaries; the mercenary Ba'thists--as I am speaking to you--are riddling our (?self-sacrificing) brothers and sisters in the west with bullets. Who will protect them? [words indistinct] Which regime will pay for their (?blood)? Why did they not riddle us with bullets before we entangled with the United States and the USSR? What have we done against Iraq so that she pours her bullets on our brothers and sisters? Does Iraq not consider herself an Islamic country? We, too, are Muslims. We have even announced our national slogan, that [words indistinct] God, the Koran, Khomeyni. [shouts of "God is great", shouts of "God, the Koran, Khomeyni--this is our national slogan"] [words indistinct] Today, as a Muslim country, you are fighting against the most revolutionary Muslim country. [words indistinct] O Ba'thists rulers, you are not Muslim, I can say that in the presence of God; they are puppets of two powers; they receive two kinds of assistance. Behold their weapons and their (?money). While they are incapable of running their own country, they spend money for sabotage inside our country. We know that you are frightened by Islam, which roars in order to crush your regime like that of the other Satan and oppressor. [shouts of "God is great"] But you and your masters should know that it will not be these clenched fists of ours that will send you to the dustbin of history, it will be the substance of Islam and this decisive and [word indistinct] movement of God's will. [shouts of "God is great"] This is interesting. The United States has recognized the reality of Iran's revolution and the legality of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The people of Iran, over a number of consecutive steps, have had the opportunity to participate in [word indistinct] the creation of new organizations. I assure you that the United States has never been willing to interfere in this course. [shouts of "death to America"] We believe that no foreign power should interfere with the right of the people of Iran regarding their political decisions. My 52 American compatriots, after 9 months of captivity, are still being held in Iran. I have met their families; I cannot tell you of the [words indistinct] that these innocent people have endured. The American people--of all political orientations and all social classes--are united in their anxiety for the freedom of [word indistinct]. I hope that you will agree with me that the time has come to put an honorable end to their suffering and that the hostages will be returned to their [word indistinct] families. [shouts of "Death to America"]

Mr Edmund Muskie should know that there is (?nothing personal) in these slogans, (?that we have) no difference of opinion with Mr Edmund Muskie and those who support this (?point of view). This is what we wish to say: You who have committed [word indistinct] crimes during the history of your relations with our country [words indistinct] (?confess) to its Islamic meaning.

We Muslims have an imam called 'Ali, who has explained (?repentance) to us. If you repent, since God forgives sinners, our people will also forgive you sinning criminals, since they believe in the same God. [shouts of "God is great"--Raja'i's speech is interrupted at this point for 12 minutes for the noon prayers]

Diplomatic discussions are terms used during the satanic era. This does not mean that we will not talk, but that, according to our beliefs, if we were sure that you had repented, we would talk--which means that you have observed the six stages of repentance that our imam has introduced; that you decide not to repeat your sins; that you confess; that you serve the people in proportion to the amount that you have (?gained) from these sins so that the (?enjoyment) of these sins is wiped out compared to the pains that you will endure; that you eat as much as is lawful to eat so that your body will be cleansed of all that you have eaten that is forbidden by religion and so that, as interpreted by the imam, your stomach will stick to your back.

These are the stages of repentence that we Muslims will observe, and under these circumstances we will be prepared to hold discussions with you.

I understand that Iranians have also suffered. The continuation of the impasse could exacerbate the suffering and indignation on both sides. The bowls of suffering are now overflowing; let us, by emptying them, open a new chapter. I assure you that we will show the highest respect for your independence, territorial integrity and the principle of noninterference.

It is too late. Today, the guarantee for noninterference by superpowers and other powers is the blood of our martyrs. Not only do we want no guarantees from the United States, but, if it was our neighbor, it would have been up to us to give such a guarantee-that it would be assured that we would not commit the same satanic acts that it has in the world.

We understand that the decision regarding the (?fate) of the hostages has been assigned to the Iranian parliament, as the representatives of the people of Iran. We also understand that in Iran, as in the United States, deep feelings have been created as a result of the unpleasantness that (?existed) in the past. There are a great many difficult problems between Iran and the United States. For our part, we are willing to act in a fair manner and review each problem on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

They have ruined the people of Iran and other oppressed peoples. Now that they are at the lowest ebb as far as facilities and all other factors are concerned, they wish to be equals; that is, whatever they have done in the past is nothing. This is a great mistake.

In order to start the basis for better understanding, I think that the establishment of a regular channel of communication would be advantageous. I personally prefer for such communication to take place directly--and if you deem necessary, involving full foresight [as heard]--between the representatives of our two countries. Direct and open talks are the best way to remedy enmity and suspicion. Nevertheless, if you (?prefer), we would be pleased to have intercourse through third parties who could relay your messages regularly. The Swiss and Algerian embassies could take up this role, since they are at present safeguarding the interests of both Iran and the United States. Other persons, including official and private mediators, could also perform this important task. I hope that you will be prepared to express your views regarding any points that could be discussed, in the course of these communications, in a positive manner.

I eagerly await your reply (?in accordance with) the interests of the people of our two countries.

[Signed] Sincerely yours, Edmund Muskie

I have relayed your message to my public. You have also heard the opinion of our nation. Our nation is a Muslim one; our (?words), commitments, contracts, moves, wars and peace are in connection with our beliefs. We do not compromise or make deals. [shouts of "God is great"]

I must add that Islam will not be engaged in wheeling and dealing and playing politics in the idiomatic sense of the terms. Our imam, 'Ali, has said that if you want to play politics we are just as adept at this game as anyone. But we are Muslims.

In our belief there is no question of U.S. aggression against Iran as such, for our approach to an aggressive state is decisive and revolutionary, even if the aggression is directed not against us but against another country. We can clearly see direct and indirect aggressions by superpowers and other powers, particularly the criminal United States. Subservient hirelings of the United States and the Soviet Union, namely the ringleaders of the Iraqi Ba'th who direct their hail of gunfire against the defenseless people of our country along our western borders with U.S. financial aid and with Soviet arms aid, and whose mercenaries kill innocent people in their acts of sabotage in industrial centers and in public roads and streets--well, has the Iraqi Government anything to say other than being engaged in an act of blackmail on behalf of the United States and the Soviet Union?

Until the usurping, aggressive U.S. Government ends these provocations it cannot speak of a fair judgment. As long as the usurping U.S. Government is subjecting our brother and sister students within its own countries and in its puppet countries to the most barbaric tortures it cannot speak of a fair judgment and appreciation of our revolution. [shouts of "God is great"] As long as the U.S. Government continues to freeze our assets and so long as it keeps them frozen and does not pay compensation for the losses incurred it cannot have fair judgment in its relations with us. [shouts of "God is great"]

Yes, the criminal shah's vile life ended in the worst psychological state. But our issue with America was not limited to the shah alone. In addition to the cultural, social and religious injustices which he has done to our people, this criminal shah has also taken to your countries [presumably Western countries] colossal amounts of the wealth of this country's poor people. So long as these riches are not returned you cannot speak of fair judgment and of appreciation of Iran's Islamic Revolution. [shouts of "God is great"] And, finally, so long as you do not confess to your past crimes and undertake not to repeat them again in the world our relations with you will continue to be hostile since this is the message conveyed to us by our belief, our revolution and our martyrs. [passage omitted on international role of Iran's Islamic Revolution]

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES 9 SEPTEMBER MAJLIS

LD092340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 0840 this morning and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani presided over this session. At the beginning of today's session, after chanting a few verses from the glorious Koran, the speaker of the Majlis referred to the anniversary of the death of the great struggler Ayatollah Taleqani.

In today's session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, after announcing the program of the government, Prime Minister Raja'i in a speech stated: We accept responsibility under such conditions that even the contemplation of the magnitude of our responsibilities is difficult for many of our compatriots. People regard with surprise those persons who are prepared to accept responsibilities under present conditions and they say: Those who accept responsibilities today are either in love or are mad.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister said: Concerning the Cabinet and the government I personally feel that there are certain things which I must say, but a number of people mediate and keep the issue silent in some ways. However, I feel responsible. If an issue is to be raised, but if we must leave it alone, it is better if we do not raise it, because we are talking from a position which is different from personal or group positions.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said: The members of the Cabinet have been chosen within the limits of possibilities and from among those with whom I work. In the composition of the government I tried with all my might not to be the source of a new rift. Therefore, while not departing from my principles and my beliefs, I was forced to introduce other persons in addition to the original person I had chosen. He said: Our revolutionary society is composed of two almost distinct groups, both of whom have been within the context of the revolution, but who have two different cultures. One group consists of young people who not only accept with ease a revolutionary move, but even welcome it. When we tell them that four ministries have to be dissolved they don't get frightened. They believe we have carried out a revolution in order to transform the whole country. The other group, who in my opinion had their views concerning administration formed before 11 February 1978, are frightened of this movement. They are uncomfortable concerning the dissolving of a ministry and they are against the idea of giving a ministry to someone who has not been a minister to date. Due to my commitment I was placed between these two groups. I have not departed from my principles and beliefs in the composition of the Cabinet and will not do so.

Mr Raja'i also said: During the past few days I have felt that some people present the issue of the Cabinet and its members such that if it succeeds, it will be faced with a mountain of expectations and requests. In this way the government will be distracted from its original goal, which is to change the line of materialism to the original line of the revolution. This does not mean that from tomorrow no one should eat any bread and water should not reach one's home. In such a condition the reliance of the government is upon the feelings of all deputies and all the people who are in the context and the current of the revolution.

Mr Raja'i also said: The government wishes to start its work at a time when the Budget Committee of the Majlis is busy approving the emergency budget. The government hopes that our expectations will be in keeping with possibilities.

In continuing his speech in the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister proposed that discussions concerning the personality and qualifications of Cabinet members be carried out in a preliminary way in a closed session, then the public could be informed of the results in an open session. He then said: My colleagues have written according to theis capacity and ability what they wish to do with my request. The program of the government has been mainly set forth in the Constitution, and when necessary the Majlis can approve a program according to the possibilities and needs of society and communicate it to the government. Therefore, not only do I not have any strong feelings concerning this program, but I know that those who have written it have done so with love and faith. Therefore, if the Majlis does not approve this program, we shall go and prepare another program through cooperation.

After the speech by the prime minister, a ballot was taken on the basis of his request for convening a closed session and due to the proposal of 15 deputies on this issue. After the approval of this request by the deputies the first open session of the Majlis came to an end at 0930. The second open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 1150 under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. At the beginning of this session the deputies voted that the members of the government also be present in the session. As a result a few members of the Cabinet who were present took part in this session of the Majlis.

After the speeches of the deputies in favor and against the program of the government, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in reply to the assertions of the deputies, said: The essence of the comments which were made against the program and the Cabinet were a few things which I have referred to before. For instance, I am not the representative of any group who has tried to set up government.

I would also add that presenting a program in which all the various issues and dimensions have been taken into account is a very interesting and useful thing to do; but it was impossible to do so in view of one of the articles of the internal constitution of the Majlis unless, according to one of the brothers, we had copied a program from the East or the West or from one of the previous governments.

In another part of his speech Mr Raja'i said: Every program has some goals which should be made clear. All of us feel responsible in this connection and will play a role in preparing more extensive programs and goals which should be set out in them. Another topic which I am pleased has been referred to is that the Constitution was formulated during a period of enthusiasm and revolutionry excitement in society, and I think one of the positive points of any government which may come to power in Iran is to make a pledge to act according to the Constitution. As a person I would have been happy if I had only made the pledge to act according to the Constitution. Now, one of the difficulties is the implementation of the principles of the Constitution. If we do so we have achieved the greatest success.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said: We say that in an ideological revolution--when we have accepted the guidance of the leader of the revolution who is the most qualified person in the eyes of the revolutionaries--we should be absolutely and 100 percent obedient to him. On several occasions I have said that if anyone does not accept this leadership in this particular form, he will never accept martyrdom at the order of the leader. Therefore, if such a person exists in the army, we should be careful concerning his position. In an ideological revolution, education, judgment and jihad, which are closely related to the beliefs of individuals, are not issues of a group, a cooperative or a coalition. When you say that you believe in the leadership, but the government should be based on various fronts--in my opinion, if you analyze this issue yourself, you should either hesitate to accept the leadership or should know that if you do not believe in the leadership, then an ideological government is not possible. You can hold a personal view, but in an ideological government you have no right to views which are different from those of the leader.

Those teachers whom we say should not teach in classes are those who believe that the imam is not capable of a comprehensive leadership of society. They believe that it is not revolution that has taken place in our society, but a rebellion. They are the same people who had said in classes that the item has become old. Therefore, if a person does not believe in the leadership of the imam and does not agree with the ideology of this revolution completely and in its entirety, he cannot be an instructor. Therefore, questions should be asked. Of course, the Ministry of Education and Training will not suffice in this interview. [Reference to new decision made by Ministry of Education to give booklets on Islamic teachings to all teachers, who then must answer questions on it in an interview.] After these individuals start their work in the field of education, they will not act in favor or against me, so that I am forced to put an inspector.

What we are saying is that which is said by 98 percent of the people. As soon as the first counterrevolutionary action is committed by these individuals, the people themselves will expel them. This is not something to do with me or with the government. It is the question of ideology. We know that the majority of this society believes in this ideology.

He then replied to the questions of the deputies on various topics, and said: In an ideological society, one should be absolutely obedient to the leader. If I have certain unclear points in my mind, I have no right to change my action to fit my own understanding. In a government whose leadership is ideological, you and I have no right to say in a microphone that the leader may make mistakes. If you say such words, you have weakened the leadership--you can say what you want to say in the presence of the imam. Otherwise, if you put a tribune in the bazaar and as someone who is presumably accepted by the people, you say: "I am a person who has points of disagreement with the imam, but I obey him"--this is weakening the leadership, and I regard it as a sin. I will fight against anyone who intends to weaken the leader.

In answer to a question by one of the deputies on yesterday's speech by the president, the prime minister said: He had pledged that he would not say anything which might weaken the Cabinet. However, it is clear from his speech that he wanted to say many things about certain people, but he did not want to mention their names. He regarded the Cabinet as the best means of warning that very small group which he referred to. I am very surprised that after he allowed me to write the word "approved", he said such things about my brothers in the Cabinet.

Emphasizing the need for implementing the Constitution, the prime minister said: With the assistance of God I will act 100 percent in accordance with the Constitution. In view of this, and as the president also acts according to the Constitution, there is no reason for us to say this or that, even if we have some differences.

He added: If the president wishes to say anything at any time about ministers in my Cabinet, we will never sit at the same table together. If we have any problems we will not be saying it to the Americans or the Russians. We say it for these very people. [as heard] During the past 20 days I have made many speeches. You and the rest of the people in society and God all testify that I have acted in accordance with what I promised. Others have also spoken, and now to some extent one can see what is the line of contradiction and what is the line of monotheism. We have tested God a lot and God has always passed those tests. We believe in the verses we read, and may God answer the prayers of all those who have prayed that we may not depart from the true line of Islam.

According to the report of the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly ended at 1700. Continuation of discussion concerning the government program was postponed to the open session scheduled for 0800 tomorrow.

MAJLIS GIVES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO RAJA'I GOVERNMENT

LD101008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Before we continue our report of today's debate in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, please pay attention to a report which we have just received:

The Islamic Consultative Assembly during its open session today, following its debate and discussion on the program of Mr Raja'i's government, gave a vote of confidence to his government. The vote was: 169 in favor, 14 against and 10 abstentions.

RAFSANJANI CRITICIZES 8 SEP BANI-SADR REMARKS

LD092348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Tehran Radio correspondent's interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis on 9 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, in the light of the several Majlis sessions which you held today--you had two closed sessions--on the prime minister's request and proposal of 15 deputies, I would like to ask you, if possible, to relate what topics were raised at these sessions.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Both at the previous session and at today's session Prime Minister Raja'i said it is possible that the gentlemen may have heard something being said about the ministers which might not be true. If these things were to be said from the Majlis rostrum for it only to transpire subsequently that they were not true, this would tarnish the reputation of a clean person. So, it would be better to investigate whatever there is to be said at a closed session so that if it were found to be true then it might be raised at the open session and if not it would not be raised. The Majlis also approved this course of action; a couple of deputies had something to say and the prime minister also provided explanations, and in my view the Majlis deputies were satisfied that there was nothing untoward. Of course, if the Majlis deputies concerned have other things to say it may be raised again at the open session tomorrow.

[Question] My other question concerns the deadlocks and conflicts that arise at the sessions in connection with the Majlis' internal regulations. What decisions have been adopted with regard to these matters?

[Answer] The committee for regulations is currently working. Anyone who has an improvement to propose can give it to the committee, and the committee will also consider it. Our experience in the past 2 months is sufficient for us to know which areas of the regulations are weak. I believe that the new regulations to come will rectify large areas of weak points.

[Question] In light of the fact that yesterday was 8 September, that ceremonies were held in our country, that there were speeches by the prime minister and by the president, and in light of the fact that there were sessions today dealing with the government's program—in light of all this, I would like to know whether you have anything to say.

[Answer] Yes. I have a great deal to say in this regard. But I do not want to say much of the things I have to say at the moment. There are certain matters which concern Mr Bani-Sadr personally and matters countering the remarks he has made. These must be said on another occasion, and they will be said. But there is a matter concerning the content of what he said and those of his remarks which do not relate to him personally. These matters I mention here briefly, and I hope it will be useful and effective so that such occurrences may not be repeated.

In my view, Mr Bani-Sadr's speech yesterday is by no means justifiable at this particular point in time. From my own standpoint, he has reduced himself to the status of the leader of a group opposing the government, as it were, instead of acting as a president who should be accepted by all the people and be at a high level of status, or the second highest person in the land according to the Constitution. There were many points in his remarks, all of which I may not be able to recall.

The first point is that he raised what he has said many times before, except this time he labeled it as revelation, and it is by no means appropriate for a president to make revelations of this kind to people who are sitting in the hot sun and who had gathered because of the blood of martyrs. So we had repetition in the name of revelations which had been announced beforehand.

The second point is that he criticized a certain minority. I would have liked him to exercise enough openness to identify specifically the minority which he had in mind. He should say who this minority group is. Is this minority the Islamic Republican Party? Is this minority the Islamic Revolution crusaders [Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami]? Is it the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy? Is it the Islamic associations? Is it the teachers of the Qom seminary? Who are these? It it all of them together? Is it some other individuals? It would have been better to identify these and not throw the people's minds into confusion.

The third point is that he insulted the Majlis. Although he said: I will safeguard the respect of the Majlis; nevertheless, he clearly said there are a number of people who regard themselves as the guardians of the Majlis otherwise the Majlis would go its own way. In other words, by their presence the Majlis has a guardian on whose views the decisions of the people's representatives depend. The fact is, however, that the Majlis consists of 230 human beings--most of whom are mojtahed [learned in Islamic matters], learned, experienced. These are not the sort of people who would decide on the say-so of this or that person or who would need a guardian. These are the sort of people whose personal status is much greater than that of myself, or of the president or of many other people. They truly have a status of their own and they cannot be accused of having guardians. So he leveled an insult.

He insulted the revolutionary organs and said that he agreed with these organs, but that they are under the influence of various groups and parties and that even in their present form they have no freedom of their own. Is it right that one should say that those who are administering the crusade for reconstruction in the villages or those who are sacrificing their lives and are welcoming martyrdom on Iraqi borders are under the influence of various groups, and groups which he called destructive and monopolistic?

He insulted the Cabinet and said that in his views these individuals have the minimum of the prerequisites. What else can he say about the Cabinet? As he personally approved it, he could say no more about it. This was the greatest insult which the president could level against the Cabinet which he himself approved, to say they had the minimum of the prerequisites. Well, how can a Cabinet which the president describes as such be an active Cabinet in the present conditions of the country? He should support it, confirm it, encourage it, assist it and enhance its status. He should know that if he enhances its status it will help enhance his own status. You should have approved someone who had the maximum of the prerequisites. Why did you do this?

Imitating the method of the late Dr Mossadeq, Bani-Sadr invited his opponents to come to the president's palace and express their opposition. This is a new imitation. First of all, I ask the opponents to do no such thing. Under the present conditions we do not wish to create a tumult. If someone is against the president at the moment he should keep his opposition in his heart. He should let the president get on with his job. Why should the people gather in front of the palace and say that they are opposed to him: The people are Muslims. The imam has said that the president, the government and the Majlis should be supported. This is completely contrary to the imam's policy. It is contrary to the imam's orders. I request those who listen to my words not to accept this invitation of the president. This is a calamity.

In a very unacceptable manner he said: Whenever the crusade for reconstruction likes, it may come and collect money from me. Now that we have a Majlis and a Constitution, from what account can the president pay money? Money should be paid according to laws and regulations. It is not as it was in the past when he could take the money and pay it to them without regulations. It cannot be so.

At the present juncture it would have been better if he had considered the imam's health. He knows that the imam is hurt by such arguments more than by anything else. If he did not know this, I would say nothing. But he knows that the imam is hurt by such events. What would happen to the condition of the imam to sit for 2 hours and listen to such talk? We better ask the imam's doctors about it. It would have been better if he had some consideration. He could have said these things in a private session.

He accused a number of people of having destructive methods. He should clarify this accusation. Who are these people who are planning destructive actions in the Government of the Islamic Republic? He accused a number of people of seeking power and monopolistic tendencies.

He leveled the accusation of blasphemy and polytheism against them. He said that they are such people who are acting in a blasphemous way. They were not present to defend themselves. Now, if all of those who could be the object of this accusation come to the radio and television and defend themselves as he did and talk, what will happen? Is it right?

From a religious viewpoint he attributed certain issues to the Koran which do not exist in the Koran. If necessary, later on I will talk in detail about it. I am prepared and I am determined to present the reasons why we cannot be 100 percent in agreement with Mr Bani-Sadr, why we cannot be with him as we are Mr Raja'i, as we can be 100 percent in agreement with him. I will say these things in the future.

In brief, to the same extent that he expresses horror at the government of those who follow ideology, to the same extent we are frightened of the government of the liberals. After the revolution we cannot tolerate a liberal person governing in our country so that, as a result, the revolution may be completely destroyed or that it may be dragged in a direction which is by no means in agreement with the spirit of Islam, the spirit of the leader and the spirit of the martyrs.

One of the weak points of his speech was his statement: In some cases I am opposed to the leader. I express my views. I am not in agreement with him, but I obey him. Why was it necessary to say so at this moment? Some people may regard it as a good quality and say that this is a strong point in a liberated individual who comes and says that "on certain issues I am against the leader." This can be interpreted in a thousand ways. In what ways are you opposed to him? Where are you opposed to him? It would be better if you clarified it. Those persons who count on you, who count on your words and your intelligence, may say that it seems that the imam has some weak points or that (?you have some weak points). What is the point of coming and saying such things in that place?

The basic criticism is this: That in that session on 8 September, that important point in the history of our country, it was not right for you to deal with such topics. Our nation was prepared to hear many other things. The president in his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces should have said something about the west of the country where our Muslim children are being martyred. It would have been better if he had talked about the responsibility for providing weapons, personnel, equipment and such things. It would have been better if he had talked a little about the current affairs of the country for which he is directly responsible. It would have been better if he had strengthened the morale of the people a little. That day was not the occasion for such talk.

As you have noticed, the remarks which I am making are purely about the quality of the speech and his choice of topics and subjects. However, the issues over which we are opposed to him are different things. As he started it and made a declaration of war on the radio, I also give myself the right--of course, with the imam's permission, for if the imam prohibits me I shall not do so, but if the imam grants me permission I shall talk about those problems of which the people should know why we are opposed to the president, a person who (?was living) in France (?and was invited by the leader of the revolution) and was supported by him and a man whom we liked, and whom we still like.

BEHESHTI CRITICIZES BANI-SADR IN RADIO INTERVIEW

LD100727 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1730 GMT on 9 September carries a 33-minute recorded interview by a Tehran radio correspondent with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, leader of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran. In the interview, Beheshti says that the Constitution has clarified everything about the respective positions of the president and government. What proposals or bills, he goes on to ask, has Bani-Sadr presented to the Majlis which have not received proper attention? If Bani-Sadr is not clear about certain issues, he should write to the Council of Guardians so that they can clarify the position of the Constitution. Beheshti adds that, with regard to his programs, Bani-Sadr should first present them in the form of bills to the Majlis. For him to say that he wants to do certain things, but certain individuals will not [illegible] him is not correct. If he acts according to law, he can achieve his goals, but if he wishes to do something contrary to law, he will not be allowed to do so.

Beheshti continues: Bani-Sadr criticizes the radio and television, but everyone knows that he has the greatest access to radio, television and the press. Bani-Sadr says that the people have voted for him and for his program. Everyone knows this, but in the Islamic Republic of Iran we have two elected bodies, the president and the Majlis, and the Constitution has clarified the limits of their operations. The president, Beheshti notes, should carry out his responsibilities, and the government, which is responsible to the Majlis, will carry out its responsibilities.

The Constitution, Beheshti goes on to say, has also clarified who makes decisions on main lines of policy. These should be decided first by the leader and the imam, then the Council of Guardians, and then the Majlis, not the president. The president is dutybound to follow the policy delineated by the leader, the Council of Guardians and the Majlis. To say that some people oppose the policy of the president is nonsense, because he should have no policy apart from that laid down by the leader, the guardians and the Majlis. The president can express his views and outline his projects and can send bills through the government to the Majlis, which can approve them if they are good and reject them if they are not. It is not the case that everything should be done according to the wishes of the president. This kind of thinking is dangerous, and would mean that the Majlis and other organs are tools in the president's hands.

With regard to Bani-Sadr's complaint about destructive tendencies, Beheshti says: The imam has specified the duties of radio and television, and has said that it should act like a great university. It is not right to create distrust among the people about radio and television.

Beheshti continues: We agree with the president that the country should be run according to laws, but according to Islamic laws. Beheshti then returns to Bani-Sadr's social and economic programs, and says: It must be emphasized again that these things should first be discussed and approved by the Cabinet and then sent to the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. After approval by the latter, the president should send them to the government for implementation.

Beheshti concludes by saying: Finally, I should tell Bani-Sadr that this is not the way of brotherhood. We should solve all our problems in unity and understanding, and should not provide the enemies with excuses.

Poor reception precludes fuller processing of the interview.

TEXT OF MAJLIS LETTER TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD090911 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Majlis Reply to Letter From U.S. Congress"]

[Text] At the open session of the Majlis yesterday the text of the letter from the deputies of the first session of the Islamic Assembly to the U.S. Congress was read out. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate

From the deputies of the first session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran

To the honorable speaker of the [House of Representatives of the] Congress of the United States of America

Your letter dated 2 July 1980, sent by 185 representatives of the American Congress and addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has been received.

We deem it necessary to ask Your Excellency to transmit this letter to them, in order to clarify the painful realities which have brought about the pitiful state in which most of the people of the world [find themselves].

Representatives: In your letter you have spoken of the objectives and the aspirations of our two countries, and you expressed the hope that with deeper insight and better mutual understanding, you might attain these objectives and aspirations.

We would like to take advantage of your stated readiness for deeper insight into and better understanding of the aspirations and objectives of the Iranian nation and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and we consider this a suitable opportunity to detail the deeds perpetrated in Iran by America to expound the ideals, objectives and realities of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which have been deliberately sorely misrepresented in your country.

We earnestly believe that the American people are not correctly informed either of the extent of the criminal acts committed by their governments in Iran, as in many other places in the world, or of the ideals and objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and that they have not been given the opportunity to discriminate in this matter.

We take this opportunity to explain the facts, and it is clearly in the interests of the American people that we should do so. We hope that this proves useful and effective.

1. Allow us at the outset to begin with the aspirations and objectives of the U.S Government as seen from the viewpoint of its doings in Iran. We do not know precisely to what extent the nation and people of America are aware of what the U.S. Government and the officials of that government have done in Iran and other places in the world, but we do know that there is a vast difference and fundamental discrepancy between the ideals of the American people and what the U.S. Government has done and is doing.

However, at any rate, the yardstick by which the Iranian people judge the aspirations and objectives of the Americans must necessarily be the deeds of the U.S. Government in Iran over a period of 30 years or so.

During and after World War II the Government of the United States, as a newly fledged world power, took the first steps toward becoming the successor to the former colonial powers in our country, and it drew up a plan for domination. This act did not conform to the standards of truth, justice, harmony, human rights, and the claim [to support] freedom for which America had gained an international reputation over several decades.

After World War II our exhausted country, like other oppressed countries of the world, began its struggle against the presence of occupying forces and the unwarranted interference of foreign powers, seeking to attain freedom and independence and to put an end to domination by foreign countries, particularly interference from British colonialism. The nation rose up to fight and wage war against governments subservient to foreign countries in order to gain these objectives and ideals, particularly against the government of the shah and his court, which was the center of all antipopular and anti-Islamic plots and the means by which the policies of foreign countries were implemented.

However, on the field of battle between right and wrong, the U.S. Government not only sided with wrong but also, as a great Satan, became the focal point of all conspiracies against the Iranian nation, and supported the filthiest elements with all the power it had against the Iranian nation.

By supporting the shah and the Pahlavi court and by controlling the army your government adopted a role similar to that played by the British, and it resorted to open and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Iran. The climax of the unwarranted U.S. interference in Iran was reached on 28 Mordad 1332 (25 August 1953).

By planning and implementing the shameless and treacherous coup d'etat of 28 Mordad 1332 the U.S. Government overthrew the legal government of Dr Mossadeq which was founded upon the vote and the will of the Iranian nation, and it brought back to Iran the criminal shah who had fled abroad in fear of the Iranian nation's vengeance, and imposed a coup d'etat regime on us. This open and manifest U.S. interference in Iran and the imposition of the shameful regime of the shah clearly violated both all international laws and rules and U.S. law, which has never given your government or the CIA the right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

We see no need to cite for you the documentary evidence proving the direct participation by America in the 28 Mordad 1332 coup, since the most important of these are held by you yourselves. You can refer to your own records, the minutes of congressional proceedings and reports to Congress from presidents, secretaries of state and CIA chiefs.

Refer to reports by Eisenhower, Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles, Kermit Roosevelt, Richard Helms, William Sullivan, General Schwartzkopf and other officials and leaders of your government that are available in the Congressional Archives. You may also make these available to the American people, so that they may understand the position. Let the American people know that it was always the U.S. Government which violated and trampled international law underfoot, not only in Iran but also in other parts of the world, such as Chile, Venezuela and Indonesia, Egypt and Palestine.

Let the American public know what crimes official members of their government perpetrated in Iran, and why the Iranian nation is urgently demanding that these great crimes be investigated and those responsible named.

In publicizing these documents for the American people, give them the opportunity to look honestly at the crimes of their governments so that these might not be repeated. Let the curtain of deceit and duplicity on the part of your government be drawn aside and let the faces of those who pretend to be in the right, who always accuse their victims of violating human rights, reveal to the people of America the terrible truths about themselves.

Gentlemen: Make the evidence available to the American public and let them be the judges. The admissions and confessions of U.S. officials, their planning and implementation of the shameful 28 Mordad 1332 coup and the imposition of the corrupt, fugitive shah's regime on the Iranian nation--their greatest crime in Iran--is what makes America a responsible partner in all the crimes of the shah's regime in Iran.

These crimes are as follows:

--The slaughter of tens of thousands of Iranian people (including the mass killing on 15 Khordad 1342 in which about 15,000 defenseless and oppressed people were made to roll in blood and dust);

--The imprisonment and torture of hundreds of thousands of Iranians by the CIA-trained SAVAK;

--The approval of the law of capitulation [giving Americans extraterritorial rights in Iran, including immunity from Iranian law];

--The destruction of the Iranian economy, making the Iranian economy dependent on foreign capital;

--The plunder of Iran's natural resources, particularly oil;

--The destruction of agriculture in Iran;

--The plan to destroy Iran's original culture;

--The corruption of Iranian youth and their defilement with narcotics;

--The transformation of the Iranian Army into one dependent on America, performing the role of regional policeman, and in particular the crushing of the freedom fighters in Dhofar, in Jordan (September 1970) and in the civil war in Lebanon (supporting the Phalangists).

America's responsibility for and participation in the shah's numerous and innumerable crimes over the 27 years of his rule, do not end with Eisenhower's term of office. Throughout the domination by the shah's dictatorship U.S. presidents and officials did not for a moment cease protecting and supporting the shah's regime and interfering in the internal affairs of Iran.

In this connection suffice it to refer to congressional documents and reports by these officials. Take a look at these, and let the people of America and the world see and understand that Mr Carter's government was engaged in interference in the internal affairs of Iran and in conspiring against the Iranian nation right up until the last days of the shah's regime, to the last stage and to the last moment.

The presence of Mr [General] Huyser in Iran during the last days before the revolution succeeded, and the plans he had placed on his agenda for implementation are evidence of the continual efforts being made by America. Evidence and documents relating to unwarranted and illegal interference by American officials in the internal affairs of Iran [which have come to light] in papers found both at the American Embassy in Iran and also at the American military advisers' center all indicate that America has been interfering incessantly in the internal affairs of Iran and has never let a moment go by without plotting against the Iranian nation.

Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution the U.S. Government, which was faced with inevitable defeat in the face of the roaring anger of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, was obliged to retreat and to formally claim that it officially recognized the Iranian revolution and the new government. However, a look at the actions of the U.S. Government during this period indicates that not only was America unrepentant and unheedful [of the punishment received] for its past deeds, but that it was continuing its past efforts, with all its might, and that it had resorted to opposing the Iranian nation in a hostile manner, with all its strength.

Following the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran the U.S. Government trampled underfoot all its commitments, used the flimsiest pretext to block billions of dollars' worth of Iranian assets in U.S. banks and would not deliver goods which had been ordered and paid for before the revolution.

U.S. officials were not even prepared to make available to Iran a statement listing the billions of dollars deposited in the bank accounts of the U.S. Government, the billions of dollars representing Iranian assets embezzled by interested parties among U.S. officials. We are astonished as to how and why congressmen have never looked into this embezzlement and have not inquired into the fate of the billions of dollars' worth of Iran's assets lying in the bank accounts of the official American authorities.

In addition to all this, the American Government has been directly and indirectly aiding criminal elements conspiring against the Iranian revolution in various parts of Iran.

In the Kordestan, Khuzestan and Persian Gulf incidents the U.S. Government is directly and indirectly participating in the constant conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Iraqi Ba'thist government. The U.S. Government has also given refuge in America to counterrevolutionaries who were for many years the agents responsible for carrying out the shah's crimes and for implementing American policies in Iran, and it has turned down official requests by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the extradition of such criminals as General Razmi, who was responsible for the Rex Cinema fire in Abadan, a refusal which occurred despite reciprocal agreements covering such instances.

In his meeting with the Islamic Republic of Iran foreign minister during his participation in the 34th United Nations [General Assembly] session in New York Mr Cyrus Vance explicitly promised that he would make arrangements for the extradition and return of the criminals to the Iranian Government, and in pursuance of this mutual agreement the U.S. State Department received from the Iranian Government the names of these persons; however, the U.S. Government not only failed to adhere to its pledge to hand over these criminals to the Government of Iran, but also gave refuge in America to the criminal shah.

On several occasions U.S. Government officials persisted in professing to recognize sincerely the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and as a token of their desire for friendly ties with the Islamic Revolution they undertook never to give the shah asylum in America. The U.S. Government both failed to keep this pledge and also, in spite of much insistence and the many warnings by Islamic Republic of Iran officials against giving refuge to the criminal shah, they did on the pretext of his illness and need for medical treatment.

Islamic Republic of Iran officials informed U.S. Government representatives explicitly that the arrival of the shah in America would be followed by another anti-U.S. explosion in Iran. They were told explicitly that to receive the shah would be taken as a sign of continuing U.S. hostility toward the Iranian revolution and that this would not go unanswered.

However, U.S. ruling circles indicated that they had not the slightest remorse for their past deeds and that they would never be prepared to take the smallest step along the path leading to reparation for past crimes. In addition to this, the U.S. Government showed that it did not attach the slightest importance to the international reputation and prestige of America.

To the U.S. Government and to the Iranian nation the shah's journey to America was never that of a sick man in need of medical treatment but merely the manifestation of a continuing plot by the enemies of Iran's revolution and by those opposing good relations between the two nations of America and Iran.

After the shah had gone to America the U.S. Government did not act on the repeated official request of the Islamic Republic of Iran authorities for the criminal shah's return in accordance with the earlier reciprocal agreement.

In a note to the U.S. State Department at that time the Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry laid at the U.S. Government's door the responsibility for all the consequences of America's disregard for the Iranian nation's request. America's refusal to hand over the fugitive criminals, and the granting of asylum to them in America--and this includes the criminal shah--is categorized even in American law as "obstruction of justice," which is a crime in itself.

The granting of asylum to the shah was tantamount to a declaration of war by America on the Iranian nation, and in the wake of this the attack on the den of espionage and its occupation by the people, who had grown angry and weary at American crimes in Iran, was a natural reaction.

It may be that you perceive the occupation of the embassy of a foreign country and the seizure of its staff as hostages, even if it is a center of espionage and conspiracy, to be in breach of international law. But who has been and still is the perpetual violator of international law? Why do America and the superpowers have the right to trample underfoot all international laws and rules whenever and wherever they wish, and why should no one have the right to protest? Yet when in the face of willful acts and aggression a nation rises up and reacts, these very superpowers cry "why have you violated international law?"

Is the preservation of the dignity of these international laws the sole responsibility of the oppressed nations, and are the superpowers exempt from this?

By what human principle of international law did the U.S. Government have the right to mobilize its forces and violate Iran's boundaries, to land its aircraft, helicopters and personnel on Iranian territory (at Tabas)?

Are these not clear violations of international law? Does not the violent behavior of the U.S. police toward the peaceful Iranian Muslim student demonstrators in U.S. cities, their chaining [presumably, handcuffing] and their imprisonment show that and respect for human rights in America or respect for Muslims or Iranians? [as published]

Is the [imposition of] economic sanctions on a country and the ban on exports of foodstuffs and drugs in accord with the standards of human rights professed by you? In this economic blockade, in addition to your own participation in these economic sanctions, you have also involved the EEC countries and other accomplices.

Do you think that a nation which has gone through an uprising is going to be intimidated by economic sanctions, or that you can bring us to our knees by such sanctions? You should know that your economic sanctions will have no effect whatever on the will of our nation.

Gentlemen: These are some examples of U.S. actions and behavior over its 30 years or so in Iran. The Iranian nation views America and judges its ideals in the light of these deeds and actions, and it is on the basis of such actions and methods that Iran condemns these doings. Given such objectives and ideals, the U.S. Government can never maintain good and friendly relations with the Iranian nation or with any country in the world.

2. However, the ideals and objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran are as follows:

Our people are toilers, afflicted, plundered; they suffered from the hellish dictatorship of the shah's regime and the domination of imperialism and colonialism. Then our nation awoke and rose up under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni. Our revolution is a populist one in the fullest sense. It is an Islamic revolution influenced and inspired by Islamic attitudes and by the philosophy and wide purview of monotheism. [paragraph continues]

Our Islamic Revolution stands for the liberation of human beings. We carried out the revolution in order to restore nobility and magnanimity to human beings; to build a free and flourishing community appropriate to the wide purview of monotheism, which is the philosophy behind our revolution; to take control of our own destiny; to end foreign domination over our land; to uproot poverty; and, finally, to build a model, ideal society which we will present to perplexed and agitated humanity. Where and what is the ideology that could deny our nation the right to choose its own path--and on what basis?

As to the type of regime and philosophy the Iranian nation should choose, what business is this of America? What concern is it of America if our religion, politics and religion are one? If the American people have chosen to live in a particular way, must they impose this on other peoples of the world?

The Americans have never succeeded in understanding or tried to understand the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the true features of which are unknown and poorly represented in America. More than this, they have been distorted and misrepresented for U.S. public opinion. This in itself is a conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and has highlighted several factors:

A. The Iranian revolution is an Islamic one; Islam has for centuries been subjected to the strongest attacks and grossest distortions. The sociopolitical literature of the Western world, including that of America, has always given a distorted picture of Islam to the people of the Western world, so much so that today Western people and Americans regard Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran with the same prejudiced, perverted and inaccurate view with which they then sit in judgment.

B. The Western world and the Americans have experienced certain phenomena in their religious history on the basis of which they have chosen to separate church and state. This can never be appropriate to Islam, where religion and politics are one and the same thing. There is no room for secularism in Islam. However, Westerners have been unable to accept this Islamic reality, and they are guilty of a glaring error in their assessment of the Islamic Revolution. It was the Western experience of [the separation of] religion that gave rise to Marx's explanation of religion as the opiate of the masses. The case does not hold good for Islam. Both Western groups, Marxists and non-Marxists, are very much in error and hold a distorted view of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

C. There are many among the ruling circles of the West and of America who have truly understood Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and this is why their hostility toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran is greater than their enmity toward communism. The understanding of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran by these circles goes as far and as deep as the threats posed to their interests by the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The ruling circles in America, namely the interested lobbies, have suffered irreparable harm and damage from the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The fat profits they received during the domination of the shah's regime have all dried up, and the past will never return to them. They have opposed and obstructed this revolution with all their might.

In addition, the Islamic Revolution of Iran has caused a great storm throughout the Third World and the Islamic countries against the reactionary regimes allied to Western or Eastern interests. In the Arab East millions of people have found a new and natural path toward freedom and independence on the basis of the Islamic ideology.

This situation is intolerable to interested parties; we know this for a fact. These circles and political lobbies--chief among which is the international Zionist lobby--the militarists and all [such groups] have resorted to misrepresentation and distortion of the true face of the Islamic Revolution throughout the world, and the Western world and America. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. media are monopolized by the political pressure groups. It is the media which have prevented the American people from learning the truth about events in Iran. While the shah was in power this same media portrayed the executioner and criminal regime of the shah as a populist, civilized, concerned for the state of the nation and a defender of freedom and human rights. And now the same media and circles have misrepresented and distorted the face of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. And what injustice they do to our great imam, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, with all his spirituality and mystical charisma. The pages of the U.S. press are graphic examples of this great plot against the Islamic Revolution of Iran. It is these elements, the media and these circles which keep the American nation in ignorance of what its government is doing in Iran.

Gentlemen: How is it possible to discuss "deeper insight into and better mutual understanding of" the ideals and objectives of the two nations while the ruling circles in America and all your media are engaged in a constant conspiracy to distort the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to falsify news and to feed this to the American people?

3. You have expressed your deep concern over the decline and rupture in our mutual relations which you consider to be due to the seizure of the hostages. Gentlemen: You, as the representatives of the U.S. Government, have never had relations with the Iranian nation. Your relations over the past 35 years or so have been solely with the shah's regime. Yes, these relations have been severed and no longer exist, and the U.S. Government is right to be concerned over the severance of these relations. The tears shed by certain U.S. circles over the rupture in relations are in reality tears shed over the drying up of their profits. Such relations have never been acceptable to the Iranian nation, and as Imam Khomeyni has said: "O God, let such relations be severed."

The rupture in relations between the U.S. Government and the Islamic Revolution of Iran did not result from the seizure of the hostages but arose inevitably from your government's actions in Iran, which were against the interests and to the detriment of the Iranian nation. We are not concerned at the breach in such relations. Your concern should relate to the continuing aggressive policies of the U.S. Government. The decline in the mutual relations of the U.S. Government and the Iranian nation does not mean a severance of relations between the Iranian Government and America. We desire good relations with all countries of the world, including the American nation.

4. You have written that the continuation of the existing situation has created an international crisis, but this crisis has existed for some years and does not stem from the actions of the Iranian nation but from the wrong sort of international relations, which itself arises from the world-devouring nature of the superpowers, each of which has created a sphere of influence for itself upon which others may not encroach. The world crisis results from the struggle between the expansionist and aggressive superpowers of East and West. This struggle is never waged over issues of right or truth but over the carving up of interests and areas of influence.

The present crisis also arises solely from America's obstinate refusal to recognize the right of the Iranian nation to determine its own fate. It is in this area that the U.S. Government feels that it owes it to itself to continue to maintain its domination and its influence in Iran, and therefore it is perpetually and in various ways interfering in Iran's internal affairs and conspiring against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

By accepting a pragmatic and perceptive policy and acknowledging the realities, and by refraining from obduracy and hostility toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the Iranian nation, America may dissolve the present crisis.

5. In your letter you speak of the quest for hegemony and expansionism, which we also strongly oppose. But the difference in our case is that we are opposed to any type of quest for hegemony or expansionism, by whatever power, and we will struggle hard against it. But America only opposes the quest for hegemony when it is undertaken by one of its rivals or partners, and only when it does not accord with some secret, or overt, agreement reached beforehand. You condemn the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, yet we have never heard or read of you condemning the 40 years of Zionist aggression and expansionism in Palestine!

Condemn the repeated air, land and sea bombardment of southern Lebanon by the Israeli, Zionist government, and the killing and slaughter of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian women, men and children! Condemn the refugee [status] of the millions of Palestinians!

6. But now to the hostages:

Gentlemen: We are aware of the effect that the seizure of the hostages has had on you; we have been informed of the crisis with which the American Government is grappling inside America, and during the presidential elections too. We are also aware of the world crisis facing the American Government after the defeat in Iran and the fall of the shah's regime, which was greater and more profound than the American crisis after the defeat in Vietnam. We also know of the difficulties created for the American Government by the crisis in its relations with the Islamic countries....

However, we believe that the solution is in the hands of the American Government; yet how can there be any cause for optimism as regards an abatement of the crisis when the American Government is still continuing to engage in plots.

All reports and evidence speak of another military intervention being planned by the American Government. We hereby declare that the American Government must recognize that military intervention in Iran would blow up the whole of the Middle East and the Islamic world, and we hold the American Government responsible for the consequences of any military adventure.

The American Government may, by accepting responsibility for and the fact of its participation in the deeds of the shah's regime, and its liability for the damage to life, wealth and property suffered by the Iranian nation, take the first step to reduce the danger and the problems of the present crisis.

Gentlemen: You can do something positive to this end: Place on your agenda for urgent action an investigation into the damage arising from the past deeds of the American Government and into the legitimate claims of Iran, giving this matter the highest and most urgent priority; thus may the way be paved toward a solution of the crisis.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, ECONOMY

WA101815 Tehran TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Reza Salimi says he is against further holding of the 52 U.S. hostages without determining their fates.

In an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES yesterday he said, now that the Iranian people had shown the whole world that the embassies of the great powers in the world were involved in conspiracies against these countries; "I don't see any reason why we should hold the U.S. hostages without determining their future."

Last Sunday Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh held the same view now echoed by Salimi when he said that hostage taking was against the nation's interests.

The fate of the 52 U.S. hostages is in the hands of the Islamic Majlis however, as already emphasized on several occasions by Imam Khomeyni.

Asked about the rising rate of inflation in the country, Salimi, conceded that the wrong policies of the former government were to be blamed for the present inflation, "as well as the continual decline in economic production." He said the injection of too much money into the economy was the sole cause of rising inflation. To just give you an example, he added, during the first months after the victory of the Islamic Revolution public expenditure increased from 450 billion rials to 910 billion, a factor which has had a crippling effect on the economy.

"And this is our inheritance from the former government."

Salimi stressed that the present economic crisis had created a sharp decline in both industrial and agricultural production to which should be added the mass exodus of good managers.

He said the post revolutionary chaos in the country had created a situation in which the private sector could not benefit from the customary state subsidies. He did not elaborate on the point.

Large numbers of private enterprises in Iran were owned by elements connected with the former regime and after the revolutionary victory most of them left the country.

Salimi also blamed the counter-revolution for damaging the Iranian economy saying that by helping to keep production down they had created all kinds of problems for the economy.

"Through undermining law and order in our country the counter-revolution has damaged our economy more than any other factor," he said.

To the question when a possible austerity program would be introduced in the country, Salimi replied: "We have only considered the possibility in case our oil revenue declined. But at present we don't intend to have an austerity program in this country."

He said the country was suffering from a deficit of 1895 billion rials this year because of the rise in government expenditure.

Asked when the country would overcome its present economic dependency on foreign countries Salimi said: "Until a day when we can build our own factories. But at present we have to import most of our machinery and spare parts from abroad."

DEPUTY CRITICIZES PERFORMANCE OF MAJLIS

WA101800 Tehran TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Majlis has created more problems than solving them says Deputy Seyed Uonis Erfani, who has also blasted his co-deputies for not grasping the true aim of the Majlis, busying themselves with marginal problems.

Speaking at yesterday's session of the Majlis, Deputy Erfani also urged other deputies to prevent the leaking of "those stories which would increase the people's disenchantment with the Islamic Majlis, because this assembly represents our people's ideal."

Although Deputy Erfani, did not specify what these stories were, to intelligent citizens it is no secret that recently televised Majlis's debates must have embarrassed even deputies themselves.

Recent chaotic sessions of the Majlis have shown it to be a place, not of rational discussions between rational men, but a place of humdrum accusations and counter-accusations pouring on deputies from all sides.

Several political historians have attributed the present atmosphere dominant in the Is amic Majlis to political inexperience of most deputies, although one is sometimes forced to conclude that some kind of irreconcilable differences divides the assembly.

And in fact the next speaker in yesterday's session confirmed the above view by stressing that although cooperation between Majlis and the executive was indespensable "when it comes to principles every deputy has to stick to his own."

Deputy Erfani added the adjective "revolutionary" to his use of the word principles thus revealing a bitter ideological disagreement between the Majlis and President Bani-Sadr, heading the country's weak executive.

Referring to the would-be prime minister another deputy, Rahami, said one of the great problems facing the Islamic Republic, ever since its creation, has been the lack of a powerful executive which in turn has given way to an unhealthy legislative body (Majlis).

Blasting both Majlis and government is a novel occurrence among basically complacent deputies whose political career seems to be of more importance to them than a strong government.

According to Deputy Rahami, however, the first priority for the Majlis, was the proper implementation of the Constitution which ironically is the first preoccupation of President Bani-Sadr who has repeatedly warned of the grave consequences of any confrontation between himself and the Islamic Majlis.

Given the above context no better answer, from Majlis's point of view, could have been given to Bani-Sadr than by Deputy Tabatabai-Neshad who said the reason for Majlis's situation to approve of the future prime minister was due to the fact that the enemies of the revolution were determined to weaken Majlis by infiltrating their agents into the positions of power. [as published]

"There are two ways by which our enemies are determined to destroy our revolution. Either by a military coup whose chances of success are pretty dim, or by putting unprincipled charactors into power," he said. This was the greatest danger facing our revolution, Tabatabai-Neshad added and that was why we had to abide by the teachings of holy Qoran which has already shown us the way.

He then went on to say that future premier did not have to be from recognized political figures in the country "he could be chosen from dedicated young people like those occupying the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran"--a far fetched desire whose realization however, should not be regarded as an impossibility, given the present political climate in Iran.

'PROGRESSIVE' IRANIAN GROUP FORMED; STATEMENT ISSUED

WA101805 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] A group of Iranian intellectuals and artists, who are worried about the growing role Islamic fundamentalist elements are assuming in governing Iranian society and the dislocation that is jeopardizing the revolutionary process which began with the mass insurrection against the shah's tyranny, are appealing to various democratic and leftist organizations, and have composed an appeal, the text of which is as follows:

In recent years, Iran has attracted the attention of world public opinion. In this difficult and serious time for our country, we Iranian intellectuals and artists, both at home and abroad, feeling it our duty to help inform the world, have established the "Information Center of Progressive Iranian Intellectuals and Artists" and will explain to you our aims:

Iranian culture, the intellectuals and the artists have inspired the heroic struggle our people have fought at the cost of their blood against the fascist regime of the Pahlavi dynasty--and they paid the price of a great sacrifice. It suffices for all those who have fulfilled their courageous promise for a free and democratic Iran to remember the writers Daneshian and Golesorkhi. It was a hard and difficult battle which did not have the aim of Islamicizing the country but, on the contrary, opposed the reactionary and fanatical features which emerged later from this Islamicization. This was in strong opposition to all the drives from abroad that have tried to colonize our culture and country.

During the anti-imperialistic struggle, the Islamic world participated in this revolution showing progressive aims and without resorting to religious fanaticism. However, for eighteen months now after the revolution, the fundamentalist elements have imposed a rule of complete suffocation on the country by making use of the religious sentiments of the great masses of the people, beginning with the "deprived ones," and resorted to historically obsolete ideas. During this period, we have witnessed the attempt to prevent the activities of progressive parties and groups, the closing of many media of information, attacks on ethnic minorities, massacre of the brave and heroic Kurdish people, and the closure of the universities that were the main battlefields against the former regime. This is a picture that shows their inability to face and resolve the cultural, social and economic problems of a country that needs progress, first of all, according to the demands of a modern society. And we are witnessing the repression against women who by their struggle have finally shown that they have reached social and political maturity.

The expulsion of women, clerks, workers, intellectuals and artists from public offices and teaching jobs under the absurd accusation of corruption is a dramatic decision in a situation in which there are more than four million people unemployed and inflation has reached 70 percent: Here are examples of inability to face a situation that burdens a people which the fundamentalist caste in power claims it wants to save with its absolute power.

There is even another main aspect of the struggle the Iranian people have fought with so many sacrifices that has been perverted, that is, the defeat inflicted on American imperialism after 30 years of sharp clashes: Today by holding the hostages, the Islamic regime is sullying a pure and clear victory by following a policy of adventurism and showing its irresponsibility by the demonstrations of fanaticism in so many of the world's capitals. The result will be the international isolation of our country which, on the contrary, needs contacts for exchanges, and beneficial cooperation which recognizes economic and political dignity and independence which we have won with our victory. However, the result will be to make the world believe that there is an "opposition" carried on by men who collaborated with the shah's regime and even today continue to be blind instruments of a revanche effort against a revolution conducted by a whole people. This "opposition" is not the enemy of the Islamic regime; it is the enemy of the whole people because the Iranian people have shown in their struggle against the regime of the shah an immense reservoir of vitality, maturity and desire to be master of their future for progress and freedom.

This is why we feel that our duty as men and democrats is to work until our people can live with the rights of freedom of political, ideological, and religious freedom; the rights of ethnic minorities; and the rights of the workers' world which, by its sacrifice, has been the leader of the anti-imperialist struggle. And this is why we are asking the cultural societies, men of culture and art, labor unions, and democratic organs of information to take the side of the Iranian people in their growth, development and struggle for their rights.

MOJAHEDIN LEADER ACCUSED OF BEING DOUBLE AGENT

WA101820 Tehran TIMES in English 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A leading member of the Islamic guerilla organization "People's Mojahedin" has been accused of being a double agent, conspiring against the country's leadership.

Ezat Kefayati, a prominent member of the guerilla organization has further been accused of possessing a large quantity of arms and ammunition, recently discovered in his house in the city of Mahalat, south-west of Tehran.

The news of Kefayati's activities was disclosed yesterday by the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the official organ of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party [IRP], which further claimed that he has been responsible for misinforming President Bani-Sadr of an alleged conspiracy against him led by deputy Hassan Ayat.

The alleged conspiracy which was a climax of ongoing power struggles between President Bani-Sadr and the IRP has been consistently used against Ayat in order to discredit him and IRP of which he is a leading member.

The paper also claimed that Kefayati had deliberately arranged for an interview with Ayat whose tape was handed over to President Bani-Sadr and his opponents within the IRP which dominates Majlis.

The paper went on to add that Kefayati had been posing the question of Rajavi's assassination while talking to prominent clergymen in order to force them into expressing opinions which would then have been used against them.

Rajavi is the leader of "People's Mojahedin" and an unspoken critic of both President Bani-Sadr and IRP.

One of these clergymen, claimed the paper, was Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Tabrizi, leader of Tabriz Revolutionary Court who, according to the paper, did not yield to Kefayati's pressures.

According to the paper, Kefayati is currently in hiding since the discovery of arms and ammunitions in his house, a factor which is sure to be used by authorities against him.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO CLEAR BANDAR ABBAS PORT

WA101835 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--All private sector importers have been called on to cooperate with the Port and Shipping Organization to have backlogs at the Bandar Abbas Port cleared and relieve the congestion in the port from incoming goods, by diverting goods imports to other ports in the area.

The Port and Shipping Organization is said to have yesterday requested the Ministry of Commerce to assist in persuading all importers of goods into the country to place orders for arrival into the country naming either Bandar Khomeyni, or Bandar Bushehr as their ports of destination.

A large number of ships awaiting clearance at the Bandar Abbas Port and are said to carry essential requirements for the country such as food grains, wheat, sugar, chemical fertilizers among others.

Nonclearance of the ships have been due to acute truck shortages for transport and lack of off loading facilities due to piling up of goods in the warehouses at the port.

Inflow of goods into the two other ports of Bandar Khomeyni and Bandar Bushehr would mean a great saving in freight overcharges paid to shipping companies, the Port and Shipping Organization revealed to the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Importers have been requested through the Commerce Ministry to have all their goods cleared from the port at the very earliest to effect smoother flow at the port, the PARS report said.

ETTELA'AT PUBLISHES FRG TV INTERVIEW WITH MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKER

LD101225 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on interview of Majlis Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'iniha by FRG television newsmen at ETTELA'AT newspaper offices in Tehran: "The Hostages Problem Has No Priority for Iran"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Kho'iniha, people's representative in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and deputy speaker of the Majlis [phrase illegible] in the parliamentary service of the newspaper ETTELA'AT, after the phone-in program, took part in an interview by FRG television newsmen who had come to the ETTELA'AT offices to film the program, and he replied to their questions, which concentrated on the fate of the American spy hostages. The text of the interview follows:

Question: What will be the fate of the hostages? What punishments would be envisaged for him?

Answer: The final decision on the hostages rests with the Majlis. What I say is my personal opinion, for the Majlis may decide to act differently. However, we do believe that we harbor no particular feelings of ill will toward the hostages, and that if there is an ideology which respects the rights of individuals, it is the Islamic ideology. But the point is this: After all the blows the Iranian nation has sustained from America, after suffering several thousand dead and injured, the plundering of its mineral resources and public assets and the destruction of our agriculture--all these being instances of oppression inflicted directly and indirectly on us by America--the seizure of the American center of plots and espionage represents merely a minimal reaction to all these acts of oppression; as for those who, on the pretext of being diplomats, were engaged in spying and interference in Iranian affairs and were taken hostage, the Iranian nation has said from the outset that America must return the shah and the funds he plundered, [following which] in one degree of mitigation they would be released. Why should we be more concerned for the hostages than Mr Carter is? If Carter really were sorry for the hostages and wished to release these nationals of his country being held hostage, why did he not hand over a fugitive criminal and the wealth he had syphoned off and deposited in foreign banks? It was the property of this nation that the shah plundered, yet America failed to return it and then gave the shah asylum, thus refusing to allow this nation its legitimate rights. Given that Mr Carter is not really concerned for the hostages, is it right that we should feel sorry for them?

Question: I asked you whether the hostages would be punished, and you have not answered my question.

Answer: As I said, we will grant one degree of mitigation, on the sole condition that America yields to our demands. We said that America must return the shah and the plundered wealth to Iran, failing which we would put the hostages on trial and punish them for their crimes--of course, this is my personal view--unless America is ready to make reparation for the damage it has inflicted on Iran. If it does so, we will reprieve them in mitigation.

Question: Do you think the hostages issue will be resolved soon, or will it take several months?

Answer: Of course, for Iran the hostages issue is not one which has priority, requiring us to put everything aside so that we can deal with it. As I said, America must not first act in a manner which complicates the issue and subsequently embark on measures indicating that it desires to move toward a solution of the issue.

Question: We read in the newspapers that the foreign affairs commission had written a letter replying to one from the U.S. Congress and that this letter has been returned to the commission. Is this merely a formality or not?

Answer: No. The foreign Affairs Commission first suggested that no reply be sent, since at first all the deputies were so incensed that one of them even suggested tearing up the letter. However, after some discussion it was decided to answer the letter, and the foreign affairs commission prepared the reply. The draft letter was read out to the deputies, and a number of them objected to the text, which they felt should have been more decisive and tougher, and also briefer. In general, they expressed their views on how it might be amended, and it was decided to return it to the foreign affairs commission, which was to take note of the points raised and eliminate any problems there might be in the text, and then to send the letter to the U.S. congressmen. As for your suggestion that this is a mere formality, [the answer is] no, it is not. I must add that nothing the Islamic Consultative Assembly does is in the nature of formality.

Question: Are your views and personal opinions accepted by the majority of the members of the foreign affairs commission, and by most of the Majlis deputies, or not?

Answer: I believe that anyone who watches or hears the Majlis proceedings on radio or television would have understood the atmosphere in the Majlis on the occasions when there has been discussion of the hostages issue and of America's treatment of Iran, an atmosphere reflected in society at large, since the U.S. Government treated us so cruelly and put so much pressure on us that the heart of every Iranian is full of anger toward the U.S. Government. Of course, we are not hostile toward the American nation, but the anger we feel toward the U.S. Government is so great that one Majlis deputy even said that, instead of replying to the letter, we should tear it up on the spot. In general, the climate prevailing in the Majlis is one of overwhelming rage toward America, and I may add that America should do nothing to make it worse.

Question: In the climate of discussion that has recently emerged, is it conceivable that in the near future there will be a review of their detention and that they might even be allowed to see their relations?

Answer: America has not made any move indicating that it desires to resolve the hostages issue. If America wished to prevent the problem becoming even more complicated than it is, it would not have subjected the Iranian students in America to assault and abuse, and chained them hand and foot. It is up to America to prevent the complication of the problem.

Question: We do not know what the U.S. secretary of state's letter to the prime minister contains, but we believe you probably do.

Answer: I do not know the contents of the letter.

Question: There was a report via Lebanon that five of the hostages were killed trying to escape, and it subsequently transpired that the report was false. However, in spite of the unreliable origin of this report, we cannot conclude that all the hostages are safe and unharmed.

Answer: Yes. I must say that all the hostages are safe and we have already shown how, if they are ill, they are treated as necessary. We do not do this because we fear America but because of the dictates of humane and Islamic obligations. As you have seen, one of the hostages was ill, and since it was not possible to treat him in Iran, he was handed over to his family on the orders of our great leader.

Question: America is now holding a dialogue with Iran on the hostages indirectly. Don't you think that direct talks would be preferable?

Answer: Never again will the Iranian Government be duped by America as it was in the past. It is not a question of negotiations. The important thing is for America to show that it regrets what it has done in the past and that it wishes to make reparation. It has blocked all our assets in its banks. It has taken almost $20 billion in cash from Iran and will not release what has been ordered. It harasses and imprisons our students there and forces the EEC countries to impose economic sanctions on Iran, and now it wants to negotiate. Does it think it is trying to trick a child? First, let America stop these things and then the problem may be solved. [answer ends]

In conclusion the German newsman made the following comment: "I gather from what we have discussed that you are not optimistic about a solution to the hostages problem in the near future."

Kho'iniha replied: "We have shown extreme decency [sedaqat] in our actions, but in the face of this America has done nothing to make us optimistic."

MILITARY LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS BORDER CLASHES

LD091214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations section of the western joint operational staff at 1408 today announced: Seventy individuals who had been deceived by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq surrendered to the imam's forces stationed in one of the border posts near the border last night. They also turned over their weapons which included 50 Kalashnikovs and 20 other weapons of various descriptions.

According to the same report, at 1100 this morning, General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the army; General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces; and Colonel Fakur, the commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Kermanshah for coordination and investigation of the recent border clashes. They reviewed regional at a meeting with the commander of the western joint operational staff, commander of the 81st Armored Division and commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the west.

IRAQI PLANE DOWNED IN NAFTABAD; QASR-E SHIRIN UNDER FIRE

LD091724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] According to the latest report received from the public relations spokesman of the headquarters of the joint operations in the west of the country, one MiG fighter of the Iraqi Air Force, which had violated Iranian airspace, has been destroyed by the F-14 fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces in Naftabad border area, causing the death of its crew. This is the second Iraqi MiG fighter which has been destroyed during the past 48 hours by the revolutionary forces.

The public relations spokesman of the headquarters of the joint operations in the west of the country also has announced concerning last night's border clashes in the west of the country: The mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist army has brought the border town of Qasr-e Shirin under heavy artillery fire.

As a result of this dastardly attack two stores and one house were hit by shells and destroyed. Also, a few artillery shells hit the municipality premises, which caused two cars to be destroyed. One of the inhabitants of Qasr-e Shirin was wounded during these attacks. Meanwhile, the water and electricity of the town, which had been cut, was restored at noon today.

Two Iraqi Helicopters Downed

LD100430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] According to a dispatch by our correspondent this morning, following the downing of two Iraqi MiG's along the Qasr-e Shirin border strip during the past 48 hours, two aggressive Iraqi helicopters were also fired on by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night and one of these helicopters was downed in the Naftabad region inside Iranian territory and the other was downed between Iranian and Iraqi border strips.

On the other hand, after a telephone conversation with the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, the morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported: During yesterday's clashes between Iran's military forces on the one hand and the forces of the Iraqi mercenary army forces on the other hand two houses were hit by artillery fire from the Iraqi Ba'thist army, but as these houses had already been evacuated there were no casualties. Also, two cars at the municipality forecourt in Qasr-e Shirin were damaged by artillery hits.

Iraqi Plane, Tanks Destroyed

LD101130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational staff in the west of our country reported that following the intense [word indistinct] attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist army in the border area, at 0800 this morning another Iraqi MiG, which had violated Iranian airspace in the Khosravi region, was destroyed by the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to this report, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran have so far successfully destroyed four enemy MiGs and three helicopters during the recent clashes in the border area.

On the other hand, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported this morning that two F-4 aircraft of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran identified the position where 20 tanks of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces were concealed by camouflage near the border region of Qasr-e Shirin. They succeeded in destroying most of these tanks during a bombing raid on the position where the tanks were concealed.

According to PARS, this morning a responsible staffer of Mahdi Reza'i hospital in Qasr-e Shirin reported: So far three well-equipped medical teams have been transferred to this hospital from Hamadan, Tehran and Kermanshah. They have begun their work.

According to the same report, during the past 48 hours 6 martyrs and 35 wounded [not specified whether soldiers or civilians] have been admitted to this hospital.

KEYHAN REPORTS WINNING OVER OF IRAQ BORDER TRIBESMEN

LD-91115 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 p 13

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "Palizban Recruited Local Hirelings for Abortive Coup d'Etat"]

[Text] Kermanshah--During the recent abortive coup in Iran, 20,000 hirelings from western Iran were to have marched on Qasr-e Shirin, Eslamabad and Kermanshah on the orders of Palizban.

The KEYHAN reporter sent from Kermanshah to Eslamabad discussed this matter with a group of duped tribesmen who recently returned from Iraq to Iran at the request of the Imam Khomeyni fedayeen headquarters, in the wake of which 2,500 armed tribesmen came to Iran and handed in their weapons.

In the discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent on how the headquarters came to be set up on the border, the imam's fedayeen chief Hajji Tahmasebi said:

"After counterrevolutionaries had taken unfair advantage of the presence of the Qalkhani tribe, and following the recruitment of tribesmen by Oveysi and Palizban for the purpose of engaging in acts of terrorism on Iranian soil, we created the imam's fedayeen out of a group composed of Qalkhani tribesmen who remained loyal to the Islamic Republic, a number of outsiders, and guards. When the organization was formed, 50 committed local people joined the group, and successful efforts were made to dispel the suspicion entertained by the Qalkhanis toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and to carry out mopping up operations in the regions held by the counterrevolutionaries.

"For some time before the coup d'etat plot we knew that such individuals as Palizban, Oveysi, and Bakhtiar were bent on making use of the tribes of the region, and it was for this reason that we transferred our efforts and activities to the area. We confronted the coup d'etat plot by making numerous speeches in the area, by disseminating political information and by urging the Qalkhanis to 'be on the alert, because they want to use you to serve the criminal America and their lackey Saddam Husayn, the traitor, and the Palizbans and Oveysis, those lackeys of America.

"By renewing and strengthening the organization of the imam's fedayeen, we have won over group after group of these duped tribesmen, who only yesterday were bearing arms against us, and our force now numbers 1,300. In this way, the plot has been neutralized within a limited period."

Elsewhere in the discussion, he stated: "At the present time, group after group of the duped Qalkhanis is coming over to us and our organization is expanding greatly, with the creation of cooperative companies and the cooperation of the holy war for reconstruction, we are trying to eliminate the area's problems.

"Over the past 4 months, our force has restored peace to the region, and we have brought security to a wide area stretching from Thalath Babajani to Qasr-e Shirin."

In conclusion, he said: "We gave all the counterrevolutionaries 4 days to turn in their arms, failing which they would be put on trial, harshly punished and severely dealt with by us."

Seyyed Nasreddin Heydari, leader of the Ahl-e Haqq [an ancient and secret sect with adherents mainly in Kordestan and Azarbayjan, commonly know as the "guran" or "aliollahis"] who had in his possession a letter expressing the solidarity of a group of Qalkanis numbering about 3,500, told the KEYHAN correspondent:

"During the revolution, the shah's regime used money, threats and intimidation to persuade a group of Qalkhanis to enter Sar-e Pol-e Zahab as antiriot troops, and in the clashes which ensued a number were killed and wounded. This angered the people against the Qalkhanis and they blocked their food supply routes and stopped traffic reaching them. The Iraqi Ba'thist lackey government also took unfair advantage and, by sending them groceries and weapons, succeeded in winning them over in large numbers."

As to the place where the duped groups and counterrevolutionaries had been trained, he said: "The counterrevolutionaries are given military training in various camps by fugitive officers and Iraqi Ba'thist agents, but the most important is at Char Kelav. Their wives and children are being held hostage in other areas, ensuring that husbands and families return to the camp after carrying out operations."

The Ahl-e Haqq religious leader also commented in the following terms on the budget at the disposal of these hirelings: "In the first instance, this money was sent by supporters of the shah, but it was recently agreed that reactionary Arab countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Jordan should also send their financial contributions by way of Iraq."

On the subject of the Iraqi Ba'thist army being reinforced by the armies of Arab countries, Seyyed Nasreddin Heydari said: "Groups returning to Iran say that a force has entered Iraq from Jordan, Kuwait and even Egypt, which is in disagreement with Iraq, and that this force is in position along the border."

In conclusion, he observed: "Iraq was seriously counting on the Qalkhani tribe, which numbers about 20,000 families, but they would not submit and become lackeys, and now a large number of them are writing to express solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran."

ARMY, GENDARMERIE CLASH WITH ARMED GROUPS IN KHARMAST

LD101156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday evening, a clash occurred between, on the one hand, Muslim groups [as heard] and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and on the other hand, a group of illegal armed individuals, in the villages (Kaskarud) and (Hovitan) and the region of Kharmast. During this clash, at least four of the bandits were killed and three were wounded. Three of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were also wounded in the clash, but their condition is satisfactory.

Also, yesterday an army vehicle was attacked on its way from Nagadeh to Oshnaviyeh, by bandits and illegal armed gangs. The army personnel defended themselves bravely and valiantly but two privates gained the exalted ranks of martyrdom and five of the passengers of the army vehicle were also taken hostage. (Mojtaba Naseri), political deputy of the governor general of western Azarbayjan, confirmed these reports and said that the army (?group), which was attacked in a cowardly fasion by the assailant gangs, was carrying flour to the military forces of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, the office of the governor general of western Azarbayjan today announced that, following the relentless effort and (?control) of the operational units stationed in (Khouy), 72 illegal weapons were collected in that region. The collected weapons include 4 Brno guns, 22 revolvers and 56 hunting rifles. Efforts to collect all the illegal weapons in various regions of western Azarbayjan Province are continuing.

KHUZESTAN MOBILIZATION ORGANIZATION PLACED ON ALERT

GF071355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] In an announcement to all brothers and sisters who have received training, the headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed in Khuzestan has declared:

Due to the sensitivity of the situation in Khuzestan, an alert has been declared to place all units in a state of combat readiness. The announcement asks all trained brothers to act in accordance with their religious duties and contact the Islamic society of the 92d Armored Division in Ahvaz. They should bring their training certificates or contact the mobilization headquarters in other cities throughout the province.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 80

Iraq, Iran

Iraqi leaders have defined their country's goals in the long-simmering and recently escalated border clashes with Iran in the area the Iraqis refer to as Diyala and the Iranians call Qasr-e Shirin. President Saddam Husayn told the Cabinet, according to Baghdad radio, that Iraq does not want war and does not "covet" Iranian territory, but has decided "to retrieve every inch of Iraqi soil usurped by the Persians." He denied that Iraq is an aggressor because by advancing it is in effect "defending" its own territory. In a statement reported by INA, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi echoed Saddam Husayn's comments, stressing that Iraq does not want a "comprehensive war" with Iran and has no intention of causing the situation to deteriorate but only wants to end Iranian "encroachments" on its territory. He urged the Iranian authorities to give up their "conceit and fanaticism" and noted that the actions of the Iranian Armed Forces are not isolated from the domestic crisis in Iran and the Revolution Guards' "monopoly of power" in the country. He said that the border area in question was delineated by the 1975 Algiers agreement and that Iraq has always fully intended to reoccupy its territory but has given the revolutionary government in Iran time to "organize its affairs" before pressing for the completion of the "handing over process." Nevertheless, Hammadi said that instead of returning Iraqi territory, the Iranian authorities have shown "hostile intentions" and an "inclination" to expand Iran's borders at the expense of Iraq. Hammadi added that Iraq has therefore decided to end the "violation" and has gone on the offensive to "expel" the Iranian forces from the disputed area--but this was done only after the Iranian Foreign Ministry left unanswered Iraqi memorandums on the issue submitted to it early this week.

According to an Iraqi Defense Ministry announcement, reported by INA, Iraqi troops reached the "international border" at the Diyala junction on 10 September, having liberated all territory that the Iranians had failed to return in accordance with the Algiers agreement and other--unspecified--accords.

Monitored Tehran media have acknowledged heavy fighting in the Qasr-e Shirin area but have made no mention of the Iraqi claims to this disputed territory or carried any Iranian reference to the memorandums submitted by Iraq earlier this week. The Iranian Foreign Ministry, according to AFP, has denied that Iran's occupation of the disputed area is illegal, claiming that "it is not true" that this territory was restored to Iraq under the Algiers agreement. The Iraqi foreign minister had earlier pointed out that he had advised the Iranian charge d'affaires that it was possible the Iranians did not have "adequate information" on the Algiers agreement.

Bani-Sadr, Students on Hostages

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the Muslim students have restated their positions on the issue of the hostages. In an interview reported by Delhi radio, Bani-Sadr said Iran itself has become a "hostage" as a result of the seizure of the U.S. diplomats since it has affected the country's international contacts. He also accused the United States of "delaying the solution" to the matter by "saying one thing and doing another." Commenting on Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's letter to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Bani-Sadr said it would "not make any difference" in the issue. Statement 144 of the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy," reported by Tehran radio, referred to the "opposition and obstructions" to determing the hostages' fate and said that those who claim that Iran has been isolated because of the hostage taking are not aware of the support the people have shown for this "revolutionary and divine act." The students warned that they will respond if an "atmosphere hostile" to the holding of the hostages is "resumed."

Egypt, Israel

In an interview with LE MONDE, Vice President Husni Mubarak stated that the Jerusalem question is not an "insurmountable obstacle." He compared the current status of Jerusalem to that of Sinai, whose annexation had at one time also been addressed by the Israeli Knesset. Mubarak reiterated his optimism over a solution to the Jerusalem question to correspondents of MA'ARIV, saying a "distinction" should be drawn between Jerusalem's "final status" and those aspects involving the Jerusalem issue that fall within the autonomy question in the framework of the Camp David agreement. However, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, firmly stated that if President Anwar as-Sadat "insists" on "two sovereignties" in the city, "there will be no agreement on Jerusalem." Begin declared that allowing the Arabs of Jerusalem to vote for the autonomy institutions is "completely out of the question," and he claimed that Ambassador Sol Linowitz is aware of his view that such an arrangement would constitute an "indirect division" of the city.

In a joint press conference held in Alexandria, reported by MENA, both President as-Sadat and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir termed their talks "fruitful." As-Sadat said that the subject of their discussion has normalization of relations and that Shamir and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will set a date for the commencement of the autonomy negotiations. Exact arrangements apparently have not been made, for on Shamir's return to Israel he said, in an appearance on Jerusalem television, that "details" had not been discussed and he had only "inferred" from what As-Sadat and Ghali had said that "contacts" will be held next week on the resumption of the talks. Concerning normalization of relations between the two countries, Shamir said that everything he had asked for in terms of economic and cultural cooperation had been "guaranteed" but that one must wait to see if Egypt will fulfill it's "promises." Shamir also said that Ghali will visit Israel "soon" to continue discussions on the normalization process.

Reaction to Syria-Libya Union

In an announcement reported by Jerusalem radio, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said it views the merger of Syria and Libya as a "potential military threat" to Israel that will increase if the new unified state cooperates militarily with the Soviet Union and Iraq. A Cairo radio commentator dismissed the unification as "cosmetic" and not to be taken seriously, a "tactic" rather than a "strategy" employed by a Syrian regime that is politically and economically isolated both at home and abroad. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is now on a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE, YAR and PDRY to explain the Syria-Libya union.

CORRECTION

In the MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW of 10 September, first paragraph, speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in which he replied to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's letter, this speech was given in Qom, not at a Tehran cemetary.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE CALLS ON YOUTHS TO JOIN ARMY

LD101242 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Statement of the PDPA Central Committee to the youths of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--date not given]

[Text] The defense of the homeland and the revolution is the duty of every youth. Valiant youths of the country: The glorious Sawr Revolution is a major event in the life of the noble and Muslim people of Afghanistan. The Sawr Revolution has provided an opportunity for the total defense of all the nationalities of our beloved country and the grounds for fraternity, equality and real social and internal justice. The prosperity of Afghanistan lies ahead and our main aim is to provide land for the peasants, work for workers and literacy for the illiterate and to struggle for the health and well-being of the nation's children.

Respect for national traditions and the sacred religious values of the people are among our most serious aims. The PDPA--the vanguard of revolution of the working class and all the toilers of the country--has made these lofty objectives the main part of its duties and is guiding and instructing the struggles of our toiling people to build an independent, progressive and prosperous Afghanistan.

Are there any higher and nobler aims than the one mentioned above for the toiling Muslim people of Afghanistan? The sworn enemies of our beloved country, exploiters, oppressors, feudal lords and bands of mercenaries and terrorists, under the leadership of reactionary circles and countries of the imperialist powers--headed by the U.S. imperialism, with the cooperation of Zionism and Chinese chauvinism--are conspiring against our country's revolution, so that with their leadership the wheel of history could be turned back. Imperialist powers are spending huge sums training and arming terrorists, saboteurs, professional traitors, thieves and rumormongers and sending them to Afghanistan to terrorize our innocent Muslim people.

Our enemies are encroaching shamelessly and savagely on the property, honor and independence of our people. They burn schools, roads, bridges, caravans and the worship places of our toiling people. They have contempt for the national and religious pride of our toilers and trample on them. They are giving psychological help to the destructive and traitorous bands by assisting them through their monopolistic, devouring Western propaganda organization. We are fully confident that our toilers, with the help of God Almighty, will fight bravely to the last against counterrevolutionary bands and shall make the enemies of Afghanistan bathe in their own blood.

Pure sons of the country:

Since 27 December 1979, which is in effect the beginning of the second phase of the Sawr Revolution, our enemies have been trying to destroy our opportunity for the good and prosperous life. The enemies of the Sawr Revolution have increased their destructive activities requiring the strengthening of the struggle against counterrevolution elements in this national struggle, our Soviet brothers are our true fighting friends. The people of the Soviet Union, according to the friendship treaty, have helped us under the most difficult conditions and are still our friends and supporters.

Our country's youth, under the leadership of the PDPA, with great revolutionary fervor, should stand in the defense of the revolution. They should struggle in this brave way and should fight side by side with their friends in the armed forces against the counterrevolutionary groups.

Youth armed forces of the DRA:

You are such a power that the eye of expectation of all the people turns to you. Before anything else, it is your sacred and patriotic duty to form a firm rank of resistance and fight against terrorists, thieves, criminals, killers and traitors who have trampled on their own honor. You who are supported by the will of all the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan should defend your great and sacred beloved Afghanistan; your fathers and mothers, sisters, children and brothers. You should punish the mercenary hirelings severely and eliminate them. You can help in the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements along with the party, government and the toilers of the country so that a congenial life can be created for you and for your countrymen. Though the enemy is poor and weak, we should not think that the battle can be easily won, or that achieving success is an easy feat. To achieve success, struggle is required to the last breath.

Members of Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (DYOA) fighting soldiers:

You should strictly observe revolutionary awareness and discipline, be brave, and should be faithful to your army oath. You should accomplish your patriotic part in accordance with the army regulations concerning the strengthening of army ranks in the war. Do not give your comrades an opportunity to come under the influence of the poisonous propaganda of our enemies and leave the battlefront. You must stand firmly against those cowards who fled the battlefront. They must be informed that by fleeing the front and joining the insurgents, they will be confronting the wrath of God and the hatred of the people.

Patriotic youths: Our armed forces are acquiring new and short [as heard] powers. We should with great and unbreakable determination and lofty patriotic fervor engage in removing this cause of desertion from the brave Army of Afghanistan.

Under the present circumstances, a very sacred duty for the members of the DYOA and the workers, peasants, students, artisans and youths workers is to join with the army and defend the interests of their revolution. Our youth should know that theirs and the prosperity and peace for all people, and the prosperity of our families more than anything else requires complete security in the country. There is no second alternative but to achieve peace and security. They should eliminate those persons who are against our well-being and security.

The PDPA Central Committee is certain that thousands of youths and in the first place, the DYOA fighting members are the assured and fighting power of the party. The DYOA can prove their loyalty in practice by voluntarily joining the army. They will thus once more express their warm and true love for their fatherland. Now our army--the defender of the interests of the toilers--is the keeper of the revolution, which for the sake of a happy and peaceful life is supporting the struggle of the people of Afghanistan. Our army is no longer an army of exploiters. It is an army of the toilers and an army of liberators. It should be a source of pride for all youths to serve in such an army. Army service is the sacred duty of any individual in Afghanistan. The army is a school of pride and patriotism. We should learn here and from here we should start our sacred duty to defend the beloved country.

Valiant youths:

Our aim is humanitarian. The truth of history and the strength of time is with us. Our enemies are doomed to failure and will disappear forever. Our struggle is just, sacred and success is ours.

Long live the DRA! Hail the PDPA, this revolutionary guiding force of the government and of the people! Long live the fighting and brave youths of Afghanistan, this coming constructive forces of our country! Hail to the DYOA--this loyal, assisting force of the PDPA! Forward toward the blossoming and unfolding future!

380 FROM PROVINCES LEAVE FOR BATTLEFIELDS

LD101918 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] On the bases of the powerful and historic resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum, over 380 party activists and members of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan in the Provinces of Balkh, Jowzjan and Samangan left for the battlefields today to punish the rebesl--those groups hostile to Islam, revolution and our beloved country Afghanistan.

KARMAL RECEIVES KHOLM DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

LD101844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] On the basis of carrying out the historic resolution of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee third plenum, a large number of our noble and toiling countrymen who had been deceived by the internal and international enemies of the Sawr Revolution, are daily realizing the lofty and humanitarian aims of the revolution and are joining, in unity and solidarity, with their party and revolutionary government.

In this regard, Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolution Council and the premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received this afternoon a number of the toiling representatives of Kholm district in Samangan Province and spoke to them in a free and democratic atmosphere.

Babrak Karmal, after greeting each one of the representatives, expressed his satisfaction with their support of the party and the government and was pleased to receive them. He asked the representatives of Kholm district to express their views and demands clearly and explicitly in a democratic atmosphere.

In reply, a few of the representatives, in the course of expressing support for the party and their people's government, outlined the hopes of the toiling Kholm district people for the progress and prosperity of the country. Babrak Karmal, in order to remove misunderstandings between the local government authorities and the toiling people of Kholm district created by the traitorous actions of the enemies of the revolution and the country, expressed happiness and satisfaction.

At the end of the meeting the representatives of the noble people of Kholm district sincerely thanked Babrak Karmal for receiving them and talking to them warmly and promised all sorts of cooperation and sacrifices in realizing the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution.

At this meeting between Babrak Karmal and the representatives of the Kholm district of Samangan Province Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the Central Committee and the president of the organizational committee of the PDPA Central Committee, and 'Abdol Salam, the deputy of the Interior Ministry, were also present.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

GF101600 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] (Dawud Ramzyar), deputy chief of the economic section of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, left today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation will select 33 million rubles worth of goods during its stay in the Soviet Union. This is part of the Soviet Union's 100 million ruble grant to cover consumer goods.

SOVIET JOURNALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 SEP

LD101642 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] intellectuals union committee, member of the SPCU Central Committee, deputy of the International Relations Supreme Council, deputy of the Journalists Union and editor of IZVESTIYA Petr Federovich Alekseyev arrived in Kabul today at the head of a delegation to participate in the DRA'a first journalists congress.

Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Politburo and president of the DRA intellectuals union committee Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray; member of the Central Committee and president of the Organization Committee of the PDPA Central Committee Eng Najmoddin Khawiani; alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy for the propaganda, popularization and teaching branch of the PDPA Central Committee Jamila Pulwashah; deputy for publication at the Ministry of Culture and Information Dr Haydar (Mas'ul); Soviet Ambassador to Kabul Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev and some officials of the Soviet Embassy were present at Kabul international airport to welcome the Soviet guests.

The Soviet delegation comprises [name indistinct], member of the Soviet Journalists Union, (Sariyev), director of the Journalists Union; and deputy editor of IZEVSTIYA (Teperkov).

NEW AFGHAN YOUTH PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED

LD092354 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The following is an announcement of the Executive Committee of the Afghan Youth Democratic Organization:

Dear compatriots and patriotic youths: DARAFSH-E JAWANAN [the flag of youths], the organ of the Afghan Youth Democratic Organization Executive Committee will start its publication from tomorrow 10 September. The issue of this publication, with its duties in front of it to coordinate and educate the country's new generation with the ideals of the Sawr Revolution, is a very important event.

DARAFSH-E JAWANAN is the bearer of the thoughts of the homeland's revolutionary youths and the lighted guide for them in their struggle for the implementation of the goals of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage, and the flag of the millions of patriotic youths in their struggle for the construction of a blossoming Afghanistan.

DARAFSH-E JAWANAN, as the best educator and preacher and the best coordinator of the aware and patriotic youths of the country around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, will be the powerful friend and supporter of the homeland's revolutionary youths.

FAMILIES RETURN TO HOMES IN KONARHA PROVINCE

GF101855 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A number of families from two villages in Konarha Province who left their homes during the tyrannical rule of Hafizollah Amin have returned to their homes. This shows faith in and loyalty to the revolutionary government. They have pledged their full support to the revolution and vowed to eliminate the enemy.

3,000 PERSONS RETURN TO NANGARHAR PROVINCE

GF081612 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Some 3,000 inhabitants of the subdistrict of (Topehnour), Shewa district, Nangarhar Province, who fled their homes due to Amin's atrocities, have returned home. They were welcomed by party and government officials.

REBELS, 'ROBBERS' CAPTURED IN MAZAR-E SHARIF, HERAT

LD091817 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] A band of rebels, who were hiding in an inn in Mazar-e Sharif and who were planning to disturb the atmosphere of peace and calm of the Mazar-e Sharif citizens by terrorizing them, were recently captured by the armed forces and party activists with the cooperation of that city's noble people. Several firearms of various manufacture were seized from these criminals and mercenaries. Those arrested are being interrogated.

Another report says that a group of rebels, who were engaging in robbery and brigandage and who were looting the property of travelers on the roads between the districts of Chemtal, Sholgara and the city of Mazar-e Sharif, have been captured by the armed forces and the police of Balkh Province, thus ensuring the security of these roads. These robbers and brigands are: Hakim, son of Zia; Mohammad Hasan, son of Khan Nazar; and Sahebjon, son of Nazer Mohammad, all residents of Chemtal district. They are being interrogated.

Another report says that Shan Mohammad, son of Khair Mohammad, and Jon'ali, son of Baba Khan, both residents of the village of Babah Yadhar of Mazar-e Sharif, were recently captured and have confessed their antisocial crimes.

During the campaign of punishing the rebels, those people who oppose the peace and progress of the Afghan people, the brave soldiers and officers of Herat Division No 17 engaged yesterday a terrorist band in the vicinity of Herat city and successfully captured its leaders, seizing weapons of various manufacture and thousands of bullets.

Also yesterday the valiant soldiers and officers of that division searched a taxi. As a result they seized several printed pamphlets and cash and arrested Aminullah, the driver, who is a member of a rebel group. The said driver has confessed his crime.

AFP CITES REPORTS OF CUBAN 'ADVISERS' IN KABUL

OW101854 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, Sep. 10 (AFP)--A 100-strong Cuban "civilian advisory group" has arrived in Afghanistan, a Western diplomatic source said here today.

The group is reportedly the second Cuban mission to arrive in Afghanistan within the last two weeks. Thirty-five Cuban "technical advisers" arrived in Kabul earlier this month, according to reports from Islamabad.

The reported Cuban presence in Afghanistan is smaller than that claimed by Afghan rebel leaders, one of whom said earlier this week that a full Cuban combat division, which would possibly mean 10,000 men, had been flown into Afghanistan recently.

The diplomatic source could give no further details on the Cuban mission.

Earlier reports originating from Islamabad said that the Cubans arriving in Afghanistan were being enrolled at the Kabul University officially for language study.

But informed sources in Kabul said that the Cuban advisers were in fact training cadres of the new militia of the Parcham faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

The militia was created recently to fight against the Moslem resistance, according to reports from Kabul.

AFP: SOVIETS USING DUM DUM BULLETS, NEW WEAPONS

BK101442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1346 GMT 10 Sep 80

@Text] New Delhi, 10 Sep--Soviet troops in Afghanistan are using an internationally outlawed 5.54 milimeter bullet for a 100 percent kill rate, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital confirmed today.

The bullet, first introduced by the British to halt the charges of the fanatical Ghazis in the Afghan wars, was popularly known as "dum dum bullet"--named after a place near Calcutta, eastern India, where the British set up an ordinance factory during their colonial rule in India.

The dum dum bullets are being used in a new assault rifle--AKS--the replacement for the well known AK-47, the sources said.

The new rifle, longer than the AK-47, fires the 5.54 milimeter bullet with a hollow point and a steel plug that slams forward when it hits an object, deforming the bullet into a "mushroom" shape that causes a larger wound, the sources said.

The Soviets were also using cluster bombs and a new MI-8 helicopter, the sources also confirmed.

(Western diplomatic sources had earlier alleged that the Soviets were using the Afghan war to test and evaluate military equipment in combat).

Western diplomatic sources had said that the Soviets were testing: New armoured personnel carriers and variants of known models; new models of multiple-rocket-launchers systems; new automatic mortars; fixed wing and helicopter aircrafts; a new battle management computer system; self-propelled artillery; anti personnel artillery shells; armoured mine-laying vehicles; sophisticated mine-clearing equipment and automatic grenade launchers.

However, the diplomatic sources here only confirmed the use of the bullet, AKS rifle, the cluster bomb and MI-8 helicopter.

The cluster bomb is made up of small bombs in a large casing. On impact, the little bombs are spewed over a wide area. A single bomb can knock the track of a tank and kill or maim a solder.

(Earlier reports had said that the Soviet Army is also using another (?advanced weapon)--shells filled with needle-like projectiles. Shells loaded with flechettes were called "beehives" by American troops in Vietnam when they were used against Vietcong and the North Vietnamese. Military experts describe the flechette as a small, fin-stabilised projectile that can be loaded into a shell or a bomb. On the explosion of the carrying vehicle, flechettes fly over a wide area and are especially effective against infantry concentrations, experts said. The Russian military command in Afghanistan was bringing in new vehicles from the Soviet Union, the diplomatic sources here said, but did not give details.

Vehicles belonging to the regular Afghan Army have been grounded in the Afghan capital for unknown reasons, the sources said.

There are about 80,000 to 85,000 Soviet troops at present in Afghanistan and "tens of thousands" of civilian advisers, the sources said. In the middle of 1979, there were about 5,000 Soviet military and 4,000 civilian advisers.

A little over 1,000 Soviet civilian advisers are keeping their families in the Russian residential complex at Micro-Rayon, near Kabul. The complex comprises of five-storey pre-fabricated blocks of flats on the south-eastern side of Kabul, not far from the airport.

The sources also confirmed earlier reports of a massive comscription drive and said night searches to find able-bodied men from their houses [as received] have started. Afghan Government troops were knocking after midnight and taking away young men, the sources said.

Giving details of clashes between the Soviet-backed Afghan troops and the rebels around the Afghan capital, the sources said that on September 4-5 Soviet tanks and helicopters were seen moving towards the north.

The Charikar-Kabul road was closed for two days begining last Thursday and heavy fighting was reported in Guldara and Shakar Darreh--two villages 20 km (12 miles) north of Kabul.

Clashes were also reported from Kalakany and Mir Bacchakot, 45 kms (30 miles) north of the Afghan capital, the sources said, but could not say if heavy casualties resulted.

A wedding party of a (?known) Parchami was attacked at Galai Wahid on Friday, about 10 km (6 miles) east of Kabul. "Several persons" were killed, the sources said, but refused to be catagoric if the attack was mounted by the Khalqis--the other faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) who are opposed to the Parchamis.

The sources could not give details of fighting going on the Panjshir Valley 160 kms (100 miles) northeast of the Afghan capital. Earlier reports had said that fierce fighting was on in the valley between the rebels and the Soviet troops. The strategical Panjshir Valley is reported to contain a large number of Moslem guerrilla bases.

REBEL SOURCES REPORT ON RECENT FIGHTING

OW101948 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 10 Sep (AFP)--At least 70 Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles have been destroyed in 10 days of heavy fighting between Soviet troops and Moslem rebels for the control of strategic Panjshir Valley, northeast of Kabul, Moslem insurgent sources said here today.

The rebel sources, citing the latest reports reaching this border city, said fighting was still going on in the valley where a large column of Soviet tank brigade was reportedly stuck after mine blasts on approach roads by Afghan freedom fighters. Serious clashes were reported in Salang pass and on the road linking the valley to the Soviet Union, the sources said.

The major Russian offensive has been "contained", the sources said. "The mujahedeen are taking the attack seriously and the Russians are facing stiff resistance," they added.

The mujahedeen, after vacating the area temporarily, "recaptured" the Konarha Valley later from the Afghan Army, they said.

Besides being the main supply route to the north, Panjshir Valley is also considered an important guerrilla base in Afghan territory, Afghan sources said. "We are concerned but not worried," according to members of the rebel group Jam'iat-e Eslami.

Describing the casualties as "high but not alarming" for the rebels, they said that it would take a very long time for Russians to gain complete control of the area.

Meanwhile, travellers crossing Torkham today reported that Muslim rebels attacked Jalalabad airport for the fifth time yesterday and damaged airport installations. In retaliatory bombing, the Afghan forces killed one Muslim rebel and seriously wounded seven others, the reports said. The sources said that Muslim guerrillas also attacked Sapeen police station on the Kabul-Jalalabad road, killing about a dozen Afghan soldiers.

Meanwhile, rebel sources said that the Kabul authorities have recalled the governor of troubled Paktia Province and the chief executive of nearby Saed Karam sub-province after a series of guerrilla raids in the past few days.

Two days ago, Muslim commandos ambushed six armoured vehicles in Chamkani, Khost and Jaji Maidan of the same province and killed 30 Soviet and Afghan soldiers, the rebels said.

Fighting was also reported in Nangarhar Province where Afghan guerrillas attacked a Soviet convoy of about 15 tanks and military vehicles near Jalalabad. The convoy was "forced to retreat" after sustaining an unknown number of casualties. Only five tanks were seen going back, they said.

The sources further said that heavy fighting erupted yesterday between Soviet troops and Muslim rebels in Chappar Har of Nangarhar Province. In the exchange of fire which continued for six hours, both sides were said to have suffered casualties. Two guerrilla commanders were also killed in the fighting in which Soviet helicopters participated, they said.

DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE TO AIRPORT IN HERAT SUSPENDED

OW07327 Paris AFP in English 2313 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Sep (AFP)--Afghan rebels blew up a cinema in the southeastern city of Qandahar late last month and set fire to shops there selling communist literature, delayed but confirmed reports reaching here from the Afghan capital said today. The reports did not mention casualties and said the cinema was blown up late at night when no films were showing.

The rebels also attacked the communications centre, cutting telephone links between Qandahar and Kabul for days, and set fire to the city revenue office, destroying official records of land holdings, the reports said, quoting well-informed sources.

Meanwhile, the domestic Afghan airline Bakhtar has suspended its flights to Shindand airport in Herat Province adjoining Iran, following rebel attacks on the road linking the airport with the town, the reports said.

The airline flew its aircraft empty for a few days, but then suspended the service for lack of passengers, the report said. Herat Province is one of the rebel strongholds.

The provincial authorities have now announced that armed escorts would be provided for passengers from the city to the airport, the reports said.

Shindad is one of the most sophisticated and well-equipped airports in Western Afghanistan.

Meanwhile Kabul residents arriving here today said state-owned Afghan television was showing films every night on the destruction and devastation caused by the rebels.

GOL AQA REBUTS WESTERN REPORTS OF GHAZNI MUTINY

LD051055 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Aug 80 p 6

[Henri Alleg dispatch: "There Has Been No Mutiny or Confrontation in Ghazni"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 21 Aug--In the airplane taking me to Kabul I read this dispatch: "London, 14 August (AFP)--The Soviets used flamethrowers to crush the mutiny staged by two infantry regiments of the 14th Afghan Divison in Ghazni at the end of July." The DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent in Kabul writes Thursday: "The Soviet offensive," the dispatch continued, "apparently lasted 5 days." Everybody knows that since the end of July this "report" has been exploited (and how?) by all the main sections of our media.

First, there is no DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent in Kabul. However, to find out what the Afghan leaders think I went to ask Lt Gen Gol Aqa, chief of political affairs in the army and a Revolution Council Presidium member, what really happened in Ghazni, which I myself am to visit shortly.

Tissue of Lies

Lt Gen Gol Aqa is a [political] militant before a soldier. He lived in France for a long time and speaks our language. However, he apologized for having forgotten some of his French since the days when he read L'HUMANITE every day:

"We can't spend our time denying all the lies and slander launched at us. We wouldn't have time for anything else. We are well aware that this is an attempt to completely misrepresent our revolution and the aid our Soviet friends are giving us. As far as Ghazni is concerned I must tell you that the whole report is a tissue of lies: There was no mutiny by two regiments and no confrontation and, what is more, since you are going to visit the area you will be able to visit the barracks and see that it is intact. The only true fact is that the commander was replaced, but these things happen in the army, don't they? I know that some people in your country will dispute my evidence and that what we say is constantly disregarded by the same people who disseminate false reports.

"I have a proposal to make to French journalists who really want to know the truth and who have no ulterior motives: They can come to Ghazni and see for themselves. They can question the officers, tour the barracks and find out that the regiments have not deserted. If responsible journalists want to judge for themselves, they can come. Our government will give our embassy in Paris instructions about organizing this trip."

PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM DELHI

BK060600 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated that the withdrawal of foreign troops from certain smaller countries would alone restore global peace. He was talking to newsmen at the Kurnitola international airport last night on his return home from New Delhi after attending the regional Commonwealth summit conference.

President Zia said that Bangladesh has expressed her opinion on the world economic and political situation fully and clearly. He said that some of the powerful countries are sending their troops into smaller ones which, he added, has threatened the world peace.

Most of the 12-point proposal of Bangladesh for cooperation among the Commonwealth countries of Asia and the Pacific have been accepted by the conference which will be reflected in a joint communique to be issued on its conclusion. He further said that the second Commonwealth regional conference of Asia and the Pacific achieved quite big success. President Zia said that Bangladesh has fully expressed its thinking on the regional and international situation and on global economic and political matters at the conference. He said that he has told the conference that under the present world order we are clearly seeing that troops of some of the powerful countries are being sent into smaller countries. He said that withdrawal of foreign troops is necessary so that the small countries could have economic and political (?base) of their own choice.

President Zia said the continuation of the present conditions would create a dangerous situation and the world will lead to war. [sentence as heard] It would take the world into an ominous and dangerous situation in which smaller countries like ours could be faced with heavy losses and dangers. He further said that he has told the conference that attention must be given to the security of smaller countries so that they could live in peace and no one could interfere in their internal affairs. Bangladesh has taken her rightful place in the international field, he added.

President Zia said he also had discussions with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on some political and international matters. In this regard, he referred to the joint statement issued in Dacca after the foreign ministers of Bangladesh and India had a meeting. The joint statement, he said, had declared the wish of the two countries to strengthen efforts to solve the problems between them including the Ganges water issue. President Zia expressed his optimism that we will succeed in solving the problem between the two countries.

Asked whether a consensus is to be expected from the regional conference, President Zia gave an affirmative reply and said that we will see that in due course.

Answering a question whether he found a state of accomodation during his bilateral talks with Mrs Gandhi, he said "certainly," and expressed the hope that the issue of land border, (?marine) boundary and the sharing of the waters of the common rivers will be solved through discussions. He told the questioner that the two countries will meet at an appropriate level next month for implementation of the land boundary agreement of 1974.

Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq and the foreign secretary returned to the capital. Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed has stayed back in New Delhi to participate in the conference, which will continue till Monday.

KUWAITI AMIR AS-SABAH PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Delhi

BK091344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on a 3-day state visit. He was received at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy. Others present on the occasion included Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, several Cabinet ministers and civil and military officials.

Talks With Leaders

BK100919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The visiting amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had a meeting in New Delhi today at which they are believed to have had a review of bilateral relations and international issues. Mrs Gandhi is hosting a lunch in honor of the Kuwaiti ruler today. Vice President Hidayatullah called on the amir of Kuwait earlier and had talks with him for about half an hour. Another leader to meet the visiting dignatary today was External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

This morning the Kuwaiti leader visited Rajghat and Shantivan where he placed wreaths on the Samadhis [tombs] of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. At Rajghat the amir also planted a sapling as a tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha and Minister of State for Railways Jaffer Sherif accompanied the amir. Mrs Sinha presented a set of 77 volumes of the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi to him. In the distinguished visitor's book the amir of Kuwait paid rich tributes to Mahatma Gandhi. He expressed the hope that every leader in the world will abide by his teachings and make mankind happy and live in peace and cordiality.

Ways and means of increasing and diversifying trade betwen India and Kuwait have been discussed in New Delhi. The matter was taken up when visiting Kuwait Minister for Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi called on Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee last night. Mukherjee suggested the possibility of setting up joint ventures in India with the collaboration of Kuwait in the fields of petrochemicals, fertilisers, power plant and paper and pulp. The Kuwaiti minister suggested that experts of both the countries could identify areas of such cooperation

11 Sep Discussions

BK101646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait will make investments in India on a project to project basis. This was agreed upon at top level talks between the two countries in New Delhi today. A delegation is likely to come to India from Kuwait next month to discuss the details.

Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah had an hour long meeting with Prime Minister Gandhi in which bilateral relations were discussed.

According to an official spokesman they discussed the entire spectrum of the international situation, especially the developments in the region, including Afghanistan. They also talked about the situation in the gulf and the Indian Ocean region.

The spokesman said that their talks reflected an identity of interest and objectives and were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual trust.

Earlier today, Vice President Hidayatullah and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao had separate meetings with the amir. Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, in his exchange of views with Narasimha Rao emphasized the need for an early resolution of the problems created by the developments in Afghanistan. Mr Rao also shared this view.

Referring to the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi early next year, they agreed that the movement and its activities should be strengthened, as that would make a signal contribution to the lessening of tension in the regions and strengthening of world peace. They believed developing countries should remain united and promote better understanding amongst themselves.

Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi told Narasimha Rao about his country's interest in economic and industrial cooperation with India, including the setting up of joint ventures. These matters also came up for consideration at the meetings of the Kuwaiti ministers with Pranab Mukherjee, the commerce minister, and Dr Chanana, the minister of state for industry.

OPPOSITION ACCUSES GANDHI OF DEPORTING AFGHAN STUDENTS

BK081732 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Sep (AFP)--A prominent opposition leader today accused Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress government of deporting Afghan students studying in India to Kabul.

Mr. Raj Narain, former health minister in the 1977-79 Janata (Peoples) government claimed an unspecified number of Afghan students have already been deported and notices have been served on others.

When contacted, the Afghan Embassy here flatly refused to talk to the press. The Indian Foreign Office, however, denied the existence of deportation orders, but sources close to the Foreign Office confirmed that one Afghan student was recently sent to Kabul from New Delhi.

There are over 400 Afghan students studying in Indian universities.

MAHAPATRA: LIBYA TO GIVE ASSISTANCE IN OIL CRISIS

BK061633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Congress-I general secretary, S.S. Mahapatra, has said that Libya is eager to help India in meeting the present oil crisis. He said the assurance was given to him during his talks with Libyan Foreign Minister (Ahmad Chatti) [name and title as heard] in Tripoli where he had gone to attend the world conference on solidarity with the Arab people.

Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today after his return from Libya, Mahapatra said that the Indian stand that the Palestinian issue cannot be solved without the participation of the PLO was highly appreciated at the conference.

Mahapatra said that the Pakistani delegates and some other vested interests tried to propagate that minorities are not safe in India. In this context they referred to the recent incidents in Moradabad and elsewhere. The Indian delegate successfully countered this propaganda and convinced the delegates that incidents were instigated by vested interests inside and outside the country and that the incidents were not communal but political in nature.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK090136 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] A seven-member delegation of the foreign affairs standing committee of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet arrived in Karachi this morning for a 2-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation led by (Kiwa Okuda) consists of parliament members representing major political parties of Japan. The main objective of the visit of the delegation is to assess the issue of Afghan refugees and to find out ways by which Japan can provide further humanitarian assistance to these refugees.

The number of these refugees in Pakistan continues to rise and their number has already exceeded the one million mark.

The Japanese delegation is to visit the tented camps near Peshawar tomorrow. The delegation members will also call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and will exchange views at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Statement on Afghan Refugees

BK090900 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] (Kiwa Okuda), the leader of the Japanese parliamentary delegation that is currently visiting Pakistan, has said that the international community should help Pakistan to look after the Afghan refugees more effectively. Talking to a Radio Pakistan representative on his arrival in Islamabad from Karachi this morning, (Okuda) said that the influx of large numbers of Afghan refugees has created a serious situation for Pakistan.

(Okuda) said that the world community should not only continue their appeals for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but should also exert more pressure on the Soviet Union. He said that it is the basic policy of Japan that there should be no external intervention in the internal affairs of a country, nor a should a nation be robbed of its right to self-determination.

The leader of the Japanese parliamentary delegation said that Japan is ready to extend every possible assistance to Pakistan for its economic development and stability. He said that the Japanese foreign minister's recent visit to Pakistan, coming immediately after he assumed office, proves that Japan is interested in establishing closer economic relations with Pakistan. He said that the purpose of his visit to Pakistan is to discover ways to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

The Japanese delegation is to call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon and will attend a dinner in its honor which will be hosted by the president.

Meeting With Haq

BK100214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The visiting Japanese parliamentary delegation, led by (Kiwa Okuda), called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. They held wide-ranging discussions on various regional and international issues with particular reference to the problem of Afghan refugees.

The president greatly appreciated Japan's timely and effective assistance not only for the economic development of Pakistan but for the Afghan refugees who have been given shelter by Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds.

He apprised the delegation of Pakistan's nuclear research and development program and reiterated that it was meant purely for peaceful purposes. He also reiterated Pakistan's firm commitment to the policy of nonalignment. He said Pakistan was scrupulously adhering to the process of coexistence based on noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Japanese delegation said all the political parties in Japan, including the Communist Party, were unanimous in opposing the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country.

Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz and Japanese Ambassador to Pakistan Tadeo Suzuki were also present at the meeting.

The president held a dinner in honor of the visiting Japanese delegation tonight.

Earlier, speaking at a civic reception in Rawalpindi the leader of the Japanese parliamentary delegation said Japan [as heard] is making great contributions in preserving peace and promoting prospertity in the region. (Okuda) said Pakistan is providing sufficient assistance to the Afghan refugees purely on humanitarian grounds. He said the burden of the Afghan refugees should be shared by the world community. He appealed to the international community to help Pakistan in this matter as it is a (?global) problem. He was of the view that the Asian region had all over been put into conflict by superpowers causing the refugee problem.

Earlier, the major of Rawalpindi municipal corporation in his address of welcome said the Pakistan Government adheres to the policy of developing friendly relations with all countries on the basis of healthy coexistence. He said the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan had not only created a danger for the security of Pakistan and regional countries but had also forced a large number of Afghan nationals to take shelter in Pakistan.

Declaration of Support

BK101044 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Leader of the visiting Japanese seven-member parliamentary delegation (Kiwa Okuda) has said the delegation will recommend to the Japanese Government through parliament to continue economic restrictions against the Soviet Union till it withdraws its troops from Afghanistan. Addressing the Afghan refugees near Peshawar, he said Japan would also continue to exert pressure on the Soviet Union through peaceful means in this connection. He assured the Afghan refugees that Japan would do whatever possible to mitigate their sufferings.

The leader of the Japanese delegation said the Japanese people are deeply concerned about the Soviet interference in Afghanistan and are watching the situation closely. As an Asian country, Japan, he said, stood for freedom and justice.

Referring to his talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday, he said the president is deeply concerned about their problems and had asked for Japanese assistance in this connection.

The elders of the Afghan refugees explained to the Japanese delegation the circumstances forcing them to leave their hearths and homes.

NEPAL

SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER LEE PAYS VISIT TO KATMANDU

Audience With King Birendra

BK071515 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] His majesty the king granted an audience to Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew at the Narayanhiti royal palace this afternoon. Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was also present on the occasion.

Thapa, Lee Luncheon Remarks

BK071715 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Thapa hosted a luncheon in honor of Singapore Prime Minister Lee at the Sitalniwas guest house. Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Thapa said mutual understanding of each other's problems and aspirations have become the bedrock of the relations between Nepal and Singapore as a r sult of high-level exchanges.

Speaking at the luncheon hosted today in honor of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Thapa said it is the view of his majesty's government that frequent exchanges of visits and mutual consultations are essential to the development of cooperation and for greater understanding of each other. Without such exchanges and understanding our common quest for regional and world peace, regional cooperation and our own development cannot materialize.

Thapa noted that it is in this (?theme) that his majesty's government and the people of Nepal have attached great importance to the present visit of Lee.

Thapa expressed the confidence that it would further contribute to the promotion of greater understanding, cooperation and friendship which mark the relations existing between Nepal and Singapore.

Describing the visiting prime minister as personally known in Nepal as a dynamic leader of Singapore and one of the respected statesmen of this region and beyond, he said his wisdom, foresightedness and above all principled stand on vital international issues, were greatly valued.

Thapa conveyed to Lee Kuan Yew and the Government of Singapore the deep appreciation of his majesty's government for the warmth and cordiality with which Nepal's august sovereign, his majesty the king and her majesty the queen, were received in Singapore in February this year. Their majesties' visit was a reaffirmation of Nepal's desire not only to develop friendship and cooperation with Singapore but also to extend Nepal's support at the highest level to the aspirations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to be a zone of peace and neutrality, Thapa added.

Prime Minister Thapa observed the same ideal of peace and development and the same desire to preserve our own independence and sovereignty and world peace in general motivated both our countries in their policies and international behavior.

Referring to the principles of equality of nations, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another and respect for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of nations, Thapa noted continued presence of foreign troops is a continuing violation of these principles.

Thapa further said Nepal will remain steadfast in her policy to call for the withdrawal of foreign troops and believes that unconditional withdrawal alone will create conditions conducive to the political settlement in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew observed that Singapore and Nepal, though totally different geographically, have worked in close collaboration in the Law of Sea conference.

Lee noted: You are in the [words indistinct] of the subcontinent of South Asia and we in Southeast Asia. Although we have sea around us and you have mountains around you, we found ourselves working in close collaboration in the Law of the Sea conference.

Lee added there is profound [words indistinct] for the reasons which have brought us together. We, therefore, welcomed the visit of their majesties the king and queen to Singapore and I am gratified that we were able to visit on this occasion.

The prime minister of Singapore, who was delivering the reply speech, said: I share all the sentiments you have expressed in your speech. They arouse a hope of [words indistinct] which would be unnecessary for me to give expression since you would be familiar with all the [word indistinct] of every term of the phrase you have used.

Present on the occasion were the chief justice, the Rashtriya Panchayat chairman, Raj Sabha standing committee chairman, the foreign minister and ministers. Singapore Trade and Industries Minister Goh Chok Tong and Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan were also present on the occasion.

Earlier, Prime Minister Thapa and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had formal talks at the royal guest house Sitalniwas today. The talks, lasting 45 minutes, were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness, it was learned.

Prime Minister Thapa told Rashtiya Samachar Samiti that he had exchanged views with his Singapore counterpart on various bilateral, regional and international issues of common interest.

7 Sep Departure

BK071517 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew left Katmandu this evening after completing a day's official visit to Nepal. He was seen off at Tribhuvan International Airport by Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Prime Minister Lee had arrived in Katmandu with his wife at the invitation of Prime Minister Thapa. Foreign Minister of Singapore S. Dhanabalan and Minister of Trade and Commerce Goh Chok Tong also left with Lee.

Among those present at the airport to see Lee off were the chief justice, chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat, chairman of the Raj Sabha standing committee and distinguished persons.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RANA ON VISIT TO PRC

For PRC media coverage of Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana's visit to the People's Republic of China, see the South Asia section of the 5 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAJA'I, CABINET MEMBERS MEET WITH KHOMEYNI

LD111022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] At 1030 today Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by 10 members of his Cabinet, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting the imam along with Mr Raja'i were Education and Higher Education Minister Dr 'Arefi, National Guidance Minister Duzduzani, Health Minister Dr Manafi, Energy Minister 'Abbaspur, Post and Telegraphs Minister Qandi, State Minister of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, Industry and Mines Minister Ne'matzadeh, Housing and Urban Development Minister Shahab-Gonabadi, Agriculture Minister Salamati and Welfare Minister Dr Fallahbakhsh.

According to PARS, during the meeting Mr Raja'i first made brief remarks regarding the introduction of the members of the Cabinet and later Imam Khomeyni in his remarks communicated certain directives to the members of the Cabinet. The details of the remarks made by the imam of the nation will be broadcast in subsequent news programs by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In an interview with PARS after introducing his Cabinet to the imam, Mr Raja'i was asked when he planned to introduce the rest of his ministers. He said: This depends on the views of my brother, Mr Bani-Sadr. God willing, he will also reply sooner [as heard] and we, too, will try to appoint the ministers who have not been introduced.

Asked when the new Cabinet would start its work, the prime minister said: The members of the Cabinet have already started to work today. He added: Before our reception by the imam, a Cabinet session was convened at my office and we are now going back to resume the session which began at 0730. God willing, the results of the first session of the Cabinet will be made public.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES MAJLIS; DEBATE ON HOSTAGES NOTED

LD101330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] After the speeches by deputies, the prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, answered various questions from the deputies. In reply to a question on what will happen to the national wealth illegally grabbed by individuals the prime minister said: If we could implement the articles of the Constitution we would be very successful. There are several religious problems involved in this issue and we need the assistance of the theologians and the legislative organs to guide us.

Commenting on the consultation with the president to draw up the government's program, the prime minister said: I have presented a copy of the program to his excellency and I add that I do not see the possibility of reaching an agreement with the president in the near future because he has arrived at certain conclusions in an environment where certain sources were available to him, while I have also reached some conclusions after living among certain people in Iran for 20 years. When I speak, a villager understands what it means to be a follower of the imam. We must sit together for some time to reach an understanding in (?modern) culture.

Commenting on the ministry for the prevention of sin [vezarat-e amr-e be ma'ruf va nahy-e az monkar] the prime minister said: We are all in favor of its establishment, but one difficulty remains--whether this ministry should operate under the supervision of the vice regency of the chief theologian or the government.

Commenting on the revolutionary foundations Mr Raja'i said: I do not believe in an amalgamation of the revolutionary foundations and the government organizations under any circumstances; I believe that if the shortcomings of these institutions are removed the government organizations would also adopt the direction of the revolutionary foundations. I believe the difficulties which the revolutionary foundations are facing stem from the fact that the official organs are not familiar with these foundations. I personally believe these institutions are committed to the Islamic ideology more than [word indistinct] former and observing groups.

Commenting on (?leadership) in our Islamic society he said: Leadership in our society differs from leadership (?in other societies) and all other revolutions. [passage indistinct]

Expressing his gratitude to those deputies who spoke in favor of and against his Cabinet, the prime minister said: When the deputies were speaking against the Cabinet I felt that we were speaking in a perfectly calm atmosphere, just like a column of water flowing along the same channel. But we can see that this flowing water hits certain obstacles in places giving cause for concern. Addressing one of the deputies, he said: As you have said, obstacles are created by others as well. If these others are Muslims then one cannot regard them as others. If they are not Muslims we shall fight them, even if we were only to confine ourselves to bread and butter issues.

In conclusion, the prime minister said: I will accept any amendment or note to be added to the program. There is no doubt that if anyone comes up with a useful program for the country we shall all serve to further this program. I hope that God will be gracious enough to provide further opportunity for me to appear again before the deputies with the same sincerity and to request guidance. This will continue, God willing, and you will have the same relationship with me on the basis of which I said I am the offspring of the Majlis. I hope God will grant the Majlis patience so that [words indistinct] we shall all be swallowed up in the belly of a fish [as heard].

The next session of the Majlis will be held next Sunday. On the next session's agenda is a debate on the Majlis Foreign Relations Committee's letter of reply to the U.S. Congress.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Student Statement 144

LD102025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1947 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The 144th statement issued by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in connection with the first anniversary of the death of the abuzar [disciple] of the age, Ayatollah Taleqani, and making some important points regarding the issue of the American hostages was released tonight.

The statement praises the great man who while serving Islam and Muslims was transferred from one prison to another for years, and who after much suffering left us. It also refers to the opposition and obstructions in determining the fate of the American spies. It says:

You who claim that the nation has been taken hostage after the occupation of the den of espionage and the taking hostage of the American spies, or that with this action our revolution has been isolated in the world or that we have suffered many damages, are you not aware of the degree of support shown by our diligent nation for this act?

How could the imam clarifiy his stance and why do you not have the courage to stay in the arena and fight this merciless world devourer whose arm is stained up to the elbow with the blood of Islam's youths?

At the end of this statement, rejecting any kind of thought against the policy of the imam, it says: We caution and warn that as soon as the creation of an atmosphere hostile to this revolutionary and divine act--of which the imam if the leader and the esteemed nation and the noble Majlis are the supporters--is resumed, what there is to be said will be brought to the attention of the dear nation openly and in detail.

Bani-Sadr on Hostages

BK110302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] President Bani-Sadr of Iran says the United States is trying to make it impossible for his country to release the American hostages. In an interview with All-India Radio Tehran correspondent C.V. Raman and PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, he said it is the U.S. policy which has been delaying the solution of the problem. He blamed the U.S. Government for saying one thing and doing another.

President Bani-Sar did not feel that the recent letter of American Secretary of State Muskie would make any difference to the hostages issue. There is nothing new in it, he added.

Our correspondent says the Iranian president, who has in the past spoken against the continued detention of the hostages, repeated that Iran itself has become a hostage because of it. It has affected Iran's international contacts. However, the economic blockade has helped Iran to reorient its economy toward Asia, the Iranian president added.

Majlis Deputy on Hostages' Trial

GF091803 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In a press interview this morning, Shiraz Majlis Deputy Dr Yazdi answered a reporter's question on the U.S. hostages. He said: During their trial we should request three forms of compensation--social compensation, the billions of dollars of our money that is in U.S. banks, and the wealth of the Pahlavis that was taken from Iran.

CRITICISM OF SPLITS IN LEADERSHIP NOTED

Majlis Deputies' Message

LD111114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The imam's elected representatives at the foundation for the oppressed have issued the following statement asking Dr Bani-Sadr to strive to strengthen unity with the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the esteemed person of the Iranian president, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In view of the repeated statements by the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to the effect that the revolution was staged by the oppressed masses, and the great remark by the imam that the revolution is not a legacy from our fathers to quarrel over--as well as hundreds of other similar words of wisdom--we call upon that esteemed person, who has been a manifestation of the will of millions, to strive to strengthen the unity between that official personage and the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which is the crystallization of the nation's hope, and to reach as close cooperation with it as possible and abandon all the discord-sowing elements.

In the hope that the aspiration of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution and the hope of the oppressed the world over will not be dashed,

[Signed] The imam's elected representatives at the foundation for the oppressed

Khalkhali Attacks Bani-Sadr

LD110618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the deputy of the inhabitants of Qom at the Islamic Consultative Assembly and supervisor of the antinarcotics smuggling staff headquarters, has sent a letter to Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, stringently criticizing his speech at Shohada Square. In this letter Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali reminded him that the people who are going along their way under the umbrella of the imam and the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot bear to hear such discord. What this great, worldly wise and much tormented nation has so far gained has been thanks to unity and concord, not to discord and divided ranks.

In another part of his letter Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali asked which of the country's revolutionary organs and responsible ulema have been guilty of polytheism--as revealed by His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr--a polytheism not discovered by the imam of the nation and the nation of the imam.

Addressing Mr Bani-Sadr, he emphasized: Mr President, what is certain is that we have common friends and you should pay attention to which groups have welcomed your speech: the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Feda'i-ye Khalq, who do not believe in the ideology of the Islamic Republic, and the supporters of the traitorous shah and the one thousand families and the members of the defunct Islamic People's Party. Therefore, we should not act in a way that will please the enemy, even for a single moment.

Guards Corps Criticizes Bani-Sadr

LD110545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the speech made by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, at the Shohada Square ceremonies marking 8 September, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Command Council issued a statement last night. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

"God is sufficient unto us for He is our best companion, our best supporter and our best succorer." [Koranic verse]

When we heard that our commander and our illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni, had delegated to Mr Bani-Sadr the task of being the representative of the commander in chief of the armed forces [namayandegi-ye farmandahi-ye koll-e qova], we all nurtured the hope that he, being the president of the republic and the representative of the commander in chief of the armed forces, would henceforth help the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps to attain the lofty goals of the Islamic school of thought, would with the utmost seriousness strive to remedy the political, ideological and military shortcomings and inadequacies of the children of the imam and would strive to strengthen the guard corps, which is a young, revolutionary organ.

This expectation stemmed largely from the fact that in consideration of his own status, the imam deemed it an essential duty for us to obey Mr Bani-Sadr so that he would have the power to institute any reforms within and to further the growth of the corps. Regrettably, however, right from the beginning we felt that in order to reform us Mr Bani-Sadr had adopted a course of attack and--quoting him--of destruction.

The young organization of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, which was constantly assailed by the interim government before his term of office and which was beset with sundry shortcomings in terms of budget and military supplies, constantly pinned its hopes on the imam's guidelines and the unstinting acts of support. Holding its head high with pride, it continued to walk the path of martydom, because the imam had repeatedly said: I am satisfied with the guards corps and were it not for the corps this country would not be here.

Despite all this we deemed ourselves dutybound, in accordance with the imam's behest, to obey Mr Bani-Sadr. In his speeches, including his speech on 8 September, he repeatedly said that certain forces and groups had penetrated the corps. The only question which is pertinent here and which we insistently call on Mr Bani-Sadr to provide us and the Islamic nation with an answer is: Why should he imagine that certain forces have penetrated the corps? From what shortcoming or inadequacy could the imam's decisive leadership and the conception of a rule by a canonist, who is the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, possibly suffer for us to place ourselves at the disposal of another power--as he claims we have done? Of what shortcoming could we imagine the magnificent and victorious revolution of our Islamic nation to suffer for us to feel the need for certain powers and groups when this revolution has set as its final goal the liberation of the humble of the world in accordance with Islamic justice? After the unstinting support we have received from the Islamic nation, which has constantly encouraged us to embrace martyrdom, what excuse could we possibly have for becoming captives in the hands of this or that group or for separating ourselves from the Islamic nation?

Mr President, in the present circumstances, in which our nation is passing the test of resistance and revolutionary fortitude against the enemies' plots, we think that we should all strive to solve our differences of preference and methods in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and should not attempt to attach unattachable labels on the most genuine of revolutionary organs, just because we consider our path the only correct one. And as long as these organs, under the imam's leadership, continue their ideological movement toward the emancipation of the humble there will be no need to be attracted to various power groupings, as you claim. In this connection we have many complaints against you, of which we have often reminded you in person, and we hope that you will accept this brotherly complaint by the guards corps as being sincere. Let our foes know for certain that these brotherly complaints shall make us even more determined to follow the behest of the imam.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Command Council

Golpaygani Telegram to Khomeyni

LD101830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani sent an urgent telegram at 1300 today to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. The text of the telegram is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful.

Your Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, may your blessings continue.

I wish to bring to your attention my repeated references to the dire consequences of the obvious differences between those who are in charge of national affairs and the country's responsible officials. Your great eminence sometime ago also expressed his anxiety about this. Now these differences have reached a stage that seriously threaten the revolution and the Government of the Islamic Republic. It seems that no one except your great eminence has the ability to put an end to this crisis. It is hoped that before unpleasant consequences have resulted your great eminence will clearly and decisively act and will resolve these differences. May God continue to bless you.

[Signed] Ayatollah Golpaygani

[Dated] 1300 on 10 September

Military on Leadership Disputes

LD101840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The headquarters of joint operations in the western regions of the country, in a statement addressed to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, announced: O Imam of the nation, o supporter of the oppressed, now we have our eyes fixed on you, that your divine light might shine on the rulers and show them the way in their difficulties, so that once again, with your revolutionary act, new life may enter the bodies of Islam's soldiers.

The text of the statement issued by the headquarters of joint operations in the western regions of the country to the imam of the nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. From inside trenches and under mortar fire by the enemy, beside the bodies of martyrs lying in their own blood and disabled and injured, we wish to make an intimate plea to our imam. The enemy's fire from inside and outside the country does not cease for one moment and towns and villages on the borders of Iran are continuously attacked by merceneries of the East and the West, while the enemy does not stop its propaganda campaign or its military attacks to weaken the morale of our fighters and border guards of Islam, while our youths, these self-sacrificing youths, risk everything to guard this land to the best of their ability in order to establish this ideology and way of thought, working night and day without expecting anything in return, sacrificing all their livelihood. Yes, under these circumstances, at this destiny-making and sensitive juncture, when fighting with enemies and atheists, we wish to make an intimate plea to you, the leader of the revolution, and bring out complaints to you.

These are not complaints against the enemies' tanks and guns, since those who have faith in God do not fear powers of straw; we bring our complaints to you, not over attacks from Kremlin mercenaries and Mossad and CIA agents upon our homes and our wives and children, and their taking refuge in one town or another in the west of the country. We do not fear the enemy's conspiracies. We have a supporter in God.

O Imam, we complain against members of our family and friends. Their acts have weakened us soldiers in the trenches to such an extent that we say to ourselves: Will the blood of our martyrs and our efforts and self-sacrifices go to waste because of the ignorance and inefficiency of some of those in charge? What has happened to these gentlemen that they are continuously fighting each other, each considering himself to be in the right and thus turning one group into his supporters and another into his opponents. Have they forgotten the blood of the 8 September martyrs altogether?

Do they not know that tens of martyrs are buried in this country's towns everyday? Have they forgotten that a force fighting the enemy needs moral support?

Will not the rising nation of Iraq, which is fighting Saddam the dictator and which wants an Islamic government, upon hearing this news--which will no doubt be exaggerated--give up hope for our assistance? Does our country not have a constitution? Does an exchange of opinions of the rulers of the Islamic Republic exist anywhere else but in the Majlis?

O Imam of the nation, supporter of the oppressed, now we look upon you to shed your divine light on the rulers and end their differences so that once again, with your revolutionary act, new life will enter the bodies of the soldiers of Islam.

Wishing good health and long life to that leader, and peace by upon those who follow his guidance.

RADIO COMMENTS ON UK EMBASSY CLOSURE, 'SPIES'

LD092000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you have heard from the statement by the Tehran headquarters of the Union of Islamic Associations of Students in Europe, tonight the first group of our brothers, who are being deported from Britian on the British Government's direct order, will arrive in Tehran. Meanwhile, we have received a report that the British Government has closed down its embassy in Tehran today and thus completed its juggling intended to deceive the world.

Perhaps the British imagined that the arrival of Iranian students in Tehran would incite the Tehran people's public opinion to such an extent as to lead to an attack on the British Embassy and the arrest of spies residing in the embassy. But who does not know that the British, because of their 400 years' experience in the espionage business, will never be as reckless as the Americans and will not harbor a spy in the den of espionage?

As for files available at the embassy, on this subject, too, the British have nothing to worry about, for they know that no one could find a document there which would prove that the British officials were hatching plots and engaging in espionage. If up till last year they had been a little careless in this respect, they have certainly left no document behind in the British Embassy's archives since 4 November 1979, following the occupation of the American den of espionage. This is because both its spies and the documents of acts of espionage by the British Embassy were recently uncovered 400 km from the embassy, in Esfahan and in a church. And this is the best proof of the British expertise in regard to espionage activity.

The reasons behind the British Embassy closure, which took place hastily today, with four British diplomats leaving the embassy in the lap of the gods and running away, could never be the British officials' fear that the embassy would be occupied and the remaining four diplomats taken hostage. The claims by Mr Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, to a REUTER's correspondent in London this evening that the British Embassy was closed out of fear that the British diplomats might be taken hostage, are totally meaningless. In his remarks Douglas Hurd also added that because of the threats by Iranian officials regarding our ill-treatment of arrested Iranian students, we believe that there is an extremely great risk of danger to the remaining four British diplomats in Iran, for its is possible for us to wake up one morning and see that our diplomats have been taken hostage.

Of course, the British themselves also know well that the reason behind the closure of their embassy in Tehran could never have been their fear that their spies would be taken hostage, for during the past 10 months they often tried, by (?inciting) a group of uninitiated people, to persuade them to attack the British Embassy.

And in this, for which they certainly took orders from the White House, they made a world-wide propaganda plan against Iran aimed at undermining completely the importance and value of the revolutionary action of the Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy,and raising outcries that Iran has become a riot-stricken country since the revolution, thus creating an extremely poor opinion of Iran's Islamic Revolution throughout the world. In other words, they planned to do something similar to what they did on November 1978 in cooperation with SAVAK and the shah's palace, and, by setting part of their embassy on fire they took part in the bast plot engineered by William Sullivan aimed at bringing to power Azhari's military government.

The British, whose hand has been exposed to the Iranian nation for a long time now, whose cunning and duplicity and whose enthusiastic dance to America's tunes are known to nearly every individual in the Iranian nation, have deliverately made the closure of their embassy coincide with the arrival of the first group of our students so as to effect a vast propaganda campaign against Iran as well as to use the opportunity to wipe our their debts to the Iranian Government. The interesting point is that both these programs are in the interest of the Americans. In other words, from tomorrow they will whip up a calculated program of psychological warfare about the adverse aspects of hostage taking, and will legitimize the appropriation of Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks.

But this prolifigate agent of U.S. policy, which itself had imperial pretensions in the world once upon a time, should know that by these juggling acts it cannot bring some order to its economy disintegrated by the Americans, and to remove the misfortune it is facing by means of these ridiculous games.

The struggling Iranian nation, with its glorious welcome for the deported students tonight, will deliver a heavy blow to the British ruling circles and, without giving the British Embassy half a glance will pursue its extensive search to find British spies and their (?associates) who are certainly living in other places in the country.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Sanandaj Peshmerga

LD091216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] At noon today, the supervisor of the operations and representatives of the Muslim Kurdish feshmerga of Sanandaj met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to PARS, at this meeting the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga discussed their problems and difficulties with the president and presented a report to the president pertaining to the methods which they use in their operations in the West. The president, while guiding them, asked them to remain Islamic and never employ force in their work. [as heard]

Talks With Officials

LD100850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 80

[text] This afternoon Mr Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to the special correspondent of the presidential office, Mr Sadr presented a report to the president at this meeting pertaining to the work of the Ministry of Commerce since the revolution.

According to the special correspondent of the presidential office, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the commander of the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran also separately met and conferred with the president and commander in chief of the armed forces this afternoon.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH ARMENIAN BISHOP 10 SEP

LD102028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Armenian bishop of the north of Iran met and conferred this afternoon with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and congratulated the latter on his appointment. In his talks with Rafsanjani the Armenian bishop also expressed satisfaction over the situation of the ethnic minority groups, especially the Armenians. The Armenian bishop denied rumors of Armenian immigration from Iran which have been spread by foreign elements and their counter-Islamic revolution elements in Iran. The bishop also made some requests concerning the situation of Armenian schools in Iran.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I hope under the protection of the Islamic Republic all the ethnic minority groups of Iran will live with maximum welfare and freedom without any difficulty.

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE ON TALEQANI ANNIVERSARY

LD100546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the indefatigable crusader, Ayatollah Seyyed Mahmud Taleqani, has sent a message as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

A year has passed since the demise of a dear and worthy personality. A year has passed since the loss of a man who could render valuable services to the Islamic Revolution and the furthering of the sacred goals of Islam. With his actions and words he imparted calm and tranquility to jangled nerves which could give rise to anxiety and discord. He was an illustrious crusader and vigilant scholar who from his prime until the last moments of his life suffered trials and tribulations, incarcerations and pressures for the service of Islam and the Islamic countries. But he never shrank from this worthy ordeal and useful service, and continued his striving toward the goal and revolution.

The late devoted crusader and illustrious fighter, dear Taleqani, hastened to rest beside his illustrious forebears and we, too, Almighty God willing, will traverse the selfsame path.

At this juncture, when the world powers have been mobilized for battle against Islam and our country and when the court muftis, aided and abetted by world Zionism and the Satanical powers, have arisen in order to sow discord within the ranks of Muslims, let the dear nation through its reliance on the infinite power of the Almighty and its vigilance safeguard its unity and march forward with revolutionary fervor. And let the meek nations and adherents of the school of Islam not be deceived by these satans metamorphosed as men and may they, with their unity of word and the power of the chant "God is great" save themselves and dear Islam from the clutches of the satanical powers and may they not be afraid of the soldiery of Satan. God Almighty is with us so long as we move forward to his satisfaction.

I beseech Almighty God to have mercy on the esteemed fighter and grant fortitude to his honorable family, hoping that the great Iranian nation will value the servants of Islam and the nation and respect the anniversary of his eminence.

Peace be upon God's good servants.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

KHOMEYNI APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF TEHRAN PROSECUTOR GENERAL

GF101540 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and founder of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, today received Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent after the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi said he had met with Imam Khomeyni to appoint a prosecutor general for Tehran.

The prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution added: In the course of issuing his valuable direcives, Imam Khomeyni approved the appointment of Asadollah Lajevardi to this post.

PERSIAN GULF NAVAL MANEUVERS TO CONTINUE

GF091925 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The Bandar 'Abbas news center has issued the following report: The joint maneuvers of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran that began on Saturday night--with the participation of the floating units [yegan-e shenavar] of the navy and naval Unit 1 of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, together with helicopters and aircraft in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz--will continue until tomorrow.

AHVAZ MEDIA DIRECTOR CONDEMNS U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF

GF101715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Speech by 'Ali Jannati, director of the Ahvaz radio and television center, at the end of a march in Ahvaz commemorating the 1st anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleqani on 8 September 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] We are facing circumstances in which our large and satanic enemy, the world-devouring United States, has been conducting military maneuvers on our borders. We are witnessing the presence of the plundering forces that the United States has continuously mobilized throughout the world.

It is only waiting for one opportunity--our internal disorder. It is waiting for us to disintegrate internally and to start fighting among ourselves. I accuse you of being a reactionary. You accuse me of being a liberal. I accuse you of being a U.S. lackey. You accuse me of being a Soviet lackey. Then the United States will enter the arena as the referee, that is, when the ground will be prepared for the intervention of aggressive forces. You saw how the U.S. military aggression failed. You saw how the agitation of the United States and its lackeys failed in our Muslim and patriotic army.

It is impossible for the United States to defeat us through military means. [crowd chants "God is great" three times and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

There is only one way for them to win and that is when we lose (?the unity of) our internal forces.

AMBASSADOR PARTICIPATES IN MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

JN110924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, participated in the press conference held by two of the occupied West Bank mayors who were recently deported by the Zionist occupation forces.

In the press conference attended by the Islamic states' ambassadors, diplomatic figures, correspondents and local and foreign reporters, the two Palestinian leaders explained the fascist procedures being adopted by the Zionist occupiers and demanded the Islamic states' support and aid.

Mokri then spoke, lauding the continuous and heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinian people. He said that the people who are waging a just struggle against Zionism with such high morale are a people who have not died and will not die. Indeed, he pointed out, such a people will never be defeated.

Mokri added that the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered a base for supporting all the world's liberation movements and the victory of the oppressed over the infidels.

Mokri said: We [words indistinct] just struggle and announce that the Islamic revolution will proceed to save all the world's oppressed Muslims.

The Muslim nation in one nation having the same beliefs and goals. We are waging a common struggle against a common enemy. I beseech God almighty to grant you success. Indeed, we support your jihad and martyrdom and will march with you side by side until final victory and Palestine's complete independence are achieved, dear Jerusalem liberated and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to establish their independent state and return to their original homeland, regained. The Islamic revolution will continue its victorious march and surge forward.

At the conclusion of the conference, the Palestinian brothers expressed their appreciation and deep thanks to the nation's imam and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PRESIDENT SELECTS MO'INFAR TO HEAD OPEC DELEGATION

GF101354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1245 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The president has appointed 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar to head the Iranian delegation to the OPEC conference.

Plan for OPEC Aid

LD101850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Iran has formulated a new proposal which will be presented to the next ministerial meeting of OPEC.

The aim of Iran's new proposal is to [words indistinct] free aid to the developing countries, which will act outside OPEC's special funds, and will make up to some extent for the burden resulting from increases in the price of the crude oil in those countries.

According to our correspondent, Iran's proposal, which will be presented to the next OPEC ministerial meeting, is based on the following: In view of the fact that of OPEC's total crude export, only 10 percent is exported to Third World countries and the remaining 90 percent to the industrialized nations, things would be worked out to enable Third World countries to get back part of the money that they will have to pay for the increased prices on their imported crude oil.

The Iranian delegation which will be attending OPEC's conference will propose the creation of a free aid fund within OPEC. All OPEC members will allocate 10 percent of their (?increased) crude prices to this fund. This aid is to be given to the Third World countries according to their import of manufactured goods, on the condition that half of the imported manufactured goods come from the Third World countries.

Our correspondent adds: This will result in Third World countries losing less from increases in the price of crude and will remove the weapon currently in the hands of the industrialized nations in confronting the Third World countries with OPEC.

ACTIVITIES OF ANTIREVOLUTION ORGANIZATIONS BANNED

Behbehan Court Ruling

GF071402 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Behbehan Islamic Revolution Court:

We hereby inform anyone supporting organizations and groups that are not in line with the Iranian Islamic Revolution that as of this date, all their activities in Behbehan have been banned until the Majlis is able to determine their fate. Violators will be prosecuted.

Khuzestan Decision

GF091640 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The following announcement concerning the activities of organizations that do not support the revolution was published by the Khuzestan shar' magistrate yesterday:

In the name of the Almighty. In view of Khuzestan's sensitive location, since internal and external enemies are preparing to hurt this gold-producing province and considering the state of total alert and the possibility of an aerial attack by the U.S. lackey Saddam Husayn, all political organizations are warned that their activities have been banned until the Majlis reaches a decision about their future. Any offenders will be prosecuted. The brave people of Khuzestan are requested to lend their assistance in this matter.

AIR FORCE CLASHES WITH IRAQIS IN BORDER REGION

Downing of Fourth MiG

GF101350 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1245 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] With the downing of another Iraqi Ba'thist army helicopter in the western part of the country this morning, the total number of downed helicopters has been increased to four. Four MiG's have been shot down thus far.

Iranian Casualties

LD101724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Kermanshah--According to a report from our correspondent, the public relations spokesman of the headquarters for joint operations in the west of the country has announced that following this morning's air violations by Iraq, the defending Iranian forces managed to destroy two Iraqi MiG's and one helicopter belonging to the enemy. Following these violations, one helicopter belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit by Iraqi antiaircraft guns and crashed. According to this report, as a result of this incident six of the helicopter crew achieved the sublime status of martyrs. According to the same report, the border areas of Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shahr, Gowran and the entire border region area have come under fire from the aggressive enemy. The security forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have valiantly confronted them.

On the other hand, it has been reported by this headquarters that the column set to Sardasht is decisively continuing mopping-up operations in the area. So far, the assailants, after having suffered heavy casualties, have been forced to flee.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Turkey

The armed forces took control of Turkey in a coup d'etat carried out in the early hours of 12 September. The National Security Council, headed by Chief of Staff Kenan Evren, issued eight numbered communiques over Ankara radio detailing the reasons for the coup and informing the public of the new system. The council said in the first communique that it had "totally seized administration of the country" in order to ensure national unity, "prevent a possible civil war" and restore the "authority and existence of the state." It announced that parliament and the government have been "abolished" and nationwide martial law declared. The second announced the appointments of 13 martial law commanders for various parts of the country who are authorized to "take any measure and precaution" they feel necessary to "ensure the primacy of the state authority" and public order. The third communique provided for the smooth sale and distribution of food and the maintenance of health and transportation services, while the fourth listed the members of the ruling National Security Council. The fifth advised that all airports, ports and borders have been closed and most telecommunications activities banned but said that the strait will remain open to foreign shipping. The sixth communique stated that the armed forces have established "full and firm control" throughout the country and urged the people to struggle against "anarchy, terrorism and division" and "communist, fascist and fanatical religious ideologies." The final two dealt with the ban on the activities of political parties, some trade unions and other organizations and with the status of civil servants.

In further developments, the Ankara Martial Law Command announced over Ankara radio that the leaders of the Republican People's Party, the Justice Party and the National Salvation Party have been placed "under the security of the armed forces for some time." According to the radio, the leader of the National Action Party "has not been found." In a related decision of possible consequence, the first communique also stated that parliamentary "immunity" has been "annulled."

General Evren has on occasion expressed his dissatisfaction with the Turkish political system. His latest and strongest statement came in an armed forces day speech carried by Ankara radio on 30 August in which he noted that "present laws" did not permit a return to the "normal order" and that efforts to increase the powers of martial law commanders had "unfortunately yielded no result." The general expressed his concern over the fact that the military had been blamed for the lack of order in the country and said that this was not "compatible with common sense or justice." He warned that the "weakness of state authority created an atmosphere conducive to the growth of anarchy and terror" and stated that the normal citizen wanted to see the establishment of "effective state authority."

Iran

In an interview with Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri joined the groundswell of Muslim fundamentalist reaction to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statements in his 8 September Black Friday speech in which he implicity accused this fundamentalist "minority" of trying to monopolize power in Iran. Montazeri said that in a situation in which Iraq is "formally at war" with Iran, factories are "crippled" by the economic blockade and universities are closed, "minor differences" should be set aside for the good of the country and in "consideration for the health of the imam." In view of this, Montazeri declared that he was "utterly astonished" by Bani-Sadr's speech. He also expressed "surprise" at the president's attack on the media, since Bani-Sadr himself has Iranian radio and television "at his disposal." Montazeri's comments follow several other attacks on Bani-Sadr from a number of individuals and organizations both in and out of the government.

Apparently reacting to this rising tide of opposition, Bani-Sadr, according to AFP, declared that he will remain "at his post" and "promote the unity of the people," but he did not comment further on the criticism leveled at him. Ayatollah Khomeyni, made his first reference to the intensified domestic political crisis in the wake of the Bani-Sadr speech in an address to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and his Cabinet colleagues carried by Tehran radio.

Khomeyni did not mention Bani-Sadr's speech as such and spoke only in general terms, but he asked how the people of the country--who, he said, have suffered so greatly--would feel if there were "commotion" in Iran over "whether I should be your senior or you should be mine." He said that Iran's enemies "want you to continue fighting among yourselves" so they can "deal their blow" to the revolution. He begged all those "holding certain positions" to avoid what is contrary to God's will, the imam and the nation.

Egypt

MENA reported that Egypt wants to reach at least a "minimum agreement" and "record joint stands" with the United States in upcoming bilateral talks, which it described as being held to discuss ways to eliminate "obstacles" created by the Israelis during the autonomy negotiations. MENA also reported that the Egyptians will enter the talks with a "firm stance" based, among other things, on points connected with Jerusalem, West Bank settlements and measures Israel should take to "indicate" good will toward the Palestinians.

Syria, Libya, Iraq

According to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said during talks in Bahrain with Amir 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah that the possibility of Iraq's "accession" to the new unified state is being discussed by the joint Syrian-Libyan committee. A Damascus radio report on these talks made no mention of such a statement by Khaddam, and monitored Libyan and Iraqi media have not reported on any such Syrian-Libyan discussions.

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KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW YOUTH WEEKLY PAPER

LD111716 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] DARAFSHE JAWANON [YOUTH FLAG], the organ of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA], was published today. In the first issue of this weekly, which is published on beautifully printed pages, there is a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, printed on the front page and adorned by a photograph of Babrak Karmal praising the fighting youth of the party who had returned from the battlefields.

In his message, Babrak Karmal said: The publication of the weekly DARAFSHE JAWANON, as the organ of the Executive Committee of the DYOA Central Committee, is an important event in the life of this organization, its members and the fighting and revolutionary youth of the country and in the new phase of development of the Sawr Revolution--this continuous and (?struggling) force of our people, expecially its youth--and is a big step in the development of the youth organization. In his message, Babrak Karmal added: The fact that DARAFSHE JAWANON is published just a few days after the publication of the first issue of HAQIQATE ENQLABE SAWR, the central organ of the PDPA Central Committee, is very interesting and highly praiseworthy. In the course of Babrak Karmal's message in which he explained the great duties of DARAFSHE JAWANON--those like any other publication, its timely publication, training, publicity, propagation and the creation of working relations between the youth of the country--he said: The central organ of the youth was the duty of putting at the disposal of the youth the proud facts relating to past historical and revolutionary episodes and the plans for the prosperous and glorious future of the country. It is the duty of DARAFSHE JAWANON to work continuously in advancing the horizons of the youth and in familiarizing them with the struggle of world democratic and progressive youth for the sake of peace, detente and progress and against war and expansionism.

At the end of his message, Babrak Karmal wishes success to the personnel of DARAFSHE JAWANON and the DYOA in their great struggle and in the accomplishment of their proud and difficult tasks.

BAKHTAR reports that today the distribution of the weekly DARAFSHE JAWANON in various parts of the city was greatly welcomed.

AFGHAN DELEGATION ATTENDS TASHKENT MUSLIM CONFERENCE

GF101820 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[excerpts] A conference of Soviet Muslims has begun in Uzbekistan's central city of Tashkent in connection with the beginning of the 15th Hegira century. Delegations from many Islamic countries, including the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Syria, Turkey, Sudan and Sri Lanka, have arrived in Tashkent to participate in the conference. It is being held to uphold the cause of making the 15th Hegira century an era of peace and love.

PENAL LAW ON MILITARY CALLUP OFFENSES IMPLEMENTED

LD111845 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] armed forces and regulations concerning private clinics have become law by appearing in the official gazette. A source in the Ministry of Justice reports that the penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces and the regulations concerning practices of private clinics were published on 6 September in issue 11 of the official gazette and therefore have become law from that date.

The penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces, which has been approved by the Presidium of the Revolution Council and also approved by the chairman of the Revolution Council, for the purpose of legal revolutionary approval, is to ensure good order and discipline in the DRA Armed Forces, strengthening the struggle against antisecurity encroachments in the DRA and in the struggle against desertions from military service.

Similarly the regulations governing medical practices in private clinics, fees of physicians and their assistants, [word indistinct] and their [word indistinct] assistants and dentists for checkups and medication outside official hours has been approved by the Presidium of the Revolution Council and also approved by the chairman of the revolution Council.

The penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces is in 19 sections, and the regulations concerning medical practices in private clinics is in 30 sections with four appendices. This law and regulation are in accordance with section 40 of the DRA Basic Principles, are for the further information of the beloved countrymen and will be published in the national press.

NANGARHAR REBELS PUNISHED; ARMS CAPTURED

LD111950 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements who, upon the orders of their traitorous masters, were causing disquiet among the people in the Nangarhar Province, have recently been punished in the area of (?Taskiragan) by the heroic armed forces and a large number of arms manufactured in the United States and China have been captured from them.

The captured arms include various rifles, (?mines), machineguns, heavy and light missile launchers, communications equipment and various bullets.

L'HUMANITE: COUNTERREVOLUTION HAS LOST

LD111531 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French of 2, 3 and 4 September 1980 carries on pages 6-7 a 4,200-word three-part Henri Alleg report on the situation in Afghanistan following his visit to that country as L'HUMANITE correspondent. In part I Alleg describes the country's situation before the 1978 revolution and the enthusiasm with which the establishment of the first communist government was greeted. Alleg points out that the "counterrevolution" was strengthened by the "suicidal policy" of "crushing resistance inside and outside the party" by "bloody repression and mass terror."

In Part II Alleg gives some extracts from an interview granted to him by Afghan Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad when he was in Afghanistan, in which she describes the disastrous policies pursued by the ousted Amin government:

"It was decreed, for instance, that learning to read and write was obligatory even for women. That went against all traditions." She reportedly continued: "The result was tragic and horrible. Dozens and dozens of women were stabbed or beheaded by their husbands, who thought they had been dishonored because their wives wanted to learn to read from a male teacher and had gone out without his permission."

Alleg describes how Amin's policies strengthened "counterrevolution" backed from outside and cites People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee foreign affairs commission official Mahmud Barialay as saying:

"It is quite clear that the imperialists' subversion plans were not merely aimed at our revolution; they and their U.S. leader were trying to find 'compensation' for their crushing defeats in Southeast Asia and Iran.

"If they had succeeded, the blow would not only have struck the Afghan people but the entire anti-imperialist and national liberation movement in this part of Asia and, beyond that, the Arab national liberation movement. Moreover, that blow would have been dealt in a particularly important strategic area, since Afghanistan has 2,000 km of common border with the Soviet Union. It is those plans which have been thwarted."

In Part III Alleg condemns the main sections of the Western media for their coverage of the situation in Afghanistan and for "portraying those who are organizing the battle against the Afghan revolutionary government as 'patriots,' 'resistance fighters' or 'mojahedin'" when they are really "counterrevolutionaries seeking to maintain an archaic system in order to safeguard their privileges." Alleg cites Afghanistan ulema council chairman (Maulawi Abdol Aziz Sadeq) as saying:

"Being a Muslim does not mean burning schools and assassinating teachers or schoolchildren." He reportedly adds: "It is wrong to say that the government, which we trust, is against religion. The crimes committed by Amir against men and against religion are a thing of the past. True Muslims must now join hands to support our government which respects the faith, does not hinder the practice of religion and is fighting to improve everybody's life. That is what behaving like a good Muslim means in this difficult period, when the enemy is attacking us from inside and outside."

Alleg goes on to give extracts from an interview granted to him by Revolution Council Vice Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand when Alleg was in Afghanistan:

"The large organized gangs which were circulating in Amin's time and which were sometimes able to gain control of a group of villages have been broken and dispersed. Of course, small groups which have taken refuge in the mountains can still do damage, but they cannot confront our army. The population is increasingly appealing to the Afghan Army and voluntary militia to end extortion by gangs which hold them to ransom plunder their goods and massacre those who oppose them."

Keshtmand goes on: "The counterrevolutionaries are becoming increasingly isolated. They no longer have a place among the population. They are increasingly outside and opposed to the population. We are winning back the confidence of sections of the population who had been lost to the revolution through Amin's provocative policy. We are now planning to hold elections to appoint members of all our bodies from grassroots level to the top. The law on the election of local councils is ready and will soon be published."

Alleg concludes that people will sooner or later have to realize that "counterrevolution has lost the game."

AFP: EXPERIENCED TROOPS REPLACING YOUNG RUSSIANS

BK111531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Kabul is steadily replacing its blond teenage draftees, who were flown into Afghanistan in December last year, by more hardened Russian soldiers, experienced in anti-guerrilla warfare, reports reaching here from Afghan dissident sources in Kabul confirmed today.

The new arrived troops have been dispatched to rebel infested areas and the recent Kabul Radio claim of successes against rebels is attributed to better fighting capabilities of the soldiers, the reports said. The first stage of replacement began on August 29, when the command started a three-day airlift operation, the reports said.

Western diplomatic sources in the Indian capital had confirmed the airlift operation on September 3, but could not back it up with details.

The presence of the new Russian soldiers, who look quite different from their teenager counterparts, gave rise to reports that non-Russian troops were being engaged in fighting against the rebels. Afghan rebels, who were accustomed to seeing the green-horn soldiers, mistook the hardened fighters for Cubans, the report said.

The reports quoted an incident in the power generation township of Sorobi, situated halfway between the Afghan capital and Jalalabad, where a rebel attack on the power generation station was repulsed by the newly arrived troops on September 3. The rebels were taken by surprise by the experienced soldiers and they beat a hasty retreat, the reports said. Word went around through the rebel pipeline to Pakistan that "10,000 Cubans have arrived" in Afghanistan and were aiding the Russians in battlefronts.

Western diplomatic sources here say that they do not have any credible evidence that communist combat troops other than Russians and Afghans are engaged in fighting in Afghanistan. However, the sources do not rule out the possibility of Cubans being used to train anti-guerrilla units either of the Afghan Army or the newly formed armed volunteer groups.

Meanwhile, the sources backed up their earlier reports on the recent arrival of a 100-strong "civilian Cuban advisory group" in the Afghan capital. This is the second Cuban group to arrive in Afghanistan within the last two weeks. About 30 to 35 Cuban "technical advisers" arrived in Kabul earlier this month, reports from Islamabad said.

AFP: AFGHAN MILITIA COMMANDER, OTHER OFFICIALS KILLED

OW112049 Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Sep, (AFP)--The commander of Afghan militia and ten other senior government officials were killed yesterday in a clash between pro- and anti-communist elements in Nangarhar Province, rebel sources said here today.

The project director of Nangarhar Province bordering Pakistan was among the "high level" government officials killed, the sources said.

According to the sources fighting broke out when the new pro-government guerrilla force comprising "employees" of the provincial government paraded outside Khogiani where Muslim freedom fighters enjoyed the "complete backing" of the local population, they said.

The sources said that apart from known guerrilla strongholds the latest Soviet pre-winter drive was aimed at eliminating Muslim rebels from the border provinces.

Fighting was also reported in Herat bordering Iran, other areas near the Pakistan frontier, and Badakhshan close to the Soviet border.

The rebel report said that Soviet troops were also engaged in "severe fighting" in Konarha Province located near the Pakistani tribal belt. But details of the clashes reported going on since last week here not available.

Heavy fighting was reportedly continuing in Panjshir Valley where, according to rebels, the Soviet advance was halted after damaging 70 Russian tanks and armoured vehicles surrounded from three sides.

They said anti-Soviet guerrillas again clashed with Soviet occupation forces in Saroobi 70 kms from Kabul on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway yesterday. Soviet military losses were "high", they said, adding that an unknown number of Red Army soldiers were killed.

AMIR OF KUWAIT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT 11 SEP

BK111307 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A warm and hearty welcome was accorded to the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah when he arrived in Dacca a short while ago on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. President Ziaur Rahman received him at the airport. A 21-gun salute heralded the arrival of the distinguished guest. Four fighters of the Bangladesh Air Force escorted the special aircraft carrying the amir when it entered into the Bangladesh airspace. The amir is accompanied by a large delegation including 4 ministers, 23 senior officials and 15 press representatives.

Official talks between Kuwait and Bangladesh are to be held tomorrow morning. Bilateral economic cooperation, problems of the gulf and surrounding areas and the current international situation are expected to be discussed.

Arrival Statement

BK120048 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived in Dacca this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Bangladesh. President Zia received him at the airport.

In a statement on arrival, the amir of Kuwait said the visit will [words indistinct] on matters of common interests for bringing the two brotherly countries closer together. It will also help widen the scope for cooperation for development and enable both sides to coordinate steps to build a better future for the people of the two countries with abiding faith in God and a desire to see justice and peace in the contemporary world. The amir also expressed affection and amity for the people of Bangladesh.

The airport ceremony over, the amir along with President Ziaur Rahman drove in a ceremonial motorcade to Banga Bhavan where he is staying. A large delegation including four ministers, senior officials and a 16-member press team is accompanying the amir of Kuwait. The ministers are Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji, and Minister for Trade and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi.

JAPANESE NUCLEAR ENERGY DELEGATION MEETS MINISTER

BK100536 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The visiting Japanese Government delegation on nuclear energy held discussions in Dacca yesterday with State Minister for Science and Technology Dr (R.A. Ghani) on the possible establishment of an Asian atomic power regional cooperation center.

The five-member delegation led by (Kaneka) arrived in the capital from Tokyo on Monday on the first leg of a 12-day Asian tour. The Japanese delegation will also go to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines to exchange views on the proposed center as well as to have first-hand knowledge of the present use of nuclear energy for peaceful needs in these countries.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION--The Chittagong steel mill is to produce 145,000 tons of steel worth about 120 crore taka during 1980. The production target exceeded to that of 1979 by 12,000 tons. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 80 BK]

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVES ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY

BK111558 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1539 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Official Spokesman's Statement on 'September'"--ISI headline]

[Text] India hopes that the United States will honour its obligations by making an immediate shipment of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur powerplant despite disapproval by both the Senate and the House foreign relations committees, reports PTI.

In reply to queries from newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said on 11 September the Government of India has always fulfilled all obligations under the 1963 agreement, which was a treaty between two sovereign states. India expects the United States to fulfill its obligations on its part, like India's. "This would require the immediate shipment of the already delayed consignment of fuel," he added.

The resolutions of the American Senate and House foreign relations committees to bar the sales of nuclear fuel to India were adopted despite a last minute personal appeal from U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Commenting on yesterday's decision, the spokesman said the Government of India had noted it. These are domestic, and the process of decisionmaking with the United States. The government is only concerned with the continued implementation of the 1963 agreement, which is a treaty between two sovereign states, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Government of India appreciated the efforts of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to honour his country's commitment and trust he would be able to do so. "We are, however, prepared to deal with any eventuality that may arise," the spokesman said.

President Carter's executive order approving both pending shipments for an aggregate quantity of 40 tonnes of enriched uranium has a 60-day time lag. The action now rests with the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both have time to act until 1 October when the 60-day time allowed for congressional action regarding the executive order will expire.

The decision of President Carter, announced in early May, to sanction the export of enriched uranium now withheld for about 2 years was termed officially as a positive development. India took the view at that time that the ultimate test of the fulfillment of the bilateral contractual obligations for fuel supply would be its arrival. The U.S. decision was conveyed in a communication to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi by President Carter.

TIMES OF INDIA CONDEMNS U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

BK101455 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Stop This Madness"]

[Text] While a U.N. conference was reviewing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in Geneva, the United States chose to make a mockery of the exercise by announcing a new nuclear warfare strategy. For good measure, it has also disclosed a "significant" technological breakthrough to tilt the military balance in its own favour. Under the new doctrine, called the 'counterforce strategy,' a U.S. nuclear strike will now primarily aim at destroying the Soviet military and supporting nuclear targets and political leadership. The earlier doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) is not completely discarded, but will now play a subordinate role. The new strategy is said to make possible a "prolonged but limited" nuclear war.

It has even been suggested that Washington might respond to a large-scale Soviet conventional offensive with an appropriate nuclear response. This is not all. The United States is now reported to have devised a technology which will neutralise Soviet air defences against American bombers, cruise missiles or fighter bombers. The new technology bears a macabre but appropriate name: "Stealth." It is supposed to prevent Soviet radar or other sensors from spotting American manned and unmanned aircraft until it is too late. In other words, Washington is telling Moscow that, in some respects, it has developed a first-strike capability to hit and destroy the Soviet Union. One could argue that some of these disclosures are intended to neutralise the electoral advantage which Mr Ronald Reagan will supposedly reap from a more hawkish posture. But it is playing a dangerous game because Russia is bound to take these declarations dead seriously, leading to an even more feverish nuclear arms race.

And all this when a U.N. conference was reviewing for the second time the working of the NPT. With what gall can the nuclear weapon powers ask the non-nulcear countries to eschew the nuclear path when, by their own example, they are doing exactly the reverse? Even the so-called exercise in disarmament, called SALT II, is presently in limbo. The SALT II would actually increase the number of strategic nuclear weapons from some 14,000 to about 24,000 but it was still welcomed as an attempt, however inadequate by the two super-powers to regulate the expansion of their nuclear arsenals. But with the new U.S. announcements and continuing development of more advanced weapon-systems (like MX and Trident missiles), we may be heading towards a nuclear disaster by miscalculation--if not a general holocaust. Dr Sigvard Eklund, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has already pointed out that the nuclear weapon powers now have a "global overkill" capacity equal to three tons of tnt for everyone on earth. And yet the two super-powers are going in for bigger and bigger nuclear arsenals.

AMIR OF KUWAIT CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR BANGLADESH

BK111305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a warm and affectionate farewell when he left New Delhi for Dacca this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, several of her Cabinet colleagues and other high officials.

In a statement the amir said that the visit has given him an opportunity to exchange views with Indian leaders on the ways and means of bringing about closer bilateral relations between the two countries.

Press Statement

BK111541 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1512 GMT 11 Sep 80

["India-Kuwait Joint Press Statement"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, paid an official visit to India 9-11 September 1980.

His highness the amir of Kuwait and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome which reflects the profound friendly and brotherly relations existing between the Republic of India and the State of Kuwait.

Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi and the amir of Kuwait had detailed discussions of matters of common interest and concern which were not only bilateral but also regional and international.

These talks were held in an atmosphere of great warmth, friendship and mutual understanding in conformity with the age-old relations between the two countries. The leaders were deeply gratified that they hold a very close similarity of views on the issues discussed by them. The ministers accompanying the amir also held fruitful discussions with their counterparts.

While reviewing the global political situation the two sides stressed the need for all countries to increase their efforts aimed at promoting and strengthening international peace and security. They expressed their grave concern at growing instances of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other states. They strongly opposed the use of force in the settlement of disputes between states which should only be resolved peacefully, bilaterally and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within its framework.

They reaffirmed their adherence to the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment which render the movement of nonaligned countries an independent, authentic and irreplaceable factor for peace and progress in the world.

The prime minister and the amir viewed with grave concern the growing escalation of great power rivalries in the region which lead to increasing tensions and heightening conflicts and hostilities. They therefore called on all concerned states to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and keep the gulf free of great power military presence and rivalry. In this connection, the Indian side expressed its appreciation for the courageous stand taken by Kuwait against the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. The prime minister of India and the amir of Kuwait viewed with gravity developments in the Middle East. Israel's expansion and aggression in occupied territories and south Lebanon, its establishment of settlement and the exploitation of natural resources in occupied territories, the move of Israel to perpetuate its annexation of Arab Jerusalem, changing its cultural identity, the establishment of the Israeli capital in that city, Israel's intransigence, the continued flouting of international opinion and the relevant UN resolutions have all contributed to an escalation and heightening of tensions and the endangering peace and stability in the region and in the world. The current situation has now assumed ominous dimensions. The two leaders therefore emphasised the urgency of finding a just and durable solution based upon complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, since June 1977. They also reendorsed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation of the consistent and solid support given by India and the amir of Kuwait also discussed the situation in South Asia. Both sides emphasised the necessity of countries in region living in a spirit of peace and cooperation. They reiterated that the presence of foreign troops contributed to in stability and heightened tensions. Solutions, however, would have to be found through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation.

The two sides fully supported the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and elsewhere against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two leaders underlined the growing importance of strengthening bilateral exchanges and cooperation. These would be mutually reinforcing and would strengthen both individual and bilateral self reliance. While expressing satisfaction at the present state of the cooperation and exchanges between India and Kuwait, they agreed that there was considerable potential and scope for both deepening and diversifying them.

The prime minister and the amir placed particular emphasis upon the importance of energy not only in regard to their national economies but also in the global context. As such, they felt that the possibilities of increased cooperation between India and Kuwait in the area of oil, its exploration, exploitation, conservation and substitution and in the field of petrochemicals hold out the promise of mutually beneficial cooperation. Specific possibilities in this regard would be further pursued at ministerial and official levels. The two sides agreed that Kuwaiti participation in the development and industrialization of India on an investment basis and for mutual benefit would be studied.

The prime minister of India expressed her appreciation of the financial assistance to India under the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development. The fund will attach importance to the programmes of development that fall within its specialisation, particularly those relating to the energy sector.

Prospects for the further expansion of trade between the two countries were also reviewed. It was agreed that various steps needed to be taken, including exchanges of delegations and the holding of exhibitions.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his appreciation for the cordial reception and warm hospitality accorded to him and members of his party by President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, the government and people of India.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, extended an invitation to President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and to Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi to visit Kuwait. The invitations were accepted gratefully and dates of the visits will be determined through diplomatic channels.

ZAMBIA PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI ON STATE VISIT

BK120756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] A warm and ceremonial welcome was given to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on his arrival in New Delhi today on a state visit to India. Mr Kaunda is accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Betty) Kaunda. President Sanjiva Reddy warmly greeted them as they alighted from a special aircraft which brought them from Bombay after an overnight stay there. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues and other distinguished persons were present at the airport. A 21-gun salute marked the arrival of the Zambian president who also inspected an inter-services guard of honor.

Welcoming Dr Kaunda, President Reddy described him as one of Africa's illustrious sons and a close friend of India. Referring to the liberation struggle in Africa, he said India will not rest content until the remaining vestiges of oppression in southern Africa are removed. He said the people of India have freely given their moral and material support to the struggle. He assured the visiting president of India's readiness to share its experience and skills in the economic and social development of Zambia.

In his reply, President Kaunda said that his visit takes place at a most crucial time in the history of mankind. He expressed concern at the dangerous nuclear weapons, which he said plague world peace today. President Kaunda said he will exchange views with the Indian leaders on these matters more intimately.

Soon after their arrival at Rashtrapati Bhavan where they will be staying, President Kaunda and his wife, Mrs (Betty) Kaunda, called on President Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs Reddy. They were together for half an hour.

DELHI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE TALKS IN SOVIET UNION

BK110752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have identified further areas of cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry. This follows talks between Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh and Soviet teams in the Soviet Union recently.

A memorandum of discussions between the two delegations released in New Delhi today says there will be greater exchange of cotton, sunflower and linseed plant. Cooperation in horticulture will include grapes, apples, peaches and apricots.

DESAI DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT PAKISTAN

BK110303 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 3 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Baroda, 2 Sep (EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE)--Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai said he has received an invitation from President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to visit his country.

Replying to questions from reporters last evening, Mr Desai said President Ziaul Haq wanted to consult him on many matters.

When asked if he proposed to go to Pakistan, Mr Desai replied in the negative, adding that if the prime minister asked him he would consider it, "otherwise it would be an action embarrassing to my own country's government."

Earlier he said in reply to a question that the anti-India campaign in Pakistan was a sequel to the policy the new government had adopted.

BEATING OF EMBASSY EMPLOYEE IN PAKISTAN PROTESTED

BK090305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] India has protested to Pakistan against the beating up of an Indian Embassy employee in Islamabad last week.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen that the matter has been raised appropriately and strongly with the Pakistan mission in New Delhi.

STUDENTS PROTEST AT PAKISTAN EMBASSY 10 SEP

BK101041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Sep (AFP)--Over 500 Delhi university students staged a demonstration outside the Pakistan Embassy here today to express their "anger" against the beating up of a staff member of the Indian mission in Islamabad and alleged Pakistani "interference" in the internal affairs of India.

Mounted police and a sizeable force of steel-helmeted policemen prevented any violent incident during the 45-minute demonstration.

Shouting slogans against Pakistan President Ziaul Haq the demonstrators carried placards some of which read "Beware Pakistan--we shall not tolerate assault on an Indian," "Pak--keep hands off India."

A section of the protestors made a fire of the placards and flung some of them at police.

Today was the second day of protest outside the Pakistan Embassy since the alleged manhandling of an Indian Embassy employee by unknown persons in Islamabad on Sunday.

After the first protest on Monday police had registered a case of rioting against a mob which allegedly broke some flower pots and a light on the main gate of the embassy.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT EXTENDED TO VIETNAM

WA121111 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Bombay, Aug. 20 (UNI)--The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), has extended a credit of Rs. 150 million to Vietnam for purchase of goods from India.

The credit will be utilised through the Vietcom Bank, which looks after Vietnam's foreign trade.

The credit is repayable in 10 years, after an initial grace period of two years.

The Indian offer is in response to a request made by the Vietnamese prime minister, Pham Vam Dong, during his recent visit to India.

The credit agreement was signed in Hanoi on August 4 by Mr. Tiwari, executive director of IDBI and Ngyuen Van Giod, vice chairman of Vietcom Bank.

This is the second commercial credit extended by India to Vietnam. The first credit of Rs. 300 million was extended in 1978 by IDBI and State Bank of India in equal participation.

FRESH VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORADABAD, ALIGARH

BK120338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The situation in Moradabad and Aligarh remained quiet but tense yesterday. Both towns are under day and night curfew, except the civil lines area in Moradabad and the civil lines and at roads areas in Aligarh.

The situation in Moradabad during the night was generally peaceful. However, there were stray cases of arson and reports of sporadic firing from rooftops last night in some localities. The district magistrate and the senior superintendent of police immediately rushed to the troubled spot and, after warning the people, the police opened fire in the air to scare away the miscreants. No one was injured in the firing. About 40 persons have been arrested in this connection. The situation is under control.

More troops were sent to Moradabad yesterday to help the civil authorities in maintaining peace there. The police and paramilitary forces have intensified patrolling in the affected areas. Meanwhile, the death toll in Wednesday's incident has gone up to nine. An official spokesman said in Lucknow that the government has made arrangements for mobile medical units and supply of essential commodities in the curfew-bound areas of Aligarh and Moradabad.

The state chief secretary said that 250 people have been arrested so far in connection with the incidents in Moradabad on Wednesday. He said in Aligarh 120 people have been taken into custody during the last 4 days.

SINGAPORE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

GF101810 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister and foreign minister [as heard] of Singapore, arrived in Islamabad this afternoon at the head of a five-member delegation on a 2-day official visit to Pakistan. Pakistani Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and other high officials welcomed them at the airport.

After arriving in Islamabad, the Singapore deputy prime minister met with Ghulam Khan and exchanged views on bilateral interests. They also discussed in detail the current international situation, especially the recent incidents in the region. Mr Rahim Ishaq, a senior minister of the Singapore Foreign Ministry, was also present during the talks.

The finance minister will host a banquet tonight in honor of the Singapore deputy prime minister.

Meeting With President

BK110146 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Mr S. Rajaratnam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Singapore, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. They had an hour-long, indepth exchange of views on the global situation in general and the situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia in particular, on which there was a complete identity of views.

Earlier, on his arrival in Rawalpindi, Mr S. Rajaratnam told newsmen at the airport that the problem of refugees, particularly those from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, is a humanitarian one. He pointed out, however, that this problem is being used as a political weapon to destabilize adjoining countries economically and politically. He said this situation endangers peace not only in the region but in the whole world.

Answering a question, he said Singapore has very cordial relations with Pakistan in all spheres. Both desire to promote their economic and trade ties. He said during his talks with Pakistani leaders he would find ways and means of strengthening and expanding these ties.

Talks on World Situation

BK111708 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Singapore Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs S. Rajaratnam and Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan met in Islamabad today where they had wideranging discussions on bilateral relations and important regional and international developments. The talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. They also exchanged views in regard to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, during which the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues will receive special attention.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with their bilateral relations. It was noted there were no problems between the two countries and that prospects were bright for promoting mutual cooperation not only in political arena but also in the trade and commercial sectors.

Both sides announced that they were in complete agreement in their perception of developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the impact of these developments on the regional situation and world peace.

They strongly felt that foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be brought to an early end, that the nonaligned and independent status of the two states be restored and that the people of these countries must be enabled to decide their own destiny free from foreign intervention.

S. Rajaratnam praised Pakistan's courageous and principled stand on Afghanistan and its efforts to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to over 1 million Afghan refugees. He noted Pakistan's consistent endeavors in search of an honorable and equitable political settlement of the problem of Afghanistan through peaceful means. He also expressed appreciation for Pakistan's strong position on the Kampuchean issue.

The two sides had indepth discussions on the Middle East situation. Rajaratnam briefed the finance minister about his discussions with the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bahrain which he had visited recently.

Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan explained Pakistan's role as current chairman of the Islamic Conference in mobilizing world pressure aganst Israel's illegal occupation of Arab lands and Jerusalem.

Singapore's deputy prime minister was aided in the talks by senior Foreign Ministry (?Secretary) A. Rahim Ishaq and high officials of his delegation which included S. Shahnawaz, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Remarks on Afghanistan, Kampuchea

BK120206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Singapore Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam has appealed to developing countries at the United Nations to jointly exert moral pressure for bringing an end to military intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and withdrawal of foreign forces from these countries. Speaking at a dinner hosted by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad last night, the Singapore deputy prime minister said new trends are emerging in international relations due to the Afghan and Kampuchean issues which will not be acceptable to freedom-loving nations of the world under any circumstances.

The finance minister, speaking on the occasion, stressed that the international community should take effective and concrete steps for a just and final settlement of the Afghan issue. He said a solution to this issue should include the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, restoration of its independence and nonaligned status and creation of conditions conducive for the return of over one million Afghan refugees to their homes as well as the consideration of the Soviet Union's legitimate interests and an effective guarantee to security concerns of Afghanistan's other neighbors.

Departure Comments

BK120240 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Talking to Radio Pakistan's representative before his departure for home [as heard] from Islamabad, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam said during talks with Pakistani leaders they particularly exchanged views on how to put pressure on the Soviet Union at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly to find a solution to Afghanistan and various other issues. He said other issues on which views were exchanged included the Middle East situation and matters of running the nonaligned movement according to its basic principles.

RAJA'I, KHOMEYNI SPEAK AT MEETING WITH CABINET MEMBERS

LD112218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni when receiving Prime Minister Raja'i and Cabinet members on 11 September and after introductory remarks by Prime Minister Raja'i--recorded, duration of Khomeyni speech 46 minutes]

[Excerpts] [Begin Raja'i recording] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Thus have we made of you a nation justly balanced, that ye might be witnesses over the nations, and the apostle a witness over yourselves. [Koranic verse]
Dear Imam, having been charged with forming a cabinet, we tried, while bearing your repeated guidelines in mind, and eventually--considering the time limit--chose these brothers who, taking the situation into account, are among the best. Subsequently, we (?introduced) them to the president and obtained a vote of confidence from the Majlis. Afterwards, they took us as patterns which will bring the revolution to fruition. For this reason, we are very worried; we really feel our responsibilities, while considering ourselves within the context of the verse I just quoted. We are worried, for we must be a witness, as far as the people are concerned, in this revolutionary movement, in following the revolutionary aims and in materializing the aspirations of the revolution. But I thank God for living in the era of an imam; to reach his standards we must endeavor for years. [end recording]

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To begin with, I pray to God Almighty to favor you with His (?blessings) and guide you to reach the ideology, being the Islamic ideology [words indistinct].

The danger threatening man and any incumbant is self-love. Self-love is one of the (?biggest) mistakes made by man. [passage indistinct]

The most important mistakes committed by man stem from this selfishness and being oblivious of God. Men ought to try to cast away this [words indistinct] and self-love. This is, obviously, a very difficult task which requires mortification; however, it is not impossible, it is difficult but not impossible. In anything men embark upon, should they abandon selfishness and observe God, then they will both succeed and remain immune to [word indistinct] selfishness.

You, being among the esteemed ministers to whom this Islamic country has been handed over and whose posts are posts under which important work should be done, must try, must not presume that high posts even of the first order, are terribly important.

Now let us see who gave us our present freedom. Who gave us our present independence under which no one can interfere in our country? Were they not but these very barefoot people, slumdwellers, deprived university students and people from all walks of life who gathered together and, with God's help, staged an uprising and a movement and gave us our present freedom? They demolished the (?institutions) which no one imagined could be done and made this possible for us, thus enabling us to become ministers, president and deputies. All these things are because of them. Everything we have is because of this nation--of course an Islamic nation which managed to do these things by chanting "God is great." Now we ought to see what this nation, who made all these things possible, wants from us and what we should do for it.

The present Islamic government in which you are an Islamic prime minister and government, the gentlemen are Islamic ministers and, in which, the president is the president of an Islamic country and the deputies are deputies of an Islamic country, must (?avoid) the things practiced in the past.

You must abandon dictatorships, (?satanism), selfishness and self-love and enter a new country, a country unprecedented after the early Islamic period.

These people who, having worked so hard, gave you this revolution and made it possible for you to have these posts--how would God take it if you wanted to argue over posts? The nation worked hard and gave its young people. As for now, you yourselves know what the situation is: the revolution guards in Khuzestan, the army in the other places--they are giving their lives and blood each day. The people there are being bombed, our enemies are very active. Now, under the circumstances, when all sides are against us--all big and small powers are against us--now having handed over the country to you after so much work, is it right for you to keep up, saying you did that or I did that? All these things emanate from Satan. (?Have no doubt), all these things emanate from Satan. [passage indistinct]

Supposing they do not even say anything, but how do you answer the bereaved woman who has given (?sacrifice)? How do you answer the bereaved and weak mothers and bereaved fathers?

[Words indistinct] imagine how these bereaved people who have given their young men for the Islamic Republic would feel, while within this Islamic Republic there is commotion as to whether I should be your senior or you should be mine? [passage indistinct] What would the people say when they read the press? All those in charge should bear these things in mind. This is an Islamic country. It is not satanic. Do not lead this Islamic country towards Satan.

You should think of this nation, this (?country), these people who have given everything they had to make it possible for you to be where you are: Think about them. At nights, when you are alone, think: What did I do today, and was it for myself or the people? Think: When I speak, do I do it for myself or for the country's interests? [passage indistinct]

The thing is that they actually want you to continue fighting among yourselves, to ignore the country's problems so that they can deal their blow. In the course of history, particularly over the past 50 years, they have been trying to keep our young people and nation (?ignorant). Now, God has willed it to have their plots exposed to some extent and [passage indistinct]

You must not consider yourselves a ruler of the people; rather, you must think of yourselves as servants of the people. This is a more a pious act before God than considering yourselves as rulers. The government must serve, the army must serve. If all of you consider yourselves as servants, if you did not wish to be praised all the time, eulogized all the time, shouted for all the time and then continue fighting among yourselves; if you abandon these things and reach an understanding to establish friendship among you, then imagine how pleasant it would be to the nation.

I beg of you, of all of those gentlemen holding certain positions, whether they are working in ministries or whether they are ministers, be they the prime minister, the president or all those involved in the affairs of the country, those in the revolution council or other positions; I beg all of them to avoid what is contrary to God's will, what is contrary to the will of Islam's imams and those of the nation.

Do not fight among each other. Do not write in the press (?against each other). It is all right to criticize; for correct criticism should be made. Everyone should make correct criticism, but one should not use the pen for vengeance. [end recording]

CABINET HOLDS FIRST OFFICIAL SESSION

LD111712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, this morning the first official session of the Cabinet was held in the presence of ministers.

After this session, and after meeting the imam of the nation, the Council of Ministers held another session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At this session several decisions were put to a vote and passed as follows:

1. The stipends received by the prime minister, ministers and their under secretaries in remuneration for carrying out the duties delegated to them should not exceed 7,000 tomans.

2. In order to cut bureaucracy and red tape, a bank account in the name of the government will be opened in the Bank-e Markazi, and the sum of 1 billion tomans will be deposited in that account as ready cash so that after approving each decree, the budget for which will already have been estimated, the budget can be disbursed immediately directly from that account and the sum returned to the account after ordinary procedures have been passed.

CRITICISM OF SPLITS IN LEADERSHIP NOTED

Montazeri on Need for Unity

LD111326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] As we informed you earlier in this newscast the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the illustrious faqih [jurisconsult], His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, was interviewed in connection with the verbal attacks on some of the country's officials. He said: Under the present conditions of our country and considering the health of the imam, whose protection is incumbent upon us, it is clearly a sin to follow such issues and it is against the interest of Islam and the Muslims. At the beginning of his interview His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri told our correspondent:

We take refuge in God from the wicked Satan. In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. You are aware that the revolution which was made victorious in Iran was not achieved freely. We gave more than 60 or 70,000 martyrs. This revolution resulted in more than 100,000 cripples. Many people suffered great financial loss until the revolution came to victory. Therefore, for a revolution which we have achieved at such a cost, we should sacrifice everything, not do something which is harmful to our revolution.

At the moment, our country is in a critical situation. The superpowers have imposed an economic blockade upon our country. Foreign countries, as much as they can, engage in propaganda against the revolution and against the leader of the revolution. The agents of the imperialists and the Zionists are engaged in propaganda in foreign countries against our revolution and against the leader of the revolution; they are engaged in a war against us. We can see that Iraq is formally at war with Iran, and that in the west of our country our soldiers and our guards are being regularly martyred. The economy of our country is crippled. The situation regarding universities is such that the universities are closed. We need to bring about a stable situation in the universities. Many of our factories are closed because we do not have the materials needed to run them. Due to the economic blockade the factories are crippled.

In such a time, when we are faced with so many economic and cultural problems, all our forces and capabilities should be coordinated. If there are some with minor differences among them they should put aside these minor differences and unite with each other and act in the interest of the country.

I am fond of His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr and he is one of my friends--he is one who believes in the revolution. Also His Excellency Dr Baheshti and His Excellency Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani are my old friends.

Nevertheless, the night before last when I heard the speech of His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr I was utterly astonished. At a time when we are engaged in a war against our enemies, when our enemies are putting pressure upon us is it right that for 2 or 3 hours people were kept waiting to talk about our minor differences in a public gathering on 8 September in the square of the martyrs [Shohada Square] and complain, for instance, that some groups are against me? Well, if there are such minor differences people should sit together and solve them, not reflect their differences in their public speeches, on radio and television or in the press.

We know that if we have a minor problem in the country, our enemies abroad magnify it. They will laugh at us and say that these people--who have neither proper economic or educational systems, when all people are against them--still fight among themselves over minor issues.

On the other hand, we should have consideration for the health of the imam. At the moment, the independence of our country is dependent upon his health and we know how sad he gets over such issues. We should have consideration for his health. We should have regard for the interest of the country. Since the day before yesterday, people incessantly telephone us with questions. Today, I received an urgent cable from the west of the country, a cable which had been sent to the imam with a copy to me. It said: We are regularly being martyred in the west of the country, we are in the field of battle, yet the gentlemen in Tehran are engaged in fighting and feuding among themselves.

Sometime ago I received a letter from Yasir 'Arafat saying: We are finding it difficult as to how to reply concerning the differences existing in Iran and the way Iranian officials are magnifying Iran's minor problems in the eyes of the enemies. Why do they not pay heed when even Yasir 'Arafat also realizes our problem?

Therefore, although we believe in Mr Bani-Sadr we have this criticism concerning him. As he was the first to start it he should also try to compensate for what he has done. To follow up this controversy, whether by Mr Bani-Sadr or whether by other friends, is seriously forbidden under present circumstances and it will be against the interests of our revolution.

Our revolution is the revolution of the Koran. Our revolution is an Islamic Revolution. We should have the Koranic verses in front of our eyes and should act according to them. The Koran says: Don't fight, otherwise you will be weakened and your strength will leave you. Of course we cannot say that all the minds will work the same. Every mind thinks differently. However, they should sit together and become united. They should not fight over a minor issue.

At the moment, more than anything else we need coordination and unity. I had no intention of interfering in such issues. However, on the other hand, I thought it might be my religious duty to do so. Therefore, as a reminder, I ask both His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr as well as our own friends not to pursue such issues any further.

It seems that His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr is suffering from a feeling of suspicion. This is a fact, because his speeches demonstrate that he feels there are certain individuals who are against him and who are acting against him. As a result, in his speeches he attacks a particular group. It is not clear which group he means. If he has differences with a party, such opposition to that party is no sin. Throughout the world, countries have certain parties. If we have an active party in our country it is a good thing and in the interest of the country.

If he has certain views concerning some individuals, he should sit with those individuals and sort out his differences. He should not drag these differences to public gatherings, to the radio and television and to the press.

On the other hand, the press, the radio and television are dutybound not to reflect everything. They should not reflect something which they know is against the interest of the revolution and against the interest of the country.

At the same time we are very surprised why Mr Bani-Sadr has attacked the radio and television in his speech. I was surprised because the radio and television are at his disposal [dar ekhtiyare khodeshan ast]. At all times, the radio and television reporters are chasing him and broadcasts everything in his speeches. I cannot understand the reason for the attack against the radio and television.

Of course, the radio, television and the press should bear in mind not to reflect anything which is against the revolution, which is against the nation or which create a feeling of despair among the people. They should not reflect on such things.

Of course, I also recommend to my brothers and sisters, the Iranian nation, not to be upset by such issues. I am confident that at a time when everybody is fighting against us, when the superpowers are creating so many obstacles for us, the Iranian nation, which has not freely achieved the revolution and which has paid a high price for the revolution, is very attached to this revolution and is attached to the leader of the revolution. I am quite confident concerning the nation. But, at the same time, we should try to maintain the dignity of the revolution in the eyes of foreign enemies. We should not do something which might upset the leader of the revolution.

I repeat, under the present conditions of the country and through consideration for the health of the imam, whose protection is incumbent upon us, we should not pursue such matters. If Mr Bani-Sadr wants to talk about his policies and others--whether the Majlis, member of the Majlis or other people--wants to talk about their policies and to make public their differences, I remind him this is clearly forbidden [haram] by God and is against the interests of Islam and Muslims.

Mr Bani-Sadr should have respect for the Majlis. If he has been chosen by the people, the deputies who are in the Majlis have also been chosen by the people. There are many divine and learned poeple in the Majlis. He should not imagine that all Majlis deputies should follow him. No, every one of them has a point of view. The executive power should always follow the Majlis. The president and the government should always carry out the orders of the Majlis. He should never expect that the Majlis and the deputies will always completely and unanimously support and obey him.

Although I believe in Mr Bani-Sadr and other friends, and although I like them, I complain at his having started this controversy. It was started by His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr. We definitely expect him to make amends and have regard for the health of the imam.

I beseech God, the almighty, the all-blessed, to assist all of us to serve Islam and the Muslims. We hope God will protect the leader of the revolution for us and that he will dispel the evil of the superpowers from the Islamic country of Iran and all the Muslim countries, especially Afghanistan, which is in bondage. I commit all of you to the care of God. God's greetings and blessings be upon you all.

Ayatollah's Appeal to Khomeyni

LD111230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] An urgent telegram has been sent to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by His Eminence Ayatollah Al'azma Seyyed Shahabeddin Mar'ashi-Najafi.

The telegram reads as follows:

To the distinguished person of the respected leader of the revolution, Your Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, may your blessings continue. With greetings and salutations.

As Your Eminence has often called upon the nation as a whole and particularly the officials in charge of the country's affairs to be united and one, and since your frequent advice in this regard has so far helped the progress of affairs, unfortunately, despite all this guidance the situation has recently degenerated to the point that all these verbal squabbles have now been dragged into the press, radio and television. I do not know who benefits from these unarguable issues in the present circumstances except the enemies of both Islam and the Muslims.

Now that we are a country at war with the superpowers, is it seemly that we give this impression of ourselves? Should there, perchance, be a dispute over certain issues we should not allow foreign agents to exploit it as a weapon. This humble person is extremely concerned about the current developments.

I hereby humbly request that you take action in this regard as soon as possible and call all the people to be united once more. Our Muslim nation awaits Your Eminence's immediate action.

I pray to Exalted God for your success in serving Islam and the religion of the family of purity and chastity, peace be upon them, and I hope that your minor indisposition--which I am sure must be exacerbated by such matters--will be remedied as soon as possible, Mohammad and his pure family willing.

Peace be upon you and God's blessings and benediction.

[Signed] Shahabeddin al-Hoseyni al-Mar'ashi an-Najafi, 9 September, 1980, Qom

COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

LD111742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Council of Guardians, in a letter sent to the prime minister, asked the government to implement the Constitution of the Islamic Republic. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Council of Guardians congratulates your government, which had gained a vote of confidence from the Islamic Majlis. Much is expected from a government which has been elected in the (?light) of Islam. The first expectation is that the government and revolutionary institutions resulting from the fruits of the revolution should themselves implement the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

What, in the opinion the Council of Guardians, is considered necessary to point out is that in its first stage our revolution [words indistinct] succeeded in toppling the suppressive regime which relied on foreigners.

We hope that your government succeeds in submitting bills to the Islamic Majlis which according to the Islamic principles would meet the needs of the society and, after their ratification, would supervise their execution. It is only under the shadow of the implementation of these laws that our society will become an example to be imitated by the world population. And the Islamic Revolution will be established in the shelter of Islam and you should be aware that this government has accepted a heavy responsibility not only in this country but in the world. The whole world, expecially Muslims, have fixed their eyes on it. With great enthusiasm we hope that you succeed in carrying out this heavy responsibility.

LEADERS ATTEND TALEQANI MEMORIAL SERVICE; BANI-SADR SPEAKS

LD111752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The first anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleqani was observed this afternoon with glory at his graveside at Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery, with thousands attending the ceremony.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, during this ceremony the president, Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, Mr Yadollah Sahabi, Dr Habibi, Dr Sami, Dr [name indistinct], 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shabestari, Mr J'afari, Mr Seyyed Javadi, Tehran Mayor Mr Tavasoli and a number of religious figures and a few groups of people as well as the family of late Taleqani attended the meeting.

Then President Bani-Sadr addressed the gathering. We draw your attention to part of the president's speech.

[Begin Bani-Sadr recording] The grave sons of the Islamic society and the Islamic country in the country's frontiers are (?saying) to you the dear sons of (?the land) of Iran [words indistinct]. Millions of youth are awaiting their turn to replace you should your place become vacant and until this nation is present at the scene we do not fear any danger. We are assured now that our enemies want to infiltrate our frontiers, we, too, will take this war into their frontiers to also prepare to free our brother nation Iraq. [crowd chants "God is great"]

Therefore, you who have gathered at this great meeting, I am addressing you in the presence of your martyrs, and Ayatollah Taleqani and what I want to say is this: Never leave the scene [words indistinct] you do not have the right to become disappointed or indifferent, you are the basic column of unity. The real unity is your presence at the scene. [end recording]

UN EUROPEAN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES

JN120740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Mustafa (Dabiri), Iranian representative to the UN European office in Geneva, has said in reply to a special proposal to release the U.S. spy hostages: The circumstances in which the hostages are living differ from the circumstances of the Palestinians, who are being subjected to maltreatment by the Zionists.

(Dabiri) said that the suitable solution to the problem of the hostages must include a discussion of previous U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

(Dabiri) added that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was really a den of espionage and an excellent center for the schemes of U.S. intervention in Iran.

The Iranian representative to the UN European office affirmed that the Iranian Majlis will consider the fate of the U.S. hostages in accordance with the principles of justice and impartiality.

RAJA'I CONGRATULATES AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI ON MERGER

LD111738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, tonight sent two separate messages to Syria and Libya, to President Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I interpret with great pleasure your new and revolutionary move to unite the two Muslim countries as a renewed attempt towards the victory of Islam. This unity could serve as a crushing blow to international-usurping Zionism and the world-devouring superpowers, particularly criminal America.

We hope that this move will provide decisive support for the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the liberation movements in other Muslim countries, particularly the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Hoping that it may also prevent the deviation of the bloodthirsty Iraqi Ba'thist regime, a regime which is dropping its American and Russian bombs on our innocent brothers and sisters, we, too, are ready with everything in our power to support your holy alliance. Wishing you complete success.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raj'i, prime minister of the Islamic Government of Iran

AFP: FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF IRAQI LAND

NC101554 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry today denied reports by an Iraqi newspaper that Iran has occupied unlawfully a disputed 76 square kilometer (29 square mile) border territory for 10 years.

The area, the Zayn al-Qaws district in Iraq's eastern Diyala Province, was the scene of heavy fighting Saturday. Yesterday, the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper of Iraq's ruling, Ba'th socialist party reported that Iraqi soldiers had liberated the area from Iran.

"It is not true," a Foreign Ministry source said today. "This territory was restored to Iraq under the Algiers agreement of 1975 between our two countries."

MILITARY STATEMENT ON DISPOSING OF IRAQI LEADER NOTED

LD121026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent, the following statement was issued by the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west of the country:

In the name of God, the conqueror of the oppressers [brief passage quoting Koranic verse omitted]. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime--now that it is in the process of suffering a disgraceful defeat at the hands of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--has embarked on propaganda warfare so that it can take advantage of the situation by confusing the issue. However, the enemy should know that a nation that has been able to (?overcome) the greatest imperialist agent empty-handed, could easily dispose of mercenaries like Saddam Husayn.

Once again we ask the imam's consent to attack all the puppets of the East and the West, at the same time, and to lay the foundations of a global government based on monotheism.

RADIO CALLS IRAQIS TO JIHAD AGAINST GOVERNMENT

JN111645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Station slogan]

[Excerpts] Call, call, call: sons of great Islam, sons of Muhammad and 'Ali, our people and army, our brothers in brave Iraq. The backward regime in Baghdad is trying in vain to strike at Islam and its sanctities, both by suppressing our aware and zealous youth inside beloved Iraq and by starting battles on the borders of the blessed Islamic Republic.

These traitors have become so terrified following the victory of Islam, the establishment of the state of the Koran and the collapse of their American overlords in Islamic Iran that they are now trying to use you to undermine your victorious Islamic Revolution.

Valiant brother fighters, sons of the land of the two rivers. The Baghdad rulers are trying to spark off a sectarian war between Muslims to disrupt their unity and Islamic faith.

Rise for jihad, brothers in Islam, rise for jihad, to overthrow the dilapidated throne, to avenge the blood of the martyrs. The blood of Baqir as-Sadr and of his sister appeals to you. The blood of Sayyid 'Arif, 'Abd al-Jabbar, Nuri and Husayn call on you to avenge and wipe out the shame.

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT URGES IRAQI ARMY TO REVOLT

JN111556 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statement issued on 1 September, 1980 by the Islamic Movement in Iraq, addressed to the Iraqi Armed Forces]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. O sons of the proud Iraqi people. Of free soldiers and officers. O glorious sons of Iraq. The terrorist agent Saddam is making our army confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran, under instructions from the United States and world colonialist forces, at a time when Israel is intensifying its aggressions against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps.

O free soldiers. Direct your weapons at the agents who have betrayed the homeland and violated all of our sanctities.

O sons of the Tigres and the Euphrates, the cries of the heroic Iraqi martyrs are calling you, so rise up to save the homeland from the hands of the butcher agents.

O sons of the 1920 revolution, scream in the face of the despots. Let your guns be directed against the enemies of the homeland and of Islam.

O free soldiers and officers, O Muslims. War with the Muslim army in Iran is banned according to the Islamic shari'a. The killer has no excuse. Protect yourselves and your people from the despotism of the butcher agents and fight them to prevent sedition.

[Signed] The Islamic Movement in Iraq

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ALONG IRAQI BORDER

KEYHAN on 4 Sep Fighting

LD111437 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 80 P 15

[KEYHAN correspondents' reports from border zone: "Reports of 48 Hours of Fierce Fighting Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Iran-Iraq border zone--The poradic clashes which intensified last week in the Iran-Iraq border regions has turned into a full-scale battle between the countries.

KEYHAN correspondents in border towns succeeded with difficulty in filing their reports on the clashes to Tehran.

In the first report, from Qasr-e Shirin, the KEYHAN correspondent states; "Iran-Iraq border clashes, which intensified from 0700 on Thursday, stretched across the region from Azgaleh to Naft-e Shah at 1100, and an artillery bombardment of Qasr-e Shirin took place. This continued until last night, ending at dusk.

"In this attack, which came from the direction of the Aq-Dagh Mountains, the Iraqi Ba'thist army bombarded over 30 different points in Qasr-e Shirin city, the most important of which were the following: the water reservoir on Qarantineh street, the ice factory at Tazeabad, the old gasoline depot, the vicinity of the guards corps, the Hatam garage, Mahmudabad, Nasr Abad, Ghafarabad, the gendarmerie regiment, Bimeh Iran Kucheh, the Tolu'i garage, the hills facing Qarantineh street, the hospital buildings and the hospital gardens.

In the Iraqi Army artillery attack, over 100 homes were hit, suffering both major and minor damage. The attack also resulted in the wounding of over 100 men, women and children, as well as members of the Islamic Republic of Iran security forces, of whom 5 were martyred. At 1600 on Thursday the clashes intensified. Islamic Republic of Iran forces went in to confront Iraq and inflicted heavy casualties on its forces. No details of these have yet been received.

Iraqi military shell explosions in Qasr-e Shirin on Thursday damaged the water reservoir and several power transmission lines, putting water and power supplies out of action. The city bazaar was also closed from 1100 on Thursday. Ambulances were coming and going in the streets of Qasr-e Shirin bringing the wounded to hospital, and the city took on a war-torn aspect, with people crowding to offer help to the security forces and the wounded.

The combined operations headquarters located at the guards corps broadcast over loudspeakers to the people, warning them to take shelter in stoutly-constructed buildings. The small town of Khosravi was also bombarded by Ba'thist army artillery at 1100 on Thursday; about 20 persons in the area were wounded and dozens of homes damaged. The Mehdi Reza'i hospital in Qasr-e Shirin was the only hope for the wounded, although there was no water or power supply.

Following the destruction of six tanks and several of its vehicles by Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces, the relentless bombardment by the Iraq Ba'thist army on Qasr-e Shirin stopped at 2000 on Thursday.

According to reports received from the KEYHAN correspondent in west Mehran on the fierce border clashes between Iran and Iraq, Ba'thist hireling forces opened fire at 0830 on Thursday using heavy arms, including artillery, mortars and rocket-launchers against the border outposts of west Mehran, including Gomrok, Mahramabad, Farrokhabad, Reza-Abad, Tappeh Gholami, Tappeh Nader, Hill 343, Sarkanjan Cham, the post at Salehabad and Mehran city. The attack met a brave and fully-prepared response from Islamic Republic of Iran Army forces, gendarmerie and guards corps.

This clash lasted until 0130 on Friday morning, and the Ba'thist forces, which had lost a number of their positions and their equipment, were obliged to retreat. In these clashes, six civilians belonging to three families living in Mehran were martyred. According to information received from the guards corps on the extent of damage and casualties inflicted on the Iraqi Army, one arms depot, one gasoline dump and three Iraqi border posts were set on fire.

The KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah has also sent a detailed report on the clashes between Iran and Iraq over the past 2 days. In the report he states that "the clashes were fierce and heavy" and that, according to information received from an informed source, about 150 Iraqi troops were killed on the border and an even greater number were wounded.

Reports received also state that several Ba'thist border outposts, four artillery positions and nine army tanks were destroyed and that the large munitions depot in the border town of Zarbatiyyeh was blown up. The report states: the Iraqis, who began the clash at 0630 on Thursday along the whole length of the border at Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam, used for the first time heavy rocket shells and long-range guns with high explosive ammunition, concentrating their aim mainly on the residential districts of Mehran and Qasr-e Shirin.

Iraqi Soldier Seeks Asylum

JN101757 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] An Iraqi soldier entered Iranian territory today. He immediately asked to be granted political asylum in the Islamic Republic.

PARS says that the Iraqi soldier was seen to cross the borderline in the Qasr-e Shirin area and was heard to shout loudly "Long live Islam, Long live Khomeyni."

PARS adds that as soon as the Iraqi soldier arrived in the city, the inhabitants rushed out to welcome him, in his capacity as one of the great soldiers of Islam.

10 Sep Skirmishes

LD111046 Tehran PARS in English 0855 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, Sept 11 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Two Iraqi MiGs once again violated Iranian airspace through Khan Leili and Qasr-e Shirin this morning. The situation in the frontier area of Qasr-e Shirin was calm until about 9:00 a.m. today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Shaykh Bahaeddin Eraqi who visited the wounded persons in the Qasr-e Shirin hospital explained that the morale of the injured is very good. He said that they are willing to sacrifice themselves for the Islamic Revolution. The Kermanshah militia headquarters in a announcement has requested people aged 18 to 40 to report.

On Wednesday Iraqi forces opened fire on a jeep station wagon carrying General Zahirnejad and a group of reporters and photographers near Tang-e Ab Kohnea, a border area of Qasr-e Shirin. The jeep was completely destroyed along with all film and cameras of the reporters of PARS NEWS AGENCY and the newspaper KEYHAN. The passengers took shelter under a bridge. Approximately 250 Iraqi agents were wounded.

The governor general of Ilam told PARS on Wednesday that in clashes in that frontier area Iranian forces destroyed two tanks and one Iraqi vehicle. They damaged an Iraqi outpost and destroyed a munitions storage at Khamseq. At 5:55 Wednesday the Iraqi forces opened fire on the Anjireh and Neykhezr outposts in Ilam Province, but their attacks were repelled by the Iranian forces.

Sixth MiG Destroyed

LD111110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint headquarters of the operations of the western region of the country has issued the following report: This morning the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th army brought Naft-e Shah under heavy weapon fire. The fire was returned by valiant Iranian forces. Meanwhile, as of noon today, there has been no report of any losses during this clash. At 0700 today yet another Iraqi MiG fighter, which was involved in recent border aggressions, was shot down in Qasr-e Shirin region in Iran by antiaircraft batteries of the army and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. This is the sixth Iraqi MiG fighter aircraft to be shot down by the valiant Islamic forces in the past few days.

The joint operations headquarters also reported that two Iraqi munition dumps in (Talehchast) in Iraq, on the Qasr-e Shirin border strip, were destroyed by the fighting forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps.

At 1000 today, in the course of returning enemy fire, the (Nuragheh) border post, Mehran region, was demolished by Iran's revolutionary forces.

Casualties in Ilam Province

LD111756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the central province have announced: Brother (Shahre'i), the commander of operations of the Ilam Guards Corps was martyred today during border clashes between the aggressor Ba'th forces and the forces of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in Ilam.

The same report says that by 1630 today, when the news was received, five more persons from the defending forces of the Islamic Revolution were martyred during the Iranian-Iraqi confrontations in the Ilam region and four others were injured.

KHUZESTAN ARMY MAGISTRATE VISITS BORDER REGION

GF101914 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri, the imam's representative and shar' magistrate for the Khuzestan special military courts, has visited the border posts on (Minu) Island and the posts of (Khayyen), (Musa), (Habdood) and (Shalamche) and their forts. He was accompanied by Brother Mohammad Furuzandeh, the deputy political and administrative director for Khuzestan. According to the public relations department of the governor general's office, the visit was made to observe the excellent morale of army personnel and to discuss some of the difficulties. The magistrate spoke to the personnel about the Islamic Revolution and invited them to continue their actions against Iran's enemies.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON BORDER SECURITY

GF061800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with a PARS reporter, Khuzestan Governor General Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi said: Concerning the president's recent trip to the province, our brother, Bani-Sadr, gave special importance to Khuzestan. He wanted to examine the armed forces' readiness and coordination in the area.

Concerning the armed forces' control of the border area, the governor said: We have no problems regarding the protection of the border in this province. Of course, we should note that the gendarmes only guard the border from the legal point of view. It is the duty of the armed forces to protect the border in the event of armed clashes. We have taken every precaution on this matter.

In response to a question on the security of oil installations, the governor general said: There is a complex security arrangement for these facilities. The oil company has arranged for internal security. In cooperation with villagers who have reached the level of (?forming) societies, the revolution forces have taken over (?external security) matters.

SA'ADATABAD CITIZENS URGE AYATOLLAH TO RETURN FROM IRAQ

GF101700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Citizens of Sa'adatabad and the district's Friday imam gathered in front of the communications offices today and sent a cable to Ayatollah ol-'Ozma Kho'i in the holy city of An-Najaf. Pointing to the bloody hand of the United States that is coming out of the sleeve of the murdering Iraqi Government and to the fact that your brothers and sisters are being shot at daily from the air and ground, the cable asserts that by remaining in Iraq the ayatollah will only improve the position of the heathens and oppressors. The cable asks the ayatollah to return to his country, Iran.

CLASHES WITH 'OUTLAWS' IN URUMIYEH REPORTED

JN111534 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] This morning, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards command in Urumiyeh said that 35 assailants were killed and several others wounded during clashes that ensued 2 days ago in the Mahmudabad area between the revolution guards and the Mus'im Kurdish fedayeen on the one hand and armed outlaws on the other.

The office added that the revolution guards and the Muslim Kurdish fedayeen sustained no losses during these clashes.

SARDASHT 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' FLEE TOWN FOR MOUNTAINS

LD101900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sanandaj--According to a PARS report, the public relations spokesman of the guards corps in Sanandaj has announced: All of the counterrevolutionaries have left the town of Sardasht and have fled towards the mountains. The column sent by the revolutionary forces continues its progress with success.

GOVERNMENT FORCES KILL 10 KOMELEH MEMBERS IN KORDESTAN

LD081107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, in the course of a skirmish yesterday afternoon between the revolution forces, consisting of the Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic's Army, which had been dispatched for a mopping-up operation to the Bayzeh-Bashmaq axis in Marivan, and a Komeleh group, the revolution forces succeeded in concluding the mopping-up operation and returning to base by killing 10 Komeleh members.

'ASSAILANTS,' GUARDS CORPS FORCES BATTLE IN SIRJAN 8 SEP

LD091846 Tahran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Sirjan -- Our correspondent reports that at 2200 last night a group of unidentified assailants were planning to set fire to the gas station and the second branch of Bank Melli in this town; but, as a result of intervention by the guards corps of the region and the police, their conspiracy was neutralized.

This report says that in the clash which took place between the members of the guards corps and police and the assailants 2d Lt (Ahmad Razzaz), police officer of Sirjan, and also a traveler who was passing through this town were hit by bullets and were martyred. This report says that 2 Lt (Ahmad Razzaz's) body was taken to his birthplace, Bojnurd, this afternoon where a glorious funeral took place.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ, GUARDS CORPS FORCES CLASH IN BUSHEHR

LD111451 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Sep 80 p 15

[PARS report: "Clashes Between Political Groups and the Public in Bushehr and Bandar Rig"]

[Excerpt] Bushehr--Following a clash last Saturday between supporters and opponents of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the premises of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in Bushehr and two of their bookshops were set on fire. One revolution guard was severely wounded and he is now in the 17 Shahrivar hospital.

The PARS report states that the clashes began two mornings ago following the dissemination of statements, and the public attack on one of the Mojahedin-e Khalq bookshops. The clashes reached a peak last Saturday night when participants attacked each other in various parts of the town with sticks, stones and knives.

INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD111256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Indian finance and economic minister [as heard], who is visiting our country along with a delegation, this morning met with the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, the Indian finance minister requested that Iran accept payment for Iranian oil exports to India in installments. He also asked Iran to adopt a kinder attitude at the next OPEC session toward oil-consuming countries such as India. He proposed the formation of a joint Iranian-Indian commission to secure Iran's industrial needs. The Indian finance minister stressed that his country can help Iran in various fields. Regarding India's foreign policy, he said he believed each country's social, economic and political problems concern that country alone and no one is entitled to interfere in or subvert such matters.

According to the correspondent of the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Prime Minister Raja'i, in reply to the Indian finance minister's remarks, expressed the expectations of Iran's revolution from the Indian Government and people. In conclusion, addressing the Indian finance minister, Mr Raja'i said: We sincerely ask Indira Gandhi to devote more attention to the content of our revolution. And if she assesses it as an Islamic and world revolution she should not refrain from expressing a friendly reaction.

Talks With Mo'infar

LD102027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon Mr Venkataraman, Indian minister of finance, met with Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the head of the oil commission of the Islamic Majlis, at the Ministry of Oil building. At this meeting mutual cooperation, with regard to the oil industry, was discussed. According to our energy correspondent, experts from both countries are studying the possibility of increasing Iran's oil exports to India and that country's technical cooperation with the Iranian oil industry.

MO'INFAR VISITS EARTHQUAKE-STRIKEN AREA OF ESFAHAN

LD081853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The start-up operations for the second stage of the Esfahan oil refinery will commence today. According to the Esfahan center news unit, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister and the chief of the oil commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi, and the minister of agriculture and a number of oil experts arrived in Esfahan this morning, and immediately went to Shahr-e Kord in order to inspect the earthquake striken villages and the functioning of gas distribution operations in the area.

The second unit of the Esfahan oil refinery is scheduled to start up at 1500 today.

According to our energy correspondent, with the commissioning of the second stage of the Esfahan oil refinery, it is forecast that this winter we will be self-sufficient as far as the production of kerosene is concerned.

According to our correspondent, the first stage of this refinery was commissioned around the beginning of this year.

PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX TO BE COMPLETED IN 1981

GF101905 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement to PARS, Dr Hasan Jadiri, executive director of the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex, said the first unit of the petrochemical complex will be ready for commissioning in August 1981. He added that this project has cost $2.25 billion so far. Iran and Japan have equal shares in this complex.

He said 84 percent of the work on the complex has been completed thus far.

In discussing what the complex will produce, Dr Hasan Jadiri said it will fill the requirements of local industries by manufacturing the primary materials needed to produce plastic, chemical fibers and paint. Dr Hasan Jadiri added that 25 percent of the complex's production will be allocated for local consumption, while the rest will be exported to foreign markets.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS FOUR SOVIET JAMMING EXPERTS HIRED

TA081820 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In order to improve jamming against Radio Iran and the Free Voice of Iran, the Islamic Republic has hired four expert jamming specialists from the Soviet Union. The informed source who has given this report to Radio Iran said that apparently Sadeq Qotbzadeh had objected to the hiring of the four persons but Bani-Sadr and Khomeyni, disregarding the objection, ordered their hiring.

The Islamic Republic has been jamming the programs of the two Iranian stations for some time now, but, according to this same source, Khomeyni has been irritated by the fact that the stations are still being heard by the people and the number of listeners is increasing each day.

Bani-Sadr, who was named by Khomeyni to be director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, due to inefficiency has been [words indistinct].

TEHRAN REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Helicopters Shot Down

JN061806 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Afghanistan--AFP reports that the Muslim Afghan mojahedin have confirmed the news on the Soviet forces' attack on Afghanistan's Panjsher district.

In addition, the organization of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has announced that about 700 tanks and military transport vehicles have attacked the Afghan mojahedin at mountainous crossroads.

Another report says that a large number of fleeing soldiers are fighting side by side with the mojahedin.

A spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has announced that the mojahedin have shot down two Soviet helicopters at Jalalabad airport.

Communications Center Destroyed

GF091440 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Travelers arriving in India report that Muslim freedom fighters in Afghanistan are opposing Soviet planes and troops trying to reach Herat. Despite the presence of security forces and bombing in Qandahar, Afghan guerrillas have succeeded in destroying the city's communications center. They have also severed telephone and telegraph links between the city and other areas throughout the province.

Despite the presence of troops in the suburbs of Herat, the Soviets have been unable to enter the area for more than 2 months. The developed section of Herat has been deserted due to Soviet bombing and handgrenade attacks.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Hostages Issue--Ayatollah Khomeyni announced in a speech to hajj pilgrims on 12 September that the "hostages will be set free" upon the "return of the deposed shah's wealth," the "cancellation of all U.S. claims against Iran," a "guarantee of no U.S. military and political interventions in Iran" and the "freeing of all our investments." He stated this at the conclusion of the speech--carried in an announcer-read version by Tehran radio--after having accused the United States of "attacking" Iran and "sending spies" to it, "conspiring" with President Anwar as-Sadat to "create differences" and "spread ill-intentioned propaganda" against Iran and "publishing lies and false accusations" about "officials" of the Iranian Government. Khomeyni claimed that the United States would "commit any crime" to further its interests, and he declared that Iran is at "war with America" and, specifically, that the "hand of America has come out of the sleeve of Iraq." After stating his conditions for the release of the hostages, Khomeyni also emphasized that he had "given this duty to the Islamic Consultative Assembly so that it may decide on any course of action that it deems beneficial to the nation," and he made no stipulation that the assembly could not change or expand upon his terms. He went on to say that the "hostages have been treated well" even though the United States and its "satellites" have spared no effort to "frabricate falsehoods" in this regard. Khomeyni made no mention of earlier Iranian demands for a public U.S. apology for its past policy in Iran or for a trial of the hostages, and he did not indicate that Iran is willing to negotiate with the United States to end the crisis.

Two days after Khomeyni's comments the Consultative Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, according to Tehran radio, advised the assembly that it would be "more suitable" for the assembly as a whole to discuss the issue in an "open session," and assembly Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani responded that same day by scheduling the "substance of the discussion regarding the hostages" to begin on 16 September and stating that the assembly "will make a decision." Rafsanjani also said "it is now America's turn, if it has the good will regarding the hostages, to prove its sincerity in action." In a further response to Khomeyni's speech, Rafsanjani said, according to AFP, that the assembly's conditions for the release of the hostages will be more "detailed" than Khomeyni's. He stated that the ayatollah had not presented the Iranian position "in full" and that the United States should "condemn" its policy in Iran and "apologize" for it.

According to Tehran radio, Rafsanjani also noted that a "decision" has been made regarding a reply to the letter from U.S. congressmen. The radio had earlier reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee had been told to take the "necessary steps" to draft a reply letter. An original draft reply had been sent back to the committee for revision and then returned for debate, but apparently there will be no further plenary assembly discussion of or vote on the letter before it is dispatched in final form. Rafsanjani did demand that the letter be published in the United States for the benefit of the American public, warning that if the U.S. Government "fails to do this, it will have shown its lack of good will, and this transgression will have an adverse affect upon our talks."

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, according to AFP, has sent a letter to the assembly asking that the Americans be released by the end of September in order not to "encourage" the election of presidential candidate Ronald Reagan. Qotbzadeh stated that while the seizure of the hostages has helped "lay the foundations" of the Islamic Republic, there is no more "interest" in keeping them now that a parliament has been installed.

Confrontation With Iraq--Iran replied on 13 September to a note sent by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry early last week prior to the escalation of the border conflict between the two countries. Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi had indicated that the lack of Iranian response to Iraqi memorandums on the border issue had been a last straw forcing Iraq to resort to force to regain the territory it claimed legitimately belonged to it according to the provisions of the 1975 Algiers agreement. The Iranian note, carried textually by Tehran radio, called the Iraqi note "ambiguous and unintelligible" and accused Iraq of sending it in order to create a pretext to "recapture" lands which, "according to the 1975

agreement, belonged to Iraq but over which it has not been able to establish its sovereignty." The note said Iran has no intention of taking "reciprocal action," and it repeated the now standard Iranian line that Iran's quarrel is with the Saddam Husayn regime and not the Iraqi people. In a statement reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, acting Chief of Staff Vaiiollah Fallahi put the Iranian attitude more bluntly, saying that "we do not recognize" the Algiers agreement and "will not concede a single inch of our territory to anyone." Regarding the parts of the Algiers agreement that accorded certain territories to Iran at the expense of Iraq, Fallahi said that Iran does not consider this an Iraqi "concession," but as the exercise of Iran's "natural right." General Fallahi also stated that Iran will regain at "any price" whatever territory it may have lost to the Iraqis. Both Iranian and Iraqi media reported continued fighting in the disputed territory over the weekend, and Iranian concern was highlighted by a visit to the area by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who discussed the situation with military officials.

Soviet Consulate--According to PARS, Iran has given the Soviet Union until 20 September to dismantle its consulate in Rasht. This follows the Iranian Foreign Ministry communique issued on 5 September that demanded that the Soviet Union close the Rasht consulate and that it express its intentions to do so within 48 hours. This latest ultimatum to the USSR was issued not be the Foreign Ministry but by the Public Relations Office of Gilan Province.

Bakhtiar Denial--AFP reported that former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar has denied reports published in two American newspapers that he is a member of a "supreme council" in exile which is preparing a coup in Iran so as to install a monarchial-based government under the ex-shah's son.

Turkey

In a recorded speech to the Turkish nation, carried by Ankara Radio on 12 September only hours after the announcement that the military had taken over administration of the country, President of the National Security Council Kenan Evren said the armed forces had seized power because party squabbling had created a "vacuum of authority" in the country. He said that domestic security had been sacrificed by the parties in favor of "clashes of political interests, petty partisanship, whimsical stands, illusions, unreasonable demands and overt and covert aspirations." He added that parliamentary deputies had acted as "bystanders" to "anarchy and violence" in favor of party "interests and discipline." Moreover, according to Evren, the parties had incited "destructive and secessionist" elements to enhance their electoral opportunities. He promised that after a new constitution, an election law, a political parties law and other "arrangements in parallel with these" are promulgated, the military will turn power over to a council of ministers that it will establish. The president of the National Security Council also stated that investigations of parliamentarians who have committed "illegal acts" will be carried out and that the leaders of the major political parties will only be "released when the situation is suitable." He concluded by noting that any resistance to the new order will be "strictly and instantly broken up and punished."

In communiques broadcast by Ankara radio, the military has moved quickly to restore the situation to normal. Government functionaries have been told to report to work as usual, strikes banned, employers told to ensure the swift resumption of work and banks ordered to resume normal activities. Also, airports, ports and borders were reopened little more than 12 hours after they had been ordered closed. A final loose end was tied up when, according to Ankara radio, National Action Party leader Alpaslan Turkes surrendered on 14 September, 2 days after the coup and the detention of the leaders of the three other major parti parties.

Syria-Libya Merger

According to KUNA, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has denied that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will go to Baghdad to discuss possible Iraqi accession to the Syrian-Libya united state. The GULF NEWS AGENCY on 11 September cited Khaddam as saying that a Syrian-Libyan committee was considering the possibility of Iraq's joining the united state. The media of the three countries involved, however, have given no indication that Iraqi participation is being accorded any consideration. Khaddam also pointed out that the distance between Syria and Libya will not adversely affect the viability of the new state, as the "pan-Arab factor" would overcome the "geographical factor."

Saudi Arabia, in a statement issued by the royal court and carried by SPA, has announced its "pleasure and satisfaction" with the Syrian-Lybyan merger. The statement hoped that this development would be a "good start" for "greater unity and wider solidarity" among the Arab countries. Other Islamic countries which have responded favorably to the merger include Jordan, the YAR and Pakistan.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY CHARGES RATHER WITH COMPLICITY IN MURDER

LD131753 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The following Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Foreign Ministry protest note is addressed to the Embassy of the United States in Kabul:

Two members of the hired counterrevolutionary band, Sheikh Mulah Mir and Modir [Director] Mohammad Gul, who have recently been captured by the Afghan authorities, have confessed under interrogation that at the end of last March a group of American journalists who entered Afghanistan illegally from Pakistan joined with their groups.

The American journalists disguised themselves by wearing Afghan dress and had well-equipped filming apparatus with them. While the journalists were together with the said band, the band thieves attacked the village of Fatehabad in Surkhrod in the Jalalabad area of Afghanistan and captured three of the toilers who were working on the irrigation project. One of the American journalists instructed the thieves to severely punish the workers and afterward they killed them by hurling stones at them and left them there. This heart-breaking scene was of course filmed by the Americans.

Some time later, U.S. CBS television commentator Dan Rather, in the course of his interview with the daily CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, told of a story that, heading a filming delegation in national Afghan dress, he had disguised himself and illegally entered the territory of Afghanistan and, for publicity reasons, shot a film entitled "The War of the Afghans."

The testimony given by Dan Rather is the exact testimony that has been obtained from the hired thieves. The commission of this bloody killing in which the person of Dan Rather had participated in the savage murder of the three Afghan workers undoubtedly took place in the territory of Afghanistan. There are other witnesses to this case, too, and one of these murderers, as is known, is the U.S. citizen Dan Rather.

On 10 September the DRA foreign minister summoned the U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires in Kabul and gave him the protest note. It is said in the note that the DRA Foreign Ministry strongly protests the U.S. citizens' illegal crossing of Afghanistan's borders, which is an encroachment on the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and their participation in the killing of three Afghan subjects.

In addition, the DRA Foreign Ministry has asked for the trial of these criminals and demanded that the American side compensate the relatives of the bereaved for the incurred financial and moral damage.

BARIALAY: U.S. GUARANTEE COULD LEAD TO SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

For IZVESTIYA publication of an article written by M. Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolution Council and chief editor of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, see the 15 September South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DOST MEETS GROMYKO EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK UN SESSION

LD141530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost attended a Moscow luncheon the day before yesterday, given by USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko in his honor.

The DRA foreign minister had stopped in Moscow on his way to New York to participate in the UN General Assembly meeting.

KARMAL RECEIVES VISITING IZVESTIYA CHIEF EDITOR 13 SEP

LD141550 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday received A'ekseyev, member of the CPSU, assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Council, assistant of the Journalist Union and IZVESTIYA chief editor, at the Revolution Council headquarters.

In the course of the visit, F.A. Tabayev, USSR ambassador to Kabul was present.

Babrak Karmal expressed his deep love for the USSR Journalist Union and showed his appreciation to the Soviet press because of its objective coverage regarding the life of the people of Afghanistan, their resolute support of the Sawr Revolution and the exposure of the international imperialist and Chinese hegemonist conspiracies against the Afghan territorial integrity and independence.

Alekseyev recently arrived at the head of a delegation in Kabul to take part in the first congress of Afghan journalists at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA creative journalists union organizing committee.

AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA

LD141542 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazl Rahim Momand left for Sofia today at the head of a delegation to take part in a meeting of the joint commission for technical and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

Deputy ministers of the Agriculture and Land Reform Ministry, a number of high-ranking officials, and the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Kabul were present at Kabul airport to bid the delegation farewell.

AFP: REBELS KILL BORDER AFFAIRS MINISTER

BK130949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Sep (AFP)--Afghanistan's Border Affairs Minister Fayz Mohammad died in a "planned" guerrilla attack on Wednesday, Moslem rebel sources said today.

He was reportedly killed along with two other senior government officials including the son of a serving Afghan Army militia general during a public meeting the minister was addressing at Zadran in Paktia Province, the rebel National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (NIFA) announced.

The front said that the minister had arrived in Zadran by helicopter to seek backing for the Soviet-backed Kabul regime from local tribal elders in war-torn Paktia Province, the main rebel stronghold in Afghanistan.

Presumably entrusted with gathering support for the government, the minister had recently attended numerous meetings in the country's main trouble spots, notably along the Pakistani border.

The front said here that Fayz Mohammad had brought large amounts of relief goods for distribution among the local population. He was talking to village representatives when a group from the resistance organization 'NIFA' opened fire, killing him, his bodyguard and the son of General Sardar Bacha Khan instantly.

Official Afghan sources have not confirmed or denied the reported killings, but unconfirmed reports said that casualties could be more, as the minister's party included several supporters of President Babrak Karmal's ruling People's Democratic Party.

300 ARRIVE IN GHAZNI TO FIGHT 'TERRORISTS'

GF131503 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] In the spirit of support for the resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum, which aims to foil the attempts of international imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces, groups of patriots, party activists and democratic youths of Afghanistan are leaving for different sectors. One such group consisting of 300 people arrived in Ghazni yesterday, expressing determination to fight against the bands of terrorists.

DPA: 250 AFGHAN AIRLINE PERSONNEL FLEE TO WEST

LD141838 Hamburg DPA in German 1725 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Frankfurt, 14 Sep (DPA)--The secret flight of an alleged 250 Afghan pilots, aircraft engineers and other personnel of the Afghanistan airline Ariana Afghan to Western countries was evidently brought to a conclusion at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport today.

The crew of a CD-10, which was scheduled from Frankfurt to Kabul today, and which included the Ariana chief pilot, Habibullah Balkhi, refused to take over the aircraft and thus, according to their own statements, rounded off for the time being the mass flight of Afghan airline flight personnel.

At the same time representatives of the alleged 250 or so Afghan pilots, technicians and other personnel said that the reason for the mass flight, which had been in progress for several months, was that at home they had been forced to fly arms, ammunition and troops into the combat zones.

The flight to the West had been kept secret so that the families of the Ariana employees could be brought out of the country. According to the Afghan pilots--some 20 of whom are said to have fled--the airline now has only 7 pilots who have not come to the West.

In the presence of some 100 Afghan emigres, Chief Pilot Balkhi spoke at Frankfurt airport of heavy fighting to the north of Kabul. He said that not only were advisers from Cuba, Vietnam, the CSSR and South Yemen active in Afghanistan, but that regular troops of the Soviet Union's allies were taking part in the fighting. Altogether there were reckoned to be 200,000 foreign troops in the country.

According to Balkhi, there is increasing oppression of all Afghans who sympathize with the Afghan liberation movements. He himself had been arrested at the beginning of September and set free again after 1 week. In a talk with his country's vice president, great promises had been made to him if he succeeded in persuading pilots and other employees of the airline who had already sought asylum in the West to return.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF KUWAITI AMIR

BK131328 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Bangladesh and Kuwait have reaffirmed their desire to promote and further strengthen their existing friendly relations and expand the areas of cooperation in all fields beneficial to their people. This was stated in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Dacca and Kuwait at noon today at the end of the 3-day state visit to Bangladesh by Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The two countries agreed that they will continue to cooperate in the fields of oil and gas exploration and also explore the possibilities of joint ventures in other spheres. The two countries agreed to convene a meeting of the joint ministerial commission and exchange delegations at an early date to step up cooperation in all fields.

In reviewing the global political situation, the two sides emphasized the need for increased efforts by all countries for promoting and strengthening international peace and security. They also expressed their grave concern over growing instances of one country interfering in the internal affairs of another state. They strongly opposed the use of force for the settlement of disputes among nations and asked them to find solutions in accordance with the UN Charter.

The two countries also expressed the need for strict adherence to the principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement for restoring peace and security in the world.

They expressed the need for solidarity among the Muslim countries and stressed that they would continue to uphold the principles of the Islamic Conference Organization.

They reiterated their full support to the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and its adjoining areas.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides reiterated that there can be no peace in the Middle East without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They expressed their concern over the present situation in Afghanistan and emphasized the need for complete withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

President Ziaur Rahman and the amir of Kuwait stressed their resolve to continue to work together for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice.

The amir of Kuwait extended an invitation to President Ziaur Rahman to visit Kuwait. The president has accepted the invitation.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO, NEW YORK

BK150235 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq left Dacca after midnight last night for New York to lead the Bangladesh delegation at the UN session. En route to New York the foreign minister will visit Casablanca in Morocco to attend a meeting of the Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Khomeyni on Hostages

LD121958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Message addressed by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the eve of the great hajj congress, to the pilgrims of Beytollah al-Haram--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the pilgrims of Beytollah al-Haram, greetings to the pilgrims who have gathered at the center of divine inspiration and the place of descendence of the angels of God. Greetings to the Muslims who have migrated from their own houses toward the house of God. Greetings to all Muslims of the world who follow the great illustrious prophet. The last prophet of all is their prophet and the holy Koran is their holy book and the great K'abeh is their qibleh. Greetings to those who have turned away from all the different kinds of atheism and have turned to the center of monotheism and have rid themselves of praying to and obeying all the idols of the world of suppression and colonialism and the satanic powers of the world and have joined the ultimate power of God and have grasped the noble rope of monotheism. And greetings to those who have realized the invitation of God Almighty in (turning) toward the house of God and have accepted this invitation.

It is necessary to make some points in order to inform you, the delivered Muslims who have gathered at the place of inspiration to carry out this sociopolitical prayer, of what is happening in Islamic countries and what plots are employed to colonialize and suppress Muslims and dominate them and what filthy hands are feeding this fire. On the eve of the time when Muslims of the world will come closer together and will reach an understanding of all Islamic sects in order to rid their countries of the evil claws of the superpowers and on the eve of (?cutting off) the hands ot the Eastern and Western suppressors of Iran with the secret of universal unification and trusting God, gathering under the banner of Islam and monotheism, the great Satan has called forth its chicks to create division among Muslims, using more than ever all possible tricks and leading the monotheistic nation and brothers in faith to animosity and diversity in order to smooth the path of domination and plunder for itself.

The great Satan, whose fear is that the Islamic Revolution of Iran may be exported to other Islamic and non-Islamic countries, thus cutting its evil hand from the countries under its domination, could not accomplish anything with an economic blockade and military attacks and has resorted to another trick in order to damage our Islamic Revolution in the eyes of Muslims of the world and to make Muslims fight each other to enable it to continue with its plunderings in Muslim countries. On the eve of Iran's unrelenting efforts to establish unity of expression and trust in the great Islam and to unify the Muslims of the world, the great Satan has ordered one of the U.S. filthy pawns, a friend of the deposed shah, to acquire a decree from Sunni jurisconsults and muftis regarding the heresy of the dear Iranians. Some of these pawns have said: The Islam that Iranians practice is other than the one we know. Yes, Iranian Islam is other than the Islam practiced by those who support U.S. pawns like As-Sadat and Begin and who, against the sayings of God Almighty, extend the hand of friendship toward the enemies of Islam and do not spare any lie and effort in creating division among Muslims.

Muslims of the world should know of these creators of division and should neutralize their evil conspiracies. On the eve of the superpowers' attack of Muslim countries like Afghanistan and the merciless and savage slaughter of Afghan Muslims, who do not want foreigners to interfere with their fate, or the United States which has a hand in every corruption, and at the time when the murderous Israel has attacked Muslims in Palestine and dear Lebanon from every side, at the time when Israel is carrying out its criminal plot to transfer its capital city to Beytol Moqaddas and expand its crimes and savage slaughter of Muslims turned away from their homeland and at the time when Muslims need unity of expression more than ever, As-Sadat, this treacherous U.S. servant and the friend and brother of Begin and the shah, who was deposed by the people, and Saddam, this devoted U.S. servant, have started dividing Muslims and do not spare any crimes in carrying out the orders of their criminal boss.

The United States is continuously attacking Iran and sending spies to Iran to defeat the Islamic Revolution of Iran, is conspiring with As-Sadat in order to create differences and spread ill-intentioned propaganda and is publishing lies and false accusations levelled at officials of the Islamic government. Muslims should notice the treason committed by these U.S. devotees against Muslims and Islam. One of the issues plotted by them in order to create disputes among Muslims--and the agents of these colonialists intend to publicize this--is the racial character and nationhood that has been used by the Government of Iraq for years, and some of the tribes have adopted the same path and have made Muslims confront each other and consider each other as enemies, ignorant of the fact that love of one's country and fellow countrymen and guarding the borders of the country are an undisputed fact. Nationalism when facing other Muslim nations is another issue which is in oppositon to Islam, the holy Koran and the sayings of the great prophet. The nationalism which results in animosity among Muslims and division in the ranks of Muslims is against Islam and the interests of Muslims and is one of the tricks of foreigners who suffer from Islam and its expansion.

What is more dangerous and worrying than nationalism is the creation of division among the Sunnis and those who favor the majority [ahl-e jama'aat] and the Shi'as, and the spreading of hostile and trouble-making propaganda among Muslim brothers. By the grace of God Almighty, in the Islamic Revolution of Iran there is no dispute between these two sects, and all live in friendship and fraternity with one another. Followers of the Sunni sect in Iran who are numerous and live around the country and have ulema and religious leaders are our brothers, and we are their brothers and their equals. They oppose the discord-creating songs that some of these criminals and those subservient to Zionism and the United States sing. Our Sunni brothers in Islamic countries know that agents subservient to satanic superpowers do not have the interests of Muslims and Islam at heart, and it is necessary for Muslims to stay away from them and not to pay any attention to their discord-creating propaganda.

I extend my hand in friendship to all committed Muslims of the world and ask them to regard Shi'as as their dear brothers, thus neutralizing all the doomed conspiracies of foreigners. One of the extensive propaganda campaigns, which on the surface opposes Iran but is in fact against Islam, is that the Islamic Revolution is unable to rule the country or that the Government of Iran will soon be toppled since it does not have a healthy economy, the right culture, a united army or prepared armed forces. This kind of propaganda is being released by all the American mass media and their allies and boosts the morale of the enemies of Iran and Islam. In fact these propaganda campaigns are against Islam. They want to pretend that Islam does not have the power to rule countries in this day and age. Now, Muslims should carefully study issues and should compare non-Islamic revolutions with the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Our Islamic Revolution--although it inherited a country which was 100 percent dependent, and ruined and backward in every respect, because the puppet Pahlavi regime had managed to [word indistinct] this country in every respect during more than 50 years and had emptied its rich treasures into the pockets of foreigners, especially the United States and Britain, and had taken over whatever was left for his own benefit and that of his subservient lackeys and had left us with many problems--was able with the blessings of Islam and the Muslim nation to ratify and implement whatever was related to the government of the country in less than 2 years. Despite all the problems created by America and its allies in imposing economic sanctions and military interference and preparations for the coup d'etat, our struggling nation is near self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, and the rest of the country's needs have been prepared. Very soon the former regime's colonialist culture will become the independent culture of Islam. Our armed forces--the army, guards corps, gendarmerie and police--are ready to defend and guard peace, and with their lives in their hands, they are ready for jihad.

In addition to the above, the millions-strong army and national mobilization, which are equipped by the nation itself, are ready for any sacrifice for Islam and the country. Our enemies should know that no revolution in the world can compare with our Islamic Revolution in resulting in little damage and great fruits. This is only the blessing of Islam. What are these ill-intentioned people talking about? Islam ruled over half the world for several centuries and in less than (?half) a century defeated governments of atheism and suppression. How can it be unable to rule countries now? Today our nation is prepared and active in the country's government and its organization. The enemies of Islam are ignorant of Islam's power in destroying the foundations of suppression and establishing the basis of the country's government on justice--or they pretend to be so. Enemies of Islam and even many of Islam's friends are ignorant of the willpower and Islam's socio-political decrees. In fact all through the history after the dawn of Islam, Islam has been modest and interdicted. [as heard] Now with the help of all Muslims and scientists, thinkers and Islamic experts, it should be introduced again so that its bright face might shine like the sun.

Rise you Muslims of the world who believe in the reality of Islam, and under the banner of monotheism take shelter in Islamic teachings, cut the treacherous hand of the superpowers from your countries and their rich treasure, resume Islam's greatness and do away with your differences and whims since you own everything. Lean on the Islamic culture and fight the West and intoxication with the West and stand on your own two feet. Attack the Westernized and Easternized intellectuals and be aware of your own identity, and know that hired intellectuals have brought such disasters to the nation and the country that, if you do not unite and if you do not lean on true Islam, you will suffer the same thing that you have suffered up to now.

Today is the time when nations should become the lamp-shedding light on the path of their intellectuals and should save them from weakness and lack of identity when facing the East or the West, since today is the day of the movement of nations, which are the guides of those who have been guides up to now. Be aware that your spiritual power will become victorious over all other powers and your population of more than one billion with their rich treasures and limitless wealth can crush all powers. Assist God to assist you. O great ocean of Muslims cry out and crush the enemies of humanity, since if you turn to Almighty God and follow the divine teachings the Almighty God and his blessing will be with you.

The most important and distressing issue facing Islamic and non-Islamic countries under domination is the United States. The U.S. Government as the most powerful government in the world does not spare any effort in devouring the material wealth of countries under its domination. The United States is the number one enemy of the oppressed and deprived nations of the world. The United States would commit any crime in order to expand its political, economic, cultural and military domination of the world.

It colonializes the oppressed nations of the world with its extensive propaganda organized by international Zionism. Using its secretive and treacherous agents it sucks the blood of unprotected people to such an extent that it looks as if no one except for it and its allies has the right to exist. Iran wanted to cut all relations with this great Satan and today is plagued by these imposed confrontations. America has forced Iraq to shed the blood of our youths. It has forced other countries under its influence to crush our resistance by imposing an economic blockade against us. Unfortunately many European and Asian countries have started attacking us. Muslim nations should know that Iran is a country which is officially at war with America, and our martyrs--these youths and brave soldiers of the army and the guards corps--are defending Iran and dear Islam against America. Therefore, it is necessary to mention that confrontations in the west of our dear country are being provoked by America, and God-forsaken, subservient groups are confronting us. This is related to the contents of our Islamic Revolution, which is based on real independence. If we had come to terms with America and other superpowers and powers, today, we would not be plagued by these difficulties. But our nation is not prepared under any circumstances to submit to indignity and abjectness and prefers to die rather than live in disgrace. We are ready to be killed in this way, and we have pledged to our God to follow the example of our imam, the master of martyrs.

You Muslims who have sat in prayer by the house of God, pray for those standing in front of America and other superpowers and know that we do not seek war with Iraq and that the people of Iraq support our Islamic Revolution. We are at war with America, and today the hand of America has come out of the sleeve of Iraq. With the grace of God, this war will continue till final independence, and I have said several times that we are warlike people and that Muslims do not know the meaning of surrender. You nonaligned countries, we ask you to witness that America intends to destroy us. Come to your senses and help us achieve our goal. We have turned our backs to the West and the East and the United States and the USSR and intend to rule our country ourselves. Is it right that we should come under such attack from the East and the West? In light of the present world situation, this is a historical exception to the rule and with the assistance of death and martyrdom we are assured that our goal will not be defeated.

I have said several times that the hostage taking by the fighting, committed Muslim students was the natural reaction to the damages that have been inflicted on our nation by the United States. On the return of the deposed shah's wealth and the cancellation of all the U.S. claims against Iran, a guarantee of no U.S. military and political interventions in Iran and the freeing of all our investments, the hostages will be set free. Of course I have given this duty to the Islamic Consultative Assembly so that it may decide on any course of action that it deems beneficial to the interest of the nation. The hostages have been treated well in Iran, yet the United States and its satellites have not spared any effort to fabricate falsehoods in this field. While the United States and Britain have inflicted on our dear sons the worst insults, torturing them both psychologically and physically, no official body or international organization has supported these, our dear friends [the students who were imprisoned in the United States and Britain], and no one has condemned the United States and Britain for taking these savage actions.

I beseech the Almighty God to grant freedom, independence and an Islamic republic to all enslaved countries. Peace be upon the good slaves of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 12 September 1980

Qotbzadeh Letter on Hostages

NC131959 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Sep (AFP)--Only a handfull of the 52 U.S. hostages held here for more than 10 months and accused of espionage can be proven to be spies, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said in a letter to parliament.

The letter, which also asked that the hostages be released before the end of September, was published in the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper, which supports President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. It was sent to parliament last month but has not yet been read to deputies in plenary session.

"As far as I know, proof of the espionage accusations made against the hostages, has only been able to be established for 3 to 11 of them. The others are ordinary employees or even people who went to the (U.S.) Embassy (in Tehran) to renew their visas," Qotbzadeh said.

Under these conditions, either most of the hostages would have to be sentenced without proof--and "this is not acceptable, even to Iranian public opinion"--or they would have to be released, in which case it would have to be explained why they were detained so long, Mr Qotbzadeh said.

The foreign minister asked that the Americans be released before the end of September so that their detention does not encourage election of U.S. Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

In addition, Mr Qotbzadeh stressed Iran's financial losses and the uselessness of guarantees which the hostage's detention supposedly offered against future U.S. intervention.

"If taking hostages could prevent American interventions, all countries would take American diplomats hostage," his letter said.

"I am not for keeping the hostages in detention. Their seizure has helped us to lay the foundations of the Islamic Republic. But since we have elected a parliament, we have no more interest in keeping them," he added.

The letter was published following Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's offer made yesterday to free the 52 Americans if the United States returns the ex-shah of Iran's property, gives up its claims against Iran, guarantees not to intervene politically or militarily in Iran and unblocks Iranian assets frozen in the United States.

Meanwhile Hasan Ayat, ideologist for the dominant Islamic Republic Party, today told AFP that Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement did not basically change the facts of the situation.

"The question of a trial has not been dismissed," he said. When reminded that Ayatollah Khomeyni had not mentioned U.S. repentance among the conditions, Mr Ayat added: "If the Americans satisfy the stated conditions, this will mean they have tacitly repented".

Majlis Committee Report

LD141052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Today's Majlis open session was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. In this session the proposal put forward by 113 deputies regarding an invitation to be sent to the president to take part in a Majlis session was discussed and several deputies expressed their views: 15 deputies requested that this invitation remain unused while some deputies proposed that the president take part in a private Majlis session. The issue was put to a vote following a debate and it was decided that the invitation should remain unused.

In today's open session the text of the reply to the letter sent by American congressmen was discussed and several deputies expressed their views. The issue was put to a vote and it was decided that the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee should take the necessary steps to draft a letter in reply, bearing in mind the suggestions put forward by Majlis deputies.

The clerk of the Foreign Affairs Committee reported to the Majlis on discussions to be held on the occupation of the den of espionage and the hostages issue. In this report the above-mentioned committee considered it more suitable that this issue be discussed in an open session of the Islamic Majlis and asked that the speaker of the house include the debate and review of the commission's report in the agenda of one of the sessions.

According to our correspondent, at today's session Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, condoling Mr Mohammad Mojtahed Shabestabi on the death of one of his children, said: We have been informed that the two Muslim countries of Syria and Libya have taken the first steps toward establishing a strong and progressive Islamic front to face the usurping Israeli Government and the agents of Western imperialism in the region. Under the circumstances, where Egypt and other reactionary countries in the region intend to compromise with Israel to present a threat to movements and revolutions in the region and to aim their efforts at strengthening the position of the usurping Israeli Government, the unifying action of these two countries should be admired. While the Islamic Revolution of ours is settled and the powerful country of Iran has taken its position in the ranks of those fighting against Israel, we congratulate this act and this unity and I ask the permission of the Majlis to officially congratulate those responsible for this unity and praise their act. God willing, in time we sould provide them with necessary assistance. His speech was applauded by shouts of "God is great."

Concerning the trip by 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar to take part in the Vienna OPEC sessions, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: He was not assigned by the Majlis to go. The Majlis only approved his leave. Mr Mo'infar was sent on this mission by an order issued by the prime minister.

Rafsanjani on Hostages

NC150840 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian parliament will set sterner terms for the release of the American hostages than those in the guidelines given it by religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the parliament's speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said today.

He told a press conference here on the eve of tomorrow's first full-scale debate on the future of the 52 American hostages held in Iran since last Nov 4 that the parliament's demands would be more detailed and would go further than those suggested by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The ayatollah laid down four conditions to be met by the United States in exchange for the hostages' freedom: Return of the late shah's assets, the waiving of claims on Iran, unfreezing Iranian assets in the U.S., and a guarantee not to interfere militarily or politically in Iranian affairs.

"The Imam (Khomeyni) has not laid down our position in full," Mr Rafsanjani said. "We think the United States should condemn its policy in Iran and apologize for its general policy in Iran."

And he again made it clear that Ayatollah Khomeyni had given the parliament authorization to decide the hostages' fate.

In a reference to the forthcoming reply by the parliament to a letter from U.S. congressmen asking it to give priority consideration to the hostages question, Mr Rafsanjani said: "We are asking that the United States has this letter published by all news media so that public opinion may learn its contents, since America claims to defend liberty."

U.S. Families' Letter

LD131844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Algerian ambassador to Iran met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the president of the Islamic Consultative Assembly at the latter's office this afternoon.

During this meeting the Algerian envoy congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani on the occasion of the latter's appointment as the speaker and extended to him an invitation to visit Algeria.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, while accepting the invitation, told the Algerian envoy that he will visit Algeria in due course. The Algerian envoy then handed the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly a letter from the families of the American hostages which had been presented to the Algerian Embassy in Washington.

During this meeting discussions were also conducted on the topic of Imam Musa as-Sadr, the [missing] leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites.

Rafsanjani on Congressmen's Letter

LD141700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Swiss charge d'affaires in Tehran this evening met and held talks with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. During the meeting the Swiss charge d'affaires delivered a letter from two U.S. congressmen--a letter which is a followup to a previous one--to Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The Majlis speaker, regarding a reply to a letter by the U.S. Congress, said: A decision was made in the Majlis today regarding a reply to the letter by the Congress, and the substance of the discussion regarding the hostages will begin the day after tomorrow and the Majlis will make a decision.

It is now America's turn, if it has the good will vis-a-vis the hostages, to prove its sincerity in action.

Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani added: As the letter from the U.S. Congress was read in the Islamic Consultative Assembly for public information and was also covered by the press, we expect the U.S. Government to publish the text of the Majlis letter of reply for the American public. If it fails to do this, it will have shown its lack of good will, and this transgression will have an adverse effect upon their talks. The speaker of the Majlis stressed that the substance of the talks are a matter for the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which will decide on the matter.

Rafsanjani, Swedish Envoy Meeting

LD141741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Swedish ambassador to Tehran this afternoon met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Consultative Assembly, according to a PARS report.

During this meeting the Swedish envoy congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani on his appointment as speaker of the Majlis and presented him with some proposals concerning the expansion of economic relations between the two countries.

The Swedish envoy, commenting on the hostage issue, said: Iran has given the American a good lesson concerning the hostages. [sentence as heard] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The United States has proved that because of her pride she does not learn lessons from history, and we hope that the lessons of Islamic Iran have given America a good lesson.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I TOUR WESTERN BORDER REGION 12-14 SEP

Arrival, Bani-Sadr Interview

LD121835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, arrived this afternoon in Kermanshah to inspect the military units in the western part of the country. Our correspondent in Kermanshah has sent us this report:

The president and prime minister arrived in Kermanshah at 1955 aboard a private aircraft. On their arrival the president and prime minister were officially greeted by the governor general of Kermanshah Province and other high ranking provincial officials as well as some regional military commanders. Following the military honors, the president, prime minister and others left for the headquarters of the joint operations in the western part of the country, in order to attend a meeting of the region's military commanders.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Kermanshah airport, The president described the aim of his visit to the region and said he has come to inspect the military units of the western region and review the security situation of the region.

In reply to a question on what Iran's policy would be against the war of attrition upon which the Iraqis have embarked against Iran, the president said: We will defend our existence and territorial integrity against any aggressor.

Replying to other questions concerning the region's needs, the president expressed the hope that his government will be able to supply these needs as soon as possible.

Meeting With Military Commanders

GF131352 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1245 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The president, the prime minister, commanders of the Islamic Republic Army and a representative of the revolution guards have discussed the operational capability of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Views were exchanged during the lengthy meeting.

Tour of Ilam Province

LD131724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the public relations office of the headquarters for the joint operations of the west country announced: Owing to the repeat of attacks by the Ba'thist Iraqi Army in Ilam region, and following last night's attack by Iraq which enjoyed air support, a number of Iranian posts came under attack. During this clash a number of the brothers in the guards corps and gendarmerie and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wounded.

According to this report, during the fight against the Iraqi air attack, the planes of the Iranian Air Force downed an Iraqi MiG in the (Setar) region, part of the equipment of which--including rockets which were to be used to attack Iranian residential border regions--are intact.

It should be noted that the Iranian border regions enjoyed relative calm today.

Meanwhile, according to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the forces, and Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, visited the border strip in the Ilam Province for 2 and 1/2 hours this afternoon and spoke to officers, NCO's, soldiers, guards and the brave Iranian border inhabitants who are fighting against the Ba'thist Iraqi forces alongside their brother soldiers and guards.

According to the same report, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, and Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, and their entourage arrived at the village of Saleh Abad from Ilam at 1700 today by helicopter and immediately left by car for the region between Helaleh and (Tarni), 20 km from the Iranian-Iraqi border.

The president and his entourage spoke to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and, while being informed of their problems, asked them to continue their fight against the enemy with high morale. The soldiers, officers, NCO's, guards and the courageous border inhabitants replied that the presence of the president and his entourage among them was the best form of encouragement for them.

The same report states that after issuing orders for the strengthening, as much as possible, of the armed forces the president and commander in chief of the forces together with his entourage returned to Ilam at 2000.

Further Details of Tour

LD131804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, at 0800 this morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, accompanied by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the acting joint chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the minister of defense, commanders of the gendarmerie, land force and the air force, the governor general of Kermanshah Province, commander of the Revolution Guards Corp and other regional military commanders, attended a meeting that took place at the headquarters of joint military operations of the western part of the country.

The meeting reviewed the situation at the frontier region of the western part of the country, discussing regional security issues and establishing greater coordination between the various forces. The meeting lasted until 1300, and following mass prayers at the headquarters deliberation continued until 1500.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, in an interview with the correspondent of the Kermanshah News Bureau who had asked him to elaborate on the subjects discussed at the meeting, said: We wanted the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the western part of the country to reach their maximum capability. We discussed the issue and have reached conclusions. Among other topics discussed was the establishment of more complete coordination among the forces. Our correspondent told the president that the existance of Russian- and German-made weapons in the region was the sign of an unholy alliance against the Islamic Republic of Iran and asked the president for his comments. The president replied: The fact that the weapons are Russian- or German-made is not the issue, because we too used to purchase weapons from many countries. The weapons (?might) be Russian- or German-made, but its user is the United States of America and Iraq is their agent.

Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in an interview with our correspondent, who has asked him whether he and the president had reached agreement on the appointment of the rest of the Cabinet members, said: In total I can translate the recent actions as being aimed toward general agreement and understanding and I am more optimistic than before on this issue.

The prime minister, at the conclusion of his interview with our correspondent, said: In view of Kermanshah's proximity to the area of clashes on the frontier, the people of Kermanshah could have the biggest role [as heard]. The prime minister added that whatever action takes place here could have vast effects at the national level. The people of our country are anxiously looking to the people of Kermanshah's physical and ideological activities, and in this regard whatever help the people of Kermanshah want from the government--we are at their service and I hope that God Almighty will help us all.

The president, accompanied by the prime minister, acting chief of staff of the army, commanders of the forces, and the governor general of Kermanshah left Kermanshah at 1530 today for Ilam aboard a helicopter.

Our correspondent in Ilam has sent us this report:

[Begin recording] At 1530 today, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, accompanied by Premier Raja'i, arrived in Ilam with the aim of touring the western frontier region and was warmly received by the governor general of Ilam and other military and civil officials of this province. The people of Ilam lined the route and welcomed the president and his entourage chanting: Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we will support you. [end recording]

According to our correspondent during this trip General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground force; Colonel Fakori, minister of defense and commander of air force; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the state gendarmere; Mr Makuei, the governor general of Kermanshah Province, are accompanying the president and the prime minister.

Immediately after their arrival in Ilam the president and his entourage attended a meeting at the governor's house. The meeting was also attended by the representative of the clergy and other provincial officials. The meeting discussed regional security issues and the ways and means of protecting the frontiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Following this meeting the president and the prime minister left for the border region of Saleh Abad for a tour of inspection of Ilam's border.

Iraqi Attack on Official Helicopters

LD140940 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Sep (PARS)--An Iraqi MiG fired at helicopters carrying President Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and those escorting the two on their way back from a reconnaissance flight over western border cities on Saturday evening. The attack was repelled by on-time reaction of the pilots of the helicopters, supported by the jetfighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iraqi MiG was forced to withdraw and President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i and the companions escaped a definite danger.

Visit to Wounded Troops

LD141322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Ilam, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, this morning visited Razi hospital in Ilam together with the governor general of Ilam Province, following his inspection of the western border area. He talked to military brothers who have been injured in recent confrontations with Iraqi Ba'th merceneries.

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i last night took part in the congregational prayers in Ilam's great mosque and in a speech praised the sacrifices and bravery of [word indistinct] people residing in the border area.

Also last night, Mr Raja'i inspected Razi hospital in Ilam together with the minister of state in charge of executive affairs, he praised the self-sacrifice of these heroes. The acting joint chief of staff, the minister of defense and the commander in chief of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited the Razi hospital of Ilam and the injured soldiers hospitalized there.

Raja'i Interview

LD141440 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 14 September carries a 17-minute recorded interview by a Tehran correspondent with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i during his visit to Ilam Province. The date of the interview is not specified.

After expressing his pleasure at meeting the people of the province Prime Minister Raja'i urges the people of the region to view the clashes taking place in the region as clashes between Iran and the Iraqi regime and not as fighting between the two countries. Answering a question on the new school year, Raja'i discusses difficulties in printing textbooks. He continues by advising pupils to continue their studies and not to be misled by ill-intentioned elements opposed to children receiving the correct education.

Turning to development projects in Ilam Province, Raja'i replies: "I faced a very sensitive phenomenon in Ilam Province, and that is the issue of relations between the people and the governor general. Fortunately, the governor general of Ilam is a dynamic, clear-minded, sincere and selfless young man. I believe he is competent to hold even higher posts. [passage indistinct] This is a very opportune period for the province. In the course of my contact with the governor general, I have already noticed the outcome of the unceasing activity of this brother in the province.

"In view of the fact that I am making this visit as prime minister, I shall approve any appropriate projects for the province and make the necessary facilities available. Furthermore, considering the intensity of feeling and readiness of the governor general and the fact that the province does not enjoy expansion and is underpopulated, I hope that all the projects earmarked to help the province achieve considerable progress will be readily implemented. However, what I am saying here is not only aimed at the inhabitants of Ilam Province, but at all other provinces as well, lest unacceptable differences between individuals be (?noticed) in other provinces. For just as we want to see people advance in a coordinated manner, appropriately, we do wish to see anyone advance haphazardly. This applies to all provinces.

"Fortunarely, I see here all the necessary potential and facilities available, and hope that within a brief period the essential problems in the province will be resolved in an Islamic and humane way."

The prime minister concludes the interview by expressing his pleasure at the high morale shown by the army.

Visit to Garrison

LD142758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1633 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by the prime minster, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the minister of defense, the acting chief of staff, the commander of the ground forces, the governor general of Kermanshah, and the military commanders of the region arrived at Abu Dhar garrison in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab at 1130 today.

According to a PARS report, the president was accorded military honors. The president then attended a gathering of the officers and soldiers of this garrison and addressed them briefly.

The president told the gathering: You must act in such a way that, while defending your borders, you put an end to this play forever so that the Iraqis will not dare to attack us each day.

The president added: The best [word indistinct] is to see that your high morale gives us a lot of confidence and I hope our country and our religion will be protected with the help of your strong, fresh faces. [Words indistinct] those who thought they could inflict damage on us with these actions are, as the Koran says, inflicting damage on themselves.

According to this report, the president, accompanied by the prime minister and other members of his entourage, later reviewed at a meeting at Abu Dhar garrison the combat preparedness and the conduct of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the border area of Kermanshah. Later, they left for a tour of the war fronts of the border area.

The report says that during this visit, which lasted more than 4 hours, the president, prime minister, and the others accompanying the president, while touring the war fronts and fortifications of the Armed Forces of the Islamaic Republic of Iran, talked to the officers, soldiers and revolution guards and familiarized themselves with their issues and problems.

At 1830 today, the president, the prime minister and others concluded their visit and tour of the border regions and war fronts in Qasr-e Shirin.

Return to Tehran

LD142012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has been touring the western part of the country in the company of Prime Minister Raja'i and other officials, arrived back and was welcomed at Tehran's Mehrabad airport at 2222.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Voice and the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran he described the outcome of his visit to the western part of the country and the border region as fruitful.

Also talking to our correspondent, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that during this tour some issues had come to notice, the outcomes of which will be announced for the information of the dear compatriots after the necessary reviews.

Bani-Sadr, Raja'i Interview

LD150502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, State Minister Behzad Nabavi and the other members of the entourage which visited the western region arrived in Tehran last night at 2220.

The morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau was granted an interview by the president and the prime minister on this journey. I draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, is it possible to tell us what conclusions you have reached during your brief stay and [word indistinct] in the western region?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We went to that region to investigate the general situation there and the situation of the armed forces and their defensive condition. We did what was necessary to allow order to be restored, [word indistinct] be obliterated, and in order to observe the morale and the general condition of our armed forces.

We investigated all that and we found their morale very good. We hope they will defend their Islamic (?homeland) with the competence, ability, faith and belief they have shown so far.

[Question] How was the morale of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Iraqi border?

[Answer] Very good indeed.

[Question] We had a report that the Iraqi mercenaries had opened fire on your helicopter. I would like to know whether this is true.

[Answer] Well, it was today, as far as I could see the road, [word indistinct]. Four cannon bullets [as heard] hit the road. Also yesterday [word indistinct] they said it was a MiG, then they said it was a Phantom. Anyway, it is not known whether it was a MiG or a Phantom.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, may I ask my last question? Now that you have returned from your west country trip and have visited this region and have some plans for it, could you tell us what has priority in this region?

[Answer] In this region security is more important than anything else, and people need that more than anywhere else. But what has the first priority from the point of view of our forces is that not all the capability of the region has been deployed to defend it. We hope that it will be deployed.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, in regard to the situation which has developed in the western region and the trip you have made to that region, could you tell us what conclusion you have reached?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It was a very good journey for me, from both political and social points of view, especially because it was my first trip with by brother Bani-Sadr. It was very useful.

[Question] You had some sessions with the military commanders. Could you tell us what plans and projects are intended for that region and what you have planned for the brave soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, so that they can defend the independence of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran? What do you plan for the future?

[Answer] I can say that fortunately we have reached interesting conclusions on the coherence of the command, the courage of the forces, and the increase in their morale. But what effect it will have, let me explain that at some other time. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ REPORTED

Foreign Ministry Note

LD132022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to the Ba'thist Iraqi Government's note dated 8 September, which was handed to the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, handed a note to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran. The text of the note is as follows:

In His exalted name. The Iraqi Government, even before the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, showed its enmity towards the movement of the Iranian nation, stood alongside the criminal shah and helped him to the last moment in step with the superpowers and the (?reactionary) governments of the region.

At the 33d session of the United Nations, in September 1978, four foreign ministers from Iran, Iraq, the occupying regime of Jerusalem and the United States, during their lengthy meetings, hatched the mutual plot to stifle the Islamic Revolution of Iran which was being (?formed); they were all so sure of the success of the plot that each (?mentioned) it, in a way, during their interviews.

But by the will of God Almighty, who has always helped us and our revolution, this plot, like other plots of our enemies, was fruitless. After the victory of the revolution, which was unexpected and contrary to the wishes of all our enemies, it [presumably the Iraqi Government] began incitement and animosity. It incited Kordestanis and the Khuzestanis with the excuse of (?separatism), and passed arms made by the superpower governments through Iran's borders and, by alluring a number of mercenaries, incited them to revolt against the central government.

The second proof of the Iraqi Government's lack of good will will be better revealed by the fact that while the revolutionary Government of Iran was at war with the superpowers and the protectors of the occupying regime of Jerusalem, instead of helping the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?which is to be obeyed), so that together they could more easily crush the common enemies of all the oppressed, the Iraqi Government embarked on overt aggression, and also threw out more than (?40,000) Iraqis, merely for being Shi'ites and Iranian descendants, under the worst and most inhuman circumstances.

The Iraqi Government has maximized the border clashes during the past few days, by sending an ambiguous and unintelligible note, it wanted to obtain the pretext by which it could recapture the lands which according to the 1975 agreement belonged to Iraq but over which it has not been able to establish its sovereignty. [as heard]

Of course the Iraqi Government expects the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran to keep silent about the enmity and unrest that the Iraqi Government has created along the Iranian borders and the region, and to accept this unintelligible note which is a mere excuse for aggression, and submit to Iraq's vain claims, and, according to the Iraqi Government, return the occupied lands.

The Iraqi Government knows full well--and we and others know too--that one of the common denominators between the Baghdad and Tel Aviv regimes is that they are both aggressors and that they both move in line with the arch-Satan, the United States; all the governments in the region know that the Islamic Republic of Iran neither intends to commit aggression against neighboring countries, nor does it have a justification for it from an (?ideological) point of view, especially since confrontation with the superpowers and the occupying regime of Jerusalem does not give Iran the opportunity for such aggressions.

We expected the governments of the region to welcome the overthrow of the [word indistinct] shah, the gendarme of the region, and to unite with the revolutionary Government of Iran, and throw all the enemies of humanity out of the region; but we see that Iraq is helping our enemies and fighting against Iran in order to accomplish their objectives.

We expected that instead of using the [word indistinct] and traitorous union between Egypt and the occupying regime of Jerusalem as a guideline and following it indirectly, the Iraqi Government would learn from the sincere and brotherly union between the two fraternal Governments of Syria and Libya, and instead of causing chaos in the region and preparing the grounds for the agents of the superpowers to grow, the Iraqi Government would, by means of unity, cooperation and solidarity with its neighbors, create a peaceful atmosphere in which the hands of the regions' enemies, headed by the United States and the occupying regime of Jerusalem, could be kept away from our mutual interests.

One of the glories of our Islamic Revolution was that, though emptyhanded, by giving blood and without asking the superpowers of the East and West or the governments of the region for help, we were able to bring one of the most stable governments in the region to its knees. By contrast during it border clashes the Iraqi Government, so that it would not need its popular force, has utilized Egyptian soldiers under the guise of a working force. [sentence as heard] It appears that 140 of them have been killed during the recent clashes, which has resulted in an objection from the Egyptian Government.

Through governments that are in contact with Iraq we have tried to convey two points to them:

1. If the Iraqi Government is not a puppet of the superpowers, it should be aware that confrontation with the revolutionary and Islamic Government of Iran will only be in the interest of the enemies of the nations of the region, and whatever the Iraqi Government throws at Iran, or whenever it martyrs a Muslim soldier, it has killed one of the enemies of the aggressive occupying regime of Jerusalem.

2. If the Iraqi Government does not know, it should note that the people who disarm a king who enjoyed the support of all powers, emptyhanded and with the force of their belief, in a short time and easily, and drive him our of Iran, now that they are armed and have a pious army at their disposal, are able to (?overthrow) any aggressive, bold government.

The reason that the Iranian Government has adopted a merely defensive stand vis-a-vis the attacks of the Ba'th government is that we have no intention of reciprocal actions; for we know that our enemies are not along the Iran-Iraq border, but that our enemies are sitting in their palaces, exploiting our brotherly and fighting nation and forcing them to fight against (?kin). We sympathize with our Muslim Iraqi brothers, and as long as we are not forced to, we will not open fire on them. We are certain that our good intentions have been proven to all during the 18 postrevolutionary months.

Naftshar Clashes

LD122042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the country's western region has announced: The region of Naftshar [formerly Naft-e Shah] today witnessed severe border clashes. These clashes occurred when the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the Iraqi Ba'thist forces' fire on the Iranian frontier towns, as a result of which the Iraqi city of (Qorbatiyeh), which is an assembling point of the Ba'th army, came under fire by the Iranian forces. The Iranian forces also hit two Iraqi arsenals. Following these clashes the Iraqi border posts of [word indistinct] were also destroyed.

According to the Central News Bureau report from Abadan, at 1120 today the Iraqi mercenary Ba'th forces in the border line of (Shalamcheh) and [word indistinct] located 17 km from Khorramshahr opened fire with heavy weapons on the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, consisting of the revolution guards, gendarmerie, ground forces and navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this confrontation the Iraqi garrisons in Alwari and [name indistinct] were destroyed and the bridge connecting the above garrisons, which enjoyed a special strategic position, was destroyed and heavy damage inflicted on the enemy mercenary forces and garrisons inside Iraq. According to our reporter in Abadan, as a result of being hit by a ricocheting mortar fired by Ba'thist mercenaries, one brother soldier by the name of [name indistinct] was martyred and four brother guardsmen and one other soldier were injured.

11 Sep Clashes

JN121808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS, the Ilam governor said that the agent Ba'th forces, supported by 200 tanks, opened artillery fire yesterday on the border outposts in Ilam and Mehran and as far as the (Halalah) outpost. The forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic Army checked this blatant attack with unrivaled boldness, inflicting grave losses on the enemy.

During these clashes, two Iraqi helicopters were downed and five of the agent Ba'th army's tanks were destroyed.

In another development, the PARS correspondent in the western part of Iran said that Brigadier General Falkahi, acting chief of the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is currently in the western part of the country, accompanied by General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the gendermarie and the ground forces, and by Colonel [name indistinct], deputy commander of the gendermarie, in order to cooperate with the revolution guards command and to closely supervise the military operations in the western part of the country.

The correspondent added that the defense minister and the commander of the air force returned to Tehran yesterday, after supervising the military operations on the Iranian-Iraqi border lines.

Qasr-e Shirin Governor on Situation

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The governor of Qasr-e Shirin, in a conversation with PARS, has announced that, in addition to military forces and the guards corps of the Islamic Revolution, theological students from Qom seminary, national mobilization of the oppressed forces and volunteers from different cities, such as Esfahan, Qom, Yazd and Kerman, have come to this region. About equipment, he said: Medical teams have established themselves at Mehdi Reza'i hospital and have started operating. He said that 100 Iraqis have been killed recently in border clashes and that the damage inflicted on military installations and arsenals and Iraqi positions is much higher than that done to us.

Arab Tribes Offer Services

GF131630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Arab tribes of Ramhormoz villages, who have been working toward the consolidation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with purity, in a letter to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, Ahvaz center, have proclaimed their condemnation of Iraqi aggression against Iran and declared their readiness to defeat the Iraqi lackeys. The following villages signed the letter: (Fakher), Ghazaleh, (Ali-e 'Ebad), (Zar Oqli), Sandali, (Zar Qassem), (O'ele Seyda), (Taleh Tooyle), (Ereyeth-e Khanjar), (Toroyqeh Mulla Nushad) (Darvishan) and (Zobeydiha), (Shoyqeh), (?number one), ('Eyn-e Hamad), Ahmadi, (Telgosar), Hormeh and (Kot-e Sheykh).

Commentary on U.S. Role in Conflict

GF131649 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The most important and most painful problem that the Islamic and non-Islamic peoples of countries still under domination are facing is the subject of the United States. The government of that country, as the most powerful country in the world, is trying every possible means to swallow up the material resources of the countries still under domination.

The United States is the number one enemy of the poor and oppressed peoples of the world. The United States does not shrink from criminal actions to insure its political, economic, cultural and military superiority over the rest of the world.

The United States exploits the oppressed peoples of the world with vast propaganda organized by international Zionism. With its secret and treacherous lackeys, it sucks the blood of the oppressed; to its thinking, no one has the right to live in the world except it and its agents.

Iran, which wanted to break off its relations with this arch-Satan, today faces imposed war. The United States has forced Iraq to shed the blood of our youth. It has forced its allies to impose an economic blockade in an effort to destroy us. As a result, most European and Asian countries has started to quarrel with us.

The Islamic nations should realize that Iran is the country which is officially fighting with the United States. It is our martyrs, our courageous army and youth who are defending Islam and Iran against the United States.

It is important to say that the conflict in the west of our dear country is U.S.-engineered and that puppet and godless groups are forcing us into conflicts every day. These facts are related to the principles of our Islamic Revolution, which is based on real independence. If we had dealt with the United States and the rest of the superpowers in the past as we are now, today we would not have this problem. But our people are not prepared to bow to misery and to be desposed. They prefer a sanguine death to a shameful peace.

We are ready to die. We have promised our God that we will follow our imam, the leader of martyrs.

Border Closure

LD131811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1745 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the Khuzestan governor general's office public relations department regarding the border clashes in the (?Sarancheh) and (?Khang) regions, reported today that, thanks to the bravery and courage of gendarmerie, Islamic Revolution guards and army personnel, the Iraqi post of [name indistinct], on the (Sarancheh) border strip, was destroyed.

According to this report, from 1007 this morning clashes recurred on the border and lasted until 1315 today.

The report relates that the (Sarancheh) border has been closed as of today; any form of traffic through this section of the border will be prevented by gendarmerie and Islamic Revolution guards personnel. The closure of the (Sarancheh) border followed the visit of the political and administrative deputy to the governor general of Khuzestan for this border strip [words indistinct]. During this inspection the military preparedness and bravery of the border personnel, including brother gendarmes, the self-sacrificing guards of the Islamic Revolution and the army were observed, and it was ordered that the commander of (?Khang) gendarmerie post and the other brothers should be praised in a suitable manner.

Also, the Khuzestan gendarmerie commander announced in a statement today that martyrdom in the line of Islam is a great achievement, and we the gendarmerie personnel will welcome martyrdom with open arms; this is our only message to the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran.

Iraqi Casualties

LD140332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the guards corps of Ilam, in a telehpone contact a few minutes ago with the morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced:

In yesterday afternoon's clashes in the (Neykhazar) region of Ilam, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps, and the people of this region inflicted heavy losses upon the mercenary forces of Iraq.

In these clashes, which continued until last night, about 50 Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries were killed or wounded. In these clashes four Iranian brothers were killed or wounded.

Post Retaken

LD140422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The guards corps of Qasr-e Shirin, in a telephone contact with the morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced:

A severe clash took place yesterday afternoon between the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps on one side, and the mercenary Iraqi forces on the other, in the region of (Khan Beyli). In this clash the Iranian forces managed to seize the (Khan Beyli) post, which had been in the hands of the Iraqi mercenaries.

During this clash an Iraqi tank was destroyed and four Iraqi personnel were killed. The report states that during these clashes the Iranian forces suffered no casualties and that the situation in the region is now calm.

Interview of Military Commanders

LD140702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Radio and television interview with Commander of the Iranian Ground Forces General Zahir-Nezhad, and Acting Chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Fallahi, by unidentified correspondent in the Qasr-e Shirin border area--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] may I ask your assessment of the situation in the region?

[Zahir-Nezhad] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The aggressive Government of Iraq, and Saddam Husayn, the lackey of America, have entered the arena as a section of foreign counterrevolutionaries hired by America to defeat the Islamic Revolution of Iran. You know well that if an army intends to attack a country it prepares the necessary scheme and plan beforehand, studies the weak points in the character of the commanders, concentrates the necessary forces, and at a suitable moment puts its plan into practice. [Words indistinct] Saddam Husayn long brooded on this plan to inflict shocks on the Islamic Revolution of Iran and with the help of the other American mercenaries, even with the aid of experts from other imperialist countries, has started to attack the border strip of Iran. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Thank you. General Fallahi, you have studied the situation and have visited the region. How do you assess the situation [words indistinct]?

[Fallahi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Words indistinct] regarding the land, the Iraqis claim that the Treaty of (?1973) regarding the grievances between Iran and Iraq has been fully implemented. Regarding that part which deals with (Shat ol-Arab), or (Arvand Rud), the Iraqis have made the necessary concessions to Iran, but in the other regions [words indistinct]. Therefore, it has decided to invade the border posts and regions named in the (?1973) treaty. It has not invaded [words indistinct].

Therefore, I believe that regarding (Arvand Rud), Iraq has not made any concession to us. It was a concession that the British had gained from us. The British had obtained that and we managed to get our right. We shall not give a millimeter of our soil to anybody, according to the Treaty of 1973 in Algeria [words indistinct]. Without exaggeration, the morale of the personnel of the army, gendarmerie, and guards corps is without any doubt or exaggeration inexhaustible. I do not think anything can shake the morale of the personnel on the border. Anything we have will be used to serve the independence of Iran and the revolution of Iran. The Iraqi forces are concentrated along the border; they are ready and have deployed their entire force. In my opinion, the sinister and at the same time coherent plan we predicted is being put into practice [word indistinct] minds that all the counterrevolutionary elements, including the world-devouring America and its illegitimate partners throughout the world. They try to tighten the ring of political blockade; tighten the economic ring; and this agent of the world devourer has deployed its full force from inside the Iraqi territory and its western and northern borders to our borders. The only thing I beg of the nation of Iran is that they treat the problem seriously. We will use all our abilities on this, with all our power.

Iranian Casualties

LD141036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations of the headquarters of joint operations in the west of the country announced that during yesterday's scattered confrontations in border zones of (Mahshahr) and (Tumar) six brothers from the guards corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred. Also in confrontations with counterrevolutionary elements in Sonqor, one guard was martyred while five attackers were killed and several injured.

Naval Clash

GF141310 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Abadan news center, quoting the Arvand operational headquarters, reports: At 0545 today the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqi forces attacked the border posts of (Khayyen) and (Mome'nin) with heavy weapons and two small frigates. Iranian forces returned fire with determination. Two Iranian Navy boats participated in the fighting. As of the time of the broadcast of the report, 1200, the fighting had ended and the situation is now normal. There is no report on the damage, but the Iraqi forces suffered four casualties.

Fighting With Iraqis, Kurds

LD141514 Tehran PARS in English 0851 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Two revolutionary guards in Sumar and four guards and armymen in Naft-Shahir, Iran-Iraqi border, were martyred on Saturday in clashes between military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ba'thist forces of Iraq. Iranian forces also destroyed Iraqi strongholds and inflicted casualties on the Ba'thist forces.

In another development armed insurgents attacked Nilovah village in Oshvoviyeh, western Iran, and clashed with local gendarmes (javanmard) early this morning during which two javanmards were martyred and another wounded. Also on Saturday Iranian forces destroyed an Iraqi tank in a clash at Gandomban area, Kermanshah Province, the governor of Qasr-e Shirin told PARS today.

According to reports from western areas, in another clash between armed members of the dissolved Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) and Islamic Revolution Guards in Gorji Bayon village, Kermanshah Province, six insurgents were killed, five others wounded, and a revolutionary guard martyred on Friday.

The insurgents had previously referred to the villagers and asked for 120,000 rials cash.

Two Iraqi MiG's Downed

LD141722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint operational staff of the west of the country, in the course of a contact with the news and information unit of Kermanshah center, has reported that, coinciding with the inspection tour of the border strip by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and chief in command of the armed forces, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, Mr Nabavi, the minister of state in executive affairs, and military commanders, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this afternoon succeeded in shooting down two Iraqi MiG fighters north of Qasr-e Shirin in the Gerdeh Now region. The pilots and copilots of both enemy planes were killed. It is necessary to note that the number of Iraqi MiG's shot down in recent days has now reached nine.

Meanwhile, according to PARS NEWS AGENCY, two NCO's, Sgt 1st Class 'Abbas Mowla'i and Sgt 2d Class 'Ali Akbar Nezamdust, who succeeded in shooting down these two MiG's, brought several pieces of the wreckage to the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab garrison for the president and his entourage to inspect. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and chief in command of the armed forces, at the meeting with these two NCO's who belong to the 1st Central Division, air defense company, commended them and awarded them each a promotion by one rank.

Further MiG Downing

LD150526 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by the morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the operations staff of the west country has announced:

Yesterday afternoon one aggressive Iraqi MiG was shot down by a group of the imam's devotees in a valley in the border strip of (Baba Hadi).

Also in clashes in this region one of the teachers of (Baba Hadi) valley was injured and was hospitalized.

Zanjireh Region Battle

LD150544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam, during a telephone conversation with the morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau, has said: In the region of the border post of Zanjireh a serious clash has been going on since last night between the personnel of the gendarmerie, the mobilization forces, the guards corps, and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on one side, and the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists on the other. We have not received any reports of the losses resulting from this clash.

Qasr-e Shirin Governor on Situation

LD150600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The governor of Qasr-e Shirin announced this morning in a telephone call to the morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau that the situation in the border strip of Qasr-e Shirin was calm last night and that the brothers in the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps now have firm control of the situation in the region.

Three Iraqi Soldiers Defect

LD150958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the west Iran joint operational staff reported to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran that this morning one Iraqi lieutenant and two soldiers arrived at the border post of (Siblo), on the Iran-Iraq border, chanting "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader." They were carrying their arms and ammunition with them and were given asylum.

Confirming the report, the Interior Ministry announced that, when surrendering to the Iranian officials, these people claimed that they were subjected to great pressure by the American regime of the mercenary Saddam Husayn and that they were not prepared to fight the Islamic Republic Army and their Iranian brothers.

Zahir-Nezhad on Army Morale

LD150554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces, granted an interview last night to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent before leaving the western region. He described the morale of the soldiers, NCO's and officers in the battlefields as very good adding:

Those members of the ground forces who are giving up their lives in confrontation with the mercenary Army of Iraq are in general praiseworthy. They were in a normal mental state and all of them were full of love for the revolution, the homeland and their Muslim and compatriot brothers and sisters. The greatest asset, honor, and success for me is the high morale of these Islamic soldiers. Then he added: Action must always be accompanied by facts. I even believe that action must be better than propaganda, but of course the role of the propaganda machine and mass media is of great importance, and they must deliver their genuine propaganda to the people in support of the sacrifices and devotions of these devotees, as it is very effective in increasing the morale of the devotees and sacrificing people of the country and Islam.

TEHRAN REPORTS CLOSURE OF BORDER WITH TURKEY

LD121758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau report says that following the coup d'etat in Turkey, the Bazargan border was closed today at 1200 by Turkish Army personnel. On the basis of the same report, right now there are hundreds of trucks carrying foodstuffs, a great many [word indistinct], tankers, buses and other vehicles halted at Iranian-Turkish border.

Confirming the report, the West Azarbayjan governor general called on drivers of vehicles heading for Turkey to refrain from driving towards the Bazargan border until further notice. Commenting on situation in West Azarbayjan, he stated: Apart from Sardasht, where clashes are taking place, the rest of the province is calm.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO CABLES FROM THREE AYATOLLAHS

LD132136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1934 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent separate telegrams to Qom and Mashhad in reply to cables by Ayatollahs Golpaygani, Najafi-Mar'ashi and Shirazi. The text of the cable of the imam of the nation to His Excellency Ayatollah Golpaygani is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Ayatollah Golpaygani, Qom. I received your cable expressing your anxiety over the situation.

God willing, your message and that of the other clergy will result in peace and (?resolving the differences) between the Islamic brethren. It is obvious that there is no deep difference and, thank God, everybody is faithful to the Islamic Republic and follows its decrees, and that, God willing, verbal complaints will be solved and lead to understanding.

The gentlemen are aware that with the country's numerous problems and the dangers (?in store) for the Muslims and Islam, these confrontations that are advantageous to the enemies are contrary to religious and logical precepts.

I ask Almighty God for the resolution of the situation and the greatness of Islam and the Muslims. I ask Almighty God for health and prosperity for you. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

The text of the cable by Imam Khomeyni to Ayatollah Najafi-Nar'ashi is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Ayatollah Najafi-Nar'ashi, Qom. Following the recent talks and discussions about which you have expressed regret and upset in your cable, I should say that although various classes have also been upset, the gentlemen are aware that under the present circumstances they should terminate these slight differences, and relieve the nation of its anxiety. I hope that by your prayers and those of the other gentlemen, the problems would be solved properly. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

The text of the imam's cable to His Excellency Ayatollah Shirazi is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Ayatollah Shirazi, the holy Mashhad. Your cable following the verbal discussions and confrontations between the authorities was received; I hope that with the consent of God Almighty and the guidance of the clergy, the problems that have no fundamental bases will be solved. It is obvious that such confrontations, although they are small and baseless, are contrary to the interests of Islam and the Islamic country. I expect you to pray for well-being. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

SOVIET CONSULATE IN RASHT MUST BE CLOSED BY 20 SEP

LD141306 Tehran PARS in English 0836 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--All the Soviet Consulate in Rasht should leave that city by September 20th, 1980, the public relations office of Gilan Province announced yesterday. The notice came following the expiration of the deadline set by the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Consulate in the city.

KERMAN GUARDS GROUP CANCEL MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI

LD141112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] According to our Kerman correspondent, those taking part in the Kerman branch Islamic Revolution Guards Corps summer camp--having consideration for the imam's state of health and following a request made by Ayatollah Montazeri--have cancelled tomorrow's scheduled meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

The Majlis on 16 September voted by a "decisive majority" to establish a "special committee" to make recommendations to the Majlis on what action should be taken on the hostage issue, according to Tehran radio. This was one of two procedures suggested by the Foreign Affairs Committee, the other being for the entire Majlis to debate the matter at the outset. An earlier motion introduced by 17 Majlis deputies to discuss the hostage question in an "unofficial and closed session" of the Majlis was rejected. The radio gave no details on the discussions concerning the composition of the special committee and the directions to be given to it. According to AFP, the session adjourned before these matters could be resolved.

Tehran radio reported that the families of the hostages sent a "private and unofficial" letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that was passed to him by the Algerian ambassador in Iran. According to the radio's version of the letter, the hostages' families said that they might be able to "find a solution to this isolation existing between the Iranian and American nations" and act as a "bridge" for the return of the hostages. To this end, the letter reportedly stated that the families "are ready and have prepared themselves to do whatever you and your colleagues order" and would take part "in any face-to-face discussions you may arrange." The letter was signed: "the families of the 52 hostages." The radio reported this without comment and made no mention of Rafsanjani's reaction to it.

Iraq

An official Iraqi source has reacted strongly to Iranian acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi's declaration that Iran does not recognize the 1975 Algiers agreement. In a statement reported by INA, the source said that Fallahi's comments violated the "spirit" of the entire accord because Article 4 of the document stated that all four provisions of the agreement are "indivisible factors" for an "all-out solution." The source also noted that Fallahi's declaration on what he termed Iran's "rights" to Shatt al-Arab served only to reaffirm Iran's "illegitimate claims" in that area.

According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN carried the text of a letter it claimed to have received from President Saddam Husayn in which he stated that Iraq would consider unity with Syria as long as there is a "genuine and serious coincidence of the political wills of the operative leaderships in the region." The president did not refer to the Syria-Libya merger but said that unity between Iraq and Syria is "imperative" and contains the "essentials of continuity and survival" needed to confront the "Zionist enemy." Saddam Husayn declares that "geographical, political and strategic motives" continue to "drive Iraq toward unity with Syria," and he emphasized that Iraq, because of its program to develop nuclear technology, is a "focal target" for Israeli aggression and is the closest Arab state to Israel after the countries that border it.

In a statement in Rome reported by INA, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Syrian-Libyan unification effort will not succeed, for neither country is "sincere" in its unionist intentions. Ibrahim did not mention Saddam Husayn's letter to AL-WATAN or earlier reports, denied by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, that consideration was being given to Iraqi accession to the unified state.

Jordan

Amman radio carried the text of the government policy statement read to the National Consultative Council by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on 15 September. The statement responded to King Husayn's 28 August letter of designation to the Badran government listing the priorities the new administration should address. Acknowledging the two major points in Husayn's letter, Badran promised that his government will devote its "main attention" to the army, doing everything possible to supply it with all the material necessary to enable it to operate effectively, and declares that his administration will "reorganize" the "systems" of government departments and organizations so as to better serve the people and ensure that the country can "march with the times."

He stated that his government will work to propagate Islamic values and morals, but he emphasized that in this sense "there will be no place for fanaticism or extremism." Badran also stressed the need to improve the education sector, to ensure the existence of an "objective and sincere media" within the "framework of national and pan-Arab values" and to take measures to further develop the economy, giving priority to the production sectors and social development.

In foreign affairs, the prime minister said that Jordan is "committed to Arab solidarity as a suitable formula" for joint Arab action and that such solidarity can best be achieved by the "sound principle" of "centering on points of convergence among Arab states" and acting within the framework of the Arab League. Badran made no specific reference to the Syrian-Libyan unity or to any other Arab state, except Egypt, which, he said, has been "dragged" into the "nets of Zionism." He went on to express Jordan's "solidarity" with the Palestinians and to pledge "every effort" to aid in the restoration of their "legitimate national rights." The prime minister did not mention relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

OPEC Conference

In comments broadcast over Vienna radio, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that he hopes the current OPEC conference in Vienna will adopt a "unanimous position" on the formula discussed at the previous conference for automatic, scheduled increases in the price of oil. Yamani said that he is not aiming at a "compromise" over the formula and that the "majority will not change" on this point. He made no mention of reported proposals to institute a coordinated production program among the oil producers that would provide for collective cuts in output during periods of an oil glut.

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KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

LD152252 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The constituent congress of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Journalists Union was inaugurated this morning at a grand ceremony in the hall of the public health institute. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA premier, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, sent a message to the congress which was read by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo.

The following is the text of the message of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council to the participants of the first constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union:

Dear comrades, representatives and esteemed guests of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union: The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and government welcome and congratulate all the participants on this grand day, which is unprecedented in the history of journalism in our country. The Central Committee, with special attention to the workers of the press, radio and television, in defense of the ideals of the Sawr Revolution, warmly welcome the establishment of this union and the unification of its elements.

Your congress is being held in a critical phase of the development of the Sawr Revolution and during such a great development of the revolutionary force that the PDPA Central Committee third plenum has put the question of the complete elimination of the counterrevolutionary terrorist bands, the servants of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists and other reactionaries of the region in front of all the people.

The resolute and defined measures which have been carried out by the party, government and the proud armed forces of Afghanistan with the fraternal and selfless cooperation of our northern neighbor, the USSR, have foiled all the plans of the enemies of the new order. They wanted to revive the decadent and oppressive feudalist regime and transform our sacred soil into an adventurous imperialist base against the USSR and the progressive and independent countries of the East. Now the political and ideological solidarity of all patriotic strata of our society around the PDPA is deepening. The truly national social base of the government has become broadened and consolidated and the program for basic progressive changes in the interest of all toilers is being continually realized. Thus the U.S. militarists and their Chinese collaborators and other reactionaries in the world have lost their hopes of success through force, have embarked upon different types of subversion and started to confuse the public. Everyone knows that they made extensive efforts to explode our regime from within. They are trying to use different means to realize their unjust goals, such as false propaganda, provocations and the abuse of national sentiments and (?religion).

The history of revolutionary movements has shown that whenever exploiters lose their influence over the people, then they without delay embark upon allegations, accusations and shameful lies. Today the world witnesses what confusion has been unleashed by the imperialist propaganda machinery and the reaction linked to it. They have set in motion their poisonous propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan and are trying to deceive the progressive circles of the world and cover their reactionary conspiracies and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Progressive elements in the intensive and uncompromising struggle will prevail over those exploiting classes which are trying to expand and spread reactionary, regressive and traditional thinking among the people so they can keep them in eternal moral and political chains.

in order to achieve final victory, it is necessary to gain victory not only over the military resistance of the enemy but over its propaganda, too. Here it must be emphasized that the helping of and loyal major role of the party in the coordination and education of the people and also the role of general publicity and organization has been put on the shoulders of the media and the national and patriotic journalists. Their activity shall be effectively directed to the task of making every Afghan truly realize the aim of the PDPA's struggle and what privileges the new order can offer. The people shall know what misfortune the counterrevolution will bring them. Every patriot shall clearly realize these goals and accept them sincerely and shall take an active part in the construction of a new society. We are fully confident that the development of relations with the loyal friend of the people of Afghanistan, the USSR, and with all progressive forces in the world will be broadly reflected in the pages of dailies and weeklies and in other media.

To accomplish this great mission, the journalists shall organize the topics of their newspapers and magazines in such a way that they can be understood by all and shall be in the service of the people and for their inspiration. Firm and valuable relations shall be developed between the masses and the mass media; the writings of readers shall be regularly published in the newspapers and magazines. The cooperation of workers, peasants, employees, soldiers and all patriots still be given to weeklies and newspapers. Our journalists shall be continually active among the masses and answer their needs. These are the guarantors of our success and are the reason for the enhancement of the value and role of the press in our homeland. Criticism of mistakes and the seeking of their rectification is the most necessary and important duty in our country. The (party) teaches us that those problems which exist on the path of development of our society shall not be overlooked and shall be revealed with clarity so they do not reach the hands of the enemy as a dangerous weapon. The patriotic journalists of Afghanistan are dutybound to develop their political freedom and to be always ready to expose the plans and unjust, destructive and terrorist activities of the internal and external counterrevolutionaries and give a fatal blow to them and their false propaganda at the appropriate time. We shall give legal [words indistinct] to the press. We shall say that after the second stage of the Sawr Revolution the employees of dailies, weeklies, radio and television have scored considerable victories towards heightened efficiency of the mass media. Now it can be seen that in our mass media great changes have come about in the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan. They reflect the needs of the toiling masses and means by which their political and social needs can be met. Without exaggeration we can say that most conscientious journalists have succeeded in fulfilling their valuable role as writers of the proud history of the people of revolutionary Afghanistan.

These are the first steps of the journalists in consolidating the Afghan revolution, and we shall not be content with that. We have not completed a broad struggle in all areas of society. We maintain that after the complete elimination of the armed interference of counterrevolutionaries, the duties of journalists will be broadened and heavier and the professional role of the media will be increased. The construction of a new society needs, first of all, the awareness of all the toilers and the concentration of all the forces. This work increases the duty of reporters to struggle for the realization of the ideals, interests and requirements of the people more than ever before, and this in turn demands that the DRA journalists enhance their knowledge, increase their journalistic experiences and the analysis of those experiences and consider the education and training of young cadres as a very important duty.

Dear journalists: The PDPA Central Committee wishes continued success and more work for the Journalists Union and is confident that the establishment of the Journalists Union will greatly help in the blossoming of the creative forces in our people. The union will enhance the credibility of our journalism at the international level. The journalists, with all their power, both at home and abroad, will help by reporting and publicizing the facts and objectives of the Sawr Revolution.

The PDPA Central Committee, with confidence in the revolutionary mission of the DRA journalists and on the basis of the resolutions of the Politburo concerning the work of people in literature, reporters and artists and by realizing the vital importance of their coordination and unification, conceived the plan to establish a union of journalists for the first time and charged the appropriate government authorities to implement this decision. The party will give all-round support to enhancing the DRA Journalists Union's level of knowledge and maintaining its usefulness. On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, Babrak Karmal.

At the inauguration of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union, Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Politburo member; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy premier of the DRA; some members of the Politburo and the party Central Committee and a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; a number of party cadres; Alekseyev, assistant of the union of journalists of the USSR, chief editor of IZVESTIYA and assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Council and member of the CPSU Central Committee and his accompanying delegation; some of the resident ambassadors and cultural attaches of friendly countries in Kabul were present. At the opening of the inauguration ceremony a few verses of the holy Koran were recited, and after the playing of the DRA national anthem, the audience stood to pay respect to those journalists who had given their lives for the realization of the ideals of the Sawr Revolution and observed one minute of silence.

Subsequently, Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, and assistant of the USSR union of journalists, assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Council and member of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the USSR journalists made a detailed speech and in its course gave an explanation of the positive role of journalists and the role of the mass media in the construction of a new and blossoming life. Alekseyev said that the DRA Journalists Union, which is being established for the first time in the history of the country, shall unite the power of journalists and shall coordinate and equip them with the means by which to serve the toiling people of the country, construct a democratic society and work towards the completion of the current revolution in Afghanistan. We welcome the establishment of the union of journalists of Afghanistan, for its establishment is a very important social and political event in the life of your young republic. At the end of his speech Alekseyev presented a letter of congratulations and gifts from the journalists union of the USSR to the DRA Journalists Union. In response, Dr Mahmud Habibi, governor of Kabul and the chairman of the meeting of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union expressed his pleasure at the participation of the Soviet journalists union guests and thanked them for the congratulatory letter and their gifts.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR, CSSR

LD151740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who paid an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR minister of commerce, and participated in the Leipzig international exhibition, returned home today.

The minister of commerce also paid an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR minister of commerce, and took part in the [word indistinct] international exhibition.

During his visits Mohammad Khan Jalalar met with the ministers of commerce of the GDR and the CSSR, and discussed topics of mutual interest in the field of commerce.

Jalalar was welcomed on his return at Kabul international airport by several officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Ministry of Commerce.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GRADUATING OFFICERS

LD152352 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Certificates of the 18th session graduates of the high-level course for military officers were distributed this afternoon by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Minister of Defense Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi in the headquarters of the command of the high-level course for officers.

At the beginning of the ceremony some verses of the holy Koran were recited and after the playing of the DRA national anthem, the minister of defense said in his speech: You have completed this course at a time when our country is going through critical historical conditions. The armed forces are very much in need of patriotic officers who possess knowledge and political awareness.

Pointing to the valued resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's third plenum, and reminding them of the historical mission of the country's brave and courageous officers, he added: You officers have successfully completed this course. When you are posted to your units make yourselves ready very soon, at the side of your brave brothers, for the defense of the homeland and revolution. Explain to your personnel and the broad masses of the people the policies of the party and government. Expose the traitorous actions of the enemies and wage a strong struggle to crush the rebels.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER OPENS GHAZNI HOSPITAL EXTENSION

LD151912 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The new extension building of Ghazni city general civilian hospital was inaugurated today by engineer Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works.

At the beginning of the inauguration ceremony verses of the holy Koran were recited, and after the playing of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's national anthem one of the doctors of Ghazni Province civilian hospital spoke about the public health policy of our revolutionary government. He described the opening of the extension building as another step in the humanitarian policy of our popular and national government, in the light of the new development of the Sawr Revolution, toward the health and treatment of the noble people of Ghazni Province.

KABUL REPORTS SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS IN PROVINCES

Activities in Herat

LD131700 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Soldiers and officers of the Herat Province armed forces and police with the cooperation of party activists crushed a large number of rebels in the Nawabad village of the Injil district of that province and also captured a number of these rebels.

A quantity of different types of arms, thousands of pieces of ammunition and dozens of handgrenades were seized from these murderers.

Surrender of Rebels in Herat

GF131432 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Some individuals from the district of Zindajan, Herat Province, who had fallen prey to the trap of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and had joined them, have given up their arms to the Herat military headquarters. The individuals expressed repentence over deeds they had committed against their brothers at the behest of the agents of international imperialism, local reactionaries and Chinese expansionists. They said that feelings of patriotism had awakened in them. They knew now that the counterrevolutionaries were destroying the peace of beloved Afghanistan to win the favor of their masters. They requested that provincial authorities give them an opportunity to fight alongside their brothers against the enemies of the revolution.

Successes Against Parvan, Takhar Groups

GF151733 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] In support of the constructive and grand decisions of the third plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, our brave army officers, soldiers, police and party activists, with the help of our brave people, are eliminating U.S.-patronized terrorist groups, sending them to their ignominous end.

According to a report from Parvan Province, some elements opposed to the revolution and our beloved country of Afghanistan who were disrupting the peaceful lives of our hard-working people of Bagram, Parvan Province, have been crushed, receiving their just deserts. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also recovered.

Similarly, according to another report from the Province of Takhar, a sizable number of the agents of world imperialism, Pakistan's military rulers and U.S. imperialism have been crushed in Taloqan, Takhar Province, by our army officers, soldiers, police and resistance groups. Weapons of Chinese and U.S. origin were recovered from them.

Clash in Samangan Province

LD131702 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A large group of rebels, who were killing people in the suburbs of Samangan Province and were stealing the belongings and property of the toiling people of that province, were crushed yesterday as a result of an armed clash with the security authorities, police and the party activists of that province who had the active cooperation of the people. A great number of other rebels were captured.

Different types of U.S. and Chinese weapons and a large quantity of ammunition was seized from these enemies of our revolution, our people and sacred soil.

Also, an arms cache belonging to the rebels was destroyed by the brave and courageous soldiers and officers, police and party activists in Khwaja Baghlamak mountain of Hazrat-e Soltan subdistrict of Samangan Province.

ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 12-15 SEP

Meeting With Gandhi

BK121616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] At an extensive exchange of views on the international situation, including developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, visiting President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi found a similarity of approach and perception between the two countries.

Dr Kaunda, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had a 90-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi in the afternoon. No aides were present. The senior ministers accompanying the Zambian leader had discussions with their Indian counterparts on a variety of subjects, particularly economic, industrial and agricultural cooperation. The outcome of their talks may lead to the signing of some protocols. Protocols on four broad subjects are under discussion. These are small scale industries, agricultural and rural development, trade and joint ventures and industrial cooperation.

One of the important subjects of the talks between President Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi was the nonaligned movement. They were in agreement that the movement should be strengthened and made more purposeful. Divisive tendencies generated by the pressure of international events should be resisted and the unity of the movement maintained. They also discussed the situation in southern Africa.

In the bilateral field the two leaders agreed that economic and commercial cooperation should be diversified and strengthened. They noted that this would be to the benefit of both countries.

12 Sep Banquet Speeches

BK131000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia have pledged their total support for securing the indepenence of Namibia and to end apartheid in South Africa. Speaking at a banquet given in honor of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in New Delhi last night, President Sanjiva Reddy said the time has come to forge ahead and intensify our common efforts toward achieving this goal. He said India has always identified itself wholeheartedly with the struggle against racialism and colonialism.

About developments in the region, President Reddy said the crisis in Afghanistan continues to remain unresolved. However, there is an increasing recognition that a political settlement, taking into account the interest of all concerned, is indispensable. He said Southeast Asia is witnessing continuing turmoil aggravated by the clash of big power interest. In the Indian Ocean there has been an alarming increase in the military buildup by the superpowers, threatening peace and stability in the region. Detente is in shambles and the nuclear arms race is assuming a new and more menacing dimension. World economy is also passing through an unprecedented crisis and is even posing a serious threat to the survival of developing countries. In this situation India and Zambia as nonaligned nations can make a positive contribution toward world peace and stability, President Reddy added.

In his reply President Kaunda said his country will continue to fight till the total liberation of all territories in Africa is achieved. He said India has a decisive role to play in giving a new strength to the nonaligned movement. He expressed the hope that the next meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned nations to be held in New Delhi will give a new direction to the movement.

President Kaunda said India is a second home for the Zambians from where they draw unique spiritual strength. He pledged his government's support to widen the scope of Zambia's cooperation with India.

Southern Africa Discussion

BK131611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has an hour-long meeting in New Delhi this evening. No aides were present. The two leaders discussed international issues with special reference to developments in southern Africa.

According to informed sources, the freedom struggle in Namibia also figured in the talks. Today's meeting was in continuation of the talks held yesterday.

Cooperation Protocols

BK131301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia signed four protocols in New Delhi today. The protocols are on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and rural development, industrial development--including small-scale industries--trade and joint ventures.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi were present during the signing ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidential residence]. The protocols were signed by concerned Zambian and Indian ministers. After the signing ceremony, Dr Kaunda described the agreements as of great significance for Indo-Zambian bilateral cooperation.

14 Sep Press Conference

BK141614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the president of Zambia, has said that his visit to India has been a tremendous success. Addressing newsmen in New Delhi today, he said his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had been extremely friendly and useful. Their views on various world issues often coincided.

The Zambian president called for a political solution of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. He said the nonaligned countries must help resolve the Afghanistan issue. Dr Kaunda said efforts are being made behind the scene to find a political solution. He felt that the Soviet Union is not against such a solution. Dr Kaunda said he and Mrs Gandhi discussed what the nonaligned foreign ministers could do in this regard when they meet in New Delhi in the coming January.

On Kampuchea, Dr Kaunda said the people of that country should be allowed to solve their problems themselves and the foreign troops must withdraw from there.

The Zambian president complimented India for her progress in various fields, especially in science and technology, and described his visit as an eye opener.

Referring to the protocol signed between the two countries yesterday, Dr Kaunda said this showed India's readiness to help his country in its economic development. He said the relations between the two countries should grow from strength to strength.

The Zambian president severely criticized multinationals for exploiting the developing countries. The present world economic order, he said, is disadvantageous to the developing countries.

On the role of Africa in world affairs, Dr Kaunda said we are for building nonracial and more civilized societies. After the task of liberation is over, Africa would join the rest of mankind in removing evils of exploitation, fascism, poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance.

Dr Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi had another informal meeting later this evening. They are reported to have exchanged views on some bilateral and international matters.

Departure for Calcutta

BK150827 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda was given a ceremonial sendoff when he left for Calcutta this morning after a 5-day [as heard] stay in New Delhi. Amongst those who saw him and Mrs Kaunda off at the airport were President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Gandhi, some of her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps.

Bidding farewell to Dr Kaunda, President Reddy said that the talks between the leaders of the two countries have reinforced their determination to work together for achieving the goals of peace, stability and development. He said the protocols signed between the two countries will enrich the cooperation between them.

In his reply Dr Kaunda said he learned much about India during his stay in New Delhi.

Communique on Visit

BK150926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia have described as a positive development the emerging concensus on the need for a peaceful and negotiated political resolution of the Afghan crisis. They have expressed the hope that efforts in this direction would lead to a solution which would respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of all the countries in the region.

In a joint communique issued at the end of a 4-day visit of Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda to New Delhi, the two countries have expressed deep concern over recent developments in Southwest Asia. These developments, they said, have increased prospects of great power confrontation. Both Dr Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi noted with regret the suspension of bilateral talks on arms limitations in the Indian Ocean between the United States and the Soviet Union. They have urged the two powers and other major users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate in preparing the UN conference on the Indian Ocean. The two leaders reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment. They agreed to work together for the success of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi [in January] next year. The two leaders expressed the hope that the nonaligned movement will be able to forge a common strategy to strengthen world prace and security.

The communique said Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's identification with the aims and aspirations of the struggle for liberation in southern Africa. She and Dr Kaunda agreed that tension in South Africa cannot be abolished unless the liberation of Namibia from South African occupation is achieved.

India and Zambia also called for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories.

The communique expressed satisfaction over the growing bilateral relations between India and Zambia in the economic, scientific and technological fields.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SITUATION, SON, CABINET

BK150922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister has ruled out an imminent reshuffle of the union Cabinet. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi this morning, Mrs Gandhi also indicated that the resignation of Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh is not likely to be accepted. Asked why she had not taken any decision on the resignation letter, she pointed out that resignations do not solve every problem. Anybody going out just now would not help the situation, but might complicate it, she added.

Mrs Gandhi's impromptu meeting with the press took place at Delhi airport where she had gone to see off President Kaunda of Zambia. She answered questions on a variety of subjects including the law and order situation and the possibility of Mr Rajiv Gandhi joining politics.

Mrs Gandhi said she received Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh's letter late last night. He will be coming to Delhi today to discuss the matter with her. Mrs Gandhi charged certain groups and parties with trying to create difficulties on the law and order front. While she did not blame the entire opposition, some groups were certainly engineering unrest. Such actions only weaken the fabric of the nation. In this connection, Mrs Gandhi referred to the agitation in Begpath and said this has caused great hardships to the Harijans and other weaker sections.

Asked when she was likely to visit Moradabad, Mrs Gandhi said she wanted to go there only when the atmosphere is calm. Mrs Gandhi reaffirmed the government's resolve to insure a square deal for the minorities.

Replying to questions about the possibility of weeding out certain elements from the police, Mrs Gandhi said it is more a question of reorientation than weeding out. What is nationalism if it is divorced from the welfare of the minorities, she asked.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said it is for Mr Rajiv Gandhi to decide whether to join politics.

The prime minister said she had no immediate plans to reshuffle her 9-month old council of ministers. She did not agree that holding of more than one charge by some ministers was affecting the efficiency of her government. What was really affecting the efficiency was that a lot of indiscipline had crept into various sectors during the last 3 years. It was difficult to set matters right within such a short time. The government is now trying to go sector by sector, identify reasons for slackness in performance and initiate remedial measures.

GANDHI'S SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR NIGERIA

BK131613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Swaran Singh left for Nigeria this evening as the prime minister's special envoy. He told newsmen at the airport that he would discuss with the Nigerian leaders utilization of OPEC fund for the developing countries.

Swaran Singh said he is carrying a letter from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for the Nigerian president.

BRIEFS

PARTY NAME CHANGE--The national council of the Janata-S led by former Prime Minister Charan Singh on 11 September unanimously renamed the party as the Lok Dal. At its meeting in New Delhi the council approved amendments to the party's constitution for this purpose. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80 BK]

FOREIGN OFFICE WELCOMES LIBYA-SYRIA MERGER MOVE

BK141600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan has welcomed the steps taken by Libya and Syria for the merger of the two countries. A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad stated today that Pakistan extends hearty congratulations to both Libya and Syria for this constructive step. The spokesman said that Pakistan itself is making wholehearted efforts to foster Islamic unity because it considers this as a basic objective of the Islamic community.

The spokesman added that they wished success for the positive efforts made by two brotherly countries for unity.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ MEETS SHI'ITE LEADERS

GF141705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq met with a three-member delegation of Shi'ite leaders at the chief martial law secretariat in Rawalpindi today. Mufti Jafar Husayn led the delegation and the two other members were (Shabbir Husayn Naqvi) and Kazim Ali. It was part of a series of consultative meetings the president is holding with various religious sects to try and mold the society according to Islamic tenets. The president met with other delegations yesterday.

Today's meeting lasted 3 hours. Minister of Finance and Coordination and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister of Religious, Minority and Political Affairs Mahmud A. Haroon, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada, and Chairman of the Islamic Ideology Council Justice (Tanzilur Rehman) attended the meeting.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

BK141042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan is to import urea fertiliser worth $20 million under an agreement signed in Islamabad today. The Food and Agriculture Ministry, the state bank of Pakistan and the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] signed the agreement under which a credit in foreign exchange has been made available by the IDB. Negotiations have also been held with the IDA for a credit of $50 million for the import of fertiliser. Meanwhile, the European Economic Community has offered Pakistan 50,000 tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of butter oil under its normal food aid program for the current year. The United States has also made available $10 million in credit for the purchase of about 18,500 tons of edible oil.

NAVY PURCHASES NEW SUBMARINE FROM FRANCE

BK131616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A new submarine has been included in Pakistan's naval fleet today. The submarine, christened (Hurmat), has been purchased from France. Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, the chief of Pakistan Navy, received the submarine when it entered Karachi's port. Speaking on the occasion, the Pakistan naval chief said that the responsibilities of the Pakistan Navy in securing the national defense have increased. He asked the officers and sailors to fully utilize their professional capabilities and expedite their efforts so that the phased program for the modernization of the Pakistan Navy can be completed on schedule.

OPENING OF MAJLIS DEBATE ON U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD161042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly commenced at 0920 today with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran. The session is chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

In the pre-agenda speeches, following speeches by three of the deputies regarding various issues of the country and the requirements of their constituencies, the Majlis proceeded to debate the agenda. Immediately the issue of the U.S. hostages was raised and the report by the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee on the subject was read.

According to the report, before the commencement of debate a proposal was put forward by 17 deputies asking for the formation of an unofficial and closed session for the purpose of reviewing the hostages' issue. This proposal was rejected by a majority vote.

A number of deputies were then selected, by vote, to debate the issue of whether the hostages' issue should be raised in an open session, or whether it should first be raised in a special committee, and the results of the findings of this committee be reported to the Majlis.

Then (?15) deputies, who had been selected by vote, expressed their views and proposals. Finally, the (?sufficiency) of the debates was proposed and approved. The proposal concerning the formation of a special committee to review the hostages' issue was then put to a vote and was approved by a decisive majority.

The deputies made a number of proposals regarding the number of members of this committee and the mode of selection of its members.

At 1145 the session was adjourned for 15 minutes.

According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, today's open session reconvened after a 30-minute break and first the proposal of a number of deputies regarding keeping the issue of the hostages secret. [as heard] The deputies who proposed this plan gave two reasons for their proposal: First, under the present circumstances, the United States wants the hostages' issue to be resolved as quickly as possible--in order to neutralize this wish of America, we should keep the issue a secret for the time being; second, the hostages are basically of two categories--spies and political criminals--the offenses of the second category being lighter. The first group should be tried. This trial should be in the form of America's trial. Leaving the issue of the hostages in abeyance would help set up this trial. [Passage on discussion of the Tabas earthquake casualties ommitted]

The next speaker was Kazem Nowruzi, the deputy from Amol, who said: Owing to the hostages issue being raised--our great imam called this hostage taking another revolution for our revolutionary nation--two perceptions exist. First, the liberalistic perception, which believes that after the victory of the revolution, we should revise our relations with the United States, export our oil, and through the oil revenue, we should come out of the single product stage and reach economic and industrial self-sufficiency. Or we should say: Death to America.

However, the question is, if we were to reach such a stage, would America permit it or would it place (?obstacles) in our path? The United States does not want us to reach self-sufficiency. America (?does this and that); it stages coups.

The occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Iran showed us that the United States is still intent on staging a coup d'etat in our country, after the victory of the revolution. This hostage taking is in our favor and we should not be affected by rumors. [Passage on discussions of other issues omitted]

Today's open session ended at 1310. The next open session of the Majlis will be at 0900 on Thursday.

Kho'ini, Mahallati Comments

NC161115 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, 16 Sep (AFP)--Two influential [Majlis] deputies considered close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni--Hojjat ol-Eslam Mussavi Kho'ini, parliament's vice president and Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative to the hostages' militant student captors, and Ayatollah Mahallati, the Khomeyni Revolutionary Guards representative--said parliament must decide before the committee started work whether it was to take a hard line or not.

For them, the choice of committee members would hinge on the "line" that parliament decided the committee should follow.

Four other proposals to be debated at the next session regard the nomination of committee members.

The first says they should be elected, the second that they should be chosen from members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the third that each of 28 existing commissions nominate a candidate. A fourth motion recommends that the chairmen of the foreign affairs, defense, justice, interior and economy committees form the committee along with parliament's speaker and his deputy.

RADIO QUOTES LETTER TO RAFSANJANI FROM HOSTAGES' FAMILIES

LD151718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the families of the American hostages in a private and unofficial letter to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, have expressed their readiness to take part in a face-to-face discussion. In this letter, which has been signed by the families of the 52 American hostages and which has been submitted to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani by the Algerian ambassador in Tehran and is addressed to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, it is said:

We write you this lettter in a private and unofficial capacity, as the parents of those children, brothers, sisters and our beloved ones from whom we have been parted for many long months. We pray for them but are confident that they will be very well treated according to an Islamic manner. Their separation is very difficult for us. We know that you Iranians, with the very close and warm family ties that you have, can understand our anxiety. We hope this letter can convey to you our family feelings. We know that in the past the Iranian people endured many hardships and ill treatment. We share your hope and confidence that your nation and our families will now have a better life. We are writing to you because we are aware that you are one of the leaders who is able to make up for past bullying in time. [as heard] We write to you because we think we might, as the families of these hostages, be able to find a solution to this isolation existing between the Iranian and American nations. We might be a bridge over which the hostages can return to their homes.

Our families are ready and have prepared themselves to do whatever you and your colleagues order. We feel that our problems can be solved better in a humane and face-to-face atmosphere.

We wish to let you know that cordially and with a ready and prepared mind we will take part in any face-to-face discussion which you may arrange. We are very grateful that you have accepted our letter and wait impatiently for the answer.

The letter is signed by the families of the 52 hostages.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS

LD151744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a 15 September radio and television interview with an unidentified reporter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, yesterday representatives of various countries, including the Swiss charge d'affaires, the Swedish ambassador, the Bangladesh ambassador and others, had meetings with you. Could you say what topics were discussed at these meetings?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Each one of them raised matters with me relating essentially to their own countries. For example, the Bangladesh ambassador was largely concerned about the need to grant in our commercial ties priority to Islamic, oppressed countries, to give them priority in areas where we can make an effective contribution. I accept that this should be so, of course, but in the future. Another matter was that Bangladesh should be granted a discount in terms of oil prices. I said that our general policy is to grant a discount to deprived Third World countries and that a percentage of the increase in the price of oil should be devoted to such countries. He was upset that the imam has been upset, because world countries support the United States in its blockade and did not support Iran. He said that they actually supported Iran's act of hostage taking and are always with Iran and pin their hopes on Iran's revolution. These were the topics.

The Swedish (?ambassador) primarily stressed the fact that since Sweden has not taken part in the blockade, we should now expand our relations with it.

The Swiss charge d'affaires came to discuss ways of cooperation, and the Palestine ambassador to explain developments in the region and a visit by Yasir 'Arafat.

[Question] My last question is in connection with the trip to the west of the country by the president and the prime minister. Is the Majlis in the process of appointing a delegation to go to Kordestan?

[Answer] The defense and interior committees have been asked to introduce a delegation composed of five or more people [words indistinct]. I think the delegation will be going in the next few days.

Rafsanjani Press Conference

JN151821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1738 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] PARS has learned that Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, has made statements to news correspondents on several domestic and foreign topics.

With regard to the recent military coup d'etat in Turkey and the superpowers' role in this coup, his eminence said: So far, all signs and our political analysis of this coup indicate that it is an American coup.

Asked whether or not this coup will affect Iran, the Majlis speaker said: Since every event in any spot of the world has an affect, it must have its effects in other spots. However, our revolution has acted independently from the beginning, with no connections with the East or West. Therefore, this coup has no fateful role in our country.

His eminence expressed his hope that the Muslim Turkish people will enjoy freedom and freedom of self-determination in the near future.

The Majlis speaker then dealt with the nature of talks he recently held with Ghazi al-Husayni, PLO representative in Tehran. He said that these talks dealt with the area's issues in general, including Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Iran.

On the Majlis reaction to the possible aggression of the Zionist regime against southern Lebanon and Iran's aid to the deprived in this area, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said that Israel is attacking Lebanon and the neighboring countries whenever circumstances are suitable. The Majlis will adopt its decision in this regard. However, whenever we are capable, we must confront the regime usurping Jerusalem and strike at its interests, whether this regime attacks or not.

As for the aid that has so far been given, his eminence said: We previously approved the earmarking of 10 million Lebanese pounds for southern Lebanon. We have also approved the earmarking of another sum, which was handed to the higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. We also look forward to giving more of this aid to the deprived in Lebanon.

On the future Majlis plans, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis will consider the hostages' issue tomorrow. However, the Majlis cannot disregard the condemnation of the previous policy of the U.S. Government by this particular government.

In conclusion, the Majlis speaker expressed his hope that the U.S. media will convey the Majlis reply to the message of the U.S. congressmen without any censorship.

KEYHAN CITES MAJLIS DEPUTY ON HOSTAGES DEBATE

LD151421 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 20

[KEYHAN correspondent's interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, deputy for Qom: "Majlis Will Reexamine decisions approved by Revolution Council"; date, place not specified]

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consulative Assembly's deputy for Qom and a member of the group investigating the prime minister's qualifications, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, took part in a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent and gave his views on current problems of state.

On the topic of when the position of the hostages would be examined by the Majlis and his own position on the issue, he said: "An important issue, which has been placed on the Majlis agenda in order of its importance, is that of the American spy hostages. I stress the interpretation that not all the hostages should be used, and that in itself the seizure of hostages is wrong; but as for the detention of spies who act against the independence and the life of the country, it is naturally the right of the people of that country to take custody of them until such time as their true position has been clarified.

"However, as regards the schedule for discussion by the Majlis: If no precise time can be fixed, then in view of the fact that preliminary discussions have taken place among the deputies--and it must be said that nearly all of them have studied the matter to some extent--it would seem that once the question is raised in the Majlis no great length of time should be needed to arrive at a final decision. However, no such final decision can be taken on the hostages being held by the Iranian nation before America makes a final decision on the wealth plundered from the people of this country."

MAJLIS COMMITTEE ASKS COOPERATION WITH LIBYA-SYRIA UNION

GF151638 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee held a meeting yesterday during which it discussed the union between Syria and Libya. The committee expressed its pleasure and satisfaction at the achievement of this unionist step, which is directed against the Zionist occupation.

As the struggle against this occupying regime is one of the assured duties of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the committee agreed to recommend that the Government of the Islamic Republic hold contacts with the two friendly states, Libya and Syria, to explore their views on cooperation that can be established between Iran and this united front against the occupying Zionist entity.

The committee is preparing a draft resolution under which Iran will participate in this struggle. The resolution will be submitted to the Majlis as soon as it is completed.

FIRST MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTED

LD151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The first session of the Council of Ministers was held at the president's office tonight in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to our correspondent's report, views were exchanged and discussions held on the country's current issues and the government's policy.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF IMAM KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Rafsanjani

LD121008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was received by and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning.

Talk With Gendarmerie Official

LD121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohiyeddin Ansari, the imam's representative in the gendarmerie, this morning met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He asked the imam of the nation for the establishment of a special court in the gendarmerie.

AFP INTERVIEWS SADEQ QOTBZADEH ON CONTACTS OVER HOSTAGES

NC16125 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (AFP)--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh denied "categorically" a report today in a Canadian newspaper that he had secret contacts with the U.S. State Department concerning the 52 American hostages held in Iran since last November 4.

"No contacts are necessary in the present circumstances," Mr Qotbzadeh declared in an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

He was commenting on a dispatch from the Middle-East correspondent of the Montreal daily LA PRESSE, which reported that the moves to decide the fate of the hostages stemmed from secret contacts begun 3 months ago between himself and the U.S. State Department.

"The Iranian parliament's official position (on the hostages) must be awaited before any move is made," Mr Qotbzadeh said. "We shall know where we stand in a few days' time."

He added that for the present the hostages question was a domestic one and that "it is not for the United States to decide or ask for anything as long as our official position has not been adopted".

He noted, however, that things had recently been proceeding "more speedily".

"My first task as minister was to convince people in this country to break the deadlock," Mr Qotbzadeh told this correspondent. "They had first to be made to drop any idea of a trial, and this has now come about."

The second step, he said, was to signify this change of attitude in some way. "In this regard the Imam Khomeyni's message (of last Friday), setting out the broad conditions for the hostages' release was a key document. It can be said that its publication broke the deadlock."

He continued: "The current phase has to do with the final decision. In this regard I think it may be taken that my letter to the Iranian parliament and my various statements will serve as a basis for discussion, particularly in the matter of technical details and establishing the conditions."

If the current phase proceeded it could lead to the opening of negotiations between Iran and the United States, once the parliament had reached its decision, he added.

"Personally I feel direct negotiation is the best way to settle the problem," he said. "Intermediaries, be they from governments or from organizations, are always out for kudos."

He said he did not consider that the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and the U.S. presented any major obstacle to opening direct negotiations.

Mr Qotbzadeh declined to hazard a guess as to when the hostages might be freed. "We shall certainly not be holding them for 5 or 10 years," he said.

ETTELA'AT PUBLISHES NOTE ON CLOSURE OF USSR'S RASHT MISSION

LD161137 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Iran Foreign Ministry Gives Soviet Union 48 Hours"]

[Text] In a note to the USSR Embassy in Tehran the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry gave that country 48 hours to close the Soviet Consulate in Rasht, and at the same time it announced its agreement that the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan should be spared. The text of the note is as follows:

In His almighty name:

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the USSR Embassy in Tehran and respectfully advises that, following discussions between His Excellency (Saul Chenko), your embassy's charge d'affairs, and the head of the second political bureau of this ministry, on 19 August 1980 on the subject of the closure of the Soviet Consulate, it is requested that, in view of the large number of Soviet nationals and experts and the cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel industries and projects related to the development of these industries, the Soviet Consulate in the Esfahan region should continue to function and the consulate in Rasht, which is being considered for upgrading to consulate general status, should be closed down, since the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad which has been closed down had the status of consulate. [as published]

We would therefore be glad if you would kindly advise the Foreign Ministry officially within 48 hours that the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan is the sole functioning Soviet Consulate in Iran, that the Soviet Consulate in Rasht will be closed and that all communication between Rasht and Esfahan will be ended within 1 week, so that the appropriate local authorities may make facilities or assistance available as necessary.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes the opportunity to offer the USSR Embassy in Tehran its best regards.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I COMMENT ON WESTERN BORDER VISIT

JN160757 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, made an exclusive statement following his return from the western part of the country, in which he spoke about the results of his visit to the area.

Speaking about the purpose of his visit, the president of the republic said: We decided to examine the situation on the spot in view of conflicting reports we were receiving. We examined and discussed the situation and adopted decisions so that the army officers and men, Islamic Revolution Guards, fedayeen and all those who are defending the country will know that we are thinking of them and standing by them.

We inspected the fronts, first to verify the information we were receiving and second to learn about the armed forces' morale. We discussed all matters from the viewpoint of the armed forces' capability, battle readiness and position. We felt that our armed forces are enjoying very high morale and are dealing punishing and fatal blows to the enemy.

The president of the republic added that one of the army officers said, while on the verge of tears: We do not want our territories to fall into the hands of the agent Ba'thists. We will prevent that at all cost.

The president said: The [word indistinct] of these zealous youths, reservist forces and all those who can carry arms in defense of the sacred Islamic Revolution and homeland is to be ready to defend their country. It is essential under the current revolutionary conditions to preserve the general state of alert and to resist (?despair) as much as possible. The soldier on the front must understand that he is fighting for a sacred objective and that his duty is to preserve the Islamic Revolution and country. [Words indistinct] false feelings must not scare anyone. As long as our lives are in God's hand, fear of danger can only result from lack of self-confidence and faith in God.

Prime Minister Raja'i, who accompanied the president of the republic on his visit to the western part of the country, also made a statement. Raja'i described the visit as successful. He said: The visit has changed my view about the region and the military capabilities available there. The visit was very useful to me. The armed forces men and the Islamic Revolution Guards are enjoying very high morale and are saying: We are fighting for the sake of God. The people there also have very high morale. I believe that our people are benefitting from such wars in enhancing their revolutionary spirit, despite the problems caused to the government and the country by these wars. I also believe that this morale will be one of our greatest revolutionary gains, as long as the various institutions try to maintain it.

Defense Minister on Visit

LD161020 Tehran PARS in English 0823 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Minister of Defence Col Fakur met Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning to discuss defense matters.

Col Fakur told PARS that his recent inspection tour of the western border areas in the company of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i had been fruitful.

The national defense commission is due to meet this afternoon in the presence of President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CLASHES WITH IRAQI FORCES CONTINUE IN BORDER REGION

Visit of Khuzestan Governor General

GF151710 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Interview given by Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi to Voice and Vision of Islamic Republic reporter in Ahvaz on 15 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Engineer Gharazi, thank you for your time. We were informed that you inspected the border yesterday afternoon accompanied by provincial officials. Could you give details on the areas you inspected?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Lord, grant us success in doing what satisfies you. [last words in Arabic] According to the duty that was felt, since our brothers were engaged (?in battle) several days ago, I wanted to visit the area where the fighting is taking place to observe the situation at first hand. The border between Khorramshahr and Shalamcheh is a good border for observation and fighting. I visited (Khayyer) and Shalamcheh together with several other border posts. A good number of our brothers are stationed on the border. The military has entered and started operations. There are guards, committee brothers and the situation is suitable and must be seen: a border where, until 4 days ago, nothing was happening.

As you can see, a large number of Islamic Republic fighters, peshmergas whose faces could only have been seen in the battle of Khandaq, can be observed there ready to do battle behind trenches that they have dug either by hand or by other means. The situation is extremely interesting and should be seen.

[Question] Mr Gharazi, please tell us what subjects were discussed during your trip.

[Answer] I really wanted to observe the geographical position of the war--whether the enemy can succeed in transferring a large amount of materiel to this side of the border or not. And most of the observation was on this matter. Giving attention to availability of personnel and equipment, I think no army, regardless of its capabilities, can succeed in moving one step past its own trenches. The situation in the area is such that we can do battle very easily. In this area, especially on the Khorramshahr border, the city and the population can be defended very easily. I have great hope that should a situation happen the enemy's defeat is certain.

[Question] Yes, you participated in a television interview yesterday and visited the border. In your interview you referred to a group of Egyptian mercenaries hired by Iraq to fight against Iran. I wanted to ask you, considering your military and political knowledge, how do Iraqi and Iranian forces compare?

[Answer] The battle area is a zone. In the present situation it is not an armament zone. [as heard] In my opinion it is a battlefield for beliefs and morale. It is a field in which the soldier establishes his ideological identity much more than his material identity.

There have been many instances of mercenaries in history. Many fought in different wars. You have not forgotten the use of mercenaries in Vietnam by the United States in the latter part of the war. Using its mercenaries, it gradually emptied the battlefield and was finally defeated.

From the point of view of the enemy's using mercenaries, this, to me, is a victory for the Islamic Republic. The enemy can see that he can no longer fight us in view of the strong morale of our Muslim brothers who have proved the historical assumption that a fist can overcome a sword. So he has gone and found some mercenaries and brought them to the battle. The mercenaries have no practical value, and will not be able to fight well, especially on behalf of their masters. This must never be forgotten. You have an army now in which such an insignificant person as me, with an indication to some popular organizations, can suddenly change the situation on the border, can suddenly change a simple field to a battle zone, can mobilize all that is under his power, can stay (?in the field). There should be no worries. I mentioned the mercenaries but forgot to mention that this is a victory. A mercenary can do nothing, and we should celebrate the fact that the enemy has had to reinforce his forces with mercenaries from other countries. It is natural that his grave will be dug nearby.

[Question] Please give any special message you might have in this connection.

[Answer] I hope that our people do not get excited when they hear such news. They should know that the soldiers of the republic--army, guards, mobilization corps, the forces on the first line of battle--are doing their utmost. People should tend to their business and increase production. If we need to tell them about new procedures, they should follow this with the military precision of the battlefield. We will let them know what might happen and what should be done.

Now that there is relative calm in Khuzestan, the enemy is trying to destroy this relative calm and security. I want the people to follow the direct decrees of the imam as before. Any new directive will be given to all. The people will be informed of all large and small happenings and there is no point in worrying. We should always be prepared for the battlefield. Be certain that, with the morale I observed on the border and with all the enemy desertions to our side--a large number of his best soldiers and our brothers--we see no special battle capabilities in the enemy. He cannot commit any aggression against us and disturb our peace. I wish success for all the fighters on the ideological battlefields and for the Muslim nation and my Khuzestani brothers and sisters.

Khorramshahr Governor on Clashes

JN151851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] This morning, the agent Iraqi Ba'thist forces resumed shelling of our border outposts in the Shalamcheh area with artillery and heavy and light weapons. Our courageous armed forces confronted them.

This was reported by the Khorramshahr governor to PARS. The governor said: So far, the number of casualties has not been determined. The clashes in the border strip are still continuing.

He added: Casualties sustained by the agent Ba'thist forces are very grave. As for our losses, they are negligible.

The Khorramshahr governor described the morale of our courageous fighters as very high and called on the sons of the city to double their struggle capabilities. He said: Rescue committees have been set up in the Khorramshahr district governor's building, the Red Crescent Society and the mosques in the city. Citizens can hand in their monetary or material contributions to these committees.

Surrender of Three Iraqis

GF151405 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1245 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Three Iraqi militiamen surrendered to gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Khuzestan border today.

Surrender of Five Iraqis

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the western joint operational staff announced in a telephone contact: During the recent borders clashes, five Iraqi military personnel surrendered to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with all their weapons and ammunition.

Attack on Reserve Unit

LD161110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the center [Tehran Province] has reported that the reserve military unit of the revolution guards corps, attached to the 13th Islamic Revolution Committee [a Tehran regional revolution committee], while returning from (Khaneki) to (Nonishahr) in Javanrud region was attacked by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary agents. Because it was a surprise attack four members of the unit--Seyyed Ahmad Mirza'i, the unit's driver and mechanic, Ja'far 'Abdollahi, 'Alijar Mohammadi and Reza 'Ali-Mohammadi--were martyred.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the public relations spokesman of the headquarters for the joint operations in the west of the country, announced:

Following the clashes in Tangab-e Now and Aghdagh in Qasr-e Shirin district, the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded this afternoon in destroying (?Baniyeh) post in Iraq on the Khosravi border. This post burned for hours. Also a number of Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers which planned to violate the border strip were destroyed by the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qasr-e Shirin Clash

LD160507 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin this morning, in a telephone report to our correspondent, announced: A clash which began last night between the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps on the one hand and the Iraqi mercenaries on the other, in the region of Aghdagh is still continuing. No accurate casualty reports have been received so far.

The governor of Qasr-e Shirin confirmed this report in an interview with our correspondent and announced: Another clash is also going on in the region of (?Posht-e Parviz Khan).

The guards crops in Urumiyeh announced: Once again counterrevolutionary elements using darkness hurled nine 120-mm mortar shells on the city of Shahin Dezh, which has caused the martyrdom of one of our beloved compatriots and wounded one woman. A number of houses have also been destroyed.

KUNA: PLO OFFICIALS TO 'MEDIATE' TO END IRANIAN-IRAQI CLASHES

LD160852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Sep (KUNA)--Two officials of the Palestinian resistance today left here for Tehran within the framework of what is described by informed Palestinian sources as endeavors by the Pealestinian Liberation Organisation to stop the continuing border clashes between Iran and Iraq.

The two men, Hani al-Hasan and Sa'd Sayil, members of the Central Committee of the largest fedayeen organization, Fatah, arrived in Kuwait on Sunday on their way to Iran after paying a visit to Iraq.

Al-Hasan denied that there is any liberation organization mediation in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. However, informed Palestinian sources told KUNA that the mission of Al-Hasan and Sayil is to call for an end to clashes along the Iranian-Iraqi border.

During their visit to Baghdad the two Palestinian officials held a meeting with the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, and handed him a message from the chairman of the liberation organization, Yasir 'Arafat.

IRAQI AD-DA'WAH PARTY STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS REPORTED

GF141715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Iraq's Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party has issued the following statement on two military operations:

In His exalted name. With the intensification of the international conspiracy, of which the agent regime in Baghdad has become the spearhead, our heroic strugglers are intensifying their struggle in order to increase pressure on the non-Islamic regime and prove to the entire world that every drop of Islamic blood shed will give rise to scores of strugglers who will defend Islam and safeguard the independence of the Islamic nation and its new outburst under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni.

Besides the two heroic operations which were aimed at Iraqi oil refineries--which is the heartblood of colonialist interests--that were reported by the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, our heroic strugglers from the martyr (Jawad Kazim Hajwad) group attacked the (Al-Asma'iy) area in Al-Basrah governorate. In this operation they opened machinegun fire and threw a number of handgrenades. The strugglers then returned safely to base. The attack resulted in the deaths of more than 10 government guards and in the wounding of others. Following the attack, it was noticed that Ba'th Party members did not turn up for the regular party meeting in the region in order to avoid punishment by the strugglers.

The agents of the authorities surrounded the house of one of our strugglers in Al-Basrah, brother martyr Abu Mus'ab, may God's blessings be upon him. Brother martyr Abu Sadiq was with martyr Abu Mus'ab in the same house. The two struggling brothers confronted the government agents with faith, bravery and souls that longed for martyrdom without fearing death. They stood fast on the battlefield for more than 15 hours. At 1030 in the morning the government agents called the special units which bombarded the house with RPG shells, leading to the martyrdom of hero Abu Mus'ab.

Brother martyr Abu Sadiq managed to escape from the house while being covered by Martyr Abu Mus'ab. However, government agents chased him and shot him dead. This clash resulted in the killing or wounding of more than 20 agents and mercenaries.

The agent authorities in Iraq completely blacked out this heroic incident and instead told the masses that a clash had taken place between groups of Egyptians and Syrians.

As the Islamic Ad-Da'wah congratulates its strugglers for achieving martyrdom, at the same time it promises Almighty God and all martyrs that it will continue struggling until it brings down the evil and establishes God's rule in our patient, steadfast, wounded Iraq. Struggle will continue until victory or martyrdom.

4 Dhul Qi'dah 1400, Hegira

[Signed] Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party

RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING AGAINST ARMED RESISTANCE

Death of Counterrevolutionary

GF131847 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A counterrevolutionary and terrorist, Ahmad Eshaqi, son of 'Abdolzahra, was killed in a fight while putting up armed resistance against Ahvaz revolution guards. The fight took place last Thursday in Zargan district, 30 km from Ahvaz, where the man was in hiding. The revolution guards' news headquarters added:

The named terrorist was a party in the murder of the martyred guard Brother Rassoli and had gone to Iraq to undergo military training following this murder. He was arrested by Abadan revolution guards some 2 months ago but escaped after 1 month in detention and went to Iraq accompanied by two other individuals. He returned with important arms such as RPG-7's, grenades and Kalashnikovs. The search of his house resulted in discovery of one Kalashnikov and four magazines.

'Severe Confrontation' in Bani-Kandi

LD151038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Urumiyeh that in the course of a severe confrontation yesterday afternoon in Bani-Kandi village in Takab, a suburb of Miandow Ab, eight armed bandits were killed and two captured.

Announcing the news, the governor of Miandow Ab said that during the clash between the military forces stationed in Takab and the corps of revolution guards, on the one hand, and the outlaw armed group on the other, a considerable quantity of weapons was captured from the raiders. The same report adds that the military and security forces suffered no losses.

Report on Outcome of Clashes

LD151034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to the western joint operational staff, following a clash in Takab between the forces of Islamic Revolution and armed raiders, several raiders were killed and their weapons seized by the Islamic Revolution forces. The report adds that in the course of the clash one Islamic Revolution guard was wounded and that his condition is critical.

Meanwhile, PARS, citing the public relations office of the western joint operational staff, reports that in the process of continuing mopping-up operations in the villages in Bayangan district, a severe clash took place yesterday between the forces of the revolution and counterrevolutionaries in Vezehpush and Zarbiyeh, resulting in heavy losses to the raiders. During this clash one local guard in Bayangan, named Mahmud Farshid, was martyred and two others were wounded. Mahmud Farshid is the second martyr of his family. The report adds that in the wake of surrender by innumerable armed groups to lawful forces, groups which have received safe conduct guarantees, 10 more deluded individuals have reported with their arms to Taqaneh garrison in Naftshar and surrendered to the imam's devotees at the garrison.

Sonqor Clashes

LD140450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a telephone contact this morning with the public relations office of the operations staff of the west of the country reported:

In yesterday's clashes in several villages of Sonqor between the guards corps and the armed assailants, six assailants were killed and five were wounded.

According to this report, in this clash one of the guards corps brothers, Shamsollah [name indistinct] was marytyred.

Urumiyeh Army Division Warning

LD152046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the following statement has been issued by the 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh:

In His exalted name. We inform all the dear compatriots and the Muslim and noble people of Urumiyeh and suburbs that today, Monday 15 September, 1980, while an army column was moving toward Mahabad a 9-man group armed with RPG-7's, Kalashnikov's and G-3's opened fire on the army column at the first bridge, 2 kilometers northeast of (Kushek-Tahri) village. Immediately on discovering their hiding place, the military forces confronted the armed group with severe resistance. All nine counterrevolutionaries were killed.

The incident was announced in the entire region of Mahabad and suburbs, and the people of the region were reminded that if an illegal armed person or group causes any disturbance to the army column it will, by depending on God, decisively deal with them according to Islamic standards.

Therefore, the 64th Army Division of Urumiyeh informs all illegal, armed groups that they should carefully heed the content of all statements issued by this division. Once again, they are reminded that such illegal, armed groups and counterrevolutionaries in the town of Mahabad and suburbs are given a deadline of 1200 on Tuesday, 16 September, to hand over their weapons, ammunition and army equipment to military, gendarmerie or guards corps bases. Otherwise, upon their arrest, all counterrevolutionaries and their agents will be immediately handed over to the field courts on the spot and will receive their legal punishment.

[Signed] 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh

Warning to Baneh, Sardasht Inhabitants

LD131908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah, the public relations office of the headquarters of the joint operation of the western part of the country released the following statement addressed to the inhabitants of Baneh and Sardasht and the region's Muslim Kurds.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

The corp dispatched from Baneh to Sardasht is continuing its steady advance with total bravery. Any shooting by unlawfully armed persons aiming at the column will be answered severely by the armed forces of the revolution from ground and air. If there are no shootings or attacks on the column, the armed forces will not react from the air or the ground and you, the inhabitants of involved regions, can express your sympathy and brotherhood with the Muslim Kurds by exposing or forcing the counterrevolutionaries, who have have penetrated among you with deceitful slogans, to flee.

The army and the revolution guards corp of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with expression of their good will regarding the establishment of security and protecting the boundaries of the Islamic country, will continue their advancement.

PARS: NAVAL MANEUVERS END; MORE PLANNED

LD161002 Tehran PARS in English 0813 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The 5-day maneuvers of selected units of the first and second naval zones and of the air-sea units and the navy were performed successfully in Persian Gulf waters last week.

The aim of these maneuvers, which were held in the region of the Strait of Hormuz up to Lavan Island in the Persian Gulf, was to increase and maintain combat preparedness of the units, to enforce the presence of the naval fleet of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to patrol and control the area. The next maneuver (?is proposed) to be performed during the last week of September and the first week of October.

Naval Commander Tours Bases

GF151350 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy has started an inspection tour of naval ships and troops stationed at Bushehr and Khark area No 2. During the tour the commander will also inspect the naval base at Khorramshahr.

ROAD TRAFFIC FROM TURKEY RESUMES 13 SEPTEMBER

LD131126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to our reporter, Bazargan border post, on the Iran-Turkey border which was closed for 30 hours following the military coup in Turkey, was opened this morning and trucks carrying foodstuffs and other goods destined for Iran resumed travel on this route.

Radio Views Turkish Coup

JN140921 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The first act of the U.S. plan staged in Turkey a few days ago seems to have ended peacefully. Observers note that this operation was carried out after Turkey became burdened with foreign debts totalling $26 billion and after unemployment exceeded 20 percent. This military coup took place only 1 week after NATO and Warsaw Pact maneuvers began, 1 week after the mammoth Islamic demonstrations were held in Turkish cities calling for the abolition of the non-Islamic constitution and its replacement by an Islamic constitution, and after Islamic groups succeeded in forcing the Turkish foreign minister to resign.

Thus, it becomes clear that this game is nothing more than a reaction to the escalating Islamic wave in Turkey and that it has taken place to prevent the loss of a new U.S. ally--as happened in Iran--which has on its territories at least 20 bases for launching missiles.

Therefore, it is not surprising for Kenan Evren, the head of the military group now ruling Turkey, to have claimed a few days ago that the Turkish people cannot bear new renaissance of Islam. Thus, the U.S. cards in the game have become evident, and it is necessary now to tighten the western flank of our borders because another enemy front has been added to that of traitor and agent Saddam Husayn to enable imperialism to complete the circle around Iran and check its Islamic influence.

U.S. imperialism is well aware that its agent Saddam Husayn alone cannot keep us busy despite the airlift the United States has established to provide him with the most sophisticated means.

Not having learned from the military rule it imposed on revolutionary Iran, imperialism now is repeating its failed experiment in Turkey.

Imperialism believes that by this act, it can check the Islamic wave in the wake of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Perhaps, Kenan Evren, the new agent of imperialism, believes that his visit to the tomb of despot Kamal Ataturk will stimulate the Turkish people's nationalist feelings, which are collapsing under the blows of the Muslims. By this visit, Evren seems to want the Turkish people to forget their religion in the same manner as Saddam has done in resorting to nationalism to fight Islam.

Having secured bases in Egypt, Somalia, Iraq, Oman and Turkey, U.S. imperialism is trying out a new kind of move to bleed our Islamic revolution. We do not know whether the rabble mobilized by the United States can achieve what the United States itself has failed to achieve. Let Evren and Saddam Husayn be fuel for the failed experiments of the United States. Perhaps the recurrence of these failed experiments will help the Muslim Turkish and Iraqi people to free themselves from the humiliation they are living in. We shall continue the jihad until all the thrones of the despots are toppled.

CIA CHARGED WITH SETTING UP 'ISLAMIC FACADES'

JN121400 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0427 GMT 12 Sep 80

[From the "Around the Islamic World" program]

[Excerpts] When the Central Intelligence [as heard] woke up to find that the most classical dictatorial regime--the shah's regime--had been toppled, it immediately rechecked the listening devices, satellites, monitoring stations and computers in order to find out what went wrong to make such giant equipment incapable of prephesying the shock of the Iranian revolution.

However, the Central Intelligence could find no answers from checking such equipment. On the contrary, all the equipment affirmed that Iran is an oasis of stability in the Middle East and a safe haven for the Central Intelligence's operations in the Islamic world.

Indeed, the mistake lies in the fact that there are basic dimensions and concepts governing the Muslim's life. Such dimensions cannot be picked up by a satellite, fed to a computer or monitored by listening devices.

[passage indistinct] Islamic nation. The Central Intelligence's search for a new role in the Islamic world is confirmed by the recent bill proposed to Congress by President Carter for the purpose of amending the 1974 law on the Central Intelligence organization. In accordance with this bill, the agency can proceed to carry out operations without any legislative supervision, and the number of people who have the right to be acquainted with secret files on the intelligence's activities around the world will be limited.

Carter proposed this bill despite the fact that during the 1976 presidential campaign, he had stressed the illegitimate activities carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the need to place this agency under political supervision with, accordingly, direct supervision by specialized congressional committees of all operations planned by this [word indistinct] U.S. organ.

Furthermore, the controversy in Washington on the agency's return to its mysterious and deviant activities also confirms that the Central Intelligence Agency is seeking to play a new role against the Islamic world.

Thus, proceeding from the premise of the [word indistinct] future trend, we can see that the role to be played by the Central Intelligence will be a three-dimensional role; namely, one of study, diplomacy and propaganda.

The first dimension primarily centers on the need to make an internal study of the Muslim and other organizations, particularly now that it has been proved that computers, however complex they are, cannot probe the depth of such groups, which must therefore be approached or even directly contacted.

This can be achieved through the following methods: entrusting scientific research centers and organs with the task of acquainting themselves with public opinion in the Islamic states by carrying out research on Islamic groups--in this case, the apparent goal is to reach scientific truths while the ulterior motive is to provide detailed and precise information on these groups; and entrusting the U.S. universities throughout the Islamic world with the task of conducting studies and research work on Muslim groups and Muslims in general, particularly since most of these universities' students are the sons of these Islamic states' peoples and Muslims.

However, the most dangerous method, which the Muslims should heed, is the possibility of the conversion of some foreigners to Islam with the purpose of infiltrating Islamic groups, rather than actually becoming Muslims in practice. [Word indistinct] studies and research, which are carried out by foreigners, particularly Americans, on Islamic groups, the AL-'ARABI paper states that Richard Mitchell, the CIA agent, prepared [word indistinct] Muslim from the Islamic world.

Observers of events can thus see that the Central Intelligence Agency is again resorting to the Machiavellian game by adopting the Islamic method.

This game is based on the equation adopted by the Central Intelligence in its dealings with the Islamic world's ruling regimes. Indeed, the Central Intelligence's belief in such an equation only increased following the Iranian blow. This equation simply boils down to sacrificing a friend in order to overthrow the [word indistinct] enemy.

However, the novelty of such a Machiavellian game lies in the fact that the Central Intelligence will play it in an Islamic way.

In its dealings with the ruling regimes in the Islamic world, the United States is primarily concerned about safeguarding the regime that implements its policy, regardless of the ruler of that regime.

Yet, the Iranian experiment did not make the Central Intelligence aware, until it was too late, that the Islamic masses would no longer accept any alternative but the overthrow of the shah. Thus, in order to avoid repeating the tragedy by allowing the other pro-United States leaderships in the Islamic world, and consequently the regimes implementing U.S. policies, to be overthrown, the United States has begun preparations for removing every leader, even he whose friendship with the United States has reached the point where he cannot return to his people. The purpose of such preparation is to anticipate events and thus to remove a leader without changing his regime and without giving other elements any opportunity to overthrow the person and regime that supports the United States, since then the United States itself would be the loser. The concept of sacrificing the friend in order to get rid of a [word indistinct] enemy was in fact implemented through military coups in the region.

However, the novelty in the game of the 80's lies in the fact that this time the Central Intelligence will use an Islamic facade in playing this game.

The United States is well aware now of the prevalent defiant wave and of the overwhelming Islamic trend in the Islamic world. Thus, the United States must bow to this trend, even if only superficially. It is, therefore, quite possible that the United States will create Islamic regimes in the Islamic world that will really be facades, to enable it to [word indistinct] the force of the Islamic masses who thirst for Islamic rule and to contain these masses by providing them with mere Islamic slogans and illusory institutions.

It is also possible that, as an extension of this game, the Central Intelligence will advise the formation of so-called Islamic groups, in order to achieve the required goal, which is to exploit the overwhelming Islamic awakening in the Islamic world. [words indistinct] the intelligence [word indistinct] on these groups [words indistinct] attempt to corrupt genuine Islamic groups, which sincerely represent the Islamic masses, in order to distort these groups' image for the Muslims. Indeed, such attempts will even reach the point of accusing these regimes of dealings with the Central Intelligence itself. Thus the Central Intelligence will, through self-indictment, contribute to acheiving its goal.

The Central Intelligence also believes in the method of subjecting people to repeated propaganda. Thus, Carter recently approved a plan to distribute and increase broadcasting services beamed to the Islamic world in Persian, in addition to seven other languages that are generally understood in the Islamic world.

The U.S. Government is also seeking to buy broadcasting time from Saudi Arabia and to use Egyptian and Gulf broadcasting services, in order to transmit broadcasts to the USSR Muslims, who number 50 million.

Meanwhile the U.S. Government has agreed [words indistinct] to strengthen the Voice of Liberty, which is beamed to the Soviet Muslims.

Naturally, U.S. propaganda uses these voices to transmit fabrications and allegations.

However much they play, plot or fabricate deceits and allegations, our belief and our Islamic cast will enable us to defeat their games.

NVOI ATTACKS U.S. POLICY OF AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN

GF151320 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "They Are Speeding up Preparations for Military Intervention"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, according to reports in the Western media, president Carter has approved wider aggressive military action against our country to take place in October. As in the past the architect of U.S. military adventurism against Iran is the Zionist Brzezinski, the U.S. vice president. [As heard] The danger of new U.S. adventures is that the U.S. goal is not only to free the U.S. hostages, which could lead to their destruction, but also to overthrow our Islamic Republic and install a U.S. puppet regime.

Washington intends to use its military base to achieve this plan. It also hopes to establish new military bases in the Persian Gulf area.

U.S. military bases in Diego Garcia and Masirah in the Indian Ocean and Oman are expanding. The establishment of new Pentagon bases in Somalia, Kenya and Egypt is proceeding quickly.

Washington, by using its puppets as emergency forces in military aggression against our country, in reality is turning those nations into traitors to the national and freedom movements in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

During Nixon's administration Washington faced Asian problems with a policy designed by Nixon. The aim of the policy was to force Asians to fight Asians and thereby achieve U.S. imperialist goals. This so-called policy is still being followed. Washington is trying to use this policy with some changes to instigate Muslims against Muslims in the Middle East. U.S. Armed Forces directly and U.S. puppet regimes under the name of emergency forces participate in Washington's adventurism. These countries have provided facilities for the rapid deployment forces and allowed the establishment of new military bases for the use of U.S. naval and air units.

The Pentagon recently succeeded in using Somali ports for its naval forces and two airports for its B-52 aircraft. The traitor As-Sadat has allowed the United States to use the Ra's al-Banat military base. The United States intends to use the base for its rapid deployment strike force and to deploy 18,000 U.S. soldiers there. Under U.S. pressure, Saudi Arabia agreed to allow Pakistani forces to be placed along its Persian Gulf coast. The Pentagon plans to expand the Dhahran military airbase and to rent two other military airbases. The United States has expanded its military presence in Al-Jufayr in Bahrain and is trying to house its navy permanently along the country's coast.

All this is just a variation of Nixon's policy in the near and Middle East against Iran. In pursuit of that policy, the use of a few Muslim countries, especially Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Pakistan, against our Islamic republic is foreseen. The U.S. attack in October against our country, which has been approved by Carter, foresees the use of U.S. puppet regimes to bring Iran and other countries of our region to their knees. The United States, with its military attack on our country, intends to impose a puppet government headed by a Bakhtiar or the son of the deposed shah.

Ashraf, the shah's sister, is using billions of the Pahlavi-plundered wealth to prepare lackeys to attack our homeland. In the United States the shah worshippers and Savakists have formed a so-called Iranian Democratic Party. This political platform is just another link in the aggressive chain built around Iran. U.S. preparations for military aggression against our country to overthrow our republic are not only condemned by the progressive forces of the Middle and Near East but also by the progressive portion of humanity. There is no doubt that the new U.S. adventures against Iran will fail miserably.

KHUZESTAN OFFICIAL DISSOLVES SUSANGERED CITY COUNCIL

GF141356 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] By order of the Khuzestan deputy for political and administration affairs, the Susangered City Council has been dissolved. According to a report by the public relations office of the governor general's office, the dissolution was the result of the council's dividing the population and inciting dissent, disagreement with the faithful in the area, selection of people lacking ability to look after Muslim affairs, strong disagreement with and redtape in the work of revolutionary organizations, disagreement on the establishment of a housing foundation in Susangered, and support for counter-revolutionaries who have been sentenced to death by the revolution court. The head of the council was named in a list of 903 Savakists published by the Revolution Court. Until selection of a new council, the governor of Dasht-e Azadegan will be the officer in charge of council duties.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN TO BROADCAST IN AZERBAIJANI

NC131625 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1500 GMT on 13 September carries the following announcement: "Ever since we started broadcasting the Free Voice of Iran, we have been trying to carry programs in languages and (?dialects) of Iran, and especially in the sweet Azerbaijani language. We are now glad to inform you that effective today and (?each week) at this hour we will broadcast a program in Azerbaijani. We hope to be able to broadcast this program in the future on a daily basis for you, the brave and dear Azarbayjanis and the dear Azeriphones of the homeland. Following the program in Azerbaijani, our dear compatriots can hear our regular program in Persian." This announcement is followed by a 20-minute program of talks and a press review in Azerbaijani.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

In an interview with AFP, former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has "categorically" denied a report published in the Montreal LA PRESSE that he had "secret contacts" with the State Department over the hostage issue. He declared that "no contacts are necessary in the current circumstances," as the Majlis' decision on the hostages must be made before any further moves are undertaken. He said that the United States should not "decide or ask for anything" before the Majlis adopts an "official position" and that his letter to the Majlis and other statements he has made should provide a "basis of discussion," particularly concerning "technical details" and the conditions for the hostages' release. Qotbzadeh also stated that "direct negotiations" between the United States and Iran are the "best" way to settle the problem and that the break in relations between the two countries does not present a "major obstacle" to the opening of such talks.

AFP reported that two Majlis deputies close to Ayatollah Khomeyni--Mussavi Kho'ini and Ayatollah Baho'oddin Mahallati--have proposed that the Majlis decide whether it is going to take a hard line on the hostage issue before charging the special committee with its duties, for the choice of committee members should reflect what line will be followed. The news agency said four different proposals for determining the composition of the committee will be discussed at the next session of the Majlis.

Arab Unity

Iraq has been quick to confirm the authenticity of a letter President Saddam Husayn sent to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN in which he affirmed the "unionist will of the Iraqi masses toward Syria." Baghdad radio's Voice of the Arab Masses carried the text of the letter on 16 September, the same day it appeared in AL-WATAN. Husayn stated that the Ba'th Party views Arab unity not only as a "hope or dream," but as a "basic condition and necessity" in defending the Arab nation. He declared that Iraq is "pained" that relations with Syria "are not proceeding on the road to unity," and he said that while the will of the masses constitutes unity's "historical and primary justification," there must also be a "firm and serious political will" for unity that is shared by the leaderships of the two countries. The president stated that Iraq has nothing to fear from unity because its internal political situation has been consolidated, its resources developed and its international role intensified. He said in this regard that Iraq has more "potential" than Syria, as it has a larger land area and population, more resources and a stronger army and that, therefore, its leadership "does not harbor any apprehensions" over establishing unity with a "fraternal state" less endowed in these respects. He admitted that such unity would also be to Iraq's benefit, since it would "provide it with better opportunities for defense and confrontation" in the current situation, more sea outlets and other advantages. Nevertheless, Saddam Husayn made no direct initiative to Syria to establish a forum for improving relations between the two countries, which have seriously deteriorated since the expulsion of diplomatic personnel from Damascus and Baghdad last month, nor did he comment on Iraq's attitude toward possible accession to the Syria-Libya unified state.

In a speech carried by Tripoli radio, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pledged to make Libyan-Syrian unity a "reality" and warned that henceforth Arab regionalism will become a "danger" to and constitute no "protection" for those who hide behind it. Al-Qadhdhafi said that with the implementation of this unity, "confrontation with the United States and Israel will be inevitable." He reminded his audience that Libya is the "closest place that can be subjected to U.S. aggression" and challenged the United States by saying: "We want the United States to encroach into Libyan waters and air-space, because we will fight it; we will fight it face to face; we will sacrifice."

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, the ministerial autonomy team "believes" that the document submitted by Ambassador Sol Linowitz containing a proposal for the framework of autonomy has "certain points that contradict" the Camp David accords. The team will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 17 September to discuss the U.S. documents.

OPEC Conference

Vienna radio reported that the OPEC ministers meeting in Vienna were unable to agree on a new price formula and have thus extended their 2-day conference for another day.

Turkey

Ankara radio carried a speech by Gen Kenan Evren, president of the National Security Council, at at press conference on 16 September in which he further detailed the reasons behind the military takeover of the country. Evren said that Turkish democracy is not "equipped with laws to protect itself" and that as a result the democratic rights of those who wish to "destroy" the system are considered at the expense of the rights of the "virtuous citizen." According to Evren, the country's "constitutional organizations" are "blind" through "permissiveness and tolerance" to attempts to divert Turkish democracy from Ataturk's reforms. He said that Turkish schools at all levels, instead of implementing a "Kemalist education" have disseminated "leftist, rightist or reactionary ideas" and that the "right of association" had been misused, resulting in the transformation of thousands of "associations" into "political organizations" whose aim is to destroy the system. For these reasons, among others, Evren explained, the democratic system in Turkey had been "derailed" and the Turkish armed forces, after issuing several "warnings" that were not heeded, "fulfilled their legal tasks, the wish of the people and the orders of Ataturk." Evren went on to say that had the armed forces not intervened, the situation would have deteriorated to the extent that within a few years "secret and treacherous forces" would have penetrated the armed forces as well and begun dividing them. He went on to say that an "authorized, responsible, viable and adequate" democratic order will be instituted in the country in a "short time," a council of ministers will be fored within a week, a provisional constitution prepared and a constituent assembly formed.

Discussing foreign policy, Evren gave assurances that the new government will honor all Turkey's existing political, economic and security agreements and that "efforts to develop bilateral relations with the United States," the EEC and other Western countries will continue. He also affirmed that the Soviet Union "occupies a special place among our neighbors." Evren stated that all problems with Greece will be solved in a "just manner" through good will and constructive bilateral negotiations and that his government hopes that the Cyprus issue can be resolved through intercommunal talks.

In a question and answer session held after the press conference, reported by Ankara radio, Evren insisted that the United States had not been forewarned of the military takeover. He explained that U.S. AID personnel might have "suspected" the impending events since on the night of 11 September armored units had been positioned near the AID mission. He said the Americans had asked about the presence of these units and had been told they were part of a NATO maneuver that had started that day. "Otherwise," Evren affirmed, "they were not informed of the operation before it s launched."

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IZVESTIYA CHIEF EDITOR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD162234 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] At a meeting in the press club this afternoon between Afghan journalists and Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Soviet, and assistant of the USSR Union of Journalists, Alekseyev answered journalists' questions. The meeting, organized by the publicity department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, was also attended by a number of officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture and journalists from the provinces and Kabul city.

The BAKHTAR agency reports that Alekseyev informed the meeting about the union of journalists of the USSR, the policy and work of IZVESTIYA and the role of this daily in the social, political, cultural and educational life of the USSR. He explained the relations between the journalists unions of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and promised material and moral support to the Afghan Journalists Union.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that after these explanations, some of the journalists asked questions about the system of publication of IZVESTIYA, and were given valuable answers to their questions.

Also, two members of Alekseyev's accompanying delegation answered journalists' questions on the mass media in the USSR and the Soviet Union of Journalists. At the end of the meeting the director of the publicity department of the Ministry of Information and Culture thanked Alekseyev and his accompanying delegation on behalf of the Afghan journalists for their valuable explanations, and expressed his desire for the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the people of the DRA and USSR.

PRINTING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR 16 SEP

LD161721 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A protocol for cooperation in printing between Afghanistan and the USSR was signed in Kabul today.

The protocol was signed on the Afghan side by Dr Hyder Mas'ud, a deputy at the Ministry of Culture and Information concerned with printing, and on the Soviet side by (Anatolyi Jozanov), economic counselor at the USSR Embassy in Kabul. The documents of the protocol have been exchanged.

ULEMA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TASHKENT CONFERENCE

GF161533 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation of religious scholars from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan returned home yesterday after attending the conference of Muslim scholars held in Tashkent. One member of the delegation, speaking at Kabul international airport, said that the conference was very interesting and great and that the Afghan religious scholars had explained religious freedom and Afghan issues after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

LAGHMAN LEADERS VOW SOLIDARITY WITH GOVERNMENT

LD162150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] At a meeting in the hall of the public health institute today, a large number of elders, religious leaders, ulema and intellectuals expressed their deep solidarity with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government.

They promised complete cooperation in implementing the humanitarian ideals of the Sawr Revolution, defense of independence, security of the people, and defense of national honor.

At the beginning of the meeting some verses of the holy Koran were recited and the national anthem of the DRA was played. Then Major General 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee department of defense and justice, expressed his pleasure, on behalf of the party and government, with this grand meeting of the noble people of Laghman which they convened for the purpose of maintaining security and creating an atmosphere of peace and for the defense of the lofty goals of the Saw Revolution. He said: After the Sawr Revolution, and particularly after its new development stage, the PDPA and the DRA Government have relied on the strong shoulders of the people for construction of the homeland and security of the people, based on the evolutionary development of society, because revolution is only valued when it is defended by the mass of the people. He added it is a matter of pride that every day the broad mass of our toiling and noble people stand at the side of their revolutionary party and government. They defend the Sawr Revolution and its lofty goals by forming resistance groups.

Colonel Khalil, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolution Council and the commander of the central garrison, then spoke on the savage crimes of the servants of imperialism and the bowl-lickers of reaction, who are becoming obstacles to the implementation of the goals of the Sawr Revolution in our homeland. He requested the cooperation of all the noble, persecuted and oppressed people of Afghanistan in the total elimination of counterrevolutionary elements.

Also at this meeting, Mawlana 'Abdorrahman Mobalegh, on behalf of the religious leaders and elders of the 'Alisheng district of Laghman Province; 'Abdolhadi, on behalf of the elders of the center of Laghman; and Dr Mohammad Amin Safi, on behalf of the intellectuals of Laghman Province, made speeches condemning the traitorous actions of the enemies of the homeland, and promised cooperation and support for their revolutionary party and government. In conclusion, Samad Azhar, member of the DRA Revolution Council, made a statement on support for the party and government.

The meeting ended by issuing a resolution which had been prepared during several meetings of the elders, religious leaders and intellectuals of Laghman Province. It was read by 'Abdol Karim Omarkhil, representative of the noble and toiling people of Laghman Province. In this resolution, the noble and toiling people of Laghman declare their promises and proposals to each other and to their revolutionary party and government, and express their readiness for self-sacrifice in order to implement the humanitarian goals of the Sawr Revolution.

Panjsher Support for Party Resolutions

LD161734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A number of the noble people of Panjsher, yesterday went to the (Rashah) district and expressed their full support for the implementation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum's resolutions. While expressing their support for the third plenum's resolutions, they made it known to their revolutionary government that they will fight to their last breath against those people who are causing disquiet and engaging in looting and murder.

The district officer and the military commander of the area thanked the noble people of Panjsher for their lofty and patriotic feelings and expressed to them the lofty objectives of the government in securing a peaceful life for the people of our country.

VILLAGERS FORM RESISTANCE GROUP TO FIGHT REBELS

LD162044 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] In the course of forming resistance groups against anti-Sawr Revolution elements, a large number of the fighting and toiling people of the villages of Shahakash and Khojadulghar of the subdistrict of Almar in Maymanah Province today voluntarily formed a resistance group and made themselves ready for war against the rebels--the servants of imperialism.

A large number of the toiling people of that district were present and welcomed the resistance group members with revolutionary slogans and repeated applause. Wished them success in eliminating the enemies of the sacred soil and our revolution.

GHAZNI PARTY ACTIVISTS LEAVE FOR BATTLEFIELD

LD162028 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] In view of the powerful and historic resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee third plenum, a large number of party activists and members of the Democratic Youth Organization of (Andar) district in Ghazni Province voluntarily left for the battlefield to eliminate the enemies of the toiling people and the progress of beloved Afghanistan.

Before the departure of these patriotic and fighting youths, a few elders of (Andar) district outlined in their speeches the role of the youths and the true fighters in the defense of the honor of the country and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution and said that we, by having such heroes and youths, are certain that in our just struggle against the rebels--these servants of international imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarism and the world-devouring U.S. imperialism--the success is ours. We shall send the enemies of the revolution to the grave of history.

MAZAR-E SHARIF WELCOMES PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD162020 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The toiling and sensitive people of Mazar-e Sharif city, the capital of Balkh Province, yesterday welcomed in that city the triumphant and heroic return of the 200 party activists and members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Balkh and Jowzjan provinces who have eliminated in battles the enemies of the revolution and of our sacred soil.

These sacrifice-making youths of the country and of the Sawr Revolution recently eliminated a large group of the rebels in Samangan Province and returned triumphantly to the city of Mazar-e Sharif. A large number of schoolchildren, the people of the city of Mazar-e Sharif and members of the provincial and city committees welcomed our brothers with offerings of bouquets of flowers and continuous applause and asked for their further successes in eliminating the enemies of our country--beloved Afghanistan--and of our revolution, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

According to a BAKHTAR correspondent's report from the Province of Badakhshan, the noble and toiling people of the city of Feyzabad, yesterday during a meeting welcomed the success of the soldiers and officers of that province who in the war against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution have in a manly manner eliminated the enemies of the sacred soil and of the revolution. Party activists and cadres, soldiers and officers of Badakhshan Province were present at this meeting. Presents of cash were given to the soldiers and officers who had fought against the servants of U.S. imperialism, and their black collaborators.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that the people at the meeting then went to the martyrs shrines, and after offering prayers for the souls of the keepers of the Sawr Revolution, placed bouquets of flowers on their graves.

RELEASE OF 170 VILLAGERS HELD BY REBELS REPORTED

LD131536 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report from Nangarhar Province, 170 residents of Zaway village including women, children and old men, who were engaged in their normal social life, were arrested by means of force and harassment 2 and 1/2 months ago by the rebels--these enemies, murderers and men of inhumanity--in the (?Pachiz) and Azad subdistricts of Nangarhar Province.

Security forces and party activists of Nangarhar recently received news of this episode and immediately released the 170 innocent men, women and children from these rebels and professional murderers. The BAKHTAR reporter adds that the faces of these brothers, sisters and innocent children of ours were pale because of the oppressions and cruelties of the rebels.

When they were brought to the party committee of Nangarhar Province, they were welcomed by party and government cadres, and a number of citizens of Jalalabad.

At this time, some of elderly, persecuted men and women tearfully described the inhuman and criminal actions of these lackeys of world devouring U.S. imperialism. They condemned this cruel and inhuman behaviour and expressed their readiness to make any sacrifice in order to eliminate this inhuman band of U.S. servants.

AFP REPORTS SOVIET AIRLIFT ACTIVITY OUT OF KABUL

BK121423 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan has reinforced its troops fighting the rebels in the countryside north and south-west of Kabul during a three-day airlift operation which ended last Wednesday [10 September], Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Soviet transport helicopters and gunships were seen taking off from Kabul airport at frequent intervals and heading towards north and south-west during the 72-hour day and night operation, the sources said, but failed to back up with details pleading lack of information.

In the north of the Afghan capital, Soviet and Afghan Government troops are believed to be engaged in a fierce fight with the rebels in the strategic Panjshir Valley, which is situated about 160 kms (100 miles) north of Kabul.

The Vardak Province is situated south-west of Kabul. The province has been the scene of rebel activities in the past, earlier reports had said.

Small convoys of T-62 Russian tanks and armoured personnel carriers were also seen commuting between the Soviet Army garrisons in Kabul and the strategic power generating township of Sorobi--halfway between Kabul and Jalalabad, the sources said.

Sorobi was the scene of rebel attacks on September 3, which was successfully repulsed by Soviet troops, earlier reports had said.

The sources noted a reduction in flying of fixed-wing military aircraft from Kabul airport during the last few days. The fixed-wing aircraft are used primarily for bringing troops or war material from the Soviet Union.

Night assassination and kidnapping were continuing in the Afghan capital and other provincial cities, the sources said, but could not give specific details.

There was a renewed appearance of Soviet troops in Kabul last Monday during the daytime, the sources said.

The Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime was continuing its massive conscription drive, the sources confirmed.

Wheat, a staple food of the Afghans, has become scarce in Kabul markets and there has been an eight percent price rise during the last two weeks, the sources said. Edible oil, soap and good quality rice were not available in the market.

AFP CITES CONFLICTING VERSIONS ON FIGHTING

BK161437 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Sep (AFP)--Afghan Armed Forces clashed with Moslem insurgents in Samangan Province west of Kabul yesterday where the Moslem rebels reportedly beseiged the governor's house and local army command hearquarters, Radio Kabul, monitored here, said today.

According to Moslem rebel sources, Afghan Army forces, backed by Soviet troops, came under guerrilla attack in the provincial capital Aybak last week. Fighting in the populous western Afghan province continued for several days and the "enemy troops suffered heavy casualties", the guerrilla command in Peshawar announced.

The anti-Soviet guerrillas fighting communist rule in Afghanistan also surrounded the governor's house and the local army headquarters in Aybak city and "voluntarily" lifted their seige after several hours, the sources said.

However, the state-run Kabul Radio said that in yesterday's "heavy fighting" the Afghan Armed Forces killed and arrested a large number of "terrorists", capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The radio said the captured weapons had been supplied by the United States and China for "subversive" activities in Afghanistan. It added that an official inquiry was underway and the arrested "troublemakers were being interrogated" by the Afghan authorities.

Kabul Radio said that similar operations were carried out in Bahglan and that rebel activities in Taluqon, Takhar and (Surkha Kan) in Laghman were "crushed" two days ago.

Rebel sources said that one Soviet gunship helicopter assisting the government troops in the anti-guerrilla operations crashed near Bamian city killing eight Soviet soldiers abroad. They added that Soviet troops also bombed Aybak city and adjoining areas in the historical Samangan Province forcing the residents to vacate their houses but the Soviet operation was "short-lived" and the local people returned after "the mujahedeen forced the enemy out" of the area.

Moslem rebels also said they had killed 60 Afghan and Soviet troops in Bamian city where the "invading troops" lost three tanks and eight trucks.

The rebles said that heavy Soviet air raids destroyed many houses in (Ghundak), near Darreh-ye Shekari (Shikar pass), in the same province.

Meanwhile, nine Afghan soldiers arrived in Peshawar yesterday after defecting from the Afghan Army in Asmar Province near the Pakistani bord the rebel group, Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, said. The soldiers belonged to the third battalion of 31st regiment in the Afghan Army's Ninth Division, the sources said.

DPA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN PILOT ON FIGHTING, GDR TROOPS

LD151506 Hamburg DPA in German 1428 15 Sep 80

[Text] Frankfurt (DPA)--According to the fugitive pilots of the "Ariana Afghan" airline, GDR specialists are training the country's secret police. In an interview with DPA in Frankfurt, Captain Abdul Rehman also confirmed a BILD-ZEITUNG report (Tuesday's edition) that GDR tank units are fighting alongside the Soviet troops and soldiers from Vietnam, South Yemen and Cuba against the country's liberation movement. All together 400 GDR tanks are said to be in use. The total number of foreign troops is estimated at 200,000. At present, Soviet units with about 2,000 tanks are involved in combat north of Kabul in Panjsher.

According to the pilots and engineers of the airline, most of whom were trained in the United States 1 million Afghans have died since the communist takeover, and more than 100,000 have been executed. A large number of political prisoners are in Kabul prisons, where torture is also often used.

Further Details

DW161437 Hamburg BILD-ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Wolfgang Pollack report]

[Text] Frankfurt, 16 September--"GDR" soldiers fight side by side with the Soviets in Afghanistan against Muslim freedom fighters, two pilots on the Afghan state airline "Ariana" disclosed yesterday. They fled together with 248 colleagues, stewardesses, flight engineers and family members to the West.

Chief Pilot Habibullah Balchi (47) told BILD-ZEITUNG: "I have information that 400 tanks have been flown in from the 'GDR' 2 1/2 months ago. My colleague Parwez, who has also fled, has seen some; East German airborne divisions are also being used 'GDR' officers together with the Soviet KGB set up a new and efficient secret police in Kabul."

A Western intelligence service experts said in this connection "normally we learn rather quickly about such voluminous troop movements. So far we had only concrete indications with regard to technical aid by the 'GDR', such as by civilian advisers. But I do not rule out military aid of the 'GDR'."

BILD asked the fled pilot Balchi: Are rumors true that political prisoners are being tortured in Afghanistan?

Balchi: "Yes. Just in the central prison of Kabul and on the military airport Poligon (about 3 kilometers from Kabul) some 64,000 opponents of the regime have been imprisoned. Some of them have been terribly tortured. Their fingernails and foot nails were torn out; bones were broken; and their testicles were crushed. In another prison some of the prisoners were buried alive. In Poligon some prisoners are being used as live targets."

AFGHAN BUSINESS LEADER INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF ECONOMY

For a PRAVDA interview with M. Varma, president of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, see the 17 September South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

STUDENTS CITE GANDHI ON CIA HAND IN COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

BK161341 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 11 Sep 80 P 7

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 10 Sep (UNI)--A student leader of the Aligarh Muslim University [AMU] today quoted the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, as having said that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of America was 'playing a major role in creating communal trouble' in the country.

A spokesman for the prime minister, when contacted, however, said he was not aware of Mrs Gandhi making any such observation.

In a signed statement the AMU students union secretary, Mr M.A.A. Fatmi, said the prime minister had made the remark when asked about foreign involvement in the incidents of communal violence in several towns.

Mr Fatmi led an AMU students delegation which called on Mrs Gandhi today to appraise her of the situation in riot-hit Moradabad and Aligarh towns.

EDITORIAL NOTES GANDHI CALL FOR DIALOGUE WITH OPEC

BK150944 New Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 P 7

[Editorial: Checking Oil Prices]

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi spoke virtually for the entire developing world, when she called for a dialogue with oil producing countries (OPEC) on checking oil price increases. It is no surprise that the forum she chose to make this call--the second regional conference of heads of government of Commonwealth--gave her enthusiastic support. The instant reaction of the participants reflects the general mood of the countries towards the oil management by the OPEC. Without sounding pessimistic, Mrs Gandhi pleaded that the poor nations be spared from the back-breaking burden of the oil price hikes. Coming in the wake of reports of another possible hike in oil price this call from a country which has been an uncompromising friend of the Arab world and a true champion of the cause of the poor nations should be taken seriously. India was in the forefront in the late sixties defending the right of the oil producing countries, majority of whom are in West Asia, to increase prices of their oil in proportion to the rise in prices of Western capital goods. But few expected that the chain reaction set off by the unending and periodic rise in oil price would become the major cause for world-wide inflation and a formidable constraint on the developmental process, seriously hurting the poor countries. The oil bill of the non-oil developing countries has risen from $22.1 billion in 1975 to $57.8 billion in 1980 and is estimated to go up to $107 billion in 1985 and to $200 billion in 1990. This oil onslaught has increased their deficit from $8.3 billion in 1970 to as much as $61 billion in 1980. This is likely to go up to $78.4 billion in 1985 and to $104.2 billion in 1990. While the poor non-oil developing countries have languished due to increasing import bills and falling export earnings, the OPEC has collected a hugh surplus of $115 billion. Oil prices went up by 130 percent in the last two years alone. There have been a number of suggestions to mitigate the hardships faced by the poor nations. A 10-member experts group appointed by the Commonwealth Secretariat has recommended recycling of petrodollars for the developing nations. It has suggested that a $40-billion fund should be set up in the next two years for the purpose. The Brandt commission has also suggested setting up of a world development fund by 1983 with a capital of $10 billion.

However, concrete steps in this regard are yet to be taken. In the meantime, the oil burden has been having repercussions not only on the economic front, but on the political climate of the Third World as well.

The resentment growing all around does not augur well for the solidarity of the developing world. Despite their present affluence, the future of the oil-producing developing countries is irrevocably linked with the fate of the Third World. This bond could be preserved only if the poor Third World does not become poorer because of actions by oil-producing developing nations. It is to be hoped that these nations would see Mrs. Gandhi's call in the right perspective and help evolve ways to provide relief to the developing countries and strengthen their solidarity.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR LIBYA

BK161320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Union Minister for Works and Housing P.C. Sethi left for Rome on his way to Libya. Sethi is visiting Libya as special emissary of the prime minister.

Among some things he is likely to discuss with Colonel al-Qadhadhafi is the OPEC policy regarding assistance to oil-importing developing countries. He will also present India's case for the supply of crude on more favorable terms.

SUPREME COURT RESTRAINS GOVERNMENT FROM DEPORTING AFGHAN

BK151546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Sep (AFP)--The Indian Supreme Court today restrained the government of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi from deporting an Afghan national against his will to any other country, particularly Afghanistan, where he feared "slaughter for political reasons."

Mohammad Amin Wakman has been working in the Pashto language unit of the state-run All-India Radio.

The stay, granted by a division bench of the highest court of the land comprising Chief Justice Y. V. Chandrachud and two other justices, would remain in force for three weeks from today pending disposal of the case.

In his petition to the highest court of India, Mr Wakman said if he is deported against his will to Afghanistan where he is persona-non-grata there is every likelihood of his being deprived of his liberty and life without a fair trial.

The Afghan national fears that the government might any day arrest him and illegally deport him to Afghanistan under "foreign pressure".

Mr Wakman, working in the Ministry of Information and Culture of Government of Afghanistan from 1966, came to India on January 11, 1975 on 5-year contract with the Indian Government. He was also studying at a university here.

He was a founder member of Afghan Mallet Party in 1966. After the change in government, the Afghanistan Government asked the Indian Government to terminate his contract and send him back to Afghanistan. The services of the petitioner were terminated on January 20, 1979.

50,000 TONS OF RICE TO BE SUPPLIED TO SRV

BK151303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] India is giving an interest-free commodity loan of 50,000 tons of rice to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi today. Under the agreement, rice supplies to Vietnam will be made during September-November this year.

SHAHI DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO, NEW YORK UN SESSION

BK170633 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Kara hi for Morocco this morning to attend the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. The meeting, which begins in Fes tomorrow, will study the Palestine issue.

Agha Shahi, who is also the present chairman of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, will proceed to New York from Morocco where he will lead the Pakistani delegation at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. Shahi will also accompany President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq when the latter addresses the UN General Assembly session as a respresentative of the Islamic community on the 1st of next month.

KUNA: SHAHI CALLS FOR USE OF OIL WEAPON AGAINST ISRAEL

LD130852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA)--In a press statement issued here today, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi called on Arab countries to use oil as a weapon to pressure the United States into forcing Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. In a statement published by AL-'ANBA, he said the initiative to use this weapon depends totally on "the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates."

Shahi added he believes Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz' call for a holy jihad against Israel falls within this framework and not within the military framework. He said: "What Crown Prince Fahd hinted at and means, in my opinion--through my contacts with him--is not to resort to military actions or weapons but to use the oil weapon, ause it is the on y way in the view of the majority of countries to change U.S. viewpoints and policies in support of Israel."

The Pakistani minister urged the Arabs "to unite in solidarity to destroy foreign attempts against the region."

DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MONTREAL 14 SEP

BK141046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur left Karachi this morning for Montreal to attend the 23d General Assembly session of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO]. He will lead the eight-member Pakistan delegation at the session which begins in Montreal on Tuesday. Five members of the delegation accompanied the minister while the remaining three including the deputy leader of the delegation who is also Pakistan's permanent representative at the ICAO will join them in Montreal.

The ICAO session will elect a president and vice president of the General Assembly and discuss details of international civil aviation authority and allied matters. It will also review the air transport economic situation. Pakistan, which is already a member of the ICAO council, will seek reelection at the session.

The defense minister will also attend the UN General Assembly session on 1 October when President Gen Mohammad Haq will address the world body on behalf of the entire Muslim ummah [community] on the advent of 15th century Hegira.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LIBYAN-SYRIAN MERGER

LD162014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued a statement in connection with the Syrian-Libyan merger. The statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. The daily increasing efforts of the superpowers to penetrate the region and the efforts of certain rulers in the area aimed at creating opportunities for such penetration have been instrumental in the spread of suspect groupings between the leaders and responsible authorities of the countries in the region. The aim behind such activities is none other than to trample underfoot the interests and cause of the weak nations and the oppressed and toiling peoples. The path which these rulers are following will have no other result than ever greater subservience by the governments concerned to the Eastern and Western superpowers and increasing pressure on the nations.

Among the governments leaning toward either the left or right, what the Egyptian Government perpetrated staggered even the most reactionary and venal countries in the region and aroused universal revulsion among the nations. Alliance with and friendship for the regime occupying Jerusalem is something no one could tolerate. Therefore, the Egyptian Government was expelled from all the forums in the region, and the Arab governments ostensibly broke off their relations with that country. However, regrettably, since that decision was neither serious nor decisive and thanks to Egypt's seeking refuge behind the skirts of the United States and its receiving of financial and military aid, the effect of the Arab and Islamic countries' action was neutralized for all intents and purposes.

Another example is seen in the activities currently taking place in the Persian Gulf under Iraq's auspices. Under the guise of not having diplomatic relations with the United States and its illusory and hypocritical struggle against that country, the Iraqi regime has succeeded in striking a revolutionary pose and thereby gather around itself the reactionary governments and friends of the United States. It is a fact their final aim is to amass their forces and to hatch plots against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. What Iraq has in mind, at the inspiration of other countries, is to replace the shah's regime in the region and to act as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf. The dangerous consequences of this subservient power [as heard] is that the Iraqi Government already wishes to impose its sovereignty, which it has obtained by spending thousands of millions of dollars from the country's budget and by leaning toward the West, over other governments in the region. And this will be effected, either peacefully as evidenced by Iraq's various visits to and agreements with other regimes in the region, or by resorting to force, the effects of whic we will see with our own eyes in the future--very likely in the form of coups d'etat.

The factors which have increased the region's sensitivity and the dangers from the East and West which could at any moment threaten the unarmed and hand-tied nations of the region are the following:

1. Afghanistan's occupation by Soviet Russia's forces and their bloody clashes with the Muslim mojahedin.

2. The United States' abortive military attack on Iran, possible future assaults and planned coups d'etat by the enemies of revolution which are about to be launched under the aegis of the United States, and the possibility of another plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Iraq's expansionism and that country's soft and hard assaults against Iran's borders, which have caused anxiety and disquiet among the nations and governments in the area.

4. The aggressions committed against southern Lebanon by the occupation Regime in Jerusalem, and that regime's expansionism and its choice of Jerusalem as its new capital--a fact which has given rise to a wave of anxiety and disquiet among all the Islamic nations.

5. The disturbances in Turkey which culminated in a military coup.

In view of all the disturbances and discord arising from colonialist expansionism and excessive ambitions, and the acts of subservience by certain governments in the region culminating in clashes between and reaction by various governments, everyone--according to his intellectual level--feels a deep need for union and alliance. Certain people who wish to strengthen their position have this feeling, while others are trying to gain greater power in order to confront the superpowers.

Among these various unions and solidarities, which often do not stem from the people and the masses' wishes, the union and cohesion between the two fraternal governments of Syria and Libya enjoy certain special characteristics. What is noteworthy is that both these two countries have, in the past, made attempts to establish union and cohesion with other neighboring countries. This is demonstrative of the sincere and genuine feelings which these countries harbor for union and monolithic unity and their desire for unity to confront the sworn enemies of the peoples of the region. It is noteworthy that this union is taking place at a time when the Syrian Government is being attacked from within and without by overt and covert hands. Its forces in Lebanon are confronting Israel and its agents, while the Iraqi Government and certain other Arab governments are launching an extensive propaganda campaign against Syria. But what is more important is that, for some time now, it has been subjected to pressure by the reactionary governments of the region and by the superpowers so that it will accept the indignity of supporting the Camp David agreement.

This union, which should be the precursor to a more all-embracing union of all the Islamic nations, despite all its possible shortcomings, inspires hope. We hope that the motto and the demand of this union will be the cohesion and monolithic unity of the Muslims. The power of the Islamic nation as a whole is beautifully demonstrated in the might and efficiency of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and, no doubt, it could be the start of better things to come.

The other aim of such a union should be to confront polytheism and any subservience to either East or West or any superpower. When the nations are ready to give their blood and fight for the glory of Islam and for the Muslims, why should one not take advantage of these gifts and utilize them actively?

We harbor no other aspiration save that of the victory of the weak nations and the crushing of the superpowers and the arrogant, and we see the realization of such an aspiration only in the monolithic unity of the nations and the Islamic nation.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FOREIGN MINISTRY CABLES HABIB CHATTI ON JERUSALEM CONFERENCE

LD151818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced: Mr Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has asked the views of all the member countries of the conference including Iran concerning the invitation of the Moroccan Government to investigate the issue of noble Jerusalem on 17 September 1980. The answer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that was sent by cable from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran is as follows:

Your Excellency Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference. I am surprised that the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference i providing the opportunity for the question of Palestine and noble Jerusalem to be put in the hands of the elements dependent upon American imperialism.

In our view, raising this issue in Morocco will not be a (contribution) to the liberation of Jerusalem, especially as in the 11th session of the conference of Islamic countries in Islamabad I clearly expressed opposition to Hassan II as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee. It was said there that this matter is temporary and this period of chairmanship will come to an end. We hope these issues will be solved in a climate of understanding before they take the form of a clash.

Therefore, if the issue of Palestine necessitates a special session, why should not this session be held in the holy cities of Medina or Mecca, which are respected by all Muslims of the world and which also enjoy the dynamism of political propaganda against the occupationist Israel?

If this is not possible, I hereby express my agreement to the holding of a special session in Algeria, Syria, Kuwait or the Arab Emirates. Also, although the [words indistinct] conditions may not be very suitable, nevertheless Iran expresses its readiness to act as the host of the special session of the ministers of foreign affairs.

PRIME MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC STUDENTS IN EUROPE

LD162050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i sent a message today in reply to the message of congratulations by the Union of Islamic Students Associations in Europe on his election as prime minister. According to a PARS report the full text of this message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear brothers and sisters, I am grateful for your affectionate message of congratulations.

This message conveys the profound sentiments of those sisters and brothers who, in order to disseminate the message of the revolution, suffered the most dire ordeals in the struggle against the oppressors, the subservient and heinous agents of the United States and the aggressors against the rights of Muslims. Reports of their exemplary resistance--which are more like that of Imam Husayn and his sister Zaynab--daily reach us from the prisons of oppression and injustice. Their cry of "God is great" has truly spelled the disgrace of these pretenders of freedom and proponents of human rights.

Today, more than ever, we need the unity of Muslims--Muslims who, being inspired by the guidelines of the imam of the Islamic nation, will bring to the ears of all the world peoples the message of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and who will strive for the destruction of the oppressive regimes and their venal toadies, who will lay down their lives, wealth and children and who will be convinced that right is victorious over wrong, and those people who will spread the genuine aspirations of our revolution and echo the pleading cry of our people who have triumphed in their battle against the most advanced and awesome weapons with their clenched fists, thanks to their unity, reliance on Islam and dependence on God Almighty.

Today, more than ever, the meek of the world are fixing their eyes on your actions in various parts of the globe. O messengers of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, they are thirsting for Islam's dynamic message. Through reliance on God Almighty and remembering Islamic peity we can triumph over wrong.

I beseech God to grant success to all my sisters and brothers.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Beheshti Press Conference

NC171052 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, Sep. 17 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has outlined the conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran, now it is up to parliament to work out the details and interpretations of these conditions, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference here today.

Asked how long the special parliamentary committee might take to decide on the fate of the 52 hostages, Ayatollah Beheshti said time was no great matter. "We want to reach our goal," he said.

Ayatollah Beheshti, who leads the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party which dominates parliament, said that, in his opinion, the hostage debate should enable Iran to judge the "hegemonist and imperialist policy of the United States and its allies."

The documents found in the U.S. Embassy here showed that the American diplomats had overstepped their diplomatic role, he said. But he did not refer to the diplomats as spies.

Speaking of the special committee to be set up to deal with the hostage problem, Ayatollah Beheshti said this committee should adopt positions "strict, conscious and conform to Islam." The matter would then be returned to parliament which would take the final decision he said.

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has repeatedly said that it was up to parliament to decide the fate of the hostages held here since November 4. In a speech on Friday. he laid down four conditions for the release of the hostages: the return of the late shah's wealth to Iran, the waiving of U.S. demands against Iran, the unfreezing of Iranian assets in the United States, and a guarantee from the United States not to interfere politically or militarily in Iran's affairs.

Yazdi Call for Trial

LD161341 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 September carries on page 16 the report by the KEYHAN correspondent in Shiraz of a press, radio and television conference held at the KEYHAN representative office in Shiraz [date not specified] by Majlis Deputy and Former Minister Dr Ibrahim Yazdi. In the discussion, Dr Yazdi reportedly expressed concern over the fact that some of Prime Minister Raja'i's nominees for ministerial posts lacked any sort of managerial experience. On the economic and social situation in the country, Dr Yazdi expressed the view that Iran was passing through a transitional period. In reply to a question asking for his views on the hostages issue, Dr Yazdi reportedly said:

"We must put America's deeds in Iran on trial, putting the hostages up as witnesses. I believe that to let them go free would mean a kind of treachery, since our differences with America and the clouded relations will not be resolved by freeing the hostages. We must put America on trial and claim reparations for the damage caused by the 27 years of the shah's regime in Iran." The interview concludes with remarks by Dr Yazdi on the role of newsmen in "containing unrest."

U.S. Reportedly Seeks Algerian Aid

GF131909 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Tamam al-Barazi dispatch from London]

[Text] Informed sources in London have said U.S. President Carter sent a high-ranking government delegation to Algeria in mid-August to seek President Chadli Bendjedid's mediation with Iran to facilitate the release of the U.S. hostages.

The sources added that Bendjedid telephoned President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who told him that positive developments in the hostages issue could occur.

The well-informed sources said that President Bani-Sadr told the Algerian president that the hostages would be tried by a temporary court on the charge of espionage and then expelled in view of their official diplomatic status in return for the United States' unfreezing of Iranian assets--estimated at $8 billion--in U.S. banks.

The sources added that the Algerian endeavors clashed with an awkward Iranian demand for the return of the late shah's wealth, estimated at $45 billion, in return for the hostages' release--a condition totally rejected by the United States.

Members of the Iranian National Security Council believe that the Americans are using the Algerians to gain time until the presidential elections after which they would launch a new "invasion" following the failure of the Tabas operation.

The Iranian chief of staff, General Fallahi, appears to be among the main members of the Iranian National Security Council who subscribe to this view. The well-informed source quote him as saying at the National Security Council meeting about 10 days ago that there were clear signs of a U.S. military operation against Iran in view of the stationing of 1,900 U.S. soldiers in Diego Garcia and the transfer of 900 others to a U.S. base in a country close to Iran.

General Fallahi does not exclude the possibility of the United States using nuclear warheads in its expected aggression against Iran. However, some observers in London believe otherwise.

ROK Charge on Hostages

LD161125 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Sep 80 p 13

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "South Korea Asks for Peaceful Solution to Hostages Problem"]

[Text] Tehran--In an exclusive interview with the PARS correspondent yesterday (Chang Boom Lee), charge d'affaires at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, replied to numerous questions concerning relations between the Islamic Republic and the ROK.

Condemning any military intervention by the superpowers, he declared groundless comment by certain sections of the Lebanese press which had reported a plot by the ROK against Iran's Islamic Revolution.

Our correspondent asked (Chang Boom Lee) about one (Che Hyun Chil) who, according to the aforementioned source, was a member of the South Korean Security Organization (KCIA) and who had entered Iran after the revolution on the orders of the [U.S.] CIA under cover of [the authority of] the supervisor of the Islamic Institute. The charge d'affaires said:

"I have no information whatever on this person and I do not know when and how he entered Iran. However, I do know that several months ago three Koreans arrived in Tehran at the invitation of the Iranian authorities to participate in the Islamic conference and it was possible that (Che) was one of these."

In the interview (Lee) declined to comment on military measures by the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, and on the subject of the spy hostages he said: "It would be better not to put the hostages on trial, and this problem should be solved peacefully." Referring to the development in economic relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and South Korea, the ROK charge d'affaires said:

"During the last month alone the volume of business between the two countries exceeded $120 million, while during the whole of the previous year the figure was $170 million. [paragraph continues]

We have in practice condemned economic sanctions by America and the West, and if the Iranian Government will guarantee the supply of raw materials to the factories which Korean engineers and laborers ran before the revolution, the South Korean companies are ready to renew their activities."

The ROK charge d'affaires than stated that the total number of Korean nationals in Iran before the revolution was 13,000 and then there were now 900.

He then referred to the cancellation of the contract for the joint petrochemical complex which was to have been built in this country by Iran and South Korea, saying: "Since the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requested the cancellation of the contract, the South Korean Government agreed to the request and $17 million, representing Iran's 50-percent share, was paid over."

Mr (Lee) claimed that there were 15,000 Muslims living in South Korea and that within 2 years an Islamic university, which had been planned before Iran's Islamic Revolution, would be ready to admit students of the Islamic sciences. He then referred to the shortage of experts in the Islamic sciences in South Korea and asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to send a team of researchers and Islamic scholars to South Korea to expound and expand Islamic culture.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH PLO OFFICIALS 17 SEP

LD171108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report, Hani al-Hasan, member of the central council and former ambassador of the PLO in Iran, together with Abu Walid, another member of Fatah, met and had talks with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis this morning. During this meeting important problems of the Middle East region, recent acts of aggression by the Zionist enemy and also the union between the two states of Syria and Libya were subjects of talks and discussions.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

National Security Council Meeting

LD161654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the National Security Council met this afternoon in the joint headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic with the participation of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister and deputy commander of the joint staff of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the ministers of foreign affairs and national defense; the commanders of the army, navy, gendarmerie and the guards corps of the Islamic Revolution and the heads of the police and the headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed people.

In this meeting, which lasted for many hours, the latest developments on the border between Iran and Iraq were discussed and certain decisions were reached on the strengthening and further solidarity of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khorramshahr Reported Calm

GF161326 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Khorramshahr operational headquarters, in a statement to PARS in Abadan today, announced:

The Shalamcheh border area near Khorramshahr has been calm from last night until 1030 today. There have been no new skirmishes.

According to this report, the Khorramshahr governor, accompanied by the leader of the 3d naval group, visited the (Shalamcheh) border this morning. The headquarters also announced that the morale of the Islamic Republic's soldiers is very high and they are on alert.

Qasr-e Shirin Border Clashes

JN161822 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] According to the latest PARS report from the border areas, clashes erupted anew in the Qasr-e Shirin border area when Iraqi Ba'th forces opened artillery fire. The forces of the Islamic Republic returned heavy fire. The report adds that the clashes were still continuing when the report was prepared, and that the sound of the enemy's artillery is clearly heard in the city.

A funeral for 18 soldiers martyred during the recent border clashes was held in Tehran today. Dozens of Muslim Iranian sons participated in the funeral.

Clashes in Naftshar

LD170926 Tehran PARS in English 0832 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Sep (PARS)--Clashes have been occurring between the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 48 hours near Naftshar. The Sumar district governor told PARS reporter that telephone connections out of Naftshar were out with other parts of the country and this communication was possible only through the telephone facilities of the oil installations. The last clash in this region occurred between 5-7 pm on Monday.

In another development, a clergyman in Qasr-e Shirin told PARS that clashes occurred in Tag-e Ab Now region yesterday morning. Following the clash which started at 2 a.m. Monday between the Ba'thist lackeys of Iraq, heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Iraqi lackeys. No casualties were reported among the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Meanwhile, the Qasr-e Shirin border strip was calm yesterday morning. The units of the ground forces, the gendarmerie and the revolutionary gaurdsmen had the frontier area completely under control.

Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Hopazeh, in Dasht-e Azadegan in Khuzestan Province, in the south west of Iran announced their support for the army personnel, revolutionary guardsmen and gendarmerie officers who were protecting the country at its frontiers. They also announced that they were completely ready to accept and looking forward to Imam Khomeyni's order for defending their country.

Further Report on Clashes

LD170924 Tehran PARS in English 0817 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In an announcement yesterday, the 64th Urumiyeh armoured division said that when an army column was approaching Mahabad, in the west of Iran, on Monday it confronted a group of armed insurgents. In the ensuing clash all nine insurgents were killed but the army suffered no casualties. The 64th Urumiyeh armoured division warned all illegally armed groups to hand over their arms and ammunition to the gendarmerie posts or the offices of the revolutionary guards by 12 noon yesterday otherwise all those who would be arrested in this respect would be submitted to a military tribunal to receive punishment.

Meanwhile, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards announced yesterday that the escorting revolutionary guards were faced with the Ba'thist mercenaries in the Javanrud region, in the west of Iran, during which four of the guards were martyred. Also yesterday morning a group of armed assailants attacked the Qasr-e Shirin Revolutionary Guards headquarters and clashed with them for two hours.

During the clash the guards inflicted heavy casualties on the insurgents. The assailants were able to take the bodies of those killed or wounded during the incident with them and fled.

On Monday army forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed the Banmil gendarmerie border outpost in Iraqi territory as well as a number of Iraqi tanks and vehicles. In another clash between the Iranian forces and Ba'thist forces of Iraq in the Naftshar border area two more Iraqi outposts were severely damaged. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi, head of the Khorramshahr Revolutionary Guards Corps told PARS that during the past few days thousands of militant people of Lorestan Province had referred to him and announced their readiness to be dispatched to the western border areas to fight against the counterrevolutionaries and the insurgents.

Army Warning

LD171042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] The West Azarbayjan governor general's political deputy, speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the Urumiyeh news unit, described the situation in the province as almost completely calm. Referring to the army's rapid advance in the southern regions of West Azarbayjan, he said that the armed forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the gendarmerie and the revolution guards corps have successfully entered Mahabad and have occupied the city's sensitive centers.

He added that, in the light of the particular situation in Mahabad, the commander of the Urumiyeh 64th division has warned illegal armed forces that should they cause trouble or resist the armed forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, who are doing their lawful duty, the army will act with decisiveness and crush any resistance.

Iranian Successes

LD171100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, at 1450 yesterday hostile Iraqi forces attacked Iran's Safargin post, but they were confronted by fire returned by military brothers stationed at the border. In the clash, which continued until 2100 last night, the Iraqi (Safarriyah), (Tawusiyah), Shayb, (Butkah) and (Rashidiyah) posts and an Iraqi oil well adjacent to the Shayb post were destroyed thanks to the cooperation and coordination between the gendarmerie, guards corps, the army and air force brothers. According to the political-administrative deputy of the Khuzestan governor general, the Iraqi (Butkah) post's ammunition dump and 14 Iraqi tanks were destroyed in the course of the clash. Iranian Armed Forces stationed on the border resisted the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqi forces with courage and extremely high morale [passage indistinct].

Meanwhile, the Khuzestan Health and Welfare Department has announced that 11 brothers from the gendarmerie, the guards and the military were injured in the clashes and that the condition of all of them is improving. No accurate information is available regarding the casualties suffered by the Iraqi forces, but bearing in mind the damage caused to the posts which were destroyed it is probable that the Iraqi forces suffered heavy casualties.

Majlis Committee Request

LD161216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly today issued a statement for the mass media. The text of the statement is as follows:

Recently it has been frequently observed that certain military matters concerning the western part of the country--particularly concerning Iraq--have been published by the mass media, particularly the press, causing concern among military officials and members of the Jamlis Defense Committee. An example of this is the banner headline in a mass circulation evening paper about the occupation of Khan Leyli. For this reason the committee requests the mass media, particularly the press, to fully observe security so that matters cannot be exploited by the enemy and to obtain military reports solely from the joint staff's ideological political bureau or from the public relations office of the joint staff of the western region of the country.

GOVERNOR GENERAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN

LD160953 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 19

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent report: "Government Has No Control Over Regional Offices in Mahabad and Kurdish-Inhabited Areas"]

[Text] Kermanshah--In a discussion with correspondents sent to Urumiyeh by the news center for the west of the country, West Azarbayjan Governor General Hoseyn Taheri stated:

"After calm has been restored to the Kurdish areas, we shall send a delegation to repair the ruin and damage suffered by the people. With security restored, a land reform program and the total elimination of the feudalists will be accomplished by the land assignment board, which is already at work in Mahabad."

On the continuation of the administrative purge in the Kordestan region, the West Azarbayjan governor general said: "Naturally, if we act decisively, the ordinary, blameless people will not suffer, and for this reason we wish to operate in a manner that will stop the counterrevolutionaries in the region while not harming the people."

He then emphasized: "Of course, courtesy and consideration shown has not produced a result; counterrevolutionaries have taken advantage of the situation and have installed themselves in the area; we are now obliged to take decisive measures while there is still time and the border can be sealed."

In reply to the KEYHAN correspondent's question: "Is there any likelihood of a direct attack in the area by Iraq and its lackeys?" The governor general said: "Agents and supporters of the old regime such as Bakhtiar, fugitives of the satanical regime, capitalists and committed local supporters are trying by various means to create dissatisfaction and agitation, and when such a situation has been created there is the danger of a direct attack. We have taken the necessary precautionary measures to forestall this."

As to the rumor spread by local counterrevolutionaries to the effect that, as soon as the guards corps arrives, it will bring pressure to bear on the people and harass and molest them, he said: "The counterrevolutionaries have been using this method for a long time, and their intention is to distort the true image of the revolutionary organizations.

"The guards form a part of the upright, revolutionary forces, and they have risked their lives for the people's safety. It make no difference to them whether the people are Turks or Kurds or anything else."

On the recent reasons for the stoppage of salary payments to civil servants in Mahabad and Bukan, the governor general said: "Unfortunately, at present neither the governor general's office nor any other government organ has any control over the government offices in this area, and because of the lack of security on the highways it is not possible to travel to investigate this business.

"For this reason, the forces of counterrevolution have penetrated these government offices and organizations and are acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran, using its budget to do so.

"We have therefore decided that no further payments of any kind should be made to the government offices and organizations until further notice.

"Of course, all the noble, Muslim people of Mahabad support the Islamic Republic of Iran and will put a stop to the activities of lackey and dependent agents who have caused harm and loss to the inhabitants of the area."

On the rumor of a counterrevolutionary army stationed on the border and the subject of how a mopping up operation might take place in the area without harm to the townsfolk, he said: "The reported presence of a large counterrevolutionary army on the border is no more than a rumor aimed at alarming and terrifying the peoples; but the truth is that there are counterrevolutionary groups and that in general they support America, our main enemy."

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS KORDESTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL

LD161607 Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 4

[Jean Gueyras interview with Kordestan Democratic Party Central Committee member (Hedi) in Paris: "Army Preparing To Take Control of Mahabad, Kordestan's Capital"--date of interview not given]

[Text] The power struggle in Tehran has taken precedence in the news over reports on the real war between government forces and Kurdish autonomists which has been going on in Kordestan for almost 1 year. The army's violent offensives in August 1979 and April 1980 enabled it to regain control over most of Kordestan's big cities. However, calm is far from having been restored and, although major military operations are no longer being reported, there are frequent clashes between the peshmerga (Kurdish guerrillas) and the army soldiers and pasdaran (revolution guards).

During a brief stop in Paris, Mr (Hedi), a member of the Central Committee of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP]--the main Kurdish political and military force--assessed the situation for LE MONDE. He said that there is in practice no frontline separating the warring factions, which overlap throughout the region. The government forces and pasdaran occupy the main cities in the Kurdish regions (Kermanshah, Sanandaj, Saqqez, Baneh, Marivan and so forth) but most villages and road networks are controlled by the peshmerga operating from their rear bases in the mountains. The government garrisons are isolated and are supplied by air and use mainly helicopters to harrass the guerrillas. The peshmerga, however, control several villages close to the Iraqi border, including Sar Dasht, Bukan and Piranshahr.

Mahabad, Kordestan's political capital, is in a special situation: The army and peshmerga are coexisting in the streets of this city while the pasdaran are quartered in the cultural center which they have turned into their headquarters. The Tehran authorities sent an ultimatum to the KDP 1 month ago, demanding the withdrawal of the pershmerga from Mahabad. "We agreed to withdraw our forces," Mr (Hedi) told us, "on condition that the pasdaran leave the city. An agreement was reached on this basis but has not been respected. Several signs show that the government forces are preparing to launch an offensive to take complete control of Mahabad. In this case we have decided not to resist the army within the built-up area in order to avoid a repetition of the massacres and destruction which plunged Sanandaj, Saqqez and Baneh into mourning last spring."

Mr (Hedi) estimates that some 140,000 refugees have fled these cities and have been divided among the surrounding villages. "Saqqez now has no more than 7,000 inhabitants; Sanandaj, Kordestan's administrative capital, has been emptied of around three-fourths of its population and 10,000 people have left Marivan. Baneh, moreover, is no more than a mass of ruins inhabited only by a few old people obstinately attached to what remains of their homes."

Soldiers Obeying Tehran

Contrary to a widespread opinion, Mr (Hedi) believes that it is Tehran's regular army which is waging the main part of the war in Kordestan. The pasdaran who are operating in the army's wake are responsible for maintaining "Islamic order" in the "pacified cities." "It is true," he said, "that around 1 year ago the soldiers showed some reservations about fighting. However, the situation has since changed. The army has been purged of its moderate elements and taken in hand by the Tehran authorities. [President] Bani-Sadr and his friends are not the 'liberals' they are thought to be in the West and bear full responsibility for all that has happened in Kordestan in the past year."

Mr (Hedi) also questions the behavior of some leftwing groups, particularly the Komala (Kordestan Marxist-Leninist Committee), "whose watchwords advocating the overthrow of the Tehran government have seriously harmed our cause." The KDP representative believes in particular that the Komala's call, last April, for the inhabitants of Sanandaj to turn their city into a "new Stalingrad" has "cost the local population very dear."

Mr (Hedi) said categorically: "Our aim is not to overthrow the Tehran regime. We support the Islamic Republic but want to give it a really progressive and democratic content. We think that that will only be possible within the framework of the existing republican regime, but, at the same time, we have reached the conclsuion that we will not obtain anything from the present leaders unless we wage an armed struggle to force them to grant our demands: Kurdish national rights within the framework of Iran and democracy for all the country's national minorities." He added: "Our support for the Khomeyni regime is not unconditional. We have never approved of attacks on public freedom or of Islamic justice's extortions any more than we have ever supported the U.S. hostage operation which, in our view, constitutes a serious political mistake which has isolated Iran on the international scene. On the other hand we support all the measures aimed at eliminating the old regime's legacy and increasing Iran's economic and political independence."

Referring to the situation within the KDP, Mr (Hedi) deplored the split in the party following the resignation of Mr Qani Bolurian and six of his friends from the Central Committee at the end of May. On this subject he specified that Mr Bolurian, "an extremely valuable Kurdish leader who spent more than 25 years in SAVAK prisons," had refused to bow to the decisions of the party's fourth congress in February ordering all Central Committee members to withdraw into the mountains to lead the guerrilla war. Mr Bolurian justified his refusal by stating that the decision to wage an armed struggle against the Tehran authorities "played into imperialism's hands," that "all changes of a negotiated solution had not been exhausted" and that "the KDP had established ties with the Baghdad government."

Mr (Hedi) denied the last assertion and the reports from various sources maintaining that the KDP is receiving arms from the Iraqis. "Mr Bolurian," he said, "has been misled by his Tudeh friends who want to turn the KDP into a branch of the Communist Party in Kordestan. We are not opposed to cooperation with the communists but insist that it must take place only on an equal footing and in conditions which would preserve our organization's independence."

WESTERN 'TRIBESMEN' MOBILIZED TO DEFEND BORDER

LD160925 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "25,000 Tribesmen Undergoing Military Training at Mahidasht To Guard the Islamic Republic of Iran's Borders"]

[Excerpts] A training headquarters for mobilizing the tribes in the west of the country has been opened in the presence of tribal leaders and a large gathering of the brave warriors of the Kalhur, Jalalvand, Osmanvand, Ardelan, Sarvenarv, Kakavand, Firuzabad, Hersin, Kandhar, Sanjabi, Kargah, Namseh, (Lor Zanganeh) and Qalcseh tribes.

According to the report received, over 25,000 tribesmen from the aforementioned areas are prepared to guard the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran with their arms and ammunition.

Islamic Consultative Assembly Deputies Safar, representing Eslamabad, and Mahmudi from Qasr-e Shirin, as well as presidential adviser Pir Hoseyni, explained the role, object and nature of the mobilization of the underpriviledged, in particular the mobilization of the western tribes. Tribal mobilization forces then paraded before a picture of Imam Khomeyni and put on a display of their fighting readiness.

In conclusion, resolutions declaring the solidarity of the tribesmen participating in the ceremonies were read out, especially those who had joined the mobilization of the underpriviledged, and those present indicated their approval.

PURGING OPERATION CONDUCTED IN 21 VILLAGES

LD171116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Urumiyeh, purging operations in 21 villages which come under Naqadeh administrative authority have ended and in the course of the operations 497 weapon items, including Brno rifles, G-3 automatics and sidearms, were collected. The purging operations in these village were carried out by purging teams from Naqaeden, the city's Islamic Revolution committee and the gendarmerie company. The inhabitants of the villages purged put up no resistance and the purge was carried out without any clash. After the conclusion of the purging operations in these villages, the purging teams of Naqadeh called upon other villages coming under Naqadeh administrative authority to hand over their arms and equipment to these teams at once and be assured that the region's security will be maintained.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAM: REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAQ

JN170824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 17 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Quoting travellers who have arrived in Kuwait from Iraq, the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent in Kuwait reports that last Friday evening demonstrations were held in An-Najaf, Karbala' and Ath-Thawrah. The report says that a great number of men and women participated in these demonstrations.

The report adds that the An-Najaf demonstrations began in [word indistinct] 'Ali, may God's blessings and pace be upon him, and proceeded to nearby streets while the demonstrators changed "God is great, there is no other God but God." The demonstrators clashed with security forces and the Ba'thist regime's mercenaries at the start of [word indistinct] street. Iraqi women played an important role in these demonstrations, which were in denunciation of the attacks and clashes initiated by the agent Ba'thist regime against the Islamic Revolution.

In Karbala', the city of martyr Al-Husayn, may God's blessings and peace be upon him, similar demonstrations were held. After evening prayers, the city's Muslim citizens held demonstrations beginning in Al-Husayn Street. They clashed with the Ba'thist security forces. Several demonstrators were wounded and one Ba'thist mercenary was wounded in the eye. As a result of the clashes, the Ba'thist forces, which are hostile to the people, entered the city, arrested scores of Muslim citizens and took them to prisons, where they were beaten.

The report says that the inhabitants of the city of Ath-Thawrah, near Baghdad, gathered around the city's mosque and fiercely protested against the Ba'thist party's crimes, denouncing its hostility to the Islamic Revolution.

The mosque was closed down because its Muslim youths transformed it into a base that is hostile to the atheist Ba'th Party. The imam of the mosque was arrested by the Ba'th Party's executioners, and died at the hands of these killers.

The inhabitants gathered around the mosque chanting "God is great," thus expressing their indignation at the corrupt Ba'thi Party's crimes. Terrorist Ba'thist forces were sent to the site and tried to disperse the demonstrators, who then chanted "O brother Iranian, those who are fighting you are not Iraqis, they are Egyptian mercenaries." The Ba'thist forces were furious and began striking the public with clubs. Several salvos were also heard. No other details about these events have been made available.

AHVAZ RADIO REPORTS GAS PIPELINE SABOTAGED NEAR ABADAN

GF161339 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] According to our collegues in Abadan, at around 0243 today a 16-inch gas pipeline carrying natural gas from Agha Jari to Abadan exploded 40 km from Abadan. An extensive fire broke out. The head of Abadan oil installations said: Following the discovery of the incident, a group of experts went to the area and the fire was brought under control at 1030 today. He added: Another group has gone to the area to assess the damage and effect repairs. The explosion was caused by explosives attached to the pipeline.

NIOC RADIO: SADDAM HUSAYN ASKS BEGIN FOR ISRAELI PILOTS

GF161846 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[From "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] [Words indistinct] demonstrated by mutiny and evading service in the Iraqi Army, as well as deliberate desertion. The matter was made worse for the fascist Ba'thist government by the mutiny that emerged in the ranks of the Iraqi Army, especially after the Ba'thist government escalated its military operations on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Muslim soldier in Iraq does not want to turn his weapon against his brother, the Muslim soldier in Iran. However, the racist Iraqi regime compels the Muslim Iraqi Army to fight the heroic Iranian Army.

A Muslim Iraqi soldier arrived in Qasr-e Shirin a few days ago and requested political asylum from the Islamic Government of Iran. The Muslim Iranian people in Qasr-e Shirin welcomed this Muslim soldier. Yesterday three soldiers fled to Iran with all their weapons and asked for political asylum.

Letters arriving via Beirut from free pilots in Ash-Shu'aybah base say that most Iraqi Air Force personnel, particularly those in the southern airbase, do not wish to remain in the great jail. They say the fascist party of Iraq does not allow any pilot to take off from the airbase unless he is accompanied by a party member who is responsible for the plane and the pilot.

This is what is happening in the heroic Iraqi Army. Let Saddam know that the Iraqi people and army are united and have closed their ranks against his doomed throne. The Al-Habbaniyah airbases near Ar-Ramadi is besieged by the secret security police. No one is allowed to come near it. Modern aircraft and equipment have been transferred to Israeli airbases to protect them from Muslim pilots, sons of the Muslim tribes of Iraq.

In a secret report by the puppet and criminal party addressed from the Ba'th command in Baghdad to the Israeli prime minister, General Saddam asks his brother and colleague Menachem Begin to send him Jewish, Arabic-speaking Israeli pilots originally from Arab countries. Thus Israel sent a number of its pilots to Iraq to attack Iran's borders and villages.

The fascist Iraqi Government has placed most military personnel under house arrest in their camps. The honorable Iraqi Army that has been forced to live this Ba'thist nightmare for a short time [words indistinct] and is carrying out tangible actions.

The Ba'thist Iraqi Government is anxious to hide the correct figures and black out developments, especially among the ranks of the army. Secret Ba'thist reports issued by the Ba'th Party's regional command say that the Iraqi Army has been "poisoned" by the ideas of the Islamic Revolution--in the words of the great criminal Michel 'Aflaq. Revolutionary consciousness has spread to many Iraqi Army personnel of various ranks.

The Muslim Iraqi Army is looking forward to the eternal sun of Islam. Revolution until victory.

MAJLIS OFFICE WARNS AGAINST 'ACTS OF PROVOCATION'

LD141930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued today by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

It is one of the blessings of this movement and one of the blessings of Islam that all the country's institutions are Islamic and of the people; and a Majlis of the people is like this, too, Imam Khomeyni has said. While the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this genuine institution of the Islamic Republic, beset by a mountain of political, social and economic problems, is responsible for and is decisively taking steps to achieve the lofty ideological aspirations, and at a time when the Majlis, with its heavy backlog, is devoting long hours to nonstop work, debate the thorough investigation to solve the difficulties faced by this injustice-striken and Western-striken society, it is being occasionally observed that certain ill-intentioned (?elements) because it has been proved that they are lying in wait and are hostile to the country and nation and our dear Islam, or perhaps certain uninformed and uninitiated individuals, are raising certain deviationists issues and matters which are not always the responsibility of the Majlis and proceeding to acts of provocation, to blocking the roads and such like in the vicinity of the Islamic Consultative Assembly building--something which itself represents part of the long process of conspiracy and the creation of a false atmosphere by Majlis' unequivocal anticolonialist and anti-exploitation attitude.

We warn that an institution which, as the imam has stated, is the quintessence of the nation's piety, will never remain indifferent to suspicious and discordant conflicts by these little groups and such individuals.

Should these acts be repeated, the agents will be made known to the Muslim and valiant Iranian people.

NOTIFICATION ON CONFISCATION, DEATH SENTENCES CLARIFIED

LD131640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani Amlashi, a member of the Supreme Judicial Council and president of the special civil courts, following a notification issued by the Supreme Judicial Council on verdicts issued by the Islamic Revolution Courts on confiscation of property and death sentences, said: The Supreme Judicial Council's objective in issuing the notification is that we do not want to make the slightest mistakes in these two cases, where public property and people's lives are at stake.

The president of the special civil courts added: The Supreme Judicial Council has decided that sentences issued by Islamic Revolution Courts throughout the country pertaining to execution and confiscation of property should be raised again in an ordinary court before they are finally confirmed by the Supreme Judicial Council; and that only after these verdicts are upheld, would they be administered.

DEZFUL GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES EXPERIMENTAL BLACKOUTS

GF161425 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The governor's office in Dezful has issued this announcement through the public relations department of the governor general's office:

We hereby inform the Muslim and revolutionary citizens of Dezful, Shush and Andimeshk of experimental blackouts to further prepare our 20-million-strong army. This program will be on Tuesday, 16 September, following evening prayers and will last a limited time in Dezful and districts. We request the respected citizens to follow these rules diligently:

1. As soon as the blackout starts, all lights such as candles, matches and so on should be extinguished.

2. Drivers are required to turn out all lights and park their cars.

3. Any unnecessary trips should be avoided.

In the hope of victory for the Islamic Revolution and the establishment of a just Islamic regime in the world.

EXECUTION OF NINE COUP CONSPIRATORS REPORTED

LD151742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Nine influential agents of the evil coup d'etat and the 9 July conspiracy were executed by firing squad this evening by order of the revolutionary court of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The names of those executed are as follows:

Morteza Sohanaki, Mohammad Reza Zad-Naderi, Naser Morabbati, Manuchehr Sadeghi, Khalil 'Atri, Naser Sajedi, 'Ali Shafiq, Sarbaz Darya'i, and Daryanavard.

ARMY COURT OFFICIAL NULLIFIES EARLIER ORDERS

LD141040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi-Reyshahri, president of the Islamic Revolution Courts of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued a statement announcing that all the orders issued by this court regarding the arrest and detention of those accused by this court, regardless of date, are null and void. The statement also said that all identification documents issued by this court are pronounced null and void as from this date, and those possessing them should take steps to replace them within 1 week.

FINANCE MINISTER, STEEL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL LEAVE FOR FRG

LD161218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Karimi, minister of economic affairs and finance, accompanied by Mr Ahmadzadeh, minister of state and superviser of the steel industries, left this morning for the FRG to take part in the Krupp annual general meeting. The meeting will last 3 days.

FARS INDUSTRIALISTS ORDERED TO REOPEN FACTORIES

GF141636 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The Fars development and production headquarters has ordered owners of industrial and agricultural units which have been closed or left unfinished for any reason to reopen them by 14 November. The announcement on this subject reads: If the order is not complied with, the development headquarters of Fars will use school graduates and the unemployed according to [words indistinct] cooperative laws to reopen the establishments. Owners of these units can contact the headquarters, located at 20 Meters Street, on the corner of Hedayat, from 16 September to discuss details.

DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON COPPER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

LD132116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the managing director of the National Iranian Copper Industry [NICI] today said that the drilling operation of the copper mine of [word indistinct] will begin within the next few days with the cooperation of Polish experts.

He added that a new organization has been formed within the national copper industry to ascertain the responsibility of the Iranian personnel and foreign experts who will work as advisers to Iranian officials. Concerning efforts to remove the difficulties existing in the copper industry, the managing director of NICI said: Following the revolution the circuits were controlled and the plants began working last November and we started operating and testing part of the density machinery in order to find out our shortcomings and plan on the basis of our findings. [words indistinct]

Commenting on the production level of Sarcheshmeh mines in Kerman the managing director of NICI said: The maximum production of the copper mines is 145,000 tons annually and the deposit of Sarcheshmeh mine has been estimated at about 700 million tons.

The managing director of NICI then referred to the forthcoming drilling of [word indistinct] mine and said about 500 to 1,000 persons will be engaged in this operation within the next 2 months.

CARGO HANDLING PROBLEMS AT ABADAN REPORTED

LD170530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, about 200,000 tons of commercial commodities are presently piled up at the Imam Khomeyni Port.

The general manager of the port and the shipping organization of Imam Khomeyni in Abadan, in announcing this matter, added: The turn order of the ships at this port is not taken into consideration at all, and at present 34 ships are being unloaded at the piers of the Imam Khomeyni Port's office and shipping organization.

Regarding the goods abandoned in the port he said: Commodities which have been left in the port for 4 months, and whose owners have not come for their release, according to a bill approved by the government, will be considered as "abandoned," and after the expiry of the deadline they will be submitted to the oppressed foundation.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

1 Sep Commentary

TA020810 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 September carried a commentary entitled: "The Support of Our Northern Neighbor, the Soviet Union, for the Iranian Revolution." It said: As the world's press and news agencies have reported, our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, has once more declared its support for the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation. The world's press and news agencies report that Leonid Brezhnev, during his speech at Alma-Ata, condemned U.S. policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and stated that Washington's measures against Iran were illegal and unacceptable. He added that the Soviet Union consistently supports the principle that it is only the Iranian nation that can and should determine its future path.

These remarks of Leonid Brezhnev are an answer both to Washington and to its mercenaries and hirelings in Iran, who are raising a clamor in order to display our northern neighbor as posing the main threat to the Iranian nation and to other Muslim nations. The raising of this clamor against the Soviet Union is not only for the purpose of pushing people like Qotbzadeh onto the stage as presidential candidates. The important thing is that the United States decided to establish its network of military bases in the Indian Ocean and in the countries of the Middle and Near East and Africa. The United States wants to impose its domination over these countries in order to plunder their natural resources unchallenged and at the same time use their territory for its strategic aims against the socialist world and for crushing progressive forces and liberation and anti-imperialist movements.

We are all aware that the glorious revolution of our nation, which resulted in the overthrow of the puppet imperial regime, dealt a strong blow to the United States' military, strategic, political and economic positions not only in Iran but in the whole region. It is especially for this reason that U.S. imperialism strove desperately to save the satanic regime. When it failed in this, it contrived to stifle the Iranian revolution in order, perhaps, to turn back the wheel of history.

At the same time we are all aware that the Soviet Union from the outset highly regarded the anti-imperialist aims of the Iranian revolution. Following the overthrow of the shah's regime our northern neighbor immediately recognized the new revolutionary order of our homeland and declared its readiness for the development of mutual relations. Our revolutionary nation recognizes its friends quite well. "The deals of Western politicians and their agents, like the Qotbzadehs, cannot cast a shadow over the policy of the Soviet Union toward our country in the hard conditions of the continuity of the struggle of our nation against U.S. imperialism and for freedom and independence."

2 Sep Commentary

TA031440 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 September carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Take Steps To Consolidate Unity." It said that in a speech at the seminar for reviewing the problems and difficulties of the police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Bani-Sadr told the participants that no one has the right to give an unlawful order and that the police should carry out the law. All are aware that about 1 month ago a group of hooligans attacked and occupied the offices of progressive, national and popular parties and organizations in Tehran and other towns. Until now, no one has come forward to ask: Who are these elements, to which organization do they belong and who gave them permission to attack and assault the offices and members of progressive and national parties and organizations?

A few days after the attack on the offices of the progressive and revolutionary parties, the revolution's prosecutor general issued a statement in which he said that the act of these assailants is countrary to the existing regulations, to the Constitution and to the interests of the country. In the present conditions, when U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution are hatching various plots against the revolution of the Iranian nation and its gains, a certain group, whether Islamic or non-Islamic, and contrary to all the country's rules and regulations is attacking the offices of the revolutionary and committed parties and organizations and is not even paying attention to the statement of the prosecutor general.

The surprising thing is that some of the country's officials are looking at these law violations and fascist acts with a sense of satisfaction. Why do the country's law enforcement bodies not carry out the order of the prosecutor general to put an end to such unlawful acts? The interests of the revolution and of the Iranian nation dictate that the authorities take steps to consolidate the unity of the revolutionary forces and not allow our Islamic Republic to become a plaything in the hands of a group of fakers, sowers of discord and Islamic pretenders.

The second commentary was entitled: "Procrastianation in Implementing the Land Reform Law Is to the Benefit of the Counterrevolution." It said: Twenty months have passed since the victorious revolution of our nation. However, many of our toiling peasants are still waiting to receive land and water. Following the fall of the provisional government, Professor Reza Esfahani, the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, prepared the law for the distribution of land among landless peasants. However, there is still no report of its implementation in many of the country's villages, and one must acknowledge that this is the greatest victory and success of the counterrevolution and the enemies of order of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The feudalists and big landlords have always been and continue to be the reliable stronghold of the counterrevolution and remnants of the former regime, and have participated in all the plots carried out against our revolution. We have repeatedly said and repeat again that one of the most important ways of consolidating the gains of the revolution and of neutralizing the plots of imperialism and its fifth column in Iran is the revolutionary implementation of the land reform law among landless farmers. Those who, knowingly or unknowingly, prevent the implementation of land reform commit the greatest treason against the revolution and its gains. Millions of Iran's villagers expect the new government to speedily implement the land reform law throughout the entire country.

3 Sep Commentary

TA032141 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 September carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us disarm the Counterrevolution and Its imperialist Supporters." It said: One of the dangerous methods which U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution use to carry out their anti-Iranian plans is the creation of a climate of discontent, division and discord and an environment which lacks personal and social security within the country. The counterrevolution and the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and its allies implement these methods through various means. In one place they induce a group of people who lack any faith and belief to attack the offices of the parties and organizations loyal to the revolution. In another place they create a war between the Sunnis and the Shi'ites and between the Turks and the Fars. On the other hand they exert all their efforts to create a climate of discontent and instability in the country through their agents, such as the feudalists, landlords and dependent capitalists.

Our people are aware of the problems facing the country and do not expect a miracle from the authorities in alleviating the present difficult conditions in a very short time, and have proved that they can endure difficulties. However, the problem is that the counterrevolution and the masked and unmasked elements of imperialism are attempting the exploit these shortcomings and the people's financial difficulties for their own political aims.

The aim of the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism and its allies it to achieve a general goal, which is the creation of a climate of discontent and preparing the groundwork for implementing aggressive plans to overthrow the regime of our Islamic Republic and the return to the previous dark era.

By taking certain measures the authorities should begin a fight against profiteering and inflation, and should end the illegal acts of certain groups who operate under Maoist and religious slogans. Consistent measures in these areas will disarm the counter-revolution and its Western allies in their attempts to create a climate of discontent.

4 Sep Commentary

TA050833 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 September carried a commentary entitled: "Placing the Progressive Forces Under Blows Is to the Benefit of the Counterrevolution." It said: From the very beginning of the Iranian revolution and the victory of the Iranian nation's struggle against the world-devouring United States and its stooge regime, counterrevolution has started a propaganda campaign of accusations at the orders of its masters against the true leftist forces of the revolution. This was not surprising for the Iranian nation, because U.S. imperialism and its Iranian lackeys--the big landowners, servile capitalists and mercenaries--are well aware of the fact that the true progressive leftist forces of the revolution are irreconciliable with neocolonialism, imperialism and exploitation.

The history of the Iranian nation's struggle during the past 50 years is full of irrefutable documents and evidence confirming that people affiliated with the progressive national forces have struggled against imperialism and colonialism, despite all the crimes of the Pahlavi dynasty. It is these forces that revealed the true nature of British colonialisms' and U.S. imperialism's plots and mobilized the people for a decisive struggle against these internal and foreign foes. When the true leftist parties of the revolution began to advise the nation that the way to save the Iranian nation is by overthrowing the Pahlavi dynasty and establishing a people's republican regime, many of the opportunists such as the Qotbzadehs and Entezams, who today pretend to be the heroes and leaders of the revolutionary movements of the Iranian nation, had either not entered the political arena at that time or supported a constitutional monarchy.

World-devouring U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution are well aware that the leftist revolutionary forces will defend the revolution and its gains till their last breath, and that is why the Western propaganda machinery is trying to inflict blows on them. Counterrevolution and imperialism have succeeded in inflicting some blows on these forces by using the prejudice and superficiality of some leaders; but any child knows that by attacking these true forces, the ground for counterrevolutionary activities will be prepared. This is an irrefutable truth and a lesson from the recent history of our homeland.

5 Sep Commentary

TA071242 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Policy of Delivering Blows at the True Revolutionary Leftist Forces Is Detrimental to the Revolution."

It said: From past bitter experiences, the people of our country know that whenever propaganda against the true leftist forces of the revolution reaches its peak, without any doubt a plot against the independence and sovereignty of Iran is being hatched. Today the situation in Iran is such that despite the imam's recommendations and the (?interest) of the revolution, some elements seek to attack these true forces of the revolution.

Even the mass media do not desist from repeating the slanders of the Western press, whose animosity toward the leftist forces of the revolution is not in doubt. For example, on the threshold of the 19 August coup--while the U.S. and British press were speaking of the alleged danger of a people's government coming to power in Iran and the "danger" of the Soviet Union having access to the warm waters of the Persian Gulf, and while the propaganda machinery of the government repeated these slanders--the United States and Britain were hatching a plot against Iran. The main goal of the Americans and British was to mislead public opinion from the real danger: a coup and imperialist plots.

Today some bewitched followers of the so-called "neither Eastern nor Western school" in order to prove their anti-Americanism must by all means attack the Soviet Union, or in order to confirm their anticommunism, must attack the true forces of the revolution and anyone who has an opinion opposed to the opinion of the government. Some of these elements have used attacks against leftist, not pseudoleftist, forces as a means for rapprochment with the West. The government's propaganda machinery is, for endless hours, at the disposal of anyone who wishes to attack the true revolutionary forces by resorting to slander. However, it is not at the disposal of those who by day and by night are exposed to the blows of unjust propaganda attacks of the authorities. The policy of delivering blows to the revolutionary forces true to the imam's anti-imperialist path is a policy doomed to failure.

The second commentary was entitled "Sadeq Qotbzadeh Must Answer in the Presence of the Nation." It said: Recently, newspapers from different countries, among them French newspapers, have published articles on the former Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in which Qotbzadeh's past is revealed as are his antirevolutionary activities during the period he occupied the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. One of the revealing documents published in France contained the statements of Amir Ala'i, former Iranian ambassador to France, who during an interview with French journalists said Qotbzadeh secretly cooperated with high officials of the White House and with economic and business circles in the United States. The ambassador added that the Iranian Embassy in Paris has received a check for $1 million from a U.S. bank for Mr Qotbzadeh. This check has been paid to Qotbzadeh for his efforts to release the U.S. hostages. When the ambassador sent the check to Iran so that the responsible officials could investigate the matter, not only did they not pay any heed to it but at the order of Qotbzadeh, the ambassador was discharged from his post. The ambassador also added that Qotbzadeh during his recent visits to Paris had secret meetings with Hamilton Jordan and powerful U.S. capitalists.

In reality this document is enough to prosecute Qotbzadeh. This divulgence by the Iranian ambassador to France is a confirmation of what the Iranian nation knows about Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA in an article had said that Qotbzadeh during his student days at Georgetown University collaborated with the CIA and SAVAK and reported to these organizations on the political activities of Iranian students. The Kuwaiti paper added that when Qotbzadeh occupied the post of foreign minister he maintained his contacts with U.S. officials and in his meetings with them discussed plans for plotting against the Iranian revolution. According to French newspapers, the Americans considered Mr Qotbzadeh (?one of themselves), and during the period he was foreign minister they were to some extent tranquil.

It was not accidental that the Muslim Student Followers of the Imam in their 137th statement said that when the imam declared the United States enemy No 1 it was observed that the foreign minister took a position as if he had no hostility toward the United States. Our nation demands that the authorities investigate Sadeq Qotbzadeh and make clear what sort of a person he is.

6 Sep Commentary

GF062015 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "It Is Not Dignified for the Iranian Revolution To Resort to Force or Examine Beliefs." It said: Mr Mohammad Mohamadi, Majlis deputy for Gorgan, recently criticized the new system for hiring teachers. During an interview with an Islamic Revolution reporter following his speech, he said: According to reports in my possession, the questions asked teachers during interviews have been purely political and are intended to identify their political beliefs. There is no reason why we should be afraid of our opposition. In fact, it is better that they should not go underground.

The Majlis deputy is well informed. Unfortunately, the examination beliefs exists in the schools. Please note these questions that teachers were asked in a Tehran district: "Name some political groups and give your opinion of them", "What is your opinion of Beheshti?" "Which country is our main enemy, the United States or Soviet Union?"

These questions have nothing to do with employment and are, in fact, a way of examining opinions. This is forbidden by the Constitution, which bans actions against anyone based on their beliefs. Therefore, it is obvious that if an applicant does not give responses that suit the questioner he will not get the job.

Our nation condemns these actions that violate the Constitution. We want the examination of beliefs to end, not only in the education department but in all branches of the government. Such actions will only result in cynicisim among a large group. This would be to the counter-revolutionaries' advantage.

The second commentary was entitled: "Washington Continues Its Plots." It said: It seems that the United States intends to continue its military expansion in the strategically important Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. The words of [name indistinct], deputy U.S. secretary of state, prove this. In a speech to Congress he said the U.S. agreements with Somalia, Kenya and Oman are aimed at enforcing the military presence of the United States in Southwest Asia. The United States has the use of air and sea facilities in Somalia, including the use of one of the airbases on the Red Sea coast. This base will be used by the U.S. Navy and will house the quick reaction force.

The United States has allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to develop these bases in the gulf. According to the Washington POST, the U.S. Army has access to the Red Sea through a base in Egypt. It will be completely refurbished along with the base in Oman. This illness that the Pentagon has recently contracted is a reflection of the Carter doctrine, which is a copy of Eisenhower's. Twenty-three years ago, U.S. military force was used against communist threats in the area. It was justified at the time as a way of dealing with a threat to the security of the United States. Carter is now using the same fairy tales to justify his doctrine and use military force against the Arab freedom movements and the Iranian revolution.

In response to a reporter's provocative question on the reality of the Soviet threat, the UAE's ruler said: We have not seen any documents indicating the Soviets' intentions in the area.

It is clear that there is a danger of aggression against our country. Yet, in our country some groups have started shouting about Soviet threats, and the United States is using this to implement anti-Iranian schemes. It seems at times that some of these gentlemen would not hesitate to request the help of the U.S. quick reaction force to stop the so-called Soviet threat. Knowingly or not, they will be helping the counterrevolutionaries by such actions.

8 Sep Commentary

TA090822 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Long Live the Memory of the Martyrs of 8 September." It said: Eight September is a turning point in the history of the struggle of the Iranian nation against the order of the former shah's dictatorial regime and its American masters. This day is dear to our nation, and it is for this reason that throughout the entire country the people have paid their respects to the martyrs of 8 September by holding demonstrations and marches.

During those difficult days the imam was still in exile. However, through his fiery messages and wise guidelines the imam led the battle and crusade of the Iranian nation toward overthrowing the former shah's corrupt and puppet regime, and the elimination of the disgraceful domination of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism. In the glorious ceremonies which were held today in Tehran and other cities, and in which hundreds of thousands of people participated, the Iranian nation vowed once more to safeguard freedom and independence and the order of the Islamic Republic until the last drop of blood.

The Iranian nation has rightly recognized that U.S. imperialism has still not refrained from hatching plots, and has mobilized and organized all its forces to overthrow the order of the Islamic Republic and to eliminate freedom and the gains of the Iranian revolution. In such circumstances diverting public opinion from this danger is to the benefit of the counterrevolution. We have repeatedly said and state again today that in the face of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its pseudo-Iranian mercenaries, all the true forces of the revolution faithful to the imam's anti-imperialist and popular line should act in a united manner.

The second commentary was entitled: "British Colonialism--the Ally of World-Devouring U.S. Imperialism." It said: For more than one month now 40 struggling Iranian students have been under arrest in London. The British police have arrested these Iranian students without any legal ground, and thus are once more demonstrating the ugly visage of that so-called democracy of the free Western world to the people of the world. What crimes had the Iranian students committed that the Thatcher government was forced to put them in chains? The only crime and guilt of our students was that they condemned the plots and crimes of U.S. imperialism, this accomplice of feeble British colonialism, and expressed their solidarity with the Iranian nation's revolution. The criminal act of British colonialism in arresting the struggling Iranian students and the obstinacy of British officials in refusing to release them has again demonstrated the fact to our liberated people that British imperialism, like U.S. imperialism, was and continues to be the real enemy of our nation and country.

Long before the arrival of the U.S. imperialists in Iran, our homeland's people felt the domination, plunder and lootings of the British colonialists over their whole being. The British have had a hand in all the misfortunes and disasters of our nation, and today no anti-Iranian plot, provocation or conspiracy can be born in which the British do not have a hand. The leaders of the British Government are today directly or indirectly involved in all the anti-Iranian acts, plots and aggressions of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, one cannot and must not be negligent in the struggle against British colonialism as, likewise, one cannot be negligent in the struggle against U.S. imperialism. The blow which has been struck at U.S. imperialism as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution is at the same time a blow which has been struck at British colonialism. Thus, the anti-Iranian measures of the colonialist British Government are completely comprehensible, and it is incumbent upon us to close further our ranks in the face of the plots of U.S. imperialism and British colonialism--these sworn enemies of the Iranian nation and country--and not be negligent even for one moment in the continuation and intensification of this struggle.

It is only through the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggles and through unity of word and action that we can succeed in foiling the joint Satanic plans of U.S. and British imperialism and to liberate the struggling Iranian children from the dungeons of the British colonialists.

9 Sep Commentary

TA091948 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Followers of Counterrevolution in Preparation of Another Plot." It said: From Tuesday 2 September till Friday 5 September a meeting was held in a villa in the suburbs of Paris participated in by (?leaders) of the CIA and fugitive antirevolutionary forces, such as Ardechir Zahedi, representing the former shah's family, Nahavandi, director or Tehran University, General Oveysi and the leader of the military organization of the fugitives of the army and finally Shahpur Bakhtiar, the traitor. The aim of this gathering was to discuss the overthrow of the Islamic Republic, the installation of a regime dependent on the United States and the restoration of the shah's son as the king of Iran. Only one thing unites these different anitrevolutionary wings--the overthrow of the regime. It is said that Golam 'Ali Oveysi, Ashraf, Ardechir Zahedi and Nahavandi are divided in their anti-Iranian plots, but believe the actual regime must be overthrown as soon as possible. But Farah, the former shah's widow and Shahpur Bakhtiar expect that the actual regime should be disintegrated from within and put the former shah's son on the throne in an alleged democratic way. Apparently this gathering resembles more a comedy play than a serious measure.

Behind this gathering a big plot against the Iranian nation is being hatched. We should not disregard the fact that the power of U.S. imperialism, British colonialism and their hirelings such as Begin and As-Sadat support these fugitives. According to informed sources, U.S. officials now overtly support the restoration of the monarchy in Iran. The speical adviser to Reagan in his meeting with the leaders of the Iranian fugitives in Europe and the fugitive officers promised them the Reagan, if elected president, would support their activities. Carter himself is in contact with these fugitives and has even allowed Farah to freely enter the United States with a (?Monacan) passport.

Counterrevolution is hatching a plot against the Islamic Republic abroad and this is a serious danger. We must be ready and vigilant vis-a-vis these dangers. The true revolutionary forces of the country must put aside their discord and act in unison against imperialist plots.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Benefits of Oil Monopolies Are Increasing." It said: The OPEC oil-producing countries issued resolutions during the Algeria conference for limiting the actions of oil monopolies. The oil cartel makes great efforts to prevent the implementation of the Algeria conference resolutions and to reduce the energy crisis in the West, especially in the United States. Western propaganda machinery complains that the price of OPEC oil has doubled in the past 2 years and this is allegedly to the detriment of all and particularly to the detriment of the developing countries, even to the OPEC countries themselves.

In reality the case is very different--the capitalist developed countries are continuing to plunder the oil riches of the free countries, but the industrial products of the capitalist countries are sold at very high prices to OPEC member-states while the price of raw materials exported by developing countries has not been raised. It is evident that developing countries who buy OPEC oil are faced with financial problems, but the cause of these problems is not so much related to the OPEC oil price hikes as it is the plundering of the raw materials of these countries by imperialist countries. Regarding the oil monopolies, it must be said that not only they have not sustained any losses, but on the contrary much has been added to their plundering benefits.

Imperialist countries led by the United States do not stop their political, military and economic pressure on the OPEC member-states. The United States is trying to confront these countries with discord. The Pentagon's military bases in our region are another factor for carrying out this policy of threats and pressures. But the OPEC members-states are certain to struggle for the safeguarding of their oil wealth against the plundering policies of imperialist countries.

10 Sep Commentary

TA101926 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "In Memory of a Great and True Crusader." It said: One year has passed since the death of the great crusader, Ayatollah Taleqani. During his entire life the late Ayatollah Taleqani fought on the path of struggle and against oppression and despotism. In his message on this occasion Imam Khomeyni rightly states that Ayatollah Taleqani suffered hardships, torture and imprisonment in service to Islam and Islamic countries. He never flinched from this honorable service for one moment and continued his efforts toward the goals of the revolution.

Ayatollah Taleqani was one of the most open-minded leaders of the Iranian revolution and a revolutionary in the true sense of the word. In the opinion of Ayatollah Taleqani all the uprisings of the deprived strata and oppressed people anywhere in the world were Islamic. His ideal society was a society free of exploitation and colonialism and in which despotism has no place, a society in which religion will not be exploited as a means for oppression and injustice. Ayatollah Taleqani dispised blind fanaticism and monopolism and used to say that the Koran is for all humanity. He believed in the necessity of respect for freedom and for the political and social beliefs of others. Ayatollah Taleqani fervently believed in the necessity of unity of all the true forces of the revolution regardless of their opinions and their philosophical and religious beliefs, and for this reason he struggled against sowers of discord, whether extreme leftists or extreme rightists. The best way of honoring the memory of that great crusader is preserving the unity and alliance of the true forces of the revolution, refraining from monopolism and joint battle against the joint enemy, namely remnants of the former regime and U.S. imperialism.

The second commentary was entitled: "Desist From Investigating Beliefs." It said: Not much time is left until the beginning of the new scholastic year. However, despite the demand of Imam Khomeyni for eliminating illiteracy in the country, this year many children will not be able to study for lack of schools, classrooms and teachers. One of the greatest shortcomings of our homeland's educational organizations is a shortage and lack of an educational cadre. Unfortunately the application of undesirable and un-Islamic methods, contrary to the Constitution, have increased the problems and inadequacies in the education and training organization. Our country's existing schools and institutions are in need of teachers and instructors. Thousands of our homeland's revolutionary youth have applied to join the country's educational organizations, but unfortunately due to the establishment of a system of investigating personal beliefs there young people were prevented from joining the education and training organization. Mr Bani-Sadr, our country's president, has stressed that the act of investigating beliefs is illegal. The method of investigating beliefs is contrary to the desire of the imam pertaining to respect to the beliefs and opinion of the people.

By this work method and by investigating beliefs, the crisis in the educational and training organization will deepen. This work method must be discarded before it is too late. The activity of the educational organization and its officials should be based on freedom of thought and beliefs and on faith toward the Iranian nation's revolution.

11 Sep Commentary

TA111936 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Welfare Problem Is the Acute Problem of our Society." It said: Finally, after a prolonged struggle--which is still continuing and which under the present circumstances is unjustifiable--the government of Mr Raja'i gained a vote of confidence from Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly. Following the statement of the prime minister in the Majlis, it is obvious that the government has still not formulated a precise and detailed program. However, among the main problems which confront the government are those pertaining to the maintenance of the acute needs and welfare of the people. Paying attention to this issue is vital, because it is being said in certain circles these days that allegedly in today's Iran welfare problems are not an issue, and that maintenance of welfare will lead to a consumer society. It must be said that such an attitude toward this acute and vital problem of our society neither conforms with reason and facts nor is based on the Iranian revolution's spirit. Among the aims which the people fought for in the revolution are having a better and more honorable life, and enjoying the spiritual and material blessings of society. The toiling people are in need of water, bread, schools, books, teachers, hospitals, housing and living essentials, and the people expect to have these things, especially after a popular revolution. The Iranian revolution and its people should not be exceptions.

Our nation has inherited a disrupted and bankrupt economy from the regime of Satan. Remnants of the former regime and their Western masters, and foremost of all world-devouring U.S. imperialism, by resorting to economic sanctions and military aggressions, provocation, subversion, terror and discord want to bring our nation to its knees, and to overthrow the Islamic Republican system. It is no exaggeration if we say that economic problems and the acute welfare needs of the people are among the main tools and elements in the hands of the counterrevolution and their American masters to implement various plots, provocations, obstructions and to create discontent among the members of our society. Securing the welfare of the people is directly connected to reviving the industrial and agricultural economy and to the economic development of society. As long as we are unable to overcome economic difficulties, maintaining the welfare of the people will be impossible. Reliance on oil income alone cannot last for a long period. The people expect the new government to place the maintenance of the general welfare, whether materially or spiritually, in the forefront of its program.

The second commentary was entitled: "Let Us Assist the Farmers in Gathering the Produce." It said: Our country's liberated farmers are engaged in gathering agricultural products. However, as we are aware, remnants of the former regime and agents of the feudalists and big landlords are creating numerous obstacles to the harvesting and gathering of agriculture products by resorting to various pretexts. Our country's farmers are still not safe from the attacks, plots, provocations and subversions of the elements and remnants of the former regime and feudalists. Every day the authorities receive complaints from the farmers regarding the injustices, provocations and subversions of the landowners and their servants, these enemies of the Iranian revolution and its gains.

In many cases the agents of the feudalists and big landowners set fire to the produce of the toiling farmers and thus make futile attempts to strike at the revolution. The enemies of the Iranian revolution in the villages strive, by resorting to any means, to force our country to import agricultural products as in the past, and to have the Iranian farmers live in hardship, as during the satanic regime. In such sensitive conditions one should rush to assist the farmers, especially now in the harvest season. All the active forces of society should arise to defend and safeguard the right of the toiling farmers and should cooperate with them in gathering the agricultural products. Recently the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an order, requested army personnel to render the necessary cooperation to the farmers in gathering agricultural products. This measure of the joint staff is a proper and timely measure that can serve as an example to other government and educational organizations for aiding the farmers. This is a national and patriotic duty which all should strive to implement.

12 Sep Commentary

TA122009 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "An End Should Be Put to the Violation of the Constitution's Principles. It said: More than a month and a half has passed since the statement by the prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in which the occupation of the places and offices of the political parties and groups was regarded as illegal and contrary to the Constitution and the nation's interests. However, there is still no report on the evacuation of the places and offices of the true forces of the revolution. If the responsible officials had not shown negligence and procrastination in connection with the assaults of hooligan and club-wielding groups against the offices and places of political parties and groups and had carried out their legal duties, these club-wielders would not have dared to go into the streets every day and attack the ranks of the true forces of the revolution in all corners of the country.

We have repeatedly said and repeat again that attack on the offices of progressive political parties and organizations committed to the revolution is not only a violation of the Constitution but is an act that is beneficial to the counterrevolution. Such acts will bear no fruit except the creation of anarchy and the weakening of the country's organs. This is the same thing that U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran desire and for whose implementation they are striving day and night. The people rightly say that it is very obvious that occupation of the offices of the parties and organizations committed to the revolution and assault on their members and followers is only to the benefit of the counterrevolution.

The great astonishment of the people is that, despite the obviousness of this fact, responsible officials have done nothing and are playing the role of a neutral observers. The country's three powers, headed by the president, are dutybound to carry out the explicit principles of the Constitution, and it is not clear how this silence can be justified. The people demand that irresponsible groups, various individuals and club-wielders evacuate the offices of all the political parties and organizations committed to the revolution as soon as possible and that the complete freedom of these organizations be ensured.

The second commentary was entitled: "An End Should Be Put to the Application of Discrimination With Regard to the Developing Countries, Including OPEC. It said: The United States and its NATO allies are exerting all their efforts to intensify the pressure of the international oil cartel on OPEC. As we are aware, the oil-producing countries that are members of this organization have recently taken steps to limit the activities of the oil cartel and to establish complete control over the production and export of their oil. The decisions of the OPEC member-states at the Algiers conference in this connection have aroused the wrath of Washington. After observing the negative reaction of the Arab oil-producing countries and our Islamic Republic regarding Israel's aggressive measure, the Americans decided to seek the aid of the EEC member-states in order to weaken the anti-monopolistic and anti-Israel policy of the OPEC countries.

The urgent visit of Thorn, the high-ranking official of the Common Market, to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and also the recent visit of British Foreign Secretary Carrington to Saudi Arabia are confirmation of this fact. The aim of Carrington's visit to Riyadh was completely obvious. He attempted to convince the Saudi regime that, allegedly, Britain is determined to defend Saudi Arabia's independence and national sovereignty against imaginary threats. After returning to London Carrington declared that should military clashes occur in the Persian Gulf, the Thatcher government would be prepared to use the British Armed Forces in support of the U.S. military forces. The aims of Thorn in his visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were nearly similar to those of Carrington's. He also assured the Saudi and Kuwaiti governments that, allegedly, the Common Market countries are not in agreement with Israel's measures regarding Jerusalem.

However, the practical measures of the countries of Western Europe in the international arena are proof of the fact that these countries support the position of the United States regarding the Middle East crisis and particularly in connection with Jerusalem. Mr Thorn's visit was, in fact, a maneuver to console the leaders of Arab countries and to preserve the West's oil interests in the Persian Gulf.

At the same time the United States is striving to use China also to confront and compete with the OPEC countries in the international market. In this connection China intends to supply Japan with a large quantity of oil. As we are aware the special session of the UN General Assembly has strongly criticized the domineering economic policy of the West, foremost of all that of the United States, and confirmed that these countries are endeavoring to preserve their neo-colonialist policy in economic and trade relations with the developing countries, including OPEC. The participants in this special session demanded that an end should be put to the policy of applying economic discrimination and imposition by capitalist countries over developing countries.

13 Sep Commentary

GF141240 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 September carried a commentary entitled: "It Is a Loss to the Revolution To Deal Blows to the True Leftist Forces of the Revolution." It said: Based on historical experience, it is obvious to our nation that any time there have been increases in the amount of propaganda against the left a plot against our nation has been in the making. History proves this. We have given you examples of this before. Today, the attacks on the left have again increased and the situation is such that, contrary to the imam's wishes, some persons try to attack these forces and do not even hesitate to quote the Western press in their recitals.

About the time of the 19 August coup, the American and British press were carrying items about the Soviet Union reaching the warm waters of the Persian Gulf through Iran. At the same time, the Ba'thist regime was using its lackeys to repeat the same rubbish. In the meantime, the United States and Britain were preparing a plot. They knew that there was no communist threat to Iran and the Soviets had no designs on the Persian Gulf. Their aims were to keep public opinion off the track.

The followers of the school of "neither an Easterner nor a Westerner" think that to prove they are not pro-Western they have to attack the Soviet Union. To prove that they are anti-communist they feel they should attack the leftist forces or any organization that does not share the government's views. Some of these individuals use the attacks against leftist organizations as a means of moving toward the West. What can we say at a time when some members of the previous regime are still free to walk around and laugh at people? This is a time in which people like Qotbzadeh are taking bribes from the United States and no one is blaming them. The propaganda facilities of the government are being used by anyone who wants to attack leftist groups. However, they are not prepared to give the same facilities to those persons who are under attack by the authorities night and day. The policy of attacking the true leftist revolutionary forces--the followers of the anti-imperialist line of the imam--is a tragic policy and should be avoided before it is too late.

14 Sep Commentary

GF141911 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 4 September carried a commentary entitled: "What Do the Villagers of Our Nation Expect From the Government of Mr Raja'i?" It said: Landless villagers of our nation are still waiting for land and water. The feudalists and big landowners do not stop harassing the villagers for a moment.

They will resort to any means to keep their power and would not hesitate to kill the villagers. We can cite many examples of their cooperation with the fifth column and Savakists. The true revolutionary forces, considering these facts, refer to these feudalists as the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran and demand their immediate suppression. Millions of landless villagers expect the government of Raja'i to solve the problem of land to the advantage of the villagers.

U.S. imperialism, to strengthen its hold on our nation, used the cursed Mohammad Reza regime to ruin Iranian agriculture in such a way that even now we have to import some of our needs. U.S. imperialism has put Iran under an economic embargo to bring us down to our knees and forced its satellite Western countries to follow suit. If we were not determined to defend our Islamic Revolution, it might have succeeded. Land distribution and financial and technical help to farmers can, in a short period, release us from the need to import and result to economic independence.

Suppression of feudalists should be the priority task of the government. Khomeyni has repeatedly asked for a solution to this problem. The government of Raja'i can win the confidence of the working masses with such a program.

15 Sep Commentary

TA160952 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "OPEC and the Plots of the Oil Cartel and U.S. Imperialism" It said: The conference of the OPEC member-states has started its work in Vienna. The victory of our nation's glorious revolution, the overthrow of the former shah's regime and the establishment of the republican system have led to a marked transformation in the work of OPEC in connection with safeguarding the just interests of these countries in the face of the aggressions of the oil cartel. In the oil cartel the U.S. oil monopolies play the principle role. These plundering monopolies resort to any crime and plot to continue their plunder. Among the effective elements in the hands of these monopolies are puppet regimes dependent on imperialism, and foremost of all U.S. imperialism.

In the past, during the former shah's puppet regime, the Iranian OPEC representative, along with the representative of Saudi Arabia and other regimes dependent on the United States, played the role of the supporters of the oil cartel. With the overthrow of the hated satanic regime the balance of power in OPEC changed to the benefit of the member nations and countries of this organization. Now the representatives of our Islamic Republic are at the side of those representatives of those countries in OPEC like Libya and Algeria are aimed at further limiting the plundering operations of the oil cartel and toward exercising the right of national sovereignty in exploiting their natural resources and wealth at all levels.

Among the important and sensitive problems that face the OPEC member-states are setting production levels, the price of oil and the unit for calculating oil payments. In the past these problems were repeatedly discussed at the OPEC meetings also, but each time they were confronted by the obstructions of the puppet countries dependent on the United States, like Saudi Arabia. Attention should also be devoted to the fact that U.S. imperialism and the oil cartel, through their elements, are endeavoring to create a schism within OPEC and prevent unity of action of this organization. It is the duty of the progressive wing of OPEC, like our country, Libya, Algeria and others, to prevent imperialism and the oil cartel from implementing this plot.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Plots of U.S. Imperialism Continue." It said: Parallel with the demagogic efforts to release the American spy hostages through so-called negotiations, the Carter administration has not desisted from preparing military aggression against our country and preparing to implement a coup to overthrow the existing regime in Iran.

According to U.S. newspapers, the CIA is preparing to implement a coup through the hands of the fugitive remnants of the satanic regime and through its own elements and hirelings in Iran. According to the plan of the Pentagon and the CIA, a monarchical government is to be established outside our country, and the shah's eldest son is to be declared the shah of Iran. The implementation of this anti-Iranian plan has been entrusted to the traitor As-Sadat, and its executive pawns are Shahpur Bakhtiar, 'Ali Amini, Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, Hasan Nazih and other such ostentatious elements.

According to reports by Western newspapers, at their meetings in Paris the representatives of the fugitive remnants of the former regime reviewed details of a coup plot aimed at overthrowing the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran and establishing a government dependent on the United States. According to reliable sources, the fugitive counterrevolutionaries intend to implement their evil plan within the next 1 or 2 months. In order to coordinate the plots of the fugitive counterrevolutionaries against the revolution and gains of the Iranian nation, a so-called supreme council has also been established in which the leaders of all the main counterrevolutionary groups are represented. At the same time it is obvious that the counterevolutionaries residing abroad have pinned their main hope on the remnants of the satanic regime within our country who skillfully have preserved their positions in the country's administrative, security and military organizations. Moreover, as we are aware, military units formed from the Aryamehri fugitives are receiving the necessary training in Egypt, Israel and Oman to infiltrate our country and to carry our subversion and a coup plot.

One should not forget even for one moment that all these anti-Iranian plots are conceived by the Carter administration, the CIA and the Pentagon. The danger of a coup plot and the aggression that is aimed at our homeland by U.S. imperialism is a real danger. This danger should not and cannot be overlooked even for one moment. We should mobilize ourselves through revolutionary vigilance to confront and crush these plots and aggressions. "Our enemy is one, and that is U.S. imperialism. Those who, in order to divert our country's public opinion from the real danger, create illusive dangers and enemies for the Islamic Republic of Iran are either misled or are acting on the plan and order of the U.S. imperialists. It is the duty of our nation to be alert and not fall into the trap of these agents and elements. All the eternal power of our nation should be aimed at the struggle and battle against U.S. imperialism and its elements."

16 Sep Commentary

TA162004 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Strengthening of the Toilers' Unity." It said: If we judge the truths and statements of responsible economic officials, today a large number of the industrial units of the country, despite the problems created by the capitalists dependent on their Western masters, have started functioning. Without any doubt the vigilant and aware toilers of our country have played an important role in this vital and important matter. These toilers are aware of the truth that the true enemy of all the toiling people and all the progressive anti-imperialist forces in U.S. imperialism. This black and insolent force cannot endure the independence and freedom of the Iranian nation and this is the reason why it is making all efforts to overthrow the Islamic Republic by making all its mercenaries either inside the country or abroad, from extreme rightists to extreme-leftists, enter the battle arena. The battle of our nation against counterrevolution and its U.S. masters is a battle for life or death, and the toilers are well aware of this fact. They know that by safeguarding the gains of the revolution, by thwarting the plots of counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism, our liberated nation will have a bright future, and it is for the sake of this bright future that every Iranian united around the revolution endures all the difficulties and shortcomings with revolutionary forbearance.

We can boldly say that the working class of our nation understands very well the essence of the imam's words that all the cries should be turned against the great Satan, the United States. The most obvious thing regarding the great and constructive efforts of the toilers of our nation is their unity of action. All the toilers disregarding their political, social and religious ideologies have always actively participated in these constructive efforts. These toilers have never been duped or influenced by counterrevolution and have always toiled to safeguard the revolutionary gains. In order to safeguard their unity they have organizations and trade unions at their disposal. But there are groups and elements in our country who, due to selfish and monopoly-seeking interests or due to political opportunism, try to create discord among the toilers. But we must not allow any group, under any pretext or mask, to hinder the unity of the working class.

Under the actual sensitive conditions the unity of the toilers is of utmost importance, whether to safeguard the gains of the revolution or to thwart the multifaceted U.S. imperialist plots or to see to the needs of our country's industry and economy.

The second commentary was entitled: "(?Let Us) Cut the Retirement Pensions of Anti-revolutionary Elements." It said: Mr Mohammad 'Ali Nobari, the representative of Nahavand, demanded in an open session of the Majlis that the situation of the retired living abroad be dealt with. We must point out that this is not the first time this problem has been set forth by representatives of the Majlis or people and forces united around the revolution. But unfortunately nothing has been done yet in this connection. The former regime abstained from paying retirement pensions to tens of thousands of struggling Iranians who lived for many years in different countries as political emigrants. But in the Islamic Republic of Iran it is not clear why this matter is not being attended to and the money of the nation is flowing abroad.

Recently the military revolutionary tribunal issued a statement saying that the salary of military pensioners living abroad would be cut off from the date of the implementation of this law. It was also stated that if any retired person returned to Iran, his records would be reviewed. The true forces of the revolution support this law and demand its implementation regarding all the pensioners living abroad.

After the victory of the revolution a large number of supporters of the former regime fled the country and as we are aware, these gentlemen continue receiving pensions while they are busy hatching plots. Our country has inherited a bankrupt economy and needs this currency for solving its shortcomings.

RAJA'I REPLIES TO KARMAL MESSAGE, DENOUNCES SOVIET OCCUPATION

WA171800 Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 28 Aug 80 pp 5, 6

[Text] A telegram from Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to Babrak Karmal's congratulatory message, has been made available to PARS by the prime minister's public relations office. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

In the name of God, Your Excellency Babrak Karmal, your telegram of congratulation on the occasion of my premiership has been received at a time when a wave of grief has overtaken the people of our country because of our Muslim brothers' repression in Afghanistan. We are awaiting the day when the people of Afghanistan could determine their own destiny without interference by foreign powers, and I am certain that the Muslim people's struggle against colonial powers will achieve victory. I wish success and unity for all oppressed people of the world. Signed, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

As it can be noted in the text of the cable, Raja'i has not acknowledged Babrak Karmal as Afghanistan's president, nor has he thanked him for his congratulatory telegram. This is probably an indication of the Raja'i administration's future policy vis-a-vis the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

BACKGROUND OF USSR CONSULAR PROBLEM AIRED

WA171102 Tehran TIMES 20 Aug 80 p 2

["Steps Leading to Closure of Iran's Leningrad Consulate"]

[Text] Tehran--An Iranian Foreign Ministry communique yesterday described the steps leading to the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad and the notice issued to the Soviet authorities for closure of the Soviet Consulates in Rasht or the one in Esfahan.

The communique said that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, summoned the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran to the Foreign Ministry offices on August 17, and informed him of the foreign minister's decision to request the closure of one of the Soviet consulates in Rasht or Esfahan, and wanted the decision conveyed to the Soviet authorities in Moscow within a period of 24 hours.

On the same day the Soviet charge d'affaires was further asked to take steps as soon as possible in the matter of reducing the number of diplomatic and embassy personnel based in Tehran, the communique stated.

The request was not a new one and reflects a long simmering deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic following accusations by Iran that the Soviet Government was rendering aid to the Iraqi regime.

Furthermore, the Soviets cold shouldered an Iranian request for the establishment of a consulate for Iran in Dushanbeh city in the Russian Province of Tadzhikistan or Tashkent, which have predominantly Moslem populations, in exchange for the closure of the Iranian Consulate at Leningrad.

Still another of the Iranian demands from the Soviets was the pulling out of their troops from Moslem Afghanistan, one that has gone unheeded in the wake of continuing Soviet hostilities and troop escalations for quelling the Afghan freedom movement.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry communique said that Dr. Mokri, Iran's ambassador in the Soviet Union had in the meantime on August 16, already arrived in Leningrad to make preparations for the closure of the consulate there.

It said that Dr. Mokri had held lengthly talks with the Soviet deputy foreign minister and other Soviet diplomatic authorities following the delivery of Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh's note to the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in which he stated Iran's position on relations with the Soviet Union in a frank and forthright manner.

Dr. Mokri repeating Qotbzadeh's assertions requested the transfer of the Leningrad Consulate once more to Dushanbeh in Tadzhikistan, or to the other predominantly Moslem city of Tashkent in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, a request that was apparently turned down.

The communique said that preparations had begun yesterday for closure of the Leningrad Consulate and arrangements were being made for the transfer of all personnel and notices issued to various Soviet political organizations in the city and cultural centers officially informing them of the closure. All foreign diplomatic missions in Leningrad were also informed of the Iran move.

It was not said what reciprocal measures were taken so far by the Soviet authorities in Iran as regards closure of one of their two consulates in Rasht or Esfahan.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR SUSPECTED OF SAVAK TIES

WA171042 Tehran TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 1

["Mo'infar Under Cloud"]

[Text] Tehran--Minister of oil, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, has been working for the late shah's secret service (SAVAK) as a consulting engineer, a Majlis deputy claimed yesterday.

Deputy Rashidian, told Majlis yesterday morning that he knew of documents showing Mo'infar's connection with the dissolved SAVAK.

He also claimed that Mo'infar, has been in personal contact with one of the former chiefs of SAVAK, General Zanganch, over the details of the main headquarters of the hated secret police.

"I regard helping the construction of SAVAK's headquarter Deputy Rashidian said, "as serving the former regime and the disqualification for anybody who wants to be a Majlis deputy."

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, is the deputy for Tehran in Islamic Majlis, as well.

Another deputy, Fouad Karimi, said helping the construction of SAVAK headquarter's and its torture chambers was as serious as acting as one of its informers.

"We deputies dismiss anybody who has informed for SAVAK only a few times," he said, "but we approve of the person who has helped the construction of its headquarters."

Defending Mo'infar, the chairman of Majlis' credentials committee, Dr. Yazdi, said Mo'infar's case had already been scrutinized by the committee which had found nothing against him.

Meanwhile, several Majlis deputies have accused Mo'infar, of being awarded Homayoun-5 medal by the late shah.

It is common knowledge that the late shah only awarded such medals to highly reliable officials in his government.

HAMADAN GOVERNOR TAKEN HOSTAGE BY YOUTHS

WA171104 Tehran TIMES 25 Aug 80 p 1

["Governor, Officials Taken Hostage Near Hamadan"]

[Text] Hamadan--Governor of the city Mohammad Ali Kenejad and several officers at the Governorate have been taken hostage by a group of youths here who have expressed dissatisfaction with the new governor's policies.

The governor, who has been recently appointed, had proposed certain plans for rural development, which the youth said should not be implemented for reasons which are still unclear.

A protest demonstration at the Governorate led to the youths entering the offices, holding the governor and several other officers within the premises and staying locked in the premises.

An earlier appeal by the governor brought a rival group of protestors to the office who kept shouting slogans of: "Long Live Khomeyni." They tried to break into the office and release the hostages, including the governor, but were prevented by Revolutionary Guards who did not want the situation to escalate.

The sit-in continues with no solution in sight as yet.

NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST APATHY

WA170912 Tehran TIMES 25 Aug 80 p 1

["Hasibi Warns Against Increasing Apathy"]

(By Peyman Pezhman)

[Text] Tehran--A National Front veteran has warned of increasing apathy among the masses saying Iran's political situation resembled that under the late Mohammad Mossadeq.

Kazem Hasibi, a leading member of the Front and a former colleague of the late Dr. Mosadeq, in an exclusive interview with Tehran TIMES Saturday, said Iran was going through a very dangerous situation exactly like the situation under the late Mossadeq."

Mossadeq's government was overthrown by a U.S. supported coup which brought back the late shah into power in 1953.

He said the main cause of people's apathy and indifference was never ceasing provocations against prominent political figures and political groups and parties, which served no other purpose but increasing disappointment among the people.

He accused, Hassan Ayat, a leading member of the Islamic Republican Party and a Majlis deputy, of disparaging the late Mohammad Mossadeq whose main task was to serve Iran.

"When somebody like Ayat, keeps repeating that Mossadeq betrayed Iran, how do you expect our people not to be disappointed", he said.

Hasibi said those who believe that only the clergy had served Iran must change course, otherwise conflict would continue to increase in society.

Although carefully worded to avoid any misinterpretation Hasibi's call for more sense among Moslem fundamentalists must be seen as a long overdue reaction to recent attacks on patriotic elements of the National Front leadership.

Hasibi said he was extremely worried about a possible conciliation between the superpowers over Iran which would endanger "our national independence."

"Our first political priority must be to save the country," he said.

BAHAI LEADERS ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING

WA170812 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 24

[Text] The nine members of the Bahai National Assembly, the executive body of this religious community which is considered heretical by the Shi'ite clergy, were arrested on 21 August in Iran. This was announced in a communique which was sent out on 26 August to various centers of this community abroad.

The communique avers that the charges made against the nine leaders that they took part in the recent attempted coup d'etat "were fabricated in every respect".

"Nevertheless--the text adds--on many occasions, the Bahai community of Iran has proclaimed its loyalty to the ruling authorities and has made it known that, according to the principles of the Bahai faith, its members are forbidden to take part in any political or subversive activities. As under former regimes, the Bahais are serving as scapegoats, are still the target of false accusations, being jailed arbitrarily, and even executed by groups claiming to represent the authorities of the Islamic Republic."

The Bahai community of France has sent to President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i cables demanding that their co-religionists be released and that everyone be guaranteed "freedom of religion".

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

Tehran radio carried textually an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement issued on 18 September "in connection with the Iraqi regime's aggression," the first monitored authoritative reaction from Iran on the border dispute since the 17 September decision of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to abrogate the 1975 Algiers agreement and declare complete Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab estuary and the speech by President Saddam Husayn the same day outlining Iraq's reasons for doing so. The statement referred to the Iraqi action only in general terms, saying that Iran "can never accept the imaginary claims of the Iraqi Ba'thists" in connection with the "unilateral abrogation of an agreement with Iran." It made no mention of Shatt al-'Arab or other particular points of contention between the two countries and no attempt to specifically refute the official Iraqi position on the border dispute as detailed by Saddam Husayn but said that if Iraq had had any "good will" in connection with its claims, it would have pursued them with "rational logic and good-neighbor relations." The statement accused Iraq of being a "servile puppet" of the United States and Israel and an "instrument" to carry out their policies. According to the statement, Iraqi aggression against Iran is "in line with that of the United States," and the present "disorder" in the region is an "extension of the provocations" against Iran "in which the hand of America can clearly be seen." The statement also pointed out that the Iraqi aggression plays into the hands of "colonialist governments in East and West," and it concluded by warning that Iran shall "defend its territorial integrity and independence to its dying breath."

Iraq has begun to take administrative steps to support its claim to the entire Shatt al-'Arab estuary. According to INA, the head of the Foreign Ministry Legal Department, Riyad Mahmud Sami, declared that the Shatt al-'Arab is now a "national river" and that the abrogation of the Algiers agreement gives Iraq the "right of full sovereignty" over its littoral lands and airspace and the right to control navigation. Sami said that ships must "pay" Iraq for the right to use the Shatt al-'Arab and use only Iraqi pilots to navigate the river. Furthermore, he stated that as a consequence of full Iraqi sovereignty over the area, Iraq has jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters as well as the responsibility to protect navigation on the river. INA also reported that the state organization for ports has taken "all the necessary measures to restore the legal relationship" that existed in the Shatt al-'Arab before the Algiers agreement, including the navigation regulations in force at that time. Shipping lines have been advised to take instruction only from Iraqi river pilots and to hoist the Iraqi flag even if they are proceeding to Iranian ports.

Another INA dispatch reported that a foreign vessel flying an Iraqi flag crossed the Shatt al-'Arab for the first time since 1975. The Japanese ship, guided by an Iraqi pilot, was ordered by an Iranian gunboat to hoist the Iranian flag. The pilot refused and brought the ship into Basra. A Defense Ministry spokesman, according to INA, also announced that an Iraqi tanker plying the river had been subjected to light weapons fire from the Iranian shore. No casualties were reported and the defense spokesman made nothing more of the incident.

Islamic Foreign Ministers

The speeches of Moroccan King Hassan and Arab League Secretary General Habib Chatti at the opening session of the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference on Jerusalem, which convened in Fes on 18 September, were carried live by Rabat radio. Both men reiterated Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's call for a jihad to recover Jerusalem for the Arab world. Opening the session, Hassan said that when he refers to jihad, he does "not rule out the idea of war, because men die in defense of their spiritual values." Hassan went on to say that the Islamic summit to be held in Saudi Arabia late this year "will definitely unify the ranks of Muslims everywhere and will purge the Arab scene of all grudges." Chatti stated that the purpose of the conference is to define the "fields where a full mobilization of the capabilities of the Islamic nation will be made on the governmental and popular levels, so that the jihad will enter its practical stage more effectively than now." According to Chatti, this requires that the conference formulate a "well-studied plan for a comprehensive action consistent with our people's will for jihad." He affirmed that Muslims have abandoned the stage of "resolutions of denunciation and condemnation" and have declared their "categorical commitment" to undertaking "all necessary practical measures" to halt "Zionist aggression." Chatti also said the "whole Islamic world hopes today that the United States realizes the seriousness of its stand," particularly now that it is the "only one" supporting Israel.

Egypt

MENA reported that presidential envoy Sol Linowitz, in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington, said that Egypt and Saudi Arabia are trying to improve relations and that President Anwar as-Sadat "briefed" him on efforts in this direction. MENA adds that "responsible sources" in Cairo have denied "any past or present contact" with Saudi Arabia since the Saudi decision to cut ties with Egypt and reiterated the Egyptian position that if Saudi Arabia wants to restore relations, it must be the one to take the initiative.

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KARMAL RECEIVES GANDHI LETTER FROM INDIAN ENVOY

LD181558 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, yesterday morning received the ambassador of India, Jaskaran Singh Teja, at the headquarters of the Revolution Council in Kabul.

During his visit the ambassador delivered a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Babrak Karmal. In expressing her best wishes, the Indian prime minister said the Government of India is attempting to normalize the situation in Afghanistan.

The letter added that the government will continue its efforts to find a political solution.

DELHI: KARMAL PROPOSES FORMATION OF NATIONAL FRONT

BK190916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Afghanistan president, Babrak Karmal, has said that conditions have been created for the formation of a national patriotic front led by the ruling People's Democratic Party. In an interview with a newspaper, Karmal said the party has attained a new look and it has restored its unity on a democratic basis. He said the second stage of agrarian reforms has been launched and Afghan peasants are given a lot of aid by which good crops are expected. Measures are also being taken to improve the educational system, he added.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CUBAN, GDR ENVOYS

LD182128 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, today received at his office in the Prime Ministry palace Raul Garcia Pelacz, the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, who paid a courtesy visit. Yesterday, he received the ambassador of the GDR in Kabul, Kraft Bumbel, on a courtesy visit.

240 PRISONERS RELEASED FROM HERAT CITY JAIL

LD181906 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A total of 240 political prisoners of Herat Province were released in the course of a ceremony today from the jail of Herat city, and joined their families in an atmosphere of fervor and emotion.

A number of party and government officials, ulema and elders and a large number of the inhabitants of Herat city participated in the ceremony. In their speeches, a few of the released prisoners expressed thanks for the humanitarian attitude of their national and progressive government, and after repenting for their past behavior promised all kinds of sacrifices toward fulfilling the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the prosperity of beloved Afghanistan with their people's government.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD181816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic has issued the following statement in connection with the continuation of the Iraq regime's aggression:

In the name of God. The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary once again to reiterate the points which have been made repeatedly in order to draw the attention of the Free World as well as that of countries independent of the East and West superpowers to what is really happening in this region.

As we have demonstrated in the past, we are devoted to Islamic ideology and act in accordance with our religious beliefs. It is because of this that we condemn any aggression against any territory. We have demonstrated this not only in words, but in action. As we have condemned Israel's aggressions against Arab territories, that of the USSR against Afghanistan and U.S. military attacks against other countries, we also condemn the hostile aggressions of the Iraqi regime, which are in line with those of the United States. We can never accept the imagainary claims of the Iraqi Ba'thists, which stem from various plots hatched against the Muslim nation's religion and interests, connected with the unilateral abrogation of an agreement with Iran. Considering that ours is an Islamic revolution, motivated by unity and solidarity among all Muslims; considering that such a revolution is neither pleasant to the palate of tyrannical rulers nor is it pleasant to the superpowers of the East and West, therefore the lackeys have risen both on the left and right against us and our divine aim and, wittingly or unwittingly, have become an instrument of our enemies.

We are convinced that once our legitimate voice is heard by the Islamic and non-Islamic nations, the hearts of the liberals in the world will support us completely and will totally condemn the objectives pursued by the colonialists as well as the aggressions launched against us.

Thirdly [as heard], we recognize all our domestic and external problems, including the aggressions launched by the Iraqi regime and the provocations it instigates along the border, as a product of provocations launched by the U.S. superpower against us and our Muslim nation before the triumph of the revolution. After the fall of the shah's regime, when America lost its biggest base in the region, it found itself in a position where it had to harm us and our movement and move any puppet regime which was prepared against us. Consequently, the present disorder facing our region is an extension of these very provocations in which the hand of America can be clearly seen.

Therefore, we call on the objective vision and the awakened conscience of free nations and governments of the world to judge and call on our Muslim Iraqi brothers to be witness; we warn the Iraqi regime that the continuation of aggression against the western boundaries of Iran is the very thing that the colonialist governments in the East and West want; this is the thing that, following our victorious revolution, Israel has been waiting for.

Every single bullet fired in the direction of our borders, every single soldier martyred is ultimately in the interests of the colonialist governments of the West and East and aggressive Israel. Therefore, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is clearly a servile puppet of America and Israel, having become an instrument for the implementation of their intentions.

Fourthly, we again stress that if the Iraqi regime had any good will in connection with its vague and imaginary claims, then, rather than resorting to artillery and tanks, it would have made use of rational logic and good-neighbor relations.

However, we regrettably note that, as the world is witnessing, Iraq has displayed its hostility towards us for some time; and, contrary to its claims, it has taken steps to [words indistinct] escalate it, so that it may more appropriately demonstrate its subservience to its masters. Little does it know that the Muslim Iranian nation shall defend its territorial integrity and independence to its dying breath.

National Security Council Meeting

LD181716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the National Security Council held a meeting this afternoon in the presence of the president and commander in chief. In the course of the meeting, the situation in the west of the country and latest developments on the Iranian-Iraqi borders were discussed.

KEYHAN on Commanders Meeting

LD181435 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Untitled report by correspondent Mahmud Hojrat]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, acting Joint Commander in Chief Gen Valiollah Fallahi, accompanied by Air Force Commander Javad Fakuri, Ground Forces Chief General Zahir-Nezhad, Gendarmerie Commander Col Hasan Foruzan and guards corps officials, left Kermanshah by helicopter for the Abuzarr base at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, where they conferred for an hour on the war situation and how operations mounted by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces were proceeding.

At the conclusion of the meeting, two groups set off for the conflict areas, General Fallahi and Col Javad Fakuri in one and General Zahir-Nezhad, accompanied by Colonel Foruzan, newsman Mahmud Hojrat and KEYHAN news photographer Abbas Maleki in the other.

The two groups inspected all the Islamic Republic of Iran Army positions at Tankab Now, Tankab Kohneh and several other places, and orders were issued by General Zahir-Nezhad to combat unit commanders for the implementation of the correct task operations.

In prolonged clashes at Tankab Kohneh, three military vehicles carrying Islamic Republic of Iran Army equipment caught fire and were destroyed after being hit by Iraqi lackey army artillery and rockets.

Quoting the Sanandaj Guards Corps public relations spokesman, the KEYHAN correspondent stated that all counterrevolutionaries have left Sardasht and fled to the mountains, and that an expeditionary column of revolutionary forces are continuing their advance successfully. The report also states that on 6 September the forces sent to the area of Bayveh and Bashmaq returned to base after an hour-long clash, in which no losses were suffered.

Evacuation of Border Posts

Col Hasan Foruzan, who was recently appointed gendarmerie commander and has been on the border since he took up his post, made the following remarks to the KEYHAN correspondent during a short discussion:

"Because of the fierce fighting, gendarmerie personnel have evacuated border outposts. Seven posts, including the one manned by the gendarmerie company at Khan Leyli and the post at Tab'eh have now been evacuated, since they are in the area where fighting is taking place between Islamic Republic of Iran forces and the Iraqi lackey army."

Casualty Report

LD171719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the joint operations in the west of the country announced: In the course of confrontations between armed assailants and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic and the guards corps, which occurred at 2225 last night in Divandarreh area, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic and the guards brothers inflicted heavy losses on the assailants. The same report says that in this confrontation two persons from our forces were martyred; three who were injured were immediately transfered to Bijar hospital for treatment.

Artillery Exchange

LD181758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports received from the border zone in Khuzestan Province, at 0830 today the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries began exchanging artillery fire. During this confrontation, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying the [words indistinct] post of Iraq and four tanks belonging to the mercenary Army of Iraq. The PARS correspondent reports that during this confrontation the Saddam Husayn oil well was set alight by the artillery positioned at the [name indistinct] post in Iran. According to the same report the brave champions of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are courageously responding to the aggressions of Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

After this report was received the political and administrative deputy of Khuzestan Governorate General confirmed the report in a telephone contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also announced that, at 0800 yesterday, the machinery gathered by the Iraqi Army in order to dig trenches and hide its tanks and artillery was destroyed by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The political and administrative deputy of Khuzestan Governorate General disclosed that the security organization of Iraq has employed a number of [words indistinct] in Khuzestan to carry out sabotage operations, paying them 300 to 500 Iraqi dinars. He added that, contrary to the rumors spread by the mercenary Ba'th regime in Iraq, the champions and soldiers of Islam are bravely and diligently guarding the border posts and positions along the south and west of the country and have forcefully stopped the aggression of Iraqi mercenaries. All border posts and positions in the south and the west of the country have the necessary fortifications.

Criticism of Iraq's Stand

JN190802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] After having used all available excuses against the Islamic Republic, the isolationist regime in Baghdad began digging into the archives in the hope of finding a new excuse to support its struggle against the Islamic Revolution. It fabricated the border issue and returned to the papers of the Algiers agreement, which was signed between the two close friends, Saddam Husayn and Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in its attempt to find something that it could use as incitement against Iran.

Merely as a reminder of the facts, we must say that the agreement was essentially intended to halt Iran's aid to the Kurdish movement in northern Iraq, in exchange for the return of half of Shatt al-'Arab to the status of Iranian waters.

This is what actually happened. Iran ended its aid and the movement collapsed. This enabled the Ba'thist regime to get rid of a problem that caused it many sleepless nights. Under the provisions of the agreement, Iraq returned half of the Shatt al-'Arab to Iran. This is the framework. But as far as the essence of the agreement is concerned, it was founded upon subservience to U.S. interests and on Iraq's decision to follow the U.S. bandwagon as of 6 March, 1975.

Having disclosed these facts, which were distorted by the ruling clique in Baghdad, we ask the regime about other facts, which are bound to offer further information about the Algiers agreement.

1. How come you agreed to sign an accord with a man whom you called a U.S. agent, when you claim that you are patriotic and opposed to colonialism?

2. If Shatt al-'Arab belongs completely to Iraq, as you now claim, how come you granted half of it to the shah, whom you labeled a U.S. agent? Who authorized you to give part of Iraq to another state? Would the Iraqi people accept that? This is, of course, if your claims are sincere. But if you believed then that Iran had the right to half of Shatt al-'Arab, it is not your right now to reclaim what you returned to Iran.

3. You claim that Iran occupies Iraqi territories and that it has not responded to the border agreement. Why have you remained silent for 12 years? Have you suddenly become patriotic, demanding territories occupied by Iran? If these territories actually belong to Iraq, then your failure to demand them is even worse than the crime of occupation. If Iraq has no right to these territories, why then is the ignorant regime now raising the issue, when it knows that Iran is waging a large-scale war against the United States and against its agents, both inside and outside Iran? In whose interest is the incitement of this war?

This is a comprehensive question. We leave it to Saddam to answer. We hereby quote one single sentence from President of the Republic Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statements in this regard, so that the Iraqi people and the Islamic peoples can know the difference between the Iranian stand and the cowardly isolationist stand: "The dispute over borders among Islamic countries is trivial. All efforts must be directed toward Palestine, to liberate the Islamic land from the claws of Zionism."

Khuzestan Villagers' Support

JN181824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Thousands of villagers in Khuzestan Province participated in a mammoth march today in (Iranurmuz). The marchers were accompanied by a large number of Islamic Revolution Guards, gendarmes and town dwellers. The marchers, who were carrying firearms, gathered in a town mosque and issued several statements of support for Imam Khomeyni's leadership and the forces of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The marchers also expressed their readiness to go to the border to suppress the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors and safeguard the land of the Islamic Republic.

AD-DA'WAH PARTY IN IRAQ ISSUES STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS

JN181620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Here is the text of a statement issued by the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party on jihad operations inside Iraq:

In the name of God, the Islamic revolutionary tide in Iraq is spreading as a firm riposte to the ferocious campaigns of the forces of blasphemy in Baghdad against the border of the Islamic Republic.

Following are some reports on jihad in proud and Muslim Iraq:

1. An armed clash took place in (Al-Qurnah) district in the Basra governorate between two heroic mojahedin and a group of the blasphemous regime's agents led by Ibrahim Hadi al-Lami from (Al-Gal'ah) in (Al-'Amarah) governorate. Al-Lami is a major in the security force and has been rewarded by tyrant Saddam with a transfer to the Baghdad security directorate. This agent major and three of his lackeys were killed and four others wounded. The two mojahedin withdrew after one of them was slightly wounded and they returned to base safely.

This agent major was buried in (Al-'Amarah), wrapped in a military flag. The governor of Basra and (Al-'Amarah) participated in the funeral.

The people in the area rejoiced upon hearing of the death of this traitor because he was known to be a close associate of Saddam. He hated Muslims and Islam and has participated in persecuting and torturing mojahedin.

By publishing this report, the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party wants to warn the butchers of the blasphemous region of their inevitable doom unless they return to the people's fold and confront the criminal tyrant.

2. In the (Az-Za'faraniyah) quarter in Baghdad, 10 of Saddam's tyrants surrounded the hideout of a heroic mojahed, who repulsed them bravely, killing three and wounding three. He then withdrew to one of the safe bases of jihad.

Other reports say that a mojahed has managed to escape from a detention camp despite his chains. He has joined his brothers to continue the struggle to overthrow the tyrannous rule. We pledge to God and to our innocent martyrs that we will continue the march until the fall of the regime of agentry and blasphemy and the establishment of God's rule on earth. Jihad will continue until victory or martyrdom.

[Signed] The Islamic ad-Da'wah Party, 15 September 1980

ASSAILANTS KILLED, WEAPONS CAPTURED NEAR KUCHEKAHRI

LD181058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: During the clashes which took place between a number of assailants and the personnel of the gendarmerie and the guards corps which were on their way to Mahabad to carry out mopping up operations in a village 1 km away from Kuchekahri, seven of the assailants were killed. During these clashes, which took place this week, one RPG-7 grenade launcher, two G-3's, one Kalashinikov and two Brno's were captured from the assailants. According to this report, no loss was sustained by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the clashes.

RADIO REPORTS 'SEVERE CLASHES' IN MAHABAD

LD181826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Severe clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and armed illegal groups which started in Mahabad early today are still going on.

The deputy governor general for political affairs of western Azarbayjan, in tel one contact today with the news unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Urumiyeh center, confirmed this news and said that in these clashes, one guardsman by the name of ('Abbas Kalantaru) and one soldier were killed, and four guard brothers were injured.

The deputy governor general added that mopping up operations in the Oshnoviyeh area are still going on, and military forces are successfully continuing with their mission.

Urumiyeh--according to PARS, the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, consisting of military and police units and guardsmen brothers, have taken position in all sensitive areas and in various locations in Mahabad. The deputy governor general for political affairs of western Azarbayjan announced this morning that last night the Mahabad area was relatively calm and that there has been no reports of any clashes. He added that only in one spot near [name indistinct] village were the police, army and guardsmen brothers confronted with a number of illegally armed assailants and that as a result of this confrontation nine assailants were killed.

FRIDAY PRAYER LEADER COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, PREPAREDNESS

LD191052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] At the beginning of today's congregational prayers at the University of Tehran, Fakaruddin Hajaji, deputy of the people of Tehran in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, made a speech. In a part of his speech he said:

[Begin Hajaji recording] With their participation the people should make the Friday prayers greater, more glorious, more widespread, and more powerful so that the enemy will know that not only is the Iranian Revolution not suffering from weakness and slackness, but on the contrary the nation, more angry than before, more powerful, more steadfast is prepared for battle at the order of its imam and that the Islamic Consultative Assembly will never surrender to imperialism in the case of the hostages and that it will remain steadfast in the field of battle.

In this battle we need your assistance. God has bestowed the bounty of martyrdom upon us. We will get ready to move towards the west. At the moment the army is powerful. There is no need for our forces. But listen, get ready, clench your fists, embrace your weapons like brides, be prepared to move so that you may teach a lesson to America, to imperialism and to international, communism that is unprecedented in history. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is our leader"]

My point is that the Friday prayers should be our gathering place, that responsible officials should participate in prayers amid the ranks of the people. O people, as a Muslim I announce that the government which we have today is an Islamic government. I swear by God that our government, our Cabinet, our Majlis, our president all are Islamic. Do not allow any friction to appear in these ranks. The imam has said that the differences are not fundamental differences. O God, prolong the life of our imam according to the life of the sun. [end recording]

COMMENTARY NOTES KHOMEYNI APPEAL TO WORLD MUSLIMS

JN182110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Imam Khomeyni's last appeal has touched the feelings of poor and oppressed nations and given them new spirit and hope to unite and cooperate among themselves. It is an appeal from the heart.

The imam's appeal was made on the occasion of the politico-theological hajj congress. This historic appeal is addressed to the Islamic world. Therefore, it is the duty of the pilgrims to convey the message of this appeal, because they represent true Islam.

The imam's appeal warns all world Muslims of the hardships facing Muslim nations and the dangers of obstructing the exportation of the Islamic Revolution to the world and the attempts by the agents of imperialism and the big powers to divide Muslims and turn them against each other.

The appeal stresses the importance of supporting and assisting the Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan and the Palestinian revolution and also the need to spread Islamic culture among Muslims.

The imam's appeal draws attention to the dangers threatening Islam. The appeal points to the real enemy of Islam, namely the arch-Satan the United States, which is trying to carry out its satanic plan of crushing Islam and dividing the Muslim world with the cooperation of reactionary countries which claim to be Muslim. The United States is using its agents in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan to obstruct the exportation of the Islamic Revolution. The border aggressions and violations are best proof of that. These aggressions took place at a time when all Muslims should have been united against the arch-Satan.

The imam has reiterated over and over again that peoples must be considered differently from puppet governments. It is the usurper Iraqi regime that is holding tenaciously to imperialism. As for the Muslim peoples in Iraq, Jordan and Egypt, they are our brothers like all other Muslims. The United States is trying to play its old game of dividing brother Sunnis and Shi'ites and fomenting racial discrimination and national differences, a game which the Iraqi regime is now championing.

In his appeal, Imam Khomeyni siad: I extend my hand to all brother Muslims in the world. I call on them to treat Shi'ite Muslims as their brothers. This view and unity will deprive foreign agents of the opportunity to divide Muslims and will foil the plans of the Satans.

The imam has often pointed to the U.S. danger. But this time the imam warned that the Satan is lurking behind the Iranian borders. It is trying to use the puppet regimes in Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Israel against the Islamic Republic and revolution by having them form a united front against this revolution.

Saddam Husayn's recent contacts in the reactionary countries in the region and the financial aid given to Jordan and Morocco confirm that these evildoers are united in an unholy alliance with the United States. This activity will only backfire on these agents, who will soon meet their final doom.

The worst of all these are the mercenary muftis of Morocco and Egypt who issued their satanic dictums that the Islam of Iran and the Iranians is the Islam of heresy and unbelievers. This is another aspect of the declared war against the Islamic world.

OIL COMMISSION'S MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OPEC DECISIONS

LD182048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1954 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Commenting on the recent OPEC ministerial decisions, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, in a telephone interview with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, has said:

Following Iran's insistence, as well as that of other OPEC members, Saudi Arabia raised its oil price by $2 to $30.

He pointed out that this price rise and the figure of $30 for each barrel of oil does not mean that the OPEC base price, already set at the maximum of $32, has now been reduced; rather, the figure of $32, agreed upon in Algeria, remains the maximum base price. We have now succeeded in setting the minimum at $30, he added.

Mo'infar then said: Among other decisions adopted by OPEC, no OPEC member is obliged to reduce its oil price and bring it in line with that of Saudi Arabia.

Mo'infar, who returned to Tehran this afternoon from Vienna, continued his remarks, saying: Saudi Arabia was not initially prepared to raise its oil price as it was making this conditional on a reduction of oil prices by others. However, Saudi Arabia's proposal was eventually turned down by other OPEC members and ultimately Saudi Arabia increased its oil prices, without others having to reduce theirs. This is, in fact, a success for this session of OPEC.

SOVIET CONSULATE IN RASHT TO CLOSE 20 SEP

LD181954 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports from Rasht on the Caspian Sea coast that this morning the Soviet consul in Rasht, [name indistinct], met and conferred with the governor-general of Gilan Province. Towards the end of this meeting the governor-general of Gilan said: The closure of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht was discussed at this meeting, and, as it had been already decided, the consulate will be closed within the next few days. The governor-general of Gilan said: The Soviet consul complained about the slogans painted on the walls of the consulate and about the consulate being called a nest of spies, to which I replied by saying that this is the natural reaction of a Muslim nation against the massacres which are being carried out by the Soviets in Afghanistan. The governor-general of Gilan further said: We consider the Afghans our brothers, and the Soviets must review their attitude toward the Third World countries.

The governor-general of Gilan added: Another topic which was discussed at this meeting was an economic protocol signed between the two countries. According to this protocol certain amounts of [word indistinct] will be imported into Iran through the Soviet transit route.

On the other hand, the spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, commenting on the closure of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht, told PARS: After 28-hour [as heard] ultimatum given to the Soviet Consulate about 10 days ago to evacuate that consulate, the Soviet officials asked for an extension of the evacuation period which was agreed upon in a note. The spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry added: The Soviet Consulate will be closed as from September the 20th, which is the rightful demand of the Iranian people.

VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION TO DISCUSS OIL PURCHASES

LD191146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Last night, an economic delegation from the USSR arrived in Tehran to take part in the seventh international exhibition of Tehran and negotiate with Iranian officials on the expansion of economic relations between the two countries. The deputy to the economic attache of the USSR Embassy in Tehran, explaining the objectives of this visit, said: This delegation comprises six people; three of them are government officials in trade affairs and three others are officials from Uzbekistan.

This delegation is headed by the deputy minister of trade in the Government of the USSR. Referring to the sales of oil and gas to the Government of the USSR, he said: We had previously requested to buy some oil from Iran and considering the importance of this issue, we will discuss it further during this trip.

DETAILS OF 18 SEP BANI-SADR MEETINGS REPORTED

Meetings With PLO Official

JN190825 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, President Bani-Sadr received Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member.

Discussion during the meeting dealt with the situation in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon; the Israeli plots against southern Lebanon; the threats directed against Lebanon; coordination between the Zionist forces and Lebanese rightist militias; the superpowers' policies in the region; and the Iranian-Iraqi conflicts.

In a statement to a PARS correspondent following the meeting, Hani al-Hasan said that the discussion centered on general issues in Lebanon and (the region).

Asked for his opinion of the declaration of unity between Syria and Libya, Hani al-Hasan said: We will support any unity established between Islamic states.

Talk With Ilam Governor General

LD181714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports from the Central News Bureau, the governor general of Ilam and the supervisor of the headquarters for mobilizing the oppressed met separately with President Bani-Sadr this afternoon.

Meeting With Sunni Ulema

LD181712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon the Sunni ulema of Sistan va Baluchestan Province met and exchanged views with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president.

According to the correspondent at the presidential office, at this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Vahidpur, the representative of the imam's publicity office in Sistan va Baluchestan Province was present, and different problems of this province, including control of the borders, the security of the area, review of the situation with regard to local feudal people and [word indistinct] and also the strengthening of the gendarmerie and the guards corps in the region and their mobilization were discussed.

According to the same report, the Sunni ulema asked the president to put a stop to disrespectful expressions addressed toward things regarded as divine and holy by Sunnis and those in favor of gatherings, and to take the necessary steps toward establishing an Islamic university in this province as soon as possible.

The president asked the Sunni ulema to attract the masses to the revolution and revolutionary institutions by their guidance so that they will not be attracted by counterrevolution. The president also made positive promises with regard to the investigation of the economic situation of the Baluchi brothers and said that in order to get familiarized with the condition of the Baluchi brothers he will soon travel to the province.

BANI-SADR'S ADVISER MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV ENVOY

LD182002 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that in a meeting held between the Yugoslavian charge d'affaires to Iran and President Bani-Sadr's adviser, Mohammad Hasan Sheykh Hoseyni, the Yugoslavian charge d'affaires to Iran elaborated on the appropriate field of cooperation between the two countries.

In response, the president's adviser elaborated on the policies of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are based on independence and self-sufficiency in the cultural, political and agricultural fields. The president's adviser stressed that the Islamic Revolution of Iran ultimately aims at the liberation of the world's people from every kind of domination.

ARRIVAL OF STUDENTS DEPORTED FROM UK REPORTED

JN190931 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Five more of our brothers, the Muslim students who were deported from Britain following mock-trials in which British injustice was conspicuous, arrived in Tehran at 0200 today.

PARS says that a large number of the believer sons of the capital who participated in the ceremonies of Khomeyni's call last night walked all the way from Tehran university to Mehrabad airport in order to (welcome) their revolutionary Muslim brothers who were returning to their homeland.

Special ceremonies were held upon the students' arrival, during which Hojjat ol-Eslam Hedi (Rassawi) spoke, expressing admiration for and appreciation of the revolutionary steps that our Muslim students in Britain carried out. He also denounced the illegal procedures adopted by the fascist British police.

Envoy to UK Interviewed

LD190927 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Sep 80 p 19

[KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview with Iranian Charge d'Affaires in London Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i: "Iran's Charge d'Affaires in Britain Discloses Details of Police Attacks on Students"; date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] In an interview with the KEYHAN correspondent, Charge d'Affaires at the Iranian Embassy in London Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i revealed fresh details of the fascist British police attack on the revolutionary Muslim student demonstrators, who were protesting at the savage treatment of the Iranian students by the American police.

Dr Ehda'i, who played an important role during the course of student demnstrations, and who was in regular contact with the students during their detention in prison, alluded first to the form the demonstrations had taken and the manner in which the police attack had taken place:

"In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

"On 4 August peaceful demonstrations were staged in front of the U.S. Embassy in London by Iranian Muslim brothers and sisters to protest the arrest of Muslim students by the fascist American police, and I happened to be a participant in these demonstrations.

"What I saw was a calm and peaceful demonstration; moreover, the police were witness to the peaceful nature of these demonstrations. There was no question of any [forcible] protest or violence, and the students [marched] alongside them [the police]. After a short time I returned to my office, where on the afternoon of the same day I was informed that the police had surrounded the demonstrators. I immediately wrote an official letter to the police, warning that since in this country any group or nation had the freedom to demonstrate, there was no reason for the demonstrators to be surrounded and it was possible that bringing pressure to bear would result in incidents taking place. I do not know whether this letter reached them or not, but news arrived an hour or two later that the demonstrations had come to an end after the police had mounted a vigorous attack, and that a number of students had been injured, with several detained.

"We subsequently contacted the Foreign Office and also put out two official statements in which we noted that the police had made a very big mistake, that in principle the students had the right to demonstrate and that there had been no grounds whatever for an attack on the demonstrations. In these two statements we condemned the British police outright, and we stated that 'the British police have adopted the same methods as the fascist American police in their confrontation with the Iranian student demonstrators, which is much to be regretted.'"

[Question] Mr Charge d'Affaires: In view of the fact that a number of students now being detained have been sentenced to be deported from Britain, what has been the reaction of the embassy and the Iranian authorities to this, and in principle has any explanation been forthcoming on the matter?

[Answer] First, permit us to correct you on deportation issue, since no students have actually been deported yet. The regulations do not allow the courts themselves to deport people; they have to apply to the Home Office with a request for deportation, which according to my information is never refused, but accepted. However, 3 weeks must elapse before a deportation order is put into effect, and during this time the person involved has the right of appeal. In this connection the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent a sharply worded telex to the British Home Office and has made an official protest to the British authorities. I too was asked to request that the British authorities settle the problem in a conciliatory and peaceable manner.

[Question] Given that British policy is allied to American policy, what is the outlook for Iranian-British relations?

[Answer] As regards Iranian-British relations, the British police, even if we do not say the British Government, have made matters worse by following in the footsteps of the American police. It is now up to our government to decide how to handle the matter.

[Question] Would you please comment on the official embassy publication "THE IMAM."

[Answer] Since I arrived we have only put out two issues; a third one is being prepared and will appear shortly.

[Question] As you know, fugitive and counterrevolutionary elements who have arrived here are feverishly engaged in spreading poison about the Islamic Republic's regime, and you certainly know that they hold several meetings each week and issue several publications. What has the embassy done about this?

[Answer] We are sorry when we really see that in a country which claims to recognize the Islamic Republic's regime and to maintain correct relations with Iran, such persons are openly gaining in strength, and this gives us cause for regret. But in reality they are firing in the dark. We are fully aware of and are watching everything they do, and we deem them worthless individuals.

[Question] Doctor, in conclusion, do you have a message or something you want to say which you think we should pass on to our heroic people?

[Answer] My message concerns the issue of the students: We regret that a number of students are to be deported, because those who have been singled out for deportation are clearly those who believe totally in and actively support the Islamic Republic, and so their departure from here will mean the strengthening of the counterrevolutionaries and opponents of the Islamic Revolution. We very much regret this situation, but we must try to fill the places they leave empty.

FARS EDUCATION COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR CITIZENS' HELP

GF141634 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The education committee of the Firuzabad reconstruction crusade has appealed for the help of the citizens of Fars and Firuzabad in revealing the identity of murderous feudalist lackeys of the United States. The committee asks all those who have witnessed such crimes or have been the subject of any such atrocity to forward their information to the committee.

RESOLUTION ISSUED BY SEMINAR ON PURGING GOVERNMENT

LD130446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the seminar for purging and cleaning up government departments, which was attended by a number of members of the Council of Guardians, representatives of the No 20 Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and representatives of the Purging Council, and which was held in the lecture hall of the Ministry of agriculture, ended its work today by issuing a sixpoint resolution. The text of the approved resolution is as follows:

1. The purging and cleaning-up councils, appreciating the encouragement and cooperation by other revolution structures such as the revolution courts, the Revolution Guards Corps, Islamic associations and other groups, sharply condemn the counterrevolution's plots and its attempts to complicate the purging and restructuring od departments.

2. The purging and cleaning-up councils urge the illustrious clergy, the president of the republic, the esteemed Majlis deputies, ministers, governor generals, newspaper proprietors and heads of departments to avoid the influence of the counterrevolution's evil propaganda and its attempts to create a climate hostile to the purging and restructuring of departments.

3. The purging councils advise the Majlis that is there is a need for revision and amendment of the previous purging bill, approved by the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, it should embark on this task as soon as possible.

4. The purging councils call on the Majlis to take steps with regard to approving laws for renewing the fabric of departments and destroying bureaucracy with the aim of speeding up the affairs of the country and abolishing red tape.

5. The purging councils call on the Majlis to endeavor to control the gathering of persons who are to be purged in production and guidance complexes.

6. The purging and cleaning up councils, which day and night strive along the path of revolution and the destruction of counterrevolution, call on the Islamic Consultative Assembly to approve the purging councils as quickly as possible as a revolutionary structure.

BRIEFS

KHOMEYNI PORT INCOME--During the first 5 months of the current year 15.5 billion rials were earned by Khomeyni Port facilities. This is an increase of 10.91 billion rials compared with the similar period last year. During the same period 2.85 million tons of goods were unloaded and 2.75 million tons loaded. The customs department cleared a total of 2.3 million tons of goods during this period. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Dispute

Fighting intensified along the land and sea borders between Iraq and Iran--particularly in the Shatt al-'Arab estuary--as Iraq launched a diplomatic offensive in support of its 17 September decision to occupy by force all territory promised to it and taken from it in the 1975 Algiers agreement, and Iran took internal measures to gird itself against the Iraqi threat. Baghdad media report personal meetings and messages between Iraqi leaders and the envoys and leaders of Arab states but do not give details on the content of most of these exchanges. Baghdad radio also reports President Saddam Husayn's speech to a meeting of Arab industry ministers on 21 September in which he gave the dispute a pan-Arab perspective, saying: "We must side with the Arab, irrespective of our opinion of the foreigner, in conflicts that deal with territorial claims and designs against our dignity, honor or vital interests. Even if the opinion we have of the foreigner is good, we will not befriend this foreigner when he harms the Arab's sovereignty or his vital interests."

Also of note in Iraqi diplomatic moves was the 21 September arrival in Moscow of Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz on an official visit to the USSR. In reporting on the visit INA said only that 'Aziz will discuss with Soviet officials "bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab region and international issues of common interest." The visit could be taking place in the context of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries--which provides for the holding of consultations during a war waged by either against a third country--or possibly in view of Iraqi military requirements since most of the country's military hardware is still of Soviet origin. According to the brief INA reportage on the visit, 'Aziz has so far met only with candidate member of the CPSU Politburo Boris Ponomarev.

Iranian media have reported Iranian efforts to consolidate the country's military potential and its command and information systems. According to Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr "took command of operations" along the border with Iraq on 20 September. Tehran radio reported that same day that all "officers, NCO's and soldiers" whose military commitment ended in 1977-78 have been "recalled for service to defend the country's territorial integrity." These men were ordered to report to draft centers from 23 September to 2 October from where they will be sent to the "armed forces admissions department." In a further call to arms, an article in the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, reported by AFP, cited President Bani-Sadr as saying that Iran must prepare its forces "to confront a vast plot that the United States is mounting against Iran" through Iraq. AFP noted that Bani-Sadr has "settled into" army general staff headquarters where, he said, "the country requires that I be present ... to direct operations." The president also said that he will make a radio-television statement "soon" to give further details to the Iranian people. Tehran radio also announced on 20 September that henceforth all "information on the army's operations and clashes inside the country's borders, along the borders and beyond the borders" will be disseminated only through the army joint staff. Acting Chief of Staff Valillah Fallahi discussed the faults in Iran's system of assessing and releasing information in an interview given last August but not published by KEYHAN until 15 September. Fallahi said in KEYHAN that "we lack the centralized information system required to channel and direct incoming information" and that as a result the "collection and collation" of reports from the border "sometimes entails a few days' delay." He forecast that an "information center would have to be set up" to be able accurately to report news to the public.

The only announced effort to mediate the dispute is that of the PLO. In a statement reported by the Voice of Palestine, Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf said that "initial contacts" with Iraqi and Iranian leaders have been "positive" and that it is "possible" that PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat will take on the role of mediator. Iraqi and Iranian media have given no indication, however, as to how receptive the respective governments are to the PLO's attempt to act as an honest broker.

Iraq has reiterated its demands that international shipping adhere to Iraqi navigation regulations in the Shatt al-'Arab. According to INA, the Foreign Ministry has warned that Iraq will take all "necessary measures to exercise its sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab, including the use of "armed force against those ships that disobey existing rules and regulations." Iraqi media have not reported punitive action against neutral shipping, but, according to INA, Iraq has protected foreign vessels attacked by Iranian gunboats. In one such incident, the news agency reported that the Iraqi armed forces destroyed five Iranian gunboats that attacked the British vessel Orient Star and for good measure destroyed "installations" in the Iranian naval base of Khosrowabad as well. Responding to Iraqi ultimatums that foreign shipping in the Shatt al-'Arab must fly the Iraqi flag regardless of destination, the Iranian Joint Army Staff, according to Tehran radio, warned that Iranian or foreign vessels bound for Iranian ports must still fly the Iranian flag. The radio also reported without further details that a Soviet ship carrying "military vehicles" and "warfare machinery" was sighted en route to Basrah.

The Iranian Joint Army Staff, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, reported fighting in the Shatt al-'Arab and along the land borders of Khuzestan as "intense" and admitted that it had extended to the "military terminal in Khorramshahr and Abadan airport." INA reported that Abadan airport was "partly destroyed" and warehouses in Khorramshahr set afire in raids by the "Arab youth in Arabistan." The seriousness of the situation in Abadan was indicated by both Tehran and Abadan radios, which reported that flights normally using the Abadan terminal were being diverted to Shiraz and Ahvaz. An announcement over Ahvaz radio asking all importers to clear their goods "rapidly to protect national resources and as a precaution against possible incidents" was also indicative of the disruptive influence of the military situation in Abadan. Tehran radio also broadcast a similar appeal to merchants in Khorramshahr. Evidence that Iraq might be feeling the effects of the fighting was contained in a warning by a military spokesman, reported by INA, that Iraq would respond to continued Iranian shelling of Iraqi "economic installations" in the Shatt al-'Arab region by striking similar targets "wherever they might be in Iranian territory."

Iran

Hostages--Tehran radio reported that the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" have invited all the deputies of the Majlis to "visit the spy nest to observe the evidence of the crime and espionage equipment, as well as to hear the replies to their questions in connection with the hostages." The deputies are to visit the embassy in two shifts on 22 September. The student initiative possibly indicates a change in their policy of noninterference with the Majlis in its deliberations over the hostages question. Earlier, in Statement No 143, they had expressed their concern that too much outside discussion of the issue would serve to take the true decision out of the Majlis' hands and make its final vote on the hostages no more than a rubberstamp. For their part, they said in the statement that they would have "no comment" other than to hope that the Majlis made a decision "worthy" of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

According to the Voice of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat has continued his efforts to have the hostages released "in the interest of relations between the United States and the PLO." The radio cited an Arab diplomat as stating to the Voice of Lebanon that Ayatollah Khomeyni has "insinuated in one form or another" that the "possibility" of releasing the hostages has now become "logical." This diplomat is reported to have said that 'Arafat pursued the matter during his recent visit to Syria and in an "urgent contact" with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who advised the United States of the PLO efforts.

USSR Consulate--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the Soviet Union has bowed to Iranian demands and closed its consulate in Rasht.

Government-in-exile--According to an article in the Egyptian OCTOBER magazine, reported by MENA, the shah's son is expected to be crowned the new shah and become the head of a government-in-exile. The magazine reported that the new shah is expected to address the Iranian people from his base in Cairo.

Israel, Egypt

Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet has expressed "bitterness" that the "agreement" reached during Ambassador Sol Linowitz's visit to resume the autonomy negotiations is "not being fulfilled." Prime Minister Menahem Begin has ordered that U.S. officials be contacted so that at least the joint steering committee for the talks can meet soon. According to IDF Radio, the prime minister reported that the Israeli document drawn up in response to an "interim agreement on the negotiations" proposed by the United States has been completed. Begin gave no details to the Cabinet for fear of leaks, but the radio reported that the document constitutes an "independent Israeli proposal" that contains points of agreement and disagreement with the U.S. document. The radio said that the document is to serve as a basis for resuming the autonomy talks, that discussions on it will not replace those talks and, in fact, that it will be given to the United States only after the autonomy talks resume. Fueling Israeli fears of stalling in the resumption of the autonomy talks, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, according to MENA, pleaded ignorance of reports that suggested that the autonomy talks would resume on 26 September. 'Ali stated that what had been agreed during the Linowitz visit was only that the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers would meet before the end of September to discuss "relations between the two countries." He said the Egyptian paper in response to the U.S. document submitted by Ambassador Linowitz, which is to be discussed in bilateral talks with the United States, was drawn up specifically for the tripartite conference. According to Jerusalem radio, an Israeli "official" called the bilateral discussions between Egypt and the United States an "open violation" of the "pledge" given by President Anwar as-Sadat during the Linowitz visit to resume the autonomy negotiations.

Jerusalem Conference

Rabat radio carried the text of the final statement of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fes to discuss the Jerusalem question. Among the 24 resolutions adopted at the conference were an affirmation to use all "political, financial, oil and military capabilities" to fight the Israeli decision to annex east Jerusalem and to apply "economic and political boycotts" against those who support Israel, and a "denunciation" of U.S. policy supporting Israel, whose implementation the ministers considered a "defiance of the Islamic world." The conference further resolved to make a "political move," especially toward the Europeans, to further "tighten the noose" around Israel and to call on the UN General Assembly to oust Israel from the United Nations. The Islamic countries represented at the conference also declared their commitment to jihad, as it constitutes "steadfastness and confrontation" against Israel on the military, political, economic information and cultural fronts.

Syria

Damascus radio announced that President Hafiz al-Asad will pay an "official, friendly" visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a party-government delegation during the "first half of October."

According to AFP, the Beirut paper AL-BAYRAQ, citing a "well-informed Arab source," said that Libyan military units with "sophisticated weapons" will be taking up positions along the Syrian border with Israel within 2 weeks. The paper also said that a squadron of Libyan planes will be moved to a Syrian airbase at the same time.

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AFP REVIEWS SITUATION AT U.S. EMBASSY IN KABUL

BK191314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Sep (AFP)--Afghan authorities have cut off all telephone lines of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul and reconnaissance helicopters have been seen hovering over the embassy building, sources close to the Indian Foreign Ministry confirmed today. Deployment of Afghan police personnel aided by armed militiamen has been doubled since Wednesday and the entire area has now been closed to ordinary traffic, the sources who asked not to be identified said.

The U.S. Embassy in Kabul is situated just opposite the military club and is adjacent to the Radio Afghanistan building. The embassy is only 1.3 kms from the Kabul International Airport. The Yugoslav Embassy is situated on the back side of the U.S. Embassy. There are 16 American staff members at the embassy beside six Marine guards, earlier reports had said.

There was no evidence that Soviets were involved checking diplomatic cars and visitors and tailing them, the Indian source said, but he did not rule out the possibility of officers belonging to Soviet commando units surveying the area from helicopters. The Indian Embassy in Kabul has sent a detailed report to the ministry here expressing apprehensions that the U.S. decision to grant protection and possibly asylum to the unnamed Soviet soldier may trigger off major incidents.

The Russian soldier, who is believed to be in his early 20's, took refuge in the U.S. Embassy last Monday and sought political asylum in the United States. There are conflicting reports about his identity. One report identified him as a 21-year-old chauffeur from the Soviet Asian Tajikistan region while another report said that he belonged to a Russian engineer's battalion stationed in Kabul. The Indian source could not give his name or identity. Soon after the soldier sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy, the Soviet Union demanded his return, which was promptly rejected by the U.S. Government, earlier reports had said.

This is the second time that the Americans are faced with a major dilemma in Afghanistan since the advent of communist rule in Kabul, in April 1978, the sources said. "When the U.S. Ambassador Adolf Dubbs was killed in February last year, the Americans were faces with a major dilemma...and now again they have a very complex problem to solve", said an Indian source at the foreign ministry.

Meanwhile, one diplomatic source in the Indian capital confirmed earlier reports that security measures outside all the eight non-communist country's missions in Kabul have been intensified. Plainclothes Afghan police were tailing cars with diplomatic number plates. Visitors are being discouraged from approaching the embassies, the informant said. The source said that the British charge d'affaires in Kabul has lodged a "strong protest" over harassment of British diplomats in Kabul, following the soldiers incident. There was however, no independent confirmation.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC UPRISINGS, FOREIGN POLICY

BK201607 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1543 GMT 20 Sep 80

["PM Interview With GULF NEWS"]

[Text] Question 1: Madame Prime Minister, you have blamed the CIA for the present communal unrest in Uttar Pradesh. Do you see a link between this and the recent disturbances witnessed in some northeastern states of India?

Answer: I am very sad at heart at the disturbances in Moradabad and Aligarh. Our party has always worked for communal harmony and for giving minorities their due rights. My family and I have been especially concerned about this matter and have fostered a spirit of tolerance. I see minorities as an important part of India. If they are not secure we can have neither peace nor progress. We have about 80 million Muslims--their number has doubled since independence.

I have not blamed the CIA for communal unrest in Uttar Pradesh. We have noticed that some indivudals and groups are trying to arouse feelings against the government and confrontation of different sections with the authorities, i.e. the police. It is noticed that this especially involves scheduled castes, women and minorities. The trouble in Moradabad did not start off as communal. It was only later when there was wild rumourmongering that it took a communal turn.

Amongst both Hindus and Muslims there are, unfortunately, some groups and parties who are fanatical. One type of communalism feeds another. In my previous regime and also now we have various programmes to help the development of the Urdu language. Jan Sangh and its militant wing, the RSS, are carrying on an agitation against this programme in the state of Bihar. Similarly, when we agreed to the demand of Muslims and accepted the minority character of Aligarh Muslim University, the RSS in Uttar Pradesh declared that they would agitate. In such a delicate situation one has to be very careful in what one says and the steps one takes. The most urgent measure is to first establish normalcy, only then can the matter be gone into thoroughly. The unrest in the northeast has a different origin; anti-national elements are trying to take advantage of it.

Question 2: Why do you blame the CIA? What is the evidence to support this claim?

Answer: As I have said above, I have not mentioned the CIA in connection with Uttar Pradesh. American journals and books tell in internal affairs of developing countries as taking advantage of their difficulties [sentence as received].

Question 3: Another view is that some Arab countries are financing Muslim communalism and that it has a direct bearing on riots. Do you agree?

Answer: Arab countries are our friends. So far as I know money that comes from these countries is mostly for educational or religious purposes. It has no direct bearing on the riots.

Question 4: India's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was a timely shot in the arm towards its struggle against Zionism. How do you propose to follow it up concretely?

Answer: We have consistently supported the cause of the Arabs and their desire for a Palestinian state.

Question 5: Madame Prime Minister, will India favour the expulsion of Egypt from the non-aligned group should such a demand be repeated by Arab countries before the group's meeting in New Delhi next year?

Answer: Such decisions should be taken by consensus amongst member countries. The unity of the movement is extremely important.

RAO INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

JN191744 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 19 Sep 80

[By Mrs Manorma Dewan]

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Sep (INA)--India's Minister of External Affairs, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao has hailed Iraq's programme for the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

In an exclusive interview with INA's New Delhi correspondent, Mr Rao answered some of the important questions concerning Iraq in particular and Indo-Iraq relations in general. When asked to comment upon India's view of Iraq's programme for the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, Mr Rao said: "We have some knowledge of Iraq's programme to make advances in the area of nuclear technology as India is cooperating with Iraq in several areas relating to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We hope that Iraq's programme which is confined to utilisation of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes will succeed."

On the future Indo-Iraqi cooperation in the economical and technical fields, Mr Rao said both our countries can be proud of how cooperation and exchanges between India and Iraq have developed in recent years. Iraq is now India's largest supplier of crude oil. We are one of Iraq's economy now extends to not only exports of raw materials, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, but also to skilled and semi-skilled personnel, advisers and experts. [sentence as received] [Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1530 GMT on 19 September in a similar report clarifies the preceding sentence as follows: "India's involvement in Iraq's deve'opment program now extends not only to exports of raw materials, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, but also to skilled and semi-skilled personnel, advisers and experts."] Indian companies are today engaged in undertaking both construction and engineering and technical projects in Iraq valued well above $1,500 million.

The Indian foreign minister [title as received] added "at the last meeting of the Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission, several new areas for mutually beneficial cooperation have been identified. I am, therefore, very optimistic about the future of our relations which are based on complementarity of interests and a shared desire to assist each other."

On the Palestinian question, the Indian foreign minister said our policy in regard to the Middle East problem has been consistent throughout as it has been based upon well-established principles. "Israel" has forcibly occupied territory which does not belong to her and the Palestinian people have been driven out of their hearths and homes and have been denied their legitimate rights to a homeland. Until these two basic wrongs have been rectified, there cannot be any just and durable peace.

We are, therefore, wholeheartedly with all those who demand the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a homeland.

Answering a question on Iraq's acquiring nuclear technology for peaceful use, India's foreign minister said that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy have both great relevance and importance in man's quest for development and a better way of life. We have some knowledge of Iraq's programmes to make advances in the area of nuclear technology as India is cooperating with Iraq in several areas relating to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

We hope that Iraq's programme, which is confined to utilisation of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes, will succeed. It was in recognition of Iraq's position in this area that Iraq was recently elected as chairman, with the support of the non-aligned countries, of the non-proliferation treaty conference held in Geneva.

On the Iraqi-Saudi joint declaration regarding the Zionist decision of proclaiming Jerusalem as capital of their entity, Mr Rao said "we fully support the Iraqi-Saudi Arabian joint declaration regarding (Israel's) illegal decision to proclaim Jerusalem as her capital. India has always been, and continues to be, totally opposed to the Israeli attempts to make the Holy City of Jerusalem their capital. We condemn the enactment by Israel of their so-called basic law on Jerusalem and Israeli refusal to abide by the Security Council's resolutions on this subject."

RAO LEAVES BOMBAY TO ATTEND UN SESSION

BK201243 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is now on his way to New York to attend the session of the UN General Assembly. He left Bombay this morning.

SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH INDIAN MINISTER

BK180921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union Dr Litvinenko met Minister of State for Industry Dr Charanjit Chanana in New Delhi today. They discussed further strengthening and streamlining of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of machine building.

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS DELEGATION VISITS IRAN

BK201054 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A 12-member Indian delegation consisting of top industrialists and senior officials of the public sector companies is reaching Tehran today on a week's visit to Iran.

All-India Radio's Tehran correspondent reports that the delegation will identify the industries in which India can cooperate with Iran. It is part of the current exchange of visits between the two countries for strengthening and technical cooperation. The delegation will be led by Kannan, chairman Antional Small Industries Corporation.

USSR DESTROYER DESTINED FOR INDIAN NAVY PASSES ISTANBUL

WA221540 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Istanbul, 9 Sep--A Soviet-built destroyer destined for the Indian Navy sailed through the Bosporus early on Sunday en route to the Mediterranean, Istanbul Port sources reported. They identified the warship as a guided-missile destroyer of the modified Kashin class, with 280 officers and sailors on board.

HAQ COMMENTS ON UN VISIT, POSSIBLE CARTER MEETING

GF171853 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, on his arrival in Quetta for a 3-day visit, told journalists at Quetta Airport that in his address to the General Assembly he would present a true picture of Islam, a religion of peace and security which teaches love for all humanity.

He said that Islam is the standard bearer of world peace. He said that we are proud of our 1,400-year-old heritage. Our 900 million Muslims, one-fourth of the world's total population, are in fact a great power. The Islamic world not only abounds in manpower but is also blessed with oil and mineral resources. He said if the Muslim world unites it will not be difficult to solve the problems it faces. He said that he would stress the need for unity and solidarity among the Muslim nations during his speech in the United Nations.

Asked to comment on Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's appeal for a jihad, he said: We support it fully. He said that all aspects of a jihad should be tried to solve the problems facing the Islamic world. Asked if there was any proposal on forming a joint Islamic army, the president replied in the affirmative and said that the main issue before the Islamic nations is complete unity of ranks. He said that an appreciable advance has been made in this direction.

Replying to another question, he said that a meeting with President Carter is possible. He said that he would meet with all the heads of state who are in New York and would also, according to his program, meet with all the foreign ministers who are in New York.

HAQ ADDRESSES STAFF COLLEGE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK181246 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he is confident that the armed forces will fulfill their duty well whenever they are faced with a challenge to the national defense.

Speaking at the platinum jubilee celebration of the Quetta Command and Staff College today, he said that the geopolitical atmosphere around Pakistan is dangerous and calls for greater vigilance on our part. He said that in such a situation a heavy responsibility falls to the staff college. The president said that it is our duty to fully utilize the present (?time) and [word indistinct] to improve the national defense. He said that he is aware that wars cannot be won with the spirit of the people alone; military equipment is also imperative. That is why the government is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in defense as in other fields of national importance.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq made it clear that the acquisition of military hardware is not aimed at any particular country, but is indispensable for our defense. [Words indistinct] Pakistan is not willing to get itself involved in any conflict.

He emphasized that as guardians of the national frontiers it is our duty to remain fully aware of and concerned about the ideological basis which is of utmost importance in fulfilling the holy obligation of defending our country. We can face this challenge only when we are imbued with the spirit of Islam and nationalism. He said it is our guiding principle that in discharging our duties we should firmly adhere to our faith and, as true Pakistanis, we should not let our spirit be dampened. At the same time, as a professional army, our approach should be realistic.

Referring to the teaching of the holy prophet, he said that we should [words indistinct] the truth of our faith by our deeds. He said that both Muslim and non-Muslim Pakistanis have been dedicating themselves to the protection of Pakistan since it came into existence. Both Muslim and non-Muslim Pakistanis have shed their blood with equal spirit during the three wars that we fought to defend our existence. He said that we do not allow any discrimination as to creed or color in the Pakistan Army; we give importance to eligibility and merit only.

Earlier, commander of the college Maj Gen Ahmed Shamim, while presenting his laudatory address, said that in view of the need for increased military educational systems the college has been expanded over the past few years.

HAQ ADDRESSES SOLDIERS IN JHELUM ON UNITY, DEFENSE

BK211656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that like the armed forces, the entire nation is fully aware of the regional situation and is conscious of its obligations toward safeguarding Pakistan's integrity and security. He stated this while addressing officers and men at the closing ceremony of the annual shooting competition of the Pakistan Army rifle association in Jhelum.

The president said that every Pakistani is prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for the independence and honor of his country. He emphasized that internal unity and determination are their most effective weapons. He said that with complete national unity, a ready armed forces and the readiness of every one of us to sacrifice his life and property, no one could harm the country. He said the acquisition of modern armaments is imperative in order for the armed forces to effectively discharge its responsibilities in defense of the country. The present government has paid special attention in this regard and, despite its limited resources, efforts are continuing to equip Pakistan's Armed Forces with the most modern weapons. He said some of our efforts in this connection have been successful, while further efforts were underway. He expressed satisfaction that the country is much stronger to defend itself. All this was not entirely due to the government's efforts, but also the result of hard work by the armed forces. It is the duty of the government to acquire weapons and equipment and the armed forces should pay greater attention to their professional duties and preparedness.

He said he wanted to reiterate that Pakistan did not harbor any aggressive designs against any country. We only want to safeguard our independence, integrity and honor. National honor and independence cannot be protected simply by high spirits and grand slogans, but needs material resources and weapons.

AFP: AFGHAN CHARGE IN ISLAMABAD REPORTEDLY SEEKING ASYLUM

BK201611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Sep (AFP)--An Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad who mysteriously disappeared recently is believed to be seeking asylum in Pakistan.

According to the Pakistani newspaper BASHARAT Mansur Qayyum, Afghanistan's mission chief in Islamabad, was last seen here on September 8 at a reception hosted by the Soviet Embassy. Mr Qayyum had been called back to the Afghan Foreign Ministry after serving in Pakistan for about 9 years. He relinquished his office on September 6 when new Afghan Counselor Muhammed Rafio Shamrez Khan took over chancery affairs. The Afghan Embassy declined to comment on reports that Mr Qayyum had disappeared from Islamabad, but sources at Pakistan International Airlines said he did not board the Kabul-bound flight on September 9 when he was supposed to leave for home. Pakistani Foreign Office sources would neither confirm nor deny Mr Qayyum's rumoured request for asylum.

BRITISH MP ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN FOR REFUGEE AID TALKS

BK211128 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] British Member of Parliament and joint chairman of the Parliamentary Group for Refugees David Ennals, who arrived in Islamabad this morning, had a meeting with Secretary General for Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz and discussed with him problems arising from the continuing influx of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The British member of parliament, who has also visited Bangladesh, informed Shahnawaz of the plight of Biharis [refugees] living in camps in Bangladesh. During his 3-day stay Ennals will call on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He will also meet the secretary general for foreign affairs and hold talks with senior officials of the Cabinet division.

HAQ KHAN RECEIVES PRC WATER MINISTRY DELEGATION

BK211126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The five-member Chinese delegation, now on a 3-week tour of Pakistan to study salinity control and (?nonregulation) techniques in the country, today called on Federal Minister for Water and Power Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan in Islamabad. During the meeting the minister told the delegation that Pakistan was making multidirectional approaches to solve the problems it faced in the fields of irrigation, drainage and salinity control. For this purpose it was making use of imported technology as well as indigenous techniques. He expressed the hope that the visit of Chinese experts would prove fruitful by mutual exchange of ideas and technology. He requested the Chinese experts to point out the areas of improvement so that Pakistan could gain from their experience.

Leader of the Chinese delegation (Lu Puli), who is the deputy director general and engineer in the Science and Technology Department in the Chinese Ministry of Water Conservancy, said they were looking forward to learning a great deal from the experience of Pakistan in the fields of water resources development in general and (?scarp) in particular. The Chinese delegation has now arrived in Lahore where it is to hold discussions on reclamation projects and visit some of the (?scarp) areas.

BANI-SADR ASSUMES COMMAND OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD200950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] In the early hours of this morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, went to the building of the armed forces joint staff and closely supervised all military operations carried out by the armed forces in the west of the country. According to the report of a correspondent at the presidential office, the commander in chief, alongside the commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the minister of defense, after receiving all the military reports, took command of operations.

Recall of Former Military Personnel

LD201718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, on the order of the president and the commander in chief, all the officers, NCO's and soldiers whose service expired in 1977-78 have been recalled for service to defend the country's territorial integrity.

The following is the text of a decree issued by the president and commander in chief of the Islamic Republic:

In His exalted name. Now that our Islamic country is being attacked by foreigners and the lackeys of international imperialism, all the officers, NCO's and soldiers whose service expired in 1977-78 are hereby recalled for service, in accordance with article 14 of the Conscription Service Law, to defend the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran and safeguard the fruits of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Consequently all active personnel covered by this decree are notified to report to draft centers which are to be announced and determined by the conscription department from 23 September to 2 October in order to fulfill this religious duty and repay this national debt, from where they will be sent to the armed forces admission department. Obviously, those who fail to report duly shall be dealt with according to the law. The Islamic Republic's gendarmerie is responsible for carefully implementing this decree.

[Signed] Commander in Chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

AFP: BANI-SADR ACCUSES U.S. OF BACKING IRAQI PLOT

NC201328 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Presidnet Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today accused the United States of being behind a "vast plot" against Iran through Iraq, the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION daily reported here.

The newspaper, which is considered close to Mr Bani-Sadr, quoted remarks he made while settling into the army general staff headquarters from where he is to direct personally operations in western Iran.

"The situation in the west of the country requires that I be present at the general staff headquarters to direct operations," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

"We must prepare our forces to confront a vast plot that the United States is mounting against Iran through (Iraqi chief of state) Saddam Husayn," he said.

Mr Bani-Sadr said he planned to make a radio-television statement soon "to give further details to the Iranian people."

Under the Iranian Constitution, the president is also commander in chief of the armed forces.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON FIGHTING, CABINET SELECTION

LD192124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Unidentified station correspondent's interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question on situation along Iraqi-Iranian border indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. One could go into great details about this question. During this visit we witnessed very interesting scenes; anyone of which would be of interest to my compatriots. Soldiers, guardsmen, NCO's and our officers, as well as the peshmergas, were engaged in the battlefield and, as it were, in the frontline in making sacrifices with a very high and interested morale, with a morale saturated with Islamic ideology. Whoever we met--soldiers, guards and peshmergas--talked about martyrdom and moving in the path of God and similar topics.

My visit to the patients in Ilam was very interesting. There was an air force NCO, whose legs has been amputated. There were a great many other friends who were wounded. One of them was an old friend of mine who used to attend the Mirdamad school. He was very pleased to see me there. He said that it must have been God's will to have something of the sort happen to him, so that he would meet me there. He had a message which I will not refer to at this juncture to keep my interview brief.

At any rate, as far as the question of morale is concerned, our countrymen enjoy very good morale along the border and [word indistinct] towns. However, as for the question of the imposition of this war, there is no doubt that this is a war imposed on us. [sentence indistinct] This is a counterrevolutionary act. I believe that if it were necessary for any reason to demonstrate Iraq's antipopular and inhuman acts, this approach by Iraq against our revolution is the best reason to substantiate its antipopular and inhuman acts. At any rate, this is war [words indistinct]. Iraq is a puppet for whom the issue of war is not the main issue; rather, it is involved in a domestic contradiction. Iraqi Muslims have been inspired by our Islamic Revolution and are no longer prepared to submit to the Iraqi Ba'thist's dictatorial, oppressive and colonialist regime. Consequently, in order to solve his problem, [Saddam Husayn] is ready to be subservient to the two superpowers. [Words indistinct] and he is indirectly strengthening the internal counterrevolutionaries. However, he must bear in mind that the Iraqi Government is not engaged in a war with the Islamic Iranian Government, for he must realize that there is no such thing as an Islamic Republic of Iran independent of the people. Therefore, this war is against all the revolutionary Iranian people, and, accordingly, the response to it has been made by all the people. This will be a decisive response. There is no doubt that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime will be defeated.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what about the visit of Hani al-Hasan [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I have (?not) been in touch with Hani al-Hasan and his entourage. As for the question of mediation, whether Iraq could be made to take a friendly and Islamic stance, the point is that we have no plan to defeat [word indistinct] by war. We follow humane standards, and once Iraq returns to its humane stance, then we will forgive the antipopular movements so far taken by Iraq. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] In view of the fact that five ministries are in mind, the question is whether you have made any changes as far as inspectors in these ministries are concerned or whether the same gentlemen are acceptable to you?

[Answer] This is a good question. Regarding the question as to whether these brothers are acceptable to me, I should say yes, they are. This does not mean that if I decide to make any changes, then these brothers are no longer acceptable to me, that it was because they were unacceptable that they were replaced. Rather, as you know, they ought to have the approval of the president as well.

Consequently, I am faced with some problems. I will try to have these individuals (?accepted) on the basis of their criteria. So, this is a problem I am faced with. However, this is not the only problem facing the government. Therefore, my approach to it is a natural one. Yes, I have introduced some new individuals. The last time I discussed this issue with my brother [Bani-Sadr] was during a Council of Ministers' session on Monday [words indistinct]. He raised certain points with me and the rest of the Cabinet in (?discussing the point). I am, at any rate, very hopeful that, God willing, we may be able to reach a better understanding in the future.

[Question] My final question, Prime Minister, is about the creation of disturbances in schools and the disruption of schooling, [words indistinct]. What information do you have about this?

[Answer] As for what is reported about a plot, I know nothing about this, apart from what I have heard, nor do I have any specific evidence pointing to such a plot. However, regarding the rumors, what is heard bears great affinity to a series of decisions adopted by groups of ignorant and unaware people as well as groups which are knowingly bent on starting disturbances in schools. I believe this is quite natural, for we have not had sufficient time to speak to our people. Nor have we had the chance to demonstrate our services to our people. [passage omitted citing the fact that the revolution is still young and that there are still some shortcomings to be overcome]

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS 6-HOUR MEETING

LD211658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] According to the special correspondent to the presidential office, the National Security Council met this afternoon at the headquarters of the joint army staff with President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the chair.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Acting Chief of the Joint Staff General Fallahi, Ground Forces Commander General Zahir-Nezhad, Air Force Commander and Minister of Defense Colonel Fakuri, Commander of the Guards Corps Morteza Reza'i, supervisor of the mobilization of the oppressed Hojjat ol-Eslam Maj and Dr Mustafa Chamran.

According to the same correspondent, the meeting lasted 6 hours, during which the situation in the western part of the country and the latest developments along the Iranian-Iraqi border were discussed.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS ON INTERNAL, BORDER CLASHES

Armed Forces Statement No 3

LD191242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Statement No 3 of the Joint Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with clashes in the west of the country was issued today. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: Your brother soldiers are still valiantly fighting, killing and being martyred in the fortress of Islam against the mercenary internal enemy and the puppet foreign enemies for the sake of protecting religion and the country. They do so only with the support of God and with the assistance of the valiant, uprisen Iranian nation.

On 16 September, 40 brother guards from Divan-Darreh who were dispatched to nearby villages to take part in mopping-up operations engaged in a clash with the counter-revolutionaries. As a result two of our beloved guards were martyred, five were wounded and three are missing. During this clash the counterrevolutionaries also suffered some losses. The mopping-up column from Khoy and Qotur, with the cooperation of the army and gendarmerie, managed to seize six firearms from the counterrevolutionaries. On 17 September in a severe clash between guards of Dehkulan District of Qordeh and a group of counterrevolutionary assailants, the guards corps, while inflicting many casualties on the assailants, suffered one martyr and four wounded.

On 18 September a severe clash took place in Mahabad between counterrevolutionaries and the forces of the army, gendarmerie, revolution guards and local armed forces who have been stationed in the region in order to carry out mopping-up operations in Mahabad. During this clash the counterrevolutionaries suffered 25 dead while from the armed revolutionary forces 1 soldier and 1 guard were martyred.

On 17 September the Iraqi Army brought Qasr-e Shirin under heavy artillery and air attack, and some damage was sustained by oil installations, an electricity generator, and the post, telegraph and telephone department building. A considerable number of city residents have left Qasr-e Shirin for other towns. At the moment, the city is being guarded by army and security forces. As the result of enemy artillery fire, 2 of our beloved compatriots have been martyred and 10 persons have been injured.

On 18 September, during a number of successful missions in the border areas of Khuzestan and Ilam, two F-5 planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran crashed, one in the morning in Ilam region and the other in the afternoon in the border area of Khuzestan, one of which crashed in Iraqi territory. The location of the crash by the other plane has not yet been ascertained. The pilot of the first plane was captured by the Iraqi Army, but nothing is known of the second plane and its pilot. So far the reasons for the crash of the two planes have not been ascertained. The crashes could be due to air battles with planes of the Iraqi Army, Iraqi surface-to-air missiles or technical faults.

In Khan-Leyli district a battle is still continuing and the forces of the gendarmerie, the army and other forces involved in the battle in the area managed to seize 21 firearms which had been left behind in Tongab-e Kohneh post. As the result of heavy artillery fire by the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (Sanideh) post in Iraq was completely destroyed and considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces. The precise number of these casualties is not known.

On 18 September (Dozirak) and (Fakkeh) posts in the region of Musiyan and Mehran came under neavy Iraqi Army artillery fire. About 70 Iraqi tanks, supported by air and artillery fire, took part in these operations. On 18 September the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted heavy blows on the enemy forces who had been stationed in the areas opposite (Sangeh), (Dozirak) and (Safariyyeh) posts in Khuzestan Province. During these operations the Iranian forces did not encounter any reaction from the Iraqi Air Force.

On 18 September the Iraqi Army deployed more than 100 artillery and antiaircraft weapons in (Sab) region of Iraq and intended to open fire on Iranian territory. The Iraqi Army has deployed the necessary weapons and forces on the shores of Arvand-rud opposite Khorramshahr, Abadan and Arvand-Kenar. Since 16 September Iraq has cancelled the leave of its border guards and has called them up. Meanwhile, the Iraqi Army has called up some of its reserves.

Intense fighting on land and in the air is still continuing along a major part of the Iran-Iraq border. Today and in the coming days naval clashes are likely.

[Signed] The Joint Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Armed Forces Statement No 4

LD191922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Central News Bureau reports that the Joint Chief of Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army has issued its fourth statement in connection with the situation in the western parts of the country and the border region as follows:

On the basis of reports issued by the Ahvaz army, the Iraqi forces, enjoying continuous artillery support, have over the past few days launched attacks against (Rashidiyeh), (Safariyeh), (Qoqo'ak), Takyeh and (Tavusiyeh) bases with tanks and armored equipment. Following these attacks the gendarmerie army and revolution guards forces, as well as other armed forces in the region, retaliated and thus destroyed two enemy tanks and inflicted considerable casualties and losses on the Iraqi forces. During these clashes, one Iranian post suffered some damages and eight people were wounded. Immediately afterward relief forces were sent to this post as well as to other posts involved in the fighting to fortify these positions.

During a strike raid on the enemy positions, the Islamic Republic's Air Force destroyed more than 14 Iraqi tanks and set an enemy oil well on fire. On the morning of 17 September the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces came into contact with Iraqi armored forces at (Takkeh) post. As a result, a great number of Iraqi Army trucks and bulldozers were totally destroyed by the revolution's fire. Moreover, a cement factory in (Takkeh) in Iraq suffered heavy losses. Parallel with these clashes, there was another confrontation between the border posts of Bastam and the enemy forces. As a result of this confrontation, an Iraqi post, opposite the [name indistinct] post, as well as four Iraqi tanks were destroyed by a 106-mm gun belonging to the Islamic Republic's Army. The Iranian post, also suffered some damages.

At 1100 on 17 September, the fighting gendarmerie and army forces brought an Iraqi post, opposite (Safariyeh), under fierce fire which led to the destruction of an Iraqi post and five enemy tanks. Then the enemy positions were fiercely attacked by aircraft of the Islamic Republic's Air Force. During these ground and aerial operations, the Iraqi forces suffered heavy casualties. Moreover, our fighting brothers in the region have informed their commanders and the noble Iranian nation, who support them, that, blessed by God's favor, they will resist the enemy to their dying breath and last bullet to defend and protect dear Iran's borders.

[Signed] Joint Chief of Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Armed Forces Statement No 5

LD201140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Armed Forces Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued Statement No 5 in connection with confrontations in the west of the country and along the border between Iraq and Iran. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God. The revolutionary and Islamic nation of Iran is hereby informed that the forces of the army, gendarmerie and the guards corps and other armed local forces are fighting the enemies of Islam and the homeland together in one front and have one objective in mind.

1. On 18 September armed illegal forces who numbered about 100 carricaded the road between Maku and Bazargan, created disturbance and stopped private vehicles. They then set fire to two vehicles belonging to customs officials. In the afternoon of 18 September counterrevolutionaries using heavy and light firearms opened fire on the military unit proceeding to Naqadeh. They were repulsed by the military personnel.

At 0400 on 19 September armed counterrevolutionaries positioned in Saqqez fired on the Saqqez barracks. But the positions of the counterrevolutionaries were destroyed by the return fire.

2. On 17 September a plane of the Iraqi Air Force was hit by rockets fired by planes of the Air Force of Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It appears that this plane crashed inside Iraqi territory, but this has not yet been confirmed.

3. On the morning of 18 September near [two names indistinct] the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, supported by fighter planes of the air force, foiled an Iraqi Army attack which was supported by 60 tanks and artillery fire, and forced the enemy to retreat. In this confrontation three enemy tanks were destroyed. At 1950 on 18 September the Iraqi forces opened heavy fire using long-range field guns on (Miantang) and [name indistinct] posts and villages near (Tumar) and Cherikeh, Salman Koshteh, Bazargan and Kani Sheykh posts. Forces stationed in these posts and border garrisons returned the fire. At 2100 on 18 September there was a 1-hour confrontation between our forces and the enemy near (Sa'idieyeh) post in Khuzestan region. This confrontation resulted in heavy casualties and losses inflicted on the enemy, but our forces involved in the confrontation were not harmed. After these confrontations the area was quiet.

4. At 1430 on 19 September an aggressor Iraqi plane, tailed by a plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was forced to flee. On the morning of 19 September there was a confrontation between the armed forces of the revolution and Iraqi Ba'th forces near the villages of (Dehkoshan), Balad Koshteh, Tankab Now and the local water pump. Our forces resisted the enemy's intense armored weapons fire. During the past few days the Iraqi Army has taken steps to strengthen its forces stationed at (Sosander). This follows the confrontations of the past 3 days. On 19 September one soldier of the Iraqi Army tank corps who is faithful to Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran surrendered to the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a Kalashnikov and 120 rounds of ammunition and asked for asylum. Also on 19 September the fighting personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran discovered the following arms and ammunition in a car whose passengers were Afghans near the (Shaqari) post in Zabol district: 34 firearms and 2,016 rounds of ammunition; 4 grenade launchers; 5 [word indistinct]; 2 signal rockets and telescopic sight.

The fighting is still intense all along the border between Iran and Iraq from Nowsud to the mouth of the Persian Gulf both on land and in the air. Fighting between the armed forces and internal counterrevolutionaries is continuing from Nowsud to (Jalal Mordab), the common border between Iran, Iraq and Turkey. There is the possibility of naval warfare in the Persian Gulf and Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] during the coming days.

Armed Forces Statement No 6

LD201722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued Statement No 6 this afternoon. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name.

At the instruction of the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces, from this date all the information on the army operations and clashes inside the country's borders, along the borders and beyond the borders will be brought to the attention of the honorable nation of Iran through the communiques issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran only. News or communiques issued by other organizations are not approved by the joint staff.

Armed Forces Statement No 7

LD211214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic Army has today issued its Statement No 7, which reads as follows:

In the name of God. In line with the decree issued by the president and the commander in chief on recalling former servicemen whose service ended 1977-78, the following points are announced for the information of our aware and Muslim compatriots:

1. All servicemen who completed their military service in 1977-78 as officers, NCO's or conscripted privates are required to report to the nearest regiment, company or gendarmerie post of their locality, from Tuesday 23 September, bringing with them their certificate indicating their completion of service and two 6 by 4 [as heard] photographs. Meanwhile, regiments, companies and gendarmerie posts are required to enroll them;

2. If those recalled for service are employees of any ministry, government organization or organizations affiliated to the government or private sector, their posts will be saved for them for the period of their service. Accordingly, governmental and nongovernmental organizations whose employees are recalled for active service are afterwards required to reinstate them at their former positions;

3. All governmental and private organizations are required to give the personnel in question 3 days leave with pay in addition to their annual leave in order to facilitate sending the recalled personnel to respective units; details will be subsequently announced by the army conscript department; and

4. All those recalled will be paid a salary equivalent to salaries paid to officers, NCO's and identical ranks in the army. Should those recalled refuse to report, they will be dealt with in accordance with army prosecution and penal regulations.

Statement on Shatt al-'Arab Fighting

LD211140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau reports, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today which reads as follows:

In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, your soldier brothers, holding your lives in their hands, with a spirit full of belief in the dear Islam and the homeland, and relying on God and the support of the revolutionary nation of Iran, are fighting the enemy along all the land and water borders of the country. At 1600 on 19 September, members of the Miandow Ab revolutionary committee who had been dispatched to areas surrounding the town to carry out mopping up operations were confronted with counter-revolutionaries. While dispersing the raiders one of the members of the committee was injured. At 0100 on 20 September illegaly armed elements opened fire on the town of Urumiyeh and its barracks with heavy and light firearms. They were repulsed by personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By inflicting damage and casualties on the raiders they halted the attack. The confrontation resulted in the department for eliminating malaria and a few other buildings being damaged and the town's oil reservoir being set alight. Fire fighting personnel and the residents of Urumiyeh tired to put out the fire and help was sent to the locations.

Also on 20 September, during confrontations between the guards corps and counterrevolutionaries in the (Sallvat Abad) pass and [name indistinct], heavy casualties were inflicted on the counterrevolutionaries, while one guards corps member was martyred and three injured. On the same day, illegally armed members of the emocrat arty in Takab village were involved in fighting with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the area. Ten counterrevolutionaries were killed. In this confrontation counter-revolutionaries took 11 residents of the surrounding villages as hostages.

At 1700 on 21 September, during a confrontation between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi forces near (Tumb) post, the Iraqi post and arsenal were destroyed by the shellfire of the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this confrontation heavy casualties and losses were inflicted on the enemy. Our forces suffered two martyred and one injured. A part of (Tumb) post in Iran was set on fire. At 0900 on the same day, the forces of the Iraqi Army opened fire on the area surrounding the gendarmerie battalion in Qasr-e Shirin but were confronted with the heavy fire from the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At 1700 on the same day, an Iraqi gunboat was hit by RPG-7 grenade fire from the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi gunboat sank. On the same day, during sea battles, one Iraqi ship, two rocket launcher gunboats and a coast guard gunboat were grounded. As a result of shots fired by Iraqi forces, part of the building of the department of harbors and shipping and the military terminal in Khorramshahr were damaged and 15 people injured.

On 20 September an Iranian merchant ship came under fire by Iraqi forces. The ship's personnel managed to free the ship and return it to Abadan. Also during yesterday's sea battles an Iranian gendarmerie boat was sunk and a number of personnel injured.

On 20 September the forces of the Iraqi Army positioned two rocket launcher gunboats and two gunboats at the mouth of [word indistinct]. On 19 September a Russian ship containing military vehicles and warfare machinery advanced toward Basrah through Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab]. At 2345 on 20 September all the lights in the city of Basrah and the gas flames of Basrah refinery were extinguished. [no further details] Although the Government of Iraq announced that all ships travelling through Arvand Rud must bear the Iraqi flag, Iranian ships or ships travelling toward Iranian posts still carry the Iranian flag. On 20 September, three dredgers and two foreign ships left the canal and entered the Persian Gulf. Two foreign ships carrying the Iranian flag were shot at by Iraqi forces.

Intense fighting is continuing along the Arvand Rud canal from the mouth to Khorramshahr and along the land borders of Khuzestan Province by artillery, tanks, rockets and other heavy weaponry. The fighting has extended to the military terminal in Khorramshahr and Abadan airport.

All the Iraqi coastline along Arvand Rud is under heavy fire by artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republican of Iran. Casualties and deaths for both sides will be announced later.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER FIGHTING, CALLS FOR SUPPORT

Qasr-e Shirin Shelling

LD191716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] According to the public relations office of the headquarters for joint operations in the western part of the country, the mercenary Ba'th Iraqi Army once again at 1200 today put the border city of Qasr-e Shirin under heavy artillery fire. Fortunately, during the course of this offensive none of the city' inhabitants was hurt.

MiG's Violate Airspace

LD220930 Tehran PARS in English 0817 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iraqi MiG's violated the Iranian air space in Naftshar border strip at 8 a.m. on Saturday. The artilleries of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired at the Iraq MiG's forcing them to withdraw from the Iranian air space and return to Iraqi territory.

Joint Operations Command's Comment

JN200920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Commenting on the border clashes between the forces of the Islamic Republic and the agent Iraqi Ba'thist forces, the public relations office of the joint operations command in the west of the country issued a statement yesterday. The statement reads in part: The continuing border clashes between Iran and Iraq are taking place in the wake of the campaigns and attacks by Iraqi Ba'thists in the interior. The objectives of these clashes, which no faithful revolutionary force can ignore, are to divert us from our divine and revolutionary course, prevent exposing the interests of imperialists and their agents to more dangers, and wipe out the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Imperialism, which has mobilized all its capabilities and conspiracies against us and our Islamic Revolution sometimes mobilizes its information agencies and agents or plans a U.S. conspiracy in an Islamic country and at other times rallies its men to issue their imperialist opinions or employs traitor Saddam Husayn.

The statement also reads: Let America and its agent, the Ba'th Party in Iraq, understand that they will not be able to accomplish anything. Let them know that Muslims have united to protect Islamic countries and that their only guideline on this course will be self-denial and sacrifice for the sake of right. Let the Muslim Iraqi brothers and sisters avoid being controlled by the hands of this arch-Satan.

The day when the oppressed people of this world, particularly the Muslim people in Iraq, will unite and rise up to oust Saddam Husayn and replace him with the rule of God and the holy Koran is coming closer.

Attack on Minu Island

GF201358 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A group of Iraqi lackeys in Iran attacked a gendarmie patrol car on Minu Island, a district of Abadan, on Thursday.

Quoting informed sources, PARS reports that one of the gendarmes was killed in the attack.

Medical Unit to Border

GF201555 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Ahvaz reconstruction crusade sent a unit consisting of one doctor, one assistant doctor, one assistant surgeon and nurses to Bostan this morning in connection with the recent events in the border region and attacks by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

In a general alert to all its units the Ahvaz reconstruction crusade announced: If necessary, the medical unit stationed in Shadegan can also be sent to the border.

Khuzestan Governor Condemns Attacks

GF201758 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the border clashes and the readiness of the tribes and revolutionary and Muslim people of Khuzestan, and in connection with the Iraqi Ba'thist lackey attacks along the Khuzestan border, the following announcement has been issued by the public relations office of the Khuzestan governor general's office:

In the name of God. The lackeys of the old imperialism and the Devil's ill-favored and black-hearted believers have united to strike a blow at the Godly revolution of the martyr-nurturing Muslims.

The revolutionary Shi'ites will never surrender to the wishes of the lackey agents of the Devil. Acting on the orders of their Eastern and Western masters, every day they plot and incite the people. They fire on the brothers and sisters on the borders and force them to leave their houses. However, the Iraqi Government will never have the power to oppress the Iranian nation, which kills oppressors.

The self-sacrificing soldiers of Islam, including the gendarmes, army and revolution guards, will resist any kind of attack like iron fortresses through their belief in God. With God's mercy, they will destroy any kind of antirevolutionary and anti-God moves.

These brothers stand behind the Godly masses, who daily announce their readiness to defend Islam and to fight with the enemies of God.

We ask God to bring victory to all Muslims in the world. We hope the Islamic Revolution of Iran will liberate the oppressed masses of the world.

Caution to Arab Regimes

JN210604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "Dangers to Certain Regimes Due to Their Support for Iraq"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: The dangerous route taken by certain Arab regimes in supporting Iraq's allegations against Iran is not justified by either evidence or argument. The pre-Islamic regime in Baghdad is better known to these regimes than to others, and Iraq's aggressive policy, which is founded on the premise of striking with one hand and shaking hands with the other, is also known to them. Thus, these regimes are committing a major stupidity by supporting this cunning fox, which knows nothing but treachery and [word indistinct].

Nobody has forgotten the [word indistinct] incident 7 years ago when several Kuwaiti soldiers were the victims. Nobody has forgotten the diplomatic pouch that arrived at Bahrain airport from Baghdad, filled with bombs to be used in sabotage activities against government and security establishments and installations. Nobody has forgotten Baghdad radio's slander of and curses against the Saudi regime. Nobody has forgotten the Voice of the Arabian Peninsula radio station, which transmitted from Baghdad.

These regimes have all forgotten the blows that were dealt them by Saddam and his clique. Like parrots, they are repeating everything Saddam says and pledging everything he wants from them. Is there any justification for your change of policy? You are now singing the praises of Saddam and his masters. Have you forgotten his crimes?

The stand of certain regimes beside Iraq, and against Iran, in the name of Arabism, without giving right and justice their due, is a pre-Islamic stand, no different from the Arab tribes' practices prior to the emergence of the great light of Islam. Let them not say that Saddam and his clique are Arabs and should be supported by the Arabs. If everyone who speaks Arabic is an Arab, there are millions of Arabs in Iran, because Arabic is a language that is worshipped by our people, who seek to learn it. The Islamic constitution contains a clear proclamation that Arabic should be taught in schools at all levels. It is true that Saddam speaks Arabic but his soul is American, colonialist and evil, seeking to enslave Arabs. It there any justification for supporting such an evil man?

The regimes that have supported the pre-Islamic regime in Baghdad both openly and covertly should have studied the situation well before proclaiming any support, in order to determine which is the aggressor and which is the one who has conspired against the other from the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

It would be better for the regimes that support Iraq to seek right and justice and to send representatives to the border to become acquainted with the decuments that incriminate the treasonous regime.

Appeal to Iraqi Army

GF211710 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Appeal by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Shaykh 'Isa at-Turfi to Iraqi strugglers and the Iraqi Army--recorded]

[Excerpts] Here is some advice from a Muslim brother in Islamic Iran to his Muslim brother in Islamic Iraq. My brother Iraqi Muslim soldiers, peace be upon you from your brother in Islamic Iran. May the mercy of God and his blessings be upon you. My wise and zealous Iraqi brother, the earth's devils whisper evil things to one another. The slaves are currently receiving instructions from their colonial masters, the imperialists and Zionists. This is reminiscent of an event in the early stages of Islam in which hyprocrites claimed to be Muslims although secretly they were non-Muslims. They falsely claimed to have surrendered their will to God, like Mu'awiyah and 'Amr ibn al-'Ass.

When they saw that 'Ali's army was becoming victorious during the battle of Siffin, they realized that they were certain to be defeated. They were unable to face 'Ali's army, which was full of the heroes of Iraq like Malik ibn al-Harith al-Ashtar, may the mercy of God be upon him. In the name of Islam, they used a trick (?devised) by the hypocritical devil 'Amr ibn al-'Ass. They raised the Koran on spearheads and divided the Iraqi Army, granting victory to Mu'awiyah's army. That trick deceived the Iraqi people.

History is now repeating itself, as Carter's trick and the trick of his agents has deceived the Muslim people of Iraq. That trick is the claim that the land [of Shatt al-'Arab] belongs to Iraq and that Iran's rulers previously usurped it. This claim is nonsensical and meaningless. It is no more than a trick and an arrow directed against the unity of Muslims. It is making them strive against each other and kill one another at a time when the Muslim nation is in need of unity and cooperation in order to restore its usurped lands from its enemy, Israel.

After Carter lost hope of dominating Muslim Iran and plundering its natural resources and plentiful minerals--and he knows well how to retaliate against the Islamic Republic that made him lose his interests and prevented him from oppressing the oppressed--he found his goal in activating the enemy of Islam, Saddam at-Takriti and his 'Aflaqi gang, which has been corrupting Iraq. In this way, he found a way to create trouble for the Islamic Republic.

Carter must know that Iran and Iraq are two peoples that are united in religion and sect. Links between them have always been good and strong. This certainly worries the enemies of Islam like Carter and Great Britain and poses a threat against Western states. For this reason, Carter has tried hard to find a means of stirring up hatred between these two Islamic peoples who love each other by virtue of their proximity and unity of sect.

It is my duty to address my Muslim brothers in Iraq by saying: O commanders of the brave army, O enthusiastic soldiers, O sons of Islam and defenders of the Koran, O supporters of religion among our wise officers in Muslim Iraq, O our dear neighbors, O Iraq's free tribes, why are we killing one another, and what is the reason for this hatred and fighting? Is it to support Carter and Great Britain or do divert the Muslims from liberating the land of the Arabs from the Zionists? Is this hatred designed to enable America and the Zionists to remain strong while the Muslims are weakened, or is it the preserve American and Zionist soldiers while violent blows are directed against Muslim soldiers?

Muslims have one Koran, one prophet and one qiblah, do they not? Then why are we fighting? Is it for the purpose of pleasing Carter?

O our people in Iraq, wake up from your sleep and unite against the 'Aflaqi teachings and U.S. tricks, O our brave army in Iraq, be aware that in this war you are fighting against Islam and against Muslims. Willingly or unwillingly, you are serving the interests of the West.

Montazeri, Khamene'i Call Marches

JN191709 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held in Qom today under the imamate of mojahed scholar His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. The prayers were attended by a large gathering of the faithful in holy Qom.

Referring to the plot of the counterrevolutionaries on the first day of the new scholastic year, Ayatollah Montazeri said: The counterrevolutionaries are trying to create trouble and disorder in the schools and in the streets through deviant groups. The Qom congregational imam asked students throughout the country to stage mammoth marches on 23 September in protest against these suspect moves and the desperate attempts of the agents of the United States. They should proclaim their readiness to follow the guidlines and instructions of the great Khomeyni, the imam of the nation, and to obey the laws of the government of the Islamic Republic.

Friday prayers were also held in Tehran today under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In his second Friday sermon, the Tehran congregational imam said: At these delicate moments through which we are passing, we should touch on several important matters:

First, the report that spread in the world this week was the report on the military coup in Turkey. In this respect, I would like to remind you that the Islamic movement in this Muslim country has terrified the arch-enemy of Islam and the oppressed peoples.

Although the previous Turkish governments were the agents of world arrogance, they realized that they could not stop this cascading wave that erupted through the Islamic elements and the heroic Muslim youth in Turkey. This act was the work of world arrogance and America, the leader of this arrogance.

The second matter is the issue of the western border of our country. Our brave armed forces in the army, the revolution guards and other forces in the west of the country were facing two conflicts this week: The first struggle was against the counter-revolutionaries inside the country and the second struggle was against the mercenaries and agents of the agent Iraqi Ba'th Party on the border.

The agent Ba'thist government has exposed itself to the world by concentrating its forces on the Iranian border instead of preparing for the conflict against the Zionist entity. I tell you with all confidence that the treasonous agent Ba'this regime has dug its own grave by perpetrating this blatant act. America knew well that its military presence in Iran [as heard] would cost it dear, so it is carrying out most of its deeds through the agent Ba'thist rulers.

Ayatollah Jami Supports March

GF221120 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Call issued by Abadan Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Shaykh Gholam Hoseyn Jami, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. My dear sons, my dear students: At a time when the Islamic revolution is leading the way toward the liberation of the oppressed; at a time when the superpowers are continuing their plots to undermine this victorious Islamic revival through their helpers in the agent Ba'th party; at a time when our armed forces represented by the army, revolution guards and the entire Muslim nation have shouldered the task of defending the Muslim borders and deterring the transgressors; my dear sons, at this time when all these factors play a role in the attacks on the revolution, and now, following the call by Montazeri for the March tomorrow, 23 September, all people are urged to participate in the march in response to the call by the great strugglers. We beg God to raise the banner of Islam high.

[Signed] Abadan Friday Imam Gholam Hoseyn Jami

More on Jami Sermon

GF 201810 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Friday prayers were held at Abadan's petroleum college yesterday. They were led by Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Jami and attended by a large number of people. During his sermons, the Friday Imam referred to the border clashes with Iraq and said:

As soon as the Iranian nation understood the need to oppose colonialism, resist its advances in this land and rely on God, it came under attack by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, which is a lackey of the superpowers. He added: When the U.S. Pahlavi regime, on the orders of the United States, assumed the role of gendarme in the area and supplied the oil needs of Israel--the main enemy of the Arabs--Iraq was a friend. But now that we have an Islamic Republic, it uses excuses such as land claims to deal blows to Islam through aggression against Iran.

Stressing that Iran will not start any aggression against Iraq, the speaker said: We will not limit our revolution to Iran. The Iraqi regime must know that the Iranian nation, led by the imam, will defend Islam and that neither Saddam Yazid nor his masters will be able to harm us.

Mo'meni: All Superpowers Enemies

GF201710 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Friday prayers were held in Ahvaz Municipal Park No 5. A large group of Ahvaz citizens attended the prayers, which were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri. Before the prayers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mo'meni spoke about the recent border clashes. He said: As you all know, our borders are being well protected by the army, gendarmes and guards, who are showing the courage of Muslim fighters. The world knows that our enemy is not Iraq alone, but all the superpowers. One of the reasons for the shah's fall was the complete support of the people (?for the revolution).

During the former regime all the powers supported the shah to such an extent that the Chinese leader came to Iran to approve the cruelties of the regime. Today, Iraq is the same and enjoys the support of the Soviet Union and all Western countries.

Khuzestan Committee Urges Resistance

GF211557 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the recent clashes on the Iranian border, the following announcement has been issued by the Khuzestan Central Islamic Revolution Committee:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As the East and the West--with the help of the Iraqi Ba'thist government--try to destroy our great revolution, the traitorous Saddam Husayn has mobilized his forces to attack our country in order to serve his master. It is time for the faithful people of Khuzestan and the courageous tribes of the region to stand up in accordance with the imam's decrees. By founding resistance centers, they should be ready to resist any kind of attack from the big Satan or the small Satans. We hope that with the help of God they will perform their duties for the Islamic revolution and the martyrs.

Appeal to Khuzestan Arabs

GF211910 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1832 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O zealous Muslim Arabs! O you who are standing fast in the face of tyrants and agents! O sons of Khuzestan! O sons of the Islamic Republic! O you who have defeated the intrigues of the puppets of imperialism and stand fast in the face of the propaganda of the polytheist Ba'thist clique! O you who are standing fast against all invaders on the borders of the Islamic Republic! O you who are standing in the frontline to protect honor, freedom and dignity! O heroes! O fierce lions! O sons of 'Ali [fourth caliph and first imam] and Husayn ['Ali's son] know that today you are standing under the banner of Islam and are facing the banner of atheism in the hand of Saddam Husayn, who has killed the ulema, disturbed the seminary in An-Najaf and dispersed the good Shi'ites of 'Ali and Husayn for no reason except that they are followers of the prophet's family, may peace be upon them. O brothers in Abadan, (?Ahvaz), Khorramshar, Shadegan, Dasht-e Azadegan and in every part of our beloved Islamic homeland! Today you are defending the Koran, Islam and the banner of Muhammad, may God's peace and benedictions be upon him.

Know that you have no excuse (?for not fighting) during the present crucial circumstances our Islamic nation is undergoing as a result of the repeated Ba'thist aggression against the borders of our Islamic Republic at the orders of their U.S. masters. Know that victory is ours and that the atheist Ba'th Party and its U.S. masters will fail and be defeated.

Dasht-e Azadegan Governor's Announcement

GF211540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] This announcement has been issued by the governor of Dasht-e Azadegan for the benefit of the brave citizens living near the border:

Brave people of Dasht-e Azadegan, in the past few days you have witnessed the aggressions of the Ba'thist mercenaries against the country and their murders to achieve the aims of their eastern and western masters. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran depends on the nation and requests your help when in need. Therefore, you brave and Muslim people living in the border area, you brave people who cause the enemy to shiver with fright, should be alert since your services will soon be required to oppose the enemy. Do not be frightened by the size of the enemy forces. You are soldiers of God, and the victory of truth is assured beyond doubt. In order to avoid any enemy-initiated rumors that might confuse citizens, all news will be given to you, dear fighting brothers and sisters, through radio and television.

Baghdad Shelling Own Towns

JN211946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1813 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Call, call, call: Our Muslim masses in Muslim and proud Iraq, following the victory of your blessed revolution, the Islam's great revolution in Iran, and following the Islamic revolutionary upsurge in Iraq, the Iraqi despotic rulers feel the nearness of their inevitable death.

Our own kin, our beloved, be alert. The agent and collapsing Iraqi regime may direct concentrated shelling against your residential areas and then blame the Islamic Republic in order to achieve its evil aims to create a rift between us and you. Inform the people of this in order to deprive these assassins of the opportunity to carry out massacres to consolidate their collapsing fascist rule. Your army, the army of the Islamic Republic, has no targets whatever except military targets, particularly those targets which attack our positions and our innocent and unarmed brothers. Therefore, it will be easy for you to identify sources of the oppressive attacks which take residential quarters and housing areas as their targets in Iraqi border regions.

Counterrevolution Spreading Rumors

LD221224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1205 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, considering the existing events and rumors in Tehran, the counterrevolution is trying to create a false climate by spreading false reports and thus presenting the situation as tense. We call on our dear compatriots to try to stop the repetition of unreliable reports as much as possible. We are trying to keep you informed through responsible sources as quickly as possible. As the imam of the nation has said: "America cannot do anything to us."

Majlis Defense Committee Meets

LD221218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Defense Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a session today and dealt with the reports which have reached the commission from the border area of the southwest of the country and made some proposals to the committee of foreign affairs, the committee of roads and transportation, the committee of oil and the internal committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The committee also approved the proposal to send a delegation to investigate the defense problems of the west of the country.

Iraqis Urged to Mutiny

JN221058 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0555 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Station slogan]

[Text] Call, call, call. Brave Iraqi soldiers, heroes of great Islam, brothers in the Iraqi ground forces, brothers in the Iraqi Air Force, brothers in the Iraqi Navy: This is your day, brothers. Rise as heroes, destroy the throne of the tyrant, kill his henchmen, teach them lessons in the people's indignation and vengeance for their trampled dignity and violated sanctities.

The Koran calls you. God's prophet implores you to wipe out heresy, unbelief and deviation and to establish God's rule on Earth. Do not hesitate. You are in a decisive and crucial phase. Islam's war with unbelief in Iraq will be decided by you.

Let the whole world know that the sons of the heroes of the 1920 uprising are the true sons of Islam and therefore cannot be tools who carry out the orders of Saddam and his overlords--Carter, Thatcher and other Satans. Seize your barracks. Blow up arms depots if you cannot seize them. Destroy planes if you cannot use them in pounding the strongholds of imperialist agents in Iraq. Turn the whole of Iraq into a hell under the feet of the tyrants. Don't worry and don't feel sad, because the faithful will triumph.

Khamene'i Calls for Calm

LD221326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1307 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a telephone message by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Islamic army and member of the supreme Defense Council, in connection with today's events.

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Muslim and revolutionary Iranian people, my brothers and sisters: The puppet and mercenary Iraqi Government has begun air raids against the territory of the Islamic Republic and has raided several air bases. Until now, we had no intention of launching an attack, however, the Army of the Islamic Republic shall not tolerate the aggression launched by these puppet Ba'thists and shall give a bitter lesson to Saddam.

Our dear people must maintain their calm and dignity and foil any rumor spread by the counterrevolution. They must not approach military garrisons. They must wait to implement their public duty, which shall be entrusted to them by the great leader. Right now the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic Army are engaged in fighting on the ground, in the air and at sea. More information shall be made available later.

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN MAHABAD

Governor General on Situation

LD191834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] In an interview given to a PARS correspondent this morning, the governor general of West Azarbayjan announced that mopping-up operations continue in Mahabad. He said: In the course of clashes which took place yesterday and last night in Mahabad, one revolution corps guard was martyred and another four guards and two soldiers were wounded.

The governor general continued, saying that in the process of mopping-up operations in Mahabad, some resistance was put up by some illegal armed groups. However, the Islamic Armed Forces continued their mopping-up operations. Referring to the situation in Maku, he said that at around 2000 last night certain illegal armed groups stopped an oil tanker and a passenger minibus between Maku and Bazargan and, having taken the passengers out, set fire to the minibus. As for the oil tanker, he said that it was empty and that once relief forces arrived on the scene measures were taken to put the fire out. No one was hurt.

The same report says that last night illegal armed groups raided the Islamic Revolution Committee station at the Urumiyeh sugar plant. As a result of the raid, material losses were suffered, but no one was killed.

'Last Ultimatum' on Arms

LD191852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The political and military officials of West Azarbayjan in a statement have given all illegal armed elements in Mahabad until 1000 tomorrow to surrender their arms, army equipment and hostages to the nearest military bases in the city or the garrison. The text of the statement, which was communicated to the Urumiyeh's Central News Bureau by the political deputy of the governorate general of West Azarbayjan Province, is the following:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A last ultimatum: The honorable inhabitants of Mahabad are hereby informed that, since the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has proved its goodwill in supporting brothers and sisters in the task of encountering the counterrevolution, which has its roots in America and in the superpowers, it had been hoped that the counterrevolution would be uprooted by the honorable inhabitants and the leaders of the defunct Democratic and Komoleh Parties and other counterrevolutionary groups would be arrested and handed over to the representatives of the nation for punishment.

For the Islamic Republic, which is today fighting directly and chest to chest with the superpowers and their dirty agents, such as Iraq, will not allow the counterrevolution within the country to embark upon destruction and to mock the aspirations of the great Islamic nation.

Islam wishes all the world's oppressed victory and success and will support all (?the oppressed). However, on the request and demand of the inhabitants, for the last time the ultimatum is given that all illegal armed elements by 1000 tomorrow, Saturday 20 September, surrender all their arms, army equipment and hostages to the nearest military bases in the city or to the garrison. We repeat, this is the last ultimatum, otherwise the counterrevolution and all who gave given it refuge and are cooperating with it will be severely suppressed.

In the meantime, the honorable inhabitants of Mahabad should not pay any attention to the counterrevolution's deceitful propaganda, whose aims are to inflict damages on the blessed effects of the Islamic Republic which is today going to rescue all the oppresed nations.

And in the meantime, [words indistinct] maximum efforts will be rendered for developments and welfare [word indistinct] and after the establishment of security, the Government of the Islamic Republic with all its energy will do its best to make up for the destruction of the satanic regime, and the dear brothers and sisters, who for long years were under the aggression and oppression of the oppressors, such as the shah's American regime and their agents such as the Democratic Party, Kmoleh and Feda'i-ye, will be able to live in peace and [word indistinct] along with other Turk, Fars, Arab and Lore brothers.

VICTORIES OVER KORDESTAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' REPORTED

LD191900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was released tonight by the headquarters for joint operations in the western part of the country.

In the name of God. The imperialist governments and their agents, whenever they feel their elimination is nearing, resort to rumorspreading and try to disturb the public. We, for the information or our dear compatriots, declare that the column moving from Baneh to Sardasht, despite all the rumors which have been spread by the enemy, has firmly confronted the counterrevolutionaries and is eradicating them.

This strategic region, which before was under (?the control) of the assailants, has been mopped up and is now under (?the control) of Islam's forces. Efforts are underway so that this part of dear Kordestan will not fall into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries.

[Signed] Public Relations Office of the headquarters for joint operations in the western part of the country.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Inspection of U.S. Embassy Equipment

LD221050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Following an invitation extended by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to the honorable Majlis deputies to visit the spy nest and its equipment, several Majlis deputies visited the spy nest today. During the visit, which began at 1000 and ended at 1300, the Islamic Majlis deputies inspected various parts of the spy nest and observed U.S. espionage equipment from close quarters.

Another group of deputies is to visit the spy nest this afternoon.

AFP: Some Hostages Still in Embassy

NC221159 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Sep (AFP)--Some of the 52 American hostages are still held in Tehran's U.S. Embassy, parliamentary Speaker Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani revealed today when he told newsmen that a group of Iranian deputies could be meeting them later today.

Speaking at a press conference, Ayatollah Rafsanjani said the "Islamic students" holding the Americans for almost a year, since November 4, has invited a group of deputies to tour the "nest of spies."

All the hostages were believed to have been moved to locations around Iran after an aborted American rescue attempt last spring.

The ayatollah said the parliament would resume debating the hostage problem tomorrow, but pointed out that the ongoing conflict with Iraq was likely to affect this issue as "Iraq's position is close to that of the United States."

Karubi on Exchange of Hostages

LD221312 [Editorial Report] Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 September 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word report on a phone-in held by the ETTELA'AT political news service at the newspaper's premises (date not specified) at which the acting head of the martyrs' foundation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi, replied to questions from the public.

One caller by the name of Faramarz Rafi asked: "Mr Karubi, what is your view of the American spy hostages?"

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi said: "The action was fundamentally revolutionary and valuable, and one which brought us success. However, my view now is that since the issue of the shah has been resolved--or they resolved it--[allusion to accusation that America was responsible for the shah's death]--and moreover, since American pressures have fortunately been unsuccessful, we are in a position of strength, despite such issues as Tabas and the American coup d'etat plot against us. If in view of this position of strength we are able to find an honorable solution and gain concessions (of course, needless to say, these concessions must be negotiated), for example, the blocked property, assets and currency."

The same questioner then interrupts: "So on the whole you agree that the hostages should be exchanged?" "Yes, I do not agree with the holding of a trial. This is my view, and I may be wrong. Of course, you must note that first, we should enter into negotiations from a position of strength and that we should hold the initiative, and second, we should gain numerous concessions, including the extradition of fugitives living there engaged in plots, some of whom have already been convicted in absentia."

Another caller by the name of Asghar Caliri asked: "What is your view on the fate of the hostages?"

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi said: "My view is that the matter should be resolved, since we are in a position of strength, and an honorable exchange in return for important concessions must be effected."

Muskie Comment on Documents Noted

GF200944 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0830 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has confirmed that the State Department collected what he called a list of documents on U.S.-Iranian relations in order to refer to it when an international commission is formed to investigate these relations. He added that the documents may be useful when U.S. policy toward Iran is investigated by Congress or any other body.

Muskie was commenting on a Washington POST report that the State Department had prepared a top secret file on Iranian-U.S. relations since 1941 on instructions from President Carter.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT 145, URGE PARTICIPATION IN MARCH

LD212042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Following the message of the senior jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, in connection with the active and extensive participation of the nation's strata in the march ceremonies and unifying prayer of 23 September aimed at crushing counterrevolutionary conspiracies, Statement 145 was put out today by the Muslim student followers on the imam's policy, addressed to the pupil brothers and sisters. This announcement states in part:

On the eve of the second academic year and the reopening of schools after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the move of groups of beloved children and followers of the imam and the scholars of the schools of Islam toward the primary and secondary schools, while wishing success to these beloved pupils and wishing the children of Islam perfection in walking along their martyr-seeking path, we put forward some points for the beloved pupil brothers and sisters:

Now that we are in a face-to-face war with world-devouring America, a war which will continue until the complete destruction of this mother of Western corruption; and now that this great Satan intends to create an atmosphere of agitation and anarchy against the Government of the Islamic Republic by staging evil propaganda against the Islamic Revolution, calling up sold agents with an affinity to the alien, using tricks such as spreading an atmosphere of dissent and economic shortcomings, raising issues such as inquisition and purges in schools, the hejab [Islamic veil] of sisters, the closure of universities and the cultural revolution, and by inciting the young plants of the revolution and the well-intentioned brothers and sisters, without realizing that these beloved people were in the same trench of struggle against Satan together with those who received the honor of martyrdom in the resistance trench of the classroom and employed the weapon of books and those who participated in 'Ashuras [the day when Imam Hoseyn was martyred] like the 4 November. [Sentence as heard]

We demand that all pupil and nonpupil brothers and sisters accept the invitation of the hope of the imam of the people, the senior jurist, consult His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, and take part in the march and unifying prayer of Tuesday, 23 September at the Friday meeting place, so that once again we can foil the sinister plots of these filthy world devourers and their dependent agents.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

QOM SEMINARY TEACHERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

LD211238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The teachers' association of the Qom seminary has issued a statement in connection with the beginning of the new academic year and the plots hatched by counter-revolutionaries. It reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Muslim and fighting nation of Iran. Now that the world-devouring superpowers are frightened by the expansion of the revolution of our nation in the sensitive region of the Middle East and other areas of the world, they have intensified their efforts to crush the Islamic Revolution through internal and external battles, economic blockade and various conspiracies. One such conspiracy is an attempt to close down or create disturbances in schools at the beginning of the academic year under various pretexts, such as the issue of wearing veils, inquisition, all-day schooling and so forth.

We all know that the Islamic veil is an aid to maintaining a woman's respectability and good character and the issue of inqusition, as the prime minister confirmed, does not apply. What is important is the struggle against the destruction of opinions and ideas of our youth by the counterrevolution. All-day schooling is an attempt toward strengthening the foundations of our Muslim and revolutionary nation's education. School-children, who are fruits of the revolution, should be aware of these plots more than others at this sensitive juncture and should not allow the conspiracies of the enemy to divert the result of the blood of our martyrs from its path. Classes should start with determination and, with the million-strong march on 23 September they should announce their revolutionary solidarity with the imam of the nation and deal a heavy blow to the mouths of conspirators.

[Signed] The teachers' association of Qom seminary

CABINET DISCUSSES OIL MINISTRY PROBLEMS, GOODS SUPPLY

LD202006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Cabinet met this evening under Prime Minister Raja'i. In the meeting, which lasted for 5 hours, a report prepared by a commission studying the problems of the Oil Ministry was raised and necessary decisions with regard to other ministries were made. The report adds that the meeting also approved proposals made in connection with a permit to import the goods required by the Chah Bahar base; the purchase of 181 trucks and vans to carry postal cargo; nonadherence by government-affiliated companies to government transactions regulations; the purchase of eight external shortwave transmitters and 18 corresponding aerials; and two proposals concerning supplementary provisions to contracts signed by Iran telecommunications.

21 SEP ACTIVITIES OF PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I REPORTED

Interview on Talks With Khomeyni

LD211222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Raja'i was received by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, at 0930 today this morning. Prime Minister Raja'i briefed him on the foundation of the oppressed and the latest developments in the country. After the meeting the prime minister spoke to a PARS correspondent. Replying to a question as to what issues were raised with the imam, he said:

As you know, today is the anniversary of the birth of the eighth imam. Therefore, I met him to congratulate him on the occasion.

The correspondent then asked him about developments in the western part of the country and if there had been any new decision. The prime minister replied: I reported to the imam about what I knew. Obviously, I do have certain information sent from these areas. However, our decision in the joint staff's committees is to have news reports made available from a single source. Mr Raja'i emphasized: Please see to it that this matter is made public--that even the prime minister has emphasized that reports on the developments in the border area should be made available only through a single channel, so as to avoid any chaos in news reports.

In reply to the final question put to him by the correspondent concerning the introduction of the rest of the Cabinet members, the prime minister said: I have already submitted a report to the imam in this connection. God willing, by Tuesday [23 September] I shall introduce five members. The status of some of them has not yet been quite finalized. So I shall refrain from naming them. However, God willing, five of them will definitely be introduced.

Meeting With Capucci

GF211525 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i received his beatitude, Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, this afternoon. During their 1-hour meeting they discussed the activities of Christian schools.

Address to School Principals

LD211755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to a PARS report, at the invitation of the Education Department Tehran school principals assembled at a meeting at Alborz secondary school. The meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, discussed coordination among schools in the fields of education.

Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i told the gathering that events taking place in our surroundings constitute a revolutionary movement and that society needs revolutionary schoolteachers and officials. "As you know, apart from blood a revolution also has a message and you, schoolteachers and principals, could convey the message of this revolution."

Speaking on the eve of the new academic year, the prime minister referred to the plots and conspiracies of the counterrevolution and added: The schools will open this year with a special program. The question of conspiracy duting the school-opening period is now more than a mere rumor, because we know the counterrevolution is seeking to obstruct the reopening of schools.

The prime minister added: The counterrevolution always implements its plot in a way calculated not to be recognized and uses the students for its ends. Therefore, one must not confront the students in order to oppose the counterrevolution. We have to get to know the counterrevolution well and then oppose it, because we should understand that students never have plot motives.

The prime minister concluded: The school movement should engage everyone in mass prayers. "Our revolution will never come to fruition unless our education is put into order."

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI RECEIVED BY KHOMEYNI

LD211024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] This morning Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to PARS, at this meeting Dr Beheshti congratulated the imam on the birthday of Imam Reza and discussed the current affairs of the country with the imam of the nation.

DELEGATION TO OPEC SESSION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD201838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Iranian delegation, which took part in the recent oil, finance and foreign ministers conference of OPEC, this evening participated in a press conference attended by domestic and foreign correspondents at the Oil Ministry and made available certain information about the conference.

According to the Central News Bureau, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, who led the Iranian delegation at the Vienna session, told correspondents: [read by announcer]

OPEC members announced that they were prepared to reduce their oil production by 10 percent so as to remove the present oil glut in world markets. He added: Saudi Arabia was not initially ready to cooperate with the rest of the OPEC members. Subsequently, other OPEC members, including Iran, held a separate meeting without Saudi Arabia, in the course of which they announced they were ready to reduce oil production by 10 percent.

Finally, Saudi Arabia was forced to accept this decision and thus announced its agreement in reducing its oil output.

Mo'infar added: The agreement to reduce production was not included in the final communique issued by the oil, finance and foreign ministers of OPEC countries in Vienna, for some countries, like Saudi Arabia, insisted that to announce such a commitment to reducing output in the official OPEC communique would be in contravention of their sovereignty. However, OPEC members promised to implement the decision reached to reduce their oil production by 10 percent.

According to the same report, the supervisor of the National Iranian Oil Company's international affairs department also said: Following the Islamic Iranian Revolution, the world succeeded in reducing its oil consumption by 8 percent, whereas OPEC, instead of following suit, actually increased its oil production, this stems from the fact that following the revolution in Iran, Saudi Arabia and certain other countries like Saudi Arabia have increased their oil production, thus creating the present oil glut. At present 27 million tons of oil are produced by OPEC each day. Should these countries, as they have already undertaken, reduce their production by 10 percent, then the daily oil production of OPEC members will be reduced by 2.7 million tons, and this would help the question of supply and demand, removing the surplus in supply.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, during this same press conference the under secretary of the Economic Affairs and Finance Ministry and a member of the delegation to the Vienna conference spoke about the OPEC fund to help the developing countries, saying: In this connection three proposals were offered by OPEC, one of which was submitted by Iran. Commenting on the Iranian proposal, he said: The Third World countries consume 10 percent of OPEC's output. Iran's proposal says that the increase in prices covering this 10 percent, which is consumed by the Third World countries, should be collected in a fund and then returned to these countries. He added that although none of these three proposals was approved in the Vienna session, the fund will continue its operation as before. As for Iran, it will pursue its proposal on ways of utilizing the fund in the session which is to be held in the coming days in Ecuador.

A foreign reporter asked about the effects of the war between Iran and Iraq on the security of oil pipelines. Mr Mo'infar replied: The war between Iran and Iraq is not going to cause any insecurity in exporting our oil, for the region from where Iran's oil is exported is in Kharq Island, which enjoys more security than other countries, like the area in (Nimeh 'Abdollah) in Kuwait. If Iran is faced with any insecurity and if Iraq attacks our oil pipelines, then its own oil export security shall disappear. For although Iraq exports part of its oil through a pipeline to the Mediterranean area, this export constitutes only one-seventh of its output, as the rest is exported through the Persian Gulf. Commenting on Iran's future oil production, Mo'infar said: We export enough oil to meet our country's foreign exchange requirements; should these requirements change, then we will also determine the amount of oil exports accordingly.

Referring to the Soviet delegation which is visiting Tehran for talks, Mo'infar said: Talks between Iran and the USSR concerning the export of gas have not been conclusive yet. We hope that the delegation presently visiting Tehran has already accepted our earlier proposals.

SOVIET CONSULATE IN RASHT CLOSED 20 SEP

GF201536 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Soviet Consulate in Rasht was closed today at the request of the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

It is worth noting that the Foreign Ministry had informed the Soviet Embassy in Tehran of the need to close the Soviet Consulate in Rasht and keep its consulate in Esfahan.

FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 'CONFESSION' CITED

JN201152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1827 GMT 19 Sep 80

[From the political followup program: "The Confessions of the Criminals"]

[Text] At last one of the U.S. criminals has confessed and has revealed the crimes his U.S. masters and colleagues have committed against the Muslim Iranian people for 27 years.

This witness is William Sullivan, the last ambassador of U.S. imperialism in Tehran, one of the leaders of the CIA and a policymaker of the hostile U.S. policy basically directed against the oppressed peoples.

In an interview [as heard] with a U.S. magazine 18 months after his departure from Tehran, Sullivan says that prior to the occupation of the U.S den of espionage Carter's adviser for national security affairs had contacted him while he was still in Tehran asking about the possibility of carrying out a U.S. military coup d'etat in Iran.

In his interview, Sullivan expresses regret that Brzezinski's question had not been written because it would have helped Sullivan to provide proof of the telephone conversation.

After Sullivan revealed Brzezinski's phone call on the possibility of carrying out a coup in Iran, Jody Powell, Jimmy Carter's official spokesman, immediately issued strong denials of such a conversation. Jody Powell did not refer to the details of the interview, saying he preferred not to speak about the details so as to help improve the Iranian situation, as he claimed.

The behavior of these impostors is indeed strange because William Sullivan has been the White House's ambassador in Tehran and he still holds this official capacity until a new U.S. ambassador is appointed in Tehran, and we ask Almighty God that this day may not come.

AFP: ADMIRAL MADANI REPORTEDLY DEPARTS COUNTRY

NC201558 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 20 Sep (AFP)--Admiral Ahmad Madani, an unsuccessful presidential candidate and former defense minister, has left Iran, Iranian refugee sources said here today.

The sources added that they did not know the admiral's destination.

Admiral Madani had been elected to the Iranian parliament from Kerman in the southeast of the country. He resigned his seat on August 21 when it became clear that a special commission was going to invalidate his election.

Following the publication of "documents" accusing him of sympathy for ousted Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar and the United States, Admiral Madani had been ordered on August 21 to appear before the armed forces revolutionary court.

However, the admiral refused to appear before the court or to defend himself before a session of the parliament. He "disappeared" from Tehran at the end of August.

KEYHAN PUBLISHES SECOND PART OF INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL FALLAHI

LD191127 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Sep 80 p 16

[Part two of KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview with chief of the General Staff Iranian Armed Forces General Valiollah Fallahi: "Army's Spiritual Need Is Greater Than Its Material Need"; date, place of interview not specified--for part one, see page I 6 of the 4 September South Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Excerpts] The first part of our exclusive interview with Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Command, appeared some days ago, but we have been unable to print the remainder owing to a shortage of space, which was required for reports on the Iraqi border situation and other interviews. We now give you the remainder of the interview with General Fallahi:

[Question] General Fallahi, why is it that news about clashes in the west of the country and on the Iraqi border is not given in an open, clear and frank manner? I mean, the truth is always concealed. What is your reply to this?

[Answer] The true facts about the border and local areas are explained, but news arrives late because the facts are uncertain, and reports sometimes come in from different regions. At present, we lack the centralized information system required to channel and direct incoming information. Each individual or organization in an area, including officially authorized and unauthorized, sends in reports as soon as incidents occur on the border or within the country. As a result, the collection and collation of these reports, and the acquisition of accurate reports from the border sometimes entails a few days' delay. This is also partly due to the numerous unauthorized and uninformed centers from which such reports emanate, and which sometimes inflame and incite public opinion. Thus, if we wish to inform public opinion and give the people the true facts, we must collect information over a period of 2-3 days after an incident has occurred. Moreover, in order to record, evaluate and interpret information and transform it into a usable form, an information center would have to be set up, and we would then be able to report news more accurately to the public. Of course, communications difficulties sometimes arise: For example, brother guards, the gendarmerie and army troops are scattered throughout the border areas; at times, communications facilities are not sufficiently rapid or precise to enable reports to be transmitted at once, and to arrive quickly and clearly. These are the difficulties we face; it is not our intention--God forbid--to give the public false reports, and as I said, the awakened public conscience will not accept false news.

[Question] General Fallahi, in view of the six plots discovered so far in the army, have you instituted a careful system designed to monitor and frustrate possible plots in the future?

[Answer] There are two ways in which plots may be eradicated. One is the neutralization of the plot; the other involves rooting it out completely and taking steps to prevent further conspiracy. The first is a temporary measure aimed merely at neutralizing the plot and requires an extensive intelligence apparatus, which the Iranian nation will not accept, given its bitter memories of the former regime's military counterintelligence and SAVAK. While the Iranian nation believes that any security service should be a populist one, the neutralization of plots is currently effected mainly through their discovery by committed, believing and ideologically convinced military personnel. In fact, all the plots have been discovered and neutralized within the army itself. In some instances we were helped by other organizations, but our main task is the eradication of the basis for conspiracy, which arises from the inequalities and discrimination existing in the army.

A series of measures has been undertaken with the aim of restructuring the army from within; this is a difficult task, requiring much time, but if it is successfully accomplished, any basis for conspiracy will be eradicated and we will not have to go around looking for plots and neutralizing them. If this restructuring is carried out, starting from within, and if inequality is totally eliminated, there will no longer be any reason for conspiracy.

[Question] It is said that spare parts required by the army are reaching Iran directly from America. What have you to say about this, and since most of our army equipment is American, what will you do to procure the necessary spare parts?

[Answer] As for the first part of your question, we reject and deny that we are getting what we need from America. Following the sucess of the revolution we have not in any way obtained parts from America, directly or otherwise, though we have obtained certain minor and ancilliary parts on the world market and from nonaligned countries less prone to harbor imperialist intentions; not directly but through these countries' delivering [the parts] themselves, although the items involved are of an insignificant nature. [sentence as published] However, as for what we have actually done: We had left over from the previous regime a quantity of equipment in store, since they paid over large sums of the money belonging to this country and purchased many spares, which have been stored for some time. In addition, we have cannibalized scrapped vehicles--which happens in every army in the world--and we are getting most of what we need in this way. Of course, I am not denying that we have material needs, but I say that the spiritual need of army personnel is greater than their material need.

[Question] Does the presence of the American aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf pose a serious threat, or is it just part of a maneuver?

[Answer] We have seen in practice that when an area is troubled or threatened, the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet leave the Mediterranean and the 7th Fleet leaves the Pacific Ocean bound for the Indian Ocean or some undisclosed destination, and we have seen over the years that this is only a show of force. In practice, Pakistan was partitioned; the American fleet left the Pacific Ocean and arrived in the area of the Bay of Bengal, but, as we saw, it did not intervene. Things are much different today. The Soviet Union now has a naval presence in the Indian Ocean which has resulted in a balance of power. However, if we assume the existence of a potential rather than a real threat, then this is something we can put up with--and as I have said, it is possible that, for a short time and over a limited area, in order to derive psychological advantages and attain their political aims, they will occupy our southern shores, but they cannot hold onto them.

The U.S. Army is not stupid. It has allowed in its calculations for the solidarity of [our] forces and it knows that even if it manages to enter the country it will not be able to remain. As a result it is less likely to come, unless it enters quickly, retrieves the hostages and extracts other concessions and leaves, or when there is resistance to its intervention and the possibility of Soviet intervention, here or elsewhere, it packs up and leaves. This is something we can put up with, but the Americans will have to pay a heavy price.

[Question] Mr Fallahi, what information do you possess on the clashes at Mahabad and what is the situation in that city?

[Answer] As regards events in Mahabad, the people of that city have learned from the experience of Sanandaj, and they have said in so many words that, whatever the cost, the Sanandaj incidents would not be repeated in Mahabad. The people have said that they will not allow illegal armed groups to engage in conflict with the army in Mahabad, that they themselves would not clash with the army or allow political groups to do so and thus carry the battle to the city center.

At present, after Sanandaj, we can say that we have a populist base in the greater part of Kordestan and that we enjoy the support of the people.

The clear proof of this is that the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga spring from the people and that they themselves desire to impose security, and the most natural method of doing this is for them themselves to wish to eradicate insecurity. During recent mopping-up operations we were relatively well received by the people. We obtained help from them and we are now helping them. There are illegally armed political groups in Mahabad trying to fire on the military base from points inside the city and from different houses, provoking the base to retaliate by shooting in the direction of the city. These armed political groups are telling the people that if they do not shoot at the military base, the latter will fire at them. In this way they incite the people and compel them to fire at the base. The illegally-armed political groups in Mahabad did this two or three times, but fortunately, owing to the vigilance and watchfulness of the people in the houses in the city these groups were firing from, the groups were stopped from shooting.

As far as the border is concerned, a plan has been drafted and we are relatively well prepared. The border is to be sealed throughout its length. Of course, we do have difficulties in the area and we are closing the border today--we must do this--for after all we must maintain a force there. The roads [presumably, leading to the border] are the only routes available and they have not been widened. Traffic is light in winter and in certain areas [the border] will be closed. Logistical support will find difficulty in evacuating a sick man or moving troops about. These are the obstacles we face at present; we will remove them. For example, we have announced a number of new roads under construction in the Sardasht area, while other roads are being widened and hard-surfaced to enable them to be used by military vehicles in winter. If these obstacles are removed, we will be relatively well prepared, but this relative state of preparedness must be perfected.

IRAQI PLOT TO BLOW UP IRANAIR OFFICE REVEALED

GF201430 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran informed PARS this morning that, according to a report from the Iranian Embassy in Abu Dhabi, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries had planned to blow up the Iranair office in Abu Dhabi on 17 September.

One of the mercenaries was arrested by Abu Dhabi police. One revolver and three ammunition clips were taken from him.

Police inquiries revealed that six more Iraqis were involved in the planned attack. The seventh person is currently under police custody.

PAKISTANI RULER'S POSITION ON DEMOCRACY RIDICULED

JN201208 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1823 GMT 19 Sep 80

[From the political followup program: "Pakistan and Democratic Rule"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, you certainly have heard about General Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's military governor general. This general has announced that the establishment of democratic rule in the country will take at least 5 years and that he, His Excellency Ziaul Haq, will remain in power all that time to dominate the oppressed Pakistani people.

It seems that the Pakistani general, sorry, the governor general of Pakistan, plans for everything he wishes to achieve from a military angle, especially because he enjoys the rank of general, which is the highest military rank in Pakistan. It seems that this rank permits him to issue and ratify laws according to his own whims. This general says that the establishment of democratic rule will require 5 years and that he will remain in power all that time.

It seems that General Ziaul Haq [the announcer calls him Diya' al-Haq, a pun which means "suppressor of rights"] has concluded that the establishment of democracy requires 5 years as a result of military studies he carried out and consultations and contacts he made with his U.S. masters, who gave him the green light to make these declarations and stay in power 5 years to dominate the Muslim Pakistani people.

It is certain that this general, during these 5 years, will begin to explain the principles of democracy and its practices since the beginning of history to date. He will also reveal the best kind of democracies and democratic benefits the Pakistani people will enjoy if he, God forbids, remains in power.

History has taught us and the Pakistani people in particular that the likes of Ziaul Haq, even those who did not promise their people that they would establish democratic rule but on the contrary established a dictatorial rule, do not remain in power for long.

ESFAHAN GUARDS ISSUE STATEMENT ON UK SPY NETWORK

GF201718 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The revolution guards command in Esfahan issued another statement today on the documents concerning the British espionage network in Esfahan that carried out its activities over the past 80 years. The documents contain information on the salaries and rewards the U.S. Embassy in Tehran used to offer the members of the episcopate. The documents also reveal that the spies in the episcopate were aware of the secret correspondence between Begin and As-Sadat and knew about the political developments in the Asian states, especially the Islamic states.

WEST GERMAN TRIED FOR POSSESSING RADIO

LD191601 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 Sep 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Trial of German Begins in Revolution Court"]

[Excerpts] The trial of a German expert employed by the Niru battery works began yesterday in Courtroom No 2 of the Central Islamic Revolution Court. Manfred Emil (Frtiak), a West German national, was charged with bringing into Iran a very powerful radio set concealed in washing powder inside his valise and with having high-powered communications equipment at his Tehran home.

The details of the charges were as follows:

1-- Frank confession by the accused during interrogation.

2--The discovery of a powerful radio set inside washing powder carried in the accused's valise.

3--The existence of radio communications equipment at the home of the accused.

4--The report from Mehrabad airport customs.

On entering Iran, Manfred (Frtiak) was detained by guards at Mehrabad airport and taken to Evin Prison. When he came to Iran, a powerful radio set concealed in washing powder inside his valise was discovered and confiscated.

Following the reading of the indictment, the accused was invited to speak in connection with the charges. In his defense, he said:

"The charge of concealment and illegal use of radio equipment by me in Iran is just ridiculous. The purpose of using the radio set was for contacting my friends in Germany. During the revolution, since the radio set was damaged, I took it to Germany to be repaired, and on my return the radio was found by the revolution guards and confiscated." Elsewhere in his defense, the accused stated: "I knowingly imported this set into Iran, but not with any sinister purpose."

At the conclusion of Manfred (Frtiak's) defense, the Islamic Revolution Court terminated the hearing and went into session to consider the final verdict.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF RETURNS FROM FRG TALKS ON ASSETS

LD201104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, the governor of the Central Bank, 'Alireza Nowbari, who went to the FRG last Wednesday for some economic and banking discussions returned to Tehran this morning.

According to this report, Iran's Central Bank governor, during the course of this trip in which he had discussions with the German bank chiefs, delivered speeches concerning Iran's economic situation. He also met lawyers from England, Germanyand the United States acting for Iran and discussed with them topics concerning the freezing of Iranian assets.

RADIO VIEWS AFGHANISTAN'S 'ECONOMIC SUBSERVIENCE' TO USSR

JN202158 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1950 GMT 20 Sep 80

[From the "Afghanistan Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] The 5-year development plan of Babrak Karmal's Marxist government reflects the extent of Afghanistan's economic subservience to foreign, particularly Soviet, capital. Investments in this plan amount to 42 billion Afghan rubles; foreign aid supplies 67.4 percent of this investment, while the rest--that is, 32.4 percent [figure as heard]--is from internal revenues.

Forty-six development projects are to be implemented during this 5-year plan; 39 of these will begin in [date indistinct]. Although the size of Soviet investment in the 5-year plan --which the governments of Taraki, Amin and Babrak have sponsored--has not been revealed, the nature of the present government and the magnitude of the agreements which this Marxist government has concluded with the Soviets reflect this fact; namely, that these agreements are much larger than the agreements signed in [word indistinct]. This shows us the degree of Afghanistan's subservience to the Soviets from the economic and political points of view, a subservience leaving its impact on Babrak Karmal's Marxist government policy.

Brothers, a quick look at the agreements which the Afghan Government concluded with the Soviets during the first third of last year clearly shows the extent of this government's association and subservience to the Soviet Union. These agreements include the economic, industrial, cultural, agricultural and scientific fields.

VILLAGE ISLAMIC SOCIETIES CONFERENCE BLASTS U.S., IRAQ

GF171630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of representatives of village Islamic societies was held in Ramhormoz yesterday at the invitation of the central headquarters of the Ramhormoz village Islamic society. Representatives of the land redistribution committee and revolution guards were also present.

The participants discussed national and local issues and, following speeches by the representatives and the revolution guards leader, the participants issued a resolution. The resolution deals with national issues and U.S. aggression carried out through its puppet, Saddam Husayn. The following is the text of the resolution:

"The United States cannot do a damn thing. A country that has an army of 20 million cannot be harmed"--Imam Khomeyni.

1. We reaffirm our support for the imam of the nation, the Government of the Islamic Republic, the president and all forces following the imam's policies. We will fight to the last drop of our blood against any deviation (?from these policies).

2. We warn the United States and its lackey, Iraq, as well as the forces of the right and the left, that we will not stop our efforts until the world is cleansed of them.

3. We declare a state of alert to all brave and Muslim villagers due to the aggression by the mercenary Iraqi Government. We ask the authorities to send us to the borders to purge all these places as well as Islamic Kordestan [as heard]. We will have an armed march tomorrow to condemn all the plots and announce our readiness to sacrifice our lives.

4. We ask all authorities to recognize the village Islamic societies and give them the right to supervise local development projects.

5. On Monday, 29 September, we will hold a seminar in Ramhormoz on local and national issues. We invite all authorities and interested parties tc attend.

TEHRAN DEPUTY NOTES EDUCATORS' DUTY TO ISLAM, REVOLUTION

GF201820 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[EXcerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Bahonar, Tehran Majlis deputy and member of the Cultural Revolution Committee, spoke to Shiraz Education Department employees yesterday. While mentioning the need to change the education system in part of his speech, Dr Bahonar said: The education department is an establishment controlling 25 percent of our population.

Dr Bahonar said: Education department employees have joined the spirit of the revolution in an effective way--though shomewhat late--and students were active in the revolution. The pupils did not learn how to participate in the revolution through books; however, they learned the culture of the revolution outside of school. Following the victory of the revolution the message of Islam and the revolution must be learned in school. Our teachers must feel responsible toward Islam and the revolution. The revolution has a message. Teachers should be familiar with this message of Islam and the revolution.

KHORRAMSHAHR CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT ISSUES WARNING

LD220504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0446 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Please listen to an announcement issued by Iranian customs.

The customs department has announced: The clearance of any goods, including luxury and non-luxury, permissible through Khorramshahr customs.

Merchants who have imported goods at Khorramshahr are asked, considering the situation, to take steps in order to clear their goods at the first opportunity. Otherwise, the customs office will not be responsible for any fire or damage.

AIR FORCE TO FLY NIGHT MISSIONS IN FARS 20 SEP

GF201631 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Fars operational headquarters No 3 has issued the following announcement: Two aircraft and one helicopter will fly night missions in the area at approximately 2000 tonight.

GILAN PROVINCE GRANTS AMNESTY TO 47 DRUG OFFENDERS

LD211256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that by the verdict of the Gilan Province special antidrug court and on the occasion of the birthday of Imam Reza, 47 persons charged by this court were granted conditional amnesty and orders regarding their release have been issued.

ABADAN PORT AUTHORITY REQUESTS RAPID CLEARANCE OF GOODS

GF201550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The department of navigation and port authority in Abadan has requested that all importers clear their goods rapidly to protect national resources and as a precaution against possible incidents. The department has announced its readiness to lend any legal assistance.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

17 Sep Commentaries

TA171952 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Role of the Farmers in Destroying the Base of the Counterrevolution in the Villages." it said: In order to crush the resistance and the political, enconomic and military plots of the counterrevolution and its American protectors, all of their main bases within the country should be crushed and destroyed. Bitter experience has shown that in all the plots and subversions of U.S. imperialism and the Bakhtiar gang, the internal black forces played an active part in both the towns and in villages. Imperialism and colonialism have a long experience of wheeling and dealing with these counterrevolutionary elements, especially with the feudalists and big landowners. The feudalists have dealt the greatest blows at Iran's independence, destroyed the country's agriculture, and have been the most reliable bases of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

It is not without reason that the counterrevolution has now directed most of its activities at the villages, and operates in various ways. It sets fire to the harvests and intimidates the farmers, sowing discord and division among them, and prevents the implementation of the land reform law and the distribution of land among landless peasants. However, the Iranian nation is capable of foiling all the plots of the counterrevolution and destroying its bases.

Government officials should aid the farmers in eliminating feudalism and the domination of big landowners in the villages. Our farmers are not alone in this struggle. In many of the country's regions members of the guards corps and the construction crusade have defended the interests of the farmers in the face of the violations of big landowners. The farmers should help members of the construction crusade and the guards corps in implementing the land distribution law among landless farmers and in expelling big landowners. The farmers should participate actively in thwarting the subversive acts and provocations of the feudalists and big landowners. The unity and sincere cooperation of the farmers with members of the guards corps and the reconstruction crusade can put an end to the oppressive and plundering domination of the big landowners, the base of the counterrevolution in the villages.

The second commentary was untitled. It said: The radio and television of our Islamic Republic are constantly broadcasting reports on the so-called glorious victories of the Afghan mercenary bandits and their battles against the Afghan Armed Forces, or reports on the liberation of this or that province of the Afghan republic by so-called Muslim strugglers. If we are to believe these reports then we have to presume that the Afghan counterrevolutionary band has allegedly liberated a territory that is a hundred times larger than the whole of Afghanistan and that the casualties which they have inflicted on this country's armed forces are more than the entire Afghan population. Notwithstanding the fact that the publication of such false reports is below the dignity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the important thing is that all these so-called reliable reports are fabricated by those same imperialist news agencies which fabricate the false and provocative reports regarding our revolution and the Islamic Republic. Our homeland's people rightly ask: How is it that at the same time that officials of our country's propaganda organizations are aware of the false and provocative reports which are fabricated by imperialist news agencies regarding our country, they continue to publish as reliable information reports concerning the Afghan events emanating from these same agencies?

We should remember that one of the aims of U.S. imperialism is to strain relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Democratic Afghanistan, who are next door neighbors and natural allies. At the same time we should not forget that a revolution and transformation has taken place in Afghanistan and that this country is facing the same plots and conspiracies of imperialism and reaction as our Islamic Republic. Therefore, in this connection the situation of both countries is the same. Furthermore our homeland's people are well aware of the activities of the so-called Afghan Muslim strugglers in our country and their connection with the agents of U.S. imperialism and its espionage organizations. Therefore, support of these Afghan counterrevolutionaries is nothing but obstinacy and stubbornness. Why is so much effort exerted toward hostility against the Afghan democratic regime? Our homeland's people demand friendship with all progressive countries, including Afghanistan. Our country's propaganda activities should not be the publicizer of the policy of Islam of Carter and Brzezinski and their writers.

18 Sep Commentaries

TA181939 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Monopoly-Seeking--a Great Danger to the Revolution." It said: Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, during a recent speech elaborated on the country's various problems and difficulties and on the issues occupying the people's minds.

In fact if the dangerous problems and difficulties which confront our people are not solved, the existence of the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic will be jeopardized. As the president said: Our economy is still chaotic and the people are suffering from unemployment and a lack of housing. They do not have security. A group of monopoly seekers, in order to concentrate the power of government in their own hands, are engaging in certain acts which are not only below the dignity of the revolution and revolutionary Islam, but endanger the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and smooth the way for the counterrevolution and their American masters.

From the first moments of the victory of our nation's revolution we have observed that a certain monopoly-seeking group has endeavored and continues to endeavor with all its power to seize all privileges and positions in the government, and is not ready to listen to the reasonable views of others. Unfortunately, this and similar groups consider themselves as followers in the imam's policy. It is a fact that monopoly seeking will lead to a form of a dictatorial system. Our homeland is now grappling with various economic, social, cultural and political problems. Without doubt resolving these problems is only possible by relying on the people and by respecting the ideas and opinions of the people and the true forces of the revolution, and by avoiding any monopoly seeking and group conflicts.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Struggle of Developing Countries Against Economic Restrictions." The special session of the UN General Assembly related to economic problems strongly condemned the economic policy which imperialist countries impose on liberated and developing countries, including the OPEC countries. For example the United States is pursuing a policy of economic sanctions in connection with our country and has refused to honor all the agreements signed previously. The United States is also attempting to include its partners and allies in these sanctions and a number of these countries have taken part in some form of economic sanctions against our country. To achieve this end the United States openly puts pressure on its allies.

In order to impose its domination on the world's economy and trade the United States resorts to various means, including military threats and economic pressures. It frightens the countries of the Persian Gulf region with imaginary threats that allegedly the Soviet Union is aiming at their oil resources, while all are aware that the Soviet Union's level of oil production is not only sufficient for its own needs but it even sells a quantity of oil to other countries. The United States also frightens some of the royal regimes of the Persian Gulf region with our country's revolutionary developments and imposes the purchase of U.S. arms on these countries, and requests them to retreat in their oil policy.

The United States encourages and provokes the EEC member-states to participate in its policy of economic restrictions against the OPEC countries. It also has included Japan and China in the implementation of this policy. Japan has participated in economic sanctions against our country and is purchasing oil from China. The special UN session demonstrated that all the developing countries demand the establishment of a just order and fraternal relations in economic and trade matters on the world level.

BRIEFS

KHUZESTAN HOUSING UNITS--The Housing Foundation has built 210 residential units, each consisting of two or three rooms, and handed them over to residents of the Bostan District of Dasht-e Azadegan. The foundation has completed construction of a Hosey'nieh [type of mosque], a sports center and repairs on a few border posts. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Fighting

Iraqi Initiative--On 22 September Iraq launched air raids on at least 10 major Iranian military installations, thus widening the theater of operations in its conflict with Iran and expanding the border fighting between the two states into an undeclared war. Among the Iranian military bases and airports hit in at least two sorties reported in communiques issued by the Iraqi General Command, carried by Baghdad radio, were Mehrabad Airport in Tehran and facilities in Shiraz, Bushehr, Dezful, Hamadan, Esfahan, Tabriz, Omidiyeh, Kermanshah and Ahvaz. The Iraqi attack followed in escalation of the border fighting on 20 and 21 September, especially in the Shatt al-'Arab estuary which witnessed major artillery and naval clashes during that period as Iraq backed up with force its claim to sovereignty over the river and its littoral zone.

Iraq's expansion of the fighting to include military targets deep inside Iran was announced by the Revolution Command Council in a statement broadcast simultaneously over Baghdad radio's Domestic Service, its Voice of the Masses and Kurdish services and Baghdad television. The statement said that by persisting in their "misguided policies" and "rash retalitory military operations," hindering navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab, launching "intensive and wide-scale" air raids against the Iraqi Army and declaring a general alert and closing their airspace, the Iranians had "widened the circle of military conflict and carried the situation to an all-out war." The statement said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have been ordered to "deal deterrent blows" to Iranian military targets in response to Iran's "serious acts of aggression" against the Iraqi Armed Forces, economic installations and maritime routes. It also said Iraq will avoid striking civilian targets unless Iran continues to kill civilians in Iraq. The Revolution Command Council indicated that Iraqi ground troops intend to capture Iranian territory beyond what Iraq perceives to be its legitimate national borders, saying that Iraqi troops will "withdraw from Iranian territory in which our presence is necessitated by our defensive military requirements and army's security" as soon as Iran recognizes and respects Iraqi sovereignty and national interests. This strategy was confirmed by a General Command communique, broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio on 23 September, which stated that Iraqi forces have advanced toward "designated targets" in order to gain control of "vital positions inside Iran." The Revolution Command Council statement also emphasized what Iraq considers to be the pan-Arab nature of the conflict, calling the Iraqis to battle in the name of past Arab Muslim heroes and telling them that this is a mission placed on their shoulders by "Iraq and the Arabs."

Aside from expanding upon mobilization orders announced as far back as 17 September in the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, monitored Iraqi media have not announced extensive domestic measures to prepare for total war. The Interior Ministry issued a circular over Baghdad radio that, noting the "critical circumstances" the country is passing through, asked the citizenry to reduce interior lighting and refrain from using exterior lighting but to adhere to a "total blackout" only upon hearing air raid sirens. According to Jerusalem radio, Iraq closed its airspace early in the afternoon of 22 September.

Iranian Response--Within hours of the Iraqi attack, Tehran radio carried statements by Aytollah Khomeyni, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i. A common theme in their messages to the people was that Iraq is acting at the behest of the United States. Khomeyni said President Saddam Husayn is attacking Iran "in order to support Carter and to receive a medal from him," and he added that if Iraq confronts Iran, it will be harming Islam "in support of blasphemy, in support of Saddam, in support of Carter." Khomeyni alleged that Iran's unforgivable offense in Saddam Husayn's view is that "we are opposed to America." Bani-Sadr charged that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is "totally obedient to the superpower America" and that it is expanding the "dimensions of America's aggression." Raja'i stated that "international colonialism, headed by aggressive America," is using Iraq's Ba'th government to attack Iran. A Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio also directly blamed the United States for the Iraqi aggression, calling the Iraqi sorties a "military attack by America."

In his speech Khomeyni, while claiming that Iraq has "officially declared war" on Iran, projected a calm attitude toward the military escalation, saying that the nation "should not imagine that a war has begun and we have lost control of the situation." According to him, the Iraqis "just came here, dropped a bomb and fled." Khomeyni implied that Iran would not yet massively respond to the Iraqi attack but noted that "when the time is ripe I will send the nation a message." Khomeyni made it clear that he is relucant to harm the Iraqi nation, but he stated that "if Iraq does not recognize its own limits and repeats the aggression," Iran is able and determined to "issue the order." However, Khomeyni said the armed forces will not "take serious action until the issue becomes critical," but if it reaches that point "they will start to work" and put Iraq "in its place."

Both Bani-Sadr and Raja'i also sought to assure the nation that the situation is not critical. Both affirmed that the air attacks had caused minimal damage and that Iraqi losses are far higher than those suffered by Iran. Bani-Sadr said that Iraq attempted a preemptive strike similar to the Israeli action in Egypt before the 1967 war, under the "illusion that we were unaware," but that Iraq had been completely unsuccessful. Raja'i assured the people that the "Muslim and revolutionary nation and the Islamic revolution have not come to an end" and that "these confrontations will make us more organized, experienced, determined and aware."

In a major international repercussion of the escalation of the conflict, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in one of many statements broadcast by Tahran radio that the "Strait of Hormuz and the northern coasts of the Persian Gulf are under the control" of the Iranian Armed Forces, but he did not say that they have been closed. The Iraqi Revolution Command Council promptly responded to this, declaring that by controlling and restricting use of the strait, Iran has demonstrated "premeditated determination" to be hostile toward Iraq and the Arabs. The council said Iran's action means a "declaration of total war and the preparation of suitable conditions for the intervention of foreign forces in the area's affairs," and it warned that Iraq will take "all suitable measures" to force Iran to obey international law. In a later statement the Iranian Joint Staff specifically ordered the closure of the Shatt al-'Arab.

The joint staff in another statement also warned the UAE and "some shaykhdoms in the Persian Gulf area" not to allow "mercenaries of the Ba'thist government" to use their airports or harbors against Iran. The statement declared: "It is hereby announced that any such use of harbor or airport facilities of the above-mentioned countries against the Islamic Republic of Iran will be answered by the fighting forces of Iran in defense. The Islamic Republic of Iran will not accept any responsibility against the nonobservance of the points mentioned in this statement." An article published in the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, reported by KUNA, but written before the latest escalation in the dispute, disclosed that the Arab countries in the gulf have "officially informed" Iraq of their "preparedness" to open their ports to Iraqi naval units to help Iraq protect its regional waters.

In other statements issued by the joint staff, Iran claimed it has shot down a significant number of Iraqi MiG's and that Iraqi ground units and military installations have suffered "heavy casualties and damage." The joint staff said that "most of Iraq's military targets in the border areas have been under the fire of artillery, aircraft and tanks," and that a gas refinery and oil installations as well as military positions have been destroyed. According to an Iraqi General Command statement, carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, Iranian planes strafed Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra and An-Nasiriyah. Iran, however, in a broadcast over Tehran radio's Arabic service, denied attacking these cities.

Despite the calm confidence exhibited by Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr and Raja'i and Khomeyni's implication that he had yet to let loose the full fury of the Iranian military, joint staff statements and announcements broadcast by Tehran radio throughout 22 September indicate that Iran was mobilizing on a full war footing. Military units were dispatched to their "allotted destinations" and citizens urged not to gather in front of their barracks or impede troop movements; troops in Tehran were ordered to remain in place. Highway transportation workers were put on 24-hour alert, "all waterways near the Iranian shores" were declared "war zones" and lackout regulations were put into effect. Also, in its first announcement after the Iraqi air raids, the radio urged the public "not to create a false climate by spreading false reports and thus presenting the situation as tense." All three leaders in their 22 September statements in effect reiterated this appeal not to panic.

Regional Reaction--Iraq has received strong messages of support only from the YAR and Jordan. According to INA, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih Expressed the "readiness" of the YAR to offer "all necessary assistance." According to Amman radio, King Husayn phoned Saddam Husayn with assurances of Jordan's "sure support," and Jerusalem radio reported that Jordan has permitted "several" Iraqi Planes to land in Jordan to spare them from Iranian attacks on Iraqi airbases. The radio said that Israel received a request from Jordan, through the United States, not to treat the presence of these Iraqi planes as a threat. Amman radio also reported that King Husayn has telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad and Crown Prince Fahd and that both agreed with the king to watch the emerging situation "with full keenness as to what the joint Arab responsibility dictates."

According to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Arab gulf are conducting "extensive contacts to formulate a united stand" on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and are expected to announce their position "shortly." Also, an official spokesman for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat appealed to the leaders of the two countries to stop fighting and "utilize their efforts and resources for the welfare and strength of their peoples."

'Aziz USSR Trip--INA reported that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz departed from the USSR after talks with CPSU Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev. INA said only that the two had discussed "bilateral relations and international issues of common interest."

American Hostages

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses on 23 September reported that "the release of the hostages by the puppet Persian regime was announced today without conditions." The radio said that the release debunks all "false slogans and all false claims" used by the Tehran "rulers" as excuses for occupying the U.S. Embassy and detaining the hostages, thus exposing their "false hostility to U.S. imperialism." It added that this proves that the Tehran authorities "will remain sincere agents of U.S. imperialism and its CIA." However, Tehran radio's Arabic service, noting that "Carter thinks the cowardly Ba'thist aggression will persuade the Islamic republic to release the hostages," reported that the Majlis on 23 September "decided to freeze the hostages issue during this period."

AFP reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has confirmed that some of the hostages are still being detained in the U.S. Embassy by revealing that Majlis deputies visiting the embassy might meet them. The deputies were supposed to visit the embassy in two shifts on 22 September to observe "U.S. espionage equipment." Tehran radio reported that the first group visited in the morning. No meeting with the hostages was mentioned. The second group's visit was not reported.

The London Arabic-language paper "8 Days," cited by AFP, reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided to release the hostages within 6 weeks in order to "force a consensus" between the two rival factions in Tehran. The newspaper, however, gave no sources for its information.

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KARMAL MESSAGE TO WORLD PARLIAMENT ATTACKS U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD222227 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has sent the following message addressed to the participants of the World Parliament of People for Peace which is scheduled to be held from 23 to 27 September, 1980 at the invitation of the WPC in Sofia.

Respected participants of the World Parliament of People for Peace. During these critical moments of relations between the nations and people, when the militarist imperialist powers have begun new conspiracies against international peace and stability, while the international solidarity of the powers of peace and progress are becoming more definite, practical and powerful and are forming a broad international front against their warmongering and destructive efforts, the establishment of the World Parliament of People for Peace constitutes a very important and historic duty. We are now living at a time when imperialism is weakening and is confused because of its internal contradictions and the enhancement of the progressive movements. It embarks on irrational and unwise reactions; wears the uniforms of war; sets in motion war (?propaganda) and embarks on a lunatic propaganda war. Once again imperialism engages in the destruction of the achievements of detente. The imperialists upset the present balance of power, which constitutes the necessary basis for arms limitation, and adjusted their military forces in open preparation for a new world war. It is also expanding its relationship with the hegemonistic and expansionistic leadership of China in this effort.

In this situation and under these kinds of conditions, it is necessary to further broaden and further strengthen the ranks of the peace and progress camp to defend the successful revolutionary movements and to be able to stop the complete destruction of humanity. We welcome the first World Parliament of People for Peace, its efforts and its necessary and beneficial actions for peace; we grant a special value to it. Our region has been transformed into a very dangerous and critical center of war in the world because of the long term policies of policymakers to increase arms and because of the direct military presence of the United States. This fact leaves us with a struggle for the peace and security of the people as our primary concern. The national liberation movements and progressive, revolutionary and democratic forces don't underestimate the struggle for peace and stability of the people of these countries and the protection of their lives and of their working interests. They value the protection of their independent, democratic and progressive regimes from the harm of world-devouring imperialism. U.S. imperialism has made efforts in recent years to strengthen and establish military bases with the assistance of the decadent, despotic and dictorial regional regimes. In the eyes of the masses of our region, under the pretext of imaginary external dangers, it has portrayed itself as the defender of the freedom of the people. These futile efforts, of the imperialists, [word indistinct] in our country, by the direct and open interference of this criminal, and its shameless and open encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the people of Iran, is melting as ice in the sun. Our people rise up in struggle against imperialism, in particular against U.S. imperialism, more than ever. They distinguish their international enemies from their international friends and they know the antiprogressive and antidemocratic goals of the increasingly aggressive imperialist military forces in our region against the socialist countries, especially against the USSR.

Despite all the defeated hue and cry of imperialism, the people of Afghanistan do not see any obstacle against peace and security in the region because of their revolution, in particular in its new stage of development. They value the toppling of the bloodthirsty facist regime of Amin as a step towards the consolidation of peace in the region. They have many hopes for the consolidation of peace and for the continuous understanding between the people of the region because of the constructive initiatives and proposals of their government. Our people believe that we do not threaten the independence, sovereignty or security of any country. We are not only desirous of peace, but we need it very badly. We believe that our neighbors, especially Iran and Pakistan, will present firm guarantees for a peaceful and secure future between our people. We point out that only as a result of such initiatives and such talks will it be possible to resolve all issues of interest including the return of the limited military contingents in our country. This is the only alternative that can bring (?peace) and true stability in the region in the interests of the people. Now, more than ever, the struggle against war and against imperialism has become intensified. Imperialism has lost forever its base of power and its return as a (?new power) is not possible anymore. Our region has great opportunities to be transformed into a core of peace, if only we shall be aware, wise and united and shall isolate still further the warmongering forces of imperialism with a common effort.

Let the deepest and strongest unity of the democratic and progressive forces of the world be created in the course of struggle for the purpose of peace. Let U.S. imperialism become shamed with its head lowered through our strong determination, as we finally take out its [word indistinct] arms from our region.

I pray once again for the success of the work of the World Parliament of People for Peace. [Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

KARMAL PRESIDES OVER REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETING

LD222222 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolution Council's third session was held today at 1630 in accordance with Article 38 of the DRA basic principles at the Revolution Council headquarters. It was presided over by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister. After the recitation of few verses from the Holy Koran by [name indistinct], the session was opened and began its work with the playing of the DRA national anthem. A report of the Revolution Council's third session, which is presently continuing, will be given to the compatriots later on.

ARTISTS CONGRESS CONVENES IN KABUL, LEADERS ATTEND

Nur Reads Karmal Message

LD222320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Constituent Congress of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's [DRA] Union of Artists was opened today in a grand ceremony in Kabul's Nandari Theater. The message of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, which he sent to the DRA Union of Artists' Constituent Congress on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the government, was read by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and member of the Secretariat.

[Begin Nur Ahmad Nur recording] Respected friends and comrades; esteemed members of the presidium, the message of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government to the first Constituent Congress of the DRA Union of Artists reads as follows: To the DRA Union of Artists' Constituent Congress' respected participants and capable artists.

You who possess a high capacity of national wealth: The PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council and Government send you and the country's artists warm greetings on the occasion of this historic and imporatnt event and wish you success.

At this moment all the patriotic and progressive forces of our country are rallying around our party and their solidarity is increasing. In accordance with the PDPA Central Committee resolutions, necessary measures have been considered and adopted toward the complete elimination of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Attending the opening ceremony of the Constituent Congress of the DRA Union of Artists were member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Director of the Organizing Committee of the Union of Afghan Creative Intellectuals Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray; member of the party Central Committee Politburo, Vice President of the Revolution Council and Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand; some members of the PDPA Central Committee; some members of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers and high-ranking government officials.

At the beginning of the ceremony a few verses of the Koran were read, followed by the playing of the DRA national anthem. The participants then stood and observed 1 minute's silence to commemorate those artists who lost their lives in realizing the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution.

Majid Addresses Congress

LD221902 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Speech by Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland at the Constituent Congress of Afghan Artists in Kabul on 22 September--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the resolutions of the Third People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Plenum the necessary resolute and decisive measures have been taken in the struggle against counterrevolution and for the maintenance of social order throughout the country. There is no doubt that the armed bands and counterrevolutionaries, who are active in secret, will be completely crushed with the active cooperation of the masses. This will eliminate the basic obstacle which has impeded the development and progress of the country's economy and culture and will raise the people's standard of living.

Despite the enemies' conspiracies, Democratic Afghanistan has (?changed) objectively and has become an important factor in the Asian people's struggle against international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and its collaborators.

In the second stage of the Sawr Revolution the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has announced a series of important measures in its foreign policy, which are effective in the peaceful solution of relations among countries of the region and which have been welcomed by the world's progressive forces.

We are not alone in this just struggle: Our loyal and tested friend, the USSR, is on our side. The USSR has always agreed to our requests at all tough times to grant us all kinds of assistance, and it sent its limited military contingents at the request of the people and Government of Afghanistan in order to defend revolutionary Afghanistan against foreign attacks. This selfless aid by the USSR is assisting us in the building of a new and peaceful life. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST, GROMYKO MEET IN NEW YORK

LD201530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York. Both sides talked about international issues and problems related to the present session of the United Nations. The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Both sides expressed a unity of views on external hostile acts and internal interference in Afghanistan's affairs, its territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence and the defense of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution. Both sides once again emphasized that the political solution to the situation lies in a total cessation of foreign interference with guarantees for its nonresumption and, in accordance with the proposals of 2 April 1980, with agreements being reached between Afghanistan and its neighbors, beginning with Pakistan.

U.S., PRC-MADE ARMS SEIZED FROM BANDITS

LD161714 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A group of mercenaries and highway robbers who for some time were looting the properties of the toiling people of Pashtun Lowt District in Faryab Province and who were disturbing the peace have recently been captured by the security forces and party activists, with the cooperation of the people of the area.

These mercenaries and highway robbers who had stolen property from one house in (Kondiqal'ah) in Pashtun Kowt District and had hidden it in the house of (Sayyed Ghulam Naqshband), a resident of (Qaidah Qaitat) in that district, were apprehended by the security forces of the area. The property has been returned to its owner in accordance with legal procedures. A reliable source says that in (Sayyed Ghulam Naqshband's house--who himself was one of the robbers--several Chinese and American arms and considerable quantity of ammunition were discovered in addition to the stolen goods. (Naqshband) and one of his accomplices, (Ghawsuddin), are under interrogation.

Further Report

LD211714 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] A number of highway robbers and counterrevolutionary elements, who were threatening travelers along the road between Qonduz and Archi Districts and stealing their money and belongings, were captured recently by the security authorities and party activists of Qonduz province. A source from Qonduz Province said that a quantity of U.S. and Chinese-made arms were seized from these criminals.

NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE PROMULGATED TO MAINTAIN ORDER

BK230307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The president has promulgated the national security ordinance of 1980 enabling the central government to detain any person if it is satisfied that it is necessary to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defense of India or the security of the nation. The ordinance also enables the central and state governments to detain a person in the interest of maintaining public order, supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

The ordinance contains safeguards against its misuse and insures justice and fair play to the person detained. The grounds for detention have to be communicated to the person detained within 5 days and in exceptional circumstances within 10 days. The detained person would be provided an opportunity to make a representation. The central government as well as the state governments will constitute advisory boards on the recommendations of the chief justice of the appropriate high court. The boards will have a minimum of three members including the chairman who has to be a serving judge. The board will review all detention orders and can call for additional information from any source. The detention will continue only if an advisory board agrees with the reasons for detention. The maximum period of detention will be 12 months but it can be revoked or modified at an earlier time.

The ordinance does not bar approach to a court for the protection of fundamental rights.

Explaining the reasons for the ordinance, the government says that the interested parties are trying to engineer agitations on different issues. The government notification says that in the prevailing situation of communal disharmony, extremist activities, atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, minorities and other weaker sections of the society, it has become necessary to arm the administration with legal powers to meet the challenges.

The ordinance comes into force today. The government is issuing detailed guidelines to state governments to insure that the ordinance is used properly and only in the interest of its objectives.

Lok Dal leader Madhu Limaye, talking to PTI, expressed the fear that it will be used against the opposition. Janata Party General Secretary Subramaniam Swamy has said that the ordinance was unnecessary. Leaders of the Bombay unit of Bharatiya Janata Party and Gujrat unit of the Janata Party have also criticized the ordinance.

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR, RAJA'I DISCUSS CONFLICT WITH IRAQ

LD222331 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2119 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 1730. The same report says that today's incidents between Iran and Iraq were reviewed.

Khomeyni Message

LD222254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2035 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Message from Ayatollah Khomeyni to the students, the Muslim nation of Iran and the Muslim people and Armed Forces of Iraq--recorded, duration 17 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At this juncture, when Iranian schools should open, and I hope that our youths and children will go to school with faith in Islam and the Islamic Republic and start their work, we should caution those groups which want to stop schools from opening, the effect that at this time, when Iran is in such a situation and Iraq has officially declared war on us, if you are right in saying that you are with the people and are faithful to the masses you yourselves should cooperate with the Government of Iran in this matter. Even if you do create disturbances in the schools your true nature will be revealed even better to the Iranian nation. At this juncture, when Iran is involved in a war with America and the puppet of America has launched an aggression against Iran, if you disturb the opening of schools or spread rumors, then it will be obvious that you are agents of America and collaborators of the vile Saddam Husayn. Therefore, our nation should take note of these matters calmly and diligently.

Some points should be mentioned: One is that our nation should not think that the Army of Iran is unable to respond to these people. When the time is ripe, I will send the nation a message and we will prove to Saddam Husayn and others like him that they, these American satellites, are not worthy of mention and we always believe that in this kind of confrontation we should respond and behave in such a way that, God forbid, no harm is done to the nation of Iraq. But we are able and determined, if Iraq does not recognize its own limits and repeats the aggression, to issue the order, and the nation will be mobilized and then it will be clear to the nation of Iraq that we do not have anything against it. Rather it is Saddam Husayn who according to orders from America attacked us. If we respond to him it will not have anything to do with the people of Iraq, who are our brothers.

Today I heard that man's voice, that is to say, I heard his statement. Apparently he has just been converted to Islam, since he invoked Imam 'Ali and Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon them, and tried to deceive people. He is not aware that the nation of Iraq knows him, and ever since this socialist government came to power and the late Ayatollah Hakim condemned it, the nation of Iraq has known it, and later on it was identified by its actions. It executed the great ulema of Iraq. He who turns to the Iraqi nation--and these people crushed the nation of Iraq--this Saddam Husayn, from when he first came to power people found out that he was mad, and that his brain does not work properly. Therefore, he acts in madness, which will result in his death.

I have one message to the nation of Iran and another for the nation and the Army of Iraq. O for the nation of Iran I have this message: That it should not believe that the Armed Forces of Iran are unable to stop these people. The Army of Iran and the Armed Forces of Iran, our dear guards, are ready for this matter. But they will not act seriously, until the issue becomes critical. The day this issue becomes critical, they will start to work seriously and will put Iraq in its place. The nation of Iran should not imagine that a war has begun and we have lost control of the situation. No, this is not true. They just came here, dropped a bomb and then fled. Now the Government of Iran is preparing to stop them; their navy has been completely destroyed and their other forces will be destroyed.

You should not think that this is anything important. From all these wars which have happened some have been inflicted on Iran [words indistinct]. Therefore, this does not present a problem, if our enemies, all the various rebels in Iran, these groups and little gatherings in Iran, if they are looking for an opportunity to spread rumors here and there that such and such a thing has happened, there has been a coup, these are not true. They came and dropped a bomb and then fled. They thought that if they were to repeat this (we would allow them).

I ask the Iranian nation to take notice of a few points. First of all, they should maintain their calm and should not imagine that anything has happened. Nothing has happened. They should not pay any attention to it. [Passage indistinct] (Another point is) that those persons who are against Islam and who from the start were against the Islamic Republic are now spreading the rumor that the Iranian forces, the Iranian Army, and the Iranian gendarmerie are indulging in sabotage, and are thus encouraging you to oppose them. No, it is not so. The Iranian Army, the Iranian gendarmerie are loyal to us and are engaged in crushing Iraq. You should not imagine, you should not allow them to make you believe that the garrisons, for instance, have done such a thing. This is not allowed and is one of the great sins in Islam and is contrary to the will of God. Do not pay any attention to them. If anyone is found causing such incitement arrest him and hand him over to the existing committees. Hand them over to the committees so that they may receive their due punishment.

This is what I have to say to the Iranian nation. They should be calm and fear nothing. There is no room for fear at all. This is nothing to be afraid of. This is my message to the Iranian nation: to maintain their calm and also to prevent these rumormongers. They should pay no attention at all to these rumors. I am in touch. All the issues are reported to me. Today, the president and the prime minister came to me and reported to me. Whenever the need arises for mobilization--God willing, the need will not arise for such a thing.

What I wish to say to the Iraqi Armed Forces is whom does the Iraqi Army wish to fight with? Whom do they support and whom do they oppose? Are they supporting Saddam, who is a socialist [eshteraki] and an infidel, and against whom, against Islam? The Iraqi Army should know that this person who has come and refers to the name of 'Ali ibn Abi-Talib, God's blessings be upon him, is their enemy. This man is their enemy and the enemy of Islam. The Iraqi Army should know that this war is a war against Islam in support of blasphemy. Such a war is against the wishes of God and God the Almighty, the all blessed, will not forgive those who fight against Islam in order to support blasphemy.

According to the religious verdict Saddam Husayn himself is an infidel and he is also supporting the infidels, he is supporting blasphemy. He is supporting Carter, and in order to support Carter and to receive a (medal) from him he is attacking Iran.

Carter has incited his servants like Saddam Husayn, As-Sadat and their ilk to attack Iran and to harm Iran. The Iraqi nation and our nation should know that if, God forbid, they confront Iran, if the Iraqi Army confronts Iran, it will be a confrontation with Islam, harming Islam and harming the prophet of Islam in support of blasphemy, in support of Saddam, in support of Carter.

And the Iraqi nation should know that this germ of corruption is acting toward you in exactly in the same way as Mohammad Reza acted toward Iran. We overcame Mohammad Reza and you should also expel this man from Iraq. So long as you have not arisen and so long as you have not confronted this germ of corruption, he will want to destroy Islam and to become [words indistinct] according to his imagination. [Passage indistinct] He wants to open the hand of America in the Islamic countries and (it is our duty) to oppose America. The offense which is unforgivable in Saddam Husayn's view is that we are opposed to America. Therefore, he wishes to [words indistinct].

We are spreading the Koran in our country; we are implementing Islamic teachings in our country instead of the previously existing laws; as a result this man regards us as (unclean) and regards himself, who is against Islam and against the Muslims, as a supporter of 'Ali ibn Abi-Talib, may God's blessings be upon him, and a supporter of the prophet of God.

The Iraqi nation should know that this man is a dangerous man for the Iraqi nation. He is too dangerous for the Iraqi nation, although he cannot do any harm to our nation. He is dangerous for the Iraqi nation; and the Iraqi nation should try with all its power to destroy this corrupt person and to destroy this group which is acting against Islam and against Islamic interests and against the Koran. The soldiers and officers of the Iraqi Army should know that the war against Iran is a war against Islam, it is a war against the Koran, it is a war against the prophet of God. This is one of the greatest sins and God the Almighty and all blessed will not forgive this.

You should do the same thing which the Iranian Army did with the former shah; in the same way that they forsook him and joined the nation, and the soldiers left the barracks and joined the nation, you should also flee and [words indistinct] to destroy this germ of corruption. God will assist you if you arise and destroy this person and put someone from among yourselves in his place. We will also be on your side if someone from among yourselves, from your nation, governs the Iraqi Government, not someone who is busy acting against Islam and against the Islamic interests. You should destroy this corrupt person and join the nation. The Iraqi nation never supports Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi nation supports Islam. A person who is for Islam, a person who is a follower of the Koran [words indistinct], a person who does not wish to be ruled by an infidel who lives in the shelter of the infidels and who continues his existence in the shelter of Carter and those like Carter, he will not agree with such a person. I advise the Iraqi Army, if they can, to rise against this man and destroy him, and to replace him themselves, and we shall support them. If this is not possible for them, they should desert and should not fight against Islam.

I also tell the Iraqi nation that it should arise with all its might against that person who is fighting against Islam. His campaign against Iran is the campaign of an infidel against a Muslim; it is the uprising of a blasphemous country against an Islamic country. You should fight against that man with all your strength and destroy him.

If, God forbid, these actions by Saddam Husayn and the masters of Saddam Husayn continue, I shall clarify the duty of the Iranian nation. I hope it will not come to this point, but if it comes to that there will no longer be a Baghdad.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Khomeyni on Rumormongers, Press, Unity

LD231144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 23 Sep 80

["Text" of 23 September message to the nation, the Armed Forces and responsible authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Ayatollah Khomeyni--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: The following are announced:

1. The command council must be thoroughly obeyed, and violators must be prosecuted and punished quickly and decisively.

2. Persons and irresponsible officials must avoid interfering with command issues and refrain from command operations; and the commander in chief of the armed forces is responsible for war affairs on behalf of myself and the command council.

3. Under present conditions, military courts are forbidden from announcing verdicts without my knowledge in cases where the command council deems such verdicts as inappropriate.

4. Radio and television are dutybound to announce only the news which is proven to be 100 percent correct; they must not quote news from unreliable sources, to prevent panic and anxiety.

5. The security forces are dutybound to arrest immediately those who spread rumors, regardless of the strata or group to which they might belong. They must be handed over to the revolution courts, which must punish them as counterrevolutionaries. The militant people of Iran are dutybound to identify the rumorspreaders to the revolution courts and to cooperate with the security forces.

6. Under present circumstances, the press and newspapers are dutybound to refrain from publishing articles and news which might weaken the armed forces, because the weakening of these forces is unacceptable both from the religious and logical points of view, and because such action would help the counterrevolutionaries. I have always supported our dear armed forces, and today when they are engaged at the front in fighting the pagan Saddam Husayn, I thank them and appreciate their efforts, and I beseech God Almighty to grant them success and victory.

7. (?At present) all sectors of society and all government organs are religiously dutybound to forget their minor discords so that they do not help the enemies of Islam with their disagreements.

May peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 23 September 1980

Bani-Sadr Speech

LD222252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1525 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Speech by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--date, place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tonight I want to talk briefly to the people of Iraq and the Muslims of the world, my own compatriots, and finally to the armed forces.

The people of Iraq, the Muslim people of the world, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq [word indistinct]. Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran until this moment, we have never intended to attack the Ba'thist Government of Iraq. The notion has always existed that the Armed Forces of Iraq were the forces which had fought together with our armed forces for the liberation of our land.

We, with this consideration in mind, tried to avoid military confrontations as much as possible, and did not want to help create such a situation since clashes on our borders could help increase the pressure from Israel on our positions. It was obvious to us that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq, totally obedient to the superpower America, had no goal but to inflict damage on our Islamic Revolution and to confront the government of our revolutionary regime with new problems every day. From 1 and 1/2 months ago onwards, our fears came true and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq started aggression on the borders. The Government of Iraq tells you, it tells you the people of Iraq that the forces of Iran have attacked Iraq, and that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq has only defended itself. This is an obvious lie. Not only on the border has the Ba'thist Government of Iraq started the aggression, but since the first day of the victory of the revolution, the Ba'thist Government of Iraq has done nothing short of corruption and sabotage inside our borders.

A few minutes ago they said through the Palestinian Embassy that they only intended to regain what has been given to them according to the 1975 Algiers agreement. We in turn said that they were lying and that their work was nothing but an extensive conspiracy against the Islamic Republic, and that we knew this from past experience and that we were ready to confront this conspiracy.

This brief talk was for you, Iraqi brothers and the world's Muslims, to know that a regime with a revolutionary appearance is in fact an accomplice of the domination-seeking America and has started an aggression on our territory and today has given it new dimensions.

Saddam Husayn today tried, as an imitator of Moshe Dayan, to attack our airports, thinking that we are immature and careless and thinking that his planes can hit our airports and cripple our air force. What happened was their loss of many planes and he was not able to do the least damage to our bases.

Now my talk to the Iranian people. First of all, a few statistics about the armed clashes which from the first day to now explain the military events which have taken place. These statistics are not the statistics which have been claimed by our armed forces. On the contrary, these are facts which we have obtained from the Ba'thist regime of Iraq itself.

Up to today, 244 Iraqi Ba'thist soldiers have been killed, 11 have sought asylum with us, 11 of their MiG fighters have been downed and they have lost 6 helicopters and 21 tanks. They have also lost two [words indistinct], one gunboat which is apparently one of the 12 or 13 very strong gunboats which they possess. On our side, 22 Iranian soldiers have been captured and we have lost 3 planes, 1 helicopter, 11 tanks and 3 boats. I hope that the information which I have given you is as truthful as possible.

They attacked our airports, thinking that we were unaware, that they could do to our airports what Moshe Dayan's army and the Israeli Air Force, with the help of the CIA, did to Egypt's airports. As best as I am able to tell you, four Iraqi missile boats have been sunk 15 miles outside of Bushehr. They have definitely lost four aircraft, of course the figures I am mentioning are less than the actual figures, but this number is certain. We have lost two aircraft at Mehrabad Airport and one was lost while in flight. Two Iraqi airbases were attacked by the Iranian Air Force this evening, and as far as the air force has reported to me, this attack has been successful.

The dimensions of America's aggression are being expanded by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. It is obvious that we must defend our revolution, and our Islamic homeland, with utmost power. We did not agree with that which was forced upon us, but now it is time for our enemies to find us steadfast, relentless and strong.

Our people for centuries have lived on battlefields. Iran is a crossroads, from every side of this crossroads enemies have attacked us. Our history is the history of such wars against foreign invaders. We are a nation who has always found life on the battlefield and we have shown our worthiness of living through battles; and now too. Now we are waiting for the manifestation of this wonderful worthiness which always in the history of our revolution, our faithful revolution for the creation of an Islamic society, has made itself known.

Our armed forces: When I was appointed by the imam as commander in chief of the armed forces, there was talk about the abolition of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Saddam Husayn was under the illusion that our air force would take 2 years to be rebuilt. Since then I have always tried to help our republic's armed forces to be consolidated and coordinated and to increase its morale, to find an Islamic morale and to strengthen the morale in it so that it can become a morale force to defend the borders, and so that today our people can witness the sacrifices of this army.

Today is a day when our homeland, that is our Islamic homeland, as well as our history, are expecting you, the armed forces, to show your worth, to defend your Islamic Republic, your Islamic homeland without hesitation and without fear. This defense should be carried out with such decisiveness to change the conspiratorial minds of the foreign powers about instigating conspiracies against Iran forever. What you have done so far, according to the report I just delivered to the people of Iran, has been good, but our people expect your work to be excellent.

The force which emerged during the revolution, our guards corps, and our committee, together will fight as the forces expressing the Islamic and revolutionary fervor. This war which has been imposed on us by the enemy, must determine the destiny of the criminal regime that has been commissioned by our enemies to harm us. Our people must act calmly; without showing any signs of panic, horror and uneasiness; with utmost assurance of your ability to defend the borders of the country. When necessary for you, the nation, to go into action, as he said today, the imam will ask you in a message.

Moreover, I expect you to be calm, to be sang froid, and to be gentle. We are determined to defend your borders, your revolution; and without a doubt we shall do this. Today is the day when our armed forces have told our own people, and the people of the world as well as the conspirators that they are forces faithful to the Islamic Revolution, forces which like their Islamic homeland and forces which will not leave the conspirator alone until its total defeat.

I hope that you armed forces, and you people will do with utmost ability what you are supposed to do according to religious statutes. I expect you people to be calm and not to have any worries. The word "panic" is not a proper word. Our people are not a people who panic. Do not have any worries. We, God willing, will be victorious in this war which has been imposed on us. I hope that you, the nation, will be informed of this victory during the next few days.

What I am asking our armed forces to do is to tell you only the truth, and I want the figures and information they give you to be only the truth, not any exaggeration or additions to anything; to inform you of their losses as they occur; and to report to you what they know about the enemy.

I have just received a note stating that in Ilam six Iraqi MiG's have been shot down.

If things go on like today, we will give Saddam Husayn the lesson he wanted to give us.

I would like to finish my talk with this point: Is the destruction of these forces which could have been used against our common enemy, Israel, the right thing to do? If the Iraqi regime were a regime belonging to the people of Iraq, the answer would be no; but since these forces have never been used against Israel, and since they have always been used for instigating conspiracies, now there is no alternative but to strike at them resolutely.

You should ask Almighty God, you people with a clear heart, ask him to bestow victory upon your armed forces so that we can emerge victorious in this forced war, so that this victory can teach our enemies a lesson and cease their conspiracies. I hope that you will always help this government in carrying out the heavy duty of defending the independence of your country.

Be happy and victorious.

Raja'i Message

LD211830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1721 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the aggressions of the mercenary Iraqi Government against the holy territory of our homeland, tonight Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, sent the following message:

If the enemy dealt you a blow, he has damaged himself as well. [Arabic verse] In return for the destruction of two freight planes, a fighter plane and two military helicopters lost due to the attacks of Iraqi mercenaries, ten MiG fighter planes, one Topolov fighter plane, four missile-launching gunboats [word indistinct] belonging to the aggressor forces of Iraq were destroyed during the attacks this evening and two [names indistinct] posts were destroyed by our fighters.

Muslim revolutionary nation, legend makers of Iran's 'Ashura [the day of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn]. As you are aware, international colonialism, headed by aggressive America, following its conspiracies and aggressions, has organized its futile attempts through the Ba'thist mercenary Government of Iraq against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and today has attacked several parts of our Islamic country from the air. But the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the help of God and supported by the blood of martyrs and the martyr-loving Muslim nation, will out this aggressor's hand. As you have been informed during today's counterattacks, it has dealt heavy blows at the rotten corps of the oppressive Iraqi regime. We thank God that the enemies of the Islamic Revolution on the one hand have themselves dug their graves by the hands of the people because of their attacks, and on the other, have added to the aspects of our cooperation and exaltation which manifest themselves when we are faced with difficulties. These confrontations will make us more organized, experienced, determined and aware. The Muslim and revolutionary nation and the Islamic Revolution have not come to an end. We take this incident as a good omen for the continuation of our revolution and we will teach these cruel fingers of international suppression a lesson that their bosses will regret forever. We assure the Muslim nation of Iran that the death of the Iraqi regime is close. God wants to grant us a share, together with the nation of Iraq in the honor of toppling Saddam and his executioner regime.

Be ready to guard and extend your revolution. Avoid hoarding foodstuffs, creating lack of order and anxiety and spreading rumors, and believe that God is with us. God's promise and its fulfillment in the world are near. All the oppressed nations will rise in the near future and the Islamic Revolution is shining blood-stained sun of this universal liberating movement. Greetings to our self-sacrificing brothers in the army and the guards corps and Muslim peshmerga who are guarding the Islamic Revolution with their pure blood, greetings to all Muslim revolutionary people who diligently neutralize the doomed plots of these conspirators and counterrevolutionaries.

[Signed] The prime minister

KHAMENE'I MAKES STATEMENT ON IRAQI RAIDS, AGGRESSION

LD221326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1307 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a telephonic message by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Islamic army and member of the Supreme Defence Council. It is in connection with today's events.

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Muslim and revolutionary Iranian people, my brothers and sisters: The puppet and mercenary Iraqi Government has begun air raids against the territory of the Islamic Republic and has raided several air bases. Until now, we had no intention of launching an attack. However, the Army of the Islamic Republic shall not tolerate the aggression launched by these puppet Ba'thists and shall give a bitter lesson to Saddam.

Our dear people must maintain their cool and dignity and foil any rumor spread by the counterrevolution. They must not approach military garrisons. They must wait to implement their public duty, which shall be entrusted to them by the great leader.

Right now the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic Army are engaged in fighting on the ground, in the air and at sea. More information shall be made avialable later.

Khamene'i on Air Clashes

JN230922 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, member of the Iranian Supreme Defense Council, on 23 September 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, member of the Supreme Defense Council, has made this statement following a meeting of the Islamic Majlis which ended a short while ago:

You have heard the latest reports on the fighting which took place yesterday, hearing them in the statement made by the president of the republic and the reports carried over the radio and in the newspapers.

The reports this morning, and until 30 minutes ago, say that three Iraqi MiG's were shot down at 0600 during an air raid on Iranian ships and destroyers near Kharg Island. Iranian defenses engaged the Iraqi planes and forced them to flee after downing one plane. It seems the Iraqi air raid was directed at Kharg Island.

The second plane was shot down over Dezful at 0700 this morning. The third plane was also shot down at 0700 this morning over the city of Sanandaj. Its pilot was captured. The reports say that the two Iraqi pilots whose planes were shot down today are having breakfast.

The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out intensive air raids on 15 Iraqi military centers and bases this morning. The targets included military centers in the south of Baghdad and Mosul. Some 140 planes, including fighters and bombers, took part in these air raids. All our planes returned safely to their bases, with the exception of two planes. The losses are insignificant since such a massive air raid would normally result in 10 percent losses.

The fighter planes which took part in the air raid did not return to their base in Dezful, because this base sustained some damage. They returned to other bases in the country.

This is all as far as the air battle is concerned. As far as ground fighting is concerned, armed clashes between our forces have been going on since yesterday in Khuzestan, from Shalamcheh to a point further north. The Iraqi forces shelled other border areas. Iranian armored forces compelled the Iraqi forces to withdraw from areas they had occupied. Our forces retrieved the Shalamcheh area from the aggressor Iraqi forces.

Reports arriving at 0800 this morning say that the Iraqi Armed Forces have begun fleeing and withdrawing. Orders were given to our armed forces to follow and crush them. Iraqi losses were heavy. Clashes continue in the regions of (Baba Abi) in Ilam Province. Six Iraqi planes bombed the region of (Salihabad). There were no losses worth mentioning.

Iraqi air raids began at 1300 yesterday and continued until 0100, after midnight. Some 10 Iraqi MiG's were downed. One Iranian [name indistinct] plane was lost. It is believed that this was due to faulty equipment rather than Iraqi artillery fire. The rest of the Iranian planes which took part in the counter-air raid, which was carried out 1 or 2 hours after the Iraqi air raid, have all returned safely to their bases.

The military situation on the frontlines is generally good and in our favor. As for the air fighting and operations, our forces are generally in control of the air and the superiority of our air and ground forces is very obvious.

As you have heard from the president's statement, our forces sank four Iraqi missile-carrying gunboats, which constitute the backbone of the Iraqi Navy. Each gunboat has a crew of 45 men and carries 4 guided missiles and 2 guns.

Our brothers in the army command headquarters have been asking: Why is Iraq directing all these weapons against us instead of Zionist Israel? Why is all the wealth of the deprived Iraqi people being used in this way by the ruling Ba'thist clique? I felt the very high morale of my brothers in the army command headquarters. It is indeed regrettable that traitor Saddam Husayn is using all this expensive equipment against the Islamic Republic instead of Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAQI ATTACK

LD221942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1747 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the cowardly attack by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime on Iran, has issued a statement tonight as follows:

In His exalted name. Following the aborted military attack by America on the airports and residential areas of Iran which happened at 1410 on 22 September and which resulted in the death of innocent people and destruction of residential areas, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran severely condemns the [word indistinct] attacks by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq, and blames the outcome of this inhuman and aggressive action of the Ba'thist regime on the self-motivated acts of Saddam and the Ba'thist Government of Iraq.

This rash action, which was helped and assisted by the enemy of our revolution and was headed by America and was carried out to maintain the interests of the superpowers and international Zionism, is not something that the martyr-loving Muslim nation of Iran can let pass by easily. [Word indistinct] knows that Iran's confrontations along the border with Iraq up to now have been defensive and that Iran did not wish to involve the Iraqi soldiers who had been dragged into fighting the Islamic forces of Iran more than was necessary. Now that the puppet Ba'thist regime of Iraq intends to publicize its services to international Zionism and embark upon actions in the interests of America and the occupying regime of Jerusalem, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not find any alternative other than employing all its forces to confront the merciless conspiracies and aggressions of the Iraqi [regime] and carry out its Islamic duty without being influenced by feelings of vengeance or revenge. We will not forget the main mission of our revolution which is the unity of the ranks of Muslims against followers of Satan and sowers of corruption on earth; we have always directed our efforts towards this aim. But unfortunately the aggressor regime of Iraq, which does not have [word indistinct] other than creating division amongst the ranks of Muslims and has always walked this path, has committed acts that will result in the elimination of the Iraqi Ba'th and its supporters.

RAFSANJANI SAYS COUNTRY'S LEADERS WATCHING EVENTS

LD221520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has announced the following: The president and commander in chief of the armed forces, the military officials, members of the Supreme Defense Council, the prime minister, the speaker of the Majlis, the commander of the guards corps, and the minister of defense are keeping a watch on the events and clashes in today's attack by Iraq against Iran.

The armed forces everywhere have been put on alert and in some places they are replying to the enemy's attacks. Heavy blows have been delivered by the revolutionary forces against the enemy and the results of these blows will be subsequently brought to the notice of the public.

Committed youth from various parts of the country are asking to participate in the fighting. If there is any need they will be informed. The people should remain patient. They should not approach the garrisons. They should not pay attention to any reports except what is announced by responsible officials, because spreading rumors against officials can be a part of the conspiracy.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 9-32 ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

9: Arvand Rud Naval Actions

LD221234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 9 of The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Glory to the clean souls of the martyrs of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose shrouds are bloodstained.

We offer our congratulations and condolences to the imam of the nation, the great leader of the revolution, the struggling Muslim nation of Iran and the families of the martyrs of the armed forces, particularly the self-sacrificing martyrs of recent days in the Navy of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and we appreciate the efforts of the self-sacrificing personnel of the fighting fronts.

This is to inform the public that during the mopping up operations in Mahabad, in the province of Kordestan, by the army and gendarmerie as well as the Corps of Revolution Guards, which are still continuing, sporadic clashes occurred in various parts of the city. In several places fires broke out but were immediately extinguished. During these clashes in Mahabad, a number of counterrevolutionaries were killed and others were wounded while five of our own fighters were martyred and some others wounded on 20 September. On 21 September, a raid by attackers on the Jebra'i Abad base in Oshnaviyeh was repulsed, resulting in the wounding of one soldier. As announced in the earlier communique, an oil reservoir in Urumiyeh was set on fire following shelling by the counterrevolutionaries. By using firefighting equipment from other towns in Azarbayjan, however, the fire was brought under control.

Fighting began in border regions in Kermanshah and Ilam as well as in posts in Bazargan, Naftshahr, Gomrok-e Now, Shepatan, (?Gushdah), Timar, [name indistinct] and Lak Koshteh and Khosravi in the morning of 21 September. The fighting continued until 2200 and was fierce. All day yesterday shelling by artillery and other heavy weapons continued between the ground, naval and the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic as well as the Corps of Revolution Guards on the one side and the Iraqi Army on the other in Arvand Rud. The following casualties have been left behind:

One Iraqi dredging vessel was hit by the Iranian Armed Forces and was subsequently sunk on the Arvand Rud banks. Another Iraqi missile-launcher boat, named [word indistinct], with a capacity of 200 tons, armed with four missiles and two rapid-firing guns, was hit at the mouth of Arvand Rud, on the Persian Gulf, by Islamic army weapons; it was completely destroyed and sunk. Abadan's oil reservoir No 512 was set ablaze by shelling. The fire was immediately brought under control.

The Khorramshahr terminal as well as its naval installations, including the airport, part of Abadan and all the coastal areas in the vicinity of Arband Rud and Arvand Kenar, came under Iraqi artillery fire all day yesterday, however, little damage was suffered. In return, all Iraqi military installations and posts along Arvand Rud came under Islamic army artillery fire, resulting in the destruction of two Iraqi posts. Other Iraqi installations suffered considerable damage.

Two small Iranian motor launches, anchored in Arvand Rud, were damaged by Iraqi shelling and were subsequently sunk. It must be explained that the Iraqi missile launcher which was destroyed and sunk by the zealous fighting personnel of the Iranian Army yesterday was ten times more valuable than the two small motor boats of Iran, both from the military and economic points of view. The Iranian boats were unarmed commercial vessels.

One Iranian Navy helicopter crashed yesterday after running into a high-voltage overhead cable. The pilot, Lt Cdr Akbar [Name indistinct], co-pilot Lt (JG) 'Azizi, and another co-pilot, Mahnazi Gardekani, were honored with martyrdom.

Also yesterday another Iraqi post, Saddam, as well as the Iraqi (Assaleh) base, came under heavy artillery by the Islamic Republic Army. On 21 September fierce fighting continued along the Iranian-Iraqi border in Khuzestan, and along the Arvand Rud waterway and [name indistinct].

The Iraqis deployed maximum air, artillery and tank fire along the Iranian border area of (?Sakteh), however, they encountered strong resistance by the army, gendarmerie and the Corps of Revolution Guards and as a result they were forced to retreat.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

10: Iraqi Air, Naval Losses

LD221410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 10 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby inform the heroic and Muslim nation of Iran that fighting is continuing today in the air, on the ground and at sea. Most of Iraq's military targets in the border areas have been under the fire of artillery, aircraft and the tanks of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Iraqi units and military installations have suffered heavy casualties and damage.

As a result of clashes with the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, four missile-launching vessels belonging to the Iraqi Armed Forces have been sunk 15 miles from Bushehr. As a result of Iraqi air attacks on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the strong resistance of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of Iraqi aircraft have been downed. The precise number of planes will be brought to the attention of the Muslim and valiant Iranian nation after investigation and confirmation. [Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

11: Blackout Regulations Announced

LD221358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, in connection with air raids by the Iraqi mercenary army against various parts of our country, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, in statement No 11, has issued a warning to the combative and heroic Iranian Nation. Following is the text:

In the name of God. To the combative and heroic Iranian nation, as there is a likelihood of air raids by the Iraqi mercenary army throughout the night, the Islamic Iranian Army calls on the compatriots to observe blackout regulations and to avoid any lighting for any purpose. Hospitals and similiar institutions are allowed to use specified lighting providing the lights are not observable from outside.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

12: Further on Blackout Regulations

LD221442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1422 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 12 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. As the combative Iranian nation was informed through statement No 11, the Iraqi Ba'thist Army has raided certain bases and harmed our dear defenseless people today. Although the protection of the country's airspace is the responsibility of the brave Air Force of the Islamic Republic, there is the likelihood of air raids by the Iraqi Army throughout the night. Therefore we call on our countrymen to observe completely the blackout regulations at night. Municipalities are also to turn off the street lights. As for vehicles, they must not come out, and the stores and other institutions must also observe the regulations to the letter.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic

13: Tehran Garrison Movements

LD222227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2124 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 13 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear citizens of Tehran, the army units for the air defense of sensitive places in Tehran, such as the radio and television center and so forth, need to leave their garrisons to be deployed to the necessary areas. All people of Tehran are thus required not to gather in front of the garrisons and not to cause delays in the movements of their soldier brothers.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

14: Iran Controls Strait of Hormuz

LD222246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2124 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 14 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear compatriots, revolutionary brothers and sisters, at these historic moments the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been faced with their crucial task and are ready for any kind of sacrifice and heroism. The sworn enemy of the revolution of Iran has started its air raid with the hands of the Iraqi mercenary in the hope that it would defeat the Islamic Revolution of Iran, but we will use this opportunity to stabilize this revolution, which depends on the individuals of the nation of Iran and we will severely punish the aggressive enemy. You know that the noble nation of Iran supports the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and this is the advantage which the mercenary Army of Iraq lacks.

Now the heroic nation of Iran is informed that the Straits of Hormuz and the northern coasts of the Persian Gulf are under the control of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has maintained its vigil over Iranian airspace. War is continuing on the ground, in the air and at sea.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

15: Tehran Garrison Remains in Barracks

LD222232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2126 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 15 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Until further notice military units stationed in Tehran's garrisons are not allowed to leave their garrisons. Only Group 33 of the artillery section of Jey barracks will leave for appointed locations with the permission of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces in order to station air defense units.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

16: Ilam Units Down MiG's

LD221642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1607 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 16 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, dear compatriots, according to an announcement by the governor general's office of Ilam, up to now six aggressive Iraqi MiG airplanes have been shot down in the Province of Ilam by the batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now the bodies of the Iraqi pilots and their belongings are being transferred to the city of Ilam.

17: Gulf Navigation Warning

LD221648 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 17 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Bearing in mind the violations of the Iraqi Armed Forces, all waterways near the Iranian shores are hereby declared war zones. Iran will not allow any merchant ship to carry cargo to the Iraqi ports. Also, for the sake of the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf, we announce that the following routes should be observed. After the ships have passed through the Strait of Hormuz they should arrange their tour so that they pass 12 miles south of Abu-Musa Island and 12 miles away from Sirri Island and south of (Keydazeb) lighthouse and 12 miles in the southwest of (Qarchu) Island. The Islamic Republic of Iran will not accept any responsibility concerning those who violate this communique.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

18: Unexploded Munitions Warning

LD222148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1735 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 18 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, owing to the enemy's air raids, it is likely that in some places in cities, villages or deserts unexploded rockets or bullets may be found. Therefore it is very necessary for people to avoid getting near or touching them. In case of observing such objects before touching them report the observation to the nearest gendarmerie post, military base or guards corps so that possible dangers and losses can be averted.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

19: Fallahi Addresses Troops

LD222107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1943 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 19 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We are still fighting against the servile enemy under the light of the protection of God and the support of the imam and the Muslim and valiant nation of Iran. Beloved co-fighters, officers, air force technicians, noncommissioned officers, employees, valiant and self-sacrificing soldiers of the army, gendarmerie, guards corps and other local armed forces who are fighting decisively: While praising the excellent and brave morale of every one of you who, in the fortress of the beloved Islam and in defense of the soil of the country, have triumphantly withstood the enemy and have delivered such deadly and crushing blows at the mercenary army of the superpowers; we not expect that you, like before, in shaping the destiny of tomorrow, will add another honor to your previous honors through a more determined and more powerful morale and through gaining yet greater victories.

[Signed] The acting commander of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi

20: Iraqi Losses, Artillery Duels

LD2222028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1941 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 20 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim compatriots, according to reports the casualties and damage inflicted on the Army of Iraq as of 2300, 22 September which have been confirmed by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are as follows: 11 MiG fighter aircraft have crashed and 4 missile boats were sunk.

Also as a result of heavy fire by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran installations and a gas refinery in (Fas) were destroyed and (Seyda) and (Durt) airbases, oil installations in (Waseliyeh) and the battalion bases of the 20th Brigade in the regions of (Sudeh) and (Seyhan) were destroyed by the fire of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Confrontations between the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the artillery forces of the Iraqi Army are still continuing, and the subsequent casulaties and damage will be brought to the attention of the fighting and champion nation of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

21: Warning to Gulf States

LD222046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2010 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Statement No 21 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Since the mercenary Government of Iraq has undermined all the regulations and international treaties and has attacked the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran and there is the possibility that the merceneries of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq might use the airports and ports of the UAE and some sheykhdoms in the Persian Gulf area, it is hereby announced that any such use of harbor or airport facilities of the abovementioned countries against the Islamic Republic of Iran will be answered by the fighting forces of Iran in defense. The Islamic Republic of Iran will not accept any responsibility against the nonobservance of the points mentioned in this communique.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

22: Air Raid Measures

LD230256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 22 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, dear compatriots, since the enemy's air attack and sonic booms will result in the breakage of a number of windows and chandeliers in houses and cause damage to residents, in order to prevent such damages it is necessary to cover chandeliers with nylon and cloth and apply cellophane tape to windows in the form of an X. In this way, in the event of a sonic boom, they will not shatter.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

23: Iraqi Pilots To Be Arrested

LD230422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 23 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, at 0515, when a number of Iraqi planes were attacking the warships of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they encountered the severe and accurate aerial defensive firing of the Iranian warships, and one of the Iraqi MiGs crashed in the Persian Gulf.

Since yesterday, the total number of Iraqi MiGs that have crashed--which has been confirmed--has reached 12. The casulaties to our forces have totalled one aircraft.

It should be pointed out that when Iraqi planes are struck by bullets, their pilots leave the planes with parachutes and reach the ground safely. All the dear compatriots are requested, in case they see such Iraqi pilots, to arrest them with the utmost caution and hand them over to the nearest military or security unit.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

24: Accidental Explosion at Mehrabad

LD230432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0413 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 24 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Tehran citizens, a few minutes ago at southern Mehrabad base an explosion occurred due to a bomb being released from under an Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force plane which was taking off. The damage and casualties have not yet been reported.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

25: No Casualties at Mehrabad

LD230510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 25 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Tehran citizens, according to reports received from the southern Mehrabad base, the bomb which had been released from under the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force plane while taking off fortunately did not cause any damage or casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

26: Iraqis Routed at Khorramshahr

LD230542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0507 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 26 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim compatriots, the self-sacrificing, brave and pious pilots of the Army [as heard] of the Islamic Republic of Iran bravely crushed their military targets in the heart of Iraq at 0500 on 23 September and caused irreparable damage to the pagan enemy. All the planes returned to their bases safely after completing this mission successfully.

The Ahvaz 92nd Armoured Division crushed the enemy positions around (Shalamcheh-ye) Khorramshahr with the utmost bravery. Reports have just arrived that the Iraqi forces around the said posts are in flight and that the forces of the Islamic Army of Iran are in pursuit.

Congratulations to the pilots of the air force and the fighting and muslim personnel of the Ahvaz 92nd Division and the gendarmerie and the guards corps and the rest of the armed forces in the region for this brave action.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

27: Ships Warned To Leave

LD230552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0531 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 27 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. All commercial vessels docked along Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] pier and nearby waters that are being used or will be used by the enemy for purposes of hiding and cover are hereby informed to leave the area immediately; otherwise, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not be responsible for any damages to said vessels.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

28: Iraqi Losses Update

LD230742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 28 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots of Iran, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran brings to your attention the victories gained by your brother soldiers:

The Umm Qasr port of Iraq has been bombed severely by the planes of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Two Iraqi MiGs were downed by artillery fire of the Iranian army in Ilam; one of these planes crashed in the valley of (Bakhl Gir) station [presumably near a railway station] and another crashed in Salehabad. One Iraqi MiG was hit by antiaircraft guns of the Iranian Army in Marivan and crashed; its pilot has been arrested. Another Iraqi MiG was hit in Haft Tappeh, near Dezful, by Iranian forces; this plane also crashed. So far, 16 MiG planes and 4 missile boats of the OSA Class have been destroyed. Two Iraqi pilots are being held prisoner by the Iranian Army.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

29: Shatt al-'Arab Closed

LD230822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0743 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 29 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text In view of the aggression of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government against the interests of the Muslim Nation of Iran, it is hereby announced [words indistinct] all the ships passing through the unrestricted part of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman are dutybound to raise their own national flags in accordance with international regulations and they are dutybound to give correct answers when questioned by the units of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0851 GMT on 23 September in a similar report adds the following at this point: "The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not responsible for ships and dockings with regard to any cargo belonging to the Ba'thist Iraqi Government transported through any port in the Persian Gulf."]

If [words indistinct] they have fired and some of the commercial ships have been shot, it is hereby announced that the Shatt al-'Arab Channel is closed to all sea vessels and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not be responsible for the consequences resulting from the disobedience of this order.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

30: More on Shatt al-'Arab

GF230911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0853 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 30 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Because the aggressor and agent Iraqi Government is opening fire on merchant ships of neutral countries which visit Iranian ports in Shatt al-'Arab, and since some ships have been hit, the Shatt al-'Arab is therefore closed to shipping. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not responsible for incidents arising from failure to implement this order.

31: MiG Downed at Bushehr

JN230849 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0744 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 31 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Brave Iranian Muslim citizens: We have just received the following from the Iranian air and naval base of Bushehr: An Iraqi MiG plane was hit by the ground defenses of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the plane fell into the Bushehr waters.

32: MiG Losses Increase

LD230930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0902 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 32 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brings the considerable victories and bravery of the fighting brothers--fighting for Islam--to the notice of the Muslim and heroic Nation of Iran. At 1130 today, 2 Iraqi MiGs were brought down in Bushehr region by the fire of artillery and gunboats of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the air attack by the Iraqi Armed Forces at Tabriz Air Base, 5 Iraqi MiGs were downed, and in another air attack by the Iraqi Armed Forces at Bushehr waters 3 Iraqi MiGs were downed by the antiaircraft guns of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Dear compatriots, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have so far brought down 34 violating MiGs belonging to the Iraqi Armed Forces over the Iranian soil. A considerable number of Iraqi MiGs have been destroyed by the Iranian fighters in Iraqi bases; their numbers will be announced.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Khuzestan Majlis Deputies Message

GF221716 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, guardian of martyrs' blood. The following is the text of a message from Ahvaz Majlis deputies to brave soldiers and guards defending the revolution along the border:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Verily, God loves those who fight in his cause arrayed in solid ranks.

Hail from God and his worshippers to you heroic children of Islam and soldiers of Imam Khomeyni, descendant of the prophet of God and inheritor of Imam Hoseyn. Now that we have another Karbala and you--like the soldiers of the prophet of Islam and soldiers of Imam 'Ali and Imam Hoseyn--are defending the Islamic homeland and the holy institution of the Islamic Republic and the Muslim nation, we the representatives of the heroic Iranian nation extend the sincere thanks, gratitude and congratulations of the nation to you. We tell you for them that they are ready to fight behind you and will sacrifice their lives for you. Brothers, we tell you that they also are ready to fight behind you and will sacrifice their lives for you.

We assure you that the idolatrous Iraqi Ba'thists, who want to force our nation and our brother Iraqi nation into a full-fledged war, will be defeated with the help of God and the hands of you fighters of the Islamic Republic. Victory in this world and heaven in the next will be your reward. We ask Iraqi soldiers to join Islam and their Muslim nation and rise against the idolatry in their country. We ask them to topple the [word indistinct] Ba'thist regime in Iraq or else desert the army of the Yazid of the ages and refuse to give their lives in vain for the satanic interests of the United States, Britain, Zionism and the American lackey, the government of Saddam Yazid. Otherwise, they will suffer shame in this world and the wrath of God in the next. Peace be upon the righteous servants of God who struggle in his cause. [Koranic verse]

[Signed] Islamic Republic Majlis Deputies Asadineya, Seyavash and Karimi

Khuzestan Students Military Demonstration

GF230532 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the student division of the Khuzestan Revolution Guards in Ahvaz in connection with the 23 September 1980 march:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As the U.S. military attack has been intensified through its puppet traitor Saddam to the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the tightening of the military blockade by the superpowers, once more troublemakers and U.S. leftwingers are instigating unrest inside the borders of the country. Their satanic plan is to create unrest in the country's schools, one of most revolutionary organs of the country.

We, the student division of the Khuzestan Revolution Guards in Ahvaz, accepting the invitation to march issued by the favorite of the nation's imam, the image of God Ayatollah Montazeri, want to examine the military strength of our trained and courageous students.

To this end, at the end of the Tuesday, 23 September march at the (Tahkim) sports center, we have arranged a program consisting of a march, military operations and guerrilla operations. We hope that with the help of God our program will be a step toward the arming of our nation.

Ministry of Roads Statement

LD221354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the state of alert, the Ministry of Roads has issued the following statement:

With regard to the special conditions of the country, we hereby announce to all the affiliated and dependent organizations and all the provincial offices of the Ministry of Roads and Transportation that in order to combat any possible incident, they should form special groups with the necessary equipment and should be ready on a 24-hour basis to carry out their duties for the sake of the Islamic Revolution.

[Signed] Ministry of Roads and Transportation.

Cancellation of Airlines Flights

LD221430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1348 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the National Iranian Airlines has told the Central News Bureau that all the airline's flights have been cancelled until further notice.

Fars Governor General Statement

GF221450 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a telephone message from the governor general:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Muslim and heroic people of Fars, as you have been informed, the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist regime has attacked several airbases of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I warn you, Muslim and revolutionary people, to be alert for the enemy's cold war that will come in the form of rumormongering through its fifth column.

Do not go near military garrisons and try to inform revolutionary organizations about these foreign-worshipping elements.

If you are needed, your assistance will be requested through the mass media. Thank God, in Fars we are completely alert and there has been no adverse incident to date. Directors of government offices are required to order all vehicles and drivers be ready at the offices to go on patrol.

Fars Revolution Guards Near Border

GF221513 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] To date, a number of revolution guards and other Islamic organizations from Fars Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad have gone to the border region to guard the country's borders and confront Iraqi Ba'thist forces.

The latest report reaching the Shiraz news center says a group of Kazerun Revolution Guards have gone to the border. A large number of Muslim and courageous youths and tribesmen from Boyer Ahmad district have registered with the oppressed mobilization foundation of (Nia Pur). They are currently receiving military training.

Volunteers to Western Region

GF221530 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Nine volunteer youths from Darab district have been sent to the country's western region to confront the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Our reporter in Darab says that following the recent clashes between the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi lackeys, courageous youths of Darab met in front of the revolution guards post and requested to be sent to the western part of the country. According to the same report, nine of the volunteers have been chosen and sent.

Ministry Announcement on Blackout

LD221532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Announcement No 1 of the Energy Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 22 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Beloved brothers and sisters, heroic nation of Iran: To counter any possible air raid from the enemies of Islam and Iran, it is imperative that no light be seen from the buildings. We ask you to follow regulations scrupulously and to turn off your lights, or in urgent circumstances to shut the curtains completely and turn on only one faint light in the interior of the building and thereby combat the danger of air raids.

The regional electric power companies will, when necessary and the blackout regulations are not observed, cut off the power in the entire region.

All the personnel of the regional electricity and water companies throughout Iran should be on full alert for possible danger.

[Signed] The Energy Ministry

Commentary on Iraqi RCC Statement

GF221615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Finally, the little pharoah has thrown away what remained of the mask on his ugly face and emerged before our Iraqi people and Muslim nation in his true face--an obedient servant of the enemies of Islam, carrying out their orders and declaring war against Islam and Muslims. He has thrown away his disguise and has gone naked, vainly clamoring and shouting at the people.

Saddam's radio interrupted its program and told Muslims it would broadcast an important statement--an important statement issued by the tyrant pharoah. He called on the people and army to fight the Islamic state in Iran and called on Muslims to fight each other for the sake of Saddam, his regime and the ambitions of his masters.

What a poor man is this arrogant little pharoah. The devil has [word indistinct] his actions, and the [word indistinct] chair on which they have seated him and the promises they have made to him. This stupid and arrogant man has forgotten God's power that defeats tyrants. He has seen how it defeated his elder brother, the buried shah, in the recent past--and the shah was mightier than him--and how his masters' technology was defeated in the Tabas Desert.

O little tyrant, you seem frightened and terrified. Appealing sycophantically to the religious sentiments of the Muslim army and people will not be of any use to you. You address them, saying: O sons of 'Ali ben Abi Talib; O sons of Sa'd, Muthanna and Khalid and sons of Islam, you are the enemy of 'Ali ben Abi Talib and the enemy of Sa'd, Khalid and Muthanna- the enemy of the banner of Islam that they carried and the enemy of the Koran of which you have not learned a single verse. And you said, "And I shall devise a great guile."

God will defeat your devices. In the coming days you will learn how the Muslim people and army of beloved Iraq will respond to you, and how the Muslim Iranian Army and people will rspond to you. You will know how you have dug your own grave--the grave of shame and humiliation in this world, and the grave of hellfire in the hereafter.

O what a poor arrogant man you are. Tyrants before you have been arrogant before you. You do not know the power of belief, the power of the nation and the power of the will of God Almighty.

Gasoline Available in Tehran

LD221944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Tehran traffic department has announced that there is enough gasoline available at the service stations. Therefore, responsible drivers are asked not to line up in front of the service stations.

Three Iraqi MiGs Downed

GF221657 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Rezvani, the imam's representative at the Musa airbase, announced a short while ago that personnel at this airbase near Hamadan have succeeded--during an aerial dogfight this afternoon between our air force and the air force of the agent Ba'thist Iraqi forces--in shooting down three MiG aircraft belonging to the attacking enemy. They have captured the pilot of one of these aircraft.

Interior Ministry Statement

LD221900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1736 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Ministry of Interior:

In His exalted name. Security headquarters consisting of representatives of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic, the police, guards corps, Islamic Revolution Committees, and mobilization of the oppressed have been formed at the governorates and governorate generals all over the country. Dear compatriots are requested to coordinate themselves with these headquarters to help and coordinate all operations. The operational security headquarters of Tehran has been formed at the Ministry of Interior and dear fellow citizens of Tehran are requested to observe the following points:

1. Avoid any kind of self-motivated action.

2. Avoid unnecessary traffic in the city, especially at night.

3. The use of motorcycles in the city of Tehran is banned from this moment until further notice. Obviously, brother guards and the police and gendarmerie personnel will stop motorcycles.

4. All fellow citizens are asked not to obstruct the route or slow the progress of military units.

5. All Tehran fellow citizens are asked to report any kind of suspicious act or counter-revolutionary behavior to the following telephone numbers: 530137, 538837, I repeat, 530137 and 538837.

[Signed] The minister of interior, Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, 22 September 1980

Return of Majlis Deputies

LD221908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1738 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the public relations office of the Ministry of Interior:

In His exalted name. Tomorrow the Islamic Majlis will hold an open session. It is noteworthy that because the clocks will be set back by 1 hour as of tomorrow the session will start at 0800. Because of the serious situation in the country it is stressed that those deputies who are currently traveling should use any possible means to return to Tehran to take part in this session.

Medical Teams to Mehrabad Airport

LD221832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1742 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, a spokesman for the Red Crescent Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Iranian Red Cross] announced that immediately after the organization was informed of the Mehrabad Airport incident, nine ambulances equipped with medical teams were sent to the airport. Also immediately after this incident, the medical and welfare teams and the health center of this organization which had been previously stationed at the airport to help the pilgrims of the house of God were ordered to provide immediate assistance.

According to the orders issued by the deputy in charge of relief and treatment of the Red Crescent Organization who is personally supervising the relief operations at the airport, two teams have stayed at the airport on full alert and three ambulances and medical teams are on full alert at the Red Crescent center. The spokesman added: The branches of this organization in important geographical locations have also been put on full alert.

ETTELA'AT on Husayn 'Role'

JN221950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1833 GMT 22 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] An ETTELA'AT commentary says that U.S. imperialism has not hesitated to exert every effort to suppress the Islamic Revolution. Indeed, today it has entrusted Saddam Husayn with playing such a U.S. plotting role. However, our Islamic Revolution, which has foiled every plot which it has been subjected to thus far, will rub these criminals' noses in the dirt, thanks to our soldiers' heroism and the heroism of millions of sons of our Muslim people.

Oil Ministry on Oil Exports

JN222014 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 22 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The paper ETTELA'AT gives the following headline among other prominent headlines: High-Ranking Oil Ministry Official Announced That the Campaigns Which the Ba'th Mercenaries Are Launching Against Us Will Not Affect Our Oil Exports.

The Oil Ministry official added: We export our oil via the island of Khark, adding that this region is far from the areas of the clashes. He pointed out that although Iraq daily pumps half a million barrels of its oil through pipelines to the Mediterranean Sea, seven times this amount is exported via the waters of the Persian Gulf. He added that Iraq has a petrochemical plant on the banks of Arvand Rud and an oil refinery in this region. thus, he pointed out, it will not be in Iraq's interest to subject this region to convulsions.

Motorcycles Banned in Tehran

LD230304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0249 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement issued by the Interior Ministry, security headquarters has asked the dear compatriots to refrain from using motorcycles in Tehran until further notice.

Detour Around Mehrabad Airport

LD230528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was just issued by Tehran traffic department.

All dear drivers are hereby notified that they should refrain from driving along the streets around Mehrabad Airport and they should not cause traffic jams. Even the administrative staff of Mehrabad Airport and civil aviation--except the control tower staff--should refrain from going near Mehrabad.

The dear citizens are thanked in advance for the cooperation.

Interior Ministry Statement No 4

LD230714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0535 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The security headquarters stationed at the Interior Ministry has announced in its fourth statement:

In the name of God, the crusher of the oppressers. Now that the waves of the Islamic Revolution have gone beyond Iran's frontiers and have shaken the whole of the region, world-devouring America has not learned a lesson from the Tabas incident and now has sent that traitor Saddam to attack Islamic soil. And how excitedly this risen nation has shown that it is prepared for (?self-sacrifice) en route to martyrdom. The excited (?moments) of the people were a strong blow to the mouths of foreign radios and the internal xenophiles.

The criminal United States intends, with the help of the criminal Saddam, to weaken our battle forces and at the same time, with the help of hypocritical and counterrevolutionary groups who play the part of America's fifth column, by creating gatherings, clashes and spreading rumors, to split the united ranks of the nation and prepare the ground for delivering the final blow.

Under these sensitive circumstances, martyr-nurturing fellow citizens are required to observe the following points with the utmost caution, and with a revolutionary spirit:

1. In case of discovering suspicious objects or packages, without touching them inform the nearest revolution committee, corps, precinct or mobilization headquarters.

2. Avoid useless gatherings on public thoroughfares which might result in rumor-spreading, incitement and clashes.

3. With the utmost alertness, identify the counterrevolutionary who intends to incite, attack garrisons, military forces and embassies and inform the nearest security center without delay.

4. The counterrevolution, on public transport, thoroughfares, or by telephone, intends to spread rumors and to weaken morale. In case of doscovering such, inform the security forces without delay.

5. A number of counterrevolutionaries, in the guise of taxi drivers are busy spreading rumors throughout the city. If you come across such cases, inform the security forces.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters, stationed at the Interior Ministry

Request for Citizens' Cooperation

GF230929 Abadan Domestic Service in Persian 0535 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] We request our dear people to not approach the docks. They should remain calm and cooperate with the security forces. If you hear the sirens of ambulances or fire engines, please yield. We also request that you not engage the telephones of the Abadan emergency coordination headquarters.

Abadan 'Profitseekers'

GF230940 Abadan Domestic Service in Persian 0535 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Dear revolutionary citizens, please pay attention. According to our information, a group of profitseekers has been collecting medicine in various parts of the city in the name of the Red Cresent Society. We hereby inform you that if there is any need for medicine or other emergency equipment you will be informed only by radio and television.

[Signed] The headquarters for coordination of aid operations for the city of Abadan

Aviation, Meteorological Staff Callup

LD230629 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0554 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Please listen to an announcement by civil aviation.

Civil Aviation has announced that all leave for its technical and operational staff is cancelled. It is hereby announced that all staff are to be present at their posts without delay.

Please listen to another announcement by the country's meteorological organization:

All technical staff of the meteorological organization who are posted at Mehrabad International Airport are hereby told to be present at their posts, according to the relevant rosters.

Iraqi Communique 'Slander'

JN230826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0754 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Our kinfolk in brave Iraq, hero brothers in faith, course and destiny: The enemy oppressing you announced in his military communique No 4 that the Islamic forces attacked the Iraqi cities of Basra, Al-'Imarah, Al-Kut, Nineveh and Al-Habbaniyah. The enemy said that the Islamic forces hit civilian targets. This is a lie and slander.

We have already warned you that the puppet, traitorous regime oppressing you with steel and fire will, in a moment of collapse, resort to shelling peaceful, persecuted Iraqi towns and villages and blaming the Iranian Islamic forces for that in order to charge you brother free Muslims, with hatred against your Islamic army, which is one of you, shares your hopes and sympathizes with you in your suffering from injustice and coercion at the hands of the infidels, this small tyrant Saddam and the enemy imperialist invaders.

Beware, brothers, of such lies. Ask yourselves: Why should Iran shell Basra, An-Nasiriyah, Al-Kut and Nineveh and spare the Zionist tribal stronghold of Tikrit? The Islamic Army, which sympathizes with all Muslims, cannot possibly strike at its heroic faithful brothers, who are experiencing injustice, humiliation and privation under the tyrant Saddam.

Operations Near Miandow Ab

LD230958 Tehran PARS in English 0815 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Islamic Republican Armed Forces, attended the headquarters of the joint staff of the armed forces for the third day running to supervise operations against the Iraqi Ba'thist forces personally.

Meanwhile, reports from Mahabad, West Azarbayjan, indicated that mopping-up by a column consisting of units of the gendarmerie, and the revolutionary guards was continuing. The public relations office of the revolutionary guards of Urumiyeh announced yesterday that in clashes on Sunday army insurgents opened fire on the column, as a result of which one guard was martyred and three were wounded. Counterrevolutionaries set fire to a fodder store in a village of Naqadeh.

In mopping-up in four villages near Miandow Ab, West Azarbayjan, six counterrevolutionaries were killed and four wounded. The governor of Miandow Ab, announcing this yesterday, added that the clash started three days ago when revolutionary guards attacked the counterrevolutionaries and seized their weapons. He added, for two days counterrevolutionaries using heavy and light arms had been attacking Miandow Ab town, but that they had been repelled by forces stationed in the area.

Shiraz Air Traffic Controllers

GF230907 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0825 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The civil aviation organization, Shiraz branch, announces: All air traffic control personnel should go to Shiraz airport immediately.

Denial of BBC Report

LD230938 Tehran PARS in English 0831 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The commander of the coast guard of Abadan, in a contact with PARS yesterday, denied a report of Radio BBC concerning the sinking of five gendarmerie naval vessels in the Shatt al-'Arab by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

He added that so far no damages have been inflicted on the gendarmerie naval vessels, and only on Sept 20 was an Iranian naval vessel hit by the Iraqis and the vessel was directed to Khosrowabad coast before it could sink. He said that the gendarmes of the Islamic Republic of Iran sank two Iraqi naval vessels on Sunday, and that the gendarmes bravely repelled the attacks of Iraqis. He added that we should fully enforce our sovereignty over the Arvand Rud River (i.e. the Shatt al-'Arab) and would stand against the mercenaries until the last drop of our blood and would hoist the flag of Iran upon all vessels and ships that pass through the Arvand Rud.

Doctors, Surgeons Asked to Report

GF230900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0840 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Now that the murdering hand of U.S. imperialism has appeared through the sleeve of the mercenary Ba'thist Government of Iraq, we urgently need our brother doctors, surgeons, nurses and anesthesiologists in connection with the border fighting between the Islamic Republic and the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqi Government. All those who want to help their brothers should contact the imam medical emergency headquarters at the health department on Khayyam Avenue so they can be sent to the said areas. We pray to God for your success and ask the imam of the nation for his prayers.

Communications Department Request

GF230916 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] The Khuzestan communication department asks all citizens to avoid unnecessary use of telephones and intercity lines so that the authorities can use the lines for important and emergency matters. Avoid long conversations.

Medical Supply Donations Sought

GF230912 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0849 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The medical committee of the Mahshahr construction organization announces that they have medical and pharmaceutical supplies. They are operating day and night at the Mahshahr construction organization's office.

We also request all brothers and sisters to bring their surplus medicine to the organization's pharmacy located next to the governorate building.

Ahvaz Oil Workers To Register

GF230954 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] All oil workers with military training, except those who served during 1977-1980, are required to bring their service documents and identity cards immediately to this headquarters [not further identified] so that they can be used as needed.

Fars To Report 'Enemy Activity'

GF230957 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement issued by No 3 Fars operational zone]

[Text] Dear Fars citizens, you are requested to report any kind of enemy activity in the region to telephone No 37834 of this post or the nearest military post.

MiG Downings, Abadan Refinery Attack

LD231006 Tehran PARS in English 0950 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Hostilities continue in the Naftshar, Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar areas in the west, where an Iraqi MiG was shot down by anti-aircraft fire at 9:35 this morning. Another MiG was shot down over the Sea of Bushehr this morning while at Abadan, oil installations were attacked by the Iraqis and No 7 jetty was set on fire.

Emergency Alert Instructions in Ahvaz

GF231001 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we ask for your attention on the following points for a red alert:

If at home, switch off gas, water and electrical mains. Do not use elevators, Go to basements and keep calm.

If you are outside, hide in any trench or next to walls. Avoid lighting matches or smoking, especially at night.

If you are in a vehicle, stop and, at night, switch off headlights.

Stop any rumormongering. Keep your radios on to hear any orders.

Shiraz University Doctors Announcement

GF231015 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement issued by Islamic society of Shiraz university doctors; date not given]

[Text] In the name of God. The Islamic society of Shiraz university doctors, in cooperation with the medical committee of the Fars reconstruction organization, is ready in case of need to send medical supplies, teams of doctors and surgeons to the war regions to help our courageous soldiers.

Shiraz Gendarmerie Callup

GF231012 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement issued by Shiraz Gendarmerie Division--no date given]

[Text] All officers and soldiers who served during 1977-78 are informed that, according to the order of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the president, which was published and broadcasted by the media, they should contact the nearest gendarmerie headquarters for registration as of today. They should bring two 6 by 4 cm photographs, two copies of identity cards and one copy of their discharge papers.

[Signed] Shiraz Gendarmerie Division

Gendarmerie Statement

LD231044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the border guards in the west and the southwest of the country:

In his exalted name. Self-sacrificing border guards of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the west and heroes of our future Islamic homeland, Iran. You, the vanguards of the nation and the guards of this land, who in your confrontation with the enemy are among the first persons to irrigate the sapling of our Islamic Revolution by sacrificing your blood: The imam of the nation and the great leader of the revolution and the Muslim nation of Iran has called the self-sacrificing border guards the soldiers of Islam and the soldiers of God.

It is up to you to try hard and by sacrificing yourselves in the path of God to demonstrate that you deserve this title.

It is up to you to teach a sharp lesson to the mercenary and puppet Iraqi Government and their masters of the left and right who, in order to make up for their former defeats, have engaged in a futile attempt, so that they may wake up and realize how our Islamic Revolution behaves toward the enemies of Islam. Despite their past defeats they have not yet learned a lesson.

The Ba'thist Government of Iraq is digging its own grave. You should assist them in doing this. May God's grace and the prayers of the Muslim people of Iran support you on your path.

[Signed] Colonel Hasan-'Ali Foruzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Fars Blackout Times

GF231050 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1011 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] An announcement by the Fars governor general:

Thanking our brave and courageous people of Fars in regard to the blackout orders, we request all factories, banks, government offices and industrial sites of Fars Province to cover all windows and doors so that light cannot be seen from outside. The blackout period will begin at 1800.

[Signed] Mohammad Nabi Habibi, Fars governor general

Khuzestan Warned of Invasion

GF231031 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1012 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Brothers and sisters, now that the Army of the Islamic Republic and the dear guards have tightened the grip on the mercenary Iraqi Army and are destroying their satanic positions on land, sea and in the air, it is the duty of every Muslim to help our brothers in all combat zones and prepare themselves to support them. The morning of victory is near. [brief passage of martial music]

Dear listeners, please pay attention. [repeated] According to information from the governor general's office, the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist regime intends to land forces in Khuzestan. It is the duty of the brave and Muslim people of the area to report any such movement immediately to the authorities. It is necessary that the heroic people of this land prepare to fight the enemy with Molotov cocktails and other defensive weapons and defend their Islamic homeland.

Shatt al-'Arab Closed

LD231112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[From the news headlines]

[Text] The number of the Iraqi planes which have crashed on Iranian soil now totals 34. Two more pilots of the mercenary Iraqi Army have been captured by the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The fighters of the Armed Forces of Iran have destroyed a considerable number of Iraqi MiG's in that country's bases.

Following attacks by the mercenary elements of the Iraqi Government at merchant ships of third-party countries sailing toward Iranian ports in Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has declared the Arvand Rud canal [as heard] closed to all sea vessels.

Interior Ministry Statement No 5

LD231204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The fifth statement issued by the headquarters of Tehran's security stationed in the Ministry of Interior reads as follows:

Dear fellow citizens. By spreading rumors in the city such as on the bombardment of the bazaar and the destruction of gas pumps, and by threatening shopkeepers to close their ships, the counterrevolutionaries are trying to create tension, with the resulting gathering of crowds in front of bakeries, gas stations and supermarkets. We emphatically ask the respected fellow citizens to refrain from forming crowds or causing clashes by using their revolutionary patience and by observing Islamic manners. The conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries will thus be neutralized.

It should be added that in some gas stations it is possible that only one or two pumps may be in use. This is due to safety and security reasons and there is no need to worry. We give an assurance that there is no shortage of food or fuel.

We request our fellow citizens to neutralize any conspiracy plans or clashes by using their revolutionary insight.

Interior Ministry Statement No 6

LD231216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The sixth statement issued by the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry reads as follows:

In His exalted name. According to reports reaching this headquarters, counterrevolutionary elements, associates of imperialism and international communism--whose social position is now more shaky than ever before, as they clearly understand that they have no base among the people--are, under present sensitive conditions, trying to divert the public of the martyr-rearing nation of Iran to make them pessimistic toward the security and military forces by distributing leaflets, spreading rumors and hanging and sticking placards in the streets.

Therefore, we ask the honorable and revolutionary nation of Iran to refrain from any form of clashes with these elements and counterrevolutionary individuals who have no other aim but to weaken the morale of personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic, committees and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. We ask the nation to cooperate with the security forces, committee members and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps to recognize these elements and make them known to the responsible authorities. They can contact this headquarters by telephoning the following numbers: 538837 or 538021.

Motorcyclists To Avoid Night Trips

GF231040 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Announcement No 14 of the Kazerun coordination organization requests all motorcyclists to avoid trips at night.

Request for Abadan Casualty Reports

GF231200 Abadan Domestic Service in Persian 1153 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] All brave and heroic people of Abadan are asked to report any injured persons to the emergency department so they can be looked after. The telephone numbers are 25000, 25001, 22111 and the company's number, 6711.

[Signed] Citizens coordination headquarters

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

AFP: Khomeyni To Release Hostages

PA221844 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] London, 22 Sep (AFP)--Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has agreed to release the 52 American hostages within six weeks, according to the London-based, English-language Arab newspaper 8-DAYS.

In an article quoting its Middle East correspondent, the paper said that the ayatollah "has finally agreed with (former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq) Qotbzadeh that the hostages should be released within the next six weeks in order to heal the country's deep economic and social wounds, and force a consensus on the two main rival factions in Tehran."

Without citing sources, the paper said that negotiations for the return of the 52 Americans taken hostage in November, 1979, would resume in early October "in a frantic race to beat the U.S. presidential election" in November, and to remove a possible handicap to the reelection of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The article said that three months of secret exchanges between Mr Qotbzadeh and the U.S. State Department produced "this new and sudden round of bargaining."

The alleged secret negotiations between Tehran and Washington began in June with a memorandum "drafted by European intermediaries," according to the article.

The weekly said that the document was never officially disclosed or accepted by Mr Qotbzadeh as U.S.-inspired, but "it did outline why a trial of the hostages might prove to be more harmful to Iran than to the U.S."

The Iranian minister repeated most of these arguments in a mid-August letter to the Majlis (parliament), which was released September 9, the article said.

In that letter, Mr Qotbzadeh "insisted on the deadline of November 4 to prevent the election of Ronald Reagan as the new U.S. president, a man seen as even more dangerous for Iran than President Carter," according to the article.

Majlis Deputies Debate Issue

LD231152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At today's session of the Majlis discussions concerning the general issues related to the issue of the hostages, which had remained incomplete at the previous session, were continued. Akbar Parvaresh, deputy of the people of (?Esfahan), enumerated in a speech the arguments of those who are in favor of releasing the American spy hostages as well as those who are in favor of trying them.

He said: I believe the offensive attitude of the revolution should be maintained and that the hostages should be tried. If America continues in its actions, the offensive and revolutionary attitude of the nation should become more intense.

Mohammad Mohammadi, deputy of the people of Gorgan, spoke on the same issue, and while thanking the deputies and praising the position of the deputies, said: I deeply believe that the Majlis is anti-American and the slogan of "Death to America" is part of its nature and belief. I suggest that in the same way that we give tangible evidence to the slogan of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader," we should also give tangible evidence to the slogan "Death to America."

He added: The trial of the hostages should be the trial of America, and at this trial not only the crimes of America in Iran should be mentioned, but we should also talk of American crimes throughout the world.

At the end of today's esssion, Ahmad 'Alizadeh, deputy of the people of Qa'em-Shahr, while referring to the recent incidents in this town, said: The people emphatically demand that the Islamic Consultative Assembly should decide the fate of the political hostages as soon as possible.

Majlis 'To Freeze' Issue

JN231202 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Brothers and sisters: Cairo radio, which is one of Carter's trumpets, announced this morning that in commenting on the Iranian-Iraqi border incidents, Carter said that Iran would be confinced of the necessity of releasing the American hostages.

Carter thinks that the cowardly Ba'thist aggression will persuade the Islamic Republic to release the hostages. For your information, the Islamic Majlis today decided to freeze the hostages' issue during this period.

From the statement of the great despot, we clearly discern the reasons and motives behind the savage war which the backward Baghdad regime announced yesterday. The objectives of this war are clear. They were defined today by Carter.

But we would like to recall to memory that 3 days ago, Carter announced that the hostages' problem has entered a new deadlock and that the United States is seriously thinking of a plan to get the issue out of the deadlock. So, here is its plan being implemented by the isolationist government in Baghdad.

Brave Iraqi soldiers: Do not turn yourselves into tools for Carter's fiendish plans. Do not kill yourselves for the sake of Carter and Saddam's overlords, who are sitting leisurely in their places and sending Muslims to fight fellow Muslims. Direct your guns at the enemies of your people, the enemies of the nation--Carter and his agents. Rest assured that God is with you. He will support you and make you triumph over your enemies.

Tehran Denies Hostages Released

JN231320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1216 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Baghdad Domestic Service and Baghdad Voice of the Masses radios have repeatedly broadcast the following report: Iran has released all of the U.S. hostages without condition. The release is part of a bargain with the Iranian regime.

This is what Baghdad Domestic Service and Baghdad Voice of the Masses radios said in their obvious and desperate campaign of lies. The Voice of the Islamic Revolution announces to those who may be deceived by such cheap lies that the U.S. hostages are still in the grip of the Iranian Revolution pending a decision by the Islamic Majlis, giving Islam's fair opinion on them. The Islamic Majlis has just announced that the hostages issue has been completely frozen.

We repeat that despite the U.S.-European-Japanese blockade and Iraq's aggressions and provocations, the hostages are still in the grip of the Islamic Revolution.. Our dear Iraqi listener can imagine the extent of the lies and fallacies told by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's media when they unscrupulously broadcast such a great and obvious lie without considering that this lie might later be exposed to the Iraqi and world public.

We know that the Iraqi regime's attacks on the Islamic Republic's territory are part of the Imperialist-Zionist pressure to release the U.S. hostages. Our dear Iraqi listener can now make his own judgement about the lies in the Iraqi regime's military statements--those that usually end with the words: and our planes returned safely to their bases--and compare them with the great lie told by Baghdad Domestic Service and Baghdad Voice of the Masses when they claimed that Iran has released the spy hostages.

A regime that is not ashamed to involve itself in an obvious lie like this one will naturally not be ashamed to accuse Muslim Iran and its heroic Islamic army of strafing residential areas in our steadfast Muslim Iraq.

Kinfolk, the chain of lies is short, no matter how skillful the liars are. If we were to remove all of the lies from what is broadcast by Baghdad Domestic Service and Baghdad Voice of the Masses, there would be nothing left to say.

O agent Saddam: Let your useless trumpets blow. Let your henchmen [words indistinct] whatever pleases you, o small pharaoh. Your ill-omened life is short. Therefore, find yourself a place in the Ar-rifa'i Mosqu [in Cairo], near the shah's grave.

Further Denial of Release

GF231338 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Lies and tendentious and stupid political analyses are characteristic of the Ba'thist information media in Beghdad. The Muslim Iraqi people are well aware of this fact.

Now, following the resistance of Islamic Iran against the United States and imperialism--a resistance that has dazzled the world--the lying Baghdad radio comes out with an ingenious theory that the confrontation of Iran and Islam against imperialism is nothing but an act, and that it is none other than Saddam Husayn who is imperialism's enemy.

The fact is that the Majlis in Iran, Islamic Iran, has totally frozen the issue of the spy hostages. All our brothers and kinsmen in Iraq know fully well who these charlatan oppressors are.

Be aware of the tricks of these evil men. These facts that expose their lies and fabrications should be spread among the people. Struggle until victory!

Baghdad Reports Hostage Release

For a Baghdad radio report that Iran announced on 23 September the release of the U.S. hostages "without conditions" and a brief Baghdad Radio comment on this alleged announcement, see the Iraq section of the 23 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SHAH'S SON REPORTEDLY TO DECLARE SELF SOVEREIGN

NC200722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA) -- In its Sunday edition, the magazine OCTOBER says that shah [as received] Reza Pahlavi is expected to be installed as the king of Iran in a speech which he will address to the Iranian people from Cairo. Immediately afterward, a government-in-exile will be formed consisting of his supporters and the military men and old politicians who have fled the Khomeyni regime. This will be an encouragement to the strong national elements supporting him among the Iranian people and the Iranian Army units.

Iranian Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi will reach the age of 20 in October. He will then become the king of Iran in accordance with the 1906 constitution which is still valid.

PARS REPORTS ISLAMIC AD-DA'WAH PARTY ANNOUNCEMENT

LD221008 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 80

["Iraqi Party Dissuades Troops From Fighting Brother Moslems"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 22 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Party ad-Da'wah Islami yesterday called on Iraqi soldiers not to fight their Iranian Moslem brothers along the Iran-Iraqi borders and to desobey the orders of the Ba'thist government of Saddam Husayn.

In an announcement to the people of Iraq, the party likened the ruling Government of Iraq to that of Genghis Khan and said that Saddam Husayn's servile policies had made the Iraqi people slaves of the superpowers promoting the ends of Saddam's masters in this part of the world. It also referred to the tragic deaths of Seyyed Mohammad Baqia as-Sadr and his sister as an incident without precedence in the entire history of that country. It called on the Iraqi nation to exercise vigilance and caution lest they might be manipulated into being agents for "waging a filthy war" against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The party called on the Iraqi soldiers to defect into Iranian territories with their arms and ammunition and to respond to the message of their leader Imam Khomeyni by killing their commanders. The announcement said that members of the party would continue to shed their blood in this path until the Islamic forces eventually triumph.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Communiques issued by the Iraqi General Command and carried by Baghdad radio's domestic and Voice of the Masses services have provided the most detailed information on the progress of the battle on the Iraqi-Iranian front and behind the lines. The Iraqis have claimed that they have captured Iran's Sumar district and Qasr-e Shirin, reached the outskirts of Mehran, surrounded Khorramshahr and Abadan and caused the "destruction and burning" of Abadan's "oil installations." In addition, the communiques have reported that Iraqi planes have bombed military airbases in Hamadan, Dezful, Bushehr, Tabriz, Umm Qasr, Azar Shahiz, Ahvaz, Sanandaj, Kermanshah, Shahrukh and Shahabad on 23 and 24 September in sorties designed to knock out the Iranian Air Force. The General Command has further disclosed that Iranian aircraft have bombed Baghdad, Basra, Kirkuk, Irbil, Al-Qayyarah and oil installations in the Al-Muttiyah region. A statement issued by the General Command, carried by INA, gave a "final strong warning" to Iran that if it does not stop shelling and strafing "civilian and economic targets" in Iraq, the Iraqi Armed Forces will "deal deterrent strikes against Iranian economic installations in all areas." The statement claimed that the Iranians hit residential areas in Baghdad and other cities. A statement of the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft hit only "airbases and military installations" and denied that Iraqi cities and "civilian installations" were attacked.

Iranian media have been less forthcoming with details on the fighting than their Iraqi counterparts, but Abadan radio did confirm that "the enemy has attacked our refinery," and the Oil Ministry, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, declared that Iraqi attacks have "not spared the oil installations" and have "especially endangered the Abadan refinery." The ministry announced that the refinery's operations have been stopped to "safeguard" it but went on to assure the public that the "necessary contingencies for the storing of fuel have been made and at the moment there is no need for concern regarding the amount of fuel in depots." Nevertheless, the statement urged the public to avoid future shortages by economizing on gasoline and to avoid hoarding.

Iraqi claims of advances in Iranian territory and the capture or envelopment of Iranian cities have not been confirmed by monitored Tehran media. However, in an interview with Tehran radio, acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi prepared the Iranian nation for such a situation, saying: "It is possible that in the short term the Iraqi Army might achieve superficial, local and shortlived successes, but in the long term we will ultimately prevail." Fallahi characterized the current military situation as involving "relatively extensive and comprehensive operations" over a wide front in which the forces of the two countries are "locked together." He said that Iranian military intelligence is "adequate" but admitted that Iraq has more modern military equipment and that Iran has "certain shortcomings" in the field of repair and maintenance. He stated that the armed forces have not requested additional manpower from the civilian population and have "begged them not to enter the arena" but that "should there be shortcomings we shall appeal for help from the forces of the Iranian nation."

In a statement carried by Tehran radio, the Joint Staff said there is "some evidence that some foreign military units might indirectly interfere in favor of the enemy" in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf. It also warned that if such interference is established, Iran will consider itself justified to "react in any way it finds appropriate." Tehran radio also carried an appeal to all Islamic countries and peoples to support Iran in its fight against Iraq and "to condemn this deviation and aggression in any way you can." It asked neighboring Muslim countries not to allow their facilities and airspace to be used by the "infidel in this betrayal in the world of Islam." This appeal contrasted with the strong language used in an earlier Joint Staff statement specifically warning the UAE and other gulf countries not to allow forces inimical to Iran to use their harbors and airports and promising Iranian retaliation if they did so.

A Foreign Ministry statement also pointed out what Khomeyni had implied in his 22 September address to the nation: that Iranian military action to this point has been primarily "to indicate our readiness to defend ourselves" but that when "our ultimatum runs out, the dignity of our Islamic revolution" will not allow the "traitors of Islam to continue in such an unbridled manner."

Iranian Domestic Tension--Ayatollah Khomeyni and Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani have made statements, reported by Tehran radio, expressing concern over domestic unease caused by the escalation of fighting. Khomeyni said it is incumbent on Iranian media to report only news that has been proven to be "100 percent correct" and not to quote reports from "unreliable sources" so as to prevent "panic and anxiety" among the populace. He also appealed to the press not to publish any reports that might "weaken the armed forces." Khomeyni added that the "security forces" are dutybound to arrest "those who spread rumors" and that the people must identify "rumormongers" to the revolutionary courts. He also appealed to "all sectors of society and all government organs" to "forget their minor discords" so as not to help the "enemies of Islam." Rafsanjani warned that counterrevolutionaries may try to "misuse the critical situation" in the country for their own ends. He revealed that rumors of a military coup d'etat have been floated to incite the people to attack the military but claimed that this "conspiracy was speedily neutralized." Rafsanjani also emphasized that the hoarding of gas and food for fear of shortages is against the interests of the revolution, and he assured the people that "Iraq is not in a position to create such difficulties for us." He went on to say that should shortages occur all Iranians would face the difficulties together.

Regional Reaction, Mediation Efforts--Monitored Middle East media have not indicated a groundswell of Arab support for Iraq. The YAR and Jordan remain the only countries to have openly expressed unqualified support for the Saddam Husayn government. According to Amman radio, King Husyan reiterated his country's stand on the conflict, saying that "Arab rights cannot be relinquished" anywhere and calling for a "unified Arab stand in support of fraternal Iraq." Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, in comments reported by MENA, said the conflict is a "serious threat" to gulf security since it could precipitate "behind-the-scenes interference" or the actual "intervention" of the "big powers." He also declared that the fighting is endangering the Palestinian question by usurping its "position of prominence" as the most important issue in the Middle East.

INA reported that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has "expressed his support" for Iraq's confrontation with Iran. However, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti called for an "immediate cease-fire" and, according to AFP, proposed that the Islamic Conference act as a mediator. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, cited by JANA, has also called for "urgent intervention" in the dispute by Islamic states. AFP reported that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has left for Baghdad and Tehran with messages from President Fidel Castro to the leaders of both states asking them to end the conflict.

Iran and Iraq have given little open indication as to their receptivity to mediation efforts. In this regard Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani, in comments reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, said only that mediation "does not conflict" with Iran's ideas of exporting its revolution to Iraq and that the "meaning of the acceptance of mediation in war is only that we state our word and make our concepts public." Citing the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, KUNA reported that an unidentified Iraqi minister has stated that Iraq will "at present" refuse any mediation in the conflict. The paper also said that "political sources" have affirmed that Iraq will accept no mediation whatsoever "at its expense" and will not retreat from captured Iranian territory.

USSR Role--AFP reported that the Iranian ambassador to the USSR, Mohammad Mokri, emerged from discussions with the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, saying that he had been "formally assured" that the USSR intends "to remain neutral" in the Iran-Iraq dispute and that Iran is "grateful" for this neutrality. Mokri also stated that the visit of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Moscow had been a "failure" and that Moscow has refused to give further military aid to Iraq.

American Hostages

Tehran radio's Arabic service called Baghdad radio charges that Iran had released the hostages part of an "obvious and desperate campaign of lies" and affirmed that the hostages are still in the "grip of the Iranian revolution." It reiterated that the Majlis has "completely frozen" discussion of the hostages issue. The radio also reported Rafsanjani as saying that Iran considers the Iraqi attacks to be "part of a large U.S. plot" and that "these events will have their impact on the destiny of the hostages." However, Tehran radio reported that on 23 September the Majlis continued discussion of "general issues related to the issue of the hostages which had remained incomplete at the previous session." But it made no mention of any progress in constituting the special committee to make recommendations on the hostages affair. The "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" issued Statement 146, reported by Tehran radio, in which they stated that in order to foil a U.S. "plot" to release the detained Americans, the hostages being held in Qom, Esfahan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Yazd and Jahrom have been transferred to "other sites."

Jordan

In a statement reported by Amman radio, an official spokesman denied Israeli media reports that Jordan had notified Israel through a "third party"--the United States, according to Israeli reports--that the landing of Iraqi aircraft in Jordan should not be interpreted as a show of "aggressive intentions." The spokesman said that Jordan had not asked "any quarter" to play such a role and called the Israeli reports a "cheap intrigue" aimed at damaging Jordan's "honorable pan-Arab stand."

Afghanistan

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has proposed that the Afghanistan issue be resolved by a "minisummit" held under UN auspices and attended by Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and seven other nonaligned and Islamic countries. Shahi, according to the Jakarta news agency OANA, envisages the minisummit's negotiating a "political settlement" to the crisis by advocating the formation of a "government of national unity" that would be friendly with the USSR and receive diplomatic recognition from the Islamic states. Shahi's proposal provides for the withdrawal of Soviet troops on the condition that the Afghan rebels give Moscow a "cease-fire assurance."

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KARMAL THANKS BULGARIAN LEADERS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU182023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have received a telegram from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolution Council, as well as prime minister of Afghanistan. The telegram expresses most cordial and warm gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the declaration of independence of Afghanistan. "The support and assistance of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the struggle of the Afghan working people for the preservation of their independence and democratic freedoms have always been highly appreciated by the People's Democratic Party and by the people of Afghanistan," the telegram states. "We are confident that the fraternal relations between our two parties and people will continue to develop and strengthen to the advantage of both countries and peoples, as well as in the interest of world peace."

KARMAL GREETS MALIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

GF221525 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] On the occassion of Mali's National Day, a congratulatory message on behalf of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, has been dispatched to Bamako, addressed to the president of the Republic of Mali.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PANJSHIRI LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD231956 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, president of the Central Committee Control Commission and member of the Revolution Council, left this evening for Moscow at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Commission, to pay an official visit and to the inspect the work of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Kabul International Airport by members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers, the deputy to the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet ambassador in Kabul.

GENERAL QADER DEPARTS FOR CUBA TO ATTEND CELEBRATION

LD231852 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, left this evening for Havana upon the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party. Qader will participate in the 20th anniversary celebration of the formation of the resistance group which fought against the reactionary and foreign forces. At Kabul international airport, members of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, members of the Council of Ministers, deputy to the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of Cuba in Kabul were present at the farewell.

PARTY OFFICIALS MEET INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DELEGATIONS

LD232150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The delegations of [word indistinct] national organization and five international youth organizations of Asian, African, European and American countries arrived in Kabul today in order to take part in the (?general) conference of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan which is scheduled to be held this week.

The delegations were welcomed at Kabul Airport by 'Abdol Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of finance; Dr Habid Mangal, member of the party Central Committee and assistant to the Central Committee Department of Organization in the Social Affairs Organizations; Honar Chairat, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee; Borhan Ghiasi, first executive secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan; some members of the executive baord of that organization and some ambassadors of friendly countries. Over 100 representatives of national and international youth organizations will take part in the conference. After participating in the conference, the delegations will attend a gathering in Kabul to show their solidarity with the youth, people and revolution of Afghanistan.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the arrival of the guest delegations of youth organizations was greeted with warm enthusiasm by a group of Afghan youth organization members, who presented them with flowers. Kabul international airport has been decorated with national, government and party flags and slogans in the Pashto, Dari, French, Russian, German, English and Arabic languages.

KHAWIANI INAUGURATES NEW TRADE UNION BUILDING

LD19191944 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The new building of the Afghan Trade Union [ATU] Central Committee was opened today by Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the party Central Committee, during special ceremonies. The building is located next to the Planning Ministry's building.

Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy of the Organizing Committee of the party Central Committee for matters concerning social affairs, a number of workers of the ATU Central Committee, and trade union representatives of the country were present at this ceremony.

Najmoddin Khawiani, in a detailed speech explained the role of the trade union in building the new society in Afghanistan, under the leadership of the PDPA. He said: the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan deeply believe in putting at the disposal of the working class and other toilers of the country the best offices, housing and pleasure resorts so that they can participate with grace and honor in the building of the new society in Afghanistan.

At the end of his speech Khawiani congratulated the personnel and the ATU on the opening of the new building and pointed out to them most of all their grave and responsible jobs in defending and supporting beloved Afghanistan and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution in this development stage.

Afterward Satar Purdeli, president of the ATU Central Committee, talked about the new building which has beenput at the disposal of the ATU by the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council and thanked them. On behalf of the ATU Central Committee members, he promised cooperation in building the new society in Afghanistan.

ACTIVISTS 'ELIMINATE' HIGHWAY ROBBERS, MERCENARIES

LD181736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] In the process of clearing out the mercenaries, rebels and highway robbers, a large number of these murderers have recently been eliminated in the area of (Sorkhakon) of (Shahjow) district in the Province of Zabol and in the village of (Abdirba) in the Province of Parvan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Qalat, the capital of Zabol Province, that a large number of these criminals who used to attack passenger vehicles and take the money and property of the passengers have been eliminated by the soldiers and officers of the mountain unit, the party activists and the sarandoy. Various arms have been captured from them.

Similarly, the party activists and revolutionary resistance group of the village of (Abdiba), near the capital of Parvan Province, have eliminated a few of the highway robbers in an armed confrontation, and a number of arms have been captured from these highway robbers and murderers.

AFP: REPLACEMENTS NAMED FOR MISSING MINISTERS

OW222322 Hong Kong AFP in English 2250 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet-backed Afghan regime today announced large-scale administrative changes, with new departmental heads named in several ministries, Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported tonight. The pro-Moscow regime of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, facing mounting insurgency in the country, appointed separate "chiefs" in the ministries of planning, tribal, excise and customs, and external affairs, the radio said. It gave no details nor the reason for the new appointments.

Last August, the Afghan Government replaced several provincial governors, and a month earlier, President Karmal reduced the status of the powerful Interior Ministry and formed a broad-based "general presidency," assuming the bulk of its power himself.

Today's appointments followed the reported killing of two Afghan ministers by Moslem rebels in a commando attack this month. The rebel sources said that Lt Col Fayz Mohammad, minister for border affairs, and engineer Nazar Mohammad, minister for planning, were killed by Afghan guerrillas in an ambush in Paktia Province. The official media has yet to announce their replacements. The new departmental chiefs will help run the affairs of the respective ministries because almost all Afghan ministers were reportedly touring various troubled spots in the country to rally support among the Moslem tribes opposing communist rule in Afghanistan, observers here said.

According to the Kabul radio broadcast, under the changed set-up, Muhammed Anwar will be in charge of industrial affiars, while Abdul Waheed Faizi will have an advisory post in external affairs.

Muhammed Siddiq Sailani will look after the work of excise and customs and tribal affairs, while Abdul Haji Qarizada will be in charge of planning, the radio said. According to observers here, two of the new appointees, with responsibilities similar to those of the reportedly killed ministers, might act as their replacements. Muhammed Siddiq Sailani "in charge" of tribal affairs, was given a job similar to that of border affairs minister Fayz Mohammad, while Abdul Haji Qarizada,"head" of planning, seems to have been given the public works duties of Nazar Mohammad.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT 'UNFORTUNATE'

BK231557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] India regards the conflict between Iraq and Iran as an unfortunate development affecting peace in the area. An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that in India's view the conflict is particularly unfortunate because it has friendly relations with both the countries. The spokesman, who was answering queries by newsmen, said the Government of India has been receiving reports both from Baghdad and Tehran and is also in touch with the Iraqi and Iranian Embassies in Delhi.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1340 GMT on 23 September in a similar report identified the speaker as a Foreign Office spokesman and adds the following: "Asked if the fighting between the two oil-rich countries would affect oil supplies to India, he said it would be a matter of concern if that happened. The spokesman said Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was kept informed throughout the day today of the latest developments in the gulf. Informed sources said reports had also been received here on the situation from the Indian missions in Baghdad and Tehran. Finance Minister R. Venkatraman left for Baghdad yesterday on an official visit but could not reach the Iraqi capital as the fight flared up. His flight was since diverted to Kuwait, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported, quoting official information received here."]

GANDHI'S ORDINANCE AMENDS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

BK231627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The president today promulgated an ordinance amending the Criminal Procedure Code [CPC] enabling the law enforcement agencies to deal effectively with habitual criminals and those creating enmity between different groups and communities.

Under the ordinance, habitual offenders would not ordinarily be granted bail by the courts. It also makes the bail provision under the CPC stricter. The ordinance grants special powers to district magistrates to sanction prosecution for various offenses. These powers had been hitherto enjoyed by only central and state governments. The ordinance amends eight sections of the criminal procedure code and inserts a new section. The changes strengthen bail provisions. The executive magistrates will now be entrusted with the proceedings of security for good behavior for persons disseminating seditious matters, habitual offenders and suspected persons. The ordinance takes effect immediately.

Opposition Leaders Criticize Ordinance

BK231643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Janata Party leader Prof Madhu Dandavate has said that the new [national security] ordinance could be used to curb the liberties of organizations and legitimate trade union activities.

Congress-U General Secretary Tarkeshwari Sinha has demanded the repeal of the ordinance. West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu said in Calcutta that he does not support detention without trial. Kerala Chief Minister E.K. Nayanar said that the ordinance will not be sufficient to bring the antinational and procommunal forces under control. The Lok Dal and the Communist Party of India have also criticized the promulgation of the ordinance and have demanded its immediate withdrawal.

SHAHI EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

BK230915 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is the chairman of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, has expressed grave concern at deteriorating Iraq-Iran relations. He was talking to newsmen at the United Nations. However, ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN has reported from the United Nations that neither Iran nor Iraq has approached the United Nations Security Council or the Islamic conference to resolve the conflict.

The situation arising out of the Iran-Iraq conflict was also discussed during Mr Agha Shahi's meetings with top representatives of various countries attending the current session of the UN General Assembly. These include FRG Foreign Minister Mr Genscher, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec and British Secretary of State Lord Carrington. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting informed sources, says [words indistinct].

WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS URGES END TO IRAQ-IRAN FIGHTING

BK231646 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Secretary General Dinamullah Khan of the Motamare al-Alam al-Eslami [World Muslim Congress], in a statement in Karachi, has urged Iraq and Iran to end the fighting and try to resolve their problem through negotiations.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ISLAMIZATION, AFGHANISTAN

BK230400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The 1-day all Pakistan ulema convention ended in Islamabad last night after deliberating measures for the Islamization of society and effective enforcement of the Islamic system in the country.

Addressing the concluding session of the convention, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed the need to work with the same zeal and spirit for the enforcement of Islamic laws as was witnessed during the struggle for the creation of Pakistan. He said ulema and scholars could make a great contribution in this regard as they did during the Pakistan movement. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized the need to stand on our own feet to defend the country, and said Pakistan will acquire whatever armament is needed for its self-defense. The 80 million people of Pakistan will not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice for the country's defense. He agreed with the suggestion by the priests that youths should be given compulsory military and civil defense training. He reiterated that Pakistan will not interfere in others' internal affairs, nor will it allow others to interfere in its internal affairs.

On Afghanistan, the president said it is an Islamic country and the people of Afghanistan have maintained their independence for centuries. No country can be allowed to change its Islamic identity. He said Pakistan will continue to provide succor to the Afghan refugees.

SHAHI SUGGESTS LOCAL SUMMIT TO SOLVE AFGHAN CRISIS

BK231051 Jakarta OANA in English 0958 GMT 23 Sep 80

["Pool item"--dateline as received]

[Text] Canberra, 23 Sep (Newspool-KUNA)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Mr Agha Shahi said in an interview here Monday that the Pakistani Government is continuing its efforts to muster international support for a political settlement of the Afghan crisis.

Shahi suggested a minisummit under the auspices of the United Nations consisting of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and seven other nonaligned and Islamic countries. The Pakistani proposal envisages a political settlement for the Afghan crisis through negotiating the possibility of forming a government of national unity which should be friendly to the Soviet Union and should receive diplomatic recognition from Islamic countries, Mr. Shahi said. According to the proposal the new Afghan Government should ask the Soviet Union to pull its forces out of Afghanistan on the condition that Moscow gets a ceasefire assurance from the Afghan revolutionaries. The Pakistani minister expressed the hope that the Pakistani proposal will obtain international support because it is very reasonable and because there is no other solution.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO TURKEY'S ULUSU

TA232025 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has sent a message of congratulations to Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. In his message, Ziaul Haq said that the cooperation between the two countries for the last 30 years in various fields was reflected in the joint understanding reached regarding many international and regional problems as well as in the economic, cultural and social cooperation programs. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry information directorate general, Haq expressed the belief that this cooperation will be further strengthened in the future.

PRESIDENT PRAISES TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

BK240129 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the relationship between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has stood the test of time. He was speaking at a reception held in Islamabad tonight in connection with the national day of Saudi Arabia. He said the relationship between the two countries was not based on emotion but on strong ties of (word indistinct] religion and customs. The two countries, he added, would also have linguistic ties soon.

The president wished the very best of everything to King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd, the people and the government of Saudi Arabia. He said the people of Pakistan wished Saudi Arabia progress and prosperity and expressed the hope that they would continue to enjoy the bounties of Almighty Allah for years to come. Earlier, Saudi Ambassador Samir ash-Shihabi in his speech said the Pakistan president had played a laudable role in promoting relations between the two countries. The reception was also attended by Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal, federal ministers, senior military and civil officials, ambassadors and notable citizens.

ZIAUL HAQ TO STOP IN PARIS ON WAY TO NEW YORK

BK240128 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] It has been officially announced in Paris that President Giscard d'Estaing will have a meeting with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on Sunday [28 September] when the latter makes a brief stopover in the French capital on his way to New York.

In New York, the president will address the UN General Assembly on the first of next month on behalf of the Islamic countries.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I MEET ISLAMIC AMBASSADORS 23 SEP

JN240920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that yesterday the heads of the diplomatic missions of the Islamic countries met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and with Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

In his speech to the Islamic countries' ambassadors, President Bani-Sadr said that Iraq claims that it has repeatedly called for the holding of peaceful talks and that we turned this down. All these allegations, used by the Iraqi Government to justify its attack on Iran, are false and are not compatible with truth and reality.

The president of the republic added: When the Iraqi Government contacted us for the first time, saying that it was prepared to solve the problems outstanding between the two sides by means of talks, we told it that if it was really serious, it must give up its aid to the sabotage groups, stop its intervention in the Kordestan affairs and end its repeated attacks on the border and that if we found out that it was sincere, we would then answer it.

President Bani-Sadr asserted: From our point of view, the Iraqi Government attack is not an attack by a neighbor, rather, it is a wide-scale plot aimed at toppling the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Addressing the Islamic countries' ambassadors, President Bani-Sadr said: Through our reaction to Iraq's aggressions, we have so far taken the following matters into consideration:

1. We believe that if the military clashes on our borders go beyond a specified limit, it is very likely that this will enable Israel to immediately intensify its pressure on the borders. This is bound to harm the Islamic countries.

2. The Iraqi Government has endeavored and is still endeavoring to make its attack look like a national and racist war; namely, between Arabs and non-Arabs. At the same time, we want the Islamic peoples and the Arab and non-Arab brothers to realize this fact; namely, confrontation between two races does not exist. The fact is that it is a confrontation between the world superpowers and a revolution that managed to overthrow a regime which was a puppet in the hands of these powers.

3. We said and continue to say that the hardware and methods of war were apparently prepared for the sake of launching the war against our common enemy, Israel. Any war that might lead to the destruction of this hardware is an action serving our common enemy. It is better not to resort to a wide-scale war, but to prove our resistance and revolutionary solidarity without involving ourselves in a wide-scale confrontation.

Proceeding from our remarks and considerations, we, until the wide-scale Iraqi attack, had not replied to the sporadic Iraqi Government attacks nor had we carried out similar action inside Iraqi territory. However, when Iraq launched its wide-scale attack, nothing could justify our commitment to these matters and considerations. Rather, we are compelled to defend our revolution and country.

Nowadays, our responsibilities are joint ones. From an Islamic point of view, the issue interests you as much as it interests us. The damages we sustain during these attacks will harm our general front as well.

The president of the republic told the ambassadors: In accordance with Islamic solidarity and the respect of rights honored in one way or the other in this world, we expect you to stand in the face of this aggression.

President Bani-Sadr said: The information we obtained 45 days ago proves beyond any doubt that this is a plot ant that the United States is not only involved, but is also participating in implementing this plot. If we want to accept this attack, we will definitely be the cause for the return and settlement of the superpowers in this area to achieve their interests and benefits and to control our countries.

Therefore, our resistance of this attack represents the resistance of all Muslims. We want you to handle the issue as we handle it and to exert all your strength to confront this attack.

Addressing the ambassadors, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said: Ever since the inception of our Islamic Revolution, the U.S. Government has been trying, with all methods, to change the course of this revolution. Its covert efforts were exposed following the capture of the den of espionage in Tehran. All the U.S. Government's blatant efforts to save the hostages have failed.

Raja'i said: Following these two rapid failures, the United States set aside the direct attack and colluded with Iraq in its attack on our Islamic Revolution. I support the statements of my brother the president of the republic and assert that Iraq has not made any political or human initiatives to solve the so-called Iraqi-Iranian issue.

Continuing, Raja'i said: Iraq has waged a very unjust war to justify and prove its claims, which cannot be supported by any quarter. In this war, Iraq has attacked our innocent people and our industrial and economic establishments.

The prime minister added: We have taken over the military bases and equipment which belonged to the tyrant in order to use them to save humanity. But the supreme tyrant, the United States, with the help of Iraq is blocking our efforts. These bases and equipment were basically poised to defend our people and economic establishments but we are forced to use them for purposes which we do not desire.

The prime minister further said: You are undoubtely well aware of the war reports and know that Iraqi bombs were dropped on our innocent people in crowed areas. We believe that as your states' ambassadors to our country, you would do better by receiving the news about our country from reliable sources. Your countries or your media should send the news to the various parts of the world.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 23 SEP

GF231630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] President Dr Bani-Sadr and commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran took part this afternoon in an exclusive interview on current issues of the country. We now draw your attention to part of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, considering that our air force pilots accomplished a near miraculous task today, could you please tell us about the general morale of the armed forces at the moment?

[Answer] Well, when you yourself claim that they have accomplished such an interesting task, this shows that their morale has been very high. Battles, as they seem, are waged by men, so men wage battles backed by thought and morale. The more we raise the morale of our armed forces, the more we can be certain of the outcome of the war. If the Iraqi dreams were to come true, then we would be facing a totally different situation. The fact that our armed forces have managed to resist with a capability beyond imagination shows that they enjoy good and high morale.

This development, this new design and plot, should make one issue quite clear to everyone. The issue is: When you have to have a certain thing, then you must try to protect it in the best possible manner. However, if you want to destroy what you have by your own hand, then when there is a danger you cannot make use of it. My own duty as president and commander in chief is mainly to improve what there is, to enable them [presumably the armed forces] to stand up and resist danger properly.

What is important to us today, and maybe to the world, is that what we have done in the last few days and today is that we have relied on morale and belief. It was these factors which played their part, for our arms capabilities, compared with the enemy's, were inferior. However, since we had firm belief; since our soldiers, officers and all our armed forces had belief in this vital issue, which, as far as we are concerned, is a true jihad for it is in defense of Islam and the territory of an Islamic country. [sentence as heard] And so it promises us that we will successfully emerge from this difficult test. [end recording]

RAFSANJANI: IRAQI ATTACKS AFFECT HOSTAGES ISSUE

JN232043 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, attended a press conference today in which he talked about the Iranian-Iraqi war and its effect on the destiny of the U.S. spy hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: We consider the Iraqi attacks to be part of a large U.S. plot. These events will have their impact on the destiny of the hostages. What is important is that our people are not worried by such clashes and have several times proven their complete readiness to defend their country. Giving no ear to rumors, these people stand by the side of the army, the revolution guards and the gendarmerie. Among Iraq's reasons for launching this war are its domestic affairs, in an effort to give the quality of legitimacy to the suffocation and [word indistinct] in Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, in reply to a question on mediation between Iran and Iraq, said this does not conflict with the exportation of the revolution (?outside Iran). We do not want to export our revolution through war and aggression. Our revolution is an ideological and missionary revolution and we have to consolidate this aspect. The meaning of the acceptance of mediation in war is only that we state our word and make our concepts public. Therefore, our support for the Iraqi revolutionaries and mojahedin was considered to be part of the principles to which we adhere [words indistinct].

RAFSANJANI ADDRESSES OPEN SESSION OF MAJLIS

LD231414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to a report from our correspondent, the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly started at 0845 with the recitation of a few verses from the glorious Koran and under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to this report, in today's open session of the Majlis a letter from Prime Minister Raja'i on the presentation of engineer Musa Khayyer as the minister without portfolio in charge of the plan and budget organization and engineer Javad Tondguyan as oil minister was read. An urgent proposal concerning the elimination of taxes on the salaries of military personnel was discussed and two of its clauses were approved.

At the beginning of today's open session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani gave a speech and in a part of his speech said: Iraq has started this treason, which could be expected from Saddam Husayn. It has been going on for some time, but it has now come to its climax. Of course, for some time we have never expected the Iraqi Government to fight against Israel. Iraq has shown that it would not fight against Israel. Like all other hypocrites, Iraq gave a reason for its not countering certain leftist slogans. It used to say that we would not take part in any discussions, but (?as others said they wanted to engage in a dialogue), Iraq crippled its own forces as well as those of the other countries. It is a source of great regret that forces which belong to the Islamic nation, which belong to the Muslim people, which belong to the Islamic world and which belong to the Arab world should be destroyed in a battle against Iran. However, our Muslim brothers, especially our Iraqi sisters and brothers, should know that Iran did not want such a situation. I witnessed the utmost caution on the part of military officials in seeing that no innocent Iraqi Muslim was killed as a result of our bombardments. They carefully took all the necessary precautions, but the attacks which we started yesterday afternoon were imposed on us by necessity. The latest report, which I received a few minutes ago from operation headquarters, indicates that five military positions south of Baghdad have come under the attack of the reluctant bombardment of the Iranian fighters. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

A few reminders from the Majlis: One is that counterrevolutionaries may wish to misuse the critical situation within the country. They may wish to spread rumors, as they have done. Yesterday they spread the rumor that this is an internal coup d'etat, in order that they might drag the people--as they knew that the people would not tolerate such a thing--towards military barracks and place them against our military brothers. The conspiracy was speedily neutralized. Some of these gentlemen, who had nothing else to do, took their cars out of their garages and joined the gasoline lines in order to scare the people into thinking there is a shortage of gas. A number of other unemployed people gathered in front of food shops in order to create artificial lines and scare the people; and in those lines they spread false rumors from those very lines.

I remind all Iranian people that this is the work of counterrevolutionaries. In other words, these days hoarding, making unnecessary reserves of food, purchasing more than the daily requirements or showing avarice for the purpose of hoarding are actions against the interests of our revolution. First of all, you should be confident that Iraq is not in a position to create such difficulties for us. If, God forbid, a day comes when such difficulties may arise, this revolutionary nation should share together in difficult times; someone won't be hoarding food in his house when he knows that his neighbor has nothing. Your brothers are sacrificing their lives there; here you wish to fill all the containers in your house with bread, as though you were going on a journey. This is the height of (?injustice) and the best sign of counterrevolution.

The honorable deputy from Hamadan brought a report from Hamadan this morning which says that when it was decided to move the families of military personnel from the barracks to various cities, the people of the cities showed such enthusiasm in welcoming and showing hospitality to the families that when all the families were housed, the mosques were still full of volunteers who were offering their hospitality.

When some minor damage was caused to the airport runway after Iraq lost three planes--the pilots of which are at the moment in the custody of the people of Hamadan--the people came and in difficult conditions repaired the damaged runway. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

It is reported from Khuzestan--a personal report--that the people are hoping that they may be asked to go to the battlefield in order to fight aggressive blasphemy. The people are enthusiastically welcoming martyrdom on the battlefields, while in Tehran the multitudes of volunteers are pressuring the officials to arm them and send them to the battlefields. And then we have a few materialistic, earthly, greedy, self-seeking, conspiring counter-revolutionaries who wish to move against the revolution and against the people by creating long lines and hoarding and reserving foodstuffs. The people should [words indistinct].

This was a reminder which I wished to make. Of course, the Majlis expresses its gratitude to the valiant and Muslim (?masses), the beloved, fighting and martyrdom-seeking guards and all the military forces and request the illustrious imam, our great leader, who has been our guide always and under all conditions and during critical moments, to commend the brave army once more.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CALLS ON ISLAMIC COUNTRIES FOR SUPPORT

LD231915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1718 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] PARS reports that the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today addressed to the Muslims in the Islamic countries of the world, especially the neighboring Muslim countries, as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted on quotation from Koran] Muslim brothers and sisters of the world, Islamic countries of the world and, particularly neighboring Islamic countries: We have a message for you in the name [words indistinct] and greatness of Islam, in the name of the oppressed people of the world, in the name of the grave responsibility of 1 billion Muslims in the world. The voice of our Islamic Revolution is the voice of a revolution which took form without relying on or resorting to the superpowers; a revolution which has stood on its feet under various blows dealt by all dictatorial powers of the world and which, with God's help, will continue to stand.

Ours is the voice of an Islam which considers the uprising for God as its highest commendation to its followers; ours is the voice of an Islam which will only shout for good; ours is the voice of God is great, and our shout is the shout of the supremacy of God. Our message to you sisters and brothers emanates from the throat of a nation that recognizes no power but that of God's as genuine, a nation that recognizes the strength of its revolution as dependent on this genuine power. Our message to you Muslim sisters and brothers is a message from the Koran, namely cooperation and reliance on righteousness and virtue, and avoiding helping or cooperating with sin, oppression and aggression.

As we see it, Islam is the strongest bond between Muslims; under the circumstances this bond 's the only alternative. To save Jerusalem, to rescue the oppressed Palestinian people from the dictatorial claws of America and Israel is one of the highest aims of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This bond is the only alternative when people like Saddam Husayn, who neither thinks of Islam nor the Iraqi nation, by cooperating with the usurping Israel in word and deed, is planning to weaken and annihilate the potential and active forces which ought to be deployed against the common enemy.

Our nation's restraint in totally strangling this [words indistinct] voice has been hitherto because of the mission of our Islamic Revolution on behalf of our Iraqi Muslim brothers, lest the consequences of the madness of the world imperialist servants might encompass the dear Iraqi nation. Our Islamic Revolution decrees such action, and this is a point clearly raised in the recent message by our great leader. This mission makes it incumbent on us to call on world Muslim brothers and sisters, especially the neighboring Islamic countries, to safeguard the sanctity of Islamic brotherhood and raise your voice with that of our nation's legitimate voice, so that this crushing cry may tear apart the veils of oppression and suffocation drawn by the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thists over the Muslim Iraqi nation, so that all the oppressed Muslims may better understand and better realize that another As-Sadat named Saddam has created another upheaval and a new crisis, an action which might deviate the pressure applied by the Islamic front on the blasphemous target of Israel.

We appeal to you in the name of Islam to condemn this deviation and aggression in any way you can. We call on the Islamic governments, particularly Iran's neighboring government, which claims to be defending Jerusalem, being an enemy of Israel and (?defender) supporting the strength and unity of the Islamic world, not to allow their facilities and their air space, their waters or territories to be used by the infidel in this betrayal of the world of Islam, while protesting at this open aggression by Saddam. For to defend and support the good is to prevent any material or spiritual aid to the evil.

Under our leader's order, we are determined to continue our efforts in giving an ultimatum, in order to respect the sanctity of the Iraqi Muslim nation, an ultimatum to the aggressors. Our responses so far, the heavy and crushing damages we have dealt have been solely to indicate our readiness to defend ourselves. No doubt once our ultimatum runs out, the dignity of our Islamic Revolution, which is the dignity of [word indistinct], will not allow the traitors of Islam to continue in such an unbridled manner. After receiving our leader's order, our mobilization will embrace such enthusiasm for Islamic dignity and martyrdom as well as revolutionary self-sacrifice and will leave a bitter taste in the mouths of the world devourers and their servants, as our Islamic Revolution did.

There are such weapons as faith and virtue in the arsenal of our Islamic movement which, once combined with the material potential of the Muslim forces, will no doubt safeguard our Islamic dignity in aproper and unforgettable manner.

[Signed] Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AFP: MOKRI MEETS WITH USSR SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY

NC231558 Paris AFP in English 1547 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Mohammad Mokri, met today with Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Mr Mokri said the Soviet authorities showed a neutral attitude toward the battle between Tehran and Baghdad, and described the two-hour meeting as "important" and satisfying"

The Iranian ambassador repeated his demand that the Soviet Union suspend arms deliveries to Iraq.

The meeting follows the visit here Sunday and yesterday by the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Following the two-hour meeting with the Soviet official, Mr Mokri said that the Soviet Government had "formally assured" him that Moscow "intended to remain neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict."

Mr Usmankhodzhayev said that Moscow believed the war was "serving the interests of imperialism", according to Mr Mokri, who added that the Tehran government was "very grateful to the USSR for this neutrality."

The ambassador also said that Moscow has refused further military aid to Baghdad.

"The visit of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to the Kremlin was a failure," he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AIR FORCE OPERATIONS

LD232354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2104 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with Col Javad Fakuri, Iranian minister of defense and commander of the air force, conducted by unidentified announcer on 23 September; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Excellency, Colonel Fakuri, would you be kind enough to comment on a report we have received today which states that about 140 Phantom aircraft have embarked upon very interesting operations?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The clashes--which, of course, started a long time ago--at 1430 yesterday reached a serious stage when the Iraqi Air Force embarked upon a so-called suprise attack. A large number of Iraqi aircraft attacked Iranian targets, but the alert antiaircraft defense personnel of the Iranian Army--of whom I am truly proud, and of whom I hope the imam and the nation are also proud--were able to repulse these attacks and force the Iraqi planes to drop their bombs in [words indistinct] and flee. Immediately after this, we attacked two Iraqi bases. This morning, in order to demonstrate our power and combat capability with a large number of aircraft, as you mentioned, we penetrated into the heart of Iraq and attacked the military airfields of Baghdad's suburbs and were able to destroy a few Iraqi bases.

Following this retaliatory attack, which was perhaps a severe blow for Iraq, we were active in all dimensions of air operations, and we embarked upon further retaliatory attacks, bombed strategic positions, defended ourselves against Iraq's continuous attacks--which were less severe than yesterday--and provided cover for the ground forces in their movements and operations.

What is most interesting in these operations is the morale of the personnel. Our personnel are fighting with fantastic bravery and morale and are struggling and are determined to fight until the last one for the protection of their country and their revolution.

These personnel are fighting in a way which is quite unprecedented in the history of Iran's Armed Forces, that is, at a very high level. I am expecting the dear nation of Iran to support our personnel as much as possible, enabling them to conduct their great tasks. [passage indistinct]

CHIEF OF JOINT STAFF FALLAHI VIEWS CONFLICT WITH IRAQ

LD232308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with Gen Valiollah Fallahi, Iran's acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran, by unidentified correspondent at unidentified location--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] General Fallahi, would you be good enough to talk about the latest developments at the joint staff and how you generally view the solidarity and coordination of the various forces?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The commanders of the air and ground forces, the gendarmerie and the commander of the guards corps are here. The operations on the whole have been joint operations since the beginning. Each of the responsible heads concerned has carried out his share of the duties. But I, as the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, play the role of planner, coordinator and observer; but, of course, the role of commander in chief of the armed forces has been entrusted by the imam to the president of the republic.

My role has been planning. But this planning is based on intelligence. I must inform the combatant, heroic nation of Iran that our intelligence about the Iraqi Army in matters of ground, air and naval problems and in other military matters has been relatively ample with regard to operations [as heard]. But as regards air attacks, blinding, neutralizing and knocking out radar and flying at low level: All these are things that all armies are capable of surprising other armies with. And in this regard, too, we have had relatively adequate information.

As to the area of relative combat power, it is natural that in the field of repair and maintenance we have certain shortcomings, while the Iraqi Army does not have this shortcoming in the field of repairs, maintenance and spare parts, but has modern military equipment.

But as to what caused us to rise--and we have risen manfully and heroically, without any exaggeration--our military forces, our gendarmerie, our guards rose in a manner comparable to the heroes at the birth of Islam. [sentence as heard] This stems from our inner faith, our spiritual and divine faith which our nation harbors for our imam, our religion and our God. And here I beg to repeat that the longer the clashes and the war last the deeper will become this inner spiritual and divine faith, and other divine and heavenly roots might even be obtained.

I believe--this is my personal belief--that in the long term we shall win this war. It is possible that in the short term the Iraqi Army might achieve superficial, local and shortlived successes, but in the long term we will ultimately prevail. At the present time, on land and sea and in the air, during relatively extensive and comprehensive operations and on an extensive front and depth we are locked together.

Another factor which will be a factor for our success is our reliance--after God--on the Iranian nation.

We have not utilized the forces of the Iranian nation but begged them not to enter the arena. We, too, we military men, have a historic mission and this mission should be carried out and then--God forbid--should there be shortcomings we shall appeal for help from the (?forces) of the Iranian nation. And now each of the responsibile heads of the relevant forces will give an account for the benefit of the Iranian nation with regard to the operations since 1400 yesterday.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 33-38 ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

33: Offers of Assistance

LD231350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 33 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Most groups and committed and Muslim organizations have announced their readiness through phone calls and telegrams to assist their brother soldiers and join them in their trenches to combat the enemy.

Retired officers, NCO's and retired civilian staff of the army have repeatedly asked to put on army uniforms as soldiers and defend the borders of dear Iran side by side with their brother soldiers. The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while appreciating the pure sentiments of our committed and Muslim compatriots and their offer of assistance, announces that in case of need for such cooperation the matter will be declared through a communique.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

34: Warning to Foreign Units

LD231258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1226 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 34 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Now that the aggressive Government of Iraq has ignored all the legal principles and international regulations by violating the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, there is some evidence that some foreign military units might indirectly interfere in favor of the enemy at the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf. It is hereby firmly announced that if this matter is proved or is continued, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will establish the hostility of the foreign units and consider it its justified right to react in any way it finds appropriate.

It is obvious that under such a situation, the responsibility for any disturbance in the security and passage of ships and the delivery of oil substances in the region of the Persian Gulf lies directly with the country which owns the flags of the above-mentioned war units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

35: Heroism of Border Tribes

LD231546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1520 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 35 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave, Muslim and patriotic tribes in the regions of Eynikhosh, Qasr, Musiyan, Naftan, Dehloran and Baba-Abbas. Your heroism and the heavy blows which you, valiant brothers, and brave border guards of Iran have inflicted upon the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces is worthy of praise. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby expresses its gratitude to these self-sacrificing tribes. It is hoped that your efforts, shoulder to shoulder with your brothers in the army, gendarmerie and guards corps will be supported by God.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

36: Denial of Baghdad Bombing

LD231828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement No 36 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots and Muslims in Iran, under the protection of God, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is fighting its enemy manfully and in an Islamic manner. Following the shameless attack by the Iraqi mercenary army, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has bombed and destroyed only air bases and military installations of the Iraqi Army within Iraqi territory and has never attacked cities and civilian installations.

The enemy now sees that in his battle with the forces of Islam he is repeatedly receiving heavy blows. He has embarked on a war of propaganda and idle talks so much so, that through AFP he announced a false report.

The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly rebuts the AFP report on the bombing of the center of Baghdad.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

37: Ahvaz, Kermanshah Troops Praised

LD240516 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 37 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, your soldier brothers of the 92d Division in Ahvaz and the 81st Division in Kermanshah are creating legends facing the aggressive enemy loyal to America. The brave soldiers of these two divisions, like other soldiers, have signed a blood pact to protect and guard their [word indistinct] homeland and guarantee the territorial integrity of every inch of our dear Iran with their lives. Bravery and self-sacrifice by these valiant and honorable soldiers makes the joint staff of the armed forces proud and they are praised by the joint staff.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

38: Battle Report

LD241118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 38 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the vigorous ground and air battles with the mercenary forces of Iraq continue on all western fronts of the country and the region of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab]. The details will be brought to the notice of our dear compatriots in the next statement of the joint staff.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON DAMAGE IN ABADAN, CLOSING OF REFINERY

Fire Department Called

GF231349 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1327 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] All airport fire department employees are required to go to work immediately. [message repeated] We inform the families of our coworkers in the depot districts that there is no cause for alarm. All of our coworkers are safe, thanks to God.

All Taleqani Hospital personnel are required to go to work immediately.

Citizens Warned

GF231357 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1340 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Dear citizens, due to the explosion of the ammonia storage tank at the refinery, there is a possibility of being poisoned. Please prepare wet handkerchiefs to avoid any possible danger. [message repeated]

Denial of Poisoned Water Rumor

GF231444 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1434 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] We are informing our dear citizens that the rumor that the water in Abadan has been poisoned is a lie. You should not pay attention to this rumor. We will inform you immediately if the water is poisoned.

Attempt To Dispel Rumors

GF231447 Abadan Nioc Radio in Persian 1413 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Please pay attention. Please pay attention. In reference to rumors concerning the evacuation of houses and poison gases in the air--rumors devised by the counterrevolutionary elements in the city--we need to inform you that you must not evacuate your houses. If you smell any gas use a wet cloth to breathe through. The gas is ammonia and is not dangerous.

Listen to NIOC radio only for the true news.

Confirmation of Iraqi Attack

GF231439 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1415 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Now that the Islamic Republic's Air Force has inflicted heavy damage on Iraq in several sensitive areas such as Baghdad, Musel, Basrah and [name indistinct] installations and tightened the grip on the enemy, the enemy has attacked our refinery. It is up to us to maintain our revolutionary stand and prove our true feelings in the fight between right and wrong. As the imam has decreed, consider rumormongers to be counterrevolutionaries and report them to the authorities.

Refining Operation Stopped

LD231811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, the Oil Ministry today released a statement announcing that for the sake of safeguarding the Abadan refinery it has been ordered that the refining operation be stopped for the time being. Nevertheless, sufficient gasoline and white oil are available in depots and there is no need for concern whatsoever.

The Oil Ministry in its statement has stressed that under current circumstances any obstruction and hoarding of fuel will be considered a counterrevolutionary action and it has been discussed with the revolution prosecutor offices to prosecute cases of obstruction and hoarding.

The text of the statement is as follows:

Dear compatriots: The invading Army of the Iraqi Ba'ath regime, in its cowardly attacks on the Iranian borders, has not spared the oil installations and has especially endangered the Abadan refinery.

For the sake of safeguarding the Abadan refinery it has been ordered that for the time being the operation of this refinery be stopped.

Necessary contingencies for storing of fuel have been made and at the moment there is no need for concern regarding the amount of fuel in depots. Nevertheless, for the purpose of preparing the heroic nation of Iran to stand up to any possible event in the future and in order not to get involved with fuel shortage, all compatriots are hereby requested to observe the following:

They are asked to economize on consumption of gasoline and avoid any storing or hoarding. White oil is fortunately in sufficient supply. Meanwhile, since the dear compatriots will make necessary sacrifices in order to stop antirevolution's profiteering, the revolution committees and commissions of [word indistinct] in mosques throughout the country are hereby requested to strictly observe the distribution of white oil and renew the memories of the sacrifices they have given before the revolution's victory, in this time of crisis.

The office of the revolution prosecutor has been briefed on this and any obstruction and hoarding of fuel will be regarded as a counterrevolutionary act and the elements will be prosecuted accordingly.

Request for Blood Donations

GF241126 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1120 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Abadan Taleqani Hospital is in need of blood groups O Positive and O Negative. I repeat: O Negative and Positive. We request all brothers and sisters willing to donate blood needed to save a patient to come to Taleqani Hospital. O Positive and O Negative.

Need for Trucks

GF241210 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1201 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] We need trucks urgently to carry sandbags to burning oil lines. Please contact (Brain Shomali) across the road from petrochemical (?installations) immediately.

BBC Reports Attack

TA231532 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] We report first on the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Virtually all the details of the fighting in the past 24 hours have been put out by the official Iranian and Iraqi information services. But this time we have the account of an independent eyewitness. In a telephone conversation with the BBC, a radio operator on a British ship trapped in the area, has described attacks by Iraqi aircraft and artillery on the huge Iranian oil installation at Abadan. The operator first described how main storage tanks were erupting into fire under a hail of Iraqi shellfire.

[Begin recording] At the moment there are two fires still quite bad, completely separate, but the tank farm and the main storage tanks, I would say from here, that most of those must have been destroyed. [end recording]

The first attack on the oil storage tanks had been carried out the night before by eight Iraqi planes, and the operator was asked whether any planes of the Iranian Air Force had gone into action to defend the refinery.

[Begin recording] We haven't seen an Iranian plane. We have not seen one Iranian plane in the air over Khorramshahr or Abadan. Last night there was a total blackout in Khorramshahr and Abadan, and there was an obvious air raid carried out last night. The Iranian forces only replied with anti-aircraft fire. [end recording]

That on-the-spot account was given over ship-to-shore radio, just a few hours ago from a British ship in the heart of the conflict near Abadan.

AHVAZ ORGANIZES TO PREPARE FOR IRAQI ATTACKS

Communications Employees Leave Canceled

GF231249 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1240 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Khuzestan communications department has announced that leave for all technical staff employees has been canceled. All these employees are required to come to work.

Oil Workers Mobilize

GF231550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement No 1 issued by the Ahvaz Oil Industry Employees Resistance Headquarters on 23 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God. In order to support our brother border guards in destroying the satanic Iraqi forces, the Ahvaz Islamic Oil Employees Society has been renamed the Oil Resistance Headquarters. We are requesting that all employees who have completed their military training report to this headquarters with their discharge documents as soon as possible. They will be used if the need arises.

Blackout Appeal

GF231533 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] This announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz Revolution Committee and the imam's operational headquarters: In the name of God. In view of the emergency situation and the importance of respecting the orders of security officers, all dear citizens, offices, airports and organizations are requested to guard against the dangers of the enemy's attacks during the night. They should turn off all lights, otherwise they will be prosecuted.

Bread Supplies Assured

GF231536 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz governorate: We inform all brothers and sisters that all bakers in Ahvaz are working as usual; they are doing their best to produce bread. Therefore, you do not need to worry. We are kindly asking our brothers and sisters to buy their usual daily bread. They should not buy more than they need; this will avoid shortages.

Guards Issue Military Alert

CF231602 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement No 2 issued by the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps on 23 September 1980]

[Text] We are hereby issuing an immediate military alert to all mobilization brothers who have been trained by the army or guards. These brothers are requested to report at once to the revolution guards mobilization headquarters at (Bagh Mo'yn).

Roadbuilding Equipment 'Urgently" Needed

GF231745 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] All companies and factories that have heavy roadbuilding equipment such as loaders, graders, bulldozers and other such equipment are requested to contact the procurement headquarters in Ahvaz at telephone Nos 33558, 33094 and 33095. The cooperation of these companies is urgently needed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Food Producers to Increase Guards

GF231054 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Announcement by Fars Islamic Workers Society--date not given]

[Text] We announce to all flour factories and depots and food manufacturers that they should intensify the guard over their premises in order to avoid any disruption in the production of food. If help is needed you can contact the Fars Islamic workers society.

News Bulletin Broadcast Schedules

LD231424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1158 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] It is hereby brought to the attention of our dear compatriots that the news bulletin of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be broadcast at 2000 instead of 2100, and that the news bulletin of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be broadcast at 2030 instead of 2130. The provincial news will be broadcast at 1700 from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The same provincial news will be carried on the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1900.

Exit Permit Regulations

LD231833 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the office of the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, all passengers who are going abroad via the Bazargan border are hereby informed that as of 24 September 1980 they must carry a photocopy of their certificate of discharge from military service, otherwise they will be barred from leaving the country. Meanwhile, when calling at a passport office to obtain the special exit permit they must carry the original of the above document.

Tehran Blackout Appeal

LD231820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Tehran's Security Headquarters Statement No 8]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following the previous statements from the Energy Ministry with regard to maintaining a full blackout, regrettably, negligence is noticeable in concealing light in certain houses and buildings.

Therefore, all the dear fellow citizens are hereby urged to take the necessary steps to achieve a blackout and to fully conceal light or the security headquarters, with the cooperation of the Energy Ministry, will directly take the necessary measures. In the meantime, the following telephone numbers are placed at the disposal of the dear citizens so that they may, if necessary, establish contact with this center: 392045, 391051, 568021 and 538837.

State Railway Curtails Schedule

LD231916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The State Railway, through the Central News Bureau, announced: Because of the extraordinary situation in the country and the necessity to use locomotives to increase the country's capability to transport necessary goods, fuel and foodstuffs, the dear compatriots are hereby informed that from 27 September until further notice the Tehran-Mashhad, Tehran-Khorramshahr, Tehran-Gorgan express trains and the Tehran-Maragheh train are being cancelled.

Passenger trains will run exclusively as follows: one train on the Tehran-Mashhad route; one train on the Tehran-Ahvaz route; one express train on the Tehran-Tabriz route; one express train on the Tehran-Kerman route; and one train on Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays on the Tehran-Gorgan route.

From the above date tickets for passenger trains will not be sold in advance and tickets will be sold at the rail stations only on the day of travel. The State Railway requests the brothers and sisters, who have always proved their goodwill through their revolutionary patience under the current circumstances, to avoid taking pleasure trips to enable the State Railway to carry those compatriots whose trips are essential.

Doctors for Front

LD240740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0649 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] This statement was issued just now by the Joint Headquarters for Relief and Treatment, stationed at the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

All our esteemed colleagues, specialists in general surgery, orthopedics and anesthesiology are hereby requested to present themselves to this headquarters as soon as possible as there is an immediate need for them in battle zones. The headquarters address is: Ostad Nejatollahi Avenue--formerly Villa Avenue--at the corner of Ayatollah Taleqani Avenue, the Central Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran. You may also contact us through the following phone numbers: 792046, 80890114 [as heard] 890115, extensions 325 and 327.

Abadan Transport for Wounded

GF241200 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] All those who own private vehicles are requested to go to (Bovardeh Janobi) to help transport the injured to hospitals.

Americans, Iraqi Troops Captured

GF241036 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Victory comes from nowhere except God.

Brother compatriots, we extend to you the glad tidings of victory achieved by the army of Mohammad ibn 'Abdullah, may the peace of God be upon him and his family, by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Truth has gained victory and defeated falsehood. The Army of Abu Jahl is defeated by the army of the messenger of God, leaving behind its tanks and ammunition in Shalamcheh this morning, some have surrendered and others ran away. Here is the report on the attackers' losses for today: 18 tanks and a large number of Iraqi Army soldiers were arrested, among whom were four Americans. If God supports you, no one can defeat you.

Iraqi Troop Defections

LD241130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to the latest report from Khuzestan, 100 Muslim and deprived military personnel of Iraq joined the ranks of our brother soldiers, shouting with delight and chanting God is great slogans at the border strip in southwest Iran.

Khorramshahr Governor Requests Jeeps

GF241145 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1140 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Khorramshahar governor's office urgently needs Shahbaz open-top jeeps. Those who have such vehicles will please contact the governor's office.

Mahshahr Medical Personnel Recalled

GF241213 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] All personnel of the Doctor Mosaddeq Hospital in Mahshahr are required to go to the hospital immediately.

Ulema Call for Jihad

JN231527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1010 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the League of Iraqi Ulema on 23 September]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our sons, brothers and families of the heroic Iraqi people: peace and the blessings of God be upon you. We are passing through a decisive and historic phase in the life of our bleeding Muslim nation. Since the beginning of Islam, the land of Iraq has witnessed numerous turning points in the history of Islam. The soil of Iraq has been mixed with the blood of the Muslim fighters and martyr ulema.

Brave people of Iraq. The holy Koran, the prophet, blessings of God be upon him, and Imam Husayn are calling upon you to rise and remove the tyrant and the kafir ruler from his palace. Our tribes, our army, our people and our brother fighters, today is your day. What are you waiting for? What has the tyrant and his clique left you? Islam is being fought on your soil and the Koran and imams are being persecuted. Sacred places and shrines are being desecrated and the clergy and the believing youth are being butchered.

Begin demonstrations, even if on a small scale. They are bound to escalate until they turn into an upheaval in the streets. Do not say they will kill us, because the policemen are your sons and brothers. They have consciences and they will not continue firing at you. Let the children who wish to go to paradise be at the head of the demonstrations. Come on, sons of Muhammad and Husayn. Is there no one who dares to come forward and say: Today I will meet with my beloved Muhammad and his friends. [words indistinct]

Our people and army in Iraq. The line between heaven and hell is now clear. The leader of the nation, the supreme authority--the great Khomeyni--has issued his judgment, showing you your religious duty.

We join the great leader and call upon you to launch jihad. Begin now and fight and we will be among you in the shortest possible time. Fight until we and you have been martyred in the defense of Islam and in resisting the tyrant and toppling him. It will be a jihad until victory. Peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

[Signed] The League of Iraqi Ulema, 23 September 1980.

Iraq Attacking Civilian Targets

GF231637 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1537 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] To all our kinsmen, brothers and sons in Muslim, steadfast and proud Iraq. The rash tyrant has lost his head. Since he is a professional criminal--as you all know from his black record, he is full of crime, savagery and barbarism--he will not shrink from resorting to the most hideous, monstrous, terrorist, vile, harsh and treacherous methods even if they cause great massacres among the unarmed, innocent Muslim Iraqi people.

O proud brothers and kinsmen. We have repeatedly delcared that your army, the Army of the Islamic Republic, will not shell any civilian positions. We are not at war with our dear people, the proud Muslim Iraqi people. You are part of us, and we are part of you.

Those who are in the army of the agent Saddam have allowed themselves to become docile instruments in the hands of the butcher of Iraq, the criminal Hajjaj [a 7th century ruler of Iraq known for his cruelty], and his atheist masters, to strike at the Islamic state and the Koran. These are our targets. As for you, O proud people of Iraq, we shall not harm you. The trumpets of the atheist enemy are saying that our Islamic army has shelled civilian targets in a number of Iraqi cities. While we declare that these allegations are totally false, we stress that our targets have been, and continue to be, military targets alone and nothing else.

We warn you, kinsmen, against the tricks of this tyrant pharoah and his cunning diabolical intrigues. Every civilian target that has been strafed has been strafed by the pilots of the criminal agent, Saddam. Spread this fact, O brothers, among the people. Inform them of this heinous crime in order to foil this vile scheme that aims at striking at the positions of rebellion, insurgency and mutiny in the proud Iraqi areas that the regime knows it is incapable of subjugating or ignoring.

O kinsmen in proud Mosul, in rebelling Al-Basrah, in heroic Al-Kut, in proud Dawrah and Al-'Marah. O kinfolk throughout proud and Muslim Iraq. Seize the opportunity, be alert and vigilant and strike with a fist of steel. Be confident that victory is yours. Almighty God is with you, and victory comes from God.

U.S. Encouraging 'Local Agents'

JN232033 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path" program]

[Text] The agent Saddam Husayn is U.S. imperialism's spear against Islam. Day after day, the agent regime in Iraq is escalating its war against Islam and Iran. It is clear that the heroes of the settlement both from within and from without are waging war against the Islamic Revolution. They consist of the United States, the No 1 enemy of the Islamic nation; Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Egyptian regime, who is the nation's No 1 traitor; Saddam Husayn, the butcher of the Iraqi people; and King Husayn, the symbol of humiliation and conwardice. All of these are bound together by intimate relations. They grovel before the U.S. masters in fear and surrender and bow down before Zionist feet in Tel Aviv.

But if anything comes up against the Islamic Revolution in Iran, they appear as lions, particularly if the United States gives them the green light.

The United States is now mobilizing all of its forces to fight the revolution, which has not only threatened its interests and presence in the region but has also defeated its plots against the Islamic nation and opened a new era of freedom and dignity for all of the world's oppressed. The numerous U.S. actions and campaigns against Iran have failed. Recently, the United States strengthened its air and naval bases in the region, especially in the gulf and the Indian Ocean. U.S. aircraft carriers and thousands of U.S. Marines were sent to the Iranian coast as a prelude to the offensive against the revolution. The United States also provoked some border disputes, in order to transform the problem into a local issue between Iran on the one hand and its Islamic neighbors on the other. This would enable the United States to seize certain strategic positions possessed by Iran. The United States has encouraged its local agents to encroach upon the Iranian revolution and to provoke it. The United States and its agents are not aware that they are fighting a state that is supported not only by its people and army, but by God. This was manifested in the failure of their attempts and operations against the revolution. These operations were defeated by God.

Let them try their luck again and meet God's punishment at the hands of the heroic Iranian Muslim people.

Military Commander on Iraqi Leaders

LD240150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with an unidentified military commander: date and location not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] [Answer] Saddam Husayn and the rest of the governments which are agents of the United States could, if they wished, by a mere turning-off of the taps for a single month, the taps of their oil for a duration of 1 month, not only cast Israel into the sea but also place the world in confrontation with the world of Islam. But, of course, they are agents. Instead of mobilizing these arms, swords, cannon, tanks, aircraft, all these things paid for by the Muslim treasury of the Arabs and the Islamic world, instead of mobilizing these against the enemies of Islam, as an agent he is mobilizing them against a country which has deemed the battle against Israel one of the fundamental tasks of Islamic governments.

[Saddam Husayn's reasoning is:] Why does it wish to wage battle against Israel?

Shame on you, O Saddam!

Saddam has other helpmates and cousins in our country: the Bakhtiars and these filthy domestic mercenaries. On the one hand, the heart of the soldiery of Islam is being pierced by the foes of Islam, while on the other, by domestic mercenary agents. Bakhtiar wishes to set up a government on the bodies of the oppressed inhabitants of the towns of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, who are the targets of oppression by the aircraft of this traitorous and venal Saddam Husayn. He wishes to destroy Iran in order to set up a government on the cadavers of Iranians, only a social democratic government which, according to him, will be neither Eastern nor Western. It will be both Eastern and Western and a crazy mixed-up republic.

It is obvious that if an attack is planned months beforehand it will result in some victory during the first few days or months of battle. But Saddam should know that no wrong will become victorious against God. God's soldiers are victorious and they fight like lions on every front and shout "God is great."

Faced with this [word indistinct] attack they have been able to capture a number of soldiers and tanks from this army that receives rations from America.

This should be a hard blow to Saddam Husayn's mouth. Our nation has not yet begun its cries of "God is great" behind its own army. We will drag Saddam from his pharaonic throne, while shouting "God is great."

Your soldiers are fighting on all fronts with all their might. They enjoy high morale and are not afraid of becoming martyrs. At this very moment there is a pilot on the way who might [word indistinct] tonight. Then the nation of Iran will see the self-sacrifices of their soldiers, both in the air and on the ground. God will be victorious. Long live the nation of Iran.

Comment on U.S.-USSR Involvement

LD241016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0854 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The valiant Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have demonstrated their complete solidarity and their excellent morale in confronting the enemy in such a way that they have frustrated and brought to naught all the forecasts and vain imaginings of the Ba'thist officials of Iraq and their foreign masters. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have forsaken their defensive posture and are responding to aggression with aggression.

According to the reports issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, more than 34 Iraqi MiGs have been brought down and 4 missile craft belonging to the Ba'thist have been sunk. As a result of the intense Iranian artillery fire the installations and factories producing gas in Fao were destroyed, and air bases in Shu'aybah and Kut, oil installations in Nasiriyah, the barracks of the 20th Brigade, and the (Shiveh and Surmand) regions have been hit and destroyed by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A glimpse at the reactions of the officials in the Kremlin and the White House shows that the aggressive acts of the Ba'thists were only for the sake of safeguarding the interests of superpowers and international Zionism and that they have been carried out with their moral support. For the sake of appearances, both America and the Soviet Union blame one another for involvement in the matter. In a speech following the latest aggressive acts of Iraq against Iranian soil, Carter said: These events will demonstrate to Iran that Iranians are in need of peace. It can be gathered from his remarks that American imperialism, in order to teach Iran and its antiimperialist policies a lesson, has ordered its servile servant Saddam Husayn to attack this country.

On the other hand, PRAVDA, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has accused America of inciting Iran to confront Iraq. According to news agencies' reports, Tariq 'Aziz, Saddam's special envoy. has arrived in Moscow for discussions with the Soviet leaders. It is said that the discussions have been concerened with the clashes between Iran and Iraq and the purchase of new weapons from the Russians. Moscow calls Iran's confrontation against the violations of the Iraqi Ba'thists as being incited by America at a time when it has armed the regime of Saddam Husayn to the teeth with all kinds of Russian weapons, while it has closed its eyes to the aggressive acts of the Iraqi Ba'thists and while Iran is at war with America in many different spheres.

In such conditions it is the duty of the Muslim nation of Iraq--which has to be aware that the Ba'thist regime of Saddam has sacrificed all material assets and all spiritual resources of the Muslim people of Iraq in the path of safeguarding the interests of imperialism in the region--it is up to the Muslim, committed people of Iraq and the armed forces to rise and cut off the hands of Saddam Husayn and any other foreign aggressive power whose only gift to the deprived Muslim people of Iraq has been deprivation, misery and the trampling under foot of all Islamic principles.

STUDENTS MOVE HOSTAGES, ANNOUNCE 'STATE OF WAR' WITH U.S.

LD231738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In their 146th statement issued tonight, the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy announced that the spy hostages have been transferred to other sites. Here follows the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Now that on the order of the imam of the nation, the iconoclastic Khomeyni, the brave and combative Iranian nation is in a formal state of war [mellat-e salahshur va razmandeh-e Iran dar jang-e rasmi ba Amrika'-ye jahankhor be sar mibarad] against the world-devouring America, now that the armed forces of this great Islamic country, including the brave and valiant army personnel, the air, ground and sea forces, are engaged in Jihad and the service of God; now that our self-sacrificing and revolutionary, selfless brothers in the Revolution Guards Corps have put on their martyrdom garments and are attacking the enemy columns on all sides, like soldiers of the early Islamic period, in order to make the criminal Saddam, who has become an instrument of America, understand that he will suffer a similar fate as the damned Mohammad Reza, that he will no longer be able to deal the slightest blow to our Islamic Revolution through his diabolical maneuvers and vain pretexts; rather, the heroic Iranian nation, in this all-out war, has decided and is determined to rush to the aid of its fraternal nation, the deprived Iraqi nation, as soon as the order is issued by the imam, and to cleanse the Islamic country of Iraq and Baghdad from the filth of this dictatorial regime.

The final part of the statement says: While expressing our highest praise and thanks for the heroic acts of our army brothers as well as those of the ground, sea, and air forces and the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps including the entire martyr-nurturing Iranian nation, we declare that, in order to foil any [word indistinct] and plot by this world-devouring power we have transferred the spy hostages from Qom, Esfahan, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kerman, Yazd and Jahrom to other sites. We expect the entire combative Iranian nation to continue along its straight path, as always, by fighting against those creating a false climate and mercenary rumor-mongers. This straight path is no doubt, and despite all difficulties, aimed at the annihilation of the world-devourers of West and East, while saturated with resistance and an epic-making morale.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Iran has admitted that Iraqi forces have made inroads into Iranian territory. A Joint Staff statement carried by Tehran radio reported that as a "result of the Iraqi Army's invasion," a "few Iranian border posts" in the Khan-Leyli and Salehabad regions have come under Iraqi control and that Iranian forces in Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran "are busy stopping the enemy's penetration" and in Khuzestan are engaging in "intense fighting" around Salamcheh. The Joint Staff also said that there has been a "resolute defense" against Iraqi units attacking in the Dehloran region. Monitored Iranian media have not confirmed Iraqi claims of the capture of Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin on 23 September and most recently of the fall of Mehran, which was reported by the Iraqi General Command in a statement on 24 September that was carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses. Tehran radio did however, imply Iranian concern over the situation, saying that the Iranian Armed Forces have "forsaken their defensive posture and are responding to aggression with aggression." Iranian leaders had previously implied that Iran would not go on the attack unless absolutely necessary.

Further statements issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, broadcast by both Tehran radio's domestic and Arabic services, reported Iraqi air raids on Dezful, Tabriz, Kermanshah, the Abadan oil refinery, the port facilities of Khorramshahr and Bandar Khomeyni, and Khark Island--the first such reported bombing of Iran's major depot for the export of oil. The joint staff gave no details on the damage done to facilities on Khark Island, saying only that three Iraqi MiG's were downed in the raid. The joint staff also reported that Iranian aircraft have bombed military installations in Basra and Kut Shu'aybah.

Iraqi General Command communiques have claimed that Iranian planes have hit residential areas and economic installations in Baghdad, Irbil, Kirkuk and Mosul. In addition to the fall of Mehran, the Iraqi military has also claimed a naval victory in which two Iranian frigates and seven gunboats were sunk. According to INA, Iraqi units are continuing to advance on Khorramshahr, sustaining "almost no losses," and have called on the city to surrender. Both sides have reported the downing of significant numbers of enemy aircraft.

In a news conference reported by AFP, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah said that the "majority" of Iraq's 240,000-man army is engaged against Iran but that "substantial" forces are being held in reserve. Talfah said Iraq will continue to strike at Iran's "vital interests" until Tehran meets Baghdad's main aims, one of which is "full sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab. The defense minister also noted that Iraq has not asked the Soviet Union for more arms and that there is no Soviet arms offer pending.

Monitored Iraqi media have not specifically confirmed Western reports, citing Baghdad radio, that an Iraqi spokesman has laid down three conditions for an end to hostilities: respect for Iraqi sovereignty over border territories; recognition of Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab; and the return of the three islands--Bu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunb-e Islands--seized by Iran in 1971. In a statement to AFP, Iranian presidential adviser Ahmad Salamatian declared that there could be "no question of a cease-fire" while Baghdad's position on the Shatt al-'Arab remained unchanged.

Iranian Leaders' Statements--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has warned the United States and the Soviet Union to stay out of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In a 23 September press conference, reported by Tehran radio the next day, Bani-Sadr said he has received notes from both countries declaring "their hands clean and free" from any violation and claiming that "they are no way involved." However, the president stated that "issuing notes is one thing and action is something different." He affirmed that Iran has "no doubt" that the "great and semigreat powers" are assisting Iraq. According to Bani-Sadr, Iraq has "definitely lost its military capability" and will not be able to carry on the fight without the help of the "dependent countries or superpowers." Thus, the president concluded that if Iraq "shows any signs of military capability, it will prove that others have definitely assisted it."

Speaking directly to the Soviet Union, Bani-Sadr said: "Your assistance to the aggressive Iraq is proof of your enmity towards us, and our future generations will never forget this."

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on a meeting held by President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i with the ambassadors of a number of Islamic countries. During the meeting Bani-Sadr admitted that Iraq has proposed talks to solve the problems between the two countries, but he said that Iran has refused to cooperate unless Iraq stops aiding "sabotage groups," ceases its "intervention in Kordestan affairs" and ends its border attacks. The president said that Iran views the Iraqi aggression as a "wide-scale plot aimed at toppling the Islamic Republic of Iran" and that, in responding to this aggression, it has taken three things into consideration: the likelihood that prolonged fighting will encourage Israel to "intensify pressure" to expand its borders; the fact that this is not a "racist" war of non-Arabs against Arabs as Iraq claims but a confrontation between the superpowers and a revolution; and the fact that such a wide-scale confrontation serves to deplete military hardware originally intended to be used against Israel.

At the same meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i told the Islamic envoys that Iran "expects you to stand in the face of this aggression" in accordance with "Islamic solidarity" and respect for recognized national "rights." Raja'i accused the United States of "colluding" with Iraq in its attack on Iran and said that Iraqi success would pave the way for the "return and settlement of the superpowers in this area." He added that Iraq has taken no "political or human initiative" to solve the dispute.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, in an address to the Iraqi Army and people carried by Tehran radio, asked the Iraqi nation to topple the Saddam Husayn government with much the same tactics that he used to overthrow the shah. He urged the people to begin "obstruction wherever you can" and the workers to "show their service to dear Islam" by "strikes and opposition." He also called on the Iraqis to refrain from paying taxes and utility bills and to "condemn the action of the Iraqi criminals by staging marches in their millions." Khomeyni warned the Iraqis that the Iranian nation is in a state of "full alert" and will "smash the opponents of Islam by a general mobilization when it is necessary."

Mediation Efforts, Arab Reaction--INA reported that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad on 24 September and met with Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi agency made no mention of mediation, saying only that the two discussed "developments on the eastern border" and Iraqi victories over the "aggressive Persians." According to AFP, 'Arafat intends to go on to Tehran from Baghdad to pursue mediation efforts. Damascus radio reported that President Hafiz al-Asad had discussed with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid the "possibility of some Arab states exerting efforts to end this fighting."

Rabat radio carried a message from Moroccan King Hassan, acting on behalf of the Jerusalem committee, to Saddam Husayn and Bani-Sadr expressing "deep sorrow and great concern" over the fighting between the two countries and saying that any division in Muslim ranks constitutes a "suicidal action" in the face of Islam's true enemy. The radio also reported, however, that the king told the Iraqi ambassador in Morocco that his country stands by Iraq "heart and soul, materially, morally and militarily." According to KUNA, the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has accused the Lebanese Government of being "fully biased in favor of Iraq." Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, in a statement to ALIF BA' magazine reported by INA, accused the Syrians of putting "all their expertise at the service of the racist Persian regime in order to plot against Iraq."

In a further demonstration of Jordan's support for Iraq, Prime Minister Mudar Badran showed up in Baghdad on a "brief visit" and, according to INA, affirmed his country's readiness to back Iraq in its "successive victories over the Magian enemies." On the other hand, Qatar and the PDRY have appealed for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. According to Doha radio, Qatari Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari said Muslim energy should be reserved for opposition to the common enemy and no opportunity should be created for foreign intervention. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY, in a commentary carried by Aden radio, said the fighting serves only the "imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces" and "squanders" the two people's energies.

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KARMAL RECEIVES WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEADERS

LD242130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received today in the Col Khanah Palace some democratic youth organization delegation leaders from various countries who have come to Kabul to take part in the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] Congress and to show solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan. At this meeting representatives welcomed Karmal's entry into Col Khanah Palace with revolutionary fervor and solidarity.

Babrak Karmal began his speech by talking of the solidarity of the WFDY with the Afghan people's revolution and struggle and of the young people's role in this week of solidarity in defense of peace, democracy, [word indistinct] and the struggle against war, oppression and (?hegemonism) in order to create a prosperous life and a bright future for mankind. He also expressed satisfaction at his meeting with the WFDY representatives.

Later Babrak Karmal spoke in a detailed and comprehensive manner on the situation in the country before and after the development stage of the Sawr Revolution, and he condemned the conspiracy of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism. He also spoke of the political, economic and social policies and initiatives of the PDPA and the DRA Government.

Babrak Karmal expressed appreciation of the worth of the DYOA as the country's and party's treasure and as a source of active and assured assistance. He also threw light on the 5 years of the DYOA's establishment and its history of struggle.

Finally, Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Komsomol, thanked Babrak Karmal on Behalf of the WFDY for receiving the representatives of the World Democratic Youth and expressed his full support for the Sawr Revolution's objectives and against reaction and imperialism vis-a-vis the Afghan people in the proud and historic struggle. He wished the DYOA great successes under PDPA leadership. The meeting ended in an atmosphere of sincerity, cordiality and revolutionary fervor.

TRADE UNIONS CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD202116 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The second plenum of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions was inaugurated today with a speech by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and member of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat at Union headquarters.

In addition to the members of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions the following people also participated in the plenum: Abdol Wakil, minister of finance; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and deputy director of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee social affairs organization; Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries; Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan; and Soraya, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan.

At the beginning of the second plenum of the Central Committee of Afghan Trade Unions, after the agenda of the meeting was read and the presiding committee was elected, Nur Ahmad Nur conveyed to the audience the congratulatory message of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the celebration of the second plenum of the Central Committee of Afghan Trade Unions. He then gave a detailed account of the duties of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions in implementing the PDPA Central Committee Politburo's resolutions.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the chairman of the Balkh Province Union, the chairman of the Union of Kabul Customs, the chairman of the Union of Roads of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Public Works, the chairman of the Union of Irrigation Projects of Parvan Province and one of the workers of the [name indistinct] factory spoke in relation to the report of Nur Ahmad Nur and evaluated it as a good guide for the work of the Central Committee and the trade unions. Satar Pordali, general director of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions, also spoke on the duties and activities of the unions.

During the second plenum of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions, policies regarding the construction of the [word indistinct], membership in the union and the membership fees and identity cards of members were discussed. Decisions on these subjects were voted on and approved unanimously.

The general director of the Afghan trade unions proposed and recommended five members of the union who have proved capable in their relevant duties for new posts. They were unanimously confirmed by the plenum: Hasan Sepahi, as secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the organization and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions. Razeq, as member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions; Eng Karim, director of Pol-e Khomri textile mill, as member of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions representing Baghlan Province; Gholam ('Ali Rahiq), as supervising chairman and controller of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions; and Eng [name indistinct] director of the power and chemical fertilizer factory as member of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Union representing Balkh Province.

The resolution of the Second Plenum of the Afghan Trade Union's Central Committee was read at the end of the plenum. It was voted on and was approved unanimously. A source of the Central Committee of the Afghan Trade Unions said: The work of the second plenum of the Afghan Trade Unions Central Committee continues.

USSR TO BUILD KABUL SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE

LD232108 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement concerning the construction of the premises housing the Social Sciences Institute of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR this morning at the PDPA Central Committee headquarters, when the relevant documents were exchanged.

The agreement was signed by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary and member of the PDPA Central Committee, and the Soviet Embassy's economic advisor in Kabul (Anatoliy Isotovich Chigonov). The signing of the agreement was attended by Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and a number of the heads of departments and staff of the departments of the PDPA Central Committee and some members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

In accordance with this agreement the buildings of the institute, which will be constructed from an aid grant from the friendly country, the USSR, will include a domitory for 300 persons, as well as classrooms, conference and athletic halls, a library, and residential quarters for teachers and [words indistinct].

PARTY YOUTHS LEAVE HOMES TO FIGHT REBELS

Faryab Province Youth

LD181506 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] A large number of Faryab Province party youths went today to the battlefield against the rebels--these foreign servants who are disturbing the atmosphere of peace and security of the noble people of that province.

Before the departure of these fighting and patriotic youth a few of the elders spoke about the protection of the sacred soil and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, condemning international imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and the militarist groups of Pakistan, who are engaging in terror and murder in our beloved country, and they wished the patriotic youth successes in eliminating them.

Andkhvoy District Youth

LD201848 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A number of the fighting youths of the Andkhvoy District in Faryab Province, for the purpose of implementing the resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's Third Plenum, left for the battlefield to eliminate and punish the rebels. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the city of Meymaneh that before the departure of these keepers of the revolution, a meeting was held by the people of Andkhvoy in the municipality hotel of that district.

Kabul Youth

LD232008 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee's Third Plenum, a number of struggling party youths of the Kabul City Committee today left voluntarily for one of the battlefronts. Before their departure they said: We have decided with full determination and irrevocable intention to cleanse revolutionary Afghanistan of the enemies of revolution and the homeland and we will struggle to the end of our lives on this sacred course and in this just struggle.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the airport that a number of the members and cadres of the Kabul city party committee saw off the courageous and heroic youths at the airport. One of the fighting youths who was going to the front said: I swear that I will fight to the end of my life to defend honor and homeland in the resolute crushing of the rebels and the complete elimination of these U.S. and imperialist servants and mercenaries.

BRIEFS

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived in Kabul today to assume his ambassadorial duties. [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 24 Sep 80 GF]

PRESIDENT ASKS IRAN, IRAQ LEADERS TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

BK241722 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has sent an urgent appeal to President Bani-Sadr of Iran and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq for an immediate cessation of hostilities pending a just and honorable settlement of the dispute through peaceful negotiations. In his message, President Zia said the continuation of this conflict would endanger the security of the entire region and lead to most (?adverse) consequences (?detrimental) not only to Iraq and Iran, but also to the Islamic world as a whole and the nonaligned movement of which the two countries are active members. The president said he is also disturbed and distressed by [words indistinct] between the two countries. In this context, the president said [words indistinct] loss of lives and property.

CALCUTTA PAPER REPORTS PRC ARMS SALES TO BANGLADESH

BK221018 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 11 Sep 80 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Bangladesh is to purchase two squadrons of MiG-21's, 36 tanks and other arms worth about 6 billion taka from China by January 1981. An agreement to this effect was reached between Dacca and Beijing during President Ziaur Rahman's visit to China last month. Bangladesh has also received other arms worth 10 billion taka from China during the past 5 years. A Chinese squadron consists of 24 aircraft.

The important agreement was kept secret in Dacca, however, the Voice of America gave a detailed account of the agreement during the last week of the past month. About 16 senior officials from the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Finance and Foreign Affairs went to China after President Zia's visit to that country and finalized a program for receiving those arms. New Delhi has received a detailed report in this regard from its high commission in Dacca. Bangladesh, since independence, has received 4 MiGs from the Soviet Union free of cost and 10 tanks from Egypt as a gift. It has also acquired about 28 tanks and some additional aircraft through Saudi Arabian, Libyan and Pakistani initiatives. At present, Bangladesh has a regular army of 10 divisions. The total number including the Bangladesh rifles and Ansar [paramilitary troops] is about 500,000.

A number of Chinese experts have arrived to provide training in handling the Chinese aircraft, tanks and modern weapons. They are stationed in Dacca, Chittagong and Jessore cantonments. A number of other experts are due to arrive during the next 2 years. Dacca's Tejgaon Airport has been closed to civilian use and will now be used for air force training purposes.

A former member of Bangladesh's Council of Ministers and an eminent economist, Dr M.N. Huda, opposed the arms purchase onthe ground that there is no justification for a poor country like Bangladesh to waste foreign exchange on arms purchases.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES URANIUM SHIPMENT FOR TARAPORE PLANT

BK250314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted in favor of shipment of 38 tons of enriched uranium to India for the Tarapore power plant. The Senate refused to agree with the House of Representatives resolution which rejected President Carter's order authorizing the shipment. The House resolution was defeated in the Senate by 48 to 40 votes. The final vote took place late last evening after 2 days of discussions on all aspects of the Tarapore issue. The Senate has 100 members and all but six cast their votes.

The Carter administration has welcomed the Senate's approval to sell enriched uranium to India. A White House spokesman said the Senate action will help further the administration's policy of seeking to prevent nuclear proliferation.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON STATUS OF INDIANS IN IRAN, IRAQ

BK241607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Ten Indians were killed and twenty-five injured in the Iraqi port of Basrah in an Iranian aerial attack yesterday. Information to this effect was received in New Delhi today from the Indian Embassy in Baghdad. The injured persons have been hospitalized.

All Indians in Baghdad and the Iranian capital of Tehran are safe, according to reports from the Indian embassies there. The victims of the Basrah attack were the employees of a construction company named the (Al-Sharwah) Contracting Company. Fifty Indians were working when the attack was carried out on the company. 15 escaped unhurt.

According to the External Affairs Ministry spoeksman in New Delhi, the Indian counsel general in Basrah is attending the problems in this regard. He said the Government of India is receiving detailed reports from the embassies in Iran and Iraq about the welfare of Indians there. Replying to a question, he said there is no panic and there are no plans to evacuate the Indians. The Indian missions have been instructed to insure their safety and render assistance to them. There are several thousand Indians in Iran and Iraq. News about the casualties in Basrah got held due to transmission difficulties. It was received today via Kuwait.

Meanwhile, in Delhi the police commissioner has been instructed to insure full protection to the diplomatic missions of Iran and Iraq against different groups of protesting students.

INDIANS STRANDED IN IRAQ TO BE REPATRIATED VIA KUWAIT

BK250334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] An official of the Indian Embassy in Kuwait has left for (Abdali) on the Iraq-Kuwait border to arrange for the entry of a large number of Indians stranded there. As the Indians do not have the required travel documents, the embassy official will issue the documents to them on the spot. Kuwait has accepted the suggestion of the Indian Government to let the Indians pass through its territory. The Indians will be repatriated to India by their firm in a day or two.

AFP: SRI LANKA'S BANDARANAIKE CHARGED WITH POWER ABUSE

BK241048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Colombo, 24 Sep (AFP)--A presidential commission has found former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike guilty of charges of abuse of power during her 7-year rule from 1970 and recommending that she be stripped of her civic rights.

A special gazette issue today by the president's office said the three-member commission appointed by President J.R. Hayewardene had found four of ten allegations levelled against her constituting misuse or abuse of power had been established. Two other allegations which constitute only abuse of power had also been established. The commission, comprising three judges, in an interim report submitted to President Jayewardene has recommended that Mrs Bandaranaike be made subject to civic disability.

Under the constitution, parliament will now have to decide whether Mrs Bandaranaike's civic rights including the right to contest a parliamentary seat should be removed. When the charges were made against her Mrs Bandaranaike, 64, withdrew from the inquiry alleging that she would not get a fair hearing. The commission has also found a former senior minister in Mrs Bandaranaike's cabinet guilty of various misdeeds and recommended that he too be deprived of his civic rights. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, former minister of local government, finance and justice has been found guilty of corruption and abuse of power. Both the former prime minister and her minister can be deprived of their civic rights for 7 years if parliament approves a resolution to that effect which will have to be submitted by the government.

President Hayewardene appointed the commission in 1978 to inquire into alleged misdeeds by the former Premier Mrs Bandaranaike, her ministers and officials during her regime from 1970 to 1977. The commission had earlier found a senior official in her government guilty on charges of abuse and misuse of power and he was stripped of his civic rights for 7 years.

SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK, JAPAN

BK251111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister leaves for New York tonight. Premadasa is scheduled to address the UN General Assembly next Monday [29 September]. The prime minister will also meet World Bank President Robert McNamara and will have discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. On his way back home the prime minister will spend 4 days in Japan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS UNDER RAJA'I 24 SEP

LD250425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Council of Ministers chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i had a session last night. At this session, which lasted from 2000 to 0230, current affairs of the country and issues regarding the Iraqi aggression against Iran were reviewed.

SYRIAN, LIBYAN AMBASSADORS DISCUSS CRISIS WITH BANI-SADR

LD241130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The ambassadors of Syria and Libya in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the headquarters of the joint staff this morning. According to PARS, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and General Fallahi, the acting commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were also present at this meeting and they discussed and exchanged views on clashes between Iran and Iraq and recent changes.

BANI-SADR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAQI AGGRESSION

LD241250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday answered questions of representatives of the domestic and foreign press and mass media in a press, radio and television interview. Before replying to the questions of the reporters, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed them. He said: Since yesterday, the Iraqi Government has added new dimensions to its aggressive acts. The claim of the aggressive Iraqi Government is that we have not observed the 1975 Algerian treaty. Therefore, its armed forces find it necessary to violate our territory. Yesterday, American [presumably meaning U.S.-built] fighters attacked our airports and airbases and today these attacks have continued. The ground operations of the Iraqi forces have been intensified since yesterday and they have attacked new areas today.

Of course, from a military point of view, Iraq has not gained anything while she has lost a great deal. For instance, the Iraqi Air Force has definitely lost its military capability, and if the dependent countries or superpowers do not send them assistance Iraq will no longer be able to continue its aggressive war alone. What, in our view, proves the genuine nature of our Islamic Revolution is that the imaginings of those who implemented this attack against Iran proved to be in vain. Our armed forces withstood these aggressive acts and we hope that this resistance will continue. In accordance with our belief and principles we are not aggressive and did not and do not have any intentions for aggressive acts. However, on the basis of the same beliefs and principles we cannot see even one inch of the soil of our country under foreign occupation.

Continuing his speech, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: What the Iraqi Government does not know is that the Iranian people have a tradition and a culture based on the defense of their country. According to this culture and tradition, the first principle is that whenever there is a clash our people will defend their country side by side with their armed forces, with one heart and in unified ranks.

In another part of his speech, the president said: At the moment, our defense is a sacred defense of Islam and the Islamic Revolution, and a defense by a country and a nation which for centuries has existed under conditions which it no longer wishes to accept. I hope that you representatives of the press will inform the people of your nation of the situation which has been imposed upon us; a nation which has been subjected to aggression from every side cannot have the optimism toward the superpowers which they expect of us.

In his interview, Dr Bani-Sadr announced: Today, I received a note from the Government of the United States. I also held a meeting with the Soviet ambassador and the note which he brought apparently indicated that both superpowers have declared their hands clean and free from this violation, claimed that they have not rendered any assistance to the aggressive Iraqi Government and that they are in no way involved. According to the note of the Soviet ambassador, the Soviet Government has told the Iraqi Government that it does not agree with this aggressive act. However, you should know that (?issuing) notes is one thing and action is something different. In practice we wish to see that no assistance is rendered to the aggressive Iraqi Government. I have reminded the representatives of governments that from today, after the victorious attack of our air force against the Iraqi air base, and after having brought down more than 35 Iraqi military planes, the Iraqi Air Force has no further military capability. If the Iraqi Air Force shows any signs of military capability it will prove that others have definitely assisted it.

Dr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran, then said: In any case, we know that the brotherly nation of Iraq will rid itself of the evil of this tyrannical government. In our view, standing against this aggression is both defending the ideals of our homeland and assisting the Iraqi people to get rid of one of the worst regimes.

After the address by the president, the reporters put their questions. In answer to the question of one reporter, who asked what would happen if the Iraq MiG's managed to attack Tehran and other cities, and also what has been the role of the communication and intelligence systems and radar, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said:

Concerning the point whether aircraft can cross the border, despite radar, the answer is yes, they can, in the same way that today more than 140 Iranian Air Force Phantoms crossed Iraqi borders, reached Baghdad and safely returned. However, what is important is what we did which ensured that their attack was futile. For the past month and a half our intelligence daily informed us of their widespread conspiracy and the information concerning their attack proved accurate. Yesterday, we brought down many of their aircraft. They never imagined that we were so prepared defensively. It was in no way a surprise attack in the same way that the sea battle was not a surprise attack. On the contrary, they were caught unawares and lost four of their most important craft. If last night you had seen the faces of our military commanders you would have noticed how happy they were and what excellent morale they enjoyed. All this indicates that our attacks have been quite successful and that we are quite pleased with the past events.

One of the reporters then asked: Bearing in mind that Carter has said that recent clashes between Iran and Iraq will have a positive effect on releasing the 52 hostages, what is your view? Mr Bani-Sadr replied: Bearing in mind the note which the American Government has sent to me it seems that one part of this question is false. However, you should know that our Islamic order is an order in which law is implemented. But what law is it ? When has America observed the law? If America wishes to force us to observe international law with guns and artillery we will never observe such international laws which would result in us receiving a beating.

Another reporter then asked: Saddam Husayn has claimed that Iranian planes have attacked nonmilitary and civilian targets. What are your views?

The president replied: One of the major characteristics of Saddam is to tell lies. We have never hit his economic and nonmilitary targets. It is Saddam who every day opens a new scene of aggression. However, we have a great deal of patience and our turn will come.

One of the reporters then asked: How do you see the dimensions of this problem? The president answered: The enemy has drafted a plan to topple our revolutionary regime, to divide our country between themselves like vultures, and to spread rumors and create fear among our people. However, contrary to the imaginings of the enemy, our people get stronger day by day and enjoy excellent morale.

One of the reporters then asked about the assistance of other countries, including the Soviet Union, to Iraq, to which the president replied: The Iraqi Government on its own cannot achieve anything. Therefore, its actions are connected with great and semigreat powers. We have no doubt that they are assisting Iraq, but one should bear in mind that great and small countries were all supporting the shah's regime as well. However, our nation arose in unity and became victorious. Therefore, despite all the assistance of other countries, we will succeed. However, we are certain that America continues her aggressive policy in Iran.

Another reporter asked about the trip of Iraq's deputy prime minister to the Soviet Union. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: Usually, such trips are for the sake of winning support and the trip itself indicates that Iraq is in need of assistance. We did not go on any trip because we are in need of no one, except God. Our people are independent and they themselves will defend their country. However, I said to the Soviet ambassador: Your assistance to the aggressive Iraq is proof of your enmity towards us and our future generations will never forget this enmity toward us. As the method of our dealings with the enemy is clear, I hope countries which are assisting Iraq will seriously consider our warning.

Concerning Iraqi penetration on Iranian soil, the president said: This morning I asked the military commanders to report to me their evaluations concerning Iraq's capability. They said: The Iraqi Government has attacked with its utmost military capacity, and if this is so we can say that the Iraqi Armed Forces will be controlled in the near future. In that case, we hope you will visit the borders. We are determined and our people are determined to fight until complete victory and the expulsion of the aggressors from every inch of the Iranian soil. After that, it is not clear whether we will pause before compensating our losses.

BANI-SADR SPOKESMAN IN FRANCE VIEWS CONFLICT WITH IRAQ

LD231850 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Unless Iraq obtains satisfaction in its three demands Baghdad states that it will continue the fighting. The same reaction has come from the opposite camp. Tehran will not give way, as was declared by President Bani-Sadr's spokesman in France, Mr (Garmashandi), whose statement has just been translated by Paris radio.

[Begin recording (Garmashandi), speaking in Persian with simultaneous translation into French] On no condition will we give up a single centimeter of our territory to any government or foreigner. We do not accept this Iraqi (?desire).

[Unidentified correspondent speaking in French] So the war will continue?

[(Garmashandi)] [Words indistinct] we who shall end it. My reaction to this claim by Iraq [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR IRAQI TROOPS TO DEFECT

LD241236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today sent an important message to the noble and Muslim nation of Iraq, its Muslim officers, NCO's, soldiers, workers and employees. The text of the message from the imam of the nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Noble and Muslim nation of Iraq, fighting military personnel, officers, NCO's and Muslim soldiers of Iraq, Muslim workers and employees of Iraq. You have all closely watched the crimes and treacheries of the blasphemous Ba'thist Party and you are observing them now. You have tasted the bitterness of the blasphemous Ba'thist reign. You are aware that Saddan Husayn and his pagan accomplices, like stupid [words indistinct] and blasphemous, have become obedient and blindfolded servants of imperialism and Zionism and, on the orders of their world-devouring masters, have attacked Iran and the nation of Iran--which pushed the pagans out of their country with the slogan of "God is great" and the backing of dear Islam--and are savagely murdering your brothers in faith.

You know that this war between Iran and the Iraqi Ba'thists is a war between Islam and blasphemy; it is a war between the glorious Koran and pagans.

Therefore, all of you, us and the Muslims of the world are dutybound to defend dear Islam and the glorious Koran and dispatch these traitors to hell.

Now it is your religious, divine and humane duty to start opposition and obstruction wherever you can. The Army of Iraq must join the Iranian Army today, around 100 Iraqi officers, NCO's and other militants came to Iran and placed themselves in the embrace of Islam. The Iraqi Army must know that Iran will welcome and support its Muslim brothers of the Iraqi Army with open arms.

Workers of all strata and employees of any office in which they might be must, in accordance with their religious duty, show their service to dear Islam and the glorious Koran by strikes and opposition.

The nation of Iraq must refrain from paying taxes and water and electricity bills to the blasphemous government, because any payment will help the illegal, blasphemous government, and will be classed as help given to the opponents of Islam who are engaged in a war with Islam. They must condemn the action of the Iraqi criminals by staging marches in their millions.

You, dear Iraqi brothers, must know that your Iranian brothers are now in a state of full alert and will smash the opponents of Islam by a general mobilization when it is necessary.

You, dear military and nonmilitary brothers and all the Armed Forces of Iraq, learn a lesson from the action of the nation of Iran which destroyed the satanic strength of the superpowers emptyhanded and do not be afraid of arch-Satans and small devils; rise to defend Islam and the Islamic countries.

God is with you. O believers, if you help God, he will help you and make you strong.

May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 24 September, 1980

MAJLIS DISCUSSES CONFLICT WITH IRAQ IN CLOSED SESSION

LD241234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a private closed session at 1000 today. During this session, which lasted until 1330, the current problems of the country, related to the war between Iran and Iraq, were discussed and investigated by the deputies.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly will hold an open session at 0800 tomorrow.

MAJLIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BORDER CONDITIONS

LD241256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The defense committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, while investigating the border conditions in the west of the country at its session today, decided to introduce one of the members of this committee to the security headquarters stationed in the Ministry of Interior. Also, certain investigations are to be carried out among the various armies of the world in connection with the plan for the Islamic Army.

BEHESHTI SPEAKS ON FIGHTING, HOSTAGES IN PRESS CONFERENCE

GF242081 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The president of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, has said our people and the country's rulers had no wish to engage in armed clashes with their neighbors. However, following the aggression by the agent Iraqi regime on our borders and cities, we were compelled to strike Iraqi military targets in Iraq. This shows that we are not hostile to the Iraqi people and army. They are our brothers.

Referring to the U.S. spy hostages issue, Ayatollah Beheshti said: The Iranian people are not a people that surrender to the superpowers. The Majlis alone will make the final decision on the hostages issue.

At the end of his press conference, Ayatollah Beheshti addressed a message to the Iraqi people.

STUDENT STATEMENT 147 TO IRAQI YOUTH, STUDENTS

LD242200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Statement No 147 of the student followers of the imam's policy addressed to Iraqi youth, students and undergraduates was released tonight.

Ardent and brave Iraqi youths. Fighting and aware undergraduates and students of the brotherly country of Iraq. Peace and greetings upon you brave youth of the Islamic land of Iraq. Peace and our greetings be upon you, youths who undoubtedly will protect the holy Koran and dear Islam.

Brothers and sisters, we know that upon you more than upon anyone else fell the bitterness and darkness of the regime of the treacherous and infidel Saddam.

No doubt the ramshackle power of the unlawful and tyranical Ba'th regime will also be crushed like the American regime of the defunct Mohammad Peza, through the oppressed Iraqi nation's brave uprising and their demonstrations in the millions and with the weapon of "God is great."

Saddam's anti-Islamic regime could not tolerate Iran's Islamic Revolution, because it has been supporting the fighting Palestinian brothers and sisters with all its might. And with the marking of international Jerusalem Day it has declared to the world that it will support with everything at its disposal the liberation and aspirations of Palestine. Why? Because the topic concerns defending Islam and Muslims.

Yet, since the Iraqi Ba'th regime takes its directives from the United States, its logic too is American logic: that means defending Israel and turning its back on the nations who are standing up to the United States and Israel.

The vast offensive by the Iraqi Ba'th regime is taking place at a time when our two fraternal and friendly Governments of Syria and Libya have declared their unification against Israel.

Muslim people of Iraq, sons of Islam, bear in mind that this regime is a U.S. puppet regime and has risen in the name of Islam against Islam and the Islamic nation and filled its prisons with revolutionary youth and has embarked upon the murder of Islamic ulema and Islamic forces.

All the disasters that are inflicted today on you and were inflicted in the past on our nation were caused by this ruthless world devourer. And, assuredly, if you get hold today of the documents of the U.S. spy nest in Iraq, you will see that the consulate general of your oppressed nation and also its aggression against your fraternal nation Iran were from and directed by CIA elements [as heard] and that the treacherous Saddam is under the direct rule of these elements.

Brothers and sisters, today is the day that we and all committed and aware Muslim youths expect you, the brave youths, to turn mosques, universities and schools into fortifications and let loose whatever you have in your power against this devouring regime. [Passage omitted on Khomeyni message on dispute with Iraq]

AYATOLLAH GOLPAYGANI ASSAILS SADDAM HUSAYN

JN241349 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Golpaygani has said that all Muslims are equal in Islam and there is no difference among them except in piety. There are no differences between one Muslim and another arising from racial or communal allegiance. Racial and communal fanaticism is the work of Satan and is anti-Islamic.

In a statement issued yesterday, his eminence said that the people rebelled only for the sake of Islam--a religion that calls for emancipation of the oppressed, rejection of fanaticism, obedience to the teachings of the Koran and a revival of the greatness and glory of Islam, under the slogan of Allah akhbar.

Ayatollah Golpaygani added that the Iraqi Muslim people have been on the side of the Islamic Revolution in Iran from its inception and still are. The Iraqi people realize the truth of the Iranian revolution and are aware that it is for all Muslims. It is only natural that this revolution is being exposed to attacks and campaigns launched by those who are followers of Satan and by the superpowers, imperialism, Israel, East, West, and the mercenaries who are affiliated with the atheist Marxist schools. From the time of its first victory the Islamic Revolution has been exposed to provocations by the anti-Islamic Ba'thist regime in Iraq. This regime agreed with the traitorous shah's regime on implementing the U.S. imperialist plot against Islam in the region.

The traitor Saddam continued to follow the same anti-Islamic course after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the establishment of the just Islamic government. He began his offensive against Islam using the wealth that he plunders from the Iraqi people and continued on this path until his escalation of the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran on land, sea and air. He threw the Iraqi Army into this war instead of sending it to fight Israel.

Ayatollah Golpaygani said in his statement: The Ba'thist Iraqi regime fights Iran because it expelled the agent shah and stopped the flow of oil to Israel. Addressing the Iraqi Muslim people and army, he said: You are now passing through a very difficult experience and shouldering a great responsibility. The future of Iraq will be dark indeed if you remain complacent in the face of this tyrant, instead of fighting him in the name of Islam.

In conclusion, his eminence said: The Muslim people of Iran, with their army, guards and gendarmes, will defeat the plots of Saddam and his henchmen, in the interest of Islam and the Muslims.

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI URGES IRAQI ARMY TO MUTINY

JN241345 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Call to Iraqi Army issued by Iranian Ayatollah Muhammad Shirazi--date not given]

[Excerpts] To the heroic Iraqi Army. The Islamic world wants you to fight against the Ba'thists and in the service of the people. You are from the people and of the people. Your first contingent was formed by the Muslim ulema in An-Najaf al-Sharat and was named after Imam Musa ibn Ja'far. This took place following the revolution of Imam Shirazi in 1340 after the Hegira [about 1920]. I also remember how you refused to attack An-Najaf and Karbala' during the reign of Nuri as-Sa'id and how, at your wise imam's instructions, you disobeyed orders to attack Kuwait. Today you must mutiny against the Ba'th Party, which orders you to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran. The masters of the Ba'thists in Britain, Israel and the United States want to tear Iraq asunder by pushing the army into a losing war. This happened in the past in Palestine, Lebanon, Pakistan and Yemen. You are aware that your fathers fought Britain under the banner of Islam, until the British were expelled from Iraq. Is it possible that you will fight your Iranian Muslim brothers under the banner of the crusaders and Zionists, represented by the infidel Ba'th paty, which does not believe in God and doomsday?

SHIRAZI ISSUES STATEMENT TO FARS ARMED FORCES

LD250448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement has been issued by Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi:

In his exalted name. Brothers in the armed forces and the guards corps of Fars Province, at this critical juncture when world-devoring imperialism, through its abject and criminal servant, Saddam the Ba'thist, has extended its aggression to all the territories of the Islamic homeland and the vital resources and our residential areas, has imposed an unwanted war on us and has cowardly slaughtered our brothers and sisters, it is the Islamic duty of you the fighting Islamic armed forces to guard the situation with utmost diligence. Relying on God and with high morale you should be prepared to protect installations and bases and defend the country against air, sea and ground aggressions of the enemy. Be assured that God protects you and will be with you after you victory. Peace.

[Signed] The Council of Guardians, Rabbani Shirazi, 24 September

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 39-50 ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

39: Air Raids, Retaliatory Strikes

LD241454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1417 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 39 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear valiant and Muslim compatriots, our face to face enemy is not only the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces but the puppet leaders of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq who, by receiving orders and inhuman ideas from their criminal masters, have engaged in most savage war methods; and have directed all their air attacks and artillery fire entirely toward our vital sources and residential areas. Very rarely do they direct their attacks toward our military installations.

Today, Iraqi MiGs attacked Dezful, Tabriz and Kermanshah as well as oil installations in Abadan and the piers in Khorramshahr and Imam Khomeyni port. As a result, a number of defenseless civilians have been martyred or wounded in Kermanshah, Abadan and other cities.

Also, part of Abadan oil refinery has been set on fire as a result of the enemy's artillery fire. During today's attacks, 16 MiGs belonging to the Iraqi Armed Forces were brought down in Eslamabad, Naqadeh, Kermanshah, Ilam, Tabriz, Ahvaz, Abadan and Imam Khomeyni Port. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran immediately retaliated and, by bombarding Shu'ayabah, Basrah and Kut air bases and the enemy's tanks and depots, has inflicted heavy loss and casualties upon the enemy.

During these clashes one of the fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran was involved in an accident but its pilot is safe. Meanwhile, the border clashes which up to a few days ago were limited to the border strip and were carried out by artillery fire have been brought within the border regions as a result of the Iraqi Army's invasion. At the moment, in Khan-Leyli and Salehabad regions a few Iranian border posts have come under the control of the Iraqi Army.

The fighting Iranian forces are busy defending the heights overlooking the posts that are capable of defense. In Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran region the enemy, by opening fire on defenseless civilians, has caused a number of civilians to be martyred or wounded, but the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with all their might are busy stopping the enemy's penetration. In Khuzestan region, the valiant and self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps are engaged in intense fighting with the enemy's armored forces around Salamcheh, near the Iraqi border.

In these operations more than 40 enemy tanks have been destroyed as the result of intense fire by the artillery and fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A number of personnel carriers and vehicles carrying weapons have been captured by the Iranian Army.

In Eyni-khosh in Dehloran region, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are engaged in resolute defense against the attacking forces. In this region, too, heavy casualties and damage has been inflicted upon the enemy. The exact number of tanks and personnel carriers of the enemy which have been destroyed is not available.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

40: Iraqis May Shell Own Shrines

GP241710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1654 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 40 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O alert Muslims of the world.

Saddam Husayn--this servant of the foreigner who is suffering from the Muslim Iraqi people's anger and indignation--in the face of the victories of the Islamic Republic of Iran's zealous and brave army, is launching mad attacks in order to consistently prove his agentry. According to available information, it is possible that the agent Ba'thist army may shell the holy shrines of the blessed imams in Iraq in order to suggest that the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army has committed this act, however, the noble Koranic verse says: They desire to extinguish the light of God with their mouths, but God will perfect his light, though the unbelievers be averse. All Muslims are aware that it is the atheist Saddam Husayn who is harboring these vile intentions.

[Signed] the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

41: MiG's Raid Khark Island

LD241827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1803 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 41 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Iraqi Ba'th Army continues to subject civilian areas and oil installations in Iran to its attacks and acts of aggression. According to information we have received, during this afternoon's air raid by Iraqi MiG's against Khark Island the combatant naval forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the heroes of the air force, were able, by using antiaircraft artillery, ships of the Navy of the Islamic Republic and Phantom aircraft, to shoot down three Iraqi MiG's. These MiG's were shot down over Khark Island.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

42: Rout of Iraqi Column

LD242135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 42 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim people of Iran who have risen. Your ever-striving and self-denying brother soldiers, vigilant, awake and powerful, are fighting with their entire might 24 hours a day on land, in the air and at sea in order to safeguard and defend every single particle of soil of the dear homeland of Iran and to crush any aggressor.

We now wish to announce that apart from the three Iraqi MiG's whichwere downed this afternoon over Khark Island, at 2030 today another two aggressor MiG's wereshot down by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At 2200 hours the heroic Abu Dhar Brigade, with the support of the heroes of the Air Corps of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, smashed the Iraqi attackers so much that the invaders left their tanks and armored equipment and began fleeing toward Iraq; the pursuit still continues.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

43: MiG Losses at Bushehr

LD250402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0333 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 43 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

The Muslim nation of Iran is hereby informed that during last night's air raids by the Iraqi Army on Bushehr, two more Iraqi MiG's weredowned by the fighter planes of the air force and another one was downed by one of the gunboats of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The pilots of these planes bailed out and navy patrol boats are searching to capture them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

44: Registration of Reservists

LD250856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0814 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 44 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name: Following the calling up of reserve personnel who finished their service in 1977, which has been warmly welcomed by the reserves of this period, a large number of the personnel who finished their service at an earlier or later date have also given their positive response to the call of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and have applied to the centers specified by the conscription office to register to join their soldier brothers' columns.

With appreciation and thanks to these brothers, they are assured that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers it its religious duty to ask them for help as well, in case of necessity, and to invite them to join the armed forces. At present, the conscription centers will register the details of these people who have completed their service in order to call them up when they are required. It should be noted that it is still compulsory for personnel who completed their service in 1977 to present themselves.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

45: Call for Iraqi Rebellion

LD251000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0847 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 45 of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. "Fight against them until there is no longer any rebellion and until religion belongs to God."

O you soldiers of Islam, through your bloody fighting obliterate them from the earth so that there can exist no center for trouble and conspiracy and so that the religion of God may extend itself all over the Earth.

O Muslim Army of Iraq, the armed forces of any country are valuable and respectable only when they are serving the entire people of the homeland and when they are used for guarding and protecting the country. When these forces are in the service of dictators, executioners and agents of the superpowers, any movement or any struggle from their side is only a crime committed against their people and their homeland.

You who are now in the service of the criminal Saddam, this lackey and defender of American crimes, even your breathing is help to the enemy, to the enemies of God and Islam. Rise up and free yourselves from the yoke of the government of Saddam, rebel against it and serve the interests of the Muslim people of Iraq. Do not stain your hands with the blood of the beloved peoples of Iraq and Iran, as God will not forgive you for that.

The nation, Government, and Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are ready to embrace you warmly. Rise up and obliterate this stain of shame from the hem of the beloved nation of Iraq and find your military honor, since "Glory belongs to God, His prophet, and the believers."

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

46: Baghdad in Revolt

LD251012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0857 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 46 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Valiant Iranian nation, the glad tidings of victory in the new battlefront against the mercenaries of the superpowers can be heard in the entire region. The oppressed people have finally realized that they should dispel fear, despair and trepidation from their mind and thought and stand against the enemy up to their last breath, to become victorious over the enemy, and to establish the religion of God upon Earth through His will.

The reports we have received indicate that the valiant and heroic Iraqi nation has responded to call of their imam and is determined to smash the Ba'thist regime of Iraq from within, and to take control of their own destiny. Repeated explosions and the shooting in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, can be heard incessantly and indicate the opening of a new front in the war against Saddam, the gendarme of the superpowers inside Iraq.

It has been also reported that retired Iranian commanders and officers who have remained faithful to the Iranian nation and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran have reported to the embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran in foreign countries and have expressed their willingness to fight with all their might, strength, thought and soul as ordinary soldiers in the service of Islam against the Ba'thist, Zionist government of Saddam. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its gratitude to these noble and faithful persons who are attached to Islam and their Islamic country, hopes that all forces and all human resources may be used in the service of the government of the oppressed people which is the heritage of God.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

47: Iraqi Armor Problems

LD250944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 47 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] We hereby inform the valiant and heroic nation of Iran that last night 50 invading Iraqi tanks which, by the will of God, became stuck in the mud were attacked by the fighting Iranian forces; all of them were destroyed and the invaders fled. The bogged-down tanks reminds one of the abandoned helicopters that belonged to the master of Saddam in Tabas.

Following the dastardly attacks of the Ba'thist Armed Forces of Iraq against the defenseless peple of Qazvin, Tabriz, Kermanshah and Khark, a number of civilians have been wounded and a few have been martyred. In response to these attacks, the three Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched attacks and by 0900 this morning three MiG fighters were hit by antiaircraft guns in Khark Island and smashed into the sea.

Following the attack of 6 Iraqi MiGs on Tabriz, four of them were hit by antiaircraft guns and were brought down. Of the two Iraqi MiGs which fled, one of them crashed in the Urumiyeh Lake and the other was brought down by the valiant fighters of the city of Urumiyeh.

This morning one Iraqi MiG crashed in Yasuj and its pilot was arrested by Iranian fighters. Following these attacks the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran penetrated inside Iraqi territory and carried out successful attacks against their military zones. The details of these attacks will be brought to the notice of the brave Iranian people later today.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

48: Volunteer Registration by Telephone

LD251124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 48 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His ecalted name. Because retired officers and NCO's have applied to various centers many times and have expressed their readiness to participate in the operations against the enemy, and are continuing to do so, it is now announced that the Joint Staff of the ARmed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has devoted telephone number 84-14-76, I repeat, 84-14-76, for these applications. Applicants can register through this channel, so that when required, they can be drafted and their experience and speciality can be used. In the meantime, once again we are grateful for the readiness of so much manpower and Islamci force.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

49: Bombing Raids, Air Losses

LD251120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 49 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran present to the nation the continuation of the list of this morning's operations.

1. At 0730 Thursday, following the attack by Iraqi MiGs on Dezful, the fighting Iranian forces immediately confronted them and in a widespread attack forced them to flee. During these operations one Iraqi MiG was brought down and no damage was sustained by our forces.

2. The enemy artillery opened fire on the oil company hospital in Abadan, and once again, with these inhuman acts, the vile nature of the infidel Saddam was exposed.

3. Safariyah post in Iraq was completely destroyed in an intensive air attack by the Phantoms of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. Right now the air space of Khuzestan is under the complete protection of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and helicopters and Phantoms of the valiant Iranian Armed Forces are busy maneuvering in the air space of Ahvaz and border regions, and attacking Iraq.

5. At dawn today, extensive attacks by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran were launched on oil installations and air bases in Baghdad, Arbil, Mosul and Kirkuk in Iraq and the military positions and oil installations of the enemy were severely hit. During these operations, the Iraqi MiGs were confronted and eight were brought down, while one phantom belonging to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit by antiaircraft guns.

6. This morning the Khanaqin oil refinery was bombareded by two fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and now a column of smoke can be seen rising into the air.

7. At 1240 two invading Iraqi MiGs were brought down over Bushehr by Phantoms of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

50: Navy Personnel To Report

LD251138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 50 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby announce to those personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are on leave and whose leave has been cancelled that, due to gasoline rationing, they should immediately report to naval headquarters so that necessary arrangements can be made to return them to their bases.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENTS 9-11

9: Rumormongers To Be Reported

LD241402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 9 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] O believers. If an unreliable and corrupt person brings you a report do not follow it up without investigation. Imam Khomeyni, this spirit of God, this idolsmasher and savior of the oppressed people, defined in his 23 Septerber message the religious responsibility of the Muslim and revolutionary Iranian nation, and of the security and judicial organizations toward the traitorous and unpatriotic rumormongers.

In obedience to the orders of the illustrious leader of the revolution, a unit has been set up in the central Islamic revolution committee, and the Muslim and committed fellow citizens are requested to immediately report these traitors whenever they are found spreading rumors and lies in order to deliver blows at the Islamic Revolution. Citizens should dial the following telephone numbers: 310001-310009, and expose the counter-revolutionary elements.

Once again we warn the mercenary, treacherous elements to refrain from their treasonous acts and to be assured that such rumors will not have the slightest effect on the invincible will of our martyr-nurturing nation. For a long time now these deceived traitors have been unmasked.

10: Request Against Marches

LD241750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement No 10 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In the name of God. [Words indistinct] that our brave brother guards and our brave army personnel who are fighting the Ba'th regime, this element of corruption in the region, and the element of the United States, a number of our revolutionary citizens have requested to stage marches in order to condemn Saddam, this mercenary servant of the great evil.

While thanking our aware nation, for the sake of stopping the U.S. puppets, the troublemakers and the counterrevolution from taking advantage, we request them to refrain from staging any march or demonstration and only show their roaring anger against (?Saddam) through united presence during Friday prayers.

11: Stoppage of Fuel Sales

LD250436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 11 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble nation of Iran: Following the cowardly attack launched by Iraqi mercenaries on the Abadan refinery installations and the stoppage of the refinery's production, considering the importance of saving fuel under the present conditions when the whole nation is struggling against the enemies of the Islamic Revolution and considering the importance of maintaining the strength of defense and the fuel reserves, on Thursday 25 and Friday 26 September gasoline, gas oil and paraffin will not be distributed for sale to private consumers. Therefore, all dear compatriots are requested not to go to fuel stations during these 2 days to buy the above-mentioned fuels. The sale of gasoline and gas oil to taxis and public transport vehicles on the basis of their average daily consumption will contiue in some filling stations which will be announced by governorates later on. The dear compatriots are expected to show the world, by their revolutionary patience, that the nation of Iran will not come to its knees because of an economic blockade or the inflicting of damage on its economic installations. It will not blemish its Islamic achievements; rather, the nation of Iran is able to tackle problems and wage its holy mission with unprecedented patience relying on God for days and months.

[Signed] The security headquarters of the Interior Ministry

GENDARMERIE, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ISSUE STATEMENTS

Gendarmerie Warning of Boobytraps

LD241340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1119 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement announcing: It has been observed in recent days that Iraqi planes are dropping explosives concealed in parcels, toys and so on to kill the public and bring losses and damage. Dear compatriots are hereby requested not to approach and touch these kinds of parcels and toys if they come across them and to report them to the nearest gendarmerie post immediately.

Illegitimate Gasoline Sales, Storage

LD241842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1657 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was released by the public relations office of the office of the revolution public prosecutor concerning selling of gasoline:

All gasoline stations are hereby warned that under no circumstances do they have the right of selling gasoline in containers to those coming to the gasoline stations. Those ignoring the above directive will be prosecuted according to the law.

While observing the above, the people of Iran are requested, if they have information concerning gasoline storage in houses, stores or other places, to communicate their information immediately to Tehran's revolution prosecutor office, committees, revolution guards, or law enforcement officials and stop this counterrevolutionary act.

Also, all law enforcement forces are dutybound, while observing the above directive, to act immediately on the information that they receive from the public concerning this counter-revolutionary act and arrest offenders and surrender them to the revolution prosecutor.

Warning Against Overcharging, Hoarding

LD241920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report the following statement was issued by the prosecutor and special guilds court today:

Overcharging and hoarding of essential foodstuffs have become a cause of concern. We expect vendors to refrain from overcharging and hoarding goods and realize the country's exceptional situation and not to contribute to the counterrevolution inside the country, which would be regarded as cooperation with the enemy. Should there be any overcharging or hoarding of goods the offenders will be prosectued severely as constituting counter-revolution and elements of disorder. It is emphasized that this court will combat all disorder in the country's economy and contribute to the task of providing the public with its main needs, and will expand its duties. The following should be strictly observed:

1. All compatriots are hereby requested to cooperate with us by naming those guilty of distorting the country's economic order.

2. The centers of the campaign against overcharging [word indistinct] such as mosques must strive more than ever in assisting the distribution of goods and the campaign against overcharging and shortages of foodstuffs, as in the revolution period, with the cooperation of revolutionary youth and must act immediately.

3. All the personnel of the guilds court must observe the above directives and prosecute the offenders immediately.

4. To name the offenders, the public can telephone 568001/4.

FIRE BEING FOUGHT AFTER ATTACK ON KHARK ISLAND

LD241804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1713 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] An Oil Ministry spokesman has announced: Following the enemy's attack on Khark Island, the families of the personnel based on the island are hereby informed that fortunately none of the personnel were harmed and the fire is being extinguished.

The headquarters stationed in the Oil Ministry is in constant contact with [word indistinct] who have shown great bravery in extinguishing the fire.

Motorboat Owners Callup

GF241800 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1742 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Since the owners of motorboats in Ganaveh and Bandar-e Rig are near Khark Island, they are requested to contact the gendarmerie. They will be used if needed.

Regards, Bushehr operational headquarters

AHVAZ, ABADAN RADIOS ON SITUATION IN KHUZESTAN

Formation of Resistance Groups

GF241245 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1147 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Dear brothers and sisters, please avoid contacting the army's Islamic Society and pay attention to this announcement:

In accordance with the imam's teachings, mosques are trenches and you should fill the trenches. For this purpose, the clergy, revolution guards and mobilization guards have issued a very important and vital plan that should be used. They have chosen a number of mosques where the resistance councils will meet. People should contact these centers, and they will take care of them.

The resistance councils of the mosques are requested to take up their positions in the named mosques at once to register volunteers. They should ask truck owners to bring their trucks. People should provide empty sacks and fill them. They should fortify trenches in case anything happens. Main roads, areas of fire risk such as factories and radio and television stations, military posts and other important places should be fortified with trenches. Other important places such as the entrance to the town should also be fortified.

Our dear brothers and sisters should know that this is just a precaution. The enemy's forces are otherwise engaged with the Islamic Republic's forces. People should first contact mosques. Second, they should fortify trenches and provide defense equipment. May God help us all achieve victory.

Warning on Shooting Own Aircraft

GF241340 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1333 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear brother revolution guards, please pay attention. Please pay attention. The helicopters and aircraft flying over Ahvaz airspace are our own. Do not fire on them! [announcement is repeated 4 times]

Air Raid Alert

GF241417 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1412 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] [Radio carries sound of air raid siren] this is the sound of the red alert for all areas of Khuzestan, especially the border area in Susangerd. All drivers are ordered to stop their cars immediately wherever they are and get out.

Precautionary Power Cut

GF241612 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1557 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Brothers [words indistinct] in Khuzestan: [words indistinct] in compliance with the civil defense decisions, [words indistinct] the [word indistinct] fire brigade directorate will be compelled to cut off power in the entire area. This is in order to safeguard citizens' lives in Khuzestan in the savage [word indistinct] raids by the enemies of Islam and Muslims, the ruling Ba'thist tyrants of Iraq.

Air Raid Warning

GF241626 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1608 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] This announcement has been issued by the political deputy of Khuzestan governorate: In the name of God. Muslim and combattant brothers and sisters of Ahvaz, Dasht-e Azadegan, Abadan, Khorramshahr and Dezful, there is a strong possibility of an air raid. Observe the blackout. Dear citizens, if the district does not follow the blackout regulations the power and water department will cut off the power to that district. Please cooperate with the authorities and do observe the blackout.

MiG's Shot Down

GF241816 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1750 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners. Dear Muslim and fighting citizens. According to news from the political and administrative office of the governor general's office, two Iraqi MiG's were shot down this afternoon by Iranian forces in Ahvaz. One was shot down near the Imam Port Road police station and the other one in Abadan. [passage indistinct]

92d Armored Division Announcement

GF241822 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1810 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] This an announcement by the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division: In the name of the Almighty, heroic and combatant people of [name indistinct]. Now that you have armed yourselves like your brother soldiers so you can defend the fruits of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, it is necessary to pay attention to these points:

1. Make the utmost effort toward taking care of your weapons. Do not separate yourselves from your weapons.

2. Do not use your weapons except in emergency situations.

3. Be very careful in handling grenades. Remember that they are sensitive weapons. The lack of proper care will cause them to explode and result in a sad situation.

Thank you for your attention.

Air Raid Alert

GF251139 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1128 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] [Air raid sirens heard for 1 minute] Please follow air raid instructions calmly: As you know, we are on red alert. Please follow instructions implicitly. [Repeat of instructions ending with 1 minute of sirens' followed by martial music]

Ahvaz Governor's Announcement

GF251214 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the avenger. Muslim and revolutionary people of Ahvaz, hail to you for all your unity and sacrifice.

With attention to the present emergency situation, it is advisable to follow these points implicitly:

1. Keep your radios on all the time and follow all instructions.

2. Stay alert and keep calm.

3. Avoid gathering in streets and forming lines to purchase goods.

4. Do not use your vehicles except in emergencies.

5. Give all possible help to other citizens in need.

6. Give any help you can to the committees situated in the mosques.

Be assured of victory for the faithful as the Almighty promised.

[Signed] Ahvaz Governor Nasiri

Abadan Refinery Needs Generators

GF241537 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1525 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. The western joint operational headquarters in Abadan has announced that the Abadan refinery needs a 5 kilowatt or two 3 kilowatt generators. Owners should call telephone No 5776.

Search for Iraqi Pilot

GF241915 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1858 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear citizens, please pay attention. Dear citizens, please pay attention. An Iraqi MiG was shot down by Iranian forces at 1500 today. Its parts have been found around (Qoffat) and the (Bahmanshir) River. The pilot ejected and landed with his parachute. The authorities are presently looking for the pilot. If the heroic people of Abadan see the pilot they should attempt to capture him and inform the first military or police unit.

Gas Leak Warning

GF251225 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1215 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Since there is a possibility of damage to the refinery's poison gas storage tanks, we ask our dear citizens to prepare wet handkerchiefs. As soon as the smell of bothersome gases is detected, cover your noses with the wet cloths, face the wind and walk into the direction of the wind.

SHIRAZ CARRIES ANNOUNCEMENTS, INSTRUCTIONS TO CITIZENS

Families of Army Personnel

GF241320 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] We inform the families of the brave fighting personnel of the Islamic Republic's Army in Bushehr that their relatives at the army bases are safe. Their morale is very high and strong. Therefore, we announce that families should avoid contacting these bases for defense and security reasons and to avoid possible danger and stoppage of work in the headquarters. Do not assembly near these bases and be assured that any news will be reported to you.

Bushehr operations headquarters

Citizens With Military Training Called

GF241342 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1310 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Announcement No 23 issued by Kazerun coordination headquarters; date not given]

[Text] Dear brave fighter, please pay attention to the following points:

1. All resistance group leaders trained by the mobilization organization, contact the headquarters for mobilization of the oppressed immediately so we can take the necessary coordination actions.

2. All members who are armed and ready for battle, come to the mobilization headquarters with your arms at 1500 today for organization and coodination.

3. All those who have served in antiaircraft divisions, contact the mobilization headquarters at 1700 today.

In the hope of complete victory over the heathens.

[Signed] The headquarters for coordination of Kazerun operations.

Loss of Contact With Tehran Radio

GF241807 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1758 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] As our citizens are not respecting the blackout, the power department had to cut the power. As a result, we have lost reception of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic. We will resume contact in a few minutes. You are once again requested to respect the blackout regulations. Thank you.

STATEMENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE TO TEHRAN LISTENERS

Mosques To Supply Fighters

LD241826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the organization of the mobilization of the oppressed has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the previous statement [unspecified], it is required of all Tehran mosques--those bases for prayer and struggle--each to earmark a group of 22 people who have undergone military training for preparation for an assignment as soon as possible, and to send them to the headquarters of the mobilization of the oppressed, situated in the Imam Khomeyni Mosque in the bazaar, with a written recommendation by 2100 on 24 September.

These groups, after gathering at the Imam Khomeyni Mosque, will be dispatched to the west of the country. In the meantime, for the required coordination and to obtain more information, people can contact the central organizat on of the mobilization of the oppressed on telephone numbers (891883), and (899349).

Qom Clergy To Vight

LD241416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, the following statement has been issued by the propaganda office of Qom seminary:

In His exalted name.

Following the repeated requests made by the students and learned clergy of the seminary, who have announced their readiness to take part in the holy jihad and to fight in the war which American imperialism has imposed upon us through the puppet Ba'thist regime of Iraq, this office has arranged for the quick dispatch of the brother clergymen to fight alongside their brothers in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and military personnel in the south and west of the country. In this way, they will be able to open a new chapter in the Islamic Revolution of Iran by their unprecedented bravery.

It is hoped that the roots of corruption and decadence will be cut out and destroyed forever and that we will attain honor and victory under the inspirational guidance of the great leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni--may his lofty influence increase.

Execution of Iraqi Pilots

GF241605 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] According to reliable sources in Beirut, a large group of officers and soldiers in Baghdad's At-Taji camp have fled from the camp. The reports add that more than 40 percent of the personnel at At-Taji camp--which is a very important Iraqi Army camp--have fled during the past month.

According to another report from Baghdad, three Iraqi pilots were executed by a firing squad yesterday morning. The pilots refused to bomb Iranian territory. An in formed source in Baghdad has confirmed these reports and added that following the bombing of bases and airports in the Islamic Republic of Iran, rebellion among the ranks of the Iraqi Army intensified. As a result, the Iraqi Government called senior army officers and discussed the issue with them in an emergency session in order to take the necessary measures. There have been no reports on this emergency session, but it is believed that the execution of the three pilots was one of the outcomes of this emergency session.

EGYPTIAN PILOT CAPTURED IN ATTEMPT TO STRAFE ESFAHAM

GF241546 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1522 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A communique issued by the Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army says that an Egyptian pilot was captured after bailing out in his parachute near the town of (Shahrkur), following an abortive attempt to strafe Esfahan. The Islamic Republic's artillery shot down his attacking aircraft.

The participation of agent mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism in the dirty war that is being imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran is proof of the extent of the puppet Ba'thist Iraqi regime's agentry to U.S. imperialism and Zionism in striking at the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The participation of Egyptian mercenaries on the side of the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist regime's forces is not strange.

KERMANSHAH GOVERNORATE GENERAL APPEALS TO CITIZENS

LD241738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Kermanshah: According to a PARS dispatch, the Kermanshah Governorate General issued statements in connection with the recent incidents in the region which called on the people to remain vigilant vis-a-vis rumormongers and to keep their cool in dealing with problems. The Kermanshah Governorate General also appealed for help from the inhabitants of the province in rendering relief to others. Refraining from smoking cigarettes laced with narcotics (?manufactured in Baghdad), attaining combat readiness, observing the directions and advice given by the oppressed mobilization, particularly pertaining to carrying out the blackout program, identifying hoarders and those who overcharge, and economizing in the purchase of public victuals.

ABADAN RADIO APPEALS FOR MUSLIM SUPPORT AGAINST IRAQ

GF241956 Abadan NIOC in Arabic 1905 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Unattributed appeal]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God says in his book: If two groups of believers should fight among themselves, reconcile them. If one group commits aggression against the other, fight the aggressor until it returns to God.

O Muslims in Iraq. O Muslims in the Arab Emirates. O nation of the Koran. O sons of Muhammad. O free men of the world everywhere. It has been proven to you that the Ba'thist rulers of Iraq have harbored hostility toward the Iranian Islamic Revolution ever since its advocate has raised the slogan: God is great. They went to its leader in An-Najaf and asked him to carry out his religious responsibilities placed on his shoulders by God and his prophet. When he refused they compelled him to leave Islamic Iraq and the homeland of the Muslims. He took refuge to Kuwait, the country of Muslims, however, the rulers of Kuwait closed the door in the face of the Islamic leader, the Imam Khomeyni, in order to protect their friendship and good relations with the agent of the United States and Israel the enemy of Islam and Arabism, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

When the oppressed people of Iran triumphed they did not like this and began to fight the Iranian revolution, its leaders and its people by all methods. When they despaired after all their attempts they resorted to the ugliest means in history. They attacked Muslim Iran and began to destroy what their friend, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, left. They killed many innocent Muslims in their inhumane campaign. Here they are today mercilessly and unhesitatingly killing defenseless children, women and the old and destroying their homes and property.

O Muslims everywhere. Take to task the rulers of the neighboring Muslim countries. Ask them if they have accomplished any action compatible with honest government? If two groups of Muslims should fight among themselves, reconcile them, and if one group commits aggression against the other, fight the aggressor until it returns to God. Then what about those rulers claiming to be Muslims who support the aggressor when it has become clear to all Muslims that the Ba'thist clique in Iraq is the aggressor?

O Muslims of Iraq. O Muslims of the world. Stand in the face of the tyrants and stop them, otherwise, they will put an end to you and to your Islam and enslave you after God has created you free. O free men of the world, know that the current war between Iran and Iraq is a war between Islam and infidels, between justice and falsehood. A Muslims, ask the tyrannical rulers to take themselves to task before their Muslim peoples, who believe in God and his prophet, take them to task. God's peace and benedictions be upon you.

AT-TURFI RAILS AGAINST 'SATANIC' SADDAM, RUMORMONGERING

GF241230 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0945 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Appeal issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh 'Isa at-Turfi to Khuzestan Arabs, no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] O Muslims in Iran. O believers in Khuzestan. O zealous Arabs in our dear home. O our people in struggling Khuzestan. Satan has footsteps and plans. The book of God, the book of your lord, forbids you to follow the footsteps and plans of Satan by saying: O you who believe, do not follow in Satan's footsteps.

You are the true believers because you act in accordance with the teachings of Islam and follow its directives. God has addressed you by saying: O you who believe, do not follow Satan's footsteps. Satan frequently speaks in the voice of followers. This is not strange, because Satan calls his party to stir up fear and worry in the hearts of the believers. The strange thing is to find a group of Muslims who are not aware of Satan's evil whispers, tricks and temptations. They spread fear and anxiety in the minds and hearts of believers by uttering these worthless words, which only inflict harm. They say the Ba'thist army is near us, has started disturbing us in our territory and so on and so forth. These are worthless and terrifying rumors that have no purpose other than stirring up fear in the hearts of those with weak faith and men, women and children of weak spirit.

These Satanic whispers and damaging activities are illegal, especially at this sensitive period and in our present situation. Instead of doing this, they must spread words and statements resulting in strengthening the people and helping them remain steadfast in their struggle and confrontation of the agent Ba'thist party and traitor Saddam, who is the enemy of Islam, humanity and morality. If Saddam wins this battle he will not leave any Muslims alive as part of his service to his American masters.

O sons of our believing people. Who is Saddam, and what is his value that makes him think he can reach the country of the believers and Muslims. Saddam is being confronted by mountains of marble and fortresses of steel that will destroy all his forces and turn them into dust. He is being confronted by our brave army that consists of revolution guards, gendarmes, and the heroes of the army, navy and air force. Does Saddam have an army as large, well-trained, strong or faithful as ours? We are armed with the true belief and the strong faith for which we fight. We are at the service of the great man of Islam, the great man of the revolution. He is one of the Islamic scholars who only speak in accordance with the Koran and the teachings of the prophet, may God's peace be upon him and his family.

Believing in God is the weapon of Muslims on this Earth. Saddam's army is more than 25 percent the size of our army. They are scum who fear Saddam and are servants of the colonizer. They fight without conscience; they fight in a terrified state.

How can Saddam win the battle and reach our territory while the believing people of Iraq are constantly trying to topple him. According to reports that have reached us from Baghdad, Baghdad has revolted against Saddam in a heroic way that will soon destroy him and his party, if God wills.

We have received confirmed reports from Al-Basrah and its suburbs that it is in a state of rebellion against Saddam; they have faith that success will occur soon. He has imposed a curfew on these regions--just as the shah did when his last days were approaching--and these days are certainly Saddam's last days.

O our brothers. O sons of our dear home. Wake up and do not be deceived by these rumors whether they are uttered by some of the disbelievers or by those who serve Saddam and have sold their consciences to him. Do not pay attention to their poisoned words and distorted reports. Be steadfast on the path of Islam, the path of Imam Khomeyni, his companion Muslim scholars and the path of the revolution guard. Know well that you are victorious and successful. You are the followers of truth, and truth will always be victorious.

IRAN DENIES ATTACKING IRAQI CIVILIAN TARGETS

JN251947 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path"]

[Excerpt] To the sons of our Muslim people in Iraq: The Ba'thist mass media in Baghdad announced that the forces of the Islamic Republic have proceeded to bomb civilian targets, and the agent radios (?follow siut). While we strongly deny such exposed lies, we would like to affirm to you, brothers, that our army--the Army of the Islamic Republic--is far from being one to carry out such ignoble practices. Indeed, he who does not hesitate to perpetrate terrible and bloody massacres in our struggling Iraq is he who does not hesitate to bomb civilian targets; he who assassinated Ayatollah Mohammad Baqer as-Sadr is he who does not hesitate to strike at civilians.

Until recently, our army, which believes in God and religion, waged a war of defense in order not to kill any of our Muslim Iraqi people, who are forced to stand on the border. The Islamic Republic's Army will only attack military targets since it has faith and honor and fears God, all of which prevent it from striking at civilian targets.
Dear Iraqi sons, be reassured that our Muslim army has not and will not attack innocent souls since it is the army of faith, Islam and martyrdom. Indeed, it is your army and the army of all the world's oppressed.

IRAQIS WARNED TO AVOID 'CAMPS, MILITARY POSITIONS'

JN251116 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1048 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Call to the Iraqi people, call to the Iraqi Army: O sons of the Euphrates, the eagles of the Iranian revolution are continuously carrying out their military air operations and continue their extensive air raids on the camps and military positions.

Thus, we ask the brother Iraqis to stay away from all those camps and positions in order to evade any possible losses.

ISLAMIC AD-DA'WAH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON FIGHTING

JN241610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0845 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party--date and place not given]

[TEXT] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To all faithful elements of the Ad-Da'wah Party. May the peace and blessings of God be on you. From the time God willed the blessed Islamic Revolutions's victory, with the efforts and sacrifices of our Islamic nation in Iran, under Imam Khomeyni, the colonialist enemies of Islam and their agents in the region began to work in all possible ways to weaken the young state of Islam, to destroy it and to check its influence on the rest of the regions of Islam.

They prepared the agent regime in Iraq to play a principal role in this, in view of Iraq's proximity to the Islamic state and given the fact that Iraq is in a position to witness an Islamic Revolution like that in Iran as a result of the strong current of the Islamic movement.

The Iraqi Government accepted this new role, as noted by the Western press, and Saddam began to implement the plan of fantastic annihilation. The number of innocent martyrs has grown to about 5,000, led by martyr Ayatollah as-Sadr, may God's peace and blessings be upon him. The number of those detained in prison cells and under savage torture has anounted to tens of thousands. At the same time, the Iraqi regime began to escalate its enmity to the Islamic Republic of Iran to such an estent that it finally mobilized its military forces and opened the battle along the entire border with the Islamic state, thus exhibiting its agentry to the West and expressing its determination to fight the rising Islamic entity, which shook both the West and East and inspired new hope for the Islamic nation.

The border war launched by the agent regime is a war waged by this hegemonistic regime for Western atheism and colonialism, against the Muslims' entity in Iran and against what this entity represents in Islamic doctrine, law and in the Muslims' interests and aspirations. This regime's pretexts that it has the right to a few kilometers of land or the alleged right to run river navigation or to help the Muslim Arabs in Iran become liberated, or its allegation that this is a confrontation between the pre-Islamic Persian nationalism and pre-Islamic Arab nationalism, or other pretexts and allegations, are only guises the agent regime hopes to use as a cover for its colonialist role, to delude our Islamic nation.

In the face of this wicked plot, which is an attempt to make the Muslim sons of the Iraqi Army the colonialist fuel and tool for striking against Islam and Muslims, our Islamic duty makes it incumbent on us to exert our maximum efforts in all regions and sectors of the nation to repulse this atheist onslaught and to turn this battle into a heavy blow dealt to the enemies of Islam, as well as to escalate the revolution of our movement and of our Muslim people in Iraq, in order to topple the atheist Western regime and to establish the regime of Islam.

The noble members of the Ad-Da'wah Party must shoulder their heavy and sacred Islamic responsibility in upholding Islam and striking against its enemies. They must acquaint the nation with its enemies' plots and with how they fight the Islamic surge that began in Iran. They must enlighten this nation as to its legitimate responsibility in upholding Islam and striking against its enemies. They must acquaint the nation with its enemies' plots and with how they fight the Islamic surge that began in Iran. They must enlighten this nation as to its legitimate responsibility at this turning point in the history of the march of Islam. Every member must carry out his public duty in this battle and must be absolutely alert and ready to thoroughly carry out the orders and instructions of the Ad-Da'wah Party, which will be communicated to him by means of personal contact or via the Islamic radio for those who have no contact.

God will certainly aid those who aid his (cause) for verily God is full of strength, exalted in might. (They are) those who, if we establish them in the land, establish regular prayer and give regular charity, enjoin the right and forbid wrong: With God rests the end (and decision) of (all) affairs. [Koranic verse] May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

[Signed] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party

GILAN GOVERNOR GENERAL COMMENTS ON CLOSING USSR CONSULATE

LD231011 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Sep 80 p 17

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "Closure of Soviet Consulate in Rasht"]

[Text] In a statement issued last Thursday the Soviet consulate in Rasht announced that, in accordance with the decision by the USSR Government, that country's consulate in Rasht would close down beginning 20 September.

The statement also announced that the USSR always desired expansion of its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of the equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each others' internal affairs.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman commented to the PARS NEWS AGENCY: "Following the 48-hour ultimatum delivered 10 days ago by the Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Consulate demanding its closure, officials asked the Foreign Ministry for an extension to the evacuation deadline, and this was agreed to in a memorandum". The Foreign Ministry spokesman added: "In a memorandum today, the Soviet Consulate in Rasht announced its closure beginning 20 September, which is a legitimate demand of the Iranian people."

Last Thursday, the Soviet consul in Rasht, Viktor Osipov, met with Governor-General of Gilan engineer Ansari for talks. Discussions terminated at about 1400 hours and, in a PARS interview on the topics discussed, the governor-general commented:

"The first matter to be discussed was that of the closure of the Soviet Consulate in Rasht and, as previously decided, the premises are to be closed by 20 September. We know that the Soviet Union involved itself in the removal of the furniture from the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad, and we in turn shall assist in the removal of the furniture from these premises, in company with security officials.

"Second, the Soviet consul complained about the slogans around the consulate walls describing the premises as a 'den of espionage,' and in reply I said that 'this was the natural reaction of our Muslim nation to the slaughter the Russians have carried out in Afghanistan, since the Afghan people are our brothers, and you must reconsider your treatment of Third World countries.'"

The governor-general of Gilan added: "During the talks, the Russian consul said: 'Since Iran is blocked to the south, we too took up positions on the northern borders.'" Engineer Ansari continued: "I felt that this remark by the Soviet consul was something of a threat, and I therefore replied: 'Our people have prepared themselves for any sort of hardship and they will carry the revolution forward. Our people are prepared to suffer hunger but will never abandon their revolution, and actions of this sort on your part will have no effect.'"

Another topic discussed at the meeting was that of an economic protocol under which 1.7 million tons of goods would be imported via the Soviet Union during the coming year.

On the subject of the involvement of Russian officials in the evacuation of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad, the governor-general of Gilan said: "When the Iranian Consulate was evacuated, the Russians brought along transport to the consulate, and after the furniture had been removed they received payment for the transportation. "In return, in order to preserve greater security for the Russian diplomats in Rasht, we shall remove their furniture in company with security officials, so that no instances of misunderstanding or possible confrontation with the Muslim people of Rasht can arise."

KEYHAN'S YAZDI, SUNNI CLERGY DISCUSS SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN

LD230835 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Sep 80 p 14

[Unidentified KEYHAN correspondent report on 16 September meeting between KEYHAN Chief Editor Ibrahim Yazdi and Sunni religious leaders: "More consideration Should Be Given To Sistan va Baluchestan"]

[Excerpts] A group of Sunni clergymen visited the KEYHAN offices yesterday afternoon and met with acting KEYHAN Chief Editor and People's Deputy of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Dr Ibrahim Yazdi. They brought up their problems in the fields of economics, education, religion and security, and the demands of the people of Sistan va Baluchestan. Dr Yazdi promised every type of assistance to eliminate these problems. The group then replied to questions from KEYHAN correspondents.

[Question] Would you explain why you have come to KEYHAN?

[Answer] Mowalvi Shahdad: We have come here to take part in a unity convention which was called to improve relations with our brothers and also to air our problems.

[Question] What are the main problems in Sistan va Baluchestan today?

[Answer] [Respondents not further named] There are numerous inadequacies: the economy, culture and agriculture of Baluchestan are paralyzed. There is of course much land, but deep wells and pump motors are required. There are many unfinished roads. Jobs must be created in Sistan va Baluchestan, that is to say, factories, schools and a university must be set up to stop youth from going abroad.

Demands of the Sunni Clergy

[Question] What are your demands as Sunni clergymen?

[Answer] In the first place, radio and television should not insult Sunni rites and should speak with more care. These insults are leveled against our brother Sunnis on the pretext of fighting counterrevolution and in order to create strife and discord. Newspapers should refrain from printing items attacking Sunni clergy and rites, and Sunni clergymen should serve on judicial and administrative tribunals as Shi'ite clergymen do in other cities.

One of the Sunni clergy's most important demands is that the qualifications of the Sunni clergy, who have spent their lives studying in Pakistan, should be evaluated and that they should be employed in education and at theological centers. The clergy should be active in the educational system so that youth will not be led astray. At present, nonreligious persons have penetrated education and are inciting youths. If the clergy are employed in education, youth will not be led astray.

[Question] How far is it true to say that there are differences between Shi'ite and Sunni? If this is not true, who is responsible for this problem being brought up and discussed?

Minor Difficulties

[Answer] The differences between the Shi'ite school and the four Sunni schools are of a minor nature; however, the former regime strove to emphasize and enlarge these differences in order to preserve its own interests. These differences are not of a comprehensive nature and are gradually being eliminated.

After the success of the revolution, we have had no points of disagreement of a kind that might lead to mutual rancor.

[Question] Have the revolutionary institutions in Sistan va Baluchestan proved productive and have they been active?

[Answer] To do it justice, the holy war for reconstruction has taken pains, and has been hard at work, but these revolutionary institutions do not have adequate resources. Both the holy war for reconstruction and the guards corps have rendered effective service but the government must make more facilities available to these institutions and support them.

The Mowlavi gentlemen added: "However, so long as the other offices remain unpurged, revolutionary work cannot be accomplished." They expressed their appreciation of the governor of Saravan, whom they described as a "concerned and revolutionary person."

[Question] Are there other problems in Sistan va Baluchestan connected with the people?

[Answer] There is the important problem of poverty. There is no trade in Sistan va Baluchestan. Livelihoods are gained in one of two ways; either by fleeing abroad to gain a living, or by smuggling. This is due to the absence of legitimate employment in the region. In order to solve these problems, factories and production centers should be built and the mines should be worked.

Dr Yazdi's Proposals

At this point, Dr Yazdi proposed that "a bureau should be set up to coordinate work on the elimination of problems and difficulties in Sistan va Baluchestan, and several of you should stay here and follow up your problems."

Dr Yazdi went on: "We are anxious that your problems be solved as soon as possible, and you will find me at your service when it comes to cases I am asked to solve."

Referring to remarks by the Sunni theologians, Dr Yazdi said: "Yours is a heavy responsibility; you have to attend to the ideological needs of youth, and if their attitudes become perverted, you will be held responsible. You must inculcate ideological development among the young, in the same way that the Shi'ite clergy have succeeded in setting them on the move. Unfortunately, the march of progressive Islam has not yet reached certain Sunni regions. You are the ones who must lead the youth and the people in Baluchestan toward Islam. Our evolution is an Islamic one; it has strengthened your position among the Baluchis, and there is greater regard and sympathy for you among the people."

Dr Yazdi said: Initially, the khans of Baluchestan would not allow measures to be taken, and they incited the people against the government and the holy war for reconstruction, but now the people have realized that this holy war has come to serve them, to dig wells and install electricity, and they are saying that "if they are working for us, why should we prevent them from doing so?"

[Question] What measures do you have for the Baluchi people?

Attention to Theological Seminaries

[Answer] We hope that attention will be paid to the theological seminaries of Sistan va Baluchestan, that Sunni clergy will be employed by the education offices and courts of justice, that qualifications of theologians who have worked hard and studied theology for 15-20 years abroad in such countries as Pakistan will be evaluated and that they will be employed in a beneficial manner, and that the people on the border will be given jobs, so that they do not go elsewhere but remain to protect the homeland. [answer ends]

Dr Yazdi also had a message for the Majlis to the effect that the Sunni religion should be taken into account when approving laws.

FVOI: EMPRESS FARAH BLAMES KHOMEYNI REGIME FOR FIGHTING

NC231605 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Message from "Her Majesty Shahbanu Farah" of Iran on "Recent Incidents in Iran"--read by announcer--date not given]

[Text] It is with great regret that we see that due to the shortsightedness of the illegal and tyrannical regime a part of the territory of our dear homeland, Iran, has been attacked by the armed forces of a country which had very friendly neighborly relations with our country until the latter part of 1979 and which had solved all its border problems with us with good understanding and mutual respect.

This regrettable incident is another example of the critical situation in Iran today and a manifestation of the shortsightedness, lack of policy and (?helplessness) of opportunists who, in order to establish their illegal rule and to preserve their personal interests and positions, went so far as to (?separate) our dear Iran.

As an Iranian and the mother of the crown prince of Iran, and being very well aware of the historic responsibility which I have, I hope that with the help of God Almighty and the aspiration of all (?noble) Iranians, this illegal and tyrannical period and [word indistinct] will soon be ended.

I am confident that the valorous officers and second class air technicians [homafaran], the NCO's and the Iranian soldiers, as well as each and every noble compatriot will, by intensifying their resistance against the usurpers of rule in Iran, defend the [word indistinct] Iranian nationality.

I am sure that very soon after the freeing of the country from the claws of the present tyrannical regime, while preserving Iran's territorial integrity, good-neighborly relations based on mutual respect will be established with each and every neighboring country.

Khomeyni Regime 'Drowning'

NC241537 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Announcement from Iranian liberation forces to Iran]

[Text] Compatriots, [words indistinct]. The bloodthirsty regime is about to fall. The anti-Iranian and antihuman regime of Khomeyni is drowning in the eddy of its own crimes. Compatriots, seize the opportunity and prepare yourselves for the fate-determining struggle. While doing so, identify the mullahs who are getting ready to flee. We have been informed that many of them have packed their bags; do not allow them to flee.

Do not let the bloodthirsty committees get away and go into hiding.

Identify the criminal revolution guards and committees.

Place the officials of the reconstruction crusade--this cecurity arm of the criminal regime--under your surveillance; do not let them flee.

Identify the houses of the mullahs of the so-called Islamic Majlis; do not let them get away.

Ignore the threats and warnings of the terror-stricken regime; the regime of the mullahs, with fear and terror, is inhaling its last breaths and is shaking with fear.

Inflict any blow against it; do not obey orders.

Compatriots: Do not lose this great opportunity for salvation.

'RADIO IRAN' ALLEGES QOTBZADEH HAS FLED

NC241418 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] With the intensification of war between Iraq and the Islamic Republic and the further overtness of the struggle of the Iranian people against the despotic regime of Khomeyni, intense fear has overtaken leaders of the regime. According to reports, many of the major officials of the regime of the Islamic Republic want to flee Iran. An unconfirmed report states that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the famous personality of the Islamic Republic, has fled Iran.

NVOI CRITICIZES IRAQI AGGRESSION AS BENEFITING U.S. IMPERIALISM

TA242000 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear compatriots: At a press conference held in the presence of correspondents and representatives of the press and the foreign and domestic mass media our country's president, Mr Bani-Sadr, spoke about the border clashes between our country and Iraq and replied to correspondents' questions. According to our country's president, the Iraqi Government claims the Algiers of 1975 has allegedly not been observed by the Iranian side, and therefore the Iraqi Armed Forces saw fit to start an aggressive war against Iran. The president stressed that the attacks of Iraqi planes on our country's territory are continuing and that the ground attacks of the Iraqi forces on new areas have intensified.

First of all we deem it necessary to point out that in our world the settlement of problems and differences between two countries, be they border or territorial differences, by resorting to force and military power cannot be justified and exonerated. If the Iraqi Government had or still has an objection regarding its border agreement with Iran, the possibility always existed and continues to exist even today to discuss it with us either directly or through any country and government which it desires. Unfortunately, in the past the Iraqi authorities did not apply this method accepted by the world community, the method of negotiation, to resolve the differences which they themselves had put forward. Apart from this incorrect attitude contrary to the principle of neighborliness, another important point which draws attention is the concentration and assembly in our neighboring country, Iraq, of all the black forces opposed to the revolution and revolutionary gains of our Islamic Republic.

Even the Iraqi progressive newspapers and organizations acknowledge that filthy and executioner elements such as Palizban, Zahedi and Ashraf, the former shah's sister, or Bakhtiar, the servant of the United States and hundreds of officers of the former shah's army and Savakists are now living in Iraq, and are plotting against Iran and our nation's revolution. The world's newspapers and press also acknowledge that the armed and separatist groups in our country's western border strip enjoy the financial and military support of Iraqi authorities.

By taking all this into consideration one can comprehend the [word indistinct] and the nature of the conflicts which have now been imposed on our country. Conflicts which ultimately, not only do not benefit us or the Muslim nation of Iraq, but actually benefit world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its plundering allies.

This statement by our homeland's president is a correct statement, that according to our belief and opinion we are not aggressors and do not have any aggressive designs. According to these same beliefs, we cannot see even an inch of our country's territory being occupied by the alien. Even if we use as a basis of judgment the news and reports of the world's news agencies, especially Western sources--who are primarily opposed to our Islamic Republic and the Iranian revolution--it is clear that the attack and aggression was launched by Iraq on our country. In these conditions defense of our country's borders and territorial integrity is the [word indistinct] duty and undeniable right of every Iranian. It is for this reason that one can and should agree with this statement of our homeland's president: Our defense of the Islamic Revolution is the defense of a homeland and nation that for centuries lived under certain conditions which it no longer wishes to retain.

Wihtout doubt our homeland's people will confront with claws and teeth any danger that threatens the Iranian revolution, Iran's independence and freedom and our revolutionary gains, from whatever government and country that this danger may arise, and progressive mankind and all liberated nations support our nation on this path.

Contrary to the spreading of poison and fallacious reasoning of a certain group that always desires to fish in troubled waters and exploits any issue and even to level unjust charges against our northern neighbor, it is obvious from the remarks of our country's president in this press conference that our northern neighbor condemns any aggressive act by any government aimed at Iran. Mr Bani-Sadr said: On the basis of the Soviet ambassador's statement, the Soviet Government told the Iraqi Government that it does not concur with this aggressive act. It seems that with this frankness there would be no place for any doubt, insinuations and ambiguity whatsoever, although unfortunately there are still those who have not desisted from this customary habit of theirs.

The border clashes between our country and Iraq have once again demonstrated the true nature of world-devouring America, with Carter saying that the Iranian-Iraqi clashes may have a positive effect on the release of the hostages. In a meeting our country's president and prime minister held with the ambassadors of Islamic countries, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, rightly stated that from the outset of our revolution the U.S. Government has strived to divert this Islamic Revolution from its path in any way it could. Covert attempts started following the occupation of the spy den, and its overt attempts, under the pretext of freeing the hostages, met with failure. Following defeat, the United States abandoned the idea of direct attack on Iran, and now with the assistance of Iraq it is launching aggression against our Islamic Republic. He stressed that Iraq did not undertake any political and human movement to solve its problem.

In any event what is certain is that war and bloodshed and military clashes do not benefit nations, especially the nations of our region. While we believe that every inch of the territory of our homeland should be resolutely defended in the face of any aggression by any force and power and that the aggressor should be repulsed, at the same time we firmly believe that war and military clashes benefit world-devouring U.S. imperialism. While showing resistance and defending Iran's territorial integrity, we should exert all our efforts to seek peaceful solutions.

NVOI CONDEMNS U.S. STRATEGY OF MIDEAST 'WAR BASES'

TA221653 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Nations Condemn the Strategy of Creating U.S. Military Bases"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Carter administration has placed as the basis of its militaristic policy in the Middle East the strategy of creating war bases. The objective is to establish control over the exploitation and export of Middle East oil. In order to solve this problem, the United States, violating all international mores and laws, has even declared the territories of the countries (?adjacent) to the shores of the Persian Gulf as an integral part of its so-called vital interests.

Of course they are falsely and hypocritically declaring in Washington that the increase in U.S. military preparations in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is allegedly aimed at releasing the American spy hostages from our country. We are all aware, however, that the freeing of the American hostages is no more than a pretext and an excuse, for if the Americans had accepted the legitimate conditions and demands of the Iranian nation they could have solved this problem a long time ago.

The Iranian nation is demanding that the United States return to Iran the plundered property of the former shah--which amounts to billions of dollars--release Iran's assets in U.S. banks and put an end to its shameful interventions in our homeland's internal affairs. Recent facts and evidence, however, prove that the United States has not only not desisted from resorting to subversive acts against the Islamic Republic, but is continuing these activities on a larger scale.

The strategy of establishing war bases--which has been planned by the Pentagon--is entering the implementation stage, and this fact jeopardizes the revolutionary gains of our nation and will enslave a number of the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf. The U.S. strategy of establishing war bases in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf region relies on traitors to national liberation movements; and foremost of all on Egyptian President as-Sadat, Somalian President Siad Barre and the rulers of Kenya, who have sold their country's ports and airfields to the United States for dollars, and have thus exposed peace in the Persian Gulf region and their own countries' security and national sovereignty to danger. It must not be forgotten that the ports that have been put at the disposal of the Americans in these countries are not only for plotting against Iran but will also be utilized by the United States for plotting against all the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf.

In Washington they are not hiding the fact that the purpose of the military bases in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is to realize the plan of establishing a regime preferred by the United States in our country and for the continuous export of oil from this area to the West, Israel and the racist South African regime. The U.S. strategy of creating military bases where the Asian and African continents interest has placed before it the duty of crushing any anti-imperialist movement and of establishing gendarme-like and oppressive systems in the oil producing countries of the Persian Gulf.

In its military adventures in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East the United States relies mainly on its subservient puppets in Egypt and Israel. As-Sadat has for a long time now been blindly participating in the implementation of the aggressive policy of the United States and its adventurous military activities in the Arabian east. Recently, an agreement was concluded between Egypt and the United States to turn over the Egyptian war base at Ra's Banas to the United States, where the U.S. will deploy military units of its 18,000-man force. A variety of military equipment and 2,000 soldiers will be dispatched to this base by air. The U.S. press writes openly that this part of the U.S. rapid deployment force has the task of [word indistinct] militarily against our country, which is to be carried out in mid-October.

Moreover, Egypt has been transformed into a den of counterrevolutionary elements who have fled Iran following the overthrow of the staanic regime. Evidence indicates that approximately 2,500 military personnel of the former shah's army, Savakists, monarchists and other mercenaries have received military training and have been equipped at Egypt's barracks and military institutions and are being prepared for aggression against our homeland.

Our nation, like all the nations of the Persian Gulf region, is consistently and decisively mobilizing itself to thwart the plots of the United States. The nations of our region strongly condemn the policy of the United States in forging a new alliance with the participation of Egypt and Israel--aimed at replacing the disintegrated CENTO alliance--for the purpose of preserving the plundering interests of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

19 Sep Commentary

TA202052 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 September carried a commentary entitled: "What Force Do Irresponsible Elements and Club Wielders Rely On?" It said: Two months have passed since the general public prosecutor's statement of 27 July stating that different people, without receiving any orders from the responsible officials, attacked and occupied offices and headquarters of groups and some newspapers. In the Islamic regime and the government of law, resorting to such acts, in addition to being against the law, is against the holy Koran. These sort of actions are a good excuse and create favorable grounds for the counterrevolution to hide behind in order to carry out its sinister plans. Such actions only result in disorder.

The 27 July statement said that people resorting to such actions will be prosecuted under the law and that all occupied areas should be turned over to the general public prosecutor's office. Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, Iran's general public prosecutor, said that any disorder, any opposition to the Constitution and the clear laws of Islam will inflict irreparable damage on the revolution.

This statement by the general public prosecutor and his other declarations prove that he supports the precise implementation of the constitutional law and safeguarding this law from the plots of enemies of the revolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism. But despite all this, offices and headquarters of parties and organizations true to and united with the revolution are still being occupied by irresponsible elements. In our country today, not only do these elements burn books, papers and magazines, but occupy the offices of political parties and organizations, plunder the furniture and even put it on sale in the market.

Now that 2 months have passed since the general public prosecutor passed this law, these acts are still continuing and the people justly ask what hands are overtly supporting world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution. This is a dangerous game with the fate of the revolution, and it should be ended.

20 Sep Commentary

GF201929 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 September carried a commentary entitled: "British Colonialism Is an Ally of U.S. Imperialism in Plots Against our Country." It said: The voluntary closure of the British Embassy in Tehran is a sign that the british want to remain free from any threat while participating in U.S. plots against Iran. Our nation should be watching the future plots of the British with revolutionary zeal and preparing to defeat them. When we look at our country's recent history, we find that many problems were due to British colonialism. This policy forced Reza Khan on the nation as the shah, and during his reign the British plundered Iran freely. The same force instigated the 19 August coup against our nation in cooperation with U.S. imperialism. The British have been complete partners in U.S. imperialism's plundering in Iran. Since the revolution, we cannot mention one plot against Iran that the British have not been involved in. Now, the British, having closed their embassy in Iran, have the opportunity to enter the field without any hindrances and continue their plots against our country.

As we know, authorities in the United States and Great Britain--through their intelligence departments--have devised the formation of an Iranian government in exile and intend to announce the son of the former shah as the new king in exile, thus implementing their satanic decisions. The Western press has written much about this plot. Documents indicate that they intend to separate part of our country in a plot, form a false government and then expand this to the rest of Iran. Observers link the closure of the British Embassy to this plot. A large group of counterrevolutionary elements are presently preparing for the plot in Great Britain.

The danger of this joint plot cannot be ignored. Imperialism intends to deal blows to the revolution in Iran from within as well as without. In such times we should be prepared to defeat such plots. All revolutionary forces should unite to defend our homeland and revolution. The Islamic Republic is in danger, and it is up to us to foil these plots with our unity.

21 Sep Commentary

GF211940 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 September carried a commentary entitled: "The Combatant and Revolutionary Youth of our Homeland Are on the Frontline in the Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism." It said: The new academic year will begin soon and millions of our youth will be returning to school. There is no doubt that our education system is lacking in many aspects due to the policies of the idolatrous former regime. Some decisions in the system have also been taken on the basis of internal conflicts and without scientific considerations. However, the most important point is that the destiny of our revolution is under constant attack by counterrevolutionaries and especially their British and American masters.

Enemies of the Iranian revolution try to use any occurrence against Iran in an attempt to divide the nation and the true forces of the revolution. The eventual aim is to replace the government with a fascist regime that suits the tastes of the British and Americans.

If we cannot see these tricks between their false propaganda we have not learned our history lessons. In any occurrence, be it social, economic, cultural or political, we should recognize the main problem. In our present situation the important thing is to protect the achievements of the revolution and ensure the continuation of the Islamic Republic.

The enemy is trying to use our educational problems to their advantage. They have been preparing for this for months and are trying to instigate unrest among our youth through false propaganda. This has attracted the attention of the authorities in our country. In his Friday sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the plots of the counter-revolutionaries. He said they intend to begin agitating against Islam and the republic in the schools and streets on 23 September. He has asked students around the country to march on this day and show their hatred of such attempts.

Ayatollah Khamene'i has also referred to these counterrevolutionary plots in his sermons and has brought them to the attention of our youth. He has indicated his awareness of a plot to stop the education of our youth and said that all schoolchildren should be aware of the fact that the day the schools open the work of the enemy will begin.

These warnings by our authorities are serious. Our youth have been involved in the revolution and are now defending our country against the counterrevolution and its American, Ba'thist, Egyptian and Israeli supporters. They are the main forces of the revolution and will defend our revolution and foil any plots beyond doubt.

22 Sep Commentaries

TA222234 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "We Should Unite Against the Visible and Invisible Plots of Elements of U.S. Imperialism." It said: Along with strengthening counter-revolutionary activities among the remnants of the former regime and political opportunists, wild U.S. imperialism is trying to create a chaotic and unstable situation and military clashes inside the country and in the border regions. The aim of the U.S. planners is not only to (?destroy) our Islamic Republic, and abolish the gains of the Iranian revolution, but also to crush any anti-imperialist and anti-American movement in the region.

U.S. imperialism benefits not only from the aid of its subserviant elements such as As-Sadat, the Saudis or Ziaul Haq, but also from the support of opportunists and shortsighted politicians. Disputes among liberated nations and peoples or nations struggling for liberation have always been to the detriment of those nations and to the benefit of imperialism. That is why no progressive force can agree with war or military clashes. But when there is a question of independence and sovereignty of liberated nations and the problem of defending revolutionary gains and thwarting overt and covert plots of bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism and its visible and invisible elements, waging an unrelenting war is the human and holy duty of every Iranian.

The national and progressive forces or our homeland, while delivering repeated warnings, have pointed out that world-devouring U.S. imperialism and British neo-colonialism might resort to landing military forces, creating border clashes, or even (?separating) a province and establishing a so-called temporary government as a base for further aggressions.

We are now observing the reality that on the one hand U.S. imperialism, by creating military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya, by transferring its main striking forces and by concentrating its vast naval force in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, is preparing for overt military aggression. On the other hand, U.S. imperialism has put its visible and invisible elements into action so that, by creating disputes, chaos and military clashes here and there, and even on our land and sea borders it can fulfil its imperialist plans.

The recent events in our country place an important responsibility upon all the vigilant people of Iran, all the true forces of the revolution. In order to thwart the wild plots of U.S. world-devouring imperialism the unity of action and speech of all true forces of the revolution is a vital concern.

The second commentary was entitled: "Our Farmers Are Waiting for Water and Land." It said: Big landowners are still creating a barrier to agricultural progress in our liberated nation. These feudalist landowners, from the first moments of the victory of the revolution, have risen in hostility against the regime of the Islamic Republic and have inflicted big blows on the revolution and its gains.

Iran has inherited a bankrupt agriculture from the former regime. These landowners have always tried to hinder Iran's agriculture and have prevented the improvement of the living conditions of the farmers. In regions where the farmers of our liberated country enjoy the aid of the people who engage in the constructive struggle and of the revolution guards, these toilers have risen against the feudalist landowners and have greatly improved agriculture. Whereas, in regions where the big landowners are still masters, not only can no progress in agriculture be observed, but on the contrary, these enemies of the revolution do not stop harassing the farmers, in order to create hopelessness and distrust among them.

There is not the slightest doubt that given water and land and agricultural machinery, the toiling farmers would be able to transform the situation in agriculture and animal husbandry. Any delay in this is detrimental to the revolution and to the benefit of the counterrevolution. Millions of Iranian toiling farmers expect Mr Raja'i's government to solve the problem of land to the advantage of these farmers.

23 Sep Commentaries

TA232040 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 September carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "The Principle Enemy is U.S. World-Devouring Imperialism." It said: Millions of our compatriots, especially our toiling and combatant youths engaged in a big march all over the country, answering the call of the leaders of the revolution and especially Ayatollah Montazeri. This glorious march reflects the decisiveness of the Iranian nation in continuing the struggle against U.S. world-devouring imperialism, all its internal and foreign elements, and its struggle against the foreign aggressive forces and U.S. imperialism's visible and invisible servants, which threaten our revolution and its gains.

The great imam in his speech has justly pointed out that U.S. world-devouring imperialism has not stopped her plots against the Iranian nation, and the military aggression against our country was in reality a part of her plans. According to reports U.S. warships centered near the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf are nearing our coasts and the battlefield. "In a communique from the Islamic Republic's general staff, even if (ambiguously), it is pointed out that a certain number of foreign military units in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf have created the possibility of indirect intervention to the advantage of the enemy. All this confirms the reality that U.S. imperialism and its allies have started practical work to carry out a plan prepared a long time ago."

Meanwhile counterrevolution inside the country is operating on two fronts. A group of former regime elements, big landowners, Savakists and liberals and their mercenaries on the extreme right and left are trying to create disorder and arouse anxiety among the people. This group will report to any crime to re-establish the former regime. The other group is composed of those influenced by the antirevolutionary propaganda. When all the leaders of the revolution justly consider aggression and plots against our country as being direct provocations and an overt U.S. plot, these people still do not desist from creating discord.

According to all our realistic leaders, U.S. imperialism is hatching a big plot against the revolution and its gains. The elements of this wild imperialism, whether inside Iran or abroad, are resorting to vast destructive activities against our homeland. This second group, intentionally or unintentionally, in order to mislead public opinion, is once again speaking about the intervention of the superpowers and international communism in the recent events in our country. This not only causes public opinion to be distracted from the real danger, U.S. imperialism and its hirelings, but isolates our homeland in the international arena and in the family of countries who always defend the Islamic Republic of Iran against the threats and aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

During these dangerous moments, out of opportunism and shortsightedness, these elements try to distract public opinion from the U.S. imperialist danger. Our homeland is in need of unity of speech and action of all the true forces of the revolution to thwart the plots of the enemies of the revolution.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Naked Feature of Mr Qotbzadeh." One of the characteristics of the great Iranian revolution is that people and elements who use all means to pass for alleged revolutionaries cannot maintain their lie for a long time. An example is Mr Qotbzadeh, who after the victory of the revolution, wanted to impose himself on the Iranian nation as one of the leaders of the Iranian revolution. But the alert nation of our homeland, which has become familiar with the thoughts and actions of this gentleman, has shown that in post-revolutionary Iran there can be no place for such opportunists in sensitive government posts. Qotbzadeh should have been dismissed during the first days after the presidential elections, but this did not happen.

If we briefly review Mr Qotbzadeh's report card during the period he was foreign minister, we can observe that all his efforts were directed toward creating discord between Iran and its neighbors and isolating Iran in the international arena. Many articles have been published in the world papers revealing Mr Qotbzadeh.

If we review all the articles of foreign papers on Mr Qotbzadeh, we are able to see that during the whole of the post-revolutionary period all the adventurist activities of Qotbzadeh were to the detriment of the revolution and to the advantage of his Western masters and above all to the benefit of U.S. imperialism. These are facts that must be taken into consideration. The people are aware of the truth regarding Qotbzadeh and justly demanded that such elements not exist among the leaders.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Iraqi Negotiating Conditions--Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in a Paris press conference reported by INA, said that the Iraqi leadership would take a "positive decision immediately" on negotiating with Iran if the Iranians fulfill the following conditions: "Iran's recognition of Iraq's sovereignty and rights in its territory; the establishment of good-neighbor relations with Iraq and the Arab nation; a definitive end to its intervention in the domestic affairs of the neighboring countries and an end to any kind of aggression." 'Aziz did not fully define what Iraq considers to be its territories acknowledged by international agreements as belonging to Iraq, which Iraq has been forced to "liberate in the past few days." 'Aziz also said that whether "Arabistan" (the Iranian province of Khuzestan) is Arab or non-Arab should be determined by the people living there, but he stressed that Iran must return the Greater and Lesser Tunb-e Islands and Bu Musa to "Arab sovereignty," specifically the UAE.

Concerning mediation attempts, 'Aziz said Iraq does not "reject any attempt aimed at solving the dispute on a peaceful basis," but would accept no initiative from the United States, the Arabs' "enemy," or Israel. He stated that he has "no information" about mediation by Arab countries. The deputy prime minister affirmed that Iraq is waging a "national and pan-Arab battle for rights and sovereignty." He expressed appreciation to those Arab countries that have given their support and said that Iraq will have "nothing to do" with those that have not.

Tariq 'Aziz also gave assurances that Iraq "will continue to meet its obligations to countries concerning oil supplies" and that it "fully respects freedom of navigation in Shatt al-'Arab, the Arab Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz." In a related development, the Voice of Lebanon reported that the Lebanese Foreign Ministry has been informed of the Iraqi decision to resume the pumping of oil to the Tripoli refinery after a hiatus of 4 years. On another issue, AFP reported that 'Aziz stated during the press conference that he made no request to the French for arms.

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, announced that Iraqi forces entered Khorramshahr on the afternoon of 25 September and that the city has become a "graveyard for the remnants of the Persian Magian enemies." A later report said "security has been completely established" in the border area between Basra and Khorramshahr following the purging of "all hostile Persian elements." According to Baghdad radio, Khorramshahr was seized without "causing any harm to the civilian areas." Tehran radio's Arabic service, however, denied that Khorramshahr has fallen, reporting that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr visited the city on the afternoon of 25 September, the very time Baghdad claimed the Iraqis had captured it. Tehran claimed that Bani-Sadr's visit to Khorramshahr revealed the "extent of the lies and fabrications pursued by Baghdad radio and other hired world radios" in reporting the battle for Khorramshahr. On 26 September Tehran's Arabic service went on to report that 50 Iraqi tanks were surrendered on the outskirts of Khorramshahr, and an AFP report the same day, citing the Japanese consulate in Khorramshahr, said "fierce fighting" continued for control of the city. On another front, a Baghdad radio report claimed Iraqi troops have reached the approaches of Dezful and are "tightening their siege" of the town.

Conveying the impression that the Iraqi Armed Forces are consolidating administrative control over Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran, which they claim to have captured on 23 and 24 September respectively, Baghdad radio's Persian service thanked the inhabitants of those areas for the "praiseworthy" reception they had accorded to the Iraqi troops. The radio said that the revolution guards have been captured and that the citizens "can continue their normal activities and can refer to their Iraqi brothers for any of their needs, which will be willingly fulfilled."

Other General Command communiques carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Arab Masses reported that Iraqi aircraft carried out sorties over Kermanshah, Shahabad, Aqa Jari, Dezful and Tabriz airports and destroyed a radar station in Ahvaz and that city's radio station. However, Ahvaz radio was monitored broadcasting "red alert regulations" after the Iraqi claim that the station had been silenced.

A General Command communique also reported that the Iranians had bombed Irbil, Mosul, Baghdad, Al-Kut, Basra, Ash-Shu'aybah, the Dukan area and oil installations in Kirkuk and 'Ayn Zalah. The Iraqis claimed to have downed 35 Iranian planes and a helicopter during the course of these raids.

Iran has once again warned its Persian Gulf neighbors not to aid its enemies. A Joint Staff statement carried by Tehran radio said "intelligence received" indicated that "certain neighboring countries and certain shaykhdoms" are about to cooperate with the "enemies of Islam" and place "essential spare parts" at their disposal. The Joint Staff repeated earlier warnings that any cooperation with Iraq will result in "serious consequences" for those involved.

At a press conference on 24 September, reported by INA on 25 September, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnanx Khayrallah Talfah claimed that the Iraqis have "regained all the land areas that have been trespassed by the Iranian side and have settled our dispute with Iran concerning the land differences." He estimated the recaptured territory to be 324 square km. Concerning the Greater and Lesser Tunb-e Islands and Bu Musa, Talfah declared that Iraq has made its stand "quite clear" and that "it is now left to the rightful owners, the UAE, to act according to their own evaluations and in light of the international realities." Talfah asserted that there are no other Arab contingents involved in the Iraqi action and that Iraq intends to keep it that way, but that if Iraq ever has occasion to ask for pan-Arab assistance, it would do so "without any embarrassment." Asked about arms supplies from the Soviet Union, the defense minister said: "We have no complaints concerning arms supplies from the Soviet Union. Tariq 'Aziz's visit was not made for this purpose. Also, we did not ask the Soviet Union to supply us arms for the current situation. The Soviet Union has not turned down any request from us in this regard, as we have up to now not made any such request."

Regional Reaction, Mediation Efforts--According to an "unscheduled announcement" broadcast by Baghdad radio, Saudi King Khalid phoned President Saddam Husayn and "affirmed Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq in its national battle against the Persians, the Arab nation's enemies." However, the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY said only that Khalid had "expressed his interest and his good fraternal feelings" to Saddam Husayn, confirmed the "depth of the fraternal relations between the two sister countries" and asked God to "guide our steps in the interests of our Arab and Islamic nation." Lebanon has rejected Iranian claims that it is "biased" in favor of Iraq. According to the Voice of Lebanon, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Kasrawan Labaki told the Iranian ambassador in Beirut that "in our capacity as a member of the Arab League we are with Iraq, and in our capacity as a member of the Islamic Conference we are with Iran."

Karachi radio reported that Pakistan is "vigorously attempting" to bring about a halt to the fighting and that to this end has been in touch with the governments of both Iran and Iraq. The radio said Pakistan supports Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call for an emergency session of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers to deal with the crisis. Karachi radio also reported that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has met with representatives of Iran and Iraq and stated that the Islamic Conference will study the formation of a "high-level mediation mission" to help resolve the crisis.

Report, Denial of Khomeyni Death--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses early on 26 September reported that "it has been ascertained that the charlatan Khomeyni has died." The radio charged that recent statements issued under his name actually had been written by others in an effort to overcome Iran's "strangulating crisis." The Baghdad report said the fact that Tehran radio had broadcast statements assuring the Iranian people that Khomeyni was "safe and well" was actually proof of the reverse. Tehran radio's Arabic service almost immediately denied the Baghdad report by replaying a recording of a Khomeyni message on personal safety originally carried by the radio's Persian service 10 hours earlier, and saying that "mad Saddam" is broadcasting "disgraceful reports such as this" to "undermine the support of our revolutionary masses in Iraq." The radio later reported that Khomeyni received President Bani-Sadr on the morning of 26 September.

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BABRAK KARMAL, MOHAMMAD ZIRAY ADDRESS REVOLUTION COUNCIL

Karmal on Draft USSR Aid

LD251534 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: The third meeting of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolution Council, held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the of the Revolution Council, was chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. It met in accordance with section 38 of the basic principles of the DRA. The work of the Revolution Council of the DRA started after the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and the playing of the DRA national anthem. During the meeting Babrak Karmal explained the work of the Revolution Council Presidium and the activities of the Council of Ministers, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin Karmal recording] Before the official report, dear comrades and friends, all the duties under the leadership of the PDPA, the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat of [word indistinct] of the PDPA, the Presidium of the Revolution Council and the Government of DRA--whether in internal or external matters--have all been published by newspapers, radio, television, and so forth, and have been brought to the notice of the public.

In all these matters that affect the decisions, activities, and the resolutions of the above authorities, any member of the Revolution Council who has a question or suggestion to make, can include it in the agenda so that, in a spirit of freedom and democracy, these matters can be questioned and explained.

I, personally, and all the Presidium members and members of the Council of Ministers, have a responsibility toward all the questioners and those seeking explanations, to give answers and explanations before the Revolution Council of the DRA.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council of the DRA, in its historic meeting of 22 June 1980, approved the proposal of the Council of Ministers dated 9 June 1980, on the penal law in 19 sections of offenses against the draft into the DRA Armed Forces.

Inasfar as it was required by the present conditions, and in accordance with the revolutionary capabilities, legal rights and discipline in the Armed Forces of the DRA, the continuation of the struggle against encroachments, in security and military service draft evasion, the prevention of treachery to the country and the people, the preservation of war capabilities, independence and territorial integrity, and the unity and sovereignty of the DRA, the penal law on offenses against the draft into the Armed Forces of the DRA was drafted and made law. Although the previous military law provided for punishments, it is not applicable to the present conditions, [words indistinct] and there are gaps and deficiencies in it, (?especially) on matters related to treason. These problems were not foreseen and the present penal law was passed to rectify the situation. It was therefore necessary that a law should be promulgated to prevent treason by outlining punishments and determining crimes in the armed forces.

In accordance with this necessity the penal law on offenses against the draft into the DRA Armed Forces was approved and made law. Obviously, this law will continue in force for as long as the total security of the country can be maintained and the present situation can be brought to an end. Only then will this law be discontinued, in accordance with the policy of the DRA Government.

Our people know well that the creation and strengthening of the state sector in the national economy has taken place with the allround and selfless aid of the USSR. All our important economic national projects are founded by the selfless aid of the USSR--they have been founded, are being founded, and will continue to be founded by the USSR.

Owing to the undeclared war by U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and their collagorators against the free people of Afghanistan, some demage has been caused to the country's economy. Under these conditions, and under the treaty with the USSR, [words indistinct] is of special importance. I personally heartily thank the people of the USSR, the Government of the USSR and the general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for their initiative. [applause]

Afghanistan has always been an agricultural country, self-sufficient in food production. The farmers of Afghanistan have always produced plenty of wheat, as a result of their hard work, and have achieved successes in food production. This year, in some parts of the country, however, owing to the destruction, sabotage, and attacks by bands of terrorists, highway robbers and theives, wheat farming has not been carried out as it should have been. Consequently, the total [?amount of wheat] produced was down. In these sensitive moments, too, our old and ancient friend the USSR helped us out. We signed a protocol with the USSR according to which the USSR will ship to Afghanistan 140,000 tons of wheat as grant-in-aid. [Applause] The noble people of Afghanistan are thankful to their neighbor and friend.

There is no doubt that laws, regulations and administrative rulings and other formal pronouncements which have been outlined in this report will help regulate the entire life of revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan, establish the people's system, defend the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, bring together all the people of the country in one national fatherland front, and carry out revolutionary changes under the leadership of our proud party--the party of our heroes and martyrs--the PDPA, the vanguard of the working class and epoch-making toilers of Afghanistan, for building a new and just society in our historic country. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Ziray Describes Council's Actions

LD241540 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Speech by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, at 22 September session of the DRA Revolution Council--recorded]

[Text] Respected members of the Revolution Council, you heard the report of Babrak Karmal about the work of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers in the past 6 months, and now anyone of you can discuss the decisions of the Presidium and the activities of the Council of Ministers in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy. If any comrade has a proposal or requires explanations, he should await his turn. [Words indistinct] I am asking for votes on the report. Those who agree with the report on the work of the Presidium and of the Revolution Council should raise their hands. Thank you. Those who disagree. Those who abstain. As there are no negative votes or abstentions, the report has been unanimously approved. [applause] The Presidium has proposed a resolution which I read to you. You should add your views and proposals for later approval.

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Resolution of September 22 1980:

The DRA Revolution Council, in its 22 September meeting, approved the following matters:

1. The DRA Revolution Council fully approves the report of the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolution Council and the prime minister of the DRA.

2. The Revolution Council approves the [word indistinct] and historic policy of the DRA, Revolution Council Presidium and the activities of DRA Council of Ministers which have been accomplished in the 6 months of 1980 and were reflected in the speech of comrade Babrak Karmal. These have been investigaged and approved.

3. The Revolution Council approves all the decisions and rulings of the Presidium.

4. The Revolution Council approves all those laws, protocols, appendices to the laws, the permission for printing money, and the abolition of laws within the legal purview of the Revolution Council, and have been accepted and approved by the Presidium between the two meetings of the Revolution Council.

The Revolution Council draws the attention of the Presidium and the DRA Council of Ministers, in addition to their normal daily activities, to the following points:

1. The continuous struggle for the application of the DRA basic principles and democratic legality in the country;

2. The attempt to introduce conscription into military service and the putting into practice of the related military plans;

3. The establishment and strengthening of local government in areas which have been purged of bandits and antirevolutionary elements and the speeding up of the purging process in the country;

4. The establishment of security on the highways and the means of transportation;

5. The giving of aid to people in areas which have been damaged and the attracting of the people for voluntary service for the assistance and support of the DRA;

6. The development and strengthening of the country's culture and economics, and the introduction of practical and effective plans;

7. The restarting of work on projects that have been brought to a stop or delayed;

8. The provision of the people's prime needs, control of prices--especially control of the price of daily necessities--solving the energy problem, and the provision for the people of fuel for the winter;

9. The speeding up of literary activities in the country and the struggle against illiteracy;

10. The enhancing of the effectiveness and the standard of various organs of the government and the application of discipline within government departments; and

11. The organizing of an extensive fatherland front and the continuous and indefatigable attempts to achieve this. [Ziray interrupted by Babrak Karmal, who is heard to say "development," and other words which are indistinct] The development of an extensive fatherland front, and continuous and indefatigable work, for its further development.

If any comrade wishes to add or subtract from this, they should take their turn or else we shall call for the votes of the respected members of the Revolution Council on the resolution of 22 September, 1980.

As no comrade wishes to add or subtract from this, we will ask those who want to give positive votes to raise their hands. Has anyone a negative vote? Does anyone want to cast a vote of abstention? According to this, the resolution of 22 September, 1980, has been unanimously approved. [applause]

KARMAL ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE IN KABUL

LD252236 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The conference of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] was opened this morning during a special ceremony in the Salam Khanah Hall at the Revolution Council headquarters. At the start, after the inaugural speech and the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, in his revolutionary and rapturous speech expressed appreciation for the participation of the 44 national democratic youth organizations and 5 international organizations in the DYOA conference and for their expression of solidarity with the DYOA and the revolution in Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal's speech was puncuated by tuultuous applause from the conference participants. He considered their participation in this large meeting, and their expression of solidarity with the youth and people of Afghanistan at this sensitive moement in the history of our coutnry's struggle against reaction and imperialism, as of great importance.

Babrak Karmal said: It is obvious that today the representatives of the old generation, and those with a revolutionary background, and all those fighters for the prosperity of our beloved country--revolutionary Afghanistan--sense an atmosphere of cordiality and lofty excitement. When we look at the manly features of you youth who are burning in the fire of the struggle for the sake of the new life, and when we see ourselves together in this conference in an atmosphere of sincerity and truthfulness, we can with certainty say that the young generation of our country, having the proud DYOA as its vanguard, will with a lofty feeling of duty and in realization of the aims of the Sawr Revolution, together with their political leaders, the PDPA, raise and keep hoisted the successful flag of the party and of the revolution.

Babrak Karmal said in another part of his speech: Our party sees our vanguard youth, these fighting forces of the revolution and an assured and infinite source of strength, formed into proud ranks. While we highly evaluate the role of the youth in the revolutionary processes, we should not, however, define them from the viewpoint of age. Other than the working classes and the toilers, no one can determine the policy of the youth. Our youths can have no other policy but that which is required to bring about the new life of our people.

Babrak Karmal, in another part of his speech, added: It is your duty not to disregard even one single individual youth. You should fight to gain access to the hearts and minds of all youths. You must try to get them to join with you, in awareness, in the process of democratic and national change in the country, and to win your confidence. We are certain that the DYOA can produce thousands of such workers from its ranks who will with great interest and obligation to the party train children in the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution and educate the boys and girls of our country as the toilers of our beloved Afghanistan. You must not allow your attention to wander from the children, and they should respect the values of our Islamic toilers.

Babrak Karmal added that the peace and security of our people are the real aims of the party. It is because of this humanitarian objective that thousands of patriotic youths are fighting and making sacrifices alongside the security forces, the police, and the keepers of the social system, and are defending the objectives of the revolution persistently and manfully. They are driving the polluted and shameless enemy and defeating him--the enemy who is trying by hook or by crook to create obstacles in the way of our bright future.

Struggle for the sake of the prosperity of the people in itself requires the blood of hundreds and thousands of fighters and creates famous heroes in society. All our youth should be seen as an example of that.

ARMY PROPAGANDA OFFICER VIEWS ROLE, TASKS

LD231750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview in Qarghah with 8th Division propaganda chief Captain (Mohayuddin) by unidentified correspondent--live]

[Text] [Announcer] This is "The Soldiers Voice" program. Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan, we are speaking from the 8th Division in Qarghah. We now present an interview with the chief of publicity and propaganda of the 8th Division and request him to introduce himself to you.

[Mohayuddin] Thank you, my name is (Mohayuddin) I hold the rank of Captain and I serve as chief of publicity and propaganda the 8th Division.

[Question] Very well, could you please tell us how long you have been working as chief of publicity and propaganda in the 8th division?

[Answer] I have worked 5 years in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Armed Forces and I have been chief of this department since August 1979.

[Question] Could you please throw some light on the activities carried out for the enhancement of the political awareness of the officers and soldiers of this division?

[Answer] Thank you, that was a very timely and very good question. I must tell the listeners of Radio Afghanistan that fortunately, following the success of the Saur Revolution which succeeded under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] just as the army has been defending the interests of the majority of working people of Afghanistan, so the party and government has also paid resolute attention to the army, in particular towards the enhancement of the political consciousness of the soldiers, NCOs and officers. I will now explain briefly the activity carried out in the 8th Division to raise the standard of political awareness of the personnel in the 8th Division.

We teach political lessons twice a week to all the soldiers and NCOs for a total of 4 hours. Three times a week we teach political terminology to all soldiers and NCOs with the help of all available teaching aids. Twice a week, for a total of 4 hours, we read newspapers together in accordance with a schedule and we also have literacy classes for illiterate soldiers. We also hold a meeting, called the meeting of the youth organization, with the personnel and officers, at which we discuss the problems and internal situation in the country and some of those issues which seem necessary. This meeting is held once a month. We hold political enlightenment classes and have libraries in all our units. These libraries are used by our officers, NCOs and soldiers at the appointed times and after 1600. We also have a central radio in our division through which we daily broadcast party and government resolutions to the soldiers. Fortunately we can say that, following the success of the new stage of the Saur Revolution, "The Soldiers Voice" program has been added, so that we have better facilities and our soldiers can speak on this program about their actions and duties. We also have television in all our units, by which a program called "The Guardians of the Revolution" is shown. This program is also very interesting for the soldiers and personnel of the 8th Division.

The HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ weekly, which is the news organ of the Ministry of Defense, is very good material for our soldiers. It publishes news of actions by our soldiers in the hot fortress of struggle against the enemy.

[Question] Very good. What is your view of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee's Third Plenum?

[Answer] Thank you for asking that question. The PDPA Central Committee's Third Plenum, held 23 August 1980, declared the intensification of struggle against the counterrevolution by the party and government and the strengthening of the armed forces and the government security authorities and the maintenance of public order.

In the Central Committee's Third Plenum, resolutions were drawn up concerning the intensification of struggle by the party and government for the purpose of eliminating the counterrevolutionary elements and bands. They decided that the armed forces and security authorities should be further strengthened for the defense of the achievements of the Sawr Revolution. Today we all know that the sold-out enemies, agents of reaction and imperialism are embarking on terrorism, subversion, destruction, the destruction of bridges, roads, schools and hospitals. So it is the duty of the armed forces to eliminate these subversive elements, maintain security in Afghanistan and maintain suitable conditions for our revolutionary government to enable it to implement on schedule its beneficial plans, which have been planned in the interest of our working people, and to liberate our people from the clutches of these evil elements.

SECURITY FORCES REPORT SUCCESSES IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE

LD232023 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of efforts by the security authorities, party activists and the sincere, unreserved cooperation of the people of Baghlan Province, a number of the traitorous forces to the homeland have been severely crushed in Behdak Village of Andarab District and a large amount of arms and military equipment have been recovered.

A security source in Baghlan Province said: among those killed were (?a number) of [names indistinct] the leaders of this criminal band of rebels. The source added that more than 100 U.S.-, Chinese- and Pakistani-made weapons and a large amount of ammunition and handgrenades had been seized.

According to another report, a large number of boxes full of handgrenades and explosives have been seized in the Yakawlang district of Bamyan Province.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES DEPOTS TO BE SET UP IN KABUL

GF221740 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] According to the head of the Essential Commodities Department, depots containing essential commodities have been opened to the country's toiling masses and are serving the people day and night. Speaking on the subject, he said cooperatives for essential commodities were set up in the country a few years ago. Due to the lack of a trained personnel, however, their efficiency was adversely affected. He said that after the Sawr Revolution, the revolutionary government decided to set up cooperative societies in various cities during the first phase.

He said these cooperatives are designed to raise the living standards of the people, save them from profiteers and maintain stable prices for essential commodities on the market. These cooperatives will provide essential commodities at fixed and competitive prices. For the time being, 10 such depots are being set up in Kabul, while 10 others will be opened in other provinces so the people can also benefit from this scheme.

U.S. SENATE APPROVAL ON URANIUM SHIPMENT WELCOMED

BK251551 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] India has welcomed the reported U.S. Senate decision to support President Carter's authorization of the pending shipments of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur power station.

An official spokesman in New Delhi today expressed the hope that both the overdue shipments will now be received in India without any further delay. The Government of India also hopes that the U.S. Government will take timely action on India's fresh application made recently for 19.8 tons of enriched uranium for deliveries between March and September next year.

The spokesman added that India sincerely believes that President Carter's decision will contribute positively to the continued cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear field.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR MEETS GANDHI, SPEAKS ON CONFLICT

BK251246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Iraqi Ambassador in India Fadil al-'Azzawi told a news conference in New Delhi today that his country has no designs on Iranian oilfields, but only wants to defend its own territory and sovereignty. He said that Iraq would withdraw from Iran as soon as the Iranian Government reaches what he called a just and durable agreement regarding river and land frontiers with his country. The ambassador said there cannot be any settlement by force but only through talks in a spirit of good neighborliness.

The Iraqi ambassador regretted that 10 Indians had been killed in Basrah in an Iranian air attack. Al-'Azzawi earlier called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He said he had given her a report on the conflict on Iran.

DEATH TOLL IN BASRAH ATTACK RISES TO 17

BK251302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Seven of the 25 Indians injured in Tuesday's Iranian aerial attack on Basrah in Iraq have died. This has been conveyed by the Indian ambassador in Baghdad. This brings the total number of Indians killed in the bombing in Basrah to 17.

GROUP OF INDIAN WORKERS RETURNS FROM IRAQ 25 SEP

BK260318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A group of 46 Indians working in Iraq arrived in Bombay yesterday following the disturbed situation caused by the fighting between Iran and Iraq. According to Indian Embassy officials in Bahrain, about 800 Indians have crossed the Iraq-Kuwait border and most of them are being taken home by planes chartered by their employers.

IRANIAN EMBASSY PROTESTS ASSAULT BY IRAQIS IN NEW DELHI

BK251700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1651 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian Embassy here today lodged a "strong protest" with the Indian Government following an incident of assault on Iranians by Iraqis, Mr A.F. Mojtahedi, the Iranian ambassador, said today.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Mojtahedi said that three Iranian students were assaulted this morning in front of the Iranian Embassy in downtown New Delhi by six persons travelling in a car which bore the diplomatic number plate of the Iraqi Embassy here.

He said he has asked for additional protection from the Indian Government.

The ambassador alleged that the Iraqi Embassy here has "recruited 15 terrorists" who have been asked to assault Iranians in the Indian capital.

INDIAN EXPRESS SPECULATES ON POSSIBLE BREZHNEV VISIT

BK231003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0302 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Sep (AFP)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev could pay an official visit to India in November, the INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

"The Foreign Offices of the two countries are in touch with each other to fix the exact date. Moscow has especially appreciated India's recognition of Kampuchea (Cambodia)," the newspaper said, recalling that Indian President Sanjiva Reddy would make a state visit to the Soviet Union on Monday.

"Mr Brezhnev will take the opportunity to acquaint Mrs Gandhi with the latest situation in Afghanistan, because New Delhi is going to be the venue of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in January, 1981," the EXPRESS said.

Mr Brezhnev last made an official visit to India in November 1973.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK260310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic arrived in New Delhi a short while ago to a warm welcome. He was received at the airport by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee. Djuranovic, who is on a 3-day official visit to this country, is accompanied by the minister for commerce and deputy minister for external affairs of his country. This is the first high-level from Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito. Official sources in New Delhi say that a long-term economic agreement is expected to be signed by the prime ministers of the two countries after the first round of official talks today. Mrs Gandhi and Mr Djuranovic will discuss bilateral matters and international issues. In particular, they will discuss the forthcoming nonaligned foreign ministers conference, to be held in New Delhi early next year.

STEPS AGAINST FORMER SRI LANKA PREMIER SCORED

BK260332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Eighteen Congress-I members of parliament have criticised the Sri Lanka Government's decision to deprive former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and some of her colleagues of their civic rights. In a statement in New Delhi they urged the Sri Lanka Government to reconsider the decision in the larger perspective of establishing free, open and healthy democratic principles throughout the world.

ISLAMIC STATES TO STUDY MEDIATION OF IRAN-IRAQ CRISIS

Chatti Meets Islamic Leaders

BK260635 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is also the current chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, met with Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at the United Nations and exchanged views with them on the Iran-Iraq dispute. Later, Habib Chatti met the representatives of Iran and Iraq. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi also met the representatives of the non-aligned countries of the Security Council and exchanged views on the Iran-Iraq conflict. In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN at the United Nations, Habib Chatti said that the Islamic group meeting of the world body, which will be held any time today, will study the formation of a high level mediatory mission consisting of representatives of Islamic countries which will make efforts to resolve the present Iran-Iraq conflict through negotiations.

Agha Shahi at UN

BK251027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who is also the chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, has had meetings with some foreign ministers now at the United Nations. Informal contacts between the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries are also continuing.

Pakistan, Libya Call for Conference

BK251537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan is vigorously attempting, both bilaterally and through other means, to normalize the situation arising out of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic representative says Pakistan is in touch with the governments of Iran and Iraq, besides, it is making realistic efforts of its own to normalize the situation. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi is in touch with important personalities in New York.

Our representative says Pakistan is distressed at the fighting between two Islamic states, and has always sought the solidarity and welfare of Islamic community. The conflict between two Islamic states is against the concept of Islamic brotherhood and unity.

Our representative says Libya has proposed calling an extraordinary session of the Islamic Foreign Ministers conference in an attempt to normalize the situation. Pakistan has supported the Libyan suggestion and if the member states back the proposal then the session will be held in Tripoli. At least 32 member states of the Islamic Conference should support the proposal for the convening of the session.

FORMER KABUL RADIO CHIEF EXPLAINS DEFECTION

BK240450 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Sep 80
[Text] The chief of Radio Kabul, (Syed Fazle Akbar), who has taken refuge in Pakistan, has said the present regime in Afghanistan wants to deprive the Afghan people of their independence and eliminate Islam from the country for all time to come. In an interview, he said the freedom-loving Afghans would not allow these nefarious designs to materialize. Explaining his decison to leave Afghanistan, (Syed Fazle Akbar) said he could not keep himself associated with the duty of carrying out anti-Islam and anti-Afghan propaganda, in which Radio Kabul is engaged at the insistence of the present regime. He said the artists and workers of Radio Kabul are very much frustrated because of this state of affairs. He recalled the killing of hundreds of people at the time of the takeover of Radio Kabul after the Soviet intervention. The former chief of Radio Kabul lauded the humanitarian assistance being provided by Pakistan to Afghans who were forced to take shelter in Pakistan. The atrocities let loose on them made them quit their (houses) and homes in Afghanistan.

RAFSANJANI, DEPUTIES SPEAK AT 25 SEP MAJLIS SESSION

LD251355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] According to a report by our correspondent, the open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly began at 0735 this morning with the recitation of verses from the Koran, under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

In today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in which the members of the Council of Guardians were also present, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, introduced to the Majlis engineer Musa Khayyer as deputy minister without portfolio [as heard] and supervisor of the plan and budget organization and engineer Javad Tondguyan as oil minister. After speeches by a number of deputies for and against, voting by ballot was carried out. As the result, engineer Musa Khayyer was confirmed by 162 votes for, 2 votes against and 12 abstentions out of 176 votes cast, and engineer Javad Tondguyan was confirmed by 156 votes for, 3 votes against and 19 abstentions out of 178 votes cast.

At the beginning of today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a speech, said: Contrary to the false propaganda of Saddam, the Iraqi aggressors have concentrated their attacks mainly on nonmilitary targets, something which cannot be justified by any logic. Yesterday they attacked schools in Abadan and martyred a school principal together with a number of pupils. If on their path they see a factory or economic installation, or anywhere where there is a possibility of gathering people they hit that place. The places they are frightened of are military garrisons. They drop their bombs outside military barracks and do not approach the barracks.

Continuing his speech, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly stated: The world should know that the Iraqi regime is not bound by any principle and does not observe any international norms. While their very action is aggressive, unashamedly they accuse us of being responsible for the war. But the whole world has realized that Iran did not start the war. On the other hand, the nobility, the humanity and the courage of Iran's Armed Forces have amazed even ourselves.

He added: The Iranian Armed Forces have truly proved that Muslims are committed and self-sacrificing. First of all, our armed forces believe that so long as possible no harm should be done to any innocent Iraqi. Secondly, they do not run away from anything which might pose a danger to themselves. During the past few days we have not come across even one instance where an official, an NCO or a soldier has refused his mission. The discipline, morale and courage of everybody is at an excellent level and the wish for martyrdom among the soldiers [words indistinct] is interesting and hopeful for us. We express our praise and gratitude for these brave brothers. One cannot see the slightest complaint or grievance or the slightest fear in the families of the soldiers. However, the condition of the Iranian people was clear even before. The enthusiasm of the people for mobilization is so intense that it leaves no doubt in the minds of officials that the Iranian people wish to continue the war until complete victory.

In the preagenda speeches at today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, first of all Hoseyn Harati, the deputy from Sabzevar in the Majlis, in a speech, while expressing his greetings to the Islamic Armed Forces, brave guards and self-sacrificing and valiant persons who are defending the borders of the Islamic homeland and the gains of their glorious revolution, referred to American conspiracies. He asked the Majlis to bestow the title of champion upon the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who, by occupying the den of espionage, have beaten the drum of America's disgrace throughout the world; so that world-devouring America will know that the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly completely supports these epicmaking heroes.

Continuing his speech, the Majlis deputy from Sabzevar, addressing the criminal Saddam, said: Even if you change the blue color of the waters of the Persian Gulf to red with our blood we will not give you or your master an inch of soil of our homeland. So long as Islamic ideology is our guide, unity is our weapon and the imam our leader, we will always be victorious and defeat will have no meaning for us.

The next preagenda speaker in the open session of Islamic Consultative Assembly was Mohammad Hasan Tayyebi, deputy from Esfrayen in the Majlis. In his speech, while emphasizing that we have no animosity and no wish to fight with any of the nations of the world and that we will grasp any hand which is extended to us in friendship, he stated: However, if that hand is the hand of a traitor, Islam has defined the policy which must be adopted towards such a hand and we will also act accordingly. In conclusion, he expressed the readiness of the people in his constituency to take part in the suppression of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

According to a report by the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after these speeches the Majlis entered the agenda phase and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a speech introduced two of the ministers of his Cabinet. After the prime minister's speech 'Ali-Aqa Mohammadi, opposition deputy [opposed to the government] from Hamadan, said: The first issue is the way the ministers are presented. Two ministries are without ministers and now two have been presented. Bearing in mind the present critical conditions, the most important ministries have no ministers. In another part of his speech he said: We will regard the government as responsible only when it has the capability of carrying out its responsibilities. If we place more burdens upon the shoulders of the government, the government will not be able to bear it.

The deputy from Hamadan in emphasizing the need for government decisiveness stated: If this country turns back on the principles which it announced and if it proceeds according to a special method, it will not be able to possess the conditions of an ideological and decisive government. In conclusion, he said: I am against the way the ministers are being presented and that a time should be set for the presentation of the ministers.

Then the opposition deputy from Zanjan said: We expected that the prime minister would present all the remaining ministers together. Unfortunately, he did not do so and even now ministers who are important have not been presented. I hope they will be presented as soon as possible.

Then 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, deputy from Tehran, bearing in mind the proposal of the deputies, gave an explanation concerning engineer Javad Tondguyan as deputy minister of oil and described him as a decisive and ideological person.

According to a report from the Central News Bureau, in today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, following the proposal of one deputy about the collection of reports concerning current events of the country, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said: It would be better if this report is brought to the attention of the deputies after the return of the president and in a closed session. The prime minister also answered the questions of some Majlis deputies.

According to this report, a bill with double urgency concerning the elimination of taxes from the salaries of military personnel, whose urgency had been approved in the former session, was discussed in this session.

Then the speeches of some deputies, the continuation of discussions in connection with some corrections [to the bill] and allocating the source of funds was postponed until the next session.

At the proposal of 15 deputies in this session the validity of the Majlis' internal constitution was extended for another month. At the end of this open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, in a telephone conversation, stated that the imam, while expressing his satisfaction with the air force, is pleased with all the forces of the army, guards corps, gendarmerie, [national] mobilization and others. He [Khomeyni] remarked that the army at the moment is busy fighting on the borders and the Majlis, which is the most important place, should pay attention to all forces in the speeches.

The speaker of the Majlis added: We correct the position of the Majlis regarding the remarks which have been made and in which there has certainly been no special intention, and we say that all our fighting brothers are respected in the view of the Majlis and all of them must be praised.

Today's open session ended at 1205, and the next open session of the Majlis will be at 0800 next Sunday morning. In that session the article concerning the method of administrating the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be discussed and investigated.

BANI-SADR VISITS ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR 25 SEP

JN252016 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] [passage indistinct] Dr Bani-Sadr resumed his inspection visit of Khuzestan Province this afternoon. He visited Abadan and Khorramshahr and was accorded a warm welcome by the zealous inhabitants of the two cities, those inhabitants who deeply love their republic and the Islamic Revolution. This shows the extent of lies and fabrications pursued by Baghdad Radio and other hired world radios and the reports they spread about this steadfast city [singular as heard]

Return to Tehran

LD252125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Following a 2-day inspection tour in the border regions in the southern parts of the country and the war fronts in Khuzestan and Khorramshahr, Abadan and Ahvaz, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander-in-chief returned to Tehran at 2330.

Interview on Visit

LD260552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and those accompanying him visited the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr yesterday afternoon during a 2-day trip to Khuzestan Province. The people of these two cities warmly welcomed the president. During two sessions at the Revolution Guards Corps and reconstruction crusade buildings in Abadan, Dr Bani-Sadr listened to reports of enemy attacks and the resistance by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He then gave them directives regarding extinguishing fires in these cities. Then the president and his entourage left for Khorramshahr and while visiting different parts of Khorramshahr, at a session reviewed methods employed by the forces of the revolution in confronting enemy forces. Then he left Khorramshahr in a car for Ahvaz.

According to the same report, last night, Mr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Tehran after his 2-day visit to the border zone in southern parts of the country and battlefronts in Khuzestan Province and cities of Khorramshahr, Abadan and Ahvaz. According to the same report, last night Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, on his return took part in an exclusive interview with the PARS correspondent in the plane and elaborated on the results of his trip. Referring to the point that this trip was (?beautiful), exciting and fruitful, the president said: In this trip we realized that there is a noticeable difference between the information given to us in Tehran, information sent from Ahvaz and our own observations. Wherever we went and paid a visit people enjoyed a high morale. Present shortages and what should be done to remedy them were studied in each location, and we hope that shortages will be met soon and the preparedness of our forces for battle will increase. But from what we saw, it can safely be said that the situation (?is satisfactory). Last night the 14th day of Iraqi aggression passed but they have not yet been able to achieve any of their objectives. We hope to be able to bridle this aggressive army and, with our blows, safeguard our borders and rid ourselves of their conspiracies in our country.

The PARS correspondent asked: Having in mind the surprise and excitement of the people of Khorramshahr and Abadan, which we observed during this trip, do you have a message for the people of these and other cities of our country? The president said: My message to them is that they should defend every inch of their homeland in order to show that they are worthy of defending their country and the Islamic Revolution. They should be strong and resist until very soon, God willing, (?war) goes to the enemy's land and the people of Iraq get rid of (?this group). The president added: The most important moments in one's life are these when we should stand up and fight with determination to protect our right to our livelihood. I hope that our people who possess this right will protect it.

25-26 SEP KHOMEYNI MEETINGS, MESSAGES REPORTED

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

JN260800 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0755 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] We have just received the following report: Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, received at 1000 today Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic, and Dr Mustafa Chamran, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council.

The discussion dealt with important issues of the hour. The meeting last more than 30 minutes.

Message to Clerics

LD251426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has addressed a message to the learned ulema and the hojjaj of Islam throughout the country, and to the various strata of the nation. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Your Eminences the learned ulema and the hojjaj of Islam throughout the country, may God increase your blessings, and other religious brothers and sisters of the dear homeland, may God prolong your success.

After expressing my greetings and sincere wishes, and under the present conditions of the country when the Iranian Armed Forces, with complete sincerity and hearts filled with love for Islam and the Islamic nation, are engaged in a defensive war in the border areas against the enemies of Islam--headed by America--at a time when a person like the evil Saddam has attacked our Islamic country in obedience to the great Satan, and at a time when our armed forces are defending the land of the Koran with matchless self-sacrifice, it is incumbent upon the entire nation, especially the learned ulema, to visit the families of the martyrs. Through their Islamic love they should be vigilant in serving them and refrain from bestowing their spiritual assistance and moral support.

I offer my respects to the honorable families of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves for their divine goal and who paid their debt before God.

I beseech Almighty God for his abundant grace upon the martyrs and for honor and health for the dear ones left behind. I express my gratitude to them.

I hope, God willing, the warm sentiments of the nation and the illustrious divines of Islam will bring solace to their bereaved but glorified hearts. God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 25 September 1980

Reply to Tabriz Leaders

LD251456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in a letter replied to the telegram of the ulema of Tabriz. The text of the imam's letter of response is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, to their excellencies hojajj-e Islam and the illustrious ulema of Tabriz, may their blessing continue, through His Excellency Jojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Haj Mirza Hasan (Amlashi), may his blessing continue.

Your noble telegram, stating support for the Government, Armed Forces, and the Guards Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran, caused utmost gratitude. Azarbayjan has always been a firm and strong trench for Islam and the country and, God willing, will continue to be. The senior ulema of Tabriz and the other places in Azarbayjan, like its brave and zealous people, have always been vanguards for the defense of great Islam and the Islamic country, and they crusaded against the corrupt former regime and made great efforts.

Your Excellency and the other hojajj-e Islam are the upright descendants of the great predecessors. It is obvious that in this war between beloved Iran and holy Islam and oppressive America and its abject lackeys the noble inhabitants of Azarbayjan led by his excellencies hojajj-e Islam and the illustrious ulema who, when necessary, are in the vanguard of the fighters of [word indistinct] will fight to crush the blasphemous Ba'thist government, since the many strata of the Islamic nation will have the same voice and will fight on the same battlefield.

Finally, should the ulema of the region wish to see me they can get in touch with me through you or the other brothers.

I hope there is no failure to serve the gentlemen [presumably the ulema].

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 25 September 1980

Message on Personal Safety

LD252136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2013 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, following tonight's air raid drill and antiaircraft exercise in Tehran, which were conducted suddenly in order to prepare the populace and which caused deep anxiety and concern among the noble Iranian people regarding the safety of the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, the great Khomeyni, the imam of the nation has issued the following message:

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following an air raid drill, some people have expressed concern, but in fact there was no problem. We are safe, powerful and we shall defeat Iraq.

The Iranian nation must not fear these problems, after all there was no problem. The only thing which took place, as we have been informed, was that an air raid drill was conducted. It was simply a drill. There is no cause for fear. We are safe and well. Nothing has happened here.

We call on the nation to be strong in the face of any event; be strong and rely on God Almighty. The people must not fear anything. We have never feared these big powers for they have no power. Iraq is not important As has been reported from Iraq, Baghdad is now experiencing explosions, and is on the brink of death. God willing, these roots of corruption shall be uprooted by the powerful hands of the nation and Islam shall expand. We are relying on God. Since we enjoy God's support, we have no fear. Dear nation, rest assured, do not be afraid of anything. God bless you all. [end recording]

Tehran Denies Khomeyni's Death

JN260653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0620 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A few moments ago, the Baghdad and Voice of the Masses radios broadcast that Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the world Islamic Revolution, has died, God forbid. They repeated this announcement several times.

This morning, the radio and television networks in Iran broadcast several times the speech which the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, addressed to the people in his own voice and in which he spoke about their high morale in confronting the Iraqi Ba'thist aggression. The speech was repeated several times in his own voice. Here we broadcast the test of his speech in the voice of the leader of the world Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni. [Passage omitted on recorded Khomeyni speech published as preceding item, followed by Arabic translation of the speech]

How long will Baghdad radio go on lying?

Brave Iraqi people, sons of 'Ali and Husayn: Mad Saddam has lost his senses. He cannot behave better than the sanest madman. He is broadcasting disgraceful reports such as this intending to undermine the support of our revolutionary masses in Iraq.

O revolutionary masses in Iraq: You heard the voice of your great leader Khomeyni. Continue to deal your decisive blows at insane Saddam's remnants, who are nearing the brink of collapse. Saddam's radio, which is used to lying, exposes itself in the worst type of theatrical that only insane people like Saddam and his gang would direct. This reveals the extent of the loss of balance which the criminal gang is experiencing. Revolutionary people in Iraq: Listen to the radio of liars in Baghdad and laugh. Wait for their hour of doom.

Iraqi Information 'Bungling,' 'Lies'

JN260715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0650 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Ba'thist gang has lost its nerves in the wake of our forces' repeated blows at the remnants of the withdrawing Ba'thists. Iraqi information and military bungling is at its highest. The Ba'thist information service is going beyond all limits in its lies. The report on the death of Iman Khomeyni which was broadcast a short while ago by the Baghdad and Voice of the Masses radios demonstrates that those working at these two radios have lost the ability to think rationally and logically.

The report was broadcast while the imam was speaking about the latest developments in the country. The information and military bungling will accelerate the end of this blood regime in Iraq.

Khomeyni Speech to Troops

LD261110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at noon today sent a message addressed to the nation and the Iranian and Iraqi Armed Forces. In this message, Imam Khomeyni said: The heroism of the army and the rest of the armed forces, such as the guards corps and others, has reminded us of the heroism of Islam's early days.

The imam of the nation also said: My message to the armed forces is that first of all I express my gratitude to you; I express my gratitude to all the armed forces; all of you are acting in a manly fashion, like the soldiers in the early days of Islam. I bring the good news that if you kill the enemy, then you shall go to heaven, and if they kill you, then you shall also go to heaven.

GUARD, GROUND FORCES COMMANDERS COMMENT ON FIGHTING

JN251301 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0713 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran interview with the unidentified commander of the Revolution Guards Corps and Gen Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces, on 23 Sep--place not given]

[Text] The commander of the guards said: Concerning the armed forces, our brother commanders have explained the situation. As for the guards, they are happy to court martyrdom, especially in this war which seems to us to be a struggle between us, on the one hand, and not only the Iraqi Government--which is afraid of the unity of the Muslims--but also Zionism, and the United States on the other.

The Iraqi Government wants to split the Muslims. Therefore, the guards, with the help of God, are standing in the face of the enemy. They have manifested to the Iranian people their resistance, steadfastness and heroism in confronting infidels everywhere. The most important point is this unity we see among the regular forces. This shows obedience to the orders of the imam; these regular forces must be close together and must fight as one against Satan. This is the most important factor in our victory, and we will be victorious with God's help.

On the current situation, Gen Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces, said: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon the dear citizens.

Before discussing the battles between the guards of Islam on the one hand and agent Saddam Husayn's army on the other, I must tell our dear citizens that the battle of the guards of the Muslims, who take up arms to defend right and Islam, is not a battle between the Iranian Army and the Iraqi Army. As an agent of the United States, Saddam Husayn began a war against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and against the path of righteousness and faith. Saddam Husayn and the other agent regimes should look on the Palestinian refugees who are brother Arabs. They were expelled by Israel long ago. They are being exposed to fire day and night. Saddam Husayn and the agent regimes must not only throw Israel into the sea, but must force the world to obey the Islamic world and stop the flow of oil for at least a month as an effective means of pressure on imperialism and Zionism. Instead of directing his artillery, tanks and planes--which he purchased with Muslim and Arab funds--toward the enemies of the Muslims, Saddam is directing them toward a country which considered war with Israel as a basic duty of Muslim governments because Iran wants to wage war on Israel. Shame and humiliation on you, o Saddam.

CONSCRIPTION OFFICE NOTES UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE

LD251336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The conscription office today made its second announcement: Although the period for registration of personnel who completed their military service in 1977 had been specified as 10 days, due to the valuable and unprecedented welcome given by the brave youth of the country to the order of the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, in the past 2 days a considerable number of eligible people all over the country have expressed their readiness to comply with the imam's order to support the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This action shows the readiness for sacrifice by the zealous and risen people of the country in order to implement the orders of the chief leader of the brave and Muslim nation of Iran.

IRANIAN ENVOY TO PARIS ON IRAQI DEMANDS, FOREIGN NEUTRALITY

LD251810 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Iran considers itself the victim of aggression and since the beginning of the conflict has been denouncing the imperialism of the Iraqis who, they claim, are being secretly supported by the United States. A press conference is now being held at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, which is being attended by our colleague (Bertrand Vanier).

[(Vanier)] There were no notable revelations during this press conference. The Iranian charge d'affaires contented himself by dotting a few I's. For example: We are the victims of aggression, but this has not surprised us because ever since Ayatollah Khomeyni returned to Tehran Baghdad has shown its hostility toward us. Then this: There is no question of us negotiating. We are defending ourselves and we will continue to defend ourselves. We do not accept the conditions set by Iraq and so long as there is a single Iraqi soldier left in Iran we will not accept any mediation. Regarding the big powers, he said: we count on their neutrality. The U.S. Government has addressed a letter to President Bani-Sadr reaffirming that the United States will not intervene.

To conclude, he had three things to say: First, addressed to France, it is to be hoped that it will not support Iraq. Then the support given by the Arab states to Iraq is something which we expected. Finally, the passage of tankers in the Persian Gulf will not be hindered by Iran; access to the Strait of Hormuz will not be denied to them.

TARIQ 'AZIZ OUTLINES IRAQI DEMANDS, SHOWS WESTERN 'AGENTRY'

JN260932 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 26 Sep 80

[text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister of the agent Iraqi regime, has alleged that he did not ask for new weapons from the French Government during his meeting yesterday morning with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Addressing press correspondents in the French captial following his meeting with French President Giscard d'Estaing, Tariq 'Aziz added that his meeting with the French president was of a purely political nature.

The deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime cited the war raging between Saddam's bloody gang and the Islamic Republic of Iran, a war which was initiated by Saddam's gang. He affirmed that with regard to the war raging between the two states and with regard to the international level, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime gives special importance to the role played by the Western camp.

The deputy prime minister of the Iraqi regime alleged that his government is ready to enter negotiations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added that the Ba'thist Iraqi Government has three conditions which should be met before entering into such negotiations. The conditions are: 1) Iran's respect for Iraqi rights in the common waters; 2) establishing good relations between the Islamic Republic and its Arab neighbors, 3) stopping what he described as Iran's interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring states. This is what the Iraqi regime's deputy prime minister said. Tariq 'Aziz also alleged that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime respects the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, the Shatt al-'Arab and the Strait of Hormuz. Tariq 'Aziz admitted that the duty of safeguarding the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, Shatt al-'Arab and Strait of Hormuz not only concerns Iraq, rather, he added, this duty also concerns the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Tariq 'Aziz revealed the agentry of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime to the Western camp and Western imperialism through affirming that Iraq will use all its available potentials and capabilities to guarantee the export of oil to the Western states and protect oil supplies to the West.

The deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime repeated his regime's old tune--namely, on the name given to the Persian Gulf--adding that the Persian Gulf does not need a policeman to guard it.

Tariq 'Aziz reiterated the Ba'thist regime's demand for the so-called return of the three Iranian islands, where Iran managed to impose its sovereignty in 1971 following the departure of British forces from the Persian Gulf region.

The deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime did not justify the reasons why the Iraqi regime imposed itself as a policeman and guardian of the Persian Gulf's littoral states through demanding islands which do not concern Iraq at all.

In reply to the questions from the press correspondents on the reasons for the bombing of economic installations and residential quarters in Iran by the Iraqi Ba'thist forces, Tariq 'Aziz alleged that his regime's forces did not bomb the economic installations and residential quarters in Iran, saying this at a time when Iraqi fighter planes bombed the Iranian economic installations in the cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr, Tabriz, Tehran and Hamadan, including the hospital of the city of Abadan and the piers of the ports of Imam Khomeyni and Khorramshahr.

KHUZESTAN SPIRITUAL LEADER ADDRESSES IRANIANS, IRAQIS

GF251545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Message addressed by Sheykh Mohammad Taher al Shabir al-Khaqani, spiritual leader of Khuzestan Arabs, to Iranian and Iraqi Muslims, date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From God we come, and unto Him we return. There is no strength except with the help of Almighty God.

O Muslim Iranian people, now that our Islamic Revolution has assumed new dimensions and, thanks to your struggle and efforts, has surged to liberate all the world's Muslims and oppressed from the chains of slavery of East and West, you are asked at these critical and historic moments to stand fast and be alert in the face of the foreigner and the intrigues and incitement of bloodsucking imperialism. Respond to the Ba'thist forces' aggression with mighty blows so that no aggressor will dare to commit aggression against Islamic Iran. All strata of the people should defend the noble Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The noble Iraqi people should decisively respond to the inhumane and anti-Islamic actions of the murderous Iraqi Ba'thist Government. The Iraqi Government should realize that such criminal actions will not shake the Muslim Iranian people's strong will. Our people, under the leadership of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, His Eminence Ayatollah al-'Ozma Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow continue, will continue in their path with full determination to achieve their lofty aims.

The two honorable Iranian and Iraqi peoples will decisively respond to the actions of the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist Government. The war that has been imposed on Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq is painful for every Muslim and believer. These two peoples should have stood united in the face of the usurping Zionist Israeli Government.

How can the Iraqi Ba'thist Government allow itself to direct its forces toward Islamic Iran instead of attacking the usurper Israel? How do the Ba'thist rulers of Iraq allow themselves to commit aggression against a Muslim people and government such as Iran and commit crimes and kill in a manner that is divorced from all Islamic and humane laws and norms? We hope that cooperation among all Muslims of the world will, in the near future, replace conflict and war. We ask Almighty God to unite the ranks of brothers in the face of Islam's enemies and grant them peace. God is not unaware of what the unjust are doing.

IRAN CALLS ON IRAQIS TO REBEL AGAINST HUSAYN

JN251249 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] O Mojahed Iraqi people: Remove the hand of the infidel, who is trying in vain to stifle the Islamic Revolution and to strike it in depth. Make of this maniac a moral to every glutton and usurper who tries to speculate on the destinies of peoples. Teach this rash madman and his American and British masters an unforgettable lesson. Catch him before he escapes, for he is now beginning to pack his suitcases in readiness for escape. Catch him because he plans to take the course of the buried shah after these horrible actions.

MIDEAST MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS OFFER SUPPORT TO IRAN

Iraqi 'Liberation Army'

GF251708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Iraq [al-jaysh ath-thawri al-Islami litahrir al-'Iraq] has issued a stacement on the aggression by the infidel puppet Ba'thist regime of Baghdad against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and Iranian territory. The Islamic Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Iraq urges all the persecuted people of oppressed Iraq, and particularly the free Iraqi officers and soldiers, to flee Saddam's army, which has been [word indistinct] for the United States and the Jews, and to join the Islamic Revolutionary Army. Anyone wishing to do so should contact telephone No 842109. I repeat, 842109. Tehran.

Iraqi Students in West

JN251136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Sep 80

["Text" of statement issued by the Islamic Society of Iraqi Students in Europe and America--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Your eminence Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran; brother Mojahid Abolhasan Bani-adr, president of the republic: On behalf of the struggling Iraqi students in Europe and America, we proclaim our absolute support and backing for the Islamic Revolution in Iran and strongly condemn the crimes of the Ba'thist regime, the agent of U.S. imperialism and criminal Zionism.

Before God, the Muslim Iraqi and Iranian peoples and Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Muslims throughout the world, we pledge to you to march ahead alongside our Muslim brothers in the battlefields in order to safeguard the Islamic Republic of Iran against the blasphemous traitors and their agents. We are ready to sacrifice ourselves and shed the last drop of our blood. By attacking Iran, the Iraqi Government has exposed its Zionist nature. Saddam Husayn has thus publicized his agentry to U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Saddam Husayn should understand, however, that he cannot destroy Islam through these deeds. The Muslim Iraqi people have spewed out traitor Saddam Husayn and his Ba'thist agents.

We pledge to God, God's messenger and the faithful that we will continue our struggle against this criminal clique, considering martyrdom for the sake of Islam a total victory for us. We pledge to Imam Khomeyni to uproot corruption in Iraq. The blood of martyr Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and the Iraqi mojahidin who were martyred under the ugliest forms of torture appeal to us to rise in order to cleanse Iraq of these corrupt germs.

Muslims throughout the world; the war raging between the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the treasonous Ba'thist regime is a continuation of the war of Imam Husayn, peace be upon him. This war is one between Islam and infidels. Muslims in Iraq, rise and join the ranks of the mojahidin under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and supported by the Islamic Revolution. Be vigilant; if we remain silent and support the crimes of the Ba'thists, God's curse will befall us. Once again, we proclaim our readiness to sacrifice ourselves for the sake of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the honor of Islam.

Signed: The Islamic Society of Iraqi Students in Europe and America.

Lebanese Youth

JN251130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A report from our Beirut correspondent says that Muslim circles, the population of southern Lebanon and the Amal movement are closely following the developments of the battles between Iran and Iraq.

These circles view the current events between Iraq and Iran not as an ordinary war resulting from border disputes or shipping in Arvand Rud, but as a conspiracy by the superpowers and the satanic forces in the area which seek to weaken the Islamic Revolution in Iran and destroy it.

Our correspondent's report from Beirut adds that many Muslim Lebanese youths have contacted the television and radio office of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut to learn about the real situation on the battlefront and to express willingness to travel to the frontlines and struggle against members of the fascist revolution to the end.

Arabian Peninsula's Islamic Revolutionaries

GF251525 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution organization of the Arabian Peninsula today sent the following message to Imam Khomeyni:

In the name of God, the smiter of tyrants. His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, leader of the world Islamic Revolution, may his shadow continue.

The people of the Arabian Peninsula are following with interest the current war on the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran between the army of Islam and the infidel and puppet forces of Al-Ba'th. The Ba'thist aggression is an attempt to compensate for the U.S. defeat by your heroic people. We hope that these clashes will culminate in Islam's victory and the salvation of the deprived Iraqi people from the nightmare of the criminal Ba'th. The heroism and courage of the Islamic Iranian Army call for admiration and respect.

Your eminence, the imam; We and the people of the Arabian Peninsula pray for the triumph of the valiant Muslim Iranian forces. We await your Shari'ah order so that we can carry out our duty in the face of the aggressor infidels. The youth of the Arabian Peninsula are waiting with eagerness the moment to join the battlefront so that they can gain the honor of martyrdom. We ask Almighty God to support you, to grant victory to the struggling Muslim Iranian forces, and to defeat the aggressors and the imperialists.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 51,52 ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

51: Warning to Neighboring States

LD251535 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1451 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 51 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The most remorseless foes of the sacred movement of the Islamic Revolution of Iran are the heads of blasphemy and ringleaders of world colonialism. Then you, O faithful, kill the ringleaders of blasphemy!

Now that the battle between the zealous Iranian nation and the imposed agent regime of Iraq--which is nothing less than a battle between Islam and blasphemy--is raging, intelligence received indicates that certain neighboring countries and certain sheykhdoms in the region are about to cooperate with the enemies of Islam and are placing at their disposal essential spare parts. They should know that any cooperation with the mercenary Iraqi regime will be considered tantamount to hostility toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and that the responsibility and serious consequences which will result will be directed at them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

52: Outcome of Blackout Exercise

LD251728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 52 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Valiant people of Tehran. While expressing our gratitude for your readiness when the air siren was heard and the first shots were fired, and when a blackout was implemented in Tehran, we now inform you that these exercises were aimed at preparing the people, that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic's antiaircraft units were simply carrying out a genuine practice. Fortunately, the outcome of the exercise was extremely good.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION, ACTIVITIES IN TEHRAN 25 SEP

AFP on Jet Attack

NC0251634 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Sep (AFP)--Air raid sirens wailed out over Tehran just before 1600 GMT and both radio and TV broke off programmes to give the warning of a possible new Iraqi attack.

The roar of jet aircraft engines could be heard as the maximum alert was given.

Bombs could be heard exploding close to the city.

The alert was lifted some minutes later. It was not yet known whether the sound of overflying aircraft and bombing near the city, and visible firing of anti-aircraft guns was a military exercise or a genuine attack.

Khomeyni Residence Undamaged

LD251722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Please pay attention to the Tehran security headquarters' statement:

In the name of God, the brave and Muslim people of Iran. Following the blackout exercise to test Tehran's defense against a possible enemy attack at 1730 today, a number of people expressed their concern that the residence of Imam Khomeyni might have been damaged.

The public is hereby informed that there is no cause for concern and the exercise was conducted to prepare the Muslim nation and the brave people of Tehran.

The nation's imam, and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran is (?safe) under the shadow of Mahdi.

Residents Obstructing Mehrabad Landing

LD251740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Attention, attention dear listeners. Citizens of Tehran and particularly the residents of areas near Mehrabad Airport. While thanking you for your vigilance, we beg of you to allow an aircraft trying to land at Mehrabad Airport to do so. This aircraft is running out of fuel. Attention. this aircraft is running out of fuel. We beg of you to allow it to land.

Thanks to Citizens

LD251800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1747 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] We thank you dear brothers who are safeguarding our revolution around Mehrabad Airport. We thank you for allowing the Islamic Army's aircraft to land safely on the runway.

Private Vehicles Banned 0600-2000

LD260316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 15 of the security headequarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. Due to the special situation in the country and in order to economize on fuel consumption more than ever, the traffic headquarters of the organization for the mobilization of the oppressed will implement special regulations as follows:

From Saturday, 27 September 1980, for 1 week all motorized vehicles are banned from streets all over the country between 0600 and 2000. Those vehicles exempted from this ban are:

1. All buses and minibuses belonging to intercity and national bus companies.

2. All taxis and hired cars [word indistinct]

3. All vans and trucks carrying foodstuffs and medicines.

4. Vehicles belonging to government departments and related organizations displaying the name of the department while on assignment.

5. All vehicles belonging to government officials and Majlis deputies and disabled persons who possess the card issued by municipalities.

6. All vehicles displaying (?police) or diplomatic number plates.

7. All military and police vehicles.

8. All emergency vehicles equpped with siren and flashing light and other emergency signs.

9. All vehicles belonging to doctors while on emergency visits and showing their medical card.

In case the above regulations are violated, the vehicle will be stopped and the driver will be prosecuted.

Citizens Warned To Stay Indoors

LD251735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1723 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Statement No 18 of the security headquarters of the Interior Munistry]

[Text] In the name of God, the dear citizens, especially inhabitants of regions surrounding Mehrabad Airport, are requested for security reasons to avoid leaving their homes. Those who are out at the moment should return home immediately.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

LD251152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Oil Ministry has issued the following statement: Following the announcement published by this ministry's headquarters regarding the refusal to deliver gasoline, gas oil and kerosene for domestic use on Thursday and Friday, 25 and 26 September, the officials in charge of regions and distribution centers must make arrangements for the delivery of fuel to gas stations for private use. This is for the convenience of passengers and is at the discretion of the authorities concerned.

The officials concerned will take immediate measures for the provision of fuel to gas stations.

Dezful Fighters

GF251300 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1243 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Announcement No 1 of the mobilization headquarters of Dezful follows:

Militant and courageous people of Dezful, the task force plan needs to mobilize you fighters who are ready to sacrifice, to fight the enemy and to thwart the invaders. Therefore, you Muslims should report at once to the mosques and provide details of your equipment and military training.

Shiraz Announcement on Medical Units

GF251510 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1450 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Medical teams which have announced their readiness to go to damaged regions and have received their papers are requested to contact the provincial health department for arrangements for their departure.

Ahvaz Radio on 'Red Alert'

GF251510 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1436 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. Please respect the red alert regulation. Those dear citizens who are outside in the streets should park their cars and not use their vehicles. They should not gather in front of hospitals or gasoline pumps.

Keep the streets open for ambulances, fire trucks, revolution guards and the military corps. Always keep calm. Add to your revolutionary alertness. We want to unmask U.S. imperialism in the region.

With the help of God and your faith, keep the Koran in one hand and your weapon in the other so that we will achieve victory with the power of our unity.

Qom Clergy to Front

LD251705 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, 150 theology students and clergy from the Qom seminary, including Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Khomeyni, have been sent to the southern war front.

These clergymen, who had already completed their military training in Qom, left for the war front in the south this morning to defend the Iranian Revolution's Mohammedan fruits alongside the army brothers and the Corps of Revolution Guards.

Medical Teams to Abadan, Ahvaz

LD251810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the joint relief and treatment committee issued its fifth statement tonight as follows:

In the name of God. This is to inform our dear compatriots that of the 110 doctors, nurses and the medical cadre who responded to this committee's call for volunteers, a 10-member group of medical specialists and university professors has been sent to Abadan, an 8-member group to Ahvaz and a 13-member group to Kermanshah. These groups are composed of doctors, surgeons, medical auxiliary and operating-room technicians.

AFP: Fierce Fighting in Khorramshahr

NC260631 Paris AFP in English 0627 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Sep (AFP)--Fierce fighting between Iranian and Iraqi forces continued this morning in the Iranian port city of Khorramshahr, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said, quoting a report from its consulate in the Iranian city.

Iraq claimed yesterday to have captured the city, at the head of the gulf. Iran denied that the city had fallen.

Meanwhile, the ministry said, 313 Japanese have evacuated the war-torn Iraqi city of Basrah into Kuwait since Wednesday. There were about 2,800 Japanese nationals in the Middle East country before the war between Iran and Iraq erupted five days ago.

Closure of Japanese Consulate

OW260015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Todkyo, 26 Sep KYODO--The Japanese Consulate General at Khorramshahr in Iran has been closed, in effect, government sources revealed Thursday night. They said staff members have evacuated to the residence of the consul general there.

The consulate general looks after Japanese workers at the petrochemical complex project in Bandar-e Khomeyni. The Foreign Ministry instructed the consulate general late Thursday night to be prepared to dispose of confidential documents depending on developments.

Latest reports said Iraq claimed Thursday that Iraqi troops have entered the port city.

Surrender of Iraqi Tanks

JN260805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0752 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] We have just received the following report: Fifty Iraqi tanks have raised the white flag, the sign of surrender to the forces of the Islamic Republic, at the southern border point near Khorramshahr. We will broadcast details about this surrender shortly.

RALLY AT U.S. EMBASSY SUPPORTS STUDENT, CLERGY UNITY

LD251308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] This morning more than 1,500 students, religious trainees, clerics, brothers and sisters, university professors and teachers at Qom seminary held a rally at the den of espionage following the 3-day seminar "Seminary and University" at Tehran University. They received a warm welcome from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

According to a report, after the recitation of verses from the holy Koran and a message of welcome by one of the Muslim brothers based at the den of espionage, one of the clergy made a speech on the role of hostage taking in the continuation of the Islamic Revolution and on the alliance between the clergy and the students. Then one of the university professors made a speech, followed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mussavi Kho'ini, and spoke about the seizure of the den of espionage, the alliance between the clergy and the students, the origins of the movement to follow the imam's policy, the U.S. conspiracies both inside and outside the borders, and the war imposed by America through the Ba'thist regime of the treacherous Saddam Husayn.

According to the same report, the participants in the meeting at the den of espionage held noon and dusk prayers under the leadership of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mussavi Kho'ini. The glorious meeting ended at 1300.

PARIS RADIO INTERVIEWS BAKHTIAR ON WAR, KHOMEYNI OVERTHROW

LD251303 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Bearing in mind the situation in the Middle East with the fourth day of war between Iraq and Iran, we have brought forward somewhat Didier Lecat's guest spot, especially since it is a world exclusive. Former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar gives an interview to Didier Lecat, recorded less than an hour ago.

[Begin recording] [Lecat] Good morning. Mr Bakhtiar, thank you for answering our questions. It has been stated frequently, Mr Bakhtiar, that you were in Baghdad last weekend, and it even has been said that you have made frequent visits to the Iraqi capital. Is this true? Who do you see in Baghdad and what do you do there?

[Answer] I must say, and I have stated publicly, that I have been visiting Baghdad frequently for a year. This is beyond challenge. I also explained the points of view which have brought me closer to the Iraqi Government, that is that Iran does not have the right to export either its religion or its policy, or above all its revolution, if there is revolution with Mr Khomeyni. And this I did not hide. However, last week, that is, the weekend, unfortunately I was not in Baghdad.

[Question] Were you aware of the offensive which was under preparation, of this conflict?

[Answer] No sir, I was certainly never notified of what would happen. However, I must still clarify two or three points.

It is beyond doubt that it was Khomeyni who began to attack the Ba'th regime and its president a year and a half ago, and (noting) the Sunni and Shi'a religions and their differences, and the like, I tried several times in statements to say that we had to live in peace with our neighbors. But Mr Khomeyni cannot be contradicted.

The second extremely important point, which shows the great guilt of the present regime, is that the notion of the state, the army and the organization of the nation itself--and above all armed forces--have disappeared with Mr Khomeyni's sinister system.

[Question] Mr Bakhtiar, now your country--it is your country, Iran, that is being attacked by Iraq, or more precisely a conflict has broken out between the two countries. You are in Paris, you are fairly close to the Iraqis. Whose side are you on?

[Answer] Listen, sir, I can only be with Iran, and I would never accept that a square centimeter of my country should be ceded on any pretext whatever to a foreign power. There were times--but I don't want to go back over the past--when we were in foreign countries, and we were linked on a certain number of issues, linked by agreements with foreign powers, but as regards the interests of Iran--its territorial integrity, its independence--I have always said and I maintain that I will not negotiate with anyone. I challenge the Iraqi Government or any government to negotiate any agreement with a government such as that of Khomeyni.

[Question] But Mr Bakhtiar, is this conflict, are these bombings on Iranian soil and on Iranian troops--is all that is happening now on the battlefield a way for some Iranians to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] Listen, if Ayatollah Khomeyni were to be overthrown, I would not be the only one, I would be one of millions and millions of people in Iran and outside Iran to be satisfied, as the very existence of Mr Khomeyni and his system of government has led to the annihilation of our country.

[Question] If I understand correctly your heart is in Iran, but your thoughts are in Baghdad, and if you return to Iran it will be thanks to this conflict...

[Answer] Certainly not. I have not waited for this to attack Mr Khomeyni. And I must also add--and this is much more important--that everything that happens in Iran, every time it is talked about, people say it is Bakhtiar's fault. Well before (?this). You remember 2 months ago a coup d'etat, a plot was being talked about. Officers were even brought before the television and they said we want to have as our leader a man like Mr Bakhtiar. There. This is a fact which you can verify through your own channels.

So now, I regret that Iranians, or Iraqis--who are human beings like you and me--are being killed, but I think that the deeprooted cause of all this is that there is one individual who is anathema to all men of good will, who ir is destroying the whole region for his ideology, if I may say so, his way of thinking on Islam on the one hand, and on his foreign policy, which consists of exporting his views and his way of seeing things abroad.

[Question] Now, Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar, in conclusion, what are you going to do? What are the exiles going to do? What are your friends and those who are fighting against the ayatollah's regime, on the one hand, going to do, and on the other hand, have you heard of this army of exiles which is reported to be massing on Iran's frontiers in order to enter Iran, if possible, behind the Iraqis?

[Answer] There is no--how shall I say this--army which is fighting on the borders, or at least I do not know about it. But there are armed Iranians inside the country, who seek all opportunities--not now--who are looking for any good opportunity to attack Mr Khomeyni's system, the system which has now been weakened because the regular army and all that we had was destroyed [words indistinct]. Why wait so long? It was Khomeyni who first of all destroyed the army, and now when [words indistince].

[Question] But what are you going to do? What is your position on the political level? You can hardly say that these events are just what you wanted, in a way.

[Answer] What I want is the disappearance of an odious regime, as that of Khomeyni is.

[Question] Even thanks to a conflict with Iraq?

[Answer] Even thanks to a conflict with Iraq, but on one condition--that Iran comes out of it in one piece, as I hope, and I am doing everything for this. [end recording]

CORRECTION, ADDITION TO STUDENT STATEMENT 147

The following changes should be made to the item entitled "Student Statement 147 to Iraqi Youth, Students," published on I 5 and I 6 of the 25 September SOUTH ASIA Daily Report:

Page I 5, third paragraph from the bottom of the page (at the very beginning of the item), change the processing indicator from "excerpt" to "text."

Page I 6, after the seventh paragraph (the end of the item), add the following:

"Fully inform the nation [Iraq] of the directives of our nation's imam, the iconoclast Khomeyni, concerning the Iraqi Army and its joining with the Iranian Army, nationwide strikes by the civil servants and workers, and a refusal to pay taxes and water and electric bills. Be aware that by the directive of the imam our and your greatest divine duty today is to bring down the tyrannical regime.

[Words indistinct] forward that our nation and the brave and powerful Iranian armed forces, God willing, are supporting you.

"[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy."

CORRECTION, ADDITION TO BANI-SADR MEETING WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

The following changes should be made to the item entitled "Bani-Sadr Meets With Soviet Ambassador 23 Sep," published on I 2 and I 3 of the 24 September SOUTH ASIA Daily Report:

Page I 2, immediately under the sourceline "GF231630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80," place the following passage:

"[Text] PARS reports that Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the Soviet ambassador in Tehran at the joint forces command headquarters this afternoon.

"PARS reports that they exchanged views on issues related to the Iranian-Iraqi border.

"BANI-SADR SAYS ARMED FORCES' MORALE 'HIGH'

"LD232202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2056 GMT 23 Sep 80"

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Negotiation, Mediation Possibilities--In a 28 September speech to the nation carried by Baghdad radio, President Saddam Husayn declared that Iraq is prepared to negotiate "directly" with Iran, through a "third party" or through "any international quarter we respect and trust." Husayn affirmed that his country has adopted "positive and responsible stands" toward all the peace initiatives put forward by "Islamic and friendly" states and regional organizations and will exert every effort to bring about their success. He went on to say, however, that Iraq has rejected "so-called mediation" attempts by some "Arab officials," taking the position that "no Arab can adopt the stand of mediator" when Arab sovereignty is at stake and Arab blood is being shed. The Iraqi president stated that in such a situation, if an Arab does not "support his brother in the battle," he should at least keep "silent."

Declaring that Iraq is imposing no "illegitimate terms" on Iran and harbors no "ambitions," Husayn reiterated the Iraqi conditions for negotiation first announced by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in a 25 September Paris press conference, reported by INA, and later restated by Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in a press statement carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses. He said Iran must adhere to good-neighbor relations, abandon its "trends of racism," refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries in the region and return "every inch" of Arab territory. He added that Iran must return the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island. Husayn warned that Iraq will continue to deal "deterrent and firm strikes" against Iran if it continues the fighting. He said that Iraq's aim is to reach a formula on which to base the relationship between Iraq and the Arab nation, on the one hand, and Iran, on the other, but that if Iran rejects his "sincere appeal for a cease-fire," the Iranian people should take the initiative to "rid" themselves of the ruling "clique." If they do this, Husayn promised, Iraq will help them overcome the "tragedies" that have befallen them since the Khomeyni regime came to power.

In a 27 September telephone conversation with President Ziaul Haq, reported by INA, Saddam Husayn "welcomed" the Pakistani leader's "visit to Iraq to use his good offices to solve the existing conflict between Iraq and Iran through peaceful means." According to Karachi radio, Haq said before departing for Tehran and Baghdad that his mission is only to "ascertain facts." Iranian media gave no indication that he and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti tried or were able to do any more than this in their 27-28 September visit to Tehran. In a press conference after discussions with the two visitors, reported by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Iran will continue to fight "until the expulsion of the last aggressor."

Before Haq's arrival, Iranian leaders had categorically rejected mediation. Bani-Sadr, in an interview after his 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, reported by Tehran radio and PARS, stated that Iran "is not ready for any mediation or reconciliation because reconciliation between right and wrong is senseless." He welcomed the visit of President Haq only insofar as it represented a "mark of respect" for the Iranian Armed Forces and people in their resistance against the Iraqis. In an earlier statement carried by Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr said that there is "no need for mediation" and that those who come to Tehran with that in mind would be better advised to go to Baghdad and "force some sanity" on the Saddam Husayn government. Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i supported Bani-Sadr's stand on mediation, saying in interviews with Tehran radio that Iran is not prepared to "utter a word about negotiations" and should not accept "mediation, reconciliation, discussion or anything."

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, announced that Iraqi forces captured Ahvaz on 27 September and said that by doing so the military "achieved the vital objectives designated by the leadership." The communique stated that it is now necessary to "consolidate this victory" and destroy the "remnants" of the Iranian Army. However, Tehran radio's Arabic service the next morning denied that Ahvaz has fallen, and Ahvaz radio was monitored into the evening of 18 September carrying local military news reports and asking citizens to avoid spreading rumors during these "sensitive times." Baghdad radio, commenting on the continued Ahvaz transmissions, declared them fake, claiming that Tehran radio was broadcasting programming in the name of Ahvaz radio. Baghdad said that this ploy was obvious because the transmissions that purported to be from Ahvaz radio carried only music and programming that could be relayed by Tehran radio through small transmitters outside of Ahvaz. However, since the alleged fall of Ahvaz, the city's radio has been monitored on its normal frequency carrying unique programming as well as relays from Tehran radio. Rejecting Baghdad's claim on the fall of Ahvaz, Tehran radio announced that the oil minister visited Ahvaz on 28 September, and it also carried a speech delivered in the city by Ayatollah Khamene'i that same day. AFP reported that several hundred Soviet citizens have been evacuated from Ahvaz.

A 28 September Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, once again denied that Khorramshahr has fallen to the Iraqis, who claim to have taken the city on 25 September. Abadan radio on 28 September carried announcements issued by the Khorramshahr City Council, the latest requesting food vendors to open their stores.

Iran has continued to warn neighboring states not to aid Iraq. According to Tehran radio, Iranian envoys have told Persian Gulf states that any military aid to Iraq will be considered an "act of war" against Iran. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, reiterated earlier warnings to "certain shaykhdoms in the southern part of the Persian Gulf" that so long as they give "sanctuary" to and help "mobilize" the Iraqi forces, Iran will consider it its "legitimate right" to "deal with these shaykhdoms in any way it considers appropriate." In a press conference in Amman, carried by Amman television, Tariq 'Aziz warned that if Iran expanded the conflict to "other countries," Iraq would adopt an "appropriate position." 'Aziz also stated that Iraq "categorically rejects any kind of foreign intervention" in the gulf. Saddam Husayn reiterated these latter comments in his 28 September address to the nation, saying: "We warn any foreign power that tries to exploit the situation in order to interfere in the region's affairs that the countries of the region are capable of protecting the safety of the region, guaranteeing freedom of shipping in it and ensuring the legitimate rights of all the countries of the world." Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media have made no mention of President Carter's proposal to convene a meeting of Western industrial powers to discuss ways to ensure the flow of oil through the Persian Gulf.

Iraqi Oil Exports--According to AFP, Iraq has "suspended all crude oil exports" because of "extensive damage" to its oil installations. The news agency, citing the weekly MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, said that Iraq has informed the oil companies of a "complete loss of production" and that deliveries will be stopped "until further notice." Statements issued by the Iranian Joint Staff on 27 and 28 September, carried by Tehran radio, reported continued bombing of the Kirkuk oil installations, claiming 85 percent destruction. The Turkish ANATOLIA news agency reported that the Kirkuk-Yumurtalik oil pipeline was sabotaged on the night of 26-27 September but that damage was "minimized" and the line would be reopened within 2 days. According to AFP, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Iranian aircraft had bombed the pipeline.

The Damascus paper ATH-THAWRAH reported that on 25 September Syria "immediately and unconditionally" agreed to an Iraqi request to pump oil through Syrian pipelines to the Lebanese port of Tripoli. The paper also said that the flow of Iraqi oil to Baniyas has been stopped due to the Iranian shelling of Iraqi oil installations and that its resumption depends upon Iraq's efforts to repair the damaged oil works. The oil flow to both Baniyas and Tripoli is from Kirkuk.

Iranian Information Efforts--In an interview carried by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr said Iran's international position has been weakened because of its poor efforts in the sphere of "foreign propaganda" which have inhibited the "exportation of our revolution" and brought about a situation in which "you are subjected to aggression and nobody in the world bothers to ask why this country has been attacked." He said that if Iran had made greater efforts in this regard, it would not have been so easy for Iraq to attack. He noted that Saddam Husayn had allowed 300 reporters into Iraq while in Iran even telex services had been out until recently. He urged Iran to open its borders to "tell the world the realities" and not to fear the dissemination of lies, saying that most correspondents will report the truth.

In a related development, Tehran radio carried an announcement issued by Ayatollah Khomeyni appointing 'Abdollah Nuri as head of the Information and News Department of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Khomeyni said in the announcement that under the current "extraordinary conditions" Nuri will be charged with improving coordination of internal and external news and that all "information organs are dutybound" to give him the "necessary cooperation with maximum effort." Khomeyni also gave Nuri the power to expel from the country anybody acting contrary to the nation's interests and, on the other hand, to "attract individuals for cooperation."

In a similar announcement broadcast over Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni appointed 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Khomeyni noted the "emergency situation" facing the country and told Mohtashami to "dismiss anyone you see fit and recruit loyal individuals."

CORRECTION

In the MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW of 26 September, a passage was dropped from the second sentence, which begins on line seven of the first paragraph. The sentence should read: "'Aziz did not fully define what Iraq considers to be its territories, saying only that it demands Iranian respect for Iraq's 'full sovereignty' over the Shatt al-'Arab and territories acknowledged by international agreements as belonging to Iraq, which Iraq has been forced to 'liberate in the past few days.'"

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 190 29 September 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

IRAN

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KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES IRANIAN, IRAQI PEOPLES AND ARMIES

JN270913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Sep 80

["Historic speech" by Imam Khomeyni addressed to the Iranian people and army and the Iraqi people--read by announcer; Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 26 September carried a 23-minute recording of Khomeyni's speech--poor reception precludes full processing of this version]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I would like to address our Iranian people and army and also the Iraqi people.

The valor of the army and the other armed forces, such as the revolution guards and others, has reminded us of the valor during the dawn of Islam. The Islamic military forces were not equal to the forces of the enemy during the dawn of Islam. In the war with the Romans, the enemy army consisted of about 800,000 soldiers, while the Islamic Army consisted of only 30,000 soldiers. The Roman commanders on the frontlines numbered 1,000; in other words, double the number of commanders in the Islamic army.

Khalid ibn al-Walid, the commander of the Islamic army, said: We must deal them a blow which will break their morale. Let 30 of our men strike at their 60,000-strong frontline forces. Some 60 men went to face the 60,000 fighters. They launched a surprise attack, wiping out the enemy's 60,000 soldiers.

Throughout the period in which we were resisting the forces of the defunct shah, our forces were nothing compared to the regular army and other forces at the disposal of the defunct regime. Furthermore, all the big powers in the world were on the side of that regime, while nobody stood by us. Now, our forces number 30 million; in other words, the entire Iranian people. This is also the case of hundreds of millions of other human beings, who once opposed us.

What counts in war is not numbers, but experience, morale and resilience--capabilities [as heard] which that handful of men in the dawn of Islam possessed and utilized in routing big armies.

Thank God, although we are few in number in our country and although our enemies are among the big powers, our people are facing up to the test. They can, through unity and faith in God Almighty, inflict defeat on the big and multitudinous armies.

Therefore, what must be available is the strength which individuals derive from (?faith). Thank God, this strength is currently available. It exists in the army, the revolution guards and the other regular forces. When facing death, each one of them derives strength from shouting God is great and charging on.

For instance, a large group of enemies in Kordestan attacked a base having a small group of soldiers. That small group was able to defeat the large enemy group. This was because the small group depended on God, while the large group did not.

Therefore, we must not say that our army is like other armies or that our gendarmerie forces are like other gendarmerie forces or that our revolution guards are like the other armed forces. This is not true, because the other armies are fighting for the sake of one person. In Iraq, the armed forces are fighting for the sake of Saddam Husayn. What sensible man will sacrifice himself for Saddan Husayn? What for? What would be the outcome?

Our army is fighting for a cause. Its men say: If we die, we will be with God. [Words indistinct] this is the spirit which achieved victory.

Thank God, our army and other regular forces enjoy this spirit. My message to the army is: I praise your efforts. You stood like men and fought like the soldiers in the dawn of Islam. My good tidings to them is that if they kill the enemies, they shall go to paradise, and if they are killed, they shall also go to paradise. These are my good tidings.

This is divine power. Our regular forces and the revolution guards are equipped with divine power. Your weapon shall be God is great [Allah akbar]. There is not a sharper weapon on earth.

This also applies to the people. This transformation in our people is a divine one. A miracle has happened, transforming our people, who were once weak, into powerful men. Our people had no arms, while their enemy was fully equipped. They faced tanks and machineguns with empty hands. But they leaped onto the tanks and seized them.

It is a divine strength which our people have possessed and are still possessing. Those who think that this time the situation will be different, are mistaken. All people will rise as one man in the face of adversities.

The sons of our people in Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz and other places are manning the fortifications and barricades they built themselves. The president of the republic was here with me a short while ago. He told me: We went there and saw how they built fortifications. They are ready.

The stories told by certain foreign sources are mere rumors. The enemy has not even approached the city of Khorramshahr; yet, they are claiming that they have occupied this city. They are spreading these rumors to please themselves. I heard another rumor today which the Iraqi regime disseminated to please itself. The rumor says that so-and-so has died. I tell them: So what, as long as God exists. Our people rely on God Almighty, and God has been with our people right from the beginning and will continue to be with them forever.

My message to the Iraqi Army is this: Why are you shedding your blood? What will they give you for that? Here, our soldiers say: When we sacrifice our blood, God shall offer us something better than this earth. As for you, why are you doing this?

O Iraqi Army, O Iraqi Armed Forces, return to Islam before it is too late. Repent while you have the chance, just as many of your brothers have repented and come here to be part of the Islamic army. You also come here and join this Islamic country and army. It is better for you now and in the life hereafter.

Do not follow a nonbeliever and an apostate. Follow those who uphold Islam. Follow God's prophet, not Saddam. Dissociate yourselves from these men because if you do, they would be worth nothing. Abandon them and, if you can, kill them. Aim your guns at them and kill them. If you cannot reach them, abandon them. Come to Iran. You are most welcome here. This Muslim country will protect you. We welcome you here and are ready to serve you.

As for the Iraqi people, I have always believed that the Iraqi tribes are always armed and that the Iraqis are brave people. I still believe this. But I do not know what has happened. The Iraqi people have not risen as they should have. I know that the hearts of the entire Iraqi people are bleeding from that government, which is why no one agrees with it.

Now that the Iraqi rulers are busy with the war against Iran, and before we pounce on them and kill them, the Iraqi people must rise as one man just as the Iranian people have risen.

The Iranian people have risen and crushed a force which was a hundred times more powerful than the force at the disposal of Saddam Husayan.

You also rise. Strike and demonstrate. Paralyze his economy. Do not pay taxes to the regime, because it is blasphemy. Do not pay water and electricity bills, because Saddam Husayn is a deviate. Do not heed his orders. Condemn him, because he cannot fight the entire nation.

Saddam Husayn's radio is repeatedly saying that the Iraqi people are such and such. Yet the Iraqi people know that if given the opportunity, this man would wipe out all traces of Islam in Iraq and destroy all mosques. Therefore, since they are busy with the war against Iran, move, stage demonstrations, blow up [words indistinct] places as the Iranians have done.

You must resist the group which is opposing Islam. You must defend Islam. Defending Islam is a duty like defending honor and dignity. This man is telling lies. He says he is an Arab, but he is a liar. He is an American, not an Arab. The Arab is a Muslim. He is not an Arab but an American. How can he claim to be a Muslim?

I must say this to the Iraqi people. The war now is between Islam and nonbelievers. It is the duty of all Muslims to defend Islam. The Iraqi rulers follow Michel 'Aflaq. What has Michel 'Aflaq got to do with Islam? He considers Islam contrary to the objectives of the Ba'th Party.

The Iraqi people must rise. Rise against Saddam. You will triumph, as we have triumphed by depending on God. Let us hold hands together in order to crush this man and his party. Let us do away with the evil of these men--'Aflaq and his designs and Saddam and As-Sadat and their designs. Let each of us establish an Islamic government in his own country. Let Iran have its own government and Iraq its own government, but united under the banner of Islam. We will crush all these men, God willing. Peace be upon you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RAFSANJANI, GENDARMERIE REPRESENTATIVE

LD261246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Jajj Sheykh Mohziyeddin Ansari, the imam's representative in the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were received separately this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to PARS, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the imam's representative in the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted some reports to the imam of the people at this meeting.

BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH KHOMEYNI, FIGHTING

LD261732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1151 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] As we informed you in the last news bulletin, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, was this morning received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He submitted a report on his recent trip to the southern regions of the country and his inspection of the battlefields between Iran and Iraq. After his visit to the imam, which lasted about 30 minutes, the president replied to the questions of the correspondent of the Central News Bureau during a press conference about the outcome of his inspection tour of Khorramshahr and other areas in Khuzestan and the situation on the battlefields as well as the instructions of the imam.

[Begin recording] [Question] Following your 2-day visit to the battlefield in Khuzestan you were received by the imam. Please let us know what topics were discussed in this meeting.

[Answer] The first issue raised was that when one spends some time close to and at the side of the soldiers, one notices that the situation is different from what one hears. In other words, the situation there is very good. The Iraqis engage in false propaganda, claiming that they have occupied this or that place. All the places they said they had occupied I visited along with the soldiers. Of course, their artillery shells were coming in, but the Iranian soldiers regarded this as normal. General Fallahi was even shouting at them: Don't you see that a shell is coming, go back to your position. But the soldiers paid no heed to these shells. We joked with Mr (Qassabiyan) [words indistinct]. Well, the attitude of the soldiers was happy and sincere and they would not allow the Iraqis to advance an inch.

For instance, yesterday they told us that Khorramshahr was about to fall at any moment. I personally went to Khorramshahr and saw that this was not true. Of course, (?the people had not gone to work) because the propaganda had frightened them. But we saw no problems: all the streets are full of fortifications. What idiot will enter this town? They have grenades, everything. Thank God, all the cities are busy (?in action). Therefore, after 15 days the Iraqi Army--these days most of the fighting is done by (?armored divisions)--if during the first week the other side was not able to achieve anything it is clear that [words indistinct]. Now, our turn will come: today or tomorrow it will be our turn. [Words indistinct] These are the things which I told the imam. I told him that we noticed high morale among the soldiers in these areas. All of them are in their own positions and are defending them. All these reports that the Iraqis have come to this or that place and that they have so many tanks: all of these have been proved to be false. [Words indistinct] We went there and found that there were not 40 tanks, but 18, and even those have been bogged down in mud. So this is the situation.

However, you cannot say that the people are completely carefree and happy and that there is nothing happening. No, there is a war going on. There is a war with all its consequences. For instance, they have smashed our refinery. In response, yesterday we smashed all their oil installations. Well, it is a war, and war has its own nature and its own dangers. There are all these things, but a nation which engaged in such a war wishes to maintain its independence.

[Question] As you also mentioned, false information has been spread throughout the world by Iraq concerning the (?revolt) in Khorramshahr [words indistinct]. However, we need strong information and news agencies to neutralize these reports which are being broadcast by Iraq.

[Answer] Definitely. For instance, Ahvaz radio has broadcast certain things which weaken the morale of the soldiers themselves. When you say that 200 tanks are moving towards Ahvaz, when a soldier who is fighting in (?his position) suddenly [words indistinct] and he loses his morale. It is due to strong faith that they have been kept there. You should not broadcast any report which has not been confirmed by the headquarters of the armed forces. You should announce to all your radio stations that as long as the army staff has not confirmed a report, you should not broadcast it. Of course, we do not need to engage in excessive propaganda. [Words indistinct] We should tell the truth whatever it is.

[Question] Many people repeatedly ask us for reports. [Words indistinct] If we wish to wait for the army telex as has been...

[Answer] If the people make many telephone calls to you, tell them to telephone the army headquarters and to ask the president himself. We shall satisfy the people that it is better if they hear fewer, but proper reports, rather than a lot but false reports.

If we tell them something and then the whole world, including ourselves, comes to believe it, that the Iraqis have invaded from that place and that place. [as heard] It is natural for a soldier who is fighting in his underground bunker and who sees artillery shells coming one after another--the place we visited in (Eyn-e Khash) the Iraqis claimed to have occupied it and to have gone 100 miles beyond it, there a shell came and hit a tank, only a few steps away from us--all these shells are coming. [as heard]

When the soldier turns on his radio and hears that certain things have happened, he says: We have lost the war. Therefore, great care is needed. Someone on the radio who really knows the facts says that a bomb which the Iraqis have dropped has missed the target by 20 meters--this means that the next time the Iraqis will hit the target. These are certain reports which the military experts understand, but we do not know. Therefore, we should ask the military experts how we should broadcast reports so that the enemy cannot make use of them. It is a war.

You do not wish to say that the artillery shell which the enemy has fired has hit a certain target. This means that they would fire the second one more carefully. All of these reports mean something.

[Question] What instructions did the imam give in your meeting?

[Answer] As ever, the imam was happy, composed and hopeful. He said that, God willing, you will be victorious.

[Question] It is now about 1100 on Friday. Please give us the latest reports that you have about the battlefields.

[Answer] On the basis of the information we have the situation is good on all fronts and [words indistinct] I will discuss what I have seen with my own eyes. Until 2400 last night the situation was good. This morning, I was told that the situation is good. Of course, the views differ. If all the Iraqi forces are those that [words indistinct], and most probably it is so, then one can say that the Iraqi forces have lost this war, because if the armored units do not succeed during the first week, then you are wasting your power. Our air force, which they imagined had been destroyed, acted in a very strong way and it made us proud. Our armed forces in this war, even before this war, gained strong Islamic morale. The morale of the armed forces has become much stronger. Those who either inside or outside the country imagine certain things, (have now had to give up their imaginings). One of the benefits of this war is that all those who thought that this army had been destroyed and could not achieve anything now realize that this is not so. It is very strong. This army has no thought of turning its back on us. Consequently, all the efforts which we made during the past year to strengthen the morale of the army have, God willing, produced results. I hope that all our armed forces who are fighting in the region will know that the heart of the imam is with them. This is what the imam told me and he will probably send a message addressed to the armed forces. Those who (2 nights ago were shouting in God's lands) "Greetings to Khomeyni," and "God is great," we hope that, God willing, in the (same way) they will topple Saddam Husayn's regime.

[Question] What reports do you have concerning the fighting in the fronts in the west of the country which you can give to the people of Iran?

[Answer] I did not go there, but I will go there. As far as I know the reports that we received there were better than the reports which we used to receive in Tehran. The reason is that a person who is at the front and at every moment sees the bullets being fired sees the danger. It is natural that his shouts are the calls of someone who is asking for help. However, the person who is in command (sees the general picture).

For instance, during the past few days if we had listened to all these complaints, (?we would have had to give up our superiority in the air). We did not pay any attention to these reports. Therefore, God willing, the situation is also good in the west. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CHAIRS NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

LD261701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the National Security Council met this evening under President Bani-Sadr at the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic. The report adds that the country's security, Iran-Iraq border conflicts, the manner in which the revolution's armed forces have countered the Iraqi Ba'thist Army as well as the latest border developments were discussed.

BANDI-SADR MEETS WITH PAKISTANI, ALGERIAN ENVOYS

LD261752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Pakistani and Algerian ambassadors were separately received this evening by President Bani-Sadr at the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. PARS reports that during the meeting the ambassadors expressed their pleasure over the (?attempts) being made in connection with diplomatic measures by [word indistinct] to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and held talks with the president.

The report says: President Bani-Sadr, responding to remarks made by the Pakistani and Algerian ambassadors, said: We are being attacked, and so to end this aggression it is Iraq which will have to take steps; it is Iraq which will have to end its aggression. What Iraq is doing is serving America and harming the world of Islam; it is in the interest of Zionism and specifically detrimental to the interests of the PLO.

The president added: Consequently, if the objective of these measures [of mediation] is to understand Iran's stances and to recognize Iraq's aggression, then there is no argument. However, how can you mediate between good and evil?

The president then continued: Under the illusion that our country and our revolution have been weakened, Iraq and America intended to implement against us the same plan executed by the Zionists against the Arabs in 1967, but this very aggression and the coherent resistance offered against it by the armed forces and the Iranian people clearly show that we are quite powerful. The army and the people (?combined) demonstrate a coherent and unprecedented resistance.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: We have no designs on others' territories. However, those who have thus become an instrument in the hands of colonialist policies and Zionism will most certainly await the reaction of all Islamic states as well as that of their own nation.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON FIGHTING, MEDIATION, HOSTAGES

LD270848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1748 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified Central News Bureau correspondent with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 26 September--recorded; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Having dealt with this problem, let us now deal with the political aspect of this war. We have recently learned that Kurt Waldheim, Yasir 'Arafat and even the Iraqi foreign minister have proposed mediation and a cease-fire and truce.

On the other hand, last night Islamic foreign ministers met in New York and at the conclusion of this meeting they called on Ziaul Haq to go to Iran and Iraq in connection with the problems existing between Iran and Iraq and mediate between them. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] During my visit to Khuzestan some (?ministers) raised the point. There was a telephone call from the Algerian president. The president of Pakistan also called last night and spoke; the Syrian president has expressed his readiness also. This very point was raised this morning with Imam Khomeyni. The point is that we did not attack Iraq; it was Iraq which attacked us. In the meantime, there was a report from Iraq to the effect that once they, the Iraqis, run out of strength, then they would ask for a ceasefire and mediation. Well, we did not start the war; they imposed this war on us. Now what is the meaning of mediation? It is as if two people get into a fight then there could be mediation, there is a party which has started this fight; what we did was to slap them.

Now they are asking for mediation. Whatever for? The situation is clear. The Saddam Husayn government has violated our borders and has crossed them. Now we shall implement whatever decisions we shall adopt. Saddam has not ceased his provocations in Khuzestan, Kordestan and consequently we replied. Day and night he is hatching plots. If these (?mediators) come over to familiarize themselves with our stands and to sympathize with us, then, as we say here, they are quite welcome. However, if they come here to mediate somehow or other then I should say: No, there is no need for mediation. It would be sufficient if they went there and forced some sanity on this mad government to make it stop this sort of behavior. If the Iraqi Government did so then we would not have anything to do there.

[Question] In your previous interview you referred to the fact that even if it comes to this mediation, we will not remain silent and will sue the Government of Iraq for damages.

[Answer] The issue is that if they stopped their conspiracies, dismantled their bases in Iraq, closed the borders, and left the internal counterrevolution alone, then we can say that you have inflicted this much damage to us and should compensate us. The dialogue will be meaningful, but not before, what can we say now.

[Question] Along with the issue of the war between Iran and Iraq, the issue of the U.S. hostages (?is being raised) because this issue cannot be separated from the extensive aggressions that the United States has always inflicted on Iran, and also because of the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the countries that are under Soviet domination. Therefore, considering Carter's recent comments to the effect that the war between Iran and Iraq could lead to the release of the 52 U.S. hostages, how do you view the connection between the hostages and this issue?

[Answer] I do not know whether Carter has made such a remark or not. In any case, the issue is clear to me; we received this information a month and a half ago and, as the people know, we have so far resisted well and and our army has fought successfully. The outcome is that our information was correct. We had discreetly prepared ourselves in advance; if we had not been discreet--they have agents--they would have created obstacles and prevented us from doing so. That is why we discreetly prepared ourselves. [Words indistinct] they will not stop in the future, either. It is clear. Take any system. If it were to lose its agents, it would start to disintegrate and die. The system of U.S. domination, if it were to lose Iran, which in fact plays the role of [words indistinct], its duration and strength would be diminished.

Therefore, the United States will not stop plotting. The issue of the hostages is not a question of reaching an understanding with America, or making this understanding a condition for the release --or lack of release--of the hostages. No, as far as America is concerned, we should work toward Independence; namely, to remove Iran from greater domination--Western domination.

In order to free our country from their dominations we should stop shouting slogans and screaming. We should find out what possibilities exist for us to use which would reduce U.S. domination over us. Then we should pursue these possibilities to rid ourselves from U.S. and Soviet domination. Therefore, with regard to the issue of the hostages, Mr Carter might be optimistic in thinking that this attack will result in the creation of a base for counterrevolution, that the counterrevolution will become established in this base and so on. Like the old man who had a jar full of oil and began daydreaming about it and while daydreaming he broke the jar with his stick, the same stick that Saddam used, and spilt all the oil, it is possible that they have such plans. But the issue on our part should be discussed in such a way as to enable us to estimate how much this element is effective in our serious and long drawn-out struggle against U.S. domination over Iran's real independence. The issue of the hostages should be studied in this light by us, and not in light of this attack. This attack might be repeated tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, too. These people are not going to leave us alone. If it were we who were the dominant one, if one of the parts under our domination were to break loose and leave the limits of our domination we would try to bring it back under our power. This U.S. domination disease, as long as it persists, will result in not letting us alone This disease has no cure but confrontation, resistance and trying to export the real revolution of Iran. Unfortunately, although we have said and will say that this foreign propaganda is important, what you perform inside the country has a reflection outside the country, you should think about these issues. The fact that every day we read in the papers that with or without reasons 20, 30 or 40 people have been executed, or what have you, these affect the outside world, and will stop the real exportation of our revolution. We should show that in this country real Islamic justice existes, that law rules and security exists and work and effort are the basis of people's lives. This is the country which is based on ideology. Otherwise, if we have no economics, no security and have little judicial security and if people's rights are violated on the smallest pretext, this will have a worldwide reflection. It will come to this, that you are subjected to aggression and nobody in the world bothers to ask why this country has been attacked. This has brought reality in front of all our eyes. We should learn a lesson from these realities, and should not lose hope. Yes, there has been wrong propaganda, we ourselves have done wrong, this has left a reflection in world opinion. We can tell the world about these realities. We should not be frightened that a few reporters might report lies. Most will report the truth. We should open our borders and let the world see that our country is making desirable progress, and we should elaborate on our achievements and pay more attention to what is essential to our country. Hopefully, the world will change its impression of us, God willing, and the United States will not be able to do anything to us.

[Question] In this connection, some Iranian officials think that we should do the same as Iraq is doing now, namely sending groups to other countries for propaganda purposes or for help, so that they can see this weakness with regard to propaganda on an international scale. They even believe that if the issue is discussed in the United Nations one day, then we should take part and embark on publicity campaigns and discuss the issue. What is your view on this?

[Answer] I believed in this from the beginning and it is nothing new to me. I believe that we should export this revolution, and I firmly believe that if our revolution is not exported we would not be able to live here. This is one example here.

If our revolution had really been exported, they would not have been able to attack our borders so easily. If we are to export our revolution then we should tell the world what we are doing. That gentleman has 300 correspondents in his country, while your borders are still closed. You did not have telex even till yesterday; you should let them come and tell the world the realities. Of course, some will report contrary to the truth, a greater number will report the truth and at the end because we will repeat the truth, we can convince the world that we are right.

[Question] So, if the issue is raised in the United Nations will Iran be represented?

[Answer] In my view Iran's participation would be beneficial.

[Question] The issue of the Persian Gulf in the war between Iran and Iraq has attracted world attention. At present about 2.7 million barrels per day of oil exported by Iraq through this route have been stopped, and Iran has stopped its exports as well. This might damage the oil exports of other countries. Having in mind the fact that a large percentage of oil consumed by the world comes from the Persian Gulf, blocking the Strait of Hormuz might damage this issue. What is your view on this?

[Answer] What you should realize is that war is war. We did not start the war, others did. Why did they start the war? Well, they first claimed that there are two or three violations of the border line according to the Algerian treaty and we wanted to reclaim those areas. Then we saw that this gentleman [Saddam Husayn] shelled Khorramshahr and Abadan and then attacked our airports and then advanced his army to the west of our country. Now what does this gentleman say? He corrected those areas and reclaimed them, why did he then continue? If Iran agrees to give back the three islands and even withdraws its claim on Shatt al-'Arab, we still [word indistinct]. Three days after this there would be a new (?attack). This cannot be. These people do not want Islam to be established in this country. This regime is not to the liking of expansionists. This Mr Iraq on his own would not have dared to attack Iran even if he had an arsenal of atomic weaponry. So it stands to reason that there are powers behind him; thus he has attacked Iran with such confidence. He is assured that even if we deal heavy blows on him he will be supported and will not be toppled. The former shah had such support too.

Russia and the United States have sent us notes. The United States has sent us a note through the Swiss ambassador saying: We do not have any part in this action, in the action taken by Iraq. But how come, wherever their interests are at stake they immediately move the earth and create storms. But now they are standing by watching and in order to do something, they say we are against this action or we do not have anything to do with this action. With what kind of support has he embarked on this war then? Where is his arms factory; where are his arms that give him this courage, while his own people oppose him as do 36 million Iranians on this side of the border, and he declares war.

If any country comes to the assistance of Iraq we will attack them and will not hesitate. Well, it is a war situation now. If one is to die one should die with honor.

[Question] In an opinion poll a great majority of the Iranian people have stressed that this war should continue until Saddam's regime is toppled and he is eliminated himself. Are you and the Government of Iran of the same opinion?

[Answer] We have said before that this is our belief and the people have confirmed us. When we said this we expressed the people's opinion. The reason behind it is quite clear.

The government of Saddam Husayn has not allowed us during the past 6 months to start the country's reconstruction after damages done by the former regime. Every day there has been a new plot and every day he has killed some people.

Once we have taken this gentleman out of the way then one can say that the Middle East is just about ready to tackle the Palestine issue.

RAJA'I: IRAN WILL NOT ACCEPT GOODWILL MISSION

LD262118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2037 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i gave a telephone interview to a Voice of the Islamic Republic correspondent at 2330 tonight during which he commented on a report concerning mediation by Habib Chatti, the Tunisian foreign minister [as heard] and secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, and Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan and current chairman of The Islamic Congress, between Iran and Iraq.

Commenting on the news which was unexpectedly carried by world news agencies, the Prime minister said: We will not accept any mission as a goodwill mission; we are never going to utter a word about negotiations. We now draw your attention to this interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] As has been reported by news agencies, a goodwill mission comprising Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, and Habib Chatti, the Tunisian foreign minister, is to come to Iran to mediate between Iran and Iraq and end the conflict, as proposed by Islamic countries. This proposal has been swiftly accepted by the Iranian delegation. As the prime minister of the Islamic Republic, would you confirm this report?

[Answer] Well, we are not going to receive any mission as a goodwill mission. Obviously, should certain foreign figures wish to visit Iran in order to inspect the traces of the crimes committeed by the [word indistinct] Iraqi Ba'thist Government, we shall not object. However, we shall not accept any mission as a goodwill mission. We are prepared to express our views with regard to problems between Iran and Iraq, but we are not prepared to utter a word about negotiations.

[Question] Prime Minister, these same reports say [words indistinct].

[Answer] We repeat the same thing and do not care whether the Iraqi Government is going to accept this or not. On the issue of goodwill missions or negotiations we will not under any circumstances accept anyone. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, RAJA'I, MILITARY LEADERS

LD271143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, the imam's representatives to the Supreme Defense Council Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i,; Dr Mustafa Chamran; General Fallahi, acting chief of staff; General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Captain Afzali, commander of the navy; Mohsen Rza'i, commander of The Revolution Guards Corps; Colonel Foruzan, commander of gendarmerie, and Mr Mirsalim, supervisor of the state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were received before noon today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and held talks with the nation's imam.

Bani-Sadr Radio Interview

LD271326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1119 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview with Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent after the president's 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What topics were discussed in your meeting with the nation's imam, and would you be kind enough to elaborate on the Iranian-Iraqi situation in view of the mediation which has been discussed?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mediation is completely meaningless. We have said this from the beginning. From my point of view, the coming together of the heads of government, 5 days after the war has started, is a mark of respect to the resistance capacity of our armed forces and the unity and resistance of our people, preventing the Iraqi military and aggressive government from succeeding. We consider the issue at this stage [words indistinct].

Nevertheless, the situation on the fronts is the same as I described yesterday; that means our resistance is increasing and today I hope (?the program that we have) will be put into effect and weaken the enemy forces' situation enough, thus enabling our forces to gain readiness for an offensive.

[Question] There are reports that the Iraqi people have risen and are preparing against the Ba'th Government of Iraq. Would you be kind enough to elaborate for the people of Iran [words indistinct].

[Answer] [words indistinct] The propaganda policy is [words indistinct] and the people of Iraq to learn gradually that their government is lying. Yesterday the Algerian ambassador was saying that the way Saddam Husayn was pretending, he was going on a pleasure trip [words indistinct] (?and his armed forces after a few days resistance) would come and conquer everywhere and the issue would come to an end, [words indistinct] and the Islamic Republic regime would cease. Yet when they saw our resistance [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] what topics will be discussed [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Concerning this issue, we have to make clear that Iraq alone could not have dared to attack our country. As we have learned, Iraq has been given the promise that in return for attacking Iran and in view of wishful thinking about bringing down the Islamic Republic regime, Iraq would replace the previous Iranian regime's position in policing the gulf [words indistinct] to inherit the empire and become the region's emperor, and the Americans could change this regime at will (?and bring in the regime they like).

The defeat of this design (?is the message) that we have become independent and are independent and will preserve our independence, and will prevent the enemy from implementing its numerous future designs. [Words indistinct] that essentially a dramatic change, we will put an end, God willing, to the possibility of the existence of these types of regimes in the Middle East forever. We have to greet this opportunity [words indistinct] and get rid of regimes allied to Britain.

Interview With Prime Minister

LD271444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1125 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent after Raja'i's participation in a 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] you had a meeting with the imam and the armed forces commanders. Would you be kind enough to say what topics were discussed at this meeting and what directives the imam issued?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Concerning the topic of war, of course our friends have already elaborated on that. What I have to add concerns the issue of hajj. In view of issues being raised about air security for the flights and about routes that would have to be changed, and some other problems, we intended to cancel this year's program. But it has been decided that those who are physically and morally prepared to go on their hajj would God willing, be the best messengers for telling the realities of Iran and the Iraqi aggressions against Iran. Therefore, the imam has allowed such persons to make their pilgrimages on condition that their departure does not cause any problem for the armed forces and they themselves accept any possible risk.

[Question] Would they be going by air?

[Answer] Yes, by air.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, my belief is precisely that we should accept neither mediation, nor reconciliation, discussion or anything. Our dispute with Iraq, contrary to Saddam Husayn's claim, is not a border dispute, and it is not the agreement; our dispute with him is a dispute between Islam and blasphemy, and as long as Saddam remains in his blasphemy, it is essential for us to continue this jihad, unless Saddam repents. Islam has opened the road for repentance, and if he repented and returned to God and his people and discontinued his service to Eastern and Western imperialists, then he could prepare to listen to our views.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, concerning the people of Iraq: As you know there are some movements of opposition to Saddam's regime. What information do you as Iranian prime minister have concerning these movements?

[Answer] Yes, first of all, I have to say that these movements are natural, because we see this oppressing regime, during a period in which the people of Iraq, Iran and the world require construction, need to construct their countries on the principles of humanity, and, for example, in our country on the principles of Islam--we see this man who comes and drops his bombs on our people and diverts our attention from constructing an Islamic country and forces us to drop those bombs, which we had kept to drop on Israel and its agents instead on the economic resources of the people of Iraq, our brothers in a true sense.

The people of Iraq definitely could not tolerate this regime, and we believe, with the help of God, the way that Saddam started on his own initiative [words indistinct].

We hope that the people of Iraq will move fast. It is true, I have more information that the people of Iraq have risen against Saddam and even, as you know, that various cities in Iraq are under martial law, and this is the best evidence [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you confirm the report that the Iraqi people have got hold of arms?

[Answer] I don't have any precise news concerning this.

[Question] Mr Raja'i you have visited the western region, which is under Iraqi attack. You have seen that people's homes have been attacked. What help does the government intend to accord that region?

[Answer] Concerning the current war, we have created various headquarters and with the help of God we will try in the manner of Muslims to provide whatever we have at our disposal to those who have been subjected to raids and attacks and, God willing, with the help of the people themselves to provide all the government's possibilities.

For the time being, in the region where clashes are going on the possibility of reconstruction is nonexistent and we hope that at the first opportunity--after crushing this aggressor and, as the imam said, following his repentence and his return to his people and Islam--God willing, we will solve these issues, too.

General Fallahi's Interview

LD271434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent with Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting Iranian chief of staff, following his participation in 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Would you please elaborate on the topics discussed with Imam Khomeyni?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. First of all, the imam's satisfaction concerning the operation of the armed forces, the ground forces, the air force, the navy, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps as well as the armed local people was pronounced, and I was given the mission of conveying the imam's satisfaction to all armed forces personnel. [Words indistinct] it was a short report concerning the operations and the stationing of our forces, what has been done and what ought to be done from now on, which will be put into force following the issuance of the imam's confirmation.

Concerning personnel, which was the most important topic of the discussions, receiving the imam's [word indistinct] regarding the public's active participation in defending its Islamic base. Of course, this does not mean that the public does not participate. No. It means that the public should be prepared and, of course it is. The public has to be mobilized in order to be able to quickly convert its nonmilitary activities into military activities at the time [word indistinct] that the country is facing the danger.

[Question] Concerning these mediations and the talks, would you say [words indistinct]?

[Answer] There were no discussions here; of course, the decision concerning this remains with the country's political leaders and the imam himself. I, as a responsibile military person, do not believe at all in discussions. We do not accept any discussions under any circumstances.

[Question] General, it seems that people fighting on the fronts have views similar to yours. Have you come across any other view among those on the battlefields?

[Answer] I, myself, have returned from the battlefields where I accompanied the president, and the typical opinion among military personnel on the battlefield was that they, too, are not prepared for discussions under any circumstances with the Iraqi aggressor army because they have faith that they will (?defeat) this army.

Interview With Navy Commander

LD271601 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1132 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent with Commander of the Iranian Navy Captain Afzali following his participation in a 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Afzali, would you be kind enough to elaborate on the navy's operations, given that you are commander of the navy, and it is the first time that we have talked to you?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In starting military operations in the Persian Gulf and especially in the northwestern part of the Persian Gulf, Iraq is pursuing two main aims. Its first aim is control and jurisdiction over Arvand Rud River, which began with the unilateral declaration abrogating the 1975 agreement and with clashes between the forces of the two countries around the river, which started 10 days ago and are still continuing.

At sea, the vast unilateral operations of bombing air and sea bases it started had the aim of neutralizing our navy and sinking our ships, gaining control over the Persian Gulf waters and occupying the Greater and Lesser Tunb-e Islands and Bu Musa and controlling shipping at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Iraq has been faced with 100 percent defeat in all these aims. The Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran has under its control the Strait of Hormuz and the entire northern shores of the Persian Gulf and 100 percent of the borderline of Iran's continental shelf.

Following the defeat inflicted on them the first day in Iranian waters, they have virtually fled [words indistinct] and concentrated in the [words indistinct] Persian Gulf [words indistinct].

[Question] We have received information that the Iraqi Navy has been virtually destroyed and that we should have no more concern.

[Answer] This is entirely true. The fact is that at the moment the Iraqi Navy is unable to (?launch any offensive) against our navy and for the same reason, following the first day of war, the Iraqi Navy was not able to show (?any resistance) at sea. Of course, [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Various nations' merchant ships are at the moment coming and going, and the directives that we have given [words indistinct] are to observe the route that passes through the southern Persian Gulf median line [words indistinct]. Of course, it should be said that oil tankers following the start of (?war) in our region have virtually halted their arrival into the Persian Gulf and a number of them, in order to avoid any possible damage, have docked at various ports and are waiting there.

Of course a number of countries have officially asked us [words indistinct], and we have told them that unless their cargoes are destined for Iraq or carrying cargoes from Iraq, we have no objections to their movements. [Words indistinct]

Defense Minister's Interview

LD271347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1136 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent with Col Javad Fakuri, Iran's minister of defense and commander of the air force, following his participation in a 27 September meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Fakuri, could you please tell us something about the latest operations carried out by the heroes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward crushing the Iraqi Ba'th Government, and also those operations now being carried out?

[Answer] During the operations which have taken place so far, primarily inside Iraqi territory, we were able to hit vital, very vital, targets; in particular, we have been able almost to paralyze Iraq's oil sources and economy. And we will do this until Iraqi aggression is completely wiped out.

And within the country, with the support of the ground forces, we will continue the battle until the last aggressive Iraqi soldier is destroyed, wiped out, annihiliated or gives himself up or takes to his heels. The might and power wielded by the air force have been fully mobilized for the purpose of safeguarding the Islamic Revolution. Now Iraq, which is committing aggression against this revolution, must know that unless it refrains from this, I swear by Almighty God it will be utterly annihilated and destroyed, it will be wiped out from the face of history. Iraq should pay heed that it is confronting a country which is stronger than at any other time in its history, and it is confronting a people who are Muslims and are guarding the achievements of their revolution. Anybody else who might entertain the thought of such an aggression should know that he must massacre 36 million Iranians in order to succeed in putting a foot on Iranian soil, and so long as he cannot do this--and I am certain he will not be able to do so--he should certainly know that he will be destroyed. We will continue the war with the utmost ferocity until the total annihiliation of Iraq. Of course, when I say the total annihilation of Iraq, I do not really mean the Iraqi nation. What I mean is the Iraqi Government, which is none other than a toy in the hands of the United States, Israel, As-Sadat and other aggressive forces. And we must utterly destroy this Saddam Husayn and the course of events representated by Saddam Husayn in accordance with which he is acting. From our standpoint this course must be utterly destroyed and wiped out in this region.

[Question] Colonel, could you tell us something about the losses inflicted on the Iraqi Army [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes. When the Iraqi Air Force launched its attack, it wished to repeat the events of Israel's 1967 war. Saddam Husayn nurtured that dream and thought of repeating those events. So they started their attacks. But he could not believe that in the ensuing days he would lose so many aircraft that he is now probably sitting down, crying his eyes out and slapping his face with anguish. I can state that the major part of the force with which Iraq has been able to attack Iran has either been put out of action or destroyed. I can say with certainty that we have shot down between 80 to 90 Iraqi fighter aircraft, (?definitely). The figure could even be higher, but since we do not have accurate figures of the aircraft we shot down within Iraq, and at the same time we do not wish to exaggerate, we confine ourselves to claiming these 80 to 90 aircraft.

PARS on Bani-Sadr Remarks

LD281024 Tehran PARS in English 0840 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, at 10 a.m. yesterday in order to brief the imam on the latest internal and foreign developments, especially those in the western part of the country.

At the end of the meeting Bani-Sadr, as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, told PARS that heads of a number of Islamic countries were going to come to Iran to hold talks with Iranian authorities, but we have announced that we were not ready for any mediation or reconciliation because reconciliation between right and wrong was senseless. We are the right and they are the wrong, because they have attacked us for no reason. Therefore those who support the right would be welcomed by us, the president said. He asked [as received] that the fact that heads of (?these) Islamic countries were willing to come to Iran showed, in his opinion, their respect towards the resistance of the Husayn. Bani-Sadr quoted Radio Monte Carlo's broadcast on Friday evening, calling Saddam Husayn the big liar of the century, since Bani-Sadr's visit to battle front revealed Saddam's lies and showed that his claims were all false. "However," Bani-Sadr said, "every one of the heads of these countries, including Mr Ziaul Haq as the representative of the Islamic countries together with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, who come to Iran would be regarded by us a sign of respect for the resistance of our sons in the battle fields.

If they understand what we say and what (?to) us is the truth, we would accept and talk with them. But as far as mediation is concerned, I should say that our case is quite clear and we do not need a mediator. They have made aggression by the use of force and we have punched them in the mouth. We would inevitably continue the war until, God willing, the right prevails." Asked what Iran would do to support the militant Iraqi people against Saddam Husayn, President Bani-Sadr said that the best way was to disclose Saddam Husayn's lies to the Iraqi people.

He then referred to his meeting with the Algiers ambassador in Tehran and said that he had told the president that "Saddam Husayn was pretending that he had gone for a stroll, for instance in Champs Elysee, and that his armed forces would come and take over everywhere facing no resistance. Therefore, the whole story would be finished if the Islamic Republic of Iran would come to an end. But they witnessed this amazing resistance and, as you, visited the frontline and it was proven that they have occupied nowhere and he is disgraced."

In reply to a question as to what subjects would be discussed with the heads of the Islamic countries concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the president said: "We would make it clear that Iraq could not dare to attack our country alone. What has been revealed to us is that in return for his attack on Iran to overthrow the Islamic regime, he has been promised that he will replace the former regime in the Persian Gulf and, as the imam has said, become the emperor of the region. Therefore, the United States could change this system and bring to power the system that it wishes. To defeat this plan is not to only to preserve our independence but to bring about overall changes in the Middle East to the extent that these regimes would lose the possibility of survival forever. We should take advantage of this opportunity and thus accept its hardships...."

'ARAFAT, ZIAUL HAQ, CHATTI ARRIVE, HOLD TALKS

'Arafat Arrival

NC270654 Paris AFP in English 0632 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Escerpts] Tehran, 27 Sep (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today to meet President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in an attempt to mediate in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, a PLO official said.

Mr 'Arafat reportedly travelled here from Baghdad by way of Baku in the Soviet Union. He arrived in the Iranian city of Rasht late yesterday.

He was accompanied by Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah wing of the PLO, and Muhammad Abu Mayzar, also known as Abu Hatim, who is responsible for Fatah's foreign relations.

As well as the president, Mr 'Arafat was due to meet several other Iranian leaders, the PLO official added.

The PLO delegation had earlier had talks in Baghdad to try to end the six-day-old conflict.

The PLO officials, who visited Baghdad on Thursday, were to be met in Rasht by representatives of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The delegation is expected shortly in Tehran.

'Arafat, Bani-Sadr, Raja'i Meeting

LD271222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Hani al-Hasan, PLO Central Committee member, and Muhammad Abu Mayzar, PLO foreign relations officer met with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at about noon today.

According to our cooreespondent's report, during this meeting, at which Mr Mohommad 'Ali Raja'i was present, topics concerning Iraq and Iran and Iraqi aggression on our country's land were reviewed and discussed.

Ziaul Haq's Arrival

LD271718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Voice and Vision of Iran correspondent, President Ziaul Haq, chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived at Mehrabad Airport at 1700 and was welcomed by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, and by General Fallahi, the acting joint chief of staff. Our correspondent asked Gen Ziaul Haq at the airport whether, in view of the fact that the Iranian Government is strongly rejecting the proposal for any negotiations on the Iranian-Iraqi dispute, he could tell us about the reason for his visit to Iran.

Ziaul Haq said: I am a Muslim; I am the head of an Islamic country; I am your neighbor, Iran's neighbor. My interest in Iran rules that I should learn what views are held by Iran. I have not come to Iran for talks, nor have I come here for any other issue. I have come to Iran as a brother and a friend of Iran.

In reply to our correspondent's question about his plan following his visit to Iran, Gen Ziaul Haq said: For the moment I am in the land of my brothers.

'Arafat, Rafsanjani Meeting

LD281154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Last night, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestine revolution, met Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

In his meeting, which lasted 2 hours, the conditions in the region in general, the conditions on the Iranian-Iraqi border and conditions in the south of Lebanon were discussed.

Also in this meeting, the extensive military invasion by the Zionists against the Palestinian revolution and against the two nations of Palestine and Lebanon was discussed.

Brother Hani al-Hasan, representative of the Central Committee of the Al-Fatah movement, and Brother Abu Mayzar, responsible for the foreign relations of the Al-Fatah movement, also attended the meeting.

'Arafat, Ahmad Khomeyni Meeting

LD281302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] This morning, Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO Executive Committee, met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

In this meeting, the crisis between Iran and Iraq and issues relating to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the Palestinian revolution were discussed.

Ahmad Khomeyni on Talks With 'Arafat

LD290844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, yesterday, after having met and conferred with Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, in an interview with a PARS correspondent talked about the issue of the Iran-Iraq war and the issue of occupied Palestine.

Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni in this interview said: The main issue we are facing now is the issue of war. We are determined to continue this war and we are sure that we will be victorious. Of course, we are not fighting with Iraq; in fact we are fighting with America, but we are sure that with reliance on God, the people of Iran will be victorious because we have a determined nation. Thousands of men and women of this nation have sent letters to the imam's office and have expressed their readiness to confront the enemy's tanks emptyhanded. What matters to us is saying 'no' to the superpowers, saying 'no' to force and oppression. We are certain that even if they can besiege us inside a village, from this place an independent Islam will be exported to the whole world. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni added: When the defunct shah was in power and 18 powers in the world supported him, the imam, with his pen, and this nation, with its uprising, destroyed the shah and the rotten system of monarchy.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni said: Our position against Israel and the issue of occupied Palestine comes first. Twenty years ago, when there was not much mention of Israel's danger and even the heads of the Islamic countries were almost all quiet, the imam talked about this danger. Secondly, Iran after the victory of the revolution cut all its relations with Israel, cut the oil, and recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the nation of Palestine and changed the equations throughout the world in the interest of the nation of Palestine. What country has changed its position like this after its victory? Thirdly, the issue of Palestine is a holy issue in Iran and Palestine is as important to Iranians as Iran is.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni at the end added: I told Brother Yasir 'Arafat: What I expect of you is that you clearly define your stance in regard to the issue of Iran-Iraq and without any political confrontation, because our people are [word indistinct] and we acted in the same way in our relationship with you. In no way is it in your interest to talk about negotiation and other things and I am sure you will not. I hope you are successful. To sum up in a word, be certain that we will not make the slightest change in our direction because what is important to us is the essence of Islam.

Ziaul Haq, 'Arafat, Bani-Sadr Meeting

LD281142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] At noon today, General Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a correspondent of the president's office, during this meeting, in which Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO also participated, Iraq's border aggression against Iran was discussed.

According to this report, during the meeting--which is still in progress--Ziaul Haq was informed of Iran's views on Iraq's aggression.

Bani-Sadr, Chatti on Consultations

LD281734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, at noon today Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, General Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan and chairman of the Islamic Conference, and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, met with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the report of the PARS correspondent, at this meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, the issues and problems associated with the attacks by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq against Iran were discussed. According to the same report, in this meeting the secretary general and the chairman of the Islamic Conference said that the present war between Iran and Iraq will damage the capabilities of the two countries and of the Islamic world. They added: We as the representatives of the Islamic Conference wish to find ways for this war to come to an end as soon as possible.

In reply, the president of our country said: The (?best way) to put an end to the war and to stop the forces which should be used against the common enemy is for the Islamic world to make the aggressor realize that it is not indifferent in the battle between truth and falsehood, but that it supports and sides with the truth. On behalf of all the Islamic countries the aggressive Government of Iraq should be reminded that attacking Iran is an attack on Islam and the Islamic community. Certainly, if all the governments--like the Islamic community which has realized that Iran is right in this battle and is supporting it--defend the righteousness of Iran's struggle then the aggressors will not dare continue their aggression.

The president of our country added: Our position is that until the expulsion of the last aggressor from our boundaries we will continue to fight with all our might and we will not allow our borders to be violated, and that imperialism and its puppets, especially the Ba'thist regime, are interfering in our affairs. For the past 20 months our nation has suffered all kinds of aggressions and interference by Iraq's puppet regime, and once and for all these aggressions and incitements should be stopped and their roots destroyed.

After this 2-hour meeting, the Iranian and Pakistani presidents and Habib Chatti expressed their views on their discussions to reporters. Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: The discussions were very useful. I hope our viewpoints were also clear. All we want is for them to take the side of truth, and that the right side will triumph.

Then, in answer to the question whether this kind of discussion will continue in the future, the president said: Discussions and meetings could be useful for demanding our rights, and they will certainly be useful.

Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, who has been entrusted by the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries with holding discussions with Iranian and Iraqi Ba'thist officials, was asked by the PARS correspondent: Regarding the Iraqi Ba'thist aggression against Iran and the clashes which have been imposed by that country on Iran, bearing in mind that this war is a fight between truth and falsehood, is there any room left for mediation? Chatti replied: I have not come to Iran to mediate. My goal is to submit the verbal message of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Islamic countries and the Muslim people of the world to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

LD271824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to telegrams sent by eminent ulema, prominent Islamic figures, eminent Sunni sheykhs and representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has issued the following message: [announcer read]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Excellencies the eminent ulema, prominent Islamic figures, eminent Sunni shaykhs and esteemed deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the telegrams sent by the honorable gentlemen were received. The unreserved readiness and unsparing support expressed by all the strata, particularly the eminent ulema, may God increase his blessings upon them, constitute a great support for the soldiers and the dear mojahedin who have made things very difficult for the enemies of Islam in trenches.

With their astonishing bravery they recall the history of the soldiers of the early Islam, who were ready to sacrifice their lives. They promise total victory in all the war fronts against the enemies and the superpowers of the East and West. This solidarity and unity being currently demonstrated between the brave nation, the army and the courageous forces of the Islamic Revolution guards is unprecedented in the history of Iran and the world.

Your Excellencies, wherever you are, prepare the people for war and conflict with America and its blood-sucking agents like Iraq; war is war and the dignity and honor of our homeland and our religion are subject to these struggles. Our country, which is more dear to us than our lives, is today waiting to prepare all its children for the combat against evil.

We shall fight for our beloved country until the martyrdom of every single fighter of Iran and until our victory is certain. Today it is necessary for the entire nation to defend their cities and assist the war-stricken cities. Today it is necessary for the entire nation to cooperate closely with the soldiers and the guards of Islam and Iran. Today is the day that our dear and zealous tribes must defend the borders of their country. Today is the day that our nation must hold hands with the corps and the brave and contented army to make our enemy realize that if they capture a city--an impossible hypothesis--they will face armed and militant people who will continue defending every inch of their cities.

Today is the day that our clergy is every city must instill the spirit of bravery, heroism and martyrdom in our people. Thank God this has already been done. Today is the day of solidarity and union; and this is also one of the great blessings and the will of God: to see that, contrary to the imagination and desire of the warmongers and those who create strife, all the conspiracies and conflicts have led to more union and solidarity among our vigilant and alert nation against the superpowers. And, God Almighty willing, faced with this solidarity, the thought of violation and suppression of our great Islamic Revolution will be removed from the minds of these narrowminded and obstinate enemies forever.

Grateful as I am, I apologise to all the honorable gentlemen for not being able to reply to each telegram individually due to the large number of other telegrams and the shortage of time. I beseech Almighty God to grant success to all of you. May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 27 September 1980

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF NEWS, INFORMATION

LD281300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] We have just received the following report:

By order of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh 'Abdollah Nuri has been appointed head of the information and news department of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the decree by Imam Khomeyni's office is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. His Excellency Hajj Sheykh 'Abdollah Nuri: Under the present extraordinary circumstances, in order to improve coordination of the country's battle news and coordination with the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and, in general, to prepare the dear brave people, by order of leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, His Excellency Imam Khomeyni, you have been appointed head of the information and news department.

From this date, you will be responsible for improving coordination of the internal and external news, and all propaganda organs are dutybound to give you the necessary cooperation with maximum effort.

His Excellency Imam Khomeyni has given you authority--until further notice--to expel any person whom you may consider contrary to the interests of the country or attract individuals for cooperation, within your official capacity.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS NEW DIRECTOR OF RADIO ORGANIZATION

LD290908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that on Imam Khomeyni's order Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami has been appointed director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this connection the following announcement was issued by the office of Imam Khomeyni:

In the name of God. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami: Considering the emergency situation in the country and in order to coordinate better the situation in the radio organization, commensurate with the existing conditions, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has appointed you director of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The great imam has entrusted you with full authority to deal with self-motivated individuals and the individuals who are totally unaware of current issues. Until further notice, and within the context of your authority, dismiss anyone you see fit and recruit loyal individuals. The radio personnel are required to provide sincere cooperation.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 29 September 1980

BANI-SADR ANNOUNCES ALGERIAN OFFER OF ASSISTANCE

LD281030 Tehran PARS in English 0823 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, in a telephone contract with President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 1350 yesterday, announced that Algeria was ready for every kind of help in order to help the resolution of the present crisis. Speaking about this contact Bani-Sadr told PARS that the Algerian president had said that the Iraqi attack against Iran had been 'a plot against Iran' and that they knew this and therefore would use maximum effort to help Iran.

BANI-SADR'S TOUR OF KHUZESTAN, BORDER DETAILED

LD281008 Tehran PARS in English 0903 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, (?president and commander in chief of) the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, completed a 2-day visit to the Province of Khuzestan and the border areas.

He personally visited locations where major clashes between Iranian and Iraqi forces [are] taking place.

Arriving in Ahvaz, the capital of Khuzestan, on Thursday afternoon along with the commanders of the armed forces, the president and his party immediately held a meeting in the headquarters of the Ahvaz (?9th) Armoured Tank Division. After meeting with all the divisions the president left by helicopter for the port of Khorramshahr where Iraqi forces have been crushed repeagedly in their futile attacks.

Dr Bani-Sadr, in the darkness of the night, visited the battlefields as close as 6 kms to the border. He talked with individual soldiers, revolutionary guards and army officers of the Islamic Republic of Iran who, with unbelievable courage and sacrifice, have been defending their Islamic ideology and homeland till their last bullet and with the last drop of their blood. Answering one reporter about the morale of the Iranian troops at the battlefront, Dr Bani-Sadr replied: "Their courage and braveness are extraordinary. We were with them [when] the enemy rockets and heavy guns were being fired at them, and their firmness is astonishing. A soldier asked me to convey his message to Imam Khomeyni that he and others have left their families and are more than willing to destroy the enemy and themselves if necessary if the enemy dares to enter Iran. Another soldier suggested we should not stop our forces until the bloody enemy of Islam, Saddam Husayn, is delivered to hell for once and for all." In his visit to the port of Khorramshahr, where the Iraqis claim they are in control, the president and his party saw for themselves that enemy soldiers had not been able to cross the river. "Every able-bodied person in that city and the Armed Forces of Iran are determined to dig the graves of the invading forces," (?said) Mr Bani-Sadr.

The president returned to Ahvaz en route to Tehran, where he got a chance to talk to one of the Iraqi officers who defected. The man told the president that he and (?13) others were sent on a special mission of sabotage to Iran and took the opportunity to defect. Dr Bani-Sadr, upon returning from the south went to see Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this visit, which lasted about 30 minutes, Dr Bani-Sadr gave a complete report of his fact-finding trip.

In talking to a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, Mr President said that there is great difference between what you hear and what is actually taking place on the front. Because of the mercy of God, the enemy has not succeeded in reaching its objectives. According to our analysis, they are almost finished militarily and economically, unless prompt and major assistance is rushed to them. From now on it will be our turn to punish them effectively. We never intended to attack [word indistinct] country and our economic installations. The difference between their aggression and our reply is that they are only successful about 10 percent of the time, while we are effective in more than 85 percent of our attempts.

BANI-SADR VISITS NOWZHEH AIRBASE 28 SEP

LD282100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspected the various parts of the Nowzheh airbase in Hamadan. According to the reporter dispatched by PARS, without prior notification, the president, together with Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force, arrived at Nowzheh airbase in Hamadan at 1700, and was welcomed by the commander of the airbase and the other personnel. He inspected the various parts of the airbase.

According to this report, during the president's inspection of various parts of the Nowzheh airbase the personnel of the airbase expressed their feelings toward the president by shouting "God is great," "Greetings to Khomeyni, felicitations to Bani-Sadr, death to Yazid Saddam."

According to the latest report we have received, the president, accompanied by Colonel Fakuri, returned to Tehran at 2200.

JOINT STAFF DEPUTY COMMANDER PRAISES ARMED FORCES

JN270746 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS following his return to Tehran from a visit to the frontlines yesterday, Brigadier General Fallahi, deputy commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have sincerely and loyally placed everything they have at the disposal of God, the Iranian people and the imam, relying upon their military capabilities.

Brigadier General Fallahi added: The Iraqi Army has been preparing for its evil intentions for years. A country with a population of 11 million has been transformed into an arsenal much larger than it can absorb in the military, economic and national fields. The Iraqi Army cannot absorb such a large quantity of weapons and equipment. This country was transformed into a large military base and arsenal by the arms and equipment of the superpowers.

The deputy commander of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: Our forces derive their strength from religious and divine sources and principles. The confrontation of the war which has been imposed upon us is a divine, humanitarian and patriotic duty. God has granted everyone the right to selfdefense. Since the Almighty has granted us this right, it is obvious that God supports us morally in cur defense.

Brigadier General Fallahi said: Fortunately, there is total solidarity between the public in the southern regions and the revolutionary organizations and the army in confronting the aggressive forces.

Exhorts Nation to Further Victory

LD281312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement by Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to all the fighting forces and the Iranian nation]

[Text] In the name of God, O you air forceheroes, pilots, NCO's, technicians, civilian employees and air force soldiers who are cutting the skies and, like eagles, annihilate the enemies of Islam in the air and on land.

O you guardians of the navy, officers, NCO's, commandos, civilians and you [word indistinct] who, like whales, are swallowing the Iraqi sea pigs and [words indistinct] from the depth of the Persian Gulf [word indistinct].

O you mighty Islamic Republic ground forces, officers, NCO's employees and soldiers who [words indistinct] have created a sea of blood along the Iranian borders [words indistinct].

O you mighty army of Ahvaz who for 27 days (?resisted) the awesome blows of Iraqi bombs [words indistinct].

O you heroic Kermanshah army who created ironhard obstacles against the penetration of [words indistinct].

O you armored brigade of Shiraz who are single-handedly defending your fortifications. [Words indistinct] of Maragheh, the 22 group of [word indistinct] the 33d group of Tehran; the 44th and 55th groups of Esfahan who have created hell by your fires for the Iraqi pharaohs.

O you fighting brigade of Khorramabad who are barvely defending, like mountains, from the mountains of Iran and Kavir Kuh. O you army division of Khorasan and army division of Tehran; you anti-aircraft unit of Shiraz; O you military college, army division of Qavin; [word indistinct] who rushed to help you brother soldiers, like Abbas and Muslim [two Shi'ite imams], in the west Iranian borders.

O you epic-making airborne unite, you mighty eagle of the sky who hunts the Iraqi tanks like sparrows. O you self-sacrificing and selfless gendarmerie who accomplished the greatest heroism in intact columns in defense of the Islamic homeland. O you corps of the revolution guards who, like 'Ali, are defending Iran and Islam along our borders.

O you innocent and loyal Iranian people, O you wingless angels of God, circling the armed forces like butterflies; you who are fighting on the borders and hold memorial services for the members of the armed forces with tears and [word indistinct]. You who remain awake by the side of the wounded and disabled of the war. God's blessing and glory be upon you, you generous men. The gratitude of the martyrs and the wounded, as well as those of the armed forces, are dedicated to your sublime Islamic and humane threshold.

O you Islamic army, you fighters of the sky, land and sea, the moment of victory is near. The sun of your honor will soon rise and disperse the [word indistinct] of the Iraqi pharaohs. Do not forget, you are not only fighting the Iraqi Army; you are fighting half the world; you are fighting America and its illegitimate associates. Take advantage of the successive defeats suffered by the Iraqi Army; maintain your contact with the fleeing enemy; continue you pursuit; arrest and annihilate the enemy. Do not relax even for a moment. To crush the enemy, use all available means, even the darkness of the night. Only rely on God, your nation, your imam and yourselves and the means available to you.

The moment of victory is near; nearer than you think. Treat the vanquished, captured and helpless enemy generously and in an Islamic manner as did the heroes of the early Islamic period, like Imam 'Ali.

[Signed] Brig Gen Vali Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic Army

DETAILS OF 27 SEP CABINET SESSION REPORTED

LD281042 Tehran PARS in English 0920 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Cabinet held a session on Saturday evening in which in addition to (?studying) the invasion of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, the following were studied and approved:

1. Formation of economic mobilisation headquarters consiting of the Ministries of Oil, Industries and Mines, Labour and Social Affairs, Agriculture, Interior, Energy, Economic and Finance, Commerce, Defence, Plan and Budget Organisation, and the Central Bank of Iran, led by the prime minister.

2. Proposals of the Ministry of Health concerning the appointment of managing directors of the ministry by the minister of health.

3. Allocation of 500 million rials for the hygiene affairs of deportees from Iraq and Afghanistan.

4. Proposal of the welfare organisation concerning the turning over of the centre of handicapped children to that organisation.

5. Proposal of the Ministry of Interior concerning the registration of the children of Afghan refugees in Iranian schools.

This Cabinet session continued till midnight, reported PARS NEWS AGENCY.

MAJLIS DISCUSSES SITUATION IN CLOSED SESSION

LD281150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Deputy 'Ali Akbar Dehqan, deputy from [word indistinct] said at this morning's meeting of the Majlis: You deputies know what goes on in various parts of the country. You are also aware of the nation's decision to fight in border areas. The fact is that our nation has accepted martyrdom; to our nation defeat has no meaning. Neither Iraq nor those supporting it are aware of this. For had they known of the consequences of their attack on Iran, they would never have resorted to this aggression. You know that America said that as a result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq the problem of the hostages might be resolved. However, little did America know; for had it known how the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy managed to put the shredded pieces of papers together and collect the necessary evidence, it would have been impossible for America to maintain this plot.

Our correspondent reports that one of the point included in today's agenda was the question of continued debate on the general aspect of the hostage issue, and a study of the issue of sending a mission to various embassies. However, a vote was taken following the preagenda speeches, as requested by 15 deputies, concerning the holding of a closed session of the Majlis to hear reports on the border situation in Khuzestan and the western part of the country. It was subsequently decided to adjourn the meeting at 0930 and hold a closed session immediately.

OIL MINISTER ARRIVES IN KHUZESTAN ON INSPECTION TOUR

LD281246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The new oil minister, Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, accompanied by several heads of departments of the ministry, arrived in Khuzestan to inspect the oil regions and the Abadan oil refinery.

On arrival in Ahvaz, the delegation participated in the meeting of the operations headquarters of the Ahvaz oil industry and then left for Abadan to inspect the refinery in that city.

IMAM KHAMENE'I ADDRESSES AHVAZ CITIZENS ON WAR

LD281852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and Imam Khomeyni's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, who on the imam's instructions is on his way to the war front, today made some remarks to the people of Ahvaz at a gathering on the war between Iran and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

The Friday imam of Tehran, who was speaking to tens of thousands of citizens of Ahvaz at the Hoseyniyeh mosque of that city, referred to the role played by Saddam Husayn to implement American plans and said: Saddam has no personality or honor left.

The Friday imam of Theran added: The fighting forces of Iran are determined and eager to be martyred and win victory 100 percent; and our great national power is strongly behind our fighting military [word indistinct] forces. But he resorts to various means every day and is more worried than his master, America.

The Friday imam of Tehran referred to the mediation of some ambassadors. He said: Of course, we shall not discuss any point with the Yazid [killer of Imam Husayn, the third imam] of our time, Saddam, because any compromise is meaningless between an Islamic regime and a blasphemous satanic regime, and between right and wrong.

The Friday imam of Tehran added: We are not facing Saddam. Saddam is too insignificant to be able to stand up against the great wave of the Islamic Revolution. We are facing America and Russia, and Saddam is one of their fingers; and we shall sever these fingers.

Commenting on the fact that the Iraqi Ba'thist Government has dispatched the dear children of the people of Iraq to fight against Islam, he said: Last night I asked a captured Iraqi officer, why have you come to fight against the Muslims? He replied that he was forced to do so. This is the attitude of an Iraqi officer who has come to fight. But you who are fighting for the Islamic Revolution and are defending the Islamic Revolution were not forced by anybody; and you are fighting eagerly.

At this point, the Friday imam of Tehran recalled the saying that the result of a war cannot be determined in a moment or in a day. Stressing the people's responsibility at this sensitive period, he said: You have two duties: First, you must be prepared to fight and struggle, and second you must fill the positions of responsibility which are vacated by those who go to the front; and you must see to the needs of the people.

Hojjat ol'Eslam Khamene'i then added: We are facing both superpowers, there are Soviet MiG's in the hands of an Egyptian battalion, and military equipment of one superpower together with the policy [word indistinct] of the other superpower.

These moments are unprecedented in the history of our nation; and they are moments which can determine the fate of world civilization. And if we are triumphant, Islam will break the backs of America and the Soviet Union in this region and all over the Middle East. If the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic, with the brave resistance of its fighting people, succeeds in making the arrogant world accept its existence, then the funeral service of the imperialists and socialists, who claim to own the world, is imminent.

The PARS correspondent adds in his report: The audience was full of excitement, and beside the great mass of people of Ahvaz, who were chanting anti-Saddam and anti-American slogans and were announcing their readiness to fight, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni, the imam's grandson, and some of the clergy were also present, all of them wearing military uniform.

MONTAZERI: WAR WILL ADVERSELY AFFECT HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD271018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1121 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At the Hakim Nezami school today the people of Qom, in order to observe the glorious rites of Friday prayers, this upholding pillar of pagan-fighting Islam, embarked--tempestuously and roaringly--on renewing their vows to the martyrs for Mohammad's principles from Mohammad's era until now.

The large crowd revealed the steadfastness against the heathens of the followers of the lord of the world's martyrs, His Eminence Husayn ibn 'Ali.

The speaker before the Friday prayer sermons today was Hojjat ol'Eslam (Mohammad Fater), and after him the esteemed jurisconsult Ayatollah Montazeri preached prayer sermons.

In his Friday prayer sermons in Qom His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, while counseling all to remain pious and obey the ordinances of Islam, said: Now that we are in a state of war with the United States and its agent regime in Iraq, we must absolutely refrain from extravagance, hoarding and overcharging when it comes to public food and fuels.

Addressing Iraqi Muslims, officers and NCO's His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri then said: This war imposed by the infidel Saddam has taken place during the holy month [of Dhu al-Qa'dah] and during the pilgrimage season to God's house [Mecca]; and it is now up to you, like your brother nation in Iran who rose with empty hands, to rise and rid the Muslims of the evil of this anti-Islamic regime.

Ayatollah Montazeri addressed the American nation. He said: It was thought that Carter was thinking of the hostages; that he was working toward the goal of resolving this problem soon. But this war which has been forced upon us by the United States will definitely have an adverse effect and the issue of the hostages will not be solved so soon, for our nation will under no circumstances submit to any force applied by the United States.

CENTRAL BANK DENIES PLANS TO SELL GOLD

LD272202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Central Bank officials today denied an agency report concerning the sale of gold by Iran. A Central Bank official told our correspondent that, contrary to false reports, the price of gold in the world market has risen; however, Iran has no intention of selling gold.

CENTRAL BANK URGES PEOPLE NOT TO WITHDRAW DEPOSITS

LD280454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Central Bank of Iran:

In the name of God. Greetings to the Muslim nation of Iran, greetings to the brave soldiers of Islam. Brother and sister compatriots, as you are aware, during the past few days due to the war imposed on us by the puppet government of Baghdad, there have been some restrictions in domestic flights and the sale and distribution of gasoline. This in turn has affected the banking system of the country. In fact, because of the cancellation of domestic freight flights and restrictions in gasoline sales, the transportation of money all over the country and in Theran has slowed down and the new restrictions due to the traffic regulations have not helped the situation. This has caused some branches of banks which keep only enough cash to meet their average daily needs to be short of cash. This has led a small number of our compatriots to become worried and go to the banks more than usual. As a result, some of the banks in the country have not been able to cope with the demands of clients, and on the recommendation of the branch manager that amount of cash advanced to clients has been less than what they demanded.

The Central Bank of Iran apologizes for the inconvenience caused to the champion-raising people of our country and wishes to stress this important point: that although this shortage is quite temporary and due to the present extraordinary conditions, any attempt to overcome it will totally depend on the [word indistinct] cooperation of our Muslim people who should not withdraw their deposits except for emergency cases. The banks must guide, warn and advise those who do not comply with the above directive. They should encourage all to deposit their savings in banks since by doing so they will help the economy and stability of our country and will safeguard their savings. Once again we want to stress that the Central Bank of Iran guarantees all the savings deposited by the people, and there is no place safer for their savings but the bank safe. Therefore, the Central Bank of Iran in the interests of Islam requests that:

1. Except for emergency needs do not withdraw from your current and deposit accounts.

2. Carry out your deals and cash requirements by ordinary check or bank checks. All the banks in the country have been ordered to issue bank checks to customers on demand and without extra charge.

3. Do not worry about bank closures in battle areas and Tehran since the Central Bank is prepared to open branches in tents or in barracks and offer banking facilities to clients.

4. Do not go to banks in order to exchange your 200 rial bank notes. The deadline for the exchange of these notes has been extended till 22 October. The Central Bank of Iran once again wishes to stress that the cash stock of this bank and the banking network of the country is quite adequate and enough to meet the demands of the people. The present difficulties are merely due to distribution problems. If the above directives are not followed in their entirety and by all the dear compatriots, obviously the Central Bank of Iran will have to resort to appropriate measures.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

53: Expatriates' Offers

LD261212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 53 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. God loves the warriors who fight for Him in a coherent, unified line, as if their line is one of iron.

The strata of the Muslim nation of Iran are at war with the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. This battle, as has been promised by God, will lead to the victory of the Armed Forces and the nation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Under such sensitive circumstances a group of our beloved compatriots who are resident in foreign countries have expressed their readiness to shed their blood for the glory of Islam and our Islamic homeland, Iran, in the fight against the aggressive Ba'thist regime of Iraq. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanks these beloved compatriots for expressing their readiness and assures them that with the help of God the belligerent force will be crushed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

54: Battle Reports

LD261258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 54 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, brave Iranian nation. From 23-26 September the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been engaged against the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist armed forces in the western border of the country. From Baveysi to the estuary of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] they have been engaged in regular military operations; from the estuary of Arvand Rud up to the waters of Bushehr they have been engaged in naval operations; and the air force has been providing support for the ground and naval operations.

In all these operations, in addition to the ground forces, navy and air force, the gendarmerie and guards corps and local armed forces have also participated. The main operational areas are: Baveysi region, Qasr-e Shirin, Khan-Leyli, Naftshar, Shomar, the border regions of Ilam, Mehran, Dehloran, Mushiyan, Takkeh, Bostan, Khorramshahr and Abadan.

1. Baveysi region: The Iraqi forces penetrated Iranian territory several times with its armored forces and intended to cut off communications with Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, as well as occupying them; these attacks were neutralized by the steadfast defense of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this time, intense fighting is going on between the two sides on the border heights within Iranian territory. Both sides have suffered casulaties and damages; the casulaties, damage and loss suffered by the Iraqi Armed Forces is very heavy. Iranian and Iraqi border posts in this region have been completely destroyed.

2. Qasr-e Shirin region: The greater part of the population of Qasr-e Shirin have left the town. This town has come under attack from the armoured units of the Iraqi Army from five directions. On 23, 24, and 25 September this town was the target of the heaviest ground and air attacks of the Iraqi Armed Forces. The civilian casulaties and the damage inflicted upon the city is considerable; the casualties and losses suffered by the Armed Forces of Iran are light, but the casualties and damage inflicted upon the Iraqi Armed Forces have been considerable. At the moment, the Iraqi attacks have been halted from two directions, but in three other directions battle is being waged intensely. In this region, some of the fighting is being waged on Iranian territory and some on Iraqi territory. At the moment, there is street fighting in Qasr-e Shirin between our forces and the forces of the enemy. The greater part of the Iraqi border posts and a few Iranian posts in this region have been destroyed.

3. Khan-Leyli region: During the first days of the clashes, five Iranian border posts were completely destroyed by the Iraqi Armed Forces. The Iraqi forces have occupied a number of border heights in this region. The casualties and losses suffered by the Iranian and Iraqi forces in this region have been extremely heavy. The border posts of Iran and Iraq in this region have been completely destroyed.

4. Naftsher and Shomar: The cities are totally evacuated by the population. The oil installations of Iran and Iraq have received extensive damage. Iranian forces have the border region under their control and, despite all their attempts, the Iraqi forces have not been able to penetrate this region. The casualties and losses suffered by both sides have been light. The border posts of the region are mostly intact and active and only a few have been destroyed. All the Iraqi border posts in this region have been completely destroyed.

5. Border regions in Ilam: A number of Iranian and Iraqi border posts have been completely destroyed; but the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have relative control over the borders in this region. The Iraqi Armed Forces have not been able to penetrate this region. In this region, the casualties and losses suffered by the Iraqi Armed Forces have been heavier than those suffered by the Iranian Armed Forces.

6. Mehran: Iraqi border posts in this region have been completely destroyed and considerable damage has been inflicted on a number of Iranian posts. The casualties and damage suffered by the civilians in Mehran have been heavy; the casualties and damage suffered by the Iranian Armed Forces have been light; and the casualties and damage suffered by the Iraqi Armed Forces have been considerable. In this region a very small part of the Iranian border is under the control of Iraqi forces.

7. Dehloran: From Musiyan to Takkeh heavy damage has been inflicted upon Iraqi oil installations. The border posts of both sides have suffered great damage. The major part of the borders are under the control of our forces. The Iraqi Army has penetrated Iranian territory in the region between Mushiyan and Takkeh. Very heavy fighting is going on inside Iranian territory between the two sides. The casualties and losses suffered by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi Armed Forces are very heavy. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the local armed personnel are resolutely defending the area. The result of the fighting in this region cannot be forecast.

8. Bostan region: The posts belonging to both sides have suffered great damage. The casualties and losses to both sides are very heavy. The Iraqi Armed Forces have, in some parts, penetrated Iranian territory and fighting is going on inside Iranian territory. The result of the fighting in this region cannot be forecast.

9. Khorramshahr and Abadan: In Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] area, Iraqi territory is 1 kilometer away from Abadan and Khorramshahr, and during the entire period of operations these cities were being fired at from Iraqi territory by mortar launchers and artillery. Civilian casualties and damage in the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr are very heavy. Part of Abadam refinery has been put out of action and part is burning. Despite the attempts of all firefighters columns of fire and smoke can still be seen above the refinery.

10. Khorramshahr is about 15 kilometers away from the land border. In this region the heaviest attacks of the armored division of the Iraqi Armed Forces have been directed toward capturing Khorramshahr. Khorramshahr is under artillery fire from two directions and from one direction is under fire from tanks. It is also being bombed from the air by the Iraqi Armed Forces.

From the direction of the land border, Iraqi ground forces have on several occasions carried out attacks by day and night but these operations have been repulsed by the steadfast defense of Iranian ground forces, navy, gendarmerie, police, guards and the people of Khorramshahr themselves. At the moment the city is withstanding the severest attacks of the enemy from four directions, and the brave people of the city and the armed forces have erected defenses on all sides of the city, in the streets, and on rooftops, and they are determined to decisively defend the city. On the land border region of Khorramshahr the Iraqi Army has penetrated Iranian territory. The casualties and damage inflicted on the Iraqi Armed Forces are very heavy; the casualties and losses to the Iranian Armed Forces have been light.

11. Throughout the period of operations the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has had Iranian airspace under its control, relatively, and throughout the period of clashes it has provided support for the ground forces and the navy according to its capability. It has taken the air battle into Iraqi territory.

During this period, it has attacked Iraqi territory three times and has destroyed the greater part of Iraq's oil and military installations in the depths of its territory and has returned to Iranian territory with minimal losses and casualties.

12. The navy has had the Strait of Hormuz under its control and has carried out shipping (?movements) throughout the Persian Gulf by day and night. It has safeguarded the Iranian coastline and islands. It has been engaged in several clashes with the Iraqi Navy and has so far been successful.

13. With its limited military capabilities, the gendarmerie has withstood the enemy--with the exception of the Khan-Leyli posts--in all regions. It has defended its positions to its last breath, its last man, and its last bullet.

14. In Kermanshah, Ilam and Khuzestan regions, the guards corps has continued its valiant operations shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces.

15. From 1-25 September, during the 24 days since the start of the clashes, the casualties and damage suffered by both sides have been:

A. The Iraqi Armed Forces: 72 aircraft, 3 helicopters, 114 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 6 missile ships, 2 merchant ships and dredgers.

B. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran: 8 aircraft, 1 helicopter, 16 tanks, 2 boats and 1 dredger.

Meanwhile, a large number of the enemy's tanks and armored vehicles have been destroyed inside Iraqi territory, but we do not possess accurate statistics concerning them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

55: Capture of Iraqi Soldiers

LD261152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1119 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 55 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. "Know that the party of God is verily victorious."

Fighting, Muslim nation of Iran: Right now, our fighting and brave people in Khorramshahr and Abadan, with the assistance of soldier brothers, guards and pilots, have attacked the mercenary aggressive forces, and by destroying about 50 tanks and capturing a large number of Iraqi soldiers have delivered a powerful blow against these godless mercenaries so that they may know that the martyr-nurturing and heroic Islamic country of ours, Iran, is invincible. The complete proceedings of the events will be brought to the notice of the valiant Iranian nation.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

56: Promotion of Junior Officers

LD261804 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian in its 1630 GMT newscast on 26 September carries Statement No 56 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which announces the promotion for bravery of several junior officers and NCO's and which praises others for their courage. The statement makes no specific mention of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

57: 26 Sep Victories

GF261802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 57 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O conscious Iranian Muslim people, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Revolution of Iran achieved magnificent victories in the western region of the country today, including an attack against a large number of tanks of the Iraqi attackers.

Thirty enemy tanks were seized during an attack launched by our ground forces, navy, revolution guards and revolutionary compatriots.

In [word indistinct] region, enemy armored forces were forced to retreat and run away under pressure from our forces. Two enemy tanks were seized.

At the same time, enemy planes raided Kermanshah and inflicted light damage on its refinery. An Iraqi Topolov plane entered Iranian airspace and got as far as Qazvin. However, our ground resistance forced it to retreat.

According to the latest reports, two Iraqi MiG's were downed during an Iraqi air raid on Hamadan and Marivan.

The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran hit the Mosul refinery today and destroyed the bridge linking Mosul and Arbil districts.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

59: Citizens Remain Calm

LD261945 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1858 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Statement No 59 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. O you free, noble and Muslim Iranian people. Your fighting brothers are heroically fighting in the armed forces with everything in their power on land, air and sea against the aggressive enemy. Up to now theyhave achieved great victories against such aggression. Enjoying the support of the heroic and Muslim Iranian nation, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing their battle against the enemy in an extremely high state of morale. They thank all the combative people who are helping them in their operations. The calm felt by our dear compatriots is such that it makes the continuation of our operation possible.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

60: Bombing of Iraqi Targets

LD270512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 60 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following yesterday's confrontations between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the enemy forces of Iraq, the following operations are hereby brought to the attention of the struggling Muslim nation of Iran:

The refinery and industrial installations at (Amolfil) in Iraq were bombed by the fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the extent of destruction is about 85 percent.

The industrial installations to the northwest of Kirkuk were bombed and the extent of destruction is about 85 percent.

The oil installations in Kirkuk were bombed and the extent of destruction is 85 percent.

Kirkuk base and radar station were 100 percent destroyed by the fire of the figher planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Also oil reservoirs in Kirkuk were attacked by Iranian fighter planes and at 1220 yesterday the oil installation in Al-Bakr, the biggest source of Iraqi oil exports at the mouth of the Arvand Rud, was bombed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

61: Bombing Operations

LD270606 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 61 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The noble and Muslim nation of Iran is hereby informed of another part of the operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday.

One Iraqi MiG crashed in Rudbar near Semirom, and efforts to find and arrest the pilot are still going on. One Phantom plane belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was downed after having carried out its mission near an Iraqi oil rig, and its pilots bailed out into the sea. Efforts to save them have been fruitless up to now.

At 1525 yesterday, a number of Iraqi fighter planes attacked the naval units around Bushehr. Two of the planes were downed by the fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also at 1600 yesterday, enemy planes bombed the town of Susangerd, as a result of which one person was martyred and three injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

62: Bombing of Khark Island

LD270556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 62 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The results of confrontations during the past few hours are hereby brought to the attention of the nation of Iran:

At 2040 last night several transport vehicles of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran were attacked by Iraqi MiG's. One Iraqi MiG was shot down by antiaircraft artillery near the (Qorbeh) mountains and its pilot bailed out and was arrested.

At 2340 last night a number of enemy planes attacked Khark Island, one of which was shot by the antiaircraft defense and crashed on the island.

The brave and valiant people of Qasr-e Shirin have come to the help of their soldier brothers and have attacked Iraqi tanks with Molotov cocktails and destroyed several Iraqi tanks. Also the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the cooperation of local fighting people have succeeded in destroying several Iraqi tanks in Ilam.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

63: Downing of Iraqi MiG's

LD270654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0641 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 63 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We wish to inform the combatant, Muslim nation of Iran that at 0850 today two Iraqi MiG's raided the Nowzheh airbase in Hamadan. However, before succeeding in their bombing mission both MiG's were shot down by antiaircraft fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

64: Plan To Bomb Shrines

LD270904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 64 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

According to reports we have received, Iraqi Ba'th regime agents plan to bomb holy shrines and places in Iraq. In order to conceal their sinister, antihuman and anti-Islamic act they have announced that the Iranian Army is planning attacks on these holy places.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby again informs the world's Muslims at large that it will never resort to such an action decribed by the servants of blasphemy and agents of the Iraqi Ba'th regime. The entire honorable Iranian people are prepared to sacrifice their lives so that these holy places are safeguarded and remain intact.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

65: Attack on Kirkuk Airport

LD270908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0850 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 65 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

Honorable Muslim nation of Iran! At 1040 today, fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed the installations in Kirkuk airport and also destroyed the telecommunication station in that area.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

66: Iraqi Pilots To Be Spared

LD271132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 66 of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

The combatant, dedicated, Muslim nation of Iran is strongly urged not to shoot the pilots of aggressive enemy aircraft who are forced to bale out by parachute, thereby allowing their capture.

Should enemy military equipment or other instruments of war be captured intact it should not be damaged but handed intact to the responsible authorities.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

67: Bombing Success

LD271111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 67 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Honorable Muslim nation of Iran. Following operations conducted by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran beyond the country's borders today we would like to inform you that at 1100 fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran successfully bombed positions south of Al-Mawsil in Iraq and after the completion of their mission returned to base safely.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

68: Clearing of Mehrabad Requested

LD271226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1152 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 68 of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. A large number of the Muslim and combatant inhabitants of Tehran, bearing garlands, posies and gifts of sweets, are assembling around Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and, by sacrificing large numbers of sheep, are according a fitting welcome to the heroic and valiant pilots of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These self-sacrificing pilots are bravely carrying out their missions over Iraqi territory and are returning home. While extending our sincere appreciation to the Muslim and combatant nation of Iran, particularly Tehran's revolutionary people, the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran begs them to vacate the area around Mehrabad Airport so that operational flights might not be interfered with.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

69: Air Force Successes

GF272050 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1918 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim citizens, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has, since 0900 today, valiantly and victoriously achieved the tasks assigned to it in Iraq. They are as follows:

1. The destruction of the bridge on the Irbil-Mosul road and the total destruction of a telecommunications tower in the ara.

2. The destruction of the Mosul-(Zagros) road near (?Baqq) heights.

3. The strafing of the road, railway line and bridge west of 'Ayn Zalah on the Mosul road and the disruption of land and railway transportation in the area.

4. The repeated strafing of all installations in 'Ayn Zalah and all oil rigs and reservoirs in the area, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while announcing its gratitude, expresses its thanks and appreciation to the valiant pilots and asks the noble Iranian people to carry out little services for these valiant men and all air force personnel. The anti-aircraft guns of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army have shot down two Iraqi MiG's that tried to attack the (Moshiknah) base this morning before they could carry out their mission. The body of one of the two pilots was handed over to the (?Mejel) base. The second pilot was arrested after he landed. A machinegun and some equipment were in his possession. He was handed over to the (?Mejel) base.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

70: Iraqi Attack on Sardasht

LD271840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1818 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 70 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear compatriots and the Muslim and upright Iranian nation. The God-oblivious and infidel agent enemy has once again resorted to a dastardly and inhuman act. At 1310 today, 27 September, the Iraqi Ba'thist lackeys launched an air raid on the innocent women and children in villages of Amirabad and Uraf in [words indistinct] and Sar dasht region. By launching this raid against these two villages they martyred and wounded a number of our dear compatriots.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

71: Bombing of Iraqi Garrisons

LD271850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1820 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 71 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary Iranian compatriots, between 1500 and 1700 today, 27 September, the air force's brave fighters attacked military garrisons of Rawanduz and (Haijiyendan) and destroyed both, inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy. Meanwhile, during these air raids, a bridge to the west of Rawanduz and the road linking (Haijiyendan) and Rawanduz were also destroyed.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

72: Encounter With Iraqi MiG's

LD271858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1832 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 72 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. O alert and Muslim Iranian nation. This is to inform you of the outcome of the encounter with the attacking Iraqi aircraft on Khark Island between 25 September and 2400 on 26 September.

1. A total of 13 Iraqi MiG's were involved in the raid on the island. These MiG's were shot by surface-to-air missiles. Of these MiG's, six were downed on the island and seven crashed in the sea.

2. Our forces did not suffer any casualties.

3. Three officers and two NCO's were superficially wounded; they received out-patient treatment.

4. The fires caused by these operations are under control.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

73: Warning to Gulf States

LD271908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1836 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 73 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. As we informed you, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is continuing to remain subservient to imperialism. According to some evidence, this sort of subservience has also been noticed in certain sheykhdoms in the southern part of the Persian Gulf.

By giving sanctuary to and mobilizing the Iraqi Ba'thist forces, they are cooperating with them in deed. This is to point out quite categorically that should this situation continue, the Islamic Republic of Iran will consider it its legitimate right to deal with these sheykhdoms in any way it considers appropriate. Obviously, under such circumstances, the Islamic Armed Forces would not be responsible for the consequences of such cooperation with the Iraqi Army.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

74: Fighting Near Qasr-e Shirin

LD280545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 74 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear enthusiastic compatriots, once again the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has created a great honor. During the proud operations carried out by the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1230 yesterday, 27 September, in the border region of Qasr-e Shirin, the fighting personnel of the airborne division, who were supporting the units of the 81st Kermanshah Division, set the ammunition storage tents of the Iraqi Army on fire. These tents were burning for more than 2 hours.

Also in another brave and victorious operation carried out by the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the border region of Gilan-e Gharb and [word indistinct], while supporting the 81st Kermanshah Division, they confronted two tank battalions from the Iraqi Army and as a result of the heavy fire by the fighter helicopters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the two tank battalions were completely destroyed, and (?46) tanks were destroyed in this confrontation. The corpses of these tanks were left at the abovementioned areas.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulates the Muslim and champion nation of Iran on the victorious achievements of the self-sacrificing personnel of the airborne division and the 81st Kermanshah Armored ivision and other [word indistinct] forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and prays for more victories for the Armed Forces of Iran at this sensitive time.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

75: Navy Personnel Information

LD280548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 75 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, according to the announcement by the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, families whose sons or husbands serve in the navy and bravely guard the water borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, can call the telephone number 848032 for information about the health and well-being of their sons or husbands. The navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes health and victory for all the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

76: Bombing of Kirkuk

LD280558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 76 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and patriotic, revolutionary compatriots: During the air raids yesterday afternoon, 27 September, two of the fighter planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed all the oil storage tanks in Kirkuk in Iraq.

The resulting damage and destruction was quite heavy. Another mission carried out by these planes consisted of destroying the armored units of Iraq and, in this mission, the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying 40 Iraqi tanks in Iraqi territory. According to the pilots who took part in these missions, there are eight anti-aircraft platforms to the south of the Kirkuk oil storage tanks. The Iranian fighter planes flew over them when returning from their mission, and two SAM missiles were shot at them, but fortunately the missiles hit the mountains.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

77: Attack on Khorramshahr

LD280522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 77 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The dear compatriots and the Muslim and patriotic nation of Iran are hereby informed that for several days now, in the border zone of Khorramshahr, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, supported wholeheartedly by local armed groups and town residents, have foiled the attacks of aggressive forces and have destroyed the enemy in the region as much as possible or have forced them to retreat to the other side of the border. The forces of the Iraqi B'athist army have from then on continuously shelled Khorramshahr. The military personnel and brave and honorable people of Khuzestan in this border zone of Iran and Iraq have been constantly, bravely and with complete superiority defending the town of Khorramshahr. The news about Khorramshahr carried by agencies which are direct representatives of America is denied.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

78: Bombing of Bushehr

LD280512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 78 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear nation of Iran, according to the information received, during last nights attack by Iraqi MiGs on Bushehr port, one Iraqi MiG was downed by the fighters of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also this morning a second Iraqi MiG was hit by shots fired by the anti-aircraft defense of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and crashed near (?Kharku) Island. More information will be brought to the attention of the dear compatriots as soon as available.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

79: Need for Trucks

LD280614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 79 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its gratitude because of the sincere cooperation of the generous nation of Iran, hereby announces that the armed forces need a number of trailer trucks having capacities of 20 tons, 40 tons, 50 tons, and over, and a width of 3 meters.

All the owners of such trailer trucks are asked to contact the following telephone numbers: 3535 and 3873 'in Qazvin, so that the necessary steps can be taken to arrange for their participation in the holy mission of defending the I lamic homeland. If requested by the owners of the trucks, rent charges will be paid.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

80: Attack on Armored Column

LD280744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0710 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 80 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and brave Iranian compatriots, this is the result of the support and solidarity shown by you, the fighting and zealous nation of Iran which [word indistinct] is a victory and a legend. According to the information received, the fighting personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning launched a heavy attack on an armored column of the Iraqi Army on the route between Qasr-e Shirin and Gilan-e Gharb and destroyed a large number of enemy tanks. Following this heavy attack by the fighting personnel of the army who dealt a heavy blow on the enemy, the zealous and self-sacrificing people of Gilan-e Gharb, supporting their soldier brothers, attacked and overran the remainder of the column. A detailed account of this brave confrontation will be brought to the attention of the nation of Iran as soon as it is available. Also, thanking the Muslim and brave people of Gilan-e Gharb and the surrounding areas, they are requested to be very cautious because of the existence of chemical gases in the wake of the enemy in the area.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

81: MiG's Downed Over Khark Island

GF280952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 81 of the Joint Staff of Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O dear Muslim Iranian compatriots, the naval base on Khark Island has carried out the following operations to counter air raids by the Iraqi Army:

1. Since 0600 today the island has been on the alert because of an enemy air raid that was confronted. According to incoming information, four Iraqi MiG's were downed. The first was downed by our gunboats: the second was downed by one of our Phantom fighters: the third and fourth were downed by the artillery of Bushire base.

2. The situation on Khark Island is calm and satisfactory.

3. There have bean no losses of personnel or material. The spirit of our forces is high.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

82: Counteroffensive Against Invaders

LD281138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 82 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The dear compatriots are hereby notified: Now that the pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran have, and will, destroy military targets inside Iraq, the self-sacrificing pilots of the airborne division have commenced their severe counterattack on enemy units which have infliltrated our dear country.

So far, they have destroyed a large number of enemy tanks in Khuzestan and Gilan-e Gharb.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is grateful to these self-sacrificing people and the technical staff of the airborne divicion who are trying, day and night, to keep our aircraft airworthy, and asks them to continue their brave onslaughts until the last breath, alongside the units of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and give them aircover.

The prayers of the imam and the nation are for you, noble offspring of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

84: MiG's Attack Kermanshah

LD281748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1735 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 84 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We inform the valiant and Muslim Iranian nation that at 1900 tonight four violating Iraqi MiG's attacked Kermanshah. As a result of the anti-aircraft fire one Iraqi MiG was brought down and its pilot bailed out with his parachute, and was arrested.

Also 63 personnel of the aggressive Iraqi forces were arrested in the west of the country.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

85: Downing of MiG's Near Bushehr

LD290506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 85 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His Exalted name. Muslim and committee compatriots: In yesterday's attack by the aggressive Iraqi MiG's on Bushehr and (Baghineh Kar), three Iraqi MiG's were shot down by the fighter planes of the air force, and one MiG was shot down by one of the warships of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this attack one navy NCO was martyred and another one was injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

86: Attack on Enemy Positions

LD290522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 86 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and brave nation of Iran: The brave fighters of the coastal guard of the south of the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of the combatants of the gendarmerie and the brave fighters of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday morning brought the positions of the enemy in the areas of Bisheh, (Qesleh) and Jaz under fire. The Iranian forces destroyed an explosives warehouse in Faw Port, one radar dish, and several fuel storage tanks, and inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Diplomatic Efforts--According to INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has informed UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of Iraq's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran because the resolution "agrees" with the previously declared Iraqi decision in this regard. Husayn said Iraq would adhere to the resolution if it were accepted by Iran. In his message to Waldheim, the Iraqi president repeated the offer he made in a 28 September speech to the nation to negotiate with Iran directly, through a third party, or with the assistance of an "international quarter or organization" that Iraq "respects and trusts." Monitored Iranian media have made no direct mention of the UN resolution or of Saddam Husayn's speech.

Baghdad radio reported the 29 September arrival of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Iraq and his meeting with Saddam Husayn. According to the radio, the two leaders discussed the war situation, and Haq "reviewed the good offices of the Islamic world" in settling the conflict in accordance with "legitimate rights" acknowledged in international agreements and by international law. Karachi radio reported that Haq called the "detailed talks" with the Iraqi leader "very encouraging" and that Husayn and the Pakistani leader met again on 30 September before Haq's departure for Amman and New York. In an earlier report, Karachi radio said Haq's departure for Baghdad from Amman had been delayed because of "landing difficulties at Baghdad airport."

The Voice of Palestine reported PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's 29 September departure from Iran after a 3-day visit during which he held "continual consultations" with Iranian officials. Iranian reportage on this visit noted that the Iranian-Iraqi clashes were discussed but gave no indication of any 'Arafat initiative to mediate the dispute.

Tehran radio carried a report on a meeting held by the political director general of the Foreign Ministry with a group of ambassadors from Islamic countries and on a Foreign Ministry statement issued on the meeting. During the session, the Iranian official cited regional press reports that certain countries in the area had placed their harbor and airport facilities at the disposal of Iraq, noting that if this were true these countries had "wittingly or unwittingly" placed themselves in opposition to Islam and Iran. The Foreign Ministry statement on the meeting said the ambassadors denied that there is "information" to this effect; assured Iran that while their governments have not officially announced their position on the conflict, it is "evident" that they support Iran; and went on to call the Iraqi attack on Iran an "American project." According to the Foreign Ministry statement, the ambassadors called King Husayn's support of Iraq "merely a gesture." In an interview given to Tehran radio, however, Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i said Iran has "warned" Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Jordan and "other similar states" that Iran is aware of their assistance to Iraq. Raja'i said that "should they fail to declare their views directly, then we will consider them in a state of war." In an interview carried by Ahvaz radio, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali also accused the Saudi Government of supporting Iraq "with all its available facilities," and, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Navy Commander Afzali stated that Iran has "pinpointed" the ports where Iraqi naval units have sought shelter and said that while Iran hopes to reach a "political solution" on their departure from these havens, it will, if necessary, destroy the Iraqi units "wherever they are in those ports."

Military Situation--The Iranian and Iraqi military commands have issued relatively few statements on the battle situation in the past 24 hours. Both sides reported air sorties and claimed to have downed enemy aircraft, but they revealed no major changes in the ground situation. However, in an interview with Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said people in Lorestan, Tehran and other cites as well as tribesmen have been armed and have "started helping the army" in the western part of the country. Rafsanjani claimed that this has put further pressure on the Iraqi Army and caused it to suffer heavy casualties. Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi had earlier stated that the civilian population would not be called upon to fight unless the military situation deteriorated to a point that warranted such a measure.

In his aforementioned interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said Iran is convinced that the war will not end soon, for Iran's main enemy is not Iraq, which is "minor," but the United States. Raja'i said it is possible that Iran's enemies are waiting until it runs out of war materiel, but he warned that Iran has "means we can use until the end of the world." He promised to "dig the graves" of the superpowers in Iran's "alleys" and cities and declared that Iran would fight to its "dying breath."

A statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft have "destroyed" the Khanaqin refinery. Earlier Iranian reports had also claimed 85-percent destruction of the oil installations at Kirkuk. Tehran's Urdu service reported that the Oil Ministry has announced that the National Petrochemical Company produced 1,373,000 tons of petrochemicals "this week" for domestic consumption and export.

Libya

Tripoli radio reported a speech given by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at an extraordinary session of the General People's Congress called to draft resolutions on the merger with Syria in which the Libyan leader said that "war with the United States in the Mediterranean could take place at any moment" and that as soon as U.S. naval units or reconnaissance aircraft enter Libyan territorial waters or airspace, "clashes with the United States will begin." Al-Qadhdhafi said that so far Libya has "frequently avoided confrontation" with U.S. military units. His comments were made in the context of his praise of the Libyan people for affirming their determination to complete the merger with Syria "without any conditions." He said the Libyans had taken this step by placing "dignity above materialism," thus tying their fate to a "people who are facing the Israeli and American enemy." He also said that by establishing unity, the two countries are "sending out the signal for counteroffensive" that the Arab nation should undertake against the enemy.

Egypt

In a speech to the National Democratic Party congress being held in Cairo, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nubawi Isma'il said that Egypt is facing foreign subversion engineered by the Soviet Union, Libya, Iraq, Iran and some Palestinian terrorist organizations. Isma'il charged that the terrorists are being trained and guided by the Soviet Union. He also said that Egyptian communists are working directly for the Soviet Union and are carrying out its "designs" and that there are a number of secret communist organizations in the country as well as communist infiltration in the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party. Isma'il further noted that the country faces subversion from other small groups, including those who claim to be Nasirites, those who "hide" behind religion, and a "national coalition" that includes communists, reactionary elements, Nasirites and others. The interior minister stressed, however, that these groups carry no "weight or importance" and constitute no threat to the state.

Israel

In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel, within the terms of its peace accord with Egypt, is prepared to give the United States a base in the Sinai and respond to the interest of "some very important statesmen" in the United States in the 'Etzyon airfield, but only if the United States takes the initiative in requesting such cooperation. Begin said that Israel is also interested in a mutual defense pact with the United States, but he again noted that the "initiative must come from the Americans."

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, talking to Jerusalem radio, said the fact that the United States is trying to "consolidate itself in Egypt" works to Israel's benefit in the long run, as it introduces another "moderate element, the element most friendly to the state of Israel," in that part of the Middle East equation. However, Tzipori added that the situation could turn around if Egypt forced the United States to depart, as it did the British and the Soviets, leaving behind its modern technology.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY statement calling Pakistani allegations that Afghan helicopters have violated its territory "instigatory and provocatory lies" that have been "resolutely rejected" by the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad. BAKHTAR cited the embassy as having said that Afghanistan has no intention of embarking on military provocations against Pakistan, and it noted that such charges are part of the "conspiracy" of the Pakistani "militarists" with the United States and the PRC. The Afghan statement came in reply to a 26 September Pakistan Defense Ministry press note, reported by Karachi radio, stating that six Afghan helicopter gunships had attacked a Pakistani border post and that one had been shot down. Commenting on the incident before his 27 September departure for Tehran, President Ziaul Haq said that Afghanistan probably wanted to "test our patience and strength" and that Pakistan is considering in what manner to inform the Soviet Union of its "friends'" act.

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KABUL DENIES PAKISTANI CLAIMS OF AFGHAN HELICOPTER ATTACK

Afghan Helicopter Shot Down

BK261521 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1510 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has issued a press note which says that at 1050 today six Afghan helicopter gunships attacked without any provocation Pakistan's frontier post in Bajaur Agency. The civil armed forces stationed at the frontier post repulsed the attacking helicopters and shot down one helicopter. This helicopter gunship was seen crashing 2,000 yards inside Afghan territory. The exact number of casualties among the personnel of attacking helicopters during the action could not be ascertained. Two soldiers of the civil armed forces were martyed and one was injured.

Second Attack

BK281527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] A pressnote issued by the Defense Ministry says six Afghan helicopter gunships made an unprovoked attack on the Nava frontier post in the Mohmand Agency at 0945 this morning. This is the second such Afghan helicopter attack on Pakistan territory within 1 week. Rockets launched from the helicopters from a 2000-yard distance fell near the Pakistani frontier post. Men of our civil armed forces manning the frontier post repulsed the attacking helicopters. No Pakistani soldiers were killed or injured and no damage was reported. The Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the foreign office and a protest was lodged over the incident.

Kabul Denial

LD291648 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] [BAKHTAR report] Once again an instigatory announcement has been broadcast by Islamabad. According to AFP, the Pakistani Ministry of Defense stated in the course of an information announcement on 26 September that in the area of Bajawar near the Ghakhi Post, six Afghan helicopters violated Pakistani airspace and on 29 September Voice of America, quoting Pakistani sources, said that Afghan helicopters had entered Pakistani territory in the northwest border areas once again. Everybody knows that the Afghan Armed Forces have never violated the territory of others either by land or air. Everyone knows, however, that Pakistan has encroached on Afghan soil several times by using its armed forces.

In addition to this every one knows that Pakistan is arming, training and sending to Afghanistan the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands who are operating against the legal government of Afghanistan and massacring civilians, beheading women, children and old people and plundering peoples property.

It is obvious that the Pakistani Ministry of Defense has invented this in order to cover and put a lid on its own lies. There is no doubt that all these operations and propaganda rumors are necessary for the conspiracy of Pakistani militarists, Chinese hegemonists and U.S. imperialists who have begun an undeclared war against independent and revolutionary Afghanistan and want to eliminate the values of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second stage.

The Afghan Embassy authorities in Islamabad have resolutely rejected these claims by the Pakistani authorities and have said that Afghanistan has never wanted to embark on military provocations against Pakistan but wants to solve issues between the two countries (peacefully). BAKHTAR once agin declared these instigatory and provocatory lies of Pakistan baseless and rejects them resolutely.

KABUL REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

LD281516 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Afghan delegation to the 35th United Nations General Assembly, met the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Bulgaria and the UN general secretary on 24 September to discuss topics of mutual interest.

The DRA minister of foreign affairs met with the chairman of the 35th United Nations General Assembly and also with the Indian minister for foreign affairs for a second time on 25 September and discussed with them topics of mutual interest. Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September which was warmly received by the audience. The minister of foreign affairs also met with the foreign ministers of the MPR and the GDR about topics of interest, in an atmosphere of understanding and good will.

DOST THANKS HUN SEN FOR GREETINGS MESSAGE

BK301015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Recently Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, sent a thank you message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. The message reads: I sincerely thank you for your greetings full of warm fraternity sent to me on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of Afghanistan's national independence. I assure you that the fraternal relations and solidarity between us will steadily develop and consolidate in the common interests of the peoples of our two countries in the joint struggle against imperialism and all other reactionary forces for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Please, comrade, accept from me my best wishes and friendly regards.

AFP: REBEL SAYS SOVIET MUSLIMS OFFER TO FIGHT RED ARMY

OW292218 Paris AFP in English 2207 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Sep [AFP]--An important Afghan guerrilla leader, Golbadin Hikmatyar, said today that Soviet Moslem youths have offered to fight alongside Moslem Mujahedeen against Red Army occupation of Afghanistan.

Mr Hikmatyar, who heads the resistance movement Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, told the Pakistan newspaper NAWA-E-WAQT that Afghan freedom fighters have greatly appreciated the Islamic spirit--but "we thought it expedient not to accept the offer for the time being". He said Moslems of Soviet Central Asia were "not happy," and they could "rise up against Moscow any time".

The rebel leader dismissed foreign press reports that resistance in Afghanistan has dropped off following successive anti-guerrilla Soviet drives. "Contrary to the reports in Western media, our resistance is expanding and intensifying", he said. The Soviet troops are disappointed and resenting their stay in Afghanistan, he said, adding that this is why Moscow has started replacing its forces with "troops from the communist allies" of the Soviet Union.

The Afghan guerrilla leader stressed that anti-Soviet commandos badly needed surface-to-air missiles to neutralize Soviet-made gunship helicopters. He said that the Moslem population suffered heavy losses in Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunar Ghazni and Wardak Provinces due to recent indiscriminate bombings. The Soviet troops are also planning a major offensive in Zadran area, where two Afghan ministers were shot dead early this month by Moslem guerrillas, Mr Hikmatyar said.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA--The Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Tripoli, ('Abdurra uf Binawa), recently presented his credentials in the course of the usual ceremonies to the Libyan Arab Republic's responsible authorities. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 25 Sep LD]

U.S. WITHDRAWS COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON TEXTILES

BK291626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The countervailing duty imposed on Indian textiles 3 months ago by the U.S. Government has been withdrawn. The decision will benefit exports of a wide range of textiles, fabrics and garments. The United States [words indistinct] a quota of India's total exports of these items. The U.S. International Trade Commission has upheld the Indian contention that the cash support given to the exporters by the Government of India did not amount to subsidy.

Giving this information Counsellor for Economic Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi (Martin Heslin) told newsmen today that the Indian exporters, who have made deposit after the imposition of the duty on 26 June, will get a refund.

The U.S. decision has been welcomed in this country both by the official and trade circles.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR STATE VISITS TO USSR, BULGARIA

BK290913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was given a warm sendoff when he left New Delhi a short while ago on a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Vice President Hidayatullah, Prime Minister Gandhi and some of her Cabinet colleagues were present at the airport to see the president off. The president is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Nagaratma Reddy, and Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals Virendra Patil.

The president's program in Moscow includes talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and with members of the Presidium at the Kremlin. The university of Moscow will honor President Reddy at a special convocation. Reddy will also visit Leningrad and Tbilisi.

This is Reddy's first state visit after he became president. It is indicative of the importance the two countries attach to their bilateral relations. This will also be the first presidential visit to the Soviet Union in 10 years. In a front page report, Soviet newspaper PRAVDA says the visit of President Reddy to the Soviet Union would further strengthen the friendly relations and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Reddy will reach the Bulgarian capital of Sofia on the 7th of next month. The same day he will hold talks with his Bulgarian counterpart, Todor Zhivkov.

Arrival in Moscow

BK291612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy was given a warm and affectionate welcome when he arrived in Moscow this evening for a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union. As he stepped out from a special Air India aircraft, which took him from Delhi, President Reddy was received by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Further Coverage of Visit

For coverage of the Moscow visit of President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy see the 30 September South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZIAUL HAQ COMMENTS ON DOWNING OF AFGHAN HELICOPTER

Karachi Reports

BK270146 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan has protested to the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad the unprovoked attack on a frontier post in the Bajaur Agency by six helicopter gunships coming from Afghanistan.

Talking to foreign newsmen in Islamabad yesterday, the president said Afghanistan probably wants to test our patience and strength by attacking our frontier post. He said we maintain a strong defense and patience and are not weak. He said the incident took place in the Bajaur Agency, which faces (Gunar) where insurgents have been active.

In reply to a query, he said it is possible that the Afghan helicopter gunships were pursuing the insurgents and crossed the border while chasing them, but this cannot be called hot pursuit as no one from our side witnessed any hot pursuit.

The president said that since 27 December last year, when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan and the present regime took over, Pakistan's airspace has been violated over 200 times and Pakistan has protested this several times. Asked about the identity of the pilots manning the helicopter gunships, he said Soviet helicopters are being used in Afghanistan. He said that we feel the helicopters that attacked our post yesterday were piloted by Afghans. In reply to another question on whether a protest has been lodged with the Soviet Union, the president replied they are studying how the Soviet Union should be informed that its friends in Afghanistan are with its aid attacking our posts, which is not a friendly act.

AFP Report

BK270042 Hong Kong AFP in English 0004 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Sep (AFP)--Pakistani President General Muhammed Ziaul Haq yesterday defended as a show of muscle the shooting down of one of six Afghan helicopter gunships he said violated Pakistani airspace during an attack on a border post yesterday morning.

Gen Zia said Pakistan had lodged a protest against the violation with the Afghan envoy in his country and had not yet decided whether to protest against the incident to the Soviet Union. He said the helicopters, which bore the Afghan Air Force insignia, were MI-24's and usually piloted by Soviet soldiers. The gunship fell in Afghan territory, he said. A Pakistani officer and a soldier were killed in the incident and one soldier was injured, Gen Zia told foreign correspondents.

It seems that our friends on the other side of the border want to test our patience or our muscles, Gen Zia siad. "It is necessary that they learn that our patience is great, but that we are no longer muscleless," he said. He said there have been nearly 200 violations of Pakistan airspace committed since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December and an attack in the northern Pakistan region of Chitral left four injured.

Earlier, the Pakistani Defense Ministry said that the six gunships entered Pakistani airspace at 1050 and launched "unprovoked attacks" on the Ghakhai post in the Bajaur area. The post was about 200 metres (yards) from the border. Pakistani forces reportedly fired on the gunships with cannons and rockets for about 20 minutes and forced the helicopter back into Afghan airspace. Gen Zia said the violation of Pakistani airspace did not concern an exercise of hot pursuit, but was aimed at punishing continous Afghan revel activity in the sector. He said that Pakistan could not be responsible for rebel activity in the mountainous border area, which he said he could not control. Gen Zia also said he has proposed to the Soviet to close the 2,000-km (1,400-mile) Afghan border if they could.

AFP: ZIAUL HAQ POSTPONES ARRIVAL IN FRANCE FROM IRAN

NC280927 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 28 Sep (AFP)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has postponed his scheduled visit to France, an authoritative Pakistani source said here today. The source added that the Pakistani leader was still in the Iranian capital, Tehran, on a good will mission for the Islamic conference organisation, and is still scheduled to visit the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. President Zia was due to have talks tonight at 7 pm with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and his arrival in the French capital was programmed for 1600 GMT. The date of his arrival in Paris will be announced later, the Pakistani source added.

SHAHI MEETS GROMYKO, MUSKIE IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Gromyko

BK291729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and his Soviet counterpart Gromyko held talks in New York today. The talks lasted 75 minutes. Agha Shahi is also scheduled to hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie today.

Details of Gromyko Meeting

BK300631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Soviet Union had a detailed exchange of views at the United Nations yesterday. The meeting, which lasted for 75 minutes, was the first such high-level contact after many years. Later, Mr Agha Shahi told Pakistani correspondents that during the meeting, which was held on the Soviet Union's initiative, talks were held in a very friendly atmosphere. He said Mr Gromyko has given many assurances regarding the Soviet Union's policy on Pakistan. Mr Agha Shahi is leading the Pakistan delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Agha Shahi said the Soviet Union reiterated that there should be direct negotiations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The leader of the Pakistan delegation appraised Mr Gromyko of the reasons due to which direct talks could not be held with the Babrak Karmal administration. Mr Agha Shahi said Pakistan, acting in accordance with the resolution of the Islamic conference, had proposed a dialog through a third party to solve the problem. This resolution had demanded the restoration of freedom and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, withdrawal of Soviet forces from there, respect for the right of the Afghan people to choose their own government and creation of conditions conducive for the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. Mr Agha Shahi added, however, that this country can consider some proposals of the Kabul regime's 14 May declaration. These proposals could include a guarantee for noninterference. He said he had fully clarified the position in this connection and added he hoped that we could continue talks with the Soviet representative at the United Nations.

Meeting With Muskie

BK300125 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie in New York. Later, he told newsmen that they exchanged views on the Iran-Iraq conflict and the general situation in the Middle East. He said his country was opposed to intervention by any foreign power, including the United States; Mr Agha Shahi said the question of Persian Gulf safety should be left to the countries of the region. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department said both foreign ministers also exchanged views on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The spokesman said they did not exchange views on bilateral relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS CONFLICT TO ISLAMIC ENVOYS

LD291332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that in connection with the recent acts of aggression by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and air raids on airports and various sites in the country the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of Algeria, Syria, Somalia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Jordan and a number of other Muslim and non-Muslim countries were summoned separately to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This report, based on a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, says that the political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance vis-a-vis the recent acts of aggression by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. He assured the ambassadors and charges d'affaires who were invited that in the period since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, that is, in the last 18 months, the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with Islamic precepts has not coveted other lands; it has only striven for the elevation of Islam, the unity of Muslims and the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and colonialist powers.

The political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that from the outset the evil, aggressive Ba'thist forces of Iraq embarked on enmity against the Islamic Revolution of Iran following the guidelines of the superpowers and suddenly, by creating a number of imaginary border disputes, attacked and bombed our country's airports and other sites.

He also said in the meeting with the ambassadors of the Islamic countries: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has embarked on defense and counterattack in accordance with its Islamic and national duty in order to suppress their overt and intolerable aggression. The brave and Muslim Iranian soldiers will undoubtedly continue the struggle against their atheism and acts of aggression.

He added that he is hopeful that reports published in a number of Arab countries to the effect that port and refueling facilities and other assistance, including civil and military, have been placed at Iraq's disposal are not true. If this is the case they have wittingly or unwittingly placed themselves in the ranks of the enemies of Islam and Iran.

The political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: It has also been said that the governments of the region are on Iraq's side because Iran no longer possesses its former strength and that Iraq is strong. If this is true, there are two possible interpretations: First, that the region requires police and a gendarme, and that they want Saddam Husayn to assume that position; and second, that they have interpreted Iran's friendly and Islamic attitude in the last 18 months as weakness. Now with the suppression of the acts of aggression by the atheist regime of Iraq they may be certain that our friendly behavior was not a result of our weakness.

The political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: Since the aggression by the Ba'th government has not achieved its (?objective), we are by no means prepared to sit around one table with Saddam's atheist regime and will accept no mediation in this respect.

He added: Contrary to what Iraq's propaganda machinery is saying, these battles are not clashes between Arabs and Persians [Fars], but clashes between Islam and paganism, and the fight is between right and wrong.

This report adds that a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: The ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the Arab countries also expressed their views on the subject. The ambassadors of the Islamic countries declared: The actions of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq are not in the interests of Arabs, of the oppressed nations and of the advanced forces of the world, but they are advantageous only to the occupiers of Palestine. They said: The attack on Iran is an American project; America with its new strategy has embarked on a fight against the Islamic Republic of Iran through the agents of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

The ambassadors stressed: If they were to take sides with Iran, they would be betraying the Arab racial character; and if they take sides with Iraq, they would be betraying Islam.

The ambassadors of the Islamic countries pointed out that there is no information concerning a number of the Persian Gulf states' placing facilities at Iraq's disposal, and that these countries want peace, stability and fraternity in the region. They said: The remarks made by Sultan Husayn [presumably King Husayn of Jordan], supporting and siding with Iraq are merely a gesture. We hope that Iraq and Iran will resolve their differences by peaceful means.

They also said: We have not officially announced our stance vis-a-vis the entanglement between Iraq and Iran, but in practice, as is evident, we support Iran and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

PARS reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: The conflict between Iran and Iraq is a conflict between paganism and monotheism; we expect the Islamic governments of the region to express their stance vis-a-vis this conflict between right and wrong.

ENVOY: MILITARY AID TO IRAQ ACT OF WAR

LD271209 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1114 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Kuwait and the government's special roving envoy, who is touring countries of the region to explain Iran's stand, arrived in Dubai at 0300 and then left for Abu Dhabi.

Dr Shams Ardekani [the roving envoy] in his meeting with Shaykh Zayid Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, during which Shaykh Rashid, prime minister [as heard] and the ruler of Dubai, and Muhammad ibn Rashid, deputy prime minister [name and title as heard] were also present, said: The current war has been imposed on the Iranian nation by the racist Iraqi Ba'th regime, and since it has been turned into an all-out war, we request the governments to maintain their neutrality. Otherwise any military help given to the enemy will be regarded by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as an act of war against Iran.

RAJA'I APPOINTS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD290636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Mahmud Karimi-Nuri has been appointed deputy prime minister and supervisor of the oppressed foundation by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. The text of the prime minister's order is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Mahmud Karimi-Nuri:

According to this order you are appointed deputy prime minister and supervisor of the oppressed foundation. You are required to use all your efforts and skills toward God's satisfaction and the interest of the oppressed in administering this foundation, and to lead the affairs of the foundation in the right direction, with care and decisiveness and using committed and informed people.

I hope the results of your efforts eliminate the worries of the supporter of the oppressed, the imam of the people.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

CABINET APPOINTS 'ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION STAFF'

LD291150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohmmad 'Ali Raja'i has issued a statement, saying: The Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran during its meeting on 27 September decreed the establishment of a staff, called the country's Economic Mobilization Staff [setad-e basij-e eqtesadi-ye keshvar] consisting of the ministers of oil, industries and mines, labor and social affairs, agriculture, interior, energy, economic affairs and finance, commerce, defense, plan and budget organization and the governor of the Central Bank as well as their fully authorized representatives under the prime minister which, considering the country's special economic conditions. is to adopt the necessary decisions and have them implemented through their respective organizations.

It was also decided that the government should ask the Islamic Majlis to have some of the deputies take part in the staff and its subcommittees to be set up by the staff. It adds that the participation of representatives of the private sector in the staff is permissible. The general decisions made by the staff will be made public through the media. The secretariat of the staff and their meetings will be based at the prime minister's office. [passage indistinct]

RAJA'I: IRAN WILL FIGHT TO 'DYING BREATH'

LD291434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1145 GMT 29 Sep 80

["Our correspondent" interview with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 29 September; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, Iraq's pretext for starting and continuing this war is the 1975 treaty, Shatt al-'Arab and the border disputes. However, as nearly everyone knows, it is pursuing certain other objectives [words indistinct]. Would you please comment on this?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Indeed, what Iraq is raising is merely an excuse, an excuse provided by America and other superpowers which cannot tolerate our revolution. We are convinced that the main objectives are [word indistinct] our Islamic Revolution [words indistinct]. We know that our quintessential Islamic nature is contrary to that of theirs; that is, should our revolution grow then they (will not) be able to survive. Consequently, they want to defeat our revolution.

[Question] Considering the blows dealt by Iran to Iraq, it appears [words indistinct]. However, it is reported that Arab countries and some gulf states are helping it. And so Iraq continues its aggression, aggression not without support. (What is our policy?)

[Answer] We have informed and warned such countries as Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Jordan and other similar states that we are aware of their assistance to Iraq. Should they fail to declare their views directly, then we will consider them in a state of war.

Then they must accept the consequences of their assistance to Iraq. The responsibility for the future war, a war in which, considering their policies, they are involved; the responsibility and consequences of this war should be shouldered by the countries which are helping Iraq by air, on land and at sea by various means.

[Question] Prime Minister, at present we have no foreign minister and, considering the war, there is a need for an active Foreign Ministry which could explain the truth of this war to friendly, nonaligned and even hostile countries. [words indistinct]

[Answer] Well, we are busy appointing a foreign minister and [words indistinct]. All Iranian embassies throughout the world have been instructed to notify these countries about what is going on. They have already responded to this [as heard], and I believe that today or tomorrow we may be able to announce the outcome.

[Question] There is a problem concerning the continuation of the war with America. In this case the country's leaders have already and regularly warned the people. Consequently, the people should (?prepare) themselves for a prolonged war against this superpower in order to achieve final victory. Does the government have any plans in this connection?

[Answer] Yes, the (?plans) we have for this war include some programs which we hav already begun in certain regions. In the sourth our fighting brothers have armed themselves independent of the army and troops; they have already become engaged in the war. We are convinced that this is not a war which might end within a few days, not because Iraq is so powerful that [words indistinct]. Rather, as I have just said, it is not Iraq which is threatening us; it is a superpower like the criminal America, which is encouraging the war.

There is no doubt that, considering our weapons, we cannot continue to the end against these superpowers. I repeat, the problem of Iraq is minor; maybe much sooner than the experts believe (?we will win it). However, we do not consider Iraq the main enemy. So it is only natural that when the enemy turns out to be America, then it is doubtful whether we can continue the war to the end, faced with America's weapons. It is quite possible that they are hoping the time will come when we run out of weapons, when they can come and force us to accept their views.

However, I must raise a few points here. First, our nation did not surrender to this satanic and puppet power in the region and all the superpowers saw that [words indistinct]. We are fighting for our beliefs; we want to be free in this world; we want to live as Muslims [words indistinct]. Consequently, if we want oil, if we want [word indistinct], it is because we want to have a free and (?Islamic) life. We are thus not prepared to sacrifice our revolutionary aspirations for the sake of oil or having access to the sea. The superpowers, together with all our people, realize this: that our revolution is our life. Thus, so long as our revolution is unable to continue freely we are prepared to give our blood, our lives and whatever we have. Second, we do have some expereience in fighting against the superpowers. The thing is that the superpowers fight against us using their best and most modern weapons. As for us, we have [word indistinct], Molotov cocktails and other means which we can use until the end of the world. We will dig the graves of these superpowers in our alleys, [word indistinct] cities, cities in the central and northern parts of our country. Right now, as I am speaking to you, our brave brothers and sisters are mobilized in the southern part of the country, Dezful, Shushtar, Ahvaz, Abadan and Khorramshahr; they have weapons and are fighting the aggressive enemy; [words indistinct].

Our dear young people are dutybound to prepare themselves for this war in order to defend our aspirations. My recommendation is that we must brace ourselves for a patriotic and ideological jihad.

As for our physical condition, we must do (?weightlifting), mountain climbing, hiking, familiarize ourselves with the difficulties involved in war; we must prepare ourselves by eating simple food, little food, by sleeping in (?uncomfortable) places, so as to be able to send the enemy to its grave, God willing, from [words indistinct], from the trenches dug anywhere. As for organizing the affairs of the homeland, the government is quite involved; the government is busy enabling our brothers and sisters to receive the necessary preparation, so that [words indistinct] the prepared brothers and sisters may do their jobs. God willing, we will choose a road to enable us to be self-sufficient in war, as we planned to be self-sufficient in the economy and agriculture. We have no alternative but to stand on our own feet and [words indistinct] defend our honor, aspirations and beliefs.

May I take this opportunity to send my greetings to our brothers and sisters in the southern part of this country, whether in army uniform, gendarmerie uniform, corps of revolution guards uniform or [words indistinct] fighting this infidel aggressor.

I would also like to tell sisters and brothers struggling in Kermanshah, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Dehloran, Mehran or any other part of the country, especially in the south and west: My brothers and sisters residing in villages, who are daily being bombed by this infidel aggressive enemy and who are losing your dear ones, remember that the entire nation is behind you; the entire nation is ready to come forward and struggle like yourselves and alongside you.

I declare to you, aggressive superpower, you [word indistinct] predator, we will fight you Americans to your last bullet. However, remember, it is when you fire your last bullet that our real war will begin. God willing, we will defend our revolution's aspirations to our dying breath. We will overcome because justice is on our side.

RAJA'I CALLS FOR POPULATION'S 'ACTIVE PRESENCE'

LD291812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the following statement was issued by the prime minister's bureau today:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The revolutionary and Muslim nation: As you are aware, the aggressor Ba'th Government of Iraq, headed by the infidel Saddam, [words indistinct] with the help of the aggressor's cold weapon and the material and spiritual supports of the suppressor West has embarked upon the destruction of the economic resources and the industrial establishments and especially the death of our heroic Muslim nation.

Yet we, with the help of God and with the efforts of the Islamic Republic's committed Muslim fighters and especially the Iraqi Muslim people, will continue the battle until we remove this treacherous element to Islam and humanity from the world scene.

We have prepared ourselves for a prolonged battle and for this reason we have created the necessary organizations to deal with problems until final victory.

Yet as you know, the government and the official foundations will not be able to achieve complete victory without your support and your active presence at the scene.

Here, the vigilance and preparedness of you revolutionary people in various parts of the country could have a decisive role. [passage indistinct] Mobilize and create the relevant headquarters.

Review the needs of your regions and towns at these headquarters and report to the responsible organs. Review the existing possibilities and report. Establish contacts with organizations outside your region, those which could help you.

[Word indistinct] committed and fighting in their discussions with the public will elaborate on the just Iranian position and that of the anti-Islam aggressor, Saddam, and during these delicate periods will actively assembly at mosques, the essential bases of struggle for Islam.

With greetings to all those who are struggling for the final victory of the Islamic Revolution.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

MAJLIS SPEAKER RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

GF292045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1745 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Interview by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker for the Majlis--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, in the past few days several personalities, especially from the Middle East, have come to Iran to discuss the situation between Iran and Iraq--in other words, mediate. Considering that the Iraqi regime is a lackey of U.S. imperialism, the question that comes to mind is what the decision will be? Will they accept discussion or cease-fire, or continue the war?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Of course, people are coming to Iran, contacting us by phone or ordering their embassies here to contact us. They have expressed concern and are worried about the present war. Some are our friends; some are friends of both sides. Some consider other matters outside the region; some consider the oil situation and ask us to negotiate somehow. Our answer is clear. We have nothing secretive to tell them or the people. We announced from the beginning that we have no policy of war, and Islam does not offer us this way. Islam is a school that does not require us to use war as an influence. The school is a set of thoughts and programs. We offer the world this. If they want it, they accept it. If not, they do not. Of course, if there is a group that wants to stop the spreading of ideas then the encounter changes shape.

About Iraq--from the beginning we announced that our position was to protect the Iraqi peoples' rights and condemn the Iraqi Government's treatment of its people. This was bitter for Iraq, and it waited for a suitable time--from its point of view--to find an excuse and attack us with the aid of the superpowers--Western superpowers, regional reactionaries, Savakists and escaped Iranian counterrevolutionaries.

They thought an attack might be effective in either weakening us considerably or destroying the revolution. They will not succeed. They have seen that the blow has been returned. They have been dealt effective blows by our air force, and they are facing defeat on land. They had thought they could advance quickly into Khuzestan and this side of Khuzestan. [as heard] Then they saw they could only come a few steps into the desert. They are able to stay here only because we have not seriously organized our forces against the aggressors. The Iraqis are regretting this and are arming people to come here or welcome them. But we say Iraq has committed aggression against us. This must be changed, as well as the signs of the aggression. When this happens and we return to the conditions at the beginning, then we will sit and decide what to do. Consider the [words indistinct].

[Question] Please describe how the problem of the aggression can be solved.

[Answer] In one part, those who started the war should stop it. If they have anything in our land--which they have in some parts--they should remove it, if we allow them to. I do not know if those who have committed aggression, destruction and murder can just go back, that [words indistinct] we should see to the situation and the following problems. We have thought about this, but (?will wait until) the time comes.

[Question] In yesterday's session concerning this matter, you said that continuation of the war or peace is the responsiblity of the Majlis. The question is, does this conflict with Article 110 of the Consitution?

[Answer] In general, what I have said is that the final decision as to when an agreement should be made is the responsibility of the Majlis. It is the Majlis that should approve this. In the matter of declaring war or peace, the matter is clearly the jurisdiction of the leader. The leader should decide. In Iran now, excluding these laws, all organizations are followers of the leader. So, if the imam has an opinion--even if he does not want it to be implemented as a law--and the Majlis, the government or revolutionary organs discover that it is his wish, they will bow to it and will not show any disagreement. The opinions of the imam have usually been sound, and they accept that his judgment is beneficial. So, from the legal point of view, declaring war or peace is within the jurisdiction of the leader. Agreements are up to the Majlis to decide upon--foreign agreements and other agreements. From the point of [words indistinct], all of us are under the control of the leader.

[Question] Considering that in the present situation we have seen some countries supporting the Iraqi Ba'thist regime--and some of them are Islamic countries--will their support affect our relationship with them and, if so, to what extent?

[Answer] It can affect it. The support so far has been mostly verbal, and it seems that most of them have regretted it. In the last couple of days they have changed their tone. There are a couple of cases in which our information shows that (?the support) has been active. It will definitely affect our future relations with them. We have recognized our enemies, especially in the first few days when they guessed that Iraq would deal us some blows. They treated us with animosity. The level of the effect depends on the degree of their activities. We will consider in kind the amount of support.

[Question] Considering that a group of Majlis deputies has recently gone to the war zone in the west, the south and Khuzestan, I would like to know if they have given you any reports and if it is possible for you to give any information to our listeners.

[Answer] I am usually in contact with the situation at the fronts through the telephone, travelers and the joint headquarters that I visit at least once a day. On the whole, the situation is improving every day. In the south, Khuzestan, we are being pressured at one point by Iraq. Other advances have either been stopped or destroyed. Concerning that point of pressure, anytime we decide to concentrate our air and land forces, we can destroy them. In the west--especially since yesterday when the people were armed and went from Lorestan, other cities, Tehran and the local tribes and started helping the army--the Iraqi Government, meaning the Iraqi Army, has come under pressure and has lost many tanks and suffered heavy casualties. Their morale has weakened and even their support has suffered.

[Words indistinct] have announced their support and sympathy. We, of course, expected this, but not to this extent. There is no sound of the moans and disagreements of the period before the war. These days, the question of fuel, electricity, security considerations and the nervous situation has posed shortages and new problems for the people.

We see the people welcoming this, and this shows that the people have been united from the beginning. If they had told the authorities about the shortcomings from the beginning, and if the authorities had told them that they should accept this, the people would have agreed that a revolution forces such shortcomings. The problem was that in the beginning--since we had won easily--the expectations were high and people wanted to see the promised heaven. The war showed them that in such a situation there is no question of expectation.

This has given us hope that even if we have a long war, even several months, with such morale we can continue well. This is reason enough for us to strongly resist the enemy's actions. When a person asks us a question we answer more strongly and make our wants (?known) in accordance with the revolution. We expect the people to continue with the same morale and to adopt the attitude of wartime and improve their already good cooperation with the mobilization (?headquarters). If they come across counterrevolutionaries they should neutralize them quickly. This is what the people can do behind the front.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR

GF281025 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The DPRK ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker, yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, which has held in Majlis headquarters, the ambassador said that his country supports the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war against the traitor Iraqi regime.

He added that the people of the DPRK have a long record of struggle against the United States and, due to overt U.S. support for Iraq, it is clear that Iraq operates according to U.S. methods. He added that the DPRK people support the Iranian people and are ready to provide economic, agricultural and other types of aid.

The Korean ambassador submitted an invitation to the Majlis speaker to participate in the labor ceremonies which will be held in DPRK on 10 October.

After the ambassador's speech, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed his gratitude and thanks to the government and people of the DPRK for their support to the Islamic Republic from its formation to this moment. He added that this war was imposed on us by the United States through the agent Iraqi Government. We urge the Iraqi people to topple Saddam's regime, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added, saying:

In this war we are counterattacking. In the beginning Iraq tried to bomb our military bases, but it did not succeed. On our part, we carried out more effective attacks. Then Iraq attacked our economic installations, to which we replied by attacking its economic installations. The Iraqi Army then attacked our schools, martyring teachers and pupils. But since the sons of the Iraqi people are our Muslim brothers, we did not and will not carry out any counterattacks on theirs in order to preserve the blood of the teaching family of the Iraqi Muslim people.

The Majlis speaker said in conclusion that Iraq is trying to make the war look as if it is one between Arabs and Persians. However, we know well that the war is between Iran and the United States.

As regards the workers day ceremonies, Rafsanjani said: If God wills, I or an Iranian representative will represent Iran at the ceremonies.

MAJLIS CONTINUES DEBATE ON HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD301126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Majlis held an open meeting this morning at 0830 under Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, general debate on the question of the hostages continued.

In this connection, Ahmad Tavvakoli, the deputy from Behshahr, stressing the guidelines issued by the leader of the revolution, said: The commission which is to be set up must review all the treatises signed between Iran and America, whether they are military, political or economic, so that it would be made clear to the people how enslaving these treaties have been to our nation. In this connection, America must be put on trial. Therefore, those hostages whose offenses are proven must be tried and the innocent ones released. Afterwards, having agreed to adjourn the debates, the question of the number of members of the commission to deal with the issue of hostages was raised; seven members were approved to join the commission.

Later, with regard to the authority of the commission which was raised earlier, a number of deputies expressed their views and proposals. The debate on this issue was deferred until the next session. According to the same report, among the points raised and approved by the MPS in connection with the authority of the commission were the following:

1. The commission is not empowered to adopt a final decision about the hostages; the final decision is to be taken by the Majlis;

2. Other Majlis deputies have the right to submit their proposals to the commission; the commission is required to consider them; and

3. The commission is required to provide for MPS the minutes of its meetings.

The same report by our correspondent says that in today's meeting, speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in his speech, informed the MPS that the government has been asked in writing to forward all the agreements signed between Iran and foreign countries and companies for them to be carefully studied, which is something the Majlis must do. The speaker also said that the Majlis Defense Commission has sent a delegation to areas involved in the war to prepare a well-documented report for submission to the Majlis. In this connection and with regard to a proposal by a number of deputies concerning representation by the two MPS in the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the Defense Commission of the Majlis should propose two members to be sent to the joint staff, following approval by the Majlis, this proposal by some deputies is intended to keep the Majlis informed about the war situation. The meeting ended at 1210. The next meeting will be held at 0800 on Sunday.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS ON CONFLICT

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD291714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today met and held talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff. During this meeting, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Eshraqi was also present, topics concerning Iranian-Iraqi clashes and the region's general situation were discussed.

Meeting With Vinogradov, Departure

NC291538 Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Sep (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat left here today after a three-day visit during which he had three meetings with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

A Palestinian source said that in today's third and final meeting, Mr 'Arafat and Mr Bani-Sadr discussed "changes in the region, particularly the military situation on the Iranian-Iraqi frontier." They further discussed "the effects of these events on the situation in the gulf and in the whole Middle East and with regard to the Zionist enemy," the source said.

Mr 'Arafat also had meetings today with Algerian Ambassador to Tehran Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, and Austrian Ambassador Johann Plattner. Algerian and Palestinian sources said that Mr 'Arafat and Mr Ghraieb "exchanged views on the situation in the region." Mr 'Arafat also gave Mr Ghraieb an oral message for Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. A Palestinian source said the "friendly meeting" between Mr 'Arafat and Mr Vinogradov reviewed "the general situation in the region and the efforts to restore peace." The nature of the talk between Mr 'Arafat and Dr Plattner was not revealed.

Well-informed diplomatic circles meanwhile refused to comment on Mr 'Arafat's mission, but expressed the view that the opinions voiced by the warring sides left little hope for a rapid, voluntary end to the fighting. They added, however, that diplomatic efforts to that end were continuing.

KHOMEYNI CANCELS MEETING WITH LITERACY OFFICIALS

LD300632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Announcement No 75 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

In His exalted name. This communique has been issued by the literacy movement. All literacy regions and offices in Tehran and throughout the country are hereby informed that given the critical situation in the country and the imam's consideration of the people's conditions, the meeting with the imam which was due to be held on Tuesday, 30 September, has been cancelled and postponed to a later time. With the hope that [words indistinct] and the oppressed enjoy their real rights. Help from God, and victory will be soon.

[Signed] The security headquarters of Tehran

MOKRI 'EXPECTS' USSR TO CONDEMN IRAQ, HALT ARMS EXPORTS

JN261131 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1107 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, has condemned the Iraqi Ba'th regime's aggression against Iran. In a press statement following his meeting with a deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he said that the agent Iraqi Government's aggression may be the last attempt made by the enemies of Islam and that this is a colonialist attempt carried out by means of Iraq's Ba'th.

Dr Mokri told the journalists: I assure you that we will triumph at this stage and that there is no doubt the U.S. Government will also realize later on that Iraq cannot do anything. The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran added in his statement before more than 100 correspondents and journalists: We expect two things from the Soviet Government: 1. that the Soviet Government issue an official statement condemning the recent Iraqi aggression; 2. that it stop the exportation of warplanes and destructive weapons immediately.

PARS: Mokri Views 'Personal'

NC301041 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep (AFP)--Conditions outlined by Iran's ambassador in Moscow Mohammad Mokri for an end to the war with Iraq were his personal views and not an official viewpoint, the PARS NEWS AGENCY said today, citing the Foreign Ministry here.

(Among the conditions outlined by the ambassador were for Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn to resign, the surrender of Iraqi forces and their weapons to Iran and for Iraq to hand over to Iran the port of Basrah. Mr Mokri said in Moscow yesterday that the conditions he outlined were "not simply a personal viewpoint but that of many Iranians".)

ADM AFZALI WARNS GULF STATES HARBORING IRAQI WARSHIPS

JN291207 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement following his meeting with Imam Khomeyni, Admiral Afzali, commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has said that the Navy of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has aimed at tightening its hold on Shatt Al-'Arab, completely controlling the waters of the Persian Gulf by shelling and destroying the Iranian fleet, and later taking up position on the Iranian Islands of Tunb and Bu Musa.

Admiral Afzali asserted that the Iraqi Navy has not been able to achieve any of these objectives, and that the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not in complete control of the Strait of Hormuz, the northern shores of the Persian Gulf and Iran's intercontinental shelf. Admiral Afzali also asserted that the Iraqi Navy will never be able to carry out any military operations against the Iranian Navy. Iraqi Naval units, he said, were forced to seek shelter in the ports of the emirates and sheykhdoms in the Persian Gulf.

Admiral Afzali added: We have pinpointed the ports where Iraqi naval units have sought shelter. We hope to reach a political solution on the departure of these units from foreign ports; if we cannot reach such solution, we will be compelled to destroy the Iraqi naval units wherever they are in those ports. The Iranian Navy commander said: The movement of commercial ships in the Persian Gulf is proceeding normally. We have stressed to these ships that as long as they do not proceed to Iraqi ports and stick to the shipping routes charted for them, they will not be interfered with by the Iranian Navy.

FALLAHI REJECTS NEGOTIATIONS TO END 'STATE OF WAR'

JN291130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement following his meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution, General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Froces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: As a military officer I will never agree to negotiate to end the state of war with the Iraqi regime. General Fallahi asserted that the soldiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran do not at all believe in negotiating with the enemy, since they believe in total victory over the aggressor enemy forces.

RELIGIOUS MINORITIES CABLE SUPPORT TO KHOMEYNI

JN281800 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the Islamic nation, has received a cable from representatives of the religious minorities. Here is the text of the cable:

In His exalted name: His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, the imam of the nation and the Islamic Revolution in Iran: Appreciating the tremendous struggle and sacrifices of the brother members of the army and of the Islamic Revolution guards, we express our congratulations to the struggler and revolutionary Iranian people. We inform you that sects of Zoroastrians, Jews, Christian Armenians, Assyrians and the Iranian Chaldeans have repeatedly and continuously reiterated their readiness to stand at the frontlines alongside their brothers to wage battle against the forces of atheism and imperialism and against the aggression on the beloved homeland, Iran. They hope that they will thus be paying their debts to the nation's imam and the revolution of the great Iranian people.

Signed: Representatives of the religious minorities in the Majlis

KHALKHALI SENDS 315 SQUAD MEMBERS, FIGHERS TO SOUTH

LD261258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters for the fight against narcotics, has sent 315 personnel of this group and the Feda'i-ye Eslami [warriors of Islam], equipped with defense and other necessary equipment, to the south of the country.

SECURITY HEADQUARTERS FORBIDS ALL DEMONSTRATIONS

LD271035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Statement No 37 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past few days various groups of the combatant, Muslim and dedicated inhabitants of Tehran have requested holding marches, demonstrations or sitins to protest against the crimes of Saddam's U.S. regime. While thanking the brothers and sisters in faith for their pure sentiments, we would like to remind you that in the present sensitive juncture such measures would bring about problems in the matters of law and order, city traffic and the observance of safety measures. Therefore, all marches, demonstrations or sitins are forbidden until further notice.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

JORDANIAN PRINCE'S VISIT TO IRAQ RIDICULED

JN301020 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] With the intensification of the battles which the Muslim army is waging against Saddam's army; with the heroic victories scored by the soldiers of Islam against the forces of paganism and blasphemy which Saddam and his fascist regime have pushed into the battle; and with the omens of victory which have begun to loom on the horizon and augur a victory for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, Saddam Husayn's fascist and blood-stained regime is increasingly prostrating itself before imperialism and its agents and mercenaries in the region.

In the wake of the punishing blows which our valiant forces dealt to the arrogant enemy, the Jordanian crown prince arrived in Baghdad carrying an urgent message from the ill-reputed King Husayn to his Iraqi counterpart Saddam proclaiming Jordan's stand alongside Iraq in its continued defeats on all the battlefronts. Yes, brothers; yes, people of Iraq: Dwarfs of agentry have begun to arrive in Baghdad carrying messages and statements confirming their fear and panic of the news of the battles and the glittering victories scored by the Muslim army. Deceitful Saddam has deceived even those who are in collusion with him in crimes and fascism and has lied to them about imaginary victories. The dwarfs rushed to Baghdad in panic, stunned by the victories of our valiant army which strongly and determinedly struck against the armies which Saddam and his clique pushed into the battle to fight the army of Islam. O those who are rushing to Baghdad in panic: Present your condolences to Saddam's regime. Offer your hollow support. The days of this regime are numbered and the banners of victory will be hoisted throughout Iraq.

RADIO TEHRAN EXPLAINS REFUSAL TO RECONCILE WITH IRAQ

JN281426 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Through Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced its rejection of any initiative aimed at reconciliation with the isolationist Baghdad regime. This solid stand is based on principled positions that emanate from the following:

1. The Islamic Republic is not the aggressor. The Ba'thist regime has been the aggressor ever since the victory of the Islamic Republic. The Ba'thist regime launched war against the Islamic Republic to destroy the capabilities of the Islamic army.

2. The Iraqi desire for a cease-fire emerged when the invading Ba'thist forces were sustaining grave losses and suffering immense hardships from strikes dealt them by the Iranian air and naval forces. This means that the isolationist regime accepted the cease-fire when it realized that its fall was inevitable and that it had no alternative but to reach a cease-fire.

3. The interests of Saddam's masters are threatened by the war. The vital Strait of Hormuz is closed to navigation [as heard], the Iraqi ports have been reduced to rubble and the pumping and exporting of Iraqi oil to the U.S. masters have stopped. Saddam wanted this war to be a battle to destroy Islam but his plans boomeranged. He never knew Muslim Iran was able to hit him so hard.

Noble Iraqi people, the isolationist regime is now in the throes of death; its losses cannot be made good and the coming Iranian strikes will hasten the death of the arrogant regime. Hence, Iran's rejection of any attempt at reconciliation with Iraq. Iran's stand is not based on an aggressive position as reported by some information media--media that did not even identify the Iraqi aggression as aggression. When the Islamic Republic rejected reconciliation with the Ba'thist regime, these media called this an aggressive stand.

We care not what these media say. We are interested only in the Iraqi people's opinion and their awareness of the current developments. The Iraqi people believe that there can never be reconciliation or agreement between right and wrong. Based on this stand, the Islamic Republic has taken a solid stand which will guarantee the realization of the Islamic aims in confronting the aggressors and tyrants.

IRAQI SOLDIERS URGED TO JOIN IRANIAN ARMY

JN261222 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Sep 80

[From "Today's Iraq on Al-Husayn's Path"]

[Text] To our brother believers in the Iranian border villages: Our brother believers, sons of Muhammad and Islam, the Iraqi soldier who throws away his arms and resorts to you

is only a brother of yours who has come to ask for security and freedom in Islamic Iran. He is your brother who refused to direct his bullets to your faithful hearts. He refused to obey the atheist despots who forced him to stand on the borders. Our brother believers, be hospitable to your brother Iraqi soldiers who drop their weapons and come to you. Let them see your Islamic hospitality. Let them sense by themselves the ethics of the Koran, which urge you to honor the guest. They are your guests, whose hearts were filled with pain and sorrow to see Baghdad despots order them to strike against their brother believers. Be hospitable to your guests, the sons of the Iraqi Muslim Army who drop their arms and come to you. They have longed for faith, prayers and freedom, which they missed there under the veil of Ba'thist terrorism. They respond to the call of great leader Imam Khomeyni, so honor them and open your hearts to them, hearts that are full of Islamic ethics. Open your houses to them and let them see the vast difference between what the despots do and what the sons of Islam and Muhammad do.

O you sons of the Muslim Iraqi Army, trust that your natural place is here in your Islamic Republic, the republic of the poor and the oppressed. Do not hesitate to come to us here in Iran of Islam. Do not linger; undertake this (?decisive) step and remember that you are Muslims before anything else and that you are the followers of Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon Him and His family.

We here know how much oppression, terrorism and arrest you have suffered. We know that every one of you has been robbed of his brother, father or a dear person, or he himself has been subject to the suffocating surveillance of the Ba'th hirelings in the camps. We know that your hearts long for the gleam of freedom and that your tired eyes, while searching for light, will here find the light of God and freedom. Do not hesitate.

One step separates paradise and hell. It is one step between faith and atheism; between darkness and freedom. It is one step leading to the path of Islam, the path of the sons of Muhammad. Do not hesitate; come to your kinfolk and brothers, you sons of the Muslim Iraqi Army.

IRAQ ACCUSED OF SHELLING CIVILIAN TARGETS

JN261338 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Brother listeners: As is the custom of Saddam's bloody clique, which was brought up on lies, rumors and the distortion of facts before both the Iraqi and the world public--a custom by which this clique has managed to remain in power since 1968--Tariq 'Aziz Hanna, disciple of imperialism and its obedient servant, after he has paid several unsuccessful visits to beg for aid from foreign states, today blared out all sorts of accusations, false statements and lies with the aim of covering up the criminal acts committed by the criminal Ba'th regime's forces. These acts are represented by their shelling of the economic installations and residential areas in the Iranian cities. This shelling did not spare even dispensaries and nurseries.

The Ba'th raiding planes recently bombed the Khorramshahr and Abadan hospitals, which are crowded with sick children and old people, and bombed citizens in the streets of Ahvaz city and attacked the wounded children and old people in the hospitals and suburbs of Masjed Soleyman. The bombings also included the commercial piers in Abadan and Khorramshahr as well the port of Imam Khomeyni and other industrial installations, including the Abadan and Tabriz refineries. All these acts are further evidence that refutes the allegations of Tariq 'Aziz, partner of bloody Saddam in crime.

These criminal acts, which are a disgrace to humanity, clearly reflect the real nature of the imperialist sides and quarters, from which criminal Saddam receives his orders to confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran and to attack the Muslim Iranian people. Yes, the practices of Saddam's bloody clique against the Islamic Republic of Iran and particularly against the Muslim Iranian citizens reveal the truth of the fabricated agreement between Saddam's clique, on the one hand, and the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism on the other.

IRAQI GROUP CHASTISES LEADERS AS 'AGENTS OF AMERICA'

JN270853 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The movement of the Islamic Revolution's supporters in Iraq has issued a statement, which was distributed in Beirut yesterday, under the headline "Agents of America." The statement says in part:

The interception of the Israeli raids on the sons and villages of Muslims in Southern Lebanon is more honorable than raiding the Iranian Mojahedin struggling against Israel. The Israeli Lod Airport is nearer to Baghdad than Mehrabad Airport in Tehran. Striking against the U.S. military bases in Turkey, Somalia, Kenya, Egypt and Oman is better for the the Arabs than striking against the Iranian oil installations, oil which is denied to the United States. Support for the Palestinian resistance to liberate Jerusalem and deliver the strugglers from the jails in the occupied land is more beneficial than clasping hands with the butcher of September [apparent reference to King Husayn of Jordan who cracked down on the Palestinian Fedayeen in Jordan in September 1970] and the fabrication of a dirty war to save the U.S. agents detained in Iran. Granting the oppressed Iraqi people their legitimate rights and free expression of will is better than fanning the fire of war on the border so as to cover up the failure of the agent regime's domestic policy. No, O rulers of Iraq, the one who claims concern for Arabism and sheds false tears for Arab interests does not act in such a manner.

LAUNCHING OF COUNTERATTACK ANNOUNCED TO IRAQIS

JN271059 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1035 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Call, call, call. Our free brothers, sons of the brave Iraqi Army, soldiers and officers: Your brothers, sons of courageous Iranian forces, call on you to lay down your weapons and join the victorious units of the Muslim Iranian Army because our forces have commenced their severe and merciless counterattack. Put down the arms and be assured that the sons of our valiant army will treat you fraternally and with mercy.

COMMENTARY SEES WEAKNESS IN IRAQI CALL FOR CEASE-FIRE

JN291442 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1125 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The War and the Dwarf's Decision"]

[Text] The dwarf has begun to beat a worn-out drum which echoes nothing but [words indistinct] and discordant notes. The infidel boasted about the outbreak of the war, claiming that he had the right to begin such a war. Indeed, he was arrogant enough to believe that playing with fire calls for [word indistinct]. He did not know that the same fire burns those who play with it.

This despicable man has again begun to shout for stopping the war after the hands of faith dealt him a severe blow; after the mojaheds' planes changed his day into one long black night.

He who alleges that he has the capability does not resort to weakness. Indeed, such a decision is weakness itself.

However, we the sons of Islam have strength and such strength achieves either victory or martyrdom.

SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ CRITICIZED FOR 'DISSIPATING' OIL

GF291800 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1717 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] This is a call to our Muslim people in Iraq. Brothers, is it fair to ask why some oil-producing states, such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia, insist on saturating the European market with oil and filling the huge oil reservoirs with the wealth God has deposited in our land as a gift and a source of dignity for this nation? Why do these states insist on maintaining low prices for their oil? Is this depletion of oil and generosity in fixing prices in anyone's interest? Is it in the interest of the peoples of the world or in the interests of their masters? They have provided so much oil to U.S. and European oil reservoirs so they can do without oil for a considerable period of time. Is it not the right of our peoples to ask: Are not our Islamic aircraft entitled to strafe the means of the dissipation of oil and prevent it from filling U.S. oil reservoirs?

History will record the Ba'thists' shame and the shame of all those who conspired with them against this nation. History has no mercy, because it is like God's teachings. And God does not like squanderers.

40 AFGHANS OFFER TO HELP FIGHT IRAQIS

GF291630 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Tayyebat reports that 40 Afghans from the Islamic organization in Afghanistan have approached the revolution guards and asked the Islamic Republic of Iran to grant them permission to go to the western part of the country to fight the Iraqi aggressors.

AD-DA'WAH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON BA'TH HEADQUARTERS ATTACK

GF281815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1023 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement issued by the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party--no date given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

1. One of our groups has made an heroic attack on the agent's headquarters, the general headquarters of the Ba'th Party in the Basra District, which is located in Mahallat ar-Rabat, in Basra. A large part of the headquarters was destroyed and a number of agents were killed or wounded. This operation resulted in great confusion among Saddam's agents.

2. Another group has attacked the Ba'thist [word indistinct] located at the entrance to (Maqayid) market in Basra. This place is frequented by the sinful officials of Saddam's agents, a large number of whom were killed or wounded.

3. Our Iraqi oil is the property of our Iraqi Muslim people and all Muslims. We will not allow the agent Saddam to sell it to his masters and use the money to purchase arms in order to kill our Muslim people in Iraq and the state of Islam in Iraq. We will not allow a single well to operate or a single pipeline to carry our oil as long as the agent regime is imposing its sovereignty on Iraq. Thus, we declare the following:

1. All oil company employees, whether they are engineers, technicians, laborers, Arabs or foreigners, must stop working and join their brothers who have gone on strike. Our struggling brothers must apply the judgment of Islam to those who violate this order.

2. We warn the countries and circles that help export our petroleum to the colonizer that all petroleum installations, pipelines, oil companies and the interests of all those cooperating with the agent Saddam will be hit with our Islamic iron fist.

[Signed] The Islamic ad-Da'wah Party

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KORDISTAN STATEMENT SUPPORTS IRAN

JN281154 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The political bureau in Western Azarbayjan Governorate has stated that the Democratic Party of Kordistan in Iraq has expressed support for the Islamic Republic of Iran against the aggression of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

The Democratic Party of Kordistan called on the Kurdish people, particularly the peshmerga, to attack Ba'thist forces' positions and bases.

In a statement issued today, the Democratic Party of Kordistan stated that the triumph of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is a great triumph for all the peoples in the area and the world, particularly for the oppressed Kurdish people. The fascist regime of Saddam at-Tikriti, the close friend of the deposed shah, however, has erected obstacles on the path of the Islamic Revolution and has fully supported all SAVAK elements, the followers of the shah's regime, the imperialist agents and international spies. Saddam Husayn has supported all these and urged them to carry out sabotage acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The statement issued by the Democratic Party of Kordistan and published in the Arabic and Kurdish languages, appealed to the Iraqi Armed Forces and all the Iraqi officers and soldiers to avoid directing their weapons against the Islamic Revolution and the fraternal Iranian people, and to join the Iraqi revolutionaries and direct their weapons against the criminal Iraqi regime.

OIL MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

GF291646 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Oil Ministry--formed after the Islamic Revolution in Iran--has published a brief report on the activities of the national petrochemical company. It has announced that the committee [as heard] processed 1.37 million tons of petrochemicals this week for domestic consumption and export.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

87: Need for Transport Vehicles

LD290722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 87 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Following earlier communiques, while expressing our gratitude once again for the sincere and heroic cooperation and support provided by the Iranian people, this is to call on all governmental and nongovernmental organizations or any individual faithful to the Islamic Revolution who own vehicles with a capacity of 10 tons and over to contact the commander of land forces transport in Tehran, located on the 18th km on the Karaj Road and in provinces with support centers or army barracks. This is to transport the required goods. For further information, please contact the telephone number 844250.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

89: Citizens Firing at Aircraft

LD291454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1333 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 89 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The zealous and honorable people of Tehran have already been informed: since Mehrabad Airport possesses a complete air defense system and if necessary is capable of preventing enemy attacks, the people of Tehran, especially the inhabitants of the area around Mehrabad, were asked to refrain from shooting at aircraft seen in the air. Nevertheless, some people have not heeded this request of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and are creating problems by shooting at our aircraft when taking off from the airport to perform their missions or preparing to land.

It is hereby announced: If the aircraft are shot at, the trnasgressor will be prosecuted. The dear fellow citizens are thus requested to hand over transgressors to the authorities if they see them. [no signature announced]

90: Abu Dhar Victory

JN291303 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1134 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 90 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Our valiant brother soldiers from the heroic Abu Dhar brigade were able this morning, with God Almighty's assistance and continuous support from the devout citizens of Qasr-e Shirin, the heroic airborne foces and the brother revolution guards in the region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, to wage an attack on the enemy and to force him to flee.

While fleeing and retreating, the enemy left a large number of usable tanks, which fell into the hands of our armed forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

91: Air Raid Procedures

LD291518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 91 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The noble and fighting people of Tehran are hereby notified: In order to be prepared for countering enemy air raids, whenever the possibility of attack may arise, a red alert will be declared. In such situations the dear fellow citizens should follow the training previously given by the headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed.

Last night, when there was a possibility of an air raid, a red alert was declared. But fortunately no attack occurred; what a number of the committed and honorable fellow citizens saw in the skies over Tehran--of which they informed the responsible officials by telephone--were probably flying objects that are often seen in a number of cities.

Therefore, we herby inform everybody that the start and finish of air raids will be announced in advance [as heard] by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also in order to implement aerial defense, a direct order will be issued addressed to the responsible official.

The dear citizens of Tehran are asked, while fully observing the black-out regulations, not to fire under any circumstances, and only listen to the statements of the Joint Staff via the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

92: Treatment of Iraqi Prisoners

LD291550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1507 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 92 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and fighting nation of Iran and also the families or Iraqi pilots and the Muslim nation of Iraq are hereby notified: All Iraqi pilots, who have sought sanctuary in Iran, whose planes ahve been shot down by the Iranian warriors and who have bailed out and are being held by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are well and healthy. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are treating them with the utmost kindness in an Islamic fashion; they are being treated as our brothers.

Iraqi pilots are hereby informed: If they are forced to go on a mission, they may land in Iran using their parachutes; the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran gives the assurance that they will be welcomed with open arms.

Those Iraqi pilots who are [being held] in Iran will contact their families via television within the next few days.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

93· Downing of Iraqi MiG's

GF291606 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1555 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 93 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O struggling Muslim Iranian people. Following the defeats inflicted in the air on the Iraqi MiG's attacking our Islamic homeland, three of these aircraft tried to raid Bushehr at 2300 yesterday. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran confronted these aircraft and shot them down.

At 0615 today, three other Iraqi aircraft flew from the skies of Abadan toward Bushehr. The brave fighters of our air force did not allow them to complete their mission and shot down the three aircraft.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

94: Gasoline for Trucks

LD291730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 94 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Since a number of civilian trucks with military cargoes are in the service of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is requested that all gasoline stations along roads in the west of the country and also in the south of the country should provide these vehicles with fuel, giving them priority because of the importance of their missions.

The managers of these gasoline stations are reminded to ask the drivers of these trucks for their letters of introduction issued by the transport department of the ground force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

95: Request for Landrovers, Jeeps

LD291740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 95 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and combatant compatriots, while expressing our thanks and gratitude to all the strata of the Muslim and revolutionary Iranian nation who are assisting and supporting their Islamic armed forces in the battle against the enemy, due to the urgent need of the ground forces for a number of landrovers, jeeps and simorghs [car made in Iran resembling a jeep] we request all the noble and committed Iranian people, as well as all government departments and private organizations, to speedily put such vehicles at the disposal of the logistic command of the ground forces, situated in Abbas-Abad Street.

Meanwhile, in order to receive further information, interested individuals can contact telephone number 846630.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

96: Downing of Additional MiG

LD291658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1549 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 96 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, this afternoon, during a heroic mission, a helicopter of the airborne division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was supporting the fighting ground forces and was bound for Masjed Soleyman, was attacked by an Iraqi MiG. The copilot of the helicopter requested assistance, Immediately, an aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran entered the scene and shot down the Iraqi MiG in the clash area.

Meanwhile, the heroic pilot of the airborne helicopter landed alongside the wreckage of the Iraqi MiG with the utmost calm and carried the body of the Iraqi pilot--by the name of Hamza Doud Husayn--to Ahvaz.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

97: Khanaqin Refinery Destroyed

LD202036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2013 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement No 97 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We inform the dear and combative compatriots that at 1400 today, 29 September, two of the fighter planes of the Air Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a successful mission bombed and destroyed the Khanaqin refinery. On returning from their mission, they fired at and destroyed one post and one gasoline depot and one radar antenna of the enemy.

Also in a battle involving the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Hardan district of Ahvaz during yesterday and this morning nine enemy tanks were destroyed, along with their crews and relevant equipment.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

98: 140 Tanks, Vehicles Destroyed

LD301145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Statement No 98 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and fighting compatriots. During heavy and severe attacks by the brave warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 and 29 September, by land and air, fatal blows were delivered on the mercenary Iraqi forces in the western regions of the country, the Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam regions.

During these operations and clashes the fighting forces of Iran, who enjoyed the full support of the people and the zealous inhabitants of the area, were able to destroy more than 140 enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers.

Also, these brave warriors destroyed 21 enemy tanks in the south of the country yesterday afternoon.

Dear compatriots, these self-sacrificing warriors and courageous local fighters have vowed with their God that, now that the enemy has voluntarily come to the slaughter, they will not rest until the enemy's final extinction; until they have sent the Ba'th Party of Iraq and the infernal clique of Saddam to hell, and freed the dear associate nation of Iraq from the claws of these vampires.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON 26-28 SEP ABADAN EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Surrender of Iraqis

LD261216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, pay attention to this report which has been dispatched from our correspondent in Abadan and which I have just received:

Today tens of Iraqi tanks were captured by the nation of Iran through our brave soldiers and with the help of the zealous people of Khorramshahr, and various groups of people are fighting the enemy forces on the same front alongside their brother soldiers, using G-3's and Molotov cocktails. The Iraqi soldiers hoisted white flags and gave themselves up.

On this occasion the people of Khorramshahr and Abadan witnessed the successful victory of their combative soldiers. Vehicles and weapons seized from Iraq, including tanks and personnel-carrying vehicles, were today displayed to the people.

Brave and zealous people, together with the combative soldiers, celebrated this shining victory with applause and by distributing sweets.

Bank Employees To Return

GF271241 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] We ask all employees and officials of banks in Abadan and Mahsahr to go to their offices immediately and call these numbers from their offices: 5767, 5710 or 5617.

Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with the rules of war.

We have also been informed that the owner of Ahmadabad pharmacy has closed his shop. Some other pharmacies are also reported to be closing. In view of the emergency war situation, they are strongly warned to open their pharmacies immediately. One pharmacy should contact Farabi Hospital.

Break in Broadcast

GF271530 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1452 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC Radio, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, due to a power cut we were cut off from you for some time. We apologize and thank you and ask you to listen to the following announcements.

Announcement on Mercenaries

GF281252 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1218 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Statement No 1 of the southern joint headquarters]

[Text] Dear citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr, Muslim and courageous people of the region, according to reports a number of stateless mercenaries are plotting against the independence of the great Islamic Republic of Iran. This can only be considered an act of treachery.

During the night, these people pass prearranged messages and codes that cause the enemy artillery to shell the innocent people of this land. Therefore, the necessary action has been taken to identify these people. We are trying to arrest these mercenaries.

They will be brought before the military courts. We are asking our Muslim and courageous citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr to assist us in this matter. All our revolutionary and Muslim brothers and sisters should help us.

[Signed] Southern joint headquarters

Motorboats To Move

GF261539 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1535 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] All motorboats in the Arvand Kenar River move to the Bahmanshir River. [message is repeated]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BATTLE FOR AHVAZ

Hoseyn Khomeyni in Ahvaz

LD261226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A total of 150 theological students and clergymen from Qom, among whom is Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Hoseyn Khomeyni, who had set out for the border regions in the southwest of the country to join the brave personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived today in Ahvaz and began preparations to leave for the war front.

Food Shortage

GF261527 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1518 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Shiraz Red Crescent Society announces that, according to reports from Ahvaz, at the moment food is needed. Avoid sending clothes.

Temporary Power Cut

GF261701 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: Due to lack of compliance with security regulations and blackout procedures, power in Ahvaz will be cut in the next few minutes. The power will return in the next few hours if blackout regulations are complied with.

No Danger of Air Raid

GF261942 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1926 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, according to an announcement issued by the operations headquarters, at the moment there is no danger of an air raid. Therefore, we announce condition white. It is necessary to remind you that in this condition all necessary precautions should be observed. As you all know, announcements from Ahvaz radio begin with this sentence: This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Note how this is different from national announcements. Thank you very much.

Shortage of Negative Blood Types

GF271225 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Our courageous citizens report from the Ahvaz blood transfusion center that they have serious shortage of negative blood types. Therefore, those having negative blood types are requested to contact the Shiraz blood transfusion center as soon as possible.

Iraq Low on Ammunition

GF271430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1410 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, this is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We continue to broadcast calls and important news.

According to information that has reached us from Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi Army is about to run out of ammunition. The proof that corroborates this report is that the Chrisitan (Tub Yuhanna 'Abduh), known as Tariq 'Aziz, made a lightning visit to the Soviet Union during the past 2 days to obtain equipment and arms from these countries in order to continue the aggression first against the Iraqi people and secondly against the Muslim Iranian people.

The downfall of the Ba'thist clique in Iraq is imminent. O our Muslim people, why are you not fighting for God and for the oppressed men, women and children? O our Muslim people, rise together and put an end to Al-Sufyan [words indistinct]. May God support you and grant you victory.

Criticism of Iraqi Media

GF271620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] O Muslim people of Iraq, the Ba'thist media in Baghdad is trying to describe your Muslim brothers in Iran as Magians. As you know, the Muslim Iranian people have risen and sacrificed thousands of martyrs on the road to victory for the Islamic Revolution and in order to hoist the flag of Islam in every part of our beloved homeland. Do not be deceived by these hired media, because you all know well that they only tell lies and that the infidel Ba'thist rulers are more vile than the Magians. They want to extinguish God's light with their words, but God's light will be perfected despite the unbelievers.

Iran Still Controls City

GF271850 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1834 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] If you want to lie, let your lie be a big one. This is non-Islamic advice given by an international politician to one of his minor followers. It appears that Saddam likes to imitate others, like parrots.

At times, Saddam claims he has occupied the valiant city of Khorramshahr, and at times he announces the strange report about the alleged death of the Islamic nation's leader.

What is Saddam's great lie tonight? This deranged man has claimed tonight that he has entered the struggling city of Ahvaz. There is no need to say that the true situation in Ahvaz is the decisive response to this vile lie. Our forces are still launching attacks from Ahvaz and other areas against Saddam's forces inside Iraq.

Iraq Victory Claim False

JN280629 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0607 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Brothers, we have just received this report: The aggressive forces will not dare approach the valiant city of Ahvaz under any circumstances. The brave residents of Ahvaz are ready to teach the treacherous Ba'thist-Zionist aggressive forces a bitter lesson by completely destroying and wiping them out if they ever approach the city. Thus, we categorically deny the reports reiterated by Saddam's news media about the heroic and valiant city of Ahvaz, which is ready to set the most splendid example of heroism in defending its honor and dignity against aggression.

Susangerd Iraqi 'Graveyard'

GF281226 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to several announcements. In the name of the Almighty, this is an announcement by the Khuzestan Revolution Guards in Ahvaz:

Brave and muslim citizens of Susangerd, we have surrounded the defeated mercenary Ba'thist army, with the cooperation of units of the Islamic Republic's Army, with all forces and with warm and cold weapons, and will make Susangerd the graveyard of the traitor Saddam Yazid.

'Triumph' of Islamic Army

GF281242 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1216 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] O citizens of Khuzestan, O sons of the Muslim Arab tribes in Bayt Hardan, (Al-Mallakiyah) and other villages near the borders, you have seen how the accursed Saddam, who claims to be Arab and Muslim, has attacked and killed many brave sons of the tribes. We thank God for the arrival of the Islamic Iranian Army, however, which will save you from the aggressor, the Ba'thist infidels.

O [word indistinct] brothers, at the same time we announce to you the triumph of the Islamic army. O brothers among the people, the army and the rest of the armed forces, do not let any aggressor enemy escape from you. Pursue them until they are given an unforgettable lesson. They must know that the army of Islam, the people of Islam and the land of Islam in Iran are laying in wait for all treacherous and agent aggressors. Victory comes from God.

MiG Warning

GF281250 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1245 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] According to information, four Iraqi MiGs are approaching Ahvaz. Keep calm, and with the help of God we will destroy the Iraqi aggressors.

Appeal for Iraqi Revolt

GF281330 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1317 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] O Muslim Army of Iran, O Muslim people of Iraq, now that the infidel Saddam has brought death and destruction to your Muslim country, and now that he has been convinced that his war with your Muslim brothers in Iran will not benefit him or his imperialist and zionist masters, he is trying to find a way out of his quagmire. With your struggle and your firm and steadfast stand victory will be yours. Do not allow this criminal to escape from you. Tighten your grip around him and his criminal aides. We know that you will live up to our expectations and the expectations that Muslims have in you. This is your time, and Islam is calling on you to save beloved Iraq from this infidel gang. Tyrants are doomed to their adverse fate. We have not been unjust to them, but they have been unjust to themselves.

Report of Iraqi Rout

GF281341 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1320 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Please pay attention to this announcement by the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division headquarters which has been published as follows:

In the name of the Almighty. Muslim and fighting citizens, in accordance with God's will and the cooperation and self-sacrifice of everyone, the enemy has come under continuous blows and is fleeing. We expect all faithful and responsible citizens in the area to avoid passing rumors or letting them spread at such sensitive times. This will enable us to chase the enemy with clear minds and high morale and cleanse our dear Islamic homeland of these heathen and blind beings.

[Signed] Commander of the Khuzestan 92d Armored Division.

Iraqi Communique 'False'

GF282019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1950 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] The illusory communiques and false statements released by Saddam's puppet leadership to deceive and mislead the noble Iraqi people--whose free and dear sons are being driven by this leadership to fight their brothers in belief, destiny and hope in the interest of Zionist monopolies--say that the citizens of Ahvaz have welcomed the forces of the agent Saddam. It is the right of the entire world to ask: When did you reach Ahvaz so that its citizens should welcome you? Who has fought you in Abadan, Khorramshahr and other areas of valiant Khuzestan? By God--but do you know God--how can the Arab believers of Khuzestan welcome you while your planes and heavy artillery are shelling their homes, and you flee like foxes? How can they welcome the killer of children, the burner of innocent women and the old with the bombs of destruction? How can they welcome you with open arms? We do not know. The lying and tyrannical gang in Baghdad led by Saddam knows such lies better. When will you return to your senses? When will you desist from your clowning?

Tehran Friday Imam's Visit

GF280700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 0637 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Victory from God and conquest approaches.

O brave people of Ahvaz, the enemy has dug his grave with his own hands. With the help of God, we shall be victorious.

We beg you not to listen to false rumors. We wish to inform you that Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Friday imam of Tehran, will meet with you at 1100 today, Sunday, 28 September, in A'Zam Husayniyyah. We urge all Ahvaz zealous people to be present at A'Zam Husayniyyah.

[Signed] Ahvaz Friday Imam (Sayil)

AFP: Soviets Depart City

NC280621 Paris AFP in English 0615 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (AFP)--Several hundred Soviet citizens have arrived in Tehran from Ahvaz, the capital of the Iran's oil-rich province of Khuzestan, a Soviet embassy official confirmed here today. The Soviet citizens arrived here yesterday. The Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY described the situation in the Ahvaz region that day as calm, but reports from Baghdad said the town of Ahvaz had been attacked by Iraqi forces.

Khalkhali Iraq, on Saudis, Hostages

GF291750 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1350 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Interview given by Ayatollah Khalkhali to unidentified Ahvaz radio reporter on 29 September 1980--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Please tell us the reason for your trip to Khuzestan.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I like Khuzestan very much and have visited it for many years. It is obvious why we are here, we are here because we want to fight shoulder to shoulder with our brave and combatant Khuzestani brothers and sisters. This is our ultimate aim. Our religious duty has prompted us to come and act on this matter. These days the combatant and noble people of Khuzestan are under the blows of the servant of international imperialism and Zionism, Saddam Husayn. They have not been able to come into Khuzestan and have not been able to do anything. We, feeling our duty towards the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslims such as [words indistinct] and must be like brothers with each other. [sentence as heard]

I must tell you that I was never for parties, and the thing that I liked was that I have been for war. I am standing in front of you with a machinegun. This shows the reason for our coming. We will destroy Saddam Husayn and his Ba'thists along the Shatt al-'Arab and the borders of Khuzestan. We will fill the Shatt al-'Arab with blood.

[Indistinct question on Iraqi aims]

[Answer] In the first place, the United States, international Zionism and its world-devouring followers have forced them to do this. It is obvious that paid lackeys such as the local feudalists and some directors of [word indistinct] have also been cooperating. [passage indistinct] When I arrived in Khuzestan I was met with a great deal of happiness, which I did not expect to find in Khuzestan and in the citizens of Ahvaz. Of course, they will fight their battles and will export our revolution to neighboring countries. Our revolution has echoed on the other side of the Tigris and Euphrates, and this shows the anti-Islamic nature of Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi Ba'thists. They cannot fight with us since they have no stronghold in Iraq. They want to destroy our Islamic republic or create a commotion and distraction to extend their parasitic life for several more days, however, the Iraqi nation has awakened and [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] and what is Saudi Arabia's role in the recent attacks against Iran?

[Answer] Of course, the responsible authorities in the country are trying to do all they can for the pilgrims going on Haj. [sentence indistinct] It is certain that the government that is killing people in Iraq has similar footing in Saudi Arabia in the shape of the Saudi royal family. Fahd and Khalid are not part of this nation. They are the odd patch in their country and are the hands of the United States and world-devouring imperialism. We should consider priorities. This government has started (supporting Iraq) with all its available facilities. Of course, they only say they give (support) in words, but we do not accept this. The Saudi action demonstrates an unfriendly attitude. We should decide if the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran allow us to spend so much money helping this country and this family.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] We captured the members of the (United States) Embassy as hostages, and if the United States thinks that an attack will be useful in saving the hostages I disagree. [Words indistinct] if the requests of the imam, the Majlis and the nation are not satisfied we will not let them go. They will remain hostages. We are not afraid of these attacks, and not one individual hostage will be freed in the near future.

BUSHEHR TAKES SECURITY MEASURES, RECALLS KHARK EMPLOYEES

Security Measures

GF281650 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] You hear our voice from Bushehr. Pay attention to an announcement from the provincial security headquarters:

In the name of the Almighty. All Bushehr citizens and those in cars in the Bushehr (Choghadak) (area) are warned to follow these security procedures:

1. Movement of all vehicles is totally forbidden in the Bushehr (Choghadak) (area) from 1900 until sunrise;

2. Movement of vehicles in this (area) is permitted for military, revolutionary and emergency units, providing they have mission papers;

3. If you have lights on in your house, cover the windows with thick cloth so no light can be seen from the outside;

4. Avoid any external lights, including cigarettes; and

5. All cars moving inside the city are requested to disconnect their brake lights.

Offenders found not complying with the above rules will be prosecuted.

Request for Public Vehicles

GF291150 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 0820 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] You are listening to our voice from Bushehr. This is an announcement by Bushehr provincial security: All brothers in the province who own public transport vehicles such as buses and minibuses are requested to contact the Bushehr Governor General's Office, Department of Provincial Security.

Recall of Khark Employees

GF291559 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1450 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] This is Bushehr, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Please pay attention to the announcements from the Fars coordination organization.

Announcement No 1: We ask employees of the NIOC distribution department to report at once to Khark Island and to their respective offices. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

Announcement No 2: All employees of the (Dariavand) shipping company of Khark Island are requested to return to work as soon as possible. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

[Signed] Fars coordination organization.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN KHORRAMSHAHR

Trucks Needed at Hospital

GF261247 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1243 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Please pay attention: All owners of pickup trucks please go to Khorramshahr's Mosaddeq Hospital.

City Council Announcement

GF281440 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1410 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Announcement No 2 issued by the Khorramshahr City Council on 28 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the oppressed. As a result of the sacrifices of Islam's defending army and the martyr-nurturing nation, the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and the supporters of hedonism have been crushed. We expect grocers and hard-working bakers to open their shops and thus perform their religious duties to God and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. It is obvious that offenders will be prosecuted.

[Signed] Khorramshahr City Council

SITUATION IN KHUZESTAN, ANNOUNCEMENTS REPORTED

Warning of Approach of MiG's

GF261838 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] [Radio carries sounds of sirens] To all antiaircraft units, to all antiaircraft units, this is an order from the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division headquarters:

Seven Iraqi MiG's are coming to Khuzestan. Fire on them with all your power. [sounds of sirens] We ask all Khuzestan citizens to switch off their lights. [message is repeated several times]

Shelling of Civilian Targets

JN261338 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Brother listeners: As is the custom of Saddam's bloody clique, which was brought up on lies, rumors and distortion of facts before, first, the Iraqi public and, second, the world public--a custom by which this clique has managed to remain in power since 1968--today Tariq 'Aziz Hanna, disciple of imperialism and its obedient servant, after he has paid several unsuccessful visits to beg for aid from foreign states, blared out all sorts of accusations, false statements and lies with the aim of covering up the criminal acts committed by the criminal Ba'th regime's forces, as represented in their shelling of the economic installations and residential areas in the Iranian cities. This shelling did not spare even dispensaries and nurseries.

The recent act of the Ba'th raiding planes was the bombing of the Khorramshahr and Abadan hospitals, which are crowded with sick children and old people, as well as the bombing of the citizens in the streets of Ahvaz city and the wounded children and old people in the hospitals and suburbs of Masjed Soleyman.

The bombing also included the commercial piers in Abadan and Khorramshahr as well the port of Imam Khomeyni and other industrial installations, including the Abadan and Tabriz refineries. All these acts are further evidence that refutes the allegations of Tariq 'Aziz, partner of bloody Saddam in crime.

These criminal acts, which are a disgrace to humanity, clearly reflect the real nature of the imperialist sides and quarters, from which criminal Saddam receives his orders to confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran and to attack the Muslim Iranian people. Yes, the practices of Saddam's bloody clique against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and particularly against the Muslim Iranian citizens, reveal the truth of the fabricated disagreement between Saddam's clique, on the one hand, and the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism on the other.

Appeal to Khuzestan Arabs

GF272020 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1910 GMT 27 Sep 80

[From the "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] O Muslim Arab brothers in Khuzestan, you are the ones who preserved this pure area when British imperialism wanted to isolate it, make it an Arab emirate and turn it into a den for its conspiracies like other emirates that British imperialism turned into dens for its conspiracies in the Middle East. Your history bears witness to this.

Now that this land has come within the realm of Islam, Western and Eastern imperialism want to destroy it and destroy its people. They instigated their infidel agent, Saddam of Tikrit, who initiated a war with the support of the East and West. They all came to desecrate your pure land, and falsely [words indistinct] in your name.

O zealous Arab brothers, your shar' duty demands that you support your brothers and your army. (?Defend) your homeland for which you have sacrificed all that is dear throughout history.

O brothers, it has become clear to you that Saddam is fighting for his colleagues, the agents and lackeys, Shahpur Bakhtiar, Oveysi and others. They are now in Baghdad under the protection of the agent and traitor Saddam.

Brothers, stand in defense of your dignity and women, you land and religion and bear what has happened and is happening to you just as your brothers in southern Lebanon and your brothers in the refugee camps--who have been dispersed from beloved Palestine--have suffered.

O zealous brothers, know that imperialism wants to turn your land into another Palestine. Do not allow yourselves to become another dispersed Palestinian people. Hold firmly to God's rope.

Report of Calm in Cities

LD281046 Tehran PARS in English 0848 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--According to PARS reports from Ahvaz, Dezful, Ilam and Kermanshah, the situation in these regions was calm yesterday and the people are quite prepared to defend the land of the Islamic Revolution. The reports said that the people of the said cities and other cities in western areas are enjoying a high morale in defending their Islamic Revolution.

Meanwhile, PARS reports from Urumiyeh, Kermanshah, Bushehr, Ahvaz and Hamedan yesterday indicated that some Iraqi MiG's flew over the said cities at a very high altitude between 1930 and 2030. The Iraqi MiG's were forced to retreat by the anti-aircraft artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran, without succeeding to inflict any damages.

Procurement Headquarters Announcement

GF281235 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1205 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] This is an announcement by the procurement headquarters for the front: All development units, contractors and all transportation contractors are required to give details of their equipment and their location to this office, which is located in the provincial reconstruction headquarters at the end of Imam Khomeyni Street.

Call to Work

GD281630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1206 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Announcement issued by the Khuzestan political and administrative deputy on 28 September 1980]

[Excerpt] All workers of the mass media and office workers must go to work. All directors must constantly report the names of those absent to my office. Each office must also be prepared to send their personnel to the front and give full cooperation to the war headquarters located at the Ahvaz garrison.

I, yet again, ask everyone to pay attention to the words of the imam, who said: Wherever you are, help the people fight against the United States and its bloodsucking lackeys such as Iraq. War is war and the honor and dignity of our country and religion is at stake in these fights. Our dearer-than-life homeland is waiting today to prepare all its children for this battle.

[Signed] Mohammad Forozandeh, political and administrative deputy of Khuzestan

Statement on Destination of Supplies

LD291222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Khuzestan governor general has issued a statement which appeals to our country's noble and Muslim people not to make Ahvaz a destination for unloading supplies sent to the front but rather to leave the destination to the office of the governor general, so as to avoid spreading the supplies in Ahvaz. The statement also appeals to the noble Iranian people to avoid sending luxury goods as well as perishable materials which are of no use to the front line.

SHIRAZ RADIO BROADCASTS AIR RAID ALERT

GF271535 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1525 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] [sound of sirens] Please pay attention, dear listeners, please pay attention. The enemy is attacking Shiraz by air. We announce a red alert. Follow all the red-alert procedures in the city and throughout the province. Stop your cars immediately and get out. If you are in your offices, go to the basement. [message is repeated]

The air raid continues. This is not an exercise. The air raid continues.

All Clear Condition

GF271544 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1538 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: Condition white has just been declared. The enemy attack has been repelled and the situation is normal. All parked cars should now start moving, but blackout conditions should be observed throughout the city.

TEHRAN RADIO BROADCASTS INSTRUCTIONS TO CITIZENS

Blackout Reminder

LD290938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0904 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 63 of the Tehran security headquarters]

[Text] In His exalted name. Regarding the repeated reminders by the Tehran security headquarters on the blackout hours and the total covering up of lights in houses and other places when there is a threat of an enemy air raid, the majority of the dear fellow citizens have carefully observed these points. Nevertheless, it has been noticed that a number of counterrevolutionary and traitorous agents have left on lights and have not covered lights during blackout periods.

These mercenary agents are hereby warned that if they do not observe the said points, their action will be deemed collaboration with the enemy; the transgressors will be dealt with in accordance with wartime penal regulations.

In the meantime, all units of the committees, guards and security forces throughout the city are notified that upon confronting such agents, they should take steps to arrest and hand them over to the central public prosecutor's office.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters.

Motorist Warning

LD261610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1553 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, attention: Dear Tehran citizens, attention. We call on all motorists in the streets to switch off their lights and stop immediately wherever they are until further notice; this is due to the prevailing crucial situation.

Tehran-Qom Traffic

LD261800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a communique just handed to us by the Tehran security headquarters: The Tehran security headquarters warns all vehicles, moving or stationary, in Tehran streets to switch off their lights under all circumstances. Furthermore, we call on all vehicles heading toward Qom from Tehran or returning from Qom to Tehran to pull over alongside the road until further notice and to avoid showing any light. Anyone violating these conditions will be severely punished.

Travel Permitted

LD261922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1747 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The text of statement No 30 of the security headquarters of Tehran which was handed to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reads as follows:

Since, for the time being, the danger of an air raid has passed, a "white alert" is thus declared, and the vehicles which stopped on streets and roads because of the possibility of an air raid, can move on while observing all safety regulations, especially low beam. We thank all the strata for their cooperation.

[Signed] The security headquarters of Tehran

In the meantime all drivers traveling from Karaj to Tehran--I repeat, all drivers traveling from Karj to Tehran--are requested to drive on low beam, since driving on high beam would light up parts of Mehrabad airport and would thus give the enemy an opportunity to attack.

Blackout, Security Regulations

LD261946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1837 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 31 by Tehran security headquarters]

[Text] In the name of God. According to information received, the threat of an air raid is over. We therefore call on all citizens to observe totally the blackout and security regulations. Only vehicles belonging to the armed forces, security, army [as heard], committees and the mobilization organization are allowed to be driven. We call on all citizens to remain alert for sirens.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

Raja'i Rejects Mayor's Resignation

LD271215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] In a letter Mr Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, rejected the resignation of Engineer Tavassoli, the mayor of Tehran. The following text of the prime minister's letter has been placed at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the public relations office of the Prime Ministry:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Engineer Muhammad Tavassoli, the honorable mayor of Tehran,

I reply to your resignation letter which you were so good as to write recently. I beg to inform you that in view of the country's sensitive situation and in view of the remarkable services which the municipality has rendered since the victory of the revolution to date it would be worthy of you to continue your sincere services for the time being.

[Signed] The prime minister, Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i

Technical Difficulties With Radio

LD270728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0709 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, we apologize for the break in tranmission by our medium-wave transmitter on 517 meters, corresponding to 580 kilohertz, due to a technical fault.

Ban on Pigeon Flying

LD290942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0814 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Statement issued 29 September by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] According to information received by the airport control tower, a number of pigeon fanciers in the houses around Mehrabad airport are flying their pigeons. Considering the flights of fighter planes, this action could have irreparable dangers.

Therefore, please strictly refrain from doing so. If this continues, the relevant houses will be identified and the violators handed over to the authorities.

[Signed] The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Government Offices' Blackout

LD291258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, honorable officials of the country.

Unfortunately, in spite of all the sincere and consolidated cooperation of the people in implementing the blackout regulations during all sensitive periods--even during period in which red alert has been declared--we have received numerous telephone calls about one of the government centers having lights on inside the building. This has caused a great deal of anxiety to the heroic nation of Iran. We strongly appeal to the responsible officials to issue the necessary orders for full implementation of the blackout regulations.

Gasoline Regulations

LD300924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The following announcement was made by the Islamic Republic's Oil Ministry:

In the name of God. This is to inform the public that, in line with the public welfare, as of today, Tuesday, 30 September, gasoline for taxis and other authorized vehicles will be provided by service stations.

[Signed] Tehran security staff

TEHRAN CITES DECLARATIONS OF SUPPORT BY FOREIGN GROUPS

Iraqi Mojahedin Movement

JN271414 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The mojahedin movement in Iraq has issued a statement in which it supports the Islamic Revolution in Iran in its war against the agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

The statement says: We do not know if this dirty war the agent Iraqi regime and some Arab rulers are waging at the instructions of their colonialist masters is a reward by these rulers to the Islamic Revolution in Iran for its firm national stands on Arab rights in Palestine.

After enumerating what the Islamic Revolution has offered to the Arabs--stands supporting the Arabs against imperialism and Zionism--the statement says that some Arabs have offered the Islamic Revolution only successive conspiracies, coordination with their imperialist masters and a raging war the Iraqi regime is waging on behalf of its U.S. masters.

The mojahedin movement in Iraq adds that Saddam at-Tikriti, at the head of U.S. agents in the Arab homeland, has received the green light from his U.S. masters to wage a battle against revolutionary Iran in order to divert its attention from its principal battles with imperialism and Zionism and to preoccupy the Islamic and Arab world from the primary cause of the Arabs and Muslims--the Palestinian cause. Saddam at-Tikriti is supported in this by the United States and some agent regimes like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco and Jordan. These agent reactionary regimes fear the escalating Islamic surge, which covered the Arab area and other areas of the world in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. These regimes, particularly the rulers of Morocco and Jordan which are manipulated by the Iraqi regime, have expressed support for Iraq. The mojahedin movement in Iraq attacked world news agencies which ignore many of the Iranian statements and military communiques and distort some of them.

Addressing the Muslim and Arab masses, the mojahedin movement says: We are before a historic Islamic and national duty, that of supporting the Islamic Revolution with all the material, moral and information capabilities and holding mass rallies and speeches and popular demonstrations.

The statement concluded by pledging to the Arab and Islamic nation and all honest people in the world to strike imperialist interests and all the agents in the Arab area without any mercy.

Lebanese Ulema

JN261115 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The militant ulema in Lebanon strongly condemned the attacks of the traitor Saddam Husayn on the Islamic Republic of Iran in a statement issued yesterday. They asked all Muslims to rise up and come to the aid of Islam and destroy the Iraqi agent regime.

Referring to the numerous crimes committed by Saddam Husayn's bloody regime, the statement affirmed that the attacks of that regime against the Islamic Republic took place on the orders of the United States.

(?The Lebanese ulema condemned) King Husayn's support for Baghdad's infidel stand. They wondered how a prson who had committed mass killings of the Palestinians in Jordan could be considered as one of the most honorable Arab personalities in Saddam Husayn's eyes.

Lebanese Amal Movement

JN271210 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] The Amal Movement in Lebanon has issued a statement in which it strongly denounces the war the Iraqi regime is waging against the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The statement says: We cannot understand how the Iraqi rulers can be the protectors of pan-Arabism by waging a war against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. These rulers are the same ones who concluded treaties with the racist shah, who bore grudges against the Arabs and Islam.

In its statement, the Amal Movement wonders how the Iraqi rulers can strike at Tehran, which contains the embassy of Palestine, while they failed to do so when the Israeli flag was hoisted over the Zionist embassy there. These rulers, who had been the friends of the army that used to protect the oil tankers on their way to supply the Zionist planes and military vehicles, are proud of killing the soldiers of the army of Jerusalem.

In its statement, the Amal Movement says that this war will bolster the stands of those who are hostile to the Arabs and their causes and will decrease the support of Islamic peoples to the Arab people and their great causes, including the Palestinian cause.

The statement further says: The war Iraq is waging against the Islamic state of Iran is condemned by the Amal Movement, which accuses those how had ignited it of being linked to America and Israel.

The Amal Movement concludes its statement by saying: The Amal Movement joins voices with those who loyally and sincerely call for halting this war out of loyalty to sanctities and future generations.

Iranians in UAE, Gulf States

GF281133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Dubai reports that a large gathering of Iranian citizens from various strata and groups in the area has declared readiness to go to the Iranian-Iraqi battlefront.

The declaration was made by more than 1,000 Iranian citizens resident in Abu Dhabi, Iranian workers in Dubai and Abu Dhabi, teachers and employees of Iranian schools in Dubai, pupils of the Iranian secondary school for girls in Dubai, the Iranian communities in Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman, and other countries in the region.

Hundreds of Iraqis resident in the UAE have sent messages to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, declaring their readiness to die for Islam and to defeat the corrupt Tikriti and 'Aflaqi family of Saddam Husayn.

In similar messages a group of Tunisians in Abu Dhabi declared their readiness to put an end to the tyrant of Baghdad.

Pro-Iranian Paper Closed

GF271625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Dubai reports that the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, which has been adopting a positive attitude toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran--particularly during the war that has been imposed on Iran by the puppet Iraqi regime--has been suspended as a result of a decision by the UAE Government. The newspaper has been closed indefinitely as of today.

Asked about the reason for the suspension of the newspaper's publication, AL-WAHDAH's editor in chief said in an interview: The reason is due to AL-WAHDAH's positive stand and its publication of the facts regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran, and nothing else.

Pakistani Demonstration

GF291625 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that 15,000 Pakistanis demonstrated in Parachinar against the Ba'thist Iraqi attack on Iran and wished their Iranian brothers success on the war fronts. Similar demonstrations have been staged in Islamabad and other cities in Pakistan.

In the meantime, the [name indistinct] organization in Pakistan has published a list of hundreds of doctors and nurses who are willing to go to the fronts against Iraq and serve the people.

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South Asia

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Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation, Diplomatic Efforts--Ayatollah Khomeyni has reaffirmed Iran's refusal to compromise with Iraq and has urged the Iranian people to continue the fight "right to the end." In a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran radio on 30 September, Khomeyni called the Iraqi leaders "perpetrators of corruption" and declared that "there is absolutely no question of peace or compromise and we shall never have any discussions with them." He made no mention of the mediation efforts initiated so far. Khomeyni told the Iranian people that they are fighting a battle to safeguard Islam against "blasphemy": "Even if we are killed it will not matter, and if we kill, God willing, we will attain paradise." He urged all those in the western border region, specifically in the besieged cities of Ahvaz, Khorramshahr and Abadan, to remain "steadfast" and not leave their towns, as that would be a sign of "weakness." He added that "the entire nation should go and fight when permission is granted." Khomeyni said that Iraq, not concerned with observing Islamic principles, bombs cities and kills civilians, but that Iran does not attack innocents. Thus, it can advance only "step by step" and "alley by alley." Because the Islamic Republic observes this policy, he claimed, Iraq thought that Iran was not strong enough to resist it but it now knows differently.

Khomeyni also declared that Iran can count a number of "blessings" as a result of this war. First, it has proved wrong those who stated that the revolutionary government has destroyed the army. Instead, the army has demonstrated itself to be both powerful and united. Second, it has exposed the true feeling of those Iranians who claimed they were devoted to the masses but who are now nowhere to be seen. Now, according to Khomeyni, Iran can dispose of all of them with a "single blow" when it chooses to "get rid of their evil." Third, the war has demonstrated the strength of the people's unity and their revolutionary attitude. Fourth, war always purges men of their "fatigue and slackness" and brings to the fore their active "inner capacity." And fifth, even though a general mobilization has not been called, the Iraqi "fantasies" about rolling over Iran quickly have been dispelled and Iran has proved that it can destroy the invaders "very soon" if its government decides to do so.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, stated that the views expressed by Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri on "ways of settling" the dispute with Iraq were "completely personal" and "do not reflect the government's view and cannot commit the Islamic Republic of Iran in any way." According to BBC television, Ambassador Mokri said Iran would consent to talks if President Saddam Husayn resigned, Iraqi forces surrendered, Iraq handed over Basra to Iran and Iraqi Kurds were given the right of self-determination.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq concluded his mission in Baghdad on 30 September and departed for Paris. According to INA, Haq praised Saddam Husayn's 28 September speech in which he proposed negotiations to end the conflict as a statement made in a "sincere peace-loving and tolerant spirit." Karachi radio cited Haq as saying in Paris that he is "hopeful" about chances for a peaceful resolution to the fighting but sees "no prospects for an early cease-fire." AFP reported that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, speaking in Amman after having visited both Tehran and Baghdad, has called on all Palestinian leaders to remain "strictly neutral" in the dispute. According to Tripoli radio, Saudi Arabia has informed the Libyan Foreign Secretariat that it concurs with the call to convene an Islamic foreign ministers conference to halt the fighting.

The West German press agency DPA reported that the Iranian Embassy in Bonn announced that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has dispatched a special emissary, Mohammad Mehdi Navab Motlaq, to European capitals to explain the Iranian position on the conflict. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met with the Iranian envoy on 29 September and received a personal message from Raja'i. DPA said Navab Motlaq has scheduled to go to Vienna on 30 September. In a 29 September interview with Tehran radio, Raja'i stated that Iran is "busy in appointing" a foreign minister but that in the meantime all Iranian embassies have been charged with notifying the governments to which they are accredited of the Iranian position. Navab Motlaq's mission, however, is the first major diplomatic effort of Iran outside the Islamic world to explain its stand on the conflict with Iraq.

Military Situation--For the second day in a row neither Iraqi nor Iranian media have claimed major advances on the battlefield, although the Iranian Joint Staff, in statements carried by Tehran radio, said that a total of 207 Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers have been destroyed in the fighting. Abadan radio told the populace to prepare for possible street fighting by digging trenches in the city and preparing molotov cocktails and other rudimentary "destructive means." A later announcement on the radio asked the people not to panic, saying that the Iranian forces have stopped the Iraqi advance into the city.

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi aircraft deterred Iranian reinforcements trying to reach Dezful and successfully hit Naft-e Safid, Ahvaz, Abadan and oil installations near Bandar Shahpur. The General Command also reported Iranian bombing of several targets in Iraq, including Baghdad and the gas pipeline near Al-Hillaha. However, monitored Iraqi media have not mentioned a 30 September attack on the Iraqi nuclear center 30 km east of Baghdad.

In an interview given to the Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH, reported by AFP, Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Na'im Haddad said Iraq has "proof" that Japan and South Korea, with the "consent" of the United States, are making "massive deliveries" to Iran of military spare parts, especially for the air force. According to AFP, Haddad said in the interview that both superpowers are trying to "spread the conflict throughout the gulf region" despite Iraq's efforts to keep the fighting within "limited proportions."

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Saudi aircraft were observed delivering weapons at a section of a Bahrain airport under U.S. control. The radio also reported that a Jordanian armored brigade has arrived in Iraq to assist the Iraqi ground forces. But the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in a commentary reported by INA, denied Iranian allegations of and Arab press speculation on Arab aid to Iraq, in particular Jordanian and Moroccan aid. Saddam Husayn stated earlier, in his 28 September speech, that Iraq does not intend to request military aid but that if it ever does it will not be ashamed to admit it.

Reacting to President Carter's proposal to convene a conference of Western industrial nations to consider ways of safeguarding the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz, an unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service said the "slightest interference" will result in a threat to Western interests in the Persian Gulf. The radio claimed that "global blasphemy" has panicked and must realize that Iran will not respond to threats and that rather than shying away from a fight, Iran welcomes it, for it is the "international plunderers" who would lose everything.

American Hostages

Despite the fact that Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on 23 September that the Majlis had decided to "freeze the hostages issue during this period," Tehran radio reported that general debate on the question "continued" on 30 September. The radio said that seven people have been approved for the special committee set up to recommend action on the issue and that the Majlis has begun to establish the committee's guidelines. During the 30 September session, the Majlis members agreed that the committee will not be empowered to take a final decision on the hostages, that deputies have a right to submit proposals to the committee and that the committee will be required to provide deputies with the minutes of its meetings.

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AGRICULTURE MINISTER, RETURNS FROM BULGARIA; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD282300 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], led by Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, after participating in the Sofia meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic, Educational and Technical cooperation between the DRA and the Bulgarian People's Republic, returned home this morning.

The minister of agriculture and land reform said the results of the meeting of the commission are beneficial and the talks were carried out in an atmosphere of sincerity. He added that discussions had been held concerning a number of industrial, agricultural and other projects, as a result of which a protocol on economic cooperation with Bulgaria for the construction of four industrial projects, two agricultural projects and two joint industrial and agricultural projects, to be financed by Bulgarian Government credit, was signed between the two sides.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR AID TALKS

LD302334 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] delegation led by the deputy minister of commerce, 'Abdol Salam, which recently went to the GDR to participate in the first meeting of the cooperative commission for economic, scientific and technical matters, returned home yesterday.

The deputy commerce minister said: The discussions with the GDR authorities were conducted in an atmosphere of sincerity and comradeship and both sides agreed to a GDR credit of $20 million for communication and electricity projects in the DRA. At the request of the Afghan delegation, the GDR authorities also expressed their readiness to participate in a number of public projects such as the fourth Kabul electricity project, as well as gas, turbine, irrigation, and other projects' the construction of warehouses for foodstuffs; and studios and equipment for Radio Afghanistan.

Accordingly, the experts of the friendly country, the GDR, will arrive within 1 month in Afghanistan to study the above projects. Similarly, both sides agreed to develop trade between the two countries. On the basis of the agreed protocols, the export of Afghan material, especially dried fruit, pelts and so forth will be increased. The deputy commerce minister expressed thanks for the warm welcome that was given by the GDR side to the Afghan delegation.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM VISITS NATIONAL GUARD

LD271742 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Gen Petr Ilich Klimuk, deputy director of the USSR space program, visited various parts of the National Guard this morning at the invitation of the National Guard Command. The general, accompanied by Colonel Khalilullah, the commander of the central forces, and Major Mohammad Aziz Hasas, the commander of the National Guard, visited political enlightenment classes and lessons and the mess hall and quarters of the National Guard soldiers. The commander of the National Guard briefed the Soviet general and the information was received with interest. Gen Petr Ilich Klimuk, speaking later at a meeting with the soldiers and officers of the National Guard, talked about his flights into space and answered their questions. Finally, gifts prepared by the National Guard Command were presented to Gen Klimuk by the commander of the central forces.

Gen Klimuk has been on three space missions: the first lasted 1 week, the second 63 days and the third 8 days. He is 38 years of age and is a twice decorated Hero of the Soviet Union.

YOUTH CONFERENCE RESOLUTION SCORES 'IMPERIALIST' ACTIONS

LD301916 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as you have heard in the news bulletin, the delegations and representatives of five international organizations and the youth organizations of 44 countries today analyzed the results of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan [DYOA] and declared their resolute solidarity with the revolution, people and youth of Afghanistan. During these discussions, delegates made speeches concerning the DYOA conference and issued the following resolution:

The gathering of international youth and students, under the supervision of the International Democratic Federation and the International Union of Students, which is supported by all other international organizations of youths and students, was held in Kabul for the purpose of expressing solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan. Representatives of 51 organizations from 41 [numbers as heard] countries, which represent youth organizations and student unions at the national, regional and international level, took part in the gathering.

These representatives of millions of young men and women came together in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, to reaffirm their struggling solidarity, to define future actions on the international level in defense of the Afghan Sawr Revolution, and to expose the plans, crimes and games of the counterrevolutionaries which have been organized openly by U.S. imperialism, the militarist Government of Pakistan, the Chinese hegemonist and expansionist leadership, Arab reaction and other groups. The participants in this meeting praised the proud but lengthy struggle of the toilers of Afghanistan under the flag of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], which resulted in the success of the glorious Sawr Revolution, the revolution which liberated people from the centuries-long oppression stemming from feudalism, despotic tyranny, [word indistinct] and other special economic and political evils. The participants were able to hold open and friendly discussions with Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and other party and government leaders during their stay concerning the situation in Afghanistan. The representatives of the youth and student organizations participated in the broad solidarity gathering in Kabul in the framework of the solidarity of their youths and students with revolutionary Afghanistan. This gathering was the most powerful manifestation of international solidarity with the Sawr Revolution.

During their visit to the provinces, the participants became familiar with the savage destruction and lunatic actions of the counterrevolutionary elements against the innocent civilian population, including women and children. The participants believe that foreign interference in Afghan internal affairs by the imperialists and reactionaries began immediately after the Sawr Revolution of April 1978. The imperialists and reactionaries, using Pakistan as a base for Afghan bandits and mercenaries, train and arm the bandits and send them to Afghanistan to implement subsersive activities. These actions, however, do not cause any surprise. Immediately after the beginning of the Sawr Revolution, these forces were active hand-in-glove, contrary to all international norms, including the declaration which prohibits mercenaries from subverting a revolution in its basic phase. Despite all open and secret actions, conspiracies, intrigues and subversions of the United States, Pakistan, Arab reaction and its regional collaborators and their masters in the West, however, the revolution remained heroically consolidated.

The disorder, injustice and crimes of the toppled regime of Hafizollah Amin undoubtedly eliminated a great majority of the masses and helped internal and external enemies of the revolution to implement their sinister plans. Amin and his bandits, through their arbitrary actions and the oppression of the people and even the physical elimination of thousands of strugglers and leaders of the revolution, while paying lip service to the revolution, inflicted heavy blows on it. Imperialists and their servants inside and outside the country tried to gain maximum privileges from this and to exploit the situation for their interest.

Afghanistan has gained new strategic importance in the international strategy of imperialism, in consideration of the [words indistinct] in the world vis-a-vis the relentless struggle of the people for freedom, independence and social progress. The imperialists, as a part of their international expansionist strategy, play dangerously with (?fire). Reactionary and antipopular regimes are being armed continually with modern and [word indistinct] arms. They overlook all international norms and laws, tramp them under their feet and (?provoke the ever-increasing disagreement of those countries). Pakistan is one of those countries which has made maximum use of these provocations and has endangered peace and stability in this part of the world.

The unprecedented measures adopted by the U.S. Defense Department regarding keeping oil pipelines open to the Western countries; the transformation of the Indian Ocean, the gulf and the Red Sea into a region of nuclear arms; the increase in the number of U.S. soldiers in the Indian Ocean; and the modernization of Diego Garcia and of military bases in Oman, Bahrain, Egypt, Kenya and Somalia for aggressive purposes are all intended to create instability, conspiracies, domination and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries of the region and to prevent the uprising of national liberation movements in this part of the world. These actions threaten the (?freedom) and independence of the countries in the region. In order to defend the gains of the Sawr Revolution against foreign interference, the DRA and the PDPA, after the Sawr Revolution of April 1978, on several occasions requested the USSR to send a military contigent to Afghanistan. At the end of 1979, the situation changed dramatically. U.S. imperialism, with the support of the Chinese leadership and other reactionary forces of the region, began an undeclared war of encroachment against Afghanistan which spread over half of the provinces in this country. [word indistinct] of the USSR Government decided to accept the request of Afghanistan regarding the dispatch of a military contingent. This assistance of the USSR is in accord with international norms and Article 51 of the UN Charter in common defense against aggression and is in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the DRA and the USSR. The USSR has extended this friendly assistance to the people of Afghanistan to defend against imperialist aggression. This action caused anxiety for the imperialist, therefore, they embarked on aggression, interference and propaganda against Afghanistan and the USSR.

The representatives of the international, national and regional youth and student organizations, on behalf of the millions of boys and girls all over the world, clearly see this serious danger from U.S. imperialism and its allies. This gathering of the international democratic youth and students movement severely condemns all intrigues, conspiracies and destructive plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies against the people, youth and the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan. The gathering severely condemns the open declaration of the cooperation of U.S. imperialism with the military Government of Pakistan and other antidemocratic and reactionary elements of the West which are supporting counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan and anti-Sawr elements, particularly in its new stage.

The participants severely condemn the latest maneuvers of the U.S. Government and other reactionary forces regarding the artificial presentation of the so-called Afghan question, (?even) by making improper use of the UN Charter; without consideration of the stand of the Afghan Government.

This meeting declares its disagreement with the use of Pakistan by the imperialists, reactionaries and mercenaries for carrying out attacks against the legal DRA Government. This international gathering of youths and students expresses hatred for and condemnation of savage actions and foul activities such as terrorism, murder and plundering of public property, which has been carried out by counterrevolutionaries and bandits. These illogical actions against innocent villagers, schoolchildren and women and have become the cause of the shameless propaganda of the mass media of the Western reactionary countries. This meeting condemns the West's mendacious fabrications, lies and propaganda, the purpose of which is to destroy the DRA and its revolution. The meeting of youths and students resolutely demands that the imperialists and their collaborators stop all their open and secret activities against the DRA and its people. It also asks that the militarist clique of Pakistan stop all types of hostilities against Afghanistan and prevent counterrevolutionaries and imperalists from using Pakistani soil as a base for subversive activities.

The meeting condemns those forces, particularly the United States, which, on the pretext of the so-called Afghan crisis, have transformed the entire region into a hotbed of tension by creating and modernizing military bases and increasing supplies of arms. It earnestly demands that these actions stop without delay. The meeting highly praises the youth, people and Government of Afghanistan who are resolutely defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and are determinedly struggling to reach new successes. This meeting of youths and students, on behalf of the people, youths, and different cadres, welcomes all measures which have been taken by the DRA after the second state of the Sawr Revolution. These measures include the release of political prisoners, the end of terror, torture, oppression and the persecution of true patriots. The meeting welcomes the declaration and definition of new [word indistinct] which grant and guarantee broad freedoms in the social, political economic and religious fields, as they have been manifested in the new constitution. The meeting also supports other measures such as the formation of fronts, that is, the formation of the broad national fatherland front, which includes all patriotic classes of the masses of Afghanistan.

The meeting highly appreciates the timely assistance of the USSR to the people of Afghanistan in neutralizing the conspiracies of imperialists and defending the independance and territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country. The positive action of the USSR concerning the defense of the freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, which was taken because of the continous requests of the DRA Government, has been supported by anti-imperialist forces all over the world. The meeting of international youths and students, while declaring once again its continuous solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan, earnestly announces that it will consolidate this solidarity further than before. The meeting considers substantial material aid for and for the declaration of solidarity of all socialist countries with the people of Afghanistan in the defense of the gains of revolution, highly necessary. This meeting welcomes the efforts of the DRA Government to solve Afghanistan's problems and supports the initiatives and proposals which have been put forward by the DRA Government. The meeting considers these proposals to be the foundation of an honourable solution based on respect for the freedom, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the country.

The gathering considers the results of the first national conference of the DYOA to be highly satisfactory and firmly believes that this conference will help Afghan youths to carry out their duties in the construction of a great nation as (?defined) to them by the PDPA and the Revolution Council. The organizations of youths and students believe that the 13th International Congress of Student Unions, which will be held in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, will be another manifestation of the ever increasing solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan.

The gathering is determined to develop solidarity on the national, regional and international level. This meeting particularly emphasizes to the participating national, regional and international organizations, and those organizations which have links with them, that they must make every effort give every kind of support and solidarity to revolutionary Afghanistan in accordance with the following:

1. For the purpose of the broad organization of the solidarity of youths and students in different countries and the coordination of common opinion in the defense of the Afghan revolution.

2. In order to make maximum use of the means to confront the campaign of lies and fabrications of the imperialist and reactionary mass media and in order to explain the objective situation in Afghanistan, in particular to throw light on the firm steps which have been taken by the youth and people of Afghanistan to defend the Sawr Revolution.

3. For the purpose of organizing solidarity visits of DYOA groups and regional and international organizations of youths and students.

4. For the purpose of implementing a powerful struggle against the [word indistinct] militarist actions of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and its neighboring waters and designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

5. For the purpose of gaining support from democratic forces in Pakistan against the military circle for democracy, freedom and general freedoms.

6. For the purpose of protecting the relentless struggle of the youth, students and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, reaction, Zionism, apartheid and for the purpose of supporting national liberation, democracy and social progress.

7. For the purpose of organizing a broad struggle in order to provide material assistance to the youth and people of Afghanistan, especially to the DYOA and to its constructive activities for the development of a new Afghanistan.

8. For the purpose of preparing suitable ground for the visit of journalists in order to struggle against fabrications and to expose facts.

9. For the purpose of organizing international groups, [word indistinct] and other organizations in order to take part in the efforts of the youth of Afghanistan for the construction of the country.

10. For the purpose of helping in the struggle of Afghan youth against illiteracy in every possible form.

11. The democratic youth organizations and the international students movements shall participate in the multilateral national reconstruction activities of the youth and the people of Afghanistan.

Long live international solidarity. Long live revolutionary Afghanistan.

ARTICLES, PROVISIONS OF LAW ON DRAFT EVASION PROMULGATED

LD261514 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0930 GMT 26 Sep 80

["Society and Law" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, the penal law on offenses against the draft into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was published in the historic 11th issue of the official gazette on 6 September, 1980, and thus became law.

This law, which has been approved by the Presidium and the chairman of the Revolution Council, is in 19 articles. In our previous program, we promised to publish all the sections of this law so that all the subjects of this country may be informed. Thus, those of our countrymen who have no access to newspapers and magazines can be made aware of its contents and, in the light of that, understand their duties and obligations. Here, we present to you each section of the law, in both the Pashto and Dari languages:

In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. The penal law on offenses against the draft into the DRA Armed Forces:

Article 1: This law has been drafted to strengthen revolutionary legality, legal order and discipline in the DRA Armed Forces, strengthen the struggle against encroachments on the security of the DRA, and struggle against evasion of military service.

Article 2: These expressions have the following meanings in this law:

1. Military personnel: officers, NCO's, individuals in the service--during or after their period of service, students and undergraduates of military schools or of the military academy.

2. (?Reasonable) excuse: illness or affliction by natural diseases.

3. War condition: the war activities of the unit or of the military units and companies who are fighting for the purpose of defeating or repulsing enemy aggression, or seeking the application of these two purposes.

Article 3: Any subject of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who is called for military service and without reasonable excuse and does not report to the specified center will be imprisoned from 1 to 4 years.

Article 4:

1. Any person who, while attempting to evade military service, damages or causes injury to one of his bodily organs in such a way as to warrant remission of military service, feigns illness, produces false documents or engages in some other deception, will be sentenced to imprisonment for 1 to 6 years.

2. Military personnel who, while attempting to evade their specified term of military service, cause such an injury to their person that will prevent them from completing their duty, feign illness, produce false documents or engage some other pretence, will be sentenced to imprisonment for 2 to 8 years.

Article 5:

1. Military personnel who absent themselves from their unit or service post without reasonable excuse for any period from 1 to 10 days and nights will be sentenced to imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.

2. Military personnel who absent themselves without a reasonable excuse for more than 10 days will be sentenced to imprisonment for 2 to 6 years.

Article 6: Military personnel who abandon their unit or service post in times of war, evade their specified military duties, or surrender themselves voluntarily to the enemy will be sentenced to imprisonment for 4 to 15 years or executed.

Article 7: Military personnel who disobey the orders of their commander or refuse orders will be sentenced to imprisonment for 4 to 10 years. If this offense is committed during time of war, the penalties will be 10 to 15 years imprisonment or execution.

Article 8:

Military personnel who betray the country and the people of Afghanistan, the war effort, independence, territorial integrity, unity or national sovereignty by committing one of the following offences will be imprisoned for a term of 15 to 20 years or executed:

1. Joining the enemy;

2. Preparing forces [under his command] for the enemy;

3. Providing the enemy with arms, combat equipment, support equipment and other war materials;

4. Conspiring against the revolution for the purpose of gaining state power;

5. Putting at the disposal of a foreign country or anti-revolutionary organization state military and political secrets or stealing such secrets or matters connected with the armed forces and the defense capabilities of the country, or participating in hostile acts against the DRA; and

6. Engaging in propaganda against conscription into the armed forces for the war and carrying out any kind of anti-DRA acts.

Article 9: Any subject of the DRA who, acting in a way construed to be against the DRA, is employed by a foreign country or an antirevolutionary organization, but nevertheless had not engaged in an antistate act, and of his own accord, informs the state organs of the matter, will be given remission from punishment.

Article 10: If military personnel benefit the enemy by leaving arms, combat equipment and military installations under circumstances that are not required by combat conditions, this will not [as heard] constitute treachery to the country and the people of Afghanistan, and will be liable for a term of 5 to 15 years of imprisonment.

Article 11: Responsible persons who fail to carry out laws, commands and instructions designed to combat desertion or other kinds of evasion of military service, and who do (?not) intend to betray the country will be sentenced to a term of 1 to (?%) years. Under normal circumstances they will be dismissed from their post. If such actions are accompanied by misuse of his position--taking bribes or acting out of personal malice--the offender will be sentenced to a term of 5 to 10 years of imprisonment.

Article 12: Those who encourage the offenders of Articles 3 through 10 of this law, or who have assisted the offenders, have promised to hide the offender or assist him to escape punishment, will be punished in accordance with rulings applied to the original offender.

Article 13: Military personnel, the staff of the Ministry of the Interior, and the staff of the State Information Services, if found guilty of committing offences under this law, will be punished in accordance with the laws applicable to the personnel of the armed forces.

Article 14: Officers and NCOs who have been punished for offences in accordance with the articles of this law can also be punished by demotion and withdrawal of privileges.

Article 15: The court, in consideration of the legal case against the offender and the seriousness of the crime which he has committed and other circumstances, may postpone legal proceedings until the end of the war and send the army offender to a unit which is engaged in combat activities.

If, however, while defending the DRA and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, the offender shows courage and valor or is wounded or incapacitated in the battle, depending on his commander's report and the approval of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, he can be excused from completing the remainder of the specified service.

Article 16: If military personnel and conscripts who have left their units and evaded their military service, within a period of 1 month after the publication of this law in the official gazette return to their units or present themselves to the civil organs, they will forego punishment.

Article 17: Investigation of the offences under this law will be carried out by the prosecutor of the DRA Armed Forces, and the trial of the offenders shall be held in the courts of the DRA Armed Forces.

Article 18: The provisions of the 1957 military regulations applying to army service, their appendices and the rulings of other laws which contradict the ruling of this law are hereby annulled.

Article 19: Following their publication in the official gazette these articles become law.

REFUGEES FROM 'AMIN'S FASCIST REGIME' RETURN HOME

Fareh City Report

GF201620 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Families from the central city of Fareh, Farah Province, who had left their homes due to the atrocities of Amin's fascist regime, have now returned to their homes, showing complete faith in the peaceful and progressive policies of their national government. These families reported to police headquarters in Farah Province, where police and citizens of Fareh city welcomed them. They pledged to support the revolution and make sacrifices to insure its success.

Herat Report

GF241555 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Many families of the subdistricts of Herat Province and its environs who had left their homes due to the atrocities of Amin's regime have now returned to their homes, demonstrating faith in the progressive and humanitarian policy of the revolutionary government. These brave countrymen were welcomed at the border of Eslam Qal'eh. At the function held on this occasion, these countrymen pledged support for the new phase of the Sawr revolution and vowed to annihilate the enemies of the revolution.

KABUL RADIO REPORTS BATTLEFIELD SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS

Konarha, Badakshan, Herat Victories

LD181805 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] As part of the mopping-up operations of our dear homeland against the sold-out mercenaries--those foul and ominous elements who are armed and sent from abroad against our revolution and our noble people--yesterday a band of criminals were crushed by the security force of the Ashmar District of Konarha Province, with the cooperation of the noble people of that locality. A source in that district said: These criminals were disrupting the peaceful and comfortable life of the toiling people of Dad village of Dangam subdistrict, Asmar, and were intimidating the noble people of that village.

According to another report from Fayzabad, the capital city of Badakhshan Province, another band of these criminals and counterrevolutionary elements who were embarking on terrorism and were disrupting the normal flow of life of the villages of Keshem District were crushed yesterday by the security authorities and the party activists. A source in Badakhshan Province said: A large quantity of arms and ammunition made in the United States has been seized by the security authorities from these enemies of the homeland and revolution.

According to another report of the last 2 days, the officers and soldiers of the armed forces have crushed large bands of terrorists and criminals in the Chur'an and Zendeh Jan Districts of Herat Province and have captured a great number of them. A Herat armed forces source said: In the course of the operation to cleanse these regions of rogues and criminals, a large quantity of arms, different types of ammunition, handgrenades and antitank mines, made in the United States and China, have been seized by the soldiers of the armed forces.

Jowzjan, Badakhshan Skirmishes

LD261526 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] A number of subversive and counterrevolutionary elements and enemies of our country and homeland who were disrupting the peaceful life of our noble people in the Sar-e Pol District of Jowzjan Province and who were embarking on terrorism and intimidation were eliminated by the courageous police force with the help of the noble people of that district yesterday. A quantity of different U.S. arms and incriminating documents which substantiate the link of these criminals with terrorist bands sent in from outside the country were found.

The BAKHTAR reporter reports from Sheberghan that, similarly, last week a large number of rebels were eliminated in that district as a result of the heroic struggles of the police force.

Another report from Feyzabad, the capital city of Badakhshan, says that a group of rebels who wanted to attack the (Qala-e Koh) and (Darajoe) villages of Darwaz district have been crushed after an armed struggle.

Parvan Rebel Leaders Surrender

GF271632 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Some ringleaders of the insurgent group operating in the village of [name indistinct], Parvan Province, and some other people who had fallen prey to the trap of the country's enemies have surrendered their weapons to provincial authorities.

Talking to government officials and party activists in Parvan Province, the ringleaders of the insurgent group, (?Hajayub Amin and Sharif), repented their past activities and condemned the shameless activities U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have perpetrated against our country, Afghanistan. On this occasion, they pledged their loyalty to crushing the enemies of the country and the revolution.

Baghlan Rebel Group 'Annihilated'

GF271534 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Acording to a report from Feyzabad, the central city of Badakshan, a terrorist group attacking the subdistricts of [names indistinct] of Baghlan Province has been annihilated.

Ghazni Band 'Liquidated'

LD281748 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of an armed struggle, hundreds of counterrevolutionaries linked with the subversive bands of Qari Bahawolhaq and (Mulla Bedar) were crushed recently by the courageous and brave officers and soldiers and party activists with the help of the noble people of Zarkashan Mountain, in Moqor District, Ghazni Province. A large number of these rebels, these servants of U.S. imperialism and Pakistani reaction, were captured with a quantity of different types of U.S. and Chinese-made arms.

According to the report of a source in Ghazni Province, a large number of heavy machine-guns, mortars, missile-launchers, handgrenades, hundreds of different types of rifles and printed leaflets were seized from the rebels. The source added that the captured are under interrogation.

Jowzjan Youth to Front

LD261630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] In pursuance of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum, a large number of the youth and party members of Jowzjan Province left for the battlefront today to crush the enemies of the homeland and anti-Sawr elements.

At a meeting which was held in Sheberghan before the departure of these party fighters, courageous guardians of the Sawr Revolution, the party provincial committee secretary and a member of the Jowzjan Province provincial committee, discussed the valuable resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee concerning the defeat of these mercenaries of reaction and international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism. They prayed for the success of the Jowzjan youth against the rebels.

Jowzjan Rebels 'Crushed'

GF271435 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report, a large number of counterrevolutionaries, who were disrupting the lives and peace of the people of the Jowzjan provincial subdistrict of [name indistinct], have been crushed at the hands of the security force and the brave people of the province. In addition to American weapons, some identity cards belonging to a group of foreign terrorists have been recovered from them.

Jowzjan Insurgents Arrested

GF301550 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report, a large number of insurgents who were engaged in terrorism, looting and murder in the [name indistinct] subdistrict of Jowzjan Province have been arrested by police, security forces and party activists with the help of inhabitants of the district. Chinese and American weapons have been recovered from them.

Other Provincial Successes

LD301915 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] During the mopping-up operations to rid our beloved country of robbers, brigands and counterrevolutionary elements, a large number of these criminals have recently been captured and eliminated in the provinces of Qonduz, Balkh, Parvan and Faryab.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the Province of Qonduz that security forces and party activists have punished these polluted and soiled elements in the capital of Qonduz and its surrounding area.

According to another report from the capital of Balkh, in Mazar-e Sharif a number of the enemies of our people and of our country who were disturbing the peaceful and normal life of the citizens of Mazar-e Sharif through bullying and terror have been captured and punished by the armed forces, party activists and with the cooperation of the people of Mazar-e Sharif. A large number of American and Chinese arms and ammunition and some printed leaflets which indicate connections with treacherous bands outside the country were seized from them. A source in that province said that the captured persons include Yasin, Sharif and Mohammad Qasem from Gozertapa in Mazar-e Sharif; resident of Laglag Khanah Ward Mohammad Gol; resident of J'Afdara Ward, Emammudin; Khaden, resident of 'Aqublaq village in the Sub-district of Chartoy in the District of Nahreshahi; Ghulam 'Ali, resident of Shadian Derwazah, in the village of Babah Yadgar in Nahreshahi, and Abdol Wali, resident of (Torta) village in the district of Dehdadi.

Similarly, more of these terrorists who were disturbing the peace of the village of Topchi in the district of Bagram in Parvan Province have been punished by the security forces, and party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people of that area. A source in that province said that a number of irrefutable documents and some American and Chinese arms and ammunitions were seized from these criminals.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the Province of Faryab that a number of armed highway robbers and thieves who were robbing travelers in the (Teeghash) area of Qeysar District and taking their cash and property from them have been captured red-handed by the party activists with the cooperation of the village of Dehkhodi. A source in Qeysar District said that the search (?is continuing).

According to another report a hand of rebels who were engaging in highway robbery in the Sharjoy District of Zabol Province and disturbing the peace in that district have recently been eliminated by the soldiers and party activists of that district. Also a large number of these counterrevolutionaries have been arrested. A source in Zabol Province reports that from these enemies of our sacred soil and enemies of the revolution a few mortars, missiles, mines, handgrenades, tens of various makes of American, Chinese and Pakistani rifles, thousands of rounds of ammunition, hundreds of thousands [as heard] of tents and three vehicles were seized by the security forces of that province.

AFP REPORTS ON AFGHAN CLASHES, SOVIET CASUALTIES

Panjshur Valley Battle, Casualties

OW211926 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Sep (AFP)--Soviet forces in Afghanistan were reported here to have lost several hundred men and some 30 armored vehicles in a three-week offensive in Panjshur Valley on the approaches to the Hindukush Mountains, diplomats here reported. They said that the offensive was ultimately beaten back by the rebels who reoccupied their earlier positions.

The Soviet force, described as made up of elements drawn from an armored division stationed near Kabul and which was observed moving towards the Panjshur area from August 26, has meanwhile returned to its barracks, the same sources added. The reports indicate that despite a special reorganization with a view to anti-guerrilla warfare the Soviet command has again failed, as already occurred last June, to eliminate a major rebel sanctuary. The Panjshur Valley is about 150 km (less than 90 miles) northeast of Kabul and appears to be a staging area for rebel operations elsewhere.

In Peshawar, on the Pakistani side of the border with Afghanistan, spokesmen for the Afghan Moslem rebels confirmed the end of the Panjshur Valley battle and the pullout of the Soviet column. They claimed to have killed a total of 1,500 enemy soldiers, both Soviet and Afghan regulars, and the destruction of 35 tanks and 120 trucks.

Also in Peshawar, a French member of an international association against hunger, Jean-Christophe Victor, said that during a clandestine three-week stay inside Afghanistan, he had been shown tombs described to him by rebels as those of two cabinet ministers from Kabul. The rebels recently announced they executed two ministers as they were on an inspection tour of Paktia Province, adjacent to Pakistan. The two men were identified as Lieutenant Colonel Fayz Mohammad, minister for border affairs, and Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works. Mr Victor said he was told the executions took place at the village of Zadran three days prior to his arrival there last September 13. Radio Kabul last Monday denied that the minister of public works was dead, saying he was in the process of inaugurating a hospital in neighboring Vardak province.

Kabul: 'Cubans', Gunfire, Missiles

BK251216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Sep (AFP)--Afghan security forces blocked Kabul International Airport for an unspecified number of hours yesterday and all outgoing flights were consequently delayed, a Western diplomatic source said here today. The source interpreted the actions as possible security precautions for a Soviet minister who arrived in the Afghan capital yesterday.

On Tuesday-Wednesday night sound of "huge explosions" were heard in Kabul followed by gunfire, he said. At 2:30 in the morning of Wednesday tanks were seen on Kabul streets, the informant said, but added that there was no evidence of any major trouble or rebel activity in the city, however, last Sunday Afghan rebels blew up a sub power station in the Afghan capital near the Kabul University, the source said.

"Funny looking people" who looked like Yemenis were seen in Kabul in Soviet Army trucks last week, the source said, but refused to be catagoric if Yemens and Cubans have been brought to aid the Soviet Army in Afghanistan.

The Western diplomatic source, however, confirmed earlier reports of a sudden increase in the numbers of Cuban "civilian or educational" advisers in Kabul. The source estimated their numbers between 50 to 100.

The source also confirmed earlier reports of Soviet ground-to-air missile installations around the Afghan capital. Mobile launchers carrying the missiles have been stationed on the low mountain range that surrounds Kabul, he said.

There has been a sudden increase in robbery and (?strike-breaking) incidents in Kabul, the source confirmed, but rejected reports of Soviet troop involvement. Good quality rice was not available in Kabul and the Soviets were importing planeloads of potatoes from their country.

On the fighting in the strategic Panshir Valley, the source said that both Afghan rebels and the government were claiming "victories" in the fighting. The "business" of getting rid of the Khalquis was going on the source said and quoted unconfirmed reports that the mayor of Kabul city, Mr Assadolah Payon, a known Khalqi, is being purged.

Afghan Major General Assassinated

OW292201 Paris AFP in English 2142 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Sep (AFP)--A major-general of the Afghan Army was shot dead by Moslem guerrillas in Kabul Province on Friday, Afghan rebel sources said today. The sources said Major-General Abdul Aziz was killed by anti-Soviet guerrillas during a commando raid on the town of Murad Beg in Kabul Province. Several other Afghan army officers were killed in the attack, the sources said, adding that details of the ambush were scarce.

BBC: AFGHAN REBELS EQUIPPED WITH ANTITANK, ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS

TA261554 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Latest diplomatic reports reaching Delhi indicate that the Afghan rebels have now obtained antiaircraft and antitank weapons and are inflicting damage on Soviet tanks and aircraft. Also, the reports indicate that rebel activity is still going on around the capital, Kabul. Our correspondent in Delhi, Mark Tully, has been assessing the latest reports from Afghanistan.

[Begin recording] According to diplomats, two Soviet military helicopters were shot down 4 days ago. They were brought down within 3 km of the capital. Earlier in the month, four Soviet combat aircraft crashed in the vicinity of Kabul. Rebels also apparently recently attacked an Afghan military unit at the head of the Lowgar Valley to the south of the capital; several armored vehicles exploded. Earlier in the month rebels attacked an Afghan Army garrison in the town of Orgun in Paktia Province, the province where the government has been recruiting tribesmen to fight the rebels. A relief column of tanks was sent from the town of Gardez but the column was turned back. A hundred paratroopers were then dropped south of the Afghan garrison; they sustained heavy casualties.

These reports, taken with the earlier reports that Soviet armor and helicopters had suffered casualties in the battle for the strategic Panjshur Valley, would seem to indicate that the rebels have now obtained some antitank and antihelicopter weapons. Lack of these was one of their greatest weaknesses. At the same time it looks as though the rebels continue to be very active just outside the capital. On the same day that the two helicopters were shot down 10 Soviet helicopter gunships attacked a valley near the capital. The attack was clearly visible from Kabul. Two days later there was a loud explosion just outside the capital near where the helicopters were shot down. [end recording]

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC PAYS 3-DAY VISIT TO NEW DELHI

Arrival Statement

BK260814 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic has called for strengthening the nonaligned movement to ease tension in the international situation. Djuranovic was speaking to newsmen at the Delhi airport on arrival this morning on a 3-day official visit. He was received at the airport by Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. The Yugoslav prime minister said his visit assumed greater significance in view of the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial level meeting in New Delhi. Djuranovic expressed the hope that his talks with Indian leaders will help further strengthen and diversify bilateral cooperation.

Banquet Speeches

BK270612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] India and Yugoslavia have opposed any kind of interference in the affairs of other countries. They have called upon developing countries to pay more attention to self-reliance and for mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of visiting Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic in New Delhi last night, Mrs Gandhi reaffirmed India's opposition to any kind of foreign interference or subversion. She expressed the hope that nonaligned countries would make constructive efforts to reduce tension in the world.

The Yugoslav prime minister said that his country is particularly concerned over the frequent recourse to use of force and interference in the affairs of other states. The policy of nonalignment, he said, can offer realistic solutions to tackle the present dangerous world situation, and called for intensified action by the nonaligned countries to eliminate the causes of tension.

The two leaders called for concrete steps to bring about a more equitable international economic order. Mrs Gandhi said the struggle for this is a big challenge to the nonaligned movement in the 80's. There is need to evolve a common approach to ensure a better economic future for all. She suggested that as a beginning, nonaligned countries should help each other in overcoming their economic difficulties and giving practical shape to the ideal of economic and technical cooperation among the developing nations.

Djuranovic said the nonaligned and other developing countries should display greater solidarity and cooperate to speed up their own development. He also stressed the need for strengthening Indo-Yugoslav cooperation and undertaking joint ventures in third countries.

5-Year Economic Agreement

BK261245 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1235 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] India and Yugoslavia today signed a 5-year economic agreement in New Delhi. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister M. Rotar and Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee in the presence of Mrs Indira Gandhi and Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic.

When asked by newsmen, Mrs Gandhi said India's relations with Yugoslavia are based on a solid foundation.

Talks on International Situation

BK261626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpts] At an extensive review of international developments in New Delhi today, visiting Prime Minister of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and Mrs Gandhi expressed their concern over the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Mrs Gandhi said India is particularly distressed at the fighting because it has equally friendly relations and many contacts with both the countries. The two prime ministers had a brief meeting this afternoon which was followed by full official level talks between the delegation of the two countries. This was the first round of discussions. Mrs Gandhi and Mr Djuranovic are meeting again tomorrow.

At their talks, Mr Djuranovic and Mrs Gandhi mostly reviewed the international situation including the Afghanistan and Kampuchean developments. Each side gave its assessment of events to the other. Mr Djuranovic spoke about developments in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe and the Madrid conference on European security.

India and Yugoslavia being founder members of the nonaligned movement, a great deal of emphasis was laid at the talks on strengthening it. The two prime ministers agreed on the need to inspire cohesion and purposefulness in the movement which, they said, can contribute to defusing international tension, creating conditions of peace and development and democratization of international politics. They were emphatic that nonalignment is a very relevent policy for dealing with current world problems.

Mrs Gandhi wanted India and Yugoslavia, as founding members, to take note of the purpose to which the movement is subjected and work together. Mr Djuranovic entirely agreed with her. He said Yugoslavia is committed to help unify and strengthen the nonaligned on the basis of the principles and framework laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru and Marshal Tito. He recalled that India had played an exceptionally important role in the growth of the movement. Along with Yugoslavia it has an equally significant role in resisting negative pressures which now affect the movement.

The two prime ministers also exchanged views on the forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries being held in New Delhi early next year. They noted that it will coincide with the 20th anniversary of the first nonaligned meeting held in Belgrade.

Mr Djuranovic called on President Sanjiva Reddy this evening.

28 Sep Departure

BK280850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic left New Delhi this morning for Belgrade after a 3-day official visit to this country. He was seen off at the airport by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and senior officials of the Foreign Office.

Joint Communique

For the Belgrade TANJUG version of the joint communique issued on the visit of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic to India, see the Yugoslavia section of the 1 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AFP on Visit

BK281026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 28 Sep 80

[By Mario Bianchi]

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Sep (AFP)--The tacit conclusion reached at weekend talks here between visiting Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic and Indian Premier Indira Gandhi was that the movement of non-aligned nations is too divided to intervene effectively in international crises, according to observers here today.

As Mr Djuranovic ended his 48-hour visit to the Indian capital a good 7 hours ahead of schedule, it was apparent that his three brief meetings with Mrs Gandhi to discuss non-aligned policy in respect of the gulf war had been largely unproductive.

Mrs Gandhi's comment in Calcutta last night was: "I really do not know what they (the non-aligned countries) can do"--evidently a summary of what emerged from her talks with Mr Djuranovic.

In banquet speeches here the previous day, the two prime ministers confined their exchanges to generalities.

"The struggle for a more equitable world economic order is the big challenge for non-aligned nations in the 1980's," Mrs Gandhi declared. As for the more immediate business in the gulf, she said the non-aligned role was to pursue "their customary constructive efforts."

Mr Djuranovic declared that both their countries "have a significant role to play in strengthening the non-aligned movement," and paid tribute to two of the movement's founders, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs Gandhi's father, and the late President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia.

The joint communique issued after their talks went no further than a call to "resist the negative pressures that weaken it (the non-aligned movement)," and to "exert every effort" to make next year's conference of non-aligned foreign ministers here a success. The communique did not single out the current gulf conflict, nor Afghanistan and Cambodia, merely noting that "new areas of crisis have emerged in Southeast and Southwest Asia."

GANDHI: ECONOMY THREATENED BY NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENTS

BK271256 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said that India's economy is facing a threat because of developments in our neighborhood.

She told newsmen at the Calcutta airport prior to her departure for Delhi that there is no immediate threat of foreign aggression to the country.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said the (?prolonged) conflict between Iran and Iraq would affect India's oil supply very much.

Asked whether India would take any initiative to mediate in the Iraq-Iran conflict, she said we would like it to be over quickly.

About improvement of relations with China, she said moves are going on for it.

Replying to a question about the proposed review of the India-Bangladesh agreement on sharing the Ganges water in November, Mrs Gandhi said the center will ensure that there is no harm done to the Calcutta port. Answering a question on the opposition of some of the states to execute the recently promulgated national security ordinance, the prime minister said it depends on them.

About the price rise, Mrs Gandhi said the rise in prices of essential commodities has of late been somewhat checked. She said sugar is now available through fair price shops at controlled rates.

About the foreign nationals question in Assam, she said that the talks are continuing and from the statements made by the agitation leaders it seems that the situation is not discouraging. The center wants to solve the Assam problem as quickly as possible, she added.

GANDHI ADDRESSES DOMESTIC ISSUES, IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

BK301618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the recent ordinances on preventive detention are meant for curbing antisocial elements, not to curb individual freedom. She said a majority of people have welcomed them because these are meant for their security. Referring to criticism by some leftist parties, Mrs Gandhi said that if these antisocial elements are allowed to do what they want the people and democracy in the country will suffer and the poor people will lose their civil rights.

The prime minister was speaking at a function in Madras today at which former Union Minister Ramachandran and many of his colleagues in the Janata Party, and other former congressmen, formally joined the Congress-I. She also laid the foundation stone of the Kamraj Memorial Hall.

Welcoming the congressmen from various congress parties, Mrs Gandhi said the need of the hour is unity and discipline, and therefore she is very happy with the followers of Kamraj in different parties joining the Congress-I.

Referring to the communal disturbances in some places, the prime minister said that they were born out of a deliberate attempt by some parties to create trouble and differences between people and the government. Mrs Gandhi said during the Janata rule some parties became experts in rumormongering and these forces are working again. They are trying to create an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and aggression. But, fortunately, the situation is under control.

Referring to the war between Iran and Iraq, the prime minister said it will have an effect on the whole region. We are friends of both Iran and Iraq and we do not want either of them to suffer. Stressing the need to resolve the differences through negotiated settlement Mrs Gandhi said India has always tried to lessen tension.

Speaking at the function, P. Ramachandran said there is no better leadership than that of Mrs Gandhi to take the country forward at this difficult moment.

Former Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam said the country is passing through certain difficulties and only the Congress-I can save the nation.

Rajasthan Chief Minister Jagannath Pahadia also attended the function.

At Rajbhavan, [the governor's residence] Mrs Gandhi called on Acharya Kirpalani and inquired about his health. The prime minister has since left for New Delhi.

GANDHI GREETS PRC LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK010325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The president and the prime minister have sent messages of greetings to Chinese leaders on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

President Sanjiva Reddy, in his message to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has expressed the hope that India and China will continue to work for improvement of relations in a spirit of mutual understanding and for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Mrs Gandhi, in her message to Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, has expressed the hope that the two countries will continue to make efforts to strengthen and develop bilateral relations.

AFP CITES REPORT OF PRC, PAKISTAN BORDER INCURSIONS

BK270522 Hong Kong AFP in English 0502 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Sep (AFP)--Pakistani and Chinese military planes violated Indian airspace in Kashmir and Ladakh several times during the last two months, reports the pro-Soviet Indian daily "PATRIOT" here today. The daily also mentions 15 incidents at the Indo-Pakistani border during the same period, in the Poonch and Rajouri sectors, where some soldiers of both countries are reported to have been wounded.

The Government of India asked Pakistan to end these "provocative acts," adds the "PATRIOT."

The report said incursions of Chinese jet planes took place twice, once in the middle of August and once last week, over Darbug and Chushul Valley in the Ladakh frontier. The intruding Chinese aircraft were suspected of having been engaged in "military exercises" in Tibet, adds the "PATRIOT."

COMMENTATOR ASKS PAKISTAN TO CHANGE HOSTILE ATTITUDE

BK211617 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 21 Sep 80

[N.S. Bedi commentary: "Pakistan's Hostile Propaganda"]

[Text] The violent disturbances which broke out in the famous brassware town of Moradabad in mid-August seem to have fully subsided.

Peace has also returned to a few other places where stray incidents occurred in the wake of the Moradabad trouble. To restore normalcy the various official agencies had to work ceaselessly. Leaders of public opinion and the press and other media extended full cooperation in the task. A commission of inquiry has been set up to investigate the incidents in Moradabad. The prime minister has declared that those guilty will be severely punished.

Certain long-term measures have also been announced to deal with such riots more effectively in the future. Violence is like fire. When there is a fire, it has to be first localized and then put out and thereafter the embers are to be smothered. Likewise, when violence erupts, the mischiefmongers have to be isolated and neutralized and confidence restored among those sections that feel insecure. For this last part of the opeation, it is necessary to create a proper psychological atmosphere. Anything that hinders the generation of such atmosphere clearly negates the process.

It is unfortunate that during all these weeks when the authorities in India were firefighting in Moradabad and elsewhere, Pakistan adopted an attitude which, to put it most mildly, was negative. The Pakistan press published distorted, exaggerated and even imaginary accounts of the disturbances. The press in Pakistan is under strict government control and if the authorities there wanted to stop the pernicious campaign, they could have done so in no time. But they did not. On the contrary, the Islamabad government itself issued a highly objectionable statement in August, which it never withdrew.

Pakistan's own record of treating its minorities is by no means quite healthy, nor has it been completely free from disturbances involving religious communities. If Islamabad is so keen to look after Muslims everywhere, why does it not end the misery of those thousands who are languishing in Bangladesh? At least it could make travel to and from India less arduous for Muslims searching to meet their long separated relatives and dear ones across the border.

Happily, voices of sanity and good will were raised even in the midst of the din of anti-India propaganda. Prestigious Pakistani journals and commentators called for an end to the campaign. Indian Muslim leaders asked Islamabad to keep away from the affairs of their country. The Muslim majority countries mostly took an objective view and remained unswayed by the Pakistani tirade. No wonder, for they well understand Pakistan's motives and also know India's record, its commitment to secularism, its tradition of treating all citizens equally, its unstinted support for the Arab and Palestinian cause and its contribution to Islamic culture and theology over the centuries.

When India was divided in 1947, 40 million Muslims chose to remain here. Today, the India Muslims number 80 million, more than the population of Pakistan. The Indian Muslims are an integral part of the national stream. They have progressed in all fields, have participated fully and freely in the democratic process and have attained top offices, including those in the armed forces. They surely can fight for their rights and need no outside solicitude.

Like developing societies elsewhere, the Indian people are under various socioeconomic pressures. These pressures are not confined to any one religious community. Sometimes they generate law and order problems. Incidents like the recent ones are essentially a problem of that nature. These have to be tackled with care, skill and patience and should not be exploited for narrow ends by outside countries. Whatever Pakistan's internal compulsion, it serves no one's cause by indulging in hostile propaganda against India. Legally it was a violation of international norms. From the human point of view, it obstructed the process of curbing violence in India.

Even more harmful has been its impact on Indo-Pakistan relations. The Simla pact clearly bans hostile propaganda by either country against the other and India has stuck to it in letter and spirit, for it respects the friendly feelings and good will of the people of Pakistan.

For several years, efforts have been going on to forge a working relationship between the two neighbors for the good of both people. That process has suffered a setback. The scars of the recent disturbances in India will soon vanish but the injury done by the vicious campaign let loose in Pakistan will take a long time to heal. Islamabad should realize that in the long run friendship pays a higher dividend than hostility.

EDITORIAL ANALYZES PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S POLITICAL MOVES

BK231337 Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Civilian Facade"]

[Text] It is open to question whether General Ziaul Haq will be able to form civilian governments in the four provinces and at the centre. He is trying to tempt some politicians, belonging among others to the late Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party [PPP], with the promise of early elections. He is said to be telling them that a poll under military auspices will not serve much purpose because the people will not take it to have been free and fair. But he has reneged on similar promises so often in the past that it is difficult to believe that any worthwhile politician will take him at his word. Reports from Islamabad suggest that he is not willing to commit himself to a specific date for the promised election. If this is true, it cannot but cast further doubt on his intentions. However, even if he is willing to so commit himself, what assurance can there be that he would abide by it? After all, one main reason why he has refused to hold elections so far has been his fear that the PPP led by Mrs Bhutto and Miss Bhutto would sweep the polls and that this would seal his own fate. The formation of civilian governments even with the help of some leading lights of the PPP willing to break away from Mrs Bhutto is unlikely to jeopardise the party's prospects. The chances in fact are that those who make common cause with the general will lose whatever credibility they may now possess. We in India have seen the fate of Congress leaders who broke away from Mrs Gandi in 1969 and 1978 andthere is no good reason to believe that the story will be any different in Pakistan if elections are in fact held.

General Zia is too shrewd an operator not to know all this. What then is his game? In a sense the answer is obvious. The facade of civilian governments will strengthen his position even if marginally. A split in the PPP will also suit him if only because it will enable him to argue that the Bhutto family is not as formidable as most observers take it to be. And while under the proposed dispensation he can keep the reins firmly in his own hands in his capacity as the chief martial law administrator, he can leave unpleasant decisions to be taken by others. General Ayub Khan did that fairly successfully. Perhaps General Zia is making some other calculations which are not quite obvious. Having met the challenge from other senior generals which he undoubtedly faced till only recently, he perhaps feels that the facade of civilian governments will help prevent a similar threat rising again. While he is strong enough to relax control to some extent, he may well be looking for an arrangement which can give him a longer lease in office than a couple of years. Amidst all this speculation, one thing is certain. General Zia cannot afford to lift the martial law and genuinely share power with active politicians.

PRESIDENT CABLES THANKS TO IRAQI PRESIDENT ON DEPARTURE

JN301736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a cable of thanks from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq following the latter's visit to Iraq.

President Ziaul Haq expressed to President Saddam Husayn his sincere thanks for giving him adequate time to exchange viewpoints on the termination of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. In his cable, the Pakistani president expressed the hope that peace will return to the region, stressing that this is a demand of the entire Islamic world.

PRESIDENT QUESTIONED ON AID TO SAUDI ARABIA, GOVERNMENT

BK270349 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Talking to foreign newsmen in Islamabad yesterday, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Afghanistan probably wants to test our patience and strength by attacking our frontier post.

In reply to a question, the president reiterated that Pakistan had extended only technical cooperation in defense to Saudi Arabia, and there is no truth to reports that Pakistan would send a division or so to Saudi Arabia.

Replying to another question, he said because of international events and some internal matters, such as Islamic laws, which engaged his attention, he was not able to decide on issues such as the Cabinet or the federal council; on his return from New York, the expansion of the Cabinet would have his special attention. The president said he has been trying to find ways to provide participation of the right type of people in the government, he said that personally he felt that while elections were not forbidden in Islam, persons to be elected must have some qualifications--being men of character and learning, being trustworthy and so on. He said a model picked up from advanced Western democracies may not be suitable in its totality for Pakistan. We must modify it to suit the society and conditions in Palistan.

COMMENTARY OPTIMISTIC ON PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION MISSION

BK300118 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 29 Sep 80

[A. A. Zamir Zubaidi commentary]

[Text] Delicate though it was, President of Pakistan Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq undertook the peace mission to Iran and Iraq as the representative of the Organization of Islamic Conference in the larger interest of the solidarity of the Muslim world. The hostilities which broke out between the two brotherly countries have shocked the entire Islamic world. At the time when the unity of the Islamic work is imperative, the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq can prove disastrous, and, as President Ziaul Haq has pointed out after his talks with President Bani-Sadr of Iran, such a war is not in the interests of either country. He hoped that sanity would prevail as both sides counted the crippling economic cost of the hostilities.

At the outset of the journey, which President Zia had agreed to undertake on the request of the Islamic Conference, none of the warring countries were quite ready to disscuss peace and insisted on the recognition and restoration of [words indistinct]. The Iranian leaders had made it abundantly clear that they would not seek any mediation.

However, they were ready to welcome any world leader to assess the situation himself and listen to their point of view. This was seen as an opportunity which would make for a beginning in the quest for the ultimate objective of stopping the hostilities and saving the people of both the countries from the disastrous consequences of prolonged war. It was with this hope that President Zia went to Tehran and the warm and brotherly reception accorded to him enabled him to have, what President Bani-Sadr of Iran has termed as, a very useful talk.

President Zia, accompanied by Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, reached Baghdad. They will have similar talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn who, in a telephone conversation with President Ziaul Haq, has appreciated the initiative of Pakistans president and also welcomed him and Mr Chatti both to visit Baghdad as the guests of the Iraqi people and government. The way the two leaders have been received in Tehran and the way they are expected to be received by the Iraqi leaders offers a ray of hope for the success of the mission. There seems great promise in the talks which President Zia and Mr Chatti are having with the leaders of the two estranged countries. This is (?backed) by the fact that the meeting of the UN Security Council which was scheduled to consider the situation hai been postponed last night to await the outcome of President Zia's peace mission.

After their talks in Tehran and Baghdad, the two leaders would be in a position to inform the United Nations and particularly the Muslim countries of the existing situation. Thereafter, it would be possible to tackle this issue in a manner which might bring about an end to the hostilities. Besides carrying out the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, President Zia is also fulfilling a religious duty by trying to mediate between two Muslim countries. The Koran has enjoined upon all Muslims to abstain from confrontation if such a situation arises between them. It is hoped that President Zia's talk would make Iran and Iraq realize the perils which they would face by continuing the war. It is not only in their interest, but in the interest of the Muslim world as a whole to end the hostilities and settle their difference in a peaceful way.

ZIAUL HAQ: NO PROSPECT OF EARLY CEASE-FIRE

BK010331 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Soon after his arrival in Paris from Iraq, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had a 40-minute meeting with French President Giscard d'Estaing. A spokesman of the French president said after the meeting that President Giscard d'Estaing expressed support for any initiative of the Islamic Conference in favor of opening negotiations between Iraq and Iran. The spokesman said President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Giscard d'Estaing agreed to remain in close contact about the gulf situation.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq told newsmen in Paris he was hopeful about his good-will mission to Iraq and Iran. He said he went as a friend of Iran and Iraq. They both welcomed him and exchanged views with him.

Answering a question, he said there were no prospects for an early cease-fire. Asked whether he would make recommendations at his UN address [on 1 October] for ending the war, the president replied: Perhaps. He declined to give details of his mission and said he would submit a report to the Islamic Conference which sent him on this good-will and peace mission.

The president has since left Paris for New York.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

BK010911 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in New York today to address the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the Islamic community. He was authorized to do so at the Islamic foreign ministers conference this year through a unanimous resolution on the occasion of the advent of the 15th century Hegira. The president's address at the UN General Assembly has assumed special significance following his good-will and peace mission to Iran and Iraq on behalf of 40 Islamic countries.

236 PAKISTANIS RETURN FROM IRAQ VIA KUWAIT

BK010206 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Two hundred and thirty-six Pakistanis who were brought from Iraq to Kuwait arrived in Karachi today. According to a notice received from the Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, all Pakistani nationals in Iran, including those living in Abadan, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz, are safe.

SHAHI: HELICOPTER ATTACK ISSUE NOT RAISED WITH GROMYKO

BK301644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Soviet Union held detailed talks on the situation in Afghanistan at UN headquarters in New York yesterday. Agha Shahi later told newsmen that at the talks, which were held at the Soviet Union's initiative, Gromyko displayed a friendly attitude.

About the recent helicopter gunship attacks from across the Durand line, he said this matter did not come up because of limited time. He said our talks were mostly concerned with the political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

MOSCOW REPORT OF BORDER INCIDENTS WITH INDIA REBUTTED

BK281541 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] In Islamabad today a Foreign Office spokesman described as completely baseless a report carried by Moscow Radio yesterday that the situation along the Pakistan-India border has deteriorated and that India has protested to Pakistan over some incidents of firing on the border. The spokesman said no such incident took place on the India-Pakistan border and there is complete peace along the border. Hence, there is no question of any protest whatsoever arising in this connection.

The spokesman said it is a matter of great regret that such false stories are spread to worsen the relations between India and Pakistan. The spokesman expressed confidence that such provocative attempts will not be successful.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES NATION ON THREAT FROM IRAQ

LD010110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2116 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Address to the nation by Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni on 30 September--recorded, duration 18 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. There are certain things which one imagines to be evil, but in reality there are many blessings in them. Regarding the recent situation which the tyrannical Government of Iraq imposed upon Iran, I must say that there are many blessings in what has happened, because it has proved a number of points.

One point is that the counterrevolutionaries in Iran used to spread the rumor that the Iranian Army has been destroyed and cannot withstand the enemy. They used to spread this rumor; and in the beginning they even used to say that there is no need for the army, and that the army should be dismantled. They also used to say that certain issues should be reexamined. As a result of this war it has been proved that the army is powerful, that the army and the rest of the armed forces are united, that there is understanding between them, that they fight together and that all those who are in the army and who are at the head of the army are faithful. This was one blessing which put an end to these rumors.

Another point is those persons who claimed and who claim that they are supporters of the oppressed people, that they are supporters of the masses, that they are the devotees of the masses, that they struggle for the sake of the people, were incorrect. Now when Iran is fighting against the decadent Ba'th Party, there is no sign of them and they are still engaged in the mischief which they used to be engaged in. However, it was also proved to us that if some day that Iranian Government decides to get rid of their evil, it could destroy all of them with a single blow. This was another blessing which came to us as the result of this war, this imposed war.

Another point is that they used to spread it around and constantly used to say that at the beginning the revolution possessed something and the people were united, but now they are no longer united.

They constantly used to say such nonsensical things. Again, it has been proved as the result of this war that the people throughout the country are united and that the people still possess their revolutionary attitude. The youth from the various corners of the country are volunteering to go to war, but at the moment there is no need for them to fight. If, God forbid, one day the need arises for them to fight, them it will be made clear what will happen. These are some of our blessings.

In addition, when war breaks out--even an imposed war--it brings one out of the feeling of fatigue and slackness and makes one active. Man's potential, which should never lie dormant, will manifest itself. As the result of comfort and rest and such things, man becomes slack and inactive; one's powers become slack and inactive. It is especially bad in the case of those who are used to comfort and to merrymaking. However, when a war breaks out and a situation of epic proportions has emerged, when the nights are blacked out and when the days are lit up, when shelling takes place and so on, it takes one out of his feeling of slackness and inactivity; man reveals his inner capacity, which is active and moving.

Another thing which is a blessing to us is the fact that the Iraqi Government realizes whom it is confronting. They constantly used to say to themselves--they had certain fantasies--that if they attacked Iran, then after the first attack the issue would be settled and they could come to the center of Iran and everywhere. Now they realize that that is not so.

Although we have not permitted a general mobilization, nevertheless, they realize that they are not capable of doing anything and that if the Iranian Government wishes it could, God willing, destroy them very soon.

The main point is that there is a difference between the Armed Forces of Iran and the Armed Forces of Iraq. There is a difference between the commanders of the Armed Forces of Iran and the commanders of the Armed Forces of Iraq. The difference is that Iranians think of Islam and wish to act according to Islamic teachings. As a result, they have nothing to do with cities which have no defense, or with the people of the bazaar and the poor people of other places; if they find it necessary to drop a bomb or to fire shells, they only attack those places which are the centers of satanic power. But the Iraqi commanders are ignorant of God, they do not believe in such things and, consequently, they drop their bombs over the cities, in Khorramshahr, in Ahvaz and in other places. Our hands are tied, because we do not wish the ordinary people, the innocent people, to be hurt; but their hands are freed, because they do not believe in the issues which exist in Islam, the issues which only human beings appreciate, the issues which are in keeping with man's dignity. They have nothing to do with such issues. They are only concerned with advancing, hitting, destroying and such things. However, it is not the case that Iran will not be able to destroy these people; rather Iran wishes to advance step by step so that, God forbid, innocent persons are not trampled upon. We must adhere to Islamic principles. This is why we have advanced step by step; why we have advanced alley by alley. They thought that we were not strong enough. Now they realize that we are strong enough. Our strong men act according to principles while the mighty among the desperadoes act according to different principles Therefore, they direct their artillery fire or fire their shells at densely populated areas, while the Iranian forces wish only to destroy areas connected to the armed forces.

Therefore, in this war many issues--and there are many other issues--have been clarified. It is also a good thing that Saddam Husayn has been forced at least to observe some superficial aspects of Islam; it is said that these days he prays and even goes to the mosque. These are the same things which Mohammad Reza used to do. They are the same. Both of them were cut from the same cloth. At times Mohammad Reza used to insult the ulema of Islam. He even delivered blows at Islam. But when he was weak and desperate he would go and pray or go on pilgrimage to the shrine of His Holiness Imam Reza and performed such tricks. As for Saddam Husayn, who is well known by the entire Iraqi nation, who is he trying to deceive by praying or going to the mosque? Does he wish to deceive the Iraqi nation? The Iraqi nation knows his inner nature. If he wished to deceive us, we, too, know his inner nature. Only some people who live on the other side of the world, in America or in Europe, may not know him; but in places such as Baghdad and Iraq the people know him. For many years the people have lived with the Ba'th Party, and have suffered many calamities because of it. This man who is now saying that he is a Muslim and that he is fighting against the infidels, this man is the same person who, when the pilgrims left for the shrine of the lord of the martyrs on the 40th day, ordered them to be fired on, and who committed so many crimes. Will the Iraqi nation, which has seen so many crimes from you, believe that you are a religious person?

In any case, from one point of view war is a very good thing, because it reveals man's inner courage and it creates activity. One must give up his inactivity. The Iranian nation should bear in mind that it is serving Islam. The difference between us and them is that our motivation is Islam. Those who from the early days of Islam have served Islam and have fought and have shown self-sacrifice are recorded in history. The holy prophet faced many more hardships than we have. For many months, for many years, he was imprisoned and confined in [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, he resisted and had to resist; and the Iranian nation will resist and has to resist. The Iranian Army, the guards and other armed forces have to demonstrate their strength and have to crush the feeble forces, such as those of Saddam Husayn, and so on.

Also, it was made clear what a puppet he is from the way they move him in any way they wish. Each day they move him in a different direction. This, too, has been made clear; many other things have been made clear in this war.

What I wish to tell my own nation is that our nation should bear in mind that the issue is Islam and Islamic matters are at stake. We are fighting, defending, on behalf of Islam. It is Islam that we are defending. Our nation should be prepared. Our youth should be trained and prepared, because in the future we might be engaged in longer wars. We must fight for the sake of Islam. We must sacrifice for the sake of Islam. Despite all of our fatalities, we have not had as many deaths as in the early days of Islam. We should show self-sacrifice. We should sacrifice all our beloved ones for the sake of Islam. This has to be done. All those who have the ability, those who are in the borders, those who are in places such as Khorramshar and Ahvaz and Abadan, should remain steadfast and should not leave their towns. That would be weakness. Islam has said that you should remain steadfast.

In any case, I urge you to resist with strength, with courage and with dignity, and never to be frightened of the things which are being said and the rumors which are being spread by the counterrevolutionaries. You are victorious. Saddam Husayn has extended his hand to make a compromise to us. We will have no compromise with him. He is a person who is an infidel; he is a person who is corrupt, he is a perpetrator of corruption. We cannot compromise with a perpetrator of corruption. We shall fight against them right to the end and, God willing, we shall be victorious. We shall pay no attention to any of the governments who might assist him, because our duty is to make our position clear. Our duty is to safeguard Islam and to protect Islam. If we are killed, we have performed our duty; and if we kill, again we have acted according to our duty.

At first, when we opposed the corrupt Pahlavi regime, our logic was the same. Our logic was not that we definitely had to win. Our logic was that problems had arisen for Islam; Islamic teachings were being neglected; Islamic principles were being destroyed and we were dutybound to resist the enemies to the utmost of our ability. Even if we are killed it will not matter; and if we kill, God willing, we will attain paradise.

You should never have any fear of anything. You are fighting in order to protect Islam and he is fighting in order to destroy Islam. At the moment, Islam is completely confronted by blasphemy; you should protect and support Islam. You should resist. Defense is something which is obligatory for everyone. Every person should defend Islam according to his ability. They have attacked Islam and we have to defend Islam. There is absolutely no question of peace or compromise and we shall never have any discussions with them, because they are corrupt and perpetrators of corruption, and we will not have any discussions with such people.

Therefore, (?we have only one option; if they give up this place), if they leave this place and if they submit, then [words indistinct] in order that there is not so much [words indistinct] between the Muslims we (?might do something). Otherwise, as long as they have weapons in their hands, our weapon is faith, our armory is Islam and with the weapon of faith and Islam, we shall succeed and we shall win. We shall crush them, in the same way that so far, with the same weapon, we have destroyed [word indistinct] and have cut off their hand from the country. Now they again wish to violate an Islamic country with the same formula, with the same [word indistinct], and it is our duty to resist them. Whether we are victorious or not we should resist.

We must certainly show resistance. The entire nation should go and fight when permission is granted. I hope that, God willing, it will not come to that, that the issues may not be so deep-rooted, that the Iraqis will realize what country and what nation they are confronting and that they will cease their satanic acts.

God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

CABINET MEETS TO REVIEW BATTLEFIELD SITUATION

LD010606 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, the Cabinet met on Monday and Tuesday under the chairmanship of the prime minister at his office.

At these meetings, which started at 1300 and lasted for a total of 12 hours, the general situation on the battlefields was studied, and the government's foreign policy with regard to the aggressions of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq was articulated.

Some bills and requests of ministries were also studied and approved.

TEHRAN DISOWNS AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS ON CONFLICT WITH IRAQ

LD301220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement in connection with a recent remark made by the Islamic Republic's ambassador to Moscow, Mokri:

The Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry states that the proposal made by his excellency Dr Mohammad Mokri, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador in Moscow, concerning Iraq's aggression against Iran and ways of settling it, was completely personal. Therefore, his remarks do not reflect the government's view and cannot commit the Islamic Republic of Iran in any way.

Meanwhile, in [another] statement, the Foreign Ministry strongly denied the purchase of arms from Britain. The statement reads as follows:

In the name of God. The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly denies a news report dispatched by Iraq to the effect that Iran has purchased arms from Britain.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AMRED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 99-102

99: Need for Fuel Tankers

LD301319 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 30 September carries Statement No 99 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement thanks the nation for the cooperation it has given to the armed forces and requests that those who own fuel tankers go to the logistic command of the ground forces, so that they can transport fuel to the south and west of the country. A telephone number is given for inquiries.

100: Shelling of Iraqi Tanks, Trucks

LD301200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Statement No 100 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear compatriots, at 1100 today, Tuesday 30 September, six tanks and two trucks belonging to the Iraqi mercenary forces were shelled in the western part of the country by our fighting forces and were subsequently destroyed.

The attacks and assaults by these fighters of ours are relentlessly continuing against the Iraqi armored forces; they are so fierce that the (?disarmed) enemy is in a tight spot. In the hope of final victory.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

101: Iraqi Attack on Mosque

LD301534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1452 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Statement No 101 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Iranian fighters and compatriots, the Iraqi Bathist mercenaries, who have risen in war against the Islamic army and the Islamic Republic of Iran, have proved in various ways that they are the true enemy of Islam, for they use every opportunity in the course of their raids to destroy religious places. For instance, during their attacks yesterday on Khorramshahr and Abadan, apart from some minor damage they inflicted on Abadan airport and the refinery, they also aimed and fired their heavy weapons and armor against the mosque of Mahdi Mo'ud.

These mercenaries must realize that their end is near: "Kill the plotting infidels through your bloody battle, so that God may inflict on them his punishment through your hands, make them humble and disgrace them, make you victorious over them and heal the aching hearts of the faithful by annihilating the infidels."

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

102: Destruction of 67 Tanks

LD302114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Statement No 102 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The self-sacrificing units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the southern parts of the country destroyed 67 enemy tanks and armored personnel carriers today. While extolling the remarkable valor of the self-sacrificing heroes of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this statement the Joint Staff noted: This remarkable victory was won by the hero-nurturing Iranian nation during operations from 0730 to 2100 today.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON SALE OF FUEL TO FACTORIES

LD301058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Statement No 77 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In the name of God. The following statement was released by traffic headquarters [as heard] of the organization of the oppressed people in connection with sale of fuel to factories and other enterprises throughout the country:

1. Factories and enterprises which used to be supplied with fuel through the Oil Ministry distribution department and the department's contractors should contact the ministry's distribution department and, considering the precedents set for the sale of fuel, receive their required fuel;

2. Factories and enterprises which in the past received their fuel supply from other contractors should notify the Oil Ministry through their directors, about the minimum fuel requirements and purpose for which the fuel is to be used, so that, having reviewed the situation, measures may be taken to supply them with the required fuel;

3) It ought to be pointed out that there is no problem whatsoever in the distribution of furnace fuel, that applicants may continue to receive their supply as before.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

LE MONDE REPORTS ON SITUATION IN TEHRAN, PROVINCES

LD301251 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Tehran, a Ghost City"]

[Text] Tehran--Since the war began 1 week ago the Iranian capital has been a shadow of its former self. It is strangely deserted during the day and becomes a ghost city at night. As soon as dusk falls Tehran, like the rest of the country, is plunged into complete darkness. The authorities shut off supplies from all the electric power stations to guarantee strict application of the blackout until the following morning and also perhaps out of a concern to save money. Almost 40 million inhabitants then live by candlelight behind thick drapes. Thousands of militiamen, on foot or in automobiles with lights off, go round the eerily silent streets.

Every evening since the middle of last week the warning of enemy aircraft overflying the city has been given by the weird wailing of a siren broadcast over the radio. The antiaircraft guns then start to fire. SAM's and tracer bullets light up the sky to the accompaniment of an enormous din.

The raid late on Sunday 28 September lasted more than 2 hours but no bombs seem to have been dropped. Indeed Tehran has suffered only one real bombardment--last Monday, the first day of the war. Iraqi aircraft fired missiles at the airport but failed to damage the runways. Sources state that from two to eight people were killed.

Nonetheless, the inhabitants of Tehran, despite the skepticism which many of them express about the reality of the enemy air attacks, rigorously apply the civil defense orders under the vigilant surveillance of the militia and go to the makeshift shelters every time the warning is sounded.

The situation seems to be similar in various other towns and cities a long way from the theater of operations. In Tabriz for instance, which we visited Saturday, the city proper is undamaged despite daily "visits" by Iraq MiG aircraft. On one occasion these aircraft bombed the airport, the refinery and a thermal power station being built by the Alsthom Company, prompting the French technicians to leave. According to eyewitness reports the damage was minimal and casulaties insignificant in this case too.

Gasoline Shortage

The gasoline shortage, however--gasoline is the only product to have been rationed so far--is posing a serious problem for the population. Movement between the Bazargan post on the Turkish border--Turkey is one of the two access countries still open to travelers arriving from the West--and Tehran is virtually nonexistent. On the main roads you encounter mainly buses, supply trucks and military vehicles. When we arrived in Tabriz endless lines of cars stretched away from gasoline pumps which were not functioning owing to a cut in electricity supplies. From in front of one pump hundreds of orange taxicabs were standing bumper to bumper for several kilometers.

The same scene was to be seen in Tehran where all private automobiles (several hundred thousand) are banned from moving, as in the rest of the country, from dawn to dusk.

Public transport vehicles--buses and shared taxicabs--sometimes have difficulty in obtaining gasoline. The inhabitants of Tehran wait 1 and sometimes 2 hours before being able to find a place in a vehicle which will take them near to their workplace. Many walk for kilometers and some are unable to return home in the evening. The most surprising thing is that you rarely hear any complaints or see any sign of irritation.

However, the Iranians have more reasons to complain. The frequent and sometimes prolonged power outages are seriously disrupting daily life and tending to paralyze the country's economic life. Industries which do not have their own generators are paralyzed. Bakeries no longer function, but despite that bread, like all other essential foodstuffs, is plentiful in most parts of the city. Housewives are finding it difficult to cook and restaurants most frequently serve cold meals. The high-lying parts of the city are sometimes without running water since this is provided by electrically powered pumps. Some sections of the telephone network are out of order. Two of Tehran's dailies were unable to publish Sunday afternoon owing to a prolonged outage. Is this caused by lack of fuel or spare parts, or simply by an effort to save? Nobody knows the reasons for these cuts in an oil-saturated country which is not short of money either.

Aside from the funds frozen in U.S. banks the Tehran government now has $6-8 billion deposited on the international markets. Iran, which is heavily dependent on foreign countries for consumer goods and durables, is continuing its imports after a fashion thanks to the still-open communication routes with the USSR and Turkey. At the Bazargan border post we were able to count more than 100 huge trucks filled with goods from the West, including EEC countries and the United States where some suppliers--major suppliers at that--are still evading the embargo that has been decreed. If the state's financial reserves were to be exhausted in the coming weeks and months, the officials have no doubt that they will easily find moneylenders fully prepared to stake a country so potentially solvent as Iran.

Other factors are helping to maintain the morale of a population whose patriotism has certainly been stirred but--judging from conversations we have had in the capital and also from chance encounters with ordinary citizens living in towns and cities up to 1000 km apart--it is equally certain that the Iranians are just as divided politically-speaking as they were before the war. Moreover, they are not hesitant to criticize a particular party or leader, sometimes even Imam Khomeyni himself. At the same time, however, the vast majority of our interlocutors determined to back their government in "expelling the Iraqi invaders." The move to enlist has been so vast that the authorities are turning away many people who want to join the armed forces. In addition the radio has broadcast communiques to discourage the inhabitants of some cities, like Tabriz, from donating theor blood since the stocks built up in 1 week are "more than adequate."

The most widespread opinion is that Iraq is merely the tool of the Western "imperialists," led by the United States whose sole aim is to destroy the Iranian Revolution's achievements or at least weaken the Islamic Republic, which would serve both Washington's and Moscow's hegemonist designs. In private, officials will tell you that the Soviet Union would ultimately benefit from the present war which would make both Iraq and Iran more dependent on the Kremlin's aid--military aid for Baghdad and economic aid for Tehran.

Nonetheless, all political parties--nationalist, centrist, leftwing, Marxist or Muslim, legally recognized or clandestine--are calling on the population to resist. President Bani-Sadr's daily newspaper has recently adopted a cordial attitude toward the Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslims) who were previously denounced as foreign agents. The trial of Mr Sa'adati, one of the movement's leaders, has been postponed. According to an unconfirmed report, the Democratic Party of Kordestan called on all its fighters Sunday to turn their weapons on the "Iraqi aggressors."

Even more important is the attitude adopted by Khuzestan's Arab-speaking population on whom the Iraqis were counting to facilitate their penetration of this oil-rich province. According to a reliable traveler who has just arrived from the region the Arab inhabitants are putting up resistance to the invaders which is as fierce as that of their compatriots belonging to other ethnic groups.

Reinforcements Sent to Shatt al-'Arab

According to a statement issued Sunday the Iranian general staff has decided to slow down and possibly stop completely its air attacks on targets in Iraq in order to concentrate its forces in the south of the country. Armored and heavy artillery divisions normally stationed in Esfahan, Shiraz and Mashhad have been sent to the Shatt al-'Arab region where several units arrived Sunday.

According to information obtained from a private but reliable source, none of the big cities in Khuzestan had been occupied by the Iraqi Army by Sunday evening. It was still possible to reach Abadan, Khorramshahr and the provincial capital Ahvaz by telephone. Ahvaz was being subjected to heavy artillery fire; judging from the type of shell used (130 mm), it seems that the Iraqi guns were some 20 km from the city Sunday. Some 800 Soviet citizens--technicians building a thermal power station and members of their families--fled this battle zone and took refuge in Tehran. The situation in Khorramshahr, the country's main commercial port, seems more serious. The city is under constant fire from sea and air and fierce fighting was going on in the northern suburbs Sunday evening. Nobody knew Monday morning whether the Iraqi ground forces had succeeded in widening the breach. In Abadan the biggest refinery was still burning Monday morning; the fire could not be brought under control because of fumes from large stocks of ammonia. Officials say that even if these installations were to be destroyed the other refineries outside Khuzestan are capable of meeting the country's needs.

At the same time fighting was continuing all along Iran's western border Monday morning. On the other hand the Iraqi forces succeeded in making three thrusts in the Qasr-e Shirin sector, which is virtually occupied according to the Iranians.

Generally speaking, Western observers in Tehran think that the armed conflict is likely to continue. Indeed the Iranians are confident of their military superiority. They point out that the Iraqis cannot control a territory and defeat a population three times bigger than theirs. At present the only possible solution seems to be a political one.

NEW CHIEF OF POLICE APPOINTED IN TEHRAN

LD301746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: Engineer Mostafa Mir-Salim, the supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Colonel Parviz Sadeq Zadeh as chief of police of Tehran.

30 SEP ACTIVITIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS IN KHUZESTAN REPORTED

Grain Accumulating in Port

LD301206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Khuzestan grains department has announced that since a considerable quantity of wheat and grain have accumulated at Bandar-e Khomeyni [Port] and that it is in danger of spoiling, all truck owners are requested to take steps to collect it as a patriotic and Islamic duty. Meanwhile, in addition to paying the cost of transport, the department has made facilities for the supply of fuel on the spot.

Governor General's Appeal

GF301412 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Announcement by Governor General Gharazi of Khuzestan]

[Text] Dear compatriots, following aggression against our country, destruction of cities and installations and the murder of civilians, the enemy wants to use this and that person and international organizations to cover up its murders. It is using its lackeys to spread propaganda about the cease-fire.

The revolutionary and Muslim people of Iran, who did not accept the peace and calm of the idolatrous regime--with its price of misery and degradation---will not pay any attention to this mercenary offer. They will struggle forever against the hedonistic and idolatrous regimes that are supported by the East and the West. You Muslim and militant people should be prepared to resist and sacrifice your lives to defend principles and the land of Islam. The eyes of the rest of the country are on you. The people support your heroism with all their power. Protect your trenches and arm yourselves with light and heavy weapons.

God will give us his final support. If you support God, he will grant you victory and guide you along the solid path.

[Signed] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, Khuzestan governor general, 30 September 1980

Warning on Iraqi Agents

GF301419 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Announcement of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Warning to all the heathens, who will suffer a painful end. Militant people of Khuzestan and brave Ahvaz citizens, according to information, a group of the enemy's fifth column is spreading rumors under the sacred uniform of military personnel and in the guise of taxi drivers. They are trying to weaken the morale of the heroic personnel of the armed forces and the Muslim citizens of Ahvaz. We ask all Ahvaz citizens to capture these elements and deliver them to Ahvaz revolution guards headquarters.

Oil Minister's Visit

LD301738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Oil announced that Mr Tondguyan, the petroleum minister, and those accompanying him on a visit to the oil-producing areas of Khuzestan yesterday visited the National Iranian Oil Company hospital in Abadan which has come under enemy air attacks, and he visited the patients.

Today, the oil minister inspected Razi, Iran-Japan and Iran-Nippon petrochemical installations in Bandar-e Khomeyni Port as well as the housing facilities of the workers of the oil company and those who are busy working on the Iran-Japan project. In all these visits the morale of the employees and the brave people of the region was extremely high and all of them expressed their readiness for any self-sacrifice for the protection and safeguarding of the homeland.

ABADAN CITIZENS TOLD TO PREPARE TO FIGHT

GF301222 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Please pay attention, please pay attention. This announcement is from the coordination headquarters of Abadan:

In the name of the God of the oppressed. Dear citizens, hail to you heroic people. We ask you to quickly prepare trenches in the streets. Make Molotov cocktails, flasks [serahi] and any other destructive means. Prepare for a possible fight against the enemies of God and the the masses. With the help of God and the arms of the armed forces and the support of you heroic Muslim people, we will destroy the enemy. The hand of God is with our Muslim nation.

[Signed] Commander of the Abadan coordination headquarters, (Butmonqelish)

Clarification of Announcement

GF301249 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1237 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Following our announcement concerning the preparation of trenches and Molotov cocktails, some citizens have expressed concern. We should tell you that the announcement was only to prepare you to support our heroic children at the battlefront. At present, these combatant heroes are fighting hard, have stopped the forces of the mercenary enemy from advancing and have dealt them very heavy blows. Pray for them. Do not pay attention to rumors. Take the necessary precautions and listen to the radio for announcements. We will inform you if there is any need for further cooperation.

EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT FROM ABROAD NOTED

Raja'i Reply to Syrian Message

LD301240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Following the congratulatory message from the chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers to Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his appointment as prime minister, the following reply message sent by Mr Raja'i was conveyed to PARS:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf Al-Kasmu, your congratulatory message on the occasion of my appointment as the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received in circumstances when the aggressive Government of Iraq has committed atrocious crimes in the south and west of the Islamic homeland.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the heroic nation of Iran, is ever trying to utilise all its facilities and powers for the liberation of Jerusalem, alongside the brother nation of Iraq and the other Islamic brothers and countries. There is no doubt that the Muslim nation of Iran, relying on God and the weapon of faith, will not submit in this forced war, that the imperialists support the aggressor country by various means, and considers this as the dawn of the triumph of the brother nation of Iraq over the dictatorship of the ruling regime.

It is hoped that the striving of the revolutionary nation of Iran for the continuation of the Islamic Revolution, with reliance on the Almighty God, will lead to the eradiction of all the traces of oppression, suppression and domination in the world and the exaltation of God by mankind.

Message From Afghan Liberation Leader

GF301547 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has received a message from the leader of the Islamic movement in Afghanistan and chairman of the Afghan Islamic revolutionary liberation front condemning the criminal aggression by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the puppet of international imperialism.

The message says in part: We Muslim Afghans declare our readiness to sacrifice alongside our brothers, the heroic Iranian soldiers, to defend Islam and save the oppressed Muslim Iraqi people from the tyranny and oppression of the atheist and puppet Ba'thist regime.

Pakistani Doctors, Engineers Volunteer

GF301610 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry report, just as the conflict between Iran and Iraq started the Iranian Embassy in Islamabad sent a telegram to the ministry. The message said that about 100 Pakistani graduates, mostly doctors and engineers, had approached the embassy and asked permission to go to Iran to help their Muslim brothers.

Dubai Hospital Workers Volunteer

JN011137 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Physicians, nurses and other employees of the Iranian Red Crescent hospital in Dubai, have stated their readiness to leave for the war front between Iran and Iraq and to offer sacrifices on the road to Islam.

Our correspondent in Dubai reports that the office of the Muslim fedayeen in Abu Dhabi has also stated that its members are ready to leave for the front to offer sacrifices and struggle against atheism.

Meeting of Iranians in Dubai

GF302037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Iranian citizens residing in Dubai have met in a large gathering at the Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran and expressed their complete readiness to participate in the jihad against Saddam Husayn and the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist government. At the meeting, attended by Iraqi, Pakistani and Afghan brothers, the Iranian citizens stressed their denunciation of Saddam Husayn and the puppet Iraqi Government through slogans condemning the Ba'thists aggression. They paid tribute to the sacrifices of the army and Islamic Revolution guards of Iran.

Speaking at the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Qadi referred to the war that has been imposed by Iraq and said: The traitor Saddam, who claims to be speaking from a position of strength, is presently seeking to bring about a cease-fire. His request for a cease-fire has come at a time when our air force, army, navy and Islamic revolution guards are achieving magnificent victories by striking at Iraqi oil installations, airbases and airports. This is a war begun by Iraq, a war that will throw the traitor Saddam into the dustbin of history.

In his speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Qadi attacked information media in the region. He said: These information media are distorting news about Iran. These media claim that Ahvaz has fallen to Iraqi forces at a time when we have a military command in Ahvaz and our forces and citizens are fighting valiantly.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam Qadi thanked the citizens and assured them that there are enough people in the armed forces. If necessary, we shall destroy all the enemy's interests in the area.

Oil Support From Libya, Algeria

NC302203 Paris AFP in English GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep (AFP)--An official of the Iranian Oil Ministry indicated here today that in case of an oil shortage, Iran could count on help from Libya and Algeria.

The Tehran daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION (close to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr) asked the unidentified official whether Libya and Algeria would sell oil to Iran in case of necessity, and he replied: "It is obvious that Iran can count on the assistance of these two countries."

But he added that, for the moment, the level of Iranian reserves of refined oil products is "sufficient."

TEHRAN CRITICIZES ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

Saudi Planes Unload Weapons

GF301424 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Quoting local observers, PARS reports that Saudi planes unloaded weapons at Bahrain airport at 1100 on Sunday. This was done at that part of Bahrain airport that is under U.S. control.

Jordanian 19th Armored Brigade in Iraq

GF301542 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Citing eyewitnesses, PARS reports that Saudi planes [several words indistinct] at Bahrain airport. Reports say the Jordanian 19th Armored Brigade, which includes at least 40 tanks, has entered Iraq to assist Iraqi ground forces. The reports say that most of the brigade's personnel, who were stationed on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, do not want to fight the Muslim Iranian forces.

Jordanian Support For Iraq Criticized

LD201806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1603 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to a report of the Central News Bureau, reports received from Jordan maintain that today shah Husayn in an extraordinary meeting of the new Jordanian Cabinet and while discussing the events of the region, invited all the countries in the Middle East to support Iraq.

In connection with this report, one should elaborate that shah Husayn certainly must have been afflicted with a great fear after the disgrace of the crazy attack of Saddam Husayn against Iran if, in such a hurry, he calls the new Jordanian Cabinet to hold an extraordinary session and in addition to the secret orders that he issued to the various elements of his government concerning the sending of help to Iraq in order to strengthen Saddam to continue his war against Iran, he also, by implication, warns the heads of other countries of the frightful consequences of this war, to the effect that if the situation continues in its present form and if the Iraqi Government is replaced by an Islamic Republic it will certainly no longer be possible to prevent the tumultuous flood which will come into being as a result of the union between the two Islamic countries of Iran and Iraq. At such a time the true, multimillion movement of the Muslims for the conquest of Jerusalem will come into being, and it will smash flimsy barriers like the monarchical Government of Jordan which has been erected by the Americans and Israelis in order to protect the fortress of Zionism, together with their puppet rulers.

Arab Regimes Supporting Iraq Attacked

GF010925 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] O Iranian heroic people, O brave Iranian people, O Muslim nations everywhere, O liberals of the world: The agent and traitor Saddam, the Zionist and U.S. lackey Saddam, is not fighting on his own behalf alone; he is in fact fighting on behalf of all the agents in the region, including those who remain suspiciously silent and those who issue statements. He is fighting on behalf of the traitor King of Jordan, the oppressive and unjust regime in Egypt, and all the other agents who contact Saddam by phone in order to follow the battle news from their palaces and ivory towers.

They are concerned about their interests and those of their masters. Thus, you find them concernedly sending mediators to heroic Tehran. They have sent the PLO chairman with proposals to rescue the falling regime from death, such as their proposal that a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers be held.

We tell the agents and all their masters that we will not cease fire until we liberate every inch of Iraqi territory. We will not cease fire until the idol of Zionism and Americanism in Baghdad has fallen. We will not cease fire until the banner of Islam is raised over Islamic Iraq.

The question of mediation had been exploited in Lebanon to maintain the isolationist forces whenever their existence is threatened. In the revolution in Islamic Iran, we will not be deceived by any conspiracy. The fire of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the fire of the Islamic strugglers in Iraq will continue to burn. Their flames will grow higher until the entire agent regime in Baghdad is burned up. This will not be difficult for us to achieve with the help of God.

COMMENTARY STRESSES REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

GF302000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1923 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O our proud Iraqi people, O our heroic and valiant army, now that our armed forces--our brave pilots, navy and ground forces--have shelled all the dens of tyranny and oppression in our beloved Iraq, now that our steadfast forces have destroyed the installations of the Ba'thist regime--the servant of foreign interests--and cut off oil from the criminal United States and its agent, the bastard statelet of Israel, Saddam wants a cease-fire in order to prepare for a new fiercer war. Hence, the revolution's rejection of an end to the fighting and its determination to continue the war until the fall of the last stronghold of U.S. imperialism in our beloved Iraq, the regime of the traitor Saddam. Saddam's fall and end is imminent.

O citizens of our valiant Iraq, O workers, O peasants, O revolutionary intellectuals, put an end to the puppet regime of Saddam from within your rebelling country.

Put an end to his regime by blowing up party organizations and occupying police stations and security forces and party organization centers. Go on strike. Let your slogan be: We shall not serve the agents of Zionism and imperialism. Your Muslim forefathers rose against the British and British imperialism. Today, it is your turn to rise against the agents of international imperialism.

O sons of our proud people, O struggling revolutionaries, do not be deceived by the strength of Saddam and his army, which is facing unarmed people. It is like the strength of his U.S. masters--it will collapse with the faintest blow by our heroic people.

O strugglers, do not fear the Ba'thists. God is with you, and he shall make you victorious. God said in his book: Our promise to our worshippers has been fulfilled; they are victorious. our soldiers are the winners.

TEHRAN ARABIC CLAIMS IRAQIS MISTREAT PRISONERS

GF301812 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1719 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At this critical time the Ba'thist information media are weak and in a state of collapse. Indeed, they are totally absent from the battlefield, contrary to their claim of witnessing the war. These media were not content with exaggeration, claims of illusory victories and the dissemination of psychological warfare by vile means that cannot be believed by the simplest person who follows the course of the war.

Recently, these media impudently bragged about the good treatment Muslim prisoners [in Iraq] are receiving. They reported that the International Red Cross had seen this treatment and praised it. However, international organizations are not ignorant of the savage massacres being perpetrated against the long-suffering Iraqi people. What stand did these media take toward Amnesty International's pleas on the poisoning of the food given to political prisoners, most of whom were victims of Saddam's malice and charlatanry?

We know these hired trumpets. The regime that treats its citizens so savagely--and all sides agree on this, including those who are loyal to this regime--cannot treat prisoners in the manner protrayed by its media.

We appeal to all humanitarian organizations to intervene directly to save the lives of the prisoners who are the victims of extreme harassment and constant torture so that they divulge information about their country. If you do not believe us, let humanitarian organizations visit the detention camps and prisoners.

Hence, the lies and false claims of the hired media that parrot what the Ba'thist media say at the inspiration of Iraqi dinars become clear. However, the calamity is ameliorated by the fact that such methods have become subject to ridicule.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. GULF REACTION PLANS

LD301430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1143 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently Mr Carter called on other imperialist countries' leaders to hold a conference and debate the social [as heard] consequences of stopping the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. Moreover, according to views expressed by Pentagon officials, certain contingency measures are being studied should the Strait of Hormuz be threatened.

The truth of the matter is that this daily-increasing anxiety and apprehension felt by international imperialism about the security of the Persian Gulf has nothing to do with the real security of the gulf and the security of those living in the littoral areas.

What they are thinking of is the security of their own plundering and pillage; they are thinking of an internal security, so that through their artillery, tanks, murder, massacre and shedding the blood of tens of thousands of innocent people they may be able to secure their interests and keep up their ever-increasing plunderingof resources and raw materials in the Third World.

Within this context, the Persian Gulf enjoys a very important positon. The gulf is the West's biggest jugular vein, a vein pumping blood into the West's veins. Oil wells and oil refineries at the axis of the gulf are actually the beating heart of the West's declining civilization. Thousands of factories in the West, which busily manufacture consumer goods, pour their products into the Third world and rob thousands of millions of human beings and pocket tens and hundreds of billions of dollars, depend on our Muslim oil.

At this point we are not going to deal with Mr Carter's concern and the measures which these gentlement are to take to protect the security of the Persian Gulf and how they are in line with human rights standards, standards which they claim to adhere to, for this particular claim has no credibility at all. All the people of the world now realize that human rights and international standards are simply a stick wielded by them, a stick brought down only on the heads of the oppressed nations and that the UN, with all its elaborate (set-ups) is a tool in the hand of imperialism; it has no (authority) of its own whatsoever. Should the oppressed people try to obtain their legitimate rights, these international organizations strongly criticize them, accusing them of having meddled with international standards and [word indistinct] ignored them. Should a plunderer anywhere in the world shed the blood of the oppressed a hundred times over however, they would not be bothered at all.

What the Persian Gulf's security has to do with the superpowers, or whether military intervention or any other form of intervention is considered to be a flagrant interference in the affairs of others, are things which would not bother them at all. At any rate, the anxiety and apprehension of world imperialism and Zionism about the security of the Persian Gulf as well as the vain attempts made to safeguard the security of the Persian Gulf is an indication of very significant facts and realities.

The Strait of Hormuz plays a very crucial and vital role in the life of world imperialism. Now they have become seriously angry, for should the war between Iran and Iraq culminate in the closure of this throat of the West's then a great crisis, followed by subsequent graver results, would engulf world Zionism and imperialism. Most of these threats are aimed at frightening Iran; they are to deter Iran from taking a serious and practical measure in this connection. Whether it is a calculated threat or whether they intend to take serious action makes no differences, this shows the extraordinary significance of the problem.

Saddam Husayn, in collaboration with espionage agencies of Zionism and imperialism, designed an extensive plot against Iran. What they intended to do was to demolish Iran's bases through a rapid and calculated attack and paralyze Iran's Air Force. This was to be followed by subsequent attacks against the Islamic Iranian Republic, in the hope that, if they failed to crush it and eliminate it, then, at least, they would give a lesson to Iran, thus forcing Iran to become preoccupied for some time in dealing with problems raised by an uprising without entertaining the noble idea of exporting its revolution. They faced a disgraceful and unexpected defeat, however. For the Iranian fighters demonstrated courage, heroism and efficiency which astonished and bewildered the world. They are trying to deny their involvement in Iraq's plots against Iran, lest they might be engulfed by the revolutionary anger of Iran, however, Iran has exposed them. The heroic Iranian nation shall never view the conflict between Saddam and Iran as a conflict between two countries, based on some border disputes.

Rather, it considers Saddam as a subservient puppet of world colonialism; it considers all the conflicts within the context of conflicts created by imperialism and world Zionism through the help of their regional lackey.

This is why the global blasphemy has panicked, for it is expecting to be engulfed by Iranians' ire and expecting the Persian Gulf to be set ablaze. The enemy must realize, however, that these sorts of threats will not frighten us. Some 35 million Iranian people, along with the people of the region whose hearts beat with the love of Islam, are fully capable of turning the region into a vast hell and burning imperialism in it.

We have no fear whatsoever of the enemy's military intervention, rather, we wish it wholeheartedly; for the deprived masses have nothing to lose in the fighting. Rather, it is these international plunderers who will lose everything. The risen Iranian nation will not be frightened by artillery and tanks. Martyrdom guarantees our victory. Our heroic nation, relying on God, will crush all powers. The slightest interference by the enemy will result in a total threat to its interests in the gulf. Imperialism is not great enough to control 35 million fighters. We have prepared ourselves for a big war; we consider it our mission; for we oppose force and oppression in any form. We will bury the stinking corpse of imperialism in the gulf and will rescue all the oppressed masses from these unbridled tyrants. We follow a prophet who, on average, had a war every 5 days. We believe in the Koran, which stresses jihad; we believe in an ideology which advocated [words indistinct] can be achieved by the sword. We believe in a leader who says that America cannot do anything to us; and truly it cannot do anything.

SADDAM HUSAYN TELEVISION APPEARANCE RIDICULED

JN201303 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The longer you live, the more wonder you will see. Indeed there is no wonder in the world greater than a religious Saddam--Saddam the son of 'Aflaq, Thatcher, and the charlatan Zionist Carter.

The film shown yesterday by Baghdad television reminds us of the poetic saying: The fox once disguised himself as a preacher. If this poet had been alive and seen the tyrant Saddam, he would have said: My apologies, Mr fox, but you are still a fox. The enemy of Islam and Muslims, the agent Saddam has suddenly embraced Islam. Indeed, without any preambles and retouching, he has become a devout believer. He prays, but only in front of the television cameras.

He often recites Koranic verses which he does not even believe. He does not even read these verses well. This is obvious from his ill-omened life and evil practices, ranging from the iniquitous profession he took up in the early days of his black life to the massacres and bloodbaths in which he drowned the devout Muslim Iraqi people.

O our poor oppressed people in Iraq: You have been afflicted with this agent tyrant, who does not even play his assumed religious role well, as his masters order him to do. Being an idiot, Saddam [word indistinct] and prays in front of the television cameras where people can observe every movement made by such a hypocrite. If he had been [words indistinct] or possessed one iota of intelligence, Saddam would not have remained silent throughout his deceitful prayers. He would at least have moved his lips or mouthed some words. It seems that those whom Saddam [words indistinct] forgot to teach him how to recite some words under his breath in order to [word indistinct] the play of the sham figure kneeling in prayer. Yes, to their misfortune, they forgot this and their small agent was thus exposed.

Saddam's sham prayers were a scandal for him, particularly since they took place in front of the television viewers, whom his agents try to deceive and delude into believing that he is a very devout person. Indeed, this is a result of their defeat at the hands of the Islamic Army.

For the first time, Saddam made people laugh; only this time the joke was on him. His prayers are sham sincehe kneels and prostrates himself without the slightest knowledge of the mere act of kneeling and prostration.

[Word indistinct] Saddam, who are you, Saddam, for us to address you? O masters of Saddam, O Carter, O Thatcher, O all infidels and satans of evil, the people whose wealth you seized; the people whose best sons you killed; the people whose holy sites you desecrated; the people whose pride and dignity you trampled on--these people have now risen in rebellion. Indeed, these lofty people are now smoldering with rage as they prepare to destroy the throne [words indistinct]. They will deal with you, and tomorrow is near.

NVOI DECRIES IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, CONDEMNS U.S.

TA262050 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Mobilize All Forces Against World-Devouring U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: By taking part in marches and the unifying Friday prayer, millions of our compatriots once again demonstrated their firm determination for the continuation of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the defense of Iran's territorial integrity and revolutionary gains in the face of any foreign aggression. It is natural that the Iranian nation, a nation that gave so many sacrifices and martyrs to overthrow the despotic regime and the criminal domination of world-devouring America, will never accede to and tolerate the renewed domination of the arch-Satan: the United States and its hirelings and the elements of that imperialism. The Iranian nation has never wanted and does not want war and bloodshed, especially with neighboring countries and nations, and even if we use reports and news from Western sources as a basis for judgment, our Islamic Republic and people were not the initiators and originators of the disputes resulting in the present war. Following the admirable revolution, despite the irresponsible deeds and statements of a number of officials and the obstruction of some responsible authorities, our nation has always striven for rapprochement and solidarity among progressive nations and governments in the struggle and fight against the joint enemy of mankind and the deprived: world-devouring America.

As our nation demonstrated during the various periods of its checkered history, it has never and will never kneel before any aggressor. The proud history of our people is the history of bloody battles to achieve independence, freedom and liberty. The Iranian nation is aware that the war which has been imposed on the people of our homeland is a war imposed by the counterrevolution and its American and Israeli masters, and also by the agents and elements of the reactionary forces of the Arab East on the people of our homeland and on the Iraqi nation; and consequently on all the progressive forces and liberation and anti-imperialist movements in our region. Is this war and bloodshed benefiting the Iraqi nation? The answer to this question is definitely no. Like any liberated nation the Muslim nation of Iraq also is confronting numerous political, social, economic and cultural problems and difficulties, the solution to which is a vital and urgent matter. It is the leaders of the reactionary and dependent countries of the Arab East that recognize the continuation of their rule of corruption, terror and fear in the application of torture and oppression within, and the application of aggression and conspiracies against progressive, popular and anti-imperialist systems.

It is several days now that the blood of young people and fighters on the path of freedom, independence and territorial integrity of our Islamic Republic on the one hand, and the Muslim people of Iraq on the other, is being spilled on the ground in our country's western regions. Wherever they are, our homeland's people are declaring their readiness to defend the country's soil and to confront any aggression.

The sinister reactionary forces in the region, led by U.S. imperialism, Israel and their Western allies, are overtly and covertly fanning the flames of military clashes between our country and Iraq. However, progressive forces and mankind, while supporting the just, legitimate and patriotic struggle of the Iranian nation demand that an end be put to this war and bloodshed. The news and official statements published by both sides indicate that up to now great economic, financial and human losses have been inflicted on both sides. Numerous economic and oil installations of both sides have been completely destroyed and are out of operation. Without doubt it is appropriate that all the world's people compel any aggressor to accept this indisputable principle that in our world the solution of problems and differences or any territorial and border claim by resorting to force and military power is unjustifiable and unacceptable.

All the protests, struggles and mobilization by mankind against world-devouring America are because U.S. imperialism wants to impose its expansionist and aggressive intentions and aims on others by force and by resorting to military power. Mankind has condemned and continues to condemn any aggressive and expansionist designs, whether on a large or small scale, by a great or a small country. Military clashes between our country and Iraq have reached their peak amid conditions in which all the sinister reactionary forces at home and abroad are conspiring against the revolution of our Islamic Republic. World-devouring America is leading all these anti-Iranian conspiracies and provocations. It is for this reason that the people and progressive mankind properly recognize that any conspiracy and aggression aimed at weakening the Islamic Republic and trampling on the gains of our revolution are aiding the conspiratorial and aggressive plans of the United States.

It is world-devouring America that is benefiting from these clashes. It is the aggressor America that is weakening the anti-imperialist front in our region by exploiting these military clashes. It is domination-seeking America that is paving the way for directly crushing any progressive and anti-imperialist movement and for strengthening its plundering military, economic and political positions in our region by exploiting these bloody clashes. It is not without reason that many of the world's national and progressive figures like Fidel Castro, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Yasir'Arafat and others are calling on both sides of the conflict to end war activities. It is the historical duty of all nations and all the world's enslaved and liberated people to mobilize and unite all their power and capability to eliminate the domination and [word indistinct] of the arch-Satan, U.S. imperialism. Anyone , any authority and any official anywhere that creates the possibility of weakening this human and legitimate struggle renders assistance to U.S. imperialism and is condemned by the nations and peoples.

NVOI STRESSES NATIONAL UNITY AS MEANS OF VICTORY

GF301940 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Success and Victory Are Subject to the Unity of Words and Action by All National Groups"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, in a recent election speech, Carter, the U.S. President--mentioning the war between Iran and Iraq--said he hopes the war in Iran will make Iranians agree to free the hostages. This open confession by Carter has once again revealed the inhuman and murderous U.S. world-devouring imperialism. These days, the justifiable sound of objection by our free nation of Iran against the great Satan, U.S. world-devouring imperialism, can be heard from all corners of the country. The free people of our homeland, especially during the 23 September march, condemned U.S. imperialism and the treacherous plans of this great Satan. The confirmed the need for unity against this world-devouring bloodsucker.

The Iranian leader, the great Kohmeyni--in the first moments of the victory of our great revolution--warned the free people of Iran to be aware of the plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Iran. Liberals and opportunists announced their displeasure with the imam and some went so far as to criticize him behind his back. They secretly tried their best to bring U.S. imperialism back to Iran. On their own initiative they met and discussed with the [word indistinct] and Zionism, approving the plots of the representative of world-devouring U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution, its leader and the foundation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. With the capture of the espionage den by the militant student followers of the imam's policy, the wave of anti-American opposition in our homeland increased. Chants such as: "Death to U.S. world-devouring imperialism," "All our problems are because of the United States," "United States, United States, is our main enemy," "70,000 dead, death to the United States," "No agreements, no surrender, war with the United States," echoed in all corners of our country. Our revolutionary country was transformed into a battleground against U.S. imperialism.

In a state of panic, Carter decided to send a special group to Iran. In his historic message on 7 November 1979, the imam, Khomeyni the great, officially declined to meet Carter's representatives and ordered the members of the Revolution Council to do the same since the U.S. Government had openly declared its opposition to the regime by supporting the shah. Also, the U.S. Embassy in Iran was the den of enemy spies against our country's holy Islamic movement.

The imam of the nation called U.S. imperialism and great Satan and declared it the sacred duty of all free Iranians to fight against the Iranian nation's No 1 enemy. As the noble people of Iran remember, the liberals, opportunists and lackeys of the great Satan renewed their operations to free their great master, especially using the slogan "Neither East nor West" and changing it to "Not the West." They tried to weaken the attitude of anti-Americanism, and in may cases succeeded.

We should say that if the nonreconciliatory and praiseworthy resistance of the imam of the nation--as well as his basic disagreement with the great Satan--had not existed, the United States might have succeeded in returning to our country with the cooperation of the counterrevolutionaries and their friends in the government and armed forces. In the past few months alone, U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran have plotted several times against the bases of our country. We can name the military aggression of U.S. imperialism as well as its foiled coup. At the present time, as we see inside and outside the borders of our nation, they are busy plotting and instigating war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As the great Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, has repeatedly indicated, the only way to foil the plots of the great Satan and its supporters is through unity of words and deeds by all national groups. In a recent message of the imam of the nation we read: All national groups and government organs are dutybound to stop their tribial disagreements and not help the enemies of Islam with such an attitude. As the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, has pointed out, at the current sensitive time, when the protection of our freedom, the revolution and its achievements and the protection of the Iran's Islamic Republic regime are at stake, it is the religious duty of an patriotic Iranian to help ensure the unity of words and action of all the true forces of the revolution. We must avoid class division, shortsightedness and preconceived notions which up to present time have dealt severe blows to the Islamic Republic's system in Iran. The unity of words and action of all the true revolutionary forces, irrespective of their political leanings, is a vital matter. We must respect the individual and social rights of all true forces of the revolution as well as the many parties and use their unity to foil the plots and aggressions of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its servants.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1980

Muskie Letter

The Swiss ambassador met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 30 September and handed him a letter from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, Tehran radio reported. The radio said the letter is the "U.S. Government's answer" to the conditions Ayatollah Khomeyni set for the hostages' release. According to the radio, Raja'i told the Swiss ambassador that he would respond to the letter if he had a "suitable answer" to it and if it did not present the United States as "innocent, neutral and not willing to interfere in Iran" as had earlier U.S. communications. Raja'i said the Iranian people had "laughed" at similar claims made in an earlier Muskie letter that he read on 8 September as part of a speech to a gathering commemorating Black Friday. Raja'i went on to accuse the United States of backing the Iraqi war on Iran as a means of paralyzing the country in view of the failure of the U.S. economic blockade. Raja'i said that while Iraq may have a border dispute with Iran, bombing the entire country serves nobody's interests but those of the United States.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation, Diplomatic Efforts--INA reported that Iran has rejected Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire. The Iraqi agency said the Iranian reply was contained in a message from President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Monitored Iranian media have yet to make any direct reference to the resolution. However, in an interview with NEWSWEEK, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Bani-Sadr said Iran would not agree to a cease-fire unless Iraqi forces withdraw from Iranian territory and the Iraqis stopped interfering in Kordistan and Khuzestan. The Security Council resolution makes neither of these stipulations.

Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media have not mentioned Western reports that Iraq intends to declare a unilateral 4-day cease-fire from 5 through 8 October. However, in a press statement reported by KUNA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi warned that Iraq will "continue" the war if Iran does not "yield to pressure" and accept a halt in the fighting. According to KUNA, Hammadi said he believed Iraq has more "capabilities" than Iran to continue the war.

Karachi radio reported that an extraordinary conference Islamic foreign ministers held in New York on 1 October adopted a resolution recommending that the good-will mission of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti regarding Iran and Iraq should be continued. According to the Voice of Palestine, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent messages to Arab kings and presidents calling for an "urgent Arab summit" to put an end to the Iraq-Iran conflict. 'Arafat had earlier urged PLO leaders to maintain "strict neutrality" in the dispute. 'Arafat's messages constitute one of a number of Arab mediation efforts suggested so far to end the conflict. However, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in his 28 September speech to the nation rejected Arab mediation in a dispute in which Arab sovereignty and rights are at stake.

INA briefly reported Foreign Minister Hammadi's meeting in New York with Secretary of State Muskie, which, according to the agency, was made at the secretary of state's request. INA reported Hammadi as saying after the meeting that he had "made it clear" to the secretary of state that the best way to prevent the Iraq-Iran conflict from spreading throughout the region was for the United States to "remain outside this conflict." Commenting on the Hammadi-Muskie meeting, Tehran radio's Arabic service said the Iraqi foreign minister asked his U.S. counterpart for "speedy assistance" to help Iraq extricate itself from the "quagmire" in which the United States has embroiled it.

Military Situation--PARS and Tehran radio carried an Iranian Government statement that claimed that "several governments" are considering "interference in the region of the Persian Gulf" under the "pretext" of concern over the possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz and stated that Iran "wishes to assure" the international community that it "will not hesitate in any effort to keep this waterway in full operation." The statement added that Iran will "do its share" in this regard in view of its international obligations and "despite our current relationship with the hostile government or governments of the area."

Statements issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed success in clashes at the besieged cities of Ahvaz and Khorramshahr. They attributed the Iranian victory in Ahvaz to intense artillery fire and that in Khorramshahr to the courage of the armed forces and the help of the civilian population. Abadan radio claimed that Iraqi forces besieging Khorramshahr were forced to retreat 5 km after a "ferocious battle." Another Joint Staff statement called for a "general mobilization" of the residents of Khuzestan in order to beat back an expected attack by Iraqi armor on Abadan and Khorramshahr. It called on the people to use their "teeth and claws" if necessary.

The Iraqi General Command did not specifically report on the situation around Ahvaz and Khorramshahr, but in a communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Arab Masses it said that Iraqi units in general are continuing to "purge" pockets of resistance and repulse Iranian "counterattacks." According to INA, the Iraqis are "tightening" their siege on Dezful, including their "grip" over all approaches to the city. In another communique carried by Baghdad radio, the General Command reported multiple Iraqi air raids on Ahvaz, Abadan and Dezful. It also stated that Iranian aircraft had hit civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk, Al-Kut, 'Aqrah, Basra and Umm Qasr, as well as military installations in As-Sukaymaniyah.

Iraqi media have not mentioned an attack on the nuclear center near Baghdad, and Iran, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, said only that reports of the bombing headlined in Tehran newspapers "are not confirmed by the Joint Staff." The Japanese news agency KYODO reported that Iraqi bombing caused "serious damage" to the joint Japan-Iran petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni but that the nucleus of the project, the gas-cracking plant, has been spared.

American Hostages

According to AFP, the Majlis has decided that the seven-member commission charged with examining the hostages issue will be allowed "no contact with the U.S. authorities or intermediaries." AFP also said the Majlis has agreed to restrict the commission's membership to Majlis deputies.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia

President Anwar as-Sadat, in a 1 October speech to the National Democratic Party Congress, carried live by Cairo radio, said the United States "urgently" contacted Egypt on 30 September for permission to transit Egyptian territory with four AWACS aircraft the Saudis had requested and that Egypt immediately granted the request. As-Sadat went on to say that he intends to inform the United States that if Saudi Arabia needs U.S. assistance but "buries its head in the sand" and is "afraid" to ask for an American presence in the country, he will allow the United States to "defend Saudi Arabia from Egypt until you finish." He further stated that this "notification" will not be confined to Saudi Arabia alone, but to "all the Arab states and gulf emirates, as well as all the Islamic states to Indonesia." As-Sadat's remarks are a followup to his speech at Alexandria University on 3 September when he declared that what he was saying to the United States by offering it "facilities" was: "Please defend the Arab and Islamic world because our situation as Arabs is regrettable."

SPA on 30 September briefly reported that Saudi Arabia had asked the United States for AWACS aircraft in order to "consolidate" its "air defense capabilities" and that the U.S. Government had approved the request.

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DOST MEETS OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD012232 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] foreign minister and the chairman of the DRA delegation to the 35th UN General Assembly session met with foreign ministers of Poland and Angola on 26 September and discussed topics of interest. On 29 September, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost met with the foreign ministers of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the PDRY and discussed topics of interest.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

GF011435 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian foreign trade minister, Afghan Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar left for Bulgaria today on an official and friendly tour. During his stay in Bulgaria, the commerce minister will visit the international exhibit at [name indistinct] and hold talks on commercial matters of mutual interest.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND ARMY PROPAGANDISTS' SEMINAR

LD012252 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The seminar of the political propagandists of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces, which was opened on 27 September at the headquarters of the Defense Ministry, ended today.

In yesterday's meeting Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and members of the Revolution Council Presidium, participated and talked to the members of the seminar about the manifesto of the PDPA and the DRA Government. Similarly, the secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee specified the duties and obligations of the political propagandists of the DRA Armed Forces in light of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee third plenum.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that in the last meeting of the seminar, Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', the DRA minister of defense, reviewed the duties and obligations of the political propagandists and wished them success in the work of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage.

CTK INTERVIEWS JALALABAD OFFICIAL ON MOUNTAIN TRIBES

LD021032 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 2 Oct 80

[By CETEKA correspondent]

[Text] Jalalabad--The situation in east Afghanistan is rapidly calming down. The mountain tribes have had enough of the fratricidal war and seek to establish contacts with the legitimate Government of Democratic Afghanistan. In these worlds the situation in the region has been described to a group of Czechoslovak journalists by Solayman La'eq, government commissioner for struggle against counterrevolution in east Afghanistan. Earlier this week he has met the Czechoslovak journalists who visited Jalalabad and drove twenty kilometers eastward towards the Pakistani border.

Solayman La'eq, member of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and of the Afghan Revolution Council, is a famous Afghan poet who looks like a university professor rather than a commander responsible for the defence of the strategic area on the Pakistani border.

In the three months since his arrival in Jalalabad he has toured the mountain provinces of Nangarhar, Laghman and Konarha in his charge. The people listened to us, thought everything over, and are now cooperating with us. They are organizing themselves and can now defend themselves against the bandits coming from Pakistan, and are ever less in need of military assistance, the commissioner said. He does not conceal the fact that south of Jalalabad, in the white mountains (Spin Gav), there are still problems, but he is convinced that also these can be solved by political means, e.g. the once turbulent region of Nurestan on the slopes of the Hind Kush has now calmed down.

A day after this interview Soleyman La'eq was flying to Asabad in Konarha Province to continue talks with mountain tribe leaders which usually result in solemn peace agreements and commitments by the mountain people to guard the border and prevent infiltration by bandits and terrorists into Afghanistan. In turn, the government provides them with material aid--food, industrial goods, medicaments, etc.

BALUCHI STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN ISSUE ANTIGOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

GF011847 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The acting committee of the Pushtun and Baluchi Students Union of Quetta University and colleges in Baluchistan has issued a resolution concerning events that occurred in Mushke. The resolution states that for the past 30 years the people of Baluchistan have repeatedly been the targets of guns and cannon, and their wealth and property have been forcibly looted; but now the Government of Pakistan, after the failure of its army in Baluchistan, has resorted to using criminals who fled Afghanistan after the Sawr Revolution to intimidate the people. These elements, who could not stand the changes of the Afghan revolution, are now engaged in looting, murder and insurgent activities in Baluchistan. American imperialism and its agents are training and arming them for their survival.

The resolution further states that the Pakistani Government is spending a huge sum of money to supply arms to these elements at a time when the people of Pakistan are facing grave economic difficulties. The resolution goes on to state that these infiltrators are engaged in looting, murder and other illegal activities in our homeland. They have forcibly usurped the wealth and property of our people for their self-aggrandizement. The Baluchis have previously exposed the activities of these elements and brought to light the events in Mushke and (Muslim Bagh), where arms were used against the people and a large number of them were murdered. The resolution demands that the Pakistani Government investigate the incidents of Mushke and (Muslim Bagh) and expel such Afghan elements from Baluchistan.

REFUGEE FAMILIES RETURN TO HERAT PROVINCE

GF011532 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Our dear countrymen who left their homeland due to the atrocities of Amin's fascist regime continue to return home. (?Hundreds of) families of Zendeh Jan subdistrict, Herat Province, returned home yesterday through the border post of Eslam Qal'eh. They expressed their gratitude for the facilities provided for them by the revolutionary government and pledged their support in safeguarding the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

BRIEFS

CSSR FOOD AID--A plane carrying relief goods consisting of 10 tons of dry milk and 4 tons of butter for the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform arrived in Kabul today from Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80 GF]

ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN U.S. TO ADDRESS UN ON ISLAMIC WORLD

BK011035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in New York today to address the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Muslim ummah [community].

In an interview at Kennedy Airport, the president emphasized that he was not acting as a mediator. He said: I listened to the two sides and I am hopeful. The president said: I went as a friend of Iran and Iraq and they both accepted me and we exchanged views. Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti, who helped the president in his talks in Tehran and Baghdad, also arrived in New York with the president.

AGHA SHAHI COMMENTS ON MOVES TO END IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

BK021052 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told a press conference in New York that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti will make a careful study of the political situation and hold informal consultations with the foreign ministers to determine the modalities of their mission. He said the president also announced at the Islamic foreign ministers conference meeting that Iraq had communicated to him its intention to initiate a cease-fire from Sunday to Wednesday. He said the Iraqi conditions for a cease-fire are that Iran should stop its military activities on land, sea and in the air, and that Iran should not undertake additional concentration of forces on Iraq's borders. Further, the announcement of a cease-fire should be made publicly by the highest authorities and Iran should agree to enter into negotiations after the cease-fire. Iran must also legally honor the rights of Iraq and the Arab countries.

Iranian representative (Jamal Shemiani) told newsmen that the Iraqi offer was not acceptable to his country until Iraq ceased its aggression against Iran. He said that his country has already made clear its stand that conditional proposals will not be accepted. He said that Iraqi troops must return to their original positions.

Meanwhile, the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, citing informed sources, reports that there is probability of another meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers on Sunday. However, no formal announcement for the date of the meeting was made.

CHATTI: ISLAMIC MISSION TO CONTINUE GULF PEACE EFFORTS

BK020520 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic conference at the UN Headquarters last night unanimously adopted a resolution which recommends that the good-will mission headed by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq should continue its efforts regarding Iran and Iraq. This mission also includes Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. The resolution also says that until a solution is found to stop the bloodshed and defend solidarity, the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference will continue. The president apprised the Islamic group of his mission's efforts.

Radio Pakistan special representative K.G. Murtaza, in a communication from the UN headquarters, says the meeting heard the Islamic conference secretary general's report about the good-will mission. The Islamic foreign ministers also heard statements by Iranian and Iraqi representatives.

Radio Pakistan's special representative says the session lasted for 2 hours and the president was present there all the time. He says the meeting praised the good-will mission's efforts to end the confrontation between Iran and Iraq. Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi presided over the meeting.

ZIAUL HAQ GREETS PRC LEADERS ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK010319 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent messages of cordial greetings to Chinese Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ye Jianying and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his message has said we in Pakistan deeply admire spectacular achievements of the great Chinese people. He hoped that the Chinese people would continue their efforts to fulfill modernization goals and play an important role in the development of mankind and maintenance of world peace.

He expressed his conviction that the existing cordial and friendly relations between our two countries will gain strength in the years to come. He wished for good health and long life of the Chinese leaders and continued progress and prosperity of the Chinese people.

PAKISTANI OIL SUPPLIES 'LARGE'; UNAFFECTED BY IRAQI CUTOFF

BK291646 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting held in Islamabad today reviewed the oil situation in the country. The meeting was told that stocks of crude oil and petroleum products are available in large quantities in the country and arrangements have been made to meet the general needs of the country. The suspension of oil supplies from Iraq will have minimum effect as arrangements are being made to meet the shortage from other sources.

The meeting was also told that a strict vigilance is being kept to meet every emergency situation resulting from supply changes from oil exporting countries. The acting secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural resources presided over the meeting which was attended by high officials of the refineries and representatives of the marketing companies.

RISING NEPAL LAUDS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK261232 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Cordiality and Understanding"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's remarks on the state of Nepal-U.S. relations, made while receiving credentials letter from the Royal Nepalese ambassador in Washington recently, not only reaffirms the cordiality, spirit of cooperation and understanding of each other's viewpoints that characterise the relations between Nepal and the United States but also significantly indicates Washington's appreciation of this country's chosen path towards national development, on the basis of which U.S. policy toward Nepal is likely to be formulated. President Carter made it clear that the U.S. is appreciative of Nepal's orderly economic, political and social development under his majesty the king. While appreciatively noting that the recent national referendum in Nepal succeeded in engaging the Nepalese people's participation in deciding political future, President Carter also expressed confidence that this would pave the way for building representative political institutions in accord with the genius of the Nepalese people. A further indication of U.S. understanding of Nepalese aspirations for national development and the policies pursued by Nepal in the international arena has been vividly reflected in President Carter's statement that the successes in such of Nepal's efforts "will contribute to the interest we share in maintaining stability in Asia and ensuring Nepal's continued freedom." The unambiguous support of the United States for Nepal's commitment to the non-aligned movement as also revealed by President Carter is also meaningful and encouraging. Given the basic fact that the U.S. clearly recognises and respects Nepal's non-aligned foreign policy, besides looking forward to continuing cooperation in the field of international affairs, happy augury for even further cooperation between the two countries would seem clearly indicated.

Indeed, both the tone as well as the substance of the remarks made by President Carter would clearly point towards further strengthening the mutual understanding between Nepal and the United States in all relevant fields, including the possibility of further bilateral cooperation of which there have been recent and welcome indication, contributing towards accelerating the pace of Nepal's national development process.

President CArter's observations underscores once again that Nepal-U.S. relations are indeed based on firm foundations and that the longstanding U.S. cooperation towards Nepal's development efforts will continue and further widen in the future.

RISING NEPAL VIEWS SUCCESS OF TIBETAN TALKS

BK261238 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Fruitful Talks"]

[Text] The outcome of the just concluded 2-week long visit to Nepal by the five-member Tibetan trade delegation led by Mr Pu Qiong, vice-chairman of the People's Government and director of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, has been decidedly fruitful to the expectations of further expanding the volume of trade between Nepal and Tibet in the coming years. The number of items to be made available for Nepal-Tibet trade transactions has also been increased from the hither to existing list. During the talks between the Tibetan delegation and Nepalese officials, proper attention was also rightly given to the further smoothening of the process of barter trade that continues between the people living in the northern border areas of Nepal and Tibetans living just across the Nepal-Tibet boundary line.

The final round of talks between the Tibetan trade delegation headed by Mr Pu Quiong and Nepalese officials led by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ram Prasad Sharma held in Katmandu on Sunday [14 September] by all indications had ended on a cordial and mutually satisfactory note. The final round of talks had also worked out the details regarding the list of commodities for the bilateral trade transactions between Nepal and Tibet besides strongly confirming the mutual desire to expand the bilateral trade both volume wise and commodity wise. Several new items have been added among the commodities that Napal is to export to Tibet and likewise there will be more variety in the commodities that Tibet is to supply to Nepal. It is noteworthy that among the new commodities that have been listed for Nepal-Tibet transactions include several manufactured goods in addition to the traditional ones which are largely agrobased. It is stated that the Nepalese side had requested for the gradual opening up of more trading points along the Nepal-Tibet border to facilitate the expansion of trade and the Tibetan side had expressed willingness to export to Nepal nontraditional items such as light machinery besides showing a desire to import from Nepal third country goods apart from Nepalese ones. Encouragingly, both sides have responded favourably to each other's requests and this should be a pointer to a substantial expansion in Nepal-Tibet trade relations in the future.

On the whole, the Tibetan trade delegation's visit can be expected to have been a noteworthy step in paving the way for expanding Nepal-Tibet trade relations. In view of the geographical proximity between Nepal and Tibet and the fact that Nepal-Tibet trade relations date back to ancient times, the total volume of bilateral trade in recent times has remained relatively low, however, this situation is likely to change for mutual benefit in the future. It can also be noted here that his majesty the king's historic visit to Lhasa in 1976 via the pioneering trans-Himalyan flight had spurred a noticeable increase in the contacts between Nepal and Tibet with, among other, an exchange of a number of high level good-will visits between Nepal and the Tibetan Autonomous Region. Gauging from the present trend the prospects for expanding Nepal-Tibet trade as well as widening bilateral Sino-Nepalese contacts overall in the future indeed look bright.

SRI LANKA'S PREMADASA CALLS GULF CONFLICT TRAGIC

BK011111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Premadasa announced at the United Nations yesterday that Sri Lanka has mooted the setting up of a border dispute commission to deal with such problems between nations. This proposal is now before the nonaligned movement. Premadasa was replying to questions raised by a journalist at the United Nations on Sri Lanka's views on the current Iran-Iraq conflict. He said this was a tragic situation and a urgent solution was imperative.

On the question of Sri Lanka's role in the nonaligned movement, Premadasa said that it was deeply committed to the furtherance of the movement and it was playing an important role in maintaining a balance of power. Many journalists expressed appreciation of the prime minister's proposal for the declaration of an international year committed to homes for the homeless.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

LD021224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] According to the correspondent attached to the president's office, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, rejected the request of the United Nations Security Council to put an end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq so long as Iraq is violating Iran's territorial sovereignty. [sentence as heard]

In a letter to Kurt Waldheim, Mr Bani-Sadr announced: As long as Iraq's aggressive war against the Islamic Republic of Iran continues, the request of Kurt Waldheim and the Security Council to declare a cease-fire cannot be studied by the Iranian Government. Dr Bani-Sadr also declared: As long as Iraq is violating our territorial rights of sovereignty and Iraqi officials are engaged in aggressive acts and are carrying out acts of sabotage on Iran's borders, we see no benefit in any discussion--whether direct or indirect--concerning hostilities between the two countries.

The Islamic president of Iran assured Waldheim that Iran had done nothing to incite military confrontation with its neighbors before 22 September. However, as soon as Iraq's plans and intentions were carried out we engaged in reciprocal acts with the necessary force. By engaging in an aggressive war inside our territory and attacking our vital resources, the Iraqi Government has left us no option but to defend ourselves in order to safeguard our sovereignty and protect our interest.

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said: The Security Council issued its resolution at a time when the Iraqi Government, with its aggressive war, had clearly violated the United Nations' Charter and acted contrary to all international norms. It is clear that Iraq's (?claims) are nothing but baseless propaganda in order to mislead international public opinion. He said: The nature and consequences of Iraq's violation, especially their air attacks against industrial installations and populated areas, are clear signs of the true nature and ambition of Iraqi officials which, after clearly violating all legal and moral principles, now misuse the United Nations peace initiative in a deceitful manner. In view of this matter and Iraq's continuing aggression, he said: Iran cannot consider the Security Council's resolutions.

NEWSWEEK Interview on Cease-Fire

JN011911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 1 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] President of the Republic Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in a telephone conversation with NEWSWEEK that Iran will accept a cease-fire provided that the Iraqi forces withdraw from the border areas and that the Iraqi regime not interfere in the Khuzestan and Kordestan areas.

Touching on UN mediation, Bani-Sadr said: This mediation does not indicate that the Iraqi regime is the aggressor and that it has to withdraw its forces from Iranian land.

About the alleged Iraqi demands and claims, the president said that none of these demands and claims are accepted by us.

Reporting this telephone conversation with NEWSWEEK, the evening paper KEYHAN cites President Bani-Sadr, replying to a question on the goals of the Iraqi regime in this war, as saying that the joint goal of the Iraqi regime and the United States is to topple the revolutionary regime in Iran and to bring their agents to power.

The president added: The Iraqi regime thought that by launching an attack against Iranian territory, the Iranian Army would carry out a military coup to topple the revolutionary regime in Iran. The Iraqi regime has failed in reaching its goal.

As for U.S. claims about sticking to its neutrality toward the war raging between Iraq and Iran, the president said: Since the very beginning, the United States has not been neutral. Actually, it has taken part in preparing for this war. This preparation and planning for the war against Iran was done by Iraq and the United States.

Replying to another question on the danger to the Islamic Revolution in Iran if this war continues, the president said: This war will help us make our masses understand the (?firmness) of their revolution while facing problems and difficulties. Therefore, this war will be useful to us. I have to say that the danger to our revolution does not exceed the percentage of 1 to 1,000.

The president added: Who will (?carry out a) coup? They are only the orphans of the defunct regime. Our people are armed now in all the Iranian cities and can defend their country. It is impossible to carry out a coup against a well-armed people.

Victory in Mehran 1 Oct

LD021156 Tehran PARS in English 0832 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Oct (PARS)--The city of Mehran was liberated from the occupation of the aggressor Ba'thist forces of Iraq, and Iranian Moslem troops which have risen the seige of the Iraqi Ba'thists from the city, were warmly welcomed by the city's inhabitants, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said when announcing this victory at 6:40 p.m. yesterday. The president expressed his hopes that the Iranian forces would be able to repulse the Iraqi forces on all fronts. President Bani-Sadr had just left the session of the joint staff of the west parts of the country, when he answered the questions of PARS correspondent in Kermanshah. During this session attended by Kermanshah Governor General Behruz Makuie, as well as the prosecutor general of the Revolutionary courts, the commanders of the security forces and of the Revolutionary Guards Corps as well as the president, the military and political problems as well as [words indistinct] of the west were studied for one hour.

Replying to a question regarding the battle front in the Kermanshah Province, President Bani-Sadr said that the investigations showed that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran fought well and had confounded the enemy. In reply to a question about the role of the tribesmen in future victories, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces said that the tribesmen have always been the best guards of the border strips and that [words indistinct] be introduced to the Mermanshah Province the next day (tomorrow) to mobilise the tribesmen completely. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr left Kermanshah for the municipal airport at 6:45 p.m. yesterday.

Tour of Dezful, Andimeshk, Kermanshah

LD021130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Dezful on Tuesday morning to inspect that town, together with General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff; Colonal Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; and General Zahirnezhad, commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They were warmly welcomed by the people of that town. The president and the commanders of the armed forces inspected various parts of the Dezful airbase and talked to the personnel. They then inspected the offices of the Foundation of the Oppressed in Dezful and talked to the fighting youth and young people of this region.

According to a correspondent of the president's office, Dr Bani-Sadr then left for the premises of the guards corps and met with personnel of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. He gave them certain instructions. Continuing his inspection tour of Dezful the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited the (children's) hospital of this city, visited all those wounded in the battlefield and the other patients. The wounded told Dr Bani-Sadr about their problems.

The president then inspected the Dezful police department and the 2d armored brigade of the region, and talked to the Muslim and revolutionary soldiers.

According to the same report, after leaving Dezful the president and his entourage went to Andimeshk and talked to the Islamic revolution guards of that town. After visiting the hospital in Andimeshk and talking to the patients and staff, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited the offices of the Foundation of the Oppressed, situated in the city's police department building, and talked to staff members of the foundation and the police.

After inspecting the border strip near the cities of Ahvaz, Andimeshk and Kermanshah and talking to various groups of people, the president and his entourage returned to Tehran last night.

Message to Armed Forces

LD021228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, has called on the armed forces to step up their struggle. The president emphasized in his message that the condition for the establishment of Islamic sovereignty and the country's independence is our victory in the war. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today Khuzestan is an arena of an epic written with the blood of our Islamic country's sons. This is an epic, an epic [word indistinct] of dying for the victory of a belief and the independent survival of the homeland. Now that Islam is burdened by a relentless war, a war lasting day and night, soldiers, revolution guards, the fighters of [word indistinct] and volunteers are reducing the enemy forces more and more each day. From last night until 1300 today the following reports have been sent on the general situation at the front lines:

1. The heroic resistance in Khorramshahr continues. I call on the city's defenders to continue their resistance with everything in their power and to turn the city's boundaries into (a graveyard) for the enemy. As of this morning the air force and the airborne forces have begun their enemy-crushing operations in the region.

2. Night operations in Susangerd have resulted in an enemy withdrawal; the enemy has left behind 150 tanks and armored personnel carriers. Instructions have been issued to transfer the parts which are usable to military centers. I congratulate all the armed forces on this impressive victory.

3. The enemy has been driven back 6 km at Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh frontline.

4. On the western front night operations have been successful; the battle with the enemy still continues.

5. The air force has carried out two missions:

A. Attacking the enemy communication lines and giving air cover to the Iranian ground forces. The operations have been successful.

B. Despite an impressive improvement in the situation the armed forces must continue their fight.

Today is the day when, only through struggle, and by sincerity and self-sacrifice can we achieve victory; our revolutionary nation must achieve victory. The condition for establishing the sovereignty and country's independence is our victory in this war. Iran's hope is in its children. You must fight with discipline, resilience and self-sacrifice so that the dawn of victory may arrive, God willing.

Greetings to the martyrs of battle for independence.

[Signed] President and Commander in Chief Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

RAJA'I PLEDGES TO KEEP STRAIT OF HORMUZ OPEN

LD011110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that the following statement has been issued by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. Since in the last few days some countries have raised the issue of the closure of the Strait of Hormuz and have [words indistinct] in order to interfere in the Persian Gulf region, I deem it necessary to announce that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting the commitments and duties which, in accordance with law and international regulations concerning the freedom of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, have been placed upon Iran, regardless of Iran's legal rights in connection with a hostile government or governments in the region, guarantees to keep this waterway open so far as it concerns Iran.

[Signed] Prime Minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SWISS AMBASSADOR DELIVERS MUSKIE LETTER TO RAJA'I

LD011728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Swiss ambassador to Iran met and conferred with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i last night. At this meeting the Swiss ambassador delivered a letter from Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This letter is the U.S. Government's answer to the conditions set for the release of hostages by the imam.

Referring to this letter, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, said: I will read Edmund Muskie's letter in any case and if I have any suitable answer to it I will communicate it to him, unless this time, like previous times, the United States has again presented itself as innocent, neutral and not willing to interfere in Iran. Mr Raja'i added: When I read Muskie's previous letter to the people in one of my speeches the nation of Iran laughed at his claims.

The Swiss ambassador did not personally confirm the U.S. role in the attack by Iraq against Iran and added: America was the country that supported Iran for 30 years. Answering this claim the prime minister said: There is a difference between the view held by someone who lives free from U.S. pressure and that of the people who were for many years under U.S. political, cultural and economic pressure. We know that America did not reap any fruits from its economic blockade on Iran. With the imposition of this war the United States intends to paralyze the nation of Iran and defeat our revolution. Of course, on the face of it, Iraq has a border dispute with us but this claim should not be pronounced by bombarding the whole country. Bombing our economic resources does not serve anybody's interests but America's.

BEHESHTI ON CONFLICT, MUSKIE-HAMMADI MEETING, STRAIT

JN020626 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0410 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday, Dr Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, held a radio and TV press conference attended by Iranian and foreign correspondents.

One of the correspondents asked Dr Beheshti the following question: All news agencies have reported the continuous [as heard] and fruitful meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Iraqi foreign minister. Does this meeting not show that there is complete agreement between the two superpowers concerning the war imposed on Iran by Iraq? The present of the Supreme Court replied: A meeting between a minister of the Iraqi Ba'thist government and the U.S. secretary of state must be one (?against) Iran, because the Ba'thist government serves as representative and agent for this superpower in the area.

Asked about the so-called conference on security in the Strait of Hormuz, Ayatollah Beheshti said: They are seemingly trying to keep this vital oil route open. However, in reality, world imperialism considers the question of selling markets one of its principal issue. Therefore, such acts are a part of an old deeply-rooted plot of world imperialism against the Third World countries, particularly the Islamic world countries. This area of the Islamic world is great in oil wealth. It is our duty and that of the young and revolutionary generation of the Islamic nations to seize this historic opportunity. The unity of these nations and their revolutionary uprisings in these lands are bound to tighten the grip around imperialism, the bloodsucker and plunderer of world wealth.

Another correspondent asked: Would reconciliation [musalahah] with Saddam harm the (?export) of the revolution?

The president of the Supreme Court replied: We will never reconcile with Saddam.

Asked about the new U.S. intrigues, Dr Beheshti said: Our people are aware of this and the president of the republic has often dealt with this matter. He asserted: We face a very long war against plots hatched against Islam and the Islamic Revolution. This war might assume various forms. Today we are waging an armed war against the mercenaries of the aggressor Iraqi Ba'th. Tomorrow the war might assume another form. Therefore, we are preparing ourselves for a protracted struggle against enemies who are grudge-bearers against Islam and the Islamic Revolution. Our people have since the first day of the revolution's triumph been enjoying this preparedness and will preserve it.

In conclusion, Dr Beheshti said: The heroic Iranian people must show the aggressors as well as the oppressed a new example of heroic sacrifice as demonstrated by a revolutionary people. The lesson the heroic Vietnamese people and our people have given the superpowers is a good example for the peoples. This is because Islam, as an ideology, enjoys a prominent position among the oppressed peoples.

MAJLIS NAMES SPECIAL COMMISSION TO STUDY HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD021236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Majlis met at 0835 today under Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, opening with some verses from the Koran. According to our correspondent, the Majlis unanimously approved a proposal rejecting any direct or indirect negotiations with the American Government or its envoys. Moreover, the MP's elected Seyyed Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Mohammad Yazdi, Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i, 'Ali Akbar Nateq Nuri, Akbar Parvaresh and Mohammad Kazen Musavi Bojnurdi as members of a special commission to study the hostage issue. [Passage omitted quoting Speaker Rafsanjani on the progress of the war]

According to our correspondent, the meeting debating the authority of the special commission studying the issue of the hostages and whether the commission has the power to enter into negotiations with America or its envoys, took a vote. It voted unanimously against any negotiations with America. A vote was also taken on whether the commission should seek America's views or that country's reactions by entering into negotiations with non-Americans. This too was overwhelmingly rejected.

AMBASSADOR MOKRI RECALLED FROM USSR 2 OCT

LD021102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1053 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In a telegram today, the Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry recalled Mokri, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow. Following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency Mokri, considering your stance during the past few days, which did not reflect the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as agreed by the prime minister, you are hereby recalled to Tehran.

As for the mission's operation, the next in line shall attend to it.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. DISPATCH OF AWACS PLANES

JN020847 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0655 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the meetings of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy occupied the U.S. den of espionage, thus beginning the second stage of the Islamic Revolution which had toppled the agent shah during its first stage.

In solidarity with the Islamic Revolution, the Libyan delegation proposed that oil be cut off to the United States and that Arab assets be withdrawn from U.S. banks. But the delegation of the Ba'thist ruling clique in our wounded Iraq strongly rejected this proposal. This was indeed a favor, as the regime in Baghdad had assumed the role of the faithful agent for the U.S. imperialist interests after the departure of the shah. The agent authorities took it upon themselves to oppose strongly the blessed Islamic Revolution in order to prevent the growth of the Islamic revolutionary vigilance by carrying out provocative acts on the borders in an attempt to drag the Islamic Republic into an all-out military conflict.

In the midst of these border attacks, Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, said that the United States would intervene in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict should this conflict expand beyond its local circle. Brzezinski, speaking to a meeting of editors in chief of U.S. newspapers, added: Any conflict between Iraq and Iran could remain localized or could expand to cover the entire area. Brzezinski said: If the conflict expands to threaten our vital interests, we would be compelled to take the necessary measures. The United States has achieved all that was expressed by its adviser. This was clearly manifested when the United States dispatched four AWACS aircraft to safeguard U.S. interests, which are being threatened by the current war, particularly following the splendid victories scored by the Islamic army.

When Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, met yesterday with Yusuf 'Alawi, the Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, Muskie affirmed the importance of keeping the gulf open for international navigation. This, of course, is supposed to be the role of Saddam, the gulf policeman. This, however, will not be achieved because Saddam will collapse just like the agent shah.

GUIDANCE MINISTRY CLOSING ANNOUNCED BY DUZDUZANI

LD011121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] 'Abbas Duzduzani, the minister of national guidance, announced the following in a speech to a gathering of employees of that ministry at Qods Hotel:

The ministry of Guidance and the attached organizations throughout the country will be closed from today until further notice; only those departments that are in direct and constant contact with the people will continue work with a minimum staff.

He said: After reorganizing and employing those individuals who are worthy of accomplishing the aims of this organization, this ministry will resume work.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS IRAQI FORCES LACK MORALE

LD011334 Tehran PARS in English 0836 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Commander of the 92d Army Division: Iraqis Have No Faith in Ba'thist Cause"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 1 Oct (PARS)--The commander of the 92 Armoured Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Colonel (Qasemi) yesterday said in radio and television interview in Ahvaz that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq had involved its army in a war with Iran in a bid to obviate or postpone the possibility of an impending alliance of its army with its people against the ruling government in that country. He said that information which the captured Iraqis had voluntarily provided to the Iranian authorities proved how Saddam Husayn as a ruler in Iraq, is regarded as a traitor.

Colonel (Qasemi) said that the Iraqi pilots had vividly shown lack of technical finesse and proper training during their many encounters with the Iranian fighter planes and added that without exception the Iraqi planes always endeavour to flee the scene in their encounters with the Iranian fighter planes. He added that the spirit of wanting to abandon the scene of action prevailed in the Iraqis and that this was another proof of the Iraqis lack of faith in their cause against Iran. The Iranian Army official said that not a single supersonic flight by the Iraqi Air Force had been made during the past three days and that this proved that their air bases had been totally incapacitated by the Iranian Air Force. The colonel said that three days ago the Iraqis had lost 76 tanks in a border encounter with the Iranian forces, and that the Iraqis had lost another 120 tanks in another battle elsewhere along the border with Iran. He added that on Monday the Iraqis had lost many tanks under fierce attacks by the Iranian forces from the air and ground forces. He suspected that Iraqis had already lost all their fighter planes in the week-long battle with Iran.

GENSCHER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM RAJA'I ON CONFLICT

LD301246 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn 30 Sep (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has received a personal message from Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i in connection with the conflict between Iraq and Iran. A foreign office spokesman said today that the message was handed to Genscher yesterday evening by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Bonn, Mohammad Mehdi Navab Motlaq.

According to the spokesman, in the message the Iranian head of government gives an assessment of the conflict situation, and also explains to the Federal Government the stance of the Tehran government in this question.

There had been a "lengthy" and intensive" talk on current developments in the Middle East region between Genscher and the Iranian charge d'affaires, who was acting directly on behalf of his prime minister.

The Iranian prime minister's special emissary, Mohammad Mehdi Navab Motlaq, is visiting the European capitals on a special assignment to brief the governments of these countries on the position of the Iranian Government. This was announced by the Iranian Embassy in Bonn today. Navab, who is Iranian charge d'affaires in Bonn, spoke with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn yesterday evening. He explained his government's position with regard to the appeal by Western governments for a cease-fire and to Iraq's territorial claims against Iran and handed Genscher a personal message from Prime Minister Raja'i.

Navab said that Iran had been attacked by Iraq and was engaged in defensive struggle. For this reason the appeal to end military hostilities had a different significance in the two capitals. "As long as the aggressive acts of the Iraq Ba'th regime continue and the sovereignty and inviolability of the Iranian frontiers are in question the defense of our country is our duty," the statement published by the embassy says. Today Navab is going to Austria to brief Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

RADIO COMMENTS ON MUSKIE MEETING WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

JN020856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saddam's foreign affairs minister has finally met with Edmund Muskie, secretary of U.S. imperialism's State Department, in order to exchange views of the dilemma that is bewildering Saddam these days.

He submitted to his master's representative a report on the losses sustained by Saddam's army and economy and the hundreds of tanks and planes which were burned [word indistinct] in the skies of the Islamic Republic, at Iraqi airports or on Islamic territory, which is shaking under the invaders' feet.

If only Saddam had the courage to broadcast to our Muslim people in noble Iraq the text of the talks which took place between the two men so that the people would know just how much of an agent Saddam is. The Iraqi citizen is entitled to ask what compensation the United States has offered Saddam's regime for its billion-dollar losses in this war into which it was pushed by the United States. Will he tell us whether the compensation is to be in cash or consist of weapons?

That is, if the masters will compensate their lowly slave and not spank him on the backside. Moreover, how will the Americans compensate for the people killed in this unequal war into the furnace of which the maniac Saddam pushed the Iraqi people and their beloved children?

These are questions to which the despicable Saddam must prepare manful answers, confessing to his abominable crime against our Muslim people in Iraq, whose economy he has destroyed and whose wealth he has squandered thus retarding the country by decades.

Yes, he must prepare a manful answer, not a cheeky answer contemptuous of the Iraqi people and its wealth, as though his bloodstained throne were worth the whole people of Iraq. He is prepared to sacrifice the Iraqi people and its future to remain, maniac that he is, in the post which he never, for a minute, deserved.

Further Radio Comment

GF011447 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1411 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, once again the close friends have met. They have met openly after having a secret and clandestine relationship for many years.

Now it is no longer possible to hide the old relationship between the little stooge Saddam and his clique and his old master, the United States. Therefore, the foreign minister and obedient servant of his master, Saddam, has gone to Washington to meet--in front of journalists' cameras--with his colleague Edmund Muskie and ask for speedy assistance to save the Baghdad clique from the quagmire in which they have become embroiled by their master, the arch-Satan.

At the same time, U.S. sources say Washington is anxious about the Iranian Government's fate and looks sympathetically toward assisting Iran with experts and arms. How strange these people are! They want to give us arms with which we can fight them, while the entire world knows that our war with the Ba'thist clique in Baghdad is a war with the United States. It is the United States that has kindled this war. It is a ploy that has been aborted from its beginning. We say: Thank you, Washington, for this sentimental stand and this alleged moral attitude. If the Ba'thist regime of Baghdad goes to you in its time of weakness and need, we go to God, who said: If you support God he will make you victorious and make your footsteps firm.

Time will prove who will support his friend.

IRAQI KURDS URGED TO REBEL AGAINST BA'THISTS

GF012046 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 2027 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is an appeal to the Kurdish people in Iraq. O Kurdish people in Iraq, the time has come for you to rise against this ugly and dying regime. In a short time, this regime will collapse through your blows. Do not lose this historic opportunity. Remember all the ugly actions perpetrated in Iraqi Kordistan. Remember the killing of women and children. Remember the criminal government's deliberate transfer of Kurdish families to southern Iraq, thus banishing them from their land and the land of their forefathers.

Seize this opportunity and intensify your blows against this dying regime. Be strong in spirit. Be loyal to the souls of your martyrs. Every time this regime--which has perpetrated bloodbaths among the Kurdish people--approaches its death, it seeks the Kurdish peoples' assistance. This is your only opportunity; it is the decisive moment of your destiny. Do not lose this opportunity. Carry arms and bring down the throne of this tyrant, who is on his deathbed. Struggle, struggle until the homeland is Islamic. Otherwise, there is no honor or protection.

MILITANT CLERGY URGE IRAQIS TO OVERTHROW HUSAYN

LD011346 Tehran PARS in English 0842 GMT 1 Oct 80

["Militant Clergy Call on Iraqis to Topple Regime"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 1 Oct (PARS)--The society of the militant clergy in Tehran yesterday called on the Moslem people of Iraq to get on with the task of toppling Saddam Husayn's regime by resorting to practical strategems for undermining his government. In a communique issued to the Moslem Iraqis, the militant clergy in Tehran urged them to reproduce and distribute the messages of Imam Khomeyni to the Iraqi people, and to encourage their brethren to listen to the Arabic language programme of the voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran (state operated radio of Iran).

The communique, which was issued in Tehran yesterday afternoon, encouraged the Iraqi youth to learn the tactics of guerrilla fighting including the techniques for making home-made bombs, Molotov coctails, and their application. It also urged the Iraqis to bring Saddam's government to its knee by refusing to pay their taxes, utility bills. It also urged the government employees to stage slow-downs or strikes as another promising tactic for overthrowing Saddam from the seat of his power.

The Tehran society of militant clergy also advised the Iraqi activists to establish regular contacts with dissidents and student activists from Iraq who now live in Europe and the United States. They also said to the Iraqi people that the assassination of the figures in the government of Saddam Husayn could be another strategy ensuring the early downfall of the Iraqi president.

The society of the militant clergy in Tehran is an association of clergymen who favour the enactment of strict and uncomprising measures for the promotion of the Islamic ideology in Iran. Many of the leading clerics of Tehran are members of this association.

KURDISH SPOKESMAN CITED ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQIS

JN020643 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK] has declared in London that fighting has broken out between the Kurdish peshmerga forces and Ba'thist forces.

The Kurdish spokesman informed reporters in the British capital that the peshmerga revolutionaries have launched attacks on the Iraqi Army positions in the regions of Dahuk, Irbil and Mosul. He added that the Iraqi forces in these regions had withdrawn most of their soldiers to fight on the Iranian front.

The spokesman of the Iraqi DPK added that between 23 and 29 September, the Kurdish revolutionaries killed 29 Iraqi soldiers and (?burned) two helicopters killing all on board.

The spokesman stated that [word indistinct] of the Kurdish revolutionaries was a military base and airport, which had been used for airraids against northern Iran.

IRAQ SEEKING INCREASED GULF STATE OIL OUTPUT

JN010715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] In the wake of decreasing Iraqi oil exports as a result of the Iranian airraids, Iraq is trying convince oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf to increase their oil production to compensate for a world shortage.

World news agencies have reported that the Iraqi foreign minister will visit these countries concerning this matter.

On the other land, the U.S. Department of Energy has stated that the United States has an oil surplus that will be sufficient for 90 days in case world oil exports are fully suspended. Europeans sources have affirmed the same thing.

O Iraqi Ba'thist government, why then all this anxiety? Your masters say that they do not need oil now. Therefore, rest assured regarding this and instead, think about the dark fate awaiting you soon at the hands of the heroic fraternal Muslim Iraqi people.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 103-110

103: Iraqi Tanks, MiG's Destroyed

LD011056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 103 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and committed Iranian compatriots: Your self-sacrificing brother soldiers destroyed 21 enemy tanks in a brave attack during this morning's operations in the south of the country.

Two invading Iraqi MiG's were also shot down in the south of our country.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

104: Khorramshahr Military Victory

LD011718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 104 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and Muslim compatriots. In the hope that all statements of this joint staff will contain reports of glorious victories of the self-sacrificing fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Muslim Iranian nation, we announce that during today's clashes with the Iraqi Armed Forces, in the western parts of Khorramshahr, on the borders between Iran and Iraq, the brave fighters of the armed forces, with the assistance and cooperation of the valiant and patriotic people of the region destroyed 6 enemy tanks, killed 15 mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and captured 39 enemy soldiers.

These deadly blows forced the Iraqi forces to flee in disgrace.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

105: Capture of Egyptian Personnel, Arms

LD011724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 105 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, the valiant fighting and steadfastness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on various border battlefields is continuing. The grave Iranian fighters do not rest for a moment and are continuously performing epic acts of self-sacrifice in destroying the enemy.

During today's clashes they have forced the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army along Khuzestan's border with Iraq to retreat and flee. Following the flight of the enemy our forces have carried out pursuit operations. During these operations one Iraqi tank was seized by our forces. Three unexploded handgrenades which are made in Egypt and which bear the words "Egyptian defense bomb" and the numbers 75-552 have been left behind by the enemy.

The body of a crewman of the tanks was left behind and according to assertions by the people of the region the body is that of an Egyptian. Meanwhile, during these operations, 14 enemy personnel have been captured, 3 of whom are Egyptians. The identities of three others are unknown and are being investigated.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

106: Ahvaz Victory

LD011726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 106 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots. During clashes which took place today between our forces and the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'th Party in the Ahvaz border region, intense artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran forced the enemy to retreat and flee.

Also today the forces of the iraqi Ba'th Party intended to advance and attack in one of the border regions, but they were confronted with reciprocal attacks by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and forced to retreat.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

107: Nuclear Reactor Attack Unconfirmed

LD011702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 107 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. It is hereby declared that the headlines in today's newspapers concerning the bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad are not confirmed by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

108: Sinking of Iraqi Dredger

LD011744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Statement No 108 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary and Muslim compatriots of Iran. The powerful offshore gendarmerie frontier forces, using a 106-mm recoilless rifle, today sank and destroyed an Iraqi mercenary dredger carrying guns, arms and ammunition, in the mouth of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab].

Also during the course of the day, these brave frontier forces, in successful commando operations, forced the invader Iraqi forces to retreat.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

109: Khuzestan Urged to Fight

LD020700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0636 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 109 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Heroic and Muslim compatriots of Khuzestan. (?Your) military brothers are awaiting your uprising and assistance. The great and revolutionary Iranian nation is anxiously awaiting the moment when our imam issues the order to suppress the aggressive mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th through our united and revolutionary uprising. These ungodly enemies, in their fight against Islam and through their violation of the holy boundaries of beloved Iran thanks to their vain fantasies, (?are in reality advancing toward their own graves), for they have not learned their lesson from the deadly blows which are delivered upon them from every direction and have not come to their senses. This time, too, according to the reports we have received and according to the evidence, they wish to send their armored divisions to Abadan and Khorramshahr and thus dig their own graves in these regions.

Brave inhabitants of Khuzestan: The time has come for you to arise and take part in a heroic battle through general mobilization and general participation in order to protect your honor, religion and (?homeland). If necessary, you should destroy with your teeth and claws these blasphemous enemies and ungodly wretches and teach these sleepy mercenaries that they will never be able to rise again.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

110: Details of Counterattack

LD020710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0532 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 110 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and beloved compatriots who have welcomed in such a manner the foul war imposed on us by the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq and who have accepted destruction that you yourselves did not will, your life-in-hands guard brothers in an offensive operation have inflicted such a fatal shock against the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq that the aggressive enemy has been driven back into its hold like a mouse.

At 0200 yesterday morning, 1 October 1980, some of the best guard brothers on the battlefield with the enemy, after conducting a martyrdom prayer decided to attack deep into the heart of all forces in order to eliminate the blasphemous enemy, who is a lackey of the superpowers, who in turn have been playing with it in such a manner. They began the raid heroically and inflicted a heavy and fatal shock upon the enemy so that in this courageous attack the pride-creating guards of the Islamic Revolution captured more than 20 tanks and 2 trucks containing heavy ammunition. They also captured 12 ill-fated Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries, recovered the bodies of 4 brother guards who were captives of the Iraqi mercenaries and had been executed by (?the Ba'thists), and chased the enemy away.

In this clash the operations commander of the guards received the honor of martyrdom. May his soul be happy and remain alive perpetually.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran praises and appreciates the courageous bravery of the brother guards of the religion of God and the guardians of the homeland.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

LE MONDE CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION, MOOD IN IRAN

Fear of Iraqi Intentions

LD011055 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Tehran is Convinced That Baghdad Wants to Overthrow the Islamic Regime"]

[Text] Tehran--Anxiety and confusion seem to be the growing feelings among the Iranians; confusion because many of them who assiduously listen to foreign radio stations note the inconsistencies between the reports given by the two sides in the conflict, without being in a position to verify them. Although they tend a priori not to believe the Iraqi allegations they are sometimes able to observe that the communiques issued by the Iranian general staff do not always correspond to the real situation.

On Monday evening, for instance, the citizens of Tehran thought they saw Iraqi MiG aircraft diving down on the Shahr-e Rey refinery some 20 km from the capital at precise 15-minute intervals at 1850 and 1904 hours. No warning was given, however, and, of course, no communique was issued on the subject. According to eye-witnesses, bombs were dropped on this refinery on Sunday evening and on the (Lavizan) barracks--one of the biggest and most modern in the country, situated to the northeast of the capital. Despite the "red" alert (bombing in progress) which had been given by the radio and despite the fact that antiaircraft defenses went into action throughout the city, the general staff had no hesitation in stating the next day that no enemy attack had taken place and that the antiaircraft guns had gone into action to "pursue unidentified flying objects...."

Imam Khomeyni is probably aware of the shortcomings in the information sphere and their negative effect on the population's morale. On Monday he appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Nuri to supervise, monitor and "harmonize" the broadcasting of news on military operations by radio and television, specifying that the population must be told the whole truth.

Opinions on this subject were--and probably still are--divided. While some officials maintain that the truth would make it possible to mobilize the people with a view to the trials awaiting them, others maintain that, in the face of Iraqi deception, the war effort cannot be kept up without "selective information."

Baghdad's Objective

While the debate goes on behind the scenes--not without repercussions for the new international press representatives tolerated in the country--the population is kept in the dark about Iraqi strategy as seen by the officials. The latter think that Baghdad's objective is clear: to gradually strangle Iran.

One stage in that process is to deprive the country of what it needs most--oil. The ground offensive in Khuzestan is aimed at halting the extraction of black gold in the south, and, in the rest of the country, refineries and priority targets. The Abadan refinery is paralyzed and the Tabriz, Kermanshah, Shiraz, and Tehran (third largest after Abadan and Tabriz) refineries are only partly operational. It is estimated that, in all, Iran has now lost more than half its refinery capacity which would explain the serious gasolene shortage and the prolonged electricity supply cuts.

The second aspect of the Iraqi strategy is to isolate the oil-producing south from the rest of the country. The fighting going on near Dehloran and Dezful (which has neither been occupied nor bombed in the past 2 days contrary to Baghdad's assertions) is over strategic positions which control the road network linking Khuzestan to Tehran. If this route could no longer be used the Iranian units now defending the oil triangle (Abadan-Khorramshahr- Ahvaz) would be cut off from their rear bases and eventually forced to capitulate. Having gained control over the area, the Iraqis would then try to win the support of Khuzestan's Arab-speaking population by promising not to withdraw from the province before it had obtained autonomy.

Preserving the "Islamic Ideology"

These plans attributed to the Ba'thist regime explain the bombardments and the statements made by the Tehran leaders. Prime Minister Raja'i, for instance, said on Monday that Iran was not fighting to defend its access to the sea (in other words Khuzestan) or even oil but simply to preserve its "Islamic ideology." He added that the people would resist "with Molotov cocktails to the end of time." The "partisans' war" is being feverishly prepared. The Khuzestan authorities now admit what was inconceivable just 1 week ago: they are cooperating with some leftwing groups in organizing groups of underground fighters to whom weapons are being distributed. Ayatollah Shobeyr Khaqani, one of the Khuzestan Arab's religious leader, despite his sympathies for the autonomist movement, has called on the Khuzestan Arabs to "defend Islam and the homeland" against the Iraqis according to a communique broadcast by radio and television.

It has not been confirmed, however, that the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] has launched a similar appeal to its fighters--a report which we echoed on Monday (LE MONDE 30 September). There are, however, noticeable signs of detente between the central government and the autonomists. According to persistent reports the autonomists have virtually stopped their harassment of the forces of order.

In addition, on Monday, for the first time, Tehran radio paid tribute to the patriotism of the Kurds and peshmergas (Kurdish guerrillas), however, nothing has yet been settled. Officials here still fear joint action by KDP and Baghdad troops which would open a third front in addition to the Khuzestan and western border fronts.

Despite the uncertainties and military dangers threatening Iran, its leaders do not feel able to accept the Security Council resolution. They point out that this resolution does not recommend the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory but simply an end to fighting and a peaceful settlement of the dispute. "How can we agree to negotiate under the threat of the guns of a state occupying our country," the officials repeat with varying degrees of emphasis. "A cease-fire agreement similar to the one we are being offered was concluded at the end of the Israeli-Arab War in June 1967," one of them told us, "and now, 13 years later, Jewish troops are still camping on Arab soil."

Nonetheless, the Iranian leaders are convinced that the war launched by Baghdad is not aimed at settling a border dispute but at overthrowing Imam Khomeyni's regime. Hence, their intention to pursue the battle "to the end of time."

Refusal to Negotiate

LD021043 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Eric Rouleau Dispatch: "Tehran--The Security Council Resolution Is 'Scandalously Favorable to Baghdad'"]

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Republic will not open any dialogue, direct or indirect, with Baghdad until Iraqi troops have been withdrawn from Iranian soil. That is the essence of the reply to the Security Council appeal which president Bani-Sadr was to convey to Kurt Waldheim on Wednesday 1 October.

The Iranian refusal to end hostilities was predictable. The Security Council resolution calling on the two sides to end the fighting and settle their dispute amicably was immediately regarded here as "scandalously partial and favorable to Baghdad." "It is more unjust toward us than Resolution 242 passed in June 1967 was for the Arabs who had just suffered a military defeat," one official told us.

The Iranians feel that they are victims of an "aggression" but the Security Council does not condemn Iraq for having initiated the hostilities nor does it call on Iraq to withdraw its troops aside from the section of the border which is not disputed by either side. This official also told us that opening negotiations in these conditions would amount to "offering the aggressor a bonus."

Nonetheless, there is still great embarrassment within President Bani-Sadr's immediate entourage. The head of state has been able to assess the extent of Iran's isolation on the international scene. The Security Council resolution was adopted unanimously by its members; none of them even partly echoed Tehran's viewpoint. There is good reason for that; the Iranian officials have not taken the trouble to officially explain their ideas to the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and in any case reject any intercession or mediation. There was, of course, talk of sending former Ambassador to the United Nations Mansur Farhang to argue Tehran's case to the Security Council but an "unshakeable veto finally prevented him from flying to New York."

Indeed, Imam Khomeyni still regards the United Nations as a docile tool in the superpowers' hands, especially in U.S. hands. As will be remembered, last November Mr Bani-Sadr, then foreign minister, was forced to resign after the imam himself refused permission to take part in the Security Council debate on the hostage affair. This time it was thought preferable to avoid a futile debate which would be particularly pointless since the Tehran government cannot--even if it wanted to--accept even a temporary occupation of its national territory. "Unless, of course, we were prepared to commit political suicide," an official confided to us.

Military Successes

Iranian opinion--especially in the armed forces, it is claimed--would not tolerate a halt in the hostilities while "successive military victories" are being won. Radio and television here are constantly broadcasting reports and eye-witness accounts of the Iranian Armed Forces' prowess and heroism. The damage inflicted by the Tehran air force on the Iraqi state's infrastructures--for instance the power station and the nuclear power station bombed on Tuesday--are helping to boost the population's morale and national pride. Even supporters of the former regime are expressing admiration for "their" air force, comparing it with that of the "enemy," whose performance so far has not seemed particularly effective. Despite almost daily raids on Tehran and Tabriz, for instance, the Iraqi MiG's have not succeeded in inflicting significant damage on the two cities' airports. A reliable source reports that aside from a few exceptions Iraqi bombardments in the rest of the country have been surprisingly inaccurate.

Some observers think that the Iranian ground forces have, on the other hand, proved less dynamic than the air force.

"Resistance to the End"

Serious organizational and logistical problems seem to have contributed to the initial military victories won by Iraq. The desertion of officers who had prompted an infantry unit's disorderly retreat was reported 2 days ago in Khuzestan. Nonetheless, the "oil triangle"--the key cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz--have not been occupied despite the dangerous offensive by the Iraqi Army, which should have benefitted from surprise. In addition, on Tuesday Iraqi forces were driven our of the suburbs of Khorramshahr where they had infiltrated in the past few days. To the north of Ahvaz the strategic cities of Dezful and Dehloran, which command the main road to Tehran, are holding out.

The situation in the west of the country is less clear.... on Tuesday afternoon the media announced a general retreat by Iraqi forces but it was virtually impossible to check that report. After implicitly admitting the loss of places such as Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran, the general staff now maintains that a fierce counterattack has forced the Iraqis to abandon those positions, leaving some 100 tanks behind them. The high command, however, admits that fighting is continuing not far from the areas won back.

Whatever the facts, the general watchword is "resistance to the end." Imam Khomeyni stressed in a radio and television statement on Tuesday evening that whether Iran wins or loses the first stage of the war it is the duty of every good Muslim to pursue the struggle by all possible means to drive out the invaders. He specified more than once: "We will not compromise with the infidel Saddam Husayn," a remark quoted in banner headlines by the newspapers this Wednesday morning. "Our duty is to kill and be killed, to die like martyrs," he stated before adding that the war is likely to be very long but that "Iran and Islam will emerge victorious, God willing."

JOINT IRAN-JAPAN PETROCHEMICAL PROJECT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

OW011221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Oct (KYODO)--The Iraqi attacks Tuesday night on the construction site of a giant Iran-Japanese petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni, southern Iran, have caused serious damage to major parts of it, making building work difficult to be continued, Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co, the Japanese investor, said Wednesday.

Both Yamashita and the Japanese Government said their immediate task was to bring 745 Japanese construction workers now staying in a camp 10 kilometers from the site to Shiraz, about 400 kilometers from Bandar-e Khomeyni. The government also said it would urge the Iraqi Government through diplomatic channels to cease its attacks on the construction site. The site was first attacked on September 24.

On the prospect of a resumption of the construction work, Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka reiterated Wednesday that this would happen when conditions became safe. Yamashita, however, stressed his company must make an overall reivew of the war-torn complex. Meanwhile, MITI officials said they must consider the application of export insurance if it was found impossible to resume the construction work. They said they were planning to dispatch officials to Iran to examine the situation.

Further Details of Damage

OW020025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Oct (KYODO)--The gas cracking plant which represents the nucleus of the Japan-Iran petrochemical complex now under construction in Bandar-e Khomeyni was spared from damage by Tuesday's attack by Iraqi planes.

This was revealed Wednesday by Tatsuo Nagashima, vice president of the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co (IJPC), the firm engaged in construction of the complex. He told Japanese newsmen that the air attack damaged the chemical tank and part of the other facilities. Nagashima and H. Dabiri, the Iranian president of IJPC, has proposed the creation of a committee to study the extent of damage caused. He said, however, a study is being made among the Japanese staff members on whether to have its representatives participate in the committee since the Japanese workers have been instructed not to enter the construction site, as a rule, for security reasons. The vice president said no decision has been made as yet on whether to evacuate the 745 Japanese workers to Shiraz, in the southern part of Iran, as recommended by the Japanese Embassy. The workers are now staying in a camp some 10 kilometers from the construction site.

Meanwhile, Japanese ambassador to Iran Tsutomu Wada said Wednesday that he was not informed by IJPC on Tuesday's bombing of the petrochemical facilities by Iraqi planes. On reports that IJPC had asked the Japanese Embassy to arrange the dispatch to Shiraz of a ship or a relief plane of Japan Air Lines to evacuate the Japanese workers, Wada said that it will be difficult to give special consideration to IJPC alone. He noted that other Japanese residents in Iran were still remaining the country, waiting for a favorable turn in the situation, such as the reopening of the Tehran airport. According to informed sources, Japanese employees of subcontracting firms participating in the construction project are demanding that they be evacuated to Japan as soon as possible.

HARBOR EMPLOYEES TOLD TO REPORT FOR WORK, GUARD PORTS

LD011800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 01 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the shipping and harbor organization, released by the Tehran security headquarters]

[Text] In His exalted name. The shipping and harbor organization firmly reminds its employees in Abadan, Khorramshahr and Bandar-e Khomeyni harbors that they should report regularly to their place of work and carry out the duties delegated to them by harbor authorities or other officials in charge and also guard and protect harbors.

This is the religious and national duty of any Iranian under the present conditions. In case of absence or disobedience, employees will be dealt with according to wartime regulations.

SECURITY HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT ON REPAIRING BATTLE DAMAGE

LD011530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] In its statement No 87 the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry has announced that in order to repair and reconstruct installations damaged during the war, the organization for the extension and the reconstruction of Iranian industries has declared its readiness to render the necessary help in various fields, including those connected with installatio-ns, repair and mechanical work, the construction of pontoon bridges, building work and the construction of warehouses. The organization for the extension and reconstruction of Iranian industries has requested various ministries and other affected organizations to communicate their needs for repairs and renovations through telephone numbers 293056 and 294014 between 0700 to 1700 daily to the headquarters which has been set up for this purpose.

COVERAGE OF 30 SEP-1 OCT REGIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Abadan Blood Donations

GF011215 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1203 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, Taleqani Hospital is in need of various types of blood. Our dear brothers and sisters can go to this hospital to make donations. [message is repeated]

Warning on Thieves, Fifth Column

GF011637 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1510 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. Considering the sensitive situation in the region, the Abadan-Khorramshahr Revolution Court announces the following points to inform the citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr:

1. According to information, some known and identified individuals have been using the distraction of recent events to burglarize vacant houses. We strongly warn these individuals and order the Abadan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and security forces to arrest them on sight. Their crime is waging war against God and being corrupters on earth. The verdict will be implemented quickly.

2. There is an enemy fifth column in the guise of leftist and pseudoleftist (?pro)-American groups using the situation for counterrevolutionary actions. They are trying to weaken the morale of the militant Muslim population and the combatant personnel of the armed forces and Islamic revolution guards. They are warned that if they do not stop these activities, they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime law for the crime of waging war against God.

[Signed] Abadan revolution prosecutor's office

Arab Support to Iraq Attacked

GF010925 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Sep 80

[TExt] O Iranian heroic people, O brave Iranian people, O Muslim nations everywhere, O liberals of the world: The agent and traitor Saddam, the Zionist and U.S. lackey Saddam, is not fighting on his behalf alone; He is in fact fighting on behalf of all the agents in the region, including those who remain suspiciously silent and those who issue statements. He is fighting on behalf of the traitor king of Jordan, the oppressive and unjust regime in Egypt, and all the other agents who contact Saddam by phone in order to follow the battle news from their palaces and ivory towers.

They are concerned about their interests and those of their masters. Thus you find them concernedly sending mediators to heroic Tehran. They have sent the PLO chairman with proposals to rescue the falling regime from death, such as their proposal that a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers be held.

We tell the agents and all their masters that we will not cease fire until we liberate every inch of Iraqi territory. We will not cease fire until the idol of Zionism and Americanism in Baghdad has fallen. We will not cease fire until the banner of Islam is raised over Islamic Iraq.

The question of mediation had been exploited in Lebanon to maintain the isolationist forces whenever their existence is threatened. In the revolution in Islamic Iran, we will not be deceived by any conspiracy. The fire of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the fire of the Islamic strugglers in Iraq will continue to burn. Their flames will grow higher until the entire agent regime in Baghdad is burned up. This will not be difficult for us to achieve with the help of God.

Ahvaz Rebutts Iraqi Claims

GF011426 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1223 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yes, Muslims everywhere, this is Ahvaz, the voice of true Islam and the oppressed masses. Yes, zealous men everywhere who are listening to us, this is Ahvaz, the stronghold of steadfastness, self-sacrifice and self-denial. O you lying Saddam, listen to our voice shouting loudly from the holy land of Ahvaz. Listen to this voice. You claimed your fleeing troops occupied its city. And you, the voice of the unbelief and treachery in Baghdad, listen to the voice of Islam, the voice of descendants of 'Ali and Al-Husayn, peace be upon them, which is like burning thunderbolts from the land of Ahvaz. And you, the trumpets of malice and treachery, is it not time to understand that we, in the land of Islam and revolution--Iran, the land of blood and fire--are not ready to sacrifice an inch of our holy Muslim land?

Stop dreaming, you proud small pharoah! The cities of Ahvaz, Abadan, Khorramshahr and Dezful--all our cherished villages and cities--stand firm like unshakeable towers on which the flag of "There is no God except God" is hoisted. Stop dreaming, Saddam. Your dreams are mere fantasies caused by your sick mind. Your fantasies are inspired by hellish thoughts from the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency.

And you, rancorous and venomous trumpets, stop sleeping and burying your heads in the sand. You, the atheist Saddam and other tools and tyrants refuse to see the sun of truth shining on the land of Iran, the land of Islam, and its brave, steadfast masses under the leadership of the supporter of the destitute and oppressed, the great Imam Khomeyni.

Bushehr Traffic Detours

GF011607 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1519 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Pay attention to the following Bushehr security headquarters announcement:

We hereby announce to all vehicle owners that they should avoid traveling between the Genaveh-Borazjan junction and the Borazjan-Bushehr and Changan-Shaghadak traffic junctions.

Army vehicles, ambulances and gendarmerie and revolution guards vehicles may use these junctions. All other vehicles may use these junctions if they have an authorized assignment sticker.

[Signed] Security headquarters for Bushehr Province

Volunteers for Khark Island

GF011300 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Bushehr coordination headquarters:

All citizens who have been reporting to the Bushehr governor general's office to be despatched to Khark Island are hereby notified and requested to refrain from reporting to this office until further notice. Only official employees on Khark Island are requested to report to this office for registration.

Bushehr coordination headquarters

Khorramshahr Governor's Office on Fighting

GF011144 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1120 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention, please pay attention. This announcement has just been issued by the Khorramshahr governor's office: Respected citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr, hail to you, heroic people. We inform you that in a ferocious battle this morning between our devoted and heroic forces and the wretched enemy in the areas of the port authority offices, the railway station, and behind the Khorramshahr slaughterhouse--with the help of the Almighty--our forces dealt heavy blows to the aggressive enemy. They were forced to retreat around 5 km. We have captured 6 enemy tanks as well as 39 prisoners. The filthy Ba'thist aggressors also left 15 dead and injured before retreating.

Our heroic and God-worshipping forces are completely in control and will fight until the enemy has been destroyed. God, the imam and our heroic nation praise these brave (?soldiers) on the battlefield of right and wrong.

[Signed] Khorramshahr governor's office [message is repeated]

Khorramshahr Fire Department Callup

GF011552 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1515 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] All Khorramshahr municipal and fire department employees are requested to report to the respective authorities immediately. [message is repeated]

Khuzestan Governor General Message

LD011448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Seyyed Mohammad Qaravi, Khuzestan's governor general, has telephoned the following message today from Dasht-e Azadegan:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Peace be upon the heroic and martyr-nurturing Iranian nation! With pride stemming from the divine successes we have scored in our battle against the aggressor foe, I would like to inform you, Muslim nation, that the pious and heroic personnel of the garrison in Dasht-e Azadegan are fighting with all their might in the battlefield of right versus wrong and have dealt mortal blows to the body of the adversary. These fighting brothers will also defend to the last bullet and to the last drop of their blood the soil of their martyr-nurturing homeland. Our blessings are due to these Muslim struggling brothers who, with their peerless valor and self-denial, have given a befitting lesson to the Iraqi aggressors.

Tabriz Blackout Exhortations

GF011804 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1735 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] All citizens resising in Vali'ahd District, Monajjem section, (?Khansari) housing project and the urban housing project, as well as all residents of Yusefabad and Scylab, are requested to extinguish or block any and all lights that can be seen from their houses. Otherwise, the headquarters will take necessary steps to cut off power to their homes. Likewise, all residents of Taleqani and Shahid-yahya neighborhood are also requested to turn off all their lights so they cannot be seen from outside.

TEHRAN NOTES KUWAITI SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF011343 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1320 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The Muslim Kuwaiti people are supporting the Islamic Revolution against the attacks by the madman Saddam. When the Islamic Republic's flag was hoisted during the Asian football cup tournament at Kuwait Stadium, shouts of "God is Great" and "There is no God but God" were heard. The applause lasted for 10 minutes.

This simple incident at a sports stadium full of thousands of spectators is the best demonstration of the surging Islamic sentiments toward our Islamic Revolution. It is an eloquent lesson for the Madman Saddam and should make him realize the vileness of the aggression [words indistinct] the propaganda he bragged about and the hollow titles bestowed on this madman.

Greetings to the Muslim masses of Kuwait that have championed their blessed [Islamic] Revolution and overcome the fear imposed by Saddam's embassy and mercenaries in the Al-Istiqlal Street [location of the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait]. Greetings and admiration to those who cheered their Islamic Revolution and defied the disgraced Saddam. Greetings from their blessed revolution, and a pledge that the revolution will continue to be loyal to its objectives.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Moves--Tehran radio reported President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 479 calling for a cease-fire in the Iraq-Iran conflict. Bani-Sadr said that as long as Iraq continues to violate Iran's territorial sovereignty, Iran cannot "consider" the Security Council's resolution and sees "no benefit" in "any discussion, whether direct or indirect, concerning hostilities between the two countries." He said Iran had done nothing to incite the Iraqi attack and had been left no option but to defend itself. The Iranian president added that Iraq is purveying nothing but "baseless propaganda" designed to deceive the international community and that it is "deceitfully misusing the UN peace initiative."

Monitored Iranian media have not carried any authoritative response to reports that Iraq will call for a 4-day cease-fire from 5 through 8 October. However, Tehran radio's Arabic service said that even the humblest Iranian citizen "totally rejects" this idea as long as Iraq persists in its aggression. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, in a New York press conference reported by Karachi radio, said the Iraqi conditions contained in the cease-fire proposal are that Iran should stop all military activities, including the concentration of forces on Iraq's borders, publicly announce its acceptance of the proposal at the highest level and agree to enter into negotiations after the cease-fire takes effect. Karachi also reports that the Iranian representative to the Islamic Conference reiterated that the Iraqi offer is "not acceptable" unless Iraq stops its aggression.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, announced that Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri has been recalled for expressing a "stance" on the conflict that "did not reflect" the views of the Iranian Government. The Foreign Ministry had earlier stated that Mokri's views on "ways of settling the dispute" were not those of his government and did not commit Iran in any way.

Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has reiterated Iran's firm stand against negotiations to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is in Tehran to deliver a letter from President Fidel Castro in the latter's capacity as chairman of the nonaligned conference. According to the radio, Raja'i told Malmierca that he was "surprised" that Castro had advised Iran to negotiate while Iraq continued its aggression. He said Castro has "mistaken" Iran for "another nation under imperialist domination," and he reiterated his earlier avowal that Iran will fight to its "last breath." Tehran radio also reported that the political director general of the Foreign Ministry met with the ambassadors of "certain European countries" and briefed them on Iran's stand "against compromise." The radio said the ambassadors "entirely agreed with the correctness" of Iran's Islamic revolution and "lavishly praised" its achievements, including the "severing of the hand of the U.S. superpower," but noted that the envoys "deemed the problem of the hostages an obstacle to their open support."

The Islamic Conference, according to Riyadh radio, has advanced the date of its meeting from 6 October to 4 October in light of the Iran-Iraq crisis. The radio said the conference will "renew" the "good offices" mission recently undertaken by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. However, Chatti, in an interview reported by Karachi radio, stated that while he and Ziaul Haq are prepared to resume the peace mission, they should not return to Iran and Iraq until there has been a "change in the stand" of the two countries.

Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar left Paris for Amman in an Iraqi airplane "placed at his disposal." The radio speculated in this connection on the possibility of a government-in-exile. Paris later reported, however, that a Jordanian spokesman called reports of Bakhtiar's arrival in Amman "totally devoid of foundation." Monitored Jordanian media have not mentioned anything concerning Bakhtiar's trip to Amman. Tehran radio's Arabic service picked up news agency reports of the trip, saying that it exposed Saddam Husayn's links with the "orphans of the deposed shah's regime" and is evidence of his "agentry to the corrupt United States."

Military Situation--President Bani-Sadr issued a message, carried by Tehran radio, in which he claimed several battlefield successes. Calling on the people of Khorramshahr to continue resisting "with everything in their power," the president reported that Iran has launched air attacks and airborne assaults in the southern region. He also said that Iranian attacks have forced the enemy to withdraw from Susangerd, that the Iraqis have retreated 6 km on the Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh front and that night operations have been successful on the western front. In a statement reported by PARS, Bani-Sadr also announced that Mehran was liberated on 1 October. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian forces destroyed or captured 170 enemy tanks during operations on the southern front on 2 October.

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses carried an ATH-THAWRAH press headline rejecting Bani-Sadr's "lies" and saying that Mehran remains "under the control of our forces," but it gave no further details. A General Command communique of 2 October, carried by Baghdad radio, reiterated earlier claims that Iraqi forces had already "accomplished their basic objectives" and said that future military activities would be "limited to retaining the targets achieved." In view of this, the General Command added, it intends to issue only one military communique daily unless events dictate otherwise. The only Iraqi offensive operations reported by the General Command's communique were four raids on army concentrations in the Dezful sector and a naval attack on military installations along the Abadan coast. The communique also reported that Iranian aircraft attacked economic installations and the civilian population in Maysan, Diyala, Al-Kut, Tazah and Al-Qurnah.

At a press conference reported by Amman radio, South Korean Ambassador to Jordan So Chin-chol "categorically denied" that his country has provided Iran with military equipment and spare parts. The envoy noted that South Korea's position is that the dispute should be settled without foreign intervention. He added that the ROK has economic and trade relations with Iraq and that more than 1,200 Koreans are working on development projects in that country. Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad had earlier charged that South Korea and Japan had made "massive deliveries" to Iran of military spare parts with the "consent" of the United States.

The Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in an editorial reported by INA, accused the United States or returning to the policy of "brinkmanship." The paper said the Americans are taking advantage of Iranian threats to the gulf states "to offer or even to impose its services" to guarantee the security of the gulf and protect the flow of oil. It asserted that in doing so the United States is "playing with fire," and it urged the world to "exert pressure" to stop "rash adventures" and the resurrected policy of brinkmanship. The article also observed that Iran should be held responsible for the consequences of "imperialist U.S. intervention" in the gulf.

American Hostages

Tehran radio announced that the Majlis approved a proposal "rejecting any direct or indirect negotiations with the American Government or its envoys" over the hostages. The Majlis also ruled out any contact between the special commission set up to deal with the hostages issue and "non-Americans" for the purpose of ascertaining the U.S. "views" or "reactions."

Egypt

In an "exclusive statement" to the London Arabic-language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party Mustafa Khalil called Prime Minister Menahem Begin's offer to the United States of bases in the Sinai "maximum extremism" and "lack of etiquette" since the Sinai is Egyptian territory and Egypt has made it clear that it will not allow foreign "bases" on its soil. Khalil said Begin had "absolutely no right" to make that statement. Prime Minister Begin, in a 29 September interview with Jerusalem radio, said Israel was prepared to give the United States a base in the Sinai but that President as-Sadat would have to be consulted within the terms of the treaty between Israel and Egypt.

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FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS TO KABUL FROM NEW YORK

LD021510 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister and leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delegation to the 35th UN General Assembly session, returned home this morning after attending the session. He was met at Kabul International Airport by Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform Fazel Rahim Momand and the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM SENT TO ADDIS ABABA

WA021450 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, 13 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that on behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee], president of the RC [Revolution Council] and DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] prime minister, a con, gratulatory telegram has been communicated to Addis Ababa addressed to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of the socialist state of Ethiopia on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the revolution of that country.

In the telegram it is hoped that the people of Ethiopia would gain further successes under his leadership and forge ahead toward wide horizons of blossoming and social progress and defence of the gains of the revolution, territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty.

The telegram expresses full confidence that the bond of fraternity and sincere and useful cooperation between the two countries would be further developed for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and world peace and security.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR TO REPAIR BORDER RIVER CHANNELS

LD030150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement for survey work and projects concerning improvements in the channels of the Kurhk and Morghab Rivers and strengthening their banks was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR at the Ministry of Water and Power.

The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by engineer Ahamad Shah, deputy minister for irriagation of the Ministry of Water and Power, and for the USSR by (Anatoliy Sokhanov), economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

SOVIET CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTED IN KABUL

WA021452 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep (BAKHTAR)--Hundreds of our deserving working compatriots received the Soviet-supplied consumer goods recently.

Teachers, students, workers and toilers from Khayr Khanah high school, Karte Parwan secondary school and employees of Afghanistan's plant Joint Stock Company received the friendly Soviet Union's aid.

During the function held on the occasion some party activists and employees of the above institutions, referring to the friendly and brotherly ties and amicable relations between peoples' of the two countries existing for years hoped for further consolidation and expansion of these relations. They expressed gratitude for the Soviet grant-in-aid.

REBELS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR POISONING CHILDREN

LD022050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The presidency of the special Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] revolutionary court announces that as our beloved countrymen know, in April and May of this year a series of poisonings and disturbances took place in Kabul's schools. As a result of these inhumane acts, a large number of young children, innocent boys and girls were poisoned and their lives threatened.

In connection with this matter, which was brought to the public's attention and as a result of the activities of the security forces and party activists, the perpetrators of these inhumane and anti-Islamic crimes were arrested and some of the toxic substances, documents and other irrefutable evidence was seized. These criminals also engaged in other inhumane and terrorist acts and were responsible for the murder of one member of the Democratic Youth Organization. Their completed dossiers were recently sent to the special revolutionary court which investigated them in accordance with the law.

The open meeting of special revolutionary court's judicial commission to investigate these cases began yesterday in full accordance with the DRA Basic Principles and laws related to it and in an atmosphere of total democracy. After full consideration and investigation of the criminals, the meeting ended today. During this meeting, the accused--these mercenary criminals--fully confessed their crimes and explained their connection with U.S. imperialism, Pakistan and Chinese hegemonism and said that they were manipulated by foreigners, especially the criminal Golbuddin and his criminal and treacherous band. They also said that the material for their criminal actions was provided to them by the region's imperialists and Golbuddin's criminal band.

The court, in accordance with articles 221, 271, 273 and the last section of article 275 of the criminal procedure statutes; in accordance with articles 84 and 93 of the penal law; and in observance of articles 221, 231, 395 and 369 of the penal law sent those under age 20 to detention centers and sentenced those over age 20 to prison for a term of 5 to 20 years. Those who have been sentenced to prison are: Mohammad 'Azam, the son of Mohammad Serwar; Mohammad Zia, the son of Mohammad Taher; Hakemah, the daughter of Mohammad Serwar; Mohammad Yusuf, the son of Mohammad Hasan; Mohammad Sewar, the son of Mohammad J'afer; Khatul, the daughter of Paindah Mohammad and Mir Qasem, the son of Mohammad Shah.

QONDUZ COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS CAPTURED

LD021520 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Due to the indefatigable activities of the armed forces, party activists and Sarandoy and with the cooperation of the noble people of Khanabad District in the Province of Qonduz, a number of counterrevolutionary elements who were engaging in terror and [word indistinct] and thus disrupting the peaceful life of that district's people, have been captured.

A number of American and Chinese arms of various makes together with some ammunition have been seized by the armed forces from these mercenaries of sinister reaction and servants of American imperialism.

AFP: REBELS ACTIVE IN KABUL, PROVINCES; SOVIET AIR CRASH

BK011300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Oct (AFP)--A Soviet military cargo plane crashed or was shot down by Afghan rebels at Kuh-e Safi, about 40 kms (24 miles) north west [as received] of Kabul last Wednesday [24 September], Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Villagers saw the wreckage on a hill, the sources said, but could not specify if the plane crashed due to system failure or was shot down by rebels operating in the area. The sources also could not specify the nature of cargo the aircraft was carrying or the number of crew involved.

Quoting unconfirmed reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that on September 22-23, Afghan rebels blew up an ammunition dump in the Qandahar airport damaging "at least 12 aircraft". The damaged aircraft included helicopter gunships, the sources said. Qandahar Province borders Pakistan.

The sources today confirmed reports of the blowing up of a dynamite depot of the Afghan Public Works Ministry on last Wednesday in Kabul, but could not specify what caused the explosion which was heard by city residents early Wednesday morning. Quoting unconfirmed reports the sources said that Afghan rebels managed to pilfer a truckload of dynamite from the depot, situated at Chakab, about eight kms (five miles) southeast of Kabul. When the rebels were getting out, they were fired upon by government security forces. Apparently seeing that they cannot [as received] get the rest of the dynamite, the rebels death-nailed it and blew up the rest of the storage, the sources said. Firing continued for more than two hours and ash from the blown up dynamite depot fell over a wide area. At least six persons were killed in the incident.

A government supply convoy carrying flour was attacked somewhere in the Lowgar Province on September 23 by the rebels and 11 trucks, two jeeps and one armoured personnel carrier were damaged, the sources said.

ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES UN ON ISLAMIC WORLD VIEWPOINT

BK020510 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Speech by Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq to the UN General Assembly--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President:

Today the world of Islam is on the threshold of the 15th century of its glorious and eventful history. Another 40 days will usher in the beginning of a new Islamic century. It is a great honor for me and my country that I have been given this opportunity to address the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the 900 million fellow Muslims in commemoration of such an epoch-making event in human history. I do so with deep humility in response to the mandate conferred upon me by the 7th Islamic conference of foreign ministers which Pakistan was privileged to host last May.

I am grateful to you, Mr President, for your kind words of welcome. I take this opportunity to convey to you my personal congratulations and those of the government and the people of Pakistan on your election as president of the 35th session of the General Assembly. For you, Mr Secretary General, I wish to express our profound admiration for the qualities and experience which you possess in such abundance. During your two terms in office, you have been called upon to deal with some of the most difficult problems which the world organization has had to face. You have done so with great distinction, and I wish you continued success in your mission.

The great Islamic community today (?covers) the broad beographical belt from Indonesia in the east to Senegal in the west. Living in different climes and under different customs and political systems, speaking different languages and dialects, Muslims all over the world retain an abiding (?strength) of Islamic affinity. It is this unity in diversity which is the hallmark of the Muslim community or the (?ummah) of Muslim nations.

The Islamic Conference of which I have the honor to be the current chairman constitutes a complete manifestation of the urge of the Muslim community to reestablish its historical role as a (?force) of peace and progress and to reassert the overriding unity of the Muslim people scattered over the globe. As we stand at the threshold of the 15th century of Islam, we can look with pride to the fact that the Islamic countries have regained their political independence and are working closely to obtain their rightful place in the world.

The desire for unity is manifested in the 42-member Islamic Conference, which has come to acquire an eminent place among international organizations and whose decisions are assuming an ever-increasing importance in the international community.

Mr President, while on the subject of conflicts generated by [words indictinct], I may be allowed to present before this august assembly how we Muslims perceive some of the critical areas of tension (?in the world).

The tragic conflict between the two Islamic states of Iran and Iraq is a source of deep concern to the world community. It causes profound anguish to the world of Islam in particular. This violent conflict between two brotherly Islamic states is attributable to unstable conditions created in a strategic area by a colonial legacy. We fervently hope that peace between the two neighboring countries will return soon, God willing.

It is the duty of the international community and particularly that of the Islamic and the nonaligned world to make a positive contribution toward the resolution of the differences between Iran and Iraq. An essential condition for the return of peace between them would be the observance of strict neutrality and non-interference in their internal affairs by the outside powers.

Mr President, as you are aware, sir, I have come to New York directly from the capitals of these two countries, where I was warmly received in the spirit of Islamic fraternity by President Bani-Sadr and President Saddam Husayn. My mission was undertaken at the behest of the Islamic Conference. Its purpose was essentially one of fact-finding and good will. I was able to ascertain the views of my two brothers in a series of meetings in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence. I have faithfully conveyed to each brother the views and position of the other in regard to cessation of hostilities. It is my earnest hope and prayer that efforts will continue to end the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq, and that a peaceful solution will be found to their differences on the basis of justice, respect for each other's rights and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and brotherhood.

By far the most destabilizing factor in the Middle East is Israel. Who can deny the justice of the cause of the Palestinian people, who have been mercilessly uprooted from their sacred land after being in continued possession for the best part of 1,400 years and who have been (?facing) untold oppression, tyranny and terrorism practiced against them by the Zionist entity?

The threat posed to world peace by the Palestinian problem is all too evident. The situation can explode any moment. The resulting conflagration could envelope the world with a disaster the magnitude of which has not been seen before. Injustice and oppression arouse strong sentiments. These sentiments cannot be suppressed by arrogant reliance on force and coercion, nor smothered by unlimited persecution. Israel, [someone shouts unintelligibly in background] which is [words indistinct], should not forget the oft-repeated lessons of history; that is, the policy of annexation and domination is doomed to failure. History has the habit of unceremoniously repeating itself.

Notwithstanding protestations of the desired will abou[illegible]ceful solution of the Palestinian problem in the context of the Middle Eas[illegible]n, the stark reality is that Israel continues to defy the will of the world com[illegible]ity, expressed through this very forum and the Security Council on numerous occasions. It continued to occupy Arab and Palestinian land by force. It cynically disregarded the near unanimous voice (?even) on Jerusalem by passing the law to change the status of Jerusalem.

The Security Council reacted by calling upon all countries having their diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to shift them; the response was unanimous and prompt. I take this opportunity to offer profound thanks to all the 13 countries, namely Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Botswana, Haiti, the Netherlands, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. which have removed their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem to show their displeasure at Israel's defiance of international law and public opinion. We salute them for their principled decision. It is now the time for further action by the world community, so that the conditions stipulated generally by world opinion and especially by the Islamic Conference on the Palestinian problems are met and peace returned to the Middle East. Let there be no illusion that wounds inflicted on the Palestinians can be healed by the passage of time. Now is the time to act, before it is too late.

The United States claims that it has vital economic and strategic interests in the Middle East and North Africa, which is not only the homeland of the Arab people but constitutes a strategic frontier of Europe, yet it pursues the policy which brings it into hostile confrontation with the Arab world and extends open-ended support to Israel, which encourages that country to pursue aggressive policies in defiance of world opinion. The United States bears a heavy responsibility in this respect. Its reliance on the might of this superpower has enabled Israel to flout the verdict of the international community and to usurp the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine.

The Muslim world wholeheartedly supports the just struggle of the people of Palestine under their legitimate and sole representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization--for the liberation of their sacred territory from Zionist rule and occupation. It considers that the issue of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East question.

Successive Islamic conferences have demanded the complete withdrawal of all Israel forces from all occupied Arab territory including Jerusalem; the excercise by the people of Palestine of their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish a sovereign state of their own in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization; and the dismantling of the so-called settlements in occupied Arab territories. Until these just demands are met in full, the prospects of a genuine lasting peace in the Middle East will elude us and the world will continue to be haunted by the specter of a wider conflict in which the interests of those who protect Israel will suffer most.

Mr President, the world of Islam is profoundly concerned with the tragedy that has overtaken Afghanistan. This small, independent, nonaligned Muslim country has been subjected to military intervention on a massive scale in violation of the national rights of the Afghan people and the sacrosanct principle of nonalignment and the United Nations Charter.

True to their centuries old national tradition and unconquerable spirit of independence, the people of Afghanistan have responded to the challenge with fearless resistance through the length and breadth of their country. The struggle is as [word indistinct] and worthy of respect and support as the heroic struggle of the (?Algerian) people, the people of Zimbabwe and indeed of all oppressed and exploited people of the world at one time or another against foreign domination.

The deeply cherished resentment of the international community and of the Muslim world in particular against this act of armed intervention has been clearly expressed in the demands for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet Union's forces from Afghanistan.

The seventh Islamic conference of foreign ministers, which met in Islamabad in May last, set in motion a process of resolving the Afghan crisis through peaceful negotiations. It adopted a resolution establishing a standing committee comprising of foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan and the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to holding consultations of all the parties to bring about a solution based on the following principles: The immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan; restoration of the independent and nonaligned status of Afghanistan; respect for the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny and to choose their own form of government in accordance with their own wishes free from external interference; and the creation of conditions which would permit the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor.

It is a matter of deep regret that this valuable initiative of the Islamic Conference has been suddenly stalled by the overall negative attitude of the Kabul regime. I am confident that this august assembly will address itself to the urgent task of promoting a political solution of the crisis in Afghanistan in accordance with these principles.

In the meantime, more than a million Afghan refugees have crossed the 1,400-mile border into Pakistan, while others have taken shelter in Iran. Entire communities of men, women, and children, uprooted from their hearths and homes by the (?wants) of the conflict, have continued to pour into Pakistan. My country is providing them with shelter in a humanitarian spirit and in conformity with the tradition of Islamic brotherhood. It is a task of awesome magnitude--in view of Pakistan's limited resources--however, we are grateful for the assistance received for this purpose from brotherly Muslim countries and other friendly nations, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and various international agencies and humanitarian organizations including the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies.

Mr President, people do not leave the comforts of their hearths and homes to face the privation of life in exile without compelling reasons. Afghan refugees on our soil have had to leave their countries because life was made unbearable for them. The orchestrated propaganda campign accusing Pakistan of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs cannot mislead the world. It cannot conceal the truth that the insurgency in Afghanistan is a manifestation of the patriotic upsurge of a bold people who have never yielded to foreign domination.

I wish to reiterate Pakistan's commitment to the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states and to categorically reject the allegation that Pakistan is in anyway involved in the insurgency in Afghanistan.

Mr President, sir, it is interesting to note that this insurgency is mainly in the interior of Afghanistan. There, brave men and women, brave boys and girls, brave peasants and workers are fighting to free themselves from the forcible occupation of their country by foreign troops. What is surprising is the attitude of big powers. One has accused the other of an effort to strangulate it. Surely, the answer to the presence of troops of one country in an island of the Indian Ocean cannot be accepted as an excuse of another to send troops to another independent country.

A situation similar to Afghanistan exists today in Kampuche. . Here again, a regime has been imposed on that country by the foreign occupation forc , leading to a vast exodus of the Kampuchean people, who have endured great sufferings and privation. In both cases, principles of international laws and peaceful coexistence have been violated.

Mr President: The world of Islam does not believe that there can be genuine international security so long as it is predicated on an unstable balance of terror and the continuous escalation of the arms race. We have welcomed measures in the past aimed at relaxing tension between the two superpowers and we wholeheartedly support their efforts to limit and control strategic nuclear weapons. Muslim countries favor a genuine detente, but not a detente based on division of the world into spheres of influence by the two superpowers because such an arrangement would be at an expense of the Islamic and nonaligned world. We cannot subscribe to a detente which is designed to keep certain areas of the globe [word indistinct] while exposing others to subversion and aggression in any shape or form. We want peace; we want peace with dignity; we want peace with respect; we want peace with honor. We firmly believe that peace is indivisible and must encompass all parts of the globe.

The presence of Zimbabwe among us today as a fullfledged member of the United Nations symbolizes a heroic achievement of the Continent of Africa and offers (?fresh heart) to the people of Namibia and South Africa where the [word indistinct] of colonialism and racist minority rule maintains [words indistinct]. Our prayers and whatever moral and material support is required, however, will always be with the freedom fighters of southern Africa. Their problems are our problems, their difficulties are our difficulties, their struggle is our struggle.

The policies of racial discrimination, apartheid and minority rule being followed by South Africa are repugnant to the letter and spirit of Islam and international governed world. We are convinced that [words indistinct] wheresoever takes place racism or apartheid or or discriminates between all human beings among us on the grounds of color. The Pretoria regime must be made to end the illegal occupation of Namibia and its repressive policies and acts of violence in that territory and in South Africa.

The Namibian people must be allowed to decide their own future destiny through impartial elections under the United Nations' auspices. However great the difficulties may appear, we are confident of the ultimate triumph of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

Then there is another form of discrimination which is a matter of deep concern today to the world of Islam. The Muslim minorities in various countries around the globe number nearly 300 million people. They are frequently discriminated against and subjected to untold miseries because of religious prejudice. Their lives and property are not always safe. In some countries they are being systematically reduced to the status of serfs, and in others they are being forcibly expelled from their ancestral homes and driven to inhospitable regions.

True to the injunction of Islam, our hearts go out not only to the Muslim minorities who are subjected to discrimination and oppression but to all minority communities regardless of their creed, color or caste who are made to suffer a similar fate. To express humanitarian concern over the plight of these minorities is not to interfere in the internal affairs of any state.

The basis of the existing economic relationship between the developed and the developing countries is a principle--or shall we say the lack of principle, in this case--of justice and fair play. The developing nations supply raw material but the developed nations demand unjustly high prices for the industrial goods they provide. We of the Third World are at the mercy of the international market which is manipulated by a handful of industrialised countries. It is in the interest of the developed countries to realize that the advantages of such basically unsound practices are only shortlived. We have entered into an era of interdependence and no single country can insure its prosperity by adopting measures which frustrate the legitimate aspirations of other countries and other people. Exploitative and discriminatory practices against the developing countries are the root cause of the economic and political instability; this poses a great danger to world peace and security. The time has surely come, if it is not too late already, for establishing a new economic order which would be durable because it will be fair.

The oil-producing Muslim countries have shown a helpful attitude for alleviating the hardships of not only fellow Muslim states but also fellow members of the Third World. At the same time the Muslim countries will continue to exert themselves to the utmost for the achievement of the objectives of the Group of 77. Their voice will also be clearly heard in the North-South dialog. At [words indistinct] to raise their official developmental assistance to the Third World at least to the agreed level of 0.7 percent of their GNP. Can magnanimity be at such a low premium?

World [words indistinct] has been contributed toward the elimination of the problems of poverty, and backwardness on which the future stability of the world depends, the commitment of vast resources to the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction continues to increase. A further tragedy is that large scale transfer of arms and lethal weapons are taking place to countries which are already spending so much of their precious resources on armament at the expense of the welfare of their masses. World security is [words indistinct] threatened by the reckless diversion of resources toward the arms race and by the neglect of the fundamental needs of the underprivileged people of the world. Indeed, the two are inextricably linked. Consequently, the question of disarmament is vitally relevant not only to the reduction of international tension but also to the better utilization of resources of human development and progress. The goal of disarmament deserves the urgent attention of the world community, and needs to be pursued both at the global and the regional level.

Mr President: The United Nations remains the embodiment of our hopes and aspirations for a world order based on peace and justice. It is committed to the achievement of this objective by virtue of the ideals enshrined in its charter. This organization has been a source for international peace and progress during its 35 years of existence.

We do not feel discouraged by its occasional inability to translate its promises into tangible results, being conscious of the circumstances which had prevented it from [words indistinct] in respect of the right of the people of Palestine to establish a sovereign state of their own in their homeland or redeeming its promise to the people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to enable them to decide their future in accordance with its relevant resolutions.

Since the reference to the state of Jammu and Kashmir touches upon Pakistan's relationship with India, I would like to say that in conformity with our established policy we have continued our efforts for further normalization of relations with India on the basis of the principles of the Simla agreement of 1972. Substantial progress has been made over the years in the promotion of communications, travel and trade between the two countries. This process, however, can and will be further accelerated with a peaceful settlement of the question of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan's position on this matter is founded on universally recognized principles.

The Islamic World holds the United Nations Organization in great esteem and will strive to further its fundamental objective. The message of Islam, the message of peace, equality of man, the rule of law and supremacy of justice is also fundamental to the United Nations.

Its chief cause of strength today is its urge for unity of thought and action. Its member states, or 40 members, are generally in agreement on the need for a united and collective response to issues affecting them and the world at large. This has led to the emergence of the concept of strengthening their security by pooling their natural resources.

This concept of security of the Islamic countries does not involve alignment with any of the power groups, nor does it envisage multilateral defense pacts. It aims only essentially at advancing the individual and collective capability of the Islamic countries to achieve the goals set by consensus in the larger interest of the Muslim ummah [community].

Before concluding I should like to express a fervent hope and prayer on behalf of the Muslims of the world that the 154 nations gathered here make a solemn commitment that the 15th century Hejira and the 21st century A.D. will usher in an era in which relations between states will be governed by higher moral principles and not by power politics and that we shall create a human society founded on the principles of universal brotherhood.

CHATTI HOSTS DINNER FOR ZIAUL HAQ IN NEW YORK

BK021636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed Pakistan's determination to fulfill the task of uniting the Islamic countries to counter the challenge of the forces of exploitation which are alarmed over the resurgence in the Islamic world.

Addressing a dinner hosted in his honor in New York last night by Islamic Conference Secretary Genral Habib Chatti, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that only through unity can we safeguard our religion, independence and our control over our territories and resources while guaranteeing the prosperity of future generations. He said that the Islamic community should face the present serious challenge by uniting in a spirit of Islamic unity and brotherhood. To achieve this objective, we should not give the world an impression of disarray in our ranks, but should remain fully united.

The president appreciated the services of Chatti and said that the latter is active in developing the position of the Islamic Conference and in transforming it into an effective organization in the world which champions the cause of peace and security on the basis of peace and justice. He said that another objective of the Islamic Conference is to coordinate efforts for the protection of holy places and to extend support to the struggle of the Palestinians so that they can succeed in attaining their national rights and establish their own separate state. The president also said that the Islamic Conference has, during the last few years, become an effective and accepted voice of 900 million Muslims scattered all over the world.

Earlier, Habib Chatti in his welcoming address paid tribute to president Mohammad Ziaul Haq for his untiring efforts for the protection of the dignity of Islam and the interests of the Muslims. He said that when the Islamic foreign minister's conference gave the mandate to the president to address the General Assembly, it was a clear proof that Pakistan enjoys the position of an impregnable fortress of Islam in South Asia. The request made to the president to address the General Assembly also acknowledges the president's sincere feelings and his personal interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Muslims. Habib Chatti highly appreciated the president's address at the General Assembly and said that the address correctly reflected the holy teachings of our great religion and assessed the condition of the Islamic community and the present international situation.

Foreign ministers of Islamic countries and the president of the General Assembly were among others who attended the dinner.

CHATTI, SHAHI SPEAK ON PEACE MISSION TO IRAN, IRAQ

BK030927 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has told the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN in New York that a basic factor in the efforts to end the Iran-Iraq dispute will be to insure that the war between the two countries does not escalate and there should be no external intervention. Chatti said that he and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq are ready to resume the peace mission, however, he feels that they cannot proceed to Iran and Iraq until, as he put it, there has been a change in the present stand of the two countries.

Earlier, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN that President Zia and Habib Chatti will decide as to when to visit the region in continuance of their peace mission. The two leaders had visited Tehran and Baghdad last week on behalf of the Islamic foreign ministers (?organization).

BANI-SADR RETURNS TO TEHRAN AFTER TOUR OF BORDER AREA

LD022027 Tehran in English to Europe 1934 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran this morning after an inspection tour to the border areas of Iraq with Iran in Ahvaz, Andimeshk and Khorramshahr. The acting commander in chief of the army, the minister of defense and the commander of the ground forces were accompanying the president on this visit.

CABINET DISCUSSES CLASHES, HEARS DAMAGE REPORT

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Cabinet held a session this afternoon with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, in the chair.

During this meeting, which started at 1300 and continued until 1800, as well as reviewing recent clashes between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime, the Cabinet discussed new bills presented to it by the Ministry of Roads and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Iranian steel industry company.

The oil minister presented a report concerning his trip to Ahvaz and Abadan and the extent of the damage inflicted on Abadan's refinery and petrochemical plant.

RAJA'I EXPLAINS STAND TO CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Mr Malmierca, met and held talks with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i before noon today.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, during this meeting, which lasted for about 1 hour, topics relating to the clashes between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi Ba'th regime were discussed.

During this meeting Mr Raja'i said: We ought to have the world's nations on our side in the continuation of the revolution; we are thinking of those nations that have a consideration for humanity and revolutionary values.

In another part of his assertions addressed to the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Raja'i said: We are building our country on the basis of revolutionary and Islamic principles. The United States and Saddam could never tolerate the growth of a noble power such as Islam in the region. It is predictable that the interests of Saddam and his masters, both Western and Eastern will be endangered if the war continues.

He continued: I will explain the Islamic Republic of Iran's stand for you and Mr Castro. In our view, Saddam is an aggressor and prevents the advancement of the noble revolution. In our view the ending of the conflict will not be in the amoung of material and human damage, but the ending of the conflict will be at the time when the traitor is known and receives his punishment. (sentence as heard]

At the conclusion, the prime minister said: I am surprised by Mr Castro's message advising us to sit around the negotiating table with the aggressor, Saddam, while the enemy's tanks and guns are moving against us.

In my view, he [Castro] has mistaken the revolutionary people of Iran for another nation under the imperialists' domination. We are determined to defend our Islamic homeland's territorial integrity to the last breath, and with our movement to disgrace Saddam and his masters more than ever.

RAJA'I: ALL CONTACTS TO GO THROUGH PRIME MINISTRY

LD021904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With the approval of the Constitution and the completed formation of the three branches of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is essential that the administration of the country's affairs should acquire a totally lawful form and the limits of the functions, particularly the contacts to be established by the branches and the various organizations with each other should be clearly specified and carried out in accordance with the law. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, bearing in mind the above necessity, and in order to bring about order and facility in the contacts with the various branches and other organizations, requests the esteemed heads of the legislative and judiciary branches, the committees of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the organizations under the judiciary branch and also the Imam Khomeyni bureau and the presidency and the revolution prosecutor general to carry out all contacts and communications with the ministries, the organizations that come under them and semigovernment institutions solely through the office of the prime minister. It is axiomatic that all institutions in the government, which do not obtain prior permission from the office of the Prime Ministry shall not be allowed to reply directly and to take action on questions put to them or requests addressed to them by the said powers and organizations.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

KHAMENE'I ATTACKS GULF, ARAB SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN031117 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0912 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Friday sermon in Arabic by Tehran Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i--live]

[Excerpt] We are determined to send Saddam to hell. His collaborators' turn will come later. I am referring to the sheykhs in the gulf region and some rulers in the Arab region.

O Iraqi brothers and sisters: We are now ready to crush your enemy, who is dominating you. [Words indistinct] while we are swooping down on him from outside, you must swoop down on him from within. All (?patriotic) strugglers in Iraq must [word indistinct] everywhere in Iraq, in processions and demonstrations that would paralyze him and deal him a fatal blow. This is because the enemy no matter how strong, cannot face the masses. [Words indistinct] at night go to the rooftops darkened by blackout and shout "God is great, God is great, God is great" and chant Islamic slogans which condemn the tyrant and agentry.

Men of religion, who are respected by the people, must sacrifice for the sake of the Islamic revolution in Iraq and for the sake of an Islamic republic.

Finally, Arab brothers and sisters in all the Arab countries: You know that we are with you and that you are in our hearts.

We pin great hopes on you to defend the Islamic revolution. You know that many of your governments have supported unbelief against Islam. They have betrayed Islam and the Koran. The sheykhs of the Persian Gulf--these greedy pigs which know nothing but satisfying their lust, these sheykhs who have spent their whole life plundering your wealth--are supporting Saddam the unbeliever by their words and deeds. The butcher of the Palestinians and the heir of agentry, the shah of Jordan, Husayn, is also supporting Saddam. Others also have followed the same course. We tell you, O brothers in the Arab countries, that we will destroy all the dwarfs if they continue to support falsehood against right. All of you must raise the flag of the Islamic Revolution everywhere. [sentence indistinct]

Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON VISIT TO FRONT, FIGHTING

JN021836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Supreme Defense Council and the imam's adviser for military affairs, stated at noon today that 150 tanks and personnel carriers were captured by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which recaptured Susangerd after it had been occupied by the mercenaries of the Iraqi regime for a period of 24 hours.

In a statement to PARS, Khamene'i said that enemy forces on the Ahvaz front have been destroyed and that the mercenaries fled, leaving weapons, tanks and other equipment behind them. Many of these mercenaries have also been taken prisoner.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that the war is proceeding swiftly to our advantage. We have destroyed and seized more than 200 enemy tanks in the past few days alone.

On the Khorramshahr front, the Tehran Friday prayers imam, who was supervising the battles in battledress, said that the enemy suffered heavy losses in the Khorramshahr suburbs yesterday. The enemy, however, attacked this city today with forces which had more equipment and were larger in number.

Khamene'i stressed that the forces of the Islamic Revolution are now beseiging the atheist Ba'thist by land and air. Khamene'i added: We shall triumph over them today without any doubt.

The imam's adviser for military affairs referred to his stay in Ahvaz, which lasted 4 days, and said: My visit to Khuzestan Governorate, which is our pride and is appreciated by us, had as its objective coordination between the regular forces--consisting of the army and guards--and the heroic popular forces. Khamene'i described his stay there as very successful, and as having enabled all volunteers to coordinate their operations in the regular or irregular battles. The volunteers are participating to protect the territories of the Islamic Revolution.

On the morale of the fighters, the imam's military affairs adviser said that their morale is very high. I have seen on some fronts morale which indicates sacrifice and the quest for martyrdom.

The Tehran Friday imam visited a hospital today, where he inspected some of the wounded. Khamene'i said: The wounded are receiving very good medical treatment and sufficient medicines and are being treated by physicians and nurses who are waiting on them with dedication and sympathy.

On the citizen's morale, Khamene'i said that their morale is very high. He added: I have seen the heroic acts of the Khuzestan heroes in their defense of the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

The imam's adviser stressed that the citizens in Khuzestan, old and young, have expressed to him their rejection of ceasing fire and negotiating with Saddam. Khamene'i pointed out that the number of those who wish to volunteer to go to the fronts has been huge.

Khamene'i said: The heroic young men in the country, Khorramshahr and Abadan have set up barricades in the streets and entrances preparing to wipe out the atheist enemy in any form.

Interview on Conditions at Front

LD030854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, member of the Iranian Supreme Defense Council, following return from battlefront, by unidentified correspondent on 2 October--recorded]

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, who returned from the battlefield yesterday, was received last night by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and gave the leader of the revolution extensive reports on the clashes in the western and southwestern regions of the country. At the end of this meeting our correspondent was given an interview by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Question] Your Excellency Khamene'i, we have been informed that you went to the battlefields for [word indistinct] days on the orders of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that tonight immediately after your return you were received by the imam of the people. May I ask you what report you submitted to the supporter of the oppressed? Could you explain it to our listeners?

[Answer] Yes, I gave the imam a report about the situation of the military forces, including the army, the guards corps, and the volunteers. I also reported to the imam on the morale of the people, the morale of the tribes, and the coordination headquarters which we set up there with our brother Dr Chamran and some other colleagues. I submitted to the imam a report on the general situation of the war and the general situation of the region, as I observed it.

[Question] Mr Khamene'i, how was the morale of the people and the combatants of the oppressed crusade in that region?

[Answer] The morale of the people was excellent. I guessed that the morale of the people might be high, but what I saw was more than what I had guessed. The condition of the people is very good. They feel that they are fighting against world oppression, not against Iraq, and at the same time they feel they are strong and they enjoy it. They are not prepared to end the war in disgrace, or in a manner that might contradict our Islamic thought. They want to continue the struggle until complete and considerable victory. Regarding the morale of the combative and armed forces, I must say that there is good and excellent morale in the army. There is definitely a large (?part) of the army which is really combative, revolutionary, and ready to fight.

[Question] My last question was about the situation. Could I ask you what our and the enemy's positions in the regions of the battlefield were like and [words indistinct]?

[Answer] From the point of view of the war situation our condition is improving rapidly. Since 2 [word indistinct] ago, when our forces came to the front regularly, and since the people's cooperation became more practical they engaged in war alongside their army and guards brothers, the war situation has changed in favor of Iran to a considerable extent, and in several positions the enemy was forced to retreat [word indistinct]. To date our latest success has been the destruction, or capture and seizure of 150 Iraqi tanks in an area between Susangerd and Hamidiyeh, in which the military forces, especially the airborne division, the brother guards, and the volunteer forces, jointly managed to capture 150 Iraqi tanks and to seize a large number of Iraqi captives. Afterwards, after or before dusk, the airborne division came into action in Khorramshahr and destroyed 20 Iraqi tanks there. In all the (?units) around Ahvaz the enemy has received heavy, or relatively heavy shocks and has retreated. In Susangerd the enemy retreated and for about 24 hours Susangerd has been under the control of the police and others. It was clear how much the people of Susangerd had suffered when they gave such an emotional welcome to the guards brothers who arrived there 24 hours ago.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH EUROPEAN ENVOYS

LD022206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During a meeting between the ambassadors of certain European countries with the political director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there were extensive discussions pertaining to Iran's position regarding the war imposed on it by the Iraqi Ba'th regime and our belief in the correctness of the path which we are following. The political director general gave an extensive account of the imam's guidance against compromise with the Iraqi Ba'th regime and the relentless struggle Iran was waging against the unpopular government of that country, particularly after the fact that the Ba'th regime demonstrated its profound hostility against Iran's Islamic Revolution by its airraids against Iran's airports.

While confirming that the war was initiated by Iraq, the ambassadors of the European countries entirely agreed with the correctness of the path of Iran's Islamic Revolution and lavishly praised the achievements of the revolution after the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime and the severing of the hand of the U.S. superpower. However, they deemed the problem of the hostages an obstacle to their open support.

FURTHER REPORT ON SELECTION OF HOSTAGE COMMISSION

WA020943 London REUTER in English 0933 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Oct, REUTER--The Iranian Majlis (parliament) today appointed a special commission of seven hardliners to recommend terms for the release of the 52 American hostages.

The seven appeared likely to demand maximum concessions from the United States for the freedom of the captives, who have been held in Iran for almost 11 months, and some of them have spoken in the past of putting the captives on trial.

The commission, which included five clergymen, contains at least two members of the central council of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

There appeared to be no moderates among its composition.

The commission, however, will not have the final say on the fate of the hostages, but will have to submit its recommendations for approval by the full Majlis.

The commission members are:

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, a close confidant of the radical Moslem students holding the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran spiritual leader and a founder of the IRP.

Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, a member of the former Majlis commission for selecting the prime minister.

'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, deputy speaker of the Majlis.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i, brother of Mohammad 'Ali and deputy for Mashhad.

Kazen Bojnurdi, who was appointed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as head of the revolutionary guards at the end of June but turned down the post a few days later.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri, an IRP central council member who was rejected by President Bani-Sadr as candidate for interior minister.

The Majlis selected the commission out of 40 people who had either volunteered or been proposed by other members.

Each deputy wrote down the seven names of his choice, and the seven obtaining the most votes were appointed.

Earlier the Majlis voted almost unanimously to reject proposals for either direct or indirect contacts between the commission and the U.S. Government.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

111: Unit Callups

LD021322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1242 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 111 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. On the basis of a request made by the self-sacrificing group of the Islamic Revolution, this is to notify the personnel of the self-sacrificing units of martyr Mottahari, tribal units, units of martyr Taleqani, martyr Ayatollah Sha'bani, [name indistinct] and Nurabad to report to the place of gathering of Mojahed 2.

Meanwhile, tribal chieftains of the region should also make contact by telephone.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

112: Victory in Susangerd

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 112 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dedicated, Muslim compatriots in Iran: Right is constantly victorious in the battle between right and wrong. Rely on Almighty God, who is the eternal friend and companion of the meek and giver of aid in Islamic and revolutionary battles.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, forever aware of the solicitude of Almighty God and confident of the support of the Muslim, revolutionary nation of Iran, in its battle today with the Iraqi Ba'th aggressors scored yet another victory and in a co-ordinated battle forced the Iraqi mercenary agents in the Susangerd area to retreat. The army also destroyed an appreciable number of Iraqi tanks and captured large numbers of Iraqi personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

113: Martyrdom of Pilot

LD022014 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1930 GMT on 2 October broadcasts Statement No 113 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement reports the martyrdom of Air Force Pilot Col (Mansur Vatanpour).

114: Downing of Iraqi Aircraft

LD022006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Statement No 114 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to a report received, an Iraqi MiG was shot down in the Dezful region by the valiant combatants of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1,00 today. Also at 1745 an Iraqi Sukhoi aircraft was shot down over Qorveh in Kordestan Province by a fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

115: Registration Deadline

LD030550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 115 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Regarding the unprecedented response by personnel who completed their service in the year 1977 in registering for and joining the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to fight against the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq, the registration deadline which had been set at 2 October will be extended for another 10 days, until 12 October 1980.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

116: Capture, Destruction of Tanks

LD030528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 116 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In this chaotic and agitated world in which everybody is a lackey of one of the superpowers, Islamic Iran has nowhere to turn but to God and has no shelter but its faith in genuine Islam.

The brave combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the blessings of the one God and with the extensive support of the guards corps and the militant and Muslim people of Iran, yesterday in the operations area in the south of our country destroyed or captured at least 170 of the enemy's tanks.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

118: 'Fierce Battle' in South

LD030954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 118 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim brothers and sisters: Following yesterday's brilliant victories by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the guards corps and the brave people and tribes of the south, the deceived forces of the infidel Saddam have engaged today in a futile attempt, and a fierce battle is now being waged on the southern front. The valiant, Muslim people of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Dezful and Ahvaz are fighting valiantly with matchless courage at the side of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic against the aggressors to create the most glorious epic scenes of martyrdom and victory. Many greetings to the brothers and sisters and our brave and self-sacrificing forces on all battlefields.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

119: Destruction of Enemy Column

LD031008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0957 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 119 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave and Muslim people of Iran: The eagles of the wide skies of the Islamic Iran have once again created a glorious epic. Yesterday, a large military column of the enemy, composed of personnel carrying tanks [as heard] and other military vehicles, in the western region of the country was destroyed by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

120: Downing of Iraqi MiG

LD031013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 120 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At 0438 this morning an aggressive Iraqi MiG was downed over Bushehr by a fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN RADIO AFFIRMS REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE, MEDIATION

Mediation, Negotiation, Dialogue Rejected

JN021201 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saddam is proud of shame, for he says that he took the initiative of firing the first treacherous bullet. We did not declare war or fire the first shot. He is a liar; he actually shot the first treacherous bullet as soon as the Islamic Revolution in Iran became victorious. He has been shooting the bullets of his treachery and his treasonous artillery for 2 years following [words indistinct].

We inform the Zionist agent Saddam that what is important is not merely to be treacherous but to be able to stick it out in the arena of treason. (What counts is) that you not scream, cry for help or beg, asking the whole world, East and West, for mediation. What counts is that you not say "I am willing to negotiate with anyone" to stop the war.

The Islamic Republic is now in command of the situation and it is up to it not to accept the cease-fire. O Saddam, did you take into account the continuation of the war? Mediation is rejected. Negotiations are rejected. Dialogue with you, either directly or through mediators is rejected. In short, everything is rejected except your fall, for we are no agents and will not betray the Iraqi people who have tried and are still trying with all their might to overthrow you. We will defend the Iraqi people. We will defend the Islamic Revolution in Iraq and we will defend man's dignity.

Cease-Fire Proposal, Saddam Ridiculed

JN021220 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Saddam, the last of the ill-omened family in Iraq, has claimed that he wants to liberate Jerusalem, but his war against Islam only proves his Zionist intentions. He has plunged into a war for which he is unprepared. He takes pride only in being the one to fire the first bullet, proving in so doing that he is a mean traitor. He has not given any consideration to the protracted war launched by our Islamic Army and revolutionary people in God's service.

Saddam has fired the first bullet but he will not fire the last bullet, which will be directed at his chest. He is now in his second week of war and he has spared no effort to reach a cease-fire. He does not understand that Islam rejects these practices. Iran, its imam, its government, its people and its army categorically reject bargaining, negotiations, peaceful solutions, and so forth. Saddam has waged war forgetting that behind him the Muslim people aspire to nothing but to destroy his clique. Everything embarked on by Saddam is preceded by a but: The but that destroys palaces and that will destroy the royal palace in Baghdad will teach Saddam the real meaning of Al-Qadisiyah which liberated Iraq, you ignoramus.

Cease-Fire Offer Scorned

GF021318 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1307 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Saddam has asked for a cease-fire and a halt in the propaganda campaign between the two countries for 4 days. The humblest Muslim citizen in Iran totally rejects this as long as the aggression persists. The war continues. Its objectives have been defined by the revolution's leader, Imam Khomeyni.

Saddam has asked for a cease-fire and a halt in the propaganda campaign between the two countries for 4 days. Does Saddam want to say that he declares a war and then ends the war whenever he thinks it is necessary. The war continues. The Iraqi people are waging it from within Iraq against Saddam's sanguine regime. The Iranian people must help the Iraqi people.

Good Offices Delegations Criticized

JN021315 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Why didn't the world organizations and the so-called good offices delegations proceed earlier toward arranging a so-called reconciliation between the Islamic Republic and agent Ba'thist clique? Why didn't they budge when this clique was carrying out attacks and provocations on the border of the Islamic Republic? Both are legitimate questions which we pose to public opinion so that this opinion will be assured that our people in Iran will not allow Saddam to implement the schemes of the crusaders and enemies of Islam without punishment. The victorious Islamic enemy will not extend its clean hand to meet the U.S. hand protruding from Saddam's sleeve.

You delegations are seeking to bring about a reconciliation between right and wrong only now that the United States and all colonialist states have felt the severity of the loss which they have sustained as punishment for their black deed against the Muslim Iraqi people and for their aggression against our Islamic Republic. We will not meet with this (?people) and we declare openly that the Islamic Republic, which is the least oppressed of peoples, will continue, with God's blessings and Imam Khomeyni's directives, to reach usurped Palestine via Baghdad after overthrowing the agent regime there.

IRAQI COMMUNIQUES DENIED ARMORED UNITS CAPTURED

JN022037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1955 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Throughout the 10 days of the war between Islam and atheism, Saddam's communiques have repreated that his armed forces have entered Khorramshahr, Abadan and Ahvaz. The truth is that these communiques were not totally wrong. Huge numbers of tanks, armored vehicles, personnel carriers, weapons and equipment had entered. Their drivers, however, were the sons of the Islamic Revolution. Yes, the Iraqi Armed Forces entered Khuzestan cities as prisoners and booty.

As for the weapons and military hardware, the sons of the Islamic Revolution, our Arab sons in Khuzestan, have transformed them into weapons with which they destroyed the enemy, who brought them to use in his aggression. As for the prisoners, we would like to assure their kinfolk in fraternal Muslim Iraq that we shall treat them in an Islamic manner despite the intentions which prodded them into attacking the land of Islam.

O Iraqi soldiers, we tell you the truth. There are two ways before you. We repeat, there are two ways before you. The first is a divine course with which you will champion God and your people, the other course is a satanical course which will lead to death or captivity.

SADDAM SENDS FAMILY TO FRANCE; SOLDIERS URGED TO MUTINY

GF021414 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This is a call to the Muslim Iraqi Army. O free brothers, officers, NCO's and soldiers, go back with your weapons and strike at the real enemy in the presidential palace in Baghdad.

Go back and demolish the stronghold of infidelity and treason in Baghdad. Go back and deal the fatal blow to Saddam and his terrified clique in Baghdad. Go back with the cry "God is great" to save the Iraqi people, your oppressed people. Go back, and you will find that the Islamic Army is your support. Go back, for the terrified Saddam has sensed his end and sent his family to Jordan and from there to Paris. Go back and hoist the banner of Islam high in the land of the two rivers.

KURDS EXHORTED TO OVERTHROW IRAQI REGIME

JN021955 Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Muslims in Iraqi Kordistan: You are fully aware that from 1968 to date, the regime of Saddam Husayn, his tyrannical clique and the agents of the Ba'thist regime have killed thousands of your heroic sons with napalm, demolished your towns and villages and burned more than 1,300 villages belonging to your sons and ancestors.

The time is now ripe for you in Dahuk, Irbil, As-Sulaymaniyah and other Kurdish towns and villages to rise, carry arms and attack the bases and positions of the dirty Ba'thist regime. Fight, supported by your Iraqi brothers, from one barricade to another to overthrow this racist regime. The Iranian Muslim nation supports you. Do not let this opportunity pass. Avenge your martyrs and take your revenge on traitor Saddam Husayn. Raise the banner of Islam, the banner of freedom, on the land of Muslim Iraq.

EAST, WEST, AGENT REGIMES ACCUSED OF AIDING IRAQ

JN030728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The powers of East and West, particularly U.S. imperialism, whose identical interests were achieved through the declaration of war against Iran, are now extending their arms to, supporting and backing the Iraqi regime. The imperialists of both East and West, who pushed the Iraqi regime into declaring such a war, are attempting to strike at the holy jihad waged by the Iraqi people and prolong the rule of the agent and treasonous Ba'thist regime by giving this regime aid through some agent regimes.

The war, which was imposed by the Iraqi regime on the people of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, is but a link in the chain of plots fabricated by world imperialism, the agent regimes and Zionism against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. If we take into consideration the presence of the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the cooperation of the reactionary regimes in the region, we can determine the motives that led the Iraqi regime to declare war against the Islamic Republic.

The Muslim Iranian people and their brothers--the Muslim Iraqi people--all Muslim peoples of the region and the world, all the oppressed peoples and those aspiring to freedom and independence must unite their ranks in order to eliminate the hotbed of treason and agent of colonialism--the bloody Saddam regime. Defense of the Islamic Revolution is a human and legitimate duty of jihad. Thus all the struggling elements must unify their ranks and stand in one trench to eliminate the Iraqi regime. Indeed, the unity of all mojahed elements, who are opposing Eastern and Western colonialism and reaction, is sufficient to overthrow the regime that is hostile to humanity and Islam.

U.S. SUPPLIES SAUDI ARABIA WITH AWACS TO DEFEND OILFIELDS

JN300634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] REUTER cites SPA as saying that Gen David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has left Jidda following a 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

During Jones' visit to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. Government announced that it had decided to supply Saudi Arabia with four AWACS aircraft, claiming that these will be used for defending the oil areas during the current war between Iran and Iraq.

SYRIAN BA'THIST ATTACKS IRAQI, U.S. ROLES IN IRAN CONFLICT

JN030527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Muhammad Haydar, Syrian Ba'th Party National Command member, has stated that the Iraqi-Iranian war is aimed at wiping out the Iranian revolution, transforming Iran anew into a U.S. ally and making the ruling regime in Iraq a strong tool for circumventing Syria and wrecking the Arab revolution forces. Muhammad Haydar said that the United States seeks to exploit the war between Iraq and Iran in order to expand its sphere of influence in the area.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Warning on Sheltering Iraqis

GF021547 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1516 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This announcement has been issued by the governor general of Khuzestan:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O heroic and martyr-nurturing nation of Khuzestan, with the help of God, the infidel forces have been defeated. And with your help, combatant nation, the atheist government is going to be destroyed.

We have been informed that a number of feudalists are giving shelter to atheist forces. According to this information, the defeated enemy forces have been given shelter by some sheykhs and feudalists in Susangerd and Hovizeh. These people should deliver these aggressors to the proper authorities. Otherwise, they will face the most severe punishment and will be condemned to death. We ask the Muslim and faithful tribesmen to cooperate with officials. They will have the backing of the Iranian nation.

[Signed] Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi, Khuzestan governor general

Abadan Order to Conserve Electricity

GF021315 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1243 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] We draw your attention to a communique from the Abadan power department for cooperative housing:

All cooperative housing residents are hereby warned to use their electricity only for refrigerators and freezers. Our patrol officials are dutybound to identify houses violating the above order. They will take the steps necessary and cut off power for the entire area. We ask you to please refrain especially from using your air conditioners and electric water heaters. [message is repeated]

Warning About Shelling in Khorramshahr

GF021425 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1342 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan, the National Iranian Oil Company radio, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. O brave people of Khuzestan, our brothers in Khorramshahr, now that you have, as in the past, defeated the dastardly invasion by Iraqi mercenaries and their tanks, now that nightfall is approaching, you beloved citizens are asked to avoid going out into the streets. These murderous executioners may keep shelling Khorramshahr during the entire night in order to avenge their defeat today. Therefore, avoid turning on your lights in your residences and try to rest and relax in your homes--as much as possible, between some narrow walls.

We ask all Muslim and brave citizens of Abadan and Khorramshahr to be actively present on the scene, to spend the night in trenches and to be wary and watchful of events. They should capture all Iraqis who are wandering in all corners of the city and hand them over to law enforcement centers. [message is repeated]

Abadan on Preparations To Fight

GF021435 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1341 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Announcement No 47 of the Abadan coordination headquarters on 2 October 1980]

[Text] Courageous Muslims of Abadan and Khorramshahr, once again, the strong and well-equipped airplanes and helicopters of the Islamic Republic's Air Force fiercely attacked the enemy's tanks. You courageous soldiers, combatant guards and citizens have courageously and strongly resisted the enemy's attacks. Now, once again, all courageous youths and zealous Muslims should be well-equipped and ready to destroy the lackey Ba'thists. You should all prepare so that, once more, we can inflict a heavy blow to Saddam Yazid. This U.S. lackey.

[Signed] Commander of Abadan coordination headquarters

Ahvaz Radio on Accepting Surrender

GF031353 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1257 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Announcement by the commander of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division]

[Text] In the name of God, the mereiful, the compassionate. O noble nation of Iran, courageous tribes of Khuzestan, now that the enemy has been defeated and is making dastardly efforts in only a few places, a large number of Iraqi soldiers and officers have been captured. A number of them have been going to the Dasht-e Azadegan and Susangerd areas to surrender. However, the tribesmen are refusing their surrender and are not accepting them.

Therefore, we announce to all tribes of this region that they should accept and capture these (?prisoners) and hand them over to the nearest army post. They must be certain to handcuff and blindfold each (?prisoner) and treat him in accordance with the provisions of Islamic laws.

[Signed] Commander of Ahvaz 92d Armored Division

Khomeyni Appointee to Fars

LD021236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] On the orders of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani Shirazi has been assigned the task of resolving shortcomings in Fars region. The text of the edict of the imam of the nation is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Abdor-Rahim Rabbani Shirazi: May your blessings continue. It is appropriate that your eminence pay a visit to Fars region and sort out any shortcomings or possible differences which might exist and do your utmost to preserve the unity and solidarity of the honorable people of that region. I beseech God Almighty for the success of Your Eminence in performing Islamic duties. God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 2 October 1980

Call To Use Public Transport

GF031030 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1016 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Shiraz Governor General's Office has requested all persons travelling outside of Shiraz to use public transport instead of private vehicles due to fuel shortage.

Tabriz Warning on Blackout

GF021600 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1527 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just been informed by the security headquarters for the city of Tabriz that if all those homes and locations, whose lights can be seen from outside, do not extinguish all their lights within 15 minutes, and if they do not fully comply with the blackout instructions, power for the entire city will be cut off in 15 minutes.

Therefore, we ask you to please abide by the blackout regulations. More specifically, all those citizens who are using gas lamps in their homes are also requested to block all lights that can be seen from their houses. By so doing, they will not create any inconvenience for their neighbors by forcing the city security headquarters to cut off the entire city's power supply. [Message is repeated in Persian]

Tehran Airraid Announcement

LD021212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Warning, the siren you will now hear is a red alert warning. It means that there will be an airraid. Leave your place of work and go to shelters.

BAKHTIAR REPORTEDLY LEAVES FRANCE FOR JORDAN

AFP on Departure

OW021602 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP)--Shapur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian prime minister under the shah, left France yesterday for Jordan on a special Iraqi Airways plane, a reliable source said today.

Mr Bakhtiar, who has gone to Baghdad several times in the past year despite the tension and then the undeclared war between Iran and Iraq, said recently on French television that he intended to form a government in exile. He said he would not form this government in France, where he has been living, and that he would drop his plans if his cabinet were recognised only by Iraq.

Paris on Arrival in Jordan

LD022204 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Oct 80

[By Ralph Pinto]

[Text] The former prime minister of Iran, who had taken refuge in France, left for Jordan aboard a special plane of the Iraqi Airways. This is an important detail. He traveled openly on this plane which Iraq had placed at his disposal. What is also certain is that it is not Shahpur Bakhtiar's first trip to Iraq. He had previously admitted having met the Baghdad leaders several months ago and it is also known that he has at his disposal an anti-Khomeyni radio station located in Iraq.

It is now reported that the shah's last prime minister has arrived in Jordan. Jordan is one of the Arab states openly supporting the Iraqis and air and road travel between the two countries is not difficult. Therefore, an embryonic government-in-exile will not be set up in France.

Shahpur Bakhtiar wants to make it clear that his supporters are powerful enough to receive recognition even in Iran. Then he says that such a government-in-exile will never see the light of day if it is only recognized by the Iraqis; in other words he does not want to be a puppet of Baghdad.

Finally, he wants to continue to be in the focus of attention because there are other Iranian leaders in exile who may have more means at their disposal than he has and who might not play the same game as he is playing, and who might be tempted to place themselves in a position to one day seize power in Tehran.

Tehran Report

JN022045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] World news agencies have reported that Saddam Husayn placed a special plane of the Iraqi Airways at the disposal of criminal Shahpur Bakhtiar during his recent suspect trip from Paris to Amman. Does Saddam Husayn's agentry to the corrupt United States need more proof or evidence? Does Saddam Husayn's dishonorable links with the orphans of the deposed shah's regime in Iran need more exposure?

Jordan Denies Reports

LD022242 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] In Jordan, a categorical denial has been issued of reports of the arrival of the former prime minister of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar. A Jordanian spokesman said this evening that these reports were totally devoid of foundation. It was being said in Paris a few hours ago that Shahpur Bakhtiar had left Paris aboard a special Iraqi plane bound for Jordan, and it was also being said that he would be setting up a government-in-exile.

IRAN MOBILIZES ARMY, PEOPLE FOR GENERAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE

OW021552 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, Oct 2 (AFP)--Iran today mobilized the army and the people for a general counter-offensive on the western front in the war against Iraq.

In Tehran, speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told parliament that Iranian Armed Forces had launched an all-out offensive against Iraqi troops, and a general mobilization was ordered in the oil-rich southwestern province of Khuzestan where Iraqi forces have exercised their main thrust. An order from military headquarters called on the whole population of Khuzestan to rise against the enemy which was expected to move against the border towns of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

After reviewing Iranian forces in Qazvin and near Tehran, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today urged his troops to make sacrifices. Speaking on Tehran radio, the president praised the "discipline and steadfastness" of his countrymen. Faced with day and night combat, Iraqi forces were fast tiring, the president also said, adding that between Ahvaz and the Iraqi border, in Khuzistan Province, "the enemy has been driven back and 150 tanks and other vehicles have been captured or destroyed." Today's press reports spoke of 101 MiG fighters and 510 enemy tanks and vehicles destroyed since the beginning of hostilities.

In parliament today, seven members were appointed to the special committee responsible for dealing with the question of the 52 American hostages held here since November 4, but parliament also decided that the committee would not be given responsibility for negotiating either directly, or indirectly, with the United States for the release of the hostages. The seven committee members--five clerics and two laymen--were all closely associated with the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP) which dominates parliament. Members included Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, spokesman for the militant students holding the hostages, and Tehran Friday prayer leader Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that Iran's ambassador in Moscow, Mohammad Mokri, had been recalled "in connection with recent statements which in no way reflect the Islamic Republic's views." On Monday, Mr Mokri set out several conditions for a ceasefire with Iraq, including total surrender of its forces, resignation by Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and the handing over to Iran of the port of Basra.

MAJLIS DELEGATE CHASTISES USSR FOR INGRATITUDE

NC030858 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Oct (AFP)--An Iranian member of parliament today invited United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to visit Iran to view Iraqi forces' "crimes" against civilians.

Speaking at the capital's sabbath prayer meeting, Fakhreddin Hizhazi denounced the UN call for a ceasefire. He urged Mr Waldheim to "come or send someone to see how the Iraqis bombard our towns and hospitals in Khuzistan at Ahvaz, Khorramshahr or Abadan." He accused Iraqi soldiers of "snatching out the eyes of the wounded" and of "executing the prisoners." "Oh blind world," Mr Hizhazi exclaimed, "there is not a single country which defends us. It is a veritable crime."

Mr Hizhazi harshly criticized the Soviet Union: "Russian and American tanks attack our cities side by side. Russian tanks crush our soldiers' bodies." Addressing the Soviet Union, he said: "You have profited more than anyone from our Islamic Revolution. By overthrowing the shah's regime, we removed the American threat hanging over your southern border. Is this your reward? Is it to show gratitude that you send weapons to the Iraqi regime to kill us? "Why do you still maintain that the Iraqi regime is anti-imperialist when even the United States admits the contrary?"

The MP affirmed that Egypt and Kuwait were sending arms to Iraq, and that oil was being supplied by the United Arab Emirates.

TRADE OFFICIAL: SANCTIONS MAKE GOODS COST 5-10 PERCENT MORE

WA021500 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 p 2

[By Ahmad Abadani]

[Text] Tehran--Iran has to pay five to ten percent on top of current international prices for her required goods because of the boycott imposed by the West, says Chairman of Government Trading Corporation of Iran, Morteza Movahedizadeh.

In an exclusive interview with TEHRAN TIMES yesterday he said there was a "For Iran" price in international markets for the goods required by the country, "which is some five to ten percent on top of current international prices."

Movahedizadeh further added foreign countries were charging Iran more than their current prices because of the element of risk involved. "A possible war and consequent blockade of the Persian Gulf is an element of risk for foreign companies trading with Iran," he said.

He also noted that lack of transport facilities in Iran and poor labor productivity in the country's ports were to be blamed for higher prices Iran had to pay for its exported goods.

Movahedizadeh said Iran's foreign trade would become a state monopoly in future as specified by the constitution. He made the statement in reply to a question on future policies of his department. He said trade with member countries of the Common Market was something around two billion dollars, adding that France was the biggest trading partner with Iran. Movahedizadeh further noted that wheat was the most important single item of Iran's imports from abroad, "which also has a political importance." He did not elaborate on the point. He said disruption in Iranian economy for the past year and a half had made it necessary to import other items like sugar, eggs, margerine, rice, glass, washing powder and sometimes even textiles from abroad.

Movahedizadeh conceded that Iran imported most of the above items from West European countries such as the United Kingdom.

To the question why Iran still traded with the UK he replied: "There are trading companies based in the UK with whom we have been trading in the past, but to be based in the UK does not necessarily mean that the goods they sell us are made in that country." [paragraph continues]

Movahedizadeh further noted that the prices UK-based companies charged for their goods were among the cheapest, "and that is why we buy our goods from them in the first place."

He said Iran's final aim was to trade with foreign governments rather than foreign companies, "because that would mean lower prices." He said Iran had signed an agreement with Turkey for the purchase of 250,000 tons of wheat, 100,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of cement from that country.

TEHRAN TRADE FAIR HELD TO BOOST EXPORTS

WA021505 Tehran TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 2

[By Ali Abadani]

[Text] Tehran--Sly attempts are being made by countries like the U.S. and Iraq to snatch Iran's export markets said Dr. Faziollah Falasiri, head of Iran's Export Promotion Center and International Trade Fairs Corporation, in an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES yesterday.

Falasiri said that certain foreign countries following the United States in its effort to impose economic embargoes on Iran and squeeze Iran economically were offering goods exported by Iran at cheaper cut-rates on the world market. He cited the case of Iraq supplying dates at lower prices, and America trying to under cut Iran on its exports of pistachios. The U.S. buys from other countries and sells at lower prices in order to spite the Iran export effort, Falasiri said.

Iran is shortly due to hold its seventh international trade fair here scheduled for September 19 in order to boost its exports, as well as to benefit from higher world technologies, to develop an economy based on self-reliant industry and agriculture. A number of foreign countries are expected to participate and the trade fair is being conducted under the auspices of the Commerce Ministry and the Export Promotion Council.

Falasiri, continuing, said that Iran's carpet exports have also been affected with the introduction into the world market of cheaper machine made carpets, as well as woven carpets from India and Pakistan. Romania and Bulgaria have similarly notched a higher place in the European carpet market by imitating and using Persian designs and patterns on their carpets, he added.

The Export Promotion Council head said that Iran had slated some long term plans for its export trade and for the development of Iran's economy generally. He said that Article 44 of Iran's Constitution stipulated the nationalization of foreign trade. The idea was to establish a government company for handling of exports but with private sector participation. He said that exporters would be encouraged to take shares in the new company.

In addition to this a 5-Year Plan has been outlined and if approved by the Ministry of Industries and Mines and the Ministry of Agriculture, it will be possible to increase Iran's exports up to a colossal 3 billion dollars, Falasiri said.

Falasiri reeling out an impressive list of export figures proved that Iran's exports have been on the increase over the last two years. He said that in the Iranian year 1358 (last Iranian year) exports amounted to 884,000 tons in weight, valued at 55,666 million rials ($790 million), which in comparison to the year 1357 figure of 667,000 tons valued at 39,386 million rials ($418 million) represented a 33 per cent increase in weight and 89 percent increase in value. But if the earlier year of 1356 was taken as the base an overall increase of 26 percent is shown, he said.

The unusual increase is attributable to high levels of increase in the exports of hand woven woolen carpets and agricultural goods especially dried fruits, medicinal herbs, seafoods, and farm derivatives, Falasiri explained.

Sharing out the export sector he said that industrial goods exports contributed to 5.5 percent, agricultural goods 43.5 percent and carpets and handicrafts 45 percent with the balance of 1.5 percent on miscellaneous goods.

Falasiri also explained that the hand woven woolen carpet market export had shown an increase of 43 percent in value in comparison to the year 1357 and this was mainly due to the concentration by carpet exporters on the sale abroad of the more expensive qualities of carpets and due to the close government supervision in pricing and valuation procedures.

The head of Iran's Export Promotion Center said that Iran had recently taken part in the Leipzig Fair which was held in East Germany and has been informed that the Iranian carpets displayed had won gold medals and diplomas of merit for their technical perfection and quality. He added that Iran had taken part in several other international trade fairs in Turkey, Damascus, Libya, and Zagreb in Yugoslavia, where not only Iran's economic activity has been promoted but the Islamic Revolution presented through film slides, posters and literature such as the translation of the imam's speeches and books, all of which have been well received. He even mentioned that East Germany had on one occasion confiscated some of the literature because it did not conform to their censorship laws.

Falasiri said that 15 countries are due to take part in the seventh international trade fair to be held on September 19 and they include thus far Russia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bangladesh, Libya, Austria, Pakistan, Turkey, Cuba, and Sweden. A number of locally based companies will also participate, he said. The object of the trade fair is to promote cooperation between all these countries in trade and industrial economic with Iran and with the ultimate aim of developing a self-reliant economy in Iran, concluded Falasiri.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Iraqi Cease-Fire Initiative--An Iraqi Revolution Command Council statement on 5 October, carried by Baghdad radio, announced that as of "first light" on 5 October the Iraqi Armed Forces "honorably and accurately" adhered to Iraq's proposal to cease fire from 5 to 8 October despite the fact that Iran had "ignored this benevolent initiative." The statement said the cease-fire proposal was a result of the initiative taken by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and was conveyed to him to be announced at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in New York on 1 October. Monitored Iraqi media did not mention the proposal, however, until a 4 October INA report on Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's speech the day before to the UN General Assembly in which he expressed Iraq's "readiness to cease fire unilaterally" from 5 to 8 October to create a "better atmosphere" for the mediation efforts underway. According to the Revolution Command Council statement, Iraq would be "compelled to resume military operations and not adhere to the cease-fire" if Iran undertook "any military activity," including reconnaissance operations anywhere in the "theater of operations"; continued "aggressive" statements rejecting the cease-fire or the call for negotiations; proceeded to mass troops along the "contact line" between the two countries; or let the cease-fire expire without an "open declaration by the highest responsible authority" accepting the cease-fire and expressing the willingness to negotiate. The statement went on to say that Iran had immediately broken the terms of the cease-fire by undertaking land, sea and air operations on the morning of 5 October and that, having "proved its ability to be victorious" and having "resorted to peace and benevolence," Iraq is now prepared to "continue its victorious march" and "inflict more defeats" on Iran in response to its continued "transgressions."

U.S., USSR Involvement--In a 4 October statement issued by the prime minister's office, carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Government "strongly condemned" the U.S. delivery of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a move leading to an "escalation of tension and of the arms race between foreign powers" and constituting an "extension of the hostile U.S. stand" against Iran. The statement added that the safeguarding of the Persian Gulf is the sole "right" of the states of the region and that Iran considers any use of these aircraft in Iraqi attacks against Iran as a "hostile act." In interviews carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i viewed the dispatch of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a direct threat to Iran and an indication of further U.S. involvement in the war. Raja'i stated that Iran does not have the technological means to counter the "advanced systems" represented by the AWACS but will succeed against them by relying on the faith and support of the people. Bani-Sadr reiterated the same thought after observing that the delivery of these planes to Saudi Arabia represented a "strengthening of the pro-U.S. front" in the Middle East. However, he added that Iran has "no clear indications" that Persian Gulf states have aided Iraq. In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, reported by SPA, Saudi Defense Minister Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz declared that the kingdom did not request the AWACS aircraft as a result of "threats" but only as a measure to raise the capability of its air force. He said there has been no mobilization of the Saudi Armed Forces because there is no danger to the country's security.

In a 4 October press conference, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that the AWACS delivery was "purely a Saudi measure" that Iraq had no connection with but that Iraq is "not delighted" with the arrival of these aircraft because of their reconnaissance abilities.

According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i met with the Soviet ambassador on 4 October. During the meeting the ambassador told Raja'i that the Soviet Union is "prepared to help you with military equipment." However, Raja'i replied by stating that Iran has not forgotten the Soviet stand during the time of former Prime Minister Sadeq Mossadeq and the shah's regime or the invasion of Afghanistan. He went on to express "deep anxiety" over Soviet deliveries of 100 T-72 tanks to Iraq, reconnaisance flights over Iranian territory, the sending of military experts to Jordan and the reception of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Moscow. He noted that these Soviet moves come at a time when Iran has expelled the USSR's "biggest rival" from its territory and when the continuation of the Iranian revolution requires "healthy relations" with the Soviet Union. Raja'i then declared to the Soviet ambassador that Iran will not exchange its independence and freedom for "anything you can provide."

In his 4 October press conference, Iraqi Defense Minister Khayrallah said Iraq has seized "purely Eastern weapons" that Iran has imported from a source "dealing with the Soviet Union." He said that Iraq is "certain about the Soviet stand toward this issue," but he did not further elaborate.

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses charged that Acting Chief of the Iranian Joint Staff Valiollah Fallahi visited the United States on 2 October to negotiate the sending of U.S. "military reinforcements" to Tehran. According to the radio, this arrangement indicates that the United States "has begun to display its bias" toward Iran. Baghdad has backed these charges on a more authoritative level. In his press conference Defense Minister Khayrallah accused the United States of deviating from its neutrality by supplying Iran with spare parts and ammunition.

Jordanian Stand--INA and Amman radio reported that King Husayn visited Baghdad on 4 and 5 October where he met with President Saddam Husayn and other high-level Iraqi officials and was briefed on the military situation. According to Amman radio, King Husayn expressed "satisfaction" at the "soundness" of the Iraqi military and political stand on the war and stated that the Arab nation must stand united with Iraq. In an interview reported by Amman television before his departure for Baghdad, the King said there is a "possibility" of Jordanian military "support" for Iraq since the Iraq-Iran war affects the future of the Arab nation as a whole. Husayn said that Iraq is "our depth" in a face of a "tremendous threat" to the Arab world and that the Arabs cannot ignore attempts to weaken that country. He added that Iraq has so far not requested war materiel from Jordan.

Military Situation--Iraqi media have gone to some length to disprove Iranian claims that Mehran has been retaken and that Khorramshahr remains under Iranian control. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported an interview with an Iraqi general in which he claimed "complete control of the liberated sector" of Mehran as well as the Kejan Dam. Also, according to INA, Baghdad television screened Iraqi film of the occupation of both Mehran and Susangerd, including interviews with citizens who expressed their "happiness" at the arrival of the Iraqi forces. An AFP report supports Iraqi claims that Mehran is still in Iraqi hands, stating that the front "appears to have shifted farther to the east," as there were no signs of an Iraqi defense line in the area or of Iraqi combat personnel. INA reported that Khorramshahr Port has been completely "purged" and that work is underway to clear it of debris. The Iraqi agency also said operations will soon begin to clear the port of damaged ships. The report reiterated earlier Iraqi claims that the city had fallen on 25 September. The Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, according to INA, published pictures of the Iraqi flag flying in different parts of both Khorramshah and Mehran. Furthermore, in his 4 October press conference, Defense Minister Khayrallah affirmed that both Mehran and Khorramshahr are under Iraqi control and that Dezful is "militarily considered" a fallen city. He admitted, however, that Ahvaz has yet to succumb.

In another part of his press conference, Khayrallah acknowledged that Iraq's nuclear reactor was bombed, but he said that his government is "completely convinced" that the raid was carried out by Israel using the war with Iran as a cover. Khayrallah also stated that Syrians and Libyans fighting for Iran have been captured but noted that they will not be treated as prisoners of war. An official of the Libyan Foreign Secretariat, in a statement reported by JANA, described Khayrallah's statement that Libyans have been captured as a "lie." Khayrallah admitted that Iraq has transferred some civilian aircraft to the airports of other Arab countries, but he denied that military aircraft have taken shelter outside the country, saying that Iraq does not want to place its fellow Arab states in "embarrassing situations."

According to the Moroccan news agency MAP, the Japanese Embassy in Rabat has denied reports that Japan is supplying Iran with ammunition and spare parts with the consent of the United States. Amman radio had earlier reported that the South Korean ambassador in Jordan had denied the same allegation against the ROK.

In the air war, the latest Iraqi General Command communique, broadcast by Baghdad radio on 5 October, reported that Iraqi aircraft hit Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, airfields in Kermanshah and Shahruki and oil installations in southern Tehran, Dehloran, Kermanshah and Tabriz. The communique also reported that Iranian warplanes attacked the civilian population and economic centers in 'Ayn Zalah, Dukan, Hamman al-'Alil, Haj 'Umran, Rayat, Kirkuk and Salah ad-Din. Iranian Joint Staff statements, carried by Tehran radio, confirmed these Iraqi raids and added that Genaveh Port, Piransharh and Khark Island were also hit. Monitored Iranian media have not recently reported Iranian sorties into Iraq.

Bakhtiar Activities--Reports continue on the whereabouts of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. Paris radio reported his presence in Amman but, according to AFP, this was denied by a Jordanian spokesman. The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, in an article reported by KUNA, claimed that he had paid a secret visit to Baghdad where he discussed with Iraqi officials the establishment of an Iranian government-in-exile. AL-QABAS, citing "unidentified sources," said Bakhtiar had agreed to accede to the Iraqi conditions for ending the current war should he take power in Tehran. Iran, however, claimed Bakhtiar is in Oman conspiring with the United States to set up a government-in-exile. The Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry issued a statement, carried by Tehran radio, saying that he arrived there from Paris on an Iraqi plane in conjunction with a visit to Muscat by U.S. Gen David Jones.

Oil Issues

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement reported by SPA, said Saudi Arabia has decided to increase oil production to compensate for reductions caused by the Iraq-Iran war. However, citing the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, KUNA reported that Kuwait has "no intention" of increasing its oil output beyond the present figure of 1.5 million barrels per day. In an interview with PARS, Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan said that the current war has proven that Iran was "not right" in concentrating its oil industry in the area along the border with Iraq and that in the future it will distribute oil installations throughout the country to make the industry less vulnerable. The minister denied that oil exports from Khark Island have come to a complete halt, but he said that with the damage done to the Abadan refinery, oil production has decreased to "some extent." Nevertheless, he said Iran itself will have enough oil to make it through the winter. He also claimed that Iran will be able to manufacture the necessary equipment to revitalize its oil industry after the war, but he warned Japan that if it halted work on the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni, Iran would sue it in international courts. Tondguyan also stated that Iran will not attend the OPEC conference in Baghdad but will, nevertheless, continue to follow the present OPEC policy.

Jordan

According to the Amman daily AR-RA'Y, King Husayn will pay an "official, friendly" visit to the Soviet Union in the "middle of October." Amman radio reported that a Soviet military delegation arrived in Jordan on 29 September for a visit of several days. The radio said that the delegation met with King Husayn on 1 October and that during the meeting the king told the members of the delegation that their visit was a "positive feature" of the friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Syria, Libya

MENA reported that Syria and Libya have agreed to defer the signing of their unity agreement until after the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to the USSR and the expected signing of a defense treaty between the two countries. MENA noted that the treaty would apply to the envisioned unitary state as well. MENA said the unity agreement was scheduled to be signed on 28 September.

Egypt

According to MENA, AL-AHRAM reported that President Anwar as-Sadat, in a meeting with British Liberal Party leader David Steel, said he is willing to give Western Europe the same "facilities" he is offering the United States so that the Europeans can defend their interests in the gulf and help protect the region's stability. MENA also reported that Steel stated that As-Sadat told him he had rejected a proposal received in late September from Prime Minister Menahem Begin concerning an agreement over Gaza. According to MENA, AL-AHRAM did not mention the Begin initiative but cited As-Sadat as saying that the question of Gaza is not a difficult one.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD040725 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Sept 80

["Second Installment" of undated speech by President Babrak Karmal to All-Union Conference of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization]

[Text] Dear friends, young comrades in arms. There lie before us very gigantic and extremely heavy tasks. Those who carried their activities underground and those who carry them out in the open and defend the aspiration of the Sawr Revolution, even with their own lives, and those who just joined us yesterday and today, know well, and should do so, that the scope of our activities is very vast and boundless and knows no limit. We invite you to support more valorously, more decisively and with all power the policy of the party and the government for the sake of real freedom and the welfare of the industrious masses, the removal of backwardness and the complete wiping out of the vestiges of feudalism and prefeudalism, for the sake of the promotion of the national economy, proper continuation of land reform and raising of the people's living standards, development of national culture of Afghanistan and democratization of social and political life [words indistinct].

Optimism and confidence in the victory of the youth of our society make us become more sure, day by day. More than half the population of the country is under 19 and 20. The present and future of the revolutionary process in our beloved Afghanistan and its rapid progress depends on the revolutionary work and struggle of our youth. The party endeavors all-sidedly that our boys and girls be literate, happy and healthy, and completely demonstrate their valuable talents and powerful (?caliber) and assume their high place in building the new society of Afghanistan, and live (?luckily), prosperously and happily. Our party will fulfill this task through the Democratic Organization of (?Afghan) youth, whose role is increasing more obviously in the social and political affairs. Our party has accepted an historic responsibility before the growing future generation and no doubt this future will be beautiful, lofty, successful and bright. Realities today are a proof to this claim, despite the fact that we are compelled to carry out our intense struggle against world elements of internal and external counterrevolution. We are taking our first steps towards the building of the new society but we are firmly determined to go ahead, despite of mountains of difficulties and problems which have been inherited to us from the unfavorable, tragic and unbearable past.

We have grave shortcomings and a (?lot of deeds) which follow us like shadows. In the face of these difficulties, we seek all possibilities to meet the reasonable [word indistince] requirements of our youth and provide favorable grounds for their employment, education, comfort, prosperity and development of their heaven-created talents, and we have to do this.

Dear comrades: I would like to declare that the Revolution Council and the government have decided to create a center for children and youngsters in Kabul, the work of which will be done through full state security [as heard]. This summer the camp of Pioneers started its activities for the first time in the history of Afghanistan in the Kabul Institute of Polytechnics, established with the assistance of our great friend, the Soviet Union. In this camp, for the first time in the long history of the country, the children of workers and peasants rested free of charge and with full respect. We can say with full confidence that our children will be the most so-called privileged class in our society. The party and government will spare no efforts to [word indistinct] the country's children become prosperous. To achieve this end we will endeavor and make sacrifices in this regard and will surely come out victorious.

With full satisfaction I would like to say that your conference will pay serious attention the development of the movement of Pioneers in the national and democratic phase of revolution in our country. Work with children is a difficult and complicated task, demanding skill and precise care. Goodhearted, noble and sincere people should work with the children. We are confident that the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth will offer thousands of thousands of such men from among its ranks to train and bring up with [word indistinct] responsibility and interest the children of our country with the spirit of the aspiration of Sawr Revolution, and educate the boys and girls of our country as industrious, honorable, humble, literate and cultured citizens of Afghanistan. As far as work with our children and teenagers are concerned, you should be careful to have them respect the Islamic values of our industrious Muslim people, that is, our (?fathers). We should not train and educate our children (?careless), (?loose) and without respect for and adherence to the religion of their fathers, forefathers, traditions, customs and family, and respect for honors which have been inherited from our forefathers.

Some time ago, our newspapers published the news about the initiative of a number of organizations of Pioneers helping in construction of Mosques. This was a good, noble and reasonable initiative. We can proudly say that the organization of Pioneers of Afghanistan is completely based on our long and ancient national traditions and shall grow from among our industrious free and honorable people like a blossoming and unprecedented flower. The organization of Pioneers of Afghanistan goes ahead like roaring rivers towards the future. We wish this organization every success. The party has instructed the Democratic Organization for Afghan youth to lead the Organization of Pioneers, and it is sure that it will succeed in this task.

Now there is another [word indistinct] in regard to children which cannot be ignored. Feudalism has left behind several defects and shortcomings, including taking care of orphans and those who have no guardians. We cannot bear to see that thousands of children are wandering around and begging, and are regretfully out of the sight of the party, DOAY, social organizations and the government, especially educational and medical departments. This is unbearable. The country which claims to be the land of revolution and heroism cannot afford to see its children live a miserable life. The point is that all children should feel the motherly care of the state.

Our dear young comrades. [word indistinct] looking forward to your support. More is demanded from those who are shouldered with greater responsibility. It is the duty of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth not to ignore a moment the children who have no guardians and are wandering around. It is the honorable and heavy responsibility of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth. When the party [word indistinct] its revolutionary young Pioneers, the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth, it will demand more from them in the future. While uniting the vast masses of workers, peasants, craftsmen, students and teachers, military men and representatives of intelligentsia, the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth should train the young generation in the revolutionary and scientific ideologies, and the (?prideful) traditions of the people of Afghanistan, and equip them with a sense of loyalty, with their aspirations of Sawr Revolution. It is necessary for every member of the Democratic Organization for Afghan youth to study profoundly the laws of social growth and the history of revolutionary struggle and acquire the necessary power to solve the complicated and different phenomena of the contemporary activities by becoming a combatant and crusader, [words indistinct] the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and by allowing every member of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth to become a combatant, meaning that they should learn all the revolutionary theory and make it a guideline for their daily work with [words indistinct] organization. This revolutionary theory which trembles reaction in the world is aimed at creation of a new life as powerful and creative man in our planet.

The immediate duty of the commitment of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth is to establish a simple and organized system of political learning for all its members and the entire youth. In all stages of growth and development of boys and girls, whether at school, factory or army, arrangements should be made to let them learn properly and [word indistinct] the revolutionary and scientific theories. In this case, attention should be paid to the profound understanding of the experiences gained by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and those places which are proceeding along the progressive path. It is obvious that ideological task is carried among the youth not only by the organs and committees of the Democratic Organization for Afghan Youth but also by the (?party, schools) and higher and middle educational institutes.

Further on Address

LD040740 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80

["Third Installment" of undated speech by President Babrak Karmal to All-Union Conference of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] No one has the right to give advice to us. As (?far as) the Soviet Union is concerned, you can say that it is (?our sole) and dear friendly country on the basis of our people's will. [words indistinct] Soviet friendship has strong historic roots and it dates back to the start of the Great Socialist October Revolution. We take pride in the fact that Lenin laid the foundation of the friendship, and the heroic and free people of Afghanistan warmly welcome this from the bottom of their hearts.

The fraternal and selfless friendship with the Soviet Union is a great historic phenomenon of the country. This friendship is an eternal national and endurable prize for every honest patriot in Afghanistan. It guarantees the successful construction of new and prosperous society.

Dear comrades, I would like to say with all responsibility that had it not been for the assistance of the Soviet Union, including its military aid, which has been given on a complete legal ground, there would not have existed our beloved Afghanistan as the imperialist crocodiles would have devoured it and our people would have faced again poverty, misery and blood.

We are grateful to the Soviet Union for its firm and strong stand taken towards Afghanistan. This stand was clearly expressed to our enemies in the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Alma Ata on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Kazakhstan's Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as you know. Equally, this was our duty in accordance with the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and in line with the charter of the United Nations.

Nobody should have any doubts about it. We thankfully accepted the internationalistic aid of our great and fraternal neighbors, the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our [words indistinct] and revolutionary movement and forces, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, deem it their duty to expand, strengthen and safeguard [words indistinct] so that they could take part in the common struggle of all the free people of this bright and prosperous future of all humanity.

Esteemed comrades, [words indistinct] is a special period in the life of man. It is not only an era of blossoming and flourishing of the moral and physical forces but also the time to (?cease the path) of lies and lay the foundations of the future. It is also the time of braveness, creativity and (?activity). One of the founders of (?blossoming country) wrote at the age of 17 the main guideline (?to leaders) is the happiness and prosperity of humanity and (?self-protection).

GANDHI URGES END TO IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Call for Negotiations

BK011027 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said the war between Iran and Iraq will have an effect on the whole region. Speaking at Madras she said we are friends of both Iran and Iraq and we do not want either of them to suffer. Stressing the need to resolve the differences through a negotiated settlement, Mrs Gandhi said India has always tried to lessen tension.

Conflict Threatens Oil Supply

BK031559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the Iran-Iraq conflict has not only posed a threat to India but to all the developing countries. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a news conference in Darjeeling today, she said India has to take protectionist measures in view of the recent happenings in West Asia since oil supplies to the country are bound to be affected. Replying to a question, she said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are looking into the matter and they are expected to take a final decision very soon. She said the supply of oil to India from Iran or Iraq has not yet been stopped. About the Soviet Union's assurance to supply crude oil, she said it was unconditional. About the role of the nonaligned nations in the Iran-Iraq conflict, the prime minister said that she is not sure whether they can make any contribution at the moment.

Letters to Bani-Sadr, Husayn

BK050600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has written separate letters to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and his Iranian counterpart Abolhassen Bani-Sadr, making an impassioned plea to halt the present armed conflict in the gulf, the right-wing newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS reported today. The letters are identical in content, the paper said in a front page report.

"The Indian Government is worried that a prolonged conflict in the Persian Gulf will lead to increased interference by superpowers in the region to the detriment of not only Iran and Iraq, but also other nations of the region," the English daily said.

"As such Mrs Gandhi is believed to have pointed out (that) there is an urgent need for both Iraq and Iran to observe restraint, and take immediate steps to halt the fighting," the paper said. The decision to make a direct appeal by Mrs Gandhi was taken yesterday after reports from West Asia indicated no signs of abatement of the conflict, EXPRESS said.

India is rushing a senior diplomat to Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia as a part of the Indian attempt to impress upon these countries the need efforts to prevent the Iraq-Iran conflict spilling over to the rest of the region, the paper said. "New Delhi is worried that the gulf-conflict could lead to a bigger conflagration and interference by superpowers... it was in this context that the Indian Government yesterday sounded a note of caution against Western attempts to mobilise an international naval force for patrolling the gulf... this would lead to the Soviet Union taking counter measures and a more complicated situation," the paper commented. "Mrs Gandhi in her letters is understood to have underscored the fact that India enjoys friendly ties with both the nations and as such it is a matter of concern and anxiety for her to see that two of it's good friends are now engaged in bitter fighting over matters that can be sorted out amicably," the paper said. "Mrs Gandhi is also reported to have pointed out that an armed conflict between Iran and Iraq can only weaken the solidarity of the non-aligned movement" (both the countries are members of the 95-nation movement).

KHOMEYNI CALLS ON IRAQIS TO REBEL, WARNS GULF AMIRS

GF041707 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1517 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Text" of 13-minute message by Imam Khomeyni "to the oppressed Iraqi people and to the Muslim countries, and especially the amirates in the region," date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon the honorable and oppressed Iraqi people. Peace be upon you who are still suffering the ugliest forms of treachery and crimes perpetrated by the murderous and shameless Ba'thist regime and its infidel party against you, your ulema, maraji' [religious authorities who are emulated] and mojahedin.

We and you have seen the injustices suffered by the late Ayatollah al-Hakim and his sons and inflicted by this corrupt army. We have seen how this venerable and mistreated Sayyid joined his forefathers as a result of the pain and injustice inflicted upon him and how his respected sons were imprisoned and tortured. We have seen what sufferings were inflicted on the venerable mojahed Ayatollah as-Sadr and his sister by this regime and how they were brutally tortured and martyred. We have seen the injustices they have inflicted on the seminary in An-Najaf and on other holy places and how they have arrested and tortured scholars and students. Together we have seen the insults meted out by these criminal butchers at the holy shrines of Muslim imams and how these butchers entered the precinct of the tomb of 'Ali, may peace be upon him, attacked innocent people, and opened fire at the holy shrine. We have also seen the crimes they committed on Al-Husayn's Arba'in [occasion marking the 40 days after the anniversary of the death of Husayn, 'Ali's son] against visitors to the shrine, and how they have unjustly driven people from their homeland--people who are now living in peace and dignity in Islamic Iran.

O honest people, O army afflicted by an infidel power: Ten days have elapsed since the corrupt Ba'thist regime savagely attacked the Islamic state, your neighbor, on the orders of infidel powers, committing blatant and brutal aggression against your unjustly treated Muslim brothers, demolishing their homes and shelters and killing innocent children and women whose only crime is to want to establish the Islamic Republic in their state and implement the principles of the holy Koran. They want to be free and independent and not subject to the superpowers' hegemony and tyranny. They want their wealth and resources to serve themselves and the oppressed of their homeland. What a heinous crime this is in the eyes of the covetous and their agents!

O military personnel in Iraq: How long do you want to remain prisoners of infidels and fight the fraternal and neighboring Islamic state at their orders? How long do you want to continue to attack Islam and the holy Koran and the Islamic state and kill your brothers to serve the interest of infidels? Arise and put an end to these traitors' existence in your Muslim country. How long do you want to lead yourselves and those you love to woe and destruction for the sake of infidels?

You are aware that this war has been imposed on Iran. We are defending our country and its defense is a duty, according to reason and to the shar'. We are seeing with great regret how the infidels and their malicious agents have sought to bring about fighting among two groups of Muslims so as to exploit the issue in their own interest.

O officers, NCO's and soldiers of Iraq: Do you know what you are doing? Do you know the reason you are throwing yourselves to death? Do you know that you are facing a great army and a vast human potential, a people yearning to fight for God, and that you have embroiled yourselves in the service of foreigners? Do you know that God Almighty and the Muslim prophet are angered by those who raise their weapons against their coreligionists and that they will end up in hell? Desist from this fratricide and seek refuge with your arms in Islamic Iran. We shall welcome you with open arms.

O zealous tribes of the Tigris and Euphrates, O strugglers! Arise and defend Islam and preserve the Koran and its principles. The defense of Islam and the Koran is the duty of all Muslims, men and women. O Iraqi people who have suffered and are still suffering the crimes of these agents: Arise like the struggling Iranian people and proclaim your revolution. Do not fear this infidel party. Know that if you give a respite to these agents they will have the opportunity to destroy Islam. These people are hostile to Islam because the United States and its puppets have been dealt a heavy blow by Islam, therefore, they are hostile to Islam. Do not expect 'Aflaq, Saddam and As-Sadat and people of their ilk to desist from their hostility to Islam.

O Sunni ulema and elders, O Muslim preachers and thinkers in Iraq! Awake the people and arise for Islam and for the defense of the Muslim countries. God is with you and he will grant you victory.

You have seen, and we have seen, how the struggling Iranian people have triumphed through their belief in God and unity over the mighty satanical power which used to enjoy the support and protection of all the superpowers and how we cut off the hands of all the superpowers in the country.

O you dear Iraqi people, O Iraqi Army: Know that our armed forces, the heroic army, the brave revolution guards, the police, the courageous gendermarie, the heroic peshmerga and the struggling strata of the people are a gigantic and concerted force that stands firmly like an impregnable dam in the face of the powerful. Victory will be theirs because they are fighting for God, Islam, the Koran and martyrdom.

Our noble people, who act in accordance with Islamic principles that advocate peace and justice and threat their prisoners with chivalry and an Islamic spirit, the same way they treat their sons, are at the same time all-sweeping, powerful and the makers of proud deeds against the opponents of Islam and the aggressors against the Muslim country. We and you have seen how our people, in this war that has been imposed on them and that is contrary to their will, have made the stubborn adversary understand that we are struggling and standing fast on the battlefield. They have attacked his satanical forces like eagles. They fear no power. They have dealt such a heavy blow to the enemy that he fled leaving all his possessions behind. Perhaps the day will come when we shall need to declare general mobilization, then the world will see the strength of Islam and realize that the power of faith overcomes all other powers.

We and you have seen how, after all this bloodshed and after these crimes and attacks on unarmed cities and on innocent Muslims, Saddam has asked for a cease-fire. There is no doubt that this plundering criminal, having committed his crime, wants the opposite side to remain silent so that he can renew his strength, persist in his aggression and bloodshed after receiving aid from the evildoers and others of his kind. Our people and armed forces, however, will not lay down their arms until final victory and until they reek vengeance against the bloody Ba'th party for its crimes. They will continue to fight valiantly and will totally disregard the ploys of international bandits.

You and we have heard that some of the gulf amirs and some of the governments of Muslim countries have opted to stand on the side of infidelity in the war between Islam and infidelity. They are helping the corrupt and criminal Ba'thist Government in the military and information fields. It is regrettable and surprising that there are those who consider themselves Muslims and rulers of Muslim countries while they oppose Islam and the Korean and open fire on innocent Muslims. Let these people know that if it is proved that they have carried out an action contrary to the interests of Islam and are unable to prove that they are innocent of such action, the government and nation of Islam will do toward them what the shar' duty requires. I advise these people to desist from their opposition to Islam and from allying themselves with infidelity and to act according to their human and Islamic duties and not to put their destiny at stake.

I know on the basis of reliable information that our people and armed forces are treating the refugees in a humane and Islamic matter. I ask them to give all the care and compassion they can to the prisoners, especially the wounded. I ask the armed forces to continue to shell the enemy's positions even if the enemy forces attack our hospitals. This is the difference between right and falsehood.

You and we know that Western propaganda and information media have given great assistance to the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Regretably, some of this has been seen in the propaganda media of some Muslim countries. I warn the Muslim countries to stop this false propaganda and not to oppose cherished Islam.

In conclusion, I extend my gratitude to all Muslim and non-Muslim governments and peoples and all Muslim and non-Muslim groups that denounce the crimes of the superpowers and their agents who are blindly obedient to them and are assisting the Islamic country and the Islamic Republic of Iran. I wish them well.

I pay tribute to student and nonstudent groups in European and other countries which condenmed the criminal Saddam and his masters; I ask Almighty God to grant them peace and success.

I also thank the honorable and struggling Iranian people, the regular armed forces and others, the brothers, the revolution guards, the Muslim peshmergas, the mobilization forces, the ulemas and other dear people who have gone to the battlefront to sacrifice. I applaud all the dear people throughout the country who are giving material and moral assistance to their brother mujahedin. I ask Almighty God to grant victory to Islam and Muslims in the hope of final victory and relief. God is capable of granting us victory.

Peace and the warmest greetings to the honorable Iraqi people. I hope that they will work for Islam and crush the infidels and put an end to their presence in the holy places. Peace and God's benediction be on them and on God's pious worshipers.

[Signed] 4 October 1980, Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

BANI-SADR TOURS WESTERN PROVINCES, MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI

Hamadan Garrison, Hospital Tour

LD031721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Hamadan, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Hamadan at 1000 today and left the airport immediately for the garrison to inspect Hamadan's 3d Armored Brigade.

The president was received by General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff, the commanders of the 14th Armored Division and Hamadan's 3d Armored Brigade and the governor general of Hamadan Province. Following an official welcoming ceremony, the president inspected the 3d Armored Brigade.

The presdient then attended a meeting with military officials and left the garrison for a tour of the 505th Army Hospital. The president toured various parts of the hospital and lunched with the hospital personel. Following a tour of Hamadan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps headquarters and talks with the guards, the president and commander in chief left Hamadan.

Zanjan Armored Brigade Inspection

LD031824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived today in Zanjan to the glorious greetings of the people of this city. In a meeting with the province's military commanders, he reviewed Zanjan garrison's combat capability.

Our correspondent has sent us this report from Zanjan:

At 1600 this afternoon the plane carrying Dr Bani-SAdr, the president and commander in chief, as well as Gen Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff [words indistinct] landed at Zanjan airport. [passage indistinct] Following the meeting with the military commanders, the president inspected Zanjan garrison's vehicles while being briefed by the commander of the Zanjan Armored Brigade.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the president, in a message addressed to the committed and Muslim people of Zanjan, while praising the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, assured them that their brothers in the army and in the Revolution Guards Corps have with abosolute bravery forced the mercenaries of the puppet Ba'th regime of Iraq to retreat. Dr Bani-Sadr, at the conclusion of his message [words indistinct] concerning Iran and Iraq said: [passage indistinct]. The ceremony ended with an enthusiastic demonstration of support by the personnel of the Zanjan Armored Brigade. Dr Bani-Sadr and his entourage left Zanjan for Tehran by air at exactly 1730.

Warning to Iraq's Allies

JN032111 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran, has praised the people all over the country who have put their sons, means and capabilities at the disposal of the revolution and the revolutionary government. This came in a radio and television statement addressed to the citizens during his visit to the city of Zanjan.

The president of the republic said that three things caught his attention when he inspected the armed forces yesterday and today: First, the high morale of the savers of their Islamic homeland; second, the people's support for the sons of the Islamic homeland in defending this homeland; and third, the willingness and the will of all citizens to defend the Islamic Republic. Signs of victory can be seen on the faces of all people everywhere.

President Bani-Sadr added that the international press recently changed its stance as a result of the heroic steadfastness of the sons of this country. The enemy thought that the roads to our cities would be open before him, but the heroic resistance of the people of these cities has forced the enemy to retreat. We have achieved complete superiority on all the fronts opened by the enemy. We hope that our forces, requested to pursue the enemy's remnants, will soon carry out the tasks given them.

The president answered journalists' questions after his speech. On the victories achieved by the Iranian forces yesterday and today, the president of the republic said that we are getting ready to deal the final blow. We are confident that the defenders of Khorramshahr will not give their city to the enemy. This is what has really happened: Brave Khorramshahr has repulsed this morning's enemy attack. I hope the enemy will be liquidated by morning.

On the Susangard front, our forces advanced to the borders and retook their border posts. In the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions, our forces have regained two plateaus from the enemy. Our air force in this region and all over Khuzestan is supporting our ground forces and is attacking enemy supply routes. In this, we have achieved outstanding victories.

On Iran's reaction to the states which are aiding Iraq, President Bani-Sadr said that we will treat as enemies the states whose cooperation with Iraq is proved. We have previously informed all the region's states of this. A large number of countries have informed us that they will not give aid to Iraq or support its aggression. I hope that these states fulfill the promise they made to us. If they do not commit themselves to their promise, we will treat them as enemies.

Rejection of Iraqi Ceasefire

LD032302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2049 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] At 1830 the president left Zanjan by plane for Tehran. Our correspondent interviewed President Bani-Sadr, to which we draw your attention.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, good evening. During the past 2 days you visited the southern and western parts of the country. Meanwhile, you visited Zanjan and Hamadan. May I ask the purpose of these tours?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Obviously, these tours are connected with this war; they are to see the combat readiness of the armed forces. Yesterday and today, I inspected three units. I also asked the acting chief of the joint staff to stay behind so as to take the final precautions and steps to eliminate any possible shortages, so that these units may enter into operations. This war, which up to now has culminated in misfortune for the Iraqi Army and Saddam Husavn, must be brought to an end and will result in the victory of the Islamic Republic's Army.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, considering your recent tours of the western and southern parts of the country, particularly the war zones, may I ask you what is the most important conclusion you have reached as a result of your tours?

[Answer] What we expect from these tours are to raise the combat readiness of the armed forces and to inspect problems at close quarters, for when one hears reports from a distance one realizes they are different from what one sees at close quarters. For instance, last night, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, they telephoned that Khorramshahr had fallen and this or that had happened; whereas right now, while I am talking to you, according to a report by the joint army staff, the enemy forces have been driven back to the border area. There is no relationship between this reality and those reports, therefore, problems must be observed at close quarters and then decided upon. Another problem that often happens is that those who lead military operations, considering that public opinion might become uneasy about the state of affairs, may become uncertain about reaching a decision. Our presence serves the purpose of removing this uncertainty and makes them take decisive action. This is as it happened in Dezful. When I arrived there, my very presence and talks with the commanders, soldiers and guards as well as members of the mobilization, resulted in a complete change in (?the situation) within a matter of hours. Subsequently, heavy blows were inflicted on the enemy; probably you heard that the blow was so effective that the situation became clear. Today, while I am speaking to you, Bostan has been recaptured. Consequently, the objectives I cited are fundamental ones. The thing is that wars are waged by men; men ought to fight with high morale and without procrastination. So, when their morale and confidence are boosted from close quarters, then, naturally, it will lead to victory.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, we learned that world news agencies had reported that (?some friendly countries) had asked for a cease-fire.

[Answer] (?Two nights) ago Kurt Waldheim spoke to me on the telephone.

I told him that initially, as reported yesterday by news agencies and foreign press, he [Saddam Husayn] had (?made proposals), believing Iran to be a public park that they would come over, take a walk around, change the regime in Iran and then Saddam Husayn would become the Abbasid caliph, the strongman of the Islamic world. This did not happen, however, and the Iraqi Government had to admit to the power and strength of our armed forces. Now, it is natural that a cease-fire is a gift for him, something which would save him from collapse. For us, however, a cease-fire has no meaning when the enemy's armed forces are still on our territory. Consequently, as far as we are concerned, this ridicules all human values. When a government resorts to aggression, dropping bombs on innocent people, killing them and striking blows upon them, and then when things begin to go wrong, it then declares a cease-fire. Well, now is not the time for us to declare a cease-fire, he may do so, but we shall not accept and shall fight on.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, during a raid by Iraqi aircraft on inhabited areas [words indistinct] a number of our innocent countrymen were martyred and wounded. Could you tell us how you interpret these acts by the Ba'thists?

[Answer] Well, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime attaches no value to human beings, so much so that the Iraqi people too have become fed up with the crimes committed by this regime. There are so many crimes committed by this regime. Therefore, like Hitler, bombing innocent and helpless people is not something which might stop him; this is not a problem which will restrain him. As for us, we are not going to retaliate; we will not drop bombs on innocent Iraqi people. As before, however, we shall destroy military targets with all our power. We hope to be able to avenge the blood of these innocent martyrs as far as the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is concerned.

[Correspondent] Gods will; thank you. [End recording]

Khomeyni Meeting, Military Situation

LD041138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who came back from his trip to the western parts of our country last night, this morning was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting, which lasted for 30 minutes, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was present. Dr Bani-Sadr reported on the situation on the battle fronts and on recent developments in the country.

At the end of this meeting, the president took part in an interview with PARS. About the latest news from the battle fronts he said: Up to the time of my meeting with the imam, the situation was favorable. In Khorramshahr, the aggressor's forces have retreated. They continue shelling us from inside Iraqi territory, and we reply to their fire. We have intensified artillery forces and defensive forces there. About the situation in Susangerd area, the president said: Our forces have advanced up to the border line and at present our forces have taken position in Mehran. Around the Zir-e Pol area each side is shelling the other. In military terms this is called stable, which is of course in our favor. In the regions of Ilam and Qasr-e Shirin too, we have the upper hand, and I hope that during the next few days our forces will intensify their blows and begin their operations to finalize and change the destiny of this war. Bani-Sadr finally said: As a whole, the situation on the battle front is good.

Military, International Affairs Interview

LD041901 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Report on Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr interview with a PARS correspondent and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni after the president's 4 October meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni in Tehran--read by announcer]

[Text] In reply to a question put to him by a PARS correspondent to the effect that America has proposed to certain countries to sign a (?collective) treaty with regard to the protection of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, the president said:

When a nation grows weak, then they [presumably the United States and some Persian Gulf states] obviously play the role of guardian, abrogating certain (?rights) to themselves. Saddam Husayn's attack on Iran is beneficial to the Russian superpower in the eastern part of Iran and the American superpower in the western part of Iran. It also results in the general weakness of Muslims vis-a-vis Israel and America and subsequently these [words indistinct]. God willing, our victory in this war shall change the situation, culminating in strengthening the Islamic nation and weakening them [presumably Israel and the United States]. Therefore it is a question of strength and weakness; otherwise, (?if it is a question of rights), indeed we did have rights, but they were negated. Now they are (?bent) on toppling our regime and also achieving America's objectives in the Middle East. Therefore, rights without strength are nonsense; against the superpowers we must remain strong so that they may not sit around and decide for us as our guardians. Obviously, as far as we can we shall not allow any foreign power to land in the region.

The correspondent then asked: What is the meaning of the delivery of AWACS by America to Saudi Arabia in these circumstances?

Dr Bani-Sadr replied: America has delivered four AWACS aircraft to them; well, this means the strengthening of the pro-U.S. front in the Middle East. These things, however, will not change the problem, for even Iraq had too many MiG's; Iraq had more aircraft than we had. What decides the future of the war are two factors; Faith and the objective and will to win. Thank God, the Iranian nation enjoys both; therefore victory is ours.

The correspondent asked: There are indications that foreign countries, particularly Persian Gulf states, are helping Iraq. What is your view?

The commander in chief said: We still have no clear indications that Persian Gulf states have helped Iraq; however, the equipment and means used by the Iraqis with such savagery and the (?bombing) of inhabited cities and areas, particularly [word indistinct] bombs, show that certain people are providing this equipment to them, for Iraq is incapable of manufacturing such equipment. At any rate, it is a war and in war the enemy tries to obtain forces wherever it can. As for us, we should not remain idle either and, at least within the country, mobilize our forces as much as we can and then use them against them.

To conclude the interview, the PARS correspondent raised the question of the (?attitude) of certain countries vis-a-vis the Iranian-Iraqi war.

The president replied: Last night I raised this very same point with Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general. I told him: You raised so much noise about the U.S. hostage spies, how is it that you are silent about this aggression? No one saw the slightest protest on the part of the UN in this case. Silence against the status quo is one aspect of justice [as heard], for we are being invaded; then there is the aspect of being wrong, for Iraq is the aggressor; this in fact amounts to accepting aggression. This is not something which we shall ignore in the future.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni asked Mr Bani-Sadr: What sort of international measures have you taken in order to demonstrate Iraq's crimes, crimes committed by attacking our cities and hospitals?

Dr Bani-Sadr replied: We must raise this at the level of world public opinion. At present our borders are still closed; no foreign correspondent is coming to our country to see things. These people who have invaded our cities and inhabited areas--there is no one to witness them in the world. It is a question for our Foreign Ministry which must become active and make facilities available, so that correspondents may see the realities at close quarters and then mobilize world public opinion. Another point: We must expose things as much as possible at UN and governmental levels so that these disgraced people may become more disgraced; so that we may tell them that it was you who have not given up the issue of the 50 hostages and are attacking our cities. Thus, we cannot retaliate accordingly. Right now the imam said: Because of our Islamic quality, we cannot make innocent people a target of artillery and [word indistinct]; we can only damage military or economic centers which help military operations; that we have to attack the rest [as heard] by mobilizing world public opinion. We hope to be able to cope with this problem.

Meeting With Cuban Foreign Minister

LD041722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the visiting Cuban foreign minister met and held talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff. [date not specified]

During the meeting the Cuban minister presented our country's president with a message from Cuban President and President of the nonaligned movement Mr Castro, and discussed with him topics concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict.

ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS OF PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I REPORTED

Meeting With Soviet Ambassador

LD051129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, at 2230 last night the Soviet ambassador in Tehran met Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and held talks with him. In the meeting, lasting 2 hours, the Soviet ambassador conveyed greetings from Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and invited Prime Minister Raja'i to visit the economic pavilion of Soviet Uzbekistan at Tehran international fair. Moreover, referring to the struggles of the Iranian people, the Soviet ambassador said: Your country started an incense struggle against U.S. imperialism and, considering that the USSR, too, is struggling, as far as our foreign policies are concerned, we have a common view. He added: We have special respect for your revolution and your people's will. We can cooperate in various fields, and are prepared to help you with military equipment.

According to the same report, in reply to the Soviet ambassador's remarks, Mr Raja'i said: It is better to deal with facts, and do not forget the past historical facts so as to see what we can do in the future. Our people have not yet forgotten your stands at the time of Dr Mossadeq and during that of the former regime; then suddenly they were faced with your invasion of Afghanistan. The Iranian people of Iran expect you, the second generation of the revolution, to take a revolutionary approach with your southern neighbor, Iran. Mr Raja'i added: The meaning of revolutionary approach being that whether a country is strong or weak one's approach to it should be revolutionary and backed by revolutionary standards, not that as soon as we see a country is involved then we take an opportunity to create dissatisfaction in it.

The prime minister added: I am expressing my deep anxiety over your delivery of 100 T-72 tanks to Iraq, your receiving Tariq 'Aziz on the eve of the war, your reconnaisance flights over Iranian territory and the sending of Soviet experts to Jordan. This is at a time when you cannot deny that our revolutionary people have expelled your biggest rival from their country, while we did not expect the slightest help in this connection from you. However, the continuation of our revolution needs healthy relations between the two countries. The prime minister added: If our diplomatic and geographic relations do not enjoy complete safety, then we shall not exchange our independence, freedom and Islamic Revolution for anything you can provide, because for us, this is the highest price, and we shall never be able to pay, it.

The report adds that during the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said in reference to the Afghan crisis: The USSR did not invade Afghanistan; it is only defending the Afghan revolution. Mr Raja'i said: Did you not say that it is up to the people to choose their own path? The Soviet ambassador said: When people seek our help, then we help them. The prime minister added in this connection: How can you consider Babrak Karmal as the people's representative? The Soviet ambassador replied: When there is a revolution, no one elects someone else as leader; rather, it is the task of the revolution to elect a leader.

The prime minister said: Do you consider the coming to power of Babrak Karmal as a revolution? The Soviet ambassador said: You must consider the objectives of Afghanistan's revolution; whether they are popular and are working for the people or not.

Mr Raja'i replied: You who are a member of the Communist Party should interpret revolution in accordance with historical materialism; this explanation of yours does not coincide with your scientific principles at all. If the meaning of revolution is to establish a government through force, then any military coup d'etat can be considered a revolution. The Soviet ambassador said: A coup d'etat is in the interest of those who launch it. The prime minister noted: It is precisely with this in mind that we say there has been a coup d'etat in Afghanistan, rather than a revolution.

Commenting on relations between Iran and his country, the Soviet ambassador said: We want to be a friend of Iran. We have a 2,500-km common border. Who would benefit if there are troublesome issues? Commenting on Tariq 'Aziz' visit and meeting with Soviet officials, he said that this was not initiated by the USSR, that he came to our country on his own initiative and met the deputy foreign minister.

Then, replying to the remark by the Soviet ambassador that the USSR condemns the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Mr Raja'i said: Why have you not delivered this condemnation in international organizations?

The Soviet ambassador said: We are against this war. Obviously, we shall condemn whoever started it.

Statement on U.S. AWACS

LD041730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the office of the prime minister on 4 October]

[Text] In the name of God. The Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to point out the following in connection with the U.S. Government transferring AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

1. The Islamic Republic Government of Iran strongly condemns this action which has led to escalation of tension and of the arms race between foreign powers in the region;

2. The Islamic Republic Government of Iran believes that this action is an extension of the U.S. hostile stand against the Islamic Republic;

3. The Islamic Republic Government of Iran once again categorically declares that the safeguarding of the Persian Gulf region is solely the right of the region's states, divorced form foreigners; and

4. The Islamic Republic Government of Iran considers any use of these AWACS aircraft in attacks launched by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against Iran as a hostile act against it.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Interview on AWACS, Cabinet

LD042246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, on 4 October with an unidentified correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Prime Minister, with regard to the transfer of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. A statement has already been issued by the office of the prime minister concerning the delivery of AWACS to Saudi Arabia and the government's stand. Do you know how many of these aircraft have been delivered?

[Answer] Yes, there are four AWACS aircraft there which are highly accurate and sophisticated. Their very presence is some sort of warning signal to our country. Considering their special radar system as well as their transmitter and receiver systems, they have no need to be particularly mobile. Their presence there could be quite dangerous and troublesome to us. As a result we protested their presence and viewed it as yet another example of America's participation in this inhuman and anti-Islamic war and declared it as such.

[Question] Prime Minister, what precautions have been adopted by the Iranian Government to counter this?

[Answer] Well, as you know, these are advanced systems, so far as their technology is concerned. To counter them, one must ordinarily adopt technological responses. However, since we have not yet reached such a level, we responded in a diplomatic manner. We hope that, as God helped us in Tabas [where the U.S. abortive rescue attempt took place] when we were also prepared and still maintain this preparedness--a preparedness which improves rather than declines--God willing, we shall succeed against this as well. For this is nothing important; we shall succeed even against the more advanced systems they might have by relying on our faith and support of our people.

[Question] Prime Minister, my final question concerns the Cabinet. Could you please tell us when your Cabinet will be formed?

[Answer] Well, as you know, our brother, Bani-Sadr, is greatly preoccupied with the war issue. I have already proposed some people, but he has not yet managed to respond. At any rate, I have asked him about it and even tonight I spoke to him. I hope that in the near future a few more people would be added to the Cabinet.

[Question] Was there anything said in today's meeting of the Council of Ministers?

[Answer] So far as the question of completing the Cabinet was concerned, the answer is no.

Address to Governors General

LD042307 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that this morning the governors general's conference was inaugurated in the Ministry of the Interior with a speech of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

In this speech, while referring to the aggression of the armed forces of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq against Iranian territory, Mr Raja'i commented on the establishment and the activities of the headquarters with the equitable distribution of relief resources for meeting and solving the problems caused by the war. Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said in today's governors general's conference that we are building a country based on Islamic principles and this fact was contrary to Saddam Husayn's objectives, and therefore, in his words, he resorted to some brutal action.

Raja'i said that the United States' economic sanctions imposed upon us with the cooperation of other Western countries not only did not cripple us but rather caused us to grow and to progress. The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran further said that not only Iraq but also the governments supporting it have admitted the defeat of the Iraqi regime in the war imposed upon Iran. He continued to say that Iran will continue to fight until blasphemy is obliterated from Iraq.

Mr Raja'i said that Saddam Husayn has declared a unilateral cease-fire as of next Sunday. He added: Since declaring a unilateral war was a mistake in the first place, his declaration of a unilateral cease-fire is also a mistake, and in his words, with the help of God, our nation will dig the grave of Saddam Husayn and of his lackeys. The people of Iraq, he said, should prepare themselves for the establishment of an Islamic government in their country. The prime minister said that Saddam Husayn accused Iranians of being fire-worshippers in order to justify his actions before the people of Iraq. However, he should know that we clearly stated our slogan from the very beginning, which was: God, the holy Koran and Khomeyni. Raja'i concluded by saying that Saddam Husayn had some ambitions, but that this unholy man will be tossed onto the trash heap of history, the same fate which befell the deceased shah of Iran.

PRIME MINISTRY STATEMENT ON WAR, BAKHTIAR-U.S. PLOT

LD040920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Oct 80

["First statement" of the Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We are grateful to God because he has made our enemies stupid people, attacking us and violating our territory at a time when the Muslim nation of Iran is experiencing one of the finest hours of its history. The nation of Iran is united behind its leader, Imam Khomeyni, and is in the process of creating the most glorious epics of history.

Twelve days have [as heard] passed since the beginning of the aggressive war of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime at the behest of the criminal America and backed by other world powers against the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this period the nation of Iran has supported and fought side by side with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the air, on land and at sea and has participated through its self-sacrifice, heroism, bravery and merciless battles. The nation has also shared in the bravery of the self-sacrificing guards, fighting side by side in the trenches. It has suffered losses, wounded, provided martyrs and on the war fronts has made many Ashuras each day and many Karbalas from every land.

No doubt, all of the resistance, arising from pure hearts committed to Islam, stems from the mentality of martyrdom which continues growing within the Muslim nation.

This attitude is reflected so that every individual member of the nation of Iran is made aware of it and the world also realizes that there are some Muslims in this corner of the world who are engaged in writing some golden pages of human history, and that they are going to demonstrate the victory of blood over the sword and the faith over arms once again.

The public relations office of the prime minister's office has decided to present this type of news from now on, together with some information from public relief headquarters, analyses and reports on general developments in the war, which have cancelled out many of the power equations in the world and have forced the bullies to resort to last-ditch efforts.

Some news from the Khuzestan front:

1. In the area between Susangerd, Eostan and Ahvaz, following the advance of Iraqi armoured forces and tanks, since 30 September, about 200 members of our fighting brothers, from various parts of the country and from various revolutionary foundations or government staffs, confronted the enemy and with their basic weapons blocked the enemy advance all night and set many of the many of the enemy tanks afire. Several other enemy tanks were bogged down in mud. Eventually the enemy was forced to retreat and flee disgracefully. Many of our brothers also bravely faced martyrdom and rolled in the soil and blood. Among the martyrs there were members of the armed forces, the Revolution Guards Corps and the government staff, but there is no accurate figure available on the number of martyrs yet. This will be announced soon.

2. During the past 48 hours, Khorramshahr has been the scene of one of the bloodiest battles and the most glorious epics of the Muslim nation. This city has suffered repeated shelling by Iraqi forces. The Ba'thist aggressors have fired on the city using tanks, artillery and mortars. At the moment, the brave personnel of the ground forces, the gendarmerie, the navy commandos, and the Revolution Guards Corps, side by side with the heroic and brave people of Khorramshahr, are fighting the enemy face to face and from trench to trench. During these battles, the heroic people have risen to the defense in every street and district and continue the war under such conditions as during just one night 150 to 160 enemy mortar shells were fired against residential areas of the city. During the last 48 hours, the aggressive forces of the Iraqi Ba'thist army have fled several times and have retreated several kilometers; in some instances they have retreated several kilometers inside their own territory behind the Shalamoheh border, 16 km from Khorramshahr. Each time they have left substantial numbers of tanks, vehicles and heavy artillery and tens of them have been arrested or killed.

Now, the armed forces and the people are situated in all parts of the city and there is no accurate account of [words indistinct] at Khorramshahr yet. But, according to one report from Abadan, during the recent clash in Khorramshahr, thus far 23 self-sacrificing inhabitants of this city have been martyred and 106 people have been wounded.

3. During the air attack by four Iraqi MiG's on residential areas of the city, so far 16 people have been martyred and 64 wounded; and several shops have been destroyed.

The Iraqi Ba'thist forces, the same as in other recent cases, have fired on Darkhu' hospital, and we shall announce the number of casualties along with other information as soon as we learn this.

4. On the one hand it is reported that General Jones, the chief of staff of the American Armed Forces, has arrived in Muscat, capital of Oman, following his 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

And on the other hand, reports reaching us indicate that during the past week Bakhtiar, this useful pawn and ever-ready servant of America, has been attempting to form a government-in-exile. And Iraq, before anybody else, has promised to recognize his government, to be followed by several other countries.

Yesterday, the traitorous Bakhtiar arrived in Oman, flying in an Iraqi plane from Paris. No doubt, the plan to form a government-in-exile by traitorous Bakhtiar has started with the plot of Iraqi aggression as part of a greater conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Bakhtiar was to form a government-in-exile with American help, at the same time as when Iranian territory is being attacked and when the country is in chaos. Some other countries were to recognize Bakhtiar's government and in this way they would bring Bakhtiar to power. And if they were not successful, then they could at least strike blows at the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The enemy has now realized that the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the aid of God Almighty and its solidarity under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, is powerful; and the first part of this plot, aggression and violation by Iraqi Ba'thists, was defeated. Bakhtiar has also announced that if only Iraq recognizes his government, he will give up his efforts at trying to form a government.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry

Statement on Battles

LD050550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 5 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry; date not given]

[Excerpt] The honorable struggling nation of Iran:

Yesterday the sacred territory of our Islamic Iran, which was subjected to the aggression of criminal Saddam and his bloodsucking murderers, witnessed the bravery of you fighters of Islam. The brave nation of Islam stood beside its resisting brother soldiers and indefatigable guards. They attacked the enemy, killed and were martyred and no doubt became pious slaves of God; and by the ears of their hearts heard the message: "Assistance comes from God and victory is nigh."

Yesterday Abadan withstood the fiercest artillery fire of recent days by the wounded mercenary regime of Iraq. The resistance of the people and the armed forces in Abadan and Khorramshahr was unprecedented, and as a result of the brave attack by the people, the puppet Army of Iraq was forced to retreat from Khorramshahr to the border area of Shalamcheh. People were alert and therefore took control of the situation beside other fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran; they gave counterrevolutionary elements no opportunity to be active or spread rumors. However, rumors have splendor no longer.

Dezful and Andimeshk were calm; people were enjoying very high morale and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and the revolution guards continued to advance toward the border. A strike group comprised of six epicmakers of the brave nation of Iran, in a reckless attack on 30 September, destroyed three enemy tanks in the region of (Herdon). Our group used RPG-7 guns.

Last Thursday, also, the Muslim fighters approached the enemy at the abovenamed region and with their guidance the valiant Army of Iran opened heavy artillery fire on the assailant mercenary forces.

At 0200 last Friday, three commando groups of the Muslim fighters took advantage of the darkness to approach enemy lines and attack with RPG-7 weapons.

As a result of this attack, the wounded enemy went mad and opened aimless machinegun fire on earth and toward the sky, but the Muslim fighters continued the battle and inflicted the heaviest losses on the enemy.

Despite the aggression of the enemy air force, the people of Tabriz are enjoying very high morale. They remain resistant and determined and are preparing themselves for any possible clashes with the blasphemous forces.

The valiant inhabitants of the Province of Bushehr are also enjoying high morale and are fully prepared to fight the enemy. The Muslim and revolutionary villagers of this province sacrificed 27 sheep in front of planes and tanks of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday. A group of Afghans and Pakistanis, who are residing in Bushehr, yesterday staged a demonstration demanding to be sent to the front to fight Iraq.

Public morale in Esfahan is high. With the cooperation of the guards corps and the headquarters of the oppressed mobilization, military training is conducted in all mosques, schools, factories and institutions. So far about 200 wounded presonnel from war fronts have been taken to this city and are being treated. The officials of Esfahan health department have announced that this city is ready to accept more wounded people of our brave nation.

In Khorasan people are also enjoying very hgih morale, and a military training program is being conducted in mosques and schools.

Conditions in the Province of Mazandaran are excellent and people are united and ready for mobilization. Muslim fighters are rushing in very city to joint the front and defend the borders of Islam.

Yesterday a large number of ulema and religious students of Qom seminary arrived at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab to fight on the front line.

With the hope of the nation's victory.

CABINET MEETS, CHOOSES UN DELEGATION, APPROVES TAX BILL

LD041734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, a Cabinet session was held this afternoon chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. During the 2-hour meeting, members of the Iranian delegation to the 35th UN General Assembly were chosen. The Cabinet also approved the bill to be presented to the Islamic Consultative Assembly concerning abolishing income tax for 3 months for personnel of the Armed Froces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5 OCT MAJLIS SESSION POSTPONED TO 7 OCT

LD051227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report, owing to the fact that a large number of Majlis deputies have traveled to the battlefronts between Iran and Iraq, today's open session of the Majlis was not held and Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani invited those deputies present to take part in a closed and informal session of the Majlis. This session was held at 0930 today.

The following statement was issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis:

In His exalted name: All the deputies of the Islamic Majlis are hereby informed that all leave is canceled, and except for the representatives from the battle areas and those who have been granted permission because of their defense responsibilities, all representatives are dutybound to be in Tehran to take part in the next open session of the Majlis which will be held at 0800 on Tuesday, 7 October.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON 1975 AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

GF051625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement to inform public opinion about the unfounded claims of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime on the 1975 agreement between Iran and Iraq:

The 1975 agreement precisely demarcated the land and water borders between the two countries. The agreement also defined ways to resolve possible differences which could arise on implementation of the agreement's articles. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry rejects Iraq's unfounded and tendentious claims and condemns the unilateral abrogation of the agreement. It considers this act to be a cover for Iraq's aggression against Iranian territory.

OIL MINISTER TONDGUYAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD051004 Tehran PARS in English 0836 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (PARS)--Iran's oil minister, Mohammad Javard Tondguyan, said yesterday: "Iran will not participate in the Baghdad OPEC conference because the objective of the conference was wrongly stated and it would be held in the capital of our enemy where Iraq wants to impose its role on the conference. Tondguyan, who was speaking in a conference added, "Iran will remain a member of OPEC and will follow the present policy which is based on observing the interests of all member nations."

The oil minister was asked: Iraq has requested the OPEC member countries to increase their oil production in order to offset any present shortage of crude oil in the world market which may have been created by the Iraq-Iran war. Some countries have promised they would increase their oil production. What is the opinion of the Iranian Government? What possible damages will be inflicted on Iran?

He replied: "This request of Iraq is among the plots that we are faced with, which will, God willing be thwarted. Nevertheless, the decrease of clients seeking to buy our oil is a blessing in disguise." Tondguyan said: "The current war proved that the concentration of Iran's oil industries along the border strip was not right. We will try in the future to distribute the oil industry installations throughout different parts of the country. In this way the oil installations will be less vulnerable."

When asked about the intensity of damages suffered by the oil installations of the country, Tondguyan said: "Besides our army and Ministry of Defence, some 35 million other people are taking part in this war which was imposed on us. The whole society is fighting against blasphemy. For this reason we must not express things which might give information to the enemy.

Denying the rumour that export activities from Khark Island had totally stopped, the minister said: "The Oil Ministry is now trying to preserve the oil installations. The reconstruction of the damaged parts will be undertaken after the war has ended. With the damages sustained by the Abadan oil refinery, the oil production has been decreased to some extent. However, through saving and rationing the oil products we can cope with the coming winter."

Referring to the future policy of Iran in OPEC, Tondguyan, criticising the oil cartels and their colleagues in oil-rich countries, said: "Since the aim of the Iranian Oil Ministry is to materialise the monotheistic system within the framework of the Islamic Republic, we are not ready for the sake of the reconstruction of our damaged oil facilities." [as received] Tondguyan added: "The forces even attacked our hospitals and fire stations and have injured many innocent people."

The oil minister said: "The Japanese camp in the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni port in south is so well protected that even the Japanese consul in Khorramshahr has preferred to stay in the camp and not to come to Tehran. Nonetheless, if they intended to suspend the construction activities of the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex and to leave Iran, we will sue them in international courts." He went on to say that "with the help of the engineers and experts from the Oil Ministry and the factories of the national defence industries, we will, God willing, be able to manufacture the necessary equipments and parts of the oil industry in Iran."

Regarding the project for installing a national-gas distribution network, he said: "The Ministry of Oil has planned to give priority to villages in this respect."

"We believe that oil should be changed into petrochemical products," said Tondguyan, adding that "by so doing the industrial quality of the country will be improved, and this, in itself, will improve the living conditions of the people. Furthermore, the major application of oil will be reached."

In the past regime, said the minister, oil was used as a commodity item rather than a primary manufacturing material. But with the achievement of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran oil played its real role which was, indeed, to circulate the wheels of industry to liberate the oppressed people. Oil is a natural resource and all the Iranian people have rights to the benefits derived from it. Generally in the Islamic Republic of Iran, oil is used as an instrumental factor in the politico-economic aspects of the country and in realising the ideals of the oppressed." He added the oil policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, since the victory of the revolution has been correct. The oil ministry will continue the policy to produce only as much oil as our foreign exchange requirements dictate. He concluded by saying that "in the Oil Ministry some long-term and short-term plans are under implementation. But in view of the current imposed war the priority of some of our programmes has changed. The ministry will have the help of the reconstruction crusade in reconstructing the villages and cities near the oil rich areas."

GENDARMERIE CONSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

LD031216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the conscription department of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3 October]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following the previous statements, all those eligible for conscription who are high school or college graduates, born in the years of 1959, 1960 and 1961 who have graduated on or before the month Kordad [22 May-21 June] 1980 and have received their conscription documents and dispatch papers from branches of the conscription department in Tehran or receive them by 4 October are hereby informed that they should report to (Harir-Nezhad) barracks at 0730 on the following days, with their conscription documents, dispatch papers, two photocopies of their birth certificate, a photocopy of their high school or college diploma or a certificate showing the overall average of their last diploma:

Sunday, 5 October: all high school and college graduates born in 1959;

Monday, 6 October: All high school and college graduates born in 1960;

Tuesday, 7 October: All high school and college graduates born in 1961 who have received their conscription documents;

Wednesday, 8 October: All high school and college graduates who have received or will receive their conscription documents by 4 October.

Finally, all those eligible for conscription are reminded that they should not go to Vali 'Asr barracks. Instead, they should report to (Harir-Nezhad) barracks on (Harir-Nezhad) street.

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION COMMAND IN IRAQ INVITES VOLUNTEERS

GF031641 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution operations command in Iraq has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To our zealous Muslim brothers who were deported or those who emigrated from our struggling Islamic Iraq; to our zealous brothers, the sons of the Islamic Revolution in Khuzestan; to all Muslim youths willing to engage in holy war of Islam, may the peace and mercy of God be upon you.

We congratulate you on the occasion of this battle which was initiated by the already embroiled great Satan, the United States, through its agent traitor Saddam and his collaborators in the region. As the leader of nations, Imam Khomeyni, has said, this war is good for Islam and the Muslims because it exposes the traitor rulers of the region forever. It incites our oppressed Muslim peoples to rise up and revolt against their un-Islamic regimes. The war will also make our victorous revolution advance with the great strides along its great path.

They want to put off the light of God with their mouths, but God will perfect his light even though this displeases the unbelievers.

We invite you to the honor of participating in this historic battle to overthrow the un-Islamic and traitor regime in Iraq. We welcome the Muslim youth from the big Islamic home because this is the battle of all Muslims. We will receive brothers who are willing to volunteer for jihad. All communications are to be made through our office in Ahvaz and our other offices which will be made public in the near future. It is indeed a struggle which will continue until either victory or martyrdom is gained.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution operations command in Iraq

PARS: IRAQIS TORTURE, EXECUTE PRISONERS

LD041416 Tehran PARS in English 0815 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Oct (PARS)--Thursday night the supervisor of the PARS NEWS AGENCY office in Ilam and one revolutionary guard were martyred on the battle field near Dehloran. The deputy governor-general of Ilam Province, Mr Ziaie, announced that on Thursday night Hossein Farhadi, a reporter and the supervisor of the PARS office in Ilam Province, along with Mehdi Lotfi, a brother in the Revolutionary Guards Corps, were both killed when an unidentified object found on the battlefield exploded. Four other persons were injured in this incident but now are reported to be in fair condition. Meanwhile, from Ahvaz the martyrdom of two revolutionary guards brethren was reported, which exposed further the inhuman conduct of the blasphemous Ba'thists towards Moslem prisoners of war.

The two revolutionary guard brethren, Saiid Khoshdel and Hamid Ja'fari, who had been captured in an unequal encounter, had been summarily executed following excruciating torture at the hands of their captors... This in contradiction with all the rules of the conduct of war dictated both by Islam and by international codes in general. The PARS corespondent saw first-hand the marks of torture on the bodies of the martyrs, and also ropeburns and cuts on the hands and necks of the martyrs who apparently were murdered while bound in this manner.

In a blood-stained pocket-diary found on the person of Sinnid' Khou, the following entry was found which was dated on the 5th day of the war (i.e. 27 Sep) which reads as follows:

"Dear countrymen: The enemy, having carried out his aggression against our land and destruction of the cities and installations of our country, now wants to conceal his crimes by calling upon some mediators."

Meanwhile, a visitor to the Hamidiyeh front in Ahvaz described the situation there in which common citizens had entered the battle-lines often battling the enemy tanks with little more than antiquated guns and Molotov cocktails. According to this report the severe attacks of the armed forces and civilians of the Islamic Republic of Iran have induced desperation into the invaders who have often abandoned tanks and personnel carriers after breaking ranks and fleeing away. Often the civilians have turned the steel nests of the tanks into flaming infernos with their home-made bombs and apparently on the Iraqi side few persons are willing to become martyrs in the path of Saddam Husayn.

MONTAZERI ACCUSES GULF STATES OF AIDING IRAQ

LD031332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Today, as on other Fridays, tens of thousands of Muslim citizens of Qom went to the Hakim Nezami School, the meeting place of the devotees of God on Fridays, to pray in their closely assembled ranks. Before the Friday sermons Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri, a Majlis deputy, made a speech and then the esteemed religious teacher, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, preached the Friday sermon.

Urging all sections and groups of people to fight and saying that struggle for the greater glory of Islam promises the true crusaders certain victory and high rank on doomsday, Ayatollah Montazeri addressed the governments in the region, saying: The United Arab Emirates, the sheykhdoms and other countries which claim to be Muslim and the protectors of the two holy shrines [in Najaf and Karbala] are supporting an Arab cause of infidels fighting Islam and are supporting the infidel Saddam. They should clarify their stance for the nation of Iran.

KHAMENE'I APPEALS TO ARAB, ISLAMIC ULEMAS

JN031912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Text" of appeal read by Iran's Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i during Friday prayers in Tehran on 3 October 1980 addressed by religious scholars in Tehran to religious scholars in the Arab and Islamic countries--recorded]

[Text] From the ulemas in Tehran to the ulemas of Islam in the Islamic and Arab countries:

Esteemed ulemas in all the Islamic countries, in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, the gulf, the Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and all ulemas of Islam throughout the world: You all know that the Islamic Revolution in Iran under the leadership of the great imam, Iman Khomeyni [shouts of "God is Great" in the background] has scored a great victory for Islam.

This revolution called for unity among Muslims and for [words indistinct] building an Islamic society in which their [words indistinct] would unite under the banner of the Koran.

In addition to these Islamic objectives, the Islamic Revolution was able to deal the most punishing blows to world imperialism [words indistinct] and liberate the biggest base of plotting against the Islamic and Arab worlds from the yoke of U.S. imperialists and their agents. [Passage indistinct]

O ulemas and defenders of Islam: We appeal to you to shoulder your responsibilities to the maximun in these crucial circumstances so as to repulse the Ba'thist regime's aggressions and crimes against [words indistinct] its designs and conspiracies. This rancorous and agent regime is perpetrating the most dangerous conspiracy against Islam and Arabs. [Passage indistinct]

Departure for Front

JN032047 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam va al-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Tehran Friday congregational imam and one of Imam Khomeyni's military advisers, left for the front again this afternoon.

Upon orders from the leader of the Islamic Revolution, the Tehran Friday congregational imam left for the front in the southern part of the country last week to coordinate and mobilize the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Yesterday, Thursday, he returned from the front to submit a report to the leader of the nationa and to lead Friday prayers in Tehran.

CRITICISM OF JORDANIAN-IRAQI RELATIONS

Anti-Iraq Incidents in Jordan

GF041527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that according to a report from the Iranian Embassy in Amman five Jordanian mosque preachers in Az-Zarqa' and others in Amman have been arrested and imprisoned for attacking the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist party in their sermons.

The report from the embassy in Amman also says that Muslim Jordanian soliders set on fire two Jordanian tanks that were going to be sent to Iraq and put them out of order. The report says that the Jordanian Air Force has evacuated Al-Mafraq base and placed it at the disposal of the Iraqi Air Force. The report asserts that, although it promised the drivers of Jordanian trucks transporting food to Iraq to compensate them for their losses, the drivers refuse to go to Iraq.

Jordanian Troops in Iraq

JN 041943 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1818 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] AFP has quoted the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN as saying that according to Palestinian sources, King Husayn of Jordan has sent 5,000 Jordanian troops to Iraq to shoulder the task of preserving internal security. THE GUARDIAN said that the Jordanian forces were sent to Iraq aboard the Iraqi planes which were reportedly sent to Jordan to be safe from the attacks of the Iranian Air Force against Iraqi air bases. On another level, TASS reported that King Husayn will visit Moscow on 15 October at the invitation of the Kremlin leaders.

King Husayn-Bakhtiar Alliance

JN051722 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Bakhtiar is a Losing Card for the Agents"]

[Text] Bakhtiar is a shuttle of agentry; he is trying to weave a worn-out plot, and it seems that the strings of the plot have tied up the feet of the weavers. This shows that heinous scheming is bound to boomerang and kill the schemers. This agent Bakhtiar has found in the shah of Jordan a father opening to him his arms and his heart full of rancor against the Islamic regime in Iran. This Islamic regime is threatening the thrones of tyrants after having overthrown their leader, the deposed Iranian shah who taught them how to be agents.

The proud territories of Jordan and Iraq are about to explode under the feet of Bakhtiar, who is a withered leaf that fell from the bough of U.S. agentry in the strong wind of the Islamic Revolution. The U.S. agentry wants to collect all the yellow leaves such as the infidel Saddam in Baghdad and King Husayn in Jordan. Saddam lies when he claims that he harbors immense respect and appreciation for the Iranian Muslim people. Saddam also plots with Oveysi, the butcher of 17 [word indistinct] in Tehran, and with Bakhtiar, the dreg of U.S. agentry. The Muslim Iranian people know how much these persons hate them and are aware of the great disasters and suffering caused by these agents. The visits of Bakhtiar will have a positive impact on the Muslim people in Iran and Iraq, who know that the agents are uniting to strike at the people and such their blood. This will prompt the people to escalate the war against these agents and extricate their rights from them at all costs. No matter how smoky the battlefield might become, the victory lights of our just Islamic cause will shine through. Our cause is the struggle of faith against blasphemy. Faith is bound to triumph with the help of the Almighty, and the agents will end in disgrace.

Criticism of King Husayn

JN060937 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0542 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Station talk]

[Text] Our Muslim Iraqi people: Is there any more doubt about the agentry of Saddam and his clique? Will the clamor of false Arabism and narrow-minded patriotism be of any help to Saddam? Will the Ba'thist trumpets and false propaganda media be able to cover Saddam's scandalous links with U.S. imperialism and world imperialist policy and strategy in the region?

King Husayn, the hero of the Black September crime, is the guarantor, supporter and occasional trumpet of the Ba'thist regime. King Husayn also brings up the rear and provides military depth for the Iraqi regime. Husayn, the midget king who represents of strong shield for Israel and whose regime is an obstacle to the Islamic march to beloved Jerusalem; King Husayn, the puppet nurtured and raised by imperialism, is now being used to counter Islamic awakening and to implement imperialism's strategies.

Our enlightened Iraqi people: King Husayn is Saddam's support and military depth; or should we say that King Husayn is the agent of Saddam's imperialist overload.

Our people: Saddam's association with King Husayn is proof that Saddam is the agent of colonialism and imperialism. King Husayn provides refuge to Iraqi planes and devotes his country to serving Saddam's war and alleged Al-Qadisiyah battle. King Husayn visits Baghdad, which is hostile [as heard] to imperialism. King Husayn is mobilizing the agents and reactionary countries in Saddam's favor and against Islam. Yet, Saddam claims that he is against the United States and an enemy of the West. Do you believe all that?

You who know so well this king who has been occupying an imperialist throne for many years and who has been implementing all the plans of treacherous imperialism: Don't you share our view that King Husayn is not only carrying out the orders of his overlord but also avenging for what the Iranian people have done to his friend and companion on his licentious trips, the exposed and buried agent Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; and possibly also even taking his revenge on Islam, which has ruined all his blasphemous dreams?

Nonetheless, our heroic people today do not doubt Saddam's agentry and relationship with imperialsim. Our people are definitely determined to rid themselves of this man, who is trying to hide his agentry, but his agentry is crystal clear.

COMMENTATOR ALLUDES TO POSSIBILITY OF GULF CLOSURE

LD052146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The military invasion of Iran has not only brought no victory to imperialism and has not been able to weaken the Iranian revolution, but also has greatly exhausted the energies of the enemy and one of the mercenary elements in the region is now on the verge of annihilation. The people of Iraq, by virtue of their cooperation with the committed revolutionaries of Iran, have found a genuine role to play by staging a wide-ranging uprising bringing Saddam closer to his death in the near future.

The Muslim struggling masses in Iran were proof that the Zionist aggression would ultimately lead to its own exhaustion and virtual destruction. Now that the economic interests of our enemy have suffered a heavy setback, if the plot is continued it is just possible that its further interest in the Persian Gulf might be lost forever. The Iranian people are capable enough to cut the Western lifeline. With its strategic position, Iran is quite capable of inflicting a blow to its enemies at international level, thus teaching them a lesson that aggression against this country would cost them heavily.

AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON DEMANDS PROTECTION FOR EMBASSY

GF031754 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Lebanon has denounced the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries' attack on the Iranian Embassy in Beirut. The ambassador requested the Lebanese Foreign Ministry to provide the necessary protection for the embassy. He also demanded the presence of Lebanese forces for this purpose.

The ambassador stressed that from now on he would not tolerate any Iraqi attack on the embassy. He added that if the Lebanese Government does not provide the necessary protection for the embassy, the embassy will provide protection itself.

As regards the war launched by the Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian ambassador said: We defend with faith and therefore we shall be victorious. As Imam Khomeyni stressed, we will fight and defend ourselves to the last soldiers.

PRO-IRAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN BEIRUT REPORTED

JN032127 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Beirut reports that the inhabitants of Ash-Shayyah quarter in the Lebanese capital organized a vast demonstration in support of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night.

The report adds that the oppressed masses of the Ash-Shayyah area went onto rooftops and repeated loudly the slogan "God is great" for 15 minutes to ensure their support for Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic Repbulic of Iran and their denunciation of the (?oppressive) Iraqi regime.

Groups of youth went into the streets shouting the same slogan of "God is great" and other Islamic slogans. These masses underlined the importance of all Muslims taking part in the holy jihad to support Islam and to defeat the United States and its puppet, the agent Iraqi regime.

Most of the youth who took part in this demonstration were holding their weapons and fired into the air. These youth asserted that they are at Imam Khomeyni's disposal and they will be ready to move to the battlefield to gain the blessing of martyrdom in the fighting against the blasphemous Iraqi regime.

IRAQI PRISONERS PERFORM FRIDAY PRAYERS IN TEHRAN

JN031943 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] During the Friday prayers today, which were attended by thousands of citizens, the masses of the faithful in Tehran saw new guests, who were welcomed and embraced by the faithful masses. These guests, brothers, are the Iraqi officers and soldiers who were captured by our Islamic forces. These captive Iraqi officers and soldiers performed Friday prayers today side by side with their Iranian brothers. Our message is that of Islam, our ethics are those of Islam and our aspirations are those of Islam.

We are all brothers in the faith, the struggle and the victory. We are thus. However, you the chauvinist gang of Saddam, you Saddam's partisan army: What did you do with our captives? World and Islamic public opinion saw a film which was screened by your television which showed an Iranian Muslim prisoner of war. You had tied his hands, pressed his legs to his stomach and thrown him in a big ditch. Are these your noble ethics which you brag about? Are these the Ba'thist morals which you boast about? Is this the Arabism which you advocate? Arabism and ethics dissociate themselves from you, O murderous hirelings and minions.

KHALKHALI ORDERS EXECUTION OF 15 IRAQIS, 'TRAITORS'

JN040538 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Susangerd reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Sadeq Khalkhali has passed sentences on 15 Iraqi intelligence service elements and traitors to the soil of the Islamic Revolution at the Islamic revolution court.

The death sentence has been passed and was executed today.

THOUSANDS OF IRAQI PRISONERS HELD, WELL TREATED

JN041044 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] A responsible source has told the correspondent of the Arabic section of the radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran that thousands of Iraqi prisoners are now held in temporary detention camps in Iran.

The source added that many of these Iraqi prisoners were captured during the battles launched by Saddam Husayn's bloody clique against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the various fronts and that many of these prisoners have deserted the battlefield and joined the ranks of the Muslim Iranian fighters. [sentence as heard]

The responsible source said that these prisoners are well treated and that they feel that they are among their kinfolk.

The source pointed out that in one detention camp alone in one Iranian city there are more than],000 Iraqi military prisoners.

The radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran will broadcast recorded interviews with these Iraqi prisoners to reassure their families of their safety.

SECURITY HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT NOTES EXTENDED GASOLINE RATIONING

LD031228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 107 of security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. The following statement has been issued by the traffic headquarters of the mobilization of the oppressed: While expressing our thanks for the cooperation of the fighting and valiant Iranian nation in economizing in the use of fuel, as the plan for rationing gasoline required for use by the dear compatriots is being prepared, the plan for motor vehicle traffic will be extended until 1200 on 9 October 1980.

[Signed] Security headquarters of the Interior Ministry

MEASURES ON FUEL SUPPLIES TO INDUSTRY ANNOUNCED

LD060552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, the Ministry of Industries and Mines has issued an announcement in connection with the fuel used by industries, with reference to the savage attacks by the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries on the economic installations of our country in this war imposed on us. The announcement states:

The authorities of the country have adopted measures to better coordinate the proper use of resources. In this connection, the fuel and energy committee of the headquarters for economic mobilization of the country has adopted the following measures regarding industries:

1. There is no shortage of mazut and fuel oil. Industrial units can obtain the required amount directly.

2. All factories are required to make their strongest effort to convert their factories to the use of mazut.

3. Natural gas will be delivered taking priorities into account.

4. Factories must economize in the consumption of gas oil. To meet their requirement they must apply as follows:

A. Nationalized industries--through the coordination council concerned in the organizatin of Iranian nationalized industries, situated on General Qarani Street.

B. Industries connected with the oppressed foundation, the organization of the expansion and renovation of the Iranian industries, and the industry and mining bank--through the representatives of their institutions, situated in Building No 202, General Qarani Street.

C. Private sector industries--through the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Mining, situated on Taleqani Street.

All representatives of the above units must provide the records of their fuel purchases and consumption over the past 3 months, or during the autumn of 1979.

ALL SEAMEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY

LD040906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The shipping department of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement today, informed all the coastal and maritime employees of the shipping department of the Islamic Republic of Iran who finished their service in 1977 that they should report to the nearest conscription office. Also, all seamen [word indistinct] have been asked to immediately telephone the following numbers for instructions on returning to their ships as soon as possible: 832777 and 836007; and the offices in Bandar 'Abbas on telephone numbers 4710 and 4711, or report personally.

AFP CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES KHUZESTAN FIGHTING

NC041940 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 4 Oct 80

[By Jacques Merel]

[Text] Ahvaz, Iran, 4 Oct (AFP)--Iraqi troops were today 20 kms (12.5 miles) from this city, capital of the southwestern Iranian Province of Khuzestan, which their artillery and planes have bombarded numerous times in the last few days, local military leaders said.

Damage appears to have been slight. Several buildings in the center of the city have been destroyed and about 10 people killed.

However, the region of Dezful, 130 kms (86 miles) north of Ahvaz, has been subjected to heavy pounding, although the airbase near that city, which Baghdad reported destroyed by its planes, has not been hit, according to numerous Iranian officers. Near the base, the wreckage of two Iraqi MiG's can be seen. The Iranians claim that three MiG's were shot down yesterday.

The village of Dokuheh, 15 miles (nearly 10 miles) north of Dezful was destroyed by airraids Wednesday and Friday. Iraqi MiG's struck at a rail-switching station on the line linking the ports of Khorramshahr and Bandar-e Khomeyni and their rockets hit a string of cars containing liquified gas. The resulting explosion sent rail cars flying. Their carcasses and those of several automobiles that had been parked at the station smashed into the walls of the village's mud hovels.

At Dezful, the main commercial street of the town was bombed at noon yesterday. According to the local hospital, 20 people were killed and 64 hurt in the attack.

Ten kms (six miles) to the south, another small village, Montazeri, was attacked by two rocket-firing Iraqi MiG's yesterday. Nine people were killed and 15 wounded, according to local officials. The nearest strategic objective is a rail line, 10 kms (six miles) away.

The most direct road between Dezful and Ahvaz has been banned to civilian traffic because of Iraqi artillery bombardment. However, Iranian spokesmen said that the Iraqis were no closer than 40 kms (25 miles) to Dezful.

[Words indistinct] the basis of information obtained at Dezful and here at Ahvaz, that the extent of Iraqi penetration of Iranian territory is no more than 80 kms (50 miles).

An Iranian colonel said here that the objective of the Iraqi bombardment (?was to) drive out the population. However, there are no signs of a massive exodus of civilians and well-armed civilian youths said that they would defend their cities "to the last drop" of their blood.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

117: Donation of Gunny Sacks

LD030748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0724 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 117 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We inform the fighting and resolute people of Tehran that in order to build fortifications in the battle zones, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran needs 20,000 gunny sacks. We request our compatriots in Tehran who are going to the univeristy of Tehran for Friday prayers to take their spare gunny sacks with them and to give them to the groups which have been stationed around the university for this purpose. Those compatriots who cannot donate their gunny sacks today can, if they wish, get in touch during the coming days with the logistic command of the Air Force located on Piruzi Street, formerly Farahabad, or with the 1st base, located to the south of Mehrabad Airport.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

121: 2 Oct Successes

LD031546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1503 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 121 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, dear Muslim nation of Iran: During yesterday's serious confrontations, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps, in a successful guerrilla operation, destroyed a large number of enemy tanks near Ahvaz and Susangerd and cleared the area of infidel enemy elements. In addition, another group of (Nowhed) commandos with the support of elements of the armed forces and the guards corps succeeded, during a guerrilla attack, in capturing a large number of tanks, personnel carriers and a great number of firearms and ammunition from the enemy. With God's blessing and favors, may these spoils of war which have come into the hands of the forces of Islam speed up the annihilation of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and the enemies of the Islamic regime and the enemies of Islam as soon as possible.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

122: Iraqi Attack

LD031728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 122 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary Iranian compatriots: Now that the mercenary enemy realizes it is trapped in the western regions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a heavy battle against the brave fighters and the airsen people of Iran and sees no escape, it has resorted to crimes and dastardly airraids. This afternoon four Iraq mercenary MiG's raided Dezful and bombed the residential areas and the innocent people of the city. As a result of this raid, 15 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 64 people were wounded. During these savage Iraqi Ba'thist attacks, two Iraqi MiG's were destroyed by Iranian ground fire and one more was shot down by Iranian Air Force fighters. In addition, three Iraqi MiG's were downed and destroyed by the brave Iranian fighters this afternoon in the southern region of our country.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

123: Flight of Iraqis

LD032149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Statement No 123 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear and faithful Iranian compatriots: Through your efforts and support, moments of victory are emerging one after the other. In the course of the glorious and heroic battle on 2 October along the Ahvaz-Susangerd axis, as a result of ceaseless efforts and inflicting heavy blows by ground, air, airborne forces, gendarmerie, brothers in the guards and the heroic people of Khuzestan on the Iraqi mercenaries, the mercenary enemy was forced to retreat and flee while leaving behind a number of tanks and military equipment. Two brave pilots and copilots of the airborne forces chased the desperate and fleeing enemy, and after landing in the region disarmed and captured 16 Iraqi mercenaries. Dear compatriots, these glories will be recorded by history; and the mercenaries who, with the support of godless puppets, fight men of God and the religion of God will be thus trapped by the bonds of justice.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

124: List of Attacked Cities

LD040528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0447 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Statement No 124 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Zealous and revolutionary nation of Iran, our enemy [words indistinct] talks of Islam but behaves as a blasphemer. The enemy talks of freedom, but is himself a captive of the superpowers. Although he has witnessed how the brave forces of the army of Islam avoid attacking residential areas, whether they are occupied or not and seen how when the planes of the Islamic Army fly over civilian and residential areas, the peole of Iraq chant "Allah akbar," he nevertheless attacks our residential areas and helpless people.

Yesterday and last night, Iraqi MiG's attacked the helpless people of Tabriz, Dezful, Khorramshahr, Abadan, Masjed-e Soleyman, Khorramabad and Sahneh, which has resulted in some losses. The extend of these losses and damage will be brought to the attention of the revolutionary and militant nation of Iran later.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

125: Martyrdom of Two Pilots

LD041757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Statement 125 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The Joint Staff hereby announces the martyrdom of two pilots of the airborne division, whose names are First Lt. Ahmad Najjarian and Second Lt. Abbas [word indistinct] (Jaber) and express their congratulations and condolences to the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the families of these martyrs and the Muslim nation of Iran.

The other brave Iranian soldiers and [word indistinct] will continue on their path of firm struggle against the Iraqi mercenaries' aggression and are assured that right will overcome wrong.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

127: Downing of Iraqi MiG

LD041922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Statement No 127 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The valiant and Muslim people of Iran: The self-sacrificing personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are bravely fighting with their total power against blasphemy and its mercenary servants, and in their national and religious task do not hesitate a moment.

Yesterday, the brave personnel of the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran followed an enemy column in Mehran, and in a surprise attack inflicted damage and casualties. Eleven military vehicles, two cannons, a number of heavy weaponry fortifications, a fuel tanker, one bulldozer and an enemy command headquarters building were destroyed and a large number of the aggressor and mercenary personnel of the enemy's forces were eliminated.

Following this attack, Iraqi MiG's entered the operation and one was downed by the fire of our antiaircraft guns.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

128: Bombings in Iraqi Territory

LD050815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 128 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The struggling Muslim nation of Iran; The heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying the all-round and unreserved support of you dear compatriots, continue their fight against the aggressor Iraqi mercenaries. Yesterday the city of Abadan bravely fought the enemy's artillery fire and Ahvaz was attacked by air by the Iraqi mercenaries, as a result of which several homes were destroyed and a number of our compatriots martyred or injured. Our brave struggling people in these cities bravely confronted the aggressors and forced them to retreat. Fighter planes of the Iranian Air Force in the western region succeeded in hitting and destroying several tanks and enemy trenches and personnel with rocket fire. Also two Iraqi MiG planes were hit and downed near Dezful. During operations beyond the borders, the brave soldiers of the Armed Froces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed enemy positions in Iraqi territory and safely returned to base.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

129: Guerrilla Attack in Iraq

LD050958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0932 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 129 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Our boundless greetings to all the fighting and committed Iranian people who bravely help the Islamic Army in its victory over blasphemy and who are courageously making epics.

On 3 October a guerrilla group penetrated 20 km into Iraq in a daring operation, and in the course of a night attack on the enemy units destroyed a number of tanks and vehicles. Thank God, all the members returned safely to their base.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

130: Iraqi Desertions

LD051128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 130 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Ever since the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries began their aggressions against our Islamic (?homeland), all the loyal strata of the country, alongside their brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have started to defend the country and have sacrificed their own blood in rising against infidelity. On the other hand the dear people of Iraq, who have had enough of Saddam's numerous treasons and crimes, have risen to fight against the Ba'th Government of Iraq and are trying to topple this puppet regime. The Iraqi military brothers, too, have accepted the imam's message and are joining the Islamic army. Yesterday, one NCO and two Iraqi soldiers freed themselves from the bonds of mercenaries and joined the army of Islam's soldiers. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have accepted them with open arms and have welcomed them.

131: Report on Air Attacks

LD051714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 131 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear, alert and committed Iranian compatriots: Thank you for your valiant and revolutionary spirit, for your following and assisting your friendly soldiers step by step throughout the battle fronts. Since you expect to be informed of every moment of action, this is to warn you that at these crucial and sensitive moments for the homeland, the hireling enemy expects to exploit the news which you impatiently expect to receive.

The mercenary Iraqi forces today carried out air attacks on the cities of Tabriz, Kermanshah, Tehran, Genaveh Port, Khark and Piranshahr, causing damage and casualties. In these air attacks most of the attacking Iraqi MiG's were shot down and destroyed by the fighting Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. An accurate accounting of enemy aircraft downed as well as details of the damage and casualties inflicted on the cities are being assessed. As soon as confirmed reports are received they will be made available to the Iranian nation. In the course of the air attacks by the Iraqi mercenaries, enemy aircraft dropped shining, bright particles over certain cities such as Tehran. The reason appears to be aimed at blacking out our radar systems. There are no other damages from these particles.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

132: Requisition of Vehicles

LD051712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 132 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran requires a number of Simorgh [Iranian light truck] and 2-2.5-ton trucks. All governmental and nongovernmental organizations and those committed compatriots who own such vehicles are requested to contact the logistic command of the ground forces at 'Abbad Abad Avenue in order to hand over the said vehicles. Meanwhile, to obtain further information, telephone the following numbers: 844107, 849892, 857807.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

133: Attack on Tehran

LD052034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2004 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 133 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, honorable Tehran citizens: During an airraid at 1535, two Tupolev planes of the Iraqi Army attacked the western parts of Tehran. With no consideration for residential areas, they bombed the areas between Pol-e Kan [Kan bridge] and the Kan road.

Residential areas have been chosen as targets by the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries, and bombed. During this airraid two of our country's noble workers were martyred and a number of them injured. No casualties occurred in other parts of Tehran.

According to eyewitnesses, following antiaircraft fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of the aggressive aircraft was hit and possibly crashed in another area.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

134: Downing of Four MiG's

LD052046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2012 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 134 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Kill the hostile infidels. Dear heroic compatriots: The brave, Muslim sons of Iran have obeyed the divine decree to fight the Iraqi mercenaries, and are fighting the infidels with all their might, in the hope of the salvation of the Muslim oppressed people of Iraq.

Following airraids by the Ba'thist Iraqi agents on Sunday 5 October against a number of Iranian cities, the warriors of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran countered their attacks and shot down four Iraqi MiG's in Tabriz, Ganaveh and Khark, in the following manner:

One Iraqi MiG at 1240 in Ganaveh port; one at 1610 on Khark island and one at 1910. Another one crashed at 2030 in Tabriz.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

135: Pol-e Dokhtar Airraid

LD052114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2017 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 135 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim Iranian compatriots: Following an airraid by two helicopters of the Iraqi mercenaries on the Salehabad battlefront on the border two civilian vehicles and an ambulance carrying the injured were struck by bullets.

Also, at 1200 today, 5 October, two Iraqi MiG's appeared in the skies of Pol-e Dokhtar and bombarded the residential areas and the defenseless inhabitants of Pol-e Dohktar. During this savage attack by the Ba'thist Iraqi agents on the town of Pol-e Dokhtar, 4 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 21 were wounded, and a number of houses wrecked.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

136: Downing of Two MiG's

LD052150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Statement No 136 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: Let it be that the fatal blows of the warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran should awaken the mercenary and puppet rulers of Iraq to reality, and that they would end their useless efforts.

During airraids by the Ba'thist Iraqi forces on Pol-e Dokhtar and Omidiyeh-ye Ahvaz, two Iraqi MiG's were shot by the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Consequently, one of the Iraqi MiG's crashed in Omidiyeh at 1000 today, and the other crashed in Pol-e Dokhtar.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

137: Total of MiG Downings

LD060613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 137 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots of Iran:

1. After yesterday's airraids by the Ba'thist forces of Iraq, at 1552 on 5 October another Iraqi MiG was shot down in the southern region of Khark by the zealous fighter (?planes) of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Taking the downing of this Iraqi aircraft into account, the total of downed Iraqi MiG aircraft yesterday is nine.

2. According to a report by the gendarmerie of Ilam, on 4 October, owing to the accurate fire of the brave combatants of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the positions of the aggressive forces of Iraqi Ba'thists in the border region of Ilam, the enemy suffered losses and was forced to retreat. These brave combatants in another region in the border strip of Ilam, by opening heavy fire on the mercenary and aggressive enemy, crushed some of the Iraqi forces situated in that area and forced others to retreat.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

138: Battle Summary

LD060954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0839 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 138 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform our dear compatriots the fighting still continues along the Iran-Iraq border fronts.

1. In the Qasr-e Shirin-Khosravi region, despite the impressive buildup by the Iraqi forces and their intensive assaults, the Islamic Republic's ground force units, gendarmerie, local armed forces, the guards and the popular forces are putting up strong resistance. Thus far, our forces have managed to reoccupy new positions, with the Iraqis being unable to penetrate these positions, as their penetration has been stopped. Irregular operations against the positions of the Iraqi mercenaries have been escalated, resulting in favorable outcomes. Along the Iranian border region, the Iraqi penetrations have been stopped at their same border strongholds. Our own forces have organized fortifications; the situation in this region is improving. As for Mehran, the advance of Iraqi mercenary forces has been stopped and, despite heavy pressure and considerable buildups, they have thus far been unable to achieve any crucial progress. In the Musian region, and Takkeh and Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh, our forces achieved impressive successes yesterday, with the Karkheh River coming under the relative control of our own forces. The Iraqis have been driven back some distance.

In Bostan, Susangerd and Ahvaz, an Iraqi column was crushed in the past few days, with a number of Iraqis being captured and some of their tanks destroyed. This region has been cleared of the filthy presence of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

In the past 24 hours, clashes have continued in Kushk and Talayeh; the outcome of the battles is not yet clear. In Abadan and Khorramshahr, artillery and mortar shells continue to be fired from within Iraqi territory by the Iraqi mercenaries aimed at these two towns. However, the Iraqi armored forces have been driven back from around Khorramshahr.

2. The air force: The Islamic Republic's Air Force is continuing unceasingly and without any interruption, to bomb and destroy military targets. These bombings are carried out very carefully and with self-sacrifice. The installations include air bases, radar stations, military columns, military garrisons as well as oil and military-industrial installations.

However, since the inception of the airraids, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces has never raided inhabited areas or such installations as the water system, which is essential for the survival of the Iraqi people, and it will never do so.

As an example, our own air force fighters several times dropped leaflets over Baghdad. The Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic could have dropped bombs instead of leaflets, but it never did so.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AHVAZ CITIZENS WARNED REPEATEDLY OF AIRRAIDS 3-6 OCT

3 Oct Airraid Alert

GF031647 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The siren you will hear means there is a danger of an air attack. Leave your offices and go to the shelters.

Warning of Fifth Column

GF031926 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1845 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Please pay attention to an announcement by the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guard Corps:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Combatant people of Khuzestan, fighting people of Ahvaz: Now that the soldiers of hedonism--the defeated Iraqi Army--are being destroyed by the fighters of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces and since the enemy's air force has lost its destructive power during the daylight hours, they have chosen the darkness of the night to launch their attacks. They are using their fifth column within the country for this purpose.

According to information, a group of counterrevolutionaries has displayed suspicious behaviour during the nightly blackouts by trying to guide enemy aircraft at night to bomb important military and economic centers, using light-emitting objects. We ask all armed forces personnel and you the valiant people of Khuzestan, especially Ahvaz, while observing the blackout conditions completely, to note any unusual activities and arrest guilty elements and deliver them to proper authorities. We ask all drivers outside the city at this moment to pay full attention to the blackout requirements.

[Signed] Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guard Corps

End of Airraid Alert

GF031726 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the siren you are about to hear means that the airraid is over and there is no longer any danger of an air attack. [sound of siren]

Call for Prayers

GF041648 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1450 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Statement issued by Ahvaz Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Saleh Tahiri on 4 October--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the crusher of tryants. Peace be upon the residents of Susangerd, Habidiyeh, Hoveyzeh and all zealous Arab tribes. With the help and might of God, remnants of the enemy's troops have begun to flee in ignominy and disgrace. The Iraqi Ba'thist Party has been routed. The phase of construction has begun by all strata armed with piety and faith. "Never be berieved or sad because you are superior if you have faith."

Islam is the religion of pride, integrity, compassion and amity. Therefore, the noble residents are called on to return to their homes.

Noon prayers will be held in Susengerd tomorrow led by Ayatollah Hajj Sheykh Mohammad Karami. On this occasion all people of various classes, regular personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and revolution guards who are ready to sacrifice their lives are called up on to participate in this holy religious duty. For this purpose, the newly-formed committee of religious imams, with the assistance of his eminence, will cooperate with the imam's soldiers in order to fulfill faithfully the instructions of the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni.

[Signed] Ahvaz Friday Imam Mohammad Saleh Tahiri, 4 October 1980

4 Oct Red Alert

GF041819 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1814 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The siren you are about to hear means there will be an air attack shortly. Please go to your shelters. [sound of siren for 2 mins followed by red alert instructions]

Reminder of Alert

GF050515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0505 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz. Please remember that we are still in the red condition. [message is repeated 3 times]

5 Oct Red Alert

GF050825 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0819 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren you are about to hear means there will be an airraid shortly. Please go to your shelters. [sound of siren for about 2 minutes, followed by red alert instructions]

End to Red Alert

GF051005 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0954 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear means that the air attack is over, or [ya] that there is no danger of an airraid. You can leave your shelters and resume your normal activities. [condition white siren is repeated]

Airraid Alert

GF051428 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1425 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The siren you are about to hear means that an air attack is about to take place. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren for 2 minutes, followed by airraid instructions]

Airraid Instructions

GF051455 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1415 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. These are instructions to be observed during airraids for your own safety. We hope all our compatriots in Khuzestan will observe these points:

To avoid shattered windowpanes, put tape on them in the form of a cross. To avoid light reflection, cover all bright surfaces with nonreflecting paint or mud. Avoid switching your car lights on and cover your brake and reverse lights with mud. To save your life, use trenches, sides of strong walls and shadetrees. Take whatever cover you can. Place children and handicapped people in safe locations. Stay calm and do not panic. Avoid lighting anything. Do not go near doors or windows. Keep windows open and don't be afraid of aircraft breaking the sound barrier. When you hear the airraid siren, if you are driving, stop your car and take cover in a safe place. Keep your radios on to hear important instructions and useful information.

Red Alert Warning

GF051539 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1537 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The sound you are about to hear means that an airraid will be forthcoming. Go to your shelters. [sound of siren]

Red Alert Conditions

GF051855 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1850 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the sound you are about to hear is the red alert siren. Please go to your shelters since there is danger of an airraid. [sound of siren followed by red alert instructions]

6 Oct Red Alert

GF060659 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0652 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert siren. It means an air attack is about to take place. Please leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard, followed by red alert instructions]

Condition White

GF060752 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0744 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is condition white. It means the danger of an air attack is over. [sound of siren]

Red Alert Reissued

GF061016 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1009 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is a definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard, followed by red alert instructions]

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION OF ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR

Boyer Ahmad Tribesmen Volunteer

GF041234 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1155 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text of Announcement No 49 of Abadan coordination headquarters issued on 4 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, valiant and Muslim tribes of Abadan and Khorramshahr, we inform you that the Muslim and combatant Boyer Ahmad tribes have come to Abadan to fight against the hedonistic Ba'thist mercenaries shoulder to shoulder with you, the brave soldiers and brother guardesmen. It is up to you to look after them with devotion and self-sacrifice. We sincerely thank these fighting brothers who have come heroically to the warzones to defend the Koran, Islam and the homeland. We hope that, with the help of God and the heroic nation, especially the brave tribes, the traitor Saddam Yazid, the enemy of Islam, will be destroyed.

[Signed] Commander of Abadan coodination headquarters

Abadan Red Alert

GF041622 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1614 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Dear compatriots: There is a danger of air raids. Please pay attention to the red alert siren. [sound of siren for 2 mins: repeat of message] Also, please pay close attention to the blackout regulations. If there are any citizens who do not comply, they will be responsible before God and the nation. Wherever you are, a small light can also be seen; so please pay complete attention to the blackout regulations. According to the power department, if noncompliance is observed in areas with power at present, their power will be cut off.

Khorramshahr Victory

GF041718 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1435 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Message No 8 issued by Abadan Friday Imam Ayatollah Jani' on 4 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, dear brothers and sisters: Today I want to express some of my impressions with regard to our involvement and war with Baghdad. Baghdad radio and Saddam Husayn have for the past several days embarked upon dissemination of a bunch of lies and distortions. More specifically, in their controlled news they informed their listeners that Khorramshahr is under occupation by the Iraqi Army and that its army has complete control of Khorramshahr, and Kuwait radio also repeated this false information, thus creating anxiety among certain people.

Yesterday, I personally went to Khorramshahr. I saw with my own two eyes that all mercenary army personnel of the Iraqi regime who had initially infiltrated Khorramshahr had been wiped out by the struggling and combatant forces of the Islamic Republic; by our dear brother gendarmes; by the infantry forces; by brother guardsmen; by dear farmers and, in short, by the militant citizens of Khorramshahr and Abadan. They practically annihilated and chased them out of the city proper. They captured a lot of their weapons, they captured several Iraqi tanks. To make it short, as a result of the attack by our dear youths and armed forces, the poor guys were so lost and confused that they were virtually running away to escape danger. The entire area of Pol-e Nov and perhaps beyond it, is now under our beloved army's control.

I went and saw this with my own eyes, although I knew all these rumors were false lies, like all other lies and false propaganda of Baghdad radio, like all that funny and ridiculous propaganda of Baghdad radio. According to what Baghdad radio has been reporting, we should not have any more aircraft left, but everyone knows and is aware that Saddam Husayn's lies have no end. Now he has become a Muslim; he is praying; he talks about God; he talks about the Koran and Islam. All these lies are alike. Praise be to God, thank God that this involvement and this imposed war has greatly benefitted us.

If this war had not come about, some people might still have their doubts abour whether or not Saddam Husayn receives his instructions and inspiration from the United States and Britain. But now no one can have any doubts that this miserable creature, this Saddam Husayn, is a puppet in the hands of U.S.-British-Zionist colonialism, which inflates him and winds him up, and as a result of this winding and inflation, he launched these lies and exaggerations.

The Muslim nations, and especially Arab brothers, must not let this Saddam Husayn escape. He has already made getaway preparations for himself. From what we have heard, he is getting ready; he has already sent his family out of Baghdad, but the fighting and struggling nation of Iraq, its Muslims, must not let this Satan escape. They must not let this foreign servant get away. This deranged brain, who has inflicted so much damage upon Muslims and the Islamic countries of beloved Iran and, more important, Iraq, must not be permitted to escape.

How funny and strange that this Saddam Husayn with his communist ideology, this atheist Saddam Husayn, this corrupt Saddam Husayn has now taken the place of the early leaders of Islam! Is our Iran--our present Iran--the center of atheism and blashemy that Mr Saddam Husayn wants to rescue and save? How funny and comical it is! It is up to the nation of Iraq to take care of him and I do hope it will do so.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that I saw no sign of the mercenary troops of Saddam Husayn in Khorramshahr. What is left are some tanks that have been captured and many, many other weapons that they left behind. They have escaped all terrified and frightened, and as far as our own forces in Khorramshahr go, I saw that our soldiers, our fighting armed forces, devoted youths, revolution guards--all of them have strong and high morale. They are all determined to continue this war until that day when the corrupt and atheist Ba'thist regime of Iraq is toppled. They are not ready to lay down their arms until Saddam's regime is toppled.

Today I went toward Khosrovabad and to the Arvand River. The high morale of our beloved and dear army and gendarmerie units is admirable, epic-making. Bravo to these brave fighters and soldiers of God and Islam: Bravo to these valiant fighters in trenches and strongholds! Greetings and benediction to all of your. I shake and press and even kiss your hands with utmost pride and honor. You can rest assured that victory is with you. Saddam Husayn with King Husayn and Anwar as-Sadat can do whatever they want. No matter how much weapons and armaments they want to receive from the United States, the Soviet Union and from Britain, they cannot cope with you and with your weapon--and that weapon is your faith and your unshakable belief.

Abadan Postmen to Report

GF050558 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0540 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] All Abadan postmen are requested to report to work today to distribute the mail. [message is repeated twice]

Khorramshahr, Abadan Calm

LD050922 Tehran PARS in English 0825 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Reports from Abadan and Khorramshahr received here indicated that the situation in these two regions was calm from last night since this morning and that no clash was taken place. At seven p.m. on Saturday a mortar was exploded in one of the streets of Abadan and a person was martyred and four others were wounded. Several banks started work in the city of Abadan this morning and the situation was normal. The fire of Abadan refinery and reservoirs of Bavardeh has come fully under the control.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Baghdad media have stressed that Iraq is resolutely renewing its military offensive against Iran in the wake of the Iranian refusal to agree to President Saddam Husayn's conditions for negotiations and to adhere to the Iraqi cease-fire proposal. A Baghdad television commentary, reported by INA, said Iraqi troops have "advanced to new positions" inside Iranian territory in response to the "obstinacy" of the Iranian authorities, their "rejection" of Iraq's "good initiatives," their "disregard" of international and Islamic appeals to stop the fighting, and their failure to understand the "noble humanitarian motives" behind Iraq's decision to declare a cease-fire. The commentary claimed that Iran incorrectly believes that Baghdad's willingness to allow it to "come out of this defeat with honor" is an indication of Iraqi weakness, and it warned that the Iraqi Air Force will teach Iran a "good lesson" that will "most probably wipe out what remains" of Iran's economic and military capacity. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, echoed this attitude, saying that Iraq is now fighting with "full military force" and is "prepared to face challenges and defiance to the very end." The General Command stated that the 6 October airraids on Iran were undertaken to make Iran "understand" that the Iraqi Air Force is capable of destroying targets "deep" inside Iranian territory. A further General Command communique, also carried by INA, reported that Iraqi aircraft hit fuel depots and artillery emplacements in various areas, inflicting "heavy losses" on the enemy, and that Iranian planes bombed civilian and economic targets in Haj 'Uhram, Kirkuk and Tikrit. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses also issued a statement calling up a number of reserve officers.

Iran has reacted sharply to Western reports, specifically BBC reports, that Khorramshahr has fallen to the Iraqis. The Joint Staff issued a statement, reported by Tehran radio, which said that this claim by the BBC, a "servant of imperialism and international Zionism," is "false" and "hostile" and that the people of Khorramshahr on 6 October pushed the Iraqi "remnants" even farther back from the point they had retreated to several days ago. Tehran radio also carried statements by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali and the deputy governor of Khuzestan specifically denying the BBC report. Khalkhali asked foreign correspondents to come to the city so that they could see for themselves that it is "completely in the hands of Iranian forces."

Another statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, reported that in the Qasr-e Shirin-Khosravi region Iranian forces have been able to "reoccupy new positions" and stop the Iraqi penetration despite "intensive" Iraqi attacks. The statement also claimed that Iraqi forces have been unable to achieve any "crucial progress" in the Mehran area and that Iranian forces have won victories in the Musian region, Takkeh and Pay-e Pol-e Charkheh, where the Iraqi troops have been driven back "some distance." It added that the Iraqis have been driven out of Ahvaz, Susangerd and Bostan but that the outcome of clashes in Kushk and Talayeh is still inconclusive. Without giving details of targets, the statement claimed that the air force is continuing to attack military, oil and industrial cites in Iraq, but it denied that Iran is bombing "inhabited areas." Tehran radio also reported Iraqi airraids on civilian areas in Tehran as well as on Mehrabad Airport and Tabriz's oil installations. Futhermore, in an interview with AFP, former Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran said "about half" of the Abadan refinery has been destroyed by bombardment.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported that Jordan has mobilized 40,000 troops on its eastern border in case Iraq should request Jordanian military assistance. The paper cited "informed" sources as saying that the Jordanian Army has been in a state of alert since the outbreak of the war on 22 September. It also said Jordan has given Iraq permission to use the Port of al-'Aqabah to receive Soviet military equipment.

Damascus radio reported that Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur denied Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah's accusation that Syrian soldiers were fighting with the Iranian Army, calling it part of Iraq's "false campaigns" against Syria. Libya had earlier denied a similar accusation by Khayrallah. Nonetheless, INA cited "informed sources" in Paris as reporting that Iranian Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi visited Syria last week. According to INA, these sources linked the visit to reports that President Hafiz al-Asad's government is supplying Iran with military equipment.

Bani-Sadr Statement, Hostages Issue

In a statement made on Tehran television, reported by AFP, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr once again emphasized Iran's diplomatic "isolation," saying this is the first time in history that a country subject to aggression has received support from no one. He stated that Iran's diplomatic position proves that the world has an adverse opinion of it and that while this is due to enemy propaganda, it is also true that Iran's enemies have "profited from certain of our unjustified actions." He declared that it is time for Iran to become "realistic" and understand that "our words and our slogans satisfy no one but ourselves." According to AFP, the president said Iran wants to be "loved" not by President Carter but by the "underprivileged" American people. However, in the same speech Bani-Sadr accused the United States of not wanting the hostages problem to be resolved, and he reiterated the standard Iranian charge that the United States is using the issue as a "pretext" for its attacks on Iran.

In an interview with Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, referring to the four conditions set by Ayatollah Khomeyni for the release of the hostages, said that the Ayatollah "did not mean to say that there are only four conditions." Rafsanjani declared that "should it become necessary to obtain more from America" before resolving the hostages issue, then the Majlis will "also bring these things up."

Bakhtiar Activities

Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar returned to Paris on 4 October after an absence of 4 days. Various reports have placed him in Amman, Baghdad and Oman, but the radio said that nobody in Bakhtiar's entourage was willing to say exactly where he had been.

Egypt

According to MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, upon returning to Cairo from the United States, said Egypt is preparing a new working paper for the tripartite summit to replace the one it recently submitted to the United States. Ghali said the paper will "take into consideration certain U.S. remarks" on the earlier version and will include provisions for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza and the "redeployment" of those forces so that the Palestinians can achieve their rights.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported without further detail that President Babrak Karmal will pay an "official and friendly" visit to the USSR in mid-October.

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KARMAL TO VISIT USSR IN MID-OCTOBER

LD061516 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan premier, will pay an official and friendly visit to the USSR in the middle of October.

KARMAL GREETS HONECKER ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD070548 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan prime minister, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic [GDR] on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR:

Esteemed Comrade, allow me to present my warmest congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the GDR to you personally and through you to all the workers of the prosperous and successful people of the GDR.

Here we are celebrating the 31st anniversary of a day which not only is for the workers of your country a day of official recognition of their deep national identity with their firm determination for the socialist construction of their country, but also is the symbol of the achievement of change in the international forces for all the people of the world. It is also the proof of the consolidation of the fortresses of the forces of socialism, peace and stability.

The struggling working class and other toilers of the GDR, during a period of 31 years which was difficult but full of achievements and past glorious successes, have defended their socialist homeland without a moment of neglect. They have stood firmly and resolutely against warmongers and expansionists, and have therefore proved that they deserve to have an independent exemplary socialist country. Throughout its existence, the GDR has courageously remained faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism and has played her resolute role in the struggle for peace, peaceful coexistence, security and solidarity of the people in the world as a whole and in Europe in particular.

The success of the struggle toward detente, security and cooperation in Europe is, to a large extent, the result of the efforts of your country.

Dear Comrade: On behalf of the struggling members of the PDPA and other national democratic forces of our country, express my complete consent to the development of constructive all-round and fraternal relations between our countries. At these moments when the people of our country united face the interference, aggression and different conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and the regional reaction, in particular the [word indistinct] reaction of Pakistan, the GDR has chosen and (?supports our line), the line of national independence and progress, the line of firm and complete peace and the line of economic, political and cultural aid. The relations between our two countries are further developing and deepening and becoming more marked.

Dear Comrade: During this short period which began 27 December, that is, from the day of the salvation of our revolution and people, we have succeeded in nipping in the bud the broad conspiracies of imperialism with the help of our international friends, headed by the USSR. In trust and confidence in the firm determination and united struggle of our people we have inflicted heavy losses on the enemies of the soil and homeland.

At this moment we have succeeded in destroying the assembly points of counterrevolutionaries linked with imperialism. Their elimination opens the way to speedy progress of the country. We are confident that our struggling solidarity will be able to smash imperialism, which is currently facing great confusions and deep internal contradictions.

Once again, we honor the 31st anniversary of the establishment of your independent country.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

USSR WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS KABUL, SIGNS ACCORD

Meeting With Karmal

LD061738 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal today received Yuriy Nikolayevich Verchenko, member of the Secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers, V.V. Karpov, hero of the USSR and deputy chief editor of the weekly NOVYY MIR, and other members of a USSR writers' delegation in the revolutionary headquarters. Talks were held in a most friendly and sincere atmosphere. Najmuddin Kawiani, member of the party Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee organization, was also present.

The USSR writers' delegation recently arrived in Kabul at the invitation of the Organizing Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Creative Intellectuals to take part in the constituent congress of the DRA Union of Writers and Poets.

Writers' Cooperation Agreement

LD061934 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the poets and unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the USSR was signed in Kabul today.

The agreement was signed by Dr Assadollah Habib, president of the DRA Poets and Writers Union and Y.N. Verchenko, member of the Secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers and the head of a delegation to Soviet writers which is visiting Kabul to take part in the constituent congress of the DRA Union of Writers and Poets.

The agreement, valid for 3 years. envisages all-round development of relations between the writers of the two unions. Exchange visits between the two sides will take place in the (?near future) in order to investigate and research literary issues.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS TO ENTER CULTURE, INFORMATION MINISTRY

LD062113 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A protocol of cooperation concerning the sending of USSR specialists to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Information and Culture, was signed this morning in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The protocol was signed by Dr Hayder Masud, deputy minister of publication of the ministry and G.S. Afanas'yev, head of the Soviet Promsyryeimport Association, while the director of publications and some other officials of the government press were present. Related documents were exchanged. In accordance with this protocol, a number of Soviet specialists will be sent to Afghanistan to improve printing production and to train press workers.

AFGHAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CEREMONY

LD052221 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society room in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences was opened during a ceremony this afternoon.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Najiba Hutaki, member of the executive board and secretary of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society made a few statements regarding the good, fraternal and close relations between the two countries. He said the opening of this room was valuable in further consolidating the friendship between the two countries. Also in this gathering the president of the PDPA Central Committee Institute of Sciences, made a speech about the first and constant friendship between the two countries.

KABUL CONTRACTS TO PURCHASE TWO AN-24'S FROM USSR

LD051836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The contract of purchase of two Antonov-24 aircraft at a value of R2.8 million was signed this afternoon between the Ministry of Transport and Tourism and the Aviaeksport concern of the USSR.

The contract was signed by Brigadier 'Abdollatif, president of the Bakhtar Afghan Airline and [name indistinct], USSR trade representative in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while Sher Jan Mazduryay, minister of transport and tourism, and some of the heads of departments of that ministry, and the political adviser of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, were present. The relevant documents of the contract were exchanged. In accordance with this contract, two Antonov-24 aircraft, with a capacity of 52 passengers will be deliverd to the Afghan authorities within 3 months. A source of the Bakhtar Afghan Airline said that the reason for the purchase of these aircradt is the transportation of passengers from Kabul to provincial airports and internal flights.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS ATTEND CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD052246 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon the CSSR Embassy in Kabul celebrated its country's military day by holding a reception. The reception, which was held by the military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy at the ambassador's residence was attended by: 'Abdorrashid Aryan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy premier, minister of justice and supreme prosecutor; some members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; a number of high-ranking government officers and officials; and resident ambassadors and military attaches of friendly countries in Kabul.

QADER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO CUBA

LD061824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and member of the Revoluion Presidium, returned home this afternoon after a friendly and official visit to Cuba. The PDPA Central Committee Politburo secretaries and members, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, and members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council plus some other members of the party Central Committee were present at Kabul International Airport to welcome him . Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader had taken part in the 20th anniversary celebration of the formation of defense committees in that country at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

MUSKIE, RAO DISCUSS URANIUM SALES, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BK030855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has said that the views of the U.S. Congress on the supply of uranium to Tarapore nuclear power plant should not be taken as anti-India, but, essentially as a manifestation of its concern about proliferation. Muskie conveyed this to External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during his meeting with the Indian leader in New York yesterday. Rao expressed appreciation of the efforts made by President Carter in preventing a negative vote in the Senate on the matter. He stressed that both the countries should adhere to the 1963 bilateral agreement on fuel supplies to Tarapore.

Rao and Muskie also discussed the delay in the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the situation arising out of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Rao expressed concern at the continued negative results of the north-south dialogue and hoped that the Western countries will take a new initiative. The two leaders also discussed countervailing duties on certain items exported by India to the United States.

RAO, UN DELEGATE ATTACK PAKISTANI REMARKS ON KASHMIR

BK040354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Oct 80.

Rao's Address

[Text] India has urged Iran and Iraq to settle their differences peacefully in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UN charter. Addressing the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed India's concern over the continuing conflict between the two countries and said that this will only weaken the solidarity of the nonaligned and the developing countries.

The external affairs minister described as unfortunate Pakistan President Ziaul Haq's reference to Kashmir in his speech before the General assembly on Wednesday last [1 October]. Reiterating that Kashmir is an integral part of India, Mr Rao said in the face of such a reference he wonders whether Pakistan's adherence to the Simla agreement has undergone a change. Mr Rao said there is a clear contradiction between the expressed desire of Pakistan to normalize relations with India in accordance with the Simla agreement and their prouncements at various forums which attempt to set the clock back. India's stand on the other hand, Mr Rao said, has remained constant and we are always prepared to settle all matters with Pakistan through bilateral means.

About Afghanistan, Narasimha Rao said that the developments there have been engaging the serious attention of India. He said India is deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security, independence and stability of our friendly neighbor.

Ourlining international developments in the last year, Mr Rao said that essence of insecurity and distrust in the world had deepened in recent months. He regreted that the international economic relations continued to be marked by inequality, selfishness and short-sightedness, particularly by those who possessed means to bring about a change in ushering in the new economic order. In the context of present international relations, Mr Rao said the policy of non-alignment has assumed greater validity.

About the disarmament, Mr Rao said India is firmly opposed to measures which are discriminatory in nature and which obstruct programs using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

UN Delegate's Remarks

BK070937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan's action in raising the Kashmir issue repeatedly at the United Nations and other forums constitutes an attack on India's territorial integrity.

This was stated by India's permanent representative at the United Nations Brijesh Mishra in his address to the General Assembly. He said it also contravenes the spirit of the Simla Agreement for solving bilateral problems and normalization of relations between the two countries.

Mr Mishra affirmed that Jammu and Kashmir are an integral part of India. Mr Mishra was exercising his right of reply after the Pakistani representative Mr Niaz Naik took exception to a speech by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao who had rebutted the comments of President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan on Kashmir at the United Nations on Wednesday last [1 October]. Mr Mishra refuted the Pakistani allegation that human rights were denied by India to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. So far as human rights are concerned, he said the entire world is aware of the record of India and that of Pakistan. Mr Mishra also rejected the Pakistani charges that India had dismembered Pakistan in 1971. It was as a result of actions of those in Pakistan who did not care about human rights, he added.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CRITICIZES WEST'S GULF TASK FORCE PLAN

BK031438 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Following is the text of the statement made by an official spokesman on the proposal to constitute an international naval task force for patrolling the gulf area:

"We are aware of reports indicating that certain countries not belonging to our region are trying to constitute an international naval force--referred to as an armada in certain press reports--for patrolling the gulf area ostensibly to ensure that the Strait of Hormuz is kept open for normal commercial shipping. Naturally we too are anxious to ensure that the normal shipping routes in our region are not closed. We feel, however, that the armada idea could achieve the very reverse of what their declared objectives are. In this context, it is fair to mention that neither Iraq nor Iran has said or done anything to close these straits. Indeed Iran has specifically declared that it intends to keep the straits open for such shipping.

"In our view any internationalization of the unfortunate situation caused by the present conflict between two nonaligned countries by introducing an international naval force into our region would be a dangerous move carrying with it the risk of further escalation of the conflict.

"The Government of India does not accept the thesis behind this idea and has serious misgivings about the proposal. India wishes to express the hope that the countries that are planning to send an international naval force to the gulf area will desist from doing so."

OFFICIALS SENT TO GULF FOR CONSULTATIONS, POSSIBLE EVACUATION

Evacuation Arrangements

BK061312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Arrangements have been made to strengthen Indian missions in the gulf region for phased evacuation of Indian nationals if needed from the areas affected by the present clashes. Two teams of officials have been sent to Kuwait and Amman to assist the evacuation of Indian nationals wishing to leave. A special cell has also been set up in the External Affairs Ministry to coordinate all arrangements regarding evacuation.

Bhandari Mission

BK031623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] India is sending out a top official to some West Asian countries for consultations about the present grave situation in the region following the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The official, R. Bhandari, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, will be leaving tonight on a 10-day visit to Kuwait, Doha, Abu Dhabi and Riyadh. He will be carrying messages from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for the leaders of these countries. He discussions will cover the entire gamut of the problems arising out of the conflict.

Kuwaiti Oil Agreement

BK060301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait has agreed to sell crude oil to India to meet its immediate needs. This was disclosed by Mr Ramesh Bhandari, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, after his meeting with ruler of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Mr Bandhari, who is now in Kuwait as a special emissary of the prime minister, has said that the quantity of oil is yet to be decided.

Bhandari, Kuwaiti Leaders Meet

BK070912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0248 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Ramesh Bhandari, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, has had discussions with Kuwaiti leaders on matters of mutual interests. At the talks, they also considered the question of disruption of oil supplies to India as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Bhandari handed over to the amir of Kuwait a special message from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

GANDHI CALLS FOR CENTRIST UNITY, CRITICIZES OPPOSITION.

BK040928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that only a strong center can solve the problems faced by the country. Addressing a public meeting at Shujapur in Malda district of West Bengal today, Mrs Gandhi called on the people to rise above political considerations to bring about national unity. She said only in such an atmosphere the economic crisis and the problem of unemployment can be solved.

Mrs Gandhi criticized opposition parties for exploiting national issues for political gains. In this connection she referred to the Assam agitation which she said had gathered momentum before the Congress-I came to power. Mrs Gandhi said the people of Assam may have some genuine problems but every Indian, whether he is a Bengali or a Nepali, has a right to live in Assam. According to her while most opposition parties want the agitation to continue, she wants to stop it. She said the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] also wants the agitation to end but even on such an important matter the party does not have the courage of conviction to support the central government.

Referring to the problems in West Bengal, Mrs Gandhi said the main reason for these is the politics of violence indulged in by the CPI-M. She said in a democracy political violence has no place.

SINGH ASSURES SECURITY ACT NOT STEP TOWARD EMERGENCY

BK051026 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Home Minister Zail Singh has said that the national security ordinance is not a step toward emergency. Talking to newsmen at Sanewal Airport near Ludhiana he said that the special police force being raised within the central reserve police is meant to deal with driminals. He also said that the government always has an open mind on the Assam issue.

RAO ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

For Havana media reportage on External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao's official visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 7 October Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZIAUL HAQ MEETS WESTERN LEADERS IN U.S., UK, AUSTRIA

Talks With Carter

BK040942 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq held talks with President Carter at the White House in Washington last night. In a report from Washington, Radio Pakistan's special representative K.G. Murtaza said that the talks between the two leaders lasted for 1 hour. Earlier, when President Ziaul Haq arrived at the White House, President Carter welcomed him outside the Oval Office and escorted him inside.

After the talks, President Ziaul Haq said his discussions with President Carter were very pruposeful and meaningful and they were fruitful for a practical understanding of the problems of Pakistan. He said he was grateful to President Carter for giving him an opportunity to exchange views at a time when he was busy with his election campaign. He said personal contact was more important than communication links at a distance of 12,000 miles. He expressed the hope that the burden of over 1 million Afghan refugees would continue to be shared by the United States as it is now.

President Carter said the independence, sovereignty and security of Pakistan is very important to the United States. They agreed that relations between the two countries were of the utmost importance He said if Pakistan should be in danger, commitments made in 1959 still stand. In addition, they share with almost all nations of the world the view that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is contrary to the laws of peace-loving nations and to world peace and stability. President Carter reiterated that Soviet forces should withdraw from Afghanistan immediately. He said this view was expressed by more than 100 nations in the United Nations earlier this year. President Carter praised President Haq's role as a spokesman of the Islamic conference and his recent visit to Tehran and Baghdad in connection with ending the conflict between Iran and Iraq. President Carter said he had great admiration for the people of Pakistan who are bearing the burden of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Afghanistan.

Talks Produce "Better Understanding"

BK041636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Quoting high-level diplomatic sources in Washington, ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says the talks between the heads of state of Pakistan and the United States helped to greater appreciate each other's point of view and this will definitely produce better understanding. The sources stated that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq emphasized to President Carter that relations between the two countries should be on a mutually beneficial basis. President Carter was also appraised of the difficulties and problems faced by Pakistan and informed that Pakistan is making strong efforts to improve its economy. The U.S. President was told of regional political problems and Pakistan's point of view regarding this situation. Under such conditions Pakistan has to maintain equally good relations with both the Soviet Union and the United States. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says President Carter has well understood President Ziaul Haq's point of view in light of the present situation and its implications.

Washington, New York Meetings

BK051220 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 4 Oct 80

[News commentary by M.A. Qadri]

[Text] President of Pakistan Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq had, as he himself described it, a very purposeful and meaningful hour-long meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter at the White House in the American capital yesterday [3 October].

President Ziaul Haq responded to President Carter's invitation to come to Washington after his historic and momentous address to the UN General Assembly in New York as the sole spokesman of the Islamic World.

About the talks, President Zia said that they were very helpful for a practical understanding of the problems of Pakistan, adding, that being an armyman, his experience was that man-to-man contacts were more important than having communication from 12,000 miles away. He went on to say that if the relationship between the two countries continues to be as meaningful as Pakistan wished and if Pakistan, as a developing country, was helped economically and if the burden, which it is carrying on humanitarian grounds, of 1 million refugees from the neighboring country of Afghanistan was shared, as is being done by the United States, he hoped Pakistan would have [words indistinct].

On his turn, President Carter said that the independence, freedom and security of Pakistan was very important for the United States adding that if Pakistan should be in danger, the commitments his country had made in 1959 stood. In addition Carter said America shared with almost every nation of the world the conviction that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was contrary to the laws of the peace-loving nations and contrary for the peace and stability of the world. He also reiterated that the Soviet occupying forces should withdraw from Afghanistan immediately. This view was expressed by more than 100 countries during the UN session earlier this year.

Meanwhile, before flying to Washington, the President had an hour-long meeting in New York with the Iraqi foreign minister who had come to see him in order to be apprised of the president's plan in pursuance of the mandate given to him by the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to continue his peace mission in a bid to obtain a solution to the undeclared war between Iraq and Iran. In New York, the prime minister of Tunisia also called on the president and discussed with him matters of bilateral interest and those of concern to the Islamic world. During his stay in New York, before going on to Washington for talks with Presient Carter, the president also met representatives of 30 Muslim organizations in North America and Canada and told them that Islam is a religion which recognizes no barriers and no boundaries adding that all Muslims are members of the ummah and their religion was a religion of faith and progress.

While in New York the president visited the offices of the American daily New York TIMES and met the managing editor and senior staff members of the newspaper at a luncheon. Later nearly half a dozen members of the presigious NEWSWEEK magazine including the editor called on him and exchanged views on national and international issues. Today the President was scheduled to meet in New York a group of American entrepreneurs interested in the economic development of Pakistan before flying on to London, Bonn and some other European capitals for brief visits and talks there on his way home.

New York Pakistani Dinner

BK051101 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq gave a detailed account of the basic principles of Pakistan's external, internal and economic policies to a group of prominent Pakistanis in New York yesterday. He said Pakistan's foreign policy is completely nonaligned and its relations with the two big powers are based on equality and that China enjoys an important position in the basic structure of our policy. He said that we are trying by every possible means to foster Islamic brotherhood. He said good results had been achieved due to this policy. He said the United States respects this policy and the Soviet Union believes that our policy is based on the principles of nonalignment in the correct sense of the term, and that we reserve the right to criticize and express our opposition to U.S. policies which do not conform to our policies.

There have been extremely close and special relations with China and Pakistan sincerely stands with the Islamic world, he added. The president clarified that we will continue to pursue a foreign policy which meets the demands of our security, solidarity and ideology.

Commenting on the internal issues of the country, the president said he is determined to increase the number of popular representatives in the administration of the country and that a federal council would be established consisting of (?30) members chosen from different walks of life from local bodies, including laborers, lawyers, doctors and traders. He said that on his return to his homeland he will expand the Cabinet. He said he wanted to include in the Cabinet eligible people who are religious-minded and trusted by the people. He said that the 1973 constitution had not been suspended but efforts are being made to transform it according to the Islamic system. The president said that the elections themselves are not an end but a means. There has been unanimity on the fact that in view of the current sitaution in the region, the present time is inappropriate for holding general elections and that at this delicate time, elections might affect the stability of the country.

Earlier, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq told the Pakistanis who had gathered at the Pakistani Embassy in Washington that he is ready to hand over power to a representative government but he does not want to see chaos in the country because of this. He said that he is not willing to maintain power himself but itis his desire to find a system or organization which enjoys the confidence of the people and which can maintain the political and economic stability of the country, and if it is not possible, then he is not in a hurry to relinquish the government, he added. He said that it depends upon the people to shorten the interim period.

'In Touch' With Iraq, Iran

BK041724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Presient Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said he is in touch with Iraq and Iran as desired by the Islamic countries but there is no immediate plan to visit Tehran and Baghdad to find a solution for their current dispute. He told newsmen in Washington that he was however keeping the two governments informed about each other's (?status). The president said he was very happy that the two governments had gladly given him a standing invitation to visit their countries. The president said he was deeply concerned about the situation because ultimately the sufferers would be Muslims. He said the superpowers should not be allowed to interfere in the affairs of Iran and Iraq.

Message From Bani-Sadr

BK060235 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has received a message from Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in New York. The nature of the message was not disclosed, but it is believed that the message is a follow up of the president's discussions in Tehran and Baghdad.

Radio Pakistan's special representative K.G. Murtaza has come to know that the message was received through the Pakistan ambassador in Tehran and it was communicated to Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in New York.

Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti met with the president yesterday. It is believed that he exchanged views with the president on the situation in light of the latest developments and decisions taken by the Islamic foreign ministers conference. Future courses of action in respect of efforts to end hostilities between Iran and Iraq was discussed during the meeting.

New York Departure

BK060808 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has left New York for London at the end of his 5-day visit to the United States. Talking to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN at the Kennedy International Airport, the president said he was fully satisfied with the visit which was very successful and purposeful. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Haq, members of the Pakistani delegation attending the 35th session of the General Assembly, officials of the Pakitan Embassy in Washington, the UN mission and the consulate general bid him farewell.

Meeting With Thatcher

BK061558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq had a luncheon meeting with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher following his arrival in London from New York today. The British prime minister hosted the luncheon in honor of the president at her official residence at 10 Downing Street. She warmly welcomed the Pakitani president at the door and later escorted him into her official residence.

Radio Pakistan's special representative K.G. Murtaza, in a dispatch from London, says during his hour and a half talks with the British prime minister the president exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations. They also exchanged views on the Iraq-Iran conflict in the light of the president's mission to Tehran and Baghdad. The president was assisted during the talks by Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry S. Shahnawaz and Lt Gen K.M. Arif. The British prime minister was aided by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Later the president told newsmen that he appraised Mrs Thatcher of the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq situation. He had visited these countries recently as an envoy of peace of the Islamic countries. He said if need be and the situation so demanded he will possibly visit Iran and Iraq again. He said he is one of those people who is always optimistic. He praised the British prime minister's stand on various international issues.

Earlier, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was welcomed on arrival at Heathrow Airport by the British foreign secretary and the queen's protocol officer. Many Pakistanis living in London together with resident Pakistani journalists were present on the occasion. Talking informally to journalists on board the flight across the Atlantic the president disclosed that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti will soon visit Iran and Iraq to continue efforts to end the hostilities. The visit follows the decision taken at the Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary meeting at the UN headquarters. On his visits to the United Nations and Washington, the president said he is satisfied with the results of the visits.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says recent developments in South Asia and their effect on Pakistan's security were discussed in detail at the conference of Pakistani envoys in North and South America in New York yesterday with the president presiding. Ways of promoting trade and commercial relations with countries of the region and problems relating to the interests of overseas Pakistanis were also considered at the meeting.

Comments on Thatcher, Vienna Arrival

BK070821 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziual Haq has arrived in Vienna on a visit to Austria. During his stay in Vienna he will meet with the Austrian president and chancellor. Earlier, British Queen's Protocol officer Lord Collins and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd saw the president off at Heathrow Airport in London. Pakistanis living in London and Pakistani Embassy officials were also present on the occasion.

Earlier, talking to the British newspaper editors, the president described his talks with British Prime Minister Thatcher as very successful and useful. He said they exchanged views on matters of mutual concern and he appraised the British Prime Minister about his mission to Iran and Iraq. The president experssed the hope that a solution will eventually be found to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The president said his good-will mission has been revalidated by the Islamic foreign ministers conference and that Mr Chatti was on his way to Iran to continue the mission.

Referring to Afghanistan. the president said resistance to the presence of Soviet troops was continuing and Pakistan was in no way involved with it, however, we are bearing the burden of the refugees. Answering a question, he said that he was trying to bring about greater participation of the people in his government.

SHAHI: ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN TO BE EXPANDED

BK051051 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The extraordinary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers at the United Nations yesterday unanimously decided to expand the standing committee on Afghanistan. Guinea and Tunisia have been included in the committee which at present consists of the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan and the secretary general of the Islamic conference. [sentence as received]

A statement issued after the meeting said that it was also decided to set up a draft committee which will prepare a draft resolution in the light of the earlier resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. This draft resolution will be presented at the United Nations next month during the debate on the Afghan issue. Pakistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia and the Islamic conference secretary general will enjoy a central position in the draft committee. Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi presided over the extraordinary meeting which lasted for 4 hours.

Agha Shahi told newsmen that the expanded committee will continue its efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan issue. He said that the draft committee will evolve principles and the modalities for negotiations for a political settlement. The question of Palestine and Jerusalem was also reviewed in the light of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in the Moroccan capital of Fes last month.

SOMALI PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT ARRIVES IN KARACHI

BK031530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Somali Assistant to the President for Governmental Affairs Maj Gen Hussein Kulmiye Afrah has appreciated President Mohammad Ziaul Maq's address at the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the Islamic community. Afrah, who arrived in Karachi for a 3-day stay on his way to Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly appreciated the president's peace mission to Iran and Iraq besides his remarks on the Middle East.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

BK031147 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have signed a fresh agreement on trade and payment in Pyongyang. The 1-year agreement marks an improvement of 33 percent over the trade carried out last year and envisages a turnover of about $13.3 million each way. Under the agreement, Pakistan's main export to the DPRK will be cotton, cotton yarn and textiles, furnace oil, machineries and tools.

DETAILS OF 6 OCT CABINET SESSION REPORTED

LD070628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet held a session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at 1730 yesterday.

At this session, which lasted until 2230, suggestions were made by various ministries, which were dealt with and approved. The matters approved by the Cabinet session are as follows:

1. The suggestion made by the organization of administrative and employment affairs regarding the need to preserve the posts of the employees whose military service obligation has expired but who have again been called up, with the payment of their salaries and allowances.

2. The suggestion made by the Commerce Ministry on providing overcoats for the personnel of the Islamic Revolution Central Committee.

3. The suggestion made by the welfare organization regarding the professional rights of the lawyers who are willing to cooperate with the ministry concerned.

4. Suggestion made by the Interior Ministry regarding the change of the name of the city of Azaran to (?Hashtmil).

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON CONFLICT, HOSTAGES, KHOMEYNI

LD061320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1126 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, in an interview this morning, replied to the questions of the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the conditions on the battlefronts, the issue of the U.S. spy hostages and the anniversary of the migration of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We now draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, considering the dispatch of a number of deputies to the battlefronts, which in itself could strengthen the morale of the Iranian warriors, my question is this: These deputies have submitted reports to you; if possible, could you give us some explanations of them?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since the very first days, the deputies from the [battle] region itself and also the other deputies have been almost constantly present at the battlefront and have related whatever they have learned there.

On the whole, the reports show that every day the condition of our forces and fronts is improving and being strengthened.

The possibilities are getting stronger, the experiences are increasing, and the cooperation between the people and the army is increasing.

[Question] If the war continues, or if there is peace, does the Majlis have conditions in mind for these things?

[Answer] What concerns the Majlis is that if a treaty is to be signed, the Majlis should approve that treaty. Declarations of peace or war, a continuation of the war, a cease-fire or the continuation of the fighting are conveyed to the leader.

It is the imam who should devise the conditions and state them. What is important to the Majlis is that it is constantly aware of the situation, and that it is certain that the war is following a correct course.

[Question] I have another question on this. The country's foreign policy has, according to the Constitution, been assigned to the Majlis. What has the Majlis done regarding this issue?

[Answer] The Majlis Foreign [Affairs] Committee is in operation and has done a certain amount of research. When the foreign minister is appointed and the Foreign Ministry's agenda, which should be presented to the Majlis, has been received, then, based on the existing information and the groundwork that has been carried out, the foreign policy could be given a definite pattern which the Majlis should approve and then it can be implemented.

[Question] Regarding the commission that was assigned the task of reviewing the issue of the hostages, my question is: Will the commission impose further conditions to those imposed by the imam regarding the hostages? And what is the ultimate duty of this commission?

[Answer] Generally, as you and everybody else knows, for many reasons, the imam's words and views are totally acceptable in our country now.

Considering past experience, his right to leadership and the fact that he is the source of imitation, if he were to have views or (?conditions) regarding the hostages, the Majlis would immediately, and without debate, accept those views.

As for his conditions concerning the hostages--the four well-known conditions--he did not mean to say that there are only four conditions. (?A great deal) has been said about this. We believe this is the case. [as heard] Consequently, the Majlis is going to study the situation and should it become necessary to obtain more from America--as is the right of the nation--before resolving the issue of the hostages, then we shall also bring these things up.

RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE VISITS IRAQI PRISONERS

LD051352 Tehran PARS in English 0912 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The representative of the International Red Cross in Iran met with the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, yesterday afternoon. Expressing his thanks for being permitted to meet with the Iraqi prisoners of war, he expressed his hopes that the representatives of the Red Cross in Iraq could be able to prepare a report regarding the situation of the Iranian prisoners of war and the way they are being treated so that it could be submitted to the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BANI-SADR RETURNS FROM TABRIZ, SCORES IRAQI ARMY

LD061230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[From the news headlines]

[Text] President Bani-Sadr returned to Tehran this morning from Tabriz. Commenting on his visit to Tabriz, President Bani-Sadr said it was aimed at praising the pilots of Tabriz airbase and thanking the inhabitants of the city for their very unexpected cooperation with the Tabriz base.

In an interview with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic concerning yesterday's airraids by the Iraqi mercenaries on various parts of the country, the president said: These airraids, involving one or two aircraft and which result in their fleeing after our antiaircraft guns open fire, are not considered attacks.

The president added: These sorts of raids are simply aimed at restoring the morale of a misled army, an army which had been told that within 24 hours Iran would be finished.

Commenting on the future of the war between Iran and the Iraqi mercenary regime, the commander in chief said: Although Saddam Husayn claimed that he had created the largest army in the Middle East over the past 11 years, it is an army without morale and faith and cannot be strong. Our army is an army having gained morale and faith under the Islamic Revolution and is strong and we shall triumph.

AFP REPORTS BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES ISSUE

NC062039 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 6 Oct (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said today that the United States does not want the problem of the American hostages to be resolved.

In a brief television discussion of the affair, Mr. Bani-Sadr said that the U.S. was using the hostages as a pretext for its "attacks" on the Iranian revolution.

Bani-Sadr on Country's 'Isolation'

NC062101 Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Oct (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, speaking on television here today, deplored his country's "isolation" diplomatically and in terms of world public opinion.

"It is the first time in history that aggression has been committed against a country and no one in the world has supported that country," he said. "It is complete isolation. This should make us reflect and become realistic. We should realize that our words and our slogans satisfy no one but ourselves."

Mr Bani-Sadr attributed Iran's isolation to "enemy propaganda" but he added that "our enemies have profited from certain of our unjustified actions."

The president said that "we should show to the whole world that all this propaganda is lies so that the world will again have for us the good opinion that it possessed at the beginning of our revolution."

Mr Bani-Sadr said that "it is most important to emerge from our isolation in the eyes of the people of the world. We do not want to be loved by (U.S. President Jimmy) Carter but we want to be loved by the underprivileged American people."

The Iranian president said that it was necessary "to let people come to see what is occurring" in Iran, "even if certain ones write things that are unfavorable to us."

Mr Bani-Sadr insisted that "the essential war is the propaganda war. If the shah's regime was overthrown," he said, "it was due in part to the propaganda that we made and which isolated him."

The president argued that Iranians could not ignore "what is said about us in the world. If we are isolated, it proves that the world's peoples judge our actions as bad. If they think that, it is in part our fault."

KUNA: BANI-SADR PAPER ATTACKS MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS

LD051406 Kuwait KUNA in English 1140 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (KUNA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other Western-educated liberal leaders have bitterly attacked the "narrow-minded Moslem fundamentalists" for their desperate plans to purge and weaken the Iranian Armed Forces.

The influential daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, published by Bani-Sadr [as received] in editorials Saturday and today strongly supported Iran's Armed Forces, and added: "What would have been the fate of Iran today if they had succeeded in their plans to eliminate our army?"

Those having misconceptions about the Iranian Armed Forces now realise that a strong army was always necessary to defend the territorial integrity of a country, the paper added.

Iran's Moslem fundamentalist leadres, led by powerful Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, and another group of Moslem extremists, led by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, were continuously hammering Iranian Armed Forces following the Islamic Revolution on the pretext that a large number of high-ranking army officials trained by the deposed shah and the United States were a constant danger to the clergy rule in Iran. They were desperately trying to weaken the air force and the land forces and strengthen the young Islamic revolutionary guards in a bid to strengthen their power.

Only the Iranian Navy was left untouched although several top naval officers were purged and Naval Commander Admiral Sayed Ahmad Madani was accused of collaborating with anti-revolutionaries.

Bani-Sadr, as supreme commander of Iran's Armed Forces, in a recent statement throwing his full support behind the army, said he had given clear instructions to all army commanders to act freely and confidently in defending the territorial integrity of Iran.

The recent war between Iran and Iraq has also considerably strengthened the position of Bani-Sadr who was being forced by Moslem fundamentalist leaders to accept the status of a ceremonial head of state leaving the national administration to be handled alone by the appointed prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, chosen by the Islamic Republican Party leaders headed by Ayatollah Beheshti.

Iranian Army commanders were afraid of taking any immediate decision following the war because they were being suspected and demoralised by certain inexperienced fundamentalist leaders, Bani-Sadr said.

It may be recalled that a large number of high-ranking army officers and experienced pilots were executed or purged following the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The Iranian Army also faced acute shortage of spare parts following the economic sanctions imposed against Iran by the United States.

ENQELAB-E ESLAMI APPEALS TO WEST TO END NEUTRALITY

LD051359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1120 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (KUNA)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Iran's other liberal leaders Sunday appeared to be urgently seeking support from West European powers, Japan and the Third World countries in a bid to protect Iran and help end the current war with Iraq.

Iran's influential daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI reflecting the views of President Bani-Sadr and his liberal supporters today editorially warned West Europe, Japan and the Third World to take a serious note of the current Iran-Iraq war and foresee the severe economic consequences of far-reaching international importance which they would have to suffer as a result of this conflict.

The paper published by Bani-Sadr called on West Europe, Japan and the Third World to end their 'neutrality' and stop Iraq from entering into Iranian territory.

If Western Europe, Japan and the Third World continued to remain a silent spectator and the war between Iran and Iraq intensified further, it would cause severe and greater blow to them 'more than any one else.' The oil flow from both Iran and Iraq has stopped and even if war ends today the damage to oil industry in both countries was such that it would take a long time to repair and resume oil supply to Asia and Europe, the paper said.

The paper, following the line of Imam Khomeyni, also condemned the United States and added that the war between Iran and Iraq was only in the interest of the superpowers. This was high time to think, evaluate the international politics and act in a give and take manner to help protect the crucial economic interests of Western Europe, Japan and the Third World, the paper added.

FORMER UN AMBASSADOR FARHANG COMMENTS ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

NC070838 Paris AFP in English 0831 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Oct (AFP)--Iran's diplomatic isolation, which began with the taking of the U.S. hostages last November, had produced the United Nations failure to condemn Iraqi "aggression," Iranian former ambassador to the U.N., Mansour Farhang, said today.

In an interview with the Tehran TIMES newspaper, Mr Mansour, now an aide to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, said that to prolong the hostage issue was no longer in the interests of the nation; the issue should be resolved as soon as possible. Iran had thrown away "fantastic opportunities" when it could have made a case for its revolution in the international arena. Through the mediation of a UN international inquiry commission, it could have stated its case against the United States, he said.

An opportunity to mediate on the hostage issue was offered last February with the setting up of the UN commission, he said. The commission was due to investigate "crimes" committed by the former shah's regime. Parliament might still be able to settle the hostage crisis in a manner favorable to Iran by asking the UN commission to reconvene, he suggested. Three of the five members of the commission had in fact been named by Iran and the chairman was the Algerian representative in whom Iran had a friend, he added. (The UN commission left Iran in March after they were refused access to the U.S. hostages). Those who claimed not to be interested in world opinion on the hostage issue were unrealistic, Mr Mansour said, adding that Iran's refusal to take into account international opinion had resulted in the country's isolation.

For the first time in the history of the UN, a Security Council resolution had called on two contending parties--Iran and Iraq--to end fighting "without actually condemning the aggressor, who in this case was clearly Iraq," he said. Even though the UN body was largely controlled by the superpowers, Iran had to take into account "the realities of international politics," Mr Mansour told the newspaper.

TABATABA'I RETURNS FROM FRG, REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI

LD061718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, who went to the FRG on a mission, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and submitted a report on his mission to the imam of the nation.

KHALKHALI DENIES BBC REPORT OF KHORRAMSHAHR'S FALL

LD061825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The battle between the fighting Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries continues in the western and southern parts of the country. Regarding the valiant battle between the self-sacrificing soldiers of Islam on the Khorramshahr border strip, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali in a telephone conversation from Khorramshahr answered our correspondent's question. We draw your attention to this interview.

[Begin Khalkhali recording] I am Sadeq Khalkhali. It is now 1 hour since I entered the city of Khorramshahr from the west. The situation in Khorramshahr is under the control of the Iranian forces. The situation is quiet in every sense of the word. Our army, our fighters, our gaurds corpsmen and gendarmerie personnel are facing the enemy around the (?Deh) Bridge, Shalamcheh, behind the Arani Dam and at the (?Qurban) border post. They pushed the enemy back 5 km from their original positions towards Shalamcheh today. I was in no way surprised at the impudence of the BBC on the report I heard tonight because they are inherently based on lies, and they report these lies. I ask foreign correspondents, and local ones, particularly the BBC correspondent if he is in Tehran, tomorrow morning to come by a plane so that we can take them to see the city of Khorramshahr for themselves. They can see that there are no Iraqi soldiers either in or around the city. They can see that the city is completely in the hands of Iranian forces and that, up to 8 km, 10 km, to be exact 18 km up to Pol-e Now is in the hands of our armed forces. There is no cause for concern. The people at home and abroad should not worry because of the BBC report. This is just one of a tissue of lies that the BBC always puts out. Please communicate the situation.

[Correspondent] Mr Khalkhali, could you describe the morale of the Iranian troops?

[Khalkhali] God is my witness that the morale of the Iranian troops--our military personnel, be it the guards corps, the gendarmerie or the police force that has joined in the war these days, or the rangers, the naval force, the air force and the ground forces--is extremely high. The people and the tribesmen from nearby areas are like a dike in front of the Iraqis, who are running away. This evening, when we were there, one of these Iraqi NCOs surrendered to us and said there is nothing going on in Iraq and that if you step up your pressure they will run away. They are fleeing before the army of Islam like a pack of foxes. [implying extreme timidity of Persian idiom] I am telling you the truth. I request that foreign and local correspondents come here tomorrow so that we can take them to Khorramshahr and show them the situation there in order to expose the dishonest. [end recording]

BBC Confirms Khorramshahr's Capture

TA070707 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Last night Tehran radio carried a telephone interview with the deputy governor of Khuzestan Province in which he denied that the oil port of Khorramshahr had fallen to the Iraqis, but BBC correspondent Christopher Morris visited the town earlier in the day and says it is firmly in Iraqi hands.

[Begin recording] It is their most important victory of the war so far, and for the Iranians, it is the most devastating economic setback. I was among the first Western journalists to be escorted by the Iraqis 25 miles inside Iran, proof that their troops have at last captured the port of Khorramshahr after two weeks of bitter fighting.

The port itself was a battleground. It had been shelled, and many of the foreign ships trapped there since the war started were still ablaze after being caught in the crossfire.

The fiercest fighting had been along the quayside. At one end, the advancing Iraqis, at the other, the retreating revolutionary guards of Iran. Down in the ships the crew members hid below decks as shellfire pierced the ships' steel hulls. At the heart of the battle the 39 crew members of an Italian cargo vessel had to flee after the ship caught fire. The crew of a Korean cargo boat nereby were too scared to lower the gangplant to rescue them. Evenutally they and the Italians found refuge aboard a Greek ship which had also been shelled. Remarkably perhaps only two Chinese seamen were wounded in the attack on the port, others escaping by swimming across the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. [end recording]

AFP: CHAMRAN COMMENTS ON DEFENSE OF AHVAZ, IRAQI ATTACK

NC061147 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Ahvaz, Southwestern Iran, 6 Oct (AFP)--A total of 100,000 men were involved in the first Iraqi onslaught against Iran, Dr Mostafa Chamran, a former defence minister and reresentative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in this capital of the war torn oil province of Khuzestan, said here today.

They were also backed by tanks controlled by Soviet personnel, Dr Chamran affirmed in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "We have proof...tape recordings of orders issued in Russian on board some tanks," he added.

Dr Chamran, who indicated he led the guerrilla operations in the province, said 2 of the 10 Iraqi divisions of 10,000 men each were involved in the attack on Ahvaz, 75 kms (45 miles) from the border. They were driven out of Ahvaz 2 days ago and were now about 40 kms (24 miles) away, he said.

The former defence minister said the Iranian Army numbered about 200,000 men, "but our real power rests on 30 million people," he added. As he spoke in the courtyard of a former university faculty here, about 100 volunteers were training.

Dr Chamran rejected suggestions that the Iran-Iraq conflict was a regional problem "between Arabs and Persians." Iraq's President Saddam Husayn was a "puppet of the United States who wants to destroy this (Islamic) Revolution," he said. "As for the Soviet Union, it is directly or indirectly in concert with the United States because the superpowers detest this revolution, particularly the slogan 'neither East or West'," he added.

Dr Chamran affirmed that Iranian forces had recaptured Mehran in Ilam, 5 days ago, as well as the border town of Qasr-e Shirin in Khermanshah Province. He gave no further details, but reports from Iran's command headquarters have said fighting was continuing in the region.

Iranian troops were in control of the air base at Dezful in Khuzestan, he said. He estimated that about half the oil refinery at Abadan, the largest in the world, had been destroyed by bombardments.

The loss of life among troops had been low during the first fortnight of fighting, Dr Chamran said, but many civilians had been killed in the shelling.

Since full scale hostilities broke out 2 weeks ago, Iran had no further supplies of arms. "We make our own simple weapons," he said, "but we do have probkems for the sophisticated equipment. We are concentrating on guerrilla fighting."

AYATOLLAH SHIRAZI ADDRESSES PERSIAN GULF MUSLIMS

GF061545 Tehran Intenational Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Ayatollah Mohammad Shirazi has addressed the following message to Muslims in the Persian Gulf:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear brothers in the gulf, you know that the infidel 'Aflaq regime is the worst regime to have ruled Iraq. Is it right for the gulf people to place their hands in these soiled hands? Furthermore, they are selling them spare parts and supplying them with funds. Radios, television and the press are being used to make propaganda for them against the Muslim people of Iraq and against the Islamic Republic in Iran, which is in a state of war against imperialism.

Brothers, the Muslim nation in Iraq and the Islamic Republic in Iran constitute 50 million Muslims. Is it right for a reasonable man to bring upon himself the (?wrath) of these people so as to please 'Aflaq and his party?

AL-MOHRI APPEALS TO MUSLIMS IN GULF FOR SUPPORT

JN051550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Oct 80

["Text" of appeal by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Abbas al-Mohri to Muslim people in the gulf--issued in Qom on 5 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the midst of the aggressive war waged by the hireling Ba'thist faction in Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran and a time when the Muslim expects a series of campaign denouncing the oppressor--the aggressor who has initiated the war and who schemes to destroy the Islamic example in the land of revolution--we regrettably see that Arab papers and magazines and men of influence in the lands surrounding the Islamic gulf are siding with the infidel Ba'thist line, which does not hesitate to expand the area of oppression and cruelty to encompass the region around Iraq, taking Iran as its first target.

The immoral Saddam now represents the paws of the rapacious U.S. tiger, who wants to bring back Western domination over the peaceful villages of Islam by frightening the gulf people and other people. In so doing, they attack the innocent with all meanness and impudence.

I hope that the gulf people will participate with the Muslims of Iran in closing down the outlets of Western ambitions and in liberating the holy lands in Iraq by using their pens, tongues and hands if possible. They must call on the rulers to stop aiding the clique of corruption which rules in our beloved Iraq. They must not aid or support the clique or publish its fabricated military communiques. They must not allow Ba'th workers to infiltrate their lands.

I request the gulf press to convey the calls of the only leader, Imam Khomeyni, and not to impose a blackout on the battle news. I hope they will unite and depend on God to overcome all government pressure against them to change the press trend serving the policy of imperialism which seeks to secure its personal interests without caring for the higher interest of Islam, which is also Iran's interest in thie era of the Islamic Republic.

Brothers, you must understand that God weighs our actions and that he will punish the oppressors. Only God is capable of granting us victory.

[Signed] Qom, Seyyed 'Abbas al-Mohri, 5 October 1980

IRANIANS IN QATAR, MUSLIMS IN BAHRAIN DEMONSTRATE

GF061541 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that a large number of Iranian teachers and members of the Iranian community in Qatar and a large gathering of Muslims in Bahrain organized demonstrations during the past 3 days in which they declared their support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran, chanted slogans denouncing the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and condemned the aggression by Saddam Husayn and his mercenaries against Iranian territory. They also declared their readiness to defend the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

TEHRAN NOTES 'LATEST FALSEHOOD' FROM BAGHDAD VOICE OF MASSES

JN050855 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0755 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] We often listen to empty phrases and false claims and talk from the radio of falsehood, which is usually called the Baghdad Voice of the Masses. Some of this talk surprises and astonishes the listener and makes him laugh because, as everyone knows, it is absurd and contradicts reality.

The latest falsehood by this jesting radio station was made at 1330 on 4 October 1980 when the radio announced that Washington and other European capitals are doing their best to prevent the Khomeyni regime from collapsing.

Does this talk not provoke the scorn and derision of those who listen to it? Is there still a wise man who ignores the fact that the Saddam Husayn clique is the U.S. agent and not Iran?

The entire world is aware that Saddam Husayn's regime is the new policemen of the area, the heir to the deposed shah, and the agent of the United States charged with carrying out U.S. operations of aggression. The entire world also realized that it was Saddam Husayn's bloody regime which started the aggression against Muslim Iran and entered into war with it upon the instructions of its master, the arch-Satan.

The world, which is well aware of the agentry of this regime to the United States, also realizes the extent of the enmity the Islamic Republic of Iran harbors toward this arch-Satan, which has enslaved and oppressed the Islamic peoples over long years. Evidence of this clique's agentry to the United States is numerous and clear, the latest being the visit that the foreign minister of the Saddam Husayn regime paid to the United States, his meeting with his old friend Edmund Muskie and his asking for speedy assistance to extricate the Iraqi regime from the war dilemma in which it has involved itself.

All this takes place, and the jesting radio station continues to make absurd claims and allegations with unprecedented impertinence.

O radio of the fools, show some propriety.

AYATOLLAH VIEWS VONFLICT AS HURTING ISLAM, AIDING IMPERIALISM

JN051320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Speech by Ayatollah (Nasir Makarim) Shirazi on current Iraqi-Iranian conflict--date and place not given, recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Islamic nation. O nation of greatness and glory. I do not believe that any of you did not feel pained when he heard the news of the war, ignited by the Ba'th Party in Iraq, and the savage attacks and airraids mounted by the Iraqi Ba'thist against the Islamic Republic of Iran, its towns and populated areas killing numerous women, children and old men. Great material loss was sustained by both Iraq and Iran.

In view of my responsibility and my duty toward Muslims, I call on the Islamic conscience to consider the results of this war, its negative consequences on the Islamic world and its positive consequences for U.S. imperialism and Israel.

The only victor emerging from this war will be Israel, Zionism and some Arab states which are Israel's agents. Every Muslim must be aware of the statements made by the Israeli leader in wishing that the war between Iran and Iraq might be prolonged so that the two countries might exhaust themselves and wipe out their forces. Israel will, therefore, rest assured for the next 10 years and will not fear Iraq and Iran, according to the enemy's statements. What is surprising is that the United Nations and some Islamic countries have called for a cease-fire instead of calling on the aggressor to stop its aggression and return to its former position. Is not the UN call support for this blatant aggression?

Let the world know that we will not cease fighting the aggressor for one moment until we force the enemy back and liberate every inch of our land with the help of God. Our Lord pour out constancy on us, make our steps firm. Help us against those who reject faith. Peace of God and his blessings be upon you.

FIGHTING BETWEEN IRAQIS, KURDS ESCALATES IN NORTHERN IRAQ

JN041134 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] International news agencies confirm that fierce fighting is raging between the trained Kurdish peshmerga forces and the Iraqi Armed Forces in the northern Iraqi provinces.

The news agencies add that the government side has sustained heavy losses because the central authorities cannot use their air force as they have in the past and because most of their planes have been shot down during the aggression against Iran or have been removed from the battlefield to airfields of some neighboring countries to keep them from being destroyed.

Kurdish Peshmergas Condemn Aggression

LD051040 Tehran PARS in English 0914 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The organisation of the Moslem Kurdish peshmergas yesterday issued a statement in the city of Sanandaj in which it condemned the open aggressions of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq against Iran. The organisation while praising the great Imam Khomeyni and praising the fedayeen [word indistinct] Islam announced that its members on complete readiness for self-sacrifice at the battle fronts. [as received] The statement said (?that) several months have passed from the face-to-face battle on one side of which is the Islamic (?Revolution of) Iran which is the forefront of truth and on the other side is the Ba'thist Government of Iraq in the forefront of falsehood. [Words indistinct] exposed the seditious and leftist groups. The statement added that the simultaneity of the attacks of those anti-popular groups against the dispatched columns to Mahabad (?and Saqqez) and Marivan as well as the attacks of the Iraqi MiG's proved that these anti-popular groups are really (?the agents) of the United States and the accomplices of the Ba'thist flunkeys.

LE MONDE: TEHRAN LEADERS VOW 'ALL-OUT WAR' WITH U.S., IRAQ

LD061551 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Oct 80 pp 1,3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Iranians Intend To Continue the War Until the Iraqis Have Been 'Completely Driven Out'"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians are more determined than ever to fight until the "last Iraqi soldier has been driven out of the national territory."

Baghdad's moderation in the past few days has confirmed the Tehran leaders' conviction that Saddam Husayn is in desperate straits. The latter's acceptance of the cease-fire recommended by the Security Council, his offer of a truce and then the announcement on Thursday that the Iraqi forces had attained "all their objectives" are being interpreted here as signs of weakness.

Baghdad has clearly abandoned the attempt to gain control of the southern oil-producing cities and for good reason. The population of Khuzestan has joined with the Islamic forces to defend the main cities. Even in the hypothetical case of these cities being captured it would be an illusion to think that the occupation could last. The Iraqis have been on the defensive for 48 hours on both fronts and in some cases are falling back. As they are gradually being pushed back toward the western border they are being forced to regroup their forces in the south. On Thursday, for instance, they withdrew from the area around Susangerd which is some 100 km northwest of Ahvaz. The Dezful air base which was in serious danger seems to have been completely freed judging among other things from the visit which President Bani-Sadr has just made to the base.

The "great counteroffensive" announced by the head of state whose objective, according to a military source, was to liberate the whole territory "within a short period" has not begun, contrary to what might have been deduced from the parliamentary speaker's statements. A general mobilization, the first of its kind since the war began, has been decreed only in Khuzestan Province. Meanwhile, fresh troops, infantry and armored divisions have hurried to the region. Decisions have been taken to establish coordination between the army and air force--a coordination which still leaves a great deal to be desired. Nonetheless, cooperation between the various branches of the armed forces has achieved one notable success: The Mehran district, near the western border, was won back 2 days ago thanks to a helicopter-borne operation, the first to be undertaken since hostilities began.

People here realize that Iraq has not said its last word and that Saddam Husayn's regime would find it difficult to survive a military defeat. The armed conflict is, therefore, likely to be stepped up with various results and, in any case, to go on for a long time. Iran is thought to be less equipped than Iraq with the material means of sustaining a war of attrition.

The recovery of the "oil triangle" is vital to Iran; its armed forces' capacity for combat would be rendered useless if they were to run short of gasoline or spare parts. Although it is true that large stocks of fuel and military equipment were built up before the war and that imports are continuing, these imports are reaching Iran with difficulty and in limited quantities owing to the closure of the Khorramshahr port and disruption in communications with other southern ports. By comparison, the volume of goods passing through the land border posts of Bazargan (on the Turkish border), Dzmulfa and Astara (on the border with the USSR) is small. The port of Bandar-Enseli on the Caspian Sea is functioning normally at the moment but the river route taken by the ships coming in from Hamburg will soon be blocked by ice.

Iran's isolation on the international scene is not helping matters but most officials here do not seem to care. Several of them, followed by the mass media, are pursuing their campaign against the Soviet Union while vituperating against the United States with which they consider themselves to be "at war." When receiving Swiss Ambassador Lang 2 days ago who gave him a message from Edmund Muskie, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i told him curtly: "I will disregard this letter if it reiterates the so-called U.S. neutrality in the conflict. Mr Muskie's last missive which made such statements sparked sardonic laughter from the masses to whom I read it...."

Fierce Attacks on Washington

The U.S. secretary of state was probably being excessively optimistic in raising the hostage question in his message. The general opinion here is that there is no possibility of them being released at least while the conflict with Iraq goes on. "It is the United States," the Iranian prime minister also said to the Swiss ambassador, "which has used Iraq to spark off the war. Having failed to bring us to our knees by freezing our assets in U.S. banks and by the trade embargo, the United States is now trying to paralyze us. Iraq's bombardment of our economic infrastructures has no other aim but that."

The Iranian parliament passed two resolutions on Thursday, the first unanimously and the second with a majority, banning the committee responsible for examining the hostages' fate--whose members have just be appointed--from communicating with the Washington authorities and even with non-Americans who might offer themselves as intermediaries or mediators.

The "war of independence," described as such by President Bani-Sadr on Thursday, against Iraq--the "tool of U.S. imperialism"--will therefore be an all-out war. The Tehran leaders are counting, rightly or wrongly, on the collapse of the Ba'thist regime to curtail the conflict. Reports on the intensification of Kurdish guerrilla activity in northern Iraq are being highlighted by Tehran's mass media. On Thursday, Iran's Air Force dropped leaflets on cities and villages in southern Iraq inhabited by Shi'ites, reprinting Imam Khomeyni's call for a general uprising against the "infidel Saddam Husayn."

Iran, however, is not without its internal troubles either. Despite the atmosphere of national union which predominates in the country, it was reported on Thursday that Baluchi tribes living on the Pakistani border as well as (Fars) tribes, especially in the Shiraz region, are attacking the forces of order. According to information from a private source, this is a concerted action aimed at extending the front from Ahvaz in Khuzestan to Zahedan on the Pakistani border, thereby cutting the southern half of the country off from the northern half. The operation is allegedly being controlled from Baghdad where the oppositionist military and political leaders, notably Gen Oveysi and Shapur Bakhtiar are collaborating closely--it is thought in Tehran--with the Iraqi officials.

(Khosrow Qachgai) chief of the tribes of the same name, is apparently leading the revolt in Fars Province where Adm Ahmed Madani, former "moderate" candidate for the presidency who has also become a dissident, has apparently taken refuge. Both men had been stripped of their parliamentary mandate because of their "suspect contacts with the CIA." Nonetheless, the situation in Fars Province has been deemed sufficiently serious by Imam Khomeyni who, in a decree published on Thursday, urged Hojjat ol-Eslam (Rabbani-Shariza) to go to the province immediately to "settle any conflict undermining the people's unity."

TONDGUYAN AGREES TO EVACUATE JAPANESE WORKERS TO TEHRAN

OW060427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Oct (KYODO)--An agreement has been reached between Japan and Iran on the evacuation to Tehran of the 745 Japanese workers at a joint petrochemical complex under construction in Bandar-e Khomeyni in southern Iran.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday the agreement was reached between Ambassador to Tehran Tsutomu Wada and Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan.

Due to the current Iran-Iraq war, the Japanese workers of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co (IJPC), which is undertaking the project, are now staying at a camp located near the construction site. Wada met with the Iranian oil minister for some 90 minutes Sunday after Tondguyan said at a press conference Saturday he was opposed to the evacuation to Tehran of the Japanese employees. As a result of the meeting, Wada reported that the Iranian oil minister expressed willingness on the evacuation of Tehran on conditions that the Japanese workers do not leave the country. He is also reported to have told Wada he did not believe Bandar-e Khomeyni faced a serious danger as a result of the fighting.

Wada said consultations will be held in the future between Japanese and Iranian parties concerned on ways to carry out the evacuation. Miyazawa said conditions have not assumed such proportions as to order the Japanese workers to return to Japan direct from Bandar-e Khomeyni. He added he hoped the agreement reached between Wada and the Iranian Government on the evacuation will be carried out.

Asked to comment on reports that the Iranian Government was taking a negative stand on having Japanese workers connected with IJPC leave Iran, Miyazawa said he obtained such an impression. He believed the Iranian side may have some doubt on the Japanese stand in continuing with the project and this has resulted in confusion on the evacuation issue. He said Japan was showing enthusiasm in conducting the project and noted nearly 800 Japanese workers have been sent to Bandar-e Khomeyni.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

139: Raids on Tabriz, Kor Dasht

LD061244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1213 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement: Statement No 139 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary Iranian compatriots: In the course of airraids launched yesterday by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, a part of the Tabriz oil installations was set on fire. The official organizations, enjoying the cooperation of the patriotic people of the region, are engaged in putting out the fire.

Also, during another raid at 1115 today by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, Kor Dasht in Lorestan was bombed and four of our countrymen were martyred. Moreover, 25 others were wounded and 5 undefended homes were also damaged.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

140: Denial of Khorramshahr Capture

LD061746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 140 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots. BBC radio, the servant of imperialism and international Zionism in its 1945 [presumably Iranian time] newscast broadcast a false and hostile report, saying that Khorramshahr is under Iraqi occupation and that the Iranian forces have retreated in the direction of Ahvaz.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby informs the aware Iranian nation that the brave and fighting forces and the noble and militant people of Khorramshahr today pushed back the remnants of the Iraqi aggressive mercenaries who were 5 kilometers from Khorramshahr, having advanced to Pol-e Now [the new bridge]. At the moment the people are busy collecting the stinking corpses of the Ba'thist mercenaries from the deserts surrounding Khorramshahr.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

141: Downing of Iraqi MiG's

LD062128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 141 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Fighting and valiant Iranian nation: During the air violations by Iraqi MiG's this afternoon, one violating MiG was hit by the air defense in Dehloran. It crashed on enemy territory and two other MiG's were downed by fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bushehr. As a result of the attacks by the violating planes of the Iraqi Ba'thist government against Tehran this afternoon, Iran national car factories and some installations at Mehrabad Airport were hit. The extent of damage and the casualities and the number of wounded will be brought to the notice of the public after we receive confirmed reports.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

142: Funeral Details

LD062132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 142 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpt] Dear and valiant inhabitants of Tehran: The funeral of 12 of your military brothers, the heirs to the blood-stained martyrs of the Islamic Revolution, who attained the honor of martyrdom while confronting the servile Iraqi mercenaries, will take place at 0900 on Tuesday morning, 7 October, at Arg mosque.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its congratulations and condolences on the martyrdom of these true heroes to the imam of the nation, the valiant Iranian nation and the families of these martyrs. The participation of the dear citizens of Tehran in their funeral will gladden the souls of these Islamic fortress guards and will honor the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

143: Successful Attack on Iraqi Forces

LD070456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 143 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Fight for God and remember that God hears and knows. Yesterday the soldiers of the airborne division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran identified the assembly and support point of the aggressive Iraqi forces in the southwestern region. They opened fire from their fighter planes. In this attack 30 vehicles and tanks, one antiaircraft patrol vehicle, and one large rocket-carrying truck were completely destroyed.

The driver of the rocket-carrying truck was captured. At least 80 Ba'thist mercenaries in the enemy assembly point were killed or severely injured. No losses were inflicted on our forces during this attack and their morale is excellent.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

144: Iraqi Attack on Abadan

LD070846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 144 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim Iranian compatriots: At 1000 today, aggressive Iraqi MiG's attacked Abadan, but the brave compatriots of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran shot down two MiG's with their antiaircraft fire; the pilots bailed out. A search is being conducted to capture them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

145: Enquiries on Soldiers' Welfare

LD071132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 145 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In accordance with a statement issued by the staff of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the families of military personnel whose children or spouses have taken part in the operations in the western and southern parts of the country and who are bravely fighting against the Iraqi aggressors are requested to contact telephone number 287489 in order to get information regarding the situation of the personnel of the ground forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Warning on Unexploded Ammunition

LD061641 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1555 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unnumbered statement of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. As a result of the enemy's air attacks it is possible that in some parts of cities, villages or deserts there are unexploded shells or rockets. Therefore, people are requested to strongly refrain from approaching or handling them and if they observe any, before touching them they should inform the nearest gendarmerie post or military barracks or guards corps headquarters so that possible dangers or casualties may be avoided.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

COVERAGE OF 6-7 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS

Condition White Announcement

GF061046 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is condition white. This means the danger of an air attack is over, and the situation is back to normal. [sound of siren]

Call for Firefighting Equipment

GF061302 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1250 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. All responsible authorities of the Shushtar fire department are requested to bring their equipment to Ahvaz as soon as possible. All companies and organizations in Ahvaz which have firefighting equipment are also requested to contact the authorities in Ahvaz.

Fuel Conservation

GF061434 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Announcement No 22 of Ahvaz Governorate; date not given]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. Revolutionary and zealous people of Ahvaz: Revolutionary acts represent revolutionary faith and character. Conservation is a revolutionary act. Therefore, the use of public transport instead of private vehicles is a social act which conserves fuel. We do not expect anything else from you dear citizens. To achieve this, all gas stations are allowed to serve only government and public transport vehicles. Please avoid taking private vehicles to these stations and remember the words of Imam Sadeq: "Anyone who is satisfied with God's meager offering will satisfy God with his own meager deeds."

Red Alert Warnings

GF061352 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1345 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear denotes red conditions. The danger of airraid is certain. Stay calm, leave your places of work and go to shelter.

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian on 7 Oct repeated the red alert announcement at 0539, 0552, 0636, 0639, and 0850 GMT]

Iraqi Casualties

GF071009 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] O our brother sons of the Iraqi Armed Forces: Following the Iraqi Army's humiliating defeat by our brave heroes--who have killed and wounded thousands of those who had been deceived by the Iraqi regime--the fleeing Ba'thist remnants did not bother to collect their dead in order to deliver them to their families. They even left their wounded behind without treatment. Know, our brothers, that your brothers in Islamic Iran have, for Islamic and humane reasons, been collecting these rotten remains and burying them in accordance with Islamic practives.

The Ba'thist gangs did not have mercy even for the wounded of the Iraqi Armed Forces, who were left behind in a deplorable situation. Our armed forces and revolution guards have taken these injured soldiers to Iranian hospitals, where they are now receiving medical treatment from your Muslim brothers in revolutionary Iran.

ABADAN RADIO BROADCASTS, IRAQI AIRRAIDS CONTINUE

Anti-Saudi Diatribe

GF041824 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1420 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is a saying: If you want to know someone, try to meet his friends and acquaintences.

We will pose this question: Immediately following the attacks by the Russian MiG's of the Iraqi mercenary regime, which regimes supported Iraq against our Islamic revolution? The answer and the nature of the Baghdad regime are obvious to us and to all oppressed people of the world. It is the regime with a black record. The question is posed to relate the Iraqi attack against the revolution to other subservient groups, especially the reactionary groups in our region.

Saudia Arabia immediately supported Iraq for defending the grandeur and independence of the Arab nation. It promised all necessary help to the regime in Baghdad. Does Saudi Arabia and its reactionary regime really feel the need for the renewal of the greatness and grandeur of the Arabs? The answer becomes clear if we remember last year when the oppressed masses in southern Saudi Arabia started chanting "Freedom" and "Long Live the Islamic Revolution in the Arabian Peninsula." At that time all the shouts were silenced in their throats and blood was spilled on the burning sand.

It is important to notice that the deciteful regime in Saudi Arabia, which thinks of itself as guardian of Islam and its teachings, did not even avoid aggression against the sacred Grand Mosque, which had been a sanctuary for the needy for centuries, to put out the light of the revolution. They spilled the blood of the fighters with their bullets in the mosque--blood of those who were about to begin a new page in the troubled history of the Arabian Peninsula. There is no doubt that the blood will continue to flow from the Grand Mosque, and today or tomorrow they will cleanse the land of the Koran of the dirt of these foxes and oppressors, thus giving the rule to the rightful ones.

Our answer, however, does not finish here. Saudi Arabia is facing two different poles: the pilgrimage and petrodollars, in other words the oil companies of the south. By looking at the high earnings the regime obtains from those two sources, especially from oil export on the one hand, which supplies a high percentage of the fuel for the murderous West, and hunger, oppression as well as moral and material backwardness of the people of this land on the other, we can well see the subservient nature of the ruling family. It is true what we can see the high-rise buildings and highways and the pretense of civilization, but all of those things are only a disguise for the pillage, murder and oppression taking place. In all dependent countries, such behavior can be observed. We have not forgotten Iran under the wretched shah. The position of the filthy Saudi regime in OPEC for the benefit of its masters is another reason for trying to show the real face of these Mo'Aviyehs of this age. Further proof is the support of the Saudi sheykhs for the regime of traitor As-Sadat and other reactionaries of the area and dozens of other clear points concerning the subservient and executioner-like characteristics of these leaders of hedonism and ignorance.

These are the ones trying to fight Islam in the robe of Islam. The Saudi regime can only see its future in political collusion with the West and Washington in particular. In reality this is its only way. We must mention that this is not only a local problem related to Saudi Arabia; all reactionary sheykhs of the area and all the little shahs and the so-called presidents are from the same stock.

Now this regime in Saudi Arabia is defending the position of the Ba'thists, who do not believe in religion, against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Support of an executioner by another executioner is a natural phenomenon, but we see that aside from Saudi Arabia, King Husayn, the paraoh of Jordan, and the regime in Senegal, which is leading its oppressed people toward death and obliteration with its subservience, and other such regimes are also supporting the servant Saddam. We will not discuss the point where such support can lead and if it could be real. We want to make the point that the criterion of support must be the masses, not dependent ruling regimes. This support proves our righteousness, that of our revolution and our people. The support of the masses of the world, those who have proved their rightousness in battle and their belief in God, and finally all the awakened consciences of the world for Islamic Revolution can be our clearest guideline.

It is important to note that such widespread support was not just announced during the present conflict but has been present since the first sacred flames of the revolution in Iran and during all the moments of small triumphs up to the final victory. The oppressed masses have been supporting the revolution and our people. The oppressed today from every corner of this earth have their eyes on our Islamic Revolution. They see their salvation in this part of the world. Today all oppressed people are learning the lessons of freedom and independence in the school of Iran's Islamic Revolution. Our blood-colored revolution today has joined all the great revolutions of history. The revolution of today's Islamic Iran is going to lay the foundations of Islam throughout the world. In the hope of that day which is very near, God is great.

Airraid Warning

GF050834 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0820 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC Radio, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, there is the possibility of an airraid. Please pay attention to the airraid siren. [sound of siren for 2 minutes, followed by air raid instructions]

Red Alert Announcements

GF051537 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian on 1520 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] The sound you have just heard means that an airraid is imminent. I repeat: The sound you have just heard means an airraid is imminent. Switch off all lights and go to your shelters. [Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian repeats airraid red alert warning at 0544, 1525 and 1920 GMT on 6 October and at 0545 and 0719 GMT on 7 October]

Two Migs Shot Down

GF070702 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0649 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC Radio. Dear listeners, according to reports reaching us, in the air attack on Abadan by the Iraqi lackey MiGs that took place few minutes ago, two of the Iraqi MiGs were shot down by the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic. The pilots have parachuted and have saved their lives. If the dear citizens see the pilots, they should arrest them and hand them over to the nearest security or military post. [message is repeated twice]

Khorramshahr Tractor Callup

GF070721 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1714 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] All Khorramshahr tractor owners should report at once to the Shadagan land reform center.

Refinery Call for Soil

GF070838 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0820 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] All truc-owners are requested to fill their trucks with soil from Lake (Shat-e Bahar) and bring it to Abadan refinery as soon as possible.

BUSHEHR VILLAGERS ASKED TO COMPLY WITH BLACKOUT REGULATIONS

GF031507 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1410 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention to announcement No 31 of the Bushehr security headquarters:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Respected citizens of Janvari, brave frontiersmen of Changan, Taheri and 'Asaluyeh: For your safety during enemy airraids at night, all citizens of these villages must obey the blackout regulations. It has been observed that some vehicles traveling the Changan-'Asaluyeh road do not observe these regulations and travel with lights on. Such lack of caution can lead to enemy air attacks exposing the lives of you frontiersmen to danger. To avoid any such mishaps, we request that you avoid using the 'Asaluyeh-Taheri-Changan road.

Gendarmerie personnel, revolution guards and mobilization members will be checking on compliance with the above. Vehicles carrying food and fuel will be permitted to proceed with their lights off and with complete caution.

[Signed] Bushehr provincial security headquarters

Red Alert

GF051203 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention. The red alert means that there is a 100 percent chance of an air attack. Follow the red alert instructions seriously and completely. Avoid haste and go to your shelters with complete calm. Calmness and due consideration for all regulations will reduce the possibility of accidents. We ask dear listeners and the people of the homeland not to go on rooftops but to take cover in shelters. The proper authorities should go to their trenches as well. Please do not go to your rooftops.

RED ALERT CONDITION ANNOUNCED FOR DEZFUL

GF031332 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1328 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to a telephone conversation with the war headquarters, red alert conditions are announced for Dezful. We ask the people to go to shelters to avoid the airraid.

KERMANSHAH RADIO ANNOUNCES RED ALERT CONDITIONS

GF051602 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1555 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] This is Kermanshah, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you will hear is a warning of red conditions. This means that an airraid will take place. Go to your shelters. [sound of siren]

Exhorts Iraqis To Rebel

GF051837 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Call! Call! Call! In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O men and women, O tribes of the Tigris and the Euphrates, O sons of the 1920 rebellion and the bloody Safar uprising: Arise to the call of your imam, the great Khomeyni, and hasten to attack the regime's installations and establishments. Burn the regime's buildings and barricades. Attack the organisations of the nonpopular army which cooperates with Saddam and his gang. Destroy the tyrannical organizations of the party. Pursue the regime's loyalists and defenders.

Carry out heroic operations that will shake and destroy Saddam's throne. Attack military units that serve Saddam and defend his regime. Seize their weapons and turn them over to the masses.

Demonstrate in the streets following the example of the Muslim Iranian people and respond to the call of your leader and imam, the courageous Khomeyni.

The signs of victory are in sight. The remnants of Saddam's regime are collapsing. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: God will grant victory to those who support him; God is high and mighty.

COVERAGE OF 3-7 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO KHORRAMSHAHR

Appeal for Trucks

LD031254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] (?Bandar-e Ma'shur) Governorate in a statement announced that the cold storage plant in Shalamcheh of Khorramshahr has been put out of action and 3,000 tons of cooking oil, 1,6000 tons of meat, and 1,400 sacks of dates are in danger of spoiling. The (?Bandar-e Ma'shur) Governorate asked all trailers, dump trucks and refrigerated trucks to go to (?Bandar-e Ma'shur) Governorate to carry the above-mentioned items.

Call to Government Employees

GF040540 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0513 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] We hereby announce to the noble and courageous citizens of Khorramshahr that, through the efforts of combatant, revolutionary forces--including military and civilians--and with the help of revolutionary organizations, the enemy has been forced back to its front.

The purging and cleansing of enemy deserters from towns and villages is drawing to an end. Therefore, all government employees are requested to report to their respective offices as soon as possible.

Denial of Occupation

LD061732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners: The following report has just been passed to me and I would like to bring it to your attention. The political deputy governor general of Khuzestan tonight in telephone contact from Khorramshahr with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced:

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, composed of rangers, gendarmerie, army, guards corps and local forces, with the brave participation of the valiant people of Khuzestan, inflicted heavy and important casualties upon the ungodly hostile forces of the Iraqi Ba'th in a heavy battle today and the infidels were forced to withdraw. In these clashes two of our fighting ranger brothers were martyred and eight of the guards and ranger brothers were injured.

Khorramshahr has been cleansed of these filthy individuals, and its control and supervision is completely in the hands of the brave people and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: The morale of the people is very high and good, so much so that I personally saw a 60-year-old man who was taking water to the fighting brothers. The political deputy governor general of Khuzestan also strongly denied the BBC radio report about the occupation of Khorramshahr by the blasphemous Iraqi forces.

Transport Minister's Visit

LD071130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Roads and Transport informed the Central News Bureau that engineer Musa Kalantari, the minister of roads and transport, who has gone to the southern parts of the country to inspect war zones in the area, today held a meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, and accompanied by several Islamic Consultative Assemby deputies inspected the Khorramshahr railway station and port.

Te report says that following the inspection, the minister of roads and those who accompanied him also visited Abadan Hospital No 2 and the oil refinery.

KHUZESTAN CITIZENS ASKED TO IDENTIFY IRAQI MERCENARIES

GF060948 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0854 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Public Relations Office of Khuzestan Governorate on 6 October]

[Text] In the name of God. O Muslim and combatant people of Khuzestan, following their unsuccessful air attacks, the defeated enemy and Ba'thist lackeys have hired a number of godless mercenaries, who only think about personal profit.

During the night when the town is observing the blackout, these cowardly mercenaries signal the lackey Iraqis by switching their flashlights on and off. This helps the lackey Iraqis bomb the town.

It is up to you to report these hired lackey mercenaries to the security and revolutionary organizations so they can be punished for their deeds.

Greetings to you Muslim and martyr-nurturing people of Khuzestan. Death to the Iraqi Ba'thist lackeys and their dirty mercenaries.

SHIRAZ HIT BY IRAQI AIRRAIDS, RADIO BEHAVIOR

Red Alert Warning

GF050937 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0910 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, the siren you have heard is the siren of a definite airraid. It is the red alert warning. We are speaking from Shiraz. The airraid in Shiraz is definite. Please take the red alert seriously. [sound of siren] Shiraz and Fars Province are under red alert. [sound of siren is repeated every 30 seconds, and red alert instructions are repeated several times]

Red Alert Affects Programming

GF050940 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, due to the red alert and a definite air attack, we are stopping oue usual programming and will carry martial music and announcements. Dear listeners, as we have already announced, Shiraz is under red alert. We may have a power cut, but you should always keep your radios on. [message is repeated several times]

Condition White

GF050956 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0945 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention. With the help of God and our combatant soldiers and pilots, our strong air force has defeated Saddam's aggressive MiGs. Condition white has been declared, you can leave your shelters and resume your normal activities.

False Alert

GF061547 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1540 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, you have just heard the siren for yellow alert, however, we have been informed that conditions have changed and you will now hear the white alert siren, which means there is no longer any danger of an airraid. [sound of siren]

TABRIZ AIRRAID ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMENTARIES REPORTED

Conciliation Proposal Rejected

GF031715 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our heroic nation has brought its righteous struggle to its peak and most sensative stage. The fires of wrath and anger of our people, who had been oppressed for many many years and had been living under the torture of imperialism and its suppression, are further aflame and are drawing the enemy down into flames.

U.S. imperialism forced its subservient regime in Iraq to attack Iran through certain wishful thinking and flights of imagination. But once again this obtuse and brutish enemy made a mistake. It has been caught up in this adventure in such a way that even in its theoretical and political schemes there was not even 1 percent chance of success.

U.S. imperialism had the false notion that the Iranian nation had forgotten the revolution; that it had forgotten its unity and oneness; that it had forgotten that all its pains and grief were caused by U.S. imperialism; that it had forgotten who the principal factor and force was behind the events of 8 September and 18 February. U.S. imperialism thought that the nation's martyrs slogan "After the shah it is the United States' turn" would be forgotten.

No, the Iranian nation has not forgotten anything. It has forgotten neither those tall, handsome youths whose hearts became the target of bullets nor those babies who were gunned down in their mothers' arms. Nor has it forgotten those mothers who sacrificed their children--the fruit of years of hardship and struggle--for the cause of the revolution.

This nation has not forgotten any of them. It is only imperialism and its lackeys who thought that Iran was confused and lost and that once again they could dominate it. Of course, it must be pointed out that for over 19 months all that talk through the propaganda apparatuses of Baghdad radio, VOA, and the BBC about so-called dissatisfaction in Iran with the Khomeyni regime--although none of it deceived anyone--seemed to have made imperialism believe its own lies. And under the illusion that conditions were ripe for a coup d'etat, it instigated its Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries to attack Iran. But now that it realizes it has committed a big blunder and a faux pas and that it has only intensified the anti-imperialist struggle with this foolish act, it is trying to reverse its course. It is trying to find certain mediators to ask Iraq to enter into peace negotiations with Iran.

This, of course, is wishful thinking on its part. The United States must understand one thing: That the time for conciliators and conciliation is over. If anyone should condone any kind of conciliation with the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, this would per se be a confirmation of that improper and antihuman Ba'thist regime. [passage indistinct]

3 Oct Airraid Warning

GF031619 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1604 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] This is Tabriz, the Islamic Republic radio. Esteemed citizens, attention please, attention. The siren you have just heard is a red alert airraid warning signal.

According to a report fromTabriz airbase, a red alert signal has been issued as a warning for an air attack at this moment. Please keep calm and proceed to shelters. Please comply fully with red alert signal requirements and instructions. All drivers should move their vehicles to the side of the roads and advance to air shelters. [message repeated several times]

Warning Cancellation

GF031637 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1630 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] This is Tabriz. Esteemed listeners, the signal you have just heard is the white signal indicating that the red alert airraid warning is over. You can leave the airraid shelters now.

Airbase Commander on Iraqis

LD051102 Tehran PARS in English 0918 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--"The bloodthirsty enemy resorts to any brutal means to continue its disgraceful life and has made the infamous criminals of history look tame in comparison with their own bloodshed and has proven its complete subservience to international imperialism," said the commander of the Tabriz airbase, Colonel Farzaneh in a radio message today.

Yesterday Saddam Husayn, who realised that he would surely be defeated and has become frightened of the heroic move of the Moslem nation of Iraq, has embarked on massacring the innocent civilian people and destroying the residential areas in order to cover up his crimes, the colonel added. Two (Stovolov) bombers being escorted by Soviet MiG's attacked the inhabited areas of the base and the residential military area at [words indistinct] on Friday. During this [word indistinct] airraid, several military and civilian people were martyred, (?the commander) stated. Colonel Farzaneh (?assured) the people of Azarbayjan that with the aid of God they were committed to kill at least 20 Iraqi military men for each of the innocent civilians and that they would not sit silent until taking revenge on behalf of the martyrs.

6 Oct Red Alert

GF061421 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1410 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you have just heard is the red alert siren. It means an air attack is imminent. Please comply with all red alert regulations. [sound of siren followed by above message in Persian]

Condition White

GF061439 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1431 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, attention please: The siren you have just heard means condition white. It means the threat of an airraid is over. You can leave the shelters.

REPORTAGE ON TEHRAN ALERTS, AIRRAIDS, DAMAGE

Red Alert Warnings

LD051148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is a red alert of danger sign. This means that there is going to be an airraid. Leave your places of work and go to the bunkers. [sound of siren]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1247, 1405, 1504 and 1647 GMT on 5 October; 1341, 1448 and 1909 GMT on 6 October; and 0636, 0719, 0725 and 1150 GMT on 7 October.]

Call for Calm

LD051159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1147 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, attention. Red alert means there is 100 percent certainty that an airraid is going to take place. You heroic and revolutionary Iranian people, observe the regulations while keeping calm; avoid unnecessary panic, so that the possible casualties might be minimized. Your calm can play a determining role in disappointing the enemy and frustrating his designs. Please do not go onto the rooftops. We have repeatedly asked you to think of others during these crucial moments; do not go onto the rooftops, do not panic and, as we said, try to act calmly, calmly.

Request to Observe Regulations

LD051306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1257 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have informed you a red alert is still in force, and the chances of an airraid are 100 percent. Your calm and coolness are the first condition to face the enemy's possible threat. Try to observe carefully the red alert regulations. Go to bunkers and if you have no access to any bunker, then hide alongside walls or in ditches. Observing regulations is our religious duty. The slightest negligence might result in irreparable tragedy. At any rate try to comply with the regulations strictly. Listen to (?air sirens) and observe instructions which are announced.

Cancellations of Red Alerts

LD051324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1315 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is the signal announcing that the situation is normal, or condition white, meaning the danger has ended or that its possibility is over. Leave your bunkers. [siren is heard]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1159, 1433, 1525 and 1846 GMT on 5 October; 1722 and 2017 GMT on 6 October; and 0730 and 1204 GMT on 7 October.]

'Yellow Condition' Alert

LD051912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1829 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you will now hear is the 'yellow condition' warning. It means that there is a possibility of an enemy airraid, but that it is not definite yet. [followed by the appropriate siren]

Iraqi Planes Drop Toys

LD061420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1346 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear friends, please listen to a statement from Tehran security headquarters:

Tehran security headquarters, following the airraid by Iraqi planes on Tehran a few moments ago, announces that these planes have dropped hankerchiefs, toys and dolls on Tehran. Since there is a possibility of danger, please earnestly refrain from touching them.

Reminder of Regulations

LD061438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1403 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A lot of friends have telephoned us and said that even when a red alert has been declared and a number of areas attacked, many of our brothers and sisters are still not careful. Some of our brothers and sisters--even children--are on rooftops. I hope that this will have to be the last reminder for those who have not gone to the shelters yet. Many thanks.

Warning on Unexploded Bombs

LD061534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, Statement No 121 from the Tehran security headquarters was issued as follows:

In his exalted name. Since some of the rockets and bombs that have not exploded are time-bombs and could explode later, the people are asked not to approach them. They are asked to evacuate the area surrounding the rockets so that the experts may neutralise them as soon as possible.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

Suspicious Objects To Be Reported

LD061640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1546 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 123 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. All the dear citizens are requested that should they observe suspicious objects, such as dolls, ballpoint pens, fountain pens and the like, they should absolutely avoid touching them and report immediately to the local police station the location where the suspicious object had been seen, so that action may be taken to neutralize them.

[Signed] The Tehran security headquarters

Fire, Explosion Areas To Be Avoided

LD061642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1552 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Statement No 124 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. All the dear citizens are requested to strictly avoid movement in the streets and getting close to places where explosions have taken place in order to facilitate operations relating to defusing [presumably unexploded bombs] and putting out fires. Meanwhile, all the drivers who are traveling are insistently requested to switch off their lights and park by the roadside. Those violating these instructions will be dealt with in accordance with regulations.

[Signed] The Tehran security headquarters

Casualty Report

LD061655 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a result of a cowardly attack by the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries against populated areas of Tehran today, three of our compatriots achieved the lofty status of martyrdom. According to the report, in this cowardly attack 65 people were injured, 60 of whom were treated for superficial wounds and 5 were hospitalized. Detailed reports regarding this will be announced in due course by the officials concerned.

Details of Iraqi Attack

LD062120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2037 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] In the attack by Iraqi MiG's against populated areas of Tehran, 4 persons were martyred and 60 persons were injured.

According to a Central News Bureau reporter, this afternoon at approximately 1700, Iraqi MiG's attacked the Iran national [car] factory, the national sedan factory and part of the installations of Mehrabad Airport and fired some rockets at those areas. This attack caused some damage to those places.

As a result of this dastardly attack, about 60 workers of the abovementioned factories were injured and were taken to Insurance Hospital No 2 by their colleagues for treatment. An official of Insurance Hospital No 2 told our correspondent over the telephone that four of the injured persons had been martyred. Three of them died before reaching the hospital, and in the case of the fourth, the doctors' efforts were to no avail and he, too, died. Three of the martyrs were men and the fourth a child. The official also said: Eight of the injured persons have been hospitalized for treatment and their condition is good. About 50 of the injured have also received out-patient treatment and have been discharged. At the end of the conversation he added: Most of the injuries sustained consist of broken limbs as the result of explosions, shrapnel injuries and burns.

[Words indistinct] about 1800 this afternoon, another explosion took place around Azadi Square. As a result of this explosion, some damage was inflicted on parts of Mehrabad Airport.

RADIO IRAN: NEQAB ORGANIZATION CLAIMS JULY COUP ATTEMPT

NC041756 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Following a considerably long silence, the Organization for the Salvation of the Insurgence of Great Iran [Sazman-e Nejat-e Qiam-e Iran-e Bozorg], NEQAB, has issued a statement. We invite you to listen to this statement:

Dear compatriots, by undertaking full responsibility for the [word indistinct] insurgence of 9 July 1980 which was the first organized popular movement stemming from the wrath of the (?disgusted) masses of Iran against the regime of Khomeyni, and while explaining its silence of [word indistinct], NEQAB Organization wishes to state some important points on this national insurgence.

Our silence during this period, even though painful, was necessary and vital. It was necessary and vital, because it gave us the possibility, through endless efforts throughout Iran, to limit, as much as possible, the infiltration of the regime's criminals within the political and military [word indistinct] and to diminish, as much as possible, the number of (?people arrested) and, in case of arrests, to create as great a distance as possible between the next-in-line contact of the person arrested and Khomeyni's agents.

It was necessary and vital because with the centralization of all our strength toward the reconstruction of those parts of [word indistinct] for the (?preservation) and reorganization of the struggling forces which are determined to continue the struggle until the fall of Khomeyni's anti-Iranian regime [word indistinct]. We remained silent to hear all the reactions on this insurgence, opposition and criticism, support and praise, and to recognize our friends from the foes, the Iranians from the anti-Iranians, to study the results of this insurgence and to use these for later activities.

Now that we have reached our objective, we wish to announce the following with [word indistinct] to the freedom-loving and patriotic Iranian men and women: NEQAB Organization stresses and confirms with great pride that despite the nonsense disseminated by Khomeyni's propaganda machinery, the forerunning insurgence of 9 July was a (?true) national movement, free from any foreign dependence, and a result of efforts by the patriotic Iranian men and women, mostly from toiling families of the nation who, by using limited and difficult possibilities within the country, had come across arms and equipment only through the cooperation of the compatriots thirsting for freedom. The variety and nonuniformity of the (?81) weapons which were found in one of the organization's premises in Tehran next to 2,000 tricolor flags of Iran, pictures of which were published in the newspapers, clearly proves this point. This reality was so clear and doubtless that even the Khomeyni regime, with all the impudence it has in compiling files and forging evidences, was unable to label those arrested with the accusations it normally uses such as "Savakists" "idol-worshippers" or "elements of the [past] regime."

NEQAB Organization recalls that the judgment immediately issued by Khomeyni and which resulted in the execution of all those arrested, and the [word indistinct] of his bloodthirsty elements in Tehran and in the provinces (?resulted) in the blind execution of all those who fell into their hands, show that Khomeyni and his mullahs are terrified of this vast national movement.

In this respect we deem it necessary to inform the Iranian nation that, according to existing documents, 25 of the bravest children of Iran had already been executed before the first court was formed and before Khomeyni's disgraceful judgment was issued, and the names of these 25 people were gradually placed next to the names of the people who were executed later on. We also wish to note that up to now only 67 of those executed on charges of participating in the insurgence belonged to the movement, and Khomeyni seized this opportunity to (?crush) freedom-wanters and opponents of his ideas. Therefore, the organization considers all those executed as (?martyrs) for the homeland and considers them as participants in the 9 July national insurgence. NEQAB Organization honors all the [words indistinct] women and men who participated with all the means possible and with great devotion in this first stage of struggle to overthrow Khomeyni's antinational regime.

The organization especially reveres the brave and devoted men of the Iranian Armed Forces who, with this prideful movement of theirs, proved that 50 years of personality-crushing despotism and about 2 years of oppressive domination by foreign-worshippers were unable to harm their patriotic feelings. The organization, in unison with the nation, commemorates those who were executed and who, having full knowledge of the bloodthirsty nature of the regime and of the mullahs, bravely volunteered to resist. Surely their names will be recorded among those who fought (?against the enemy).

NEQAB Organization expresses its deep regrets and condolences to the families of these brave people and assures tham that it will not forget them for one moment.

The NEQAB Organization draws the attention of all people to the methods used by the secret trials and the treatment of those arrested in the made-to-order courts of Khomeyni and recalls that the remarks made by those arrested which [words indistinct] clearly show that the despicable regime of the mullahs which impudently labeled this popular movement a coup d'etat is extremely concerned with the fact that the people might realize the nature of the insurgence and the true motive of these devoted people of the homeland, the devoted people who were not allowed to defend their rights, views and acts but who only had the opportunity to say: "We revolted in order to end this Iran-destroying sedition and to place the affairs of our homeland into the hands of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the son worthy of his father, Mossadeq."

The NEQAB Organization hereby informs the Iranian nation that fearing for its own existence and in order to be able to hang onto its corrupt regime for a few more days, Khomeyni's antihuman regime, by resorting to methods of terror which are contrary to all human principles and to the (?norms prevailing in civilized) countries, imprisoned and tortured the children and close relatives of those suspected in participating in the insurgence and in some cases when unable to obtain its purpose, executed them. One such case was carelessly mentioned in a statement issued on 16 August by the so-called "Islamic (?military) court." While expressing strong aversion to this fascist method used by Khomeyni's regime, this organization assures the toiling Iranian people that it will use all its strength and will show no compassion in implementing justice toward those responsible for these crimes, be they clergymen of the regime or their military and civilian associates.

The NEQAB Organization (?reiterates) to the groups and people who claim to be sincere strugglers against imperialism and warns that this time imperialism has attacked Iran (?after several hundred years) by using the [word indistinct] clergymen. Now, while the trained clergymen are (?trying to safeguard) their personal interests and are busy, between fire and blood, implementing their predetermined duties, the subservient leftist groups are taking advantage of their [word indistinct] and (?materialism) and are expertly and covertly trying to implement their old plans. Each one of these agents is assigned to prepare Iran once again for a long term of subserviency and to pave the grounds gradually through precise plans by (?creating) economic bankruptcy, stagnation in business, [word indistinct] in agriculture, insecurity of lives and properties, closing universities, brain drain and by (?prohibiting feelings of nationalism). In view of this clear reality the organization considers it its duty to continue organizing national movements inspired by the forerunner of anti-imperialist struggles and liberation movements in the Third World, the great Mossadeq, until the final defeat of the engineers of the rightist and leftist imperialists.

The NEQAB Organization which, with the vanguard insurgence of 9 July, has actually announced the first stage of its readiness to overthrow the rule of the clergymen and [word indistinct], sincerely believes that the only existing and possible way to foil Khomeyni's sedition and its ominous results is an insurgency and armed attack by the brave personnel of the Iranian Army simultaneous with (?paramilitary) and guerrilla activities supported by political and social movements.

In light of the new spirit acquired by the noble Iranian people who have left their defending position and taken up attacking positions, the organization considers the fall of Khomeyni's shaky regime a certainty. However, (?success) in this depends fully on joint efforts and solidarity among all national and nonaligned forces (?despite their) political ideologies. The NEQAB Organization (?which uses) the 9 July 1980 incident and past experiences (?to purge) its political and military [word indistinct] and to prepare for a final attack, will inform the compatriots [words indistinct], and draws the attention of the patriotic and freedom-wanting men and women to messages by the organization's high council in the coming days and weeks.

Iran shall never die!

NVOI WARNS OF U.S. PLOT TO OVERTHROW ISLAMIC REGIME

TA032045 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Is on the Verge of Implementing a Dangerous Plot"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As we are aware, U.S. imperialism by taking advantage of the war which has been imposed by Iraq on our homeland, once again wants to implement its aggressive plans against the Islamic Republic and the revolutionary gains of our people, and which consequently are against all the nations of the region, including the Muslim nation of Iraq. Under the pretext of carrying out the demand of Saudi Arabia, the U.S. has dispatched to this country several AWACS planes. It is said that huge U.S. aircraft carriers have moved from the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf.

The spokesman of the U.S. State Department--shamelessly and with utmost impudence--in justifying these adventurous anti-Iranian U.S. activities says: We will preserve our neutrality in the clashes between Iran and Iraq; however, we cannot be neutral when the legitimate defensive (?interests) of our friends are at stake. U.S. newspapers acknowledge that the goal of the U.S. ruling and military circles is to pressure Iran. Thus, despite a manifestation of noninterference in the military clashes between our country and Iraq, currently world-devouring U.S. imperialism, under the guise of this silly claim and obvious sophistry that it cannot be neutral in the face of the so-called legitimate defensive interests of its friends, namely Saudi Arabia, it is moving nearer to the field of battle and toward (?confrontation) against our country step by step.

Of course, the pretext to which the U.S. is resorting for its obvious interventions in the affairs of our region is not only the so-called legitimate defensive interests of U.S. friends, such as the puppet regime of Saudi Arabia. We are all aware that these days White House officials have feverishly brought together the representatives of their Western allies to review the so-called security of the Hormuz waterway, which is the only route for the transport of the exported oil of the countries of our region. Despite the fact that our country's prime minister officially declared in a statement that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by respecting the commitments and obligations which according to international norms are undertaken by Iran for the freedom of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, guarantees to keep this waterway open, the U.S. Government--which is thousands of miles from our region--has rolled up its sleeves in order to allegedly preserve the security of this waterway and the normal flow of oil, and has concentrated its warships and powerful military might in the Persian Gulf and its vicinity without anyone or any government issuing an invitation to White House officials.

It goes without saying that the United States has only one goal in staging these dangerous adventures: Preservation of the military, political and economic positions and the plundering interests of Western monopolies and U.S. arms manufacturing and oil companies, and, if possible, the overthrow of the Islamic Republic and the elimination of the revolutionary gains of our nation.

The U.S. action in dispatching several AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia is so brazen and at the same time so adventurous that even many U.S. newspaper commentators have assessed it as a dangerous act. For example, the New York TIMES commentary by [word indistinct] on the dispatch of U.S. AWACS planes says: The United States, by its obvious strengthening of the defense system of Saudi Arabia is consciously courting danger. Thus Iran can regard this act as a new step by the United States in the plot against it. This same newspaper writes: The countries of the region can assess this act of the United States as direct U.S. military intervention in the Iran-Iraq clashes.

The fact is that now the United States is openly entering the arena and has found conditions ripe for implementing the plans of the Zionist Brzezinski. It is natural that in such conditions wisdom dictates that we draw the attention of all the national, patriotic and revolutionary forces of our nation and the nations of the region to the U.S. danger which not only threatens Iran's existence but the interests of all the nations of the region.

With deep regret when we look over the pages of our country's newspapers or listen to the statements of a number of officials we see that some people, whether through fanaticism or crustiness, or through instilling doubt and by mental prejudgment, insist on creating an illusive danger from another side--from the East--in the face of the certain and existing danger of U.S. imperialism, this [word indistinct] danger for all, in order to show that they allegedly are neither Eastern nor Western. The United States is concentrating its military and naval force only a few steps away from our country's southern shores, and has mobilized and equipped all the counterrevolutionary forces within and without for aggression and intrigue against our Islamic Republic. However, these gentlemen, besides rebuking those people who say that war is not to the benefit of the warring sides and that it harms the anti-imperialist movement of the nations of our region, talk about the support of the superpowers for Iran's enemy.

Many individuals and officials of our Islamic Republic rightly state that in these sensitive conditions the recognition of friend and foe for our nation has a vital and constructive importance. What we are saying also is that if certain people cannot gain a friend for the Iranian nation and our Islamic Republic, they should at least not create an imaginary enemy.

NVOI ACCUSES AFGHAN REFUGEES OF BEING CIA AGENTS

GF051612 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Repulse All Elements of Carter's Islam Among You"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: While all forces and facilities of our homeland's people are being mobilized to defend the independence of our liberated homeland and the fruits of our glorious revolution, every now and then we hear certain statements and comments by suspicious organizations and individuals proclaiming their so-called support for our nation's struggle. Expressions of so-called support by Afghanistan's so-called Islamic organizations bureau for our nation's struggle can be mentioned among this type of support.

Afghan mercenaries' support for the Iranian people's struggle against aggression to our homeland is the same type of support and sympathy expressed by such individuals as As-Sadat, the Israeli aggressors, Brzezinski, Kissinger and similar elements. Undoubtedly, all of these deceptive acts carried out according to CIA plans cannot distract public opinion from the lowly suspicious activities carried out in our homeland by Afghan refugees who have an unbreakable ties with internal counterrevolutionaries in our homeland.

Today everyone is aware that activities carried out in Iran by Afghan escapees and Afghan refugee groups, and societies are suspicious and harmful. In many cases they are aimed at the Islamic Republic of Iran. These rejected elements who call themselves Muslims in order to carry out their inhuman activities are in fact CIA agents who conduct their activities according to instructions and schemes of that satanic organization.

If we take even a glance at the nature of activities conducted in our country by the Afghan groups, we can present quite numerous evidence and extensive proof that they do nothing but smuggle drugs, deal in weapons, disseminate corruption and engage in other improper activities.

Individuals connected with these organizations have often been arrested and convicted and punished for having perpetrated this type of crimes. This is only one side of the story.

On the other hand, and even more important, is the fact that these unfettered enemies of the Afghan nation, who at one time under Daud's regime and his protection were active against the revolution of the Afghan nation, at present, after the victory of our nation's revolution, have been actively participating in all the plots by Iran's counterrevolutionaries against the fruits of our revolution. As we all know, during the armed attack about a month ago intended to take over one of the military garrisons in Tehran, which was repulsed and defeated, certain individuals and so-called Afghan strugglers residing in Iran were participants alongside domestic counterrevolutionaries. It is as clear as day that elements connected with Afghan counterrevolutiolnary societies and their leaders are in contact with espionage agents of U.S. imperialism. Everyone knows that leaders of the Afghan refugee camp in Khorasan, which was formed at the time of taghoot, are connected with Afghan refugee camps in Peshawar. They carry out the latter's instructions and orders. Even the Western press and U.S. officials admit that the Afghan refugee camps in Peshawar are supervised and controlled by well-known CIA agents and U.S. military advisers. In this way the American advisors and CIA agents are in constant contact with their agents and elements in Iran and send them instructions through Afghans residing in Iran.

If we were to go into detail about crimes and lowly acts committed by Afghans residing in Iran and about their participation in counterrevolutionary plots against the Iranian revolution and its fruits, we would need tons of paper. The fact that these CIA mercenaries have given themselves an Islamic title is only an appropriate cover to disguise their criminal activities and their connection with counterrevolutionary elements within our country and with U.S. intelligence sources inside and outside of Iran.

As our nation faces the danger of aggression and conspiracies by U.S. imperialism, U.S. imperialism is counting on its fifth column in the form of internal counterrevolutionaries and armed Afghan groups in order to implement its anti-Iranian plots. We must be wary and watchful of any and all kinds of plots by counterrevolutionary Afghan refugees in our country. We must put an end to all subversive activities of all counterrevolutionary Afghan groups and organizations and other counterrevolutionary Afghans in our country once and for all. We must cleanse our liberated homeland of these filthy groups espousing Carter's Islam.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Bani-Sadr Interview--In an interview with Eric Rouleau of LE MONDE, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that at the beginning of August Iran obtained the particulars of Iraq's invasion plan as well as a "detailed account of talks that took place in France among Iranian counterrevolutionies, Iraqi representatives and U.S. and Israeli military experts." Bani-Sadr said Iran paid a "high price" for this information, but it proved to be "astonishingly accurate." He went on to accuse the United States of playing an "active part" in planning the Iraqi aggression and of using the current situation to implement its strategy in the Middle East and he declared that releasing the hostages would not alter the U.S. policy toward Iran. Bani-Sadr said that the Soviet ambassador "assured" him that the USSR is not providing Iraq with military equipment and that he believes in the "sincerity of the USSR's neutrality." He also stated that Iran is obtaining war materiel from "international dealers." The Iranian president warned that Iran would deal "savage blows" to any Arab country that assists the Iraqis and "would have no hesitation" in closing the Strait of Hormuz if other states were to enter the war. He said he is "disappointed" with the European attitude toward the conflict, particularly France's "so-called neutrality."

Military Situation--Tehran radio carried an interview with Iranian Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi in which he said that having stopped the Iraqi offensive, the Iranian forces are preparing for the start of a counteroffensive. Fallahi expressed optimism over the course the war is taking, saying that in Khuzestan the enemy has been "pinned down" outside of Dezful, that two Iraqi columns moving toward Ahvaz have been destroyed and Khorramshahr is "completely in the hands of our forces" and that the situation is turning Iran's way along the western front as well.

The status of Khorramshahr continued to be disputed by the two sides. An Iranian Joint Staff statement carried by Tehran radio reiterated Fallahi's assertion of complete Iranian control over the city. Tehran also said Transport Minister Kalantari visited the Khorramshahr railway station and the port area, the latter of which the Iraqis claim to have captured. INA reported that the battle for Khorramshahr has become a war of commandos fighting in the "middle of the town" after the fall of the port section.

Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by INA and Baghdad radio, reported Iraqi airraids on the Asabad satellite station, the Dezful and Reza'iyeh airports, several sites in Abadan, powerstations in Masjed Soleyman and military concentrations in Dehloran and the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, added that the Iraqis bombed Shustar. The Iraqi communiques also reported Iranian airstrikes against civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk and As-Sulaymaniyah.

KUNA, Citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that Jordan has asked France to supply Iraq with Crotale ground-to-air missiles to protect the Iraqi nuclear reactor. According to the paper, the request is the result of an "agreement" between King Husayn and Saddam Husayn during the former's recent visit to Baghdad.

The Paris paper LE MONDE reported that Iran has asked French "industrialists" connected with the aircraft industry to ensure the "maintenance" of certain types of American military equipment that Iran has had difficulty keeping operational for lack of spare parts. The paper said the Iranian request particularly applies to "hundreds" of helicopters purchased by the former shah.

In an interview with the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, the staff brigadier general commanding the Iraqi Navy claimed that his forces had driven the Iranian Navy from the battle area within a week of the start of the fighting. According to the Iraqi commander, the Iranian Navy has taken "refuge" in the Strait of Hormuz in order to be safe from Iraqi missile fire. He added that the Iraqi Navy has been ordered to attack Iranian naval forces in the gulf and to besiege them at Khur 'Abdollah and that only small Iranian gunboats now dare approach the Iraqi coast. In his interview with Tehran radio, Acting Chief of Staff Fallahi said little about Iranian naval activities, noting only that Iran has "superiority" in the western half of the gulf and has had no clashes with the Iraqis in the eastern sector.

A Defense Ministry statement, carried by Baghdad radio, announced the callup of all men born in 1956 and certain other more limited categories of conscriptees.

Tehran radio reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani met with the Soviet ambassador in Tehran and asserted that people like Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and Afghan leader Babrak Karmal should not be able to fight against "revolutionary people and their nations by relying on the Soviet Union." Rafsanjani also told the Soviet envoy that Iran expects the effects of the boycotts and embargoes against it to be tempered by the "sound support" of "countries that are aware of the value of revolutions."

Kurdish Programming

The Khomeyni and Saddam Husayn regimes have been trying to exploit the dissatisfaction of the Kurdish minorities in Iran and Iraq--each of which has a current history of armed rebellion against central authority--as a means to help them in their war efforts. Both Baghdad and Tehran radios have mediumwave Kurdish services, and broadcasts over these beams have been urging the targeted Kurdish audiences to stand up for their rights in armed rebellion and help their compatriots throughout the country to overthrow the host governments. In its commentaries, Baghdad radio's Kurdish service has urged the Kurds in Iranian Kordestan to "seize the opportunity" presented by the Iraqi invasion and "rise up against the ayatollahs." The radio has said that while some Kurds in Iran are dying in the struggle for the "national rights of Iranian Kordestan," others are capitulating to oppression and the "racist policy" of the ayatollahs. According to the radio, Iraq's aim is to expose the true enemies of all the Iranian nationalities and to help the Kurds in Iran achieve "autonomy." Commentaries carried by Tehran radio's Kurdish service have in turn appealed to the Kurds and all nationalities and segments of Iraqi society to rise up and topple the Saddam Husayn government and have appealed to Iraqi soldiers to turn their weapons on the Baghdad regime.

Also broadcasting to the Kurdish population of Iraq is the clandestine shortwave beam Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan, the radio of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. The radio, primarily concerned with the Kurds in Iraq, has taken a pro-Iran stance and described the Iraqi regime not only as the enemy of the Kurds in Iraq, but also as that of the entire Kurdish nation. It has charged the Iraqi Government with "plundering and Arabizing" the Kurds in Iraq and turning them into "Ba'thists" and with creating rivalry among the Kurds to prevent them from achieving their "national and democratic goals." The radio has called on Iraqi Kurds to "seize the opportunity" to overthrow the Saddam Husayn regime, which, it has declared, is waging an "illegitimate war against the revolution of the Iranian peoples," and to help liberate the Iraqi people and establish a "coalition democratic rule through elections and real self-rule for Kurdistan."

Segments of the broadcasts of these three radios monitored through 6 October indicate no change in their programming patterns since the beginning of the war.

Jordan

According to Jerusalem radio, King Husayn has postponed his visit to the Soviet Union in light of reports that the USSR has offered arms to Iran. The radio said "reporters" had seen Soviet, Hungarian and Bulgarian freighters en route to Iran via Turkey. Monitored Jordanian media, which have already reported that Husayn is to visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, have not mentioned a postponement of the visit.

Syria

TASS reported that President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow on 8 October and was welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

The Damascus paper TISHRIN, in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, said that Al-Asad's visit is of "extraordinary strategic importance." The paper declared that "strategic balance" between Syria and the "Zionist enemy" is an "urgent necessity" in the current phase and that the Soviet Union realizes the "legitimacy and fairness" of this requirement.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced that "revolution forces" have marched on the media and formed revolution committees to run the broadcasting and press agency services, the press, cultural centers and other forms of information dissemination. The radio said this action will make the information media a "platform" through which to instigate the masses to "exercise their authority and possess their wealth and arms" and a voice for revolutionary people throughout the world, and is the result of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call during his 1 September speech commemorating the Libyan revolution in which he tasked the revolution committees with taking over the media. The radio also reported that it will henceforth be known as the "Radio of the Voice of the Arab Homeland, the voice of the popular revolution, the voice of the revolution of the future."

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South Asia

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KARMAL ADDRESSES VETERAN 'REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS' IN KABUL

LD071850 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] received a number of revolutionary struggling fighters who 2 months ago had gone to the Chak-e Wardag front to struggle against the enemies of our homeland and freedom and who have returned victoriously to Kabul. The prime minister received them in the garden of the Revolutionary Council headquarters at 1700 today and talked with them in an atmosphere permeated with sincerity.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Karmal was welcomed with particular warmth by our courageous, brave and revolutionary youths.

Babrak Karmal, after hugging each of the revolutionary struggling fighters on the path to freedom and kissing their cheeks with revolutionary sincerity, said to them: Dear and heroic comrades, in this atmosphere and at this moment, allow me on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo, Secretariat and the DRA Presidium, and particularly on my own behalf, to present to you the deepest, the most compassionate and the most sincere struggling greetings. I offer my struggling prayers to the souls of those comrades who have lost their lives in the defense of our honor, national pride, independence, territorial integrity and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, particularly in its new stage of development. Let us stand in respect for our martyred comrades and observe a moment of silence.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that after the moment of silence, the secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA said: As I look at your faces I see invincible determination, courage and bravery, as well as the faces of the builders of a new society. My sincere wish is that, if the party allowed me, if the regulations and rules allowed me, I also could have stood at the side of you youths in the hot fortress of struggle and could have fought with you under the unbearable conditions that you have faced, even at those times when you fought with empty hands against the enemy, who is supported by the enemies of Afghanistan such as the U.S. world-devouring imperialists, the Chinese hegemonist chauvanists, the Pakistani reactionary circles, the Arab reactionaries and the reactionaries personified by As-Sadat.

In his speech Karmal said: We have a very great and historic duty to uproot the final remnants of the enemy from the country and to see to it that every one of our oppressed people in the cities, villages and districts feels secure and enjoys freedom, independence and prosperity. Not even a mosquito may cross our borders without our permission. I assure you that the realization of these goals is very, very near, and we are advancing in order to reach these goals successfully. I assure you and advise you officially that the bloodthirsty and savage bands and the foreign mercenaries and servants, the servants of U.S. imperialism, the regional reaction and Chinese chauvanism, who were exported to our country from the territory of Pakistan, with the help of the heroic army and the help of you courageous and patriotic youths, and the assistance of our peace-loving friends in the great USSR, have been crushed as a whole. Our enemies are condemned to eternal defeat; they have been condemned and they have been defeated.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that, before Babrak Karmal's talk, our struggling and revolutionary youths who have returned victoriously from the hot front of Chak-e Wardag were introduced to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, by Hasmat Awrang, deputy provincial committee secretary.

KARMAL RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD072314 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutions Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received this morning at Revolution Council headquarters Mladen Nikolov Mladenov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the DRA, who presented his credentials. Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister, 'Abdurrasul Waseq, the head of the Revolution Council office and Sayed 'Abdurrazag 'Abedi, chief of protocol at the foreign ministry, were also present.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD062130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of commerce, returned home this afternoon after a friendly and official visit to Bulgaria. He had gone to that country at the invitation of the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria and had visited the international fair at Plovdiv during his stay there. He has carried out some discussions concerning the expansion of trade relations between the two countries. He was welcomed by Deputy Minister 'Abdolsalam and some other officials from the Ministry of Commerce and the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul at the Kabul International Airport.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ACCORD WITH BULGARIA

LD072038 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 07 Oct 80

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, who led the Afghan delegation which recently went to Sofia to participate in the Afghan-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, granted an interview on this visit to BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY when he returned, during which he said:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has granted Afghanistan credit worth $35 million for the following projects: A tanning factory in Herat, the construction and expansion of the fruit and vegetable-processing factory in Qandahar; a brick factory in Kabul with capacity of 50 million bricks annually, a juice producing factory, milk and veal production farms, and the construction of two fish farms in Baghlan and Balkh Provinces.

The minister of agriculture and land reform said: If this loan is used gainfully, Bulgaria can make available further loans and grant-in-aid. He added that the hide and sheepskin projects together with the cotton-production farm and other plants in Baghlan, Qonduz, and Takhar Provinces will be completed by joint cooperation of the Governments of Afghanistan and Bulgaria. In addition, the establishment of a communications system and international routes between the countries was discussed and has been referred to the Ministry of Transportation and Tourism for approval.

The agriculture minister added: The establishment of an animal fodder production plant was also studied. It is hoped that following investigation and the relevant economic studies a decision can be made. This and the Bagrami poultry farm, its construction and completion are to be studied by experts.

The minister of agriculture and land reform said: On the basis of the agreement signed between the appropriate authorities of the countries a number of Bulgarian experts will come to Afghanistan on agreed terms to work in technical plants.

Regarding trade between the countries, he said: it has been agreed that Bulgaria will import from Afghanistan pelts, carpets, precious stones, handicrafts and other goods as the volume of its trade balance. It was also agreed that the countries will help to introduce each other's commercial goods in exhibitions, store displays and other campaigns.

TRANSPORT MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD071857 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Sher Jan Mazduryar, minister of transport and tourism, this afternoon left for the USSR to visit transport institutions in that country. At Kabul International Airport some members of the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council as well as some staff members of the Ministry of Transport bid him farewell.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND GDR ANNIVERSARY SOIREE

LD072326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary and member of the politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, participated tonight in the soiree given by the German Democratic Republic [GDR] ambassador at his residence in honor of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Some members of the party's Central Committee, the Presidium, the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, some party cadres, high-ranking military officers and high civil servants and ambassadors of (?friendly) countries in Kabul were present at this soiree. The radio and television of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the capital city's newspapers celebrated this auspicious national day of the fraternal and friendly country of the GDR by presenting special programs and issuing editorials and articles.

BAKHTAR, PRENSA LATINA SIGN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

LD071757 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 07 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement to exchange information regarding politics, economics and social and cultural events between the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY [BNA] and the PRENSA LATINA agency of Cuba was signed in Kabul today. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Dr Haider Mas'ud, deputy for publications in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Culture and Information, and for Cuba by Raul Garcia Pelaez, the Cuban ambassador in Kabul, and the relevant documents exchanged. During the signing of the agreement the director of BNA and some directors and staff members of the Ministry of Culture and Information were also present.

As a result of this agreement PRENSA LATINA, which is known as PL, from time to time will prepare for BNA reports on main current events together with documents, and BNA in turn will provide authentic documents, bulletins and photos for PRENSA LATINA.

PROMULGATION OF LAW ON DRAFT VIOLATORS TO BE DELAYED

LD071710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Revolution Council reports that the Ministry of Defense has proposed to the Revolution Council Presidium that the promulgation of article 16 of the penal code dealing with violations of the military draft be delayed for 1 more month for military personnel and conscripts.

Groups of our (?alert) youths who favor the total elimination of bandits, world-devouring imperialists and irreligious Maoist servants and who act in accordince with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] policy to promote the further solidarity of our compatriots and to safeguard the honor of our heroic and independent Afghanistan, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, are coming, consistent with their patriotic and revolutionary feelings, in groups to conscription centers, schools and other facilities to express their desire to serve in the armed forces or in the police. This is evident by the flood of youths who have (?come forward) since 7 October to join the sacred army.

On the basis of this proposal the Revolution Council Pesidium held a meeting on 6 October under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Revolution Council. The meeting judged the Defense Ministry proposal to be legal and appropriate and of assistance to our brave and valorous compatriots. Thus the promulgation of article 16 of the penal code has been delayed for 1 more month, until 7 November 1980.

All military personnel and conscripts who have abandoned their units and thus the military service are thus requested to take advantage of this opportunity and present themselves like their brothers to their units. Conscripts, too, should come forward for preliminary formalities and join the armed forces, police force or other services. They should all make use of this legal, humanitarian, democratic and timely opportunity. It has been (?decided) that the penal code against violations of the military draft will be strictly enforced as of 7 November. It is therefore hoped that military personnel and conscripts will take advantage of the present opportunity without delay.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PARTY INSTRUCTORS SEMINAR

LD052134 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The fourth seminar of teachers of trainee groups of the Kabul city party organizations was held today in the hall of the Public Health Institute. The purpose of holding this seminar was to acquaint the teachers of political groups with the contents of the Central Committee's Third Plenum for the furtherance and improvement of political teaching in the trainee party groups.

At the beginning of this seminar, Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi', member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of national defense, made a speech in which he called the defense of the achievements of the Sawr Revolution and the crushing of counterrevolutinary elements at the present stage one of the most important duties of the party and government and the most lofty patriotic task of all full and candidate members of the PDPA.

He said that it is the duty of instructors, civil and military teachers and party members to use every available means to them to enlighten the opinion of people, in particular soldiers, and to take further measures in the crushing of the rebels and counter-revolutionary bands.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO CONDUCT ARTILLERY PRACTICE

LD031630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior announces: Command force units of the Interior Ministry will conduct artillery practice daily between 0800-1500 from 4 to 9 October as part of the training of its staff and personnel. The training will be conducted in the third sector of Kheyr Khaneh [north of Kabul]. The citizens of Kabul and the residents of Kheyr Khaneh are thus informed.

KABUL GOVERNOR SEES YOUTHS OFF TO BATTLEFRONT

LD051928 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A number of youths of the Groups of the Defense of the Revolution today voluntarily left for fronts for the purpose of the complete elimination of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. The governor of Kabul and some party cadres attended a ceremony organized at the governorate of Kabul for the purpose of bidding farewell to these struggling and revolutionary youths and to wish them great success in crushing the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS SUCCESSES AGAINST REBEL FORCES

Balkh Defense Group Formed

LD052258 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] In pursuance of the great and historic resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee's Third Plenum concerning the elimination of rebels, yesterday the consciencious and noble people of Shurtepa District in Balkh Province formed a group for the Defense of the Revolution at a meeting at which tens of persons listed their names. A number of district elders made speeches at the meeting on the importance and role of the PDPA Central Committee's Third Plenum's decisions regarding ridding our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, of the foul, ominous bodies of the rebels, the flunkies of U.S. imperialism and reactionary circles. They wished further successes to the members of the revolution defense groups in crushing the enemies of our sacred soil and our revolution.

Families Return to Herat

GF051430 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty-one families of Herat Province and its environs who left their homes during the reign of terror of the bloodsucker Hafizollah Amin and his clique have returned home through the border post of Eslam Qal'eh. They were greeted by workers and toilers of Eslam Qal'eh. Elders representing the families expressed gratitude for the facilities provided for them by the progressive and revolutionary government and pledged to support the goals of the April Revolution, especially its new phase.

Rebels Interrogated in Faryab

LD041908 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The armed forces, party activists, Groups for the Defense of the Revolution, with the active cooperation of the toiling people of Sherin Tagab district in Faryab Province, in an armed clash with a group of rebels--professional murderers and servants of American imperialism--routed the rebels and captured some of them.

A report from Faryab Province said that a number of various U.S. and Chinese-made arms and ammunition have been seized by the armed forces from these rebels. The report added that five of the murderers, who confessed their crimes, are under interrogation.

Ghowr Rebels Surrender Arms

LD061856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A number of Sarho, Shina and Badgan villagers of the Chaghoharan District in Ghowr Province, who were deceived and who joined rebel groups, surrendered their arms to the security authorities of the province. They expressed their regrets and repentance and promised to sincerely struggle to realize the lofty goals of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage. A party cadres member delivered a speech at the gathering of our compatriots and explained the progressive goals of the government. A number of elders made statements concerning the mission of our toiling and patriotic people in the defense of the homeland and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution.

Parwan, Qonduz Gains

LD062047 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A number of rebels who were disrupting the peace of the hardworking people of the Sofian and Dawlat Shahi villages in the center of Parwan Province by committing terrorism, were captured by officers and soldiers of the armed forces, police and party activitists and the resistance groups of that area. The rebels have confessed their antihuman actions. These servants of U.S. imperialism, from whom a number of different types of U.S. and Chinese-made arms have been seized, are under further investigation.

According to another report from Qonduz Province, Mohammad Anwar and Qari [reciter of Koran] 'Abdol Basir, who were linked with the rebel groups that were distributing leaflets in that province, were crushed during an armed clash. U.S. and Chinese arms, as well as a large number of printed leaflets, were seized from them by the armed forces of that area.

Qonduz Rebels Captured

LD071748 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] During the purging of our beloved country of counterrevolutionary elements a number of mercenaries of reaction servants of U.S. imperialism who were disturbing the peaceful and normal life on the Qonduz area by terror have recently been eliminated and a number of them were captured by armed forces and party activists and with the cooperation of the noble people of that area. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and printed documents have been seized from these criminals and murderers.

A spokesman for Qonduz Province said that the captives include: Fazel Ahmad, resident of 'Ahangaran Street of Qonduz; Ghan Mohammad, resident of Charemgari Street of Qonduz; Ghulam Sakhi, resident of (Gol Pipah); and 'Abdol Halim , resident of the city of Qonduz. Qonduz city reports adds that 'Abdollah, leader of the rebels, has been eliminated. The spokesman added that the captives are undergoing serious interrogation.

KARACHI: SOVIETS SHOOT AFGHAN ARMY DESERTERS

GF051705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Sources close to Afghan freedom fighters report that Soviet tanks and armored vehicles fired upon and killed more than 100 Karmal regime soldiers because they deserted an army convoy, at the freedom 'fighters' urging, traveling to Konarha Province to repair the road in the vicinity of [name indistinct]. Some 90 soldiers who had succeeded in escaping joined the freedom fighters with their weapons and ammunition. The freedom fighters destroyed two Soviet tanks.

According to the report, Karmal regime soldiers are being closely watched to keep them from joining the freedom fighters. Their movements have been restricted to such an extent that they have not been allowed to write to their families. All leave has been canceled.

AFP: INDIAN JOURNALISTS ON SOVIET, REBEL FORCES IN KABUL

BK060636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Oct (AFP)--Two top Indian journalists who have been to Afghanistan last week say that there has been an unusual increase in Kabul's population and one of them says that there are 20,000 rebels inside the Afghan capital.

"Rebel activities inside the city has increased. Last week the Indian ambasssador and his wife were caught in a cross fire between the rebels and the government troops," Mr Kuldip Nayar of the English daily INDIAN EXPRESS said that in a front page report. "There are nearly 20,000 rebels inside the city. It appears that they have their supporters in the police and the army, who not only act as their informers, but also give them shelter," he said. "We can disrupt life in Kabul in no time, but it is no use doing so when we cannot hold the city," Mr Nayar quoted a rebel source in Kabul as having said. "Practically everyone in Kabul, for that matter in Afghanistan, is a mujahid (Moslem fighter...the only difference is that some are with guns and some without," the rebel source told the Indian journalists.

"The rebels are bolder and more determined than before," Mr Nayar said and gave detailed accounts of rebel attacks on an ammunition depot, Soviet Army personnel, power installations and a TV station. "The other day when a top KGB officer was dragged from his car in a crowded locality and killed, the rebels were able to escape and have not been traced yet," Mr Nayar said explaining the support the rebels enjoy from the city residents.

He was told that there are 20,000 Soviet troops inside the Afghan capital. "Most government offices, hotels and bridges are protected by the Afghan Government troops; they generally carry rifles. It is said that they have been given very little ammunition because the instances of their joining the rebels have increased lately," the journalist wrote. "However, key places including the president's palace and the radio-television, have the Soviets as their guards." "Curfew from 11 in the night, but Soviet tanks begin to rumble into the streets from eight itself and most people are indoors by seven".

The other journalist, Mr Karan Thapar, estimated that Kabul's population has increased by 150,000 in recent months. "This would mean that the rebels are present in large numbers...in the 160 kms (100 miles) stretch of Daste Barchi (five kms from Kabul) to Ghazni alone, there are said to be 32 different mujahideen hidden groups functioning...it is quite reasonable, therefore, that Kabul has been made a haven for one or more rebel groups," INDIA TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM BELGRADE UNESCO MEETING

BK031516 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has said that the UNESCO will increase its allocation to Bangladesh for its mass literacy and universal primary education program. The prime minister was talking to newsmen on his return to Dacca today from Belgrade where he led the Bangladesh delegation at the 21st UNESCO annual conference.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SAUDI COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

BK040922 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia have reiterated the important need for unity and solidarity in the ranks of the Islamic countries to deal with the problems facing the Islamic world. The call came at a meeting between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq in New York yesterday. They also agreed to have continued consultations among the members of the Organization of Islamic Conference on matters likely to come up for consideration at the forthcoming Islamic summit conference. Prince Sa'ud and Professor Haq also discussed matters of bilateral interest and reviewed the international and Middle East situations. They noted with satisfaction the rapidly growing cooperation among the brotherly countries in various fields. They also expressed satisfaction at the relations between Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia marked by a fraternal understanding.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA 4 OCT

BK051021 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bangladesh and India signed a 2-year trade agreement in Dacca today recognizing the need for exploring all possibilities for expansion and promotion of mutually advantageous exchange of commodities. The agreement comes into force today. Indian Commerce Minister Pranas Kumar Mukherjee and Bangladesh State Minister for Commerce Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments this afternoon. Under the agreement the two countries will treat each other as most favored nations in their bilateral trade. The mode of payments between the two countries was also spelled out in the agreement. The two sides will also hold trade fairs and exhibitions and visits of business and trade delegations.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH BURMA ON BORDER DEMARCATION

BK031103 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have signed agreed minutes detailing the program for demarcation of the remaining 88 miles of land border in the coming (?field) season. The agreed minutes were signed in Rangoon on Wednesday night [1 October] at the conclusion of the technical level discussions between the two countries on finalizing plan for the land border demarcation. The surveyer general, who led a five-member Bangladesh delegation to the talks, told newsmen on his return to Dacca yesterday that demarcation work will be resumed on the 15th of next month. The arrangements for the demarcation work will start on the 8th of next month, he added.

(?Out of) the 123 miles land boundary between the two countries, 35 miles were demarcated during the dry season of last year.

PRESIDENT REDDY ARRIVES IN BULGARIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For Sofia reportage on the visit of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy to Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO MEXICO

For reportage on the 3-day visit of External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to Mexico, see the Mexico section of the 8 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER SETHI RETURNS FROM LIBYAN VISIT

BK071558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Libya has appreciated India's request for being reclassified by the oil exporting countries for the purpose of being given oil and petroleum products on concessional terms. Work and Housing Minister P.C. Sethi, just back after discussions with the Libyan Government, told newsmen in New Delhi today that India's request was made on its vast population and low per capita consumption of petroleum products.

Mr Sethi said there is tremendous admiration in Libya for the way Indian firms have been executing various construction contracts which include townships, hospitals, public utility services and power generation units.

ENRICHED URANIUM ARRIVES FROM U.S. FOR TARAPUR

BK071559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Most of the 19.8 tons of enriched uranium intended for the Tarapur atomic plant has arrived in Bombay from the United States. It is being sent to Hyderabad for fabrication into fuel bundles.

According to a spokesman of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bombay, the consignment relates to the application for nuclear fuel made by India to the United States in September 1978. It will take about 10 months for the uranium to be converted into fuel bundles. These will then be brought back to Tarapur.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK071318 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Commentary by I. Gopalakrishnan, assistant editor of the HINDUSTAN TIMES]

[Text] A question mark again hangs over the relations between India and Pakistan which at best had an uneven course over the past 3 decades and more. This, to say the least, is most unfortunate. In both countries there are millions below the poverty line and the paramount concern of the two governments should be to improve the living standards of their people. This is what New Delhi has always tried to do. India embarked on the path of economic development as soon as the country became politically independent on the basis of the national concensus. Pakistan, to tell the sad truth, has followed a different course right from its birth. Popular democracy, as we understand it in the modern sense, has never had a chance to take root in Pakistan. The problems of poverty and popular discontent have accentuated as the military rulers of that country tried to divert the people's attention by saber rattling against neighboring India and plunged the subcontinent into three costly wars.

The last one in 1971 resulted in the birth of Bangladesh. There is no need to go into the details of how India was dragged into the conflict. What is important is that Islamabad then seemed to have realized the value of statesmanship and good neighborliness. The solemn agreement hammered out in Simla in the summer of 1972 between India and Pakistan fostered that impression. Briefly, the accord enjoins both countries to turn over a new leaf of friendship and cooperation in their relations to bind all wounds and not let the checkered and unhappy past come in the way of improving bilateral relations.

One crucial paragraph requires the signatories to put an end to the conflict and confrontation that had marred bilateral ties and work for the promotion of friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of a durable peace in the subcontinent. It takes two parties to an agreement to work it successfully; and New Delhi's record in this respect is impeccable. This has resulted in better trade and travel facilities between the two countries and more sports and cultural exchanges. But recently Islamabad seems to have deliberately set its face against the Simla spirit. President Ziaul Haq referred to the Kashmir issue in the Islamic Conference in January and in May. The whole world knows that this is strictly a bilateral matter which finds only incidental mention in the Simla accord. That did not prevent Mrs Gandhi from sending a special emissary in the person of Mr Swaran Singh, a former external affairs, minister, to Islamabad as an earnest effort of hers to normalize bilateral relations. Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe also visited the Pakistan capital. Mr Agha Shahi, who advises President Zia on foreign affairs, was in New Delhi in July. Mr Shahi's reference to Kashmir at a banquet hosted by Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao raised many eyebrows in India. However, recently a message sent by him to Mr Rao and delivered by the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi was reported to have been couched in very conciliatory terms.

But now President Zia, who addressed the United Nations General Assembly last week, has again chosen to refer to Kashmir in his address to the assembly. General Zia's remarks were unfortunate. He was using the world forum for crude propaganda against a neighboring country in expressed violation of the Simla agreement. The Indian external affairs minister who spoke after the Pakistani leaders has set the record straight in his (?outspoken) and straightforward manner.

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS TIBETAN COMMUNIST PARTY REACTIVATED

BK051124 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Oct (AFP)--A group of young exiled Tibetans in India has reactivated the once defunct Tibetan Communist Party-in-exile and one of its members secretly visited China recently, according to Indian intelligence sources here.

The Tibetan Communist Party (TCP), which was formed in September 1976, remained inactive largely because of the severe criticism and threats it faced from a majority of the exiled Tibetans in India, Bhutan and Nepal.

Soon after it was known that a communist party had been formed, public meetings were held in all Tibetan centres in India, Bhutan and Nepal and resolutions were passed to the effect that Communist Party members "should be hung, drowned and quartered or at least beaten up good." "These unfortunate persons have polluted the milk-like pure Tibetan society with drops of blood," posters denouncing the communists said in Dharamsala, north India, from where the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans--the Dalai Lama--has run his government-in-exile since he fled his motherland in 1959.

Houses of suspected communists were attacked and a strict social boycott was effected. Consequently, the three-member Politburo of the Tibetan Communist Party shelved the idea of activating the party and for two years it remained on paper.

But the Tibetan communists-in-exile got a big boost when none other than the 44-year -old Tibetan god king announced publicly on 15 June 1978 that he had blessed the Communist Party-in-exile. The Dalai Lama was on his way to the fifth general conference of Asian Buddhist conference for peace held in Ulaanbaator, Mongolia when he made the announcement. With the possibility of a rapprochement between the new Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama showing signs of success, the living Buddhist deity also announced publicly that he had nothing against the communists.

In press interviews, the Dalai Lama said that he was a "firm believer" in communism and advocated a new politico-religious theory blending Marxism and Mahayana Buddhism. "If a Buddhist were to choose an economic system, it would be Marxism and if a Marxist were to choose a philosophical system, it would be Buddhism," the Dalai Lama was quoted as saying.

Consequently the members of the Tibetan Communist Party started reactivating the party and in May last year, formally announced the formation of the party and claimed a membership of 200. The party leadership released a manifesto last May and dispatched one of its politburo members to Lhasa.

The objective of the party is "to transform the future Tibet into a just socialist state." The aims of the party are "to establish a trustworthy understanding and solidarity with the Tibetan compatriots in Tibet through the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism to strengthen and speed the struggle for self-determination of the Tibetan people by uniting with the international revolutionary forces opposed to foreign occupation, expansionism and colonialism."

On the sensitive question of freedom of religion, the party manifesto says "each member has the freedom to practice and the freedom not to practice religion." The manifesto came as a shock to the Chinese leadership as it resolved in its introductory remarks that it would aid the Tibetan struggle for freedom. "The Tibetan cause is just and the struggle for the cause is just. The party believes in the justice of the national struggle to regain Tibetan independence. It believes in the right of the Tibetan people to determine their own future. The Tibetan Communist Party is an historical necessity and fundamental right of the Tibetan people," the introductory remarks said.

Mr Namgyal, one of the three politburo members, visited China from May to July and established contacts with six underground Tibetan societies opposed to "Chinese rule," TIBETAN REVIEW a monthly journal of the exiled Tibetans here said. Mr Namgyal fled to India in 1974 from Tibet along with his wife and sought refuge here. In its latest issue, released to the press today, the review named the organizations as the "western Tibet Freedom Society, Exiled History Society, Young Tigers Society, Tibetan Peoples Spokesman Society and the Tibetans of Three Provinces Society." "All the members of the societies that Mr Namgyal met were young and their only aim is to regain complete freedom and independence for the whole of Tibet," the review said, quoting a Tibetan Communist Party source. "The kind of activities the members of the societies are engaged in now include putting up wallposters and issuing night letters." "Due to the lack of facilities at their disposal, the underground movement in Tibet has not been able to engage in any sabotage and other violent activities.... However, they have requested the Tibetan Communist Party-in-exile to contact the Soviet Union and obtain arms and other supports from them," the review quoted the source as having said.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON CIVILIAN RULE, CONTACTS WITH ZIAUL HAQ

LD060919 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Patrick Frances dispatch: "The Government and the Opposition Want To End the Current Political Deadlock"]

[Excerpt] Islamabad--General Ziaul Haq's Pakistan now seems to be a country in deadlock. Everybody, whether in government or opposition, seems aware of that and anxious to break the deadlock. This is especially true in opposition circles. While admitting that a popular rising is scarcely plausible at present, Mrs Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, set in their hatred of the "usurper" and "murderer" of former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, refuse to contemplate any dialogue with President Ziaul Haq. But what is the point of a hopeless battle?

Other, less patient members of the oppositon analyze the situation differently and think, all in all, that the national interest is served by dialogue with the present military regime--a dialogue which they believe is the only way of preventing civil war. For instance, this is the opinion held by Mr Jatoi, one of the leaders of the Pakistan's People's Party--the Bhuttos' party. He told us in Karachi: "There are two ways of overcoming the deadlock in the country, which must be broken. The first is through some kind of dialogue with the current military regime. The second is through people's agitation. Personally, I feel that the current national context and the conditions characterizing the situation outside our borders in Afghanistan, India, Iraq and Iran and elsewhere rule out any solution achieved by violent means. "In addition, there is nothing to suggest that in a diciplined army there could be a coup to overthrow General Ziaul Haq and replace him with another general capable of leading the country toward democracy. So that is the dilemma which I am facing today." Mr Jatoi confirmed to us that he was recalled from Europe, where he was on vacation, for what he calls "a political dialogue" with the present government ("I have been in contact with General Ziaul Haq," he admitted, without mentioning any meeting). Without being willing to say whether he was in fact offered the job of prime minister on that occasion, he spoke of "establishing a civilian setup, responsible for organizing elections." He gave no further indications, pointing out that the details of such an operation were not discussed. "The affair is complex," he stressed, "and many obstacles must be overcome." "Everybody has put forward his comments," he added, indicating, however, that, "in accordance with them the civilian government in question would have the necessary authority and means to organize those elections."

Opposition Parties Unite

BK080922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] In Pakistan, major political parties are reported to have agreed to get together to end the military rule of President Ziaul Haq. According to agency reports, leader of the Pakistan Democratic Party Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan said in Lahore that ten opposition parties have agreed in principle on a common platform to restore democracy and civilian rule.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI ARRIVES IN KARACHI FOR BRIEF VISIT

BK071049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei arrived in Karachi today from Oman on a brief visit. He will leave for Beijing tomorrow morning.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON SITUATION

LD071744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, a National Security Council meeting was held this afternoon chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, which took place in the joint chiefs of staff headquarters, topics concerning general aspects of security in the country and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's confrontation of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces were reviewed.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES WAR EFFORT WITH MAJLIS DEPUTIES

LD071756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Majlis Deputies Mr Latif Safa'i, representative of the people of Eslamabad, and Mr Assadollah 'Alipour, representative of the people of Ilam, met and held talks this afternoon with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff.

According to this report, during the meeting topics concerning the regions' security issues, the public's preparedness to defend the revolution and Iran and sacrifices being shown by the people of those regions during the war period were discussed.

According to the same report, during the meeting topics related to the regional officials' commitments toward the public's sacrifices from the viewpoint of helping them, and especially concerning aspects of coordination which exists between the public and the government forces, were discussed.

BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEWS ON WAR WITH IRAQ

Interviewed With Defense Minister

LD071436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0531 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Interview granted to unidentified interviewer by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Air Force Commander Col Javad Fakuri, in Tabriz--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] The people of Tabriz are aware that today the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Colonel Fakuri, the commander of the air force and defense minister, have come to this city to observe firsthand the problems and events that have arisen in this city over the past few days. But before we start our discussion, I would like to ask the president: Considering the fact that you (?have come to) Tabriz today, could you tell us about the problems that exist in Tehran and in this town?

[Bani-Sadr] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We were supposed to come to Tabriz at 1500 today [words indistinct] the brave pilots and personnel of the air force who, as you know, are performing their (?battle) duties, and [words indistinct] to visit them. [Words indistinct] we realize that a red alert was in force. [Words indistinct] it was a Tupolev; in any case it dropped certain objects that turned out to be bombs. [passage indistinct]

[Interviewer] Before we deal with the political aspects of our questions about the war, let us ask some questions from our dear friends. Colonel, if possible, could you describe the (?activities) of the pilots of this base; for, as I have heard, it is one of the bases that [words indistinct]

[Fakuri] In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. [Words indistinct] as you know, on 22 September, at 1345, four Tupolev planes [words indistinct] escorted by [number indistinct] MiG's, caught us by surprise and dropped (?32) bombs on the base. Fortunately, some of the bombs did not explode, and some of them hit outside the target area and did not cause much damage. We have operated a defensive system from the beginning and we did not intend to attack; but since Saddam Husayn was so foolish and used the old plan that Israel used in attacking the Arabs first, in 1967--he thought that he could win the war within 3 days and defeat Iran--this plan was an old one; therefore, it was decided that we should retaliate. And so at dawn on 23 September we replied to the mercenary, imperialist puppet Government of Iraq in such a way that, unlike the four or six planes which attacked this base and whose ammunition did not hit the target, we attacked the heart of Iraq with 109 planes and delivered such a blow to Iraq on that morning that Saddam Husayn and his masters, whoever they are, the United States [word indistinct], were dumbfounded. We continued, and obtained aerial superiority from the very first days. Iraqi planes constantly attacked the base during the first 3 days but came up against the heroic bravery of our pilots and the self-sacrifices of the personnel on the ground and in air defense, the personnel of the company on guard duty, the logistical support personnel and all the base personnel in general. So during the first 3 days when they attacked us they lost 13 palnes. That is, most of the planes that came to this base did not return. We had pilots who fought six of theirs singlehanded and destroyed them all, [words indistinct].

We have aerial superiority; they have lost about 800 tanks, I think. This is total defeat [words indistinct]. We shall fight till the last drop of our blood. (?All the personnel) are ready to be martyred [words indistinct] not like they, who drop bombs wherever they wish. We (?aim at particular) targets and will defeat Iraq and those who are helping it, like Jordan, that traitor King Husayn who (?colluded) with General [name indistinct], the commander of the Israeli Air Force in 1967-68 [words indistinct] and those who are in the region, who have been identified; the country's authorities should in any case deal with them, and we are awaiting orders to destroy them all.

[Interviewer] Colonel Fakuri, would you please tell us, with this truly committed and self-sacrificing personnel in the air force and the other forces [words indistinct]?

[Fakuri] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I should remind the viewers of one point: That is, various people have been congratulating me. I am really embarassed that I have been subjected to so much kindness and I truly do not consider myself worthy of so much praise. I reiterate so that it is noted [words indistinct] I have really done nothing. It is the personnel who should be congratulated, who with bravery and self-sacrifice could achieve such victories for the revolution and the country.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much. Mr President, you are aware that the Iranian Army has gained outstanding victories; in addition to the fact that it enjoys the moral support of the people, the people have given enormous financial support [words indistinct]. Would you please tell us what stage of the war we have reached during the past 11 or 12 days [words indistinct], what advances we have made and what we are going to do in the future?

[Bani-Sadr] [Words indistinct] their aim was to overthrow our regime and separate whatever they could from Iran [words indistinct], Khuzestan, [name indistinct], Kordestan, Kermanshah and other sensitive regions, install the counterrevolutionaries in those places and then grab the rest of Iran. [Words indistinct] and to reestablish U.S. domination over Iran. This war was advantageous to the Soviet Government in the East, in relation to the situation in Afghanistan [words indistinct]; in the West it was advantageous to the United States [words indistinct]. In practice, the way Saddam Husayn [words indistinct] he intended to make a victory speech for them. [passage indistinct]

One of our aims in this war is to prove the fallacy of all the propaganda (?for all) the countries of the world, so that we can achieve the same spirit as in the early days of the revolution [words indistinct]; so that the people of the world will learn that (?whatever they have been saying about us) has been a lie, that here the people are not separate from the government, that we do not have as many dissidents as you think, that everybody is satisfied [words indistinct]; second, that since the revolution some of the cruelties that have been unjustly committed inside the country [words indistinct] resulted from the same interferences by the Americans through Saddam Husayn [words indistinct]. Our third aim is to take this opportunity to explain this issue to the public, as I told the foreign reporters today. No coup d'etat could be staged by unpopular armies. We must clarify this to the Muslim world, that these regimes have up to now been saying that they are military regimes, but that they are the most effective of regimes in the war against Israel; that is a lie [words indistinct] they have not even fired a cracker at Israel.

[Interviewer] As you know, during the postrevolution period the Zionist and imperialist agents of America tried to put us in political [word indistinct], and perhaps this war has given us the opportunity to present [words indistinct] to the world. Apparently, the UN Security Council is to convene next week in order to [words indistinct] between Iran and Iraq. What will Iran's stance be on this? Will Iran participate? If so, what points will it raise there, in your views?

[Bani-Sadr] We do not (?concern) ourselves too much with the issues of [words indistinct]. Yesterday, two persons who [words indistinct] from the United Nations, we held brief talks with them. These efforts are useful; but what we seek more is for the revolution to transcend the level of the masses. [Word indistinct] in order to achieve this state it is necessary to do many things that we have not been doing so far, and vice versa; we should take special note of the fact that in our world, the main war is carried out by propaganda. During the first days of the revolution such an attack on Iran would have been impossible; but it is possible now, because they have won the propaganda war against us. For our part, we gave several warnings; I hope that they understand its meaning now. As in the issue of the hostages--if you recall, I said that the Americans themselves would not let the issue be resolved; as soon as it was to be reviewed and decided upon by the Majlis, they started this game, which is this war. The Americans are definitely behind this war. They have participated in its planning. Therefore, for us to (?show) the nature of our revolution to the world is a basic act; if we do not do enough, we will lose; we should pursue this. [passage indistinct]

LE MONDE Interview

LD080941 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in various locations named in text: "This War Is Consolidating Our Islamic Republic"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Tehran--The military situation, the morale of the army and the population, relations with the two superpowers and with Europe, the danger of the war's spreading and its possible duration were some of the subjects raised by Mr Bani-Sadr during conversations spread over 24 hours with LE MONDE's special correspondent.

In his huge office, the walls papered with general staff maps, at the armed forces headquarters, in his powerful Mercedes preceded by motorcycles as it crossed the capital at full speed, at Tehran airport, on board his personal airplane and in a helicopter overflying the burning Tabriz refinery, at a base close to the capital of Azarbayjan, the head of state answered my questions with his usual Olympian calm.

The airplane which was to take us to the northern capital was delayed for more than 90 minutes by two successive Iraqi Air Force raids. The Iranian president was unperturbed and left the airplane while the antiaircraft guns riddled the sky with shots; he scarcely hurried as he walked to the VIP lounge, saluting with a sweeping gesture the soldiers standing to attention as he passed.

Refusing to go down into a shelter despite the insistence of a militiawoman in a black chador and with a rifle on her shoulder, he followed the furious duel between the Iranian Phantoms and the Iraqi Tupolevs from a bay window. The explosion of a bomb which fell on a piece of wasteland a few hundred meters away, followed by a Tupolev crashing to the ground put an end to the airraid warning.

"They Will Lose the War"

The second raid surprised the presidential airplane as it was gathering speed before takeoff. Swerving quickly onto a crossing track the pilot stopped the plane with a piercing squeal of tires just at the edge of a clump of trees. It was amid the din of the renewed battle that the Iranian president, strolling among the trees, resumed the thread of our conversation.

By a strange coincidence, shortly after our arrival in Tabriz, Iraqi MiG's appeared on the horizon just when Mr Bani-Sadr and his companions were in a helicopter overflying the burning refinery which had been bombed 2 hours earlier. The helicopter made an emergency landing and its occupants scattered into a field. The head of state remarked: "Whatever they do, whatever it costs us, they will lose the war...."

"Baghdad's aggression did not take us by surprise," Mr Bani-Sadr explained to me. "At the beginning of August we had Saddam Husyan's plan in our hands together with a detailed account of talks which took place in France between Iranian counterrevolutionaries, Iraqi representatives and U.S. and Israeli military experts. We paid a high price for these documents which we bought in Paris. They proved to be astonishingly accurate."

"The unfortunate Saddam Husayn," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "thought he could take us by surprise--just as Moshe Dayan achieved surprise in Egypt in June 1967--ground our air force in the first few hours of the war and proclaim his victory as early as the third day, but we took the precaution of placing our airplanes in shelters and none of them was destroyed on 22 September.

We had precise details about the ground forces which were going to be used--seven divisions, of which three were to be armored divisions--and the way we deployed our forces enabled us to decimate at least two of those divisions."

In his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces, the president of the republic took upon himself the task of "restoring morale to the soldiers, many of whom felt humiliated by the new revolutionary regime." He tried to limit the purges and, as soon as the war started, ordered the release of some 50 officers who had been arrested for "plotting against the revolution." We saw one of them, an army colonel, effusively thanking Mr Bani-Sadr who was sitting behind his desk at army headquarters. "Everything has been forgiven," the head of state said to him. "Now go and conquer Baghdad!" "In my view," Mr Bani-Sadr added for our benefit, "competence and patriotism come before fidelity to the regime. And I was right in thinking that, because several of the officers I released have been killed on the front."

"We Are Still Importing U.S. Equipment"

"I have given the army back its pride while linking it firmly to the people," the president continued. "I also actively prepared it on the technical plane. When I came to power last January the armed forces' chiefs told me that our forces were only 5 to 25 percent operational, depending on the specific case. We were faced with a major problem: We had stocks of military equipment and spare parts which could not be used; the Americans to whom the former regime had paid $250 million to program the characteristics, location and distribution of spare parts had left the country leaving the computers they had supplied to us for that purpose out of order. The seven teams of Iranian technicians, which I formed immediately, solved the problem by working relentlessly day and night for months on end. At the same time we imported and are continuing to import equipment, mainly U.S. equipment, which international dealers have no difficulty in procuring. We are now waiting for the enemy to exhaust his own stocks in order to launch a lightning counteroffensive.

[Question] Mr President, do you not think that this is a hypothetical calculation in view of the Soviet supplies to Iraq under the terms of the treaty of friendship which links the two countries?

[Answer] The USSR ambassador assured me several days ago that his country has stopped giving military aid to Baghdad in keeping with the neutrality proclaimed by his government in the current conflict. So far I have not received any information likely to contradict the diplomat's statements. The USSR is convinced that this war is only serving U.S. imperialism's interests; in addition the USSR cannot afford to offend Iran on pain of poisoning our future relations. We do not have short memories and our Soviet neighbors are well aware of that. That is why I tend to believe at present in the sincerity of the USSR's neutrality.

[Question] What about U.S. neutrality? (Mr Bani-Sadr interrupted my question with derisive laughter)

[Answer] Let's be serious! I have already told you that the Americans played an active part in planning the Iraqi aggression. Since the shah's fall they have never stopped plotting against us and trying to stifle us: They froze our assets in the banks, imposed an embargo and are now behind a war aimed at destroying our economy, breaking our people's will to remain outside the U.S. sphere of influence, and at overthrowing the Islamic Republic so as to restore a government formed from puppets like Mr Bakhtiar who is now shuttling between Paris and Baghdad.

[Question] Do you not think that releasing the U.S. hostages could settle all that?

[Answer] Not at all, because the United States is using that problem to implement its strategy in the Middle East. Every time we were a stone's throw from a solution, the United States indulged in provocations to torpedo any solution. They are trying [apparent line drop] Islamic Republic to prevent what they call the contagion from spreading: In other words the revolutionary example we are setting for all the peoples in the Middle East.

[Question] Why are you threatening the gulf Arab governments with sanctions?

[Answer] Because they are in league with the United States and Iraq and because they could still give Iraq military facilities. I still do not know for sure whether they are already doing do or not, but I must tell you straight: Our armed forces will deal savage blows to any Arab country which might venture to lend assistance to the Iraqis. If it proved necessary, in other words if other states were to enter the war against us, we would have no hesitation in closing the Strait of Hormuz to international shipping.

"Europe Has Disappointed Me"

[Question] In doing so would you not be depriving Europe of its oil supplies?

[Answer] We do not want to do it, but do you think we should sit back and do nothing to stop those who are trying to defeat us and subject us to foreign yoke once again? I must say that, in this respect, Europe has disappointed me. Rather than taking advantage of the vacuum left by the United States in our country, it preferred to blindly follow U.S. orders. France in particular has missed a valuable opportunity to establish strong relations with our country in all spheres, including the military sphere. So-called neutrality in face of two warring parties, the aggressor and the victim, is morally indefensible and hence unworthy of France. [answer ends]

The Iranian president said he is "fully reassured" as to the strength of the "domestic front": the Qashgais, Baluchi, Kurdish and pro-Ayatollah Madari Azarbayjani tribes are lying low, according to him, and "will not dare to revolt at a time when the entire people are fighting the invader."

"This war," Mr Bani-Sadr added, "has served to consolidate our republic, contrary to what Baghdad and Washington had hoped."

[Question] How long could the war go on?

"Around 2 weeks if Iraq fights without foreign aid and to the last of the 36 million Iranians in the opposite case," Mr Bani-Sadr indicated.

[Question] If the Iraqi Army were to be pushed back to the borders, what would the Iranian forces do?

The Iranian president hammered out his reply: "We would end the conflict if Saddam Husayn were no longer in power because we do not want to destroy the Iraqi Army which ought to defend the region against U.S. and Zionist imperialism; if, on the other hand, the current Baghdad regime remains in office, our forces will continue their offensive beyond our borders."

DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW071257 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Oct 80 pp 143-145

[Excerpt from article on the Iraq-Iran conflict containing interview by unidentified reporter with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr; date and place not given]

[Text] Reporter: What would you do if your adversaries staged an offensive with the help of other powers?

Bani-Sadr: We would defend ourselves to the utter limits, as we have done already. We would intensify our airraids against Iraqi territory. But if that strategy did not stop the Iraqi advance, we would carry out our plans with regard to the destruction of the oil installations.

Reporter: Does that mean that you would blow everything up in such a case?

Bani-Sadr: In war one sometimes has no other alternative.

Reporter: Don't you think that in doing this you would deal a fatal blow to your economy?

Bani-Sadr: Certainly, but do not forget that for 3,000 years Iran was able to live without oil.

RAFSANJANI, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS AFGHAN, DIPLOMATIC ISSUES

LD071823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1840 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that last night the Soviet ambassador in Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis building.

In this meeting, which lasted 1 hour, the Soviet ambassador expressed his thanks and said: You and other Iranian clergy have been invited by the Islamic centers to take part in various ceremonies in the Soviet Union but, unfortunately, no reply to date has been made to these invitations and we do not know the reason for this. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: While excess of work has prevented me personally from going abroad, what I can say for my part is that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has left a bad impression on public opinion here, which makes it difficult for officials to travel to your country.

The Soviet ambassador added: I will deliver your reply to the Soviet clergy. I must also add that the issue of Afghanistan will not last forever; we hope that the problems of that country will be resolved through political means and that no interference from outside will take place in Afghanistan. I pray and you pray, too. The Soviet ambassador continued: The people of Afghanistan are a brave people and no one from the outside will be able to impose his views on them. We should understand properly what is happening in Afghanistan. Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Your reply that the problem of Afghanistan will be resolved in the near future makes me happy because this problem has made a great impression on public opinion here and because one of the obstacles in the way of warm relations between us is this issue. Of course, you claim that you anticipated the intervention of another foreign force and intervened in Afghanistan. I believe that as a result of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the hatred for America which has been generated among the people of the region an (?atmosphere in favor of America) has been rendered almost impossible. If you will leave the people of Afghanistan to themselves they will decide their destiny. Now, although you have made a mistake, do not continue your mistake any longer.

In response to a complaint by the Soviet ambassador concerning the nonacceptance of an invitation to discussions with Afghanistan [as heard], Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani explained: We believe that the fate of each nation should be decided by themselves. It is up to them to distinguish between good and evil. We will assist them from afar if we can. I hope that you will also act thus. You know well the fate of America in Vietnam and the fate of France in Algeria and other instances, so do not allow history to be repeated.

Then, while explaining the difficulties that have been encountered by the Soviet revolution, the Soviet ambassador expressed his hope for the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani added: While I was in jail I carefully studied the history of the difficulties of the Russian Revolution and your difficulties. I am confident that these boycotts and these embargoes will not be able to weaken us. On the contrary, they make us stronger and will enable us to stand on our own feet. Of course, we expect those countries which are aware of the value of revolutions to assist us with their sound support. In reply the Soviet ambassador said: You have referred jointly to two powers in the world. We are not a superpower in that sense of the word. We have suffered great losses in the world war. We are against war and we prefer to resolve our difficulties and problems through diplomacy. Basically, only madmen start wars.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Your comments are, generally speaking, correct concerning the madness of those who start wars, but in practice there are some flaws in your argument. If you accept this fact that madmen cause damage and harm in the world then you should not allow a madman like Saddam Husayn, who is cynically intent on war and conquest, to make use of your facilities and to rely upon your strength. Once again, I repeat my earlier assertion that people like Saddam Husayn and Babrak Karmal should not be able to fight against revolutionary people and their own nations by relying on the Soviet Union.

The same report says that the Soviet ambassador and his entourage arrived in the courtyard of the Islamic Consultative Assembly exactly at the time when the sound of the Iraqi Russian-made MiG's could be clearly heard. When the Soviet ambassador asked: What is that noise? Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi replied: That is the sound of your MiG's.

EAST AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE

GF071914 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, the governor general of East Azarbayjan, engineer Gharavi, had discussions regarding the border trade in certain commercial goods. It was decided that the two countries should provide the necessary facilities and assistance for this purpose.

FALLAHI CLAIMS AIR, SEA, GROUND SUPERIORITY OVER IRAQ

LD080210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2153 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] We had the opportunity to be with General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to ask him to answer our questions concerning the recent clashes between Iraq and Iran. Our first question is to tell us how he interprets the recent Iraqi attacks, which have become more severe despite the successive defeats that have been inflicted upon Iraq.

[Begin recording] [Fallahi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With greetings, I wish to express the greetings of the entire Iranian nation, especially the military personnel, to the exalted presence of the martyrs of the path of God, especially the martyrs of the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The main reason for the increase in the attacks of the Iraqi forces, especially its air force, during the past few days, is that Saddam Husayn had announced repeatedly that the cities of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Dezful and Gilan-e Gharab are under his control and occupation and that he has surrounded Ahvaz and [words indistinct]. He made this statement to all the foreign reporters of the foreign press, radio and television and invited them to go to Baghdad to obtain permits to visit Khorramshahr. The reason Saddam Husayn issued this statement was that his military commanders had lied to him. In order to receive some material compensation and in order to deceive the Iraqi nation, they had told him that they had entered Khorramshahr or Ahvaz or Dezful, and so forth.

Usually, every dictator is either stupid or becomes stupid; or else he is stupid at first and then becomes a dictator. Saddam relied on the reports of his military commanders and issued these statements. The truth will never remain hidden. The world realized that Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, Dezful, Gilan-e Gharab and others have never even been under the control of Iraqi forces. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not grant such permission to the weakling Iraqi Army and will not do so.

Saddam Husayn has increased his air attacks so that in this way he can force the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold discussions. As a result, these border areas where his ground forces are scattered may become the cease-fire line so that he may obtain some political concessions in return for them. He changed this war to the war between Arabism and Iranianism [Arabiyyat va Ajamiyyat]; by announcing the Arab nature of the war he tried to gain the material and spiritual support of the Arab world.

In his military calculations, Saddam has made many mistakes. Even now he persists in these mistakes. The increase in his air attacks could be due to his military mistakes. This nation, with its strong faith, with its faith in God and divinity, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is not a nation to disintegrate because of air or ground attacks or a few air strikes and finally to surrender politically and be forced to engage in discussion.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly informed the responsible officials of the country that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other security forces are able to continue these operations for a long time; they are capable of destroying the signs of the aggression of the Iraqi Armed Forces and are capable of regaining the border. In the long run they are even capable of going beyond the borders if national political considerations so dictate. Of course, there are many other reasons but the main reason is that Saddam is trying to force Iran to [word indistinct] by means of military pressure. This is not so and it is (?Saddam's mistake).

[Reporter] During your inspections of the border regions, which you inspected in the company of the president--and you have visited most of the fronts, even the frontline of the engagements--how have you found the situation in the west and south of the country during the past few days and how have you found the morale of the military personnel, the guards and the people who have played an active role in the recent clashes?

[Fallahi] First, it is my duty to express the appreciation of the armed forces to the Iranian nation, because right from the start we have enjoyed the unlimited moral and material support of the people. In many cases they have participated shoulder to shoulder with their military brothers. For military personnel there can be no pride higher than being martyred for a nation which enthusiastically participates in the operation zones shoulder to shoulder with their military brothers, without any consideration for whether they are members of the military or not, whether they have had training or not.

A large number of people are participating. After the support of God and the Iranian nation we have protected Khorramshahr with the support of the people of Khorramshahr themselves, together with the guards brothers and other military forces. Contrary to what has been announced by foreign radios, Khorramshahr is completely in the hands of our own forces. A few times, three times, the Iraqis with assistance of local mercenary elements tried to penetrate Khorramshahr, but they were unable to do so. They left the city after leaving behind a large number of dead and heavy equipment.

At the moment, the Iraqis are in the general border region from Shalamcheh to (Nahr-e Harayej). I have received a very good report recently which I can present to the Iranian nation that the Iraqi forces were expelled from the region between (Nahr-e Harayej) and Shalamcheh during last night and this morning. Our military forces with the assistance of the people of Khorramshahr are engaged in mopping-up operations there.

Ahvaz has never been under siege. Two columns were moving toward Ahvaz. One came from Kushk and Kalayeh and fortunately this column was broken up today in the southwestern regions of Ahvaz close to the Iran-Iraq border. At the moment, our armed forces, with the help of the people of Ahvaz, are pursuing the fleeing forces and have captured a large number of prisoners from the Iraqi forces but we have not yet received the figures. Another column which was sent from Iraqi territory toward Ahvaz was coming from Bostan, Susangerd and [word indistinct]. During the past few days this column was completely broken up with the sincere cooperation and complete harmony of the ground forces, the air force, the airborne division which is part of the ground forces, the revolution guards, the local armed forces and the people of Khuzestan. One cannot count on that column anymore. At the moment, Bostan, which is a small border town, is under the complete control of our forces. The border of this region is also [words indistinct].

Other columns which were sent toward Dezful were at first pinned down in the (Bime-Khosh) region. Because of the strong defense of the armed forces and the people of Dezful the severity of the offensive of the Iraqis has been reduced. At the moment they have adopted a defensive posture. They are pinned down. They are stopped. During the past 2 days the armed forces have managed to cross over the Karkheh River. At the moment perhaps the severest battles are being fought in the border region, of course a part of it within Iran's territory. What is certain is that our ground forces are going to go beyond the offensive line and [words indistinct].

The Iranian nation is aware that during the first few days of the war, with the assistance of God, we managed to acquire air supremacy. Air supremacy does not mean that not one plane will penetrate Iranian airspace; air supremacy means that the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran can achieve its military goals at any time and at any place that it desires. In other words, we can say that whichever force possesses the initiative for action has gained air supremacy. Of course, it is possible that when we say we have acquired air supremacy, the Iraqi forces may have some planes, some bases, some pilots and can still penetrate Iranian airspace to some extent. This is natural in military operations. The Iraqi Army however, normally fails to hit almost any of its targets, but the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran is capable of carrying out any plan it makes. At the suitable time and place, all its targets beyond the borders which will start from tomorrow--we announce this--I will inform the Iranian nation what they have carried out beyond our international borders. [sentence as heard]

The navy has superiority in the western half of the Persian Gulf. So far we have not had clashes in the eastern half of the Persian Gulf. Until 2 days ago, our ground forces did not have superiority on the ground.

At first, certain operations were carried out in border regions to postpone the Iraqi advance in order to reduce the fighting capability and the offensive and fighting capacity of the Iraqi forces. Fortunately, in these operations, with the absolute support of the people--everywhere I should say that with the aid of God, with the moral support of the imam and the material and moral support of the people--the ground forces succeeded in these operations in reducing the fighting capability of the Iraqi forces. This had to happen. This offensive had to be slowed down, then stopped. There is a special succession of tactical operations. The offensive had to be stopped and finally this offensive wave and the ability to continue the offensive had to be taken away from the Iraqi Army. Then through reconstruction, repair and with the choice of the suitable time and place a counteroffensive had to be carried out. With the assistance of God, the ground forces are proceeding toward the achievement of complete readiness for the start of a counteroffensive. We are confident that the Iraqi Army at the moment, from a psychological standpoint, is not in a position to withstand the counteroffensive of the ground forces, which will certainly be supported by the air force, the Airborne Division and the people. Even today, we had a number of local successes. Of course, we should never be too pleased with these local and domestic successes.

The condition of the war is extremely changeable and fluid. At every hour it may change, but at the moment, since morning, we have succeeded in completely breaking up an armored column of Iraqi forces near the Karun River south of Ahvaz, between Ahvaz and Khorramshahr, of course far from Karun. That region has been cleansed. Another column which had been in [words indistinct], between Ahvaz and the Iran-Iraq border, was broken up with a special tactic, truly with the valiant acts of the armed forces--the ground forces, air force, the Airborne Division, guards, local people and the navy commandos. At the moment we are engaged in mopping-up operations. Of course, we should speedily fill the gap left by the Iraqi forces and not give them the opportunity for returning, reconstruction or [word indistinct].

In (Pay-e Pol) region, (Pay-e Pol Charkheh Zaykhosh), we have had a remarkable success. In military terms, crossing rivers is one of the most difficult stages of an operation because the forces which cross a river are very vulnerable. Fortunately, we have gone beyond the point of being vulnerable.

In (Eyni) region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab from yesterday until this morning we have been exposed to the heaviest pressures of the Iraqi ground and air forces. In other words, a battalion of the commandos of the Iraqi forces who were among the champions of the Ba'th were brought to this region last night to penetrate to Gilan-e Gharab. Here I express my appreciation and gratitude for the valor of the people of Gilan-e Gharab, who have heroically defended the city. Their action with the assistance of the armed forces resulted in two of the three Iraqi battalions [words indistinct], about 500 people have been completely broken up. According to a report I have received, our forces have not succeeded even in collecting their corpses today nor in collecting their injured. They have only managed to round up a number of prisoners. They have been urged to show maximum consideration for the injured, in keeping with our Islamic culture and our culture, so that before nightfall the Iraqi injured may be collected and treated.

At the moment, preparations have been made for our counteroffensive. Yesterday and today we have been successful in all fields. In particular, the Iraqi ground forces, which originally started their offensive with 12 divisions--of which 7 are currently in action along the borders of Iran--is not an organized and believing force. This will cause their command and leadership to be broken up at the very first blows. Their control is weakened and there is no belief, unity, solidarity or cohesion in their chain of command. When they are broken up it is very difficult for them to reorganize.

These are our hopes. Of course, we should never feel proud as a result of these regional and local successes. We should fight until we have completely expelled the enemy forces from the Islamic lands; not only should we expel them but I believe we should destroy them, because if we expel them it is possible that they may reorganize and attack once again in a different place. They should be completely destroyed so that this aggressive being will not be able to pose a threat to our country.

[Reporter] Many thanks for taking part in this interview. [end recording]

MAJLIS TO SEND LETTER TO NONALIGNED COUNTRIES ON WAR

JN080741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The public session of the Islamic Majlis was opened at 0825 yesterday with Koranic verses.

The session, chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, dealt with the project to meet the needs of the revolution guards. After approval of the project, its broad lines and the suggestions of the Majlis members were referred to the competent committee.

Our correspondent reports that the project was submitted for discussion before it was adopted. Representatives of the Islamic Army of Iran and the revolution guards also submitted clarifications of the project.

The Majlis public session also dealt with the draft law on how to manage the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The session also dealt with the proposal submitted by 15 Majlis members on merging the Ministries of Education and Higher Education. The session also discussed a special list concerning the new organization proposed for the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

At the end of the session, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis stated that a letter to the nonaligned countries on the Iranian-Iraqi war has been prepared and that it will be referred to those Majlis members who wish to sign it.

Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani spoke about the second anniversary of Khomeyni's departure from Iraq. He said: Our people's desire was to celebrate this glorious day. The entire people, however, are struggling in these days and all the country's young men have left from various parts of Iran for the front of jihad. We consider this jihad by the young men as the fruit of the imam's jihad. Prior to the official Majlis session, one of the Majlis members spoke about the war between Iran and the Iraqi regime. He said: It is natural that material and financial losses result from the war. In this war, which has been imposed on us by Saddam Husayn, the agent of imperialism, we have to struggle on three levels: economic, political and military.

Rafsanjani referred to the meeting Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i held with the Soviet ambassador. He said: World diplomacy is based on falsehoods. This diplomacy contradicts our slogan of neither East nor West. This slogan does not permit us to extend our hand to flatter any of the big powers. With God's help and the support of the people we shall triumph in this war imposed on us.

After the official session, one of Tehran's Majlis members submitted a report on his trip to the war zones in western Iran. He said: Our struggle has always been directed against imperialism, whether Western or Eastern imperialism. We never intended to enter a war with our Muslim brothers. The enemy, however, has not been able to accept our Islamic Revolution, which has drawn the attention of all the world.

Therefore, the enemy wanted to check it in any manner or method. That's why this war, imposed by the agent Iraqi regime on our struggling people, took place.

The Tehran Majlis member stressed that the Iraqi regime and the Western and Eastern superpowers must realize that when our revolutionary society rose up, it did not possess any sophisticated weapon. [passage indistinct]

MAJLIS COMMITTEE ORDERS SURVEY OF ARMED FORCES RESOURCES

LD081148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Defense Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a meeting this morning during which the country's general defense plan was debated and discussed. The session also reviewed the battle by the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, the status of the fighting and the future of the war. In conclusion, it was decided that two members of the committee should carry out a survey and investigation regarding the resources of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and report the result.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL GHARAZI COMMENTS ON WAR

GF071420 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1335 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Interview given to unnamed NIOC reporter by Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi on 6 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Gharazi, I want to ask you about the battlefront in Dezful, Susangerd and Khorramshahr. Since we know you have been active at the front, could you give a comprehensive report to our people?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to dear struggling listeners of Iran. In answer to your question, the thing I feel and see is that the war is a complicated matter. It starts at one point and passes through many forms before reaching its final shape. When the final shape is reached, if it is directed correctly it will be won and be won and, if not, there will be repercussions.

We have to accept the fact that we are a country that has not been in a war since the Iranian-Russian war of the 1800's. Our generation has passed. [sentence as heard] Our people fought internal imperialism actively, but we never had a war with a clearly defined front. Now, thank God and following the victorious revolution, we have a situation--a God-given situation--and the war has come to our country.

During the first days we were in a hurry. The people were following the situation with worry, asking why such a thing should happen, why Iraq should attack us and so on. They prepared themselves quickly to participate in the war and they have participated. The war lost its importance after the first few days. Bombings and fighting became normal for the people. I, personally, learned enough for my lifetime. We thought that when the airports were struck it was a significant blow. But then we repaired them in a few hours--that is, the municipality repaired them.

On the other hand, they started scaring the people, but that did not last very long. The enemy was trying to pretend in the first few hours, or the first few days, that the end was inevitable. Considering the damage they had inflicted, they thought it was effective enough. But the resistance by the population has been very strong. They have neutralized and countered all these blows. At the moment the people are in a stable situation, and that is the best possible situation in any war. If we look at the record of other countries which were in wars--for example, that of France in World Wars I and II, especially in World War I--it panicked in the first few days, but then the nation stabilized for 4 years of war. Stability was gained. Fortunately we achieved stability much earlier. The enemy's forces are being supported by all the Eastern and Western countries and are being supplied by them. As our brothers say, the tanks are destroyed but they seem to grow back on the spot. At least we can say our officers, our brother fighters, are learning quickly about the war. This is the situation on all fronts. A historic event took place in Khorramshahr when, on 8 September, the people were facing guns and shaking their fists at cannons. But the guns were not firing.

The people of Khorramshahr had resisted the guns firing at them. I do not know if you remember or whether you have been told about the person who was thrown out of Iran by the nation and died in exile; he forced the forces to fire on the people. But the situation resolved itself. In the present situation it is proved that something historic and new is happening--that people can win against modern weapons. This was well proved in Khorramshahr.

I thought that following these events morale would be low--and it has been 3 days since we were with these brothers--but we come and go and see that the morale is much higher and stronger. In Ahvaz the front is very active. I see that the activity has offered some new opportunities to the population. They come with devotion to fight the foreign enemy. Of course, we consider Iraqi soldiers our brothers, but those officers who think of the United States as their supporter are servants of Satan.

Since it is of strategic importance and the main artery for Khuzestan, the enemy might station a large force in Dezful to close the roads and stop the activities of our airbase. It is of great importance to Iraq to capture the garrison. This means their military tacticians are sending more forces to the Dezful front than to Khorramshahr or Ahvaz. That is why there is so much propaganda over this. We will never forget that the front in Dezful has many capable people who will fight actively.

I can say that a new child has been born on the front in the name of the guard brothers and soldiers. This new child will give a jaw-breaking answer to the problems. Our people have prepared themselves to face the new problems brought about by the war.

[Question] With respect to Susangerd and Bostan...

[Answer] Yes, the situation in Susangerd, Bostan, and the like was an interesting one. The Hamidiyeh garrison in the area was weakened as a result of long fighting. I was with these brothers one night. A large number of (?Iraqi) tanks were in the Susangered area against a defenseless garrison with a few brothers with whom we had talked... [sentence as heard]

The following morning the war situation changed. They were ready to fight, and 100 to 150 of the enemy tanks were destroyed. They retreated. If they have any plans for this (?area), they will return. We are waiting for them to come to Susangerd, Bostan and [name indistinct], but nothing has happened so far. The enemy is probably preparing to return with equipment that he expects will protect him from another defeat. This happened there and the situation was resolved, leaving the Hamidiyeh garrison safe.

[Question] Let us go back to the question of Khorramshahr. What is the situation of the forces--both ours and the enemy's--and what is the situation of the battle?

[Answer] The enemy's fire, due to his attacking Khorramshahr from three directions, is very effective. He can shell Khorramshahr any time he wants, both from his territory and from inside our territory. The city is therefore easy prey for the enemy, but it is stuck in his throat and will result in severe bleeding. I heard that Iraqi radio and television said that the crazy people and guards in Khorramshahr--and I apologize to our listeners for saying this--had thrown the Iraqis out of the city. That indeed happened to the enemy, but the enemy is very close to us in Khorramshahr and can shell us anytime.

There are of course, plans to protect Khorramshahr, but there is no need to explain them. We may be able to protect Khorramshahr with God's help against the enemy's short-range weapons. It is our duty to do this and organize the front so that short-range arms cannot hit the city. Khorramshahr and Abadan have always been under this threat and long-range weapons can hit them. I have a feeling that in the last 2 days only long-range shells have been hitting those cities. We hope to be able to find a solution to this problem as well.

[Question] Last night Iraqi television aired an interview with the Iraqi defense minister. A subject that was discussed, as we saw and heard, was whether foreign soldiers were involved in the war with Iran. He said that some of the Iranian prisoners were Libyan and Syrian soldiers. I wanted to ask your opinion as Khuzestan governor general on the subject. Can it be true?

[Answer] I do not know. It is true that the war is an imposed one, but when a responsible authority can come and issue such a blatant lie, this shows only weakness. In the course of our revolution, we have become the biggest martyr nurturer of history. We do not have any need to bring in soldiers from Libya or Syria. Do you know that a large number of our brothers are fighting in the Palestinian fronts and are still there? We have no shortage of manpower and have never felt any such problem. I believe that such cities as Abadan, Khorramshahr, Dezful and Ahvaz, have several times the manpower required for the front.

[Question] On the question of a cease-fire, which the regime in Baghdad was making a great deal of propaganda about sometime ago--saying that if Iran accepted the conditions they would make it effective from yesterday morning--do you think that such a thing could be real, or was it a political bluff? If it was real--and they announced the cease-fire yesterday morning--which side broke the cease-fire?

[Answer] The cease-fire was there in name only--an order which was needed only if it was obeyed.

I think they faced strong opposition in Khorramshahr and this, coupled with the defeat in Susangerd, resulted in the fact that their masters decided that the possibilities of the Iraqis capturing a town, even one near the border, were very slim. You know that the citizens of Mehran, which had been captured, have expelled the Iraqis. Iraqi military strategy changed because of this. They might have been under the illusion, supplied by Western strategists, that if they attacked us from the West our [word indistinct] will be disrupted and that the antiregime forces are strong enough to disrupt the cities and eventually end the Islamic Republic.

Now they have seen the strong resistance and have concluded that their original strategy was wrong. We have heard that there are over 4,000 Savakists, officers and other army personnel living in Iraq, and that the war was organized mostly by them. They managed through their connections to force the Iraqi Ba'thist regime to start this war. They also thought that after their extensive propaganda the nation would not support the regime in Iran. A one-sided cease-fire has no meaning. They should announce such a thing through an international organization. That organization should be one acceptable to both sides.

The Government of the Islamic Republic has not discussed anything with any international authority and will not do so. There is no cease-fire. The whole thing was a military trick. And they attacked Tehran, Abadan, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz yesterday. It is nothing but a ploy to allow them to reorganize their forces.

[Question] You mentioned the Iraqi air attacks yesterday. I wanted to ask you why the people are not better informed about this. This is a question I have been asked many times since last night. On the same subject, Iraqi aircraft attacked us yesterday and we had many dead and injured in several places, but this was not announced. Do you think any attention has been paid to this so that people can be given the real picture?

[Answer] The ruling group we have in Iran wants to keep the population informed. But since the news media are very broad and the joint headquarters has decided to issue all the news--and this is its right--and since the fronts are now widespread, the news is very important.

The brothers have been dealt some blows and so news production has suffered. This has made me unhappy. One cannot even broadcast news which will result in boosting the population's morale. This is even more annoying.

Anyway, there are many shortcomings in the war, and news is one of them. We admit that the population has been deprived of some news. We hope that we can shape the system so that the news departments can give the nation true and correct news.

[Question] To reach some conclusions from our discussion and your explanations, I would like to ask your opinion on the future of the war--that is, the Iraqi military aggression against Iran.

[Answer] The future of the war is the same as the future of our slogan. It is the establishment of a new chapter in history. The future of the war will see Saddam branded as an unstable character who was unable to form a stable government. The future of war is obvious; it will show that this regime has no faith in organized regimes of the world and does not accept philosophical theories about the creation of humane government. Therefore, if the war is stopped in one corner here, the war will start in another corner. This is because the biggest problem in human history is the problem of system of thought. The new system of thinking in the world is different from the other systems and will show its fire everywhere.

You are propagating a new human system of thought. This bothers Saddam, King Khalid, the Soviet regime and the administration in the United States. The enemy might have made some gains militarily, but we look to the new generations who want the formation of new governments. The Iraqi nation, that of Saudi Arabia, [words indistinct] of Turkey are the Muslim nations who are not prepared to accept Western conditions. Therefore, it is necessary for them to fight for their freedom.

It is obvious that enemies change the direction of wars. At the moment the war should be taking place in Iraq. It is God's love that the war is in Iran and we accept it with open arms. This is because we are certain that this Western-organized army will be absorbed within Iran and will be destroyed.

We have a long future of such wars ahead of us. We have a great many problems, such as the situation in Palestine, the problem of Islam against Eastern and Western plots. It is a great honor for us to receive this war so that we can extend our struggle outside our country. This shows our readiness to withstand humiliation.

[Question] Thank you for this opportunity and I want to ask you for any message you may have for the people, especially for the brave fighters on the southern front.

[Answer] I have said it many times to the brothers: I have no message for the people. If I deserve it, I will always accept messages from the people. On all the trips I have made the message of the people has been: Stronger resistance. Do not stop believing in our slogans. There are a great many forces supporting us. If the enemy wins on all the fronts, he can come and [words indistinct]. Any battlefront--not just Dezful--which the enemy tries to organize will be met with stiff opposition by our people.

I want to tell you: The blows that the army deals to the enemy are usually not all-out ones. The thing that forms an unbreakable dam and absorbs the enemy is the people supporting the army in a wide front behind the forces.

We will not ask those forces to come and help us. This is a local war that might last a long time, but there is no need to bring all our forces into it. The war has stabilized. The people have organized and can fight. We must think of solutions which are not outside our slogans. Our biggest gain is to hold tightly to this government that has been formed under the imam's direction and all its slogans. We hope that we have learned this well from the people.

CHAMRAN STATEMENTS ON WAR WITH IRAQ REPORTED

JN072105 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The evening newspaper KEYHAN writes today: Dr Mostafa Chamran says: The Iraqi regime has desperately acted to topple the Islamic state in Iran since the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. However, he said, we consider the recent war the Iraqi regime is launching against us as an American confrontation against Iran, and Saddam as no more than a puppet of the United States in the Middle East. He added that the Iraqi regime pushed 10 armored brigades into war with Iran and each brigade consists of 10,000 men. Two complete brigades were destroyed in the Ahvaz region by our Islamic forces during the past 2 days.

Dr Mostafa Chamran added that before the Iraqi regime began its offensive against Iran, it took into consideration the strength of only the Iranian Army. Therefore, it imagined that its military forces were superior to the Iranian forces, thus ignoring that it would face the forces of 35 million Iranian Muslims. He added: The war raging between the Iraqi regime and the Islamic Republic of Iran was not a war between the Arabs and the Persians, as is said by Saddam. It is the confrontation of the Eastern and Western superpowers with our Islamic Revolution.

Regarding the Soviet Union's role in this war, Dr Chamran said: The Soviet Union has a direct or indirect coordination with the United States. Agreement on the part of the Soviet Union with the former regime was easier for it than agreement with the Islamic Revolution in Iran. We are confident that the Soviet Union is now offering aid to the Iraqi regime. We know this from listening to the wireless contacts between the two countries. [as heard]

Dr Chamran said: The world should know that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran consists of 35 million Muslim Iranians. This army will hold out solidly before any plot or aggression. The multitudes of our people's sons, who long for martyrdom and who beg every day to take part in defending Islam and the homeland, are a good example of what we say.

Regarding the strength of the Ba'th regime's army, Dr Chamran said that it is supplied with considerable military equipment. [words indistinct] despite the heavy losses inflicted on it daily--losses which exceed tens and hundreds of tanks destroyed or seized by the Islamic Revolution forces.

As for the subject of cease-fire, Dr Chamran said: The subject of cease-fire is out of the question because to cease fire in a war imposed on us does not make any sense. We will aim at continuing this war until the destruction of criminal Saddam. Chamran added: The Iraqi Ba'th regime considers the Iranian people as its primary foe. Therefore, it launches it aggressive campaigns against our disarmed civilians instead of shelling military positions.

He said that the hostility of King Husayn and King Hassan II to our Islamic Revolution is good evidence of the soundness of our revolution. The oppressed peoples of the world lay great hopes on our Islamic Revolution. Only the reactionary and agent regimes in the region find us to be opposers of their dirty intentions.

In conclusions, Mostafa Chamran said: Let the whole world know that we are struggling and living for the sake of peace, friendship and fraternity and that we will defend our independence and freedom, sacrificing all we possess along this path. The Eastern and Western superpowers consider the Islamic Republic of Iran their primary enemy. Therefore, they are now pushing with all their power to squelch our Islamic liberation movement.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran carries the noblest mission of civilization in the world and that the Muslim Iranian people do not want it to be Eastern or Western. He said: Our call was not addressed to the Iraqi people only, but also to all oppressed peoples in the world. It is a call for liberation from the shackles of captivity and slavery. This call was in no need of arms. Therefore, the Iraqi regime and the Eastern and Western superpowers do not fear our weapons and military equipment. They are worried by the call of our missionary revolution, which will spread over all mankind, God willing.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SON OF LATE IRAQI AYATOLLAH

GF071620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, the son of the late Ayatollah al-'Uzma as-Sayyid Muhsin al-Hakim. Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim arrived in Iran recently. He was compelled to leave Iraq.

RAJA'I REPLIES TO PAKISTANI SHI'ITE MUSLIMS' GREETINGS

GF071652 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Shi'ite Muslims from Pakistan have congratulated Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his appointment as prime minister. The prime minister sent the following telegram in reply:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the esteemed leader of Islamic Pakistan, our brother Mufti Jaffar Hussain: through this telegram please accept our warmest greetings from the blood-soaked fronts. Amid this raging war being fought between the forces of Islam and infidels, I wish to shake your hand warmly. We are grateful to you for your brotherly concern. We hope that we have not deviated from the right path as shown in the following Koranic verse [quoted in Arabic]: "Be hard on the infidels and be merciful among yourselves."

We are forging ahead with determination. The defense of an Islamic nation is a religious duty of all Muslims. The victory of Islam has been promised by God.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, Islamic Republic of Iran

BBC REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KHORRAMSHAHR, 'TRAPPED' SHIPS

TA071542 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] We hear first from the southern battle-front in the fighting between Iraq and Iran. The Iranians still say Khorramshahr is holding out against the Iraqi forces. Tehran radio says a government minister made an inspection of the port today, but a BBC correspondent reporting from the Iraqi side early today says the Iraqis maintain that their troops are in control of the port, although there was some resistance in other parts of the town. Christopher Morris sent this dispatch from Basra:

[Begin recording] The Iraqis' capture of the port has brought no immediate relief to the crew members of several foreign ships trapped in Khorramshahr since the war started. The masters of some of the cargo vessels moored in the docks had been keeping up steam in the hope of making a run for it during any lull in the fighting. Even though Iraqi troops now have control of the port, fighting still rages all along the banks of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway south towards the oil refinery at Abadan and beyond.

Escape to the gulf then remains impossible and so long as the war continues, all the many ships still trapped which have not been crippled in the shellfire will have to stay where they are. Overnight the Iraqis continued to consolidate their newly won positions around the port of Khorramshahr. The town itself, although virtually surrounded, is still being defended. Iraqi military commanders said there are still some Iranian snipers in the small pockets of resistance to be cleared out. What is important though in this battle area during the past three days, is the absence of any aerial support for the hardpressed Iranian forces. It has now enabled the Iraqis to transport huge quantities of extra tanks and armour to the front-line and significantly, during last night, bridge building equipment, pontoons and amphibious armoured vehicles suggesting some sort of pinned bridgehead assault over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. [end recording]

COMMENTARY SCORES BBC COVERAGE OF FIGHTING

LD072144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "The BBC's Idle Talk"]

[Text] Last night BBC radio once again broke with tradition. Having gone a long time without any firsthand reports on Iran due to their former disgrace, a BBC correspondent reported through his Persian announcer that "Khorramshahr has fallen into the hands of the Iraqis, and the Ba'thist forces are advancing."

BBC management, mainly to protect itself, searches through various British newspapers and magazines for items hostile to Iran so that if they broadcast a false report they can put the blame on the writers of that particular publication. During the past few days they had a great deal of difficulty in finding an item harmful to Iran in British publications. Although they tried very hard to find something suitable in order to demonstrate the depth of their hostility and ill will against the Islamic Republic, they had little success. As you know, the British press, like the rest of the press in the capitalist workd, ashamed that it has done nothing so far except lie and quote the nonsense of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, has been forced to reveal some of the truth. With great reluctance, it has published certain facts which, in the eyes of the experts, more or less reveal the greatness and the importance of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the bravery, self-sacrifice and devotion of the Muslim fighters of Iran.

But the managers of the BBC's Persian program, who could not change the general tone of their program, were certainly not pleased with reading such facts. Basically, it is natural that those who have no other aim but to deliver blows at the Islamic Revolution of Iran will somehow refrain from quoting British newspapers and, once again, resort to making use of their so-called correspondents. Of course, these correspondents, having lost their stomach-filling imperialism rations, which were always available to them in their managers, have a greater grudge against the Islamic Revolution of Iran than the Baha'is who control the Persian unit of the BBC. The BBC, which has justly acquired the fitting title of London's black widow, broadcasts in more than 30 different languages to all parts of the world. For each of these programs, it has in its employ a special clique, depending on the relations of the British Foreign Office to the country in question.

The items which are broadcast by the BBC in various languages vary with the target country. For instance, what the BBC broadcasts in Persian differs from what is broadcast in Arabic, Russian, Urdu or other languages. We have at times heard certain reports from the BBC in various languages that totally contradict one another.

The managers of the BBC's Persian program, who after the lies of its correspondents in Iran were exposed preferred to merely reflect on what had been written in British newspapers, after the change in the orientation of the newspapers concerning their interpretation of the outcome of the war between Iraq and Iran. They suddenly found themselves in a situation which was not at all compatible with their vengeful character. As they did not wish to disappoint that group of their listeners who are fond of hearing their nonsense talk, therefore, last night they engaged in a skillful maneouvre and meddled with the text of the report which had been transmitted by their correspondent from Iraq and changed the name of Basra to Khorramshahr. The correspondent had reported that the Iraqi Government, due to the loss of its sovereignty over Basra, had engaged in a big onslaught to regain the city. The BBC's Persian unit which is in no way willing to bring the news of the weakness and desperation of the Government of the Iraqi Ba'thists to the ears of its fond listeners, changed the word Basra to Khorramshahr and reported the complete occupation of Khorramshahr by the Baghdad forces. In this way they bring hope in the dark of the night of Tehran to those worshippers of the West who appear in the guise of Iranians that their master will soon arrive and once again take them to the green aryamehr [a title bestowed on the shah] pasture for grazing.

BBC management may have forgotten, but we clearly remember what lies they propagated during the Six Day War between the Arabs and the usurpers of Palestine and how at every moment they informed us of the occupation of Damascus, Beirut, Amman and Cairo. If the managers of the BBC's Persian unit rack their brains a bit, they will remember what they used to ram down the throats of the Iranians in praise of the glory and magnificence of the cursed and hated shah; they will remember how, especially during the damned 2,500 year celebrations, they broadcast a lot of nonsense and talked of the presence of the British royalty at the colorful feasts in Persepolis, and how these parasites of society dragged their moving corpses filled with excrement from one place to another. We will never forget the reports on the Islamic Revolution of Iran on BBC radio and how the BBC constantly used to propagate nationalism and tried to glorify their former servants in order to reduce the Islamic nature of the Iranian revolution and to portray it as a national uprising. The interesting point is that the BBC's Persian programs praised precisely those persons whom it cursed each night during the nationalist uprising of Dr Mossadeq.

If these examples are not enough to acquaint you with the BBC's hypocrisy, be advised that this radio, especially in its Persian programs, has not yet reported the bombardment of Iranian cities and the slaughter of innocent people by Iraqi MiG's and has not uttered a word about the destruction of the hospital in Abadan, the populated areas of Tabriz, the bombardment of the people of Pol-e Dokhtar and the destruction of water and electricity installations in Andimeshk. Instead, it has recounted the nonsensical lies of Baghdad radio and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY word for word for BBC listeners. It has bestowed an importance upon Saddam Husayn, the son of the former doorman of the British Embassy in Baghdad, that is absolutely unbelievable.

The most interesting fact is that the BBC has not referred to even one example of the frightful deeds of Saddam Husayn. It has given such an angelic face to this man-like demon that one would think he had extended a hand to save the bankrupt economy of the British isles and would, after the destruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran, once again bring a fortune to the world plunderers.

Nevertheless, despite all this, we are Muslims. It is better to live by the adage "remember the dead with kindness" and ignore all the satanic deeds of the BBC and its managers and not stir their cesspool so much, for those wretched ones are on the point of death. While Britain has no other option for the sake of its filthy survival than to act as a middleman and a pimp, it is so insignificant in our eyes that we regard it as dead, and according to the principles of honor and chivalry, it is not appropriate to kick the dead.

Further Comments

LD071316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1118 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Last night the BBC, the propaganda corporation of British imperialism, once again put out a brazen lie that the Iraqi forces had occupied the city of Khorramshahr and that they were marching towards Abadan and Ahvaz. Hireling and counterrevolutionary rumormongers had yet to complete the job of extensively propagating the report put out by their masters when, a few moments later, the lies of the BBC were exposed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali in an interview from Khorramshahr with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the statement of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

This morning the BBC tried as hard as it could to gloss over its lie reported last night and, in the usual propaganda policy of imperialist and Zionist corporations, cited its correspondent as saying that the Iraqi forces had occupied the jetties at Khorramshahr port. One must ask the BBC: How was it that last night your correspondent was loitering with the Iraqi forces in the city of Khorramshahr toward Abadan and Ahvaz, but this morning he ran aground at Khorramshahr jetties? Which of these lies is bigger than the other? The report last night or the report today?

From the outset of the aggressive war waged by the Iraqi Ba'th regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, imperialist and Zionist propaganda corporations rose in support of the American hireling Saddam's regime. During the initial days of the onslaught by the Iraqi Ba'thists, imperialist and international Zionist loudspeakers joyfully heralded the fall of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sensationalized the figments of the imagination of little Satan Saddam, to the effect that he would destroy Iran's Islamic Revolution in another couple of days. However, once again the real and true awe of God's message in the Koran on the conflict between right and wrong was manifested.

It should not be left unsaid that in the same way that superpowers have reached an understanding over plundering the resources of the deprived people of the world and over their political and military interests so have they reached an understanding on an international system of propaganda. They always maintain a propaganda balance and use cold war propaganda as a well-known weapon to bring about deviation in revolutionary and liberation movements. For the world's oppressed, the terminology employed by the Eastern and Western propaganda corporations are devoid of any value. From their hegemonist and aggressive actions one can realize the sort of thought and intention that lie behind them. Today they speak of humanity and love of man and human rights. But the people in the world are witnessing everywhere their violations of human rights and their destruction of man for their own interests. These dependent propaganda corporations, in the war between Iran and Iraq, have all tried to achieve their objective of destroying Iran's Islamic Revolution and to provide propaganda fodder for their remaining spies and hirelings in the country.

However, the courageous and Muslim Iranian people have learned from their past revolutionary experience and know very well those rumormongers for whom all the false reports put out by the BBC, the Voice of America and Israeli radio are incontestible fact; they also know from where these hirelings are fed and whom they are serving. The American Saddam like his friend, the destroyed shah, has invited thousands of Western journalists to Iraq, is entertaining them in luxury hotels and is bribing them out of the fund plundered from the deprived Iraqi people to prepare favorable reports for him, to put seemingly true gloss over the figments of his imagination and speak of the victories he has achieved only in his dreams. Nevertheless, Iranian Muslim fighters deliver more severe blows against the wrong every day and it will not be long before God's promise of the victory of right and the defeat of wrong will be realized.

IRAQI PEOPLE, NOT SADDAM HUSAYN TRUE VICTORS IN WAR

JN972236 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Who is the winner in the war which the agent Iraqi Ba'th is waging against the Islamic Republic? It is everyone's right to ask: Who is the winner in the war which Saddam declared against the Islamic republic of Iran?

Some might say that the United States is the primary winner. They might justify such a belief by saying that having failed to strike at Islamic Iran through imposing an economic boycott and fabricating successive plots both internally and externally, the United States had no alternative but to use Saddam to strike at Islamic Iran under Arabism and other slogans. Thus, the United States would be able to limit the Islamic Revolution to its borders, particularly since it failed to paralyze this revolution through various past attempts. The United States would also guarantee the incitement of chauvinist grudges under the leadership of a new pioneer, grudges which would represent barriers to the spread of the light of Islam.

As for the losses in lives as a result of such a war, these would only be sustained by the Muslims. Moreover, the burning of institutions, supplies and military and economic equipment would only serve to raise the rate of U.S. exports to the Middle East. The United States would be compensated for the cost of oil and its trade balance would thus benefit. Despite its convincing justifications, however, such an opinion is weakened by the fact that one of the primary U.S. interests is to guarantee the flow of oil and stability and security for the region's regimes. Thus, waging a war might not be in line with such a goal.

Some might say that the Soviet Union is the winner in the war which the agent Saddam Tikriti declared against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Indeed, the Soviet Union encouraged Saddam to wage the war by supplying him with various arms and experts, particularly since it witnessed his embracement by the West, which was manifested by his abrogation of many agreements and the forceful and cruel strike at the Iraqi Communist Party.

Thus, the Soviet Union incited this puppet to wage war and supplied him with arms in an attempt to embrace him again and protect and bolster the remaining Iraqi Communists from attempts by the Saddam clique to assassinate them. The Soviet Union Believes that via Iraq, it can find a stepping stone along the warm coasts of the Persian Gulf, which it has always desired. The Soviet Union believes that such a war would divert the people's attention from its ugly crimes in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union believes that it would probably be able to suppress the zealous revolutionaries in its southern republics.

Despite such justifications, however, the Soviet Union has not achieved any of these aspirations. Indeed, Saddam has been transformed into a U.S. puppet, whose duty it is to remove all obstacles threatening the capitalists' interests.

Others might say that the Soviet Union and the United States are neutral and that Saddam is the winner in such a war. A reply to such an opinion would be that the whole world in general, and Muslims in particular, are cursing this rash fascist, who has imposed an unjust war on the youthful (?cream) of Islam, has shed Muslim blood in the holy month, has burned houses and dispersed the wealth of Muslims in order to satisfy his cheap personal caprices and to serve the despicable colonialist interests. Indeed, the excesses of the media and the personal compliments of some collapsing Arab regimes are only for the purpose of warding off the evil of such a rash tyrant.

Thus, who is the winner in such a war? We believe that the heroic Iraqi people are the only ones who would emerge victorious from such a war. Indeed, all indications of the battle and occurrences inside and outside Iraq affirm that the throne of Shah Saddam is on the verge of collapse. Indeed, his oppression of the Muslim Iraqi people, which has gone beyond limits, is over and the light of the great Islamic dawn is appearing. The banners of victory are looming on the horizon. The day of salvation from tyrants is coming.

IRANIAN, OTHER ISLAMIC STUDENTS ABROAD SUPPORT TEHRAN

Students in Italy Ordered Home

AU080812 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA)--The Iranian Embassy has ordered all Iranian students not duly registered in Italian universities to return home immediately for draft into the war with Iraq or else be classified as deserters. A number of Iranian students in the country who have been demanding the right to take mid-October admission exams for entrance into the Italian university system will be coming to the capital today to press their case at the foreign affairs and education ministries.

The only foreign students entitled to take the exams under current regulations are those who have completed Italian language programs at the university for foreigners in central Perugia or at the University of Siena. The Perugia University administration is expected to hand down a final ruling on the Iranian student's request Friday.

6,000 Return From India

BK071456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Oct (AFP)--About 6,000 of the 10,000 Iranians studying in various Indian universities were voluntarily returning to their country in the wake of the current Iran-Iraq conflict, PTI news agency reported here today, quoting a spokesman of the students.

PTI quoted Hussain Tharikki and two others as having told the press at Bhopal, in central Indian Madhya Pradesh, that many of them had already reached Iran, while some were yet to leave, to help in the war effort. According to them, many of the students came from Khorramshahr, Abadan and other areas, presently under heavy attack from the Iraqis, and were concerned about the plight of their families over there. They, however, clarified that their government had not insisted on students returning now.

In reply to another question, Rahmatullha, another leader, said although they had several groups owing allegiance to different ideologies, all of them were progressive and democratic and fully backed the government's policies.

Tehran: 300,000 Pakistanis Volunteer

JN071902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The orator and the secretary general of the Pakistani Al-Imamiyah University has announced that 300,000 Pakistanis have expressed their readiness to start a march to Iran and to participate in the jihad against the agent Iraqi regime. The Pakistani brothers' eagerness to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran is increasing day by day. The Iranian Embassy in Islamabad has received a flood of letters and cables from the representatives of the various strata of the Pakistani people expressing their strong desire to join the jihad against the blasphemous agent Iraqi regime. A large number of retired army personnel of the Pakistani Army have asked to participate in the jihad.

Turkish Students Await Imam's Call

JN071900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic committees of Turkish university students have announced that they are awaiting the orders of the nation's imam and the founder of the Islamic Republic in Iran to join the first ranks on the front with their brothers, the soldiers of the Iranian Armed Forces and the revolution guards, in their battle against the infidel Iraqi Ba'th regime. In a statement issued on this subject, the Muslim student committees said that they hope their request will be received favorably by Imam Khomeyni so that they will not be deprived of the honor of becoming martyrs.

Philadelphia Muslim Support

GF071644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington reports that after last Friday's prayers Muslims in Philadelphia adopted a resolution declaring their support for the heroic Muslim Iranian people in their war against infidelity embodied by Saddam Husayn, shah Husayn of Jordan and other agents of imperialism in the region. In their statement the Muslims declare their disgust and indignation at the Iraqi attack against Iran. They call on Muslims of the world to denounce the attack and support the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S FAMILY REPORTEDLY ARRIVES IN PARIS

GF071335 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports, the family of Saddam Husayn has arrived in Paris via Jordan. Saddam's family is accompanied by the family of Saddam's father-in-law, Khayrallah Talfah. The reports added that when Iranian planes overflew Iraqi cities in order to distribute leaflets groups of people stood on their rooftops shouting Islamic slogans and expressing their support for the Iranian Muslim pilots.

FRANCE: GOVERNMENT ASKS BAKHTIAR NOT TO SPEAK ON RADIO

LD081020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 08 Oct 80

[Text] First, a correction: Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar will not be taking part in the broadcast "Facing the Public" on Paris radio this evening. Mr Bakhtiar has informed us that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs had asked him not to take part in our program at 1910 on Paris radio this evening.

FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS ASKED TO HELP MAINTAIN TEHRAN'S ARMS

LD071049 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Jacques Isnard report: "New Arms Deals"]

[Excerpt] French industrialists connected with the aircraft industry have been asked by some Iranian officials to look after and ensure the operational "maintenance" of certain American military equipment, of which the Iranian Army holds large quantities but which it has not always been able to keep in good shape because of a lack of space parts needed to ensure their effectiveness. In particular, this applies to hundreds of helicopters purchased from the United States by the preceding regime which have ever since lacked either spare parts or logistical support to keep them operational.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

146: Iraqi Soldiers Surrender

LD071734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 146 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran: When the cry of God Almighty was heard, groups of Iraqi soldiers, inspired by the heroes of Islam, responded to God's call and threw themselves into the open arms of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, thus joining the ranks of Islam's army and leaving blasphemy's division.

During today's attacks in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and along the border, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Ninety members of the Muslim Iraqi forces with their arms and equipment surrendered to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and joined the army of Islam.

In Khorramshahr the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps, with the cooperation of the public and the armed local brothers, have the situation completely under their control and have severely countered any aggression by the Iraqi mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

147: Battle With Iraqi Units

LD072140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2056 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 147 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Committed and Muslim compatriots: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which always rely upon the one God, continue their determined battle against the aggressive enemy and have achieved significant victories.

At 0600 this morning, 7 October, units of the Army and the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran fought against the infantry and mechanized units of the enemy and delivered blows to the Iraqi mercenaries. During this clash more than 20 Kalashnikovs and a considerable amount of enemy ammunition were seized by our forces and 9 of the enemy forces were captured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

148: Iraqis Attack Shushtar, Dezful

LD080749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 148 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces at 0830 today, 8 October, attacked Shushtar from the air and at 0906, areas surrounding the Dezful base. Casualties and damages inflicted on these areas will be made available to the noble Iranian nation once received and confirmed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

149: Thanks to Khuzestan Citizens

LD081114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 149 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpts] In His exalted name. Valiant and faithful citizens of Khuzestan, may God's greetings be upon you, patriotic and valiant people who assist militant brothers in the armed forces to protect the relgion and the realm. Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the armed forces in the region is extremely grateful for the all-embracing material and moral support of the noble citizens of Khuzestan, particularly the citizens of Andimeshk, Dezful and Shushtar, who spared no effort to assist the armed forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the general region of (Omkhosh).

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

150: Downing of Iraqi MiG's

LD081058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 150 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Struggling and heroic Iranian nation, during the air attacks by Iraqi mercenaries today at 0855 two attacking MiG's were shot down in Dezful and one at 1130 in Omidiyeh, Ahvaz region, by the fighters of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ABADAN CITIZENS WARNED OF IMMINENT AIRRAID

GF071550 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1545 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you will hear is the red alert. This means an airraid is imminent. [sound of siren]

AHVAZ RADIO ADVISES CITIZENS OF ALERT STATUS

White Condition

GF071306 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The siren you will now hear is the announcement for the white condition. This means there is no longer any danger of an airraid. [sound of siren]

7 Oct Red Alert

GF071602 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1552 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you will hear means that an airraid will be taking place. Stay calm, leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren for 2 minutes followed by airraid instructions]

8 Oct Red Alert

GF080517 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0512 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] This Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Attention, attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard]

Province on Red Alert

GF080813 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0802 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard, followed by red alert instructions]

Dear listeners, pay attention. All of Khuzestan Province is on red alert.

KERMANSHAH RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING 7 OCT

GF071601 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1543 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear means the red condition and is an indication that an airraid will take place. We ask you to please keep calm and comply with safety aspects of this condition by going to the shelters. Leave your radios tuned in and wait for further instructions. [sound of siren for 3 minutes followed by repetition of message]

SHIRAZ RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS REPORTED

Province on Red Alert

GF071646 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1627 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] The condition is now red. An airraid is sure to take place over the city of Shiraz and all of Fars Province. Please obey all instructions. [airraid instructions given]

Landing Aircraft

GF071704 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Dear compatriots, please pay attention: An aircraft is about to land at Shiraz airport. We ask compatriots living near the landing strip and (Sar-e Pol-e Fasa) districts not to shoot at this aircraft; it is our own. [message repeated three times at 1-minute intervals]

Condition White

GF071720 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, please pay attention: With God's help and the heroic actions of the air force antiaircraft [words indistinct], the danger is over and we announce white conditions. The siren you are hearing is the announcement of white conditions.

TABRIZ REPORTS REFINERY FIRE EXTINGUISHED

GF071637 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The fire in Tabriz refinery was brought under control and extinguished today.

TEHRAN CITIZENS WARNED OF AIRRAIDS 7-8 OCT

LD071410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you will hear right now is a danger signal or "red alert." This means that an air attack is imminent. Leave your places of work and go to your shelters.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1450 GMT on 7 October and at 0539, 0810 and 1022 GMT on 8 October]

Ends of Alerts

LD071444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1425 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you now hear is to announce an "all clear" or "condition white." It means that the attack has either ended or else it is no longer probable. Leave the shelters.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1521 GMT on 7 October and at 0608 and 0820 GMT on 8 October]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1980

Syria-USSR Treaty

TASS carried the text of the Syria-USSR "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" signed by Presidents Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad in Moscow on 8 October, the first day of Al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union. Articles 6 and 10 of the treaty deal directly with security and military cooperation between the two countries. According to TASS, they read as follows:

Article 6. "In cases of the emergence of situations jeopardizing peace or security of one of the parties or posing a threat to peace or violating peace and security in the whole world, the high contracting parties shall enter without delay into contact with each other with a view to coordinating their positions and to cooperation in order to remove the threat that has arisen and to restore the peace."

Article 10. "The high contracting parties shall continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them in the interests of strengthening their defense capacity."

Other parts of the 15-article treaty provide in general for the development of relations in the "political, economic, military, scientific, technological, cultural and other spheres" and for "tireless struggle" against "colonialism, racism and Zionism." The treaty also states that the Soviet Union will "respect" Syria's policy of nonalignment and that Syria in turn will respect the "peaceful foreign policy" pursued by the USSR. The treaty is to last for 20 years and is renewable for 5-year periods thereafter providing one of the parties does not give the required 6-month advance notification of its wish to terminate it.

The document makes no mention of the impending merger of Syria and Libya and its implications in regard to the treaty.

According to Moscow radio, the talks preceding the signing of the treaty were attended on the Soviet side by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikonov, Andrey Gromoyko, Boris Ponomarev, Ivan Arkhipov and Nikolay Ogarkov and on the Syrian side by Hafiz al-Asad, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and other officials in the Syrian party. Damascus radio reported that the talks were held in a "frank and friendly" atmosphere and that the two sides were in "agreement" on all the topics discussed.

In a banquet speech reported by Damascus radio, President al-Asad said the "documents" just signed represent a "qualitative change" in Soviet-Syrian ties and provide a "framework for special relations" between the two countries. He declared that cooperation between the USSR and Syria "must quickly expand to cover every activity."

King Husayn's USSR Visit

King Husayn, in an interview carried by Amman television, confirmed that his visit to the USSR is still scheduled, saying that the date was fixed "some time ago." He said it is important under the "current circumstances to exchange views with the Soviet leadership on all matters," including bilateral relations, Arab-Soviet ties and the USSR's "attitude toward the region." Jerusalem radio earlier reported that King Husayn had postponed his visit to the Soviet Union in view of reports of a Soviet offer of military aid to Iran.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Reaction to Christopher Statement--King Husayn, in his interview carried by Amman television, responded to a question concerning Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher's "warning to Jordan not to intervene directly in support of Iraq" by saying that Jordan's "opinions and stands" are "principled" ones and that it expects others to "respect" them. He said Jordan is defending its convictions "in the face of any developments."

The Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, in an editorial reported by INA, called Christopher's statement an "impudent threat couched as advice" and an "intervention" in the affairs of the region which escalates the "extremely sensitive" situation in the gulf. The paper accused the United States of trying to "regain the role of policeman" in the Middle East and "wondered" who gave it the right to speak on behalf of the peoples of the gulf region. The Ba'th Party organ said U.S. attempts to "infiltrate" the area and "woo" the Iranian Government with "ammunition and supplies" intensify the crisis in the region and "encourage counterintervention without need or pretext."

Jordanian Role--According to INA, an official Iraqi spokesman "categorically asserted" that Jordan has not taken part in any military action against Iran and that the Iraqi Government has not asked Jordan or any other country to do so. The spokesman also "warned" of the possiblity that Israel would use the Iraq-Iran war as a pretext to "internationalize" the conflict and attack Jordan.

Speaking to a BBC television correspondent, King Husayn affirmed that he has no "imminent" plans to send Jordanian troops to the Iraq-Iran front, but said he would "not hesitate" to do so as Jordan fully supports Iraq in the crisis. The Israeli press agency ITIM reported that the Jordanians feel as though they are in a "state of war" because the authorities have already ordered the construction of bomb shelters, mobilized refrigerated vehicles and told citizens to paint their vehicle headlights blue, and because "essential foods" have been disappearing from stores and the country is experiencing an unparalleled rise in prices of all goods.

Beheshti Statement--According to AFP, Ayatollah Beheshti stated that the Soviet Union had offered Iran not only weapons but "every kind of cooperation." However, he went on to accuse the USSR, as well as the United States, of being bent upon the destruction of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Beheshti also declared that Iran is not "isolated" in the world, as it has maintained friendly relations with a number of countries and maintains the support of "many groups" throughout the world. In at least two recent interviews President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has deplored Iran's diplomatic isolation and stated that it has hindered the Iranian war effort. AFP also reported Beheshti as saying that the United States should realize that Iran cannot be "pressured" into dealing with the hostage problem. Tehran radio's Arabic service carried a report on the Beheshti remarks which did not include the latter comment.

Cancellation of Bakhtiar Appearance--Paris radio reported that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar had been asked by the French Foreign Ministry not to appear on the radio's 8 October "Facing the Public" program. In an interview with the radio, Bakhtiar confirmed that the Quai d'Orsay had advised him that the French Government wanted him to "abstain from making statements." Bakhtiar said he complied with the request but stated he might now "choose another country of asylum where I shall have a little more freedom."

Military Situation--Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media reported no major advances on the ground but INA claimed that Iraqi forces had captured "huge depots" contining 5,000 tons of American-made weapons, including missiles, antiaircraft and antitank rockets, medium and light machineguns, rifles, revolvers and handgrenades. The Iraqi General Command, in communiques carried by Baghdad radio and the Voice of the Masses beam, reported that Iraqi planes had attacked military targets, fuel depots and radar sites near Dezful, Ar-Reza'iyeh, Dehloran, Khaneh and Jimmi 'Ardar. A statement issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, further reported that the Iraqis had bombarded Dezful with ground-to-ground missiles weighing 2,000 kg each. The Iraqi communiques also reported Iranian air raids on civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk, Al-'Amarah, Kayzan and As-Sulamaniyah.

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SPOKESMAN DENIES AP REPORT ON INDIAN AID TO IRAQ

BK081451 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1436 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Statement by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on October 8, 1980:

We have seen in the press an AP news item datelined Washington "Aid Flotilla on Way To Iraq." This item claims to "certain unnamed and unspecified U.S. officials" obviously located in Washington who had made the allegation that ships from India, Eastern Europe and Lebanon are being diverted to Jordan, carrying food, cement, radio batteries and "possibly" military spare parts so as to assist Iraq.

This is a patently mischievous item totally baseless and designed to convey a wrong impression of India's policy. India is not taking any sides in this tragic conflict. India has the best of relations with both Iran and Iraq and sincerely wishes that the problems can be resolved peacefully.

AFP: IRAQI PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN DELHI

BK121337 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Oct (AFP)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's special envoy Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf arrived here today. During his stay in New Delhi, Mr al-Khalaf, who is also Iraq's minister for high education and scientific research, will call on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and will explain his country's position in its conflict with Iran. Iran's special envoy Dr Shams Ardakani visited the Indian capital last month and delivered a message, which explained Iran's stand on the conflict, to Mrs Gandhi from his country's top leadership.

DELHI COMMENTATOR REVIEWS OUTCOME OF REDDY'S USSR VISIT

BK081312 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Anant Charlu commentary]

[Text] The relations between independent India and the Soviet Union are by now more than 30 years old. The two countries have come closer and closer with the passage of time. Frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of both nations over the last quarter century helped in building durable bridges of understanding and President Sanjiva Reddy's recent week-long visit to the Soviet Union was another landmark in the expanding field of Soviet-India relations.

It was essentially a good will visit. During his numerous engagements in Moscow, Leningrad, Volgagrad and Tbilisi, President Reddy effectively conveyed to the Soviet people and their leaders how greatly the Indian people and their government valued friendship with the Soviet Union. Underscoring the point that India-Soviet relations are inspired by common commitment to peace and are directed against none, President Reddy said they serve as a model for sovereign countries wishing to work in close cooperation despite differences in socio-economic systems.

Commitment to world peace is a matter of deep conviction to both the countries. The president in one of his speeches referred to it and said there was need today for both the Soviet Union and India to come to the origin of their statehood for the real sources of inspiration. Lenin and Mahatama Gandhi had a vision of peace and social justice and liberation of oppressed people. Mr Reddy recalled Lenin's keen interest in India's fight for freedom and its crucial importance in the world struggle against all forms of imperialism and colonialism.

Lessening of tensions in the world and the strengthening of the forces of peace has been the recurring theme in the speeches the president delivered on important occasions like the special convocation of the Moscow State University, which conferred on him an honorary doctorate, and later at a function to celebrate Mahatama Gandhi's 111th birth anniversary. Expressing the hope that the power and wisdom of the Soviet Union would be deployed to make the world a better and harmonious place to live in, Mr Reddy noted that the world today has become a very complex and dangerous place. Detente, under pressure, was being eroded. New centers of tension had emerged, notably in West Asia, South Asia and Southwest Asia. India's approach to these problems has been welcomed by the Soviet Union. President Brezhnev in fact made repeated references to Russia's appreciation of India's foreign policy.

Mr Brezhnev and Mr Reddy expressed the hope that the conflict between Iran and Iraq would be soon resolved and peace restored. Specific solutions to various international problems are likely to be discussed when President Brezhnev visits India during the winter. Both leaders noted with great satisfaction that efforts made by India and the Soviet Union to strengthen their relations had not only resulted in mutual benefit, but also contributed toward stability and peace in the world.

Talks were mostly confined to generalities, except on one issue of immediate importance to India--that is, oil. The issue came up during discussions between the two presidents, but was discussed in greater detail the following day by Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil, who accompanied the president as the minister in waiting. The Soviet Union promised to consider sympathetically India's case. Further talks in this connection will be held in New Delhi next month when a Soviet delegation is scheduled to visit India.

President Sanjiva Reddy's mainly being a good will visit, its impact should be assessed mainly in terms of the greater understanding that has been created and the better resulting appreciation of each other's sentiments and sensibilities.

GANDHI SPEAKS TO PARTY MEMBERS ON HARMONY, DEMOCRACY

BK081630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has cautioned people against pernicious rumors being spread by some elements to incite communal harmony [as heard]. She described the need to restore complete communal harmony as the most urgent task before the country.

Mrs Gandhi was addressing the 3-day orientation seminar of her party members of Parliament at (Baskar) lake near Delhi today. She said some people in the opposition are known to be provoking people on communal grounds and urged her partymen to combat such activities vigorously.

The prime minister categorically refuted the charge that her government was drifting. She said her party has clear objectives and policies, though it may be slow in moving forward toward achieving them. Such opposition propaganda and rumour mongering must be countered. In this connection, she also referred to rumours being spread about her health.

The prime minister emphasized that democracy is the only system that could run a country like India. The success of this system, she said, depends on how it is worked, but she could not understand the plea that democracy could be better run with a consensus. Mrs Gandhi said there can be consensus on some subjects like the need for communal harmony, but how can this be done by political parties with diagonally [as heard] opposing ideologies on issues like socialism and secularism, she asked.

She pointed out that one major factor which led to the failure of the Janata Party was that it consisted of disparate groups with different ideologies. She did not also agree with the theory that the courts were the only custodian of democracy. Mrs Gandhi said any attempt to whittle down the power of Parliament will lead to the erosion of democracy. She said though democracy has taken roots in India, the growing habit of personal denigration will strike at its root. This tendency was not limited only to opposition, but was found sometimes even in her own party. Congressmen should not criticize themselves or their government openly, but they can do so freely within the party itself. There was nothing undemocratic about it in a party system. She made it clear that she was not shutting out criticism.

Another point the prime minister made was the supreme importance of discipline in a democracy. She urged the opposition to observe the rules of the game. Democracy and cheap politics do not mix; street fights cannot be equated with the right to democracy. There can be no rights without corresponding duties, Mrs Gandhi remarked.

HOME MINISTER CHARGES ARMS SMUGGLED IN FROM PAKISTAN, PRC

BK081618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana disclosed today that nearly 40 illegal factories producing arms have been unearthed in Bihar alone since the start of trouble in Uttar Pradesh last August. He told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA in New Delhi that the states have been asked to launch a special drive to seize illegal arms and ammunition. He said many of the weapons seized were smuggled into the country from China, Burma and Pakistan. To check the arms smuggling, the customs and the Border Security Force have also been alerted, he added.

Mr Makwana said that he is satisfied that the situation in Moradabad and other towns is now completely under control.

BRIEFS

POWER ACCORD WITH NEPAL--India and Nepal have agreed to set up power stations on either side of the border on the Mahakali River, reports All-India Radio. The river flows through western Nepal into India as the Sharda River. The agreement was arrived at after preliminary discussions in Katmandu between the two countries on the Peacheshwar project. India has agreed to spend 7.4 million rupees on preliminary investigations. [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0844 GMT 9 Oct 80 BK]

POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM--A 132-kv power transmission system from Nepal to India has been completed by the National Hydroelectric Power Coorporation within a record time of 3 years. This will meet the power requirements of north Bihar from the Gandak hydropower station at Surajpur in Nepal. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Oct 80 BK]

KARACHI DAWN COMMENTS ON ZIAUL HAQ-CARTER TALKS

BK081053 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Zia-Carter Talks"]

[Text] President Carter's statement after his meeting with President Ziaul Haq on Friday [3 October], reaffirming the importance of Pakistan's independence, freedom and security for the United States, is of great significance. President Zia's meeting with the U.S. chief executive, the first since the eruption of the Afghan crisis which has changed the geopolitical situation in Southwest Asia, has no doubt far-reaching implications for the peoples of the region. The identity of views that has emerged from the talks could prove to be a vital element in the search for peace and stability in the area. Not that Washington has not perceived Islamabad's security in a similar light before, but the timing of President Carter's statement gives it a new dimension. In February, Mr Brzezinski also had reiterated his government's firm and enduring commitment to Pakistan's independence, but it might be recalled that the Brzezinski visit had not led to a period of very close cooperation as some had anticipated, given the two countries' common perception of the Afghan issue. In fact, soon thereafter the government of Pakistan had rejected the American offer of aid worth $400 million. Moreover, Pakistan had also expressed its dissatisfaction with the status of the American commitment to its security made in 1959, to which President Carter has referred once again. The commitment is embodied in an executive agreement that requires the U.S. to help Pakistan in the event of an attack, subject to constitutional procedures, and the American administration has on more than one occasion affirmed that the agreement has to be submitted to the Congress to convert it into a binding treaty. Ever since, the Pakistan Government has also reiterated its commitment to a period of non-alignment.

Given this background, if President Carter has still deemed it to be in American interest to reiterate his concern for Pakistan's security, this clearly goes to confirm the strategic position this country occupies in the region. Given the crisis in Afghanistan and the gulf region, it is in the interest of international peace and stability that Pakistan's defence and security be strengthened while giving due respect to its non-aligned and Islamic status. President Carter's endorsement of President Zia's role as a spokesman of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference [OIC] and of his goodwill mission to Tehran and Baghdad is to be welcomed. Thus, it can be expected that the OIC's active interest in bringing an early end to the tragic Iran-Iraq conflict would forestall the possibility of super-power intervention in this strategically located area on which depends the peace and security of the whole world.

What is equally important is that the American perception of the Afghanistan situation remains unchanged. By calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, President Carter has adopted a position which is close to that of the Pakistan Government and the Islamic conference. The diplomatic support Washington has extended to Pakistan vis-a-vis the Afghan crisis and the humanitarian assistance it has provided for the Afghan refugees should help to strengthen the forces of peace and stability in this crisis-ridden region. In this context, the talks Mr Agha Shahi had with Mr Gromyko in New York last week are quite meaningful. They underline the desire on both sides to reach a peaceful settlement in spite of the basic differences in their approach. However, it is obvious that whatever modalities might be adopted to initiate negotiations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, the basic principles of withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and nonintervention by outside powers will have to be recognised and respected by both the super-powers.

UN ENVOY REITERATES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON KASHMIR ISSUE

BK071053 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has reiterated its resolve to seek a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue with India in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolution in the spirit of the Simla agreement. Addressing the General Assembly, Pakistan's permanent representative Niaz A. Naik said such a settlement would complete the process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan and would usher in an era of durable peace in the South Asia subcontinent. He was replying to a speech by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao on Friday in which he criticised the Pakistan president's reference to the Jammu and Kashmir issue in his address to the General Assembly on 1 October. Niaz A. Naik described the comment of the Indian foreign minister as unwarranted and regrettable. He said the Simla agreement had made it clear that the relations between the two countries had made it clear that the relations between the two countries should be governed by principles and provisions of the UN Charter under which it is the obligation of the member countries to solve their disputes by peaceful means according to article 33 of the UN Charter. He said that under the Simla agreement both sides had agreed that neither side will make any change in the situation unilaterally until a final solution of any issue has been reached. This also applies to the final solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG IN ISLAMABAD

GF081820 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Pakistan and West Germany signed an agreement in Islamabad today whereby Pakistan will receive 614 million rupees as financial aid for 1980-81. Of this sum, (?168 million) rupees will be allocated to purchase commodities, 111 million rupees will be used to buy railway equipment and (?135 million) rupees will be used to provide funds for the [word indistinct] provinces. West Germany will also provide 84 million rupees in grants. This will be used to provide food for Afghan refugees. Total aid will amount to 810 million rupees during the year. The agreement was signed after 4-day bilateral economic consultations between a German mission and Pakistani officials.

OVER 1 MILLION AFGHAN REFUGEES NOW IN PAKISTAN

WA090954 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Geneva, 28 Sep (AFP)--The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported here on Friday that 1,151,448 Afghan refugees have now taken asylum in Pakistan.

The Commissioner's office said that 921,212 of the refugees were concentrated in the North West Frontier Province area, while 198,760 were in Baluchistan. The remainder were in areas to the south.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistan's ambassador in Moscow, has been appointed Pakistan's ambassador to France. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Oct 80 BK]

RAJA'I CHAIRS 6-HOUR CABINET SESSION ON WAR

LD090434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to our morning correspondent, yesterday at 1800 a session of the Cabinet was held, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session, which lasted for 6 hours, the important issues of the country and the war between Iran and the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq were discussed.

At this session various suggestions were made by the Ministries of Health, Commerce, the State Organization for Administration and Employment Affairs, and Tehran municipality. The suggestions were approved.

The Cabinet at yesterday's session approved, in view of the formation of the state welfare organization, that the word "welfare" be dropped from the title of the Ministry of Health.

RAJA'I PARTICIPATES IN MAJLIS COMMITTEE SESSIONS

LD081718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

Text] According to a PARS report, this morning Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i took part in the meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Article 90 Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In these meetings the coordination of government policies with the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the government statement concerning correspondence with various departments were discussed and investigated.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON POLICIES REGARDING WAR

LD090936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0120 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i by unidentified reporter on 8 October in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Following the interview with President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in which he discussed various issues of the country, including the propaganda being made by the world's mass media and the situation in the battlefields, we had the opportunity to interview Mr Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I will present my questions to him and ask his excellency to answer them.

Your Excellency Raja'i, bearing in mind that at present we must have a [word indistinct] foreign policy [word indistinct] and the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its foreign policy must be dynamic, mey I ask you to explain to our dear viewers what measures your government has adopted in this connection, or what programs are being implemented.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Regarding foreign policy, despite our main problem in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fortunately as far as we have been able to we have taken a series of measures which are briefly as follows:

All our charges d'affaires in 92 foreign countries have made contacts with the ambassadors and the political officials of those countries and have explained our position to them. Our charges have asked them to express their views about this war. We have received their reports and more or less they have been published in the press.

We have also attended the UN General Assembly, which is being held. We have sent our representatives and God willing, they will explain at the assembly what is necessary in this situation. The position of Iran and what has happened in this period must be explained to the Security Council. God willing, we will attend that session as well, but I would like to mention the fact that in our relations with foreign countries in general we have only heard statements. You know well that in general these foreign countries think of their own interests. The question whether we are right and to what extent Iraqi is aggressive, and how to handle this aggression...[Raja'i leaves sentence unfinished]

At the meetings I have had with the ambassadors and representatives of foreign countries, all of them say: Well, you better accept the cease-fire so that we can talk to them, regardless of the fact that Iraq has committed an aggression, regardless of the fact that we were leading normal lives and suddenly we woke up and saw that all of our airports, economic and industrial institutions, and our defenseless people had come under attack. They do not pay attention to us when we say: This government is aggressive, you must go and ask the aggressor why he has attacked and tell him not to attack anymore, to stop shooting, to stop bombardments. Our 1- or 2-year old babies are in hospitals which have been brought under shelling and the fire of tanks; there are youngsters in hospitals who have lost their eyes, their hands, their feet. However, they do not pay any attention. They come and say: You stop the war so that we can sit and negotiate.

Another measure we will take in the near future is the dispatch of a high-ranking delegation to revolutionary and Muslim countries. They will explain the position of the Islamic Republic in more detail to the countries whose hearts are with us and which have appreciated our Islamic Revolution, God willing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, as reflected in the press, radio and television, there have been continuous efforts by Western and Eastern bloc countries to contact Your Excellency and to have negotiations with us. I would like to ask Your Excellency what the relationship between us and the countries of the Eastern and Western blocs will be like in connection with the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with regard to the criteria and circumstances that the constitution of our country has specified.

[Answer] Well, regarding foreign politicians, particularly the two great superpowers which are always in question and about which we usually talk, they thought in the beginning: Very well, the issue is clear; Iraq will achieve its cruel and inhumane wish--which is to massacre our people and to gain the position of hero of the Arabs. They kept silent for a while. Now they make contacts with us through various channels and make suggestions, talk, and occasionally suggest some kind of relations which is only meant to divert us from the firm position we have in connection with the Islamic Revolution. With the blessing of the Islamic Revolution we have reached the policy of neither East, nor West. We have not created this policy only as a street slogan; we have created it precisely for such a difficult situation, when we are being put under pressure.

For this reason we insisted then that, as the imam had said so well, we will neither follow a pro-West nor pro-East policy. We have said that everywhere. We have put forward this whenever either of them has come to us, and we have raised this in our negotiations.

Therefore, they think that now that we are under pressure it is the opportunity for diverting the republic from this clear and resolute policy which has been raised by the imam and has been confirmed by a majority, nearly unanimous, of our people. Therefore, our position regarding these contacts is the very principle of the Islamic Revolution. Of course, second- and third-class countries have also come to us and have mainly tried to see our position. They have not suggested any particular relationship or suggestion, except for what they recommend to [word indistinct] country.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, one of the wonderful phenomena we saw in the course of the revolution, and in particular recently in the clashes between Iran and Iraq, was the solidarity between the people and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic. What is your opinion of the invitation by the army for the mobilization of the people; and what is your interpretation?

[Answer] This phenomenon has become a blessing for the Islamic Republic, and this is one of the characteristics of a revolutionary people. When people face any problem, if they are ordinary and defeated people they always see the negative side of it. The people who are in agreement and revolutionary see the positive side. We are using this phenomenon. Indeed our people in this confrontation have taken the positive side of it. Instead of crying, expressing worries and talking about the things which probably are scarce in society, whenever we go they appeal to us: Sir, we are ready to go to the battlefield; we are prepared to cooperate with the army and go to the front with it. You definitely have heard the news to this effect, in the newspapers as well as on radio and television. The people's attitude has been very good. Their readiness is excellent. What has even caused some trouble for the army is that any brother who applies for doing his service expects to be sent to the battlefield immediately. This is really very interesting; it shows that, despite our enemies' notion, the people's interest and their faith in this revolution increases every day. Even now that 2 years have passed from the beginning of the revolution, they are still willing to offer to the revolution their best existence, which is their lives, in order for the revolution to remain stable.

I seize this opportunity to give the message our brothers in the army have asked us to deliver to these friends: Brothers, participation in the war is not only shooting and standing in the frontline. War has various stages, in all of which we must be active; namely, even the person who bakes bread for the soldier in times of war is fighting. One does not necessarily have to have a machinegun or an RPG-7 in his hands to be considered a fighter. Therefore, the brothers who are putting garrisons under pressure and demanding that they be organized and taken to the front must know that we do not live for the sake of war. We were trying to reconstruct our country and then an aggressive and infidel thug came and forced us to fight. When we were preparing to receive brothers and start their training and give them enough equipment, we thought that 10,000 people would apply at most but today it was said that around 100,000 people have applied. This, while giving utmost pleasure and hope, makes it slightly difficult for the army to provide equipment and ammunition.

My requests consist of several parts:

1. When you arrive at garrisons note the capacity of the army, note the conditions prevailing in the army.

2. After you have been trained, accept what the army says, do not think: O, a group of soldiers are being killed in the war and we are only bandaging in hospitals; or we are only patrolling around an ammunition store to guard the weapons, or so on.

These services are not part of the war in appearance but in times of war all these movements are part of the war. I will even go further and say that all of you who are carrying out activities in relation to the war are in the war. The only person who is not fighting is the one who does not accept responsibility under this scheme. Those who do not accept responsibilities are certainly not in the war, and those who accept responsibility are in the war, even if they are ministers, even if they are teachers, even if they are workers who are working in a mine so that as a result of their work we can run a factory and as a result of that factory we can have military equipment, as a result of which we can, God willing, bury this aggressor in our soil and rid the people of Iraq of this cruel and blasphemous infidel of history, God willing.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ANTI-REGIME IRAQIS, KERMANSHAH GOVERNOR

Remarks to Iraqis

LD081132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS, a group of 50 young Iraqi revolutionary and Muslim people who have completed a course of military training in Tehran this morning met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, the imam of the nation addressed the following brief remarks to them: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God willing, the all-blessed Almighty God will give you strength to rid your country of this filthy person. God is with you, and you will be victorious, and this regime is doomed, God willing.

According to the report, following the meeting, the young militant Iraqis left for the battlefronts to join the courageous Iranian warriors at the fronts of the battle of right against wrong and to overthrow the traitorous Saddam.

Meeting With Kermanshah Governor

LD081132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Gholam 'Abbas Zare, who has recently been appointed as governor general of Kermanshah by the Interior Ministry, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before departure for his new area of assignment. The imam issued certain guidance.

BEHESHTI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON WAR, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Relations With U.S., Iraq

JN090613 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, has held a radio and television press conference in which he answered questions posed by journalists.

On shah Husayn's activity in support of Saddam Husayn's regime, on America's warning against the expansion of the war between Iran and Iraq, on the (?unloading) of Soviet arms in Amman and Aden harbor and on the repercussions of the war which Iraq has imposed on Iran, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: Unquestionably, no nation likes war and bloodshed. If any people are attacked, however, they go to the battlefield happily, courageously and with sacrifice to repulse the enemy's attack on their homeland. Hence, all we want now is to deal a blow to the Iraqi aggression.

On the dispatches of news agency correspondents, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: If these correspondents give a true picture of events, they will not face any difficulties in doing their job.

If their reports are contrary to reality, however, it is natural for the government to take quick action against them.

Answering a question which said that while the Soviet Union is supplying Iraq with arms, it has been reiterated that the U.S. Government has helped the Iranian Government in order to keep a government like the one in Afghanistan from assuming power in Iran, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The U.S. Government has not supported our revolutionary government at all. It the U.S. Government had not been hostile to our revolution, it would not have carried out hostile acts against the revolution during the months that followed the revolution's success, both before and after the occupation of the den of U.S. espionage in Tehran. If the big powers, out of fear of one another, adopt certain specific stands, this does not concern us. We are an independent Muslim people and live according to Islam.

Dr Beheshti added that the presence of foreign forces in the Strait of Hormuz is an illogical act contrary to norms. We have announced that we want this international waterway to remain open.

On supplying arms to our people, Dr Beheshti said: Ways of providing and manufacturing arms needed by our people in their heroic defense are not closed to us. He added: The U.S. Government, the usurper Zionist entity and the other allies of imperialism and Zionism have carried out political maneuvers regarding these events but we have sufficient experience regarding such maneuvers and will not be deceived. All nations in the world know that continuation of this war would be harmful to everybody. It is natural for these peoples to express anxiety over the continuation of this war. What our people are conducting is not war but legitimate and sacred defense of their soil and objectives.

On a possible union [ettehad] among Syria, Libya and Iran, Dr Beheshti said: We have cordial and fraternal relations with Syria, Algeria, Palestine and other countries. This, in itself, is a kind of union. If what is intended is giving an official political character to this union, it is not easy at all to voice an opinion on this subject, since it has various aspects which require negotiations and exchange of viewpoints with these states.

On negotiations between Iran and Iraq, the president of the Supreme Court said: The Iranian Government has openly announced that the aggressors must withdraw from Iranian territory. We will not deal with aggressors except by force. The aggressive forces have suffered a major defeat in Khuzestan and their position in the Ilam-Kermanshah axis is bad. Negotiations are meaningless. When they are pushed beyond our border we will then decide what we should do with those who committed aggression against our land and caused destruction.

Soviet Aid, U.S. Hostages

NC081321 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Soviet Union recently offered Iran not only weapons "but every kind of cooperation," Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today, but he accused the Soviet Union and the United States of being bent on destroying the Islamic Revolution.

Speaking at a news conference, the leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party said Iran believed that relations with foreign countries should be based on full independence. He said he did not believe Iran was isolated. The country maintained friendly relations with many nations, and there were many groups throughout the world ready to support the Islamic Republic, he said. The war with Iraq would go on until all Iraqi troops had been booted out of Iran, he said, adding that the nation was fighting for its territory and its ideals.

Asked whether the war might put pressure on Iran to resolve the problem of the 52 U.S. hostages held here since November 4, Ayatollah Beheshti said that the United States should now realize that Iran would never be pressured into dealing with the hostage problem.

AFP: DELEGATION TO PLEAD IRAN'S CASE BEFORE UN

NC090821 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Oct (AFP)-- A 17-man Iranian delegation led by Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, Shams Ardekani, is to go to New York to put the country's case in the gulf war at the United Nations, press reports said here today.

The newspaper KEYHAN quoted Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Jamshid Haqgan as blaming Iran's diplomatic isolation on the absence of coordinated foreign policy and on the country's failure to participate in international politics. The New Iranian Government, formed last month, has yet to appoint a new foreign minister to suceed Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Mr Haqgan suggested that Iran should have used every facility available to propagate its cause in the international arena, the paper said. Failure to do this had enabled Iraq to take advantage of the vacuum and wage a propaganda war against Iran.

Three days ago Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also called on television for Iran to emerge from its "diplomatic isolation." It was the first time in history that no one had supported a victim of international aggression, he said. Iranians should reflect and realize that "our words and our slogans satisfy no one but ourselves," Mr Bani-Sadr said. They should show that "enemy propaganda" was lies so that the world "would again have the good opinion it had at the start of the Iranian revolution."

A fortnight ago the UN Security Council called for a ceasefire and negotiations between Iran and Iraq, but did not demand a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory. Former Iranian Ambassador to the UN Mansur Farhang was also recently quoted as saying that Iran's refusal to take into account international opinion had resulted in the country's diplomatic isolation.

BAKHTIAR EXPLAINS NONAPPEARANCE ON FRENCH PROGRAM

LD081320 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Summary] Shahpur Bakhtiar has been asked not to appear on the program "Facing the Public" this evening.

Listen to the explanations which the former prime minister of Iran gave us himself on the telephone this morning.

[Begin Bakhtiar recording] "[Words indistinct] it was the Quai d'Orsay directly which, on the order of the minister, Mr Francois-Poncet, who probably has a very independent and very efficient policy, told me we are obliged to tell you that the French Government would like you to abstain from making statements. The director-general--I am sorry not to give you his name, you will easily be able to guess it yourself--telephoned me to tell me: Monsieur, we have had high level contacts and so forth, and we strongly advise you not to do this and that--your status as a political refugee--anyway, things like that. So I said: Well, listen, monsieur, as regards tomorrow's program, I apologize to the organizers. That is all that I can do, telling them the truth.

"As regards my personal position I shall think about it for a few days. Perhaps I shall choose another country of asylum where I shall have a little more freedom." [end recording]

REPORT ON U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION IN SAUDI ARABIA CITED

GF081352 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that 20 U.S. military experts have arrived in Saudi Arabia to complete the organization of the Saudi defense system. The United States had supplied Saudi Arabia with sophisticated ground and airborne radar systems. AP says that Gen (John Theotrosky), an air defense expert, leads the U.S. military delegation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. BLACK MUSLIMS' SUFFERINGS

LD041234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of reports received from Washington, has announced: Since the beginning of the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran up till now, the pressure exerted by the American Government and that country's police organizations on Islamic societies and associations and loyal Muslims supporting the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has escalated daily. For instance, recently police officials and the FBI arrested these people and imprisoned them on different pretexts, thus violating the rights of our Black Muslim brothers and sisters, adding another disgrace to Carter's human rights policy.

The imperialist Government of America might succeed in imprisoning and putting various kinds of pressure on struggling Black Muslim in that country, charging them with supporting Imam Khomeyni and Islam, but it will never be able to obstruct the path of other Islamic revolutions in the world. The best example of these plots is the recent war against the Islamic Republic of Iran imposed on by the infidel regime in Iraq and helped by world-devouring imperialism, America. It has turned out to be in the interests of the oppressed nation and the worldwide Islamic Revolution. The Muslim nation, with all its might, supports the Black Muslim brothers who are under pressure in that country and prays for their success in helping the Islamic Revolution.

PARS REPORTS ASSAULT ON IRANIAN COUPLE IN CALIFORNIA

GF081628 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that California immigration officers--without disclosing their identities--attacked the home of an Iranian couple who support Muslim student societies in the United States and Canada. They asked the couple unjustifiable questions, beat them and insulted them.

As a result of the couple's shouts for help, two policemen arrived at the scene of the incident. As soon as they saw the immigration officers they joined them in beating the Iranian student couple and then led them to the Immigration Department and then to prison.

The wife was released yesterday afternoon. She still suffers from the effect of the beating, and marks can be seen on her. Her husband is still a prisoner in U.S. fascist jails.

TEHRAN RADIO: U.S. ARMS, SYMPATHY NOT NEEDED

JN040610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] At last the beloved ones met again in public after years of secret relations.

At last and after the failure of all efforts to shroud the old relations in secrecy--relations between the Zionist agent, Saddam and his clique on the one hand and his old master, the United States--the foreign minister, the obedient slave of his master Saddam, left for Washington to meet publicly with his friend Edmund Muskie. The slave foreign minister sought urgent help to save the Baghdad clique from the predicament caused by his master, the arch-Satan.

At the same time, U.S. sources declared that Washington is concerned over the fate of the Iranian Government and that it views with sympathy the question of helping Iran with experts and arms.

How strange their stand. They want to give us arms to fight them with these arms. The entire world is aware that our war against the frivolous clique in Baghdad is a war against the United States. It was the United States which provoked this war. It has been a losing game from the beginning. We tell Washington: Thank you for this sympathetic stand and for the fake high ethics. If the frivolous regime in Baghdad sought your help at its time of weakness and need, we seek only God, who said: "Ye who believe! If ye will aid the cause of God, he will aid you, and plant your feet firmly."

COMMENTARY EXPLORES SADDAM HUSAYN'S OBJECTIVES IN WAR

JN081322 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0925 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Brothers, the imperialist aggression, which the Saddam clique has unleashed against the Islamic Republic of Iran, has [as heard] achieved the objectives which were drawn up for it in London, Washington and Tel Aviv. Let those who are not aware realize that the imperialist-Saddam aggression against the Islamic Republic has [as heard] achieved the objectives which were set in London, Washington and Tel Aviv.

What are these objectives? On the Iraqi-Iranian level, these set objectives are: first, to involve the Islamic Revolution in peripheral battles, in order to exhaust its strength and thus achieve the goals of the U.S., European and Japanese economic boycott which has been imposed on Iran; and second, force the Islamic Revolution to relinquish its neither East nor West policy in an attempt to return it to the subservient state which existed prior to the revolution's triumph.

On the Arab level, the objectives of the Saddam aggression are: 1) fabricating justifications for removing Iraq from the battlefront with Israel; 2) weakening the eastern front of confrontation with the Zionist entity; 3) paving the way for its joining the Camp David accords; 4) assuming the appearance of being a strong agent which is competent to play the role of the traitorous shah in the region; and 5) bolstering the stand of the pro-U.S. states in the region and mobilizing their elements, in order to confront the Islamic Revolution which is escalating in the Islamic world in general, and the region in particular.

On the Iraqi domestic level, the objectives of the Saddam aggression are: 1) covering up the differences and conflicts within the regional and national commands on several fateful issues: Saddam's one-man rule and his exercising of individual dictatorship; and 2) quelling internal opposition, which is represented by the Islamic national progressive organizations and parties, under the guise of Iraq's involvement in an external war.

These are the objectives which Saddam wishes to achieve through waging an imperialist war against Iran--objectives designed by London, Washington and Tel Aviv.

However, the calculations of traitorous rulers are always upset by deadly faults and gaps. Indeed, only one of these faults or gaps would prove sufficient to doom all these calculations to failure. This will actually be proved in the coming days.

COMMENTARY: UK RESPONSIBLE FOR JORDAN'S SUPPORT OF IRAQ

JN082348 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports say that King Husayn plans to send 40,000 soldiers to aid Saddam and protect his regime and that the White House has advised the king not to use American weapons in the war which Saddam is waging against Islam in Iran.

We feel that it is our duty to advise King Husayn and tell him: Gently, O king; do not go beyond the orders given you by Thatcher during your last meeting with her. Just carry out her orders without over enthusiasm.

Thatcher has ordered you to be ready to go to Saddam's aid when his regime collapses. Well, it is about to collapse. She advised you to preserve your throne and to suppress the faithful in Az-Zarqa if they try to rebel. She also advised you to crush any revolutionary movement within the Muslim Jordanian Army.

Thatcher ordered you to do all that. Therefore, why the over enthusiasm? Why did you go beyond your limits, making the United States suspect that Britain is competing for influence over Iraq?

The dispatch of your armed forces to the Iraqi border has alerted the United States to Britain's concern over Saddam's government and Britain's readiness to dispatch its forces to Iraq via Jordan.

The White House was disturbed, so it warned Jordan against entering the war on the Iraqi side. This is not out of a desire to neutralize the Arab states. No, never. The U.S. position on Jordan is well-known. Its fleets are already in the Persian Gulf. It is a direct party to the war.

The United States has warned you, O king of Jordan, because the White House experts and analysts know that Saddam's regime is about to collapse and that Britain might resort to another agent. That agent might be you, King Husayn, or someone else. The U.S. warning to you is not for your sake or for the sake of the Muslim people and armies whom Saddam involved in this filthy chauvinsitic war. The U.S. warning was part of the power struggle and rivalry between imperialist interests within the one capitalist camp.

A thousand congratulations to you, Saddam, for calling on King Husayn for help only a few days after his visit to Thatcher. You are using him to strike at Islam. Where is your false claim that you belong to the Muslim Iraqi people? The facts are known. Do you know what will happen to your army? What can King Husayn do for you against the 35 million Muslims who are ready to fight at the first signal from the imam, the leader of the Islamic nation, and who are backed by millions of other Muslims, who are waiting for a shari'a ruling from the imam to begin the jihad against unbelief?

What can Britain do for you against all these millions? What more can the United States do for you than what it has done for the shah? Go on plotting and using all traitors, agents and the correspondents of the mercenary press. All this is useless and will only turn against you and your collaborators.

TEHRAN RADIO CALLS ON IRAQI WORKERS TO STRIKE

JN032012 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1924 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Brothers, strikes are a holy war against the Ba'th. Without resorting to strikes, Iraq will remain as a U.S. imperialist state, a den for fomenting plots and a big prison for the masses. If the people determine to live, then they must resort to strikes and must refrain from paying taxes. Only then will the Ba'th fade and the people triumph.

FRG CITIZENS EVACUATED VIA USSR BEFORE TEHRAN CLOSES ROUTE

LD081840 Hamburg DPA in German 1805 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Oct (DPA)--With some hours delay, a Soviet ship carrying 120 Germans today left the port of Bandar-e Anzali in northern Iran for Baku. It is believed to be the first ship to evacuate Federal Germans who want to leave Iran because of the Iranian-Iraqi war. A second ship chartered by the German Embassy in cooperation with the Soviet Embassy was to have left on Saturday, but it was said today that the Iranians have banned the departure of foreign nationals via the Soviet Union. German Embassy sources intimated that there would be no further ships. Germans and other foreigners who want to leave will have only the land routes via Turkey available. Lufthansa and Swissair have organized several coaches to take Germans and other foreign nationals to Turkey in the next few days.

KHOMEYNI REGIME SUPPORTED BY ISLAMIC GROUPS ABROAD

Iraqi Students in UK

GF040905 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1845 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] In a letter to the leader of the world's oppressed, Imam Khomeyni, Iraqi students in Great Britain have declared their full support for the Islamic Revolution and the Iranian people in their struggle to destroy U.S. imperialism's and Zionism's lackey agent Ba'thist regime. The Iraqi students said in their message that U.S. imperialism is employing its last means against the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, following the failure of its previous plots and conspiracies. This time, U.S. imperialism has employed its agent Saddam and instructed him to launch his attacks against the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, killing unarmed innocents in an attempt to hinder the march of the Islamic Revolution. The Iraqi students living in London have expressed their full readiness to stand by the Iranian people in order to overthrow the regime of the traitor Saddam, as Imam Khomeyni said in his speech, in defense of the honor and glory of Islam.

Afghan Guerrillas

GF061729 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has informed Zahedan [as heard] that the following statement has been issued by Afghan guerrillas of the Nimruz front:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the esteemed leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni; our dear brother Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Republic of Iran; and the prime minister, brother Raja'i: Our struggle against the biggest power of the East, carried out hand in hand with the revolutionary army to defend our country from (?outside), has been continuing for the past 2 years.

The aggression by the hirelings of the East and West, whose eyes are blindfolded and whose ears are deaf, continues to pose a threat to the Islamic land. We, who belong to the western troops of Afghanistan and sympathize with the Islamic Revolution in Iran, support Imam Khomeyni and deem it our religious duty to join the Islamic forces in this sacred war against non-Muslims if the imam calls upon us to do so.

Indian Muslim Students

GF061740 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Our representative in New Delhi reports that the Indian Students Islamic Movement announced complete support for its Iranian brothers and sisters in a letter delivered to the New Delhi office of Iranian radio and television. The letter says the Iraqi aggression against Iran is part of a series of sinister plans by the big powers to weaken the Muslim world and [word indistinct] the Islamic Revolution in Iran. These big powers have never felt pleased with development and prosperity of underdeveloped countries, and they have always tried to crush them.

The letter mentions that the war began when Iraq attacked Iran. World press and news agencies are supporting Iraq, thus isolating Iran. This proves that the big powers are conspiring against the revolution in Iran. These exploiting big powers are using Iraq for their own purposes. As a result, the Government of Iraq has become a stooge. It adds: We condemn this Ba'thist aggression against Iran and assure our Muslim mojahed brothers that we will continue to support them. We, the Muslims of India, pray to God Almighty for the victory of the righteous over the wrongdoers.

Lebanese Youth in UAE

GF082026 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Scores of Lebanese youths who are members of the Amal Movement and live in the UAE have delivered letters to the office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubai declaring their readiness to join the Islamic front in Iran and oppose the infidel government. In their letters, which are addressed to the leader of the Muslim nation and the idol-crusher Imam Khomeyni, the youths say: O leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, we await your instructions so that the world can see that we are ready to stand on the frontline against Saddam Yazid and At-Tikriti, the U.S. stooge, and shah Husayn, the suckling of Britain, alongside our Iranian brothers in order to immortalize the epic of the Karbala' martyrs.

Tudeh, Iraqi Communists in Rome

LD031645 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 30 Sep 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh and Iraqi Communist Party in Rome: They Are Attacking the Revolution"]

[Text] Rome--Representatives in Italy of the Iranian Tudeh Party and the Iraqi Communist Party have released a joint statement. It announces that "this war is not the Iraqi people's war on Iran and its revolution but the war of Iraq's Ba'thist Government and of its leader Saddam Husayn, who for their expansionist purposes are aiming to take the former shah's place as the world's gendarmes." "Saddam Husayn," the document continues, "has been planning this attack from the first days following the victory of the Iranian revolution, and to ensure its realization he began to intensify his repressive policy within Iraq, hitting out at all the democratic and revolutionary forces, especially the Iraqi Communist Party, using even military means over the past year. Even the Iraqi Kurds condemned this repressive policy and Saddam Husayn's answer was to launch another military attack, which is still underway, against them too."

Next, the Iraqi and Iranian communists jointly state that the Iraqi people do not accept this repressive government and do not want to lose the gains achieved through their revolution, and that the Iranian revolution supports all the liberation and independence struggles of the peoples of the area and the Middle East, especially the Palestinian struggle.

Having described the Iraqi attack as an attempt to split the Arab and Persian peoples, the documents states that "the Iranian revolution, with its anti-imperialist thrust, has damaged all imperialist interests, especially America's. This is why Iraq's war on Iran now offers U.S. imperialism the opportunity to further its reactionary plans. Indeed, the U.S. proposals to its allies to form an army in defense of their interests by controlling the Persian Gulf is proof of this."

The document concludes by stating that the Iraqi attack on Iran is "an attack directed against all the peoples of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East who are struggling for democracy and facilitates imperialism's attainment of its goals."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS 151-157

151: Draftees' Salaries

LD081710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 151 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. As the registration of reserve personnel who completed their military service in 1977 and as their allocation to armed forces units and battlefields requires some time, and as such personnel are mainly employed in state and private organizations, it is hereby announced in order to clarify their position that such employees and workers may continue working in their place of employment or their relevant organization from the time they report to the conscription centers until the time of their dispatch to the units, which has been specified on the reverse side of their registration cards by the conscription department. Governmental organizations and the private sector are dutybound to pay the salaries and bonuses of the said personnel up to the time of their dispatch and reporting to the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to reinstate those persons to the same jobs after completion of the operations and their release from service.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

152: Successes in Ahvaz Region

LD081700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 152 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear struggling compatriots: Fighting personnel of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying five tanks, one antiaircraft fieldgun and a section of the enemy's artillery during yesterday's operations in Ahvaz region. Today, in the same region, the heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed another section of the mercenary Iraqi forces' artillery and forced the enemy to retreat.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

153: Denial of BBC Report

LD081902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1835 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 153 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Revolutionary and struggling compatriots: BBC radio has repeatedly shown its imperialist and Zionist nature. In its 1945 newscast it has once again carried an ill-intentioned lie about Iraqi claims on destroying ten helicopters belonging to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically denies the abovementioned news and informs the Muslim nation of Iran that helicopters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are safe and their fighting pilots--enjoying high morale--are ready to carry out their holy duties toward the Muslim, revolutionary people.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

154: Ilam Achievements

LD082154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 154 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear struggling compatriots: (?Units) of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the ground forces, the air force, the navy, the gendarmerie, the police force, the guards corps and other brothers who have been armed and have taken their positions alongside the armed forces, unified and together, continue to defned their Islamic country.

During the operations carried out on 5, 7 and 8 October, the brave fighters of the Airborne Division in Ilam region have altogether destroyed 35 tanks, 6 military vehicles, ammunition, fuel, 1 bulldozer, 3 artillery positions and 103 (?men) of the enemy forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

155: Thanks to Armed Forces

LD082144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 155 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while thanking the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and dear compatriots who assist and help us in defending our Islamic country, thanks each of the personnel of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the country, especially in the western and southwestern regions of the country, who are bravely fighting Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and are creating legends in overcoming the infidels, and wishes everyone success in achieving the Islamic and revolutionary goal.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

156: Rocket Attack on Dezful

LD082200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 156 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Vigilant and Muslim nation of Iran: According to reports, at 2300 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries bombarded residential areas of Dezful with rockets and as a result a number of residences were destroyed and a large number of our compatriots who were asleep were martyred or injured. Compatriots will be informed of the casualties and damage inflicted in due course.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

157: More on Dezful Attack

LD090758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Statement No 157 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: Once again the blood-stained claws of the bloodthirsty Iraqi Ba'thist regime squeezed the throats of our innocent brothers, sisters and children in Dezful in the form of giant missiles. At 2300 last night four missiles were launched aginst Dezful city and [air force] base, as a result of which a number of houses were destroyed, 300 of Dezful city's strugglers and innocent people were injured and 60 of our dear compatriots were martyred. While commending the steadfastness of the heroic citizens of Dezful, we congratulate the Iranian nation and the imam of the nation on the martyrdom of the pure offspring of Islam and Iran.

Particulars of these missiles are as follows: length 9 meters; diameter 58 cm; weight 2,000 kg; range 60 km. The rockets are probably being launched from the Iraqi border. Dear citizens of Dezful, since there is a probability of renewed launching of these rockets by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th regime, the heroic inhabitants of Dezful are requested, as far as possible, to make use of concrete basements and shelters.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TWO-WEEK CAR BAN LIFTED; GAS RATIONING INTRODUCED

LD081800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement has been issued by the fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization headquarters in connection with the country's gas distribution system:

In His exalted name. At the end of the 2 weeks of the revolutionary act [2-week ban on use of private cars] of the noble and fighting nation of Iran, our dear compatriots are thanked for their cooperation in saving gas and fuel, which was a great expression of selflessness, unity and solidarity with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The following gas distribution plan for the country is hereby brought to your attention:

1. After the end of the current mobilization plan, as from noon on Thursday, 9 October, when cars will again be allowed in designated areas, each private car will have 30 liters of gas issued once every month. Until special coupons are prepared, the driver's car ownership document will be punched.

2. All doctors will receive 90 liters of gas every month, in three stages, 30 liters each time in return for presenting their medical identification card and the car ownership documents; the car ownership document will be punched once each time.

ABADAN NIOC RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT 8 OCT

GF081547 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1542 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren for 2 minutes] The sound you have just heard is that of red alert, which means an air raid is imminent. I repeat, the sound you have just heard means an air raid is imminent. This is Abadan NIOC Radio, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AHVAZ RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING

GF081324 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1316 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The siren you will hear denotes red alert conditions. Keep calm, leave your places of work and go to your shelters. An air raid is imminent.

White Conditions

GF081413 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1355 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners: The siren you will be hearing is the announcement for white condition. This means there is no longer any danger of an air raid or the attack is over. [sound of siren] [This announcement was also carried on Abadan NIOC Radio at 1355 GMT.]

Red Alert Reissued

GF081540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear means that the air raid is imminent. Stay calm, leave your places of work and go to your shelters. [sound of siren]

9 Oct Red Alert

GF091256 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1246 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is a definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren followed by red alert instructions]

KERMANSHAH ISSUES RED ALERT, ALL CLEAR

GF081608 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1555 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren for over 2 minutes] Dear listeners: the siren you have just heard denotes red alert conditions. Please go to a safe place and listen to your radios for further instructions.

[At 1605 GMT, the announcer proclaimed white conditions, lifting the red alert.]

KHALKHALI, OTHERS INTERVIEWED AT KHORRAMSHAHR FRONT

GF081245 [Editorial Report] Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian at 1500 GMT on 7 October broadcasts a 100-munite interview with Ayatollah Kholkhali and various other citizens recorded "today" in Khorramshahr and at the battlefront. The report begins with an interview with Ayatollah Khalkhali on the "Khorramshahr railway" on his way to the front. Khalkhali states that since the interview is being recorded at Khorramshahr railway station in the western part of the city, there is no ground for the false report on the fall of Khorramshahr broadcast by the BBC. He goes on: "As you can see, the Iraqis are retreating toward Shalamcheh and we are advancing. Khorramshahr is in our hands and there are no Iraqi soldiers as far as Pol-e Now."

Answering a question on the progress of Iranian troops, he stresses that the Iranians are advancing.

"On the road to Shalamcheh" the reporter asks a revolution guard about the situation at the front. The guard responds that the Iraqis are being heavily shelled and are retreating toward the border.

The reporter then speaks to a group of guards and soldiers at a post 3 km from Khorramshahr behind the front. The soldiers comment on the attacks against the Iraqis, saying that they have been able to push them back without any artillery and solely by using grenades and RPG-7's. They say that morale is very high and that the troops are moving forward with chants of "God is great." At this point the sound of what is apparently shelling can be heard in the background.

"Near the front" Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi comments on the Western attitude toward Iran. He states: "The West thought of us as a country led by a bunch of mullahs with no grassroot support." He condemns the Western countries for plots in Iran and accuses them of using Iraq as their puppet to attack Iran.

The reporter then talks to a soldier "on the front" and "during a battle," but no guns or other battle sounds can be heard. The soldier says that it is an honor for him to be fighting for Islam and reports that morale is very high. Another soldier further back from the front says that he went to the front emptyhanded but managed to help other brothers fight the Iraqis. According to him, the Iraqis have been pushed out of Khorramshahr. He points out some destroyed tanks in the area, telling the reporter that they belonged to the Iraqi Army. In answer to a question concerning the situation at the front, he says that the Iranians came back to regroup and collect ammunition for another attack to push Iraqi forces furhter back toward the border.

A large number of people interviewed by the reported are identified not regular as army personnel but as volunteers from different social groups. The reporter talks at length about ruined Iraqi transport vehicles and tanks on the Shalamcheh road and cites them as evidence to refute the BBC report concerning the capture of Khorramshahr by Iraqi forces. A volunteer claims that around 15 foreign reporters were taken around Khorramshahr by Iranian units. Films were taken and interviews recorded with Iranian soldiers.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MAYOR IN SHIRAZ REPORTED

GF081755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from the public relations department office of the Fars governor general's office, Mr 'Enayatollah Sana'i has been appointed as the new mayor of Shiraz. He was formerly the governor of Jahrom.

TABRIZ RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING

GF081357 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1354 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you have heard is an indication of an air raid. Please comply with all red alert regulations.

White Condition

GF081414 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1409 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners: The siren you have just heard is the white condition. This means the air attack danger is over and you can leave the shelters.

TEHRAN: AIRLINER DIVERTED TO MASHHAD DUE TO RED ALERT

LD081810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1733 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 134 of security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. It is brought to the attention of the Muslim nation of Iran that a 737 jumbo jet on flight number 730 from London to Tehran via Paris, which was due to land at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport tonight with 487 of our dear compatriots on board, because of the red alert condition in Tehran has landed instead at Mashhad airport and all its passengers are safe. Some of the passengers are in Mashhad's Tehran Hotel. The telephone numbers of the hotel are 40091-40095. The remaining passengers are at the Rose Hotel, telephone numbers 41002-41005.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

9 Oct Red Alert

LD091138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1129 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, Attention. The signal you will now hear is a danger signal, or red alert. Leave your places of work and go to shelters.

White Condition

LD091214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1157 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you will hear now is to announce a normal conditon or condition white. It means that the attack has either ended or is no longer probable.

NVOI: U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN CONFLICT

TA012045 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Imam Says: The Most Important and Painful Problem Is the Issue of America"]

[Excerpt] Yes, all our misfortunes, our most important ailments and problems are all due to world-devouring U.S. imperialism. For more than 30 years U.S. imperialism was the real ruler of our homeland. The accursed Mohammad Reza was no more than a plaything in the hands of this world-devouring imperialism. For more than 30 years the United States plundered all our wealth and possessions, and in order to plunder even more and to continue this obvious and unchallenged plunder and looting, it shed the blood of tens of thousands of Iranian strugglers and crusaders, and transformed Iran into the prison and hell of [word indistinct] the security organization. Not a single family can be found in our homeland from which U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime did not claim at least one victim in order to [word indistinct] and consolidate its interests and privileges.

Our nation's admirable revolution, under the leadership of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, put an end to all these privileges and the ominous domination of U.S. imperialism. With the liberation of our dear homeland--along with the elimination of the colonialist sources of U.S. imperialism in Iran--a strong blow was also dealt to the foundations of its domination in the region. The impact of this blow on U.S. imperialism was so severe that 20 months after the victory of the Iranian revolution it still has not come to its senses. For this reason it attempts futilely--even at the cost of shedding the blood of half of the liberated Iranian people--to renew the previous evil era in Iran and to consolidate its shaky position in the region.

During these 20 months it repeatedly engaged in various plots and conspiracies against the existence of our Islamic Republic. It committed military aggression against our homeland, and many times staged coup plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The hand of U.S. imperialism has been clearly seen in all the internal clashes. As in the present imposed war also--despite the futile attempt and endeavor of Carter and his administration to demonstrate U.S. neutrality--the leading and primary role of the CIA and Pentagon is entirely clear.

This same Mr Carter, during the very first moments of the start of war between Iraq and Iran, expressed pleasure and happiness and declared that he hopes that war against Iran will induce the leaders of this country to release the hostages. In the opinion of political observers, with this remark, Carter--even though indirectly--has openly acknowledged the interference of the U.S. Government in the war imposed on our homeland. The America that claims neutrality in the present war has concentrated more than 40 of its warships in the Persian Gulf and in the vicinity of our country. This same Mr Carter has ordered the military forces stationed in the Persian Gulf to be on alert. He has also dispatched to Saudi Arabia four AWACS equipped with sensitive radar.

When the leader of the Iranian revolution, the great Khomeyni, says that the most important and painful problem that confronts Muslim and non-Muslim countries under domination is the issue of America, this is an undeniable fact [word indistinct] (?based) on documents, proof and bitter experience. It is the duty of every patriotic Iranian interested in the destiny of the revolution and its gains--by recognizing the arch-enemy, his number one enemy, U.S. imperialism--to direct all his struggles, force and power against this enemy. In this connection, those who knowingly or unknowingly in any assembly and gathering, instead of paying attention to the main danger threatening our country by U.S. imperialism and its allies, place the East and West (?on the same level) without any proof and basis, are in fact striking at the gains of the revolution. It seems as though certain people are looking for an opportunity to involve the Soviet Union in any incident on the basis of a handful of rumors, without showing the slightest proof to justify this act.

Yes, as the imam of the nation says: Iran is officially fighting America, and our martyrs--these young and brave [word indistinct] of the army are defending Iran and dear Islam in the face of America. Anyone who in any way takes steps to weaken this holy struggle is in fact willingly or unwillingly aiding in the fulfillment of the plans of the arch-Satan.

NV01 CAUTIONS AGAINST RESTORATION OF TIES WITH U.S.

TA022008 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Consolidate Unity of Word and Action"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our homeland's fighting people have risen with self-sacrifice to defend the sacred soil, (?their independence) and revolutionary gains.

Our liberated homeland is passing through sensitive and critical days. In such conditions, Iran's No 1 enemy, U.S. imperialism, is engaged in conspiracy, provocation and preparation of aggression against our country with utmost vigor. This is a fact to which even U.S. officials and the newspapers of that country attest. It is by bearing this fact in mind that Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, has explicitly drawn the attention of the Iranian people to the real and principle danger which is aimed at our country by U.S. imperialism. Therefore, all the attention, power and effort of our nation should be (?exerted) toward repulsing and crushing these conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism, which are in the preparatory stage.

At the same time, in such sensitive conditions for our country, worrisome reports are being heard. Quoting American sources it is being said that certain measures have been taken by U.S. officials toward allegedly eliminating differences and establishing good relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is said that there are also certain people in our country, who by exploiting the present problems and difficulties of our country, have taken advantage of the opportunity and are endeavoring to allegedly forget the past, and to restore our country's relations with world-devouring U.S. imperialism under the pretext of obtaining weapons and military equipment from the United States.

In any case, such reports which emanate now and then from various sources, cannot but have a negative effect on our liberated people. It is certain that the remarks of a number of our country's officials and authorities--that allegedly East and West are in a state of war with Iran, and placing U.S. imperialism, enemy No 1 of the Iranian nation, in the same axis with the Soviet Government, the friend of the Iranian nation--will likely increase the negative effects in public opinion. This fact will at the same time lead to the diversion of the people's attention from the actual danger which is aimed at Iran by U.S. imperialism.

Today our country is passing through critical days. Moreover, our homeland is constantly exposed to the danger of the aggression of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, more than ever, Iran is in great need of internal unity and alliance and international solidarity. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, liberated countries, and the world's liberation and anti-imperialist movements are the natural allies of the liberated nation of Iran in its struggle against the plots, provocations and aggressions of U.S. imperialism. The application of a correct policy in line with the interests of our nation, in attracting more than ever these natural allies of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation. [sentence as heard]

The revolution of the Iranian nation is a democratic, Islamic and anti-imperialist revolution, and as the imam of the nation says: Our revolution is continuing in this direction and should become even broader. It is only U.S. imperialism and its Western allies and a number of dependent reactionary regimes of the region that want to stifle this popular and anti-imperialist revolution and to destroy its gains. We should correctly identify friend from foe and should not create spurious enemies for the Iranian revolution.

Our homeland's people, during many years, have found out through experience who their friends and enemies are. Especially following the revolution's victory, the people saw how U.S. imperialism is acting against liberated Iran. Abortive coup plots, aggression against our homeland's territory, subversion and terror, which were carried out and continue to be carried out directly by the Americans or through their elements and lackeys against our Islamic Republic, are all proof of the bitter fact that U.S. imperialism is striving resolutely in the continuation of its hostility toward Iran, and this hostility lies in the imperialist nature of that government.

Today we should be more vigilant and alert than ever. The enemies of our nation, whether domestic or external, are engaged in intrigue and conspiracy. A certain group, by taking advantage of the [word indistinct] situation which has arisen in our homeland, are attempting to trample on the gains of the revolution of our homeland's people, and if possible, to strike a blow at our nation from within and to restore the previous conditions. Any kind of plot by the enemies of the Iranian revolution should be blocked through revolutionary vigilance and through unity of word and action.

NVOI CALLS FOR CONTINUED STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S.

TA081542 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 OCT 80

[Unattributed, untitled commentary]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Military clashes between our country and Iraq have made the situation in the Persian Gulf region more convulsive and have created serious threats to the security and stability of the whole region. At present the concern of all the progressive forces in the Near and Middle East is focused on a report concerning the dispatch of U.S. military units to Saudi Arabia under the pretext of defending the oil resources of this country. The AN-NIDA' newspaper published in Beirut assesses this measure of U.S. imperialism as a direct threat to all the nations of our region. The AN-NIDA' newspaper stresses that the (?dispatch) of 3,000 U.S. troops and AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, the (?presence) of the U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf region and the Arabian Sea, the plans for creating joint patrols by NATO members in the Strait of Hormuz, the provocative promises by As-Sadat to the United States in connection with the alleged saving of the Islamic world, are all proof of a large-scale plot by U.S. imperialism and local recation against the independence and national sovereignty of the nations of the Near and Middle East. This newspaper calls on Arab and Islamic countries to take reciprocal measures in the face of the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction by understanding their responsibility.

Without doubt, in the opinion of the progressive and true revolutionary forces of our homeland, defense of the homeland and the gains of the revolution are the first priority goals. At the same time these forces state that currently the attention and the thoughts of the ordinary people of our homeland are directed toward theSoviet Union which, in the opinion of many, can assist in putting an end to these clashes. In the present conditious the majority of our homeland's people believe that it is particularly world imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, that is the cause of disasters and misfortunes not only for our nation but for all the oppressed and deprived nations of the world.

Last year the United States fanned the fires of differences in the Near East, from the borders of Pakistan to Syria, from Ankara to Amman. Subversive acts, political and economic pressures, and direct military aggression are among the characteristics of the role that the U.S. plays in our disturbed and unstable region. This lack of tranquility and instability is itself also the result of the aggressive policy of the United States in our region for more than 30 years. It is particularly the United States that imposed the former shah on our people through a coup d'etat, and it was especially by relying on the United States that the traitorous shah preserved his shaky crown. It was the United States that armed the shah in order to transform Iran into the gendarme for preserving its plundering interests in the Persian Gulf. Finally it was the United States that decided to blockade Iran politically and economically and provoked the ethnic minorities against the central government through its elements and finally committed direct military aggressions against our homeland.

It is the United States that prevents the solution of the Palestine problem and consistently protects Israel and supports its aggressions against Lebanon. It is the United States that prevents the slightest decision against the forced occupation of the land of Palestine by Israel. It is the United States that cooked up the notorious Camp David agreement. (?When) the Zionist Israeli Army places bombs in people's homes in Jordan's West Bank, fires with machineguns and artillery at Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon, in all these terrorist acts the U.S. is responsible. It is the United States that--hand-in-hand with Beijing and Saudi Arabia, As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq--equips, arms and prepares fugitive and criminal Afghan members of the so-called association of strugglers on the path of freedom against the Afghan Government.

U.S. imperialism has placed the Near East under the vice of its pressure. For the sake of the plundering interests of the oil monopolies, the United States has resorted to the most disgraceful measures: Military aggression, subversive acts, terror, bloodshed, the murder of innocent people in our region, and particularly in our homeland.

Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, subversive acts in Afghanistan, the expansion of the U.S. military presence in Oman, Somalia and Kenya, are all merely to preserve the evil interests of imperialism and oil monopolies and to eliminate the revolutionary gains of our homeland.

It is also for this reason that, while the people of our homeland are defending their territory, they cannot and must not ignore even for one moment the plots of U.S. imperialism. The struggle against U.S. imperialism was and is continuing.

NVOI: IRAQI WITHDRAWAL SUGGESTED AS FIRST STEP TOWARD PEACE

TA081641 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Call of the Friends of the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The representatives of world public opinion and peace-loving forces are calling upon the leaders of our country and Iraq to search for ways to resolve points of differences and to end warfare. At the same time these forces believe that the first step on the path of establishing peace should be the withdrawal of all Iraqi military forces from our homeland's territory.

Without doubt, bloodshed between two Muslim nations is to the benefit of neither; for according to Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban nation, this is a war between two nations who are passing through a revolutionary stage, between two Muslim nations and two nonaligned countries who belong to the Third World and, above all, who live in a region that is rightly called the nerve center of the continent and through which more than 60 percent of the oil consumed by the West is transported.

This war (?disintegrates) the force that should confront imperialism, the force that should be used in battle against Israeli aggression, the force of the nonaligned countries belonging to the Third World. In fact, as the imam of the nation said: Neither our nation nor the Iraqi nation is in need of war and fratricide. War brings victims, destruction and economic defeat and threatens peace in the region. Our nation has taken serious steps in assembling revolutionary and Islamic forces for the struggle against imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. The Muslim Iraqi nation--which struggled so much to overthrow the monarchy and for freedom--is also not in need of war.

The Iranian and Iraqi nations are part of the Islamic family that is struggling against imperialism and that has supported the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people with all its power. That which unites our nation is much more important than the points of differences between them. Military clashes between two Muslim countries only benefit imperialism, Zionism and regional reaction. It is these forces that are interested in the continuation of war between the two countries. These forces are well aware that should our people be (?weakened) they will not be able to resist the provocations and plots of the United States and Israel in the Near and Middle East.

Right now we are witnessing the transfer of AWACS planes along with hundreds of U.S. military experts, the increase of the units of the Rapid Deployment Force to 2,000 [as heard], the intensive activity of the British naval force and the attempt of the United States to establish an international naval force under the pretext of the alleged necessity of defending the Persian Gulf--all of which have posed real threats to the security, independence and national sovereignty of all the nations of our region.

In connection with this situation, the secretary general of the Moroccan progressive and socialist party writes in the AL-BAYAN newspaper that under no (?circumstances) should Washington be allowed to intervene militarily under the pretext of preserving freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. The hope of Israel, which wants clashes between Iran and Iraq to continue as much as possible, should be eliminated.

Finally, As-Sadat's joy over the military clashes between Iran and Iraq is also very dangerous to all the Islamic world. It is of course no secret that As-Sadat has given the Pentagon permission to use Egypt's military bases.

All are aware at whom this U.S.-Egyptian maneuver is aimed. The secretary general of the Moroccan progressive and socialist party writes that it is for this reason that agreement between Iran and Iraq on ending the war and resolving differences through negotiation and peace is necessary.

According to foreign newspapers and news agencies, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, also in connection with the necessity of resolving differences between our country and Iraq, stated: Neither Iran nor Iraq will benefit from mutual destrictuion and bloodshed and the obliteration of each other's economy. It is appropriate that Iran and Iraq act to settle that which can be resolved today through [word indistinct] of agreement, and that which they cannot settle today they should postpone until tomorrow when resolution will be possible and easier.

This is a sincere and wise counsel. However, will they listen to this call of reason in Baghdad? Iran can only sit at the negotiating table when the last Iraqi soldier has left our homeland's soil.

NVOI REJECTS CHAMRAN ACCUSATION OF SOVIET-U.S. COLLUSION

TA082200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Imperialism and the Intensification of Tensions in Our Region"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The carter administration is engaged in persuading the imperialist allies of the United States that they too should dispatch their naval forces to our region, allegedly to defend the Persian Gulf. Thus the Americans want to draw the attention of their allies to a diplomacy based on the stick against the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation and all the liberated countries and the anti-imperialist movements of our region, including against the Muslim nation of Iraq--a nation whose leaders have imposed on it this fratricidal war.

It has now become obvious that in order to start military clashes between our country and Iraq, the CIA has not only not been idle, but has been active in this connection for a long time. In fact, precisely following the victory of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation--which not only crushed one of the main bases of imperialism in the Near and Middle East, but had a great effect on the progress of the revolutionary movements in our region, especially in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian (?subcontinent)--the Americans started intrigue and conspiracy against it. Bloodthirsty world imperialism, international Zionism and reaction immediately engaged in false attacks angainst our nation's revolution, attacks which even now are continuing in the form of the savage and futile assault of imperialism against the liberation and national movements of the nations of our region and against the progressive and revolutionary forces of our region.

The principle leaders of these conspiracies and provocations--officials of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency--as part of a plot against our revolution and to weaken the anti-imperialist forces of the Iraqi people, hypocritically did as much as they could to disseminate false and provocative news and reports in order to start a fratricidal war between our country and the nations of the region. At the same time the CIA and imperialist news agencies engaged as much as they wanted and could in disseminating false reports and baseless rumors about the alleged concentration of Soviet forces on our country's borders and about the alleged support of the Soviet Union for Iraq's territorial claims against Iran.

Thus the Americans exerted all their efforts toward the creation of lack of confidence among our country's public regarding the natural allies of our people and the Muslim people of Iraq in the struggle angainst U.S. imperialism and Zionism. In fact, it must be said that with deep regret the Iraqi regime, in the present circumstances, has been transformed into a tool for the implementation of the provocations and plots of U.S. imperialism.

It should also be noted that these provocations by world-devouring U.S. imperialism are continuing in various forms. Again with deep regret a number of officials, whether willingly or unwillingly, knowingly or unknowingly, are rendering aid to the provocative plans of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the CIA. As an example it is appropriate to refer to the [word indistinct] remarks of Mr Chamran, former defense minister of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at a press conference in Ahvaz. As we are aware, Mr Chamran is presently in Khuzestan as the special envoy of the imam and our president. At this conference, by utilizing the CIA arsenal of (?fabrications) and rumors, and contrary to the imam's guidelines, he again attacked the Soviet Union and claimed that, allegedly, the Soviet Union is directly or indirectly cooperating with the Americans in the military clashes between our country and Iraq. The interesting thing is that the evidence Mr Chamran cited in revealing these hidden secrets also comes from the American press and sources.

We are all aware that the agents of the CIA and Zionism are striving to sow discord and to create a spirit of no confidence between our nation and the Muslim Iraqi nation and their natural allies in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Thus anyone in any position who, in these sensitive conditions for our country, attempts to divert public opinion from the number one enemy of the Iranian nation--namely, U.S. imperialism--is the enforcer of U.S. plots. Perhaps Mr Chamran and his colleagues would like military clashes between our country and Iraq to be utilized by the Americans for armed aggression against Iran by the Rapid Deployment Force with the consequent dismemberment of Iran along the lines of Lebanon, so that in such conditions and under the protection of his American friends he would once again play in Iran that same old role that he once played in Lebanon. However, it is certain that this wish of Mr Chamran and his friends will never be fulfilled.

Of course, in connection with the war that has been imposed on our nation, conditions in the region are heading toward more tension. Currently, the United States is engaged in transferring its Marines--who are on full alert--to its military bases in Turkey, Egypt and Pakistan. It is being observed clearly that the Pentagon, by drawing the Western allies of the United States and Japan into its potential aggression in the region, especially against our homeland, intends to give its plot an international aspect. For this reason Washington has proposed that a conference be held to allegedly review decision for preserving the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf and that the problem of an international naval force should be discussed at this conference also. All this is evidence of the continuation of the extensive plots of U.S. imperialism against our homeland.

Our nation will defend every inch of its soil, and as long as a single foreign soldier is on the soil of our homeland there cannot be talk of negotiations. It is also certain that the plots of U.S. imperialism against our nation--which is fighting heroically under the leadership of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni--will be foiled.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Baghdad Warning to U.S.--A station commentary carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses said it is "astonishing" that the United States has called on the nations of the world to be neutral in the Iraq-Iran war while at the same time maintaining that it is "entitled" to "interfere" and "settle matters" in the gulf and "draw up the area's future map" in accordance with its own interests. The commentary said that the United States has "learned nothing" from its relations with the Arab states and that it should realize that Iraq, which is currently putting an end to Iranian "designs" on the region, "cannot stand idly by in the face of other forms of foreign intervention," especially that of "U.S. imperialism and its allies." It pointedly warned that Iraq's "striking arm" is "capable of drowning any attempt at foreign military intervention, particularly U.S. intervention," in the gulf, and it repeated President Saddam Husayn's statement that the Gulf's oil is "capable of burning all foreign interests and forms of intervention without exception." The commentary concluded by saying that the United States cannot conceal its "military activity biased against Iraq" through "slogans, calls and claims of neutrality."

Military Situation--In interviews with Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said there had been "no major changes" in the front encompassing Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb but that both armies have brought in "fresh forces" and Iranian troops have recaptured the heights overlooking Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The president also reported no significant movement in the area of Dezful and Minukhosh. He said that Iranian forces have launched an offensive outside of Ahvaz under the command of former Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran after having "gained new positions" along a 40-km front, but he gave no details of the attack. The president also reported "progress" in the battle around Khorramshahr, claiming that an enemy commando attack has been repulsed and the Iraqis have been pushed back to Shalamcheh. Summing up the military situation, he declared: "We are entering the final phase of the war."

Answering a question concerning the return to the armed forces of people who had previously been purged, Bani-Sadr said that those willing to engage in "self-sacrifice" should be allowed to "come forward" but that so far only about 100 military men in this category, including "a few" pilots, have returned to duty.

According to INA, the commander of Iraq's Nasr forces operating in the Dezful area said that Dezful is "militarily under our control," thus reiterating an Iraqi statement of several days' standing. INA emphasized that Iraq has never claimed the "complete occupation" of the town, and it demanded that AFP's Arabic service retract a story to that effect, saying that no other news agency "committed the same mistake." INA declared that its reports on the war are always based on official statements issued by the Iraqi General Command. In further comments to INA, the commander of the Nasr forces in the Dezful area said that the Iranians have begun to use helicopters to attack his advanced units but that the ground defenses have been able to pick them off "one after the other." He also reported that aircraft recently downed in the area were newly acquired by Iran, confirming, he said, that Iran is still receiving military equipment from its "supporters."

In communiques carried by Voice of the Masses, the Iraqi General Command reported no major ground initiatives or setbacks, but they said that Iranian planes attacked residential areas in Irbil, Mosul, Kirkuk, Al-Musharrah, Al-'Amadiyah and 'Ali al-Gharbi. The only Iraqi air attack reported was a raid on a "big factory" in the Ahvaz sector.

Tehran radio reported that the navy's deputy commander, after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, said the Iranian Navy controls the "entire Persian Gulf region." He assured reporters that the Strait of Hormuz is open and that there is "no cause for concern" for oil tankers and cargo ships, except those belonging to Iraq.

According to Jerusalem television, Libya is supplying military equipment to Iran in supply flights from Tripoli to Tehran which cross Greece, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The Jerusalem report also said that Syria is providing Iran Soviet military equipment, including SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, Sagger antitank missiles and RPG-7 bazookas. Jerusalem radio's military correspondent reported that the Soviet T-72 tank, of which Syria has a "substantial number," has been employed in the Iraqi-Iran war.

Diplomatic Moves--According to Delhi radio, Iraqi special envoy Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that Iraq would welcome an Indian "initiative" to resolve the conflict. The Indian prime minister replied that she would be willing to undertake such an effort but only with the agreement of both parties. Al-Khalaf is one of a number of envoys recently dispatched to various countries to convey the Iraqi position on the conflict.

In an 9 October interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said Iran has also been active in the foreign policy sphere in regard to the war despite the "main problem" in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the lack of a foreign minister. He said that all Iran's ambassadors have been told to state the country's case to their host governments and that Iran will send representatives to attend both the UN General Assembly and Security Council sessions. Raja'i also disclosed that Iran will dispatch a "high-ranking delegation" in the near future to "revolutionary and Muslim countries" to explain the Iranian position.

Libya-Iran

In a cable to the Saudi king, the president of the UAE and the amirs of the gulf states, carried by Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed "anxiety" over the U.S. military "advance" in the gulf and claimed that the United States "wants to colonize the Arab world" and that, in this connection, it "has joined with the Zionist enemy with the objective of ending the independence of the Arab homeland." Regarding Iran, Al-Qadhdhafi declared that it is an "Islamic duty for us to be allied with the Muslims of Iran in this confrontation in order to face the crusade instead of fighting them in place of America." The message made no mention of Iraq.

Syria

Damascus radio reported that the Syrian-Soviet talks in Moscow ended with a closed meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev on 9 October. The radio also said that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, earlier in the day. TASS reported that the Syrian delegation left Moscow for home on 10 October and was seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin called the Syria-USSR treaty a "serious development" made graver by the fact that Israel has "grounds" to believe that the two countries have signed a "secret treaty" as well. Begin said that Israel will "soon" hold consultations with the United States on this matter and that he will raise the subject with President Carter when he visits Washington next month. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, commenting to Jerusalem radio on the ramifications of the treaty, said there is no doubt that the more powerful the Soviet Union becomes in the Middle East, the more Israel's "value" to the West increases.

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South Asia

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KHAWIANI-LED PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

LD081504 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 08 Oct 80

[Text] Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Organization Committee of the Central Committee, is heading a party delegation on a friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation left for the USSR today.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

GF081502 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister 'Abdolsalam left for Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives to hold talks on the expansion of relations between cooperative societies handling consumer goods in the two countries.

MINES, INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR CSSR

GF081443 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry, left for a friendly and official tour of the CSSR today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak minister of fuels and power. The mines and industry minister will visit power and mines complexes and hold talks on the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the field of mines and industry. An agreement may also be signed.

KESHTMAND DESCRIBES ROLE OF WRITERS IN AFGHAN SOCIETY

For a Moscow IZVESTIYA report of an interview by correspondent M. Ilinskiy with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], pegged to the opening of the inaugural congress of the DRA Writers' Union, see the South Asia section of the 8 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD092122 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A contract for the purchase and receipt of equipment and the necessary material for drilling in the northern oil and gas project of the Afghan General Department of National Oil, costing r13.76 million, was signed and the necessary documents were exchanged this afternoon between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy in Kabul. The contract was signed by engineer 'Abdol (Qate) Rasuli, deputy minister of mines at the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and (Anatoliy Shagonov), USSR economic consul in Kabul.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that on the basis of this contract--which will utilize the credit of the friendly country, the USSR--equipment, tools and the necessary material for drilling will be provided for the Afghan side within 3 months of the date of the signing of the contract and will arrive through Hairatan port. The signing of the contract was attended by some of the staff of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and some of the personnel of the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ARRESTS OF REBELS IN PROVINCES

Badakhshan: Hundreds Arrested

LD081900 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A large band of criminals in the village of Awtaq in Derwaz District of Badakhshan Province were eliminated yesterday by party activists and Groups for the Defense of the Revolution, and hundreds of them were arrested. A source in the sarandoy [specially trained police] command force of that province said that these murderers and (?highway robbers), who by armed force and terrorism were disturbing the peace of the toiling villagers of that area seized a large amount of various arms of American and Chinese manufacture, with thousands of rounds of ammunition in the possession of those professional murderers and servants of American imperialism.

Ghowr Rebels Surrender

LD081906 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A number of villagers in Ghowr Province who were deceived by the enemies of the revolution have repented their past actions and surrendered themselves and their arms to the authorities of Ghowr Province. Condemning the actions of anti-revolutionary elements, they promised that they are ready with full trust in the sincerity of our nation and progressive government to fight to the last breath in the ranks of our soldier brothers against the enemies of the revolution and our national government. They promised to fulfill our historic mission in working for the realization of the aims of the Sawr Revolution.

Faryab, Qonduz Arrests

LD091742 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A group of rebels who were engaging in murder, looting and terrorism and were thus disturbing the calm atmosphere of Andkhvoy District in Faryab Province have recently been arrested by armed forces and party activists, with the active cooperation of the people of that area, and have confessed their crimes. A source of that district said that various American and Chinese arms, explosives and printed pamphlets were seized from these servants of American imperialism, whose polluted hands are soiled with the blood of our toiling compatriots. The source added that further investigation is continuing concerning the traitors and murderers. According to a report from Qonduz Province, Ghulam Sakhi, a resident of (Goltapha) in Qonduz Province, and Zahirullah Khan, a resident of the district of Zal, who are connected with the counterrevolutionary bands and who disguised themselves in women's clothing in an attempt to escape from the armed forces of that area, have recently been arrested in Qonduz and Baghlan Provinces. These murderers are undergoing serious interrogation in Qonduz Province.

Qonduz Political Prisoners Released

LD091656 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Eighty-four political prisoners of Qonduz Province were released yesterday from the jail of that province. At a ceremony attended by a large number of party cadres, government officials, a number of people of Qonduz city and relatives of the political prisoners, an official of the provincial government explained the objectives of the Sawr Revolution in its new development stage. In return, one of the political prisoners, expressing appreciation of the humanitarian steps of the party and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government in releasing them, on behalf of the political prisoners expressed readiness to undertake all kinds of sacrifices in fulfilling the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the prosperity of beloved Afghanistan.

IRAQI PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN DACCA FOR TALKS

BK100943 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister for Higher Education Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf arrived in Dacca today as a special envoy of President Saddam Husayn. Al-Khalaf is carrying a personal message from President Saddam Husayn for President Zia. His mission is part of an Iraqi plan to send envoys to various countries in an effort to halt the current Iran-Iraq conflict.

As already reported, Iraq has also sent (?five) such envoys to Turkey, India, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Greece with a special message from the Iraqi president. Meanwhile, Iran says it is sending [words indistinct] to explain its position over the conflict.

Iran also plans to take its case to the UN Security Council.

COMMERCE MINISTER, INDIAN COUNTERPART WELCOME NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

BK051024 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of State for Commerce Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui has said that the new trade agreement signed between Bangladesh and India will go a long way in promoting further bilateral trade by providing an institutional framework of cooperation in the commercial field. Speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honor of visiting Indian Minister for Commerce Pranab Kumar Mukherjee in Dacca last night, he noted with satisfaction the present growth of trade between the two neighboring countries. He said there will be (?exploratory) talks for further development and diversification of bilateral trade.

In his reply the Indian Commerce Minister maintained that Bangladesh and India should be the most natural trading partners in view of the advantages of most competitiveness of prices, supply and economic benefits of the cost of production. He said the new trade agreement in symbolic of our sincere desire to expand and diversify trade between the two countries.

GUINEA PRESIDENT TO VISIT 12-15 OCT

BK100052 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea arrives in Dacca on Sunday [12 October] on a 3-day state visit to Bangladesh at the invitation of President Ziaur Rahman.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dacca tonight that the two presidents will discuss matters of mutual interests, both bilateral and international, with particular focus on the Middle East and Jerusalem situation. President Sekou Toure will be accompanied by six ministers including the foreign and defense ministers of Guinea.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DAY DECLARATION--The Council of Ministers, which met in Dacca on 3 October under the chairmanship of President Ziaur Rahman, has decided to declare 26 March as the national day of Bangladesh. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 3 Oct 80 BK]

IRAQ REQUESTS DELHI MEDIATION IN WAR WITH IRAN

BK091556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi special envoy Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, who met Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today, is understood to have said that his country would welcome an initiative by India to resolve its conflict with Iran. He felt India is in a position to do so because of its friendly relations with both the countries.

Mrs Gandhi told him that while India would be glad to be of help, any effort to this nature would require the agreement of both the parties. She expressed her distress and concern over the conflict and said it should not be allowed to escalate. The conflict should not bring about the involvement of other powers, especially superpowers. India would like the conflict to be resolved at the earliest through peaceful means. The envoy, who is Iraq's minister for higher education, delivered to Mrs Gandhi a letter from President Saddam Husayn when he met her this evening.

INDIANS FLEE KHORRAMSHAHR FIGHTING TO BASRA

BK091617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1538 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Indian Ambassador in Baghdad Peter Sinai has described as totally baseless a Monte Carlo radio report that Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has asked Indians in Iraq to leave the country because of the war. He said arrangement have been made for the departure of only 2,000 Indian citizens out of 20,000; most of them want to remain there, he added.

An agency report says about 90 Indian citizens arrived in the Iraqi port of Basra this morning from Khorramshahr where severe fighting is going on. They crossed the estuary in small boats and by swimming dodging the shells that fell all around. Information is awaited in New Delhi regarding 36 Indian seamen on board an Indian liner and two Iranian ships in the Khorramshahr waters. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said today that only one Indian ship named (Vijay Awtar) was in the region; it had a crew of 34. The last contact with the ship was established on Saturday [5 October]. He said five seamen from the ship had reached Basra, but there is no news about the others.

TANZANIA'S SOKOINE, GANDHI EXPRESS CONCERN OVER IRAN-IRAQ WAR

BK091615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine and Mrs Indira Gandhi today expressed concern at the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Mr Sokoine is on a private visit to India. Both the leaders expressed the hope that the two countries will be able to resolve their problems peacefully. They also had a detailed exchange views on various international and bilateral subjects including the nonaligned movement. Mrs Gandhi told him that India looks forward to the visit of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere early next year.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN JANUARY

BK100856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will pay an official visit to India in January next year. Announcing this at a meeting of Indian ambassadors of Latin America in Mexico City External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said President Portillo will be the guest of honor at the Republic Day parade [26 January] in New Delhi.

SRI LANKA

TRADE MINISTER VISITS USSR, SPEAKS ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS

BK031111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of Trade and Shipping Lalith Athulathmudali has stressed the commitment of Sri Lanka for peace at television press conference in Georgia and in an address to the Sri Lankan students at the Lumumba University.

Referring to friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Sri Lanka, the minister observed that there were many common aims in international affairs. Athulathmudali, who led a parliamentary delegation, visited collective farms development projects and also had discussions with the ministers of shipping and education and the chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

At a function held at the friendship halls, the first Soviet ambassador to Sri Lanka, Yakovlev, referred more than 40 branches in the republics and cities and acquainted their people with culture of the Sri Lankan people [sentence as heard]. He welcomed the progress in Sri Lanka.

JOINT SHIPPING SERVICE TO BE OPERATED WITH PRC

BK081100 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] A Sri Lanka-China joint shipping service is to be inaugurated shortly. The Ministry of Trade and Shipping has said that all formalities have now been completed. The new service will operate between Colombo and the West Coast of Africa and is expected to boost Sri Lanka's export trade.

The Chinese national shipping line has about 500 vessels. The Ceylon Shipping Corporation operates eight cargo vessels in addition to two container vessels that were taken on hire. Recently, the Cabinet approved the floating of a Euro-dollar loan for the purchase of additional ships for the corporation.

BRIEFS

PRC AIDS SRI LANKAN PORTS--China has agreed to provide assistance for the country's port development program. Accordingly, China will provide long-term financial assistance for the modernization of Colombo, Tricomalee and Galle harbours. These activities have been undertaken by the China Harbor Engineering Corporation. This followed a discussion held by a Sri Lanka delegation led by the additional secretary, Ministry of Trade and Shipping, with the Chinese transport minister recently. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80 BK]

GREEK AMBASSADOR IN KATMANDU--Ambassador designate of Greece to Nepal Dimitri Manolatos arrived in Katmandu on 23 September, reports RSS. [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 24 Sep 80 p 1 BK]

SOVIET AID TO NEPAL--Soviet Ambassador Abdul-Rakhman Velirov handed over to Chairman of Nepal Red Cross Society Central Committee Her Royal Highness Princess Shah medicines worth 25,000 rupees presented to it by the Soviet Red Cross at the Red Cross central office on 8 October. According to the Nepal Red Cross, the medicines will soon be sent to the earthquake-ravaged areas. [Text] [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 8 Oct 80 BK]

USSR OIL TO NEPAL--Nepal oil corporation is to import 120,000 tons of diesel worth about 440 million rupees from the Soviet Union's oil exporting corporation during the next 2 years. Letters to this effect was signed in Katmandu on 8 October by general manager (Subodh Vikram Thapa) and [word indistinct] export vice president (U.N. Kornilov). [Text] [Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 3 Oct 80 BK]

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON WAR WITH IRAQ

LD091510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1148 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr by unidentified radio reporter, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, could you please tell us what are the latest developments at the fronts?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb region, the situation is better than yesterday. Of course, there has not been any major change but it is better than yesterday and we have brought in fresh forces to that area. Of course, the enemy has also brought fresh forces to that area; but, the situation (?is like this):

Dezful area and Minukhosh: Again in this area there have not been any major changes, except the firing of missiles against the town of [word indistinct] and the response made by the army and the artillery.

Then we go to the Ahvaz region. Yesterday our forces advanced to a depth of 10 kilometers along a 40 kilometer width having thus gained new positions. From this morning the artillery has been busy at work.

Then we go to Khorramshahr region. Our forces pushed them back to behind the (Horizeh) bridge and from there they have beaten them back up to Shalamcheh. Therefore, in that region they have almost (?kicked them out). So far there has been progress.

Our forces are getting ready and we are entering the final phase of the war.

[Question] It was decided that the operations performed by our air force in the enemy territory should be brought to the notice of the people but, unfortunately, the Joint Staff has done nothing in this respect.

[Answer] They have told lies [as heard]. Their lie consists in the fact that air operations are different from ground operations. During air operations, in one round they should hit a place. In another round, according to what you say, they should prepare a report to decide what has been the result of the strike and 24 hours later we can carefully assess what has ahppened during the day's strike. Because we do not want to give false reports to the people, [words indistinct]. During the ground operations the results are immediately known. In air force operations they should go later to find out what the outcome has been. This morning, when the commander of the air force was reporting to me, he said that they have hit at the enemy columns which were on the move within Iraq. They dealt heavy blows at the Kirkuk base and hit a number of other places and that he will bring the precise report at lunchtime and deliver it to me.

[Question] Despite the good morale which all our people enjoy, one of the things which bothers our people are contradictory reports which they receive about the front either from our own people or through foreign radios. This has made people very uneasy. What are your views concerning this matter?

[Answer] I have said this many times. Don't listen to these reports. You should receive the report about the patient from his doctor; but when I am not a doctor as soon as I see that there is the slightest change on his face I say alas, I have lost my child.

However, when the doctor sees the same thing he says this is a sign of recovery. You see? Yesterday afternoon they were quoting Mr Khamene'i--now whether it was direct or indirect, I cannot remember--Hajj Aqa Ahmad Aqa [Khomeyni's son] was also sitting there; the report came that Ahvaz is finished. The city has been surrounded and it is finished and we are going to [word indistinct]. Later, I immediately got in touch with the army commander there. He said, no, we have advanced. They heard the sound of our own artillery and thought that it belonged to the enemy, because they did not know that we had set up the artillery there. The artillery had fired and as they did not know that this was our own artillery they thought that the Iraqis had come close to Ahvaz. We then learned that no, they have been pushed back. When people do not have any military expertise they hear a sound and say O!--it is easy for the Iraqis who can fire a few artillery shells from a long distance and flee--but those who do not know about military matters say O! they are only one step away from Ahvaz while the Iranian forces do the same thing against the other side, and they also fire against their cities and, probably, those who are there also say the same thing to each other. This is called psychological warfare, but we should not engage in psychological warfare against ourselves. We should ask the experts for correct and accurate reports. Four times we received such reports. We are not experts but we knew this much--that we had to ask the experts. Our nerves are strong; otherwise, we should have gone mad by now because we receive many contradictory reports.

[Question] As the commander in chief of the armed forces are you generally satisfied with everything which has been done and about the general condition of the fronts at the moment? What is the condition like?

[Answer] To say that I am satisfied with everything, no. A war is always like this, a human war. We do not have divine knowledge to make whatever we do right. However, we make use of the methods which the Koran has taught us as much as we can.

[Words indistinct] is a dictatorial regime. Naturally, there the people cannot convey the truth from lower to higher ranks. So they spread a rumour. [sentence indistinct] For instance, they say that this and that has taken place. They say the lies first so that if they come to pass [words indistinct]. Our major support comes from the stupidity of our enemy. The Koran has also said about the pharoah that there is a shortcoming in their work that an intelligent man can make use of. Of course, there are some shortcomings in our work, too. Nothing is perfect. Man cannot achieve perfection. However, I have told our commanders that I prefer that they commit treason rather than act foolishly and lie. Thanks to God, they are capable and are not treacherous and they are not frightened either and come and tell the truth. If there are any shortcomings they come and tell us. For instance, if they say there is nothing in the sky of Tehran. [as heard] I have enough knowledge. It is not necessary for the military to tell us; I understand that there must be some defects if they are able to come this far. Now, if they say, now, it is nothing, we go there [to Iraq] as well. [sentence as heard]

All this is correct, but we should eliminate our deficiencies. Yesterday, we sent a military delegation (?to go to the front). There are certain defects which, God willing, we will eliminate. It is possible that the defects may remain and that the Iraqi planes may come again; and we will repel them again.

[Question] There are some miscellaneous reports that some of those who had been previously purged have now resumed their work. What is the truth of these reports and what do you think of the capability of these people?

[Answer] Righ. now, the imam also said that some of those who are willing to show self-sacrifice should be allowed to come forward. We have done this before, but there are no more than 100 of them. There are also a few pilots among them. This is a sphere for self-sacrifice. Now is not the time for compliments. A person who has been unclean will naturally not show self-sacrifice. We should do two things together. The first thing is that those who are prepared for self-sacrifice should be told that fighting is a meritorious deed; Jihad is one of the meritorious deeds. Come forward, if you have fought--not if you were behind the front engaged in paper-work and say we are ready for self-sacrifice--no, if you go to the front and if you fight you will be cleansed [words indistinct], you will become like Hor [an early Islamic hero], like Hor in Karbala' [where the battle between Imam Husayn and Yazid's army took place]. If he is martyred he has won. Some of them have come forward and have been martyred and we shop that God will regard them like Hor. They should also set up a wartime court so that if someone runs away from the battlefield, he should be dealt with according to Islamic regulations and should be sentenced to execution and dealt with.

Some people show laziness. This situation is different. The time for true purging is here. These people should be expelled. On the one hand, they should be encouraged to show self-sacrifice; on the other hand, there should be punishment for those who run away from the war or who show slackness.

[Question] You know that a number of students of religious seminaries have been sent to the fronts and we have heard that a number of them also been martyred. Can they really be effective?

[Answer] Last time I also said that their effectiveness lies in the fact that war depends on morale and belief. Their very presence has this effect that there will be no weakness in the morale and in faith. God willing, they will be very useful.

[Question] My last question is about the report that you gave to the imam. Do you have anything special to say in this connection?

[Answer] The imam was well and we told him about the war situation. His view that we should make use of everything at our disposal. We should put aside futile talk and make use of all the facilities, so that, God willing, the Iraqi people may get rid of their regime.

BANI-SADR REASSURES AHVAZ ON EXPLOSIONS, GUNFIRE

LD091816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unscheduled Broadcast]

[Text] Dear listeners, President and Commander in Chief Dr Bani-Sadr has made a statement in connection with today's surface explosions in Ahvaz. The statement was just made, ready to be broadcast. You will now hear it:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The reason which led me to say a few words tonight to my dear compatriots was a report sent by the Ahvaz division commander that sounds of exploding mines are heard and that shooting is taking place. The thing is that there are two types of ammunition dumps.

There is the surface ammunition dump, which is smaller, and there is the underground dump, which is extensive. (?It seems) there has been an explosion. There has been no means to inform the people about the explosion and this has caused anxiety among the people of Ahvaz and other areas where the sound of the explosion is heard.

This is an everyday event, occuring quite often; as our own forces are causing similar explosions in Iraqi territory. This is not an important matter as it has not caused any damage to the town as pointed out by military experts.

People should not become apprehensive. Moreover, there are certain other reports from battlefields which all point to good news, thank God. As I have been told, the heights overlooking Sar-e Pol-e Zahab garrison have been recaptured by our forces, and the enemy--who was doing his best to reach those heights--has become frustraded. In Gilan-e Gharb the situation is stable. The same thing applies to Dezful. In Ahvaz area, our artillery and forces today shelled the enemy positions. Furthermore, the forces, organized during this period under Dr Chamran, this afternoon launched an offensive. We hope the outcome of this offensive will be good.

As for the Khorramshahr area, today they brought in commandos, however, as our forces were lying in wait, they were crushed and forced to flee. Therefore, the situation in the battlefields is generally good. We hope that things will improve daily in the future so that this war, which was imposed on us, will culminate in defeat for the enemy.

As for the people in the area, obviously they are undergoing considerable difficulties; after all, it is true that there is a war. However, as they just telephoned me from a few towns in Khuzestan, the people's morale is strong, thank God; they are putting up with difficulties. God willing, when the dawn of victory arrives, they shall have their share of victory before others because victory comes to those regions before other places. As for the consequences of the war, they can be compensated. This young and hard-working generation will soon begin reconstruction and will soon eliminate the traces of war, God willing. I wish a good night to all of you. [end recording]

BANI-SADR, BEHESHTI, JUDICIARY DISCUSS SITUATION 9 OCT

JN100708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, and the members of the higher judiciary committee yesterday met with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. During the meeting, which lasted several hours, the discussion dealt with an exchange of viewpoints on domestic affairs and coordination between the executive and judicial powers.

At the end of the meeting, Dr Beheshti said that the discussion dealt with the progress achieved so far on the battlefronts, progress which is reassuring and calls for optimism. He added that the valor shown by our cherished fighters of the army, air force, navy, airborne forces, Islamic Revolution guards and the volunteers demonstrates the prominent role which the imam is playing in the lives of individuals. We hope that with our fighters' high morale we will score major and decisive victories.

RAJA'I COMMENTS ON WAR, HOSTAGES, RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

LD091322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with a correspondent of Japanese NTB television, has answered questions regarding some of the country's problems and difficulties, including Iraq's war against Iran and the issue of oil and relations with Japan.

In answer to a question on how long the Iraqi war against Iran would last and Iran's conditions for a cease-fire, the prime minister said: In principle one cannot predict the duration of a war. As this war was launched unilaterally by Iraq without any justification, we cannot predict its duration. Every day that passes in the war Saddam finds himself more unsuccessful and resorts to more violent antihuman activities. For this reason, it is difficult for us to predict the duration of the war as long as this madness continues, for after the bombing attacks that Saddam has carried out by aircraft and tanks against our residential areas, he has recently resorted to yet another insane action--the use of ground-to-ground missiles, eight of which were launched against Dezful last night causing destruction to many homes and death and injury to many of our compatriots.

In another part of his interview, the prime minister, referring to antihuman measures perpetrated by Saddam, said: In my view, putting this traitorous element in his place depends upon the degree to which the world pays attention to this barbaric development. We rely upon our own people and our armed forces to end this upheaval as expeditiously as possible.

In answer to a question as to his view of what the Iraqis' main objective and purpose was in the war against Iran, the prime minister said: We do not use the term Iraq because the Iraqi people themselves have no desire for such a war. So it would be better for us only to refer to Saddam.

He added: Following Iran's Islamic Revolution Saddam has seen his political and social existence in increasing decline. Thus, in order to save himself from this decline leading to his fall, he has resorted to this devastating war.

He added: Another motive, which is the main motive of war for the Iraqi regime, and any other country that would engage in a war with Iran, lies in the fact that it considers its system as being threatened as a result of our Islamic Revolution. The deposed shah made our country dependent, and our Islamic Revolution is such that it will liberate us from any political, economic and military dependence. Any country that considers its interests as being threatened in this context, and any country that would seek to maintain the past colonialist relations, will wage a war against us. Iraq is one of them, for we see Saddam's motive in terms of America and many of the superpowers [as heard] whose arms are being used against our people these days.

In answer to a question as to whether he perceived any relationship between the war imposed by Iraq against Iran and the hostages, the prime minister said: America is in no way thinking of the hostages. Even if all of them were killed, America would not consider it important, for America is always seeking after its own interests, and it has used the hostages as an excuse to take any action. In this context one can recall the U.S. military attack on Tabas, where we observed how America was willing to get the hostages killed in order to safeguard its position. So, whenever America speaks of the release of the hostages, the first victims will be the hostages themselves.

Continuing his interview with the Japanese correspondent, the prime minister, answering a question regarding the country's economic situation, said: The problem of oil being our sole source of revenue will be solved, God willing. In addition to the fact that we also have other resources such as copper and lead mines, which can help us, we also have other resources such as large areas of land that can be cultivated and which, if the enemy allows us, would enable us to derive revenues similar to that from oil. Despite the fact that our installations have sustained damage in the war with Iraq, cutting our dependence on oil revenue is one of the programs of our revolution, and our government is now moving in that direction so as to be able to bring this dependence to a minimum.

The report says that, in conclusion, Mr Raja'i said about the Japanese nation: The Japanese nation is an active one with profound ties with our nation. This is something that my friends who have visited Japan have told me. If this is true, one can regard the Japanese Government as an economic superpower. We are one of the countries that has risen for its independence and freedom, and we need the type of industry that can make us self-reliant as far as possible. But we do not want this industry at the cost of independence. We shall make use of Japanese industry to the extent that it will not jeopardize our independence.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, COMMENTS ON WAR

LD091152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the report, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, during the meeting, submitted the latest reports on our country's developments, particularly on the battlefronts, to the imam of the nation. Afterward the president introduced a group of foreign correspondents to the imam.

One of the correspondents asked the imam: What do you think of the war and what are your views on this war and its future?

The imam said in reply: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First of all, we, following Islam, are always against war, and we would like to see peace and tranquillity prevail among all countries. But if a war is imposed upon us, everyone in our nation becomes a fighter and we counter with everything in our power even if all the superpowers are behind it [Iraq]. This is so because we regard martyrdom as a great blessing, and our nation also welcomes martyrdom with open arms. We are not afraid of war; we are ready for war, but we do not like to see war break out.

At present, the puppet and criminal Iraqi Government is attacking our cities and ordinary citizens. They also attacked Dezful last night and killed many people with their missiles. But we shall hit their military positions; the future of the war is with us. They will lose in this war. The Ba'thists, God willing, will go out of Iraq and an Islamic government will be left behind there. We shall defend ourselves with everything in our power and will rescue Iraq from these criminals who are servants of the superpowers. We are not afraid that superpowers might be supporting them. We hope that in the same way as we destroyed the deposed shah with our empty hands and cut off the hands of the superpowers from our country we will destroy this person [Saddam Husayn], who is more criminal than the exterminated shah, and liberate Iraq and the Iraqi nation, which is our brother, so that the country of Iraq and the nation itself can decide its own destiny--decide the government themselves.

We will be the winners of the war there is no doubt about it. Even if we assumed that we would be killed our nation is at war and it will welcome martyrdom wholeheartedly and with open arms. I hope that we will be with the all-blessed Almighty God, and that the all-blessed Almighty God will be with us, God willing.

According to the report, the imam of the nation stressed to the president, who was translating the imam's remarks for the foreign correspondents: Dispatch the reports to your countries as they really are.

The imam said: We in no way want you to be on our side. As you now see the country report it that way. Afterward the correspondents in response to the imam and the president, promised that they would do so and that they had come to Iran for that purpose.

MILITARY COMMANDERS MEET WITH KHOMEYNI 9 OCT

LD091148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, this morning Gen Valiollah Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff, and Col Javad Fakuri, the defense minister and commander of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Capt Qanraman Malekzadeh, deputy commander of Iran's Navy, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, the commanders of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran briefed the imam on reports regarding the situation on the war fronts, and Imam Khomeyni communicated to them the necessary directives.

Deputy Navy Commander's Comments

LD091715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the deputy operational commander of the Islamic Republic's Navy stated after his meeting with the imam of the nation today: The issues raised in the course of the meeting with the imam concerned the battlefields and, in general, border waterways and borders as well as the future of this imposed war. The imam of the nation issued certain guidelines.

He added: As stated by the prime minister, the Strait of Hormuz is open; there is no cause for concern for oil tankers and cargo ships, with the exception of Iraqi ships.

The deputy operational commander of the navy, stating that the entire Persian Gulf region is under the full control of the Islamic Republic's Navy, and that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has no sovereignty over this region, said: I declare that the entire region is in the hands of the combative Muslim forces and that these forces are mobile, pursuing the aggressive Iraqi ships in the region.

RAFSANJANI, DEPUTIES ADDRESS MAJLIS ON IRAQI AGGRESSION

LD092040 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, in its open session today, ratified the emergency bill concerning the recruitment of personnel for the mobilization center. At this meeting, which was presided over by the Majlis speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, and which began with recitations from the holy Koran, several deputies commented on the Iraqi-Iran war.

The first deputy, who had been delegated by the committee of defense affairs and who had paid a visit to Khuzestan, presented the assembly with his report on this trip. He said: In this visit, the morale of the army personnel was very high. It was interesting to note that all the army personnel were prepared for martyrdom. Referring to the attack by the Iraqi forces against residential areas, the same deputy said: We are not occupiers or aggressors, and we will not do the same as the enemy has done. They have bombed our residential areas so that we would do the same and make the Iraqi people hate us. However, we will not embark on such an action.

Another deputy said: The world should know that confronting Iran would mean confronting the truth of the world and it would be like swimming up the stream. The world should know that we have stood so firm that the United States and its like, as well as the wretched Saddam Husayn, who merely represent the filthy oppressors, can never do anything.

Another deputy said: In the cowardly attacks by the Iraqi forces against the city of Dezful, the criminal United States has left another document behind which, if presented to the world people, would show that the United States has committed crimes which are no less than those that they committed in Vietnam.

At the same meeting the speaker of the assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The world must not overlook the savage action of these late night attacks against these residential areas. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: So far at least 60 bodies have been recovered from the debris. This cannot be justified by any logic. People are not treated like this in any war. I wonder why the nonaligned countries of the so-called United Nations Organization and the advocates of human rights are sitting so silently.

FAKURI INTERVIEWED ON WAR WITH IRAQ, U.S. ROLE

LD091134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0133 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Interview With Iranian Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Colonel Fakuri by unidentified correspondent on 8 October, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are with Colonel Fakuri, the commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and our country's defense minister. We will ask him to give his views regarding the imposition of this war by Iraq in his capacity in the Defense Ministry.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the dear viewers, greetings to the combatants who are fighting in battlefields against blasphemy and falsehood, and greetings and salutations to the martyrs of the war. As for the analysis of the war to which you referred, there are four questions to be raised here: whom are we fighting; what is the reason for this war; in what position are we; and what is to be the future of the war.

Regarding the first question, that is, whom we are fighting: On the face of it it appears that we are fighting against Iraq. In fact and in essence, however, our war is against an order and system which have so far been prevailing and ruling in the world, with America as its standardbearer and its followers being some of the regimes in the region. Saddam Husayn's regime, being the most eloquent example of a tool for implementing the evil objectives of a system which crystallized in the United States has been assigned to implement U.S. objectives here.

As for the war's motive and cause, this should be sought precisely in terms of the nature of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the development which is constantly expanding and growing across the region, which inherently negates and is opposed to inhuman and world-devouring systems and dependent regimes and which severely threatens the existence of these systems led by the United States. Our war is not for land, borders, political and economic issues; rather, the issues raised and the excuses used to commit the aggression are a cover to start the war and, as perceived internally by them, to destroy Iran's Islamic Republic. A number of hirelings, such as Shahpur Bakhtiar, have often declared that any regime would be better than the present Islamic one; that is precisely the fear of the United States and of the dependent regimes in the region of the growth of Islam and its movement. The principal cause and motive of the war lies in the movement that began with Iran's Islamic Revolution and is growing and expanding in the region--something which in the final stages will negate and destroy the regimes which depend upon the United States for their existence and which have a pro-American leaning.

As regards the situation we are in, one should, in answering this question, bear in mind two dimensions relating to the matter. One is the military dimension, which is [word indistinct] or secondary dimension, in my view, and the other is the main dimension, or that which concerns the substance of the matter. Regarding the military dimension, well, it has brought in a force and we have a force of our own and these two forces are at war in the classic manner. But what is important is not the military situation, rather it is our position vis-a-vis Iraq in terms of the nature of things. What decides destiny and will determine the outcome of the war lies in the conflict between the nature of things. Two types of the nature of things are facing each other and are struggling against one another. One exists within the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the people who are engaged in the struggle, and the other exists in the Iraqi Army. What will determine the fate of the war. As I have said, lies in the conflict between these two characters. Iraq's character is [word indistinct]. As I have said, Iraq has no motive for engaging in war and aggression, except that it has risen against Islam and Islam's movement.

We are engaged in a war not because we want to win territories and carve an empire; we have never had such an intention and we have never engaged in anything of this kind. Iraq engaged in acts of aggression for a long time and we kept quiet in the hope that it might realize what it was doing. What we are fighting for has perhaps nothing to do with a piece of territory or a patch of border. What we are fighting for is the sake of the Islamic movement, for Islam itself and for the nature of Islam. When we look at the matter in this light we will realize that the Iraqi Army is based on a completely false character, that it has entered the war against Islam, that Iran's army and our fighting forces have a completely Islamic character and that they are fighting for the sake of Islam's existence and for the sake of continuing the Islamic movement. Since the Iraqi Army is based on a completely false character and we are based on a firmly correct character, what determines the fate of the war will no longer be the number of tanks and guns and aircraft and so forth. What determines the fate of the war is precisely the triumph of right over wrong. That is to say, in this war we will be assuredly victorious; and it is Iraq that will surely be destroyed.

As regards the future of this war, the war we are currently engaged in is part of an extremely extensive war which has started. Our war is not with Iraq; that is a partial war which has neither started in itself nor will it end in itself. As I explained to the viewers, our war concerns the conflict between the character of Islam's movement and the inherent character of the system which America epitomizes. Our war is over economic and political issues. Our war is a struggle between two systems: A system based on what is right and a system based on falsehood--Iran's Islamic movement, which began with the Islamic Revolution and which is growing and expanding, and a system which is trying to stop this movement at any cost. Thus, this is the general character and feature of the war.

This war will go on until the destruction of America, the system that America represents and the standardbearers of this system. These standardbearers are a number of the regimes in the region--regimes which have clearly manifested their character in this war, regimes which could not join hands and get together in the war with Israel. We can see, however, the manner in which they have joined hands in the war against Iran and how they are helping one another. Our war is with them. Our war is not between one army and another, it is not over political and economic issues, or, indeed, a military conflict. Our war is a struggle between the character of two systems. One system representing Islam, Islam's movement, and a system which is trying violently to prevent this movement because it regards the growth of Islam as tantamount to its destruction. It is a war between right and wrong. Wherever right enters wrong is exterminated. Thus, this war will continue until the destruction, as I have said, of the system which America represents and which has standardbearers such as Saddam Husayn and such like. The war with Iraq is a part of this war, this general war. This war will be surely concluded with the victory of the Islamic movement. What is at issue, however, is that this is an extensive war which will continue in a different way in a different form.

This struggle will continue until the world of Islam is cleansed of falsehood and blasphemy. In this war with Iraq the regime of Saddam Husayn will be destroyed, and not only Saddam Husayn's regime but also other regimes similar to that of Saddam Husayn. In fact, this war heralds the destruction of many of the regimes in the region.

[Question] Your Excellency Fakuri, in answer to the first question you referred to the great Satan, America, as the imam has described it, and its role in opposing our Islamic Revolution. As you are aware, it has been reported recently in the domestic press and particularly extensively in the foreign media that AWACS aircraft have been delivered to Saudi Arabia. We would like to ask you, as the commander of the air force, to explain to us the way this sort of aircraft operates, the destructive role of this system of aircraft and, if you regard it appropriate, what capabilities we have vis-a-vis these aircraft.

[Answer] As mentioned, our main war is against an order and system which is epitomized by America. In fact our main war is with America. In the course of its world-devouring history, America realized the fact, particularly in the Vietnam War, that it should not intervene directly. Rather, it must involve its followers and servants and agents, and move its arms from out of the sleeves of people such as Saddam. Obviously, it will not abandon its servants in this war and it will give them the maximum amount of help needed. One form this assistance takes is intelligence aid that it must give Iraq. It must maintain surveillance on the battlefronts, clashes, the disposition of forces and our movements and communicate the results to Iraq. Is it because we want to attack Saudi Arabia that the United States has sent four AWACS aircraft to that country? What point is there in us attacking Saudi Arabia? We neither need Saudi Arabian territory nor its oil, nor any part of its territory. We in no way have any intention of carving out an empire or of capturing Saudi Arabia. So this is a ludicrous excuse and it knows it, too, but it has no choice but to use this excuse.

Of course, America would not say it is bringing in AWACS to collect needed intelligence to convey to Iraq. Thus it uses the ridiculous cover of trying to defend Saudi Arabia and brings in four AWACS aircraft, and so it will use the AWACS and communicate to Iraq the necessary intelligence.

Thus, if we want to have a proper perception of this war, what sort of war iit is in character and, in the final stages and when it has reached its climax, what form the war will take, we should focus on the principle that, as I have said, our war is not one between two armies over issues such as territory, land and economic matters and such like, but it is a war between two systems. It is a war between Islam--as a system, as an order, as a movement, as a process and as a line of policy--and a system which is inherently in conflict with Islam and which cannot live alongside Islam and which cannot be in harmony with Islam. These two systems cannot coexist. Thus there is a war and a struggle between two systems, and since we are talking in terms of a struggle between two systems--two orders and two characters--consequently the classical stage of war between two armies is the initial, elementary phase of this struggle and war.

In the struggle between the two systems, what perpetuates the struggle--in the same way as the struggle has begun and has been led to victory [as heard]--is the force which actually brought about the movement in the first place. The force that brought about this movement and gave it perpetuity, and will continue to do so, lies with the people. Once we have got the localized and isolated phase behind us--namely the war between two armies--the main force that must struggle and will struggle in the final analysis is the people, who carry the burden of the Islamic movement upon their shoulders. Since, as I have said, the struggle is not between two armies but is between two systems, then, in the last analysis, it will be the people who will continue the struggle, and the struggle and war will take the form of a people's war and struggle--a form which may continue for years, for we recognize the war between two armies in the classical sense as being a very short-term and local war, and as such one that inherently cannot last very long.

That which will give this movement continuity to the final victory, however, is the struggle of the masses, the struggle of the people. Consequently, the perfected form of this war will be the people's struggle, and the war will be in the form of a people's war, in which, God willing, we shall be victorious as well.

IRAQ ACCUSED OF BOMBING HOSPITALS IN AHVAZ, ELSEWHERE

LD091818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1745 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Communique No 142 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] The following statement has been placed with the Tehran security headquarters by the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced tonight that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq, which during the past few days has bombed and destroyed hospitals and charitable institutions of this association in Abadan and Khorramshahr, today has again revealed its inhumanity with the bombing of two hospitals and the martyring of a number of our compatriots in Ahvaz, and with these actions it has shown that, in addition to having acted in obvious violation of international principles and regulations of the Red Cross, it has made the bombing of hospitals in the battle zones of our country one of its first goals and has made them targets of its inhuman attacks.

The Red Crescent Society of Iran emphasizes that this association will inform the International Red Cross of the bombing of hospitals and charitable organizations by the mercenary regime of Iraq and will protest and complain about it.

The Red Crescent Society of Iran also announced that helicopters belonging to this association have been assigned during the past 3 days to evacuate those who have been wounded and injured by the war and those who have been lost without trace. [as heard]

[Signed] The Tehran security headquarters

TEHRAN RADIO URGES IRAQI KURDS TO REVOLT

JN092107 Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Station call]

[Text] In His exalted name; in the name of God, who supports the oppressed and destroys the traitors. World Muslims: Revolt; revolt against imperialism, world Zionism and the United States.

Iraqi Muslim people, revolt against Saddam at-Tikriti, the blasphemous; revolt in order to topple the atheist and criminal Ba'thist regime; revolt in order to crush the Saddam at-Tikriti regime, the agent of the United States; expel all Ba'thist spies.

Bold Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries: Continue your revolution and escalate your struggle against the Saddam at-Tikriti regime, the Mossad spy.

Iraqi Muslim nation, sons of the Tigris and the Euphrates: Revolt and expel the Mossad and English spies; remove the U.S. laws and replace them with Islamic laws all over Iraq.

Heroic, honorable Iraqi youth: Revolt and burn the black banners of Saddam at-Tikriti; hoist the banners of Islam in the land of Islam.

There is no doubt that victory is promised to the Muslims and the oppressed all over the world. The traitors and the oppressors will collapse. The triumph of Muslims is imminent. Proceed forward toward more victories.

OFFICIALS CITED ON ISSUE OF SOVIET NEUTRALITY

LD091123 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iranians Divided on Soviet 'Support'"]

[Text] Tehran--Is the USSR neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict? Is it continuing to supply arms to the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad? These are questions which the Iranians are debating passionately and which form the subject of conflicting official statements and violent press polemics, thereby bearing witness to the importance of this new political confrontation between opposing factions.

Indeed, depending on the reply which might be given to these questions, the Islamic Republic would be forced if not to choose its camp--"Neither East nor West" is an immutable principle here--at least to clearly define its foreign policy, its possible alliances and its war strategy. That would immediately alter the internal political balance of forces either in favor of those who advocate normalization with the United States or to the advantage of those who want cooperation with the USSR against "U.S. imperialism."

On the very day that President Bani-Sadr told us that, until he recieved evidence to the contrary, he tended to believe that the USSR had indeed stopped giving military aid to Iraq (LE MONDE 8 October). Defense Minister Col Javad Fakuri assured us that he has intelligence indicating that "Soviet soldiers are operating the surface-to-air missile launchers" at various Iraqi bases.

"We are sure from listening to military communications that the Russians are actively aiding Iraq," National Defense Council member Mostafa Chamran, who is now leading resistance in Khorramshahr port, asserted the next day. He added that the USSR, "hostile to the Islamic Revolution, is cooperating directly or indirectly with the United States" to overthrow the young republic.

Ayatollah Beheshti's Islamic Republic Party [IRP], which is the main government force, reflects divisions among the clergy itself, if not on the essence of the problem, at least on the appropriateness of attacking the USSR at a crucial point in resistance to the U.S. "great Satan."

The USSR Ambassador's Assurances

For instance, in his sermon last Friday, Ayatollah Khamene'i denounced the "Russian bombs which are killing our children" while Ayatollah Rafsanjani, parliamentary speaker and also an IRP leadership member, said that he is satisfied with the assurances of neutrality given by the USSR, adding, in almost identical terms to those used by Mr Bani-Sadr, that there is no reason to believe that Moscow is sending military equipment to Baghdad.

Soviet Ambassador in Tehran Vinogradov is at present making great efforts to plead the Kremlin's good faith in meeting with various leaders. The remarks he made to Mr Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Raja'i are virtually the same. He hinted that the USSR disapproved of Iraq's military initiative, that it made this clear to Baghdad, notably through Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz "who visited Moscow at his own initiative" at the beginning of the war and who--the diplomat pointed out--was only received by the deputy foreign minister.

According to his interlocutors Mr Vinogradov was categorical on two points: The USSR has stopped supplying arms to Iraq; and it is prepared to supply "aid to Iran in all spheres, including the military sphere" if Iran so requests. Mr Raja'i immediately rejected the offer, retorting that "our republic's independence is more precious than anything which you can give." The account of the meeting, published unilaterally by the prime minister's office, disregards therules of conventional diplomacy. Mr Raja'i indulged in a violent indictment of Soviet policy in Iran, in rather unpleasant terms, going back to Mossadeq's days in the early fifties.

Judging from the published text, the main part of the conversation--which was, in principle, supposed to deal with the Iranian-Iraqi war--turned into a violent diatribe against the "Soviet aggression in Afghanistan" and the "unpopular nature" of Mr Babrak Karmal's regime and against the "hypocrisy of the ideas of historical materialism."

"We Want To Be Your Friends, But...."

Mr Vinogradov apparently kept his cool but ended the interview with a scarcely disguised warning: "We want to be your friends. But do not forget that we have a common border stretching over 2,500 km. Have you considered who would benefit from the continuation of conflict problems?"

Tudeh Party General Secretary Nurredin Kianuri said that he is "saddened" by the "failure to understand" the Soviet attitude shown by "some leadership circles," and reserved his criticism for "liberal" leaders (a pejorative term in Iran used to describe the right) such as Mehdi Bazargan, (former prime minister), and Ibrahim Yazdi, (former foriegn minister), who respectively run the dailies (MIZAN) and KEYHAN. These newspapers were behind the anti-Soviet campaign. "These two newspapers," Mr Kianuri told us, "conform to the line laid down by Mr Brzezinski, President Carter's main adviser...."

The Tudeh general secretary thinks that the USSR has adopted a clearly pro-Iranian attitude. As proof of this he pointed to the Kremlin's avowed neutrality in a conflict which involves one of the Soviet Union's allies. "Normally," Mr Kianuri pointed out, "the USSR should have given wholehearted support to Iraq to which it is linked by a treaty of friendship and mutual aid; it should have thrown its full weight behind Baghdad as it did with Afghanistan, Egypt and Vietnam, with which it had concluded similar alliances."

Like the Iraqi Communist Party, the Tudeh, in its legal press, vehemently denounces Mr Saddam Husayn as a "U.S. agent" and "the Near East's new As-Sadat," suggesting that Iraq, like Egypt before it, has crossed from the "anti-imperialist" camp to the U.S. camp.

[Question] In that case, why does the USSR not publicly denounce the "Iraqi aggression" as many Iranian leaders are demanding?

Mr Kianuri replied: "The Soviet Union cannot do that because having international responsibilities, it is, as always, trying to limit regional armed conflicts which pose the threat of deteriorating into world war. In the 1970-1971 Indo-Pakistani war it similarly refrained from condemning the Islamabad government which had sparked off hostilities and which, in addition, had bad relations with Moscow."

The Tudeh secretary general spoke at length about the recent intensification in trade and in technical and economic cooperation between Tehran and Moscow, and about the potential support the USSR would be capable of giving the Iranian war effort and then asked this question: "Who but U.S. imperialism is benefitting from some people's attempt to poison relations between our two countries?"

Statements made by Mansur Farhang, former ambassador to the United Nations and now President Bani-Sadr's adviser on international relations, are diametrically opposed to those made by Mr Kianuri. In an interview to the press on Tuesday 7 October which created quite a stir, Mr Farhang revealed that he had sent a long memorandum to parliament urging it to release the U.S. hostages and suggesting reviving the "Waldheim commission" for conciliation, which had been forced to break off its mission last spring.

An Interview Which Caused a Stir

"It is the hostages affair," Mr Farhang told us, "which largely contributed to our isolation in the international arena, thereby encouraging the Iraqi aggression which no state in the world has condemned. We must end this affair, especially since it is helping one political group to monopolize power within the Islamic Republic."

Mr Bani-Sadr's adviser is convinced that no good can be expected from the Soviet Union. "We have proof that Russian weapons are reaching Iraq through the port of Aqaba and even through Kuwait. Of course, the USSR has offered to equip our army, but that would serve no purpose since it is impossible to adapt our U.S.-type military infrastructures in the middle of a war. We must be realistic and draw conclusions from the objective conditions in which we find ourselves," Mr Farhang concluded.

In practical terms this task seems difficult at present. There is no foreign minister since Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh's voluntary resignation, the Islamic Republic of still ruled by several decision-making centers, and its policy is drawn up in turn or simultaneously by Imam Khomeyni's personal office, President Bani-Sadr's "brain trust" and Mr Raja'i's government, appointed by parliament.

In debates of national importance, the imam often intervenes to arbitrate. At present he is the leader who could answer the question of whether the USSR is or is not neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

ARRESTED FRENCH NEWSMEN INTERVIEWED ON IMPRESSIONS OF WAR

LD091037 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Oct 80 p 12

[PARS interview with three unnamed French newsmen arrested in Khorramshahr--date of interview not given]

[Text] According to a report by a special PARS correspondent at the war front, three Frenchmen claiming to be correspondents from FRANCE SOIR, Radio Europe and Radio Luxembourg were arrested in Abadan. The PARS interview with these Frenchmen was as follows:

[Question] Why did you enter the Iranian war from Iraqi territory?

[Answer] We were in Paris and we applied to the Iranian Embassy for visas. Since communications with Iran were out and we were unable to obtain visas, we got visas for Iraq and Kuwait and set off for Baghdad, where the Iraqi Government told us that Khorramshahr and Abadan were in Iraqi hands. We said that we were prepared to go and see at close quarters. They put it off for several days, and then finally allowed us to go. We took a taxi and said we wished to go to the war front. At Khorramshahr we were intercepted by armed men and we surrendered. There were only two revolution guards and the driver also surrendered saying: "I am Muslim and I like Khomeyni." We walked one kilometer to the post. We understood that the Iraqis had lied to us and that Khorramshahr and Abadan were being held by the Iranian forces.

[Question] What did you see in Abadan?

[Answer] We saw a number of dead civilians; 50 were killed last Tuesday. A bomb had exploded in the center of Abadan also. All the people are prepared for battle, and if the Iraqis want to enter Abadan and Khorramshahr they will not be able to do so, since although the Iraqi Army is a modern one, the Iranian people are revolutionary and Islamic and are ready to defend their country and honor to the last.

[Question] What did you see in Ahvaz and how were you received?

[Answer] We saw Iraqi prisoners of war being very well treated, as we were to.

[Question] What do the Iraqi people think of this war?

[Answer] The Iraqi people do not like this war; they call it "Saddam's war" and not the people's war. Television constantly tells them that this is a war between Arab and Persian, but the people believe that it is a fratricidal war.

[Question] How many days were you in Baghdad?

[Answer] One of us was there for 1 day and the other two for 3 days.

[Question] Did you observe maneuvers [presumably "movements"] by the Iranian Air Force and did you see any Iranian planes shot down while you were there?

[Answer] We saw the Iraqi air defense. We did not see Iranian aircraft, but at Abadan we saw part of a crashed MiG. The Iraqis have invited a large number of foreign newsmen in but they are not allowing them to go anywhere, and they themselves feed them with news.

[Question] Did you see Iranian aircraft bomb civilian targets?

[Answer] Iraq claimed that the Jomhuriyeh hospital in Basra was bombed by Iran, but we were in Basra for 3 days when the hospital was destroyed and we did not see Iranian aircraft in the skies above Basra.

[Question] In your view, which side will finally win this war?

[Answer] In our view, because of the revolutionary Iranian people, Iran will win. We do not think that Iran will make peace unless the Iraqi Army withdraws totally from Iranian territory.

[Question] What was the state of the town of Basra?

[Answer] It was at a total standstill, with martial law in force from 1800 hours until the morning. The refinery was on fire and belching smoke.

[Question] What about the propaganda put out by the Iraqi Ba'thist government?

[Answer] On radio, television and in the newspapers, they were saying that the Iranians are racists, and one newspaper announced that Khomeyni had died.

BBC REPORTS 'STALEMATE' IN KHORRAMSHAHR

TA091543 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] BBC correspondent Michael Vesty today traveled with Iraqi troops to the Iranian port of Khorramshahr, which lies on the Shatt al-Arab waterway. He says the Iraqis are continually bringing up reinforcements on the road to Khorramshahr, and tanks and supplies are arriving in the areas which the Iraqis hold, but the Iranians are still putting up some resistance.

[Begin recording] When I arrived the harbor area clearly showed signs of damage from Iranian artillery. The foreign ships berthed there have also been damaged and some are still smoking. An Iraqi major told me that it was too dangerous to go any further into the town.

He said the Iranian tanks and artillery were positioned across the river bridge in the southeastern part of the town. It was clear from what he said that a state of stalemate exists. He said it would take one more day to dislodge the Iranians, but this is clearly over optimistic, as the Iraqis are unable to make any progress at all at the moment.

It looks as if the battle for Khorramshahr will be a long struggle with the possibilty looming that the Iraqis will be unable to take it. The River Karun, which divides the port from the town, has to be crossed by the Iraqis before they can take it. While I was in the port of Khorramshahr sporadic artillery fire could be heard from the Iranians and the Iraqis, but it was fairly desultory, emphasizing the stalemate that now exists.

The Iraqis say confidently that they are setting their sights on Abadan, but that objective seems as far away as ever. The Iraqis are shelling Abadan from their side of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. In Khorramshahr port Iraqi soldiers amuse themselves by handing out to visiting journalists shirts, pajamas and golfing hats looted from containers on the quayside and from the damaged ships in port. [end recording]

AFP: OVER 110 KILLED IN IRAQI MISSILE ATTACK ON DEZFUL

NC091619 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 9 Oct (AFP)--The first Iraqi missile attack unleashed over Dezful in Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan Province last night killed more than 110 civilians, and injured 70, it was learned here today.

The action betrayed a growing nervousness among the Iraqi leadership, observers here believe.

There were also "numerous victims" reported from Ahvaz, the capital of Khuzestan, as the result of artillery shelling of a railway station.

The Iranian high command so far has not indicated the type of missiles involved in the attack, although it released their specifications which indicated they were Soviet ground-to-ground Frog missiles. The Iranians themselves hold American Hawk missiles in reserve.

Experts consider that neither the introduction of the Iraqi missiles nor stepped up shellings of Khuzestan cities will be enough to extricate the conflict from its present impasse.

The Iranian leadership believes the aim of the Iraqi missile attacks was to scare the inhabitants into deserting their cities, a tactic which it considers is bound to fail.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

159: Ahvaz Explosions Explained

LD091626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1523 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Communique 159 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, the Muslim struggling residents of Ahvaz are hereby informed that following an air raid carried out by Iraqi planes, a small amount of ammunition has been found on the ground. Some has exploded and the repeated sounds of explosions are from them. There is no cause for worry and no danger threatens the noble residents. The residents of Ahvaz are requested to keep calm and perform their normal duties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

160: PRC Ship Hit

LD091644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1556 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Communique 160 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports from the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Chinese merchant ship (Jialing Jiang) was hit by artillery fire of the Iraqi Ba'thist army on 5 Oct in Khorramshahr. The 16 officials in charge of the ship were rescued by navy personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and by gendarmerie, and were transferred to Tehran.

At 1000 yesterday they were taken in good health to the PRC Embassy in Tehran by a navy official. Two passengers from this ship who were injured are receiving treatment in hospital and will soon be taken to the above-mentioned embassy.

The PRC Embassy has expressed thanks to the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

161: 23-27 Sep Fighting

LD092307 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2109 GMT on 9 October carries Communique 161 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The communique gives an historical account of the military operations successfully carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic during the period 23-27 September.

162: Draftees Serve Where Sent

LD100515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 162 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. All the eligible and self-sacrificing offspring of the fatherland who are called up to perform their sacred national service are hereby notified that they should serve in any area that the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with regards to the country's interests, determines.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS TO TABRIZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert Warning

GF091559 Tabriz Domestic Service in Persian 1553 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Esteemed listeners: The siren you have just heard is the red alert warning indicating that there is a danger of an air attack. Please comply with all red alert regulations. [message repeated in Azerbaijani]

Lights Not Turned Off

GF091631 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1625 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Esteemed listeners: As you are all aware, condition red still is on and although we have been repeatedly urging everyone to turn off all lights there are still certain areas with lights on. If this persists we will have no choice but to cut off all power throughout the city.

White Condition

GF091711 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1708 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Attention, please, attention: The siren you have just heard indicates that the red alert condition is over. You can leave your shelters.

TEHRAN CITIZENS REQUESTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT EMERGENCY VEHICLES

LD091732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Communique No 140 of the security headquarters of the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In His exalted name. It has often been observed that immediately after an attack by the enemy, some fellow citizens go to the scene of the incident and assemble there. This hampers and delays relief and aid operations for the injured, such as ambulances and fire engines. Therefore, all dear fellow citizens are requested to refrain from doing so. Also, police personnel and the Guard Corps of the Islamic Revolution should close the streets leading to the scene, especially in the case of Mehrabad Airport, and Azadi Square and its surrounding streets and people and any motor vehicles should be kept away, so that fire-fighting units and ambulances can move about and carry out their duties.

[Signed] The Tehran security headquarters

'RADIO IRAN' COMMENTS ON INTERVIEW WITH BAKHTIAR

NC091646 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mr Giscard d'Estaing's government did not deem it advisable to allow an Iranian to offer his views on the situation in his homeland and on the war which has been imposed on his compatriots to the French radio, to the world and to the Iranians. It is true that this Iranian is called Shahpur Bakhtiar. He is the leader of the national resistance of Iran, his only supporters are the Iranian national forces and his own international prestige. He has not taken hostages from any government. He does not have the concessions to Iran's oil and Khomeyni and his clique are determined to murder him.

Khomeyni and his clique are the same persons who 2 years ago, in this same France, were preaching suicide and destruction to the Iranian nation through the mass media. It is true that the hospitality extended to Khomeyni had been advised to Giscard d'Estaing by Carter's special envoys, and today, too, both Carter and Brezhnev are looking after him and the French residents of Iran too are potential hostages of the Islamic Republic regime. [sentence as heard] At any rate, according to Shahpur Bakhtiar, it became obvious that bullying and law-breaking is not without supporters in Europe.

Being informed of the ban on Shahpur Bakhtiar's interview with (?France-interne), we had a short telephone conversation with him which you heard.

It was very difficult to establish contact with Paris and for fear of a break in contact we spoke as shortly as possible. But even this short conversation said a lot. He replied to a number of [words indistinct] questions.

Bakhtiar clearly said: There is no war and there should be no war between the Iranian nation and the Iraqi nation because there is nothing which can be a cause for (?controversy) between these two nations.

The truth and reality which lies in this statement [words indistinct]. There should not be a war between nations. That which imposes bloodshed and fratricide on the people is a desire for power, [words indistinct], colonialism and [words indistinct]. The responsibility for the painful and destructive war which has drawn Iran and Iraq to fire and blood lies with the Tehran regime which, with its lust for power and methods of conquest and its feeling of revenge, paved the grounds for this calamity.

On this topic, Shahpur Bakhtiar says: by destroying our culture, our army, our freedoms and all that which the revolution was made for; with bloodshed, aggression, cruelty and economic failure; with a (?lack) of policy and the creation of an international isolation, the preparations for the present situation were made. Instead of ensuring comfort, happiness, freedom and welfare, they established adversity, calamity, backwardness and lack of security in our country.

Naturally, each alert patriot, by seeing that which is happening under the deadly garb of the Islamic Republic in Iran, concludes, as does Shahpur Bakhtiar, that this regime should be uprooted. Whoever thinks contrary to this will be, perforce, prolonging the era of our adversity, calamity, backwardness and insecurity.

In Shahpur Bakhtiar's opinion, however, neither the reality that the flames of war were lit by Khomeyni's machinery nor the definite duty that such a machinery should be dismantled means that Iran's territorial integrity can be transacted. He has repeatedly said that not even one inch of Iran's territory should be (?handed) to any government, under any pretext or at any price. In his remarks today he once again firmly stressed the nontransactibility of Iran's integrity. This remark was not uttered with blind patriotic fanaticism, it is a manifestation of a feeling of respect for Iran and it accents the need for independence and the strength to guard this independence. It also means that neighborly relations cannot and should not be placed on the principle of force and the use of armed forces. Iran and Iraq are neighbors and, even if they did not have any one of the historic and cultural bonds which tie them, they are condemned to live next to each other and this life should be based on trust and friendship. Throughout the war Baghdad has repeatedly stressed that it does not covet Iran's territory. Prior to this Shaphpur Bakhtiar had repeatedly said that the two countries' differences, whatever they may be, can be ironed out through negotiations.

In order to end the bloodshed, to prevent enmity and spite, in order to save Iran, its independence and integrity, in order to reconstruct Iran and to make it a country which will live peacefully in the world and with its neighbors, there is no other alternative but to overthrow Khomeyni's regime.

It is not without reason that Shahpur Bakhtiar says: I am first a human being, then an Iranian and then a Muslim. An understanding of the common problems faced by humans is impossible outside the framework of humanity. Human contact cannot be established without a national identity and without having (?roots in a country). Only a human being with an identity can freely choose his faith, and the antihuman, anti-Iranian and anti-Muslim regime of Khomeyni, if allowed to stay on, will make us alien to our humanity, our nationality and a large part of our culture. This is the gist of Bakhtiar's message.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

26 Sep Commentary

TA261821 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 September carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Overcome the Difficulties by Maintaining Unity of Word and Action and by Respecting the Right of Freedom of All the True Forces of the Revolution." It said: Recently in a meeting with members of the new Cabinet Imam Khomeyni urged the ministers to be the servants of the people and to solve their problems, especially the problems of the poor and the deprived. The imam also said that the people are facing serious difficulties created by the counter-revolution and that the ministers should exert all their efforts toward solving these difficulties.

One of these problems is the attacks on the offices of progressive parties and organizations and their occupation by clubwielders, attacks on the offices of their newspapers and the burning of bookshops. Unfortunately, the country's officials have kept silent in the face of these illegal and counterrevolutionary acts and are thus weakening the true forces of the revolution. In the present conditions when border clashes have been imposed on our country, unity of word and action are more necessary than ever in order to foil the plots of U.S. imperialism and the elements.

29 Sep Commentaries

TA292120 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 September carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "In Every Anti-Iranian Plot, the Hand of the United States Is Seen." It said: World-devouring U.S. imperialism and the oil cartel are directing their efforts to create discord among the OPEC countries. U.S. imperialism has always feared the unity among developing countries, since such a unity is the key to solving their problems and a guarantee for their victory in their struggle against international plunderers and the gendarme of the world: world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

After the victory of the Iranian revolution, such a blow has been inflicted on U.S. imerpialist's interests that these interests have been placed under a question mark not only in Iran but in the whole region. This is the reason U.S. imperialism is trying to regain its lost interests by thwarting the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation and trying to overthrow the Islamic Republic either by resorting to direct aggression or with the help of its stooges in Iran or the region.

We are all aware that U.S. imperialism is increasing its naval forces in the Persian Gulf region and is creating new military bases in Egypt and Oman, because the most important factor for U.S. imperialism in this region is its oil riches. If we want to speak seriously of interference in domestic affairs of countries, of numerous plots against countries of our region, we must then especially speak of the interventions and plots of the U.S. superpower, not of the alleged superpowers in general. As we have seen the problem of the U.S. hostages is merely an excuse for hatching coup d'etat plots and threats against the Islamic Republic.

The great victorious Iranian Revolution has shown that it was able to overthrow the stooge regime of U.S. imperialism and put an end to the plots of the United States and her Western allies. It was able to nationalize the oil wealth and declare its sovereignty over its natural wealth. The Iranian nation will defend its independence and revolutionary gains against any plot of U.S. imperialism and her hirelings.

The second commentary was entitled: "U.S. Imperialism and its Accomplices Are Mistaken." It said: U.S. imperialism and its fifth column inside Iran and abroad have great hopes and expectations for the war imposed on our homeland. It is said that Bakhtiar, Zahedi, Palisban and other former regime elements are overjoyed by the military assault against our country, so much so that they have put aside their deep differences.

The thing that we should say to U.S. imperialism and her mercenaries is: "Gentlemen, you have been mistaken and there is not the least doubt that you will carry this hope to the grave." But it is obvious that U.S. imperialism and her fifth column have not stopped even for one second from hatching plots to overthrow the Islamic regime. Actually, thousands of former regime soldiers are being trained abroad for an assault against our homeland. In these sensitive times, counterrevolution inside the country is busy making efforts to inflict blows on the revolution and its gains.

Since the victory of the revolution, U.S. imperialism has overtly resorted to aggression and coup plots against our liberated homeland on eight occasions. Even Carter has said that he will not give up Iran at any price. "In the war imposed upon our liberated homeland, the bloody hand of U.S. imperialism is completely obvious." According to many irrefutable documents and witnesses, the United States had a direct hand in the outbreak of this war. This is a fact that even the U.S. press has confessed. Political observers directly connect the war in Iran with the visit by a high-ranking U.S. commission to Saudi Arabia, and think that the aim of this trip was to prepare the grounds for some plans for direct U.S. intervention in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries and especially Iran. In addition, Saudi Arabia is a country that has been plotting against the existence of the Islamic Republic from the very beginning, along with U.S. imperialism. The very close cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is, more than anything else, plotting against our liberated homeland and our next door neighbor, Afghanistan, as well as other independent countries of the region.

U.S. imperialism is the number one enemy of our liberated homeland and, as Imam Khomeyni has recommended, all efforts should be directed against this arch-Satan and its accomplices.

30 Sep Commentaries

TA302036 [Editorial Report] The (clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 September carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "The New Tunes of U.S. World-Devouring Imperialism." It said: In connection with the recent events and the war that has been imposed on our homeland, the black forces of reaction in the region and their imperialist masters, especially U.S. imperialism have been strongly [word indistinct]. U.S. imperialism which has continuously been looking for a pretext in order to resort to a military intervention or hatching plots against the Islamic Republic, right now in addition to its previous excuses, has brought forward the question of oil export in order to carry out its vast plots. Visits and talks by U.S. officials on the one hand and the officials of Western countries and Japan on the other, on allegedly "protecting the security of the Persian Gulf and the security of oil exports," are still continuing. According to statements by some circles close to the U.S. aurhorities which have been published in the Western press, it arises that this time, U.S. imperialism intends to resort to military intervention, saying that allegedly the export of oil has been endangered.

For U.S. imperialism and its officials, the obstacle presented to the export of oil is the Islamic Republic and its revolution, since up to the day the former regime, stooge of U.S. imperialism, was in power, there was no talk of such a danger.

After the victory of the Iranian Revolution, the Iranian nation has put an end to U.S. imperialism and other Western nations "securing" their plunderings of Iran's oil and natural resources. Liberty and security according to U.S. world-devouring imperialism and world-devouring Western nations equates with the liberty to plunder other nations. The United States wants neither liberty nor security for nations. It wants the same liberty and security reigning during the former cursed regime to return to Iran, and wants to keep the nations of the region in bondage. Unfortunately despite the imam's statements pointing out the danger of U.S. imperialism threatening our homeland, there are still some elements in Iran who equate friend and foe and speak of all the alleged plots of the East and West. Some of these gentlemen claim that in the clashes between Iran and Iraq, some of the weapons of the Iraqi Army are made in the Soviet Union and had been bought some years ago. (?Can we place the existence) of U.S. weapons at the hands of our armed forces on the same logic? We are passing through sensitive periods, we must mobilize all the true forces of the revolution for the struggle against the masked and unmasked enemies.

The second commentary was entitled: "A Policy Resorting to War as a Pretext of Solving the Problems of the Dispute, Is a [word indistinct] Policy." It said: In the dispute between our country and Iraq the real enemies of our nation, the imperialists in general, are trying to use this event to carry out their satanic plans. For the Carter administration it is not important that the blood of Muslim people be spilled and for the economic bases of these countries to be destroyed. The important thing is to regain her interests in the region. The continuation of fratricide is only to the advantage of U.S. imperialism and to the detriment of the freedom-seeking movements of the region. These events have aroused the concern of the true friends of our nations and this is why all the friends of our two nations want a political solution to the problems of dissention between Iran and Iraq. There exist no problems between the two Muslim countries that cannot be solved through peaceful means. Any power or government resorting to military force to solve the differences is in practice serving the plots and plans of U.S. imperialism.

2 Oct Commentary

TA021813 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 October carried a commentary entitled: "They Condemn the Preparation of Military Aggressions." It said: According to Western newspapers Preisdent Carter has prepared a plan of aggression against our country in October. The aim of this plan is the overthrow of the regime of the Islamic Republic and the restoration of a regime prefered by the United States and led by people such as Bakhtiar or the shah's son. For this purpose, besides the Diego Garcia military base, the United States has signed agreements with the governments of Oman, Kenya and Somalia for the use of harbors and airfields. The traitor As-Sadat also has agreed to provide the United States with military facilities for its aggressive plans against our homeland. The preparations of military aggressions by the United States to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic are condemned by progressive countries and peoples throughout the world and are undoubtedly doomed to failure.

4 Oct Commentary

GF041917 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 October carried a commentary entitled: "Oil and the American Manufacturers of War Materiel." It said: There are 10 large U.S. military complexes which are exporting arms to other nations. Sale of arms by the United States reached $13 billion in 1979. They expect to earn $14 billion this year from arms sales.

The merchants of death in the United States not only make a great deal of profit, but also speed up the arms race in the world and especially in the Middle East. The Carter administration has decided that our region is of vital interest to the United States. These are the interests of oil companies and other U.S. companies which take 450 million tons of oil a year from these countries in the region. This makes up almost half of the U.S. yearly oil needs. The United States, following the overthrow of the shah, not only lost the military bases in Iran but also Iranian oil. Our revolution dealt a blow to U.S. companies as well as the Pentagon.

As we know, the American oil demand increases year by year in parallel with arms deals. Washington is trying to strengthen the neoimperalistic policies with military activities in Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The biggest American naval force is stationed in the area, threatening the independence of the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf. The Carter administration has actively introduced the U.S. arms merchants into this region for the sake of Middle East oil. According to U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, $50 billion have been allocated to assure a continuous flow of oil to the United States. It is obvious that the U.S. plots in the Persian Gulf involve the Pentagon's chief contractors, the arms manufacturers. All these facts make it obvious why some of the countries in the region such as the Saudi regime spend hundreds of billions of petrodollars giving a chance to the U.S. companies to bring their plots into reality and to make a great deal of profit. By purchasing U.S. arms Saudi Arabia continues to be further dragged into American aggressive policies in the Persian Gulf, jeopardizing its independence and that of the other countries of the region. Seeing the danger, OPEC countries must coordinate their policies toward a struggle against U.S. domination of the area.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Moves--In statements carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, Iraq announced the curtailment of relations with Syria, Libya and the DPRK in the wake of reports that those countries have been sending military equipment to Iran. The statements, issued by an official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, did not explicitly state that diplomatic links have been completely severed but said Iraq has ordered "closed" the embassies of the three countries in Baghdad as well as the Iraqi embassies in Damascus, Tripoli and Pyongyang. The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry ordered all Syrian and Libyan diplomats to depart within 48 hours but gave the North Korean staff 72 hours to leave the country. He also said the "rulers" of Syria and Libya have proved they have "no trace of Arabism" and condemned them for "high treason," saying that the peoples of the two countries and those of the entire Arab world would indict them for their actions. In a separate statement, the spokesman charged the DPRK with supplying the Iranians out of "opportunism and self-interest" and condemned Pyongyang for its "hostile stand" against Iraq.

Syria responded with a statement issued by a "responsible source," carried by Damascus radio, saying that Iraq announced the "severance" of relations with Syria as the latest in a "campaign of lies based on the stock of grudges and psychological complexes of the Iraqi regime's leaders." The Syrian statement said Iraq is pursuing a conflict that would lead to "intensive U.S. presence" in the region and to the weakening of the Islamic and Arab opposition to Israel and the Camp David accords. It added that Syria will not be "dragged into a secondary battle" unless it is imposed on it, and it called on the Arab League secretary general to form a committee to investigate the charges and prove the Baghdad regime's "lying, plotting and deluding of Arab public opinion."

Libya reacted to the Iraqi measure with a short statement by the Foreign Secretariat, carried by JANA, expressing "regret" at this "unjustified decision," which, it said, was based on the "tendentious" reporting of Israeli radio and the "hostile" media in its orbit.

Commenting on the Iraqi move in an 11 October press conference, reported by Tehran radio and PARS, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr denied that Syria and Libya supplied Iran with weapons and noted that North Korean "deliveries"--unspecified--were made pursuant to contracts signed before the war broke out. Despite an earlier statement to LE MONDE in which he said he believed in the "sincerity" of the USSR's neutrality, Bani-Sadr revealed at the press conference that he called in the USSR ambassador to find out if the USSR is actually providing aid to Iraq and to note that, according to "documents" available to Iran, the USSR supplied Tupolev bombers to Iraq with the stipulation that they be used only against Israel. He said that the Soviet Union is therefore responsible for ensuring that these aircraft are not used against Iran. He also stated that Iran does not know if the United States and the Soviet Union are assisting Iraq in "intelligence" matters. Noting that the United States has denied such assistance through the Swiss ambassador in Tehran, he said Iran has the necessary "technical potential" to determine the "authenticity of the views" expressed by the United States, as well as those of the USSR. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, the Soviet ambassador has assured Bani-Sadr that the USSR is committed to the policy of neutrality in the war and that the Soviet Union is not sending arms to Iraq via the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah.

A 9 October Foreign Ministry announcement issued after meetings between Foreign Ministry officials and ambassadors of East European countries, reported by PARS, said that Iran has "clues which clearly show" that both the United States and the Soviet Union were aware in advance of the Iraqi attack but that neither acted to prevent it since they believed themselves to be in a position to "benefit" from it.

In a related development, Ankara radio reported that Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has reiterated Turkey's "fully impartial attitude" on the war and its policy of not allowing war materiel destined for either of the parties to transit Turkish territory.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, confirmed Iran will send representatives to participate in the UN Security Council discussion of the conflict, but it "categorically denied" Iran has asked the council to take up the matter. In his 11 October press conference, Bani-Sadr said he will not personally attend the session since he has to attend to domestic matters which he considers "more important" than the UN deliberations.

Karachi radio reported on 13 October that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti will be visiting Baghdad and Tehran within the next 48 hours to continue the mediation efforts he initiated with President Ziaul Haq. However, an earlier SPA report said that while Iraq had given the go-ahead for Chatti's visit, a reply was still being awaited from Iran.

According to KUNA, PLO leader Salah Khalaf, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, said the PLO is preparing a plan to end the war. Khalaf said the plan requires the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory and negotiations between the two countries with the participation of a "third party." Khalaf also stated that the Soviet Union has asked the PLO to continue its efforts to find a way to resolve the crisis.

Iranian Defense Council--In a 12 October decree carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered that the Supreme Defense Council should supervise "all matters related to the war." The decree gave the council the authority to make military decisions affecting the armed forces in the war zones, to supervise the information effort, including censoring anything bearing on the war to be carried by the mass media, and to direct the foreign policy of the country as it relates to defense matters. The decree also stated that the Defense Council is "dutybound" to assign representatives to the battle area so that decisions can be taken in the field without delay. According to the decree, the Majlis should have one member permanently assigned to participate in the council's deliberations and two deputies prepared to take part when the military advisers to the ayatollah, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Khamene'i and Dr Mostafa Chamran, are absent. The council is constituted on the basis of Principle 110, Section 3, Paragraph C of the constitution, published by the Tehran TIMES, which gives the leader of the nation the power to form a Defense Council comprising the president, prime minister, defense minister, chief of the joint staff, commander in chief of the Revolution Guards Corps and two advisers of his choice. According to Tehran radio, the Majlis elected 'Ali Akbar Pavaresh as its permanent representative on the council and Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mohammad Montazeri to fill in when necessary.

In a press conference reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that the Supreme Defense Council had been formed at the beginning of the war (PARS reported that it convened for the first time only on 14 October) and that "none" of Bani-Sadr's actions have been undertaken without its knowledge. Raja'i denied, however, that the formation of the council had undermined the powers of the president. President Bani-Sadr, discussing the functions of the Defense Council in an interview carried by Tehran radio, said the council will make his job as president and commander in chief "very easy." He said he had proposed this role for the Defense Council "several days" ago in talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni, during which he stressed the need to coordinate military policy in the war zones, centralize the foreign policymaking process, control the information effort and ensure the morale of the troops. According to Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni's decree was a result of his proposal.

Military Situation--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses announced that during the night of 10-11 October Iraqi armor and infantry crossed the Karun River in the first operation of its kind in the history of the Iraqi Army and began their advance on Abadan. The radio claimed Iraqi forces sustained no losses during the operation but captured "hundreds" and killed "scores" of Iranian soldiers.

Subsequent INA reports said that Iraqi engineers constructed several pontoon bridges across the river and that consequently Iraqi forces were tightening their grip on Khorramshahr and had been able to seize positions along the oil pipeline linking Abadan with Ahvaz and Tehran. Despite claims by Ayatollah Khalkhali, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, citing the newspaper SOBH AZADEGAN, that the Iraqis who had tried to cross the river were completely wiped out, PARS reported that Iraqi troops penetrated the "residential" areas of Abadan and the city's refinery on 11 October. A further PARS report said Iraqi artillery bombarded Abadan.

On other fronts, Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported that Iraqi troops are "tightening their grip" on "vast areas" of Ahvaz, and INA claimed that Dezful is "living its last moments." According to INA, Iraqi forces are also consolidating control of the Sis, Bagh, Salman and Nandal mountains in the northern sector after having seized the heights overlooking the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab Basin, and they have taken up "fixed positions" in the cities of Qasr-e Shirin and Khosrowvi. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed a victory in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, but it also reported Iraqi ground attacks on Ahvaz and Naft-e Safid and surface-to-surface missile bombardment of Susangerd.

Baghdad radio's Persian service warned the residents of Ahvaz and Dezful to evacuate their cities in order to avoid being killed by surface-to-suface missiles and "heavy bombs." However, Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Raja'i as saying that this is a trick the Iranian people will not fall for and that they will continue to stand together in the cities to defend themselves. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, warned that Iraqi bombardment of the civilian populations of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz, Dezful, Shush and Shustar will be answered by similar Iranian bombing of Iraqi cities if the Iraqi military persists in hitting nonmilitary targets. Nevertheless, in the last several days Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, have reported continued Iranian bombing of residential areas in Mosul, As-Sulamaniyah, At-Ta'mim, Al-'Amarah, Qayyarah, Baghdad, Shaykh Sa'd, Maysan, Irbil, and Al-Kut. The communiques also reported Iraqi air attacks on military targets in Khuzestan as well as on the city of Esfahan and Khark Island.

According to AFP, citing the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, Iran is contracting to buy aircraft fuel, diesel and fuel oil to be delivered to the Lavan Island terminal in the southern end of the Persian Gulf. AFP said the magazine did not say whom Iran was buying the petroleum products from.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reported that about 100 Jordanian military advisers have started training Iraqi troops in the use of American weapons captured from the Iranians. Iraq earlier announced the capture of five tons of American military equipment in the Dezful area.

American Hostages

In an interview carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i brought up the hostages issue, saying that the "key" to the question is in the hands of the United States but that it is pursuing its own interests without regard to the fate of the hostages. He said the only solution to the problem is for the United States to "recognize the rights" of the Iranian people and accept the conditions laid down by Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Majlis. President Bani-Sadr, in his 11 October press conference, said there is "no need" for contacts with the United States over the issue since the Majlis' conditions will be communicated to the U.S. Government "and once they are accepted they will be carried out."

Jordan

According to Amman radio, an official source in the Hashemite court announced that Jordan and the USSR have "mutually agreed" to "postpone" for "some time" King Husayn's scheduled mid-October visit to the USSR and that a new date will be agreed upon later. Prime Minister Mudar Badran, in an interview in the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH, reported by SPA, said the postponement was due to "present conditions" in the region.

King Husayn paid a visit to Saudi Arabia on 11 and 12 October. Amman radio reported Prime Minister Badran as saying that the views of Saudi Arabia and Jordan expressed in talks during this visit were "identical on the issue of support for fraternal Iraq's historic and legitimate rights of sovereignty over its land and waters." Monitored Saudi reportage on the visit, however, carried no such reference. In comments made to SPA, Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said only that the two sides made a "concentrated review" of the conflict within the framework of an "overall objective evaluation" of the war and its various "dimensions."

Saudi Arabia

In an interview with AL-JAZIRAH, reported by SPA, Minister of Defense Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, commenting on the "lies and fabrications" circulating about the Saudi use of AWACS, said that Saudi Arabia does not "work in secrecy" and that U.S.-Saudi "friendship" is one of "equality and respect," not of "alliances and commitment." He went on to say that the recent visit of the U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen David Jones, had "nothing to do" with the current situation in the region and was part of a regular exchange of visits between officials of the two countries.

Syria

A joint statement issued on 10 October at the conclusion of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union, carried by Damascus radio, said that Syria and the USSR signed the friendship and cooperation treaty out of a desire to elevate their relations to a "new, higher level," that the two countries will in the future attach "major importance" to consolidating their "political relations" and that "decisions" were made on the "issue of continuing the Soviet Union's aid to Syria in order to further strengthen its defensive capabilities." The statement also condemned overall U.S. Middle East policy, "illegitimate" Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories and the Egyptian leadership's "capitulatory scheme," and it pledged to continue efforts to find a solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of ensuring the Palestinian people's rights. The statement noted that President al-Asad had advised the USSR of the intention of Syria and Libya to achieve "comprehensive unity and cooperation" and that the Soviet Union "highly appreciated" these efforts. According to the Statement, both sides declared "solidarity" with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. No mention was made of the Iraq-Iran war, but the statement said that the two countries "highly appreciated" the role of the Iranian revolution in deposing the shah and expelling U.S. "imperialist" influence and that they support Iran's right to determine its destiny "without any foreign interference." The statement went on to "denounce" U.S. economic pressure on Iran.

Egypt

In a statement published in AL-AHRAM, reported by MENA, Chief of Staff Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said Egypt is prepared to send troops to Saudi Arabia and other gulf states if they request assistance to defend themselves against "Soviet intervention." Abu Ghazalah also said that he hopes the idea of forming an Arab naval fleet will be realized and that such a force would be a "great boost to our interests as well as the West's."

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REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Interview on Military Situation

LD101858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 10 Oct 80

[10 October interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr by unidentified radio correspondent--recorded, date and venue of interview unspecified]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, Bani-Sadr.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Would you be so good as to allow me to ask you some questions concerning the situation at the fronts? Could you, for the benefit of our listeners, tell us about the situation?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There are two or three issues which could be of interest to your listeners. One is the bombardment of the cities by the Ba'th Government of Iraq. They bomb our cities. So far Tehran, Tabriz, Khuzestan's cities, Dezful, [words indistinct] have been bombed, Shushtar today, and today they added to those [words indistinct] and caused damage. Of course, we have filed vehement protests with the world authorities that the Iraqi officials constitute a criminal government and do not respect war regulations (?the way we do). While we do not want to harm our Iraqi brothers, the Iraqi forces carry out (?their bombardments). Of course if this situation continues, we have no choice but to ask the inhabitants of those cities which are being used as bases to evacuate so we can (?respond).

[Words indistinct] the people of our country, especially the people of Khuzestan, should pay attention to this concept, that these games are being played by powers who want to dominate our country. From their point of view, the people of this land have no value. (?So they try to) [words indistinct].

The second issue concerns (?conflicts), from the two forces' point of view. In the various regions, the situation, as you can see, has been [words indistinct] except that today (words indistinct] our ground and air forces embarked upon [words indistinct] In Khorramshahr the aircraft achieved some success in hitting tanks [words indistinct]. and our air force destroyed military and air bases in Musel, Hamreh and Kirkuk within Iraqi territory. Military transport roads and some communications and television towers were bombed. [words indistinct]

Finally, the third issue concerns regional governments and the world powers. We have repeatedly warned--and now that you have asked I had better repeat this warning again--that all these governments should know that we will not accept defeat under any circumstances. Therefore, from our point of view the war cannot have more than one outcome, and that is triumph.

The meaning of this is that for us [words indistinct] reconciliation would be against the interests of our (?oppressed) masses.

We will not recognize [words indistinct] of any government in case they interfere in the war, and in safeguarding this country, we will do whatever we can. We hope they will take this warning seriously and will remain idle spectators to see how we act against aggressors. When we taught the aggressor a lesson then [words indistinct] they should not play games with a nation that wants to remain independent.

This was the general situation today.

I do very much hope that [words indistinct] and to anticipate happy days during which we will see our country as a Muslim, stable and independent country. The world powers should learn that they can never do anything against us with their plots.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

Meeting With Swiss, Turkish Envoys

LD101710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Swiss and Turkish ambassadors in Tehran met separately this evening in Tehran with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief.

11 Oct Press Conference

LD120210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1844 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Press conference by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr with foreign and domestic reporters on 11 October in Tehran--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question by unidentified correspondent] Could you please comment on attacking nonmilitary targets in Iraq, to which you referred yesterday? Moreover, what is the extent of damage resulting from last night's attack on Khark? And what is your view on the arrival of American and British correspondents in Iran?

[Answer] Regarding your first question, I have already explained. Before we begin such attacks we will first issue a warning, simply a warning. Considering that the enemy has already resorted to such acts and, as you yourself claim, attacking the enemy's military targets is the most effective thing we can do, therefore, as previously we will concentrate our attacks on the enemy's military targets. As for the question of warning the Iraqi people, if we do this it will be for the purpose of bringing to their attention the fact the regime ruling them is committing similar crimes in Iran. [passage indistinct]

As for your second question, the extent of the damage has not yet been reported. Consequently, I have no accurate information about this.

As for the American and British correspondents, I believe that they fall under two categories: There are those who (support) the U.S. administration, and then there are other correspondents who try to seek and report facts to the American people. As far as the second group is concerned, I believe it would be useful for this second group to come to Iran.

[Question by unidentified correspondent in English, translated into Persian] There is a question from (Rogers). If Iran comes to the Security Council debate, will it abide by any decision taken by that body?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] The Security Council will sit and Iran will participate. It is not a question of accepting or not accepting [words indistinct]. We should see if it is correct: If so, it would not be up to us to accept or not; it is the aggressive government that should accept. For we have been subjected to aggression. There is no doubt on that score--the enemy forces are on our soil. The daily ENGELAB-E ESLAMI has ascertained that the sending of various representatives to India, Turkey, Kuwait, Arabia, and Pakistan by Saddam shows that the blows delivered by the Iranian forces on the Iraqi Army have been effective, and that he has tried to create an opportunity to strengthen his forces. Considering this fact, Saddam [passage indistinct].

[Question] Here is a question from ASAHI SHIMBUN of Japan. It has been reported Iran will send a delegation to the United Nations to take part in the discussion on the Iran-Iraqi war; another report says that you, Mr President, yourself are willing to go to the United Nations. Are these reports true? Is Iran going to insist at the United Nations? Is there any possibility for the Iranian delegation or you to have any contact with U.S. officials on the hostage problems on that occasion?

[Answer] Yes, a delegation will be present in America to defend Iran's indubitable right. As for my going there, I do not think so, for we have a great deal to attend to here. As far as we are concerned, these domestic affairs are more important than the discussions. As for contacting America in the case of the hostages, we are not going to make such contact, for once the Majlis sets out the conditions, then these conditions will be communicated to the U.S. administration, and once they are accepted, then they will be carried out. So there is no need for prior contact.

There was also another question posed by correspondents of LE MONDE, a local paper and a Swedish paper [name indistinct] on relations with the USSR. The question is whether Iraq is receiving military equipment from the USSR, and if so what policy are we adopting vis-a-vis the Soviet Government? This is the question raised by all of them.

My reply is whether Iraq is really receiving any aid, we have no evidence to substantiate it. We do have information and reports. We are at present studying the information to assess the extent of its veracity. I asked the Soviet ambassador to come and see me for this purpose.

1. To discover whether the USSR is providing aid to Iraq;

2. According to a document available at our Foreign Ministry, Tupolev aircraft should have been used solely against Israel not against our defenseless towns. So it is up to the Soviet Government to halt the attack by these aircraft on Iran. [passage indistinct]

3. About intelligence: It is not known whether both superpowers assist Iraq, or one of them does, or as they claim, neither does. I have already sent a similar warning to the U.S. Government via the Swiss ambassador. The U.S. Government replied through the same ambassador yesterday that it is supplying no intelligence to Iraq.

At any rate, we are busy. We do also have the necessary technical potential, I have been told, to determine the authenticity of views expressed by the American and Soviet governments. In any case, I have already informed the Soviet ambassador that giving aid to the Iraqi Ba'thist Government is a problem which our people will not forget for generations. There is no doubt that our people will consider any government helping the Iraqi Government as an enemy.

[Question] PARS NEWS AGENCY: You have stated repeatedly that we have become isolated, that no country is supporting us. There are those who believe this is not true. Please elaborate on this.

[Answer] These sort of problems are not the sort to be used for false propaganda. Our nation must know under what conditions it is fighting, otherwise, it would fall victim to either false hopes or false despondency. Consequently, it would be removed from realities. This is what we believe; it is actually stating the obvious. We are simply describing the situation. [words indistinct] In the contemporary era, there has been no case of a country becoming the initiator of aggression without being subjected to protest.

This is a fact; however, it is a fact [words indistinct] which [word indistinct]. My own belief is that if we adopt in this war a correct propaganda based on truth, then we shall soon make a profound change. Subsequently, we shall witness the effects of these changes in world press and public opinion. Therefore, the point of assessing the situation is to act correctly, not to exploit it for making opponents and gaining supporters or creating emotions.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] If Iraq were to withdraw her troops from Iran, would you be prepared to accept UN forces to maintain peace in your land and water border regions?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] two friendly nations: one regime traitorous to both nations, for us to need UN forces between these two nations and that regime, the question is meaningless. In any case first, we shall not require it. Second, if we were to find the going rough, we would tolerate the hardship in preference to such a solution. [passage indistinct]

[Indistinct question by KEYHAN representative]

[Answer] In your own case, you are working in a propaganda system: you can refrain from insulting others, for there is no need for it. You must concentrate your thought and possibilities on presenting the enemy as it is. In this particular case, a Japanese paper has raised a question. It is said that you insult the foreign press--I mean our radio and television resort to that. Well, we spoke to them and it was decided that they should refrain from this, for it is not necessary. [Words indistinct] when the imam was in Paris, these very propaganda means played a great role in discrediting the shah's regime and eliminating foreign apprehension of this regime's might. Consequently, this is your problem: It is you who should bear in mind your country's health: it is you who should attend to things which are essential for our revolution and victory over the enemy.

Let me tell you something else: Well, I have been talking so much. I hope I have not said anything insulting, even to the enemy. Insults do not solve any problems. Suppose the BBC is making trouble. It has been reported to me that it distorts news reports in a way in order to, for instance, split our armed forces or cause confrontation within the country. It is said that the BBC praises someone today and then criticizes him tomorrow, or praises him tomorrow and criticizes him the day after, so as to create enmity. Well, for us to keep saying that the BBC is this or that would not put an end to the perfidy. However, when one raises the two troubles [raised by the BBC], puts them next to each other and then asks: Your Excellency the BBC, are you doing this to cause trouble? Then this would put an end to the trouble, for both our listeners and viewers would realize that the idea has been to cause trouble, and also (the BBC would realise).

[Question--in English, followed by translation into Persian] There is a question from Mr James (Dorsey) of [name indistinct] newspaper in the Netherlands. Islamic Conference Chairman Chatti is on his way to Tehran and Baghdad. Are you now agreeing to mediation? Or what is the purpose of his visit?

[Answer] Mr Who?

[Question] Chatti.

[Answer] Oh yes. Well, he has not come yet, so we shall see whether he has come to mediate or otherwise. We might come and say: I have come to say that you are right, and that we are on the side of right. Wait and see.

[Question] Here are three questions submitted by the French correspondent. The first question is whether you confirm the matter of having bombed the atomic installations under construction near Baghdad. The second question is whether the Iranian ground forces have not up to this moment entered the battle in a serious manner. Is that true or not? And, if true, what in your opinion is the reason for it? The third question is the same one posed before: Iraq severed relations with two or three countries as of this morning, because those three countries--two countries especially--have been supplying Iran with weapons. Is this correct or not?

[Answer] I have already answered the third question. You can translate it to him yourself. As for the first question--whether we have bombed Iraq's atomic center--we do not tell lies. Our forces went on a mission to bomb certain military targets, and this target is located next to other targets. So, apparently, two or three bombs or perhaps even more hit that target as well.

With respect to the second question--about all our ground forces--then who has been fighting against the armored divisions of the enemy, which are said to number 7 or even 10 divisions. I am not a military expert to give you an accurate account.

In fact, last night in the Khorramshahr area, all of their forces were wiped out. This is the third time this has happened to them. What is important is the final outcome of the war. Now, as to how we make use of our forces, leave it to us to use them in such a way as to get the best results.

[Question] The daily ETTELA'AT: A few days ago you said in an interview that we will be victorious within 15 days and will become free of occupation. Has your view changed?

[Answer] I hope not. I also hope that the signs of this victory become apparent from this minute, and that we will be able to fulfill this promise during the next few days.

There is another question [Bani-Sadr reads this question himself, then replies] From the daily Tehran TIMES: Recently, a number of officials, namely Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i and Dr Beheshti, have announced that they hope that this chapter of Iran's war against international paganism will end as soon as possible. What is your view? Are you personally in favor of an end to the Iran-Iraq war? Or is there a possibility that Iraq might resort to a war of attrition against Iran?

Let me tell you something: The question is what forces will be involved in the war. If the forces were those of Saddam Husayn himself, no, we think that the war would not last long. But, if others were to interfere, then the war could become lengthy and exhausting. Both possibilities exist.

PARS Report on Press Conference

JN121709 Tehran PARS in English 0825 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS)--President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attended a radio, T.V. and press conference yesterday morning. During this conference which lasted 2 hours, he replied to different questions regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the consequences of the war, and the reaction of Iran towards those countries which are assisting Iraq. At the outset of the conference Dr Bani-Sadr said: "Today, one month has passed since Iraq attacked Iran and every day a new event is added to the list of war crimes of that country.

Since the Iraqi Government could not achieve its military objectives during its military attacks, now they are involved in criminal attacks against innocent civilians, such as their recent missile attacks and air raids, and their behaviour towards the prisoners of war has been criminal."

The president added: "Now that some (?time) has passed since this war began, it should be clarified for the world's public that the Iraqi Government's objectives in this war did not really originate with that government, because in this present world situation a small government such as the one of Saddam Husayn could not impose a war on both the nations of Iran and Iraq, without first being sure of the supports of the superpowers. And now this question is being brought up by our people; namely, how could the international community accept these attacks with such a calm conscience and not raise any serious objections against the aggressors?"

Dr Bani-Sadr continued: "What international laws and obligations would be able to remain creditable, and to continue to determine and to guarantee the rights of the people of the world, if it had not been for the epic-making resistance of our nation, and if Iraq were to have succeeded in achieving its military objectives?"

"The lesson we have drawn from this war is that, the respectable values of humanity are not respected by the world's powers and while they supposedly respect these values they do not respect the laws and regulations which have been enacted to maintain these human values. On the other hand our revolution gave a different lesson in turn to humanity, which is that whenever a nation stands up and carries out resistance based on these fundamental beliefs and values, in fact, this action best guarantees the preservation of these cherished values.

"Our revolution with its resistance against the force of aggression, demands the respect of all progressive and idealistic people both today and in the future and I thin' (?humanity and any who) suffer from cruelty and oppression and who desire to live in a world in which humanistic values rule over human relations are greatly indebted to our martyrs in this war."

The president added: "During this one month in which the war has been waged, some governments approached us to help us. But this is not what we want. Rather we are expecting the governments to come to us and to say that: 'We will stand by those who are right, and we will defend the truth', but we have not been approached with such a proposal. We hope our people's resistance will make such contacts and cooperation on this basis possible so that the people of the world, whenever they are faced with (?unreasonable) or unjust actions will bring the workers of such actions to account. Whenever any country is aggressed from any direction, there is no way but relying on its forces, and the world now knows that we are achieving victory because we did depend thus on our own forces.... This lesson is very valuable to all the world."

The president said: "We took the same measures and policy in dealing with this imposed war, we are fighting from the holy religion of Islam, and up to now, we have been victorious." Dr Bani-Sadr added: "We consider the case of the people of Iraq wholly separate from that of Saddam and we also will consider the case of the Iraqi Army spearately from that of the Ba'thist regime now ruling Iraq. In our behaviour towards the Iraqi Army we have acted so that the prestige and the reputation of Iraqi soldiers not to be besmirched, [as received] and they must understand that we are not confronting them, rather we are confronting the criminal and puppet regime, which will seek to commit any crimes for its self-preservation.

Finally, we have followed these two methods, in order to minimize casualties from the rank and file of the personnel (?of the Iraqi) Army, and to maximize damage to the military equipment and facilities of the enemy, because we believe that war facilities can be (?prepared) again, but what cannot be repaired are those people who fight with their thoughts , experts, knowledge and merit.

The president then referred to the Iraqi Army attacks against our cities, and said: "We warned them last night and now we emphasize that our air force is powerful. Although we are informed that the superpowers are warning the Ba'thist mercenaries by the AWACS, nonetheless you know to what profit the U.S. used this AWACS in the Vietnam war. Even the shah's regime had its SAVAK which informed that regime of every matters; of course information is important but it will not stop us from taking the initiative. We will act with the assumption that the enemy is receiving this information, but since this foreknowledge has not proved itself been effective [as received] (?in the past) it won't be effective now either. We can say with complete assurance today that the Iraqi regime has been sadly duped into waging this war by itself, and I hope that these last days of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq will be short and few, so that the pains and hardships which two brother nations have suffered from a criminal regime may be (?lessened).

"I said what I was supposed to say, but it is necessary to indicate from our point of view the battle fronts are merely a training ground, where the children of the Islamic ideology in which they see (as received) that when a nation fights with unity and knows how to utilize its merit and knowledge, its power is strengthened. If the experts want to analyze comparatively the forces which have been used for occupying the lands and the forces employed for thier defense, they will discover empirically what a determinant role has been played by this ideology, and the unity resulting from it, in the creation of the epic which has been written by blood and tears."

More on Press Conference

JN121821 Tehran PARS in English 0905 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran attended a radio, television and press conference on Saturday morning. During the two-hour interview President Bani-Sadr replied to various questions relevant to Iraq-Iran conflict, Iran's attitude towards those countries assisting Iraq and what the consequences of the war could be. In our yesterday's issue (?of the daily) news we printed part of Dr Bani-Sadr's press conference. Following is the remaining part:

Asked if such an imposed war endangers the region and might it lead to the interference of the superpowers and if so, what would be the reaction of the states of the region, President Bani-Sadr said: "Naturally, a number of ambassadors have met with me and expressed concern about such a danger. May I remind you that it was not us who started the war and, therefore, we cannot say how long that Saddam Husayn's forces will remain in our land. With the fear of the superpowers' interference we cannot ignore our own independence, but the possibility of them coming is still a matter should be studied. [as received] There are three alternatives to this possibility: They might come to a compromise to divide the spoils, or one might attack and the other would probably make a retaliatory attack and World War III would start. A point may be reached which [as received] where each of them would determine his limit and promise not to trespass beyond this limit. What defeated Saddam Husayn's army was the brave resistance of the people of Khorramshahr and our armed forces who are united with the people. This is the power which convinces us and guarantees that the superpowers will not accept the condition blindly. We hope that by their recognition of our reliance on this popular resistance, they would not desire to [words indistinct] on such activities. It is better for us not to surrender because if we surrender they would achieve their goal without any conflict.

If we fear their coming, our surrender means that we have acquiesced to them without even creating any trouble for them. I am not saying that we should ignore such a danger; rather, I believe that we should recognize that we cannot dissolve such problems with anxiety and slogans. We should predict such a danger and prepare ourselves for it. Although such a danger exists, we must continue the war, with complete alertness to the possibility of the interference of the super-powers, until the time that the effects of the 2-year-old violation are remedied."

The reporter of the evening daily KEYHAN said that there are three determining factors involved in every war: military, diplomatic, and propaganda. At present, with the exception of the military factor, Iran is weak. What are the president's comments on this?

In reply, President Bani-Sadr said: "Our information institutions should endeavor to remove of [as received] part of this weakness, the clergy would say that to tell a lie is taboo in Islam but it is not always obligatory to tell the whole truth either. It is not necessary for us to express hostility. Through the media one should have a clear object at war. When I met the imam two days ago he said something very interesting. He said: 'You should concentrate all your attention on the war. If we become victorious in this war the Islamic regime will be so strong that no one, either within or outside of it, would dare to engineer a plot. But if you pursue subjects such as someone has said [words indistinct] what attitude should we take towards him? And matters like this, we might be defeated, God forbid. The world's worst would come and rule.' You who are of the mass media can forget using bad words because it just is not necessary. Concentrate your attention and use every means of exposing the real nature of the enemy. In this way, you can pave the ground for our victory. The newspaper JAMA has asked me why our radio and television use bad words for the foreign press and writers. Of course, I have talked with them once and it was decided not to do so in the future because it is not necessary. When the imam was in Paris it was this same media which played an enormous role in discrediting the shah's regime and removing the foreign powers in that regime. This role should therefore be accomplished by yourselves in order to maintain the health of the country, [words indistinct] devote your attention to what is necessary for the revolution and for the defeat of the enemy."

A PARS reporter mentioned to the president that he has repeatedly stated that Iran is isolated and no country is supporting it. Does he believe that this opposes the reality of the situation? What is the president's opinion on this subject?

President Bani-Sadr said: "Our nation should know under what circumstances it is fighting. If we don't understand the facts, false hopes and false disappointments are created and these become far from the truth. I believe that if we take a sound public information policy which tells the truth and we act accordingly, we can soon change the situation drastically. We will see the reflection of our actions in the world press and public opinion...."

In one of his interviews the president had said that Iran would become victorious within 15 days and Iraq would be repelled from the occupied lands. Had the president's opinion changed on this?

The president said: "I hope not. I hope the signs of victory will be clear from the present moment and we will fulfil our promises in the days to come."

When asked if he wished for an end to the Iraqi-Iran conflict and if there was a possibility for Iraq to pursue a war of attrition, President Bani-Sadr said: "Of course, the continuation of the war depends on the forces involved.

If Saddam Husayn's forces alone are involved we do not think the war will last long, but if others interfere there is a possibility of a war of attrition. We should show our ability and demand our right to exist, as we have done so far. When a nation wants to be self-determinant, no power in the world can prevent it from such a decision. Since our nation has decided to be independent, [with] the slogan of 'Independence, freedom, Islamic Republic', we will remain faithful to it in spite of international and foreign obstacles, and we will continue this fight. I hope that the preparedness of our people shortens the length of the war and that our enemies will notice that our unity is complete. Today the classless society exists on our fronts. The clergymen, revolutionary guards, soldiers, officers, NCO's, civilians, and villagers are all collaborating in the magnificent struggle and are compiling a history, every line of which has been written with their blood. We have gained experience through this war, and we will not leave it unfinished, we will continue it, God willing, until the victory is complete.

In reply to a question about Iraq receiving arms from the USSR and if so what resultant policy Iran would take towards the Soviet Union, President Bani-Sadr said: "We cannot see any obvious reasons for such assistance, but we have reports and information to this effect. We are researching this information. Today I invited the Soviet ambassador to come and elaborate on the following points:

1) Does the Soviet Union deliver arms to Iraq? 2) According to signed documents at our Foreign Ministry, Tupolev airplanes should only be used against Israel and not for attacking our defenceless cities. It was the responsibility of the Soviet Government to stop the attack of such planes upon Iran. 3) Information released is not clear yet who gave information to the Iraqis about our strategic locations. They both deny it.

I have already sent a similar notice to the U.S. Government through the Swiss ambassador and they have reported through the same ambassador that they have given no assistance to Iraq. We are busy studying the accuracy of the statements of the U.S. and Soviet Governments. However, I have already told the Soviet ambassador that assisting the Iraqi Government is an issue that future generations will not forget. We will consider as our enemy any government which assists Iraq. A reporter asked the president about the dispatch by Iraq of a number of representatives to India, Turkey, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan for mediation indicating that the blows of the Iranian forces on the Iraqi Army had been effective and that he (Saddam) was trying to grasp an opportunity to prepare reinforcement.

What programs does the Iranian Government have in order to attract the support of the oppressed peoples of the region for Iran in this violation by Iraq? The president said: "The best propaganda to attract the support of the oppressed is the attitude of our armed forces who are fighting with devotion and forcing the enemy from the country. But the prime responsibility rests with our public information institutions. You who are Iranians, Moslems and followers of the Islamic Republic: Go to these areas, make films and reports and reflect in them the true situation. Work through the reporters who are present here.

Our radio and television must reflect the reality for the people of the region in their own language. Apart from the propaganda aspect, the part the individual plays in this war is, like in our revolution, the most effective element in attracting the oppressed of the region. Moreover, we should not hesitate to explain the reality for the governments of the region who ask us because the least effect it could have is to prevent the malpropaganda in our own language. Of course, we do not seek out anybody; we make our stance clear to those governments who refer to us."

The president was asked if a delegation would be dispatched to the United States to defend the rights of Iran there and if any possibility existed for the delegation, or even the president, to hold talks on the issue of the hostages with U.S. officials. President Bani-Sadr replied: "Certainly a delegation will be present in the U.S. to defend the legitimate rights of Iran but I will not go there since I have loads of work to do here. This work is more useful than holding talks. But we haven't made any contact with the United States concerning the hostage issue because when the Majlis sets the provisions the government will convey those provisions to the U.S. Government. So there is no need for a prior contact.

When asked about Iran attacking non-military targets, the amount of damage inflicted by Iraqis of Khark Island and the entry of American and British journalists to Iran, President Bani-Sadr said: "Whenever we do have to take such an action it will be with prior notice. When the enemy did these things it shows that our attacks on military targets had been very effective. As before we will concentrate our attacks on military targets and this should be a warning to the Iraqi people to realise that the ruling regime there is committing crimes in Iran and to uprise against it as soon as possible.

Concerning the amount of damage, I have not received accurate information yet. As far as the American and British journalists are concerned they can be put into two different categories. One represents the policy of the superpowers of the United States; the second are those who try to reflect the true situation to the public. In my opinion the entry of second group to Iran is useful.

In reply to a question about his opinion on American statements made at the United Nations to the effect that Iran was at war with only one person, Saddam Husayn, President Bani-Sadr said: "I do not think that Mr Shams Ardekani has forgotten the United States. By this statement, Mr Ardekani wanted to stress that there is a difference between the Iraqi nation and Saddam's regime, between the Iraqi Army and Saddam's regime. In our opinion Saddam Husayn's regime is dependent upon the same superpowers who want to dominate the Middle East."

The next question concerned the government's program for the establishment of close relations with the 'resistance front'. The president said: "We have close ties with members of the 'resistance front' and exchange views with them. We hope that such relations will be expanded in the future for the creation of a Middle East independent from the superpowers." Asked about the amount of damages inflicted upon Iran and Iraq, the president said: "Damages are immense, this is deplorable. But since oil has so far failed to be used in the interests of oppressed peoples we should not be very sorry for it. Freedom is much more precious than this.

In reply to the question if Iran asks for the formation of the Security Council will it accept their decision, Dr Bani-Sadr said: "We have not made such a request. The Security Council will be formed and Iran will take part in it. It is not the decision which should be accepted or rejected but rather it is the content. We must see if the content of such a decision is comparative with the truth or not. If it is comparative with the truth it is not us who should accept it, rather it is the aggressive government."

Asked if Iraq evacuated its forces from Iran would Iran accept the stationing of the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in the border areas between the two countries, President Bani-Sadr said: "Firstly, we will not need it. Secondly, if we find the task troublesome we prefer to tolerate hardship rather than such a solution."

Commenting on the economic situation in the country and if the war will be continued under the present economic situation, President Bani-Sadr said: "We would not continue it if there was any other alternative. We are continuing it. We are a nation with a specific culture and a specific economy as an aspect of this culture--it is different for the economics of other cultures. Every nation has certain economic methods for confronting difficulties. Our country has witnessed a severe drought every 50 years, its cities have been attacked by foreign enemies and internal insurgents every five years, and every three or four years one part of it has been damaged either by flood or by earthquake. Our people have always been in contact with irascible nature. Our economy, under the present circumstances, is any economy which enables us to live. If you are asking me about the situation, I am saying it is excellent."

Meeting With Soviet Ambassador

GF120751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Tehran met last night with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic.

PARS has reported that President Bani-Sadr stressed during this meeting, which lasted for about an hour, that the Islamic Republic of Iran demands that the Soviet Union remain neutral in the war between Iran and Iraq.

The Soviet ambassador said his government has been committed to the policy of neutrality since this war began and added that his country seeks to establish good and friendly relations with Iran. The Soviet ambassador also said the reports that the Soviet Union is sending arms to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba are untrue. He added that his country hopes this conflict between Iran and Iraq will be ended.

Commenting on the Soviet ambassador's statement, President Bani-Sadr said it is not possible to discuss the issue of ending the war as long as Iraq continues its aggression against and intervention in Iran's internal affairs. Bani-Sadr added that the countries that want to put an end to the war must bear this condition in mind.

Meeting With Ayatollah Zadeh Hakim

LD121730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this evening Ayatollah Zadeh Hakim [son of the late Ayatollah Hakim] met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Election of Defense Council Representative

LD122315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Following the decree issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding the formation of a Supreme Defense Council, today Dr Seyyed Abolahan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in a letter addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, requested the election of a representative to take part in the session of the Supreme Defense Council. The text of the president's letter is as follows:

In His exalted name. Esteemed speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, now that the imam has agreed to my proposal, and it has been decided that the necessary centralization in fundamental decisionmaking be brought about, I would expect that at the session of that esteemed assembly tomorrow a representative be elected to take part in the session of the Supreme Defense Council. In this way the esteemed Majlis will achieve peace of mind, in addition to a better understanding of the war that has been imposed on us, through the election of a representative familiar with the issues.

[Signed] President and Commander in Chief Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Interview on Propaganda, Battle Progress

LD122224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolahan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, tonight in an interview with a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran explained the decree of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the formation of the Supreme Defense Council and the need for coordination in propaganda policy. He also explained the situation at the battlefronts. Please pay attention to the text of this interview:

[Begin recording] [Bani-Sadr] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. (?Well), the Constitution envisages the formation of a Supreme Defense Council under the chairmanship of the president. The prime minister, the defense minister, two military advisers of the imam and a representative of the guards corps are members of this council.

At present, we are on the offensive, therefore we have almost stopped the attacks of the Iraqi Army, and we are preparing ourselves for an offensive. At this stage of preparedeness, coordination at the war zones is very important. Our foreign policy, centralization and uniformity are very important. Our propaganda policy is also very important and the morale of our forces, who are fighting, is also important. Therefore, when I was with the imam several days ago, I discussed these four issues with him and it was agreed to put this forward as a proposal, and then his eminence would issue a statement to this effect.

This morning his son came with Mr Eshraqi and we prepared a rough note of these four basic needs. Of course, his eminence completed this note and added a few points to it. As a result we can be hopeful that at this stage that, first, news and information will no longer be fragmentary, because diversity of news and information used to affect morale and was making it difficult to organize operations. Our propaganda policy will be coordinated now, so it will be easy to understand what path it is following. What we had before was, for instance, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces making some remarks, the government making a decision, the Majlis debating the issue in accordance with information which reaches the Majlis and the judicial system; all of these should be collected at one place, so that everyone may enjoy peace of mind, there is centralization and decisions are made and implemented wisely and properly. His eminence agreed with my proposal and today issued the decree and I am very grateful to his eminence for that. This decree makes my job as president and commander in chief of the armed forces very easy.

We hope that the (?difficulties) that we have experienced during this period will be eliminated and the running of these areas will also be coordinated so as to enable us to act successfully at the stage of attack, because any disturbance of balance, in particular of steady morale, can create difficulties for us.

Therefore, with the implementation of this decree, I hope we shall be in perfect harmony with the others whom I have invited. I have invited the members of the Supreme Defense Council and a deputy from the Majlis, which I personally suggested because I want to keep the Majlis in the picture. I hope that all the forces will pay attention and put aside many issues which might harm this harmony. They must leave these issues silent for the time being and think of the line of harmony, the principles of which were mentioned in the imam's decree today. With the achievement of this harmony, God willing, we can strike a rapid blow, because there is great differences between finishing a job in short time and prolonging it because of inadequacies.

We hope that with this decision, this most appropriate and well-considered decision, we will be able in the shortest possible time to strike a blow; that the cooperation of everyone under the command of the armed forces, which is my responsibility, will be secured fully, so that we may be able to achieve our objectives, God willing.

[Question] The second question I would like to ask you is that, as you are aware, in your previous messages addressed to the Iranian nation you reported on the situation at the war fronts. I would like to ask your opinion regarding the situation at the war fronts in present.

[Answer] As for today, yesterday, the night before last, they raised a lot of noise in the world that we had set up a bridge and crossed the river. As I have said, I hope this sort of thing will be eliminated from now on. So far one of our problems has been that anyone would get a news report from whatever source without bothering to establish whether or not it had any value from the military standpoint, and would then communicate the report by telephone, thus creating some bother. One of the news reports that caused trouble was the very report on the crossing of the Karun River, and that because they had failed to succeed in the other way they are trying to take Abadan and Khorramshahr from behind. [passage indistrinct] They asked me to telephone from abroad. The ASSOCIATED PRESS called on the telephone from abroad last night to ask me about the matter. They had said: We want to go to take Abadan. And today: Well, last night the weather was cloudy, our air force and our army air corps were unable to operate properly. But today they routed them there. They had already been routed in the Khorramshahr sector. In the Bostan area they hit 20 of their tanks, vehicles. From there up has been quiet, up to Sar-e Pol-e Zahab where they exerted intense pressure last night and yesterday. They were crushed today. They retreated there as well.

So this was the situation in the fronts today, and since they have gone to Esfahan, by way of retaliation, hitting the homes of the families of the personnel of the army air corps, that is the helicopter force attached to the ground forces, I express my condolences to these families--although there is no need to express condolences because they will be regarded as martyrs--as well as to the brave young men who have made life so difficult for the attacking forces.

As regards the Kermanshah sector, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab I have already mentioned. In the Ilam sector the enemy has not been conspicuously active. Consequently, one must say that whatever effort it has made has ended up being canceled out. I also stated in my press conference yesterday that these efforts will come to nothing. God willing, when the time comes for the offensive you will observe that the Iraqi Army-one cannot say this army is devoid of morale, of ability, this is not so, for it possesses both morale and ability--is an army which prefers to fight alongside our army against Saddam Husayn's regime. We hope once we have crossed the border to the other side you will be able to experience this fact in a tangible manner. [end recording]

Meeting With Montazeri, Taheri

LD131132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning Ayatollah Montazeri, the illustrious theologian, accompanied by Ayatollah Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, and Hojatt ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali and Lahuti met and conferred with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting took place at the building of the Joint Staff of the army.

According to the same report they discussed and exchanged views on current problems of the country and the situation at the war fronts.

At the end of this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali referred to his recent trip to the cities of Khuzestan and said: The situation is relatively good in Khorramshahr. He added: However, it is war and there is advance and retreat in a war, but ultimately the longer this war lasts, the more we become certain that no doubt the final victory will 100 percent come to us.

Commenting on the reasons for his visit to the president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: We were first received in audience by the imam to present him a report of some problems; and the imam said that we must tell the president all the things which we have told him. Therefore, I discussed some issues with the president during this meeting.

Commenting on the situation inside Iraq, he said: They are very anxious. The prisoners we have captured say that there is martial law in Iraq and gasoline, kerosene, sugar and flour cannot be found, and they have to import these items from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

He added: However, the internal situation of Iraq is in a bad mess and the Iraqi bullies are stationed everywhere. And they answer the slightest voice of opposition with bullets on the spot. They arrest people for the slightest probable opposition to the Ba'thist government and they execute them.

KHOMEYNI ISSUES DECREE ON SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL'S AUTHORITY

Khomeyni Decree

LD121107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The following Decree was today issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Due to the exceptional and sensitive situation regarding the defense of the Islamic nation, as long as warmongers continue their aggressive actions the following points are hereby to be implemented:

1. All matters related to the war should be dealt with under the supervision of the Supreme Defense Council together with one of the deputies representing the Islamic Majlis. This council is dutybound to coordinate all armed forces and no groups or individuals will disobey the orders of this council. In the absence of Mr Khamene'i and Mr Chamran, two deputies, one of whom is the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, should take part in the council;

2. In all battle areas, armed forces [illegible]uld follow the abovementioned council and appropriate decisions will be made by [illegible] abovementioned council;

3. Publicity campaigns, by radio, TV or the press, should be supervised by the abovementioned council.

The mass media and press are not permitted to publish or carry interviews, speeches or writings without referring to the abovementioned council and obtaining permission;

4. Responsibility for foreign policy related to defense lies with the abovementioned council and no other person is allowed to interfere without permission.

5. All speeches, writings, propaganda or distribution of statements without direct permission granted by the aforementioned council is strictly forbidden;

6. The government is responsible for arresting those in violation of this decree and handing them over to revolutionary courts.

7. Courts will consider the accusations in the light of the defense and revolutionary situation; and

8. The council is dutybound to assign representatives to battle areas so that they can deal with matters without delay.

12 October 1980

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni

Majlis Election of Officers

LD131136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly contacted the Central News Bureau and announced that the extraordinary session of the Majlis was held at 1100 this morning and lasted till 1330. At this session, Mr 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh was elected as the permanent member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly at the Supreme Defense Council. Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who was chosen by the imam, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, who was elected by the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, will take part in the Supreme Defense Councilwhen the military advisers of the imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Khamene'i and Dr Chamran, are absent.

Council's First Meeting

LD140852 Tehran PARS in English 0820 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Oct (PARS)--The first session of the Supreme Defence Council was held yesterday afternoon. The session was presided by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the session, which lasted for 6 hours, the [word indistinct] and capabilities of [words indistinct] the situations of fronts and the morale of the forces were discussed.

REPORTAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Khamene'i

LD101154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Hojjat ol'Eslam va Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council and Friday imam of Tehran, who returned to Tehran last night from the battlefields in the south of the country has met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i presented a report on the latest development in the battle fronts to the imam of the nation.

Talk With Khuzestan Tribesmen

LD111110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A large number of Arabic-speaking tribesmen from the Khuzestan and Dezful area, who have passed military training courses and are ready to defend the borders of our Islamic country, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These brave tribesmen announced their readiness to shed every drop of their blood fighting for Islam with their cries of joy and the imam prayed for them and all the other fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and wished them success.

Montazeri, Teheri Report to Khomeyni

LD131058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS this morning the illustrious theologian Ayatollah Montazeri was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ayatollah Teheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, also accompanied Ayatollah Montazeri. During this audience, the Ayatollah Montazeri, who returned from the war zones of the southern part of the country with the Friday imam of Esfahan last night, presented a report to the imam of the nation pertaining to the situation in the region.

Speech to Iraqi Clergymen

LD131726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A group of fighting Iraqi clergymen were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning.

At this meeting, the imam of the nation made a speech. He said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The problems that arise and have arisen for Islam and the Muslims are not new. It is not as if they have occurred for us for the first time. You know that the history of Islam has witnessed fighting and martyrdoms. Our imams, peace be upon them, suffered such killings and subversions at the hands of tyrants. But one should have perserverance, self-control and patience; for God is with those who have patience. With empty hands we have confronted this extremely evil power that has enjoyed the support of all powers. Our nation has been united and patient, has had patience when faced with difficulties, and has solved its problems with patience and reliance on Almighty God.

The problem that exists now is not a very important one; God willing, it will be solved. The problem of Iraq will be solved, too. The same examples that existed during Mohammad Reza's era exist in Iraq today. The same things that led to his loss of reputation and his solid crown exist in Iraq now. [as heard] They think that they can rule with bayonets; this is a mistake by these bullies. The bayonet cannot turn a nation into a submissive one; it can last for a time, but cannot rule a nation forever. When nations unite, no regime and no power can overcome them. And now, thank God, the Iranian and Iraqi nations have revolted and started a movement.

I hope, God willing, you will be prosperous and successful.

Sanjabi Reports to Khomeyni

LD131720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Karim Sanjabi, who has returned to Tehran after visiting the west of the country, was received this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and conferred with him.

In this meeting, Dr Sanjabi submitted reports on the west of the country to the imam of the nation; Imam Khomeyni issued the necessary orders.

REPORTAGE ON RAJA'I'S 10-13 OCT ACTIVITIES, INTERVIEWS

Interview on Council of Ministers Meeting

LD102120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting today at the prime minister's office in which such issues as Iran's participation in the Security Council session, the situation on the battlefronts and highlights of the country's budget were discussed.

Following the meeting, which ended at 2315 today, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i gave an exclusive interview to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic and alluded to topics raised at the meeting. Commenting on Iran's participation in the Security Council meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i said: We are taking part in the meeting as a wronged party, as a party subjected to aggression, in order to show the ugly face of this infidel oppressor to the world. If the world could accept this fact, a fact quite clear to pure consciences, if it could accept Iraq's aggression against our territory, an aggression admitted by the Iraqi leaders themselves, so much the better, for then we have managed to express our view. The point is that we are not going there to see how they are going to take pity on us or do us a favor; we are not going there for this purpose.

According to our correspondent, the prime minister and the members of the Council of Ministers, having attended this morning's session which ended at 1130, left to take part in the glorious Friday prayers at Tehran university, which was attended by crowds of praying people. Later they returned to their meetings and continued their discussions on the topics.

Message to Algerian Prime Minister

LD111226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Message from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Col Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani]

[Excerpt] Brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:

The tragic news of the earthquake in Al-Asnam which drew many of our brothers and sisters to the jaws of death caused me great grief. No doubt during the life of each nation, God puts it to different tests. Now that our nation in the Islamic country of Iran is involved in this imposed war and is constantly subjected to aggression by reactionary governments of the region and the world-devouring America from air and by mortar launchers and rockets, I hope that we would be able to do all in our power for the brother nation of Algeria in order to relieve this tragedy.

Once again I wish to condole you and the brother nation of Algeria on behalf of your Muslim brothers and sisters in Iran. May God grant all of us patience in facing these tragedies.

[Signed] Your brother, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Briefing on Tabataba'i Trip

LD111735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this meeting Mr Tabataba'i presented a report on his short trip to West Germany to the prime minister.

Mr Tabataba'i's trip had been for the purpose of taking part at the seminar of the economic parliamentary system and during this trip he met and conferred with several West German political figures. At these meetings he discussed issues about the agreements between Iran and Germany, some of which, like the agreement on atomic energy and the building of submarines, have been cancelled.

At today's meeting Mr Tabataba'i presented another report to the prime minister pertaining to the situation of country's aviation service organization.

Interview on Cabinet Session

LD120539 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0331 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to our morning correspondent, the Council of Ministers held a session yesterday afternoon chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. Discussed at this session were various issues of our country in connection with the forced war of the Ba'thist mercenaries against the Islamic Republic of Iran and also the heartrending occurrence of the earthquake in Algeria and the expression of sympathy and readiness of the government and the Muslim nation of Iran to help the stricken Algerian brothers and sisters.

In this session a number of proposals from a number of ministries, including housing and urban development, industries and mines, science and higher education, were discussed and approved by the Cabinet.

At the end of the session our morning correspondent interviewed Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, to which we draw your attention.

[Begin recording] [Question] The Council of Ministers held a session chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of our country. I would like to ask him to tell the dear viewers and listeners about the most important issues that were discussed at this session.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A part of the time during tonight's session of the Cabinet was spent discussing the unfortunate incident in our fraternal country, Algeria. Our brothers at the Council of Ministers, considering the fact that the government had issued a statement--we had even declared public mourning--insisted that we should take a more active role in this issue, if possible; they even proposed that we should send a number of people to that region to help those brothers. Once again I declare, on behalf of all my dear compatriots, that in spite of the fact that we ourselves are under the shower of the bullets of the traitor Saddam, we are prepared to place all our facilities at the disposal of our dear brothers and sisters in Algeria.

The next issue that was discussed at the Cabinet meeting was that of the various headquarters that have been formed due to the recent events in our country: the security headquarters, economic mobilization, [name indistinct] and so forth. Lengthy discussions were held on the topic of coordinating these headquarters; especially that the statements they issue should all be with the knowledge of the security headquarters in order to observe security in announcements that are related in the papers and by radio and television.

[Question] [Words indistinct] regarding the propaganda by radio Iraq, we have heard that a few days ago radio Iraq started extensive propaganda in order to frighten the Muslim people of Dezful and a number of other southern cities of our country. Would you tell us your views on this please?

[Answer] (?Yes, I have also heard) that the traitor Saddam, in order to (?justify) the dropping of his (?Russian) bombs on our Muslim people. has said: Evacuate the cities; I am going to bombard them. However, this is a [words indistinct] for destroying Muslims, and this time, too, Saddam has suffered a great defeat; he knows that our people do not defend and fight for the sake of land, economic resources and such like, but that they defend their honor, dignity and Islamic Revolution; not only would they not [words indistinct], but they stand together, so that they could--with God's help--perform their required task [words indistinct]. [end recording]

PARS on Interview

LD121024 Tehran PARS in English 0812 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i attended a radio interview at the end of the (?extraordinary) sessions of the Cabinet ministers during the past few days. Prime Minister Raja'i said that there were a number of bills which needed to be approved. Therefore, he added, the Cabinet had to hold several sessions to take decisions appropriate to the [words indistinct] situation.

Referring to the state budget, Raja'i said that no doubt sources of revenues [word indistinct] be changed due to the war and thus new sources of revenues should replace them. Moreover, he added, development programmes [words indistinct] in the southern parts of the country and that measures should be taken to restart operation on these programmes as soon as the war with such an infidel and treacherous person--Saddam Husayn--was finished.

The reporter mentioned to the prime minister, Raja'i, that Iran had stopped taking part in the sessions of the Hague (world court) or the Security Council now it (?has changed) its previous decision. The reporter then asked if this implied that the government had changed its stand. In reply the prime minister said that it was not a matter of changing the stand at all and that Iran had experienced the [word indistinct] of such sessions and that it did not believe that such sessions had changed [word indistinct] but, he added, Iran had become a victim of aggression during the war and was, therefore, an aggrieved party which would try to show to the world the true nature of this tyrant infidel. "If they accept our views we have [word indistinct] our words and if not, we are not going to take part anymore, simply to wait for any kindness they might show to us," the prime minister said.

Asked about recent developments in the Iraqi aggressions against the southern cities of Iran, Raja'i said that "desperate efforts" could be the best word in explain the activities of the infidel Saddam. Because, he added, no one would use 12-metre long missiles in order to solve disputes over the 1975 (?agreement).

"We have been [word indistinct] people before in history such as Genghis Khan. But to launch 12-metre long missiles with 600-CTF explosives upon the heads of innocent people is nothing but to prove that this [word indistinct] has lost his self-control. This is a vicious act. With the help of God, we will give an appropriate answer to these measures taken by Saddam. The difference is that he does not care about killing people and shooting bullets [words indistinct] care about the people. Most of the Iraqi military bases are located in populated areas but we refrained from attacking them out of consideration for the sake of the people. But if Saddam continues his acts we will ask the people to evacuate these areas and then we will attack them. We are convinced that the people of Iraq are with us and will send the infidel Saddam to help themselves. [as received] We are brothers with them and cannot accept to see them being inflicted with the least damages because these bullets should be reserved for Israel."

Meeting With Dezful Tribesmen

JN131144 Tehran PARS in English 0818 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Over 100 representatives of Arab tribesmen of Dezful met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on Saturday afternoon. During the meeting, the representatives, denouncing the brutal attacks of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq against our country and the recent bombardment of the city of Dezful, announced their support and solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni. They also announced their full readiness for participating in the war to topple the ominious regime of Saddam at-Tikriti. Prime Minister Raja'i started by reciting a chapter of the holy Koran which says: "If a wound has afflicted you, you may be sure that a wound like it has also afflicted the (unbelieving) people, and we bring these days upon men by turns." The prime minister added: "It would have been much better if our meeting would have been held on the occasion of a joyous happening, and we all rejoiced for the security that existed existed. However, now that the infidel and treacherous Saddam has created this imposed war upon our people and those of Iraq, therefore, we must take the best advantage of this incident in accordance with our Islamic instructions. We will pray to God that this war may bring us closer and make us think more about the Koran, the imam and once again allocate our forces to serve Islam and the Koran, even if our blood is be shed, our children become orphans, and our wives become widows, since it is for the sake of God and Islam. We will [words indistinct] I am informed and will resist against this treacherous infidel with all our power. I pray to God thanking him that he gave us the opportunity to throw out the treacherous shah who died in the worst conditions. God has now given us the opportunity to send all the tyrants of the history to hell, one after the other."

Mr Raja'i added: "Saddam Husayn, who is relying on Russian-made armaments and American dollars, thought that if he succeeded in hiting our [word indistinct] he could dominate us. Saddam, who is a blind-hearted person, could never realize the faith of our people, because what will make us victorious is our belief and solidarity and no MiG's, no missiles and no other [words indistinct]. If we breathe, we will utilize it for the annihilation of the infidel Saddam and his masters. God has decreed that Islam and the Koran will be preserved by you and you all, whether old or young, are seeking to preserve this divine trust. If all our aircraft and armaments were to be destroyed and we were to remain only with our bare hands, [words indistinct] bury." The premier then prayed for our success and victory in the war and for the expansion of Islam at the international level [words indistinct].

At the end of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Eshaq who has accompanied the representatives in their (?trip) to Tehran, elaborating the courageous activities of the people of Dezful, gave a short report about the condition of the battle in that city to the prime minister.

Return from Dezful, Andimeshk

GF122018 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, accompanied by several ministers, has returned to Tehran following a short visit to Dezful, which was shelled by the Iraqis. Brother Raja'i and those accompanying him inspected the Wahdat base and stricken areas in Dezful. He also inspected the revolution guards.

PARS reports that the prime minister inspected revolution guards in Andimeshk and stricken areas in the west of the country.

Foreign Press Conference

LD131810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Replies by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to questions by foreign correspondents at 13 October Tehran press conference--read by announcer]

[Text] According to a PARS report, this morning Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i took part in a press conference with foreign correspondents and answered their questions.

One of the reporters asked him: Yesterday, you visited the battlefront. Please tell us your views.

Mr Raja'i replied: In this brief visit I witnessed the savagery and mercilessness of the Ba'thist Government of Iraq in its most extreme form. I saw many destroyed buildings. Also during this visit I saw the corpses of defenseless people and I saw hospitals filled with the injured. In the hospitals I saw year-old children and even younger ones with parts of their bodies destroyed by bombs. However, I observed that the people there have excellent morale. They said that they will continue the war and will resist until the victory of Islam over blasphemy and the destruction of Saddam.

In answer to the question: How long will you continue the war, and will you accept the proposal of the United Nations concerning a cease-fire? Mr Raja'i said: The duration of the war depends on what Iraq thinks and what we think. [as heard] In our view, aggression is not acceptable under any conditions, and the first condition of life for any nation is the total elimination of aggression. So long as there is aggression the war will continue. However, if the treacherous Saddam, who has been entrusted with a mission as the mercenary of the great powers, gives up his mission and agrees to be tried in a qualified court, then the war will come to an end.

Concerning the UN cease-fire proposal, Mr Raja'i said: So long as the enemy is on our soil we regard this proposal unacceptable, because it is an inhuman proposal to our nation, which has no trust in these international organizations, and because the superpowers have allowed themselves the power of veto in these organizations.

Mr Raja'i was asked: What is your goal in your war against Iraq? Do you intend to violate Iraqi territory when the Iraqi forces have been expelled, or do you intend to bring down the Iraqi regime?

The prime minister answered: Our principal goal in this war is to expel the enemy, and in our view this war was the best means of making Saddam known in the region and in the international sphere; because we believe that Saddam's regime will be toppled by the people of Iraq themselves. The war will merely speed up this reality.

Mr Raja'i was asked: The imam has issued a decree about the formation of the Supreme Defense Council. What does this mean?

He replied: The Supreme Defense Council is something for the leader. [as heard] The defense command which, according to the Constitution is the prerogative of the leader, will be present in this council and according to orders this matter was relegated to the president. In order to strengthen the Supreme Defense Council and so that the Islamic Consultative Assembly is aware of all the issues related to the war, the imam issued this decree.

Further elaborating on his answer, Mr Raja'i added: The Supreme Defense Council had been formed from the beginning of the war and none of the actions of the president have been carried out without the knowledge of the Supreme Defense Council. This council is one of the organizations set forth in the Constitution, and some time has passed since its formation. Bearing in mind that two members of the council are at the battlefront, it was decided that two other persons be appointed in their place.

In answer to the question: With the formation of the Supreme Defense Council, will the powers of Mr Bani-Sadr in this respect be reduced? Mr Raja'i answered: No.

Mr Raja'i was asked: There were differences of opinion between you, the president and other organizations. Have these differences been eliminated during the war or have they been eliminated on a temporary basis?

Mr Raja'i answered: We do not have differences of opinion with the president. Our differences are minor, and they are limited to taste and style. As I said on the first day, the differences are not considerable.

In answer to the question: How do you view the effect of the war on the Islamic Republic? the prime minister said: From a revolutionary point of view its effects are completely positive, because our people have risen in order to establish a republic based on Islam, and they will make use of every event in order to become self-reliant. However, from a material point of view and military weapons we believe that all of these [weapons] must be used for the destruction of Zionism in Jerusalem and, at the moment, this adds to the regrets of the Islamic Republic.

Concerning another result of the war, Mr Raja'i said: Although this was has caused the martyrdom of a large number of our compatriots, since it will cause the destruction of this traitor from the world we will be happy and successful.

In answer to the question: How do you evaluate the losses caused by the war and how long will it take you to repair the damage? the prime minister said: As you know, the war has been imposed upon us and our people know this very well, too. Although the damage is considerable, nevertheless the government is trying to put all its capabilities at the disposal of the people in order to repair the damage. The time needed for the satisfaction of the people will be brought to a minimum with the help of God. The important point is that our people are still thinking about the spiritual benefits of the war. The government also belongs to the people.

In answer to the question whether it will be possible to repair the damage caused by the war without foreign assistance, Mr Raja'i said: We have based our thinking upon this because the course of our revolution dictates that we be absolutely self-reliant even though we realize our goals later. Final judgment on this matter depends on the future of the war.

Concerning the relationship between the war and a solution to the problem of the hostages, he stated: We, too, are interested in solving the problem of the hostages, but its key lies in America's hands, and you know that America is not following this but is following its own interests. Even if the hostages are killed America would not be worried. A good example of this was the U.S. military attack in Tabas; if it had succeeded, the first group to be killed would have been the hostages. He added: The only solution to the problem of the hostages is that America should recognize the rights of our deprived people and accept the conditions which the imam and the Majlis have set forth for releasing the hostages and definitely act according to them.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENTS ON WAR

U.S., USSR Knew of Attack

LD111038 Tehran PARS in English 0917 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Oct (PARS)--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in an official announcement on Thursday that both the Soviet Union and the United States Governments were somehow informed of the impending attack against Iran by Iraq, but were both reluctant to prevent it since each of them believed itself to be in a position to profit by "this aggression".

The announcement, which was published following meetings between officials of the Foreign Ministry of Iran with the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the embassies of a number of East European socialist countries, made it clear that the officials of those countries had confirmed the legitimacy of Iran's right for safeguarding its territories against the aggression by the invading army of Saddam Husayn, but that they had said they were not in a position to declare such views on behalf of their own governments. The following are excerpts from the announcement:

"...Should the Islamic Republic of Iran have accepted the cease-fire, she would have had to seek support from the United Nations in solving the issue of occupied Palestine. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, would judge any cease-fire plan as being unreasonable and irrational as long as the Ba'thist regime of Iraq occupied so much as one inch of Iranian territory.

We hope that the armed forces as well as the people in Iraq will fulfill the duty which now rests on their shoulders and that they will dump the already wretched regime of Iraq upon the trash heap of history...

As far as the vain and unfounded claims of Iraq, it is to be asked, if Saddam Husayn were honest in presenting his claims and if such claims were substantiated:

A) Why did he not choose to present his claims before the United Nations or another international authority, or why did he not choose to establish direct contacts with the Iranian officials for solving his differences? and

B) Why during the various meetings of the Iranian minister of foreign affairs with the Iraqi officials in the conference of the non-aligned countries in Havana (Cuba), and elsewhere in the thirty-fourth assembly of the United Nations in New York, the Iraqis did not say a word about their differences with Iran, whereas these meetings and discussions which lasted for hours were potentially the best opportunity for the Iraqis to present their claims?

Therefore, the recent statement of the Iraqi foreign minister to New York who said that Iran had turned down Saddam Husayn's frequent requests and proposals for holding talks between the two countries is an utter lie, since Iran has always been concerned about the motives behind the Iraqi Government's frequent interference in the internal affairs of Iran, and for its instigating mercenary agents in the south of Iran as well as among our Kurdish communities...As a gesture for proving our good will we informed the Iraqi Government long ago that we had captured and imprisoned a group of Iraqi saboteurs in Iran, but added, however, that we would not expose their capture to the public for the purpose of preventing any action which might serve to fan the already existing differences between the two countries...

There are clues which clearly show that both the United States Government and the Soviet Union were informed of the Iraqi attack against Iran, for the attack had been planned long ago, but that neither of the two countries really desired to prevent this war, because each of them somehow supposed itself able to benefit from it...

"The U.S. Government, which was bent on weakening the Islamic Republic of Iran, has now upon seeing Iraq's defeat and the inefficacy of its design, had to make an about-face. The delivery to Saudi Arabia of four AWACS aircraft by the United States, and the recent frequent visits to Arab capital cities by the U.S. Government agents betrays just another in the series of the U.S. seditious designs against Iran..."

Participation in UN Session

LD121116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued 12 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following the resolution of the UN Security Council, the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran will participate in the session dealing with the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggressions. It is also hereby announced that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not made any effort toward the convention of this session and the reports carried by some agencies that Iran had requested this session are categorically denied.

Warning on Iraqi Agents

JN141102 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran 14 Oct (PARS)--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday called on the Iranians in the overseas countries and all world Moslems to take notice of the increasing criminal acts of the Iraqi agents throughout the world and carefully observe Iraq's leading role in designing and engineering assassination plots in the various parts of the world. In its communique which was published in Tehran yesterday, the Iranian foreign [words indistinct] of various attempts at [word indistinct] of Iranians abroad by Iraqi agents and warned the international circles that by the nature of her terroristic acts, the Iraq Government was endangering international peace and security. It urged the people of the world and especially the more discerning Moslems to adopt a clear and [word indistinct] stand in respect of the 'illegal acts' of the Ba'thist government.

RAFSANJANI: ALL DEPUTIES TO ATTEND 12 OCT MAJLIS SESSION

LD121216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Statement issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis]

[Text] In His exalted name. The esteemed Majlis deputies are hereby informed that, in accordance with the decree of the imam of the nation to elect two deputies to the Supreme Defense Council, they should attend the extraordinary session of the Majlis tomorrow. The presence of all deputies who are not on a mission to battle areas is obligatory.

[Signed] Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis

12 Oct Open Session

LD121238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] An open session of the Islamic Majlis was held today at 0915, presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The session began with the recitation of verses from the Koran. According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, the bill regarding the use of loans by the Central Bank to meet tribal developmental expenses was discussed at this session after hearing views for and against the bill, and recommendations by some of the deputies and explanations provided by the under secretary to the Ministry of Interior. The bill was generally approved and referred to the appropriate committee together with recommendations by deputies which had been read at the session.

According to this report, at the beginning of today's open session Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani offered his condolences to all the Muslims of the world, the noble nation of Algeria and the relatives of those killed in the earthquake. He announced the readiness of the nation of Iran and the Islamic Majlis of Iran to provide their services in order to remedy this tragic incident.

According to our correspondent, in a draft plan which was handed to the Majlis at today's open session, 20 deputies asked the government to prepare regulations governing foreign trade and submit them to the Majlis within 3 months.

At the end of today's open session Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that the Islamic Majlis will have an official, closed meeting on Tuesday, in which Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and officials in charge of the country's military affairs will take part. The next open session of the Majlis will be held at 0730 on Wednesday, 15 October.

RAFSANJANI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON WAR, U.S. ROLE

JN13 2052 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker, today held a press conference during which he answered questions of Iranian and foreign correspondents.

Asked if Iran has managed to expose the Saddam regime's crimes in the international arena, the Majlis speaker said: So far we have not had any wide or comprehensive propaganda on the international level about this subject. However, facts have become clear abroad to a certain extent. Reports from our representatives abroad and from other countries indicate that the world media has changed its stance on the recent events. The world media is now talking about Iran's rights.

A correspondent asked: In view of the losses resulting from the imposed war, will the country's economy be freed from its reliance on one source in the long run? The Majlis speaker said: Putting the war aside, we had already decided to free our economy from relying on one source. This war might help us to reach our objective to some extent.

Asked how long the war would continue and whether the war would end if the Ba'thist aggressors withdrew and the attack were checked or whether the war would continue until Saddam is toppled, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, we have been reiterating that the Saddam government in Iraq is illegitimate and illegal and that the Iraqi people are opposed to this regime. We, however, did not try to overthrow Saddam's regime by war, because of our conviction that this matter is the Iraqi people's responsibility. There is no doubt that this war might pave the way for the overthrow of the Saddam regime by the Iraqi people and for setting up a popular government there. Since Saddam has entered the trap himself, we wish that this would happen.

Asked whether the international political stands are in favor of Iran, the Majlis speaker said: The Western states concocted various plots against us in the first days of the war; some of these states continue their work. Undoubtedly, they believed that Iran would be defeated on the military and political fronts in the first days and everything would end, but when they realized that the Islamic Revolution in Iran is strong and firm, some of these states started to reconsider their policy toward Iran and to change their stance. Some states that are linked with Western imperialism, however, have not reliquished their support for Iraq.

Asked about Iran's stand and its foreign policy reaction to the states that are supporting the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the Majlis speaker said: Certainly we consider these states among the ranks of our enemies.

Asked if Iran would participate in the UN General Assembly, the Majlis speaker said: Since the world propaganda voices have been directed against our revolution during this period, we are going to participate in the UN General Assembly in order to say our word and so that the world will understand our thinking and stance.

When asked about the conditions acceptable to Iran for a cease-fire, the Majlis speaker said: Cease-fire does not exist as far as we are concerned, because we did not start the war and [word indistinct]. Iraq, instigated by the United States, attacked our land and inflicted on us losses in lives and property; certainly, Iraq sustained heavier losses. So long as Iraq does not stop its attackes, we will not enter into any negotiations with it.

On the U.S. war aid and the sending of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, the Majlis speaker said: Since the beginning, we have considered the United States our enemy. We also consider it the principal cause of this war. Even if the United States intervenes directly in the war, however, it would not be able to do anything. We are no less than the Vietnamese people and the United States is no stronger than at that time. We have prepared ourselves for a protracted war and we are not afraid of AWACS or other weapons. We depend on ourselves, our faith and the strength of our people in this war.

REPORTAGE ON KHAMENE'I, MONTAZERI ACTIVITIES 10-12 OCT

Khamene'i's Tehran Persian Sermon

JN101341 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Friday 10 October sermon by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in the Tehran University mosque--live; Khamene'i speaking in Persian, with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] Before speaking about general matters concerning the war raging between Islam and atheism, I have a brief report from Khuzestan. Until yesterday, the situation was thus:

Our forces in Dezful, which is an important center, have scored magnificent victories. In Ahvaz, our forces moved with unprecedented coordination. We had martyrs and wounded but the enemy suffered more wounded, killed and heavy losses in lives and equipment. Our martyrs offered their lives for God and for sublime values, whereas the enemy offered their lives for the ambitions and designs of [words indistinct]. They squandered their lives and their fate was hell.

The situation of the armed forces in Khuzestan is good, thank God. Many members of the army, the commandos, the airborne forces, the ground forces and [words indistinct] heavy losses in lives and equipment, continuing their holy jihad, even when there were some manifestations of negligence by some individuals. It is our duty to tell the Iranian people that there are certain individuals who are negligent and shirk their duty. However, the Islamic Revolution and the war between Islam and atheism [incomplete sentence as heard]. We should make these shirkers understand that negligence and shirking of one's duty in championing Islam, the revolution, the Koran and the Islamic Republic will be costly and they will pay the price because they know our revolution and [words indistinct]. We will tell our great imam all the information in this regard. [passage omitted]

If you are wondering about the situation at the front in Khuzestan this week as compared with last week, I would like to tell you that the Khuzestan front is better this week. The people there [words indistinct] armed forces and volunteers with full enthusiasm. The enemy is suffering more and more heavy losses in lives and equipment day after day, thanks to God. God willing, we will come out victorious in this war between Islam and atheism and achieve final conquest, even if our war against world imperialism and the enemy will not end that easily.

If the enemy's fifth column and spies do not stop their acts of sabotage and attempts to deal blows under these circumstances, the masses of the Islamic Revolution will trample them underfoot.

We also received reports from Khorramshahar and other regions in Khuzestan where the hirelings and lackeys who do not know the meaning of homeland and devotion to the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution and the imam. They are shamelessly spreading false rumors and propaganda. The masses of the Islamic Revolution should expose these agents as soon as possible and punish them without mercy.

Khamene'i's Tehran Arabic Sermon

JN101209 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Friday 10 October sermon in Arabic delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at the Tehran University mosque--live]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon all Muslim males and females throughout the world; peace be upon the oppressed Muslim Iraqi people; peace be upon the Arab brothers and sisters in Khuzestan:

While we are here today performing the Friday prayers, our people are bursting in anger and indignation at Saddam's inhuman attack on residential quarters and towns, massacring innocent women and children. Our masses' determination to crush this agent butcher is stronger than ever. At midnight, devastating rockets fell on Dezful and Ahvaz. As usual, the enemy did not think for a moment about the destruction he is causing.

These attacks have benefitted us in two ways: First, they have strengthened our will to fight. How can our revolutionary Muslim people cease the jihad? [Words indistinct] We are not afraid of continuing the fight. We are gradually sending fresh troops to the battlefield who are capable of continuing the war until the regime of agents in Iraq falls. We are not afraid of jihad because it is jihad for God and God supports us.

I declare to the entire Muslim world that Saddam and Husayn of Jordan and their ilk are infidels and deviates from Islam. Hence, it is the legitimate duty of every Muslim male and female to fight them.

I have calls to make to all Muslims throughout the world, particularly in the Arab regions, the tyrannized Iraqi people and our heroic Arab citizens in Khuzestan and Muslims everywhere: Islam today is facing blasphemy. Our cause is not that of (?land) but of Islam [words indistinct].

Muslims throughout the world should act according to the era of God's messenger, may God's prayers and blessings be upon him. They should see what they must do. Muslim males and females should help us and not remain silent and indifferent regarding our enemy. The Islamic states and leaders should [words indistinct] to make our voice heard in the world and break the plot of silence against us. The Muslim masses everywhere should demonstrate in the streets, stage marches and expel the hypocrites and idlers from their ranks. Writers, poets, men of letters should strengthen our stand with their works and (?poems). To be brief, all Muslims should help us in the jihad for God with their lives and possessions. They should know that this duty to God will enable the Islamic Revolution to spread and thwart all conspiracies.

Brothers and sisters in Iraq: You should [words indistinct] more and more. Do not fear any power. If a nation unites, no power in the world can threaten it. I also call on the revolutionary Iraqi public figures to work day and night to unite ranks and accelerate the march forward toward the Islamic objectives. All the honest Iraqi masses should [words indistinct] their real leaders. I caution the Iraqi people to be vigilant against the conspiracy which America and other powers might hatch when they have no more doubt about Saddam's fall.

O heroic citizens in Khuzestan: Expose the agents and traitors and crush them. You should teach the covetous enemies a bitter lesson and defeat them. Those whose turn has not come to fight should confront plots, rumors and false propaganda.

Arab brethren in Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz and all the cities in Khuzestan: I spent 2 weeks with you at the fronts of the holy war and saw your heroism and sacrifices in championing the Islamic Republic of Iran. You should rally your ranks and [words indistinct] [Koranic verse omitted].

Montazeri's Qom Sermon

JN101852 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Friday prayers were held in the holy city of Qom today under the great mujahedin, His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Montazeri. Thousands of citizens participated in the prayers.

In his first sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri called on the citizens to adhere to the laws of God. He said in this regard: When you depended on the Almighty, you citizens toppled the defunct Pahlavi regime. I hope that by continuing to depend on the Almighty, the army of Islam will triumph over the army of blasphemy.

Addressing the brother fighters on the fronts [words indistinct] anyone who goes to fight for the sake of the Almighty God the merciful will save him from torture on doomsday. Ayatollah Montazeri added: This was has increased our experiences and vigilance and the superpowers, whose interests are in jeopardy, try to stand in the face of exporting our revolution. Yet this war, thanks to God, has greatly helped us to export our revolution with more ease.

In one part of his sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri urged the Iraqi people to revolt against the blasphemous Saddamist regime. He said that staying silent in the face of injustice and oppression is cowardice.

Iraqi Students Cable Montazeri

GF111402 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Students of religious sciences in Iraq have sent a cable to the struggler and great scholar Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri in which they declare their readiness to sacrifice for the cause of Islam. The following is the text of the cable:

In His exalted name. His eminence Ayatollah al-'Ozma Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, may God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you. We have heard that you have closed your seminary due to the students of religious studies enlisting in the holy jihad against the agent Ba'thist regime. We pledge our readiness to sacrifice for the sake of Islam and the Koran.

Montazeri's Battle Area Tour

LD121212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The eminent sage Ayatollah Montazeri, who fought against infidelity, atheism, oppression and inhuman behavior and has spent most of his life in the prisons of the anti-God executioners of the hated Pahlavi regime, and is still continuing his fight against infidels, went to the battle areas to closely observe the situation. In this war of right against wrong, he sympathised with those affected by the savage aggression by the corrupt mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

Montazeri on War

GF122038 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The struggling jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, accompanied by Esfahan Friday Imam Ayatollah Taheri and Hojjat ol-Eslam (Raishahri), returned to Tehran tonight following a 2-day visit to the west of the country. Ayatollah Montazeri visited the war martyrs cemetary and saw the wounded. Today Ayatollah Montazeri visited revolution guards and the Wahdat base in Dezful. He also inspected the revolution guards in Andimeshk.

In a statement to a PARS correspondent, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Although I am not able to fight because of my ill health, I have tried to be with the citizens to acquaint myself with their conditions and affairs at close hand. Speaking at a press conference attended by local and foreign correspondents, Ayatollah Montazeri said: You all know that Saddam Husayn began the war and attacked unarmed citizens. During the past few days you have seen that they have attacked Dezful--an attack that resulted in the killing or wounding of many innocent civilians.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: Following the success of their Islamic Revolution it is the Iranian people's right to exercise their right of self-determination.

He condemned Saddam Husayn's offer of a unilateral cease-fire. He said that the offer is merely a military tactic by Saddam Husayn so as to find an opportunity to reinforce his forces on the Iranian borders. The struggling jurisconsult, Ayatollah Montazeri, paid tribute to the high morale of citizens in Dezful and all members of the armed forces in carrying out their mission. Ayatollah Montazeri thanked the countries that have stood by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war imposed by Iraq, countries that condemned the war.

MUSLIM STUDENT FOLLOWERS STATEMENT CONDEMNS IRAQ, U.S.

LD131340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Statement No 148 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy addressed to Muslim brother and sister members of the Union of Islamic Associations of Students in Europe was issued today. The statement, in part, refers to the war imposed by the traitorous, hireling, U.S. imperialist puppet Saddam, to the conspiracy of reactionary governments in supporting the Iraqi Ba'th atheists and to the epics created by the militant and heroic Iranian nation in the destiny-shaping battle against world atheism.

It says: It is our duty, your duty and the duty of every free man in every corner of the globe to make known to the world these renewed epics of Badr and Ohud [early Islamic battles], to struggle to death for Islam and the lofty objective against ruling atheism the world over so that, with the blessing of the leadership of the imam of the nation, you will be able to repay your debt to this great Islamic movement.

The statement also notes that the greatest service that can be done abroad to the martyr-given Iranian nation is to expose the crimes of world-devouring America by the hand of the atheist Ba'th regime in this imposed war and the character of the reactionary governments who have risen in support of traitorous Saddam at the behest of their master, America.

RED CRESCENT VOICES COMPLAINTS TO INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

LD121028 Tehran PARS in English 0738 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The head of the Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday met with the representatives of the International Red Cross in Tehran and submitted a letter to them. The negligence of the international codes and standards by the barbaric Iraqi Ba'thist regime is revealed and criticised in this letter. A copy of this memorandum is now at the disposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for publication throughout the world.

By this letter and during an hour-long meeting, the head of the Red Crescent has pinpointed for the benefit of the Red Cross recent incidents in the Iraqi aggression. Bombardment of innocent civilians in their homes, destruction of hospitals, relief organisations, clinics and even ambulances in the cities of Ahvaz, Abadan, Dezful, Khorramshahr and Sardasht is part of Iraqi warfare tactics. The representatives of the International Red Cross were informed of an Iranian Red Crescent helicopter, clearly marked, that was engaged in removing the wounded from the front. It was fired at and no news of its pilot or crew or injured persons has yet been received.

OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GASOLINE RATIONING

LD120612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Tondguyan, our country's oil minister, answered our morning correspondent's questions in an exclusive interview. [read by announcer]

Regarding the handing out of coupons during the next few days instead of receiving motorcar cards, the oil minister said: In the near future, instead of receiving motorcar cards for obtaining petrol, special coupons will be prepared by the fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization organization and placed at the disposal of ministries, organizations and also those individuals who own private cars.

Regarding the mode of gasoline use by cars belonging to ministries and organizations for the present, he said: So long as the gasoline cards have not been issued by the fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization organization, the said committee will issue fuel delivery permits in accordance with the list that the ministers and managing directors of organizations will submit. This means that all the ministries and organizations are to declare their required daily fuel to the fuel and energy committee, so that after reviewing them the said committee will issue the order for the delivery of fuel to the relevant ministries and organizations. Of course, the delivered fuel will be the responsibility of that ministry or organization. [as heard]

Our morning correspondent adds in his report: Regarding those who, owing to the lack of possession of vehicle cards, are not able to obtain gasoline, the oil minister said: Such people could, after obtaining vehicle cards from the traffic department, refer to gasoline stations and obtain gasoline.

At the end of the interview, regarding the mode of gasoline use by welders, ironsmiths and printers, Tondguyan said: The guilds of such workshops and similar guilds could submit a list of the consumption of every welding motor or printing shop to the fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization organization, so that on that basis their ration could be determined and delivered to them.

AFP: IRAN BUYING AIRCRAFT FUEL, DIESEL, FUEL OIL

NC122125 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Nicosia, 12 Oct (AFP)--Iran is contracting to purchase 50,000 tons of aircraft fuel, diesel and fuel oil, the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY, which specializes in oil matters, said here.

The weekly said that the fuel would be unloaded at Iran's Lavan Island terminal at the southern end of the gulf.

The magazine did not say who Iran was buying the petroleum products from.

Iran was for years one of the world's major oil producers. Output fell drastically after the Islamic Revolution almost two years ago and ground to a total halt just over two weeks ago as a result of the war with Iraq.

BBC REPORTS DIVISION BETWEEN BANI-SADR, RAJA'I'S CABINET

TA111619 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] As the war in the gulf goes on, one of the few Western correspondents to have been in Iran recently is Mark Tully of the BBC. He was allowed to report from Tehran on only one occasion.

Eventually, he left. It took him 3 days to get out of the country across the Caspian Sea and through the Soviet Union. From Moscow, Mark Tully sent us this report on the situation inside Iran, in particular on the critical differences of opinon there on how the war should be conducted.

[Begin recording] The dispute is between President Bani-Sadr himself and the young Muslim fundamentalists who make up Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's Cabinet. The president is commander in chief of the armed forces and he has been to the front line frequently. So, early successes of the Iranian Air Force and the fact that the army halted the Iraqi advance are to his credit. But the Islamic fundamentalists who can tell the media [words indistinct] for the intensive campaign to whip up war hysteria. This campaign gave the credit to the pasdars or revolutionary guards who are all Islamic fundamentalists. Television programs also claim that it's the army of 20 million, the entire adult population which is fighting the war. Their frequent appeals on television to young men to go to the front and die as martyrs, the Islamic virtues and awards of martyrdom are described in considerable detail. Correspondents who have been to the beleagered port city of Khorramshahr, say that thousands of fanatical young men have taken up positions in the city and are literally waiting for the chance to die a martyr's death. Religious leaders pay regular visits to make sure their fervor doesn't die down. But these young men and their leaders have no knowledge of modern military tactics. So, inevitably there are conflicts between them and the army commanders.

President Bani-Sadr and the professional soldiers are all too well aware that their situation is still very precarious. They know that if the Iraqi Army made better use of its reinforcements it might still be able to take Khorramshahr and move on to cut off the whole oil-producing region of Iran. [Words indistinct] about bringing the war to an early end and Ayatollah Khomeyni's one condition for peace remains the downfall of the Iraqi Government. But observers in Tehran are in little doubt that President Bani-Sadr and the professional soldiers realize the grave risks of prolonging the conflict.

Islamic fundamentalists on the other hand actually go so far as to say that Iran needs (?another) war. In their paper JOMHURIYE-E ESLAMI they recently said a short-term war would strengthen Western liberals--a reference to the president.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has not yet thrown his weight on either side. He has dropped his criticism of the armed forces and consented to the release of air force pilots imprisoned after the (?big) coup attempt. He also agreed to army commanders discussing defense plans of the discredited generals of the shah's regime. But he has not silenced President Bani-Sadr's critics in the government. [end recording]

PEOPLE ALLOWED TO USE TURKISH OVERLAND ROUTE LISTED

LD101208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1111 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Oct (KUNA)--The Iranian Government has issued an order allowing certain categories of people to travel overland via Turkey so long as Tehran international airport remained closed because of the fighting.

The people allowed to use this route while travelling abroad were listed Thursday by PARS NEWS AGENCY as following:

Iranian students returning abroad to resume their studies.

Permanent residents of foreign countries, [words indistinct] others.

Transit drivers of public vehicles.

Persons seeking medical treatment authorized by the council of higher medicine.

Merchants and businessmen required to obtain goods or services abroad and who are authorized by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

Government employees on official journeys.

Holders of special hajj passports in possession of the required means of transportation to reach Mecca in time.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS COMMANDO RAIDS, ASYLUM OFFER TO IRAQIS

LD131039 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Iranian Fighters' Self-Sacrifice on the Battlefronts"]

[Excerpts] At 0900 on Monday 29 September we arrived at Khorramshahr, where the rumble of artillery and the sound of tanks could be heard. Both sides had put the other's position under heavy fire, and the artillery pounded incessantly.

A young naval officer welcomed us to Khorramshahr and, moments later, after receiving instructions from the appropriate command, he was charged with the task of conveying us to inspect the front line positions. We got into a jeep with one marine and set off.

We reached the naval base, where the brave Iranian combatants were on full alert; several of them were even about to set off for the front line when, on seeing the press team from ETTELA'AT, they came to welcome us. Marines, rangers and fighting clergymen in military uniform were stationed at this base, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and soldiers on the battlefronts.

Interview With the Rangers' Commander

Then Commander Karim Rastegar, commander of the rangers, welcomed us and stated: "We have come here from the Islamic Republic Navy to carry out offensive and partisan operations. Our units are all experienced and they are able to attack by air, on land or at sea. Units stationed at this base have so far succeeded in inflicting crushing blows on the Iraqi hireling enemy, and we have also managed to sink several of their ships and patrol boats in Arvand Rud [the Shatt al-'Arab]. Meanwhile, the rangers succeeded in carrying out surprise night raids on the Iraqi hireling invading forces. Two days ago, during partisan operations on Iraqi territory, they destroyed several Iraqi tanks and vehicles and brought back to Iran a number of personnel carriers and vehicles and two Iraqi tanks. We are using the selfsame Iraqi equipment to hit the enemy. At the present time the region is calm. Several Iraqi hireling troops penetrated as far as the police post on the Khorramshahr highway. Following incessant attacks by the brave soldiers of the Islamic Republic Army, the marines and the rangers, the invading forces were beaten back, and they retreated as far as the border zone. The Shalamcheh outpost is also now held by our forces.

"During these attacks, the brave Iranian combatants inflicted much damage on the enemy. In addition, dozens of tanks and vehicles were captured together with their occupants, and these war spoils and the prisoners have been handed over to the army."

On the subject of the morale of the Iranian combatants, Commander Rastegar said: "First permit me to say something about the enemy's morale; when we tune into their frequencies, that is, the enemy's radio communications, it is quite evident to us that the Iraqi Army has been forced into waging this war, which has been imposed on them. It is clear to us that the Iraqi Army has been forced to fight.

Therefore, in accordance with the message broadcast to our Muslim brothers in the Iraqi Army by Abadan television, we again take the opportunity to inform our Muslim brothers in the Iraqi Army that if they do not fight their Iranian brothers and participate in this war imposed by American imperialism, they can find asylum on Iranian territory and avoid having to give in to compulsion.

"In general, morale is very poor in the Iraqi hireling army, and its channels of communication and supply lines are very weak. For example, even if they do not attack and advance, after a time, they will be obliged to retreat through lack of a supply line and adequate fuel; or, when coming up against Iranian combatants, they will have to abandon their vehicles and tanks and run away and then be captured by our fighters and have their tanks seized as war spoils."

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON JORDANIAN ULEMA ATTACKS ON IRAQIS

GF101640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1550 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Ulema's Awakening"]

[Text] Brothers, during the past 2 weeks news reports have referred to the attack by ulema, preachers and mosque imams in Jordan and the occupied West Bank on the tribal regime in Baghdad. They have become aware of its true face and realized that this regime has become an imperialist bridge for the infidel West's conspiracies against the stronghold of Islam in revolutionary Iran. They became convinced that the leader Imam Khomeyni, in all his sincerity, awareness, firmness in the pursuit of justice and struggle to restore dignity to Muslims, is the leader of the modern Islamic renaissance. They know that his state is the state of Islam, which will be the nucleus of the world Islamic state that will provide the alternative to all existing materialistic civilizations.

The upsurge by ulema in Jordan and the occupied West Bank is escalating daily, unperturbed and unbridled by the arrest of a number of courageous preachers or the temptation of a number of agents to infiltrate them and then to carry out what the masters want. No, it is continuing, and the masses are responding to them. Have there not been news reports that crowds gather where the sermon is directed against Iraq's imperialist plots and disperse where the preacher speaks in a language that smacks of agentry?

We urge these conscientious ulema to continue and escalate their uprising against tyranny. We call on the ulema and mosque imams in Iraq not to fear anything in the case of God and declare their opinion clearly and frankly about the infidel 'Aflaq and the butcher Saddam. What are they waiting for? The cup has overflowed. God is their lord and He grants them victory.

TEHRAN: 'AFLAQ PLANNING TO REPLACE SADDAM HUSAYN

GF101751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Muslim borthers in Iraq, God's greetings to you and may God grant you victory over the arrogant tyrants. Brothers, take care. Brother worker, peasant, soldier, student; Iraqi sister; our brothers among our heroic people: Take care. Michel 'Aflaq has decided to replace Saddam by staging a military coup. 'Aflaq has nominated another person to replace Saddam following the scandal committed by that reckless madman. He'll bring another person to replace Saddam now that the economy and morale have collapsed and following the great military defeat. A criminal to replace another criminal, following the ruin of the reputation of the Iraqi Army and people in a war against Islam--instead of a war against Israel. 'Aflaq is clinging to this flimsy solution to save his control of Iraq.

Brothers and sisters, do not acquiesce to such an action. The Islamic Revolution is knocking on the doors. The zealous members of the army and the people reject 'Aflaq and his party and reject all the faces of infidelity and atheism. The imam has said: We do not place our hands in the hands of infidels. Saddam and his party are infidels. The war will continue until Saddam's vile regime is overthrown.

Where is the chivalrous man from among our [Iraqi] Army who will put an end to the war by putting an end to Saddam? Where are our heroes of the 1920 revolution? Where are the zealous and honorable people?

IRAQI ACTS OF SEVERING RELATIONS SCORNED

GF111720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Saddam's regime in Iraq has severed relations with Syria, Libya and the DPRK on a pretext that is more fragile than a house of cards and in a rash action, as is Saddam's wont. What is Syria? What is Libya? What is the DPRK? Syria is the country that taught Israel a lesson by standing up to its expansionist Zionist ambitions in the area. Libya has always been vigilant and watchful for imperialist moves in the region, totally exposing such moves. From the very first moment Libya opposed the traitorous and capitulatory compromises of As-Sadat and others who sold out Arab and Islamic causes. The DPRK is the country that resisted U.S. imperialism in a most vulnerable area of the world and tangibly diminished its influence in that area.

These are the countries with which Saddam's collapsing regime has severed relations. The question arises: Where has Saddam's regime been heading since it came to power and until the present? The answer is obvious: This regime began with slogans of freedom, independence and revolutionary stances. It first of all put an end to freedom, and then began to delve into agentry until it was openly doing so. It joined the procession of puppet rulers in the region--rulers well-known for their uninhibited agentry to U.S. imperialism and ties with international Zionism. This means that Saddam's regime has unmasked its partisanship with imperialist regimes, showing up Saddam to be an insignificant and contemptible servant. He severed relations with a front known for its hostility to world imperialism.

The struggling Iraqi people will have the last word. It is they who will put an end to all traces of treason and agentry in their pure land desecrated by Saddam's regime.

COMMENTARY: JORDANIAN ALLIANCE END OF IRAQI REGIME

GF121150 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Oct 80

[A report and a comment]

[Text] King Husayn has said he will support Iraq in its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. We advise his majesty the king to tighten his alliance with the tyrant Saddam, as both of them are protecting Israel and both of them have tasted the blood of the Palestinian and Iraqi struggling and heroic peoples.

However, we are actually optimistic about this alliance. His majesty formed an alliance with his cousin, King Faysal, in 1958, and that was the end of that poor king. Then he formed an alliance with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in 1967, and that was the end of Nasir. Today, he has formed an alliance with the murderers of the Iraqi people and the murderers of Iraq's honest political and military leaders.

Although we forsee good coming from this alliance, we have some more advice to King Husayn on reinforcing this agent, colonialist and traitorous alliance. The Tikriti ruler must give up the slogans of socialism, progress and revolution and wallow in the mud of Your Majesty's reaction.

Have you started wearing the same mask that your Tikriti ally has been wearing for some time and shouting the same shining slogans he has been shouting in order to conceal his true nature? I believe, O Your Majesty, that you have embarked on the second route by intending to visit the so-called socialist, progressive country [the Soviet Union].

ABADAN FRIDAY IMAM URGES IRAQI SOLDIERS TO GO HOME

GF131700 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1410 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Message No 12 by Abadan Friday Imam Ayatollah Jami'--recorded]

[Excerpts] As you all know, this war was imposed on us. We did not want war, but they attacked us underhandedly. They attacked us in the air, on land and from the sea, deluding themselves that they would thus bring us down to our knees. But this imposed war, although it has brought us vast destruction and damage--for example, our oil refinery has become idle; ordinary and innocent citizens in Abadan and Khorramshahr and in other Khuzestan areas have mostly been reduced to living in ruins; many innocent civilians have been martyred, among them women and old people and much, much other damage...[sentence left unfinished]

As I have mentioned in my previous messages, all attacks by this bloodthirsty enemy--this obedient servant and mercenary of colonialism Saddam Hazid--have been aimed at civilian areas. But the Iranian nation is determined with its iron will to put this Saddam in his place and to teach him such a lesson that not only he will not forget but also Shah Husayn and other kings.

In spite the fact that we have suffered great loss and damage from this war, we have also gained and benefited greatly from it. We are glad that this war broke out so that the whole world, all nations of the world and the enemy, should recognize us and realize that the Muslim nation of Iran has arisen and it is no longer prepared to accept the world-devouring colonial rule. It will no longer be suppressed by governments such as Saddam's, Mohammad Reza's, King Husayn's, Shahpur Bakhtiar's and Palizban's and obedient servants of Mohammad Reza. It proved to the whole world that we are a living nation.

Among the many benefits of this war is the harmony among the Muslims that it produced. They all thought the war would end very quickly to Saddam Yazid's benefit and advantage, because the Iranian nation was divided and its social structure had been shredded. There was no longer any revolutionary zeal left among the people.

There are many, many people from the remotest parts of this land who have come here to Khuzestan to fight alongside their brothers and to assist our armed forces personnel. Khorramshahr is under the control of its brave citizens and our valiant soldiers. Let Baghdad radio carry on all its lies and exagerations and boastings. It is not a simple question of our letting the enemy take over this place. The enemy has dug his own grave here with his own hands.

Now that the enemy sees Iran is invincible, he is pleading for us to accept a cease-fire. He is begging us to enter into negotiation, and since all of his pleading and begging go unheeded, he has launched a bunch of false propaganda and shameless lies. Baghdad radio keeps reporting every day that they have taken Abadan: They have taken Khorramshahr; they have taken Dezful. It is even saying that they have taken Shiraz and Bushehr and Tehran and Iran. Why does this insane Saddam, who has not been able to accomplish a damn thing, have to keep himself preoccupied with these lies? This miserable creature is trying to follow Hitler's path in his propaganda methods. But he does not realize that he is even lower than bloodthirsty Hitler was.

Even the BBC, with all its wrongdoings and its ugly image, does not want to carry and repeat these reports as being unreliable.

Whatever Baghdad says has turned out to be false. They have said 20 times that they captured Khorramshahr, that they have taken Abadan. All these reports have turned out to be nothing but lies.

As I have said in my previous messages addressed to those Iraqi soldiers who have occupied a portion of Khuzestan territory, go back or come to us. We are ready to accept you with open arms. Either come to us or go back to your homes. Otherwise, you can rest assured that if you do not repent, if you do not come to Islam's embrace, this will be your cemetery and graveyard. Your bodies will be left here to rot and putrefy and you shall become prey for beasts.

Now Saddam, in his madness, is pouring his bombs onto the heads of citizens of Ahvaz, Dezful, Abadan, Shushtar and Khorramshahr. He is killing innocent people, thinking that with this mad behavior he can force the Iranian Government and the Iranian nation to surrender. But, O Saddam, you have already dug your own grave! You have started a fire for yourself and before you burn in the fire of hell, you shall burn in the flames of this fire.

Another benefit from this war has been the fact that it has made it quite clear who the friends of Islam and who its enemies are. Saddam is an obedient servant of international colonialism. Further, there may have been some who until now did not really know Shah Husayn. But now Shah Husayn is unmasked and recognized. Also, those other kings and amirs who boast of supporting despicable Saddam have all been recognized and identified.

EGYPTIANS IN IRAQ WARNED AGAINST ENTERING WAR

GF131626 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Talk in dialect imitating Egyptian vernacular: "A Word to the Good Egyptian People in Iraq"]

[Excerpts] O sons of Egypt, O sons of Port Sa'id and Isma'ilia, O heroes of the crossing [words indistinct] that you achieved in the October 1973 war, O you who have left Egypt and who have had the bitter experience of being away from home to find work: Save what you can and return to Egypt to your families and loved ones and children whom you left and for whose sake you are bearing all the hardship in order to earn an honest and dignified living.

We have heard that Saddam Husayn has begun to make tempting offers to you, offering you money to join an army which he and his gang will form of Egyptians in Iraq [words indistinct] and that he is fighting the infidel and aggressor Iranians and that he is fighting for the Arab nation. Imagine, this misleading man who has no religion claiming that the Iranians are infidels! How strange! Who then is the believer? [Words indistinct] who has appointed himself the boss of the Arab nation? Can he be a believer? Who has killed the ulema and clergymen in Iraq? Who has executed everyone who has the remotest connection with religion? Who is harassing those who pray in the mosques? Even children have not escaped his filthy hands. A 1 and 1/2-year old child was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment because his father was executed and his mother [words indistinct].

Do not be deceived by money. Money is not everything. Remember your children and the loved ones whom you left behind in Egypt to earn a living. Do not be deceived by the hue and cry of his lying radio that he is the hero of Al-Aqadisiyah and the cousin of Khalid ibn al-Walid and Saladin. Don't be fooled by all his bragging. Do not let him buy you with his money. We know you are not for sale.

We also know that some of you have begun to leave Iraq to escape the pressures exerted on you. While we salute this step, we warn you: Do not be deceived and think that the battlefront with Iran is a picnic. The fire is blazing. Do not put your fingers in it. You will regret it and have no fingers left. He who throws water at us will be thrown fire and blood.

Do you think Iran's borders are unprotected and free for all? Or perhaps you've heard of our generous Islamic treatment if Iraqi prisoners or soldiers who take refuge. Their situation is different, because we know that they are forced to fight. Some of the prisoners used to cry in reaction to the good treatment they received from us. We are sure that most of them are forced to fight and that some of them refused to open fire, escaped and surrendered.

Don't let any of you Egyptians come near us. We'll treat you completely different. We'll treat you as mercenaries because any one of you who takes part in the war is not forced to do so but is motivated by money. I repeat: We'll treat any Egyptian who takes part in this war as a mercenary. We'll shoot him. This is my advice to you, O Egyptians.

He who throws water at us will be thrown fire, bullets, guns and everything, because this is an Islamic Republic. Did you hear? It is an Islamic Republic which we'll defend with our lives and until our last drop of blood. This is not a children's game; it is fire, O good people of Egypt. Peace be upon you.

JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI SAYS NO TO CEASE-FIRE

GF141230 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 14 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "No To a Cease-Fire", JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI says: The Iraqi regime launched its war against the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to occupy parts of Iranian territory, call for a cease-fire and then negotiate directly with the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the same time, the formation of the so-called democratic people's republic of Iran would be proclaimed in the territory which the Iraqi forces occupied under the leadership of General Oveysi and Shapur Bakhtiar.

This would be followed by the formation of an air bridge between this republic, Cairo and Tel Aviv in order to dispatch arms and military equipment to the Iranian-occupied territory. Finally, a comprehensive war would be launched to occupy the entire territory of Khuzestan, divide the Islamic Republic of Iran, create another Israel in the occupied territory, and impose that state upon the Islamic Republic.

JOMHURIY-E ESLAMI adds: Thus it is not strange to find someone speaking about the necessity of a cease-fire. However, the Iranian people, who have become aware of these intentions, are determined to confront these conspiracies, which were plotted long ago, with utmost vigilance and alertness.

IRAQI ISLAMIC REBEL GROUPS CLAIM SUCCESSES

Convoys, Garrisons Hit

GF121820 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A spokesman of a political group opposing Saddam's government, in an interview with a PARS correspondent, said that opposition to Saddam's regime among the Iraqi forces has increased. Defections from the bases is also on the increase. As a result, the Iraqi Ba'thist Government has warned that suspect personnel will be shot immediately.

In As-Samawah valiant armed Iraqi tribesmen have damaged army bases; as a result the Saddam government occupied the city militarily. Commenting on the group's activities in Iraq, the spokesman said that a group of mujahedin killed 10 Ba'thist mercenaries during an attack on an army convoy on its way to the war front. Several armored cars were also destroyed.

Another mujahed group set two trucks on fire and killed all the soldiers on their way to the battlefront. He said in conclusion that the mujahedin have killed at least 10 Ba'thist agents in Basra during the past few days. He added: We swear to God and the righteous martyrs that, under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, we will continue our struggle until the day an Islamic regime is set up in Iraq.

Sabotage, Ambush, Assassination Activities

JN132013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The supporters of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq have issued a statement, which was distributed in Beirut, on the reality of what is taking place in Iraq and on some of the operations Islamic groups inside Iraq are carrying out against the institutions of the ruling regime.

The statement declared the following:

1. A group belonging to the Islamic Movement attacked and destroyed the headquarters of the agent Ba'th party in Basra. The attack killed or wounded more than 50 Ba'thists. The group withdrew safely. The same group placed explosives in a cafe frequented by the agent Ba'thists; all its occupants were killed.

2. The hero mujahedin blew up the central electricity station in Abu Ghraib, causing a complete power failure and terror among the mercenaries.

3. The hero mujahedin attacked remnants of the cowardly army of Saddam and 'Aflaq in Basra, opening up an intensive fire on them. The attack lasted several hours during which 45 oppressors were shot down.

4. Six bodies of dead army personnel, the heads of which had been severed, were found in the Ash-Sha'b quarter in Baghdad. This indicates that the mujahedin use sharp-edged instruments if they have no other weapons.

5. A group of the female mujahedin of the Iraqi people executed agent Ghalib al-Hamani, owner of the ATH-THAWRAH bookshop in (?Basra) in his own house. This criminal has participated in the arrest of many, in false accusations and in filing reports against many of the faithful working in that area.

6. Another Muslim revolutionary group ambushed the commander of the republican guards called 'Adnan Karim, who formerly was Iraq's ambassador to Morocco, then was appointed Mosul police commander.

7. Travelers from Baghdad reported that some brother Arabs who sought to leave Iraq in the wake of the war had asked to withdraw their deposits from banks. Despot Saddam Husayn's orders, however, banned any withdrawals from banks because of the deteriorating economic situation which became evident only a few days after the war broke out.

8. The oppressor clique imposed martial law in An-Najaf al-Ashraf. The army deployed in every street and corner of the city and imposed long curfews.

9. The intelligence service carried out wide-scale arrests of those suspected of being faithful. The number of those imprisoned in Iraqi jails has reached approximately [word indistinct] mujahedin and believers.

10. The executioners in the jails are practicing the most barbaric torture against the detainees. As examples we mention the following: Tying them to ceiling fans, searing them with electricity, severing their genitals, trampling them with nailed shoes, placing poison in their tea or food, and massaging them with acids.

11. In the last few days, the peshmerga revolutionaries carried out several heroic operations against 'Aflaq's armed forces, the latest being the clash with heavy weapons in northern Iraq. Twenty-nine elements of Saddam's army were killed; 2 helicopters were shot down and their crews killed; and 1 military airport, used for raids against the Islamic Republic of Iran, was blown up.

12. As for the war, eyewitnesses have stated that fires are raging and confusion could be seen throughout Baghdad. Airbases, military camps, the Al-Habaniyah base and Ad-Dawrah refinery have been destroyed. The Iranian Air Force overflies the capital for long hours without being disturbed. The people have sighted a black plane, flying at low altitude, that raided the presidential palace, turned back to the Ar-Rashid camp and returned again to the presidential palace. It continued to do this for more than 45 minutes as if it were carrying out military maneuvers. Other planes have been sighted dropping pamphlets which call on the people to rise up against the regime of agentry and atheism.

13. The authorities are not handing the bodies of Iraqi soldiers to their families, especially since the masses who participated in funerals began to shout slogans calling for the downfall of Saddam and his clique.

14. The morale of the masses in Iran is high. One could see long lines of young men before garrisons, all asking to volunteer for the jihad. Iranian television has broadcast an interview with a Muslim pilot who was entrusted to raid areas inside Iraq. The pilot said: I was flying over Karbala, I saw the grave of Imam Husayn; I flew at low altitudes to salute him and found 12 Iraqi planes on my tail. I was able to shoot down 6 of them and return safely to my base. The supporters of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq ended their statement by saying: O Muslims, these facts must be disseminated by all of us, to break the information siege imposed on our people and mujahedin in Iraq.

KURDS, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ACTIVE IN IRAN

KDP 'Subservience to Imperialism'

LD100959 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Oct 80 p 2

[PARS: "KDP Supporters Hand Over MiG Pilot to Iraq"]

[Text] Sanandaj--The Sanandaj guards corps public relations spokesman has informed PARS as follows: "Several days ago, an Iraqi MiG crashed in the area of Tulivar, near Sanandaj; the pilot, who was unharmed, was arrested by members of the defunct KDP and handed back to the American Ba'th regime of Iraq. This took place at a time when the KDP is issuing statements of support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and the war against Iraq. Is this not proof of subservience to imperialism, and does this deed not reveal the antipopular nature of these groups? It was the imam who said "you are not democrats; you are hypocrits."

Four Rebel Groups Combine

LD111024 Tehran PARS in English 0930 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Oct (PARS)--According to the news from Sardasht in the north of Kordestan at 1 o'clock p.m. GMT Friday two Iraqi MiGs attacked this city, dropping several bombs.

The local people, the revolutionary guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are now engaged in salvage and rescue operations to recover both the living and the dead from the ruins of the bombed houses. The numbers of persons killed or injured are not yet known.

At 3:30 A.M. Friday, the Komaleh (a Maoist faction), the KDP (the Kurdish Democratic Party), the Rastgari (a pro-Ba'thist Kurdish group), and the Fedayeen Khalq (pro-Soviet Marxist-Leninists) attacked the revolutionary guards headquarters in Sardasht and five revolutionary guards were martyred and forty-five of them were injured. Friday noon these same outlawed groups, which formed a joint staff command for collaboration with the Ba'thist army, attacked the Sardasht Hospital with mortars. Many of the patients of this hospital, who were wounded again, were transferred to the medical centre of the revolutionary guards of Sardasht.

West Azarbayjan Rebels' Losses

LD121120 Tehran PARS in English 0851 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS)--Heavy casualties were inflicted upon counterrevolutionaries and one of their bases in the Iranshahr-Baneh region and [name indistinct] crossroads was occupied during these clashes by the revolutionary forces on the Sardasht highway, in West Azarbayjan Province, in the northwest of Iran, on Friday. One of the militarymen and two revolutionary guardsmen were (?martyred).

Meanwhile, during mopping-up operations in the northwest of Iran, six counterrevolutionaries [words indistinct] killed on the Sanandar-Kamiyar highway and [word indistinct] others were killed and injured near Dolab Village on Thursday by the revolutionary forces. In another development, 12 counterrevolutionaries were killed during the clashes near Kamiyran and the Nass highway.

WORLD LEADERS, ISLAMIC GROUPS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S. Threat

JN111912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has highlighted the message Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed to the Arab states, calling on them to define their stands toward the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and the need to support the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chief of state of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, called on the Arab states [words indistinct] to unite with the Iranian Muslims. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned against an American military attack against the region within a short time. He called on the Arab states to escalate the struggle and form a front [words indistinct] to confront the U.S. (?interventions). The Libyan leader called on the rulers of Saudi Arabia to dispose of the U.S. spy planes, which are known by the name of AWACS. He also called on the rulers of Oman and Somalia to close the U.S. military bases [words indistinct].

Algerian Citizens' Messages

GF121610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that large groups of citizens of the fraternal Muslim country of Algeria have sent letters or visited the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Algiers asking to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist army alongside their Iranian brothers to defend the Islamic Revolution of the oppressed.

One of these letters received by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Algiers and addressed to the Imam Khomeyni says: We thank God for making you a leader of all Muslims. The Islamic Revolution in Iran was an act of mercy from God to restore Islamic harmony and glory. Iraq's aims in this war are not border issues or Arvand Rud but to weaken and put an end to Islam in the world.

In a letter addressed to the Imam Khomeyni, another brother writes: Please accept me as a soldier in your army, God's army. Another brother writes: We expected such crimes from the United States. We believe that an attack on the Islamic Revolution in Iran is an attack on the Algerian revolution.

Pakistanis in UAE Send Message

GF101323 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Tens of thousands of Pakistanis living in the UAE have sent an Urdu language message to the office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubai in which they declare their readiness to go to the front to fight the regime of the infidel Saddam. The message, addressed to the Islamic nation's leader, Imam Khomeyni, says: O leader of the Islamic Revolution and the leader of all the world's oppressed, we are always ready to join the hordes of Islam, our dear Iranian brothers, to fight the infidel army, the mercenaries of the agent Iraqi Ba'thists. We ask Almighty God to grant victory to Islam throughout the world .

Afghan Rebel Leader's Pledge

GF111736 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The head of the Afghan United National Front in New Delhi has delivered a message to the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in New Delhi. The message declares the support of members of the front, who are fighting the Red Army occupying Afghanistan, for the Islamic Revolution in Iran and Iranian brothers against the aggression by the regime of the criminal Saddam at-Takriti. It affirms that a number of front members are ready to come to Iran in order to fight side by side with their brother Iranians against the agent regime of Saddam at-Takriti.

Bahrain Rebels in Iran

JN111847 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A group of the Arab Mujahedin members of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain which arrived in Iran to fight the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, took part in an interview with PARS.

In reply to a question on their reason for coming to Iran to fight against the Ba'thist agents, they answered that the Bahraini people staged demonstrations in front of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Bahrain for 3 days after the Ba'thist infidels launched their attack against Iran. During these demonstrations, they condemned the Ba'thists' aggression and expressed their readiness to fight with the front of Islam against atheism.

The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain has sent its first group to fight side by side with their Muslim Iranian brothers against the Ba'thist mercenaries in order to emphasize that this war is not the war of the Arabs against Iran, as is claimed by Saddam.

One of the brothers condemned the stand of some of the region's states in support of Iraq and said: The reactionary leaders in the region are the ones who support Saddam Husayn. He added: The hope of all the Muslims and oppressed in this part of the world is pinned on the Islamic Revolution in Iran and its leader Imam Khomeyni.

Iranian Students in U.S.

GF101341 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington has received a message addressed to the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, from Muslim Iranian students in the University of Alabama in the United States. The message says in part:

In His exalted name. His eminence the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Imam Khomeyni: At this time when divine care has embraced the struggling Iranian people who, under Your Eminence's firm leadership, have dealt fatal blows to the army of infidelity and the enemies of Islam and kindled a glimmer of hope in the tired hearts of the world's oppressed, Muslim Iranian students living in this state believe it is their canon, conscientious and patriotic duty to inform the nation's imam of their full readiness to sacrifice. They affirm that they are at the disposal of the imam's orders at any time so as to defend the Islamic Revolution alongside the brothers in the army and the revolution guards and purge holy Iraq, where lies the father of free men and the leader of martyrs and his companions, of the filth of the tyrannical and infidel Ba'thist government.

U.S. Muslims' Letter

GF131325 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] A representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that Muslims in the two American Cities of Philadelphia and Atlanta have declared their full support for the Islamic Revolution under Imam Khomeyni's leadership. In a message they appealed to Muslims of the world to hasten to the assistance of their heroic Iranian brothers.

Enclosed with the message is a statement adopted by U.S. Muslims during Friday prayers last week. The statement urges world Muslims to condemn the puppet Ba'thist regime in Iraq. The statement says: We clearly see the hands of the superpowers in this war. We fully understand the fear and terror that has struck reactionary governments that call themselves Islamic as a result of the spread of the great Islamic Revolution.

Afghan Bangladesh Parties, Baluchis

GF131716 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Pakistan reports that various Bangladesh and Afghan political parties and organizations have sent telegrams announcing support for the Islamic Revolution in Iran. It also reports that people of Baluchistan, the northern province of Pakistan, gathered in a mosque and passed a resolution branding the Iraqi aggression against Iran as a conspiracy against Islamic movements of the world. The resolution adds that the Iraqi Ba'thist government has imposed this war on Iran.

Actually, it is a result of Saddam's [words indistinct] and his slaves' fear of Islam. It says it would be an insult to Islam to call a government led by Jewish [word indistinct] an Islamic government.

Jordanian Demonstrations

GF131631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubai, citing recent arrivals from Iraq, reports that the Jordanian 19th [as heard] Air Force Battalion, accompanied by a large number of antiaircraft guns, is marching toward Iraq. The report says that when they saw shah Husayn dispatching their youth to help the infidel Saddam combat Islam, the Jordanian brothers and sisters became angry. They took to the streets, gathered near camps and firmly asked the government to refrain from taking part in the unjust war imposed by the madman Saddam on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Jordanian Armed Forces' reply to these fathers and mothers was to attack them brutally and disperse them.

Palestinian Leader's Support

JN131902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPLFP], has stated that the war against Iran represents the third stage of the reactionary colonialist and rightist Arab scheme to strike at the Iranian revolution, particularly since the stages of political war and starvation and economic boycott have failed.

Nayif Hawatimah clarified the main objectives behind the enthusiasm of King Husayn and the other Arab reactionaries for the war against Iran, saying: Striking at the revolution, which placed Iran on the frontline against the Camp David accords and terrorized the thrones of reaction, will pave the way for striking at the Palestinian revolution and its national Lebanese ally, in order to put this revolution between the jaws of the pincer of the Zionist enemy and the Phalangist statelet.

In a speech to groups of trainees from the DPLFP organizations in Lebanan, Hawatimah added that striking at the Iranian revolution is aimed at encirclement of Syria by the Iran-Joranian-Saudi axis and [word indistinct] terrorist acts of sabotage, in order to paralyze Syria and prevent the establishment of the unity state.

Hawatimah pointed out that this is associated with the colonialist plot to impose a capitulatory solution on the Palestinian issue under the headline of the West European initiative, the complement of the Camp David accords concerning the Palestinian side.

Hawatimah announced the support of the Palestinian people and revolution for the right of the Iranian revolution to survive and develop.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

163: Previously Reported Material

LD101338 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1044 GMT on 10 Oct carries communique 163 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The communique gives details of the operations carried out by the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the period 28 September-2 October.

164: Denial of Bombing Own People

LD101726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 164 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots, dear Muslim and struggling inhabitants of Sardasht and [word indistinct]: According to reports, at approximately 1630 today following savage attacks by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, two Iraqi MiG's raided Sardasht and bombed it. Following these air raids, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, counterrevolutionaries and internal lackeys began spreading rumors to the effect that the raids were made by Iranian aircraft. Fortunately, considering the firm faith in the Islamic Republic Army and system of the courageous people of the region, they will put the foreign lackeys in their place by dealing a crushing blow to the rumormongers and supporters of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

165: Iraqi Losses in Khorramshahr

LD101744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1659 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 165 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the fighting and committed Iranian people that during this morning's operations in Khorramshahr area one Iraqi tank, one personnel carrier, one truck and one bulldozer were destroyed. In addition, nine enemy mercenary soldiers were captured by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

166: Khuzestan Air Raid Warning

LD102148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 166 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamit Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the combative and heroic inhabitants of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz, Shush, Andimeshk and Dezful that there is a possibility of air raids by the Iraqi Army as well as use of medium-range missiles against these towns. The Islamic Republic of Iran's Army is taking the necessary precautions over Khuzestan airspace. We call on the inhabitants of these towns to make use of secure basements and to avoid coming out into the streets, appearing in courtyards or remaining in buildings which are not secure.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

167: Khark Oil Installations Attacked

LD102125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 167 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] At 2200 tonight, 10 October, 10 Iraqi MiG's attacked the Khark oil installations. According to reports, 4 Iraqi MiG's were shot down by anti-aircraft guns and our aircraft.

The extent of the damage shall be made available to the noble Iranian nation later.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

168: Ahvaz-Khorramshar Border Fighting

LD102150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique 168 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Iranian Muslims, in the course of today's operations on 10 October in the Khorramshahr region, one Iraqi ba'thist mercenary helicopter was shot down by the brave Iranian forces. The helicopter crashed along the border areas. Compatriots, at 1700 today, the self-sacrificing fighters of our airborne forces, during a series of heroic operations along the border areas of Ahvaz-Khorramshahr, killed more than 200 of the enemy mercenaries and captured 10. Counting the other 9 POW's captured this morning, the total of those caputred from the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries is 19. Moreover, our airborne unit's courageous fighters captured 15 light weapons from the enemy and also destroyed 3 enemy tanks and 2 vehicles. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces praises the impressive victories achieved by the brave airborne fighters and, on behalf of the Iranian nation, congratulates these heroes.

Furthermore, during the clashes over the past 24 hours in Abadan and Khorramshahr, according to the Red Crescent, 8 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 52 were wounded following Iraqi Ba'thists artillery, mortar and rocket fire. May the blood of these dear ones be avenged from the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

169: More Khuzestan Air Raid Warnings

LD110434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0343 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 169 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamit Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots, honorable citizens in the Khuzestan region. As we informed the fighting and heroic people of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz, Sussh, Andimeshk and Dezful in the 166th communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, there is a possibility of attacks by the Iraqi Army and also medium-range missiles on the said cities.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while carrying out the necessary protective measures concerning the skies of Khuzestan, requests the brothers and sisters of the said cities to refrain from assembling in various places and observe the points announced in the previous communique regarding the use of strong basements, refraining from coming and going on the streets, yards, or remaining in house that are not structurally strong and note the regulations regarding air raid announcements, especially red alerts.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

170: Air Force Operations

LD110628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 170 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following cowardly air raids by the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists on the cities and villages of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which killed a large number of defenseless people in the cities and villages of our dear country, the brave and committed warriors of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to the precepts of the holy religion of Islam, bombarded military bases and strategic positions of the mercenary Ba'thists of Iraq on 2-9 October 1980 during severe and crushing air raids which are brought to the attention of the honorable nation of Iran.

On 3 October the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed the garrisons of (Qal'eh Viseh), (Chomal) and (Rando), and also bombed the garrison of Ad Dinanyah which suffered a great deal of damage. Also on 3 October three of the aggressive planes of the Iraqi mercenaries were shot down.

On 4 October the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by bombing Iraqi installations, was able to destroy the oil region of (Kholfaniah), the oil installations of (Fad), the (Buzargan) pump station, Baghdad's electricity network and the Kirkuk bridge and [words indistinct]. During their later missions, they bombed (Dalfeh) garrison and the military camp near the city of (Farman) and inflicted a great deal of damage and casualties on the enemy. They also crushed the frontline of the mercenary forces of Iraq. On 4 October one aggressive Iraqi fighter was shot down.

On 5 October the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in brave flights over Iraq, bombarded the enemy's military bases and positions. The damages and casualties inflicted on the enemy are as follows:

1. The bombardment of (Sorush) and (Zeyno) garrisons and the total destruction of another military garrison.

2. The destruction of ('Eyn-e Zaleh) oil pump station and the (Homam an-'Ali) petrochemical plant.

3. The bombardment of (Bandi Khan) dam powerplant and the (Dukan) dam and inflicting heavy damages on the enemy; and

4. The destruction of three aggressive planes of the Ba'thist Iraqi forces.

On 6 October the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed the (Haji 'Omran) garrison and blew up the ammunition depot of that garrison and, by bombarding (Shirehvash) garrison, inflicted damages on that garrison. Also during air attacks, the warriors of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed the (Jebheh Kirkuk Beraniyeh) bridge and another bridge near ('Ali Gharbi). On 6 October three aggressive Iraqi MiG's were shot down.

The air operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 7 October inside Iraqi soil were as follows:

1. The destruction of an armored column, two radar installations and two microwave aerials.

2. The destruction of ('Ammarah) radio-TV tower, a military factory and the bombardment of (Seyyed Sadeq) garrison.

3. The destruction of the pump station and the generator of the oil installations in [name indistinct].

On 8 October as a result of air raids by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Iraq's bases and military installations, the Kirkuk base and its fuel reservoirs were set on fire, and a great deal of damage was inflicted on the terminal, supply installations, communications installations and the hangars of that base. Also, during that day the microwave tower and the base in Kirkuk and the junction of the Kirkuk-Sulaymaniyah road were destroyed.

The brave warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the all-round participation of the zealous nation of Iran in the war against the pagans, are as ever bent on destroying the enemy and its military installations, and, with the help of Almighty God, will not rest a moment until final victory.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

171: MiG's Downed Over Khark

LD110856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 171 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim Iranian compatriots. In addition to four Iraqi MiG's that were shot down at 2200 on 10 Oct 80, during the raid on Khark Island oil installations, two other aggressive Iraqi planes were shot down at 2216 and 2300 on 10 Oct 80, southwest of Khark Island, by one of the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

172: Khuzestan Airspace Guarded

LD111030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 172 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, following the previous communiques, dear Khuzestani brothers and sisters: The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while thanking you for your bravery and your invaluable cooperation withour military brothers, guards corps and other fighting forces, once again emphasized that your selfless brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are guarding the airspace of Khuzestan Province with all their might and, with the help of God, they will put the bloodthirsty enemy mercenaries in their place.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

173: MiG Downed, Pilot Captured

GF111722 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique No 173 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

Text] In His exalted name. O noble and struggling Iranian people, the valiant fighters of the gendarmerie force of Islamic Iran today, 11 October, succeeded in shooting down an Iraqi MiG in the area of Boston and capturing its pilot.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

174: Iraqis Captured

LD111809 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1646 GMT on 11 October carries the 1-minute text of Communique 174 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The communique reports that on 10 October gendarmerie officials captured one Iraqi officer and a technician who had crossed into Iran via the Arvand Rud, seizing one Colt pistol and some ammunition. It also reports that at 1300 on 10 October Iranian forces in the Kermanshah area downed one Iraqi MIG.

175: 'No Casualties' on Khark

LD111718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 175 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the brave and fighting Iranian people that during the 10 October raid by aggressive Iraqi aircraft on Khark Island, no casualties were suffered by the island's personnel, thank God.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

176: Retaliation for Air Raids

LD112041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Communique 176 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim Iraqi people, the Iraqi Ba'thist groups, ordered by the ruling Ba'thist agents have launched savage attacks by air raids, artillery, mortars and SAM-7 surface-to-surface missiles on Khorramshahr, Abadan, Ahvaz, Dezful, Shush and Shushtar. [all located in Khuzestan Province] These attacks have resulted in the martrydom of a great number of women, children and young and old people as well as the destruction of thousands of homes in these towns.

Should these ungodly people continue their inhuman acts and bring the defenseless Islamic Republic's towns under fire from artillery, mortars, surface-to-surface missiles or air bombardment, then the Islamic Republic's Army will have no choice but to retaliate, despite the fact that thus far it has not even fired a single shot or dropped a single bomb on defenseless and innocent Iraqi Muslim people, however, it will do so in the future, after having issued orders for the evacuation of the places. The responsibility for all these acts will have to be shouldered by Saddam and the ruling Iraqi Ba'thists.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

177: Success of Khomeyni Appeal

LD120624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Communique No 177 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim nation of Iraq, dear brothers. Now that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq sees that the messages of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have gone to the hearts of the Muslim people of Iraq and a large number of the Muslim ranks of the Iraqi Army, and that the readiness has been created in the Muslim Army of Iraq to seek as much as possible the shelter of the forces of Islam, the Ba'thist regime has resorted to other crimes and exiled the Muslim military men of the Iraqi Army to other parts.

These god-forsaking mercenaries do not know exile has no effect on the love for religion and brotherhood. Dear compatriots, yesterday, 11 October, in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, one Muslim Iraqi officer and four Muslim Iraqi NCO's, carrying photographs of Imam Khomeyni, surrendered themselves with a tank to the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

178: Navy Dependents Information

LD120637 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0531 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Communique No 178 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The families of the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are fighting against the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thists in the bases in the south of the country are hereby notified: If they wish to inform the personnel of the naval force of the condition of their dependent families in Tehran, they should contact telephone No 848032; and in Mashhad, 24693; Kermanshah 23953; Shiraz 22761; Sari 6771; Esfahan 49880; Hamadan 4111 and 7034; Khorramabad 6030; Zahedan 7016 and 7017, extension 247; Kerman 5556. Or go to: In Urumiyeh, Imam Avenue, the premises of the revolution guards; Tabriz, Artesh Avenue, (Sabbari) Street, the military police of Tabriz garrison, POB 401; Semnan, Mellat (?Boulevard), the physical training department.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

180: Air Attacks, Counterattacks

LD132035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Communique 180 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: Countless greetings to the pure souls of the blood-drenched martyrs of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards and the rest of the martyrs who with their blood have irrigated the eternal plant of beloved Islam and who by sacrificing their lives have given it fresh strength and vitality. Dear compatriots: The fighting Muslim Iranian forces are valiantly confronting the mercenary Iraqi forces on all battlefields shoulder to shoulder with one another and are bravely continuing their steadfast fight against the mercenary forces.

The Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries are continuing their savage air attacks against towns and villages of our beloved homeland are demonstrating complete wickedness in destroying residential areas and martyring the inhabitants. Since the infidel government which is supported by international criminals has suffered deadly and heavy blows in their face-to-face and breast-to-breast battles with the Islamic forces, consequently they have to resort to war crimes and killing civilians, women and children.

In today's missile attack on the residential areas of Susangerd, a number of houses of Susangerd inhabitants were destroyed, and as the result of the destruction 15 members of one family were martyred. The armored forces of the Iraqi mercenaries, which today were supported by artillery and air fire, attacked Ahvaz and Naft-e Safid. In these attacks they clashed with the brave Iranian fighters and considerable damage and casualties were inflicted on both sides.

Last night in brave operations in the fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards and the local armed people in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region arrested 90 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and killed 20. During these operations 50 Kalashnikovs and a large number of RPG-7's were seized from the Iraqi Ba'thist forces by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the air attack by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the armored columns of the aggressive Iraqi forces, carried out on the Shalamcheh border in Khorramshahr, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted deadly blows on the enemy and destroyed a large number of tanks, personnel carriers and enemy military vehicles. During these operations the enemy forces fled and retreated, while suffering heavy casualties and leaving behind a large quantity of military equipment.

During an air attack by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, on one of the gasoline stations of Lorestan a number of nonmilitary vehicles in the vicinity of the station were set on fire and 16 civilian occupants of the cars were martyred and 20 persons were wounded.

At 1930 today, the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries carried out an air attack against Khark Island. The self-sacrificing fighters of the Navy and Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought down and destoyed five of the Iraqi MiG's.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

181: More on Air Attacks

LD140954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Communique 181 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, further to the 180th communique, the dear compatriots are hereby notified:

In addition to the five aggressive Iraqi MiG's that were shot down and destroyed by the air force and navy units stationed in the region, during last night's raid by the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries on Khark Island, another enemy plane was hit; consequently, a total of six Iraqi MiG's was shot down.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

182: Downing of Iraqi MiG's

LD141204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Communique 182 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Honorable and fighting nation of Iran: Six aggressive Iraqi MiG's were shot down by the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abadan and Khark today. Four were shot down by air defense units, and two by fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Martyrs' Funeral

LD120404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0336 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The funeral of a number of martyrs of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be held at 0900 today, 12 October, in Ark Mosque. This communique invites all Muslim revolutionary nations to show their revolutionary and anti-imperialist spirit by attending the funeral out of respect for those who have been martyred in the line of justice.

Warning to Iraqi Citizens

JN121906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Iraqi people]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the brothers and the Islamic nation in Iraq. Peace be upon you, enlightened people who have understood the crimes of the Ba'thist agents in Iraq and the crimes of their greedy international masters.

Muslim Iraqi people, the blasphemous criminal rulers of Iraq and their protectors, imperialism and Zionism, who openly and impudently dragged the region into woes and calamities in order to destroy Islam and the oppressed peoples of the world, have kindled the war in the region on the orders of the criminal America against the will of the Muslim Iraqi people instead of using the forces of the two Muslim people [word indistinct] to destroy Zionism and [word indistinct].

Muslim brothers and sisters in Iraq, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is marching on the road to destroy the atheist Ba'thist rulers in Iraq based on the teaching of the holy Koran and the principles of orthodox Islam. The Iranian Army holds the Muslim Iraqi people as dear as the Iranian people. The day our pilots dropped the statement of fraternity over the city of Baghdad they could be dropped bombs over your heads. Therefore, we inform you that this was an Islamic act in contrast to the orders issued by the Ba'thist agents in Iraq to shell innocent and unarmed brothers, sisters and children in Iranian cities and villages at the behest of criminal America.

The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which receives its orders from the people, does not carry out such actions and will not drop bombs over the heads of innocent and unarmed people. Committed to the principles of the orthodox religion of Islam, based on our commitments to you brothers, and according to the Islamic norms and principles in defending our legitimate rights, we will shell only Iraqi military establishments and bases in retaliation for the continuous shelling of populated regions and vital industrial, oil and military establishments in Iran.

We assure the Islamic nation in Iraq that we do not intend to harm or kill innocent people. But should the Ba'thist oppressive government in Iraq continue to shell our cities, we will take a similar step after warning the citizens to evacuate the Iraqi cities.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BATTLE FOR ABADAN INTENSIFIES; 10-14 OCT REPORTS

Red Alert Warnings

GF101337 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1332 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] Attention, please, attention: The siren you have just heard indicates that there is a danger of an air attack. Please keep calm and proceed to the shelters. [Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian repeats this announcement at 0643, 0744 and 1036 GMT on 12 October, at 0505 and 1545 GMT on 13 October, and at 0904 GMT on 14 October.]

Enemy Infiltration

GF110832 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0810 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Residents of Shadegan and Darkhovin, please pay attention. According to reports reaching us, a number of enemy elements have infiltrated your region. We are asking the Islamic and popular forces to arrest them and hand them over to the nearest military post. [message is repeated three times]

[Signed] Commander of the Operations Group

Programming Interruption

GF110904 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0857 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Dear Listeners, we apologize for the interruption of our programs due to power cuts.

Civilian Casualty Report

LD111046 Tehran PARS in English 0945 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Oct (PARS)--In a telephone conversation this morning, the deputy governor of the city of Abadan reported 18 city residents martyred and 53 wounded as the result of the last 24 hours of Iraqi Ba'thist shellings. Among the locations damaged by the attacks are the Imam Khomeyni mosque. (Fortunately, the rocket did not explode), the [name indistinct] school which reported a few injuries, the Red Crescent office, at which one person was martyred, and the Mossadeq residential area, where several died and many were injured. The city's overall situation was quiet at 9 a.m. this morning.

The port city of Khorramshahr is tense, as usual, and the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran have gained control of the area of Pol-e now. The deputy governor also said the Iraqis have attacked the Iran National Oil Company dairy farm and killed most of the developmental breeding stock there.

Iraqi Bombardment

JN131018 Tehran PARS in English 0915 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS)--The Governor of Abadan Mr Batmanqlich in a telehpone report to PARS early this morning said long range Iraqi guns and artilleries shelled the residential area of Abadan yesterday and all last night.

Yesterday's inhumane Ba'thist attack left at least 30 civilians killed and 140 injured. The exact casualty figure of last night's enemy bombardment is not known yet, said the governor.

AFP: Iraqi Armored Advance

NC141052 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 14 Oct (AFP)--Iraqi tanks are apparently about to cut the last road open to traffic out of the port of Abadan, a reliable source on the southern front said today.

An Iraqi tank column was spotted three to four kilometers (two to two and one half miles) off the road, which runs east from Abadan to Bandar-e Khomeyni. The tanks were exchanging fire with Iranian artillery and helicopters, the source said.

Iranian troops were still holding Abadan and the nearby port of Khorramshahr, although Iraqi troops are reported to be in full control of the port area. Soon after the report, Iranian gendarmes at Bandar-e Khomeyni stopped traffic toward Abadan, the source said. Meanwhile, the western front seemed stabilized as the war went into its fourth week.

BATTLE FOR AHVAZ CONTINUES; 10-12 OCT REPORTS

Red Alert Warnings

GF101248 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1244 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you will hear means that an air raid is imminent. Keep calm, leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1318 and 1530 GMT on 10 October, at 0803 and 1522 GMT on 11 October, at 1240 GMT on 12 October, at 0510, 0646 and 0735 GMT 13 October, and once at 0430 and three times between 0618 and 0649 GMT on 14 October]

White Conditions

GF101334 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1318 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you will hear denotes white condition. This means that there is no longer any danger of air raid and the situation is normal. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats the white condition announcements at 1650 GMT on 10 October and 0615 GMT on 13 October]

Appeal for Iraqi Desertions

GF101725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Appeal to Iraqi Armed Forces]

[Excerpts] "How long will the Iraqi Army brothers work under the direction of heathens?"--Imam Khomeyni. Muslim brothers fighting for the Iraqi Army, do you know for whose benefit you are fighting? Think a moment, think about the hedonistic and decrepit Ba'th Party.

If you think for a moment, you will realize why you are fighting. Whom are you fighting for and for those benefit? Russian arms, Israeli tactics, American orders and you, the implementers of the orders. [passage indistinct]

During a period when the Iraqi people should be fighting for the freedom of Jerusalem hand in hand with the Iranian nation, internal lackeys of imperialism such as Saddam Husayn have forced you to bomb your defenseless Muslim brothers with Russian aircraft and destroy the houses of the oppressed Iranian masses in southern Iran with Russian guns.

We assure you Iraqi Army personnel that we will treat you as our brothers in our homeland. Decide before it is too late. Saddam is a heathen, mercenary lacky who wants to give the natural wealth of your (?country) to the United States. Be certain that if things get bad for him he will leave Iraq just as he sent his immediate family to Paris.

Saddam has decided about his base in exile. In the next few days, with God's will, he will suffer the same wretched destiny as that of the shah of Iran, and then the oppressed and Muslim Iraqi nation will be able to govern.

Muslim Iraqi brother soldiers, think rationally for a moment. Imam Khomeyni, the great, asked you come to Iran with your weapons. Do not martyr your defenseless Muslim brothers any longer. Do not waste your lives in vain. Thinking of deserting Iraq and joining the Iranians is to your advantage. If you leave the erring front, you will be happy in this world and beyond.

Appeal Against Civilian Evacuation

GF110821 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have repeated several times, do not evacuate the town. We announce once more that you should not listen to rumors; they are all lies. You should keep your revolutionary calm. Do not listen to these rumors. They are part of the enemy's psychological warfare.

Steel Mill Hit

LD120937 Tehran PARS in English 0803 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS)--Iraqi aircraft attacked the city of Ahvaz and the Ahvaz rolling mills and steel mill, at seven a.m. yesterday. Two people were martyred and 25 injured during this air raid.

During the clashes Friday and Saturday near Urumiyeh, 17 of the defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (?were) injured and one was martyred up to [word indistinct] yesterday. Several Iraqi MiG's attacked the Jaldian garrison, northwest of Iran, on Friday afternoon during which 4 soldiers were martyred and eight injured.

Airport Attacked

LD121052 Tehran PARS in English 0900 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS)--Iraqi MiGs attacked the (?Ahvaz) airport yesterday morning. During the air raid, its surroundings residential areas were damaged as well [words indistinct]; it was estimated that more than ten people were martyred.

Shelter Construction Guidelines

GF121512 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Announcement No 2 of the Ahvaz Security Headquarters--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, fighters of the front of freedom, dear Ahvaz revolutionaries who have been active in preparing trenches and defending our city, please comply with the following points exactly:

1. Dig according to these specifications: depth of 1 to 1.5 or 2 meters when it does not hit water; width 2 to 2.5 meters; length 2 to 5 meters depending on the number of people.

2. Buildings walls around the sides of the hole with sacks of dirt.

3. Cover this with rails, tree trunks, steel studs, metal or pipes over 10 cm in diameter. These must be placed side by side.

4. Cover the shelter with plastic sheets or similar material.

5. Place sacks of sand or dirt on top of this and then cover this with dirt from the ground.

6. Two sides of this shelter must be open; it can be built in boulevards, gardens or other places.

7. Materials required are: a shovel, pickax, sacks, sand or dirt.

8. The shelter is now ready and can be used in emergencies.

9. The mosques where the resistance headquarters are located can give advice. Cooperation and materials for this project to you combatant people. Cooperation of the population on this matter is of grave necessity.

The method of building shelters will be shown later on Islamic Republic Television, Ahvaz center.

Blackout Compliance Instructions

GF121603 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1345 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Announcement No 4 of the Ahvaz Security Headquarters--date not given]

[Text] Noble Muslim and combatant people of Ahvaz:

1. As you have proved so far, your struggle on all fronts in cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and other units is worthy of praise.

2. Please keep counterrevolutionary elements under surveillance on the matter of blackout regulations. If you come across any such elements, report them to the authorities or by using telephone number 26969.

Bread Baking Assistance

GF121607 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1347 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Announcement No 26 of the Ahvaz governor's office--date not given]

[Text] There is a dire need for people to help in baking bread. Volunteers should have some familiarity with baking, all brothers who may be able to help in this matter please contact the bakers in the city. The bakers have been forced to close shops due to a lack of workers.

Steel Complex Closed

GF121605 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1350 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The steel industrial complex of Iran--previously called the Shahriar complex--has asked all its workers to collect all unpaid wages from the Ahvaz Naderi Hotel by the end of today's closing hour. The workers are not allowed to return to the complex until notice is given over the radio. Until that time only revolution guards are allowed in the complex.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Hammadi Statement--In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper Al-ANBA', reported by INA, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi reaffirmed that Iraq's goals in the war with Iran are to restore Iraqi sovereignty over the disputed land and sea territories and to end Iranian "interference" in Iraq and the rest of the Arab world. Hammadi also reiterated previous authoritative statements out of Baghdad that Iraq intends to end Iran's "domination" over the Persian Gulf, especially its "strategic straits and passages," and its occupation of the Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa Islands. He said Iraq will continue the war as long as Iran rejects the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and stated that the "status quo will be imposed on the Iranian officials." Hammadi also declared that there will be no answer to anyone who demands a cease-fire with the stipulation that Iraq withdraw its troops from the Iranian territory they now occupy.

Military Situation--According to Eric Rouleau writing in the 11 October LE MONDE, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that Iran's ground forces had encountered "much more serious problems" than other parts of the military because 10,000 of the 12,000 people purged from the military since the revolution were army men; the army had received far less sophisticated equipment from the United States during the reign of the shah than the air force; and the activities of the Kurdish insurgents continue to drain resources from the army. Bani-Sadr also explained that Iran has dispatched only one regular army division to the south so as not to expose the army to Iraqi heavy artillery fire. Given time, however, he claimed that the army will become more efficient than the air force. Rouleau further reported that the Iranian ground forces are being "reorganized" and that 80,000 reservists are being integrated into the regular army.

According to INA, Iraqi forces are "persevering" in their drive toward Abadan and are being supported by heavy artillery fire and airstrikes against Iranian positions. INA also reported that Iraqi troops have cut off the road linking Abadan with Bandar Shahpur and blown up the Abadan-Tehran oil pipeline. Tehran radio, however, said the Iraqis have been pushed back 7 km from Abadan. The radio also reported that the Abadan-Mahshahr road is still open.

According to a communique of the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, six Iraqi MiG's were shot down in raids on Abadan and Khark Island. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported Iraqi airstrikes against a railway terminal on the Dezful-Tehran axis and a powerstation at the Reza Shah dam, as well as an Iranian sortie against residential areas of Baghdad. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that an "intense battle" is in progress in the Ilam region in which Iranian forces destroyed more than 20 Iraqi tanks.

In comments to ETTELA'AT, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, the commander of the Iranian Navy reiterated that Iran continues to "guarantee" freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, except for entrance into and departure from Iraqi ports, but he warned that "if it becomes necessary" Iran will mine the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf.

PLO, Iran

Jerusalem television reported that the PLO is joining Syria and Libya in support of Iran in its war with Iraq. It cited "leadership sources" in Beirut as saying that the PLO is giving "nonmilitary aid" to Iran and is conveying "information" to Tehran that may help it in the war effort. Monitored Voice of Palestine broadcasts, however, have not mentioned this and have continued to give balanced reportage on the Iran-Iraq conflict, stressing the Soviet Union's call on the PLO to mediate between the two countries. The radio did, however, report without comment that Jordanian forces are "participating effectively on the Iraqi side" and that well over 50 Iraqi fighters have taken refuge in Jordanian airports following Iranian sorties against Iraqi bases.

Egypt, Israel

According to MENA, Vice President Husni Mubarak, after meeting with President Carter, reiterated Cairo's position that the Egyptian-Israeli talks underway in Washington are "considered a preparation" for the tripartite summit to be held after the U.S. elections. MENA reported that Mubarak declared "for the first time" that the summit will not be held before January 1981. The vice president stated that he discussed with President Carter the overall situation in the Middle East, especially the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Libyan "threat" to Saudi Arabia, the Syria-Libya merger and the Syria-USSR treaty, and the "danger" the Soviet military presence in the region poses to U.S. interests. MENA also said Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's offer to provide military facilities to the United States to defend any Arab or Islamic State.

Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, again stressed Israel's emphasis on resuming the autonomy talks. He said that any "tactic" to pursue the summit meeting at the expense of the autonomy negotiations is unacceptable to Israel and that "strenuous talk about a summit meeting implies nonstrenuous talk on the autonomy negotiations."

Syria, Libya

According to Damascus radio, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam paid a 1-day visit to Tripoli where he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and conveyed a message to him from President Hafiz al-Asad. Before his departure from Tripoli, Khaddam said he and the Libyan leader discussed the date for the meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad at which they will approve the "formula of the unitary state and its structure" so as to clear the way for the implementation of the merger.

The Moroccan news agency MAP, citing Syrian diplomatic sources in Moscow, reported that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas is currently in Moscow holding talks with Soviet military officials. The agency said Talas is expected to return to Damascus on 15 or 16 October. Syrian media have not reported Talas' presence in Moscow in the wake of the Kremlin visit of President al-Asad, of whose delegation Talas was a member.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio reported that Saudi Arabia and France have signed a naval agreement in implementation of a "framework" accord between the two states initialed in Riyadh on 11 May. The agreement provides for the carrying out of a 12-billion-rial "naval program" over a period of several years. The program includes the importing of ships from France, the completion of a training program and French support in supplies. Under the agreement, Saudi Arabia will purchase frigates, supply ships, sea-to-sea and sea-to-air missiles, and helicopters.

PDRY

ANA reported that the extraordinary general congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party ended on 14 October after having elected a new Central Committee of 47 members and 11 candidate members. The agency also said the Central Committee held its first session that day and elected 'Ali Nasir Muhammad party secretary general and elected the party Political Bureau.

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KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL, JOINT POLITBURO, PRESIDIUM MEETINGS

Council of Ministers Meeting

LD150814 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] yesterday chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the headquarters of the Revolution Council. At the start of the meeting, Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, gave a detailed report on the situation at home and abroad that was warmly received by the members of the Council of Ministers.

Afterwards, the Council of Ministers, in discussing a number of the proposals submitted by the ministries and government departments, made the following decisions:

On the basis of a Ministry of Justice proposal, the laws regulating the General Procedures Department of the DRA Council of Ministers and the laws governing the Central Department for Local Government Party Organs were approved. In addition, the law [words indistinct] of the Polytechnic which was drafted by the Ministry of Justice with the cooperation of the Ministry of Higher Education was approved by the Council of Ministers.

Concerning the regulation and the establishment of the Central Department for the Local Government Party Organs and the General Procedures Department of the Council of Ministers, decisions were taken by the Council of Ministers after discussions and reflection. The said regulations and organizations together with the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, the organizations and regulation of the activities of the Council of Ministers and the work plan of the Council of Ministers were studied.

At yesterday's meeting the Council of Ministers reviewed the results of the studies of the conditions of the agricultural cooperatives, the establishment of cooperatives in the current year and in the future and the improvement in the quality of cooperatives. Training for personnel of the cooperatives was approved. The minister of agriculture and land reform was instructed to get in touch with the appropriate departments to institute various recommendations and to guide their efforts. Concerning the Soviet Union's grant-in-aid of 20,000 tons of rice, the Council of Ministers, on the basis of Commerce Ministry proposals, decided that the rice should be sold to coupon holders [civil servants and other government employees] until the end of the present year, at a cost of 18 afghanis per kg. The Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Commerce to debit the procurement department with the cost of wheat and cooking oil distributed to those compatriots in Qonduz, Balkh, Jowzjan and Samangan Provinces who are busy fighting the rebels at the fronts.

The Council of Ministers, on the basis of the Ministry of Health's proposals, approved the National Commission for the International Year for the Disabled and gave necessary instructions about the appointments of members to this commission. The year 1981 was named the International Year for the Disabled at the December 1976 UN General Assembly session. On the basis of a Ministry of Planning proposal, the Council of Ministers gave necessary instructions about the extension of the contract regarding the construction of the eastern part of the Amu River complex in Hairatan area, and instructed the Afghanistan Bank to credit the Moscow Overseas Commercial Bank with a $20 million earning guarantee for this purpose.

At yesterday's meeting the Council of Ministers approved a number of contracts with the USSR that were requested separately by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, including the following:

1. A contract with the USSR for the survey of the Kushk and Murghab Rivers.

2. A contract with the USSR for the purchase of goods and equipment and the necesary material for drilling for oil and gas in the year 1981 at a price of r13.76 million.

3. A contract for the purchase of spare parts required by fertilizer and electricity enterprises at a cost of over $2.5 million.

4. A contract for the purchase from the USSR of 5,000 tonnes of [words indistinct] required by oil and gas prospecting enterprises at a price of R400,000 out of that country's credit. In addition, a contract for the sale to the USSR of 7,126 kg of lapis lazuli of (?various sizes) at a price of more than 31 million Afghanis was approved.

A contract for the purchase from the Government of Czechoslovakia of material and machinary required by the coal mines of Karkar, [words indistinct] and Sabzak of Herat, at a price of $5.27 million from the 90 million credit [currency not specified] of that country, has also been approved. On the basis of a Commerce Ministry proposal, the contract for the purchase from the USSR of drilling equipment and (?material) required by the Afsotr Company workshop at a price of over $96,800 was approved. Similarly, the Council of Ministers decided that the Ministry of Finance should pay the sum of $23,000, Afghanistan's 1980 and 1981 dues in the International Labor Organization.

Politburo, Presidium Joint Session

LD141632 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this morning chaired a joint meeting of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the PDPA, at Revolution Council headquarters. At the beginning of the meeting, Babrak Karmal submitted a general report on the situation at home, in the region and the international situation. Necessary decisions were made on various topics after discussions.

KARMAL STRESSES BONDS WITH USSR ON EVE OF VISIT

For a TASS Correspondent interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the eve of his visit to the USSR, see page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 15 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LECTURER PRAISES USSR RELATIONS, KARMAL'S PLANNED VISIT

LD122110 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] premier, will pay an official and friendly visit in the near future to the firend, brother and neighbor of Afghanistan, the USSR. In relations to this historic visit of Babrak Karmal and the ancient brotherhood and friendship of the people of the USSR with the people of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR agency reporter interviewed a number of Kabul polytechnic lecturers, every one of whom had studied for years in the USSR, which is herewith presented to the listeners:

A lecturer in the road building department of the Polytechnic Institute, 'Abdol Habib Barma, who studied in the USSR for 7 years, described as very valuable the historic upcoming visit by Babrak Karmal to the country of the Soviets for the further consolidation of relations between Afghanistan and USSR.

He said: The friendly relations between Afghanistan and the USSR begins from the establishment of the government of the Soviets. This friendship has not only suffered during this length of time, but it has promoted a new (?political) landmark after the success of the glorious Sawr Revolution, in particular after the success of its new stage. The borders between the USSR and Afghanistan are called the borders of peace. He added: the USSR was the first country in the world to give unselfish and disinterested assistance and laid the foundation of industry in Afghanistan. Before the success of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, with the cooperation of the country of the Soviets over 100 large projects were constructed, which were run by experts, workers and specialists, with the cooperation of the youth of Afghanistan, and are still being run by them. Among them we can name: Kabul Polytechnical Institute, Kabul Technicum, the oil and gas technicum of Mazar-e Sharif, the Nangarhar canal and the Salang highway projects, among others.

He added: The USSR was the first country to officially recognize the independence of Afghanistan and has stood throughout its history as a very strong barrier against imperialism and (?plundering) circles. After the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution, on the request of the government and people of Afghanistan, the limited military contingent of the USSR came to Afghanistan, in order to repulse the aggression of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and its (?criminal) allies. The acknowledged CIA agent, Hafizollah Amin, in collusion with his American masters, intended to dismember Afghanistan, and it is possible that, because of his traitorous plans, today Afghanistan might have lost its independence and national sovereignty, and the name of this independent and free country would have been scrubbed off the map of the world, had it not been for the timely assistance of the brotherly and friendly USSR. Dr Barma called the new stage of development of the Revolution beneficial for the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan, and asked for the Sawr elimination of those people who are standing at the counterrevolutionary front.

RADIO AFGHANISTAN OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

LD101626 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The cultural cooperation protocol between Radio Afghanistan and Radio Bulgaria was recently signed in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. On the basis of this protocol, radio material and radio programs will be exchanged between the parties and the Bulgarian side has agreed to put at the disposal of Radio Afghanistan--yearly--a number of fellowships. This protocol which was signed on 1 October 1980 is for the duration of two years. The protocol was signed for the Afghan side by Latif (?Nuria'i), director of publication of Radio Afghanistan and for the Bulgarian radio, by Boyana Traykov.

The director of publication of Radio Afghanistan upon the invitations of the relevant authorities of the USSR, the Mongolian People's Republic and Bulgaria visited these countries and returned home recently. He also participated in the Conference of Asian Writers in Ulaanbaatar and the Conference of World Writers in Sofia.

DEFENSE MINISTER RAFI' ON MILITARY SERVICE REGULATIONS

LD102336 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Speech by Afghan Minister of Defense Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi'--date not given, live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, revolutionary strugglers, schoolchildren, students, soldiers, NCO's. courageous officers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces and Security Force:

Dear compatriots, we do not live in the Middle Ages, but in the age of the awakening of the masses, the age of heroism in the realization of revolutionary thoughts and the liberation of the toiling people. In this age only those who attack their class enemies with courage and force and tolerate any resulting difficulties will be victorious. They who believe in their actions and make heroic sacrifices in their fight will be victorious. History always needs heroes, because [words indistinct] and personal effort go hand in hand, and firm and stubborn resistance will gain victory, even in an unjust cause. That is why our heroic armed forces, together with the broad masses of the people, have chosen specific goals to ensure their prosperity and well being. They have displayed heroism and made unprecedented sacrifices to achieve these goals. Our army is young, aware and has a purpose. The (?secret) of the army's success lies in its patriotism, courage and manhood, heroism, sacrifice, [words indistinct], command over its arms and use of tactics, the strict observation of order and discipline and the attraction of the confidence of the broad masses of toilers. All of these factors have had a decisive influence in the victory of the army.

The history of the DRA Armed Forces begins with the success of the Sawr Revolution. During its short life, our young army, by having heroes and courageous self-sacrificers, has been proud. The sacrifices and heroism against the heretic aggressive forces of imperialism for the defense of the homeland and revolution once again prove the patriotism, courage and lofty political and military morale of the heroes of the armed forces. They, with their sacrifices, have kept alive the proud customs of striving for social progress, love of the homeland and freedom. They have put into practice their oath which they have taken for the defense of the revolution and its persecuted people. Our armed forces, with deep hatred for the enemy, have resolutely proved that our revolution is invincible. (?These) actions of the heroes of our struggling and brave army toward the defense of our toiling people and our dear homeland, Afghanistan, are making and opening glorious and golden pages in the history of our country. Here it is necessary to recall briefly the actions of the heroes of the armed forces.

The heroism and sacrifice of the political deputy of the Herat armed forces, Lieutenant Zaher, is one of the valuable examples of the realization of the ideals of the revolution and the return of the rights of the motherland in the struggle against the enemy. He, in tank No 570, resisted and fought until the last moment and until all his ammunition was gone against a number of heretics. When his tank was set on fire, with pride and head held high he said to the enemy: I am proud that I fought until the last moment in defense of the revolution, but you shall know that the future of this homeland and the toiling people belongs to the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and not to you. He lived an epic; he died a hero. May his memory be dear!

Sacrifice and courage, bravery and manhood in struggle against the enemies of the homeland and people are not limited to one brigade and batallion. There are so many examples of heroism and sacrifice in all the units of the DRA Armed Forces. The broadening of comradely cooperation among the personnel of the army, loyalty and [words indistinct] and their overwhelming interest to the party and their revolutionary government is [words indistinct]. Assault and surprise attacks on the enemy shall be accompanied by awareness and (?speed). This important factor, which is a rule for the personnel of the armed forces, is strictly [words indistinct]. We can recall the heroism of 'Abdol Satar. In the course of controlling communication lines near the southern borders, he was severely injured. He had a communications code on him, and before he was caught by the enemy, he buried the coded paper. He kept the code secret and out of enemy hands. His friends managed to rescue him; he, with a murmur, said: Tell the company commander that Satar Sarbaz has remained loyal to the army oath and has not let the enemy obtain the code; please dig up the code. This heroic soldier, after long treatment, recovered and again, voluntarily, went to the battlefront and is now declaring that, until the complete elimination of the enemy, he will fight until the end of his life.

This is an example of love of country and revolution and the keeping of military secrets, which were concealed on the person of an heroic soldier. [Words indistinct] of the courage and heroism of our fathers is a valuable inheritance and the soldiers, NCO's and officers of the DRA Armed Forces are manifesting those gifts in the present revolutionary conditions.

A clear and valuable example of this fact is the heroic action of First Captain 'Abdolmanan, deputy in the battallion in the Herat Province armed force. He was surrounded by the enemy, who wanted to capture him alive. The enemy was getting closer and 'Abdolmanan had only 15 bullets left. He fired 14 bullets at the enemy and only kept one. With a clear and proud voice he said to the enemy: You will take the desire of capturing me alive to your grave. He shot himself with the last bullet. 'Abdolmanan, the hero, determinedly believed that a patriotic Afghan, especially a member of the PDPA, should never submit his arms.

The enemies of the Sawr Revolution are always frightened by the courage of the soldiers, NCO's, officers, even cadets and students of the DRA Armed Forces. Whenever they capture these courageous strugglers on the path of prosperity and freedom, they spare no form of torture, crime or tyranny. They have made great efforts by hostile propaganda to demoralize them and they are still attempting in vain to embark on the provocation and instigation of weak, ignorant and submissive people to carry out subversive actions.

Today, however, our armed forces are winning great and ever-increasing successes in the mopping-up operations and the complete elimination of counterrevolution in the country. In accordance with the resolutions of the Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum valuable and effective measures for the consolidation and further equipping of the armed forces and their defense readiness will be taken. We assure the free, toiling and progress-seeking people of the country that counterrevolution has been condemned to definite defeat and total elimination.

The process of cooperation and participation, unity and solidarity between the strata and classes of the toiling people with the victorious armed forces, police and [word indistinct] of social order is resolutely exposing the final remnants of the criminal bands linked with imperialism and reaction. The defense of the homeland and revolution is the sacred and patriotic duty of every DRA citizen. At present, this factor has been given top priority among the duties of our party and revolutionary government, and the armed forces with our Muslim people are successfully fulfilling their duties. Maybe all progressive and revolutionary forces of the country under the PDPA's leadership will engage in an intensified and just struggle against international imperialism, Maoism, international and regional reaction and against the armed bands exported to our country from abroad. The DRA party and government are making round-the-clock efforts to implement the goals of the revolution, the consolidation of the workers' power and the maintenance of calm in the country.

Unfortunately, there are some who have not realized their duty and debt to their country and to the toiling people, and they try to undermine the decisions and resolutions of the party and government by different means and refuse to implement them. Since defense of the revolution is an historical necessity and [word indistinct] and is the law for building a new society in Afghanistan, the government has thus ratified the penal law on offenses against military service in the DRA Armed Forces, whereby every Afghan citizen who has reached lawful age is dutybound to join on these specific conditions the ranks of the strugglers and true patriots who are ready at any moment to sacrifice their lives in defense of the oppressed masses' interest.

The penal law on offenses against military service has a deeply democratic, progressive and humanitarian nature and is a sign of the will and desire of our country's workers to maintain a peaceful and comfortable life, democracy, and the DRA's independent territorial integrity, unity and national sovereignty. This law very clearly reflects the duties and responsibilities of armed forces personnel and draftees.

The law's humanitarian nature is contained in the fact that it grants a pardon and immunity to all personnel and draftees who have evaded joining their units and have refused military service if they return to their units by 7 November or if they give themselves up to party and government organs.

The extension of the date for draftees to 7 November does not mean the government has yielded to those who have transgressed the law but it once again shows in practice the humanitarian and friendly aspect of the law and has thus prepared the ground for those who have not realized their duties to their homeland and their toiling people to ponder once again and deeply and to compensate for the mistakes which they have committed.

Fortunately, the majority of our young men, following the humanitarian conduct and logical policy of the revolutionary government, are presenting themselves with patriotic feeling, revolutionary fervor and interest at the recruitment centers and other related places to declare their readiness for service in the armed forces, police and other groups.

We hope that those who have evaded joining their units or have recently been drafted will benefit from this humanitarian, democratic and legal opportunity, otherwise they will be liable to conviction and punished according to the law. Those who have hidden in corners to avoid serving in the struggling ranks of the armed forces will be captured sooner or later and will be handed over to the law.

Most of the articles of this law have been enforced in the units and companies of the armed forces. Those who have committed treachery against the country and the people of Afghanistan are responsible for weakening the war capability, independence, territorial integrity, unity and national sovereignty of the DRA. Those who deliberately joined with the enemy, or turned over troops, arms and war equipment to the enemy; those who have committed conspiracy against the revolution and who have exposed military and political secrets; and those who have issued propaganda against the war office of the DRA are currently being tried and the order of the court will be carried out.

For example, one dossier of soldier from the Mazar-e Sharif forces who wanted to join with the enemy has been investigated by the local military court. The soldier, Gholan Ghaws, who was carrying some ammunition and arms, was captured by some local groups while he tried to escape. Following an investigation, he was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment by the court. Another soldier, named Khodadad, who sold two tank machinegun shells for 1,700 afghanis to a civilian, was also imprisoned for a year and a half by the court. But because this law contains an element of love for humanity, he was sent back, by his own wish, to his military unit so that he might struggle against the enemies of the revolution and atone for his mistake.

Under the present conditions, our country is facing threats, aggression and conspiracies from both domestic and foreign reaction. Our revolutionary country is continually faced with an undeclared war from imperialist governments. It is the duty of all true patriots and every Afghan youth to fulfill their duties to their country and homeland and fight relentlessly against the enemies of our hardworking people.

It should be added that a major and valuable role, concerning the explanation and description of the government and Revolution Council's plans and programs concerning the heroism of the soldiers, NCO's, officers and other patriotic forces, is played by the mass media. Therefore, it is necessary that the mass media more actively embark on the propagation and publicity of these acts of heroism and present the information on these compatriots. In addition, the mass media are dutybound to increase their effectiveness through propaganda and publicity of the facts regarding the armed forces, security forces, and all other patriots in order to increase their further participation in the defense of the revolution and the homeland. In order to develop patriotic feelings and defend the ideals of the revolution among all classes of society, the mass media must in the course of their daily activities show more and more to the world the heroism of the people of Afghanistan, the armed forces and other patriotic forces who are fighting against the enemy on the battlefronts. They must also let the world know and our people know about the glorious future and the construction of a new society.

A. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA premier said while addressing some heroes from the Chak-e Wardag front on 6 October: The heroism and sacrifices of your courageous pa iots will not be forgotten by the people and history of Afghanistan. A large number of our struggling compatriots have gone to the battle fronts for the defense of the homeland, revolution and people and are leaving a heroic legacy. Explaining the deeds and heroism of the armed forces plays a very important role in training and developing the lofty feeling concerning war in pupils, students, soldiers, NCO's and the officers of the DRA Armed Forces. It ought to be the case that the heroisms and [word indistinct] of the courageous men of this homeland, shall be [words indistinct] and the resolute struggle of the toiling classes of our society, has great need.

Long live the glorious memory of the martyrs of the path of revolution.

Long live the unity and solidarity of the army and people.

Long live free and independent Afghanistan.

GENERAL QADER ADDRESSES PARTY, MILITARY GATHERINGS 11-14 OCT

Nangarhar Party Activists

GF111710 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] (Warm) wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were yesterday conveyed by Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the presidium of the Revolutionary Council and [official] in charge of the [word indistinct] and Defense Committee of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to party activists of Nangarhar Province in a meeting held in the hall of the [words indistinct] in Jalalabad.

Gen 'Abdol Qader said the world imperialism, led by the world-devouring United States imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and reaction of the region, have [words indistinct] a series of subversive activities and plots by its mercenaries in our country. [passage indistinct]

According to another report, Gen 'Abdol Qader participated in a grand meeting on Thursday [words indistinct] the military command Nangarhar Province and conveyed the message and best wishes from Babrak Karmal to them. [passage indistinct]

Nangarhar Military Command

LD112359 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and responsible to the Justice and Defense Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, conveyed the greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier, to the party activists of Nangarhar Province. The greetings were issued at a meeting held in the hall of the teacher training institute in Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province. The greetings were passionately received by the audience.

General 'Abdol Qader, commenting on the struggles of the party activists in aiding the Afghan Armed Forces to defend the Sawr Revolution and interests of the workers against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, said: They will never succeed in their sinister goals. The Sawr revolution, particularly, in its developmental stage, is pushing forward.

According to another report by the BAKHTAR correspondent in Jalalabad, Gen 'Abdol Qader on Thursday participated at a great meeting which was held by the officers and soldiers of the military command of Nangarhar Province Armed Forces. After conveying the congratulatory message of Babarak Karmal to them, he told the brave officers and soldiers of the Nangarhar Province military command of their vital and important duties with regard to defending the glorious Sawr Revolution and the honor of the homeland.

In recalling with appreciation the sacrifices and heroism of the soldiers and officers of the Nangarhar military force in their struggle against the enemies of the homeland and Sawr Revolution, he said: This fortress will be the fortress of victory. You will be victorious. The only thing which remains is the pride which you courageous and brave officers and soldiers will get from the (salvation) of your homeland and people.

At this meeting a number of officers gave speeches and stated that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan armed forces will struggle all of their lives to safeguard their dear homeland and the Sawr Revolution. They stated that they would eliminate the enemies of our homeland and our people.

Veterans of Qonduz Actions

LD132050 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received this afternoon at the Revolution Council HQ a number of those heroic and revolutionary youths who, 2 months ago, for the sake of the defense and the prosperity of our noble and toiling people and for the purpose of defending the beloved country and of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, went to Qonduz Province and its environs to fight the enemies of the revolution and the enemies of the prosperity and independence of our people, and returned successfully. He spoke to them in an atmosphere of sincerity.

At the start of his talks, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, and on the personal behalf of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and the premier of the DRA, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader sincerely congratulated these militant and fighting youth who, in a revolutionary manner, in defending freedom and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and delivering the people from the enemies of the country, fought successfully against them.

Gen Qadar told the revolutionary and militant youths: When we learned how to struggle for the prosperity of our people and of our country, we promised our people that we would engage in a relentless fight for the prosperity and deliverance of our people and we would sacrifice ourselves in this. It is a pleasure to say that we have fulfilled our promises to certain extent. You must remember that the fight has started and you must not think that in the past 2 months that you have been engaging the enemy the struggle has ended. On the contrary, the party has put great responsibility on to the shoulders of its members. As a comrade in arms of yours and an officer I promise you that your heroic memory will live forever with the party, revolutionary government and your noble people, and history will write this heroism of yours in its golden pages. In the course of his talk Gen Qader told the informed fighters and brave compatriots that now the enemy is faced with defeat and elimination and has lost all its military (skill) owing to the activities of the party and the uprising of the people.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at the end of Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader's talk, one of the fighting and heroic youth, on behalf of his other comrades in arms, gave a brief explanation of their (mission) and the elimination of the enemy, and said that truthfully, having returned from one of the battlefronts in the Province of Qonduz, our struggle against the enemies of the revolution and the enemies of our toilers has not ended, but we are ready and prepared to serve on any battlefields and accomplish the great mission with which the PDPA has entrusted us.

Armed Forces-DYOA Meeting

LD142124 Kabul Domestic Service in Pasto 1530 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] On the occasion of the establishment of the first independent battalion of militant Democratic Youth of Afghanistan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], a meeting has been held in the assembly hall of the Amaniah High School in Kabul. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Revolution Council Presidium and chairman of the Justice and Defense Committee of the PDPA Central Committee; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and deputy chairman of the Organizational Committee for Social Affairs of the PDPA Central Committee; (Farid Masder), secretary of the DYOA Central Committee; and some party cadres participated in the meeting.

At the opening of the meeting the DYOA secretary, on behalf of the organization, praised the bravery of those youths who have voluntarily joined the ranks of the armed forces. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, then expressed his most sincere greetings and warm feelings to the militant and sincere youths--the true sons of the country--who have volunteered to completely eliminate the enemies of the revolution and who have entered the ranks of the heroic DRA Army. Gen Qader said: The heroic party and our revolutionary government are proud of the Heroic Afghan youths who for the sake of the deliveries of the country and the defense of the Sawr Revolution have entered the ranks of their heroic brothers in the armed forces and are removing the unclean hands of the enemies of the country from the beloved motherland.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the chairman of the Propaganda and Publicity Commission and deputy chairman of the General Department of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Defense gave a speech. A member of the Justice and Defense Committee of the PDPA Central Committee read the joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politibureau and of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council concerning the organization of the affairs of the DYOA in the armed forces. In conclusion, the political deputy of the independent youth battalion, on behalf of the militant youth, made a speech. The militant youths took an oath to fight to the end for the elimination of the last remnants of the enemy.

ZIRAY, NUR OTHER LEADERS' ACTIVITIES 10-13 OCT

Air Force Meeting

LD120426 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Today, on the occasion of analyzing the military capability at the end of the previous training period and the beginning of the new training session, a gathering was held by the commanders and political chiefs of the air force and air defense units in the Hall of Political Enlightenment of the air force and air defense headquarters. Attending the meeting were Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and members of the Revolution Council Presidium, and some of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolution Council members and some of the high-ranking party cadres of the armed forces.

At the beginning, the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was played and subsequently Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, in relation to the gains of the glorious Sawr Revolution and its new development stage, made statements and drew the attention of the commanders and political chiefs of different units of the air defense and air force of the country to their heavy and important duties and advised their continued (?readiness) aimed at the complete elimination of the terrorist and murderer bands.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds: At the end of this meeting,the air force and air defense commanders, in the course of speeches, recalled the courage, bravery and heroism of the officers and personnel of the air force and air defense during the liberating struggles of the heroic people of Afghanistan and assured the PDPA and DRA Government that the officers and soldiers of the air force and air defense of the armed forces will fight up to the end against the different enemies of the Sawr Revolution, just as they have shown their heroism and courage in the success of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage.

Farewell to Recruits

LD111950 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] In honor of that number of militant youths of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] who have volunteered to join the shock-inflicting forces of the revolution for (?honor) and to defend the homeland and the revolution and are leaving for the military fronts, a meeting was held this morning in the Gymnasium of Kabul Polytechnic.

At the beginning, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, made a revolutionary speech. Addressing the militant party youths, he said: I congratulate you, valorous and heroic militant members of the PDPA for forming the shock-inflicting forces at this sensitive historic moment on the instruction of the party and the resolutions of the Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum to deliver the country and defend the revolution and noble and oppressed people of Afghanistan. He stressed to the youths their great historic mission and added: It is the duty of you young men as guardians of the Sawr Revolution to (?form) revolution organizations everywhere and to create such conditions for beloved Afghanistan that our enemies cannot succeed in killing even one person or destroying one bridge or [word indistinct].

Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, Minister of the Interior, then spoke on the revolutionary duties and obligations of party youths in the light of the Sawr Revolution and said he hopes that as a result of the sacrifice of the heroic youths the enemies of the revolution may be eliminated and that total security may be brought to the beloved country.

Then Zahur Razemjo, on behalf of the Kabul party committee, expressed the hope that the fighting party members may once more demonstrate their party devotion in practice for the revolution order of their (?country) and thus purge the beloved country of the existence of polluted enemies.

At the end one of the young men of the shock-inflicting force of the revolution made a speech on behalf of (?his colleagues), saying: We assure our heroic party and revolutionary government that we will patriotically fight against the enemies of the noble people of Afghanistan and will advance in making a prosperous future for our oppressed people.

Following the ceremony the shock-inflicting militant youth of the PDPA who have voluntarily joined theshock inflicting force of the 28 April revolution to defend the country and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution marched from the grounds of the polytechnic and left for military units.

National Museum Reopening

LD142240 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The National Museum of Afghanistan has been reopened.

Participating at the inaugural ceremony held in the museum building this afternoon, were Dr Saleh Mohamad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and Politburo members; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy in the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister; 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; some members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Presidium, the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; some high-level party cadres; and ambassadors and cultural units of the friendly countries in Kabul.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy in the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, spoke about the reopening of the National Museum of Afghanistan, following its sorrowful period of stagnancy. To culture loving visitors he said that we have the duty to preserve the esteemed heritage of our past which is the source of our ancient civilization. It has been passed to us through this museum and we should preserve it. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand pointed to the importance of the historic relics in the national museum of Afghanistan and said: this museum is a treasure of culture and there is no doubt that the cultureless Amin and his band stole from this treasure of human civilization and put articles in boxes and sacks and hid them in houses. In the course of doing this, great damage was caused to the best relics of our ancient history and, among others, the exalted bowl of Alexander the Great, which was one of the greatest relics of the world, was broken into several pieces.

Visit to Jalalabad, Asadabad

LD141650 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, members of the Politburo and of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, together with Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, yesterday visited the provinces of Nangarhar and KOnar. They took part in meetings organized by the toiling people of these provinces in the cities of Jalalabad and Asadabad.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Jalalabad that Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur and Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader arrived in Jalalabad yesterday morning. They were welcomed at the airport by Solayman La'eq, candidate member of the PDPA, member of the Revolution Council, Nangarhar party activists and government officials. They later took part in a rapturous meeting attended by thousands of people which was held in the capital city, Jalalabad, and were welcomed by ulema, elders, workers, peasants, intellectuals, members of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women of Afghanistan and the boy and girl pupils of the city of Jalalabad and its envirous.

At the start of this rapturous meeting, a few verses of the Holy Koran were read, and after the playing of the national anthem of the DRA Solayman La'eq welcomed the arrival of the high-ranking party delegation to the Province of Nangarhar and introduced them to the audience. Afterwards, Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur each in turn elucidated the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, especially after its new stage of development, and explained the duties and mission of the toiling and noble people of Nangarhar in fulfilling the aims of the revolution, safeguarding our sacred soil and repulsing the enemies of our beloved country and people, and hoped that the people of Nagarhar Province, as from the beginning of the revolution to the present day they have continued their struggles for the elimination of counterrevolutionary elements and the enemies of the beloved country, so they should continue to wipe out these bought servants of reaction and imperialism who are shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of our country, and should continue their valorous struggles in the future too and eliminate them completely.

Another report from Asadabad, the capital of Konar Province, adds that Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur yesterday afternoon arrived in the Province of Konar and there too participated in a meeting of thousands of people which was organized in support and approval of the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee by the toiling people of Konar, including workers, peasants, soldiers of military units, school pupils and other toilers of that province in the main square of the city of Asadabad.

At this meeting Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur made speeches and talked about the values of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum. They revealed the conspiracies and interference of international imperilaism and Chinese chauvinism, the militarism of Pakistan and the reaction of the region in our beloved country and outlined the duties and obligations of the toiling and noble people of Konar in eliminating these murderous and instigator elements.

In reply one of the elders of Konar, giving his support to the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum expressed preparedness for all sorts of sacrifices for their realization.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY SITUATION IN KABUL, PROVINCES

Zabol Highwaymen Punished

LD101553 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] A number of rebels and highway robbers who were engaging in terror in the districts of (Chingash) and Misani in Zabol Province and were disturbing the peace of the toiling people of those areas were punished on 6 and 7 October by the soldiers and officers of the army unit in these districts. A large number of arms and various ammunition was seized from these bought servants of American and Pakistani reaction, who were stopping caravans, killing passengers and looting their property.

Faryab, Baghlan Clashes

LD112016 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Recently, another group of thieves, murderers and servants of American imperialism were crushed by the armed forces and party activists during an operation involved in mopping up our dear homeland from the foul and ominous existence of these criminals. These criminals, who were disrupting the peace and security of our hardworking people, were crushed with the cooperation of the noble people in the village of [name indistinct] of the [word indistinct] district of Faryab Province.

A spokesman for the Faryab Province said these murderers and highway robbers were disrupting security in the Andkhoi District villages through armed threats and terrorism. Recently, in the course of a hand to hand battle, they were crushed by the armed forces and party activists. The spokesman added that different types of arms made in the United States, China and Pakistan, a large quantity of ammunition and a quantity of explosives was seized from these criminals and murderers. According to another report from Baghlan Province, 'Abdoljalil, son of Sayed Rahim, resident of Bareksal Village of the Baghlan Province, who had engaged in terror and intimidation in the center of that province, was killed by the security force of that province in an armed clash. An information source from Baghlan Province said that arms and a quantity of bullets were found on him. Also found on him were documents linking him with gangs from outside the country that are traitors to our country and our revolution.

Battle in Jowzjan

LD121822 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] As a result of an operation by party workers, the armed forces, youth organizations, workers' unions and other patriotic forces as well as the heroic security authorities against the counterrevolutionaries, great losses were inflicted on the enemy. The operation took place in the Sar-e Pol district and suburbs of Jowzjan Province.

According to the reports of reponsible authorities in Jowzjan Province, due to this heroic battle, a great number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed, a number of others captured and a large number of American and Chinese arms were seized. In addition, three boxes of various types of ammunition and antitank bullets were seized by the patriotic forces.

As a result of this operation, the enemy's arms caches have been destroyed in various localities. When the party workers, armed forces, security authorities and other patriotic forces returned from these battle fronts to Sheberghan city, they were welcomed with revolutionary fervor by thousands of people including members of the provincial committee, city committee, party activists, school children and the citizens of Sheberghan. Also participating were members of the Democratic Youth organizations of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan.

Samangan Province Skirmish

LD131706 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Party activists, soldiers and officers of the armed forces, in a brave encounter in Samangan Province yesterday, eliminated a number of rebels in the village of (Deh Mohammad Khatak) in the District of Hazrat-e Soltan and arrested some of these sellouts who were carrying American and Chinese arms and ammunition.

A source of Samangan Province, explaining this news, said that at this battle a [word indistinct] center of the rebels was also discovered and a number of documents, goods and some (?army) clothes and foodstuffs were also seized. The source added that this bastion was eliminated.

Victorious Samangan Trade Unionists

LD132248 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] On the basis of the powerful and historic resolutions of the Third Plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, 34 militant fighting members of the Balkh provincial trade unions who had gone to the battlefront in Samangan Province to eliminate the rebels--these mercenaries of reaction and servants of U.S. imperialism--recently returned to Balkh Province and were warmly welcomed by the Balkh trade unions and a number of the area's toiling people.

A meeting was heldon this occasion in front of he Balkh Trade Union Council. The chairman of the provincial trade union council in a speech wished the trade union members further successes. In reply, several of the revolutionary righters expressed their willingness to make sacrifices in order to completely wipe out the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

Badghisat Refugees Return

LD121836 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Those compatriots who left their homes during the reign of the criminal Amin and his bloodthirsty band are still returning home.

Yesterday 100 families, residents of the Qades District of Badghisat Province, returned to their homes. They submitted their arms to the security authorities of that district and expressed their readiness for every kind of sincere service with their national and revolutionary government. These compatriots and brothers of ours were warmly welcomed by the staff of Qades District and a great number of the people of that locality.

Baghlan, Bamian Province Meetings

LD121820 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Religious leaders, soldiers, officers, party activists and personnel and a number of the noble and toiling people of [name indistinct] district of Baghlan Province, met yesterday on the premises of the district army command and expressed their resolute and complete readiness to implement the plans of their national and progressive government. They said that they will continue their firm and resolute revolutionary struggle and will work against the rebels, the servants of U.S. imperialism. Displayed at this gathering were various types of American and Chinese arms, including missile launchers and a large amount of ammunition, which had been seized by the courageous and brave soldiers of the locality from the rebels. The courage and bravery of the soldiers, officers and party activists, in crushing the counterrevolution elements were praised by the audience. According to another report, elders, intellectuals and a great number of the noble people of Fuladi and [two names indistinct] villages of the Bamian provincial center, once again expressed their support and solidarity for the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution at a meeting which was held in the provincial headquarters. They condemned the criminal actions of the enemies of the homeland and of our people, who disrupt security and cause discomfort to our people by engaging in terror and intimidation.

CTK: Sarboland on Qandahar

LD102006 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 10 Oct 80

[By CETEKA correspondent]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct--Afghan military units are liquidating with success armed groups of terrorists in the provinces of Qandahar, Oruzgan, Helmand and Zabol, who enter the country from Pakistan. Large bands of terrorists have already been dispersed and the enemy has changed tactics and operates in small groups, mainly at night. Responsibility for fight against counter-revolution in the area rests with 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture. Speaking to Czechoslovak journalists who visited Qandahar these days, he stressed that the Afghan Government would be able to liquidate the terrorists quickly if they were not receiving foreign support. The bandits are armed with American and Chinese weapons. Last month alone, 13 foreigners, who entered Afghan territory with terrorists bands from Pakistan, were detained in the Qandahar Province. Government bodies have scored success in the fight against the counter-revolution. In the past two months, life in the town of Qadndahar has been fully normalized, production runs to full capacity and people have returned to their normal life, he said.

'State of War Throughout Country'

BK111732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Former Afghan Deputy Prime Minister (Syed Shamsuddin Majruh) has said a state of war prevails throughout Afghanistan where the entire people have risen to preserve the country's freedom and sovereignty.

(Syed Shamsuddin Majruh), who has taken refuge in Pakistan, said in a radio interview that the people of Afghanistan were not prepared to accept communism which negated their deen [religion] and wanted to establish an Islamic system in their country. The Afghan leader said the entire Afghan nation was engaged in a milli jihad offering every kind of sacrifice. He said soldiers were deserting the Karmal regime army and joining the mujahedin in large numbers. The Afghans would continue their struggle till the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. (Syed Shamsuddin Majruh) repudiated the Karmal regime's claim that it had brought about economic changes in the country. He said, on the contrary, due to the fighting the economy had been shattered, business had come to a standstill, agriculture has been ruined and roads have been destroyed. As a matter of fact, he said the puppet Karmal regime could not implement any plan due to the popular uprising. The former Afghan deputy prime minister ridiculed the propaganda of the Karmal regim e that there was no restriction on saying prayers and other religious rites. The people, he added, could not be misled by this propaganda. He appreciated the efforts of the Pakistan Government in providing shelter and other humanitarian and moral assistance to the Afghan refugees who were forced to leave their homes as the conditions became unbearable for the innocent people in their own country.

Change in Kabul Curfew

LD111714 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The respected citizens of Kabul are requested to observe a curfew from 2300-0400. [Words indistinct] According to an announcement of the Interior Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [words indistinct] from tomorrow, 12 October the respected citizens of Kabul should observe curfew from 2200-0500.

AFP: Kabul 'Calm'

BK131516 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 13 Oct 80

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Oct (AFP)--Nearly ten months after Soviet troops poured into Afghanistan, calm has officially returned to the capital, although authorities admit that acts of terrorism occur. During the day the army keeps a low profile. Afghan soldiers guard public buildings and embassies but there is little military presence in the commercial areas and the important Kabul bazaar. But at night the troop activity increases. The curfew was advanced an hour yesterday and now Kabul residents have to be indoors from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Outside, armoured vehicles patrol the main streets and areas around the presidential palace. Soviet soldiers can be seen controlling military traffic, notably as it crosses Pashtunistan Square, one of the main points of the city. Afghan authorities blame the "terrorism" on Western Governments and journalists.

The United States, France, West Germany and Britain, together with their embassies here, were directly involved in plots against the Soviet-backed Government of Babrak Karmal, Mahmud Baryalay, a senior official dealing with foreign affairs in the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Two French newsmen were arrested last month and were still being held for allegedly "collaborating with counter-revolutionaries." Mr Baryalay explained that normal practice was to try and then expel journalists unless they had committed "unjustifiable" crimes.

Meanwhile, on the political side, mystery continued to surround the visit President Babrak Karmal is due to make to Moscow this month. No date has yet been fixed and the composition of the delegation has still to be decided. The tour will be a "friendly visit" to develop still furthe the economic and cultural relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Mr Bary y explained.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ RETURNS HOME FROM PEACE TOUR

BK101117 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq was given a memorable welcome on his return home today after a tour of seven world capitals and his historic address at the United Nations on behalf of (?900 million Muslims of the world). He was given a full ceremonial reception at the airport. He was received by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan. Others present at the airport included [words indistinct] federal ministers, federal secretaries, local bodies councillors and other prominent citizens. [Words indistinct] two children presented bouquets of flowers to the president, and a contingent drawn from the three services presented a guard of honor.

Thousands of people gathered at Islamabad Airport and all along the route from the airport to the president's residence and greeted him with full-throated slogans of Islam Zindabad [Long Live Islam], Pakistan Zindabad and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq Zindabad. They showered flower petals as the president passed by. The airport and the entire route were gaily decorated with multicolored bunting, streamers, arches and banners with welcome slogans.

Immediately after his arrival, the president addressed a news conference and answered questions from newsmen about his mission abroad and his efforts to bring about an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Afghan crisis. The president described his mission abroad [words indistinct] message of Islam and highly successful. He said that the world at large now thought that Islam had a lot of things to offer to humanity for peace and tranquility. The president said that as a result of his meetings with about (?nine) heads of state he had noticed that the misunderstandings that existed in the Western minds about Islam were now (?more clear). He added there was now a realization about the true message of Islam as a religion of peace and tranquility. The Western world, he said, was now more receptive to this message. The president said that the Western world had a most sympathetic attitude toward Pakistan.

Answering a question about his mission to Iran and Iraq, the president said he is in contact with the presidents of the two countries to bring about an end to the hostilities. He said that continuation of dialogue was a step toward peace. The president said Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti was now visiting Iran and Iraq. As soon as he hears from him he would consider taking further steps. If necessary he will himself visit Iran and Iraq again to help without any loss of time. He emphasized that both Iran and Iraq were of the view that war was not in the interest of their countries, however, the polarization [words indistinct].

In reply to a question, the president warned that there should be no involvement of any outside country, big or small, as it would result in great complications and endanger world peace. The president said that there is no material support being given to the two warring countries.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the world community realized that the Islamic world should play an effective role in the present situation and that the organization of the Islamic conference was the most suitable body for this purpose.

Opinions on Carter, Afghanistan, Commonwealth

BK101622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said his mission abroad to project the true message of Islam was highly successful. He was addressing a press conference in Islamabad this afternoon on his return from his visit to various countries and the United Nations.

Answering a question concerning Afghanistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said it is a political issue and could only be solved through political means. For this, flexibility in point of view and understanding is required. He expressed the hope that those countries, who claim to be the custodians of world peace, will review all the facets of this issue and stress to the Soviet Union the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan. He said during his meetings with the U.S. and European heads of state he had clarified to them that if they ignored Afghanistan today, a similar situation might develop in Europe. The president said the Soviet Union as a neighbor could enjoy friendly relations with Afghanistan and nobody would object to it.

Referring to his meeting with President Carter and Mr Agha Shahi's talks with the Soviet foreign minister, the president said there are bright prospects for positive relations both with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Answering a question whether the U.S. President assured him of Pakistan's security, the president said only 80 million Pakistanis could defend Pakistan's security. Though we lack material resources, however, Pakistan's Armed Forces are ready to make every sacrifice for the sake of people and the country. He said Pakistan occupies a very important position both geographically and militarily. Pakistan could play an important role with regard to the security of the Persian Gulf because Pakitan is directly affected by the current situation. The president clarified that Pakistan is not in favor of military aid and it will depend on buying needed arms and ammunition from its own resources. With regard to economic assistance, Islamic countries and a few more countries could help Pakistan in making it strong and self-reliant. About the interest shown by U.S. investors for investment in Pakistan, the president said their response is very encouraging. Answering a question about Pakistan rejoining the Commonwealth, the president said he did not discuss this with the British leaders. He reiterated, however, that Pakistan would rejoin the Commonwealth only with dignity and honor.

ZIAUL HAQ GREETS PDRY LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

BK140912 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, (Abdul Fatah Ismail) [name as heard], on the occasion of the National Day of his country.

CHATTI TO LEAVE FOR IRAN, IRAQ BY 15 OCT

BK131720 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti will leave for Tehran and Baghdad in the next 48 hours. Reporting this the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY says Chatti will resume the Islamic conference goodwill efforts to end the present fighting between the two countries. The Saudi agency says the organization of the Islamic Conference has received positive replies from the two sides.

AGHA SHAHI INFORMS WALDHEIM OF AFGHAN RESOLUTION

GF111734 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has informed Kurt Waldheim in New York of the important points of a draft resolution on the Afghan crisis which will be presented next month at the UN General Assembly session on Afghanistan. It is expected that the [word indistinct] committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference will finalize the draft resolution by next week.

NAVAL COMMANDER THREATENS TO MINE STRAIT OF HORMUZ, GULF

JN141836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1817 GMT 14 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The ETTELA'AT newspaper writes: The commander of the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has said: We will strongly rebuke [nuwabbikh] the Persian Gulf states and sheykhdoms if they offer help to the agent Iraqi regime. He added that our naval forces have blocked navigation lines for ships intending to enter or leave Iraqi ports, but freedom of international navigation in the Persian Gulf region and the Strait of Hormuz is guaranteed by us. However, if it becomes necessary, we will mine the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf.

DETAILS OF 13 OCT DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

JN141925 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1738 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held its first meeting last night under Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, resident of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. Attending were brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; brothers Parvaresh and Mohammad Montazeri, elected representatives in the Majlis; and brother Morteza Reza'i, commander of the revolutionary guards.

The president and commander in chief of the armed forces said that the meeting dealt with several issues among which were the military capabilities and resources of Iran and also the enemy's military capabilities and resources. The meeting also reviewed the situation and morale at the battlefronts and the military plan that must be implemented. It also tackled the various resources needed to realize victory and the question of the war in general.

The president added that the situation now is militarily better, and our forces today are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i said: I feel that the Supreme Defense Council is becoming active and I hope that the people will soon feel the effects of these activities. On his visit yesterday to Dezful and the morale of the army and the people there, the prime minister said morale is very high. He said: I visited this region upon the imam's orders and in view of my position in the government so as to assure the citizens that there is nothing to worry about and God will make them victorious. He added that the citizens in Dezful asked him to inform the imam that they will fight until they force the enemy back and will use their [word indistinct] hands if necessary.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani declared that the first meeting of the Supreme Defense Council was extremely successful. He added: The military commanders informed us about the capabilities of our army and about our combat ability. This was very useful, he added. Rafsanjani said: Judging by the talks we had, I think that we can prepare a good plan for the continuation of work and for taking useful and quick measures.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i declared that the decision issued by the imam has come exactly at the proper moment and that [words indistinct] by a council will allow the plans to be drawn up and to be implemented more accurately. He said that [words indistinct] and that the people must feel this.

The most important duties of the council, Khamene'i said, are organizing defense policy, deciding information policy and coordinating among the executive departments in accordance with the decisions of the council. I think that the decision issued by the imam on the formation of the council will make us realize our Islamic and revolutionary aims in the shortest possible time and in the most perfect manner.

Brother Mohammad Montazeri, representative of the Majlis in the Supreme Defense Council, said: I think that the imam took the matter seriously since the first day [as heard] and that he is following the events day by day. This is because we are not fighting Iraq but the United States. It is not Saddam fighting us but the U.S. policies aimed at weakening Iran. Therefore, the imam wanted to coordinate all the revolutionary, popular and government forces in order for us to be able to follow a joint and unified policy.

On the imam's decision, brother Reza'i, commander of the revolutionary guards said: The imam's decision made all the departments unite in order to progress in the war, God willing, and to rally behind the imam's word. The Muslim Iranian people will see the results in the shortest possible time.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RAJA'I, SALAMATI, ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS

LD141236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, accompanied by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Salamati, met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During the meeting matters relating to various state issues, including the problem of land, Iran's participation in the UN Security Council, the Supreme Defense Council, the housing foundation and the foundation for the poor were discussed. The imam of the nation issued guidance to the prime minister regarding the aforementioned topics.

GAS RATION PLANS FOR INDUSTRIES ANNOUNCED

LD150538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The headquarters for industrial fuel and energy in an announcement addressed to the officials and owners of industries in Tehran said:

Today, Wednesday, all companies in Tehran on presentation of logbooks and police cards can obtain blue cards from the governor general's office in Tehran which will enable them to obtain 25 litres of gasoline daily from stations. Regarding other gasoline-fueled vehicles which are vital to operations, the industries must apply to the following places:

1. Industries connected with national industries of Iran through the relevant coordinating councils on Lt Gen Qarani Street.

2. Industries connected with the organization for the expansion and renovation of the country through the relevant organization on Mossadeq Street and on Jam-e Jam Street.

3. Industries connected with the oppressed foundation through the foundation on Karim Khan-e Zand Street.

4. Private industries through Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Mines on Taleqani Street, in Forsat Corner.

QOTBZADEH VIEWS FUTURE ROLE IN POLITICS, HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD141447 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 10 Oct 80 p 1, 6

[Bobo Scheutz interview with Sadeq Qotbzadeh: "Our Mistakes Behind the War"]

[Text] Tehran--"The Iranian Government is incompetent and must be replaced. It cannot solve the country's problems, and it is partly due to the government's mistakes that Iraq has dared to attack us."

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, former Iranian foreign minister, said this in an extremely frank interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET on Thursday. He received me in his elegant private office in Tehran.

"The war with Iraq could be predicted," he said as he leaned back in a leather armchair. "Iraq was afraid that our revolution would spread, and at the same time it was clear that we were weakened, partly through unrest in the army and partly through economic and social problems and by the election of a completely incompetent government. The timing of the declaration of war against Iran was advantageous for Iraq, but it underestimated the national resistance in Iran.

"The only positive result of the war is that it has helped our morale enormously. The nation's self-confidence has been greatly strengthened.

"And for the first time in Iran's postwar history the army has become popular among the people. Under the shah it was hated by all, and even after the revolution it was met with suspicion. But now for the first time the armed forces have done what they are intended for--defending the country--and they have thus won support from ordinary people."

[Question] Is there no risk then that the army could come to play a political role or be used by some political group?

"No," Qotbzadeh answered. "The army leadership is such that it cannot be used. This also means that the Iranian exile groups, with Shahpur Bakhtiar at their head, which have perhaps been counting on the army's support in the event of a future coup, can no longer do so. The war has destroyed all Bakhtiar's chances of trying to seize power."

Sadeq Qotbzadeh sees himself as an opposition man and at present is preparing the publication of a new daily newspaper with the name "SIGNS IN TIME." The first issue will leave the presses next week, according to the plans.

"It will be an independent newspaper and we will not hesitate to criticize all whom we consider wrong; at the same time we will support groups or persons acting reasonably.

"The fact that I have left the government does not mean that I have left politics. I am at the center of politics and I will use my newspaper. At the moment I have no plans to form a political party, but a political group will perhaps grow up around the newspaper," Qotbzadeh said.

When I asked him if he will not have problems with censorship and whether the groups he criticizes will not try to stop him, he smiled and answered after a pause.

"All opposition has its problems.

"But the country needs criticism. The radicals who are now sitting in the government are those who previously criticized everything with their slogans. Now they are there themselves and realize that it takes two to tango. Now they are having to eat their slogan politics. Either they must change course--and that will be to the course they previously criticized--or else they must resign."

"But it is necessary to have this evil now. For, if the radicals had not been given the chance to govern, they would always have been able to claim that they could perform miracles.

"It is the radicals who have used the American hostages as a political tool, and it is one of the government's mistakes not to release the hostages now.

"It was not a mistake to take the hostages; then, it was a logical act on account of the revolution's character, but it is a mistake to hold them now," Qotzbadeh said.

"The hostages could have been released when the UN commission of enquiry was here, and they should definitely have been released after the parliamentary election," he said.

"I think that the mood of the people is in favor of releasing the hostages, but the government is not sufficiently competent to solve the problem. The situation is now complicated, for many people have no courage and for this reason the hostage affair will take a long time.

"The radicals used the hostages against those whom many call the moderate elements, but whom I would like to call the wise elements, and I know that they tried to push the problem over onto us to solve while they continued to scream their slogans. Then, when the problem was solved, they would be able to say that we were pro-American.

"But I told them to go to hell, that they would have to solve the problem themselves," Qotbzadeh said.

"The hostage affair has contributed to Iran's isolation today. We are isolated because of our own mistakes, not the least the enormous amount of propaganda we have been hawking around, in which we have attacked almost all countries and peoples.

"Even the parliament, which is dominated by the radicals, has shown itself incapable of making decisions," the surprisingly critical Qotbzadeh went on.

"Because of these groups the revolution has acquired a radical character which we could not predict at the outset."

Qotbzadeh was one of the very first exiled Iranians to attach himself to Ayatollah Khomeyni in Paris.

Before this he spent several years in the United States and Canada, but chiefly in France, where he was active in intellectual Islamic groups together with Iran's incumbent President Bani-Sadr, for example. At that time Qotbzadeh and Bani-Sadr were bitter enemies, like cat and dog--something which was also apparent in the first months after the revolution, when they both were involved in an intricate struggle for power. So it was interesting to hear his answer to the question of whether he also considered President Bani-Sadr incompetent:

"No," Qotbzadeh replied, "he is extremely competent."

Since the revolution Qotbzadeh's fortunes in the arena of Islamic power have been on the wane. He began as the important chief of Iranian radio and television, after which he succeeded Bani-Sadr as the foreign minister a year ago.

But in the presidential election, which Bani-Sadr won by a convincing majority, Qotbzadeh finished way down the list and, after the parliament had been elected and the appointment of the new government begun, Qotbzadeh also lost the foreign ministership.

During the interview he claimed that he was asked to stay at his post but that he did not want to.

Now he is obviously putting all his efforts into a career as an opposition politician--a position which in today's Iran shows no immediate signs of leading to success.

But for the time being Qotbzadeh is still a part of the political scene. He surrounds himself with a loyal band of workers, who fill his elegant office premises and will man the editorial offices of his newspaper.

When I visited him I also saw an armed bodyguard who was showing off with a revolver in one of the rooms in front of a couple of giggling secretaries.

Qotbzadeh is obviously aware that it is not completely safe to be outspoken in today's Iran.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON WAR WITH IRAQ, INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

LD141549 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Bobo Scheutz dispatch from Tehran including conversation with Ayatollah Beheshti: "Many Support Us--No Isolation"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--"During the present war the Soviet Union has offered us cooperation, but I cannot give any more details about this."

Ayatollah Beheshti, one of the most powerful men in Iran, revealed this in a conversation with a small group of journalists on Wednesday in his office in the Tehran Ministry of Justice.

Beheshti did not want to say if Iran had accepted or rejected the Soviet offer, but his answer can probably be interpreted as a rejection:

"The Soviet Union had made similar proposals for a long time even before the war, and they did not only concern weapons, but for the Islamic Republic all relations with foreigners must be based on our independence."

In addition, Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i made a strong attack on Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union a few days ago, which confirms the assumption that the Soviet help has been declined.

According to Ayatollah Beheshti, however, several other countries have not only declared themselves on Iran's side in the war, but have also offered help of their own accord. However, he was not willing to say what countries these were.

But when asked which countries he considers friendly to Iran and the Islamic Revolution, he mentioned India, Libya, Algeria, Palestine [as published] "and some European and Asian countries."

"A number of countries in Europe which chose to support the U.S. sanctions against Iran are now ready to have close relations with Iran," Beheshti said. "They have now realized that these sanctions damage not only our welfare but theirs too."

Which countries in Europe want close relations with Iran?

No reply.

Beheshti strongly attacked President Bani-Sadr's view that Iran has become isolated.

"There are many groups in the world which support us, and we have both political and trade relations with a large number of states," Beheshti said.

The states which support Iraq in the war, especially Jordan, he dismissed with a gesture:

"We talk with nations, not their kings."

Unconfirmed reports that have reached Tehran in the last few days claim that Kurdish guerrillas in Iranian Kordestan have escalated their struggle against the central regime in the shadow of the war against Iraq.

"The situation in Kordestan is not so bad," Beheshti said, somewhat cryptically. "I have not heard of any serious fighting," he continued.

"We have not sent more troops there, but have only replaced a few."

The reports given in Tehran of the situation on the fronts in the southwest and the west continue to be contradictory and do not give a clear picture of what is really happening. Ayatollah Beheshti also asserted strongly that the port of Khorramshahr is still in Iranian hands, and he even hinted that Iran is in the process of building up a major counteroffensive in the southwest.

"The war will continue until the Iraqi troops have left Iran," he said, "and every revolutionary nation must be prepared for great sacrifice."

ITALIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS BEHESHTI ON WAR, HOSTAGES

AU141616 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 14 Oct (ANSA)--The chief justice of Iran's Supreme Court, Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, delivered a series of crisp and direct statements on the hostilities between his country and Iraq, the American hostages held for close to one year in Iran and his country's domestic situation in an interview carried in today's edition of the Rome paper, "LA REPUBBLICA".

In remarks reflecting the official line in Tehran, the judge said that "Iraqi aggression" is being manipulated by the United States.

Arguing against a view widely held outside his country, Ayatollah Beheshti said, "Iran is not isolated. All the Islamic groups have taken a stance in our favor", and as a clincher added, "the governments are something else".

With reference to the Americans seized by Islamic militants after an assault on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on November 4 last year, the chief justice said cryptically, "if the American Government had gotten down off the devil's ass, the problem would have been settled already.

"The capture of the hostages was the reaction of an oppressed people against oppression", he explained.

"The sooner it's over the better it will be for everyone", he affirmed and went on to declare that "it's up to the United States, however".

In the area of his interview dealing with the situation at home, the ayatollah declared that, "in an Islamic state, the people first choose the doctrine and then, on the basis of the doctrine, they select the government.

"There is no doubt that we have an ideological system. Only those who are loyal to this ideology can take part in this system", the religious leader explained.

"The non-believers can live as simple citizens... but cannot participate in the management of power".

In another part of the interview, the Supreme Court justice disclosed that, "according to (President Abolhasan) Bani-Sadr, people who are qualified, but not the faithful of the Islamic religion, can take part in the management of power. We do not believe this.

"Our system is Islam, never capitalism nor socialism", Ayatollah Beheshti concluded.

3-DAY MOURNING PERIOD OVER ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE ANNOUNCED

LD111224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 80

["Text" of 11 October statement of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpt] While condoling the brother nation of Algeria on the disastrous earthquake in Al-Asnam, as a result of which many of our brothers and sisters in Algeria died, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces 3 days of public mourning beginning today.

Beheshti Condolences

JN141122 Tehran PARS in English 0850 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 19 Oct (PARS)--The chief justice of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, sent a message of condolence to the (?Algerian president) on the occasion of the recent earthquake in the city of Al-Asnam in which thousands of people were killed.
Dr Beheshti expressed his [words indistinct] the Islamic nation could pave the way for the (?further) solidarity and unity of the Islamic nation [words indistinct] the constructive principles of Islam.

Students Express Solidarity

LD141336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the 149th statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy was issued today, addressed to the Muslim nation of Algeria, in connection with the unfortunate occurrence of the earthquake in Al-Asnam.

In part of this statement, addressing the brother, Muslim and victorious nation of Algeria, it says: We learned of the unfortunate, severe earthquake in the large city of Al-Asnam at a time when the combatant and brave nation of Iran is engaged in a triumphant battle against the aggressive enemy, the puppet, paganistic, Ba'thist regime of Saddam. A war in which Carter's evil hand has come out of the sleeve of the traitor Saddam and which has been forced on our martyr-ridden nation. (?A battle) in which Islam stands in one front and paganism on the opposite front; (?the fight) between Islam and America; the war between Islam and the superpowers. The outcome of this fight will definitely be nothing other than the victory of Islam.

In another part of the statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, it says: Although in the unfortunate occurrence of the earthquake, which resulted in the loss of thousands of innocent men, women and children, the wounding of many people, and also other severe damage, the brother nation of Algeria--especially those in the quake areas--should (?wait) and God Almighty will reward them. Glad tidings to those who are patient, as our great and combatant nation has been patient and persevered the hardship that it has suffered--repeated bombings, showers of mortars, tanks and artillery shells and also gigantic rockets--it will steadfastly resist until the final victory; no doubt, with divine help, it will be triumphant in this great test.

At the end of the statement, it is hoped that the two brother Muslim nations of Iran and Algeria, with their everlasting solidarity, will advance Islam's aim without the slightest hesitation, prepare the grounds for the unity of all the nations of Islam and, with the zeal of the Islamic nation and under the leadership of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, liberate Jerusalem from the claws of international Zionism.

DPRK AMBASSADOR MEETS AHMAD KHOMEYNI, SCORES ROK

LD141244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning Pyong-ok Cha, the ambassador of the DPRK to Tehran, met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni. In this meeting, which lasted for an hour, the North Korean ambassador first conveyed the greetings and message of the president of his country to the imam of the nation.

Our president wishes to meet Imam Khomeyni; our nation and government support Iran's Islamic Revolution, and this is unalterable.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni replied: We thank you for adopting a clear stance vis-a-vis our revolution.

The North Korean ambassador then said: I am surprised at the simple decor of the imam's house. One can truly understand Iran's (?wishes) on these carpets. When I see that everybody comes and goes in simple clothes here, I become happy that it is not merely slogans; this has dumbfounded me.

He added: What we have done in service to your revolution is unparalleled, be it military or diplomatic. As you know, the Iraqi Government has severed relations [words indistinct] and the CIA tried very hard to upset the relations between North Korea and Iran, through the South Korean spy organisation which is servile to the United States. But we neutralized these efforts with suitable activities.

The DPRK ambassador then gave Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni a number of South Korean newspapers and documents which had strongly criticized Iran's Islamic Revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, said in reply to the North Korean ambassador: It is true that the Iraqi Government has severed relations with you, but when that happened the Iraqi nation established diplomatic relations with you. Since, ultimately, the nations will be victorious you too have adopted a triumphant stance.

The North Korean ambassador added: What I wish to say here is that South Korea gave America direct and effective assistance in the Tabas incident; you know that North Korea and Iran consider American as their enemy number one; this is one of our common denominators.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni asked: Do you have relations with Egypt? How do you basically see Egypt's stance?

The North Korean ambassador replied: We have relations with Egypt, and the Egyptian nation supports you and us. Unity and friendship is the Korean nation's greatest wish. I should tell you that the South Korean Embassy in Iran is involved in activities against Iran's Islamic Revolution, I gave you its documents. The continuation of this embassy's operations is not in your interests. I take this opportunity to convey my message to the imam.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni replied: I shall convey your message to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the end of this meeting Mr Pyong-ok Cha, the ambassador of the DPRK to Tehran, added: You should take note of the fact that the South Korean Embassy is active against your revolution more than the Israeli and South African embassies; following America's imposition of an economic blockade against Iran, the South Korean Embassy also withdrew its ambassador from Tehran.

As we have said before, it was one of the few embassies that supplied the United States with the necessary information. Now that our relations with Iraq have been severed, they have used it as an excuse to exert more pressure on us through the United States. On the whole, the South Korean Embassy is a spy den for America.

I hope that you will convey what I have said to the imam.

GREETINGS SENT TO GDR'S HONECKER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Telegram from the Islamic Republic of Iran on GDR National Day--date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin:

It is a pleasure for me to convey to you, Excellency, my sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health as well as for the happiness of the GDR people on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

WEST AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR GENERAL CITED ON KOMELEH, KDP

LD101345 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Oct 80 p 2

[PARS report: "Komeleh, KDP and Salvationist Criminals Are Aiding Iraq"]

[Text] Following the bombardment of the village of Likbin near Piranshahr and the martyrdom of eight innocent civilians, the West Azarbayjan governor general's political deputy has issued the following announcement:

"It makes no difference to Iraq which country comes under attack; it is opposed to Islam and the Islamic Republic. These attacks and the people's courageous resistance indicate that the blood of the various classes of the people are mingling."

The statement reads: "The hollowness of the claims made by the counterrevolutionary groups may be discerned in these attacks; the Komeleh, the KDP, in particular Qasemlu and Sheykh Ezzedin supporters, the salvationists and others, who are engaged in espionage and corruption in the region at the behest of America and Iraq, have been disgraced, and the dear Kurdish people have realized how, when they deem it necessary, the antipopular American groups supported by Iraq and claiming to champion the cause of the people even assist the enemy's spies and evildoers to crush the people."

The statement ends thus: "The Islamic Revolution and Islam are the sole saviors of the underdog and, God willing, we may be the ones to institute the rule of Allah throughout the world."

Meeting With Tabriz Turkish Consul

LD141714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning the new Turkish consul in Tabriz met and conferred with engineer Gharavi, the governor general of East Azarbayjan. During this meeting they discussed and exchanged views on issues connected with border trade transactions and the possibility of their expansion. They also looked into the problem of Turkish trucks' gasoline requirements. [sentence as heard]

BAHRAINI, OTHER ARABS JOINING ANTI-BA'TH STRUGGLE

JN142118 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1823 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] They who called this holy war an Iranian-Iraqi war have erred. Their error is egregious because the war is not between Iraq and Iran. The Ba'th has no relation to Iraq save the relations between the wolf and the lamb. The Ba'th is the enemy of Iraq and the plotter against Iraq. The Ba'th is the knife which slew the Iraqi people. The war is with the blasphemous Ba'th because Iraq is an Islamic country which fought for the sake of God and his prophet and offered tens of thousands of martyrs in order to raise the banner of "there is no God but God" on its soil.

The Islamic nation is fighting the Ba'th and will emerge triumphant. The Muslim peoples in the Persian Gulf, the Syrian land and in all parts of the Islamic countries have announced their allegiance to the Iranian revolution and expressed their readiness to stand on the frontlines in order to participate in the revolutionary Islamic jihad against the Ba'th Party. It is not surprising that all the nationalities and minorities have entered the battlefield to fight the blasphemous Ba'th. It is not surprising that fighters from Arab Islamic countries are joining the front and have begun shouldering their revolutionary responsibilities.

The local press has reported that a force from the heroic Muslim Bahraini people have joined the battle to take its place in the trenches of honor in the face of the U.S. plot against the Islamic Revolution and to confront those who execute the plot in Baghdad. The war then is not between Iraq and Iran or between Arabs and Persians. It is not a fight for soil and water as the Saddam propaganda machine calls it.

FRG CITIZENS LEAVING TEHRAN BY LAND ROUTE TO TURKEY

LD111336 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Beirut/Tehran, 11 Oct (DPA)--In view of the continuing war a further group of German citizens left Tehran on Saturday in order to reach Europe by land route via Turkey. Altogether 72 Germans traveled in three buses toward the Turkish border. From there they will proceed to Ankara where the group hopes to arrive on Monday. The buses were organized by Deutsche Lufthansa. It had been particularly difficult to get these buses since all Persian bus companies were asked a few days ago to make their vehicles available to the military.

Lufthansa plans further bus journies to Ankara for the next few days in order to enable FRG citizens to reach the FRG from there by air. The next trip is planned for next Monday. The way across the Iran-Turkish border at Bazargan is presently the only way to leave Iran. Airspace over Iran has been closed to civil aviation.

RED CRESCENT PROTESTS IRAQ'S MALTREATMENT OF PRISONERS

LD141250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a letter of complaint to the International Red Cross committee has protested against the ill treatment and harsh and humiliating behavior applied to Iranian prisoners of war by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime in contravention of international regulations and the Geneva conventions.

In this letter of complaint, the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, referring to the displaying of Iranian captives on Iraqi television with their hands tied and dishevelled appearance, which undoubtedly indicates the ill-treatment of Muslim Iranian fighters by the atheist Iraqi Ba'thist regime, has strongly protested against this humiliating and harsh conduct and pointed out the need for observing the Geneva conventions. The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran has also pointed out that the implementation of the instructions of the blessed Koran and Islamic human rights and Islamic teachings should also be carried out with regard to Iranian prisoners of war by a government that claims to be following the principles of foundations of Islam.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS IRAQI FAILURE TO TAKE ABADAN

LD142120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the Iraqi aggressors, who for the past 2 or 3 days have been trying to penetrate Abadan, up till 2130 today had not been able to penetrate the epic-making town of Abadan and its enemy-crushing inhabitants. According to this report, Iraqi forces which continue their futile attempts off the Ahvaz-Abadan highway have been pushed back 2 kilometers as a result of the attack by the valiant fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards of Islam.

At the moment, the Abadan-Mahshahr highway is open and cars and trucks can still use this road. Ja'fari, mayor of Abadan, said in an interview with a PARS reporter: The air force fighters severely crushed the Iraqi aggressors this morning and, by destroying some of the tanks and carriers of the Iraqi mercenaries, demonstrated to the Ba'thist mercenaries how Iran responds to the aggressors.

The committed, Muslim and brave people of Abadan are determined to give a decisive response to the Iraqi aggressors and show them how the members of the army of 20 million defend the gains of their revolution.

One responsible official said in an interview with PARS that he personally saw with his own eyes three violating Iraqi MiG's which were downed today near Abadan. He added: The morale of the inhabitants of this city has always been excellent and, at the moment, it is better than ever. According to that official a number of so-called commando Iraqi mercenaries, in imitation of the brave acts of the Iranian rangers, are trying to penetrate Khorramshahr, and the people of Khorramshahr and the defenders of the Islamic Revolution are determined to accord them befitting hospitality. One unconfirmed report talks of the arrival of a number of Iraqis in the town of Bushehr, and now the Muslim fighters of Khorramshahr, these defenders of the Islamic land, are trying to find them.

The exact figure of damage and casualties inflicted upon the Iraqi aggressors will be announced later.

ROULEAU VIEWS IRAQI-IRANIAN STRATEGIES, USSR POLEMICS

LD141557 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Army Seems To Be Achilles Heel in Tehran's Military Network"]

[Text] Tehran--The firing of Scud surface-to-surface missiles at Dezful has perplexed military observers in Tehran. The city is not in itself a strategic position any more than the city of Andimeshk situated some 20 kms north of Dezful which has also been hit by the Iraqi missiles.

Of course, the occupation of these two cities would make it possible to cut off land communications between Khuzestan Province and Tehran and, ultimately, to neutralize the resistance being put up by the "oil treble" (Ahvaz, Khorramshahr, Abadan). However these two cites clearly cannot be captured until the Dezful airbase, implanted halfway between the two cities, has first been brought under control. Curiously enough, the base has been spared for the past 48 hours.

The second surprising thing is that the use of major airborne weapons, notably missiles, would presuppose that the Iraqi Arm, is ready to occupy the devastated positions. However, according to information available here, the Iraqi forces are massed 30 to 50 km from Dezful and have not made any move toward the base. There is even cause to wonder whether they would be capable of doing so. President Bani-Sadr doubts it very much. According to the head of state, the walls of two dams in the region, those of Karun and (Karkhah) have been partly opened, flooding the ground enough to bog down the enemy's tanks and armored vehicles which might venture into the area.

Was the massacre of civilians at Dezful and Andimeshk--there is talk of 200 people killed and several hundreds injured--aimed solely at terrorizing the population? If that were the case, Baghdad has miscalculated. The Iranians' morale--in the unanimous opinion of foreign observers--has in no way been undermined by the ups and downs and the tragedies of the war--quite the reverse.

That leaves the hypothesis of an error in firing, the missiles being intended not for the city but for the base at Dezful--a crucially important military target. Some experts in Tehran do not rule out this hypothesis, referring to the inaccuracy of Iraqi bombardments since the conflict began. According to eyewitness reports no military or economic installation of any importance has so far been destroyed in Tehran or Tabriz. Despite almost daily raids on the capital, for instance, the Iraqi aircraft have only just damaged the Iran national automobile factory (which, moreover, is still operating).

On the whole, the Iranian Air Force has been more effective. For instance, it has succeeded in pushing back Iraqi forces on the western front, notably at Qasr-e Shirin--a border city. In order to repudiate Baghdad's persistent allegations that it controls the area, the Information Ministry invited a group of journalists to go there by road on Thursday.

The army, on the other hand, still seems to be the Achilles heel in the Iranian military network. It is absent from virtually all fronts, including Khorramshahr and Abadan, which are essentially defended by armed pasdaran (militia) and the population who have been given weapons. President Bani-Sadr explained that phenomenon to us in the following terms: "Our ground forces have encountered much more serious problems than the other sections of the armed forces. Of the 12,000 soldiers purged since the republic's establishment, 10,000 were from the army's ranks. The equipment it was provided by the Americans under the shah was much less sophisticated than the equipment supplied to the air force. In addition, the Kurdish dissidents have diverted and are partly diverting the army from its national mission which is to defend the country's territorial integrity. Nonetheless, we decided to send only one division to the south in order not to further expose our forces to fire from Iraqi heavy artillery which is close by. However, you will see later that our army will prove even more efficient than our air force.

Indeed we have information which leads us to believe that the ground forces are in the process of being reorganized while the 80,000 reservists (class of 1977) are being integrated into the forces. The general staff is not inordinately worried about this delay which, in its eyes, will also serve to "await the enemy's exhaustion." The Iranians are, therefore, awaiting with unfailing confidence the "great counteroffensive" which President Bani-Sadr has been promising for several days.

Polemics Over the USSR

This confidence strikes foreign diplomats in Tehran as particularly surprising since the mass media constantly declare that Iran cannot count on support from any other country and above all on neither of the two superpowers generally treated with supreme disdain. However, two attitudes toward the USSR, different if not contradictory, persist in official circles. Prime Minister Raja'i's services refused to renew the TASS correspondent's press card on Thursday. They even asked Moscow to reduce the sea shuttle on the Caspian Sea linking Baku to (Bandar-Anzali) to once per week. This last measure has worried some 1,000 Europeans--administrators, technicians and their families--many of whom were relying on that route to leave the country.

The radio and television--controlled by Mr Raja'i's government--kept quiet about two reports which counter these convictions: President Bani-Sadr's assertion that no intelligence enabled him to state that the USSR is continuing to supply arms to Iraq and the U.S. State Department's declaration along the same lines but expressed in a more delicate way, indicating that no "large supply of armaments has been detected."

It also took Tehran radio 24 hours to announce the signing of the Syrian-Soviet treaty which, it is generally thought, will certainly ultimately aggravate the dispute which separates Baghdad and Moscow--a dispute to which the Iranian mass media is paying no attention. However, the radio assumed an unusual tone this Friday morning: It merely cited Mr Brezhnev reaffirming the USSR's neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and indicating that the Syrian-Soviet treaty has come "at a time when the imperialists are preparing to intervene in the Persian Gulf region."

Has Mr Raja'i been called into line by Imam Khomeyni? Nobody knows, but according to a reliable source the "revolution guide" was irritated by the prime minister taking the initiative in publishing a report--whimsical according to Moscow--of his recent talks with Ambassador Vinogradov. Diplomatic circles are noting that Imam Khomeyni, like President Bani-Sadr, has been dealing tactfully with the USSR since the beginning of the war for reasons which still have to be elucidated.

ROULEAU REPORTS ON SITUATION AT DEZFUL AIRBASE

LD141025 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "With the Imam's Pilots"]

[Text] Dezful--From the window of the Fokker 27 you could see a sparkling river cutting its way across a vast plain of white sand with rectangles of verdant crops. We overflew the Dezful airbase--one of the biggest and most modern in the country--the outpost of Khuzestan Province. It was 1030 on Sunday 12 October. The BBC announced: "Dezful is at present under attack by the Iraqi Army from three sides," sending a shudder through the Western journalists packed into the troop transport airplane. A few minutes later the aircraft landed at the huge airport. A big sign announced: "Welcome to the home of the fighters."

Nobody was expecting this group of journalists who had been turned back from their initial destination. Ahvaz--capital of Khuzestan--was undergoing intensive bombardment which was to continue throughout Sunday without pause and the Fokker 27 was, indeed, forced to land at Dezful.

The base seemed to be intact. The runways were in perfect condition, as were the Hercules 130 aircraft stationed there. No Phantoms were to be seen. The fighter bombers are apparently well protected in underground shelters, under thick layers of concrete. Base Commander Colonel Tabeshfar told us "that one or two surface-to-surface missiles" fell on the fringes of this fortress on Wednesday but we saw no trace of them at the base which extends over more than 50 square kilometers.

A City Laid Waste

"It is impossible to capture," we were repeatedly told by relaxed and confident pilots. The Iraqi tanks have been pushed back 15 km in the past few days; they had been 25 km from the base and are now more than 40 km away. The sound of shelling in the distance seemed to confirm the distance separating us from the front line. The air attacks were becoming less frequent.

"At the beginning of the war," one officer said, "the Iraqi fighter bombers visited us every day. We have had no raids for 4 days and there is a good reason for that: They usually come in a formation of five aircraft and go back with three or four less. The fact that they are resorting to surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 160 km is their way of showing their disappointment and despair."

Most of the missiles have fallen on the population--around 200,000 inhabitants--in the nearby city of Dezful which offers a spectacle of moving desolation to visitors. The missiles have destroyed three-fourths of the city, hundreds of houses and stores. All that is left is piles of stone and metal. A sickening smell rises from them; aside from the 117 people listed dead other bodies remain buried under the ruins. The only hospital is unable to give treatment to the hundreds of wounded. The list would be much longer if the population did not take cover in emergency shelters at night. Since the missiles were launched at 2230 on Wednesday the Iraqi artillery has taken over; it is bombarding the city each evening, which tends to show that it is the city and not the base which is the Iraqi General Staff's main target.

Why is the population being so relentlessly attacked? The replies given by passers-by who gathered round us were: "They want to terrorize us! They want to spark off panic and chaos! They want to empty the cities." The women and children have been evacuated. The men, young and old, are determined to defend the city "to the last drop of our blood," one man said. "Listen," an old peasant continued, "we will cling to this land by our fingernails. They can destroy everything, we will sleep in tents, then we will rebuild everything as they have done in Vietnam...." The analogy chosen was not accidental. Everybody here will tell you that "U.S. imperialism is behind Saddam Husayn." The slightest allusion to Washington's neutrality prompts a storm of vengeful imprecations.

The drone of an aircraft above us suddenly brought about a deathly hush. People stopped and listened. The faces around us grew tense. Then they relaxed and smiled: "They are ours," a 21-year old student reassured us. Where is the army, it cannot be seen anywhere? we asked. "We do not need it. We are all armed and trained by the pasdaran" (Islamic militia). The weapons are of various kinds, according to our interlocutors: RPG anti-tank mortars, rifles, Kalashnikov machineguns from communist countries, Israeli Ouzi machineguns and home-made Molotov cocktails.

The base commander admitted, rather hesitantly, that "coordination between the air force and the army is defective and still leaves something to be desired." Nor did Colonel Tabeshfar deny that his aircraft are not "generously equipped" with spare parts. That is probably the reason for the recent reduction in raids against Iraqi targets from this base. "In any case we are the strongest," the colonel continued. Does he not fear the Iraqi missiles? "No," he replied with a great burst of laughter before adding: "They do not have enough and their stocks will very soon be exhausted."

The colonel was not afraid of contradicting statements by various officials, including Supreme Defense Council member Mostafa Chamran. He said in English and repeated his statement at our request: "According to reports we have received from our intelligence services the Soviets are no longer supplying new military equipment to Iraq." We pointed out that Iran, nonetheless, is not receiving any foreign aid either. "Who told you that we do not have foreign sources of supply?" Colonel Tabeshfar concluded with an enigmatic smile.

A Military "Super Government"

According to some reliable sources--even though the countries concerned deny them--Libya, Syria and North Korea are supplying light arms not directly to the Iranian state but to various paramilitary forces in the country such as the pasdaran. It is not known whether these supplies are being carried out with or without Moscow's go-ahead.

In any case, Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov, confiding in Western colleagues, is showing growing anxiety. He denies that Moscow has offered to supply arms to Iran and, in private, reiterates the assurances he gave to President Bani-Sadr: The USSR will refrain from giving arms to Iraq other than those in the process of delivery when the war started.

The Iranian leaders, he said to one of his interlocutors, do not understand the USSR's delicate situation, are putting about whimsical versions of the talks he had with them and then launching into diatribes against Moscow. Mr Vinogradov seems particularly worried by the strengthening of the U.S. military network in the region and maintains that the presence of the U.S. AWACS in Saudi Arabia is aimed at "spying on the Soviet Union." Washington, he pointed out in this connection, was on the point of supplying the shah with six of these flying radar systems before the regime fell.

The Iranians are not very interested in the subtleties of international relations. One of the main topics of conversation on Sunday among the pilots and the homafars (air force technicians) at Dezful base was Imam Khomeyni's decree establishing a kind of wartime government responsible not only for supervising the armed forces but also for administering Khuzestan's oil-producing regions, the press (this imposes official censorship for the first time), foreign affairs and the various political groups henceforth forbidden to publish anything without the prior agreement from this military "supergovernment."

President Bani-Sadr wanted such a coordinating body to be set up in order, among other things, to enable him to neutralize his adversaries who control the state administration. Imam Khomeyni has satisfied his wish in principle, but in practice seems to have further reduced his margin for maneuver. Of course the president is still commander in chief of the armed forces. However, the composition of the new body and above all the control which parliament will have over its decisions virtually place the head of state at the mercy of Ayatollah Beheshti's Islamic Republican Party leaders. "Mr Bani-Sadr was right," some homafars remarked in our presence. "One political group is trying to monopolize power, but this revolution is the people's revolution and must continue."

TRIBUNAL IN TEHRAN CONSIDERS CASE OF FOUR MORE 'PLOTTERS'

LD101027 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Trial of Five Coup d'Etat Plotters"]

[Text] The Central Islamic Revolution Court number one branch convened yesterday to hear charges against Ataollah Sana'i, Heydar 'Ali Sana'i, Rezvanollah Sana'i and Heydar Tudi'i, arrested by the Semnan antivice committee and sent to Tehran. The following indictment was read out by the court's legal representative:

1--Participation in the thwarted coup d'etat;

2--Possession of five American grenades and four weapons;

3--Connections with the defunct Rastakhiz party;

4--Contact with the coup d'etat plotters through Zabihollah Mo'meni;

5--Cooperation with the old regime and oppression of Muslims.

Announcing the termination of the session, the court retired to consider its verdict.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DESTRUCTION OF TANKS

LD141654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Communique 183 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave, fighting and Muslim Iranian nation: The revolutionary fighters of the armed forces today succeeded by their brave attack in destroying more than 20 Iraqi tanks and killing 20 of the enemy forces in Ilam region. Unfortunately, during these clashes two of the brave brother guards were martyred. At the moment an intense battle is going on between the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, and guards and gendarmerie brothers and other revolutionary organizations. During these clashes both sides have suffered some casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN CITES REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN

LD150522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, yesterday, because of brave attacks by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the mercenary forces of Iraq were pushed back 7 km from the city of Abadan.

This morning an informed official from the governor's office of Abadan told PARS: the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with their brave and epic-making defense, confronted the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th regime. The brave people of Abadan are also helping military and guard brothers.

Abadan radio, in the first part of its morning program, broadcast a message from the commander of the operational headquarters in Abadan. In part of this message, he addressed the self-sacrificing people of Abadan and warned: The mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'th regime intend to penetrate into the city but the mercenary aggressors must certainly know that our zealous, committed, and Muslim combatants will make Abadan the graveyard of the blasphemous Ba'thists.

This morning the PARS correspondent in Abadan reported: The Iraqi Ba'thists forces are now trapped by the brave Iranian combatants and have no place to go. Based on this report, the morale of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran battling the blasphemous Ba'thists has been described as very excellent.

ABADAN RADIO ASKS CITIZENS NOT TO SHOOT AT PLANES

GF150854 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0822 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC Radio. Please pay attention to the following announcement that has been issued by the Abadan Revolution Guard Corps:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear citizens: Unfortunately, a number of armed people have been shooting at both our own and enemy planes, which can cause a disaster.

Therefore, you are requested once more to avoid shooting at our own or enemy planes. We assure you that our brave air force is courageously defending our homeland's skies. It will not let the enemy's planes easily violate our airspace. You have witnessed our air force's bravery in the past few days. Once more, we should prove our revolutionary cooperation with the armed forces, who are defending our homeland with the help of the Almighty.

13 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Gasoline Hoarding Warning

GF131600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Announcement No 6 of the Ahvaz Security Headquarters--date not given]

[Text] We hereby warn all those people who might intend to hoard gasoline that, if they are caught by the law enforcement officials of the mosque resistance headquarters from 13 October on, they will be arrested. All law enforcement personnel of the mosque resistance headquarters must comply with this order beginning today and report cases to the Ahvaz headquarters, telephone number 26969.

Economics, Finance Offices Moved

GF131601 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Khuzestan Department of Economics and Finance has issued the following statement: We hereby inform all government organizations and citizens of Ahvaz that the departments of account maintenance and reconstruction projects have been moved to the headquarters building on Palestine Avenue. We ask all citizens reporting to this office to come to this address starting 14 October.

Guards Recruit Training

GF131545 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1345 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. "We consider martyrdom a great blessing. Our nation accept martyrdom with all their hearts and will not be afraid of the war and are men of war"--Imam Khomeyni.

We hereby inform all brothers who were accepted as members prior to the war and have passed the tests and the interview to come to the headquarters of the guards on 18 October to receive their training dates. Those brothers who have not been interviewed can report to the headquarters of the guards for this purpose starting tomorrow, Tuesday, 14 October. All those brothers who want to join the guards as permanent members can come to the headquarters situated at Chahar Sir Square behind the gas station.

Denial of NIOC Evacuation Rumor

GF131555 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1348 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Statement issued by NIOC--date not given]

[Text] Dear Ahvaz citizens: Now that the principal enemy and his lackeys are faced with a united front of Iranian combatant fighters for God's way and the oppressed nation, they have started issuing their traditional and laughable rumors, thinking that this would weaken our will. These are false hopes. We must make them understand that God's blessings are with the followers of his path.

According to information received, there is a rumor in the hero-nurturing city of Ahvaz concerning the evacuation of personnel and families by the NIOC using company vehicles, taking them to Arak. The company explicitly informs the noble citizens of Ahvaz that this is another of the thousands of rumors and plots by the enemy and his fifth column agents.

NIOC not only does not help its employees evacuate but also considers this an act of resignation and in important circumstances a counterrevolutionary act.

We take this opportunity to sincerely thank all personnel who have been working during all the dastardly enemy attacks and air raids and inform the small minority who have left their posts without official permission that this action is considered to be their resignation and will be dealt with accordingly. Those whose acts of leaving their post at such a sensitive time might result in material and spiritual weakening of the united front of the heroic nation will be dealt with according to wartime regulations.

We remind you that personnel attendance has been monitored since yesterday. We ask the dear citizens to report any misuse of Oil Ministry equipment to the NIOC operations headquarters, telephone number 27083 and 30523. The misusers will be dealt with severely. False reports may result in prosecution.

AFGHANS RESIDING IN BUSHEHR ASKED TO SECURE ID CARDS

GF101613 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1541 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Communique No 38 of the security headquarters for the Province of Bushehr issued on 10 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The coordination committee for Afghan affairs hereby informs all Afghan brothers residing in the Province of Bushehr that starting tomorrow, 11 October 1980, through Thursday, 16 October 1980, they must report to the Bushehr boy scout auditorium with three 3 x 4 photos in order to receive their identity cards. Those residing in other cities and districts of Bushehr Province should report to local boy scout centers. Naturally, after the expiration of the above date, those individuals not in possession of identity cards will be arrested by law enforcement authorities and will be deported to their homeland.

[Signed] Security headquarters for the Province of Bushehr

BUSHEHR RADIO CARRIES MOBILIZATION ANNOUNCEMENT

GF101633 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1628 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Position "5-7" is announced to all mobilization forces. [message is repeated]

PARS REPORTS ON 10 OCT BOMBING OF DEZFUL

LD121104 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The city of Dezful was bombed by the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq once again on Friday. A number of people were injured and several houses were damaged. In spite of the rain Iraqi bombs were poured on the heads of the people of the area. However, the militant inhabitants of Dezful area are ready to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran and are enjoying a good morale. Last Wednesday the Ba'thist mercenaries (?shelled) long-established and populated areas in Dezful with Russian missiles and mortars. In that brutal attack large numbers of people were martyred and injured.

Hojjat ol-Eslam [name indistinct], the imam's representative and superintendant of Imam Reza's holy shrine, returned to Mashhad Friday evening, after a five-day inspection tour of the battlefronts. He condemned the false reports disseminated by the BBC concerning the alleged fate of Khorramshahr and said that he had witnessed the [word indistinct] and bravery of the Iranian soldiers and revolutionary guards and also the flight of the Iraqi mercenaries from Khorramshahr.

Death Toll

LD130942 Tehran PARS in English 1830 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Two Iraqi MiG's bombed the sugar factory in Islamabad-e Gharb of Kermanshah Province at 12:40 a.m. yesterday (approx 9:00 a.m. GMT). Another report from the southern part of the country indicated that the long-range artillery of the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq shelled Dezful once again on Saturday evening. The city of Dezful was brutally attacked by the Iraqi missiles on October eight and hundreds of defenseless people, who were asleep, were martyred or injured. According to the latest reports 150 people were martyred and 300 others injured in this latest missile attack.

DEZFUL REVOLUTION GUARDS WARN CITIZENS OF FIFTH COLUMN

GF131608 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by Dezful Revolution Guards Corps; no date given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Combatant and Muslim people of Dezful: According to our information, the enemy fifth column, together with the internal counterrevolutionary elements--those filthy henchmen--are providing light signals to the enemy nightly in the following areas: above Kureye Melyoni near size 2 [as heard]; above Rud-e Band tomb; and near the microwave station and Ben Ja'far road. Following the light signals, enemy artillery fire can be heard attacking the city.

We, the Islamic Revolution guards, while maintaining our constant vigil and using our mobil guards, ask you, the noble, revolutionary and Muslim people of this city, to watch out for these traitors and arrest these helpers of the hedonistic Ba'thists and lackeys of the oppressors of the world and deliver them to your brother guards.

KERMANSHAH RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS REPORTED

Lights Left On

GF101712 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to reports received from a number of friends who have contacted us, we have been informed that certain areas in the city have all their lights on.

Meanwhile, we request all drivers traveling via Tagh-e Bostan Avenue, 22d Bahman Avenue and Sa'di Avenue not to turn their lights on under any circumstances. We draw the attention of all responsible officials to the fact that they should take all necessary steps to implement these regulations.

Red Alert Warning

GF121620 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1608 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear denotes red conditions. This means an air raid will take place. We implore you to keep calm, give full consideration to all precautions and go to shelters. Keep your radios on and await further announcements. [sound of siren]

[Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1530 GMT on 13 Oct]

COMMENT ON KHORRAMSHAHR FIGHTING, WARNING REPORTED

Citizens Warned To Avoid Front

GF111558 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] It has been observed that, during battle between the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic and the heretic Iraqi Ba'thists in Khorramshahr, individuals who have no business at the fronts and in sensitive battle positions are walking in the area with no consideration for the gravity of the situation. We inform these individuals that they must not under any circumstances pass through such areas. If they do not comply, the Islamic Revolution court shall deal with them according to the articles of war.

[Signed] Abadan/Khorramshahr revolution court prosecutor

Khomeyni Envoy on Fighting

LD112340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Va'ez Tabasi, the imam's envoy and the custodian of Imam Reza's holy shrine, who was returning to Mashhad from the war front of the southern part of the country, referred to the lies by BBC Radio about the fall of Khorramshahr and said: I witnessed the bravery of our soliders in Khorramshahr and saw how the zealous soldiers and guards of our homeland created an epic in forcing Iraqi mercenaries to flee. I saw that Iraqi mercenaries left their ammunition, weapons and military vehicles and fled to save their own lives.

Khalkhali on Situation

GF111624 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1235 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Interview given by Ayatollah Khalkhali to unidentified Shiraz radio reporter in Khorramshahr; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We are in Khorramshahr with our brother officers, guards, volunteers and also Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali. Mr Khalkhali, I want you to describe the situation in Khorramshahr and the morale of the brothers. Would you also talk about the Zionist radios which have mobilized against our Islamic Revolution?

[Answer] It is my fifth day in Khorramshahr. [passage indistinct] I have been going to the mosques and the fronts and [words indistinct].

About the situation of the town, it is very calm. You can, of course, hear the guns but the citizens are familiar with this and [words indistinct]. Consequently, most of the tall buildings have either been destroyed or damaged. The streets, shops and other premises have also been damaged. These are the problems of war. In World War II all German buildings and houses were destroyed but the brave Germans rebuilt their cities in about 1 and a half years after the war. Now we see that East and West Germany have no equal in Europe from civilization's point of view. The damage is not important to us. War has effects. We will repair these as soon as possible and work has already started.

The morale of the people: The clergy are among the people, some with guns and some without. They go everywhere and clear up problems. The ordinary people are active in all aspects, cooking food, helping the troops, medical units and the reporters who come to town. Therefore, there is no need to worry. There is no disorganization. The mosques have become operational headquarters and the people do the work with sincerity.

Today I saw that shops are open. When we announced that Khorramshahr is in Iranian hands, I noticed groups of people returning to the city from Abadan and Ahvaz.

Thank God, the situation is calm. The youth are all armed, including girls and women. The smallest movement in the city cannot be hidden from them. Organized groups constantly search the city for fifth column agents and will arrest them immediately and deliver them to the revolution court.

The army has excellant morale. The soldiers are fighting very well. The air force, air defense and ground forces have regrouped and are situated behind the railway station, the Sad Dastgah district, behind the customs, near Pol-e Now--but I have not been that far--and are fighting with great courage. This is the nature of Islamic troops.

The enemy is scared. He flees when he hears cannon fire or other types of guns. I wish the BBC reporter were in the western part of Khorramshahr to see that from there up to Pol-e Now it has been transformed into a graveyard for tanks, cannon and other Iraqi materiel obtained from the Soviet Union to, they had imagined, fight Israel. The Israeli Army [words indistinct] and this equipment was not suitable for that war. The thing we need to use against Israel is faith.

The Iraqi forces, imitating Malek Saddam, have not done anything but engage in drinking bouts, look at sexy magazines and gamble. I heard in Abadan that they bring musicians and dancers for the Iraqi soldiers from Baghdad! They are kept happy with such things. For instance, the army sent to (Zofar) from Iran was like this. They used to send Iranian dancers and singers to keep them happy. We saw at the end that the Iranian forces and the forces of Sultan Qabus suffered a humiliating defeat. It is the same here. Our army does not need money or food, nothing. No need for letters to mothers or sisters. Nothing. They are here to become martyrs and have no expectations but Islam.

Further Details

JN121940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 12 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT says that Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, who is now standing alongside the sons of Khorramshahr to deal successive blows to the remnants of the forces dispatched by the criminal Iraqi regime to fight against the Islamic Republic of Iran, said in a telephone conversation yesterday that our airborne forces captured 20 Iraqi soliders at 2000 yesterday. The captives, mostly officers and engineers, were sent to Abadan and then to Tehran. He said that one of the captives attempted to escape, but was shot, killed and buried.

In his report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said all night last night the city of Abadan came under heavy Iraqi artillery fire from the border area [words indistinct]. He added that the shelling caused damage to 100 houses in the various quarters of the city. Most of these houses belong to workers and oppressed who built them with their own sweat. The shelling also destroyed two hourses, martyring two citizens and injuring 12 others.

As for the cowardly shelling to which Khorramshahr was exposed during the past 5 days Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said that this shelling caused damage to most of the houses. The shelling also destroyed the education directorate in Abadan. Thirty citizens were martyred, including 20 teachers and students. The cowardly shelling caused grave damage to the Khorramshahr hospital and [word indistinct] in Abadan. [words indistinct]

Khalkhali on Arrest of Commandos

JN121910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Citing Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, who is on the frontline, the newspaper SOBH AZADEGAN says that a group of the Iraqi Ba'th commandos, who 2 days ago tried to erect bridges on the Karun River near Sarband, were completely wiped out by the Iranian airborne forces.

The paper adds that Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali has asserted in a telephone conversation with PARS that nine Iraqi commandos were also arrested.

REPORTAGE ON KHUZESTAN ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMENT

Governor General on War

GF101934 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Friday prayer speech by Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi delivered 10 October 1980, presumably in Ahvaz--recorded]

[Excerpts] The enemy saw no way to strike at the Islamic Revolution except by military attack. This is the weakest position a political enemy can take against an organized political system. When they see they cannot destroy the logic of the revolution with their plots and cannot stand against the onslaught of this revolution with its slogan of "Neither East nor West," they resort to bullets and military confrontation.

We ask Iraq: Which are you fighting? The answer is certainly easy. We never had disagreements with them, political or otherwise, except for one about our political and ideological base in Iraq. The foundation of the Ba'thist regime was shaken under a great movement [Iran's Islamic Revolution].

Many nations have had revolutions in the recent years but then came under foreign pressure and they had to indicate their preference for one side or the other in order to avoid military pressure. We will not give up our slogans. You know the story of Ethiopia. You know about all that has happened to our Palestinian brothers. These people managed to ease the pressure from the East or West by conceding some of their points.

We are a nation that has based its great revolution on martyrdom and the philosophy of Imam Sadeq. We will not listen to a bunch of military people who might be several kilometers from here at the moment. We have historical proof that anytime we came under military attack, we either destroyed the immediate victors or divested them in a short period. There is no need to panic.

What do the (?Iraqis) want here? Can they even get this far? What kind of will do they want to impose on us? That of bombs and napalm, or the Zionist American will? If we wanted to keep quiet about this, the crusade would not have continued from 6 June onward. We would have joined the U.S. bloc and would have paid with our oil. And, as the imam said, we would have received chunks of useless metal for it. The reality is the opposite. We want to have a republic under the slogan of Neither East nor West. If Iraq, acting as a U.S. puppet, had not attacked us, the Soviet Union would have attacked us sooner or later across Afghanistan's borders. This is not farfetched, the possibility of it happening is still there.

This war has been imposed upon us for two reasons: One is because the load that the Iraqi nation was to carry has been given to us and we will carry it, with the help of God; second, we are dutybound--and it is part of our life and our republic--to gain military knowledge, military knowledge to ward off such aggression.

A movement must not panic after a few bombs and some fire. We have learned all this during this period.

If we were not involved, then such a blessing [the war] would not have been bestowed upon us. [Words indistinct] we must resist and stand fast. We must remain loyal to our children and to the future generations and to all those who have moved forward with us. If we were to bow out, then we would not have felt an iota of this philosophy. I believe you have all felt this. There is some lack of coordination and some problems resulting from the war. Some of our basic assumptions, which were wrong, have caused us some problems. [passage indistinct]

Request for Absentees List

GF121515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Circular issued by Khuzestan governor general's office, no date given]

[Text] In the name of the Aimighty. Managers and directors of Khuzestan government offices are hereby informed that they must forward lists of absentees to the governor general's office by the end of office hours each day. Absentees will be dealt with according to wartime law.

Bombing of Residential Areas

LD131010 Tehran PARS in English 0841 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The bombing of defenseless residential areas in Iran by the Ba'thist mercenary forces is still continuing. Iraqi aircraft yesterday once again attacked Ahvaz in the southern oil producing Province of Khuzestan and bombed some populated areas in the city. Latest reports indicate that five people, including a child and an old man, were martyred and 11 others were wounded. The enemy's forces also strafed the people from their airplanes, cirtically injuring another person.

Another report said that at 9:30 yesterday morning the [word indistinct] of Ahvaz was attacked by Iraqi mortars. This attack, which was concentrated on the city and residential areas, damaged the railroad yard in the Aminiyeh district. In relation to this [word indistinct] no casualty figures have been published yet.

An informed source in Abadan, also in Khuzestan, announced that the Ba'thist forces of Iraq had attacked residential areas and the refinery of this city Saturday. The source further disclosed that 19 Iraqi troops had been captured and several tanks had been demolished at the [word indistinct] of Khorramshahr in the past two days. He added that a number of other Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers had been seized by the Iranian forces.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi MiG was downed by the Iranian anti-aircraft fire in Susangerd in the southern part of the country on Saturday. The surviving pilot of the Iraqi MiG was captured.

Ramhormoz NIOC Drillers Called

GF141445 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the governor's office for the city of Ramhormoz, all employees and workers in charge of drilling operations of the NIOC for the Ramhormoz region are asked to report to the governor's office in Ramhormoz as soon as possible.

Grain Workers Called

GF141440 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The central grain department for the Province of Khuzestan has announced that all employees and workers of the four silos in the province who have left their places of work without prior notice must report back to work at the earliest possible time. Otherwise, they will be considered as having resigned from their posts and their personnel files will be turned over to the central grain organization for appropriate action.

SHIRAZ RADIO REPORTS AIR ATTACKS, FUEL PROBLEMS

Red Alert Reminder

GF101351 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1346 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] [Sound of siren for 1 minute followed by military music for 2 minutes] Dear listeners, the red alert conditions are still in effect. Please stay calm and go to your shelters. [message repeated]

Air Attack

GF101900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1852 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] Attention please: This siren is an indication of an air attack on Shiraz. It means that there is a 100 percent probability of an air raid. We ask each and every one of you to please comply with and follow all air raid red alert regulations.

Red Alert Warning

GF141628 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1620 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the siren you are about to hear is a red alert signal, please follow all red alert instructions and regulations. [Sound of siren followed by repeat of message]

Fuel Distribution

GF131145 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Shiraz fuel provision and distribution headquarters on 11 October 1980]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Almighty. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Shiraz economic mobilization headquarters, fuel can be obtained from Abiverdi and Dr Shari'ati gas stations staring 13 October.

Considering that each car owner can obtain gasoline on 3 days each month, citizens are requested to cooperate with this headquarters and avoid coming to the stations on the first day, which will be Monday. Car owners who do not have registration books and third party insurance certificates when coming to the stations will not be supplied with gasoline.

All private cars, whether their owners are military personnel or otherwise, will not be given more than 30 liters of gasoline per month in accordance with orders from the national security headquarters and the above instructions.

[Signed] Shiraz fuel provision and distribution headquarters

Gendarmerie To Dispatch Conscripts

GF151336 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Shiraz gendarmerie regiment, in a communique addressed to all officers, NCO's and conscripts who completed their military service in 1977 and have received dispatch orders for 23 and 24 October, asks them to report to the Shiraz gendarmerie regiment at 0700 on 13 October to be sent to the front. This order includes all such personnel from Shiraz, Marvdasht, Sarvestan, Abadeh, Eqlid, Dehdid and Sepidan. Those failing to report will be considered absentees and will be dealt with accordingly.

TABRIZ RADIO ISSUES RED, WHITE ALERT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Red Alert Signals

GF101635 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1628 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] Attention please, attention: The siren you have just heard is the red alert signal. Please comply with all red alert regulations that we have repeatedly announced. [sound of siren continues and message is repeated in Persian] [Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri repeats this red alert announcement at 1538 GMT on 12 October and 1607 GMT on 14 October]

White Condition

GF121613 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1558 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the siren you are about to hear is the white condition indicating that the air raid or its threat is over. You can leave your shelters. [Sound of siren, followed by repeat of message in Persian]

TEHRAN RADIO ANNOUNCES AIR RAID ALERTS, ALL CLEARS

Red Alert Warning

LD101707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1629 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you are about to hear is a declaration of danger, or a red alert, and it means an air raid will take place. Leave your place of work and go to the shelters. [Sound of siren] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 0306, 0630 and 1006 GMT on 11 October, and 1007 GMT on 13 October]

All Clear Announcement

LD110221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0313 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Attention. Attention. The siren that you will now hear is the all clear or condition white sign. It means that the danger of the air raid has ceased or that the raid is over. Leave the shelters. [Sound of siren] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 0653 GMT and 1036 GMT on 11 October and 1019 GMT on 13 October]

Condition Yellow Signal

LD122052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2023 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you will now hear is the condition yellow, meaning there is a possibility of an enemy air attack, but it is not certain yet. [Sound of siren]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Both Iraq and Iran have claimed successes in the fight for Abadan and Khorramshahr. According to INA, Iraqi forces have gained "complete control" of the road junctions linking Abadan with Ahvaz, Bandar Shahpur and Tehran and have destroyed the six oil pipelines leading from Abadan to Tehran. The agency also reported that Iraqi forces seized Abadan's radio transmitters on 15 October, but Abadan radio was monitored on the evening of 15 October carrying normal wartime programming and on the morning of 16 October relaying Tehran radio. INA also said Iraqi troops continue to "mop up" Iranian "pockets" of resistance in Khorramshahr and have "tightened" control over many areas of the city, including the railway station. It further reported that "fierce battles" took place at the "approaches" to Dezful, noting that Iraqi troops destroyed Soviet T-62 tanks in these engagements and speculating that they may have been supplied to Iran by Syria and Libya.

Tehran radio, however, reported that Iraqi troops were forced to retreat from the Abadan front after an unsuccessful night attack and that the city is being turned into an "armed stronghold" in preparation for possible street fighting. The radio also reported fighting along the roads leading from Abadan to Ahvaz and Mahshahr, but it made no mention of whether these and other arteries have been cut off as the Iraqis claim. Tehran radio has continued to claim that Iraqi troops have been unable to enter Khorramshahr, saying that the fighting there is taking place on the "outskirts" of the city but admitting that the Iraqis are probing toward the city center in an attempt to occupy "sensitive positions."

Communiques issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian airborne forces crossed the Iraqi border and destroyed two border posts and an army column, and they claimed that 1,000 Iraqis were killed by these forces in operations in the Ilam region.

The Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, report enemy air attacks on civilian targets in Irbil, Baghdad, Al-Fallujah, Choman, Raniyah, Wasit, Haj 'Umran and Al-Musharrah. Tehran radio reported that Iranian planes also bombed the port of Umm Qasr, destroying one missile boat and damaging another. The Iraqi communiques claimed the sinking of two Iranian ships in a naval battle in the Persian Gulf and said that Iraqi airstrikes left the Tabriz oil refinery in flames.

Jerusalem radio has reaffirmed earlier reports that Iraq is receiving military equipment through the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah. Citing Israeli sources, it said that war materiel, including tank transporters and ammunition, is continuing to be offloaded at Al-'Aqabah and that the first shipload of equipment left the port for Iraq in trucks a week ago.

INA, citing the magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, reported that Iranian fighter planes are using Syrian airbases and that an air raid on Mosul was carried out from one of these bases. The magazine also said spare parts for Iranian fighters are arriving in Syria where they are being transferred to Iranian planes.

In an interview with the Paris Arabic-language paper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said there is "absolutely no Kurdish insurgency movement" in northern Iraq taking advantage of the war. He admitted only that a few Kurds armed by the Barzani group in Iran cross into Iraq to take "individual action," but he said the border guards kill some and chase the rest away.

Hammadi also denied that former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar had been in Iraq just prior to the invasion of Iran, saying that reports to this effect showed a "vivid imagination." He did say, however, that Iraq has "amicable relations" with and supports the Iranian opposition, including Bakhtiar, and that he hopes it gets stronger both inside and outside Iran. Nevertheless, he said that Iraq is not "cooperating" with the opposition inside Iran, for that would constitute "interference" in the internal affairs of another state. Hammadi explained that Iraq supports the Iranian opposition in the same way it backs the "world liberation movement."

According to Tehran radio, the Iranian representative at the UN Security Council session on the conflict advised the council that "the head of my government has decided personally to present Iran's positions." He then asked the council to hold a separate session to hear Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's remarks. The council agreed to hear Raja'i on 17 October. In his 11 October press conference, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said he had too many important matters at home to take time personally to attend the UN session.

PLO

In a speech at a military graduation ceremony, reported by Voice of Palestine radio, PLO leader Salah Khalaf affirmed that the Palestinians oppose the Gulf war "because we are with" both Iraq and Iran. He went on to explain the Palestinians' even-handed policy, expressing concern for the welfare of both states and peoples, and he called the conflict a "purely American war" that benefits no one but the United States and Israel. He said Palestinians are not like other Arabs who "look on, gloat over the mishap, or incite." They want an end to the war, a cease-fire and negotiations, he added. However, he did not mention any proposals the PLO may have to end the conflict. Nor did he comment on reports that the USSR has asked the PLO to mediate the dispute, but he implicitly ruled out such a role, saying that the Palestinians could not be "mediators"--as true mediation is carried out by those not "involved"--because they are "partners in fate" with the disputants.

Syria

Amman radio reported that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas returned to Damascus from Moscow where he had been holding talks with Soviet leaders on Soviet aid to "further Syria's defensive capability." Monitored Syrian media have yet to report on Talas' activities in Moscow in the aftermath of the signing of the Syria-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation.

YAR

In decrees issued on 15 October, carried by San'a' radio, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih announced the formation of a new government. In one decree he established a dual vice presidency, appointing 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani to the posts. The former held the vice presidency when it was a singular office and the latter gave up the prime minister's post for the new position. In another decree President Salih appointed 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani prime minister and charged him with forming a new government. Still another decree listed the 25 ministers of the new government.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported that President Babrak Karmal left Kabul for Moscow via Tashkent on 15 October. Included in the president's delegation are Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' and party Politburo member Saleh Mohammad Ziray.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 202 16 October 1980

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KARMAL DEPARTS FOR USSR ACCOMPANIED BY TOP OFFICIALS

LD151658 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] arrived at 1700 in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, on his way to a friendly visit to Moscow. At 1500 Babrak Karmal's car, with motorcycle escort, left Revolution Council headquarters for Kabul International Airport.

The following are members of Babrak Karmal's entourage: member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary, and member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray; member of the party Central Committee Politburo, deputy to the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand; member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost; member of the party Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and minister of defense, Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi'; and member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee's international relations committee and the editor of HAQIQATE ENGLABE SAWR, Mahmud Barialay. In addition, the private secretary to the president of the Revolution Council (Mohammad Anwar); the deputy minister of publications at the Ministry of Information and Culture, Dr Haider Mas'ud; the chairman of the Central Force [as heard], Lt Col (Nurrol Haq); the commander of the National Guard, Maj 'Aziz Hadad; the advisor to the Defense Ministry, Lt Col (Hashim); and the chief or protocol at the Foreign Ministry, 'Abdorrazeq 'Abedi, are accompanying Babrak Karmal on this visit to the USSR. [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia at 1330 GMT on 15 October in a similar report adds the following at this point: Also accompanying Babrak Karmal are representatives of the daily newspaper (HAQIQAT) and BAKHTAR, correspondents and cameramen of radio and television of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and a unit of Afghan Films.]

Arrival in USSR

For Soviet media coverage of the visit to the USSR of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, see the South Asia section of the 16 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GF151715 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industry, who had gone at the head of a delegation to the CSSR at the invitation of the minister of energy and fuel of that country returned to Kabul today.

JOINT POLITBURO, PRESIDIUM SESSION SETS UP AWARDS COMMISSION

LD111901 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A joint session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Presidium, was held on 11 October.

In accordance with the DRA Basic Principles the guidance of the Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum and the DRA Revolution Council, the Joint Session of the PDPA Central Committee and the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council has ratified the following:

For the purpose of an improvement in the living conditions of workers, wage-earners, and government and (?party) officials, a commission has been set up to prepare (?appropriate) proposals and (?submit them) to the PDPA Central Committee and Presidium of the Revolution Council. (?Concerning) the increase in the salaries of government officials [words indistinct] studies have been carried out and necessary measures were taken.

(?It was decided) to award DRA medals and emblems for the purpose of (?appreciation) of those commanders, (?officers), NCO's and soldiers of the DRA Armed Forces; the commanders and personnel of police and the personnel of (?Public) Information Service, [word indistinct] and other patriots who have truly served toward the (?success) of the Sawr Revolution, toward the defense of the revolution and the gains of the revolution of the people of Afghanistan, have sincerely participated (?in the struggle for) the independence, freedom and territorial integrity of the homeland, and have shown courage and [word indistinct] and also to the martyrs of the path of revolution.

For the nomination and (?distinction) of those persons who will be considered entitled to receive these medals and emblems, a commission will be set up which will make an appropriate study in this case and submit a proposal to the PDPA Central Committee and Presidium of DRA Revolution Council.

GENERAL QADER ADDRESSES CENTRAL FORCES SEMINAR

LD152012 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A seminar of propagandists and political group leaders of independent units and companies of the Central Forces ended in a ceremony today. Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee Justice and Defense Department, referred in a rapturous revolutionary speech to the importance of the seminar's decision and drew attention to the propagandists and political group leaders and to their duties in the country's present conditions. Colonel Khalil, commander of the Central Forces, later made a speech on the topic. The seminar was inaugurated 4 days ago in the Central Forces Command.

AFP: USSR SENDING MORE TROOPS TO FIGHT REBELLION

NC151254 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (AFP)--The Soviet Union has sent more troops into Afghanistan over the past few months and the occupation force is back up to levels prior to a much publicized partial withdrawal this summer, a source said here today. The source said there were currently 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan attempting to crush the Afghan resistance.

FRENCH NEWSMEN REPORTEDLY HELD IN KABUL PRISON

LD091139 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Two French Journalists Detained in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Islamabad--The two French journalists who disappeared in the Qandahar region in southern Afghanistan at the end of August are in a Kabul prison. This has been announced by the French Embassy in the Afghan capital. The Afghan Government has stated that Francois Missen, 46, and Antoine Darnaud, 23, are "in excellent health," but has not allowed any French diplomat to visit them.

ZIAUR RAHMAN RECEIVES PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM SADDAM HUSAYN

BK101633 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The special envoy of the Iraqi president handed over a personal message of President Saddam Husayn to President Zia in Dacca today.

Special Envoy Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, an Iraqi minister, arrived in Dacca today carrying the message. His mission is part of an Iraqi plan to send envoys to various countries in the current conflict with Iran. As already reported, Iraq has also sent three emissaries to Turkey, India, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Greece with special messages from the Iraqi president. Meanwhile, Iran says it is sending delegations to the various Muslim countries to explain its position over the conflict. Iran also plans to take its case to the UN Security Council.

ZIAUR RAHMAN URGES SAFETY OF SHIPS IN SHATT AL-'ARAB

BK111536 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has appealed to both Iran and Iraq to ensure the safe return of third country ships stranded in the Shatt al-'Arab to their own countries. In two separate messages to Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Iraqi Premier Saddam Husayn, President Zia has expressed deep concern and regret over the continued armed conflict between the two brotherly Islamic countries. The president said in his message that it has come to our attention that a number of various third country ships have been stranded in the Shatt al-'Arab as a result of the conflict and that ensuring the safe movement of these ships will be consistent with Islamic ideals. This will also reflect a great humanitarian attitude, he added.

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

Arrival in Dacca

BK120927 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived in Dacca at about noon today on a 2-day state visit to Bangladesh. As soon as he disembarked from his special aircraft a 21-gun salute was fired to herald the arrival of the distinguished guests. President Ziaur Rahman received him at the airport. The two leaders warmly shook hands. Vice President Sattar and Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman were also present.

The Guinean head of state is being accompanied by a 22-member entourage including six ministers. The ministers are: Minister of Housing and Urbanization El Hadj Moussa Diakite; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Cooperation El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure; Defense Minister [title as received] Lansane Diane; Minister for Fisheries and Livestock Fily Cissoko; Labor Minister Mamoudou Sy; and Minister for Banks and Insurance Saikou Barry.

Banquet With Ziaur Rahman

BK121612 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated his government's unequivocal support to the struggle for freedom and human rights in Africa and all over the world. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea at Banga Bhavan tonight. The president said many nations of the world are still threatened with political and economic subjugation. Bangladesh is opposed to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, domination or hegemonism in any form or manifestation and will continue its support to the struggle for political and economic emancipation.

The president said the emergence of an independent sovereign Zimbabwe is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of Bangladesh. He expressed the hope that the heroic people in South Africa and Namibia will also achieve success in their just struggle for freedom and justice. Referring to the relations between Guinea and Bangladesh, President Zia said that the two countries are bound by their peoples' common aspirations for economic welfare and social development. As developing nations, the two countries have a common experience, outlook and aspirations. Bangladesh, like Guinea, is dedicated to peace, stability and progress. They will continue their endeavor to strengthen their relations and extend the areas of cooperation, he added.

President Zia said nonalignment is the cornerstone of the foreign policies of both Guinea and Bangladesh. They are committed to work for further strengthening and preserving the basic principles of the nonaligned movement. The president said as members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Guinea and Bangladesh have been coordinating their efforts to uphold the cause of the Muslim world. He expressed deep concern over the escalation of tension in the Middle East and continued occupation of the Arab land and the annexation of Jerusalem by Israel. The threat to Al-Quds and Ash-Sharif is a threat to the entire Islamic world. The liberation of Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab historic sovereignty is our sacred and bound duty, he added.

Referring to the widening disparity between the rich and the poor nations, President Zia said these have assumed such an alarming magnitude that it poses a serious threat to peace and stability in the present day world. He called for restructuring the existing economic systems as an imperative necessity in the interest of global peace. The new international economic order based on equity and justice must be established without any further delay. The president stressed the need for economic development in both Guinea and Bangladesh. He spoke highly of the great development efforts being made in Guinea under the wise leadership of President Sekou Toure. In Bangladesh, he said the government and the people are working very hard to eliminate poverty, hunger, malnutrition and illiteracy. Though the task is formidable the people are determined to accelerate the pace of progress through self-reliance and cooperation from friendly nations. President Zia expressed the hope that President Sekou Toure's visit will further widen and deepen the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Toure Banquet Speech

BK131324 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Sekou Toure has called for greater unity among the Muslim countries for rescuing Jerusalem to Islamic and Arab sovereignty. [sentence as heard] Speaking at a banquet last night hosted in his honor by President Ziaur Rahman, he said the Muslim world should work for great cooperation for global peace.

President Sekou Toure stressed the need for strengthening the Islamic Conference and the nonaligned movement for safeguarding and consolidating the common interests of the member states. The Guinean president appreciated the contributions being made by Bangladesh in this regard. He emphasized the need for establishment of justice, fair play and equality in dealing with international affairs and removal of discrimination in all forms.

Referring to his present visit to Bangladesh, he expressed his country's determination to establish and develop bilateral cooperation with the fraternal people of Bangladesh on a solid foundation. Pointing out the many similarities between Bangladesh and Guinea, he said they have a shared history and experience in colonial domination and regaining national sovereignty through a long struggle. Both countries are now engaged in consolidating their hard-earned independence and building their economy to insure a better life for the people, he added.

Presidential Meeting

BK131304 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Visiting Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure has had talks with Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman during a river cruise lasting more than 6 hours. The two leaders reviewed the international situation with particular reference to the Middle East problem. They also dealt with problems faced by the developing nations in the context of the ongoing north-south dialog.

A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen at Banga Bhavan this afternoon that the two heads of state, who are members of the three-membered Jerusalem committee, had a wide ranging discussion on international issues including the situation in the Middle East. The situation in Jerusalem, however, figured prominently in the talks.

The spokesman added that the two leaders also considered measures for improving bilateral relations between the two countries. Some of the measures, he said, will be reflected in the communique to be issued tomorrow after the departure of the Guinean president. The spokesman added that during the course of the discussion on Jerusalem, the two presidents had in mind the Islamic summit which is to take place in Mecca in December next and (?emphasized coordinating programs) with a view to achieving (?positive) results of the Islamic summit. In the talks, President Zia was assisted by Finance Minister Saifur Rahman and Home Minister Mustafizur Rahman. The Guinean president was assisted by Minister for Foreign Cooperation Abdoulaye Toure.

Joint Communique

BK141516 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bangladesh and Guinea have called for [word indistinct] and close cooperation to realize the objectives of the Islamic conference including the liberation of Jerusalem. This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of the 2-day state visit to Dacca of the Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The communique says the two heads of state reiterated [words indistinct] just and permanent solution of the Middle East problem [words indistinct] of the occupation forces from all occupied Arab territories and return of the Holy City [words indistinct]. They have strongly condemned the Zionist attempt to annex the Holy City defying world opinion and violating the decision of the United Nations.

The two leaders expressed their deep concern and anxiety over the deteriorating relations between Iraq and Iran and urged the two fraternal countries to cease hostilities immediately and work for an amicable solution of the dispute. They also expressed grave concern over the worsening situation in Afghanistan and called for the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

The two leaders reviewed the global political and economic situation and stressed the need to uphold the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, nonaligned movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to promote and strengthen international peace and security. On the global economic situation the two leaders pledged to continue working together and to fight for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice. They reaffirmed the need for continuous north-south dialog for concrete measures to remove the problems of the (?south).

The communique says the two presidents had an identity of views on issues of concern of their two countries and decided to further expand the fraternal relations in [word indistinct] mutual cooperation in all (?spheres). In this context they explored the possibility of increasing the volume of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. A ministerial-level joint committee is to be established to identify mutually beneficial fields of cooperation. It was agreed to exchange ambassadors between the two countries as soon as possible.

The communique says the talks between the two presidents were held in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere and marked by (?greater) understanding, mutual trust and respect. The visit of Preside Sekou Toure to Bangladesh has helped further consolidate and deepen the traditional bonds of friendship and understanding between the two brotherly countries.

The president and his ministers were given a hearty send-off at Dacca International Airport this morning. President Ziaur Rahman, the vice president, the prime minister and other members of the Cabinet, diplomats and high civil and military officers were at the airport to see off the distinguished visitor. [Words indistinct] gun-salute, a ceremonial guard of honor and colorfully-attired school children [words indistinct]. Two jet fighters of the Bangladesh Air Force escorted the special Boeing [words indistinct] Bangladesh border (?post).

AFP: GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS REAPPEARANCE OF PRC BORDER PATROLS

BK101604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1531 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Oct (AFP)--The Indian Government has taken up with the Chinese Embassy here the reported reappearnce of Chinese military patrols in certain areas along the border, it was reported today. The areas involved were Bara Hoti, in the central sector of the disputed border, along the Indian Uttar Pradesh State and the Thagla Ridge at the tri-junction between India, Tibet and Bhutan.

The Madras-based Hindu newspaper in a dispatch from its New Delhi correspondent said, without quoting sources, that the Indian Government had, however, only drawn the embassy's attention to the development and made no formal protest against it. The report said the embassy had promised to ascertain from Beijing what exactly happened and inform the Indian Foreign Office accordingly soon.

After the 1962 Sino-Indian border war, both sides had pulled their forces back to a distance of 20 km on either side of the "actual line of control" unilaterally set up by China through military action. Since then no troops were being deployed by either side in the disputed sectors of the border to in order to avoid incidents.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR AFFECTS ENERGY SUPPLIES, INDIAN NATIONALS

Peace Initiative

BK131605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] India is consulting various countries to find out the possibility for an initiative to end the 3-week-long conflict between Iraq and Iran. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that special envoys from Iraq and Iran have already visited India in this connection.

The spokesman further said that Indian missions in Iran and Iraq are in constant touch with the Indian nationals there. They are making arrangements for their security, welfare and repatriation wherever needed. The consulate in Basra has been strengthened and special officers have been posted on the Iraq-Kuwait border to assist in repatriating Indians.

Indian Boats Damaged

BK151558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Three Indian mechanized boats sustained direct hits near Basra in the Iraq-Iran conflict and were badly damaged. According to information received in New Delhi, all the crew members are safe.

War Affects Oil Supplies

BK151303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Minister for petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers Virendra Patil has denied that the West Asia conflict has resulted in the disruption of oil supplies.

In a statement in New Delhi today, he said although the conflict has affected supplies to some extent, the country has been able to get crude supplies from other sources and has also gone in for spot purchases. Patil expressed the hope that despite the difficult situation the country will succeed in bridging the gap in crude supplies which is less than 2 million tons for the last quarter of the year. He said the states have already been assured of adequate products.

UAE Assures Oil Supplies

BK101242 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The United Arab Emirates has assured India that it will take immediate steps to make crude oil supply to India to meet the present difficult situation. This assurance was conveyed by UAE president to Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Ramesh Bhandari when he called on him in Abu Dhabi on Wednesday.

Bulgaria Offers Oil Supplies

BK111032 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bulgaria is to supply over 100,000 tons of crude and fuel oil as a gesture of goodwill. Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patil, who is accompanying President Reddy on his state visit [to Bulgaria] told newsmen that Bulgaria has also offered an additional 55,000 tons of either crude or fuel oil and kerosene to help India to tide over the current difficulties. The deliveries will be made in the next 2 months.

Need for Oil Exploration

BK121628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] The petroleum minister stressed the need to step up oil production. Writing in the Planning Commission journal YUJANA, Virendra Patil pointed out that the oil import bill in the current year is expected to be 5,000 crore rupees. Efforts are on to find new oil locations; 261 on-shore and 95 off-shore wells will be drilled in the next 5 years.

EFFORTS CONTINUE TO ESTABLISH NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

Fifth Heavy Water Plant

BK131126 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The fifth heavy water plant located near Kotah in the northern state of Rajasthan will go into production by the end of next year. The construction work at the plant has already been completed. When commissioned, the plant will produce 100 tons of heavy water per year. Set up at a cost of over 630 million rupees, the plant will save 200 million rupees in foreign exchange.

Rajasthan Plant

BK131302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The 220-megawatt second unit of the Rajasthan atomic powerplant near Kotah, which became critical on Wednesday [8 October], will start commercial operations by March next.

An All-India Radio correspondent who visited the unit says that about 80 percent of its nuclear components were manufactured for the first time in the country. The 920 million-rupee second unit has a foreign exchange component of only 280 million. The first unit of the plant was commissioned with the assistance of Canada.

PRESIDENT REDDY RETURNS HOME FROM USSR, BULGARIA VISIT

BK121605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy returned to New Delhi this evening after a 14-day state visit to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

He was received at the airport amongst others by Vice President Hidayatullah, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps.

In an open statement at the airport, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said Reddy's talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The exchange of views were considered useful by both countries. They reviewed the international situation and also reaffirmed the determination to strengthen Indo-Soviet cooperation.

Reddy's talks with the Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders highlighted the friendly relations between India and Bulgaria. They reviewed the international situation and also reaffirmed their determination to strengthen Indo-Bulgarian cooperation. The president extended invitations to Brezhnev and Zhivkov to visit India. The invitations were accepted and the visit will take place at mutually convenient dates.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER RAO RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS VISITS

BK120919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao returned to New Delhi this morning from New York. He led the Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly session. During his stay in New York Narasimha Rao paid official visits to Cuba and Mexico and held extensive talks with the leaders of both the countries. [sentence as heard]

SOVIET DELEGATION CALLS ON COMMERCE MINISTER MUKHERJEE

BK140959 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] An eight-member Soviet delegation led by M.A. Kiselev called on Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee in New Delhi yesterday. They discussed the proposed Indo-Soviet long term trade and payments agreement for 1981-85.

DOMESTIC ARMS INDUSTRY GROWING, FOREIGN PURCHASES DIVERSIFIED

Progress in Weapons Research

BK101333 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Oct (PTI)--India is on the threshold of developing its own sophisticated weaponry systems for increasing the defence and strike capabilities of its defence forces. The weapon systems, according to reliable sources, are based on the research work carried out for the last few years in the laboratories of the Defence Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence. The systems being developed would be able to meet the requirements of the army, navy and the air force for the next 10 to 20 years.

The ministry is working on an Indian-designed aircraft around an engine developed in India. The aircraft is expected to meet the Indian Air Force requirement for combat activities.

The prototype of a new tank developed by the Defence Research and Development Wing [DRDW] keeping in view the requirement of 1990's incorporating the latest technology is expected to be ready towards the end of 1981.

In the field of missile technology, Indian scientists are working on the development of the third generation missile which would reduce the radar detection to the minimum and would be of multi-purpose usage.

Defence sources said that India had made creditable progress in converting a helicopter into a "flying tank."

In the field of torpedo systems, the Indian scientists have made further improvements in the installation of homing devices, very useful work has also been done in checking the corrosion and fouling of sea-going vessels.

It is understood that in the field of research relating to radars, detection of underwater noise, sonar scanners, electronic warfare and missile system, significant success has been achieved by the research development wing of the Defence Ministry.

The research work has also resulted in further advancement in the field of night vision devices thus enhancing the night fighting capability of defence equipment. The defence establishments would soon be in a position to meet its requirements in this area.

The sources said that the invaluable work done by the defence scientists would result in the saving of foreign exchange worth crores of rupees every year. Defence research and development organisation has been reorganised to meet the growing future requirements of the Indian Armed Forces.

To tone up the administration in the defence research wing and to keep abreast with the latest technological advancements in the field of defence technology, a new approach has been adopted soon after the new government took over in January last. It was stated that the "time span" in research work had been given a new concept and the scientists and researchers have been advised to work on the requirements of the country for the 1990's and later so that work done on projects remains contemporary. The defence laboratories in the country have been regrouped to meet the futuristic service requirements of large systems by sharing of expertise and facilities.

A high-powered committee under the chairmanship of the prime minister, who is also holding the defence portfolio, exists with three service chiefs and senior ministry and DRDW officials as its members to give due importance and required guidance to the research and development work and reduce redtapism as much as possible.

'Second Thoughts' About USSR Aircraft

BK121519 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Oct (AFP)--Indian defence authorities are reported to be having "second thoughts" about the purchase of the Soviet built transport AN-32 plane for its air force, published reports here today said.

According to the reports, the deal was almost finalised with the Soviet Union in late 1979 but no formal agreement for the purchase or subsequent manufacture has been signed so far. In the meantime, India has been offered a wide range of military transport aircraft by a number of companies from Europe and Canada. Quoting reliable sources, the reports said the aircraft now under consideration for meeting the transport requirement of the armed forces included Buffalo (Canadian), G-222 (Italian) advance version of AVRO-748 (British) and the AN-32. The Indian Air Force at present requires nearly 95 medium tactical transport aircraft as replacements and substitutes under the modernisation programme, the reports added.

IRAQI ENVOY'S UN SPEECH SCORED; RAJA'I TO RESPOND 17 OCT

LD160854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by Iran's special representative at the United Nations, the Security Council held a session. Those who made speeches at this session were the foreign minister of the Iraqi Ba'th regime and Iranian and Cuban delegates, in that order. Sa'dun Hammadi, Saddam's foreign minister, while engaging in uttering some lies, stated at this session that his government had fully observed international principles since 1968, but that it would not tolerate interference in its internal affairs, and that this is to strengthen world peace. He had apparently forgotten his government's acts of terrorism against the Iraqi people and the neighboring countries, such as Iran and Kuwait, and the terrorist actions of his embassies throughout the world against freedom lovers, from Palestine to Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Yemen.

The delegate of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist regime, in common with his Israeli colleague, proceeded to search in the pages of his own concocted history and, employing lies, claimed that Iran had been engaged in acts of aggression against its neighbors for some 500 years now. He added that Iran regards the states of Bahrain and Oman as its own territory and that it even regards Baghdad as its own domain. Saddam's foreign minister, following this lie, said with the utmost impudence that Iran's agents in Baghdad attacked members of a prayer congregation and threw acid on people's faces. He even accused Iranian teachers and diplomats in Iraq of attacking the people and exploding bombs. He added that Iranian radio stations were inciting acts of terrorism against Saddam. He then submitted a long list of distorted remarks by Iranian officials to the Security Council and said that it was for that reason that the Saddam regime was forced to attack Iran. The representative of the infidel Iraqi regime forgot to recall that under no international law could his government's fascist action be justified and that resort to force in resolving disputes between states had already been condemned in accordance with the principles he cited at the outset of his remarks. But what can one do? This has been the logic employed by liars and hyprocites throughout history.

Later on, the council president called upon the Iranian delegate to make his remarks. Mr Shams Ardekani, the UN representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: Owing to the importance of this matter and the effect this issue could have on the future of the United Nations, the head of my government has decided personally to present Iran's positions to the Security Council. Thus I would request that the council hold a separate, special session to hear remarks by the Iranian prime minister. Later on other members of the Security Council made speeches, and the president of the Security Council declared that in view of Iran's request the session would be adjourned and that the next session would be held on Friday afternoon to hear remarks to be made by the Iranian prime minister.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I VISIT DEZFUL AIRBASE, BATTLEFRONTS

LD151706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived by air yesterday at Dezful airbase to inspect and investigate the condition of the battlefronts, accompanied by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, and the members of the Supreme Defense Council and military commanders.

This report says that as soon as they arrived in Dezful the president, accompanied by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri; Mr Parvaresh, deputy speaker of the Majlis; deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; members of the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force, took part yesterday afternoon in a meeting which was also attended by General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the ground forces, and discussed the condition of the battlefronts in the region and the manner of the confrontation of the revolutionary forces against the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist armed forces.

This report says that the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, all members of the Supreme Defense Council and the military commanders spent 2 hours last night inspecting the battlefronts in Pol-e Charkheh region and talking to soldiers, officers and NCO's.

The PARS correspondent reports that the president and commander in chief of the armed forces took part yesterday in a gathering of pilots, air force technicians and other members of the personnel of the Airborne Division [words indistinct] in Dezful, and that while he spoke with them he commended them.

In a speech the president referred to the steadfastness and bravery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reminding them that the scene of victory will be made clear when they prepare for an offensive to decisively crush the enemy. He said: We are fighting for our homeland and our beliefs and [words indistinct]. We have the means for victory, but the first condition is our decisiveness. The president added: We realize that no one in the world supports us. So we must stand on our own feet and rely upon ourselves. When you become victorious on your own the world will be amazed and will not treat us like a plaything. Our armed forces will achieve strength and respect and our nation will gain a position in the world. Then the president said that he has no doubt that we will win this war, adding: The reason for our victory is that we believe in God and this is the greatest reason for our victory.

The PARS correspondent reports that as the visit of the president and commander in chief of the armed forces continued this morning, the prime minister and other members of the Supreme Defense Council, in two separate sessions of this council, chaired by the president, studied the confrontation of the fighters of the revolution against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

Later, various parts of Dezful airbase and the methods of preparation of fighter aircraft and helicopters were inspected by the president, prime minister and other members of the Supreme Defense Council, and in each section the relevant officials gave the necessary explanation. Here the president and his entourage commended the pilots and the personnel of the air force and the Airborne Division.

The same report says that Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, accompanied by Colonel Fakuri, visited the hospital of Dezful airbase today. During this visit, which lasted more than 30 minutes, the president inspected the various parts of the hospital and operation rooms and talked to all these wounded or injured in the war. While asking about their problems he commended them for their efforts in confronting the Ba'thist mercenary forces.

The PARS correspondent reports that the president, prime minister, other members of the Supreme Defense Council and the military commanders studied in a short meeting this afternoon the situation on various battlefronts. Later they inspected the battlefronts for 3 hours under a barrage of enemy artillery fire. They left this place at 1930.

RAJA'I VIEWS TERMS FOR ENDING WAR, RELEASING HOSTAGES

LD151141 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Oct 80 p 9

[Morten Fyhn 13 October Tehran interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i: "The War Positive for Our People"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 October--"Iran will go on fighting until the enemy has been driven from the country. We will not accept any UN proposals for a cease-fire or peace as long as the Iraqi intruders are on our territory." Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i made these claims in an exclusive interview with the Norwegian broadcasting service and AFTENPOSTEN in Tehran on Monday [13 October].

Raja'i is close to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the clergy and the Islamic Republican Party, and his views are influenced by them and should therefore be representative of their views. We met the prime minister in his modest office, well guarded by young revolutionary guards, the day after he returned from a visit to the front near Dezful.

"I saw many razed towns, where defenseless people had been killed or wounded. The hospitals were full and I saw children of all ages right down to babies that had been hit by the war. But morale was high. People were only thinking about one thing, to fight on until Saddam is crushed," Raja'i said. He speaks quietly and without gestures of any kind and waits patiently the whole time for the translator to finish. The Saddam he mentions is Iraq's president, Saddam Husayn, who is only referred to in Iran by his forename, and sometimes with a flattering little addition, such as "Satan."

[Question] How long do you think the war with Iraq will last and how does Iran see the United Nations' attempts to bring about a cease-fire and peace?

[Answer] In our view Iraq is the aggressive party, and so we will not under any circumstances accept any peace proposals before this aggression ends. It should be in the interest of all countries and be the responsibility of all of us to combat aggression. As long as it continues we will fight. Iraq's aggression is a brutal and inhuman act.

As far as international organizations such as the United Nations are concerned, the Iranian people have little very confidence in them. It is the superpowers which control the United Nations with their rights of veto, and so they do what they want," the prime minister stated. Without Raja'i saying it directly, there is reason to believe that Iran expects the United Nations to condemn Iraq as the aggressor and to demand the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iran. Only when this has happened could the leaders in Tehran contemplate agreeing to a cease-fire.

Prime Minister Raja'i stressed that Iran's main objective with the war is to drive out the Iraqis, and he went on: "This war is the best way for the population in this part of the world to get to know Saddam. Iran does not need to topple his regime, for we believe the Iraqis themselves will do it. The war will make this easier for them."

Raja'i strongly denied that President Bani-Sadr's power has been reduced since Khomeyni decided on Sunday to strengthen the Supreme Defense Council by giving the clergy and the parliament greater influence on warfare. The prime minister also claimed that in the past Bani-Sadr, contrary to the general impression among observers in Tehran, has not been alone in caryring the responsibility for how the war against Iraq is to be waged.

In light of the fact that it is well known that Bani-Sadr openly opposed Raja'i's appointment as prime minister, among other things with the claim that Raja'i was not competent, we asked the prime minister about his relations with the president.

"He and I do not have any significant conflicts. It is only in small matters and in views on which line must be adopted to reach common goals that we can have differing views. Otherwise, we work well together," Raja'i replied.

The prime minister also said that the war has had a very positive influence on the Iranian people, but that it is also unfortunate that Iran has had to use arms and material against another Islamic nation and not for the goal of crushing "world Zionism." But if the war leads to Saddam's fall, it will be a good result, he said. Raja'i admits that the war has inflicted great damage on Iran.

[Question] What about foreign help to rebuild the oil installations, for example?

[Answer] We intend to rebuild the country alone and with our own hands.

[Question] Has the war affected the situation of the U.S. hostages?

[Answer] We, too, would like to put an end to this affair, but it is the United States that has the key to solving the problem. But the United States does not care about the hostages. This was made clear when the United States attacked Iran in April, despite the fact that it knew that the hostages would be the first to be killed.

Prime Minister Raja'i stated categorically that it is the United States that must make an initiative in the hostage affair, even though the recently appointed committee in the Tehran parliament is to take up the matter. He made it perfectly clear that the United States by no means needs to wait for the results of the committee's work.

"It is in the hands of the United States to acknowledge the rights of the Iranian people and to show respect for Imam Khomeyni. The United States knows what we want."

BEHESHTI DISCUSSES JUDICIAL ISSUES WITH KHOMEYNI

LD151108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Beheshti, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During this audience he held talks on judicial affairs with the imam of the nation.

EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS MINISTER CHAIRS COUNCIL SESSION 15 OCT

LD152128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session today at 1630 chaired by Dr Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs. At today's session, which lasted until 2200, several proposals were put forward by the Ministries of Interior, Roads and Transport, Economic Affairs and Finance, Foreign Affairs, (?Islamic unity), Industries and Mines, Post, Telegraph and Telephone, and several Tehran municipal districts. The proposals were discussed and ratified.

HEAD OF IRANIAN SECRET POLICE REPORTEDLY VISITS WASHINGTON

GF121233 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Dispatch from AL-QABAS correspondent in Washington Jule (Kajian)]

[Excerpt] The head of the Iranian secret police (SAVAMA), Gen Hoseyn Fardust, recently visited ashington and held talks with CIA officials within the framework of a plan to release the U.S. hostages before 4 November and assist Iran in its war against Iraq.

Informed U.S. sources say that the U.S. administration explored Fardust's opinion on the possibility of close cooperation between the United States and Iran in the future in order to help Iran restore its strength after the Iranian-Iraqi war ends. The sources indicated that the CIA has allocated $160 million for "reconciliation" with Iran. The money will be spent on some of Imam Khomeyni's close aides.

The sources told AL-QABAS that Fardust's visit to Washington took place with the knowledge of Imam Khomeyni and through the mediation of an Arab state that supports Iran. It comes within the framework of an Iranian campaign to purchase spare parts and arms and as part of contacts with former military leaders.

AFP: CUBA'S MALMIERCA DUE IN TEHRAN 16 OCT ON PEACE MISSION

NC160855 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, Oct 16 (AFP)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca is expected here today, a Cuban diplomatic source said.

The Cuban Embassy officially refused to confirm the report that Mr Malmierca was coming in the name of the non-aligned movement chaired by Cuba on a further mission to resolve the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The embassy also would not say if Mr Malmierca would be going to the Iraqi capital Baghdad from Tehran.

The Cuban minister visited both capitals 6 weeks ago, and last night his country's representative at the United Nations, Raul Roa, told the Security Council Cuba would spare no effort to find a "peaceful and honourable solution" to the conflict "in conditions acceptable to both sides."

PARIS ARABIC MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS BANI-SADR AIDE ON GULF WAR

LD151611 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 13-19 Oct 80 pp 9,10

[Interview granted by Mohammad Hasan Pir-Hoseyni, adviser to President Bani-Sadr on internal affairs, to Fadiyah Ash-Sharqawi in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Are you in Paris on an official mission and do you believe that France can play a mediator's role in the Iraqi-Iranian war in view of its good relations with Iraq?

[Answer] I am not here on an official mission. I am here as part of my visits to other European countries. I believe that before talking about French mediation in the current war we must talk about stopping the war. Iraq, through Saddam Husayn's government, has committed an aggression against Iran. We are only defending ourselves. Saddam's army must pull back to its previous borders prior to any mediation. We never wanted this war and we do not wish it to continue. I believe that France can play a role in this regard.

[Question] What are the limits of the Iraqi-Iranian war? Do you believe that Iran can continue the war despite its numerous internal problems?

[Answer] I cannot determine the limits of the war in advance, but I can affirm that the Iranian front will continue this war until its retrieves all its territories and until Saddam's army pulls back to behind the borders agreed upon in the 1975 Algiers agreement. The continuation of the war depends on Iraq and on how long it continues with its aggression. We will continue to defend ourselves to the last man in Iran capable of fighting. This is a matter of life and death for Iranians, for we are not only defending our territories but also all humanity as well as this revolution which we believe is an example of revolutions that can liberate peoples.

[Question] Do you believe that the borders established in the Algiers agreement are fair for Iraq?

[Answer] Talk about the justice or injustice of the agreement should have taken the form of discussions at the negotiating table. Therefore, I cannot comment on this subject at this time in particular. The agreement exists whether it is just or not. In order to discuss its justice the war and fighting must stop and then the matter can be discussed.

[Question] Supposing Iraq had not launched this war but had invited you to discuss the agreement. Would it have been possible to respond to the invitation?

[Answer] We are always ready for discussion and we would have appreciated this had it taken place. But we blame Saddam's government for not turning the issue into a real dialogue.

[Question] But don't you think that Iraq has legitimate demands at least as far as the borders are concerned?

[Answer] I repeat that if Iraq has certain claims it should resort to dialogue and to peaceful methods in order to obtain them. This, however, does not mean that all their claims are legitimate and that they will get everything they demand. No. I would like to draw a line between two matters: the three islands and the borders.

With regard to the three islands I believe that they never belonged to anybody other than Iran. If we go back in history we find that these islands belonged to Iran, and then were under the control of British forces for some time. When Britain left the area their inhabitants occupied them, but this does not mean that they belong to them. Nor do I see any justification for Iraq and Saddam claiming these islands, particularly since he will not have geographical control of them. Iraq affirms that it wants these islands in order to return them to the Arab fold. We ask Saddam: Who are you to be the godfather of the Arab countries?

Also, supposing that these islands were Arab, we would ask the following question: In whose hands will the islands be? In Ash-Shariqah's hands or in the hands of another Arab country, or will they pass into the hands of the United States? Allow me to explain the situation in the area. The United States has in Muscat and Oman military bases and a U.S. regular army. This means that if these islands are returned to the Arab countries they will fall into U.S. hands. Hence, everything is clear. We cannot appease the United States any further in the Arab Gulf [as published] region. One of our revolution's objectives is to expel the U.S. power from the area. Therefore, the claim for these islands is illegitimate and I believe that Saddam Husayn knows this very well. For this reason he is no longer claiming them at all.

With regard to the borders—if Iraq has any demands it must first stop the war and, second, leave all Iranian territories. It must also declare a cease-fire and promise that it will never interfere in Iran's domestic affairs. But I would again say that this does not mean that they will obtain all they demand. I believe that legitimate discussions will lead to legitimate results.

[Question] Why in your oppinion did Iraq launch this war, and do you believe that there are objectives behind it?

[Answer] Saddam wanted to launch this war a long time ago. Several times he attacked Iran through his interference in our internal affairs. Following the revolution's success in February 1977 he gave asylum and aid to SAVAK men and the shah's men who escaped from Iran. In fact, Iraq began its war with Iran 8 months ago in Qasr-e Shirin, when they began attacking towns and killing innocent people. I believe that Saddam chose this time in particular because he thought that Iran was in a weak position, but his calculations were wrong. The best proof of this, as you can see, is that Iran deferred its internal problems when the Iraqi attack began and devoted all its efforts to defending its independence and revolution.

[Question] The Iranians have several times asserted that the fighting will not stop before the Iraqis pull back to the previous borders. Do you believe that if the war continues Iran will be able to reach a military situation in which it can negotiate?

[Answer] First, from a military viewpoint we can say that the Iraqi Army is not strong enough to confront the Iranian forces. We have a strong fighting army. There is a difference between a fighting army and an army of mercenaries. I believe that Saddam Husayn's army is a mercenary army which he pays to fight. They have no sense of nationalism or ideological motivation to fight. It is impossible to eliminate a regular army, unless Iraq can destroy all the army and all its weapons. But he cannot destroy an army consisting of 20 million people because the Iranian Army is not fighting alone. Rather, it is the people who are fighting. Also the Iraqi Army as far as its organization and training are concerned is not an effective army whereas the Iranian Army, which has great field experience, is well trained in land, sea, and air warfare. I believe that in its present position the Iranian Army is capable of continuing the war. With a simple calculation we can prove that the Iranian Army is capable of continuing to fight endlessly if Iraq is prepared for this. But I do not believe that Iraq is capable of an endless war, and therefore it will be the first loser.

[Question] What in your opinion is the role the two superpowers are playing in this war?

[Answer] I believe that the two giant states are playing a major role in this war, particularly the United States. This country, despite its declaration of neutrality, has contributed to this war by sending radar planes to Saudi Arabia, through King Husayn's aid to Saddam Husayn, and by convincing friendly countries such as France, Britain and Australia of the need to intervene in the problem. It has also contributed by threatening to intervene in Iran if the Strait of Hormuz is blocked. As for the Soviet Union, this country has given supplies and spare parts to Iraq, which means direct intervention in the war. What we want is for the world's peoples, particularly the peoples under the protection of major powers, to call on their governments to stop their attacks on us.

[Question] Iran has confirmed that it has obtained military spare parts from Turkey. How would you reconcile your accusation against the United States of directly intervening in the war and your obtaining aid from Turkey, which is known for its ties with the United States on all levels?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question. I have not received any information or confirmation on what you call Turkish military aid to Iran. Consequently, I am not in a position to comment on contradictions in our policy.

[Question] Observers believe that sooner or later you will fall into the lap of the Soviet Union, particularly since there is no country in this world that cannot belong to one of the two superpowers. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I believe that this is a difficult question although I would have liked to answer it. As you know, Iran has paid a high price for this independence which will lead to other independences in the area. Therefore, we are not prepared to lose this independence. But obtaining arms from another country does not mean that you lost your independence. This is up to the country itself. We are prepared to accept aid on the condition that the price should not be our independence.

[Question] But you haven't answered the question.

[Answer] It is not necessary to establish new relations with the Soviet Union and I do not believe at all in this matter.

[Question] Do you believe that the Iraqi-Iranian war will spread to new areas?

[Answer] Yes, because Saddam Husayn has been frustrated in this war and he will try to convince other countries, particularly Arab countries which we consider friendly and allies, to join the war for one single objective--to prove that he is the leader of the Arab world. But this depends on the other countries and on the possibility of them becoming involved in the war or becoming Iraqi military bases. Only in this case will we fight against such countries in defense of our territories.

[Question] Do you believe that certain Arab countries will turn into an Iraqi military base?

[Answer] So far only one country has become so. I have no information about other Arab countries. I hope that they will not get involved and fall into the trap; it is not in the interest of their countries, or of Iran, or of the world.

[Question] In your reply you hinted that one Arab country has done this so far. Is it Saudi Arabia, and what do you think of its role in this war?

[Answer] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has played an important role in this war. There are reports of the shipment of arms from it to Iraq. But these things have not yet been confirmed, and therefore I cannot confirm that Saudi Arabia has interfered directly in the war. I believe that the United States is using Saudi Arabia as a cover to give military aid to Iraq.

[Question] This means that you are accusing the United States of being behind the war.

[Answer] Of course. I will even go further and say that the United States was the one that called for this war. The sending of four radar planes to Saudi Arabia is of great significance and proves that the war will enter a new stage--that is, it will extend to new fronts. I will go even further than that to say that the United States, through the presence of these planes, can start a war in order to bring about a major change in the map of the area. The objective of these aircraft's presence is not only to protect the oil wells in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom; it also means that this state has agreed to be the command and observation center for a rapid war in the area.

[Question] Do you believe that the other Arab countries will enter this war?

[Answer] I believe that the other Gulf countries and even the Arabian desert [as published] do not have sufficient power to defend themselves if the United States and Saudi Arabia decide to declare war on them. I will give you an example. A few years ago Saddam Husayn would not have needed more than 6 hours to reach the heart of Kuwait. In Oman there are U.S. bases at which there are Egyptian troops. They only need a few hours to enter all the Gulf countries. An aggression of this sort is an easy matter for the United States, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. I do not think that shifting the war to the entire area would take them more than one day. They have adequate military equipment for this, although the area would turn into a real inferno.

The [AWACS] planes in Saudi Arabia now are capable of observation and control over a range of 250 miles. This means that Saudi Arabia which covers Iraq is prepared and well-equipped in order to intervene in these small countries and even in Iran at any moment.

[Question] This means that the Iraqi-Iranian war will turn into an Iranian-Arab war.

[Answer] We cannot call it an Arab-Iranian war; it is a mixed war in order to change the map of the area.

[Question] How do you imagine the map of the area will change?

[Answer] Let us imagine the scenario of this war on the map of this area. The fighting will extend to other areas, including the Persian Gulf. The major powers suddenly decide to bring peace to the area. How? Through military intervention. This intervention calls for armies to be present around the Persian Gulf, and thus the division of the Gulf among the major powers will begin. This will be followed by negotiations based on political and military pressures, the annexation of lands, and the installation of new governments loyal to the major powers which can be depended upon to keep the oil in loyal and friendly hands. This would be the purpose of the war if it extends to other areas. But the matter is not confined to the attack on Iran alone. Otherwise, what would be the meaning of launching the war from the southern Persian Gulf when they can launch this attack from the waters? [as published]

What is happening now is a major war in order to change the map of the area and create new states, as has happened before. This means that the oil will become monopolized by the imperialists.

[Question] Do you believe that the Soviet Union will stand idle in the face of this situation?

[Answer] I believe that there must be an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. I believe that it is a long-term agreement. I do not understand how the Soviet Union can stand idle in the face of the military occupation of this strategic area following the arrival of the U.S. aircraft and when the United States has a combatready army in Muscat and Oman. Let us place ourselves in the Soviet Union's shoes: will it remain silent and feel comfortable in the face of all these changes, when in the past it used to shout loudly against any simple move by the United States? The military balance in the area has been disturbed and yet the Soviet Union has not made a move. Which means that there is a previous agreement between the two states in order to control the area and secure their own interests.

[Question] Iran has affirmed that it is not in need of supplies in the Iraqi-Iranian war, but if this war is prolonged, how will you obtain military supplies as long as you are politically isolated?

[Answer] I do not like this word "isolation," but I understand your feeling. I believe it is difficult for many countries to understand the principles of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, because most of the political attitudes we adopt stem from the revolution's attitudes. Most of the countries and governments and even politicians define their political attitudes on the basis of power and political, ideological and strategic balances. Whereas our revolution depends on a different philosophy, the philosophy of revolution, which means it takes longer for the other countries to understand and absorb it, or for our policy to become compatible with theirs. I agree that we have erred by not explaining this philosophy, probably because we have not had enough time to do so, or because we have not made sufficient effort in this field. For this reason so far we have been unable to convince these countries and governments of the value of our foreign policy. Therefore, in seeking support we do not rely on governments but on people. We know that the world peoples have realized that this war is an aggression by Saddam Husayn, but unfortunately these people do not have the media to express themselves.

With regard to political isolation, we admit that we are in a weak political position as regards the attitude of certain governments, but insofar as the peoples of these states are concerned, we are strong.

[Question] But you cannot continue with the war without any political support and, consequently, military support.

[Answer] This is the truth. But if the war is prolonged then it will not be between Iran and the Arab countries, but between these countries and the major powers. We are in need of assistance from friendly countries. I believe that if we find ourselves in a situation such as this, there will be many countries that will not leave us without assistance.

[Question] What do you expect Bakhtiar's role to be at this stage, particularly following reports that he went to Iraq in order to form a government-in-exile?

[Answer] I think that a government-in-exile is merely a dream. One would have to be simple to accept the idea of a government-in-exile by Bakhtiar or anybody else. Evidence of this--and one can draw conclusions from it--is that in Khorramshahr, when Saddam Husayn's soldiers attacked the area, the Iranian Army was unable to intervene quickly to repel the attack. But the citizens were there and used Molotov cocktails to repel the attack. They were able to destroy 18 Iraqi tanks. Which means that it is the people who are ready to repel any attack on our country's independence. Forming a government-in-exile is meaningless to us or anybody else. We believe that such a government would be a toy for Bakhtiar, who loves toys. He is happy with this toy.

[Question] Some people accuse you of continuing to hold the U.S. hostages as a means of pressuring the United States to prevent it from intervening.

[Answer] I would like to separate the hostages question from the question of the war. We are not persecutors. We do not wish to exploit the situation in this manner or use these individuals to bring pressure to bear on the United States to reach agreement. The council that is dealing with these hostages is still seeking to solve the problem. It is acting independently of the influences of the war. Whatever these hostages are, they are part of the world community. If the United States intervenes in the war, such intervention will be an aggression against all the world communities, particularly the Iranian community. U.S. interference or interference by any other state will change the world situation which, in turn, would affect the hostages.

[Question] But their trial will take a long time.

[Answer] I admit that this is true. I believe the politicians and journalists who visited the hostages several times declared their satisfaction with the conditions enjoyed by these hostages. They bathe, they play, they go out for fresh air, they read books and magazines and they receive letters from their people. The solution of this problem depends on a decision by the council. It is difficult to make such a decision. The hostages problem is not the problem of 52 people but of the U.S. Government and of the actions it perpetrated against Iran.

[Question] What is your opinion of the world's attitude toward the Iraqi-Iranian war?

[Answer] Immediately after launching the war, Iraq mounted a worldwide propaganda campaign. Iraq gave travel visas to many foreign correspondents and was happy to give them news. But many news reports were wrong. I believe that Iraq cannot go on misleading world opinion, because the truth must come to light. I believe that, so far, world opinion stands with Iran, because it knows that we are defending our rights and our life. It also realizes that we have been able to stand fast and resist in the face of a country receiving aid and supplies from major powers and despite the blockade and the economic and military boycott imposed against us. I believe that peace-loving peoples will view this steadfastness with admiration.

QOM SEMINARY ULEMA APPEAL TO ISLAMIC ULEMA

JN160725 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0627 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Brothers: The League of Ulema in Qom Seminary is an organization composed of militant ulema, preachers and figures in holy Qom. This organization has been instrumental in engineering a primary portion of the Islamic Revolution and recorded noble stands in jihad against U.S. tyranny, which was stamped out and sent to hell by the Islamic Revolution.

This league, which consists of great men and advocates of right, has issued an appeal to the Muslim ulema in all the Islamic countries.

The appeal says: O great Muslim ulema; O Friday preachers; you who have devoted yourselves for the sake of right: religious responsibility urges you to help Islam. Mobilize the masses of the Islamic nation against the infidel Ba'th. Preach in mosques and acquaint the people with the real Ba'th.

The League of Ulema in Qom Seminary greeted the Jordanian mosques' imams and Friday sermon preachers who preached against the infidel Ba'th. The league urged all ulema to follow the example of the militant Jordanian ulema because the Ba'th is only a British-born plot and a U.S. [words indistinct] to concoct various [?plots).

O revolutionary ulema and preachers in the Islamic world; O you who have been dedicated to faith; O free men: right and falsehood cannot meet. You must not be silent on wrong; you must not be silent when right is oppressed. The Ba'th Party is heathenism. It has destroyed Iraq and the Iraqi people. Rush to support this holy Islamic country and listen to the shouts of the oppressed people. He who does not heed the cries of a Muslim is not a Muslim.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS IRAQI ACTION AGAINST SADDAM HUSAYN REGIME

GF152030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi cities are still tense as a result of the war, which is now in its third week.

Our correspondent reports that two Iraqi officers on the border in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab have sought asylum and joined the Islamic army. In an interview the two officers said that the majority of Iraqi soldiers and NCO's do not want a war with Iran. They stressed that the Iraqi Ba'thists station people behind the frontlines to open fire at Iraqi military groups if necessary.

In an interview a member of the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party said that, according to a report by the revolutionary Iraqi forces, an Iraqi plane had tried to bomb the presidential palace in Baghdad. However, the plane was unable to do so. It dropped antigovernment leaflets and took refuge in an Arab country.

COMMENTARY SAYS SADDAM HUSAYN TO BE REPLACED

GF151244 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0437 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] By following the trends in the world news media, one can realize the dimensions of the conspiracy plotted at the highest levels of infidelity and conspiracy by colonialist circles. The task of implementing this conspiracy was assigned to the agent regimes in the region, each of whom knew well which part it had to play. Thus, while the task of launching the war was assigned to Saddam and his 'Aflaqi gang, the shah of Jordan was assigned the task of [word indistinct] so as to give the war [words indistinct] beside the rest of the roles which were assigned to the others.

We need not anticipate matters which will be exposed spontaneously sooner or later. However, by following the news media we can highlight the implications of the visits which certain Western politicians pay to some of the region's states.

Dear listener, do you find yourself confused by reports on the devastating war between Iran and Iraq? You find the infidel news media, which are skilled in the service of colonialism and the colonizers, continuously reporting heroic achievements by Saddam's mercenaries, successive victories, their alleged occupation of Khorramshahr, alleged occupation of Ahvaz, Dezful and other cities. The infidel news media were not content with doing only this; many of them went further to predict Saddam's conquests, as Radio Monte Carlo did. All this consolidated support by agents for Saddam, and the efforts of their news media to render support to him, shows the listener the extent of malice which the colonizers have against Islam and its victorious revolution--a revolution that has upset the balance of power in the world and revived Islam as an international power to be feared and respected.

If we examine some of the dimensions of this ugly campaign in which Saddam was appointed as the spearhead, we find the following:

1. The United States has failed to force the Islamic state to its knees. All its plans were doomed to failure.

2. Escalation of the Islamic revolution in Iraq has begun to threaten the fate of Saddam and his gang, thus allowing for the spread of the Islamic revolution on the one hand and establishment of an Islamic force consisting of the Islamic army of Iraq and the Islamic army of Iran. Those two countries possess huge economic resources, in itself a factor that threatens Israel and the rest of the colonizers' interests in the region.

3. All the infidel efforts to dissociate the Islamic masses from their great victorious revolution have failed. Therefore, a new tactic had to be implemented.

These three points made imperialist circles employ their agent Saddam to play his last card. If he wins, this is what the masters want; if he loses, Israel, which is the base of the infidel colonizers in the region, will have eliminated the Islamic threat for a long time to come. Thus, this war will no doubt weaken both of the Islamic armies in Iraq and Iran, and the superpowers will be able to widen the gap and create differences between the Islamic masses in the Arab world and the Islamic revolution in Iran.

But have the imperialist circles taken into account Saddam's failure, and have they prepared themselves for such a consequence? We believe that the imperialist circles have, since they inspired Saddam to play this role and assigned him the duty of launching the war against the Islamic Republic, thus dooming him to extinction. The colonial circles are counting on a replacement for Saddam who will enable them to control Iraq in the future. Then they will be able to plot new conspiracies that may protect them from the threats of the expansion of the great Islamic revolution and the spread of the ideology of struggle among Muslims.

As we see it, the imperialists plan to exhaust Saddam and throw him aside when he can't run the country any longer. He does not enjoy as much as an atom of the people's confidence, because of the terrifying massacres which he has committed against the pioneers of the Islamic revolution in Iraq and as the result of the growing revolutionary feeling among the Muslim Iraqi people. All these factors necessitated the need to think of another agent who would use Islam as a cover to implement the rest of the infidels' evil and ugly colonial plans.

Just as previous imperialist plans were crushed on the steadfast rock of the Iranian Muslim people and army, the new plans will, with God's help, founder on the steadfast rock of our Muslim people and army in Islamic Iraq.

The mercenary infidel news media will find themselves forced to tell the truth as they did before when the Islamic Revolution in Iran escalated and succeeded against the buried shah. In the future Radio Monte Carlo, the BBC and other hireling trumpets will not benefit from baseless pretexts, and they will not be bought by oil.

MUSLIM STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS IN U.S. ANNOUNCE SUPPORT

GF151835 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent from Washington reports that Muslim students organizations in the University of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia's Temple University have sent a message to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The message says: We announce complete solidarity with Iranian Muslims and condemn the Ba'thist Iraqi aggression against Iran because it is aggression against Iranian and Iraqi Muslims. We are sure that Almighty God will make the Islamic army successful and that the infidels and their agents in the region will face a shameful defeat.

ETTELA'AT TOTALS IRAQI LOSSES IN MILITARY HARDWARE

GF151839 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1805 GMT on 15 October, in its evening press review, reports the following headline carried in today's issue of the evening paper ETTELA'AT on its front page: "Iranian Forces Besiege Iraqi Forces Pushed by the Tribal Tikriti Regime Inside Iranian Territory in the Environs of Abadan", and stated: "Total losses sustained by the Tikriti regime since it launched its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran until this morning are: 150 fighter planes; 4 helicopters; 844 tanks, halftracks and armored personnel carriers; 7 military bases, industrial and [word indistinct] installations--as well as heavy losses in the bases that have been destroyed--which include the destruction of scores of fighter planes, hundreds of tanks and other military hardware."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 184-187

184: Battle Successes in Iraq

LD151214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Communique 184 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Committed and Muslim compatriots: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of other brothers who have joined the armed forces, have ferociously confronted Iraqi aggressors and are bravely defending our Islamic homeland. On 14 October four Iraqi tanks and one truck were destroyed in the region of Bostan, and fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the Um Qasr port in Iraq, destroying one missile patrol boat and severely damaging another.

As a result of bravery of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the border posts of Ash-Shahid and Anjirah in Iraq were destroyed and many of the personnel of Anjirah post were killed. military column of the enemy, which was stranded at this region, was also destroyed. During this attack one observation tower of the third base of (Minat) was completely destroyed; and one truck and two antiaircraft defense units of the enemy, stationed at (Khur) base were smashed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

185: Successes of Airborne Troops

LD151740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Communique 185 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Put your trust in God because God likes those who trust him. History is a scene for struggle, fighting and taking positions. On the one side there is the position taken by those who are with God and on the other is the position taken by those who are wrong, who move against God and who are in basic and fundamental contradiction with life and [word indistinct].

The result of deploying troops of the army of the wrong against the right always is the defeat of the army of the wrong and the victory of the army of the right. The brave and honorable fighters of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, trusting the limitless blessings of God, today succeeded in destroying 2 enemy posts, 11 tanks, trucks and vehicles and 1 [word indistinct] enemy command communication in their operations near the (?Ilam) border. They destroyed 5 enemy warfare bunkers and killed more than 1,000 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulates the heroes of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on this victory and beseeches Almighty God for the success of those brave soldiers fighting against infidelity. [communique is not signed]

186: Counterattack Near Hamidiyeh

LD160618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0505 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Communique 186 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. So, if they kill you, kill them, that is what the infidels deserve.

Dear Muslim compatriots of Iran. The revolutionary Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its fight against blasphemy have not had a moment's rest and do not hesitate to attack deep into the heart of the enemy. These genuine devotees of Islam and Iran are determined to fight the enemy to the last drop of their blood and to the last person; and not to rest until they have destroyed the Iraqis.

Our brave guard brothers last night in a courageous night attack deep into enemy territory in the region of Hamidiyeh destroyed 20 tanks, several heavy weapons, and several trucks loaded with ammunition belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries and inflicted heavy loss of life.

In these operations four brave guard brothers were martyred.

Also this morning one Iraqi MiG was shot down near Khark Island by one of the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

187: Damage to Tabriz Refinery

LD160800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Communique 187 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Iranian Muslim and combatant compatriots: The brave combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a courageous battle yesterday captured 15 men of the enemy forces, destroyed one of their mortar launchers and captured one mortar launcher and one radio. Unfortunately, the air attack yesterday by the infidel, aggressive enemy on the Tabriz refinery caused casualties and damages.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Two Soldiers Killed

LD151810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The fighting and honorable nation of Iran: Two of the brave sons of the Airborne Division have been martyred in fighting the aggressive enemy: Pilot Captain Hamid Reza Soheylian, and Sotvanyar [civilian rank equivalent to lieutenant] S'adollah Davudzadeh from the progeny of Abraham and a pupil of the school of Imam Hoseyn, may God bless him, and of the followers of Imam Khomeyni.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulates and condoles the imam of the nation and the relatives of the martyrs.

Funeral ceremonies for Pilot Captain Hamid Reza Soheylian will be held at the headquarters of the Airborne Division situated at the [word indistinct] barracks tomorrow morning at 0900.

The participation of dear compatriots in these ceremonies will be soothing to the relatives of these martyrs.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RETREAT OF IRAQI FORCES FROM ABADAN REPORTED

LD151806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, Iraqi infidel aggressors who were trying to advance towards Abadan were forced to retreat as a result of an attack by the city's heroes armed with [word indistinct]. Despite their military equipment, the aggressors, whose movements were incorrect, were unable to advance even one step against the defending forces of the Islamic Revolution. At 1800 today they were forced to retreat.

The Iraqi aggressors, seeking revenge for this military defeat, shelled the residential areas of Abadan with their long-range artillery and inflicted some damage. The people of Abadan have transformed the city into an armed stronghold and have organized themselves in order to fight the Iraqi mercenaries. The digging of trenches in streets and boulevards which started some days ago has finished now and these struggling Muslims, in accordance with their religious duty, are ready to face the aggressive infidels who have violated the territory of the holy homeland of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The PARS report says in conclusion that a number of children, women and civilian residents of the city were martyred during the Iraqi artillery attack on Abadan, and a number were injured. Mosques, mobilization of the oppressed headquarters and guards corps units, together with the military brothers, have begun to organize the resistance in this city. Youths form the operational core of the resistance.

The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has destroyed ground positions of Iraqi aggressors who were trying to penetrate Abadan and in their heroic operations have inflected heavy damage on the enemy positions. According to PARS, one Iraqi MiG was downed in an air battle with an Iranian fighter over the Mahshahr road and its pilot was killed. The morale of the brave, fighting, Muslim and noble people of Abadan is very high and men and women, old and young, are ready to defend thier city and hometown. According to PARS, there has been fighting with the Iraqi infidels near the entrance to Khorramshahr. As expected, the defenders of the revolution in this town have prevented the Iraqi mercenaries from penetrating the town.

Night Attack Foiled

LD160602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] PARS has been informed by Abadan officials that the blasphemous aggressors of Iraq, who have been trying with their whole power to enter Abadan in the past few days, are still unsuccessful. Last night, becaust of the bravery of the committed and heroic people of Abadan and the armed forces of the revolution, the Iraqis were driven a few kilometres further back. They are now 10 kms from the Rahmanshir bridge.

The blasphemous mercenaries, who are equipped with all sorts of arms, do not know that they have come to fight a people who are armed with faith and are believers in the school and defenders of its clean image against the aggressions of the infidels.

Throughout the night the Abadan defenders guarded the streets of the city with utmost consciousness and had the movement of even the smallest moving object under their control. The city's gates are blocked by (?various) obstacles provided through the generous cooperation of the Abadani mothers, and so the Ba'thist mercenaries are still denied entrance.

The miserable enemy, who thought he could move closer to Abadan under cover of night, had no alternative but to accept reality and retreat, due to the bravery of the people and the limitless cooperation between the people and the armed forces.

Last night, after the announcement of a communique from the Abadan governor's office, the people of the city, including the aged and the young, moved into street trenches and prepared for hand-to-hand fighting with the Iraqi mercenaries.

The [word indistinct] of the resistance forces is in good shape and today it will be expanded further. Theleaders of the city are supplying their soldier-children very well and the resistance is so coherent that it will force the Iraqi mercenaries to end any thought of penetrating the city. They must know that in case they enter Abadan, this hot city of Khuzestan will become a hell for the Iraqi infidels.

Situation in Abadan, Khorramshahr

LD151228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, land and air battles continue between defenders of the Islamic Revolution and the mercenary and blasphemous Iraqi aggressors in the region of the routes from Ahvaz to Abadan and Abadan to Mahshahr. According to the same report, at around 0900 today an Iranian fighter plane chased four encroaching Iraqi MiG's near Abadan and made it possible for the people to watch an Iraqi MiG crash.

According to this report, which was received at 1240, Iraqi mercenaries positioned near the city of Abadan with heavy artillery have come under artillery fire from the defenders of the revolution.

From morning to midday today, several Iraqi MiG's violated the airspace of the city three times in order to provide air support for their violating ground forces which are trying to establish themselves around Abadan; but each time they were repulsed by the antiaircraft fire of the defenders of the hero-rearing city of Abadan and eventually they were forced to flee.

According to the PARS report from Abadan, the battle also continues between the Muslim fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi blasphemous mercenaries on the outskirts of the city of Khorramshahr; the aggressors are trying to enter the city and occupy sensitive positions. But it is clear even to Iraqi mercenaries that it is impossible for a blasphemous aggressor to enter the sacred cities of Abadan or Khorramshahr, unless he is prepared for hand-to-hand fighting with the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to PARS, the valiant fighters of Abadan and Khorramshahr are enjoying very high morale.

FARS CITIZENS ADMONISHED TO OBSERVE BLACKOUT REGULATIONS

GF151551 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1528 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a stern warning to all careless fellow citizens regarding the blackout:

All compatriots, especially those residing in the areas of Abiverdi, airport, Fazlabad, Ardekan Road, Qasroddasht Avenue, Army Avenue, all drivers in and around these cities, and finally all those compatriots in Fars Province who can hear our message, if they do not fully comply with all blackout regulations withing the next few minutes, the regional power department will take direct action. In addition to cutting off the power of the mentioned areas, it will also arrest all violaters as counterrevolutionaries. They will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the law.

KERMANSHAH RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING 15 OCT

GF151549 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1531 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, the siren you have just heard is the red alert signal. Please stay in safe places until our next announcement.

SHIRAZ RADIO REPORTS RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

GF151435 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The public relations department of Shiraz airbase requests all those who applied to serve as volunteer soldiers to report to the base on 18-19 October. All volunteers must bring their birth certificates, draft termination certificates, proof of lack of any criminal record and all other identify cards.

NEW CLANDESTINE 'VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN' RADIO HEARD

WA160920 [Editorial Report] A clandestine station identifying itself as the radio of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan (Radio Sadaye Kordestane Iran) was intercepted in progress at 1415 GMT 13 October broadcasting in Persian. The broadcast ended at 1505 GMT with the Kurdish national anthem. The radio carried news and comments in the name of the Democratic Party of Kordestan in Iran which seemed critical of the Iranian regime.

On 15 October the station signed on at 1330 GMT on a different frequency. It opened with the Kurdish national anthem, which is similar to that played by the Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan. The station then twice identified itself in Kurdish as the Voice of Iranian Kordestan (Ayra Dangi Kurdistani Irana) and gave the following announcement in Surani Kurdish:

"We send you our revolutionary greetings. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan begins its daily programs at 1700 Tehran time [1330 GMT] and lasts for 1 and 1/2 hours. The first 45 minutes are in Kurdish and the second 45 minutes in Persian on the 41 meter band shortwave.

"Dear citizens, the radio of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan fights for the peoples of Iran. It fights against world imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. If fights to realize freedom and democracy in all parts of Iran. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan fights to achieve democracy for Iran and autonomy for the oppressed peoples of Iran. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan propagates the economic and social demands of the toiling workers and peasants. This radio refutes the lies propagated by the government radio and television and represents the free people of the world [words indistinct]. Remember the shortwave and the frequency of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan and tell it to your friends and comrades.

"Dear listeners, the programs of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan for today, Wednesday, 15 October 1980 will last for 45 minutes and are as follows: recitation from the Holy Koran; news, followed by our commentary today, entitled: 'Those who work in the interest of the reactionaries and the inhuman elements have only themselves to blame.' Our last program will be: answers to listeners' questions."

The Persian language portion began on schedule at 1415 and at about 1445 the radio faded out completely.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS SONG PROMISING LIBERATION OF AMMAN

WA161006 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0925 GMT on 11 October broadcast a song calling for and promising the liberation of the Jordanian capital, Amman. This song is one of many that were broadcast by clandestine PLO radios at the time of the September 1970 fighting between the Palestinians and the Jordanian Army.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran radio carried a statement issued by the public relations office of the Iranian Prime Ministry which "stongly" countered a "remark" attributed by AFP to President Carter that a "secret delegation" had been sent to Iran to negotiate the release of the hostages. The statement declared that "no American delegation has been or will be allowed to arrive in Iran" and said such reports are "big lies" used by President Carter as a "propaganda weapon" to gain votes in the election. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, at a 16 October press conference in Tehran just prior to his departure for New York to attend the UN Security Council session, answered with a flat "No" a question on whether he would meet with U.S. officials.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Diplomatic Efforts--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses carried the text of Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's 15 October speech at the UN Security Council session convened to discuss the Gulf war. Hammadi stressed that Iraq's conflict with Iran goes beyond a "mere border issue" or a "secondary dispute over maritime rights." He cited Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statement that there are "no borders between Muslim countries," and said this does not reflect an Iranian "policy of freedom and open doors" among those states but is designed to support Iran's "claims" to several Islamic countries, including Bahrain, the Yemens, Oman and Iraq. Hammadi accused the Khomeyni government of having been responsible for a wave of terrorist activity in Iraq, the worst example of which, he said, was the attempt to assassinate Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz on 1 April. He also charged the Iranian Government with inciting and sheltering dissident Iraqi Kurds. Hammadi went on to accuse Iran of provoking "racist religious hostilities" and extending its subversive activities beyond Iraq into Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the UAE but claimed that Iraq has "nothing to do" with the minorities problems currently plaguing Iran. He reiterated President Saddam Husayn's statement that Iraq initiated the negotiations that led to the 1975 Algiers agreement in order to achieve a political solution with Iran on the border issue, which, in conjunction with the shah's aid to the Barzani-led Kurdish insurgents, prevented Iraq from playing a role in the 1973 war against Israel. He claimed that the Khomeyni government had "blatantly violated" that agreement by not returning to Iraq the territory Iran had "usurped" and by not securing its borders to hamper Kurdish insurgent activities in the north of Iraq. Hammadi said that continued Iraqi diplomatic efforts had failed to convince Iran to adhere to the agreement and that Iraq finally was forced to take the "difficult option" of "reaffirming" its rights by abrogating the Algiers agreement. Iran, he claimed, responded by "aggravating the situation to a total war" through "acts of aggression" in the Shatt al-'Arab and the shelling of civilian targets in Iraq, and Iraq therefore had no alternative but to deal "deterrent blows" against Iran. Hammadi concluded by emphasizing Iraq's commitment to finding a peaceful end to the dispute, citing its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 479 and its cease-fire initiative in response to the Haq-Chatti mission, but asserted that Iraq cannot "stand idle" in face of encroachments on its sovereignty and security.

In his 16 October press conference, carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said he was not going to New York in "haste" but in "accordance with a plan." He made it clear that Iran does not expect much from a body "influenced by the big powers" and said his visit is "solely aimed" at explaining Iran's position. He declared that Iran would only accept a resolution containing a "clear condemnation" of Iraq and providing for the "trial of Saddam." According to Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni has ordered Raja'i to stop in Algeria on his way back to Tehran in order to "express sympathy" with its people and government.

INA reported the 16 October arrival in Iraq of Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti and his subsequent meeting with Saddam Husayn. The agency said that the two discussed efforts to reach a settlement in the Gulf war and that Husayn "stressed" Iraq's willingness to respond to mediation efforts initiated by the Islamic conference and the nonaligned movement.

Khomeyni Warning--Tehran radio broadcast a "message" by Ayatollah Khomeyni once again urging the Iraqi Army and people to take this "opportunity" to overthrow the Saddam Husayn government. In the course of his message, Khomeyni issued a "serious warning" to governments "cooperating" with Iraq in its "imposed war and inhuman onslaught" on Iran not to remain "oblivious" to "chastisements at the hands of their own nations and the mighty arm of our Islamic country." He told these governments not to "cause their own deaths," for when the "time comes for revenge" the superpowers will not come to their aid. He advised them to come to their "senses" and stop opposing Islam and the holy Koran.

Military Situation--Iraqi Media reported heavy fighting but no major advances in ground operations, though INA said the forces advancing on Abadan are now in "complete control" of the city's northern, eastern and southern fronts. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that "heavy armored forces" are advancing on Abadan. Tehran radio had earlier claimed the Iraqis had been pushed back 10 km on that front. The communique also said Iraqi troops had been driven out of the city of Khorramshahr after hand-to-hand combat. Other Tehran radio reports claimed continued successes in the Ilam region and in the vicinity of Gilan-e Gharb. Communiques issued by the Iraqi General Command, carried by Baghdad radio and INA, reported Iranian air attacks on civilian areas in At-Ta'mim, Arbat as-Sulamaniyah, Baghdad and Basra, and Iraqi sorties against Iranian military targets in Sardasht, Qormut, Fawwa, Nagadeh and Kermanshah and on oil storage tanks in Tehran. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, added that the Iraqis had bombed Bandar-e Khomeyni. The radio also noted that the Iraqi raid on Kermanshah had caused "extensive damages and casualties" in civilian areas of the city.

Iranian Oil Exports--According to KUNA, the Khark Island oil export terminal is being closed and oil company officials are leaving the island due to the continued bombing of its installations by Iraqi aircraft. KUNA said oil tankers are being diverted to Lavan Island to take on export crude.

Iranian News Coordination--Following Ayatollah Khomeyni's 12 October decree on the powers to be exercised by the Supreme Defense Council, the council's publicity headquarters issued a statement ordering the mass media to clear with the headquarters items relating to political, military and security matters; state officials and organs to submit all statements, interviews and reports to it prior to publicizing them; the joint staff and other defense organs to transmit their announcements through it; and the Foreign Ministry to place at its disposal the propaganda resources of all Iran's overseas missions.

Pakistan, Iran

According to KUNA, Iran's diplomatic mission in Islamabad advised the Iranian Foreign Ministry that Pakistan was jamming Tehran radio's Urdu service. The agency said Tehran radio officials were "checking" the report and "making alternative arrangements." The KUNA report stated that Tehran's Urdu service had been calling on the people of Pakistan, particularly the Shi'ite community, to revolt against the Ziaul Haq government and support Iran in its war with Iraq. Monitored broadcasts by Tehran radio's Urdu service, however, do not indicate that the beam is being jammed and have not been heard to be carrying inflamatory programming of the type reported by KUNA.

Afghanistan

According to TASS, Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal signed a Soviet-Afghan "statement" in the Kremlin on 16 October. No details were given.

In a speech given that evening at a Kremlin banquet, carried by TASS, Babrak Karmal reiterated that Afghanistan is ready for a "businesslike, frank and constructive conversation" with Pakistan and Iran on the basis of the proposals made by the Afghan Government on 14 May.

Syria

In an interview given to the Paris Arabic-language newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI prior to the signing of the Syria-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria is seeking to "develop relations with the Soviet Union to ensure the means of defense and achieve a balance between American involvement and the need for the presence of another power that would support us in the face of U.S. involvement." Khaddam went on to say that the "new step" being taken with the USSR is a "strengthening of relations in every direction in a manner that will boost our military capability and political steadfastness." He sidestepped a question on whether Damascus would allow the Soviet Union to establish military bases on Syrian territory.

Damascus radio reported that Defense Minister Mustafa Talas attended and spoke at a 16 October air force academy graduation ceremony in Aleppo, thus confirming his return to Syria. Monitored Damascus media have yet to mention his recent stay in Moscow where, according to Amman radio and the Rabat press agency MAP, he held discussions with Soviet military officials in the aftermath of the signing of the Syria-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty.

Libya

In a cable to President Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, carried by Tripoli radio, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that U.S. policy has brought Libya and the United States to a stage in which "there is not room for the possibility of submitting friendship initiatives as in the past" and that instead "we are now searching for the possibility of avoiding an armed confrontation between the Arabs and Americans." Al-Qadhdhafi declared that the only way such a conflict can be avoided is if the United States dismantles its bases in the Middle East and Africa, withdraws its early warning aircraft, ends its "occupation" of Egypt and withdraws its naval and air "concentrations" from Libya's shores. Otherwise, according to Al-Qadhdhafi, an "armed clash and the outbreak of war in its legal meaning will be possible at any moment."

PDRY

Aden radio reported that the Supreme People's Council held an extraordinary session on 16 October to approve decrees on the reelection of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as chairman of the Council of Ministers and the election of a new Council of Ministers. The new cabinet includes three deputy premierships, positions not included in the former government. These posts will be filled by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Ani Hasan Yahya and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq ba Dhib.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that on the night of 16 October IDF forces crossed into Lebanon and attacked terrorist targets in the region of the villages of Al-Jarmaq and Ash-Shaq'ah northwest of the Litani River. According to an IDF spokesman, vehicles, positions and buildings which served as staging bases for terrorists were destroyed. The Voice of Palestine reported that Palestinian forces "foiled" the raid and are in "full control of the situation."

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GOVERNMENT FORCES' SUCCESSES AGAINST REBEL BANDS REPORTED

Provincial Skirmish Reports

LD141816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] In order to realize the resolution of the Third Plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and in order to defend the country and the revolution, a number of Helmand Province party activists yesterday left for the battlefields to eliminate rebels--the enemies of the toiling people and the progress of the beloved Afghanistan.

According to another report, a band of rebels, who were engaged in the Ghowr Province region in killings, terror and destruction and were thus disturbing the calm life of the toiling people of that area, have recently been eliminated by the soldiers of the Herat military command force. An official of the command force said that a large number of American and Chinese arms have been seized from these murderers and saboteurs.

According to another report from Qonduz Province, Shah Wali, a resident of (Ahangari) Street in Qonduz city and a member of a rebel band, was arrested by party activists while firing on armed forces personnel and is undergoing interrogation.

Ghowr Rebels Surrender

GF151650 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Some people of Ghowr Province and its environs who had fallen prey to the trap of the enemies of the revolution have surrendered their arms to provincial security forces and pledged to maintain unity of ranks to achieve the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution. On the occasion, a party cadre explained the progressive policies of the revolutionary government.

Samangan Rebels Rehabilitated

LD151816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Fifty-nine inhabitants of Samangan Province who were deceived by the counter-revolutionaries were released on 15 October from Aybak jail, in the center of Samangan Province. Two of the deceived persons, on behalf of the rest of the group, expressed thanks for the kindness of our revolutionary party and government and condemned the criminal and treacherous actions of the servants of imperialism. They said: We are ready to stand alongside other patriots and defend the honor of the country and of the revolution until our last drop of blood and to give decisive blows to the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

Balkh Rebels Rehabilitated

LD161850 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Eighty-three residents of Kholm District in Samangan Province and of the Balkh and Jawzjan area who were deceived by the counterrevolutionaries--the enemies of our country--were released from Balkh jail yesterday amid a ceremony. Two of those released, while expressing appreciation for the humanitarian actions of their revolutionary party and government in releasing them and while repenting for their past actions, demonstrated a readiness to engage in all kinds of revolutionary work in order to realize the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution.

GANDHI: RAJIV NOT ENTERING POLITICS; FAITH IN SOCIALISM

BK110935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has reiterated her party's abiding faith in socialism through democracy. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a meeting of party legislators and members of parliament from Maharashtra in Bombay this morning. She said their objective is to ensure economic development and make the country strong. This can be achieved if we dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly, sinking infighting within the party.

The prime minister pointed out that they have not been able to fulfill their task speedily because of the magnitude of problems inherited from the Janata regime which was composed of diverse elements having different viewpoints. Mrs Gandhi regretted that the opposition parties are behaving in an irresponsible manner and are spreading all types of rumors detrimental to the country's prestige. She said the fact that India is being held in high esteem abroad can be seen from the visit of several foreign dignataries to this country and their faith in India's capability to consolidate the non-aligned world.

Talking to newsmen later Mrs Gandhi made it clear that Rajiv Gandhi will not be entering politics.

GANDHI DENIES MUSLIMS IN INDIA NOT SAFE

BK161708 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister has strongly refuted the charge that Muslims in India are not secure. Addressing a gathering at Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh this morning, Mrs Gandhi said that the people should not be misled by the false propaganda carried on by some people within the country and outside. She pointed that the population of Muslims had increased two-fold since independence; this would not have happened if they felt insecure.

Mrs Gandhi said there were strifes and conflicts in the countries around India and asked the people to be aware of the forces trying to undermine India's stability also. Any communal riots in the country would not only harm the minorities but would affect the progress of the whole nation.

Addressing a brief news conference later, Mrs Gandhi said that the riots in Moradabad were caused by the conspiracy of a few. Some are trying to make political capital out of them. It is essential to remove the feelings of suspicion and rancor from the minds of the two communities. The people should realize that unity and peace are essential for making progress. A heavy responsibility lies on the civil servants and police who should act impartially for restoring confidence in all communities.

CPI-ML WING ASSAILS SOVIET POLICY, APPROVES PRC CHANGES

BK170833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Oct (AFP)--One of the prominent wings of the Communist Party of India Marxist-Leninist (CPI-ML), also known as the Naxalites, has branded the Soviet Union's "social imperialism' as the chief threat of war, more than American imperialism, it was reported here today.

The CPI-ML group led by Chandra Pulla Reddy, of Andhra Pradesh, south India, felt that the Soviet posture was amply proved by its invasion of Afghanistan and usurpation of Laos and Cambodia through Vietnam.

The group, which held a special congress in Chandigarh, 300 kms north of Delhi, early this month, approved three documents, one of which related to international communism and the CPI-ML stand vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and China.

On China, the document said that while the CPI-ML would maintain fraternal relations with the Chinese Communist Party [CPC], it was not a subordinate or slave of anyone. The CPI-M would apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism according to the "concrete conditions and situation prevailing in India." At the same time, the document said that while viewing the changes in the Chinese Communist Party critically, "our party still thinks that the CCP is pursuing correctly the principles of Marxism-Leninism and is the base of world revolution."

Of the three Naxalite groups operating in Andhra Pradesh the Pulla Reddy group is reported to be the best organized. Mr Reddy has been evading the police for the last 10 years and carries a reward of 100,000 rupees (about $13,000) on his head. Press reports on the special congress reaching here said the congress re-elected Mr Reddy its general secretary. The congress, according to the reports, was attended by over 70 delegates from 13 Indian states.

USSR PROVIDES FREE SATELLITE; FRG SUBS TO BE PURCHASED

WA161330 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] London, 26 Sep (PPI)--India has decided to purchase DHW-type submarines from West Germany. According to the negotiations currently in progress, submarines will also be built in India under collaboration arrangements. The programme forms part of the modernisation project for the Indian Navy.

Meanwhile, an Indian-made rocket engine prototype is now ready at the Vikram Sarahhai Space Centre at Thumba. According to Prof. S. S. Dhawan, chairman of the Space Commission, considerable work has been done in designing and fabricating rocket engines in the country.

The Soviet Union will assist India by providing certain components free of cost for the second earth observation satellite "Bhaskara-II", which is scheduled to be launched in the middle of next year.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALDIVES--India has upgraded its mission in Male, Maldives, to an embassy. With this India has become the second country, Sri Lanka being the first, to have its embassy in Male. Mr Brij Kumar has been appointed as the first Indian ambassador there. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

NEW LABOR MINISTER--Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhisma Narain Singh will also temporarily look after the Ministry of Labor. President Sanjiva Reddy has given direction to this effect on the advice of the prime minister. Mr Anjaiah who has taken over as the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh was earlier in charge of the Labor Ministry. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Oct 80 BK]

ZIAUL HAQ SPEAKS AT ISLAMABAD RECEPTION ON FOREIGN TOUR

BK111633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said with God's grace and the good wishes of the people of Pakistan his mission to promote the message of Islam to the world would be highly successful. He was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the citizens of Islamabad this afternoon at a civic reception held in his honor for his address to the UN General Assembly as a spokesman of the Islamic world, the peace mission to Iran and Iraq and his successful visits to several Western countries.

Referring to his talks with the leaders of the United States, Britain and West Germany, he said they have been highly impressed over the efforts to introduce the Islamic system in Pakistan and for the unity of the Islamic states. These countries have now realized that Islam is becoming a force to be reckoned with; the Islamic world is now coming out of slumber and will play a highly important role in world affairs in the near future. He said bilateral relations and friendship with the countries he visited has been further strengthened.

On the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the president said, in spite of prevailing difficulties, Pakistan is making every possible effort in establishing peace between the two countries. Further steps in this context depend on the attitude of both nations. He said both countries presently hold strong emotional feelings and consider their own stance correct. The president said, as servants of Islam, the 80 million people of Pakistan should create a spirit of understanding among the citizens and students of both countries residing in Pakistan.

About his meetings with the leaders of the Western countries the president said he explained the Afghan issue in depth to them and emphasized that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan violates the recognized principles of international relations. He also stressed to these leaders that if they did not heed the violation of these principles in Afghanistan, then other nations can also become victims. The president said the Western leaders now understand Pakistan's position about Afghanistan better and they are very sympathetic over the plight of Afghan refugees. He expressed confidence that the Afghan issue will continue to touch the conscience of the world so long as all Soviet troops do not withdraw from Afghanistan.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq made it clear that he did not go abroad to seek any economic or military aid but as a representative of a self-respecting nation and spokesman of the 900 million Muslims of the world. He said he has brought prestige, respect and honor for the nation. He said Pakistan will simply rely on its own resources and defend its independence and solidarity at all costs. Stressing the need for unity in the nation, the president said people should discard various classes and groups and enter into one party--the Pakistan party. He said with internal stability, Pakistan's prestige in the outside world will be further enhanced.

Earlier, the chairman of the Islamabad Citizens Committee, in his address of welcome, said the president's address to the UN General Assembly at the advent of the 15th Hegira century will prove to be a message of peace for humanity. Pakistan Chief Justice S. Anwarul Haq, Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jillani Khan, federal ministers, ulemas, scholars and local bodies councillors also took part in the reception.

PRESIDENT OF GUINEA SEKOU TOURE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

BK140926 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure was accorded a hearty welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq received him at the airport; the two leaders embraced each other and warmly shook hands. A 21-gun salute heralded the arrival of the Guinean president and (?children) presented him with a bouquet of flowers. A contingent of the armed forces presented a (?guard of honor) to the distinguished guest. The president introduced Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Naval Chief Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi and Air Force Chief Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim to the distinguished guest. Federal ministers, high civil and military officials, diplomatic representatives and prominent citizens were among those who received the Guinean president [words indistinct].

Following the airport ceremony the Guinean president and the president of Pakistan had an informal meeting at the Islamabad Airport which lasted for (?half an) hour. Later the Guinean president arrived in Peshawar along with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, where he was received by the frontier province governor, Lt Gen Fazle Haq, provincial advisers and high government officials. [Words indistinct] will attend a luncheon (?hosted by) the Khyber Rifles Officers (?Union). On his return from Landi Kotal President Ahmed Sekou Toure will visit a tent village of Afghan refugees near Peshawar before his departure for Rawalpindi.

The Guinean president will attend a banquet at the presidency in Islamabad tonight which is being hosted by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his honor. The two leaders will hold formal talks tomorrow morning.

Visit to Refugee Camps

BK141616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure, currently on a visit to Pakistan, has assured the Afghan refugees that all the freedom-loving nations and the Islamic world support their stand and are with them in their just struggle against external intervention in their country. Addressing Afghan refugees at a tented village near Peshawar today he said that they are subjected to miseries for no faults of their own and they are fighting courageously against it. He expressed his faith that God will give victory to the Afghan mojahedin. All the freedom-loving countries and the Islamic world are trying their best for their early return to their homeland with dignity. He said that Guinea, as a member of the five-member Standing Committee of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan, will not waste a moment to make their struggle a success.

The Guinean president paid tribute to President Haq and the Pakistani people for giving shelter on humanitarian grounds and extending generous help to Afghan refugees. Earlier, the elders of the Afghan refugees reiterated the determination of the Afghan people saying they would shed their last drop of blood for the independence of their country. They thanked Pakistan for extending aid at a difficult time.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure, accompanied by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, returned to Rawalpindi this afternoon after a brief visit to Peshawar and Landi Kotal. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is hosting a banquet in honor of the Guinean president at the presidency in Islamabad tonight. The two leaders will have formal talks tomorrow morning.

Ziaul Haq Banquet Speech

BK150032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The president gave a banquet in honor of the visiting president of Guinea at the Aewane Sadar [presidential residence] tonight.

Speaking on the occasion, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the war between the two Muslim countries of Iran and Iraq was a matter of grave concern. He said the people of Pakistan wanted that this fraternal war comes to end as soon as possible. He said he, along with the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, had already visited Iran and Iraq to bring about peace between them. He said Chatti was again likely to visit these two countries during the next 24 hours to continue the goodwill mission. The president said that he was also in touch with the leaders of both the countries and hoped that a way out would be found to bring about peace between them.

Formal Presidential Talks

BK150818 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Formal talks were held between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure for 2 hours in Rawalpindi this morning. Bilateral matters and the international situation were discussed.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq briefed the Guinea president on the regional situation. He also apprised the Guinea head of state about his good-will visit to Iran and Iraq and developments in Afghanistan. The president welcomed Guinea's and Tunis' membership to the Standing Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan and expressed the hope that this will enable the committee to discharge its responsibilities more effectively. The Guinea president clarified developments in Africa and the Middle East.

Joint Communique, Departure

BK161046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Ahmed Sekou Toure have emphasized that respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries is essential for the establishment of a just and stable world order.

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the Guinean president's visit to Pakistan, both the leaders have reiterated their commitment to the settlement of disputes through peaceful means. President Ziaul Haq apprised the Guinean president about the latest developments in the situation in Afghanistan created by the intervention of the armed forces of a foreign power and about Pakistan's assistance to the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. The Guinean president appreciated the efforts of the Pakistan Government to look over 1 million Afghan refugees and emphasized the need for significant international aid to alleviate the economic burden on Pakistan on this account.

The Pakistan president informed the Guinean head of state of his goodwill mission to Iran and Iraq undertaken at the behest of the Islamic Conference. Both sides also agreed that Afro-Asian solidarity was essential to preserve independence, freedom and dignity of the African and Asian peoples to liquidate all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism.

They also discussed the problems of international peace and security and world disarmament and called upon the powers possessing weapons of mass destruction to take immediate steps to halt and reverse the proliferation of armaments.

The communique says the two leaders held talks on matters of mutual interest in a cordial atmosphere and had identical views on them.

Before his departure for Lahore this morning, President Ahmed Sekou Toure told newsmen at Islamabad Airport that his country and Pakistan have agreed to forge and reinforce closer cooperation and work together for the welfare and betterment of the peoples of the two countries. Replying to a question, he said Guinea, as a member of the standing committee on Afghanistan of the Islamic foreign ministers, will do its utmost to insure that the rights of the Afghan people are respected. His country will also endeavor for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan so that the freedom and rights of the people of Afghanistan are restored.

The Guinean president was given a warm sendoff. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade him goodbye at the Islamabad Airport. Later on arrival in Lahore, Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghumal Jillani Khan received the Guinean president at the airport. The Guinean president and his entourage visited the historic places in the city.

ZIAUL HAQ 'IN TOUCH' WITH IRAN, IRAQ; CHATTI TO VISIT SOON

BK161539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that he is in touch with Iran and Iraq in connection with the task of the peace mission handed to him by the Islamic Conference. The president said it is expected that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti will come to Pakistan within a day or two.

ABOUT 800 PAKISTANIS REPATRIATED FROM IRAQ

BK160021 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest figures received in Islamabad today from the Pakistan Embassy in Kuwait, about 800 Pakistani nationals have repatriated to the country via Kuwait from the war-affected areas of Iraq.

BRIEFS

SHIP ORDERS--A Polish shipyard has begun construction of four ships for the National shipping Corporation of Pakistan; manufacture and assembly of two more ships is already underway. Two other ships are being built in Britain for Pakistan. The National Shipping Corporation has placed an order with Karachi shipyard for one ship. It has also issued tenders in the international market for oil tankers with a capacity of 75,000 tons. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Oct 30 GF]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad 'Izz ad-Din Sharaf and Tunisian Ambassador Mohammad Jamaleddine Gordah presented their credentials to the president this afternoon. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Oct 80 GF]

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE ADDRESSES ARMY ANNIVERSARY PARADE

BK111111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that he expects to introduce the necessary legislation to prevent any obstruction to the democratically elected government. The president, who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces, made this observation when he was the chief guest at a parade of the regular forces at the Ratmalana Airport this morning in connection with the 31st anniversary celebration of the Sri Lanka Army.

President Jayewardene said he believes that the army would today, tomorrow and in the future safeguard the government elected by the people and said that the government has placed full trust in the army. He reminded (?those) that it was the responsibility of the army to safeguard the government elected by the people until it was again changed by the people themselves.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM UN, JAPAN VISIT

BK141058 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Premadasa returned home last night after addressing the 35th Assembly session of the United Nations and visiting Japan. In a statement at the airport Premadasa, referring to his address at the United Nations, and that he believed 1982 or 1983 will be declared an international year committed to providing homes for the homeless.

GOVERNMENT PRESSES CIVIL ACTION AGAINST BANDARANAIKE

President Defends Actions

BK131306 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] President Jayewardene, addressing a mammoth meeting near Colombo yesterday, strongly defended the government's decision in regard to the proposed imposition of civic disability on former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike. Legislatures the world over, he said, have a right and had exercised the right to judge the conduct of their members. President Nixon had been compelled to step down from office, and more recently a member of the U.S. House of Representatives had been expelled for being corrupt. In Britain, there are numerous such instances. In Sri Lanka, too, Jayewardene cited a number of precedents. He recalled that on the very day he took his oath as member of the State Council in 1943 there was a motion before the house to expel two members, (Swami Mutthu) and (Gunasekara) who had been found guilty of bribery. (Gunasekara) had been a close relative of the Bandaranaike family. On that occasion, the late S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike had told his kin that he might protest his innocence but they had to act on the findings of the commission.

Jayewardene, continuing and coming back to more recent time, said that when reference was made to some of Mrs Bandaranaike's land deals and land reform laws in Parliament, it was she who had asked for a commission. When the bill to enact the presidential law was debated in Parliament, Mrs Bandaranaike had wanted a Supreme Court judge appointed as the commissioner. In fact, the president said two of the three commissioners appointed to investigate her case had been Supreme Court judges. Already one of those found guilty by the commission, former Justice Secretary Nihal Jayewickrema, had been deprived of his civic rights. The commission had subsequently recommended similar action against Mrs Bandaranaike and a minister in her government, Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike. It is in process of this finding, a purely judicial finding, that the relevant motion would be moved in Parliament next Thursday. Position, politics, personality and sex made no difference before the law. If anyone had committed any offence, the president declared, he or she should be prepared for the consequences and the law.

Public Security Provisions

BK141619 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Cabinet today decided to invoke the provisions of the Public Security Act to take such action as is necessary under the (?emergency) regulations for ensuring peace and order.

A communique issued by the government in this connection says it has been brought to its notice that at meetings of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party which had been (?freely called) and presided over by its president, Mrs Bandaranaike, inflammatory speeches had been made inciting her supporters to shed blood, riot in the streets, come to Colombo on 16 October with weapons, kill the president and the prime minister, raze the Parliament building to the ground, prevent MP's from attending the Parliament on the 16th and so on and so forth.

These speeches, the government notes, may misguide a few of Mrs Bandaranaike's supporters to break the law and harm innocent citizens of the peaceful community. These speeches had been tape-recorded and authorities are considering filing action in court against the (?law breakers). In the meantime, a few persons who had been making inflammatory speeches in contravention of the law and have been produced before courts and remanded.

While the government has taken steps to maintain law and order, prevent breaches of the peace and protect the people, the attention of the public is drawn to chapter six dealing with offences against the state in the penal code. Some of the offences in this chapter apply to the actions people are now being (?exhorted) to adopt; some of them are even now punishable with death, and others imprisonment extending to 20 years and forfeiture of property.

The army and the police, in a joint operation, have, meanwhile, decided to deploy more personnel at vital points in order to ensure that there is no disruption to normal life. In addition to this there will be full deployment of army and police personnel in the city. Police officers have conducted searches on a number of suspected premises and also questioned several [word indistinct]. Police reported today that several persons were taken into custody for allegedly inciting violence and on other similar offences. At the same time, all leaves of police and the armed services personnel have been cancelled.

Ruling Party Resolution

BK161102 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Colombo, 16 Oct (AFP)--Parliamentarians of the ruling United National Party (UNP) unanimously decided to vote for a resolution to be moved in Parliament today to deprive former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Banaranaike of her civic rights. The decision was taken today at a meeting of the government parliamentary group presided by President J.R. Jayewardene.

At the meeting, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa suggested that members of parliament be allowed a free vote as a rumour had been spread that certain parliamentarians were voting for the resolution for fear of being expelled. The parliamentarians, however, agreed that they would vote for the motion and there was no question of a free vote, a press release issued after the meeting said.

Prime Minister Premadasa is due to move a resolution when Parliament meets at 3 p.m. local time today [0930 GMT] to deprive Mrs Bandaranaike of her civic rights for seven years and to expel her from Parliament.

President Jayewardene told the meeting the government's action was not against any individual but against the whole system which prevailed earlier where democracy was threatened and powers misused. If a person did any wrong he had to face the penalties, he said.

Mr Jayewardene said if he, Jayewardene, was found guilty by a presidential commission he would resign from the leadership of the party and tender an apology to the people. "In the first place I would not be placed in a position in which Mrs Bandaranaike is placed in," he said.

The president said that a campaign of violence that was to have been launched by Mrs Banaranaike's party had proved to be a damp squib [as received]. Mr Jayewardene said the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of Mrs Bandaranaike had planned a French, Russian or an Iranian type of revolution, "but the revolutions in France, Russia or Iran were planned for about ten years. The SLFP revolution was merely a joke. Their interest was only to shed blood," he said. "However, if they had carried out their plans it would have been the fall of the parliamentary system of government," he said. Their plans were thwarted due to the timely action taken by the government, he said. Mr Jayewardene added that if they did not act on the recommendations of the presidential commission, people would have no faith in recommendations of future commissions.

Parliamentary Debate

BK161652 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Parliament is continuing its debate on the resolution which seeks to impose civic disability on former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and former Minister Felix Dias Bandaranaike, and also to expell Mrs Bandaranaike from the house. Earlier orders were issued today to enable the matter to be debated to a finish. The vote is expected to be taken later tonight.

Opening the debate, Prime Minister Premadasa said that the two resolutions were introduced purely in the interest of (?cleaning) the public life and insuring that the normal laws are observed. [Word indistinct] should be prepared to face the consequences for their acts. Inciting the public with speeches for creating disorder was not the solution. A person's character and strength could be judged only in terms of his or her attitude in the (?crisis). Recalling the inflammable speeches made by Mrs Bandaranaike on public platforms, Mr Premadasa asked whether the country's leadership should be handed to such a person.

Continuing, the prime minister said that one of the [word indistinct] mandates given to the government in the last election was to clean the public life and punish those who are guilty of abuse of power.

Mrs Bandaranaike, speaking in her own defense, said that even though if she would be thrown out of politics by the adoption of the resolution, she would continue to serve the people. She said the present action was the result of a political plot. She also recalled the contribution of her as the prime minister with particular mention about the (?pact) between her and Prime Minister Shastri of India on the repossession of the island of Kakchchativu by Sri Lanka. She added that the speech today will be her last in Parliament until 1983.

Parliament Expels Bandaranaike

OW161852 Hong Kong AFP in English 1842 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Colombo, 16 Oct (AFP)--Sri Lanka's Parliament tonight voted to deprive former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike of her civic rights for seven years and to expel her from Parliament. A government resolution to impose civic disabilities on her was passed with 139 voting for and 18 against.

Mrs Bandaranaike, who participated in the debate, refrained from voting while the other members of her Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) and the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) voted against.

Parliament also passed a resolution to impose civic disability for seven years on a former senior minister, Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, who at present is not a member of Parliament. The voting on this motion was 139 to 19. Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike voted against the motion.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDRA TO VISIT THAILAND FOR MEDICAL CHECKUP

BK140137 Bangkok POST in English 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] King Birendra of Nepal will fly to Bangkok later this month for a general medical examination, a communique from the Royal Palace in Katmandu said yesterday. According to the announcement, King Birendra will be in Bangkok for 1 week. His departure date for Thailand was not announced. King Birendra will be accompanied by his wife, Queen Aishwarya and their two children, Prince Dipendra and Princess Shruti.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA--The Government of Mexico, with the concurrence of the Government of Sri Lanka, has decided to appoint, concurrently, Mrs Graciela de la Lama as ambassador of Mexico to Sri Lanka in succession to Jose Antonio Lara Villarreal, with residence in New Delhi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced. [Text] [Colombo WEEKEND in English 12 Oct 80 p 3 BK]

GDR AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--Mr Walter Schmidt has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Kingdom of Nepal, the Foreign Ministry announced in Katmandu on 29 September, reports RSS. [Text] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL 28 Sep 80 p 1 BK]

AMBASSADORS TO NEPAL--His Majesty the King received the credentials of the Ambassador to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma Dr Khin Maung Win, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand Phong Bua-iam, Ambassador of Greece Dimitri Manolatos and Ambassador of Portugal Joao Eduardo Monteverde Perera Bastos at special functions held at the Narayanhity Royal Palace on the afternoon of 26 September in Katmandu, reports RSS. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 27 Sep 80 p 1 BK]

RAJA'I: UN MUST CONDEMN IRAQ, TRY SADDAM HUSAYN

LD161803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, leading a high-ranking delegation, left for New York this afternoon in order to take part in the UN Security Council. The prime minister, who arrived at Mehrabad Airport at 1700 following his inspections of Dezful and the war zones in Khuzestan, left for New York after speaking to our correspondent. We now draw your attention to our correspondent's interview with the prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] Prime Minister, now that you are about to leave to attend the Security Council, could you please tell us about the situation in the war zones?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] [several people talking at same time] I am quite in the picture as far as the [word indistinct] war zones concerned. Our brothers are engaged in war. Apart from the destruction caused by the Iraqi Ba'thist Government, which is considering the issue of war which does bring about such things... [sentence unfinished] Meanwhile, one is rather worried about these families and children who have suffered. Otherwise, they are fighting quite well in the fronts [words indistinct] and they are very well.

[Question] What fresh news is there about Khorramshahr and Abadan?

[Answer] As for Khorramshahr and Abadan--we were in Ahvaz--there we received some report from Khorramshah and Abadan; the people there are well and putting up resistance.

[Question] Prime Minister, what brought about this hasty departure to attend the Security Council?

[Answer] I am not going there in any haste; this is in accordance with a plan. Well, we had already agreed to attend the Security Council, however, then the question of the Supreme Defense Council was raised [word indistinct]; there is no hurry. Well, it is quite natural; the country is in a state of war, and in this regard we cannot rest.

[Question] Could you please tell us the context within which [words indistinct]?

[Answer] By and large, we are going there to explain to the people of the world our people's legitimacy in connection with Iraq's aggression, which has been provoked and strengthened by America's experience in exploiting and oppressing our country. There is no doubt that all our compatriots know that my visit is solely aimed at explaining this situation and this problem. We do know that they are influenced by the big powers. A Security Council in which there is such a thing as veto; a Security Council with whose members who enjoy the right of veto we are at war; it is therefore natural that it would not make any facilities for us there; apart from the fact that we feel a responsibility to explain our situation, our innocence and the oppression by America and Iraq.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, should the Security Council issue a resolution [words indistinct] and how are you going to accept it?

[Answer] Whatever contains the rightful position of our country--namely, any resolution containing a clear condemnation of Iraq and the trial of Saddam--this resolution will be accepted by us; otherwise we will not accept any conditions.

[Question] In order to eliminate the propaganda they are making abroad against the Islamic Republic and [word indistinct]?

[Answer] I hope this visit of mine may (?moderate) this problem. Although I must reiterate that it is the superpowers which cannot tolerate our existence, and that the Islamic revolution controls the world's big publicity. [recording abruptly ends amid much background noise, as if several reporters are attempting to ask questions at the same time]

RAJA'I DEPARTS FOR UN, WILL NOT MEET WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

JN170526 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i held a press conference yesterday afternoon at the airport following his return from Dezful and the western areas. Immediately after the press conference, the prime minister left Tehran for New York to participate in the UN Security Council meeting.

Asked about the motives that prompted him to attend the UN Security Council session, brother Raja'i said: There are no special reasons. We had decided earlier to participate in the UN Security Council meeting.

A correspondent asked: Will the prime minister meet with the U.S. officials? Brother Raja'i replied: No.

Another correspondent asked: Are there any possibilities of a cease-fire with Iraq, and if so, what are the conditions? The brother minister replied: For our part, there is no possibility of a cease-fire. So long as Saddam is continuing aggression and oppression, we will defend our rights and those of the oppressed.

KHOMEYNI ORDERS RAJA'I TO VISIT ALGERIA ON RETURN

LD161834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The following statement, which was issued by the imam's bureau addressed to the prime minister, has just been handed to us:

In His exalted name. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, esteemed prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, now that you are traveling abroad, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has issued orders to the effect that, on your return to the country, you should travel to Algeria in order to express sympathy with the nation and the Government of Algeria.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's bureau, 16 October 1980

PRIME MINISTRY: NO SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

LD161711 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement has been issued by the Public Relations Office of the Prime Ministry:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly denies a remark made by Carter, as reported by AFP, that a secret delegation has been sent to Iran to negotiate the release of the hostages with Iranian officials. It declares that no American delegation has been or will be allowed to arrive in Iran.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that these big lies are solely a propaganda weapon used by Carter to gain more votes in the U.S. presidential elections.

KHOMEYNI URGES IRAQI NATION TO STAGE UPRISING

LD161950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a message to the noble and oppressed nation of Iraq and that country's armed forces. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, according to my religious and intellectual duty, feel obliged to elaborate on certain points for the benefit of the armed forces and the noble and oppressed Muslim nation of Iraq. May God, the most exalted, the most blessed, caution them and save the Islamic nation and the holy Koran from the fame-seeking enemies and their profiteering bosses.

You, the Armed Forces of Iraq, know better than we do what damage has been inflicted on life, property and your reputation by this war against Iran, which has been imposed by the superpowers. I regret that due to the lust and fame-seeking tendencies of one or several godless persons, brave youths of Iraq are being sent to the battlefronts to fight their Muslim brothers by those who are resorting to deceit and forceful youths who should, in the service of Islam, have been waging war against infidels have been killed in the service of the enemies of Islam and have been sacrificed for their evil desires. You, the Iraqi Army, know better than we do that you have lost the youths who were the main resources of your country. In the presence of God Almighty and the Muslim nations of the world and your own noble nation, you are left with no excuses. Have you ever asked yourselves on what motive you are losing your friends and dear ones? Do you realize what you are doing to your Islamic country and to yourselves? You know better than we do what great material losses have been inflicted on your country. Do you know that billions of dollars' worth of damage has been inflicted on your storage-tanks and warfare machinery? All this is in the interests of the superpowers and is a loss to your country. Do you know that in order to replace the warfare machinery your much-suffering nation and country has to pay billions of dinars to the superpowers? Do you realize that your reputation and honor have been damaged and disgraced in the eyes of the world and even your own nation? Do you know what the motive was behind this damage? If you do not know, we do.

The superpowers, whose hands have been cut off from Iran's great resources and whose domination and power have been destroyed thanks to the will of the nation of Iran and its armed forces, are now trying hard to resume their domination by spreading war between brothers and to begin their plundering all over again. O, Army of Iraq, you have become puppets in the hands of loyal servants of superpowers and enemies of weaker countries. You know this infidel Ba'th Party better than we do. You have met Saddam and observed his crimes closely. Beware, for even you will not be safe from the evil deeds of this person. You have witnessed how this person with [words indistinct] has executed his closest friends. How long are you going to tolerate slavery and disgrace? How long are you going to witness your youths being killed and your resources being plundered and your reputation being ruined?

You honorable people, rise and destroy this criminal party and send Saddam and his [word indistinct] friends to hell, and establish a humane and Islamic government with the help of the nation. Do not miss this opportunity. If you revolt for God Almighty, God will be on your side. As you witnessed, Almighty God was on the side of the Iranian nation which rose in accordance with his will, and now he supports them.

O you noble and oppressed people of Iraq who are daily witnessing the crimes committed by this party and its leaders, remember that these opportunist individuals--these foreign lackeys--will, should they be given the opportunity, obliterate Islam and all its manifestations in no time, thus dragging your Islamic country toward blasphemy and presenting your resources to their masters. If you give this atheist party the opportunity, it will not be long before they will destroy the shrines of Islamic imams and the sheykhs, as well as the Shi'ite and Sunni imams. Iran's chief enemy is Islam and the Koran. [as heard] These people consider Islam as contrary to their ideology and carnal desires. 'Aflaq [Michel 'Aflaq, secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party] and his followers do not believe in any religion. Beware, do not be deceived by Saddam's hypocrisy and deviousness, for his prayer at the shrine of Seyyed ash-Shohada [prominent Shi'ite imam buried in Karbala, Iraq] is like Mohammad Reza's at the shrine of Imam Reza.

This war gives you, brave nation, the opportunity to break your silence and, shouting "God is great," to punish the enemies of Islam and the Koran. O you university students; O dear students: Hear the cry of your country, Islam and your nation; rise heroically, your (?salvation) is near, for the party of God will overcome the party of Satan. O you valiant Iraqi tribes, do not miss the opportunity; overthrow the enemy of Islam and your dear country by staging a heroic uprising, thus repaying your debt to Islam and the holy Koran. If you miss the opportunity, hardships will face you.

All strata of the nation, the armed forces, government departments as well as the university members, workers, employees, bazaar tradesmen and farmers, must remember that helping this unlawful, usurping and atheistic government is one of the cardinal sins; it is opposing God Almighty. An obstruction and opposition, both in deed and by word and as much as possible, is one of the divine requirements. Rely on God Almighty; stage an uprising through unity of expression for God is with you.

I hereby issue a serious warning to all governments which are cooperating with the atheistic Ba'thist government, be it cooperation in making propaganda or military cooperation in any manner in this imposed war and inhuman onslaught on Iran, that in addition to God's degradation eternal shame they should not remain oblivious of hasty chastisements at the hands of their own nations and the mighty army of our Islamic country; they should not cause their own deaths, for when God's punishment is dealt and when the time comes for the revenge of the true avenger none of the superpowers will come to your help. Before God's punishment is dealt, as there is still time to return to Islam, come to your senses and abandon opposing beloved Islam and the holy Koran.

I pray to God Almighty for the glory of Islam and Muslims of the world; I pray to God Almighty to cut off the hands of the enemies of humanity from harming the oppressed nations of the world. God bless you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 16 October 1980

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KERMANSHAH GOVERNOR GENERAL, KHALKHALI

LD161210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Mr Gholam-'Abbas Zare', governor general of Kermanshah, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohyeddin Ansari, the imam's representative in the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were separately received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They submitted their reports to the imam of the nation.

ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS OF SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL REPORTED

Dezful Inspection

LD161206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who according to the decree of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Defense Council of the country, yesterday afternoon together with other members of the council inspected the various parts of the city of Dezful including the residential houses of innocent people which have been destroyed as the result of missiles fired by the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and bombings by enemy planes.

He later took part in a splendid gathering of the people of Dezful which was held in this city's Friday mosque and made a speech in which, while referring to the bravery and matchless resistance of the people of Dezful and glorifying the memory of the blood-drenched martyrs of this city, he said: On the way coming to Dezful I thought about what I should say to the war-afflicted and calamity-stricken people of Dezful. However, when I arrived in the town and I saw people going about their business and shopping with a happy attitude, I was forced to change my thoughts and talk to them of victory and triumph.

Statement on News Coordination

LD161238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Unnumbered statement issued by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Pursuant to the imam's decree on the establishment of the Supreme Defense Council for the administration of the country's defense affairs and the formulation of the propaganda and foreign policy related to it, the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council has begun its work in five units concerned with news, radio propaganda, television propaganda, press propaganda and international propaganda. The following are now being communicated to the organs mentioned below in order to bring about news coordination:

1. All mass media shall coordinate their news, reports and interviews relating to political, military and security matters with the Supreme Defense Council and shall not publish any material contrary to the policy adopted by that council. Coordination shall be carried out by the aforementioned units.

2. All state officials and organs shall refrain from releasing any statements, interviews and news reports without consultation with the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, so as to prevent the enemy from gaining military, political or economic intelligence.

3. The joint staff of the armed forces, the Tehran security headquarters and other organs which are active in connection with the country's current political, military and security matters shall place their pronouncements at the disposal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council for transmittal to the mass media.

4. The Foreign Ministry shall require the Islamic Republic of Iran's missions abroad to place all their information and propaganda resources at the disposal of the staff.

5. The Islamic Guidance Ministry shall place all its resources at the disposal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council in order to secure external or perhaps domestic propaganda material.

6. The guards corps, committees, gendarmerie and police will establish the necessary coordination with the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council in matters of orders and issues relating to foreign correspondents.

[Signed] The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council

Rebuttal of Iraqi Communique

LD161830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council has issued the following announcements:

The Iraqi Ba'thists, according to their communique No 83, have claimed that during battles which took place yesterday and today, only 15 Iraqi military personnel were killed and 21 injured, and that Iraq has only lost two tanks and one field gun. According to this communique, Iraq has confessed that fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out their operations over [words indistinct] of Baghdad and Basra despite Iraqi antiaircraft fire. The communique failed to mention the high and crushing casualties inflicted on the Iraqi Army in Ilam region, the disgraceful retreat of the Iraqi mercenaries around Abadan and the legendary defense of Abadan. Although this communique mentioned the bombing of Kermanshah, the Muslim nation of Iraq is not told that the mercenary Ba'thist pilots dare not fly over the military bases in Iran or that they are only capable of flying over schools, hospitals, mosques and the university and residential areas in Kermanshah and that they drop their bombs on children and housewives.

Statement on Ilam Fighting

LD161736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council has issued a statement announcing the following:

On the western fronts the Airborne Division heroes have given Iraqi aggressors a taste of death near Mehran region today as they did yesterday. The champions of the skies of the Islamic revolution country killed 100 Ba'thist infidels, thus demonstrating that the Muslim nation of Iran will not stop until the aggressor has received his just punishment. Reliable official of the Ilam Governorate General said that today the Airborne Division carried out operations 3 times and that 15 Iraqi tanks and 2 personnel carriers were destroyed in all. The [name indistinct] Iraqi post was completely destroyed.

ROULEAU CITES PARTISANS' ANGER AT ABSENCE OF REGULAR FORCES

LD161157 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Khorramshahr and Abadan Virtually Cut Off From Rest of Country by Iraqi Forces"]

[Text] Ahvaz--The military situation in southern Khuzestan is critical. The cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan, two points of the "oil triangle"--the third being Ahvaz--are virtually cut off from the rest of the country. Tuesday 14 October the Iraqi tanks were advancing toward the Abadan-Bandar-e Khomeyni road, the last exit held by Abadan's defenders, who are being subjected to fierce artillery fire. The road was closed to traffic around noon Tuesday. The two other roads which converge on the home of the country's main refinery--those leading to Khorramshahr and Ahvaz--had been impassable for several days.

The Iraqi general staff has completely changed its plan of campaign. Having failed to gain control of Khorramshahr and Abadan after 3 weeks of fighting, Baghdad's strategists have launched an encirclement movement which the Iranians defending the oil triangle apparently did not expect.

The tanks and armored vehicles crossed the River Karun, whose level has dropped somewhat, at a point around 10 km north of Khorramshahr and skirted the port on the eastern flank, before moving south toward the Abadan--Bandar-e Khomeyni raod. A strange and illogical battle took place Tuesday. The Iraqi formations were advancing across the desertlike plain but without any air cover. Three fully equipped Iranian Cobra helicopters (armed with air-to-surface missiles) were taking it in turns to bomb the enemy columns while only about 15 pieces of artillery lined up along the road were also trying to slow the advance of the Iraqi tanks. At around noon Tuesday those tanks were less than 10 km from the road.

An Iranian Joint Staff communique published this Wednesday morning--the first to report the Iraqi offensive in this region--maintained that "the enemy forces situated on the Ahvaz-Abadan road have been forced to fall back 2 km." Nonetheless if the circle were to be closed, the slow suffocation of Khorramshahr and Abadan should logically lead to their surrender.

Desperate Defense

Baghdad radio is already urging the population of Abadan to hoist the white flag. It would be surprising if the appeal were to be heeded. Western journalists in Abadan Tuesday morning witnessed the inhabitants' stoical behavior. Under a thick pall of smoke rising from the burning port installations, young and old were feverishly digging trenches and erecting barricades. Children were carrying sandbags. "I will fight to the death," a 13-year-old boy remarked. However, he clearly hopes to survive.

At Khorramshahr, as at Abadan, many children are taking part in the fighting, often not very far away from their fathers. One of them, aged 14, explained proudly to the journalists how he had destroyed an Iraqi tank by throwing two Molotov cocktails. Baghdad's forces are occupying the docks, the railroad junction, a section of the port suburbs to a depth of 3 to 4 km. The rest of the city is being fiercely defended by armed civilians, most aged between 16 and 20 years. Unlike other areas, no political discrimination is being exercised here toward members of groups opposing the Islamic Republic Party, whether Marxist or Muslim. Mojahedin-e Khalq, Feda'i-ye and communists are part of the guerrilla groups organized and armed by the pasdaran (Islamic militia) and the mullahs. "It is just understandable that one political group should try to monopolize power," the Tudeh Party general secretary exclaimed recently, "but on what principles can you justify the claim to have the sole right to die for the homeland?"

Nonetheless the pasdaran are demanding that the guerrillas display no identification sign of the group to which they belong, thereby forcing the feda'in to remove the red armbands they were wearing.

The spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by those defending Khorramshar is astonishing. For 2 weeks they have been deprived of electricity and water. Tank trucks from Ahvaz are giving them extremely limited supplies. Foodstuffs are becoming scarce. The city is being subjected to almost constant fire from the Iraqi artillery installed several kilometers away. The damage is not spectacular although many houses scattered throughout the city have collapsed under the shells and rockets. The doors and windows of the Mossadeq Hospital have been broken but the doctors and nurses who have survived the bombardments are continuing to carry out their duties in very precarious conditions. It was impossible to determine the number of casulaties since the local authorities, rightly or wrongly, maintain that human losses have been minimal.

Koshtargah (Butcher) Street deserves its name. It is a particularly dangerous area constituting the demarcation line separating the city from the Iraqi-occupied suburbs. Concealed snipers armed with light weapons, often U.S. rifles dating from World War II, are replyin as best they can to Baghdad's infantrymen armed with sophisticated equipment which can be seen from time to time at the corners of the roads perpendicular to Koshtargah Street. An Iranian journalist who ventured out with some representatives of the international press was immediately wounded in the leg by a shell.

In Khorramshar, as in Abadan, guerrillas, some furious and some with tears in their eyes, ask Iranian journalists who have come from Tehran: "Where are our ground forces? Why are we not receiving heavy weapons and munitions?" Two seriously wounded fighters who were being evacuated to Tehran grew angry: "During the fight against the Kurdish rebels we received reinforcements promptly and weapons, down to the last rocket. However, for the past 3 weeks all our anguished pleas have met with no reply."

The almost complete absence of the army in the "oil triangle"-- the biggest trouble spot--remains a mystery to foreign observers. Judging from the groups of soldiers in battledress and rangers in camouflage dress (crack commandos equivalent to the U.S. Marines) strolling without a care in the streets of Ahvaz, there can be no doubt that various army units have arrived as reinforcements in the region. Some of the rangers had just returned from Khorramshar, but they told us that, since there were few of them, they were only defending the approaches to the city, the city itself being entrusted to the civilian guerrillas. Like the civilians, they deplore the absence of any coordination between the regular army and the partisans. As we were able to observe, the situation is even worse in the city of Ahvaz, where various armed groups are acting on their own account and in dispersed order. On the other hand the artillery and anti-aircraft defense in the capital of Khuzestan, which is also coming under daily bombardment, seem particularly effective compared with the means being used by the enemy forces. A systematic tour of Ahvaz enabled us to observe that, aside from one arsenal and several factories, all the military and economic and public service infrastructures are intact.

The lack of shelters--the city is built on rather spongy soil--explains the relatively large number of civilian casulaties (the authorities refuse to give any figure). The women and children have been evacuated, and the men are preparing to defend the city, which has taken on a strange appearance. At least three out of every four stores are closed. Stroes selling food--bread, milk, rice, meat, vegetables, fruit, which are available in adequate quantities--are the only ones not to pull down their shutters during the bombardments. The streets are almost deserted, due to strict gasoline rationing. Military trucks, ambulances with piercing sirens and a few buses drive round quickly, overtaking cyclists and pedestrians. Endless lines of yellow cabs permitted to drive form at the gasoline pumps. As soon as night falls the city gradually sinks into a sinister silence punctuated by the explosion of death-dealing devices.

ROULEAU SEES LITTLE CHANCE OF RAJA'I CONCESSIONS ON HOSTAGES

LD170911 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iranian Prime Minister Does Not Envisage Any Concession on Hostage Problem and Relations With Washington"]

[Text] Tehran--Few observers here share the satisfaction expressed by Kurt Waldheim or the hopes expressed by Mr Brzezinski as a result of Iranian Government chief Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's plan to head his country's delegation to the Security Council. It has already been established that Tehran will accept nothing less than a resolution condemning "Iraqi aggression" and calling on Baghdad to withdraw its troops from Iranian territory.

Mr Raja'i is certainly not regarded as a man of compromise. Moreover, even if he were prepared to compromise, all the other Iranian leaders, with President Bani-Sadr at their head, consider that a cease-fire not linked to the "withdrawal of the invaders" would amount to an unforgivable betrayal. In addition, that is a "moderate" stance compared to that of Imam Khomeyni, who does not want to stop the fighting before the overthrow of the "infidel" Saddam Husayn's regime. "We are waging a holy war against this atheist," the government chief told us 3 days ago, before adding in a decisive tone: "We will not accept a cease-fire or any mediation at the Security Council."

In saying that, Mr Raja'i was expressing both the will of the imam and that of a population determined to continue the war to the end.

In addition, the prime minister--contrary to what President Carter's adviser Brzezinski seems to hope--does not intend and is not able to open dialogue with any U.S. Government representative on the question of the hostages' fate. He is bound by a parliamentary resolution banning "any direct or indirect contact" with the Washington authorities. Moreover, an ad hoc committee in the Iranian parliament has not finished formulating the conditions on which Tehran would be prepared to release the imprisoned diplomats. As will be remembered Imam Khomeyni spelled out four conditions in September, but these are apparently not "exhaustive." Washington's relatively conciliatory reply to these demands, conveyed by Swiss Ambassador Lang to President Bani-Sadr just before war broke out, has brought no response. Of course, in private, leadership circles--including circles within the Islamic Republican Party--make no secret of the fact that they would like to "get rid of the burden of the hostages," since they have lost their usefulness in the power struggle which was in full swing until this summer. However, the problem is still linked with the internal situation. Indeed, today it is very difficult for an Iranian leader to simultaneously maintain that the war waged by Iraq is being remote-controlled by Washington and that the U.S. hostages should be released. Nobody is prepared to be seen as a "capitulator," as the man giving in to Iraqi-U.S. pressures, still less since Washington is apparently not prepared to make concessions which are adequate to make the Iranian "moderates" credible in the eyes of Iranian public opinion.

Winning Over the Third World

What then could be the aim of Mr Raja'i's spectacular decision to go to New York? He is probably trying to break the isolation which Iran has been experiencing on the international scene. Considering that the "superpowers" and "powers" are by definition enemies of the Islamic Republic he will probably address the Third World countries. If he succeeds in winning some of them over to Tehran's viewpoint he will consider that he has successfully accomplished his mission. Furthermore, the government chief is apparently motivated by domestic political concerns which are of equal and possibly even greater importance than international concerns. In announcing his decision to take part in the Security Council debate without previously informing or even consulting President Bani-Sadr--according to the president's entourage--he seems to have attempted to establish his government's leadership in the foreign affairs sphere.

It is also being said that Mr Raja'i regards his initiative as a way of demonstrating in practice that the higher defense council chaired by Mr Bani-Sadr is not in a position to direct Iranian diplomacy, contrary to what might be deduced from Imam Khomeyni's decree issued last Sunday granting extensive powers to the "super government" which the higher defense council now constitutes.

The quarrel is probably not yet over. The news of the prime minister's departure for New York, announced to the whole world on Wednesday evening, has still not been announced by Tehran radio late this Thursday morning. Questioned on this subject, a spokesman for Mr Raja'i told us: "The government chief has not yet returned to Tehran from his tour of the south of the country. His possible departure for the United States depends primarily on the military situation...."

OSLO PAPER REPORTS ON ANTI-CLERGY VOICES RAISED IN TEHRAN

LD170955 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 15 Oct 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "Khomeyni Criticized Publicly"]

[Text] Tehran, 14 October--Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Khomeyni is now being criticized indirectly in a surprisingly strong and frank manner by prominent Iranian politicians and a religious leader. The criticism concerns fundamental issues, such as the Islamization of society, summary executions, the lack of law and order, administrative chaos and the handling of the hostage affair.

The three men who attack different aspects of today's situation in Iran most strongly are former Prime Minister Medhi Bazargan, former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, and Ayatollah Shirazi. Bazargan, who is respectfully referred to in the press as an elder statesman, was a prominent champion for human rights under the shah's regime. In February last year he was appointed the country's first prime minister after the revolution by Khomeyni. Yazdi stayed in Paris together with Khomeyni and later became foreign minister. Both Bazargan and Yazdi were soon outmaneuvered by the dominant clergy and had to resign, but they are both members of parliament and are still considered to have a certain amount of political influence.

Their criticisms and those of Ayatollah Shirazi are remarkable, since they show that there is an opposition with clearly divergent views that are allowed to be voiced in public. It also indicates that the political picture in Iran could perhaps change in the longer term and lead to a situation in which less dogmatic and more experienced politicians, with a greater preparedness to compromise, could be allowed to play a bigger role.

"Ayatollah Khomeyni's presence today is a blessing for Iran. But his absence would also be a blessing," Yazdi said in a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN on 14 October. He pointed out that no single person could replace Khomeyni, and the many power groups in today's Iran will have to learn the art of compromise when Khomeyni is dead. In an obvious reference to the militant revolution guards and sections of the clergy, he pointed out that many of today's pressure groups derive a clear advantage from Khomeyni and in fact make direct use of him. "When Khomeyni dies they will have to make compromises," Yazdi said, emphasizing that Iran still finds itself in a transitional situation.

Yazdi had to resign as foreign minister because he had contact with President Jimmy Carter's security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski over the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but he repeated to AFTENPOSTEN that Iran will have to get used to the idea of talking to its main enemy. He supported unconditionally the official Iranian demands to the United States--for example, a public apology for past "crimes" against Iran, but claimed that President Bani-Sadr agreed with him on the need for contact with the United States.

Yazdi also follows the official line that the Iraqis must be driven out of Iran before a cease-fire can be agreed to, but also thinks that after that Iran must be able to discuss the Iraqis' territorial demands. In this connection Yazdi pointed to the 1975 agreement between the two countries on Shatt al-'Arab, which says among other things that disagreements will be able to be discussed with the aim of achieving a peaceful solution. Yazdi also thinks that he is in line with President Bani-Sadr on this.

Before such talks with Iraq could take place, Iraq, however, has to pay Iran war reparations, the former foreign minister added. He also stressed that Iran would hardly be able to agree to talks as long as Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is in power.

Like Yazdi, Mehdi Bazargan also voted against the appointment of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as Iran's prime minister. Both let it be known that they share President Bani-Sadr's stated view that he lacks the talent to be a government head. In a newspaper interview Bazargan also makes a strong attack on the majority of the parliament's members who, he claims, are more concerned with slogans and agitation than with serious legislative work. He further makes the criticism that since Khomeyni came to power all too little has been done to build up the country and increase production, that power centers merely proliferate--which makes it impossible to administrate the revolution--that law and order have been weakened and that the judicial system is well on its way toward complete dissolution. As a parting shot the former prime minister said: "The most important thing is that our republic and revolution should be Islamic and not that Islam be used as an excuse and means for implementing a Marxist revolution and Marxist plans."

In a letter to President Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Raja'i and members of the national assembly, Ayatollah Shirazi claimed that the revolution cost the lives of tens of thousands of martyrs fighting for the establishment of an Islamic society. The ayatollah claims that their hopes and ideals have been put to shame because of the growing friction among Iran's political leaders, and between them and groups within the population.

False accusations, punitive sentences, executions, and unreasonable confiscations of property in direct conflict with Islamic guidelines seem to be the order of the day, Ayatollah Shirazi wrote. For this reason he attaches great importance to care in the appointment of judges.

"All posts in the judiciary from the supreme court downwards carry an important political and religious responsibility. Great care must be shown when people are appointed to such sensitive posts," Ayatollah Shirazi said.

KUNA: IRAN STEPPING UP OIL EXPORTS FROM LAVAN ISLAND

LD161310 Kuwait KUNA in English 1138 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Oct (KUNA)--Iran Thursday diverted oil tankers to Lavan Island in the Gulf for taking Iranian crude oil to India and other countries.

Lavan Island, the alternate oil export terminal situated between Bahrain and the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf, was opened for oil exports today after Iran's largest oil export terminal in Khark Island was heavily bombed by Iraqi air planes.

Iranian shipping authorities said the Khark Island oil export terminal was being closed for oil supplies and all Iranian oil company officials were deserting the island through launches and taking refuge in safer places [word indistinct].

Iran is anxiously trying to export its oil from the already built up reserves in Khark and Lavan islands for fear of bombing by Iraqi planes.

An Indian oil tanker operating under the flag of Irano-Hind Shipping Company was also diverted to Lavan Island for taking the deliveries of Iranian crude, oil officials said.

The crew of another Indian cargo ship in the Gulf refused to call at Iranian port of Bandar 'Abbas after it was diverted to proceed to the southern Iranian coast for offloading. Meanwhile, Iranian sources said two Iranian and three foreign cargo vessels were destroyed completely in aerial attacks on the Iranian port of Khorramshahr and were now being sunk on Shatt al-'Arab. Two Iranian landing crafts were also destroyed at Khorramshahr while two other landing crafts were removed to the southern coast of Iran, after Iraqi Air Force bombed the port region of Khorramshahr.

Iranian officials in Tehran said the three cargo ships destroyed in bombing near Khorramshahr were operating under the flags of India, Singapore and Britain. Other foreign ships, some of them partly destroyed, were now being removed from the Khorramshahr port hastily after Iraq announced it would help the removal of foreign ships from the war zone.

KUNA: IRAN ACCUSES PAKISTAN OF JAMMING URDU SERVICE

LD161226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1136 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Oct (KUNA)--Iranian authorities claimed Thursday that Pakistan was jamming the Urdu service of radio Iran relayed regularly in the afternoons from Tehran and Zahedan.

An official of radio Iran said the report about the jamming of Iranian Urdu service was received by Iranian Foreign Ministry from its diplomatic mission in Islamabad. The report was passed on to radio Iran for checking and making alternate arrangements, the official said. In its Urdu services, radio Tehran was calling on the people of Pakistan in general and the Pakistani Shia community in particular to rise against the military regime of President Ziaul Haq and support Iran in the current war with Iraq.

BANI-SADR'S PAPER ACCUSES USSR OF WIDENING GULF CONFLICT

LD161302 Kuwait KUNA in English 1129 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Oct (KUNA)--Iran's influential liberal daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI published by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has taken a strong anti-Soviet stand saying that the Soviet Union was trying to drag other Gulf states into the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet Union was pursuing a policy in the Middle East which was aimed at making it difficult for the United States to derive the utmost advantage from the current Iran-Iraq conflict, the paper said. The paper further added the United States and the Soviet Union have also decided to pretend they are 'impartial' and watch the Iran-Iraq conflict as silent spectators in a bid to divert the attention of the world from Israel and Afghanistan.

TEHRAN RADIO JUSTIFIES AIR STRIKES ON IRAQI OIL INSTALLATIONS

JN170748 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0543 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The valiant operations carried out by the Islamic Republic are not meant to harm the heroic Iraqi people. The Islamic Republic's blows to economic installations are also not meant to harm the Iraqi people. The Iranian Air Force strikes have since the first day been directed at the installations exploited by the regime to reinforce the pillars of its rule. These installations are also exploited by the Iraqi people's enemies.

We ask our Iraqi brothers: How have you benefited from the Iraqi oil exports of 4 million barrels per day? Who is benefiting from the oil, which constitutes an asset of future generations? The sole beneficiaries from oil and its revenues are Saddam and the United States. The treacherous clique has transformed this national wealth into a weapon in the hands of the Americans and the foreigners to subjugate the Iraqi people and to link beloved Iraq with the bandwagon of the foreign interests. Iraq's oil wealth [word indistinct] adverse effect on the Iraqi people. Instead of being utilized to serve the Iraqi people, their education and health, the wealth is being utilized for achieving more U.S. hegemony in the area.

The Air Force of the Islamic Republic has dealt their blows to this wealth in order to enable the Iraqi people to rid themselves of their tragedy and of the hands that are playing havoc with their destiny and wealth. Thus, the concentrated strafing of oil refineries in Ad-Dawra south of Baghdad and the refineries in Kirkuk and Mosul were meant to cut off the foreign hands, to keep them from seizing the people's wealth. As the Ba'thist aggressors dealt blows to our oil sources, our air force retaliated based on the principle of reciprocity. No comparison is applicable, however, between the damage sustained by the Iraqi oil and that sustained by the oil of the Islamic Republic. Well over 80 percent of the Iraqi oil installations have been damaged, whereas the damage suffered by the Iranian oil installations has been trivial.

There is also the question of the strategic importance of the two countries' oil. The importance of the Iraqi oil to the isolationist regime is much more than that of Iran because: 1) Iraq exports ten times as much oil; and 2) Iraq depends totally on oil resources, whereas Iran's oil exports constitute a small part of its economy. Therefore, it was natural for the countries supporting the crusader regime to adopt a unified stand against the continuation of the war and to [words indistinct] for the sake of (?arranging) a final agreement between the two countries. The war has caused great damage to their interests based on sucking the Iraqi people's wealth. The Iranian stand, however, which emanates from Islamic noble thought and which is based on rejecting any peace initiative, will effectively force the big powers to submit to a fait accompli and to stop exploiting the wealth of the Muslim Iraqi people.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 188-194

188: Kermanshah Civilian Targets Attacked

LD162046 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Communique 188 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of the most high, the reverent and Muslim and struggling compatriots of Iran, the usurping enemy who has no courage to confront the army of Islam face to face is still engaged in bombing the residential areas of our Islamic country in a bid to create fear in the hearts of our countrymen and prevent them from continuing their rightful struggle. These atheists do not comprehend that courage, resistance, might and self-sacrifice have encouraged the Muslim nation of Iran to combat the subservient mercenaries. Iranian people do this fight for the cause of establishing the rule of God and will offer themselves as martyrs as long as this is necessary. The mercenary enemy should know that the brave nation of Iran is still following the dictum of Hazrat 'Ali: That real death comes when one surrenders to contempt in life and that real life exists when death is preferred to surrendering one's self to [word indistinct].

This morning, the invading aircraft of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries bombed residential areas in Kermanshah. Is there any real human being with a human heart who can order the bombing of innocent children and high-school students who are engaged in gaining knowledge? Who calls himself a human being who carries out such instructions? These [word indistinct] actions would not be implemented by anyone except mercenaries such as the leaders of the Iraqi Ba'thists who are in fact atheistic leaders.

The atheist Iraqi Ba'athists bombed a school, a cinema, a police station and Razi University in Kermanshah and inflicted extensive damage and casualties. The report on human casualties will be published later.

May God's curse be upon those who, under the guise of humanity, act in contradiction to international laws.

189: Iraqi Prisoners; MiG Downed

LD162030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Communique 189 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots, your sons and heroes in the battlefields are standing up to the atheist enemy in their war against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, prepared to give their life without any hesitation. Today, the ground forces warriors of the Islamic Republic Army, in the course of an offensive operation, captured eight Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries--five soldiers and three NCC's.

Also today, during an air raid by the Iraqi mercenaries on Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni, [as heard] one Iraqi MiG was downed by Iranian antiaircraft guns.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

190: Khorramshahr Counterattack

LD162204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2112 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Communique 190 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim and revolutionary compatriots of Iran. The fighting personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in step with all the people and inhabitants of the cities of Khorramshahr, Ahvaz and Abadan, have been fighting the mercenary forces of Iraqi Ba'thists for a long time. During this time they have resisted the blows of the mercenary Iraqi forces life a mountain, like a strong dam. They have put up a brave resistence against these evil Iraqi atheists.

According to the latest information received from Abadan and Khorramshahr, the Iraqi mercenaries are now advancing toward Abadan on two fronts with heavy armored forces, the fighting forces and the brave Muslims of the city of Abadan are bravely defending their city.

In Khorramshahr, the champion people, helped by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are involved in street fighting with the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists.

Dear compatriots, according to information received from Khorramshahr at 2215 by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, the force of God, the blood of Islam and love for the homeland boiled in the veins of the brave Muslims of Khorramshahr. These fighting people attacked the Iraqi infidel Ba'thist mercenaries and threw most of the enemy forces out of the city. They are now involved in destroying and throwing out the rest of the enemy forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

191: Helicopter Attack

LD171120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 191 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name: The fighting forces of the Airborne Division continue their epic-making efforts and have delivered heavy blows to the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary enemy.

According to the reports which we have received, the fighters of the Airborne Division, during the continuous and glorious air attacks on 16 October in the western region of the country, destroyed 7 artillery pieces, 30 vehicles and 5 tanks belonging to the blasphemous enemy and killed about 65 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. During these battles, one helicopter belonging to the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was brought down by enemy fire and its pilot and copilot were martyred.

Also on Thursday, 16 October, one aircraft belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit after completing its mission, but fortunately its pilot was not harmed and parachuted safely to ground.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

192: Iraq Attacks Civilian Vessels

LD171124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 192 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting compatriots. Now that the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries see that they are not able to confront the naval units of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf, and as this region has been so far transformed by the fighting forces of the naval units of the navy and the fighters of the air force into the graveyard of Iraqi MiG's, they have started to indulge in satanical and inhuman activities and have attacked the defenseless nonmilitary crafts and falsely claim that they have sunk the missile-firing warships of the navy. For instance, on 15 October two violating MiG's belonging to the infidel Ba'thist Government of Iraq attacked and sank one merchant ship and one tug in the northwestern region of the Persian Gulf. During these attacks, a member of the merchant ship's crew was martyred and 11 other persons are missing and the attempts to find them have not borne any fruits so far.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

193: Two MiG's Downed

LD171132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 193 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Noble and fighting Iranian nation. The far-flying and sky-piercing pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning attacked two Iraqi MiG's in Iraqi airspace and brought them down. The fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and their pilots have safely returned to the dear soil of their homeland.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

194: Dezful Successes

LD171152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 194 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The right-seeking Muslim nation of Iran, your brave children, the victorious army of Islam, who are supported by the blessings of the imam of the nation and the champion-raising nation of Iran, are defending the Islamic Republic of Iran with all their might.

The honorable combat personnel of the Airborne Division of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their heroic operations against the forces of blasphemy in Dezful region on 15 October, inflicted the following damage on them:

A. Logistical damage:

1. Seven small-calibre and large-calibre field guns,
2. 50 heavy and light personnel carriers,
3. 10 tanks, and
4. One anti-aircraft gun.

B. Personnel casualties: 100 persons.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

RADIO REPORTS FIGHTING AROUND ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR

Iraqis Thrown Back

LD161150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, reports received from the militant, victorious city of Abadan indicate the capture of a group of Ba'thist mercenaries and the disgraceful fleeing of mercenary bats [as heard] who were endeavoring with an inspiration to gain control over the city and who had surrounded the hero-breeding city under the cover of darkness. According to a PARS report from Abadan, following the combat operations of a fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today and the courageous ground attack by brave Abadani fighters against the wishful-thinking Ba'thist aggressors in the vicinity of the city, a group of the mercenaries were captured by the combatant Muslim Abadanis with the result that Islamic justice may decide their fate, and four of the infidels' ground-to-ground missiles were also taken as booty. The defenders of the holy sanctity of the land of the Islamic revolution, in the course of these heroic operation, also destroyed several Iraqi tanks and sent to hell a number of Iraqi infidels, as planned in advance. Aggressive infidels, who had deluded themselves with falsehood about their military warfare, were unable to resist in the face of the air and ground attacks of the defenders of the revolution and the self-sacrificing soldiers of Islam, and they were thus forced to flee and pull back 10 km. And now they have gathered 20 km from Abadan in fear of the attacks by the city's Muslim and fighters and with a low morale.

Following the heavy losses suffered yesterday by the aggressive Iraqi forces in Ilam and other fronts in the western part of the country, the Ba'thist lunatics today presented yet another testimony of their daily crimes to the defenders of the Islamic Revolution and the world. According to a PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, at 1120 today two Iraqi aircraft bombed several residential and nonmilitary areas in the city of Kermanshah. One clinic, two schools, one [word indistinct], and one administrative building belonging to Razi University in Kermanshah's Rafeziyeh township were the targets of the aggressive Iraqi infidels who have gained nothing but abjectness, defeat, hopelessness and disillusionment in the warfronts they themselves brought about 3 weeks ago. An accurate number of martyrs and wounded in the crime of the Ba'thist infidels in Kermanshah today is not yet available.

According to the same report, in the early hours of this morning in an attack by brave border dwellers, the region's Muslim tribes, the personnel of the gendarmerie, the army and men of the guards corps against the aggressive infidels in the vicinity of Gilan-e Gharb, Ba'thist mercenaries were wiped out and retreated 14 km. Several positions of the aggressors fell into the hands of the defenders of the revolution and several tanks and vehicles of the Ba'thists of Baghdad were destroyed.

More on Iraqi Withdrawal

LD171154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Today the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy, have forced them to withdraw from [name indistinct]. The PARS correspondent reported around noon today from Abadan that following the attacks of the Iraqi mercenaries against the defenseless people of Khorramshahr which had started yesterday, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by inflicting numerous casualties upon the enemy, forced them to withdraw from their positions. According to this report, around Koshtargah [the slaughterhouse], railway station, ports, headquarters and Taleqani District the battle is being waged severly between the two sides.

According to this report, in Abadan the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have forced the Iraqi mercenaries to withdraw to about 32 kilometers from the city. During their withdrawal the Iraqi mercenaries left behind a number of tanks and carriers in the plains around Abadan. Saddam's mercenaries, following this defeat, brought Abadan under mortar fire from their own soil and destroyed a number of houses. According to the PARS correspondent's report, as of 1215 exchanges of mortar fire were continuing between the two sides.

According to this report, Iraqi mercenaries who had arrived in Khorramshahr last night were confronted with the brave resistance of the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran who had come from Abadan to assist their brothers in Khorramshahr. According to this report, the people of Abadan are still ready to confront the possible attacks of the enemy in their fortifications. The flow of water to the city which had been cut 4 days ago has been resumed as of this morning.

Citizens Asked To Stay

GF161433 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1415 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] We request the zealous people of Abadan and Khorramshahr to be actively present [as heard] on the scene as before and maintain their readiness to oppose any aggression. The heroic Iranian nation knows well that the zealous army and combatant fighters of Islamic Iran will defend the nation to the end. It is up to you Muslim and revolutionary people of Abadan and Khorramshahr to be completely prepared--now more than any other time--to defend Islam and the Koran and be prepared to attack the army of the faithless and oppressors. It is good to chant "God is great" every time you fire a bullet at the heathens, thus making the army of the faithless tremble. In the hope of victory for right against wrong. [repeated twice at 5-minute intervals]

Warning to Thieves

GF171148 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1125 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Abadan prosecutor's office--date not given]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. Nightly thefts have again caused concern among the people of Abadan. We strongly warn those who might be caught for robbery that they will be dealt with severely. We expect the noble Abadan citizens to cooperate with the authorities in identifying and arresting the guilty.

Khorramshahr Hand-to-Hand Fighting

LD162150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, received at 2130, the Iraqi aggressors, who for the past few days have been trying to enter Abadan and Khorramshahr, having realized that they have no chance of entering Abadan, are concentrating their military forces against Korramshahr. Making use of all their equipment, the atheist aggressors are trying to take Khorramshahr. The town's defenders are fighting the Iraqi atheists, and in most parts of the town there is hand-to-hand fighting. Some cases of plundering by the Iraqi atheist aggressors have been reported in one part of Khorramshahr by citizens arriving in Abadan.

Latest reports from Khorramshahr say that the army's brave commandos, side by side with Abadani warriors, have driven out the Iraqi mercenary forces from some of the positions they had captured hours earlier and that a fierce battle to protect Khorramshahr is now in progress. The Islamic revolution defenders, in a message to the martyr-nurturing Iranian people, have called on other citizens to consider Khorramshahr as their own town and rush military aid and manpower to defend the sanctity of the Islamic Revolution territory against the atheist aggressors as their religious duty.

Fighting Continues

LD170554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] PARS, in contact with several informed officials in Abadan, has reported: in Khorramshahr hand-to-hand fighting between the combatants and the Muslim youths of the town and the Ba'thist mercenaries is still continuing. The aggressive infidels have not managed to bring Khorramshahr under their control, and many losses have been inflicted upon the forces of blasphemy.

In the fight between US and the infidels, this battle between truth and falsehood, some brave and combative youths from the Khorramshahr front have also been martyred. The brave rangers of the navy have also extended their heroic operations and are receiving unsparing help from the inhabitants and defenders of the town. What is certain is that the epic-making Khuzestani, with the help of his other Muslim Iranian compatriots, will never allow the blasphemous aggressors to seize the land of the Islamic revolution, and has shown to the world that life is the first and least thing that he will offer to his Islamic ideology.

Devotees of Abadan and Khorramshahr in the hand-to-hand and house-to-house battle of Khorramshahr, which orginates only from the school of martyrdom, will enliven the blood-and-sword epic of Karbala [the battle of Imam Husayn against Yazid in Karbala in Iraq] and will defend the rightous to the last drop of blood.

Local Commander's Radio Message

LD171204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1051 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The commander of the war operations in Abadan and Khorramshahr this morning in a radio message which was broadcast on the National Iranian Oil Company in Abadan asked the people of Khorramshahr and Abadan to safeguard their fortifications and to be prepared to confront the future attacks of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

While describing the war situation in Abadan and Khorramshahr regions and emphasizing the bravery of the fighters of the Islamic Republic and the people, he referred to the savage deeds of the mercenaries of Saddam's government and announced: When it was ordered that a helicopter should be sent to Khorramshahr to assist those who had been injured in the war and to take them to hospitals, contrary to international laws and regulations, the Iraqi mercenaries attacked that helicopter.

The commander of the war operations in Abadan and Khorramshahr referred to the valiant attitude of the rangers, guards soldiers and the people of Abadan and Khorramshahr and added: Despite our small numbers and the numerical superiority of the attacking enemy, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic, relying upon the philosophy of martyrdom and believing in God and Islam, proved their superiortiy over the enemy and so far they have five times repulsed the attacks of the Iraqi mercenaries in an amazing way, so much so that it has given rise to the amazement of the world and the military experts.

At the end, the commander of war operations in Abadan and Khorramshahr praised the martyrs of these two cities and expressed his condolences and congratulations to their relatives.

REPORTAGE ON SITAUTION IN AHVAZ 16-17 OCTOBER

City 'Perfectly Peaceful'

LD151158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0041 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS the brave-breeding Ahvaz city had a perfectly peaceful time from last night until 1300 today, the time of the dispatch of this report. This quiet has been achieved in the wake of heroic attacks by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the resistance put up by the brave, Muslim, self-sacrificing combatants of the city against the positions of the Ba'Thist infidels. The artillery of Iraqi mercenaries, which daily fired on the city's residential areas, has been silent since last night.

Red Alert

GF161145 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear Listeners, the siren you are about to hear denotes red alert conditions. This means that an air raid is certain. Keep calm, leave your places of work and to to shelters. [sound of sirens]

Red Alert Reiterated

GF161342 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1338 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, as you know, we are still in red alert conditions. [sound of siren]

Hospitals Moved to Safety

GF171309 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1253 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Announcement No 1 issued by the Joint Medical Aid Headquarters--date not given]

[Excerpt] To facilitate greater access to hospitals and for the benefit and safety of patients, Ahvaz hospitals have been moved to safe locations.

14-15 OCT SHIRAZ AREA ACTIVITIES, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crusade Members to Front

GF151320 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A number of Kazerun reconstruction crusade members left for the front this morning to assist other fighting brothers in the battle between right and wrong.

Curfew on Vehicles

GF151424 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The Kazerun governor's office has issued a communique stating that, due to the necessity for compliance with blackout regulations, starting today all vehicles will be prevented from leaving or entering Kazerun after 1800. This restriction also applies to all buses and minibuses. The governor's office reiterates in the communique that the highway and traffic police will stop violators and prevent them from proceeding.

Large-Scale Contributions

GF151352 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Assistance and contributions to war victims in the south and southwest of our country have been gaining wider dimensions and momentum every day. Our correspondents report that large amounts of cash, food and clothing have been sent to areas suffering from the war imposed by Iraq against our nation.

Firuzabad March

GF151306 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A grand march was held early this morning by Firuzabad citizens in support of the Islamic Republic Government, revolution guard fighters and Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic. During the march, one of the brother guards expressed gratitude to Firuzabad citizens for their support and stated that the government would decisively crush all kinds of plots. There shall not be any conciliation, he noted.

It must be mentioned that during the march the entire city of Firuzabad and all its schools were closed.

New Darab Mayor

GF151436 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to report from our correspondent in Darab, Mohammad 'Aref has been appointed the new mayor of Darab. He was formerly deputy commander of the revolution guard corps in Darab.

Gendarmerie Training

GF151321 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday and today a number of officers, NCO's and 1977 draftees were sent by the Firuzabad gendarmerie regiment to the Shiraz military training center for short courses.

Guards, Tribesmen to Battlefield

GF151830 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from the Kohkiluyeh governor and the Gachsaran Revolution Guard Corps, during the last 3 days a number of guardsmen, tribesmen and members of the oppressed mobilization team of these two cities have been dispatched to border regions to defend the beloved Iranian territory.

Callup of Physicians, Nurses

GF151915 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The Shiraz medical aid headquarters located at the Shiraz Red Crescent Society has issued a communique regarding solid and unified resistance by all sectors of the Iranian nation in defense of the Islamic homeland's independence against the Ba'thist Iraqi executioners. It announced that so far 12 medical teams of physicians, nurses and other medical staff of the university of Shiraz and the health department have volunteered and departed for the battlefront. They are presently treating the wounded and war victims. Other freedom-loving and Muslim volunteer physicians of Shiraz willing to be dispatched to battle areas are requested to report to this headquarters so that the necessary arrangements for their departure can be made. To refrain from fulfilling this sacred obligation will be considered as apathy and indifference toward the blood of Islam's martyrs and disregard of Islamic and patriotic duty.

Yasuj March

GF151824 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A march was staged in Yasuj early this morning in which ordinary citizens, educators and students participated. In the course of the march, the crimes of the Ba'thist mercenaries were denounced. A group of the oppressed mobilization team from Boyerahmad departing for the border areas of the country was praised and glorified. Once again the marchers renewed their solidarity with the nation's imam. One of the clergy delivered a speech on the country's various problems and issues.

Friday Imam Visits Wounded

GF161719 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Shiraz Friday imam, today met with brothers wounded in the war and transferred to Shiraz' Namazi and Sa'di hospitals.

Volunteers Leave Fars

GF161720 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] A group of stalwart soldiers of Abadeh Soreyan Gendarme post have left for the southern and western fronts to fight the Iraqi Ba'thists. They were given a warm sendoff by the population. A group of the Shiraz Municipality Strike Force also left for the battle zones this afternoon.

Medical Help Sent to Ahvaz

GF161722 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] According to our reporter, five buses converted into mobile hospitals by the Shiraz University aid headquarters left for Mahshahr and Ahvaz today. They were accompanied by two medical groups consisting of nine doctors and nurses as well as medicine and other equipment.

AIR RAID, DAMAGE TO REFINERY IN TABRIZ NOTED

Red Alert Warning

GF151528 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1523 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, the siren you are hearing is the red condition indicating a danger of an air raid. Please comply with all red condition regulations.

Attack on Refinery

LD160946 Tehran PARS in English 0840 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The following communique was issued by the employees of Tabriz oil refinery in connection with the latest Iraqi Ba'thist regime attack upon the city of Tabriz.

In the name of the most high. Once again the bloody hand of the United States has come out of the sleeve of dirty Saddam and murdered six of the best sons of this land while they were on duty at the oil refinery. Saddam and his masters should realise that with such barbaric attacks they are only digging their own graves much faster, and with these (?actions) they are making us more determined to better safeguard our revolution and try harder in reaching our goal. To show our appreciation of the sacrifice of these six victims of enemy attack and to express our full hatred of American imperialism, Thursday October 16 at 10 a.m. we shall gather in the freedom square of the city and proceed with their bodies to the cemetery of the martyrs. We anticipate the attendence of all fellow citizens, especially the clergy, to show the world once again our firm stand in support of our Islamic revolution.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

LD170522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0347 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Tehran Security Headquarters has issued announcement no 172 as follows:

Dear citizens, the plan for the mobilization of traffic is still continuing. As on other days, the fueling of private vehicles is to take place between 1400 and 1730. For the convenience of our dear citizens, private vehicles are allowed today only, Friday, to drive in town, provided they do so sparingly beginning in the morning until 1800.

NVOI ACCUSES U.S. OF INSTIGATING IRAN-IRAQ WAR

TAQ92107 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Plans and the CIA"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: More than 30,000 of our compatriots in Tehran are receiving military training.

In other parts of our country the masses have risen with arms to defend the territorial integrity and the revolutionary gains of our Islamic Republic. The course of events is such that it is likely that we will have to wage battle for a long period against a serious enemy. Currently, the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower is roving in the vicinity of our country's coastal areas, and the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway is also joining it. These carriers contain 150 planes and 1,800 Marines are deployed in other landing craft.

According to reports, Britain has also dispatched missile ships and other reinforcement ships to our region. REUTER reports that currently about 50 warships of the United States and other NATO member countries are concentrated in the Persian Gulf region. Thus, the issue is over the preparation of aggressive acts on a very large scale, which had already been planned. All these events are evidence that part of the program planned by Washington consists of kindling the flame of war in our region between our country and Iraq.

There is no doubt that the imposed war on our homeland is the result of the aggressive policy of the United States, because the blame for the convulsive conditions in the Persian Gulf rests with world-devouring America. However, there also exist certain plans to intensify these convulsions. It is no accident that the first U.S. military units entered the Persian Gulf region immediately following the start of clashes between our country and Iraq. These U.S. military units have been stationed in Oman, Bahrain, the Sheykhdom of Dubai and Saudi Arabia. Three days after the start of war, the United States dispatched its [words indistinct] military force, especially its air force, to our region. It is also noteworthy that in order to prepare the ground for cooperation within the framework of U.S. military plans Saudi Arabia began contacts with a number of Persian Gulf governments.

The ASH-SH'AB newspaper published in Beirut writes that the principle role in implementing Washington's pre-arranged plan was given to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which, utilizing all possible means, would start operating to [word indistinct] the conflict, to spread false rumors, reports and information and to mislead the leaders of the countries engaged in the war. The CIA, through its masked and unmasked elements and agents, strived to insinuate that the Iranian side is getting ready to attack Iraq and vice versa. These CIA agents also consistently told Iraqi authorities that [words indistinct]. These same agents at the same time insinuated that the Iraqi Army is also allegedly awaiting an opportunity of rebel against the Baghdad regime. By analyzing events one can reach the conclusion that the Americans have succeeded in achieving some of their goals. Both of the countries engaged in the war have been severely hit economically by the damage inflicted by this war. This fact will weaken for a very long time the power of our nation and the Muslim nation of Iraq in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Israel and Zionism, and this is exactly what U.S. imperialism wanted.

With the agreement of some of the leaders of Persian Gulf countries, U.S. military forces were dispatched to this area. The calculation by the Americans is that the war that has been imposed on our country will result in the intensification of the mentality of support for America in a number of our country's responsible officials, who have long been dreaming about further rapprochement with Washington; close economic, political and even military cooperation with the United States even to the extent of the reopening of U.S. military bases in Iran to allegedly defend Iran against the threats of the Soviet Union. It seems that the dissemination of anti-Soviet nonsense by certain individuals, like Mr Chamran, is also aimed at implementing this same plan of Washington and the CIA. However, our nation is confronting with revolutionary vigilance nonsense that is being disseminated by the arch-Satan and its agents. Our nation has struggled and will continue to struggle with complete resoluteness against all its enemies, whether they be those who have attacked us from abroad or those who are engaged in subversive acts within.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to a Stockholm radio correspondent, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages will propose a "plan" on their fate "at the end of this week at the latest" and that the Majlis will decide on the American "immediately" thereafter. After that, Rafsanjani declared, it will be up to the Iranian Government to implement the decision. Rafsanjani also stated that Iran may be satisfied with a "promise" concerning its demand for U.S. noninterference in its internal affairs.

In a New York press conference, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i broached the hostage issue despite authoritative Iranian denials that he would not deal with it during his stay in the United States. According to AFP, a spokesman for Raja'i had said the prime minister would make "no pronouncements" on the hostages, "directly or indirectly," and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani had stated that Raja'i did not intend to discuss "any issue not directly related to the purpose behind his trip" to the United Nations. Furthermore, reiterating that Raja'i went to New York only to explain Iran's position in the war with Iraq, UN Envoy 'Ali Shams Ardekani, in an interview with AYADEGAN reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, said nobody wants to discuss the hostage issue "under the circumstances we are living in."

In his New York press conference, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i explained that the hostages had been seized not by the government or any "faction" but by the Muslim people of Iran in expression of their "rejection of oppression." He said that as a result of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, the world has become aware of the "extent of the U.S. crimes" against Iran and of those committed by "other big powers." Raja'i went on to reiterate that the fate of the hostages is up to the Majlis, which will make a decision "soon," and declared that while U.S. "intervention" in the Iran-Iraq war would not "obstruct" a solution to the question, it would certainly "delay" it. He went on to say he would consider it a "sign of U.S. good intentions toward solving the crisis with the Iranian people" if America would withdraw the AWACS Aircraft from Saudi Arabia, stop supporting Jordan and "other countries" in the region and cease its "hostile acts" against the Iranian people.

Commenting on the broader ramifications of the hostage issue in a statement reported by AFP, Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages, said it would be incorrect to interpret a "possible release" of the Americans as indicating a "drastic change" in Iranian foreign policy. Iran, he told AFP, would continue to "keep its distance" from those countries that have objected to the holding of the hostages.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Raja'i UN Speech--In his speech to the UN Security Council, carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said Iran's "final statement" on the war is that it will not end until the "aggressor is crushed and punished," and he declared that Iran is determined to do this, if necessary, by a "war of attrition, a people's war." He also alleged that the Iraqi war on Iran is actually a "united and coordinated struggle" by the superpowers against his country as illustrated by the "shipment of Russian weapons through the American Jordan" to Iraq. Again referring to alleged superpower enmity toward Iran, Raja'i declared that the war will be won by the revolutionary faith of the Iranian people and not by American AWACS aircraft and Soviet Tupolevs. He charged that the United States is using AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia to monitor the deployment of Iran's Armed Forces and is reporting their disposition to the Iraqis and that these planes are hampering Iran's radar systems.

The prime minister also rejected Iraq's official reasons for its attack on Iran as presented to the Security Council by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, averring that Tehran has not violated the Algiers agreement, that Iraq has not the "slightest claim or grievance" against Iran and that, in any case, Baghdad had earlier agreed to "cancel" all its claims. According to Raja'i, it was Iraq that breached the agreement by continually interfering in Iran's internal affairs; endangering its security by sending Ba'thist "agents," mercenaries and armed bands into the border provinces and helping counterrevolutionary elements in those areas; and harboring those being sought by the Iranian revolution for crimes against the people.

Replying to Raja'i's speech, Foreign Minister Hammadi, in a statement reported by INA, reiterated the Iraqi stand he had presented in his 15 October speech to the Security Council.

Mediation Efforts--According to Karachi radio, on 17 October Pakistani President Ziaul Haq appealed to Iraq and Iran to "suspend hostilities" from 18 to 22 October during the Hajj. The radio said Ziaul Haq had informed the combatant governments of his proposal through the Iranian charge d'affaires and the Iraqi ambassador in Islamabad and had sent messages to all heads of state of the members of the Islamic Conference asking them to lend weight to his appeal. Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media, however, have not acknowledged the proposal and fighting has continued unabated.

In further developments in Ziaul Haq's mediation efforts, Kuala Lumpur radio reported that the Pakistani president has appointed an Islamic Conference negotiating team to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. According to the radio, the team comprises Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. In reporting on Prime Minister Raja'i's 20 October visit to Algeria, Algiers radio made no mention of any discussions Raja'i and Bendjedid might have had on the Gulf war or the role of the Islamic Conference mediation team.

Treatment of General Ziaul Haq and his government's policy by Iranian Urdu broadcasts, however, indicate that Iran may not be receptive to his mediation efforts. A commentary carried by Tehran radio's Urdu service said he is asking the Pakistani people to be neutral in the Gulf war while at the same time he is "toeing the line" of the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the UAE. In addition, "for a few million dollars" he has paved the way for "American Islam" under the guise of helping the Afghan Muslim insurgents. A commentary by Zahedan radio's Urdu service also noted Ziaul Haq's call on his people for neutrality in the Iraq-Iran war, but it pointed out that the Pakistani people support Iran with their "hearts and souls" and have carried out anti-American demonstrations inspired by the Iranian revolution. The radio went on to say that Ziaul Haq has used these demonstrations as an excuse to "stifle the political atmosphere." It also noted that the inequitable distribution of wealth in Pakistan and the present regime's policy of "suppression" are other sources of "dissatisfaction" with the present government. However, neither radio commentary called for the overthrow of General Ziaul Haq's government.

Habib Chatti is currently in Iran where, according to Tehran radio, he held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Dezful on 18 October, after which Bani-Sadr proclaimed that Iran will not pay Saddam Husayn any "ransom." Karachi radio reported that Chatti found the talks "very useful." According to AFP Chatti met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 20 October and described his session with him as "important" and "interesting." Chatti was also in Baghdad on 16 and 17 October. Brief INA reportage on his stay in Iraq did not indicate whether he had made any progress in his peace efforts.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY, citing the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported that Iran has notified PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat of its agreement with his proposal to convene a meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau to discuss the Iraq-Iran war. The agency also carried a report published by the weekly newspaper MONDAY MORNING saying that Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf unveiled a PLO plan to end the conflict. It consists of four stages: declaration of a cease-fire; Baghdad's announcement of its readiness to withdraw to the

borders stipulated in the 1975 Algiers agreement or in the 1913 Constantinople accord; Tehran's announcement of its willingness to begin direct negotiations with Iraq in a neutral country upon the latter's withdrawal of forces as earlier stipulated; the supervision of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces by the Islamic or nonaligned states, after which negotiations would begin. Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media have made no reference to the proposed Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting or the PLO peace plan.

Iraqi Claims of U.S. Bias--According to INA, the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Ba'th party, accused the Carter administration of a pro-Iran tilt in its stance on the Gulf war. The 17 October issue said that President Carter has demonstrated "further absurdity and disregard of facts" by attacking Iraq and adopting a "clearly biased" attitude in favor of Iran. The paper said the U.S. President's "feverish election showmanship," the timing of his statements on the Gulf war with the arrival in New York of Prime Minister Raja'i, the comments by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the "Zionist enemy's threats" served to reconfirm the "tripartite alliance" among President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and Ayatollah Khomeyni. In its 18 October issue, the paper said the last bubble of U.S. neutrality burst when the United States "hinted" to Prime Minister Raja'i that Washington would supply Iran with military equipment in return for release of the hostages. The paper declared that U.S. "opportunism, hypocrisy" and "partiality" toward Iran are in harmony with the U.S. plans of "aggressive intervention" in the Gulf.

Trying to discredit Tehran media's attacks on the United States, a Baghdad radio commentary said it is strange that Tehran's propaganda organs denounce the United States and curse its officials while Prime Minister Raja'i "throws himself in the lap" of President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Military Situation--Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah, in comments to ATH-THAWRAH reported by INA, said the Iraqi forces have "accurately" achieved their "principal missions" in general and are "tightening the siege" around Abadan in particular. Tehran radio reported on 19 October that Iranian forces had driven the Iraqis 10 km back from Abadan, but only 3 hours later it admitted that the enemy had taken up positions "near" the city. It also said street fighting has continued in Khorramshahr for the past several days. Tehran radio did admit, however, that the situation in Khorramshahr and Abadan is dangerous, as Iraqi forces have been increasing efforts to complete the encirclement of both cities and there are opportunities for the Iraqis to take the two strongholds in a "sudden onslaught." In a statement made to the radio, the Abadan governor indicated the seriousness of the situation by saying that the defenders of Abadan and Khorramshahr are hoping to receive "urgent help" from other parts of the country and are convinced that the Iranian people will not "abandon" them and will "swiftly" come to their aid. In other action in Khuzestan, Tehran radio reported a "severe" missile bombardment of civilian areas of Ahvaz and an Iraqi retreat on the fronts around Andimeshk and Dezful. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, however, reported that Iraqi forces have "silenced" the enemy combat line in the Dezful sector.

Tehran radio also reported Iranian battle successes on all western fronts and advances west from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, heavy fighting in the Gilan-e Gharb area, commando clashes in the city of Qasr-e Shirin and airborne operations in Bostan and Ilam. Monitored Iraqi media have not recently reported their version of ground activities on fronts other than the Khuzestan battlefield.

According to Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio, Iranian aircraft raided Baghdad, As-Sulaymaniyah, Maysan, At-Ta'min and Wasit and Iraqi aircraft bombed Tabriz, Naqadeh, Bandar-e Shahpur and Bandar-e Mahshahr. Tehran radio added that Iraqi MiG's also carried out sorties against Khark Island and Bushehr. Both sides claimed the downing of several enemy aircraft.

An unattributed commentary carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses said sources "close" to the Syrian Government have disclosed that over 2,000 Syrian soldiers are fighting with the Iranian forces. The radio said the Syrian troops are not organized into regular units but participate as "volunteer experts."

Shipping Developments--INA reported that Iraq has rejected UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal on the evacuation of vessels from the Shatt al-'Arab under the UN flag. The agency said that President Saddam Husayn advised Waldheim that all ships in that waterway must fly the Iraqi flag. INA also reported that Iraq is towing vessels caught in the port of Khorramshahr to Iraqi ports and that it has arranged for the repatriation of more than 1,000 seamen.

A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, reiterated that Iran will "spare no efforts" to ensure that the Strait of Hormuz is kept open. However, it said Iran's guarantee to this effect will in no way deter it from "enforcing its rights in relation to hostile states." The radio also reported that the governor of Hormozegan Province, after meeting with naval officials and the under secretary of the Commerce Ministry, gave assurances that "there is no cause for concern" over the passage through the strait of merchant shipping of all countries except Iraq.

Pahlavi Succession

According to MENA, the secretariat of Shahbanu Farah Diva announced that Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi will become the new shah on 31 October, the date on which her regency will end. MENA said that the new shah will send a message to the Iranian people on that day but no public ceremony or press conference will be held.

PDRY

In a press interview reported by KUNA, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad denied that the PDRY intends to offer facilities to the Soviet Union if the American presence in the Gulf region and Indian Ocean increases, and he said that Moscow has no need for such facilities because it has no "monopolies" in the area to protect. He also reiterated the PDRY's call on Iraq and Iran to settle their conflict by negotiations, but affirmed that different attitudes on the Gulf war as expressed by the PDRY and the YAR will not affect reunification efforts to reunite the country.

Afghanistan

Afghan-Soviet Statement--TASS and Kabul radio on 19 October carried the text of the Soviet-Afghan statement signed 3 days earlier by Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal. Noting the "limited Soviet military contingent" currently in Afghanistan, the statement said that its "withdrawal can be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before an end is ultimately put to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and guarantees are given of nonresumption of subversive activities from abroad against the Afghan people and their government." The statement said that a political settlement of the Afghan situation could be achieved by ending outside intervention and by reaching "appropriate agreements" between Afghanistan and its neighbors, particularly Pakistan, on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals of 14 May 1980. The statement also called for Iraq and Iran to settle the "disputed issues" between them through negotiations on a "mutually acceptable basis." In addition to expressing agreement on other aspects of international relations, the two countries declared their "profound satisfaction" with the development of their bilateral ties.

Coup Plot--According to Karachi radio, citing reports received from Kabul, Soviet forces recently foiled a plot to overthrow the Babrak Karmal government. No details were given.

Libya

AFP: Citing the Paris Arabic-language paper AL-MUSTAQBAL, reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will visit Moscow "soon" on a trip that will mark a "qualitative change" in Libyan-Soviet relations. "Well-informed sources" in Damascus told the paper that Libya and the Soviet Union will sign a friendship treaty similar to that between the USSR and Syria. According to the paper, Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Damascus to discuss Libya-Syria unification has been postponed until after he returns from Moscow. AL-MUSTAQBAL said that Libyan sources in Paris refused to comment on the report.

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KHOMEYNI ISSUES 'ID AL-ADHA MESSAGE, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Message Calls for Steadfastness

LD191812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Announcer-read message issued by leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Blessed be the auspicious 'Id al-Adha to all Muslims the world over and to the nation of the exalted prophet. Blessed be this great Islamic festival to the world's oppressed who have risen against the arrogant and the satanical. Blessed be it to the great Iranian Islamic nation which has sincreely and courageously risen against the satanical. Blessed be it to the armed forces of the Islamic Republic, to the brave militants of the west and the south who, with Islamic commitment and sacrifice for the sake of the most exalted God, are standing like a dike of iron in a jihad and in defense of the Islamic nation and who are driving away and will drive away the filthy Iraqi Ba'thist Party bloodsuckers and hirelings of the enemies of Islam and humanity. That day is blessed for Islam and Islamic nations when the hands of bloodsuckers and oppressors are cut off from the Islamic nations. That day is blessed for our noble nation when the Islamic Republic in the fullest sense of the word is established in the Islamic nation, and when the progressive Islamic teachings are established instead of antihuman teachings.

O you great Islamic nation, you are now at a two-way junction: The road to eternal happiness and honor under the most honorable shadow of jihad for God and the defense of the Islamic nation and the road to abjectness and eternal shame should you, God forbid, show laxness and coolness in this jihad. I ardently hope that our nation will not allow itself to be subjected to shame, that it will not rest until the downfall of the decadent Iraqi Ba'thist regime and that it will not desist from the jihad until it has liberated the noble Iraqi nation from suppression and the crimes that cast their evil shadows over them.

And you, the fruitful youngsters of Khuzestan, the southern region and other fronts, be steadfast in this arena of honor and defend your Islamic homeland with the utmost effort and sacrifice, for, with the will of the most exalted God, you will be victorious and drive back the soldiers of the devil with the utmost disgrace. And you, the armed forces who are standing against the infidels in Khuzestan and war-stricken borders, be alert and be coordinated, implement the instructions issued by the Supreme Defense Council, avoid disputes and discord, for, God willing, you will embrace God's triumph and come out of the arena with honor and pride.

First, I warn the Iranian people to get prepared and prepare their weapons and be on a state of alert, so that if, God forbid, there is a need for a general mobilization and orders are issued for a general jihad, they can immediately go into the area and defend God's religion and the Islamic nation. Second, I warn the military forces that they, with the utmost diligence and without any delay, should place war materiel, which, praise be to God, they have in their possession in adequate quantities, at the disposal of the combatants, be it the armed forces or other sacrificing youngsters, and that they should not allow the slightest neglect in this matter.

I want the Supreme Defense Council to inform me of the situation on the fronts every day. If it needs forces, it should point this out because enthusiastic youngsters across the country are ready for jihad. Military commanders must immediately equip the volunteers who come to the front and send them to the battle. They must reinforce the ground forces with various weapons and batteries and artillery. They must know that any neglect in this regard will be regarded by God as an unforgiveable sin, and they should beware of consequences.

I assure all fronts that victory will be with Islam and the Islamic nation and that defeat and disgrace will be the lot of your enemies. I pray to exalted God for salvation for the dear martyrs of this imposed war. They have been sacrificed for Islam, and they have achieved eternal martyrdom and permanent honor thanks to his boundless blessings. I humbly offer my congratulations and condolences to their survivors.

You, the committed Muslims, have paid your debt to great Islam and to the exalted God, and taught us the path to sacrifice and loyalty. May exalted God (?make us worthy) of you and not deprive us of this great opportunity.

I strictly stress that steadfastness in this vital matter and vigorous action will be a source of honor for our youngsters. I pray to exalted God for greatness for the Muslims and Islam and for victory of the crusaders for the sake of God.

And peace be upon those who follow guidance.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 19 October 1980

Meets With Khamene'i, Issues Directives

LD171657 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, was received in audience this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the latter's residence and held talks with him. During this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i presented to the nation's imam a report concerning the war in the southern part of the country, and Imam Khomeyni issued the necessary directives.

Also received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi, Khorramshahr's Friday imam, who presented the nation's imam with reports concerning events in Khorramshahr and Abadan regions.

Talk With Iraqi Clergyman

GF191615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The leader of the Islamic nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, this afternoon received Hojjat al-Islam wa al-Muslimin Muhammad al-Baqir al-Hakim, son of the late Ayatollah Muhsin al-Hakim.

Meeting With Qotbzadeh

LD191102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh met and conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic. The meeting dealt with various foreign and domestic issues.

Congratulations on 'Id Al-Adha

JN200954 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has received a cable of congratulations on the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia. Following is the text of the cable:

His Eminence Imam Khomeyni: the blessed Al-Adha feast has given me the chance to extend to Your Eminence the sincerest congratulations and best wishes. I beseech Almighty God to bestow his care and mercy upon the Muslim people, to grant them victory in life by means of their adherence to God's religion and to have them among the residents of paradise.

Accept our congratulations, and I beseech Almighty God to grant Your Eminence continued good health and success and the fraternal Iranian people happiness and prosperity.

[signed] Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz

The leader of the revolution and the Islamic nation has also received the following cable of congratulations on the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast from the Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister:

His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran: On the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast, I wish to convey my warmest congratulations coupled with my sincere wishes for continued good health and happiness to Your Eminence. I implore Almighty God that the fraternal Iranian people and other Muslims will enjoy the return of this happy day with prosperity and blessings.

[signed] Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah

AFP: KHO'INI DISCLAIMS KHOMEYNI BACKING FOR U.S. HOSTAGE SEIZURE

NC180717 Paris AFP in English 0658 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Oct (AFP)--Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni did not know in advance of the militant students' decision to seize the U.S. Embassy last November, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, deputy and Ayatollah Khomeyni's chief representative with the students, said here.

At the same time, despite tacit approval, the ayatollah was not at the time able to agree openly with the students' action, Kho'ini added in the Tehran TIMES newspaper.

Kho'ini is a member of the parliamentary committee responsible for debating the fate of the 52 hostages still being held.

The release of the hostages would not contribute to a thawing of Iran's isolationist policy, he also said.

Iran's determination to be free and independent of superpower influence would still keep it at a distance from countries which objected to the holding of the hostages.

It would be wrong to interpret a possible release as an attitude indicating a drastic change in foreign policy, he added.

REPORTAGE ON RAJA'I TRIP TO UN, SECURITY COUNCIL SPEECH

Arrival in New York

JN171153 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1700 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in New York at eight o'clock, Tehran time. He was received by 'Ali Shams Ardekani, head of the Iranian delegation to the United Nations, and Mohamed Bedjaqui, fraternal Algerian ambassador to the United States. [as heard]

Last night, brother Raja'i stopped for a short while in London en route to New York. He smiled when his car passed slowly by journalists. However, he made not statement. Raja'i is accompanied by a delegation of five members and five journalists.

Message on Iraqi Atrocities

LD171758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] We have just received Prime Minister Raja'i's message from New York from the public relations office of the Prime Minister.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the Muslim and brave Iranian nation; you oppressed people of Kermanshah: I have come to the United States and to the United Nations in order to convey your red cry against oppression and to relate your epic-making action in the face of aggression by the mercenary Iraqi regime, and I have been informed of the bombing of educational, scientific and residential centers, although some may think that the conscience of mankind is unaware of these crimes. Finding itself helpless in fighting you, the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary army is ruthlessly dropping bombs on helpless people, and shedding blood and setting on fire innocent children. The crimes committed by these ungodly mercenaries have rendered [name indistinct] and Hitler innocent. Where are these so-called defenders of the human rights when a risen people are annihilated in classrooms, in hospitals and in their homes? I hope these tragedies will help us to continue our path, which is to provide justice and eliminate evil systems.

I express my condolences to the noble, martyr-nurturing and Muslim Iranian people and share their grief in the loss of our loved ones. May God give us all patience and cut off the hands of the oppressors, God willing.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, New York, 17 October

Speech to Security Council

LD190320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 80

["Text" of speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 18 October to the UN Security Council--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage indinstinct] We have come here under circumstances in which our country is burning in the fire of an inhuman war created by the Ba'thist government. We are here at a time when the Algerian earthquake has deeply grieved our people and our imam. We are extremely sorry for being unable to help and to meet the needs of our Muslim and Algerian brothers as we would have liked, because of the state of war. I came here yesterday from the battlefront. I saw with my own eyes the dead and the wounded whose sight would pain the spirit of any man, however insensitive he might be. The 9-meter-long surface-to-surface missiles fired on Dezful have destroyed a major part of the town, bringing it down on the heads of the noble and heroic citizens of the town.

While in Dezful, I saw more than 30 wounded babies under 6 months of age who are right now hospitalized in the town's hospital. Saddam Husayn's army, under vain pretexts, or rather, without any pretext, has invaded our territory. It is destroying productive, economic and, especially, residential centers, including hospitals and educational centers, thus murdering our innocent people. The world must know that Saddam's misguided army has no mercy on anything. It has resurrected the memories of Hitler's invasion. In order to perpetuate his dependent government's life for another few days, Saddam has savagely attacked our people who have begun the reconstruction phase of the Islamic Republic. He has invaded with 12 divisions, more than 2,500 tanks, hundreds of jet fighters and considerable weapons.

I learned yesterday aboard the plane that, as a result of bombarding primary schools, secondary schools, a university and a hospital in Kermanshah, more than 1,000 schoolc-children and civilians have been either killed or wounded.

The Iraqi Ba'thist army, having never heard of humanity, will not stop at any crimes should it have the opportunity even for a few minutes, against any residential area in our country. They have looted houses and have even shamelessly raped our women in certain areas. They caputure 18-year old civilians as POW's and, along with other POW's, torture them and then murder them.

We call upon the awakened conscience of the people of the world, particularly the Muslim who hold the same ideological values as we do, to set in judgment. We are grieved, wondering how those who claim to support humanity are remaining silent, faced with these savage and inhuman acts, this open aggression. How can they claim neutrality? How can nations allow their representatives to state in international bodies that they are neutral? We do know that a great many world revolutionaries have come here, demanding their peoples' rights. However, ultimately, it has always been the nations themselves that have managed to put aggressors in their places through their revolutionary (?action) and with their own hands.

Our oppressed and heroic nation, too, being inspired by the life-giving Islamic ideology and under the leadership of the supreme authority, Imam Khomeyni, shall ultimately succeed in defeating the invaders and shall restore our legitimate rights.

We have learned that the world is puzzled by the response and resistance of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces and the Muslim Iranian people vis-a-vis the Saddam army. I openly declare that our nation is determined, even by resorting to a war of attrition, a people's war, not only to put the aggressors in their place, but to familarize, as much as possible, our Iraqi Muslim brothers with the inhuman and dependent nature of Saddam. Also, we are determined to give a crushing response to U.S. imperialism, which is helping the Iraqi Ba'thist government directly and indirectly.

Through its AWACS in Saudi Arabia, America is monitoring deployment of the heroic Islamic Republic Army and then reporting to Iraq. Moreover, by misleading our radar systems, it is giving false targets to our fighters.

We warn those who are shipping weapons, ammunition and spare parts to Iraq through Al-'Aqabah in Jordan to enable the Ba'th army to shed the blood of and set fire to the Muslim and anti-imperialist Iranian people, to burn them and capture them, that their actions shall not remain unanswered. They must know that our nation has decided to stay alive, free and independent to defend its Islamic and humane revolution. God willing, it shall do so.

The superpowers want to impose another Israel on the people in the Middle East. Are the American crimes in crushing the oppressed and brethren Egyptian people and the Muslim people in southern Lebanon not completed yet, that it is trying to establish yet another Israel under the guise of Arab nationalism? Have the Israeli Zionists not been adequate to carry out its crimes in the region that it is helping yet another government, under Saddam, in order to destroy human standards and achieve its power-seeking objectives? However, we are convinced that the fire ignited in the region by Saddam shall burn him, and all those who have been and are helping him.

The aim of the Iraqi regime and its masters is not to capture a piece of land, their main aim is to waste the revolutionary movement of the Muslim people and to topple our Islamic Republic. They want to (?prevent the expansion of the Islamic movement) which has started recently and prevent us in making a free and independent Iran with Islamic and revolutionary dimensions, because the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran will lead to the defeat of all the satanic powers on earth.

The deprived nations of the world and all those who have been disappointed from East and West must know that our Islamic revolution has opened a new path for all the oppressed of the world. Our revolution gained independence by our nation's power and it will guarantee this independence through the self-sacrifice of our nation without needing any outside help. We believe, and we have found by experience, that what determines the fate of a war is belief and faith, not arms and ammunition. And in accordance with this principle, we now decisively announce that in this war, which was imposed upon us, (?the real winner) will be the Islamic and revolutionary faith of the people, not the American AWACS and not the Russian Tupolevs.

In this war we are not only defending our territorial integrity and economic resources, but we are guarding the human values and honor of the Muslim people of our country. We are fighting to guide humanity towards real humane targets; and we know that this imposed war will finally and certainly lead to the victory of right against evil.

We shall prove to the world that we are able to stand on our own feet without having to resort to Eastern colonialism to help us fight Western colonialism--thus having to pay the highest price to safeguard our independence. The military aggression of Tabas [U.S. abortive hostage rescue attempt] the coup d'etat plot and the attack of Saddam's army and superpowers showed that to resort to force against the Islamic Republic is doomed to failure.

We have suffered thousands of martyrs and wounded so far in this war which was forced upon us, which cannot be made up for by monetary compensation. Instead we are waiting to see the day when the oppressed brothers of Iraq will achieve their freedom and independence and try the criminal Saddam at the Islamic revolution court of Iraq to give him his just desert. And also this must be a lesson for other oppressed nations that they must invest their own resources to gain independence, freedom and human values; because God's tradition is based on helping the oppressed who have risen.

The excuses given by the puppet regime of Saddam for military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran are:

Saddam, this mercenary of international oppression, having confessed that he, himself, has initiated the military attack against the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has used the lack of observance of the 1975 treaty as an excuse for this overt aggression. It should be pointed out that, following a mutual agreement in Algeria, at the OPEC conference dated 4-6 March 1975, the treaty regarding the common border and goodneighborly relations and a violation of territorial integrity on 13 June 1975, and four additional agreements on 26 December of the same year, and also a document regarding the final and complete decision for all pertinent demands and problems on the same date and during the exchange of the ratification papers on the above pact between Iran and Iraq, were signed. All the agreements and documents, have been recorded at the UN Secretariat under reference number 14906.

These documents explain the fact that the self-indulgent regime of Iraq has not the slightest claim or grievance and that it has agreed to cancel all its claims.

The oppressed of the world should know that since the beginning of the victory of the revolution, the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran--in spite of the fact that it was not able to request a revision of all its agreements--has not violated in the slightest the said agreement. The interesting point is, a violation and breach of contract has been committed by those who ruled the oppressed people of Iraq at the time of the drafting of the treaty, and whose signatures are at the bottom of the agreements.

Moreover, the violation and breach of agreement occurred while a method for resolving possible differences was included in the agreements.

It is, now, up to the Ba'thist regime of Iraq to present its reasons for this breach of contract. For having broken the contract and aggressed against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq should admit that, either it makes inhumane decisions, or that it has committed foolish criminal and insane acts on the orders of its "international superpower" masters, not with the intention of reforming minds, but to destroy the Islamic revolution.

The breach of the agreements--even before their unilateral abrogation by Saddam Husayn--has come in the following ways:

Continual interference, during the 19 months following the victory of the Islamic revolution, in Iran's internal affairs;

Breach of the contents of the agreements regarding border security, by sending Ba'thist agents and mercenaries and armed groups to the Provinces of Kordestan, Kermanshah, Ilam, Khuzestan, and also helping counterrevolution elements and those opposed to the Islamic Republic of Iran in these provinces, and even in Sistan va Baluchestan;

Harboring and helping those who are sought by the revolution courts on charges of slaughtering people in Iran during the late shah's reign, and also placing all kinds of financial and propagandistic facilities at their disposal, in order to weaken and overthrow the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These elements have two radio transmitters in Iraq at present, and are involved in propaganda against our Islamic revolution.

We will now explain the true motives and reason behind the aggression by the Iraqi regime against Iran. We will also explain the nature of the Iraqi position with regard to the Islamic revolution, as well as the role of the superpowers.

What are the motives and reasons that have forced the Baghdad (?regime) to break the agreement and commit aggression? In order to answer this question, we should first understand the (?position) of the puppet regime of Iraq, and briefly (?review) Saddam's (?previous) stances vis-a-vis Iran's Islamic revolution. The ruling Ba'th party of Iraq is a (?follower) of the famous Michele 'Aflaq; that sly Zionist free-mason who created a so-called "nationalist-socialist" organization with corrupt [word indistinct] racist ideologies in order to corrupt the anticolonialistic and anti-Zionist struggles of the oppressed Muslim Arab peoples.

After the victory of An-Nasir in Egypt and his attack on Western interests in Arabian puppet regimes of the Middle East; and because reactionary regimes like those of Shah Husayn and Shah Hassan were not able to resist the attack on their own; and in order to fight against An-Nasir and "Nasirism", the West brought in seemingly "leftist" regimes. These were regimes that sounded more revolutionary than An-Nasir but which in practice were more conservative than Shah Husayn. One such regime was the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

The history of the Muslim Arab people testifies that the forces of this regime, which is determined to destroy our Islamic Revolution with all its might and military equipment, have never reached the front before the end of the battle. During the wars between the Arabs and the occupying regime of Jerusalem, when this regime shouted anti-Zionist slogans, it never took--and will never take--a practical step against the interests of Zionism or toward the liberation of Palestine.

From an internal point of view, Iraq's regime has brought tyranny and suppression to such an extent that it has martyred through torture in prison a high-ranking source of imitation; namely, Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir Sadr and his esteemed sister.

The stance of Saddam's regime vis-a-vis Iran's Islamic revolution has been hostile from the start, and has worked towards preventing its fruition, or its failure. [as heard]

Mr Raja'i said: The world remembers that the Ba'th regime forced Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, to leave Iraq at the height of the revolution in order to undermine its success. The friendly and brotherly relations which existed between Saddam and Iran during the late shah's reign turned into a hostile relationship which could not even be compared with his superficial relations with Israel. The propaganda machines of Saddam and his mercenaries began working against our Islamic revolution and Iraq became the base and headquarters of the evil mercenaries of America, the fugitives and well known tyrants like Palizban, Ovessi and Sardar Jaf, of the traitor shah's regime and the left and right counter-revolutionaries in Iran. The left and right counterrevolutionaries in Iran are enjoying moral and financial support from Iraq's Ba'thists, and as stated before, radio stations are operating in that country posing as Iranian stations and broadcasting against the Islamic revolution.

We invite the nations of the world to judge, and ask them to ask the puppet regime of Iraq, which claims to be fighting against America: Why did they adopt such a friendly attitude toward the puppet regime of the late shah? And why are they plotting against a regime that--as friend or foe will testify--has delivered irreparable blows to the most vital economic and strategic interests of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, and has even forced America to resort to direct military invasion, the severence of diplomatic relations and an economic blockade on the Islamic Republic of Iran?

If the anti-American stance of the Iraqi Ba'thists goes beyond words, why did they not even slightly offend the army of the late shah which was run by American advisers? Instead, they attacked the same army that has just been liberated from those advisers. Is this not simply an American mission, with anti-American pretences? The people of the world know these methods very well. During the past few years, we witnessed how the British puppet regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe swore at its masters, and even superficially rebelled against them. We do not consider the hostile stance of the Iraqi Ba'thists toward ourselves to be anything but the stance of the superpowers--led by the United States--toward ourselves.

From this platform, we declare to the people of the world that we consider Iraq's military aggression to be part of the continuous plots of global paganism--led by the United States--against our revolution. We regard the attack by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq as aggression by global oppression and [words indistinct] against our Islamic revolution, and see the hand of the arch-Satan and the lesser Satans behind it.

We invite the people of the world, especially the Muslim Arab masses, to ponder on these issues, and we hope that they will arrive at the answers themselves.

How is it that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq--supposing they have differences of opinion with Iran over land--instead of discussing them with Algeria, which, according to mutual agreement, is the arbitrator, embarks on a sudden attack by air, sea and land on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran? How is it that--at the same time of this attack--the mercenary Bakhtiar went to Iraq and ordered the internal counterevolution to close down the schools in Iran? How is it that the aggression of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has exceeded the claimed border settlement and has led to the effort to occupy our provinces, especially the oil-rich Province of Khuzestan? How is it that at the same time of Saddam's attack on Iran, the United States considers it as a blessing toward the release of the spy hostages? How is it that Iraq's attack coincided with the extinction of the last separatist flames in Kordestan and the establishment of the last structure of the Islamic Republic, that is, the formation of the Cabinet?

And finally, how is it that the primary helpers of the so-called revolutionary regime of Iraq in this war are the filthiest and the most evil of the reactionary and U.S. puppet regimes like Jordan, Egypt, Morocco and so forth?

As we mentioned, the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah has become the most important sea link for Iraq, while Jordanian airports have been turned into Iraqi fighter bases and sanctuaries. Egyptian pilots and missile servicemen are playing the most active role in Iraq, with Jordanian Army units being stationed in that country right now. In view of these instances, can one consider the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's war with Iran as a phenomenon related to Iraq itself, and concerned with a few square kilometers of territory? Under these circumstances, are we not right to view with war as part of a united and coordinated struggle by the superpowers against our Islamic revolution?

In these days of blood and fire and war, we are witnessing the ever-expanding presence of the superpowers' warships and armed forces in the region. We also see how, during this same period, the biggest military contracts are concluded between European governments and Middle East countries. It was during these days that we noted with utter surprise that the same viewpoint [didgah] which refused to participate in the Moscow Olympics because of the Russian military invasion of Afghanistan is now, by accepting the USSR presence in Afghanistan, easily pursuing SALT II negotiations. Can this not be considered the solution to the puzzle of shipment of Russian weapons through the American Jordan to the West-dependent Saddam regime?

We now come to explaining the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the imposed war and the manner of ending it. Nations of the world are quite aware that the war between Iraq and Iran is an imposed and unwanted war, as far as we are concerned. The Islamic Republic regime would never have allowed itself to use its forces and weapons against an Islamic country, be it an inhuman regime, instead of fighting the Jerusalem regime when our Palestinian and Arab bretheren are subjected to pressure by international Zionism and world imperialism in their occupied lands, when they have given up their property, lives and homes.

Regrettably, the recent invasion by the Iraqi Ba'thist government resulted in the destruction of a major part of both countries' economic and military potentials. The bullets which ought to pierce the chests of occupiers of palestine are wounding the faithful hearts of our Muslim brethern in order to satisfy the manic ambition of one individual and secure the interests of world oppressors. Following its invasion and after occupying parts of our Islamic territory and killing a great many defenseless civilian people and destroying our towns and factories, the Iraqi Ba'thist government is now chanting the slogan of cease-fire in order to deceive world public opinion. Unfortunately, wittingly or unwittingly, certain governments have supported the slogan.

We state quite clearly that, as in any other war, a just end to this war is impossible unless the aggressor is crushed and punished. This is our main and final statement, for to accept a cease-fire offered by a country whose people are under the boots and gunfire of the enemy, is to consolidate the position of the aggressor and impose aggression on the oppressed country. Our nation is now mourning the deaths and wounding of more than a thousand schoolchildren, as a result of an Iraqi raid on Kermanshah schools. This, in itself, is the best reason to condemn the dependent Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

We also witnessed today that by bombing Abadan hospital, Iraq killed five people and wounded tens of others. These attacks and hundreds of other examples illustrate the savagery of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

In conclusion, I shall say a few sentences on the reason for our participation in the UN Security Council: Islamic teachings and historical experience have shown us that to overcome difficulties one has to rely on God and the people, that it cannot be otherwise. Considering this fact, we are attending the council not because we expect it to bring justice or to repulse aggression. We are convinced that, with the right of veto in the hands of the powerful, and facing other problems, the Security Council is incapable of seriously serving the deprived and oppressed peoples of the world and, secondly, the council's past history points to the fact that in certain cases, under world public opinion pressure, the council had made fundamental decisions, but, as a result of one or more superpowers opposing them, the council could not guarantee the enforcement of these decisions.

Failure to implement the council's resolutions concerning the usurping Israel after 13 years as well as the case of the racist South African regime are clear evidence substantiating our claim. Consequently, our presence in this council is solely to convey the message of oppression of our Muslim and risen people to the people of the world, warning them about the threat of crushing our revolution and its repercussions as well as the struggles by all the chained peoples.

Moreover, in this capacity, we once again warn the superpowers and world oppressors that, in view of their consecutive defeats, they abandon their convulsive struggles and plots against the Islamic revolution of Iran, and remember that they shall never succeed in stopping the growth of our divine revolution which has been reared with the blood of 65,000 martyrs and which has been burgeoning with the blood of thousands of postrevolution martyrs.

Rejects Talks With U.S. Officials

JN190550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated from the rostrum of the United Nations: We announce to the entire world that the Iraqi military aggression is part of a conspiracy by world powers led by the United States.

Before delivering his speech, Raja'i met with Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, for 105 minutes.

Brother Raja'i refused to hold talks with Carter, Brzezinski, Muskie and Christopher. He said: We are a people determined to remain alive, free and independent. Brother Raja'i added: Our faith and experience have taught us that faith alone and not weapons determines the fate of war. The Iraqi regime seeks not only to wrest a piece of territory but to topple the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Press Conference on Hostages

JN190747 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking at a press conference at the UN headquarters, brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said: Let everyone in the world know that it was not the government nor any faction which embarked on taking the U.S. hostages. No, it was the Muslim people in Iran who took part in this important move. The Muslim people expressed their support for this move by means of marches and demonstrations. Therefore, we must discuss the hostages issue and its roots in terms of the entire Muslim Iranian society. Our people suffered for many years from the injustice of the superpowers, both in the East and West.

It was, therefore, the right of the people, first, to eliminate this injustice and, second, to tell the world that they were oppressed and that they were determined to live freely and independently far from all kinds of oppression and tyranny.

Our population of 36 million expressed its rejection of oppression by seizing the den of U.S. espionage. This oppression had been practiced by the United States against our people.

Brother Raja'i said: The U.S. Embassy--whether in Iran or in any other country--is a center for carrying out plots and intervention in all our domestic affairs. Documents discovered inside the den of U.S. espionage prove that this embassy orchestrated the training of elements and prepared them to assume posts and bring in the governments that were chosen by this embassy. The U.S. Embassy used to open [fath] agreements concluded with other countries. This embassy used to grant the newspaper concessions to individuals such as BAMDAD and AYANDEGAN. We know well that such actions are not within the jurisdiction of a foreign embassy.

The prime minister said: As a result of the occupation of the den of espionage, the world became aware of the extent of the U.S. crimes against our oppressed people. This was also the case of the crimes committed by the other big powers.

Brother Raja'i said: I know the extent of the sufferings of the hostages' families: most of the ministers and I have suffered from the bitterness of imprisonment and are aware of the sufferings of the families, particularly since the hostages are in a foreign country. When we were in prison, our families had no idea if we were dead or alive. I was a prisoner in Carter's jail. I was tortured, and the signs still show on my body even though I was released 4 years ago. As I said, the 52 hostages are the hostages of the Iranian people. Therefore, the imam referred the issue of taking the decision on them to the Majlis, which expresses the people's will. The Majlis has studied the issue of hostages from all aspects. The Majlis defined its stand in the reply message sent to the U.S. congressmen.

The prime minister asserted that measures the United States has adopted under the pretext of rescuing the hostages could have endangered the lives of the hostages. The United States continued its imperialist objectives but under the cover of rescuing the hostages. These include the abortive Tabas operation. Every one of these attempts exposed the life of the hostages to the gravest dangers. The hostages' families must have been as happy as the Iranian people at the failure of the Tabas attempt.

We can see the strings of the U.S. overt and covert intervention in the war imposed on our people. The United States motivated Jordan and other countries under its influence in the area to help Saddam. The United States is reinforcing the Saudi Arabian Army with the AWACS. The United States is reinforcing its naval presence in the Persian Gulf waters. It is also continuously reinforcing its satanical troops in the area. If these attempts do not obstruct the solution of the hostages issues, they will certainly delay a solution. Therefore, our people feel indifferent [words indistinct] in resisting the solution of this issue.

Before the presidential elections, the United States is trying to show U.S. public opinion that it is throwing all its weight behind freeing the hostages and meeting the Majlis conditions.

I tell the hostages' families, U.S. public opinion and all good and free people in the world not to be concerned over the fate of the hostages. The Majlis will soon [qariban] declare the conditions for the release of these hostages. In return, the United States must work with its humanitarian capability [tamala bi qudratiha al-insaniyah] because I will hold the United States responsible for not solving this issue in the future.

The prime minister said: The United States must from today embark upon withdrawing its AWACS from Saudi Arabia and halt its support for Jordan and other countries in the area. The United States must stop its hostile acts against the Iranian people. If it does so, I will consider it as a sign of U.S. good intentions toward solving the crisis with the Iranian people, because the United States knows well that we have no intention of waging a war against Saudi Arabia. The subject of war against Saudi Arabia is not ours.

Brother Raja'i then answered journalists' questions.

Asked if the revolutionary movement is isolated, he said: Our revolutionary course has been clear since the victory of our revolution 2 years ago. I do not feel that we are isolated from the free and liberated peoples of the world, because the Islamic Revolution in Iran has managed to find many friends although they cannot express their opinions in this international organization.

UN ENVOY ARDEKANI COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES ISSUE

JN190834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0705 GMT 19 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] AZADEGAN carries excerpts of an interview [as heard] by 'Ali Shams Ardekani, the personal envoy of the Iranian prime minister to the United Nations.

Ardekani says: We came here to discuss the issue of the Iraqi aggression against our country at a time when our people are being subjected to the aggressors' bombs and missiles.

Asked by one news agency correspondent about the future of the U.S. hostages, Ardekani said: About 50,000 people were killed in our country. Why this concern about the future of 52 Americans? He added: Iran is in a state of war and you are talking about the hostages. Iran has been a hostage of the United States for more than a quarter of a century. He cited Raja'i as an example of one who had been tortured and imprisoned by the Iranian security department, SAVAK, which was under the direct control of the United States.

He said: Raja'i, who has come to the United Nations, has no nails as a result of the imperialist torture. He added that the Iranian prime minister came to the United Nations to explain the Iranian right and the Iraqi aggression against our country. He added: I don't think that any of us prefers to talk about the hostages issue under the circumstances we are living in.

TEHRAN RADIO EXPLAINS REASON FOR RAJA'I VISIT TO UN

JN190934 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0740 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brothers, the radio of the agents in Baghdad has said: Why has Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Iranian regime, gone to the United Nations as long as Khomeyni has described the international organization as a center for Satans? The radio added: It is certain that Raja'i will hold side contacts.

Brother Raja'i has gone to the United Nations to explain only the issue of the Iraqi aggression against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He will not discuss in any way whatsoever, directly or indirectly, the issue of the hostages. He will have no other contacts outside of his definite and clear mission. Is this not clear enough?

As to why brother Raja'i has gone to the United Nations, we say the following: This organization is a reality which cannot be ignored.

Representatives of more than 150 countries meet under its roof. That's why it is necessary for a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to go to the United Nations, to explain and clarify the position, policy, principles and the essence of the glorious revolution of Iran, which is being subjected to foreign aggression backed by foreign forces.

Raja'i has gone to condemn the aggressor, those who back the aggressor and those who remain silent on this aggression and do nothing to check the aggressor, who has trampled international laws and norms and the principles acknowledged and championed by this international organization day and night.

Our prime minister did not go to the United Nations to obtain our rights, or to plead for the repulsion of the aggression because the Islamic revolution and the leader of the Islamic revolution are well aware that this organization has no other function than to repeat what has already been said.

Imam Khomeyni is right when he describes the international organization as a center for Satans. Is there better evidence substantiating Imam Khomeyni's description than the presence of the Zionist entity in the heart of the Islamic world; the existence of 2 million Palestinians who have been deported from their homeland, Palestine; and the existence of scores of memoranda of protest that Arab countries have lodged with the United Nations for more than 30 years, in which they have explained the Palestinian people's cause and sought their rights. As we see them, the Palestinians still sleep under the naked sky with no covers.

Can one obtain better evidence to prove that the United Nations is a center for Satans?

Will the radio of the agents in Baghdad keep silent then?

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF MAJLIS SPEAKER RAFSANJANI

Address to Ahvaz Citizens

GF171958 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani during Friday prayers in Ahvaz on 17 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Now there is an opportunity to speak to you, noble and combatant brothers and sisters, in the resisting city of Ahvaz during this magnificent gathering, about the basic problems of the current war. Since time is short, there will be only a list of these subjects, and there will not be any time for discussions. I will discuss the problems in order and in summary.

1. This is not a war that Iran wanted. It has been forced on us. The Iranian nation, revolution and leadership did not and would not choose to force their will on others through war and the use of strength. We have known since the beginning of the revolution that a revolution cannot be contained within a border. It carries an idea, the message of right, the message of God. [crowd chants "God is great" three times, followed by "Khomeyni is great" and "Death to [word indistinct] Revolution cannot be contained. This caused the Iraqi regime to feel threatened and to start the war.

2. When revolution is produced and [words indistinct] and penetrates society, the enemies of the revolution concentrate all their efforts on stopping the country from becoming known as a successful revolutionary society.

The country that is most ready to have revolution exported to it is Iraq. It is a country where the majority of the population are Shi'a. Some 25 percent of the population is Kurdish, and these two groups are completely against Saddam's government.

The majority of the Sunni brothers, who are revolutionary youths and zealous people, disagree with Saddam. He has no national support in his country. They are overcome by fear that the Iranian revolution might be copied in Iraq. This especially started several months ago when the government's harsh measures against the people did not gain results. They arrested more than 10,000 people and martyred many by torture, such as ayatollah [name indistinct] and his learned sister.

Since they found these activities useless, they decided to attack Iran and deal a blow against the revolution in its birthplace. We have to find the roots of this in Washington. You as Khuzestanis know better than most what the United States has lost in Iran. All the American satellites , the arms cartels, the oil cartels, dependant countries on the United States and the reactionaries of the region have backed Iraq and are using Saddam's puppet regime to attack Iran. They started the attack and forced the war on us. We are sorry that this war is inflicting damage on Islamic countries. If we had not answered this war with war, in the very near future neither Iran nor Iraq would belong to their people. Therefore, we had to go to war.

You are a people who destroyed the shah's regime--which was a thousand times stronger than Saddam's regime--with your fists and the slogan "God is great." In Ahvaz, there were days when bullets were raining on your heads. You are strong people in all parts of the country. How can we compare a few guns and tanks coming from the other side of the border and perhaps firing on us a little, with the hellish power of the shah's regime? Saddam is impotent in his own country. Therefore, we are powerful, but we cannot move like the Iraqis. We cannot fire rockets at the Iraqi people. We are Muslims and are fighting for God. We know that those living in Iraqi cities are like us. They are also oppressed and are under the control of Saddam. Firing rockets at them is not in line with our revolution, and due to this our hands are somewhat tied.

Since we are fighting for our philosophy, we are undefeatable. Our resistance will start from the point when the enemy enters our homeland and our cities. Our resistance will not be in the deserts against the growl of tanks. The day that the hand of the enemy reaches the [words indistinct], then the national resistance should start like in [word indistinct] and Khorramshahr. The enemy reached Khorramshahr in the past by suffering a large number of casualties, and of course martyring many of us.

The thing that will finally defeat Saddam and the United States and anyone else behind Saddam is our feelings. [Words indistinct] in a city where such people live, what can be done by the United States or Saddam? How can they govern such people? Therefore, the end of the war will be to the advantage of Iran beyond a doubt. But we will not be satisfied with the end if it means a return of Iraqi soldiers to Baghdad. This is not enough. It only means a return to the beginning. If Iraq had not started the war, we would not have bothered. We would have waited for the Iraqi nation to sort Saddam out. But they started the war and inflicted damage on us.

The damage in Iraq is also damage to us. It makes no difference to us, since the world of Islam has suffered damage. The posts that have been damaged, the aircraft that have been damaged on both sides should have been used against Israel. The roads that have been damaged, the refineries that have been destroyed, the damaged factories, all the damage that has been inflicted by Iraq on the Muslim society in all the Islamic world. [As heard] Saddam has to answer for this. We support the Iraqi nation so they can take Saddam to court. He will either escape like the shah or he will be tried in his country. Another point is that this war, aside from the material damage that can be replaced and the losses of life that cannot, has brought us many things. It has united our nation. We see very few signs of discontent in all the country. It has shown again that these people support the revolution.

The day that we come out of this war as the victors is not very far away. The day we emerge victorious, the revolution will be known as a mature revolution. The coups, counterrevolutionaries, war, U.S. help, Russian arms, support from Saudi Arabia and Jordan and all the satanic acts of the internal counterrevolutionaries with the cooperation of foreigners can not harm the revolution. This is a mature revolution.

The acts of Abadan citizens yesterday, when they went to Khorramshahr after hearing about the Iraqi entry into the city, has no parallel in the world. Flesh against tanks, fists against cannon and small arms against mortars won in Khorramshahr. This has enormity. [passage indistinct] When we have proven to the world that the revolution is here to stay, the little Satans in the Persian Gulf; the little Satans around the United States and the little Western and Eastern Satans will no longer have any designs on your revolution, and you will be responsible for rebuilding your country and repairing the damage of war. Iraq will have to pay the damages. May the peace of God and his mercy be upon you.

Explanation of Raja'i UN Visit

LD181140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Elsam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis and a member of the Supreme Defense Council, who had traveled to battlefronts together with other members of this council, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani briefed the imam on the latest developments and the council's decisions made at the battlefronts, and the situation there, and conferred and exchanged views with the imam on the above-mentioned points. At the conclusion of this meeting the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, at an interview with PARS, summed up the outcome thus:

I explained the situation at the battlefronts and the morale of the people there in detail to the imam and consulted the imam on the thoughts we had with regard to speeding up the battle toward our final victory. The outcome of the Supreme Defense Council's study of the situation during the past few days with respect to several aspects of the battle is being implemented at the moment in order to enable us to conclude the war in Iran's favor as soon as possible. Mr Bani-Sadr was also contacted. His excellency is busily working at the battlefronts [words indistinct] the Supreme Defense Council made a number of decisions and his excellency was satisfied witn the progress made. We hope that during the next few days we shall witness better achievements both politically and militarily.

About the trip by the prime minister to the Security Council and his speech at the council, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis said: I have not yet read all his remarks and cannot comment. But about an hour ago when I spoke to him Mr Raja'i was satisfied with the environment at the United Nations because of his presence there and said: The world is looking forward to hear what we have to say and since up to now the loudspeakers of colonialism have been bringing false comments to the ears of the world, our words have had a desirable effect.

The PARS correspondent asked Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani: Did you talk with Mr Raja'i about Carter's offer to meet with him? He answered: Mr Raja'i does not intend to deal with any issue which is not directly related to the purpose behind his trip. He went there to explain Iran's stance in the Iran-Iraq war and he will work on this issue only. If other issues are to be dealt with, relevant discussions should be carried out and decisions made here.

Interview on Battles, Hostages

GF191028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1726 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Interview gien by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker, to Tehran radio reporter on 18 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, considering that you have just returned from a tour of the battle zones, I would like to ask your opinion regarding the coordination there and if you have any messages for our people on this subject.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We [words indistinct] have sessions at the defense council and it was necessary for some of the people [words indistinct]. It was very useful for planning for the continuation of the war and forecasting future matters. We went to the garrisons and observed closely, talked to the military, talked to members of the air force, army air corps and pilots closely. We went to [words indistinct] and observed the battle zones. Those who returned from the front [words indistinct]. We saw the military, the revolution guards, the mobilization forces, the committees, different groups of people who [words indistinct] in Ahvaz. We contacted the people living in war-stricken areas many times and participated in the Friday prayers and meetings. We went into the streets and the people's places of work to observe everything closely in order to find out about (?effects) of war--you can find out about it much better there--[words indistinct].

Considering all my observations, we arranged some programs since the war may last a long time. The most important point is coordination [words indistinct] since anyone who has faith, and wants to, goes to the battle zone, and this makes coordination a difficult job. The army is easier to coordinate, of course [words indistinct] better coordinated [words indistinct] it is more difficult to coordinate the army and the forces of the people. We repeatedly heard the responsible authorities say that we are moving toward making this a war of the people. We found more faith in these words there. The faith of Khorramshahr completely proves this point. I mean that where people resist and protect their city or district, it becomes impenetrable.

The cities under seige must not be evacuated under any circumstances. The enemy, using various threats, is trying to make the people leave their cities. The places where he has succeeded in this, he has succeeded with military operations. In Qasr-e Shrin the people evacuated early and the city was occupied. Mehran was the same. In Abadan, since the people have stayed longer, our faith along the front is therefore stronger.

[Question] Mr Raja'i has attended the UN Security Council meeting. The U.S. President has indicated a desire to meet him, and U.S. propaganda has made comments about it and issued rumors, one of them being that the freedom of the hostages can be discussed subject to Iran's receiving military equipment and spare parts and other such things. Since the decision on the hostage issue is under the Islamic Assembly's jurisdiction, can you please describe the Majlis' reaction on this?

[Answer] This is not new, of course. The Americans have tried to use means such as foreign ambassadors to contact us and initiate discussions. It was natural that Mr Raja'i's trip would result in the U.S. authorities' trying to talk to him. He had a set program from the start. [Words indistinct] he said that the hostage issue had nothing to do with him and he only went because the Security Council is discussing the Iranian-Iraq war. He is there to defend the Iranian position and tell them the points Iran wants to make.

As far as my information is concerned--I talked with him this morning--he responded that he would not delve into matters outside his jurisdiction. This is a matter for the Majlis to decide.

The spare parts and other such matters are not new either. They have always used this as an excuse to try to lure us into discussions. We said that this matter has nothing to do with the hostage issue. The Majlis is deliberating the hostage issue. The spare parts question is a different matter. We had contracts with the United States in the past, and the past regime had paid them. They pocketed the money and have kept our goods in their customs, where they are gathering dust. It has always been one of our just demands. The United States has to deliver the goods that we bought and paid for. The Majlis has to decide on any exchange of hostages. This is not an issue in which we are asking them for new things.

[Question] What are our conditions for accepting any resolution that the Security Council might issue on the Iranian-Iraqi war?

[Answer] We will accept it if it portrays our just position. But if they want to add other things to it, of course, we will not accept it. We did not start the war; Iraq imposed the war on us. They have wasted our human resources, wasted their own people, which we also consider a loss to us. Anywhere a Muslim is killed (?it is also a loss to us). We have also been damaged financially. Our industry has been destroyed in some cases, damaged in others. If the Security Council makes a point of these things--and we expect it to--if it wants to mediate and ask us to forego some of our rights, then we will not accept (?the resolution).

[Question] Have any conditions been decided upon on this matter?

[Answer] We made a decision prior to this in the Supreme Defense Council under the imam's leadership: that Iraq has committed aggression against us and so long as they are here [the Iraqis are in Iran] we have no alternative other than war.

Talks With DPRK Envoy

LD181724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the ambassador of the DPRK met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, at the Majlis this evening.

During this meeting, which lasted an hour, they held talks about the severance of relations between the aggressive Ba'thist regime of Iraq and the DPRK. They also discussed the expansion of political and economic relations between the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The ambassador of North Korea at this meeting said: We are prepared to place all our technical experience in the field of agricultural development, particularly rice cultivation, steel industry and [word indistinct] at the disposal of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

At the end of this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed the hope that Iran will be victorious in its battle against the superpowers and their puppet mercenaries in the region, such as the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, so that it may employ the experience of independent countries for its own development in all fields.

Meeting With Algerian Ambassador

LD192114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Algerian ambassador to Tehran this afternoon met and conferred with Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani at the latter's office.

During the course of this meeting, topics relating to mutual interests and Iran's struggles against the superpowers and the aggression of the Iraq Ba'thist regime against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran were discussed.

During this meeting, the Algerian envoy presented the Majlis speaker with an invitation from his Algerian counterpart to visit Algeria.

Thanking the envoy, the Majlis speaker said, God willing, in the near future, I will ascertain the time of a visit to Algeria and meetings with my brother Algerians following the return of Mr Raja'i, the Iranian prime minister from Algeria.

REPORTAGE ON 18-19 OCT ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Address to Khuzestan Forces

LD182032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while continuing his visit to various war zones, paid a visit this afternoon to one of the armed forces bases in Khuzestan and, addressing pilots, air force technicians, NCO's and the personnel of the airborne forces stationed at the base, made some remarks. Referring to the battle between the forces of good and evil, Dr Bani-sadr said: In this war, not only were our military facilities limited, but, because of the economic sanctions, we could not even mobilize the necessary equipment elsewhere. Consequently, we had to fight with the available equipment and compensate for shortages through your efforts, struggle, intelligence and initiative.

Continuing his remarks, he added: Even now the situation is not easy; the enemy has grown weak, but he still enjoys more advantages than we do, for he can make up for what he loses from other countries. However, it is clear that the Iraqi Army is like a frustrated army, as it has not achieved the objectives it was pursuing. As a result, it has become helpless and therefore dropped many bombs on some towns.

Dr Bani-Sadr, the president, emphasized that we must replace war equipment with our [word indistinct] and initiative in order to achieve victory. He also said: Our enemy deployed 10 times as many forces against us as we deployed; therefore, they should have been able to advance as far as they wished. However, they failed, and this was because of your work and struggle--work and struggle with initiative, combined with your unparalleled courage and extraordinarily high moral; work and struggle by all those who have stood up and fought they enemy in air and on land.

Address to Army Commanders

LD191247 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, President and Commander in Chief Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, continuing his visit to Khuzestan, last night met a group of the Islamic Republic Army commanders and officers and discussed the method of fighting the enemy forces. The PARS correspondent adds that in the course of this meeting, also attended by Commander of the Ground Forces Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhak, the president, emphasizing the need for discipline, addressed the army commanders and officers, saying:

You must be prepared to continue the war. Every nation fights, using its capabilities; our nation's capabilities are your will to fight.

We have no option but to triumph. You must compensate your weakness with human strength.

The president then said: In time of war each individual's responsibility is proportionate to his (?duty). An army commander is responsible for the life of a division and the defeat or victory of a country; however, a [word indistinct] is only responsible for himself or four or five other people. You may not pay attention to these issues unless there is a war; you may think that the army has been prepared for a parade. Yet, when the war comes, you claim your commander was not good enough and that he caused your death.

Referring to the point that it is the commander who determines who wins or loses in the war, the president said: choosing a commander is a fundamental issue. There are those who adopt themselves to circumstances and, as it were, become [word indistinct] advisers and appoint commanders or remove commanders or take over the control of a division. If there are such individuals among you, then get together tonight and drive them away, for they are no use in this war; what they do is get people killed.

The president continued: I am making this statement very clearly, because I myself warned against a foreign invasion several times, and when there was talk of discovering the earlier plot, I said that this is the preamble to a subsequent plot, that the plot was hatched in order to discredit the army and then demoralize it. The president stressed that what went on in the past does not necessarily affect the present or the future, that man's skill is in turning the reasons for weakness into reasons for victory and strength. Moreover, until such time as you are engaged in operations, you must create a (?century) from every moment.

Another point which I ought to mention is that war plans must be justified to everyone. For considering the earlier plan, I see that it has not been justified to everyone. Each and every one must know what he is supposed to do. The president and commander in chief then, pointing out that we must seek opportunities for victory and should take advantage of the enemy's weaknesses and defeat him, said: For 2 to 3 weeks I have been insisting to the imam that authority must be centralized in the Supreme Defense Council, so that the Majlis, the prime minister, the president, the army or a division would no longer have their own policy, but with all gathering at one place, we would pursue one policy. This resulted in making [word indistinct] military operation healthy. If you like, you can compare it with the situation before that, when every day someone would express a point of view.

Emphasizing the (?priority) that we must believe that we shall be victorious, the president said: Since the enemy failed to achieve anything when we were completely weak, then when we take full advantage of his weakness, do not rush things and make full use of our own forces, there is no reason why we should not achieve victory. During the past 2 days we achieved two (?things): one was [word indistinct] information and the other was making use of it; that is, we saw to it that each piece of information was placed where it belonged. As a result, heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy. Consequently, should we make use of other experiences in the coming days, then we can render the enemy so weak as to make our forces vanquish it.

On the repercussions of defeat or victory of the army in and out of the country, and while stressing the importance of [word indistinct] information for the defeat of the enemy, the president said: In this moment in our history we shall not forgive anyone for his mistake or weakness; nor do we accept any excuse. If you achieve victory, then you are heroes and if you are defeated you are helpless individuals.

I do hope that as of right now you shall be more active, you must attend to this army day and night, and turn every minute into a century to compensate for deficiencies; once you achieve victory, this was will be recorded by history, becoming one of the wonders of contemporary era.

In conclusion, the president emphasized: I shall do everything I can to achieve victory; I have no objective other than saving the country by this victory. Just as my objective is to save the country, so am I convinced that we shall triumph, that it is we who must demonstrate skill in these difficult periods. One can see this skill in your behavior. If you see that your soldiers are ready and determined, then we shall know that we are victorious. He who perseveres shall win the war. I do hope that all of you, enjoying strong hearts, remain determined to fight.

Meetings With Chatti, Cuba's Malmierca

LD200608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0458 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, and [Isidoro Malmierca] the Cuban foreign minister met separately last night with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, in a city in Khuzestan Province. They discussed the war between Iran and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq.

The Cuban minister of foreign affairs told PARS after this meeting: In this meeting, issues regarding the war between the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and Iran were discussed and reviewed. The Cuban foreign minister expressed hope that the relations between his country and Iran would expand as soon as possible since both nations have a common enemy--U.S. imperialism.

In an interview with a PARS correspondent after this meeting, President Bani-Sadr said: The points raised by these two gentlemen were similar. They reported that the Iraqi Government had told them that it had started the war because the border situation was not determined. We replied: Why did they not tell us beforehand that they had border disputes with us? Now, after 45 [as heard] days of war, they remember these matters. These are excuses; they Iraqi Government is a criminal one. They have attacked and we have no discomfort [as heard] They are in our deserts and we crush them from dawn until dusk.

The president added: A spirit of Islamic fraternity and ideology exists between the nations of Iran and Iraq. This man, Saddam Husayn, is so criminal that he has made enemies out of these people who are so (?sincere). Now they are killing each other. We cannot easily forgive this. They are (?at war with us) and we are at war with them. We shall not pay them ransom to remove their army. Saddam wanted to destroy our regime and now we shall not pay him any ransom. We are capable and have sufficient means to (?destroy) the enemy right here. However, we are in no hurry to do so.

President Bani-Sadr said: We asked him [not further identified] to appoint a committee to find out why Iraq has attacked our country so that the truth will come out in the open. The president said in conclusion: Mr Chatti proposed that a committee selected from a number of governments should come to Iran. I replied that we would discuss it with the Defense Council member and then give an answer.

KHAMENE'I VISITS WESTERN REGION WITH COUNCIL MEMBERS

GF171334 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i the Tehran Friday imam and member of the Supreme Defense Council--accompanied by the rest of the council's members--has been to the western part of the country. In a short statement, he said that during this visit he saw from a short distance the concentrated efforts of the brothers from the army and the revolution guards, who are still defending their country in Dezful, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr and Abadan.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added that the presence of the members of the Supreme Defense Council in the region has revealed more facts about the war, as they were able to adopt suitable measures. The Tehran Friday imam discussed the future of the war and said: I am certain that victory is at our side, although it will not be possible to end the war in the near future.

KHAMENE'I 'ID SERMON NOTES EXTERNAL SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

JN200738 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0522 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Sermon by Tehran Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha at Tehran university mosque in Persian with superimposed Arabic translation--live]

[Excerpt] Our revolution is an independent and popular one. We are not dependent; nor are we dependent on any world power, no matter how big or small. We will not depend on any power.

Needless to say, we appreciate the governments which support us by their words and political stands like the Governments of Algeria, Libya and Syria. We also appreciate their sound and healthy support for Iran's war against imperialism. We appreciate their performance of their duties toward justice.

However, those governments which have adopted hostile stands should understand--and we tell them--that they will face the high waves of the Islamic revolution that cannot be confronted by anyone.

I tell the corrupt shah, the shah of Jordan, that any government which adopts a hostile stand toward the Islamic Republic must understand that it will face the great waves of the Islamic revolution.

On your behalf and in my own name as a religious scholar, I tell the governments and heads of states who have not so far taken hostile stands that our war is one between atheism and Islam and that they must side with Islam.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON STRAIT OF HORMUZ

LD191836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] In connection with the guarantee given by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the Strait of Hormuz, the following statement was released tonight by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God. Since, once again, a number of news items and reports concerning the Strait of Hormuz have been issued and since it is possible that these reports may serve as an excuse for an interruption in the navigation of ships in this waterway, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again declares that Iran wants this vital waterway to remain open and will spare no efforts, as far as it is in its power, in order that this task may be realized.

Naturally, the Government of Iran's interest in and guaranteeing of the Strait of Hornuz remaining open will in no way deter Iran from enforcing its rights in relation to hostile states.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI VISITS KERMANSHAH 18 OCT

GF191329 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The scholar and great struggler, Ayatollah Montazeri, arrived in Kermanshah yesterday afternoon to inspect the war front, visit the wounded and inquire about the martyrs' families in the western region of the country, especially the martyrs of Kermanshah, who were victims of the traitorous attack by agent Iraqi Ba'thists on the schools, hospitals and housing areas in heroic Kermanshah.

Ayatollah Montazeri said the purpose of his visit to the war front was to be present among the fighting soldiers of Islam, who are defending the Islamic Republic of Iran. His eminence added that it is the religious duty of Muslims in Iran to participate in this defense as much as possible and by whatever means available.

TEHRAN RADIO CARRIES COMMENTARIES ON U.S. HOSTAGES

U.S. Spare Parts for Hostages

LD171934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to a PARS report, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who is leading a delegation to the UN Security Council to discuss the aggression by the Iraqi regime on Iranian territory, arrived in New York at 0800 this morning.

At the same time of this mission by our prime minister, Carter, the super oppressor of the world, once again resorted to a new plot, in line with his designs and plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran and other oppressed peoples of the world. He has announced that he wishes to have a meeting with Mr Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to discuss the issue of the hostages.

On the other hand Zionist news agencies of the world--these imperialist propaganda tools--and the radios defending the interests of oppressors and vested interests of influential quarters, by creating a false propaganda climate, are trying to present the invitation made by Carter, this great warmonger, as a favorable and peaceful offer, thus paving the necessary ground for the rumor on meeting and the talks, which they themselves have deviously concocted.

It appears that the defenders of the White House have forgotten that the revolutionary, Muslim and (?peaceful) Iranian nation, as well as the vigilant leaders of our Islamic land, shall nip in the bud through their sagacity and vigilance any plot or design natched by these extremist individuals, thus negating all their designs and preconceived plots, plots emanating from their sick minds.

The contradictory views expressed by U.S. decisionmakers concerning Iran are also interesting. While U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has announced that as soon as the 52 American hostages are released, the United States will deliver ammunition and military equipment to Iran, the Voice of America, citing a State Department spokesman, has totally denied this report, referring to it as false. In the meantime we have learned that the spokesman of the occupying regime in Jerusalem, this twin associate of Baghdad, has raised its voice and has issued the most ludicrous and idiotic proposal made by the West.

Tel Aviv has announced that if Iran changes its policy toward the occupying regime in Jerusalem, then Iran can rely on its military aid.

These contradictory, idiotic and multifaceted remarks by Washington diplomats are an indication that the main enemy of the Islamic revolution continues to be perplexed and puzzled by the stalwart position taken by the revolutionary forces concerning the U.S. hostages. These American politicians have forgotten that, to begin with, our main war is with the United States. If we are now facing the Iraqi mercenary aggression, we, in fact, consider it to be an aggression by the United States, which, by equipping reactionary and mercenary regimes, like that of the Iraqi atheist regime, as well as other identical ones, like that of Jordan's King Husayn, Egypt's President as-Sadat and Morocco's King Hassan, has encouraged and protected the criminal Saddam in launching an aggression against the sanctity of the territory of the Islamic revolution. One should ask these imbeciles: How can one meet a criminal who for long years exploited our Muslim nation and imposed the Pahlavi dictatorship on it? As for now, the United States is actually in a state of war against us.

Second, the ringleaders of American exploitation are under the illusion that the victory of the brave Iranian warriors is solely based on war equipment. (?Therefore), they are entertaining the illusion that the day will come when we will need their war equipment and will, consequently, to to them. What a mistake. This is yet another one of their mistakes in recognizing the Islamic revolution of Iran, for they think we rely on their weapons.

Carter and the leaders of the infidels must bear in mind that should it become necessary for us to defend the ideology of the Islamic revolution with our nails and teeth, we shall do this as a religious duty. We shall never consider ourselves in need of military equipment manufactured by the enemy.

America thinks that we are now engaged in this imposed war and that this as a good opportunity for the occupants of the White House, these traitors to humanity, to raise the issue of our need for war equipment and to raise the question of the hostages and to thus enter into a trade deal.

America must realize that in this land it is the Koran which rules, that where true Islam has taken roots, the people seek truth.

'No Bargaining'

JN181244 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Carter's Showmanship and the Steady and Firm Character of the Islamic Revolution's Strategy"]

[Text] The Iranian prime minister has gone to the United Nations at a time when Islamic Iran is waging a war that was imposed on it. The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran has gone to the UN Security Council at a time when Muslim Iran is holding the U.S. hostages and brokers in the U.S. are waging the presidential campaign.

Prime Minister 'Ali Mohammad Raja'i has gone to the United Nations to declare before the representatives of the world's countries Iran's stand on the aggressive war which has been ignited by an agent and fickle ruler.

At the time that brother Raja'i has gone to the international forum, political circles are living in an atmosphere which has its peculiarities that can be summarized as follows:

1. Iran is waging a liberation war against the unjust aggression against its western borders. Observers see in this war that Iran needs military supplies such as ammunition and spare parts.

2. The Muslim Iranian people are holding in Iran the symbols of the real aggression against the dignity of this country and of the perpetrators of the most atrocious conspiracies against the Iranian people. The U.S. hostages have been held captive on the people's initiative to regain the rights of the Muslim masses in Iran. The issue of the hostages is an Iranian-U.S. issue, the solution of which is an aspiration of the U.S. people.

3. The intensity of the U.S. presidential election campaigns is increasing. The U.S. President, Carter, is leading this campaign with a record full of failures which the masses of the Islamic revolution in Iran have inflicted on him.

Political maneuvering is taking place in this atmosphere and at a time when Islamic leaders have clearly and frankly stated the objectives of Mr Raja'i's trip.

Raja'i has gone to the United Nations to break the information siege imposed by the Zionist and Saddam Husayn's information media and to reveal to the international forum the scale of the aggressive onslaught launched by Saddam against the land of Islam. Raja'i has gone to explain to the world the inhumane nature of the aggression on behalf of Iran's Government and people. The trip of Mr Raja'i has and will have no other objectives. When the prime minister of the Islamic Republic left for the United Nations, the great despot Carter began to capitalize on and tried to take advantage of the trip for his presidential election campaign.

The hostages and the strategy of the Islamic Republic have destroyed President Carter's political future. He began to maneuver during his tour of constituencies in the United States, hoping that he could regain some of what he had lost when he was confronted with Islam in Iran and the issue of the hostages.

News agencies have reported that the dear loser has denounced Saddam Husayn's aggression and has held him responsible for the war. Why has Carter raised his voice when Raja'i left for the United Nations? Carter and his White House are very well aware that the conditions for the release of the hostages have been stated by the Islamic majlis and that these conditions are not subject to negotiation or discussion.

We reply that the brokers of international politics are brokers against the oppressed people and also against their citizens.

The dear loser, who in fact supported the Iraqi aggression on the military, political and information levels, has sought to appear before the American people as a person concerned about their interests and a fervent believer in settling the issue of the hostages. Carter says: I have done all I could to solve the issue. Have I not denounced the Iraqi aggression? Have I not suggested we are ready to provide Iran with spare parts in exchange for the hostages? Thus, I am working for the settlement of this U.S. problem and I reflect the aspirations of the U.S. people.

The world, however, knows with whose strategic support and fleet Saddam is fighting and that British and U.S. forces have concentrated in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

Iran and the world know who sent the espionage planes to the area and what kind of support the shah of Jordan, a genuine ally of the United States, has provided Iraq. Those who listen to the U.S. information media realize very well what kind of support this media is providing Saddam's aggression against the Republic of Islam.

The situation is even more clear at the United Nations. Why hasn't the United States denounced the Iraqi aggression offically? It is the outbidding of the rulers, the despots of this earth.

The stand of Islam in Iran remains clear and the strategy of our genuine revolution remains firm. "No" to bargaining [muzawadah] on the hostages. "No" to relations with the United States. "No" to any negotiation with any party that is linked to the aggression, the United States or to world imperialism.

Carter's Last Chance

JN200805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1807 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Bit by bit, some of the threads of the U.S. plot against the Islamic Republic, being carried out through Saddam, are being exposed.

Carter realized that the date of the elections was approaching. He saw that his desperate attempts made him lose face with the electorate. The American people blame Carter's policy for all of the consequences of the U.S. defeats abroad. They also hold him responsible for the spy hostages held in Iran. This issue will determine his fate in the elections. [passage indistinct]

[Words indistinct] All you have to do is to push him to wage war against Iran. Iran will then find itself compelled to acquire spare parts. You will then say [words indistinct] ready to provide Iran with spare parts, in return for the release of the hostages. Iran will be forced to accept and [words indistinct] gain the support of the entire American people. You will score a brilliant success in the presidential elections and crush the [words indistinct] dispute.

Carter began to blow the trumpet for the aggressive war against Islam, not caring whether the Iraqi economy collapses and whether thousands among both Muslim peoples are killed.

The war broke out ignited by mad Saddam inspired by his satanic master. Carter began to count the days and hours, waiting for a statement or hint from Tehran of willingness to barter the spy hostages with spare parts. The master of the black house waited long [words indistinct] for ferocity of the war any word from any official in the state of Islam auguring a ray of hope. [Words indistinct] rumors circulating in New York that Iran would exchange the hostages for spare parts. The commercial information media, headed by Monte Carlo radio, began to raise a hue and cry and announce to all listeners that the deal had been concluded and that it amounts to $53 million. Shamelessly, unconscientiously and unabashed by the scandal, Carter wanted, through this step, to tell Iran that he is ready and cannot wait longer.

Carter lost patience and could not stop himself from taking the last chance available to hiem. He publicly announced in his election campaigns that he is ready to meet with Brother Raja'i to discuss the hostages crisis. Carter said this knowing that he is shooting the last arrow in his quiver. He thought that the time was ripe to reap the fruit of the rash plot being implemented by agent Saddam.

However, Carter was taken aback [words indistinct] the fresh slap by Islam at the hands of the brother prime minister, when he said: I am not ready to meet with any U.S. official, whether Carter or anybody elese.

This was the latest slap in the series of slaps dealt to arch-satan Carter by Islam. Nevertheless, Carter continues to [words indistinct]. Unitl the time comes for the (?final) slap, we bid you farewell.

DEFENSE COUNCIL'S HEADQUARTERS ISSUES STATEMENTS

Downing of MiG's

LD171701 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, during an air raid on Tabriz this evening by a number of aggressive Iraqi MiG's, two MiG's were shot down by antiaircraft guns of the Islamic Iranian Army. Both planes crashed near the city. The East Azarbayjan governor general's office reports that during the Tabriz bombing by the aggressive MiG's, which took place at 1740, damage was inflicted on a microwave station and on the refinery. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined.

Destruction of Iraqi Posts

LD172214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council tonight announced that according to an informed official in the office of the Governorate General of Ilam, from 0730 to 1445 today personnel of the Airborne Division in the Ilam border region destroyed two Iraqi posts at Kapak Meshki and An Yazid. Two tanks, six guns positioned in Kapak Meshki and An Yazid as well as a truck carrying ammunition and an electric transformer in An Yazid township were destroyed. A number of fortifications around the two posts were also destroyed and 90 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries killed.

Request for Cooperation From Officials

LD181543 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] The following communication, addressed to all of the country's ministries, organs, and organizations, was issued today by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council:

In the name of God. By virtue of Imam Khomeyni's decree concerning the establishment of the Supreme Defense Council in order to make full and centralized use of all possibilities, facilities and information of the country's organs in the speediest manner, it is extremely necessary, considering the existing situation in the country, to have utmost cooperation and revolutionary responsibility.

Therefore, we call on all officials of the country's ministries, organizations and organs, whether governmental or private, to meet the needs of this headquarters, which shall be communicated by letter to this headquarters [as heard] without any waste of time and free from administrative procedures and formalities; for this type of cooperation, in view of the present state of affairs, is vital and is the religious duty of every individual committed to the Islamic revolution.

[Signed] Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council

Khorramshahr Renamed

LD200750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The astounding epic by the forces of Islam on the country's borders still continues.

Due to the epic-making resistance of the people of Khorramshahr on 16 October, the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Depense Council, as proposed by one of the warriors of that front, has renamed Khorramshahr Khuninshahr [city of blood], and called this day Khuninshahr Day".

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

195: Destruction of Iraqi Base

LD171723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 195 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Our Muslim and committed Iranian compatriots: The brave warriors of the ground forces' airborne unit are doing whatever they can to chastise the infidel enemy for his inhuman acts. The airborne's courageous fighters yesterday—16 October--at 1600 destroyed an Iraqi border base [name indistinct] at the Ilam battlefront. They also destroyed 12 tanks and 1 truck and killed a number of Iraqi soldiers. Moreover, at 0900 today, they attacked enemy units in Khuzestan, Bostan and Susangerd, and succeeded in destroying 10 tanks and some vehicles of the Ba'thist infidels.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

196: Forces Congratulated on Victories

LD171812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique 196 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. [Koranic verse in Arabic: "O ye Islamic soldiers, annihilate the infidels from the surface of the earth through your bloody battle so that there no longer remains a center for perfidy and plots and so that God's religion may cast its shadow over the earth"]

Brave Muslim compatriots: The army of Islam, composed of the ground, naval and air forces of the Islamic Republic as well as the gendarmerie, the police, the revolution guards corps and the popular forces, is standing like a long and impregnable dam before the aggressive and mercenary enemy. Our forces launch attacks against the enemy at opportune moments, inflicting lethal blows.

According to the latest report, the brave warriors of the revolutionary forces in Abadan and Khorramshahr have, in an act of unparalleled courage, inflicted heavy losses on the aggressive enemy, forcing it to retreat. Moreover, the casualties inflicted by our brave air force have perplexed the enemy. Greetings to you warriors and selfless frontline fighters. May God be with you.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

197: Repair of Vehicles

LD181722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique 197 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots:

In these sensitive and fateful moments, when the soldiers of Islam are engaged in an unceasing battle against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and infidels in the western and southwestern borders of the country, our brave border guards and protectors are relying only on the support of you committed and faithful forces. While expressing its boundless gratitude for the unreserved help provided by the various classes of the Muslim nation, who are lovingly helping their brother soldiers by giving their property and lives in these special conditions governing the country, the Islamic Army of Iran calls on all the technicians and repairmen of various repair shops and technical car companies to maintain military vehicles, side by side with their brother soldiers: There are the vehicles which require repair. By doing this, they will be fulfilling their religious and patriotic duties. Volunteers may obtain any further information by ringing these telephone numbers in Tehran: 856952 and 844250; and in provinces by contacting relief centers and military repair shops.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

198: Navy Personnel Praised

LD181738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique 198 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary and Muslim compatriots: The Islamic Republic of Iran's naval personnel, like other armed forces personnel, are selflessly engaged in the various battlefronts in the war between Islam and blasphemy; they are achieving certain success in annihilating the enemy.

According to the latest reports from the battlefields, all navy personnel are safe, enjoying extremely strong and high morale. The families of these epic-making heroes who are hunting field guns and tanks by means of their unshakable will and faith, and who have risen to inflict damage on the columns of the infidel enemy, should feel utmost pride and remain calm. It ought to be mentioned that the following telephone numbers are available 24 hours a day to answer any inquiry by the families of the heroes of the Islamic Iranian Navy: in Tehran: 812224, 847604, 848034, 852075 and 859384, and in Bushehr, 3045.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

199: Telephone Numbers for Inquiries

LD181742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique 199 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the hero-nurturing families of those personnel of the Islamic Republic's Air Force who are engaged in war in the south and western part of the country against the Ba'thist infidels that to obtain necessary information about their relatives they may ring these telephone numbers every day: 346070 and 345063.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

200: Successes in Ilam Area

LD182200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique 200 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Combative Iranian nation: The warriors and the heroes of the airborne ground forces, these high-flying skyhawks, in the course of a calculated and unexpected operation this morning, 18 October, against the infidel Ba'thist mercenary camp stationed along Ilam border areas, launched an attack and inflicted heavy damages on their equipment and personnel.

In another raid by these same heroes on a group of Iraqi mercenaries in Ilam area, the following damage was inflicted: One 50-caliber machinegun, three 23-mm fieldguns, five light fieldguns, one tank, one artillery observation post and one concrete bunker with a capacity of 100 were totally destroyed.

Moreover, in the course of today's operation, the airborne heroes succeeded in destroying 2 tanks and 1 vehicle and killing 70 enemy mercenaries in the western part of the country. Meanwhile, in the Ilam area, one Iraqi private sought asylum in the arms of the Islamic Republic and was warmly welcomed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

201: Gendermarie Losses

LD190436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique 201 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Hail to the indefatigable, powerful, Muslim warriors of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These warriors are constantly striving to safeguard and preserve every inch of this land alongside their other military and revolution guards brothers and the people's fighting force. Greetings to each member of the brave gendarmerie, those who are triumphantly and gloriously performing their religious and patriotic duties and missions in defending the holy soil of Iran and (?bringing) destruction upon the evil Iraqi infidels and mercenaries.

According to reports, the gendarmerie forces stationed in the Gilan-e Gharb axis attacked the enemy with the utmost bravery on 15 October and forced the aggressive Ba'thist mercenaries to retreat 8 km. In this epic-making battle, the self-sacrificing gendarmerie displayed their battleworthiness in an outstanding fashion.

In this operation, Maj 'Ali Beyglari, one of the brave officers of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was martyred and a conscript, Taqi Osku'i, was reported missing.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

202: Airborne Operations in Bostan

GF191610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique 202 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on 19 October]

[Text] In His exalted name. O heroic Muslim Iranian citizens, your valiant brothers of the ground forces' Airborne Division, in their operations today in the Bostan area, inflicted punishing blows on the aggressor enemy.

They destroyed one tank and three tents at an assembly point of the aggressor forces. A number of enemy personnel were also killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

205: Iraqi Retreat from Gilan-e Gharb

LD192212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2105 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique 205 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim, revolutionary compatriots: Following successive battles by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces yesterday, gendarmerie units in the Gilan-e Gharb sector forced the enemy to retreat in hand-to-hand fighting and captured the heights overlooking enemy positions from the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries with a victorious onslaught.

At 1030 today, following attacks by the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fully backed by the ground forces, an ammunition and equipment depot belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist forces, several vehicles and Iraqi posts were completely destroyed.

From 1330, the artillery emplacements of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were brought under the artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Revolution, as a result of which an enemy equipment depot was blown up and four pieces of the enemy's khamsah-khamsah [Arabic term meaning "five-five"] artillery were destroyed and the service personnel of the enemy artillery were killed.

In addition, two enemy tanks were destroyed by the artillery fire of the ground forces and their lookouts were forced to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Ilsmaic Republic of Iran

206: Kermanshah, Ilam Successes

LD200628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique 206 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim nation and honorable people of Iran: The following account of the battles of the brave warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which had taken place with the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenary forces on 19 October, is brought to the dear fellow warriors:

1. The Airborne Division warriors, with successful attacks on the mercenary enemy on the western and southern fronts yesterday morning, were able to destroy five tanks, two artillery pieces, ten heavy and light vehicles, five bunkers full of tanks and vehicles and three bunkers full of enemy personnel. During these attacks about 200 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. During yesterday's operations by the Airborne Division, two helicopters were hit by enemy bullets, but fortunately the damage is slight.

2. According to reports from the gendarmerie, the Ba'thist Iraqi forces fired ground-to-ground missiles on Gilan-e Gharb at midnight on 18 October. No damage or casualties were reported.

In response the Airborne Division forces opened fire on the enemy in this area. Also, according to reports received from Ilam Province, a Muslim guerrilla group ambushed the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries at night on 20 October and destroyed 22 tanks and armored vehicles and 22 enemy vehicles carrying ammunition, and killed 25 Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

207: 19 Oct Battle Report

LD201244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique 207 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear compatriots: The courageous fighters of the Islamic Republic Gendarmerie yesterday, 19 October, succeeded in an offensive operation in the western part of the country to drive out the infidel Ba'thists from their positions and kill a number of mercenaries. In the course of this offensive, certain quantities of the enemy's weapons and equipment were captured.

Moreover, in another area in the western part of the country, the infidel enemy forces assaulted our forces. However, our brave forces, putting up a great fight, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, forcing them to retreat. One of the mercenaries' tanks was destroyed. Our forces suffered four martyred and one wounded.

COMMENTARY SCORES ZIAUL HAQ'S 'PRO-U.S. POLICY'

GF192022 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] General Zia has advised the people of Pakistan to remain neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi war at a time when he has demonstrated his pro-American policy in the region. For a few million dollars from the U.S., he paved the way for American Islam under the guise of helping the Afghan mujahidin. He also held an Islamic conference in his capital.

When the Iraqi Government failed in its assessment of the war with Iran, he came to Tehran and then went to Baghdad. He then went to Washington and London to meet Carter and Mrs Thatcher. General Zia has friendly relations with Saudi Arabia, Iraqi and the United Arab Emirates and had received aid from these countries many times. He is, therefore, toeing their line in this conflict and is advising the people of Pakistan to remain neutral in this war.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS IRANIAN-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

GF191938 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] News agencies have reported from Islamabad that General Ziaul Haq has told the people of Pakistan to remain neutral on the Iranian-Iraqi war. General Zia has issued this statement at a time when thousands of Pakistani lawyers and journalists, despite the rigors of censorship, have asked the people to demonstrate and observe a 1-day strike on the occasion of the birthday of [name indistinct]. These lawyers and journalists are supporting Iran and condemning Iraq in this war.

A study of the history of relations between Iran and Pakistan will reveal how the imperialists and their agents divided these nations in various periods in spite of the religious, cultural and linguistic bonds between the two nations. The British imperialists in the last century used Pakistani Muslim soldiers under the title of Indian soldiers against us.

In spite of the fact that army dictators have been suppressing this nation since 1947, when this country came into being, the Pakistani people support Iran with their hearts and souls. The great poet of Pakistan, Allama Iqbal, used to take pride in the fact that his poetry was in Persian. There are numerous examples of fraternity between the peoples of Pakistan and Iran, and the Iranian revolution provided yet another opportunity for them to show these sentiments.

Last year at the beginning of Muharram--on the eve of the rebellion of people in the Arabian Peninsula, the suppression of people by the Saudi Government and the bombardment of the house of God with the help of foreign commandos--the Pakistani people staged large demonstrations against the real source of the conspiracy, namely, the United States, and burned the American Embassy and other imperialist bases in Pakistan. These demonstrations, which were inspired by the revolution in Iran, were staged against the government of General Zia and his pro-American policy in the Indian Ocean. These demonstrations provided a pretext for General Zia to suppress the freedom-loving people and stifle the political atmosphere. He acknowledged the damage done to the U.S. property in Pakistan and promised to rebuild the U.S. Embassy building with money from the people of Pakistan.

It may be mentioned that Pakistan's relationship with Iran is not the only cause of dissatisfaction with General Zia's government. The reasons are to be found in the basic structure of Pakistani society, the inequitable distribution of wealth, the suppression by the present regime and its stifling of political freedom.

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. WILL 'THROW HUSAYN ASIDE'

GF151244 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0437 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] By following the trends in the world news media, one can realize the dimensions of the conspiracy plotted at the highest levels of infidelity and conspiration by colonialist circles. The task of implementing this conspiracy was assigned to the agent regimes in the region, each of which knew well which part it had to play. Thus while the task of launching the war was assigned to Saddam and his 'Aflaqi gang, the shah of Jordan was assigned the task of [word indistinct] so as to give the war [words indistinct] beside the rest of the roles which were assigned to the others.

We need not anticipate matters which will be exposed spontaneously sooner or later. However, by following the news media we can highlight the implications of the visits which certain Western politicians pay to some of the region's states.

Dear listener, do you find yourself confused by reports on the devastating war between Iran and Iraq? You find the infidel news media, which are skilled in the service of colonialism and the colonizers, continuously reporting heroic achievements by Saddam's mercenaries, successive victories, their alleged occupation of Khorramshahr, alleged occupation of Ahvaz, Dezful and other cities. The infidel news media were not content with doing only this; many of them went further to predict Saddam's conquests, as Radio Monte Carlo did. All this consolidated support by agents for Saddam, their efforts to render their news media means of supporting him, shows the listener the extent of malice which the colonizers have against Islam and its victorious revolution--a revolution that has upset the balance of power in the world and revived Islam as an international power to be feared and respected.

If we examine some of the dimensions of this ugly campaign in which Saddam was appointed as the spearhead, we find the following:

1. The United States has failed to force the Islamic state to its knees. All its plans were doomed to failure.

2. Escalation of the Islamic revolution in Iraq has begun to threaten the fate of Saddam and his gang, thus allowing for the spread of the Islamic revolution on the one hand and establishment of an Islamic force consisting of the Islamic Army of Iraq and the Islamic Army of Iran. Those two countries possess huge economic resources, in itself a factor that threatens Israel and the rest of the colonizers' interests in the region.

3. All the infidel efforts to dissociate the Islamic masses from their great victorious revolution have failed. Therefore, a new tactic had to be implemented.

These three points made imperialist circles employ their agent Saddam to play his last card. If he wins, this is what the masters want; if he losses, Israel, which is the base of the infidel colonizers in the region, will have eliminated the Islamic threat for a long time to come. Thus, this war will no doubt weaken both of the Islamic armies in Iraq and Iran, and the superpowers will be able to widen the gap and create differences between the Islamic masses in the Arab world and the Islamic revolution in Iran.

But have the imperialist circles taken into account Saddam's failure, and have they prepared themselves for such a consequence? We believe that the imperialist circles have, since they inspired Saddam to play this role and assigned him the duty of launching the war against the Islamic Republic, thus dooming him to extinction. The colonial circles are counting on a replacement for Saddam who will enable them to control Iraq in the future. Then they will be able to plot new conspiracies that may protect them from the threats of the expansion of the great Islamic revolution and the spread of the ideology of struggle among Muslims.

As we see it the imperialists plan to exhaust Saddam and throw him aside when he can't run the country any longer. He does not enjoy as much as an atom of the people's confidence because of the terrifying massacres which he has committed against the pioneers of the Islamic revolution in Iraq and as the result of the growing revolutionary feeling among the Muslim Iraqi people. All these factors necessitated the need to think of another agent who would use islam as a cover to implement the rest of the infidels' evil and ugly colonial plans.

Just as previous imperialist plans were crushed on the steadfast rock of the Iranian Muslim people and army, the new plans will, with God's help, founder on the steadfast rock of our Muslim people and army in Islamic Iraq. The mercenary infidel news media will find themselves forced to tell the truth as they did before when the Islamic revolution in Iran escalated and succeeded against the buried shah. In the future Radio Monte Carlo, the BBC and other hireling trumpets will not benefit from baseless pretexts, and they will not be bought by oil.

TEHRAN RADIO PRAISES PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION'S SUPPORT

JN180901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0543 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The splendor of the Islamic surge is becoming apparent among the oppressed, who, as a result of their tribulations, sense the values of unity based on ideological principles.

The Palestinian people have suffered from the crimes of the colonialists and their agents. They have experienced dispersion, death and usurpation of rights. The Muslim Iranian people are now experiencing the same sufferings. They are being subjected to indiscriminate and destructive shelling of peaceful civilians, which has shocked all the live consciences in the world.

Statements by officials of both sides show that the two sides are linked by close ties. In these critical circumstances, Brother Salah Khalaf, one of the most prominent leaders of the Palestinian revolution, has stated that the Palestinian revolution supports the Iraqi people and the Islamic revolution in Iran and that the Palestinian revolution cannot oppose a revolution which has hoisted the Palestinian flag instead of the Zionist flag.

This loyalty has infuriated the infidels because this cohesion has voided many of the enemies' claims, particularly that the war is between two nationalities. All the oppressed have realized that the war is a war between principles. It is a war between Islam, which seeks to impose its values in daily affairs, and atheism, which seeks to fight Islam.

Islam will triumph with the defeat of the infidel colonialists like Saddam and the shah of Jordan and with the victory of the oppressed under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni and those who are pursuing his sound course.

Greetings of admiration to the Palestinian revolution which is looking forward to the triumph of its cause with the support of millions of oppressed.

It will be an inevitable victory for all mujahidin, God willing.

18-19 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert Warning

GF180449 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Dear fellow countrymen: The siren that you will hear shortly indicates that the condition is red. This means that there is a likely danger of an air raid. Please remain calm and leave your place of work and go to the shelters. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 0618, 0855 and 1107 GMT on 18 October; and, 1310 and 1810 GMT on 19 October]

Red Alert Instructions

GF191545 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1527 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. [sound of siren for 2 minutes] When the condition is announced to be red, you must pay attention to the following points and take the following steps: If you are at home, turn off the water, main power switch and gas; do not use elevators; take shelter in the basement of your building and do not lose your temper. If you are outside your house, lie down in a ditch or near a wall and avoid lighting matches or smoking cigarettes. If you are driving a vehicle, park it immediately in a corner and turn off the lights. Avoid spreading rumors. Leave your radios on to receive information and instructions. The most important task one can fulfill under these conditions is to remain calm and guide other citizens.

Reporters To 'Obtain Permission'

GF171337 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1324 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Announcement No 13 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Text] All foreign and Iranian reporters are hereby informed that they must obtain written permission from the Khuzestan governor general's office prior to shooting films or taking pictures. Any unlicensed activity will be stopped, and those individuals not complying will be arrested by the forces of order and taken to security headquarters.

New Sugar Department Location

GF181434 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The Ahvaz sugar department announces that its new location is Khaghani Street next to the Ja'fari school. Sugar distributors can report to the above address or telephone 22246.

Water Authority Information on Trenches

GF190738 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0728 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Ahvaz Water Authority requests citizens who intend to dig trenches to contact it beforehand to obtain the necessary information and advice.

Air Raid on Railway Station

LD190738 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0728 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Ahvaz, at 0845 the mercenary Iraqis during the course of an air raid attacked with missles the railway station and houses belonging to the employees of Ahvaz railway station and destroyed several houses belonging to innocent people.

During the course of this attack, Ahvaz's Taleqani school and two newsstands opposite the railway station were damaged; one of the inhabitants was martyred and three were quite severely injured.

The report says that the air raid was so severe that it could have left a large number of people dead or injured, yet through God Almighty's kindness, fortunately the number of casualties is small.

Communique on Fifth Column

GF191600 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique No 16 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Excerpts] In the name of the exalted. In these vital and crucial days, writing, printing and publishing any and all types of banners and announcements should be handled by responsible centers and devoted organizations. Therefore, all security forces and dear Ahvaz citizens are requested to prevent and halt all these activities being carried out by the enemy's fifth column in an attempt to weaken the morale of our Muslim combatants. All those not obeying the above order will be prosecuted.

Haft Gel Volunteer Registration

GF191556 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Oct 80

Text] The following communique has been issued by the clergy mobilization aid headquarters for the city of Haft Gel:

We hereby announce to the courageous and combatant tribes of Haft Gel and its surrounding districts that the second stage of registration at the tribal mobilization headquarters has begun. All interested volunteers wishing to register for the military training course are requested to report to this headquarters at Hojjat mosque with two photographs and the necessary information.

Warning to Iraqi Artillery Personnel

GF191701 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] This is a warning addressed to the enemy artillery personnel stationed in Dasht: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Believers: Fear God as he should be feared, and let not death overtake you except when you are in a state of submission. Dear brothers, artillery personnel stationed in [name indistinct]: You must fear only God, observe him in your deeds and struggle for the sake of God and the victory of Islam. Dear brothers, let us unite against world imperialism and its Zionist ally, the occupier of Palestine, and cut the hand that separates Muslims in order to save the defenseless and innocent from destruction and death. Saddam at-Tikriti has deceived you, and he is trying in vain to shed your blood and the blood of Muslims in Iran and Iraq to serve his masters, who are hostile to the divine, exalted principles and the humane Islamic values.

We ask you, what did the Muslim peoples in Iran and Iraq do to deserve all this destruction, devastation, loss of life and property? We ask you, why is the blood of these innocent people being shed and why are these women, old people and children being killed? You have killed and injured many defenseless people in Khuzestan through your arbitrary shelling. Why, and in whose interest?

You still have a chance to repent and embrace Islam. God is forgiving and merciful. We will welcome you with gratitude. For the last time, we will hold you responsible for this warning. There is no plea for those who receive warnings. We will no longer bear the responsibility of the blood you shed nor your service to U.S. imperialism and its agents. We will treat the infidels as we treated the buried shah and the traitorous SAVAK. Death to the arrogant tyrants led by the United States! Long live the Islamic solidarity of the peoples of Iran and Iraq! Victory to Islam!

[Signed] The public relations office of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards, 19 October 1980

19 Oct Earthquakes

LD192222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2118 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran University Geophysics department reports that at 2055 tonight an earthquake with an intensity of 5 on the Richter scale in an area 500 km southwest of Tehran was recorded at Tehran seismological center.

At 2100, a relatively mild earthquake shook Ahvaz and its surroundings up to the Tang-e Fanni axis for 15 seconds. There are no reports of any possible loss of life or damage. The geophysics institute of Tehran University confirmed the news of the earthquake and said that the earthquake had certainly damaged some villages. The institute did not announce the intensity of the earthquake.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR

Army Commander's Radio Address

GF171708 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1438 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Radio message by Abadan and Khorramshahr operational army commander--no name given--broadcast on 17 October--presumably recorded]

[Text] Dear citizens, Khuzestani brothers: This is the commander of the southern operational area speaking to you. You are all aware of the situation in the two cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr--better than I. The enemy, coldheartedly and contrary to the conventions of war, is bombarding our cities from within Iraqi soil. The enemy does not think about where these shells fall in our defenseless cities. Look at international military history and see if you can find a similar case; there is no precedence for this anywhere in the world. Since they cannot fight us face to face, and when they see their destroyed tanks and personnel carriers around Khorramshahr, they go to the [words indistinct] and shell us. It does not matter, we can withstand this.

Our message is more for the soldiers, officers, guards and all those who are fighting this enemy at the fronts at this moment. We have accepted martyrdom and are prepared to defend the honor of our country to the last person and the last bullet. The Iraqi commanders must know that even if they attack Khorramshahr and Abadan a hundred times more we will defeat them. But history will pass judgment on both of us. Where are those who always speak of human rights? Why is it that those who consider themselves champions of human rights are not coming to see the situation in our two cities? Why are they not coming to see the dastardly shelling from inside Iraqi soil?

If they are men then why do they not fight our military personnel? We did not choose this forced war; they did. They should know that we are defenders. Until they are on our sacred soil neither we nor the nation will be still. We are not alone. If there are [words indistinct] here our happiness is because the nation has moved. Sooner or later, the nation will teach them a lesson. I am only a part of this nation. They will be taught a lesson that will make them forget about attacking Iran forever. We have an ideology--we fight for God. We do not believe in materialism. We follow our school and are becoming martyrs for this school, our religion and our homeland. I implore you soldiers, officers, NCO's, revolution guards and forces of the people to prepare yourselves for a serious defense and then an effective attack. My dear brothers, be certain that you are not alone. The Iranian nation is with you. The whole nation has mobilized, and the Iranian nation will respond to all the cowardly attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist government. They even shot at a helicopter I had sent to collect the bodies of the dead and injured. [passage indistinct] They claim they are defending Arabs, but they are hurting this entire nation.

They say they have come to free you, but they are hurting you. All this will be clear to the world one day. My sorrow is that none of those who constantly shout their defense of human rights on radios has bothered to come to Khorramshahr or Abadan to see how prisoners are taken by these cowards. My message to you people of Abadan and Khorramshahr is that you are the commanders. I have no authority over you. I can be no more than an instructor for you. I have seen; I have visited. You have prepared yourselves for a defense and then an attack. Be vigilant and remain certain of victory since God is on our side. We are not fighting for the world's riches. I offer my congratulations and condolences to the families of all those who have become martyrs in this war, and I pray to God that I may become a martyr and have my grave in the frontier of my country. I ask the soldiers, officers, guards, the people's militia and all those who have joined us from different groups to organize and protect their trenches. Use your ammunition at the right time. Use the rooftops and any other necessary place. Surprise the enemy whenever you can. We will fight like men. If you take prisoners treat them kindly--as you have done before.

We will not shell any defenseless Iraqi cities. The thing that has surprised me is that the people of Iraq are quiet. Why do you believe them? [Ba'thists] Do you know anything about the situation? Are you not informed? Why have you remained quiet? Have you forgotten you are Muslims? Have you forgotten they are hitting us, who speak of the Koran? Why are you quiet? Be certain that the history of Islam will not forgive you. Iraqi people, tribes of the Tigris and Euphrates, the history of Islam will not forgive you. The war will end sooner or later. When the war is over they will write about what happened. Being sorry then will do you no good. Therefore, do not allow them to destroy Islam. Do not allow them to fight it. All those who have fought Islam have been defeated. They will be defeated sooner or later. You will be sorry if you do not move soon. You have remained quiet while they have been destroying Muslims.

Instead of taking their army toward Israel, the enemy of Islam, they send their tanks to our sacred Muslim country. What have we said? What has our nation asked for? Our nation said it wanted to stand on its own feet. Did we say otherwise? We only said we want the superpowers to leave us alone. Is this a crime? Should they use Saddam Husayn as an instrument and mobilize forces from all corners of the world--from a country whose people, Shi'a or Sunni, are under the flag of Islam--to attack us like this? It does not matter. We will defeat this attack.

As the Iranians say, the winter will go and its black face will be left for the coal. The people of Iraq will have to answer to history. They will have to answer to the history of Islam. I hope you act quickly before time is lost so that you do not become sorry.

Brothers of Khorramshahr, brothers of Abadan, you have defeated the armored attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist army five times. Prepare for more attacks. So long as we live, Khorramshahr and Abadan will be [words indistinct]. So long as we are here, Khorramshahr will remain Khorramshahr, not Muhammarah. I will only tell you, the people and the forces that are [words indistinct], rely on God. Dear soldiers, brother officers and guards: Maintain your position strongly on the front. We are making history; we have created epics. We have attracted the interest of all military experts. Two unequal forces, and the smaller one ie defeating the larger! This is not us, it is our flag and our God. Be victorious. If I get an opportunity I will talk to you via the radio again.

Since I am not reading anything to you and am speaking to you from my heart, forgive me with your magnanimity for any mistakes I have made. I am proud of you, who are fighting in the streets, have moved to rooftops, occupied doors and walls [as heard] and are fighting with love. Hail to the souls of all soldiers, officers, people's militia and all the people who have made and changed history in the Abadan-Khorramshahr front and have even changed the military doctrine of war. These are not my words. These are the words of military experts who have looked (at the war). The BBC radio even made this statement last night: "The people of Abadan and Khorramshahr have attracted attention and created astonishment throughout the world."

This may be a lesson to Iraqi officers and soldiers. You cannot fight us. It is better that you join us since you are Muslims, too. Those who have joined us said that if they had not come forward and fired on Iranians they would have been shot in the back. It does not matter. Let the Ba'thists kill you from behind and become martyrs. I thank the brother takavar units, who have been and still are the main nucleus of resistance, and all the forces--I do not remember some of their names at the moment--especially takavaran forces, who jump on the (enemy's) head like an eagle from every corner. I thank the people who help us. I thank the mosques, which are the resistance centers. I thank all those who arm people and all those who have guns and clean them and are moving in the streets with motorcycles and cars. I also thank all others. As an Iranian Muslim, I advise those who cooperate with the enemy--those who for material reasons or political ideas have been fooled by the enemy and are cooperating with them--to stop these actions.

This war will eventually end to our benefit. Do you know why? Because the Iranian nation has moved. Neither I nor the people of Abadan and Khorramshahr are fighting the Iraqi Ba'thist army alone. You will see that the entire nation has mobilized with or without arms and is moving toward Khorramshahr and Abadan. [passage indistinct] we will make this the graveyard of the aggressors. Then you will be sorry [word indistinct]. Your children were born in Iran. Do not sell Iran to foreigners. You will be sorry. Stop while there is time. Stop flashing lights at night and the [words indistinct]. There is no question of leadership. The people are their own commanders, defending their cities, their homeland.

Let us assume you inform the enemy about one place. Can you inform them of all houses? You cannot. Stop it. I ask you, I implore you to return. Do not cancel your identity cards [this is done when a person dies]. Return and join our forces and do not help the enemy. Be sure that so long as there is one person alive in these two cities, one Iraqi cannot set foot in them.

May God be with you, and I wish success for our country, our nation, the leader and all those whose hearts beat for this country. If the opportunity comes, I will talk to you again. Be successful. I offer my congratulations and condolences to all families hearing my voice whose relatives have been martyred in Abadan, Khorramshahr or any other front under my responsibility. Be certain that your children will never be forgotten by the Iranian nation. May God be with all of you. May Islam and the Islamic revolution be victorious.

Citizens to Relocate Trenches

GF171540 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC radio, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear citizens, please pay attention: The barriers and trenches erected on public roads last night for a possible enemy attack are blocking streets in some areas. This is causing problems for emergency vehicles, ambulances and the night duty patrol. We ask you to relocate these trenches and barriers so this problem can be alleviated.

Air Force Successes

LD171742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the committed and heroic pilots of the Islamic Republic's Air Force have succeeded in destroying a reserve enemy column on the west of Karkheh river, near the (Qo'in Khos) hills. Our brave pilots bombed a number of enemy columns planning to enter Khorramshahr, inflicted heavy losses on them and, at the same time, thwarted enemy air raids.

Iraqi Retreat From Khorramshahr

LD171822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY this afternoon reported from Khorramshahr that the Iraqi Ba'thist forces who have attacked civilians and have been trying to capture the city are now evacuating their positions one after another in a state of defeat and disgrace after witnessing the resistance by waves of the city defenders. According to this report the Iraqi mercenaries continue to retreat, leaving behind their arms and ammunition, following severe resistance by the army of Islam and the soldiers defending the Islamic revolution in Khorramshahr.

The report states that the defenders of the revolution and the brave soldiers who are fighting the enemy street by street and from trench to trench up to 1700 have been able to disgrace the enemy and repulse him from their homes. The enemy once again has been blinded by the bravery of those seeking to become martyrs.

PARS reports that the Abadan-Khorramshahr road is still open. In order to avoid possible danger and to safeguard passengers, the brave fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran are only allowing heavy vehicles and cold storage vehicles to use this road.

According to the report, the city of Abadan this afternoon was comparatively calm, and up to 1700, the time this report was filed, no clashes were reported except shelling by the heavy artillery of both sides. The morale of the city inhabitants is high and the Abadan inhabitants with their increasing resistance are ready to counter possible attacks by soldiers of the mercenary Saddam.

Also today the activities of the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly the brave personnel of the air force and the navy commandos, have been very great in crushing the Iraqi mercenaries in Khorramshahr and Abadan.

Attack on Abadan Hospital

LD172142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS report from Abadan, in order to avenge the defeat they have suffered in Khorramshahr, at 1950 today the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries launched a missile attack on the Abadan relief hospital, a part of the Red Crescent. As a result 8 people were martyred and another 11 were wounded.

NIOC Radio Report

GF180445 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0427 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens, heroic people of Abadan and Khorramshahr: Abadan's Emdadgaran Hospital was rocketed last night. This cowardly attack, which if not unparalleled with the greatest murders and wars in history, has very few equals. Four of the hospital's personnel were martyred and many were injured. Parts of the hospital were damaged and a section set on fire.

In the fighting 2 nights ago in Khorramshahr one of the doctors with the Esfahan emergency unit, Doctor Sadeqi, was martyred. The aggressive and faithless Ba'thist forces, who have no sense of freedom and humanity also attacked an ambulance carrying three injured and three emergency staff to the hospital and martyred all six.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

LD181158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] According to the correspondent of the Central News Bureau in Abadan, the residential areas of Khorramshahr are under heavy rocket and shell fire by the Ba'thist infidels, and hand-to-hand fighting between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ba'thist aggressor forces is still continuing around the city and the slaughterhouse and [names indistinct].

In Abadan too, Ba'thist forces outside the city are shelling the residential areas. According to this report, the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran is pounding the treacherous Ba'thist positions and the guards corps and the honorable people of the champion-raising land of Abadan with other military brothers will fight to the death against the godless aggressors.

Employee Leave Canceled

GF181408 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the acting governor general of Khuzestan:

In the name of the exalted. We hereby announce to all Khuzestan Government employees that all authorized leaves have been canceled. All employees should report to their respective departments by 22 October 1980.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, again addressing the hostage issue, said in an AP interview that the Majlis will decide on the fate of the hostages within the next 2 or 3 days. According to a report of this interview carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Rafsanjani said he could not predict the conditions the Majlis will set forth but he "believed" they would be the same as those announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni--presumably in a statement, on 12 September when Khomeyni said the hostages would be "set free" upon the "return of the deposed shah's wealth," the "cancellation of all U.S. claims against Iran," a "guarantee of no U.S. military and political interventions in Iran" and the "freeing of all our investments." According to the Tehran Arabic report, Rafsanjani said the Majlis "might or might not ask" for a U.S. apology.

Tehran radio's Kurdish service reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i met with the family of one of the hostages while he was in New York.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Chatti Mission--Reporting Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti's 20 October meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, Tehran radio and its Arabic service cited Chatti as asking Khomeyni to "permit" the formation of a mission consisting of the heads of some Islamic countries and to entrust it with "ending the war." According to Tehran radio, Khomeyni agreed to allow the mission into Iran to "investigate the crimes" of Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn. He then added that "anyone occupying our towns and villages would wish to have a cease-fire" but "this is something that will not do." He went on to state that if governments want to have "peace and calm," they must fight for it, and he then suggested to Chatti that "you Islamic governments" should "rise and liberate" the Iraqi people and see if they really want the Saddam Husayn regime. According to Tehran radio, Chatti also broached the subject of an Islamic mediation mission to Hashemi Rafsanjani, who told him that he would discuss it with "other responsible brothers" and give an answer "later." Kuala Lumpur radio earlier reported that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq had already appointed the mediation team to which Chatti was referring and that it would consist of Malaysian President Hussein bin Onn, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Chatti himself.

Khomeyni Speech--In a speech to the ambassadors of Islamic countries carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni upbraided the Muslim countries for giving away their wealth to non-Muslims while their own people live in poverty, as was the case in Iran under the deposed shah. He went on to tie these comments in with the Iranian stand on revolution beyond its borders, explaining that Iranian talks about exporting revolution should not be "misconstrued as an intention to carve an empire." What Iran is trying to say, Khomeyni said, is that nations and government should "wake up," as Iran did, and liberate themselves from domination, from a state in which their resources are being squandered while they live in poverty. Khomeyni also told the ambassadors that Iran does not fear political, economic and social isolation because the real "yardstick" of isolation is the extent of relations with nations rather than governments. The ayatollah called President Saddam Husayn "insane" and said he "must be tried in the same way that Carter must be tried," as he is acting only in his own interest and that of the United States.

Hammadi Warning to U.S.--In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, reported by KUNA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said he had "warned" the United States against abandoning its neutrality in the Gulf war during a meeting with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie at the United Nations. He stated that Baghdad is concerned that the hostage issue might prompt the United States into "entering the conflict arena" on Iran's side by supplying it with arms.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that the propaganda staff of the Supreme Defense Council changed the name of Khorramshahr city to Khuninshahr (City of Blood) in honor of the resistance put up by its forces on 16 October. The radio said the city is under heavy artillery fire and reiterated that it needs reinforcements to confront the enemy. It also carried an Iranian Joint Staff communique which said the Air Force had attacked Iraqi positions in the vicinity of Khuninshahr. Iraq's characterization of the fighting along the Shatt al-'Arab remained unchanged, with INA reporting that Iraqi forces are continuing to "purge" Khorramshahr of "pockets" of resistance and are "tightening" their siege of Abadan. Tehran radio said that Abadan is under intense mortar fire, that Iraqi troops are advancing parallel to the city and that Iranian aircraft attacked enemy armor on the Abadan-Ahvaz road and Iraqi positions across the river from Abadan. In the meantime, Baghdad radio's Persian service called on the residents and Iranian Army contingents in Abadan to "separate themselves from the criminal Khomeyni guards" and join the Iraqi forces, promising that no harm will come to them if they do.

An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed further successes on the western front, including Iraqi defeats on the Kor Mosh front and in the battle being fought in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Other Joint Staff communiques reported airstrikes on Iraqi concentrations on the Susangerd front and around Ahvaz and on ammunition depots and a radar installation in Iraq itself.

Tehran radio's Arabic service announced that the Iranian counterattack has begun, and in an interview reported by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said if the current Iranian offensive goes as planned, Iranian forces will cross the Iraqi border and topple the Saddam Husayn regime.

Soviet Experts--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that 1,000 Soviet "military experts" left Iraq a "few days" ago and said this demonstrates that the USSR has washed its hands of Iraq. The radio also claimed that Iraq had been unable to provide the Soviet advisers with "basic security and protection" from Iranian air raids.

Raja'i Travel

Tripoli radio reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i arrived in Tripoli on 20 October en route home to Iran from the United Nations. The radio said Raja'i met with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, but it gave no details on the talks. Tehran radio reported Raja'i's return to Tehran on 21 October.

Egypt

In an interview with AL-AHRAM, reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that the Washington meetings involving Egypt, Israel and the United States "did not achieve any progress on the main issues" and that the only thing "worth mentioning" to come out of then was an agreement to hold a tripartite conference. Ghali said the meetings, which he described as a series of bilateral sessions between the United States and Egypt and the United States and Israeli could not be described as a resumption of the autonomy talks.

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KARACHI: PLOT TO OVERTHROW KARMAL REGIME FOILED

BK190831 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Oct 80

[TExt] According to reports received from Kabul, the Soviet forces have foiled a plot to overthrow the Babrak Karmal regime by the Afghan forces.

NUR AHMAD NUR READS KARMAL'S 'ID AL-ADHA MESSAGE

LD200844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Today was the first day of the 'Id Al-Adha. Our Muslim and free patriots observe the sacred days of this 'Id with great happiness and joy.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) prime minister, who is currently on a friendly and official visit to the USSR, has sent a message addressed to our dear compatriots on the occasion of the 'Id al-Adha which was read on Radio Afghanistan at 1100 by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium.

[Begin Nur Ahmad Nur recording in Dari] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear, honorable, free and proud compatriots, allow me to offer you sisters, brothers, fathers, mothers and innocent, struggling and courageous children of the country, everywhere you are, the most sincere congratulations and greetings together with the overwhelming love for my homeland, on my own behalf and on behalf of my companions in this short, friendly visit to the country of your historical, trustworthy and ensured friends, the land of the great and hospitable neighbor, the friendly country, the USSR, on the occasion of the arrival of the 'Id al-Adha.

I also offer sincere congratulations on the occasion of the sacred days of 'Id al-Adha to all Muslim nations of the world and our Pashtun and Baluch brothers who are continuing their sacred liberation struggle.

The celebration of 'Id every year is the lofty Islamic religious custom of our people and the source of inspiration toward sacrifice, sacrifice in the way of God, in the way of the homeland and in the way of the defense of peace and stability, prosperity and well-being of the people.

I express my condolences to all persecuted families of the country who have lost their dear ones as a result of the atrocities and savagery of thieves and highway robbers, plunderers and mercenaries, and I express my deepest respect to the memory of all the martyrs on the path of freedom and on the path of prosperity, peace and stability of our people.

In the conditions and situation in which we are living and in which our country is faced with the plundering aggression of the servants of reaction and imperialism, the interests of the homeland and of the peace and the security of the people expect from us sacrifice. In this just struggle, which we are carrying out in order to implement our responsibilities for the prosperity of our faithful, peaceful and free people, the help of the Almight God and the support of the broad toiling masses and the peace-loving people of the world is with us.

The sacred days of 'Id are not only the messages of the great religious phenomenon, but also express the lofty humanitarian invitation to all Muslims of the world to demonstrate sincerity of intentions, purity of faith, friendliness and fraternal solidarity. The sworn enemies of Islam and of the toiling Muslims of our country are becoming obstacles in the way of the consolidation of peace and friendship, peace and progress of the people of our country.

We are fully confident that our courageous and toiling people will surmount the present troubles which have been created by the direct and plundering interference of reaction and imperialism, with the collaboration of the traitors of the present Chinese leadership.

Their direct and shameless interference, including armed interference in our internal affairs, which has been set in motion as an undeclared war against free, independent, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan and which is disrupting the peace and security of our people, will be ended.

The Zionist and imperialist forces, in traitorous collusion with As-Sadat and under the cover of the shameful Camp David treaty, are continuing the occupation of the Arab lands and the extensive armed aggression against the people of Palestine and the people of Lebanon is being continued. We believe that the just and right struggles of the Muslims of the world, particularly the just struggle of the persecuted people of Palestine and the people of Lebanon against the reaction of Arab, Israeli Zionist and U.S. imperialism, will succeed.

In these sacred days of the 'Id, a source of deep sorrow for us is the fratracidal war which has been going on between two Muslim neighboring countries, that is, Iraq and Iran. We strictly believe that this war is neither in the interests of the masses of the people of Iran nor in the interests of the people of Iraq. This is a war which has been prepared by U.S. imperialism. American imperialism is fanning its bloody fire. In this destructive war Muslim brothers are killing each other, but Zionism, imperialism and Chinese hegemonists are joyous because of that.

The people of Afghanistan anxiously follow the continuation of this war and desire a peaceful resolution of the present crisis between Iran and Iraq.

Imperialism is trying to transform the Gulf region into a dangerous nest of war and fire in order to impose its greedy control of oil on the countries of the region. We, however, are strictly confident that the world's peace-loving forces, particularly the socialist camp led by the great country of the Soviets with its gigantic power, will be able to stop the warmongering inclinations of the imperialist circles.

In conclusion, I once again congratulate, on the occasion of these sacred days, all the noble, free and toiling people of Afghanistan and all the toiling muslims of the world and I pray for their peace and prosperity, progress and well-being, security and stability, and indefatigable and fruitful work toward the construction of a progressive and prosperous, blossoming and proud life. I hope our persecuted and toiling people, in compensation for the painful backwardness left from the previous dark regimes, under the proud flag of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage, will strive forward toward great successes and the high mounts of human pride. I seek the assistance of God. [end recording]

KARMAL GREETS HONECKER ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU152223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Telegram from the Afghan President Babrak Karmal to GDR Chairman Honecker on the GDR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin:

Dear Comrade, permit me to convey to you, and through you to the entire working, successful and victorious GDR people, my best wishes and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the GDR. On this day we are jointly commemorating the 31st anniversary of an event which is not only important for your working people, because it was with this event that your people with their iron will and firm determination to build socialism won international recognition of their national identity, but also because it has been symbolic for the transformation of the international power balance in the favor of peace, security and socialism. In all the 31 years of difficult struggle, the fighting workers class and working people's masses have achieved epic victories in defending their fatherland, and have imperturbably resisted all expansionist and war greedy forces. In doing so, they proved to be paragons of an independent socialist society.

In the years of its existence, the GDR has remained consistently loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism. It has constantly played a resolute and active role in the struggle for peace, social progress and international solidarity among the peoples of the world in general and those of Europe in particular. The great gains of the struggle for detente and consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe are to a great extent the tangible successes of your strenuous activities.

Dear Comrade, on behalf of the members of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and of all the national democratic forces of my country, who are inspired by a fighting spirit, I would like hereby to express my most profound satisfaction with the constructive development of our all-round fraternal relations.

Dear Comrade, at this critical time when our working people are confronted with interventions, aggressions and conspiracies being hatched by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists, the reaction in the region and particularly by the rabid Pakistani reaction, the GDR has firmly stood at our side--the side of independence, progress, durable peace and resolute struggle against imperialism. The GDR has always rendered our country a comprehensive economic, political and cultural support.

The relations between our two countries have further advanced and will deepen even more in the next few years. With the comprehensive assistance of our internationalist friends, with the heroic Soviet Union at the head and with the firm determination of our hard working people, we were able to crush the enemies of our fatherland in a relatively short time, to inflict on them destructive defeats and to frustrate the imperialist intrigues.

We have victoriously liquidated the major bulwarks of the counterrevolution allied with imperialism and have prepared the road for their complete elimination. We have created a secure atmosphere for a rapid progress of our country in various fields. We are convinced that our militant solidarity will decisively help to defeat world imperialism which even now finds itself confronted with serious crises and contradictions.

Once more I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on the 31st anniversary of the founding of your independent and flourishing state.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KARMAL, BREZHNEV 16 OCT MOSCOW DINNER SPEECHES

For the texts of the dinner speeches given by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Babrak Karmal, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Moscow on 16 October, as published by PRAVDA, see pages D 2 and D 4, respectively, of the South Asia section of the 21 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DRA OFFICIAL VIEWS PARTY ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For an IZVESTIYA article by Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee Organization Department, on the role of the PDPA in national development, see the South Asia section of the 17 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR CALLS FOR ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT

LD202106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, left for Bushehr yesterday accompanied by Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and inspected Bushehr's sixth fighter aircraft base. In an interview in which he elaborated on the war situation, he said: The war situation depends on our own efforts. If everyone works like the personnel of the air force and the Airborne Division, the war will definitely end in our favor, and if our blows work and if, God willing, we cross the Iraqi border, we will bring down this regime, and with the downfall of this regime the Middle East situation will completely change.

The president and the commander in chief, addressing the nation and the army, said: The war was imposed on us at a time when the enemy thought we were weak. Our forces ought to spare no efforts for our victory, and at some stage of this war the air force in particular must work at a higher level and with initiative and sacrifice in order to prepare the ground for weakening the enemy, thus enabling us to attack it from both land and air. God willing, with the downfall of this regime which neither loves its own people nor our Muslim people and which has no independence, we will be able to lay the basis of an independent policy in the entire Middle East so that the superpowers will learn that our destiny is in our own hands. We need more sacrifices in order to achieve this.

During the course of this interview the president, commenting on the establishment of the Supreme Defense Council, said: Since the authorities were scattered, and the Majlis, the government, the judiciary and the army were [word indistinct], I asked for the creation of the council in order to have only one command for the war.

RAJA'I ENDS NEW YORK VISIT, RETURNS VIA ALGERIA

Meeting With Hostage's Family

JN201608 Tehran Domestic Service in Sorani Kurdish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left New York for Algeria last night with his accompanying delegation. Prior to his departure from New York, he held talks in the United Nations with the delegations of Nigeria, Tunisia and Bangladesh and with the Bangladesh foreign minister.

Also prior to his departure from New York, Mr Raja'i held talks with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and met with the family of one of the hostages.

Meeting With Saharan Counterpart

LD201924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Bureau, the public relations office of the Prime Ministry announced: Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who visited Algeria on the order of the nation's imam on his return from New York, met with the prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic at his residence in Algeria at 2130 last night.

During this meeting, the Saharan prime minister said: I take this opportunity to convey sincere greetings from the people of Sahara to you and the people of Iran who are under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

The people of Sahara are with you, and in spite of the fact that we are logically and in practice against aggression, nevertheless we want to be informed of the Iranian people's situation. I want to tell you that the people of Sahara are with you in this war with Iraq.

In reply, Mr Raja'i said: I am happy to see you and welcome this opportunity. My foremost hope is that the Muslim world will achieve a common language to enable us to speak to each other easier and without an interpreter. Because we adhere to one religion and adore one book and one God, I feel extreme sincerity between us.

Among other things which bring our two nations together is the fact that we both are struggling; and since my nation--while it is struggling--is very noble and committed to principles, I can think that your people, too, are struggling like us. And since they believe in God Almighty, therefore they too should be noble and serious.

Arrival in Tehran

LD210645 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by our morning correspondent Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and his entourage, who had travelled to New York to take part in the session of the Security Council, arrived in Tehran at 0735 this morning.

Briefs Khomeyni

LD211128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on returning from his trip to participate in the Security Council session and his visits to Algeria and Libya, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This morning he briefed the imam on the outcome of his trip.

At the end of this meeting, answering a question about his meeting with the imam put to him by a PARS reporter, Mr Raja'i said: Today's meeting with the imam was in order to report on my trip, and I briefed the imam along special lines. He also expressed his views at this meeting. With regards to the actions taken, as a whole, this trip was approved by the imam, and also the battlefronts and particularly the southern fronts also were discussed.

Stressing the fact that negotiations will not be considered at all now even though they might, for example, offer to provide us with spare parts, he stated: People who are willing to risk whatever they possess to defend their honor, revolution and their beliefs can be the creators of the greatest victories in history. Mr Raja'i added: Concerning the economic situation in the country, some issues and the probable qualitative and quantitative changes in the future were discussed with the imam.

Finally, answering a question put to him by a PARS reporter about the outcome of his trip, Mr Raja'i stated: We are satisfied when God, the people and the imam are satisfied, since this is not a personal issue. To this minute I can at least say that I am not dissatisfied. I hope that God, the people and the imam also will be of the same opinion.

It is noteworthy that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of our country, who travelled to New York heading a delegation in order to take part in a Security Council session to expose the crimes committed by the mercenery regime of Iraq, returned to Tehran at 0730 this morning.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Visit

LD211036 Tehran PARS in English 0827 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement concerning certain rumours about Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Rajai's visit to the United Nations. The text of the statement reads as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran deems it necessary to discuss the following points in order to inform the public about the waves of false rumours spread by imperialistic circles. (These) [word indistinct] concern the visit of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the headquarters of the United Nations. Propaganda horns are being blown by imperialism throughout the world to (spread) rumours and thus poison world public opinion by creating an atmosphere full of lies and an open market for propaganda. These points are:

"First: The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces that the imperialist mass media, in order to downgrade the objective of the prime minister's visit to the headquarters of the United Nation's has tried to attribute other purposes such as the contacts of [words indistinct] authorities and negotiations about the fate of the U.S. hostages for (the visit). The true purpose is to outline the legitimate stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran and announce Iran's innocence in this imposed war to all peoples of the world at the Security Council.

"Second: The spreading of rumours has [words indistinct] again clearly shown violation of Iraq is part of a pre-arranged plot engineered by the superpowers.

"Third: The wicked rumourmongers are speaking of [word indistinct] exchange of hostages for U.S. weapons. They are ignorant about the (?people of) Iran who have not laid the pillars of their (civic) revolution with such weapons from the superpowers. Rather they have been equipped with the weapon of their voices, shouting 'God is great' [word indistinct] victory with no need of the oppressing superpowers.

"Fourth: The Moslem people of Iran, with the least casualties [words indistinct] spite of all limitations imposed on it by Western industrial countries, have been able to deal strong blows to the Ba'thist regime which is being aided and provided with [word indistinct] governments of the region as well as by the superpowers. To this [word indistinct] militant people of Iran have used the sharp weapon of faith against blasphemy and will certainly become victorious in [word indistinct] fight [words indistinct].

"The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran sends greetings to the souls of the martyrs of this imposed war, and exhorts the militant brothers at the front with this promise that Saddam's regime is in a state of total despair and once again [word indistinct] plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran are being [word indistinct]."

RAFSANJANI: MAJLIS DECISION ON HOSTAGES IN 2 OR 3 DAYS

JN202024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] In an interview with the AP office in Beirut, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, has stated that the Islamic Majlis will adopt its decision on the fate of the U.S. hostage spies in the next 2 or 3 days.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added that he cannot predict the conditions that the Islamic Majlis will set for the release of the hostage spies. He added: I believe, however, that the conditions will be the same as those set forth by Imam Khomeyni.

Asked about whether it is necessary for the United States to apologize, Rafsanjani said: The Majlis will decide ths. The majority of the Majlis members might or might not ask for this. However, everything will be (made clear) in the next 2 or 3 days. On the possibility of releasing the hostages, Rafsanjani said: If the United States accepts our conditions, then the U.S. hostages might be released. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani stressed that Iran will not purchase spare parts from the United States.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ISLAMIC AMBASSADORS ON 'ID AL-ADHA

JN201112 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, received today all the ambassadors of the Islamic states in the company of Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

The Somali ambassador, in his capacity as dean of the Islamic diplomatic corps, conveyed congratulations to the leader of the Islamic revolution.

Imam Khomeyni then delivered a speech on this occasion, addressing it to all world Muslims. We will broadcast the text of this speech as soon as it is translated.

Speech to Ambassadors

LD201540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1127 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on the occaion of 'Id al-Adha at meeting with ambassadors of Islamic countries at his residence, Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, on 20 October--recorded, duration 29 minutes]

[Excerpts] As soon as Saddam Husayn came to power, I told some people how dangerous he was, for he is insane; his nerves do not work properly. Now this has been proved to them. Regrettably, they think we have become isolated for having opposed America; no, it is America which has become isolated. Nations are the real yardsticks. You just remove the bayonet and leave the people free and then listen to what they say. Even now, when bayonets are being used in Iraq, the Iraqi people have repeatedly said so. It will not be long, God willing, till an explosion occurs in Iraq identical to that which took place in Iran. We are not isolated; the oppressors, those who have resorted to oppression against us, are isolated, for the real yardsticks are the nations. Before our revolution we were isolated, for other nations did not pay any attention to us. However, after the revolution, our nation became both strong and solidified and all other oppressed nations, even the non-Muslim nations which were part of the oppressed ones, are with us. So how can it be said that we are isolated? Indeed, there are governments, which do not enjoy the support of their peoples, which oppose us. However, we have no fear of them. Actually we welcome this sort of isolation with open arms, as long as we do not become isolated. As long as the hands of the superpowers and other powers are not cut short we cannot do what we want to do and stand on our own feet.

We must become isolated in order to become independent; we must become isolated forever, for, as long as we are not free, isolation is not something which (scares us). We have no fear at all of political, economic and social isolation, for the real yardsticks are the nations, and the nations are with us.

If you listen to the radios, they have, at the international level, all over the world, expressed their agreement with us; they want to join us at the warfronts and save us from this, as they say, disturbance. But, we have no need for these things. We shall hit Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party so hard that they will no longer be able to stand up. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"] We must rectify this mistake, both as far as the Iraqi ruling quarters are concerned and other Islamic governments who think if Iran is invaded it will be harmed. Iran is a divine entity which nothing can harm. Iran is unique, standing up against other powers single-handed while enjoying the united expression of support of millions of the population with a unified voice. Therefore no power can isolate this nation. No other nation can rule a nation which has arisen.

Have a look at Afghanistan. While there are leftist and powerful parties in Afghanistan, while the government opposes the nation and the nation opposes the government, since the (troops) of superpowers have entered there, such political damage has been done to the USSR in this affair that it has become [word indistinct] to everyone. The powerful Afghan guerrillas have slapped the USSR so hard that it should not try to raise its head any longer. As for Iran, Iran is more powerful than Afghanistan for Iran lacks the presence of a variety of groups. Supposing there are some four communist [word indistinct] here; they are not important; they are insignificant against our nation.

Our nation, government, the government, the security forces--all of them are united. Thank God, our security forces are powerful, our equipment is powerful; and this is the equipment provided for us by our enemy. The considerable equipment we have has been provided to us by America. It was provided in order to stand up to the USSR through us, and now we should stand against it [the United States] and any other government. They do not understand our might; they have not understood the spiritual strength existing in Iran, the Islamic strength existing in Iran; and still they do not learn. Muslims must pay attention to the power of Islam. It was Islam's power which enabled a nation that had nothing to overcome a usurping powerful government and the global superpowers; it was the power of Islam. Why are Muslims remaining oblivious to this power? Why do Islamic governments remain oblivious to this power of Islam? Why should the Arab governments suffer being slapped for so many years by Zionism? Why should they remain under the domination of foreign powers? Why do they not (unite)? Why do they not adhere to the Koran's verses? Why are they not together?

You, the Muslims, have everything. You, the Muslims, have the power of Islam which is the greatest of things, the greatest of all weapons. And you, the Muslims, have vast lands and vast countries, and you are rich. While you are rich in every respect most of your Muslim needy are living in poverty. This is because you are not adhering to Islamic teachings. You are giving away the wealth of the Muslims, those things which should be used in the interest of Muslims, to non-Muslims--for nothing. This was also the case under the deposed shah where money used to be poured into America's pocket in return for arms which the Americans used for their own purposes--in order to confront the Soviet Union. Praise be to God who willed that these arms should fall into our hands.

Today, we shall rise up against any country that might want to do us injustice [ta'addi]. Our nation, with the power of Islam, with the military and security forces, with the Islamic mojahedin and with the armed and unarmed forces, is united and no one can do injustice to this country. We do not know why the Muslims and [words indistinct] the Islamic countries [words indistinct].

Why do the Muslim countries [words indistinct] not bring this person to trial? What are they afraid of? Saddam must be tried in the same way that Carter must be tried. He was acting in his own interest, and this man is now acting in America's interest. One does not embark upon a military expedition for the sake of a few kilometers of land and cause the killing of such a large number of Muslims from both sides; one should not waste all these billions of Iraqi dinars and Iranian money to cause damage to the country and use against each other the arms that we should use against the enemy--against Zionism, against imperialism. This is a crime that Saddam is perpetrating.

We are defending our interests; we are defending Islam. We know this person; I knew him in Iraq as well. I knew that if, God forbid, he had a chance, he would be even worse than 'Aflaq, and 'Aflaq regards Islam as being against everything he stands for. We are defending Islam, and a defender of Islam will defend Islam with the lives and property of his dear ones and will never rest. Whether or not we are victorious in the material world, we will triumph. The prophet of Islam also suffered defeat in some of the battles, but he was victorious. The leaders of Islam also suffered defeats from their enemies, but they, too, proved victorious. Victory is with the right; falsehood will be [word indistinct].

On this day we pray for all Muslims and stretch out our hands in supplication to the most exalted, most blessed God to make Muslims wake up, to make Muslim governments wake up, to make Islamic governments become conscious of the fact that they should resolve their problems, eliminate their dependence on superpowers and become independent, stand on their own feet and run their own affairs themselves.

When we speak in terms of exporting our Islamic revolution this should not be misconstrued as an intention to carve an empire. We regard all Islamic countries as our own. All countries should stay where they are. [presumably meaning maintaining their national integrity] What we want for all countries and all governments is what has happened here--the awakening that occurred in Iran; the distance they put between the nation and the superpowers; the way they cut off their hands from their resources. This is what we wish for. In other words, the meaning of exporting our revolution is that all nations should wake up and all governments should wake up and liberate themselves from the problems they are facing--from being dominated, from the fact that all their resources are being squandered while they themselves live in poverty.

May the most exalted, the most blessed God make this feast auspicious for all Muslims. This feast is auspicious for the Iranian nation which is at war, and it is auspicious for those who have been martyred; it is auspicious for those who have given martyrs. May the most blessed, the most exalted God also give us the opportunity to become martyrs for his path. May peace and God's blessings be upon you.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE'S CHATTI HOLDS TALKS

Meeting With Khomeyni

LD201148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, in the course of his meeting this morning with the imam of the nation said: I am extremely honored, O great imam, to be received by you following a meeting I had with the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries over this war, a war which is truly tragic and which everyone is hoping to see a swift end to, and this is the wish of all Muslims.

This is particularly so now that the Muslims have an urgent need for unity. This particular Islamic Iranian revolution has a great many enemies, for this blessed Islamic revolution of yours has given a new life to Muslims. At a time when Islam was forgotten, the Muslims wanted to see this revolution stand on its feet and also give the necessary awakening to Islamic nations.

Habib Chatti added: I have something to say. I hope you will permit the formation of a mission consisting of the heads of Islamic countries. I wish to ask you and the other party to agree to this and entrust it with ending the war, so that the war might end and then the two sides may start their talks. I believe now is the time to end the war, and after negotiations, should it become clear that it is Iraq which wants to continue the war, then it is up to the Islamic nations to rise against Iraq's aggressions.

Then Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, replying to remarks made by Habib Chatti, stated: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At present, the war is being continued in Iran, and this in itself is a reason pointing to their aggression against us. If we were the aggressor, then we would be in Iraq.

The imam said: Saddam, without any precedent or reason, and by trampling on all international norms, invaded Iran. According to what informed sources tell me, the weapons used by Iraq are of the type that Israel has not used yet, but he is using. He has killed a great many of our old men, young people and children and has destroyed a great many of our resources. Obviously, anyone resorting to such crimes, anyone occupying our towns and villages would wish to have a cease-fire. He has looted, plundered and resorted to oppression; we have suffered losses without any reason. This is something that will not do. If governments want to take any step, if they want to see peace and calm, then they must fight against it, even if it is an Iraqi Government [as heard], so that he may return to obeying God again. Withdrawing from our country does not mean that he has returned to God, or will compensate Iran for its material losses.

Imam Khomeyni also stated: The damage caused by this criminal is irreparable unless he withdraws his forces and leaves Iraq and then abandons his corrupt government: he must leave the Iraqi people to decide their own fate. It is not a question of a fight between one government and another; it is a question of an invasion by an Iraqi, non-Muslim Ba'thist against an Islamic country; and this is a rebellion by blasphemy against Islam; this is something which concerns all [word indistinct] Muslims.

We have no intention of interfering in the affairs of another country. The imam then continued: It was they who started the aggression, and this is contrary to the wishes of the Iraqi people. You, Islamic governments, rise and liberate the Iraqi people; guarantee the freedom of the Iraqi people, and then see if the Iraqi people really want this government.

Islamic Leaders Invited

JN210606 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] At the end of the meeting, Habib Chatti asked Imam Khomeyni if his eminence would allow a delegation of several Muslim heads of state to visit Iran on a factfinding mission and for talks with the leader of the nation. Imam Khomeyni answered: No objection; they can come to Iran to investigate the crimes of Saddam.

Meeting With Rafsanjani

LD201812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, this afternoon met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker, at the latter's office in the Majlis.

During the course of this meeting, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, Mr Habib Chatti said: The current war between Iran and Iraq is both damaging and weakening for the Islamic world. I have the mission from all the member countries of the Islamic conference to discuss with you, providing you agree, the formation of a group of Islamic countries to find a solution to end the war and aggression.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We expected our brother Muslims to tackle the problem like true Muslims. In dealing with such issues Islam has a clear stand. God Almighty has said in the Koran: [words indistinct] You Muslims should establish peace among them and should a nation supress another nation, retaliate against the oppressor in order that they can return to God Almighty's decree. Therefore, whenever they return to the right path reconcile them on just bases. Always maintain justice since God is found in followers of justice [Koranic verse]. Considering this verse, it is the duty of the Muslims of the world to exert pressure on the aggressor and cut his hand off.

Mr Rafsanjani added: Why, when the enemy is committing all manner of crimes in our country, in our cities and the villages, are you insisting that we give in. Concerning your suggestion, however, I shall discuss it with other responsible brothers and will give an answer later.

SECURITY FOR FOREIGN MERCHANT SHIPS DISCUSSED

LD191218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1129 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, the governor of Hormuzegan Province,--engineer Azimi,--the commander of the Islamic Republic Navy, the commander of the First Fleet, and the under-secretary of the Commerce Ministry of Bandar 'Abbas, held a meeting to study and review the situations in the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf Islands. In the course of the meeting, the question of the passage of ships in the Persian Gulf estuary and the Strait of Hormuz was discussed.

Following the meeting, the governor general of Hormuzegan said that security of the passage of merchant ships of all countries--with the exception of those of the puppet Iraqi regime--has been decided, and that there is no cause for concern regarding the passage of such ships.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES ON WAR

208: Successful Air Attacks

LD201322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique 208 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O fighting and honorable nation of Iran: The warring and advancing braves of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the high-flying hawks of the skies of the courtry, were successful in their daring attacks on the enemy, from 0700 on 19 October until 0800 on 20 October, and inflicted the following damage on the enemy:

1. The enemy columns stationed around Khorramshahr and Arvand Rud and Khorramshahr's Dezh garrison, and also a number of enemy tanks and armored vehicles on the Abadan-Ahvaz road were attacked and hit;

2. In [word indistinct] Ahvaz, the mercenary Iraqi forces suffered damage and a number of tanks and supply vehicles were attacked;

3. The [?Zubaydah) radar installation inside Iraq was 70 percent destroyed and a number of armored vehicles on the road and a refinery 13 km from (?Zubaydah) were damaged;

4. [Words indistinct] and personnel of the enemy were attacked; also in Ilam the mercenary Iraqi forces suffered damage and an enemy radar station was totally destroyed;

5. The ammunition depots in the (?west) of Sulaymaniyah in Iraq were 40 percent damaged and the installations adjacent to them were totally destroyed; and

6. In the west, a large number of vans that had left Iraq for Iran were attacked and destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

210: Susangerd Front Airstrike

LD201754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique 210 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Militant, Muslim Iranian compatriots, the combatants of the Air Corps of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today attacked the infantry units of the aggressive enemy in the Allah Akbar mountain region on the Susangerd front, destroying three enemy vehicles carrying equipment and one troop carrier. Several hours after these operations flames and smoke were still visible in the area.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

211: Ineffective Iraqi Propaganda

LD202258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique 211 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The enemy cannot withstand the army of Islam, and with the use of the imperialists' and Zionists' propaganda machinery, is resorting to the spread of false news in the vain hope of weakening the morale of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

For example, in recent days the enemy's fifth column has encouraged its traitor elements to contact the families of the personnel who, in a committed way, are fighting the infidels at the front and give them bad news in order to make them worry. The enemy does not know that the soldiers of Islam all go to all the fronts of battle with the infidels with the expectation of martyrdom and the families of [words indistinct] these soldiers not only will not be distressed with the news of the martyrdom of their sons, but the hope of every one of them is to present their brave sons to their God for the sake of establishing [word indistinct] sovereignty.

The words of their hearts, [words indistinct] in accordance with their leader Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him, are as follows:

I swear to God that if I come face to face with the enemy alone, and even if they crowd the entire Earth, I will have no fear and I shall not be afriad. I am anxious to meet God Almighty and will expect His good reward.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

212: Airborne Division Operations

LD211136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Communique 212 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Imam Khomeyni said: O you dear nation and the Armed Forces of Iraq, beware that our armed forces, the brave military personnel and zealots of the guards corps, the valiant personnel of the police and gendarmerie, and the selfless peshmerga together with the combative people of the nation and the fighting, mobilized corps form a great organized power and are resisting all the superpowers.

Dear noble compatriots of Iran. The Iran winged eagles of the Airborne Division of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not remove their shadows from the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries even for a moment. Every day they capture their prey from the armored divisions and mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thists. Yesterday these honor-winning heroes dealt fatal blows to the enemy and succeeded in destroying 3 fields guns, 16 tanks and 23 personnel carriers containing ammunition, fuel and [word indistinct] belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist forces. During yesterday's operations more than 150 of the enemy forces were killed. Our forces suffered no losses or casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AD-DA'WAH PARTY STATEMENT ON IRAQI REBELS' ACTIVITIES

GF191355 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Muslim Iraqi heroes have escalated their activities and struggle against the puppet Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries following the recent appeal by the leader of the world's oppressed, Imam Khomeyni, to the noble Iraqi people and the Muslim Iraqi Army. The Muslim Iraqi heroes have dealt new strong blows to these puppets.

The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has issued a statement on the heroic actions of the brave Iraqi people. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our sources of information in Iraq report that the puppet Ba'thist regime has compelled education employees, particularly teachers, to enroll in the so-called Popular Army and join its activities, believing that it will be able to tighten its grip on the cities. Fear and terror, however, have spread to all the regime's security apparatus. This fear reaches its climax when the pilots of Islam fly in the Iraqi skies and strafe military areas. Consequently, the number of deserters from the army and the Popular Army if increasing despite the security forces' harsh measures. Many Islamic elements that support the Islamic revolution in Iran have been assassinated. Reports say that Khalid Mawla was one of those assassinated. After his assassination, the regime claimed he had committed suicide. The Iraqi people are continuing to leave the cities for the villages. Travel by train has been banned because trains are being used only for military purposes.

In addition to the above-mentioned developments, the brave fighters are continuing to carry out their heroic operations in various Iraqi cities:

1. In Al-Basra: The commands of the Popular Army and the Al-Basra prison have been attacked by mojahedin from the Abu 'Isam group. A clash between the two sides resulted in the death of 65 Ba'thist mercenaries and the capture of weapons and equipment. Two mojahedin were martyred, the others returned safely to base.

2. In the Al-Jumhuriyah District of Al-Basra: The martyr Sheykh 'Arif al-Basri group has attacked the command of the so-called Popular Army. The members of the group returned safely to base after killing 8 mercenaries and wounding 10 others.

3. In the (Ar-Rabat) District of Al-Basra: The mojahedin have attacked a mercenary hideout. They returned safely to base after killing five agents.

4. In An-Najaf: The fighters of the martyr 'Abd al-Majid Mashkur have attacked the command of the so-called Popular Army. They returned safely to base after killing a number of mercenaries.

5. In the Governorates of As-Sulaymaniyah and Karbala': The heroic mojahedin have carried out several operations, including attacks on military centers and blowing up a mercenary's car in the Karbala' Governorate. We have not yet received full reports on these operations.

These operations are a continuation of operations reported in the past, which included the heroic occupation of the so-called Voice of the Masses in Baghdad. During this heroic action, our heroic mojahedin shot down a military helicopter and killed a number of mercenaries; a number of our mojahedin were martyred.

Our sources also report that the puppet Saddam regime has exploited the climate of tension and arrested many mojahedin. This murderous regime has recently killed 87 mojahedin, some of whom were under arrest. We pledge to God Almighty and to the martyrs that we shall continue on our path under the leadership of the imam of the Muslim nation, the great Khomeyni, until we have put an end to the tyrants and established God's rule on Earth.

[Signed] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party

IRAQI DISSIDENTS SEEK UN INVESTIGATION OF REGIME'S 'CRIMES'

GF181710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A group of Iraqi organizations has sent a memorandum to the UN Security Council and explained their stance on the war launched by the Iraqi regime against the Islamic revolution in Iran. These organizations are the Movement of Iraqi Strugglers [mojahedin], the Movement of the Group of Scholars in Iraq [ulama], the Movement of the Oppressed in Iraq, the Iraqi National Movement, the Islamic Liberation Movement in Iraq, the Organization of Muslim Students in Iraq and the Iraqi Kurdish National Coalition.

The memorandum says that the oppressed Iraqi people represented by Iraq's Islamic movement and its national struggling forces denounce the traitorous aggression the traitor of the people and their home, Saddam at-Tikriti, is implementing. This traitor wants to strike at the young Islamic revolution in Iran in the service of his masters, the enemies of the oppresed nations. We also denounce the intervention by the imperialist-linked Anglo-American Arab regimes against the Islamic revolution of Iran, as well as the Jordanian regime, which has officially declared war against a state which suffered aggression and which is a member in the United Nations and the nonaligned movement without any justification except malice and agentry for its masters.

The memorandum informs the Security Council that the crimes of the Iraqi regime have reached a stage which cannot be tolerated. The number of political prisoners has exceeded 80,000 and the number of those martyred is 14,000. All of them died under torture. The number of those exiled exceeds 120,000, people whose citizenship has been withdrawn and their wealth confiscated. Thus, we request in the name of humanity and human rights that you start an investigation into these inhuman crimes with Saddam's representative to this conference. Assign this task to Amnesty International, the human rights organization, the International Red Cross, and request these organizations be permitted to visit Iraq and investigate its detention camps, where you will find the truth. Your continued silence will be considered your participation in committing these crimes.

The memorandum confirms that the Iraqi people support their Iranian Muslim brothers who are justly struggling against the nation's enemies. The memorandum also stresses that the Security Council, which was established in order to defend the rights of nations to self-determination and protect their independence, is requested to support the Iraqi and Iranian people rather than supporting the fascist regimes which oppress their nations, such as the fascist regime in Iraq.

The memorandum adds that Sa'dun Hammadi is not representing the oppressed Iraqi people; rather he is one of the employees of Saddam at-Tikriti's regime.

NIOC CRITICIZES IRAQ'S ANTI-IRAN RADIOS, JAMMING

GF201128 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0746 GMT 20 Oct 80

[From "Today's Iraq is an Erupting Volcano" program: "Hostile Non-Islamic Information Media"]

[Excerpts] Iniquity has always opposed righteousness with all its strength and means. It opposes it with false words, vile accusations and aggression. Iniquity also tries to prevent people from hearing the voice of righteousness by blocking all its channels. In early Islam iniquity used false words when it said about the Koran: it is but magic and legends of the ancients. [Koranic verse] Iniquity referred to the prophet as a poet and a priest.

The Koran tells us about iniquity's attempt to prevent people from hearing the Koran. Iniquity used to say to the people: Do not listen to this Koran.

With the inception of the revolution of righteousness in our era, with the inception of the Islamic mass revolution in Iran, all imperialist and Zionist information media embarked on distorting this revolution with false words and vile accusations, trying to prevent its news from reaching the world. Nonetheless, the revolution of righteousness triumphed and its flag flew high. They devise guile, and God devises guile; and God is the best deviser. [Koranic verse]

The forces of evil, darkness and iniquity in the world have not laid down their arms but are tirelessly seeking to prevent the voice of the Islamic revolution from reaching the Muslim masses--and particularly the Arab masses--through their information media. The voice of the puppet non-Islamic regimes reiterate what their iniquitous forefathers said: Do not listen to this Koran. They employ equipment to jam the Islamic radios' Arabic broadcasts beamed from Tehran, Ahvaz and Abadan.

The non-Islamic tribal regime of Iraq, the candidate of puppet regimes in the area, has proclaimed the death sentence for anyone who listens to Iran's Arabic broadcasts. That proclamation reveals the extent of their fear of and alarm at the word of truth, and also their lack of confidence. How could a regime that cannot bear to see slogans on the walls or leaflets distributed among the masses bear to hear Islamic radios carrying the word of Islam to Muslims daily for several hours? It would be extremely difficult for them.

The United States and the United Kingdom have sought, since the first days of the triumph of the Islamic revolution, to reactivate external broadcasts that were in abeyance. They employed fugitives of the shah's regime to work in these radios against the revolution and its leadership. As-Sadat's Egypt, which at the orders of As-Sadat's masters embraced other elements of the defeated SAVAK, followed their example and put a special radio service at their disposal.

As for the traitorous regime in Iraq--the reserve agent of Zionism and the United States, As Fatah's secret bulletin which circulates only among its members refers to him--it has decided to unmask itself and its agentry and step on to the stage to lead the battle of the puppet non-islamic and tribal regimes in the area against the Islamic revolution. Iraq's non-Islamic regime has, with the help of its masters and agents, set up three radio stations, two of which broadcast in Persian while the third broadcasts in Arabic. One of the Persian language radios is used by General Palisban, who recently held several meetings with the Zionist leader Moshe Dayan.

The second radio is used by Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister during the shah's reign--Bakhtiar who boasts that Saddam never rejected any of his requests. The agent butcher Saddam brags about supplying Bakhtiar with everything he needs to oppose the Islamic revolution.

The third radio is the radio of the Iraqi authorities' puppets and contemptible tools which misleadingly calls itself "The Voice of Arabistan." This is in addition to the non-Islamic and tribal regime's other radios.

Non-Islamic information media hostile to our Islamic revolution and its great leadership--whether they are beamed from imperialism's capitals or from puppets' capitals, and be they newspapers, magazines, radios or television--cannot affect the steady progress of the revolution. The froth goes away, and what benefits the people stays in the earth. [Koranic verse] Our great people will accept only Islam as their way of life and will accept only the Imam Khomeyni's leadership. The caravan will go on ignoring the dogs' barking.

TEHRAN: 1,000 SOVIET EXPERTS LEAVE IRAQ

JN210630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Reports from Iraq said that about 1,000 Soviet experts left Iraq a few days ago. The hireling Baghdad authorities did their utmost to shroud the departure of these experts with complete secrecy. This report shows that the Soviets have removed their hands from the agentry and treasonous regime in Baghdad. The report also shows that Saddam is in the throes of death, although he is throwing himself into the lap of the United States and Zionism.

The regime of mercenaries in Baghdad has failed to defend Iraq's airspace from the heroic raids launched by the Muslim planes on the military positions and this regime has also failed to provide these military experts with basic security and protection, both in their houses and camps.

O puppets of Baghdad: He who laughs fast cries last. You have desecrated the noble character of Qadisiyah Islam by your atheism and falsehood. The great Qadisiyah Islam is digging your graves and bringing your death closer. Think not that God doth not heed the deeds of those who do wrong. [Koranic verse]

TEHRAN RADIO CALLS FOR IRAQI DESERTIONS

JN210720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0635 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Call, call, call. O free brothers, O sons of the brave Iraqi army, both officers and men, your brothers of the valiant Iranian Armed Forces call on you to throw down your weapons and join the victorious units of the Islamic Iranian Army. Our forces have begun their counterattack without leniency or mercy. Throw down your arms and rest assured that members of our brave army will treat you in a brotherly and merciful manner.

KURDISH REBELS BLAMED FOR RAID ON URUMIYEH

LD201405 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Oct 80 p 11

[Unattributed report: "KDP and Komeleh Plot Thwarted in Urumiyeh"]

[Text] Hashemi, political deputy at the West Azarbayjan governor general's office, told the ETTELA'AT correspondent in Urumiyeh during a telephone conversation:

"At 2100 on Friday, 300 armed men attacked Urumiyeh city with the primary intention of seizing the military base, the guards corps premises and other sensitive points in the city and inviting Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] Secretary Qasemlu to speak to the people. Following the armed attack, the troops, guards and Komiteh members responded vigorously to the shotting from the assailants, who had taken up positions mainly in the vinicity of houses near the military base, and after clashes lasting several hours they surrounded them. These 300 men were divided into 20 groups of 15, each equipped with RPG 7's, rocket launchers and other light and heavy weapons.

"The plot was eventually quashed: eight members of the group were arrested, a number were killed and the rest escaped. They were probably KDP and Komeleh supporters. Some 20 of our own people were killed in this clash, including 9 brother soldiers and 4 brother guards, Komiteh members and civilians. About 50 were wounded and they are now in the city hospitals."

KUWAIT ADMONISHED ON REPORTING IRAQI COMMUNIQUES

GF181311 Abandan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0922 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Muslim peoples everywhere: Have you paid attention to your rulers' information media? Have you contrasted those media with the Islamic religion these rulers are affiliated with? Are their actions compatible with the Koran? Have you read a single verse in the Koran that enjoins fighting and killing Muslims for not being Arabs? Does Islam prefer an Arab to a non-Arab--including the Persians, whose Islam is not accepted by the 'Aflaqis in Baghdad?

O Muslim peoples, if you found anything abominable in the actions of your rulers, did you carry out your canon duty of "enjoining the doing of good, and proscribing the abominable?" I do not know, perhaps you do enjoin the doing of good and proscribe the abominable. However, the "honest" information media in your countries do not bring your voice to us. This is a fact.

Here is an example of the behavior of the Koran radios in Muslim Kuwait so that you, O Muslim, can judge without fear or hypocrisy: The Kuwaiti radio of the Koran broadcast a communique that was carried by the clowning Baghdad radio on Friday, 10 October 1980. The following is the text of the communique: Communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command: The Iraqi Armed Forces dealt heavy blows yesterday evening and this morning to the Iranian forces' military operations sectors, reinforcements and economic installations deep inside Iranian territory. The Iraqi command, in communique No 59, continued: The Iranian forces sustained the loss of 22 dead and the destruction of 5 vehicles, and direct hits were scored on their positions south of Dezful.

The communique added: The Iraqi forces did not sustain any losses in men or materiel. We have omitted parts of this communique, which was almost as long as a newspaper or a book.

First, we say to the "Islamic" Kuwait radio, which has regretted missing the lies of the Baghdad 'Alfaqis and remained silent for 3 or 4 days: We here in Iran do not fear the broadcast of a communique once by Kuwait radio. The communique is repeated more than once by the clowning 'Alfaqi Ba'thist radios. However, what we want from the "Islamic" Kuwaiti radios is that they adhere to their Islamic principles and fear only God Almighty.

God said: O believers, if an ungodly man brings you any news, ascertain the correctness of the report fully, lest you harm a people unwittingly, and then repent of what you have done.

Second, we'd like our brothers in Kuwait radio to answer this question: If Kuwait radio did not have a specific purpose, why does it spend so much time broadcasting such a long communique but refrains from broadcasting a communique issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran that would take no more than 1 minute of its time, limiting itself to broadcasting one-half of the communique? The communique said: Ten Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and four planes were downed. This is the entire communique. Kuwait radio broadcast only the following part: Ten Iraqi planes raided Khark Island--omitting to say that four of the planes were shot down. This is very far from Islamic behavior. We should heed Islamic principles, which are contrary to such methods of reporting.

ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR FIGHTING CONTINUES 17-21 OCT

KYODO: Petrochemical Complex Bombed

OW181159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Oct (KYODO)--Iraqi warplanes bombed facilities of the Iran-Japan petrochemical complex Friday for the fourth time since the war started between Iran and Iraq last month, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The ministry said information reaching the Japanese Embassy at Tehran from the complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni said the bombing took place at 10:50 a.m. Friday (4:20 p.m. Japan time). The reports did not give the extent of damage to the facilities, which have been under construction in a joint venture between Japan and Iran. The construction project was suspended since the start of the war. Iraqi planes previously raided the complex on September 24, September 30 and October 12. Some 745 Japanese workers have evacuated to Tehran en route home.

'Relative Calm' in Abadan

LD180548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] In an interview with Dr Sheybani, who has been at the Khorramshahr and Abadan battle fronts du ing the past few days and is now residing at the Abadan Governorate, PARS learned that throughout last night Abadan enjoyed relative calm.

Dr Sheybani said that after the Ba'thist pagans cruelly struck the Abadan hospital with mortar fire yesterday afternoon the city has been calm and the vigilant and saga-making warriors of Abadan are fully prepared to reply to any enemy aggression with open eyes and roaring faith.

Regarding the condition and morale of the Iraqi soldiers, Sheybani said: The "newly Islamised," "anti-Islamic" Saddam has dispatched his soldiers to war in a state of drunken stupor and with sexual promises and incentives; while in the army of Islam the offspring of the revolution rush to battle against the Ba'thist infidels with hearts full of love and faith in God, a "Husayn-like" grudge [presumably referring to Imam Husayn] and an "Ali-like" rapture.

Dr Sheybani confirmed the repeated attacks by the Ba'thist infidels using mortars and Khamsah-Khamsah ["five-five" in Arabic, presumably 155mm artillery] on Khorramshahr he said: Now that the enemy has been forced to retreat thanks to the bravery and resistance of the Iranian forces, it harbors the vain thought that it could drive the people and the warriors out of the city by lobbing mortars into the city.

Also, an informed official at the Abadan Governorate said at 0300 this morning about Khorramshahr: At present, at the entrance of the city, and around the city slaghterhouse, the clashes continue; but their intensity is less than that of the previous days.

Abadan Shelling, Khorramshahr Melee

LD181838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports from Abadan that the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces brought the enemy around Abadan under their fire and that the fighting continued today. The same reports said that the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries this morning took one civilian hostage on the Ahvaz-Abadan road. As of this morning these mercenaries have been shelling Abadan with mortars from their territory; some residential areas were destroyed, five people were martyred and nine were wounded.

Quoting an official source at the Abadan Governorate, the PARS correspondent adds: The Islamic revolution's fighters and defenders continue their comprehensive resistance with extremely high morale, using all available means, including artillery. They are determined to turn the town's outskirts into a graveyard of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

In another report from Khorramshahr, the correspondent says: Following the very heavy casualties inflicted on the Iraqi infidels, the aggressive mercenaries retreated as far as the area behind the Khorramshahr slaughterhouse, near the town. This afternoon the Islamic revolution defenders, supported by artillery, continued their hand-to-hand battles with the Iraqi mercenaries near the slaughterhouse.

Besieged Hope for Reinforcements

LD182254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2124 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Contacting informed officials in Abadan tonight, PARS has learned that the mercenary Ba'th army, in order to enter the sacred lands of Abadan and Khorramshahr, is increasing its efforts to complete the encirclement of these towns and if opportunities present themselves takeover their control by a sudden onslaught.

The Abadan Governor reports that infidels are now within a few kilometers of Bahmanshir Bridge and are attacking the town with their heavy artillery. They are trying in a dastardly manner and in an uneven war against the town's honorable fighters to create panic and force the heroic people of Abadan to leave the town so that they may not face any serious obstacle when entering Abadan. The morale of the Abadan fighters remains as high as ever, however, and in addition to relying on God's blessings they are hoping for more and swifter help from other Khuzestani people and the Islamic Armed Forces, so that by their cohesive struggle they may jointly achieve an epic victory.

Other officials in Abadan report that in Khorramshahr hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting between the self-sacrificing defenders of the city and the Ba'thist infidels continues, with a group of most noble young men in Khorramshahr having given their lives while defending their home against the expansionism of the infidel Ba'thists. The Karbala martyrs of tonight in Khorramshahr fought to their dying breath and inflicted heavy casualties on the filthy enemies of the Islamic revolution.

PARS reports that the Abadan governor, citing the commander of the Corps of Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr, said: The morale of the defenders who are still holding the trenches in Khorramshahr is high, however, these dear ones are also hoping to receive urgent help from the brave Muslims in other parts of the country. They are convinced that in defending the Islamic revolution the Muslim Iranian people will not abandon them and that they will swiftly move to help them.

Iraqi Forces Driven Back

LD190806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0744 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] In the early hours of this morning, the Iranian Armed Forces troops, the Corps of Revolution Guards and the self-sacrificing Abadani citizens succeeded in driving back the Iraqi invading forces, which last night had managed to get close to Abadan under cover of their artillery. According to the Central News Bureau from Abadan, the Islamic heroes and champions, defending their homeland and Islam, drove back the Ba'thist mercenaries 10 km away from Abadan. According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, the general situation in Abadan is relatively calm.

The same report adds that in Khorramshahr streetfighting is underway around the slaughterhouse, (?Gusht) garrison, the railway and Taleqani Street between the invading Ba'thist troops and the heroic army, Corps of Revolution Guards and Muslim people of the town. All last night the noise of dastardly enemy missiles was heard in the city.

Wounded Transferred

LD190909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, following the inhuman attack by the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels on Abadan hospital during the past 2 days, around 100 of our wounded brothers and sisters have been transferred by hovercraft from Abadan and Khorramshahr to Bushehr. A PARS correspondent who visited the hospital and the patients reports that the patients' morale is good.

Abadan Airport Hit

LD191254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports, the brave resistance put up by the forces of the Islamic Republic or Iran at the Khorramshahr and Abadan fronts is continuing.

According to these reports, Khorramshahr today again came under fire from enemy artillery and missiles, and street fighting is continuing. Despite water shortages which have been in existance in the city of Khorramshahr over the last few days, the committee fighters and lovers of Imam Husayn have created epics for the Islamic revolution with their fierce resistance. The Ba'thist infidels are forming new positions in preparation for their next attacks against the city.

The reports say that roads from Abadan to other parts of the country have been closed and the Ba'th invaders have taken up positions near the city. The city has also come under fire from the enemy's artillery and mortars and the sound of explosions can still be heard. Army personnel, revolution guards and the city inhabitants are continuing to resist the enemy and will continue to do so. At 1130 today a missile hit Abadan airport. Five people were martyred and a few others seriously wounded.

'Heroic Efforts' Reported

LD191854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A correspondent of the Central News Bureau from Ahvaz, quoting the commander of southern operations, reported this afternoon: The fighting between the forces of good and evil in Khorramshahr and Abadan is continuing fiercely.

The commander of southern operations, while appreciating the heroic efforts of the people and armed forces, remarked: The defending forces of the Islamic revolution are fighting the army of blasphemy in the trenches and that is why the mercenary and blasphemous Ba'thist forces of Iraq have not been able to capture these two cities so far. He also added: The Ba'thist enemy forces continue to cowardly bombard Abadan and Khorramshahr using planes and artillery, and the godless and mercenary Ba'thist forces of Iraq have martyred several women and children.

Another report from the correspondent of the Central News Bureau indicates that at around 0900 this morning the enemy bombarded the Kut 'Abdollah District of Ahvaz and shelled civilian areas using heavy artillery, as a result of which one civilian was martyred and five were wounded. The wounded civilians are in a critical condition.

According to the same report, following the savage attack of Iraqi infidels on civilian people, a Muslim and committed doctor risked his life and rushed to the battlefield to save an 18-month-old baby--the only survivor of a family from Khorramshahr. He picked up the baby and safely returned to behind the front.

In another place, a 13-year-old youth, defender of the Islamic revolution, fastened a handgrenade onto his belt and threw himself under an Iraqi tank; by martyring himself in this legendary manner he annihilated several Iraqi infidels. This is an example of an epic deed created by the defenders of right in Khorramshahr and Abadan, and is a message of hope to the revolutionary nation of Iran which should assist these self-sacrificing people following the path of God by all possible means, because only through the unstinting support of our committed nation will the defenders of Khorramshahr be able to safeguard this integral part of the Islamic revolution homeland and defeat the infidels--as they have been trying to do so far.

A PARS reporter states: At 1630 today Iraqi heavy artillery fired on Ahvaz but there are no reports of possible losses or damage so far.

House-to-House Fighting

LD192002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported at 1715 today from the Abadan and Khorramshahr front: Despite the efforts of Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries to capture these regions the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the heroic inhabitants of these two cities continue their resistance.

According to this report, house-to-house and hand-to-hand fighting in the slaughterhouse, railway, customs and port areas of Khorramshahr continued till this afternoon, and warriors of the Islamic Republic, by taking advantage of partisan fighting, killed the blasphemous and mercenary Saddam's forces who had hidden themselves in people's houses and used these houses as trenches. Iraqi mercenaries mostly left their hideouts when they had to face the self-sacrificing warriors of Islam. They fled.

The same report indicates that Iraqi mercenaries still aimlessly fire mortars and rockets on civilian areas and mosques. At the same time in Abadan Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries also left their trenches when they were attacked by the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They took several common inhabitants of Abadan as hostages and cowardly used them as shields to avoid the bullets of the defenders of the Islamic revolution. Thus, the valiant Islamic forces had to be careful not to harm their own compatriots when they confronted the enemy.

On the other hand, today Iraqi mercenaries shelled the city by mortar and rockets; as a result part of the building of Abadan airport was damaged and several of our Muslim compatriots of Abdan were martyred or wounded.

Iraqi Advance Blocked

LD202230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2124 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondents, Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] today again courageously resisted, halted and made abject the infidel enemy in his hidden dens, despite his military equipment.

A correspondent of the Central News Bureau reported at 1245 today, citing reliable sources in Abadan, that the aggressive Iraqi forces are stationed in their positions near Abadan and attacking targets in various parts of the cities with artillery fire.

According to PARS, artillery exchanges took place this afternoon between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi mercenary forces on the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz road axes. Infidel Iraqi mercenaries, following their temporary defeats on the Abadan and Khunishahr fronts, have engaged in military deployments in their own territory on the other side of the Arvand Rud and brought Khuninshahr under intense artillery fire from Shalamcheh using khamsah-khamsah artillery [Arabic term meaning "five-five", presumably 155mm artillery].

Reports received from Khuninshahr say the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed several new enemy positions last night and today, and following a pitched, hand-to-hand battle drove them back from the vicinity of the slaughterhouse. These righteous defenders of the Islamic revolution, however, continue to need reinforcements to confront the infidel enemy in a better way.

A PARS correspondent reported at 1425 today from the Abadan war front that despite the efforts of Iraqi mercenaries to further encircle Abadan city, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to block the advance of the infidel mercenaries. According to the report, the Iraqi mercenaries have concentrated their forces in the vicinity of Abadan city and they are trying to advance parallel to the city, but the combatants of Islam, with full alertness, are observing their movements and are striking blows at these mercenaries at every opportunity.

The PARS correspondent further reported that several houses were damaged in a rocket attack by Iraqi mercenaries last night and one guardsman was martyred with three others injured. In another part of the warrior-nurturing city of Abadan three members of the same family were martyred in a mortar attack by the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries.

Downing of Two MiG's

LD202306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Militant warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran today shot down two aggressive Iraqi MiG's (?in) Khuninshahr area. According to reports, the pilots of these two MiG's were killed. According to PARS, as well as the central news unit in Abadan, one of the two MiG's crashed on the Mahshahr-Abadan road and the second MiG crashed in the vicinity of Abadan.

Air Force Attacks

LD202256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2134 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Ahvaz, between 0800 and 1200 today, fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the vicinity of Khuninshahr, which is under the control of the aggressive Iraqi forces, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

According to the same report, the Ba'thist forces' installations in Iraq--opposite the Abadan city oil installations--came under Iranian air attack today. Flames and smoke could be seen from these installations until this afternoon.

Three of the enemy's bridges inside Iraqi territory, which were used to supply the Ba'thist forces stationed at the Shalamcheh border, were destroyed in air attacks by the fighters of the Islamic Republic.

Meanwhile, according to the Central News Bureau report, clashes continued in Khorramshahr [as heard] until 1730 and the combatant forces of Islam inflicted heavy casualties on the infidel aggressive enemy. Fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran also bombed units of the aggressive enemy in the vicinity of the Khuninshahr-Abadan road today and inflicted heavy damage and casualties.

The courageous resistance of Khuninshahr's combatants is proof of their divine mission in defense of the Islamic revolution, and these people, who are eager to be martyred--these followers of the path of truth--continue to pin their hopes on the all-round assistance and cooperation of true Muslims so as to drag the enemies of Islam toward destruction and complete annihilation.

Military Situation

LD201248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The latest reports from Abadan at 1200 today say that the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic Army, our combative revolution guards corps and the self-sacrificing people continue to resist the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors, thwarting the entry of these forces into the city. These forces are stationed around Bahmanshir bridge.

According to the same report, the situation in Khuninshahr remains the same as it has been the past 2 days, with the epic-making heroes of Khuninshahr continuing their hand-to-hand combat in various parts of the city against the godless enemy.

Red Alert Warning

GF201343 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1335 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] This is Abadan NIOC Radio. Dear listeners: Please pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. It means there is a definite danger of an air attack. Please comply with all red alert regulations. [sound of siren]

Continuous Artillery Fire

LD210540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0438 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, a reliable source from the governor's office in Abadan this morning at 0540 announced: From 2100 last night until 0530 this morning Abadan was under intense mortar fire by Iraqi mercenaries and the residential areas of the town were under the fire of the mortars of the Iraqi infidels. This official added that the fire of Khamsah-Khamsah [Arabic term, used also by Iranians, meaning five-five] guns of Khuninshahr and on the entrance square of this city continued throughout the night. The popular defenders of the Islamic revolution, the guards, the rangers of the navy, and the brave combatants of the coast guard are still continuing their epic resistance against the blasphemous aggression on Khuninshahr.

At 0700 this morning [name indistinct] was informed by a reliable source in the governor's office in Abadan that the Iraqi aggressors since the early hours of this morning have brought Khosrowabad, which is a distance of 20 km from south Abadan, under the intense fire of their long-range and Khamsah-Khamsah artillery. According to a PARS report the return of this artillery fire by the heroes of the coast guard has been spectacular.

Formation of Cleanup Committee

GF210829 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0730 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Announcement No 1 of Abadan-Khuninshahr Cleanup Committee--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave people of Abadan: With the help of the faithful and revolutionary youth of Abadan and Khuninshahr and the cooperation of the zealous people of this land who have been defending their country heroically, a committee has been formed to clean up and disinfect the city. We hereby request the zealous people of this land to report addresses of all shops, houses and other premises in need of cleaning and disinfection to this committee as soon as possible using these telephone numbers: 32420, 25153, 27803.

[Signed] Abadan-Khuninshahr Cleanup Committee

Resistance Successful

LD211230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reported from Abadan at 0920 this morning that Iraqi infidels, who are positioned around Abadan, last night intended to take advantage of darkness and advance toward Abadan. But the brave resistance of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran prevented the aggression of Saddam's mercenaries. According to the same report, Iraqi mercenaries last night shelled Abadan from Iraqi territory, resulting in damage to several residential houses. A PARS reporter who visited various parts of the city and contacted the emergency unit in Abadan was informed that no lives were lost in the mortar explosions and only a few were injured.

On the other hand, the central news unit reported the situation in Abadan last night saying enemy artillery continuously and savagely pounded the residential areas of this city. Some of the enemy infidel aggressors who intended to advance toward the city from two sides were confronted by the resistance of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic. According to the same report the shattered remains of enemy tanks destroyed by the Iranian artillery can be seen around Abadan.

According to the Central News Bureau, Khuninshahr today witnessed the resistance offered by the friends of Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him. The resistance was such that the aggressor Iraqi Ba'thist forces were not able to penetrate the town as they did some days ago. Confrontations in streets around the town, in the area of the railroad station and Taleqani district continued, street by street and house by house. The Iraqi mercenaries, who have suffered great casualties and losses, have for the time being retreated and are still shelling the residential areas. Latest infomation received from Abadan at 1205 today, quoting the governor of this city, says champion Abadan is still under fire from mercenary Iraqis. The governor of Abadan told PARS: This morning several Iraqi MiG's attacked the residential areas of Bazargan district and around stations number 7 and 12, and several people were martyred or injured. On the situation in Khuninshahr, he said: Confrontations continue in this town at 1205.

REPORTAGE ON 17-19 OCT SITUATION IN KERMANSHAH REGION

Iraqi Retreat

LD171208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] According to the PARS correspondent in Ilam, during confrontations near (?Shor-e Shirin) the blasphemous Iraqi forces were forced to retreat from this region.

Also according to this report, in today's heavy fighting near the [name indistinct] border post, the barve gendarmerie forces and the javanmardan [a paramilitary group in the Kordestan region working on the side of the Iranian Government] succeeded in pushing the enemy forces back.

'Heavy Battles'

LD171736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that beginning last night and until 1530 today, this report was sent from Kermanshah, that heavy battles have been taking place at the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin mountains and Gilan-e Gharb fronts. The artillery of the two sides opened fire on each other's positions.

The report says that at the Gilan-e Charb front, Iranian fighters forced the Iraqi mercenaries to retreat 20 kilometers from Gilan-e Gharb and that in Emam Zadeh 'Abbas the Iranian forces were able to regain a strategic position from the enemy. The report states that three revolution guards were martyred in clashes with the Iraqi Ba'th invaders at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

PARS also reports that at 1500 today, as the result of an attack by an Iraqi MiG, a fire broke out in Mahshahr and efforts to extinguish the fire are continuing.

Battle Successes

LD181152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent at the battle fronts in Gilan-e Gharb reported that heavy fighting is going on between the forces of the Islamic Republic and the brave tribesmen of the region on one side and the mercenary Ba'thist forces of Iraq on the other. According to this report, the brave Muslim tribesmen of Gilan-e Gharb region succeeded in capturing 14 firearms from the infidel mercenaries of Iraq in a guerrilla operation, and the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran forced the Ba'thist aggressors to retreat from two artillery positions and one tank entrenchment and took over their watchposts.

According to the report, fighting is still going on in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the mountains near Gilan-e Gharb, and the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic succeeded in pushing back the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces at two points. The devotees of Imam Khomeyni, with the backing of other fighting forces closed the [name indistinct] mountains to the armed aggressors and, during the confrontations of the past 48 hours in this region, the armed raiders and hirelings of foreigners who enjoy the support of the Iraqi infidels suffered some casualties. As a result of the explosion of a shell fired by the raiders in a village, two villagers were martyred and eight others were injured.

Red Alert Warning

GF181554 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1549 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you have just heard is the red alert signal. Please keep calm and stay in safe places until our next announcement.

[Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at 1538 GMT on 19 October]

Earthmoving Equipment Sought

GF190640 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0625 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Mahshahr governor's office has announced that the city is in urgent need of water tankers, rubber-tired bulldozers and mechanical diggers.

Those who have access to or are in possession of this type of equipment please contact the Mahshahr Governorate Office as soon as possible. [Message is also carried by Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian at 0627 GMT on 19 October]

Situation at Battlefronts

LD191333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1107 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the brave inhabitants of Gilan-e Gharb, in the course of a brave offensive, destroyed a column of the Ba'th mercenaries. During these clashes 18 Iraqi mercenary infidels were killed and quite a few of their vehicles were destroyed.

On the basis of this report, at the Sar-e Pole- Zahab front, the battle at the border is still continuing. The same report says that the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by other heroic forces of Iran have forced the Iraqi mercenaries to retreat to the Qasr-e Shirin region. According to this report, two strategic regions at the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region [as heard] have been taken by the Iranian forces, and in the region of Sar-e Ab-e Garm, too, the Iraqi mercenaries, while suffering heavy casualties, have been forced to retreat. The report says that the battle is continuing at almost the entire war front and the fighting forces of Iran are answering the enemy and fighting it with bravery. This report also says that at any given moment there are some commando clashes taking place at the city of Qasr-e Shirin.

The latest report concerning clashes says that during last night's clashes at the Gilan-e Gharb front four of our country's brave fighters were martyred and four were injured.

During yesterday's clashes, an enemy's concrete shelter for tanks and another for artillery at the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front were destroyed.

Condition White

GF191706 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, the siren you have just heard is the condition white siren indicating that the danger of an air attack is over. You can leave your shelters.

Iraqi Ammunition Dumps Destroyed

LD191806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the deputy governor general of Ilam Province has announced: Clashes between our fighting forces and the mercenary Iraqi forces in the regions of Mehran and Salehabad are continuing. He added: On the basis of reports received, a number of the enemy's ammunition dumps in the region of Zurbatiyah have been exploded by the fires of the artillery and mortars of the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and right now the fire and smoke can be seen in the distance.

18-20 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert Warning

GF191318 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1310 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners: Please pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. It means there is a definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm, leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at 1506 GMT on 20 October and 0620, 0655, 1005 and 1150 GMT on 21 October]

Report on Fighting

LD201212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Quoting a highly informed source at the Ahvaz operations room [otaq-e jang-e Ahvaz], PARS reports that the artillery fire of the infidel enemy in [word indistinct] Ahvaz front has stopped. The same report adds that hostilities in the Susangerd area, along the Allah Akbar heights, which began yesterday, still continue.

New Blood Donation Centers

GF181430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The national blood transfusion center announces Khuzestan's new blood donation locations as follows: In Ahvaz, Naderi Hotel on Imam Khomeyni Street; in Behbahan, the Behbahan blood transfusion center; in Agha Jari, the NIOC club.

KHARK, BUSHEHR, DEZFUL BATTLE REPORTS 19-20 OCT

Iraqi Air Raids

LD190511 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS the aerial defenses of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran neutralized last night's aggression by Iraqi MiG's against Khark and Bushehr.

At 1900 yesterday, Saturday, five MiG's attacked the island of Khark and 45 minutes later, a number of other MiG's were sighted over Bushehr. On both occasions the attack planes were confronted by the anti-aircraft fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were forced to flee.

Iraqi Warship Sunk

LD191456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1105 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, a responsible official at the Bushehr security headquarters said: The jet fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday afternoon attacked and sank a warship of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime at the mouth of Faw [on the Shatt Al-Arab].

The same official denied categorically the news concerning the sinking of a merchant ship by the Iranian Air Force. He said the ship which the Iraqi regime and foreign radios have called a "merchant ship" was in fact a warship and the Iranian fighters and naval forces so far have only attacked warships. He added that the Iraqis from the start of this war have on several occasions attacked merchant ships in the Persian Gulf.

He also added that last night Iraqi invader aircraft twice, one at 1855 and again at 2035, appeared in Bushehr and Khark Island airspace but were forced to flee as a result of actions taken by the antiaircraft guns and an F-4 fighter of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraqis Retreating

LD181856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, the Islamic Iranian Army completely destroyed an ammunition dump belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries yesterday in (Bobata) village, near (Shush). It was still burning last night.

The same report says that, considering the bombing of the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels and the casualties and damages inflicted on their forces yesterday and today in the fronts around Dezful and Andimeshk, the aggressors have been forced to retreat. At present, the Islamic army's long-range artillery in the area has brought the enemy positions under heavy fire, while severely retaliating against enemy attacks. The situation in Dezful and Andimeshk is calm. The same report states that the general intensity of fighting in fronts around Dezful has decreased.

ZAHEDAN URDU BROADCAST SCORES ZIAUL HAQ REGIME

GF201850 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our Pakistani brethren may be forced into neutrality and silence for the time being by the oppressive atmosphere and pressure being exerted by General Ziaul Haq's regime, but they will not remain oblivious to the hopeless political and social conditions in their country and their future. The Pakistani Government might succeed in stopping the Pakistani people from extending material help to their Iranian brethren through pressure tactics, but it cannot suppress their sympathetic sentiments to help Iran.

The question is, does a nation, in which 90 percent of the people are illiterate, and that is one of the world's 15 poorest nations, because of the 30-year rule of army dictators like General Zia, need an atomic bomb? Ziaul Haq is spending billions of rupees to acquire atomic weapons and atomic reactors without any concern for the poverty and difficulties of the people or for spending national wealth on welfare projects for the poverty-stricken people.

The rivers in Pakistan are in the same condition they have been since time immemorial. No dams have been constructed on them and, therefore, hundreds of thousands of poor peasants are affected by these rivers every year. Pakistan does not have an adequate network of roads, and peasants are victims of exploitation at the hands of big feudalists. The major portion of the country's budget is spent on armaments and preserving the existence of dictatorial regimes.

Will the Pakistani nation remain silent about these distinct discrepancies? In a way, Pakistan's backwardness has imposed an artificial backwardness on the whole Islamic world. Following a long struggle, British imperialists freed the Indian subcontinent, and Mohammad 'Ali Jinnah decided to create a free Muslim country named Pakistan. The purpose was to prove the superiority of Islamic values and teachings in Pakistan over the Hindu religion and the political system of the Hindus.

Unfortunately, the imperialists, through their agents and lackeys, have dealt severe blows to the Islamic values of this region. Instead of following Islamic directives, the ruling dictators adopted policies dictated by the imperialists. The result is that the justice one can feel in India is nonexistent in Pakistan. India, in any case, has been following the path of democracy and has been successful in maintaining its political independence in the Indian Ocean region--the scene of superpower rivalry. It also enjoys respect in the brotherhood of nations. But Pakistan, in a state of instability and aimlessness, has always been like a boat without oars at the mercy of the whim and fancy of catastrophic waves. Various dictators such as Iskander Mirza, Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and now General Ziaul Haq--instead of exploiting the country's human and natural resources to establish a prosperous and clean society--have plunged the country into poverty and destruction. These policies could not have enforced without oppression. Apart from a few days during the rule of Mohammad 'Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and a few years of the Bhutto government, Pakistan has lived out its 33-year-old existence under the rule of dictators.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with Tehran radio upon his return from New York, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he had discussed the hostages issue with the press while in the United States, but only after defeating attempts by American "propagandists" to "determine a line for us" and "rope us onto their own course." Raja'i said that after ensuring that his remarks would be faithfully reported by the media, he explained to the correspondents the "motive" behind the hostage taking and told them that President Carter cares "not one iota" for the lives of the detained Americans.

In an interview with West German television, reported by the West German news agency DPA, Raja'i said the request he made in New York for the removal of AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia has not been officially demanded by the Majlis as a condition for the release of the hostages. He gave no indication if his raising of the AWACS issue would influence the nature of the Majlis terms for release. In his New York press conference, as reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i had said only that it would be a "sign of U.S. good intention" if the Carter administration withdrew the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia. However, in an interview given to PARS after his return to Tehran, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i said that the United States "must" withdraw AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia to "prove its concern" over the fate of the hostages. He noted that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's statement that the United States will not withdraw the planes means that "he does not desire the release of the hostages because U.S. interests are above the interests of the hostages." According to AFP, Raja'i declared in a press conference in Tehran that "it is certain that the United States is ready to meet the four conditions set as principles by the imam" for the release of the hostages, prefacing the remark by saying that Iran must "explain in detail what all these requests mean."

Raja'i also said in his comments to PARS that the Majlis discussion of the hostages issue could continue even until the presidential election because Iran is not interested in whether their release or nonrelease leads to a Carter victory or a Reagan victory. AFP cited Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani as announcing that the Majlis will debate the hostage issue on 26 October.

Tehran radio, commenting on Raja'i's remarks on the AWACS issue, said the White House used the prime minister's "legitimate" request for their withdrawal as a "pretext to start confusion and create a false propaganda atmosphere" in order to convey the impression that Iran would release the hostages in return for U.S. action on the AWACS planes. The radio said once Raja'i's position on the AWACS became clear to the Carter administration, it realized that "bargaining" over the planes would only result "in an increase in Iran's four conditions to five."

Replying to President Carter's offer to unfreeze Iranian assets and resume normal trade relations with Iran if the hostages are released and his statement that the existence of a "strong Iran" is in the U.S. interest, the radio said it is "obvious" to Iranians that he "could never tolerate" a strong Iran under the banner of Islam, and it declared that his "deceitful words can only please pro-American groups in Iran." It added that President Carter's "'strong Iran' slogans" have no meaning other than to show that he is "impatiently" waiting to see a "sign, no matter how small," from Iran on the hostages, but it affirmed that Iran "will not show the slightest sign to Carter and will not allow him to flaunt this sign on American television and bring them the news of the impending solution to the issue of the hostages."

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Raja'i's UN visit in order to counteract the "waves of false rumors spread by imperialist circles" concerning the nature of his activities in New York. The statement, carried by PARS, said the Western media tried to "downgrade" Raja'i's mission by attributing to it purposes other than to state Iran's position on the Gulf war, such as "contacts" with U.S. authorities, "negotiations" over the fate of the hostages and "some alleged exchange" of hostages for U.S. weapons.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation Efforts--According to the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau at a meeting in New York discussed the formation of an "ad hoc committee of good offices" that would try to "build bridges" between Iran and Iraq but that would not directly mediate the dispute. The meeting took no action on the composition of the committee but considered constituting it on the foreign ministerial level. According to TANJUG, Iranian and Iraqi representatives attended the meeting and supported the nonaligned initiative "in principle." Iraq has previously said it would welcome a nonaligned role in mediating the dispute. However, Prime Minister Raja'i, in a conversation in Tehran with Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Mildrad Pesic, reported by Tehran radio, stated that Iran does not believe in diplomatic negotiations "in accordance with the international norm" because it considers them to be a "waste of time."

In other diplomatic initiatives, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca completed his second trip to Iran and left the country after holding discussions with Iranian officials, but Tehran media gave no indication of any progress he might have made in mediating the conflict. The radio also reported that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti met with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti to discuss his proposal to find a "diplomatic solution" to the war. Chatti had earlier obtained Ayatollah Khomeyni's permission to allow an Islamic meidation team to enter the country, but apparently only to view first-hand the "crimes" of Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn.

Military Situation--In a statement carried by ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said Iraqi forces had consolidated control over an area twice the size of Lebanon and are now "within their designated targets" and capable of forcing Iran to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights. He added that Iraq's armed forces are also prepared to achieve all the new objectives now being drafted by the general command in light of the new "military and political realities."

According to INA, Iraqi forces dealt a "strong blow" to the Iranian "pockets" in Al-Muhammarah (formerly Khorramshahr but remaned Khuninshahr by the Iranians) by gaining control of the city prison, which, the agency said, is of "strategic importance" because of its proximity to the city center and its location on the Karun River and because of its heavy fortifications and use by Iranian forces as a stronghold and weapons and ammunition depot. Tehran radio, however, claimed that the Iraqis have not been able to penetrate the town. The radio also reported that Iranian aircraft have silenced Iraqi long-range artillery to the north of the city but that the Iraqis were still shelling Khuninshahr from As-Sulaymaniyah. INA claimed that Iraqi troops have cut off supplies to Abadan and are carrying out raids against Iranian positions inside the city, and Tehran radio reported that Abadan is being exposed to heavy bombardment.

Tehran radio also reported Iranian successes in the Mehran and Salehabad regions and on the Susangerd and Dezful fronts, as well as the recapture of the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin. It also said that Iranian forces have seized the initiative in fighting around Dasht-e Zahab, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb and are defending their positions in the Shur-e Shirin and Kan Sakht areas of Ilam Province.

Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio and its Voice of the Masses, reported Iranian airstrikes against residential areas in Al-Faw, Qal'at Dizah, As-Sulaymaniyah, Al-'Ar'arah, 'Aqrah and Umm ar-Rasas Island and Iraqi sorties against Iranian positions north of Dezful and the oil tanks north of Ahvaz.

Bakhtiar Position--AFP, citing the French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, reported that former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said he is "willing to collaborate" with Iraq to overthrow the Khomeyni regime. He told the paper he recently visited Iraq and characterized his offer to Baghdad as "rather the devil than Khomeyni." Bakhtiar also reiterated that he plans to establish a government-in-exile but said he will do so outside of France in order not to "create trouble" for the French.

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21-22 OCT RAJA'I MEETINGS, INTERVIEWS REPORTED

Interview on Trip, Hostages

LD211800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as was announced in this news bulletin earlier, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following his trips to New York, Algeria and Libya, discussed in an interview with our morning reporter the results of his meetings and talks on these trips. With the broadcast of this interview we also conclude our news bulletin. God be with you.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Raja'i, you went to New York to attend the Security Council session. I would like to ask you to elaborate on this visit before we proceed to other questions.

[Raja'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you know, we have suffered certain weaknesses with regard to our country's foreign policy, particularly with regard to foreign publicity, for some time now, and it was necessary for us to rectify these weaknesses. This was one aspect of the matter. Another aspect of the matter concerned the fact that, as you know, these international assemblies are under the control of the superpowers and other major powers. If you look at the matter in terms of resolving the issue or seeking assistance, as it were, our going there amounts to nothing other than wasting time. In my view, if there are some distinguished scientific and great figures there they are wasting their life there. If we had gone there with that sort of aim in mind [presumably to seek resolution of an issue and receiving help] we would have wasted all that we may have invested in the matter.

However, our revolution carries a message, it has something to say, and we thought now was an opportune time to convey it. Thus, if I were to report to my dear compatriots, I would say that I carried that message there, stated it there and noted that we do not adhere to international formalities or even those generally practiced by other nations. We have something new to say ourselves, and, with God's help, we may be able in the future to convert even those organizations which obtensibly rank as the greatest international bodies to our country's revolutionary and Islamic standards. It may take a little time to achieve this, but we shall not deviate from our path.

As you observed, even in the statement I had prepared I said I did not intend to get anything whatsoever from such bodies, for they have nothing to give us. We have the greatest things in our own people, and we shall resolve the problems by the people, with God's help, with the people's efforts and with the revolutionary spirit that exists in our country. So it would be better to say that (?I was able to say) whatever I had to say there. And praise be to God that, with the help of God and that of friends, we succeeded to some extent. After the statement, well, as you know, interviews are in great demand there. An arrangement had already been made and so we went. Before that, the brothers who were there, in our consultations, noted that before anything else they [those who wanted to interview Raja'i] attach importance first of all to the issue of hostages because it is newsworthy--or as you know better than myself, it is something which lends itself to press headlines.

[Unidentified reporter] Of course, in this connection [words indistinct] White House officials made it out that your visit would lead to the release of the hostages. What have you got to say by way of explanation on this matter, for Reagan, the American Republican Party presidential candidate also accused Carter of having concocted all this in order to win the election and exploit the release of the hostages.

[Raja'i] Yes. The truth is that when we arrived there we felt that these propagandists were trying to determine a line for us. Had we and our brothers not realized this in time, as it were, there was the risk that we would have been diverted and influenced by their propaganda. Fortunately, God gave us the opportunity to follow our own line. No matter how much they tried to rope us onto their own course they failed, praise be to God. That is why we said we would say nothing whatsoever about the hostages at the press conference they had organized following the statement at the Security Council. Well, it was natural for them to get terribly upset, and they created a lot of noise there, as it were. But I said: If you want to hear issues other than the hostages, it will be all well and good, otherwise we shall leave. When we showed seriousness they also said everything was all right. That is why the first part of the interview was conducted independent of the issue of the hostages, and, in order to leave them with no ambiguity or to enable them to exploit the situation, the final question which [words indistinct] why are you not saying anything about the hostages, I explained: Our recollection of your propaganda is that not only do you put out only those things which are in your own interests but distort even what you do put out. We know how much adverse propaganda and distortion you put out in your propaganda about our revolution. Thus, we shall make tonight's interview contingent, as it were, upon whether you publish this interview properly and without distortion. If so, we shall speak about the hostages issue about which you are interested tomorrow. As far as I have been informed, it was effective and, praise be to God, in this regard, too, it proved useful.

And the next day, about the hostages, as you observed I in fact did not conduct the sort of interview they wanted. We tried to provide the background relating to the motive and the nature of the action, who has taken whom hostage, who is treating the hostages in a humane manner although, on the face of it, is acting as a jailer, who cares not one iota for the life of the hostages although he claims otherwise. As far as God granted us the opportunity and the brothers helped, I think, in this matter, too, God was again behind our revolution, and I hope what I am saying in conclusion regarding the New York part of my trip will be such as to make it possible for the nation and the imam of the nation to forgive us, bearing in mind it was our first visit and we lacked experience.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, you mentioned your meeting with UN Secretary General Waldheim, which lasted one and half hours. You have not commented on this except for some points that you have just mentioned. You spoke with him about the hostages. What was his reaction?

[Answer] First of all, the reason it took one and a half hours was not due to [words indistinct]. There are some formalities, some repetitions, some things like that. However, I tried to talk about the hostages on the (?same lines). The main point that I made to Waldheim was that it might be necessary to change the UN system since the time to have such formal arrangements are somewhat a waste of people's time...[sentence unfinished] When asked I told him why I had not come here (the UN) before. Up to now I have thought the maximum effect the United Nations could have had would be to make a moral point and provide a suggestion. What kind of a suggestion? You tell us, we who are being killed every passing moment and are having some of our economic resources destroyed. What should we come here and talk to you about? He said as [passage indistinct].

As for the hostages, he was very interested, I told him that the Majlis is discussing the issue and will be giving an answer.

[indistinct question on the UN resolution]

[Answer] I think the resolution has already been issued. What we had to say there is our real resolution. Who in the world does not see Iraq as the aggressor? They, at best, will do the same. [as heard] Therefore, I ask that you do not attatch any importance to this matter The important thing is that, with the help of God, we stated our case and the matter is within the country. [as heard] [indistinct question on the hostages]

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] had not heard our interview about the hostages. We suggested she read the interview since in that interview I had told the families [?about the hostages). I said that what you are suffering is due to [words indistinct] and is a kind of investment for humanity to attain a higher level. Do not think that you have a prisoner. In reality this is an act of evolution by you. We have succeeded in making the world know more and more about your government [words indistinct]. She, in my opinion, had matured considerably, and is much more sopisticated than the average American woman. When I said your husband is a teacher--her husband is a teacher--and I said since he is a teacher, in your opinion he is not a spy, and might be in the first group, she said that I have not come to meet you so you will release my husband first. I want you to release all of them at the same time. I said that is the reason I feel you have matured. I had never seen such a spirit in Americans and I think this is because our revolution made you look at the matter with such a spirit. One of the main cornerstones of our revolution has influenced you.

In Libya we were able to discuss matters with Mr [name indistinct] in detail and it was good. It is obvious that you discuss many things with a Muslim, a brother and friend of our homeland. We tried to talk to him about the main theme of the revolution and as far as it was possible, for me and my companions, we tried to get close on the main points. Since current matters are of secondary importance if the main [word indistinct] is sorted out these matters can be solved.

[Question] Did you also talk to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as well as Mr [name indistinct]?

[Answer] No I did not talk to Mr al-Qadhdhafi. This is because we informed them at around 2215 that we would be there at 0800 the following morning and since he had gone to a southern region about 500 km away [words indistinct]. An interesting misunderstanding also contributed to our not being able to get together. One of our brothers in answer to a question on the length of our stay said today [spoken in English] they assumed he had said 2 days and so they told us to rest and then we would meet the colonel. However, we said we had to go. A country where the people are at war does not want its prime minister relaxing somewhere else. They tried to arrange a meeting, but due to technical problems at some of their airports the meeting did not take place.

[Indistinct question on Iraq's agression against Iran asking Raja'i for his opinion and any messages he may have]

[Answer] Let me tell it as it is, and we hope that the people will see my frankness as [words indistinct]. Our brothers, sisters and children are getting killed there and naturally this [words indistinct], but when I heard that the imam...[sentence unfinished] We have come close to the point where the battle is becoming a battle of the people. We are getting close to this and it has made me happy. I believe that we will be able to defeat Saddam and his lackeys from Khorramshahr and [word indistinct] using the power of our revolutionary people.

[Question] Oh, you mean Khuninshahr?

[Answer] Oh, yes. Khuninshahr. Thank you. We will not only (?defeat) Saddam, but are capable of defeating his masters as well.

They think that it is the aircraft of our fraternal brother gendarmes and pilots which are winning the war. We know that even the pilots rely on the faith of the people and all the martyrs we have given and they are prepared to, as the imam [word indistinct] said, rub themselves on the swords, and if the swords do not come after them they will go after the swords. [Words indistinct] they have shown history, not only once but hundreds of times, and as it has been said that in the end this will be a battle between right and wrong [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

[Answer] I have something else to say. It is that one of our citizens has given me a message to repeat in an interview and I would like to say it now since this is my first free interview. [as heard] The message is that [words indistinct] any time the Iraqi government wants, we will allow it to use our radio and television to say what it has to say. Then it should let us use its radio and television to state our case to their people.

Further Remarks on Hostages

JN220711 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has stated that the United States is more interested in its interests in the area than the fate of the hostage spies [words indistinct].

During my presence in the United States, I did my best to clarify to the American people that their government is not as interested as the American people in the hostages' fate.

Brother Raja'i said he believed [words indistinct] AWACS to Saudi Arabia [words indistinct].

In an interview with PARS, brother Raja'i said: Are we at war with Saudi Arabia for the United States to adopt such a measure? The United States must withdraw AWACS from Saudi Arabia to prove its concern over the fate of the hostages.

When the U.S. secretary of state explicitly states that his country will not withdraw the AWACS planes, this explicitly means that he does not not desire the release of the hostages because U.S. interests are above the interests of the hostages.

On our side, we view the issue of the hostages from a humanitarian angle. We shall perform our duty in this respect through the Islamic Majlis, which will discuss the issue and set the conditions for their release, even if this discussion continues until the date of the U.S. presidential elections. We are not interested if the release of the hostages will lead to Carter's winning the elections or if the nonrelease of the hostages will lead to Reagen's success.

Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i then spoke about the aggression Iraq has launched against the Islamic revolution in Iran. He said: Do not ask us about the length of time we shall defend our honor, revolution and principles, because we shall continue this defense until the last breath.

This is what brother Raja'i told all those who had asked him about the war during his visit to the United States. Brother Raja'i added: Go ask the aggressors about the length of time they wish to continue their aggression.

Meeting With Yugoslav Official

LD211858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent's report, Mr [name indistinct], Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary, this afternoon met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, at the latter's office.

During the meeting, the Yugoslav official asserted: In our view the war will not solve the issue. A peaceful solution should be found and this cannot be achieved unless the fighting is stopped.

In reply, Mr Raja'i said: It is not a question of stopping the fighting but it is a question of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory. I will let you have a plane so that you can go to Abadan and see for yourselves what the situation is. Iraq must first withdraw, then we can see whether the settlement of this issue, with so many killed, so many injured and so much delay in the revolutionary movement in our country which is trying to free itself from imperialism's domination, would require negotiation or punishment.

Mr Raja'i added: We are a revolutionary country. We do not believe in diplomatic negotiations in accordance with the international norm because we consider them to be a waste of time.

The prime minister also said: Yugoslavia could undertake an active and human role, not on paper but with action.

The meeting ended at 1730.

Conditions for Hostage Release

NC220913 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (AFP)--Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i expressed belief today the United Stated undoubtedly "is ready" to meet the four conditions set for freeing the 52 American hostages held since last Nov. 4.

The premier expressed this assurance at a press conference but did not explain why he was so sure.

He was asked if Washington was likely to meet the conditions being formulated by parliament on the basis of instructions from revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni. The premier replied:

"Naturally, we must explain in detail what all these requests mean. But what is certain is that the United States is ready to meet the four conditions set as principles by the imam (Ayatollah Khomeyni)."

When asked if the hostages might be freed on the anniversary of their seizure, which is also the date of America's presidential election, Premier Raja'i said: "The procedure started by parliament has no relationship to the American election and the date for releasing the hostages depends on that procedure alone.

Asked about his talks in New York late last week with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr Raja'i said these mainly covered the Gulf war with Iraq, but also touched on the hostages.

On the possibility of a U.S. delegation coming to Tehran to discuss the hostage issue, the prime minister said his government would take no action until asked to do so by parliament.

He added that Iran would not trade the hostages for military spare parts, saying the hostage problem depended on the Iranian people, represented by parliament.

Mr Raja'i told newsmen he expected no help from the UN Security Council on the Gulf war.

Iranians dying in the fighting did "not need the United Nations to take their decisions for them," he said.

FRG TV Interview

LD211838 Hamburg DPA in German 1734 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Hamburg, 21 Oct (DPA)--The withdrawal of the AWACS early warning system from Saudi Arabia, which was mentioned by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i when he visited the United States as a condition for the release of the American hostages, has not been officially demanded by the Iranian parliament. This was stated by Raja'i in a television interview on the Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations [ARD] news program today. He said that the conditions for release of the hostages would be specified by parliament alone. "While I do not know when the parliamentarians will announce their terms, it will not be delayed too long," he said.

Asked whether the war between Iraq and Iran would end soon, he said: "As soon as we put the mercenaries, the Iraqi forces, under the earth we shall have peace. As long as Iraq remains an aggressor peace has no meaning."

The prime minister was asked about his visit to Libya. He said: "As you know the Libyans are our brothers. We have many ties. But I cannot say that our talks centered on concrete topics of cooperation. On matters of principle we are very close."

Asked about Iran's relations with the Federal Republic, he replied: "To date we cannot recall anything good. But to the extent that the Federal Republic shows understanding for our revolution and is prepared to talk, not only about economic matters, but humanitarian issues, I believe we can cooperate."

Reply to Chatti

LD221106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, met and held talks for 20 minutes with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. In this meeting the issues of the war forced by Iraq on Iran were discussed and reviewed.

At this meeting, in reply to a question by Habib Chatti asking: Is the Iranian Government agreeable to the arrival of a good will mission? Mr Raja'i said: No discussion or action will take place before the exit of the Iraqi mercenaries from Iran. As far as we know, our brothers at the battlefronts would even give their lives in order to keep one war prisoner. [as heard]

21 Oct Cabinet Session

LD212142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondent the Cabinet of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran held an extraordinary session at 1700 today with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, as chairman.

During this meeting, which lasted nearly 3 hours, the prime minister presented to the Cabinet a report concerning his trip abroad, participation at the UN Security Council meeting, the speeches and the interviews that he gave on various issues and also his visits to Algeria and Libya.

Our correspondent adds: During Monday's session of the Cabinet, financial regulations of the Health Ministry's executive and services units in the provinces were reviewed and approved.

DETAILS OF 21 OCT OPEN MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD220436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. This session started at 0820 this morning with the recitation of some verses from the noble Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to a report by the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, in today's open session a letter by the prime minister regarding the approval of the Council of Ministers was read. Then some of the deputies requested the formation of a closed and formal session for the debate of the necessary issues of the war. The open session ended at 0930 with the approval of the other deputies. The closed and formal session was held immediately afterwards.

According to a report by our correspondent, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will hold an open session tomorrow, Wednesday, at 0730.

AFP: Session Closed

NC210751 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament met in closed session here today to consider "the situation in the front and the war," the assembly office announced.

The meeting was scheduled to be open, but at the start of the session the speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani asked the public of withdraw and return on Thursday.

The bureau added that the agenda for the Thursday session had still not been fixed. Last Saturday Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said in New York that the parliament would "soon announce the conditions for the release of the (American Embassy) hostages."

Debate Date Set: 26 Oct

NC220955 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament [illegible] 1 debate the American hostage issue on Sunday, parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said here today.

The meeting, starting at 7:30 a.m., would deal with a report from the special commission given responsibility for defining conditions for the hostages' release, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani told the house at the end of today's session.

At Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani's office, a parliamentary spokesman said the commission report should reach members of parliament before the debate.

BANI-SADR 21-22 OCT ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting on War Situation

LD212106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at a meeting tonight in a city in Khuzestan and in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces, and a number of other army commanders and the governor general of Ilam Province, the local situation on the war fronts and the operations of the revolution's fighters were reviewed.

Meeting With Cuba's Malmierca

LD211840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Cuban foreign minister and those accompanying him left Tehran this afternoon. During his stay in Iran, he met with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and held certain talks.

Visit to Bushehr; Speech

LD220640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0545 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces, yesterday, together with Colonel Fakuri, the defense minister and the commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, visited various parts of the Bushehr naval base.

In this visit, Dr Bani-Sadr attended a meeting of the personnel of this base and delivered a speech. The president of our country in his speech, referring to the training the war imposed by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has given to our nation, said: The most important reality that this war showed us is that in this world if a nation does not defend itself others will not do anything for it; and if the children of a country defend their homeland other nations will respect that nation. The president added: I assure you that the enemy will be exterminated in our deserts and that our victorious forces in the end will destroy the criminal regime which has put the two brother nations against one another.

Then Dr Bani-Sadr, with a reference to the importance of unity and solidarity, said: In this war we have taught the superpowers a lesson. We have told them that this revolutionary land is not like the other places, in which war takes place with your incitement and then you decide that a cease-fire must be enforced. When you impose a war on us it is only we who decide about the termination of the war and nobody else.

According to this report the president and the defense minister left Bushehr yesterday at 1700.

BEHESHTI MEETS WITH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE'S CHATTI

LD211256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, met Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the country's Supreme Court, this morning.

According to this report, the aggression by the Ba'thist Iraqi regime against Iran was among the subjects that were discussed at this meeting. The purpose of the Islamic Conference secretary general's trip is to find a diplomatic solution to end the war between the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and Iran through an international good-will mission.

UAE VICE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES KHOMEYNI ON 'ID AL-ADHA

JN211542 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 80

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent to Imam Khomeyni on occasion of 'Id al-Adha feast from UAE Vice President and Prime Minister Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum--date not given]

[Text] His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, may the Almighty preserve him, Tehran:

On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha feast, it gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Eminence the warmest congratulations. I pray to the Almighty God on this great day to grant the Muslim Iranian people happiness, safekeeping and prosperity and to bestow upon you continuous blessings.

BAKHTIAR CONFIRMS PLAN TO FORM GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

NC211942 Paris AFP in English 1937 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct (AFP)--Former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar said he is willing to collaborate with Iraq to help overthrow Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reported today.

Mr Bakhtiar told the paper he recently visited Iraq, and characterized his offer to Baghdad as: "Rather the devil than Khomeyni."

The former leader, who lives in the French capital, confirmed that he planned to form a temporary government-in-exile, but said he "will do it elsewhere than France in order not to create trouble for the French," the paper said.

He said he thought Iraq held the advantage in the month-old conflict, and added that he had little hope for a breakthrough in the affair of the American hostages held in Iran.

RADIO SAYS AWACS PLANES SUPPORT IRAQ, MONITOR IRANIAN MOVEMENTS

JN211247 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Why has the United States sent four AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia at this particular time? To answer this question we have to explain, first, the general attributes of such a plane.

This plane can be considered a center for running air operations and a station for monitoring military movements, collecting data and relaying everything to ground command stations. This plane is also used as an early warning system regarding any air attack and for jamming ground radar. Each plane covers an operations circle with a diameter of 500 km. In other words, one such plane is sufficient to warn the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean of any impending air attack.

The question now posed is: Why has the United States sent four AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia? Are not one or two AWACS enough to cover the Saudi oilfields? Sending this number of AWACS is certainly not only meant to warn the U.S. fleet of any impending air attack or to cover the Saudi oilfields. The AWACS are bound to intervene in the war raging between Iran and Iraq and in favor of Saddam Husayn's regime.

So far, Iraq has had 170 planes shot down in dogfights, in addition to those destroyed on the ground in Iraqi airfields. Saddam Husayn admitted yesterday the great losses inflicted on the Iraqi Air Force. He justified this by the supremacy of the Iranian Air Force due to geographical and technical causes. Saddam Husayn's regime and the United States were well aware of this fact.

The United States was forced to send the AWACS to carry out acts of espionage and to monitor the Iranian air, naval and ground forces' movements and to supply Saddam Husayn's forces with this information.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS CARTER'S 'TACTICS' ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD211538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to UPI, Kissinger said in a press conference yesterday at (?Whittier College): I am opposed to the United States submitting to Iran's wishes. This opinion expressed by Kissinger is precisely a reflection of the new tactic adopted by the Republican Party in the United States during these last days of Carter's presidency. It is aimed at deceiving the American masses in an attempt to neutralize the crafty plots of the Democrats.

As you all know, the trip by Mr Raja'i suddenly prompted the leaders of the White House to take advantage of this trip in their publicity campaigns so that, by reviving the issue of the hostages, they might be able to deceive some of the people in these last days of their rule and fill the ballot boxes in their favor. But the crushing replies by the prime minister of Iran neutralized all their deceitful propaganda, and Carter's friends and allies--who found out that they will never receive the slightest sign of compromise from the Islamic Government of Iran even by showing plane loads of spare parts ready to fly to Tehran--quickly changed their sly methods. They used the legitimate request made by Mr Raja'i, that is, the removal of the AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia, as a pretext to start confusion and create a false propaganda atmosphere, trying to pretend that the Government of Iran is prepared to release the hostages in return for the removal of the AWACS aircraft.

But, as we well know, this evil plot was defeated too, and following the announcement of Mr Raja'i's views regarding the fact that the removal of the AWACS aircraft would not facilitate the release of the hostages and would only serve to speed up the announcement of the decision to be made by the Islamic Majlis, Carter realised that this method would not bring about the desired result either. He immediately discovered that if he starts bargaining on the AWACS issue, it would not result in anything but an increase in Iran's four conditions to five.

Although there are only 2 or 3 weeks to go before the U.S. presidential elections in the U.S., and necessary steps have to be taken to deceive some of the Americans and fill the ballot boxes, they thought of a new solution. The result of this new design immediately became apparent: yesterday, in a speech delivered in Ohio state, Carter said: If Iran releases the hostages, the United States in turn will unfreeze the Iranian assets and will resume normal trade relations with Iran, since it is in our interests that a strong Iran exists.

Of course, it is quite obvious to us Iranians that after all those evil plots to crush the foundations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Carter could never tolerate a strong Iran under the banner of Islam. His deceitful words can only please the pro-American groups in Iran and will never be able to deceive the masses who have been injured by American imperialism in Iran. It is interesting to note how Carter postpones his return to his peanut farm by pleading and chanting the "strong Iran" slogans contrary to his inner desire. Hearing these claims from Carter's mouth has no meaning for wise people other than the fact that he is impatiently waiting to see a sign--no matter how small--from Iran. The long suffering Muslims of Iran are well aware that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not show the slightest sign to Carter and will not allow him to flaunt this sign on American television and bring them the news of the impending solution to the issue of the hostages.

This false [word indistinct] of Carter can be easily understood between the words of his speech where he says if Iran releases the hostages we will unfreeze the Iranian assets and remove economic sanctions against Iran. How stupid can the leaders of the U.S. Government be to forget that it was the nation of Iran who first captured the American spies and it was only then that the Americans froze Iranian assets and imposed economic sanctions on Iran? Have they forgotten the main reason for detaining the American spies in Iran? Moreover, if Iran wanted its assets to be unfrozen or the sanctions to be removed, it could have done so during the past year and in return received great concessions in addition to the removal of those two barriers.

Carter's pitiful state, not having any hope of being elected once again, is so deplorable that he has resorted to pleading and wailing to improve his situation and wants to receive a positive answer from the Government of Iran no matter what price he pays. He is not allowed to offer Iran anything other than the so-called concessions he has already put forward. Otherwise, he would readily have complied with the four conditons put forward by Iran in order to be able once again to sit on the throne of the White House. What can he do? He is not able to return that doomed thief and to apologise to the nation of Iran, and he knows full well that if he did so America would explode.

Now, this pleading message by Carter had an angry reception by the Republican Party. They wanted this pleading to be done later by Reagan, and hoped that the likes of Kissinger, once in power, would stage the humiliating show that they think Carter is unable to perform. It is for this reason that Kissinger, faced with Carter's new tactics and his seemingly innocent behavior and speech, suddenly became angry and uttered his famous sentence yesterday during his press interview at (?Whittier College), saying: I am opposed to the U.S. submitting to Iran's wishes.

The pitiful American spies served stupid individuals and they probably did not know that, although on the surface they served the interests of the United States, in fact they served the whims of a group of godless and irresponsible people. May the Islamic revolution of Iran and this authentic movement of the nation of Iran draw back the curtains and cause the oppressed nations of the world to realise the futility and baselessness of those straw-filled powers of the world who, far from the merits of humanity, are using the world as a means to fulfill their whims.

SUPPORT FROM OTHER NATIONS' MUSLIMS NOTED

Pakistani Support

GF211800 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Addressing the great 'Id congregations in Pakistan yesterday, religious leaders said the war between Iran and Iraq is not a war between two Muslim nations. It is a war between right and wrong, between Islam and infidels. A message from the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, was read in Urdu.

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Pakistan participated in the 'Id celebration and congratulated Pakistani brothers and sisters on the occasion. Addressing them, he said it is the duty of Muslims throughout the world, and especially the Muslims of Pakistan, to help their Iranian brothers in their sacred fight against the conspiracy of the enemy of Islam.

Expressing their sincere sentiments, those individuals participating in the celebration, said they are ready to go to the battlefront against the Ba'thist infidels if ordered to by the imam.

Arabian Peninsula Donations

GF211645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from the Arabian Peninsula, a number of committed Muslims in the Arabian Peninsula have contributed 169,700 Saudi riyals to the fighting brothers in the western region. They were forced to travel to another country to send these contributions and said they faced difficulties in sending them to the (?Islamic Republic of Iran).

Omani Support, Donations

GF181332 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubayy reports that a group of Omani Arabs yesterday visited the committee raising funds for war victims in western Iran and gave their contributions to the committee. These Muslim Arab brothers declared their complete readiness to go to the Islamic front in Iran to fight the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists.

The Omani brothers said: We do not believe that the war fought by the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is, as the traitor Saddam claims, a war between Arabs and Persians. We believe it is a war between Islam, represented by Iran, against infidelity. They stressed that Islam's victory is inevitable.

Pakistanis in Denmark Make Donations

GF211740 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Copenhagen that some Pakistanis living in Denmark are supporting Iran and have announced their participation in the war against wrong. They have also given the Iranian Embassy a check for 5,000 krone.

Turkish Support, Medicine Donation

JN221210 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] In a telephone call, the consul of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Istanbul has stated that large groups of Muslim students in Turkey, comprising students from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Libya and Turkey, have contacted the consulate, expressing their complete readiness to leave for the fronts of fighting against the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy.

The consul added that medicines worth 3 million Turkish lira has been sent as a donation by the Muslims in Turkey to Iran.

TRAVELERS IN IRAQ REPORT TRUCKLOADS OF DEAD SOLDIERS

GF211546 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] People traveling from Iraq to Kuwait have reported seeing nine freight trucks in Basra loaded with corpses of Iraqi soldiers who were killed in the war.

They added that tens of the arrested mojahedin, who attacked the Voice of the Masses Radio in an attempt to occupy it 2 weeks ago, were publicly executed by firing squads in the center of Baghdad.

ROULEAU REPORTS FIGHTING NOT ENOUGH FOR CONCILIATION WITH U.S.

LD211251 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Deterioration in the Military Situation Is Not Enough to Prompt Tehran To Be Conciliatory Toward Washington"]

[Text] Tehran--The siege of Khorramshahr and Abadan by Iraqi troops entered its 11th day this Monday, 20 October. Bombs, shells and rockets continue to rain down day and night on these two key cities in the "oil triangle," while the stranglehold is being tightened on the third, Ahvaz, threatened by two columns of tanks approaching the capital of Khuzestan simultaneously from the south and the west.

Khorramshahr's resistance may be in its last hours. The port, like Abadan this Monday morning, is entirely surrounded by enemy forces. Those defending the city--a few hundred partisans at most--are trying in vain to push back the swarm of Iraqi commandos which has swooped down onto the city. Exchanges of fire from light weapons and hand-to-hand fighting is going on from street to street, house to house, on the barricades and in the trenches. The Iranian guerrillas in Khorramshahr and Abadan have launched anguished appeals: They lack water, food, munitions, and adequate weapons. The authorities, who are powerless to help them, merely refer to their "epic" which they compare to that of Karbala (note: Shi'ite holy city in southern Iraq where Imam Hoseyn and his family were massacred after being tortured following a battle fought in 680 between the adversaries and supporters of the Ommayads) and urge the "heroic fighters" to drink the "sweet nectar of shehada" (martyrdom) with an easy conscience.

However believers are not the only ones to be dying in Khorramshahr and Abadan. The coffins being sent home to various Iranian cities, where funerals take place each day, also contain the bodies of leftwing or extreme leftwing militants: feda'in, mohahedin-e Khalq and communists. An unprecedented event, indicative of the change which has come about in thinking since the war, took place this week: An almost national funeral was held in the city of Semnan--50 km east of Tehran--for Shari'at Panahi, leader of the Tudeh Party in Khuzestan who was killed in a street battle in Khorramshahr.

The communist Tudeh Party is taking advantage of the situation to revive its plan for a people's front which it has constantly proposed since the revolution began. The Tudeh's central organ MARDOM published under a big frontpage headline on Sunday an appeal for the "unity of all patriots without exception" to preceed the conclusion of a formal agreement between the various Marxist and Muslim groups.

Dezful Threatened

Although the communist plan has no chance of being realized--at least in the foreseeable future--the daily deteriorating military situation does not favor the Islamic revolution's "moderate" wing, either within the clergy or among the secular nationalists. In private the leaders no longer rule out the fall of Khorramshahr and Abadan. The situation at Dezful worries them acutely: the city and the vital nearby air base is caught to the west and south between Iraqi columns which have reached points some 20 km from the city. This explains why President Bani-Sadr has been in Dezful for the past week--press photographers show him in uniform--with several members of the Supreme Defense Council.

The head of state, who is resolutely optimistic by temperament, painted a gloomy picture of the situation on Sunday. He admitted for the first time that, compared with the Iraqi forces, the Islamic Republic's forces are "modest" and do not have the enemy's means of making up for arms, equipment and munitions losses.

He did not mention either the "great counter offensive" or the "total victory within 2 weeks" which he was constantly announcing some 10 days ago. He told the staff at a military base in Khuzestan that he is now counting on the fighters' "courage, intelligence and initiatives."

"The Iranian people are at an intersection," Imam Khomeyni said on Sunday evening in a radio and television statement. The 80-year old "revolution guide," with a grave expression on his face, made a solemn appeal to the population: The situation is such, he stated, that he [may] soon be "forced" to declare jihad (holy war). "Be ready to mobilize to that end," he added. Meanwhile he gave two direct orders to the Supreme Defense Council and the high command: Arms must be given immediately to all civilians who are fighting or who are volunterring to go to the various fronts; the army must receive reinforcements of tanks and heavy artillery. These two orders seem to answer the numerous pleas which have come from Khuzestan in the past few days.

If you take account of this politico-military situation it is easier to understand the divergent and sometimes conflicting stances taken by the Iranian leaders concerning the U.S. hostages affair. Some officials are acutely worried about the consequences which the continuation of the confrontation with Washington could have. On Sunday Mr Bani-sadr stated once again that it is the embargo (and also the freeze on Iranian assets in U.S. banks) which are preventing Tehran from buying military equipment abroad. Parliamentary speaker Ayatollah Rafsanjani stated on the same day that the procedure started to decide the hostages' fate would be "speeded up," in order to "cut short a war which is not in Iran's interests." Indeed the military setbacks and the leftwing organizations' growing influence is not being welcomed by those who want to defend the Islamic Republic's territorial integrity and "ideological purity."

Ayatollah Rafsanjani told Swedish radio's special envoy on Sunday that the ad hoc committee responsible for setting the conditions on which the hostages would be released will present its report to Parliament between now and Thursday. He hinted that, without undermining the national assembly's decision, Tehran could send the hostages home before execution of the promises which would be made by the United States to satisfy Iranian demands, in other words, before the U.S. presidential election.

Such conciliatory statements, like the relatively encouraging statements made by Prime Minister Raja'i in New York should not create any illusions. The Iranian leaders, including those who are trying to "get rid of the hostage burden," intend tomake President Carter pay dearly for the "election gift" he wants. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, whose influence in Parliament and in the Supreme Defense Council is growing, explained to us on Sunday: "In demanding the withdrawal of the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia, Mr Raja'i was testing Carter's sincerity and trying to find out what value he attaches to the hostages' freedom."

Mr Montazeri added however: "Nobody is taken in by Carter's maneuvers. We already know and are prepared to wager that he will not call the AWACS planes home. Beyond Mr Carter's desire to be reelected, the hegemonist U.S. strategy implemented from Morocco to the Persian Gulf requires increased U.S. military forces in the region and, ultimately, the overthrow of our Islamic republic which is a constant threat to U.S. interests. That is why we say repeatedly, Carter is simply lying when he states that he wants to end the Iraqi aggression which he himself plotted."

"Stupid Optimism"

It is significant that the media here have kept quiet about the White House chief's successive statements condemning the Iraqi "invasion" and expressing the hope that Baghdad will withdraw its troops from Iran.

The press, aside from two newspapers MIZAN and KEYHAN, directed respectively by "liberals" Mehdi Bazargan and Ibrahim Yazdi, and ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, the daily which supports President Bani-Sadr, has derided the "stupid optimism" of the U.S. press about the hostages' forthcoming release.

This veiled battle between advocates and opponents of normalization with the United States, between the "realists" and the "anti-imperialists" will probably be intensified in the next few days. The evolution of the military situation, the political maneuvers going on behind the scenes, the passionately anti-American atmosphere which has prevailed among the population since the beginning of the war and above all the answer Washington gives to the conditions which parliament sets for the hostages' return are all factors which will determine the path which Iran takes and, ultimately, perhaps the fate of the Near East.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 209 ON VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT

LD211504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Communique 209 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. Since a number of persons who finished their military service in 1977-78 and who were not able to report for various reasons have repeatedly requested to be allowed to enlist, they are hereby informed that they can refer to the conscription department or gendarmerie battalions anywhere in the country to enlist during office hours on or before 1 November.

WAR RELIEF AGENCY SEEKS VEHICLES TO BE USED AS AMBULANCES

LD192110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the headquarters for relief of war regions, attached to the foundation for the poor, has asked in a statement that all companies and institutions affiliated to the foundation for the poor place at the disposal of the foundation Simorgh and Ahu stationwagons [types of pickup trucks assembled in Iran] or other types of vehicle that may be suitable to be used as ambulance as soon as possible.

FIGHTING ON ABADAN-KHORRAMSHAHR FRONTS REPORTED

21 Oct Battle Report

LD211404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from the Central News Bureau and PARS, yesterday and today during the process of violations of Iran's airspace by MiG's of the Ba'thist mercenary Army of Iraq, the brave and fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards of Islam [presumably the revolution guards] were able to shoot down two of the aggressive Iraqi MiG's using antiaircraft guns. The pilots of the aggressive MiG's were killed in the process. One of the MiG's crashed on the Mahshahr-Abadan road and the other near Abadan.

Also, the Airborne Division brothers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mehran region yesterday destroyed (?20) tanks, 3 cannons, 1 (?130) cannon, 26 vehicles carrying ammunition and fuel, 1 personnel carrier, 5 bunkers and 2 bulldozers of the pagan enemy. During these operations 150 Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries were killed.

Meanwhile, according to reports received, Kermanshah was relatively calm last night; but on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb fronts the war continued with the Iraqi infidels. This clash continued until this morning.

The warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by armed Muslim tribesmen of the region, are bravely defending the Islamic nation in the western region against aggression of the Ba'thist enemy.

Meanwhile, today the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front were able to force the Ba'thist forces to retreat and evacuate their positions. In Gilan-e Gharb they prevented the enemy advance with brave resistance, and fighting initiative was won by the forces of the Islamic revolution on the three fronts of Dasht-e Zahab, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb.

The reports state that the Ba'thist pagan mercenaries since 2100 last night have been shelling Abadan's residential areas with their long-range artillery. Due to this a number of innocent people of Abadan have been martyred and wounded a number of houses destroyed. But to date there are no accurate statistics concerning the martyrs.

According to a PARS report, right up to the time the report was filed--that is, 1211--Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] is still bravely resisting while under the fire of the enemy's khamsah-khamsah ["five-five" in Arabic] canons.

Artillery Attack

LD220505 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0420 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The governor of Abadan this morning told PARS that right now the aggressors of the Iraqi Ba'th are crushing Abadan and Khuninshahr with khamsah-khamsah guns and mortars. The heros of the two cities are still defending them. He said that the Iraqis, who do not dare to advance into Khuninshahr, are aiming at the city from a long distance. The governor of Abadan added that this morning at about 0030 as a result of an attack by the Iraqis on one of the Abadan schools, two people were martyred and another four were injured. According to the governor of Abadan during an operation by the city's combatants last night, two ammunition warehouses belonging to the Iraqi aggressors in the vicinity of Abadan were blown up. Also in battles with the champions of the Iranian sky, (?four) Iraqi MiG's were shot down near the Abadan-Mahshahr road, in Iraqi territory [as heard] by Phantoms of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Exhortation to Iraqi Soldiers

GF221114 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 0548 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Message No 16 by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jani, Abadan Friday imam, on 22 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, it was 'Id yesterday. The holy 'Id of Al-Adha, one of the big Islamic 'Ids. I did not have a chance to talk to you on 'Id.

These days we are witnessing sad events. We see that most Islamic countries are ruled by the faithless under the guise of Islam. Their leaders claim they are Muslims, but can we in reality call them Muslims? Is it possible for us to call shah Husayn a Msulim, or As-Sadat or the heathen Saddam? Are they Muslims? Unfortunately, 'Id is being spent in a time when Muslim nations are under the control of these heathens in the guise of Islam. They issue messages on 'Id day and pretend to pray. The heathen Saddam issued a message to his mercenary army to kill the Iranians that are the [word indistinct]. Can we call them Muslims? We hope that with the help of our Islamic revolution the Muslims of the world can attain true Islam. The Muslims of the world will be released from the control of heathens such as shah Husayn, As-Sadat and the vicious Saddam. That day will be the real 'Id for us.

Our imam decreed that we will slap Saddam in the face so that he cannot get up again. Be certain that Saddam will be slapped so hard that he will fall and never get up again. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will be able to raise him up. Malek Husayn--Husayn shah--or Anwar as-Sadat cannot help him. The slap will not be just by tanks and cannons. It will come from God, even though it is in the form of our combatant forces. Our combatant forces are God's slap, the one that the imam referred to. They will hit him so that he may never get up again. They are from God and are his forces. What force aside from God's will can make a fighter so brave as to forgo his own life and sacrifice himself to destroy an enemy tank? This is outside the normal experience and comes from God. What material force can scare our fighters? They are not afraid of tanks, guns and Khamseh-Khamseh [five times five artillery]. Our combatant forces have death raining from their eyes.

Iraqi army, Iraqi officers, NCO's and soldiers: How long will you accept these insults of Saddam, a heathen and vicious anti-Islam man, a counterrevolutionary and anti-Arab man, a man who is a lackey of Israel? How long will you be able to let this man be your commander?

Muslim soldiers, officers and NCO's: How long? Learn, and you have learned, from the brave Iranian Army which turned its back on Mohhamad Reza. Turn your back on this heathen Saddam--this Saddam who is the shame of the Arab (?nation). He is humanity's shame. Turn against your officers. The officers and generals who are Saddam's slaves and servants of colonialism. Do not obey their orders. Turn your guns and put your bullets in their hearts. Turn and take complete vengence on them and then come into the arms of Islam. Come and join the Iranian Army. Come here. Your [word indistinct] is here. This is the land of Islam. Come to our side and destroy these mad servants. Create an epic (?in your land).

Dear army, dear soldiers, dear army which may still have Islam in its veins: It is shameful that in the 'Id period Saddam should tell you to attack and kill the Magian. Who are these Magian? Imam Khomeyni or the clergey of Iran? These faithful and Godworshipping men who are the servants of Islam? Is the president of Islam, who is a decendant of the prophet, a Magi? [as heard] Is the prime minister of Iran a Magi? The man who is a clean and revolutionary Muslim. Are the Islamic Assembly members Magian? Is the brave Muslim nation of Iran Magian? He says kill the Magians. You, with closed eyes and ears, attack our cities and kill our children, women and old men, attack us from the air, and with Khamseh-Khamseh to destroy hospitals, kindergartens, government offices and other such places. Are these Magian? Are they Magian, and Saddam a Muslim? Think about it. Think about [word indistinct] and rise since this heathen Saddam is worse than a Magi. Mohhamad Reza and his filthy family, who were worse than the Magian, were not called Magian by Saddam. Do not accept this shame. Do not accept this blood on your shield.

You Iraqi fighters arise and revolt. Do not be scared, do not be afraid of blood and death. Explode Iraq and create a storm in the country and bathe Saddam's government, his institutions and his Satanic plans with your blood. If you, God forbid, weaken--you dear fighters, Muslim Iraqi soldiers, the Iraqi nation and the people of Tigris and Euphrates--and this vicious man strengthens his control on you, you will never have peace. Remember what Iran did; what the Iranian nation did against Mohammad Reza emptyhanded. You saw how he lost and the army rescued itself. You Iraqi fighters can rescue Islam with your lives and blood.

According to the imam, in this forced war Iraq is using weapons that even the vicious Israelis have not used. You dear people make the 'Id al-Adha the "Id of blood in Iraq and all its cities. Know that blood is victorious against the sword; blood that is reliant on God and the truth. Shed blood on this path. With the grace of God you will start this revolution and will end it with heat. [as heard]

Finally, while offering my greetings to the brothers who are fighting in this front, I have a few words to say to those brothers who supply the front. My message is this: Please take care of the supplies and look after them. Make sure that you look after everything, even a bicycle, since we are at war. Saddam was not equal to the task of attacking Iran and it was the help of the great Satan that induced him to attack us. We are under economic embargo. Look after the nation's wealth so that it is not wasted. We are in an extraordinary situation. We will be winners soon and do not fear the economic embargo. However, we must remain cautious and not lose our attention.

REPORTAGE ON ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS

Red Alerts

GF220547 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0545 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Please pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear indicates that an air raid is certain. Please leave your places of work and go to the shelters. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this message at 0622 and 0800 GMT on 22 October]

Artillery Attacks

LD211416 Tehran Domestic Service in Perian 1110 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, artillery fire from the aggressive Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries was heard at 0745 today and the enemy hit Ahvaz with mortar and artillery fire.

According to this report, Saddam's vampires are shelling the residential areas of the brave Ahvaz people while [words indistinct].

The [word indistinct] base in Ahvaz, while in contact with PARS, announced that at 1020 today two or three Iraqi MiG's three times flew over the base and launched a number of rockets at the base.

Also according to the Central News Bureau, on the Susangerd front clashes between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saddam's infidel mercenaries are still continuing, and the righteous forces are prove the doom of the ungodly by their crusade. [phrase as heard]

Recruitment of Security Guards

GF211530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] In order to guard one of the businesses in the city, the Ahvaz Islamic revolution committee needs a number of candidates with the following qualifications:

1. Faithful to the Islamic Republic and to the revolution's leadership.

2. Having final draft papers.

3. Between 20 and 25 years of age.

4. Educational requirements: Minimum sixth grade, maximum [word indistinct].

5. Not employed by the government or any private companies.

Those meeting the above requirements are requested to report to the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Committee in Anvari Street, next to Jondishahpur Hospital, between 0800 and 1200 and between 1500 and 1800.

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR CANCELS ALL LEAVE; PORTS CALM

Cancellation of Employee Leave

GF181612 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The Bushehr governor general has cancelled the authorized leaves of government employees of that province. An announcement by the Bushehr Governorate General's office cancels all leaves of employees of that province effective 25 October 1980 until further notice. The announcement asks all employees who have left their posts for any reason to report to their respective departments by 25 October 1980.

Bushehr, Khark Ports Calm

GF212028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Bushehr has reported that Bushehr and Khark ports were calm last night and this morning. He added that the situation was normal in all parts of the governorate.

ATTACKS AGAINST IRAQI FORCES IN DEZFUL AREA REPORTED

Area Air Strikes

LD201232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] According to a reliable source at the Dezful operations room, the Islamic Republic's helicopter gunships opened fire on the enemy in the western part of Karkheh, inflicting considerable casualties and material losses on the enemy. The report adds: up to 1230 today, no casualties have been suffered by our own units. The air force also raided the enemy's supply lines and reserve units in the rear part of the frontlines, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Artillery Fire Continues

LD211456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent learned in a contact with an informed source at the Dezful "war-room" at 1400 today that the warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the Dezful front, are still continuing the exchange of artillery fire, and the Airborne Division helicopters have performed operations over enemy position.

During today's operations on this front, one enemy cannon was destroyed by our warriors, and at least 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed.

At the Dezful front today, two Iraqi NCO's sought asylum with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and surrendered to our fighting military units.

Fortunately, the military personnel at the Dezful front did not suffer any casualties today.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS IN KERMANSHAH

Retreat of Kurdish Rebels

LD201407 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Oct 80 p 4

[PARS report: "Attack by Armed KDP and Komeleh Assailants on Sardasht"]

[Text] Tehran--Yesterday morning, Komeleh and KDP groups attacked brother guards and troops stationed at the Sardasht hospital with mortar fire.

In this attack, one house was destroyed. A report also states that the Qaleh Kandi promonitory, previously controlled by the 500 assailants, fell to the brother soldiers and guards.

18-19 Oct Fighting

LD191754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from the western front, during yesterday and today the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran very bravely shelled positions of the aggressive enemy in the western part of the Islamic homeland and removed the obstacles which were prohibiting the advance of the forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the public forces are advancing toward the west from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

A PARS correspondent also reports that fierce battles are continuing in the regions of (Kan-e Shab), Shur-e Shirin, (Konyankan) Dam heights, Musian and Kalat in the Province of Ilam. At present, no exact report is avilable on the losses suffered by either side, but it has been declared that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been successful on all the western fronts.

According to another report from the PARS correspondent who visited the war fronts in the region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab all through yesterday, at 1500 yesterday the artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed an enemy tank shelter in the region of (Khurmosht) and the men who were servicing this tank shelter suffered losses. During this battle, five Iraqi Muslim soldiers sought asylum and joined the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the same report, Iraqi Ba'thist forces have suffered heavy losses on this front in recent days.

The PARS correspondent also reports that on the Gilan-e Gharb fronts the battle is continuing between defenders of the revolution and Ba'thist infidels.

According to another report from PARS, helicopters of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today carried out several successful missions on the western fronts and returned safely to their bases.

During clashes yesterday and last night, and following commando operations of the Muslim warriors, the aggressive enemy suffered some losses. Four members of the fighting forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran were martyred and four wounded.

The PARS correspondent also mentions in his report that the Army and commando forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked two tank positions of the blasphemous Army of Iraq on the Sarab-e Garm and Pishganma fronts and destroyed one vehicle and one mortar-launching position. During this clash, three personnel of the Iraqi blasphemous army were arrested by Iranian fighters.

18-19 Oct Successes

LD192116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2051 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported from Kermanshah at 2100 tonight that over the past 24 hours the forces defending the Islamic Revolution have achieved fresh successes in their battle against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and infidels.

According to the report, the combatants of the Islamic Republic consisting of tribesmen, the army, the Revolution Guards Corps and the mobilization for the oppressed today continued their advance on the Gilan-e Gharb war fronts and in addition to inflicting heavy casualties and damages on a column of enemy forces and destroying tanks and vehicles belonging to the infidels of the Iraqi Ba'th, killed and injured about 200 of the enemy forces.

In these operations, the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran also enjoyed the support of several helicopters of the army aircorps.

The PARS correspondent has further reported that army aircorps brothers of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ilam border region today succeeded in destroying five tanks and three communal bunders of Iraqi mercenaries. In addition, a guerrila group of Muslim militants last night penetrated behind the enemy lines and succeeded in destroying one tank, two vehicles and a troop carrier and in killing 25 of the Iraqi mercenary infidels. This group returned safely to its base.

Mehran Air Strike

LD201742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] PARS, citing a reliable source on the Ilam front, has learned that army aircorps brothers in the Mehran region today destroyed 7 enemy tanks, one 103-mm artillery piece, 5 bunkers and 1 bulldozer.

A large number of Iraqi infidel enemy forces were also killed in these operations.

Clashes, Iraqi Losses

LD210504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] PARS last night reported from Kermanshah. According to one of the commanders of the guards corps, situated in the Abu Zar garrison, in an attack on 19 October by a strike force of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, 30 uncleans of the Iraqi Ba'th were killed, more than 15 were wounded, and a considerable amount of light and heavy weapons were siezed.

This report states that the combatants of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the same day advanced up to the Shirazi bridge, to a distance of 7 km from Qasr-e Shirin, and crushed the positions of the enemy. They seized four tanks and destroyed another three. In this clash 12 Iraqi vehicles were also seized, but to avoid the possibility of the enemy's regaining them, they had to destroy a number of the vehicles. As a result of this attack, a 7,500-litre depot, which was full of gasoline, was seized by the forces of the Islamic Republic.

The PARS correspondent, in another report from the Kor Mosh front, in the western region, has reported that the aggressive infidels, having suffered heavy casualties, have retreated 4 km because of an attack by the warriors of the Islamic revolution of Iran. They have left behind a large number of mortar launchers, and also 80- and 50-caliber machineguns.

This report adds that the heroic city of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, as a result of the attacks by the artillery of the Iraqi Ba'thists, has been damaged and that the signs of losses could be seen everywhere in the town.

Further Successes

LD211238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah, at 0910 this morning, thanks to the indefatigable efforts and bravery of the fighting forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the combative guards corps brothers, Imam Khomeyni's devotees, the martyrdom-seeking forces of the mobilization of the oppressed, and the Muslim zealot tribesmen of the region, the battle initiative was gained by the Islamic revolution forces who continue their advance which began 3 days ago. According to this report, the fighting personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran fought the aggressor infidel enemy from 1930 last night until this morning and confronted the Ba'thist infidels of the puppet regime of Iraq on all fronts.

The PARS correspondent, in another report from Kermanshah at 1050 this morning, announced that the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the brave gendarmerie fighting personnel, are defending their positions in the regions of Shur-e Shirin and Kan Sakht at the border zone of Ilam Province and have inflicted heavy losses on the forces of the aggressor enemy. According to the same report, at the Gilan-e Gharb battle front the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have pushed the infidel Ba'thist forces out of the (?Nur-e Sefid) region and have destroyed their positions in several strategic points and have deservedly taken over their positions.

This report says eight Iraqi ambulances were seen in the region carrying dead and injured Iraqis out of the battle zones. This report says mobilized tribal forces in the western region, alongside other fighting brothers of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are fighting the enemy on these fronts.

Another report from the battle fronts in Kermanshah and Ilam Provinces says that yesterday, Iraqi posts in Pa'in Dakal, (?Sarnis), and Khan Sheykhan were destroyed by the combative personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during a series of brave guerrilla operations in this region, took the border posts located in the border mountains from the hands of the infidel aggressors of the Iraqi Ba'thists and occupied them.

Attack on Iraqi Positions

LD211820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS Correspondent, in a contact with an informed source on the Ilam front, has learned: As a result of today's operation by the brave personnel of the Airborne Division in the Mehran region, seven tanks and one vehicle of the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran were destroyed and their crews killed.

During the course of operations which were conducted in the Mehran axis from 0630 until 1330 today, a large number of Iraqi fortifications were destroyed and a number of the Iraqi invaders were killed.

In other operations at the [name indistinct] heights in the Salehabad region, a number of Iraqi fortifications were razed and the personnel stationed at these fortifications were killed.

In the Mehran region, the Iranian forces, using mortars, attacked an enemy vehicle carrying personnel at the valley of [name indistinct] heights and killed 17 Iraqi personnel. The bodies of Saddam's soldiers are still at the site, and until this afternoon the two sides were still exchanging fire.

A PARS correspondent quoting the Tabriz Revolution Guards Corps, has reported: Fourteen revolution guards dispatched to susangerd destroyed 14 enemy bridges on the southern front in the course of a number of operations, and on their return they succeeded in completely destroying 4 tanks. In the course of these operations, four of the revolution guards were martyred.

At 1830 today the PARS correspondent, in a contact with an informed source at the Ahvaz operational room, learned: Two fighter bombers of the Islamic Republic of Iran today attacked the artillery of the infidel Saddam in the north of Khuninshar and destroyed the Iraqis' long-range guns. Nevertheless, the shelling by the enemy's forces is continuing from Sulaymaniyah, 30 kilometers northwest of Khuninshahr.

The PARS correspondent, quoting the commander of operations in the west of the country, has reported: The brave fighters of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today created a surprise on the Qasr-e-Shirin front and in the course of a quick and decisive attack were able to regain the [name indistinct] heights which overlook Qasr-e-Shirin from Saddam's mercenary forces.

In the course of these operations, in which forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the brave revolution guards corps and the Airborne Division's helicopters participated efficiently and with coordination, an enemy tank position was razed and 28 tanks and a number of vehicles of the infidels were destroyed. The defenders of the Islamic revolution took the ammunition from this base as spoils of war and killed 200 Iraqi infidels.

The PARS correspondent learned at 1400 today, in a contact with an informed and reliable official at the operational room in Dezful: The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Dezful front are, as before, razing the enemy's positions with artillery fire, and the Airborne Division's helicopters are mounting operations against the infidel enemy's positions.

In the course of today's operations, the enemy's artillery was completely destroyed by the fire of the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and at least 100 mercenaries of Saddam were killed.

On the Dezful front today, two Iraqi officers joined the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the course of today's operations, our military personnel did not suffer any casualties.

REPORTAGE ON 21 OCT ACTIVITIES IN KHUZESTAN PROVINCE

Communique on Volunteers

GF211424 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Khuzestan central mobilization headquarters--no date given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Khuzestan central mobilization headquarters requests all those in charge of clergy and revolutionary organs to prepare all volunteers for the battlefronts of martyrdom and crusade and to inform the central mobilization headquarters prior to their departure.

In the meantime, we are asking all Muslim Iranians not to depart for the battlefronts individually before contacting this headquarters and choosing a commander.

Medical Teams From Fars

GF211658 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[TExt] According to a report from the Fars medical aid headquarters, a medical team consisting of 16 doctors, surgeons, orthopedists, nurses, auxiliary nurses and operating room technicians with the necessary equipment and an amount of medicine have been sent to Khuzestan battlefronts. This is the 12th medical team that has been sent from Fars Province to help our compatriots and combatants at the battlefronts.

Departure of Guards

GF211722 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to our reporter in Yasuj, during the past 2 days, 160 members of the mobilization headquarters for the oppressed from Boyerahmad district have departed for the battlefront. They were given a very joyous farewell by the people and revolutionary organs.

After taking part in 'Id prayers yesterday, a number of Kazerun revolution guards departed for the Khuzestan battlefront with a most joyous farewell from the people. The Kazerun Friday imam delivered a speech at the farewell ceremonies.

REPORTAGE ON 18-21 OCTOBER ACTIVITIES IN SHIRAZ

Aid for War Victims

GF180944 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] According to an announcement issued by the Fars governor general's office, war victims have been located who are in need of blankets, mattresses, rugs and food in large quantities. Contributions should be sent to the NIOC club, Khakshenassi Avenue.

Callup of Shiraz Guards

GF190926 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0915 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Announcement by headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed army of 20 million--no date given]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. All groups and resistance nuclei of the Shiraz revolution guards are hereby informed that they must contact the mobilization headquarters situated at Zand Avenue and Parvaneh Street no later than 1400 today, Sunday, 19 October.

Ban on Mountain Climbing

GF190927 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0916 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text of announcement issued by Fars governor general--no date given]

[Text] The citizens of Shiraz are hereby informed that mountain climbing around Shiraz is banned until further notice. Those who do not comply will obviously be prosecuted.

Departure of Marv Dasht Guards

GF211918 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondent at the Marv Dasht training center, after the 'Id prayers yesterday, a number of Marv Dasht revolution guards departed for the battlefront to fight the Ba'thist lackey agents. They were given a most joyous farewell by the people.

Another group was sent to the frontier area by the Mahruz and Marv Dasht organization. A number of Estahbanat revolution guards also departed for the battlefront after participating in the 'Id prayers.

Kazerun Asked To Cultivate Land

GF211825 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Each grain you sow is a bullet fired at the hearts of the lackey Saddam and the United States. Therefore, all Kazerun farmers are requested to cultivate all agricultural lands this year. The land seeding headquarters asks farmers to report to the security forces all those who might prevent them from cultivating and those who spread rumors.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI AIR RAIDS ON TABRIZ 18-21 OCT

Red Alert Warnings

GF181544 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1535 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Esteemed listeners, we interrupt our regular program to inform you that the condition is red and that there is an imminent danger of an air attack. [Sound of siren followed by a repeat of message] [Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri repeats this meassage at 1332, 1408 and 1510 GMT on 21 October.]

Condition White Announcement

GF211405 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Esteemed listeners, the siren you have just heard is the sign of condition white, indicating that the danger of an air attack os over. All vehicles that have stopped alongside the road can now proceed toward their destinations.

MiG's Downed

LD180530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, during an attack by four Iraqi MiG's on Tabriz, two of the MiG's were shot down by the antiaircraft fire of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to reports from the Eastern Azarbayjan governor general's office, during the MiG attack on Tabriz, the city's refinery suffered some damage; the exact extent of the damage has not yet been announced.

Blackout Instructions

GF201545 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1535 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we have been informed that lights are being left on in certain areas of the city. We would like to remind our listeners that unless everyone fully complies with all blackout regulations and instructions, necessary steps will have to be taken by authorities, and violators will be treated accordingly.

As we have mentioned on previous evenings, some lights have been coming from the university building again. We urge those in charge to turn off all lights in the university building.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO TEHRAN ON AIR RAIDS, ALERTS REPORTED

Violation of Qazvin Airspace

GF201329 Tehran International Services in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Qazvin reports that two hostile Iraqi MiG's violated Qazvin's airspace yesterday afternoon but were driven away by heavy fire from our ground defenses.

Condition Yellow

LD211310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you will now hear is the warning of a condition yellow. This means that the possibility of an enemy air raid exists, but that it is not certain yet. [sound of siren]

Red Alert

LD211328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1321 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you will now hear is the red alert or danger sign. It means that an air raid will take place. Leave your posts and go to the shelters. [sound of siren]

Condition White

LD211402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1351 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you will now hear is the all clear or condition white. It means that the air raid has ended, or its possibility has ceased. Leave the shelters. [sound of siren]

NVOI ATTACKS CHAMRAN FOR CREATING ANTI-SOVIET CLIMATE

TA102139 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Mask Should Be Removed From the Feature of U.S. Agents"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Throughout our entire country the Iranian nation has responded positively to the call of the imam and the leaders of our Islamic Republic to mobilize for the defense of the country's territorial integrity and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution and are presenting themselves at military garrisons. During various periods the Iranian nation showed that it is a peace-loving nation. However, this same nation during the tense moments in its history always defended and will defend with claws and teeth every inch of its soil.

At the same time our nation is aware that all the disasters and misfortunes that have befallen us and all the peoples of the region and the deprived of the world have been caused by the criminal plots and provocations of U.S. imperialism and its agents. World-devouring U.S. imperialism, on the one hand through provocation and subversion, by kindling the fire of discord and fratricidal war and disputes among peoples, and within one tribe and one nation by staging a coup and military aggression; and on the other by concentrating its powerful military force in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, disturbs the situation in our region. It launches an imposed war against our nation, while at the same time it brazenly claims that it is neutral in the military clashes between our country and Iraq.

Ayatollah Beheshti, the president of the country's Supreme Court, by alluding to this false claim of U.S. officials, rightly said that the U.S. Government, Israel and the allies of imperialism have repeatedly resorted to such political tricks. We are aware of the nature of these maneuvers and will not be deceived by them. In fact the claim of neutrality by White House [words indistinct] anyone.

From the outset of the decisive and revolutionary battle of the Iranian nation against the puppet regime of the former shah, and parallel with direct support for that bloody regime and its incitement to kill the people, Washington has engaged in various maneuvers and tricks. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran was a den of espionage, and in fact was a center of various provocations and of the planning of anti-Iranian schemes. However, the powerful flood of the Iranian nation's revolution under the imam'sleadership put an end to the wretched life of the shah's puppet regime. Nevertheless, the United States, not only did not desist from conspiracy and provocation, but continued it on a larger scale. It was by taking this fact into consideration that the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, from the first days of the victory of our nation's revolution, and despite the compromising policy of a number of officials and some [words indistinct], called all the true forces of the revolution and all committed individuals to the revolution for the struggle against the arch-Satan, world-devouring America. The imam often said that we should aim all our power, voices and protests at America.

With deep regret, whether during those post-revolutionary days or during the present difficult and sensitive period, certain shady elements, with a shadier past, exerted all their efforts to mislead the leaders of the (?country) and the public and to divert the attention of the people from the main enemy and the sworn adversary of the Iranian nation, namely U.S. imperialism. These elements have, at times, used the Afghan events, at other times the fratricidal war in Kordestan, and right now the military clashes between our country and Iraq as a means to implement their special mission, namely the renewal of the influence of the United States. However, since these gentlemen know that no one in the present condition is ready to accept and listen to their (?filthy) and traitorous claims, they are blowing the trumpet from the other end. They are striving as much as possible to create and anti-Soviet climate and to [word indistinct] against our northern neighbor. They attribute all kinds of rumors fabricated by imperialist, and especially American, mass media and news agencies about the Soviet Union.

Let us remember, for example, that at one time Mr Qotbzadeh, in order to play this inauspicious role and to raise a clamor against the Soviet Union, even went along with the filthiest and most disgraced Afghan counterrevolutionary, Borhanoddin-e Rabani, to the (?Venice) conference. This fugitive feudalist and middleman, who is allegedly the leader of the Islamic Association of Afghanistan and who is still under the protection of certain people, according to indisputable documents is the functionary and agent of the United States.

Some time ago Hojjat ol-Eslam (Safa'i), supervisor of the Khorasan Revolution Guard Corps and the president of the special court of this province, ordered the closure of these so-called Islamic groups. During and interview Hojjat ol-Eslam (Safa'i) said: We have obtained certain documents which verify that this association is American. This association is funded by the United States, and it is the United States that feeds this association mentally and financially. It is the United States that determines precisely its policy. However, all these points have still not awakened some of the authorities, and at every opportunity we encounter the Afghan problem on the basis of the claims of such groups dependent on the United States.

However, it is now the turn of Mr Chamran, who has remembered his educational period in the United States and his extensive and close cooperation with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and who, in the present sensitive moments for our people, is exploiting the situation to the benefit of his American masters.

This gentleman, after carrying out the CIA mission in Lebanon and after attaining the post of defense minister, is now allegedly [words indistinct]. Following all his previous unfounded claims and nonsense, and inspired by the CIA and the Pentagon, he has opened a new chapter. For example, he claims that, allegedly, it is Soviet experts who are piloting Soviet tanks. Of course, individuals like Mr Chamran have only one reason to prove their claim, and that is the repetition of the orders and instructions of their American masters. We repeat once more that the duty of these elements--in whose link with the Western intelligence agencies, particularly the United States, there is no doubt--is only to mislead public opinion and is in fact a service to implement the plans of world-devouring America.

In the present sensitive conditions our nation is in need of unity of word and action of all the true forces of the revolution and of attracting the moral solidarity of all the sincere and unselfish supporters of the Iranian nation's revolution within and abroad. The mask should be torn from the face of certain elements who have become close to the leaders of the revolution in various ways and who are stabbing the Iranian nation in the back and should be expelled from the ranks of the true revolutionary forces.

RADIO KORDESTAN CLAIMS SECRET U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

JN212010 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish 1340 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The speaker of Iran's Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has told foreign news agencies that the U.S. hostages will not be put on trial. You know, dear listeners, that last year when the U.S. Embassy was occupied, the Iranian officials called it a den of spies. This means that they regarded the U.S. diplomats as spies. Today, they say that they will not try them. This shows that there are relations between the Iranian Islamic Republic and U.S. imperialism. The second condition for the release of the hostages was that the United States should admit its crimes. This condition, Prime Minister Raja'i said in New York, has already been met. Rafsanjani also said that the Majlis will decide on the hostages issue within 3 days. It is worth noting that when the Iraqi-Iranian war broke out, the Majlis said that it would not decide on the hostages issue until the war ended. All this shows that there are secret relations between the United States and Iran but the Iranian officials do not want to reveal this for fear of the Iranian masses. But how long can they keep this secret?

Some time ago, but over the radio, Khomeyni attacked the Soviet Union and accused it of persuing an imperialist policy in Afghanistan. This attack on the Soviet Union shows an agreement between the United States and the Iranian Islamic Republic. We cannot, therefore, consider the Iranian Islamic Republic as anti-imperialist.

RADIO KORDESTAN ANNOUNCES PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

JN211930 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish 1340 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Politburo of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party announces to all brother and sister members of the party that the central committee meeting will take place on 1 November and that they must be ready and prepared to arrive 2 days before this date.

RADIO KORDESTAN INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR RADIO WORK

JN211940 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish 1340 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Politburo of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party hereby requests all members of the party organization and the youth federation who wish to work at the Voice of Iranian Kordestan to contact the politburo. They must take into consideration the following: [passage indistinct].

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to a Tehran-datelined REUTER report, Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages, told a REUTER correspondent on 22 October that a "public statement" might be made in the Majlis on 26 October on the conditions for the release of the detained Americans and that if the United States agrees to the terms the hostages could be released on the following day.

In a press conference reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that withdrawal of the AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia is not one of the conditions for the release of the hostages set by the Majlis, but he said that he considers their dispatch to the kingdom a "hostile action" on the part of the United States for which it must "repent." Regarding possible contacts with U.S. officials over the hostages, Raja'i said that "so long as the government has not been informed by the Majlis about any matter," it will not take "any initiative." Earlier in the press conference Raja'i denied meeting with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in New York and said that his trip to the United Nations had "no relationship" to the hostages.

He also stated that there is no linkage between the hostages issue and the "procurement" of spare parts from the United States, and he noted that this equipment had been "bought and paid for a long time ago" but that the United States had "stalled" on its delivery.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Chatti Mission--According to Karachi radio, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said upon his arrival in Islamabad from Tehran, that Iran has agreed to "study" his proposal to form a committee to mediate the conflict and has promised to reply later. Chatti said the committee would attempt to arrive at a cease-fire under which "neither party will lose face." He said Iraq agrees "in principle" with the formation of such a committee but wants "guarantees regarding its claims." He added that Iran continues to insist that there will be no negotiations as long as Iraqi troops are on Iranian soil. Nevertheless, he declared he is "moderately optimistic" about his mission and noted there has been an "improvement" in its prospects. However, Prime Minister Raja'i stated in his press conference, as covered by Tehran radio's Arabic service, that any activities in Iran by nonaligned heads of state and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would only "waste the time" of Iranian officials.

Bani-Sadr Statement--In comments published in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported by KUNA, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said it is "undemocratic and unfair" to choose a representative for the country and send him abroad "without even referring to the executive head and without the knowledge of the president." According to KUNA, Bani-Sadr was apparently referring to Prime Minister Raja'i's recent trip to New York, which the president called "yet another manifestation of opportunism" and an example of taking "undue advantage of the war for monopolizing power." Bani-Sadr also accused Raja'i of trying to "surpass" the president, legislature and judiciary and even the "revolutionary leader" and characterized as "illegal" all the "independent decisions" taken by Raja'i and his Cabinet, adding that he is not going to tolerate such "irregularities and illegal practices." He then declared that all "letters and official circulars" issued by Raja'i should be routed through his office. Bani-Sadr also accused the Muslim fundamentalists of "occupying" the radio and television stations and using them "at their free will."

Military Situation--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Iranian forces have repulsed an Iraqi advance into Abadan and that enemy artillery continued to pound the city from emplacements across the river in Iraq. According to INA, Iraqi troops destroyed yet another major pipeline leading from Abadan to "other parts" of Iran. The agency said Iran is now deprived of "all sources of crude or refined oil."

Tehran radio reported continued fighting in and Iraqi bombardment of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) and said Iraqi forces were pushed back at "some points," but it confirmed the Baghdad claim that the Iraqis had captured the city's strategically located prison and a nearby bridge. INA claimed that Iraqi troops are advancing to complete the "cleansing" of the city and have gained "full control" of the Karun River estuary. Tehran radio reported that the Dezful and Andimeshk fronts had been "quiet," but its Arabic beam claimed that Iranian forces attacked Iraqi concentrations on the western bank of the Karkheh River in the Dezful sector. According to INA, an Iraqi military officer claimed that Dezful city has already "militarily fallen" and that "mopping up" operations depended on a "political decision" from Baghdad. Tehran radio reported further successes on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts and in the Mehran region, but it claimed no significant advances by ground forces. The radio's Arabic service said the military situation on the Gilan-e Gharb, Somar and Ilam border regions is "relatively calm."

An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, said Iranian aircraft carried out missions over As-Sulaymaniyah, Al-'Aqrah and Dairah in Iraq and hit Iraqi military targets in Ahvaz sector. Tehran radio also reported continued Iranian airstrikes against Iraqi concentrations outside of Khuninshahr. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses and INA, added that Iranian aircraft attacked residential areas in Maysan, Haj 'Umran and Baghdad and that Iraqi fighters successfully attacked oil installations in the Masjed Soleyman region and Bandar Shahpur and strategic positions in the Dezful and Ahvaz sectors.

Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, called a REUTER report on the sinking of an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz "pure lies" and claimed it was the work of the "evil hand" of the "Saddam-supporting rumormongers."

Israeli Raid

The Voice of Palestine reported that about 20 Israeli planes attacked the As-Sa'diyat, An-Na'imah and Al-Damur areas as well as Al-Barajinah in Lebanon on 22 October. According to Beirut radio, the sortie was directed at the An-Na'imah-bi-Wirta heights, the An-Na'imah At-Tahta woods and the quarries near Dayr An-Na'imah. In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan said only that the attack was on a "relatively new" terrorist base and was carried out as part of Israel's ongoing policy of attacking the terrorists "wherever they are." While the Voice of Palestine claimed that antiaircraft fire forced the planes to drop their bombs wide of mark and that two of the Israeli aircraft had been hit, Jerusalem radio reported "accurate hits" on the targets and the safe return of all planes.

Briefly commenting on the attack in an interview carried by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin noted that it was the type of military action that Israel carries out from "time to time" in order to prevent terrorists from entering Israel and killing its citizens and that "it has been proven that this is the right way." According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said the raid was only one example of Israel's "belligerence, arrogance and impudence" and of its daily "crimes" in Lebanon.

Lebanon

Beirut radio Carried a statement by the director general of the Lebanese Presidency saying that President Ilyas Sarkis has entrusted Shafiq al-Wazzan with the formation of a new government and that the prime minister-designate will begin parliamentary consultations to this end on 23 October. Prime Minister al-Huss resigned last June and has since been acting as caretaker. In a statement carried by Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan said it was "unnecessary" to set a date for the formation of the government. He also declared that Lebanon will continue along the course of "full cooperation and coordination" with Syria in view of the "special relations and common destiny" of the two countries, and with the policy of "complete coordination" with the PLO.

Saudi Arabia

The Libyan press agency JANA, citing the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA, reported that an "attempted coup" was discovered by Saudi authorities on 20 October shortly before it was to be carried out. The paper said the Saudi Government is facing a "popular revolution" in which "sections" of the armed forces have been taking part and claimed that Saudi authorities had executed nearly 50 army officers without trial by dropping them out of airplanes over the empty quarter. The paper went on to cite the belief of "political observers" that the Saudis obtained U.S. AWACS aircraft to help them uncover any attempt to overthrow the government.

Riyadh radio and the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY carried a telegram sent by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi replying to a 9 October telegram in which Al-Qadhdhafi criticized the U.S. military "advance" in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, specifically the use of AWACS aircraft, and warned that Libya would struggle against "American occupation" in "alliance with the masses of the Arab homeland" "without paying attention to artificial borders." In his reply message, King Khalid said that in objecting to the Saudi use of AWACS aircraft, Al-Qadhdhafi had turned himself into a "spearhead against Islam" and accused him of wanting to leave the kingdom defenseless against the "enemies of Islam, namely the communists and Zionists." Khalid went on to say that decisions adopted by Saudi Arabia "cannot be subjected to any discussion with anybody."

King Khalid's telegram was also sent in the wake of a call by Al-Qadhdhafi for a "jihad" to "liberate Mecca." In a sermon delivered on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, reported by Tripoli radio on 19 October, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Mecca and its holy places are under the "yoke of American occupation" and that the pilgrims' prayers on Mount 'Arafat had been "disturbed by the sound of American aircraft." He went on to urge the Islamic masses "everywhere" to "take up arms" in a jihad to liberate Mecca.

According to Riyadh radio, a Saudi official explained that King Khalid had answered Al-Qadhdhafi's charges only because the latter had "insulted the hajj" and "violated" the sanctity of the sacred places by claiming they are under foreign occupation. The official accused Al-Qadhdhafi, among other things, of trying to replace Islam with a "feeble and trivial ideology" and interpreting the Koran according to his "whims and impetuosity."

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MINISTRIES, FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SIGN AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

Friendship Society Agreement

LD202058 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Afghan-Soviet friendship week will be celebrated in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] during October-November 1981. This week will become (?part) of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The celebration of this week will be implemented in accordance with the 2-year cooperation program between the friendship societies of the USSR and DRA signed by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, minister of education and and training and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, and S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of trade and chairman of the USSR-Afghan Friendship Society.

Along with the signing of this cooperation program, a long-term agreement was signed between the friendship societies of the two countries. This agreement's emphasis is on the great importance of developing fraternal friendship between the people of the USSR and Afghanistan. This agreement also mentions that this friendship is based on the principles of internationalism and revolutionary solidarity and also on the links between the people of the USSR and Afghanistan in order to learn from each other about the work, life, revolutionary experience and the achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Consumer Cooperative Aid

LD222350 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, returned home this morning from the USSR. He had been in that country at the invitation of the USSR consumer cooperatives to visit its activities and to discuss cooperation between the consumer cooperatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

During his visit, he signed a long-term loan agreement for R3 million with the USSR consumer cooperatives. This agreement stipulates that the USSR consumer cooperatives will help the consumer cooperatives of Afghanistan by providing transportation cooling and storage facilities and a number of training scholarships. Also during his visit, the deputy minister of commerce held talks over the inclusion of Afghanistan's consumer cooperatives in the International Union of Cooperatives with responsible authorities of that group.

Agricultural Projects Assistance

LD202238 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet experts have completed the plan of a water reservoir and a canal over the Kokcha River in Afghanistan. A spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Land Reform and Water Supply, commenting on this issue to a TASS reporter, said: As a result of this project about 100,000 jeribs of land in the north of Afghanistan will be irrigated. This area will be used mainly for the cultivation of cotton.

The survey work and plan of this project, in relation to the construction of a dam and hydroelectric powerplant which will be built in the near future in Qonduz Province, is currently on hand with the assistance of irrigation experts and engineers from the USSR. Measures have also been undertaken for the construction of two state farms in the area of the Jalalabad canal.

During the construction work and operation of the water supply projects, the USSR will train thousands of talented Afghan experts as machine, agricultural and irrigation workers, whose existence is vital for the development of the Afghan national economy.

Cooperation in building a technical center for Afghan agriculture constitutes a new area in the cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. The USSR will assist Afghanistan in the construction of training centers for machinery workers and tractor operators and in the provision of machinery and equipment for these centers. The USSR will also assist Afghanistan in its action campaign against grasshoppers in the northern areas of the country. At the same time, the relevant Soviet and Afghan authorities will cooperate in the operation of veterinary laboratories of Soviet make in the cities of Herat, Mazar-e Sharif and Jalalabad and in the establishment of veterinary clinics in the Balkh, Herat, Badghisat, Ghazni and Oruzgan Provinces.

A nitrite fertilizer unit will be constructed with the assistance of the USSR in Mazar-e Sharif which will have great importance. Its annual output will be 108,000 tons of (?carbonite) which will meet the country's need for nitrite fertilizer. The Jalalabad irrigation canal, which has been constructed with the assistance of the USSR, is famous outside Afghanistan. With the commissioning of this canal 125,000 jeribs of land will be irrigated, whereas in the past only 30,000 jeribs of land was irrigated by the Kabul River in the Jalalabad Valley. The USSR has helped in the construction and mechanization of two big farms, the Ghaziabad and Hada farms, which cover an area of over 30,000 jeribs. These farms are modern mechanized farms which are famous for production of citrus and olive fruits.

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES PROGRESS, TASKS SINCE SAWR REVOLUTION

For an article contributed to IZVESTIYA by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and first deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the revolution's progress and tasks see page D 4 of the 22 October South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HAVANA SPUTNIK CONFERENCE

LD221506 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and minister of communications, heads a delegation to participate in the international Intersputnik conference in Havana, which is looking at problems related to Sputnik communications.

At Kabul International Airport, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and minister of interior; Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and minister of finance; the ambassador of Cuba in Kabul and some members of the Soviet Embassy were present to bid farewell to Watanjar.

BAKHTAR CONDEMNS WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA' ON ARMY MUTINY

LD211810 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] While writing to a source at the Afghan Ministry of National Defense concerning the shameless lies of imperialist propaganda organizations which have recently published twisted lies about the situation in Kabul, a BAKHTAR news commentator comments:

The American news agency, UPI, the reactionary French daily [words indistinct], the BBC and the Voice of America have engaged in publishing fresh lies about the situation in Kabul and the so-called mutiny by armed forces units in Pol-e Charkhi. This twisted lie once again illustrates the essence of the West's lie-fabricating propaganda organization. Hitler's propaganda minister Goebbels once said: The bigger the lie, the easier the people swallow it. Now the shameless imperialist propaganda organizations have taken this advice and are implementing this fascist conspiracy of theirs.

All the imperialist propaganda about our country, revolution and political system consists of lies, fabrications, accusations, exaggerations and provocative news; we know well and do not marvel at the aims of these news gatherers and filthy propagandists concerning our country.

Now that the large counterrevolutionary bands have been eliminated in the country, when the country's heroic forces together with the party's heroic members and the people's sincere cooperation are eliminating the final remnants of counterrevolutionaries from the country, when the situation is improving more than ever, when the revolutionary system is becoming firmly entrenched in the country and in the light of the Third People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Plenum's resolution, and that the deep trust of the masses of the people in our party and government is further strengthening, the reactionary imperialists are doing their utmost to confuse the situation with lies and fabrications and want to reverse the process of revolution; this is a naive, discredited and misplaced desire.

While rejecting the imperialist propaganda organizations' shameless lies concerning the situation in Kabul and the so-called mutiny by armed forces units in Pol-e Charkhi, BAKHTAR once again stresses that the heroic and revolutionary Armed Forces of Afghanistan are standing like a fortress aginst the internal counterrevolutionary provocation and aggression and their reactionary and imperialist masters and are heroically defending their country with sacrifices and revolution. The country's revolutionary armed forces are resolved to deal decisive blows yet again to the imperialists and their (?lackeys) in the defense of the country and the revolution.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES RELEASED FROM PRISON

Karmal Remission Order

LD190352 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] On the occasion of 'Id al-Adha Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, has ordered the remission of 185 prisoners of the capital and the provinces of the country.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Interior, while issuing this declaration, said: The final order concerning the release of these male and female prisoners has been communicated to the appropriate officials.

Samangan Release

LD171938 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty-eight residents of Kholm District in Samangan Province who were deceived by counterrevolutionary elements were released yesterday from the district jail.

At the time of their release, the deputy interior minister made a speech about the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, especially its new development stage. In reply, one of the deceived, on behalf of the others, expressed the group's willingness for sacrifice in the defense of the honor of the country.

Baghlan Release

GF181431 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Elements who committed inhuman subversive activities in Baghlan Province at the behest of reactionaries were released from prison recently.

GANDHI DEFENDS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES AT PRESS CONFERENCE

BK221400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1445 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Report on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 21 October press conference in Delhi]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Mrs Gandhi began her news conference with a statement--a tour d'horizon, an overall review of common concerns. She gave a balanced and integrated picture of the nation's performance over the last several months. She referred to the improved economic situation since April and said that industrial and agriculture production had picked up and the rate of inflation checked and slowed down. The law and order situation had improved but was still far from satisfactory.

Mrs Gandhi was happy that peace had prevailed during the recent festivities. Delhi had an impressive Id al-Adha. The prime minister congratulated those voluntary organizations who had brought this about and who had done so much to restore harmony and goodwill between communities.

[Begin recording] [Question in Hindi] Kashmir Chief Minister Sheykh Mohamad Abdullah has said in a statement that the central government is very weak and has been unable to protect minorities--even after 35 years of independence--and that their lives and property are not safe. What are your impressions of this?

[Answer in Hindi] You can see that I do not want to pick a fight with anybody. The person you have named sometimes says this and sometimes says that. Here, it is a fact, however, that incidents like those that took place in Moradabad or Aligarh do happen sometimes. But, as I said earlier, there is hardly any country where such things do happen. But this should not be an excuse for us--we must stop this, and this has always been our goal.

It is unfortunate that the present government in Kashmir has encouraged the Jan Sangh in Jammu and that the Jammat-I-Islam has been encouraged in Kashmir valley. Now, these two organizations profoundly fan communalism. These things should not be left for the government only. In a country with such a large population, unless the people cooperate and really try to control the communal elements, these things cannot be accomplished, but I can say that no other country in the world is doing as much for minorities as we are doing here in this country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not know whether banning will solve the problem. If the banning of such organizations would solve the problem, we could consider it, but I have my doubts about it. We have to meet it politically and we have to meet it socially and we have to involve the largest number of the public in it. I am convinced and it has been proved even during times of tension and even rioting that majority of people are not for such tension. They do help the people of other communities, it is a matter of education, it is a long-term thing and I think that is the only way out.

So far as newspapers are concerned, I have said many times that there is the press council. It is for the newspaper community itself to look into such problems and to see what should be done about them, because it is not only the question of communalism, but even when there are other movements--whether on language or other things--I think it is still the duty of the newspaper world to give guidance on it instead of trying to provoke passions or to write anything which will aggravate the situation and result in greater violence, loss of lives and so on.

[Question] Do you think some foreign money played some hand in riots?

[Answer] This question was indirectly asked just now. I do not think that foreign money had any direct hand. People try to make much of the fact that there are some educational institutions coming up in Moradabad, but there is no reason to believe that there was any connection between them and the riots. Also, I think whole of this talk was a very mischievous suggestion to try and create division between us and our Arab friends who have consistently stood by us.

[Question] One of your chief ministers of Congress-I has said that democracy has failed in this country and, on the other hand, there is a talk about presidential form of government. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Now, those countries which have presidents, many of them consider themselves democracies also. My own views on this had been made clear on many times, and I agree what Sir Winston Churchill said. He said democracy is the most fragile of systems, but there is not any better. Now this is where it is. It is full of faults, it is full of difficulties, but which system is not? The government has an obligation to allow the opposition to function, to give it free press and allow peaceful demonstrations and all that sort of thing, but the opposition also has a responsiblity to allow an elected government to function. If they are going to, sort of, try to obstruct from the very beginning, then obviously the thing that the people wanted--that is the implementation of the declared programs--is that much more difficult.

[Announcer] Mrs Gandhi was asked about India's stand on the Afghanistan situation.

[Begin recording] Well, I can see, but my stand is exactly what it was before and nothing has changed very much. We have said that we do not approve foreign troops or any other type interference in any country. This has been our stand always and remains our stand. Now the other thing is how to deal with it, whether shouting about it is going to force the troops out or whether other initiatives could be taken.

[Question] There is talk about India's coordinating its planning with the Soviet 5-year plans. In what areas is it expected to be?

[Answer] It is not really a question of coordinating as such, but, whenever we buy something from the Soviet Union, they have to be fitted into their 5-year plans, and that is why if they do not have them in advance--ideas what we are likely to want--we are not likely to get it.

[Question] Madame Prime Minister: Would you be please to say what is your assessment about the latest situation in Iran and Iraq and whether in response to the suggestion made by the Iraqi envoy--special emissary--who came and requested you to mediate between the dispute--would you like to share with us what is the situation like?

[Answer] All of you are aware of the number of attempts on mediation--attempts which have been made and so far none has got a move on. We are in touch with both sides, but do not think anything very positive is immediately possible. Of course, there are some indications of softening, but we are deeply unhappy over the conflict because both countries are good friends of ours.

[Question] In view of the dispatch of enriched uranium, are we going to have better relations with the United States in future or if not whether we will get into trouble again with regard to this agreement?

[Answer] You see we are trying to base our relations not on anything that is happening at the moment, but in the overall context. Therefore, we have tried for friendship with America very consistently all along. That is still our role, because we think that regardless of a country's system or what they want to do there, we should be friends, especially with such an important nation as the United States. Unfortunately, it is their administration, which we learn according to their writers, who are always having a tilt against us.

[Question] How would you appraise the current mood in Pakistan and would you say that there has been a setback in bilateral relations?

[Answer] Well, it depends on what you mean by the mood, whose mood? Because the president has one mood--I do not know if the people's mood is the same. It is unfortunate that President Zia has gone against the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement in raising Kashmir, and when we had the trouble in Moradabad, they had tried to make it a major international issue. Such things do not help relations, especially it had a big effects among our own people here. [end recording]

[Announcer] If the security of India is threatened by the situation in Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi:

[Begin recording] What poses a threat is the greater involvement of all the powers in the Indian Ocean and in the region. Because the [word indistinct] did not suddenly begin, or the threat did not begin from the Soviet troops entry into Afghanistan. Long before that there was a lot of activity in the Indian Ocean and there was the Western activity in various other countries, and that time also we thought that this would lead to further involvement of others as well, and this is what is happening. Now it is a kind of escalation. [end recording]

[Announcer] The prime minister was asked for her reaction to the strictures placed on Mrs Bandaranaike by the Government of Sri Lanka. Her reply:

[Begin recording] Well it is not a question of an individual, but I must say that I am deeply distressed at this trying to take away her political rights, her voting rights and I see some newspapers came out that she would not be allowed to address meetings and I believe that earlier on her nephew who used to be finance minister, Mr Felix Banadaranaike, he was deprived of his civic rights and in fact he could not vote in a local election. I think that this very bad. [end recording]

AFP: INDIAN PUBLIC QUESTIONING GANDHI'S ABILITY

BK180755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT 18 Oct 80

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 18 Oct (AFP)--For the first time since she assumed power in a landslide election victory in January, vast sections of Indian public opinion have begun to question Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's ability to solve India's mounting economic and political problems, observers noted today.

With the passing of the national security ordinance last month empowering her government to detain people without trial, fears are also being expressed in various circles that she might resort to emergency rule once again. Opinion polls published by the press have thrown light on increasing dissatisfaction with the way the administration of the country has been handled in the nine months of Congress Party rule. According to one survey, as much as 67.7 percent of people questioned in all major towns of the country had asserted that things were going badly for the country. It was the highest such percentage in the 33 years of Indian independence.

Mrs Gandhi had won the election mainly on the theme that if elected she would install a government that works" to take the place of the Janata Government which had brought the nation to "near-chaos" during its three-year rule. But political commentators, including some known for their admiration for her, are now detecting signs of "indecisiveness" and "ineptness" in her handling of the nation's affairs. One commentator said that the country, which hoped for a "government that functions," was now facing a "government gripped by paralysis."

Mrs Gandhi's critics have been unable to pinpoint the reasons for her "indecisiveness" except to touch on the possibility that the death of her younger son, Sanjay Gandhi, in a plane crash in June, might have caused it.

The fortnightly English magazine, INDIA TODAY, in a recent article, said, "The sad fact is that Mrs Gandhi had come to rely so much on Sanjay, she was so taken by the brash tactics and predilections, that nobody else had her ear." "Sanjay snatched from the scene, Mrs Gandhi was really confronted with a party machine she had lost touch with, chief ministers she didn't know, and government policies she couldn't entirely own to. Personal shock apart, there was the entire political dimension which had slipped from her hands--and appeared well-nigh impossible to once again take hold of," the magazine added.

Mrs Gandhi is also being criticised for having around her "the weakest council of ministers" since independence. The lack of administrative experience of some of these ministers, holding vital portfolios like economic affairs and the interior, is said to have caused the failure of her government to effectively tackle problems.

Mrs Gandhi, according to her close aides, is fully aware of the "drift" in the situation but it would be wrong to assume she had "lost her grip." The majority of the press commentators, while lamenting over the situation, have also pointed out that the Indian electorate would still prefer Mrs Gandhi as prime minister if an election were to take place now. This, they admitted, was partly due to the utter confusion prevailing in the ranks of the opposition parties which had yet to recover from the faction-fighting and also due to the discredited roles played by her predecessors in power. Her aides noted that the first formal press conference Mrs Gandhi had arranged for Oct 21 was intended to "throw more light" on the problems the government faced and the difficulties in solving them.

UNION CABINET EXPANDED, PORTFOLIOS RESHUFFLED

BK190901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Union Council of Ministers has been expanded with the induction of one cabinet minister, six ministers of state and four deputy ministers. President Sanjiva Reddy administered the oath of office and secrecy to 10 new ministers at Rashtrapati Bhavan this afternoon.

Mr S.B. Chavan is the new cabinet minister in charge of education.

The new ministers of states and their portfolios are: Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad--supply and rehabilitation, he will hold independent charge; Mrs Shila Kaul--education; Mr S.S. Sisodia--revenue and expenditure in the Finance Ministry; Mr Khurshid Alam Khan--commerce; Mr Shivraj Patil--defense; and Mr Baleshwar Ram--agriculture.

The new deputy ministers are: Mr Brij Moham Mohanti--civil supplies; Miss Kumud Bahen Joshi--information and broadcasting; Mr P.S. Sangma--industry; and Miss Lamala Kumari--agriculture. Mr Sangma was not present at the swearing in ceremony.

Some changes in portfolios have also been announced: Mr P.C. Sethi will now be the minister for petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers; Mr Virendra Patil will be the minister for shipping and transport; Mr Bhisma Narain Singh will have works and housing in addition to parliamentary affairs; Mr N.D. Tiwari will be in charge of labor in addition to planning; Mr A.P. Sharma will be the minister for tourism and civil aviation; Mr Z.A. Ansari will be the minister of state for irrigation; Mr C.P.N. Singh will be the minister of state for science and technology; Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha will now be the minister of state for labor--she was hitherto the minister of state for information and broadcasting.

There are some changes among the portfolios of deputy ministers also: Mr Vijay M. Patil will be the deputy minister for communications and Mr Venkatreddy deputy minister for labor.

The ALL-INDIA RADIO correspondent says the swearing in was held in the upper lodge adjacent to the Ashoka Hall in Rashtrpati Bhavan. The brief ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and some of her cabinet colleagues including External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe and Planning Minister N.D. Tiwari.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS VISIT USSR, SOVIET ADMIRAL VISITS INDIA

New Ambassador to Moscow

BK171304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Mr V.K. Ahuja, now ambassador to Japan, has been appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union. He will succeed Mr Inder Kumar Gujral. Mr Ahuja is expected to take up his appointment shortly.

Planning Minister's Departure

BK201604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Minister for Planning and Labor N.D. Tiwari left New Delhi today on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. He will study the working of the Soviet planning bodies in the spheres of economic, social and cultural development. Mr Tiwari will also discuss matters of mutual interest with the Soviet leaders. The minister is accompanied by senior officials of the Planning Commission. He was seen off at the airport, among others, by the Soviet ambassador in India.

Information Minister's Return

BK181028 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Mrs Ramdulari Sinha has returned to New Delhi from Moscow. During her stay in the Soviet capital she led the Indian delegation to the International Women's Conference. She also participated in the conference of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Before leaving Moscow Mrs Sinha told the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA that color television operations are expected to be started from some stations before the 1982 Asian games. She expressed satisfaction with her discussions with Soviet Minister for Radio and TV Lapin. She has invited Lapin to visit India during the coming international film festival.

Admiral Semenov's 'Goodwill Visit'

BK171554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Oct (AFP)--A Soviet naval squadron, headed by the missile cruiser Vladivostok, arrived at Cochin, on the southwestern Indian coast, on Thursday, reports said. Said to be on a "goodwill visit," the squadron is expected to leave on Saturday.

The reports said Rear Admiral G.I. Semenov, commander of the squadron, read out a lengthy statement to the press on board, which among other things referred to "persistently increasing military presence" of the U.S. in the Indian Ocean, but rejected questions whether the arrival of the squadron was in any way connected with the present Gulf war. "The squadron was sailing to the scheduled route and would return to the Soviet Union," Admiral Semenov was quoted as saying in reply to a question.

ZIAUL HAQ SPEAKS ON GULF, AFGHANISTAN, ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

Gulf Cease-Fire Proposal

BK171712 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has addressed an appeal to both Iran and Iraq to order the suspension of the hostilities during the period of hajj between the 9th and the 13th of Zilhij, that is between the 18th and the 22d of this month. The Iranian charge d'affaires and the Iraqi ambassador in Islamabad were called to the Foreign Office and the message was handed over to them tonight.

In identical messages sent to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stated that,actuated by the spirit of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity, the Islamic countries have continued in their efforts to find a just and honorable way of putting an end to hostilities between the two Muslim countries. The president was pointing out that this is the last hajj of the 14th century of the Hegra [Islamic calendar] and it would be in consonance with the resolve of the Muslim community to make the 15th century the turning point in its history and the date of hajj should be marked by the absence of bloodshed in the Muslim world as the holy Koran itself forbids fighting during the hajj.

Lahore Press Conference

BK221550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that encouraging progress has been made in connection with restoring peace between Iran and Iraq. Talking to newsmen at Lahore Airport this afternoon, he said he will be able to give more details about this tomorrow as Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti will be reaching Lahore tomorrow.

In reply to a question, he said no big power has as yet taken sides in the war between the two countries. Despite this, as Muslims we should pray for an early end to the conflict as the loss is that of the Islamic world.

Replying to a question, the president said the nation should be determined to defend itself and every Pakistani, whether military or civilian, is a crusader.

Answering another question the president said he never stated that he favors one political party. I do desire, however, that people stand under the banner of a single party no matter what its name--Islamic Party, Pakistan Party or whatever the name. We should work for the promotion of Islam and the interests of Pakistan. He said he has no wish to set up any political party.

Earlier on arrival, he was warmly received by councillors, ulemas, nobles and people in large numbers. The president went to the crowd which was raising welcome slogans. Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jillani Khan and high officials were also present on the occasion.

New Afghan Peace Initiative

BK221634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Mohhammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the government is committed to bring Pakistani society under the Islamic fold. He was replying to a welcome address by the mayor of Lahore Corporation at a civic reception by the citizens of Lahore this evening. The reception was accorded to the president for his forceful representation of the cause of the Islamic world at the UN General Assembly.

The president said the government will continue to endeavor to achieve the goals for which it has been working for the past 3 years. He pledged the government will fulfill the mission it has taken upon itself. He said there should be no doubt in anybody's mind that the government will forego the mission of molding the society into the Islamic system.

Referring to Afghanistan, the president said Pakistan is taking a new initiative to present the Afghanistan issue in General Assembly to find a political solution for which it has the support of the majority of the Islamic Conference members. He said Pakistan has also been in contact with the Soviet Union and the United States over the crisis in Afghanistan. Lahore Corporation Mayor Mian Shujaur Rahman presented a model of the Pillar of Pakistan to the president. The president met with Prince Karim Agha Khan this evening.

AFP: NUCLEAR ENERGY CHAIRMAN BACKS INCREASED PROGRAM

OW182257 Hong Kong AFP in English 2245 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Oct (AFP)--Pakistan must step up its nuclear power programme and acquire a nuclear reprocessing plant for its uranium, Munir Ahmed Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, said today. Speaking at a seminar in Lahore, Dr Munir said Pakistan has reached a stage where it must build its own nuclear powerplants for its "expanded nuclear programme." He said it was clear that advanced countries opposed Pakistan obtaining the technology to recycle nuclear fuel and "this situation was not acceptable to Pakistan." Recycled uranium could be used to make atomic bombs. Despite "Western propaganda," Pakistan's nuclear programme would remain peaceful because the country was aware of the dangers of nuclear proliferation, Dr Munir said.

The country has been able to manufacture nuclear fuel for its Karachi powerplant and has been decided to make adequate arrangements to fill its fuel needs, he said. Pakistan must also acquire a nuclear reprocessing plant to enrich its own abundant uranium, he said. He deplored leaving unexploited natural resources in developed countries, saying they first wanted to deplete Mideast oil resources.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN REFUGEE TOTAL--UN officials estimate that Afghan refugees in Pakistan will increase to 1.7 million by next June. The Pakistani state and tribal areas secretary, while agreeing with the UN estimate, informed the Radio Pakistan representative in Islamabad today that it is quite possible the number of Afghan refugees might increase to 1.3 million from 1.2 million by December. At present, there are more than 1.1 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan who have formally registered with the government. About 60,000 to 90,000 refugees are arriving in Pakistan every month. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Oct 80 GF]

IRANIAN RAILROAD TECHNICIANS--The Pakistan railways is to provide technical knowhow to Iran in all fields of the railways under an agreement reached with the Iranian Government. A railway spokesman told PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL in Lahore today that the first batch of Iranian technicians has already arrived in Pakistan for about 3 months training. During this period they will work with Pakistani experts in various railway workshops. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Oct 80 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO CANADA--The governor general of Canada has reiterated his country's grave concern over the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. He made this observation while accepting the credentials of the new Pakistan ambassador to Canada, Altaf Ahmed Shaikh, in Ottawa. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

DETAILS OF 22 OCT OPEN MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD221221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. In this session, which was held at 0800 and chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the Iranian Islamic Republic's prime minister, was present and submitted a report on his trip to New York, his attendance at the UN Security Council session, and his visits to Algeria and Libya.

According to our correspondent, after submitting the report on his trip, the prime minister presented a number of bills to the Majlis, as follows:

1. Bills concerning the extension of the time limit stated in the addendum to the bill of law regarding the purchase of equipment relating to [word indistinct] communication and airport facilities.

2. A bill concerning the purchase of spare parts and the purchase and leasing of locomotives required by Iran's state railway.

3. A bill concerning the acceptance of registration and issue of ownership deeds of [words indistinct] situated in the [word indistinct] regions of Mazandaran and Gorgan and other similar regions.

4. Permission for determining the [word indistinct] for the appraisal of the differences between the Iranian company [name indistinct] and the [name indistinct] company.

5. A bill on changing the name of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Ministry of Health.

6. A bill concerning an increase in the amount stated in the bill of law regarding the allocation of 500 million rials from the [word indistinct] commitments regarding the [word indistinct] air force buildings.

7. A bill concerning development plan implemented by government companies.

8. A bill concerning the maximum pension allowance.

9. A bill concerning the (?allocation) of duties and authority of the civil aviation supreme council.

10. A bill concerning the abolition of the addendum No 10, article 68, of the general calculation law [qanun-e mohasebat-e omumi].

11. A bill on obtaining required spare parts, without observing the relevant procedures.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, in today's meeting, after the recital of a number of verses from the Koran, Mohammad 'Ali Hadi-Najafabadi, a deputy from Tehran, in his preagenda speech referred to the sensitivity and importance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said: Unfortunately, so far the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic has not been given enough attention; we are at present suffering from this lack of attention. He said: We should give more attention to foreign issues; we do not exist on our own in the world. The speaker added: Our Islamic revolution is the biggest event in the history of Islam, after the migration of the prophet, may God's benevolence be upon him and his kin; its aim is the salvation of all the oppressed from the yoke of the world superpowers and then the formation of a (?single) global government.

He then referred to the main shortcomings in foreign policy. He stated that one problem is a lack of attention to the liberation movements; the other is a lack of attention to the Islamic countries. I would like to ask: We, who believe in exporting our revolution, in which Islamic country do we have an (?ambassador)? [sentence as heard] The second problem is the lack of attention to international propaganda. Regarding the hostage-taking issue, due to a lack of correct propaganda we could not make the world understand what we were trying to say.

Referring to the fact that the war is on two fronts--political and military--and that [words indistinct], and the useful results of the trip of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, to New York, Algeria and Libya, he expressed hope that this trip will lay the foundations for the propagation of activities in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today's open session ended at 1240. And the next open session of the Majlis will be held at 0730 next Sunday.

Spokesman on Hostages

PA221929 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1917 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (EFE)--A spokesman for the Iranian Majlis stated today, Wednesday, in Tehran the the U.S. hostages might be released this coming Monday if Washington accepts the conditions previously established.

The announcement was made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, member of the parliamentary commission created 3 weeks back to set the conditions for ending the holding of the 52 U.S. hostages.

According to the same spokesman, the seven members of this commission might announce on Sunday the negotiated conditions to put an end to the situation of the hostages who have been held for more than 11 months.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I CHAIRS 22 OCT CABINET MEETING

LD230358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Cabinet held a session, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session, which started at 1800 and lasted until 2300, various issues of the country were discussed and studied.

RAJA'I HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON UN VISIT, WAR, HOSTAGES

JN222006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i today held a press conference attended by Iranian and foreign news correspondents. Raja'i answered questions posed by the journalists on his visit to New York, his attendance at the UN Security Council session, the Iranian-Iraqi war and matters dealing with the hostages.

Asked about the truth of a report published in one of the Tehran morning papers about his meeting with Edmund Muskie, brother Raja'i said: Never. I announced in New York that I did not meet with any U.S. officials.

Regarding our correspondent's question on Habib Chatti's meeting with Iranian officials and the impact of these talks on the cease-fire, brother Raja'i said: These talks will not have any effect on our defense.

They will just make those who are bombing innocent people come to their senses and stop their bloody crimes.

Asked about his visit to the United Nations and the imam's opinion of the visit as well as its results concerning the fate of the hostages, the prime minister replied: My attendance at the UN meeting had no relationship to the question of the hostages. Although I had already answered questions on the subject, they created big propaganda on the subject saying that the UN meeting was only an excuse and that I actually had come to the United States to negotiate on the hostages issues. It soon became clear, however, that their propaganda was not based on truth.

Regarding his meeting with Imam Khomeyni, brother Raja'i said: The imam's viewpoint on the visit was positive.

Regarding the hostages and their fate, brother Raja'i said: The issue of the hostages is linked with our people. The final decision on them rests with the Consultative Assembly.

Asked what he would have done if he had been held hostage, brother Raja'i said: I would have been like all the sons of my homeland who were held hostage by the United States for 25 years. My people resisted and I was one of them.

Asked if there would be a change of attitude depending on whether Reagan or Carter are elected to the U.S. presidency, the prime minister said: Reagan and Carter are not acting independently. They represent certain trends in the United States. If those trends called for the necessity of war on the social, economic and political levels, Carter would go to war. If necessity does not call, Reagan will not go to war either if he becomes president. Therefore, neither Carter nor Reagan is qualified, because they are subject to monopilies, big oil companies and military industries.

Brother Raja'i was asked: You announced in New York that the United States must repent. Could you clarify this matter? Brother Raja'i said: I was asked in New York: Is the withdrawal of AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia one of the conditions for releasing the hostages? I replied that this is not one of the conditions of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Since I considered this U.S. initiative [sending AWACS to Saudi Arabia] a hostile action against Iran, I said--taking into consideration the meaning of repentance in Islam--that the United States must repent for this step.

Brother Raja'i was asked: Will the government agree to the arrival of a U.S. delegation in Iran to negotiate over the hostages? The prime minister said: So long as the government has not been informed by the Majlis about any matter, the government will not take any initiative.

[Words indistinct] our country is completely ready to live without dependence on oil revenues.

Asked about his previous statements that we can in the future draw nearer to the Japanese economic strength and to what extent can we establish relations with Japan and the West European countries to make up for military losses, the prime minister said: Independence, for us, come first, and industry come second. We are not prepared to exchange our independence for anything. The best we can do for our country's independence is to adhere to the slogan of "Neither East, nor West."

Press on Conference

JN230816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0720 GMT 23 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspapers JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and SOBH AZADEGAN published the text of the press conference held by Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on the results of his trip to New York, where he participated in the UN Security Council meeting, and on his visit to Algeria and Libya.

Brother Raja'i said that there is no relationship between the U.S. hostages' issue and the procurement of spare parts from the United States. The spare parts were bought and paid for a long time ago. However, the U.S. Government stalled in delivering them to Iran.

On the various activities to end the war between Iran and the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the prime minister said: The arrival of nonaligned heads of state and brother 'Arafat in Iran will only waste the time of Iranian officials. Those who wish to undertake any initiative should go to Baghdad, for Baghdad is the aggressor against us.

Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i affirmed that the heroic defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are standing on the battlefields against the Ba'thist enemy and (?heroically dying) for their holy cause, will not stand as idle spectators hoping for UN resolutions. Brother Raja'i also affirmed that Iran is prepared to continue its march without any oil revenues.

The prime minister stressed that the Libyan stand was completely identical to the Iranian stand concerning the Iraqi regime. The brother officials in Algeria promised to announce their stand on the Ba'thist aggression against Iran.

CHATTI DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH RAJA'I 22 OCT

NC221357 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (AFP)--Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti left here today for Islamabad after what observers believed was a failed attempt to mediate between Iran and Iraq.

Mr Chatti, who was here on a good offices mission on behalf of the Islamic Conference, met this morning with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

Mr Raja'i was said to have told Mr Chatti that no negotiations were possible as long as Iraqi forces occupied Iranian territory.

Mr Chatti is due to have further talks in Islamabad with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the current Islamic Conference chairman, PARS said.

During his visit, the second since the beginning of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Mr Chatti had proposed the setting-up of a committee of Muslim heads of state to continue the good offices mission.

If Iran accepted the plan, Mr Chatti told reporters, the committee would proceed by "listening to the two parties, discussing the other's position with each of them and attempting to arrive at a ceasefire under which neither party will lose face."

During his visit, Mr Chatti also met with Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti.

Ayatollah Khomeyni reportedly told Mr Chatti that Iraq should confess its "crimes" and pay reparations for its war against Iran.

"The enemy cannot compensate us for lost lives but they should compensate our economic damages, surrender their government and allow the Iraqi people to decide their own future," the ayatollah added.

PARS DIRECTOR MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI TO DISCUSS PROGRAMS

GF221820 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS director met with the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, at 0930 today. During the meeting, he presented the imam with a report on the news agency's current operations, changes that have been made and its future programs.

At the end of the meeting, the PARS director told correspondents about the meeting. He said the imam emphasized the need for propaganda in foreign countries so the international community may become better acquainted with current affairs and the monstrous crimes being committed here by the Iraqi Ba'thist government and communist agents.

BANI-SADR INSPECTS KHUZESTAN BATTLEFRONT

LD221704 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, in a contact with the Central News Bureau, announced: Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, in the second week of his trip to Khuzestan Province, to follow the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today inspected the situation on the war fronts.

According to the PARS correspondent, the president, together with Lieutenant General Zahir Nezhad, commander of ground forces, inspected the war preparations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the southern region and talked to the officers and NCO's. According to the same report the president and commander in chief of the armed forces tonight visited one of the towns in Khuzestan Province, and reviewed the overall situation at the battlefronts and the methods of confrontation adopted by the fighting personnel of the revolution forces against the personnel of Saddam's army, in the presence of the commanders of the three armed forces.

ROME PAPER: BANI-SADR WOULD NEGOTIATE WITH IRAQIS

LD221625 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 19 Oct 80 pp 58, 59, 61, 290

[Giancesare Flesca dispatch: "At the Front With Bani-Sadr"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--The story begins at 0800 on Sunday, 5 October. Bani-Sadr agreed to let me spend the entire day with him. The president had left his office and moved to the army headquarters, he being its supreme commander.

He was consulting with the heads of three services--Fallahi, commander of the land forces, small, nervous and mustachioed; Air Force Chief Fakuri, less than 40 years old, wearing a pilot's uniform; and the admiral who took over charge of the fleet from the exiled Madani, another young man, and one who speaks Italian, having studied at the Leghorn naval academy. Everywhere there were charts, documents and dispatches; one or other of the 10 telephones in this "oval room" was continuously ringing; the video screen on the president's desk-top computer even lit up two or three times. Everything was restrained, efficient and very military. Bani-Sadr has lost his sing-song, somewhat priest-like, tone of voice and seemed confident. The commanders apparently respect him.

Apparently--but what is in fact the truth? For instance, what was General Fallahi really thinking under his infantryman's cap? It is said that 50 days before the Iraqi attack began Bani-Sadr received specific information about a meeting in Paris. The meeting was attended by men close to former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar, Iraqi military leaders and advisers of two Western powers. They discussed in detail an assault plan which was subsequently carried out. The presidency of the republic apparently came into possession of this information, for which it paid the normal price on the espionage market. But in circles close to Bani-Sadr many people believe that the report reached him, thanks to Soviet counterespionage, by means of an indirect maneuver.

The fact remains that the list of "internal" conspirators included the name of General Fallahi. Authoritative rumors maintain that Bani-Sadr summoned him, showed him the report and told him: "I prefer capable and disloyal generals to loyal but incapable ones." "Be assured of my loyalty," Fallahi apparently replied without batting an eyelid. Nevertheless, the ground forces seem to be the ones that have hitherto given the worst performance. The president did not agree: "The other forces," he said, "had spare parts, ammunition and better-trained men."

And what is there to say about Colonel Fakuri, with his very American manner, who commands the air force? At the time of the Tabas attack his name was often mentioned in connection with the so-called "fifth column." Now he seems to be super-loyal. His men are working miracles. During a pause he told me briefly that "the Russians are still supplying weapons and military experts to the Iraqis" and confirmed that his pilots did not want to hit the Dawa nuclear powerplant: "It was just a mistake," he said. He swore that he had absolutely no desire to "escalate" the war. "We know that the common people in Iraq are not against us."

The official meeting came to an end. Before receiving two visiting mullahs, Bani-Sadr talked with me for a few minutes. He showed me the map and explained how the enemy advance was halted: "The Iraqi's objective," he said, "was to cut off a strip of territory in western Iran from the far north to the oil wells in Khuzestan." He persistently repeated that Saddam Husayn cannot win the war alone. "If he is helped by the major powers or if the Arab states become involved, then it will be a long and difficult war for everyone. We will respond blow for blow. But if the Baghdad regime remains alone, we will undoubtedly manage to defeat it quickly. Saddam Husayn has no popular support, his soldiers are loath to go to the front and his enemies within the Ba'th Party are increasing. If that puppet falls and the Iraqis return to their territory, we are willing to negotiate with a government that truly represents them."

Bani-Sadr did not seem worried about international isolation. He continued to repeat that this is the weakness, but also the strength, of the Iranian regime. "You can see how when faced with an outside threat the people and the army responded magnificently, displaying exceptional courage. Of course, I still repeat that if the hostages issue were finally resolved everything would be easier, but every time the situation is about to resolve itself here the Americans make a wrong move--first with the famous Tabas operation and now by supporting the Iraqi aggression. It would almost seem that they do not want to recover these hostages...."

KUNA: BANI-SADR SAYS HE, NOT RAJA'I, HEADS GOVERNMENT

LD221156 Kuwait KUNA in English 1104 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (KUNA)--Iran's elected President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has reiterated his firm determination to rule the country saying it was he who was the head of government and not the prime minister appointed by him.

Bani-Sadr, in an angry tone, said that according to the Iranian Constitution it was the president, and not the appointed prime minister or the Cabinet, who was the head of the executive and the coordinator of the three main organs of democracy--the legislature, the judiciary and the executive body.

Apparently referring to Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's visit to the United Nations, Bani-Sadr in a report published in his [as received] paper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI said it was undemocratic and unfair to choose a representative of the government and send him abroad without even referring to the executive head and without the knowledge of the president.

Raja'i was despatched to the United Nations at a time when Bani-Sadr was outside the capital visiting the war-torn city of Dezful.

It may be recalled here that Bani-Sadr was invited by the U.N. secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, to come personally or nominate someone to represent Iran at the U.N. General Assembly session.

After receiving this invitation Bani-Sadr announced he would personally go to the United Nations to represent the case of his country.

Referring to the sudden departure of Raja'i, Bani-Sadr said it was "yet another manifestation of opportunism" and an example of taking undue advantage of the war for monopolizing power.

Bani-Sadr addressing his opponents said they should at least stop such activities during the war period and added "if you cannot provide any basic and useful assistance, you can at least refrain from pulling the legs and doing such things."

After the war the people would either (?ask) the president to quit and leave everything in your hands or they would demand cooperation among the legislature, judiciary and the executive, Bani-Sadr said.

He rapped Raja'i saying that the appointed prime minister in his ambitious moves was trying to surpass every body over and above the head of the revolutionary leader, the elected president, the legislature, the judiciary and what not.

Bani-Sadr described as illegal all the independent decisions taken by Raja'i and his Cabinet so far and added: "I am not going to tolerate such irregularities and illegal practices in my capacity as elected president and the head of the executive machinery."

In an effort to restrict the powers of the prime minister, Bani-Sadr said all the letters and official circulars issued by Raja'i should necessarily be routed through the president's office.

It was against all cannons of justice and all principles of ethics to try to strip the elected president of his constitutional powers and occupy the presidency at a time when the country was at war, Bani-Sadr said.

He also criticised the Moslem fundamentalists for occupying the radio and television stations and accused them of using their important media at their free will.

Throwing his full support behind Western-educated liberals and technocrats, Bani-Sadr said it was not fair to ask the technocrats to fight and defend the country in a bid to pave the way for "those having no education nor experience to rule the country. [opening quotation mark as received]

KHALKHALI: KHUNINSHAHR, ABADAN WILL NEVER FALL

LD221816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] At a time when the ceaseless battle between the brave soldiers of Islam and the mercenary forces of Iraqi Ba'thists continues, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali announced tonight in a telephone contact with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the battlefronts that Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and Abadan will never fall and they will become the biggest cemeteries for the evil Ba'thist Government of Iraq. We draw your attention to the telephone report of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali on this matter:

[Begin Khalkhali recording] Today at 1100, in a mosque in the city of Khorramshahr, the heroic city and the great and fortified fortress of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I talked to the military, security, and ranger brothers and all the armed forces. At the same time as I was speaking, three of the mercenary Iraqi officers were arrested in a nearby place by our ranger brothers. I asked their names. They said: Our names are (Hanud), (Lashneh) and (Teyhan) from the city of Kut. I asked them: Is this place Khorramshahr or Muhammarah? They said: It is Khorramshahar. I said: For 4 consecutive weeks the Ba'thist radio of Iraq has spoken of the occupation of Muhammarah. They said: All this is pure lies. I said: If it were true we should be your capitives, not you our captives. They said: The Baghdad radio keeps talking such nonsense. At the moment, our dead soldiers are buried under the debris in Khorramshahr, in the eastern part of the city.

According to them [the Iraqi captives], this wicked Saddam Husayn did not show mercy even to the Iraqis themselves. God knows, today I witnessed something in Khorramshahr: The people talked of everything except fear and death. God knows that [words indistinct] our valiant people, our armed forces, our rangers, our first-class officers--I mean the officers from the officers training college--the feda'i-ye elslam; spoke of nothing except killing and being killed, saying that this city will become a big cemetery for the Ba'thists. Every day, our military brothers and self-sacrificing people create an epic in this city and, in fact, the proud history of the Islamic Republic of Iran is being written in Khorramshahr, not in [words indistinct] or newspapers or in other places. Pens and tongues and words and speech are incapable of expressing the epic which is being created in Khorramshahr.

I have a message for the dear and noble Iraqi people: They should not blindly follow this Ba'thist government, they should run away from their garrisons and should come and see the decomposed bodies of their forces under the frightful blows of the valiant Iranian Armed Forces. I also have another message for the self-sacrificing Iranian nation: Do not have the slightest fear or worry and the idea should not cross their mind that, God forbid, Khorramshahr will fall. Khorramshahr and Abadan have not fallen and will never fall and they will become the greatest cemeteries for this demonic Ba'thist Government of Iraq, around Khorramshahr and Shalamcheh. God's greetings and blessings be upon you. [end recording]

ROULEAU: KHOMEYNI WANTS HUSAYN REPLACED BY HAKIM

LD221613 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Imam Khomeyni Nominates a 'Successor' to President Saddam Husayn"]

[Text] Tehran--Iran's and the United States' double monologue shows the depth of the psychological gulf which separates the two countries. As in the past, President Carter's recent conciliatory statements have not been published here. The official position has remained unchanged--Washington will have to accept all the conditions set by Iranian Majlis for the release of the hostages. As for Imam Khomeyni, he has been showing supreme contempt for the United States. In neither of the two long speeches which he delivered on Monday did he mention either the problem of the imprisoned diplomats, the statements by American leaders or the Security Council debates.

In reply to Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, who also came to offer the good offices of a group of Muslim heads of state, the guide of the revolution stated categorically that Iran will accept neither mediation nor cease-fire. The attitude of Islamic countries is "incomprehensible. Why have they not condemned the Iraqi aggression even though it is flagrant?" Why have they not demanded that the "criminal Saddam Husayn" be brought to trial? Therefore, he would receive a delegation of Muslim heads of state only if it came exclusively to observe the massacre of civilians and the destruction of Iran's economic infrastructures by the Iraqi forces. The imam's remarks to Habib Chatti, which were made in private, were immediately broadcast on radio. At the same time, President Bani-Sadr announced that the Islamic Conference secretary general's offer was still being "studied." This means that the matter has been decided. Chatti will probably leave Tehran on Tuesday without obtaining any satisfactory answer.

Overthrowing the "Infidel"

Imam Khomeyni has set himself an objective which will undoubtedly paralyze international diplomacy--the overthrow of the "atheistic" Baghdad regime. "Saddam Husayn must go," he told both Chatti and the Muslim brothers whom he received on the occasion of sacrifice day. "It is not only a question of securing the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and compensation for the material damage which they have inflicted," he also stated. "Saddam must relinquish power and leave the Iraqi people to freely determine their destiny. All Muslims are dutybound to fight against the Baghdad regime and help the Iraqi people free themselves from Ba'thist oppression."

According to Imam Khomeyni, the Iraqi head of state is no less of a "megalomaniac" and "agent of American imperialism" than the shah was. What is even more serious is that, under the terms of the "fetwa" (Islamic legal decree), which was issued by the imam 2 weeks ago, Saddam Husayn is an "infidel." Therefore, it is believed here that the guide of the revolution will put as much energy into the struggle against the Ba'thist regime as he put into his 15-year resistance to the Pahlavi imperial regime.

Disagreement with Damascus

The Tehran authorities are already preparing a change of guard. Their candidate for Saddam Husayn's succession appears to be Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Hakim, who gave his first press conference on 20 October.

He was introduced as the man likely to "unite round him all opposition forces in Iraq." He has many credentials--he is the son of Ayatollah Muhsin al-Hakim, the Shi'ites' spiritual leader from 1960 through 1970 who was persecuted by the Ba'thist regime; he himself was repeatedly arrested and imprisoned for life in February 1977 before being pardoned in August 1978.

About 40 and wearing an imposing black beard, Ayatollah Hakim spoke of journalists in his native tongue--Arabic--and implied that he was talking on behalf of "all Iraqis." He was careful not refer exclusively to Iraqi Shi'ites (some 60 percent of the country's population). When asked who, in his view, should lead the revolutionary movement, he replied without hesitation: "The Muslim spiritual leader of the Iraqi people."

However, the question is far from settled. The Iraqi opposition leaders--Kurds, followers of An-Nasir, leftwing Ba'thists and communists--now gathered in Damascus to coordinate their activities against the Baghdad regime, refuse to countenance Islamic leadership of the front they have formed. In addition, Ad-Da'wah, the Shi'ite party close to Ayatollah Hakim, refuses to cooperate with this front while it includes the Iraqi Communist Party. After leaving Iraqi in secret last summer, Ayatollah Hakim first took refuge in Syria which he has just left after encountering "lack of understanding" from the Damascus leaders. That is how he came to take up residence in Tehran on 2 October.

The problem of Saddam Husayn's "successor" is therefore aggravating the dispute between Tehran and Damascus. The Syrian leaders who are also contending with the Muslim brothers' terrorist activites, have opted for the secular regime in Baghdad. The Iranian officials, who are in favor of establishing an Islamic republic similar to their own, object to the opposition parties supported by Damascus. For instance, Tehran supports the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party led by the Barzani brothers, while Damascus is giving considerable aid to the Kurdish patriotic front led by Jalal Talabani. The dispute between the two countries has turned into a trial of strength: The Iranian authorities intercepted an arms shipment which the Syrians were sending to their Iraqi Kurdish friends; by way of reprisal President al-Asad has so far refused--contrary to the reports published on this subject--to supply the light weapons which the Islamic Republic is seeking.

"A beggar does not make gifts to another beggar," circles close to the Syrian Embassy in Tehran explained. "Moreover," they added, "we do not see why Imam Khomeyni should use us as intermediaries to obtain Soviet arms. He only has to appeal directly to Moscow."

OIL MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DOMESTIC FUEL RATIONING

LD231008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The fuel and energy headquarters of the Oil Ministry has allocated fuel rations for domestic consumption. A spokesman for the Oil Ministry told our reporter: The kerosene ration for each household has been set at 500 liters monthly. In cases where houses with several residential units are concerned, each residential unit will receive one fuel ration. He added: The date when this fuel rationing system will be come into effect and the method by which fuel requests will be dealt with will be announced later.

KUNA CITES OFFICIAL ON CONTINUED OIL EXPORTS

LD221220 Kuwait KUNA in English 1119 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Oct (KUNA)--Foreign oil tankers were still calling at Iran's Lavan Island oil export terminal in the Gulf and taking oil to world markets.

An official of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) Wednesday confirming this report said an Indian ship--Chatarpati--chartered by an international oil company of Western Europe anchored Tuesday at Fereidun on the oil export terminal of Lavan Island for taking Iranian oil deliveries.

The official denied all Western press reports that the export of Iranian oil was stopped following the Iran-Iraq conflict and after the (?heavy) shelling by Iraqi forces of Iran's largest oil exporting terminal at Khark Island in the Gulf. He further said that Iran resumed the export of its oil from the alternate oil exporting terminal at Lavan Island situated further south and in between Bahrain and the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf.

Iran was determined to export its oil until all the built-up reserves were exhausted, he added. He, however, did not answer the question as to why Iran was desperately trying to export all its oil reserves and how many more days it would take to finish all the oil reserves in the Gulf.

Two Indian chartered ships, one of them identified as Nilkano, called at Lavan Island last week and took deliveries of Iranian oil for world markets, he said. More foreign ships chartered by world oil companies were due to call at Lavan Island within the next few days for taking Iranian oil, he further said. The main oil exporting terminal at Khark Island was closed after Iraqi aerial attacks and the destruction of oil exporting facilities at this terminal.

MUSLIM COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE IRAN EXPRESS SUPPORT AGAINST IRAQ

Syrians Make Donations

JN221315 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] PARS quotes the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus as saying that the faithful Muslims in Syria are contacting the embassy to express their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and to donate money to help war victims.

A Muslim Arab has donated 51,000 Saudi riyals to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus to be spent on war victims. This faithful man has conveyed his warm greetings and wishes to the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, and to the heroic Iranian people. He said: I am confident that the hearts of all the Muslims in the world support you and that they hate Saddam and his traitor collaborators.

Pakistani Messages of Support

GF221620 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that various sections of Pakistani society, especially Islamic organizations, continue to support the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war that has been imposed by the imperialist agent, the Ba'thist government.

According to reports received, several groups have announced support in the countless messages and announcements issued so far.

IRAQIS REPORTEDLY EXECUTE TEHRAN ARABIC LISTENERS

GF221635 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from Iraq, the Baghdad rulers have recently begun spreading rumors, on behalf of Iraqi intelligence and police, that this satanic organization had imported advanced devices that can spot anyone listening to the Arabic section of the radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The criminal Ba'thists have circulated reports that many persons were recently executed in Baghdad. They had been convicted of listening to the Arabic section of the Iranian radio. This news item does not require any commentary.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 213-219

213: Successes Near Khuninshahr

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 213 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The fighting personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, ahead of all other national forces, are carrying the bloody banner of freedom and are continuing their battle against the infidels. The brave vanguards of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 20 October repeatedly attacked enemy forces and have carried out the following operations:

1. Destroyed part of an armored division and supply units in the western part of the country and also destroyed the operational headquarters of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces near Arvand Rud, inside Iraqi territory.

2. Destroyed enemy forces in the west.

3. Destroyed part of the enemy's armored and artillery columns in the western and southern border regions.

4. Destroyed part of the enemy forces stationed in the border region west of Ahvaz, near Khuninshahr. [Khorramshar]

5. Destroyed part of the artillery and armored forces positioned near Khuninshahr.

6. Destroyed part of the anti-aircraft artillery near Abadan and on the road between Abadan and Ahvaz.

7. Killed a number of the enemy forces near the Karkheh River.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

214: Attacks Against Iraqi Troops

LD221932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1831 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 214 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear muslim compatriots: On Tuesday, the brave and selfless fighting personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fighting against infidels and Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries continued to weaken their already deteriorating strength by repeated bombardments and dealing fatal blows on the enemy.

The following are the blows dealt by the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday:

1. Destroying enemy helicopter positions south of as-Sulaymaniyah and destroying a number of personnel carriers belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist forces--about 70 percent of them.

2. Bombarding the Iraqi Aqrah garrison; destruction and damage at this garrison has been 50 percent.

3. Bombing the Da'irah garrison in Iraq, destruction being 20 percent, and the complete destruction of a trailer carrying ammunition for the Iraqi forces at this place.

4. Bombing the as-Sulaymaniyah ammunition dump and a military factory to the west of as-Sulaymaniyah. Destruction due to the above operation was 40 percent.

5. The complete destruction of installations alongside a big Iraqi transmitter antenna in as-Sulaymaniyah.

6. Bombing enemy armored units which were positioned 40 kilometers from Ahvaz. The rate of damage and casualties inflicted on enemy forces was 80 percent.

7. Bombing a supply and support battalion belonging to the enemy near (Hamiq) station to the west of Ahvaz. The rate of damage inflicted on the enemy as a result of this attack was 50 percent.

8. Yesterday, heavy air raids were carried out by the fighting Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy armored divisions including tanks, personnel carriers and personnel stationed near Abadan and Khorramshahr as a result of which heavy damages and casualties were inflicted on Saddam's mercenaries.

9. During today's operations, one aircraft belonging to the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after carrying out an operation inside Iraqi territory, was involved in an accident and crashed in the Dezful area. Fortunately, its brave pilot is quite well.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

215: Successes in Western Region

LD222206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2059 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 215 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Two days ago, on 20 October, while the wicked Iraqi mercenaries were busy digging a canal and building fortifications in the western part of the country with one bulldozer and also landing personnel in one gas 66 [as heard], the brave border guards of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked them and while destroying the bulldozer and gas 66 and two trucks containing ammunition, killed a number of the personnel of the forces of blasphemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

216: Denial of Tanker Sinking

LD222208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 216 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots:

Now, when the usurping ruling clique of Iraq has been shaken due to the mighty attempts of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, its world-devouring supporters have entered the field so that by making and spreading unfounded rumors they might keep this infidel government in power for a few more days. The evil hand of these Saddam-supporting rumormongers today came out of the sleeve of the reporters of REUTER news agency who reported the sinking of a supertanker in the Strait of Hormuz.

Believing that this rumor will be as ineffective as the other rumors of the supporters of the ruler of Baghdad, the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran emphatically announces that the REUTER report is pure lies and has no basis and foundation.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

217: Attacks by Airborne Units

LD222204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 217 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and committed nation of Iran, the warriors and legend-making personnel of the Airborne Division, during their operations yesterday against the mercenary enemy, inflicted the following damage and casualties in the southwestern region of our country on the forces of blasphemy:

1. In a hawk-like attack by a number of Airborne Division helicopters against the enemy, one vehicle containing fuel, and two other military vehicles were destroyed and several members of the [word indistinct] army were killed.

2. In another attack by the powerful fighters of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy units, five tanks and seven light and heavy fieldguns were destroyed and about 40 Ba'thist hirelings were sent to hell.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

218: Battle Successes in South

LD222148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2102 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 218 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim champion compatriots of Iran, during the operations carried out by the fighting personnel of the Airborne Division on 22 October in the southern regions of the country, four tanks, six personnel carriers and two big boats belonging to the Ba'thist forces were destroyed and a number of the mercenary infidels in Saddam's army were killed.

At 1335 on 22 October two Iraqi MiG's attacked residential areas 10 kilometers to the northwest of Masjed Soleyman with missiles and bombs, as a result of which two buses and several private cars were damaged, several of our dear compatriots were martyred and a number were injured. There has not been a detailed and precise report of the number of dead and injured.

During the Iraqi mercenaries' attack on Bandar-e Khomeyni, two Iraqi aggressor MiG's were hit by the fighting personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were down 8 kilometers from Mahshahr. The burned body of the pilot of one of the MiG's and the wreckage of the planes were gathered by the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also on Wednesday, an Iraqi MiG which had attacked Abadan was down by the fire of the Iranian fighting personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

219: Sinking of Naval Vessel

LD230624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0531 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Communique 219 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary compatriots of Iran, at 0015, 23 October, in a face-to-face fight between personnel of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and naval units of the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy, the brave warriors of Iran managed to destroy and sink an advanced Iraqi boat, of the (Uga) type, in the region of Khor Musa.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FIGHTING IN KHUNINSHAHR, OTHER BATTLES REPORTED

LD221252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] An informed source at the Ilam governor general's office, in a contact with PARS, announced: Yesterday, due to the lightning attacks of the fighters of the Air Force of the the Islamic Republic of Iran, in two flights, more than five ammunition dumps, artillery and tanks of the mercenaries of the regime of the traitor Saddam were totally destroyed in the Mehran region.

According to the same official, who had personally witnessed the operations of the [word indistinct] and brave brothers of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a large part of the intended targets were subjected to air raids and destroyed.

The PARS corresponent in Kermanshah, in a contact with the operations commander of the west of the country, learned that on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with accurate firing, destroyed all enemy artillery positions and stopped the enemy shelling of our positions.

According to the latest reports received and according to the commanders responsible for the region, at 1230 other battlefronts in Gilan-e Gharb, [word indistinct] and the border regions of (?Ilam) were calmer than yesterday.

According to PARS, clashes betweenthe combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ba'thist aggressors have continued on the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz axes since last night. According to this report, in spite of the efforts by the Iraqis to besiege Abadan, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abadan and (?vicinity) have kept their previous positions and remain stationed there. The city has been relatively calm up to 1245--the time of the dispatch of the report--and the mortar fire of the Iraqi mercenaries is reduced as compared with that of the previous night.

According to this report, the fighting and brave people of Abadan have fotified their positions in the city for relentless resistance against possible attacks by Saddam's mercenaries.

Regarding the situation in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr], the PARS correspondent said: Last night a severe battle took place in that city; the aggressive enemy, who was disgracefully defeated in the hand-to-hand combat with the saga-making braves of Khuninshahr, opened heavy artillery fire on the residential areas of the city.

According to this report, while the brave warriors of Islam in Khuninshahr, under the mortar fire of the enemies of the Islamic revolution, were mopping up Saddam's mercenaries--who had taken up positions in some residential parts of the city--in a hand-to-hand and house-to-house battle last night, the Iraqis advanced in another part of the city and took up positions in the Khuninshahr prison area and the streets around Khuninshahr (?bridge).

According to the Central News Bureau, the Abadan operations commander said at noon today: The adamant and revolutionary forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the utmost sacrifice and the last drop of their blood, will defend their trenches. He added: While the fighters of our heroic air force, with complete supremacy and control, destroy the positions of the vampiric enemy, Saddam's mercenaries are firing with artillery and mortar at civilians and residential areas in Khuninshahr and Abadan.

REPORTAGE ON 22-23 OCT SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

Callup of Department Heads

GF221430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Khuzestan deputy governor general's office for political and administrative affairs on 22 October]

[Text] In His exalted name. All directors and chiefs of departments, banks, institutions and government firms or any firms affiliated with the government in the cities of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and Abadan who are presently absent from these cities are dutybound to report to the Khuzestan deputy governor general's office for political and administrative affairs by the end of office hours tomorrow, Thursday, 23 October.

Abadan Governor on Successes

LD221734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The governor of Abadan, at 1430 today informed PARS news agency as follows:

Heavy fighting is going on between the forces defending the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saddam's mercenaries. He said: The fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today pounded the aggressor Iraqi forces in (Sananjeh) and Gomrok regions and around the Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] ring road and bombed a region in Iraq in which there was a border post and an encampment of a part of Saddam's forces. The Abadan governor finally said: The resistance put by the forces defending the Islamic Republic is good and they are organizing themselves into groups and managing to push back the Ba'thist infidels at some points on the Khuninshahr fronts.

The central news bureau, this afternoon reported from Abadan: The aggressor infidel forces have taken positions around Abadan and have been shelling residential areas of the city with tanks, shells, mortar and artillery fire since last night, and until this afternoon. According to the same report, the fighting forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have up to now destroyed a number of tanks and personnel carriers belonging to these aggressors.

Iraqi Attacks, Air Raids

JN221858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports from Abadan that the aggressor infidel Iraqis on the outskirts of Abadan last night tried to advance toward Abadan under the cover of darkness. However, the heroic resistance of the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed the aggression of Saddam's mercenaries.

Reports say that the Iraqi mercenaries opened artillery fire on Abadan from Iraqi territory, causing damage to residential areas and wounding innocent people.

Our correspondent in Abadan says that enemy tanks destroyed by the artillery of our Muslim heroes were seen on the outskirts of Abadan.

Reports also say that the city of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] today witnessed the heroism of the sons of Hoseyn, may peace be upon him. Saddam's forces were unable to penetrate further into the city as a result of this courageous resistance. Our correspondent says that the clashes between the brave forces defending Islam and Saddam's mercenaries continued this morning in the streets surrounding [name indistinct], the railroad station and Taleqani quarter. The Ba'thist infidels were forced to withdraw after they suffered heavy loss of life. But the Ba'thists shelled residential areas with their artillery.

The PARS correspondent quotes the governor of Abadan as saying that Iraqi MiG's this morning raided residential areas in Bazargan quarter and station Nos 7 and 12, killing and wounding innocent people.

House-to-House Fighting

LD222136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2050 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] In a contact with the governor of Abadan at 2330 tonight, PARS was informed that house-to-house fighting has again started in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr]. According to this report, Iranian fighter planes in war operations this morning--which lasted until this afternoon--aimed their weapons at the circular road of Dezh garrison; and the areas around the customs department and the slaughterhouse of Khuninshahr. These areas are in the hands of the mercenaries of Saddam, and heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Iraqis. The gathering places of the infidels were badly damaged. The enemy forces stationed in Iraqi territory in (Tangefar) region, opposite Abadan, were also hit and suffered great damage.

The governor of Abadan, quoting a reliable source, said: One Iraqi MiG dropped bombs on the residential section of Bereym village and inflicted casualties upon the civilians of the village.

The resistance of the heroes of Abadan and Khuninshahr in the face of the infidels is still excellent. The strong faith and the self-sacrifice of the defenders of the revolution is the best evidence of the firm determination and iron will of the Islamic community in defending the gains of our bloody revolution.

The governor of Abadan also added: In today's operations the Iranian light artillery in Abadan inflicted considerable damage on the armored forces of the enemy of the Islamic Revolution and a number of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

The mercenary forces of Saddam have military access at the moment over the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Ma'shahr roads but the interesting point if that the mutual trust of the people and their sincere cooperation has reached its zenith. The continuation of this, which is derived from pure faith, will definitely result in a monotheistic society. With his stupid aggression against the Islamic revolution, Saddam has unwittingly rendered great assistance to the complete establishment of the government of Islamic Justice in the region and the exportation of our revolution.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to a 23 October AFP report, Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages, declared that the "chief conditions" for the release of the hostages are those previously set forth by Ayatollah Khomeyni. He added that there will "perhaps be others" as well but that they will be within this "framework." Kho'ini warned that the hostages would be "tried immediately" if the United States refused to accept the release terms, but said that if it agreed to the Majlis' conditions they could be freed immediately. He stated that once the Majlis makes its decision, it will be up to the government to "settle the problem." He also suggested that the hostages might be freed in "one or several groups" adding that none of them is in Tehran since all have been sent to "secret places." Kho'ini noted that "officially the United States has said nothing," and he declared that the Special Commission has had no contact with U.S. authorities, the Swiss Embassy or the United Nations.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with the Paris paper LE MONDE, said in reference to the demand for the withdrawal of the AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia that "it is not impossible that such a condition might be set." Rafsanjani also said it is "probable" that the Majlis will have "additional conditions to set within the framework" of those already announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni. He stated that there are "some" conditions the United States can fulfill "on the spot," such as unfreezing assets, "promising" to end interference in Iranian affairs and "finally" abandoning "plots" against Iran, and that the Majlis could ask for "guarantees" on the fulfillment of others and release the hostages "immediately."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Hammadi, Bani-Sadr Comments--In an interview with the Amman paper AD-DUSTUR, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that if Iran does not recognize Iraq's "full sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab, restore its territory and cease interfering in its internal affairs, "the war between us and Iran will not stop, neither now nor in the future." Hammadi stated that the recent visit of Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti to Baghdad did not have "any significant results" and that the Islamic initiative "is not as strong as it was at the beginning." He also reported that the nonaligned mediation effort as pursued by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has not led to any "important developments" so far and that its chances of success are "similar to those of other initiatives." Responding to Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's assertion in New York that the United States is supporting Iraq by using AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia to gather military information for Baghdad and confuse Iranian radar systems, Hammadi said that these charges are "groundless" and that Iranian leaders make such announcements only for "local consumption."

In a meeting with the ambassadors of Yugoslavia and North Korea, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Iran would accept a nonaligned meeting to discuss the conflict if it were based upon an interpretation of nonalignment consistent with the idea that such a gathering would "sit around the table with the aggressor and ask him why he has embarked on this aggression." Bani-Sadr also said he had discussed with the North Korean ambassador the "assistance and facilities" the DPRK can provide Iran. In response to the ambassador's suggestion that Iran sever diplomatic relations with those countries that are treating it "badly," he said Iran would "deal" with them from a "powerful position" after it had won the war.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that the situation in Abadan was "relatively calm" on 23 October, although the enemy had shelled residential areas of the city, and that a "large number" of Muslim tribesmen from the central region of Iran had arrived in Abadan to help in its defense. According to the radio, street fighting continued in Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) with Iranian forces thwarting Iraqi attempts to take control of the town. Tehran radio also reported that Iranian troops had seized "important strategic positions" on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts and had inflicted "heavy casualties" on the Iraqis in the Susangerd and Bostan regions.

According to Iraqi General Command communiques carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, Iranian aircraft attacked civilian and economic installations in At-Ta'mim, As-Sulaymaniyah and 'Aqrah, and Iraqi aircraft destroyed oil installations in the Ahvaz and Dezful sectors and in the Masjed Soleyman region. Both sides claimed naval successes in the waters of the Shatt al-'Arab and Persian Gulf.

A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, charged that Iraq's "obligatory towing" of foreign ships in the Shatt al-'Arab to Basra is for the purpose of forming them into a "defensive barrier" from which to fire at the Iranian forces. The statement also claimed, contrary to some Western reports, that Iranian soldiers have demonstrated their "tolerance" by not firing on these neutral vessels.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti declared at a press conference, reported by Tehran radio, that the "job of controlling the program of decisions" of the Council of Ministers is first of all the responsibility of the Majlis and secondarily that of the Supreme Judicial Council. Beheshti's comments on the separation of powers in government followed the publication in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI of Bani-Sadr's criticism of Prime MInister Raja'i and his Cabinet and his statement that the "independent decisions" taken by the Council of Ministers are "illegal" and that he will not tolerate such "irregularities and illegal practices." Bani-Sadr further stated that all "letters and official circulars" issued by Raja'i will have to be routed through the president's office. Beheshti did not specifically refer to Bani-Sadr's remarks, but he stated that a minister should be allowed to express his views without being confronted with "slogans, questions and reprimands," declaring that the "taking of positions in the press" should come to an end. He said Iranians should adopt a "position that shows that all the people are moving in unity toward final victory."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the U.S. State Department has declared that the use of U.S. weapons by Israel outside the latter's territory "constitutes a violation of U.S. law, impelling the U.S. judiciary to take action." According to the radio, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, commenting on this statement, said that Lebanon is waiting for the United States to formulate a "practical plan" that will "translate into deed" the U.S. Government's "concern" over and "objection" to the Israeli policy of preemptive strikes and its "annoyance" over Israel's use of U.S. weapons in its attacks "abroad." Al-Huss added that while the United States is "fighting for world leadership," it is at the same time submitting to the "will" and "blackmail" of an "aggressive state."

YAR

San'a' radio reported that the new YAR Government was sworn in on 23 October after which the Council of Ministers held its first session. Speaking on the occasion, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said, among other things, that one of the "most important responsibilities" of the new government is to continue the "constructive brotherly dialogue" with the PDRY to restore Yemeni unity and to further implement "joint unionist action" in the trade, economic, cultural, youth and other fields.

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BEHESHTI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON WAR, HOSTAGES

LD231254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] In a press conference Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, talked about the relations between Iran and Libya, Algeria and Syria; as well as the relations between the three branches [of the government]; the results of the trip of Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference; and other topical issues.

In answer to a question about the relations between Iran and Libya, Algeria and Syria and other Islamic countries Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: Undoubtedly the countries which have more Islamic and more humane political positions will come closer to the revolutionary Iran. The president of the Supreme Court, in answer to a reporter who asked him: Bearing in mind that America has practically apologized to Iran, it has been said that the Islamic Consultative Assembly in order to release the spies has demanded the delivery of spare parts, the taking away of the flying radars [presumably AWACS aircraft] from Arabia, and the cessation of American military assistance to Iran [as heard], said: I think it is more correct if the conditions are set by the Majlis deputies who have been given the responsibility for this matter so that they follow the path which the imam of the nation has defined and which has been, in practice, supported by the nation; so that all follow the same path. I believe we should ask the respected Majlis deputies to resolve this matter in all its aspects as they have been entrusted to do.

In answer to another question about the decisions made by the Council of Ministers, he said: The job of controlling the program of the decisions of the Council of Ministers is, in the first instance, the duty of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and, in the second instance, the duty of the Supreme Judicial Council. The Council of Ministers or a minister basically express their views and just as soon as a minister expresses his views he should not be confronted with slogans, questions and reprimands. The taking of positions which can be seen in the press should come to an end. I emphatically say that our society should go toward a position which shows that all the people are moving in unity toward final victory.

One reporter asked him: At a time when the minister of justice has not yet been appointed, how will the relations between the three branches be regulated? The president of the Supreme Court replied: These relations will be regulated on the basis of the contacts which the Supreme Judicial Council has had according to the prerogatives it has been given; and we have not had any difficulties so far in this respect.

Another reporter asked: The Iraqi president, while confirming the defeat of Iraq and the superiority of the Iranian forces, has said that the destiny of the war is now in the hands of America, while Mr Raja'i believes that the destiny of the war is in the hands of the Iranian nation. Bearing in mind that the imam of the nation has agreed to the proposal of Habib Chatti under certain conditions, including visits to the fronts, what is your view concerning Saddam's reliance upon America and Mr Raja'i's emphasis upon the nation? Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: Undoubtedly, we are in agreement with certain people coming from abroad and seeing the evil results of the aggression by the Iraqi aggressors who are against the two brotherly nations of Iran and Iraq. This has nothing to do with the issue of deciding the fate of the war. However, our views concerning the end of the war and the source of decision concerning the war are the same as the views of our brother, Mr Raja'i; because in any case it is the Iranian nation which has been subjected to aggression and it is the Iranian nation which should expel the aggression.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTED

Rafsanjani on Extra Conditions

LD241005 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 80 p 44

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Rafsanjani in Tehran on 23 October: "The Majlis speaker thinks that the deputies could pose new conditions for the hostages' release"]

[Text] Tehran--The U.S. hostage question is far from being settled despite the apparently encouraging statements made by Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i. At least this is what could be concluded from an interview which Majlis speaker Ayatollah Rafsanjani granted us late in the morning this Thursday 23 October.

"The four conditions posed by Imam Khomeyni for the hostages' release," he told us, "are not necessarily a complete list. It is probable that the deputies will have additional conditions to set within the framework of those already spelled out. The parliamentary majority will have the final word in that it will decide to accept or reject the deputies' proposals."

[Question] Will you demand the withdrawal of the AWACS radar aircraft from Saudi Arabia by the United States, as the prime minister recently suggested?

[Answer] It is not impossible that such a condition might be set. After all, we want to obtain reparation for all the wrongs which the United States has done us both in Iran and abroad. However, in this case, too, it is up to the ad hoc committee to make a proposal and up to the parliament to take a decision.

[Question] How long will the parliament need in order to take a decision?

[Answer] If the ad hoc committee submits its report this Thursday, as is hoped, I do not think the assembly debate will last more than one sitting, next Sunday's sitting.

[Question] If the United States accepts your conditions are you going to release the hostages immediately or will you wait until Washington has carried out its pledges?

[Answer] There are some conditions which the Americans can fulfill on the spot, for instance unfreezing our assets in the banks, promising to end any interference in our internal affairs and finally, abandoning the plots which they have constantly hatched against us. If there are other conditions which would be difficult to meet immediately, the Majlis could ask for guarantees, the nature of which remains to be decided, and release the hostages immediately.

[Question] If relations with Washington are normalized, would you ask for the weapons and spare parts which Iran had bought and paid for to be supplied?

[Answer] Iranian opinion and the Iranian Majlis are so hostile to the United States because of the crimes it has committed--the most recent being the Iraqi aggression which it planned--that there is a possibility that we would only ask for the money we paid for the weapons to be refunded.

[Question] What precisely is your objective in the war: merely to chase the Iraqis from Iranian soil or to additionally overthrow Saddam Husayn's regime?

[Answer] Before this armed conflict we were not contemplating overthrowing the Ba'thist regime by force. Since Baghdad's military aggression which has inflicted considerable damage and human losses on our two countries, we regard Saddam as a criminal. We think that this war can only be ended by his overthrow and by the Iraqi people's liberation from the Ba'thist dictatorship. We will not be satisfied with the expulsion of the invaders. Of course, it is up to the Iraqi people to remove the despots governing them and, in that, they can count on our full support in the form which they decide in sovereignty.

Kho'ini: 27 Oct Release Possible

WA241231 London REUTER in English 1717 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 22 Oct, REUTER--A member of the parliamentary commission proposing conditions for the release of the American hostages said today the group might announce its terms on Sunday, and if accepted by the United States, the captives could be freed the following day.

The prediction, which was greeted with caution by diplomats here, came from Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, one of seven members of the special commission set up by the Majlis (parliament) three weeks ago.

"Probably in the Majlis session on Sunday the issue of the hostages will be discussed, and the terms for their release drawn up by the commission will be announced in a public session," Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini told REUTERS.

Asked if this meant the hostages could be released next week, he said: They could be released even the day after the conditions have been announced by the Majlis. If they (the United States) accept the conditions and put them into action they could be released as early as Monday."

Threat of Trial

NC231500 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct (AFP)--American hostages held in Iran will be "tried immediately" if the United States refuses to accept Iran's conditions for their release, a member of the parliamentary committee on the hostages said here today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, one of the seven members of the committee, said: "The chief conditions of the release of the hostages are Ayatollah (Ruhoilah) Khomeyni's conditions. There will perhaps be others but they will be within this framework."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini represents Ayatollah Khomeyni in contacts with the Islamic militants holding the Americans.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini added: "As soon as the United States accepts the conditions posed by parliament, the hostages will be freed immediately."

He confirmed that the committee's report will be put before parliament in plenary session on Sunday. Asked whether the session was likely to be a long one, he replied: "That depends on the deputies."

He said that Ayatollah Khomeyni (had not) yet seen the report which would first be presented to parliament.

"If it contains elements contrary to Islam, it will be presented to the imam," he added.

Asked about a possible preliminary American agreement on the conditions of liberation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini replied: "Officially, the U.S. has said nothing."

He refused to amplify his statement, but said the committee had not had contacts with either the U.S. authorities, the United Nations, or the Swiss Embassy here, which represents U.S. interests in Iran.

"None of the hostages are in Tehran," he said. "They have all been sent to secret places. Their liberation, if it is agreed on, might be in one or several groups, according to parliament's opinion.

"Parliament does not intend to align the problem of the hostages with that of the war. Once parliament's decision is taken, it is the government that will settle the problem."

Rejection of Tradeoff

NC240953 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Oct (AFP)--Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, one of the eight members of Iran's higher defence council, today rejected any "deal" involving release of the American hostages in exchange for spare parts for American-supplied weapons.

"Iran is at war with the United States, how could we ask them for aid," the ayatollah, powerful organiser of Tehran's Friday prayers, told a crowd tens-of-thousands-strong on the university of Tehran campus.

"I guarantee to you that we have not asked for any aid from America for this war (against Iraq), and we will not do so," he added.

Ayatollah Khamene'i accused "mercenary radios in the service of America"--like the Voice of America, the BBC, Israeli radio and Baghdad radio--of trying to say Iran wanted to do such a deal with the hostages.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Meeting With Yugoslav, DPRK Envoys

LD231130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Yugoslav and North Korean ambassadors to Tehran met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of all forces, in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province and discussed the Iraqi Ba'thists' war at noon. The president, at the end of this meeting in an exclusive interview, told the PARS correspondent: The Yugoslav ambassador suggested that the nonaligned countries should hold a session and discuss this issue. In reply, I said that our interpretation of nonaligned countries is that they are neither committed to the Russian superpower nor America and would like to act independent of these two powers in order to be on the side of right. Otherwise, if you are to be nonaligned in the sense that if someone violates the other's rights, you remain an observer, then this is to be a statue. The meaning of nonaligned is that you should sit around a table with the aggressor and ask him why he has embarked on the aggression. If you intend to form a gathering on this basis then all is well, and we ourselves have requested such a meeting.

The president added: The Yugoslav ambassador in reply said that his government has made its stance quite clear to the Iraqi Government, and of course if they do form this meeting, they would be on the side of right.

The president added: The North Korean ambassador quoting the president of this country said that the Ba'thist Government of Iraq has severed its relations with his country due to the fact that it had defended Iran's rightful position. In this interview, our president added: In the meeting with the North Korean ambassador, the assistance and facilities they can provide us with and the role played by North Korea were discussed. The North Korean ambassador suggested severing relations with all the countries which treat Iran badly. In reply I said that we should operate from a powerful position. Let us become victorious first, then we will deal with the countries which treated us in this way and have helped our enemies.

The Yugoslav ambassador, at the end of this meeting, referring to the point that this meeting was not intended as mediation but only for an exchange of opinions, said: At this meeting the Ba'thists' war against Iran and the activities of the nonaligned countries in this respect and the cooperations between the two countries were discussed.

Tour of Khuzestan Battlefield

GF231339 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] PARS has reported that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has started his second week in Khuzestan Governorate, where he is following the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the battlefield situation.

The reports add that the president of the republic, accompanied by the ground forces commander, Brig Gen Zahir-Nezhad, inspected the military alertness of a group of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in one of the southern regions yesterday. The president conversed with a number of soldiers and officers.

It has been reported that the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces held a meeting with military leaders, during which they discussed the general battlefield situation and the way the heroic forces of the revolution are confronting Saddam's army.

Talk With Majlis Deputy

LD232146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2106 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, who is continuing his tour of Khuzestan, tonight reviewed the general situation on the war fronts at a meeting in one of the province's towns with the participation of the minister of defense, the air force commander, the commander of the ground forces as well as a number of military commanders of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces.

According to a PARS correspondent, Mrs A'zam Taleqani, member of the Islamic Majlis, who is touring the southern parts of the country accompanied by two other MP's, met the president in a town in Khuzestan tonight and talked with him about the situation on the battlefronts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES IRAQI ACTIONS ON SHIPPING

LD231214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement exposing the Iraqi Government's lack of attention to international regulations and its acting at variance with the regulations respected by the world. In this statement the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran mentions the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's agreement, dated 13 Oct, 1980, and communicated to Kurt Waldheim, regarding the legal and safe passage out of Arvand Rud granted to commercial and foreign ships trapped in this waterway.

The Government of Iraq, on the basis of its false and illegal claim to ownership of Arvand Rud and insistence that ships should fly the Iraqi flag instead of the UN flag, has not only prevented the passage of the above-mentioned ships, but, according to information received and on the order of Saddam Husayn, it has recently been decided that these ships should be towed to Basra Port.

Saddam Husayn's decision regarding the obligatory towing of foreign ships to Basra Port, aside from its being illegal, confirms the remarks of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the fact that the Armed Forces of Iraq use the above-mentioned ships as a defensive barrier to attack the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and at the same time demonstrates the tolerance of Iranian Muslim soldiers who have refrained from shooting at these ships, considering that they have stopped involuntarily, and out of respect for their owner countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPOUNDS ON MEANING OF 'REVOLUTION EXPORTATION'

GF231730 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran--no date given]

[Text] In order to clarify the general opinion, and in order to prevent the misinterpretation and exploitation of the term "revolution exportation," which is meant to distort the actual meaning of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its sublime human goals, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran finds it necessary to announce the following:

As Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, indicated and stressed in the talk he delivered during his meeting with Islamic ambassadors in Tehran on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, what is meant by exportation of the revolution is not the conquest of other states or intervention in their internal affairs. The Islamic Republic of Iran respectfully approves of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of others. The Constitution has clearly stated so and regards this principle as one of the basic and fixed principles of the country's foreign policy.

The biased propaganda on this issue aims to prevent the Islamic Revolution from spiritually influencing the world's nations, which are subjected to oppression and injustice, and prevent the awakening of nations and states. This propaganda also serves to incite other states to adopt a hostile stance toward the Islamic Revolution of Iran. However, in spite of the opposing propaganda by the enemies of Islam, the spiritual influence of the Islamic Revolution has made its way into the hearts of the world's oppressed. This sublime human movement will continue to increase spontaneously in strength, as its strength is derived from the strength of the Almighty and thus will eventually achieve the goal of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

IRAN NAVY CHIEF SEES NO NEED TO MINE GULF WATERS AT PRESENT

LD231251 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Behruz Sadeqi exclusive interview with Commander Dr Bahram Afzali, chief of the Iranian Navy: "Persian Gulf States and Emirates Will Be Punished Severely"--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] "If the states and emirates of the southern side of the Persian Gulf place facilities at the disposal of Iraq's lackey aggressive government or fail to observe the stipulations contained in statements published by Iran, they will be severely punished; we shall teach them such a lesson that they will never again entertain such ill-conceived ideas....

We are prepared at all times, and as soon as we find the Iraqi Government's few ships now in hiding we shall destroy them....The Iranian Navy has blocked navigation to Iraqi ports, while the Khawr 'Abd Allah, on which the large Iraqi port of Umm Qasr is situated, is no longer of use militarily or commercially. A declaration has been made guaranteeing freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf."

The above is the gist of remarks made by Commander Dr Bahram Afzali, Iran's Navy commander, during an exclusive interview with ETTELA'AT correspondent Behruz Sadeqi. In the interview, Commander Afzali replied also to other questions, including on the likelihood that the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf would be mined, on the reasons for the presence of America's AWACS system in the region of naval operations and on the heroic battles being fought by the navy.

The following is the complete text of the interview:

Commander Afzali first commented as follows on the subject of the task entrusted to the Iranian Navy:

"The navy's principal task is to maintain naval supremacy, control, navigation and shipping in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, and it is a task which Iran has been carrying out in the best possible manner since hostilities first began. All ships which are in dock, have left port after unloading or are heading for Iranian ports have been and will be protected. The navy is identifying all ships and monitoring their passage in either direction through the Strait of Hormuz to ensure that they conform to information they have supplied as to their movements. For example, if their destination is Kuwait, they must go only to Kuwait and not change course."

Destruction of Iraqi Ships

The Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy commander added: "At present, the Iranian Navy has blocked shipping lanes to the Iraqi ports, thus the Khawr 'Abd Allah on which the large Iraqi port of Umm Qasr is situated is of no use militarily or commercially."

[Question] On their return from the battlefronts, our correspondents were both amazed and proud at the heroic deeds of self-sacrifice performed by the naval rangers. How did these fighters come to be sent on land to crush the enemy?

[Answer] The task of defending Iran on land falls to the land forces, while it is the job of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force to provide air cover in Iranian airspace and in the Persian Gulf. For our part, although we are small compared to the other services, we did our best, and several days before hostilities began our naval officers, warrant officers, the rangers and our sailors were standing shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield with land troops, the gendarmerie, the revolution guards and other populist forces in the regions of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

The Absence of Ships in Abadan and Khorramshahr

In reply to a question as to why there were no signs of activity by warships in the region of Abadan and Khorramshahr, Commander Afzali said:

"Abadan and Khorramshahr are situated about 140 km up the Arvand Rud and although suitable in terms of depth, the waterway is no more than a few hundred meters wide. This is the drawback as regards warships, which would be an easy target for RPG-7's, mortars or light and heavy weapons fired from locations near the river or from among the palm trees. It is wrong to suppose that a warship might be moved up such a waterway and function as a piece of artillery in the defense of the city; this would be tantamount to a death warrant for the ship and its crew.

[Question] Why has the Iraqi Government not yet opened hostilities in the eastern section of the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] In order to open hostilities in the eastern section of the Persian Gulf the enemy must first secure naval and air supremacy. On the one hand, it is the Iranian Navy that has overwhelming supremacy, and then the great distance of the area from the range of Iraqi aircraft makes hostilities by the Iraqis unlikely in this area, unless the emirates on the southern side of the Persian Gulf make facilities available to the aggressive lackey and traitorous Government of Iraq.

At this point, the Iranian Navy commander added decisively:

"In this regard, well-planned and timely precautions taken by the Iranian Government led to the necessary steps being taken as soon as fighting began. If these governments should deviate from the stipulations contained in statements published by Iran, they will be severely punished, and they will learn such a lesson from our retaliatory and vigorous operations that they will never again entertain the idea of helping the usurper Government of Iraq.

Possibility and Likelihood of Mining

[Question] We would like to know the views of the commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy on the question of the possibility or likelihood that the waters of the Persian Gulf will be mined.

[Answer] As a strategic force, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy does possess the necessary equipment and facilities for mine-laying any route it chooses. But under present conditions, and having regard to the way things are going and the present state of hostilities, we see no need to do this. If the situation should so demand, then clearly we could put these facilities to the best possible use.

Freedom of Navigation

[Question] In view of the Iranian Government's official guarantee of freedom of navigation, how do you explain the presence of American warships in this region, and Carter's plan to create an international naval force to guarantee freedom of navigation in the strait?

[Answer] As was officially announced by the prime minister, we again declare that in view of the presence of fighting units of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy, freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and throughout the Persian Gulf is guaranteed. We consider the view of the American Government and its friends to be a pretext for the largest possible presence of foreign powers in this region.

[Question] In your view as a military commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's armed services, what is America's aim in sending four AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia on the pretext that they are on loan, and then selling them, and are these planes passing information advantageous to Iraq?

[Answer] On the pretext of the Iran-Iraq war, and even for some time previously, America tried to introduce a strong military presence into this vital region of the world. It is natural that America should take advantage of the situation and introduce its Rapid Deployment Force into the region, using the war as a pretext. The AWACS system is extremely modern and contains the most complex electronic equipment; neither the air force nor any other Saudi organization is capable of operating it. Saudi Arabia is being used as the pretext for the introduction of this dangerous equipment on the southern side of the Persian Gulf. There is evidence that these aircraft are passing information to our enemy on the state of Iranian ships and aircraft in the Persian Gulf, however much they may officially deny this.

In addition, Western experts' estimates of the state of readiness and effectiveness of the Iranian Air Force and Navy were grossly in error, and in order to safeguard its servants in the region, America began to install missiles and to dispatch AWACS aircraft to the oil-producing areas on the southern side of the Persian Gulf.

Necessary Steps

[Question] In view of the evidence that Iraq is receiving direct help from Jordan and indirect help from the Persian Gulf emirates, what politico-military steps should be taken at this juncture?

[Answer] We should first try to convince these governments that we pose no threat to them. This requires an extensive effort by our foreign diplomacy at regional level. As a second stage, we must try to make reliable friends of those Arab countries which have not been prepared to approve Iraqi aggression, or which have officially repudiated it, so that we might secure their help in practical terms to obtain all our requirements.

OIL MINISTER AFFIRMS INTENTION TO REMAIN IN OPEC

LD231906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan took part in a press conference for domestic and foreign correspondents at noon today and explained Iran's oil policies.

In reply to a question on whether Iran will remain an OPEC member, he said: There is no doubt that the Islamic Republic of Iran will remain in OPEC; for, with the help of friendly countries who have maintained their progressive stands toward the reactionary members of the organization, it can block the path of deviationist policies which are threatening OPEC. Consequently, OPEC's main policy will be enforced. At any rate, I must say that the presence of Iran in OPEC serves the interests of the world oppressed people.

Commenting on Saudi Arabia's oil policy and Iran's view concerning the higher production by Saudi Arabia to meet the oil shortage in world markets resulting from the war between Iraq and Iran, the oil minister said OPEC's aim is to prevent exploitation of weak countries. Should an OPEC member (?change) its policy to suit the West's requirements and, in general, the consuming countries, this would be, no doubt, a contradiction which one cannot simply ignore. He then referred to cooperation between the Islamic Republic and the FRG. He said the Iranian Islamic Republic is prepared to cooperate with all those countries ready to accept our revolution and refrain from provocations against us; if these principles are adhered to, then bilateral relations between Iran and these countries will be established. In this connection the names and flags of these countries are of no concern to us. At this point, I must add that we do suffer because of the superpowers.

Baghdad Rejected as Summit Site

JN240642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan held a press conference yesterday which was attended by Iranian and foreign reporters. The oil minister was asked: According to the program approved by OPEC, it was agreed that the OPEC heads of state would hold meetings in Baghdad in order to define OPEC's long-range oil policies. What is Iran's viewpoint on this conference?

Mr Tondguyan answered: Iran objects to the convocation of the OPEC summit conference in the manner specified for two reasons: First, how can discussions on oil policies be held in the capital of a country that is violating international laws and norms and is attacking us? Second, since the OPEC countries have not been able to reach a short-term agreement, how can they hope to define their long-range oil policies?

RAJA'I THANKS SYRIAN COUNTERPART FOR 'ID MESSAGE

JN240742 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Text" of cable sent by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 24 October to Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kash, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic: I thank you for the congratulatory cable that you sent on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

It was my deep wish to offer in person the most sincere congratulations to the fraternal Syrian people on this occasion. Unfortunately, however, the brutal attacks of the Iraqi regime created a situation for your Muslim brothers in Iran in which our Islamic nation offered devout sons as sacrifices to God, the great and omnipotent, on the frontline of the imposed war.

In the midst of the streams of blood of those who were martyred to glorify monotheism and raise and uphold the banner of Islam and the monotheism of Abraham, the idol smasher, I congratulate you and the fraternal Syrian people on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

I am sure that the will of God for sovereignty to the oppressed and the unity of the Islamic nation under the principles of Islam and its sound laws will be realized.

[Signed] Your brother Mohammad 'Ali Rafa'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH INDIAN ENVOY, DISCUSSES WAR

JN231821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Indian ambassador in Tehran called for an end to the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

The Indian ambassador expressed regret at the war, which was imposed by the Iraqi Ba'th, and at the heavy material and human losses sustained.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Those who know our country's history are well aware that we are not warmongers. Our Islamic ethics do not permit us to impose our methods in the war, particularly when the other side in the war is a Muslim people.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: Iraq attacked us, instigated by the United States and on the basis of false calculations. Iraq expected to achieve its objectives. In any case, Iraq attacked us and we repulsed it. It attacked our cities, entered our territories and killed our innocent citizens. In this case, can we agree to a cease-fire? Does this conform with our people's revolutionary spirit?

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani concluded: We will triumph in this war and the various countries will then be able to adopt appropriate stands towards us.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CHIDED FOR GULF WAR NEUTRALITY

LD231503 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Imam Khomeyni Is My Imam and the Imam of All Revolutions"]

[Excerpts] In this crisis, in this period of confrontation with American imperialism through the subvervience of the Iraqi Government, our ideological and spiritual expectation was that we might see dear Palestine as our helper, joining hands with us, as in the past. However....

However, although we know that it is neutral because it is an Arab organization, and that that, under present circumstances, is to our advantage, its stance is regrettably far removed from what was expected and, in our view, given our relations with and recollections of dear Palestine, this does not reflect to the credit of the dear Palestinians.

Brother Abu 'Ammar: Is it not hurtful that the radio of the regime in occupation of Palestine and international Zionist radio stations have resorted to shameful propaganda, constantly stressing that apparently "Iran has finally discovered the true nature of the Palestine terrorists"!! And "the Iranians have realized that 'Arafat is a terrorist"!!? Is it not painful that the Zionist lackeys' mouthpieces and filthy criminal media are endeavoring to fish in troubled waters? Whatever has happened that they should resort to such pretexts, to cause us such concern, to attempt to break the spiritual and monolithic unity between Iran and Palestine and carry out such a futile attack?

This is one side of the matter; many Westernized, compromising, opportunist, local elements have willy nilly come to speak with the same voice as the Zionist radio stations, and have found scope for attacking the dear Palestinians and brother Abu 'Ammar.

Honestly, why should so much scope be given to the American and Israel enemies, who are thirsting for the blood of Iranians and Palestinians, and to the opportunists who are lying in wait; why should such an opportunity be given to them?

There are also many others who have begun to speculate that Abu 'Ammar has preferred diplomatic norms to ideological principles and values and that, because of the financial aid and publicity he gets from the reactionary regimes of the region, including that of the infidel Saddam Husayn, he has given these considerations and expediences priority over his stance.

Brother, is this so?

COMMENTARY CHARGES TIES BETWEEN IRAQ, U.S.

JN231110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0725 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Last Wager Has Fallen"]

[Text] The card of the American spies held in Tehran was the last card the agent regime of Saddam possessed to distort the reality of the Islamic Republic. The Iraqi dinars, stained by the blood of the oppressed people, had their effect on the commercial propaganda radio station of Monte Carlo, which referred to the issue and to the possibility of negotiations between Islamic Prime Minister brother Raja'i and Carter's government.

We all recall the tone of voice of the announcer of citizen and orient [commercials carried by radio Monte Carlo], honeyed by Iraqi money, and his half truths to disseminate poison on the possibility of concluding what he termed the deal of the American hostages.

All this poison and dishonest fabrication failed, and the Iraqi dinars that reeked of the unjustly wasted Iraqi blood and oil were not successful in even slightly diverting the attention of the Arab Muslim people from the ties between Saddam and his corrupt clique on the one hand, and the American Uncle Sam on the other.

Thus, this treasonous regime failed to cover up its exposed agentry. The United States itself has frankly stated that the conditions of the revolutionary Muslims in Iran are completely rejected because they stunt the interests of Uncle Sam and his agents, a situation not desired by Washington and its agents.

America's refusal to withdraw the AWACS spying planes is the best indication of its support for its midget agent Saddam. Monte Carlo radio admitted this clear fact because it was pressured so strongly that the flow of Iraqi dinars and dollars to commercial stations was of no use to Iraq any more. [sentence as heard]

The United States itself viewed the condition of withdrawing the American planes as full surrender to the Islamic Republic and abandonment of its allies in the region, as Carter stated during his election campaign.

Where then, O mercenary agents, is the relationship between the Islamic Republic and your big Uncle Carter?

All the trump cards with which you were trying to distort the identity of the Islamic Republic, whose genuineness and clear revolutionary message are known by all, have fallen from your hands.

COMMENTARY SEES FALL OF REGIMES SUPPORTING IRAQ

JN240813 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Contributions of Our Triumphant Islamic Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The distribution of arms to our Muslim people in Iran signifies one thing: In accordance with the instructions of our leader imam, we have taken the firm decision to wage a protracted popular war. This means putting 35 million Muslims under arms to confront U.S. imperialism and its vile policeman Saddam. It is no longer a secret that training in the camps is at its peak and that everybody is looking forward to going to the front to grasp the opportunity of martyrdom for God. We have thus robbed Saddam of the card on which he wagered: Namely, waging a regular war with us.

The fall of Saddam's unjust regime in free and proud Iraq does not mean that the collapse of regimes and the new earthquake will stop at Iraq's borders. This earthquake will also include those which supported the Iraqi regime. The nations in the area will learn our Islamic revolution's second lesson, after our Muslim people in Iraq [as heard] absorbed our revolution's first lesson when they smashed with their bare fists the strongest regime in the area and sent it to hell, establishing the first genuine Islamic republic that applies the Koran in all walks of life and gives the individual all the dignity and happiness bestowed upon him by Islam.

As for the regime of the old midget Husayn ibn Talal, it will be subjected a strong earthquake in view of its close connection with Saddam's rash regime.

The peoples in the area will learn how to crush the regimes holding sway over them through the lessons learned from the great revolution. The coming earthquake will be larger than the first which was erupted by our Islamic revolution on 11 February when it toppled the buried shah.

The success that crowned our triumphant Islamic revolution will be our ally this time as well. The will of our Muslim people cannot be defeated despite all the stupid conspiracies being concocted against us. The Almighty's will allowed our revolution to be a beacon for all revolutions and a school that graduates nations and teaches them emancipation from all the imperialist chains imposed upon them by the East or West.

If the triumph of the Algerian and Vietnamese peoples bore fruit in Algeria and Vietnam, our Islamic revolution will bear fruit in revolutionary Iran as well as the entire area. It will overrun the entire region with its spirit and will spread throughout the world, God willing. Jihad will continue until the toppling of tyrants, all tyrants.

IRANIANS IN KUWAIT EXPRESS READINESS TO FIGHT IRAQ

GF231848 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Iranians living in Kuwait have declared their full readiness to come to their dear Islamic home in order to defend Islamic sanctity against the aggression of the infidel Ba'thists.

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION IN KUWAIT PLEDGES SUPPORT

JN240559 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The organization of Islamic youth in Kuwait has expressed its readiness to struggle to uphold God's word and crush America, the arch-Satan. This came in a statement given by the organization to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait. The statement condemned the Iraqi aggression against Iran.

The statement said that the Islamic youth are ready and determined to defend Islamic rights to the last drop of blood.

AD-DA'WAH PARTY OPERATIONS IN IRAQ REPORTED

JN211006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 21 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] SOBH AZADEGAN today highlights the reports on the operations carried out by the Iraqi mojahedin against the centers of the infidel Ba'thist regime in the cities of An-Najaf, Karbala', Basra and As-Sulaymaniyah.

The paper publishes a statement by the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq which says that mojahedin belonging to the Abu 'Isam group attacked centers of the so-called popular army in Basra and killed 65 Ba'thists. The statement also says that members of the group of martyr Shaykh Husayn attacked Ba'thist intelligence centers in Basra and killed five Ba'thist traitors.

According to the statement, the group of martyr 'Abd al-Amir Maqsud attacked the command headquarters of the so-called popular army in the city of An-Najaf and killed several of its men. The statement says the mojahedin attacked Ba'thist military centers in As-Sulaymaniyah and Karbala' and blew up an enemy vehicle.

The statement says that the criminal Ba'thist regime recently detained 87 Iraqi mojahedin in Basra and that these mojahedin were martyred as a result of the torture they suffered at the hands of Iraqi intelligence.

PARS REPORTS PESHMERGA-INSURGENT CONFRONTATION

LD231016 Tehran PARS in English 0832 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In two separate clashes between the Moslem peshmergas and some counterrevolutionary insurgents in the Province of Kordestan 11 insurgents were killed, one wounded and four were captured yesterday. In the first clash, which occurred between the two towns of Babriz and Mazra near Sanandaj ten counterrevolutionary insurgents were killed by the Kurdish Moslem peshmergas. The peshmergas recovered four bodies of the insurgents after the confrontation with them. The peshmergas also got hold of a number of rifles, including Brno's and some grenades, rocket-propelled grenades, fifteen Soviet-made sleeping bags, a considerable number of kit bags, blankets, overcoats, two motorcycles, ammunition and provisions, heavy and light arms, Iraq-made medicine, and two bombs disguised as pressure cookers.

In another clash between the Islamic revolutionary guards and insurgents along the mountain roadway of Khan, near Sanandaj, yesterday one person was killed and another was wounded. The insurgents were reportedly trying to install a mine in the road as they were apprehended by the revolutionary guards. Elsewhere in Saqez the law enforcement forces were said to have captured a group of counterrevolutionary agents in a series of mopping up operations yesterday.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 220-222

220: Iraqi, Iranian Casualties

LD231744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Communique 220 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The Muslim and fighting people of Iran: During the course of operations by the brave fighters of the army of Islam on 22 October against the Iraqi infidels, the following was achieved:

On country's western fronts--the [name indistinct] heights in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region were captured by the imam's devotees.

The [name indistinct] and Qoran heights in the Gilan-e Gharb region and [name indistinct] were captured by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During these operations a number of enemy arms were taken as spoils of war.

On the Imam Hasan axis heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the artillery of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the southwestern front--the artillery units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran with mounting fire on the artillery of the infidel's positions sent between 40 and 50 of the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqis to hell. During these operations a member of the Islamic army was martyred.

Army units of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a brave and surprise attack, captured the Allah Akhbar heights. During these operations, three tanks, four vehicles and a number of enemy fortifications were destroyed and an unknown number of mercenary infidels were killed.

As a result of Islam's artillery fire on the border posts of [names indistinct] 35 Ba'th mercenaries were killed and the security building of the post [word indistinct], a tank and an antiaircraft gun of the enemy were destroyed.

As a result of shelling by the Ba'th infidels on Ahvaz's residential areas a number of houses were destroyed and several civilians were martyred. As a result of Iraqi MiG attacks on two buses and few civilian cars a number of passengers were martyred Also, at 0910, near Khuninshahr, a fighter bomber of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was involved in an accident and crashed. The fates of the two pilots of this aircraft are unknown.

The enemy's personnel and logistic casualties at these fronts are as follows: 7 officers, 15 NCO's 187 soldiers, 17 tanks, 3 personnel carriers and 26 assorted vehicles.

In battles at western and southwestern fronts on 22 October, three devotees of Islam's prophet were martyred and 26 were wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

221: Airborne Operations

LD231744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Communique 221 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The fighting and Muslim compatriots are hereby informed:

1. The brave personnel of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked the Iraqi invader forces in Susangerd region during their this morning's operations and destroyed six vehicles of the infidel Iraqi mercenaries.

The brave fighting personnel also followed an enemy column on the northwest of Bostan and during the course of a brave operation inflicted heavy casualties and damage on them.

2. At 1045 today the Iraqi invader's MiG's attacked the pumping station of [word indistinct] inflicting some damage on it.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

222: Sinking of Iraqi Boats

LD231758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Communique 222 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear fighting and Muslim compatriots of Iran: The brave personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, these defenders of the Islamic homeland's borders in the Persian Gulf, in their battles with [words indistinct] infidels are achieving valuable victories.

After sinking an Iraqi missile boat at 0014 the floating flags of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy again at 1420 today destroyed and sank two more Iraqi mercenary missile boats and two motor torpedo boats in the region of [name indistinct].

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FIGHTING IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR REPORTED

PARS on Fighting

LD230958 Tehran PARS in English 0845 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Nothing Quiet on the Western Front"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] was under the severe attack of Iraqi mortars through the night on Wednesday, an informed source at the Abadan governor's office told PARS Thursday morning. The same report indicated that Iranian jet-fighters attacked the periphery road of Khuninshahr, Dez garrison, the customs [word indistinct] and the city's stockyards which were under the control of the Iraqis and inflicting heavy casualties. The Iraqi forces stationed on Iraqi territory on the shore opposite Abadan were attacked by Iranian jet fighters receiving heavy casualties and damages.

The governor of Abadan told PARS that Wednesday an Iraqi MiG bombed the residential district of Bereym in Abadan killing a number of civilians. He added that the people of Abadan and Khuninshahr are bravely defending the two cities. Meanwhile, reports from western areas indicate that in a four-hour fight, begun at 0200 hours Wednesday, the heavy artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed strongholds of Saddam's forces in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin. No changes were have been [as received] on the Gilan-e Gharb or the Sumar battlefields; Chaghavand Heights is under the control of the Iranian forces. The governor general of Ilam Province told PARS that Wednesday the Iranian forces at the Shur-e Shirin gendarmerie outpost were confronted with the Iraqi forces from early in the morning until 2330. He said that collecting statistics on the casualties has not yet been finished.

Abadan Situation

LD231200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, the governor of Abadan in a telephone contact at 1140 said that Abadan was relatively calm at noon today and only sporadic gunfire was heard now and then. The governor of Abadan added: During this morning's attack by an Iraqi MiG on Abadan one of the missiles fired hit the building of the foodstuffs committee and inflicted some damage. About the situation in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] the governor of Abadan said: House-to-house fighting between the heroes of this city and the infidels is still going on.

According to PARS, reporting from Abadan at 0815, an Iraqi invading MiG violated Abadan airspace and was followed by one of the fighter planes belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and as a result of being hit by the shots fired from this fighter plane, the Iraqi MiG was downed. According to the same report, last night was relatively quiet for Abadan and the intensity of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army's artillery fire was reduced during the night. Also last night on the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Mahshahr roads, heavy fighting was going on between the committed fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saddam's hireling infidels, so much so that the Iraqi infidels were not able to advance closer to Abadan and the fighting personnel prevented them from carrying out any kind of operation. On the basis of this report, up to now a large number of zealot Muslim tribesmen from the central regions of the country have arrived in Abadan to help Abadan crusaders to wave the victorious flag of truth in the war between truth and falsehood.

During the first hours of this morning, the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a face-to-face battle with the naval units of the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy, succeeded in sinking an advanced gunship [words indistinct] near Khor Musa region.

Abadan Governor on Fighting

LD231838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking to PARS correspondent at 1830, the governor of Abadan said that the situation in the town is relatively calm, and that this afternoon the Iraqi mercenaries brought residential areas of Abadan under mortar fire, causing some damage.

According to the Abadan governor, house-to-house fighting has been continuing for the past 2 days in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and that the defenders of the revolution have thwarted the attempts of Saddam's mercenaries to take control of the town. Fierce fighting has also continued in areas near (?Abbareh), (Qabrestan) Street, the slaughterhouse and (Shad Bandar). The governor added that three Iraqi servicemen were captured today in Khuninshahr. Three other mercenaries were captured in the town yesterday. One of the three captured servicemen, having been wounded, has been hospitalized in Abadan.

The Abadan governor continued, saying that five revolution guardsmen from Aqa Jari have been martyred while defending Abadan and Khuninshahr.

Defense of Khuninshahr, Abadan

LD240540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] PARS at 0715 was informed by the governor of Abadan that in spite of the efforts of the mercenaries of Saddam to penetrate Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] overnight, the popular defenders, the Revolution Guards Corps, who are ready to give their lives, the rangers of the navy and the gendarmerie personnel of the city kept on resisting the enemy's [word indistinct]. The hand-to-hand fighting of the defenders of the revolution with the infidels continued all night. [Words indistinct] the heroes of the Khuninshahr front, fighting in the railway area and Taleqani Street was more intense and the Iraqi aggressors were trying to penetrate the city from its eastern part.

The governor of Abadan told PARS that the situation was relatively calm in Abadan from midnight until this morning and the ever-vigilant defenders of the city defended the fort of their champion city as well and as properly as a Muslim should do. [passage indistinct]

Iraqi Attacks Resisted

LD241209 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1123 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] This morning PARS reported from the Abadan war front that the Iraqi mercenaries who have taken up positions around the city of Abadan continue to bring various parts of the city, especially Bazargan District, under artillery fire. According to this report, up to 1130 this morning heavy artillery exchanges continued on the axis of Abadan-Mahshahr road and Abadan-Ahvaz road between the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi mercenaries. The Ba'thist infidels are trying to advance towards the city of Abadan by creating a line of fire. However, so far the Muslim fighters have prevented their advances and have blocked their moves. According to a reliable source, Saddam's forces attacked several residential areas of the city at about 1200 for half an hour and inflicted some damage. These attacks came to an end at 1230.

The PARS corresponent, quoting the Muslim fighters, reported from the Abadan front that the Iraqi mercenaries last night launched a mortar attack on the main powerplant in the seventh station of the electricity network. As the result of this attack a part of the powerplant was damaged.

According to the same report, in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] face-to-face and house-to-house fighting still continues and the aggressive enemy is trying to enter the city from the eastern side and approach the bridge. However, the brave fighters of Islam, composed of the popular forces, guards corps, valiant rangers of the navy, gendarmerie and cadets of military training college, have prevented the advance of the Iraqi mercenaries to other parts of the city.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING SITUATION IN AHVAZ

Iraqi Shelling

LD221724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, this afternoon the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries shelled the Amaniyeh District of Ahvaz and damaged some residential areas. The fire which resulted from the Iraqi artillery fire was quickly put out with the cooperation of the fire department officers and the people.

Announcement to Shopkeepers

GF221433 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique 20 issued by the Ahvaz Security Headquarters--date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave and combatant citizens of Ahvaz: It has been noticed that some owners of shops and stores have been keeping their shops closed for no legitimate reason. Therefore, they are hereby informed that if any of the goods and merchandise available in these shops should be needed by the people, the Ahvaz Security Headquarters will take steps to open the shops and will make all goods and merchandise available to the people to meet their needs.

Red Alert

GF231328 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1435 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. The danger of an air attack is certain. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this alert at 1322 GMT on 23 October]

Bank Employees Urged To Work

GF221608 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office has issued a communique asking all officials and employees of the Khuzestan agricultural cooperative bank to report to the governor general's office by 1700 today, Wednesday. Otherwise, in addition to being discharged from their positions, they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations.

Report of Shelling

JN240621 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0608 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The heroic city of Ahvaz has been subjected to artillery fire by the Ba'thist enemy's mercenaries from 0520 until now.

The heroic forces of the Islamic Republic and defenders are strongly resisting the fire.

ENEMY IN DEZFUL AREA ATTACKED; LOSSES NOTED

GF221658 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A very reliable source in the military operations room in Dezful reports that the heroes of our airborne forces and the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued their operations on the Dezful front today. They attacked the enemies of the Islamic revolution on the western bank of the Karkheh River. Losses inflicted on the enemy are still unknown.

PARS reports that 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed at the Dezful front yesterday. Two of our military personnel were martyred and eight injured.

Shelling Around Dezful

LD222142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, a reliable source in the mobilization headquarters in Dezful this afternoon said: The situation in Dezful and Andimeshk has been quiet last night and today. The artillery of the infidel Ba'thist mercenaries have brought the residential areas of Shush under sporadic but heavy fire.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES IN KERMANSHAH, ILAM AREA

Defeat of 'Mercenaries'

LD221322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] In connection with mopping-up operations in the [two names indistinct] regions, the following statement was issued today by the public relations office of the Kermanshah tribal mobilization headquarters to PARS:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The mercenary Saddam, with vain hopes, hired a number of mercenaries to plot against the Islamic Republic of Iran. On 15 October a patrol group of the tribal mobilization headquarters arrived in (Rizab), and after (?45) hours of fighting, and with the help of brother commandos and Imam Khomeyni's fedaiyan-e, delivered fatal blows to the Iraqi mercenaries. Some were killed, a large amount of their food supplies were confiscated and their trenches were destroyed by the brave tribal warriors, the commandos and Imam Khomeyni's fedaytan-e.

During this clash a strategically important position was captured from the Iraqi mercenaries, thanks to the bravery and courage of the Muslim forces. The commandos, imam's fedaiyan-e and the tribal mobilization personnel are busy defending Islam and our dear homeland at this important position.

Meanwhile, according to the latest report received from the [name indistinct] region today, the said combative forces have completely captured the [name indistinct] region in the past 24 hours and cleansed it of filthy counterrevolutionaries and Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

Destruction of Enemy Positions

GF221715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A well-informed source in Ilam Governorate has reported that, following the sudden attack by aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mehran yesterday, five ammunition, artillery and tank positions held by mercenaries of Saddam's traitorous regime were completely destroyed in two aircraft raids against enemy positions. An eyewitness, who saw the heroic operations of the eagles of our air force against the infidel enemy, added that many of the assigned enemy positions were destroyed in these raids.

Fronts 'Relatively Calm'

GF221728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Kermanshah, citing the operations commander in the west, reports that the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front has destroyed all enemy artillery positions, thus silencing all enemy artillery fire against our positions. Citing official commanders in the region, the latest report said the Gilan-e Gharb, Somar and Ilam border regions were relatively calm at 1230.

Attack on Iraqi Positions

LD221714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council described the situation in the west of the country as follows:

According to PARS, in a 4-hour battle which started at 0200 this morning on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts the heavy artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran smashed the positions of the mercenary and aggressive forces of Saddam on these two fronts. The commander of operations in the west of the country, in an interview with the PARS correspondent, described the condition in the fronts in the west of the country as being good.

Retaking of 'Strategic Positions'

LD231832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In an interview given to a PARS correspondent this morning, the governor general of Kermanshah referred to the situation on the various battlefronts and the advance being made by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces as favorable.

According to a PARS report, two revolution corps guards who returned to Kermanshah today from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin battlefronts announced that one of the important strategic positions has been retaken by the brave Islamic Republic of Iran's forces from the occupation of aggressive Saddam's forces, with our brother guardsmen, shouting Allah is great, taking control of the area.

Meanwhile, the Central News Bureau, reporting from the western front at noon today, says that one strategic hill was occupied by our forces, and that fierce clashes continued on the western border fronts until 1000.

The commander of operations in the western parts of the country stressed that in Qasr-e Shirin three artillery emplacements belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist forces were destroyed by the skilled action of the Islamic Republic Muslim guerrillas and revolution guards corps. A few Iraqi tanks have also been destroyed in Kalantari area by a number of Muslim tribesmen of (Qalkhani).

Latest reports by the PARS correspondent from Kermanshah say that, at 1230 today, Saddam's invading MiG's bombarded Musian village, located on the Paveh-Nowsud. As a result of the bombing two brave Kurdish peshmergas were martyred and a number of villagers wounded.

Guerrillas Attack in Ilam

LD231744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1620 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council has announced that, according to a reliable source at the Ilam Governorate office, last night a guerrilla group of Muslim Iranian revolutionaries, taking advantage of the darkness, launched an assault in Ilam at the heart of the infidel enemy.

Moreover, another guerrilla Muslim group in [name indistinct] branch last night penetrated the enemy's frontal operational lines and destroyed one supply vehicle, one fuel tanker, three personnel carriers, one artillery emplacement and one armored personnel carrier. During these heroic operations, some 100 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. All our brave and courageous brothers returned safely to their base.

23 Oct Surprise Attack

LD231820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah this afternoon, Imam Khomeyni's devotees launched a surprise attack last night during which they destroyed 20 Iraqi mercenary tanks in the regions of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the (Sar-e Ab-e Garm) heights and the war region of [word indistinct]-Qasr-e Shirin. They also inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

PARS on Fighting

LD241140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to the report of the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--composed of the guards of the Islamic revolution, the fedaiyan-e Imam Khomeyni [the devotees of Imam Khomeyni, a new paramilitary Islamic group] and the members of the tribal mobilization--have been stationed in most of the strategic heights of the war zones in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, and throughout this area they have closed the path of penetration to the mercenary aggressors and the Ba'thist forces of Saddam.

On the other hand, the PARS correspondent today reported from Kermanshah that a number of valiant members of the tribal mobilization in Eslamabad last night in an ambush operation in one of the heights set fire to one of the personnel carriers of the aggressive Ba'thist forces and killed its 14 occupants. In this clash, five Kalashnikov machineguns and a number of other weapons were seized by the valiant forces of the tribal mobilization.

According to this report, last night Iraqi MiG's twice violated the airspace of the town of Eslamabad, and from 2000 up till 0700 today they twice violated the airspace of Kermanshah. However, the air defense of these two cities prevented the actions of these enemy planes.

According to the PARS report, during last night's operations in Gilan-e Gharb considerable casualties were inflicted on the forces of the aggressive enemy.

According to the latest reports, as a result of the advancing of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past few days in certain areas in Gilan-e Gharb fronts, the mercenary Ba'thist forces are retreating. On the basis of this report, during last night's clashes in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb regions one of the guards brothers achieved the honor of martyrdom and one person was wounded.

According to the report of the Central News Bureau, in another clash in the same area, which took place yesterday afternoon, 60 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and a number of enemy vehicles destroyed. During this battle three of our forces were also martyred.

REPORTAGE ON 22-23 OCT ACTIVITIES IN SHIRAZ AREA

Citizens To Report Counterrevolutionaries

GF221900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the news center of the Shiraz Revolution Guards Corps headquarters on 22 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "The entire nation is the army of Islam and must be wary and watchful of all suspicious movements. As soon as a suspicious move is noticed in an area or a house and seems to be out of the ordinary, it must be reported and kept under control."--Imam Khomeyni.

In these sensitive days of our country, when the tratitorous and atheist Saddam--with the help of world devourers from the East and West--has launched a war against our Islamic country and the struggling Muslim nation of Iran and is bombing our schools, hospitals and residential areas by using Soviet bombers and U.S. bombs, it is the duty of the Muslim and nurturing people of Iran to be constantly alert and wary of the situation and to assist their combatant brothers and sisters who are fighting at the battlefronts against the Ba'thist atheists.

They must, through their vigilance, prevent all traitorous and atheist elements, who are the subservient mercenaries and fifth columns of the East and the West, from carrying out any acts. They must keep a watchful eye on all counterrevolutionary and anti-Islamic moves. As soon as they encounter such traitorous acts, they should report them to the news center of the Shiraz Revolution Guards Corps headquarters located at the central headquarters of the revolution guard corps on Zand Avenue. The telephone number is 32077. With the hope of hoisting the Islamic flag throughout the world.

Departure of Boyerahmad Volunteers

GF221910 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from a PARS correspondent, another group of volunteers from the Boyerahmad mobilization of the oppressed has departed for southern and western battlefronts to participate in the war of right against wrong. They were given a majestic sendoff by their fellow citizens.

Donations to War Victims

GF221908 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni contribution committee has reported that 6.5 million rials have been domated by benevolent Shiraz citizens on the occasion of 'Id. The money was deposited into mobile accounts receivable windows in the city that were open for the occasion. It has been deposited into account No 46440.

Rationing Announcement

GF231910 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Shiraz fuel headquarters--no date given]

[Text] In the name of the exalted. We hereby announce that all drivers of passenger cars who received gasoline last month should not go to gas stations before 12 November. We kindly ask these drivers to avoid lining up at gas stations.

[Signed] Shiraz fuel headquarters

Food, Medicine Sent

GF231835 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from the Kazerun Governorate, 29 truckloads of foodstuff weighing 200 tons, medicine, 420 sheep and 3.3 million rials, that were collected by residents of Kazerun and surrounding villages have been sent to war-stricken areas.

Furthermore, more than 1,000 highland families have been given shelter in this town. Out of this number, 900 families receive free food or pay half price for it.

Five hundred children from war-stricken families have resumed their studies in this township.

Jahrom Aid Committee Help

GF231842 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Imam Khomeyni aid committee in Jahrom reports that residents of Jahrom and its surrounding villages have contributed 8.5 million rials, 580 sheep and approximately 300 tons of foodstuff to the war-stricken areas.

Departure of Mamasani Guards

GF231802 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A number of Mamasani revolution guards have departed for the battlefront. According to a report from our correspondent, these brothers were seen off by a large number of people as they departed for the southern and western regions of our country to fight lackey Ba'thist mercenaries.

Susangerd, Khark Island Situation

LD232200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2107 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted heavy casualties on the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the Susangerd and Bostan regions.

During the Iranian forces' attack on the enemy's positions along the Karkheh River today 15 tanks and a huge amount of the enemy's ammunition were destroyed and the enemy were forced to retreat.

Also during the Islamic army's attack today on the enemy's positions in Susangerd region, north of Shush and west of Dezful, at least four tanks, two vehicles carrying ammunition, five light vehicles and one enemy gun were destroyed and a large number of Iraqi mercenary invaders killed.

According to PARS, the fighting personnel of the Airborne Division today attacked the enemy's positions northwest of Bostan, destroying a gasoline tanker and six trucks carrying ammunition.

Also according to PARS, the situation in Bushher and Khark Island was comparatively calm today. Following the offensive by a number of Iraqi MiG's which violated the airspace of Khark Island at 1920 today the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army forced the Iraqi invader MiG's to flee.

KURDISH RADIO: PARTY ORGANIZATION ISSUES STATEMENT

JN221830 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish 1330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the party organization in Oshnoviyeh has issued a statement on the fighting in Urumiyeh. The statement called on the Islamic Republican Party to stop the fratricide, to recognize the just rights of the Kurdish people as well as those of the other Iranian peoples and to form a joint front to oppose the enemies and both internal and external plots. [Words indistinct] and condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist Army's shelling of the Kurdish cities and villages from the ground and the air, shelling which has killed scores of innocent children and women and forced many thousands to abandon their houses and escape to the mountains after losing their houses [words indistinct] and very explicit in the dictionary of the oppressors and bloodsuckers who are in charge now in the Islamic Republic, those who have killed defenseless women and children and occupied various Kurdish cities and villages [words indistinct] the policies of independence and sovereignty and the slogan of "neither East nor West" [words indistinct].

Dear listeners, you are aware that they have declared jihad against the infidel Kurdish [words indistinct] the peshmerga of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran have written a golden page full of struggle in the book of history [words indistinct]. Reports on the fighting in Urumiyeh show that the government forces have been unable to confront the peshmerga. Therefore, these forces are taking revenge against completely defenseless and innocent civilians; these forces are also destroying the houses of citizens in Urumiyeh. All these acts stand as proof of the crimes committed against the people of Kordestan.

The Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran denounces these practices and conveys its condolences to the families of the martyrs and those who have suffered from these criminal acts. The party vows to take revenge for the martyrs of the peshmerga and the citizens of Urumiyeh from the bloodsuckers [words indistinct] and that the Azarbayjani people [words indistinct] cannot bear any longer the crimes of the bloodsuckers and that the Kurdish and Turks have to struggle together [words indistinct] all over Azarbayjan and Kordestan [words indistinct] who aim at sowing hostilities between the Kurds and the Turks.

But the history of the Kurds and the Turks reflect deep friendship and amity [words indistinct] and that the Kurdish Democratic Party in Iran announces its support for the struggling Azarbayjanis and calls on them to escalate the joint struggle against injustice and slavery.

Long live the Kurdish and Azarbayjani peoples.

NVOI CRITICIZES ACTIVITIES OF SOUTH KOREAN EMBASSY IN IRAN

TA162109 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Consolidating and Deepening Relations With Iran's Real Friends Is the Verdict of Logic and the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In his meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while emphasizing the support of the Korean people and the government of his country for the Islamic revolution of Iran and the republican system of our homeland, stressed certain points which deserve attention, both by the leaders of our homeland and by the true forces of the revolution.

The DPRK ambassador said: The problem that I would like to raise is that during the Tabas event, South Korea rendered effective assistance to the United States. The ambassador told Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni that the latter must pay attention to the fact that the Embassy of South Korea acts against Iran's revolution even more than the embassies of Israel and South Africa did. When the U.S. Government [words indistinct] against Iran, the Government of South Korea recalled its ambassador from Tehran. The ambassador added: As I said before, during the Tabas event, the South Korean Embassy was among the few embassies that gave necessary information to the United States, the documents of which I have already handed you. Now that your relations with Iraq have been severed, the South Koreans have used this as a pretext and are exerting more pressure on us through the United States and in general the South Korean Embassy is a house of espionage for the United States. [sentence as heard]

There is not the slightest doubt that the embassies of countries dependent on world-devouring U.S. imperialism, particularly the South Korean Embassy, were at the side and continue to be at the side of this world-devouring imperialism, in the plots and conspiracies of the United States against our homeland's revolution and its gains. This fact is among the important problems which the official authorities of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran should not overlook. The authorities should watch from every aspect the activities and plots of these so-called embassy officials.

It is no secret that following the occupation of the house of espionage of U.S. imperialism by the struggling student followers of the imam's policy the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency even succeeded in arranging the escape of some of its spies and the transfer of a great number of secret documents from Iran through the embassies of allied countries or countries dependent on the United States. However, among these embassies, embassies like the South Korean Embassy and the South African Embassy, have the role of a house of espionage and are ready to carry out any kind of treacherous act against the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic in order to implement the orders of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In the meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the DPRK ambassador rightly stated that North Korea and Iran recognize America as their No 1 enemy and this is one of our common viewpoints. In fact it should be said that this fact, namely hostility toward world-devouring America, should be the basis of friendly relations and ties with any country.

Twenty months after the victory of the great revolution of our nation, it is unfortunate that our relations with countries such as the Soviet Union--which always sincerely defended and continues to defend the revolution of the Iranian nation and the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic and is in the first rank of the struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism--are still not on a normal basis. Even our relations with countries such as Libya--which from the outset of the admirable revolution of our nation to the present has always supported our revolution in the face of the plots and its agents--are flawed.

In these difficult and sensitive days for our homeland's Islamic Republic and for the gains of the revolution, we have once again observed at our side the sincere and real friends of our great revolution, such as the Soviet Union, Libya, Syria, Algeria, the democratic countries, and all national and democratic liberation movements. The result deduced from this experience is that we should consolidate our relations with friendly countries that support the Iranian revolution.

The consolidation and deepening of relations with friendly countries is, from every aspect, to the benefit of our revolution and to the benefit of our homeland's Islamic Republic, and is to the detriment of U.S. imperialism, its allies and its fifth column in our homeland. During the post-revolutionary period we had the opportunity to distinguish as much as possible the friends and enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If until now the necessary steps have not been taken for rapprochement with the friends of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consolidating and deepening relations with them, this is a shortcoming that should be removed as soon as possible. This is logical and the verdict of the great revolution of our nation.

NVOI ASSAILS CARTER, MUSKIE STATEMENTS ON IRAN ISSUE

TA232026 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Serious Warning to the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: U.S. imperialism--The No 1 enemy of our nation--and the Carter administration are attempting by any means to revive their lost position in our country one way or another. In order to achieve this satanic goal, U.S. officials have not refrained from concentrating their warships in the vicinity of our country's sea borders, from military threats and aggression, from an economic blockade and from support for the fugitive satanic people and their organization, equipment and training. By exploiting the current difficulties of our country in a dastardly manner--difficulties that are the result of the imposed war on our country--the Americans are applying as much pressure as possible to our homeland, and are complementing their aggressive acts against Iran by dispatching four U.S. AWACS planes. Our nation, taking into consideration these overt anti-Iranian acts, which according to U.S. Secretary of State Muskie have all been taken and are being taken in light of the so-called national interests of the United States--thousands of miles away from America at that--should watch U.S. plots with revolutionary vigilance.

It was only a few days ago that the U.S. State Department rejected the demand of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, our country's president, regarding the recall of four U.S. AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia, which, according to experts, are being used by the Americans against Iran. This is another sign of the persistence of U.S. imperialism in its hostility toward liberated Iran. On the other hand, recently numerous rumors have been spread that allegedly certain discussions have been held between envoys of the Carter administration and a number of our country's officials in connection with normalizing Iran-U.S. relations. Our country's authorities have flatly denied the holding of such contacts. However, under the circumstances it seems as though certain mysterious hands are at work that--by exploiting the current difficulties, and probably behind the back of the country's official authorities and contrary to the imam's guidelines--are attempting to achieve their ominous and wicked aims.

In the last day or two, the tone of U.S. officials toward our country has also outwardly changed to the extent that both Carter and Muskie have declared that if Iran releases the hostages the United States is ready to react positively. Carter has said that should Iran release the hostages, he will unfreeze Iran's assets and deposits, which amount to several billions of dollars, and will lift the economic embargo and will take steps to normalize trade relations with Iran. Notwithstanding the fact that by this hypocritical statement Mr Carter, should his plans be fulfilled, wants to gain the confidence of the American people for his bankrupt policy during the presidential elections, we should not overlook the fact that the United States has pinned its hopes on certain individuals in our country who have a record of good service to Washington. Without doubt, the lives of the spy hostages are not worth a cent to American officials. For America the problem of the hostages is not the issue; rather the issue is the regaining of Iran.

U.S. imperialism has concentrated a considerable number of warships in the vicinity of our country's coastal waters, has deployed AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, has put on alert its Rapid Deployment Force units and has prepared the counterrevolutionaries and the fugitive remnants of the former regime outside our country for launching an attack on our country. We do not expect anything other than this from the enemy. However, we are now observing that Washington's palace dwellers have suddenly become pious and are shedding crocodile tears for the cohesion and stability of Iran. Carter's and Muskie's recent remarks should be a serious warning for our homeland's people.

The Iranian people, at a cost of the blood of tens of thousands of their best sons, were able to expel U.S. imperialism from their sacred soil. The people are not ready, even in exchange for hollow promises of the Carters and Muskies, to place the yoke of U.S. imperialism over their necks once more. Our homeland's people are defending their freedom, independence and territorial integrity of their homeland with self-sacrifice. They did not and do not have any need for the assistance and aid of world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

12 Oct Commentary

GF121840 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 October carried a commentary entitled: "U.S. Agents' Wide-Ranging Activities." It said: Some continue to strive to get close to the number one enemy of our people. Supporters of the idea of establishing new links with U.S. imperialism are actively working toward this goal by using new techniques. The foreign press reports about secret trips to Iran by several U.S. officials. Some supporters of this idea can unfortunately be seen in the official group ruling Iran.

Mr Chamran has a special role in this group. It suffices to say that he went to Lebanon from the United States and dealt a grave blow to the PLO before being sent back to Iran. His work in Iran is not hidden from our nation. Our Palestinian friends have given the necessary documents concerning his actions to proper authorities in Iran.

There is no doubt that the friends of imperialism are doing their utmost to return their great master to Iran. The Iranian nation will foil any such plot. The irreconcilable attitude of Khomeyni the great is grounds for hope. Fortunately, there are people in the Majlis and other positions who are well aware of the nature of imperialism. The aim of our revolution was to uproot U.S. imperialism in Iran and to build a free and independent Iran. In the present imposed war the hand of the U.S. imperialism is clearly seen. Our nation is fighting U.S. imperialism today and it is the world-devouring U. S. imperialism that has bloodied our nation. The Iranian nation knows these facts well.

Those who are trying to return U.S. imperialism to Iran should never forget the attitude of the imam and the wishes of the nation. The freedom of our nation has been the subject of imperialist attacks for the past 20 months, but the fact is recorded in history that the Iranian nation has defended and will defend the fruits of its revolution.

13 Oct Commentary

TA132214 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 October carried a commentary entitled: "Providing for the Security of the Strait of Hormuz and the Plots of U.S. Imperialism." It said: Despite the fact that all the official authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with the imposed war have declared that they will guarantee the security of the oil passage waterway, U.S. world-devouring imperialist circles do not stop from hatching plots and from increasing convulsion in the region and placing it on the precipice of a big catastrophe. The calculation of U.S. imperialism which is the unquestionable supporter of U.S.plundering interests, most important of which are oil interests and manufacturing of weapons, is very clear. The Western world and especially the United States have lost their biggest base in the region after the downfall of the shah's regime. The great revolution of the Iranian nation resulted in the banishing of U.S. spies, representatives of U.S. interests and military organization and in reality was the beginning of the disintegration of U.S. imperialism's domination in its dependent countries.

The managers of the White House and the U.S. military spy organizations from the very beginning of the revolution have concentrated all their efforts for making history regress. During more than 20 months the Iranian nation has witnessed numerous U.S. imperialist plots and provocations.

Terrorism, threats, spreading rumors, creating dissention and discord among religious and national minorities are means used by U.S. imperialism in its struggle against the Islamic Republic and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation. But world-devouring America did not stop after all these insolent actions; it resorted to military intervention against Iran, (?attempted) a coup and finally concentrated a big part of its naval forces off the shores of Iran. U.S. imperialism has pushed impudence so far that Carter has said that whenever he wishes, he will order the U.S. Navy to establish control over the Strait of Hormuz. To this day, no Persian Gulf country or even the warring countries, have spoken of blocking the Strait of Hormuz and on the contrary, they confirmed the necessity of the security of this waterway. The safeguarding of the security of the Persian Gulf area and the Strait of Hormuz is the duty of the nations of this region not of the United States.

Apart from these provocations and threats and overt plots, U.S. imperialism has mobilized its counterrevolutionary elements abroad and now among these elements there is talk of creating a big union of all former regime supporters. We should not belittle the plots of U.S. imperialism and should not divert public opinion from this great danger. It is only through unity of all the true forces of the revolution that we can defend the gains of the revolution and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Iran.

14 Oct Commentary

TA142036 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 October carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Be Vigilant in Telling Friend From Foe." It said: U.S. imperialism has directed all its efforts while hatching various plots, from provocations to military aggressions to imposing a bloody war, for mobilizing all its propaganda machinery and mass media as well as that of its allies against the Islamic Republic of Iran and her revolution. Not a day passes without the U.S. and its allies' mass media publishing slanders against Iran and the gains of the Islamic Republic's revolution.

The aim of all these efforts is to create discontent among the nation and place the shortcomings under a propaganda searchlight to make them look bigger. Their aim is to replace revolutionary Islam and the Islam of Khomeyni with American Islam. We must confess that the United States and its allies have had success to some extent in this connection.

It is only the mass media of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union mass media, that have persistently supported from its very beginning the Iranian revolution against different imperialist provocations. Reality is such that instead of making known the true friends of the Iranian revolution, and (?encouraging) public opinion to support this revolution, instead of revealing world-devouring U.S. imperialism by publishing irrefutable documents, some have created imaginary enemies for themselves and have not wanted to recognize the essence of socialism and imperialism and to familiarize the people with the difference. Consequently, often countries have been introduced as the friends of Iran and the Iranian revolution who are friends and collaborators of world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

People ask: "Why is a country such as the Soviet Union, that [words indistinct] which had and has always sincerely supported the Iranian revolution, and which is ready to furnish different types of aid without any political precondition to the Iranian nation, placed on the same level as world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its allies, which have constantly hatched plots against Iran, have resorted to a policy of economic boycott against our Islamic Republic, have plundered the riches of Iran, have sent their warships to the shores of Iran for military aggression and have supported counterrevolution both inside and outside Iran?" People ask why these slanders and fabrications of U.S. imperialism and its allies' mass media against the Soviet Union are repeated. In its struggle against imperialism our homeland is in need of true friends, and needs the support of all nations and governments that will back our revolution without any political preconditions.

15 Oct Commentary

TA151911 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 October carried a commentary entitled: "How Can Unity and Alliance Be Maintained?" It said: When we study the plots, conspiracies, provocations, threats and aggressions of imperialist countries--led by U.S. imperialism, the region's reaction and the internal counterrevolution--during the post-revolution period, we see that the domestic and foreign enemies of the Iranian revolution have and continue to unremittingly attempt to violate in one way or another the revolutionary gains of our nation. This same fratricidal war which has been imposed on our country is also one part of the great conspiracy of U.S. imperialism against the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The fact is that for the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the case of its friends and enemies being Muslim or non-Muslim is not and cannot be the issue at all. The important thing for our nation is which countries are our friends and which are our enemies, regardless of their religious and ideological affiliations. Are the elements of the anti-Iranian plots of U.S. imperialism, or the leaders of the regimes of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Pakistan, Oman and the reactionary sheykhs of the region not Muslim that they placed themselves opposite our liberated country from the first days of the victory of the Iranian nation's victory, and have not desisted from any plot to weaken the Islamic Republic of Iran? The leaders of these so-called Islamic countries are led against Iran from one center, and the reins of all of them are in the hands of the officials of the CIA and the Pentagon. We have seen and continue to see through experience and deed that the reactionary Islamic regimes have actually established a single united front against our liberated homeland, and in such conditions the interests of our revolution and our Islamic Republic dictate that, above all, we extend the hand of alliance toward progressive and anti-imperialist regimes of Islamic countries like Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the PLO, all of which have adopted a policy of safeguarding the Iranian revolution.

In the present sensitive and critical conditions, we should more than ever try to recognize our friends and enemies, and in the face of the plots of world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, we should identify and specify the true friends of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the entire world, whether in Islamic or non-Islamic countries. "As we are aware, the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and many of the world's liberated countries, have been and continue to be the natural allies and real friends of the Iranian revolution. By relying on the huge rank of friends throughout the world we should stand up to the enemies, and should decisively refrain from all policies, phenomena, and measure that separate us from our real friends and allies. The interests of our homeland dictate that we refrain from all acts and expressions that cause our isolation and separation from real friends."

Without doubt, not only in the international arena, but also within the country we must pursue a policy which will result in alliance and unity of word and action among all the true forces of the revolution. More than any other time our country today is in need of unity and alliance. Imam Khomeyni repeatedly stresses such unity. Therefore, all strata of the population should today establish a single, united political and military army under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni to safeguard revolutionary gains and the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

16 Oct Commentary

TA162019 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 October carried a commentary entitled: "The Revival of the Economy Is a Vital Matter." Until now the imposed war has inflicted many casualties and much damage. Many industrial and residential units have been nearly leveled to the ground. In the present conditions the endeavor and effort to repair the damage, especially the repair of industrial units and the securing of vital goods and foodstuffs, is a vital matter. We are aware that by imposing an economic blockade U.S. imperialism is sabotaging the work of the industrial and economic units of our country. U.S. imperialism and its allies are putting our liberated homeland under pressure from the economic viewpoint. The U.S. has frozen our country's assets in American banks and has prevented the dispatch of spare parts and raw material for industrial units. Now as a result of the imposed war, which is a link in the chain of the plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies, the way for the transport, export and import of goods from the southern areas has been virtually cut. "The main transportation route for our economic [word indistinct] with the outside world is through the Soviet Union and to some extent through Turkey. Despite the discordant and irresponsible remarks of certain uninformed individuals and a group of malicious, seditious people and tools of the capitalist world, our northern neighbor still maintains a policy of safeguarding the revolution and system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a stance of noninterference in the internal affairs of our homeland and support for the constructive effort of the Iranian nation. Our northern neighbor has many times declared its readiness to aid our nation in reviving the national economy and in overcoming the problems resulting from the domination of the bloodthirsty regime of the former shah and its Western masters. Our homeland's people have repeatedly heard this fact from the mouth of the officials and leaders of the Soviet Union and have actually witnessed the sincerity of our northern neighbor in implementing the [word indistinct]."

The repair of industrial and economic units and institutions and the increase in the production of essential goods is among the vital necessities. All the possibilities in this connection should be utilized. U.S. imperialism and its agents are trying to create obstacles in the way of reviving the country's economy and industry. Through various means they want to deprive our nation of the support of its real friends in the international arena. In the present conditions one should be more alert and realistic than ever before.

17 Oct Commentaries

TA172015 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Unity of Word and Action Is Necessary for Safegurading Independence and Freedom." It said: Our homeland's people have risen to defend their independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains, and are exerting all their efforts, power and potentialities to neutralize the conspiratorial plans of the enemies of the gains of the revolution and of our Islamic Republic. In such sensitive moments the unity, alliance and cooperation of all the true revolutionary forces, of all the parties and organizations faithful to the Iranian revolution, is a necessary and vital matter. This is a revolutionary and patriotic duty which has been repeatedly emphasized by Imam Khomeyni.

No one can today deny the fact that the victory of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation was only achieved through the unity, alliance and cooperation of the antidespotic and anti-imperialist forces, and through the unity of word and action of these forces. It was the united and invincible front of the popular and revolutionary forces, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, that crushed the satanic regime and established the system of the Islamic Republic over its ruins.

Today unity of word and action and the alliance of the entire nation is more necessary than ever when the plots of U.S. imperialism and of its agents and puppets, by imposing war over our homeland's people, have exposed our country's existence and territorial integrity to danger. This fraternal war is a link in the chain of the plots of U.S. imperialism, which is lying in ambush and is waiting for a suitable opportunity to assault our homeland, to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic and to impose a puppet regime over our people. The principle and real danger is from world-devouring U.S. imperialism, and we should not overlook this danger even for one moment.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Appeal of the Friends of the Iranian Revolution." It said: Our homeland's national and progressive forces and those of other countries of the region attach great importance to the talks which were held on a high level between the Soviet Union and Syria. For us it is important that our northern neighbor and Syria have an identity of views regarding conditions in the Persian Gulf region. "We are aware that the Soviet Union, by pursuing its principled policy, is consistently opposed to any interference in the military clashes between our country and Iraq by any power, whether by great powers or by other countries. We know that our northern neighbor wants the immediate settlement of the problem and an end to bloodshed. It wants differences between the two countries to be resolved through political means."

The fact is that this imposed war has inflicted a great blow to our homeland's economy. It should not be forgotten that this war has created numerous misfortunes for the Muslim Iraqi nation as well. We have repeatedly stated that neither our nation nor the Iraqi nation are in need of war. "It is also a fact that we will not give even a single inch of our homeland's soil to others. The Iraqi nation, too, has no need for the territory of our homeland. However, since it was Iraq that embarked on attack and aggression against our homeland, now it is Iraq which should pave the way for peace and negotiation and the normalization of relations between the two countries. All the friends and allies of our revolution demand a settlement of the military clashes that have been imposed on our country."

Salah Khalaf, one of the leaders of the Palestine resistance movement, said that the intensification of clashes are to the benefit of the United States, which intends to embark on direct intervention in our area in order to establish its complete control over the oil riches of the Persian Gulf region. U.S. imperialism is attempting to sow discord among the governments of this region, and in this connection it is pursuing its deceptive aims. Salah Khalaf stressed that we have no doubt that the war between Iran and Iraq is nothing more than a result of U.S. plots.

As has been reported, the Palestine resistance movement has proposed a draft plan for a peaceful solution of the military clashes between Iran and Iraq. Another leader of the Palestine resistance movement strongly criticized the stand of Jordan's King Husayn in this connection and accused him of being a middleman of the United States, whose duty it is to fan the flames of discord between our country and Iraq.

"The committee of supporters of peace in Saudi Arabia also has expressed serious concern over the development of events in our region. A statement issued by this committee stresses that war between Iran and Iraq, above all, meets the goals of imperialism and Zionism and is aimed at striking a blow at the interests of the nations of Iran and Iraq. At the same time this war is aimed at weakening the struggle of the Arabs and of other nations of the region against imperialism and Zionism.

"The statement condemns the arrival of U.S. AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, which shows Saudi Arabia's inclination to participate directly in implementing reactionary and imperialist plans against the Iranian revolution and in transforming the territory of Saudi Arabia into a U.S. war base. The statement of the committee of Saudi Arabia's peace supporters says: We condemn war preparation in our country for the purpose of drawing it to the brink of war, and also U.S.-Saudi cooperation to transform Saudi Arabia into a base for aggression against the countries of the region. Saudi Arabia's committee of peace supporters demands the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi Army from Iranian territory, and the settlement of points of differences through peaceful means to the benefit of both nations."

18 Oct Commentaries

GF181946 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 October carried two commentaries. The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Forestall Plots by U.S. Imperialism in the Region." It said: The UN Security Council has begun debate on the war imposed on us by Iraq. For this purpose Mr Raja'i has departed for New York to participate in the session. The Cuban UN representative invited both countries to restrain from resorting to a wider war and hostile actions. As a spokesman for the nonaligned nations, he stressed that the United Nations must concentrate all of its efforts on achieving a peaceful solution to all present hostilities.

It is quite obvious that the key to such a solution lies with Iraq, which has to withdraw its military forces from our country. But as far as our country is concerned, all our national progressive forces are fully aware that continuation of military hostilities would bring about the most severe dangers for our region.

The imperialists are trying to exploit the situation by further fanning the flames of the war in our region. Right now, U.S. preparation for a flagrant military intervention in the Persian Gulf has entered its sensitive stage. There are altogether a total of 60 U.S. warships, among them aircraft carriers and destroyers, in the region. Even the other Western nations are getting closer to the Middle East, especially to the Persian Gulf, at U.S. instigation. One of the U.S. allies in these military preparations in the Persian Gulf is France, with 20 warships in the Indian Ocean. The UK has also despatched its warships to the Arabian Sea. Even Australia has sent an aircraft carrier, among its many other ships, to the region.

Mubarak conveyed As-Sadat's message to Carter to the effect that the United States should play a more active role in the war imposed upon our country. At the same time, there are more serious activities underway for the purpose of preparing Saudi Arabia for clashes in our region. Americans are doing everything possible to secure Saudi consent for stationing U.S. Air Force units at Dhahran. The U.S. is trying to force Iran to change its anti-imperialist path and policy and to crush the national liberation movement in order to once again impose its cruel domination on us.

The second commentary was entitled: "Danger of Elements Who Unknowingly Work for the United States." It said: Imam Khomeyni, in a meeting with Cabinet members in these crucial moments under the pressure of the imposed war, pinpointed certain vital facts to be remembered by all responsible elements of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The imam said: People with their voices destroyed all barriers and voted for all of you; people voted for you with a lot of difficulty, and now you want to have different viewpoints. He further has said that in the Islamic Republic the question is not who should hold the top position. Khomeyni said that those in charge of various posts should not think that they are ministers, prime ministers or presidents, and that they should not do anything they want. Rather, they should remember that this is an Islamic country not a lackey one, and we should not drive it back to what it used to be. The imam expressed concern over the unhealthy and unwanted war, and said that he fears that if all these problems are left unsolved, people might deal with them the same way as they did with the previous lackey regime.

At this crucial juncture both people and the government members should have unity of words and action. We see that the nation's imam expressed his concern at the beginning of the imposed war. Once again there is talk and different viewpoints at the top level. That is what world-devouring U.S. imperialism, Zionist Israel and those who have pushed Iran to an unwanted war hope for.

Instead of getting together and solving the problems of the nation, these officials are in a way U.S. agents without realizing it. The imam said we have agents who are getting direct instructions and agents who unknowingly work for the United States, and some who do not know for whom they are working.

Those who unknowingly help the enemies of the Islamic Republic are more dangerous than the marked enemies and agents of U.S. imperialism.

19 Oct Commentaries

GF192042 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 October carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "Plots of U.S. Imperialism in Our Region." It said: The bloodbath of the destructive war in our homeland still continues. Everyone is seriously worried and concerned about the fact that the continuation of this exhausting war is creating a wide range of problems, difficulties and casualties both for our nation and the Muslim nation of Iraq. It is further weakening and shattering the economies of these two countries in the face of the principal enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Although Carter, the representative of this rabid imperialism, has been talking about neutrality in his statements and comments on this war that has been imposed upon our nation, the facts and numerous documents prove that the United States in particular played an active role in starting this fratricidal war. This war is a part of U.S. plots to revive its former position, which was lost as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution.

Arab newspapers and press agencies report that after the abortive hostage rescue attempt by the United States, it was decided to fan the fire of hostilities and military clashes between Iran and Iraq. Washington is trying to pave the way for a direct armed intervention in our country as well as all other countries in the Persian Gulf region. The latest steps by the United States in this regard consist of despatching AWACS aircraft and transferring its military experts to Saudi Arabia. At the same time, the United States has informed some Arab states in the region that it is prepared to place war materiel such as AWACS aircraft and other weapons at their disposal.

So, if the United States tried in the past to show its neutral stand in this conflict, it has now removed its mask. Even Carter, the U.S. president, has been unashamedly announcing that whenever he wishes he can order the U.S. Navy to establish its control over the Strait of Hormuz. These threats by the United States must not be ignored by anyone. One must realize that the major danger against our homeland is from U.S. imperialism and not from some imaginary and ficticious enemies created by some meddlers and troublemakers with their suspicious past records.

The second commentary which was untitled, said: All our people of various ethnic backgrounds be they Persians, Azarbayjanis, Kurds, Baluchis, Arabs, Turkomen or others, have risen to fight against and destroy all instigations and aggressions by U.S. imperialism and its internal lackeys. Unfortunately, in these sensitive times--when our country is confronted with a historic trial and experiment--certain special groups are exploiting this unpleasant situation.

Once again, news of battles and fratricides is being heard from the western part of our country. There is no doubt that in these crucial moments our Kurdish brothers are alongside their other brothers in Iran. But certain treacherous groups and individuals such as Qasemlu, Komeleh, Maoists and other pseudorightists and pseudoleftists have decided to stab the Iranian nation and its revolution in the back. Despite the war imposed on our nation, the Iranian revolution has not been halted. And notwithstanding all vicissitudes, its stability continues.

It is the responsibility of our officials to take the necessary steps to ensure the continuation and stability of our revolution. One of these steps is the problem of Kordestan and recognition of the national and ethnic rights of Kurds that must be resolved with reconciliation and compromise. It is only through such a position that the enemies of Iran's independence and freedom and all mercenary elements and divisionists can be disarmed and all roots of plots and conspiracies eliminated in the western part of our country.

No one can have the slightest doubt about our Kurdish people's sense of patriotism. While condemning the hostile acts of the counterrevolutionaries, the people of our country want to avoid any action that may result in division and factionalism. This is a vital and necessary matter that must be fulfilled.

LATE REPORT: 'ALI KHAMENE'I VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

GF241144 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0905 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Text" of sermon delivered by the Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on 24 October 1980--live]

[Text] Peace be upon the Muslim brothers and sisters in Iraq and all the Arab countries. Peace be upon the fighters and defenders of the honor of Islam in Khuzestan.

Now that 2 months have passed since the outbreak of the war which the Iraqi regime imposed on Iran; now that our popular Muslim forces are advancing in the jihad arena in a more effective manner than before; now that the signs of the enemy's defeat have started to show up politically and militarily; in short, now that the plans of the arch-Satan have failed in carrying out the mean conspiracy which he plotted against the Koranic revolution with the aid of his allies in the East, West and in the region; now, and in the prevailing situation I find it necessary to clarify some problems for all the Muslims and the oppressed.

In my opinion, since this stage is not the last stage of war against the anti-Islamic powers, it is my duty to define the fields of conflicts for the present and the future.

First, we know that propeganda is the basis on which the international activities of the superpowers are carried out. The greater part of these activities consists of falsification, blowing trumpets and tricks which are practiced by the world's blooksuckers.

These means are complementary to their material power and capitals and are their means for exercising force and violence in order to steal and rob. These means are made available to the superpowers by false, inhumane Zionist and imperialist propaganda.

It is not strange that we see these fabricating trumpets continue in their misguidance by issuing falsehood and pretending to call for peace and a cease-fire while their masters are the ones who instructed Iraq's crazy leader to set fire to the region. Now, the trumpets of Israel, Jordan, the Voice of America, the BBC and of Saddam and others, spread rumors that Iran is willing to reconsider its relations with the United States due to its need for spare parts.

I openly and decisively declare that the following Koranic verse defines our relations with the United States: "God only forbids--respecting those who have not fought against you on account of your religion, and who have not driven you out of your homes, and have helped others in driving you out--that you make friends of them." The arch-Satan is the one who was stunned, expelled and abandoned and who is doomed to extinction whenever the name of God is mentioned or his commands are carried out. As an Islamic revolution we do not only want to raise the name of God in Iran alone, but want to achieve this worldwide by liberating the oppressed humanity from Satan and arrogance and in order to crush all satans.

The participation of the Iranian prime minister in the UN Security Council's meeting and his refusal to meet with Carter and the rest of the officials in the United States, and his clarification of the revolutionary stand of the Iranian Government--all this has blocked the path of deceit and fabrication in front of the fabricating Americans over Baghdad radio, the radios of the BBC and Israel and the rest of the trumpets. The American Government is our enemy and we are its enemy by virtue of our being the Muslim servants of God, the followers of the holy Koran and for being a people who suffered the bitterness of the United States and suffered its injustice for 30 years. Yes, indeed, we are its enemy, and we have directed the first blow to it by topplign the agent Pahlavi regime, and our blows will continue to succeed, God willing.

Second, all the desperate attempts and futile efforts which Saddam's trumpets have been making to prove that he is not associated with the United States or subordinated to it, all these efforts have failed just as every falsehood fails. Today his protectors and those who support him are the clearest evidence of the agentry of Saddam and his gang. Those who are defending him today are the ones who immersed his pretended revolutionarism in mud and exposed him worldwide.

It has become clear to all Arab, Muslim and oppressed nations that Saddam, who is supported by the most reactionary regimes such as the abandoned regime of Jordanian Husayn and the regime of traitor As-Sadat and those who followed their footsteps, this Saddam is an agent of the most base variety, of the Yazidi style, which sucked the blood of the house of Muhammad, may the prayer and peace of God be upon him and his family. Is there a single sensible person who can believe the falsehoods of the Iraqi regime's Abu Jahl [one of the opponents of the prophet Muhammad], and his childish claim that he is revolutionary?

Third, we do not deny that we are cut off from all sources of arms in the world. The arsenals of arms in the world are run by the wealth of the people's boodsuckers and by their policies. They cannot be reached by an oppressed people who arose for the sake of God against the arrogant of the world, who paid with their blood as the price for victory and opened the road to victory with their blood.

However, these barefoot people have faith that they can succeed against all powers due to their faith and will, and due to the help of God and the truthfulness of his promise. The promise of God has come true before and will come true hereafter.

Fourth and last, one of the pretenders of religion and ifta [deliverance of formal legal opinions of Islamic law] in Egypt has spoken and requested both fighting parties to return to the judgment of Islam and make peace. Frankly, I do not like to waste time with those who pretend to be guardians of religion and claim to be knowledgable in it while they reiterate the words of the United States and the superpowers and throw aside the principles of religion which command Muslims to fight the unjust and the aggressor and to protect the oppressed. It is forbidden not to bear witness. However, I tell this bastard: Do you have an answer or a reply for this verse: "If two parties of believers fight against each other, make peace between them; then, if after that, one of them transgresses against the other, fight the party that transgresses until it returns to the command of God."

Who transgressed? Who entered the territory of a neighboring country without right? Who killed a neighbor, destroyed his house and savagely attacked children, women and the aged? Who shelled mosques, hospitals and schools? Who fought the state of Islam and the government of the Koran? If the mufti does not know, then he has to learn a lesson from this verse: "And follow not that of which thou hast no knowledge. Verily, the ear and the eye and the heart--all these shall be called to account." But if the mufti knows, he must also know: "The curse of God is indeed upon those who transgress."

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to Tehran radio, on 26 October the Majlis began debating the Special Commission's report on the hostages issue in closed session following the acceptance by the Majlis in its preceding open meeting of the proposal introduced by a number of deputies to discuss the matter in camera. The radio said those who suggested the closed session were "influenced" by the devastating Iraqi missile attack against the city of Dezful and had submitted their recommendation in "protest" against U.S. "interference" in the Gulf war and "assistance" to the Iraqi Government. However, the radio's Arabic service reported that the assembly also rejected a proposal to "suspend" discussion of the issue. Monitored Tehran media have not reported on the discussion of the hostages issue in the 26 October closed session, but AFP said the special Commission's "complete report" was read out and discussed. The agency also reported the comments of an unidentified Majlis deputy who said that the four conditions set by Ayatollah Khomeyni "figured" in the report and that the Majlis rejected as "unrealistic" a condition put forward by the students that U.S. forces withdraw from the Gulf. This deputy also told AFP that a demand for a U.S. apology "did not figure among the conditions." AFP cited another unidentified Majlis deputy as saying that the commission's report "faithfully detailed" Ayatollah Khomeyni's conditions.

In the meantime, AFP reported conflicting statements out of Tehran as to if, when and by what method the hostages would eventually be released. On 25 October the agency cited an "official spokesman" who called "completely false" an NBC report that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i stated that the hostages would be released on 26 and 27 October in "two stages." However, on the same day AFP said that Ayatollah Khomeyni's office had stated that the release of the hostages in "successive groups" is a "probability." The agency also reported on 25 October that five members of the Majlis who had read the Special Commission's report had said that the hostages "might" be released in stages. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the Special Commission on the hostages, denied an AFP report citing him as announcing that if the United States "agrees to some of Iran's conditions, a number of the hostages will be released sooner." AFP had actually reported him as saying only that the "conditions must be fulfilled before we release the hostages" but that "there is a possibility we could show good will if the United States does the same." According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Kho'ini stated in his denial of the AFP report that "it is enough for me to say on this subject that the Majlis has rejected any direct or indirect talks with the United States" and went on to question how the "general atmosphere" in the Majlis could be conducive to releasing the hostages "if some of Iran's conditions are accepted while AWACS planes are stationed in the area and U.S. assistance" to Jordan and Iraq is increasing. AFP also cited Kho'ini as saying that the debate could be a "very long one" and in any case will be "very tough." Other unidentified Majlis members told AFP that at least several sessions will probably be needed before a final vote can be taken.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview given after the 26 October Majlis sessions, reported by Tehran radio, said only that "if America observes our just rights and respects our legitimate demands, it is possible for the hostages to be released; otherwise the hostages will be in the same position as before."

Tehran radio reported that the Majlis held a closed session on the morning of 27 October and discussed the hostages issue and the war situation, but it gave no details of the debate. According to the radio, the Majlis will reconvene in camera in the afternoon. AFP reported that if no decision on the hostages is reached on 27 October, debate on the issue will not resume until 29 October, since 28 October is a Muslim holiday on which occasion the deputies are expected to visit Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Hammadi, Tawfiq on U.S. Stance--In a statement to INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that remarks made by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on the U.S. administration's "readiness" to supply Iran with arms means that the United States is "standing by Iran's side, not only morally but materially." Hammadi warned that Iraq cannot "stand with folded hands" in the face of such an attitude and announced that it will "consult" with other Arab countries on this "dangerous situation." According to Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses report on this statement, the foreign minister--in referring to the secretary of state's 19 October interview in which, he said, Muskie reiterated President Carter's statement that the United States would "lift the arms and ammunition embargo on Iran in exchange for the hostages"--noted that there was "something more important and perhaps even more serious" in that interview, namely, that the secretary of state "declined to answer the question on whether in exchange for the hostages the United States would give Iran more arms than those already purchased."

In an interview with the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Hammadi claimed that the hostages question is an "emotional and temporary issue" and that the United States is trying to establish "serious and cordial relations" with Iran, adding that there are no "contradictions" between the Iranian regime and the aims of U.S. foreign policy.

In an Ankara press conference reported by the Voice of the Masses, Revolution Command Council member Tahir Tawfiq "warned" the United States against using the hostages issue as a "pretext" for "blatant bias" in favor of Iran and for resuming arms exports to the Iran. Tawfiq said that if the United States did not stay neutral, Iraq would not remain silent and "U.S. interests would be jeopardized."

Bani-Sadr Protest to USSR--According to KUNA, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr "strongly protested" to USSR Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov over the Iraqi use against Iran of Tupolev bombers that the USSR had provided to Iraq for use only against Israel. KUNA reported that Bani-Sadr also asked the Soviet ambassador for a "clarification" of the Soviet position regarding the shipment of arms to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah and raised the question of the "regular supply of essential strategic information" to Iraq gathered by Soviet aircraft. In response, Vinogradov once again affirmed Soviet neutrality and protested to the president over an earlier Iranian announcement that the USSR had offered to supply Iran with arms. According to KUNA, Vinogradov said that the United States has used this "untrue" report to achieve numerous "gains" and that the repetition of such announcements could cause "ill feelings" between the two countries.

Military Situation--In a 24 October communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, the Iraqi General Command announced that the Iranian forces had been "routed" in Al-Muhammarah (Khorramshahr) and that this "immortal victory" had been proclaimed by the raising of Iraqi flags throughout the city. Giving more details on the Iraqi claim to have finally taken Al-Muhammarah, the commander of the Al Qadisiyah forces, Abu ash-Shahid, in a message carried by the Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi troops had completed the "comprehensive purging" of the city, were in "complete control" of the bridge linking Al-Muhammarah with Abadan, all roads leading to the bridge and all the buildings surrounding it, and had occupied the governor's mansion. He went on to say that by seizing control of Al-Muhammarah the Iraqi Army had Abadan besieged from all four sides. Following up the communique on the fall of Al-Muhammarah, Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah, according to the Voice of the Masses, contacted President Saddam Husayn and informed him of the "happy news of the purging" of the city, and the Iraqi president, in a message carried by INA, congratulated his troops on "liberating" it. Shortly after the Iraqi General Command announcement, however, the Iranian Supreme Defense Council spokesman told AFP that reports of the capture of a Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) were "completely false." Later that day Tehran radio admitted that Iraqi troops had taken "part" of the city and were "stationed around" the bridge linking Khuninshahr to Abadan but it claimed that the defenders had prevented the enemy from gaining "control" of the city. Tehran radio on 25 October reported that Iranian forces had regained "a number of critical positions" and held the city's strategic bridge and the governor's mansion but that the bridge was impassible because of heavy Iraqi fire. The radio also announced that the Iranian Air Force was carrying out extensive air attacks against enemy positions in and around Khuninshahr.

Further Tehran radio reports said that street fighting was continuing in the cit, and that its defenders were "doggedly" resisting Iraqi advances without the benefit of armor or artillery. INA on 25 October reported than Iraqi units east of the Karun River had repulsed an Iranian counterattack.

Baghdad radio reported that Iraqi forces repelled a "helpless" Iranian attempt to regain control of the main roads around Abadan, and Tehran radio said that "intense" fighting is continuing on the Abadan-Mahshahr road and that a "large part" of the city's residential area has been destroyed. The radio also reported that Iraqi MiG's once again bombed Abadan's oil refinery.

Iraqi media have given few details on the fighting on other fronts, but Tehran radio has claimed Iranian successes all along the battlelines, including advances in the areas of Gilan-e Gharb, Mehran and Dehloran. The radio also said Iranian forces stopped Iraqi penetrations along the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts and inflicted "heavy casualties" on the enemy and forced the Iraqis to retreat in the Allah Akhbar hills and in the Ahvaz sector. The radio reported that the Iraqis launched a surface-to-surface missile attack on Dezful that left scores of civilians dead and that Shush continues to be subjected to enemy artillery fire. A communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, said the air force attacked Iraqi military targets in Khuzestan and in Iraq itself. General Command communiques, carried by the Voice of the Masses, reported Iranian airstrikes on Al-Faw, at-Ta'mim, As-Sulamaniyah and Irbil and Iraqi air attacks on military and oil installations in the Dezful, Bandar Shahpur, Abadan, Ahvaz and Al-Muhammarah areas.

Iranian Defense Council--Tehran radio reported that at the close of the 25 October session of the Iranian Supreme Defense Council, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that President Bani-Sadr was appointed president of the council, Prime Minister Raja'i vice president and Khamene'i himself secretary. The Supreme Defense Council was constituted on 12 October. Speaking after the same meeting, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani said, according to Tehran radio, that the council will henceforth meet twice a week. Rafsanjani also disclosed that the council has decided to "become active in explaining the truth about Iran's policy and establish more contacts with the world."

Shatt al-'Arab Shipping--According to INA, Iraq has agreed to give "all facilities necessary" to foreign ships to sail out of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Husyan said neutral vessels will be allowed to leave the waterway provided they fly the Red Cross flag. He affirmed that this decision will not compromise Iraq's "full sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab and said his government's decision has been conveyed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva. Iraq had earlier refused to allow neutral shipping to leave the Shatt al-'Arab without flying the Iraqi flag and had turned down a UN compromise that would have allowed those vessels to sail out under the UN flag.

Release of Iranian Diplomats--Tehran radio reported that Iranian Government representations through the United Nations had secured the release from Baghdad of 13 members of the "joint secretariat of Iran and Iraq" and members of their families. The diplomats are now in Kuwait en route to Iran.

Mediation Efforts--According to KUNA, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS that the PLO is not mediating between Iran and Iraq. KUNA had reported on 14 October that PLO leader Salah Khalaf had told a Kuwaiti newspaper that the PLO was preparing a peace plan to end the Gulf war.

KUNA also reported that Iraq has asked the EEC to mediate the conflict. According to the agency, the request was made in a letter to Gaston Thorn from Iraqi "Acting Foreign Minister" Hamid 'Alwan.

Egypt

According to MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali announced that Egypt is "following with interest" bills being submitted in the Israeli Knesset to annex the Golan Heights. Ghali stated that such a move would violate international law, nullify UN Resolution 242, "run counter" to the Camp David accords and "destroy" peace in the Middle East. He also said Israeli raids into southern Lebanon constitute a "basic obstacle" to peace. MENA, citing AL-AHRAM, said Ghali is expected to visit Israel in the first week of November to reciprocate Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Cairo.

Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon arrived in Egypt on 26 October and was welcomed at the airport by President Anwar as-Sadat. This ceremony was carried live by Cairo radio.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported Lebanon's new 20-member Cabinet, expanded from the previous government's 13 portfolios. In the new Cabinet, Fu'ad Butrus remains as deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Joseph Skaf retains the defense portfoilo and 'Ali al-Khalil stays as finance minister. Khalid Junblatt replaces Talal al-Mir'ibi as economy and trade minister. The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon reported that two ministers of state in the new cabinet have "rejected" their portfolios. Commenting on the new Cabinet for Voice of Lebanon, Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jummayil said it "is not the one required for the present circumstances" and for tackling Lebanon's problems.

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South Asia

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KARMAL REMAINS IN USSR TO 'REST', ENTOURAGE RETURNS HOME

LD251444 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA], has ended his friendly and official visit to the USSR. It is expected that Babrak Karmal will remain for a few more days in the USSR for rest and medical examinations.

The entourage of Babrak Karmal returned home tonight from its friendly and official visit to the friendly country of the USSR; it consisted of: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of education; Shah Mohamad Dost, member of the party Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and foreign minister; and Brig Gen Mohammad Radi', member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of defense.

At Kabul International Airport they were welcomed by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; 'Abdorrashi member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; several members of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolution Council and Council of Ministers; some soldiers [as heard] of the Armed Forces; and the adviser and minister plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in the DRA.

Party and government leaders accompanied Babrak Karmal on his friendly and official visit to the USSR and participated in the discussions and meetings with the leaders of the USSR, which were held in an atmosphere of complete sincerity, mutual understanding and comradely clarity.

On arriving at Kabul International Airport Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, on behalf of the party and government leaders who were on this visit, said that they deeply appreciated the warm welcome by the party, government, state and the people of the USSR and considered Babrak Karmal's visit to the friendly and neighboring country of the USSR exceptionally fruitful and the beginning of an important era in strengthening the development of comradely friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the all-round revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of both countries. Dr Anahita Ratebzad, who accompanied the chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister on this visit, had previously taken part as head of the DRA delegation in the general conference of UNESCO, which was held in Belgrade. She also paid a friendly and official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Further Reportage, Comment

For continuing Soviet media coverage of the USSR visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, including his stay in the USSR for 'rest and treatment,' see page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER READS KARMAL'S MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM

LD232128 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA] has sent a message to Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of founding of the UN Organization.

The message, addressed to all toilers of the world and all the peace-loving and progressive forces, is now read by 'Abdurrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general of the DRA:

[Begin recording] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, which is being celebrated in all parts of the world, I am glad to forward on my own behalf and on behalf of the Central Committee, the Revolution Council, the Council of Ministers and all the toiling people of the DRA, the most sincere greetings to toilers of the world and all the progressive and peace-loving forces, for the sake of peace and social progress in the world.

The DRA respects the principles of the UN whose lofty objects are the maintenance of international peace, social welfare and justice, the maintenance of human rights, and the independence and freedom of nations, and considers it the best example of human ingenuity and of the peace-loving countries in creating a free world, lacking all kinds of oppression, cruelty and exploitation.

The DRA, for the sake of peace and security and the defense of detente, is against exploitation, imperialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, and supports the freedom movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It defends the undeniable rights of millions of people in the world and is continuing to support the struggle for self-determination of those people who live under colonialism. This policy of the DRA is an obvious example of the DRA's support for the principles and charters of the UN.

The DRA condemns any kind of discrimination in any part of the world, and in the struggle for the elimination of exploitation, racism and apartheid will assist the UN in any way possible to achieve this objective. Once again, because of this important day I forward my greetings to all the people os the world, the peace-loving and progressive people, and repeat the hope of the DRA's people and Government for the success of democracy, peace, and social progress in the world. [end recording]

AFP: AFGHAN UNESCO DELEGATE CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION

BK251327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (AFP)--The head of the Afghan delegation to the UNESCO meeting here today denounced what he called Soviet military "intervention" in his country.

Akhtar Mohamed Paktiawal, at the final public session on information and communication of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), had a few comments on the main debate then switched his attack. "Soviet tanks are crushing our women and children. One million people have already left their homes. Many have fled to Pakistan but that country is not free either. It is a dominated country," Mr Paktiawal said. "But who hears, who listens to voice of my people and of other peoples?" Mr Paktiawal declared, linking the problem of information to the situation in his country. After denouncing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Paktiawal nevertheless said he would go back to Kabul though he would be "probably arrested" as soon as he arrived.

Mr Paktiawal began by saying he would have voted against the UNESCO resolution on news and communication if it had not been adopted by consensus because it guaranteed national communication rights but not those of individuals. Then he added: "I would like to see an end to the conspiracy against us. In our country, communications are controlled by the Soviet Union.

"Afghanistan is no longer a free country; it is totally dominated by the Soviet Union. The Soviets are violating human rights. Their tanks crush our women and children..."

Mr Paktiawal quietly left after his brief speech and the UNESCO session went on as if nothing had happened, but newsmen caught up with him. He explained calmly that he had to go back to take care of hiw wife and seven children. He said he was 45, and secretary-general of Afghanistan's UNESCO commission. He was ousted from a high position at the Education Ministry when President Hafizollah Amin was killed last December at the time of the Soviet intervention, he added.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source in the Yugoslav capital said that Mrs Faiqa Mukhtarzada, a member of Kabul's delegation at the UNESCO conference, had decided not to return to Afghanistan because of the Soviet intervention in the country. The source said that Mrs Mukhtarzada went to Switzerland today shortly before Mr Pakitawal denounced Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

According to the source, Mr Paktiawal, despite his declaration to the UNESCO conference, would not return to Kabul but would go into exile in a country neighboring Afghanistan, probably Pakistan. The source added that Mr Pakitawal had made contacts with delegations from such countries before he made his statement here today.

Delegate Arrives in FRG

LD251938 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Munich, 25 Oct (DPA)--Afghanistan's representative at UNESCO, Akhtar Mohamed Paktiawal, has arrived in the Federal Republic after strongly criticizing Soviet actions in his country and intends to ask for political asylum.

This evening, shortly after his arrival at Munich Airport, he said that he had made his speech at the UNESCO meeting in Belgrade because someone had to stop what the Soviets were doing in Afghanistan. "I spoke out for my people," he said. He had no hope that the Soviets would leave his country unless the world forced them to do so through political means.

Paktiawal, who has neither friends nor relatives in the Federal Republic, hopes that pressure will not be put on his family in Kabul because of his action. He said that he had come to the Federal Republic because Afghanistan and the Federal Republic had been friendly for a long time.

He said that after the invasion the Soviets had promised to help his people, but now it was an occupation: "They steal, drive people out and kill them," he said, describing the situation in his country. Paktaiwal travelled on to Frankfurt by air this evening.

FRG TV Interview

DW271138 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Ralf Durchleuchter interview with Akhtar Mohamed Paktaiwal, Afghan chief delegate to the Belgrade UNESCO conference, in Frankfurt--recorded in English fading into German translation]

[Text] [Announcer] Pakitawal, the Afghan delegate to the Belgrade UNESCO conference who has escaped to the Federal Republic, plans to ask for political asylum. While in the Yugoslav capital, Paktiawal sharply criticzed the intervention of the Soviet Union in his country. In the interview granted to Ralle Durchleuchter the Afghan diplomat revealed in Frankfurt why he criticized the Soviet Union.

[Paktiawal] The reasons for my spech in Belgrade are the following: The Soviet Union pretends to help Afghanistan. Moscow says: We must protect Afghanistan against the invasion of alien powers. Instead, the Soviet soldiers systematically drive the people out and kill them. The Soviets dominate the entire country. Critics of the regime of Prime Minister Karmal are silenced.

[Durchleuchter] Originally you intended to return to Kabul. Why did you come to the Federal Republic?

[Paktiawal] The reason is simple: I wanted to come to the Federal Republic first and then decide later what I should do in the future and where I might go. I feel safe here, but there are other reasons as well: Afghanistan has been on friendly terms with Germany for a long time, I feel safe here because democracy prevails in the Federal Republic.

AFGHAN HELICOPTERS REPORTEDLY ATTACK REFUGEE CAMP IN PAKISTAN

OW242005 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Oct (AFP)--Six helicopter gunships today attacked an Afghan refugee camp some 16 kms (10 miles) inside Pakistani territory, between the towns of Miranshah and Datta Khel, officials said here.

They strafed the camp for some time, the officials said. There were no reports of casualties. If confirmed, it would be the third attack over the Pakistani border since September 26 by Soviet-made helicopters, but the first against a refugee camp.

Karachi Report

BK250853 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to official sources in Islamabad, six military helicopters raided an Afghan refugee camp 10 miles inside the Pakistan territory at about 1543 [1043 GMT] yesterday afternoon. The camp is situated between Miranshah and Datta Khel, the helicopters shelled the camp for some time.

Official Pakistan statement

BK251532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] It was officially stated in Peshawar today that six MI-24 type helicopter gunships yesterday afternoon fired on an Afghan refugee camp in the Waziristan area after intruding several miles into Pakistan territory. The attack resulted in injuries to three persons.

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTS SOVIET MILITARY ACTIONS

General Border Combat

LD231137 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[M. Aftab dispatch: "'200 Soviets' Killed by Rebels"]

[Text] Islamabad--Soviet troops and Afghan mojahedin rebels have suffered heavy casualties in three days of fighting near the border with Pakistan, according to reports reaching Islamabad yesterday. The scene of the fighting was Darra Noor and Darra Paich in the Konarha Province. Diplomats confirmed that fighting has been reported in the area, but could not say how many casualties there had been. The mojahedin rebels claim to have killed 200 Soviets. The rebels, who normally understate their own losses, admitted that they had lost 20 men in the two clashes. Horses and livestock were destroyed by Soviet bombing and strafing which was used to give air cover for advancing troops and to intimidate the local population.

The fighting comes at a time when severe winter weather has already set in over much of Soviet occupied Afghanistan. In another clash at Kabul Khurd, seven miles from Kabul, the rebels succeeded in attacking a jail and freeing 50 anti-communist prionsers. Other reports say that 200 Afghan civilians were killed by Soviet MiG jets and helicopter gunships at Franza, a town of 25,000 people north of Kabul. The civilians who died were suspected of harbouring rebels who have been active in leading small bands in attacks on Soviet and Afghan Government troops in the Kabul area. During the raid the rebels shot back hitting a jet and several helicopters, according to an eyewitness. In Lowgar Province, south of Kabul, the rebels and their sympathisers suffered losses when Soviet troops and Afghan Government paramilitary forces attacked the area. At Azaaraw, the mojahedin claimed to have killed 35 Soviets and 30 Afghan Government troops, besides destroying five Soviet tanks; the rebels admitted three casualties.

Punitive Raid

LD211233 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "200 Killed by Russians as Reprisal"]

[Text] New Delhi--At least 200 men, women and children were reported dead yesterday after an attack by Soviet MiG fighters and helicopter gunships on a tiny village north of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan.

The attack was launched to punish the villagers for sheltering anti-communist "mojahedin" fighters, according to reports reaching New Delhi. At least 50 percent of the buildings in Farza, the village in the grape valley of Khodaman, were destroyed. A witness to the attack, who arrived in New Delhi, said fruit and crops were destroyed while survivors fled.

The Soviet marauders were said to have been answered by ground fire and it is claimed at at least one MiG fighter was brought down. Before the attack, the village had a population of some 25,000. The attack is typical of present Russian tactics in Afghanistan. Increasingly, vengeance raids are being launched against villages and settlements suspected of harbouring the mojahedin.

Soviets 'Woo' Rebel Factions

LD240853 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by "Our Diplomatic Correspondent": "Moscow 'Woos Afghan Rebel Groups'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is attempting to open channels of communication with some of the Afghan opposition movements based in Peshawar, two senior members of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan have claimed in London.

In a joint address to the Political Committee of the Western European Union Assembly, Mr ('Hamid Nasser Zia) and Mr (Mohammed Nazemy), deputy leaders of the front, said the Soviet Union seemed to have accepted that withdrawal from Afghanistan was a political impossibility at this time. The options open to the Russians lay between flooding the country with 250,000 troops and making overtures to factions within the six groups forming the resistance.

'TOP' SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE GENERAL VISITED KABUL

WA271100 Paris LE POINT in French 13 Oct 80 p 103

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct--General Pikalov, the top Soviet expert in Chemical warfare, has just made two lengthy stays in Kabul. These trips lend credence to information that says, in spite of denials, that the Red Army is using poison gases in Afghanistan.

REPORTAGE ON MAJLIS DISCUSSION OF HOSTAGE ISSUE

Move To Suspend Debate Rejected

GF260711 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that following its debate today the Majlis has voted to reject the proposal to suspend the discussion of the U.S. hostages issues. PARS says that the voting took place at 0930 today. A number of Majlis deputies spoke in favor and against the proposal to suspend the debate. The Majlis speaker said that the Majlis will hold another closed session today to discuss the hostages issue.

AFP on Voting, Hostility to U.S.

NC260726 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Oct (AFP)--Iranian members of parliament today expressed violent hostility to the United States in the 40 minutes of open session devoted to the American hostages before parliament went into closed-doors debate.

The move to exclude press and public came under article 69 of the Constitution which permits this at the demand of at least 11 members of parliament "when the country's security demands it."

Two MP's spoke for the closed-doors move. Nategh Nuri, one of the seven members of the committee on the hostages, said: "It is not in our interests to speak of the problem before reporters."

Another MP said: "Closed-doors debate is necessary to prevent (U.S. President Jimmy) Carter from using the debate for his propaganda."

There was no immediate indication of how long the session would go, whether it would go beyond midday prayers or when the session would become open.

Immediately after parliamentary Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani announced the opening of the hostage debate, several MP's submitted motions for the debate to be postponed or for parliament to go into closed session.

Postponement was rejected after only 87 of the 185 members present voted in favor.

One member calling for postponement said it was "to protest against the massacre at Dezful (the Khuzestan Province town attacked overnight by Iraqi missiles) and the direct intervention of the United States in the war."

Another speaker, opposing putting off the debate, also violently attacked the United States, commenting: "They are our enemy, they are supporting Iraq, they have given AWACS (flying radar aircraft) to Saudi Arabia."

But, he added: "To drop the hostage issue is not in the interests of the people."

After several members had pointed to the presence of foreign newsmen in parliament, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: "Parliament proposes that these reporters go to Dezful. I ask them if the Dezful victims (totalling 60 according to first reports) are less important than the hostages accused of espionage and who in our view are truly spies."

Open Session, Closed Session

LD261027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1051 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. In this session, which began at 0800 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, on the proposal of some deputies the investigation of the Special Commission's report on the issue of the hostages was postponed to a closed official session.

Our correspondent reports that, following a speech of one deputy in favor and one deputy against, this proposal was approved. Those who submitted the proposal were influenced by last night's missile attack by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against Dezful and submitted it in protest against U.S. interference in this war and U.S. assistance to the Iraqi Government.

The correspondent of the Central News Bureau reports that in connection with the discussion of the hostage issue today's open session was filled with spectators as well as foreign correspondents, film crews and photographers. In this connection Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I see many correspondents here. They should be asked: Is the issue of the slaughter and the crimes of Saddam's regime in the region more important or is investigating the case of 52 spy hostages? Maybe the conscience of the reporters might be awakened by witnessing the crimes of Saddam's regime in the region. You should pay attention to these important human issues taking place in the region with the incitement of the same superpower whose hostages will be discussed in the session today. Your reporting conscience should be awakened.

In this session, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani also said: You heard the report of last night's missile attack by Saddam's fascist regime against Dezful. As the Iraqis have felt endangered they continue their defeated policies and so they savagely attack the cities and thus kill defenseless people. Their aim is for the people to leave the city. However, this is a defeated policy and our people have realized these tricks. The Dezful which I have visited is aware of these tricks and will not be influenced by such intimidations. However, what is sad is the blind conscience of the propaganda loudspeakers of the world which have kept silent in the face of such crimes. This is not acceptable by any standards. While our military personnel and young people are fighting in the battlefields they thus kill with missiles defenseless people asleep in their homes at night. When they are compared in this connection with Israeli Zionists; they are alike.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani added: I don't know why the Islamic world, the leaders of the Islamic world, the press, radio and television stations of the Islamic world allow themselves to keep silent in this way and not condemn such actions which we do not intend to reciprocate.

According to the report of our correspondent, in today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly the extension of the validity of the internal constitution of the Majlis for another month was approved, so that during this period the deputies will have sufficient time in order to study the text of the new constitution. [passage omitted on discussion of a bill on salaries of retired people, and reports from committees in charge of housing, judicial matters, and revolutionary projects]

[Passage indistinct] in connection with the issue of the hostages, the speaker [not further identifiable] said: It makes no difference to us who comes to power in America. What is an issue to us is whether America has been entitled to interfere in the affairs of others through its crimes across the world and in Iran, as it is still interfering in this issue.

So the issue of the hostages should not frighten us. Since we rely upon God, we are frightened of nothing. [passage omitted on his remarks on agricultural matters]

The second speaker in today's session was Mir-Akbar Ghaffari-Gharabagh, deputy from Urumiyeh, who began his speech with greetings to Islam and the fighters of Islam who, like a mighty dyke, are standing firm against the aggressions of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces. He added: This war will continue until the complete victory of the forces of Islam and the defeat of the Ba'thist Saddam. In our Islamic and revolutionary logic peace with these infidels has no meaning. Our nation is prepared and able, even in the case of a U.S. invasion, to disgrace and defeat it in the long term. He said: From a military viewpoint, Saddam has lost his power and, with the assistance of God, in the near future the forces of Saddam will be buried in this land and Saddam will be defeated.

Addressing the Iraqi nation and other Muslim nations, the speaker said: This was is the war between Imam Hoseyn and Yazid Saddam [Yazid was the ruler who killed Imam Hoseyn]. At this time no Muslim has the right to retreat even by one step or to keep quiet. If a Muslim does this he will be ruled out of the forces of Yazid and this is treason to the blood of Imam Hoseyn, may God's peace be upon him, and his friends, and it is a treason of Islam and the Koran. He then made a few comments about the formation of the Cabinet, the formation of the court of justice and the need to carry out the affairs of the nation through legal channels. [passage omitted on the speech of Seyyed Ahmad Zarahani, deputy from Dezful, condemning the missile attack against Dezful]

The correspondent of the Central News Bureau reports that the open session of the Majlis ended at 0945, and following a break the closed session to investigate the report submitted by the Special Commission on the issue of the hostages was held.

Session Adjourns

NC261100 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament wound up its debate on the American hostage issue here today and will continue it in closed session tomorrow, several members of parliament said at the end of this morning's session.

The members said no decision had been taken on the fate of the hostages. Some members said they believed several sessions would probably be needed before any final vote could be taken.

Questioned as they left the Majlis (parliament) after their closed-doors session, the members said the complete report of a committee on the hostages had been read. This had been followed by discussion.

One member confirmed that four conditions laid down by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni figured in the report.

A suggestion that a condition be made of withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Gulf, made by the "Islamic students" who have held the 52 American hostages since November 4 last year, was rejected as "unrealistic," he added.

The member also confirmed that a demand for U.S. apologies did not figure among the conditions.

He and several other deputies said a group of members belonging to the Islamic Republic Party, who favoured freeing the hostages, seemed determined to push the debate to this solution.

27 Oct Session

LD271105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Majlis held a closed official session today. A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that the session discussed a report by the Special Commission studying the issue of the hostages and other current issues, particularly the situation on the battlefronts. The same report says that the session, which began this morning, was adjourned at 1230 and is to be resumed at 1430 this afternoon.

AFP Report

NC270940 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament, meeting in private today to discuss the future of the 53 American hostages being held here, recessed for lunch and was due to continue its closed door session this afternoon, an official spokesman said here.

The spokesman said the debate on the prisoners, who have been detained since Nov. 4 last year, was continuing.

No definite decision was taken during the morning session, parliamentarians leaving the debate said here today.

The meeting ended at midday local time and is expected to reconvene at 1430 p.m. (1100 GMT).

Tomorrow, members of parliament are expected to visit the country's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni for the feast of 'Id Ghadir Kom. The feast, marking the day Mohammad chose Ali as his successor, is the holiest in the Shi'ite Muslim calendar and the Majlis will not sit.

If no decision is reached tonight the debate will continue on Wednesday.

Parliamentarian on Hostages

NC260634 Paris AFP in English 0630 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 26 Oct (AFP)--An Iranian member of parliament told his fellow deputies this morning that it was necessary for Iran to distinguish between the American hostages who are "spies" and those who are "non-spies."

The deputy, Mola Zadeh of Gonbad, was speaking to the Majlis (parliament) before the beginning of the scheduled debate on the fate of the hostages.

"The position of the Islamic Republic as to those who are spies is clear," he said, without elaborating.

Mr. Zadeh also accused the United States of wanting to "mix the problem of the hostages with that of the war," and added: "We must not let the hostage problem scare us."

KHOMEYNI'S OFFICE: LIBERATING HOSTAGES IN GROUPS PROBABILITY

NC251828 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Tenran, 25 Oct (AFP)--The liberation of the 52 American hostages in Iran in successive groups is a "probability", the office of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said tonight.

The idea of liberating the hostages in such groups was mentioned recently by several Iranian leaders.

"We can neither confirm nor deny (the idea), but it is a probability," a spokesman for the imam's office said.

The Majlis (parliament) tomorrow is to debate the conditions for the release of the hostages held by Islamic revolutionaries here for nearly a year.

OFFICIAL REBUTS NBC STORY ON RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

NC250801 Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Oct (AFP)--An official spokesman this morning denied an American news report that Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i had said the 52 American hostages would be released tomorrow and on Monday.

The U.S. National Broadcasting Company (NBC) had affirmed last night that a Moslem diplomat at United Nations headquarters was told by Premier Raja'i there on Thursday the hostages would be freed in two stages.

That report was "completely false and Mr Raja'i never had such a talk, not even by telephone," his spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative to the Islamic militants holding the American hostages refused to comment this morning on the NBC report.

The representative, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, is also one of the seven members of the parliamentary committee drafting recommendations on what to do with the hostages.

"I am not giving my opinion on anything," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "It is the full parliament that will decide what to do."

The hojjat ol-eslam is also deputy speaker of parliament, which is scheduled to deliberate on the hostages tomorrow after receiving the hostage committee's recommendations.

All seven members of the hostage committee had been "at work" in the parliament building since 7 am this morning, a parliamentary spokesman said. He declined to specify if the seven were meeting as a committee.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini had told AFP on Thursday the hostages would be freed as soon as Washington accepted the conditions to be set by the Majlis (parliament), but would be put on trial immediately if the conditions were rejected.

Meanwhile, a senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official said today the United States should "begin to accept the conditions," which were roughly outlined for parliament by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Washington should make it clear it was ready to meet the conditions finally defined by parliament, the official added.

Since the Carter administration had shown willingness to meet the conditions indicated by Ayayollah Khomeyni, some parliamentary officials now favoured freeing the hostages, or "at least some of them," the official said.

The report of the commission on the hostages was a "short" document, which "faithfully details the conditions of the imam," Ayatollah Khomeyni, a leading member of the Islamic Republic Party said as he left the parliament building here today.

The parliamentarian, who is not a member of the commission considering the hostages, and who asked not to be named, indicated that he had read the report, but he did not know if all the members of parliament were aware of it.

He declined to comment on its contents.

AFP CITES KHO'INI ON TERMS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

NC251733 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran , 25 Oct (AFP)--The American hostages held here will be freed only when the United States fulfills all Iranian conditions for their release, but some could be freed sooner if the U.S. satisfies some of the conditions, a leading clergyman said today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the special parliamentary committee charged with setting out the terms, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE there was no question of releasing all the hostages so long as all the conditions had not been met.

But, he added: "There is a possibility we could show good will if the United States does the same."

The Iranian parliament is due to debate tomorrow the conditions for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages held here for nearly a year.

"But the United States must not think we can be fooled; history has shown that the U.S. never holds its word. The conditions must be fulfilled before we release the hostages," he said.

"We are not in a hurry to release the hostages," he said, adding: "We have no intention of helping (President Jimmy) Carter in his presidential campaign."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who is also Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative with the militant students holding the hostages, said that parliament was very angry at the United States for its alleged involvement in the war on the side of iraq. Many Iranians believe the U.S. manoeuvred Iraq into the war, he said. And Washington sent "AWACS' radar planes to Saudi Arabia and let Jordan help Iraq, he added.

The debate could be a very long one and will in any case be "a very tough one," he also said.

Kho'ini Rebuttal

JN260455 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS last night, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini denied AFP reports quoting him as saying that if the United States agrees to some of Iran's conditions, a number of the hostages will be released sooner.

Kho'ini said: AFP asked me about the general atmosphere prevailing in the Islamic Consultative Council concerning the release of the hostages. I replied: It is enough for me to say on this subject that the Islamic Consultative Council has rejected any direct or indirect talks with the United States.

How then can the general atmosphere in the Islamic Consultative Council be conducive to the release of the hostages if some of Iran's conditions are accepted while AWACS planes are stationed in the area and U.S. assistance to Jordan and Saddam is increasing?

RAFSANJANI MEETS KHOMEYNI, TIES HOSTAGES' FATE TO U.S. ACTIONS

LD261711 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and member of the Supreme Defense Council, together with 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, another member of the council, were received this afternoon by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani said, concerning his visit to the imam: after taking part in the Supreme Defense Council session, which was held in Khuzestan, we submitted the report of that session and its decisions together with the latest reports concerning the battlefronts in Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and Abadan to the imam and we asked for his views and guidance.

In response to the question of the PARS correspondent about the situation in Khuninshahr and Abadan, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The situation in Khuninshahr is critical and the situation in Abadan is relatively good. In answer to a question on why officials have kept silent in the face of the vicious attacks of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, he said: We think the people of Iraq are not supporting Saddam on this issue. We cannot hit the Iraqi cities in the same way that they strike at our cities. The fight which we have against Iraq is different from the fight which they have against us. We should try to take the revenge for these martyrs from Saddam and his clique and, of course, very soon we will do so. It will be made clear that no benefit will accrue to Saddam from these inhuman acts.

Concerning the release of the 52 American spies, which is being discussed by the news agencies these days, Hashemi Rafsanjani said: This matter is up to America itself. If America observes our just rights and respects our legitimate demands it is possible for the hostages to be released, otherwise, the hostages will be in the same position as before.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON MILITARY SITUATION

JN250614 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamen-i, His Eminence's representative at the Ministry of Defense and member of the Supreme Defense Council, yesterday afternoon. During this meeting, Khamene'i submitted a report on the situation on the battlefronts and on the movements of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS, BANI-SADR APPOINTED PRESIDENT

Discussion of Duties

LD251718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council met this afternoon in a town on the Khuzestan battlefront in order to study the situation in the war against the Ba'thist invaders. The meeting discussed the general situation on various battlefronts, particularly concerning consolidation on the southern front and around Abadan and Kuninshahr [Khorramshahr].

The meeting was attended by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president; Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis; Colonel Fakuri, the defense minister and commander of the air force; and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri and Seyyed 'Ali Asghar Parvaresh, Majlis deputies and members of the Supreme Defense Council. The Supreme Defense Council's internal regulations were also approved, with the duties of its members being specified.

After today's meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani spoke to a PARS correspondent and said: It has been decided that the Supreme defense Council will meet twice a week in order to review the war situation. He added: At today's meeting, decisions were adopted on foreign policy and missions to be sent abroad. In addition, past indefinite and ambiguous issues were arbitrated.

Commenting on foreign policy, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: in today's meeting it was decided to become active in explaining the truth about Iran's policy and establish more contacts with the world.

Bani-Sadr Appointment

LD252114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] In a meeting in one of Khuzestan's cities tonight, President and Commander in Chief, Dr Mustafa Chamran--the imam's representatives to the Supreme Defense Council--Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Zahirnezhad, commander of the land forces, and a number of (other) military commanders, the situation on the war fronts and the struggle between the Iraqi infidel mercenaries and the revolution's fighters and the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were reviewed and discussed.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i told a PARS correspondent that the president was appointed president of the Supreme Defense Council, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as vice-president and Khamene'i as the secretary and council spokesman.

Denies Capture of Khuminshahr

NC241331 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Oct (AFP)--Iran's Supreme Defence Council denied Iraq's laim today to have captured the port city of Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr]. A council spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that reports from Baghdad that Iraqi soldiers had occupied the entire city were "completely false." Iran renamed the besieged port "Khuhinshahr" (City of Blood) 4 days ago.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN MILITARY UNITS, CITIES

Visit to Mahshahr

LD251420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The battle preparedness of the Airborne Division personnel and the ground forces stationed in Mahshahr was inspected by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of all forces. According to a PARS correspondent, the president together with Colonel Fakuri, the minister of defense and the commander in chief of the air force, arrived in Mahshahr at 1100 yesterday. They immediately discussed the situation at the battle fronts in a sesstion with General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, Colonel Foruzan and the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a number of other commanders.

According to the same report, the president later visited the Airborne Division base and during this visit he talked to the helicopter pilots and was familiarized with their operations. The president then took part in a gathering of the Airborne Division and the Gendarmerie personnel stationed there. He then made a speech in which, while referring to the crucial importance of these days and emphasizing the importance of self-sacrifice and its influence on the destiny of the country, he said: What has turned despair into hope is your selflessness. The days ahead of you are even more crucial on how you will force the enemy to surrender or flee. Your aggressive spirit has motivated our other forces and God willing we will be able to attack them both on land and in the air and enter the enemy territory and show the world that when a nation and a generation rises in defense of itself, it can not be interfered with. Dr Bani-Sadr, then referring to the spirit of understanding created by the war and the facts that this spirit is similar to the one created during the days of the revolution, and emphasizing the people's support for the armed forces, said: People are aware of the equipment we had and what we used to stop the enemy. You have made the impossible happen and that is why our revolution has regained its beautiful face. The same atmosphere of purity and sincerity has been recreated and the Islamic atmosphere in the true sense of the word has been shown. Mr Bani-Sadr stressed the fact that this war took [words indistinct] away from us and now there are young people who do things that they never did before. He referred to the self-sacrifice and the spirit of the brave fighters of the revolution and said: The enemy did not think that we would be prepared to pay the price of freedom. Oil is for our sake, we are not for the sake of oil. If oil does not help us maintain our independence it better not exist to enslave us, therefore, we did not fear Abadan and neither did we fear the destruction of Khorramshahr and other cities. The enemy was not aware of the fact that the present generation in Iran is ready to take its destiny in its own hands and pay the price for it too. The president then expressed his hopes that the nation of Iraq would revolt in time and topple the puppet regime in Iraq so that the two nations of Iran and Iraq could form a united front to throw the superpowers out of the region.

The same report says that the president, together with military commanders and Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, inspected the battle preparedness of a group of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and talked to the officers and soliders and urged them to exercise more severe action in order to eliminate the enemy. The president and the minister of defense left Mahshahr at 1700 yesterday.

Speech in Dezful

LD261132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the Tehran Friday imam and the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, who at present are at the battlefront, this morning visited the residential areas of Dezful which have been destroyed by Russian-made missiles fired by the Iraqis. They talked to the residents of the champion city of Dezful.

According to a PARS correspondent, in a speech delivered at a gathering of people in Dezful the president praised their resistance and perseverence and asked them to maintain their patience. The president stated: So far as I am concerned, as long as I live I will not give up obtaining revenge for the crimes of the Ba'thists and will do everything in my power to ensure our victory in this war. the people of Dezful, chanting slogans supporting the president, shouted: Bani-Sadr Answers Missiles With Missiles.

RAJA'I IN ESFAHAN PROVINCE ON INSPECTION TOUR

GF260724 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has arrived in Esfahan Province on an inspection tour. He is accompanied by several senior officials.

IRAQ'S DECISION TO TWO SHIPS TO BASRA DENOUNCED

JN250621 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80

["Text" of 24 October statement by Foreign Ministry of Islamic Republic of Iran denouncing Iraq's decision to tow foreign ships from Arvand Rud to Basra]

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had previously agreed, on 12 September, to allow foreign merchant ships besieged in Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] to leave without any danger and in a legal manner. The Iranian Government had communicated this decision to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Iraq's violation of this decision, however, reveals another aspect of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's intransigence.

In contrast to the Iranian Government's decision to allow foreign ships to leave the battle scenes safely under the UN flag, not only did the Iraqi Government prohibit these ships from leaving by using weak and illegal pretexts as to Iraqi sovereignty over Arvand Rud and the need for these ships to hoist the Iraqi flag instead of the UN flag, but according to information received, it decided, upon Saddam Husayn's instructions, to tow these ships to Basra port.

Saddam Husayn's decision to tow foreign ships to Basra against their will and in violation of the law confirms previous statements issued by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the use of these ships by the Iraqi Armed Forces as a shield to attack the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This stand also shows the patience of the Muslim Iranian soldiers, who, so far, have refrained from firing on these vessels [words indistinct] for the countries which own these vessels and which were forced to remain anchored.

[Signed] Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQ RELEASES IRANIAN DIPLOMATS, FAMILIES

LD251810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that 13 members of the joint secretariat of Iran and Iraq, as well as their families, were released by Iraq following efforts made by the Foreign Ministry through the United Nations. They arrived in Kuwait and enjoy the protection of the Islamic Republic (?Embassy) in Kuwait; arrangements for their return to Iran are being made.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS MISSILE ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS

LD271252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In connection with the diabolic missile attack by the Iraqi mercenaries on residential areas in Dezful, the Islamic Foreign Ministry issued a statement, drawing the attention of all international bodies and organizations to these inhuman acts. Here is the text of the statement, which was made available today to the Central News Bureau:

In the name of God. The specter of destruction imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime on the liberated and Muslim Iranian people continues to spread its wings over villages and towns as well as the innocent and defenseless.

Every day, a great many of our compatriots are sacrificed as a result of savagery and the violation of all human and international norms by the fascist Iraqi regime. The most recent missile attack by this regime on residential areas in Dezful in October was its latest example.

Facing this tragic incident, which resulted in the deaths of more than 70 and the wounding of hundreds of children and civilian men and women, the Islamic Foreign Ministry addresses itself to the awakened conscience of the world and all international bodies and organizations, asking how, by any law, moral standard or international norm can one justify an attack by heavy and long-range missiles in the middle of the night on unarmed civilians still in bed?

The Islamic Republic Foreign Ministry, while expressing its strong protest and condemning this criminal act by announcing it to world peace-loving people, for the purpose of safeguarding the sanctity and values of humanity, of which solidarity and sympathy between people is one, expects them to severely condemn these savage and inhuman acts immediately; for any delay or silence against these acts will not only make it a subject to be judged by the watchful conscience of nations and future human history, but it would probably encourage the criminals to again violate human dignity.

LABOR MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST SABOTAGING PRODUCTION

LD261822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has announced that it thanks and praises brother and sister workers who are the supporting force of the army of Islam in the battle against infidels, who have proven their revolutionary maturity in the trenches of monotheism and with full understanding and unity of expression, raising domestic output by making maximum use of existing resources behind their barricades, and who are repaying their moral debt to Islam and Iran by working overtime. At the same time, the announcement states, we warn those few hirelings and [words indistinct] who are trying, by infiltrating the solid ranks of the workers in industrial and productive units, to sabotage [words indistinct] enemy, that any act of sabotage in the field of production and distribution, closing down or collaboration in plotting on the basis of unwarranted demands and contrary to the country's current regulations and the decrees of the Revolution Council, will be regarded as an act by the enemy's fifth column and these hirelings will be treated in accordance with rules in force in times of war.

Meanwhile, in order to increase efficiency managers, in consultation with Islamic councils in factories, should arrange shifts and working hours during wartime in such a way as to strike a heavy blow at the aggressive enemy by increasing production.

CHAMRAN URGES VOLUNTEERS TO TAKE MILITARY TRAINING

LD252158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, tonight in an interview with PARS said: On the Ahvaz front, the soldiers and defenders of revolution are fighting day and night against the enemy and Saddam's mercenaries are denied the least opportunity to react.

He said the enemies of Islam in the Ahvaz region are being destroyed and forced to retreat.

Dr Chamran added: In order to launch commando raids on the Ahvaz front, the necessary coordination between various forces of the army, the people's forces, the revolution guards corps, and the soldiers has been completed by the commando headquarters.

Dr Chamran, while thanking the volunteers who are going to the battlefronts to fight the infidels, asserted that in order to achieve a speedy victory, it is better to undergo the necessary military training prior to departure for the battlefronts.

TEHRAN RADIO COMMENTARIES ON HOSTAGE ISSUE REPORTED

Spare Parts Trade Ridiculed

LD241522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, official organ of the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party, whose contents are always acceptable to the Baghdad government, in its editorial on 22 October wrote: Carter is trying to make use of the Iran-Iraq war for his victory in the American presidential elections and to place a sufficient amount of weapons at the disposal of Iran in return for the release of the American hostages, so that Iran can expel Iraqi forces from its soil.

The Iraqi Ba'thist Government officials, who are hiding their excessive happiness at the possibility of a political bargain between Iran and America behind a veil of anxiety and suspicion concerning Carter's exploitation of this imposed war, might have forgotton that on the day after the savage invasion of Iran by Saddam's forces Carter said: I hope the war between Iraq and Iran will lead to the release of the hostages. Again, if owing to the recent disorder reigning in Iraq the politicians of Baghdad have not been able to gain access to Carter's remarks over the past few days, we wish to remind them that in one of his election speeches which was delivered in Miami on 21 October, Carter said: The American hostages will certainly be released before the end of the Iran-Iraq war and will return to their homes safe and sound. In addition to that, if they refer to the 23 October issue of the Washington POST they will see that Edmund Muskie emphasized that America has reminded the Iranian leaders that the release of the hostages would be basically in the interest of Iran and that under the present conditions, when Iran needs international support owing to its conflict with Iraq, the release of the hostages would have special benefits for Iran.

On the other hand, we have seen that during the past week the American mass media have been busy day and night with extensive propaganda concerning the hostage issue and are continually fabricating reports indicating that this problem will be solved in the near future, and that planes filled with spare parts are ready for take-off at American airports to fly to Iran.

Therefore, in view of all the reports of the past week, which unanimously put the best and the easiest solutions at the disposal of Iran, so that by making use of them Iran can rid itself of the invasion of the Ba'thist forces and the madness of Saddam's mercenaries, it is very strange that Iran has not yet expressed its willingness to accept all this generosity and kindness of the American Government and still persists with its original position, which is compliance with the conditions to be set by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

To answer this question, we have to return to the contents of the ATH-THAWRAH editorial of 22 October, which said: Carter is trying to make use of the Iran-Iraq war for his victory. In this article Carter was accused of being ready to provide Iran with sufficient weapons in return for the release of the hostages so that Iran could expel the Iraqi forces from its soil. In order to further emphasize the apparent and decietful anxiety of the Iraqi Government, it quoted Sa'dun Hammadi during a meeting with Edmund Muskie in America when he told him that America should remain neutral in this conflict and should refrain from sending spare parts to Iran, because if America did not maintain complete neutrality in this war the Iraqi Government would consider America to be directly responsible.

Before answering the main point at issue, we should first ask Mr Sa'dun Hammadi whether the presence of American AWACS planes in Arabia an be regarded as a sign of American neutrality in this war or not. What about the (?talks) which America is at the moment busy delivering to the Jordanian Government? Have officials in Baghdad been heard even once to protest the existence of American AWACS planes in Arabia or American tanks in Jordan or to regard them as signs of America's lack of neutrality in this war? Certainly not. If Mr Sa'dun Hammadi can make it clear in whose interest in this imposed war are these two cases of clear and open American assistance, the solution of the problem will be very easy and there will not longer be any need to divulge hundreds of instances of secret and covert assistance rendered by America to Iraq over the past month.

Let us see why recently the expressions of concern of the Iraqi Government at the possibility of a political deal between America and Iran--which according to the officials in Baghdad will lead to the release of the hostages and American assistance in repulsing the Iraqi aggressors--have come to a climax, and basically which of the two countries Iran and Iraq will benefit from American assistance to Iran to repulse the Ba'thist forces. As you know, as all the plans of America and its allies to destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran as a result of the lightning invasion of Iran by Saddam Husayn's mercenaries came to naught, and as basically their satanic design, contrary to the wishes of the world powers, took a completely different turn, it is therefore very natural that they should engage in some activity as soon as possible--before the epic deeds of the Muslim nations of Iran caused amazement throughout the world and before the power of the faith and beliefs of the people of Iran brought complete disgrace, shame and defeat on all the satanic and inhuman American forces--to diminish the value and importance of this great historical reality, lest later other deprived and oppressed nations might wish to emulate it, and, by defying all the material values of the present world, smash the snout of the demonic forces with their bare hands.

It is because of this fact that those ludicrous scenes are created in the American mass media, and they incessantly talk of America's readiness to come quickly to the assistance of Iran, so that, by deceiving Iran and pointing to a quick and joyful victory, they can make our nation concede acceptance of American assistance. Of course, it need not be said that only one positive sign from Iran will be sufficient for the Ba'thist forces to return immediately to their original borders. We are confident that even before an American plane carrying American spare parts to Iran arrives the Iraqi Government will, by recalling its mercenaries, admit defeat through its bugles and trumpets throughout the world, and will chant such a dirge about American treachery against Arab ideals and American support for Iran to stop Iraqi victories from expanding the Arab homeland, a dirge that will even make Moshe Dayan and Begin weep.

So when we hear of Iraqi officials or read of their newspapers condemning America beforehand for assistance it has never given to Iran, we should immediately be aware of the plots hatched by the very same America and its friends, and the intention to announce the certain defeat of IRaq as the result of American power and not of the force of Iranian belief, thus achieving two aims, that is to say to nip in the bud a great universal power, the power of people's belief which is being born in that bud, and to prevent it spreading to other nations, and also to link the defeat of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government with the American intervention, and in this way gain an interesting victory over this disgrace and prevent the nation of Iraq from revolting against their bloodthirsty rulers because of the waste of lives and equipment.

And since all these puppet shows need a pretext, the hostage issue has come to their rescue and has provided the friends and allies of the White House and their Iraqi mercenaries with the best excuse to explain why the United States did not come to the help of Iran at the beginning.

And of course, in the middle of all this, Carter is using the hostage issue as a useful excuse to fill his ballot boxes; and using the deceitful maneuvers of the past few days, he intends to kill two birds with one stone, that is to say to save Saddam from the disgrace of defeat by Iran and also to fool the ignorant masses of Americans into letting Carter ride on their backs for four more years.

But the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran who, particularly after establishing all the legal institutions of the country, by the grace of God and away from the rotten and ludicrous regulations of the international games of politics and relying only on Islam and honest methods in following its principles, up to now have shown that they will never be influenced by such playacting, and by following the teachings of the imam of the nation, all on their own, will act in the interest of the Islamic country of Iran and its Muslim nation.

Iranian officials are well aware that the United States, even without the slightest positive sign from Iran regarding the release of the hostages, is ready to open up the flow of spare parts and ammunition to our country in order to release the Iraqi Government from the deadlock it is involved in and prevent the Iraqi nation from revolting against the Ba'thists, since what is at stake here is not only the fate of presidential elections, but rather the fate of American imperialism, and the fact that if the legend of the Iranian nation's resistance and the importance of Islamic teachings in this nation's hearty defense against blasphemy and suppression is not crushed as soon as possible, all the military power of imperialism and its arsenals will not be worth a penny. The White House officials are well aware that if they do not attribute Iraq's defeat by Iran to the American assistance to Iran using crushing propaganda as soon as possible, they will not be able to stand the frightful storm of the Islamic revolution which, after Iraq and the Jordanian Husayn, will rid all the region of its similar evil rulers. And since the Americans know that if all the Middle East is controlled by the Muslim revolutionaries, then there will not be any sign of the usurping Zionist government in Palestinian territory, they are quite willing to provide Iran not only with these 52 hostages but with 520 hostages, and in return receive a hopeful smile from the Government of Iran, and following that open the flow of their help toward us.

But we are sure that their futile efforts will not result in the slightest compromise by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the nation of Iran will never agree to the release of the American hostages unless all the conditions set by the Islamic Majlis are accepted by America. Of course it is obvious that in the case of this happening, America would deal the most fatal blow to the foundations of its own economy by returning all the wealth of the doomed shah. And after that it would see all its friends and international plunderers distrusting America, and gradually transferring all the results of the blood sucked from the world's oppressed masses from American banks to deposit them in a place where the owner will abide by the rules of trust and honesty in distributing the loot.

Carter 'Psychological Warfare' Attacked

GF251750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 2524 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] These days, Carter has again started shedding crocodile tears for our Islamic Republic and has announced that he is prepared to supply our army with spare parts if we agree to release the spies who are being detained by our student followers of the imam.

These days, Carter has started denouncing the aggression launched against us on his behalf by the pharaoh of Iraq, crazy Saddam. He has done so in order to rescue Saddam's throne, which is receiving crushing blows from our brave army and the growing Islamic Revolution in Iraq.

By so doing, Carter does not intend to approach our revolution. Rather, he plans to rescue his cowardly agent. This war, which Saddam is waging on behalf of U.S. imperialism, has not ended yet, as this decaying regime is receiving a succession of defeats. Fighting arenas have proved to Saddam and his gang that the unholy task that has been assigned to them is difficult, especially when carried out by an army that does not have faith in this war and even sympathizes with the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Regarding the press and the fabricated propaganda being spread by the mercenary media in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf, Europe and the United States--which are paid by the Iraqi regime--the media's resources have been consumed, and they have lost the people's respect--in spice of the support some people pretend to give them--through the exploitation of patriotism and its deceiving means. Thus, Carter's task and the task of his administration is to deploy psychological warfare on the battlefield in order to distort the Islamic Revolution's image and hopefully influence the stance of the revolution's supporters and allies. Carter hopes to take all those who have adopted neutral positions or remained quiet and incite them to grasp the straw of hope and support the alleged nationalist war being led by the disgrace of Arabs, Saddam.

Despite all the support the tyrant Saddam's regime has received from the famous Jordanian and well-known butcher and the rest of the members of the imperialist, nationalist, propagandist club, this shaky regime has begun to feel exposed to scandal in Iraq and before Arab, Islamic and international public opinion for waging war on America's behalf. This will reflect on Saddam and his regime, and will not only expose the real goals of his aggression but also further uproot him.

No one now doubts that our revolution's fundamental fight since its eruption was and still is an open war against U.S. imperialism and its supporters and interests in the region. All we have seen in Saddam's war against us is the spearhead of the United States, and nothing else. Whether Saddam is defeated and overthrown, or his end is delayed for some time, God forbid, our war against U.S. imperialism will not stop or weaken, God willing. Our conflict with the United States is a conflict for survival. We have said so and practice what we have said. This is indeed one of the justifications for the presence and continuation of this revolution.

If this is the truth, we must add to it the fact that through the Islamic character of the revolution and the noble goals of the revolution, such as rescuing and protecting the oppressed, we can realize the implication of the Saddam-Carter war against us. This itself is why Carter has practiced hypocrisy and tried to distort the image of the revolution by deploying the weapon of psychological warfare. Our revolution has destroyed all the psychological barriers and made a fool of the imperialists' computers and their psychological warfare. Does Carter think that--through his lame puppet, Saddam--he can use his worn weapons against us? Our masses' morals have surpassed these weapons after achieving with blood historic success in the bloody battles of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and on every single inch of our sacred Islamic land. Indeed, it is a struggle that will continue until the thrones of tyrants all tyrants, are overthrown.

U.S. Concessions Scorned

GF271008 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 27 Oct

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When those who have followed the hostage issue from the very first day are asked: Why these U.S. concessions at this particular time? It is necessary in order to answer this question to know the motives that prompted the United States to make these concessions and the objectives it hopes to achieve. In order to know these motives and objectives it is necessary to review Iran's stand on this issue.

Everyone knows that Iran's objective on the issues of the spy hostages is: First, to cut off the U.S. hand which hatches vile plots against Muslim Iran and Islam; second: To have the United States admit its crimes against the Iranian people during the buried Shah's reign, to return all his assets which he looted from the people and consequently to end the prestigious image of the arrogart United States among the world's weak peoples.

We have said that everyone, and especially the United States, is fully aware of these objectives of Iran's on the hostage issue. The United States initially (?refused), however, to meet these Iranian demands because it had not yet understood the Islam that stands so proud in Iran that all arrogant devils of its ilk bow to. It is the pride of righteousness, whose flavor the U.S. Government has never tasted.

What is strange is that the United States should be so eager to make many concessions in favor of the Islamic Republic of Iran in return for the hostages' release at the same time as the war of aggression that is being waged by the infidel Saddam's regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The question is why.

Everyone knows that imperialism deceives and cheats. This is its policy with the peoples of the world. By making these concessions, the United States wants Iran to say: Yes, I accept. The United States wants only this phrase, so that Carter can use it as a trump card in the presidential election. When he is reelcted, as a result of this ruse, he will discard these pledges and concessions.

Another point: Why all this publicity and trumpeting for these concessions by the international media? The reason is clear: The United States wants to divert the Iranian leaders' attention away from the principal issue of the hour--the confrontation of the infidel Ba'thist aggression against the territory and security of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but the United States will never be able to achieve this, for there are men in Iran who know all of Satan's tricks. Realizing this U.S. deception and the media's distortion, Tehran Friday Imam Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i unmasked the deception, falsification and distortion by Western media against the Islamic revolution, whose aim is to divert the people's attention away from the present issue. Khamene'i explained the Iranian Government's stand toward the U.S. Government when he declared: We are enemies of the United States and the United States is our enemy. Can there be any ambiguity after such clarity?

The Iranian people are not unfamiliar with the Western media's deception and distortion of the facts so as to fall victim to the diabolical U.S. tricks. Let the United States know that Carter is heroic Iran's catch and that this catch will not escape from it until he falls from his tyrannical throne. Let the United States also know that the issue now is not one of hostages but that of destroying the U.S. idol in Iraq, the infidel Saddam.

Hostages Release 'Wishful Thinking'

JN270948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0852 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Unattributed talk: "The United States and Daydreaming"]

[Text] At last, they are indulging in hopes for the release of the hostages detained in the stronghold of Islam, they are daydreaming and indulging in wishful thinking for the following reasons:

Although 1 year has passed since the detention of this sabotage gang, the United States and world imperialism are unable to find any solution to this problem which has crushed their arrogance and humiliated them. They have been busy day and night, scratching their brains, hatching plots, making open threats and striking alliances which have brought together the despots and midgets of the earth, but all that has failed miserable and ended in great loss.

The second reason which has made them indulge in their dreams is the noble and solid Islamic stand manifested in the steadfastness of the leader imam and the millions of faithful. This nobility in vision and stand was not taken into consideration by the United States or by the East and West. They were unable to take this nobility into consideration because they are too small to understand Islam, the leadership of the Islamic revolution and the noble spirit inherent in Islam and the leader imam, may God protect.

Proof of this is that we find them these days bragging about the imminent release of the hostages. They are hoping for the great day when Iran will release the U.S. detainees. Their hordes of journalists and news correspondents have left the United States and other places for Germany on the basis of a rumor that Iran would release the U.S. spies and repatriate then through Germany. This is the rumor with which they want to gratify themselves.

They do not know the real position of Islamic Iran; namely, that we will not hand over any of the hostages unless the United States succumbs to the demands of the Islamic revolution and the decisions of the leader imam. This is an established fact which cannot change. Islam is too strong for its stand to be shaken by the atmosphere and circumstances created by the United States and by the cards and equations with which imperialism is trying to play. Here they are now after their cards have been played and their plans have failed. They can only escape the fire of Islam by succumbing to Islam's just and humane demands. Victory is from God.

KUNA: BANI-SADR MEETS VINOGRADOV, PROTESTS SOVIET AID TO IRAQ

LD270844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 October (KUNA)--It was learned here today that Iran has strongly protested to the USSR against Iraq's use of Soviet Tupolev bombers in raids on Iranian targets and also against Moscow's persistent supply of arms and military hardware to Iraq, despite its declaration of neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian war. Informed sources have stated that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr made this protest during a meeting he had recently with the USSR Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov.

According to the sources, Bani-Sadr told the Soviet ambassador that the long-range Tupolev bombers were supplied to Iraq "on condition" that they would be used against Israel only. He pointed out to him that Moscow informed the Iranian Government of this condition prior to its delivery of these bombers to Baghdad. The sources added that President Bani-Sadr also asked Vinogradov for a clarification of the USSR's position with regard to what he described as the supply of arms to Iraq via the Jordanian port of Aqaba, despite Moscow's declaration of neutrality in the Gulf war. President Bani-Sadr, the sources added, also raised the question fo the "regular supply of essential strategic information" to Iraq by Soviet spy aircraft. The Iraqis have used their bombers on numerous occasions to strike sensitive targets deep in Iran since the outbreak of the war toward the end of last month.

The sources said that Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov affirmed to Bani-Sadr that his country adheres to its neutral stand in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and that he will convey the Tehran Government's protest to his government. The Soviet ambassador, the sources said, for his part protested to Bani-Sadr against Iran's announcement that the USSR had offered to supply it with arms, saying that the United States has used this announcement, which is untrue, to achieve numerous "gains." The Iranian Announcement came in the wake of a meeting held between Vinogradov and Iranian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Raja'i earlier this month but was strongly denied by Moscow. The Iranians accuse Moscow and Washington of supporting Iraq in the war against them.

The informed sources also said that Vinogradov told the Iranian president that such baseless reports have caused great embarrassement to the USSR and that their repetition could create "ill-feelings" between Iran and the USSR.

AHVAZ FRIDAY IMAM URGES IRAQIS TO PROTEST AGAINST SADDAM HUSAYN

GF241606 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Friday prayers were held today in Ahvaz led by the Ahvaz Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Taheri. The sermon was heard by tens of thousands of zealous Ahvaz citizens.

The Ahvaz Friday imam urges the Arab Muslim and oppressed masses to march to Karbala' and An-Najaf in order to express their opposition to the criminal Saddam regime through solgans, statements and demonstrations. The Ahvaz friday imam assured the Iraqi people that our Muslim pilots will never inflict harm on those two towns.

TWO EXECUTED FOR COLLABORATING WITH IRAQIS

GF260800 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Pars reports that the death sentence has been carried out on 'Abdul "Aziz Rashidi and Faraj al-E Naser for taking part in clandestine meetings with agents of the Ba'thist regime, distributing arms among counterrevolutionary elements in the south of the country, directly cooperating with Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in Iran and carrying out espionage activities. They were sentenced to death by a special revolution court.

NIOC RADIO: SADDAM HUSAYN SOWING SECTARIAN DISCORD

GF260832 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0805 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Talk in the vernacular entitled: "Caution: Caution!"]

[Text] Brothers in Iraq, nowadays the infidel Saddam is spreading sectarianism among Muslims in Iraq. He is printing leaflets in which he claims that the Shi'ites are against the Sunnis, and if the Shi'ites should come to power they will try to take actions that are against the laymen [abna' al-'ammah] and so on and so forth. He has also printed other leaflets under the pretence that they have been written by the laymen [abna'al-'ammah]. What's in these leaflets? These leaflets attack the Shi'ites.

Saddam has not only printed leaflets, he has sent many of his henchmen to Sunni areas in Iraq, the areas inhabited by our brothers the laymen [Abna' Al-'ammah] in Iraq to tell them that the Shi'ites are the enemies of Islam and do not know the Koran or Islam, and so on and so forth.

We appeal to our brothers in Iraq to beware of such false claims. The malicious Saddam has no respect for Islam, the Koran, Sunnis or Shi'ites. He has sold the Koran; he has sold religion and the country. Beware and be vigilant, it is better to lose one's sight than to lose one's perception, O brothers.

IRAQI ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTEDLY FIGHTING ARMY

GF261035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] In a report the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq has announced that 13 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed by fighters in Karbala' and Ath-Thawrah. A number of tanks which were besieged by the fighters in Ath-Thawrah were also set on fire. The report adds: by demolishing residential houses in Basra and accusing the revolutionary forces of perpetrating this action, the Ba'thist forces are seeking to sow discord among citizens, however, the Muslim and struggling Iraqi people are well aware of Saddam's intrigues against Islam.

IRAQI KURDS IN IRAN DENOUNCE HAMMADI'S CLAIM AT UN

GF270728 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Kurdish refugees living in Iran have issued a statement denouncing the false claims of Sa'dun Hammadi, Saddam's foreign minister, at the United Nations. The statement said that the claim of the Iraqi regime's foreign minister, Sa'dun Hammadi, at the United Nations that Iraqi Kurdish refugees living in Iran have been prevented from returning to Iraq is false and baseless. It is just like the claims of Iraqi media on repeated proclamations of amnesty for the Kurds and its urging of the Kurds to return to their homeland.

This claim is mere hallucination, it adds. We Iraqi Kurds living in Iran once again condemn the aggression and dishonorable actions of the Iraqi regime and declare our support for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We thank this government for its care and concern for all refugees.

AFP: IRANIAN STUDENTS INVADE OWN EMBASSY IN ISLAMABAD

BK141630 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Oct (AFP)--About 30 Iranian students invaded their embassy here early today and barricaded themselves inside a room for two hours. After lengthy negotiations with Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Ganjidoost the students left, but later they returned and a diplomat was struck. In fighting with embassy guards a shot was fired, according to neighbours, and pakistani police took up positions around the embassy but did not intervene. Neither the embassy nor the students would comment on the incident but an unofficial Iranian source said the students were in dispute with the embassy official dealing with their affairs.

JORDANIAN IMAM SUPPORTS KHOMEYNI, LEADS MARCH

GF261527 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A report from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Damascus, citing eyewitnesses in a town in southern Jordan near the Saudi border, says the imam of a mosque in that city attacked Saddam's puppet regime after the 'Id Al-Adha prayers and called him an agent of the United States and the Zionist entity. The imam also declared his support for the Islamic Revolution and the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, and prayed for Iran's victory.

The congregation took to the street after the prayers. They carried pictures of Imam Khomeyni and chanted "Long Live Khomeyni" and "Victory for the Islamic Revolution." The report says shah Husayn sent security forces, dressed in civilian clothes, to quell the masses. A clash broke out and police intervened under the pretext of separating the two parties. The report adds: A number of supporters of the Islamic Revolution were wounded and the mosque's imam was badly injured.

SOMALI ISLAMIC PARTY DENOUNCES IRAQI AGGRESSION

GF251155 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Somali Islamic Party [Al-Hizb al-Islami as-Sumali] has issued a statement condemning the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The statement says in part: Since the world's first Islamic revolution has been attacked by a new Abu Jahl [a notorious opponent of the prophet Muhammad] the Somali Islamic Party and the Islamic movement in Somalia declare their support for the Islamic revolution in its struggle against the enemies of Islam. The statement urges Islamic movements throughout the world to declare their support for Iran's Islamic Revolution.

BAKHTIAR MEETS GENERALS, OPPOSITION PERSONALITIES

WA271000 ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Paris, 9 Oct--Sources close to Bakhtiar, former Iranian prime minister, disclosed the secrets of the mysterious trip which he undertook beginning this week. The sources stated that Bakhtiar visited the Portuguese capital in the beginning of his secret trip where he met with a group of former Iranian military leaders who escaped from Iran following the Iranian revolution. Bakhtiar then went to a nearby capital close to the battlefield, and met with other former Iranian military leaders and some Iranian opposition personalities. Close sources to Bakhtiar further asserted that Iranian opposition will move in the near future to carry out sabotage operations inside Iran in an effort to topple the present regime.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 223-232

223: Raids on Iraqi Positions

LD241250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Communique 223 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear, Muslim and committed Iranian compatriots: The brave and valiant fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out the following activities on 23 September 1980 [as heard: radio says "1 Mehr 1359"] in order to destroy the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces:

The destruction of the Iraqi ammunition depot southeast of Sulaymaniyah, up to 80 percent of it;

The destruction of Aras garrison, up to 15 percent;

The complete destruction of a mobile radar station near the town of Irbil;

The destruction of part of (?'Abrah) garrison in Iraq;

The bombing of (Zuhaba) garrison in northwest Iraq. The amount of destruction caused in this operation was 20 percent;

The destruction of enemy armored columns and supply vehicles in Susangerd and Bostan regions and in the west of Ahvaz;

The bombing and destruction of (Dobirah) artillery group and armored forces of the enemy in Bostan region;

The destruction of a part of the infidel, aggressive Iraqi forces in the Western parts of Khuninshahr;

Also the destruction of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces staioned on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr and Salamcheh-Khuninshahr axes. In patrol flights in Zanjan region one of the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was involved in an accident and its self-sacrificing pilot attained the honor of martyrdom.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

224: Further Attacks

LD241102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Communique 224 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots:

1. Brave and valiant entrenched fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday and today, 24 October, brought the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the eastern side of Iraq under continuous fire, and have inflicted heavy losses upon the mercenary enemy.

2. The self-sacrificing fighters of the airborne section of the ground forces, the Airborne Division, at 1400 on 23 October attacked the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists who were retreating toward their own territory in Ilam district, and destroyed seven enemy trucks containing ammunition and a number of vehicles carrying fuel for the enemy forces, and killed a number of the infidel Ba'thist forces.

In another attack they destroyed the (?Bidraj) post in which the mercenary Iraqi forces were stationed and killed the forces stationed in the post.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

225: Iraqi Retreat From Ahvaz

LD241720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Communique 225 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and committed compatriots: Relying on God, your fighting brothers continue their battle against the satanic army and inflict decisive and deadly blows each minute on the infidel enemy. Today, Friday, 24 October, as a result of the Islamic Republic's artillery fire, the enemy forces in Ahvaz suffered considerable casualties and damage, leading to the enemy being forced to retreat.

Moreover, as a result of air raids by the fighters of the Islamic Republic on the enemy forces at Allah Akhbar hills, they suffered considerable damage, and their positions were destroyed. Following a daring assault by the Islamic fighting forces on the Iraqi mercenaries, 15 tanks and 10 enemy vehicles were destroyed. Also, an artillery logistics unit was captured intact.

On the western front, as a result of heavy artillery fire by the brave Islamic forces on the enemy's 55-mm artillery, one 55-mm Iraqi gun was completely destroyed, and the enemy suffered considerable casualties and damage.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

226: Further Successes Against Iraqis

LD241948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1903 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Communique 226 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: The daring and eagle-like ground forces air corps in the southwestern part of the country inflicted the following casualties and damage on the infidel and mercenary enemy:

1. Ten tanks and their crews were destroyed;

2. Eight military vehicles and one Katuysha missile launcher vehicle as well as one bulldozer and one [word indistinct] were destroyed along with all their personnel;

3. More than 60 enemy military personnel, trying to flee and who refused surrender, were killed;

4. Five enemy personnel surrendered;

5. One amphibious enemy vehicle was destroyed; and

6. Five infidel enemy artillery positions were destroyed and their personnel captured.

During these operations the air corps personnel and equipment did not suffer any damage.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

227: 22, 24 Oct Raids

LD242120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Communique 227 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim sisters and brothers: The fighting and brave valiant men of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are vigilantly trying day and night to eliminate the infidel enemy and God Almighty in all cases is helping these devotees of Islam.

1. Your victorious brothers in the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in additional successes today, 24 October, succeeded in destroying 15 light and heavy vehicles and more than 50 enemy personnel in the Dezful region.

2. A group of the brave valiant men of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 October, during an ambush operation in the Ilam region, by mining the enemy's communication road axis succeeded in destroying 1 enemy vehicle, killing 11 Iraqi invaders and injuring 3 more.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

228: Gendarmerie Successes

LD250608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Communique 228 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Part of the activities of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Friday, 24 October, yesterday, is announced to Muslim compatriots:

1. In a fight between the valiant forces of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and infidel forces in the western part of the country, two ranges of the Chaghavand heights were captured by our country's forces;

2. During a heroic operation by the gendarmerie forces, in which the brave and Muslim tribesmen of the region took part to smash the blasphemous mercenaries in the region of Ilam, 12 invaders were killed and 30 of them were wounded;

3. In another border strip of the Ilam region, as a result of heavy mortar fire from Gendarmerie Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the support of Malekshahi tribesmen, Iraqi mercenary forces were forced to retreat.

Also, during another operation at 0800 on Thursday, 23 October by the same fighters in the region of Ilam, two enemy vehicles were destroyed and 20 mercenaries were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

229: Airborne Successes

LD261149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1107 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Communique 229 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting nation of Iran: The enemy-crushing, iron-winged heroes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their brave operations from 0700 yesterday to 0700 today have achieved the following results in fighting the infidel aggressive enemy:

They attacked the ammunition dump, supply stores, and plane hangers at Tikrit base and inflicted heavy damage.

In the Ahbaz region, in several lightning attacks a number of armored vehicles and tanks of the enemy were destroyed, and in another skillful attack in the same region 14 trucks and 10 armored personnel carriers were destroyed and 15 to 20 enemy tanks were damaged.

On the Abadan-Ahvaz-Mahshahr axis, the armored artillery units of the enemy were attacked, and on the Shalamcheh-Pol-e Now axis and to the north of Khuninshahr considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy armored forces.

Also one fighter belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit and downed by enemy fire. The fate of the pilot is not yet known.

230: Abadan Clashes

LD261732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Communique 230 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The fighting and valiant forces of Islam's army, in their brave attacks on 25 October 1980 against the Iraqi Ba'th infidels, achieved the following successes:

1. During the battle between the brave and Muslim forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, Gendarmerie, Revolution Guards Corps, personnel of the oppressed organization and people's forces and the reactionary and false regime of the Iraq around Abadan the following losses and damages were inflicted on the enemy: Two MiG's were downed; 5 artillery pieces were destroyed; and 20 tanks were destroyed.

Also during these operations a number of personnel carriers and vehicles carrying supplies were destroyed and more than 150 enemy personnel were killed and a large number were injured.

2. The fighting personnel of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic's Army ambushed the enemy in the region north of Abadan and inflicted the following losses on the Iraqi invaders: Three of the mercenaries' ammunition tents were destroyed; six enemy fortifications were completely destroyed; and one tank and two military vehicles were destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

231: Iraqi Losses in Ilam, Dezful

LD262126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Communique 231 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Fighting and Muslim compatriots of Iran, following attacks today by the fighting helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army on the invader enemy, the following losses and casualties were inflicted on the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries:

1. Ilam region: A guided missile launcher platform mounted on a personnel carrier was destroyed; four artillery pieces were destroyed; and, one military truck and four tanks were destroyed. An enemy ammunition dump, which burned for several hours, was also destroyed.

2. Dezful region: Eight Iraqi invader light and heavy vehicles were destroyed and about 20 enemy personnel were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

232: 26 Oct Military Achievements

LD270926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Communique 232 of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: On 26 October the fighters of the Iranian Air Force launched a series of fierce raids on the Iraqi mercenaries and scored the following victories:

1. The destruction of Iraqi bunkers, one military building and two armored personnel carriers along the border region, west of Iranshahr;

2. The destruction of an Iraqi military garrison on the western bank of the Arvand Rud;

3. The destruction of part of (Panjkuh) garrison on enemy territory;

4. The destruction of party of an Iraqi armored brigade near (Panjkuh) garrison;

5. The bombing of enemy artillery and tank units in the border regions west of Ahvaz;

6. The bombing of an expanded enemy brigade west of Susangerd;

7. The destruction of part of an armored unit and supply vehicles as well [words indistinct] and ground-to-ground artillery [as heard] in Shalamcheh area;

8. The destruction of part of the enemy's dispersed forces along the Fao-Basra road;

9. The destruction of the enemy's tanks, guns and advancing vehicles at Shalamcheg and Khosrowabad; and,

10. The shooting down of two Iraqi Ba'thist aircraft on the western and southern fronts.

Meanwhile, during yesterday's operations one Iranian Air Force fighter was hit by anti-aircraft missiles of the Iraqi Ba'thists. Thus far we have had no accurate report on the fate of its pilot.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

Abadan Governor on Fighting

LD241226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] At 0715 today PARS was informed by the governor of Abadan that despite Saddam's mercenaries' efforts to penetrate Khuninshahr during the night, civil defenders, selfless guardsmen, commandos of the navy and the gendarmerie personnel of the champion city of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] resisted the doomed intentions of the enemy. The hand-to-hand fighting between the defenders of the revolution and the infidels continued till midnight, and according to the warriors at the Khuninshahr front fighting was intense around the railway station and the Taleqani district, and the Iraqi invaders were trying to penetrate by the eastern side of the city.

The governor of Abadan told PARS: The situation in Abadan from midnight till dawn was relatively calm and the vigilant defenders of the city bravely defended the borders of their champion city in a manner befitting Muslims. Last night, the residential areas of Abadan were shelled by the artillery of the Iraqi Ba'thist army till 2345 and several places were damaged as a result. Regarding [name indistinct] the governor of Abadan said: From 1830 to 2000 last night this region, which is located 20 km to the south of Abadan, was under heavy enemy artillery fire, but this attack was repelled by a fitting response from the brave fighting personnel of the coast guards in Khosrowabad.

Iraqi Control Over Part of Khuninshahr

LD241658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] On the basis of reports from Abadan officials at 1830 today the brave defenders of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] continued their epic-making defense against the efforts by the Iraqi infidels to gain control of the city.

In Khuninshahr today, hand-to-hand fighting between the defenders of Islam and the infidel Iraqi forces was taking place and the two sides' casualties were heavy.

The enemy tried to enter the city from the east in order to take control of the city.

On the basis of information presently available, part of Khuninshahr is in the hands of the enemy and the Iraqi mercenaries are presently stationed around the bridge between Abadan and Khuninshahr. But the defenders of the Islamic revolution in Khuninshahr are continuing to defend the city, are preventing the enemy from gaining control of the city and are fighting bravely and are ready to shed their blood for the Islamic revolution's aims.

Attacks on Abadan Intensify

LD241740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, attacks on Abadan's residential areas today reached a climax and Saddam's mercenaries brought Abadan under artillery and Khamsah-Khamsah [fifty-five] fire from two sides.

This report states that as a result of mortar fire on various parts of the city, several residential houses were damaged, The mortar attack on Abadan this evening was less intense than this afternoon. So far there are no reports about the number of casualties.

The PARS report says that the heavy artillery duel between the two sides outside Abadan on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshar and Abadan-Ahvaz roads was continuing this afternoon and the enemy's efforts to advance into Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] under the cover of fire were aborted.

Attacks on the various residential areas of Abadan today were more or less continued [as heard] by the Iraqi mercenaries.

The PARS correspondent, reporting from the Abadan front and quoting the Islamic fighters, says that the Iraqi mercenaries last night damaged part of the major electricity network station at the (?Haft) station by mortars.

The same reports say that the Iraqi mercenaries launched a mortar attack on a number of civilians who were travelling on the Abadan-Mahshahr road at 1100 today, injuring eight persons. Two are reported to be in serious condition.

MiG Attack on Abadan

LD242058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent has reported that at 2245 tonight a number of Iraqi MiG's attacked Abadan's Bereym region and caused some damage.

According to the same correspondent Abadan today was under continuous mortars and the long-range artillery fire by the Ba'th infidels. No report concerning the extent of damage and casualties has been released so far.

Khuninshahr Battles Continue

LD250534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Reports coming from Abadan at 0600, quoting various reliable sources, indicate that Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] fighters continue resisting Iraqi mercenaries and that the defenders of the revolution have bravely prevented the enemy from gaining total control of the city.

The blasphemous invaders are trying to get control over the connecting bridge between Khuninshahr and Abadan and they have employed a large force for this purpose.

PARS reported from Abadan at 0630: The sound of bullets firing, artillery and mortars can clearly be heard in Khuninshahr and the self-sacrificing defenders of the revolution, who from midnight till morning have fought bravely against (?infidel forces), are now positioned at several points inside Khuninshahr. The enemy forces are stationed in some parts of the city and, as was reported earlier, the enemy has sent more forces, trying hard to control the city.

According to the PARS correspondent, at 0700 the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Abadan said that the martyrdom-seeking warriors of Islam have shown more resistance than in previous days and the mercenaries of Saddam were forced to retreat from several of their positions throughout the city.

Abadan Residential Area Destroyed

LD251142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest PARS reports from Abadan at noon today, a large part of the residential area of Abadan has been destroyed. This was the result of the inhumane attacks of the infidel mercenaries of Saddam throughout last night and this morning by Iraqi artillery and their aggressor MiG's.

According to the PARS report, intense fighting is continuing on the Abadan-Mahshahr road between the brave fighters of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries. At about 0750 this morning Iranian fighters flew over enemy positions.

According to the latest report received from Abadan the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have brought the enemy positions around Abadan-Mahshahr road under missile fire. According to the same report, last night as a result of mortar, rocket and Khamsah-Khamsah [fifty-five] fire by the enemy a number of houses in the residential sections of [word indistinct], Abolhasan, 1st street in Ahmadabad and Arusi were destroyed.

Also last night the aggressor Iraqi MiG's attacked a part of the oil refinery, as the result of which columns of flames and smoke covered the sky in Abadan.

According to the same report, on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, Iraqi mercenaries tried during the night to tighten their encirclement of Abadan. However, the brave resistance of the fighters of Islam and the zealous disciples of [Imam] Hoseyn prevented their advances and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemies of Islam.

Continuing his report, the PARS correspondent adds: At the moment, medical teams have organized the treatment of those who had been wounded in the jihad against blasphemy.

Khuninshahr Resistance Continues

LD251223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Lying international news agencies reported yesterday and today that Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] has fallen. This was done at time when the brave children of the Muslim and valiant Iranian nation were fighting like Imam Hoseyn in protecting the land of the Islamic revolution and preventing the enemy from advancing in the city.

According to the latest reports received from Khuninshahr, the martyrdom-seeking guards and the valiant fighters have regained a number of critical positions from the infidel enemy and have been stationed in those positions. The Jame' mosque, this ever-enduring fortress of Islam in Khuninshahr, is still in the hands of the defenders of the revolution and the blood-drenched standard of the jihad of salvation is still hoisted above it. God is great. [repeated twice]

The building of the governorate, tobacco company, and a number of other buildings as well as the bridge linking Khuninshahr to Abadan are in the hands of the forces of Islam, and the forces of blasphemy are amazed at this wonderous epic. God is great [repeated twice]

The defenders of the Islamic revolution are still fighting in the inseparable environment area which cannot be separated from Khuninshahr and are battling tooth and nail against the well-armed forces of blasphemy to safeguard our pure revolution, as they have promised. A section of the city under the control of the forces of Islam has been bombarded by the enemy's artillery, but the ever-resistant and ever-vigilant comrades of our Imam Khomeyni continue to prevent the advances of the infidel mercenaries of Saddam. God is great. [repeated twice]

The enemy is stationed in the customs department railway station, Dezh post, the slaughterhouse and some residential districts of Khuninshahr and is trying to approach the bridge. However, the defenders of the revolution, with their light weapons, have to date driven them back 500 meters away from the bridge. God is great. [repeated twice]

Early today the self-sacrificing military brothers began their widespread and amazing air operations against enemy positions in Khuninshahr and the surrounding areas and have inflicted heavy casualites on the forces of blasphemy. God is great.[repeated twice]

The disciples of Imam Hoseyn in Khuninshahr have sworn to sacrifice their last drop of blood for the sake of the Islamic revolution in the same way that the symbol of resistance and the legend of Islamic history taught them in Karbala'.

Need for Bus Drivers

GF251416 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1342 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The Abadan gendarmerie regiment needs five bus drivers. Anyone who can be of assistance in this area is asked to report to the Abadan gendarmerie regiment. [message is repeated]

Abadan 'Relatively Calm' 25 Oct

LD251744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] At 1830 today a number of reliable sources in Abadan described the situation in the city as "relatively calm."

According to these sources, the brave inhabitants of Abadan have built street trenches to complete the fortification of the city, thus safeguarding themselves against the fire of the infidels' forces and enabling them to defend the city.

The enemies of the Islamic revolution who are stationed around the city continue their scattered artillery attacks on the residential regions of Abadan to create fear and to discourage Abadan's defenders from their historic resistance.

Abadan's defenders today inflicted certain damage on the enemy and very reliable sources assert that during these attacks a (?few tanks) and an enemy vehicle carrying supplies were destroyed and their crews killed.

The enemy [seems to] be happy besieging Abadan, waiting for an end to its inhabitants' resistance.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, a member of the Supreme Defense Council, commented on the latest reports from Abadan: Our forces have launched an attack on the Iraqi forces north of Abadan and forced them to retreat. The extent of this retreat is still unknown.

Downing of Iraqi MiG

GF252034 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Our antiaircraft artillery has shot down another MiG in the vicinty of Shadegan. Our valiant forces have destroyed ammunition depots of the sinful Ba'thist enemy.

Damage Report

LD252115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2053 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported from Abadan at 2200 that the Iraqi mercenaries, in return for their disgraceful defeat this afternoon, at 2020 brought the city of Abadan under artillery and mortar fire from inside Iraq, as a result of which (?several hundred) buildings and houses were destroyed and a number of perople were injured.

Battle Report

LD260446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Quoting an informed source in Abadan's Governorate, PARS at 2430 reported that the fighters of Islam, stationed at the great mosque of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr], are still fiercely resisting. The Khorramshahr bridge leading to Abadan road is under artillery fire of the Ba'thists and is not passable. The Ba'thists assailants, who yesterday were forced to evacuate the building of the Khuninshahr Governorate after the obstinate attacks of the defenders of the revolution, are now positioned in the buildings behind the governorate.

According to the same report, the city of Abadan is at present repeatedly attacked by Ba'thist mercenaries' mortars. But the aggressive forces have been forced by Abadan fighters to retreat from the seventh station to the region of Mard, suffering heavy losses. The defending forces of the revolution, who had been dispatched from the Ahvaz side, have invlicted heavy losses on the Ba'thist forces.

Iraqi Advance on Abadan

LD261714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest reports from the Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and Abadan front, the defenders of the revolution continue to resist. The Khuninshahr bridge is unusable because of intense fire by both sides. The aggressors have superior firepower in this region. While the attackers are subjecting the forces of revolution to artillery fire, Islam's combatants are doggedly resisting the aggression of Saddam's mercenaries without adequate armor or artillery equipment.

Aggressive mercenaries, who had been forced to pull back on the Ahvaz road up to the Mard region by the Abadan combatants, have succeeded in advancing toward Abadan once again with the help of reinforcements. According to an informed source at the Abadan Governorate office, the mortar fire on Abadan continued again this evening, and the enemy's most intense fire was focused at the start of the Abadan-Khuninshahr road.

Information on Khuninshahr Unobtainable

LD270422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports which have been received from Abadan, last night there were no attacks by Iraqi artillery on Abadan for a time. But owing to the enemy's heavy fire, which has been aimed at the bridge connecting Abadan to Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] the bridge cannot be used for making contact with Khuninshahr. In these reports officials of the city of Abadan have stated that, owing to disruption of this route connecting the two cities, they have no information on events in Khuninshahr. But, some reports state that the enemy has invaded new positions in the city and has dug trenches for strengthening his position there.

27 Oct Situation in Abadan, Ahvaz

LD271132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Abadan, Iraqi mercenary units forming military fortifications in the western parts of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] are trying to cross the bridge between Khuninshahr and Abadan using artillery fire. The reports say that the forces of the Islamic Republic, composed of national forces, guards corps and the commandos of the navy and gendarmerie, despite their inferior military equipment, believing in the victory of truth over falsehood, are still resisting the infidel enemy's advance by taking up position on the other side of the bridge. According to the reports received at 1250 today, intense fighting is going on between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi mercenaries. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its air raids today, aimed at enemy positions and inflicted damages and casualties on the enemy. In Abadan, the defenders of the revolution and the heroes of the city are still determined to defend the sacred boundaries of their home and city. This morning, at approximately 0800, two Russian MiG's belonging to the Iraqi aggressors violated Abadani airspace and were confronted by [words indistinct] of the Muslim forces and were forced to flee. Abadan was calm last night, but the enemies of the Islamic revolution bombed the residential areas of the city sporadically. Reports from Abadan say that the morale of the people is high and that the people are waiting for the arrival of relief forces in order to throw the cruel enemy out of the city.

Reports from Ahvaz say that today, too, the sound of mortar explosions was heard, and the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran responded to those explosions. According to the same report, Iraqi aggressors shelled a government office at 0645 this morning, which resulted in some damage and the injury of one of the employees. Also, according to the Central News Bureau, Ba'thist infidels shelled residential areas in Ahvaz at 0430 this morning as a result of which several buildings were damaged.

PARS reported that in the latest encounter an Iraqi aggressor MiG appeared in Ahvaz skies at 1045 and was forced to flee by antiaircraft artillery.

According to reports from Susangerd, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have maintained their dominance over the Allah Akbar mountains and have opened fire on the enemy.

REPORTAGE ON AHVAZ SITUATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Red Alert Warning

GF241221 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1216 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. It means that the danger of an air attack is certain. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1320 GMT on 24 October; 0403, 0720, 0947 and 1454 GMT on 25 October; 0726, 0900, 1100 and 1322 GMT on 26 October; and 0646, 1102 and 1530 GMT on 27 October]

PARS on Iraqi Attacks

LD241304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS reporter in Ahvaz reported this morning that following the intense artillery fire on Ahvaz by Saddam's Ba'thist mercenaries, which was repulsed by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a fire broke out in the Navard factory in the city. It was quickly put out by fire fighting personnel, and fortunately nobody was injured. The report states that the Ba'thist aggressor artillery fire was silenced by the fire of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 0700. As of 1130, when this report was filed, the city of Ahvaz was relatively calm, although artillery fire can be heard now and then.

On the other hand, the PARS correspondent, quoting a responsible official in Shush, announced that this morning the area of (Darkhazineh) near Naft-e Sefid was attacked by intruding Ba'thist enemy fighters. The responsible official described the situation in the town of Shush as normal. PARS, in another report from Ahvaz, announced that Ba'thist mercenary planes yesterday afternoon attacked residential areas in Masjed-e Soleyman. As a result, 11 civilian compatriots were martyred and more than 25 injured. The report states that the Governorate of Mahshahr has announced that the situation in the town is calm.

Response to Iraqi Artillery

LD251301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, following a brief pause, the artillery fire of the satanic, murderous Iraqis started this morning against the city of Ahvaz. The enemy once again shelled and hit parts of the city. According to the same report, following the enemy artillery fire the valiant fighters of the Islamic fronts of Iran responded to the Iraqi mercenaries' artillery fire and inflicted heavy casualties upon them.

The latest report received from Ahvaz at 1220 today indicates that the situation in this city is calm and that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have brought enemy positions under artillery fire.

Telephone Numbers Changed

GF251450 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1306 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] We inform the dear citizens of Ahvaz that the telephone number of the city's security headquarters has been changed to 24165. This number is available 24 hours a day to answer your questions and inquiries, dear fellow citizens.

Shushtar Military Bridge Closed

GF251441 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Ahvaz highway police have announced that the Shushtar military bridge will be closed for repairs for 24 hours beginning at 0600 on 27 October. Drivers are asked to avoid approaching this area to prevent any confusion or traffic jams. Highway police will stop any cars approaching the bridge.

Iraqi Labor Organization Statement

GF251842 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the Iraqi Islamic Labor Organization--no date given]

[Test] There are many examples of struggle and resistance by the zealous Iraqi people against the domination of the criminal Saddam and his agent clique (?serving U.S. imperialism. Among them are the following:

1. Our mojahedin, wearing military uniforms and under cover of darkness, attacked the headquarters of the popular army in Al-'Amarah. In this heroic operation, 25 personnel of the unpopular army were killed.

2. Our struggling youths killed the known criminal Huthayfah Hajj 'Abbas, who is the chief of military intelligence in Karbala'. The regime spread the rumor that he died of a heart attack. Because Iraqi scholars and clergymen pose a great threat to Saddam's authority, and because the regime in Baghdad fears that they will lead the Islamic revolution in Iraq, the Ba'thists try--by practicing the ugliest crimes--to expel them from the Iraqi Muslim people. One of these is the struggling scholar and eloquent preacher Diya' az-Zubaydi, who was taken to the security directorate in Karabala' a few days ago. He was given a poisoned drink that left him partially paralyzed and caused his hair and beard to fall out.

3. One of the struggling doctors who paid a visit to the forensic medical unit in Baghdad said he saw three rooms full of corpses of mojahedin. They were covered with white sheets to prevent them from rotting and disintegrating. [as heard]

Artillery Shelling

LD251734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] After a short period of calm, Ahvaz again came under fire from the Iraqi mercenary artillery for 5 minutes.

The valiant fighrers of the Islamic revolution returned the fire, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

A PARS correspondent reported at 1230 today that the situation in Ahvaz is now calm and the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has brought the enemy's position under fire.

On the basis of another report from Ahvaz, this morning the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran downed an Iraqi invader MiG near Shadegan and set on fire an enemy ammunition dump at [word indistinct] axis. The enemy shelling on Ahvaz left a number of martyrs and wounded.

According to a PARS report, at 1710 today as a result of the Iraqi infidels' artillery fire, two or our compatriots were martyred and three were wounded. The wounded are now hospitalized at Ahvaz's hospital No 2.

Mokshahr, Shushtar Quiet

LD261206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1109 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, from the early hours of this morning, shots fired by the enemy artillery were heard in the city of Ahvaz and Saddam's mercenaries opened artillery fire on this city. According to the same report, at 0530 an Iraqi invading MiG tried to attack northern districts of Ahvaz but was faced with the antiaircraft fire of our fighting forces and was forced to flee.

According to PARS, the cities of Mokshahr and Shushtar, are reported by their governors to have been calm during last night and today.

DEZFUL SUFFERS 26 OCT IRAQI ROCKET ATTACK

Report on Rocket Attack

LD260420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Heroic city of Dezful, stand firm. Your glory has reached the sky and the hands of the beggars of the century will not reach you.

Our ever-heroic city of Dezful, which gave a large number of martyrs to the Islamic Revolution of Iran 2 weeks ago, was once again savagely attacked by Baghdad criminals in the early hours of this morning. This savage attack of the enemy on residential areas of the city was another test to measure the resistance of the heroic struggling citizens of Dezful, who after giving many martyrs are still prepared to combat the treacherous enemy.

At around 0100, Dezful was attacked by rockets of the enemies of humanity at least three times and this martyr-nurturing city gave new martyrs to the Islamic Revolution. The number of the martyrs removed from beneath the debris by 0630 has reached 60. There is high probability that the attack was carried out by employing (flak)-7 Russian rockets, which have a firing range of about 60 km. According to the same report, the degree of damage is high and areas in three districts of Dezful have been badly damaged.

Relief groups are still attempting to recover the wounded left by this new crime of the Ba'thist mercenaries.

Further Details on Attack

LD260618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest report from Dezful, the number of martyrs from the enemy rocket attack on this city had reached 64 by 0730.

According to the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Dezful, the number of the dead is more than 102.

The attack was carried out on five points within the city of Dezful and the local relief workers and other organs continue relief operations to recover the bodies of Dezful martyrs from beneath the debris. The morale of the people of Dezful is high and they have no fear of savage actions by the Baghdad bloodsuckers and nobody is scared of the Iraqi infidel's MiG's, rockets and artillery.

The commander of the Dezful guards corps has said: The Muslim people of this fighting city have witnessed the savage actions of the annihilated shah's period and have tolerated it for the sake of reaching the montheistic society, and Saddam and his traitorious accomplices are not stronger than the shah. The present situation in Dezful is as if this terrible incident had not occurred in the city; and not even one person has left the city. We shall bury the desire to evacuate the city in the hearts of the Iraqi infidels.

More on Attack, Iraqi Positions

LD261730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A military official in Dezful reported in a telephone conversation at 1900 that the number of victims following the missile attack of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries this morning on the heroic city of Dezful is now 86. He added that, according to information received 290 people were injured in the savage missile attacks by Saddam's infidel mercenaries. According to the military official, those injured in the savage Iraqi missile attacks have been transferred to various hospitals for treatment.

Meanwhile, in a telephone conversation this afternoon, the governor of Dezful, describing the situation on the Dezful front, said that Saddam Tikriti's mercenary forces are positioned 12 kilometers on the other side of Karkheh River and that the city of Shush continues to be under enemy fire.

Reports received say that two aircraft of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today flew over enemy positions in the Iraqi village of [name indistinct] and destroyed a section of the region's ammunition depot and oil installations. After their mission the Iranian aircraft returned safely to the homeland.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN BUSHEHR AREA

Request To Clear Cargo

GF260621 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 0556 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Communique from the General Department of the Bushehr Port Authority and Shipping]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: All owners of commercial goods and merchandise whose cargos and freight are in the four ships of Iran-Nehzat, Iran-Shahadat, Cargo and Anos, are hereby informed that these ships are presently docked at the port of Bushehr and are unloading their cargos. Therefore, taking the sensitive condition of the country into consideration and due to space shortage in the warehouses of this port, we request all merchants and tradesmen to report to the Bushehr customs office within 48 hours for the purpose of receiving and unloading their cargos and for one-way delivery of their goods. In the meantime, all offices will provide all necessary facilities for a one-way shipment of these cargos.

[Signed] General Department of Bushehr Port Authority and Shipping

MiG Downed Off Coast

LD270436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports we have received, last night one of the Iraqi Army's Russian MiG's, in an abortive attack on Khark Island, was shot at by a patrol fighter of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It crashed in the waters off Bushehr coast.

KHUZESTAN PROVINCE OFFICIALS DISCUSS SITUATION

Acting Governor General Appointed

GF251434 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Ezcerpt] Dear listeners, as you are aware, Mr 'Ali Danesh-Monfared has recently been appointed acting governor general for Khuzestan Province.

Report on Meeting

GF251438 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Khuzestan's acting governor general and several governors of Khuzestan cities met in the governor general's office yesterday to coordinate operations and meet the needs of Muslims. Regional political, economic and social matters were discussed at the meeting.

According to the public relations office, the acting governor general said: With the help of the Almighty and the support of the fighters, the province's offices have provided all facilities for the people. All citizens have demonstrated very high morale, and there is no need for concern.

The meeting ended at 1300 with the chant "God is great."

PIRANSHAHR GARRISON ATTACKED BY IRAQI FORCES

LD241216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to reporters of the Central News Bureau and PARS in Urumiyeh, the governor general of West Azarbayjan this morning announced that yesterday afternoon Piranshahr garrison was attacked by the artillery fire of Saddam's mercenaries. The brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran responded to their fire and the aggressor forces suffered heavy losses. PARS reports that in the attack by Iraqi Ba'thists mercenaries on Piranshahr two military brothers were killed and two others injured. According to the same report the governor general of West Azarbayjan described the situation in the towns and cities in this province during last night as relatively calm.

FARS FUEL HEADQUARTERS DISCUSSES FUEL ALLOCATION

GF251646 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] In a meeting, Fars fuel headquarters discussed fuel allocation, use of government facilities to transport Shiraz citizens and conversion of Shiraz taxis to use natural gas as fuel. Some decisions were reached.

It was again announced that private vehicles that have received [word indistinct] fuel will not be given any fuel until 10 November. They must not go to gas stations.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

BBC, citing unidentified Iranian diplomats, reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has dismissed speculation about a deal within the next week. According to BBC, it has been reported that Khomeyni wants all the hostages released because he believes they have served their purpose in efforts to subdue pro-American forces in Iran. Nevertheless, he apparently does not want the hostages issue to be the deciding factor in the U.S. elections, BBC reports. AFP reported that the Majlis met in secret session on the afternoon of 27 October to debate the hostages question but that the discussion was curtailed for lack of a quorum. The agency said Majlis consideration of the issue will continue on 29 October.

AFP also reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni made no reference to the hostages or to the United States in a speech to Majlis deputies at a mosque in Tehran on 28 October. According to the agency, he spoke mainly about the war with Iraq.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that fighting continues around the bridge linking Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) with Abadan and that Iranian forces stationed on the eastern side are preventing the Iraqis from crossing. The radio also said Iranian forces in the western part of Khuninshahr are continuing their resistance. In further reports on the fighting in Khuzestan, Tehran radio reported Iraqi airstrikes on and artillery bombardment of Abadan and the shelling of Ahvaz, and it claimed that Iranian forces have maintained their "dominance" in the Allahd Akbar hills, in the Susangerd region. The radio also said that Iranian troops are "mopping up" Iraqi forces in Shur-e Shirin and Halaleh, that the enemy has been forced to retreat farther on the Dehloran front and that, according to the governor of Ilam, 3,000 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in that province alone in the past month. In a Tehran radio battle roundup covering other fronts the Iranians claimed to have completely captured the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, putting the enemy in a "tight corner," and the heights in the Baveysi region as well; repulsed an Iraqi attack on the high ground overlooking Mehran; forced the Iraqis to retreat in fighting west of Kerend; and captured ground in Bojnurabad and a strategic position in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The radio further stated that the situation in Gilan-e Gharb "favors" the Iranian forces. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iraqi troops destroyed the pipelines of an oil company south of Dehloran and that Iranian planes carried out sorties over At-Ta'mim and Nineveh. Tehran radio also noted that Iraqi aircraft attacked Khark Island and Bushehr.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, condemned the "savagery" of the Iraqi regime and its violation of international norms in its conduct of the war against the "innocent and defenseless." Specifically citing the recent rocket attack against Dezful, the Foreign Ministry asked the "awakened conscience" of the world and all international organizations to condemn the Iraqi regime's "savage and inhuman acts" lest their silence encourage the Iraqis to continue such practices.

According to Karachi radio, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said there is "no serious impediment" to the proposed Islamic peace mission to be comprised of Muslim state officials. Shahi said the Iranian leaders had asked that the delegation visit Baghdad first. Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti had earlier been in Baghdad and Tehran paving the way for the visits to Iraq and Iran by an Islamic mediation delegation.

Delhi radio reported that special Indian envoy Ramesh Bhandari met with President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad to discuss efforts that India and other nonaligned states are making to mediate the conflict. The radio said the Iraqis are attaching "great significance" to Bhandari's discussions with Iraqi leaders. The Delhi report did not specify if this mission is connected with the efforts being made by the nonaligned coordinating committee to constitute a delegation to try and find a solution to the conflict. Beirut radio, citing UN diplomats, reported that Iraq and Iran have agreed to the proposal that a nonaligned delegation be formed to seek an end to the war. According to the radio the mission will comprise the foreign ministers of Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia and a "leading" PLO member.

Egypt, Israel

In a press conference reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the Iraq-Iran war is "extremely dangerous" for both Egypt and Israel and that this must "give impetus" to the peace process between the two countries. As-Sadat noted that he and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon had reached "some agreements" during their talks and that they would have something to announce after holding further discussions.

Speaking at the same press conference, Navon stated that he did not come to "agree on full solutions" concerning the autonomy talks or to negotiate "details" but to exchange views with As-Sadat. He went on to say that he and the Egyptian president are "concentrating" on matters pertaining to normalization and its implementation.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 210

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PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT GHAZNI PROVINCE

LD272320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committe and members of the Revolution Council Presidium, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee, head of the Defense and Justice Department of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and deputy head of the Department of Social Affairs within the party Central Committee's Department of Organization, today visited Ghazni Province and spoke to the toiling people of this province.

When the high-ranking party and government delegation arrived this morning in the city of Ghazni it was welcomed by members of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council, the minister of public works, Engineer Nazar Mohammad; secretaries of provincial committees for the Provinces of Ghazni, Paktika and Paktia and their governors; activists of the party cadres and members of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan and of the Democratic Women of Afghanistan from the Province of Ghazni.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that subsequently Nur Ahmad Nur, Dr Ziray, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader and Dr Habib Mangal participated in a grand meeting which was arranged by the clergy, elders, toilers, intellectuals, staff of the government departments and students of the boys and girls schools of the city of Ghazni. At the start of the meeting a few verses from the Koran were recited. After the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], engineer Nazar Mohammad made a speech welcoming the delegation to Ghazni.

Subsequently, Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur and Maj General 'Abdol Qader spoke in turn. In their speeches they threw light on the Sawr Revolution, particularly the second, new development stage and its value for the comfort and prosperity of our toiling people, and exposed the actions of the murderers, robbers and foul counterrevolutionaries who are imported from abroad into our country.

In their speeches they condemned the poisonous propaganda campaign of the reactionaries and imperialist quarters which confuses the minds of our people. They explained the responsibilities of the people of the historical city of Ghazni in their mission and their duties regarding the revolution and for the defense of its values and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and its second, new development stage.

Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur and Gen 'Abdol Qader expressed their pleasure at meeting the toiling people of Ghazni city and expressed appreciation for the warm welcome given the party and government delegation.

Speaking in reply one of the clergy, on behalf of the people of Ghazni, promised their struggle and sacrifice for the total elimination of the rebels, those servants of aliens and agents of imperialist and reactionary circles, and for the realization of the valuable decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum. They expressed their resolute backing for our progressive and revolutionary government and party.

In this meeting the secretary of the Ghazni provincial committee also spoke about the elimination of the counterrevolutionaries and the polluted elements which disrupt the comfort and prosperity of the people, and about the effects of the implementation of the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum.

The meeting ended with the national dance, which was performed by the youths of Andar and Dehzhand subdistricts with revolutionary fervor. According to another report, Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader and Habib Mangal returned to Kabul this afternoon.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CONSCRIPTION

LD242327 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Mohammad Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Afghan Defense Ministry--live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Respected Mohammad Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense, please tell us about military service under the present conditions.

[Answer] Military service is compulsory for every Afghan male between the ages of 21 and 46. At this age they must complete their army service. Especially under present conditions, if we are to defend effectively the gains of the revolution, territorial integrity and internal security, every individual who falls within the above age bracket must enter military service.

The military service period is not unique to Afghanistan; all countries of the world have armies and their armies are comprised of all the noble and brave persons who have the duty of defending their territorial integrity. Similarly, in Afghanistan, in accordance with article 1 of the conscription regulations, every male individual who is between 21 and 46 must join the army and defend territorial integrity, internal security and [word indistinct].

[Question] Are there any facilities for those 21 years or older who are studying in schools?

[Answer] In this case the latest decision of the Politburo and of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on 31 August 1980 is [word indistinct] such that pupils in grade 12 who are 21 years old should be summoned to the army and at the end of their army service, they will be given diplomas. Those pupils who are over 21 and are in lower grades than grade 12 are not to be called for army service. Those comrades who are 21 years old, graduated last year from the 12th grade and have failed the university entrance examination will also be summoned to army service. In return, after completing their service, they may enter any department of the university they wish without taking the entrance examination.

Those persons who are less than 21 years old or who are not in school, or are not yet 21 and want to enter the service voluntarily will be given a salary of 2,000 afghanis per month. In the meantime they will also be completing their conscription duty.

[Question] In addition to these concessions that you mentioned, what other concessions are given by the Government of the DRA to those who are in the process of completing their army service?

[Answer] There are many privilages and concessions, especially if you compare the concessions in the time of the Daud era with those given now after the revolution.

First, in the time of Daud if a soldier was martyred while serving only a small sum amounting to provisions for 5 years was granted. Now, however, if a soldier is martyred while in service [word indistinct] a monthly salary of 3,000 afghanis is paid to his bereaved as a pension.

Previously, comrades who were called to service were transported by trucks. As most comrades may recall, a truck was hired and then a second deck built on it. Thus conscripts were transported in a very degrading way. Since the 27 April revolution, the best buses--known as 302--transport conscripts from most faraway provinces and [words indistinct]. Another excellent concession is that previously every conscript used to bring his own bed to Kabul and live under difficult conditions. They would remain in these hard conditions for a week or two, living in the local teahouses under very difficult conditions and unable to find rooms in inns where they could sleep. Now, however, no conscript can be delayed more than 1 day before allocation.

The moment they arrive they are divided and regularly leave [words indistinct]. From most provinces we transport them by the best airplanes and daily send them to their units. Within the units, the state provides the best beds, sheets, blankets and bathrooms that it can afford.

Besides this, those who wish to remain longer than the required obligatory period, that is, more than 2 years, and who serve for a further period of 2 months, will be given 2,000 afghanis per month. If they serve more than 3 months they will be given a monthly salary of 3,000 afghanis. A salary of 3,000 afghanis is an excellent and sufficient salary which is equavalent to the salary of a civil servant.

In addition, those who have completed their army service and, for the sake of defending their soil and revolution, want to reenlist, will be given a salary of 3,000 afghanis per month cash. They will also be sent to a unit in their province. If they are married they will be given time off in the evenings to go to their homes and if they are bachelors they can live in army barracks. [Word indistinct] in comparison with the Daud era, when the conscripts used to spend the 2 years of service under many arduous conditions.

[Question] Very well, if someone who has already completed his military service and is a civil servant wants to enter military service, how can he be admitted and what happens to his civil service grade?

[Answer] Some comrades who were exempted from military service on the basis of valid documents--such as those who had produced documents that they were the only breadwinners in a family, or the only person in a family--must now go into military service in accordance with the resolutions of the Politburo, dated 31 August 1980. Against this service of theirs, since they have valid documents which entitled them to exemption, we have considered the following privileges and facilities:

First, we will as far as possible send these comrades to those units which they prefer and want to go to voluntarily. In addition, whatever province they may come from, if they do not want to go to their own provinces, we will register them through the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense and through the Directorate of Mobilization and send them to the relevant units. In addition, if they are civil servants, they will receive their normal salary; and if they are self-employed, i.e. they do not work with the government, they will receive 2,000 afghanis per month from the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior. Besides this, what we really try hard to do is to see to it that those comrades who are going to isolated and distant areas of the country will not be treated as before.

[Question] Very well, respected Mohammd Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense: As we know, recently a number of our youths were collected by the authorities and were sent to military service, could you please shed light on the reasons for this?

[Answer] The reason for this is very simple. As we said previously, it was mentioned that every individual who reaches the age of 21 or is counted suitable for conscription and whose name has come up for military service is dutybound to report for military service, but there are a limited number of people who avoid military service on various pretexts or evade service. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to collect them and send them for military service if they do not report themselves. Because our compatriots are dutybound, those who are under conscription and have reached the conscription age will go to military service. As for those who--and there are a number of them--have been deceived by the unhealthy so-called sentences and slogans of the propaganda of the enemy and those who think that perhaps if they do not go they can hide--which in principle is impossible--they would be better off not to cause problems for themselves and their families and come to their military service and enjoy all the facilities.

Now, as for those who do not report for service and as for the question of the government collecting people from some areas of the homeland, they are those under conscription whose names have come up for military service as usual and we find them and finally send them to their units. There is nothing wrong, nothing illegal; it is completely the full right of the government to insure that those whose names are on the conscription list are made to fulfill their service.

[Question] Have you not thought of some ways that they could report to their recruitment offices and their relevant wards and not cause problems for themselves or for you?

[Answer] In this case very effective means and facilities have been provided; even to the extent that if an individual from another province is now a resident of Kabul, we register him in Kabul and put every facility at his disposal. The directorate of recruitment of Kabul Province is at their service; there are no obstacles whatsoever to their registration and sending them to military service. On top of all this is this fellow, our comrade, does not report for service, we can remit prison sentences, as they have been remitted so many times. Therefore, we are prepared to forgive all who come and put all these facilities at their disposal and we will send them to suitable units, as we said before.

[Question] Very well, Mohammad Nader Dehqan; I think you for your explanations.

[Answer] I thank you for giving me the opportunity to explain some unclear issues to comrades.

Denunciation of Draft Dodgers

LD241522 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0930 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, it is an obvious fact and a historic mission that defending the country's honor, independence, national pride and territorial integrity and defending the aims and benefits of the mass Sawr Revolution is the true duty of every toiling and patriotic individual in the country. History has placed fulfilling this duty on the shoulders of the present generation of our country. Just as our noble countrymen through their sacrifices have triumphed, so the invincible Sawr Revolution has entered into a new development stage. Through their selfless struggle they have put into practice the lofty, humanitarian objectives of the revolution. The defense of the country and the revolution, which is a progressive desire, has been demonstrated in practice by those who fight the enemies of the revolution and the country on the hot battlefronts, thus preparing for the noble people prosperity, security and justice.

On the basis of this historic and dutybound mission, the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the cooperation of all toiling strata of the country, are routing the enemies of the revolution and the country in order to defend the lofty objectives of the revolution.

Unfortunately, there are some people who have not realized their duties and obligations concerning the people and the country. Under the treacherous propaganda influence of the enemies of the country and the revolution they are avoiding the completion of their sacred military service, which is the duty of every citizen when they have reached the legal age for military service. They are thus running away from implementing the decisions of the party and government.

GANDHI SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW USSR PREMIER TIKHONOV

BK251556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has congratulated Nikolay Tikhonov on his assumption of office as the prime minister of the Soviet Union. In a message sent today Mrs Gandhi expressed confidence that under his prime ministership relations between the two countries will grow even stronger in the interests of their peoples and in the cause of world peace and stability.

AFP: BREZHNEV 'LIKELY' TO VISIT INDIA 8 DEC

BK231507 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is likely to visit India for 3 days beginning 8 December, informed sources said here today.

The tentative dates have been suggested in a thank-you letter to the Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy from Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin. Mr Reddy visited the Soviet Union early this month. The letter was delivered by the Soviet ambassador here Mr Yuliy Vorontsov who called on Mr Reddy yesterday, the sources said. Mr Brezhnev will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Defence Minister Marshal Ustinov, the sources said. There was, however, no official confirmation of the dates from the Indian Foreign Office.

STATESMAN ON BREZHNEV ABSENCE FROM REDDY'S MOSCOW BANQUET

BK240535 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[D.P. Kumar commentary: "Why Brezhnev Did Not Attend Banquet?"]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Oct--The president, who returned to the capital on Sunday [12 October], conducted himself with great dignity and turned his week-long visit to the Soviet Union into one truly of goodwill, despite the embarrassment caused by President Brezhnev keeping away from the banquet that Mr Reddy had organized for him. Mr Reddy knew that the relations between the two countries were too precious to be allowed to be impaired by such an incident; he did not fail, however, to make his reactions known to the Russians.

Mr Brezhnev's failure to turn up at the dinner is not as simple as it is made out to be. It still rankles, the explanations notwithstanding. The controversy lingers presumably because the real reason why Mr Brezhnev did not come to dinner has not yet been stated or made known by either side.

Briefly the facts are that the Indian president had invited Mr Brezhnev to a banquet in return for the one given to him the previous evening. It was organized at a dacha named "House of Reception" on Lenin Hill. As far as the Indian reporters accompanying Mr Reddy knew, the invitation had been accepted by Mr Brezhnev, and had been put on the official programme.

The day the return banquet was to have taken place, it was whispered that there was a likelihood of Mr Brezhnev not attending it. The guests assembled at the glittering House of Reception and waited for an hour. There was no sign of Mr Brezhnev. The Indian ambassador, Mr I.K. Gujral, then asked the guests to take their seats, and what was to have been a return banquet was turned into a dinner hosted by Mr Veerendra Patil, union minister for petroleum, who was the president's minister-in-waiting. Mr Patil proposed the toast for the health of the deputy prime minister, Mr Arkipov, the highest Soviet dignitary present.

Rumours were afloat that President Reddy, on hearing that the Soviet president was not going to attend the banquet, threatened to cancel the function.

He later on decided to let it be held but not go himself. After the dinner, the waiting reporters were informed by an Indian official who had apparently just then consulted the Soviet ambassador in India that even the evening Mr Brezhnev had given the banquet in honour of Mr Reddy he had expressed doubts about his ability to attend a return banquet as he was "heavily preoccupied". His failure to turn up did not really mean any discourtesy to the Indian president.

Interesting developments followed the event. The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, who had just returned from New York, called on Mr Reddy at his suite in the Kremlin palace ostensibly for an exchange of views on the international situation. But what he told the president reportedly was that Mr Brezhnev could not attend the banquet in his honour because of the sudden demise the same evening of a valued colleague and member of the Politburo, Mr Tikhonov [as published].

The news of the Politburo member's death undoubtedly made Mr Reddy very sad. The next morning he found it inconvenient to visit an exhibition on Soviet progress which was originally on the schedule, no doubt causing Soviet leaders to feel that the visiting Indian president had taken to heart the absence of Mr Brezhnev at the dinner.

Mr Reddy, however, felt that the Soviet side had made amends when Mr Brezhnev arrived at his suite early in the morning to accompany him to Moscow airport from where he flew to Leningrad on the next lap of his visit. In terms of protocol, it would have been enough for Mr Brezhnev to have seen Mr Reddy off at the airport. During the 30-minute ride to the airport, Mr Brezhnev possibly repeated his reason for being absent at the dinner.

What is one to conclude from all this? Is it not as if it was not quite in order for the Indian president to throw a banquet for the Soviet president, because the latter is the chief executive and Mr Reddy is not. In 1970, when Mr V.V. Giri went to Moscow, he gave a banquet which was attended by Mr Podgorny; the explanation that there was some goof-ing-up in the protocol, that there was a "lack of communication," does not appear to be convincing. The Russians would not allow such a major faux pas to take place only because of some flaw in protocol. The bereavement plea that came to be advanced later also does not seem to explain everything fully.

Is it possible that Mr Brezhnev's decision not to attend the dinner was intended to convey Soviet displeasure over something? Looking at the way things happened, it would be unrealistic to dismiss the idea. Is it because India's stand on certain interna-tional developments is not on all fours with that of the Soviet Union? Mr Reddy's ban-quet speech the previous evening was innocuous, so that could not be the reason. It is reported that Mr Gromyko came back from New York the same day after consultations with U.S. leaders, and soon after his arrival there was a high-level meeting of Politburo members who must have discussed matters in the context of the west Asian war.

That there are differences between the two countries on international matters is admit-ted, and despite this there is a "commonality of approach" which is stressed again and again. In a statement issued in Moscow, it was also acknowledged that "India is making a weighty contribution to the struggle against the threat of war, for consolidation of peace and security of peoples at international forums and in the nonaligned movement."

The president's visit to Leningrad went off grandly and there he met and had a cordial exchange of views with Mr Romanov, an important Politburo member and an up and coming Soviet leader. Despite the banquet incident, Mr Reddy's visit was on the whole a big success.

Another dimension was added to the visit by Mr Veerendra Patil's request to the Soviet Union to supply crude to India. Since India is finding it difficult to get crude because of the Iran-Iraq war, it was quite in order for Mr Patil to seek a long-term arrangement with the Soviet Union for part of India's needs. But even in this matter, India has drawn a blank. There were hopes of getting an extra half a million tonnes of crude to meet this year's needs, but the Soviet authorities did not find it possible to concede this because of their own difficulties, and by the time Mr Brezhnev comes to India, possibly in December to make a gesture, the year will have come to a close.

TAN ZHENLIN INTERVIEWED ON PRC-INDIAN RELATIONS

BK181626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Tan Zhenlin has said Mrs Gandhi has taken resolute steps to improve relations between India and China. The Chinese leadership welcomes it, he added. In an interview with UNITED NEWS OF INDIA in Beijing Tan called for more frequent contact between the two countries in various fields. Referring to the Cultural Revolution, because of the terrible disorder in caused, the Chinese economy is in many respects far more undeveloped than that of India. He said the Chinese are interested in learning from whatever India has to offer toward their economic development.

UNI, XINHUA SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

BK181658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA [UNI] and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China have signed an agreement for exchange of news. This is the first agreement to be signed between the news media of the two countries since communication links were snapped 8 years ago. The agreement was signed yesterday in Beijing by the UNI General Manager Mirchandani and Director of XINHUA Zeng Tao.

AFP: COMMUNIST PARTY CHANGES STANCE TOWARD PRC

BK180546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Indian extremist communists or Naxalites have appeared to be slowly turning away from the Chinese Communist Party, their traditional mentor and closest ally in the international communist movement.

This shift in the attitude towards the Chinese has also led to or has been accompanied by a similar basic "revision" of their methods of operation, observers said. Newspaper reports from various centers of Naxalite activities at the same time spoke of the extremists having reaffirmed their virulent anti-Soviet posture. A latest indication of the emerging policy shift came from the reported decisions of the Communist Party of India, Marxist-Leninist (CPI-ML), at a "special congress" it held recently at an undisclosed place in Punjab state, northern India.

A spokesman of the CPI-ML was quoted as saying that the congress decided to maintain the fraternal relations with the Chinese party but underlined the CPI-ML was not a "subordinate or a slave of anyone." Also that the CPI-ML would apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism according to the "concrete conditions and situation prevailing in India." Some of the state units of the CPI-ML, which is one of the principal organisations of Naxalites, have been more forthright in criticizing the Chinese party.

Virtually raising the banner of a revolt against the CPI-ML's national leadership, the Bihar unit, according to reports, adopted a resolution severely denouncing their own central committee for following the "dictates of the Chinese ruling clique." It further accused the leadership of following a political line which served the interest of U.S. imperialism. The "special congress" of the CPI-ML also decided, in its internal policy, to give up individual murders or "annihilation of class enemies" as its method of operation.

The extremists have at the same time continued to be splintered into an increasing number of separate factions due to sharp differences since the movement started in 1967 at Naxalbari (hence their name) in West Bengal State (capital Calcutta), thus making it difficult to know what the others' present ideological or policy postures are or whether they also subscribed to the "rethinking" in the CPI-ML. There are as many as 27 such separate groups among the Naxalites as of now, it is said.

Apart from the attitude towards the Chinese and "individual murders," another area dividing the extremists has been that of participation in parliamentary politics. Meanwhile, there have been reports of revived violent activities by certain sections of the extremists in recent months in parts of Tamilnadu and Kerala, though they have their own pockets in as many as 39 districts in seven states in all. West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are the other three states, among them, where their presence has been noted more pronouncedly. In Tamilnadu, in the south, 11 people were reported killed by them so far this year. This has now led to a police combing operation ordered by the state administration. The worst hit were North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts. A couple of such murders have also taken place in Kerala.

AFP: TIBETAN EXILES IN INDIA SEEK USSR AID TO FIGHT PRC

BK230828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 23 Oct 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--An important representative body of exiled Tibetans in India wants to seek financial and arms assistance from the Soviet Union and other "friendly countries" to start a "guerrilla war" against the Chinese in Tibet.

"We want external help in any form--military training of our volunteers, arms and finance--we feel that the time has come to hit the Chinese now everywhere in Tibet," Mr Lobsang Jinpa, president of the Tibetan Youth Congress, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview here today.

Twenty-seven-year-old Jinpa visited China for four months ending last August as a member of the second Tibetan refugee delegation and came back convinced that "the Tibetan liberation struggle was not dead...it is very much there and the Chinese are worried." Mr Jinpa's 10,000-strong Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) is considered radical and militant and there have been occasions when it opposed and questioned the supreme authority of its temporal and spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

Recently the TYC differed with the Dalai Lama on the latter's possible visit to China sometime next year. "We are aware of such a move (Dalai Lama's possible visit) and we have requested him and his seven-member Kashag (Cabinet) that if he does visit China it will be a big blow to our struggle for complete freedom of Tibet," Mr Jinpa said. "We are, however, not opposed to a meeting between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese in a nonaligned country, but there should be no talk of a compromise or negotiation other than complete independence of Tibet," Mr Jinpa said. He added that his firebrand members would prevent the 46-year-old living Buddhist diety from visiting China.

"If the Dalai Lama goes to China, the Chinese will never allow him to come back...they will prevent him from returning on one pretext or the other...it will be difficult for the Dalai Lama to match the Chinese cunning," Mr Jinpa said. "When I visited Tibet, I met thousands of people, all of them are opposed to the Dalai Lama visiting Tibet; they are very worried about his security and well-being...they also feel that if the Dalai Lama meets the Chinese and talks with them it would discourage the freedom movement going on inside Tibet," he said.

The Dalai Lama said recently that he was not opposed to a rapprochement with the Chinese and called upon his countrymen inside and outside Tibet early this month "to look forward and approach the Tibetan problem calmly and objectively." In a statement issued here on the eve of his departure on a 45-day four-nation tour of Canada, Italy, Hawaii and Japan on 7 August, the Dalai Lama announced that all his future action "would stem from the unshakable objective and conviction to work for the ultimate happiness of the Tibetan people." Tibetan analysts here had seen the statement as a possible feeler by the Dalai Lama to the Chinese.

Replying to questions, Mr Jinpa said that his organization was yet to officially approach the Soviet Union for the help, but said they would "wait and see" for some time.

Mr Jinpa said his organization was also probing possibilities of reviving the "Khampa Warrior Regiment" which was disbanded by the Nepali Government in 1974. "It is possible to raise a very strong Khampa Regiment in India provided New Delhi agrees and gives us the required financial and other help," Mr Jinpa said. (In India there are an estimated 10,000 Tibetans who have been trained by the Indian Army in sopisticated guerrilla warfare. After the 1963 Sino-Indian war, New Delhi started a training centre for the Tibetans in Chakrata, north India, close to the Chinese border. The regiment officially formed in 1964 is codenamed "22" and many important Tibetans, including the Dalai Lama's younger brother Mr Tenzin Chogyal, who holds a captain's rank, were trained there.)

Mr Jinpa, however, refused to talk about using the "22 Regiment", beyong saying that in the event the Indian Government allows the Tibetans to raise their own guerrilla units, it would come "very useful". (The Indian Government, however, has emphasised that it would not permit any political or hostile activities to be undertaken by the Tibetan refugees from its soil against a third country.)

Recently there were reports in the Indian capital that the exiled Tibetans have established contacts with underground nationalist Tibetan organizations in Tibet. TIBETAN REVIEW, a monthly journal of the exiled Tibetans, here said in its October issue that the members of the organizations were all young people and their "only aim is to regain complete freedom and independence of whole of Tibet."

"Due to lack of facilities at their disposal, the underground movement in Tibet have not been able to engage in any sabotage and other violent activities... However, they have requested the Tibetans in India to seek foreign assistance," the review said quoting sources close to Mr Namgyal who secretly visited Tibet from May to July this year. The review named the organizations as: Western Tibet freedom society, exiled history society, young tigers society, Tibetan peoples spokesman society and the Tibetan three provinces society.

AFP: HINDU SAYS DELHI MAY MEDIATE IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

BK231526 Hong Kong AFP in English 1501 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--India is making efforts to form a mediatory group consisting of Cuba, Algeria, Yugoslavia, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and an unnamed African country from the sub-Saharan region to start a non-aligned move for a solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict, published reports said today.

India has deputed a senior Foreign Ministry official to review the prospects of forming the group, the conservative English daily HINDU said quoting diplomatic sources. "Despite their rigid public postures there have been some positive signals from both Iraq and Iran that they would welcome a non-aligned initiative," the newspaper said.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on Tuesday [21 October] that she was in touch with Baghdad and Tehran to see if something could be done to stop the Gulf war. Today's report said that the ailing Plo leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is undergoing traction treatment, has been in touch with Cuban President Fidel Castro. Mr Castro is the present chairman of the non-aligned movement.

"The 40-member Islamic Conference, which has been looking upon the Gulf war as essentially a conflict between two Moslem countries, has been making parallel peace moves." "But as almost all these Islamic countries are also members of the non-aligned community, an attempt is being made by Pakistan to secure representation on the proposed mediatory group on the plea that the talks the President Ziaul Haq has alrady had with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders would be usefully utilised as a starting point for a further peace move," the paper said.

"Meanwhile, the Indian Government is continuing its bilateral exchanges with both Iraq and Iran without giving the impression that it was trying to mediate between them," the daily said.

Iraq has informed New Delhi that it was prepared to withdraw from the captured Iranian territory in a phased manner subject to certain conditions--if Iran agreed to negotiate a fresh treaty on the Shatt al-'Arab waterways that would be more in accord with their historic rights, the paper said.

GULF CRUDE RECEIVED DESPITE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

BK181345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Over a million tons of crude has been lifted and brought to India from the Gulf states by tankers of the shipping corporation in the past 3 weeks. This has been done despite the Iran-Iraq conflict. Corporation Managing Director Rear Admiral Krishan Dev told newsmen in Bombay that about a dozen tankers have been used to bring crude from the Gulf region.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

BK201606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Romania is interested to participate in setting up an integrated steel plant in India with the iron ore to be made available from the Kudremukh project. This was disclosed by Commerce, Steel and Mines Minister Pranab Mukherjee while talking to newsmen in Calcutta today before his departure for Bucharest. Mr Mukherjee is going there to attend the meeting of the India-Romania joint commission starting from Wednesday.

The commerce minister said that India is willing to utilize the Romanian offer so that the Kudremukh iron ore could be used in the country. Referring to the India-Romania trade, Mr Mukherjee said the target of trade exchange of 600 million rupees has already been surpassed. He said the bilateral annual trade between the two countries has increased from about 40 million rupees in 1955 to about 930 million rupees in 1979. Mr Mukherjee is accompanied by the officials of the ministries of petroleum and chemicals, shipping industry, finance and external affairs.

BANGLADESH BORDER TALKS CONCLUDE, 'MISAPPREHENSIONS REMOVED'

BK171317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Misapprehensions and irritants between India and Bangladesh regarding implementation of land boundary agreement of 1974 have been removed. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi today. The official-level talks between the two countries concluded late last night after an exchange of views on the future program of carrying out the agreement. Informed sources in New Delhi say that the process of implementation of the boundary agreement will be completed in 2 years.

AFP: KASHMIR-PAKISTAN BORDER TO BE REINFORCED

BK231727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1714 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--India proposes to take various steps to streamline and further reinforce the defence of its border with Pakistan in the Kashmir region. Reports said the proposal was made by Lt Gen S.P. Malhotra, general officer commander-in-chief northern command, at a two-day civil military liaison conference which opened today at Srinagar, summer capital of India-held Kashmir.

An eight-point plan suggested in this connection included a "protection belt" in the plains sector of the state's border and closer liaison and functional rapport between civilian and army authorities.

It also envisaged, among other things, issue of identity cards to all civil and military personnel living in the border areas before December next and motivation of civilian population to deny refuge and shelter to "undersirable elements and Pakistani agents." The reports said General Malhotra also underlined the need for "detailed and deliberate" interrogation of all suspects apprehended by army and civil police.

STATESMAN ON ZIAUL HAQ'S POSTPONEMENT OF PAKISTANI ELECTIONS

BK240651 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Search for Collaborators"]

[Text] It comes as no surprise that Gen Ziaul Haq should again have ruled out elections. The plea this time is that regional conditions do not permit the democratic exercise and that polling would " mdermine the country's stability at a critical moment." What is ominous, however, is that the Pakistani president does not any longer pretend that the electoral process is only being deferred for the time being and that representative governance will be restored as soon as conditions are normal, which was his favorite excuse until recently. True, he still denies plans to "perpetuate" his rule and talks vaguely of participation, but there is a ring of finality in his refusal to hold elections. Like Field-Marshal Ayub Khan in an earlier era, General Zia has also discovered that elections are only "a means to an end and not an end in itself," he and his Islamic advisers being best able to judge what the end should be and how it should be achieved. It may be significant, however, that Pakistan's Supreme Court was recently petitioned by a private individual to rule that "the concept of democracy was alien to Islam and should be wiped out from the constitution." Though the judiciary refused to comply, this may be an indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing.

Even if the 1973 constitution still remains valid, as the general maintains, he entertains some curious notions regarding its implementation. For one thing, he has decided that political parties are of no value and should be dispensed with. For another, he is firmly of the view that the army is the country's only "stable" force and must continue to govern Pakistan, whether or not this is constitutionally permissible. To give formal expression to these two basic premises, President Zia is trying to set up a civilian cabinet and a Federal Council (replacing the elected National Assembly) which will allow the military dictatorship to continue to rule Pakistan from behind a front of political collaborators. The formula he has in mind is not new; all dictators tend to think on much the same lines. Indeed, General Zia himself earlier evolved just such a relationship with the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] and even the National Awami Party was at one time prepared to collaborate in hopes of ousting the Pakistan People's Party [PPP], but the scales having dropped from their eyes, ten political organizations, including the PNA, PPP, Tehrik-e-Istiqlal, National Democratic Party and some Muslim League factions have agreed to cooperate to work for removal of the military regime and restoration of democratic rule. But even if members of the front are able to submerge their differences, they will have a hard time coping with General Zia's restrictive laws and repressive methods. No less serious is the danger of individual politicians succumbing to blandishments. Right-wing Islamic groups are understandably prepared to support the general, but far more surprising is the manner in which Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leading member of the PPP's Central Executive Committee, rationalizes his decision to collaborate. Such cynical opportunism might allow General Zia to have his way but can only increase the danger of an ultimate violent confrontation.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU BEGINS STATE VISIT

Arrival in New Delhi

BK230751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] President of Cyprus Kiprianou arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day state visit to India. He was receved at airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and a number of her Cabinet colleagues, diplomats and others.

As soon as Mr Kiprianou came out of his special aircraft, a 21-gun salute boomed in his honor. He was presented with an inter-services guard of honor and the national anthems of Cyprus and India were played.

Welcoming the dignitary, President Reddy said Cyprus and India represent ancient civilizations with a long history and tradition. The two countries are linked by friendly cooperation within the nonaligned movement at the United Nations and also within the Commonwealth. He said both countries are firm in their determination to strive for universal peace and coexistence at a time when the world is passing through a critical phase.

The Cypriot president said the strong ties between his country and India were strengthened by the personal friendship of Jawaharlal Nehru and the late President Makarios. India, he said, has played an important role in the nonaligned movement and for world peace.

Banquet With Reddy

BK240944 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] India has expressed concern at the new conflicts and tensions in the southeast Asia region and the perceptible revival of cold war postures. India's concern was expressed by President Sanjiva Reddy while speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of visiting Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou in New Delhi.

Reddy referred to the alarming increase in the military buildup by the great powers in the Indian Ocean and said our renewed calls for the elimination of great power military bases have failed to evoke any response. He said in the current world situation, India and Cyprus could make a positive contribution toward world peace and stability. He felt that the forthcoming conference of the nonalined foreign ministers in New Delhi will provide an opportunity to make joint efforts in this direction. The president urged the nonaligned nations to successfully meet the task of ushering in a new international economic order. He said the poorer nations are being continually exploited under the present unjust and increasingly untenable economic order. We must strive to create the necessary political will for restructuring the system.

In his reply Cypriot President Kiprianou commended India's role as a founding member of the nonalined movement toward achieveing peace and justice in the world. He also made special mention of India's support to the just cause of the people of Cyprus.

Cultural Accord

BK240922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] India and Cyprus today signed an agreement on cultural cooperation for 5 years. It envisages collaboration in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, mass media, sports, arts and archeology. Both the countries will encourage exchange of visits by experts in these fields. The agreement was signed at Rashtrapati Bhavan by Education Minister S.B. Chavan and Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and the president of Cyprus were present on the occasion.

Earlier, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had hour-long talks with President of Cyprus Kiprianou in New Delhi today. For the first half hour both the leaders talked without any aides. Later the official delegations to the two countries joined the meeting, they included the foreign ministers of the respective sides--Narasimha Rao and Nikolaos Rolandhis. Mrs Gandhi is hosting a lunch in honor of the visiting delegation.

News Conference

BK241611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President of Cyprus Kiprianou has said that India has a lot to offer to his country. Speaking at a news conference in New Delhi today he said that India and Cyprus will explore the possibility of setting up common ventures in several fields. The two countries have also agreed on more trade exchanges and technical cooperation. Kiprianou said that his talks with Indian leaders were held in a cordial atmosphere. Experts of the two countries, he said, would meet periodically to reach the maximum possible degree of mutual cooperation.

The Cypriot president said during his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi the unity of the nonaligned movement and its role in the contemporary world figured prominently. Kiprianou also had two rounds of talks with President Sanjiva Reddy. Kiprianou said the Iran-Iraq conflict is of deep concern to the nonaligned nations. He said the nonaligned movement has a great role to play in creating conditions of better understanding. He was confident that the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi early next year will be a success.

Gandhi Nicosia TV Interview

NC262218 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Nicosia Radio and Television Correspondent Dhimitrios Andreou interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi--viedotaped--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Madame Prime Minister, the people of Cyprus know that our president is now visiting India. They know very much, very well, the prime minister of India, but they are not very much familiar with India. What is the face of India today?

[Answer] Well, first of all I would like to say how happy we are that your president is visiting us. He has been here once before, in 1962, with your great leader Archbishop Makarios, who was also a friend of my country and a friend of my father, and who played a very big role in the nonaligned movement. The people of India have great respect for him and his memory. Cyprus itself is very strategically situated and has a great role to play, I think. We would certainly like the people of Cyprus to know more about India but our problems are so gigantic that it is a little difficult to put them in a nutshell.

The major problem has been that of economic backwardness and we have been, my party and especially our great leaders, have been--even before independence--they have thought out and planned as to what direction we would take. That direction is that of self-reliance. We are too big a country ever to be, [Gandhi corrects herself] for it to be possible for anybody to bail us out in case of trouble. We just have to stand on our own feet. We have to produce what we need. Of course we shall always want help, especially in the most sophisticated areas of science and technology, but with the years we have taken significent steps towards self-reliance. Perhaps you know that we had a peaceful nuclear explosion which was perfectly clean. There was no kind of fallout at all and we have now been able to put a satellite in space. We are using the nuclear energy purely for peaceful purposes--for agriculture, for medicine and power and so on.

[Question] We admired some of your achievements yesterday when we had visited the composite exhibition. What are the main targets of your government in the effort to further develop India?

[Answer] Well, the main target is self-reliance, which means greater production--agricultural as well as industrial. It means a much better system of distribution so that what we produce reaches all people regardless of where they live or whether they are poor. Especially we have to specially reach the poorer and the weaker sections. The country has to be strong enough to meet outside aggression because we are facing constant threats on our borders. And the immediate problem, of course, is the one faced by most countries in the world--that is inflation, rising prices largely due to the price of petroleum products. But also because of the previous government, you know, the 3 years when we were not there.

Their policy with regard to farmers and especially sugarcane farmers were such that the last year they just did not plant enough sugarcane, so we had a great shortage and problems with that. Then of course unemployment, especially amongst the educated. These are some of the immediate problems.

[Question] In the international field India has always played a very significant, very important role and contributed decisively towards the effort to promote world peace and security, however, this peace and security is now threatened in our days. What is India's foreign policy in the light of the situation?

[Answer] Well, our foreign policy remains the same, which is to remain nonaligned and to view each world event on its merit with regard to our national interest and interest of world peace. We are always on the side of freedom struggles and wherever there are oppressed, you know, we are on their side. But the world is becoming more difficult, confrontation is coming closer to our borders. The Indian Ocean itself is full of activity, all kinds of fleets are [president is interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] Even within the nonaligned movement there is confrontation?

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes, but the nonaligned movement does not have that same cohesiveness and sense of direction that it had earlier on, and I think this must be one of our major tasks now--to bring back that feeling of unity and fighting for common causes.

Departure From Delhi

BK250851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou was given a ceremonial farewell at Delhi airport on his departure for Agra on his way back home. He was seen off by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, a number of her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps.

Bidding farewell to Kiprianou, President Reddy said the cultural agreement signed by India and Cyprus will help bring them still closer. Kiprianou said he was deeply touched by the friendliness shown by the Indian leaders.

Joint Communique

BK251139 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0911 GMT 25 Oct 80

["Joint Communique at the end of the Visit to India of the President of the Republic of Cyprus"]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and Madame Kiprianou paid a state visit to India 23-25 October 1980. During his stay in New Delhi the president of the republic of Cyprus called on the president of India. He laid a wreath at Rajghat and Shantivana in memory of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India held extensive talks on international issues and reviewed the relations between the two countries in all fields.

These talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. The Cyprus side consisted of: Nikolaos A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Andreas A. Nikolaidis, high commissioner of Cyprus; Haris Vovides, director, president's office; Alekos Shambos, director, foreign minister's office. The Indian side included: P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; N. Krishanan, additional secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Y.R. Dhawan, high commissioner of India to Cyprus; S.K. Uppal, deputy secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

The president of Cyprus explained the situation in Cyprus since 1974 and expressed his appreciation for the support extended by India. In this context both the president and the prime minister welcomed the resumption of intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general on the basis of the Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the Kiprianou-Denktash 10 point programme of 19 May 1979. They expressed the hope that the talks would be conducted in a meaningful and constructive manner and bring about an early resolution of the issue in conformity with the UN resolutions relevant to the question of Cyprus as well as the aforementioned high level agreement.

The prime minister of India reaffirmed India's consistent stand in favour of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and noted with regret the setbacks to the process of detente and the failure of efforts to universalise it. They stressed that the continuation of the arms race, particularly of nuclear weapons, represents a serious threat to peace and security of the world. They called for more effective measures for nuclear disarmament and pledged their determination to work together with other nonaligned countries for the establishment of a world order based on justice and equality which would assure peace and progress to the peoples of all nations. The two sides condemned the continuation of the pernicious policy of apartheid and racism in South Africa. They reaffirmed their total support to SWAPO in its efforts for the liberation of Namibia. They welcomed the emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent member of the world community. The two sides noted with grave concern the situation in southwest Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous implications for the peace and stability of the region. They stressed the need to deescalate tensions and to seek a political settlement through peaceful means. They expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and urged the parties concerned to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would eetermine their own destiny free from any foreign interference.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India noted with concern the deterioration in the situation in west Asia. They called for the immediate withdrawal by Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967. Both sides reaffirmed that the Palestinian question was at the core of the problem and unless it was resolved satisfactorily with the PLO, which is the sole representative of the Palestine people, as an equal partner in negotiations no attempt towards a settlement could succeed. The Palestinian people should be restored their inalienable rights to their homeland and to a nation state of their own. The two sides discussed the present conflict between Iran and Iraq. They felt that this unfortunate development and the continuation of hostilities will have adverse consequences not only for these two countries but also for others. Both sides stressed the urgent need to bring about a cesation of hostilities and were of the opinion that the differences between the two countries should be resolved peacefully.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment. The two sides agreed to make joint efforts for the success of the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries which will take place in New Delhi in early 1981.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress in the field of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries. They emphasised the need for expenditious progress towards the establishment of the new international economic order and the realisation of the international strategy for the third development decade and early launching of the global negotiations.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India reviewed the development of bilateral relations in various fields. The two sides noted with satisfaction India's cooperation towards the development of infrastructure of tourism in Cyprus. It was also agreed to explore other fields in which joint ventures could be promoted. It was noted that the appointment of a high commissioner of the Republic of Cyprus, with residence in Delhi, had contributed to the development of closer ties between the two countries. The decision to appoint an Indian high commissioner with residence in Nicosia was welcomed as a further contribution to the development of these ties. The two sides looked forward to further development of cultural relations between the two countries following the agreement on cultural cooperation signed between the two governments during the visit.

The president of Cyprus expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India.

MAURITIUS' RAMGOOLAM VISITS DELHI, SEEKS RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

Arrival in Delhi

BK270825 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam says that Britain and the United States should hold talks with Mauritius for the return of the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia to it. He was talking to newsmen soon after his arrival in New Delhi this morning on a week-long visit. Sir Seewoosagur said the British Government has also accepted the sovereignty of his country over Diego Garcia. He said he has taken up the matter with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and the British Foreign Office.

[Paris AFP in French at 0828 GMT on 27 Oct in a similar report adds the following at this point: On his arrival in New Delhi for a 1-week official visit, the Mauritian prime minister added: We do not want to be the guinea pigs of any superpowers. I am therefore asking that Diego Garcia be given back to us. It will be recalled that Diego Garcia, which is situated southwest of India, is an island of the Chagos Archipelago--in the middle of the Indian Ocean. It has been a British protectorate since 1814. The British and the Americans have established military bases there. Sir Ramgoolam has also asked the United States and Great Britain to begin negotiations with Mauritius on this restoration. He explained that he had already spoken to the American Secretary of State Mr Edmund Muskie and the Foreign Office representative about it. I always try to draw attention to the importance of this problem whenever possible, he said.]

Earlier, Sir Seewoosagur was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival. Among those who received him at the airport were Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and some of her Cabinet colleagues. Both Sir Seewoosagur and Mrs Gandhi spoke of the friendly ties between India and Mauritius. Welcoming him Mrs Gandhi said that friendship betweenthe two countries is based not just on close ties but on shared views and principles. Sir Seewoosagur described Mrs Gandhi as the most courageous lady in the world and said she has won the admiration of all peoples throughout the democratic world. Sir Seewoosagur will call on Mrs Gandhi and President Sanjiva Reddy this afternoon.

Talks With Gandhi, Reddy

BK271609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Mauritius had an hour-long meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi today. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations and agreed that these should be expanded and strengthened. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam also called on President Sanjiva Reddy this afternoon. Prime Minister Gandhi is hosting a dinner in his honor tonight.

Banquet With Gandhi

BK280406 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9ct 80

[Text] The prime minister has called upon nonaligned countries to strive for greater unity and cohesion in the movement in view of the increasing global tensions. Speaking at a banquet in New Delhi in honor of visiting Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Mrs Gandhi said this should be the main task at the nonaligned foreign minister's conference being held early next year. She said the world today is engulfed in crisis and, to many, detente is no longer a welcome word or a desired policy.

Mrs Gandhi said tensions of the world result from military and economic inequalities among and within nations and delay in the establishment of a new world economic order. Speaking of the new threats to peace in the region, she stressed the urgent need to reaffirm that there should be no use of force and no interference in the internal affairs of different countries. Differences should be sorted out by peaceful dialogue. Mrs Gandhi expressed concern over attempts to destablize established governments and said this might lead to confrontation and even conflagration. She called for a balance between global production and consumption and preservation of nonrenewable resources and the environment.

Sir Seewoosagur, in his speech, said India has an important role in maintaining international peace and security. The pursuit of the common ideals of democracy and peace is the basis for the longstanding relations between his country and India. Sir Seewoosagur expressed confidence that relations between the two countries would be strengthend further in the years to come.

GANDHI ON RAILROAD MINISTER'S RESIGNATION, BLOCKED ASSAM CRUDE

BK270831 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that steps will have to be taken to prevent the freezing of blocked crude in pipelines in Assam. In an informal chat with newsmen at the Delhi airport this morning, Mrs Gandhi said any damage to the pipelines because of freezing of crude will be a national loss.

Asked about the reported resignation of the railway minister, Kamalapati Tripathi, Mrs gandhi said she has received his letter but she is not immediately free to get in touch with him. Tripathi is now on tour of the south.

Referring to her remarks about the functioning of the railways at a press conference in New Delhi last week, Mrs Gandhi said she did not cast any reflection on his performance but we need a major effort in the railways, she added. Asked whether Tripathi will be allowed to resign, the prime minister said she did not know.

OPPOSITION PARTY GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU DISMISSED

BK280853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Prabhudas Patwari has been relieved of his post of governor of Tamil Nadu with immediate effect. Maharashtra Governor Sadiq Ali will go to Tamil Nadu in place of Mr Patwari. Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra, former chief of the air staff will be the new governor of Maharashtra. These appointments were announced in a communique issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan last night.

Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Mr Justice M.M. Ismail took over last night as acting governor of Tamil Nadu. He will hold charge until Mr Sadiq Ali assumes office.

Political Parties' Reactions

BK280352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Prabhu Das Patwari, who relinquished office as Tamil Nadu governor on Sunday [26 October], has said the governors hold a constitutional position and should not be changed with every change in the party in power. Talking to newsmen in Madras, Patwari said he does not propose to challenge the president's order.

Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar and Bharatiya Janata Party General Secretary L.K. Advani described the government's action as improper. Justifying Patwari's removal, Congress-I General Secretary S.S. Mahapatra said that the president enjoys certain powers under the constitution and has acted in the interests of the state government and the people.

ROHINI SATELLITE COMPLETES 100 DAYS IN ORBIT

BK250918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Indian satellite Rohini put into a near-earth orbit on 18 July from Sriharikota Space Center today completed 100 days in space. Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Center told UNITED PRESS OF INDIA that all systems on board are functioning perfectly and the Rohini is sending powerful signals. The satellite planned to last only 3 months is now expected to remain in orbit for 1 and 1/2 years.

Next Satellite Launch 1981

BK260938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The next Rohini satellite is to be launched from the SLV-3 early next year. Disclosing this to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA Prof U.R. Rao, the director of the Indian Space Research Organization Satellite Center, Bangalore, said that it will contain a camera system for measuring landmarks. Prof Rao said that the Earth observation satellite Bhaskara is working well after being launched in June last year.

The director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, Dr Vasant Gowrikar, told newsmen in Pune that the country will be able to launch its own communications satellite in geostationary orbit in the next 10 years.

News Pool Satellite Link

BK241115 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[TExt] The nonaligned news pool will have around the clock link with a satellite to feed news agencies of the member countries. Stating this to newsmen in New Delhi, Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe has said that plans to strengthen the news pool were also discussed during his recent visit to Paris. Sathe also said that the film and television institutte in Pune will be made a regional center of UNESCO and its functions and capacity to train students will be upgraded. He said the suggestion to upgrade the institute was made at the UNESCO conference at Belgrade.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN PETROLEUM--Romania has agreed to supply petroleum products to India on a long-term basis. This is part of the outcome of the meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation which concluded in Bucharest yesterday. A protocol which was signed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Romanian Minister for Metallurgical Industry Agachi envisages a 10 percent increase over the current year's trade target and covers several new products. During his stay in Bucharest, Mukherjee had a meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80 BK]

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES CROWDS ON GHADIR FEAST 28 OCT

JN281152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received members of the Islamic Majlis and a gathering representing various factions of the Iranian people. Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani delivered a speech in which he congratulated Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of the Ghadir feast.

Addressing the gathering, the imam said: We should not consider material standards, but heavenly standards. We should only consider if we have triumphed or failed before God Almighty. If we judge ourselves in this way, then we will be triumphant even if we have failed materially.

In another part of this im ortant speech, his eminence added: the radical change that has taken place in this people, who have risen up for the sake of Islam and their Islamic homeland, cannot be defeated as long as men and old people are demanding to go to the battlefronts. This people is protected by God, and as long as this protection exists, we will not be defeated.

The leader imam said: What was the justification for Saddam to embark on such action? He is taking action in all directions and pleading to everyone for reconciliation. How can we reconcile? And with whom? This is most ridiculous. It is like someone telling the prophet to reconcile with Abu Jahl [Quraichi infidel].

AFP Report

NC280931 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Oct (AFP)--Iranian revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni made no allusion to the American hostages in a speech he made to the members of parliament today.

Ayatollah Khomeyni did not mention the United States a single time either. He spoke mainly about the war with Iraq.

The ayatollah said previously that parliament should decide what to do with the 52 hostages. But he laid down four basic conditions that he said the United States should meet to obtain their release.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES IRAQI SHI'ITE LEADER AL-HAKIM

JN281005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and Islamic revolution, may God prolong his life, has received His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim, who extended to the leader imam greetings and contratulations in his own name and on behalf of the uprising Iraqi people on the occasion of the Ghadir feast.

BBC REPORTS KHOMEYNI NOT COMMITTED TO PREELECTION RELEASE

LD272210 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Iran may not free the 52 hostages until after the American elections. According to some Iranian diplomats tonight, Ayatollah Khomeyni has dismissed speculations about a deal within the next week. It's reported he wants all 52 sent home because they've served their purpose, defeating the pro-Americans in Iran. But now apparently he's saying the hostages should not be the deciding factor in who wins the election. So they stay captive for the moment.

Seven hours of debate by the Iranian parliament yesterday and today have failed to come up with terms President Carter must meet before there is a deal. Again today the Americans and the Russians were accused of helping Iraq in the Gulf war. Feelings were running high over the attack on the Iranian city of Dezful in which to quote Tehran radio: 106 people were martyred and 290 injured. The war has prompted speculation that the parliament may impose conditions for the hostages' release beyond those already outlined by the ayatollah.

MAJLIS RESUMES DEBATE ON HOSTAGES AFTERNOON 27 OCT

NC271138 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian Majlis (parliament) resumed its closed-door debate on the future of the 52 American Embassy hostages here today at 2:30 p.m. (1100 GMT).

A spokesman for the parliament's office said no time had been set for ending the debate, which would be up to the members themselves. The Majlis has already debated the hostages' question for 2 hours yesterday morning and 4 hours today.

Several parliamentarians indicated at the end of the morning session that the debate could continue on Wednesday.

Session Ends

NC271254 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament ended today's session of debate on the U.S. hostage question at about 4 p.m. local time (1230 GMT) today, a parliamentary spokesman announced.

Parliament met twice today behind closed doors to discuss the question, for four hours in the morning and 90 minutes in the afternoon.

Today's debates followed the opening of the parliamentary discussion on the subject yesterday.

This afternoon's debate terminated for lack of a quorum, according to a number of deputies after the session. It will resume in secret session Wednesday, they said.

The Constitution stipulates that two-thirds of the house must be present for a session to be "official" and that this total was not reached this afternoon.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, IMPOSES ELECTRICITY RATIONING

LD272144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran met today with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the chair.

During this meeting, which lasted 5 hours, the council reviewed and approved proposals put forward by the Ministries of Housing and Urban Development, Health, Agriculture, Economics and Finance, Road and Transport and the planning and budget organization.

At the same meeting, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Energy and its acceptance and approval by the Council of Ministers, consumption of electricity will be rationed, because of a fuel shortage for the electricity generators.

According to the plan, the amount of electricity which will be consumed by each subscriber will be limited to a certain amount, and the unit price for high consumption will be increased progressively.

The decision has been taken in order to prevent high consumption of electricity and unnecessary use of electric heaters and similar appliances for heating. Such undue consumption in view of the fuel shortage imposes an excessive burden on the stations generating electricity.

Therefore, the use of paraffin heaters and traditional methods of heating will be easier and more economical.

RAJA'I MEETS WITH ECONOMIC COUNCIL 27 OCT

LD272146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, today attended a meeting of the country's Supreme Economic Council which was held at the Prime Ministry building in Tehran and reviewed and discussed the country's economic issues and budget.

According to a PARS report, at this meeting the prime minister gave some guidance which were approved by the absolute majority by the Council of Ministers. [as heard]

BANI-SADR CONTINUES KHUZESTAN INSPECTION TOUR

LD271801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is continuing his tour of Khuzestan Province in order to inspect war operations. This afternoon, during a long meeting in one of the province's cities, he reviewed the situation on the fronts.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, the meeting was also attended by the acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the defense minister, the air force commander, the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a number of other military commanders. During the meeting, they reviewed and discussed the performance of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their fight with the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

The same report says that the president and commander in chief also inspected an army operational headquarters in one of Khuzestan's cities today, and while familiarizing himself with the performance of this headquarters, he talked to the personnel, asking them to step up their operations in order to eliminate the enemy as soon as possible.

The president is due to continue his inspection of the performance of the fighters of the revolution and to review the situation on the front during a meeting with military commanders tonight.

DEFENSE COUNCIL: ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN TO JOURNALISTS

LD271128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council:

In view of the existing sensitive conditions in the country and the grave duties undertaken by this headquarters in coordinating propaganda matters, this is to inform all military and civilian organs that the activities of all domestic and foreign correspondents in Iran come solely under the supervision of the Publicity Headquarters, that these activities are permitted only through the presentation of press cards which bear photographs and the seal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council.

Consequently, we call on revolutionary institutions, the corps of revolution guards, the Islamic Republic's Army, gendarmerie, police departments, committees and the combative Iranian people to provide utmost assistance and guidance to those carrying such cards and facilitate their presence side by side with our fighting brothers in the battlefields, so that they may dispatch news reports and commentaries on the heroism and bravery of our fighters, as desired by the heroic Iranian nation.

Domestic and foreign correspondents in Iran may only do their work under the supervision of the Publicity Headquarters and only through possession of press cards bearing their photos, issued by the Islamic Ministry of Guidance, and which has the seal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council.

MONTAZERI REPLIES TO IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S., CANADA

GF271615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the Islamic Students Society in the United States and Canada sent a cable to the struggler and great scholar, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in which they inquired about returning to Iran to participate in the war against the infidel Ba'thist regime in Iraq. His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri sent a reply cable to the Iranian students Islamic society answering their revolutionary enquiry. The following is the test of the cable:

In His exalted name. Honored members of the Islamic Students Society in the United States and Canada:

I have received your cable enquiring about returning home in order to go to the struggle fronts. While thanking you, I remind you that as long as the imam has not issued a decree on this issue, you have to reflect the [word indistinct] of the Iranian heroic people on the international level and explain the dimensions of the Iranian Islamic revolution, as much as possible, to the nations whose ideas have been poisoned by the propaganda of international Zionism. Work earnestly in order to make the world aware of the agent Iraqi regime's injustice against your people and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Get the international circles to move from their position of indifference to one of caring about these crimes.

I beg God to help all of us perform our religious obligations under all circumstances.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY HAS MEETING ON HOSTAGES

AU251550 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 25 Oct (ANSA)--The Iranian ambassador to Italy, Mohammed Nasir Sadat-Salamy, met today with the chairman of the Italian House Foreign Affairs Commission, Guilio Andreotti, for consultations on conditions in Iran and the matter of the American hostages held in that country by Islamic militants since last November 4.

COMMENTARY SCORNS IRAQI CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS

LD272235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] According to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti today once again declared his readiness to end the war with Iran and cease fire at the front. Saddam Husayn who met today with the Indian prime minister's special envoy, once again declared during this meeting that he is ready to negotiate with Iran. He also repeated his cease-fire proposal, which has never been accepted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Meanwhile, two of Saddam's envoys have left for the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen in order to discuss Saddam's requests with the leaders of those countries.

On the other hand, we know that a few days after beginning his barbaric offensive against Iran, Saddam, when confronted with the valiant resistance of the Iranian devotees and the daring attacks by the valiant Islamic army's pilots. He was sending, every day, his inimate companions and Ba'th Party's devotees around the world to ask with supplication and entreay the world's leaders to mediate at any cost in order to force Iran to accept Saddam's cease-fire proposal, because Saddam felt that a continuation of war would definitely be to his loss. And should he fail to resist the heroic Iranian fighters, he would have to accept a deadly disgrace, the first outcome of which would be the fall of the bloodsucking Ba'th regime in Iraq.

As you know the assorted requests and mediation by the various world leaders have never succeeded in forcing the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the proposed cease-fire of Iraq. Therefore, Saddam, finding himself further and further down the road to fall and final elimination, after resorting to the Security Council and assorted international middlemen and professional politicians and failing to penetrate the unshakeable Iranian determination, finally resorted to his last weapon--thinking that with his barbaric launching of the 9-meter Russian missile on the defenseless inhabitants of Dezful he could force the Iranian officials to accept the cease-fire and come to the negotiating table.

By resorting to this criminal action, he relinquished what remained of his dignity and that of the entire mercenary Baghdad regime's clique, who are [words indistinct]. Now, 2 days after this disgraceful crime--the disgrace of which even Saddam has realized--we see once again that he is returning to his original position. This time, with indirect language he is trying to plead with Iran to at least have some mercy on him by accepting a cease-fire, thus preventing his downfall at the hands of the people of Iraq. He once again has made pledges and through his representative to the EEC is asking it to force Iran to accept and end to the hostility at any cost. Thus, by showing off the few kilometers of Iranian territory that he has occupied, he could at least satisfy Iraqi public opinion and pretend that after wasting the lives of thousands and the destruction of billions of capital of the oppressed people of Iraq, he has been able to acquire a few kilometers of land.

LONDON ARABIC PAPER REPORTS CARTER MEETING WITH IRANIAN ENVOYS

LD271121 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Secret Camp David Between Iran and America To Finalize 'Hostages Deal'"]

[Excerpts] Washington--Western diplomatic sources said yesterday (Thursday) that U.S. President Carter had held a secret meeting with a number of Iranian officials to negotiate the terms for the release of the American hostages.

These sources said that the meeting was held in Camp David last weekend.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that among the officials with whom Carter met were some members of the delegation which accompanied Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i during his visit to New York last week. Raja'i had gone to New York to deliver a speech at the United Nations on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The diplomatic sources said that Raja'i himself did not meet with President Carter because the two sides wanted the sensitive negotiations to be shrouded in secrecy and it would have been difficult to keep them secret from the information media had Raja'i gone to Camp David.

These sources added that President Carter met with a number of Iranian deputy ministers and a general of the Iranian Armed Forces.

Analysts believe that the Iranian general participated in the talks to discuss details related to American arms shipments to Iran--shipments which Carter said would be sent to Iran as soon as the hostages were freed.

Diplomatic circles at the United Nations have emphasized that the delegation which accompanied the Iranian prime minister to New York was bigger than had been expected. The entourage which accompanied Raja'i from Kennedy Airport on the night of his arrival included 11 limousines.

President Carter had interrupted his election campaign arrangements on Friday night to spend the weekend in Camp David. He met with the Iranian team on Saturday. None of Carter's top foreign policy advisers, including Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders, attended the meeting.

The sources explain this by saying that the presence of these officials in the presidential resort would have drawn the attention of the information media. Observers believe that these advisers probably participated with the president in the negotiations via very secure telephone lines.

It is believed that the American President reassured the Iranian delegation that the American administration would meet all their demands in order to secure the release of the hostages. The Iranian prime minister mentioned something of this sort on his arrival in Tehran from New York.

It is being said that the Iranians have relinquished their demand for an official apology from the American Government for having supported the departed shah of Iran. In return, Carter gave the Iranian delegation reassurances that the United States will not obstruct Iranian efforts to regain the shah's wealth through the American courts.

IRANIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ON WAR, U.S., USSR POLICIES

LD281005 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 24 Oct 80 pp 36, 37

[Interview granted by Hasan Nazih, former NIOC chairman, to Hasan Hammadah in Paris--date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: As one of the most eminent Iranian opposition personalities how do you evaluate the Iraqi-Iranian War?

Hasan Nazih: It is the most stupid war I have known in my life. Yes, the most stupid war, and the responsibility for this war falls on Imam Khomeyni more than on anybody else.

Imam Khomeyni left no stone unturned in provoking neighboring and Islamic countries. The most prominent of these provocations was the attempt to export the revolution in order to undermine the structure of neighboring countries and impose on these countries his type of republic, bearing in mind that he did not create a type worthy of adoption by the neighboring or the Islamic states. The Iranian revolution that stunned the world with its strength before the shah's downfall lost all respect when it triumphed; it only gained the enmity of the neighboring peoples and the Islamic countries in general. This fact is recognized by all, including some of those holding high responsible positions in the present authority. It is not the opposition alone that says this. I personally accuse Imam Khomeyni and hold him responsible for the collapse of everything in Iran. The revolution was launched with two slogans: first, freedom, independence and social justice; and second, overthrowing the monarchy.

With these two slogans the revolution succeeded in expelling the shah from the country but it failed to win itself. It did not achieve freedom for the people; it did not ensure impregnable independence; and failed to lay down social relations on the basis of justice.

Therefore, the Iranian people paid a high price but reaped no results. Rather, they switched from one dictatorship to another, became poorer and needier and were no longer able to preserve their independence. This independence became perishable.

Imam Khomeyni in the internal Iraqi social structure on war [as published] is due to his attempts to export the Iranian revolution to Iraq as well as to other Gulf considerations. As for the demands announced by Iraq (regarding the Shatt al-'Arab region, for example, they were considered as justification for entering the war because the main reason, as I said, was due to the Baghdad government's desire to put an end to Khomeyni's tampering with the internal Iraqi social structure on the communal and racial levels.

The obvious stupidity of the war is the unfortunate destruction of the economic mainstays of the two states. These mainstays enabled Iran to become a powerful state and were preparing Iraq to become a considerable power in the area. Therefore, the war is not in the interest of either country. The losses in economic installations are estimated at billions of dollars, which will definitely lead to further association with the major powers, who will be invited to repair the economic installations in both countries. This is one way from which the major powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, will benefit from this war which will probably lead to understanding between Washington and Moscow on some kind of sharing of influence in the region. In view of the terrible stupidity of U.S. policy, which is influenced by various pressure centers, including the big oil companies, it will be the Soviets who will benefit from this war. The Americans have an interest in the stability of the area but they are tampering with its security in their ignorance. But the Russians have no interest in stability in view of the fact that they are still outside the area and it is the state of instability that will bring them in.

AL-HAWADITH: How will the Soviets benefit from this war?

Hasan Nazih: For a long time the Russians have been coveting our country as a passage to warm waters. With the discovery of oil in Iran and in the Gulf in general, their ambitions heightened, especially in Iran. Unfortunately, our area lies entirely in the U.S. sphere of influence while the Russians do not have a foothold here. What harm would the Soviet Union suffer in the event of instability in the Gulf area? On the contrary, disturbances harm the Westerners and not the Soviets and the best means for continued instability and deterioration is Imam Khomeyni's regime which, in the event it continues, will be able to upset all the balances in the area.

This regime, which is based on permanent chaos and not permanent revolution, is increasing poverty and unemployment among the people. This is what has actually happened in Iran; the middle class has sunk to the poor class level. In the meantime, the communists are active under the umbrella of the Islamic revolution and benefitting from this fertile field provided by chaos and the minority oppressing the Iranian people. The Russian infiltration began back in the days when Imam Khomeyni was in exile in Neauphle-le-Chateau in France; they introduced into his circle a number of their Iranian agents who are secret members of the Tudeh Communist Party. Some of them were known to be members of this party but alleged that they had withdrawn from it. These people are still playing a fundamental role in perpetuating chaos inside Iran in cooperation with the clergy, with whom they are working in order to benefit from the battles of influence and the power struggle.

Of course, in addition to these there are a number of people belonging to U.S. intelligence who have been able to win the confidence of Imam Khomeyni and some of the influential men. But it has been proven that the Soviet group is more effective and more intelligent than the American group. Briefly, these communists were behind the holding of the American hostages, an operation that has almost severed Iran's relations with the Western world so that our country will fall into the hands of the Soviets, bearing in mind that our interests require taking advantage of international conflicts without joining either camp. Rest assured that Imam Khomeyni is not aware of all these matters because he has never dealt with politics all his life. As I said at the beginning of my talk, Khomeyni triumphed because of his adherence to two slogans and not because of his political farsightedness. He had nothing to do with politics, administration or the economy. All these conditions are helping the Russians to interfere in Iran and even to intervene as they have done in other countries because it is customary for the Soviets to pave the way for their intervention before dealing their blow. This is what Marxist theory calls "the ripening of the objective conditions." This is what the Soviets are preparing for by taking advantage of the present madness in Iran and of the old stupidity that characterized and still characterizes U.S. policies. As for the subjective condition, it is complete where the Soviets are concerned through their military power and arsenal which, as military experts say, has overtaken the U.S. arsenal and Western arsenal in general.

AL-HAWADITH; While we are discussing Soviet influence in Iran, what real power does the Tudeh Communist Party enjoy?

Hasan Nazih: In my opinion, the Tudeh Communist Party does not carry much weight among the masses in Iran. Now, however, it occupies certain sensitive positions in the Khomeyni movement, such as the so-called Muslim students. The Iranian Communist Party has succeeded in infiltrating the ranks of these students and in involving Iran in the hostage crisis. We had experience of the Tudeh Party in the early fifties when we assumed power under the great leadership of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq. At that time, the Communist Party conspired against our national front and this intensified the Iranian people's hatred for the communists, who fought the government because it decided to nationalize the oil. The Tudeh Party is sly and double-dealing. It professes allegiance to Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution while in fact this is not how things really stand. It owes allegiance only to the Soviet Union. This party's control of certain sensitive positions in the Khomeyni movement is undoubtedly a great help to the Soviets.

AL-HAWADITH: In its 4 October issue, the LE FIGARO magazine quoted you as having said that "Ayatollah Beheshti is a Russian agent" and that the hostages "are in the hands of the Palestinians."

Hasan Nazih interrupted me to say: I would like to straighten this out. I did not make such a statement. I have contacted the aforesaid paper and asked it to correct what it published. It promised to do so. What I in fact said was that Ayatollah Beheshti is a very ambiguous person who cannot suppress his lust for power. He is prepared to cooperate with the Russians or the Americans or any other international power that will guarantee his assumption of power. This is my conviction about Beheshti's ambiguous personality.

Hasan Nazih added: As for the Palestinians, I did not say that they are the ones who are holding the hostages but that the information I have proves that they have a relationship with the so-called Muslim students. That was all I said about the Palestinians. I would like to add that I am one of those who believe in the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the restoration of their rights. When I was at the head of the Iranian petroleum organization, I used to make the oil companies abide to the letter by the ban we have imposed on the sale of our oil to Israel. I used to supervise the application of this ban very meticulously. I do not know if these companies are now abiding by this ban.

AL-HAWADITH; What do you mean by saying that you do not know if the companies are abiding by this ban?

Hasan Nazih: What makes me say this is the way in which certain prominent men of religion and some of their civilian followers are tampering with Iran's oil resources. Until the day I quit the chairmanship of the petroleum organization, revenue was estimated at $75 million daily, but the situation changed after I quit the chairmanship of the organization and joined the opposition and after the Iranian petroleum industry came under the control of the prominent men of religion. These men are now disposing of the oil reserves as if these reserves are their own property and not a national property of the Iranian people. These men of religion are concluding oil deals privately. They contact the customers and offer them quantities in excess of the amounts agreed in the contracts these customers had signed with the organization. These additional quantities are sold at less than the official prices in return for a $2 commission on every barrel. This commission goes into the pocket of the influential people. The technical term used for this kind of illegal trade is the "spot market." It has been established that several deals have been carried out in this way involving hundreds of thousands and indeed millions of barrels. This being the situation, is it possible to control the application of the principle of the oil ban on Israel? For this reason, I said that I doubt if the Iranian oil is not reaching Israel or South Africa.

After a few moments of silence, Hasan Nazih said: I would like to cite Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's recent statement to LE MONDE. Bani-Sadr said, verbatim: "We have imported and continue to import war materiel, American, of course, through international arms merchants."

If Bani-Sadr's statement that this government is buying arms on the black market and not through legitimate states or governments is true, this means that the buying and selling operation is taking place despite the United States which has suspended all military supplies to Iran. If the Iranian authorities have actually succeeded and continue to succeed in obtaining American arms despite U.S. opposition, what is to prevent Israel from obtaining Iranian oil through clients who purchase quantities in excess of the amounts stipulated in the official contracts in return for a $2 commission per barrel for the influential people who facilitate such deals?

AL-HAWADITH: Since this is the case, why, in your opinion, do not Israeli officials issue a statement on oil as President Bani-Sadr issued a statement on American arms?

Hasan Nazih smiled and said: This question should be addressed to the Israeli officials. The important thing in what I have said is that the "spot market" trade affords customers freedom in sending the oil to whoever they like. This is why I doubt if Israel is not obtaining Iranian oil. When I was at the head of the Iranian oil organization, the men of religion often tried to interfere in the affairs of this industry, but I opposed them and prevented them from doing so. They were deterred. But now they are the ones who decide matters pertaining to this industry, of which they know nothing. They are dismissing from work all those with whom they are dissatisfied. Through such dismissals and arrests, the organization (which is the basic source of income as far as Iran is concerned) is losing its brains and technicians. I would like to say that as soon as I curbed the men of religion and prevented them from interfering in the organization's affairs, they declared war against me. I was the barrier which prevented the wasting of our national resources.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back a little to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Has this war brought anything new to Iran?

Hasan Nazih: This was has brought several new things. The most important being: First, it has destroyed our economic foundations, so much so that we will require some time, if calm is restored, to resume production operations. Our losses are estimated at billions while unemployment and poverty are afflicting the people. Second, the war has contributed to the possibility of foreign intervention in Iran more than any time before. Third, the war has prolonged the life of the present regime. The Iranian people, like other peoples, cling to their land. In a situation such as this war it is natural for the people to rally around their army. It is also natural for the army to forget, even for a while, its differences with the regime and to rush to defend the homeland. The army is now defending not the regime but the homeland. This war will strengthen the army's position internally because were it not for the madness of the government, the army would not have been weakened nor would it have reached such a sorry state. Iran was expected to experience a series of strikes and political and student demonstrations when the universities and schools reopened. The campaigns of open opposition were expected to expand to other classes of the people. The regime would have then faced enormous difficulties that could have finished it, but the war has dampened down the internal contradictions, albeit temporarily, and this tends to prolong the life of the regime.

AL-HAWADITH: Some circles are saying that the American hostages might be released soon before the American elections. What is your opinion?

Hasan Nazih: Imam Khomeyni is known for his obstinacy. He always prefers to say no. I do not believe that the hostages could be released before the American elections. But surprises cannot be discounted.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that the current which will triumph in Iran is President Bani-Sadr's current which is supported by the army?

Hasan Nazih: The current which will triumph one day is the opposition current because the majority of the people support it, but this current is now quiet. The Iranian Army has more confidence in some of the people in the opposition than in the present men in power. What Bani-Sadr said a few days ago--that Iran is now isolated from the world because of the mistakes committed by the revolution--we were saying as soon as the revolution began to deteriorate. Regrettably, however, the officials did not wish to hear any advice. The present government cannot solve the enormous problems facing Iran and the army and the people will move to overthrow the regime.

AL-HAWADITH: I think that your judgment of Imam Khomeyni is somewhat harsh.

Hasan Nazih: I do not think you are right in what you say. My objection to the imam, nationally and politically, stems from clear and indubitable principles.

It was Imam Khomeyni who told me during one of our meetings in Neuphle-le-Chateau, his place of exile in France: "My only ambition is to return to my country and retreat to Qom to teach the Koran. I want to be the country's spiritual leader and do not wish to interfere in political affairs at all costs. Policy is the concern of the prime minister and his cabinet." That was what Khomeyni told me. Regrettably, however, the deeds did not match the words, hence my disagreement with him.

PAKISTANI TRIBESMEN VOICE SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF271838 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports from Islamabad that 10,000 Pakistani tribal Muslims from northern Pakistan have held many meetings in the last few days to show their solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran. They have announced that they are impatiently awaiting Imam Khomeyni's orders to join the war against the United States and its stooge Saddam.

These brothers, who receive martial arts training and learn to use weapons in their childhood, have collected 50,000 rupees and blood to donate to their Iranian brothers.

At the same time, some 4,000 people of Dera Ismail Khan have condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. As a token of solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran, they have expressed their desire to go to the battlefield at the order of Imam Khomeyni.

PAKISTANI TEACHERS, STUDENTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF271810 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Karachi reports that the teachers and students of a theological seminary have sent a message to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressing their desire to join the battle against the enemies of Islam.

IRAQ'S AD-DA'WAH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

JN272016 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1832 GMT 27 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq has issued a statement denouncing the speech made by Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of the Ba'thist regime, at the UN Security Council.

The statement says: The foreign minister of the agent Ba'thist regime claimed at the United Nations that it was Imam Khomeyni who established the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party in Qom. With our pride in the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, we remind this agent minister that the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party was founded immediately after the 1958 coup d'etat in Iraq. This agent minister is well aware of the fact that Imam Khomeyni moved to Qom in 1978. The Ba'thist regime had executed six leaders of this party and published their names in its official dailies.

The Ad-Da'wah Party added that the rancorous At-Tikriti gang is practicing the same methods Britain used during World War I and after its occupation of Iraq. This gang, by inciting nationalist fanaticism, is trying to halt the thrust of the Islamic Iranian revolution that has stormed the borders.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 233

LD280556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Communique 233 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and noble people of Iran, the self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with enthusiasm and faith in the help of God and with the unconditional support of the Muslim people of Iran, are fighting against the blasphemous enemy on all fronts in the battle of truth against falsehood without fear and with readiness to give their lives. Wherever they see injustice they eliminate it in the name of God. With the passage of time they are routing the forces of falsehood and making them weaker. They are sure that with the unlimited blessing of God they will succeed in routing all of Satan's forces.

The fighter planes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Monday, 27 October, dealt the following blows on the enemy forces in the Dezful area:

1. The destruction of one artillery gun.

2. The destruction of 12 heavy and light vehicles.

3. The killing of more than 30 infidels.

In these operations the personnel and the equipment of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran suffered no losses. These militant combatants have an excellent offensive morale in the fight against the enemy.

In the western sector, Ilam, at 0700 on 27 October, the mercenary Iraqi forces attacked the heights of (Malakshahi), overlooking Mehran, with a number of tanks with the intention of capturing the heights, but they were forced to retreat due to the intense fire of the mortars of the brave forces of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and also due to the heroic Muslim tribe of (Malakshahi). The enemy suffered heavy losses.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR CONTINUES

Abadan, Khuninshahr Fighting

LD271716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A reliable source at the Abadan Governorate General's office, in a telephone contact this afternoon, said that a number of Iraqi mercenary Russian MiG's violated Abadan's airspace today. He added that Saddam's mercenary forces also brought Abadan's residential areas under heavy attack by khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] cannon today. So far, this has not caused any casualties, and material damages have not yet been reported.

On the basis of this report the link between the western and eastern parts of Khuninshar [Khorammshahr] is still cut, and because of fire from the two sides, movement over the bridge is impossible.

The city's defenders, who are stationed at the eastern flank, are preventing the enemy penetration and attempt to take over the road between Khuninshar and Abadan.

Throughout the day enemy forces brought our brother revolution guards, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Abadan's valiant inhabitants who are defending their city and fighting the enemy from their trenches, under mortar and khamsah-khamsah fire. The enemy tried to surround Abadan with intense fire.

The same report says that the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today continued its air operations, bringing enemy positons under fire.

Another report states that the enemy has begun a tactical retreat, withdrawing to near (Marod).

[Words indistinct] are still under enemy fire and traffic over it is impossible.

A number of reliable sources assert that the inhabitants of Abadan are determined to remain to the end and to continue to defend their city as they have so far.

Reports received indicate that public morale remains high while the public awaits reinforcements in order to force the enemy to flee from the vicinity of the Islamic revolution territory as fast as possible.

MiG's Bomb Abadan

LD272138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2043 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] On the basis of the latest report received from Abadan, at 2225 tonight at least two Iraqi Russian-built MiG's of the Iraqi Ba'th Army bombed a presidential area of Abadan.

There have been no reports so far as to the outcome of the attacks by artillery and antiaircraft [word indistinct] on the invader aircraft or on the extent of possible damage.

According to a PARS report, fires started by the bombing have been extinguished by the Abadan fire brigade and inhabitants.

Fighting Continues in Khuninshahr

LD280652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from reliable sources in Abadan, exchanges of fire between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi aggressors, positioned in the western sector of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] were still continuing last night.

The popular forces, the guards corps, and the rangers of the navy, who are positioned in the east side of the bridge connecting Khuninshahr to Abadan, prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge. They are trying to prevent the domination of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the small eastern sector of the city.

Attacks on Abadan

LD281122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Following last night's attack by the Iraqi mercenary infidels on the city of Abadan, today also the sound of mortar fire could be heard until the time of the dispatch of this report at 1220. According to the same report, last night the Iraqi blasphemous aggressors attacked Abadan residential areas by air and land simultaneously. As a result of these attacks, a township near Abadan was damaged and several houses in the region were destroyed.

Military experts believe the destruction from last night's attack by Saddam's mercenaries was caused by the firing of 55mm artillery guns. These experts have said that because the committed and martyrdom-seeking people stayed in their trenches, there was no loss of life.

This report indicates that at present, the popular forces, the Revolution Guards Corps, rangers of the navy and gendarmerie and the students of the army cadet training college are stationed at the eastern side of the bridge linking Khuninshahr to Abadan and have prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge. They are trying hard to prevent Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries from taking over the small eastern section of the city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, AIR RAIDS IN AHVAZ AREA REPORTED

Red Alerts

GF271749 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1744 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you will presently hear is the red alert. An air attack is imminent. [sound of sirens] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at the following times: 0522 and 0603 GMT on 28 October.]

Regiment Summons Ex-Soldiers

GF271550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1332 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Ahvaz gendarmerie regiment has asked all those persons whose terms of service expired between 21 March 1977 and 20 March 1978, and who have served in the armored, artillery, nursing, ordinance, transportation, communications or engineering fields--having already registered in Ahvaz District No 2 or Dezful, Masjed Soleyman, Shushtar, Ramhormoz or Izeh divisions--and have their dispatch papers and have not yet been assigned, to report to Azadi high school beginning at 0900 on 29 October.

Call to Bank Personnel

GF271554 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The supervisor of Dasht-e Azedegan Governorate has asked all directors and personnel of the Susangerd and Hoveyzeh branches of Bank Melli to contact the governor's office in Dasht-e Azadegan as soon as possible. Failure to comply will result in prosecution through the wartime courts.

Ex-Soldiers to Front

GF271535 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text of announcement issued by the Ramhormoz gendarmerie company on 27 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. All soldiers whose tours of duty ended 21 March 1977-20 March 1980 and who were released between March and June 1977, are hereby informed that they should contact the Ramhormoz recruiting office on 28 or 29 October to receive their service papers and assignments for the battle zones. Those not complying with this order will be dealt with in accordance with wartime law.

Military Training for Gas Workers

GF271527 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Agha Jari gas department supervisor on 27 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. "The Islamic country should be completely militarized,"--Imam Khomeyni. It is hereby announced that all gas employees of Agha Jari District, who have faith in the Islamic revolution, the great leader and the Islamic Republic and who have no affiliation with any group, can undergo military and idelogical training.

All interested parties should register with the public relations department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Agha Jari, Omidiyeh District, between 0900 and 1100 on 31 October. This crash course will last 1 week and will include room and board.

Iraqis Shell Ahvaz

LD271824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Reports from Ahvaz say that as a result of Iraqi artillery shelling on Ahvaz today, 10 of our compatriots were martyred and 34 others injured. The injured were transferred to Ahvaz hospital No 1.

Artillery Fire on Ahvaz

LD280600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from Ahvaz today at 0600 the artillery guns of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists resumed their activities once again. The enemy forces brought a region on the east of the Karun River, in Ahvaz, under the fire of their artillery. There is no report on the extent of the losses and casualties.

Ahvaz Quiet

LD281134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Ahvaz, the city was relatively calm today.

According to this report, at 0640, Iraqi Ba'thist artillery, in a desparate attempt, opened fire on the region west of the Karun River, as a result of which a number of houses and a warehouse belonging to a company were wrecked and caught fire.

During the fire-fighting process, which was carried out with the cooperation of the brave people of Ahvaz and the fire department personnel, two firemen were injured.

IRAQI MIG'S ATTACK KHARK ISLAND, BUSHEHR

LD280640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Bushehr, yesterday at around 1825 the vicinity of Khark Island and Bushehr came under the attack of the aggressive Iraqi MiG's until 1900, but the antiaircraft batteries of the defenders of the revolution did not permit the fighter planes of Iraq to carry out any acitivities and forced them to retreat.

According to the reports received from the western front, the intense battles between the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the enemy forces, which have intensified since yesterday afternoon, continued until the late hours of last night in three fronts: In an area between Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-E Pol-e Zahab, and the heights of (Gharavil), (Sarab-e Garm), and (Kur-e Mush). The Iraqi Ba'thist forces had the support of eight helicopters, one of which was brought down by the brave combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic. The other seven left the sky of the battlefield and fled to Iraqi territory.

On the basis of these reports, several Iraqi artillery positions were fired at by the artillery of the forces defending the Islamic Republic of Iran and were destroyed. Saddam's mercenaries who were located in these positions were mostly killed. One vehicle belonging to the Ba'thist Army of Iraq was set on fire and its occupants were killed. On the basis of these reports, in yesterday's battles in the fronts in Qasr-e Shirin, (Sarab-e Garm) and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Saddam's mercenaries used missile launchers as well.

REPORTAGE ON 24-28 OCT FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

Enemy Positions Leveled

LD241748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab leveled enemy positions inside Iraq with heavy weapons and artillery fire. These attacks were continuing at 1730 today, inflicting heavy casualties on the forces of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary regime. Two of Islam's soldiers were injured; they were taken immediately to Imam Khomeyni hospital and operated on.

Artillery Unit Destroyed

LD241750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] An official at the Ilam Governorate General office has stated that the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this afternoon during the course of their brave operations completely destroyed an enemy Khamsah-Khamsah [fifty-five] artillery unit around the (Gholami) hills. The exact number of casualties inflicted on the Iraqi mercenaries is not known, but as a result of thefire from Islam's fighters serious damages have been inflicted on the enemy.

24 Oct Successes

LD242124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS reporting from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Revolution Guards Corps, and the Airborne Division's valiant troops today in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin fronts inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenary enemy and killed 90 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels.

Also, as a result of the Islamic reovlution forces' operation today an enemy's position with its ammunition store and fuel was set on fire and a number of artillery installations were also levelled.

According to the same report, our forces suffered only two injured persons in this action.

Advance of Iranian Forces

LD250646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS reports from Kermanshah, last night the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Gilan-e Gharb front continued their advance by forcing the infidel Ba'thist aggressors to retreat. The fighting forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran on this front have achieved several outstanding successes and the commando operations of the mobilization forces of the local tribesmen have so far struck considerable blows at the enemy and several of the enemy's vehicles have been destroyed during the night assaults of the brave tribesmen of the region.

In the northern part of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, towards Qasr-e Shirin, all the heights overlooking the city, except for one, are controlled by the Muslim and self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic and the fight to capture the last height continues.

PARS also issued a report at 0700, quoting an official of the Kermanshah governor general's office, describing the general situation of this city as being calm.

Iraqi Retreats

LD251149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported from Kermanshah at 0930 today that following yesterday's heavy operations by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the air and on the ground, using heavy artillery and tanks and members of the grounds forces, the infidel enemy was driven back. Following these successful operations the artillery forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired at all the enemy positions last night and this morning on the Qasr-e Shirin front and inflicted considerable losses on them.

According to this report, Qasr-e Shirin and its surrounding districts where the enemy forces are stationed are under fire by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that in Gilan-e Gharb the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have effectively advanced, that the enemy forces have been driven back to some extent and that their artillery fire is no longer effective in the town.

According to the same report, in the border areas of (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have inflicted considerable losses on the aggressive enemy in the last 48 hours, and that in Mehran region the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have advanced.

This report also indicates that, according to one reliable source in Kermanshah gendarmerie district, gendarmerie officials with the assistance of the brother revolution guards and other armed forces have committed many acts of bravery on all battlefronts, including (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin in their battle against the enemy.

25 Oct Report

LD251336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest reports received from the battlefronts in the west of the country, today the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in advancing in the area of Dehloran. According to this report, at the moment intense fighting is going on and the enemy forces are under fire of the fighting Iranian forces. In addition, the positions in the heights around the city are in the hands of the valiant fighters of our homeland.

According to this report, in (?Sarny) region some partisan groups have succeeded, during a night battle, to inflict heavy casualties upon the Ba'thist mercenaries inside Iraqi territory. This report also indicates that in (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin regions intense battles are raging between the valiant Muslim forces of Iran and the infidel Ba'thist mercenaries. The report also indicates that the artillery and mortar fire of the brave Iranian fighters are responding to the khamsah-khamsah, rockets, automatic weapons, and Kalashnikovs of the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors.

According to the same report, the fighting forces, guards, partisans, brave tribes of the region and the valiant forces of the air force have brought the aggressive mercenaries under their intensive, crushing attacks.

Yesterday, one helicopter of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while returning from a successful mission suffered from technical problems, but succeeded in landing on the soil of the homeland. Its captains were safely returned to the base with the assistance of another helicopter.

Downing of MiG's

LD251708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports, at 1230 today an invading Iraqi MiG was shot down 30 km from Masjed-e Soleyman on the [word indistinct] Haft Gel route. The pilot of this Iraqi MiG, 28-year-old Sergeant (Abdol Fattah), was immediately arrested by the region's inhabitants.

The Governorate of Masjed-e Soleyman also told a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz that another Iraqi MiG was shot down by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Masjed-e Soleyman. The injured pilot has been transfered to Masjed-e Soleyman's Imam Khomeyni Hospital for treatment.

MiG's End Attack on Ilam

LD260454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from Ilam, since 0300 the mercenary Saddam's Russian MiG's have flown over this city several times, but they have been forced to retreat by antiaircraft fire from the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the same report, a heavy clash continues in the region of (?Khuninshahr) and the mercenary enemy is under heavy fire from the forces of Islam, which are composed of infantry, an airborne division, revolution guards, tribesmen, mobilization personnel and the public forces.

Wrap-Up Report

LD260550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report, yesterday afternoon and last night clashes occurred in local forms [as heard] at the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts employing long-range artillery. According to the same report, two of the wounded persons of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab clash were taken to the Imam Khomeyni Hospital at Eslamabad [formerly Shahabad-e Gharb].

Sporadic clashes at the Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Naftshahr fronts continued for some time last night. And according to an informed official in the gendarmerie region of Kermanshah, there has been no major change at these fronts, as compared with the previous 24-hour period.

Also, reports quoting the tribal mobilization forces indicate that new tribesmen have been dispatched to the war fronts. At present, the tribal mobilization personnel and the Imam Khomeyni's fedaiyan-e are taking part in war operations side by side with the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic revolution guards in all the heights of Dalahu, Beyjab, Qal'eh Yazdgerd and Qalkhani.

During the last 24 hours, in some sporadic clashes which were carried out through commando actions, some damage was inflicted on enemy positions at the Gilan-e Gharb axis and several enemy vehicles were set on fire and enemy forces suffered some losses.

Successes in Ilam Fighting

LD261304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent in Kermanshah reported that at 0900 there was a heavy confrontation between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one side and the bloodthirsty mercenaries of Ba'th from the other in the regions of (?Pa-inshahr) and Shur-e Shirin. The governor of Ilam, in an interview with PARS, announced: Brothers in the Airborne Division destroyed a fieldgun, 1 missile launching pad, 4 tanks, 1 lorry, and the enemy's ammunition dump in Mehran region this morning and the explosions in the ammunition dump are still continuing.

MiG's Chased From Kermanshah

LD270442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from Kermanshah, yesterday between 1830 and 2030 a red alert was declared for this city. During that period three Iraqi MiG's appeared in the sky over the city. They were forced to flee by intense fire from air defense forces of the Islamic Republic.

In a meeting with responsible officials at the governor general's office in Ilam, it was reported that last night the Ilam front had been calm.

Review of Week's Progress

LD270622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from Kermanshah, following last week's attacks by the revolution-defending forces on the Ba'thist aggressors in the western region, the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gilan-e Gharb has been active in a pride-inspiring manner.

The operational commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Gilan-e Gharb has said: On 23 October the combative forces of the Islamic Republic, the revolution guards, and the tribal mobilization in a guerrilla operation took 9 Ba'thists captive and killed 15 of them who had not surrendered. On 24 October the revolution guards in Gilan-e Gharb and [name indistinct] in an overnight operation in the region of (Ojun) inflicted heavy losses on the Ba'thist mercenaries. On 25 October on the heights near 'Alikhanabad, in a battle which was backed by artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one vehicle, ammunition and one tank belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist force were set on fire.

According to this report, on 25 October the revolution-defending combatants of Gilan-e Gharb also attacked an enemy tank unit, in which eight tanks were in action, with RPG-7's and forced them back to the mouth [as heard] of (Ojun).

Last week the Ba'thist watchposts on the heights of (Ojun) were destroyed and eight mercenary Ba'thist watchdogs were arrested and another was killed. At this point, fire from the aggressive enemy on Gilan-e Gharb ended.

According to a group of tribesmen which had taken part in the Gilan-e Gharb operations and arrived in Kermanshah yesterday, it has been reported that in the operation in the region of Gur-e Sefid and Tang-e Kor in Gilan-e Gharb, one truck carrying fuel, two tanks, and one mortar belonging to the corrupt enemy who had been stationed in this region had been destroyed.

Review of Ilam Fighting

LD270714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The following report on the activities of the past 24-hours on the Ilam front has been obtained from reliable sources at the front:

1. In the western region at 0700 on Sunday, 26 October, the enemy's trenches on the heights of (Mimak) were crushed by artillery fire. In this clash, about 20 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. In this clash, which continued until 1500, the positions, tanks, and vehicles belonging to the enemy in the vicinity of ('Amidi) in Gherab were set on fire by heavy artillery fire. The blaze could be seen very well from a great distance.

2. On 23 and 24 October one enemy ammunition store in the vicinity of Zalu Ab post was blown up and the enemy's personnel bases were destroyed by fire from artillery and mortars.

3. On 25 October two tanks at Rezabad and two tanks at Zalu Ab were destroyed.

4. On 26 October a guerrilla post in the vicinity of Zalu Ab was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed.

5. The latest report on the posts in the period 0500-1303 for 26 October has been reported as follows:

Shur-e Shirin and (Kamisak) posts, and the heights of (Kamisak) and (Kujanpang) were deeply involved. The army in (Kolan and Sarni) had intense clashes. The brothers in the army Airborne Division yesterday destroyed four long-range guns, one missile launcher and its platform, six tanks, three trucks, an ammunition store and several enemy positions and trenches.

Fighting in Mountain Regions

LD271138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from Kermanshah, severe confrontations in the western fronts of the country, in Gilan-e Gharb and Qasr-e Shirin, are still going on. According to the same report, during the past 2 days, 10 Iraqi tanks were destroyed by the brave tribesmen, brothers in the guards corps, valiant gendarmerie personnel and the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, and a number of Saddam's followers were killed.

This report says that after intense fighting in this region, the mountains of (Kur-e Nush), Sarab Garm and the mountains around Qasr-e Shirin are under the complete control of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also in the (Jahad) fields, heavy losses were inflicted on enemy forces as a result of the fighting. The report says that the morale of the personnel stationed in the western fronts is very high.

Kerend, Kermanshah Successes

LD271744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] At 1930 today it was reported from the western front that as a result of repeated strikes by the heroic and fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels suffered heavy casualties. According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the clashes intensified this morning around Gilan-e Gharb and Qasr-e Shirin and Iranian forces, having completely captured the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, have put the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in a tight corner.

According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, Iranian forces repulsed the mercenary Iraqi assailants in the Saveysi region and captured the heights in this region as well. In these clashes, the fedaiyan-e Imam Khomeyni destroyed six tanks, captured two enemy tanks intact and killed a number of aggressive Saddam mercenaries.

According to the same news agency, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Kerend operational group in another area west of Kerend inflicted considerable damage and casualties on the infidel enemy and forced the aggressors to retreat. The heights in this region, too, were captured in a lightning attack by the forces defending the revolution. According to the same report, Iranian forces over the past 24 hours in the Bojnurabad captured several enemy trenches and took control of part of the region.

Meanwhile, according to the head of the Javanrud tribal mobilization organization, Iranian forces the night before last also killed seven Iraqi mercenaries in the Bayangan sector.

According to PARS, quoting a reliable source, at 1130 yesterday two Iraqi MiG's attacked the Doab region, between Paveh and Nowsud. In this attack one of the Kurdish peshmergas was martyred.

According to a Central News Bureau report from the western fronts, yesterday, following the enemy artillery fire on Sar-e Pol-E Zahab, Iranian artillery units vigorously returned the enemy fire. In these operations, which lasted until 1445 yesterday, four enemy ammunition trucks were hit and more than 20 Iraqi troops were killed. According to our correspondent, who was personally present in a forward position at the front, following this, a number of Ba'thist forces fled and one strategic position was captured by our own forces. At 1730 the same day Iranian artillery shelled enemy positions, and 60 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and 2 of the enemy columns [as heard] were destroyed.

At 1800 yesterday also, in another part of the border region in the western part of the country, Iranian artillery destroyed an enemy position, killing 20 enemy troops.

In addition, a report from a correspondent dispatched from Kermanshah to Gilan-e Gharb says that during 25 and 26 October our forces opened fire on enemy artillery positions and killed a number of enemy troops and hit one of the enemy vehicles. In these clashes four brother villagers were injured and one sister villager was martyred. In another clash in the Gilan-e Gharb area, two enemy artillery positions were destroyed by Iranian artillery and one enemy fuel depot was hit and continued to burn for several hours. Meanwhile, in the same clash, five enemy vehicles and two troop carriers were destroyed and a number of Ba'thist mercenaries were killed.

Iraqi Military Losses

LD271804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received at 2000, four Iraqi helicopters appeared at 1900 over Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions. One was shot down with ground-to-air defense fire and the other three fled before being able to do anything destructive. In the same region, two ammunition trucks of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary forces were destroyed this morning by artillery fire of the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ten Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. The guards corpsmen also achieved conspicuous successes in the Qasr-e Shirin heights. At 1800 today an Iraqi Ba'thist vehicle encampment was totally destroyed by artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about 50 Ba'thists stationed in the camp were killed. According to the same report, the situation in the Gilan-e Gharb fronts favors our forces. Revolutionary forces, including the army, the brave revolution guards corps and the valiant Muslim tribes in the region, have delivered heavy blows to the Ba'thist aggressive forces and forced them to retreat a considerable distance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO SHIRAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Statistics on Soldiers

GF261619 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to our reporter, over 1,600 members of the revolution guards, mobilization of the oppressed and the armed forces reserves from Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad province have left for the battlefront to date. Of these, 680 come from Boyer Ahmad township, 670 from Kohkiluyeh and 340 from Gach Saran.

Callup of Ex-Soldiers

GF271707 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1532 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Shiraz gendarmerie regiment--no date given]

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers, whose service terminated 21 March-22 July 1977, and who have received their dispatch papers from the districts of Shiraz, Abadan, Eqlil, (Dehdid), Marv Dasht, Sarvestan, Sepidan and the districts of Arsenjan, Zargan and Abarqu for the periods 23-24 October and 2-3 November, and all those who have served in armored, artillery, communications, transportation, ordinance, engineering or health fields and had dispatch papers for 12 October, are to go to the Shiraz Gendarmerie Regiment headquarters in Koran Avenue at 0700 tomorrow to be sent for service.

[Signed] Shiraz Gendarmerie Regiment

FIRUZABAD GENDARMERIE REGIMENT SUMMONS EX-SOLDIERS

GF271645 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1540 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers, whose service ended 20 March 1977-20 March 1980 and who served in armored, artillery, health, communications, transportation, ordinance or engineering fields, are required to contact the Firuzabad Gendarmerie Regiment within 24 hours for assignment to battle zones.

TABRIZ GENDARMERIE SUMMONS EX-SOLDIERS FOR TRAINING

GF271901 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Tabriz Gendarmerie Regiment--no date given]

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers who completed their military service 21 March 1977 and 20 March 1978, and whose dispatch date has been set for 23, 24 and 31 October and 1, 2 and 3 November, are hereby asked to report on 29 or 30 October to the 2d gendarmerie district in Tabriz, located on Taleqani Avenue, or other gendarmerie companies where they have registered, in order to be sent to training centers. Two copies of the dispatch paper, a photocopy of the birth certificate and a service completion certificate must be presented when reporting.

AIRLINE ASKS ALL DAY SHIFT DRIVERS TO GO TO POSTS

LD251400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The national Iranian airlines in a statement asked all its permanent day shift drivers to go to their posts beginning today, 25 October. Also the shift drivers are dutybound to start their work from today, according to Mehrabad Airport's program before the war condition.

NVOI ACCUSES U.S. OF EXPLOITING HOSTAGE ISSUE

TA280903 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Americans Want Iran, Not the Hostages"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In the last day or two the question of reviewing the fate of the American hostages has been among the questions that are at the center of attention of our homeland's public opinion. Western newspapers and mass media, particularly American, in order to further their own specific goals are attempting to display this problem as an acute international problem and at the same time as an allegedly vital problem for the United States. While we are all aware that for the conductors of the imperialist policy of world-devouring America--those who in Vietnam sacrificed tens of thousands of the sons of the American people for the interests of plundering American monopolies--the hostage question is not the issue, rather, as even some U.S. officials also acknowledge, the issue for America is Iran.

At any rate, as we are aware, Imam Khomeyni has assigned the duty of reviewing and determining the fate of the American hostages to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly delegated the Majlis foreign commission to review this matter. On 14 September this commission presented a report to the Majlis in this connection. In this report it is said that Iran's Islamic revolution is the inaugurator of a new path in the history of mankind which, God willing, will result in the final victory of the meek over the arrogant; and that world-devouring America, as the arch-Satan and as the embodiment of world arrogance, is the greatest enemy of our independence and grandeur and of all the meek of the world.

It is in this connection that the occupation of the U.S. spy den, which in fact was regarded as the main center of rule over the fate of the Muslim nation of Iran and the base of U.S. aggression in the region, derives its real meaning and context.

The Majlis foreign commission assessed the [word indistinct] of the student followers of the imam's policy as the cry of oppression of a heroic nation that has traveled and is traveling the long road of independence and freedom at the cost of its blood. In its report, the Majlis foreign commission, after referring to the existence of two viewpoints in connection with the review of the [problem] of the hostages, (?suggested) that it was fitting for this problem to be discussed at the general session of the Majlis. Thus, as the foreign commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly noted, the problem of the hostages should only be reviewed within the (?context) of relations with world-devouring America as the arch-Satan and as the embodiment of world arrogance and as the greatest enemy of our independence and granduer and of all the meek of the world.

In fact, the outstanding (?feature) of the imam's policy is the recognition of the fact that U.S. imperialism is the principle enemy of all the deprived people of the world and Iran, the mobilization of the masses against it, and revolutionary steadfastness to destroy it. It should not be forgotten that at every suitable and necessary occasion Imam Khomeyni has declared that the principle enemy of the Iranian nation is world-devouring U.S. imperialism. These statements of the imam also are a habitual phrase of every patriotic and every revolutionary Iranian; that in this revolution the arch-Satan is America; (?direct) all your cries at America; all our troubles are due to America; the number one enemy of the meek is America.

In the face of this policy of the imam, namely an anti-imperialist and an uncompromising policy with world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the multicolored enemies of the revolution and all the compromisers--since those first days of the revolution--started their activities in order to divert the revolution of the Iranian nation from its main anti-imperialist course. These individuals--among whom one can observe remnants of the former regime and masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism who are hiding their true features under the Islamic guise--are constantly striving to divert the Iranian revolution from its main course.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i rightly stated in one of the Friday prayer sermons in Tehran that today our confrontation is with the U.S. superpower. Our issue with America is above [word indistinct] understanding and friendship. If we had not severed our relation with the United States in such a decisive manner and had not stood up to that oppressive arrogant power, surely today our revolution would have been diverted from its course. Today we are standing up to America with all potential and power.

The statement of a great number of officials and of the leaders of the revolution that America wants Iran not the hostages is correct and realistic. We all know that if America had seriously wanted to resolve the problem of the hostages, it could have resolved this problem a long time ago by securing the demands of the Iranian nation, which are legitimate demands that are supported by all progressive mankind. The sensitivity of the present time, when our homeland is being confronted by an imposed war--in which the United States is its third and principle participant--lies in the fact that some of the admirers of the establishment of so-called close relations with America want to open the way in Iran for their American masters by exploiting the problems arising from this imposed war.

The just expectation of the Iranian nation from the [representatives of the] Islamic Consultative Assembly is that they resolve the problem of the hostages within the context of the anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of the imam of the nation.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Emerging from a closed-door session of the Majlis held on the morning of 29 October, several deputies told AFP that a public debate would be held on 30 October at which a final decision on the hostages would be made. Other deputies informed the agency that a second public session might be needed to resolve the issue.

Western news agencies reported that the Majlis has added conditions for the release of the hostages in addition to the four set by Ayatollah Khomeyni. The West German press agency DPA, citing a Hamburg television news report, said the deputies serving on the Special Commission on the hostages decided to demand that the United States promise to broadcast a 3-hour television transmission from the Majlis to give Iran the opportunity to state its case to the American people. According to the Hamburg report, once this is done the first group of hostages will be released, and they will be followed by the second group when the remaining conditions are met. The report also noted that while some deputies want to conclude the debate on the hostages issue after the U.S. presidential elections, the majority are in favor of a quicker resolution of the question under the five conditions to be set.

In a variant report, the Spanish news agency EFE said the Majlis at its meeting on 26 October added two demands to those set by Ayatollah Khomeyni: that the United States withdraw its warships and AWACS aircraft from the Persian Gulf and that it issue an official declaration "condemning" past U.S. policies toward Iran. According to the agency, these conditions were confirmed by two Majlis deputies, one of them Muhammad Bahonar, a former minister in the Bazargan government.

An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service denied that Iran had concluded a "secret deal" with the United States for the return of the hostages. While noting that it has "never intended to keep the hostages in Iran forever," the commentary said the United States must meet "several specific conditions": otherwise, "nothing will take place." According to the commentary, Iran's conditions are "clear and easy to fulfill" and "not negotiable," and they include a demand that the United States "admit its crimes."

In a 63-minute speech given to Majlis deputies on 28 October on the occasion of 'Id Ghadir, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni made no reference to the hostages issue.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Khomeyni Speech--In his 28 October speech to the Majlis deputies, Ayatollah Khomeyni reiterated several times that Iran cannot and will not negotiate with an Iraqi leadership that heads what he considers to be an anti-Islamic government and that has "martyred" its own people and committed unprecedented "crimes" against Iran. Summing up his attitude toward negotiation, Khomeyni said: "Are we expected to abandon Islam and sit at a negotiating table? We who lost so many youths on Tehran's streets and in other cities shall not compromise, even if all powers lend a supporting hand to this filthy person [Saddam Husayn]. Our nation will pursue its goal till it reaches it. Our youth and our people, men and women, are after their aims and targets and will not compromise with any power or any superpower."

Khomeyni referred to President Carter in the context of comparing the attitudes and activities of the Iranian leaders with those of other countries, specifically the United States and Iraq, saying: "Which war front has Mr Carter been on? He is sitting in his White House, in his country palace, and sending those around him to war and to get killed, saying serve me even if you die."

Nonaligned Mediation--In an interview with the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that his proposal for a nonaligned committee to examine the Iraq-Iran conflict was "perhaps" the outcome of his visits to Baghdad and Tehran. He stressed that the members of the committee to be formed are not "intermediaries" but constitute only a "good-will mission" whose purpose is to ascertain the facts. Nevertheless, 'Arafat told TANJUG that they hope to bring about a cease-fire. In a letter to most of the nonaligned countries, carried by PARS, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said he "expects" their governments to condemn the Iraqi invasion and to "support" Iran's "legitimate position" in the conflict out of respect for the tenets of the nonaligned movement.

King Husayn Baghdad Visit--King Husayn visited Baghdad on 27 and 28 October for discussions with President Saddam Husayn, but monitored Jordanian and Iraqi media did not report the trip until the king had returned to Amman. According to Amman radio, the two sides assessed the war's repercussions and political developments on the Arab and international levels and King Husayn has given a briefing on the military situation. The radio said Saddam Husayn expressed Iraq's appreciation for the fact that Jordan has come forth and "unsheathed its sword" while other Arabs have taken a "different" stand, and for its "mature behavior in these critical circumstances" in which it has sided with Iraq "regardless of who is the victor." According to the radio, King Husayn responded by saying that Jordan will stand by Iraq with "all its resources."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces continue to prevent Iraqi troops from penetrating into the eastern part of Khuninshar (formerly Khorramshahr) and that the Iranian Air Force has "crushed" the positions of Iraqi forces besieging Abadan. In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Kharyallah said that a recent Iranian counterattack on the forces surrounding Abadan had been a "total loss" to the enemy and that those who made the decision to attack had "pushed" their infantry into a "clear massacre." In a speech given in front of the Majlis deputies and the Council of Ministers on the 'Id Ghadir anniversary, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis is "anxious" that the "negligence and slackness" in the war against Iraq might cause "useless casualties" on the Iranian side.

Tehran radio also reported that Iraqi forces suffered "substantial losses" in fighting near Hamid on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr highway and that fighting was continuing on the Ahvaz-Abadan road in the Mared region. On other battlefields, the radio claimed that 330 Iraqis had been killed in a period of 24 hours in "one of the mountainous regions" on the western front and that Iraqi troops had been forced to withdraw to a position 23 km from Gilan-e Charb in the region of 'Aliabad. The radio also noted successful encounters with the enemy in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Ilam Province and the Mehran region and continued fighting in Sarab-e Qarm, Dasht-e Zahak, Sumar, Kan-e Shab and Shur-e Shirin. According to an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, Iranian aircraft raided At-Ta'mim, Maysan and Kirkuk. Communiques issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, added that Iranian aircraft had also attacked Umm ar-Rasas and various military, communications and port installations in Iraq.

Saudi Arabia, Libya

A Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Riyadh radio, announced the severing of diplomatic relations with Libya. It said Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi not only has "prejudiced" bilateral relations between the two countries but has made "false assertions and fabrications" damaging one of the "pillars of Islam," the Hajj, and "casting doubt" on Muslim religious practices. This, the statement said, Saudi Arabia could not "tolerate or be silent about," and this necessitated that it "take a position dictated by its Islamic duty." After announcing the severance of relations, the statement went on to assure the Libyan nation of Saudi Arabia's desire to preserve the ties between the peoples of the two countries.

The Saudi action was taken in the wake of a sermon given by Al-Qadhdhafi, reported by Tripoli radio on 19 October, in which the Libyan leader called for a "jihad" to "liberate Mecca" and its holy places from the "yoke of American occupation," places that have been "disturbed by the sound of American aircraft." King Khalid had also sent a telegram to the Libyan leader saying that by objecting to the Saudi use of AWACS aircraft, Al-Qadhdhafi has turned himself into a "spearhead against Islam."

Reporting the Saudi move, Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland accused the "ruling family" in Saudi Arabia of strengthening relations with the United States within the framework of implementing the "imperialist plot" in the Arab world under which the "black house" has become a "sanctuary" for "reactionary regimes and their agents." According to the radio, the "mask" has now fallen from the face of the Arabs and Muslims "belonging" to the United States.

Libya-Syria Unity

Amman radio reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi postponed a planned 28 October visit to Damascus during which he was to discuss measures to implement the decision to unify Libya and Syria. The radio cited "sources" as saying that Al-Qadhdhafi will set a new date for the visit.

Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting

Amman radio reported the opening in Amman of the conference of the "seven-member committee"--comprised of the foreign ministers of Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria, the director general of the PLO Political Department and the secretary general of the Arab League--which was charged by the Arab social and economic council with "charting a unified Arab strategy for the next stage." Jordanian Foreign Minister Mashan al-Qasim reported that the atmosphere at the committee's first session was "good" and that all the delegations had demonstrated a spirit of cooperation. He noted that the views expressed by the Syrian delegation were the subject of "serious discussion" and that the speeches given during the session were "constructive and positive."

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg assured a Cabinet meeting that there has been no "softening" of Israel's position on the "substance" of autonomy during the recent talks in Washington. He stated that his delegation made no "concessions" and did not "elasticize positions."

The report also said the ministers "dissociated themselves entirely" from former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's expression of support for President Carter. Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz stated that the phenomenon of an Israeli politician endorsing a U.S. presidential candidate is "grave" and "unacceptable" and is liable to invite future U.S. "pressure and intervention" in Israel's internal affairs. The radio also reported that Prime MInister Menahem Begin leveled "sharp criticism" at Weizman.

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DIVISION COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY SERVICE, BENEFITS

LD272135 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, in connection with the establishment of independent battalions of the volunteer youths of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan [DYOA], Col. Khan Aqa Bandizai, commander of the 7th Division, was interviewed by a Radio Afghanistan reporter. In reply to a question Col. Khan Aqa Bandizai said:

[Begin recording] [Bandizai--in Pashto] Since the day that, under the guidance of the PDPA, the glorious Sawr Revolution succeeded in our dear homeland Afghanistan, internal and external reaction, led by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, militarist circles of Pakistan and similar other bands and groups, began efforts to crush our glorious revolution. In particular, their agents' efforts, after [words indistinct] of the revolution, caused great difficulties for our compatriots and increased their troubles daily. Particularly during this new development stage of the revolution the enemies try to trample on and plunder our country, to plunder our property, to encroach on our honor, customs and traditions, and finally to rob us of life.

Therefore, the role of the youths in guarding the honor and independence of the people and in protecting their private wealth has a special value. Concerning this we can very luckily say that the courageous and manly youth of Afghanistan join the ranks of the army every day and make efforts to eliminate and crush the rebels. It is very pleasing that now the groups of our youths voluntarily join the army, that they have formed separate groups within the army and have received new training and new organization.

For example, in our heroic 7th Division, in the 82d Brigade, a new battalion of Youths of the New Thought was established--of those who want to eliminate the last remnants of the enemies who cause the destruction and disruption of the noble lives of our compatriots. They, who value their revolutionary duty as a national duty and who, like their fathers and grandfathers, want to make a glorious history for the world and the people of the world, have come together. Their learning and knowledge of military arts is increasing and I am confident that their sense of sacrifice will prevent the enemy preying on or disturbing our dear compatriots in the future.

[Question] We would be grateful if you would explain the facilities which the Government of the DRA has arranged for the volunteer youths.

[Answer--in Pashto] Very well, Comrade, we highly value those youths, as I said before, who are ready to sacrifice themselves for their honor, their homeland, their independence and their party and government. That is why the PDPA, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA have taken special measures for their comfort. One of the first decisions was how and under what conditions to attract these youths--aware or unaware. They decided that the youths should be brought in aware of the sacrifice involved. Luckily, this action was taken and is going ahead every day.

The other thing was that these youths face different problems in their lives. In order to solve their problems, show respect for their lives and show appreciation to their dear families, in order to make it possible for them to struggle against the enemy with untroubled minds, the DRA decided:

First, all those who voluntarily join the ranks of our army and our armed forces are entitled to serve in any province they choose so that they may be close to their families, support them and solve the economic problems of their families.

Second, for all those who are government officials and receive a salary: If their salary is less than 2,000 afghanis per month, the government will pay 2,000 afghanis. In addition, all units have been instructed to facilitate the lives of these comrades, within the limits of our economic conditions.

That is why our proud battalion, which has been established in the 82d Brigade on the instruction of the PDPA, has tried to consider the question of a suitable life for them, despite all the difficulties. They will be receiving and we have provided for them private living rooms, beds and mattresses. As for all other shortcomings and problems which arise, we are always trying to solve these problems quickly and show them that in return for their noble action the government is always at their service. It is for their comfort and honor. I believe that the government will consider more facilities in its other plans for the youths.

Another suitable facility which has been considered for them in these decisions, in my opinion, is that all those 12th grade students who come as volunteers will receive a diploma with their military discharge papers. They may also enter any university department without taking the entrance examination after completing their military service. Thank you. [end recording]

AMNESTY OFFERED TO DRAFT EVADERS, AWOL SOLDIERS

LD281750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Here is an announcement from the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense:

According to the penal law relating to offenses against military service, if those compatriots who are aged 21 years or more and who have not yet presented themselves for conscription service, and those draftees for combat and noncombat duties who are absent from their units and their duty on various pretexts present themselves by 7 November at their assigned units and take up their duties or present themselves to the relevant organs of subdistricts, districts and provinces, then any punishment under the evasion laws will be waived and the amount of time they have previously served in their units will also be taken into consideration and counted against their compulsory army service period. They will only be responsible for completing the remainder of their conscription period.

KABUL REPORTS 'PEACE AND NORMALCY' AS REBELS 'DWINDLING'

'Peace and Normalcy' Return

GF281720 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The armed forces, with the help of the Afghan people, are engaged in cleansing the sacred Afghan soil of the sacrilegious agents of the imperialists and reactionaries who are going through their death throes. The valiant struggle of the revolutionary mojahedin has insured peace and stability in the country. Peace and normalcy have returned to the regions where the servants of imperialists and reactionaries were earlier engaged in disrupting the lives of the people.

Our peace-loving people, showing faith in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government, have dealt a decisive blow to these imperialist and reactionary agents and have proved that they will not spare any sacrifice to eliminate these enemies of the motherland. The incidents in our country caused by the interference of U.S. imperialism have given our people an opportunity to discriminate between the country's friends and foes and not fall prey to the enemy's trap.

Life in Afghanistan is now following its natural course because the subversive activities of the insurgents are quickly dwindling. People are conviced that the insurgents and bandits cannot hamper their progress. Schools and colleges are open and the country's youth are busy acquiring an education to ensure a better future for the country. The revolution is quickly passing through the evolutionary process. The agents of U.S. imperialism and regional reactionaries who wanted to reverse the revolution are now facing elimination themselves. The people's hatred of these enemies of the country is such that they are prepared to lay down their lives to safeguard the country and the revolution.

Laghman Province Clashes

LD281816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Soldiers, officers, sarandoys [policemen specially trained by the Russians] and party activists, with the cooperation of the noble people of Laghman Province, recently in a face to face battle eliminated a large group of rebels in the Villages of (Kachwo), (Salar) and (Salman) in Allingar District of that province. Various arms of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani manufacture and ammunition were seized from these mercenaries, who are traitors to the country and to the toiling people. A source in Laghman Province said that, in another armed encounter between the armed forces and the rebels in the Village of (Ambir) in Qarghan'i district, a large number of these servants of reaction and of U.S. imperialism were eliminated and a number of arms and over 250,000 rounds of ammunition were seized by the armed forces.

Parvan Province 'Mopup'

LD261523 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] During an operation to mop up foul elements, terrorists, thieves and servants of U.S. imperialism, who were disrupting and disturbing the prosperous life of our toiling people, another group of these ominous elements was recently eliminated by the police and party activists with the cooperation of local noble people in the Sayyed Khel Village of Kuhestan district and its vicinity. A spokesman for Parvan Province said that these murderers and highway robbers, who were engaging in terrorism and armed violence in these villages and were disrupting security, were crushed by the police and party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people. The spokesman added: Various types of U.S. and Chinese arms, ammunition and explosives have been seized from these murderers.

Baghlan Province Skirmish

GF281420 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Some terrorists and bandits have been eliminated in different parts of Baghlan Province as result of the efforts of the officers and soldiers of the armed forces. According to a report from Baghlan, large quantities of weapons of Chinese, American and Pakistani origin were recovered from them. Sarwar, one of the leaders of these armed gangs, was killed in one of the clashes.

Rival Rebel Groups Clash

LD281824 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to a UPP report from Islamabad, the struggle between rival groups hostile to the Afghan revolution who are in Pakistan is continuing. According to this report, last month an armed bloody struggle took place between these rival groups and the son of a leader of one of the largest counterrevolutionary mercenary groups was killed recently. The activities of these unwelcome guests are creating revulsion among the people of Pakistan. These thieves are engaging in robbery, smuggling and usury and other illegal actions in full view of the Pakistanis. The people of Pakistan have asked for the expulsion of these highway robbers from their country.

Konarha Province Families Return

GF261625 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Some (?60) families of Konarha Province, who were forced to leave their homes under the suppression and brutality of the fascist band of Amin, yesterday returned to their homes with enthusiasm and patriotic feelings.

At the ceremony held on this occasion, one of them, on behalf of the others, expressed their support for the party, state and the [word indistinct] of the Sawr Revolution and showed their preparedness to take part in the elimination of the enemy of the country and the people.

AFP REPORTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Soviets Lying Low

BK240615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 24 Oct 80

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Oct (AFP)--Soviet forces have managed to reduce the level of fighting in Afghanistan by a simple, if impermanent, strategy: They have suspended most military operations.

For several weeks rebel groups based in Peshawar, on Pakistan's border with Afghanistan, have released communiques only rarely. The spokesman for the rebel group, Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, speaks of "an unfindable enemy." Rebel and Western sources agree that the Soviet army--keeping close to its immense camps that are impervious to guerrilla attack--is laying as low as possible.

Observers hear only of urban incidents, though it appears that little has actually changed in Afghanistan in the 10 months of Soviet occupation. Western sources continued to say that the rebels control much of the outlying territory. By virtue of this relative stability, once-insatiable interest in Afghanistan has ebbed, sapped partly by events in Iraq and Iran, and Afghan President Babrak Karmal was able, at the beginning of his recent trip to the Soviet Union, to speak of "normalization" of the situation in his country. Mr Karmal was not contradicted by the facts, the situation remaining so calm that some observers have deduced that the Soviet forces intentionally reduced their activity to bolster the Afghan president's position. But optimism did not shine in the comments Mr Karmal made in Moscow. He praised "the Soviet officers and soldiers who, despite their small number, accomplish with courage and devotion their duty and help push back the foreign aggression. We will always remember their courage and heroism." To refer to the Soviet military force in Afghanistan as small--with its 85,000 troops, its planes and armored vehicles--is to attribute to the Moslem rebels an importance that the pro-Soviet Afghan Government had not previously accorded it.

In the context of this unilateral truce, the Soviet and Afghan leaders have been able to repeat that their positions had not changed and that any Soviet withdrawal would hinge on Kabul's assent and the formulation of guarantees by neighboring countries that rebels would not be allowed to cross their borders. As for Mr Karmal--whose stock has dropped in Soviet eyes, according to diplomats--he has been tied ineluctably by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the fate of the Afghan people. Mr Brezhnev used the term "irreversible" to describe "the commitment of the Afghan people and the government headed by Babrak Karmal." That firm position would seem to be incompatible with a continued lull in military activity in Afghanistan, observers said.

The Soviet Army had slowed its Afghan campaign almost to a dead stop once before, just before the Olympic Games in Moscow, but the Rebels seized the occasion to mount increasingly bold raids and to ambush main Soviet supply routes. The Soviet return to activity was marked by one of the most violent series of bombardments since the beginning of the intervention in Afghanistan. Western diplomats said villages where rebels were believed to be active were particularly targeted.

Meanwhile, commercial flights between Kabul and Jalalabad have been rerouted because of insecurity near the Afghan capital, diplomats say. Observers say they expect Soviet and Afgahn Government troops to return to activity soon to recapture control of roads and transportation lines taken over by the rebels.

Karmal 'Indispensable' to Revolution

BK261040 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Report by special correspondent Yves Heller after completion of a 2 week "official" visit to Afghanistan]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Oct (AFP)--The maintenance of President Babrak Karmal in power and the presence of Soviet troops are indispensable for continued revolution in Afghanistan, according to leading supporters of his Afghan People's Democratic Party (PDPA).

Without one of these two forces, according to the Parcham faction of the PDPA, the whole country would disintegrate under the pressure of "imperialist intrigues". But for students, businessmen and civil servants in Kabul, on the other hand, it is only the Karmal regime which would disappear. Mr Karmal himself, who went to Moscow on an official visit on October 15, is, meanwhile, according to a reliable Afghan source, spending three days in a Moscow suburban clinic. In the view of one Parcham faction leader, given to AFP, "if Babrak Karmal vanished, then the revolution would vanish also." The leading official had no doubt that many sectors of the Afghan population, especially the non-communist left, would go into open opposition to the regime if Mr Karmal were not president.

Mr Karmal, the source said, had not carried out the wave of executions and jailings undertaken by the preceding regimes of Presidents Mohammed Nur Taraki and Hafizollah Amin, under which he was "exiled" abroad as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr Karmal, president since the coup last December 27 in which President Amin was killed, had inaugurated, the PDPA source said, what was officially called the "second phase of the revolution", marked by the massive arrival of Soviet troops. "A withdrawal by Soviet troops would be catastrophic," the source said.

Mr Karmal's supporters doubtless stress his personal importance because they believe him indispensable to maintenance of the status quo between the two wings of the PDPA--his own Parcham and the Khalq of Presidents Taraki and Amin. At the moment they maintain a kind of "armed peace", after being officially brought together after the December coup, but they are deeply "suspicious" of each other, according to PDPA sources. There have been bloody differences between them since the April 1978 coup which overthrew President Mohammed Daoud. The Khalq tried to wipe out Parcham, whose members today hold the key posts in the PDPA party and government, and Parcham members have retaliated since they came to power in December by eliminating rival Khalq supporters.

But the PDPA assessment of Mr Karmal's political support is contested by various circles in Kabul, which hold that the present government is "isolated" and has few followers. Many Afghans in the capital judge the situation more by the presence of Soviet troops than the policies of the Karmal regime. The main reproach is less the regime's leftist options than its responsibility for this presence. For most people in Kabul, the intervention of the Soviet Union is an indelible stain on the regime. But at the same time they admit there are certain positive aspects in Mr Karmal's programme. For instance, greater freedom of speech is allowed than under preceding regimes. The main virtue of the rebels, according to these sources, lies more in the fact that they are fighting Soviet troops than in the ideas they represent or the kind of society they are demanding.

In any case, the security of President Karmal is the priority of priorities in Kabul, where he has appeared in public only twice in 10 months--at a ceremony marking the 2nd anniversary of the April 1978 revolution, and when he left for Moscow on October 15. On each occasion his appearance was very short and massive security precautions were taken on October 15 between the presidential palace and the airport.

Only people carrying official special passes were allowed to line the route and all access roads were blocked. There is a Soviet Army headquarters just beside the palace, and at nightfall only Soviet troops guard the area. This "isolation" breaks with the previous custom of Presidents Taraki and Amin of going about in public as much as possible and often appearing on television. While their portraits were much in evidence in Kabul, a portrait of President Karmal is hardly ever seen in the streets here.

Conscription Problems

BK270940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Report by special correspondent Yves Heller after completion of a 2 week "official" visit to Afghanistan]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Oct (AFP)--The strike launched last week by professors and students at Kabul University against forced enrolment of young Afghans in the army, and the flight of youths abroad to escape conscription, underlines the difficulties faced by the regime of President Babrak Karmal in his bid to build up his armed forces.

The strengthening of the Afghan Army appears at the moment to be the regime's top priority at the very moment when, according to observers, there is a certain lessening in Afghan military operations. The ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party [PDPA] does not try to hide the fact that the regime has met with difficulties so far as army recruitment is concerned, but officials claim that these are being overcome. Numerous youths, including supporters of the regime, do not show much enthusiasm in doing their military service and have even tried to evade it, officials admit, although they claim things are improving.

Officials said that while in the past there was forced army recruitment, this was no longer continuing, but other sources contradict this and say that there are roundups of youths in the capital, some being sent to the army and the others being freed. University professors and students, who plan their strike to last until tommorrow, are opposed to students being taken out of their courses and forced to do military service. A veritable exodus of students of military age has started, with some classes being reduced by one-third as youths flee abroad to escape conscription. The authorities tried, just before the start of the strike, to reassure the public about military service conditions. They guaranteed that only those over 21 would be called up, while students would be given exemption. The period of military service varies from two years for the ordinary conscript to 6-12 months for students according to how advanced they are.

Western radios broadcasting to Afghanistan--they have many listeners here--are blamed partially for causing youths to refuse to go into the army as the radio stations report heavy Afghan Army losses in action against rebels. Afghan officials are very discreet about the size of the army, which Western observers place at about 35,000, compared to about 80,000 at the time of the December, 1979 coup. This correspondent saw a few Afghan troops when he went to Jalalabad and certain parts of the Kunar Valley recently. The main guard duties on airports and fuel depots were carried out by Soviet troops.

It would seem that most army recruits come from the ranks of the "Democratic Youth Organisation," which defines itself as an "auxiliary of the PDPA" and a "reserve" and "training school for future cadres." It claims a membership of from 50,000-60,000 Afghans aged from 16-25 and officials say that "several thousand" of them are in the army. The Afghan press reported last week on the founding of the "first independent battalion" in the army, formed by members of this youth organisation. In addition, its members form "social order brigades" which carry out military, educational and economic activities in the provinces.

Rebel Victory Claims

OW261857 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Oct (AFP)--Moslem rebels have captured Afghan militia headquarters in Northern Takhar Province on the Soviet border and inflicted "heavy casualties" on the pro-Moscow Kabul troops, Afghan insurgents said here today. At least 50 soldiers, including an unspecified number of Russian officers, were captured and executed after a summary trial by an Islamic tribunal set up by the rebels, said the Pakistani-based Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. Rebels first attacked the headquarters 10 days ago, the group said. Afghan soldiers "ran away" after suffering heavy casualties and alliance guerrillas now are in "complete control" of the building, the rebel said. They said that guerrillas also seized about 100 pieces of artillery and about a dozen machine-guns from the "fleeing troops".

Commandos from the same group, based in the Orgun District, also attacked the airport in Feyzabad, the capital of Badakshan Province, the rebels said. They reported five Soviet soldiers, including a high-level officer, were killed and two were wounded in the surprise raid. The operation was among the first successful operation of its kind carried out close to the Soviet Union, the rebels said.

Rumors of Government Shakeup

BK241317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1217 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Oct (AFP)--Night letters have reappeared in Kabul after a gap of several weeks calling on Afghan Army officers to either openly declare their loyalty to the Soviet-backed regime or join the rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said on last Wednesday [22 October] several Afghan Army officers received the night letters asking them to stay back in their barracks or residences on 27 October, which would signify that they do not support the Babrak Karmal regime. Last Sunday, students and teachers of Kabul university issued night letters calling for a 5-day strike, which was to start yesterday to protest against forced conscription and demanding release of arrested students and privates who have completed their terms in the army, the sources said. The strike call apparently had little effect as most of the shops and business centres were open in Kabul yesterday.

Rebel activities continue unabated in Kabul and other Afghan provinces, the sources said and gave detailed accounts of rebel attacks. At least two Soviet Army officials and an Afghan bureaucrat working in the Finance Ministry were reported killed on October 15-16 near the Soviet residential complex at Khayh Khanah, about 3 km from the Kabul airport. Resident diplomats heard gun battles in residential areas in the city every day during the week, the sources said, but could not give details beyond saying that the duration of the gun battles ranged from 15 to 45 minutes.

Forced conscription was still continuing in downtown Kabul and residential areas. On last Thursday a team of Afghan Army soldiers shot dead a young man at Karte-Char, in downtown Kabul, as the latter refused to accompany them to the army office for possible conscription, the sources said.

The sources said that there was widespread speculation in Kabul of an impending change in the government. Public Works Minister Mr Nazar Mohammad has not been seen for several weeks and there are reports that Communications Minister Lt Col Aslam Watanjar, Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy and member of the Revolution Council and Central Committee of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Lt Col Sher Jan Mazduryar may be purged and posted outside as ambassador.

All three are members of the Khalq faction of the PDPA, which is opposed to Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction. Lt Col Wattanjar is now in Cuba leading his country's delegation to take part in a conference, Kabul radio said yesterday. The newly appointed governor of the rebel infested Qandahar Province, Mr Sarbiland, escaped an assassination attempt on October 15-16 when rebels threw bombs or grenades at his car. Mr Sarbiland's bodyguard was reported killed, the sources said. Before taking his new post Mr Sarbiland was minister for information in Karmal's cabinet. The sources said that the soviets were making necessary arrangements to cope with the winter. Several trucks carrying prefabricated slabs for constructing army barracks have arrived in Kabul last week. There has been a noticeable increase in construction activities in the city. Construction battalion trucks are seen moving in the city at every hour of the day transporting materials and men.

SENIOR PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEFECTS TO PAKISTAN

BK280055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A high official of the Afghan Public Works Ministry, Dr Abdul'Ali, recently crossed over from Afghanistan and has taken shelter in Pakistan. Dr Abdul'Ali, who obtained a doctorate in engineering in the Soviet Union, has been serving under the Babrak Karmal regime. In a radio interview, the former Afghan official said Soviet advisers are now in virtual control of the civil administration in Afghanistan. Under these circumstances he could not continue in service and hence decided to quit and take refuge in Pakistan. Dr Abdul'Ali repudiated the oft-repeated claim that the economy of Afghanistan was being improved. Since the Soviet military intervention no public works project has been implemented in Afghanistan. On-going projects were lying incomplete and the completed ones had been destroyed or are inoperative. He said economic exploitation of Afghanistan was going on. Only such projects are being undertaken which are beneficial for the occupying military forces. He particularly mentioned the much-propagated bridge over the Amu River. This bridge, he said, is being used for the movement of soviet troops and the transportation of military equipment into Afghanistan.

BRITISH JOURNALIST MEETS WITH SOVIET, AFGHAN OFFICIALS

TA281546 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] It has been getting increasingly difficult to gather up-to-date intelligence of the situation in Afghanistan, with Foreign newsmen often being forced to rely on accounts from travellers because they cannot get into Afghanistan to see the situation for themselves. One exception has been a British journalist, Fred (Haliday) who has talked to ministers in the Afghan Government. He has given an account of what he learned to the BBC's Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully.

While in the capital of Kabul, he met ministers and officials of the Afghan government, including the foreign minister, Mohammad Dost, and some Soviet officials. The Soviet Officials claim that their military contingent was between 40 and 45,000 strong; that's about half the estimate of diplomats in Kabul. As for casualties, the Soviet officials claim that they were far below figures appearing in the Western press. The figure they gave was between 300 and 400. They said they lost more men from diseases like hepatitis than in the fighting. Afghan officials and ministers agreed that their policies needed to be explained more adequately to the people. On security, the impression that (Haliday) got from his meetings was that Russian and Afghan officials expected the fighting in the countryside to subside during the winter, but they feared that there might be trouble in the cities where the population has been swelled by villagers fleeing the fighting. Officials claim that there have been no major engagements in the countryside since July. Describing his own impressions, (Haliday) said the overall picture was extremely fragmented. Nevertheless, both Kabul and the western city of Herat appeared much calmer than in previous months. We read you that report from Mark Tully.

FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS 24 OCT AFGHAN HELICOPTER ATTACK

BK281528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan has strongly protested to the Karmal administration over the attack by six helicopter gunships last Friday on an Afghan refugee camp and on three places at villages between Miranshah and Datta Khel in the North Waziristan Agency. The charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy was summoned to the Foreign Office today and was asked to convey to the Afghan Government the protest by the Pakistan Government over the unprovoked and deliberate attack on Pakistani territory. Three civilians including a child were injured in the incident.

SHAHI: 'SATISFACTION' WITH INITIAL RESPONSE TO MEDIATE GULF WAR

BK271732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that the Islamic Conference is in a process of exploring the possibility of a visit to Iran and Iraq by a delegation comprising seven heads of state and governments from the Islamic world. In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, before leaving New York for home after leading Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly's current session, he said he saw no serious impediment to the proposed peace mission by such a delegation. He said the Iranian leaders, however, considered that the Islamic heads of state should begin their peace-making efforts by visiting Baghdad first.

He expressed satisfaction over the basic response from Iran and Iraq to the initiatives of the Islamic Conference which was trying hard to end the Gulf war. He said the Islamic Conference had been seeking to re-establish channels of communications in the hope that this effort would result in the identification of elements which will bring the hostilities to a speedy end and facilitate the search for a negotiated peaceful solution to the problems dividing the two countries.

Agha Shahi said Pakistan was agonized at the fraticidal conflict between the two countries not only because it undermines the concept of Islamic unity and solidarity but also because of its implications for peace, security and stability of the region. Pakistan viewed the situation with the greatest concern and was most anxious that this conflict between the two brotherly Islamic nations which militated against the ideals and principles of the Islamic Conference as well as the nonaligned movement come to an end as quickly as possible. The differences between the two countries did not lend themselves to a military solution. Being neighbors, there is more at stake than peaceful coexistence. Agha Shahi in the course of his interview also spoke on the prospect of a draft resolution on the Afghan crisis prepared by the Islamic group at the United Nations under his chairmanship.

ZIAUL HAQ DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Address to Lahore Garrison

BK231654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Addressing officers of the Lahore garrison this afternoon, the president called upon the armed forces to dedicate themselves in service of the nation and the glory of Islam by following their tradition of professional efficiency and the spirit of self-sacrifice. He said the officers and men of the armed forces are the symbol of unity and they should keep this in mind. He directed them to show their high professional capability and effectively face the new challenges facing the country with determination. The president mentioned several steps that have been taken to strengthen the defense of the country.

Referring to the future political system, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq made it clear that the system will be based on Islamic principles so that the objectives for which Pakistan has been created are fulfilled. He added that the Islamic ideology will have fundamental importance in Pakistan. He said Pakistan has achieved dignity and fame for its propagation of Islam and people both inside and outside the country highly appreciate Pakistan's efforts in this regard.

On the economic situation, the president said the overall situation has improved due to increased exports and agricultural production, and the country's economy has been put on a sound footing. Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, corps commander Lt Gen Sardar Shawkat Lodhi and high-ranking military officers were also present on the occasion.

Concern Over Gulf, Afghanistan

BK240928 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed concern over the continued fighting between Iran and Iraq and the situation in Afghanistan and certain other countries of the region. He said that the air of instability in the region, particularly in the Gulf, is not a healthy sign and it has created a bad trend. He was talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport at midnight last night after a 2-day visit to the provincial capital. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said that Pakistan's attitude toward the two countries should be projected in a friendly and neutral way which helps toward solving the problem. The Islamic Conference secretary general's visit to both the countries was a step in this direction. The outcome of Chatti's visit will be known within a few days, he added.

Replying to a question on Afghanistan, the president said efforts are being made to seek a political solution of the issue and there has been progress in discussions. He said that Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York and the foreign secretary has visited Moscow to exchange views on the issue. He said that the number of members of the Standing Committee of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan has been raised from three to five and Pakistan is currently moving a resolution at the General Assembly to enable the world fraternity to join in the efforts to find a solution of the crisis. That there are several options open for arriving at a political solution, he added.

Answering a question relating to a recent statement by the Indian prime minister about Pakistan, the president said that we look forward to better understanding. He said that the best thing in this regard is always to look after one's own house. Replying to another question, the president said that by the grace of God complete peace and stability prevails in the country.

Greetings to Tikhonov

BK251600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Nikolay Tikhonov on his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a message to the Soviet premier he said: Under your wise leadership your country will continue to progress on the path of prosperity and the existing friendly relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will further develop to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Speech to Muslim Congress

BK261615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he is in constant touch with both Iran and Iraq in connection with the efforts to bring an early end to the hostilities between them.

Speaking at a reception hosted in his honor by the World Muslim Congress in Karachi this afternoon, the president said that he is deeply pained to see two brotherly Islamic countries fighting against each other. He said that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has held talks with leaders of these countries in Baghdad and Tehran, while he himself had visited there earlier as the head of the peace mission to ascertain the views of the two countries.

The president said that the Islamic countries are passing through a very delicate period and the spirit of unity and solidarity among the Muslim countries, which is needed today, was never needed more. He said that despite their freedom from colonial domination, the Islamic countries are still economically dependent on other nations.

Elections 'Suicidal' Now

BK251702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has urged the people to maintain complete unity in the ranks in order to overcome domestic problems and external dangers and to stand firm on their national ideology. Addressing a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Karachi this afternoon, he said our ultimate national aim is to usher in a truly Islamic order in this country. In his speech he cited from the writings and speeches of the great leader Jinnah to prove that the struggle of the Muslims of South Asia was to establish a nation where they could live in accordance with the principles of the Koran and the teachings of the prophet.

He said the people should consider which system of government meets the needs of an Islamic country. Can this need be fulfilled by a Western system of government where a few people get elected by making false promises and buying votes? The president said the elections are a means for the people to elect their representatives and this is not an end in itself. The people will have the opportunity to elect their representatives, but this is not a proper time for elections. They have to take into account the international situation as well as the external dangers facing the country. He said it would be suicidal to have elections at this juncture.

The president announced that the Federal Cabinet will soon be expanded and will include only people that are honest, dedicated and true Muslims. He said an advisory council would also be formed at the federal level to insure popular participation in the affairs of the country. It would be called the Majlis-I-Shoora and will include councillors, ulemas, nobles and people from other walks of life having a spotless character and the trust of the people. He stated that this arrangement would be provisional and would not be a substitute for the elections.

Earlier, while addressing senior officers of the armed forces, the president said his government can justly claim credit for achieving economic rehabilitation and taking practical steps to mold the nation into an Islamic system. He said the process of economic rehabilitation started 3 years ago will be further speeded up now with relief obtained through the repayment of foreign debts. The president reiterated his government's determination to continue with the process of Islamization so that the question of forming any kind of un-Islamic government in the country is finished forever. He said that with this objective in mind he has taken several measures, the results of which have already begun to show.

The president said the armed forces of the country are fully engaged in their professional duty and that only a few military personnel are serving in the government. He said the very existence of the country depends on a fully professional and well-equipped military. The country's military requirements are therefore being met within its financial resources.

He said that in light of the economic situation and external pressures, there can be a greater increase in the professional responsibilities of the armed forces and that they should be ready to make every sacrifice for the security and prosperity of the nation. The president, in his speech, gave a detailed presentation on the national and international situation.

Clarification on Federal Council

BK280843 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The president has said that, despite the difficult situation facing Pakistan on its borders, the situation within the country is completely under control. Talking to newsmen at Islamabad Airport this morning, he clarified reports published in some sections of the press today and said it appears his speech in Sukkur has not been correctly presented. In his speech he had stated that, despite some difficulties facing the country, with God's grace conditions within the country are normal. Under such circumstances he had therefore asked the people to remain vigilant. The president also clarified a press report about the formation of the Federal Council and expansion of the cabinet. He said the Federal Cabinet will soon be expanded and the Federal Council or Majlis-I-Shoora will be set up at the proper time.

Economic Policy Changes

BK291028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The wheat policy for the 1980-81 crop, including the support price, the sugar policy for 1980-81 and the power rates have been reviewed at a high-level meeting in Islamabad this afternoon. The meeting, presided over by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, took into consideration the higher cost of production as a result of the increased cost of agricultural inputs because of increases in the petroleum prices and other relevant factors. The meeting took up the price increase of crude oil and other petroleum products recently announced by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait. It was informed that the new oil price increase would add 958 million rupees to the country's oil bill. To meet this additional expenditure, the meeting decided that some increase in the price of oil was inevitable, however, care has been taken that price the increase in kerosene and light diesel oil, which are items of common use, is kept to the bare minimum. The revised oil rates will be effective from today.

KASHMIR PRESIDENT ASKS UN HELP FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

BK241024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Azad Kashmir president, Brig Mohammad Hayat Khan, has appealed to the United Nations to use its influence to help solve the question of Jammu and Kashmir according to universally recognized principles. In a message on United Nations Day, being observed all over the world today, he said the people of Jammu and Kashmir must be granted their basic right to self-determination.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE CHIEF DIES IN KARACHI

BK141638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] We regret to announce that the talented religious scholar and prominent political leader Maulana Mufti Mahmood [leader of Jamait-e-Ulema-e-Islam and chief of the Pakistan National Alliance] died in Karachi today. He was 61. The president has expressed deep grief and anguish over the death of Maulana Mufti Mahmood. In a condolence message to the widow of the deceased the president said that the late Maulana Mufti Mahmood was a talented religious scholar and a prominent political leader of the country who was respected for his continuous service to the religious and for his political prudence. His religious and political services will be remembered for a long time to come.

KHOMEYNI 'ID GHADIR ADDRESS ON ISLAM, WAR

LD281753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Majlis deputies and other government officials on 28 October in Huseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque near Khomeyni's residence in Tehran--recorded, duration 63 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. May this great 'Id Ghadir be auspicious for the world's oppressed nations, for the masses suffering under the burden of the arrogant and for the noble, militant and Islamic nation of Iran. Man is a strange being. Among all beings, creatures created by Almighty God, there is no being like man. He is a being from which divine, heavenly being will come about as well as a satanic and hellish being. Other creatures are not like this. Among them there is no such gap between the perfect specimen and a defective, hellish specimen. This gap is one of the characteristics of man whom God has created with all of man's holy characteristics and everything is contained in him. From this being the holy prophet and other prophets have come into existence; and from the same being Abu-Jahl [one of the leading opponents of Muhammad] and other Abu-Jahls have come into existence. The gap between us and those (?infidels) is also immeasurable.

The actions which are performed by man, whether they are beautiful or ugly, whether they are good or evil, depend upon the spiritual characteristics of man. In appearance there is not a great deal of difference between various actions. However, what distinguishes actions from one another is the intention. "Verily, actions depend upon intentions." [Arabic saying] You may observe two persons with swords which come down alike and kill two persons in the same way. One of them [presumably one of those who uses the sword] may be equal to a lifetime of prayers, while the other may be immersed in corruption and wretchedness. However, the action is the same. A hand is lifted and brought down and kills a person. The difference between these two acts is the differnece between those two persons, the difference between their characteristics and the difference between the aims and goals which have given rise to those two acts. The motivation for the action is the goal. That which distinguishes actions from one another is the goal which motivates a person to do something. The grades of distinction and wickedness are also dependent upon the same reality. The difference between the motivations of various human actions is dependent upon spirituality, will, decision and goal.

You see certain things which have a divine purpose and nothing but the divine intention is involved in them. A divine act; an act divorced from all motivations except divine intention, like the acts performed by the prophets, may peace be upon them, in their propaganda--these are the acts which have no other motives but belief in God Alighty. Nonetheless, while the great prophets endured so many hardships in promoting their propaganda, they were never weakened by these hardships. The fact is that what seemed to be hardships to other people were not considered by them to be such; for, considering that the aim they were trying to achieve was so great and so sublime, they did not consider the hardships they were undergoing to be hardships. It was the goal which occupied their minds.

You know that the prophets spent all their lives trying to achieve their goal, without retreating one step or entertaining the slightest doubts. Sould one look at the life of the prophet, peace be upon his soul, during the 13 years he spent in Mecca and the 10 years in Medina, one would, I am certain, come to the conclusion that he did not even have what we would consider a day's rest.

When he was in Mecca, he faced so much danger, he suffered so many hardships from others, or, in other words, he was being subjected to such great harrassment that he was forced to seek refuge in a cave; but even there he was being watched by his opponents. Such was his life. He did not have a day of rest. When he realized that his propaganda was not as effective as he had intended it to be in Mecca, he migrated together with a few other people. Even if you look at his situation in Medina, you will notice how he faced hardships and battles there. Here, too, in the course of subsequent assaults, he shouldered the burden. However, the final goal was of such a nature that his opponents and obstacles were of no significance to him.

When he received a message in Mecca asking him to abandon his way in exchange for whatever he needed, he replied that even if you give me the universe, if you give me the earth and the sky, I would still follow the call, for this is a divine call; this is a divine assignment; it would be senseless to (?exchange) the divine assignment for a position, a post or some wealth. When aims are high, the hardships undertaken to reach them must be ignored.

On the other hand, those individuals who have discarded the veneer of humanity are actually animals appearing as humans, Satans appearing as humans; Satans appearing as humans; these individuals, too, were working toward their ideology; they had an ideology for which they were working. However, the difference between these two paths, these two ideologies is that one set of people was working to achieve animalistic and satanic qualities while the other set was working to achieve the divine ideology. These latter people want to turn these societies into human societies. These prophets have a mission from God Almighty; there is a purpose for them to come, through their call, their guidance and teachings, and turn into men the nations' the people who are at a crossroads, one leading to the path of humanity and the other to the path of Satan and inhumanity.

From the very beginning of creation and to the end, the idea has been to turn these groups into human beings; all the hardships suffered by the prophets; all the calls made by the prophets were aimed at guiding these species, who left to himself is worse than all animals, who is worse than all animals, to guide him to the right path and make man divine.

Of course, they did not succeed in making everyone into human beings. There were many rebellious elements. There were and there are many who have been outside the bounds of humanity; but they did all they could; the blessings in this world all emanate from the favors of the great divine prophets.

We should set for ourselves divine standards and also identify victory or defeat in the divine arena. If we are successful in the divine arena and on the straight path of humanity, we will be victorious, even if the whole world rises against us and even if we are destroyed. This is so because the criteria are not those applicable to the natural world.

The entire world is not limited to the natural world. The natural world is the lowest part of the creation, the dregs of creation. The true arena is the divine worlds which are inexhaustible, from whence we have come and whither we shall return. For man the standard of defeat and victory is that path, not the world of nature. If we succeed in following the path of the prophets, we shall be successful in the same way that the prophets, may God peace be upon them, were successful in the path which is the straight path of humanity, even though they were killed, even though some of them were burned, even though some of them endured hardships.

Nevertheless, all of them were victorious in that straight path which is the human path. On the contrary, those who were satanic, pharoahs and suchlike, were defeated in this path, were defeated in the path which is the human path. They did not even set foot upon this path. The enemies of humanity and of Islam did not even realize that there is anything apart from this animal existence and this world of nature.

Those who realized that the goal should be a divine goal, that we are from God and that to him shall be our return, realize that we are from God. [sentence as heard] We do nothing. We only devote to the path of God that which he has bestowed upon us, like prophet or, I suppose, on the path of the prophets. It is blindness if man thinks that he has done something. Man is immersed in God's bounties. His eyes are from God, his ears are from God, his strength is from God, his hands are from God, his feet are from God. All that he has belongs to God. I cannot even call it a trust. When everything that one has belongs to God if one gives them up in God's path, one has done nothing extraordinary. We have given to him that which is his.

If we understand human value versus divine value, we should no longer be affected by such things as economic blockades. Whatever one can do in the context of an economic blockade is something in the realm of the natural world. They can put military pressure on us, sometimes directly and sometimes through their associates. We should not be bothered by such things. We are assigned by God and are the most blessed. The most exalted God has granted us all kinds of blessings in order that we devote what he has granted us to his work. If we succeed in devoting that which God has granted us to his work, we will be victorious.

If a believing Muslim acts according to the religious and intellectual duty then he is victorious even though he is isolated and rejected in the animal society of men. That person who is in the shape of a human being and who acts contrary to the human path, even though he succeeds, his animal qualities will be fortified, his savagery will increase. Man is a being who is infinite in both directions. He is infinite in the direction of good and he is infinite in the direction of wickedness. We should find the standards distinguishing between man and animals, between man and Satan, so that we can find out who is victorious and who is not.

All the power at the disposal of those whom we call superpowers is devoted to the promotion of animalism. They mobilize all their power for animalistic and satanic actions.

They do not even achieve that properly. If they had achieved what they desired to achieve they should have a rest. The fact is that the more these powers advance and the more they have, they still desire even more, and even if they have the whole world it is still not sufficient for them. This is because in that direction of bestiality man, too, is infinite. What makes man secure is God, it is the mention of God. "Truly, only the mention of God satisfies the hearts." Those divine beings feel secure because God is their support. Those other beings who are satanic have no support. Whatever they do, no matter how much tyranny they commit, no matter how many countries they possess they still wish to occupy another country. Do not imagine that even if you give the entire world to such people they will be satisfied.

If they give this entire planet to one of them he will not be satisfied. He will be tempted to go to other planets and see what is happening there and explore them, as they did when they landed on the moon. This is due to the fact that even in animal ambitions man is different from the rest of the animals. When animals eat and are full they will go and sit and will not disturb others until they again become hungry. Man should choose this path, the straight path, so that he may also feel secure, so that he is detached from amassing a fortune.

Even when the prophets were insulted they did not pay any attention to it, because their aim was something different. They neither despaired, nor did they lost heart, nor did they complain. The prophets were concerned about why human beings who have a healthy mind should be like this. The holy prophet was concerned about this. There is also a verse in the Koran which asks why the prophet torments himself so much because the people do not believe. His intention was to make them into human beings. Whenever a man became a proper human being, this was a glad tiding for the holy prophet and for other prophets. The thought of conquering a country or dominating and other nonsensical talk which is prevalent among the satanic people, such thoughts did not at all exist in the minds of the prophets. The world of nature is of no significance to the prophets. They have tried to get hold of these slaves of nature, these naturalists, and to take them away from this realm and guide them toward other worlds and other realms and to that which is beyond our imagination.

This change that has now come about in our society is something akin to a miracle; it is a change akin to traveling a 100-year journey overnight. If a sage man, a learned man or a man of divine wisdom were to preach to people for 30 or 40 years, he would, perhaps, be able, with a good deal of hard work, to guide a group of people. A country with a population of some 30 million has suddenly leaped out of the darkness of the past into the present. The change that has occurred in our country now is characterized by the unanimous public declaration of the people that they want Islam, not Satan. This has attracted God's grace toward them. When the most blessed, most exalted God observed that a nation, from top to bottom, said that it wants Islam, he bestowed his grace upon them. It is God's grace that drove the youngsters who would normally be concerned with youthful matters to engage in a (?confrontation) between Islam and that which is against Islam, and willingly, too. They are not like the soldiers in other countries who need coercion and pressure, promises and enticements. Our youngsters are willing. When I see youngsters on television from all walks of life and all parts of the country so enthusiastically making packages [for the war efforts], I feel ashamed of myself. This nation has changed in this manner. It has become a nation in which all sections have risen for the sake of Islam and their own Islamic homeland. Everyone is doing what he can.

You have seen some old men--one of them came here--come and say we feel left out because we are not strong enough and cannot go [presumably to the battlefront]. The same thing is true of very young ones. The children are doing the same thing which is being done by the older ones. They wish to receive military training. A country has been changed in this way. This is God's grace; we will not be defeated. So long as the shadow of the grace of Almighty God is upon our heads, we fear nothing.

Had we been a material being, had we been a person who could not see, had we closed our eyes to the other world and could only see that world, if one of us was killed, we would sit and mourn. However, when a person is a Muslim and is trying to attain Islamic goals, he does his utmost and does not fear defeat. The battlefields which you see, which all--many people--have gone and seen; when the young ones fighting there see one of their brothers killed, they do not waiver. With the same zeal with which they went to the war, they welcome martyrdom with the same courage and bravery. This is an important issue. Iran has achieved a situation which we cannot describe in any other way except to say that it is a divine country. It is a country whose people have realiced that they should sacrifice themselves for the sake of Islam. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

You make a comparison between our nation and other nations. No nations are all good. Some of them cannot arise due to the pressures exerted on them; but God willing they will arise. You compare the leaders of other countries with the leader of this country. Which war front has Mr Carter been on? He is sitting in his White House, in his country palace, and sending those around him to war and to get killed, saying serve me even if you die. Or take Mr Saddam.

Which battlefronts has he inspected? He is even afraid of his own troops. He is afraid of his own nation. What country do you know of in which the president is constantly on the battlefronts, moving between one town and another? Where do you find such things? Where have you seen Friday imams donning uniforms like soldiers and going to the front? Where can you see such things? Where have you seen soldiers and their commanders making sacrifices in such a manner as in Iran, some getting killed and yet the others still moving forward? Where can you see such things? These are matters which cannot be explained in any other way except in terms of the straight path of humanity.

The reason is that our nation is not separate from its government or from its army. They are all one; they are not afraid of one another. We are not worried about our Tehran, our Shiraz or our Esfahan coming under military rule. We are not worried about this or that tribe or group here and there in the country rising against us. We are not worried about such things. There may be a couple of misled and deceived children and youngsters. They should also behave themselves, and will do so, God willing. This is now an exemplary country. We hope that this becomes a model for all other countries. You will not find a single country in history in which men, women and children give so much support to the army and pasdaran [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]. If you know of another place like it, please tell me. What country do you know of in which not only men but also women would fight shoulder to shoulder with the army, with the pasdaran, with all the armed forces, in which everyone would pitch in in any way they can? Is Iraq like this?

It is very comical. He, Mr Saddam, had said that the difference between those who have volunteered on his side--and they number 400,000--and those who are in Iran is that they [the Iraqis] respect him while the guards and the Iranian soldiers make no attempts.

Saddam thinks that Iraq has been concealed from the world in such a way that no one can see it. If you mean what you say, that the people are behind you, then why don't you go among the people and find out? One recalls the time of Mohammad Reza. Whenever he wanted to move from one street to another, he would have all kinds of armed guards protect him, all the houses in the area would be evacuated weeks before the event and security forces would be housed in them. Now, however, we can see the prime minister of Iran going here and there, making public speeches. The same applies to the president. If Saddam means what he claims, then why doesn't he go and meet the people? Why has he locked himself up?

What possessed him, without due thought and consideration, without considering the views of others to commit such a crime? Was it because one or two people told him the time was ripe and appropriate? What possessed him in the first place to run around here and there asking for peace? How can we reach peace? (?On what basis) can we reach peace? This is like asking the prophet of Islam to reach peace with Abu Jahal [a figure in early Islamic writings unwilling to accept Islam]. This does not lend itself to peace. You who have committed so many crimes against your own country and our country; you who have caused the killing of so many Muslims; you who have committed all those crimes which I believe have few precedents in history; you who have committed those crimes in Dezful--now you expect our president, our prime minister, our Majlis to sit with you and hold a session and shake hands with you and exchange pleasantries, and tell you: All right, Shatt al-'Arab is yours. Now can you leave us alone? Is this what it is all about?

What answer can we give to the Iraqi people, who for many years have been governed by a regime which has killed many of their youth? This regime has annihilated many Iraqi children and martyred many ulema; now we, who claim to be Muslims, are expected to sit around the same table and talk to them of peace and compromise.

Let us leave the answer that we must give to God. However, we must reply to the Iraqi nation. We may not have to answer all the prophets immediately, but we must answer (?the present) imam [of the Shi'ites] and the oppressed people of the world. How can we answer the Iraqi people, if a petition is sent to us from Karbala' asking us: Why did you negotiate with a person who has martyred our ulema and imprisoned our intellectuals?

As they have told us there is no room left in the prisons, they have evacuated certain places and have turned them into jails. They ask us: How have you made peace with such people? What compromise can we have with those people?

What can we say to the families of our martyrs? We have given so many martyrs; how, then, can we be expected to sit with them at the same negotiating table? Our problem is an ideological one. It is not a problem of personal ambition; our quarrel concerns Islam. We ask: How can we compromise with an individual who considers Islam as being a religion against his party? That brand of Islam is worse than blasphemy. His Islam is the Islam of "aflaq which is worse than Carter's Islam. That individual believes that Islam is against all his principles and, if he could, he would smash it. Are we expected to sacrifice Islam? Is Islam the earth or the sky?

At the time of the deposed shah we were also told to compromise with Saddam. Were we right to compromise with someone opposing Islam? Of course, this man represents Islam less than the shah did. What that little man [the former shah] used to do when he used to go to the shrine of Imam Reza and used to have his pictures taken, is now being done by this man [Saddam Husayn]. The other night, it was in radio or somewhere else that I saw him praying without kneeling.

There is no way that we can compromise with these people, because we have one aim and that is Islam. Our entire nation wants Islam. Saddam's aim is an anti-Islamic one. It is impossible for Islam to compromise with its opponents. Of course, Islam allows us to accept a person who becomes a Muslim and behaves in accordance with Islamic teachings, if we are sure he is a Muslim. If he abandons his actions, gives up ruling the country of Iraq, becomes like one of the commoners and repents and says: "I am a Muslim," then [indistinct passage in Arabic] and Islam cancels what preceded it. God has always put kindness in our hearts, but he has blackened the hearts of these people because of their behavior; these people are incorrigible, they cannot repent at all. He even congratulated those who committed these crimes; these crimes make it impossible to reform these people, and we have no right to correct them either. Let us imagine that I decide to follow my passion; then what about my divine duty? We are dutybound, just as we were when we could not correct Mohammad Reza. We could not reply to families who had lost loved ones in Shahrivar. I asked [name indistinct]: What can I say to the old woman who has lost a son?

This is as if we entered into a compromise with Mr Mohammad Reza, expecting him not to rule, but act as a constitutional monarch. The meaning of this would be for him to sit up there, with us shouting "his imperial majesty; the aryamehr" [shah's title] while he enjoyed all the ceremonies and luxuries, but expected him in return not to humiliate us. What I was saying then was: What am I to say to this old woman who is asking me: What were you doing when I lost my son, while you were calling him "his imperial majesty?"

It is the same now. Who are we to make peace with these people, who keep shouting: "Let us negotiate, and we shall return to Islam?" It seems they do not recognize Islam yet. Some of the court mullahs advise us and say: "Let us return to Islam," they have no idea what Islam is.

They do not think of Islam as being anything other than a means by which to make material gains. How can we compromise? If they were familiar with Islam, they should have realized that Saddam, this 'Aflaqite Saddam is not a Muslim and has attacked an Islamic country. All Muslims are duty bound to attack a person who attacks an Islamic country [words indistinct]

The mullahs who still support the imperial court want us to return to Islam; you go back to Islam, you must understand what Islam is. If Islam is to be encapsulated into rewards and positions and animal instincts (?then do not expect us) to turn to your Islam. Islam is [words indistinct]; Islam is that for whose aims the prophet and his disciples suffered so many hardships. Are we now to abandon Islam simply because we have lost a few young men, despite the fact that they are very dear to us?

Are we expected to abandon Islam and sit at a negotiating table? We who lost so many youth on Tehran's streets and in other cities shall not compromise, even if all powers lend a supporting hand to this filthy person. Our nation will pursue its goal till it reaches it. Our youth and our people, men and women, are after their aims and targets and will not compromise with any power or any superpower. [shouts of "God is great" and approval from the crowd]

The difference between our army and their army is that the hands of our forces are linked to Islamic principles. Islam has determined the behavior of our forces. But their army has free hands and can fire ground-to-ground missiles and 9-metre and 10-metre artillery [as heard]...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] If they succeed in destroying a city completely, then they will be congratulated by the leaders of the Iraqi regime. Our forces will not do such a thing; they cannot possibly commit such crimes. Our forces only bombard their strategic bases and kill those who are against Islam and the prophet of Islam; and our forces will continue to do so. [shouts of "God is great"]

I must congratulate the places all over Iran, in particular I must congratulate Khuzestan and especially Dezful, because they are resisting so well and fighting bravely against the enemy. And I offer my condolences to those who have lost their children. We are all in this together, we all share the grief. The youth did not belong to their parents alone, they were the youth of Islam. The prophet of Islam commiserates with you. This is a bereavement to Islam. I would like to thank you because you fought for the sake of Islam and Islam and God will reward you. And I would like to thank all the armed forces who have performed their duty in this war between Islam and blasphemy, and indeed they have fought well; they have suffered losses and our country has been damaged. I thank them all and all the high-ranking officers, thank God we do not have any high or low [as heard], and all those brothers, the Majlis deputies who went to the war fronts. The prime minister went there, the president, the Friday imam and all others who are serving the country and are sincerely engaged in service; I would like to thank them all. And our nation must commend them. They are your brothers and our brothers who have gone to the war fronts and are being martyred and are working hard. And God willing, they will be victorious and the opponents of Islam will be put in their places.

I must thank Iraq; I would like to thank the nation of Iraq. They have supported Iran, which means support for Islam, as far as they have been able. I must also thank all the young people and others from all over the world, from Canada, America, Europe, India, Pakistan and other places who have expressed support for us and have announced their readiness to defend Islam.

And I beseech God Almighty to grant success and happiness to them all. And, God willing, the time will never come that we might need all the youth, individuals and all the committed people to attack and destroy such a person. Our own youth are sufficient for this purpose; and the important point is that God Almighty is with us and we rely upon the gracious Almighty God and we hope to remain dependent on God forever to be able to preserve the blessings of God Almighty. [shouts of "God is great"]

I beseech God Almighty to grant health and happiness to all nations, and to the oppressed. And may God's peace and mercy be upon you all. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader," followed by a song in praise of Khomeyni]

Rafsanjani Comments During Meeting

LD281906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the auspicious 'Id Ghadir, at 1000 today all the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister and the members of the Council of Ministers, regional managers of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from throughout the country, and a group of various sections of the public met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque, in order to express greetings on this auspicious day. During this meeting, which was attended by a number of domestic and foreign reporters, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, began by saying: [announcer read]

It is a great honor for the nation's representatives in the Majlis to be received by the esteemed leader of the Islamic Revolution on the auspicious 'Id Ghadir so that they can voice their congratulations and gratitude: Today is the day when the [words indistinct] started their war against the jurisconsult and the spirit of Shi'ism. [passage omitted praising the virtures of Khomeyni]

Referring to the war initiated by the cruel Ba'thist Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Majlis speaker added: he Majlis is anxious lest during this forced war, negligence and slackness might cause us--God forbid--to incur useless casualties in areas such as Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr]. Nevertheless, we sincerely believe that victory is ours. When the nation and the leadership are confronting the military, the satanic and puppet regime, all the promises of the Koran avow to the victory of that nation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani concluded by saying: We warn those who, incidentally or through negligence, cause the death of young people, that the nation and the leader of the revolution will certainly not forgive their sins.

DEVFLOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTED

Kho'ini on Hostages

LD281151 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The U.S. Hostages' Fate"]

[Text] Tehran--The suspense will have been kept up right to the end. On Monday morning, while the Iranian parliament's second closed session was underway, people were still wondering whether the U.S. hostages' release had been secured once and for all.

Almost 2 hours after the beginning of Sunday morning's session, which was public, nobody knew whether the matter would even be debated. Of course the question was on the agenda, but the deputies calmly examined, article by article, other bills relating among other things to the irrigation of unutilized fallow lands and pensions for retired people....

The Iranian parliament is the mirror of the Iranian revolution. Some deputies come to the assembly accompanied by fierce-looking bodyguards, with machineguns in their hands.

Others, more modestly, check in their pistols at the cloakroom before entering the sumptuous hall which was once the imperial senate; the walls are of green marble or are upholstered in beige leather, the dome is harmoniously curved and there are crystal chandeliers. Clerics in white or black turbans, young people in sports shirts, "bourgeois" in suits and women in chadors take their seats in the luxurious garnet-colored armchairs arranged in a semicircle.

You would think you were at Westminister. The Islamic Republic deputies are possible even slower than their British colleagues in procedural matters, and just as concerned to respect the diversity of opinions which are expressed with surprising bluntness. Parliamentary Speaker Ayatollah Rafsanjani settles quarrels with unshakable phlegm, often referring to the Constitution or the assembly's internal rules. The relevant article read from the podium by one of his assistants is enough to end a fierce argument immediately.

The announcement during this session of the destructive bombing of Dezful, described in moving terms by that city's deputy, a bearded young man in a light-blue sweater, almost postponed the depate on the hostages. "I propose that the question be postponed indefinitely!" one deputy said. "It would be scandalous to discuss the fate of 52 healthy Americans when our citizens are being massacred!" Another retorted: "Mr Carter must not be given an additional pretext for discrediting us and, in any case, we must abide by the agenda!" "The hostages should stay in detention until the end of the war!" a third deputy shouted. "Enough demagoguery! Let us be responsible and take a decision without delay!" several deputies replied in chorus. Ayatollah Rafsanjani read out a draft resolution submitted by a regulation number of assembly members who were calling for an adjournment.

There was another maneuver by the "diehards": They insisted that a possible debate on the hostages should be public and not behind closed doors, as a group of deputies had recommended. Since public sessions are usually broadcast on radio and shown on television, the "hard-liners" were hoping to "unmask in the eyes of the people" those among their colleagues who are in favor of releasing the U.S. captives.

The vote on the two draft resolutions gave observers the first sign of the prevailing mood in the assembly. A majority voted against an adjournment and for a debate behind closed doors. The process of a settlement between Tehran and Washington had clearly begun, as was to be confirmed by the information leaked after the session. One swallow does not make a summer but "liberals" such as former Prime Minister Bazargan and "revolutionaries"--for instance Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, known for his implacable hostility to "U.S. imperialism"--combined to recommend the hostages' release on the conditions set by Imam Khomeyni a few weeks ago.

On this last point the attitude adopted by the ad hoc commission responsible for determining the fate of the U.S. detainees is much more significant. Contrary to what people believed, it did not propose any additional condition. The commission's keynote speaker, who is also parliamentary deputy speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, told us with a broad smile Monday: "We would never have allowed ourselves to deviate so much as an inch from the imam's directives."

Therefore, it should be concluded from this that there is no longer any question of asking President Carter to withdraw the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia or to offer "public apologies" for the "crimes committed by the United States in Iran for more than 35 years."

Increased Advantages

Indeed many officials agree in private that Iran could not obtain any more concessions from the Americans and that the "price" offered by the White House chief today is much higher than the one Tehran could hope to obtain after the presidential elections. The "value-added tax" already paid by Washington has taken the form of public declarations condemning Iraq's aggression, calling for the withdrawal of Baghdad's forces from Iranian territory and guaranteeing the Islamic Republic's territorial integrity.

The immediate advantages which Tehran could obtain from releasing the hostages are greater: The recovery of the funds frozen in U.S. banks, the lifting of the trade embargo imposed by the United States and the European nine, the end of Iran's isolation on the international scene--all vital trump cards in the war effort which is now the priority for the Iranian leaders.

Thus, the virtual unanimity which was demonstrated during the occupation of the U.S. Embassy 4 November last year has just been achieved again, paradoxically, in the opposite direction: aside from the Mojahedin-e Khalq, who officially asked parliament to postpone the debate on the U.S. hostages until after the U.S. elections--essentially for tactical reasons--all the other political parties, whether Muslim or Marxist, including the Tudeh Communist Party, are in favor of a settlement on the conditions set by Imam Khomeyni: "We are not in favor of the seizure of hostages per se," Tudeh Secretary General Kianuri told us. "The operation which made it possible to mobilize the people against U.S. imperialism has lost its usefulness; the war plotted against us by the United States is quite enough to enable us to pursue that objective."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who was behind the U.S. Embassy occupation as mentor of the Islamic students, was more explicit: "We have reaped all the fruits of our enterprise," he told us Sunday evening with a satisfied expression. "We defeated the attempt by the 'liberals' (for him the term is pejorative--Rouleau note) to take control of the machinery of state; we forced Mr Bazargan's government to resign; the tree of the revolution has grown and gained in strength; we have demonstrated both to our people and to international opinion that we have the means not only to resist but also to defeat the omnipotent United States, which believed it held Iran in its hand....

Mr Kho'ini, who is also chairman of the Iranian parliament's foreign affairs committee, said he is anxious to "dispel the illusions of the Shemiran (Tehran's most select districts) and the illusions which might be cherished abroad: The possible release of the hostages would not mean the end of our battle against the United States. This battle, which is intended to cut all ties of dependency with the United States, whether economic, cultural, military or social, is only just beginning. Some people have still failed to understand that the Islamic revolution is essentially anti-imperialist and that nothing will deflect it from its path." This means that the votes cast Sunday by Mr Bazargan and his friends are diametrically opposed in meaning to the votes cast by Mr Kho'ini and his supporters.

The foreign affairs committee chairman discussed President Carter's behavior with cutting irony. According to him, President Carter could have secured the hostages' release "a long time ago," "if only he had been prepared to pay the price which he is not prepared to pay to ensure his reelection." Mr Kho'ini concluded his attack with a warning: "If Carter does not accept the conditions set by the Iranian parliament as they stand, he would be wrong to think that we have no means of exerting pressure on the United States, even after the presidential elections.

I think that we have shown sufficiently clearly that the Islamic Republic regards itself as free, that it does not conform to any rule or custom which people might try to impose on it from outside."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini made no reference to the new confidential message which Washington sent to the Tehran government Thursday 23 October. We have reason to think that in its letter the U.S. Government reiterated its acceptance of three of the four conditions set by Imam Khomeyni. As for the fourth--restitution of the shah's fortune--Washington has apparently promised to support any legal action which might be taken by the Iranian authorities to that end. It remains to be seen whether the Iranian parliament will prove to be equally conciliatory.

The unknown factors, which have been markedly reduced in the past 24 hours, remain, but the denouement of the drama which has been going on for 1 year seems imminent.

AFP Forecast of Decision

NC291205 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament will hold a public debate tomorrow on the fate of the hostages and is likely to set conditions for their release in line with the [word indistinct] of the four conditions laid down by revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni, many members of parliament said today.

They predicted a final decision on the hostages either tomorrow or at the next session on Saturday after the Muslim sabbath. These forecasts were made at the end of a closed door debate this morning on the hostages.

Only a few MP's said that supplementary conditions might still be imposed by the Majlis (parliament). They said that body has discussed the possibility of demanding withdrawal of American "AWACS" (advanced warning radar surveillance aircraft) from Saudi Arabia and withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf area.

But the Iranian law-makers did not consider the AWACS and U.S. forces problems very important in the framework of the hostages issue, the MP's said.

EFE on Terms for Release

PA282126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2044 GMT 28 Oct 80

[By Fernando Mass]

[Excerpt] Tehran, 28 Oct (EFE)--EFE learned here tonight that the Iranian parliament has already reached a final agreement regarding the conditions that it will present to the United States for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages.

Two deputies confirmed to this correspondent that the conditions include the four proposals made by the Ayatollah Khomeyni some months ago, plus two others that were recently added.

The first four are: the lifting of the freeze on $8 billion belonging to the Iranian state in U.S. banks, the turning over of the fortune of Shah Reza Pahlavi, a commitment by the White House not to interfere in Iranian affairs and a pledge not to request any kind of compensation from Iran for having held the hostages.

The parliament, meeting here on Sunday, particularly to discuss the topic, agreed to add the demand that Washington withdraw its warships and its "spy planes," known as AWACS (Advanced Warning and Command Systems) from the Persian Gulf region and that the United States issue an official declaration condemning U.S. policies toward Iran in the past.

These conditions, which EFE reported yesterday from Tehran, were confirmed today by two deputies, one of whom, M. Bahona, was a member of the all-powerful Revolution Council after the overthrow of the shah. The other, named Hejezi, is a deputy representing Tehran.

Khalkhali on Release of Hostages

NC291105 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 29 Oct (AFP)--It would be in Iran's interest to release the American hostages in exchange for military spare parts needed in the war with Iraq, influential Iranian deputy and Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said in an interview from the battered Iranian town of Dezful published here today.

The ayatollah, who gained publicity with a crushing anti-dope campaign during which several hundred people were executed, was speaking to the daily AS-SAFIR, which said he had exchanged robes for military uniform and was fighting alongside the troops.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said that "in order to renew his term of office" American President Jimmy Carter was ready to solve the hostage problem by supplying badly needed parts to Iran for its American-built military equipment.

The ayatollah added, however, that with currently available equipment Iran could continue the fight "for another ten years."

Conditions for Release

JN281942 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The agent radios and mercenary newspapers are trying to attribute an alleged and fictitious bargain to brother Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. These radios and papers said that the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran concluded a clandestine deal with the United States for the supply of arms and equipment in return for the release of the hostages. They are talking with the tone of someone who has achieved an information scoop when they say that brother Raja'i asked the UN secretary general to adopt a futile resolution similar to that of 242 that would call for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and for a gradual cease-fire.

They said that brother Raja'i concluded a secret deal with the United States in return for the hostages, as if they had achieved an information scoop. The matter, however, is crystal clear. Iran has set several specific conditions that should be met in return for the release of the hostages. Otherwise, nothing will take place. Accordingly, the matter is not a deal. Iran has never intended to keep the hostages in Iran forever. The seizure of the hostages was an expression of the Muslim people's will and of their determination to rid themselves of the chains of subservience. The hostages' release is intended to expose inperialism's methods and conspiracies against the oppressed peoples. That's why the leader imam has asked the people, represented by the Majlis deputies, to set the conditions for their release.

It goes without saying that the United States, particularly Carter, is a million times more concerned about the hostages' release than Iran and since they insist on this, the revolutionary Iranian people have the right to dictate their conditions. Iran's conditions are clear and easy to fulfill, if the rulers in the White House have a conscience. Iran's assets are frozen in the United States, Iran has paid huge sums to purchase weapons from the United States and here we see the owner of the Statue of Liberty confiscating these sums, the weapons and the spare parts that it should have delivered. This is the law of the jungle. This is how the U.S. bullies behave in the Middle East arena.

Iran intends to get rid of subservience and foreign intervention in its domestic affairs. The United States always wants to be a custodian of the Islamic Republic and even of the Islamic revolution. Therefore, Iran wants the United States to admit its crimes and faults and to pledge not to intervene in the future. These conditions are not negotiable. Therefore, these conditions are not a deal and are not negotiable.

The agent news media is well aware of the fact that brother Raja'i is not a prime minister in a tyrannical regime using such twisted methods. He himself said in the United States: We have clear-cut conditions and there is absolutely no need to negotiate or bargain. That is why he refused to meet with Carter, Brzezinski and Muskie. Brother Raja'i is a link in the chain of those pursuing the course of the imam. The course of the imam represents the people's will. Therefore, nobody in Iran can deviate from this course, the course of the people and the Koran.

The mercenary news media wanted to draw a fake picture about secret negotiations between brother Raja'i and the United States to cover the disappointment of imperialism when the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran refused to talk with Carter.

It is not strange for the news media of the agents and superpowers to fabricate a report about brother Raja'i's request to the UN secretary general to adopt a resolution similar to that of 242 that calls for the withdrawal of Saddam's forces from their positions inside Iranian territory and for a gradual cease-fire.

This is not surprising because the Western news media, though famous, has accustomed us to lies and falsehood. The noble listener undoubtedly recalls its vicious and inhuman role in the October war. The Western news media is well aware that the leader imam rejected the cease-fire and that the Iranian people also reject the cease-fire. The prime minister, the Cabinet members and the Majlis members also reject the truce and the silencing of the guns and rifles and any effort to prevent them from championing God.

As for the spare parts which the Zionist and imperialist organs are claiming that the Islamic Republic of Iran had received from Israel, it is better to leave this subject as an obvious farce, with no comment.

DPA on Fifth Condition

LD281350 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 28 Oct (DPA)--A majority of deputies in the Iranian parliament are said to favor concluding the debate tomorrow on the 52 hostages held since last 4 November. This was reported by Tagesschau [television news program] in Hamburg at noon today.

Tagesschau said it learned from Tehran that the seven-man commission which is working out the conditions for the release of the hostages has added a further condition to the four already set by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

This is that the United States must promise to broadcast a 3-hour television transmission from the Tehran parliament so that Iran has the opportunity to make its attitude on the problem known to the American people.

When this has been done, the first group of hostages will be released. The second group will then be released after the United States has fulfilled the other four conditions: Return of the shah's wealth; freeing the frozen Iranian assets in the United States; renunciation by Washington of demands of Iran; and a guarantee of noninterference.

According to Tagesschau's information, some of the Tehran deputies want to conclude the debate on the question of the hostages only after the U.S. presidential elections on 4 November. The majority, however, are said to be in favor of a quicker solution under the above five conditions.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO WAR

LD282046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Coinciding with the celebration of the happy occasion of the 'Id Ghadir Khom today, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, attended Martyr Mostafa Khomeyni Hospital and visited those wounded fighting Iraqi Ba'th aggressors and mercenaries on the warfronts. The hospital houses dozens of war wounded, including a number of Lebanese and Iraqi Muslim crusaders who, in support of the army of Islam and the Islamic revolution, fought the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces and were wounded on the various fronts. At the hospital the prime minister spoke to every one of these fighters and listened to what they had to say. In this connection our colleague has had an interview with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, which you will now hear:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Raja'i, on the 'Id today you visited and spoke to dozens of war wounded at Martyr Mostafa Khomeyni Hospital. Please tell us about the message which these wounded men have for the Iranian nation.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. If I may say so, both those who could speak and those who could not do so and conveyed their message with their eyes sent this message to all their brothers and sisters: that this path which has begun should continue to the very last. The essence of their argument was that the army should become a people's army, all-encompassing and ubiquitous, in order to defend the honor, dignity and territorial integrity of the Islamic homeland. They said that a day would come when the homeland would be strengthened. They said that the current situation should not weaken your resolve. They said you should be tough and continue the path until total victory. Their morale was truly remarkable and indeed my own morale was multiplied by seeing them, and I nurture the hope that God Almighty will grant us all success until the last moment when we shall hand over the infidel to the courts and God willing, shall liberate both ourselves and the Iraqi people. May God grant us this success.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, contrary to all Islamic standards and international laws, the Iraqi Ba'th Government has subjected our hospitals to missile, mortar and artillery attacks and has even subjected ambulances carrying the war wounded to machinegun attacks and a hail of bullets. Has Iran brought this up at international forums and what was the result of this?

[Answer] If I may say so, as is well known, they should not attack ambulances and hospitals. In my opinion international forums are far too small to be able to attend to these problems.

So long as our brothers and sisters are determined to build history, they themselves will solve these problems. But as to the example you gave, I think that the infidel Saddam is so ignoble that one could give not only the example of hospitals and ambulances, for we all know that at about 1 a.m. he attacked our houses in Dezful at a time when people did not have the least means of defense, that is, running away. In other words, Saddam and all those who are implicated in Saddam's agentry and are killing our defenseless people could not defend themselves in front of the most cruel people in history, let alone in front of humanity and justice. But just the same I maintain the fate of the war will be moulded by our brothers and sisters with their powerful hands and with the succor of God Almighty, and international forums when faced with such epics are far too weak and puny to do anything. It is we who should take action and, God willing, we shall do so.

[Question] As we have increasingly witnessed, most of the defense within cities is being carried out by the citizens themselves in Iran and Iran's defensive war is more of a people's war, whereas Iraq, as you have noted, is increasingly employing heavy equipment and weapons which are against humanity. This has made our people more vulnerable from the standpoint of losses and martyrdom. Just as you have said, the people in those cities which were subjected to missile attacks have made certain requests that Iran, too, should retaliate with heavy weapons against the Iraqi Ba'th infidels. What is the Iranian Government's reply to the people in this respect?

[Answer] I would like to say that what is certain is that the people know that we will do everything in our power to defend our dignity and honor. Our compatriots should know that this is the nature of war and there are such things as being killed and killing, just as we all know that Iraq is fighting and killing in order to further the ambitions of a clique while we are fighting in defense of the honor and dignity of our homeland. It goes without saying that we, too, should employ heavy arms and equipment. But I do not think that any of our compatriots would say that we should kill Iraq's defenseless people. This makes us tougher, firmer and more decisive.

Right from the beginning we knew that in order to carry out the behest of his masters Saddam would be prepared to spill even the blood of our young children, to deprive them of every member of their families or even to cause one to remain as a 3-year-old sole survivor of a big family. To him this is of no consequence. But I do not think that Iran's Muslims would ask the government to employ its heavy cannons, tanks and weapons against the defenseless people of Iraq who are all Muslims and are all our brothers and sisters. As you can see these people [as heard]. Why? Why should we do what Iraq has done when it subjected our defenseless people to a missile attack at 1 a.m.? In order to display humanitarian history to the world we must expend more efforts. We should not be hasty. We should not do the same wrong that he did. We are engaged in teaching a lesson to history and to the future generations and we should tell them how one should live. If we were to live the way Saddam lives, then what should we say about the future of our dead? The Iraqis get killed in order to feed one man's ambition while we get killed in order to apply humanity throughout the world, in order to bring to the world's attention the honor, dignity and homeland which we Muslims believe in. And most certainly, although we shall give many dead, we will achieve victory.

[Question] Mr prime minister, of course the entire Iranian people are confident with all their faith and beliefs that we will achieve victory in the end, but in the short term they wish to know how victory will be achieved from the standpoint of the Iranian Government.

[Answer] I beg to say that the path and direction have not been chosen by the government, but by the people. The government is at the service of the people along the path which they have chosen. Before the government can move, the boys on the battlefield are shouting "God is greatest" and are moving forward. This government must serve them and must endorse the uphill path which they have chosen, and God willing, they will do this job. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Letter To Nonaligned States

LD282212 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, yesterday in a letter copies of which were sent to most of the nonaligned countries has pointed out the invasion by the Iraqi regime and has called them to condemn the Iraqi regime and to support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the letter sent by President Bani-Sadr is as follows:

Your Excellency: You are undoubtedly aware that the country of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been openly invaded by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq which is continuing with its everyday bombing of residential areas as well as civilian and innocent people and in this way it has killed and injured thousands of people and has brought about damages worth billions of dollars for the innocent people of Iran. The ruling regime in Iraq, since the early days of the victory of the Islamic revolution, adopted a hostile attitude against our country and interfered in the domestic affairs of Iran in different ways and started mischievous activities against our revolution. One day it dispatched its armed mercenary elements into our provinces of Kordestan and Khuzestan for sabotage; and the next day it gathered and supported the enemies of the revolution of Iran. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted patience against all the provocations and repeated invasions by the Iraqi regime, and in a way made efforts to keep this region away from an all-sided war which could eventually expose this region to the interventions by the superpowers, and did its best to keep Iranian-Iraqi border differences in a restricted framework, and if the Iraqi regime did not expand war by its attack on Iran's airports, this war would never take such dimensions.

However, the Iraqi regime with its hostile measures which had been preplanned, put us in a position as to legitimately defend our country. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has [words indistinct] resorted to the nonfulfillment of the contents of the 1975 agreement signed between Iran and Iraq and thus attacked Iran. However, it is not aware that the same agreement has specifically determined the land and water borders between Iran and Iraq and it has predicted peaceful ways for the solution of possible differences. Nevertheless the Iraqi Government, irrespective of the predicted way, has invaded the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the pretext of the agreement. The Iraqi claims on the persistence of that country for finding a peaceful solution are a real lie, since in the frequent meetings attended by the Iraqi foreign minister, and that of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the (?process) of the nonaligned countries' conference held in Havana, in spite of the desirable atmosphere for raising any questions, such as the so-called occupation of the Iraqi lands by Iran, which has been presently raised by Iraq, no mention was made of such a question.

The flagrant invasion of the Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran once again reveals the ways of the six [as heard] powers in the region. The strengthening of the presence of the foreigners in this sensitive region of the world has threatened the interests of the nations in the region.

In regard to the said points, the Islamic Republic of Iran as a member of the nonaligned movement expects your government as a member of the said movement to condemn the Iraqi Government's invasion, which is against the principles of the movement, and to support the legitimate position held by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, out of respect for the inspiration and intellectual infrastructure which has been accepted in the non-alignment movement.

Meeting With Chief Prosecutor

LD282000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the country's chief public prosecutor, met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a city in Khuzestan Province this afternoon.

The situation at the battle fronts, judicial issues and the country's general issues were discussed at the meeting.

Talk With Italian Ambassador

LD281942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Italian ambassador to Tehran, after the completion of his mission in Iran, met and conferred with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in one of the cities in the Khuzestan Province this afternoon.

In this meeting, improvement of relations between the two countries was discussed.

ROULEAU VIEWS JORDAN OFFER OF TROOPS FOR IRAQI KURDISTAN

LD291025 Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Erich Rouleau dispatch: "King Husayn Apparently Proposes to Baghdad that Jordanian Troops Be Sent to Kurdistan"]

[Text] Tehran--While optimism and pessimism alternate on the subject of the U.S. hostages' release, the military situation is particularly holding the attention of diplomatic circles in the Iranian capital. According to reports from abroad, the risk of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict being internationalized has increased in the past 24 hours. According to reliable non-Iranian sources, King Husayn, who arrived in Baghdad on Monday 27 October, proposed to President Saddam Husayn that Jordanian units should be sent, not to the war front, but to Iraqi Kurdistan.

This formula would have several advantages: It would enable the Baghdad government to tell public opinion, should the affair leak out, that no foreign force is helping it in its conflict with Iran; the Hashemite king would regard the warning which Washington recently addressed to him against involving his forces in the military confrontation as not applicable and in this way the Jordanian units could relieve the Iraqi Army, which is now being harrassed by various groups of Kurdish guerrillas, notably in the regions of Kirkuk, As-Sulaymaniyah and Irbil.

Lack of Troops

Despite the recall of five reservist categories Saddam Husayn's government apparently does not have enough troops to rapidly end the stagnation prevailing on the various fronts. For instance it apparently needs to send reinforcements to the Qasr-e Shirin region. The border post is of course occupied by the Iraqis but the district near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab is in Iranian hands. Sar-e Pol-e Zahab is in an important strategic position: Situated on a crest, it overlooks Qasr-e Shirin, and the road which passes through it leads direct to Baghdad which is only 200 km away. If the Islamic Army succeeds in winning back Qasr-e Shirin, it would only be some 20 km from the Iraqi oil center of Khanaqin and some 50 km from the railroad network which links Baghdad with the Kirkuk oilfields.

The military situation on the southern front is not brilliant for the Iraqi forces either; despite the progress made in the past few days, they are marking time outside Abadan and have not succeeded in liquidating all pockets of resistance which remain inside Khorramshahr, which has been renamed Khuninshahr ("the City of Blood"). In this connection we have learned that Sheykh Hoseyn Khomeyni, the imam's grandson, and Ayatollah Khalkhali were among the last group of partisans which managed to leave the city on Sunday before it was completely cut off from the outside world.

Therefore, 5 weeks after the beginning of the Iraqi offensive it has still not attained its main objective. Even if Baghdad's troops were to succeed in conquering the "oil triangle" (Abadan-Khorramshahr-Ahvaz), Western military experts in Tehran maintain, it would be virtually impossible to occupy for long a territory essentially defended by the population and by groups of snipers, unless perhaps Baghdad had the means of stationing considerable forces in the region. Hence the importance of King Husayn's proposal.

The Debate on the Hostages

Nonetheless Khuzestan could only be brought under control if the Dezful military base were first neutralized. Western military circles still do not understand why the city and not the base of Dezful has been the target of Iraqi surface-to-surface missiles for the second time in 2 weeks. The bombing of the area between Saturday night and Sunday morning [25-26 October] killed more than 180 people and injured 300, according to a Filipino doctor questioned in Dezful by Western journalists. This list is a temporary one since the aid teams have not finished digging out the bodies trapped under rubble. On Monday they found the bodies of 30 people belonging to one family who had taken refuge in a shelter. They had died from asphyxiation.

This makes it easier to understand why many deputies stayed away from the Iranian parliament's session on Monday afternoon which should have been devoted to the hostages affair, and why the deputies present preferred to discuss the military situation. The opponents of a speedy release of the U.S. captives showed much more militancy during the morning session than they had the previous day. Several of them pointed out that Iran should ask for military concessions from the United States in addition to acceptance of Imam Khomeyni's four conditions. Some deputies want Washington to withdraw the four AWACS radar aircraft from Saudi Arabia; others add that the U.S. warships patrolling the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman should be withdrawn immediately.

The "hard-liners" in the Iranian parliament are in a clear minority: 87 out of around 200 deputies voted on Sunday in favor of postponing the hostage debate indefinitely. The war situation and the anti-American feeling which prevail in their country are giving them, their opponents say, more political influence than their number would justify. Thus they succeeded in blocking any decision on Monday despite the efforts made by the leaders, including those who are Islamic Party members, who favor a settlement with Washington based on the conditions spelled out by Imam Khomeyni. This shows with how much impatience people are waiting for the speech which the "revolution guide" is due to deliver this Tuesday morning.

COMMENTARY AFFIRMS HOSTILITY BETWEEN U.S., IRAN

JN281436 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1158 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is clear for all those who can see and hear that the United States and Iran are at opposite ends. Indeed, the state of war between the United States and Iran was declared a long time ago, since the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran and since the United States gave asylum to the buried shah.

Imam Khomeyni has often admitted such hostility, saying that the United states is the number one enemy of the Islamic revolution and all the world's oppressed. Imam Khomeyni said that we will not allow the United States to enter Iran again.

Islamic Iran then implemented practical measures as an interpretation of such hostility and in order to remove the treacherous U.S. hand from Muslim revolutionary Iran. Primary among these measures were the holding of the U.S. Embassy hostages and the severing of all relations with the United States and celebrating this. In fact, Iran not only adopted these two measures but proceeded to widen the arena of war between it and the United States. Accordingly, it severed relations with Israel, the U.S. child, adopted the Palestinian issue, closed Israel's embassy and gave the Israeli Embassy to the Palestinians, thus making it the first Palestinian embassy in the world.

Iran also boycotted racist Rhodesia, joined the nonaligned movement, began to support the Arab liberation movements, opened the Iranian arena for the oppressed sides, boycotted the United Nations and the UN Security Council and refused to attend the Hague International Court--all these being institutions which the strong established in order to deceive the weak and loot them in the name of law.

However, the United States did not stand silent with regard to this war which Iran waged against it on all fronts. Thus, in retaliation, the United States severed economic relations and made all its world allies follow suit. The United States then proceeded to fabricate many plots against Iran, froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks, kindled the fire of sedition in Kordestan and replenished it with arms. The purpose behind all such measures was to weaken Iran and force it to kneel.

Primary among the peaceful methods which the United States adopted to achieve this purpose were the numerous diplomatic contacts which are still underway, and the dispatching of many mediators, particularly the pope, whose representative conveyed two messages to Imam Khomeyni.

Thus, we observe that Iran and the United States are at war. Yet despite all this, and through its media organs, Iraq has been attempting for quite some time to make Iran appear as if it is still under a U.S. mandate. Indeed, Baghdad believes that the issue of the hostages is a game. Baghdad also believes that severing relations is a game, not to mention other lies and fabrications which Saddam's media has proceeded to circulate. The Iraqi media's purpose in circulating such fabrications is not to convince world public opinion that it is well aware that the entire world knows the truth; rather, the purpose behind this is to delude Iraqi public opinion, to give Saddam the garb of nationalism and to disguise his dual agentry to the United States and Britain.

Finally, the treacherous Fascist regime admitted through its Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi who, in the course of an interview with the Iraqi paper ATH-THAWRAH said: The United States is seriously trying to establish relations with Iran. [sentence as heard]

This is a clear and candid admission by the Iraqi foreign minister that there are no relations whatsoever with Iran. Indeed, the charlatan minister himself says that the United States is seriously trying to establish relations with Iran.

Following such an admission, we wonder whether the Iraqi media will stop making its fabricated and absurd accusations which say that the Islamic Republic is a U.S. agent. Or will it continue to do so, thus proving its shamelessness, which is its usual custom? Or will it deny the statements made by its illustrious minister Sa'dun Hammadi, Britain's old agent?

IRANIAN STUDENTS ABROAD OFFER SUPPORT TO REVOLUTION

Students in Canada Condemn Iraq

GF281743 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Ottawa, the Canadian capital, that the Islamic organization of students in Ottawa staged a big demonstration on 24 October to denounce the aggression of the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. At its conclusion, the students passed a resolution calling for an end to U.S. interference in Iran and the Persian Gulf and urging Iraqi Muslims to topple Saddam's government.

PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the Iranian Embassy, reports from Canada that the Iranian charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, Seyyed Mohammad Husayn 'Adali, spoke at a seminar on the Iranian nation's struggle. The seminar was attended by Canadian Professor (Robin Carl) and Michael Smith, member of the Canadian Labor Party action party

During the course of his speech, the Iranian charge d'affaires said: The countries that voice their support for human rights have raised a hue and cry over the arrest of a few American spies but have taken no notice of the innocent people being killed in our country. It only shows their concern for their vested interests in Iran.

Students in U.S. Donate Money

GF281755 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Our representative reports from Washington that Iranian students living in Massachusetts, the student members of the Oklahoma Islamic organization and students living in San Antonio, Texas, have presented checks for $1,130, $113,020 and $120,322, respectively, to the office in Washington that is looking after Iranian interests.

Students in Michigan Express Support

GF281810 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Our representative reports that Iranians and Iranian students living in Michigan have issued a message lauding the valor of the Iranian people, revolution guards and armed forces in their fight against wrong. They have expressed their solidarity with these forces.

The message says: We consider it our duty to make the world aware of the imperialists' vested interests that are linked with this undeclared war against Iran. We are awaiting the orders of the imam to join the war of right against wrong. We pray for the annihilation of Saddam and the success of the Iranian nation.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ

GF211952 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] About 5 years ago, nine opposition parties in Pakistan formed an alliance called the Pakistan National Alliance. These parties claimed that the then head of government, Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, had reduced the opposition parties to a minority in Parliament by rigging the election. The alliance also included some religious parties. Demonstrations were staged against the government, and Bhutto agreed to hold another election. But secret hands kept fanning the flames of violence and obstructing the prospects of an agreement.

An ominous and often repeated event in Pakistani history occurred, and the commander in chief of Pakistan's armed forces, General Ziaul Haq, toppled Bhutto's legal government in order to restore democracy and law and order to the country. After taking over the government he announced that general elections would be held soon and power would be transferred to the elected representative of the people.

The Pakistan National Alliance fell prey to his trap, and when the people pressured him to hold elections, he postponed them under one pretext or another. As the newspapers and the judiciary were the people's only refuge, General Zia banned all political parties last year and imprisoned the leader of the Istiqlal Party and others. To further intensify this stifling atmosphere, he also limited the jurisdiction of the courts and even the Supreme Court. The people were left to the mercy of military courts. The country's major publications were banned and their editors put in jail.

The situation reached such intensity that the Pakistan People's Party, which had been the target of the people's wrath during the demonstrations against Bhutto's government, emerged once again as a popular party in the trial election held last year. It gained such popular support that it would have won the election if it had been held.

EMBASSY IN LONDON TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON IRAQI ATTACK

LD281401 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Oct 80 P 4

[Amit Roy report: "'Terror Tactics' by Iraq"]

[Excerpt] The Iranian Embassy in London said yesterday it wished to focus international attention on the Iraqi bombardment of the Iranian town of Dezful by Soviet--made Fox-7 missiles in which about 100 civilians had been killed and 300 injured.

Quoting an official PARS NEWS AGENCY report that the attack had been made by "enemies of humanity," the embassy spokesman said he wanted the British people to understand that the Iraqis had adopted a policy of trying to terrify the civilian population since they had been prevented from obtaining their military objectives.

Embassy officials are among those who assure that relations between Britain and Iran will improve if Washington and Tehran are able to reach an agreement on the release of the American hostages.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 234-236

234: Attacks in Ilam, Abadan

LD290540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 234 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in all the fronts in the fight between truth and falsehood are confronting the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces with efforts and self-sacrifices learned from the great Islam.

With utmost honor and grace, they are resisting against the enemy to the extent of sacrifice and martyrdom in order to route the blasphemous and mercenary enemy, the Iraqi Ba'thists, and in order to safeguard dear Islam, the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran and the beloved homeland.

The situation at the fronts and the involved area, according to reports received on 28 October, are reported to the noble and Muslim compatriots:

1. The army aircorps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their valiant attacks on the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the Susangerd front and in the area of the heights of Allah-o Akbar managed to destroy 10 tanks and vehicles, 1 anti-aircraft gun, and 1 ammunition store belonging to the enemy. They killed 35 mercenaries with a rocket attack.

2. At 0900 on 20 October, the combative forces of the ground forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are ready to give their lives, brought under intense fire with artillery and mortar launchers the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the western regions of Ilam and inflicted losses on the enemy. In another series of operations, carried out jointly by the combatants of the ground forces and the guards against the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries in the Ilam region, about 40 enemy personnel were killed, and our forces managed to destroy 4 vehicles belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thists.

3. At 1100 on 28 October, one of the Iraqi Ba'thists' aggressive helicopters was forced to land in the Ilam region after confronting the fire of our forces. The aforesaid helicopter was emptied in the back [as heard] by our forces. In another series of successful operations by the army aircorps in the Ilam region, three tanks, two anti-aircraft guns, one truck, and a number of trenches belonging to the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces were destroyed. A number of the enemy personnel were also killed in these operations.

4. Following the air raids by the enemy of the Islamic revolution on the city of Abadan during the early morning of 28 October, at 0800 the enemy again brought part of the city of Abadan and the airport of this city under the fire of artillery and heavy and long-range weapons. The armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned his fire. In these operations, which were carried out by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, owing to mortars hitting the interior of a girls' school in Abadan, four of the youngsters of the school were martyred.

5. The Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought part of the city of Ahvaz under their heavy fire on the morning of 28 October. The artillery of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the enemy's fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

235: Attacks on Enemy Positions

LD290624 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique of 235 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and militant compatriots of Iran, the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the help of the valiant nation, continue their bloody battle against the mercenary and blasphemous enemy. Part of their activities is as follows:

L. At 0600 on 23 October, the air force fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces under heavy fire in the western region of Ahvaz and forced the mercenary and aggressive enemy to retreat.

At the same time the Iraqi forces came under attack by the combative forces of the army aircorps and the other ground forces and suffered blows. Also at 0900 the Iranian forces bombarded the positions of the enemy again and inflicted losses on the enemy.

2. At 1000 on the same day one Iraqi MiG attacked the forces of the coast guards in Abadan. The MiG was forced to flee by the fire of our forces. Also the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought the village of Dokht-e Naderi in the Dezful region and part of the city of Shush under fire. Our forces returned their fire.

3. At 1030 on 28 October, the fighters of the Air force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed the regions of (Kut Kin) and Umm ar-Rasas in Iraq and the enemy positions. They inflicted some losses and damages on the enemy. At 1100 they bombed the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces in the Ilam region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

236: Air Force Attacks

LD291106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 236 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. The flight activity and operational work of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0700, 28 October to 0700 this morning in smashing the enemy and destroying targets are brought to the attention of the Muslim and militant nation of Iran as follows:

1. On the Sumar axis, an expanding force of the enemy several oil pumping stations and 15 to 29 supply trucks were attacked. As a result the enemy suffered heavy losses.

2. On the eastern section of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked several vehicles, an armored brigade and several personnel of the enemy. During these operations several of the personnel of the forces of blasphemy were killed, but there is no exact report on the damages.

3. The Ad-Dawreh military garrison, the observation tower of a post between Fao and Basra, port installations and a merchant jetty were attacked and damaged.

4. A large oil storage tank with an approximate capacity of a million barrels was completely destroyed and heavy damage was inflicted on a railway bridge between Kurkuk and (Taher).

5. During three consecutive attacks, 50 to 60 army trucks of the enemy were severely damaged: 15 trucks were destroyed and at least 1,000 Iraqi mercenaries were annihilated.

During yesterday's and today's aerial operations over enemy territory, only one fighter plane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was shot down and crashed. There is no report from the pilot of this plane up to this hour.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN REGION

Air Force Strikes

LD281756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] At 0900 today, air force fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran repeatedly crushed the positions of the Ba'thist mercenaries around Abadan, and destroyed a number of the enemies of the Islamic revolution along with their military equipment.

There are as yet no accurate reports of enemy casualties and damage on the Abadan front.

According to the same report, the defenders of Iran's Islamic revolution are replying strongly to the artillery fire of the Iraqi mercenaries who are stationed a few kilometers north of Abadan on the Abadan-Ahvaz axis.

Also, according to the latest reports received from Abadan, this afternoon the brave forces of Islam near the Abadan-Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] bridge were on watch and alert and replying to the enemy's artillery and mortar fire, and are heroically preventing the infiltration of the Ba'thist pagans into the eastern part of Khuninshahr.

According to another report which was received at 1900, a helicopter of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during its operations over enemy positions in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, destroyed a number of enemy reinforcement positions and inflicted considerable casualties.

Al-Faw-Basra Road Shelled

JN290805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Text] The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent in Abadan reports that Iranian planes succeeded yesterday in blocking the road linking the Iraqi port of Al-Faw to Basra by shelling this strategic road. The Iranian planes also raided an Iraqi armored column stationed on this road.

Iraqi Penetration Prevented

LD291149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Abadan, between 0830 and 1000 today Iraqi mercenaries attacked Abadan on several occasions with khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fieldguns from inside Iraqi territory, resulting in several buildings being damaged. The reports say clashes continue in the vicinity of the Mared region, on the Abadan-Ahvaz axis, between Islamic combatants and infidel Iraqi mercenaries. Considerable casualties has been inflicted on enemy forces by the fire and bravery of the valiant people and the armed combatants of Islam.

PARS, having contacted relief units in Abadan city, reports that 7 people were martyred and 47 injured in the city yesterday. According to the report, Islam's self-sacrificing combatants continue their heroic battle against the forces of atheism east of Khuninshahr, which they continue to hold by sacrificing their blood, having so far prevented the enemies of the revolution from penetrating the wastern section of the city.

The brave defenders of the Khuninshahr front are using their fire to continue to prevent the enemy from gaining control of the bridge that links it to Abadan.

An informed official at Abadan Governorate at 1230 today told PARS that last night Islam's combatants attacked the enemy forces with mortar fire on the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] front, inflicting heavy losses on enemy equipment and troop concentrations in bunkers. According to the source, theforces defending the revolution at present maintain full control over the eastern section of the Khorramshahr Abadan bridge in such a way that Iraqi forces can in no way use the bridge. Islam's committee and combative forces are under enemy mortar and artillery fire in this area.

REPORTAGE ON AHVAZ SITUATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Guard Statement

LD281246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Statement issued by the guards of the Islamic revolution of Iran on 28 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We thank God for granting us the blessing of martyrdom. O Muslim nation of Iran, our Islamic revolution, due to its ideological exceptions since its beginning, became the source of hope for the world's oppressedand presentedthe world with a guideline for salvation based on neither Eastern, nor Western.

Our ideological revolution has ceprived the superpowers and their mercenaries of their sleep, in such a way that Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, is frightened of Islam's revival and shah Husayn of Jordan has told his officers that if the Saddam regime is defeated by Iran's Islamic revolution, he will be finished in Jordan.

The hero-nurturing nation of the Islamic Republic knows full well that it has been granted a revolution for which it should accept 'Ali-fashion and Hoseyn-like sacrifices and martyrdoms for its offsprings.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps thanks God and with pride is announcing a new stage for the start of a guerrilla warfare against the mercenary regime of the pagan Saddam to the imam and the nation, while welcoming martyrdom for safeguarding the Islamic revolution.

During the past 3 days, the following operations were carried out by the guerrilla forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on the Ahvaz front:

1. On 25 October, in a heroic guerrilla onslaught by the brother guards, which revived the memory of the sacrifices of the soldiers in the early days of Islam, three tanks and two vehicles of the Ba'thist enemy were destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed. During these guerrilla operations, one of the brother guards was martyred.

2. On 25 October, in an ambush by the Islamic revolution guards in the Salmaniyah region on the Ahvaz-Abadan road, two tanks and two vehicles of the infidel regime were destroyed and the enemy was forced to retreat 3 kilometers.

3. On 26 October, in the [name indistinct] region the brother guards, in an ambush, were able to destroy six armored personnel carriers and a vehicle carrying fuel and kill 30 of the pagan mercenaries. During these heroic operations two of the brother guards were martyred in the line of the Islamic revolution and the rest returned safely to their bases.

4. At 2230, on 27 October, on the Dezful front, a team comprising the brother guards in the (Dasht-e 'Abbas) region, attacked an enemy column and completely destroyed it. During this attack one tank and one personnel carrier were destroyed and [number indistinct] of the enemy infantry were killed. During these operations one of the brother guards gave his life for Islam and the Koran.

5. The self-sacrificing brother guards, on 27 October, in a night ambush in the Samaniyeh region 35 km from Abadan, were able to destroy three personnel carriers and a number of Ba'thist mercenaries. During this attack one brother guard joined the martyrs.

6. On 27 October, the brother guards, in a nocturnal operation--while disturbing the calm of the pagan enemy--destroyed an unknown number of their mercenaries and war equipment. The extent of the damage inflicted on the enemy will be announced in due course. During these operations all the brother guards safely returned to their bases.

7. On the same date, thanks to the efforts and perserverence of the brother guards, a number of enemy traffic regions on the southern front were mined along possible enemy advance routes. On the same front four enemy tanks were destroyed.

[Signed] The public relations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran

Battle on Ahvaz-Khuninshahr Highway

LD282226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received from Ahvaz today, the defenders of Iran's Islamic revolution on the western bank of the Karun River near Hamid on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] highway during the past 2 days have succeeded in inflicting substantial losses on the Iraqi Ba'th aggressive and infidel forces. On the basis of the same report, four enemy tanks, six military vehicles and two heavy machines were destroyed and over 70 Ba'thist mercenary forces were killed.

In the course of today's operations by the defenders of the revolution on the Ahvaz front, a large number of enemy troops were also wounded. A reliable official on the Ahvaz front this afternoon reported: At 1830 the defenders of the revolution succeeded in silencing enemy artillery fire on the suburbs southwest of Ahvaz. The battle continues on the axis of the Abadan-Ahvaz highway in the Mared region and fire continues to be exchanged between the two sides into the night.

Red Alert Warning

GF281337 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert warning. This means and air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 0918 GMT on 29 October]

Spare Parts Distributors

GF281407 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Khuzestan central mobilization headquarters has requested all spare parts distributors to open their shops as soon as possible and sell spare parts to all customers according to previously posted prices. Noncompliance will be dealth with in accordance with wartime law.

Departure of Behbahan Tribesmen

GF281820 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1339 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The headquarters for the mobilization of Behbahan tribes has announced that 600 noble Behbahan tribesmen from the villages of (Kashan), Kelkchzar, (Sardosheh), (Hayatabad), Pirabad, Mansuriyeh, Kordestan and (Masiri), the tribes of Olamirza 'Ali and Kheyrabad and people from Dehdasht and its districts have departed for the front in order to fight against the Iraqi Ba'thist heathens. They have gone to Mahshahr under the supervision of Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi and Hojjat ol-Eslam (Befredian).

Ban on Political Activity

GF281850 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Ahvaz Revolution Court prosecutor's office on 28 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is obvious to all that this is a war between Islam and heathens, and the unity of all Muslim forces against the heathens is of prime importance. There is no room left for groups and divisions. Each individual can be active through the mobilization of the oppressed organization.

There is cause for wonder that people, under the guise of various political groups, still continue their activities in the war zones independent of the war headquarters and other revolutionary organs. Therefore, it is announced that any activity by these groups is forbidden until the end of the war. If they really want to participate in the battle of right against wrong, they should provide support for either the construction crusade or the mobilization of the oppressed groups.

If they do not comply with this order, they will be prosecuted by the Islamic Revolution Court. The noble people of Khuzestan are asked to report any information on this matter to the revolution guards.

Destruction of 15 Tanks

LD282220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports we have received from Ahvaz, this evening during artillery operations by the Iranian Army against the positions of the aggressive enemy in the Charkh-e Kur region, 15 Ba'thist tanks and several personnel carriers were destroyed and at least 40 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. According to the same report the situation in Ahvaz has been described as calm.

BATTLE SUCCESSES IN KERMANSHAH REGION DETAILED

LD291242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The latest report from a PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, which was received at 1234 today, indicates that the battle between the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the infidel mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime on the western fronts of the country still continue fiercely.

The battle of the valiant forces of the land of the Islamic revolution on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Kan-e Shahr, Shur-e Shirin, Sumar and Zardeh fronts, which started with heavy arms and artillery fire yesterday, is still continuing and the defenders of the revolution still have the initiative. During this battle, our country's forces have opened heavy fire on trenches, tank bunkers and rocket launching pads of the aggressive enemy.

According to this report, yesterday the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Gilan-e Gharb front recaptured the Tang-e Hajian junction from the hands of the aggressive forces of Saddam.

On the Qasr-e Shirin front, from 1100 yesterday the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artilery fire on a parking lot for motorized forces of the aggressors and inflicted heavy damage on enemy vehicles.

The Central News Bureau reports from Kermanshah that, during the above-mentioned operations, 12 Iraqi mercenaries were also killed.

At present, well-equipped enemy forces have been pushed back on the Qasr-e Shirin front. The valiant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran now have the initiative and superior firing positions.

This report also indicates that the defeated Ba'thist mercenaries, who have no alternative but to admit a disgraceful failure, have, during their last ditch efforts, released their own anger and frustration by attacking residential areas of Qasr-e Shirin and have destroyed the houses of the inhabitants.

In the region of Seyyed Sadeq, the Ba'thist mercenaries have tried to open a new front, but as a result of heavy enemy-crushing fire from the defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saddam's mercenaries were forced to retreat about 2 kms.

Another report, which was placed at the disposal of PARS in Eslamabad by the supervisor of the tribal mobilization of the region indicates that in recent days the zealous and Muslim mobilized tribesmen of Eslamabad, in a series of brave commando-type operations, side by side with their other fighting brothers, inflicted heavy losses on the aggressive enemy.

In this report it is added that during this period 35 Ba'thist infidels were killed at the hands of warriors of the tribal mobilization alone. During these operations one of the brother guards gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and another one was wounded.

The reports of the PARS correspondent and the Central News Bureau from Kermanshah also indicate that during the past 24 hours on this front five tanks, two 130-mm guns, three mortar launchers and four enemy vehicles were destroyed and a group of mercenary aggressive personnel of Saddam's forces was killed. During these clashes, three defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wounded and one of the brave soldiers of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran joined the friends of Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, at Karbala' [Hoseyn was the third Shi'a imam who was martyred and buried in Karbala'].

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran radio reported that the open session of the Majlis scheduled for 30 October to discuss the hostages issue was postponed for lack of a quorum and that the next session will be convened on 2 November. According to the radio, the lack of a quorum resulted in an "uproar" and "protests" by some deputies who accused members not in attendance of trying to delay the debate on the hostages. Before adjourning the meeting, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, noting a missile attack on Deztul, accused the United States of having a "hand" in the war and in "provocations" in the region, but he declared that "the issue of the hostages has nothing to do with the Iran-Iraq war, and the Americans should keep in mind that these last-ditch actions and improper interferences relating to the destiny of the nation will not remain unanswered or without response."

According to a Stockholm radio correspondent, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said "we want the hostages to be freed before the presidential elections." Khalkhali noted that there are others in addition to the moderates who want the hostages released before 4 November because they believe that in that time frame Iran could obtain more in exchange for them. Agreeing with that assumption, Khalkhali declared that "Carter is generous now." He further said that the Majlis will add one condition to those set by Ayatollah Khomeyni: that the United States deliver the weapons and spare parts to Iran that it has already paid for. He stated: "We need spare parts now, and, with regard to international relations, Carter must give them, just as the Soviet Union is giving Iraq decisive aid."

In an interview with the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR, reported by KUNA, Khalkhali claimed that because President Carter is running for reelection he is "ready to give us all the spare parts we need" in exchange for a resolution of the hostages issue, and he added that Iran will go along with this since it is in its interest. He went on to note, however, that Iran could manage for 10 years on its own "potential."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Speaking at a press conference in Amman, reported by Amman radio, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq, in order to "regain its Arab identity," has "specific targets" in the area it has already "liberated" from Iranian control, and he reiterated that the war will end as soon as Iran agrees to respect Iraqi sovereignty over the disputed territory and waters and to establish good-neighbor relations. Hammadi stated that Iraq cannot confirm that the United States has not been supplying Iran but that this does not mean that "absolutely nothing has happened." He again warned that if it is proven that the United States is "biased" in Iran's favor, Iraq would not stand by "with hands tied."

Hammadi also said Jordan is not participating militarily in the war against Iran because Iraq does not need such assistance. However, in a dispatch from Tehran citing "reliable" non-Iranian sources, LE MONDE correspondent Eric Rouleau reported that during his recent visit to Baghdad King Husayn proposed that Jordanian troops be sent to Iraqi Kurdistan to free Iraqi Army units tied down by Kurdish guerrillas, especially in the regions of Kirkuk, As-Sulaymaniyah and Irbil. Rouleau also said that Iraq apparently does not have the troop strength to "rapidly end the stagnation" on the various fronts, and he noted in particular that it appears to need reinforcements in Qasr-e Shirin, which is threatened by Iranian forces holding the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab heights overlooking the area. Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces have pushed back Iraqi troops on the Qasr-e Shirin front, have maintained the "initiative" in fighting in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab district and on the Kan-e Shahr, Shur-e Shirin, Sumar and Zardeh fronts and have recaptured the Tang-e Hajian junction in Gilan-e Gharb. The radio also said Iraqi forces tried to open a new front in the Seyyed Sadeq region but were forced to retreat, as were enemy units in Ilam Province. Iranian Joint Staff communiques, carried by Tehran radio, announced that Iranian troops made a "bold assault" in the Susangerd front and that the enemy suffered heavy damage on the Allaho Akbar heights and in Dasht-e Azadegan.

Reporting on the fighting in Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr), Tehran radio claimed that the Iranian forces stationed on the eastern side of the Karun River bridge continue to prevent the Iraqis from crossing and that Iranian fire has silenced Iraqi batteries on the western side. The radio also reported Iraqi mortar and artillery bombardment of Abadan and Iranian successes in clashes on the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Mahshahr axes. According to Delhi radio, Iraqi forces have launched a thrust toward Bandar-e Shahpur. The radio said a tank column is moving toward the port and that the city has been subjected to heavy Iraqi bombing. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, announced that Iranian planes attacked Maysan and that the Iraqi Air Force flew sorties over Dasht-e Abi and Kut 'Abdollah in the southern Ahvaz sector and over the Gilan area. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that two Iraqi Tupolev bombers had been shot down, one in Najafabad and the other near Qom.

Libya

According to Riyadh radio, troops in Tobruk and 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' have been in a "state of rebellion" in solidarity with students and workers as a result of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "stance against the Islamic religion and its sanctities." The radio was referring to Al-Qadhdhafi's 19 October call for a jihad to "liberate" Mecca from "American occupation" and his assertion that American aircraft disturbed hajj prayers on Mount 'Arafat. Riyadh also said that Al-Qadhdhafi's comments have led to "differences" within the General People's Congress that caused him to cancel foreign visits and remain in the country. Amman radio had earlier reported that Al-Qadhdhafi had postponed a scheduled 28 October visit to Damascus to work out the details of the Libya-Syria merger.

The Riyadh report further noted that "signs of emergency" prevail in Libyan towns, where police have taken to patrolling the streets to suppress people who have begun to "move in an organized manner" to confront the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. The radio also cited Eritrean sources as reporting that Soviet and Cuban units stationed in Ethiopia have been sent to Libya to rescue the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh Radio reported that Saudi Arabia has expressed "astonishment" at a statement attributed to President Carter in which he is alleged to have declared his refusal to supply the kingdom with "additional equipment" for F-15 aircraft. Riyadh said this statement came at a time when a "positive dialogue and negotiations" were taking place on this matter. According to the radio, an official Saudi source said the kingdom will wait until after the U.S. presidential election to ascertain the "final attitude" of the U.S. Government on this issue and pointed out that if Saudi Arabia does not receive a response it is "possible" that it will "knock on all doors" to obtain what is necessary to defend the country. The official also noted that Saudi Arabia's friendly relations are not confined to any one country.

Egypt, Israel

MENA reported a joint press conference held by Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Yitzhaq Navon after completing a second round of talks on 29 October. As-Sadat said the two had discussed the autonomy question and the process of normalization of relations. Neither leader gave details of the talks on autonomy, but As-Sadat stated that they had agreed to give a "bigger boost to the process of full autonomy." Navon added that they had discussed only the "general outline" of the question. On the question of normalization of relations, President Navon announced that it was agreed to open the border at Al-'Arish for the overland transportation of goods, to have each country hold exhibitions to display products from its industrial, agricultural and educational sectors and to set up a joint committee comprised of authors, social scientists, educators and psychologists to study ways to "bolster peace." He also reported that President as-Sadat decided to convene the Cabinet in the near future to ratify bilateral agreements on civil aviation, culture and trade and that the Egyptians agreed to receive an Israeli delegation to deal with the problem of Israeli soldiers missing in action in the 1967 and 1973 wars. As-Sadat added that the two talked about future road and railway communications between the two countries, and Navon noted that the question of tourist access to St Catherine monastery had been discussed and that the procedures will remain the same. As-Sadat promised to call for an "urgent" meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli joint committee to meet in either Al-'Arish or Beersheba to iron out the details of what had been agreed upon.

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POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND KABUL PROPAGANDA SEMINAR

LD292122 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Oct80

[Text] The seminar of political propagandists and lecturers of the party organization of Kabul city and province was inaugurated this afternoon in the auditorium of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. The purpose of this seminar is to develop propaganda work among the classes and strata of society and to explain the PDPA manifesto and the importance of organizing propaganda groups within the party.

The following officials took part in the seminar: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of training and education; Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and some high-ranking party cadres.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray began the seminar by talking about the historic friendly relations between the DRA and the USSR and the aid which that country has extended to Afghanistan from 1919 onward. He explained the political, economic and social situation of the country throughout this period and the success of the Sawr Revolution. He positively appraised the results of the visit of the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation, which was led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, to the USSR.

Dr Ziray described the official and friendly visit of Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, to the USSR as an event which has attracted the attention of international political and social circles in recent days. Both the enemies and friends of revolutionary Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are deeply evaluating with great interest the results of this visit and the discussions and meetings between Babrak Karmal and his entourage with Soviet leaders.

It should be mentioned that this visit has once again provided possibilities for the further strengthening of the fraternal and friendly relations between the DRA and the USSR to the benefit of the people of both countries. It has opened a new page in the relations between the countries.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray said in another part of his speech that the visit of Babrak Karmal to the USSR was not just a decisive blow to those who exaggerate the situation in our country and who want to magnify the so-called Afghan issue but was of great importance because of its international implications.

Simarily, Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', the minister of national defense, talked about the gains of the Sawr Revolution in the light of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. He also said that the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the support of the progressive countries of the world, as well as the initiatives of the DRA party and government, have provided the possibilities for the armed forces and security organs to strengthen the social arrangements in our country and to eliminate the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. At present, we can say with assurance that the blows to rebel groups, aggressors and their mercenaries are invaluable. General Rafi' added that the high morale and fighting ability of soldiers, NCO's and, most of all, of officers, ensures that they will accomplish their duties bravely and alertly. There are many examples in history which illustrate that despite the fact that some powers are weaker in terms of arms and personnel, they nevertheless, by having full commitment and loyalty to the goals for which they fight, can succeed, (?particularly) when they possess creative personnel, heroism and valor even if they are fighting against a very strong enemy.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the seminar was also attended by the head of the party Central Committee department for propaganda, teaching and learning, the secretary of the Kabul provincial party committee and the deputy head of the Kabul city party committee. These officials spoke at the seminar about the duties of the political propagandists and their role in the policy of the PDPA. They also spoke about the experience of the Kabul provincial party organizations in implementing the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the methods of preparing and arranging talks for the purpose of propagation, popularization and explanation of the policy of the PDPA and its implementation. A film was also shown at the end of this seminar.

KPL: BABRAK KARMAL THANKS SOUPHANOUVONG FOR GREETINGS

BK301130 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Oct (KPL)--President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on October 27 received a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan leader thanked President Souphanouvong for his message sent on the occasion of the presidential plane flying over the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I am convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and countries will be further expanded, the message concluded.

NUR AHMAD NUR RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD291959 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, yesterday received Mladen Nikolov Mladenov, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the headquarters of the Revolution Council for a courtesy visit.

ARIAN RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

LD291958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and the attorney general today received CSSR Ambassador Zdenek Karmelita at the palace of the prime ministry. They talked about matters of mutual interest and exchanged views.

HEALTH MINISTER 'AZIM MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR

GF291435 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, minister of public health, met yesterday with the CSSR ambassador in Kabul, Dr Zdenek Karmelite. Matters relating to cooperation between the DRA Ministry of Public Health and the CSSR in the medical field were discussed.

AFP: KHALQ, PARCHAM FACTIONS IN STATE OF 'ARMED PEACE'

OW292333 Paris AFP in English 2247 GMT 29 Oct 80

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct (AFP)--Relations between the two factions of the Afghan Communist Party--the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party (PDPA)--seem at present best described as "a state of armed peace."

The factions are the Khalq (People), once led by the late Presidents Nur Mohamed Taraki and Hafizollah Amin--both assassinated in coups--which overthrew President Mohamed Daud in April 1978, and the Parcham (Flag) led by President Babrak Karmal, who came to power last December 27. Parcham was founded officially by Mr Karmal in 1966 after the banning of Mr Taraki's newspaper, KHALQ, which held to a Third World, neutralist and revolutionary line. Mr Karmal's newspaper, PARCHAM, backed a "national front" of all "progressive forces."

The two factions, in principle at least, are supposed to share key posts in the government administration and army--where Khalq was well entrenched--as they are united in the ruling PDPA, but in fact, Parcham holds almost all of them. For this reason, young Parcham cadres do not hide, in private, the "distrust" which pervades the daily relations between the militants of the two factions. It is so bad that some Parcham followers are even suspicious of any Afghan speaking with a Pashto accent, for most Khalq supporters come from the Pashtunistan region of eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan.

One young Parcham supporter who is a member of the PDPA Central Committee bitterly admits, without trying to hide his feelings, that he would like to see the expulsion of all Khalq ministers from the government. He mentioned a rumour here, which coincided with the recent official visit to Moscow of President Babrak Karmal, of an imminent Afghan Government reshuffle. Parcham supporters remember that some of the present Khalq ministers were also members of the Taraki and Amin Khalq regimes, both of which tried to wipe out the Parcham faction--which in turn, after the December 27 coup, retaliated by attempting to liquidate Khalq. Many Khalq supporters are at present in Pol-e Charkhi Prison, 15 km (10 miles) east of here, but the actual total is unknown.

The present interior minister, Mohammad Golabzoy (Khalq), is described by Parcham men as "the most hated man in Afghanistan," together with former vice-premier Asadollah Sarwari, who led the Amin regime's secret police. Mr Sarwari is at present Afghan ambassador in Mongolia. "The PDPA leaders who are the most heavily armed and protect themselves the most are the Khalq supporters," according to a Parcham source, but in fact, all PDPA leaders and militants always go about armed. A senior Parcham leader close to President Karmal gave me a lift in his car and inside there were two Kalashnikov assault rifles as well as the pistols carried by his driver, bodyguards and himself.

There is very little substantial ideological difference between the two factions, but Parcham accuses the Khalqis, among other things, of carrying out a policy of Pol-Potization"--after the name of Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot--in Afghanistan when it was in power. Parcham accuses Khalq of deliberately carrying out savage reforms aimed at disrupting the social order without any transition period. As examples of "Pol-Potisation," Parcham sources give land reform, started by the Taraki regime by abrupt redistributions, and certain reforms giving women more rights, frowned on in the country's tribal society. Parcham wants to show more "understanding" in the belief that far-reaching reforms can be carried out only with moderation. It has taken many precautions, especially over its religious policies, and President Karmal and many of his ministers regularly go to the mosque.

Militants of each faction are recruited from different classes. The Khalqis mainly come from the countryside or from the provincial bourgeoisie, many of them are schoolteachers; Parcham supporters come from the upper class and include intellectuals, lawyers and doctors. My Parcham "interpreter-guide," who was born in Kabul, studied economics in France, where he was a member of the French Communist Party. While Parcham sources officially reject all talk of "settling accounts" with Khalq supporters, they agree that a Khalq cadre will get a higher post mainly because this gives him a measure of security he would not have otherwise. Since Mr Sarwari was sent to Mongolia there are only three Khalq ministers in the government. Meanwhile, ministries are constantly losing their Khalq cadres, and in the first months of the Karmal regime there was a purge of officers and NCO's in the army.

One example of ambiguity in relations between the two factions is the whole truth about the December 27 coup and the exact way in which President Amin was killed, because this would compromise Khalq followers holding official posts, a Parcham source told AFP. Privately, Parcham sources accuse some Khalq followers of embezzling large sums of public money, but there is no question of recovering them for the same reason, as this would embarrass them. In any case, "they (the Khalqs) can do nothing against us," a Parcham leader told AFP--just when most of the PDPA leadership was in Moscow with visiting President Karmal.

USSR DONATES GOODS FOR BADAKHSHAN RELIEF

GF271158 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A representative of the Import-Export Department of the Soviet Union has donated consumer goods to the head of [words indistinct]. These goods are worth 11 million Afghan rupees. The goods consist of flour, rice, butter, sugar, salt, kerosene, oil, soap and other essential goods. This aid will be distributed among the calamity-stricken people of Badakhshan.

SUCCESS AGAINST BAGHLAN PROVINCE REBELS REPORTED

LD291652 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] On the basis of the brave actions of the armed forces and party activists and with the sincere cooperation of the noble people of Baghlan Province, a large number of terrorist bands and the hirelings of international imperialism have been eliminated and a number of them arrested.

According to a report from Baghlan Province, the security forces have seized a large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms from these terrorist bands. Similarly, some ammunition and goods that were looted by these thieves and highway robbers have been captured from them by the security forces and party activists.

Some noble people of Baghlan Province, which includes patriots, clergy, and government officials who were imprisoned by these rebels, were released after an armed encounter.

A relevant source said that the rebels that were eliminated by the Baghlan Province security forces, party activists and by the brave people (?of Baghlan) included their leaders Serwar and Jamil. Similarly, a terrorist connected to the band of rebels, (Juranemaihan) was also eliminated in this encounter.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SPAHI, TRADE UNIONISTS TO CSSR

For a Prague PRACE report on the communique issued on the 16-21 October visit to Czechoslovakia of Hassan Spahi, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 30 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 7.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO MEDIATE SOLUTION TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Nonaligned Committee Membership

BK251617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that India would be willing to join the proposed nonaligned committee which will attempt to end the hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Replying to queries, the spokesman said the proposal made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization to send a team of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries to Tehran and Baghdad has ultimately crystallized following the discussions India had with like-minded nonaligned countries.

According to the latest information available, the composition of the committee and mechanics of its working are still under discussions. Informed sources say the committee will consist of eight countries and the PLO. These are Cuba, Algeria, Madagascar, Zambia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. The sources added whether the committee consists of six or nine members, India would be one of them.

Committee Acceptable to Iran, Iraq

BK291613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] India has received information that the nonaligned peace committee is acceptable to both Iran and Iraq and they are prepared to receive the committee in their capitals.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that the terms of reference of the committee and how it would go about its mission are still being discussed. The spokesman listed various initiatives taken by India to bring about an early end to the Gulf war. He said these ultimately led to the crystallization of the PLO proposal for setting up the peace committee.

Rao: Warring States Want Peace

BK291612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] India will actively participate in the nonaligned countries' new move to restore peace in wartorn Iraq and Iran. This was stated by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao while speaking at a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee attached to his ministry in New Delhi today.

Rao said this in a special reference to the formation of the nonaligned peace committee yesterday to end the conflict. The members generally welcomed the nonaligned initiative and expressed satisfaction at India's inclusion in the committee. They pointed out that India has real and tangible interests which might be affected seriously if the conflict continues.

The External Affairs Minister said that Iran and Iraq also are open to suggestions for a practical and peaceful end to the 5-week old conflict. Giving the impressions he gained during the recent talks in the United Nations, Rao said Tehran and Baghdad are willing to tne the conflict. This impression is strengthened by the report given by secretary of the External Affairs Minister Romesh Bhandari who had talks with the Iraqi leaders earlier this week.

Rao said if the conflict between Iran and Iraq is not localized and resolved quickly, it will have serious implications for the security and stability of the region. This might encourage great power rivalry and increase tension in the region. The minister said the great powers are neutral at this stage but one cannot be sure how long they would remain uninvolved if the conflict continues.

Narasimha Rao also told the members about the conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka next year. He said there had been growing anxiety among the littoral states about increasing militarization of the Indian Ocean. He reiterated India's objective of marking it a zone of peace as outlines in the UN resolution.

WPC Supports Government Initiative

BK300401 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The World Peace Council has supported India's efforts along with the nonaligned movement to end the Iran-Iraq conflict and for a peaceful settlement. The council's president, Romesh Chandra, told newsmen in New Delhi that the majority of the countries in the world believe that India can play a significant role in the cause of world peace in the present situation.

Indians in Iraq Repatriated

BK300357 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Nearly 8,000 Indians who were working in Iraq have returned home after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq conflict. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao gave this information to the consultative committee of Parliament for his ministry. The total number of Indians in Iraq is about 16,000. Rao assured the committee that all arrangements for repatriation of Indians who wanted to come back have been made.

RAMGOOLAM COMPLETES VISIT, ADAMANT ON RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

BK300753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam said in New Delhi today that the British government's reported refusal to restore the strategic Indian Oceans island of Deigo Garcia to his country is unreasonable. He was commenting on newspaper reports quoting a British Foreign Office spokesman in London as having stated that Deigo Garcia was detached from Mauritius in 1965 with the concurrence of its government.

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam categorically said: There is no written agreement on this; only a statement was made in the Mauritius Parliament at that time. Britain, he said, had recognized his country's sovereignity over Deigo Garcia.

Sir Seewoosagur, who left New Delhi this morning for Bombay on his way back home after a 3-day official visit, said: Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi is in full agreement with us on the issue. He described his talks with Indian leaders as most friendly and said India and Mauritius have common objectives of peace and detente as also of economic development along the socialist pattern.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi also expressed satisfaction over her talks with Sir Seewoosagur. She said their discussions touched all matters of mutual interest including the current world situation. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was seen off at the airport by the prime minister, some of her Cabinet colleagues and senior officials.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN DELHI

PY281623 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Javiet Illanes, director general of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, has met with (Robin Taten), Indian assistant secretary for foreign affairs. Illanes is now in New Delhi heading a Chilean official mission which has just visited Beijing. At this meeting, Illanes and his Indian counterpart discussed Chilean-Indian bilateral relations and ways of intensifying trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

(Taten) conveyed to Illanes his country's decision to intensify its assistance to all Latin American countries. He also briefed Illanes on the Indian position on Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iraqi-Iranian war. New Delhi trusts that the Persian Gulf conflict will be solved soon without risking the involvement of third countries. Illanes also met with (Beher Llagosas), legal adviser of the Indian Foreign Ministry, with whom he discussed the development and prospects of the UN Law of the Sea Conference.

STATESMAN COMMENTS ON GANDHI'S FIRST CABINET SHUFFLE

BK300441 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Search for Talent"]

[Text] Even the surprises in the list of 11 new ministers are not of sufficient significance to make much difference to the style of Mrs Gandhi's government. The absence of some expected names will cause no grief, but while separation of health and family welfare suggests renewed recognition of the importance of population control, it is curious that labour should be merged with planning at a time when both industrial relations and the sixth plan deserve close attention. No less surprising is Mrs Gandhi's decision to accommodate Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad who reportedly refused to be sworn in last January, while deteriorating relations in the Lok Sabha surely called for a separate incumbent in charge of parliamentary affairs on the eve of what is expected to be a controversial winter session. Another change--Mr C.P.N. Singh's transfer from defence to science and technology--could be as much a result of the sales of Centurion spares as a warning to the Youth Congress; the latter seems the more plausible since no inductions have been made from this once influential wing of the party.

On the whole, however, there is little to say for or against the six additional ministers of state and four deputy ministers. The changes do not add up to any coherent shift of emphasis and the major portfolios, including the prime minister's additional responsibility for defence, remain in the same hands. The only new incumbent of note is Mr S.B. Chavan who takes over education which certainly needs to be salvaged from neglect, but former Maharashtra chief minister's inclusion with Cabinet rank could be due less to a desire to strengthen the centre than to appease a state where Mr Sharad Pawar seems to be making some headway. This calculation might also explain Mr Shivraj V. Patil's appointment in the Defence Ministry and Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha's removal to Labour, which leaves Mr Vasant Sathe in undisputed control of his former charge. In making these additions and alterations, Mrs Gandhi has presumably tried to lighten the load of some of her colleagues, give weight to seniority, experience and political commitment, and also to streamline the ruling party's organization by appointing three new secretaries, bringing the total to six, but she has done little to remove the complaint that the government often seems unable to come to grips with major and pressing problems.

Some of these--the rising price of oil compounded by the Iran-Iraq war for instance--obviously lie beyond New Delhi's control, but that is all the more reason for a team of proven ability which can respond positively to the prime minister's initiatives. Mrs Gandhi's awareness of the gap between her and her colleagues is reflected in her frequent exhortations to them to improve performance. If members of the existing council were not able to live up to her demands, there is little likelihood that new and not particularly distinguished entrants will do much better. This does say something about the calibre of politicians who nowadays gain a foothold on the Congress-I's higher rungs, and on whom the prime minister has perforce to rely.

MAJLIS FAILS TO DISCUSS U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE

Discussion Set for 30 Oct

JN291745 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1737 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] In a brief statement to the PARS correspondent following the Islamic Majlis' closed session which was dedicated to looking into the issue of the hostages, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that the Majlis members' discussion of the conditions for the release of the hostages will take place at an open session of the Islamic Majlis tomorrow, Thursday.

Majlis Appeal

LD292147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2110 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the public relations office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has announced: At 0800 tomorrow morning the Majlis will hold an open session and it is essential that all deputies attend.

According to a PARS report, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, following today's closed session connected with an investigation into the situation of the hostages, in a brief interview with the PARS parliamentary correspondent, said: Discussions pertaining to the conditions for the release of the hostages will take place during tomorrow's open session.

Lack of Quorum

LD301148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which was scheduled to consider the issue of the American hostages, was not held owing to a lack of quorum, and the next session was set for 0800 Sunday, 2 November. According to a report by a Central News Bureau correspondent, during today's session, the convening of which had been set for 0800, only 162 of the deputies were present and the remaining 18 deputies, whose presence would have constituted a quorum, had either not come to the Majlis or else did not enter the hall. This itself created some uproar and protests by a group of deputies. A group of deputies believed that those who had absented themselves from today's session were trying, through absence from the Majlis session, to postpone the debate on the issue of the hostages. Following protests by some of the deputies regarding the absence of the opposition from the debate on the hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali went to the rostrum and said: If these gentlemen have something to say and are opposed to any issue they should come into the Majlis and say what they have to say and not deprive the Majlis of a quorum by their absence.

At this point, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Because of the absence of a number of deputies, the session will be postponed until next Sunday.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly went on to say: I would point out to the esteemed Majlis deputies and local and foreign media correspondents that we have had a great deal of debate on the hostages in two previous closed sessions.

But all the world should know that it is America and its other friends and associates who have had a hand in bringing about the war and provocations in the region, and they still do. Precisely at the moment when we were scheduled to raise the discussion of the Special Commission considering the status of the hostages, in the early hours of the morning the defenseless people of Dezful were rolled in blood and dust with surface-to-surface missiles, converting the war from a military posture to horrendous blows, namely attacking civilians and angering the Iranian people and the Majlis. We must admit that America has received many blows and will not calm down easily, and its provocations against this nation will always continue.

Hojiat ol-Eslam [Rafsanjani], continuing his remarks, said: I declare that the issue of the hostages has nothing to do with the Iran-Iraq war and the Americans should bear in mind that these last-ditch actions and improper interferences relating to the destiny of this nation will not remain unanswered or without response.

Khalkhali Attack on Absentees

NC300850 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, 30 Oct (AFP)--A public debate by Iran's parliament expected to decide the fate of the American hostages was blocked today by a few members who boycotted the decisive session and prevented a quorum from being reached.

Before today's session was suspended, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the former chief judge of the revolutionary courts, pronounced a diatribe against those blocking the hostage decision.

The ayatollah, who lost his turban as he bounced onto the speaker's rostrum, shouted: "Why don't those men want to come into the session? Those who have something to say should say it. "We are in the middle of a war. People are dying yet those members are ridiculing parliament. They should not do that because this is not the shah's parliament."

Speaker Rafsanjani also seemed impatient to get the debate started. But before suspending the session he tried to sooth those furious over the boycott by saying the boycotters were "merely reacting against America's crimes."

Most members leaving the Majlis (parliament) said the 20 holdouts wanted to delay a decision on the 52 hostages held since last Nov. 4 until after the Nov. 4 U.S. presidential election.

Some members predicted that a quorum could be obtained on Sunday by recalling a score of MP's who were fighting Iraq on the battlefront.

But one member forecast: "The same thing will happen on Sunday."

SWEDISH RADIO INTERVIEWS KHALKHALI ON HOSTAGE SOLUTION

LD291836 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] We have a report from our correspondent in Tehran. The Iranian Majlis will not set harder conditions for the freeing of the American hostages, in other words harder than those Ayatollah Khomeyni has already set and the United States already partly fulfilled.

This is stated by Ayatollah Khalkhali, who is one of the hard-liners in the religious leadership of Iran. He says this in a telephone interview which our correspondent Agnetha Ramberg had with him during the parliamentary debate underway just now concerning the hostages in Tehran.

[Begin recording] We want the hostages to be freed before the presidential elections in the United States. We (?shall not) talk so much about Carter's electoral purposes. What happens in reality is that Carter is generous now. This was stated by Ayatollah Khalkhali in our telephone interview a moment ago. Khalkhali is the first of the Iranian parliamentarians to speak openly about the secret debates in parliament, and what he says confirms the indications that the parliament will follow a relatively moderate line, that it will supply further details to the four demands already set by the religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and which the United States has announced that it will accept in principle. Khalkhali also confirms that there are others besides the moderate circles around President Bani-Sadr who want the release of the hostages before the American presidential elections next Tuesday, not because all or even a majority of them perhaps want to help Carter win the elections, but because now Iran stands to gain the most in exchange for the hostages.

The Majlis' Special Hostage Commission held an afternoon session here in order to include in its original report the views of the Majlis members before what Ayatollah Khalkhali at least believes will be the decisive final debate on the hostage issue tomorrow morning. And it is obvious that there will be additions to Khomeyni's four conditions for the release, most of them in connection with what everyone here sees as the most important condition: the United States guarantee that it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. According to Khalkhali there will be one additional demand: that the United States actually hand over to Iran the weapons and spare parts which have already been bought and paid for but which have not been delivered. We know that the war will be long, Ayatollah Khalkhali says. Many will be killed if the United States does not give us the weapons we have already bought. We need spare parts now and, with regard to international relations, Carter must give them, just as the Soviet Union is giving Iraq decisive aid.

It seems now that the Iranian Majlis will advance relatively soft conditions for the release of the hostages, conditions which the United States may very well accept. For instance, the idea of demanding the withdrawal of U.S. Naval Forces from the Persian Gulf area in exchange for the hostages has, according to another source in the Majlis, already been rejected as too difficult to implement. And Ayatollah Khalkhali's statement now confirms the impression that a solution of the hostage affair may be near, even though it is still too early to speak about a speedy release of the hostages.

Agnetha Ramberg, Tehran. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH IRANIAN LEADERSHIP 30 OCT

LD301122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 1100 Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Morteza Reza'i, the commander of the guards corps; and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri and 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and members of the Supreme Defense Council, together with the governors of Abadan and Khuninshahr, as well as the commanders of the guards corps in these two cities and Rashidian and the representative of the people of Abadan in the Majlis, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to this report, at this meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni [Imam Khomeyni's son], the latest developments on the fronts, especially on the southern fronts of the country, were discussed, At the end of this session, Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, in an interview with the PARS correspondent concerning the battlefronts, said: Let us convene the session of the Supreme Defense Council today and the secretary of the council will give you the necessary information. The president added: In today's session, discussions were held concerning all domestic and foreign issues. Concerning the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, Dr Bani-Sadr said: So far as I can tell the condition of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has become much better since the beginning of this imposed war and its strength and capability have grown. We are quite hopeful of victory.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin [Rafsanjani], the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, also said concerning this session: Discussions were held concerning all the different issues and decisions were reached which we hope will affect the outcome of the war and we hope that we can make use of past experiences.

According to the same report, Prime Minister Raja'i said, concerning the issues discussed: In this meeting it was decided that the Supreme Defense Council should become more active and, God willing, it will increase its activities in the best possible way.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Inspection of Army in Khuzestan

LD291713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Paris report Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, together with the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspected the military preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Khuzestan Province. According to the report received in the course of this visit, which lasted some 3 hours, the president of the republic talked with the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region. During the visit military successes were described and the president of the republic and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the necessary instructions.

Visit to Khuzestan Workplaces

LD292156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces, visited various sections of a repair workshop of one of the military bases in Khuzestan. The president chatted with workers while acquainting himself with the activities of the repair workshop.

In an interview with PARS at the conclusion of this visit Dr Bani-Sadr said: Some 80 persons or perhaps more stopped work and came over here. The very fact that these workers have ignored their own interests and have left a safe place for a very dangerous area in order to help the armed forces is indicative of the fact that for such people neither death nor defeat exists. The president of the republic added: This is just one example, and I witness daily a great many of these examples everywhere.

Just as our soldiers, guards and our air force, ground and naval forces are acting with self-sacrifice, our people are also practicing self-denial and are helping us.

The president of the republic also said: All this demonstrates that the war is a people's war in the truest sense of the phrase--that is, the people are participating in it with their hearts and souls. If a person spent his days and nights with such people he would feel that the time he spent with them was all too short. In conclusion, the president of the republic gave the following reminder: In a nation which is endowed with such morale and self-denial, there is no reason whatsoever for anyone to doubt its victory.

Return to Tehran

LD301208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran this morning, following an inspection tour of the fronts of the war imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thists.

According to a report by a PARS correspondent, during the president's trip to the war-fronts, which lasted more than 2 weeks, the president, in the course of Supreme Defense Council sessions, reviewed the situation on the fronts.

While supervising and following the operations by the personnel of the armed forces in confronting and facing the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, he inspected warfronts, several areas in Khuzestan and technical installations of the armed forces. He also held talks with the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the visit to Khuzestan by the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several foreign ambassadors in the Islamic Republic of Iran met and held talks with him, and discussed and exchanged views regarding the recent clashes between Iraq and Iran.

PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD291216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Relations between Iran and the DPRK were discussed in a meeting between the DPRK ambassador in Tehran and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. In this meeting, held last night, Prime Minister Raja'i, addressing the DPRK ambassador, said: As you know, ours is an ideological revolution; to us our principle is contained in our revolution. We can only cooperate with you as long as the authenticity of our revolution is maintained.

According to a PARS correspondent, during the meeting, which lasted more than an hour, the Islamic Republic of Iran's prime minister said: I am familiar to some extent with relations between the DPRK and Iran and do understand them. However, it is your stand vis-a-vis the country from which we wish to remain independent which is more important than anything else. In many respects we consider this country to be America. We have heard that you are to some extent self-reliant; if this is true, then we can hope to take certain joint steps in the interest of our peoples in the future. As you know, ours is an ideological revolution, and, as you know, our ideology is independent of the ideology pursued by the big power, our northern neighbor. What is important to us is to expand our ideology in the society, to be (?independent) of dependence on a country, where an ideology is in force. [sentence as heard] To us, our principle is contained in the revolution, for this revolution is both our capital and aim. Consequently, we can only cooperate with you as long as the genuineness of the revolution, which depends solely on us, is maintained.

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said:

As prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, what I say is divorced from any diplomatic niceties; the basis of relations between us is what is said right here. As for our relations, we shall accept whatever you can offer us in making us self-reliant, and can accept this as a revolutionary proposal. It is this principled cooperation which contributes to the building of countries. You should make an offer which we can feel assured will not lead to dependence; rather, it would result in self-reliance for our people.

Mr Raja'i then added: At present we are facing three specific problems. The first problem is the war; the second problem is reconstruction after the war, and the third problem is the implementation of projects which ought to be handled in accordance with revolutionary standards in our country.

On the basis of what I have explained, I would like very much to learn about your country's experiences with each of these problems, so that, if necessary, we can make use of them.

The DPRK ambassador replied: I entirely agree with what you have said. We want independence and will not permit any country to interfere in our internal affairs, as we oppose this and know that it is America that is the enemy of our nation, that all our miseries began with the occupation of South Korea by American. He concluded: We are very rich in the agricultural and industrial fields and can offer increased cooperation with you.

FARHANG: RAJA'I OVERRULING BANI-SADR DECISIONS

LD301233 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Oct (KUNA)--The Iranian head of state Thursday appeared to have been stripped of all his "constitutional privileges" after his appointed Moslem fundamentalist premier, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, gave a ruling that "all official letters and programs" of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr should necessarily be "approved and endorsed" by the prime minister.

Mansur Farhang, Iran's former representative to the United Nations and now political adviser to President Bani-Sadr, protesting against this ambitious move by Premier Raja'i, said the president elected by an overwhelming majority was stopped from sending a delegate to North Korea to represent him at the sixth annual conference of the Labor Party in that country.

The protest made by Farhang today appeared on the front page of Bani-Sadr's newspaper, the daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI.

The Foreign Ministry refused to grant a "diplomatic passport" to the delegate nominated by Bani-Sadr saying the request made by the president should be duly endorsed by the prime minister, Farhang said.

The representative of Bani-Sadr could not proceed to North Korea because the delegate refused to submit his papers to the prime minister for approval, he added.

President Bani-Sadr, who is also the supreme commander of the Iranian Armed Forces, was stopped from inviting an American journalist who played an important role in exposing the deposed shah and his secret police--SAVAK--in the American media. This time the request made by Iranian head of executive machinery was turned down by the Ministry of National guidance, Farhang, in his protest, said.

Bani-Sadr also wanted to invite all foreign journalists following the Iran-Iraq conflict but the ruling Islamic Republican Party (IRP) overruled his decision, saying it was not in the interest of Iran to invite the foreign press at this critical juncture.

However, the Foreign Ministry issued visas to some of the journalists from Japan, Italy and Latin American and North African countries.

PARIS MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS IRANIAN UN REPRESENTATIVE

LD291137 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 27 Oct-1 Nov 80 p 22

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with head of Iranian UN delegation Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani in New York--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What does Iran want from the Security Council since Mr Raja'i submitted nothing?

[Answer] Iran does not have to ask for anything from the council. The council has duties toward peace and the laws are clear with regard to attack, the imposition of solutions by force of arms and the seizure of land. The council can easily decide that the [Iraqi] aggression was a violation of the UN Charter and its principles and must therefore be rejected. In any case we do not care much whether the council says or does not say that Iraq is an aggressor. What is important is that the council must decide that the aggressor should withdraw and if it cannot do that it makes no difference and will make no difference to us; we will take care of the matter ourselves and need nobody's help.

[Question] But does Iran not care what international organizations such as the United Nations, the nonaligned group and the Islamic countries say?

[Answer] Why should we care as long as these organizations have offered nothing? Only when the major powers want something will these organizations offer it.

[Question] Why then did Mr Raja'i come to the United Nations?

[Answer] In order to test the effectiveness of the United Nations. There is a clear defect in its charter. Iraq was the first to take up arms in order to solve the area's problems. Iraq has abrogated the treaty, which is against international custom. Meanwhile, Iraq is boasting about killing our people and destroying our towns. If the United Nations claims that it preserve peace and justice then this is the field to test this ability. I believe that the Iranian fighter are right: The United Nations is only a facade and a sham that can do nothing.

Speaking about the question of the hostages, Ambassador Ardekani said:

"The holding of the hostages was an action taken by the Iranian people. The hostages are not with the government, which will not solve the problem by opening fire on the students."

He added: "The government has power over the students but what is important in Iran first and foremost are the people. The people must obtain convincing answers and as long as the people are not convinced, the government will not take any steps. It is true that the Majlis is now responsible for deciding the fate of the hostages but it represents the people and its members were popularly elected. The students will accept the Majlis decision, whatever it may be."

[Question] What is the significance of the two conditions set by Mr Raja'i: the withdrawal of the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia and the reassessment of U.S.-Jordanian relations. Do these conditions for the release of the hostages still stand?

[Answer] The Iranian Majlis has not set conditions. Mr Raja'i was expressing his own views. But these two clauses might appear in the Majlis conditions.

As far as we know, we cannot imagine King Husayn moving without U.S. blessing. The shah, who was himself an agent, did not dare to move on his own. So why should this man do so? With regard to the planes, our stand is that Iran is not threatening Saudi Arabia, so why should it need these planes?

We were in the course of solving the hostage problem even before the war broke out. What we tell the United States is that we know that it is participating in the war on the Iraqi side and that it is not neutral.

[Question] What are the reasons for your hostility toward the Gulf countries?

[Answer] We are not against Iraq or the other Gulf countries. Their problems are among themselves. But when a minority rules the majority in any country, unrest is generated. This is not our problem and we have nothing to do with it. In my opinion the strength of the neighboring countries in the future lies in the people choosing their own government. It is Iraq which is interfering in the affairs of neighboring countries. In Kuwait they kidnap people and open fire on embassies, including our embassy, on which they fired an RPG projectile. They bring pressure to bear on neighboring countries and put the blame on us. When Saddam Husayn speaks about the continuing Kurdish problem, was it us who put the Kurds where they are?

[Question] Iran says it is against the East and the West. It has good relations with Syria, which has concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union. How does Iran reconcile these two facts?

[Answer] The "Camp David" conspiracy is aimed against Syria, which is opposing it. What can Syria do? If it needs to turn to the devil for help then it must do so. There is no contradiction in our principled stand. Our friends are free to choose their friends. We say that Iran leaus neither East nor West but our friends have a national duty and their own circumstances. Syria is confronting the Zionist entity.

Speaking about the PLO attitude toward the war, the Iranian ambassador declined to say that it is "relatively neutral." He said the PLO "is not neutral. The hearts of the Palestinians are bleeding now because the Iraqi Government has ensured for the Zionist entity all it wants. Iraq has expelled 40,000 persons because they are of Iranian origin. On the other hand, Israel expelled the Palestinians because it claims that the land is the land of its forefathers. Hence, it is the same mentality."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MISSION

NC300939 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 30 Oct (AFP)—Iran is ready to welcome a proposed "good-will committee" from non-aligned nations on the Gulf war, if the committee first condemns Iraq's "invasion" of Iran, Deputy Foreign Minister Jamshid Haqgu said today.

But there was at this time nothing Iran could reasonably expect from any conciliation attempt, he added to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

So far there had been no official requests by committee members to visit Iran, he said.

Mr Haqgu was commenting on the setting up at the UN in New York on Tuesday of an ad hoc committee representing six countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to seek a solution to the 40-day-old conflict.

IRAQI IMAM CALLS FOR CONDEMNATION OF SADDAM HUSAYN

JN291853 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The office of His Eminence scholar Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim issued a statement today appealing to all Muslims, owners of living consciences and international organizations to stand in the face of blasphemous Saddam's regime and prevent this infidel from committing his big crimes. The statement condemned the crimes of the infidel Saddam, who has carried out physical liquidations and massacres against the people.

The statement, which was carried by PARS, said: Reports coming in indicate that important events have taken place in the Iraqi cities, particularly in Baghdad and Basra. The reports also indicate that the infidel Saddam has killed more than 20,000 persons on the pretext of their resistance. Among the martyrs was Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad al-Haydari. The blasphemous regime of Saddam asked Ayatollah al-Haydari to deliver a speech attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran. When Al-Haydari refused to respond to this request, his food was poisoned, resulting in his martyrdom after 5 days.

The statement expressed condolences to and sympathy for the Iraqi Muslim people and urged the Iraqi people to be brave and establish God's rule. The statement added: We appeal to all the Muslims, owners of living consciences and international organizations to stand in the face of blasphemous Saddam, to prevent him from committing his big crimes and to work to emancipate the Iraqi Muslim people from this ordeal and the bloody massacres.

ARAB ARMY OF LEBANON COMMANDER EXPRESSES SUPPORT

JN291840 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of the Arab army of Lebanon, has sent a cable to the Iranian Government in which he expressed his full support for the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of the aggressions of the criminal Ba'thist government in Iraq. He also expressed his readiness to dispatch his forces to Iran to fight against the blasphemous Ba'thist government.

Ahmad al-Khatib vowed to place all his information and media facilities at the disposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM IRAQI JAIL TO AHVAZ

LD291810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report just handed to me: According to a reliable report which the revolution guards corps in Khuzestan gave our correspondent in Ahvaz, prisoners in Al-'Amarah jail in Iraq have mutineed in their cells and broken down the prison gates. As a result, more than 1,500 prisoners escaped. Some of our guards brothers are among the escapees who are now housed in the central office of the guards corps in Ahvaz, but most are Iraqi mojahedin, Iranian Muslims captured in the war, and a number of Kuwaitis and Syrians.

This report has been confirmed by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' MOVEMENTS FURTHER RESTRICTED

LD301206 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Oct (KUNA)--The Iranian Government has clamped further tight security around the foreign journalists here saying their activities would from now on be directly controlled by the Supreme Defence Council.

The council in an announcement Wednesday said the press cards issued by the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance should necessarily be endorsed by the press (?authority) of the Supreme Defence Council.

The decision was taken in view of the highly sensitive circumstances prevailing in the country, the announcement said.

Hundreds of foreign correspondents are waiting in Turkey, West Germany and other countries for entry visas which (?are issued) from Tehran only after the approval of the press departments of the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of National Guidance.

There is presently a very small number of foreign reporters in Tehran and only few were allowed to visit the war zone in the south of the country.

The Supreme Defence Council has also restricted the activities of Iran's local press, asking them not to publish exclusive reports and interviews without referring them to the authorities of the Defence Council.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 237-241

237: Fighting in Ahvaz, Ilam

LD291522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 237 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combative, Muslim Iranian people: Your brother soldiers continue to battle against Ba'thist infidels from Islamic trenches and crush evil forces with the utmost galantry.

1. Since this morning units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted considerable losses and casualties on the enemy of the Ahvaz front.

2. On the Susangerd front, on the Allaho Akbar heights and Dasht'e Azadegan, a great deal of damage was inflicted on the infidels, using helicopter gunships and artillery fire.

3. Beginning at 1000 today the mercenary enemy opened fire on Ahvaz until 1300 and inflicted damage on residential areas of the city causing the martyrdom of three defenseless people. Enemy fire was eventually silenced at 1300 by the heavy artillery batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. In Ilam Province, too, from 0700 hours on 28 October, mercenary Iraqi forces were brought under heavy mortar fire by our own forces consisting of gendarmerie personnel, sacrificing brother guardsmen and a number of tribesmen of the combative 'Alavshahi tribe, who blocked the enemy advance by destroying the mortar emplacements of the infidel mercenaries and those manning them, as well as killing a number of God's enemies, and ultimately forced the mercenary Ba'thists in this region to withdraw.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

238: Shalamcheh Operations

LD291528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1432 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 238 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following its successful operations which were brought to the attention of the Muslim nation of Iran in Communique 236, has gained other victories which are described below:

1. On the Shalamcheh axis, west of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr], the aggressive enemy was attacked and several vehicles carrying fuel, a large quantity of ammunition and several armored vehicles of the infidel Ba'thists were destroyed. One of the enemy MiG's was fired on near the city of (Bashqalaveh) in Iraqi territory and crashed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

239: Tupolevs Shot Down

LD291405 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1348 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 239 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the crusher of the oppressors. The combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their defense of the sanctity of the sky of our holy Islamic homeland succeeded this afternoon in shooting down two aggressive Iraqi Tupolev strategic bombers. One of the bombers was downed in Najafabad, near Esfahan, and the other near the city of blood and uprising, Qom, and six crew members of these two bombers were burned in the fire of Allah's punishment.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

240: Susangerd Operation

LD292110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2048 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique 240 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combatant Muslim compatriots of Iran, your fighting brothers in the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army today, 29 October 1980, launched a bold assault on the aggressive enemy in the Susangerd area and, using artillery fire, destroyed 4 tanks, 14 heavy trucks, 6 field guns and an ammunition dump of the Iraqi Ba th mercenary army and killed 45 troops of the forces of blasphemy.

241: Airborne Successes

LD301131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique 241 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combatant and Muslim Iranian compatriots: The fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued their air warfare yesterday against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The results of these battles are as follows:

1. The destruction of a number of tanks and vehicles in the Shalamcheh region;

2. The destruction of 10 tanks, 10 to 15 personnel carriers and 1 post in Fakkeh axis on the border strip;

3. The destruction of a number of military vehicles and tanks in (Jolfanieh) axis in Iraq and inside Iranian territory near the Fakkeh front;

4. The destruction of two posts and two trucks and a complex of enemy forces in the Sublih axis; and

5. The destruction of a complex of enemy vehicles and personnel carriers to the west of Nahr-e Anbar post.

The activities of the Airborne Division in supporting the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Shush district and Charkheh region are as follows:

1. Killing 40 enemy personnel; and

2. The destruction of 12 vehicles, and a number of enemy fortifications and 1 gun belonging to the forces of the infidel Saddam.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN-KHUNINSHAHR AREA

Abadan Refinery Fire

LD291749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reported this afternoon from Abadan that the Islamic revolution guards and the brave young people of Abadan, during five surprise attacks yesterday, killed a large number of aggressive mercenaries of the infidel Saddam on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis and destroyed a number of enemy personnel carriers, field camps, tanks and fuel tankers.

According to a reliable source in the Abadan governor's office, the attacks of the defenders of the Islamic revolution against the aggressive enemy were so sudden and well planned that the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels were unable to mount a counterattack for many hours.

According to the PARS report, this afternoon Abadan was unsettled and the Iraqi mercenaries several times attacked the city with mortar fire and khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] guns. The PARS correspondent in Abadan reported this afternoon that a part of the Abadan refinery was set on fire as the result of mortar fire.

According to this report the Muslim fighters responded to the enemy fire and at the time this report was sent both sides were continuing their artillery fire. The same report indicates that this afternoon and evening on the Abadan-Ahvaz road axis, near the village of (Marek), the Muslim fighters were returning the artillery fire of the aggressive enemy. According to the reports received from there a number of casualties have been inflicted upon enemy forces.

Iraqi Advance on Khuninshahr Halted

LD291728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received at 1800 today from Abadan, at 1330 a few Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force aircraft destroyed the positions of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors on the Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] and Abadan fronts. A report received from Khuninshahr also indicates that the brave dfenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the fighting popular forces have blocked the enemy's advance.

According to the same report, the penetration of the enemy via the connecting bridge between Abadan and Khuninshahr has been completely stopped and the batteries of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have smashed the enemy positions on the other side of Karun River. Around Abadan the battle between the artillery of the brave and self-sacrificing fighters of Islam and the mercenary forces of Saddam continues, while the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the brave, popular forces of the martyr-nurturing city of Abadan today achieved some victories.

A central news bureau report from Abadan also indicates that the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists fired at the residential areas of Abadan today, but no accurate figures of casualties are available.

Shelling of Abadan

LD300424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting a reliable official in the governor's office in Abadan, has reported: From last night until 0200 today the Iraqi Ba'thist artillery continued to bring the residential areas in Abadan under their fire. As a result of these attacks, several people were martyred in various areas in Abadan. The combative and revolution-defending forces in defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire of the blasphemous mercenaries.

This report adds that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the brother guards and the combative and valiant people are still guarding the bridge linking Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] with Abadan in the eastern sector of Khuninshahr and are shelling the enemy positions.

Forces Control East Khuninshahr

LD301206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS report that last night the residential areas of Abadan were fired upon by the American Saddamists' artillery several times during the night. The same report says that last night a few residential areas in various parts of the city were damaged as a result of the mortar and khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fire of the Ba'thist mercenaries. Also last night the Iraqi aggressors once again tried to tighten the siege of the city by making use of the darkness to advance toward the city of Abadan. However, the self-sacrificing fighters of Islam prevented with complete vigilance any enemy movement and smashed the positions of Saddam's mercenaries with their artillery fire.

At the same time the defenders of the land of the Islamic revolution fired on the Iraqi mercenaries on the Abadan-Ahvaz road axis and bravely replied to enemy fire. As a result of Muslim fighters' fire numerous casualties have been inflicted on the Iraqi mercenaries.

According to the same report, the fighters of Islam have complete control of the eastern part of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr], and while keeping a watch on the activities of the oppressors they are valiantly preventing the advance of the enemy in this area, preventing their penetration to the bridge linking Khuninshahr and Abadan and smashing their positions with their heavy artillery.

The fighters of the tribal mobilization, who have been continuing their effort shoulder to shoulder with the rest of self-sacrificing fighters in the last few days, have installed a number of loudspeakers in various places outside the city of Abadan and sent messages calling on the Iraqi forces to surrender.

29 OCT ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert Warning

GF291525 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1520 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you will hear indicates the red alert condition. This means an air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at 1605 GMT]

Announcement on 'Cowards,' Duties

GF291535 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the oil industry resistance headquarters on 29 October]

[Excerpts] Dear brothers and sisters of Ahvaz: Nothing is more important to the enemy than the evacuation of the trenches by the opposition. The biggest element of resistance is the people--people and their faith, their resistance and their love for the revolution and the country. Nothing is better or more valuable to us than defending our bases and trenches, the trenches that will determine our future history, the trenches that must be preserved so our revolution can be preserved and our Islam and honor saved.

People who are dear to the imam, it has been observed that a group of army personnel and [word indistinct] are transferring themselves to other cities. They are resorting to every trick to avoid a confrontation with the enemy. Have they ever asked themselves what shame will follow desertion in the face of the enemy? Have they ever thought about how they will face the families of the martyrs when the war is over? Have they ever thought--when the war is over and we are victorious--about resuming life among people and next to the fighters, many of whom gave up their lives and belongings? What right do they assume for themselves? How will they be judged against the blood that has been spilled so far?

Dear brothers and sisters: You know that the main front of resistance against the enemy is the front in the cities and villages and the fronts outside cities and villages. [as heard] It is up to all of us to never desert the main fronts, which are the cities and the villages, even though we may be killed or die on these fronts. If we believe in God, the day of judgment and the promises of God, we must know that it does not make any difference where we are when our time to die comes.

What is more beneficial, safer or more glorious than the trenches? The faithful must stay and fight and resist until the enemy has been completely annihilated. Have you forgotten the great lesson of Imam Hoseyn, who brought his family closer to the enemy?

God only knows how our nation, following our imminent and glorious victory, will deal with these people, these cowards, these chickenhearted beings who encourage people to escape and themselves seek hiding places like jackals and have accepted any shame for this.

While inviting all the combatant people of the cities and villages to resist, we ask them to pay attention to these points:

1. We ask all faithful bazaar merchants and shopowners to keep their shops open and maintain normal business, since your reward is the same as the Mojahedin fighting the war.

2. All managers and directors of offices and factories must make arrangements so the workers will go to work.

3. Strengthen the street trenches and maintain battle readiness.

4. Those who know how to operate war equipment should contact the resistance headquarters in order to be more active in defending the cities. If they do not have any knowledge of military matters, they must enroll in classes to learn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO BUSHEHR CITIZENS REPORTED

Callup of Draftees

GF291143 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 0822 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique issued by Bushehr Gendarmerie Regiment--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby announce to all draft-age male conscripts born between 21 March 1959 and 20 March 1960 who reside in Bushehr and surrounding areas that they should report to this regiment. Therefore, taking into consideration the present situation of our beloved Islamic homeland, all persons born on the above dates are requested:

1. Those who have already registered should report on 16 November 1980;

2. Those who have not registered should report as soon as possible.

It is evident that those who do not report at specified dates will be considered as absentees and will be dealt with according to the article 60 of the draft regulation.

[Signed] Commander of Bushehr Gendarmerie Regiment

Downing of MiG

LD300358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] According to an informed official at the governor general's office in Bushehr, today at 0500 several aggressive Iraqi MiG's violated Bushehr's airspace. Before it could manage to drop bombs, one aggressive MiG was shot down by the fire of the air defense of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The rest were forced to flee.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN KERMANSHAH-ILAM REGION

Battle Report

LD281810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received from fronts in the western parts of the country, fighting continues between Islam's heroic forces and Saddam's mercenary infidels. The report indicates that during the past 24 hours the imam's devotees [fedaiyan-e] and our brother rangers and guards of the Islamic revolution, carrying out a series of successful operation, killed over 330 Iraqi Ba'th aggressive mercenaries and routed an enemy transport battalion in one of the mountainous regions on the western front. The same report indicates that during the past 24 hours seven 81-mm enemy mortars were captured by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report concluded by saying that the warriors of Islam, displaying matchless heroism and valor during the past 3 days, pushed back the mercenary enemy by 18 km and, embarking on planned operations, smashed enemy positions one after another. Following repeated heroic assaults by our heroic fighters, the Iraqi infidel mercenaries fled, leaving their weapons behind.

The report indicates that, following a successful attack by the Islamic revolution's defenders yesterday, an enemy arms depot in the (Ramzi) region was set on fire and the flames were still visible hours later.

From 2100 yesterday, in reply to enemy artillery fire, batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic fired back, and destroyed several enemy positions in the country's western regions.

Along the Gilan-e Gharb axis, too, the valiant forces of Islam, launching a series of lightning attacks on Iraqi territory, killed a number of Iraqi Ba'th aggressors and also destroyed three enemy tanks. During these operations a number of weapons belonging to the Iraqi infidels were captured by the fighters of the Islamic Republic. A report from Ilam indicates that several helicopters belonging to the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary army, which were to encroach on Iranian territory, came under fire from batteries of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and an encroaching enemy helicopter was shot down in the Mehran region. According to the report, the pilot of the encroaching enemy helicopter was captured by the defenders of Iran's Islamic revolution and handed over to the responsible authorities in Ilam.

Operations in Ilam, Other Fronts

LD291809 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Quoting an Ilam Gendarmerie official, the Central News Bureau's correspondent in Ilam reports: Yesterday the batteries and mortars of the valiant Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of the fighting forces of the Iranian Gendarmerie in the Mehran region destroyed six artillery pieces belonging to the aggressive enemy in the village of (Fartaq) in Iraq and killed a large number of the Ba'thist mercenaries; the rest of the mercenaries vanished.

According to reports which we have received, the battle waged by the heroes of the Islamic revolution's homeland on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Kan-e Shahr, Shur-e Shirin, Sumar and Zardeh fronts, raging since yesterday with heavy weapons and artillery fire, continues with the defenders of the revolution holding the initiative.

Air Raids on Gilan-e Gharb

JN300817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Using their various weapons, fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled enemy positions yesterday in several areas on the Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin axis.

Reports from the battlefronts indicate that until 2230 last night, our fighters were still shelling the enemy positions. The enemy's losses as a result of these attacks were as follows: Two trucks loaded with ammunition and hardware and two oil tanks were destroyed; four of the atheist enemy mercenaries were killed; and, one of the agent Ba'thist forces' strategic outposts was completely wiped out.

Our correspondent in Kermanshah has reported that several Iraqi MiG's flew over Gilan-e Gharb yesterday morning and strafed residential areas. The barbaric raids, which can only be expected from the Iraqi criminals, resulted in the destruction of 8 houses and in serious damage to 21 others. The enemy air raids also resulted in the martyrdom of one citizen and in the wounding of four others.

The correspondent added that the clashes between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressive Ba'thist regime's mercenaries were still raging violently at midnight last night. Our forces have killed 12 mercenaries.

Qasr-e Shirin Fighting

LD301158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran again brought a number of enemy positions under fire in the battle zone at the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin axis.

According to the report received from Kermanshah, yesterday afternoon on the battlefronts of Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab the valiant fighting brothers of the Islamic forces started their onslaught against the enemy forces with the call of "God is Great" and inflicted heavy and irreparable damage upon the forces of blashphemy. During this brave attack, the enemy command post at (Band-Dastak) was completely destroyed.

According to the latest reports received from Kermanshah, until 2030 last night a severe clash took place between the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi aggressive forces at the Gilan-e Gharb axis. Twelve Iraqi mercenaries were killed in this region and a great quantity of ammunition and war material belonging to the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime were seized by the forces of Islam.

SHIRAZ MEDICAL GROUP SENDS DOCTORS TO FRONT

GD291650 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Fars health department's coordination committee for medical operations has issued its report on operations from 10-24 October 1980. The report concerns medical aid for the brave fighters in the battle zones. According to the report, 28 doctors and specialists, nurses, auxiliary nurses, doctor's aids and technicians, as well as 18 ambulances and a quantity of medicine and medical instruments were sent to the southern and western fronts during this period.

The Shiraz tourist Hotel has been equipped to allow the wounded to recuperate, and 500 insured people from Khuzestan have been treated in the province's hospitals and clinics.

A group has been sent to Ahvaz to investigate the feasibility of sending an army field hospital to the Ahvaz front.

BAZARGAN LIKENS PRESENT GOVERNMENT TO PAHLAVI REGIME

LD301128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Oct (KUNA)--Iran's first post-revolutionary prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, Thursday rapped the Islamic revolutionary government [words indistinct] "the old oppression and suffocation still ruled the iranian society".

"If any kind of freedom is still [word indistinct] it was because of the lack of centralization of power and the chaos in general," Bazargan said.

The three slogans--independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic--which toppled the Pahlavi regime--have lost their meaning after the revolution, Bazargan in an article published by leading morning daily MIZAN said.

Drawing a sharp comparison between the Pahlavi regime and the Islamic government, Bazargan said [words indistinct] branded as imperialist, liberal, revolutionary, American or SAVAK agents and collaborators.

The political opponents were purged from government organizations and newspapers and their properties confiscated without giving them any chance to defend themselves, he said.

He accused the Islamic judges and their Islamic guards of violating (?the spirit) of Islam and added there was no freedom of speech and press in the iranian society today.

The situation in the Islamic assembly (parliament) was almost the same, he added.

The only difference between the Pahlavi regime and the Islamic government is that the oppression applied by the police was now replaced by [words indistinct], Bazargan said.

SRI LANKA

BANDARANAIKE SUSPECTS GOVERNMENT MOVE FOR U.S. BASE

BK300333 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[From K.K. Sharma]

[Text] Colombo, 21 Oct--Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who has been deprived of her civic rights by the Sri Lanka Government, suspects that the USA has been given rights to establish a naval base at Trincomalee and that President J.R. Jayewardene is opting out of non-alignment.

The former prime minister told me in an interview that 2,500 acres in Sri Lanka's main security zone around Trincomalee had been leased to an American firm for the ostenisible purpose of setting up a refinery. "We do not have any oil, we already have a refinery, so why do we need another refinery?" said Mrs Bandaranaike. The U.S. interest in Asia was growing and she feels it is not satisfied with Diego Garcia. "I think they would be happier with Trincomalee".

Why was President Jayewardene doing this? "He wants Western aid. He desperately needs money to deal with the economic crisis he has plunged the country into. Nobody else will give him money because he has mismanaged the economy," Mrs Bandaranaike said, adding that the entire non-aligned world should be warned about the Sir Lanka Government's moves. India was directly threatened, she said.

Describing the action against her in depriving her of her civic rights as a "heinous crime", Mrs Bandaranaike claimed that soon after he was elected in 1977, Mr Jayawardene offered her the post of minister of foreign affairs in his cabinet. "If I was fit to be a cabinet minister then, why am I now being punished? But I refused because I did not want to be part of Mr Jayewardene's capitalist government. I want to carry out the socialist policies of my late husband", Mrs Bandaranaike said. Besides, every democracy needs a strong opposition. She thinks that the action against her was taken because she was the government's most powerful opponent "and this government wants to stifle all opposition", but she has not yet formulated a strategy to cope with the situation. She has been barred from taking part in any electoral process and although "I do not mind going to jail", Mrs Bandaranaike says she must place the interests of her Sri Lanka Freedom Party above her own interests. She is confident of winning the next election in 1983 but is not sure of the two-thirds majority that the party needs to withdraw the punishment inflicted on her.

"What has happened to me follows a pattern in Asia. First Mujib went, then it was Mrs Gandhi's turn (though she has not come back), then Bhutto was killed and now it is my turn", said Mrs Bandaranaike looking somewhat pensive. She is determined to fight on. "I refuse to bow out of politics", she said. But she is obviously bitter about the treatment meted out to her. "Is this the way to treat a person who has been in Parliament for 20 years out of which she was prime minister for 12 years? I brought world attention to Sri Lanka and its prestige was high when I was prime minister", she said.

Mrs Bandaranaike said she had kept Mrs Gandhi informed of events in Sri Lanka and claimed that the Indian prime minister had expressed serious convern over the events here. Mrs Gandhi had not given any advice but had told her how she herself had dealt with the situation that she faced in India, obviously to enable Mrs Bandaranaike to take a lesson. "Let them make a martyr of me. The people have shown that they are behind me and this makes the government afraid", she said. The least that the government could have done was to have held a referendum on the action against her, Mrs Bandaranaike said. "If the people had said I should go, I would have no hesitation to go, but the government ignored both me and the people", she added.

Mrs Bandaranaike was strongly critical of the "mess" that the present government had taken Sir Lanka into. "They were elected to deal with unemployment and the economic situation not to take part in a witch hunt". She accused the government of mortgaging the future of Sri Lanka to the West since the country could never repay the heavy loans taken. All these were being used for political purposes and " a small coterie of people have become multimillionaires while the condition of the country has sharply deteriorated."

COLOMBO SUN URGES RECONSIDERATION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY DECISION

BK251056 Colombo SUN in English 16 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "No Nuke Please"]

[Text] Some eminent Lankan scientists have quite rightly pointed out the futility of accepting nuclear energy as an alternative power source in the country. They have sent a memorandum to the prime minister urging the government to reconsider a recent Cabinet decision to give the green light to nuke power.

What these scientists contend should be viewed with utmost seriousness. Proliferation of nuclear power usually go hand in glove with threatening hazards. Prevention of accidents involves equally high costs as the particular power source itself. Not every scientist will sound a doomsday warning about the use of nuclear energy. On the contrary most scientific egg-heads swear by its efficacies as a miracle for high-speed national development and race towards sophisticated progress and modernisation. They fail to see the other side of the coin through the same prejudicial telescope. No wonder nuclear policies have become high politics in most countries, particularly in the industrialised north.

The memorandum to the prime minister is specific about certain salient impediments. It has underlined uncertainties about the economic safety, health and ecological factors relating to nuclear reactors. All these aspects have been met with pro and contrary arguments at various international levels, yet there is no foolproof and convincing argument why nuclear energy could be accepted as the ideal alternative for a power crisis.

A global crusade has been launched by interested transnationals to propagate the use of nuclear power by Third World countries. They obviously have nonaltruistic objectives based mainly on commercialism. As long as their technologies are sold they would be satisfied.

Mistakes that have already been made and the near disasters that have been averted at great costs provide good reasons to think more seriously before Lanka opts to go nuclear. The colossal investment is something that Lanka could ill afford besides the disadvantages.

Lanka is endowed with better natural resources that have yet to be exploited. For instance, the hydropower capacities of the country are under-utilised. Its exploitation would relatively be cheaper. It is also not an alien technology like nuclear energy. The main raw material for hydropower is available in our rivers and streams whereas uranium, heavy water and the fission processes as well as the primary components for the reactors must be imported at heavy costs.

Once we are hooked on nuke power the industrialised nations and their transnational corporations can hold us to ransom like what the OPEC is doing right now. It would then be like falling from a burning oil can to the fire. The ecological dangers and the casualty factor of nuclear systems are rather high. Whether Lanka is geared to face such a challenge is doubtful. Right now the country is illequipped even to fight a common house fire. How a nuclear syndrome could be overcome is anybody's guess.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER GREETS NEW SOVIET PREMIER TIKHONOV

BK241512 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has sent a message of hearty congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the message Thapa said that he felt confident that the relations so happily subsisting between Nepal and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be further strengthened during the tenure of office of Tikhonov.

KING, QUEEN RETURN FROM VISIT TO THAILAND

BK271524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Their majesties the king and queen returned home this evening after completing a week-long private visit to Thailand. During their majesties' stay in Thailand, his majesty the king had undergone a general medical examination in Bangkok.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT ENVOY TO NEPAL--Katmandu, 15 Oct--Mr Andros A. Nicolaides has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus to the Kingdom of Nepal, the Foreign Ministry said in a press release, reports RSS. [Text] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Oct 80 p 1 BK]

INDIAN ENVOY TO BHUTAN--Salman Haidar, ambassador of India in Bhutan, presented his credentials to the king of Bhutan on 20 October 1980. Replying to the Indian ambassador's speech, the king said: "We deeply appreciate the generous assistance and cooperation extended to us for our socioeconomic development during the past 2 decades. I am confident that with such assistance and goodwill of the people and government of India we will continue making further progress in accomplishing our national aspiration." [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1452 GMT 29 October 80 BK]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service said Ayatollah Khomeyni's failure to mention the hostage question in his 28 October speech had frustrated the expectations of those who thought he would touch on the "broad lines" of his policy toward the United States and on the issue of the detained Americans. However, the radio declared that Khomeyni had left the resolution of the question up to the Majlis and that there was "no need to waste any time by repetition." Incorrectly noting that Khomeyni had failed to mention President Carter by name in his speech, the commentary said this should not be construed to be a sign of "submission or leniency," because he did directly refuse conciliation with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--and "conciliation with Saddam means conciliation with Carter and Begin."

Another unattributed commentary carried by the Arabic service said the release of the hostages should not be considered an "unjust act," since the Americans have spent a "year of punishment" under the people's control. Also their release should not be viewed as a "cowardly act" so long as its purpose is to bring the United States to "trial" for its policies and expose its "long criminal history."

In yet another unattributed commentary the radio declared that should the United States be able to resume relations with Iran as a result of the release of the hostages, it would be the beginning of a "new conspiracy" against the Islamic government. The radio stated that the people of Iran, who have celebrated the severance of relations with the United States, would find it "difficult" to return to the "situation Iran was in before."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation Efforts--According to SPA, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti has appealed to Iranian leaders to give an "official reply" to his proposal to expand the Islamic good-will mission comprised of himself and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to include a number of other Islamic heads of state. In his 19 October meeting with Khomeyni, the ayatollah had implied he would accept the visit of such a mission to Tehran if it were to look into the "crimes of Saddam," and Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani had said he would consult his colleagues over the matter. A recent Karachi radio report cited Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi as saying that there was "no serious impediment" to the proposed mission and that Iranian leaders had asked that it visit Baghdad first. INA reported that Agha Shahi arrived in Baghdad on 30 October to convey a message from Ziaul Haq to President Saddam Husayn as part of the Islamic mission's efforts to settle the dispute.

INA also reported that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met with Saddam Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to discuss efforts being made by the nonaligned nations to play a role in ending the conflict. INA gave no indication as to whether Malmierca made any progress to this end but did say Saddam Husayn "praised" Cuban President Fidel Castro's efforts to resolve the dispute.

Military Situation--In a 31 October speech carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i pledged that the war will continue until Iran digs Saddam Husayn's grave. He said the United States started the war in order to make the Iranian people "stretch out a hand either to the arch-Satan himself or to his great rival" and warned against "superficial pressures" that could force Iran to deviate from the main course of its revolution. Referring to the question of obtaining military equipment from the United States, Raja'i stated: "The spare parts that this arch-Satan owes us we will drag out of his throat. However, to achieve victory in this imposed, artificial war, we are not prepared, not even for a single moment, to become the servants of the United States to obtain the spare parts."

In an interview with Tehran radio after attending a session of the Supreme Defense Council, 'Ali Khamene'i said the council discussed the defense of Abadan and the logistics of dispatching reinforcements to that area. He also reported that the council talked about the need to unify the command structure of the forces in southern Khuzestan--Abadan and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr)--and said it appointed one commander to direct the activities of the army, guards corps, gendarmerie and volunteer forces in that theater of operations. Khamene'i also declared that Iran is "increasingly moving" toward a centralized command structure to direct the overall conduct of the war.

Tehran radio reported no significant changes in the military situation in southern Khuzestan but said that Iranian forces continue to prevent Iraqi penetration into eastern Khuninshahr, that clashes continue on the Abadan-Mahshahr road and that Abadan has again been subjected to heavy artillery fire. It also claimed Iranian successes in clashes on the Susangerd and Hamidiyeh fronts and in the Ahvaz, Shalamcheh and Charkheh regions, Shush district and the Fakkeh and Sublih axes, reported successful operations in Gilan-e Gharb and said Iranian forces are "mopping up" the enemy in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin. However, the Iraqi General Command, in a communique carried by Baghdad radio, claimed that Iraqi troops have successfully repulsed an Iranian assault in Qasr-e Shirin area and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The communique also reported that Iraqi aircraft hit Iranian concentrations in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and that Iranian planes attacked residential areas in Qal-at Dizah and Qasabat Khalifan. Another General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi troops destroyed a gas pipeline and oil tanks in Abadan and Khosrowabad.

Tehran radio carried a statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announcing that it has decided to wage a "long-term commando-type war" against Iraq and that by doing so it has accepted the mission of spreading the Islamic revolution throughout the world.

Iran Domestic Affairs

KUNA, citing ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported that Mansur Farhang, political adviser to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has protested the refusal of the Foreign Ministry to issue a diplomatic passport to a delegate nominated by Bani-Sadr to represent Iran at a Korean Workers Party conference in the DPRK. According to the agency, the Foreign Ministry based its decision on a ruling made by Prime Minister Raja'i that "all official letters and programs" initiated by the president must be "approved and endorsed" by the prime minister. KUNA also noted that Bani-Sadr had been prevented by the Ministry of National Guidance from inviting an American journalist to Iran. Only a week earlier Bani-Sadr had called the "independent decisions" taken by the Raja'i Cabinet "illegal," warned that he would not tolerate such "irregularities and illegal practices" and decreed that all "letters and official circulars" issued by the prime minister must be routed through his office.

Pahlavi Succession

According to AFP, Prince Reza Pahlavi, in a 31 October ceremony in Cairo, laid claim to the Peacock Throne, declaring himself "ready to assume his responsibilities and obligations as shah." AFP said no members of the royal family or official representatives were present for the occasion, which was put on record by a television crew and three photographers.

Lebanon

In an interview with Lebanese television, reported by the Voice of Lebanon, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said President Carter has not given Lebanon the "importance and dimensions it deserves" and that his administration considers Lebanon a "pawn on the Middle East chessboard." According to an AFP report on the interview, Butrus also declared that he believes Lebanon has succeeded in making the administration aware that the Lebanese problem is something "worth being concerned about."

Israel

In a press conference on 30 October upon his return from Egypt, President Yitzhaq Navon reiterated that his discussions with President Anwar as-Sadat on the autonomy issue were not negotiations but an "exchange of views" in which he stated the Isreali position and "clarified some points." He added that he had returned with an Egyptian "suggestion on a particular point" relating to the autonomy negotiations that he will convey to the prime minister.

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CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD302214 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A document on the exchange of technical and economic cooperation between the Ministry of Planning and the economic department of the USSR Embassy in Kabul was signed in the ministry this morning.

The document was signed by Mohayoddin Shahbaz, deputy minister of planning, and (Doktov Shobonov), economic advisor at the USSR Embassy in Kabul, in the presence of directors of the Ministry of Planning and representatives of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

In accordance with this document, the building work for the construction of the covered warehouses with an area of 2,000 square meters in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, and the concreting of 15,000 square meters [words indistinct] the regularizing of national port affairs and of transport departments from the Soviet credit of R70 million which was agreed on 1 March, 1979.

A source in the Ministry of Planning said the work of constructing warehouses, concreting, and the import of technical assistance will be completed in the next 2 years. With the completion of these projects, improved facilities will be provided in the sphere of transportation, for carrying goods which are important in commerce.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD302148 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A protocol on technical cooperation between the department of filming of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the USSR was signed today in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The protocol was signed by the director of the Afghan film institute and the economic consular adviser of the USSR Embassy, and the relevant documents exchanged, in the presence of 'Abdol Qader Ashna, deputy minister of culture.

CEREMONY INAUGURATES SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL

LD302310 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] In honor of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the festival weeks of USSR films was inaugurated this afternoon in the hall of the Kabul Nendari theater by a showing of the film "Hoisting the National Flag" and "The Flag of the Party of the DRA."

This ceremony was attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Presidium, the Revolution Council, the Council of Ministers, a number of armed forces officers, high-ranking officials of government departments, and ambassadors and members of friendly embassies in Kabul.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the beginning of this ceremony the national anthems of the DRA and the USSR were played and then 'Abdol Qader Ashna, cultural deputy of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and (Andrey Grachiov), advisor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, gave explanations in connection with the friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the USSR and the cultural cooperation between the two countries, and recalled with appreciation the cooperation which has taken place and will take place in various fields, between the two countries.

Referring to the official and friendly visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, to the USSR, he said that the visit of Babrak Karmal is another firm step for strengthening the friendly and fraternal ties between the parties, governments and people of the two countries.

They regarded the celebration of the USSR films, in honor of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, as another step for the expansion and progress of cultural relations between the two countries.

The festival began with a showing of the documentary "Under the Flag of October" and the artistic film named "Hostile Storm".

It is planned that the Soviet films will be shown in Zaynab and Aryana cinemas from tomorrow, 1 November, until 13 November.

AFGHAN, SOVIET YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS HOLD JOINT MEETING

LD302232 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] and representatives of the USSR Komsomol Organization, marking the 62nd anniversary of the latter organization, was held in Kabul's Polytechnic Institute.

At this meeting Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the DYOA Central Committee, made a speech in honor of the occasion and conveyed the DYOA Central Committee's greetings to the representatives of the USSR Komsomol. Similarly, the representative of the USSR Komsomol Central Committee made a speech in relation to the anniversary. The meeting ended with a concert performance.

According to another report, a soiree was given last night by the USSR culture center in the center's hall in which the representatives of both organizations took part.

AFP INTERVIEWS SOVIET ADVISER ON KONARHA MISSION

OW302334 Hong Kong AFP in English 2252 GMT 30 Oct 80

[By Yves Heller, AFP special correspondent]

[Text] Asadabad, Afghanistan, 30 Oct (AFP)--The man from Moscow has for the past six months been working in Asadabad, capital of the remote eastern province of Konarha, where he is today adviser to the Afghan governor. He is one of several thousand Soviet civil advisers in the country.

His official assignment: "To teach the local Afghan officials how to profit from the Soviet experience acquired since the 1917 revolution."

He is empowered to intervene in the political, administrative, logistic and military sectors in this mountainous province neighboring Pakistan, which the Kabul government is trying to "pacify."

Local officials claim that the region is constantly under pressure from "infiltrations by imperialist agents." Several months ago there was violent fighting here, but since then there has been relative calm.

It is difficult to say just how many Soviet advisers there are in Afghanistan, but they numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 before the December 27 coup d'etat.

This Soviet adviser to the governor is a man in his forties, his blond hair cut short. He has an ironical smile on his face as he watches reactions to his explanations about his mission.

This correspondent was visiting the governor in his villa on a Friday, the Moslem sabbath, when the Soviet adviser, dressed in a grey shirt and trousers, unexpectedly arrived with his Afghan interpreter, who had studied in a Soviet military academy.

One of his jobs is to act as a liaison officer between local Afghan officials and the Soviet Army battalion based in Asadabad.

Sitting between the governor and the interpreter, he followed the governor's explanation, that Red Army troops were helping to build a road, with the smiling observation that the Soviet battalion "is being turned into a gang of odd-job men."

He gave an example of the battalion's role here when he said that it helped to form the pro-government "revolutionary defence committees," a kind of militia raised in certain villages.

"Do you feel safe?"

"Yes, but not completely."

He explained that he travelled about the province without an escort, accompanied only by his armed interpreter.

"There are some small, very small groups of bandits in the region," he said, adding that the previous day a jeep had been fired on in a nearby village.

He said that his stay in Afghanistan had taught him a great deal. In certain domains he was no longer an adviser, but a simple observer. He insisted that he never intervened in relations between the government and religious groups.

"The Afghan experience could well serve as an example to other countries where the Moslem religion is as deeply rooted." He did not mention what countries he meant.

That same morning, the governor had sent presents of turbans to religious dignitaries in neighboring villages.

The Soviet adviser readily discussed other Afghan problems, including the plurality of ethnical groups and the multitude of tribes.

He planned to return home in a few days' time for a holiday with his family which had remained behind. Asked if he would return he said "yes" because he knew the region and "I have started my mission here." Then he seemed to have second thoughts as he added, looking at the governor, that he would of course return "only if the Afghan Government needed me and asked me to come back."

UK PAPER: USSR, CUBA ATTEMPTING TO HEAL AFGHAN RIFT

LD311047 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon New Delhi dispatch: "Russia 'Trying To End Strife in Afghan Regime'"]

[Text] Speculation about the future of Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan president, mounted last night after diplomatic reports from Kabul indicated a further delay in his return from the Soviet Union.

The reports, received in New Delhi, quoted sources in Kabul as saying that Mr Karmal is now not expected home before next Wednesday. He had been expected back last Saturday.

Mr Karmal is officially said to be in the Soviet Union for "rest and medical treatment" although Afghan officials there have been quoted as saying that he is "in excellent health."

The general view in Kabul is reported to be that the official line can be taken at its face value, at least for the present. But it has to be seen in the context of the continuing strife within the Kabul regime installed by the Soviet Union last December, riven as it is by dissension between the Parcham faction led by Mr Karmal, and the Khalq faction now led by Col Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications.

Rival in Cuba

Perhaps significantly, it is reported that Col Watanjar has left for Havana to meet top Cuban officials. Analysts believe that if the Khalq faction was as downtrodden by the Parcham faction as has previously been suggested, he would not be in Cuba.

The feeling is clearly emerging that Moscow may be making a desperate attempt to patch up differences in the communist regime. Keeping Mr Karmal "on ice" in the Soviet Union is seen as part of this process, while the swashbuckling Col Watanjar, a hero of the original communist takeover, is seen as another crucial figure, receiving attention from the Cubans, most likely at Moscow's behest.

Last night's reports say that all members of the large official party which went to Moscow with Mr Karmal are now home, something which makes his continued absence even more remarkable.

It is recalled that when the Russians decided earlier this year to remove Mr Asadollah Sarwari, the then Khalq leader from Kabul, he was initially sent to the Soviet Union for "rest and medical care." Later he was sent into oblivion as the Afghan ambassador to Outer Mongolia.

Fighting Continues

Meanwhile, there seems to be no let up in the woes of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Reports say, for example, that in Lowgar, four tribes normally at loggerheads joined forces to lay seige to a Soviet tank column. No details are known of the outcome.

With winter setting in, observers are predicting more trouble as a result of a threefold increase in the price of firewood, the only form of heating for most Afghans.

PRIME MINISTER GREETS NEW SOVIET PREMIER TIKHONOV

BK280321 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has expressed his belief that the existing friendly relations between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened in the years to come. In a message of greetings to Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of his taking office as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Shah Aziz wished him good health and continued peace and prosperity for the Soviet people.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS DACCA FOR TALKS

Arrival in Dacca

BK241616 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha arrived in Dacca this afternoon on a 3-day official visit. Talking to newsmen at the airport Piracha said that he will discuss with his Bangladesh counterpart ways to further develop relations between the two countries. He said that he will also have discussions on developments in the region and in Southeast Asia. All matters relating to bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest will also be examined at the talks, he said.

Talks 'Cordial, Frank'

BK251629 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The first round of foreign secretary-level talks between Bangladesh and Pakistan were held in Dacca this morning. The talks, which lasted for three and a half hours, reviewed bilateral, regional and international issues. Following the talks, Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria told newsmen that the two sides examined international and regional issues and other matters of mutual interest.

Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha said that they held talks on whatever issues came in their minds. Kibria said that the talks were held in a most cordial and frank atmosphere. They held a more than 3 hours meeting in the afternoon. The final round of talks is scheduled to be held tomorrow morning.

Talks Conclude

BK261316 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A joint working group of experts has been set up by Bangladesh and Pakistan to go into the question of division of assets and liabilities between them. This was stated at a press briefing in Dacca today by Pakistan Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha at the end of 2-day secretarial-level talks between the two countries. He said the group set up in pursuance of the agreement between the presidents of Bangladesh and Pakistan will report to the foreign secretary. Both the foreign secretaries were instructed by their respective presidents to take up the matter during the visit of the Bangladesh president to Pakistan in December 1977. The Pakistan foreign secretary said he had a lengthy and fruitful discussion with his Bangladesh counterpart on all bilateral problems that concern both the countries. They had complete identity of views on measures to be taken for satisfactory solution of the issues involved.

Regarding the repatriation of Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh, Piracha said we are committed to the agreements of 1973 and 1974. Admitting that the issue is of humainitarian nature he said we are processing the technicalities of repatriation through negotiations with various authorities concerned.

The Pakistan foreign secretary said they have also discussed the Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit of South Asian countries. Terming the proposal as a good thing, he said Pakistan agrees in principle for such a summit to promote regional cooperation and understanding.

Foreign Secretary Kibria, who was also present at the press briefing, said the talks will further strengthen bilateral relations and help improve our understanding on regional and international issues.

FOREIGN OFFICE CLAIMS NO NATIONALS LIVING IN INDIA

BK301010 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has reiterated that there is no Bangladeshi national living in India and therefore the question of anyone coming to Bangaldesh does not obviously arise. The spokesman made this comment in Dacca today when his attention was drawn to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent remarks about the so-called foreigners going to Bangladesh.

The spokesman said that the position of Bangladesh has been stated in unequivocal terms on several occasions in the past. He said Bangaldesh is aware of the problems in eastern India, it is an internal matter of that country and as such Bangladesh is not in any way (?connected) with it. Bangladesh and India have their own security forces along the border and these forces always maintain vigilance to ensure that there is no illegal movement across the border in either direction.

The spokesman added that in pursuance of the recent understanding between the foreign ministers of the two countries such vigilance is supposed to be further strengthened. With this objective the Indian Government has been requested to arrange a meeting between the heads of the border forces of the two countries.

OFFICES, SERVICES NORMAL DESPITE OPPOSITION STRIKE CALL

BK281046 Dacca Domestic Service in Erglish 0835 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Reports received from various parts of the country say all government offices, including the Bangladesh Secretariat, banks and other autonomous and semiautonomous organizations, functioned normally today despite the opposition's call for a hartal [strike]. Attendance in the Secretariat was 85.17 percent. Offices and notable commercial areas also functioned normally. (?Bus), train, launch, steamer and other essential services operated as usual. Train services from (Kamlapur) in Dacca and Chittagong left on schedule.

No major untoward incident has so far been reported from any part of the country except some stone throwing by hooligans in Dacca city in which 10 government buses were damaged.

SATHE TO VISIT IRAN TO DISCUSS END TO WAR

Pre-Departure Meeting

BK301600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe is flying to Iran tomorrow morning as a special envoy of the prime minister to confer with Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr on the present situation in the region. He is taking a personal message from Mrs Gandhi expressing her grave concern over the Iran-Iraq conflict and her earnest wish for an early end to the hostilities.

At a high-level meeting convened by the prime minister in New Delhi today, all aspects of the 6-week-old Gulf war were discussed for more than an hour. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, Foreign Secretary Sathe and Secretary for External Affairs Romesh Bhandari were present at the meeting. Bhandari has just returned after talks with top leaders in Iran, Jordan and Kuwait. Narasimha Rao apprised the prime minister of his talks in New York with foreign ministers of several countries--including those of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau--on the west Asian situation.

AFP on Sathe Mission

BK301714 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 30 Oct 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 30 Oct (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special envoy, Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe, is leaving for Tehran tomorrow amid reports that the non-aligned initiative to end the five-week-old Gulf war is gaining ground, Indian Foreign Ministry sources confirmed today.

Mr Sathe, who will be carrying a letter from Mrs Gandhi for the Iranian leaders, will meet Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to probe into the possibilities if the non-aligned initiative would succeed in bringing peace between Iran and Iraq, the sources said.

The decision to send Mr Sathe, who is the senior most official in the ministry, was taken following a two-hour-long meeting presided over by Mrs Gandhi and attended by Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and senior officials of the ministry, the sources said.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader, Yasir 'Arafat, who mooted the idea of a non-aligned peace initiative, has been informed of Mr Sathe's visit, the sources, who asked not to named, said.

The Iranian Government had informed New Delhi earlier in the day that Tehran would welcome the visit of Mrs Gandhi's envoy, the sources said, but declined to be catagoric if India has received any positive communication from Iran of the latters willingness to favourably respond to any peace initiatives.

Sathe's meeting here was also attended by Mr Romesh Bhandari, secretary in the Indian Foreign Ministry. Mr Bhandari went to Baghdad early this week and delivered a letter from Mrs Gandhi for the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. Mrs Gandhi is believed to have urged Mr Husayn to respond to the non-aligned peace initiative, the sources here said. Meanwhile, high-placed diplomatic sources here confirmed earlier reports that both Iran and Iraq have agreed to receive a fact-finding mission from the non-aligned countries. The sources said that Mr Sathe's visit is being considered by both Tehran and Baghdad as part of the non-aligned collective initiative and not an individual move by India.

"India was averse to the idea of an independent Indian initiative....New Delhi has not only deplored the Cuban foreign minister's solo mission to Baghdad and Tehran, but has also been discouraging the Islamic countries from viewing the conflict exclusively in the regional or religious contexts," an Asian-country diplomat said. "The approach, therefore, is to move cautiously, carrying as many of the non-aligned countries as possible with it in the peace effort," the diplomat said. The Indian Foreign Ministry refused to officially comment on Mr Sathe's visit.

Sathe, Rao Departures

BK310301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R. D. Sathe left New Delhi this morning for Iran as a special envoy of the prime minister to confer with Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr on the present situation in the region. His visit is part of the initiative by the nonaligned countries to end the Gulf War. Sathe is taking a personal message from Mrs Gandhi expressing her grave concern over the Iran-Iraq conflict and her honest wish for an early end to the hostilities.

Meanwhile, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao is likely to leave for Belgrade tonight to attend the meeting of the foreign ministers of the newly constituted nonaligned peace committee. The meeting takes place in Belgrade tomorrow, which will be attended by the foreign ministers of Cuba, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Zambia, India, Pakistan and representatives of the PLO.

PLANNING MINISTER ASKED USSR FOR ADDITIONAL CRUDE OIL

BK301620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] India has suggested to the Soviet Union to step up its crude supply from 1.5 million tons to 2.5 million tons initially and ultimately to raise to 4 million tons. The possibility of increased supply of crude as well as petroleum products from that country was discussed during the week-long visit by the Planning Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari to the Soviet Union. Tiwari told a news conference in New Delhi today that various projects to be included in the sixth plan were discussed with the Soviet leaders for possible cooperation with that country. The total investment in these projects is likely to be about 4,000 crore rupees.

SOVIET ENERGY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI 30 OCT

BK301314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation on energy had discussions with officials of the Union Energy Ministry in New Delhi today about the stepping up of power production in the country. The Batratu thermal power station in Bihar was taken up during the talks for increasing its power generation to the maximum. The delegation, led by Soviet Deputy Minister of Energy N. A. Lopatin, arrived in the capital today. During its week-long stay in the country the delegation will visit Datratu, Obra and Singarauli.

MINISTER REPORTS AMPLE SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM

BK310758 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The center has asked the state governments to invoke the Preventative Detention Act for curbing blackmarketing and hoarding in petroleum products. Giving this information to the parliamentary consultative committee at its meeting in Bombay yesterday, Petroleum and Chemicals Minister P. C. Sethi, however, dispelled misgivings about any possible scarcity of petroleum products on account of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

He said the country has sufficient stocks of diesel, kerosene and furnace oil. The allocation of these products to the states has been stepped up so that there would be no panic buying and hoarding. (?Indeed there) is discipline in their use, and to ensure the priority sectors get preference, he added. Sethi assured the committee members that the government is exploring the sources of crude supply to meet next year's import requirements of 16 million tons.

Members expressed concern about the fertilizer shortages. The minister explained measures that are being taken to see that the plants run to full capacity.

AFP: SCIENTIST WARNS OF DANGER AT NARORA NUCLEAR PLANT

BK260944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Oct (AFP)--A Delhi scientist has warned Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government of a possible nuclear disaster if the Narora atomic power project, about 100 km from here, was not shut down immediately.

The 470-megawatt project is on the banks of the River Ganges in a seismic zone, only 50 km from an active earthquake fault area, Dr Direndra Sharma, professor of science policy at the local Jawaharlal Nehru University told the National Academy of Sciences here. He said that any untoward nuclear accident to the atomic station "is likely to turn the fertile agricultural soil into a deathland for thousands of years to come." The spillage of radioactivity into the River Ganges would be disastrous as the river flows 1,000 km into the Bay of Bengal passing through the three most populated states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal--which have a combined population of about 200 million, he said. "An accident in a nuclear plant is a real possibility. If that happened at Narora, the Ganges would be contaminated," Dr Sharma said.

Declaring that the Narora station had been set up in "total disregard to our environment," he urged immediate stoppage of the project purely on grounds of safety.

Since India's nuclear power programme started in the early 1960's there have been only four accidents. In 1976, a mini-explosion damaged the heat exchanger of India's second heavy water plant at Tuticorlin. A year later, a mysterious explosion blew up the French-built heavy water plant at Boroda. Fire broke out and destroyed part of the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad in 1977. Early this year pipe leaks were detected in a research reactor on Bombay. Two exchange towers meant for the heavy water plant at Talcher, in Orissa State, fell into the sea while on their way to India from Hanover in a West German ship in 1975.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON 9-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

BK310310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 GMT 80

[Text] Prime Minister of Denmark Anker Jorgensen arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 9-day official visit to the country. He is accompanied by his wife, Madam Ingrid Jorgensen. They were received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

Speaking to newsmen, Jorgensen said he is looking forward to his talks with Indian leaders. Narasimha Rao expressed his confidence that the visit will yield results. Our relations are excellent and we are going to strengthen it further. The Danish prime minister will exchange views with Indian leaders on matters of mutual interest, developments in the region and international scene. He will call on President Sanjiva Reddy this evening.

RAFSANJANI MAKES STATEMENT TO JOURNALISTS ON HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD302032 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, addressing foreign journalists, said: "Discussions were held in the public meeting of the assembly over the past few days. The United States and its friends and collaborators have had, and still have, a hand in the war and in other provocations.

"In the first hours of last Sunday's session when the Islamic Consultative Assembly was to hold a public meeting to discuss the report of the special committee on the situation of the U.S. hostages the Iraqis launched their surface-to-surface missiles against the city of Dezful, which attack martyred many innocent people there. This savage action enraged our nation as well as our assembly in such a manner that the question of the U.S. hostages was not discussed in the public meeting of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, held on Sunday morning."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani stressed that the raising of the question of the U.S. hostages in the Islamic Assembly has no connection whatsoever with the Iraq-Iran war or with the presidential elections in the United States.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The United States should know that its actions will bring a reaction in its wake and the reaction by an awakened nation will manifest itself at any form against any action.

AFP: HOSTAGES WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NC311123 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 31 Oct (AFP)--The 52 American hostages being held in Iran will be allowed to vote in the November 4 U.S. presidential elections, a spokesman for the militant students holding them said here today.

He added that it was not yet "clear" how they would go about voting, but they would be allowed to do so.

A senior diplomat at the Swiss Embassy, which represents American interests here, said (?today that) the United States had asked the Iranian authorities about a fortnight ago whether the hostages would be allowed to vote and the Iranian Government had accepted.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

LD302228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2040 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight presided over by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the end of this session in which Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni also took part, the spokesman and secretary of the Supreme Defense Council, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, talked to a correspondent of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the issues discussed at the session. Please pay attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] The session of the Supreme Defense Council was convened tonight, too. We ask Mr Khamene'i, the secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council to explain to our dear listeners what conclusion was reached during this session.

[Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. During this session much of the discussion centered on two issues; the important issue was the problem of Abadan. First, the plan of Abadan's defense was dealt with and discussed. There was an exchange of views on logistical and preparatory issues to dispatch more forces to that region. Another important issue which was raised was the need for the unification of the command in the south of Khuzestan, which consists of Abadan and Khorramshahr; that all the armed forces, the army, the guards corps, the gendarmerie and volunteer forces must obey one commander. This issue was investigated and a commander was selected.

Other issues raised were mainly about guidance from the imam on ways to take greater advantage of existing resources and the vast logistical possibilities which could be employed at this stage. These were the important issues raised.

[Correspondent] Mr Khamene'i, did you discuss the hostages or the radio and television [as heard] at this session, too?

[Khamene'i] No, these issues were not mentioned at all. The issues discussed were only Khuzestan's problems and other war issues.

[Correspondent] Well, Mr Khamene'i, we are aware that you have in fact returned from the war (?zones) today. I would like to ask you to explain to our listeners and viewers what the general situation in the region was like during the period that you were there.

[Khamene'i] The situation in the region has not markedly changed during the last 2 or 3 days. There was no visible difference. The problems have already been announced. Yesterday a heavy blow was struck by the Airborne Division and the irregular forces on the enemy forces in the region of Susangerd, and a report on it was broadcast. The crash of those two planes was also news which was broadcast everywhere. During the past 1 or 2 days the enemy has brought Abadan under heavy fire, but as before our forces are defending the city. Our preparatory situation in Abadan [presumably to send reinforcement and relief teams] has become slightly more difficult.

[Correspondent] From what point of view?

[Khamene'i] I mean one part is under enemy fire. Nevertheless, both logistical preparation and the boosting of morale of the fighters in that area in Abadan are being carried out. As I said these were also part of the issues discussed tonight [words indistinct]. There were not any new problems there during the past 2 or 3 days.

[Correspondent] Mr Khamene'i: In view of the [word indistinct] in this region, could you please tell us how you would predict the future of this war?

[Khamene'i] I see the future of this war as what I have declared many times before. Fortunately, our forces are becoming increasingly coordinated. The shortcoming which existed some time ago, that is, the lack of a centralized command, has gradually been overcome and we are increasingly moving towards a unified command of the fighting forces. This is one of the points that shows we are gaining more power and I am proud to be able to report it. And this way, with all the eagerness and excitement which are visible among all the fighting forces, by seeking martyrdom and wanting to fight, the future of this war is clear: the victory of right against evil.

[Correspondent] God willing and thank you.

[Khamene'i] May God be with you. [end recording]

SYRIAN, LIBYAN, ALGERIAN ENVOYS MEET WITH MONTAZERI IN QOM

LD301746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch, the minister of housing and urban development, a number of people on behalf of the esteemed seminarians of the Qom seminary, the ambassadors of Libya and Syria and the political counsellor of the Algerian Embassy in Tehran came to Qom this afternoon. They met and had talks with the illustrious canonist His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. During this meeting, while expressing gratitude for the Islamic and revolutionary position adopted by the fraternal states of Libya, Algeria and Syria and their support for Iran's Islamic revolution, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri graciously said: Through Saddam the United States wished to strengthen its position in the region and to isolate Iran. However, thanks to God, the United States and its agents have been isolated and thanks to the growth of the Islamic revolution in the region all those who are moving, at the behest of their masters, contrary to the course of the Islamic revolution, shall be isolated.

His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri added: Already Saddam deems himself as the protector of the Arabs, but it is in the Arab countries where his lie should be exposed and where he should not be allowed to carry out all these crimes.

Saddam's assessment is quite different from that of Iraqi nation. He is neither a Muslim nor the protector of the Arabs; he is the mercenary today of the United States. He started the war at a time when Islam triumphed in Iran and when the hands of the United States and of Zionism had been cut short from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and when Iran was preparing to liberate Jerusalem.

At this point, one of the ambassadors said: Our support for Iran and for the Islamic revolution is tantamount to a defense of Islam and under these circumstances any country which would start a war should be condemned. King Husayn calls himself a Muslim at a time when he has killed tens of thousands of Palestinians. He added: Whenever we meet either the imam of the Islamic nation or yourself we recall the dawn of Islam and the behavior of the prophet and we recall the eminent figures of Islam who used to deal with the problems of the nation with simplicity and without protocol. We are confident that in these sensitive circumstances Iran's Islamic revolution shall triumph over blasphemy and, God willing, all the nations will understand the problem and will side with you.

KUNA: LIBYA, ALGERIA, SYRIA ASKED TO HELP FORMULATE FOREIGN POLICY

LD301219 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran 30 Oct (KUNA)--Iran has asked Libya, Syria and Algeria to guide it in formulating a modern Islamic and rational foreign policy and help end the era of Iran's isolation in international politics.

Informed sources said Thursday the parliamentary commission on international affairs had invited the ambassadors of Libya, Syria and Algeria in Tehran to attend its meeting next Monday and help coordinate the foreign policies of Iran and these friendly countries together with a rational tuning of Iran's foreign policy aimed at making the Islamic revolution popular and (?acceptable) all over the world, particularly in Third World countries.

The North Korean ambassador in Tehran is also likely to be invited later to attend this meeting.

North Korea is reportedly supplying military hardware while Libya, Syria and Algeria have provided full moral support to Iran.

The Korean ambassador, Cha Pyong-ok, met for one hour Wednesday with Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and discussed with him relations between their two countries.

Raja'i told the ambassador he hopes the two countries would take joint measures in future for their mutual benefit.

In reply to Cha's proposal to supply Iran with Korean agricultural and industrial products, Raja'i stressed his government would accept any items that North Korea could produce and described the ambassador's offer as a revolutionary proposal.

Raja'i said his country at present had three problems to tackle chronologically: the war, the reconstruction of Iran after the war ends, and implementation of programs in accordance with revolutionary criteria.

The parliamentary commission reactivated its efforts for a modern and rational foreign policy after several Iranian leaders criticised the government for not having a rational and effective foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the Iranian parliament has asked Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to nominate soon a Moslem fundamentalist and seasoned career diplomat as foreign minister of Iran.

The appointment of a foreign minister has to be approved by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr before being finally ratified by the Iranian parliament.

HEADQUARTERS FOR 4 NOV CELEBRATIONS ISSUES STATEMENT

LD301904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The headquarters for holding the 4 November ceremonies marking the anniversary of the banishment of the imam of the nation to Turkey has issued the following statement:

We honor 4 November, valiant Iranian nation, pupils and students. We honor the anniversary of 4 November, the day of the banishment of the imam of the nation, the great crusher of idols, the spirit of God, the day on which our imam was banished to Turkey for not submitting to world-devouring American imperialism and its lackeys, for not submitting to the imposed capitulation [shah's policy of diplomatic immunity for the Americans resident in Iran] and for not remaining silent in the face of the crimes of the vile Pahlavi regime; the day on which the drops joined the sea, when hands and arms were interlocked, when the palace of the Pahlavi tyranny and oppression shook to the cries of "God is great" by pupils and students, and when the blood-sucking murderer in a mad fashion made the red flowers of the revolution in to targets of American and Israeli machineguns for the offence of rising against international oppression. November 4 is the day of God's assistance, the day of victory, the day of the occupation of the den of espionage by the Muslim students following the line of the imam, the day which heralded the coming of another dawn in the export of the world Islamic revolution. We honor 4 November of the current year under conditions when the tumultous waves of the Islamic revolution united, in consolidated ranks and with revolutionary force, with the will of God are breaking down the borders of world oppression and, as a result of the endeavors of the valiant Islamic community, when the idols are being toppled one after the other.

Dear sisters and brothers, pupils and students: The headquarters for the 4 November ceremonies was established 30 October and it invites the valiant nation, especially the dear pupils and students throughout the country, to take part in marches and demonstrations on this epoch-making day. With its overwhelming participation in these ceremonies our valiant nation, expressing its readiness for martyrdom in the holy Islamic jihad at the orders of the imam of the nation, and expressing its solidarity with all the armed forces of Islam in the battlefields against the Ba'thist infidels, also regards this 4 November as a new dawn in the history of the oppressed nations of the world and the export of the life-giving monotheistic revolution.

The headquarters proposes to all the students throughout the country that they learn fighting skills and receive military training in order to participate in the anniversary celebrations, and that they come from their training centers and join the ranks of guards brothers, the revolutionary committees, and the resistance forces of the 20-million-strong army along the route of the march in the direction which will be announced later.

The headquarters is ready to receive the proposals of sisters and brothers.

[Signed] The mobilization unit of the guards corps; the Islamic revolution committee; the cultural section of the guards corps; the fighters of the Islamic revolution [mojahedin-e enqelab-e Eslami]; the union of the Islamic societies of students; the Islamic society of of Iranian teachers; the training department of the Ministry of Education; the crusade for reconstruction; the Islamic society of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Islamic Republic Party [Jomhuri-ye Eslami]; and the publicity department of the school of the martyred Ayatollah Motahhari.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON KHOMEYNI'S NONMENTION OF HOSTAGES IN SPEECH

LD310212 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0001 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his important speech to representatives of the people on the occasion of the 'Id al-Ghadir feast, leader of the Islamic march Imam Khomeyni did not touch on the question of the hostages. He devoted the major part of his speech to the conflict between Islam and atheism on the western front.

The press and news agencies had expected the imam to disclose in his speech to the representatives of the peoples the broad lines of his policy toward the United States and his proposals for solving the hostages problem. But the imam's failure to touch on these issues has frustrated the hopes and expectations of the political and press circles, which expressed surpise at the imam's disregard for the question.

But to those anxious circles, we say for yet another time: The question of the hostages depends on the decisions of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Ten months ago, the imam declared that the people's representatives were the quarter authorized to decide on the matter. The Majlis has begun to discuss the matter from all aspects. Hence, there is no need to waste any time by repetition.

On the other hand, we wish to declare that the basic issue today is that of the war between Islam and atheism. Any other issue is not a basic issue that deserves mentioning all the time.

In this regard, we wish to remind our honorable listeners of the filthy information plot that is being implemented by the quarters close to the dangerous Ba'thist regime. These information media persist in raising the question of the hostages in this particular moment, stressing that it is linked with the raging war.

Yes, the issue is linked only from one aspect: The U.S. attempts to secure the release of the hostages through the exertion of pressure by way of Iraq on the Islamic Republic in Iran. Any other link between their release and the raging war does not exist at all. Those who are trying to give the impression of the existence of such a link, actually want to divert the eyes of public opinion away from the abominable crimes the agent rulers of Baghdad are implementing against our people.

Some other journalists scrutinized the imam's speech but found no attacks on the United States in it. So they deduced that there was some leniency toward U.S. policy. But they too are living under an illusion. If not, they are in the pay of Iraq.

The imam's speech was entirely devoted to attacking the masters of Saddam who drove him to fight our heroic people. As to the imam's refrainment from mentioning the United States and President Carter by name, it does not mean submission or leniency. On the contrary, the speech was strongly worded. The imam reiterated his views on the attempts for a cease-fire and conciliation. Naturally, conciliation with Saddam means conciliation with Carter and Begin, though Carter's name was not mentioned. Carter is now living his last presidential days. The mentioning of Saddam's name suffices and eliminates the need to mention Carter, Begin and all the evil people.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REASONS TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

JN310729 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The Iranian people, led by the great Imam Khomeyni, have drafted a just method for the release of the hostagse. This is tangible and is made clear through the demands imposed on the United States.

If we thoroughly study the objectives underlying these demands we find that they relate to the following two points:

1. They are Islamic objectives. Their Muslimhood was realized when Islam emerged victorious from its struggle with the United States over the spy hostages issue. Islam, which rears its sons on steadfastness and perseverance under all circumstances, forced the United States to make concessions. Also, the just demands prove to the world that Islam, which is adhered to by Iran, both government and people, is a just religion, struggling to return rights to their proper owners. The bitter struggle waged by Islam against the greatest tyrannical force in the world to raise the word of right and to obliterate the signs of falsehood and aggression is the best example for humanity to follow in its journey toward right and justice.

2. The seizure of the spy hostages was a bold human act by the heroic Iranian people, undertaken with confidence and loyalty, in order to rid the world of the vicious hand that had played havoc with the peoples' dignity, freedom and independence. The detention of these spies for 1 year is an unforgettable lesson for those who let themselves be seduced into working in this ill-fated field. It is also a good lesson to the tyrants who rely on such unethical methods to carry out their oppression against the peoples.

This lesson, one that the tyrants must be aware of from now on, is that such inhuman methods can be of no use to them if used against people who aspire to a safe and prosperous life.

However, the release of the spy hostages should not be interpreted as an unjust act, since they have spent a year of punishment under the people's control. Neither is their release as human beings a cowardly act, if the goal behind this release is to bring the tyrannical United States to trial for its faults against Iran for the past 30 years. Thus, from Iran's viewpoint, their release is the way to expose the long criminal history of the United States [words indistinct].

If Iran accomplishes this, it would have dealt a blow to the world's oppressors, who play with the peoples' destinies. This blow would make it impossible for world tyranny to raise its head again.

TEHRAN DERIDES POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

JN310835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0550 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] If the United States hopes to resume relations or to normalize them by giving advice and directives to Iran, to follow up on the shah's money and to acquire it through the concessions it offered Iran in return for the release of the spy hostages, things are not as it intends and hopes. It was Iran that dictated these concessions to the United States and forced it to accept them. This means that Iran has a will of its own and decides for itself on the stands that it adopts.

The resumption of relations is subject to the will of the Iranian people and to their decision as to whether to accept or reject these relations. The Muslim Iranian people, who celebrated on the day the United States announced its severance of relations with Iran, would find it difficult to return, after this feast and this noble occasion, to the situation Iran was in before.

Moreover, if the United States is able to resume relations by means of the hostages' release, it will then be the winner despite the concessions it is offering, because, as Imam Khomeyni put it, the United States received a strong blow from Islam and will therefore continue to oppose it. We must not expect the United States to cease its antagonism toward Islam.

The resumption of relations through this means would be the beginning of a new conspiracy against the safety and sovereignty of the Islamic government, the hope of the world's oppressed.

The Iranian people, who found the love of Islam in their hearts, will not allow the enemy of Islam to infiltrate their ranks once again and to strike at Islam with covert antagonism. The criminality of the U.S. Government, which cost the Iranian people dearly in material and human losses, cannot be overlooked by the Iranian people, who lived without their stolen money under the U.S. thumb for 30 years. The Iranian people cannot forget their m jahedin sons and their outstanding ulemas, whose pure blood stained Iranian soil from ast to est because of U.S. imperialist bullets.

A people who lived in the U.S. shadow for 20 years, filled with torture and privation, are too rich now to repeat these memories of misery, pain and bitterness. A people who have assumed leadership of the world's oppressed will not agree to side with the oppressors in any way.

COMMENTARY DENIES ISRAEL IS PROVIDING SPARE PARTS

JN310636 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0455 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Two days ago, Baghdad and Cairo radios broadcast a report published by the Chicago SUNDAY TIMES to the effect that Israel has supplied Iran with spare parts via the Netherlands.

The report deserves neither mention nor comment, since it was broadcast simultaneously over the radios belonging to Saddam and As-Sadat yesterday.

Poor indeed are those who write such reports. Poor also are those who broadcast them. They pretend to forget Begin's words, when the Islamic revolution triumphed. He said that Israel's era of darkness had just started. They also forget the moral and material support that the Islamic revolution has given to the Palestinian revolution and the Islamic Republic's attitudes toward Israel, when it ruptured its relations with it and cut off oil exports to the Zionists. How could all of this be reconciled with their report?

Had they recalled some of these attitues, they would not have dared to betray the truth and to broadcast such a report, which was denied by Israel as well.

It is worth mentioning that the report was carried by two U.S. journalists working for U.S. intelligence. Needless to say, most U.S. journalists sell themselves to U.S. intelligence, without any conditions. It is not that difficult to see the falsehood engulfing this report.

Had Israel wanted to supply Iran with spare parts, why should it supply them via the Netherlands? Is it afraid of Iraq, to use such methods, or is it embarrassed by Iran or what?

2. [as heard] Does Iran so badly need the spare parts that it would extend its hand to its abominable enemy, Israel, and beg it for them? Had Iran wanted to do so, it would easily have obtained the parts, but not from Israel. Iran--its masses and Islam--the Iran that has decided to remain independent from all powers, does not agree to extend its hands to its enemies who, over past years, fed its people with bitterness.

The people's determination to safeguard their independence prompted them to enter the workshop and produce their own spare parts. Actually, all war needs are ensured internally with very low prices.

3. Is it reasonable for Israel to support its real enemies against its friends, atheist Saddam, whose agentry to Israel and the United States need no proof? Saddam's attitude toward Arab unity, his negative stands on the war against Israel, his aggressive stands against the Palestinian revolution and his plots against the Islamic revolution and all revolutionary movements in the area are proof of Saddam's affiliation with world Zionism.

Is it reasonable for Israel to boost the strength of Imam Khomeyni, Israel's No 1 enemy? And this is not only true at present; the Iraqi and Palestinian peoples testify to the imam's vigorous enmity toward Israel.

Is it reasonable for Israel to support Islam against the Ba'thist blasphemy? This reckless logic can never be accepted, even by madmen or by those who invent such reports and broadcast them over their radios.

4. The fact that this report was broadcast over the radios belonging to Saddam and As-Sadat is enough. These two radios are well known for their lies and charlatanism, which exceed those of Israeli radio. Everything that they broadcast is false and far from the truth. And of course, the fact that these two radios broadcast such a report reveals its source, objectives and inventors.

We tell those who are not yet aware of the Islamic revolution's enemies and of Islam's struggle against blasphemy that Muslim Iran is not fighting only the Ba'thist regime, but all evil atheist forces, which are collectively fighting Islam and the Islamic Republic. These forces are led by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

It is therefore unreasonable for Israel, which is known for aggression and arrogance, to enter the war against itself.

GUARDS CORPS DESCRIBES 'COMMANDO-TYPE' OPERATIONS

LD301918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the following statement today today described the heroic commando-type operations of the self-sacrificing and valiant fighters of Islam:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Paradise is under the shadows made by swords."

Martyr-rearing nation of the Islamic revolution: Since the onset of the savage attack of the mercenary regime of Ba'th, you the pupils of the revolutionary school of Islam under the leadership of the great teacher, Imam Khomeyni, have cried that this war is a battle between the Islamic revolution and American imperialism with other world-devourers. And today, about 6 weeks since the start of the war between Islam and blasphemy, this fact has become clearer, and better understood. During this period we have learned by experience that whenever the masters of Saddam have felt that their lackeys are going to be defeated, they have tried to stop such a complete failure by various means. One day they provide AWACS equipment to place information at his disposal and the next day they supply him with Russian weapons via the port of Al-'Aqabah in Jordan.

Now that they have realized that none of this assistance can prevent the collapse of the Ba'thist regime, King Husayn who was reared by America, is placing his murderous and mercenary division at the disposal of Saddam.

The panic which has stricken imperialists at the thought of the defeat of the blasphemous regime of Iraq by the determination and faith of the Islamic nation of Iran, shows that the enemies of the revolution, whether they are Eastern or Western imperialists, international Zionists, or all their lackeys in the region, see that their hegemonistic existence is in danger, and that our Muslim and martyrdom-seeking nation in this battle will repeat the glorious epics of the nations of Vietnam, Algeria and Palestine.

Our heroic nation is determined to make Iran the graveyard of imperialism. The Islamic revolution welcomes this imposed war with open arms, so to be able to show the world oppressed the power of faith.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has decided to wage a long-term commando-type war and, by employing this method the guards corps has accepted the mission of expanding the Islamic revolution throughout the world to free the world's oppressed from the claws of the predators. Some of these heroic commando-type operations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps are brought to the attention of the dear imam and the brave nation:

1. On 27 October in the region [word indistinct] As-Suleymaniyeh, near the village of Mohammidiyeh, an enemy reconnaissance post was discovered by the brother guards and, during a series of surprise operations, this post and an enemy reconnaissance vehicle were destroyed. During these operations one brother guard was martyred while the remainder returned to their bases safely.

2. In the region of (Pasud) on 27 October, during a night operation which took place at 2230, the brother guards succeeded in destroying two tanks and two personnel carriers of the mercenary assailants by firing RPG-7 weapons. During this operation, several of the Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. Two of the brother guards joined the exalted rank of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution.

3. On 28 October the brother guards crossed the Karun River during their infiltration operations and penetrated the enemy ranks and waged commado-type operations attacking enemy positions. The infidel mercenaries were so scared that they began to retreat; while they were retreating they left behind a large number of dead. During this attack the brother guards captured several of the enemy positions and killed a large number of enemy personnel. The number of enemy personnel killed during this operation was several times greater than the number of the brother guards who began the attack.

4. On 29 October our brothers who are devoted to the Islamic revolution in the Mared region of Abadan planned a trap at night by first permitting the enemy to build a pontoon bridge over the Karun River and then later, at a suitable opportunity, they attacked the enemy who were trying to cross the bridge with 150 tanks and personnel carriers. They blew up the bridge and attacked enemy tanks and personnel carriers, destroying a large number of them.

These operations lasted several hours and in that period two brother guards were martyred and one was wounded.

5. On 29 October, near Gilan-e Gharb, brother guards, under cover of mortar fire by their brothers in the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made a successful attack and were able to capture a strategic gorge and advance toward another front. During this heroic attack a large number of enemy tanks were destroyed and mines which had been planted by the mercenaries were discovered and defused.

6. The brother guards had planted mines on a strategic route of the enemy and the explosion of these mines resulted in the destruction of 1 enemy tank, 1 jeep, 1 Russian-built truck and the deaths of 10 Ba'thist mercenaries.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 242-244

242: Khuninshahr, Abadan Shelled

LD301735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique 242 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: The self-sacrificing fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the afternoon of 29 October brought the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in Kut az-Zayn al-Bahar and posts and observation towers in the surrounding regions under their heavy artillery fire and inflicted numerous casualties and some damage upon the Ba'thist mercenaries and infidel enemies. During these clashes, the enemy forces left their positions and were forced to retreat. At 1700 yesterday the severity of our forces' fire was such that the crews manning the enemy observation towers were also forced to flee.

Last night the Iraqi Ba'thist forces brought Abadan airport and residential areas of the city as well as part of Abadan docks under artillery and mortar fire, but the brave armed fighters of the city returned the enemy fire and inflicted some blows upon the enemy forces. As the result of the Ba'thist enemies' fire, in addition to the wounding of a number of our Abadan Muslim compatriots, 11 navy noncommissioned officers were also injured.

In the western part of Khuninshahr the enemy forces are continuing their artillery and mortar fire on the Abadan-Khuninshahr road and the residential areas of Gowhardasht District. The defenders of the Islamic revolution are returning the fire of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries from their fortifications.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

243: War Successes

LD302158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique 243 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The indefatigable and brave fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying support from our own forces, on Thursday 30 October, while confronting the mercenary enemy, achieved successes as follows:

1. On the Susangerd and Hamidiyeh front a number of SAM-3's and enemy tanks were captured.

2. Two raiding Iraqi MiG's were shot down and destroyed by antiaircraft units in the cities of Bushehr and Abadan.

3. A site for concentrating mercenary elements was totally destroyed by the heroes of the army air corps. The losses in personnel suffered by the enemy of Islam at that site has not yet been accurately worked out.

4. The site of a battery of khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fieldguns of the enemeies of the revolution in the Ahvaz region was totally destroyed by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. One tank, one fieldgun and one military vehicle carrying ammunition for the enemy were totally destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

244: Air Force Attacks

LD311136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Communique 244 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Committed and Muslim Iranian compatriots: The brave fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its operations yesterday beyond the the borders, attacked a number of tanks and camps belonging to the enemy forces as well as some 200 army vehicles around Qala Dizeh in Iraq and destroyed a large number of them. A number of military vehicles and armor, an ammunition depot and the installations of [words indistinct] base were hit and destroyed. In the northeastern district of Iraq, considerable casualties and damages were inflicted upon the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN-KHUNINSHAHR AREA

Abadan, Khuninshahr Still Hold

LD301744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reported from Abadan at 1725 today that the Muslim fighters this evening in a guerrila operation in the Abadan-Ahvaz axis managed to destroy a few (?vehicles) and one bulldozer of the infidel Iraqi aggressors which were being used in digging some fortifications. At 1620 today, the PARS correspondent also reported, quoting an informed source in the Abadan Governorate, that the aggressive Iraqi forces are trying with their intense artillery fire to advance in the Abadan front.

The same report indicates that in Khuninshahr the Muslim forces are still in control of the eastern part of the city and are preventing the passing of the infidel mercenaries of the Tikriti Saddam over the bridge which links Khuninshahr to Abadan.

According to the same report, at 1725 enemy artillery continued firing at Abadan. The same report indicates that yesterday, as the result of artillery fire at residential areas by the forces of blasphemy, nineteen of our compatriots in Abadan and Khuninshahr were martyred and a number were injured. According to the report that we received this afternoon, an informed source in the Abadan Governorate announced that the forces of the infidel Saddam, continuing their savage acts, brought one of Abadan's hospitals under mortar fire.

Battles Continue

LD310554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] At 0600 today, a responsible official at the governor's office in Abadan reported:

The city of Abadan last night was still under the brutal attacks of the artillery of the blasphemous Ba'thist aggressors.

According to this report, which was published today at 0630, the Iraqi mercenaries brought the residential areas in Abadan under the fire of Khamsah-Khamsah's [fifty-five's] and mortars last night. The guns of the combatants of the Islamic Republic returned the enemy's fire.

The report adds that last night various areas in the city of Abadan were hit by mortars. As a result of the shelling, six civilians were injured. They were transferred to the Ayatollah Taleqani and the oil company hospitals.

In the early hours of last night an aggressive Iraqi MiG was also shot down by the batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic. So far, there is no accurate information on the fate of the mercenary pilot of the MiG because of darkness.

Meanwhile, last night on the axis of the Abadan Mahshahr road, a battle was going on between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries. There is no accurate information about the result of that battle yet. On the same road the forces of blasphemy opened fire on the occupants of two cars, as a result of which two were martyred and some wounded.

In Khuninshahr the warriors of Islam are still continuing their brave resistance against the Ba'thist infidels in the northeastern part of the city and are preventing the progress of the aggressors toward the east of Khuninshahr through the only bridge link.

According to another report by the Central News Bureau, Saddam's mercenaries and aggressors, who are dominant on the western sector of Khuninshahr, are looting and stealing the property of this city's inhabitants. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq has provided the means for this looting and robbery by supplying them with trucks.

Yesterday the defenders of the Islamic revolution inflicted heavy losses on the deceived mercenaries of Saddam Tikriti with their heavy fire on the western part of Khuninshahr.

Abadan Under Seige

LD311220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] An informed source in the Abadan Governorate announced at 1100 that the Iraqi aggressors are trying to beseige the city of Abadan by using heavy weapons and mortar fire. According to the same source, a severe battle is now underway between the self-sacrificing defenders of the Islamic revolution and the infidel American Saddamists around Bahmanshir and (Khakestan). He added: The Muslim fighters, under the enemy's heavy artillery fire, continue to defend the areas surrounding Abadan with the weapon of faith and the call of "God is great."

IRAQI ARTILLERY CONTINUE TO BOMBARD AHVAZ

LD311240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to reports received from Ahvaz, long-range guns of the aggressive Iraqi armed forces, these persons who have been deceived by the infidel Saddam, have once again from 0730 hit the residential parts of the city of Ahvaz. As a result of the enemy fire, which lasted until 1030, one person war martyred and five persons were injured.

SUCCESSES, CASUALTIES ON WESTERN FRONT REPORTED

LD301755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau dispatch from Kermanshah, during a surprise attack on Saddam's aggressive mercenaries on the western front today the Islamic Revolution Guards killed a number of enemy troops. During this attack one of Islam's brave guards was martyred and another two were wounded. The same dispatch indicates that at 0900 our heroic warriors continued mopping up operations in strategic points along the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin axes. According to the same dispatch the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army artillery opened fire on enemy positions today, as a result of which a tank belonging to Ba'thist infidels was destroyed and six Saddam-deceived soldiers were killed. During this clash several enemy mortars were captured by the forces defending the revolution. Two warrior brothers were wounded as a result of a mortar attack by the Iraqi mercenaries.

A report which we have received indicates that on the Gilan-e Gharb axis the champion and heroic forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of successful operations, destroyed a number of enemy positions and wiped out 10 of Saddam's Ba'thist mercenaries. On the basis of the same dispatch the Central News Bureau correspondent reports: At 1130 the enemy positions on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin front were smashed by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but no statistics have so far been worked out with regard to the probable losses suffered by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces.

SHAH'S SON ASSUMES THRONE IN EXILE 31 OCT

NC311002 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (AFP)--Prince Reza Pahlavi, eldest son of the lat shah of Iran, today solemnly declared himself on his 20th birthday "ready to assume his responsibilities and obligations as shah."

According to the 1906 constitution which allowed for the crown prince to be sworn in as monarch when he came of age if the throne was vacant, he today--13 day of Aban in the Muslim year 1330--became the third Pahlavi to be shah.

No members of the imperial family or official representatives were present to see Reza lay claim to the Peacock Throne.

Only a television crew and three photographers were there, authorised to record the 15-minute ceremony which ended with the playing of the Iranian national anthem.

Seated behind a desk in the Al-Qubbah Palace, where the Iranian imperial family has lived since March, the young prince, with the order of Pahlavi in his buttonhole, announced that because of the exceptional situation in Iran, "the swearing-in ceremony was postponed."

Behind him hung a large Iranian flag, and to his left a portrait of his father, the late shah who died in exile here in July. In front of him was a copy of the Koran.

In his message, said to have been distributed to several embassies here, Prince Reza swore he would "devote his whole life to safeguarding (Iranian) independence and national sovereignty, as well as the protection of the legitimate rights of the Iranian people."

"This supreme responsibility falls to me in one of the darkest moments of our history," Reza said.

"Light will succeed the darkness. Iran will be rebuilt," he added.

He praised the courage of the armed forces who were defending the country's territorial integrity, and called on Iranians to rally to him to save the country "despite the numerous impediments along the way."

PARIS-MATCH Interview

NC302104 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP)--Prince Reza Rahlavi, son of the shah of Iran, is convinced the Iranian people will "sweep away" Ayatollah Khomeyni.

He said this in an interview published today in the picture weekly PARIS-MATCH, on the eve of his 20th birthday and "succession" to his late father.

Prince Reza added that he is counting on the "vital strength" of the Iranian people to "reconquer" his throne.

He accused the present Iranian regime of "executions, elimination of all opposition by murder, and violation of diplomatic immunity," and said that "some people will have to account before God and human justice."

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Prince Reza "unequivocally" condemned the Iraqi invasion and, as a U.S.-trained military pilot, expressed readiness to "do my duty."

Concerning his father, he said there had been "a split between principles and achievements."

It was announced last Tuesday in Cairo, where Prince Reza lives, that the prince has decided to "succeed" his father romorrow, Prince Reza's 20th birthday, and thus become the third successive member of his family to claim the Iranian throne.

Like his grandfather, Col Reza Shah, and his own father, Prince Reza claims he is successor to the constitutional monarchy set up in 1906 by the short-lived Kajar dynasty.

The 1906 constitution provided for the dynasty's succession to the throne through male primogeniture.

The constitution was rerigged in 1925 after the 1921 coup that brought Col Reza Khan to power. A constituent assembly of parliament proclaimed the colonel Iran's legitimate sovereign, Reza Shah Pahlavi.

In 1979 the Islamic revolution abolished the monarchy.

RADIO IRAN: KHOMEYNI PERSECUTES RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

NC291836 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] When the toadies and hirelings of Khomeyni were putting his rotten and sick ideas down in the form of Iran's Constitution, among the hundreds of shouts of opposition which could be heard from all directions could also be heard the weak and frightened voice of Iran's religious minorities which, after thousands of years of peace of mind in Iran suddenly found their lives, properties and reputation endangered by the aggressions of the newly-crowned clergyman. The shameless Khomeyni, however, in order to gain the votes of these minorities--as he had fooled everyone else with his baseless and empty promises--assured the Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews and other religious minorities of Iran that they would enjoy all possible freedoms and that no one would have the right to violate their just rights. They were assured that as Islam respected various religions, so would their religions be respected in the Islamic Republic.

These compatriots, who could do nothing but accept the (?empty) and [words indistinct] promises of this sheykh, handed over their fate to destiny and sat to wait, worried and frightened, for their ambiguous future.

Their fears were not baseless; soon Khomeyni's true and filthy face appeared from behind the mask of the clergy. Not a day passed without the Iranians of other religions being secretly attacked by agents of this despotic mullah. Each day, and on baseless and false accusations and reasons, a number of our compatriots were chained, their homes were plundered, and under various excuses, the outcome of their toil throughout the years, some of which was gained through service to this country, was confiscated to the benefit of this or that foundation.

Echoing the afflicted voice of the religious minorities, we raise our voice to ask this bloodthirsty sheykh: Where have the freedoms and rights of these people gone? Does article 19 of the (?Constitution) of [word indistinct] Republic not state that the people of Iran, irrespective of their race, enjoy equal rights? Where is the equality of rights of the citizens of this country? Does article 16 of this same law not stipulate that the religious minorities are free to observe their religious rites? Then why do your club-wielders, oh Khomeyni, not leave these minorities in peace even within their own homes? Are you so illiterate as not to know that in Christianity the drinking of wine is allowed? Do you not say that the Christians can observe the rules set by their prophet? Then by what virtue are you trampling, with your filthy foot, on the rights of hundre[illegible] f thousands of Iranian Christians? The minorities that you and your thugs are disgr[illegible]ng Iranians whose ancesters came to Iran thousands of years before you did and [words indistinct].

Iran's official religion, before the Arab attack, was Zoroastrianism, and for centuries before the Great Prophet the Zoroastrians and their Jewish and Christian compatriots were helping to

(?form) this country. If you were a true Iranian then you would know that if there was one point which never came up throughout the history of Iran, it was that of religious and racial differences. Alas! You are a stranger to the traditions and culture that we Iranians have.

For your information, at a time when the other countries of the world were (?uncivilized) and racial and religious discrimination reigned throughout the world, Cyrus the Great, with fortitude and magnanimity, respected followers of various religions.

Let us set aside the religions of Christ, Moses and Zoroaster which you have recognized in your Constitution and which you are trampling, and let us peak about the Baha'i's of Iran, who have been harmed the most by your hirelings. We do not speak about whether or not their religion has been officially recognized in your law. The mere fact that the most elementary rights of a person is to be free in his ideas, and since even your own incoherent constitution states in article [word indistinct] that discrimination against ideas is prohibited, why have you allowed these defenseless compatriots to become a toy in the hands of your (?bloodthirsty) thugs? Oh Ruhollah Khomeyni, ask yourself: If you were born in a family in (?China) and your parents' religion was Buddhism, would you not have been a Buddhist yourself? Undoubtedly the answer is positive. Then how do you allow yourself to (?annihilate) the creations of God and to punish a child born in a Baha'i, Christian, Jewish, Buddhist or Zoroastrian family and brought up according to its family's traditions? That which is of importance to us Iranians is our nationality, and as your ancestors were unable to destroy this nationality, your efforts toward this end will be in vain also.

NVOI: HOSTAGE RELEASE DOES NOT MEAN NORMALIZATION WITH U.S.

TA242014 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "One Should Be Vigilant in the Face of the Maneuvers of the United States and its Agents"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As we are aware, following the recent meeting with the imam, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, said that the imam has explicitly rejected U.S. President Carter's proposal for the release of the hostages in exchange for lifting the boycott and economic blockade by the United States. Nevertheless, observers report from Washington that a complicated game is continuing between the United States and some circles in Tehran. It is said that Wasington is hoping that the need for spare parts for war material will force Iran to become more lenient on the problem of the hostages. The calculation of some people in Tehran is that through a settlement of this problem the Americans will return to Iran and will revive their positions. However, whatever, the hope, program and nation is not ready for any kind of compromise with imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, stressed that we will not purchase spare parts from the United States and there is no connection whatsoever between the fate of the hostages and spare parts. The conditions for the release of the American hostages were set by the imam a long time ago. They consist of: The return of the plundered property of the former shah and members of his family to the Iranian nation, the cancellation of the decision to freeze Iran's assets in American banks and Washington's guarantee of non-interference in our country's internal affairs. Even in such a case there cannot be any talk of normalization of relations with U.S. imperialism. It is merely the release of the hostages in exchange for the legitimate demands of our nation and it in no way paves the road for normalizing relations. The imperialists can in no way have normal relations with a nation, particularly with the Iranian nation, whose sons were martyred for many years as a result of their evil domination.

The guilt of U.S. imperialists is that right now, as a result of the explosion of Iraqi mortars and artillery, Iranian women, children and old people are being killed. Our nation is aware of this fact and will never forget it. America, this arch-Satan, is merely talking nonsense about its neutrality. It is fabricating lies and distorting facts to conceal the filthy and bloody acts of U.S. imperialism. It is clearly obvious from American sources themselves that after the White House became assured that Iran and Iraq had no intention of playing the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf region--which had been bestowed on the former accursed shah--it decided to interfere directly in this region. It is on this basis that the current war has been launched.

The calculation of the U.S. imperialists in launching this war was to weaken both sides engaged in the war and, consequently, both countries would then be defeated by imperialism. It is no accident that on the eve of these military clashes Western Europe stockpiled a considerable amount of oil. This is proof that Western countries had anticipated such a war and attempted to fan this war by distorting the news. The United States is now fanning the flames of the war, and, through its agents, it is inciting Iraq to continue the war. At the same time, as we are observing, the Americans are attempting, through certain circles in Tehran, to establish a bridgehead and are searching for a way to re-infiltrate into our country. As some officials in our country--certain people whose political affiliations are as numerous as the stars of the U.S. flag--are requesting, the Americans are somehow attempting to allededly prove their friendly relations with the Iranian revolution, however, this too is one of those games of the arch-Satan and its elements and agents.

Our nation is acquainted with the nature of the Americans. Our nation recognizes them as its sworn enemy and will never allow any kind of deal or compromise with them.

NVOI CALLS FOR ELIMINATING AGENTS IN GOVERNMENT

GF280837 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Eliminate the CIA and Pentagon Agents From Government Departments]

[Text] [Words indistinct] published a report some time ago which said that the United States had resorted to aggression 215 times between 1946 and 1976. According to the report, world-devouring U.S. imperialism, in the guise of safeguarding the country's independence, committed acts of aggression once every two months. It has inundated the weaker countries of the world for 30 years with armaments on the pretext of protecting their territorial integrity.

The U.S. military onslaught in Tabas, allegedly to rescue the hostages, was one of the more recent examples of this imperialist usurpers violating a country's independence. U.S. helicopters and planes are indulging in overt violation of our territorial integrity, with the help of neighboring countries like Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Oman, and have violated basic international conventions in trying to topple our Islamic regime and to force a U.S.-oriented regime on the free people of Iran. They have clearly committed aggression against our country's territorial integrity. The latest example of Machiavellian U.S. imperialism is the plunging of our nascent republic into the throes of gory struggle. These are undeniable historical facts that cannot be concealed by those who support the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran.

The free people of Iran, the dynamic forces of the revolution, our dedicated soldiers, are protecting our homeland. Twenty months have elapsed since the inception of our glorious revolution, and during this period, world-devouring U.S. imperialism has attempted to bring about a coup d'etat 18 times. It is now motivating our youth to fight against its accomplices.

There are, however, some [words indistinct] who want to return U.S. imperialism to the country, and it is said that they are in touch with the representatives of the great Satan. Unfortunately, there are quite a few such obsequious "moderates," sympathizers with world-devouring U.S. imperialism who have influential positions in our executive, legislative and judiciary. For such conspirators, who desire the return of U.S. imperialism to the country, the freedom or sanctity of our Islamic nation are of no importance.

These individuals, in the days immediately following the revolution, like other members of the interim government, said we are linked by religion and must remain united. This was meant to insure the return of world-devouring U.S. imperialism to Iran. Those who want the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran are not sitting idle in the Majlis. Some time ago, during discussion of the hostage issue in the Majlis, the reason why Mr Bazargan, prime minister of the interim government, Mr Yazdi, his foreign minister, and Mr Chamran met with Mr Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser, was raised. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, who was present at this session when the curtain was lifted from many facts, said to Mr Bazargan: Mr Bazargan went to the mosque and said: "What kind of student followers of the imam's line are these? They are not followers of the imam; they are followers of Satan." Mr Khalkhali added: They want to make changes in the Majlis. Please do not allow them to make any changes. These are the obsequious "moderates" who want the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran. Their main aim is to secure the release of the American spies-cum-hostages, and thus to (?dismember) the Islamic Republic of Iran and destroy the fruits of the revolution through treachery [words indistinct] and to work for the return of the United States.

The disciples of U.S. imperialistic policies who are in the executive, legislative and the judiciary are the greatest threat to the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Most of these gentlemen are agents of the CIA and the Pentagon but, despite this, they are still in office, cutting off the roots of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These representatives of U.S. imperialism who cannot openly advocate closer ties with the aggressive United States have resorted, as usual, to maligning Iran's close friend and ally, the USSR. They charge the USSR with lying and making false statements in order to help their master. In other words, Carter and Zionist Brzezinski hope the Khomeyni regime will be weakened if the USSR withdraws its political support.

The world-devouring imperialism of the United States, our No 1 enemy, wants to drag the fruits of our revolution through flames and blood. The only hope for the survival of the revolution and the Islamic Republic is the elimination of the CIA and the Pentagon agents from the administrative machinery and the destruction of the U.S. fifth column to keep our country's flag flying.

NVOI: U.S. IMPOSED IRAQI WAR ON IRAN FOR OWN PURPOSES

TA292057 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Rise in One United Front Against the Aggressions of U.S. Imperialism and its Agents"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Following the defeat of their successive coup plots and military aggression against the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the U.S. imperialists are now taking all-out advantage of the war imposed on our homeland and are striving to compensate all the frustrations of their defeat.

It is now obvious to all that this war has been imposed on the free people of Iran by world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The people rightly say: Although outwardly we are confronting the Iraqi forces, in fact, it is America that is fighting against us. It is America that is shedding the blood of our virtuous and innocent children, the blood of our old women and men and the blood of the Muslim people of Iraq. It is America that has concentrated its great naval force, thousands of military personnel and a mountain of its war equipment in the vicinity of Iran, following the imposition of economic sanctions against it.

It is world-devouring America that, after 20 months of provocation, conspiracy, coups and military assault, now wants to weaken revolutionary Iran through war and force it to retreat and to reinstate the lost domination of the plundering U.S. monopolies in free, revolutionary Iran.

Everyone remembers that on the day the war between Iran and Iraq began, Carter openly said that this war will induce the leaders of Iran to release the American hostages. Some White House officials, expressing their astonishment and displeasure at Carter's indiscretion and openness, tried to deny this matter, however, that same day the world's and our homeland's political observers, quoting this remark by Carter, without the slightest doubt, said and wrote that this imposed war is part of the aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution and the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Subsequent developments have proven the validity of this fact. During this same period the Americans doubled the number of their warships in the waters of the Persian Gulf and the region. The transfer of U.S. military forces to the vicinity of liberated Iran has been stepped-up in an unprecedented way. AWACS planes have been dispatched to Saudi Arabia. On Carter's orders, U.S. military forces near our homeland's borders have been put on alert and a special commission pertaining to the war between Iran and Iraq has been established in the White House--its most important duty is to keep Washington in control of the course of this imposed war. Parallel with these military measures, CIA and Pentagon agents have also intensified their deceitful maneuvers. The Americans, whether within the country or abroad, have even succeeded in establishing contact with responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Pleased with the existing critical situation, those within the various government departments who wish the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran have intensified their activity in order to save the great master, even to the extent of openly [talking of] the necessity of the immediate release of the hostages prior to the U.S. presidential election. In other words, they have raised the issue of assisting Carter in the presidential campaign, whereas until recently many responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran were saying that a settlement of the problem of the hostages would be postponed until after the U.S. presidential election.

Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security advisor, has said that military clashes between Iran and Iraq contain more positive than negative aspects for America and that we must carry out all our plans regarding Iran until the end of these clashes. The plan of the Zionist Brzezinski regarding revolutionary Iran is obvious; it is the crushing of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the mass killing of the true forces and members of the parties and organizations committed to the revolution--especially the sincere leaders of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran--and the establishment of another puppet regime in our homeland with an outwardly democratic appearance.

As we are observing, the Americans are striving with the utmost power to crush the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We warn all the true forces of the revolution, the parties and organizations committed to the revolution and the sincere and patriotic leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran that defense of the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran against world-devouring U.S. imperialism is a vital matter. In the current sensitive conditions of our homeland when the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is at stake, anybody who knowingly or unknowingly in any way assists in furthering the anti-Iranian plans of U.S. imperialism is the agent of America. We must become united and organized, divorced from pretense, monopoly-seeking, fanaticism and [word indistinct]. We must rise in the defense of the gains of the revolution and the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and its agents by mobilizing all the true forces of the revolution in a single united front.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

20 Oct Commentaries

TA211233 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 October carried two commentaries.

The first was an untitled commentary on 'Id al-Adha. It said: The 'Id al-Adha ceremonies were carried out throughout our entire country with revolutionary enthusiasm and glory. On this occasion special prayers were held at Tehran University in which Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that our world is the world of the victories of the liberation movements over satanic forces and imperialist powers. In his meeting with the ambassadors of Islamic countries Imam Khomeyni once again raised the acute and vital issue of the unity of the Muslims of the world. He said that Iran is united and is confronting the aggressors with a united hand and a united voice.

We are all aware that 'Id al-Adha provides a great opportunity for all Muslims to discuss their problems and difficulties at a great gathering and to coordinate their revolutionary activities to continue the struggle for liberation from the domination of reactionary regimes dependent on imperialism, particulary world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The most important problem facing the pilgrims this year in Mecca on 'Id al-Adha was the complex situation of our region, the military clashes between our country and Iraq and the increasing danger of the expansion of the military presence of U.S. imperialism and its allies in our region. The vast majority of Muslims believe that the main danger posing the most serious threat to the Muslim nations of the world, especially to the Muslims of our region, is the danger of the plots of U.S. imperialism and its military aggression against the freedom and independence of national, anti-imperialist liberation movements of the Persian Gulf region, particularly against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

All true Muslims are of the opinion that in the present conditions unity and alliance of the Muslims and the true revolutionary forces in all Muslim countries is a vital matter. The vast majority of pilgrims believed that in the present conditions any provocations and the creation of military clashes against any of the Muslim countries are a help to U.S. imperialism and its allies in implementing their plundering plans, in placing under domination the people of the Near and Middle East and in crushing all liberation and anti-imperialist movements. Muslims, especially from Arab countries, were rightly saying that the creation of military clashes between Islamic countries is to the benefit of the Israeli Zionists and their U.S. masters, because these clashes, bloodshed and fratricide weaken the Islamic countries and keep them from the struggle against the principle enemy, namely world-devouring U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

"Our nation condemns any kind of aggression on the territory of others. In the present sensitive conditions, our nation condemns the staging of any kind of war and clashes and has always supported and continues to support peace, fraternity and friendship among nations. However, the first condition for the establishment of peace and the peaceful settlement of any differences is the withdrawal of foreign forces from our homeland's territory. All the Muslims of our region also demand the peaceful settlement of the dispute between the neighboring countries and between all countries in general. It is on the basis of this logic that they oppose and condemn any imposition of and resorting to war by any country as a means for resolving differences."

The second commentary was also untitled. It said: The war that has been imposed on our hation has up to now caused the martyrdom of thousands of Iranian strugglers, destruction, ruin and heavy damage to our people and homeland. This battle is a testing ground for identifying the real friends of our nation's revolution.

The true forces of the revolution and the parties and organizations committed to the revolution have once again proved their loyalty, sincerity and patriotism during the most difficult days for our homeland. They have once again proven that they are the true sons of the revolution and of Iran. For them nothing is more valuable than the existence of the homeland, its territorial integrity and defense of the gains of the revolution and the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Today, as during the revolutionary period, shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers and guards, they are creating epics in the defense of the territorial integrity, independence and freedom of Iran.

Yet certain opportunists and fakers have leveled unjust accusations at these forces and have resorted to unbecoming acts. They sent club-wielders and hooligans to all the towns of Iran to loot and occupy the offices of the true forces and parties committed to the leader of the revolution. The imam of the nation and the country's prosecutor general have regarded these acts as contrary to the Constitution and to the benefit of the counterrevolution and demanded the immediate evacuation of these offices and places. However, to this day many of these offices are at the disposal of the club-wielders and the mercenaries of the counterrevolution.

Can there be any difference between the club-wielders and the aggressors against our homeland's territorial integrity? An aggressor is an aggressor, whether internal or external. Without the slightest doubt anyone indulging in conspiracy and provocation against the true forces of the revolution, attacking and occupying their offices and places, is the enemy of the revolution. It is obvious that dealing a blow to the friends of the revolution and of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is, in fact, dealing a blow to its gains.

21 Oct Commentaries

TA212040 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Dreaming of the Impossible." It said: During the sensitive and convulsive situation in which our people have heroically risen to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the sworn enemies of our nation, according to the prescription and order of the U.S. CIA and with the management of As-Sadat, are preparing the comedy of declaring Reza, the mentally deranged son of the ousted shah, the shah of Iran in exile. Farah, the shah's widow, has recently issued a statement through the propaganda machinery of Egypt according to which on October when Reza comes of age, he will be declared king. Although the publication of such a report resembles more a comedy or a puppet show, the fact that this corrupt family which has ruled the Iranian nation for many years and finally plundered all its wealth and has still not stopped plotting against Iran, cannot be overlooked. The preparation of this ridiculous puppet show is part of U.S. imperialism's plan against the regime of the Islamic Republic and the establishment of a dependent and mercenary regime such as the regime of Mohammad Reza. But the members of the corrupt Pahlavi family, their U.S. masters, or their (?supporters) such as As-Sadat, Begin, Kissinger or Ford, have forgotten that following the victory of the antimonarchist and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation, and by the decisive vote of our nation, the black book of monarchy has been closed forever in Iran and the monarchist regime in Iran has been thrown in the dustbin of history forever.

Without doubt the efforts of Iran's enemies alone are not sufficient and they rely on their mercenaries inside Iran which constitute a fifth column for these demonaic forces. In connection with the war imposed on our homeland and nation, Iran is going through sensitive and convulsive moments.

Under such crucial conditions, without doubt counterrevolution is lying in wait for an opportunity to strike a blow from behind to our nation and carry out the anti-Iranian plots of imperialism and regional reaction. This danger should not be disregarded.

Although there is no place for a monarchy in our homeland, we should be observant with revolutionary vigilance for different plots of the enemies. In order to thwart these plots all the true forces of the revolution should unite in a united democratic anti-imperialist front for defending the revolution.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Benefiting of U.S. Imperialism From the Military Clashes Between Our Country and Iraq." It said: The war that has been imposed on our country and the military clashes between our country and Iraq, the danger of the war spreading into a war of attrition (?threatening) the economic power of both nations, has seriously aroused the anxiety of public opinion and that of peace-loving forces of the world. It is an error to imagine that the war that has been imposed upon our country in these sensitive conditions [illegible] accidental matter. This military dispute does not arise from some kind of misunderstandings, but has been prepared by the military presence of the United States and her pawns in the region whose goal is to create discord between the anti-imperialist forces of the region, creating disputes between neighboring oil-rich countries and benefiting from these clashes. It is not accidental that the dispute between our country and Iraq has been met with overt joy by the United States and its hirelings in Egypt and Israel. No one doubts that the Americans are impatiently waiting to interfere directly in these military clashes under the pretext of safeguarding free navigation through the Strait of Hormuz. At a time when war has been imposed upon our homeland, and military clashes between the two countries are intensifying, by its military presence, the United States allegedly wants to secure the passage of oil tankers through the Strait of Hormuz which is allegedly in danger. Of course no one believes these U.S. lies because everyone is aware that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran only recently has said that despite the continuing of war activities, it guarantees the free passage of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. In reality, efforts to establish control over the Strait of Hormuz, having access to the oil of the Persian Gulf and the oil of Iran and even the oil of Iraq, is one of the main goals of the United States in the Persian Gulf. The Carter administration has taken action in this connection immediately after the overthrow of the former shah's regime. Now the United States wants by taking advantage of the military dispute between Iran and Iraq, which is not only to the detriment of our country but to the detriment of the Muslim nation of Iraq as well, to establish its control over the oil of the Near and Middle East.

The allies of U.S. imperialism in this plot are the regimes of Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya which have put their military bases at the service of the United States. The United States is bringing its warships nearer to the coasts of our country and has transferred a part of its Rapid Deployment Force to its bases in the Persian Gulf. Using the excuse of defending the Strait of Hormuz, the United States is organizing an international naval force with the participation of Britain, Australia and some NATO countries. Thus we observe that the military clashes between our country and Iraq are whetting the appetite of the United States and the Americans are waiting for the moment when both countries will be weakened militarily so that under the pretext of safeguarding the Strait of Hormuz it will be able to interfere in the affairs of our region and once again establish a neo-colonialist era in the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf.

All the realistic forces of the revolution think that a (?quick) peaceful resolution of the differences between Iran and Iraq must be based on the withdrawal of all the Iraqi forces from Iran and it is only in this way that peace can be established in the area and at the same time thwart the interventionist plots of U.S. imperialism.

22 Oct Commentaries

TA230935 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Activate the Country's Foreign Policy Toward the Consolidation of Solidarity With the System of the Islamic Republic." It said: These days the newspapers and the press, the country's personalities, and the parties and organizations committed to the nation and our homeland's revolution, by holding discussions regarding the trip of our country's prime minister to the United States and Algeria and his participation in the UN Security Council meetings, are raising the issue of activating Iran's foreign policy. Paying attention to this fact is important because, in the present sensitive conditions when war has been imposed on our people and country, not only have all the mouthpieces and mass media of Western countries, especially the United States, started extensive hostile propaganda against our Islamic Republic, but reactionary forces in the Arab east also are attempting to somehow justify their cooperation with world-devouring U.S. imperialism in the conspiracy against our homeland by distorting historical facts and by fabricating various slanders and accusations. Not a day passes without the radios and mass media of U.S. puppet regimes in our region broadcasting and publishing untrue and totally false items and provocative rumors against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Unfortunately, the leaders of these regimes are taking the greatest advantage of a certain outstanding deficiency in the work of our officials, namely the lack of clarity in foreign policy, its inactivity in the international arena, and the absence of a specific boundary between the friends and enemies of the Iranian revolution in the foreign arena. Actually, it cannot be said that the foreign policy of our Islamic Republic was not active in the past. It was active in creating enemies, in misleading public opinion and even the opinion of the leaders of the Islamic Republic. It was active in keeping away the real friends of the Iranian revolution and in creating the groundwork for reviving the positions of Western countries.

Even now when a number of our country's officials discuss the issue of the revolution and its gains in relation with its friends and enemies abroad, they place the East and West on the same axis on the basis of the policy laid down by people like Mr Qotbzadeh and Mr Entezam and on the basis of mental prejudice. "Not only do these officials and authorities not want to base their judgment on the official writings, statements and deeds of the leaders and government and public officials of socialist countries in defense of the Iranian revolution and its revolutionary gains, but they do not even want to acquaint themselves, or delegations that they trust, closely and face to face with the attitude and positions of these countries toward the system of our Islamic Republic, and thus take advantage of their sincere solidarity." Up to now our relations with even the Arab Steadfastness Front countries, namely those friendly to the Islamic Republic of Iran, such as Syria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and Algeria, are not on a desirable basis.

The time has arrived when we should present the system of our Islamic Republic, the revolution and our revolutionary gains to the people of the world as they are and not as our enemies show them to be. At the same time we should demonstrate realism and preparedness divorced from mental prejudice in recognizing the reality of the systems friendly to our revolution and Islamic Republic. This is in the interest of the revolution and of our Islamic Republic.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Opponents of Land Reform Are the Most Dangerous Enemies of the Revolution." It states: By taking advantage of the war imposed on our homeland, the opponents of land reform are striving to push the issue of distribution of land among landless farmers into the background.

These op nents are attempting at any cost to keep the issue of land distribution dormant and to remove it from the government's agenda. During these sensitive and difficult days for our homeland when the Iranian people have risen with self-sacrifice to defend their country's soil, it is only a limited group of feudalists and big landowners in the villages, remnants of the former regime and agents and elements of U.S. imperialism, who are striving to stab the revolution and the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the back. In some areas, especially in the west of the country, the feudalists and big landowners have increased pressure on the villagers.

Certain hands in government organizations have used all their power to prevent implementation of the land reform law in many of the country's regions. With this act they have struck the biggest blow at the revolution and rendered the biggest service to the counterrevolution and remnants of the former regime. Those people who say that the opponents of land reform are the most dangerous enemies of the system of the Islamic Republic are completely right. Especially during these difficult and critical days we are feeling more than ever the damage caused by the nonimplementation of the land reform law. The immediate and revolutionary implementation of the land reform law is the verdict of the great revolution of the Iranian nation. Those who, by various tricks and conspiracies, attempt to prevent the distribution of land among farmers, are the enemies of the revolution. They should be identified and expelled from sensitive government posts. The implementation of the land reform law, particularly in the present sensitive and critical conditions, is a necessary and vital matter because, through distribution of land among landless peasants, an army of several million faithful and loyal peasants can be mobilized in the defense of the independence, freedom and territorial integrity of Iran.

23 Oct Commentary

TA231837 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 October carried a commentary entitled: "Keeping the People Silent Is Below the Dignity of the Revolution." It said: During a period when our nation is facing a great crisis and an imposed war, without doubt the press and true revolutionary forces and parties can play an important role in mobilizing public opinion for defending Iran's independence, freedom and territorial integrity and for exposing the plots of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region. Despite the fact that freedom of political activity and freedom of press and speech are explicitly stressed in the Constitution, certain people have assaulted the offices of various revolutionary parties and newspapers, which up to this day are under the occupation of a group of club-wielders and Savakists. There are certain hands which are attempting to divert public opinion from the main danger of U.S. imperialism and its allies and aim it at the imaginary enemy, and even are attempting to provoke the people against the real friends of the Iranian nation in the world, including the socialist countries. At the same time they are closing down the revolutionary newspapers that are exposing the plots of U.S. imperialism and its agents in Iran. This attitude is only to the benefit of the counterrevolution and the enemies of Iran's independence and territorial integrity who are exploiting the situation. Our homeland, especially in the present conditions, is in vital need of the extensive activities of true revolutionary parties, organizations and newspapers faithful to the Islamic Republic.

24 Oct Commentary

TA241900 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 October carried a commentary entitled: "The Iranian Nation Condemns Any Kind of Compromise With World-Devouring America." It said: The imposed war has caused the martyrdom of thousands of our young men and the destruction of many economic and industrial installations. In his address at the UN Security Council our country's prime minister recounted the damage to life and property resulting from this war, at the same time referred to the U.S. AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia, and said that these planes are being used against Iran. He added that so long as there is one single foreign soldier on our territory peace cannot be established.

At present the United States, by its aggressive and provocative actions, is fanning the flames of war between Iran and Iraq and is striving to revive its lost positions in our country. The imam has said that the No 1 enemy of the oppressed and deprived people of the world is world-devouring America. One should pay great heed to this statement by the imam, especially our country's officials, who should not give the United States the opportunity of returning to Iran.

"If it were not for the support and backing of our next door neighbor, the Soviet Union, for the deprived nations of the world and its liberated countries, U.S. imperialism, in order to revive its fatal domination over our liberated homeland, would have drowned our homeland and people in blood."

Now, by aggravating the imposed war, the United States wants to take revenge on the Iranian nation for its defeated plots and aggressions. The Iranian people recognize world-devouring U.S. imperialism quite well and will never stop the struggle against their No 1 enemy.

25 Oct Commentaries

GF252000 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 on 25 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Nation's Foreign Policy Must Be Parallel With the Path of Revolutionary Parties." It said: Today, the people of our country are under an imposed war and are defending their freedom, independence and territorial integrity with unmatched devotion and self-sacrifice. Unfortunately, the righteous struggle of the people of our homeland in the international arena is not being recognized as much as it should. And this struggle does not actually enjoy international support and solidarity. Undoubtedly, the Iranian resurrection is support by progressive countries. Therefore, we must look to other places for our country's isolation in the international arena. One of these places is the domain of our nation's foreign policy. Some people in our country relate our country's isolation in the international arena to the matter of hostage taking and the strain in U.S.-Iranian relations. Thus, they are trying somehow to return U.S. influence to our country and thereby supposedly put an end to Iran's isolation. Claims such as these can only deceive those who have no idea what politics and diplomacy are about.

When we take a brief look at our country's foreign policy during the last 10 months and, more specifically, during the incumbency of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, we can see that this policy--if we can call it such--was in no way worthy of our nation or our revolution. For that matter, it was not worthy of our Islamic Republic. It was this type of incorrect foreign policy that brought about our country's isolation.

You would think that the U.S. warships are positioned along the coastal waters of our country to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran against its enemies! At the time of Qotbzadeh's incumbency as foreign minister, no one ever heard about the Iranian envoys and representatives in other countries making any effort to introduce the new Iran, Iranian revolution and defense of the same vis-a-vis the hostile propaganda by our enemies. Furthermore, certain steps by these representatives in achieving rapprochement with the United States was a cause of disappointment for international opinion about Iran's revolution.

The second commentary, entitled: "Let Us Put an End to Slander Against our Northern Neighbor," stated that during the current sensitive time in our country, one of the just demands of the people and progressive forces is to put an end to the slanderous remarks against our northern neighbor. It is immaterial what position the slanderers hold. These people have made noises about the Soviet Union wanting to bring Iran to its knees and then force its conditions on us. The same people today use the matter of Afghanistan to attack the Soviet Union's reputation. The attempt to put the Soviet Union and United States in the same category continues, and none of this is anything but lies against the welfare of the revolution and our Islamic Republic. It is unfortunate that such dangerous games are taking place at a time when our country is going through a sensitive period. The forces who want to return Iran to the dark period before the revolution have increased their activities. How can one consider himself a patriot if he puts the Soviet Union and the world-devouring United States--the same country that is continuously plotting against our country and our leaders--in the same category?

Only those elements who want to damage our relations can follow such policies and deprive our nation of a friend such as the Soviet Union. Everytime the ties of friendship between us and our northern neighbor have been weakened, the enemies of Iran have increased their activities. Today, we see that Iran has been forced into a war that is benefiting the United States. We again see the reality that the U.S. policy toward Iran has resulted in death for many of our citizens. There is no reason to reproach our northern neighbor. What would have been the destiny of our revolution without Soviet help? Maybe the Soviet Union is being condemned because its policy is to end the war between Iran and Iraq that was forced on Iran by U.S. imperialism.

We cannot expect a logical answer from the people who slander our northern neighbor. They have taken up responsibilities that are completely against the interest of our nation and our revolution.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT NUCLEAR ENERGY PLAN

BK310919 Colombo SUN in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Government will go ahead with its programme of utilizing nuclear energy for power generation in Sri Lanka, Industries and Scientific Affairs Minister Cyril Mathew has confirmed.

He was replying to a question raised by Harispattuwa's second MP, R.P. Wijesiri, in Parliament last week.

While noting that there were several protests against the government's move, Mr Wijesiri had asked the minister to request Cabinet to reconsider its decision to approve the use of nuclear energy.

Mr Mathew said it had been decided to initiate a programme of work leading to the production of electricity by using a nuclear reactor by 1992.

Claiming that the present hydro power resources could not meet the country's demand for more than another 12 to 15 years, the minister said it was necessary for Sri Lanka to be prepared for nuclear power.

Mr Mathew said it was necessary that this programme be initiated immediately as it would take at least 12 years to build and commission a nuclear powerplant.

Within 15 years, he said, Sri Lanka would be able to consider whether such a project was necessary, whether the dangers of nuclear power could be overcome or whether the necessary funds for such a project were available.

"Until such time we will only be training our scientists" the minister added.

A final decision on proceeding with this project would be taken at that state, he said.

The minister acknowledged that there were views for and against the project.

There has been a wave of protests by Sri Lanka scientists and others protesting against the move to embark on this nuclear energy project.

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American Hostages

Release Conditions--Tehran radio carried the text of the report submitted to the Majlis on 2 November by the Special Commission on the Hostages. According to the radio, the report was presented by commission member Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini and subsequently approved by the deputies present by a "majority vote." The report contained the following conditions for the release of the hostages: 1) that the United States must pledge that it will not interfere in the affairs of Iran; 2) that the United States must unfreeze all of Iran's assets and put them at the disposal of Iran; 3) that the United States must abrogate and cancel all economic and financial decisions and measures against Iran and that it must take the necessary measures to cancel all claims filed; 4) that the United States must return the assets of the deceased shah and recognize Iran's right to these assets.

The report went on to say that the Iranian Government will "release all 52 U.S. criminals in return for the fulfillment of these conditions" and that should some of the terms "require more time" to fulfill, then "once all conditions are accepted by the U.S. Government, with the fulfillment of each condition a number of criminals will be released with the approval of the Islamic government." It concluded by saying that "should the U.S. Government fail to comply with all or some of the conditions, then the judicial system, in accordance with its required duty, will carry out its duty and punish the criminals."

Control of Hostages--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni told the students in a 3 November meeting that he "agreed" with their proposal "to hand over the U.S. spies to the Islamic Republic Government." The radio then carried a letter from the students to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i saying that they "deem it appropriate to transfer the responsibility for the spy hostages to the government." The radio further reported that in a 3 November meeting the prime minister and the Algerian ambassador to Iran decided that "the issue of the hostages should be taken over by the brother and Muslim country of Algeria.' According to the radio, the Algerian ambassador told Raja'i that "we hope we will be able to carry out your wishes" and that "we shall defend Iranian rights as much as we can."

Carter Message to Raja'i--Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Raja'i met with the Swiss and West German ambassadors on 3 November during which the Swiss envoy handed Raja'i a message from President Carter.

Rafsanjani, Raja'i Comments--At the close of the Majlis session at which the Special Commission's report was read and adopted, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in comments reported by Tehran radio, said any delay in the release of the hostages will be the fault of the U.S. Government.

In an interview given to Yugoslav radio and television, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i stated that the "general aims" in the taking of the hostages were "political" and that Iran had been successful in this policy. Regarding any effect the release or nonrelease of the hostages may have on the U.S. elections, Raja'i said the United States is "not the kind of country that would alter its overall policy based on this issue."

Ceremony at U.S. Embassy--According to Tehran radio, the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" issued a statement calling for a march on 4 November to mark the anniversary of the invasion of the U.S. Embassy. The statement said that after the march a "ceremony" would be held at the "spy nest." A student spokesman told AFP that the public would be allowed inside the embassy but that the hostages "would not be on the program."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Capture of Iranian Minister--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iraqi units of the advance guard had captured Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan and that he had been taken to Baghdad. Tehran radio carried a statement issued by the public relations staff of the prime minister's office confirming that Tondguyan had been "kidnapped" and taken to Iraq "contrary to international regulations." The statement added that Deputy Oil Minister Behruz Bushehri, supervisor of the southern oil ports Mohsen Yahyavi and three others had also been captured in the same incident. The statement warned Iraq concerning the welfare of these men and demanded the release of all Iranian civilian captives.

Mediation Efforts--Tehran radio reported that Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe met with the acting foreign minister and with Prime Minister Raja'i to discuss the conflict with Iraq. According to the radio, Raja'i told Sathe that it is difficult for Iran to understand how India, which struggled for years against British "domination," could remain "indifferent" to the Iraqi aggression. In a press conference following his meeting with Sathe, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i said he had told the Indian foreign secretary that negotiations are "absolutely out of the question" until Iraq withdraws from Iranian territory. He said when this is accomplished and if "existing agreements" are not sufficient to resolve the dispute, Iran will make use of the mediation of Islamic and nonaligned countries.

INA reported that Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and President Saddam Husayn held separate meetings with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on the efforts of the Islamic conference to mediate the conflict. INA said Husayn had "praised" President Ziaul Haq's efforts to resolve the dispute, but gave no details on the progress of the Islamic mission. Voice of the Masses reported the departure of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca from Baghdad after a 3-day visit during which he held discussions with Iraqi leaders in the context of nonaligned efforts to play a role in ending the war.

The Yugoslav press agency TANJUG carried a press statement issued by the foreign ministerial committee of the countries selected by the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau to seek a way to end the Iraq-Iran war. The ministers met in Belgrade on 1 and 2 November. The statement noted that an ambassadorial committee of those involved--Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia and the PLO--has been established in New York to act as a "good-will mission" but that "further clarification" from the Governments of Iraq and Iran is awaited before constituting the committee on the ministerial level. In the meantime, the statement said, the ministers are taking the opportunity to exchange views.

A commentary broadcast by Tehran radio's English service said Iran's attitude toward a nonaligned good-will mission differs from its view of UN efforts because their "goals" are different. The commentary said the nonaligned movement now faces a "real test" which it can pass by making a distinction between evil and justice, denouncing the Iraqi invasion and expelling Iraq from the nonaligned movement. Lack of such action, according to the commentary, would be a "severe blow" to the prestige of the movement.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, rejected attempts to mediate and arrange a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, saying it is not in the interest of the Iranian or Iraqi peoples or other nations in the region for the Saddam Husayn regime to go unpunished for the destruction caused by the war. The statement called on those visiting Iran to view the damage done to residential areas, hospitals and schools.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported large Iraqi losses in men and materiel on the Abadan front and claimed that the balance is "tipping in favor" of the Iranian forces in Abadan and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). The radio said 187 Iraqi troops were killed on the Abadan front on 31 October alone and that a further 200 had died on 1 November. The radio also claimed that on 2 November an entire Iraqi column was destroyed and that, among other things, 100 personnel carriers and 136-mm cannons were captured.

According to the radio, Abadan has received reinforcements and Iranian forces are easily penetrating Iraqi-held western Khuninshahr to carry out commando operations. Iraqi General Command communiques have not detailed the overall situation in southern Khuzestan or on any other front but have noted that the Iranians are disseminating "lies" about "false victories." Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported that an entire enemy force had been "annihilated" in an attack on Iraqi positions and that Iraqi artillery had silenced enemy fire from the city.

On other fronts, an Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that 500 Iraqis had been killed in fighting in the area of Dezful. Further Tehran radio broadcasts said that intense fighting was raging on the Mehran front and that Iranian forces had captured new positions in an assault southwest of Ahvaz. The radio also reported continuing clashes in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sarab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush and Kani Sakht and claimed the enemy on the western front was "weakened" and "confused." According to another communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff and carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Air Force has been active in attacking enemy targets in the region of Ahvaz, Abadan, Khuninshahr and Shalamcheh.

LE MONDE reported that Iraq has denied that King Husayn had offered to send Jordanian troops to Iraqi Kurdistan to free Iraqi units to fight against Iran. The paper had earlier reported that Husayn had made this offer during his recent visit to Baghdad. The UAE daily ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ, citing Arab diplomatic sources, said Iraq has continued to fulfill its ordnance requirements through purchases from countries allied with the Soviet Union with Moscow's "full knowledge and cooperation." The paper said Romania and Bulgaria supplied Iraq with spare parts and ammunition it had contracted to buy from the USSR before the war with Iran. Paris radio, citing LE POINT, reported that the first batch of 60 F-1 Mirage aircraft ordered by Iraq in July 1977 and December 1979 could be delivered as early as the beginning of December. In a similar dispatch AFP said it could obtain no official confirmation of this report from French Government sources.

Egypt

In a 1 November speech made at a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat dealt in great part with Egyptian foreign policy in the Middle East. He declared that the Arab countries have "absolutely not isolated" Egypt since severing relations with it 15 months ago but that, on the contrary, the "deterioration, loss and division" which the rest of the Arab nation is now experiencing is due to its decision to isolate itself from Egypt. As-Sadat went on to detail the interstate divisions among the Arab countries and note their domestic problems and declared that while Egypt is building, strengthening itself and making "leaps forward" and is "protected by the umbrella of security and safety," other Arab governments are "living in fear" of their own neighbors and of their own peoples. He said those Arab states that "bring the Soviet Union, as a power, to protect" them from their peoples are committing a "crime" against the Arab nation and are disregarding its history and values.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, As-Sadat declared that Iraq started the war and is the "aggressor" and that he personally blamed Saddam Husayn for the conflict, saying he was "full of hopes of leadership and greatness" and wanted to become the leader not only of the Gulf region and the Arab nation but of the entire Middle East. As-Sadat categorically stated that Egypt has "recognized the Iranian revolution and the establishment of the republic" and that this recognition is "still in force." He said that Egypt is committed only to providing "safety and security" for the new shah and his family and that he will be responsible for them "until I die."

Discussing relations with Israel and the Palestinian problem, As-Sadat said that normalization is "taking its course" and that President Yitzhaq Navon's recent visit to Egypt was a "real contribution" to this process and to peace efforts. He added that Egypt remains "faithful" to its position on Palestinian autonomy and "will not yield." He went on to say that while there is still a "gap" between Egypt and Israel, differences can be overcome, that Egypt is not closed to "new ideas"--some of which, he said, he discussed with Navon--and that the peace process for Egypt is an "irreversible matter."

He also announced "so the Israelis can hear it" that while some claim that Egypt will "lift its hand" once the Sinai is completely returned in 1982, his country will not disavow its Arab responsibility and that Egypt's problem is not the Sinai, but has been and will continue to be "comprehensive peace between all the Arabs and Israel."

MENA, citing AS-SIYASI, reported that Egypt submitted "specific proposals" to President Navon during his recent visit to Egypt in order to "break the deadlock temporarily" until the convening of the tripartite summit scheduled for January. The paper added that the Israeli Cabinet will consider these proposals at its next Cabinet meeting. MENA also cited ROSE AL-YUSUF as reporting that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will visit Israel for several days beginning the second week of November where he will discuss with Israeli leaders both normalization of relations and Israeli ideas to be submitted to the next round of the autonomy negotiations.

Libya

Riyadh radio reported on 31 October that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has fled to a "Soviet base" in the southern part of the country in the wake of the "intense wrath" manifested against him because of what the radio termed his "slandering" of the Islamic religion. According to the radio, "fierce clashes" have taken place between police, "most of them Cubans and Abyssinians," and Libyan workers and students, and the forces opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi have increased since the country's Muslim ulema joined the people in condemning Al-Qadhdhafi. The radio also reported that parts of the Libyan Navy have rebelled and that one "division" has left Libyan territorial waters for Malta after having expended its ammunition. It also said Libyan pilots are under detention in Soviet bases in the country to prevent them from joining the opposition. According to the radio, Al-Qadhdhafi's flight to southern Libya has also caused "sharp divisions" in the country's people's committees. Riyadh radio had earlier reported that Libyan troops in Tobruk and 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' are in a "state of rebellion" and that "signs of emergency" have been noticed in Libyan towns. Monitored Libyan media have made no mention or given any indication of disturbances in Libya.

Afghanistan, Pakistan

According to Kabul radio, the BAKHTAR news agency has called Pakistani claims that Afghan forces attacked an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan a "falsehood" based on "groundless accusations." Noting that this is not the first time that Pakistan has "concocted" such claims, the Afghan agency declared that Afghanistan has no "aggressive intentions" against any state and that it is the "militarist reactionaries" in Pakistan who, by equipping and training Afghan refugees and sending them back into Afghanistan, are interfering in the internal affairs of another country. Karachi radio on 28 October reported that Pakistan had submitted a protest to the Afghan Government over a 24 October attack by six Afghan helicopter gunships on an Afghan refugee camp and three other points in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency.

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DEVELOPMENT IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr Press Conference Announcement

LD311230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before returning to Khuzestan, is to take part in a radio-television press conference tomorrow, attended by domestic and foreign correspondents. In contact this morning with PARS, the presidential cultural and press adviser, while announcing the news, called on all press and media correspondents, both domestic and foreign, to come to the office of the cultural and press adviser tomorrow at 1100 in order to receive their special cards. They should also bring their press cards.

Bani-Sadr Press Conference Canceled

LD311730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, the presidential office has announced that President Bani-Sadr's press conference, which was to take place tomorrow at 1200, has been canceled until further notice, owing to his visit to the battlefields.

Montazeri Scolds Majlis' Absentees

LD311722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri today sent a cable to the Majlis. The text of the cable is as follows:

Tehran, the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In the name of God. To the honorable Majlis deputies, through the speaker of the Majlis, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, greetings. The Majlis' failure to hold a session because of the absence of some honorable deputies has led to protests and dismay among some of our brothers and sisters and they have contacted me.

This is to remind you that under the present crucial conditions, when meetings by the Majlis to reach decisions on dozens of vital problems to meet the country's needs are invaluable, any negligence in attending the Majlis sessions and failing to achieve a quorum for a formal session are unacceptable to the Muslim and revolutionary nation. We expect the gentlemen to pay more attention to this [word indistinct] subject. I wish success to all in serving Islam and Muslims and pray to God Almighty.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri

Students Mark Hostage Anniversary

LD011648 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today issued their 151st statement in connection with 4 November as follows:

The statement says, in part, that 4 November--the exile anniversary of the leader and the soul of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, the martyrdom anniversary of teenagers, the students and the undergraduates of Islam in the sacred slaughterhouse of the university, and the anniversary of the capture and crushing of the great devil's sanctuary in Islamic territory--is to be marked.

In another part of this statement it is said: [Word indistinct] devouring and the great devil [words indistinct] had thought that it would be able, in its safe sanctury, to encounter the Islamic nation by fanning a fire, spying, and by open and secret hostile blows and to crush our glorious Islamic revolution. Yet the crushing blows of the powerful and brave Muslim nation were pounded on the head of this world blashphemous image, destroying its plundered court and idol and bringing into the captivity of the oppressed Iranian nation a tyrant oppressor.

The statement of the student followers of the imam's policy concludes: While marking 4 November, the exile anniversary of the great Islamic revolution's leader, Imam Khomeyni, the anniversary of the murder at the university, students' day and the anniversary of the victorious capture of the American spy nest, we invite all the dear compatriots to participate in a great march and procession which will indicate the power of our mobilization and the greatness and glory of [word indistinct] Islam, thus once again on the anniversary of capturing the spy nest pounding a strong blow on the head of the great devil and its agents and delcaring our combat preparedness for participation at the battlefront of right against wrong and the battle with the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. According to this statement, after the march a ceremony is to be held at the spy nest. The details of the ceremony will be announced later.

2 Nov Majlis Debate

LD030940 Tehran PARS in English 0804 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) was held at 8 a.m. yesterday morning under the chairmanship of the speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. Among the items on the agenda of the Majlis yesterday was the question of the U.S. in Iran. In a preagenda speech Deputy Khazaie, refering to this session as one of the most sensitive in the history of the Islamic Republic of Iran, said foreign and imperialist radio broadcasts have concentrated on the question of the hostages during the recent days, trying to infer that Iran has become weary of holding the American hostages. Khazaie said that he would like to proclaim to all mass media everywhere that the delay in investigating the hostage issue was merely due to the routine procedure of the Majlis had nothing to do with the U.S. presidential elections.

The next speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, said "if the hostages are released, it does not mean that the war will diminish. This war will continue, I say, however, this is the best opportunity to gain concessions from the U.S. Government." At this stage the Majlis speaker called for a 15-minute recess.

When the session resumed (?at 0920), the Majlis [word indistinct] read a short written statement by Deputy Khalkhali in which he explained he had meant the Iranian Government should take delivery of the parts already ordered and paid for from the United States. These spare parts are needed now. After this e planation the Majlis entered into discussion of the hostages issue. Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini read the report of the commission on the hostage issue.

Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam (Mahalati), speaking in favor of the proposal, said "If the conditions [word indistinct] have been drawn up in the light of the imam's guidelines lead to the release of the hostages, this does not necessarily mean that we want to normalise relations with the U.S. The criminal actions committed against our people will never be forgotten. There is no room for compromise. It is impossible for us to extend a hand towards East or West for assistance." Speaking against the proposal, Deputy Sazegar nejad proposed that the final decision on the issue should be postponed until after the U.S. presidential election so that the imperialist mass media [word indistinct] have no opportunity to exploit the situation.

Mr Mohammad Montazeri, speaking for the proposal, said that Iran's anti-imperialist campaign was far too (?comprehensive) and lengthy to be limited to the holding of these 52 people.

He believes that the investigation of this matter in the present circumstances is in the interests of Iran's independence.

Deputy [word indistinct] addressed the Majlis again, proposing an additional stipulation to the proposals. He suggested that if the U.S. [word indistinct] conditions, or embarks on any action against Iran, then Iran is entitled to take any retaliatory action against the U.S. Government. This suggestion was not added to the proposal. Another proposal which was rejected was that the U.S. Government should undertake to place its nation-wide radio and television networks for 3 hours at the disposal of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran so that the latter can use them in any way it deems advisable.

Special Commission Recommendations

LD021127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the Islamic Consultative Assembly had an open session today. During this session, which started at 0810 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran, under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the report of the Special Commission investigating the issue of the hostages was discussed and was approved by the deputies by a majority vote.

According to the report of the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, one of the members of the Special Commission, read the report of this commission and brought it to the notice of the deputies. The text of the report of the special commission investigating the issue of the hostages is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Special Commission investigating the issue of the American spies submits the following proposals to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, according to the guidelines of the imam:

1. Since, in the past, the American Government has always interfered in various ways in Iran's political and military affairs, it should make a pledge and a promise that from now on it will in no way interfere, [either directly or indirectly,] politically or militarily, in the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Unfreeze all of our assets and to put all these assets and all the assets and capital of Iran which are in America or which are in organizations belonging to America and to American subjects in other countries at the disposal of Iran in such a way that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can use them in any manner it wishes; and that the decree of the American President dated 14 November 1979 and subsequent decrees concerning the blocking of Iranian assets will be declared null and void; to return to the normal conditions prior to 14 November 1979 regarding all the financial relations between the two sides; to annul all consequences resulting from this decree, such as all the transactions which have been carried out; to carry out all the necessary legal and administrative actions by the American President to cancel and annul the decrees by all the American courts regarding the blocking; to guarantee the security and free transfer of these assets regardless of all American or non-American individuals or legal persons [ashkhas-e haqiqi va hoquqi Amrika'i] in America.

3. Abrogation and cancellation of all economic and financial decisions and measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran and implementation of all the necessary administrative and legal measures with regard to cancellation and abrogation of all claims by the U.S. Government and U.S. companies and institutions against Iran in any form and for any reason; implementation by the American Government of all necessary administrative and legal measures with regard to not raising any form of new legal, criminal or financial claims by official and unofficial legal persons.

Should any claim by made against Iran and Iranian nationals in any court in connection with the Islamic revolution or the question of occupying the center of the U.S. plot or those arrested in it, or any verdict issued convicting Iran or Iranian nationals, then the U.S. Government should undertake and guarantee to be answerable. It is also to undertake and guarantee to pay any compensation resulting from this.

4. Return of the assets of the eternally damned [ma'dum] shah, while officially recognizing the measures taken by Iran and their effectiveness in asserting its sovereignty in confiscating the assets of the eternally damned shah and his close relatives, whose assets, according to Iranian laws, belong to the Iranian nation. The U.S. President should issue an order concerning the identification and freezing of these assets and take all the necessary administrative and legal measures to transfer all these assets and property to Iran.

According to this recommendation, the Islamic Republic Government will release all the 52 U.S. criminals in return for the fulfillment of these condition by the U.S. Government. However, should some of these conditions require more time, then once all conditions are accepted by the U.S. Government, with the fulfillment of each condition a number of criminals will be released with the approval of the Islamic government.

The government is required to prepare the said recommendation in two languages, Persian and English, and communicate it to the U.S. Government for implementation. Should there emerge any differences between the two texts, the Persian version is valid.

The Islamic Republic Government is required to enforce this recommendation, after ratification by the Islamic Majlis, while taking into account the Islamic independence and the general policy of "Neither East nor West." Should the U.S. Government fail to comply with all or some of the conditions, then the judicial system, in accordance with its required duty, will carry out its duty and punish the criminals.

After the report was read, a number of deputies spoke against and for the recommendations and expressed their views.

At the conclusion of today's Majlis meeting, the Special Commission's report was put to a vote and was unanimously approved. After the approval of the Special Commission and at the end of today's open meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said:

[Begin recording] You correspondents who are present here and those of you who can hear our voice as responsible officials of this Majlis should listen to a few points which I am going to raise:

American nation, we have nothing to say to those who are responsible for crimes committed by America, as well as the leaders of the American nation, for we have noted that they do not listen to legitimate utterances. (?Therefore, it was because of this that) our Muslim students took this measure, in order to [word indistinct] make them understand legitimate utterances. What we have to say to the American people is:

For decades a nation has been subjected to your government's torture and pressure. Having given tens of thousands of martyrs, once the nation saved itself, again the cancer of the U.S. Government, through various plots, began to interfere from this spy nest.

The reaction by this nation was to (?keep) the agents of the plot, while treating them very humanely, as admitted by themselves. Do not trample our rights so much. Accept the fact that we are an independent nation. Accept the fact that a revolution has taken place here.

Your reaction was as everyone saw. During the past year you committed all sorts of crimes, even worse than those committed in previous years, the last of which was this war, resulting in so many martyrs and wounded and so much financial damage in the hand of this nation and the people of Iraq. [as heard] (?This is a sin). If you think by these and [word indistinct] that you can deceive the people of the world, then you are making a mistake.

The oppressed people of the world should learn from our nation. It has been proved that it is possible for a nation, however small, to apply sufficient pressure on America to make it be prepared to return the rights of a weak nation. If you do not submit yourself to these international [word indistinct] which have entangled people, then it would be (?difficult) for them to bully you. You can seek help from any quarter. It has been proved that an oppressed nation is able, by choosing its course, to retrieve its rights from a powerful government, even from a superpower like America. Our (?message) to the American Government is:

This decision made by the Majlis does not mean that the hostages have been handed over to you. We showed the world that we are ready to give up this [word indistinct] and forgive them in return for obtaining our rights. However, from now on should any delay occur causing any delay in the release of the hostages, then the world must know, and you must tell everyone and the world, that it is no longer our fault, that it is the fault of the U.S. Government. It is America which should be blamed, as before; that it is up to America, which should meet the conditions for the release of the hostages by returning the rights raised and discussed in this Majlis.

Consequently, we hope that by now those who claim to defend human rights have come to their senses and will observe human rights everywhere. [end recording]

Raja'i Interview

LD021828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, in an interview with Yugoslav radio and television this morning, spoke of a number of the country's current issues; namely, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the war forced by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq upon Iran, the American hostages and other issues.

The following question was asked: Iran is undergoing a sensitive period regarding the war and the hostages. In this connection, how do you see the effects of this war from an economic and (?psychological) point of view?

Mr Raja'i said: [read by announcer] In my opinion, the hostage issue is not a predominant one. We ourselves shall decide with regard to the hostages. Regarding the war, he who fights against us is (?wrong). From a social and economic point of view, his stance would be wrong. For this reason--not considering losses of life and financial losses--we can defend our beliefs by adjusting our consumption.

The prime minister was asked: Iran joined the nonaligned countries' conference last year and was welcomed with open arms. What do you suppose Iran will do in the future to strengthen this conference?

Mr Raja'i replied: We joined the nonaligned countries' with the hope that the nonaligned countries would face the issues with a revolutionary stance, but at this minute, most of them we have found to be neutral in the war. This is not acceptable to us and I do not see any prospect for improvement in our relations unless we find acceptable reasons for this.

He was asked: Many of the nonaligned countries have expressed their anxiety concerning this war and many have tried to help. Also, at present, a committee comprising six nonaligned countries has been formed in Yugoslavia so that by considering the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter they can find a practical solution to this war.

Mr Raja'i replied: The power of the United Nations, in our opinion, is less than that of the nonaligned countries. (?We hope) that the nonaligned countries will be self-reliant, although organizations, the larger they get, tend to fall into the hands of the superpowers and move in their direction. These six countries, however, representatives of some of which I have spoken to, namely Yugoslavia and India, have heard my views on how they can mediate in this issue.

A correspondent asked: It has been said that the hostages will be released one of these days. If so, will you have attained your goals?

Mr Raja'i replied: For us to reach our aims has nothing to do with whether the hostages are released in the next few days or 5 years from now. We are in the process of solving the hostage issue; what we want is what the Majlis announces. Our general aims in the hostage taking were political ones; we wanted to expose America to the world as a criminal and we have so far been very successful in this matter.

He was asked: If the hostages were not freed now, and were released some time after the American elections, would it make any difference to you from a political point of view?

Mr Raja'i replied: As far as we are concerned, no. In our view, the only thing that this would accomplish would be to generate international propaganda. Mr Raja'i added: To us there is a difference between releasing the hostages now, and in a few days' time. Perhaps t the American public--which is not totally aware of the political situation--the release of the hostages might be advantageous to one of the parties, or their non-release harmful to another, but those who are aware of the international issues, and who regard these issues more deeply, definitely know that the United States is not the kind of country that would alter its overall policy based on this issue.

Khomeyni Meets With Students

LD031054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy this morning were received by Imam Khomeyni. During the meeting, one of the students said: It has been 1 year since the occupation of the U.S. spy nest and the taking of spies. It has been a year of honor for the brave and fighting Islamic nation and disgrace for the arch-Satan. The martyr-nurturing Iranian nation has during this year achieved great results and demonstrated to the oppressed throughout the world that today it is only the imam's line which encompasses all struggles against the superpowers.

Imam Khomeyni said that the idea of a person going to the U.S. Embassy and assaulting it was in the past considered as a daydream and highly idealistic. They had, through propaganda, instilled in people's minds that should anyone attack the U.S. Embassy or the embassy of any other powers, then the Iranian Government and nation would be annihilated. However, we saw that our young people, owing to so many hardships suffered by our nation from this corrupt power, reacted; they went there and captured those people and nothing happened.

The imam then said: The idea that should something, however insignificant, take place in a small country against the USSR or America was enough for either of them to browbeat it and this browbeating would have put an end to the problem. Iran ended this.

For the past year you have been keeping these spies, these polotters, these (?mercenaries) in prison, without anything happening. Our markets are still intact, the same thing applies to our agriculture. The value of this action is that this great idol created for nations has been smashed.

The imam said: We are not afraid of isolation. It is this isolation which forces us to think about ourselves. In the absence of isolation we have to rely on the West, in which case we cannot remain independent. So long as there is no isolation your thoughts will not become active. Addressing the students, the imam said: I cannot thank you enough; may God bless you.

Imam Khomeyni agrees with a proposal by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy to hand over the U.S. spies to the Islamic Republic Government.

Students Relinquish Responsibility for Hostages

LD031144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy were this morning received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the beginning of the meeting one of the Muslim students made the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Khomeyni, O imam, O scion of Hoseyn, O thou who walk upon the path of monotheism, and O thou revolutionary man who bears on your shoulders the mission of the continuation of the movement of monotheistic prophets.
O great leader, with your movement, which was inspired by the originality of Islam and your prophet-like methods, the nation arose and broke down the chains of slavery and made the world plunderers from the East and the West mourn. It became a source of hope for the oppressed people. Now, a year has passed since the conquest of the American den of espionage and the holding of hostages; a year which has been a source of pride for the valiant and fighting Islamic nation, a year of disgrace for the great Satan, a year of pride.

As this divine movement was the natural reaction to America's crimes, as from the beginning till now it was accompanied step by step by the guidelines of the imam of the nation and the great and widespread support of the various strata of the martyr-nurturing nation, it produced great results and consequences and showed the oppressed people throughout the world that only the Islamic line of the imam has the ability to fight against the superpowers. Now that the Islamic Consultative Assembly has reached a decision concerning the issue of the spy hostages, this does not mean the end of conflict with America because our fight and conflict with America is a long battle. As our imam has said: We will fight to the death against world-devouring America. The noble Iranian nation knows that it has set foot upon a path which is the straight path of Islam and that it will not deviate from this path until all the oppressive superpowers and satanical powers are buried.

In another part of his speech he said: We, the least significant of your children, on the anniversary of our martyrs who, while chanting "God is great" became targets of the American and Israeli bullets in the holy premises of the university of Tehran, and also on the anniversary of this revolutionary occupation of the American Embassy, we make a pledge with our imam that hand in hand with you, and with our ears attentive to your order, we will continue the fight against the world's criminals, led by America.

(?At a time) when the puppet and Ba'thist regime of the infidel Saddam has, at the incitement of the superpowers, imposed an aggressive war upon the Muslim nation of Iran, we also regard it our duty to go to the assistance of the proud fighters and valiant youth with our active participation in the field of battle and to teach a lesson to all America's puppets. Therefore, if the great leader of the revolution grants us permission, we the students will from now on delegate the responsibility for safeguarding the hostages to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to engage in the most important issue of the revolution in these days, which is the issue of defending the Islamic homeland.

Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, then addressed the gathering of the Muslim students following the imam's policy and other strata of the people who had gathered. [place not specified, but presumably in Jamaran mosque] While thanking the students for their year-long endeavors, he said: The service which these young people rendered--they seized and kept these corrupt individuals--caused the fears in the minds of the people and in the minds of nations and governments, and the specter which the great powers portrayed, to be eliminated. This is an issue which is worth any hardship which our nation might endure and worth any difficulty and impasse it might face. This action had a political value compared to which all other values are insigificanc.

Student Note to Raja'i

LD031120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, following their meeting with the imam of the nation, in a letter to Prime Minister Raja'i transferred the responsibility for the spy hostages to the Islamic Republic Government. According to PARS, the following is the text of the note:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran: In view of the fact that in accordance with the law, the enforcement of the recommendations approved by the Islamic Majlis is entrusted to the Islamic government, therefore we deem it appropriate to transfer the responsibility for the spy hostages to the government. This was raised during a meeting between the students and the great leader Imam Khomeyni and he considered it correct. Therefore, please have your representative take responsibility for the U.S. spies.

Wishing you success, 3 November, Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

Algeria To Take Over Hostage Issue

LD031102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] This morning the Algerian ambassador in Tehran met and conferred with the prime minister. According to a PARS report, during this 30-minute meeting the issue of the hostages was discussed and investigated. It was decided that the issue of the hostages should be taken over by the brother and Muslim country of Algeria. According to this report, during this meeting Mr Raja'i expressed to the Algerian ambassador his happiness at the freedom of Ben Bella. During this meeting, the Algerian ambassador said: We hope we will be able to carry out your wishes. He emphasized: We shall defend Iranian rights as much as we can. We hope, God willing, that relations between Iran and Algeria will further develop, as you, during your sudden trip to Algeria, strengthened this relationship.

Algeria: Mediation, Not Responsibility

LD031205 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Summary] The American hostages issue is the center of interest in Tehran. The students who are responsible for the hostages have agreed to transfer their responsibility to the Iranian Government. Agneta Ramberg reports from Tehran:

"According to the prime minister's office, Raja'i has asked the Algerian ambassador in Tehran to act as a mediator in the contacts that are to be continued with the United States. Algeria represents Iranian interests in Washington. On the other hand, the report that Raja'i has asked Algeria to take over the responsibility for the hostages and that Algeria has accepted this is refuted here by the prime minister's office."

Carter Message Given to Raja'i

LD031046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Swiss and West German ambassadors met and conferred with the prime minister this morning. In this meeting, the Swiss ambassador submitted a message from Carter to the prime minister.

Tehran Radio: No Compromises

LD011258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1118 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] What one keeps hearing nowadays from the Zionist and imperialist propaganda machinery is the attempt by these servants of international imperialism to give the impression that Iran is moving--adopting a tendency--toward dependence on the West. We heard these whispers during the visit to America by the Iranian prime minister, however, our own approach at the United Nations and the exposing speech by the prime minister at the General Assembly did not give them the opportunity to make use of them and thus launch [word indistinct] propaganda.

At present, the world is waiting to see to what extent the Iranian revolution, which claims lack of dependence, is able to maintain its stand. Meanwhile, colonialists' attempts are aimed at breaking this resistance. Despite all the false propaganda by [word indistinct] Western circles to the effect that Raja'i's visit had been for the purpose of making a deal on the supply of spare parts and the raising of the hostage issue, it was made abundantly clear to them that the Iranian revolutionary regime is not the type to enter into any bargaining or compromise. Nonetheless, they keep raising the issue in order to damage the prestige of our revolution.

Now the Western world has launched the most intense propaganda, awaiting the release of the hostages. What they have in mind is to force Iran into entering a deal by this method, whereas as the imam pointed out: To have the hostages released, America must accept the proposed conditions approved by the Majlis. If, however, the Western world is to make propaganda claiming that in exchange for the supply of spare parts Iran is to release the hostages, thus trying to create the misunderstanding that it was the war conditions which, under pressure by America, made Iran release the hostages, then this would emanate from the West's dirty fabricating nature.

To begin with, as pointed out by the prime minister, under no condition are we ready to entertain any compromise with America for the sake of war (?pressures) and the need for spare parts. However, we shall get our rights from America. Under the shah, $400 million worth of spare parts were purchased from the budget of this deprived nation.

The equipment is being kept by America and by resorting to bullying it is refusing to hand it over to Iran although it has been paid for. We shall drag the equipment out of America's throat, but under no conditions, even the most difficult conditions, even if we run out of all weapons, shall we sacrifice our freedom and independence for anything.

The imperialists, however, are trying to fish in these muddy waters and drag Iran toward dependence, because they know full well that after World War II only one particular tradition was established in the world: That to survive politically, any regime should either depend on the East or West, so as to enjoy political stability.

Commentary on Uncompromising Stance

LD011932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1725 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During his Friday prayers speech, our country's prime minister, brother Raja'i, once again reiterated our ideological and revolutionary course, that is, that the Muslim Iranian nation's divine movement will never compromise with great satans and their tiny, hand-reared satans.

When Iraq launched its invasion, Carter expressed hope that the war would give a good lesson to Iran, thus forcing it to release the hostages. Consequently, he wants to prove his point and thus demonstrate that what has been raised in the Islamic revolution as an uncompromising line, that what has attracted the free people of the world is nothing but an obdurate policy with a brief lifespan. By this approach, Carter wants to deal the most awesome blow to the principled and dynamic slogan of "neither East nor West." In this connection, all international Zionist and imperialist propaganda media are now devoting their commentaries and propaganda to Iranian issues and to the U.S. spies. Thus, by raising the question of the war and the destruction resulting from it, as well as Iran's shortages and economic weakness and the people's needs for spare parts and so forth and so on, they want to give the impression that, because of special and critical conditions, the revolutionary movement of the Muslim Iranians has been forced to enter into a deal with America.

America's promises of supplies are aimed at concealing its shameful past. At a time when a wave of hatred and anti-Americanism is engulfing all of Iran, America wants to take advantage of the shortages and war destruction brought about by imperialism through the actions of the American-directed Saddam in Iran. Through the shipment of goods and other requirements, it wants to give the impression that it is ready to help Iran, so that through such aid it may divert the principled course of the revolution.

Carter, Muskie and other Washington leaders have embarked upon extensive propaganda and put on a mask of kindness; they speak of helping Iran. What is surprising is that they promise to enable us to win a war which they themselves have created. They speak of spare parts and military assistance. The reply made by the Islamic prime minister to Washington's nonsensical utterances once again showed how a committed Muslim resists Satan's temptations, saying: "As far as the question of spare parts is concerned, we shall drag them out of the throat of the arch-Satan, to the extent he owes us, but we are not ready even for a minute to accept servitude to America in this imposed war simply to obtain spare parts and win this war."

Commentary on Majlis Decision

LD021238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1125 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At last, the Majlis has made its final decision concerning the hostages.

In the words of Imam Khomeyni, the occupation of the den of espionage was a revolution greater than the first one and it produced fruitful results. With the occupation of the den of espionage, the zeal and enthusiasm of the people and their enemy-crushing anger--which during the final days of the provisional government had subsided to some extent--were once again set ablaze. The reign of liberalism, which was leading our great and bloodstained revolution astray, was smashed to pieces and the policy of the imam raised its head stronger and more crushing than before in a sea of despair and pessimism. The struggle against America took a widespread aspect and the daily-increasing anger of our valiant nation shook the region.

With the occupation of the den of espionage many of the enemy's spies and agents who had penetrated various organs of the Islamic Republic were exposed; and with their exposure a mighty blow was delivered at the policy of compromise and surrender, and the policy of the imam once again shone brilliantly. The occupation of the den of espionage was a manifestation of the anger of our nation. It was a manifestation of the pain, the sorrow and the pressure which they had endured for many long years. It was a small sign of the blood-colored revolution of our valiant nation. The occupation of the den of espionage was a small sign of the widespread protest of the nation who for many long years had suffered great hardships and (?deprivation). The anger of our valiant nation grabbed these spies by their necks and this detention of hostages has produced its positive results.

Now, once again, it is the nation and the representatives of the nation who have decided to hand over the hostages in return for numerous concessions. This is not proof of the weakness of the will of our valiant nation; on the contrary it is a great sign of the decisiveness of views and the unbreakable will of our valiant nation in the battle against injustice and world imperialism.

This holding of hostages clearly revealed how vulnerable imperialism is despite all its apparent strength, and how a self-sacrificing nation is able to ridicule the greatest power of the world. After the shameful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953, America continually interfered in Iran. Now, these conditions say that the release of hostages depends on the fact that aggressive America will guarantee it will not interfere in the territory of our beloved homeland and will recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran as a regime which is supported by the masses. Also, America has guaranteed [as heard] to free all Iranian assets which it had aggressively blocked and to return the assets and wealth of the traitorous shah and his family, which amount to tens of billions of dollars. This wealth had been amassed at the cost of the poverty and deprivation of the nation and, in fact, this was the blood of the nation which--in the name of the wealth of the shah or the capital of his relatives--ran the American cartels and trusts and which poured billions of dollars of profit into the pockets of the exploiters.

The releasing of the hostages depends on the fulfillment of Iran's demands. America's procrastination can prevent the release of the hostages and lead to their trial. Therefore, it was the indomitable will of the valiant Iranian nation. It was the nation which took the spies as hostages; and now it is the nation which has decided to release them in return for certain concessions. This demonstrates that in Iran the nation is in charge.

On the other hand, this decision will in no way reduce the severity of our struggle against world imperialism.

On the contrary, it was an experience which demonstrated that one can easily put a finger on the weak points of imperialism and to put it in chains. The attempts which are carried out by these ignorant people [as heard] in order to once again make Iran dependent upon the Western bloc are all futile.

The support of some of the (?hypocrites) for the Islamic revolution of Iran and the past assertions of Israeli officials who have expressed their readiness to sell weapons to Iran, as well as the remarks of some American officials who have demanded the improvement of relations with Iran, are all aspects of the same plot. In their own fancy, they wanted to make Iran needy for spare parts by inciting the war between Iran and Iraq so that later they could force Iran to turn to the West to receive spare parts. Now, they also might try to use this for propaganda purposes. However, it should be said that the valiant Iranian nation will continue its path without any hesitation and that its struggle against injustice and against world imperialism will continue.

Once again we repeat: The releasing of the hostages not only is not a sign of Iranian weakness, on the contrary it is a clear sign of the great power of our nation which is able to carry out any action and even to harness world imperialism and Zionism.

Criticism of Foreign Media

GF020907 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0640 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Murder, Epic and Lack of Attention by Public Opinion"]

[Text] What has happened in Dezful pains the heart of any freeborn human being. In Iran, even though it has pained the heart of all, it has increased the anger of this combatant nation even more. Throughout history what the Ba'thists have done by firing surface-to-surface missiles--at night, murdering innocent people--is without parallel. Such murder even overshadows the Zionist murders in Palestinian and [word indistinct] villages. What seems most interesting in all this is that at such a time when this atrocious crime has occurred--an incident which no conscience can condone--world public opinion has not been informed about it. The meeting of the Islamic Assembly on 29 October is proof of this. As soon as it was announced that the Majlis would be discussing the spy hostages a large number of the foreign reporters went to Majlis to broadcast a report on this. Why is it like this? The answer is very simple. In the world of colonialism human beings have no importance especially the oppressed human beings, and the oppressed of the Third World in particular. In the legend-worshipping world of colonialism sometimes a mouse can become an issue, propaganda can create an epic of a mouse among the public. Sometimes the death of a dog that is highly publicized by the trumpets of imperialism overshadows the world's political situation.

[Words indistinct] the actions of the occupiers of Jerusalem are easily digested and there is not a single sound about it. World public opinion is concerned about the 52 spies and God only knows how much injustice has come out of this. The Western world with its propaganda machine has, so unjustly, made a mountain out of a molehill and has reduced mountains to pebbles to the extent that revulsion fills (?us). Thousands of women, children and youth have been drowned in their own blood in the middle of the night through the use of the most dastardly methods. What news is more important than this? What murder is more atrocious than this? Instead of coming to Dezful to proclaim (?to the world) such a mass murder, the reporters break their arms and legs to go to Majlis to obtain news about 52 spies who are living as hostages in comfort in the den of spies. For what reason? It is because they (?think) they might be able to broadcast the good news of their release and therefore clear the air for the U.S. candidates; so that Carter can attract more votes and win again.

Whether or not they broadcast the news of such atrocities our heroic and God-worshipping people have made their decision to defend the great Islamic revolution of Iran. No matter how many times colonialism and hedonism attacks the oppressed Muslims--mutilating them--the combatant people of Iran, with chants of "God is great" and with the weapon of faith will fight until victory instead of crying and tolling the bells of mourning and will be victorious, God willing.

RAJA'I ADDRESS ON BATTLE BETWEEN GOOD, EVIL

LD311837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Oct 80

[31 October speech during Friday prayers at Tehran University by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear brothers and sisters: Greetings to you and all worthy men of God. Those who believe fight in the path of God, while the infidels kill in the path of Satan; kill the satanic leaders, verily the deceit of Satan is very weak.

In the process of the battle between good and evil; in the humane and revolutionary fight in history there have always existed various types of obstacles, and they will always exist. The fact is that the value of a struggle is linked to the existence of obstacles along the path of struggle. If there were no prison sentences, no war, no dying and no homelessness in a struggle, then everyone throughout the world would turn to support justice and would fight. This is a very sensitive and crucial issue to which our people, who are engaged in war, must pay attention; and they must examine its dimensions. As you have heard it has become a topic of conversation in social gatherings, discussion about struggle against the enemy and the (?problems) facing all seekers of justice. Try to explain this to others, so that, with the help of God, we may provide the necessary attitude for our sisters, brothers and children, just as we try to obtain the [word indistinct] facilities and equipment to overcome the enemy and make a success of the revolution.

Historically, the battle between good and evil, the battle between the oppressed and the oppressor, has never been suspended. Indeed, it has slackened and intensified, but the battle has never stopped. Whatever struggle you look at, you will see that both before a victory and after it there have always been all types of problems in the process of struggle. Removing these problems is actually part of the work undertaken by fighters and revolutionaries. Naturally, to eliminate these obstacles there is a need for investment; such investment takes various forms. There are times when it would lead simply to getting killed; there are times when one's family should become homeless, stranded and even get captured; and there are even times when one's house should be destroyed; then there are times when it becomes necessary for a group of people in a country to become homeless for nights and days so that justice may be (?established) in the world and evil may be elminated in one part of the world.

As in all problems in life, there are times when an era faces certain problems and another success, similarly, a struggle is a social problem, having the same nature. Our Islam's revolution has for long years been facing various problems in its fight against great world colonialists and well-known and little-known oppressors, including in the year (?1979). Western and Eastern colonialists resorted to various types of pretexts to stop this humane movement launched by our Muslim people. They brought to power Reza I, making a shah of a warrant officer and committing all types of oppression through this dirty and perditioned man against our people. Those who are old enough remember that they used to remove the chaddor, scarf and hair at one go from the heads of our sisters and mothers. In order to deny them their Islamic faith they used to make so much propaganda for the simplest rites, such as mourning the death anniversaries of our imams, thus turning simple gatherings for sermons into secret operations. Therefore, people in small groups of four used to get together to listen to sermons and weep. The things they committed against our people through this filthy man are beyond description, with their main objective of stopping this Islamic movement in this land. A story going the rounds in those days was that they had nailed [word indistinct] hat on certain people's heads.

Anyone wanting to seek any employment in a government department or anyone of any reputation in town was forced to bring his wife without a veil to public gatherings. So you see that the measures taken by this filthy man, this servant of Britain, [word indistinct] and America, was doing what was precisely contrary to our beliefs. They were fully aware that as long as such a belief existed there would be no slavery.

Having cleansed our country of the filth of his existence, his son, who was even filthier, then took over. For 35 years all types of crimes were committed by this man and his cohorts, each of whom was acting as a shah in his region. When you look at any operation, whether economic, political or cultural, you will see that it was to eliminate our people's beliefs. In the field of manufacturing, they used to produce those things through the use and consumption of which our people would be turned into vain elements. They used to force us to consume those things which were not of any use to our lives, not even 5 percent.

Efforts being made by Western and Eastern imperialists during the entire reign of this perditioned and filthy man were aimed at obliterating the Iranian people's revolutionary movement, both overtly, through SAVAK and their lackeys, and covertly, through culture, economics and politics. For a time America conducted this operation covertly, until the situation reached a point where its advisers appeared in all organs of our country and, as individuals wanting to move our country forward to achieve the great civilization, they managed to get rid of everything our revolutionary people had.

When you realize that Iran's revolving fund in America totaled $21 billion, simply to purchase war equipment, and then at the same time our people were unable to have simple water and bread--they used to crush date stones and then eat them--then you realize the magnitude of the tragedy and the depth of those people's meanness. Then you see how they used to deprive us of all cultural and social wealth, making them available to serve the interests of U.S. military-economic capitalists.

During the reign of this filthy man, they committed all types of oppression against our people, who were moving to familiarise [word indistinct] and the world with Islamic culture and base life on Islamic standards. Ultimately, our revolutionary people made a decisive decision to expel this manifestation of world colonialism and exploitation from their society. Consequently, the Islamic revolution gained momentum, culminating in the fleeing of this filthy, ugly man, this identified imperialist servant.

We all knew that our real enemy was not that man, but it was necessary to make clear what we knew. This was done by our brothers by taking 52 American spies hostage in the den of espionage. Through this action the world clearly noted that this place was a den of espionage and not an embassy. By this action the whole world realized that in our country this den of espionage was interfering in our affairs such as the appointment of a minister, the formation of a cabinet and in the matter of issuing newspaper licenses. It was not only made clear to the world, which by this action understood the scale of this big crime, but it also became clear to our own people, even in the most remote villages of our country and to all the people, whether they were involved in politics or not, in a very limited time through the power of this action that this place was not the American Embassy, it was a den of espionage.

When America found its scheme there exposed, it engaged in a series of covert and overt actions. On the one hand our people recognized the real enemy well and understood and felt new aspects of colonialism; on the other hand, the arch-Satan found its scheme in our country and among our people exposed. From that moment the arch-Satan gave up its covert operations and engaged in overt actions. It was from that moment that it shamelessly waged the overt violation of Tabas, but thank God, with His succor the filthy nature of the enemy (?ied to its disgrace) and it retreated after defeat.

They wrote baseless articles in some newspapers, which were receiving money from the enemy, and by broadcasting baseless and treacherous statements through propaganda systems, the enemy tried to discredit our real revolutionary personalities. But this move of the enemy was totally defeated because of the righteous nature of our revolutionary personalities.

Soon after, even before the sweat on the bodies of those criminals returning from Iran to their graves had dried, they organized the military and nonmilitary coup d'etat. At this point they wanted to bomb the house of our dear leader, who is an example of a true and perfect human being in the history of mankind. At this point they wanted to destroy the constitution and the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which are the fruits of the blood of thousands of martyrs. At this point they wanted to bring to power a bunch of criminals, whose lives are known to us through history, and many of us are familiar with the greater part of their lives, at the cost of the lives of 30 million Iranians; as their lackey had remarked before, if necessary only 5 million Iranians would be sufficient and there would be no need to kill the rest. Our archenemy committed all these crimes, thinking that perhaps it could extinguish the light of God by blasphemy. But the will of God had decided that the righteous government and the way of God must remain stable, even if these infidels and pagans were forced to return to their [word indistinct] full of sorrow and wilting.

Eventually the treacherous America and its accomplices and agents were angered and became mad when they saw that their plots were being resisted, their treacheries were ineffective because of the vigilance of our people, and their tricks and espionage were being foiled. Then they were forced to carry out the latest disgraceful aggression by Saddam against Iran. This aggression of Saddam, the pawn of America, against our people, the aggression of this filthy lackey against our Islamic revolution and the killings and crimes committed by his deceived helpless and mercenary forces, prove to be nothing more than the anger of the enemy reacting against the brave and heroic resistance of the revolutionary people of Iran, who are faced with the plots of aggression and the treachery of this arch-Satan. And blessed be these martyrdoms, which are happening for the sake of establishing right on earth and destroying and annihilating blasphemy, oppression, cruelty and aggression.

This aggression and this move, as you are also aware and as explained, has neither been the first aggression of these mercenaries nor will it be the last. America still possesses a large number of servants who are prepared to inmplement the orders of their master and move against our Islamic revolution. But with the succor of God, the more these plots continue and the more aggressions are waged, our revolutionary people will become stronger in their beliefs and in their resistance. [shouts of "God is great"]

The best proof of my assertion is the large number of our dear brothers and sisters who repeatedly volunteer and go to the battlefields; and there they do not even have patience to spend some time on military training. They insist on reaching the battlefields to prove to the mercenary and blasphemous Saddam that they aready to defend their belief and their Islamic revolution with all their lives and all their means of existence, which is their blood. [shouts of "God is great"]

We are those claimants of Islam, who have seen many thousands of non-Muslims and infidels known as the perverts of our history; and we have records of that kind of people. There used to be times when they would suggest cutting off a hand of one of our pilgrims in return for issuing permits to us to visit the grave of our imam. They saw that the Muslims were prepared to have their hands chopped off so as to be permitted to visit the grave of their imam.

Today they will not refrain from martyrdom and will not be put off by seeing their houses destroyed, and they are ready to show the resistance wished by God and his prophet so that the aspirations of their Islamic revolution are realized. [shouts of approval]

When we study history, we realize that there has never been any hostility between our people and the people of Iraq. Thousands of Iranian Muslims have lived in complete peace with their Iraqi brothers for many years. However, before the Islamic revolution of Iran there were hostilities between the two governments at different times; and we as a Muslim nation have always been on the side of the Muslim people of Iraq. [shouts of "God is great"] In the past when some of the kings or presidents, who were hated by the Muslim people of Iraq, were achieving victories or were being defeated, our reaction was as expected by the Muslim people of Iraq. But today the Muslim people of Iraq know full well that the Iranians who are fighting at the battlefields have come from the masses; these are the same people who have always been in the same trenches as the people of Iraq and have believed in similar principles and thoughts as the people of Iraq. Today the war is between a particular group headed by the blasphemous Saddam and his mercenary accomplices against all the Muslims of the region, whether they are in Iraq, in Iran, in Jordan or Arabia. All the Muslim nations are facing Saddam and his infidel accomplices. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader" and "Death to Saddam"]

This time, with the help of God, we shall continue this war as long as it takes to turn our territories and battlefields into graveyards of Saddam and his mercenaries. [shouts of "God is great"]

We should pay attention to a number of issues. First, in order to bury these infidels [the Iraqis] we are not in such a hurry as to throw ourselves into the arms of any other infidel or deviant. We are in full command of ourselves. The aim of the United States, this arch-Satan, in starting this war was precisely to make our people, under the pressure of war, stretch a hand out either to the arch-Satan himself or to his great world rival. For the United States and its cothinkers living freely and independently is a dangerous thing. Otherwise, if we were to become servants, in the final analysis if we were not to become the servants of the United States but of the USSR, or the servants of France or Britain, this servitude is changeable. [presumably meaning that it could in time become servitude to the United States] It is this living freely that not only is dangerous for the United States, the USSR and their cothinkers but that has such a magnetic force that it could liberate the entire population of this earth from the overlordship of these superpowers. [cheers]

Therefore, dear ones, fellow fighters in the trenches, remain vigilant! You possess such a precious commodity that the enemy wishes to wrest it from you in return for a paltry commodity. You possess freedom. You desire a life of self-reliance. The enemy is ready to give you everything in order to take this one thing from you. With the help of God, with the help of Islam--an ideology which has emerged in history solely for the liberation of man and which shall carry out this mission forever--we shall defend this precious bounty with our blood. [cheers]

The counsel your little brother gives is that we should beware lest superficial pressures force us to deviate in the least from the main course of the revolution! The spare parts which this arch-Satan owes us we will drag out of his throat! [cheers of "God is great"] However, in order to achieve victory in this imposed, artificial war we are not prepared, not even for a single moment, to become the servants of the United States in order to obtain the spare parts. [cheers of "God is great"]

Therefore, dear ones, do be vigilant against domestic counterrevolution and let us learn as necessary the reasoning which runs counter to the movement in progress within our country; let us consult with those brothers and sisters who before us and better than we ever did followed the course of political events in the realm. Beware lest counterrevolution push us onto a path which is none other than the path of the United States and its cothinkers!

We will not exchange anything--$20 billion is nothing, not even $200 billion, not even 100 times or 1,000 times $200 billion, none of these sums--in return for an hour's life of freedom! [cheers of "God is great"]

We have studied the greatest capitalists of the century, from their childhood to their death, and we saw that should a man be devoid of honor, devoid of dignity and should he not have understood and acted in accordance with justice and freedom, even though he be on the face of it one of the biggest capitalists and one of the most powerful individuals on earth, this man's end will indeed be a filthy, malevolent and hateful end; and we will never take that path! [cheers]

Dear ones, even if they were to keep all these promises which they have made several millionfold would we be better off materially than the destroyed shah? And we saw for ourselves that the more capital he amassed the more his filth and crimes increased. Not only will we not exchange the unfree [as heard] and honorable revolutionary life which we have won in return for a superficial life of the shah's type, but even if they improved that by a millionfold, we would not value it a bit. [cheers of "God is great"]

I would like to remind you of a single historic sentence uttered by the imam on the economic blockade and then I will say a sentence which we must say at this time. When the United States declared the severance of relations and an economic blockade, it expected us, who during the era of the hateful and destroyed regime were used to consider having luxury limousines as a cause for pride and who were used to consider life at its best as that of the shah, to become paralyzed! The imam uttered the most remarkable, the most profound sentence in connection with our attitude toward this issue and when the United States heard this sentence its back was truly broken. This is because the imam did not say: "No matter how, we will obtain food!" The imam did not say: "No matter how, we will obtain the latest model cars!" The imam said: "We will fast!"

It was this very sentence which shook and broke the back of the United States and its cothinkers in the arena of the struggle between right and wrong.

Today we hear deviationist sentences and movements that we should obtain arms from the United States in order to wage war against the United States! What is the meaning of this? We will rely on ourselves. We will do things ourselves. Because we have an imam like Hoseyn [Imam Hoseyn ibn 'Ali] who, when he saw that in order to bring about the victory of right he must give up his blood, wife, suckling baby and family, did so at a time when had he looked favorably toward Yazid [Umayyad Caliph Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah], he would have enjoyed all these things--because we have had such an imam and because we follow a school of thought which has united life with belief and with the battle toward that end, our path in future will be one of self-sacrifice even in war! [cheers]

Should the United States, its bosses and its cothinkers tell us: "Compromise so that we will give you wheat," we, all 36 million of us, would eat a single loaf so that we would not bear the burden of this ignominy. [cheers of "God is great"]

Our move toward victory in this war--with the help of God--is that as far as material is concerned we will drop on their heads the very last modern bullet that we can obtain without dependence, without agentry and without the least leaning toward the oppressor. [cheers]

We will make revolutionary use of this war. We will increasingly strengthen amity, sincerity and relations among ourselves. We have found an opportunity to divide our wealth justly among ourselves. We have found an opportunity to eat together whatever bread we may possess, to use together whatever oil we may have, to eat together whatever sugar we may have, but should it become necessary for us to eat less we would never extend a beggar's bowl toward these infidels! [cheers]

A good part of my speech is left unsaid but the time allotted to me is over.

Brothers and sisters: The request which this little brother of yours is making is to beware lest Satan should decive us in deeds or words. War is always an exceptional state of affairs and the government is incapable of controlling the course of all events in the realm. We are a people's government. We belong to you and exist for you. Whatever we are, we are for you and at your service. A man who overcharges is a counter-revolutionary, a fifth columnist. A man who overcharges will cause our defeat. One must struggle against him.

A hoarder is a counterrevolutionary no matter who he may be or what position he may occupy. With the help of God our yardstick is being Muslim and a Muslim in such circumstances not only does not think of profiteering but would rather place whatever he has earned in times of tranquillity at the disposal of his compatriots in these circumstances. [cheers]

Your brothers in the government never feel themselves to be alone and believe that the struggle against the fifth column will take place at the hands of all of you and that victory in the war as well will not rest alone in the hands of an army group or a mobilized guards corps, but rather it will rest in the hands of all of you. The just distribution of such products as kerosene, sugar, etc, will also take place at your hands.

You are people who in the course of the struggle against the destroyed shah displayed such maturity that his very back was broken. When he saw that those young men who in the past used to hand around the alleyways and whistle at girls now come forward to work sincerely to distribute kerosene, tea and other necessities, he deemed the revolution victorious and himself defeated. Here, too, all you devoted, revolutionary brothers and sisters, in these social problems which we face in connection with the imposed war will all be one another's friends and companions. We will eat whatever we possess and we do not show the least inclination toward the oppressor in order to obtain what we do not have, as [the Koranic verse says] "Do not rely on those who have practiced oppression, for fire will be your reward!" [cheers and shouts of "God is great"]

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL WARNS NEWSPAPERS TO BE ACCURATE

LD312130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a meeting tonight with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, in the chair.

After the meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the council's secretary and spokesman, said in an interview with our correspondent that the council reviewed the subjects of the mobilization of volunteers, especially tribesmen, the dispatching of political delegations to foreign countries, especially Arab countries, to explain the war situation, especially its political aspect, and the situation concerning newspapers which print false stories or articles which lead to division or disputes.

The Supreme Defense Council spokesman added: On the topic of newspapers it was decided that if a paper disregards regulations set by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council it should be closed for 1 week for the first offense committed, and if it repeats the offense it should be closed for 1 month, and in the case of a third offense it should be closed for 1 year.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, WAR, MAJLIS ELECTIONS

GF030846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1116 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Interview given by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Tehran radio reporter on 2 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [passage indistinct] I want to ask Mr Raja'i about the aims of the Indian special envoy's trip and [words indistinct].

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As you know, a committee formed by nonaligned countries is currently examining negotiations on the subject of the Iranian-Iraqi war. The Indian premier's envoy came to discuss matters and learn about Iranian views. As is the usual diplomatic understanding, and on the basis of the usual conditions present in war, we discussed the possibility of a cease-fire, the Shatt al-'Arab, the 324 square kilometers and other Iraqi claims like nonintervention in each other's affairs and such things. I told him that for us the war is, in reality, a defense of our honor and that of our revolution and our Islamic country.

Regarding his arrival, two things matter to us. I told him that having fought for his country against the British for years, he cannot view this aggression with disinterest. Since he said he hoped our friendship would strengthen, I told him that it depended on his reactions and outlook on present events. Regarding the matter of the cease-fire, I told him that considering the history of such suggestions in the world--the cease-fire always being [word indistinct] of the aggressors--we have announced that as long as the Iraqi Government remains on the soil of our Islamic homeland and does not return to the positions prior to the war, there will be no discussions on anything.

There are two fundamental matters. First, we are fighting to end this aggression, as is our right. At the same time, however, we are fighting honorably and are not attacking helpless people. We even treat our prisoners humanely.

Second, the question of the 324 square kilometers of territory, nonintervention and so forth are decidedly for after the end of the aggression. Once the aggression has been ended and should the present agreements not be sufficient, then we could ask the Muslim, nonaligned countries for help.

[Question] After your meeting with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic Imam Khomeyni, you [words indistinct] also talked about the Supreme Defense Council. Would you please tell me what decisions were made in the Supreme Defense Council after the meeting, since there were two sessions?

[Answer] As I said, it was decided to increase the activity of the Supreme Defense Council by increasing the number of meetings. As you have mentioned, we have had two, in fact, three sessions. [indistinct interruption by reporter] different discussions have taken place. What is important is that the Supreme Defense Council has not intervened and directed the war as a council. The discussions have been on propaganda, rules, war materiel, how materiel can be increased, how we can increase repair efficiency and how we, as the government, can help in transporting the forces.

No decisions about where to attack or [word indistinct] have been made yet, however, even though we have discussed it. These decisions are being made on the level of the supreme commander and the brothers in the air force, army and revolution guards. Therefore, I wanted to explain that so far, the council has only decided on internal matters such as the rules of the council and general issues such as the fronts. Some of the discussion has been on generalities such as the situation on the fronts. The reports that we receive there are such that we [words indistinct] in the war situation. [Words indistinct] we discuss the reports and possibly make conclusions.

[Question] Regarding the matter of the Islamic Assembly's decision on the hostages that was supposed to be discussed in the Defense Council session but was not, my question concerns the decisions that have been made recently and the sessions that were to have been organized. The Majlis did not form a session due to some members not attending. My question is what decisions have you made on this and what decision has been made regarding cities where all the Majlis representatives have not been elected yet?

[Answer] Yes, as you know, the decision on the hostages, the issue of the hostages, is outside my jurisdiction. As the imam has decreed, the Majlis has this responsibility, and you should find out about it there. The Majlis itself has a problem since it cannot obtain a quorum or discuss anything if two or three people do not attend. The decision is that, God willing, we will start elections in areas that have no representative at this time. As you know, the Guardian Council has to decide on that. As far as I know, they are working on this. Perhaps the announcement on the elections in these areas--not where there is a front--will be made soon, and then this situation in the Majlis will hopefully change. You know that some brothers from the Majlis are at the war fronts. I think that since the Majlis cannot be closed and these brothers cannot stay in the war zone and everyone should do their part, one way would be to start the elections as soon as possible. That way the new representatives could start attending the sessions.

[Question] [words indistinct] The Supreme Guardian Council that you mentioned, has it decided on an exact date for the elections?

[Answer] No exact date has been decided on yet.

[Question] Thank you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KHAMENE'I, MONTAZERI, OTHERS

LD311744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, General Fallahi, Colonel Foruzan, engineer Gharavi, governor general of Khuzestan, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Montazeri were received this morning by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and conferred with him. During the meeting the imam of the nation issued the necessary guidelines to them.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Madani, the imam's representative and the Friday imam of Tabriz, was received this morning by the imam of the nation and briefed him on the situation at the battlefronts following his visit to these areas.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN, MEETS BEHESHTI, MILITARY LEADERS

LD020458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the presidential office on Khuzestan, last night Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court; Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani-Amlashi, a member of the Guardian Council; Hojjat ol-Eslam Taheri, the Friday imam of Ahvaz; and engineer Gharavi, governor general of Khuzestan, met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of all forces, in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province. According to the same report, also present at this session, which lasted for 3 hours, were the commanders of the three forces. They discussed the latest developments on the battlefronts.

Inspection of Armor School

GF021720 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, together with air force and military commanders, inspected the tank operation training center in Khuzestan today.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT REJECTING MEDIATION

JN030738 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that the war imposed by Iraq will continue until the aggression is completely eliminated.

The statement adds: The visits paid to Iran by officials from various countries of the world whether individually or collectively and the reports and comments about mediation to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran are rejected by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran because approval of the cease-fire is not in the interest of the Iranian or Iraqi people, nor is it in the interest of the movement of the Iranian people and the other peoples in the region as long as the enemy is not punished for the damage and losses suffered by the fraternal Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq.

The statement calls on the representatives of the various countries visiting our country to visit the residential areas, hospitals and schools attached by the criminal Ba'thist regime in Iraq contrary to all international and humanitarian norms and regulations.

OIL MINISTER, ASSOCIATES 'KIDNAPPED' BY IRAQIS NEAR ABADAN

LD022130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2052 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the public relations office of the prime minister's office:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. O Muslim and combatant people, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby informs all that brothers Javad Tondguyan, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic; Bebruz Bushehri, the deputy minister; Mohsen Yahyavi, the supervisor of the southern oil ports; and three other brothers, Ahmad Bakhshipur, 'Abbas Ruhnavaz and 'Ali Asqar Esma'ili, were travelling to the besieged city of Abadan via a secondary road in order to encourage and commend the brave workers of the oil installations and were attacked by Saddam's mercenaries and kidnapped and taken to Iraq contrary to international regulations.

The servant Government of Iran is honored that its officials are not only involved alongside the people in safeguarding their glorious revolution but are willing to sacrifice their lives for this cause. We take this opportunity, however, to warn the Iraqi Government and all the international sources [maraje'] regarding the welfare of the Iranian captives, and ask for the immediate release of all civilian captives.

[Signed] The public relations office of the prime minister's office

Commentary on Kidnapping

JN031008 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0605 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Indeed, God has blackened the hearts of the infidels and blinded their eyes so that they only see facts upside down.

Imam Khomeyni, who carries the true mission of Islam and who wrought a historical turning point in the struggle of nations, has established a government whose ministers come from the people. These ministers live with the people, serve them and stand by them in the same trench.

The infidel Iraqis kidnapped brother Oil Minister Tondguyan while he and a number of his brother mohahedin were on their way to Abadan to express their appreciation for the steadfastness of their brother workers in the oil refinery. Like all the soldiers of Islam, brother Tondguyan will remain in the arena of jihad and struggle.

The Ba'thist infidels thinkthat by kidnapping Tondguyan they have achieved a victory, but history has always demonstrated that these murderers, whose black hearts are filled with hatred and rancor, are always the losers.

We are certain that the heavenly promise will be fulfilled soon and that the misguided Ba'thists will be faced with their inhumane acts and will receive their punishment.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER, INDIAN ENVOY DISCUSS POLICY TOWARD IRAQ

LD011815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special envoy today met and conferred with the acting minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, the stand of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the aggressive war of the Iraqi Ba'th regime on Iran was explained to the Indian prime minister's special envoy.

Raja'i on Indian Envoy Talks

JN021845 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's personal envoy met in Tehran today with brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Following the meeting, brother Raja'i told reporters and correspondents that a nonaligned delegation is currently holding talks on the war which Iraq has imposed upon Iran. He said that Indira Gandhi's personal envoy raised the subject of a suggested cease-fire and Iraq's claims. I told them that to us, the war is in fact in defense of the honor and dignity of our revolution and Islamic Republic.

Brother Raja'i added: during the meeting, I told the Indian envoy: It is unacceptable for you--as a country which struggled for many years for liberation from the British--to see aggression and view it as a nonaligned country.

When the envoy expressed his wish to strengthen future bonds of friendship between us, I told him that that depends upon your outlook on these events and the extent of your reaction . Regarding the cease-fire, I told him that negotiations are absolutely out of the question as long as the Iraqi Government has not left the soil of our Islamic homeland and has not withdrawn to the positions it occupied prior to the aggression. We will fight honorably and it is our right to fight to eradicate this aggression.

The brother prime minister added: We will not attack the innocent sons of Iraq, and we treat the Iraqi captives well and in a humane manner.

The issue of 324 square km of land depends upon the period that will follow the eradication of aggression. If existing agreements are not sufficient to solve this issue after the eradication of the aggression, the Islamic and nonaligned countries can be resorted to solve this dispute.

The Indian prime minister's personal envoy arrived in Tehran earlier at the head of a delegation to take cognizance of the Iranian Government's viewpoint on the war which the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime has imposed upon Iran.

GUARD STATEMENT ON 1-2 NOV GUERRILLA OPERATIONS

LD021836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 80

["Text" of an Islamic Revolution Guards Corps statement issued on 2 November]

[Text] In His exalted name. The wheels of the Islamic revolution are moving forward with the mighty and torrent-like power of the valiant and Muslim people. The power of faith, the strength of will and the unity of a nation of our Muslim people--who by shouting "God is great" are following the path of God--continuously deliver blows upon the world superpowers led by the criminal America. With strength and decisiveness we bring our lost rights from their unclean throats [as heard] and put an end to their imperialistic life.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, which is part of the advancing forces of the Islamic community, in this juncture of time, with complete self-sacrifice continues its guerrilla activities against the infidel enemy in order to make our revolution universal and to destroy the enemies of Islam.

We inform the valiant nation of our activities during the past two days, as follows:

1. On 1 November in a lightning guerrilla attack, the Revolution Guards Corps brothers in (?Farsi Jazireh-ye) destroyed 7 tanks and 1 armored personnel carrier and killed 70 Ba'thist mercenaries. In this attack, which continued for two hours from 1700, one of the guards was martyred and another was injured.

2. On 2 November, at 0130, one guard corps team called Martyrdom penetrated the heart of the enemy and destroyed six tanks. In another operation, they destroyed three tanks near the wreck of a downed MiG. The supporting enemy tanks fled after the destruction of the three vanguard tanks. After these successful operations the brothers safely returned to base. The guards corps brothers, who had been beseiged by the mercenaries in (?Farsi Jazireh-ye) broke the circle of the seige with great courage and scattered the Ba'thists. They managed to capture 12 tanks, 12 armored personnel carriers and a 106-mm cannon.

PARS REPORTS ON MONTAZERI MEETING WITH ARAB AMBASSADORS

LD011406 Tehran PARS in English 0750 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The minister of (?housing and development), accompanied by the Libyan and Syrian ambassadors and the political attache of the Algerian ambassador in Tehran, along with several scholars from the theological school in Qom, met and conferred with the honorable Ayatollah Montazeri.

During the meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri, while thanking the Islamic (?revolutionary) brethren countries of Libya, Algeria and Syria for their [words indistinct] revolution of Iran, announced that the United States intended to stabilise its [words indistinct] through Saddam.

In order to isolate [word indistinct], thanks be to God, the United States and its [word indistinct] became isolated themselves and as the Islamic revolution of Iran grew, all those following their (?overlords) [word indistinct] the direction of the Islamic revolution and of their people will be [words indistinct] Ayatollah Montazeri. [Words indistinct] casts himself in the role of protector of the (?Arabs) but (?with) the duty of the Arab countries to expose [word indistinct] and to restrain him from committing these crimes, Saddam's case is quite apart from that of his people. He is neither a Moslem nor a supporter of the Arabs; rather he is a U.S. (?mercenary). He has launched this war against Iran when Islam has been victorious in Iran, [word indistinct] America's and Zionism's hands had been cut off from Iran, and when our country [words indistinct] Jerusalem.

Then one of our ambassadors [wordsindistinct] for [words indistinct] Islamic revolution, [word indistinct] support for Islam and this respect any country which enters this war, as an aggressor (?should be condemned). Husayn, who considers himself a Moslem, has massacred tens of thousands of Palestinians. He added: "When we meet the imam or yourself it reminds us of the dawn of Islam, and the way of life of the prophet Mohammad, he who [word indistinct] the Moslem community's issues simply and without any formality. We are sure that the Islamic Republic of Iran will overcome blasphemy in this sensitive period [word indistinct], God willing, all nations will [word indistinct] understand the matter and will join you."

EXPULSION OF IRAQ FROM NONALIGNED MOVEMENT URGED

LD030004 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Following efforts by nonaligned as well as Islamic countries to send a good-will mission for holding talks with Iran and Iraq, latest reports indicate that the nonaligned countries have finally succeeded in choosing this team which comprises delegates from India, Pakistan, Algeria, Cuba, Madagascar and the Philippines.

It is but natural that in relation to the activities and actions of the good-will mission of the nonaligned states we would stick to our unaltering posture based upon our Islamic ideology in the face of the pro-American Saddam and his Ba'thist regime. However, it's certain that our posture to the nonaligned states differs from our viewpoint towards the United Nations and its activities. We don't think the actions of the good-will team from the nonaligned countries to be (?at par) with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council since their goal differs from one another.

At this critical time when Iran, in its capacity as a member of the organization of non-aligned states,has been invaded by the Iraqi Ba'thists, who are also a member of this organization, and when the United Nations has shown its total indifference to this aggression, the organization of nonaligned states is faced with the real test before the watchful eyes of the whole world as well as all the freedom seekers. The Iraqi Ba'thists, led by the pro-American Saddam, have practically made their exit from the organization of nonaligned states because of their becoming subservient to the superpowers, especially the criminal United States. Even if they disregard this point the fascist regime of Iraq has harmed the cause of this organization by violating the objective and goal of this body, whose membership they hold. [Words indistinct] to all members of this organization to settle their mutual disputes and differences peacefully, without resorting to use of force, (?eschew) the good offices of their parent organization.

On the contrary, the [word indistinct] (?observed) how the fascist Saddam has invaded the Islamic Republic of Iran through an undeclared and imposed war. Baghdad has thus harmed not only this movement but also has proved in practice that it doesn't deserve to hold membership of this nonaligned organization.

In any case, what the Islamic Republic of Iran expects from this good-will mission in settling the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is that this team, for the sake of respecting its aspirations and accepted principles, should make distinction between evil and justice, denounce the Iraqi invasion against Iran and expel the mercenary and aggressive Iraqi regime from the organization of nonaligned states as a token of defending its own aspirations.

Apart from this, the Iraqi Ba'thists have already shown their allegiance and servitude to the global imperialism. Undoubtedly, a regime that has become subservient to the will of our enemies and plunderers cannot have any commitment towards the organization of nonaligned states and its nonexpulsion from this organization can only inflict a severe blow to the prestige of this movement of nonaligned nations.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI: FOUR JORDANIAN BRIGADES IN IRAQ

JN010802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes a statement by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps as saying that the revolution guards carried out a commando operation against enemy positions near As-Sulaymaniyah and destroyed these positions completely. One revolution guard was martyred during this action.

The statement also quotes well-informed sources as saying that four Jordanian brigades are now stationed in Iraq. Two of these brigades have been sent to northern Iraq to confront the Kurdish revolution there against the ruling Ba'thist clique in Iraq. The other two Jordanian brigades have been stationed in the rear lines of the battlefronts.

TEHRAN: IRAQ'S WAR INTENDED TO WEAKEN OPEC HARD-LINERS

JN011007 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] One of the objectives of the treacherous military aggression Saddam Husayn has launched against Iran is to weaken the coalition of oil-producing countries that call for a just oil price increase within OPEC. This coalition comprises Libya, Algeria and Iran. These countries stand in the way of the coalition of conservative countries in OPEC and prevent them from flooding the market with cheap oil.

The coalition of conservative countries comprises Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the UAE. Generally speaking, this coalition intends to serve imperialist economic interests by selling oil at the cheapest prices, by confronting the equitable and legitimate aspirations of the other oil-producing countries and by preventing them from benefiting from their oil resources.

The reduction of Iranian oil production from 8 million to 1 million barrels a day in the wake of the Islamic revolution in Iran has led to an increase in world oil prices. Thus, oil-producing countries have gained revenues that will contribute to their development plans, given that these countries are developing countries that produce raw materials.

Imperialism has instructed its agents in the area to increase production in order to flood the markets, thus reducing prices.

This is what happened. Saudi Arabia increased its oil production from 8.5 to 14 million barrels a day. In addition to this, some reactionary oil-producing countries have pledged to compensate for the suspension of Iraqi oil production not resulted from the war. Imperialism and its agents have forgotten that the war will bring Iraq to its natural place--that it, among the countries that defend the Arab nation's rights and those of the Third World peoples. This will take place after Saddam Husayn's oppressive regime is wiped out. All calculations will then backfire. The very near future will witness a change in the balance within OPEC in favor of the peoples of the countries that are OPEC members

KURDISH REFUGEES IN KERMANSHAH DENOUNCE IRAQ

JN031014 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Iraqi Kurdish refugees in Kermanshah have sent a cable to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran denouncing the aggressions of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and declaring their support for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The following is text of the cable:

We categorically deny the allegations contained in the statements made by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of the antiquated Iraqi Government, at the United Naztions, that Iran is preventing Kurdish refugees from returning to Iraq.

While emphasizing our denunciation of the savage acts of aggression committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist government, we declare our complete support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and express our profound thanks to it for the great care and attention it has given to all Kurdish refugees.

POSSIBLE DELIVERY OF FRENCH MIRAGES TO IRAQ ASSAILED

GF031300 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2008 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The French stand that stems from its imperialist interests and the interests of its allies, the Western countries and the United States, is not strange to our people. Reports speak bout France's intention to deliver 60 Mirage planes to the infidel regime in Baghdad early next month. At the same time, the French police are harassing our struggling students who are staging a sit-in at UNESCO's Paris headquarters to protest the treacherous Ba'thist aggression against the Islamic Republic.

This sort of stand is not spontaneous or incidental. The close relations between the French authorities and the Baghdad regime and the French alliance with imperialist circles are factors that prompted the French Government to adopt such a hostile stand toward the Islamic Republic.

It is true that the Mirage plane deal was concluded by the Iraqi regime in 1977, however, the aggression launched by this regime requires all countries that profess love of peace and opposition to aggression to take a firm stand toward Iraq, cut off the aggressor's hand, and not adopt a neutral stand or assist the aggressor by strengthening the Ba'thist enemy.

The calculations of these countries will prove mistaken once again. They were mistaken the first time when the dead shah was overthrown. This time they are mistaken because the Ba'thist regime will inevitably fall while the Islamic Republic will stay forever. These countries can easily prove this fact by looking realistically at the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, their readiness for the war and the two peoples' attitudes. Our people have declared their readiness to give their blood and lives for the Islamic revolution, while the Iraqi people reject the war and support their imam, the great Khomeyni, despite the Ba'thist regime's attempts to embroil them in the war.

This is the yardstick with which the countries of the world should measure their feelings toward the war. These countries should support the Iraqi people and not Saddam, the appendix on the people's body. The people remain while regimes are bound to perish, however long they remain in power. We call on these countries in the name of the slogans which they advocate--the slogans of peace, freedom, independence and the repulsion of aggression--to deter the Ba'thist aggression and not remain silent or support it.

The international stand assisting the At-Tikriti aggression is very similar to these countries' stand in 1956 toward Egypt. France had then joined the tripartite aggression against the Muslim Egyptian people. When it faced a people insisting on fighting in Port Said and Alexandria, the forces of aggression withdrew disheartened. These countries will meet the same fate in the current war between the hordes of Islam and infidelity.

It behooves the French authorities to listen to the cries of our people sitting in at the UNESCO headquarters instead of sending its forces to direct their fire at our people. It behooves the French authorities to halt the At-Tikriti aggression against our people instead of supporting and reinforcing it, however, such countries disregard such principles and insist on assisting the Ba'thist aggression. Their persistence springs from their feeling that the shaky Ba'thist regime will fall gradually. Therefore, it is natural for them to extend it all the assistance it needs in order to safeguard its survival.

Events will demonstrate to France and others, however, that the Mirage planes, the MiG's and all the world's weapons are incapable of extending the life of the ostracized and shaky regime. As long as the Muslim Iraqi people oppose the aggressor Ba'thist regime all the world's weapons cannot give it strength. Weapons need strong arms to carry them. What use are weapons if there are no such arms?

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 245-254

245: Successes in Dezful, Ahvaz

LD311850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Communique 245 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Greetings to the brave and honorable fighters of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces. Dear Muslim and risen compatriots:

1. At 0200 this morning the self-sacrificing fighters of the Islamic Republic's ground forces, having been strengthened by God, managed to destroy completely an enemy missile launch complex in the Dezful region. This missile launch complex included six sets of launchers with their own mobile pads. Each set consisted of 40 missile launchers and 240 missiles. During these operations, the commander of the enemy unit, Col Nafi Hasan Tayyabeh, was wounded and captured by the Islamic forces;

2. At 0400 this morning in the southwestern region of the country, one fresh enemy mechanized unit having (?separated) from the 9th Tank Division, launched a series of heavy attacks in an attempt to cross the Karkheh River, occupy new positions and enter Dezful. Our ground forces, having full artillery, airborne and air force support all day long, repeatedly crushed these attacks launched by the enemies of the Islamic revolution and forced the remnants of the aggressive Iraqi forces to flee. During this heroic operation, some 550 enemy troops were killed and a great many more wounded. Also, more than 80 enemy tanks, personnel carriers and vehicles were destroyed.

In addition, 13 Iraqi troops surrendered to the Islamic Republic Army units and thus joined their Muslim brothers. According to reports, our forces' casualties have been minimal; and

3. During this morning's successful operations on the southern front in the Ahvaz region, the Iranian Armed Forces destroyed 10 heavy 130-mm artillery pieces, 5 tanks and 2 vehicles carrying ammunition for the mercentary Saddam forces. They also killed 50 enemy troops.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

246: Successes on Southern Fronts

LD010512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique 246 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim revolutionary compatriots of Iran: the brave pilots of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday, 31 October, on the southern fronts of our dear homeland, undertook the following operations:

1. They destroyed three personnel carriers, one tank and a truck carrying ammunition;

2. They killed a large number of enemy personnel concentrated in two locations;

3. They created an explosion in one of the gathering points of the enemy, which resulted in a number of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries being killed and injured; and

4. They destroyed a number of tankers and supply vehicles.

Also, at 1000 yesterday a mobile radar of the enemy in Khuninshahr region was destroyed by the artillery fire of our forces. According to the information received from the battle zone of (Jaf), the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries secretly buried two of their own vehicles carrying the bodies of the dead soldiers of the Iraqi Army during the night of 29 October. The same reports gives the reason behind this inhuman and anti-Islamic act committed by these infidels as the fact that the Iraqi officials are frightened of the possible reaction of the Iraqi Muslim people.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

247: Weekend Air Sorties

LD011148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique 247 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name:

Muslim sisters and brothers, your soldier brothers, in carrying out their divine aspiration in the battle with the foes of Islam, through their reliance on the protection of the munificent God, have achieved a number of successes.

The fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran between 0700 yesterday and 0700 today dealt the following blows at the infidel enemy:

1. In the vicinity of Abadan a number of enemy tanks were destroyed.

2. On the banks of the Karkheh River, in the course of several consecutive assaults on a site where enemy armored forces, artillery and personnel were concentrated, five to eight enemy tanks and armored cars, eight trucks and a number of troops were totally destroyed. In a separate attack on the same front on a concentration of some 200 enemy tanks and personnel carriers, heavy losses in materiel and lives were inflicted on the enemy.

3. On the (Mah Shahri-Abadan axis great losses were inflicted on the enemy.

4. On the Ahvaz front, in the Dub-e Herdan region, losses in lives and materiel were inflicted on the enemy as follows: 10 tanks, 11 cannons, 9 ammunition vehicles and an observation tower were destroyed; 66 enemy mercenaries were killed and 9 were wounded; at 1710 yesterday a number of mercenary tanks and personnel carriers were destroyed; At 1610 yesterday an antiaircraft gun and the enemy's antiaircraft sites were totally destroyed.

5. In the western region, on the Qasr-e Shirin front, enemy positions were severely smashed. During these operations the Alvand Bridge at the beginning of the Naft-e Shah highway was destroyed and heavy losses were inflicted on the positions of the enemies of the islamic revolution.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

248: Iraqi Losses at Abadan

LD011300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique 248 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim, combatant nation of Iran, our heroic fighting forces, confronting the mercenary adversary inspired by the teachings of the sacred school of Islam and armed with a firm resolve and an iron will, have neutralized the enemy's desperate operations and are making them face despair. Islam's defenders on the Abadan front today succeeded in killing over 200 Ba'thist mercenaries who had crossed the Bahmanshir River. During today's battles in Abadan, large numbers of Iraqi mercenary troops were captured by the Army of the Islamic revolution and when large quantities of enemy arms and ammunition and several personnel carriers were destroyed, the remnants of the forces of blasphemy were forced to retreat in disarray.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

249: Iraqi Losses Near Ahvaz

LD012113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2046 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique 249 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and revolutionary nation of Iran: The heroic combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces, in their brave struggle against the army of blasphemy, during 1 November inflicted the following blows on the invading enemy in Ahvaz region:

1. As a result of fire by the artillery of Islam's armed forces on the various assembly points of the enemy, while destroying the enemy's positions, heavy personnel losses were inflicted on the enemy; and

2. As a result of artillery and air fire by the successful Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 20 tanks, 18 assorted ammunition-carrying vehicles and 3 armored personnel carriers belonging to the enemy were completely destroyed and more than 100 invading Iraqi infidels were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

250: Iraqi Losses Near Dezful

LD012134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2049 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique 250 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and hero-rearing nation of Iran: The fighting personnel of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in continuation of their victorious operations on 1 November, inflicted heavy blows on the mercenary infidel enemy in Dezful region:

1. Effective firing by fighter aircraft of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the enemy's positions;

2. Complete destruction of an enemy mortar launcher while it was in action;

3. The destruction of an enemy concrete fortification as a result of which its infidel personnel were eliminated;

4. Complete destruction of two ammunition dumps and two vehicles carrying enemy ammunition;

5. Destruction of some 14 of the enemy's vehicles;

6. Complete destruction of a mobile antiaircraft missile;

7. Complete destruction of three of the enemy forces' assembly points and elimination of all mercenaries there; and

8. Killing 100 of the invading enemy's personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

251: Operations in Ilam Region

LD020511 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Communique 251 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In his exalted name. Muslim fighting compatriots of Iran, your brothers in the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, backed by the other revolutionary armed fighting forces of Iran, are determined to crush the Iraqi Ba'thist infidel aggressors.

The legendmakers of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a heroic operation carried out in the Ilam region at 1000 on 1 November succeeded in destroying an enemy field gun near the (Doraji) post in Iraq, killing a number of mercenaries.

In another operation in the same region, at 1600 on 1 November when the Iraqi aggressors were intending to advance, mortar fire from the legendmakers of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran pounded them and more than 70 infidel devils were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

252: More Air Sorties

LD021148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Communique 252 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear compatriots, yesterday's activities of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--these sentinels of the airspace of the land of the Islamic revolution--are brought to your attention as follows:

1. In the area west of Ahvaz: the destruction of five or six enemy supply trucks and a heavy crane and the inflicting of blows on the artillery sites of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries;

2. In the Abadan region: the destruction of two enemy air defense units;

3. In the Khuninshahr and Shalamcheh region: the destruction of a number of enemy helicopters, tanks and armored vehicles; and

4. In the Shalamcheh border region: the bombing of the armored forces of the Ba'thist mercenaries involving heavy enemy losses in lives and equipment.

Also, an attacking MiG over the sea near Bushehr was fired on and destroyed by antiaircraft batteries of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the meantime, during yesterday's war operations by fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced in communique No 249, about 100 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed in the Ahvaz region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

253: 1 Nov Attacks

LD021722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Communique 253 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and committed Iranian compatriots, the self-sacrificing combatants of the Army Air Corps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday again attacked the mercenary enemy of the Iraqi Ba'th infidels in the Ilam region and carried out the following actions to destroy the half-dying body of Saddam's aggressive army:

1. Destroyed five enemy military vehicles, three tankers and two trailors;

2. Due to attacks which resulted in the destruction of enemy transport means and equipment, a large number of enemy transport crew members and those being transported were killed; and

3. At 1330 one Iraqi MiG-23 aircraft was fired on by the combatants of Islamic positions in Ahvaz and crashed on the Hamidiyeh road. One pilot was killed and the other was captured by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

254: Iraqi Oil Installations Hit

LD031236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 03 Nov 80

[Communique 254 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting Iranian compatriots. The high-flying eagles of the sky of our country, the enemy-crushing pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic republic of Iran, in successive eagle-like attacks from 0700 yesterday morning until 0600 this morning inflicted the following blows upon the vile enemy;

I. On the southwestern front:

1. Of 10 armored personnel carriers, 80 percent have been destroyed; of 10 to 15 tanks, 60 percent have been destroyed;

2. Of 50 to 60 heavy enemy vehicles, 70 percent have been destroyed; of 10 to 15 tanks, 45 percent have been destroyed; 30 percent of a supply complex has been destroyed; of 4 or 5 enemy tanks, 30 percent have been destroyed; and

3. In various other attacks against the enemy units, forces and vehicles, an indefinite number of enemy vehicles and mercenaries were either destroyed or killed.

II. In enemy territory:

Attacks by the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran on radar and oil installations and docks in Al-Faw resulted in about 65 percent of the radar installations and about 50 percent of the oil installations and the docks being destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

Artillery Fire

LD310554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] At 0600 today a responsible official at the governor's office in Abadan reported:

The city of Abadan last night was still under the brutal attacks of the artillery of the blasphemous Ba'thist aggressors.

According to this report, which was published today at 0630, the Iraqi mercenaries brought the residential areas in Abadan under the fire of khamsah-khamsah [55] and mortars last night. The guns of the combatants of the Islamic Republic returned the enemy's fire.

The report adds that last night various areas in the city of Abadan were hit by mortars. As a result of the shelling, six civilians were injured. They were transferred to the Ayatollah Taleqani and oil company hospitals.

In the early hours of last night an aggressive Iraqi MiG was shot down by the batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic. So far, there is no accurate information on the fate of the mercenary pilot of the MiG because of darkness.

Meanwhile, last night on the axis of the Abadan-Bandar-e Mahshahr road, a battle was going on between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries. There is no accurate information about result of the battle yet. On the same road the forces of blasphemy opened fire on the occupants of two cars, as a result of which two were martyred and some wounded.

In Khuninshahr The warriors of Islam are still continuing their brave resistance against the Ba'thist infidels in the northeastern part of the city and are preventing the progress of the aggressors toward the east of Khuninshahr through the only bridge link.

According to another report by the Central News Bureau, Saddam's mercenaries and aggressors, who are dominant in the western sector of Khuninshahr, are looting and stealing the property of this city's inhabitants. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq has provided the means for this looting and robbery by supplying them with trucks.

Yesterday the defenders of the Islamic revolution inflicted heavy losses on the deceived mercenaries of Saddam At-Tikriti with their heavy fire in the western part of Khuninshahr.

Abadan Counterattack

LD311826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The latest report dispatched by the PARS correspondent at 1740 today from Abadan on the battles between the fighting forces of Islam and the invader infidels says that Saddam's mercenaries, who were trying this afternoon to penetrate the city of Abadan from (Zulfaghari) District and the new cemetary, were attacked from the air and the ground. They were attacked by the air force and the valiant resident fighters who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took a large number of the forces of blasphemy as prisoners.

The Iraqi invaders, who could not withstand the city's defenders' counterattack, helplessly hoisted the white flag as the sign of surrender and agreed to surrender.

According to this report, the prisoners included an officer, a few NCO's and a few soldiers.

During the course of today's heroic fighting by the valiant fighters of Islam against Saddam's mercenaries, only three of the city's defenders were wounded, and they were taken to the hospital.

According to this report, at the time this report was dispatched, the sound of the two sides' artillery could be heard and the Islamic valiants were heroically fighting the enemy of Islam.

PARS NEWS AGENCY had reported before at 1500 that the heroes of Islam this afternoon had levelled the enemy's desert positions leading to the (Zulfaghari) District with air and ground attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqi Ba'th invader mercenaries.

The report stated that following Saddam's mercenaries' infiltration and entrenchment in the area around (Zulfaghari) District and Abadan's new cemetery today, a helicopter and two airplanes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew over the enemy's positions and suppressed the forces of blasphemy.

The same report says that the rangers simultaneous with the air attack by the Iranian aircraft fighters, revolution guards and other fighters of Islam attacked the enemie's of the Islamic Revolution from the ground.

According to this report, an enemy helicopter tried to bomb the positions of our valiant fighters, but did not succeed and was forced to flee as a result of the counterattacks by our fighters.

On the Abadan-Mahshar axis the war is continuing fiercely between our valiant fighters and Saddam's mercenaries and the two sides are bringing each other under artillery fire.

At the moment the sound of artillery from the area of Abadan can be heard and the defenders of Islam are bitterly defending the sacred integrity of the Islamic territory against the invader infidels.

Saddam's mercenaries this morning were trying to surround Abadan, but their movement was stopped by the brave resistance of Islam's valiant fighters.

Another report also says that east of Khuninshahr the fighters of Islam are countering the forces of blasphemy. These fighters are stationed at the western side of this city and are bitterly defending it. They are preventing the infidels from infiltrating into the eastern part of the city and from crossing the communication bridge.

Successful Operations

GF311823 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1740 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Communique Issued by Abadan-Khuninshahr Operation Headquarters--no date given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: "Whatever You Have in Your Capacity, Prepare It for the Enemy's Destruction." [Koranic verse]

Greetings to the leader of revolution and the combatant nation of Iran. Dear fellow citizens, the glorious epic of resistance continued today in the city of Abadan with more crushing actions carried out with devotion and sacrifice by our valiant and faithful youth. The enemy's infantry forces were crushed and annihilated under the destructive blows of our brave fighters and suffered great losses and casualties. Large amounts of ammunition, missiles and weapons were left behind by the enemy forces during their retreat. A number of enemy tanks were destroyed and several enemy elements were taken prisoner.

Tonight, wary and watchful, alongside our brother soldiers and Revolution Guards, we will all be looking for the enemy all along the battlefront. We will not allow the wandering remnants of this defeated enemy to infiltrate this region. As long as this combative morale and this sense of responsibility are present in you, the dear ones, the enemy can have no destiny but destruction and annihilation.

Looking for that day in the near future when, like today, all combatant brothers will have the honor of being present in the field of battle between right and wrong and [words indistinct] will cleanse the hero-nurturing soil of our homeland of these filthy, blood-thirsty atheists, God willing.

[Signed] Abadan-Khuninshahr Operation Headquarters

Heavy Iraqi Losses

LD312115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent learned from Abadan's Governorate Office at 2230 today that during today's battles between forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary forces of Saddam at-Tikriti in the Abadan area heavy losses were inflicted on the enemies of the revolution and 20 Ba'th mercenaries were taken prisoner by the heroic fighters of Abadan.

The number of the blasphemers' casualties in today's heroic battles in Abadan has been announced as 187 dead. A large amount of ammunition was taken as the spoils of war from the enemy.

According to a PARS report, the Iraqi Ba'th prisoners told members of the Revolution Guards Corps of Abadan that in Iraq no one wants to go to war, and those sent to war with Iran are ordinary civilian people who are forced to go to the front with Iran by the Ba'thist regime.

The Iraqi prisoners also told the defenders of the Islamic Revolution that the Iranian forces are not attacking Iraqi civilian targets and residential areas at all, and only Iraqi military bases are being attacked by the Iranian forces.

According to the same report, members of the Revolution Guards Corps have destroyed an enemy ammunition dump inside Iraq.

Resistance Continues

LD010404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] An informed official of the Abadan Governorate in a telephone contact at 0620 today announced: Following last night's confrontations and the defeat suffered by the Ba'thist mercenaries, at 0400 today 16 Ba'thist mercenaries were captured by the brave forces of Islam. Regarding the situation in Abadan last night, he said: Due to the heavy blows dealt by the brave forces of Islam on the Ba'thist mercenaries, last night these mercenaries savagely attacked the residential areas of the city with artillery fire and long range guns. They were confronted by the heavy fire of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS report, the eastern sector of Khuninshahr is still showing stiff resistance, and the brave forces of the Islamic Republic are trying to prevent the enemy from retreating through to the communicating bridge. According to this report, the deceived mercenaries of Saddam are still looting private properties in Khuninshahr.

Mobile Bridge Destroyed

LD010702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The latest report from Abadan, which was received at 0745 today, says that during the fighting between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the deceived mercenaries around the Zolfaqar district of Abadan, 36 Ba'thist aggressors have been captured and 200 killed as of this morning.

Among those captured were a major, a number of NCO's and several soldiers. According to this report, Muslim fighters in a brave attack last night using RPG-7's destroyed a mobile bridge belonging to the agents of the Iraqi Ba'thists which had been installed over the Bahmanshir River and over which they had penetrated to the 'Olfaqar district'. In this operation one personnel carrier, one tank and a bulldozer belonging to Saddam's infidels were destroyed by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and a large quantity of firearms and ammunition was confiscated.

This report also says that in this victorious battle only three selfless Muslim heroes were martyred and a number were injured. The report adds that the sound of mortar explosiong, khamsah-khamsah [55] fired by the enemy, was heard through the night in Abadan, and the Muslim heroes responded to their fire. From about 0000 to 0745 hours today, the intensity of the fire of the Ba'thist aggressors was reduced.

According to the same report, on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, confrontations are still going on between the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ba'thist aggressors.

In Khuninshahr, the selfless vanguards of Islam, still defending the eastern side of this city, are trying to stop the enemy from advancing and crossing the communication bridge.

Abadan Citizens Exhorted To Fight

GF010947 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0853 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpts] O citizens of heroic Abadan! Today is your day. The battle today is yours. The bats of darkness have approached your valiant city. Saddam's sheep, which are being led unaware and have no will of their own, have come to wreck havoc in your city. O citizens of heroic Abadan, O men, women, young and old, arise and give a lesson to the criminal Ba'thist gang. Arise and deal punishing blows to the army of Yazid that has come from Iraq, the country that they have badly mistreated, where they have killed pious ulema and heroic mojahedin, and terrified women, children and the aged when they deported thousands of Muslim Shi'ites, the country where they have violated sanctities and spread corruption and atheism.

O masses of Abadan, get out and teach the hypocritical and infidel gang. Strike them with everything you find. Strike them with all your weapons. Forge an heroic epic on this historic day. Knock hard on the doors of history and remember the battles of Badr, Al-Ahzab and Hoseyn. Remember how the heroes in these battles vied with each other to fight for the cause of God, remember the heroism of the prophet and 'Ali.

O heroic men and women of Abadan, the struggling ulema are carrying arms alongside you. Be united against your enemies and you will see the magnificent victories you will achieve over the defeated remnants which approached your city under the cover of darkness.

We pray to Almighty God to grant us patience, make certain our footsteps and grant us victory over the infidels.

Governorate Officials on Fighting

LD011330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the governor of Khuninshahr at 1045 today, PARS learned that the valiant fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, armed with divine faith and steadfastness, are fiercely resisting enemy infiltration in the eastern part of Khuninshahr.

He added: The warriors of the front of justice at midnight 30-31 October, penetrating to the western bank of the Karun River, conducted partisan operations, inflicting fatal blows on the enemy and destroying one of his ammunition dumps behind the Khuninshahr Governorate building. During these operations two of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and all the fighters of Islam returned safely to case. The Khuninshahr governor added: At midnight on 31 October Islam's forces similarly succeeded in penetrating to the western bank of the Karun River, using RPG-7's to destroy three enemy tanks and ammunition. They also killed all but one of the eight-man enemy tank crew; one tank crew member escaped.

The Khuninshahr governor emphasized that this morning he had personally witnessed the burning of enemy tanks on the western bank of the Karun River.

In a conversation with an informed official of the Abadan Governorate at 1130 today, PARS learned that the fighters of Islam captured 14 Iraqi marine commandos at 0400 today, and three Saddam infidels at 0800 today. In an interview the prisoners said: Saddam's mercenary regime has called up three tiers of reservists and has no compunction in sending young boys to the front. One of the prisoners, who appeared to be a 14-year-old boy, pointing to the rest of the prisoners, said: We three are aged between 14 and 15 years old.

Continuing the conversation, the Abadan Governorate official, referring to the low morale of Saddam's mercenaries, said: At present Islam's warriors are engaged in smashing enemy positions with the utmost bravery in the areas which they have penetrated in order to cleanse the region of the odious presence of these venal infidels. He added: The Islamic warriors' artillery is already fiercely bombarding enemy positions. Referring to the Khuninshahr front the informed official said: Islam's self-sacrificing devotees are continuing to defend heroically the eastern sector of Khuninshahr and, while inflicting losses on the aggressive enemy, are preventing his troops from penetrating to the eastern sector.

The latest report to reach us from Abadan indicates that during a merciless clash the warriors of the front of right are continuing the battle and, in indefense of the land of the Islamic revolution, are destroying the last remnants of the trenches of the aggressive enemy in the infiltrated areas. According to the same report, by this morning 39 Saddam mercenaries could not resist a heroic assault, launched by Islam's self-sacrificing fighters, and surrendered.

In its latest dispatch PARS adds: The Iraqi mercenaries today aimed their long-range artillery fire at Abadan's residential areas and Islam's fighters retaliated by firing back. On the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis, too, Islam's fighters are keeping an eye on the Iraqi aggressive enemy and are preventing his troops' advance. The same report states that during last night's heroic operations Abadan's zealous youth assisted the fighters of Islam and with their guerrilla operations played a worthy role in destroying Saddam's mercenaries. Their aim is to turn Abadan's environs into a graveyard for the aggressors. During last night's heroic operations 187 to 200 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and the fighters of Islam gave 12 martyrs.

Iranian Successes

LD011754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report citing informed sources, at 0800 today two aircraft of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombarded the concentrated positions of the armored and ground forces of the aggressive Iraqi Army in the western part of Khuninshahr and inflicted losses and considerable damage on the blasphemous enemy.

According to the same report, following the reinforcement of the fighting forces of Islam in Abadan, this afternoon the deceived mercenary forces of Saddam on the other side of the Bahmanshir bridge were forced to retreat.

At 1800 hours today, the Central News Bureau also reported: The fighting forces of Islam this afternoon destroyed 13 tanks of the aggressive infidel Iraqis, 4 trailers carrying ammunition, 3 trucks loaded with dynamite on the other side of Bahmanshir bridge at the Abadan front. During this battle, the enemies of the Islamic revolution also lost a lift truck carrying ammunition and six loading vehicles.

During today's heroic battle between the fighters of Islam and the forces of blasphemy, more than 100 mercenary aggressors were killed.

At 1610 today the Central News Bureau also reported that the valiant forces of the army of Islam and the popular forces defending the revolution today bravely stopped the enemy advance in Abadan. The mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti suffered heavy losses and 35 of them were captured; the enemy forces were then forced to retreat. During their retreat the aggressive Ba'thist forces left behind a large amount of weapons and ammunition including (Tav) rocket launchers, 106-mm guns with ammunition, and various kinds of light arms and mortar launchers. These weapons and ammunition were taken by the fighters of Islam as spoils of war and were used against the enemy.

The defending forces of Islam last night during a brave attack on the forces of blasphemy destroyed two enemy tanks in Khuninshahr. The same report indicates that the balance is tipping in favor of the brave forces of Islam on the Khuninshahr and Abadan fronts, the defending forces of the revolution penetrated easily into the western part of Khuninshahr to carry out commando operations and to strike smashing blows against the mercenary, aggressive forces of Saddam.

An informed official of the Abadan governor's office in a telephone conversation at 1800 today announced that on Wednesday, 29 October, the public library of Khuninshahr, which was being used as an ammunition dump by the enemy, was set on fire by the self-sacrificing, brave forces of Islam and was in flames until Thursday morning. He added that the brave and self-sacrificing forces of Islam on the same day destroyed one enemy armored personnel carrier and one tank in the western part of Khuninshahr. On the same day, the martyrdom-seeking forces of Islam killed more than 100 of the infidel forces, mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti. During this commando operation, 100 mercenaries were wounded.

Resistance by Abadan Defenders

LD030432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] At 0600 this morning an informed official at the operations room in Abadan informed PARS in a telephone conversation that from 2400 last night until 0600 this morning, the time this report was filed, sporatic firing has been carried out by the deceived forces of the blasphemous Saddam in the vicinity of Abadan city. The firing has been floiled by intense fire from the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Reports received from Abadan state that despite numerous losses and considerable damage suffered by the aggressive enemy the past 2 days on the Abadan front, the enemies of the revolution keep trying to take control of the roads leading to the city. But the heroic defenders of Agadan through their curshing blows so far have prevented the enemy from penetrating inside the city.

Also, according to a report this morning by the PARS correspondent from Ahvaz, the general situation in the city from midnight until 0600 has been described as relatively calm.

Commando Operations in Khuninshahr

JN030902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A report issued by the information bureau of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps says that the brother revolution guards continue their epics against the shaky entity of the hireling enemy. These brothers have carried out several daring commando operations in Khuninshahr, inflicting losses on the enemy in equipment and personnel.

The report lists the commando operations carried out by the revolution guards as follows:

1. The brother Islamic revolution guards who are resisting with bravery and faith in the eastern quarter of the heroic city of Khuninshahr and preventing the enemy from controlling that part of the city, succeeded, during a surprise attack last Thursday night on the forces of infidel Saddam in the western quarter of the city, in advancing to a position behind the government building and detonating an enemy ammunition depot. The ensuing explosion shook the cities of Abadan and Khuninshahr for several hours. During this daring operation, three of Saddam's mercenaries were killed. The brave guards returned safely to their bases.

2. On the same night and in the western quarter of Khuninshahr, another group of our brave Islamic revolution guards carried out a well-planned surprise attack during which they completely destroyed two tanks, several troop carriers and large quantities of ammunition. They also killed 18 Iraqi mercenaries. The brave Islamic revolution guards saw these destroyed tanks burning on the western bank of the Karun River.

3. The day before yesterday, the brother revolution guards carried out a surprise attack on Khuninshahr for the third successive night. During the ensuing fierce battles between the mercenaries of the infidel Ba'thist regime and the heroic Muslim fighters, scores of mercenaries were captured by the brave fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The mercenary soldiers said that the hireling Iraqi Ba'thist Army has called up three groups of reservists for military service. They also said that the Iraqi regime has forced all civil servants and even 14 and 15-year-olds to go to the front to fight the Islamic Republic of Iran. This shows that the enemy is generally defeated and that his morale is very low.

Abadan Battle Update

LD021328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to an informed official at the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the city of Abadan once again today witnessed remoreseless efforts and a crusade by the warriors of Islam against Saddam's mercenary infidels. According to the same official the defenders of the Islamic revolution, with their persistent struggles, were able to inflict severe blows on the enemy on the Abadan front. So much so that during today's heroic operations a number of enemy tanks and military equipment were destroyed and a number of Ba'thist Saddam's venal mercenaries were killed and others captured. The details of the heroic operations carried out by Islam's warriors in Abadan today will be brought to the attention of the vanguard Muslim nation of Iran.

Simarly, the Central News Bureau's correspondent sent us a report at 1120 today: The Ba'thist aggressive forces which repeatedly intended to advace toward the city of Abadan were faced with a heroic defense from the city's champions who forced them to retreat suffering heavy losses and leaving behind their ammunition.

On the basis of the same report our fighters, shouting "God is great", are engaged in mopping up operations in the wooded regions around Abadan against the odium of Saddam's mercenary aggressors. Similarly, an artillery battle is raging with the utmost ferocity on the Abadan fronts, and the region's native population--armed with their faith in victory--are standing up to the assaults of the Ba'thist mercenaries. The same report indicates our armed forces are pounding the Ba'thist infidels' positions on the other side of Karun River in various parts of Khuninshahr and, utilizing partisan operations, are inflicting severe blows on the enemy.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY, too, reported from Abadan: Last night the warriors of Islam were locked in battle with Saddam's mercenaries on two fronts in Abadan--one on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis and the other in the (?Sobeyr) region. During this battle the defenders of the Islamic Revolution destroyed an enemy military column and captured 12 enemy military vehicles, 12 missiles, 100 personnel carriers and 136-mm cannon. During these operations one of the Islamic revolution's self-sacrificing guards was martyred.

In another dispatch quoting the guards corps, PARS reported: During a clash between the brother guards and the forces of blasphemy, apart from the fact that the positions of the infidels were smashed, 39 Iraqi mercenaries were taken prisoner. During this battle several enemy tanks and personnel carriers, together with their crews, were destroyed.

Correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS NEWS AGENCY reported: At 0730 this morning the fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked enemy tanks deployed in Iraqi territory opposite Khosrowabad and accurately bombed their targets. So much so that, at the time of communicating this dispatch at 1000 this morning, raging flames were issuing out of the tanks of the Iraqi Ba'th aggressors and were quite visible from the Abadan region.

According to the latest report to reach us from the heroic city of Abadan the mercenary enemy, who last night suffered heavy blows thanks to the heroic deeds of Islam's crusaders, had insanely subjected the city's residential areas to its long-range artillery fire. In its latest dispatch at 1230 today the Central News Bureau adds: This morning 5 vehicles carrying ammunition for the Iraqi aggressors were destroyed by fire from the rocket launchers of the heroes of the ground forces, and in a coordinated attack 10 tanks of the aggressive enemy were set on fire by the fast-flying eagles of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS dispatch at 0500 this morning several aggressive Iraqi aircraft entered the airspace of Bushehr but thanks to fierce fire by the antiaircraft batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the intruding MiG's were forced to flee.

Again last night aggressive Iraqi aircraft intruded several times into the airspace of Bushehr and Khark Island, but thanks to fire from the air defense units they were forced to flee. On the basis of the same report, from 1815 to 1900 yesterday, several Iraqi aircraft intruded into the airspace of Bandar Bushehr and Khark Island. These aircraft, which were flying at high altitude, were forced to flee thanks to firing from antiaircraft batteries of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Forwarding of Majlis Conditions--Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent the "text" of the conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the hostages to the Algerian Embassy in Washington to be put at the "disposal" of the U.S. Government.

Request for U.S. Reply--Tehran radio carried the text of a message sent by the Iranian Foreign Ministry to the Algerian ambassador in Washington asking him to file an "official request" with the U.S. Government to "reply to the note sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the English and Persian texts of which it has already received, as soon as possible and to inform the world of this response through the mass media." The message also stated that President Carter's note of 3 November--sent before the U.S. receipt of Iran's official note--was "in some details at variance with the ratifications" of the Majlis.

In a 4 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that President Carter had sent a message commenting on the Majlis decision in "general terms" but that Iran has not received "any replies since we telexed the text of the resolution." Asked what he thought the U.S. reply would be, Raja'i said: "When one considers the fact that they claim to be willing to resolve the issue, then they are bound to give a positive reply."

Government Involvement--Speaking to a Tehran radio reporter on 4 November, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government "sincerely accepts" the students' decision on the transfer of custody of the hostages. He asked the students to "inform the government of their views as much as possible" and said it will "take over the responsibility of keeping these spies." Raja'i added that the government does not yet have custody of any of the hostages, as the "necessary steps have not been taken yet."

In a 3 November interview with Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said the government will form a committee comprising representatives of the various ministries involved in one way or another with the hostages problem because of the terms of release. The committee will be headed by Minister Without Portfolio Behzad Navabi and, according to Raja'i, in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry will "study the issue independently and take the necessary steps to free the hostages as the conditions are fulfilled."

Algerian Role--According to Stockholm radio, the Iranian prime minister's office denied reports that Prime Minister Raja'i has asked Algeria to take "responsibility" for the hostages and said Raja'i has only asked the Algerian ambassador to act as a "mediator" in contacts with the United States. Tehran radio had earlier reported that Raja'i, at a 3 November meeting with the Algerian ambassador, had asked the Algerian Government to "take over" the "issue of the hostages." Monitored Algiers radio broadcasts have not mentioned Algeria's role in these recent developments in the hostage situation.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that the PLO has turned down an Iranian request to act as a "mediator" between Iran and the United States "out of concern" for its relations with Iraq. The paper said Algeria was asked to act as a go-between after the PLO refusal.

Khomeyni Speech--Tehran radio carried the text of Ayatollah Khomeyni's 3 November address to the students holding the hostages in which he told them that their proposal to "hand over the situation to the government" was the "correct thing to do." Khomeyni congratulated the students for occupying the embassy and taking the hostages in reaction to all the "hardships" suffered by the Iranian people at the hands of the "corrupt power" and noted that as a result of this action it was learned that the U.S. diplomats "were not simply members of a normal embassy" but had created a "center of conspiracy" that was interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. He said the actions of the students who have held "these corrupt individuals" culminated in the "destruction of the ideas instilled in the minds of the people, in the minds and hearts of governments, about the big powers." He went on to say that the occupation of the embassy and the taking of the hostages also ended the "misconceptions" of people who, influenced by "raw propaganda," feared that if Iran did not immediately hand over the Americans and offer an apology, then "such or such a thing would happen." He noted that the "spies" had been "imprisoned" for a year "without anything happening" and that Iran's markets, economy and agriculture are still intact, and he declared that the "value" of the students' action lay in the "destruction of this great idol" and in the fact that it had taken the fear out of the "oppressed" of the world and made them become "aware" of themselves. Khomeyni also congratulated the students on their care of the hostages, saying that "from what I have repeatedly heard, you have treated them very well," in accordance with Islamic custom.

U.S. Embassy Ceremony--In their 152d statement, carried by Tehran radio, the "Muslim student followers of the imam's policy" announced that the "special program" inside the U.S. Embassy on the morning of 4 November would include speeches by Musavi Kho'ini, a student stationed at the embassy and Prime Minister Raja'i.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iraqi forces trying to put Abadan under siege by cutting off its road links with the outside have been pushed back a few kilometers to the south of the city where they had earlier penetrated the Iranian perimeter. Later reports carried by the radio said Iraqi troops attempting to force their way into the city had been "annihilated" and that more than 100 enemy soldiers had been killed in clashes in the Abadan area on 2 and 3 November. The radio also reported that residential areas of Abadan have been subjected to heavy mortar fire and that a "severe" artillery battle is continuing in the northern reaches of the city on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis. In a statement to ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said that Abadan's supply lines are "practically cut" and that the city is "completely isolated and encircled" by Iraqi fire. Baghdad radio further reported Khayrallah as saying that Ahvaz is also being surrounded and that it is now considered "militarily overrun." According to Tehran radio, Iranian forces are still in "complete control" of the eastern sector of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) and are preventing the Iraqis from crossing the bridge into that part of the city.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported successful clashes with the Iraqis in Ilam, Dezful and Gilan-e Gharb, continued fighting in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Naftshahr, Kan-e Shahr and Shur-e Shirin, and an Iranian victory in the Mehran region where the enemy suffered heavy casualties. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian aircraft had destroyed 45 percent of the radar facilities and 50 percent of the oil installations and docks in Al-Faw. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, made no mention of the raid on Al-Faw but reported Iranian air attacks on civilian areas in Maysan, As-Sulamaniyah and At-Ta'mim. They also said Iraqi planes had scored direct hits on "vital installations" north of Ahvaz and attacked enemy concentrations east of Hamadiyeh and northwest of Mahabad and that Iraqi forces had destoyed fuel depots and gas pipelines in the Abadan area.

Tehran radio reported that the Supreme Defense Council held a meeting on the evening of 3 November at an undisclosed town in Khuzestan and discussed the military situation and the "confrontation methods" being employed to fight the Iraqis. According to the radio, the meeting was attended by, among others, the president, the prime minister, the defense minister, the Majlis speaker and the acting chief of staff.

According to AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said in a press conference that Iran has decided not to buy U.S. arms and declared that it will find armaments "elsewhere" without "losing its independence." Tehran radio's report on the press conference made no mention of Rafsanjani's remarks on U.S. weapons.

Mediation Efforts--The Yugoslav press agency TANJUG carried an "official statement" issued by the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Pakistan, the PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia at the close of their meeting in Belgrade held to further the nonaligned effort to constitute a good-will mission at the ministerial level to find a solution to the conflict. The statement said the ministers expressed their readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran at the "invitation" of the Iraqi and Iranian governments or to take "any other step" to help resolve the dispute. In the meantime, the statement said, the ministers had agreed that Cuba and the PLO should continue consultations with the two parties on the formation and composition of the good-will mission and decided to meet again in New Delhi on a date to be determined later.

OPEC Conference

Baghdad radio carried an Iraqi Government statement stating that as a result of "racist Persian aggression" and Iran's rejection of a cease-fire, it has "approved" a proposal submitted by several OPEC member states to postpone the OPEC summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad. The statement said Iraq reserved its right to host the conference in Baghdad at a date to be agreed upon by the member states.

Syria

According to Damascus radio, the People's Assembly ratified the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty on 3 November. Speaking to the assembly, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Syria entered into the treaty for the "sake of making Syria strong" and rejected "contentions of the Western press" that his government had taken this step to help it end its "domestic isolation from the masses," claiming that Syria had defeated internal plots due to the people's solidarity and the cohesion of the masses. He went on to declare that by ratifying the treaty Syria is boosting the world's national liberation movement and thus strengthening the nonaligned movement. Khaddam concluded by stating that Syria's policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other communist countries is a "principled" and "tenacious" one and a "component" of the country's "strategy."

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PARTY, GOVERNMENT MEETINGS COMMEMORATE KARMAL VISIT TO USSR

Defense Ministry Meeting

LD021608 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, to our friendly, neighboring country, the USSR, a big meeting was held this morning at the conference hall of the Ministry of Defense by the commanders of the DRA Armed Forces central garrison, the division commanders and the political chiefs of that ministry.

Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium and Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and chairman of the PDPA Central Committee Department of Justice and Defense, attended this meeting.

The meeting opened with the playing of the DRA national anthem and then Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense and member of the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council, presented a brief report concerning the visit of Babrak Karmal and his entourage. He read the DRA-USSR joint statement. After that, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray made a comprehensive speech regarding the visit of Babrak Karmal and concerning still further assistance by the USSR to revolutinary Afghanistan and its results. He spoke about the results of talks by the leaders and delegations of the two friendly countries. Following this, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader threw light on this historic visit and its positive results. He drew the attention of armed forces personnel to their critical and important duties at this historic stage.

At the beginning of the meeting a resolution addressed to the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council in the name of Babrak Karmal was read by Khalil, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the central garrison. This resolution states: We, the personnel of the DRA Armed Forces, are ready for every kind of sacrifice in pursuance of the guidance and resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum concerning the total elimination of the exported counterrevolutionary rebel bands from abroad, the construction of a new society and the attainment of a peaceful and blossoming life for the homeland toilers and the secure and complete defense of the homeland and the revolution.

More Meetings

LD031734 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Out of respect for and in celebration of the official and friendly visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, meetings were again held today in a number of military units and cultural institutions. At these meetings, which were held with the cooperation of the party activists and primary organizations, the texts of the speeches by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which were delivered at the Kremlin and also the joint statement of the DRA and the USSR were read.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM PARTY, MEDICAL VISITS TO USSR, GDR

Central Committee Member Returns

LD312312 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee organization, who had gone to the USSR on a friendly and official visit at the invitation of some party members of the USSR, returned home today.

He was welcomed by some members of the PDPA Central Committee at Kabul International Airport.

Pashtun Leader Welcomed

LD311848 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great leader of the Pashtuns who had gone to the USSR for medical examinations and treatment, returned this afternoon to Kabul. At Kabul International Airport, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and the secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, and members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and the minister of training and education; a number of members of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council, and the Council of Ministers; some high-ranking party and government officials and the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul, welcomed Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan.

Deputy Premier Keshtmand Home

LD311955 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, who headed a delegation of the PDPA--which also included Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the International Relations Commission of the party Central Committee--to the international theoretical conference on the joint struggle of the labor movement and the national-liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress, which was organized in Berlin, returned home today.

The following were present at Kabul International Airport to welcome Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and his entourage: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo, secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Presidium of the Revolution Council; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council and minister of planning and education; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; members of the party Central Committee; a number of the members of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; some high-ranking party and government officials and the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand told the BAKHTAR correspondent: This conference, which took place from 20 to 25 October in the capital of the GDR, was attended by representatives of 116 workers parties and progressive and national-liberation movements who talked over issues of interest in an atmosphere of comradely sincerity.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: What was of most interest in this conference was the expression of comradely solidarity and firm support for the revolution of the masses in Afghanistan, especially after its new stage of development. He added: The decisive majority of the participants supported the stand of the Afghan people and the assistance of the fraternal USSR in their struggle to defend their gains.

The Berlin conference concentrated on three areas: The relation of the struggle for peace and socialism and the struggle for national independence to imperialism; the struggle against neocolonialism and for democratic international economic relations; and the relations and methods of struggle for national and social independence.

The vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister added: At this large conference, which was organized by the SED Central Committee and the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the participants warmly welcomed the participation of the PDPA.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: The meeting with Eric Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, which took place in an atmosphere of great sincerity, was of importance in bringing even further together and strengthening the fraternal relations between the parties and the people of the two countries.

The vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister concluded by expressing appreciation for the hospitality of the party and government authorities of the GDR. Included in this Afghan delegation were Mohammad Rahim Ref't, member of the party Central Committee International Relations Commission, and Mohammad Shafi'.

BAKHTAR DENIES ATTACK ON PAKISTAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD011942 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] BAKHTAR, after contacting the relevant authorities regarding the false claims of the imperialist press and the reactionary and militarist circles of Pakistan concerning the allegation that helicopters of the DRA Armed Forces recently crossed the border and bombed the so-called refugee camps on the other side of the border and inflicted injuries in refugees, writes as follows:

This is not the first time that the lying organizations of the West and the reactionary militarist circles of Pakistan have embarked on such tales. In the past such claims have been concocted by the imperialists and the reactionary militarists of Pakistan. These claims have always been rejected, in time, by Afghanistan. It is once again pointed out that the recent claim of imperialist propaganda organizations and the militarists of Pakistan is nothing but a falsehood, based on groundless accusations. Peaceful Afghanistan has no aggressive intentions vis-a-vis others. On the contrary, it is imperialism and the militarist reactionaries in Pakistan who, by equipping, training and sending murderers, terrorists and thieves to our country, interfere blatantly and in practice in the internal affairs of independent, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

AFP REPORTS ON RESURGENCE OF FIGHTING IN PROVINCES

BK031604 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 3 Nov (AFP)--Fighting has surged up again "in the four corners" of Afghanistan after a lull of several weeks, rebel movements based in this Pakistani city said today.

Though there have been signs a Soviet offensive was shaping up in the eastern province of Konarha, the Hezb-i-Islami Movement said Muslim resistance fighters attacked on several occasions columns of Soviet and Afghan troops trying to occupy Laghman Province, also in the east. Hezb-i-Islami claimed that nearly 200 Afghan and Soviet soldiers were killed and eight tanks knocked out in the latest clash, on 29 Oct in the (Alishain) district.

On the same day, Hezb-i-Islami's men destroyed two tanks in a four-hour fight in Ghazni Province south of Kabul, the movement affirmed. In a series of guerrilla raids in the southern Province of Lowgar, a group of Soviet soldiers were surprised in a bazaar and others were captured while eating a meal, Hezb-i-Islami said.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Khomeyni Speech to Students

LD031416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Muslim student followers of the imam's policy at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran 3 November--recorded, duration 55 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Among the practices of big powers, the superpowers and their followers, small governments, among the things they do to achieve their end is that they try to create fear among nations. Small governments are creating fear among themselves. You know that during the period when Mohammad Reza usurped the Iranian Government, SAVAK launched such a propaganda campaign that every family was under the illusion that should it utter one word against the government or the deposed shah, SAVAK would hear it and take action on it. This fear was spread among all classes of the nation through their extensive propaganda that any person might belong to SAVAK, that even inside family circles if anything is said, it might be reported to SAVAK, and then SAVAK might do this or that. The leaders used to encourage this situation in their own country, so much so that during the shah's regime, there was such a fear that two brothers would fear each other, or a father would fear his father and vice versa. They were all afraid that no matter what they said they might cause trouble, might lead to execution, imprisonment and so forth.

As for the big governments, they are satans and their circle of domination was wide. They, too, used to make propaganda to the detriment of all other countries through their governments and with the help of other nations; they used to intimidate and create fear. All countries used to give the impression that should a country utter two words against this or that big power, against America, against the USSR and, earlier, against Britain, then they would resort to certain measures, they would occupy that country and would dominate it. This is a method they have been following for years in order to achieve their end. The thing is that nations also used to believe it; as for small governments in regard to the big ones, they too believed this, thinking that if they uttered a single word against such and such a government, then they would be toppled, would be obliterated, would be subjected to invasion. This is why several years ago, when they issued an ultimatum on some issue, the very tone they used in their ultimatum, the very act of browbeating by these powers would result in imposing certain conditions on the Majlis and the government. It was the same with themselves. As soon as the question of imposing martial law was raised, the people, in their fear, would be completely intimidated.

From the very beginning, we thought we had to end this fear; this was a lie and intimidation far from reality. We concluded that the relationship between the truth of the matter and propaganda was one to several hundred; that it was propaganda being further fanned to create fear among the people and all other governments. It seemed to us that if a nation wanted to succeed and stand up to a government or big governments, we had to smash these idols. The idea was to aim at those at the top, and then through negotiations persuade them to remove the problem from the people so that they could not say anything against such a power...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence]

Gradually, the people began to feel that things were not as they appeared; that it was not a case of suffering the consequences of saying something against the elite.

Subsequently, you saw that even when the question of the little man [the shah] was raised nothing happened; that even if some problem emerged, it was a problem which could be solved. You saw that when they declared martial law, the people ignored it and violated the martial law.

The important thing is that the fear they have created in the hearts of nations is something which can be crushed. One of the things they do is to scare everyone into believing that no one can isolate oneself from these two superpowers in the world and remain independent; that one must either join the Eastern or Western bloc; that there is no alternative to these two options. Therefore, if it so happened that someone began entertaining the idea that he is a human being, that he is independent; this would be the wrong course; it is sheer imagination, devoid of any reality. However, when nations slowly began to become aware of themselves, they realized that things were not the way they seemed to be. You noticed Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan; a weak but lively nation is enjoying the encounter with the USSR with strength of faith. Although the usurping Afghan Government is collaborating with the USSR and certain other leftwing parties, the brave Afghan youth stood up to them. For some time now they have been posing problems for the USSR to the extent that one can say that they have defeated the USSR politically. This is in line with the idea that it is not true that if the USSR invades a place, no one can say anything to that government; that one must submit to it 100 percent. If America becomes (?angry) then a country, for instance Iran, will be totally destroyed and annihilated. This problem is now gradually being settled.

As for the accursed Pahlavi regime, as you witnessed, it was your cries, the cry of the youth, men, and the uprising by the nation which made them [the superpowers] unable to keep the shah in power; this was despite all the might they enjoyed (?in action and in reserve), but your cries, your unity of expression, defeated them. This proved that we were not going to be destroyed if we uttered a word against them. They had created fear through their propaganda and were doing their job because of this fear. In the past, the people, on the basis of this fear, used to stand by, remaining indifferent and fearful, while they took advantage of this, although they were not powerful enough to destroy a nation. But the Iranian nation smashed this and destroyed the regime.

As for the big powers, the same thing applies; the same thing applied in the past as well. Their intimidation was superior to their might. Let us look at a case where a small country says something contrary to the wishes of the USSR or America. In such a case it would have sufficed for America or the USSR to try to browbeat it, and this would have ended the problem. Or, for example, when Britain was more powerful than others it was enough to send a ship into Iranian waters; this would have been enough to stop the Majlis and the government from daring to utter a word and they would impose their wishes. This practice, too, was smashed in Iran.

Under the former regime it was unimaginable for anyone to go to the U.S. Embassy, to assault the U.S. Embassy. How was it possible for a nation lacking everything, for young people having nothing in their hands, to go and attack the U.S. Embassy, even to throw a stone; if anything like that had happened, then both the Iranian nation and government would have been destroyed. These were the things they had cunningly instilled in people's minds through propaganda; they had made the people oblivious to their national, Islamic and humanitarian power.

However, we saw our young people's reaction to all of these hardships suffered by our nation from the hands of this corrupt power; so our young people attacked it and captured its staff, without anything happening.

The outcome of this action ended their propaganda and clamor that should anyone attack the U.S. Embassy, anyone draw a line on the wall of the embassy, such and such a thing would happen. Well, you did just that, you occupied the place and later it was learned that they [the embassy staff] were not simply members of a normal embassy; they had created a center of conspiracy which was interfering in the affairs of our country; past governments, wittingly or unwittingly, had to follow them and consult them about anything they were going to do. We saw this in Mohammad Reza, when he said that a list of Majlis deputies [to be elected] used to be forwarded from the embassy, and that he had to comply with it.

The service rendered by these young people, who went there, occupied it and smashed it and held these corrupt individuals, was an act which culminated in the destruction of the ideas instilled in the minds of people, in the minds and hearts of governments, about the big powers. This is a very valuable point for our nation, even if our nation has to put up with hardship or hunger to achieve it. The value of this action has no bearing on our going hungry or [words indistinct]; the value of this act is the fact that you smashed the idol they had created, which had a political value. There was a political aspect to this act which overshadows all other values.

Those who believe that because of their actions we are facing an impasse are wrong. Those lacking...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] Well, there are some groups which brand you pro-American. [laughter from the audience] Our guard corps says they are pro-American. They are reactionaries. Those groups are helpless, they are hopeless. [more laughter] However, certain people who are concerned about our country and their own country, who oppose all alien systems, these people were influenced by some raw propaganda, believing that if we do not immediately hand over these spies to America and we do not offer an apology, then such or such a thing would happen. The value of this action was that it ended these misconceptions.

It has been 1 year since you imprisoned these spies, these conspirators and these criminals without anything happening. We have our markets and our economy intact and after they did whatever they could. They tried to intimidate us, but we saw 1 year after this action our markets are still intact and our agriculture is still intact, as well as other things. Nothing happened. This is the value of the act. The value of this act was the destruction of this great idol they had created for nations.

The value attached to the Afghan guerrillas is in the fact that they smashed the idols created for them--that should anyone utter a word against the USSR, then he should suffer the consequences. They smashed this. The Afghan guerrillas, in the face of all the forces deployed by that big power and the opposition of their own government, smashed this great idol that had been created for other nations. We cannot quantify our action here and their action there. Even if half of our nation was to die, it would still have been worth it because it is not a question of filling the stomach; we should not sit in mourning because we may run out of wheat.

I remember 50 to 60 years ago, when we used to travel by donkey; in those days there was no electricity, no facilities, the people used to live like that.

What is of value to us, above all, is Islam, which supports everything. We did not rise for the sake of our stomachs, so that if its gratification were to be stopped someday, we would curl up in corner. We have risen for the sake of Islam, the same way the most blessed prophet did at the dawn of Islam. We have not been subjected to hardships and toil as great as he suffered.

Our business remains intact, and it is reported that there is even more fruit available now than before. Our essential foodstuffs are available and we have no problems of this kind whatsoever. The main thing is that we have a nation in which everyone has become aware; it has smashed that fear. The fear that made no one dare object if a single policeman ordered the whole bazaar closed has been smashed. The people raised their voices and with their cries smashed the power that prevailed here, smashed the powers that existed.

When we have a nation of over 30 million people, when we have a nation in which we have 20 million youth who are happy to be martyrs [Khomeyni does not finish sentence] An old man of 70 or 80 came here and talked to me and he stood before all the ministers [as heard]...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] The second time he came here, he was crying--I saw his tears. He said he wanted to fight in the war. I told him: You and I should pray. There are youth, praise be to God, who can do that.

We have our youth, our old people, our women, our children--everyone no longer wants to put up with superpowers...[Khomeyni does not finish sentence] Of course, a nation like this should also prepare itself for every eventuality; it is standing against the world's great powers. Do not be afraid of their intimidation all that much. But you should prepare yourselves for unbridled actions. You should be prepared in advance for what is to come. You have done a worthy deed; you have done a great deed, so much so that the whole world is looking at you in awe.

Someone who has undertaken such a great task should not imagine that now that we have thrown out one person, another person will take his place the next day. No, there will not be such a thing. We are prepared, and we should be prepared to make as much sacrifice as the value of our actions demands. We have not yet been subjected to the kind of economic problems the most blessed prophet experienced over the years he was active. They [the prophet and his supporters in the early days of Islam] did not even have their daily bread. They used to smuggle odd things for them to eat to stay alive, and with difficulty. But the action was worthy enough to justify all this, to put up with all this.

Nothing has happened to us yet. Granted, there is a bit of a war in a corner of our country, and they [the enemy forces] are being crushed. We should also be prepared to crush any other Satan who turns up tomorrow. We want to be alive; we want to safeguard our honor; we want to safeguard the dear Islam which encompasses everything--independence, freedom, honor. We want to safeguard the blessed Koran. And this is worth the destruction of all of us.

Are we above the prophet? Are we above his holiness the mahdi? They sacrificed everything for the sake of their objective. But we have power at our disposal now. They did not have much power. His holiness the prophet, may God's greetings be upon him and his followers, [shouts of "God is great"] in the days when he was hiding from his opponents, had no one on his side. There was only a handful of people, and even these were living in fear. We have not come to that, yet. Even when he graciously went to Medina he suffered so much hardship and faced so many difficulties. But we have suffered none of this.

You should not fear war. The most blessed prophet has waged wars for the sake of Islam. His holiness the amir [Imam 'Ali, the first imam of the Shi'ites] has waged war for the sake of Islam. There were several wars in the course of a few years during the early days of Islam. We should prepare ourselves for wars. We have power on our side. We have the youth. We have a nation which, in unity of expression and with reliance upon the all-blessed, the most exalted God, can achieve everything. We are not afraid of any problems.

Those who are trying to instill fear in you are the same people who created fear in you under the deposed shah, and it was because of that fear that he was able to stay on the throne, as it were. When this fear was smashed we saw, in fact, that it was hollow. The same applies to other powers. You should not imagine there is a great deal of difference between them.

The main point is that you should be united among yourselves. The main think is that our armed forces--may God give them victory, God willing--should be united. The guards corps and other members of the armed forces should regard themselves as one. All you are now working toward the same end: namely, to keep your country independent and free, not to be anyone's servant, to be able to perserve your honor. All the members of the armed forces, whoever they may be, anyone who went to the front from the nation--you should all be united in harmony.

If you are in harmony, if all of you act in the same manner and if you have a single commander who will act according to a plan, you should be confident of victory and no power can stand against you because your power emanates from the nation. When an army relies on the great support of the nation it will gain such strength that no power can withstand it.

Our army, our armed forces, our pasadaran enjoy the support of the whole nation. You can see right now that our entire country is at war. Even the girls are serving the war effort. In a country where the army is united with the nation, where the pasadaran and others are all brothers, where everyone is serving the nation--what is there to fear for such a nation, for the nation supports them. You should be assured of this.

How long have we been subjected to the economic blockade? What happened? What difficulty has the economic blockage caused, for instance? They imagined that something dire would happen if we were unable to buy this or that from the United States. No, we have plenty here. America has stockpiled it for us here. [laughter] These things are acts of God. It is an act of God that for 50 years, for 25 years America has worked hard, thinking, of course, this is its own country. Of course, they looted our oil and brought in large quantities of arms for us. Under many of this country's mountains there are arms belonging to the nation. And these are the arms that the enemy had put together for himself and they are ours now. [cries of "God is great"]

The main thing is that we should know ourselves and our armed forces, and the nation should become one. If they are all one and support one another, no power will be able to smash them. These great powers are facing enough difficulties of their own to make them unable to handle these matters very well. Each is confronting the other. It is being said that when wolves want to sleep at night they sleep in a circle facing each other. [laughter] This is because they are afraid that if one of them drops its guard the others would jump on it and eat it up.

The situation is now such that if the United States wanted to do something, whether it likes it or not, there is another wolf with its eyes fixed on the United States. The same applies to the other one and the other one; so one wolf is watching another. God keeps oppressors busy with each other. You should not believe that if America wants to do something it can go ahead and do it. It has been 1 year now that our dear youth--of course, they suffered hardship and they made efforts and they will receive absolution on the day of judgement, from the most blessed, most exalted God. I should not thank them alone. Their deeds are worthy before God. It has been 1 year since they went there and occupied it. They [the Americans] said a good deal and imposed an economic blockade, and did this and did that. But the nation has stood firm and it finds nothing wrong with it. The same would be true if it went on for 10 years.

The value of the action lies in the fact that it takes the fear out of the minds of the masses throughout the world, the oppressed the world over. They have become aware of themselves; they have already done so.

They keep saying that we are isolated. What were you when you were not isolated? You were a dependent, weak and helpless nation when one policeman could rule over the big bazaar in Tehran. At that time we were not isolated. The meaning of not being isolated was that we had relations with America, with the Soviet Union and so and so. What are we now when we are isolated?

Now when we are isolated our youth have arisen and have accupied the American Embassy and have seized the 50 odd spies and have kept them; and you have treated them in a humane way. From what I have repeatedly heard, you have treated them very well and this is in accordance with Islamic manners. Now that we are isolated, our bazaar is still functioning and everyone lives in dignity and respect and no one can treat anyone unjustly No one can come and tell you to close your shops, that you should close the bazaar through force. No one can come and tell you to put flags everywhere, now that we are isolated ourselves and independent.

When one is isolated one discovers himself. Yesterday some--two or three--young persons came and showed me a rifle and said that they had made it themselves and that they had shown it to the army and they said that it was correct and good and that they would make the means for it [presumably produce it]. If we were not isolated they never would have thought of doing such things. Now that you are isolated you are thinking of doing your own works.

Not being isolated means being dependent upon others. It means being in bondage. The meaning of our isolation is that our relations with others are severed and that we are not the servants of others. They keep coming to us and saying: Come and put our relations right. We are prepared in any way. How? We knew that [words indistinct]. Of course, if they respected one another, all nations would be brothers. This is not the issue.

We are not frightened of isolation. We welcome such an isolation which forces us to think about our own affairs. When we are not isolated we are dependent upon others. Our hands are extended toward others for whatever we want. We want to get wheat from them. We want to get our food from them. We want them to come and build our industries for us. Everything we have is in their hands. As long as the nation is like this, it cannot possess anything. It cannot be independent economically. It cannot be independent militarily. It cannot be independent socially. When we are isolated we can be all of these things. When we are isolated we believe that we should administer our own agriculture, so that we are not in need of others, because when we are isolated others will not give us anything. When a nation believes that others will not give it food, it will be able to decide to make its own. But as long as we think that we have supporters that will provide for us, we are dependent. Those who have 10 or 15 servants around them, who become lazy and cannot do anything, do their own work when taken to prison, because they have been isolated. When one is isolated he can advance, he can become progressive. A nation which is not isolated cannot advance on its path. The country which is not isolated is a country which is dependent upon others; its food comes from others, its cars come from others, its electricity comes from others. Such a nation will be in bondage right to the end. You cannot become independent until you become isolated. Why should we be afraid of isolation?

When we were not isolated we had all kinds of problems, but now that we are isolated, we are independent. Now everyone is his own master and is not under the yoke of someone else. Can any embassy--whatever embassy it is--impose something upon our government? We are not isolated. We only imagine that we are isolated. For those who do not want us to be isolated, it means that we should be a slave right to the very end and have a master.

God knows, when I saw somewhere, in one of the newspapers, a photograph of Mohammad Reza, who had stood in America in front of one of its presidents like a child and the president had taken off his glasses and was looking like this towards him...[Khomeyni is interrupted by shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] Even now there may be people like him in other parts of the world. There are such people--a person who says: I am so and so, and I want to bring my country to such and such a place and to make it more advanced than Japan. He was such a weak and impotent person when he went to America--when after so many formalities they allowed him to go there--and he stood there next to that [words indistinct] and that man does not even look at his face; he took his glasses off and stood there looking like that; God knows that this lack of isolation is much worse than any isolation for a nation. [Words indistinct] was not isolated? Do the gentlemen wish us to be like that? We welcome this isolation which these gentlemen are talking about. As long as there is not isolation, your thoughts will not be activated. Your brains are not smaller than American brains, but they have taken you out of isolation and have created contacts for you so that you will not be independent until the day of resurrection; so that you are dependent; so that your thoughts may not be activated; so that your brains may dry up and so that you cannot act at all. If our brains had worked, the condition of our country would be different from what it is now; but they did not allow our brains to work. They brought everything. They took our underground wealth and our property and brought everything in case we had thoughts of creating an industry.

Why should we not sever our links with the world--these links which drag us toward real isolation, that keep us from becoming industrialized and creating an industrialized country. We cannot be independent, and we cannot be free, and these are among God's greatest gifts. Compare our country today when we are isolated and our country 10 years ago. Compare them and think. Don't keep saying that we do not have anything. We have human beings. We have men. We have young people. We have young people who are withstanding the powers with all their strength. What does it mean that we do not have anything? We have everything. We have all of this extensive land. We have so many mines. What does it mean that we do not have anything? We have everything. Only our not being isolated has brought us to a situation where we have to extend our hands to others for everything. We should endure hardships for a few years so that we can stand on our own feet and become human beings. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

The superpowers have now been broken. Proof of that is that it has been a year since our youth occupied the American Embassy. The historical value of that act is very great. Imagine that this wretched servant, this wretched Saddam who is destroying his own nation and who is imposing so much upon his nation, imagine that he has made a futile attack. We have patience. Our nation and our youth for 50 or 60 years have been under the yoke of such issues and such problems. We are used to hardships. Our youth are used to these hardships. Now that they have found themselves and are independent, they will withstand with all their strength, even if this war lasts for 20 years.

[Shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] However, he is rotten. The fact that he fires missiles is due to the fact that he is not able to confront them, he comes from afar and fires missiles. This man who is committing these crimes and vainly imagines that he can frighten our nation is doing so because he has no strength to confront our youth. They are suffering casualties and damage everywhere and his futile thoughts, his nerves which have been completely shaken do not allow him to get a grip on himself and realize what he is doing. Even there, in Iraq itself, he has become rotten. He has lost face in all countries of the world.

Of course, Baghdad radio and the newspapers of Baghdad make a lot of propaganda. There is a great deal of noise. However, see what has happened to him in the world. In all the countries of the world they have lost their political honor. Islamic manners have also been lost. In Iraq itself the nation is opposed to him, and the people have slowly started to complain. There are signs of this. The difference between our government and our security forces and those people is that the Iranians are from the nation, they are with the nation and the nation is with them. The proof is that they are fighting. May God protect them. Assistance is coming from all over Iran. See if you can find one village in Iraq that helps like this. With force they give. They plunder them and take by force; but you cannot find one village in Iraq where the youth and women bake bread and make packages. Of whom is such a nation frightened? Why should it be frightened? We have God. We have Islam. We are acting for God. Why should a person who is acting for God be frightened? Of whom should he be frightened? Those people should be frightened that when they leave here, hell will be their abode. Our youth who are fighting for the sake of God have their reward with God. Can one work for the sake of God and have God, the Almighty, the all blessed, not recompense him? If you are martyred, God willing, you will be associated with the martyrs of the dawn of Islam.

May God protect all of you. As that gentleman [not further identified] said, I thank you for your endeavors. I should not thank you, because it is your country, and you have acted on your own behalf. Your actions are worth a lot. Now that the Majlis has performed its task, you want to hand over the situation to the government. This is the correct thing to do. God willing, wherever you are at the fronts, I hope you are well. I hope that with strength you will dominate all the satans. May God's greetings and blessings by upon you.

Foreign Ministry Note

LD041140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1113 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a message asked the Algerian ambassador in Washington to ask the U.S. Government to announce its response to the notes sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as soon as possible and to inform the world through the mass media. According to the Central News Bureau, the text of the message sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and put at the disposal of the bureau guarding Iranian interests at the Algerian Embassy in Washington is as follows:

The Swiss Embassy in Tehran today submitted a note to this ministry from the U.S. Government dated 3 November 1980 before the U.S. officials had received the official note from the Iranian Government regarding the decisions made by the Islamic Majlis. This note is in some details at variance with the ratifications made by the Islamic Majlis of Iran. Therefore, the honorable ambassador is requested to file an official request with the Government of the United States for a reply to the note sent by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the English and Persian texts of which it has already received, as soon as possible and to inform the world of this response through the mass media.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, OTHER ISSUES

LD041124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i by a reporter of the Voice of the Islamic Republic at the close of a special ceremony held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on 4 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are at the den of espionage now, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni have come to the den of espionage to take part in the ceremonies commemorating 4 November.

We will take advantage of this opportunity to discuss a few points with Mr Raja'i. Mr Raja'i, would you please comment on the new developments regarding the transfer of the responsibility for keeping the hostages to the government?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the decision made by the Majlis and the audience granted to these children by the imam when they proposed this transfer, the government sincerely accepts this mission. I believe that from now on these children should inform the government of their views as much as possible, and the government will take over the responsibility of keeping these spies, these hostages.

[Question] Would you please tell us if any of them are already in the hands of the government?

[Answer] No, because the necessary steps have not been taken yet.

[Question] Would you please tell us if the United States has replied to the decisions taken by the Iranian Government and the Majlis?

[Answer] Carter has sent a message in which he commented on the issue in general terms, but we have not received any replies since we telexed the text of the resolution.

[Question] Is the (?mediator) between Iran and the United States going to be the Algerian Government or the United Nations?

[Answer] Naturally, when there is a revolutionary and Muslim government like Algeria, we would prefer to choose that government.

[Question] Do you think the response to be made by America will be positive?

[Answer] When one considers the fact that they claim to be willing to resolve the issue, then they are bound to give a positive reply. If they don't, however, we have not changed anything. [as heard]

[Question] Mr Raja'i, do you agree with the decisions made by the Majlis and the (?revolution) or do you hold different views from the government with regard to this issue?

[Answer] No, the government has always held a decisive position and has always announced this everywhere, and we will announce this while the Majlis resolution and the imam's views are being implemented.

Tondguyan Kidnapping, Hostages

JN031827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that in an interview today with the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i made clarifications regarding the kidnapping of Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan and the other Iranian hostages. Asked whether the government has taken certain measures regarding the kidnapping of the oil minister, Brother Raja'i replied:

Through this war which is imposed upon us, the agent Ba'thist government is detaining unarmed individuals and regarding them as prisoners of war. The best example of this is what happened to Brother Tondguyan, who had gone to the south of the country to inspect the oil regions where the oil company workers are employed. He was kidnapped by agents of the criminal Ba'thist regime in Iraq. We are extremely worried about him, we do not have any information about his fate. What we have been able to do is to take measures through the International Red Cross.

Brother Raja'i expressed hope that the brother prisoners will be released soon by the mercenaries of the agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

Regarding the government's measures on the hostages, after the subject was raised at the Islamic Majlis, Brother Raja'i said: We have delegated several groups in the various ministries, under the supervision of the minister of state and in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, to take measures to release the hostages, in accordance with the circumstances of the situation.

Interministry Group to Take Charge

LD031803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Interview granted by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Iranian prime minister, to unnamed Tehran radio reporter on morning of 3 November, place not specified--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the kidnapping of Brother Tondguyan, the minister of oil, the resolution of the hostage issue, and the land reform led us to interview the prime minister, Mr Raja'i. We thank you, Mr Prime Minister. Bearing in mind that Brother Tondguyan, the minister of oil, has been kidnapped by the mercenary agents of the Iraqi Ba'th, what is the stance taken by the government with respect to this issue and what steps have been taken?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have explained several times that the Government of Iraq, in this war it has imposed on us, has begun capturing people in the street and counting them as prisoners of war and releases statistics to that effect. A revealing example of this is this instance, when our Brother Tondguyan, who had gone to inspect the battle areas and the condition of Oil Ministry employees in this region [words indistinct] and was kidnapped by the Iraqi agents. They have counted him as a prisoner of war and have taken him away. We are very worried for all our brothers who have been taken, and in fact the kidnapping of Tondguyan is clear evidence that civilians have been taken by the Iraqi Government. We do not have any information on their whereabouts. What we have done is to take steps, through the Red Cross and the Algerian ambassador, who is our mediator, thus both a political step and through the Red Cross. We hope that this will provide us with the means by which we can release our brothers who are being held by the Iraqi Government.

[Question] Now [words indistinct] bearing in mind that the hostage issue has been clarified and responsibility for their safekeeping has been transferred to the government, what does the government intend to do?

[Answer] We intend to form a group from different ministries which are in one way or another involved in the issue because of one or another of the conditions, supervised by the minister without portfolio, who, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will study the issue independently and take the necessary steps to free the hostages as the conditions are fulfilled.

Appointment of Study Group

NC031710 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Nov (AFP)--Moves to free the American hostages will be made in line with progress in achieving the conditions set by the Iranian parliament for their liberation, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said today in a television interview. Mr Raja'i confirmed that a group to handle the matter from the Iranian side was set up today under Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi. "This group will study the problem independently," Mr Raja'i said.

STUDENTS ANNOUNCE CEREMONIES TO MARK 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

LD031802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1706 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The 152d statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy was issued tonight in connection with the details of the program for 4 November at the espionage den, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tomorrow is the anniversary of the capture of the espionage den of America, the anniversary of the crushing of the false (?manifestation) of the great Satan. Tomorrow is the day the criminal United States is frightened of and is mourning because of the glorious gatherings of this great nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the exile of the imam of the nation, and also the anniversary of 4 November, the students day.

The United States finds the triumphant, oppressed nation of Iran in a land which the United States wrongly considered its own land, and in which it thought it had every immunity. As previously announced, the glorification of 4 November and the anniversary of the occupation of the espionage den will continue after the march from the predetermined places, with a special program inside the espionage den, starting at 1000 with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran, followed by a speech by the fighting brother Musavi Kho'ini, a speech by one of the Muslim students stationed at the espionage den, and a speech by the fighting brother, Raja'i.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

RAFSANJANI PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGES, DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD032220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2103 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Islamic Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a press and media conference at which domestic and foreign reporters were present, talked about different issues. The speaker of the Islamic Majlis talked at this meeting to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, bearing in mind that conditions for the release of the hostages were determined by the Islamic Majlis yesterday, my question is: How are these conditions to be met and what will happen if the American Government does not accept these conditions?

[Answer] It is mentioned in the conditions that if the United States does not accept these conditions then the hostages will be tried and the [word indistinct] officials should prepare themselves for the trial of these hostages. If they do accept these conditions, however, then, the document's implementation will fall upon the government. The government, I have been informed, has assigned groups to study the situation.

[Question] Is there a possibility that they will accept two or three of the four conditions and leave one to be met in time?

[Answer] It has been mentioned that if time is needed to fulfill one or more of the conditions and they do not accept the conditions on this basis then the hostages will be released gradually and when all the conditions are met then all the hostages will be released. [sentence as heard]

[Question] In connection with the present situation with regard to the hostages issue, you know that we do not have a minister of foreign affairs. What steps have been taken by the Majlis in this respect and what are the proposals made by the Majlis to speed up the appointment of a minister of foreign affairs?

[Answer] You are aware that Mr Raja'i has introduced a number of persons to the president so that the president will have a wide choice and to enable him to choose one as the minister of foreign affairs.

In the Majlis, too, a question was filed addressed to the prime minister asking him to attend a Majlis session and explain why the appointment of some of the Cabinet members has been delayed so long.

[Question] A final question: Would you comment on the role played by the Defense Council and would you explain how effective it has been since its formation?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the Defense Council, due to present conditions, has not been able to get involved in the goings on, since immediately after the first night, the first session, Mr Bani-Sadr and the military commanders went to the south and a number of our friends who were here were not able to go because of their commitments in Tehran. Then Mr Raja'i had to go abroad. Of course we did go to the south and held a session there but because of the daily affairs we came to the conclusion that the council could not operate there where we were isolated from the current affairs of the country. We did not have enough (?information) and the facilities available in the capital were lacking. Therefore, we were forced to come to Tehran. Then, because Mr Bani-Sadr was not here, we went to the south once more. We decided that his excellency should come to Tehran and a session be held in Tehran. His excellency did come to Tehran and we had a session in the presence of the imam. It was decided that we have a lengthy session in Tehran in order to be informed in detail on the war and the session was to be held in the presence of his excellency and the military commanders [words indistinct], and now the fact it that the Supreme Defense Council, in its new capacity, has not been able to get deeply involved and [word indistinct] in current affairs. We are now trying to pursue the issue further and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BANI-SADR CHAIRS SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD032224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council tonight held a session chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of all the forces, and in the presence of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemi Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i and Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representatives in the Supreme Defense Council; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed Montazeri; Lieutenant General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the air force, and Morteza Raza'i, commander of the guards corps in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province.

At this session the situation in the battlefronts and the confrontation methods employed by the fighters of the revolution against the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army were discussed and subjected to an exchange of opinion. According to PARS, the supervisor of PARS and the publicity coordinator of the Supreme Defense Council and some of the military commanders were present at this session, which began at 1800.

RED CRESCENT PURSUING RELEASE OF KIDNAPPED OIL MINISTER

LD040703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced:

Immediately after learning of the kidnapping of the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and his deputies by agents of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, this society made contacts with representatives of the International Red Cross in Iran and the headquarters of this society in Geneva and protested this breach of international regulations and laws by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq. It was requested that arrangements be made for the immediate release of the brothers kidnapped by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq.

The supervisor of the Red Crescent Society of Iran emphasized that representatives of the International Red Cross have declared that they will seriously pursue the matter in Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTRY FEARS IRAQIS TORTURE, EXECUTE CIVILIANS

GF031655 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] During a conversation with the office of the television and radio service of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait announced that according to reliable reports from Iraq many Iranian civilians who were abducted from the border regions and transferred to Iraq may be subjected to mass executions by the criminal Ba'thist regime for rejecting humiliation, slavery and cooperation with the enemy. Their number has increased to such an extent recently that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq has not had the chance to torture them before executing them.

MAJLIS GROUP BRIEFS ARAB ENVOYS ON FOREIGN POLICY

JN040741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Islamic Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee, the ambassadors of fraternal Algeria, Syria and Libya came to the committee offices, where they were briefed on the general outlines of Iranian foreign policy by committee members.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFED BY RAFSANJANI ON WAR

LD032034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, last night at the Majlis building Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani met the Indian minister of foreign affairs, who is also special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, along with the Indian ambassador to Tehran. At this 1-hour meeting the Indian minister of foreign affairs said: Some time ago an envoy of the Iraqi Government came to our country in order to inform Indian officials about the recent war. My trip to Iran and my meetings with Iranian officials are designed to become acquainted with the views held by the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the war between Iran and Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: Our stance is quite clear. We wish to inform you that the Army of the Iraqi Ba'th has embarked on an aggression against our country and the Government of Iraq is the aggressor. In order to prove this point we are willing to provide you with the facilities available to enable you to study the situation and recognize the real aggressor on condition that once the issue is clarified and the aggressor is identified you show the appropriate reaction and cooperate with us to crush the aggressor. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani elaborated on the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the war between Iran and Iraq and other issues and at the end expressed his hope that the countries of the region would take the necessary steps to crush the aggressors.

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

JN040748 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces, yesterday received the special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in one of the cities of Khuzestan. The Indian envoy outlined his government's position on the Iranian-Iraqi war and stressed that his country wants peace and stability to be achieved between Iran and Iraq. The meeting was attended by the Indian ambassador in Tehran.

MONTAZERI SPEAKS TO IRAQI CLERGY ON EXPORTING REVOLUTION

JN041028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0424 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A number of struggling Iraqi ulema have paid a visit to the great theologian Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. One of the ulema made a speech in which he said:

[Begin recording] We struggling Iraqi ulema thank you for what you have given and are giving to the Islamic revolution in Iraq. God Almighty will not forget your good deed. You are worthy of the great responsibility of supporting and defending the faithful.

O great faqih, O great mojahed: We place all our capabilities and resources at your disposal and under your leadership as well as under the leadership of the heroic imam of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni, may God protect him. We stood hand-in-hand with you before the triumph of the revolution. Now, God willing, we will again stand hand-in-hand until the overthrow of the traitor and infidel Saddam. [end recording]

His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri then delivered a speech in Persian. The following is the translation of the speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I thank you very much but do not consider myself worthy of the titles you have given me. I am just a student of theology. Imam Khomeyni, may God support and protect him, was [as heard] our leader and head of our revolution, and we have conducted our activities under his wise leadership. Concerning Iraq, you know that the revolution which has taken place in Iran is an Islamic revolution and that Islam knows no borders, color or language. Therefore, if the revolution succeeds in Iran but does not succeed in Iraq or any other country, our victory will be incomplete.

We share the suffering of our Muslim brothers who are groaning under the yoke of Saddam's regime. It is our duty to cooperate with you and to help you as much as we can. We must extend our fraternal hands to one another so that we can get rid of the evils and crimes of despotic governments in Iraq and other Islamic countries like Egypt and Jordan.

Duty calls upon us to overthrow these governments one after another, God willing. This will not be difficult if there is unity, faith, complete coordination and steadfastness. Victory shall be ours. We call upon you, the great ulema of Lebanon and Iraq, to do all you can to make your voice heard by the Iraqi people so that they can rise against Saddam's government. We are on the threshold of the month of Muharram. The Iraqi people can, with the blessing of the greatest martyr, Imam Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, stage demonstrations against Saddam's regime and puppet government. I am confident that the Iraqi people are ready for an uprising because of the pressure brought upon them and the injustices committed against them. Saddam's despotic government will be overthrown and you will return to Iraq to lead the Iraqi people.

TEHRAN: WESTERN MEDIA CREATE 'WAVE OF HATRED' AGAINST IRAN

LD032314 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] We have witnessed in the past how after all these dastardly U.S. crimes committed in Vietnam and after the exposure of the true nature of Nixon in the world, Carter was all of a sudden depicted as an individual supportive of humanitarianism and human rights, thus changing the American election scene as a publicity round for the exploitation of the so-called human rights issue.

But on the contrary, you have heard throughout the presidential term of Carter's that the United States committed worse types of crime in Palestine, South Lebanon, Iran, Africa and Latin America. The various personalities are suitably masked in order to deceive not only the American people but the whole population of the world when there comes up the issue of the U.S. presidential elections.

Another tactic used in this political and publicity stunt is to divert the public opinion in the United States and Europe to foreign affairs. Application of this tactic has two major advantages for imperialists and Zionists in America and Europe: Firstly, diverting public opinion in these countries to global issues is aimed at lessening their sensitivity to domestic problems. This acts as a cover to the bankruptcy of imperialism and Zionism in fulfilling the needs of the people economically, politically and in humanistic terms. This tactic (?also posed cover in) the crises which culminate from the prevalence of global capitalist system in the form of ever-increasing contrast and the widening gap in various social classes of people in America and Europe. Secondly, (?there is a) [word indistinct] that if this political and publicity drama is a global effort it should be depicted very significantly in order to maintain their traditions as a superpower to make the people of Europe and America sensitive toward issues at a specific period of time and to represent themselves not only as the leader of the United States but also as the so-called leader of the Free World.

It is in this way that we observe that both Carter and Reagan focus the presidential election and the sensitivity of these polls continuously upon Iran and the issue of the American spies held hostage in this country. Both the presidential candidates hardly make any reference to the major economic, political and religious problems of the United States and the crises in European countries which are the result of the continuing imperialist domination in the world. All the radio commentaries, television discussions and newspaper articles in the United States are focusing their attention to the Irano-American issues.

Imperialist and Zionist publicity media are deviating the public opinion in America and Europe from their domestic problems, the antihyman nature of the imperialist system and the Zionist crimes to the issues involved in the Middle East, the cut-off in oil supplies and the subjects of energy and economy, so that a wave of hatred could be created among the American and European people against the Islamic revolution of Iran and the liberation movements in the region. They are thus preparing the groundwork for electing the candidate of Zionists, of world-devouring capitalists, for continuing their crimes in this part of the world.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 255-258

255: 2-3 Nov Battle Reports

LD032122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique 255 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim compatriots of Iran: The brave fighters of the ground forces, gendarmerie and the guards corps, backed by our committed people in their battle against the infidels, are waging war against the enemy on all fronts. Some of the operations carried out by these defenders of the revolution yesterday were as follows:

1. Yesterday, 2 November:

A. In the region to the south of Ahvaz, owing to the heavy fire of the ground forces, 4 tanks and more than 30 of Saddam's mercenaries were destroyed and a large quantity of the enemy's ammunition was set alight;

B. In the Ahvaz region, following the confrontation between our forces and the enemy, 3 tanks, 4 personnel carriers and 1 vehicle belonging to the Ba'thist Army of Iraq were destroyed and more than 80 enemy mercenaries were killed. One of the revolution guards was killed and two were lost without a trace;

C. An area in the western part of Dezful and Shush, which was under heavy fire from the enemy's long range artillery, was [word indistinct] by the intense fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

D. Our brave forces responded to the sporadic fire of the enemy on the road between Susangerd and Hamidyeh. In this region attacks by Iraqi MiG's left 2 civilians martyred and 10 injured.

2. The morning of 3 November:

In the Ilam region and on the western front, in Balataq near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fighting is still going on between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenaries of Saddam. This morning a helicopter belonging to the Airborne Division was involved in an accident in the Masjed Soleyman region. Fortunately, the pilot and copilot were not injured and both are well.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

256: Airborne Division Operations

LD032140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique 256 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Honorable Muslim compatriots of Iran; By their successful operations the brave fighters of the Airborne Division continue to deal fatal blows to the neemies of Islam. Yesterday, 2 November, these praiseworthy fighters of the skies of the land of revolution attacked the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th in the Ilam region and destroyed 2 mortar launchers and 3 50-caliber antiaircraft guns and killed more than 10 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. Also today, 3 November, in operations carried out in the Dezful region, the Airborne Division heroes succeeded in destroying 2 trucks and 7 positions belonging to the enemy and killing 35 mercenaries of the Iraqi Army. In these operations the fighters of the Airborne Division did not suffer any losses or casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

257: Ilam, Southern Front Fighting

LD041156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique 257 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Noble and Muslim people of Iran: The fighting heroes of the army of the revolution waging war against the mercenary agents of the infidel army of the Tikritis on all the fronts and your soldier brothers are dealing fatal and crushing blows on the enemy and destroying him.

1. The valiant fighters of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the southern front dealt the following blows in the [words indistinct] region:

A. Destroyed three tanks;
B. Destroyed three military vehicles; and
C. Destroyed the watch post of the enemy's artillery in the region.

2. On the same day, the victorious personnel of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic in the western regions of the country, on the Ilam front, destroyed one missile launcher and several enemy positions and killed at least 25 infidels. The rest of the deceived enemy elements on the Kanishahr front left their positions and fled.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

258: Battle Successes

LD041322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique 258 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim struggling nation of Iran: The victorious heroes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the brave men whose legends of chivalry has gone beyond the borders and the roar of whose fighters sends shivers down the spines of the Iraqi mercenaries, gain a new victory every day, and now the results of the attacks launched by the planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0600 on 3 November to 0500 this morning is brought to the attention of the noble nation of Iran:

1. In the [name indistinct] garrison to the east of [name indistinct] a number of buildings, parking lots, vehicles and several tanks and ammunition dumps were destroyed and considerable damage was inflicted.

2. The industrial installations in Kirkuk in the northeast of Iraq, a road construction workship on Iraqi soil and a watchtower were attacked and heavy damage was inflicted.

3. The [name indistinct] garrison to the north of [name indistinct] situated to the west of Iran inside Iraqi territory was attacked by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and considerable damage was inflicted.

4. In the region to the north of [name indistinct] a border post, a bridge and a number of vehicles were destroyed.

5. Enemy communication lines between Basra and (Faz) were attacked.

6. On the road between Sumar and Naftshahr the military installations and vehicles belonging to the enemy were attacked and several enemy personnel were killed.

7. Near the road between [name indistinct] and Ahvaz, a number of military and road-making vehicles belonging to the enemy were attacked and the enemy supply depot was destroyed.

8. In the western regions of Karkheh a number of enemy vehicles and installations were destroyed.

9. Near [name indistinct] to the west of [name indistinct] front in the (Al-Hamari) region in Iraq a number of military vehicles and lorries were damaged.

10. In the road between [name indistinct] and the [name indistinct] in the east of Iraq, to the west of the [name indistinct] front in Iran, several tanks and vehicles were destroyed and in another attack major damage was inflicted on a number of lorries and personnel carriers in the same region.

11. In the area to the northeast of Abadan, armored divisions of the enemy were attacked and some damage was inflicted.

12. The assembly point and enemy positions to the southeast of Abadan were destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON 3-4 NOV SITUATION IN ABADAN

Update on Military Situation

LD031212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Abadan, the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries who penetrated Zulfaqari district in this city were completely annihilated as the result of the defense of the defenders of Islam, and their military equipment was destroyed. According to the same report, the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, who by blocking the linking roads were trying to bring the city of Abadan under siege, have been pushed back a few kilometers in the area they had penetrated in the south of Abadan as a result of the brave defense of the self-sacrificing Islamic fighters.

Also, PARS, quoting an informed source in the Abadan Governorate, reports: The aggressive Iraqi enemy last night attacked the residential areas of Abadan with mortar fire. As a result of these attacks, a number of people were martyred and some were wounded. At 1200 today PARS reported: The fighting continues to be intense on the Abadan front, and the self-sacrificing fighters of Islam in all positions have inflicted heavy casualties upon the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. According to the same report, a severe battle has been going on since last night on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and the valiant fighters with their crushing blows have inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy.

Also, the fighters of the air force and Airborne Division today flew over the enemy positions around the Bahmanshir River and have crushed some of the positions and equipment of the deceived mercenaries of Saddam. So far no accurate figures are available of the number of casualties inflicted upon the Iraqi mercenaries.

According to the same report, the Ba'thist infidel mercenaries today attacked the residential districts of Abadan several times with their long-range artillery, and the Muslim fighters returned fire. According to the same report, the defenders of the homeland of the Islamic revolution of Iran stationed in the eastern part of Khuninshahr last night again attacked the positions of the Iraqi mercenaries in the western area with guerrilla operations and inflicted heavy damage and casualties upon the aggressive enemy. The valiant defenders of Khuninshahr continue to prevent the penetration by the mercenaries of Saddam of the eastern part of the city and the bridge linking Khuninshahr with Abadan.

According to a report received from the Central News Bureau, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other defenders of the revolution, after pushing back the infidel Ba'thist forces to Khosrowabad district with artillery fire, are hitting at the positions and fortifications of these infidel mercenaries in this region and destroying their fortifications one after another.

Battle Successes

LD031746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The mayor of Abadan, who inspected the battlefields of truth and falsehood in Abadan at 1200 today, in a telephone interview told a PARS correspondent: The fighters of Islam are fighting against the aggression of the enemy with steadfastness and with excellent morale and are valiantly defending and fighting. He said: The bodies of a large number of the enemy's forces are on the other side of Bahmanshir River. The aggressive forces of Iraq have left a large number of loaders and bulldozers which they had brought with them in order to make roads on both sides of Bahmanshir River.

The mayor of Abadan added: Yesterday and the day before a great number of weapons, mortar launchers, 106-mm cannon calibre 50 [as heard], a large number of Kalashnikovs, grenades, machineguns and two surface-to-surface missiles were seized from the enemy forces.

Last night the Iraqi forces brought a school under their artillery fire, as a result of which one person was martyred. Also, at noon yesterday the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries attacked a hospital with their artillery fire. According to the remarks of the mayor of Abadan, the deceived forces of Saddam's regime are indiscriminately attacking residential areas, vainly imagining that the people will leave the city out of fear. However, the defending forces of the revolution last night attacked the enemy forces with mortar and artillery fire and inflicted heavy casualties upon them and suppressed the wish in the heart of the enemies of the revolution to evacuate the city.

The mayor of Abadan emphasized that the fighters of Islam, believing in their goal and having a feeling of solidarity with one another, are fighting against the Ba'thist aggressors. They do not even eat the food which is given them and give it to others. This reminds one of the behavior of the Muslims of the dawn of Islam.

According to one informed source in the Abadan Governorate, the remnants of the penetrating forces of the Iraqi aggressors who decided to enter Abadan have been completely annihilated and their weapons and ammunitions have been seized. Despite this defeat, the Iraqi aggressors are still trying to beseige the city of Abadan by various means, and for this purpose they continue their attacks on the residential areas of Abadan with their khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] fire so that in this way they can force the valiant people of Abadan to leave the city.

At the same time a severe artillery battle continues in the northern gate of the city on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis and the fighters and defenders of the Islamic revolution are confronting the enemies of Islam with heavy artillery fire. The number of people who died in Abadan is 15 and the number of the wounded has been said to be more than 70.

During operations over the past 2 days more than 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed in Abadan and a large number of them were wounded.

According to a PARS report, two fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today smashed the enemy positions on the other side of the Bahmanshir River and inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenary enemy. PARS, quoting a reliable source, adds: The mopping-up operation of the area which had been invaded by the enemy forces on the Abadan front is still continuing and the excellent morale and the unity of the defenders of Islam is praiseworthy. They fight without any fear and have made the advance of the enemy impossible.

According to the PARS report, on the Khuninshahr front our fighters are still preventing the enemy from crossing the bridge linking the eastern and western parts of the city. They are in complete control in the eastern part of Khuninshahr. A number of guerrilla attacks have been launched in the area under the occupation of the Iraqi aggressors, details of which will be announced later. Throughout the day the exchange of fire on both sides of the bridge between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi infidels continued.

Iraqi Attempts to Penetrate City

LD040415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At 0545 this morning a PARS correspondent was informed by a reliable official in the governor's office in Abadan that throughout last night Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries carried out numerous shifts in order to penetrate the city of Abadan.

However, the enemy's efforts were neutralized due to the vigilance of the defenders of the revolution.

The same official stated that Saddam's mercenaries have tried to penetrate the city from various areas, including the northern corner and the Bahmanshir River embankment. He added: From last night until the time this report was filed the sound of artillery fire has been heard from time to time.

31 OCT-3 NOV ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS

Red Alert Warning

GF311216 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners: The siren you have just heard is a red condition signal indicating that an air attack is imminent.

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1206, 1350 and 1525 GMT on 31 October; 1157 and 1444 GMT on 1 November; 0456, 0820, 1022, 1139, 1522 and 1546 GMT on 2 November; 1041 and 1213 GMT on 3 November; and 1039 and 1326 GMT on 4 November]

Retired Officers Volunteer

GF301404 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty-eight retired army, police and gendarmerie officers who are members of the Ahvaz retired officers group have declared their readiness to be dispatched to the battlefront.

Warning on Poisonous Chocolates

GF301435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique No 23 issued by Ahvaz security headquarters on 29 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. O brave people of Ahvaz: The despicable enemy resorts to new tricks and cunning maneuvers every day in order to shatter your united and resisting forces and fronts. According to reports, the aggressive enemy's fifth column has been distributing a large amount of poisonous chocolates and other suspicious items of various forms in various parts of the city, especially the Abazar section, formerly Hasirabad). Therefore, we ask all valiant citizens of Ahvaz immediately upon noticing such cases and attempts to report to the nearest resistance headquarters. They should scrupulously refrain from destroying such items until officials arrive at the scene.

Fuel Allocation Schedule

GF011609 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1332 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique issued by fuel committee of Ahvaz governor's office--no date given]

[Text] According to the decision of the Ahvaz fuel committee, gasoline will be issued to rental vans on a weekly basis as of Sunday, 2 November. Therefore, all vanowners are requested to go to filling stations with their cards in the order hereby announced:

All vans with license plates beginning with the digit 1 on the righthand side, 0600 to 1200 Saturday mornings; vans with the digit 2 on the righthand side of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Saturday afternoons; vans with the digit 3 on the righthand side of their license plates, 0600 to 1200 Sunday mornings; vans with the digit 4 on the right-hand side of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Sunday afternoons; vans with the digit 5 on therighthand side of their license plates, 0600 to 1200 Monday mornings; vans with the digit 6 at the end of their license plates, 1200 to 1800 Monday afternoons; vans with license plates ending with the digit 7, 0600 to 1200 Tuesday mornings; and those with license plates ending with the digit 8, 1200 to 1800 Tuesday afternoons. Those vans with license plates ending with the digit 9 should line up 0600 to 1200 Wednesday mornings. All rental vans of [other] provinces which are engaged in Ahvaz can receive their quota of gasoline on Thursday mornings and evenings. All brother drivers are requested to cooperate with the authorities concerned.

Company Manager Summoned

GF011540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1336 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Mahshahr governor's office, Mr Asghar Behbahani, manager of the (?Acidring) company in Khuninshahr, is asked to report to the governor's office in Mahshahr as soon as possible in connection with the disbursement of employees' salaries. Otherwise, action will be taken abainst him under the war regulations.

Situation 'Calm'

LD011742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] PARS at 1700 today reported the situation in Ahvaz as "calm", but enemy attacks on the residental part of the city take place from time to time and today a few mortars were launched on Ahvaz by the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti.

According to this report, an informed military official in Dasht-e Azadegan announced that the Islamic defenders today achieved new victories in this region and inflicted casualties on the enemy, and forced them to retreat from this region.

PARS, citing the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, has reported that yesterday in the Dubb-e Hardan district of Ahvaz 19 130-mm cannons, several tanks and 2 trucks carrying enemy ammunition were destroyed by the artillery of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about 50 personnel of the invader Saddam were killed.

During the events yesterday in Ahvaz 3 or our compatriots were martyred and 18 persons were injured.

Repair to Shop Doors

GF020732 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0628 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The bazaar aid committee, in an announcement to shopkeepers whose shop doors have been damaged by the recent events and which cannot be opened or closed, says that a group of door makers are ready to repair any damage to shop doors. If these people are needed the (?Zeynabiyeh) must be contacted so the doors can be repaired in the quickest possible time so the shops can be opened to serve the people's needs.

Downing of Iraqi Aircraft

LD021300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] A very reliable source at the Central News Bureau of the Revolution Guards Corps announced at 1330:

At 1230 an Iraqi aircraft was shot down near Ahvaz by Islamic Republic ground fighters. The aircraft was flying over Ahvaz. The bombs dropped by the aircraft did not, fortunately, harm anyone.

Our Revolution Guards Corps also announced that our country's brave fighters launched a heroic assault on an area in southwest Ahvaz and captured new positions and drove the Ba'thist mercenaries back several kilometers.

Announcement on Marches

GF031026 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0837 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Announcement No 24 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters on 3 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It should be brought to the attention of the zealous people of Ahvaz that in order to protect the achievements of the revolution and the lives and property of you Muslim combatant people and to neutralize the plots of the enemy's slinking fifth column, it is necessary to get this headquarter's permission 24 hours prior to any marches, demonstrations or gatherings. Offenders will be dealt with severely and will be prosecuted.

Trench Supervisor Appointed

GF031413 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Text] Brother Mohammad Hoseyn Parhizgar, the supervision and responsibility for the Ahvaz trench digging headquarters has been entrusted to you as a religious duty. You are expected to begin digging trenches at strategic and appropriate places. All government and revolutionary organizations are requested to cooperate with the above-mentioned headquarters.

TEHRAN RADIO ANNOUNCES, CANCELS RED ALFRTS

Air Raid Warning

LD011528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1512 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you are about to hear is a declaration of danger or the red condition and it means that an air raid will take place. Leave your place of work and go to a shelter. [sound of siren]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1622 GMT]

Alert Canceled

LD011546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1521 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you are about to hear is the declaration of a white condition which indicates that the danger of an attack is over, or that its possibility is remote. Leave your shelter. [sound of siren]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1653 GMT.]

ACTIVITIES IN BUSHEHR, KHARK ISLAND NOTED

MiG's Violate Khark Airspace

LD311350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The adviser to the governor and the supervisors of security headquarters in Bushehr at 2330 stated last night in a contact with PARS:

Between 2000 and 2100 last night two Iraqi MiG's violated the airspace of Khark Island. However, as the result of the readiness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the vigilance of the brave fighting forces of our country, they were forced to flee.

Bushehr Household Questionnaire

GF311536 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1410 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, this is Bushehr, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We draw your attention to a communique from the security headquarters of Bushehr Province:

In His exalted name. All local councils are requested to complete questionnaire forms 1 and 2 regarding Khuzestani families and households by closing hours on Saturday, 1 November, and to deliver them to the central council so that they can be submitted to the security headquarters for further processing. Thanking all esteemed members of the councils in advance.

[Signed] Security headquarters for Bushehr Province

Wartime Court Established

GF311710 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1622 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Communique issued by Bushehr-Khark Naval Commander Colonel Razmju--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. All law enforcement personnel, revolution guards, and other revolutionary organs, as well as esteemed citizens of Bushehr Province, are hereby informed that, in accordance with the 19 October decree of the commander in chief, the primordial wartime court has been established in the Bushehr region. All military and civilian personnel within the jurisdiction of this court who commit wartime crimes will be legally prosecuted by the region's commander's office.

[Signed] Naval Commander for Bushehr and Khark Region Colonel Razmju

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Raja'i Speech--In a speech given at a 4 November ceremony outside the U.S. Embassy, carried live by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i declared that the government will "take charge" of the hostages and not take a "backward step on any issue." Raja'i said the holding of the hostages was beneficial to Iran in that it had clearly identified the country's true relationship with the United States, allowed it to sever relations with this "tyrannical and oppressive power" with "awareness and understanding" and made the Iranian people realize that they had to stand on their own feet politically, economically, socially and culturally. According to Raja'i, the hostage taking created "pride and dignity" for the Iranian people and gave them a "sense of self-confidence" in realizing that they could manage without "America and its mercenaries." Continuing in his praise of the students' action, he said it had forced "everybody" to "refrain" from demonstrating the "least leaning" toward the West and from activities that could profit the West "even a little." He added that the United States is afriad only of a "revolutionary people" and that so long as Iran maintains its revolutionary standards the superpowers will not "come to terms" with it. In its turn, Raja'i declared, Iran will "refuse to indicate...any leaning toward these oppressors."

Raja'i-Khomeyni Meeting--According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i and Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 4 November and reported to him on the hostages issue. The radio cited Raja'i as saying that he and Nabavi had raised "problems that had arisen following the approval of the Majlis in connection with the handover of the hostages to the government and other issues related to it" and informed him of the messages that Iran and the United States had exchanged. Raja'i said Khomeyni "seriously urged us to implement what the Majlis approved in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a and the Islamic revolution."

Reagan Election--According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, a spokesman for Prime Minister Raja'i said the election of Ronald Reagan would have no effect on the hostages issue which, he said, will "take its natural course."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Saddam Husayn Speech--In a 4 November speech to the National Assembly, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, President Saddam Husayn reiterated the oft-stated Iraqi reasons for going to war against Iran and elaborated somewhat on his government's military and political strategy in the conflict. Replying to Western media comments that Iraq's military plans were "slow" and "copied from the Soviets," Saddam Husayn said that when it became "essential" to purge Al-Muhammarah (Khorramshahr) the Iraqi Army did so, and in the same way it will capture any target to achieve its goals. He went on to say that decisions on whether or not to advance are made in accordance with what is deemed "suitable" to force Iran to recognize Iraqi rights "in all the sectors" and with the arrangements believed most propitious for ensuring the security of the army. Saddam Husayn declared that Iraq recognizes and accepts the possibility of a "protracted war" and that it is prepared to fight until the enemy accepts Iraqi "rights." He denied that such a conflict would result in shortages of arms and spare parts, as these could be obtained from "friends" throughtou the world. However, he stressed that for the present Iraq has good weapons and all the spare parts it needs. The president reiterated that Iraq is willing to withdraw from Iranian territory in return for "recognition of our complete rights," and he noted that "everybody knows that the longer a nation stays in a territory, the more rights it gains. Alluding to Khomeyni's repeated calls for the overthrow of his government, Saddam Husayn said Khomeyni is "beset by illusions."

Iranian Mediation Rejection--PARS carried a Foreign Ministry statement reaffirming Iran's rejection of mediation, arbitration and efforts to arrange a cease-fire by "individual or collective meetings held or to be held by the authorities of different governments" and its determination to continue the war until the "complete removal of aggression."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that over 100 Iraqis had been killed in fighting on the Abadan front in a 24-hour period from 3 to 4 November. The radio said there had been heavy fighting on the northern bank of the Bahmanshir River and around the city's Zolfaqadi district and that Iraqi troops were trying to penetrate Abadan from positions established in Fayyaz district. It also claimed that Iranian commando raids into the western sector of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) are continuing to cause the Iraqis heavy losses. A communique issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that 130 Iraqis had been killed in a battle west of Dezful, and further Tehran radio reports added that Iranian forces had achieved successes in clashes in the region of the Karkheh River, on the Dub-e Herdan front and in Susangerd and Gilan-e Gharb. The radio also reported intensified fighting in (Kan-e Zar) and Shur-e Shirin and on the Mehran front. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian air attacks on military targets in Irbil, Kirkuk, Badrah and Al-Kut and on communications lines between Al-Basrah and Al-Faw. According to the communique, the air force also continued support operations in southern Khuzestan.

Iranian Domestic Affairs

PARS reported that Prime Minister Raja'i introduced new ministers of justice and labor to the Majlis. Raja'i said he had submitted six candidates for foreign minister to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who had "refused them all," and he went on to note that Ayatollah Khomeyni had "positive ideas about some of them." He further said he had sent a telegram to Bani-Sadr and "anticipated" that the president would agree to the appointment of a foreign minister "at this crucial time."

Israel

Asked by a Jerusalem radio correspondent for his reaction to the election of Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke of the president-elect's "friendship for Israel" and expressed the hope that there will be "tight cooperation" between the two countries. Begin added that "there is no reason" for the autonomy talks to cease until the inauguration on 20 January and that one can still "certainly speak of a summit" before the end of the year.

In an interview with the radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also mentioned President-elect Reagan's "friendship" for Israel and his "understanding" of its needs and expressed the hope for "fruitful cooperation" between the United States and Israel during his administration. He went on to say that while Israel has "differences of opinion" with President Carter, he has demonstrated "great friendship" toward Israel and has been of "considerable aid" in the peace process and that the Carter administration will be remembered "favorably" in Israeli history.

Egypt

In a speech marking agriculturalists day, carried live by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat praised President Carter as a "statesman" who has acted with "honesty and faithfulness" in his dealings with Egypt both in the peace process and on a bilateral basis. As-Sadat went on to congratulate President-elect Reagan and stated that the peace process will always require a "basic U.S. role" in order to bear fruit. He declared that "the offer I made regarding the convening of a tripartite conference is still valid," and he said he would ask his foreign minister to make the required contacts in order to convene the summit.

Afghanistan

Vakhan-e 'Olya Area--Karachi radio, citing an unidentified news agency dispatch, reported that the Soviet Union has been "quietly annexing" Vakhan-e 'Olya, a spur of Afghanistan which borders Pakistan and the PRC, over the past 6 months. The radio said the integration, now in its final phase, is being carried out through the "large-scale" introduction of Soviet troops--primarily from the adjoining Soviet republic of Tadzhikistan--into the area, and it added that the USSR has been improving the communications infrastructure linking the USSR to Vakhan-e 'Olya.

Babrak Karmal Return--TASS reported that Babrak Karmal had returned to Kabul after completing an official visit to the USSR from 16 to 24 October followed by a "few days" stay in Moscow for a "brief rest" and "medical treatment."

OPEC News Agency

According to the Tunisian press agency TAP, the OPEC NEWS AGENCY has begun transmissions from Vienna. TAP said the new press service will receive dispatches from the 13 OPEC states and from correspondents working for the national news agencies of those states and will concentrate on energy issues and the oil policies of OPEC and its member countries.

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BABRAK KARMAL COMPLETES USSR VISIT, RETURNS TO KABUL

TASS: Departure From Moscow

LD041102 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS)--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, left Moscow for home today. He was staying in the Soviet Union for a brief rest and a course of treatment.

TASS: Departure From Tashkent

LD050732 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tashkent, 5 Nov (TASS)--General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, left Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, for home today.

At the airport, decorated with state flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Uzbekistan, Babrak Karmal was seen off by alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic Inamzhon Usmanhodjayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan Narmakhonmadi Khudaiberdyiyev and other officials.

TASS: Return to Kabul

LD050810 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan returned home after a friendly and official visit to the USSR. On arrival in Kabul Babrak Karmal was welcomed arduously by tens of thousands of Kabul citizens.

Karmal visited the Soviet Union from October 16 to October 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and at the end of his visit Karmal stayed in Moscow for a brief rest and medical treatment for a few days.

Kabul on Karmal Return

LD051256 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, returned safely to the beloved country today after ending his friendly and official visit to the USSR. He was given a rapturous and unique welcome by tens of thousands of toiling compatriots. Babrak Karmal paid an official and friendly visit to the USSR from 16 through 24 October at the official invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government.

The plane carrying Babrak Karmal arrived at about 1000 at Kabul international airport. A BAKHTAR corresponent reports that Karmal was greeted on the tarmac by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and PDPA secretaries; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Politburo and vice president of the Revolution Council; other members of the Politburo and members of the Revolution Council Presidium; and Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul.

BAKHTAR reports Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA then approached the welcoming parties who were standing in front of the airport terminal. He then shook hands with the members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council, members of the Council of Ministers, members of the high court, high-ranking officers of the DRA Armed Forces, members of Kabul city party committee, members of the Islamic Teaching Department and the Jam'iatul ulema, high-ranking civil servants, the mayor and governor of Kabul, members of the Democratic Youth and Domestic Women's Organizations of Afghanistan, members of a Young Pioneers delegation, and a number of male and female elders of Kabul city, and ambassadors of friendly countries.

Air Force Meeting Celebrates Visit

LD041840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of the historic visit by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, to the USSR, a grand meeting took place this afternoon at the headquarters of the general command of the Afghan Air Force. The meeting was organized by the officers and soldiers of that command.

At the beginning of the meeting the commander in chief of the general command of the Air Force made a speech in connection with the historic visit by Babrak Karmal to the great country of the Soviets. He highlighted the friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries and this was welcomed by the audience. Subsequently, the political deputy of the command read the joint statement of the DRA and the USSR. This was followed by speeches by the chief of the organizational section [of the political department of the command] and by two other militants in relation to the topic. The officers and soldiers of the air force expressed their patriotic sentiments by expressing revolutionary slogans at the end of the meeting. They expressed their total readiness to consolidate the friendship and fraternal relations between the people of the USSR and the DRA.

KARMAL CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

LD312136 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] A congratulatory telegram has been sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and premier, to Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In this telegram, Babrak Karmal expresses his good wishes for the health of his excellency and for the prosperity and further successes of the brother people of Algeria. He hopes that the friendly relations will further strengthen between the two countries.

KARACHI: USSR ANNEXING AFGHAN AREA BORDERING PRC, PAKISTAN

BK050315 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to a news agency report, the Soviet Union has been quietly annexing the Vakhan-e 'Olya area of Afghanistan [a spur bordering Pakistan and the PRC] during the last 6 months. It is said the process of integrating the area into the Soviet Union is entering the final phase. This is being done through a large-scale introduction of Soviet troops into the area. These troops are primarily from the adjoining province of Soviet Tadzhikistan. The Soviet Union has been gradually improving the communication infrastructure leading into Vakhan-e 'Olya from Soviet territory. The new Soviet move had escaped world attention, which was focussed on the resistance and disturbances in the rest of Afghanistan.

USSR, OTHER FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MEET PDPA LEADERS

Meeting With Keshtmand

LD312258 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand met a delegation of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] today. During this meeting the deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier welcomed the arrival of the IOJ delegation to the revolutionary country of Afghanistan and expressed his pleasure at the DRA Union of Journalists becoming a member of the IOJ.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: The inclusion of the DRA Union of Journalists in the IOJ has a direct effect on the international prestige of the DRA Union of Journalists.

During this meeting, Mahmud Baryalai, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the PDPA Central Committee, was also present. K. Nordenstreng, chairman of the IOC, briefed Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on the history of the IOJ and its activities. The IOJ delegation this afternoon also met the leaders of the DRA Union of Journalists during which discussions were made concerning the IOJ's solidarity with and assistance to the Afghan Union of Journalists.

The IOJ chairman presented a list of accomplishments of this international organization to the chairman of the Afghan Union of Journalists, Dr Heyder Masa'ud which was accepted with thanks. The delegation was also welcomed by Jamila Salwasha, alternate member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy director of the Department of Publicity and Propaganda of the party Central Committee; deputy ministers of the Ministry of Information and Culture; the chairman and some members of the leadership of the Afghan Union of Journalists; members and heads of publication departments and a number of Afghan journalists.

The delegation includes the chairman of the Journalists Union of Vietnam; an official of the USSR Union of Journalists; the chairman of the Union of Journalists of Sri Lanka; the secretary of the IOJ and a person in charge of the protocol department of this international organization.

Meeting With Ziray

LD312344 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and secretary of the party Central Committee, received the delegation of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] on a courtesy call this afternoon in the PDPA Central Committee Headquarters.

During this call, in which deputy minister for information in the Ministry of Information and Culture and chairman of the DRA Union of Journalists, Heydar Masa'ud also attended, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray expressed his pleasure because of the membership of the DRA Union of Journalists in the IOJ. He hoped for the further solidarity of the world progressive journalists.

Received by Ratebzad

LD022308 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolution Council and minister of education and training, met this afternoon in her office with a delegation of the International Journalists Organization [IOJ].

Dr Heydar Masa'ud, head of publication at the Ministry of Information and Culture and president of the Afghan Union of Journalists was among the delegation. During the visit, Dr Anahita Ratebzad described to the IOJ group the importance of education and the system of training in the country. The situation before the revolution was described as well as the changes which took place after the glorious Sawr Revolution and she reported the facts pertaining to the savage attacks by rebels on mosques, schools, educational and cultural installations.

The minister of education and training also pointed out the new system of education which was implemented in the country following the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and explained about the opening of the first teachers' congress in the DRA and its very productive results. The minister of education and training vigorously condemned and rejected the false campaign and hostile propaganda waged by the Western propaganda machine. Dr Ratebzad expressed pleasure at meeting the IOJ group and on behalf of the party, state and Government of Afghanistan expressed gratitude for the acceptance of the Afghan Union of Journalists to the IOJ.

In return, Karl Nordenstreng, the head of the delegation, expressed his pleasure at visiting Dr Ratebzad and thanked her for her explanations on the system of education and teaching and, moreover, on the truth of the situation in Afghanistan. He promised to reflect the truth about the calm and normal situation prevailing in Afghanistan to the people of the world through the IOJ.

USSR-DRA Journalistic Agreement

LD042330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement for cooperation between the Union of Journalists of Afghanistan and the USSR Journalists Union was signed today at the Ministry of Information and Culture and the relevant documents exchanged. The agreement was signed by Heyder Mas'ud, the deputy minister for publications of the Information and Culture Ministry and the president of the DRA Journalists Union and the deputy chairman of the USSR Journalists Union, Yakov Lomko.

A source in the DRA Journalists Union said: According to this agreement, technical and audio cooperation between the two unions will be expanded. After the signing of the agreement, the deputy chairman of the USSR Journalists Union presented gifts to the DRA Journalists Union which were received with thanks. At the signing of the agreement, some executive members of the DRA Journalists Union were also present.

KESHTMAND RECEIVES USSR FILM DELEGATION

LD031820 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier, at 1000 in the Prime Ministry today received the cinematography delegation of the USSR, which has come to Kabul to take part in the festival of Soviet films here.

During the meeting Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand recalled with thanks the aid of the brother country which has been extended in the economic and social spheres to the people of Afghanistan. He said: We hope that with the fraternal assistance of the USSR our young cinema and film industry will develop, progress and serve the Afghan toiling people as a true cinema.

Keshtmand pointed to the art of cinematography in the USSR and its development and added: The cinema of the USSR as a whole has a basic and big difference with the commercial cinema of the capitalist countries. The USSR film festival and showings of Soviet films have had a strong effect in our country.

SOVIET ENVOY DELIVERS MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

LD042048 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Fikrat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev delivered 1,289 kg of bandages and medical equipment collected by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the Afghan Red Crescent Society's secretary general at his office this morning.

During the transfer of equipment, the USSR ambassador, in a brief speech, pointed out the cooperation and traditional friendly ties, which have a long history, between the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Afghan Red Crescent Society. He said: These ties have been strengthened and extended after the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, particularly after the second development stage, and I must say that the visit to the USSR of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister has been a new step in the fields of strengthening development and disinterested and fraternal friendship and cooperation. In reply, the secretary general of the Afghan Red Crescent Society thanked the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the aid.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY PUCHASES SOVIET CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

LD041742 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] In order to expand and speed up the work of the main project of the house building cooperative, a contract to purchase machinery and construction equipment at a total value of $5 million was signed today in Kabul between the Ministry of Public Works and the export-import (?Tekhnoeksport) of the USSR.

The contract was signed on the Afghan side by engineer Hasan 'Ali Said, deputy minister of public works--engineer Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works, was present--and on the Soviet side by Dr (Anatoliy Istonov), economic adviser of that country's embassy in Kabul. Under this contract, machinery and construction equipment, including bulldozers, cranes, dumptrucks, different types of vehicles, mobile cranes, concrete mixers and others will be delivered to the Afghan side during a 24 month-period. These machines and equipment will be used in the main project of the house building cooperative and also in the house building factory and Afghan construction unit.

WORKERS COMMEMORATE USSR GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

LD032122 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a series of grand meetings were held today in a number of the country's workers' institutions.

The meetings were attended by the staff of the officers high course command, with the cooperation of the sixth, seventh and eighth Kabul party wards, the workers, employees and staff of the city buses corporation, central silo, food supply department, transportation, and land road transports; and workers, employees, civil servants and staff of the house construction factory.

In the course of the meetings brief discussions were held in connection with the humane values of the Great October Socialist Revolution and fraternal and pure friendship of the people of Afghanistan and the USSR. The speakers hoped for further consolidation of these sincere and friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

HEALTH MINISTER MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

GF041737 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Professor Dr Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, minister of public health, today met in his office with Dezso Kiss, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic.

They discussed the assistance rendered by Hungary to the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expecially the isotopes apparatus which is necessary for the diagnosis of some diseases that was lacking in our country. Sources at the Ministry of Public Health said the laboratory equipment for this machine had already been received and will soon be installed. Also discussed during the meeting were the possibilities for training Afghan medical personnel and the design for the building in which the isotope machinery is to be installed, estimated to be worth 3 million Hungarian forints.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR REPORTING FOR ARMY SERVICE

LD311514 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Excerpt] The recent announcement of the resolution issued by the joint session of the PDPA Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the DRA, which was subsequently published in the official gazette, obliges every Afghan, 21 years old or older, to report for sacred military service. Ample concessions are made to military personnel, officers, NCO's and those in service, whether they are serving their conscription period or have not started yet, students of army schools and undergraduates of the military academy.

According to these regulations, all combatant and noncombatant conscripts who should be sent to military service are seriously asked to come forward unhesitatingly for army service. If they have been procrastinating or if they have avoided army service because of their inexperience, they should present themselves by 7 November to provincial, subdistrict, district and party committees; in this case their mistakes will be forgiven.

Although the deadline for the execution of this law was fixed at 7 October, it was extended to 7 November in order to provide sufficient opportunity for all conscripts to be made aware of it. In the light of this revolutionary provision, according to which the attention of youth and patriots is drawn to their humanitarian and patriotic duties, other provisions have also been approved. According to these provisions, those who have certificates of reasonable excuse and those who enlist for more service will be given a monthly salary. In addition to all the approved provisions of this law it is further emphasized that under the present difficult circumstances every single man's (?effort) is also required.

The government's initiative in calling the conscripts to army service is legal and sensible. Aware of conditions and the situation, we can say that all those who have for some reason been unable to present themselves to the mobilization centers should answer this call of the revolution and of the country earnestly and carry out the greatest mission of patriots as duty requires. As has been said, the crime of desertion and procrastination which they have committed will be forgiven only if they present themselves to government organs by 7 November and complete their sacred military service with honor.

REVOLUTION DEFENSE GROUPS MEET; REBEL BATTLE LOSSES REPORTED

Qader Addresses Kabul Fighters

LD011954 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the party's justice and defense committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, yesterday afternoon met a number of strugglers and heroes of the Kabul city party committee's fifth ward who have returned to Kabul victoriously after the crushing of the counterrevolutionary forces and the enemies of the peoples and the homeland. The meeting took place in the polytechnic gymnasium. He spoke with them in a friendly and comradely manner.

At this meeting--also attended by Zahur Razmjoy, member of the PDPA Central Committee, secretary of the city committee, and member of the party's justice and defense committee--Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader praised the courage and heroism of the patriotic and struggling youths of the homeland and described their duty for the defense of the homeland, territorial integrity, independence, national sovereignty and the values of the Sawr Revolution as important and valuable. In accordance with a report by a BAKHTAR correspondent, at the beginning of the visit the audience stood up out of respect for the martyrs of the path of the revolution and observed a moment's silence. Then Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader shed light on the great successes of the PDPA and pointed out the paramount duties of party and patriotic forces concerning the achievement of people's prosperity and the country's well-being.

Ziray Addresses Kabul Defenders

LD012314 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting was held this morning in the public health headquarters on ensuring better organization of the revolution defenders groups in Kabul Province districts, for a better understanding of their revolutionary duties in the light of the PDPA Third Plenum resolutions and to applaud their revolutionary activities.

At the start of the meeting, after the DRA national anthem was played, Dr Saleh Mohammed Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, congratulated the groups of the revolution defenders of Kabul Province districts for their victory in eliminating the enemies of the people and counterrevolutionaries, and expressed confidence that our struggling youths, under the leadership of the PDPA, particularly after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, will achieve final victory against the rebel bands in their just struggles.

Dr Ziray said that as we are all the sons of those courageous and brave ancestors, the homeland and people expect us to take up arms and fight against those reactionaries and sold-out servants who, with the help of their American, Chinese, Eygptian and Israeli masters and Pakistani militarists attack the towns and villages of our homeland and disrupt the comfort and prosperity of our toiling people, and to defend courageously our borders, homeland and villages. Subsequently, Leiutenant Colonel Hakim, deputy of the defense and justice section of the PDPA Central Committee, secretary of the provincial committee of Kabul Province and representative of the armed forces spoke on the same subject. The resolution of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, was read, Two members of the revolution defenders group of the district of Bagrame, on behalf of the other members, presented a report of their activities and expressed readiness for sacrifices in defending the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, particularly in its new development stage. Subsequently, the secretary of the Kabul provincial committee, introduced the commander and group leaders of the Kabul Province districts' defenders group.

Balkh, Faryab Rebels Captured

LD011924 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] During the mopping-up operations designed to eliminate the counterrevolutionary elements and to crush the terrorist and intimidating bands, four committees which have connections with these bands have recently been discovered in the suburbs of Balkh Province and in the Andkhvoy District of Faryab Province. A number of weapons have been seized from these groups.

A Balkh Province spokesman said that as a result of the struggling activity of party members and the security forces, with the sincere and unreserved cooperation of the toiling people of the province, after a brief armed encounter these elements were captured and different types of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani arms, explosives and ammunition were seized.

The spokesman added that the leaders of the committees, (Gholam Raza), a resident of Mazar-e Sharif; Mullah (Nasruddin) and (Jura Gerdi) as well as the leader of another reactionary committee, (Husain), a resident of Andkhvoy District, and all members of these committees were discovered and captured. The spokesman added: During an interrogation they have confessed to their inhuman and sinister actions and have admitted that they were disrupting the security of the people of these localities.

More Balkh Rebels Captured

LD011934 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 1530 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Due to the valiant and heroic activities of party members and a number of members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Balkh. a band of rebels and highway robbers was captured in the Ghazijan area of Chamtal district in Balkh Province and handed over to the authorities.

A source in Balkh Province said that this criminal band, headed by (Nasruddin), the son of Muzafer, a resident of Chamtal District, which was the cause of unrest among the noble people of that district for some time, was captured by the valiant party members of Mazar-e Sharif and the Democratic Youth Organization of Balkh after an armed encounter. The source added that a number of American, Chinese, British and Pakistani and various other arms and a large amount of ammunition were seized from these thieves and highway robbers. The source went on to say that these highway robbers underwent interregation and admitted their crimes, looting and inhumane acts in the district of Chamtal.

Kabul Rebels Killed

LD021733 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The security force, party comrades and the group of the defense of the revolution of the Mir Bachcheh Kut District of Kabul Province, in an armed encounter with thieves and highway robbers in Qormchaq Village, killed a number of thieves and captured two of them. A spokesman for the Mir Bachcheh Kut District said: Various types of arms and a large number of documents were seized from the thieves who disrupted the normal life of the people.

QONDUZ PRESS BUILDING REPAIRED AFTER REBEL ATTACK

LD021834 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The government press building in Qonduz, which had been destroyed by the enemies of the homeland and counterrevolutionary elements, was repaired and today began normal publication work.

A spokesman for the directorate of information and culture reported from that province that a number of criminals and elements traitorous to the country entered the premises of the press building during the night and set fire to it. As a result the printing machines were damaged.

REFUGEE FAMILIES RETURN TO PROVINCES

Herat Returnees

LD010024 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] The support of the party and Government of revolutionary Afghanistan for the toiling people of the homeland is day by day gaining the trust of the Muslim and free people of our beloved homeland, and for this reason those who were either deceived by the enemies of the homeland and revolution, or because of the atrocities and injustices of Hafizollah Amin and his murderous band were forced to leave their home are returning to their fatherland to cooperate honestly with their revolutionary government.

According to a BAKHTAR agency correspondent's report from Herat Province more than 100 families--men, women, boys and girls--who were forced to leave their homes by the oppression and terror of history's most foul bloodsucker, Hafizollah Amin, returned to the district of Kohsan and Eslam Qal'eh of the Province of Herat and were warmly welcomed by their relatives. When these persecuted countrymen of ours arrived they were welcomed by a large number of toiling people of this area and by the party and government employees of Herat Province.

A member of the security force of the Province of Herat expressed admiration for their returning and explained the humane objectives of the Sawr Revolution, and its second development stage, which truly guarantees the interests and prosperity of the toiling people of the country. In return, a number of these countrymen, on behalf of their families, expressed pleasure at their return to the homeland and said: Under the leadership of the PDPA, the DRA's pure and humane intentions have been fully revealed to us and we promise with honesty to struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and for the elimination of the enemies of the homeland and until the end of our lives and to cooperate in this respect with our government and heroic party.

They said that we are all ready for sacrifice to defend our homeland and soon our youths will rush to the sacred military service and will take an active position on the side of our heroic soldiers against the forces opposed to the public interest, and will assist in the mopping-up of the enemies of the homeland from our country who are imported into our country from abroad. Lists of names are being compiled for this purpose. After the speeches and after greeting with their friends and countrymen, the left for their homes full of patriotism.

More Herat Refugees

GF041505 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Some 113 families from Herat Province and its environs, who had left their homes because of the atrocities of Amin and his criminal gang, returned home yesterday. Mentioning the atrocities of the Amin government, they gratefully acknowledged the facilities the present government has provided on their return.

Laghman Families

GF031422 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Some 150 families from the district of [name indistinct] in Laghman Province who had left their homes because of the atrocities by Amin's fascist regime have returned home, showing complete faith in the progressive and peaceful policies of their government. They pledged their full cooperation in eliminating Afghanistan's enemies and consolidating the gains of the revolution.

GANDHI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

BK050742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has congratulated Reagan on his victory in the presidential elections. In a message she said that India and the United States share common traditions of struggle for independence, dedication to democratic ideals and the spirit of tolerance and understanding. She hoped that the bilateral relations between the two countries will continue to deepen and diversify for the mutual benefit fo the two peoples and the objectives of peace and security in the world.

The message has been sent through Indian Ambassador in Washington K.R. Narayanan.

VISITING DANISH PRIME MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI

BK311629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Visiting Prime Minister of Denmark Anker Jorgensen held talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi today. They exchanged views on bilateral relations, the conflict in the Gulf region, developments in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia and the situation in Europe. During the talks Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed concern over the conflict between Iran and Iraq. She said India's major anxiety is to bring the fighting to an end as early as possible.

Jorgensen, along with his wife, later called on President Sanjiva Reddy.

Mrs Indira Gandhi is hosting a dinner in honor of the Danish prime minister and his wife.

Banquet Speeches

BK010338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that India is in touch with both Iran and Iraq and has joined the nonaligned peace mission in a bid to end the conflict between them.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in honor of visiting Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen in New Delhi last night, Mrs Indira Gandhi said all nations, big or small, are in a grip of uncertainty and anxiety. There is an erosion of detente and tensions and suspicions have grown. The prime minister regretted that the superpowers do not always appreciate the strong feelings of the countries in this region with regard to the presence of foreign influence in the area.

The prime minister said that the international economic order is badly in need of a change. The developing countries are the worse sufferers in the world which has been hit hard by inflation and the energy crisis. Mrs Gandhi said that Indo-Danish relations have grown steadily over the years and there is further scope for strengthening it, especially in the fields of science and oceanography.

In his reply the Danish prime minister called for an end to all kinds of foreign intervention to save mankind from the threats of a nuclear war. He said the international situation has taken a turn for the worse. Jorgensen said that his country veiwed nonalignment as an effective instrument to reduce tensions and to promote international understanding.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Raja'i Address at 4 Nov Rally

LD041154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Live relay of speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i outside U.S. Embassy in Tehran 4 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Verily God is capable of assisting them." Brothers, sisters, beloved ones, valued resources of the Islamic revolution, sources of the continuation and safeguarding of our revolution, beloved pupils and students who are the real masters [of the day], and sisters and brothers who are not pupils and students but are the assistants to the conveners of today's ceremonies: Please accept the warm and sincere greetings of your insignificant brother. I hope that God will grant all of us the worthiness to be good followers of our imam, God willing.

Sisters and brothers: As in my interview in New York when I classified and evaluated the issue of hostage taking, please allow me to enumerate the results of the hostage taking during the time which is at my disposal, as much as possible:

1. The holding of hostages which resulted in the breaking of relations between Iran and America was the best means for realizing the depth of dependence. It meant that so long as the relations existed, we could not clearly realize that after the revolution, after all that martyrdom, after all that uproar, after all that shouting and all that torture, the same relations which existed before the revolution still prevailed. The taking of hostages which resulted in the breaking of relations between the wrongdoer and the wronged, and between the oppressor and the oppressed, meant that this relationship was once and for all clearly identified to our revolutionary people and was severed. This revolutionary act of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy gave our people the chance to sever their relations with a tyrannical and oppressive power of history with awareness and understanding. As the imam said, if the hostage taking had no benefit, the cutting of relations was the best thing which could have been done under those circumstances. When our relations were severed with America, once again we realized that we had to stand on our own feet, from political, economic, social and cultural viewpoints.

2. Please pay attention. A 20- or 22-year-old student forced Carter to request that the prime minister of this country meet with him in some way, either directly or indirectly. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"] It is the same America that when one of its sergeants made an order in the [Iranian] Army the major generals and lieutenant generals had to obey him; it is the same America that if one of its advisors worked in a government department, the director general of that department had to ask for his permission to enter his own office; it is the same America that when it expressed a view concerning a matter relating to Iran all the Iranian organizations obeyed and submitted it. Our people developed such a sense of inferiority towards this tyrannical superpower of history that is was enough for a manner, for a method to be ascribed to America [for it to be accepted by the Iranians]. The revolutionary act of these sisters and brothers created such pride and dignity in our people that in the Security Council we raised the shouts of our people as much as we could with a raised head, with a confident tone, despite our little power which, according to their imagination, was not sufficient for us to defend ourselves even for a single month. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

3. When the den of espionage was occupied and the spies were captured to the greatest possible extent, our nation achieved a sense of self-confidence, and in the various executive branches we witness this self-confidence every day. Every day, some director of a factory, some head of a department comes to us and says: Don't be worried. The departure of the Americans has created no problem. Our sisters and brothers have made the factory work. They are making the spare parts themselves. Although the Americans indulged in acts of sabotage and took some equipment with them whey they left, our friends managed to make the factories work without facing any problems. The same people who imagined that if the Americans were to go, all our organizations would come to a standstill, have now come to the conclusion that we have no need for America and its mercenaries with all the capability and revolutionary power that we possess. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

4. Concerning the corrupt thoughts which existed before the occupation of the den of espionage in regard to leaning toward the West, the action of the students in the den of espionage was so powerful that, as you remember, if someone had the slightest leaning toward the West he was very quickly exposed; and the same thing still continues. It means that all the members of our society are watching and observing so that everybody is forced to refrain from showing the least leaning toward the West or from committing an action from which the West (?gains) even a little. In other words, due to this action, our thoughts which were sullied with leaning toward the West were completely cleansed. Now it is quite clear who is leaning toward the West and who is a true Muslim; in the same way that it is who is leaning toward the East and who is a true, revolutionary Muslim and who follows the policy of "Neither East, nor West, but the Islamic Republic." [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

I hope God will grant us the ability to implement the slogan which is supported by so many chants of "God is great" and "There is no god but god," so that we can prove that we are such people who will not accept any god except god. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

5. In its relations with our people, the United States--which had turned into a deceitful fox--brought such pressure on our heroic nation that it became disgraced more than ever before in history. The result was that those who in the bottom of their hearts felt to some extent that America had some affection toward our people and wanted us to reach the gates of civilization became more than ever aware that this criminal superpower has no other goal and intention except that of gaining access to our wealth and our material and natural resources and that it would gain access to these only through perverting our original and revolutionary Islamic standards. All these events made us become completely vigilant and perceive fully and not to be deceived by this criminal. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader."]

6. When America began exerting pressure on the Islamic revolutionary nation, other world superpowers and powers also followed suit and resorted to all kinds of tricks and pursued the same path adopted by America. Indeed, this movement and this reaction, and the link with America that these powers and superpowers displayed in this context, once again made us aware of the righteousness of our Islamic revolution and proved that in order to implement the policy of "Neither East nor West" we should invest more, and that it is we who should prove that we are ready, God willing. [shouts of "God is great"]

7. For America this Islamic revolution is such an adversary, such a challenge, that America can never tolerate to see or face it. You certainly recall the verse in the blessed Koran: "God has promised you and granted you a goodly source which he has denied to your enemies and the enemies of God." "O people, brothers, sisters: America will never be afraid of our means of warfare. If we were to buy all the war weaponry of France and Germany and Britain, America would still not be afraid of us. America is afraid only of a revolutionary people, particularly when this revolution is based on Islamic standards.

There is nothing new in this. America and Britain and their allies have known this for years and years. Our people, too, were aware of it generally. But this movement made it clear more than before that as long as we rely upon ourselves and as long as our movement is based on and relies upon our revolutionary standings, these superpowers will not come to terms with us. And there is no doubt, with God's assistance and the effort of our revolutionary brothers and sisters, we, too, shall refuse to indicate, in accordance with the command of the blessed Koran, any leaning toward these oppressors.

Some people might imagine that the war which has been imposed by Iraq on us against our Islamic revolution is due to the taking of the hostages. I explicitly announce that America is the definite enemy of our Islamic revolution and it will not leave us alone, whether we take action or not. However, we, in accordance with all the instructions of Islam and the imam, are withstanding any conspiracy. This war is clearly the war of an American mercenary. Even if America itself confronts us face to face, with the assistance of God, we will make Iran the graveyard for its mercenaries. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

The last point is that the government, in accordance with the mission entrusted upon it by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and by the imam, bearing in mind the revolutionary and decisive position which it has demonstrated concerning this matter in all assemblies, the government, with the assistance of God, will take charge of the hostages from the brothers and sisters who are in the den of espionage, and with the assistance of God and with your support it will not take a backward step in any issue, and with the assistance of God and with your support [Raja'i's voice drowned by shouts of "God is great" and other slogans]

BBC on Rally, Speech

TA041602 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[From Radio Newsreel]

[Text] The Iranians have asked the American Government to reply as quickly as possible to their note setting out conditions for releasing the 52 hostages seized a year ago. The request was conveyed to the Americans by the Algerian ambassador in Washington who is acting as go-between. Meanwhile, in Tehran, a big demonstration has been held to mark the first anniversary of the seizing of the embassy and the taking of the hostages. Chris Drake in Beirut has been monitoring developments and here is his report:

[Begin recording] The focal point of the demonstrations was the American Embassy in Tehran itself. The large compound was stormed a year ago and its occupants taken hostage by the militant students. The scenes were more peaceful today, but the message was still one of hatred for the American Government. In his speech there, Prime Minister Raja'i confirmed once again that his government would be taking over responsibility for the hostages from the students. But he gave no clue as to where they are at the moment, or whether there are any plans to move them. He hailed the students' action in seizing the embassy a year ago and used the same phrase they do to describe it: that is "a nest of spies." Their action, he said, had severed Iran's dependence on the United States and humiliated American leaders. A crowd estimated by one witness to be about 20,000-strong swarmed into the embassy compound for the rally, the first time this has been allowed since its seizure. However, armed guards prevented people from entering any of the buildings. As demonstration of their feelings, some people burned effigies of President Carter. One man wearing a top hat bearing the United State's flag was towed about in chains chanting anti-American slogans.

Iran radio later announced that it had asked the Algerian ambassador in Washington who is handling Iranian affairs there to get a reply from President Carter about the conditions for the hostages' release as soon as possible.

It is also reported the Iranians want the Americans to tell the world about that reply by giving it to the newspapers and radio and television stations. [end recording]

Chris Drake, BBC, Beirut

Tehran Reports Reagan Victory

LD051156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan, 70, [as heard] today was elected the 40th U.S. President by winning 51 percent of the vote in the presidential election. He is from the Republican Party. According to UPI, with 76 percent of the votes cast in the U.S. presidential elections counted so far, Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate, has won 32,938,822 votes or 51 percent of the votes and 462 electoral votes. Jimmy Carter has won 27,465,276 votes, or 41 percent of the votes and 35 electoral votes. John Anderson has won 4,071,021 votes, or 6 percent of the votes, but he has failed to win any electoral votes. Ronald Reagan won in 40 states with 462 electoral votes, and Carter in 4 states and the District of Colombia with 35 electoral votes.

The 70-year-old Reagan, who has driven his rival, Carter, out of the White House, was born in 1911. The son of Irish parents, he was initially a television sports reporter. Later, in 1937, he turned to acting in Hollywood. He has played in five comedy films. During the Vietnam War and student demonstrations Reagan became the governor of California and described the student demonstrators as fascists. Reagan is a talkative man--something which even his aides during the presidential campaign tried to conceal. Reagan's second wife, referred to as Reagan's close aide, was also a movie actress. Also, according to UPI, the Democratic Party was able for the 14th year running to win a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives and gain control of the House.

Raja'i Spokesman on U.S. Elections

JN050911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A spokesman for Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has stated that the American presidential elections concerned only the United States and does not interest Iran. Asked whether Reagan's success will or will not have an effect on the issue of the hostages, the spokesman replied: The issue of the hostages will take its natural course and will not be affected by the results of the U.S. presidential elections.

Tehran Commentary on U.S. Elections

GF041741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1539 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] What would happen if the United States acquiesced to the four demands set by the Muslim Iranian people through their representative in the Majlis in return for the release of the American spies at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran? Would such a stand on the part of the United States to bring about the hostages' release affect the U.S. presidential election and Carter's chances of staying in the White House?

These two questions have been posed following the Majlis' decision to release the American spies in return for four conditions that achieve what was demanded by the Muslim Iranian people on the first day of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on 4 November 1979. In their first statement after occupying the U.S. spy den the Muslim students following the great imam's line demanded that the shah--before he was buried and left for hell burdened with many sins--be handed over. They also demanded that the assets plundered by the shah and his family from the Iranian people be returned and that the United States stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

If we look at the four conditions issued by the parliament of the Muslim Iranian people, the Majlis, we find that they are the same demands set by the Muslim Iranian people in the Muslim student's first statement. This reflects the consistent stand of the government and people of Islamic Iran. It is a stand that has thwarted all the calculations of the enemies of Islam and the U.S. puppets, Saddam and his henchmen, who sought to distort the Islamic revolution through their wager on the current war and the issue of the spare parts to which the Majlis did not refer or agree. In order to fill their clownish radios and press, Saddam and his clique have relied on the hostage card and the spare parts issue to push forward and cover up Iraqi-U.S. relations and the direct U.S. role in Saddam's aggression against Muslims in Iran.

Now, to return to the two questions with which we began our talk, how will the release of the U.S. spy hostages affect Iranian-U.S. relations and the U.S. presidential election? The United States that is still attempting to strike at the Islamic Republic through its agent Saddam, the United States that took part in a military plot to overthrow the Islamic regime last July, the United States that has killed more than 60,000 martyrs and caused more than 100,000 to be permanently handicapped through the now buried shah, the United States that has done what it did to the oppressed peoples will be viewed by the Muslim Iranian people as no less than an arch-Satan, an enemy of human rights and freedom. This United States will not return to Iran even if it acquiesces to the Muslim Iranian people's demands; it has left Islamic Iran for good.

As for the U.S. election and the presidential issue, we say frankly: Carter, Reagan or any of the U.S. presidents have never been and will never be anything but enemies of oppressed peoples, financed and supported by Zionist funds. If Carter should win the presidential election as a result of exploiting the hostage issue, which the American people view in a context far from political and international factors, the situation will not improve. Therefore, the issue of the American spies will not change the Iranian Muslim people's view of the United States; it will only have served to admonish the United States.

Raja'i, Khomeyni Discuss Hostages

LD041516 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, at 1700 today the prime minister, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, and Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this meeting a report was presented to the imam pertaining to the recent decision of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the issue of the hostages.

At the end of the meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i, in reply to a question from a PARS correspondent as to what problems were raised with the imam during the meeting, said: During this meeting we raised the problems which had arisen following the approval of the Majlis in connection with the handover of the hostages to the government and other issues related to it. We also dealt with the letters which the American Government has sent to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the replies to the same. We asked for the imam's guidance on the ways which we should deal with this issue in the future and his eminence seriously urged us to implement what the Majlis approved in accordance with the Islamic shari'a and the Islamic revolution.

Rafsanjani on Meeting Conditions

JN050611 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] In reply to a question on how far the United States will agree to the conditions for the release of the hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has stated: The United States finds it difficult to agree to even one condition because it has been accustomed to exercising its influence and to having others give in to it. As for our conditions, I believe we are right. Therefore, these conditions must be implemented.

In his interview with a group of foreign press correspondents, Hashemi Rafsanjani referred to the United States' interference in Iraq's war with Iran. Rafsanjani said: The United States is not alone. Other countries which follow its course also stand behind Saddam. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani spoke about weapons. He said: We have decided not to import weapons from the United States. I believe that we shall think about another source which shall not subject us to subservience. Nevertheless, we possess huge quantities of weapons that will suffice us for years to come.

Commentary on Carter Statements

JN041548 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1209 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The verbal concessions which the United States has made to Iran were not made for the sake of the Islamic Republic. These concessions were only a verbal maneuver to deceive the officials currently discussing the hostage issue into sympathizing with Carter, who is in danger of losing all his cards in the elections.

Of course, these statements, which expose the false and fraudulent U.S. policy, have become a tasty dish for the hostile propaganda led by the filthy alliance of the Ba'thist regime and world Zionism. When this hostile propaganda could not find any subject to talk about, it began to brawl over the crumbs falling from the tables of Carter and Begin and to parrot what these two men say against the Islamic Republic.

Carter, who until recently believed that he could overthrow or deal a blow to the Islamic Republic through his lackeys Saddam and As-Sadat, has been confronted with the shocking truth of the reality of the Islamic Republic.

We tell Carter: We do not need your recognition. We only need to see you put your words into practice. If the Islamic Republic is legitimate, why are you still fabricating plots against it? Why are you pushing your spoiled son, Saddam, to continue this aggressive war? Why don't you withdraw your agents from Kordestan and (?Zimbabwe)? It seems that his [word indistinct] does not exceed the bribe which rulers usually pay. It also seems that your critical position in the elections has forced you to utter sweet phrases. Have you forgotten your earlier words about the Islamic Republic? Have you forgotten your sweet words about the defunct shah? What has changed? Nothing has changed but the plans to win the elections on the backs of the hostages.

Carter has the right to say whatever he wants. Yet the free media is not obliged to believe what Carter says because what he says stems from his effort to preserve U.S. interests as well as his personal interests--interests which would force any U.S. president to adopt the same stand. Islamic Iran and the masses are too noble to accept the glittering and sweet phrases, and their principled stands stem from solid foundations that cannot be affected by Carter's commendation or condemnation. Their stand on the hostages is the same and does not change. Their stand on the war against blasphemy is immutable. Scandal and disgrace upon those who change their principled stands overnight.

Commentary on Spare Parts Issue

JN041302 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0644 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Indeed, We Rejected What the Baghdad Rulers Have Accepted"]

[Text] The hireling Baghdad media, mouthpiece of the At-Tikriti tribe, have again resorted to lies by saying that the Zionist state has given spare parts for Phantom planes to the Islamic forces.

The Zionists' denial of this report and the slinging match between the At-Tikriti and the Zionist media on this issue is only a part of the filthy game called the game of nations. It is a part of the U.S.-Israeli-Iraqi psychological warfare to confuse and mislead the Islamic masses.

Israel is a major pillar in the campaign of distortion, agitation and deception carried out by the United States against the peoples of the region. The objectives of the campaign is to cover the imperialist nature of the 'Aflaqite regime and the filthy criminal role played by agent Saddam in carrying out U.S. plans and strengthening Israel's position.

The idea of military assistance to Iran, especially in the field of spare parts, which has attracted many of the world imperialists, is based on a cheap and erroneous analysis of the position of the Islamic revolution in light of the economic blockade on Iran and the aggression by the mean imperialists and their lackeys in the region.

Earlier in the war, and as part of the U.S. game of nations, some Zionist leaders made statements that they were willing to give spare parts to Iran on one condition: that is stop supporting the Palestinian revolution. The Zionist statements and the false Iraqi uproar over them--which, as we said, are no more than psychological warfare against the revolution--reflect two basic facts:

1. The Islamic-Palestinian alliance has become a nightmare for the Zionists and the imperialist regimes because of its great impact on the present and future of the question of the liberation of Palestine and the struggle against imperialism in the region. The American press has spoken ceaselessly about this new danger--namely, the Islamic-Palestinian alliance--for quite some time since the triumph of the Islamic revolution.

2. The treasonous role of the Iraqi rulers in the current game of nations and the generous assistance which the backward and racist At-Tikriti regime is giving to the United States and Israel, mainly in the attmept to liquidate the Palestine question. This filthy role has been played by the traitorous At-Tikritis rather openly in recent years by impudently liquidating Palestinian leaders, dividing the Palestinians, expelling Palestinian groups from Iraq and generally weakening the Palestine question by calling for a conference to discuss Saddam's charter of treason which has completely ignored the central Arab issue--Palestine.

This is the real price which Baghdad paid to make imperialism and Zionism back the regime of Saddam at-Tikriti and consider it the imperialist policeman, replacing the buried shah of Iran. This is what we have rejected with dignity and honor because we depend on the will of our people, the strength of our revolution and the support of the world's free nations.

As for the Baghdad rulers and their Arab friends, those heroes of the black Al-Qadisiyah battles, they have signed the documents of treason against the Palestine question from a position of humility and capitulation to the objectives of the enemies of the Arabs and Islam.

FRG Envoy on Hostages

LD041208 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (DPA)--Bonn's ambassador to Iran, Dr Gerhard Ritzel, thinks that the case of the Tehran hostages will "last at least another 10 days." In an interview in today's edition of the Berlin daily newspaper ABEND, the ambassador says that the American elections "have never been a factor in the negotiations between Washington and Tehran." So far there has been "no sign whatsoever" of when the Iranian Government will hand over the American hostages to Algerian care.

Ritzel also said that there was still nothing known about the hostages' whereabouts. He also criticized the fact that "purely on the grounds of the thinest speculation more than 200 journalists have gathered in Frankfurt and now make a possible transfer to Frankfurt impossible." Ritzel said: "This is the way to ruin everything."

MAJLIS HOLDS OPEN SESSION ON 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

GF041640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Majlis held an open session at 0830 today under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. At the start of the session Hojjat ol-Eslam (?Musavi Kho'ini) said today is the day on which several memories were created for us in Iran. On the one hand, today is the anniversary of the day when the great imam, Khomeyni, advocated the cancellation of foreign concessions, an active that resulted in raising the voice of the people against the United States. Immediately after that, the imam was deported to Turkey.

On the other hand, on this day the voices of the sons of the imam were raised against the United States in front of Tehran university, resulting in many of them being martyred.

Today is also the occasion of the occupation of the U.S. espionage den On this day last year, the sons of the imam detained the American plotters and directed a crushing blow against the United States.

We extend our congratulations to the heroic Iranian people and to the nation's great imam for these heroic and victorious achievements.

The Majlis speaker then noted the meeting of the Supreme Defense Council in Khuzestan and said discussions and studies had been made on the war plan and new information had been obtained on the effectiveness of the army in the battlefield. The Majlis speaker added: We have returned from this visit hopeful that we are quickly approaching victory.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS CEASE-FIRE EFFORTS

LD041858 Tehran PARS in English 0826 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Quote marks as received]

[Text] Tehran, 4 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the Iraq-Iran war, has issued the following communique:

"In the name of the most (?high)."

"The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the futile efforts to bring about a cease-fire in this war imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran, wishes to clarify the situation and inform the public opinion that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq had, in that well planned conspiracy approved by the imperialist powers, initiated its aggression against Iran. They wrongly had imagined that they could procure the whole Province of Khuzestan in no time and therefore, by cutting off the flow of oil to the rest of the nation, act to cut off the main blood vein of the Islamic Republic of Iran and then crush it. This way the Ba'thists could achieve their unholy aims and fulfill the aims of the superpowers at the same time. But the heroic resistance of the people and Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, blessed by the power of Almighty God, after passage of seven weeks not only has attracted the praise of the whole world but has caused the Ba'thist Government of Iraq to realise the gravity of its mistake finding itself on the edge of complete defeat and destruction. That is why in order to find a way out of such a miserable situation that the Ba'thist have created for themselves, they are desperately trying to send foreign mediators to Iran to obtain a cease-fire.

Although, the Ba'thists are also trying to tell the world how badly they want to end such bloodshed and how eagerly Iran wants to continue this conflict, the tactic of the mentioned government cannot remain undetected by the world, and the more this war drags on the more world public opinion will discover the futility of the efforts of the Iraqi regime. The world should and is realizing that such actions by the Iraqis are aimed to nothing but diverting attention from the truth and making misrepresentations. The fabricated stores and lies the Iraqis offered to the world at the early stages of this war regarding the impending lightning victory of Iraq, and the alleged occupations of cities and regions in Iran, were distracting in their content [words indistinct] even the world or even the nacion of Iraq have understood the inhuman realities of this war, the best that can be said in this case, is that finally at leadt all the people throughout the world will not tolerate their respective government's reticence toward the obvious aggression of the ruling regime of Iraq against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and ultimately they will make their protests felt and understood.

The nation of Iran believes that the current war between the two neighbouring countries of Iran and Iraq is a heaven-sent trial for testing and reinforcing perseverance, forebearance and sincerity of the Moslems in the region and in other nations of the world, to clarify how much they will stand beside the oppressed and how much they will struggle against oppression and cruelty. The Moslem nation of Iran has accepted this war to the extent of willingly sacrificing their lives. The communique added: The Foreign Ministry, by emphasising the necessity for the continuation of this war until the complete removal of aggression, would like to explain this point that individual or collective meetings held or to be held, by the authorities of different governments, and all news and commentaries published regarding such alleged mediation and arbitration, and any practical efforts for cease-fire, are all categorically denied and rejected by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because the acceptance of any such cease-fire will not benefit Iran nor will it help the Islamic movement of this nation and the other nations of the region, as long as the aggressor has not been punished for the casualties it has inflicted on both Muslim nations or Iran and Iraq. Therefore, any cease-fire would be absolutely meaningless. In this regard the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran advises any further envoy planning to come to our country, to go and visit the residential regions, hospitals and schools which, contrary to all humane and international standards, have been attacked by the criminal Iraqi Ba'thist government so that they may further understand the depth of the crimes of the Iraqi Ba'thist government.

BANI-SADR'S 4-5 NOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Raja'i Nominations Rejected

LD051100 Tehran PARS in English 0840 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, in today's session of the Majlis introduced two new ministers. Mr Ahadi was introduced as the minister of justice and Mr Mir Sadeqi as the minister of labour.

The prime minister said, concerning the appointment of a foreign minister, that he had submitted the names of six persons to the president. Mr Bani-Sadr has refused them all. "I discussed these six names with the imam the other day and the imam had positive ideas about some of them." He said: "I sent a telegram to the president today and I anticipate that Mr Bani-Sadr will agree to the nomination of this person for the position of foreign minister at this crucial time.

Tour of Ilam Battlefront

LD041734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, visited one of the war fronts in Ilam Province today. According to a PARS dispatch, the commander of the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was also present during this visit, which lasted over 4 hours.

On the basis of the same report the president of the republic, while visiting the various sectors of this front and the positions of the troops of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, chatted with the troops, NC 's and officers and, after studying the difficulties and shortages, i sued instructions for dealing with them.

At the conclusion of this visit Dr Bani-Sadr called on the heroic warriors of Islam to step up their efforts to wipe out the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti.

Meeting With Commanders in Khuzestan

LD042110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2039 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, during a meeting tonight attended by Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force, and several other military commanders, held in one of the cities in Khuzestan Province, studied reports connected with the war fronts and discussed the situation on all the fronts and the measures being undertaken by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF IMAM KHOMEYNI

Talk With Guardian Council Member

LD041749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that this morning Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sheykh 'Ali Safi, member of the Guardian Council of the Constitution, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Meeting With Foruhar

LD031743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Daryush Foruhar met this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting Daryush Foruhar reported on his visit to the Khuzestan cities which are in the battlefront and also his plans for a future trip to the battlefronts.

BEHESHTI VISITS KERMANSHAH REVOLUTION GUARDS HEADQUARTERS

GF041454 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the Supreme Court, Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, arrived in Kermanshah yesterday afternoon. He participated in a meeting at the governorate's headquarters last night that was attended by Kermanshah Governor Gholam 'Abbas (Zare') as well as scholars and officials in order to discuss the region's problems.

PARS has reported that Ayatollah Beheshti inspected the revolution guards' operations headquarters in Kermamshah today and spoke to the brother guards on various issues.

MONTAZERI RECEIVES MEMBERS OF BAHRAIN, PENINSULA MOVEMENTS

GF041905 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The great scholar, Ayatollah Montazeri, received a group of our brothers and sisters from the Arabian Peninsula and Bahrain in Qom this afternoon. They represent the Islamic Movement of the Peninsula and the Islamic movement of Bahrain.

During this meeting, the brothers outlined some of the injustices carried out by the ruling regimes in these regions. Ayatollah Montazeri expressed hope that they will gain success and achieve victory.

He added that it is strange that the committed Muslims who have defended the Islamic Republic and have objected to the presence of the AWACS--which will be used to strike at the Islamic revolution--in the holy lands, have been described by one of the rulers of an Islamic state as being infidels.

AMMAN AR-RA'Y: IRANIAN GENERAL SECRETLY VISITS ATHENS

JN041109 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 16

[Exclusive Report]

[Text] Athens--Reports are rife among diplomatic circles here that a senior Iranian military officer secretly visited Athens last week. The reports disseminated by these circles indicate that the visit lasted for a few hours only and that the Iranian official met with the Greek Army commander in a place very close to Athens International Airport. The reports add that the Iranian visitor, who was dressed in civilian clothes, took a secret road to meet with the Greek defense minister. It was impossible to ascertain the soundness of these reports because they were leaked by an official in the opposition party following the recent clashes with the government.

Other sources said that the officer is a general in the Iranian Army who was the commander of the Iranian Army on the Iranian-Iraqi border before his transfer to Iran's northern border with the Soviet Union. He is the same general who is in charge of drawing up the plan for reinforcing the Iranian forces on the front with Iraq and who is working to secure spare parts for Iranian military equipment; this was the aim of the visit. According to the same sources, the Iranian official was on a similar mission in West Germany.

FOREIGN ISLAMIC GROUPS SUPPORT ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

International Organizations

GF011810 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Islamic organization in the West German city of (Lousenhaus), Islamic Organization Unions of Iranian students in India and Islamic organizations in Canada and the United States, in a cable to Imam Khomeyni, express their willingness to fight the infidels in the defense of right. They condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Washington Muslims Condemn Saudi King

GF021538 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Washington that a large number of people said Friday prayers in the Islamic center in Washington on 21 October. After the sermon a resolution condemning King Khalid's attitude toward the Islamic Republic was passed. The resolution urged Saudi Muslims to oust the U.S. forces from the site of the divine revelations to the prophet of Islam.

Karachi Muslims Medical Aid

GF041516 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] A number of Muslim Iranian and Pakistani brothers in Karachi have donated 529 boxes of medicine worth 1 million rupees, which is equivalent to 7.5 million riyals. The medicine has been handed over to the consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Karachi. It will be sent to Zahedan and then to Tehran in trucks and by air.

Egyptian Shaykh Denounces Iraqis

JN050944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0705 GMT 5 Nov 80

[From the Press Review]

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports on the sermon his eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Kushk, the famous Egyptian orator, delivered in one of Cairo's mosques. In his sermon, Shaykh Kushk expressed his support and that of faithful Egyptians for the Islamic Republic of Iran. Struggler mujahid Kushk also attacked the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime and wondered why Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti had not launched war during the shah's era but had waited to launch it in the era of the Islamic revolution.

Shaykh Kushk attacked some agent Arab regimes which have supported the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime in its war and aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Kushk said: The Iraqi regime ignited the war against Islamic Iran to benefit from the U.S. dollars.

The Egyptian orator revealed that 560 bodies of Egyptians who had been killed during the war launched by the Saddam clique against the Islamic Republic of Iran had been sent to Cairo.

Students in U.S., Canada

GF041807 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Members of the Islamic students organization in America and Canada have sent a message on the anniversary of the capture of the U.S. spy den in Tehran by student followers of Imam Khomeyni. In this message, the students condemned Iraqi aggression against Iran and the silence maintained by international organizations concerning the war imposed on Iran. They also expressed support for the student followers of the imam.

Bahraini Muslims Donations

JN050759 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bahrain reports that Muslim Bahraini citizens, in order to support the Islamic revolution in Iran, continue to donate monetary and other assistance to the Red Crescent Society and the society entrusted with helping the oppressed. So far, the donations from Bahraini citizens have reached more than 100,000 Bahraini dinars.

Employees at the Iranian Embassy in Bahrain, the National Bank, the People's Bank and those working at Iran Air have donated 1,500,000 riyals-worth of necessary medicines to the Red Crescent Society in Ahvaz.

Kuwaiti Muslims Support

JN050817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0542 GMT 5 Nov 80

[From the "News and Comment" program]

[Text] PARS report: We have received a report from the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait pointing out that groups of Kuwaiti Muslims have visited the embassy and expressed readiness to fight alongside their Muslim brothers in Iran against the infidel Ba'thist forces. The brother Kuwaitis have donated 9,250 dinars in support for the Muslims in Iran.

Here is our comment: We wonder what the response of the criminal clique's embassy in [word indistinct] is? Is it true that this war has placed the embassy of Saddam in Kuwait in a critical position and that the gang members are afraid to death to walk alone in the streets or to drive their cars after having sensed that they are under the surveillance of the Muslims in Kuwait? Is it also true that the criminal Ba'thists are now aware of the fact that killing a Ba'thist is a religious duty that must be performed by a Muslim, be it a man or women? He who recalls Saddam's crimes and practices against and violations of the people's dignity and honor and sees humiliation and defeatism on the faces of the Ba'thists, says: God be praised for he is alone capable of reversing matters.

Agent Saddam believed that his agents' measures to terrorize our peaceful people in Kuwait would prevent them from supporting this revolution. These noble people have proved that they are the sons of Muhammad, God bless him and grant him salvation, and the sons of Muhammad are not afraid of Saddam's agents. Our congratulations go to our Muslim Kuwaiti people for their noble sons who restored the bright face of Kuwait and drove away the clique of exposed Saddam.

Muslim Students in Paris

LD050513 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Paris, a communique has been issued by the Iranian Muslim students in Paris.

In part of this communique it is stated: We attempted to stage a sit-in in the UNESCO building in order to support the heroic struggle of the people of Iran against fierce aggression by the Iraqi mercenaries and in order to condemn the oppression imposed on the Iraqi nation by the Saddam Yazid (Husayn) regime. The sit-in was broken up after 36 hours in a brutal night raid by the French fascist police, which resulted in 15 injured, 6 of whom were severely injured and one of whom is still in the hospital. Now, in order to protest this savage action by the French police at UNESCO, a place which claims to be a defender of human rights, we will stage a political fast in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

LE POINT: USSR GUARANTEES MAY RELEASE DIVISIONS FOR WAR

WA050950 Paris LE POINT in French 27 Oct 80 1 66

[Text] According to French intelligence services, the Iranians have received sufficient guarantees from Moscow to be able to reduce the garrisons on their border with the USSR. That would permit them to send to the Iraqi front three of the four armored divisions on guard there.

MORO NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OPENS TEHRAN OFFICE

LD042332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2123 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the seizure of the den of espionage, a representative office of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] for the regions of the Philippines with Muslim inhabitants was opened in Tehran today.

According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, at the opening ceremony of this office several deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Libyan ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, representatives of liberation fronts in Tehran, Iraq's fighting clergy and an official in charge of Iran's oppressed front were present.

The head of the MNLF office made a speech thanking the Islamic Republic of Iran for its spiritual and material support for the Muslims of Moro. He prayed for the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in its war against imperialism and for the victory of all the oppressed of the world.

The Libyan ambassador then made some remarks on liberation movements and the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Finally, the representative of Palestine, while confirming the remarks of the Libyan ambassador in connection with the war imposed by the Iraqi regime upon the nation of Iran, emphasized the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his position as the leader of all the Muslims in the world and the imam of all the liberation movements.

IRAQIS CALLED ON TO TOPPLE SADDAM HUSAYN REGIME

JN041213 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0947 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Text" of message from Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim to the Iraqi people dated 2 November 1980]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God. O our Muslim people in Iraq; O Arabs, Kurds and other nationalities in Iraq: You are living under the yoke of the greatest tyrant of modern times. Our military and civilian brothers, I address this message to you because of the feelings, suffering and pain which I share with you and because I am responsible for my oppressed people and my pained and downtrodden family.

Each one of us must take a firm position against the Saddam Husayn regime. The least we can do in this regard is to hinder the criminal deeds of this regime. The soldier should either refuse to fire at his brother Muslims or fire at the leaders of the regime. He should destroy the equipment he is working on or attempt to leave the battle by surrenduring or by any other means. The officer should refuse to implement the aggressive plans and must try to foil such plans.

The laborer should impede the process of production, especially production which serves only the tyrant regime. The intellectual must call on his brothers to reject tyranny and oppression. He must reveal the facts to his brothers. The able-bodied Muslim youths should take up arms against [word indistinct] of oppression and work either for their liquidation or for bringing them back to the people's ranks. Let the people open their doors to the fighters in order to hide them from the authorities.

We are all responsible for this fateful cause, which will achieve dignity and freedom for us and establish divine justice on earth. Imam Khomeyni, may God preserve him, has addressed his calls to you many times. This is a rare opportunity granted to you by God. Take this opportunity and God will help you and you will emerge victorious.

[Signed] Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, 2 November 1980

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 259, 260

259: 3-4 Nov Airborne Successes

LD042208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Communique 259 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. A new page is daily being turned in the bloody annals of the battle between right and wrong, and Saddam's fortresses of blasphemy are being conquered one after another by the revolution army. The combatant heroes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran scored the following successes yesterday and today:

A. On the southern front, in the Abadan region:

1. The destruction of four enemy tanks.

2. The destruction of a command jeep, the passengers of which were killed.

3. The setting fire to several bunkers and ammunition tents.

4. The destruction of an antiaircraft artillery site.

5. The killing of a number of enemy commandos south of Mared and the destruction of four of their bunkers.

B. On the southern front, in the region west of Dezful:

1. An attack on three enemy assembly points, as a result of which over 130 Ba'thist infidels were wiped out.

2. The destruction of two tanks and one concrete bunker.

3. The destruction of 12 vehicles carrying enemy supplies.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

260: 4-5 Nov Successes

LD051200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique 260 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and combatant Iranian compatriots: The defenders of the sky of the Islamic revolution, the pilots of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inflicted the following successive blows to the infidel enemy between 0700 4 November and 0700 5 November:

A. In the enemy territory, Marg-e Shur garrison was attacked on two occasions. Each attack inflicted 40 percent damage to its installations.

2. [as heard] The garrison north of Sulaymaniyeh city was attacked and between 40 and 50 trucks stationed there were destroyed.

3. One antiaricraft platform and several vehicles were destroyed 16 km northeast of Sayyid Sadiq garrison.

4. One enemy armor and artillery assembly was damaged by 50 percent and one enemy vehicle and forces' assembly was damaged by 70 percent.

5. The enemy communications line southwest of the Basra-Al-Faw road, in the southeast of Iraq, was attacked and considerable damage was inflicted upon enemy lines.

B. On the country's southwestern front:

1. Out of the enemy's 20 to 30 vehicles, tanks and roadbuilding equipment in the Abadan region, 50 percent were destroyed. Out of the enemy's 10 to 15 vehicles, tanks and roadbuilding vehicles in the vicinity of the Iran-Iraq border, 50 percent were destroyed.

2. In attacks made by the air force fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the armored forces of the infidel enemy in the Abadan region, heavy losses were inflicted on Iraqi mercenaries.

3. In the foregoing operations one of our fighters had an accident, but thanks to the revolution-guarding God, the valiant and self-sacrificing pilots of the aircraft returned to their base safely.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SUCCESSES, CASUALTIES IN ABADAN REGION REPORTED

LD041810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported this afternoon from the various fronts in Abadan: Islam's self-sacrificing fighters continue their counterattack against the forces of blasphemy. On the basis of the same report on the attack on the southern Bahmanshir riverbanks the two temporary bridges set up by the enemy for movement of equipment and personnel over the river were destroyed by Islam's fighters and Abadan's heroic defenders and the ruins of these two bridges can still be seen over the river. On the basis of this report several personnel carriers, tanks, bulldozers and other wrecked military equipment of the enemy can be seen along the course and on the two banks of the Bahmanshir River.

In an interview with the PARS correspondent at 1300 today an informed military official announced: Islam's valiant fighters on the Abadan front, in a series of partisan operations during the past 24 hours, killed some 100 infidels and destroyed enemy equipment. At present, our heroic forces are engaged in completely mopping up the area of any Iraqi infidels. In conclusion he described the morale of Islam's warriors as excellent and reiterated that despite the enemy's equipment the defenders of the Islamic revolution, putting their faith in God Almighty, have dealt heavy blows at the forces of blasphemy and the enemies of God.

According to a PARS dispatch, an aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after bombing Iraqi military installations, crashed in the vicinity of Khosrowabad on its return due to a technical fault at 1230 today, but luckily its pilot and copilot descended safely.

On the other hand, PARS reported at about 1400 today: Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries once again today subjected Abadan's residential areas to their long-range artillery fire and as a result several residential buildings were destroyed and a number of our compatriots were martyred and wounded.

A report which we have received from Abadan indicates that a large number of the bodies of the Iraqi aggressors who had been killed by the heroic fighters of Islam while attempting to infiltrate the city via the Bahmanshir River were picked up from that river and buried in the vicinity.

According to a PARS dispatch the enemy continues to strive to cut off Abadan's communication routes and to beseige the city.

In the meantime, Khuninshahr's defenders in the city's eastern sector are continuing to heroically defend Khuninshahr's communication bridge and are preventing the enemy from penetrating the eastern sector. According to reports which have reached us, the city's heroes, by conducting partisan operations, have inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the aggressive enemy in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr.

Further Details

LD050558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS report from Abadan, last night clashes took place on various fronts of the city and along the Bahmanshir riverbank. The warriors of Islam have prevented progress by the aggressive enemy towards the city of Abadan.

According to the report, last night the Iraqi aggressors attempted to gain control over various parts of Fayyaziyeh village and the Taleqani Hospital, but their attacks were foiled by the defense of the warriors of Islam. The report states that last night in the vicinity of Fayyaziyeh machinegun fire could be heard. Also last night the Iraqi mercenaries several times shelled the residential areas of Abadan with mortars and five-fives. Their fire was returned by the heroic defenders of the city.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, ANNOUNCEMENTS IN AHVAZ

Red Alerts

GF041430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1422 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. An air attack is imminent. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 0909 and 1214 GMT on 5 November]

Hospital Ordered To Reopen

GF041758 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1336 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters, Dr Iraj Alavi, chief of the Parsi Hospital, has been asked to either report to the medical center or to reopen the hospital within 24 hours. Otherwise, all of the hospital's facilities will be transferred to the medical aid center.

Iraqi Losses

LD042256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2046 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Ahvaz, this afternoon the artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the eastern region of the Karkheh Kur River killed 16 enemies of Islam and wounded about 40 of them. As a result of this attack three heavy vehicles of the enemy were also destroyed and an enemy ammunition dump was blown up.

According to a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, the defenders of Islam on the Dub-e Herdan front, during a commando-type attack this afternoon, dealt fatal blows at the Ba'thist enemy. During this operation, the warriors of Islam destroyed three assembly points of Saddam's mercenaries and set fire to five trucks loaded with ammunition, and two tanks.

The report indicates that defenders of the Islamic revolution returned safely to their bases after their commando-style operations.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING AROUND DEZFUL AREA

300 Iraqi Corpses

GF041510 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that it has received information from the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and health department officials indicating that more than 300 corpses of Ba'thist mercenaries have been found in Dezful suburbs. They are rotting and threatening the health of the region's inhabitants.

The director of the Red Crescent Society has said that according to international agreements, we are supposed to identify the bodies of the enemy and bury them. However, the Iraqi Ba'thist and agent government will not allow the soldiers of Islam or Red Crescent officials to approach the bodies in order to perform their humane and international duty.

Guards Report Successes

LD042250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2049 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The news staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Dezful has reported: In the last 3 days, following partisan attacks aimed at avenging the blood of the martyrs who fell during the war imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, Dezful's brave guards have dealt fatal blows to the enemy by infiltrating his very heart. These blows were of such a crushing nature that they revived the memories of the mojahedin of the dawn of Islam, and during this period more than 110 infidels were killed and a large number wounded. The details of the operations are as follows:

A. In the Dasht-e Abi region:

1. On 2 November, the brave brothers from the guards corps attacked an enemy artillery battalion and, while destroying missile radar and communications on the ('Ali Garzeh) hills, killed 40 Ba'thist infidels and wounded more than 30. During this assault the enemy took to his heels, leaving behind great quantities of military equipment.

2. Yesterday the intrepid guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran renewed their assaults on the positions of the mercenary enemy in Dasht-e Abi and while putting them to flight killed 20 Ba'thist infidels.

3. Today, 4 November, a group of the brave guards of Dezful by penetrating the enemy's center on the main (Eyn-e Khosh) highway and by staging an ambush operation and then opening fire destroyed a Russian-made Zil car carrying eight Ba'thist infidels, killing all the passengers. The brother guards all returned safely to base. Also yesterday and today Dezful's brave guards mined the area surrounding enemy units and succeeded in destroying one enemy tank and one enemy personnel carrier with their entire crews, who numbered more than 15. To date in the two areas in Dasht-e Abi and the Faq highway the total number of destroyed tanks and vehicles has been 12, and in all 65 Ba'thist infidels have been killed and a great many have been wounded.

B. In the area west of Karkheh River:

1. The brave brother guards have succeeded in attacking the enemy in the village of (Saleh Davud), and on 2 and 3 November, in destroying several enemy bunkers and 1 vehicle and in killing 10 Saddam mercenaries.

2. On 3 November, during the midday call to prayers a group of self-sacrificing brothers from the guards corps and the tribal mobilization organization attack a company of Iraqi infidel mercenaries in the vicinity of the hamlet of Angosh and destroyed 2 vehicles belonging to them and killed over 10 Ba'thist infidels. During this attack a large number of enemy troops were wounded and a group of cowardly Iraqi mercenaries took to their heels. During the same attack a deceived Iraqi warrant officer gave himself up to the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the operation one brother guard and one tribal brother were wounded and the rest of the combatants returned safely to their base.

IRAQI MIG ATTACKS ON KHARK ISLAND NOTED

2 Nov Attack

LD020400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the news center of the guards corps, reports that yesterday a number of Iraqi MiG's attacked the Khark area, but before encountering the [antiaircraft] fire of the Iranian forces, they jettisoned their missiles and ammunition in the sea and fled the area.

5 Nov Attack

LD050405 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The governor of Bushehr in a contact with PARS at 0600 this morning stated that early last night Khark Island and its installations came under sporadic attacks by aggressive Iraqi MiG's for 1 hour. The MiG's were forced to flee by the fire of the antiaircraft guns of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

There is no accurate information yet about the likelihood that the aggressive Iraqi MiG's were downed.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGIONS

Retreat of Iraqi Forces

LD311404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the deceived forces of Saddam in the Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb fronts have retreated.

The forces of blasphemy in the western fronts, in Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, which had sent a large military force, including a brigade of commandos, to these regions have suffered heavy casualties and have lost the most able mercenaries of their brigade.

The enemy tank battalions on these fronts have also suffered great losses. Their infantry has also suffered numerous casualties; so much so that the infidels have completely lost hope. If they try to remain in this region it will be to keep the forces of the Islamic Republic from penetrating Iraqi territory from this direction.

According to another report, 6 tanks, 12 mortar launchers and a number of enemy missiles were left behind and are under the control of the Islamic revolution guards at the Dash-e Zahab front.

Another PARS report quoting the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps adds: Yesterday, Islamic fighters composed of military and Revolution Guards Corps brothers in the Afsharabad region in Qasr-e Shirin--which for a time was under the control of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces--freed this region in a lightning attack.

According to the same report, during these clashes considerable losses were inflicted upon the infidel enemy. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the mopping-up operations in the region, succeeded in destroying a number of vehicles belonging to the infidels and killing a number of the deceived mercenaries of Saddam.

According to a PARS report, in yesterday's clashes in Bar-e Pol-e Zahab, severe damage was inflicted upon enemy positions. The report added: During these clashes 10 enemy tanks were destroyed as well as a number of vehicles.

According to a spokesman for the central headquarters of the guards corps, artillery for the Islamic Republic of Iran at the moment has several parts of Iraqi territory under fire.

Also, as a result of the valiant attacks of the brave Airborne Division brothers in the west--attacks which were carried out above enemy tanks--8 tanks belonging to the enemies of the revolution were destroyed by rockets and 80 infidel mercenaries were killed.

In Kur-e Mish region, too, a number of enemy vehicles were set on fire by the Revolution Guards Corps brothers.

A Central News Bureau reporter last night reported from Kermanshah that he had a discussion with a few deceived soldiers of Saddam who surrendered themselves to the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday. The Iraqi soldiers said: We are Muslims and are not prepared under any circumstances to fight against our Iranian brothers. This is why we fled during a clash on Thursday and even our commander assisted us in this escape. One of the soldiers said: I am a government employee and I have precise information that during the past few days widespread demonstrations have been held in Kut, Kazemayn, Najafabad, and Karbala'. He added: The Iraqi Government puts pressure on the government employees and by means of a bayonet sends most of those who have no desire to take part in the war to fight against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraqi Artillery Unit Destroyed

LD311428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the artillery and mortar launchers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday completely destroyed one artillery unit of the enemy along the Ilam border strip.

A number of vehicles belonging to the infidels were set on fire. According to this report, a number of the personnel of the mercenary forces of Saddam were killed during this clash.

An official of the guards corps in Ilam also told the PARS correspondent that last night some brilliant objects flew over the skies of Ilam at great speed. They were attacked by the antiaircraft guns of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: Clashes between our forces and the infidel mercenary forces are continuing 50 or 60 kms from Ilam on the Mehran, Dehloran, Shur-e Shirin and Salehabad fronts and the brave fighters of the forces of Islam have delivered heavy blows to the enemy.

Attack on Civilian Plane

LD311412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports by correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, at 1600 yesterday when a civilian Iranian aircraft was flying over Urumiyeh it was chased by four violating Iraqi MiG's. They fired a number of rockets at it, which fortunately missed their target. After this attack, two fighter planes of the Islamic Republic of Iran chased the violating Iraqi MiG's and forced them to flee.

The attack of the American Saddamists against the civilian Iranian plane demonstrates that the criminals of Baghdad do not refrain from any inhuman act or any crime, and while they destroy residential areas and cities with their missiles and slaughter hundreds of civilians they also attack civilian planes. This criminal act of the At-Tikriti Saddam cannot be explained by any logic or belief and is inconsistent with any human standard or international principle.

Weapons Captured During Operations

LD011424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Kermanshah a PARS correspondent reports: The Islamic Republic of Iran's fighters throughout the western fronts, using artillery, heavy weapons and mortars, are continuing the battle against the Ba'thist aggressors. Yesterday and today they inflicted damage and losses on enemy positions, trneches and the infidel mercenary forces and repulsed their attacks and acts of aggression.

According to a PARS report the defenders of the Islamic revolution, made up of Islamic revolution guards and army fighters, in their attacks on the hills in the country's western fronts, captured a number of howitzers and heavy machineguns from the Iraqi Ba'th forces. Making use of these same weapons they inflicted blows on enemy forces. In the course of these operations three Islamic revolution guards were martyred.

According to another PARS dispatch, the Islamic revolution guards launched a heroic assault yesterday on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on Saddam's deceived mercenaries and capturing two 182-mm howitzers and two machineguns. The same report states that after receiving enemy artillery fire yesterday afternoon in the (Malang) area, the Islamic Republic of Iran's fighters retaliated by firing back. The clash lasted about 4 hours.

According to another PARS report, quoting the public relations office of the tribal mobilization staff, 3 nights ago a group of zealous Muslim Kalhor tribesmen launched a bold night attack on the forces of the aggressive, blasphemous enemy in the Chaghavand hills, killing a group of Ba'thist infidels and setting fire to two mercenary vehicles.

Before these operations these warriors had captured the ammunition from the enemy vehicles. The report added: The tribal mobilization staff's public relations office announced that the fighting and self-sacrificing forces of the warlike Muslim tribes in the western part of the country, who have gone to the border at the behest of the imam of the Islamic nation, are deployed in specific positions and are engaged in battle against the Ba'thist infidel enemy. These zealous, warlike tribes have decisively resolved to tighten their grip on the forces of the aggressive enemy in order to inflict severe blows on them at the right time.

The latest dispatch received indicates that a group of Valad Begi tribesmen has also left for the fronts of right against wrong today.

Military Successes

LD011826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Compared with yesterday, fighting on the western front is reported to be subsiding. According to a reliable report from the western front, today some clashes occurred in Ilam region between the Muslim fighters and the forces of blasphemy. According to the same report, the defending forces of Islam today totally destroyed a field gun of the mercenaries at a place 500 meters from (Duraji) post, situated in Iraqi territory, and killed several servicemen.

The self-sacrificing forces of the revolution yesterday also opened mortar fire and destroyed a battery unit and one enemy vehicle near Zaye'ab post in the Mehran region. On the same day the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran killed enemy personnel and wiped out the filthy existence of the blasphemous mercenaries from the region's heights.

According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau dispatched to the western front, today, following heavy fire by the artillery of the Muslim fighters, 2 vehicles and 2 trucks loaded with enemy ammunition were completely destroyed and more than 20 mercenaries of Saddam were killed. Also, at 1210, during a crushing attack by the Islamic revolution guards, more than 20 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and several mercenaries of the Ba'thist forces were arrested. This report indicates that in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region of Qasr-e Shirin, the guards of the revolution have struck such surprise blows at the enemy that the aggressive enemy was forced to leave its trenches and retreat.

According to the same report, battles continue on most fronts; and during the past 24-hour period (?5) Iraqi officers and NCO's have surrendered to the fighting forces of Islam.

Governor General, Clergyman Tour Fronts

LD012132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] At 2250 tonight reliable source at the Ilam governor general's office reported the following: This morning the governor general of Ilam, along with Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr ('Ali Ghafuri) visited several of the battlefronts in this province. He said that the brother guards and army brothers are enjoying very high morale. The report states that throughout the day enemy positions in the regions of Mehran and Dehloran were under heavy artillery fire of the forces of the Islamci Republic of Iran and heavy blows were made against the forces of the blasphemous Saddam.

Downing of Two MiG's

LD020406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the news center of the guards corps, reports that yesterday afternoon two Iraqi MiG's, which were attempting to bomb positions occupied by the guards brothers in (Darkho'in), were downed by antiaircraft fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, one of the enemy planes crashed near a gathering point of the Ba'thist mercenaries, causing the morale of the Ba'thist Iraqi Army to be weakened. The other plane, which was a MiG-23, one of the most advanced fighter aircraft, crashed in the (Darkho'in) region.

Fighting in Mountains

LD020450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from Kermanshah, a group of tribal fighters last night in a surprise attack on the Iraqi Ba'thist forces stationed in the mountains of one of the western fronts succeeded in killing 11 of them. During this surprise attack two of the tribesmen were injured. Another report says that last night in the mountains of (Kan-e Zar) and Shur-e Shirin, the Ba'thist Iraqi forces, using heavy and light weapons, launched a surprise attack. But the gendarmerie personnel and other fighting forces in this region foiled the attack and destroyed three mortar-launching positions of the enemy. According to the same report, artillery fire began at 1320 yesterday on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front and the mountains surrounding Qasr-e Shirin. The artillery of the Islamic Republic in its precalculated operations destroyed several enemy artillery and tank positions.

According to another report, in operations carried out last night 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed in another surprise attack in Sarab-e Garm region. According to the same report from Kermanshah, five Iraqi military personnel took refuge with the forces of the Islamic Republic and one person was captured during the battle.

Battles Along Border

LD021305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] According to a reliable source at the joint staff of the armed forces, this morning there were no major battles on the western front, only sporadic firing between the Islamic Republic fighters and the Ba'thist invaders. A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that fighting between the Islamic fighters and the Ba'thist infidels continued yesterday and last night along the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and (Kan-e Zar) fronts. The report adds: The brave Iranian gendarmerie fighters, during their awesome battle yesterday with the Ba'thist mercenaries in the (Kan-e Zar) border region and hills, destroyed the infidel enemy's positions and killed more than 70 of Saddam's mercenaries in their trenches. Only one of the gendarmerie fighters was wounded during this battle. This morning, two Iraqi MiG's violated Eslamabad airspace, but once the Islamic fighters opened fierce fire at them, they fled without being able to launch an attack.

Iraqi Forces 'Weakened, Confused'

LD021858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Reports received from the western front say that the combat forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with their valiant battles on this front, have weakened and confused the aggressive enemy.

In Gilan-e Gharb, the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday destroyed eight tanks and vehicles belonging to the enemy infidels and killed a large number of Saddam's mercenaries.

Also in this region, Muslim combatants inflicted casualities on the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in a surprise attack. In Qasr-e Shirin last night a patrol group of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries was ambushed by the forces defending the Islamic revolution and enemy vehicles were set on fire. The Ba'thist mercenaries, believing that they had been attacked from houses along the Alvand Rud Khaneh-ye River, blew up these houses.

Meanwhile, during clashes on the western front, the gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were able to destroy two enemy artillery positions and inflict casualties on the Iraqi mercenary forces. According to a PARS report, an inhabitant of Qasr-e Shirin, who has recently come to Tehran from the area, has reported that the aggressive Iraqi infidels have not only destroyed the buildings and looted the shops and homes in Qasr-e Shirin, but have also destroyed water taps and cooler ducts and the most elementary equipment. According to the latest report from the western front, at 1920 today the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran discovered two Iraqi mercenary five-five positions and destroyed them. Our Muslim, courageous combatants also this afternoon were able to destroy a motorized enemy column which was moving towards Zalu Ab and caused the Ba'thist aggressors to flee. Another report from the Ilam front says that at 1630 today, three enemy military supply trucks were set on fire by the artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the crew members were killed.

'Continuous Battle' on Mehran Front

LD030510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] In a contact with the PARS at 0625 this morning, an informed official of the Revolution Guards Corps in Ilam has stated the following: Since yesterday afternoon a continuous, extremely intense battle has been raging between the militant Iranian warriors and Saddam's deceived troops on the Mehran front. This battle was continuing when the dispatch was sent. In the battle a large number of Ba'thist mercenaries have been killed and a considerable amount of the enemy's armor destroyed. There is no accurate information yet on enemy losses, but of our forces two have been reported martyred and six wounded. The informed official added: In this attack a number of Saddam's mercenary troops managed to escape. According to the latest report, the fighting Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is still continuing its progress in this region.

Details of Kermanshah Battles

LD031312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1049 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that the battle between truth and falsehood in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sarab-e Garm, Sumar, (Kan-e Zar), the (Konjankam) heights and the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin is continuing, and the valiant fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday and today have influcted frightful blows upon the positions of the Ba'thist aggressors and are enjoying a satisfactory superiority in terms of armor.

According to this report, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran with their artillery blew up the positions of Saddam's mercenaries, and the aggressive enemy suffered heavy damages and casualties. According to this report, the deputy commander of the gendarmerie battalion in Ilam described the morale of the epic-making fighters on the borders in the west of the country as excellent and said that the defenders of the Islamic revolution are decisively and vigilantly inflicting crushing blows upon the infidel enemy.

On the other hand, the governor general of Kermanshah, who together with the deputy commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah had gone to the Gilan-e Gharb District yesterday in order to inspect the battlefronts, after returning to Kermanshah today announced: The epic-making fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this region are completely in control of the situation and enjoy a very satisfactory morale. He added: (?Hajian pass) is completely under the control of the Islamic fighters and Gilan-e Gharb District is no longer in range of the artillery fire of Saddam's mercenaries.

The governor general of Kermanshah added: During yesterday's battles on the Gilan-e Gharb front the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran crushed the positions of the Ba'thist enemies.

The report of the PARS correspondent from Kermanshah also says: Yesterday, six positions of the enemy's heavy weapons in Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and (Kan-e Zar) regions were destroyed by Islam's valiant fighters. During these operations seven tanks and two artillery pieces of the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran were also destroyed.

According to the report received from the news department of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the self-sacrificing brothers of the guards corps yesterday in Gilan-e Gharb front, in brave guerrilla operations, managed to destroy 5 tanks and 1 fuel tanker of the enemy and also dilled 36 Saddam mercenaries. In these operations two of the local guards brothers were martyred and two other guards were wounded.

Iraqi Losses

LD031740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from the Ilam front, yesterday Muslim fighters, using mortar fire, destroyed the Iraqi aggressors' positions in the (?Konjancham) dam area and killed a large number of Ba'thist infidels. According to the same report, the self-sacrificing brother guards retrieved from the aggressive enemy a number of strategic heights in Ilam region and destroyed a number of Ba'thist ammunition vehicles.

According to a report from the Kermanshah Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, yesterday the brave guards and other combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Gilan-e Gharb front destroyed 8 enemy tanks and between 50 and 80 Ba'thist mercenaries. According to the same report, eyewitnesses told the reporters: a number of dissident officers, NCO's and soldiers of the Iraqi Army were executed on the orders of Saddam's puppet commanders.

The fight between the advancing troops of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the forces of paganism on the fronts at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, (Tumar), Naftshahr, (Kan-e Zar) and Shur-e Shirin heights in the west country still continue. According to the latest report received, today the braves of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed two enemy positions in the (Kan-e Zar) region and inflicted casualties on the pagan enemy. Quoting the governor general of Western Azarbayjan, PARS reported that this morning the aggressive Iraqi planes bembarded the (Tamaki) region of Piranshahr. The exact extent of the casualties and damages caused by the Iraqi planes' attack is not known yet. According to PARS, the Iraqi planes first intended to bombard Piranshahr garrison, but thanks to the antiaircraft fire of the brave fighters stationed at the garrison, they dropped their bombs in the (?Tamaki) region and fled.

According to an informed official of the Ilam governor general's office, during today's operations of the combatant airborne division brothers on the Mehran front, which were carried out with the support of the forces stationed at the Mehran heights, the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

During these operations two artillery pieces, two 23-caliber antiaircraft weapons, a 50-caliber antiaircraft gun and also a large number of enemy trenches together with the personnel stationed in them were destroyed.

Kermanshah, Abadan Fighting

LD041414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, on the Abadan front, the battle continues on the Mahshahr-Abadan axis between the defenders of the revolution and Saddam's mercenaries. According to PARS, Islam's warriors today neutralized efforts to gain control of the northern sector of the Bahmanshir River. In the wake of the battles on the Abadan front over the past few days, which took place on the northern bank of Bahmanshir and around Abadan's Zolfaqari district, the enemy suffered heavy casualties and our heroic forces cleansed the region which came under the attack of Iraqi infidels. According to reports received, today, about 20 enemy bodies were pulled out of the Bahmanshir River, while last night a large number of the bodies of the enemies of the revolution were floating on the Bahmanshir River but it was not possible to collect them because of the darkness.

According to another report, at about 0930 today, two encroaching Iraqi MiG's violated Abadan's airspace, but they were confronted with anti-aircraft fire from the defenders of Islam, forcing them to flee. An informed source at Abadan's Governorate has said in an interview that the deceived forces of the Saddam regime, with their tanks and trenches established in the Fayyaz region, are trying to advance toward Abadan. He added that the forces mobilized from Abadan mosques last night destroyed one enemy tank and several trenches in the Fayyaz District and influcting casualties on the enemy forces. Despite these defeats, Saddam's mercenaries continue to try to gain control of supply routes to Abadan city. At the same time, with their artillery fire on residential areas they are trying to force the heroic citizens of the city either to leave or to surrender. For this reason, again last night Abadan was the target of Ba'thist artillery, and the defenders of the revolution responded in a worthy manner to the Iraqi aggressors.

Reports by PARS and the Central News Bureau from the western fronts say that during the past 24 hours the epoch-makers of the Islamic Republic of Iran with their heavy artillery fire on the various western and south-western fronts of the country inflicted devastating blows on the positions of the Iraqi mercenary aggressors. The reports say that in the (Kan-e Zar) and Shur-e Shirin regions and the heights on the Mehran front, fighting intensified between the forces of Islam and the army of blasphemy, and the combative warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with unprecedented bravery, brought under heavy fire all the positions and artillery emplacements of the aggressive enemy. According to the report, the commander of the Ilam gendarmerie regiment spoke by telephone with PARS and described the morale of Iranian warriors as extremely high. He said the Muslim combatants are endeavoring to crush the bloodthirsty foe. He added that, in the Mehran region, Saddam's mercenaries have hidden themselves in their trenches out of fear and are unable to display the slightest reaction in the face of the Muslim Iranian warriers. On the Dehloran front, sporadic battles are also in progress today. According to the report, the combatants of the army air corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday crushed, with an unprecedented bravery and courage, Iraqi Ba'thists in Mehran and Rezabad. Muslim combatants also destroyed an enemy column of supplies in (Zurbatiyah) and two artillery batteries, one antiaircraft piece, one 50-calibre machinegun and several tenches of the aggressors, and killed the mercenaries.

Combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their operations yesterday, also demolished [names indistinct] posts and destroyed an enemy road-building compressor with rocket fire.

According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, Iranian Muslim warriors brought the positions of Iraqi aggressors in the (Gerdehno) region under their enemy-smashing heavy weapons fire and inflicted conspicuous damage to enemy tanks and forces in the region. Following these attacks, Saddam's mercenaries were forced to make an abject retreat and redeploy their tanks. Islamic revolution corps brothers, self-sacrificing rangers and Imam Khomeyni'a devotees on the [name indistinct] heights on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front also managed to cleanse fresh positions of the filthy presence of mercenary elements. At present, the battle by Islam's epoch-makers against infidel mercenaries is continuing on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, and the enemy-smashing artillery fire of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours has been smashing the positions of the infidel enemy.

Happiness-seeking brother corpsmen and other self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been able to inflict devastating blows to the positions of the aggressors with the help of artillery support.

The positions of the aggressive enemy around Qasr-e Shirin have also been demolished with the artillery fire of the fordes of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as 4 tanks destroyed and 30 of Saddam's aggressors killed. According to a PARS report, a brother corpsman, who returned to Kermanshah today from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, said in a report to the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Gurads Corps of the western part of the country that in the battle yesterday in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, 6 tanks of the mercenaries were destroyed and 40 enemy forces killed. In these operations five self-sacrificing members of the Islamic Revolution Guards were martyred.

According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, large crowds are moving in the main streets of the city and some of the bazaar merchants who closed their shops have resumed their business and are offering essential goods for sale. This happens at a time when the sound of artillery duel by both sides can be heard from nearby.

The enemy has been firing on Ahvaz today. In order to prevent the enemy fifth column from operating, the mobilization personnel and the people are controlling everything in the city, and upon discovering suspicious persons, follow up the matter. The people who are coming and going on the streets are not paying much attention to the noise of the artillery, and are determined to stay in the city and give support to the defenders of the revolution from behind the battlefront, and repay their debt to their revolution.

According to the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Urumiyeh, due to yesterday's bombardment of (Tamarin), near Piranshah by aggressive Iraqi planes, one NCO and one conscript soldier were martyred and a number of others were injured. The governor general of West Azerbayjan, while confirming this report said that the aggressive Iraqi planes intended to bombard Piranshah garrison, but thanks to the severe antiaircraft fire of the garrison, were forced to flee, and dumped their bombs on (Tamarin), on the Iran-Iraqi border, and fled.

Successes in Mehran Region

LD041724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] A report from the Central News Bureau at 1730 says that today, the brave fighters of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in driving back the aggressive enemy in (Kan-e Zar), and Shur-e Shirin, and in the mountains in the Mehran region. According to the same report, confrontations between the fighters of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic and the Ba'thist infidels is still going on at the time of this news report and our forces are pounding enemy positions using mortar fire and other heavy weapons and have inflicted heavy losses on them.

This morning, the vanguards of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mehran region destroyed a tank, two field guns, several mortar launchers and a number of enemy positions together with their crews.

Successes in Kermanshah Region

LD041738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At 1800 today the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, quoting a reliable source in Kermanshah reported: After a period of heavy confrontation between the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraqi mercenaries, at last an important strategic region in Gilan-e Gharb was today cleaned up from the filthy presence of Iraqi aggressors. The same report says that the self-sacrificing soldiers of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the fighting guards of the Islamic revolution, advanced on one of the western fronts of the country and, inflicting heavy losses on the infidel enemy, drove them back.

Also, according to the reports received from battle fronts in different parts of Qasr-e Shirin today, the artillery of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran pounded the positions of the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army. A report from PARS says that the Muslim fighters succeeded in inflicting heavy losses and damage on the enemy positions and trenches situated in the mountains around Gilan-e Gharb and Qasr-e Shirin. Also, in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, the Iranian fighters, using artillery and other heavy weapons, opened surprise fire on the tank and field gun positions, missile-launching platforms and enemy positions.

Report on Western Front

LD051316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Kermanshah that battles continue on all western fronts between the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ba'thist aggressors and that our forces, with their crushing and decisive assaults, are raining heavy artillery shells on enemy positions. According to the report, in our forces' guerrilla operations, backed by artillery on the Sumar front, three tanks, several vehicles and two enemy minefields were destroyed. In the operation for destruction of the minefields, several guards and military warriors were injured.

The report also says that our combatants in another guerrilla assault operation on Pol-e Jub heights destroyed four enemy tanks and killed a large group of Saddam's mercenaries. A PARS correspondent, in another dispatch, has reported that during the past 24 hours the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran forced the enemy forces on the Sumar front to pull back several kilometers, and a number of areas bordering on a river in the same region have been cleared of Iraqi aggressors.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front the battle also continues with guerrilla operations and artillery shelling, and losses were inflicted on enemy positions on this front yesterday and last night. A Central News Bureau correspondent in Ilam, citing the Ilam gendarmerie regiment, reported that the self-sacrificing personnel of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim warriors of the Malek Shahi clan yesterday attacked an enemy post in Iraq's (Baneh Rahman) village and destroyed a heavy weapon and a group of Saddam's mercenaries. Last night, the combative gendarmerie personnel also identified and destroyed an enemy position in (Kan-e Zar) region.

Meanwhile, PARS, citing the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the western part of the country, reported that yesterday the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, in a pitched battle with Saddam's mercenaries in two strategic areas on this front, inflicted heavy casualties on the infidels. In this battle sic guardsmen sacrificed their lives for the Islamic revolution. Another report from the western region says that Muslim and warrior Jiran tribesmen have also joined the western tribes' mobilization and set off to join the various fronts in the region.

KHUZESTAN SITUATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS REPORTED

Susangerd Shops Ordered Open

GF301436 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the governor's office in the city of Dasht-e Azadegan:

All shopkeepers and store owners in the city of Susangerd are hereby warned that, effective Saturday, 1 November, they must open their shops in order to meet the needs of the public. Otherwise, the governor's office shall confiscate their shops and revoke their registration permits.

Susangerd Situation

LD311802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] An informed official at the Dashte Azadegan governor's office this afternoon in a contact with PARS described the situation in the city of Susangerd as "good."

He added that in this region Iranian forces are superior and at the moment the mercenary Ba'thist forces are positioned at 23 km from Susangerd.

He added that a number of residents who had left have now returned and the city is again functioning normally.

He also said that hundreds of armed tribesmen had left for the battlefronts.

Clashes were continuing this afternoon between the forces defending the Islamic revolution and the mercenary forces at [words indistinct].

Red Alert Warning

GF011125 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0631 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert warning. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

As you heard, we are in red alert condition. This condition is for all of Khuzestan so please observe all red alert regulations. We also ask the air defense units to do their utmost in defending the skies of Khuzestan.

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1341 GMT on 2 November]

Company Director Summoned

GF011541 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office: the managing director of the Iran terminal company in Khuninshahr is requested to contact the company's office in the province or to telephone 35097 in Ahvaz in order to check on the status of the company's employees.

Execution of Iraqi Deserters

LD011804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reported this afternoon that the situation in Susangerd has returned to normal and that the shops in this city are open.

The report says that with the mobilization and arming of the tribesmen of this region, there is complete readiness to defend Islamic territory and to crush the Iraqi invaders.

According to a spokesman at the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, reports received from Susangerd indicate that a number of Muslim personnel of the Iraqi Army, after destroying a number of tanks belonging to the army of the infidel Saddam and while attempting to join the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were arrested yesterday by the Iraqi mercenaries and executed.

PARS quoting a Revolution Guards Corps spokesman added: The criminal mercenaries of Saddam, in order to prevent the increasing wave of desertions by their military personnel who want to join the army of Islam, executed these personnel before other Iraqi soldiers and NCO's at the front.

Ahvaz, Dezful 'Calm'; Marches

LD041746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the situation in Ahvaz, Dezful and Mahshahr is calm. The report received from Susangerd says that in (?today's) confrontations between the selfless defenders of the revolution and the forces of blasphemy in Susangerd losses were inflicted on the enemy, but there has been no detailed report on the amount of damage and losses suffered by the merceneries of Saddam at-Tikriti. The same report says that the fighting forces of Islam suffered no casualties in this confrontation.

A Central News Bureau reporter reported from Ahvaz this evening that today the people of Khuzestan in step with our other compatriots commemorated the 4 November [anniversary of taking U.S. diplomats hostage] in the cities of Shushtar, Masjed-e Soleyman, Agha Jari, and Dezful by marching through the streets and praising the legend-makers of 4 November by shouting slogans such as : "O, you guards of Islam, O you soldiers of Islam, God protect you, our nation supports you," and "Martyrdom, martyrdom is the weapon held by all Muslims." According to the same report, today's march in Ahvaz was canceled for safety reasons.

Finance Employees To Contact Ahvaz

GF021428 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The department of finance and economic affairs of Khuzestan has asked all its employees in Abadan and Khuninshahr to contact its head office in Ahvaz within 3 days beginning 2 November 1980.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said it makes "no difference" who is president of the United States; the conditions for the hostages' release have been approved by the Majlis and sanctioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni and "we will carry them out." He went on to declare that the "positions" of the Iranian Government will not be affected by the election of Ronald Reagan and "will not change under any circumstances." Majlis Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini also stated that the defeat of President Carter would not have "any effect" on the hostages issue but then qualified his statement by saying: "Since Carter was already in power, if he had been reeelected we would have concluded the matter sooner. But since Reagan has just taken over the position, resolving the issue will take longer."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is "confident" that American participation in the peace process is a "firm U.S. policy" whose goal is to bring about "full autonomy" in the West Bank. He recalled that negotiations for the disengagement agreements began during the Republican administration of Gerald Ford, and he wished President-elect Reagan "all success" in completing the process started by these agreements in order to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem. 'Ali concluded by saying that Egypt will exert "all its energies" in coordination with the new U.S. administration to achieve these "vital objectives." President Anwar as-Sadat had earlier briefly congratulated the President-elect on his electoral success in the course of comments praising President Carter for his efforts in the peace process.

In a commentary carried by Cairo radio, Ibrahim Wahbi said President-elect Reagan will have to "consider" the "difference" between what he said as a presidential candidate and what he must do as president despite the activities of "pressure groups" to "push him onto a course that is not of his own choice." Wahbi said that the Camp David process begun by President Carter must be completed by Ronald Reagan and that the "pressure" of interest groups such as that exerted during the U.S. presidential election should not be allowed to return the Middle East to conditions that caused the past four Arab-Israeli wars. Commenting on Prime Minsiter Menahem Begin's statement that Israel is a "strategic extension" of the United States, Wahbi said that U.S. interests are preserved through the "preservation" of Arab interests and that both are served by the continuation of the Camp David course. He concluded by saying that Egypt believes that Ronald Reagan "is aware of these facts," as they are well known to public opinion throughout the world.

Syria--An unattributed commentary carried by Damascus radio said it makes no difference who is president of the United States because the "special U.S. course" based on the "general strategy of world imperialism" will remain unaffected. The commentary added that the United States will act as it has always acted, that its "role and presence" will grow and that it will continue to distract people by keeping them busy studying "presidential images" rather than the substance of U.S. policy. TISHRIN, in a commentary reported by SANA, said Syria will not make "premeditated judgments" on the new U.S. administration based on its perception of individuals but will formulate a stand in response to the policy it adopts and the practices it follows.

Jordan--King Husayn sent a congratulatory message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Amman radio, in which he stressed that the Jordanian people share America's hopes for a "radiant future" that will "herald a new era" for the world. He said he is looking forward to "renewing the ties of real friendship and constant cooperation" between the two countries.

Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, in a statement reported by AD-DUSTUR, said Jordan regards the results of the U.S. presidential election as the "downfall of one of the pillars of Camp David" and expressed the hope that President-elect Reagan will have a "balanced sense of justice" and view the Palestinian cause from a "new perspective."

Lebanon--According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said it would be best to wait several days to ascertain the "attitudes" of the incoming administration, but he noted that the "general concepts" of U.S. policies have not changed for some time and that Lebanon did not prefer one candidate over the other as long as "all of them cling to the same policy." The radio also cited Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus as stating that Lebanon "expected" Reagan's victory and hopes that he will devote to Lebanese affairs the "attention they deserve" and make efforts to ensure the country's "extrication" from its "predicament." He said that it would be mere "speculation" to discuss whether or not President-elect Reagan will be "more comprehending" of U.S. policy toward Lebanon but that he hopes the new president will find Lebanon's "frequent and friendly criticisms" of U.S. policy of some use and will take them into consideration.

PLO--In comments reported by the Voice of Palestine, PLO Executive Committee spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar excoriated President Carter for his role in the Camp David accords and the autonomy talks and for granting Israel $11 billion in aid and loans that "encouraged" it to continue its occupation of the Palestinian homeland, usurp the rights of the Palestinian people and continue its aggression against Palestinians in and out of their homeland. Abu Mayzar did not mention President-elect Reagan by name but warned that the Palestinian people's "curse" will fall on anyone who "tampers" with their cause and rights. According to the radio, the political analyst of the Palestinian news agency warned all "fraternal and allied forces" of Reagan's "perilous statements" and his "aggressive" campaign platform against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's victory, in an interview with the Voice of Palestine, Director of the PLO Political Bureau Shafiq al-Hut said he preferred Reagan because he "more truly represents" the American system and American "greed" and will ultimately "reveal the truth" of U.S. policies. Al-Hut said that if the President-elect carries out the policies he put forth during the campaign, there will be an "explosion in several hot spots" in the world that will create more "battle arenas" beyond the Middle East and make the United States more enemies. According to Al-Hut, the Palestinaians need "everyone who is America's enemy," and the new president might "drag" those countries that have tried to "evade" the U.S. policy of "hostility and confrontation" into publicly adopting stances against or independent of the United States.

PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi told AFP that the outcome of the U.S. elections was a victory for Israel, to which Ronald Reagan has promised much "politically, militarily and logistically." Al-Labadi said that if the new president puts Henry Kissinger in charge of U.S. foreign policy, it would "bring back the cold war to the Middle East."

Saudi Arabia--In a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Riyadh radio, King Khalid said he is looking forward with "particular interest to the achievement of justice, thanks to your penetrating insight and wise leadership, in the Middle East problem and the finding of a comprehensive solution that will restore security and stability to the region."

Pakistan--Karachi radio reported that President Ziaul Haq has sent a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan saying that the "overwhelming support" he enjoys from the American people is a "tribute" to his leadership and expressing confidence that the "traditional relationship of friendship and mutual cooperation" between Pakistan and the United States will "continue to strengthen" during the Reagan administration.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tariq 'Aziz on U.S. Policy--In a press conference held after his meeting in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, reported by INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraqi assertions that the United States is "biased" in favor of Iran. He said that such a U.S. stand "harms" the chances for reaching a peaceful settlement and that continued U.S. support for Iran would only encourage it to pursue the fighting which would have "adverse results" for the region and the world. Tariq 'Aziz further stated that Iraq is aware that Iran and the United States maintain "secret relations" that have remained "hidden" because of the "clamor" over the hostages issue.

Military Situation--Iranian officials have expressed concern over military developments in southern Khuzestan. In a speech given to a group of Muslim clergymen, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni "warned" the forces defending Abadan and their commanders that he "expects this siege of Abadan to be broken" and said that if Iraqi forces enter the city they will "inflict heavy losses on us." He also declared that "our people" must drive the Iraqis out of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) and "take the offensive." Khomeyni went on to say that "people who have no military knowledge should not interfere in military matters, just as we do not expect some colonel to come to us and lecture us on the Islamic canon." In comments made during the 5 November Majlis session, reported by Tehran radio, Abadan Deputy Mohammad Rashidian urged the "officials and responsible persons' concerned to break the siege of Abadan "as soon as possible" and warned that "if negligence is shown in this matter and if the necessary resources, whether human or military, are not used, the Iranian people will never forgive them."

Iranian and Iraqi media reported no major developments on the battlefronts. In addition to reporting continuing artillery and mortar bombardment of Abadan, Tehran radio said Iranian forces had carried out successful operations in the Dezful region, on the Dobb-e Hardan front and on the Allaho Akbar heights and that clashes continued in Ilam, Kan-e Zur, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the Qasr-e Shirin heights. In a communique carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Joint Staff reported Iranian air sorties against military targets on As-Sulaymaniyah and Sayyid Sadiq and on communications lines southwest of the Basra-Al-Faw road. The communique also said Iranian aircraft continued to pound enemy concentrations in the Abadan area. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, confirmed the Iranian air raid on As-Sulaymaniyah and added that the village of Panjwin had also been bombed.

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the parliamentary under secretary in the Foreign Ministry met with the French ambassador and protested against the sale of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. According to the radio, the ambassador said that France will supply Iraq with only five of these planes in accordance with an agreement signed in 1977. Paris radio had earlier reported that these planes would be the first in a batch of 60 ordered by the Iraqis in 1977 and 1979.

Egypt

According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has notified Ambassador Alfred Atherton that Egypt considers January a "convenient date" to hold the proposed tripartite summit conference "so as to report it to the new administration." The agency said "contacts" are underway between Egypt and the United States to organize talks in preparation for the conference. In comments reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said he believes that the autonomy negotiations will continue in the form of bilateral talks between Egypt and the United States and Israel and the United States. Ghali also said Egypt had earlier formulated a "strategy" to be used in case Ronald Reagan was elected and is planning to implement that policy.

Cairo radio reported that Egypt has decided to "postpone" Butrus Ghali's visit to Israel in light of the Israeli "desire" that talks be held in Jerusalem. According to MENA, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt has always rejected the holding of meetings in Jerusalem and that the Israelis should have realized that no Egyptian official would attend talks in that city, which Egypt does not recognize as Israel's capital. 'Ali also said Egypt will launch a diplomatic offensive in Africa, Europe, Latin America and Asia, in addition to holding further discussion with the United States, in order to give a "boost" to the peace efforts. He affirmed that Egypt supports the European initiative undertaken on the basis of the Vienna declaration as an "additional" and "complementary" effort to the Camp David process.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with visiting Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni in Libya on 2 November and on 4 November visited northern Chad in the company of Goukouni. The radio and other monitored Libyan media did not specify where in Libya Al-Qadhdhafi met with Goukouni.

Afghanistan

In a speech upon his return from the Soviet Union, reported by Kabul radio, President Babrak Karmal warned the "ruling reactionary militaristic circles" of Pakistan to "cease from further interferences" in Afghanistan. He went on to warn them not to become a "tool" of the region's "reactionary colonialism" or of "international imperialism"--led by U.S. imperialism--"Chinese hegemonists" and "other reactionary circles" and reiterated that Afghanistan is "ready for discussions around a table" in accordance with Afghanistan's declaration of last May.

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KARMAL MEETS WITH AFGHAN STUDENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

GF051615 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister, met yesterday with Afghan students studying in Soviet [word indistinct] Uzbekistan. Addressing the students, Babrak Karmal informed them of the implementation of a decision made by the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. In his speech, Babrak Karmal stressed the negotiations with Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Speech in Tashkent

LD051630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal yesterday received Afghan students who are studying at the educational institutes in Uzbekistan and spoke to them. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA made a speech and informed them of the steps that are taken in Afghanistan to apply the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum. Similarly, Babrak Karmal gave detailed explanations about the adopted resolutions regarding the intensification of the struggle against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the fundamental social and economic changes and progress in the country--whose aim is the complete liberation of the toilers of Afghanistan from the yoke of exploiters--and the improvement of the national economy, the continuation of land reform and the democratization of the social and political life of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal devoted the main part of his speech to the fruitful results of the discussions held with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of that country's Presidium. Babrak Karmal said that during these talks agreements were reached marking an important stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the USSR and in further strengthening and deepening Afghan-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation.

KARMAL SPEAKS IN KABUL ON 'SUCCESS' OF USSR VISIT

LD052216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, genereal secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, delivered at a "mass meeting attended by tens of thousands of the toiling people of Kabul" in front of the eastern gate of the Revolution Council headquarters on 5 November--recorded]

[Text] Kabul Compatriots, the toiling courageous people of revolutionary Afghanistan, friends, comrades: [applause] Greetings and peace to the heroic and toiling people of Afghanistan. Greetings and peace and respects to the free, independent and proud motherland of Afghanistan. [applause]

The courageous people of Afghanistan, you and all the people of the world are well aware that 20 days ago, an official and friendly invitation was extended by the party and Government of the USSR, the tested friend of the people of Afghanistan and the people of the world, to the official government party delegation and to myself.

It is my national and conscientious party and government duty to bring to your attention that millions of the sons of the great USSR welcomed the representative party and government delegation of Afghanistan in a unique, unprecedented, historic and deeply fraternal manner. [applause]

Compatriots, this unique and friendly fraternal welcome was in fact a welcome for the people of Afghanistan, the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

During the course of history, after the October Revolution, the welcome for the representative party and government delegation of Afghanistan, which is in accordance with the national and historical will of the people of Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, this vanguard of the people, party of the working class, the party of all the toilers of Afghanistan, paid this visit as a decisive blow which was dealt to all the lying propaganda of the reactionary force of the region and international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, hegemonist, expansionist and heretic chauvinism of China, and it anncunced to the people of the world that Afghanistan is free and independent. [sentence as heard]

This clearly exposed all the wicked, shameless, treacherous and hostile propaganda of the enemies of the independent Afghanistan that it is not the USSR but the enemies of Afghanistan which are threatening the independence of Afghanistan. It is the USSR which has always been, is and will be the true defender of the freedom and independence, development and progress, prosperity and well-being of the people of Afghanistan and our motherland, the revolutionary and heroic Afghanistan. [applause]

Dear and toiling compatriots, we are asking ourselves a simple question and, also, we are asking our enemies: How is it possible that a country which, according to the treacherous propaganda of reaction and imperialism from Washington and the Pentagon up to Islamabad and Beijing and the warmongering and reactionary forces of the world and the region, which claims, so to speak, that the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan has been invaded by the USSR--how is it possible that such a proud and high-headed welcome is extended by millions of the citizens of the great USSR to a country which has been under invasion? [applause] The answer to this question is resolute and clear and it is like the sword of the people of Afghanistan, sharp and resolute. As a matter of fact, the welcome by the USSR, the Soviet party and government and its majestic leaders headed by the esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, was for a free and independent country. [applause] [words indistinct] The time after of national independence was attained by Afghanistan, as a result of the armed uprising of the heroic people of Afghanistan against British imperialism, an uprising defended by the USSR. That was a defense of the people and of the will of the people of Afghanistan against aggression and against imperialism.

This is the same USSR that the whole British Western world of the past told Amanullah Ghazi that he should not go to visit, but Amanullah Ghazi dealt a severe blow to all the power of British imperialism and showed that it was the will of the people of Afghanistan that he visit the USSR, the great country of the great Lenin.

We declare and announce our invincible determination to all black forces of imperialism, international reaction and Beijing chauvinism that it is the invincible and irreversible will of the heroic people of Afghanistan that they will regard the friendship between the USSR and Afghanistan, in soul and heart, honor and conscience in accordance with their national interests and well-being, and they will keep it with (?their lives) and shall never lower this banner of friendship. [applause]

Comrades, friends, compatriots, I believe that you are well aware and informed regarding the great and very fruitful results of the visit of the official party and government delegation of revolutionary Afghanistan to the USSR through the pages of the press and the radio and television. I only want to highlight two points in this short time: the discussions and superb fraternal and friendly visit in the USSR, to the majestic leaders of the USSR, headed by dear Brezhnev and the Afghan delegation were carried out. [sentence as heard]

From the beginning until the end, until the last moments when I left Tadzhikistan for Afghanistan, a lesson and impression and rock-like feeling was created--the USSR, as far as it concerns independence and freedom, development and progress in Afghanistan and the maintaining of peace and security in Afghanistan and in the region, as far as it concerns the economic, cultural and social enhancement of the new and noble humans of Afghanistan, as far as it depends on raising the standard of living of the toiling and persecuted masses of Afghanistan the USSR will, to the utmost, without self-interest will not be sparing in its fraternal assistance to and cooperation with revolutionary Afghanistan and its revolutionary and heroic people

Dear compatriots, you are assured that those days are not far away when all the forces of the power of the people of Afghanistan, in one broad national fatherland front under the leadership of the PDPA, will uproot and eliminate at the very base and foundation the final remnants of cruelty, tyranny and murder and the final remnants of foreign aggression with the assistance of the USSR and with the firm determination of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] We, while enjoying [words indistince] possess invincible revolutionary determination that we shall construct and create a society, new, free of cruelty and tyranny and free of the exploitation of man by man. [applause]

Once again, with clear and loud voices, we will tell the people of the world and address Pakistan in particular and protest to the reactionary and militarist ruling circles of Pakistan to stop and cease aggression on Afghan soil. The ruling reactionary and militarist circles of Pakistan must stop and cease provocations, interferences and aggressions on the sacred soil of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] We protest to the ruling reactionary militarist circles of Pakistan against their becoming the tool of the reaction of the region, the international reaction, imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialism and Chinese chauvinism. [applause]

On the other hand, we emphasize clearly once again that in accordance with the announcement of the DRA which was proposed on 14 May 1980, we are ready for political talks at (?one table). We extend the hand of friendship to the people of Pakistan, the people of Iran, the people of Asia and people of the whole world. [applause]

We in particular say to Pakistan: Let us sit around a table for political discussions and resolve all issues and the existing topics through peaceful and political means. These issues were pointed out in the joint statement of the DRA and the USSR with total clarity and comprehensively. The discussions which took place in Moscow were all about the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful conditions in Afghanistan, the region, Asia and in the world. [applause]

Dear compatriots, permit me to say clearly to you and to the people of the world: One of the greatest issues, which belongs to the destiny of the life and death of humanity, what I have seen in the children, in the sons, in the girls, women, men, workers of the great factories, kolkhozes, scholars, intellectuals, in the party and government leaders; and I have learned directly from the thoughts, soul and the wisdom of Comrade Brezhnev [sentence as heard] [applause] What is that issue, compatriots? The USSR and its great people; a united piece, processed from strong steel as an unconquerable fortress. In every place in the honor and conscience of these honorable and human-loving people there exists one eternal and sincere slogan and that is: defense of peace and relentless struggle and fight against the preparation for war by the force of reaction and imperialism, in particular that headed by the U.S. imperialism, [word indistinct] and all the warmongering forces, which you witness everywhere.

Compatriots, the toiling and Muslim people of Afghanistan, you may not be able to envisage and imagine the world war, that is nuclear war. Today, U.S. imperialism and the countries of its alliance belonging to NATO, in collusion and conspiracy and by the creation of the triangle of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo, and NATO, are preparing and getting ready for war, a fatal war, a war of the destruction of the world. This is only prevented by the gigantic power of the USSR which has put a bridle in the mouth of this savage beast. [applause]

This is a scientific fact that the Americans and Europeans [words indistinct] that military strategic (?bases) are (?capable) enough to wipe out the whole of Europe from the surface of the globe. All these terrorising arms and all war and military machinery is reaching its highest stages in the Western world in a lunatic manner. It is openly and clearly threatening the world with an atomic war.

Here it is, all of progressive humanity, all the toilers of the world, all the peaceloving forces with one voice, as a united gigantic force, will fight and struggle against imperialism, against the warmongering forces, not only in words but in practice with a powerful force. They will defend peace and detente and the elimination of international tensions, in all parts of the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They will defend the peace and security of the nations and the cooperation and friendship among nations. Relentless struggle shall be waged against war mobilization, against those who are fanning tension, against all heretic, satanical and black forces of U.S imperialism which want to eliminate humanity. [applause]

Therefore, it is our duty at home to coordinate all the creative and powerful forces of the people of Afghanistan in one united national fatherland front against the aggressions, provocations and the undeclared war from abroad; we will fight to consolidate and stabilize full and complete security in the country. Also this is the humanitarian duty of the people of Afghanistan, that they struggle in defense of peace, freedom, independence and progress, on an international front headed by the power of the USSR. They shall wage a relentless and stubborn struggle against the satanical, devilish and war-mongering forces of the international reaction, in particular U.S. imperialism, on one broad international front. [applause]

To end, allow me to say: Long live peace on the planet earth! Long live the unshakeable friendship between the DRA and the USSR, our eternal and everlasting brother and friend. Long live the toiling, Muslim and heroic people of Afghanistan. Hoist the banner of the united PDPA.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING CELEBRATES KARMAL'S USSR VISIT

LD052331 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the friendly and official visit to the USSR by the high-ranking party and government delegation of the DRA, under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, and also on the occasion of the ever increasing friendly and fraternal relations between the people, parties and governments of the two countries, a grand meeting was held today in the hall of the Ministry of Defense by the Department of Political Affairs of the DRA's Armed Forces.

In this meeting, Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', minister of defense, in the course of a speech, explained the history of good relations and good neighborliness between the DRA and the USSR. Brigadier General Col Aqa, head of the Political Affairs Department; Maj Gen Baba Jan, chief of staff; generals, high-ranking officers, civil servants and personnel of the Ministry of Defense and officers of the headquarters of the Ministry of Defense also participated.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBAN VISIT

LD051958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council and DRA minister of communications, returned home today after participating in the international intersputnik conference in Havana.

At Kabul International Airport, some high-ranking party and government officials were present to welcome him back. On arrival at Kabul International Airport, he said that the proposal for the membership of the DRA of the International Intersputnik union has been unanimously adopted at the conference.

Aslam Watanjar added: Afghanistan participated in the International Intersputnik Conference in Havana as an observer. At the meeting, a scientific and technical cooperation protocol was signed between Intersputnik and Interkosmos. During his visit, he met with high-ranking party and government authorities of Cuba and they discussed further cooperation between the two countries. Aslam Watanjar expressed his appreciation at the warm welcome that he and his entourage were given in Cuba.

PDPA'S BARIALAI INTERVIEWED ON PROPAGANDA

AU051506 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 80 P 6

[Interview given to Vladimir Divis by Mahmud Barialai, member of the PDPA Central Committee and editor in chief of the party newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of September, the first copy of the press organ of the PDPA Central Committee--the paper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR (TRUTH ABOUT THE APRIL REVOLUTION)--came out in the Afghan capital, Kabul. I asked its chief editor, Comrade Mahmud Barialay, member of the Revolution Council and the party's Central Committee, and simultaneously head of the PDPA Central Committee's international department, for an interview on the present situation in Afghanistan.

[Divis] The tasks recently set by the Central Committee for the editorial office are obviously identical with the tasks of the entire party in the sphere of propaganda and agitation.

[Barialai] Our primary task is propaganda and agitation work among the broad strata of our country's population, but at the same time we will strive to raise the quality of the party members' and candidate members' theoretical knowledge. Now, as the second phase of our national democratic revolution is underway, it is above all necessary to explain to the Afghan people the basic aims of our party. Then we will develop the maximum effort in the struggle to make all our party organizations and all individual members have a uniform position on all main political, theoretical, as well as ideological matters. One of our most important tasks is to rally the people of this country around the party and to mobilize all national democratic forces, the workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, against internal and external enemies.

[Divis] The newspaper that you direct became the organ of the PDPA's Central Committee 2 months ago, but it began to be published, under the same name, at the beginning of January. Why was a party press organ with a new name not set up?

[Barialai] It is a fact that a newspaper emerged under the same name soon after 27 December 1979, after the Amin clique was overthrown. First, it is a very appropriate name for a newspaper. We also took into account the fact that the people have already become accustomed to HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR.

[Divis] What is the present situation on the propaganda front? What is the influence of bourgeois, and primarily radio, propaganda on the population of your country?

[Barialai] They hoped that, because of their backwardness, our people would easily believe them, but they miscalculated. On the contrary, they provided the Afghans with an opportunity to vividly convince themselves about the slanderous and false substance of the bourgeois propaganda.

Our people believe less and less the statements made by the gentlemen of these radio stations. I was able to convince myself that on these wavelengths one never spoke, and cannot speak, about the successes of the revolution.

By its anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaigns, however, bourgeois propaganda is not pursuing foreign policy aims alone, even if they are dominant in it. Our foreign adversaries know very well the present situation in our country, they are fully informed about our successes in the economic, political and military sphere. Nevertheless for them the so-called Afghan question is an instrument in their fight against the policy of detente, against peaceful cooperation--an argument for pushing through higher armament budgets.

[Divis] How strong is the influence of the reactionary part of the clergy today?

[Bariala] As we have proven many times over, we fully respect the deep religious convictions of our people, of the majority of our working people. We do not intend to use our power against the church; but we will consistently separate religion from politics. The original Islamic doctrine also contains much that is positive, with which we can only identify ourselves. It advocates a struggle against oppression, against lawlessness, against poverty of some and the riches of others.

Our revolution is first of all a national democratic revolution, even though in perspective one with a clearly socialist orientation. That means that at present, when our main enemy is feudalism and imperialism, we are not rejecting the assistance of even the representatives of our national middle and small bourgeoisie and, together with them, the assistance of progressive religious representatives, of whom we have a large number here. From the very beginning our system has been implementing the principle of separating church and state, but at the same time we will continue implementing the principle of freedom of religious denomination for all our citizens, while on the other hand we will not permit the reactionary forces to prevent us from building a new society by abusing Islam for that purpose.

[Divis] What is the party bodies' reaction to the anti-Soviet slander, spread among the Afghan population by the bourgeois propaganda and espionage centers?

[Bariala] It can be said that our economic potential, even though it is small, has been built thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance, above all. On the other hand, in the fifties the USSR enabled us to rearm our army by delivering modern weapons to us so that we could thus strengthen our independence at a time when the United States was shaping the aggressive CENTO pact in this area. It was at that time that the first group of Afghan officers went to study in the USSR; prior to that they studied in the United States and Saudi Arabia.

After the revolution our cooperation was raised to a new and qualitatively higher level, but a very negative role was played in its development by Amin. It was again the Soviet Union, however, that helped us return to the right path. Soviet soldiers came to our country not just with weapons to defend our fatherland against the foreign interventionists; together with them there arrived from the USSR new shipments of seed, fertilizer, grain, machinary and other necessary things, along with experts and specialists. From the very first days all Afghans could convince themselves of the Soviets' resolve to selflessly assist a friendly peoples defending its independence and freedom. Lately the number of specific instances is rapidly increasing in which even the rural population itself is appealing directly to Soviet commanders, begging them to deploy at least a small unit in their village that would protect them against the raids and looting of bandits. How are these friendly relations reflected in the bourgeois propaganda? In the very same way as when it wrote about Soviet assistance to the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia. Lies, slanders, distorted half-truths. As I said, our revolution is primarily a class fight, and when a fight is going on for something, there are both allies and enemies. That is why even in the case of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan nobody can expect that the population of our country will support the revolutionary changes 100 percent from the very beginning. This self-evidently applies to our class enemies--to people closely bound to former regimes, who had lost their wealth and their privileges--but apart from them, the group also includes some people primarily from among the ranks of the illiterate, deeply religious rural population, who had easily become victims of hostile propaganda, and often even of physical pressure and extortion.

In this context is is also necessary to see that, even in such a short time as 10 months, we have achieved considerable successes in this sphere. Our people are daily convincing themselves about the Soviet Union's deeply humane, fraternal and selfless assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and they will never forget these manifestations of friendship. Today an increasing number of people in our country realize that without the USSR's assistance the Afghan people could have hardly successfully defended their national independence. It can be claimed with certainty that, were it not for that assistance, the history of Chile would have been repeated and Afghanistan would have become a link in the chain of American military platforms against the USSR and against the national liberation movement in this entire area. All progressive forces would have been ruthlessly persecuted, and one of the most reactionary regimes in Afghanistan's entire history would have come to power in Kabul.

[Divis] Thank you for the talk.

FORMER DRA UNESCO DELEGATE PAKTIAWAL INTERVIEWED IN FRG

DW0411427 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent's report signed E.L.]

[Text] Neu-Isenburg, 30 October--Mr Paktiawal, secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO commission, who accused the Soviet Union in the presence of the delegates of the organization's conference on education, science and art of suppressing and murdering his people as well as of violating human rights in his country, explained to journalists in Neu-Isenburg near Frankfurt the reasons for his spectacular performance. Paktiawal, who fled to the Federal Republic after his speech and asked for political asylum, said that he decided to take that step in order to stop the Soviet invasion of his homeland. He originally planned to appear in public at an international UNESCO meeting in April this year, but since that auditorium was very small he decided to speak in Belgrade to UNESCO delegations from throughout the world.

Paktiawal said that he voiced his Belgrade protest against Soviet action in Afghanistan without having prepared it in writing. He opposed the proposed UNESCO media resolution on freedom of communication for individuals and populations. He pointed out in this connection that the press, radio and television in Afghanistan are completely in the hands of the Russians. All publications and speeches are censored by the Soviet occupation forces so the speech he was supposed to give in Belgrade was also checked by the Afghan Foreign Ministry where Soviet officials are ensonced. Even state chief Babrak Karmal is no longer allowed to compose his own speeches.

Paktiawal repeated again that the Afghans want to have peace with the Soviet Union, but the latter kills Afghans and totally dominates his country in all domestic political fields as well as in foreign policy fields. Paktiawal said that the number of Afghans killed by the Soviet occupation forces because they fought the Russian invasion totals 1 million people. In addition, there are another 1 million people living as refugees in Pakistan and some Arab countries. The secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO delegation said that he wanted to focus the attention of the world on the situation in his country when he made his Belgrade appearance. The present situation in Afghanistan could be repeated anywhere in the world. The Afghans want to have good relations with the Soviet Union, yet they demand self-determination and peace for their country. This is the reason for their fight and nothing else.

Paktiawal appealed to the mojahedin (freedom fighters) in his country and urged them not to give up their fight for freedom. He states his opinion that with the help of everybody it would be possible to prompt the Russians to withdraw from his country. He called in this connection particularly on the Muslims as well as the big powers to talk to the Soviet Union. Paktiawal said that another reason for his Belgrade appearance was that Afghanistan has almost been forgotten already and the public must be informed over and over again about developments in his country.

Talking about his flight to the Federal Republic, Paktiawal, who left his wife and seven children--aged 15 years to 8 months--behind, said that originally he had planned to return from Belgrade to Kabul, but prior to leaving the conference hall he was asked why he did not prefer to fight instead of losing his life in Kabul, so he decided to flee. He thanked the Yugoslav Government for looking after his safety up to the moment he left Belgrade. He is still concerned about his safety, but so far he feels safe in the Federal Republic and has no problems here. The refugee Afghan official further said he would like to inform the Federal Republic about the situation in his country if he had an opportunity to do so.

The Belgrade appearance by Paktiawal only became possible at all probably due to the circumstance that the Afghan delegation chief, Anahita Ratezbad, the minister of education and close aide of Karmal, suddenly had to leave for Moscow so that the Afghan UNESCO chief took the floor instead. Neither his Kabul friends nor his family were informed about Paktiawal's project. Mrs Faiqa Mukhtarzada, an official of the Kabul Foreign Ministry and one of the four members of the Afghan delegation, had left the delegation prior to the spectacular speech by Paktiawal; she is said to have requested political asylum in Switzerland.

Paktiawal said that he was able to remain in his position because of his qualifications even though he had been active against the Russian influence since 28 April 1978, when the Soviet Union began to intervene in Afghanistan through a so-called revolution. The 45-year-old Afghan studied education in the United States and graduated with a masters degree from the University of Wyoming; he was a department chief at the Afghan Education Ministry; he had lost that job during the short rule of Hafizollah Amin. The new regime under Babrak Karmal appointed him secretary general of the Afghan UNESCO commission.

According to Paktiawal, Karmal is no longer in Afghan because he has sold out his country; He only has the confidence of the Russians. As regards the domestic situation of his country, Paktiawal further said that the Afghan ministries no longer have any authority. Russian advisers are everywhere; he has seen them himself in the Foreign Ministry and in the Ministry of Education. He was summoned personally several times by the Russians. In the Ministry of the Interior there are also GDR "advisers."

Asked whether there are also other soldiers in Afghanistan in addition to the Russians, Paktiawal said that he did not have much access to military matters but he had heard that there were also Cuban and Czechoslovak troops in the country; however, he cannot confirm that personally.

Paktiawal said further that many Russians have been killed in Afghanistan, particularly in the Panchyat valley. The mojahedin practically have control of the whole country, except some big cities, although some 100,000 Russian soldiers are in the country. He himself did not join the mujahedin because he thought that he could do more for his country through UNESCO. Paktiawal stated his concern with regard to the fate of his family members; he appealed to the public to help him so that they will be soon permitted to leave Afghanistan.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES MUSLIM CLERGY ON EVE OF MUHARRAM

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 5 November to a group of Muslim clergymen on the eve of the month of Muharram; place not given; Khomeyni makes no mention of the hostage issue in this speech--recorded, duration 76 minutes]

[Excerpts] We should not imagine that the problems of Iran have been solved, that they have come to an end. Neither the cultural problems, nor other problems, have been solved. You should never be afraid of the fact that, for instance, the usurping Iraqi Government has attacked Iran or that it is engaged in some destructive actions. Don't ever be afraid of them. They cannot do anything.

You should be concerned about the fact that they [not specified] might have the same plans that they had at the time of Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza Khan. In the past, from an intellectual and abstract point of view, they were afraid that if Islam and its manifestations were in vogue it would not allow them to make the profits that they used to make. Now, in practice, they have received a blow and have witnessed the power of Islam. They have realized that if a nation with a 30-odd million population, (?a country which has a relatively small population), if 35 million people can do this, what will happen if 1 billion people of the world--there are about 1 billion Muslims in the world--act like the Iranians? [passage indistinct]

Now that a few people, a number of people, are sincerely serving the revolution, voices are being raised from every corner that there is a government of the clergy. They are gradually trying to implement the same old plans. In the past, they did not do it all of a sudden. At the beginning, they did a little and then gradually they told the people; then the newspapers began to write; they set up meetings and conferences; and, finally, they carried out their aim. Now, again, the same plan is being implemented.

At that time one of the things they used to say was that we were a weeping nation, in order to take away from us our mourning meetings. When we [not specified] banned the mourning ceremonies, while he himself used to go to these mourning ceremonies at first, was he afraid of the mourning ceremonies, or did he fear that something else was involved in these mourning ceremonies and was it that that he was trying to stop? Was the turban or the hat an issue, or had they realized something which would not allow them to (?suppress) the people. They realized that the mourning ceremonies are capable of doing something which would prevent them from doing what they wanted to do. When an entire nation in the month of Muharram says the same thing throughout the country. [Sentence as heard]

Do not imagine that in the mourning ceremonies you are weeping for the sake of the lord of martyrs [Imam Hoseyn]. No, the lord of the martyrs has no need for this weeping. (?nor do these mournings) achieve anything by themselves. However, these meetings unify the people and give them [word indistinct]. Thirty or 35 million people during the month of Muharram, especially on 'Ashura [10th day of Muharram when Imam Hoseyn was martyred], become united and go in the same direction. During the month of Muharram the clergy and the orators can mobilize the entire nation throughout the country for one goal.

The political aspect of these meetings is more important than other aspects. [passage indistinct] The issue is not the issue of weeping. The issue is the issue of unity. The issue is a political issue--the prophets with their divine mission wished to mobilize and unite the nations through various means so that they could become invincible.

Islamic issues are political issues and the political aspect predominates over its other aspects. Islam has made certain gatherings compulsory and it has emphatically encouraged the holding of some other meetings. These are political issues.

The issue of gathering in Mecca in various forms with unity and solidarity among the people, the fact that it has been made compulsory for Muslims from all parts of the Islamic world to go there and do this and that--God has no need of their worship. God, the Almighty, the all-blessed wishes to bring the people together. He has made it compulsory for them to gather in that place and to discuss the issues of Islam and to solve them.

Unfortunately, due to people's ignorance, they gather in Mecca but they do not properly study their own problems. Recently, it has become somewhat better. However, when the Muslims who take part in such a great gathering, at which people from all over the world have been assembled, no other power can make such a gathering; no matter how hard the governments try they may be able only to assemble some of their own people from their own country. Yet God, the Almighty, the all-blessed, has made it obligatory for the people to gather at these assemblies.

One of the political results of these gatherings is that, first of all, they get informed about each other's conditions--that they should have an understanding with one another--that they become brothers, that they show friendship to one another and discuss the problems of their cities and their countries at those gatherings and find solutions to their problems. Had we performed this one teaching in the way it was meant, we would not have these numerous problems which the Muslims are facing.

If Islamic governments became aware, if they paid attention to the fact that this great gathering has been made compulsory by God, that it has been ordained by God for us and that we have been told to go to that place, these governments would have created the means for achieving its goals, so that the nations that go there could meet one another, so that they could discuss with one another the problems of their countries--they would discuss with one another the difficulties which have been created for them and are being created for them by the great powers--so that they could return to their own lands and propagate the issues.

If the governments were governments that paid attention to such issues and did not want to be under the yoke of great powers and could appreciate the taste of ruling over a [word indistinct] society, they would realize that it is better to rule over such a society than one which is not aware of anything.

To be relieved of the yoke of the superpowers, even though it might have many calamities for our nations, is better than living in big palaces and having luxurious houses and cars and being servants of others. Had they realized this, they would have joined their voices with those of their nations and they would provide the means and would perform this great hajj gathering as it should be. They themselves would go to these gatherings and would sit together and solve their problems. Then Islam would become a power that no other power could confront. This is why they have invited all the Muslims of all different cities to go there once a year. And God enjoins the people to go on a pilgrimage to the house of God. Anybody who is able to go should go.

Another thing is the congregational prayers during the 'ids [religious festivals] twice a year. This means that the people in various cities should get together, and the issue is again political. Once a week there should be Friday congregational prayers so that these big gatherings can be held and in each place the problems of the day can be investigated. Thanks be to God that in recent years this has been done and we hope that it will be done more. The gentlemen should preach so that these gatherings are improved.

There are also the congregational prayers at which people gather together in the mosques everyday, and not so that only old people and (?the 7-year olds) go. No, the mosque should be filled with young people. [shouts of "God is great and Khomeyni is the leader"]

Our youth should know that any attack on any aspect of Islam is propaganda by the superpowers and the plunderers, implemented by their agents in order to discredit Islam.

Our youth who, thank God, are active like me ought to bear in mind that any of these Islamic rites [words indistinct] that they are against it.

What is under the turban that they should be against and what is at the mourning gatherings is coordination of the entire nation, that the entire nation in any one day comes out and cries and, if necessary, [words indistinct] that the ulema among them decided to unite them against a power. They are frightened of this, not your tears [words indistinct].

They do not mind the gatherings as long as you do not oppose them. What they are frightened of is the political aspect of the mourning gatherings.

Our mourning gatherings today have been revolutionized; they are no longer as they were. These gatherings have been revolutionized the way that our nation has been revolutionized. Therefore, those so-called intellectuals should not think that mourning gatherings are no longer of much importance. It is exactly these weepings that have contributed to the realizations of our aims. It is exactly these gatherings which contribute to enlightening the nation.

We should draw conclusions from opposition made during the time of Reza Khan, opposition which no doubt was made on directives. One doubts if, had he not been given the directives, whether he would have acted on his own initiative. We have to learn a lesson from that opposition, to realize and draw the conclusion that if they opposed mourning gatherings, these gatherings were against their interests. If they oppose spirituality, you should immediately conclude that spirituality is against their interests. If they oppose the university, you should know that the university is against their interests. The existence of a proper university is against their interests.

Of course, they would not oppose a university which would have been established on their own terms and whose graduates they would have controlled so they would act as they wished them to act. They would not oppose such a university, but today they are opposing the university.

In the Islamic revolution they oppose its university, its mourning gatherings and its clergy, its committed Muslim youth from the bazaar--oppose practically everyone.

Today we are witnessing opoosition in every respect from the superpowers, opposition to this nation and all of its Islamic aspects. Yet we have to be aware and awake and remain vigilant. Their propaganda is more harmful to us than wars. One should not underestimate this propaganda. What fear do we have of the war? A nation which is ready for martyrdom and considers martyrdom as a great honour has no fear of these issues.

Even when a war begins, our nation begins to be awakened, becomes more mobilized, and you should know that as a result of this imposed war onIran, the war which has been launched by people who betrayed Islam, the archopponents of our Islam, Iran has been united--a united Iran embarked upon a revolution. What other event could unite the people to such an extent? This war has mobilized our people, [words indistinct].

Of course, we have lost some of our youth. Islam has lost many such youths, but we have not lost as many as we lost during the Saffain war [an early Islamic war]. We have suffered much less. Whatever we lose is for Islam. When it is for Islam, what fear can we have? As far as we are concerned the war has awakened us [words indistinct].

Yet, what you should be afraid of is this propaganda aimed at loosing your faith toward mourning gatherings, or those who go to villages and communicate the false message that he [Khomeyni] has said that the mourning gatherings and ceremonies are no longer necessary. [Words indistinct] how could I possibly have said such things when I know the political importance of such gatherings, both the political aspect as well as the Islamic aspects.

Of course, these are issues which we have to review; it is a task for the government and for the nation and, in fact, for everyone. They are of us, our brothers. They have destroyed their houses, killing a large number of them, eliminating them, making them homeless. Wherever they arrive they should be accorded hospitality. Nevertheless, this does not mean that in facing up to an issue in which all of us ought to be united and to crush the superpowers we should forget other issues. We have to tackle both problems.

The mourning gatherings and ceremonies have their own places; there should be mourning, true mourning gatherings, and the clergy ought to keep alive the memories of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn--peace be upon him--and the nation must with all its resources keep alive and respect Islamic rites, especially this one. By keeping these memories alive, Islam will remain alive.

You preserve religious ceremonies, you should keep Fridays, you should maintain Islamic feasts and the rites inherent therein and you should safeguard meetings of mourning in the same grand manner in which they were conducted in the past, or even more grandly; and the people of the pulpit--may God Almighty render them succor--should strive to guide and propel the people toward Islamic problems, toward Islamic political problems and Islamic social problems; and do not give up fasting since we live for these very things. [loud cheers and shouts of "God is great"]

There are other issues which should be brought to the attention of the people on a countrywide scale by the gentlemen preachers and by the people of the pulpit. One such issue is what I have already mentioned and which--God willing--will be brought to the attention of the people and which--God willing--the Muslims will heed. They should not tire of the war. The war is a good thing. Of course, we have not taken the initiative, we have not taken the very step toward war. But now that this war has been imposed on us it entails a great advantage for our movement. One of its effects is that it has exposed the ignominious nature of our enemy. He wished to grab some glory for himself although he was the foe of Islam. Prior to his assault on Iran he behaved badly in Iraq; he behaved badly against Iraqi ulema; and he behaved badly toward the Iraqi nation. He behaved in similar fashion toward the throngs mourning the occasion of 'Ashura and he behaved criminally toward the pilgrims to Karbala'. In this manner he was exposed throughout the world. So now, no matter how much hypocrisy he may engage in, and no matter how much he may pray and pretend to be a Muslim and such things, all this will be of no avail.

It has also become clear that he is not the one to work for the Arabs. In Khuzestan they very often killed the Arabs. So if he were really for the Arabs, then why would he kill Arabs? Neither did he attack a country because he entertained territorial claims there. [sentence as heard] What grievous losses have been suffered by the Iraqi nation in this war and what stupendous financial and material losses have been suffered by the Islamic [as heard] nation:

One of the issues which has been clarified is that the Satans have understood the power of Islam in Iran and have understood the might of our army and our guards--may the Almighty safeguard them all. [shouts of approval] Others came to understand that the power of Islam is more than what they imagined it to be. It is the power of Islam which monolithically united and mobilized a realm against these people. This is the might of Islam. Another blessing of this imposed war is that it has brought them shame while it has brought our nation militancy, power and fearlessness.

This war which has been imposed on us has also inflicted losses on us and certain brothers have died and those who perished in Khorramshahr and Abadan and Dezful left behind wives and children without breadwinners. So these women and children started their exodus to other parts of the country. You should recommend to the people that these people are brothers and they have become displaced in the path toward Islam and for the war for Islam. You should look after them as if they were your very own children. Should there be any children without anyone to look after them, then everyone should adopt one of these and look after him. The government should take steps to prepare houses for them in an organized manner and with respect. The government should provide them with food. These people have become displaced. You should not think of yourselves only. You should help these people. The rich among you should help them. The pious brethren and sisters should assist them.

Another thing is that our government and people should pay heed to the fact that a country beset by war is bound to suffer from shortages at some time or another. In Iran these shortages are few--thanks be to God. Things should not be such that people should contribute to the shortage, for instance, by rushing to buy things and hoarding them afterward. They should not imagine with this war which has taken place here that Iran will be beset with difficulties. [as heard]

No. Iran will not be beset with difficulties. You should all pay heed and deal with problems using Islamic methods, through humanitarian means. Should you deal with problems using Islamic methods, these problems will not get so out of hand that you will wish to monopolize things, begin to overcharge people or behave in a nonhumanitarian way. When there is a war facing us the people should think more of maintaining calm in Iran, and praise be to God, it is calm. People who rush to buy things whether these things exist in abundance or otherwise are subversives who wish to weaken your morale.

Nothing has happened to us. A group of people have come along who are engaging in sabotage in a corner of our country. Iran has always suffered from such bandits. These bandits have always been plentiful. A great many existed in the old days when they used to besiege a city and sack it.

We should not allow such things to happen. And I expect this siege of Abadan to be broken. I warn the guards, the security forces and the commanders of the security forces that this siege should be broken. There should be no negligence. This siege should definitely be broken. They should not think that should these people come we will drive them out, because should these people come in they will inflict heavy losses on us. Our people should not allow these people to come and enter Abadan. Our people should drive these people out of Khorramshahr. Our people should take the offensive. [shouts of "God is great"]

Our people should also pay heed that the commanders, guards, soldiers and the gendarmerie--that all these people who are engaged in that place are engaged in self-denial and self-sacrifice. These people cannot just sit around in comfort. Everyone of these people who have gone to these fronts are displaying self-sacrifice. At any rate, they believe that some missile might one day hit them and destroy them. Our people should express appreciation to these people. They should strengthen their morale.

People who have no military knowledge should not interfere in military matters, just as we do not expect some colonel to come to us and lecture us on the Islamic canon--just as you see certain people read a verse from the Koran and then continue to talk about certain things when, as a matter of act, they have no knowledge whatsoever of the Koran and of Islam. We who have no knowledge of military matters and of war should not express our view that things should be done in this or that fashion. How do you know that it would be better to do things that way? You and I have no knowledge of such matters. They should not weaken the morale of and deal blows at our soldiers who are doing their utmost to sacrifice their lives. You are sitting on one side and saying things should be done this way. A man who sits on one side can talk a great deal. Let them do what they can and, thanks be to God, they can and, God willing, they will act. We, too, have patience. Do not show impatience.

You people have now been fighting for 2 months--really, less than 2 months. You who are saying we are standing up to all the superpowers and are confronting them and who are clenching your fists at the United States, the USSR and others, should be so powerful that should the foreigners--God forbid--land behind your very houses tomorrow, you should display the selfsame clenched fist and tackle the foreigners in hand-to-hand combat. You who have enjoyed all the good things--are you unwilling to put up with yor discomforts?

Such a momentous task [the Islamic revolution] which attracted the admiration of the world for you involves some hard work. Safeguarding Islam entails some hard work. You rose up for Islam and shouted: We want an Islamic Republic. All these people are against the Islamic Republic. All the powers are against the Islamic Republic. A man who has challenged all the powers and, thanks be to God, has remained unscathed should not change his mind because something has happened. How many martyrs did you give in the civil war against Mohammad Reza and his fascist SAVAK? Since 5 June 1963 onward we have probably given 100,000 martyrs.

Be tough gentlemen. Your young men should remain steadfast: [shouts of "God is great"] We are all the soldiers of God--God willing. You are not my soldier nor I yours. [loud laughter] We have risen all together in order to revive Islam here and, God willing, we will export it to all other countries in the world. [cheers] We are all brothers, friends.

TEHRAN RADIO, LEADERS COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF U.S. ELECTIONS

Raja'i: No Effect on Hostages

LD051752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, referred to certain current issues in connection with the U.S. presidenttial elections. In reply to the question: What is your opinion about the U.S. elections and the presidency of Reagan. the prime minister said: Just as we have repeatedly declared, from our viewpoint there is no difference between Reagan and Carter and both of them are safeguarding the interests of U.S. imperialism, and are striving to subjugate the weak people and, I believe, this issue cannot be an important event to us. There was a time when this issue was of particular significance for such countries as Iran since our policy depended on the U.S. administration, but the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is independent and for us there is no difference between the election of Reagan or Carter.

The question was then asked: Would Reagan's election as president of the United States at all influence the issue of the hostages and would Reagan accept the conditions for the release of the hostages? Mr Raja'i replied, saying: the conditions for the release of the hostages are embodied in the law passed by Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly and this issue concerns our country. For us it makes no difference who governs in the United States. These conditions have been approved by the Majlis and the imam has sanctioned them and we will carry them out.

The question was asked: Will the positions of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran change with the election of Reagan? In reply Mr Raja'i said: They will not change under any circumstances.

He was then asked: Could Reagan's election have any effect on the war imposed on Iran by Iraq? Replying, the prime minister said: As I do not see much difference between the U.S. presidents I believe that he will not have any effect on this war. Reagan's past, however, shows him as being more adventuristic than Carter and for this reason it is possible that the new U.S. president will provide greater backing to the infidel Saddam.

In conclusion, Mr Raja'i once again emphasized that Reagan's election as U.S. president might be an important event, but for us, who make up an independent country, this will make no difference whatsoever.

Kho'ini: Delay in Hostage Resolution

LD051821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the deputy speaker of the Islamic Majlis, this afternoon took part in an interview with Greek national television and answered questions put to him by that network's correspondent. According to the public relations office of the Islamic Majlis, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, answering a question on the probable effect of the presidential elections and Reagan's victory on the issue of the hostages and their release, said: It is not the [word indistinct] that changes U.S. policies, rather, the predominant issues dictate U.S. policies and then someone is chosen and imposed on the people of America. In my opinion, Carter's policies were defeated in the United States, and this does not have any effect on the issue of the hostages. Since Carter was already in power, however, if he had been reelected we would have concluded the matter sooner. Since Reagan has just taken over the position, however, resolving this issue will take longer.

Answering a question on the effect of Reagan's election as president on the war between Iran and Iraq, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: America and Russia and their supporters approve of Iraq's attacks against Iran and Reagan's election will not have any effect on the war waged by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, answering the last question on whether the hostages would face trial if obstructions are created in the way of fulfilling the conditions set by the Islamic Majlis for the hostages' release, said: If the United States does not fulfill our conditions then the hostages will face trial.

Rafsanjani, Majlis Deputies' Views

LD061012 Tehran PARS in English 0808 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 6 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Following the presidential elections of the United States and the victory of Mr Reagan, PARS asked for the viewpoints of the speaker as well as several deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) yesterday.

The Majlis speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, (?said) the election of Reagan as the president of the United States does not concern us because it makes no difference to us whom would be elected in America, and this only concerns the American nation and their electoral system. We have chosen our path and will continue it. We don't want to interfere in such (?affairs). Anyone who wants to confront us, we will also confront him and if anyone traverses the path of truth we can come to some understanding with him.

The deputy speaker and head of the special committee to investigate the hostages' issue, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: "We would have differences with the United States regardless of who would be its president. The point is not Carter...rather we are fighting against the imperialist and world-devouring policy of the United States regardless of its president, because Carter and Reagan are practically identical twins. The speaker of the Majlis. [sentence as received]

'Ali Akbar Parvaresh said that the Iranian revolution is a movement in accordance with the Islamic doctrine and the general policy of the United States, whether the Republicans or the Democrats come to power, cannot play any role here. Especially that Imam Khomeyni had pointed out during a meeting a few days ago that neither Carter nor Reagan can have any role in a movement based on Islamic doctrine, because their concepts are based upon the vulgar prevailing [word indistinct] and affairs, and existing political and international conventions, and when a revolution wants to break all the dominating values of course such [word indistinct] are not capable of playing any roles. He stressed that Iran has the determining role and no power had the ability to oppose it.

The first deputy of Tehran, Fakhroddin Hejazi said, "When a Muslim and committed nation relies on God, it does not matter who the enemy would be, whether Carter or Reagan. It is true that General Eisenhower was a member of the Republican Party and that he caused the coup d'etat of 1953, however, President Kennedy was a member of the Democrat Party and created the catastrophe of June 5th of 1963, and President Carter was also a member of the Democrat Party who caused the martyrdom of 60,000 of our people. We never think about the intensity of the hostility of our enemy and if we are faithful, no power can defeat us. Thanks be to God, this faith is clearly perceivable in our Islamic Republic and Imam Khomeyni is (?ushering) us to the path of the prophet Mohammad, which is the path of victory. Therefore our general policy would not be changed by the election of Reagan."

Sadeq Khalkhabi, deputy from Qom, said that the U.S. policy was subject to the capitalist system and not any special person. He added that international Zionism, imperialism and the multinational corporations have a great role in determining the thought of the president of the United States." What concerns (?me) is that we will not change our policy by the coming to power of Reagan and we will continue to go on our own way."

Ahmad Tavukuli, secretary of the Majlis, said that the U.S. presidents, whether from the Democrat or Republican parties, were indicators of who is the supporter of the secular interests of the United States and nothing more, therefore, the policy that the world-devouring imperialism follows sometimes necessitates tactical harshness and at other times tactical kindness. Whenever it is necessary to show tactical kindness, the Democrats come to office and otherwise if harshness is considered in order the Republicans have usually come to power. President Kennedy and the Democrats initiated the Vietnam War and President Johnson, a Democrat, continued it. President Nixon, a Republican, who continued the harsh policy of the U.S. Democrats in Vietnam, backed a vicious conspiracy in Chile since a new tactic was needed there. President Carter followed the same policy in Iran.

Mohammad Jamad Hojati Kermani, deputy from Tehran, said, "Imperialism is the same and these two persons make no difference to us. If there is any difference between the Democrats and the Republicans it is that the Democrats hide their steely claws in silk gloves. Therefore, during this period, imperialism will obviously show its real face. He stressed that the enemy has now unveiled its real face and we will annihilate the traces of imperialism and colonialism from throughout the world more decisively with the assistance of the oppressed.

Deputy from Mashhad, northeast of Iran, Diyalameh, stated: "We consider no differences between the agents of international Zionism.

Islamic Revolution's Role

LD052102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Today once again we witnessed the manifestation of the greatness and firmness of the Islamic revolution of Iran which succeeded in affecting the American elections by spreading its crushing waves beyond the ocean and toppling Jimmy Carter this proud and self-centered element, from his throne and sending him directly to his peanut farm.

Carter's disgraceful defeat came at a time when almost all the political societies of the world were sure of his victory. Carter's maneuvers during the last 2 weeks to stupify and deceive the American people seemed so effective and constructive that they forced even the most (?pessimistic) observers of the world to consider his defeat an impossibility, especially since, according to the tradition governing American society, except for very exceptional cases it was never observed that an incumbent president was unable to enter the White House for a second term. In addition to this, since during his 4 years in the presidency Carter had tried very hard to solve the existing problems in the United States and prevent the increasing anarchy, he was very hopeful that he would be able to put his opponent aside and rule over half the world for another term.

Carter, however, was ignorant of the fact that the blood of Iranian martyrs and the brave vanguards who were drowned in their own blood while struggling against [word indistinct] and the wishes of the rulers of America and their servants would eventually catch up with him and that the heart-rending tears of Iranian mothers and fathers who had lost their young children would burn him like a flame and would burn his throne and [word indistinct] together.

Yes, Carter was so wrapped up in his own dreams that he never even imagined that the clenched fists of millions of Muslim Iranians might come down on his head like a hammer and throw him down so hard that not only Carter and his conspirators but all those atheist politicians, statistic experts, and expert philosophers would be left in a daze.

During the few days before the U.S. elections almost all the president-making societies supported Carter, and Reagan had become an emptyheaded clown; it seemed as if he was put on the stage only because his presence was needed to fill in the place of an election rival. Three reliable American newspapers with mass circulation, the Washington POST, New York TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL, supported Carter, and since international Zionism had somehow expressed its support for Carter--who granted permission to sell planes to Israel and did not recognize the Palestinian organization--he was assured of the votes of all American Jews. Even to the last stages, the announcement of the conditions set for the release of the hostages by the Islamic Majlis boosted Carter's hope for reelection and assured him that by stirring the emotions of the American people he could create a false atmosphere in his favor. He proudly adopted his position against the conditions set by the Iranian nation and, as if he were totally alien to this affair, regarded our rightful conditions with such lack of interest that one would think his evil acts against Iran had been forgiven and it was Iran's turn now to compromise with the rulers of the White House because of the extensive, deceptive propaganda and fear of Reagan coming to power. Carter made another mistake, however, and like all the other mistakes during the past 2 years about the Islamic revolution of Iran, once again he was enslaved by the formulated and computerized calculations and used the conditions announced by Iran only as propaganda material. Using the weak points of the American people, he began all sorts of lies and fabrications in order to fill his ballot boxes more than before. Carter did not know that the Islamic Majlis did not announce its conditions in these critical times to help Carter win or to extend a hand toward the Satan named Carter to free itself from a frightening nightmare.

It was God's will that our Majlis should determine the fate of the American spies in such a way that first it disgraced the rumormongering enemy and opposers of the Islamic revolution and then disarmed Carter who thought a delay in resolving the issue of the hostages would create unnecessary fear in the hearts of Americans.

Carter, who has always proved that he has an unrivaled impudence, instead of treating the conditions of the Islamic Majlis wisely and firmly, began a campaign of hooliganism and, while ignoring the rightful will of the revolutionary Iranian nation, started a mistaken propaganda campaign, and this mistaken and wrong method eventually made the American nation hate him and turned them toward someone who will probably be the best person to destroy the foundations and basis of American imperialism.

Anyway, yesterday the pounding waves of the Islamic revolution of Iran left a mark on U.S. history which will leave no choice to American students of Carter's term of office but to review the history of the Islamic revolution of Iran. American historians will have to add prominence and importance to the Islamic revolution of Iran so as to prevent the thought that the disgraceful defeat of their 39th president was due to his involvement with a weak nation and an uninfluential revolution. From now on the incidents and happenings of the Islamic revolution of Iran will form a destiny-making part of American and even world history.

Jimmy Carter, the toppled President of America, will have to live in disgrace in the coming years and despair of thinking of the years when he could have but did not contribute to the exaltation of humanity. Perhaps if Carter understood the language of Ferdows [Iranian poet and philosopher], in those sad days to come he would whisper the following of his lines: "A bird perched on a mountain and then flew away. What did he add to that mountain or what did he take with him? I am that bird and this world is my mountain. When I die, will the world suffer my loss?"

Carter Presidency Scored

LD052222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2039 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Finally, after several months of propaganda by the imperialists' wire agencies and puppet campaigns by the U.S. presidential election nominees, Jimmy Carter, the peanut farmer and democratic defender of human rights, gave his place to Ronald Reagan, actor of comedy films, thus delighting mankind by freeing it from such a supporter.

The performance of this Democratic occupier of the White House, like that of his predecessors, is full of crimes, aggression and ignoring the basic rights of the world's oppressed. Unconditional support for the defunct shah--the man responsible for the murder of 60,000 martyrs and for 100,000 cripples--martyrdom of thousands of freedom fighters in the Philippines and Central America, murder of thousands of Muslim oppressed in Lebanon, occupied Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and other places in the world are only a corner of the black performance of the 39th occupier of the American palace.

Yet what Carter and his associates will never forget is the emergence of Iran's Islamic revolution and the mobilization of millions of the world's Muslims and oppressed against the great devil and its agents. The blow which the occupiers of the White House and especially Carter suffered from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the world's oppressed, was so fierce and crushing, resulting in Carter's losing the rest of his alcholic brain, thus resorting to the most stupid operations at the Tabas desert, the coup plot, and provoking Saddam in order to defeat Iran's Islamic revolution.

The realistic messages and speeches by Imam Khomeyni in the course of the last year are indications of the vast insight of the oppressed's leader, revealing stupid actions taken by Carter as a futile effort to continue to live in the White House.

Following the capture of the espionage nest and Carter's decision to declare economic sanctions against Iran, the imam said: "You want to be president, but you do not know how. All his struggles are aimed at a reelection success, yet he is mistaken, he thought, if he resorted to threatening Iran and saying 'we will encircle Iran with economic sanctions and make Iran's economy suffer,' the people of America will praise his actions by clapping their hands and then reelecting him."

After the disgraceful defeat of the Tabas operation Imam Khomeyni said: "Carter should realize that his foolish action will result in making new opponents out of his supporters. Carter should relize that with his heavyhanded action he has degraded his political prestige to zero and will have to give up hope for a second term in the presidency. With his action Carter proved that he has lost his power of thinking and is unable to govern a large country such as the United States of America." Now, after the realization of the imam's forecasts, we hope to observe the downfall of imperialism in the near future.

TEHRAN: U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN GULF, MIDEAST 'UNSEEN PACT'

GF060951 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Imperialists' United Front in the Region"]

[Text] UPI reports from Colorado that Carter's national security adviser, Brzezinski, admitted in one of his speeches that an Islamic revival is threatening stability in the Persian Gulf. Brzezinski, who was delivering an election speech in Carter's favor, said that the United States has long-term plans to safeguard the region's peace and stability.

Brzezinski tried to portray the confrontations and disputes in the Middle East--and particularly the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and the change of regime in Iran--as issues resulting from the Islamic revival. Brzezinski's remarks were a hint and a warning to the region's regimes of the danger of the awakening of the Muslim peoples in the area.

By admitting that the United States cannot establish another NATO pact in the Persian Gulf, Brzezinski conceded the regionalization of issues in the area. He also admitted the United States has long-term plans to prevent Islam from threatening the interests of a superpower like the United States, and especially the economic cartels led by the United States--cartels that fear the spread of war in an area that daily exports 16 million barrels of crude oil, the substance vital to Western industry. Political observers consider the remarks by Carter's national security adviser as a warning from U.S. leaders to the U.S. Congress, the exploiting companies, politicians and to reactionary regimes in the area. They illustrate U.S. efforts to strengthen and support the region's reactionary regimes within the framework of plans being drawn up by secret committees of the Pentagon and CIA for countries that are victims of exploitation.

The hasty dispatch of AWACS planes and U.S. experts to the Persian Gulf; the military exercises, large and small, and particularly the participation of U.S. forces in exercises being carried out in conjunction with the Egyptian Army; the formation of the rapid deployment force and the stationing of its units in the new U.S. bases in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to intervene in military operations in the Middle East, as admitted by Harold Brown himself; U.S. military aid to King Husayn's regime, especially supplies of modern M-60 tanks; the agreement to sell fighter planes and missiles to Sultan Qabus' regime; the use of naval bases in Mombassa in Kenya, Berbera in Somalia, Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, Masirah Island in Oman and at the entrance of the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean; and the use of all Egyptian military bases that were presented as gifts from the agent As-Sadat to U.S. imperialism--all these are links in the chain of the unseen U.S. military pact in the region.

We'll have to visualize the political agreements among the region's regimes so that the U.S. political game in the area becomes complete. It is not strange to see extreme rightwing regimes such as the regimes of King Husayn and King Hassan cooperating and concluding treaties with politically defeated pseudoleftists such as Saddam's regime, whose extreme fascism has been demonstrated to all the region's peoples. Here, one should look for the U.S. military advisers who are assisting these rulers in forming a united front for reactionaries, perpetrating and guarding imperialist interests and safeguarding the flow of cheap crude oil from the [word indistinct] Persian Gulf.

The warning we issue to the United States and puppet regimes in the area is that Iran--and all revolutionary regimes in the region--will firmly prevent U.S. interference in their internal affairs. It is another warning to Anwar as-Sadat, who has declared to area countries that he will not hesitate to aid any Middle East country that asks for it. We should point out here that As-Sadat's assistance to Saddam at-Tikriti's regime cannot prevent Saddam's downfall.

RAJA'I CHAIRS 5 NOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD052240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Council of Ministers had a session this evening, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. At this session, which lasted till 2300, the news and different reports in connection with the current affairs of the country were reviewed and drafts of bills and proposals made by the Energy and Post and Telegraph Ministries, the plan and budget organization, the Ministry of the Interior and the organization for executive and employment affairs of the country were discussed and approved.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SALE OF MIRAGE JETS TO IRAQ

JN051830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the parliamentary under secretary in the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran met today with French Ambassador in Tehran Guy Georgy. During this meeting, the Iranian under secretary protested against the sale of French Mirage planes to Iraq. The under secretary requested clarifications on this matter.

The French ambassador stressed the profound ties of friendship and amity between the two countries and said that the reports about French military aid to Iraq in the form that has been published are baseless and that the French Government will supply Iraq with only five Mirages, late this year or early next year, in accordance with the agreement signed between France and Iraq in 1977.

Concluding, the French ambassador said that he would be grateful if he is allowed to go to the battlefront next week to see the military areas from close at hand.

FOREIGN CURRENCY OFFICES CLOSED; CURRENCIES CONFISCATED

LD051830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, at the request of the Central Bank of Iran and with the order of the office of the prosecutor general, all the country's exchange offices were closed simultaneously and all foreign exchanges held by them were confiscated.

According to our correspondent's report [word indistinct] 70 groups today from the Central Bank and central revolution committee called on 70 exchange offices which were listed. The bureaus were closed and the foreign currencies held by them were confiscated.

The exchanges they carried were known by lists the offices had and by checking against receipts given to customers.

MAJLIS APPROVES APPOINTMENTS, DISCUSSES WAR

LD051442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly had an open session today. In this meeting, which opened at 0820 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran and which was under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, presented to the Majlis Mr Ebrahim Ahadi as the minister of justice and Mr Mohammad Mir-Mohammad-Sadeqi as the minister of labor and social affairs.

According to a Central News Bureau report, after the presentation of the ministers of justice and labor and social affairs and in accordance with internal Majlis regulations, 10 deputies spoke for and against the appointments. Then, open voting by means of ballots took place, and as a result Mr Ebrahim Ahadi was approved with 129 votes for, 19 votes against and 27 abstentions; Mr Mohammad Mir-Mohammad-Sadeqi was approved with 160 votes for, 1 vote against and 11 abstentions.

According to a report by our correspondent, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, presented seven government bills to the Majlis. In this session, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, also answered the question of the deputy from Kuhdasht in Lorestan concerning educational issues.

According to our correspondent, in the preagenda period today Morteza Mahmudi, the deputy from Qasr-e Shirin, said: The Muslim Iranian people rely only upon God, and dependent upon the power of God, they do not hope to receive assistance from any superpower; and by relying upon the power of God, they wish to free all the oppressed and wronged people of the world from the yoke of the superpowers. All the superpowers and their mercenaries, especially the infidel Saddam, should know that our people are never afraid of their aggressive acts. Continuing his speech, he said: The world should know that Saddam's actions have made the fascists of the world look respectable. Nevertheless, none of these actions have been or will be able to weaken the firm resolve of our nation. On the contrary, his actions have given rise to a holy anger in them, and (?victory) comes from unity. This war made the people aware that their duty concerning the revolution has not come to an end. The deputy from Qasr-e Shirin presented the Majlis with a detailed report concerning the battlefronts in the west of the country and said: I should like to inform the beloved Iranian nation that in the west of the country the initiative is on the whole in the hands of our forces, and each day they become more and more prepared to inflict even more deadly blows upon the enemy.

The next speaker was Fazollah Salavati, deputy from Esfahan, who, referring to the people who have gone to other cities from the regions and cities which are involved in the war, said: Since the beginning of the war various camps have been set up in Esfahan for the evacuees. However, I must say that some suspicious individuals included themselves among the evacuees in order to disrupt the city, and this angered the people of Esfahan. But there is no problem in Esfahan concerning our sisters and brothers who have gone there.

After the preagenda speeches and with the approval of other deputies, Mohammad Rashidian, the deputy from Abadan, went to the podium and, while thanking the military and guards brothers, the tribes of the region and the people of Khuzestan for their self-sacrifice and devotion to the path of Islam, said: Abadan's position is very sensitive, and the enemy is trying to dominate the city.

Our people have resisted the blood-thirsty and infidel forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists for 40 days and still continue to resist them. Under these conditions, I believe that the country's current problems and problems concerning the war should be placed at the top of the Majlis agenda and that other issues should be considered later. I request the Majlis to devote more of its work to the current affairs of the country in order to save and continue the revolution and to defeat the enemy. The deputy from Abadan said: As the imam of the nation has emphasized, the officials and responsible persons should, as soon as possible, try to break the seige of Abadan. The officials should know that if any negligence is shown in this matter and if the necessary resources, whether human or military, are not used, the Iranian people will not forgive them. They will not only be condemned in the eyes of the nation but will also be responsible to God and will receive their divine punishment. At the end, referring to the evil things which are being said by the opportunists about the army, he said: The share of the armed forces in this revolution is well known and if somebody denies it, he is either ignorant or a traitor. These days some people, either through ignorance or as the result of an enemy mission, raise such issues. However, they should know that our army acts in a correct way, and if criticism is made, it should be constructive criticism.

According to a report by our correspondent, today's open session came to an end at 1155. The next open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be held at 0800 next Tuesday.

KUNA Report

LD051142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (KUNA)--Over 100 members of Iran's Islamic Assembly (parliament), apparently concerned about the fall of Khorramshahr, have called for a closed-door session to examine the latest situation in the Iran-Iraq conflict, parliamentary sources said Wednesday.

Fakhroddin Hejazi, a prominent Moslem fundamentalist member of parliament tabled [introduced] a motion with over 100 signatures asking the speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, to convene a formal closed-door session urgently and invite the military authorities to explain the latest developments in the war zone.

Addressing the parliamentarians, Hejazi said that the house knew nothing about the war and added he was worried about the fate of Abadan after Khorramshahr, renamed Khuninshahr.

Hejazi asked parliament to keep an eye on what was happening on the war front. The people of Abadan were deserting their homes and were leaving on foot towards the Lurestan region, he added.

Another member of parliament--Sayed Mohammed Khamene'i--supporting the viewpoint of Hejazi, said parliament should set up a committee to examine the problems which led to the fall of Khorramshahr and take appropriate measures for the safeguard of Abadan.

The speaker later announced he would take necessary steps to convene the closed-door session with responsible military authorities present in the house.

PROCEDURES ISSUED FOR RATIONING OF PARAFFIN

LD051920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization board released a statement announcing procedures for the distribution of paraffin in Tehran.

On the basis of this statement, the paraffin used by the public will be distributed to houses under the supervision of mosques or local councils.

Mosques and local councils have collected statistics relating to the number of inhabitants of each district for the purpose of correct distribution of paraffin. This will form the basis for the distribution of paraffin.

Paraffin distributors are hereby requested to inform their local mosques or councils of the amount of paraffin they normally sell.

Mosques and local councils entrusted with the task are dutybound to prepare [word indistinct] rationing tickets and make them available to the inhabitants of their districts.

All guilds, bakeries, drycleaners, schools, clinics and hospitals, in order to receive their rations ought to refer to their relevant guilds, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health or other relevant departments at the governorate offices, so the distribution of their fuel needs can be met via the nearest petrol and paraffin stations.

Meanwhile, the amount of paraffin allocated to shops will be less than the amount allocated to local inhabitants and the exact amount will be decided by mosques and local councils.

The mobilization headquarters said that those already using gas, natural gas and gasoil for the purpose of heating will not be given paraffin allocations.

RUMOR OF DISSOLUTION OF PURGE COMMITTEES REBUTTED

LD051940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the minister of state for executive affairs has issued a circular concerning the purge issue and the proceedings of the purge committees in governmental departments. The circular says: All the decrees and circulars which have been issued since 28 August 1980 on the purge of civil servants have no legal basis and ought to be declared null and void.

In view of the fact that the purge bill is under review by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, purge files are kept as before with the purge committee, so that after the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision the necessary procedures may be followed.

Therefore, it is obvious that the relating issue, and the subject of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Principle 90 Committee circular, was not the dissolution of the purge committees.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST IMPOSTORS IN HOSPITALS

LD052000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the headquarters responsible for the affairs of the war injured and wounded stationed at the Health Ministry, the Islamic coordination headquarters of hospitals and other departments under the jurisdiction of this ministry have jointly released a statement addressed to all medical units.

The statement says: In view of the fact that some suspicious individuals, disguised as visitors to the wounded in hospitals, are trying with their negative propaganda and possible distribution of leaflets to weaken the morale of these living martyrs of the revolution, all committees concerned with visits to the wounded are obliged, with the confirmation of this headquarters and under the control of Islamic associations in hospitals, to visit the wounded.

Therefore, the Islamic associations of hospitals ought to station at least one guard 24 hours a day in each hospital, and open a visitors' book somewhere near the hospital door and act as guides for groups of individuals who wish to visit the wounded persons.

Also, presents or cash ought to be distributed with the guidance of the Islamic associations and according to the needs of the wounded.

CONGESTION OF IMPORTED GOODS REPORTED AT BORDER

LD052034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, as a result of overcongestion of imported goods going through Astra customs [border with Soviet Union where goods exported to Iran by both East and West European countries arrive by rail] and also because of the existence of a large amount of pulp and paper there, all merchants and industrialists have been warned to pick up their goods from Astra customs as soon as possible.

Otherwise, after a 15-day deadline from the date of this statement, actions will be taken to transfer the imported goods to customs in cities other than Tehran.

It is obvious that any damage or expenditure occurring as a result of these transfers will be the importers' responsibility and no claims will be accepted.

LE MONDE REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS ON 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

LD051353 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Huge Demonstration Outside U.S. Embassy"]

[Text] Tehran--Hundreds of thousands of Iranians demonstrated throughout the country this Tuesday morning, 4 November, to celebrate two anniversaries: the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's departure into exile 17 years ago and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy just 1 year ago. Right from dawn in Tehran dense processions, headed by banners and portraits of Imam Khomeyni, converged toward the "den of spies." Young girls in chadors, adolescents in camouflage dress, workers in overalls, religious men draped in their brown or black cloaks, soldiers buttoned up tight in their uniforms, and militiamen in khaki battledress, paraded along the capital's network of main roads. At about 1000 the human tide sweeping toward the U.S. Embassy from all sides came to a halt because of a blockage.

Early risers benefitted. For the first time in 1 year, the embassy gates were wide open.

Anybody could pass through them without any restriction or identity checks and it was with wild joy that men and women, children and old people invaded the premises of what was a "fortress" of the powerful United States in the Middle East, sitting freely on the once well-maintained lawns, to watch the spectacle which was about to begin.

While awaiting the arrival of the speakers on the platform, the crowd watched with delight the spectacle of a tumultuous celebration. Revolutionary songs mingled with military marches played by brass bands; Imam Khomeyni's voice calling on the people to rise up against the "U.S. oppressors" in a harangue recorded on cassette [as published] 17 years ago, on the eve of his departure into exile, drowned out the slogans which young people were chanting at the top of their voices: "No compromise with the great Satan!" "Death to imperialism!" "No more Vietnam, no more napalm!" The slogans published in advance by the mass media made no mention of the hostages or President Carter.

One jarring note almost degenerated into an incident: Militants set fire to the U.S. flag and were preparing to set fire to an effigy of President Carter which had been given vampire's teeth. An authoritarian voice immediately echoed round the embassy gardens: "Stop burning flags and effigies at once." After a moment's hesitation the overzealous militants went away crestfallen, dragging behind them the effigy of the White House chief whose grimacing face seemed to be smiling.

While the people's demonstrations were beginning in the streets of Tehran Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb was having talks with the Iranian leaders on Mr Carter's re - 'on to the conditions set by Iran for the hostages' release. The Algerian diplomat hai.' nded over the official text of the Iranian proposals in Persian as well as its Engi - translation at 1530 hours on Monday. Indeed, it had taken the prime minister's office almost 6 hours to have the document translated although the document was ready 24 hours previously. It is reported that one of the reasons for this delay are the details which were added to the text at the last minute.

Apparently these details were not enough. An avalanche of messages from Washington rained down on the Algerian Embassy during the evening and for a good part of the night. The State Department, while not explicitly calling into question any of the conditions set, was asking for clarifications but also and above all was explaining the U.S. viewpoint on the means of carrying out the deal. One of the major problems relates to the chronology of the envisaged scenario. Tehran has proposed that the hostages be released in stages as the agreement is carried out; Washington, however, is insisting that all the captives be returned together and is pointing out that, in any case, it will take a relatively long time to meet Tehran's demands.

The State Department's arguments are not invalid. Three of the four elements in the dispute are dauntingly complex, as our Washington correspondent explains.

For these reasons, which the Algerian ambassador was to explain to the Iranian leaders this Tuesday morning, the United States wants all the hostages to be released before the pledges President Carter gives are fully carried out. President Carter could immediately satisfy Tehran on the first condition set: the U.S. pledge never again to interfere in Iranian internal affairs. In view of the deep distrust felt here for "U.S. imperialism," the Islamic government might be hesitant to accept the White House chief's word that the other three conditions will be carried out.

Washington Wants Clarifications

Algeria's role could be decisive in this respect. If it were to guarantee the U.S. good faith, it is not impossible that the Tehran government might agree to reverse the chronological order of the scenario. Moreover, it would stand to gain from sealing the deal before the presidential election results are proclaimed. A victory for Mr Reagan or President Carter would give the U.S. officials greater room to maneuver in future negotiations.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that the "Islamic students" who had occupied the U.S. Embassy last year handed over responsibility for the hostages on Monday and that everything is ready for them to be able to leave the capital "within 1 hour" to quote an Iranian official.

The "Islamic students" political role is not, however, ended. The audience which Imam Khomeyni granted to their representatives yesterday received widespread publicity. The "revolution guide" paid a glowing tribute to them: "You have shown all oppressed peoples," he told them, "that the superpowers are powerless to bend the will of those determined to resist them."

The imam quoted the example of the Afghan people "small, weak and unarmed," but who "have taught Russia a lesson" thereby helping to destroy the myth of the invincibility of the powerful in this world.

The "Islamic students" announced that their mission is now to fight the Iraqi invaders. In fact many of them are already at the front and in most state administrative departments where they are acting as "political commissioners"--another parallel organization trying to ensure strict application of the "imam's line."

ROULEAU: LEADERS DETERMINED TO PURSUE U.S. SETTLEMENT

LD051225 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "An 'Honorable' Way Out for Mr Carter"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians are preparing to solemnly celebrate on Tuesday, 4 November, the "victory over imperialism" which the taking of the U.S. diplomats hostage just 1 year ago constitutes in their eyes. The undertaking, which was then compared to a bold poker game or a delicate chess game, is now seen as having been crowned with success.

The Iranians think that "Uncle Sam" has been checkmated--the term is of Persian origin. However, on Sunday the Iranian Majlis chose to offer President Carter an "honorable" way out: If he fulfills the four conditions set by the Parliament, the U.S. captives, described as spies and criminals, will all be released without trial. The loser is even being offered easy payment facilities: If it is technically difficult for him to honor all his commitments immediately, the hostages could be released gradually as he fulfilled the required conditions. However, there is one precondition: The deal, portrayed as a package deal, must be accepted or rejected as a whole, even if it is only partially acceptable.

It must be said that great care has been taken not to demand from President Carter a ransom beyond his means. Proposals made by deputies aimed including additional conditions--such as for example the withdrawal of the AWACS radar aircraft from Saudi Arabia or the withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from the Persian Gulf--were rejected. Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani used the assembly's standing orders with consummate skill to set aside each of the proposed amendments put forward by various members of Parliament.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani was quick, directing the debate with speed, and he also managed cleverly to gloss over the question of the resumption of U.S. arms supplies, since this is an embarrassing question for the Iranian Government. When one deputy implicitly accused Ayatollah Khalkhali of wanting to exchange the hostages for U.S. military equipment, the Islamic judge defended himself by launching into a violent diatribe which was clearly in danger of diverting the debate onto dangerous ground. Failing to recall him to order despite furious ringing of the bell, the assembly speaker suddenly leaped out of his seat, declaring the session suspended. It took almost 30 minutes to make the furious Islamic judge see reason. The secrecy sought would seem to tally with persistent rumors circulating in diplomatic circles in Tehran that U.S. arms supplies have already begun, thanks to airlifts started recently between Pakistan and Iran.

Right from the beginning of Sunday's session it was clear that everything possible would be done to prevent the deputies from making the slightest alteration in the conditions drawn up by the ad hoc committee. U.S. constitutional law experts had been consulted. The Iranian Government's lawyer in Washington, former Senator Jim Abourezk, had some part in drafting Tehran's demands. The objective was to avoid making it legally impossible for President Carter to accept the Iranian conditions.

Procedural Difficulties

One of the two main problems raised related to the "freezing" of some of the Iranian assets by the courts at the request of U.S. banks, companies and institutions which were trying to recover debts contracted under the former regime which the Islamic government refuses to honor. The difficult was overcome; if President Carter failed to take "legal and administrative measures" to cancel the proceedings started or about to start, the U.S. Government should promise to pay compensation proportional to the sanctions which the U.S. courts might possibly impose on Iran. The legal problem has thus been transformed into a purely financial question.

The second problem was how to make it legally possible for President Carter to seize the fortune of the former shah and his family. The Tehran government's U.S. lawyers think they have found a constitutional trick: Washington would first accept the "Islamic Republic's sovereign right--a right recognized worldwide--"to confiscate the property of the fallen sovereign and members of his family, as property which belongs de jure to the Iranian nation."

Once this assumption is accepted, President Carter--or his successor--could then have the imperial family's fortune in the United States seized before handing it over to the Iranian state.

Diplomatic exchanges were continuing this Monday morning with a view to carrying out the proposed deal. Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb, had talks this Monday with Prime Minister Raja'i. It is being pointed out that Algeria represents Iranian interests in the United States. UN delegate (Zuheir Yammin), who was received the previous day by the government chief, offered the international organization's services for transferring the hostages. The latter are apparently already assembled in Tehran, ready for departure. However, the official text of the Iranian Majlis' resolution had still not been officially handed to Washington this Monday morning. This delay, and the White House's hesitation in accepting what could look like a diktat to U.S. opinion make it unlikely that the captives will be released before the presidential election.

Nonetheless, if the settlement succeeds it will certainly eventually modify the internal balance of forces in Iran and also alter the game on the international chessboard. It seems obvious that Iraq will not accept the supply of U.S. arms to Iran without reacting, while the Soviet Union is refusing to give it any military aid. Indeed, Western sources in Tehran confirm that Moscow "froze" all arms contracts previously reached with Baghdad in the initial days of the war. Shipments en route for Iraq immediately received the order to return to their home port. Some 800 Soviet military advisers who usually live in Baghdad were recalled to Moscow. Referring to the precedent of the Ogaden war, which led Somalia to repudiate its treaty with the USSR, observers are not ruling out a similar split between Baghdad and Moscow. Iraq would then step up its swing toward the Western powers, especially France, above all if it were confirmed that France would begin to supply Mirage F-1 aircraft equipped with air-to-air missiles this month.

However, there is no indication that Iran would move closer to the USSR even if the USSR were to dissociate itself from Iraq still further.

Meanwhile the effects of the Iranian Majlis' decision on the hostages have begun to be seen on the Iranian political scene. Various measures have been taken against the Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslim movement), who publicly opposed the "premature" release of the U.S. captives.

This Monday morning Tehran radio indicated that the trial of Mr (Saadati), one of the movement's leaders accused of spying for the USSR, would begin on Tuesday (proceedings had been postpoined indefinitely at the beginning of the war). On Sunday the republic's public prosecutor announced that all this party's publications are now banned. At the same time an increasing number of Mojahedin-e Khalq are being arrested throughout the country.

The Tudeh Communist Party is also threatened. Although it refrained from publishing any statement on the hostages affair, its central organ MARDOM was banned 1 week ago just before the start of the Majlis debate.

While the left's future seems uncertain, the future of the liberal right is looking gloomier. The possible release of the hostages will not, paradoxically enough, benefit those who are denounced as being "pro-American." The "radicals" in the Islamic Republican Party who guided the occupation of the U.S. Embassy have kept the initiative right to the end; it is they and not the moderates, whether religious or secular, as might have been expected, who have pushed for a settlement of the hostages problem with the United States, going so far as to use some arguments formerly expounded by liberals such as Mehdi Bazargan or by "nationalists" like President Bani-Sadr. By way of protest against these "maneuvers," most of the deputies close to the head of state and the president of the first provisional government refrained from speaking during the Majlis debate, and many even abstained from voting.

In the magazine MIZAN, which, he edits Mehdi Bazargan has just published a series of articles on the repression being exercised under the Islamic Republic, comparing it to the "savagery" of the repression which prevailed under the shah. President Bani-Sadr, who has deserted the capital to take up residence in the south of the country, is inveighing against Mr Raja'i's government in articles published almost every day by his newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI. The power struggle--which was largely behind the hostages' seizure 1 year ago--has clearly just entered a new phase.

OVEYSI COORDINATING OPPOSITION IN PARIS

WA061100 Paris LE POINT in French 27 Oct 80 p 66

[Text] Former General Oveysi of the Imperial Iranian Army is going called to order, like former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, by the French authorities, who are reproaching him for conducting activities hardly compatible with those of a simple refugee. General Oveysi has reportedly recently held a veritable council of war of members of the Iranian opposition near Paris.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS IN IRAQI TERRITORY DETAILED

LD060956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The defenders of the skies of the Islamic homeland yesterday attacked an Iraqi garrison and an enemy brigade and destroyed them. A bridge in the north of Iraq was also destroyed. Citing the commander of an important Iranian airbase, PARS reported that in yesterday's heroic operations by air force pilots one enemy armored brigade in the north of Panjwin in Iraq was destroyed and 500 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded. During this lightning attack a large number of enemy artillery pieces, tanks, antiaircraft guns and behicles were also destroyed.

Today our fighters also attacked a garrison in the north of Iraq and inflicted heavy blows upon it, and the bridge linking Panjwin with Sulaymaniyah was destroyed. According to the PARS report, our heroic pilots all returned safely to their bases after the execution of their successful missions.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 261-263

261: 5 Nov Air Victories

LD052138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique 261 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and enemy-crushing compatriots of Iran: The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are still pursuing their aim in crushing the wicked enemy and will not stop until the complete destruction of all the forces of blasphemy. The powerful fighting forces of the Airborne Division of the ground forces this morning, in their eagle-like attacks on the mercenary enemy in the Allaho Akbar heights, destroyed 8 tanks and 1 communication vehicle and killed more than 40 evil followers of Saddam. In these operations our forces did not suffer any casualties and the heroes of Islam enjoy high morale.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

262: Operations in Dezful Region

LD052144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique 262 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim struggling compatriots of Iran: The praiseworthy strugglers of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their successful operations carried out in the Dezful region, attacked the aggressor enemy and destroyed 2 cannons, 8 vehicles and a number of enemy trenches and killed more than 25 Iraqi mercenaries. In thse operations our forces did not suffer any casualties or damages.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

263: Air Force Successes

LD061108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 263 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: In the battle vesterday, 5 November, combatants of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have carried out the following operations:

A. In enemy territory:

1. Destruction of between 15 and 20 military vehicles and the bombing of part of the military installations north of Sulaymaniyah city.

2. Destruction of a number of bunkers of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries north of Panjwin garrison.

3. Destruction of several vehicles and trucks north of Panjwin garrison.

4. An attack on a military garrison north of Sulaymaniyah city, inflicting substantial damage to the garrison.

5. Destruction of 40 military vehicles, 4 tanks and 1 ammunition dump, as well as blowing up an enemy concentration area in [word indistinct] of Iraq.

B. In the Ahvaz-Abadan region:

1. An attack on an Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary troop concentration camp west of Ahvaz, resulting in inflicting substantial damage and casualties on the enemy.

2. Destruction of a quantity of enemy armored equipment and troops south of Abadan in the course of several sorties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REPORTAGE ON 5-6 NOV ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR SITUATION

PARS on Fighting

LD051255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS quoting a reliable official in Abadan Governorate reported from Abadan at 2210 that the attacks launched by the mercenary forces of the infidel Saddam, using artillery and mortar fire on the residential districts of Abadan, is still continuing and the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are responding to the fire of the aggressor enemy.

According to this report, as a result of fire from the mortars of the Ba'thist aggressors, four people in one of Abadan's districts were martyred. According to another report from PARS, on the road between Mahshahr and Abadan there were several confrontations durir the day between the forces of the Islamic Republic and Iraqi mercenaries. The southern part of Bahmanshir is being cleaned up by the soldiers of Islam.

Governorate Official on Situation

LD060450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] At 0600 today an informed official at the governor's office in Abadan reported:

Last night the Ba'thist mercenaries reduced the intensity of their attacks on Abadan, but the general situation in the town is generally unchanged. According to this report, the most intense attacks since the beginning of the war took place 2 nights ago and throughout yesterday on the residential areas in Abadan, so that even hospitals and mosques were not immune from these fierce attacks. As a result of the shelling of the town, a number of civilian Abadani compatriots were martyred and wounded. Nine have been reported martyred and 37 wounded in two hospitals in this town.

This report states: The south bank of the Bahmanshir River, which was the site of fighting between truth and falsehood over the past few days, has been completely cleared of the Ba'thist mercenaries.

On the Khuninshahr front the brave combatants of Islam, who are ready to give their lives, are still in control of the eastern part of Khuninshahr and are preventing the Ba'thist aggressors from entering that area.

Defense of Cities

LD061152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Abadan that this morning an aircraft belonging to the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out a sortie over the positions of the aggressive enemy, which is trying to effect a complete encirclement of Abadan, and destroyed some enemy equipment. A PARS correspondent reported from the forward line of the Abadan front that following this bombardment one could see smoke rising from the fire from enemy equipment and vehicles.

Meanwhile, Islam's combatants, despite enemy equipment [as heard], continue heroically to prevent the enemy from advancing and penetrating the Abadan front.

According to the report last night and yesterday evening Abadan defenders, along with brothers in the military, attacked the positions of the infidel enemy and in a guerrilla assault on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, using RPG-7 and grenades and other light arms, destroyed several enemy tanks and troop carriers, and set one ammunition dump on fire. The explosion of enemy ammunition could still be heard in Abadan until dawn today.

According to the same report, at about 0940 today an Iraqi MiG violated Abadan's airspace, but it was forced to flee as a result of the antiaircraft fire from Islam's combatants. Meanwhile, Iraqi mercenaries, from this morning until the filing this dispatch, continue to shell residential areas of Abadan with their long-range artillery, five-five artillery and mortar fire. Despite suffering conspicuous casualties, the Iraqi mercenaries again today continued to hold their positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, 4 km from Abadan, and also on the western part of Bahmanshir. Islam's combatants continued today to exchange fire with the mercenary enemy.

According to the same report, battles continued throughout last night around the Bahmanshir River, the Zolfaqari District, Fayyaziyeh and the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and our warriors, with their efforts and endeavors, prevented the enemy from deploying forces in those areas. Continuing the battle, this morning they cleared the region of the presence of the infidels.

In another dispatch, PARS reported that our combatants on the Khunishahr front continued to courageously defend the eastern part of the city and prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge linking Khuninshahr and Abadan and penetrating the eastern section of the city. The defenders of the Islamic revolution on this front have carried out guerrilla operations and struck considerable blows against the aggressive enemy stationed in the western part of Khuninshahr.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS, FIGHTING REPORTED

Callup of Power Department Employees

GF051756 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Mahshahr governor's office--no date given]

[Excerpt] In his exalted name. The following employees of the Abadan and Khuninshahr power department are requested to report to the Mahshahr power department as soon as possible. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations.

Tanks, Vehicles Destroyed

LD060454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from Ahvaz, as a result of the enemy-destroying attacks by the brave combatants of the army Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Karkheh Kur axis, yesterday two tanks and three vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed and some of Saddam's deceived troops were captured by the defenders of the Islamic revolution.

According to this report, the [word indistinct] combatants of the Airborne Division returned safely to their bases after these operations.

Shelling of Residential Areas

LD051202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Ahvaz that Iraqi mercenary forces resumed shelling residential areas in the city this morning and that our artillery is returning enemy fire. The agency has also learned that over the past 2 days our own aircraft have inflicted casualities on the enemy around (Mokriyeh) village, Susangerd front.

Also, on the same front, enemy forces on the banks of the Sableh River have come under mortar shelling by the defenders of the Islamic revolution, and casualties were inflicted on the infidel enemy.

PARS on Situation

LD061220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, citing the combatants returning from [words indistinct] front, reports from Ahvaz that yesterday artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran severely crushed the aggressive enemy and forced it to retreat. No reports have been received detailing the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy yesterday or the extent to which it has retreated.

The same report says that at 1015 today, Saddam's mercenaries fired several artillery shells on residential areas in Ahvaz, one of which hit a school. As a result of enemy shelling of Ahvaz, so far one person has been martyred and several people have been injured and transferred to hospitals in the city.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

Enemy Positions in Ilam Destroyed

LD051858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] While the war against the infidel forces in the western regions is continuing, PARS this afternoon quoted the Ilam governor general as follows: The artillery fire of our fighters today destroyed three mortar positions [word indistinct] and a five-five field gun belonging to the enemy at the Ilam front. The personnel and the crew of these guns were killed.

According to the same report, at the Pa-ye Ab post on the Mehran front, the enemy rallying point was pounded and the aggressors stationed in these positions were killed.

Airborne Forces' Attack

LD060631 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the Islamic Revolution Guards in Susangerd, has reported: Around 1000 yesterday the brave combatants of the army Airborne Division brought the enemy forces in the southern parts of the Allaho Akbar Hills under intense fire. This report states that a thick pall of smoke, rising from the southern region of these hills, indicated heavy damage to the vehicles of the aggressive Iraqi infidels.

According to another report by the Central News Bureau, the enemy, who has retreated from his positions, fired some shells in revenge at the city at 1700 yesterday. As a result of the shelling four people were martyred and 10 wounded.

Battles Continue

LD052252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported from Kermanshah at 2100 today: The fierce battle between Islam's combatants and the deceived soldiers of Saddam is still continuing in Kan-e Zur, and the valiant forces of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today destroyed two of the enemy's positions where heavy weaponry was stored.

Meanwhile, a battle involving heavy weaponry and mortar launchers is continuing on the fronts of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the Qasr-e Shirin heights.

The PARS correspondent also reported at 1900 today, quoting the commander of the Kermanshah gendarmierie, that tribesmen and gendarmerie personnel, as well as Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are in full control of the situation in Regab and Daiau regions.

NVOI WELCOMES MAJLIS DECISION ON U.S. HOSTAGES

TA040927 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Decision Approved by the Iranian Nation"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, the Islamic Consultative Assembly heard the report of the Special Commission reviewing the problem of the hostages and approved it by a majority of votes following the explanation of some of the deputies. The report of the Special Commission was read by Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who, since the beginning of the occupation of the U.S. spy den by the student followers of the imam's policy, had been fully informed about the subversive and espionage activities of the employees of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and about the documents and evidence discovered there, which reveal some of the activities of the American spies in our homeland. He is also intimately acquainted with the views of the struggling student followers of the imam's policy.

It is stated in the report of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Special Commission: Following an all-out review of the hostage problem, the commission has come to the conclusion and believes that the resolution of this problem is conditional on the realization of the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation by the United States. First: The United States should guarantee that it will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs, whether directly or indirectly. Second: It should issue an order cancelling the freezing of Iran's assets in American banks and should also cancel all decrees pertaining to economic and financial sanctions against Iran.

Third: All financial claims by American companies and monopolies against Iran should be dropped. Fourth: The plundered property of the former shah should be returned to the Iranian nation. The Special Commission requested that Carter issue a decree regarding the confiscation of the plundered property of the former shah and of members of his family and that he take the necessary measures for its return to the Iranian nation.

In its report, which was approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Special Commission resolved that the 52 American hostages will only be released if the United States accepts all the conditions. Should the United States accept a number of these conditions, then only some of the hostages will be released. In this case the selection of this number will be made by the Iranian side. Thus, the Islamic Consultative Assembly took the main step toward the release of the American hostages. Now, if responsible U.S. officials have the slightest sincerity in their remarks regarding attempts to release the hostages, it is their turn to pave the way for implementing this matter by carrying out the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation.

If we use the acts and statements by U.S. official authorities up to this day as a basis for judgment, we see that for U.S. ruling circles the problem of the hostages has merely been a legitimate means to implement anti-Iranian plots, to step up the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the region and ultimately to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic and to restore its domination over our homeland and people.

We do not have to go very far. During these recent days when the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Special Commission was preparing the draft regarding conditions for the release of the American hostages, U.S. imperialism increased the number of its warships in the vicinity of Iran day by day. Right now more than 60 warships of the United States and its allies are endangering the independence and existence of not only our homeland, but of all the countries of our region. U.S. warmongering circles are so impudent that they openly talk of the occupation of the Near and Middle East's oilfields, of direct military intervention in Iran's internal affairs and even of the use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf region. Despite the fact that during all the time of the hostages' detention world-devouring America repeatedly resorted to direct military intervention against Iran, to provocation and leadership of various multicolored plots and military coups against our Islamic Republic and to the mobilization of the counterrevolution within and abroad, even now it does not desist from these crimes.

Currently mankind is witnessing the fact that Iran has no need for the presence of the American hostages, and the important thing for our nation is the realization of its legitimate and lawful demands.

In connection with the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision regarding the hostages, the faces of the liberals and of the overt and covert middlemen of the United States have once again been revealed--those who wanted to make use of the hostage problem for the return of their American overlords. The Iranian nation is pursuing its anti-imperialist and anti-American stance, and no trick or deceit, plot or threat can divert our nation from this (?national) course. The Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision has the approval of the Iranian nation.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that it makes "no difference" to Iran who is president of the United States. The Iranian nation has announced its proposals through the Majlis, he said, "and now the world and America should know who is an adventurist." Tehran radio cited a UPI report from the United States saying that President Carter and President-elect Reagan have not reached a "common policy" on the hostages but that both had expressed their desire to resolve the issue. The radio said the agency reported that Reagan "committed" himself to any agreement that the Carter administration reached and that the President will "focus his attention" on the hostages issue for the remainder of his term. According to the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, Iranian papers reported that President Carter is ready to continue negotiations through Algerian mediation but that the United States is not prepared to accept all four conditions set by the Majlis. TANJUG said the governor of the Iranian Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, is reported to have "eased" the condition demanding the return of the late shah's assets by saying that the United States should "help" Iran in returning the property which the late shah took out of the country.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed a total of 250 Iraqis in offensive and defenseive operations in the Qasr-e Shirin area on 6 November and that intense fighting is continuing on that front. On the Abadan front, the radio said another Iraqi attempt to cross the Bahmanshir River had been foiled and that Iranian aircraft continued to attack Iraqi positions while the enemy kept up its artillery and mortar bombardment of the residential areas of the city. According to the radio, the situation in Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) remained unchanged, with the Iranian troops still firmly in control of the eastern sector of the city and preventing Iraqi troops from crossing the bridge over the Karun River. Tehran radio also reported the Iranian seizure of stategic heights and positions in the Sumar area, Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Susangerd and continued clashes in Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush, Gilan-e Gharb and Ilam. In further reports it claimed that Iranian air raids into Iraq had destroyed a listening station in As-Sulaymaniyah, wiped out military columns on the Al-Faw-Basra road and destroyed border posts in Fallahiyeh and Al-Mu'amareh. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, also reported that Iranian aircraft had attacked military installations in As-Sulaymaniyah and Panjwin.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by INA, reiterated that while Jordan supports Iraq, it is not participating in military operations.

Israel

According to HA'ARETZ, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a lecture to Tel Aviv University students called reports that Israel is providing military aid to Iran "unfounded." He said Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori had spoken of such aid not as a "fact" but as a "possible option." The newspaper also cited Shamir as stating that Israel has a "great interest" in the Iraq-Iran war and is "following events there so as to be able to intervene if the need arises." However, a government press release, carried by ITIM, denied that Shamir had said anything about Israeli intervention in Iran.

Afghanistan

AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, reported that the PDPA will hold its fourth plenum "soon" to discuss a Cabinet reshuffle. The agency said Afghan dissidents in New Delhi speculate that President Babrak Karmal returned from the Soviet Union with Moscow's endorsement to discharge ministers belonging to the Khalq faction of the party. AFP also said the Khalq faction has formed "underground self-defense units" and is reportedly cooperating with the Muslim rebels. Sources in Kabul told AFP that Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar and Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy are preparing for a possible confrontation with the Parcham faction and that the Khalqis have obtained arms from police stores in the Interior Ministry. Kabul radio on 5 November reported that Watanjar has returned from Havana--where he represented Afghanistan at an intersputnik conference--and that he had been welcomed home by "some high-ranking party and government officials."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--MENA carried President Anwar as-Sadat's congratulations message to Ronald Reagan on his election victory. In the message, As-Sadat expressed "appreciation" to the United States for its stand on the Middle East, its "support" for the establishment of peace in the region, and its "efficacious participation in giving impetus to the peace efforts." He said Egypt looks forward to the "continuity of this active and positive" U.S. role.

Iraq--The Ba'th Party organ ATH-THAWRAH, in a commentary reported by INA, said a change in U.S. presidents does not indicate a change in U.S. policy and that "calculations" made in relation to President-elect Reagan's victory mean "little" since the Arab nation does not expect any "good" to come from any U.S. president. The paper declared that Reagan's policy on the "Arab homeland" will be no "less malicious or cunning" than that of President Carter's and went on to say that it will "not be long" before the new president puts an end to the hostages issue and "exposes" a "new page" in dealing with the Khomeyni government in Iran.

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PDPA LEADERS COMMEMORATE GREAT OCTOBER, CABLE USSR LEADERS

Karmal Congratulates Brezhnev, Tikhonov

LD062114 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, has sent the following message to Moscow on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution:

Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Kremlin, Moscow:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Government, and the toiling people of Afghanistan, and on my own behalf, I congratulate you upon the ausipcious 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and through you dear comrades to the Leninist Central Committee and all the proud members of the CPSU, to the heroic Soviet people, who are continuing along the Great October path.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is the greatest event in the history of mankind and the start of fundamental changes in the interest of the toiling millions, and the formation of the first peasant and worker state was its first fruit, which is a source of reassurance today to the cause of peace and progress, independence and socialism in the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is a turning point in the history of mankind which has affected the evolution of our thoughts most decisively. It is not by accident that the 20th century is known as the Great October century. In light of the Great October, the heroic people of the Soviet Union have engaged in the great work of making a new society and have shown in practice that Soviet power is the brightest example of freeing the toilers from the chains of oppression and exploitation and will remain so.

Under the proud and thoughtful flag of October, and by taking inspiration from this huge shining historic episode, the world socialist system came into existence; the workers movement and the movement for national liberation grew stronger and further. Under the influence of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the free people of Afghanistan obtained their political independence from the aggressive British imperialists and later put an end to the oppressive feudal system.

With the success of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage in Afghanistan, the path of economic and social development was opened. The people of our country, with complete appreciation, will never forget that from the very first days of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution they have benefited from the selfless, all-round cooperation and assistance of the USSR. When our country was openly attacked across our borders the country of the Great October came to our aid. The present, liberated generation and our fortunate future generations will never forget this fraternal internationalist and timely assistance. The friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the great USSR, especially after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, is an outstanding example of fraternal, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation which has been enhanced to the highest level.

Our recent visit to the great country of the USSR is a shining example of these real fraternal relations. I take this opportunity to convey my deepest respects and feelings to you dear comrades, the leaders of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people on your warm welcome and the fraternal friendship you showed us and our people on this visit.

On the occasion of threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress the heroic people of the USSR have the right to be proud of themselves; by their sacrificing work under the wise leadership of the proud Leninist Central Committee of their Communist Party they have demonstrated that they are followers of the path of the great Lenin and the path of the Great October.

The path of October is the path of all progressive humanity. The celebration of October is the celebration of all toilers of the world and the time of celebration of peace and progress. We too consider ourselves deeply to be participants of this celebration.

Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, once again I convey my best wishes for the further success of the heroic Soviet people. I wish you, dear comrades, good health.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Dost Greets Gromyko

LD062359 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Moscow on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Respected Comrade, A. Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, Kremlin, Moscow:

I am glad, on the auspicious occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to present my best, friendly and comradely warm greetings to you, respected comrade. I am sure that the close, friendly and fraternal relations and the all-round fruitful cooperation between our countries, after the success of the Sawr Revolution--in particular its new development stage--is steadily continuing and developing and is in the interest of the people of the DRA and of the USSR and for the maintenance of peace in the region--Asia and all over the world-and for the sake of the welfare of other toilers of the world and will be further strengthened.

I am absolutely sure that the friendly and official visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, at the head of a party and government delegation to the USSR and in his talks and discussions with the party and Government leaders of the USSR, headed by senior Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium, has opened a new and important chapter in the history of the two friendly and fraternal countries, the DRA and the USSR, and has further strengthened the friendly ties and the fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

On this occasion, when the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated, I present to you my best and hearty wishes for your health and future successes and the daily progress of the friendly and fraternal people of the USSR.

[Signed] Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the DRA.

Leaders Attend Kabul Rally

LD070020 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, at 1300 today, participated in a splendid meeting that was organized by the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Council of Ministers and the friendship society of Afghanistan and the USSR, on the celebration of the 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution, at Kabul Nandari hall.

At this meeting, members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; delegations of the leaders of the friendship society of Afghanistan and the USSR, the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, and the Afghan trade unions; journalists, artists, writers and poets; the ambassador of the USSR and the ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul were present.

During the opening of the meeting, the national anthem of the DRA was played and afterward, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke briefly about the international importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Then Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, the minister of training and education and the president of the Afghan-USSR Friendship Society spoke about the great importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new page in the history of humanity and for the first time, freed humanity from the yoke of national and class oppression. She pointed to the great importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the destiny of the people of Asia and also the role of this important event in starting and strengthening the friendly relations and the fraternal ties between the people of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad mentioned the selfless aid and cooperation of the USSR to Afghanistan from the beginning of the Great October Socialist Revolution till today. She added that these relations after the success of the Sawr Revolution and in particular in its most recent stage of development--which she positively evaluated--have reached their highest stage. She congratulated the heroic people of the USSR on this great and historic anniversary.

Nur Opens Lenin Museum

LD062326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Lenin Museum was opened this morning by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council, in the course of the special ceremonies at the Stor Palace. Also present were: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and vice premier of the DRA; several members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, vice premier, minister of justice and attorney general; several members of the Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and of the Council of Ministers; the USSR ambassador in Kabul and some of the embassy staff; editor in chief and some staff from the newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR; and a number of party cadres and government personnel.

In his inaugural speech at the beginning of this ceremony Nur Ahmad Nur said: We are participating in a meeting today which is a serious step in the development of the progressive culture of our country and the further strengthening of friendship between our country and the USSR. Nur Ahmad Nur, speaking of the genius of the leader of the workers of the world, Lenin, and the long felt wishes of our party comrades, especially after the development of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, expressed the appreciation of our people's party for the lofty personality of this indefatigable fighter for the liberation of the workers. Our cultured people cannot forget the role of Lenin in freeing the people of the east, including our country, from the shameful yolk of colonialism.

Nur Ahmad Nur, in another part of his speech, said the opening of the Lenin Museum will help our party, cadres and compatriots so that by acquainting themselves with the life and the sensational past of Lenin--this great man of revolution--they should consider him as an illustrative and fruitful example of a human worthy of being emulated.

The PDPA Central Committee will do its utmost to publicize and popularize the writings and thoughts of Lenin and worthily introduce him to the masses of our people as its revolutionary duty. At the end of his speech, Nur Ahmad Nur added: We are opening the Lenin Museum today in celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--this great point in the start of our successful revolutionary movement--which has changed the political map of the world in a fundamental way.

Afterwards, F.A. Tabayev, the ambassador of the USSR in Kabul, said in a speech: I am glad that on the threshhold of the 63d Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary I can present the museum of the life and work of Lenin as the gift of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR to the PDPA Central Committee of the DRA which is an illustration of the successes of the Soviet people in putting into practice Lenin's ideas. The ambassador of the USSR, after talking about the great personality of the leader of workers of the world, added: When we talk about international problems we should mention that the recent visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and the premier of the DRA, and his entourage to the USSR and the fruitful and positive talks between the leaders of the two countries of the USSR and the DRA, gave us this inspiration in putting into practice the aims of the national and democratic revolution and to attain final success. The positive talks in the USSR showed there was total unanimity between the two parties regarding all matters of interest. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the Presidium of the USSR, said, the people of the USSR and our party will always and at all times accomplish their internationalist duty to the end regarding the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan.

AFP SPECULATES ON CABINET RESHUFFLE, UPCOMING PDPA PLENUM

BK061440 Hong Kong AFP in English 1438 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The fourth plenum of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) will be convened soon to discuss a Cabinet reshuffle, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The third plenum was held in the first week of July. The sources did not give other details.

Meanwhile, knowledgeable Afghan dissident sources here said that Afghan President Babrak Karmal might have come back from the Soviet Union with Moscow's endorsement to sack ministers belonging to the Khalq (People's) faction of the PDPA who are opposed to Karmal's Parcham (Flag) faction. Mr Karmal returned to Kabul yesterday after 21 days of "friendship visit" to the Soviet Union.

KHALQ FACTION REPORTEDLY FORMS ARMED UNDERGROUND UNITS

BK061313 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Khalq (People) faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has formed armed underground self-defence units and there are reports of increasing cooperation between the Khalqis and the rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that two leading Khalqi ministers in Babrak Karmal's government, Communications Minister Aslam Ali Watanjar and Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, were organising themselves for a possible confrontation with Karmal's Parcham faction, the sources said.

The Khalqis, who are considered more nationalistic and independent, are opposed to the Parchamis who are considered closer to Moscow. The sources here could not give the numerical strength of such underground defence units but said that the Khalqis have secured arms from police stores in the Interior Ministry. The units are led by either Khalqi military officers or civilians, the sources said.

AFP REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN DOWNTOWN KABUL

BK061427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--A two-hour gun battle, apparently between Afghan rebels and government troops, took place near the Darulaman Palace--an important military facility centre in Kabul--in downtown on Friday last [31 October], Western diplomatic sources said here today. The attack, believed to be mounted by an estimated 75 to 100 rebels, was eventually repulsed after Soviet armour intervened, the sources said.

This is the first Western evidence of a major rebel attack on an important military centre inside the Afghan capital. The sources could not give casualty figures, but said that the rebels "inflicted injuries" to the government troops.

For three days beginning Friday last, sounds of explosions and gun fire were heard by city residents from several directions. Quoting reports from the Afghan capital, the sources said that three Soviets and two armed Parchamis (members of the Parcham faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) were killed at Karte Char, in downtown Kabul on October 29. Sounds of gun battle were also heard on the same day coming from the direction where the Polish Embassy is situated, the sources said.

Giving details of rebel activities in the outskirts of Kabul and in Afghan provinces, the sources said three armoured trucks were seen burning in the southern outskirts of the city on October 29. Soviet air strength bombed villages around Skariz-i-Aimir in northern Afghanistan on October 29 along the strategic Salang pass road, which connects the Soviet Union with Afghanistan. Rebel groups operating in Hassein Kot area in northern Afghanistan attacked Afghan Government troops on Sunday. Further north in Qarabagh, rebels attacked the governor's office on Saturday and took the governor and an unspecified number of officials as hostages. On Sunday, rebels stopped public transport buses at Maidan, a southern outskirt of Kabul, and took away identity cards of new conscripts. The cards might be used by the rebels for infiltration into the army, the sources interpreted.

A very long convey of Soviet armour entered the Afghan capital from the north on Monday which could mean the Soviets were bringing in new troops or battle worn troops were returning to barracks in the city, the sources said. It took one hour for the convoy to pass one point.

KABUL REPORTS ON PROVINCIAL SKIRMISHES

Qonduz Rebel Band 'Eliminated'

LD062246 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In an armed encounter, the armed forces, sarandoy and party activists, with the cooperation of the brave people of Chardarah District in Qonduz Province, recently eliminated a band of counterrevolutionary elements, who upon the instruction of their imperialist masters had disrupted the calm and peace of the toiling and noble people of that district. According to a Qonduz source, various makes of American and Chinese arms were seized from these foul elements and a number of these servants of American imperialism were arrested and are undergoing interrogation.

Laghman Rebel Losses

GF071117 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the program of cleansing the country of traitors and counter-revolutionaries, a large number of hirelings of U.S. imperialism and local and foreign reactionaries have been killed in the administrative center and environs of Laghman Province by the armed forces with the help of the noble people of the province. Security circles in the province said that arms and ammunition caches of these antisocial elements, found at [name indistinct] near the highway between Nangarhar and Kabul, have been completely destroyed. The security forces recovered rifles, machineguns, handgrenades, rockets and explosives of Chinese, Pakistani and world-devouring U.S. origin.

SRV. DRA JOURNALISTS HOLD COOPERATION TALKS IN KABUL

OW060825 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Nov--Dr Heyder Masa'ud and Mrs Nadjd Bahotaky, respectively president and general secretary of the Afghan Journalists' Association, held talks in Kabul on November 3 with Luu Quy Ky, general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, on increased cooperation between the two organizations.

The two sides agreed on the necessity to expose the vicious slanders and distortions spread by Western media and Beijing against the peoples of Vietnam and Afghanistan and against the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. While in Kabul, Luu Quy Ky visited several media establishments including the office of the Afghan newspaper TRUTH ON THE APRIL REVOLUTION, the central television station, the Afghan news agency, and the Kabul Journalism College.

FRENCH VICE CONSUL IN KABUL VISITS DETAINED JOURNALISTS

LD031613 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 P 7

[Unattributed report: "Representative of French Embassy in Kabul..."]

[Text] On 27 October a representative of the French Embassy in Kabul was able to visit for the second time two French journalists--Jean Elkouby (also known as Francois Missen) and Antoine Darnaud—who have been imprisoned for more than 50 days. The vice consul, who talked to them for 2 hours 15 minutes, found them "in quite good physical condition." A preliminary investigation of the case of the two journalists, who have been accused of entering Afghanistan clandestinely, has been concluded and a decision concerning them is expected soon.

Journalists Released

LD051521 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 P 10

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan, Release of Two Journalists"]

[Text] Francois Missen and Antoine Darnaud, the two French journalists from the "Reporters' Company" who were arrested at the end of September in Qandahar, which they had entered secretly, were released in Kabul on Saturday 1 November. In addition, President Karmal's departure from the USSR has been postponed once again. The Afghan president is apparently undergoing medical examination. Finally, the Afghan Embassy in Paris has asked us to point out that Mrs (Faia Mokhtazada), a senior Foreign Ministry official, did not desert her country's delegation at the recent UNESCO conference but simply took "a few days' leave to visit some members of her family in Switzerland."

ZIAUR RAHMAN CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

BK051259 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has sent a message of greetings and congratulations to the U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan on his impressive victory at the recent presidential election.

In a message to Reagan, President Zia expressed the hope and belief that the United States would play a vital role under his wise and dynamic leadership in promoting global peace, progress and stability. He said Reagan in assuming the highest responsibilities as the president of the United States at a time when the world is passing through a period of unnatural strain and tension. President Zia said it is a matter of gratification that bilateral relations between Bangladesh and the United States are excellent and have been growing steadily. It is our hope, he said, during the tenure of office of the new president cooperation between the two countries will reach a still higher level. In his message, the president also wished well-being, peace and prosperity to the friendly people of the United States.

ZIAUR RAHMAN GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK061606 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has sent a message of warm greetings and felicitations to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. In his message, President Zia expressed his firm belief that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to be (?strengthened) for mutual benefit of both the countries. The president conveyed his best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of the USSR.

ZIAUR RAHMAN LEAVES FOR VISITS TO MOROCCO, GUINEA

BK060546 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left Dacca this morning for Morocco to attend summit-level Jerusalem Committee in Rabat. The summit will also be attended by King Hassan of Morocco and Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure.

Talking to newsmen at Karimtola International Airport shortly before his departure, President Zia said the objective of the summit is to mobilize international support for Jerusalem and discuss other international issues. Bilateral issues between Bangladesh and Morocco will also come up for discussion. From Morocco the president will go to Guinea on a 2-day state visit at the invitation of Ahmed Sekou Toure. The president said he will have talks with the Guinean president with a view to strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries. He hoped as a result of his visit Bangladesh's relations with North and West African countries would be further strengthened. Our relations with southern and Central Africa will also grow in future, he added. The president is being accompanied by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq.

FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS TO INDIA ON BORDER FIRING

BK051717 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Foreign Office has lodged a strong protest with India for unprovoked firing by the Indian Border Security Force this morning at Muhari Char. An official spokesman told BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA news agency that the Indian high commissioner in Bangladesh was called to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged for the unprovoked firing by the Indian border guards. The spokesman said that the Indian high commissioner was told that this action violated the understanding reached at the recent foreign secretary-level talks between the two countries in New Delhi. He further said that according to the understanding, the two sides were to maintain the status quo at Muhari Char. The spokesman categorically maintained that the Bangladesh side did not resort to firing despite the provocation by the Indian Border Security Forces, which fired eight rounds.

REPORTAGE ON GANGES TALKS WITH INDIA

Indian Minister's Comments

BK050540 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh-India ministerial level talks to review the working, implementation and impact of the Ganges waters agreement begin in Dacca today. The Bangladesh delegation at the talks will be led by Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq while the Indian delegation to the talks will be headed by Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey, who arrived in the capital last year.

Talking to newsmen at the airport the Indian irrigation minister said we have to review the whole situation with regard to the Ganges waters agreement in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Asked what does he mean by the whole situation, Pandey replied: What we have done for the last 3 years. Indian Minister of State for Irrigation Z.R. Ansari, who also arrived with the delegation, said the meeting will also devote itself to finding out other ways of mutual help and assistance in the field of irrigation. Reciprocating the sentiments, Kazi Anwarul Haq said we are of the same mind on the issue of review of the agreement.

It may be recalled that Bangladesh and India signed the Ganges waters agreement on 1 November 1977 envisaging that the working, implementation and impact of the agreement should be reviewed 3 years after signing of it. Under the agreement the two neighborly countries are also required to prepare a project for augmentation of the dry-season flows of the Ganges during the period. The task, however, remains to be accomplished.

Bangladesh Minister's Opening Remarks

BK060609 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh Minister for Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq has called for approaching the question of the long-term augmentation of the dry season Ganges flow by India and Bangladesh with renewed vigor. Haq said all possible alternatives for a solution to the question must be approached in a spirit of trust and mutual understanding. He was giving his inaugural statement at the ministerial-level Bangladesh-India talks which began in Dacca yesterday to review the working, implementation, impact and progress of the Ganges waters agreement signed between the two countries in November 1977.

Haq said he believes the joint river commission should continue to undertake this exercise under a renewed mandate. Reiterating Bangladesh's abiding interest in the augmentation of the dry season Ganges flow, he said without it the country's effort of having a decent living for the people in future would be (?unfulfilled).

5 Nov Discussions

BK051552 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bangladesh and India held three rounds of ministerial level talks in Dacca today to review the working, implementation, impact and progress of the Ganges water agreement of 1977. Minister of Power, Water Resources and Flood Control Kazi Anwarul Haq led a 12-member Bangladesh team at the talks. A 16-member Indian delegation at the talks was led by Indian Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey. At the conclusion of their talks this evening both sides said they would begin the third and last round of talks tomorrow afternoon.

GANDHI, REDDY CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON ELECTION

BK051619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi have congratulated Mr Reagan on his victory. Mr Reddy also conveyed his best wishes for success in the great responsibility which will devolve on Mr Reagan.

In the message, Mrs Gandhi said that India and the United States share a common tradition of struggle for independence, dedication to democratic ideals and the spirit of tolerance and understanding. She hoped that the bilateral relations between the two countries will continue to deepen and diversify for the mutual benefit of both peoples and the objectives of peace and security in the world.

The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi said in reply to a query that India hopes to continue the normal pattern of friendly relations and mutual cooperation in various matters with the United States. India-U.S. relations are many-faceted and longstanding. U.S. Ambassador Robert Goheen has said that he expects basic continuity to prevail in American foreign policy despite a new U.S. president.

Commentator Views Reagan Victory

BK060700 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Spotlight Program: Talk by Prof M.S. Venkataramani of the Center for American Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University]

[Text] The American people decided yesterday that a new tenant should move into the White House in January--Ronald Reagan of California. A listless and unexciting campaign had culminated in a dramatic finish. Pollsters and pundits had predicted that the vote would be very close, however, less than 3 hours after polling had ended on the East Coast and even before polls had closed on the Pacific Coast, incumbent President Jimmy Carter went on nationwide radio and television to concede defeat and to offer his wholehearted cooperation to the winner in making the transition smooth and orderly.

That Carter's concession came when only a small percentage of the votes cast had been counted demonstrates the extent to which the electronic computer and the projections that it makes have won authority and legitimacy on the American electoral scene. The projections indicated a landslide victory for Ronald Reagan. It was a nationwide sweep. Except for his own native Georgia, Jimmy Carter was deserted by the South--his indispensable base of support. The populist industrialized states of the Northeast and the Midwest, traditional strongholds of the Democratic Party, were clearly disenchanted with the record of Jimmy Carter. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan went all the way with Reagan as did other large states like Texas and California. The farm states and the mining states too swung against Jimmy Carter. At the end, Carter was left only with the District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Hawaii and Georgia for a paltry vote in the Electoral College. Reagan has rolled up, as of this time, an impressive 469 out of 538 electoral votes.

Carter became the third incumbent president and first Democrat to be rejected by the American people after just one term in office in this century. The other two--Taft in 1912 and Hoover in 1932--were overwhelmed by extraordinary circumstances: a party split in one case and a great depression in the other. Carter, unlike those other two, cannot be regarded as the unfortunate victim of extraordinary circumstances. The outcome of the present election is a clear repudiation of the man by the majority of American voters. They had come to believe that his record in office did not justify a second term of 4 years. Everybody conceded that Carter was, as they say, a real nice guy, however, a feeling had grown that he was incompetent and ineffective. Four years ago, in the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, the American people turned to Carter as a simple, clean, honest and earnest outsider--an antidote to the stench that had penetrated into the White House itself. They gave him a chance and he blew it.

In defeat, he also dragged down the Democratic Party. The Republicans may possibly capture control of the U.S. Senate. The Democratic Party could boast of a substantially larger number of registered voters than the Republican Party, but Democrats obviously deserted their party in droves. They too reverted to the old refrain: It's time for a change; maybe we should give the other fellow a chance.

The election demonstrated that the American people continue to be strongly committed to the two-party system. If they are fed up with tweedledum they would rather turn to tweedledee than look elsewhere for a knight in shinning armor. No third-party candidate had been elected to the presidency in this century. The most prominent among the third party candidates, John Anderson, received only approximately 6 percent of the votes. He could not carry a single state.

That the long drawn-out primary campaigns had resulted in the nominations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan clearly indicated that a conservative tide was growing in the United States. Carter was the most conservative of the Democrats elected to the presidency in this century. The decisive defeat that he inflicted on Senator Kennedy indicated the conservative mood of Democratic voters in primary elections, but the Republicans came up with a man who was a far more outspoken conservative. When Reagan talked of cutting taxes, it looked as though the actually meant it.

As the incumbent Carter had a record to defend, failures to explain and promises to make--never an easy task when the record looks unimpressive, the failures all too glaring and the promises lacking credibility on the basis of past performance. As the challenger, Reagan's task was simpler--to attack Carter's performance and to paint a glowing picture of how problems would be solved if the voters would only reject the ineffective incumbent.

Various indicators showed that there was growing (?discontent) among American voters concerning inflation. Carter had appointed an influential czar with much fanfare but that czar dropped from public view while the rate of inflation kept right on climbing up. The economy appeared to be in the doldrums. It was a blow to American esteem and even the mighty automobile industry appeared to be unable to hold its own. The Chrysler Corporation had to be rescued from bankruptcy; Ford and General Motors recently reported huge losses; the steel industry was in trouble as were several others; the balance of payment situation remained adverse; the dollar appeared to have lost quite a bit of its steam; unemployment figures were steadily rising; and on top of it all came the taking of the hostages in Iran. The last was an unexpected bonus to President Carter, because, in a crisis, the instinctive American response is to rally around the president.

Carter had earlier strived to bolster his falling ratings in the polls by raising a scare about the alleged presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. That effort flopped. With the hostage crisis and the subsequent Soviet action in Afghanistan, he adopted a stridently militant posture warning against Soviet expansionism. Already sensing the sentiment in the country that America had failed to keep pace with Soviet rearmament measures, Carter announced major plans for a U.S. military buildup. These might have worked had the American voters believed that Carter could be expected to follow through with effective action.

Carter tried to depict his Republican opponent as a lightweight, a far out rightwinger, an opponent of welfare measures, a man insensitive to the legitimate aspirations of the blacks, Hispanic and other minority groups, and growing ever more so, he depicted the election as a contest not between two men or two parties but between war and peace. As the President peered into the TV cameras attempting to project the majesty of his office, his determination to be resolute and his plans for a better America, the lines appeared more deeply etched on his anxious face and the big toothy smile that was once his enduring trademark appeared as a labored smirk,

Carter rightly charged that Reagan offered simplistic solutions to exceedingly complex problems. Reagan went around voicing such statements as: Let us put America to work, let us get America moving and let us get the government off our back. He spoke of the task forces that he would name, that would come out with solutions to all manner of problems that Carter had failed to solve.

He would cut taxes, increase military spending, get the private sector to play a significant role, etcetera, etcetera, and he insistently proclaimed his commitment to the cause of American military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Reagan came over the television as a relaxed and even an engaging personality. This fact, along with his tone of pragmatism, common sense and moderation, spiced with a touch of humor, neutralized the image of a warmongering reactionary that Carter and his cohorts sought to paint. Lyndon Johnson had succeeded with the ploy in 1964 against Senator Barry Goldwater. The senator, with his grim visage, thick horn-rimmed spectacles and sombre references to the virtues of extremism, seemed to fit the picture, as he learned to his cost. Reagan is a different kind of person. Carter's problem was that Reagan was a thundering conservative who simply did not thunder. Reagan tried hard to present himself as just about as nice, clean and sweet-smelling a chap as Jimmy Carter except that he knew what was to be done to get the nation out of the mire while Carter was a man of proven incompetence.

Carter, he said, in their only TV debate, was like a witch doctor who complained when the good doctor came by with the real cure. The American people took note and they decided that they could do without Carter's little liver pills and give Dr Reagan a chance to try out his nostrums.

No one can be certain at this point where Reagan really stands on international force. He has indulged in a lot of rhetoric on the Soviet threat and the need to stand up to the Soviets by promoting American military preeminence. Responsibility, however, will have undoubtedly its own sobering effect on him. He was an anti-Soviet, anti-communist crusader over many long years, but no more than was Nixon, who, in his term as president, had made some major moves.

Reagan may not share the euphoria for China that many Democrats have fostered. There is little in Reagan's background or record to indicate positions he may take on issues of interest to India. Given his background as a fiscal conservative and America-first enthusiast, he may be even less sympathetic than Carter to foreign aid and trade concessions to developing countries. He may be suspicious of countries that he suspects as slanting toward the Soviet Union. He has made some statements that indicate that he may be receptive to making Pakistan the linchpin of U.S. security plans for southwest Asia, but these can only be surmises at this time.

Reagan has been warmly congratulated by our president and prime minister. The Indian people wish the American people well and can only hope that their good will will be reciprocated.

GANDHI TALKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Address at Legal Seminar

BK311649 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has called upon the legal community to create public opinion against antisocial elements and also to defend democratic institutions. She was inaugurating a seminar on dynamics of social justice in New Delhi today. The 2-day seminar has been organized by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society and Institute of Socialist Legal Studies.

The prime minister said that the greatest enemies of progress are those who foment communal disharmony and indulge in separatist and sectarian movements. The government is fighting such divisive forces with determination, but these efforts have to be supported by all citizens including the legal community.

Mrs Gandhi referred to what she described as a major ideological battle between those who swear by fundamental rights and others who think that the directive principles [of the Indian Constitution] should have primacy.

To achieve progress in a developing society there is a need for speedy measures. Mrs Gandhi expressed the view that a fair and just law can play a vital role in this process. Mrs Gandhi said that the constitution should be a charter for change rather than the bulwark of status quo. The government is committed to the values of social justice as it is an inherent part of the constitution. Though the constitution has given rights and [word indistinct] a secular state that does not mean that the battle is over. The concept of socialism has come to acquire various shades in different societies. In India, it implies that the state should do everything possible to build up the economy and eradicate poverty. That means the tools of production could not be left to the mercy of the profit motive of a few. The prime minister wanted the setting up of more tribunals to administer quick justice to the poor and the down-trodden.

Speaking on the occasion, the union law minister, Shiv Shanker, said that political freedom is an anti-word for those who have been denied their food unless the law is used to benefit the poorest.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, S.I. Gusev, said that the Soviet Union and India have common views on a number of international problems. Both countries have a common concern for the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the world. He said the seminar is a means of developing social consciousness in both countries. A number of delegates from all over the country are taking part in the deliberations.

Danish Newspaper Interview

LD041655 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 2 Nov 80 pp 1, 32

[Lisbeth Knudsen report. "Indira Gandhi Agrees With Danish Criticism of Third World Aid"]

[Text] New Delhi--India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi admitted that there have been problems with ceratin aspects of Danish development aid to India. At the same time she promised an effort on the Indian side to get it to function more effectively.

In connection with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's official visit to India, the Indian prime minister yesterday gave one of here extremely rare interviews to members of the Danish press delegations accompanying the prime minister. One of the main topics here was the development aid from Denmark to India.

In response to a question on the Danish political debate on development aid and the National Accounting and Audit Bureau's criticism of projects, including some in India, Indira Gandhi said: "There has been some laxity in administration. We must see that things are made to function more effectively. The normal thing is that what we receive in aid from abroad is well used."

The Indian prime minister rejected Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal's latest suggestion that would mean the rich nation's changing their development aid exclusively to emergency aid, because the money today often goes to the rich in the developing countries instead of to the poor.

"Development aid is crucial. We in India try to attach more importance to real trade than to aid, and I admit that it is difficult to involve those who are poorest. If we open a library, who will benefit by it? It will first and foremost be those who can read. The most important thing is that we see the imbalance--that the money goes to the rich instead of the poor--and we try to correct this. It is impossible to collect the poorest people just like that, but when a movement is started in society, it is possible to benefit the poorest people eventually."

The talks between the Danish prime minister and the Indian premier have concerned a number of foreign policy problems, including the war between Iraq and Iran and the situation in Afghanistan. During Anker Jorgensen's visit the Indian foreign minister left for Yugoslavia for a meeting on the nonaligned nations' attempt to mediate in the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Indira Gandhi told the Danish prime minister of her great concern over developments in the Gulf region. "We do not know what will happen there. Just now the situation is somewhat unclear and the war is very destructive for both countries," the Indian prime minister said during the interview with the Danish press delegation. A very large part of India's oil imports come from this region and continued war could lead to supply problems for India.

"We have no other motive than to try to help the two countries to stop the war, which could increase tension in this area. We would like the superpowers not to be given the opportunity to increase their influence in this area. If the two countries are fighting and we say that we can help to end the war then this is not interference in their internal affairs but an attempt to avoid increased tension."

The prime minister delivered a formal invitation for an official visit to Denmark to the Indian prime minister. Indira Gandhi said that she would be very pleased to visit Denmark, but that it was impossible for her to fix a date for such a visit at the present time.

Address to Air Force Conference

BK031613 Delhi Domestic Servicein English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that the threat to the country's security has perceptibly increased in view of major developments in recent weeks and the intensification of cold war both in Europe and at our doorstep. Opening a 4-day conference of air force commanders in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said soon after the developments in Afghanistan a highly disruptive armed conflict has broken out between Iran and Iraq. While she does not expect India to be involved in war, we must remain vigilant and fully prepared to meet all eventualities, she pointed out.

Mrs Gandhi said both Iran and Iraq are trusted friends with whom India has had close political and economic relations. A large proportion of the country's requirement of oil came from them. India is also associated with several projects in each of the two countries.

Mrs Gandhi said External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, who is now in Belgrade, is engaged in a mission of good will along with other countries. She pointed out that the prolongation of the war will not only aggravate India's economic burden, but it also carried the risk of direct big power involvement.

Mr Gandhi referred to the availability of oil in the future and said the government will make all efforts to the extent possible to meet the essential needs of the air force, but it should explore ways to economize on the consumption of petrol and oil products without affecting operational preparedness.

The prime minister complimented the air force for its prompt help to several states during national calamities and also their state of preparedness in adverse weather conditions.

Expressing her strong belief in self-reliance, Mrs Gandhi said there is need for more sophisticated technology and new ideas to achieve it. India, she pointed out, should be constantly on the lookout for the latest and the best and not what can be picked up easily. Mrs Gandhi said the strengthening of research and development and the industrial base is the only viable policy for the country, which follows the policy of nonalignment. She said India has a very clear sense of direction and the people in the nonaligned movement look up to it in various matters. This was not so during the previous regime, the prime minister pointed out.

Mrs Gandhi said the government attaches the highest importance to improving the conditions and career prospects in the air force. These matters must be looked into with a sense of urgency. Mrs Gandhi said housing facilities for married employees are being enlarged.

Earlier, welcoming the prime minister, Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Im H. Latif thanked her for taking personal interest in speeding up major policy decisions to enhance the operational capability of the air force. He assured Mrs Gandhi that when called upon to prove their mettle she will again be proud of the performance of the air force. The air chief pleaded for better career prospects for air force personnel.

Comments on Assam, Gulf War

BK050849 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that the government is trying to solve the Assam problem which is a delicate one. Talking to newsmen at Srinagar Airport today she said we have to protect the minorities and others and insure that no one is unnecessary harassed.

When a correspondent referred to cold war at our doorstep, Mrs Gandhi corrected him that it was not a cold war. In fact, it was a hot war.

In respect of bleak prospects of the nonaligned countries efforts at Belgrade to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war, the prime minister said we are not too optimistic about its results, but we earnestly want to resolve the conflict. About the reported misunderstanding with Sheikh Abdullah, she said misunderstandings keep on coming and going.

Earlier, on her arrival in Srinagar this morning by air on a 2-day visit to Jammu and Kashmir, she was received by Governor L.K. Jha; Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah; State Congress-I Committee President Mufti Mohammed Sayeed; and senior officers. The prime minister's tour of Gurez in Kotalwa District has been cancelled due to bad weather.

Comments on PRC, Pakistan

BK060321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that India took the initiative to normalize its relations with Pakistan although the response from that country has not been reassuring.

Addressing a public meeting at Anantnag in Kashmir she said sometimes leaders of Pakistan given an impression that friendly ties no longer exist between the two countries. They talk in a way that indicates that India is not interested in building friendly ties with Pakistan. She said this is not correct because India always wants that Pakistan should be strong and prosperous.

Referring to China the prime minister said it was India again which took the initiative to normalize relations with that country. She said there was a time when the big powers opposed India's efforts to build friendly relations with China but time has proved that our country is pursuing the right course.

Mrs Gandhi met officers and jawans [soldiers] at Tanghar and Baramula. Returning to Srinagar she visited some of the famous shrines and temples in the city. State Chief Minister Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah met the prime minister at the Chashmashahi guest house and was with her for about half an hour. On the second day of her visit to Jammu and Kashmir, Mrs Gandhi will today go to Rajauri and Poonch in the Jammu area and fly back to Srinagar. She will return to New Delhi tonight.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SATHE RETURNS FROM IRAN

BK060354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe returned to New Delhi last night after his visit to Iran as the special envoy of the prime minister. During his visit to Tehran Sathe met President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i and discussed the Iran-Iraq conflict with them. He delivered a letter from Mrs. Gandhi to the Iranian president.

SHIPPING MINISTRY REPORTS VESSELS SUNK IN GULF WAR ZONE

BK311310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Several Indian sailing vessels operating near Al-Faw in the Iran-Iraq war zone are officially reported to have been either damaged or sunk, but the crew members aboard these vessels are safe and have reached Basra. Two other Indian vessels which also operated around Al-Faw are reported to be safe. These nine vessels were carrying a total crew of 132.

According to the Union Ministry of Shipping and Transport, another 20 Indian vessels with a crew of 324 which were operating in the Basra port area are also safe. At the start of the hostilities there were four Indian cargo ships in the Iran-Iraq combat zone, of these, three were in Basra and one in Khorramshahr. The ship at Khorramshahr was hit by artillery fire and the crew had to abandon the ship. They managed to reach Basra and have since been repatriated to India. However, one cadet (G. Ambu), who had jumped overboard when the ship was under fire, is still missing. The Indian embassies in Iran and Iraq have been intimated about the missing cadet.

DELHI DENIES SELLING DIESEL OIL TO IRAN

BK061602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In New Delhi, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry denied today a KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY dispatch saying that India has supplied diesel oil to Iran. He said it is not true. The report also mentioned supply of medicines, plastic syringes and such other material to Iran by India. The spokesman said some of these items might have been supplied through commercial channels. No such supplies were, however, sent through government-sponsored agencies.

SECURITY FORCES ON BANGLADESH BORDER REPORTEDLY ON ALERT

OW051831 Hong Kong AFP in English 1826 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Nov, (AFP)--The Indian security forces on the border with Bangladesh in southern part of Tripura State have been put on a "maximum alert" following alleged unprovoked firing by the para-military Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) this morning in the area, it was reported. PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) news agency in a dispatch said that the border firing, on the disputed Muhuri Char Island now forming part of the Indian border state, was returned by the Indian border forces. There was no casualties on the Indian side in the "intense exchange," official sources at Agartala, Tripura's capital, were quoted as saying.

PRC AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY VIOLATE INDIAN AIRSPACE

BK020914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Nov (AFP)--Chinese Air Force planes violated Indian Airspace twice in the strategic Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir state last week, published reports said today. Quoting official sources, the reports said that two Chinese supersonic planes flew high over the south of Chushul area and were detected by radars. The reports did not say if the Indian Government has lodged a protest with the Chinese.

PRESIDENT HAQ CONGRATULATES U.S. PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

BK051630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Ronald Reagan on his victory in the U.S. presidential election. In a message, he extended sincere greetings on behalf of the Pakistani people and in his own name on Reagan's success.

The president said that the overwhelming support of the American people gained by Reagan is a tribute to his leadership capabilities and the spectacular successes in his political life. The support he enjoys indicates that he is popular throughout the community and that the American people are confident and believe that he is capable of carrying out the responsibilities being laid upon him.

The Pakistan president expressed confidence that the traditional relationship of friendship and mutual cooperation between Pakistan and the United States which has developed over the past years will continue to strengthen during Reagan's presidential tenure.

The president expressed his good wishes for the happiness and health of Ronald Reagan and prayed for the further progress and prosperity of the American people and for success in their efforts to foster peace in the world on the basis of justice.

HAQ GREETS BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK070915 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated President Brezhnev of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the 63d anniversary of the great October revolution today. In his congratulatory message, the president said that Pakistan greatly values the ties of cooperation and friendship that exist between the two countries. He expressed his confidence that the relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened in the years to come in the interests of their peoples as well as for the cause of peace in the region and the world.

ZIAUL HAQ AMENDS ORDINANCE ON PAYMENT OF ISLAMIC TAXES

BK300554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The president has promulgated the zakat and usher Islamic taxes on wealth and agricultural income amendment ordinance of 1980, which comes into force at once.

The ordinance, among other things, says that no zakat or usher is to be compulsorily collected from the income or produce of any person who files an affidavit, within 3 months of the ordinance becoming effective, before a magistrate acknowledging that he is a member of a particular Muslim sect which does not compulsorily obligate him to pay any part of the zakat or usher as provided for in the ordinance. The ordinance also says that if in any way zakat or usher has been compulsorily collected from any such person and he does not wish to donate this sum to charity in the name of Allah to the zakat fund, and if he demands repayment of the zakat deducted, the said sum will be returned to him according to specified procedures.

ZIAUL HAQ SPEAKS TO PESHAWAR OFFICIALS, POPULACE

Leadership, Atomic Power

BK011558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed confidence that the future leadership will emerge out of the local bodies and a solid foundation of a political system based on the Islamic teachings will be laid through these organizations. Addressing provincial and local councilors in Peshawar this evening, he said these organizations should be strengthened so that the future leadership of the country develops the spirit of following Islam and its values in the true sense of the term.

He said that holding an election in the present situation is not in the interest of the country or of the people. However, the councilors will be represented in the proposed Federal Council and expanded Cabinet and a system will be adopted in which honest persons will be included in the Federal Council and the Cabinet.

He said special attention is being given to the development of the Frontier Province and Baluchistan and that the local bodies' councilors can do much in this regard.

Replying to a question, he said the acquisition of nuclear technology is of vital importance to meet the energy requirements of the country. He said that, after 1985, oil or hydroelectric power will not be enough to meet the energy requirements and the country will have to depend on nuclear energy alone. He said that we have to acquire atomic energy at any cost and that considerable progress has already been achieved in this regard.

Military Resources

BK011650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The president, addressing officers and men of the Peshawar garrison and Pakistan Air Force personnel this morning, said self-reliance and self-confidence were the best guarantee for the security of the country. He said the government is striving to reduce dependence on others and make the country capable of producing its own defense materials. The president said that although Pakistan enjoys the valuable support of dependable and tested friends, it has to depend upon its own power to defend its independence, based on the determination of its people and the professional skill and resolve of its armed forces. He said that even in the 20th Century a people lacking in sufficient arms but imbued with spirit can face a bigger army and successfully defend their independence. He said since it is not easy to acquire arms it is important for the armed forces to take special care of their arms and equipment so that they can be fully utilized.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed that we should defer our personal needs in favor of national requirements and that present resources should be utilized to meet the imperative and important needs of the country.

Later, the president visited Pakistan Air Force headquarters where he exchanged views with Air Force chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim.

The president was due to visit Khar today to attend the week of the Frontier Corps, but he had to postpone his visit due to heavy rain.

Afghanistan Withdrawal

BK021619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan wants a political solution of the Afghan issue and immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Addressing a civic reception in Peshawar this afternoon, he said the Islamic and nonaligned status of Afghanistan must be restored and its people should be allowed to form a government to their own liking. He stressed that not only the Islamic countries but the entire world support Pakistan's stand on the Afghan issue.

The president said all the heads of state with whom he had met during his recent foreign trip have expressed sympathy with Pakistan and promised assistance in solving the Afghan issue. The president warned the world community that the Afghan issue, which has displaced hundreds of thousands of Afghans, is a formidable challenge for all of humanity and if this is not checked now, a similar situation may arise in other countries and then it will not be possible to control the situation.

The president mentioned the violation of Pakistani air space from across the western frontier since January and the bombing of the tented camps of the Afghan refugees resulting in a loss of life and property. The president said Pakistan is fully aware of the motive behind these air attacks. These attacks have been carried out to (?provoke) Pakistan and to force it to change its principled stand on the Afghan issue. He declared that Pakistan will neither yield on its stand at any cost, nor indulge in bargaining because this stand is based on justice and moral principles. Pakistan will not be browbeaten by any threat or intimidation and will not barter away its national sovereignty and honor. The president declared that the Pakistani people will defend their motherland as an impregnable wall.

GOVERNMENT FOCUSES ON AFGHAN REFUGEE PLIGHT

Pakistani Stand

BK040218 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Nov 80

[News commentary by A.A. Jamir Zuberi]

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated Pakistan's stand regarding the Afghan question and has impressed upon the world that a political solution of the crisis was imperative. He declared that Pakistan stood for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and for the people of that country to have a government of their own choice in line with their traditions. Beside being the next-door neighbor of Pakistan, Afghanistan is a Muslim and Nonaligned country.

With the invasion by the Soviet forces in December last, a large number of Afghan nationals crossed into Pakistan to take refuge against the oppressive measures of the invading forces. The number of these refugees has now swelled to more than a million. Pakistan provides them shelter purely on humanitarian grounds and at great expense for which the people of this country have been giving great sacrifices. Despite repeated denials, this country is being accused of providing arms and ammunition to these Afghan refugees to carry on a war of liberation against the invaders in their own country.

The refugee camps set up in several parts of the northern areas of Pakistan have been visited by a number of foreign missions including the representatives of international agencies who have all denied such allegations and have not only appreciated Pakistan's gesture but also contributed toward the refugee upkeep in this country. It is indeed a matter of great regret that the Karmal regime of Afghanistan in collaboration with the Soviet invaders are now trying to intimidate this country by violating its airspace. President Zia has deplored these incidents and observed that this country is being penalized for the service it has been rendering to this suffering humanity with territorial violations which began in January last in Chitral and spread to the Malakand, Bijaur and Khyber agencies during this autumn. The latest of such incidents occurred on 24 October in North Waziristan where a village population was made the target of strafing by Soviet-supplied helicopter gunships causing injuries to three persons.

Such incidents have caused serious concern, particularly at a time when this country has redoubled its efforts to find a political solution of the Afghan problem. These acts of bellicosity have a great potential for contributing to the gravity of the situation. The Afghan rulers should realize that by pursuing such a policy they would also harm their own interests. Instead of diverting the attention of their own people and the world at large from the genuine problem, the Afghan leaders should try to put their house in order and grant their people the right of self-determination and independent existence without the presence of foreign troops on their land. Conditions should be created to enable their nationals to return to their homes and devote themselves to tackle the problems of poverty, disease and hunger. The Afghan leaders should know that they can gain nothing by creating tension in the region. The reserve shown by the Pakistan Government in the face of grave provocations should not be taken as a sign of weakness. If the two countries go to war it would have great repercussions for the peace and security of the entire region.

The wisest course open to the Afghan leaders is to respond positively to the moves Pakistan has been making to find a peaceful solution of the problem and for the settlement of differences between the two. Pakistan has never interfered in the internal affairs of other states nor does it intend to do so in future. Since the situation in Afghanistan has a direct bearing on this country, it has been making all-out efforts to settle the issue through the good offices of the Organization of Islamic Conference of which both the countries are members. Pakistan only wants the immediate and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from that brotherly country and let its people exercise the right to have a government of their own choice. This stand is completely in accordance with all international norms.

Border Violations

BK060945 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "An Ominous Pattern"]

[Text] Although the Pakistan-Afghanistan border has not been free from tension ever since the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December last year, of late there has been an increase in the incidence of border violations. However, what were previously incidents of violation of Pakistan's air space by Aaghanistan's aircraft, presumably for reconnaissance, have now assumed a more ominous pattern. In recent weeks helicopter gunships from Afghanistan have crossed the Durand Line to carry out attacks on targets on the Pakistan side of the border. The latest such violation was reported last week when six Afghan gunships strafed a refugee camp and the adjoining villages in the North Waziristan agency causing injuries to three civilians. [paragraph continues]

It is a cause of serious concern that this attack came hardly a month after two similar attacks in quick succession in late September which had resulted in casualties. At a time when the Pakistan Government has been devoting itself to the pursuit of a political settlement of the Afghan issue, which affects this country both directly and indirectly, the latest manifestations of Kabul's bellicosity have a grave potential for contributing to the complexity of the situation. These deliberate violations of Pakistan's frontiers are entirely inexcuable. For it is impossible to maintain that the helicopter gunships which carried out strafing had strayed off course. The Afghan rulers are wrong if they think that this diversionary move will help convince the world of the correctness of their baseless charge that Pakistan is helping the guerrillas.

If the Karmal regime is genuinely interested in normalising the situation in Afghanistan and creating conditions of peace and security, it ought to focus its attention on the central issue, namely, the right of self-determination of its own people and their right to an independent existence without the presence of foreign forces. Kabul can hope to gain nothing by creating tension on the Durand Line while bypassing the key problem. Islamabad has exercised great restraint in the face of the provocations from Kabul. Pakistan's interest--as indeed that of the region and the world--lies in the restoration of Afghanistan's independence and non-aligned status, for that alone will create the conditions necessary for the return to their country of the over one million Afghan refugees who have sought shelter in Pakistan. It is in nobody's interest that Pakistan should get embroiled in the conflict raging in Afghanistan. It would have serious implications for the peace and security of the region if the two countries were to resort to force to settle their differences. With the Iran-Iraq war continuing and the military build-up of the super-powers in this area gaining momentum, any further violence could prove to be explosive since it could attrack the involvement of major powers. It is therefore in everybody's interest that Kabul is prevented from playing with fire and advised against persisting in the kind of dangerous adventurism it has lately displayed.

Refugee Management

BK010447 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Pakistan Government has initiated a plan to reorganize the management of Afghan refugees in view of their continuing influx. An official spokesman told radio Pakistan representative in Islamabad that the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has now reached about 1.2 million. Over 950,000 of them are in the Northwest Frontier Province [NWFP], 200,000 in Baluchistan, 22,000 in the Punjab and about 1,000 in Sind and Azad Kashmir. He said in view of the large-scale problem created by the mounting influx of these refugees, the entire organization for the Afghan refugees has been revised and strengthened under the president's directive.

He said under the new plan every camp called a tented village would accommodate only 5,000 refugees or 1,000 families. In this way the number of such villages at present work out to be more than 200 in NWFP and 40 in Baluchistan. Ten villages would form a refugee area and three to four areas would form a district or agency. He said better arrangements would also be made to speed up the distribution of food supplies and extend medical and social services to the refugees.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES USSR OF ANNEXING AFGHAN TERRITORY

LD051331 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Nov 80 p 6

[M. Aftab dispatch: "Moscow Cuts China Link with Afghans"]

[Text] Islamabad--Pakistan claimed yesterday that Moscow was quietly annexing an important salient of Afghan territory with the object of closing the only direct Chinese access to Afghanistan and extending the Russian borders directly to Pakistani territory.

The area involved, the Vakhan-e 'Olya Salient, a thin long tongue of Afghan territory projecting in the north from west to east and separating the two quarrelling giants--the Soviet Union and China--is of strategic importance. It not only provides direct access from China into Afghanistan but also means Pakistan territory does not meet Russian borders.

Its annexation by Moscow raises an unhappy prospect in the context of the current soured relations between the Kremlin and Islamabad.

In the past Moscow has accused China and Pakistan of being among the countries which are supplying military equipment to the Afghan mojahedin rebels saying the Vakhan-e 'Olya area is probably one point through which arms are passed.

Pakistan broke the grim news of the annexation through a report circulated by the Associated Press of Pakistan. The report originated from official sources, although the news story did not say so.

It said: "The Soviet Union has been quietly busy, for the last six months, in annexing the Vakhan-e 'Olya Salient of Afghanistan, according to reliable information.

"The process of annexation, which is reportedly in advanced stage of completion, is being done through large-scale induction in the salient of Russian troops.

"With this end in view, the Soviets have also been gradually improving the communications infrastructure leading into Vakhan-e 'Olya from the Russian territory."

UAE PREMIER BEGINS PRIVATE VISIT

BK031724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] United Arab Emirates Prime Minister and Head of Dubai Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum arrived in Karachi today on a 10-day private visit to Pakistan.

AGHA SHAHI ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR TALKS ON GULF

For Belgrade reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia of Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, for talks on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, see the Yugoslavia section of the 3 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI CONCLUDES VISIT TO BAGHDAD

For coverage of the visit of Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to Iraq on a good-offices mission concerning the Iran-Iraq war, see the 4 November Iraq section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN, DISCUSSES SITUATION AT FRONT

LD061845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of all forces, as a part of his visit to Khuzestan Province today, following the operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and after reviewing the reports received from the fronts, attended a meeting with the commander in chief of the ground force, the minister of defense and commander in chief of the air force, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and several other commanders. They studied and discussed the overall situation at the battlefronts.

KHOMEYNI HOLDS MEETINGS ON SITUATION AT BATTLEFRONTS

Bani-Sadr, Khamene'i Briefings

LD071102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khanmene'i the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, separately met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In these meetings, they submitted the latest reports on the battlefronts to the imam of the nation.

Other Meetings

LD061316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] This morning Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and handed the imam of the nation a report on the situation on the warfronts. PARS reports that during the meeting Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili also submitted a report to the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the state of the vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In addition, Hajj Seyyed Mahmud Mar'ashi, a son of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi, this morning met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and submitted to the imam of the nation a message from His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi.

The governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan Province also this morning met Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic revolution of Iran. After the meeting Dr Manuchehr Mohammadi, governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan, said in an interview with a PARS reporter: During the meeting with Imam Khomeyni I conveyed to the imam of the nation a report on the situation in the province and a declaration of readiness by brother Baluchis of Sistan to defend the territorial integrity of the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the imam issued certain directives in this regard.

RAJA'I VISITS LORESTAN PROVINCE, ADDRESSES MEETING

LD061839 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during his visit to Lorestan Province this afternoon took part in a gathering of Lorestani brothers and sisters at the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base.

In a speech he said: Visiting different provinces familizarized me with the revolution more than before and causes me to come out of the office and talk to you. Mr Raja'i, referring to Saddam's treacherous aims in pursuing the imposed war on Iran, said: We follow our humane and Islamic goals in this war and will fight to our last breath. We will show Saddam that he will never be able to become the gendarme of the region. At the end of his speech, the prime minister said: Cries of "God is great" and clenched fists have been discussed in international gatherings and this struggle will continue as before.

Meeting in Khorramabad

JN061907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Addressing a mammoth rally in Khorramabad in the western part of the country, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has said that all of the people are ready to fight. In a speech interrupted by the masses' great shouts, Brother Raja'i alluded to the heroic deeds being carried out by the tribes in the war against the atheist Ba'th, adding that all of the people are ready to fight.

On the military aid given Iraq by the superpowers, Brother Raja'i said that purpose of arming Iraq is to guarantee the superpowers' interests. We condemn this plan. Our people depend on God and on their own abilities.

Brother Raja'i said that the war is still raging, the Iraqi forces are occupying a part of Iran and they are calling on us to hold negotiations. We tell them that we are fighting in defense of our Islamic and humanitarian honor. We proudly reject these humiliating negotiations and we will continue in our committment, as we are the sons of Hoseyn and Zaynab, to the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, which focus on defense of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the people's freedom.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES

TANJUG: Delay in Release

LD061908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Nov (TANJUG)--The Iranian Government has not (?yet) taken over the 52 U.S. hostages from the students as was decided by the Iranian parliament four days ago when it decided the conditions for the hostages' release.

No official explanation for the delay has been offered so far but the fact that "the hostages are held at different places, i.e., in different Iranian towns," has been noted as a possible reason. Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the leader of the "students following imam's line", has said that the election of Ronald Reagan as president might slow down the solution of the hostage problem.

Today's statements of Iranian political leaders indicate that they believe the problem would have been less difficult to solve with Carter as president. Iranian papers today carry reports from the (?U.S.) about Carter's readiness to continue the negotiations, with Algeria mas mediator. But the Iranian press reports, however, that the (?U.S.) is not ready to accept all four conditions set by the Iranian parliament.

Iran is demanding that the United States make a firm commitment to avoid all direct or indirect political and military interference in Iran's affairs, release about 8 billion U.S. dollars in Iranian Government assets in U.S. banks, cancel and annul all financial claims against the Iranian Government in U.S. courts and return the assets of the late shah to Iran.

It is precisely the last condition that is creating most difficulties.

In his talks with the U.S. side, Governor of the Central Iranian Bank 'Ali Reza Nobari is reported here to have eased the condition by requesting that the U.S. "should help Iran in returning home the property which the shah took out of the country"

However, the above stand needs to be approved by the Iranian parliament and, above all, the Iranian religious and revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni who, under the Constitution, has the right to alter any decision taken by the parliament.

U.S. Approach to Hostages

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] UPI, citing an aide of U.S. President-elect Reagan, has reported that no common policy has been reached between Carter and Reagan regarding the hostages, but that the two sides have expressed their desire to resolve the issue. The agency adds that Reagan has committed himself to any agreement that the present Carter administration may reach. Meanwhile, according to a White House aide, Carter, having suffered a severe defeat, will focus his attention on the release of the hostages from now until 20 January when he has to vacate the White House.

Carter, Reagan Called Identical

LD061552 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Unattributed political commentary]

[Text] The sensationalized and well-publicized American elections have finally come to an end and less than 40 percent of the American people elected Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, the former governor of California, and the former Hollywood actor, as the ruler of America for the next 4 years and as the leader of world imperialism and the so-called free world. The presidential elections at the beginning of the eighties have taken place in one of the most critical periods in the history of imperialism--at a time when America is faced from within with severe and pressing economic and social crises, including ever-increasing unemployment and inflation and the energy crisis.

In the eyes of informed political observers and commentators, the presidential elections in America, not only this time but in all periods, are not elections which are decided by the people and in which they (?consciously) take part. On the contrary, it is the owners of industrial and capitalist companies, trusts and cartels who send their favourite candidates to the White House. Regardless of which party they belong to, whether Democratic or Republican, the candidates will not have any influence the general imperialist policies of America, or in other words, world-devouring strategies, because the presidents in practice completely follow the same strategy characteristic of capitalism and the materialistic order. The only difference is in the method of operation adopted by different presidents, depending on which party has elected them. If the presidents chosen by the Democratic Party safeguard the interests and aims of imperialism under the cover of human rights and other such issues, the presidents chosen by the Republican Party implement imperialist interests in a less discreet form or according to other methods.

Therefore, what is basically dangerous for revolutionary governments and for the oppressed nations of the world is imperialism itself and its plundering methods and aims, and the change of president dependent upon one party or one group will not constitute any change in the dangerous behavior of imperialism.

With the election of Ronald Reagan, who will effectively take over American affairs in 2 months time, the only things which have changed are the occupants of the White House. (?Carter) is being thrown aside and Reagan is arriving to follow the attempts of Carter and his other predecessors to safeguard the continuation and the might of capitalist imperialism.

At this particular juncture it is clear to the masses of the world, especially the Muslims who with their attitude and due to their revolutions have created terror and fear in the heart of imperialism, Zionism and international communism, that the enemy, regardless of its garb and regardless of its political and diplomatic appearance, is still the enemy. What is important is that the struggle against the enemy should become more consolidated and more organized and that no attention should be paid to the way in which the different agents of the enemy enter the battlefield.

It is certain that in today's world, when the oppressed and the wronged people of the world have (?started their struggle) and in which this new world has already delivered heavy blows upon the superpowers, the great powers will not be able to enforce their will through military and other means, because even if the policy of force has had some immediate and short-lived successes it has, in the end, led to the complete defeat of the oppressive force. This is what America experienced in Vietnam, which we all witnessed. In addition to that, the superpowers themselves know full well that interference in the affairs of any country, especially the freedom-loving and revolutionary countries, during the last few decades of the 20th Century will lead to World War III, which will destroy the entire world. The Indian prime minister, too, gave the same warning in connection with the recent events and the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran, and all the leaders of various countries, whether in the East or in the West, despite [words indistinct] speak daily of the dangers of the outbreak of widespread regional and continental (?conflicts). It might have been because of the same reason that during the early stages of presidential electioneering Reagan's advisers warned him about the fact that he had acquired the reputation of a warmonger and they told him that he should change the tone of his policies and should address domestic American problems and the problems of the world in a more moderate way.

(?The other rival) in the American elections, despite all the propaganda which was made for him in this round, failed to make any international repercussions. Most countries and nations who have evaluated these elections have not been impressed by them. Even in America, the domestic media said that although the weather was good in all 50 states of America, nevertheless the people did not show any enthusiasm for taking part in the elections. This not only stems from the internal weakness of the American republic, but also reveals the great economic and social problems which the new president will have to deal with, and certainly the slightest negligence or mistake concerning the domestic and foreign problems of his country will bring America and consequently world imperialism to the threshold of decline and fall, even more so than before.

On the other hand, the results of the American elections once again demonstrate the cultural-political weakness resulting from the imposition of mass media and the adherence of the American people to the thesis of separation between the people and the government. The election of Reagan showed how (?5 million) united American Jews decided the outcome of the future leadership of 250 million people. In other words, it was international Zionism which won in these elections. Even from the beginning of the campaign the race for winning the support of the Jews and consequently supporting their points of view started among the candidates. Even John Anderson, the independent candidate, paid a visit to Israel. Carter tried by [words indistinct] to show that he enjoyed the support of the Israeli Government.

However, the regime occupying Jerusalem realized that Carter had no new gift to present to Begin. The disgraceful Camp David agreement only served to put As-Sadat in political isolation. It even endangered the continuation of his government and, consequently, the future of the shaky and unbalanced peace between Egypt and Israel.

On the other hand, Carter wished to close the mouths of the revolutionary and progressive Arab countries by [words indistinct] which would lead to the formation of some kind of Palestinian state on the Gaza Strip and the West Bank; and this was contrary to the greed of the small imperialists occupying Jerusalem who call the Palestinians terrorists and who are terrified of any form of settlement for the refugees. However, Carter demonstrated that he did not show much support for the decisions of the Israeli parliament regarding permanent settlements and the annexation of the Golan Heights, and always talked of the policy of the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as obstacles to peace in the region. Therefore, the leaders of international Zionism came to the conclusion that Carter had to give way to another, Reagan, who has described the Palestinians as terrorists and who has expressed his financial and military support for the regime occupying Jerusalem and their ambitious plans. Even the granting of permission to sell the Israeli Kfir fighters to the Latin American countries, which was Carter's last gift to win the votes of the Jews, showed that even this (?concession) was insufficient to the American Jews who control the big companies.

In the words of Brother Raja'i, the prime minister, Reagan and Carter are the same in our eyes and both are world devourers. Carter, too, did everything he could to maintain the interests of the Zionists.

Rouleau on Reaction to Carter Defeat

LD061241 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Nov 80 p 10

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Tehran--A Sign From Heaven"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians will probably see Mr Carter's defeat as a sign from Heaven. Imam Khomeyni had on more than one occasion sworn and predicted the fall of the man who, in a way, embodied the "great Satan." The "leader of the revolution" is not a man to forgive and forget; he had constantly recalled, especially after the taking hostage of the U.S. diplomats, that President Carter, despite his professions of faith in favor of human rights, had given the shah considerable help in his bloody repression of the people's movement.

President Bani-Sadr's opinion was not the same as the imam's, at least on the tactical level. His newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI appropriately recalled that Monday, the day before yesterday, by reprinting in full the article which the head of state published 1 December last year in that newspaper, and the newspaper added: "Mr Bani-Sadr has not changed his view since."

The main argument then was that it was in Tehran's interest to settle the hostage affair as quickly as possible, failing which the Islamic Republic "would move toward disaster." Shortly after his election to the highest office last January Bani-Sadr had pleaded with the "Islamic students," whose leaders he had summoned to his office. "If you persist in your obstinacy," he had told them, "you would encourage Carter's defeat at the next elections and it would then be the U.S. militarists and Vietnam revanchists whom we would be facing." The "Islamic students" had virtually laughed in his face, he told us at that time. "Carter or Reagan, it's six of one and half a dozen of the other," they had retorted, to the head of state's great despair.

Tactical Considerations

The "Islamic students'" argument became a doctrine after the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] victory in last spring's parliamentary election. In a communique broadcast last night shortly before the results of the election were announced in Washington, Tehran radio explained to its listeners that the two White House candidates were in fact the candidates of the multinationals whose power is immutable.

Of course, the government and the Majlis had taken good care to spare President Carter in the past few days, reserving their attacks for U.S. imperialism. Arguing in favor of the hostages' quick release in the Majlis Sunday 2 November, Supreme Defense Council Member Sheykh Mohammad Montazeri publicly maintained that "the Carter clan is a little less fascist than the Reagan clan." IRP organ JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, for its part, denounced the "leftists" in the Islamic movement who were advocating the postponement of any decision until after the presidential elections. Ayatollah Khalkhali, who is also notoriously anti-American, attacked the Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslims) for the same reason.

Indeed the conciliatory attitude of some IRP leaders was essentially dictated by tactical considerations. Their objective was to obtain as many concessions as possible from President Carter, particularly the release of the assets frozen in U.S. banks, and the supply of the weapons and spare parts purchased and paid for by the former regime. It was thought that the White House chief would pay that price for his reelection. This may not have been a miscalculation, but the maneuver came too late. "Our approach would certainly have succeeded if it had been carried out 2 weeks ago and not on the eve of the presidential election," an official told us Monday.

Indeed the Iranian Government had just received the "initial reaction" from the State Department to the four conditions set by the Iranian parliament for the hostages' release. The "clarifications" and "details" requested, the explanation of Washington's viewpoint on the "method of carrying out" the deal, implicitly constituted counterproposals which are regarded as unacceptable here. How could the Tehran government, people said, possibly release all the hostages before the United States had met the terms of the agreement, as Washington was suggesting?

It was therefore thought here that a "hardening" of President Carter's position could be detected: He had been much more conciliatory in the weeks preceding the presidential campaign. As early as Tuesday morning some Iranian leaders thought that the game was already lost, whether Mr Carter was reelected or not. That is why Prime Minister Raja'i, after declining the "Islamic students" offer to hand over the U.S. hostages that day, visited Imam Khoemyni to report to him on the situation.

According to his entourage, the "leader of the revolution" is not a man to be effected by what others regard as a setback. Imam Khomeyni "has confidence in the resistance of Iran's Muslim people," with or without the aircraft and arms which it was hoped to receive from the United States. He has achieved two of the three objectives which he had set himself: the shah's fall and Mr Carter's defeat. All he now has to do is to "remove the atheist Saddam Husayn." Most Iranians regard Imam Khomeyni as a prophet "who has never been wrong." They will probably be more prepared than ever to follow him in the war which he intends to continue until the Baghdad regime is overthrown.

FURTHER DETAILS ON CONFISCATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

LD061942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, with the closing down of the country's money exchange offices and the confiscation of their existing currencies, currency transactions and stockbroker operations have been forbidden throughout the country as of today, except through permitted banks.

According to this report, the Central Bank has ordered all persons who possess foreign currency in whatever form to hand over these currencies to the permitted banks within the next 6 days, that is, by the end of 11 November, and the banks, too, are dutybound to purchase these currencies at the official price.

On the basis of this same report, should certain individuals refrain from selling their existing currencies fo the banks, their currencies after 12 November would be declared contraband and the individuals concerned would be dealt with in accordance with regulations.

According to this report, during yesterday's operations the total sum of currencies collected from Tehran's money exchange offices at the official price was about 200 million rials. Announcing this report, the deputy governor of the Central Bank told our correspondent: Tehran's money exchange offices could contact the Central Bank on Sunday and Monday during the coming week and, in accordance with the law, receive the equivalent of 50 percent of the official price of the currencies confiscated from them. The deputy governor of the Central Bank added: Currency collection operations from money exchange offices were carried out in the provincial cities simultaneously with those in Tehran and the currency collected in these operations, except that in Bandar 'Abbas and Marz-e Bazargan, has been conveyed to and received in Tehran.

TEMPORARY RADIO, TV SUPERVISORS APPOINTED

LD070822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the prosecutor general of the country about the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

At the time when it is necessary that full understanding exist among all the national organizations, especially the important organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, certain differences have been witnessed in this organization which cause concern. Since, after the resignation of the former director His Excellency Mr Farahi, no legal director has been appointed for the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the office of the prosecutor general is dutybound to appoint a temporary supervisor for this organization so that he may supervise, in the best possible way, the orderly execution of the regulations and the protection of public funds.

Therefore, until a supervisor is appointed by the three branches, Their Excellencies Mr 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami and Mr 'Abdollah Nuri are appointed supervisors of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and His Excellency Dr Nadimi is appointed supervisor of Television Channel Two, so that by cooperating with one another they may guide the voice and the two television channels of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the goals of the revolution, prevent the broadcast of defiant interviews and issues which are against the interests of the country andin the interests of the enemy and supervise everything which goes on in this huge organization.

Meanwhile, the judiciary will start to study and investigate the illegal and counter-revolutionary actions so that if a case is proved, legal steps will be taken. Greetings.

[Signed] Prosecutor general of the country, 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, 7 November 1980

BRAZIL DENIES REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ

LD062303 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran, in a letter addressed to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has denied the report that Brazil had negotiated with Iraq in connection with Brazil's possible assistance in repairing Iraq's oil refinery damaged during the war against Iran.

FOREIGN MUSLIMS, INDIANS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

Indian Muslims

GF051845 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] An Iranian radio and television representative in New Delhi has reported that Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim brothers demonstrated against the Ba'thist infidel government in large numbers in front of the Iraqi Embassy yesterday. These people, who had come from various parts of India, included political and religious leaders and university professors and students. [words indistinct] They chanted, "Long live Khomeyni, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islam and Shi'ites and Sunnis" and "Death to Saddam, the United States and the Soviet Union." They issued a statement addressed to Saddam. At one point it says:

1. You have tried to destroy a center of Islam that is the favorite of the followers of Islam, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. You have forced brother to kill brother in this war. Instead, the brothers should have united against the infidels.

3. You are killing innocent people like a madman and suppressing and strangling Iraqi Muslims. You have killed Iraqi scholars like Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. You have served as a slave to the imperialist United States and the socialist Soviet Union, and have supported puppet governments and servants in the region.

4. You want to create division among Shi'ites and Sunnis and thereby attribute the Arab cause to this war of Islam against infidels and destroy Islamic unity. We pray to God for your destruction.

Later, the demonstrators went to the Iranian Embassy in Delhi. After announcing their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and Imam Khomeyni, they presented a statement to the Iranian ambassador in India. It says:

We Indian Muslims, lovers of Islam, announce our hatred of the infidel Saddam. We are sorry that we are away from Iran and unable to fight hand in hand with our Iranian brothers and sisters in this war against this international and anti-Islamic conspiracy.

We ask God to grant our valiant Iranian brothers and sisters strength to continue this war against the Satan Saddam.

Islamic Liberation Groups

JN051138 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Nov 80

["Text" of joint statement issued by Islamic liberation movements meeting in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Since the triumph of the glorious Islamic revolution in Iran under the leader of the nation, the great Imam Khomeyni, it has been clear to all vigilant Muslims that all the atheist forces would be lying in wait for this revolution because they had seen that this revolution was becoming the hope of all the world's oppressed. These forces have seen in this revolution a factor that will stimulate the sense of jihad of all the Muslims in the world.

Since that time, the world has witnessed several desperate attempts to weaken or abort the revolution. God, however, decided otherwise and was determined to champion his religion, even against the atheists' wishes.

The treacherous aggression carried out by colonialist quarters through their agent despot Saddam Husayn, is nothing more than part of the international and atheist conspiracy against the revolution of glorious Islam in Iran, the country of sacrifice and courage.

The Islamic liberation movements convening in Tehran, the stronghold of world Islamic revolution, on 1 November 1980, while condemning this wicked aggression which directly serves the alien Zionist entity and world imperialist forces, call on the Islamic nation to increase its presence in the arena of this war through various forms.

This war is a crucial war between Islam and atheism. It is not a war between Arabs and Persians as the agent Ba'th Party claims. The imam has risen to fight atheism, and every Muslim in this world is dutybound to fully shoulder his responsibility to contribute in achieving triumph of Islam and repulsing the atheist imperialist forces, whether Eastern or Western imperialism.

We proudly appreciate the honest stands adopted by all the masses in the various Islamic countries, stands which have made the rancorous colonialist quarters reassess their calculations because they saw themselves entering a war with the entire Islamic nation and not solely with Iran.

We especially appreciate the courageous stands adopted by our Muslim masses in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and the other Arab countries. These masses stood in the camp of Islam despite all the kinds of terrorism and oppression practiced against them by the agent rulers.

In this meeting, we grasp the opportunity to reiterate our complete allegiance to the great Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and of the glorious Islamic march. We announce that we shall carry out, God willing, our holy duty of sacrificing what is dear to us to the last drop of our blood for the sake of keeping the banner of Islam fluttering. This will be a jihad until victory or sacrifice is attained.

[Signed] The Organization of the Islamic Revolution in the Arabian Peninsula, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, the Movement of Iraqi Deportees, the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq and the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq

Indian, Libyan Fuel, Supplies

LD051028 Kuwait KUNA in English 0953 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (KUNA)--India has rushed diesel and lubricating oil while Libya is urgently sending to war-torn Iran supplies of high octane fuels for the Iranian Air Force, informed sources here said Wednesday.

These sources added that the first consignment of 6,000 drums of Indian diesel arrived at Bandar 'Abbas recently and more supplies were due to arrive here from India in the near future.

The fuel from Libya was due to arrive here within the next few days, sources added.

Meanwhile, an Iran Air passenger plane flew from Zahedan airport in Iran to India and Pakistan to pick up the deliveries of medicines, blood bags and plastic syringes.

The plane also carried passengers after the Iranian Government hastily contacted the Indian and Pakistani Consulates in Zahedan to receive the passengers stranded for a long time in this border town.

In Tehran, the government announced it would start the supply of diesel oil shortly for centrally air-conditioned houses and skyscrapers all over the capital.

There was acute shortage of petrol, kerosene oil and natural gas cylinders in Tehran and other parts of the country and the Government of Iran were distributing ration cards from door to door urging people to cut down the use of [word indistinct] oils as much as possible.

SCHOOLS IN DUBAI, QATAR CELEBRATE 4 NOV ANNIVERSARY

GF051801 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A television and radio correspondent for the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubayy has reported that students at the Iranian school in Dubayy participated in a demonstration and in ceremonies in the school's courtyard yesterday on the occasion of the celebrated day of 4 November, when important and historic events for the Iranian people occurred.

Similar ceremonies were held at the Iranian girls' secondary school in Dubayy.

Ceremonies commemorating this day were also held in four Iranian schools in Qatar.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 264-268

264: Successes at Susangerd, Dezful

LD061735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 264 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran: The results of the operations carried out by the fast-flying brothers in the Airborne Division are brought to your attention as follows:

1. This morning, in several lightning attacks at the Susangerd front and the Allaho Akhbar heights, 8 enemy tanks were destroyed and 95 persons of the forces of blasphemy were killed. In the same attack, an ammunition truck and an enemy vehicle were set on fire and destroyed.

2. This afternoon in the region to the west of Dezful, two tanks were destroyed and our helicopter crew, in hand-to-hand combat, killed the passengers of the tank and the vehicle belonging to the Iraqi aggressors. [sentence as heard]

3. This afternoon on the front to the west of Dezful a motorized column was destroyed and two big tankers were set on fire.

4. On the same front two personnel carriers, four ammunition trucks, three miscellaneous vehicles, three range rovers and an enemy bulldozer were destroyed.

[Sisnged] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

265: Fighting in Ilam, Susangerd

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 265 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is a report about some of the heroic operations of our brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in fighting the forces of blasphemy from 1400 yesterday till midday today, 6 November.

1. On the Ilam front: As a result of artillery and mortar fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran an enemy ammunition dump was set on fire and a number of personnel of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

2. In the Shush region and on the Susangerd front: Our heroic forces caused appreciable losses in enemy lives and damage to equipment. During this battle one of our tanks was also destroyed and one of our military personnel was martyred. Three nonmilitary brothers were also wounded during these operations.

3. As a result of fierce bombardment by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 0800 this morning one of the watch towers in Umm ar-Risas, Iraq, was demolished and five Iraqi mercenaries were severely wounded.

[Sighned] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

266: New Payroll Regulations

LD061910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 266 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Those officers, NCO's and soldiers who completed their service in the year 1977 who have been called up and are now serving are hereby informed:

1.) According to the resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 12 October all the employees of ministries, establishments and public and private companies who have been called up will receive their salaries and benefits from the same ministries, establishments and companies and the army will not pay anything towards their salary. But if they participate in war missions then they will receive an extra payment for having taken part in war missions.

2. The salaries of employees in private companies and self-employed persons who are called up will be at least 25,000 rials, in addition to the extra payment for taking part in war missions, which will be paid by the army. The private companies can pay the difference between the salary and benefits paid by the army and the employees' previous salary and benefits directly to the employees.

3. It is hereby announced that the tax on salary and benefits paid by the army will be deducted according to the country's tax regulations.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

267: Antiaircraft, Airborne Successes

LD062220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2051 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique 267 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: Yesterday, Wednesday, 5 November, one Iraqi MiG was downed by antiaircraft artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the western part of the country. Also, at 2132 tonight, one Iraqi MiG was hit by the antiaircraft guns of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran near Bushehr and was destroyed.

Following the successful operations carried out on Thursday, 6 November, by the heroes of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran which were brought to your attention in previous communiques, another part of these activities is hereby announced:

1. In the western parts of Dezful, the enemy forces were attacked and four enemy trucks were destroyed and about 20 mercenaries of the infidel Saddam were killed.

2. A number of trenches and positions occupied by Saddam's mercenaries in the border posts of Fallahiyeh and Al-Mo'amareh in Iraq were destroyed.

3. The oil pipelines running between Al-Faw and Basra were destroyed in such a way that the flames were seen hours later.

4. Three trucks and three long-range artillery pieces were set on fire and an ammunition dump belonging to the Ba'thist forces inside Iraqi territory was destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

268: 6-7 Oct Operations

LD071116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Communique 268 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is an account of some of the activities of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from 0700 yesterday until 0700 today.

1. The enemy observation and watchtower at Panjwin, in northern Iraq, was attacked and severely damaged.

2. In the southwest region, north of Bostan, eight enemy military vehicles were destroyed.

3. In areas near Khuninshahr a number of enemy tanks were attacked and damaged. About 15 enemy trucks were destroyed and some enemy forces killed and wounded.

4. One post near (Al-Halfayah) in Iraq and 18 enemy tanks and trucks were completely destroyed in the same area.

5. In areas near Abadan and Khuninshahr the enemy forces were attacked by fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and casualties inflicted upon the enemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Froces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AIR FORCE DESTROYS COMMUNICATION STATION IN IRAQ

LD061748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS reporter at 1800 today in a telephone conversation with the commanding officer of one of the country's airbases, was informed that the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of operations today succeeded in destroying the observation, communication, listening and spy station in the heights to the north of Sulaymaniyeh, Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHUNISHAHR

Iraqi Retreat

LD051746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Abadan the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this afternoon twice flew over enemy positions along the Bahmanshir River on the Abadan front and destroyed another section of the enemy's positions and equipment. According to this dispatch during this afternoon too a fierce battle raged on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis between the combatants of Islam, consisting of military forces, guards corpsmen, our Khuzestani Arab brothers and the defenders of the city, and the deceived mercenaries of Saddam, with the two sides firing on each other. According to this report up to this afternoon the enemy continued to pound the residential parts of Abadan using heavy artillery and during this attack five motor launches were set on fire by enemy mortars.

This afternoon the PARS correspondent reported from one of the Abadan fronts: the body of an Iraqi officer, Maj Na'im 'Abd al-Matar, who commanded one of two armored units of the agressive Iraqi Army, was pulled out of the Bahmanshir River, and the combatants of Islam, carrying out the necessary religious rites, buried his body in the vicinity.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch following today's heroic operations by our air force brothers over enemy positions, Abadan's northern front was littered with the dead bodies of the Iraqi mercenaries and the enemy is temporarily retreating toward the north. This morning the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran wiped out the infidel enemies moveing columns on the Al-Faw-Basra highway with their repeated bombings and killed a great many of Saddam's mercenary forces.

Iraqi Advance Foiled

LD070545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] AT 0030 today the PARS was told by an informed official in Abadan: last night the enemy's efforts to cross the Bahmanshir River in the eastern part of the town were neutralized. The army forces, the guard corps, and the other brave defenders of town in an attack on the enemy inflicted heavy losses and pushed him back. The enemy, having suffered this defeat, as usual brought the city's residential areas under artillery fire and inflicted damage on the people's houses.

The forces of blasphemy yesterday afternoon intended to penetrate Abadan through the area between (Khevr) and (Kahestan), but the combatants pushed the enemy back.

According to an informed official in Abadan, yesterday the bodies of six of Saddam's mercenaries were collected from the Bahmanshir River. According to this official, apart from the enemy losses over the past few days--which include the annihilation of almost an entire Iraqi battalion--a number of trenches, armored equipment and enemy troops on the Abadan front are destroyed every day, and the bodies of Saddam's mercenaries are afloat on the waters of Bahmanshir every day.

According to this official, one of the Iraqi captives has stated: The deep belief and faith of the Iranian forces in God make us fear.

According to this report, yesterday the brave pilots of our air force crushed the enemy positions on the Abadan front several times and once again, in harmony with the ground defenders of the city, foiled the efforts of the forces of blasphemy to move toward and penetrate the city.

6 NOV ANNOUNCEMENTS TO AHVAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Red Alert

GF061550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1458 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you are now hearing is the red alert signal. An air raid is imminent.

Air Attack Repulsed

LD062120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz at 1920 today reported: This evening at 1800, 1830 and 1900, three aggressive Iraqi aircraft violated Ahvaz' airspace, but immediately they faced fire from the air defense units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were forced to flee. Contacting PARS an informed official also described the overall situation in Ahvaz as almost calm. He said: The city of Ahvaz came under intense enemy artillery bombardment for 2 hours this afternoon.

Also from 0800 this morning till 1700 the Susangerd highway came under intense enemy artillery attack from the Iraqi mercenary forces, and unfortunately a private vehicle traveling along the Susangerd highway was totally destroyed and its driver lost his life during this incident. According to this report, the city of Susangerd was also a target for enemy artillery today.

ID Cards

GF061434 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Ahvaz Islamic prosecutor's office on 6 NOVEMBER 1980]

[Text] In his exalted name: The public is hereby informed that, effective today, 6 November, until further notice, all citizens entering the city of Ahvaz must carry an identification card or birth certificate. Otherwise, the resistance mobilization guards will prevent them from entering the city.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGIONS

Qasr-e Shirin Attack

LD062205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with the operations carried out by the guards brothers and other forces defending the revolution in the west of the country:

The Islamic revolution of the fighting nation of Iran is still advancing and bringing the good tidings of the final victory of the soldiers of God over the soldiers of Satan. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, together with other struggling and committed brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are dealing repeated blows on the unclean corps of the infidel enemy by their guerrilla attacks.

1. Today, in the Qasr-e Shirin area, the fighters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a lightning guerrilla attack on the armored and motorized units of the enemy succeeded in killing 200 Iraqi infidel mercenaries, and injuring about 300 others. In this successful attack, which was carried out with artillery support, four personnel carriers and several enemy vehicles were destroyed. In these operations one of the guards brothers was martyred.

2. This morning, the brothers in the guerrilla forces of the guards corps succeeded in foiling an attack by Saddam's mercenary forces in the Qasr-e' Shirin area and killed and injured about 50 enemy personnel.

3. This morning, 6 November, the operations unit of the guards corps in [name indistinct] Gharb, together with other fighting forces of the revolution, succeeded in destroying a minibus and a (Khavar) truck carrying ammunition and counterrevolutionary raiders in the Baba Yadegar region of (Danaghu) in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. In this attack 64 raiders were killed.

[Signed] The public relations of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Battles in Ilam Area

LD062159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2044 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting the revolution guards corps in Ilam at 2140 this evening PARS reported:

Ilam's Islamic revolution's combatant forces opened artillery fire on the Iraqi infidel mercenaries in the Konjan Cham region today.

During these attacks six enemy personnel bunkers, several tanks and an armored bunker of the Ba'thist mercenaries were destroyed and their personnel killed.

Also during this battle the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, employing intensive fire, totally destroyed an enemy military column, mortar and five-five fieldgun emplacements and wiped out a number of Ba'thist infidels. During this battle six Islamic revolution guards were wounded and moved into Ilam hospital, but their condition is satisfactory.

'Very Intense' Fighting

LD070607 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau from Kermanshah, the combative revolution guards corps yesterday in several successful guerrilla operations on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts killed a number of enemy personnel and several of Saddam's deceived troops surrendered to the Iranian forces.

The latest report, received late last night, states that very intense fighting continues on most of the western front.

Capture of Heights Near Sumar

LD070626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] At 2300 last night the PARS correspondent reported from the battlefield of Sumar: On Thursday the combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after an intensive fight with the Ba'thist forces, managed to capture all the strategic heights and positions up to 30 km from Sumar.

According to a report by the PARS correspondent, who has visited the various fronts in the western region, the morale of our brave fighters in the region has been described as excellent.

SHIRAZ YOUTHS ACCUSED OF 'FIFTH COLUMN' ACTIVITIES

GF020810 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] O, combatant and martyr-nurturing sisters and brothers: At a time when Iran is at war with the aggressive Iraqi regime, the American Ba'thist Party's fifth column has been mobilized in the cities and is spreading rumors and creating an artificial state of unrest. They are trying to halt the zeal of the Muslim and combatant people of Iran.

While our committed Khuzestani sisters and brothers are creating epics at the battlefronts and are defending Islam and every inch of their homeland, a number of the uncommitted have fled from the battle fronts and they are disturbing people and shopkeepers by spreading rumors which insult the sacred religious beliefs of the people. Those on the side of wrong--be they Feda'i, Tudehi, or others--have escaped from war service and are all in the same camp. A group of these same Khuzestani youth, in cooperation with the American-Marxists, attacked [hamleh] the people who used to advise and guide them and by so doing have created unrest in the religious city of Shiraz.

Following this incident the revolution guards, after receiving many complaints from the noble and zealous people of Shiraz against these decadent people, immediately found and arrested the leaders of this American fifth column with the cooperation of the very faithful Shiraz Muslims.

A search of these elements uncovered a large quantity of drugs, daggers and switchblade knifes as well as membership cards in faithless communist groups and other things which are too shameful to mention. This incident is not the first nor the last of these heathens. However, as usual, with the help and alertness of the martyr-nurturing people this plot was nipped in the bud.

[Signed] Fars Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--Shiraz center

FARS GOVERNOR GENERAL WARNS AGAINST GUARD DUTY LAXITY

GF020558 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Communique issued by governor general of Fars Province--no date given]

[Text] According to reports from the governorate general's office, some government officers, without taking into consideration the present extraordinary situation, are being careless in guard duty during emergency situations. Therefore, we are issuing this final warning that if the duty officers are not present in their offices during duty hours they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations and will be exposed to the public through the mass media.

[Signed] Mohammad Nabi Habibi, Fars governor general

TABRIZ DEPUTY TAKES OVER AS EAST AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR

LD011430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Following the resignation of engineer Gharavi, governor general of East Azarbayjan, Dr Mohammad Sarukhani, deputy of Tabriz at the Islamic Majlis, has taken over the post of new governor general of this province.

NVOI: CIA, PENTAGON CONNECTED WITH COUNTERREVOLUTION

GF021334 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Attacking the True Revolutionary Organs Is a Fatal Blow to the Fruits of Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, one of the tactical objectives behind the war imposed on our nation was to force the Government of the Islamic Republic to concentrate all its forces and attention on the solution of border problems and counter the imposed war so that the way was paved for a definitive blow by counterrevolutionaries upon our republic's regime in other parts of our country, especially in the capital. We all know that the imposed war offered internal counterrevolutionary forces a better chance to mobilize and regroup. Escaped counterrevolutionary elements outside the country have been incorporated into military units with the help of the United States, Israel, Pakistan, Egypt and others. The war has given them more opportunity to cooperate with the internal counterrevolutionaries.

During a special meeting held recently in the presence of Carter the question of coordinating the internal countrerevolutionary forces with those outside the country was discussed, among other things. It was decided that all necessary measures with regard to coordination of these counterrevolutionary and criminal forces against the Islamic Republic should be stepped up after the hostage problem has been solved. The preliminaries of this plan are already under preparation.

CIA and Pentagon advisers consider the coordination of internal and external counterrevolutionaries and the suppression of true leftist forces and the honest followers of the imam's line of special importance.

They know well and have witnessed during the past 20 months that the true forces of revolution and all organizations and institutions committed to the revolution have defended the fruits of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its existence, along with other defenders of Iran's independence, to the last breath. We have witnessed the heroism and sacrifice of these true and revolutionary forces who have defended the territorial integrity of our beloved homeland shoulder to shoulder with the Islamic Revolution Guards and patriotic soldiers.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the nation's chief prosecutor, has condemned the occupation of party headquarters and centers. It is over 2 months since he issued the order to evacuate these centers. He announced that the occupation of political party headquarters and centers is to the advantage of the counterrevolution, but as wel all know, the occupied headquarters and centers are still under the control of hooligans and counterrevolutionaries.

After unveiling the U.S. imperialist plan arranged at Carter's special meeting, there is no doubt that the attacks on the headquarters and centers of committed parties and the continued occupation of these centers by Maoist and monopolistic groups are related to the CIA and Pentagon schemers. Arresting this or that member of these parties allegedly in line with the imam's popular and anti-imperialism policy, the agents of world-devouring U.S. imperialism have infiltrated the administration. Often the authorities, knowlingly or unknowingly, comply with the wishes of the CIA and Pentagon agents. Anyone who, under whatever pretext, attacks religious or political organizations committed to the revolution is aiding and abetting U.S. imperialism.

Our emancipated nation is going through sensitive and turbulent times. Under these conditions, to deprive the nation of its true defenders would be the greatest treason to the achievements of the revolution and the greatest service to the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

The nation's imam has truly said that those who help U.S. imperialism unknowingly are agents of the United States. Despite the fact that they do not realize this, they share the role of U.S. official agents. People are right when they say we should not sacrifice the revolution and its achievements under the pretext of ignorance, prejudice, monopolism and self-praise. We have often seen individuals who, acting irresponsibly and on their own volition, issue orders to attack this or that revolutionary organization and later brag of having taken revenge on the leftists. They have displayed documents confiscated from the party organizations. Under what law or government system can one explain such action and irresponsibility? Unknowingly, they are helping U.S. imperialism, the number one enemy of the Iranian nation, the great Satan and the enemy of the world's oppressed.

At a time when all true forces of the revolution committed to the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line should mobilize with unity of action and words to defend the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacks on true revolutionary organizations and the banning of democratic newspapers can be fatal blows to the revolutionary forces of the Iranian nation.

NVOI WARNS AGAINST U.S. ELEMENTS IN REGIME

GF021204 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Deviation From the Principal Path of the Revolution Is Treason"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, we have warned the emancipated people of our homeland many times that not only counterrevolutionaries but also masked elements of U.S. imperialism within our government want to profit from the war imposed on our people and thus renew the inauspicious grip of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The argument of these people, which they broadcast with a mass of rumors to the people, is that we need military spare parts to defend the country's territorial integrity.

The government that can give us such parts is the United States. These dealers [word indistinct] of the West and the Pentagon lackeys conclude from this that there is no choice but to retreat before the United States and accept its terms of bondage.

This is pure fallacy, the aim of which, as we said, is to return the human-devouring United States to our country. Fortunately, many of our leaders and responsible authorities realize the danger of this plot by counterrevolutionaries and masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism. Our prime minister, Mr Raja'i, speaking in front of tens of thousands of people, stressed this danger. The prime minister told the people: The advice of this insignificant little brother of yours is that we should make certain the pressure does not make us deviate even slightly from the main revolutionary line. We will pull our spare parts out of the throat of this great Satan, every bit that we own. However, we are not prepared to accept the role of servant of the United States for even a moment in order to win this imposed war.

The prime minister also said: Be vigilant. Learn to look at the current arguments in the correct way. Be aware that the counterrevolutionaries might (?want to) force us into the van of the United States and its allies. I would exchange nothing, not $20,000, not $200 billion or even 300 or 1,000 times that amount for 1 hour of free life.

It is obvious that the prime minister's speech is a reflection of the will of the people and shows the rebellion of our emancipated people against the plots of a group who want to use the difficulties produced by the war to sell out Iran's freedom and independence again, thus making it the scene of invasion by the world-devouring United States. Will the Iranian nation succumb to this humiliation? Certainly not! The Iranian nation has sacrificed its best children for half a century in order to break the chain of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism. In half a century [words indistinct] every day of this nation is [word indistinct] and every month is the month of Moharram, and every corner the desert of Karbala, in the period of [word indistinct] of the glorious revolution--led by imam Khomeyni--alone our nation sacrificed tens of thousands of martyrs. How can such a nation accept reconciliation with its sworn enemies, imperialism, the world-devouring United States and its allies?

Our nation will defend every inch of its land with tooth and claw. Progressive mankind will support the just demands and any action by our authorities to end this imposed war. Therefore [word indistinct] during the period of the revolution and afterward has constantly been and is the subject of the obvious plots and aggression by the world-devouring United States and its allies. Also, it constantly enjoyed the pure support of progressive mankind.

Today our nation has many loyal friends and true supporters in the shape of the socialist countries, the international labor movement and national liberation movements all over the world. It can rely on their support.

It is true that in this life-and-death battle--the battle for the defense of territorial integrity, the achievements of the revolution and the Islamic Republic--our nation must rely on its own power first and foremost. However, in our world--in the world of the oppressors and international plunderers which, using the power of international gendarmes like U.S. imperialism and its allies, resort to any plot and type of aggression to make slaves of emancipated nations--no country in the process of struggle for final freedom can do without the support of progressive nations and human beings. There is no doubt that the mobilization of true revolutionary forces, regardless of their religious and political beliefs, makes it possible to win against the plots of the counterrevolutionaries, the aggression of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the war that the United States has imposed on our nation. We must be vigilant against the threats by the counterrevolutionaries and U.S. lackeys.

NVOI URGES U.S. TO MEET CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGE RELEASE

TA051530 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Conditions for the Release of the Hostages"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: On the eve of the anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. spy den by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy on 4 November 1979, finally Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly announced its definite decision regarding the 52 American spies. During the year since the occupation of the U.S. spy house in our liberated homeland, Carter and his gang and the U.S. fifth column in Iran resorted to all kinds of conspiracies and plots to allegedly free the hostages, but in reality to renew the evil domination of U.S. imperialism in Iran.

They engaged in coup plots more than 13 times against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and they once even openly resorted to military aggression against our liberated homeland. As we are aware they are also foisted in imposed and destructive war on the emancipated people of Iran and the Muslim people of Iraq with the assistance of their accomplices, a war with damages during only the first month which have reached $9 billion, a war which has resulted in the death of thousands of Iranian strugglers and patriots.

During this year, the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism--whose numbers are unfortunately not few in our governmental organizations--resorted to all kinds of tricks and conspiracies to save the lives of the U.S. spies. It was only the decisiveness and irreconcilability of our homeland's people against U.S. imperialism that blocked the way everywhere of those desiring the return of U.S. imperialism. During this one year the liberals and compromisers installed at government organizations, like the Qotbzadehs, the Yazdis and the Bazargans, leveled all kinds of unjust accusations at the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Again it was the decisiveness and the defense of the struggling Iranian nation that always and everywhere protected these noble and struggling students from the harm of the agents of the CIA and the Pentagon. The decision of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly was a decisive response to world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents and mercenaries.

The suggestions of the Special Commission reviewing the problem of the American spies to the Islamic Consultative Assembly--and which were approved by a decisive majority of the Majlis deputies--are as follows:

1. Since the U.S. Government in the past has continuously engaged in various political and military interventions in Iran's internal affairs, therefore it should promise and guarantee that henceforth it will not engage in any direct or indirect military and political intervention in the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The unfreezing of all of Iran's assets and the taking ownership of these assets and all of Iran's capital and property which are in the United States or in institutions belonging to the U.S. Government or to U.S. citizens in other countries, so that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be able to use them in any way it deems; and declaring null and void the U.S. President's order of 14 November 1979 and previous orders freezing Iran's assets.

3. The cancellation and annulment of all economic and financial decisions and measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the carrying out of all the necessary executive and legal procedures in order to cancel and annul all lawsuits and claims of the U.S. Government as well as American firms and companies against Iran.

4. The return of the deceased shah's properties or recognition of the effectiveness of the action of the Iranian Government pertaining to its sovereignty in confiscating the properties of the deceased shah and his close relatives, which according to Iranian laws belong to the Iranian nation.

According to the decision of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Government of the Islamic Republic will release all 52 American criminals in return for the implementation of all the aforementioned conditions by the U.S. Government, and in case there is need for additional time for the implementation of some of these conditions, with the acceptance of all the conditions by the U.S. Government in return for the implementation of all [word indistinct] the conditions, [as heard] a number of the criminals will be released according to the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the resolution of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly in case the U.S. Government does not abide by all these conditions or part of them, the judicial branch of the Islamic Republic of Iran is bound by its responsibilites to carry out its penal duties.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's Consultative Assembly, declared in front of domestic and foreign correspondents: Now it is America, if it is really interested in the fate of the spy hostages, that should strive for their release by accepting the reasonable proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If the U.S. Government, as it had claimed during this year, is interested in the release of the hostages, it should naturally put an end to the political game with the fate of the American hostages by accepting these minimal conditions.

All the anti-imperialist measures and decisions of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly have the approval of the Iranian nation.

NVOI WARNS OF PLOTS BY U.S. IMPERIALISM

TA291920 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 October carried a commentary "We Must Be Alert and Prepared Against the Plots of World-Devouring U.S. Imperialism. It says that while the Carter administration, in order to divert world public opinion and togain prestige in the eyes of the Americans on the eve of the presidential election, is pretending that it is striving to seek the release of the American hostages through diplomacy and peaceful means, it is at the same time continuing its aggressive measures to revive the lost positions of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in our country. Knowledgeable observers rightly point out that for America the issue of the hostages is merely a pretext and that the main goal is the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic in our homeland, the installation of a puppet and dependent regime and the restoration of its plundering positions in Iran.

According to U.S. newspapers, the Carter administration is engaged in implementing a new strategy according to which the United States will use nuclear weapons in its military intervention in the Persian Gulf region. Currently the Americans and their NATO allies have concentrated more than 60 of their warships in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf waters, and, according to reports, the number of these warships is being increased. For officials of the Carter administration the problem of the hostages is not the issue; for America, the issue is Iran.

Unfortunately, in our country some of the admirers of establishing close relations with the United States, by exploiting the difficulties arising from the imposed war, are striving to open the way for their American masters in Iran. The danger of U.S. aggression and military intervention is a real danger, and one cannot and should not overlook it even for one moment. At the same time the danger of the attempt of certain elements who are trying to renew U.S. domination over Iran is also a serious danger. It is the duty of all of our homeland's people to double their revolutionary vigilance and, hand in hand in a single united, popular and democratic front, to rise in defense of the revolution and its gains and be prepared to thwart the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region and to crush the plots of the internal enemies.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1980

Iranian Domestic Affairs

Qotbzadeh Arrest--In an interview with Tehran radio broadcast on 9 November, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, public prosecutor general, mentioned that former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh had been arrested. AFP reported on 7 November that he was arrested that day for having made "provocative statements" in a Tehran television interview on 6 November. According to a TANJUG report, Qotbzadeh had appeared on television's second channel with Mohammad Moballeghi-Eslami, acting supervisor of the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network, calling them "counterrevolutionaries."

A statement issued by the Publicity Staff of the Supreme Defense Council the day after the interview and carried by Tehran radio warned against acts of "selfishness and factionalism" and called on the mass media to refrain from "fanning the flames of personal and group differences." The statement said Qotbzadeh and Moballeghi-Eslami had put forth "divisive issues" in the television interview and had created "an atmosphere of anxiety and pessimism" toward the country's responsible authorities and mass media. It added the Publicity Staff is pursuing the matter through the judicial authorities and "will take appropriate measures in this respect."

According to Tehran radio, the Majlis on 9 November discussed the operation of the Voice and Vision. In the debate Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani summarized events in its operation since September. He said Taqi Farahi, appointed in June by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as director general of the Voice and Vision, resigned on 23 September to become Iran's ambassador to China. Farahi appointed Moballeghi-Eslami acting supervisor. Moballeghi-Eslami undertook personnel changes that upset various groups within the Majlis, and Public Prosecutor Ardebili asked him to suspend his personnel changes until a permanent supervisor was appointed. Ardebili met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 7 November and he has instructed to appoint temporary supervisors. In an interview with Tehran radio, Ardebili confirmed this sequence of events and said that the issue was about to be resolved when the controversial interview took place.

Earlier, Tehran's Friday imam, Ayatollah Khamene'i, protested against those trying to cause the people "to deviate" from the "content of our radio and television." In his Friday prayer sermon, carried by Tehran radio, Khamene'i said the people were listening to the BBC, VOA or Israeli radio instead of the radio of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, in a 9 November interview with MIZAN cited by AFP, appealed to Ayatollah Khomeyni to free Qotbzadeh, adding that his arrest was "curing a toothache with a fist and a hammer." He called Qotbzadeh's arrest a blow to Islam and the Iranian revolution. President Bani-Sadr, in an interview with ISLAMIC REVOLUTION carried by AFP, said that he would no longer appear on Iranian radio and television "so long as they do not mend their ways," and he warned againt total censorship.

The Muslim fundamentalist paper AZADEGAN, according to AFP, accused Qotbzadeh of "insulting the Imam Khomeyni and the revolution." Azadegan said Qotbzadeh and Moballeghi-Eslami had discredited Iran's mass media and warned that "following the arrest of these two men, it is necessary to continue in order to neutralize the fifth column of colonialism operating in the country." Qotbzadeh, in an interview with Paris radio apparently given before his arrest, denounced Iranian radio and television and said the press is unaware of the international impact of its statements. He said the "mediocre figures who have taken over our government" have no awareness of the importance of the foreign press for Iran's cause and the present government "is actually incompetent to understand things like that."

Monetary Reserves--AFP reported that the Iranian Central Bank on 8 November denied a report in the London FINANCIAL WEEKLY that Iran's monetary reserves are almost totally exhausted. The bank's vice governor told AFP Iran's reserves, excluding gold, are enough to cover imports and service the external debt for 7 months. He denied Iran had withdrawn deposits from London banks and called "totally false" the FINANCIAL WEEKLY's claim at non-Iranian banks are reluctant to open letters of credit to finance Iran's imports.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation--According to Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 7 November and reported on the war situation. He said the Iranian Armed Forces have stopped enemy attacks in key areas. The armed forces are mobilizing additional equipment and "as for their quality, the armed forces are dozens of times stronger" than before, he added. In his prayer sermon in Qom, reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah 'Ali Montazeri said Iran has sufficient force to fight the enemy, but he questioned why affairs are moving ahead so "sluggishly." He said there are sufficient reserves of war material in depots "but the responsible authorities and war commanders cannot make firm decisions." These issues need to be investigated, he said, adding that army commanders should "act with greater decisiveness and should break the encirclement of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) and Abadan. "If they are weak and incapable" then Khomeyni would make the decisions, he said.

Speaking about the war with Iraq, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said Iran "wants to prolong this war" because this would cut the ties between the people and the Iraqi regime and lead to its downfall. In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, carried by MENA, Raja'i said the 1975 Algiers agreement does not contain clauses giving Iraq the right to attack Iran if it does not abide by this agreement. Iraq fears the Islamic revolution, and this explains its attack on Iran, he said.

On the specifics of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, Tehran radio reported Iranian forces had attacked the enemy along the Abadan front and northeast of the Bahmanshir River, pushing them back several kilometers. Another Iranian attack was successful on the Mahshahr-Abadan road. Around the Allaho Akbar heights between Susangerd and Bostan, Iranian forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Iranian units also continued their advance on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb axis and forced Iraqi forces off two heights near Dehloran.

Tehran radio also reported the commanders of Iraqi forces in the western regions have been changed three times and a number of military dissidents have been arrested and taken to unspecified locations. PARS claimed that airborne forces completely destroyed the Iraqi post of Kalat, killing 50 and wounding 100.

In the air war, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by Baghdad radio, admitted Iranian planes raided As-Sulaymaniyah and At-Ta'min but claimed Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed four attackers. Tehran radio also reported Iranian planes raided Panjwin and Kirkuk, hitting oil and gas installations there.

Captured Iranian Oil Minister--The Iranian Government issued a statement accusing Iraq of subjecting captured Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Tondguyan "to such torture that now his life is in danger." The statement, reported on Tehran radio, cited reports from international news agencies and an Iraqi newspaper that claimed Tondguyan is suffering from severe bleeding. Iran holds Iraq responsible for Tondguyan's life and calls on the International Red Cross to intensify its efforts for his release, the statement added.

Egypt

In a statement reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat described his talks with Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres as "very constructive" and added that he was "much more optimistic after the talks I had with my friend Shim'on Peres and his delegation." Asked whether the change of administration in the United States might lead the autonomy talks into a new impasse, As-Sadat said: "We cannot say it is an impasse when we explain that the swearing in will take place on 20 January. Thus, it is natural that we wait until the man is sworn in, and after that we can discuss the various options." Asked about his views on the Israeli Labor Party position concerning the "Jordanian option," As-Sadat said Peres and his associates "have the idea that King Husayn must join now, while I am against this idea." The president added that Egypt, Israel and the United States should reach an agreement on "full autonomy" and afterward "we would ask King Husayn and the Palestinians to join us, especially since during this period we will not make a decision on the

Palestinians' issue or anyone else but are only trying to put the Palestinians on the proper road leading to a comprehensive settlement." Concerning the possibility of a summit conference with President Carter before 20 January, As-Sadat stated that he is waiting for the outcome of contacts with the U.S. Government through his foreign minister. Regarding President-elect Reagan's election statements concerning the Palestinians, As-Sadat said he is "not concerned very much" because of the nature of U.S. election campaigns.

MENA also carried a report of an interview with President as-Sadat by the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR in which the Egyptian president was asked to give his concept of a future Palestinian state. Replying to this, As-Sadat stated "Egypt's view is that this state sould be linked with Jordan in a federal, confederal or other system." He added that the Palestinian state "could be demilitarized as part of security arrangements between the new state and Israel" and then went on to say that "the essential thing" is that Israel and the Palestinians should "sit together and negotiate on the security arrangements." Asked about Jerusalem, President as-Sadat said that his idea for a solution is that the city should not be divided again, that there should be "free access" to all the holy shrines and that the unified city should have three municipalities--one Arab, one Israeli and one a joint Arab-Israeli municipality headed by alternately elected Arab and Israeli mayors.

Israel

Begin U.S. Visit--Jerusalem radio cited Prime Minister Menahem Begin as announcing that, to the best of his knowledge, he will not meet with President-elect Ronald Reagan on his forthcoming visit to the United States. Referring to the President-elect's campaign commitments, Begin said: "Let us hope that everything that was said during the election campaign will also be implemented by the administration." The prime minister went on to say there was a "possibility" that the tripartite summit conference would not be held until after the new president takes office. He added: "I assume that after my meeting with President Carter I will know more about the possible date of the summit conference." Asked whether the meetings of Labor Party leaders with President as-Sadat had harmed the autonomy negotiations, Begin stated: "I do not think this necessarily interferes with the negotiations themselves." The prime minister went on to say: "I hope that the planned meeting, on 17 November, will be held and that we will decide on additional dates. I do not think this visit will be any obstacle."

Raid Into Lebanon--According to Jerusalem radio, an IDF spokesman announced that Air Force planes "attacked bases of the Iraq-backed Arab Liberation Front" both south and north of the Litani River. The radio reported that "a base of the Democratic Front north of the Litani and a base of the Syrian-backed As-Sa'iqah organization ... were also attacked" and that "Air Force planes also attacked terrorist targets at Beufort Castle." In an interview carried by Jerusalem television, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori stated that the raid had been intended to serve as a "clear signal to the terrorists that shelling Israeli settlements would not be passed over without any reaction." The broadcast added that the deputy defense minister had explained that "over the last few months the IDF had followed a policy of preventive--not retaliatory--actions."

Syria

Al-Asad Message to Reagan--In a cable of congratulations to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, reported by Damascus radio, President Hafiz al-Asad expressed "hope" that the new president would be "successful in understanding the extent of the injustice done to the Palestinian Arab people." Paying tribute to the foundations "upon which the U.S. people built their independence and their liberation" and the "human principles they advocate," Al-Asad hoped that the United States will support these principles and that it will be an effective factor in reaching "a comprehensive peace really based on justice and fairness."

Bahrain

In a statement carried by the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, Foreign Minsiter Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah declared that since "it appears that Reagan will be a strong president--stronger than Carter," and will make "firm and resolute decisions on many issues" and since "we cannot say for certain whether Reagan will carry out his promises to Israel or amend his stance once he becomes president," the convening of an Arab summit "becomes more necessary" so as to "draw up a well defined statement that would take into consideration all the stands that could be taken by the U.S. Government under Reagan's leadership and lay down a specific approach for dealing with every stand." He asserted that this approach would be better than "being taken by surprise by new U.S. stands and reacting to them spontaneously." The foreign minister described President Carter's approach as a "failure" because it relied on "biased negotiators such as Robert Strauss and Sol Linowitz." The minister expressed the expectation that President-elect Reagn's approach to Camp David will differ from Carter's since that policy is Carter's "brainchild." The foreign minister added that it is necessary to hold a "logical and rational dialogue" with Reagan that will look toward the future rather than the past.

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REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH

Defense Council Criticism

LD071728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued today by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council in connection with last night's program on the television's second network:

In the name of god, the compassionate, the merciful.

The circumstances of the war against the foreign mercenaries necessitate that we should put an end by any means to acts of selfishness and factionalism, which are undoubtedly the result of a lack of peity. The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council has repeatedly called on the mass media to refrain from fanning the flames of personal and group differences so that in these sensitive circumstances, when one should more than ever ponder the destruction of the enemy, an effort should be made to prevent any diversion of public opinion from the questions of war to issues which are subject to differences.

Unfortunately, during last night's program on the second network Messrs Mohammad Mobaleghi Eslami and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, by putting forward divisive issues and by creating an atmosphere of anxiety and pessimism with regard to the responsible authorities in the nation and the country's media affairs, have created conditions for the Muslim and enemy-defeating nation of Iran that are conducive to anxiety.

We hereby wish to inform all those compatriots who in their direct contacts with us have called for an investigation into this problem that this staff is pursuing this matter and, through the country's judicial authorities, will take the appropriate measures in this respect.

Publicity Headquarters Statement

LD081834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Statement of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following the imam's decree concerning the establishment of the Supreme Defense Council to provide leadership and publicity in connection with the war, the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council was set up in order to provide coordination in domestic and foreign publicity, so that by reporting correct and speedy news reports on the war fronts and coordinating the press and radio and television it could formulate appropriate programs to counter the bloodthirsty enemy. A requirement of such programs is solidarity and unity and avoiding strife and discord. It also aims to mobilize the Muslim and heroic Iranian people to respond to the enemy and protect and support the fighting forces of the Islamic revolution.

To achieve this, the Publicity Headquarters has taken the following measures:

1. Inviting the chief editors of the wide-circulation press to prepare the ground for understanding, based on Islamic strength, and to present the headquarters' policy, aimed at (?making use of) the press. Thiswas welcomed and supported by the journalists and, subsequently, the headquarters pursued this policy;

2. Avoiding censorship of war reports and stressing the need to keep the people informed about the realities of what is happening on the war fronts;

3. Emphasizing and supervising restraint in reporting combat information within new reports, so as to avoid making such information available to the enemy;

4. Avoiding publication of discordant articles and talks which would have a negative impact on public opinion, and which would distract the public's attention from the bloodthirsty enemy. In this regard, up till now, final warnings have been issued to ETTELA'AT, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, KEYHAN and JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI; also, MARDOM was closed for a brief period for having published war information and insulting and mischievous articles, including some articles against Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh; and

5. Supervising radio and television programs aimed at strengthening the combative spirit, as well as strengthening the unity of the Islamic nation, including protesting against broadcasting interviews and discord-making and [word indistinct] talks, like the one carried on the evening of 7 November by the second television network.

From the beginning, this headquarters has been endeavoring to fulfill its revolutionary and Islamic duty, and, according to the imam's guidance, has been avoiding discrimination and fabrication. However, regrettably, some newspapers and individuals, while praising the headquarters' action when it exposes others' weaknesses, shout and protest when reference is made to their own mischievous activities and factionalism, and they level accusations against the headquarters.

As long as we are responsible for the headquarters, we shall remain faithful to our Islamic commitments. We are certain that the Islamic Iranism nation will not be deceived by these opportunistic and unvirtuous cries, and that, by following its imam, it will fight against any mischievous people, factionalism and political opportunism, particularly in these sensitive times.

AFP on Arrest of Qotbzadeh

NO080616 Paris AFP in English 0614 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, former Iranian foreign minister, was arrested here yesterday on orders of the attorney general for allegedly having made "provocative statements" Thursday on television, the daily newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said today.

The arrest was confirmed by several of Mr Qotbzadeh's associates.

They said the arrest was made yesterday afternoon at his home by order of Attorney General Musavi Ardebili.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said Mr Qotbzadeh's television statements dealt with "the situation of radio and television, revolutionary organizations and students following the line" of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Mr Qotbzadeh made his remarks in a television debate on Thursday night in which he declared: "People don't believe in the radio-television any more.

"They don't have to be treated as idiots like that. If that was the thing to do, the shah would have been the world's most successful person."

Mr Qotbzadeh also commented: "The radio-television insults people who say the hostages problem should be settled now.

"(But) today, every hour, it itself proclaims that the problem should be settled."

Of 10 people invited to take part in the television debate, only Mr Qotbzadeh and radio-television Deputy-Director Mohammad Mobalzleghiz Eslami accepted.

Mr Eslami has not been arrested, but the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper said today that proceedings would be taken against him.

Qotbzadeh Statement to Paris Radio

LD081922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] One asks oneself it, after Sadeq Qotbzadeh, it will not be the turn of President Bani-Sadr of Iran to end up in prison. Indeed, he has decided not to express himself any more on Iranian radio and television so long as it does not correct itself. It is complete censorship, he says, I can no longer write anywhere apart from the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, but I do not know how long that will last.

As for Sadeq Qotbzadeh, he is now in prison. A long-standing comrade of Imam Khomeyni, the former minister of foreign affairs, who several times protested against the excesses of the purges and the prolonging of the detention of the hostages, this time attacked Iranian radio and television denouncing its conformism and its mediocrity. He no doubt thought he could break lances without too much difficulty--being a liberal--with his strictist opponents in the religious camp. Sadeq Qotbzadeh added that to cap it all the Iranian press was totally unaware of the international impact of its statements. He said this to us exclusively:

[Begin Qotbzadeh recording] It is true that unfortunately they (?ignore) the foreign press, and there are contradictory decisions by these mediocre figures who have taken over our government. As concerns the international press, unfortunately the people who are in the government, most of them have never been interested (?in the) foreign (?press), and consequently they have no awareness of the importance of the need for our cause to be heard. I think this is bad, and it is necessary to give them the possibility to learn this for themselves, but the present government, unfortunately, is totally unable to understand things like that. [end recording]

Bazargan Appeals for Qotbzadeh's Release

NC091058 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Nov (AFP)--Mehdi Bazargan, Iran's provisional prime minister after the revolution, appealed today to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to free former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, jailed on Friday for criticizing Iranian radio-television in a televised debate.

In an interview today with the MIZAN newspaper, Mr Bazargan described Mr Qotbzadeh's arrest as "curing toothache with a fist and a hammer." He added he had refused to believe first reports of the arrest.

The former prime minister appealed to the "revolutionary guide" to intervene and stop "similar attacks" immediately.

He described the arrest of Mr Qotbzadeh, "a fighter who is a former member of the Revolutionary Council, former radio-television director and former foreign minister," as a blow to the honour of Islam, the revolution and Iran.

Charging that the current "monopolistic" regime had not understood the "catastrophic consequences" their action would have on the Iranian people's "feelings of insecurity and fears for the respect of the country's Constitution," Mr Bazargan asked finally: "And what of the effect of this affair on the opinion of this world, where we hope to export our revolution?"

Deputies Protest Arrest

NC091426 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Nov (AFP)--The ayatollah who launched the bloody "black Friday" demonstration against the shah, and two Iranian deputies protested firmly today over the arrest on Friday of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for critizing the country's broadcasting networks in a televised debate.

Ayatollah Allemeh Nuri told the MIZAN newspaper that if Mr Qotbzadeh's arrest were justified, "two thirds of the Iranian people" should be arrested on the same charge.

Speaking in parliament, Ghazan Farpur, a former director of the national broadcasting media, said that Mr Qotbzadeh was arrested for telling the truth, adding: "What he said was only a thousandth of the truth."

Interrupted by heckling, Mr Farpur said: "I have wanted to speak for a long while but I was not allowed to. You, the people, must know that in parliament, in this atmosphere, people are prevented from speaking."

Another deputy, 'Ali Naravi of Khorasan, demanded to know by which right the propaganda bureau of the Supreme Defence Council had arrested the former foreign minister.

Mr Naravi also listed a series of "violations of the Constitution" he said Iranian judicial authorities had made, charging notably that chief prosecutor Musavi Ardebili has no authority to appoint temporary directors of Iranian television as he did on Thursday.

The deputy also charged that people were being held "unjustifiably" in Iranian jails and cited "cases of torture" he said he had evidence of.

Mr Naravi cited the cases of Islamic-progressive leader Mohammed Reza Sa'adati, whose trial has been postponed three times, and of the spokesman for Mehdi Bazargan's provisional government after the revolution, Abbas Amir Entezam, arrested a year ago for "spying for America."

The deputy asked why, if the charges were true, the case had not yet been tried.

Mr Bazargan appealed today to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to intervene to free Mr Qotbzadeh, a companion of his days in exile in France.

AZADEGAN Denounces Qotbzadeh

NC091546 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Nov (AFP)--The Moslem fundamentalist newspaper AZADEGAN today accused Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, arrested following his call for freedom of the print and electronic media during a televised debate on Thursday, of "insulting the imam (Ayatollah Rohollah) Khomeyni and the revolution."

The newspaper, close to the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party which holds most of the seats in the Iranian assembly, charged that Mr Qotbzadeh and deputy broadcast media director Mohammad Mobaleghi Eslami had moreover "discredited the major revolutionary propaganda organ which cannot be separated from the trend seeking to discredit the revolution."

"Following the arrest of these two men, it is necessary to continue in order to neutralise the fifth column of colonialism operating in the country," the paper added.

The AZADEGAN article, which carried a thinly-veiled condemnation of the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION (close to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr), said that to remain silent following comments made during the televised debate would be equivalent to "remaining silent before the extensive activities of the fifth column of the United States.

RAJSANJANI DIRECTS MAJLIS MEETING ON VOICE AND VISION

LD091524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Majlis held a public meeting today under Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The meeting began at 0830 with some verses from the Koran and then debate began on the second reading of a bill dealing with the operation of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Subsequently, the third article of the bill was passed.

According to our correspondent, the qualifications of representatives appointed by the three legislative branches are as follows:

A. Muslim, knowledgeable and (?obedient) to religious duties;

B. Belief in and commitment to the principle of jurisconsult, in accordance with the Constitution;

C. Full knowledge of domestic and foreign policies as well as current issues and international affairs; and

D. A good record.

Tehran Deputy Mo'infar then said: If everyone respected the Constitution in whatever position he holds, there would be no problem. Accordingly, if all organizations and individuals observe the principle of the division of powers, a great many of our existing problems would be solved. Referring to the appointment of a temporary supervisor to the Voice and Vision of Iran by the state public prosecutor, he said: The judicial power or the public prosecutor can under no condition appoint a supervisor for the Voice and Vision, for this is contrary to the law. Perhaps it would have been the Supreme Defense Council which should have solved the problem of the Voice and Vision. We ask the public prosecutor to rescind the order he signed and allow the Supreme Defense Council to handle this, if a temporary supervisor for the Voice and Vision is to be appointed, for the responsibility to handle the country's propaganda policy has been entrusted to this council by our leader.

In conclusion, he read out a letter addressed to the speaker of the Majlis which was signed by a number of MP's, and then submitted it to the Majlis.

Following some preagenda speeches by a number of MP's, the speaker of the Majlis, citing speeches made by Deputies Mo'infar and Naqavi about the situation in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, said: To begin with, it is a policy of the Majlis to learn about these things.

The story is that from 23 September Mr. Farahi, supervisor of the radio and television, was appointed as Islamic ambassador to China. Having resigned from his post as supervisor of the radio and television, he appointed Mr. Mobaleghi Eslami [(Eslami debated with Qotbzadeh on television and, after the latter's arrest, is being sought by authorities] as acting supervisor, he then submitted his resignation to Mr. Musavi Ardebili, the public prosecutor. At this juncture, Mr. Musavi realized that no acting supervisor has been envisaged in the radio and television constitution. On the other hand, since Mr. Farahi had already tendered his resignation he could not, evidently, appoint an acting supervisor to succeed him. Subsequently, Ardebili raised the matter with Bani-Sadr. Meanwhile, Mr. Mobaleghi Eslami took a series of measures resulting in the dismissal and appointments of some personnel of the radio and television. In view of what went on, one ought to say that these dismissals and appointments do not comply with the law.

Having reviewed the matter, Mr. Musavi came to the conclusion that until such time when a permanent supervisor is appointed, no dismissals or appointments should have been made. Consequently, he asked Mr. Mobaleghi to avoid any dismissals or appointments for the time being, while he himself remained at the post; that the status quo should be maintained until a decision is made with regard to this legal problem. However, Mr. Mobaleghi refused to comply with the proposal and continued with his practice.

The speaker of the Majlis then added: During the early days of the Supreme Defense Council, when we still had no Constitution or regulations, we studied the issue in a meeting in Tehran in which five people took part. When we realized that some sort of chaos was emerging there we asked, in a letter addressed to Mr. Mobaleghi and signed by myself and Mr. Raja'i, that he reinstate those dismissed and appointed, to allow them to continue their work until new supervisors were appointed. But, again, this letter was ignored, and as noted in a letter which we read later, they had based their claim on the (?point) that since the meeting had no formality, the letter could have no bearing.

Having formulated regulations for the Supreme Defense Council--in a meeting held with six Supreme Defense Council members participating--it was decided to reiterate the matter to Mr. Mobaleghi to avoid making any changes in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic. The speaker of the Majlis added: On 7 November Mr. Musavi Ardebili was received by the imam. The imam had already made certain points to him. The same day I met the imam, who told me: I have told Mr. Musavi that this gentleman who claims to be the supervisor has no legal backing, that he has no right to be there. Therefore, make the necessary arrangements and appoint some individuals temporarily to the radio and television, while the Majlis takes rapid measures to study the regulations governing the operation of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The imam also told me to take immediate steps to study the law governing the organization, for this is an important issue.

The speaker of the Majlis added that this is what happened, as far as he was concerned. Evidently, it is the right of both the people and the Majlis deputies to be kept informed about the issue. As for Mr. Musavi Ardebili, the state republic prosecutor, he must make more of an explanation available, so as to keep all our people informed. If anyone has made a mistake, such a mistake should be rectified so we can eliminate these issues which emerge at times.

AYATOLLAH ARDEBILI INTERVIEWED ON RADIO, TV DISPUTES

LD092254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[(Interview with Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, public prosecutor general, by unidentified radio reporter, on disputes among directors of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran--recorded; date not given.]

[(Excerpts)] Public Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili declared in a radio and television interview: What I have done was according to the Constitution, not breaking the law. With the broadcast of this interview we conclude this newscast.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Following the Majlis' debate on changes that have taken place in the Voice and the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we have invited Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, the public prosector general, to the studio in order to interview him.

[Question] Mr. Musavi Ardebili, would you kindly tell us your views on today's debates at Majlis on the issue of changes in the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I would like to elaborate for a few minutes on the measures taken, then to give my views on what has been debated at the Majlis.

I deem it necessary to give this report, in order to inform the honorable people of Iran of the events.

A few days ago our brother the president, Mr. Bani-Badr, phoned me and told me that some disputes have emerged among the gentlemen [directors of the radio and TV] who had gone to see Mr. Bani-Sadr. After holding talks with the president they arrived at this agreement that someone on your behalf should go there and listen to what they had to say, someone impartial, and make a judgment. The president asked me to appoint someone and send him to the Voice and Vision.

I gave the topic some thought and came to the conclusion that my intervention perhaps was not necessary in that manner. Well, a dispute has emerged among colleagues which could be resolved by themselves. I said to myself: Should I decide to intervene in these affairs [words indistinct] then they would come and question as to why I intervened, to which I would not have a proper answer.

During the meeting which I had with my brother the president, [words indistinct] I told him and gave him the background to the dispute, and he agreed that what I had done was justifiable [words indistinct].

Following my return to the capital, I realized the events had taken a new course and the disputes had increased considerably.

At this stage, I felt intervention was becoming necessary in order to prevent a worsening of the situation. On behalf of the imam, too, I was given the directive to intervene in the affairs. I thought I had better tell Imam Khomeyni. [Words indistinct] yet he said that I should intervene and settle the issue. [words indistinct]

I recalled Mr. Mobaleghi and asked him once again [words indistinct] and communicated to him Mr. Bani-Sadr's view, telling him that our brother, Mr. Bani-Sadr, too, had agreed. Then I sent for those four [four other directors with whom Dr. Mobaleghi Eslami had a dispute] and told them. They too, said once again they agreed with the proposed plan, and were even ready to write their resignations as a guarantee for implementing the proposal.

Meanwhile, I heard that our brothers, Mr. Raja'i and Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani, too, had made some interventions, had asserted something [words indistinct]. I phoned both Mr. Rajai and Mr. Rafsanjani enquiring if they had been mediating and if the issue was about to be resolved, so I would no longer have to intervene. Both replied no, [words indistinct] adding that I should continue with my efforts.

I phoned Mr. Taqi Farahi, [appointed by President Bani-Sadr to the post of director general of radio and TV last June] who had been in the post before Mr. Mobaleghi [words indistinct].

Mr Farahi came to see me and I told him to go back to his post and continue with his work. We had a long conversation; he is an intelligent person. He declined, and suggested it would be better to install Mr Mohtashemi.

I told Mr Bani-Sadr of the outcome of my efforts and told him of my view that Mr Farahi should go back to his post, but that Mr Farahi had expressed the view that Mr Mohtashemi would be a more suitable candidate.

Mr Bani-Sadr replied that he, too, held the view that Mr Farahi should go back to his post, and we had to try to persuade him to go back to his post. Of course, the president did not have anything against Mr Mohtashemi, either.

Then the president told me he had arranged that I should first investigate and then make appointments, to which I replied: Not at all, and that in my view [words indistinct] that had been the issue and that he had given his support.

Later on I presented Imam Khomeyni with both my and Mr Farahi's views. [words indistinct.

Imam Khomeyni said: Very well. [passage indistinct]

The issue was about to be resolved when that controversial interview between our brother Mr Qotbzadeh and Mr Mobaleghi came about. Of course, I should say that in the afternoon of that day [words indistinct] phoned me telling me of the forthcoming interview, and I told Mr Farahi to tell Mr Mobaleghi not to embark upon this interview which would disturb the climate of opinion [words indistinct]. Mr Mobaleghi complained to me asking why I had communicated the advice through Mr Farahi and not direct to him. [words indistinct]

Finally, the controversial interview took place, in the course of which [words indistinct] to which I protested [words indistinct].

Therefore, on the basis of the duty which I had felt should be ours [words indistinct] and I, through the decision I had taken, to implement it as soon as possible. [passage indistinct]

After this, our brother the president phoned me and talked to me in a complaining tone, [words indistinct] saying OK, we discussed the appointment of Mohtashemi, but the other two appointments, [words indistinct].

[Question] Concerning the program of the interview which was broadcast on TV Channel 2, and of course, following which Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh was arrested and Mr Mobaleghi Eslami is being sought, I want to know whether this decree was issued by the prosecutor general of the country or not?

[Answer] No, in this issue the office of prosecutor general was not involved at all. This matter concerned the Revolution Court and we were later informed about it. The prosecutor general of the country was not (?involved in this issue).

[Question] Concerning the postponement in the trial of Mr Sa'adati [a member of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq group who is being tried on charges of spying for the Soviet Union], I would like to know if it has been with your approval or not?

[Answer] This was one of the issues which surprised me. In the newspapers it was written that Mr Sa'adati had written a letter to the prosecutor general of the country, and had requested that the trial should be postponed and the prosecutor general had agreed.

[Words indistinct] I have not received such a letter. Nobody has brought me such a letter, and neither should they bring such a letter to me; neither do I have any role there. This is for the Revolution Court to decide. I don't know what was the source of this mistake. The strange thing is that all the mass media say this. Of course, it is probable that he wrote a letter addressed to me and that this letter has not reached me and I know nothing of it, but that the court has seen the letter and has made a decision on its own. There can only be such a possibility. Apart from that, no I don't have any knowledge either of the letter, or of agreeing or disagreeing with it. [words indistinct] [end recording]

AFP: BANI-SADR NO LONGER TO SPEAK ON IRANIAN RADIO, TV

NC081549 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in a press interview today that he had "decided to no longer speak on Iranian radio or television so long as they do not mend their ways."

In an interview publishedtoday in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, close to the president, Mr Bani-Sadr said: "There is only one newspaper left where I can write my daily notes, and I see that, with what is in the works, it, too, will be closed shortly to establish total censorship."

The president's statements followed the arrest yesterday of former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who was jailed in Tehran's Evin Prison after making comments in a television debate on Thursday which criticized the lack of freedom of expression in Iranian broadcast media.

REPORTAGE ON 7-8 NOV KHOMEYNI ACTIVITIES

Address to Pakistani Pilgrims

LD072305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech made on the morning of 7 November by Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran to 200 Pakistani pilgrims en route home from Mecca--recorded, duration 27 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While thanking you for your presence here, I am happy that you succeeded in paying homage to Mecca.

According to a news dispatch filed a few days ago by some news agencies, Saddam Husayn raised a few points in a speech delivered at his illegal parliament, making nonsensical remarks to the effect that Persia is not Islamic, for the Koran was written in Arabic, that the prophet was Arab and that Islam belongs to Arabs. The logic presented by this pervert shows that he is uninformed about Islam. He is among those Arabs referred to by God Almighty, that it is beqter for such people not to know about God's decrees. According to this man who does not really believe in Islam, you gentlemen who were fortunate enough to go to Mecca are not Muslim, nor are all the world's Muslims in the West or East Muslim. Persians are not Muslim; Turks are not Muslim; Baluchis are not Muslim; Pakistanis are not Muslim; Muslims in India are not Muslim; Indonesians are not Muslim. Islam is simply confined to Arabs, people like 'Aflaq [founder of Ba'th Party], like Saddam and [word indistinct]. This is the logic of a man who knows nothing about Islam, nothing about the Koran.

The standard set by Saddam is Arabism, an Arabism encompassing 'Aflaq and Saddam and individuals like them. This is contrary to Islamic norms and Muslim requirements. This is what the superpowers want, that is, to create discord among various strata, cause strife between Arabs and non-Arabs. This is what they want: to create confrontation between Arabs and non-Arabs. They also want to cause discord between tribes among Arabs. As for the rest of Muslims, the superpowers intend to do the same.

These are the people [Saddam and 'Aflaq] who arrested some great Islamic ulema, both from the Sunnis and Shi'ites, and martyred them. These people have no notion of Islam, but are now claiming to be Muslim. He is one of those Arabs referred to by God Almighty [in the Korean] as having no knowledge about Islam and its aspects.

Why is it that the Muslims are ignoring what is taking place in Iran, the problems created for our country and, contrary to international and war regulations, the attacks made on residential areas, killing women and children? Why have they remained silent? God Almighty has ordered them to fight. Now, if they are not prepared to fight, then the least they can do is to make propaganda and not remain silent. Why have they [word indistinct] remained silent? Why have the Muslims remained silent, ignoring the fact that should, God forbid, the Islamic Republic be defeated in Iran, then it is Islam which will have been defeated? Why do they not understand that it is Islam which the superpowers are afraid of? [words indistinct] is because they are waiting to see Islam (?flourish) in other countries and witness the same thing which has happened in Iran take place in other places. What has happened to their [word indistinct] which has rendered them to stand by vis-a-vis the problems concerned with Islam and the reputation of Muslims? They have become bystanders.

We have no need for [word indistinct] and military aid; we shall (?defeat the enemy). However, it is regrettable to see Muslims remaining oblivious of these Islamic problems; they are oblivious of the holy Koran. [sentence indistinct]

Why do they not send their news agencies to see what problems have been created for Iran? Why is it that even if certain news agencies report these things, they do not broadcast it? [sentence indistinct] Do you think that it is simply a question of Iraq and Iran? A question of Saddam and Iran? This is not so. It is the question of Islam [words indistinct]. It is a question of all Islamic countries; it is a question of all oppressed peoples of the world.

What they want is to see discord among Muslims, so that they may rule them. They want to destroy all our young people; they want to turn our universities into colonial ones; they want to render our economy dependent; they want to render our army dependent. Their aim is not limited only to Iran; they have their eyes on all Muslim countries, on all countries which ought to remain under the domination of Islam. However, they realize that should one billion Muslims get together, given what happened as a result of an uprising by 35 million Iranians which dealt such a blow to them that they can no longer raise their heads, should one billion Muslims do the same thing, then things will happen. It is to prevent (?these things) that they bring about such wars. Why should Islamic governments remain so isolated and [word indistinct] Why should Islamic nations remain oblivious of Islamic social and political issues? Why should Islamic countries forget that it is Islam which must remain their objective, rather than Iran?

As for nations, they do pay attention; the question is the government; why do they not pay attention? How long should we and our governments remain under the domination of foreigners? How long should American and Soviet advisers govern us? How long are we to see a Soviet, a British or an American sergeant run our army? We expelled them; you must do the same thing. [words indistinct]

We have already put those who cause discord in Iran in their place and shall continue to do so. Other Islamic countries are also dutybound to arrest and expel those who create discord contrary to Islam, contrary to Koranic teachings and contrary to [word indistinct] Islam; they ought to annihilate them. Why are we sitting idly by? Why are the Muslims sitting by? Why do they not [word indistinct]? Why do they not rise against the oppressors? Why do the world's oppressed not rise against the oppressors?

American Blacks supported us, but a majority of Islamic governments did not support us. Nations everywhere supported us; Muslim nations everywhere supported us and condemned the usurping Iraqi Ba'thists, but governments did not follow suit. What has happened to these governments? Why should these [word indistinct] submit to the superpowers' oppression? Why should they treat their peoples in such a manner, while Muslims continue to stand by? Why should Muslims remain silent while such treatment is dealt to Iran? Are they waiting to see how we are destroyed one by one? Are they waiting for the next one's turn to come? This is a danger threatening Muslims. I warn Muslims and Islam against this danger, against the present position adopted by governments.

They resort to [word indistinct] and cause discord among you; they wage war between governments, while they reap the benefits. Why do you not study Islam and [word indistinct] Muslims? How long are we to remain under the domination of foreigners? How long are our countries to remain an arena for their onslaught? Why do the Muslims not wake up? It is [word indistinct] the Islamic governments; it is the Islamic governments which must wake up. Once these governments wake up, then Muslims' problems would be solved; they would reach an understanding. However, there are hands involved which do not allow this; they have agents who prevent this.

I pray to God Almighty to help all Muslims wake up and bring them under the flag of Islam [shouts of approval and "amen"]. I pray to God Almighty to unite all Muslims, so that they may correctly study Islamic problems and solve them among themselves. God bless you all.

Bani-Sadr, Khamene'i Briefings

GF071530 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, this morning. They briefed Imam Khomeyni on the latest developments and the situation on the battlefronts.

Bani-Sadr on Meeting

LD071802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, today met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After the meeting, Mr Bani-Sadr spoke about the topics raised in the presence of the imam, and said: During this meeting the issue of war was raised, and the imam was informed that our military forces are being built up and that they are being consolidated daily. Obviously, the enemy has entered the war, using all his forces; however, we are totally convinced of our victory.

The commander in chief of the Islamic armed forces added: We have thwarted the enemy attacks in key areas and are engaged, at the same time, in mobilizing more forces.

At present, the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces' equipment, quantitatively, is three times more than the equipment it had at the beginning of the war. As for their quality, the armed forces are dozens of times stronger. The president emphasized: Iran's moral and combat capability have improved tremendously and are still being improved. We (?believe) that within the next 2 weeks this figure [as heard] shall double. Consequently, the issue of war is not an issue concerned with this or that particular place; the issue of war is a broad issue, meaning that the enemy should be rendered helpless and then vanquished and this is precisely what we are doing.

In another part of this interview, the president, while citing the high morale of the Islamic armed forces in their war against the Ba'thist infidels, said: Yesterday, the airborne helicopters attacked an enemy engineering unit, engaged in road construction, and destroyed the entire enemy unit. Even considering that the landing of helicopters under these circumstances is extremely difficult, the Islamic armed forces' helicopters landed in the area. One of the Iranian pilots at this point realized that one of the enemy lying on the ground was still alive. The pilot signaled to him to get up. However, the man got up and, drawing his dagger, attacked the Iranian pilot. The pilot succeeded in killing him and collected some secret documents being carried by the enemy.

According to one of the documents dealing with the enemy casualties, last Friday the Iraqi Ba'thist forces during their assault on Dezful suffered 800 deaths. The enemy also suffered three times this figure in wounded personnel. Referring to another document collected from the Ba'thist infidels, the president said: Another document concerned the enemy's supply and military personnel shortages. It shows that, should we continue our operations as we have done, then the enemy will become helpless. The commander in chief of the Islamic armed forces added: Obviously, war is a difficult problem, but our people have lived under such difficulties for centuries and shall continue to put up with them, until such time when we become victorious. The president emphasized: We are totally convinced of victory: I told the imam not to have any worry at all. The imam said: I, too, am convinced that we shall be victorious.

Meeting With Montazeri

GF081345 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The eminent jurisconsult Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri met with the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, this afternoon. PARS has learned that they discussed the situation in the country in general and the situation on the battlefronts in particular. They also discussed the situation of those who have been dispersed as a result of the war between the Ba'thist agents in Baghdad and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Beheshti

LD081750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, was received this evening by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After his meeting with the imam, Ayatollah Beheshti spoke to a PARS correspondent, and in reply to a question as to what issues were raised with the imam, said: I presented the imam with a report on my 10-day inspection of cities near the frontlines. I also had my own observations and studies which required seeking the imam's views.

In reply to our correspondent's question about his views on the situation at the frontlines, Ayatollah Beheshti said: So far as my own assessment of reports and information as well as my own observations are concerned, the situation on the battlefronts seems to be better than I had heard. I see a brighter horizon.

In reply to another question about stopping and preventing existing and future discords as well as contradictions which might emerge (?among) us, he said: One of the problems raised was this very issue. I believe if we try to explain issues clearly to the people and if we have the officials debate and resolve the problems clearly, then it will help people to feel more secure. During this trip, having made numerous speeches, I realized how useful this method could be in creating calm and peace among the people. Such speeches could even justify logical differences of views to the people. As for the people, they, too, want the officials to debate their logical differences in a rational and reasonable manner among themselves.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Chairs Defense Council Meeting

LD071749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a meeting this evening under Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, and with the participation of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, the acting joint chief of staff, the minister of defense and the commander of the air force, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps and the commander of the ground forces. The meeting was held in Tehran.

According to PARS, at the meeting, which began at 1700 today and which is still going on, the general situation on the battlefields and the operations of the revolutionary fighters against Saddam's mercenaries were discussed.

Authorizes Charity Bank Account

LD081752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, in a letter to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i last night, President Bani-Sadr informed him that he may make personal use of bank account No 888, opened to help the victims of the war in the south and west of the country.

Meets With Military Commanders

LD082152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, held a meeting tonight in one of the towns in Khuzestan with the participation of Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the ground forces, and a number of other military commanders. In this meeting they studied reports dispatched from various fronts, the general situation in various battlefronts and the strategy of the revolution's fighters in their confrontation with the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

Meeting With Pilots in Khuzestan

LD082150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, this afternoon met and conferred with a group of pilots, who during their missions today dealt heavy losses on the enemy and killed a great many of the enemy troops.

The meeting took place in a town in Khuzestan. Emphasizing that resistance will always bear fruit, the president is reported to have said: In the beginning our army's situation was not similiar to that of Iraq's, whose forces were ready from the start to go into war. We prepared our forces one by one and went into war. However, we did possess something which the enemy was lacking, and that was that our army was fighting on the basis of belief and faith, with its heart and its being. Our army wanted to defend its homeland.

In another part of his remarks, the president said: We must organize our forces and send them to the battlefield, for we do not receive any weapons from America, Russia or any other country; rather, we must repair whatever we have and deploy it. We have done just that, and, thank God, our ground forces now possess three times the equipment, and possibly more, as compared with the beginning of the war.

The report sent by PARS adds that during this meeting a number of airmen, officers and helicopter experts commented on the heroic missions undertaken by pilots and the committed members of the helicopter maintenance crew. In this connection, one of the officers said: The weather was so bad this morning that no one expected our helicopters to be able to take off. However, our pilots could not restrain themselves, for they had learned that the enemy forces were planning to advance. Therefore, they took off and inflicted heavier blows on them than they could possibly imagine.

Discusses Battle Situation

LD091748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, continuing his visit to Khuzestan Province, had several meetings this afternoon with Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, commander of the ground forces, and a number of the commanders of the battle fronts in which he studied the reports which had been received from various fronts and discussed the general situation at the fronts and the operations of the revolutionary fighters confronting the mercenary Iraqi forces.

RAFSANJANI SPEAKS TO MAJLIS ON SUPPORT FROM ARAB STATES

GF091610 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Majlis held an open session at 0800 today under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

In regard to the recent statement by the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the traitorous war imposed upon the Islamic Republic of Iran by Iraq, the Majlis speaker said: you must have heard the wonderful, legitimate and just statement made by our brother Hafiz al-Asad, the president of the revolutionary Republic of Syria, on the war imposed on Iran. We expect such statements from truthful revolutionaries.

Fortunately, Libya, Syria and Algeria, which enjoy distinctive revolutionary and Islamic positions among the Arab and Islamic countries, have defined their stand on the Islamic revolution. It is also fortunate that the positions and stands of some of the suspect princes in certain of the sheykhdoms along the Persian Gulf have been defined. We do not see any reason to offer thanks to our revolutionary Muslim brothers in Libya, Syria and Algeria, because they have acted according to their revolutionary and Islamic obligations. They have truly showed their support for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran because they are marching along the path which will lead to the extinction of Israel and Arab reaction in the region. They have supported us by virtue of their continuous revolutionary march.

He added: The world must realize the falseness of the trumpets blown by the agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq, which accuses Syria of planning to attack Iraq from the north with the intention of occupying it.

We are glad for the stands which support the legitimacy of our stand in the region. We hope that our revolutionary Muslim brothers in the Arab and Islamic countries will continue along this path in order for the methods of the Islamic revolution to succeed in the region and throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES ON PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I

Return to Tehran From Lorestan

GF071706 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran from Lorestan Province last night.

Chairs Cabinet Session

LD082154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2111 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, the Cabinet held a session tonight with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, in the chair.

During the meeting, which was held at the Prime Ministry, topics concerning the war and the ways and means of helping compatriots who have suffered as a result of the war were discussed and reviewed, and certain decisions were made.

Interview on Purges, Other Issues

LD092116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i by an unidentified correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran following 8 November meeting of the Cabinet in Tehran--recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You know that in each Cabinet meeting some time is spend discussing the resolutions which (?the Majlis has approved). [Words indistinct] One special topic which was discussed tonight was the issue of sending relief to our compatriots in the south and west of the country who are involved in the war. From the beginning of the war this matter has received attention, but recently this matter is being taken more seriously. The Red Crescent is involved as well as the relief committee of the imam and the crusade for reconstruction, the guards corps and many such organizations. All of them are busy helping our compatriots who are involved in the war. By making use of account No 888 which had been previously opened by the president, the government collects the cash donations of the people. Tonight, the Cabinet approved that if companies donate to account 888 in this connection, their donation will be regarded as part of their expenses.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As you know, usually, since the revolutionary organizations are (?closer to the revolution), they start much earlier and are ahead of others. When we go to the fronts, we see their successes, which are quite evident. Their only problem is that their contribution is not very obvious, contrary to the Red Crescent, because the Red Crescent has organizations and their assistance can be seen and their achievements are quite clear. However, the revolutionary organs carry out emergency and necessary assistance as they are free from organization and formalities. On the whole, all of them have been successful. They need a large number of blankets, overcoats, gloves and such things. I urge the manufacturers of such items to produce as many as they can and increase their level of production because this is an additional consumption.

Whoever had a blanket or a covering left it behind when he fled his house. These have to be bought in the open market and this may disrupt the balance between consumption and production. I hope our friends who produce such items will have a greater feeling of responsibility and produce more of these items so that we can provide them for our compatriots.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] One issue is the issue of legality and the other issue is the question of being qualified for continuing the job. From a legal point of view, the verdicts which have been issued following 28 August 80 as far as the question of salary and bonuses is concerned this matter can be studied and is illegal. [sentence as heard] However, the question of the continuation of work is a different matter. If someone is not qualified to do something according to the guidelines which have been set forth by the Revolution Council and which are respected by the Islamic Republic, he can be told not to continue doing this job and to do something else or not to work at all. Receive your salary, but until the government finds you a better place to work, you are exempt from doing this job. For instance, if someone's qualifications for teaching are suspect, he will no longer teach until his position has been clarified, but he can received his salary and bonuses. From a legal point of view he is not guilty, but the question of qualification is something which has nothing to do with the issue of purges. Those people whom we have announced should not continue their work should not engage in that job, but so long as they have not been found guilty they can receive their salaries and bonuses.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] These are two separate issues. One is the committee in charge of the purges which works in accordance with what the government and the Revolution Council have defined. The other issue is the committee of purges which has penetrated the Ministry of Education and Training from outside. We have announced that from now on--from a long time past--they should stop their activities. However, the Ministry of Education and Training can never (?ignore) the question of purges, because the issue of education and training is not something that you can leave alone and wait for another time, when the issue of purges has been decided. We should announce that the question of the Ministry of Education and Training is not always connected with politics and the regime, because the relationship with the regime does not continue forever. It is always possible that someone's qualifications for teaching may be suspect. No matter what [word indistinct], headmaster or responsible organization may say this, you can say it is a question of purging; but this is different from the previous definition of purging. Therefore, one should bear in mind that this does not have the former definition of purging, which we called counterrevolutionary. Now we take into account the question of suitability for holding a position.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, both last night and today we asked him [presumably Bani-Sadr] to reply, but so far he has not been able to. In addition to the minister of foreign affairs, I have also introduced ministers for commerce and education and training. (?We are waiting) for him to reply.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As far as I know, the question of making propaganda use of the Supreme Defense Council does not enjoy the approval of Mr Bani-Sadr. Even the official in charge of propaganda who is in touch with the Defense Council participates in the Supreme Defense Council, although he does not vote.

He is present there so that he can actively be informed of the issues which are discussed in the Defense Council. However, in connection with the issue that Mr Bani-Sadr has his doubts--this is due to the punishment which has been given to newspapers. He has doubts concerning the number of members who make a quorum in meetings. Probably on Monday this matter will be made more clear.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes it is so--both radio and television as well as the newspapers. But, I repeat, the issue of doubt only concerns the punishment of the newspapers, because in that meeting we decided that, bearing in mind the war situation that we are facing, if a newspaper again wrote divisive matters or wrote certain things which are not in the interests of our society in connection with the war, that newspaper should be punished. It is this matter which is being doubted.

Interview With Lebanese Papers

GF100759 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, granted an interview to correspondents of the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR and magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL last week and answered their questions on the causes of the war that has been imposed on Iran by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the conditions for agreeing to a cease-fire and holding talks, the Arab peoples' attitude toward the Iranian-Iraqi war, the issue of the American spy hostages and other issues.

Raja'i was asked: Saddam claims that the reason for the outbreak of the war was Iran's failure to implement the 1975 agreement. What is your view?

The prime minister answered: If this is what Saddam claims then he is condemning himself by his own words. The agreement does not state that either of the two parties has the right to bomb the other's country, cities and the homes of its innocent citizens with shells and rockets if it violates the agreement.

Raja'i was then asked: Saddam says he asked several times to enter into talks on the 1975 agreement, but nothing happened. How true is this claim?

The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran answered: Suppose this claim is true. On the basis of this agreement, Saddam claims a 320 sq km piece of land. If he had been sincere in his claim he would have limited himself to attacking the equivalent of this area instead of attacking the entire southwestern section of the country and bombing our people at night with surface-to-surface missiles.

MINISTER NABAVI ANNOUNCES RATIONING OF GOODS

LD091354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[TExt] Essential goods needed by the people are to be rationed and put at the disposal of the people through coupons. This was announced by Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, in a press conference.

He began by saying: After each war there are usually important issues to be dealt with, one of which is the reduction in the income and production sources of the country. The minister of state in charge of executive affairs then elaborated on the methods employed by the government in facing these problems and said: The government's general approach is that production should increase and that public consumption should be reduced. Of course, the reduction in consumption would come about through rationing of goods and their just distribution and omitting nonessential goods.

Also, the government seriously intends to increase its income, considering the interests of the lower paid classes, by making use of the extra incomes of the higher income groups and cutting down its own expenditure. Nabavi added: In the implementation of the economic independence of the country, the government intends to adhere to the policy of reducing imports to the needed minimum--be it in the private or the public sector.

He then elaborated on the functions of the economic mobilization headquarters and said: This headquarters has taken the necessary measures to ration the essential commodities and has up to now succeeded in justly distributing all kinds of fuel. In a few days, the distribution of sugar and sugar cubes will be rationed. In this connection, special coupons have been prepared which will be sold at the different branches of the Saderat Bank of Iran. The minister of state in charge of executive affairs added: In the near future, in order to economize on the rate of electricity consumption, electricity will be rationed, too.

About the price of sugar and sugar cubes, he said: The consumption of these two commodities will be divided into two different classes of essential and nonessential consumption. The price of sugar consumed by the people which was sold at the rate of 23 rials per kilo to the retailers, will be reduced to 20 rials per kilo. Retailers will sell the sugar at the rate of 24 rials per kilo. By the same token, the price of sugar cubes which was 27 and 1/2 rials per kilo for the retailers, has been reudced to 24 and 1/2 rials per kilo and the retailers are dutybound to sell it at the rate of 29 rials--when the consumer presents a coupon. He said the price of sugar for nonessential usage like beverages, confectionary and chocolate will be 58 rials per kilo. The minister of state in charge of executive affairs added: What is obvious is that our country should come out of its present state, which is a consumer-based country with a dependent and a single-commodity economy. At present the rate of sugar and sugar cube consumption in our country is comparable to Europe and the United States and about 13 times higher than the rate of consumption per person in Afghanistan, and five times the consumption per person in India.

The minister of state in charge of executive affairs also said: Government income sources should be increased and one of the ways to increase the government's income is to rely on internal sources, such as an increase of the price of some commodities and nonessential goods. He said: In this connection, the government will increase the price of fuel used by the private cars, but the price of fuel used for public transport and motorcycles--which are generally used by the oppressed classes--will remain unchanged. He added: From next week on the price of ordinary gasoline will be 30 rials per litre and the super-grade gasoline will be 40 rials per litre for private cars. This will be equal to the price this commodity costs. Also, the minister of state in charge of executive affairs warned that artificial price rises will be severely stopped and profiteers will be dealt with according to the special regulations applying to wartime conditions.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON IRAQI CAPTIVITY OF OIL MINISTER

LD071308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran today in connection with the danger threatening the life of the Iranian oil minister:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Our brother, Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, the oil minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who was kidnapped by the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressive mercenaries near Abadan's oil installations, according to reports by international news agencies and the Iraqi paper AL-JUMHURIYAH, is in danger of losing his life and is suffering from severe bleeding.

The Iraqi Ba'th government, after the passage of several days, now claims that Tondguyan was wounded when he was captured. This ridiculous claim is being made in circumstances when the world television services, including several regional television services and Paris television have shown a film made in Baghdad in which Brother Tondguyan is shown as being completely healthy. Therefore, from the standpoint of the Iranian Government, it is patently clear that Baghdad's vile regime has subjected the oil minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to such torture that now his life is in danger, so much so that Baghdad's Ba'thists have been forced to concoct yet another lie and have announced that they captured him when he was wounded.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran holds the Baghdad government responsible for the life of Mohammad Javad Tondguyan and his self-denying companions and the Baghdad regime is duty bound to immediately release the Iranian oil minister and, undoubtedly, the competent international authorities, including the International Red Cross, by reexamining Baghdad's propaganda films, could easily recognize the ludicrous nature of this new claim by Baghdad and, in accordance with the duties which they have agreed to perform, they should intensify their efforts as soon as possible for the release of Tondguyan and his companions.

Appeal for Red Cross, UN Intervention

LD091830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God: Following the abduction of Mr Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his entourage by the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken the following measures:

1. The Iranian permanent delegation to the United Nations is being asked [words indistinct] that the International Red Cross ought to carefully investigate Iraq radio's claim that Mr Tondguyan has been injured, because it seems that he has been subjected to torture. Meanwhile, the International Red Cross has been informed that the Iraqi forces do not refrain from all kind of insults and insolence against the Iranian prisoners of war and that the Red Cross must take appropriate action concerning this.

2. While informing the Iranian mission at the United Nations in New York of the above, the mission has been ordered to inform the mass media of the above information through the release of statements.

3. The International Red Cross representative in Tehran was called to the Foreign Ministry and the above information was given to him. The Foreign Ministry has asked for an immediate investigation concerning Mr Tondguyan and his entourage.

We hereby inform the public that according to the latest information received from the Iranian mission at the United Nations in New York, Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary general, has disscussed the issue with the Iraqi foreign minister, asking the Iraqis for the release of Mr Tondguyan and his entourage and has expressed the hope that the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and his entourage will be released as soon as possible.

KHAMENE'I DELIVERS FRIDAY SERMON ON FIGHT AGAINST U.S.

LD072036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1515 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Friday sermon delivered by Tehran Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in the Tehran University mosque--recorded]

[Excerpts] Throughout history, there has always been war, conflict and struggle between the two currents of good and evil. This is not characteristic of our present age only.

There are two important issues in our current situation. The first issue is the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran versus the forces of world imperialism. Our main enemy these days are the superpowers, headed by U.S. imperialism, which is sparing no effort to pounce upon our Islamic revolution.

The first point is: What is our position vis-a-vis America? Sixteen years ago, at the beginning of this struggle, our imam clearly said: The American President should know that he is the most hated and the most rejected person in the eyes of our nation. This remark defined the anti-American character of our revolution. Since the beginning of the revolution, and up till now, I can emphatically claim that no nation and no government has fought against America as much as our nation and those in charge of the administration of our country. All these anti-American slogans uttered by our people and all these crushing actions which our government and our executive organs have carried out since the first day after the revolution up till now, which have delivered such heavy blows upon world-devouring America, are unprecedented in the world.

The issue of the hostages and the issue of the change of American leadership give rise to the question--at least in the minds of some people--what is the policy of the Islamic Republic vis-a-vis America? Does the attempt of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to solve the issue of the hostages mean that there has been a change in the policies of the Government of the Islamic Republic and the executive organs vis-a-vis America or not? The answer is: No. In the same way that one day with the very fact of the taking of hostages we brought shame and disgrace upon the impenetrable and dominant policies of America in the eyes of the world, in a similar way by discussing the issue of the hostages as it was discussed in the Islamic Consultative Assembly we continue the same line and the same movement.

Today the world knows and understands that the Iranian nation, whose representatives reached a decision in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and the Iranian Government, which is itself elected by the people and which follows and implements the decisions and laws set out by the Consultative Assembly, has had something right and legitimate to say about the hostages, and that the hostages and America's spying organization in Iran constitute documentary condemnation of America's policies during the past 30 years as well as during the period between the revolution and the occupation of the den of espionage, and condemnation of the positions it has taken toward Iran.

With certainty and confidence we exposed the issue of the hostages to the world. This means that we exposed and demonstrated one more page from the black file of the ruling Americans in the eyes of the world. In the issue of hostages our view--that is the view of the Iranian nation--has been to present America to the world as an aggressive power which interferes in the internal affairs of the nations which it wants to keep under its control. We did this, and with our latest action, setting out the conditions for the release of the hostages which were decided by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, we have again proved our legitimate rights.

This does not mean the end of our war against American arrogance, because so long as there is arrogance and tyranny and the greed of the great powers there will also be struggle against these powers. [shouts of "Cod is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

No nation can claim that it has proved and demonstrated its will and dedication in confronting America as much as we have done. We shall continue to fight against America, because America is tyrannical, because it is arrogant, because it is a world-devourer, because it is against Islam, because it is against our independence and the independence of all the oppressed nations, because it uses its material power to suppress in their throats the shouts of the nations seeking their rights. Because America is like this we shall struggle against it; and a nation can struggle.

The American agents and the rotten remnants of the mercenaries of the defunct SAVAK are still among our nation. They raise the question: How can you fight against America? With what strength, with what power? The answer is that America is not an invincible power. Great powers try to show themselves as invincible in the eyes of weak nations and this is the secret of their success. We have broken this myth and we shall break it again.

Last year, the imam said in his historic statement that Carter should look for another job, for his administration and rule were over. You saw how Carter's rule indeed came to an end. The imam has often reiterated that the U.S. empire is on the brink of collapse and nearing its end.

And this is exactly the second issue and topic of discussion in our relations with the United States, this change of U.S. policy along with the change of the principle figures of the American Government.

Carter will leave, another person will take his place. From the Iranian nation's point of view, the United States, imperialism, oppressor and oppression, and the diabolical power of the arch-Satan, there is no difference between Carter and Reagan. [shouts of "God is great"]

With the new election and by electing a new president the United States has in fact got much closer to the end of its power. Of course, the general policies of the two parties are the same. The activities of these two parties are based on the principle of the economic and political expansionism of the U.S. empire, the difference between these two parties is like the difference between the hypocrite and the infidel. The first one was a hyprocrite who in the name of the defense of human rights actually suppressed basic human rights. But this one is plain blasphemy.

The adviser to the new U.S. President is a former chief of the terrible U.S. spying organization, the CIA. And this is enough to disgrace this government. Openly supporting racial discrimination, openly supporting Zionism, he is an open defender of the isolated and hated regimes of the world. This is a policy which ensures for the U.S. Government definite defeat. [chants of "God is great"] With its failures and frustrations on the political scene and with the defeat inflicted on it in connection with the Islamic revolution in Iran, and the damage that its international prestige has suffered and the end of the myth of its invincibility in confronting the weak nations, the United States is more vulnerable today. The blows which the Republican Party and its President-elect have suffered as a result of these dead policies will determine the future of America. [chants of "God is great"]

Therefore, I should conclude on this first issue, concerning the enemy and the issue of the infidel and the wrong which we are confronting and fighting: The situation has not changed at all.

We have to frighten these enemies of God and the arch-Satan and the great enemy of God with our power and sufficient preparedness. This was the first issue. [chants of "God is great]

The second issue pertains to the armed forces and the preparation of strength. Nowadays, there are some questions on people's minds to which answers are not given. Therefore, I am giving you today briefly the real view of the revolution, which is the view of this nation's imam and the view of all the elements who have followed the imam's line.

The armed forces are one of the forces which we must have to confront a power. From the first day of the revolution some people were chanting slogans for the dissolution of the armed forces. They held the view that this army ought to be dissolved. It could have been difficult for us to prove to everyone that that cry was a cry hostile to the Islamic revolution. Those advocating the dissolution of the armed forces were pretending to support the revolution.

Yet, today the entire Iranian people can easily understand that the person advocating the dissolution of the armed forces today is a supporter of the defeat of Iran's Islamic revolution, and one of the mercenaries of the American Ba'thist. They wanted no armed forces to exist. They wanted, on the pretext of creating a people's armed forces, to dismember and eliminate our united armed forces which consisted of the members of this nation and the children of this people, so that we would not have this strength at our disposal.

The first person to understand this problem and to speak about it was the imam himself. He said that the army should not be disbanded. It should be committed and directed toward the right course. The army should close ranks with the people and both should march on the same path. All this has been accomplished.

Of course, the armed forces, like any other organ created in the context of the past corrupt satanical era, needed purging and clearing out. This too was implemented.

I am telling you for your information, that our armed forces are not very far from becoming ideological armed forces. Committed and faithful elements are found in abundance in our armed forces. There are plenty of ready and [word indistinct] elements in the armed forces. And this is a source of honor for Islam, of pride for the revolution's basic line and for the imam personally. [chants of "God is great"]

Powerful armed forces mean armed forces with several qualities. First of all, they should have unity, discipline and sufficient training and arms. The armed forces need these and ought to be provided with them. The level of training in the armed forces ought to get higher and higher. Military equipment ought to be provided for the armed forces.

During those early days, the Americans tried to get back some of the remaining equipment which was at our disposal. The equipment which was created in Iran at their mercenary hands for the purpose of hostility to Islam fell into the hands of Islam by the direction of God Almighty. They wanted to get back this equipment from the Islamic Republic and Islam. This was countered through the vigilance asserted by officials.

Today, too, the armed forces must remain as powerful as possible by means of unity and discipline, with a firm command and composed of pure, authoritative elements.

The second [word indistinct] needed by our armed forces is as broad relations with the people as possible. People ought to treat the armed forces as part of themselves, and the armed forces should also consider themselves the people's brothers and servants, and should be proud of this. [chants of "God is great"]

MONTAZERI CRITICIZES INDECISIVENESS OF ARMY COMMANDERS

LD072023 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent's dispatches from all over the country Friday's unifying congregational prayer ceremonies were held in a particularly grand style with the participation of large crowds of the zealous, combatant Muslim people of our Islamic country of Iran, in most provincial cities and towns.

Today's Friday congregational prayers in Qom were held under the leadership of His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. At today's unifying prayers His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, after counseling piety and the need to observe God's injunctions and interpreting the Koranic chapter "Al-'Adiyat," referred to one of the wars in which Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him, together with a small number of self-denying and pious men, triumphed over 12,000 discord sowers and infidels. He then said: Now that this war has been imposed on us, thanks be to God, we do possess sufficient force. Our army and guards corps enjoy extraordinary preparedness for defending the country and attacking the enemy. Then why are our affairs moving ahead so sluggishly? Various sectors of the people come to see me and complain about this sluggishness. This is because they know that sufficient reserves of war materiel exist in the depots, but the responsible authorities and war commanders cannot make firm decisions. Or is it that--God forbid--this is deliberate? All these (?issues) should be investigated. The army commander should, in accordance with the imam's command, act with greater decisiveness and should break the encirclement of Khuninshahr and Abadan and with a lightning assault should rid the people of Khuzestan and Kordestan of the evil of the infidel Ba'th agents. But if they are weak and incapable then they should say so candidly so that the imam himself would directly make decisions.

In conclusion, the illustrious canonist, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, sharply condemned the French police's attack on the students who had staged a sitin inside the UNESCO building, saying: Our revolutionary nation does not expect the French Government, which has claims to liberalism, to turn into an agent for carrying out the designs of U.S. imperialism in the West.

He then sharply criticized the arrest of the (?strugglers) and Shi'ites [word indistinct] and Cairo's Friday imam by the Egyptian regime and warned the regimes in power in Egypt and Saudi Arabia to heed the lesson of the fate of the traitor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and not to subject the Muslim nation to all this oppression. The nations want to remain free and seek refuge with Islam.

AFP: HOSTAGES STILL NOT HANDED OVER TO GOVERNMENT

NC080856 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--The "Islamic students" holding the American hostages have still not handed then over to the Iranian Government, sources close to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said today.

The students "following the line of the imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)" had announced last Monday during a visit to the ayatollah that they were handing responsibility over to the government for the 49 hostages they are holding in several parts of the country.

Three other hostages are being held by the Foreign Ministry.

The sources added that one reason why the transfer had not been carried out "might be" that the hostages are scattered throughout Iran.

The students have said the hostages were moved from the American Embassy here after the abortive American raid to free them last April 25.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI EDITORIAL VIEWS REAGAN'S ELECTION

JN091026 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI carried an editorial yesterday under the headline "Death to Carter, Death to Reagan." Here is the text of the editorial:

At last, the results of the elections in the United States announce Reagan's triumph with 51 percent of the votes.

The election results pose the following question in the political arena: With Reagan's election as U.S. president, what policy will the Islamic Republic of Iran adopt? Will the results of these elections be [word indistinct] and a change in U.S. policy toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran? JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI adds: One month ago, following the first round of U.S. elections [as heard], Cuban President Fidel Castro, in a press interview, had warned about the possibility of Reagan's election as U.S. president. Castro described Reagan's election as a catastrophe for the world in general and for the Third World, the Middle East and Iran in particular.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI adds that Reagan's statements show that he is one of the most intransigent opponents of the policy of flexibility with regard to making peace with Iran and handling international issues. Diplomatic quarters for or against Reagan describe him as a harsh, violent and [word indistinct] man.

From the beginning of the U.S. elections, President-elect Ronald Reagan has been presented to the American voter and to world public opinion as a man who will try, through reliance and concentration on U.S. military power, to develop the framework of the U.S. imperialists' expansionist policy toward the world. He has also been presented as a man who will work to establish new U.S. military bases throughout the world and increase the U.S. military budget at all costs.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says: All these qualities attributed to Reagan by political observers are true and undeniable, we believe that [words indistinct] and the imperialist onslaught directed against the oppressed people in the world are not characteristics that are inherent in Reagan alone. Reagan's fathers, ancestors and all U.S. politicians and rulers, and those who are within their sphere of influence, maintain the same course that Reagan has adopted. They, too, are known for their inhumanity, for which Reagan is famous. We have our doubts about the U.S. elections and what is said about free elections in the United States.

The U.S. Government can support, protect and direct world monopolies and big capital through its close relations with financial quarters and the big multinational companies, relations which determine the economic fate of the country; can devalue its national currency and that of any other country it wishes; is capable of carrying out bloody coups d'etats to topple governments hostile to it; and possesses the largest, most complex and sophisiticated espionage apparatus in the world. Thus, it knows very well whom to choose as president of the United States in order to protect the big powers' interests in general and those of the United States in particular. In other words, the opinion of the people is worthless.

That's why we do not consider Reagan's election as some kind of victory or defeat that has been achieved in an honest manner. We consider his election as just an ordinary forgery.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI adds: The exposure of the so-called human rights policy championed by Carter on the international level, the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran and its ideology in all its dimensions and the war imposed by the small agent of imperialism, Saddam Husayn, have all certainly proved to the world, to the progressive forces and to the people who seek liberation that the so-called human rights policy championed by Carter was just another maneuver and another method used by world imperialism.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says: Although we do not view imperialism from an objective standpoint [words indistinct], we fully believe that the world is divided into two worlds: the oppressors and the oppressed. We state that the United States [word indistinct] at the head of the world of the oppressors and we strongly declare that Carter's defeat and Reagan's appointment have not and will not change the barbaric and inhuman nature of imperialism.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI concludes its editorial: Undoubtedly, if our Muslim people succeed in preserving their faith in victory and [words indistinct], if our good earth continues to give [words indistinct], then our people [words indistinct].

TEHRAN CRITICIZES ALLEGED BRZEZINSKI REMARK SUPPORTING IRAQ

GF071540 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1414 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Citing informed diplomatic sources in London, the San'a' newspaper ATH-THAWRAH said that U.S. national security adviser Brzezinski said at a meeting: If we want to stop the Islamic revolution from spreading, the United States will have to support Iraq.

We ask Brzezinski why he wants to stop the Islamic revolution from spreading? The United States supports human rights, and the Islamic revolution is also for human rights. The great Imam Khomeyni arose to liberate Muslims from the yoke of foreign exploitation and domination. One of the Islamic revolution's aims is to sever the foreign hand that is plundering the wealth of oppressed and downtrodden peoples.

The colonialists have plundered Muslims' wealth for many centuries. This plunder continued unabated until recently. The colonialists took it upon themselves to bring up the sons of puppet kings so that when they succeeded their fathers they were more subservient to the foreigner than their predecessors had been. The puppet kings used to introduce some parliamentary changes to limit some of their absolute power. However, the result remained the same. The poor people continue to be plundered notwithstanding changes of governments and the coming of new members of parliaments. This happened in Iran during the reign of Reza Khan. When the imperialists had exhausted their use for this agent they brought to power his son, the buried Pahlavi, who learned to eat pistachio nuts and to kiss the hands of the wives of kings and presidents in Buckingham Palace and then launched his white revolution and his farcical social reform. Finally, he came up with his Rastakhiz Party. [passage omitted]

The great Khomeyni arose to liberate the oppressed from the Islam of Pahlavi, Carter and the shame of the Arabs, Saddam. The United States found no "dog's paw" filthier than the shame of Al-Qadisiyah, the madman Saddam.

Brzezinski said the United States should support Iraq, the Iraq of the agent and shameful Saddam, in carrying out its ugly actions to halt the Islamic revolution's march that threatens the interests of the United States and all imperialist circles before it topples the shaky thrones in Baghdad and Amman and all agents and reactionaries in the area. It is written in the Book of Psalms: The earth will be inherited by my virtuous worshippers.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN GULF

GF081228 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0945 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States persists in its policy of sending naval vessels to the area. The Defense Department has confirmed that two ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean have passed through the Suez Canal toward the Persian Gulf. They are the destroyer Peterson and the frigate Jesse Brown. They will be reinforcing the U.S. naval force along the coast of Oman. This is in addition to earlier reinforcements of a missile carrier and two tanker planes.

Defense Department officials said that the United States had sent two KC-135 planes to Saudi Arabia. The planes are used to refuel other planes while in flight. The missile carrier Leahy has been sent to the Gulf. The two planes left a U.S. base in Britain and arrived in Saudi Arabia on 11 October. They will enable the four radar planes to fly around the clock if necessary. Pentagon circles assert that the presence of the aircraft carrier [as heard] Leahy will increase U.S. firepower in that area in the face of any change in the balance of power that threatens U.S. interests.

What is significant is that reactionaries in the area--the principal allies of the infidel Saddam's regime--are trying to cover up the real face of this U.S. intervention and military presence under the guise that it is intended to protect "the wealth and sanctities." As an official in the area put it, "the presence of the AWACS planes was in response to Saudi Arabia's request to reinforce the Saudi Air Force and protect its wealth and sanctities. As though the protection of Islamic sanctities has become the task of the United States!

U.S. Government sources say that this presence is primarily intended to impose full U.S. hegemony and protect U.S. interests and defend such reactionary regimes in the area as Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and other countries. In his interview on ABC television on 9 October, Carter said: What worries me in the escalation of the conflict is that the Iranian-Iraqi war should intensify and other states in the Middle East might become involved in the war. In an impudent political and information coverup attempt, Carter added: The most serious thing which entails the worst consequences for the rest of the world would be for the Soviet Union to become involved militarily in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Thus, the serious U.S. role becomes clearer, a role that is (?guided) by Carter's principle of aggression against the interests of peoples struggling for their freedom, independence, national sovereignty and social progress. The peoples and forces of the area will continue to be vigilant in the face of imperialist policies. They are alert to the allies of imperialism who implement these policies and who believe that they are able to strike at the Islamic revolution and open the way to the Camp David parties to strike at the Palestinian revolution and impose imperialist plans on the area and its peoples.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 269

LD071735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Communique 269 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim revolutionary compatriots of Iran: your brave brothers at sea and the guards on the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran today, 7 November, during a sea battle and confrontation in the Persian Gulf succeeded in sinking two modern enemy gunboats. A third Iraqi gunboat fled while the battle was in progress.

The two Iraqi gunboats, which were sunk were a modern rescue boat and a torpedo launcher [word indistinct].

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

AFP reported that Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb handed Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Rajai the U.S. reply to Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages. Monitored Tehran media have not been heard to mention this exchange. Algiers radio reported the arrival of Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher in Algiers with a message to be passed through Algeria to Iran containing the U.S. reply to the conditions set for the release of the hostages. In its only mention of the delegation's arrival, Tehran radio's Arabic service noted that Deputy Secretary Christopher had met with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and explained the legal, judicial and other complications in trying to meet Iran's conditions. The radio said the U.S. reply was to be conveyed shortly to the Iranian Government.

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in an interview reported by Tehran radio, said that if the hostages issue could be solved "within a week" then Iran "could utilize the possibilities that exist abroad and perfect our equipment." However, he noted, if the stalemate continues, the release will not have much effect.

In an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said Iran does not want a U.S.reply to the Majlis terms but instead wants the United States to "meet our conditions as we have demanded." Rafsanjani also discussed the impending U.S. reply at his weekly press conference, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service. He noted that "unless we get our rights, we shall try the hostages as spies."

Tehran radio reported a meeting between the Swiss ambassador and Rafsanjani at which the envoy gave the Majlis speaker a message from the U.S. Government stating that President-elect Ronald Reagan supports President Jimmy Carter's efforts to free the hostages. In his reply, Rafsanjani again said the Majlis had specified Iran's demands and it made no difference whether it was Carter or Reagan who responded to them.

Supreme Court President Mohammad Beheshti, in a statement reported by AFP, said that if U.S. law hinders the United States from meeting one of the four conditions set by the Majlis, the Majlis should decide if it is legally possible to fulfill the conditions. Beheshti went on to say that if the Majlis decides its conditions have not been fulfilled and the hostages should be put on trial, the "judicial branch will start preparing the trial."

Iranian Domestic Affairs

Qotbzadeh Release--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, jailed on 7 November for remarks made during a television interview, was released on 10 November on orders from Ayatollah Khomeyni. AFP, citing sources close to Qotbzadeh, said he had been released after a visit from Ahmad Khomeyni, the ayatollah's son. Qotbzadeh's release was briefly noted by Tehran radio, which quoted him in an interview with thevoice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network, as saying that at this critical time all Iranians must follow the wishes of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Qotbzadeh said he would talk about other issues at a later date.

Ayatollah Khomeyni met with officials of the Publicity Staff of the Supreme Defense Council to discuss the media's treatment of the war, Tehran radio reported 12 November, and also received Qotbzadeh. The radio said Khomeyni issued "the necessary instructions" to Qotbzadeh regarding the current situation.

In an interview with Tehran radio, 'Ali Qoddusi, the Tehran prosecutor general who had ordered Qotbzadeh's arrest, defended his action as being in line with Ayatollah Khomeyni's order to arrest "rumormongers." He said Qotbzadeh had admitted to him that he had made a mistake and wondered whether such people should receive special judicial consideration.

Majlis Debate--Tehran radio reported that the Majlis continued its debate on the operation of the Voice and Vision, approving articles on its general policy and principles and appointing a managing director. AFP reported that Speaker Rafsanjani intends to have the Majlis consider a bill aimed at forestalling future disagreements between the president and the prime minister on the choice of ministers. Prime Minister Raja'i had earlier proposed six candidates for foreign minister, but President Bani-Sadr had vetoed all of them.

In a series of announcements, Tehran radio reported that Iran's economic mobilization headquarters had set up a rationing system for commodities and gasoline so as to ensure fair distribution. The headquarters statements said that from now on ration coupons would be necessary to make purchases. In addition, the economic mobilization headquarters steeply raised the price of gasoline. Shiraz radio also reported the implementation of a fuel allocation system in its surrounding area.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

UN Mediation Offer--'Ali Khamene'i, spokesman for the Supreme Defense Council, said Iran has no objection to a visit by a representative of the UN secretary general to Iran to study the war situation and see the "results of Iraq's aggression on Iran." Khamene'i's remarks, reported by Tehran radio, came at the end of a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council that had considered UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's suggestion in this regard. Stockholm radio later reported that Olaf Palme, former Swedish prime minister, has been chosen to lead the UN midiation effort. Khamene'i also said the Supreme Defense Council discussed a five-point proposal presented by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca when he was in Tehran, but because of "ambiguities" in the proposals, it had requested certain clarifications.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting southwest of Ahvaz and heavy Iraqi shelling of the city. In further reports the radio claimed Iranian airborne forces, with air force support, had struck across the Bahmanshir River and attacked Iraqi forces dug in on the Abadan-Mahshahr road. In fighting around Abadan, the radio admitted the refinery and tank farm has been on fire for the past 2 days. It also said Iraqi artillery heavily shelled the city. An armed forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed Iranian forces destroyed a number of Iraqi tanks and inflicted heavy casualties on the Susangerd front, along the Subleh-Bostan axis as well as around Dezful.

Iraq

'Aziz Visit to Moscow--Baghdad radio reported Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz held discussions in Moscow on 11 November with CPSU Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev and Central Committee member Viktor Maltsev.

Saddam Husayn Press Conference--President Saddam Husayn, in a press conference reported by INA, said he is "satisfied with our calculations" in the war with Iran and asserted that Iraq is prepared to continue fighting "as long as it might take" to settle all issues with Iran through the recognition of Iraqi rights and the return of the three disputed islands in the gulf to their "legitimate owner," the UAE. The president went on to say that if the three islands continue to be held by Iran "the world must expect a new war" by the Arabs against Iran. Referring to Iranian territory under Iraqi control, Saddam Husayn said that as long as Iraq fights on this territory it "is considered part of our necessary defense arrangements to ensure security" which might be added to or subtracted from. The president declared that prolongation of the war entails "additional rights" under "world norms." Asked how far he intends to push Iraqi forces into Iran, Saddam Husayn said Iraq would use "any additional degree of arm twisting we deem necessary in order to forcibly obtain our rights." Regarding Iraq's nuclear program, the president said that Iraq would respect international agreements on nuclear nonproliferation and that even if reactors had been "completely or partly destroyed," those who had acquired them were capable of "acquiring even better ones." Saddam Husayn admitted Iraqi oil production has ceased but asserted that oil pumping will be resumed as soon as "technical arrangements" have been completed.

Autonomy Talks

Jerusalem radio announced that tripartite autonomy talks on the expert level will resume in Cairo on 17 November. The radio went on to say that Israeli representative Hayim Kubersky denied rumors that U.S. representative James Leonard had presented views close to those of Egypt. The Jerusalem announcement followed on an earlier report by MENA that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali proposed the postponement of the talks until early December. However, Cairo radio reported the 17 November date had been confirmed by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Egypt

As-Sadat Speeches--In a 10 November speech to the Arab and Islamic Peoples League carried by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat expressed support for "Afghan strugglers," whom, he said, Egypt backs "militarily, materially and politically." Referring to Libya, Syria and South Yemen as "Soviet satellites" that had launched "ferocious wars" against their peoples, As-Sadat went on to announce his readiness to assist any Arab or Islamic state that "faces aggression." Describing attempts at Arab political unity as "empty slogans," the president called on the league to mobilize Muslims into an "integrated national Islamic-Arab group" and called for the establishment of an Islamic-Arab bank.

In a speech to teachers reported by Cairo radio on 11 November, As-Sadat announced he will be taking a vacation to recover from "exhaustion." The president also mantioned he will open "a completely new" Suez Canal in December.

Yemen

According to the West German press agency DPA, reports from Aden "indicate" that fighting has begun in the southern provinces of the YAR between regular forces and militia of the opposition North Yemen National Democratic Front.

Libya

Mengistu Visit--Tripoli radio announced that Ethiopian leader Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in Tripoli for official talks. In a press statement carried by JANA, Mengistu and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced agreement to "consolidate their efforts against the American imperialist offensive ... and the designs of Zionism and reaction."

Internal Affairs--According to Tripoli radio, a "fifth column" consisting of "thousands of women" has been storming markets and stores "in a desperate bid to empty them" and then sell the contents. The radio described this "sudden emergence of thousands of traders" as a matter to be checked by revolutionary committees. In a meeting reported by Tripoli radio, Al-Qadhdhafi declared that he will submit the question of "militarization" of schools, institutes and factories to the next session of the basic popular conferences as a step toward establishing an "armed people."

Lebanon

According to the Voice of Lebanon, 15 people were killed and more than 20 injured when two bombs placed in parked cars exploded in the Al-Ashrafiyah district of Beirut. According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan expressed "utter regret" over the incidents. A Lebanese Forces Command Council official statement carried by the Voice of Lebanon also deprecated the "criminal acts of sabotage." AFP reported that in southern Lebanon rightwing and leftist militias have agreed on a truce over the Shi'ite Al-Ashura festival, which lasts until 18 November.

Pakistan

AFP reported that the Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus denied reports of a delivery of Chinese F-9 fighter bombers to Pakistan. The ambassador also denied reports of a new arms agreement with the Chinese.

Afghanistan

At an 11 November party Central Committee plenum reported by Kabul radio, the report of General Secretary Babrak Karmal on his visit to the Soviet Union was unanimously approved.

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South Asia

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KARMAL ATTENDS GREAT OCTOBER RECEPTION AT USSR EMBASSY

LD072226 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Premier of the DRA, last night participated in the splendid reception that was held in the USSR Embassy in Kabul in celebration of the occasion of 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was given by Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Talbeyev, the ambassador of the USSR. The following people were present at the reception: Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and Presidium of the Revolution Council, and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, vice chairman of the Revolution Council, and vice premier; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of training and education; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and vice premier, minister of justice and the attorney general; members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council Presidium; members of the Council of Ministers of the DRA; some high-ranking officers of the armed forces; high-ranking government officials; members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship society; ambassadors and diplomatic corps.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES KARMAL'S REPORT ON USSR VISIT

LD111845 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Here follows a press statement on the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee:

In accordance with the announcement to our countrymen by the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat, at 0900 today, 11 November, the PDPA Central Committee met at the Revolution Council Headquarters to hear a report by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on his official and friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR.

The hall where the plenum was held was decorated with party flags and emblems. All candidate-members and members of the PDRA Central Committee stood as Babrak Karmal entered the hall and welcomed the general secretary with continuous applause and with approval.

At the start of the Central Committee meeting, which was chaired by Babrak Karmal, it was proposed that the proceedings of the plenum and those of its executive should be reported to the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee; this proposal was unanimously approved.

Next, the agenda for the meeting on the results of the friendly and official visit to the USSR by the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation was read. It included the report by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and other topics for discussion by the plenum. The agenda was unanimously approved and the work of the plenum was agreed on.

Then Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, read his detailed report about the great, selfless, fraternal and historic assistance of the party, government and people of the USSR to the DRA, their penetrating and scientific analysis and the hopes for its further development, and about the special duties of our party and government under the present special circumstances.

The report by Babrak Karmal was received by the candidate-members and members of the PDPA Central Committee with prolonged applause and full concentration.

After hearing the report, a number of PDPA Central Committee members expressed their views about it and approved the official and friendly visit to the USSR by the high-ranking party and government delegation of the DRA. They also ressed their views about the further unity of the party, the hardening of the stru against counter-revolutionaries and their total elimination, the creation of wor pportunities and a secure life for the people of Afghanistan, the laying of social and economic foundations and the country's all-round development, once again approving the deep friendship and fraternal relations with the party, government and people of the USSR. The discussions about the report by Babrak Karmal were held in an atmosphere of full democracy and friendship, which is an indication of the unity of the PDPA, its planned (?course) and its unanimity of views.

At the end of the meeting, members of the PDPA Central Committee plenum unanimously approved and supported the report by Babrak Karmal and the results of the visit to the USSR. A document on this was approved and the plenum ended with the closing speech by Babrak Karmal at about 1500.

The proceedings of the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the report by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and the resolution of the plenum regarding this, will be published in the press for the information of the beloved countrymen.

Politburo Approves Report

LD102310 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] In accordance with the PDPA Central Committee's Secretariat report, the Central Committee Politburo held a session on 6 November after the official visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, which took place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR.

Babrak Karmal submitted in the Politburo session a report on the results of the official and friendly visit of the DRA party and government high-ranking officials to the USSR. The Politburo affirmed and approved the report as a whole and passed a resolution that a plenum of the PDPA Central Committee should be held to discuss this on 11 November.

KABUL NOTES REAGAN REMARKS ABOUT IRAN, PLO

LD081610 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President-elect, warned Iran that, concerning the release of the 52 American hostages, it should have no hope [of better terms] when he starts work. Reagan, who overtly expresses his opposition to the freedom movements and other rights of the world people, said that the PLO is a terrorist organization.

KABUL COMMENTS ON ZIAUL HAQ'S BALUCHESTAN VISIT

LD082004 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The serious explosions that shook the city of Quetta has been widely reported by world news agencies, but this important event has not been observed in the censored Pakistani press.

According to international news agencies the explosions occurred just before Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's visit to Baluchestan. It has been reported that one of the bombs exploded at an intersection near the residence of [word indistinct] and that another exploded near the headquarters of the Pakistani military government office in Baluchestan. The intensity of the blast was so great that all glass panes in the surrounding buildings were shattered.

Now that the Pakistani president is visiting Quetta today the people of Baluchestan are condeming Ziaul Haq for allowing Afghan counterrevolutionary groups to continue their destructive activities vis-a-vis the DRA Government. Other reports point out that that militarist Government of Pakistan only a few days ago admitted that it censored two issues of a monthly publication of progressive Baluchestan students at the beginning of this year, which according to the Pakistani militarist government contained unacceptable articles.

DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

GF071822 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Education Minister Dr Faqir Mohammad (Yakoobi), who headed a delegation to the Mongolian People's Republic, returned to Kabul yesterday. Dr (Yakoobi) said: During our stay in the friendly country of Mongolia, we visited a number of schools, colleges and universities. Praising Mongolia's educational system, Dr (Yakoobi) expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded the Afghan delegation in Ulaanbataar.

RADIO COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD092230 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A technical agreement was signed today between radio Afghanistan and the state committee for radio in the GDR Council of Ministers. The agreement was signed on the Afghan side by the publicity deputy minister of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Dr Haider Masud, and on the GDR side by Kraft Bumbel, that country's ambassador in Kabul. Under the contract, which is valid for 3 years, both sides will cooperate in the exchange of delegations and professional experts in different aspects of radio, as well as in the exchange of music.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DECISIONS ON STATUTES, CHARTER PUBLISHED

LD102354 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] In connection with the implementation and the nullifying of certain statutes, regulations and charter, the resolutions and decisions of the DRA Revolution Council, the Revolution Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers have come into force. They were published in the 12th and 13th issues of the 1980 official gazette following their ratification by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

The Ministry of Justice announced that the above-mentioned resolutions and decisions were made with regard to pension rights of families of PDPA martyrs; the nullifying of the regulation concerning the organization of duties of the Revolution Council and the government and procedures for making and repealing statutes; the charter of survey institute regarding water and power resources projects; and the bill for the provision of x-rays and radiology.

In their third session, held on 22 September, the DRA Revolution Council affirmed and ratified by a majority of votes all statutes, agreements and statute supplements agreed on during the recess before the third session and approved by the Revolution Council Presidium. The full text of these resolutions and decisions, in accordance with Article 40 of the DRA Basic Principles, will be published in the national press.

MOMAND TRIBES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD081952 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The Momand tribes in a big meeting yesterday in the tribal department of Nangarhar Province expressed their all-round support for the Sawr Revolution and in particular its new development stage and said:

The brave people of the Momand tribes will no longer allow the enemies of the DRA to engage in destruction, spying, and armed operations against the DRA from Momand areas.

In this meeting ulema, elders and the representatives of the tribes of (Kherido), Babazay, Kodakhail, Hashmatkhail, Esakhail, Khogakhail, Mamakhail, Durokhail and Mosakhail were present. At first a few verses of the holy Koran were read and afterward one of the party cadres in a speech mentioned the humanitarian objectives of the Sawr Revolution and in particular its new stage, and pointed to the Momand tribes and their historic mission in fighting against imperialism and the sinister reaction. Afterward, a few of the elders gave speeches on behalf of the Momand tribes and expressed their total solidarity with the party and the DRA Government in putting into practice the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution and measures to completely eliminate the enemies of Afghanistan. At the end of this meeting, the following resolution was agreed upon and confirmed by the participants of the meeting:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On 7 November 1980, all the constituent parts of the Momand tribes held a meeting with the representative of the DRA in the city of Jalalabad and the following resolutions were agreed upon:

1. All the internal and external enemies of the DRA, who on the provocation of the Government of Pakistan and also the Governments of the United States, China and Britain and other powers and reactionary and colonialist governments, are armed, supported and resent for war or propaganda and provocation purposes to Afghanistan, are the enemies of all the Momand tribes. The brave people of Momand will no longer allow them in their territory and will not allow them to use the Momand territory against the DRA to engage in war, spying or destruction.

2. The Momand tribes consider themselves as the equals of all the tribes of Afghanistan. Their enemies are our enemies and their friends are our friends.

3. The limited contingents of the USSR in Afghanistan are not aggressive forces, but have come to Afghanistan in order to protect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence of Afghanistan, according to the request of the DRA and on the basis of the previous agreement between Afghanistan and the USSR. Whenever foreign interference ceases in Afghanistan, the limited contingents of the USSR will return to their country.

We the large tribe of Momand consider the friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR to be in the interest of both countries.

4. We consider Babrak Karmal, the leader of the party and of the government, as an informed and patriotic personality and support him.

5. All the religious and Islamic practices are continuing in Afghanistan and in this respect the internal and external reactionary propaganda has no truth whatsoever.

6. Every individual of Momand can engage in whatever job or profession that is available to him in the DRA and will also be eligible for military and civil posts and can take part in them.

HINDUS CELEBRATE DEWALI RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

LD092326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The Hindu religious festival of Dewali was observed today in Pedermanak temple in Baghbankacha.

During the ceremonies and after the singing of a religious song, Syed Tahir Shah Pykarger, candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, congratulated on behalf of the party and the government all Afghan Hindus on the occasion of their religious festival. During a speech he pointed out that in light of the objectives of the new developments stage of the Sawr Revolution, our revolutionary government respects religions and has given every Afghan citizen the right to observe religious ceremonies according to their religious and tribal customs. As we see today, the Afghan Hindus observe their religious ceremony of Dewali in full freedom.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent reports that subsequently Omm Parkash, assistant dean of the Asmayi school, made a speech in which he said:

Last year, Hafizollah Amin and his band of murderers restricted all aspects of social life including the observance of Hindu religious ceremonies. But after the victory of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, which is regarded as the state of salvation of the people and of the revolution, the people of Afghanistan have full freedom for the observance of their religious ceremonies. And today we observe our religious ceremony in full freedom and in a democratic atmosphere.

On behalf of Afghan Hindus, he said: We are ready to cooperate honestly with the PDPA and our democratic government, and we will work and struggle for the success of the objectives of the revolution, particularly its new development stage.

KABUL REPORTS SUCCESSES IN WIPING OUT REBEL GROUPS

Faryab Arrests

LD072158 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Putting into practice the powerful and historic decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum regarding wiping out elements connected to reaction and imperialism, party activists and security forces have eliminated a number of rebels--these obedient servants of reaction--and arrested others in a face to face confrontation in the village of Atika, in Dolat Abad district of Faryab Province.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Mimanah, the capital of Faryab Province that different kinds of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and large amount of machinegun ammunition have been seized from these foul elements.

Laghman Group 'Crushed'

LD092246 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A number of robber counterrevolutionaries, who were engaged in terrorism in the vicinity of the district of Alingar in the Province of Laghman and disturbed the comfortable lives of the noble people of this area, were crushed by the armed forces with the cooperation of the police and party activists.

The police source in the district of Alingar said that a number of bullets and weapons which were made in the United States, China and Pakistan were seized from these traitors and terrorists.

Laghman Village Defense Groups

LD092200 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The noble and patriotic people of the villages of Qarawaruk, Kalakuch, Kharakhel and Marenkhuh in Laghman Province have formed defense groups against the counterrevolutionaries for the purpose of defending the revolution. These true patriotic countrymen have taken up weapons and have expressed readiness to make sacrifices in order to establish full security in the country and eliminate the enemies.

Kabul-Ghazni Highway Cleared

LD102314 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov

[Text] A group of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and of the toiling people of the country, who were engaged in plundering in the Kabul-Ghazni highway in the region of Dowranay for a period of time and who disturbed the comfort and peaceful life of the people of this region, have recently been liquidated, and a number of them have been captured by the noble soldiers and officers of the Meydan-Shahr army unit of the central garrison. A source of the Meydan-Shahr army unit said that in addition to ammunitions and documents, various kinds of weapons have also been seized from these traitors and robbers.

AFP: SOVIET, GOVERNMENT FORCES MINE KONARHA VALLEY

BK090110 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Nov (AFP)--Soviet and Afghan Government forces dropped new anti-personnel mines on the Konarha Valley on Thursday, a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, a rebel group, said last night (Saturday) in Peshawar, near Pakistan's border with Afghanistan.

A witness said that six helicopters based near the city of Barikowt, at the north end of the valley, had dropped small, brown plastic mines--which blend in with the soil--on paths used by rebels and refugees. Rebelorganizations said that other types of mines have been placed near two villages in the valley, and that rebels, who have learned to handle the mines without setting them off, have placed some on a road used by government troops. The spokesman said one Afghan militiaman was killed and several were wounded after stepping on the mines.

The mines--which the Soviet forces apparently are using to slow the intense flow of Afghan refugees to Pakistan and of rebels back and forth between the countries--are relatively weak, but the wounds they cause rapidly become serious in the absence of medical attention. A few weeks after the mines first were placed, late in July, the Kyber hospital in Peshawar tallied 70 amputations involving persons who had traveled for days after being wounded by mines, and whose wounds had become gangrenous.

The rebel group also said that heavy fighting took place in the last week of October near the city of Bamian in northwestern Afghanistan. The rebel spokesman said a column of about 1,000 Soviet soldiers, 100 armored vehicles and 50 trucks was caught in a rebel ambush in Shakali valley for two days. The rebels said several Russian soldiers were killed and dozens of vehicles destroyed. Fighting is also continuing in Konarha Province and, according to the rebel organization Hezb-e Eslami, in Laghman Province in eastern Afghanistan, where the rebels claim there were Soviet casualties in three incidents. The area of Alikat, in Laghman Province, was the target of heavy bombardment by Soviet aircraft on November 2, according to reports received in Peshawar from the rebel fighters.

BRIEFS

ENVOY LEAVES FOR TURKEY--DRA ambassador-designate to Turkey, Sayyed 'Abdorrazaq 'Abedi, left for Ankara today to take office. A number of officials of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs said goodbye to 'Abdorrazaq 'Abedi at Kabul International Airport. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 9 Nov 80 LD]

RAO COMMENTS ON VIENNA CONFERENCE, RETURNS TO DELHI

DIE PRESSE Interview

AU1018-3 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Philipp E. Gudenus report on interview with Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in Vienna after the close of the North-South foreign ministers conference, presumably on 8 or 9 November 1980]

[Text] Vienna--The North-South meeting of the 11 foreign ministers at the Vienna Hofburg ended last weekend without the participants having been able to reach agreement on the number of participants and on concrete topics of a North-South conference between rich industrial states and poor developing countries: Only the approximate time (the first half of June 1981) and place (Mexico) have been fixed. The unresolved issues are to be settled at another informal meeting to be held 13-15 March 1981 in Vienna and to be attended by the same foreign minister . "I do not regard this success as minimal," India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told DIE PRESSE after the conference. "The outcome of the meeting is just as had been expected." What was intended was to determine the preliminary conditions for such a conference in which a number of chiefs of state and government chiefs are to take part--and that has been achieved, moreover, there had previously been a vague notion about the need of an additional meeting. Hence, Rao is satisfied.

How does the Indian external affairs minister view Reagan's election as the next U.S. president? Is he hoping for a stabilization of U.S. foreign policy that had repeatedly been criticized by the Indians because of Washington's inconstancy? "Undoubtedly the relations between India and the United States will continue to be friendly," the minister declares, without going into any evaluations. India's relations with Moscow, on the other hand, have "always been very friendly," according to Rao. The massive Soviet arms deliveries have nothing to do with it, however: "India is getting its military supplies from several countries, including the Soviet Union," the external affairs minister says in reply to a pertinent question.

How does India see the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan? "We have clarified India's position again and again: India is against the presence of foreign troops in any country whatsoever. Afghanistan is no exception in this respect." Delhi, however, is of the opinion that only a political solution will pave the way for a Soviet troop withdrawal.

'Arafat Meeting, Delhi Arrival

BK110933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao returned to New Delhi this morning after attending a 10-nation ministerial conference in Vienna which discussed the new international economic order. Before proceeding to Vienna, Rao participated in a meeting of the group of nonaligned countries at Belgrade to find out ways and means to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. On his way back Rao had talks with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut yesterday. Both the leaders reviewed the progress of the nonaligned initiative to resolve the Gulf war. They also discussed the details of the next nonaligned meeting to be held in New Delhi.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: NONALIGNED GULF PEACE EFFORTS CONTINUING

BK111553 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Cuba and the Palestine Liberation Organization are in touch with Iran and Iraq on behalf of the nonaligned peace committee which is trying to bring about an end to the conflict between the two Gulf countries. This was stated by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in New Delhi today. He said the nonaligned effort for a peaceful solution is continuing.

ASSAM AGITATION CONTINUES, ARMY SEIZES OILFIELDS

BK110937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The All-Assam Students Union and the all-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council] have ruled out the suspension of the agitation before finding a solution to the foreigner's issue through negotiations. The leaders said in Gauhati that they will call off the agitation only when a solution is found.

Reports say that the army is now in full control of the entire oilfields of the oil and natural gas commission in the eastern region. The army personnel are manning Walesi and Nakhua oilfields since the beginning of this month. Flushing out of crude from Oil India pipelines in Barauni also continued yesterday.

Meanwhile, Union Home Minister Zail Singh has appealed to the Assam agitation leaders to at least suspend their agitation to create a peaceful atmosphere for holding further talks on the foreigner's issue. Asked by newsmen to comment on the invitation from the agitation leaders, Zail Singh said in Bombay he is always prepared to meet them. We are interested in an early solution of the problem, he added. Zail Singh refuted the allegation that the center is putting forward conditions for the resumption of talks.

Gandhi on Situation

BK120922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has called upon all sections of the people in Assam to think of their problems in the larger national interest. They should keep in view national commitments, international obligations and humanitarian considerations while agitating for their demands.

Opening the first meeting of the newly formed National Integration Council in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said neither Assam nor the country should suffer in any way because of the continuing agitation in the state. A prosperous Assam cannot be built by striking at the root of national integrity, unity and our cherished ideals. While misgivings and apprehensions of minorities cannot be overlooked, issues must be resolved through talks alone. The prime minister assured that the government will not spare any efforts in allaying the genuine apprehensions of the people in Assam. It will also not lag behind in helping the state's economic development. A great responsibility lies on the political leadership and the younger group to keep an all-India perspective before the people.

The prime minister said any civil disobedience in the country will only benefit the groups out to take advantage for their own purposes. Mrs Gandhi said political parties may gain when riots occur by blaming the government, but such a gain is bound to be temporary. It is only the people who suffer, and no political party can gain from their misery.

Earlier, Home Minister Zail Singh criticized the tendency of casteism and regionalism which has given rise to secessionist tendencies.

The meeting is being attended by state chief ministers and representatives of different political parties. The Lok Dal is the only party to abstain from the meeting.

Meanwhile, in Assam, all government offices including the state secretariat and banks started functioning today. The employees remained absent from duty for several days in protest against the police firing in Dispure.

REDUCTION IN GULF OIL IMPORTS TO BE MADE UP FROM OTHER SOURCES

Petroleum Minister on Imports

BK101000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico is to supply 1.5 million tons of crude to India next year. This was announced by Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers P.C. Sethi in New Delhi today. He told newsmen that Petroleum Secretary Vohra has gone to Venezuela to negotiate the purchase of crude from that country.

Sethi said the overall position of the availability of petrol and petroleum products is satisfactory, at least up to January next. He said because of the Iran-Iraq conflict there is some disruption in the supplies of crude from them, but Iran is still supplying crude to India, and some friendly countries are willing to make up the loss because of the stoppage of crude supplied by Iraq. Sethi said India has urged the Soviet Union to supply 2.5 million tons of crude for 1981 as against 1.5 million tons this year. Negotiations are also going on with Malaysia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Algeria for the import of crude and oil products.

Sethi said the projection for next year is import of about 17 million tons of crude and 7.5 million tons of oil products, under an agreement signed recently, Bulgaria will supply 50,000 tons of petroleum products this year. About the prospects of indigenous production of crude, the petroleum minister said because of the coming up of another platform in the Bombay high, the crude production will go up there to 6 million tons from the present 5 million tons. By the middle of 1982, this will further increase to 7 million tons. If everything goes well, the Bombay high will yield 12 million tons of crude by the beginning of 1980.

Saudi, Soviet Shipments

BK060352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] An oil tanker carrying over 200,000 tons of Saudi Arabian crude has arrived in the Cochin Port. This is the first lot of the on-the-spot purchases being made by India to meet the possible shortage of petroleum products following the Iran-Iraq conflict. Meanwhile the first consignment of the Soviet crude meant for the public sector Cochin refinery will reach Cochin within a couple of weeks.

Kuwait Oil Agreement

BK071615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait is understood to have agreed to principle to supply substantial quantities of crude oil to India. According to PTI, negotiations are currently in progress between Indian Embassy officials and the Kuwait Government in Kuwait. One oil tanker is believed to have already left for India with substantial quantities of oil. More tankers are expected to reach Kuwait for carrying crude to India after the current negotiations are over. The agency says this comes in the wake of a message from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to the amir of Kuwait. The message was delivered by Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs Ramesh Bhandari. The supply of crude a few days ago is a first ever supplied by Kuwait to India.

USSR TO COLLABORATE WITH GOVERNMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION

Coal Production Protocol

BK010340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol to increase coal production in this country.

The protocol, incorporating a comprehensive program of cooperation, was signed in New Delhi by visiting Soviet First Deputy Minister for Coal V.V. Belyy and R.K. (Rhosla,) additional secretary in the Department of Coal. The Soviet Union will help locate coal mines and supply mining equipment besides imparting training to Indian specialists in the USSR.

Power Development Memorandum

BK051248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a memorandum of understanding to enlarge cooperation between the two countries in the field of power development. The Soviet Union has agreed to expedite supplies of spare parts for powerstations in the country under the terms of the memorandum. Both sides agreed to recommend the constitution of a separate working group on power under the India-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. India sought Soviet assistance in developing a large integrated power-cum-coal project. A dialogue has been initiated for this purpose. The memorandum was signed in New Delhi today by visiting Soviet Deputy Minister for Energy N.A. Lopatin and Mr D.V. Kappor, secretary of power development in the Ministry of Energy. Earlier this morning Mr Lopatin called on Energy Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury.

Nuclear Scientists to Meet

BK101019 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] A high-level Indian scientific delegation will hold talks with their Soviet counterparts in Moscow later this month for exploring possibilities of mutual cooperation in the field of nuclear engineering. According to a report, Soviet scientists have shown keen interest in Indian technology, particularly in the field of radioactive waste management.

HIGH COMMISSION PROTESTS BRITISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS BEHAVIOR

BK100953 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Indian High Commission has lodged a protest with the British Foreign Office over the treatment meted out to a visiting theater group from this country by customs officials at Heathrow Airport last month. The group, belonging to the Indian Theater Academy "Pune," was detained at customs for more than 3 hours on its arrival at the airport.

PAKISTANIS DELAY PUBLICATION OF INDIAN EMBASSY MONTHLY

BK081620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The November issue of the Indian Embassy monthly in Islamabad--INDIA NEWS--could not appear so far as the material [was] still awaiting clearance with Pakistani authorities. According to PTI, the clearance of the magazine was submitted to the Pakistan authorities well in time. The publication of INDIA NEWS was delayed by a few days last month also when Pakistani authorities objected the publication of readers' views. The column was left blank. An official spokesman told the All India Radio correspondent that the Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi has never been asked to submit for scrutiny of their publication material to their 2-year old periodical.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER JOSHI DIES IN DELHI

BK100952 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Veteran Communist leader Puran Chand Joshi died in New Delhi last night following a heart attack. He was 73. He had been ailing for a long time and was admitted to Safdarjang Hospital yesterday. He was general secretary of the undivided Communist Party of India during 1942-48. Joshi was among the 31 arrested in March 1929 and tried in the famous Meerut conspiracy case.

KARACHI RADIO COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Pakistani Role in U.S. Policy

BK071202 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Akhatar Payami commentary]

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated the President-elect of the United States Reagan on his victory in the election. In his message, President Zia has expressed the hope that the traditonal ties of friendship and mutual cooperation which have developed between Pakistan and the United States over the years would continue to be strengthened during Reagan's term of office.

Referring to the overwheliming support that Reagan has received from the American people, President Ziaul Haq has pointed out that it was a tribute to the new president's qualities of leadership and achievements in the course of his outstanding political career. It also showed his nationwide popularity and the trust and confidence that American people reposed in him.

President Zia's remarks on the stirring victory of Reagan in the U.S. presidential election amply demonstrates the pragmatism that the Pakistani president has been demonstrating in the course of relations with friendly countries of the world.

The induction of a Republican president in the White House has been rightly welcomed by President Ziaul Haq in view of the growing friendly relations between Pakistan and the United States.

When Reagan starts formulating his foreign policy, he would certainly take into account the historic role that Pakistan has been playing in strengthening the forces of peace and stability in this region. Pakistani's unblemished record of performance in the international scene has been known to the world. Despite provocations and unwarranted attacks from some quarters, Pakistan has continued to pursue the path of peace and understanding. These are some of the realities that the new American president will appreciate.

Reagan is assuming the responsibility of guiding the destiny of the powerful American nation at a very crucial juncture of society. While he will devote all his energies to strengthening the economic base of his people, he would also be faced with innumerable problems which will seize his immediate attention. (?One thing) of great importance for his country is the issue of the American hostages in Iran. Then there is the elevating problem of foreign intervention in Afghanistan, which has been assuming a more complicated character with the passage of time.

As Pakistan is directly affected by the presence of foreign troops just close to its borders, the people of this country have reasons to be genuinely concerned. Both Pakistan and the United States have viewed the situation in his part of the world with grave anxiety. Both of them share each other's opinion of the withdrawal of foreign forces from the territory of a Muslim and nonaligned country. The latest development, right on the frontiers of Pakistan, has exposed this country to greater threat. Pakistan has been made more vulnerable by the uneasy move along its border.

It is precisely against the background of these disturbing events that President Ziaul Haq felt confident that the ties of friendship between Pakistan and the United States would continue to be strengthened with the induction of Reagan into the office of the American president. Pakistan undoubtedly pursues an enlightened policy in the domain of foreign relations, and hopes that its friends would respond to its positive gestures.

Traditional Ties of Friendship

BK081232 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 7 Nov 80

[M.A. Qadri commentary]

[Excerpts] In the presidential elections in the United States of America on 4 November, the Republican Party contender Ronald Reagan has won and the incumbent President Jimmy Carter belonging to the Democratic Party has lost. The electorate has given its verdict in no uncertain terms and when Mr Reagan takes over the reins of government as the 40th U.S. president on 28 January next year, he will do so in full knowledge of the fact that he enjoys the solid support of an overwhelming majority of his people who clearly expect him to deliver to them the goods the incumbent president failed to do, both with regard to domestic, economic policy and foreign affairs.

The change of government in a country like the United States, which is one of the two super powers, and that too at a time when the world is confronted with a host of giant size problems, each one of which is having a bearing on global equality and peace, is bound to evoke worldwide comments, speculations and gestures and hopeful fear about what this event portends for mankind as a whole. And this has come in plenty and from almost all countries of the world, including the other the superpower--that is, Soviet Russia--China, the European countries, southeast African nations, the Arab world and of course Pakistan.

From Pakistan, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq sent a message of congratulations to Mr Reagan on his victory in the election and told him that the overwhelming support he had received from the American people was a tribute to his qualities of leadership and achievements in the course of an outstanding political career. He also told the U.S. president-elect that this election reflected the nationwide popularity which he enjoyed and the trust and confidence of the people of the United States of America in his ability to carry out the responsibilities which will fall on his shoulders. The president went on to express confidence that the traditional ties of friendship and mutual cooperation which had developed between Pakistan and the United States over the years would continue to be strengthened during Mr Reagan's term of office. He also prayed for the success of the Mr Reagan's endeavors toward bringing greater progress and prosperity for his own people and toward peace with justice in the world.

In Pakistan, the general feeling is that Islamabad has had generally better relations with Washington under Republican administrations rather than under Democratic governments. It has also been pointed out that Vice President-elect George Bush had supported Pakistan in the 1971 crisis. Then as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, he sponsored the resolution aimed at preserving the territorial integrity of the country. Mr Bush is also reported to be a close friend of Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. As it is, it is yet too early to say how things are actually going to be shaped, how the world problems are going to be tackled, how the question of peace with justice in the world is going to be met. These and related matters can only come to the fore when Mr Reagan actually takes over the presidency few months hence and when he begins not only to formulate his policies but to apply them to problems facing him. In the meantime, people in Pakistan and elsewhere will be hoping and praying that the Republican regime of Mr Reagan will adopt such positive measures which would not only alter the present disastrous trend toward a collision course but will ensure peace and progress and justice to all the nations of the world especially to those who are indigent.

ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES NATION ON EVE OF 15TH ISLAMIC CENTURY

BK091357 [Editorial Report] Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu at 1340 GMT on 9 November carried President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's live address in Urdu to the nation on the eve of the advent of the 15th century of the Islamic calendar.

Opening his address on the importance of the beginning of the new 15th Islamic century, Haq dealt at length on the history of Islam during the 1400 years since it was founded. Haq said that Pakistanis have to decide if they will move their nation forward along the Islamic path of respect, dignity and honor in complete faith with the principles of Islam. This is a crucial decision he said; the government has already decided to mold Pakistan into the Islamic system.

Haq recalled measures taken by the government to usher in the Islamic era in the country and said he was confident of success. Haq said Pakistan has made strong efforts to draw closer to the Islamic countries and mentioned the two Islamic foreign minister' conferences held in Pakistan; a 12-member committee established by the conference has been entrusted with the task of bringing greater Islamic unity and cooperation among the member states. He also mentioned various international Islamic gatherings that focused world attention on the importance of Islam and its message to mankind.

Haq gave details of various meetings, seminars and exhibitions that have been planned to welcome the advent of the 15th Islamic century in Pakistan during the coming year.

Haq mentioned government plans to promote Islamic education and to eradicate poverty and hunger during the new Islamic century. Haq exhorted his countrymen to make a pledge to become true Muslims, to work for the welfare and prosperity of Pakistan, and to make the advent of the new Islamic century an opportunity to bring peace and progress to the country.

In conclusion, Haq called on all Pakistanis to take a pledge to create conditions in the country in which all people, whether young or old, male or female, worker or farmer, could move forward along the Islamic path and to call upon God to grant them success in molding Pakistan into a true Islamic state.

UN REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTS AFGHAN AIR ATTACKS TO WALDHEIM

BK080930 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Pakistan has brought to the attention of the United Nations the three recent helicopter gunship attacks on its border villages which resulted in deaths and injuries to civilians and civilian personnel and described them as a serious violation of Pakistan's territory. In a letter to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, Pakistani Ambassador Niaz A. Naik gave details of three raids which were carried out on 26 September, 28 September and on 24 October. He said that the Government of Pakistan has shown restraint in the face of a large number of violations of Pakistani's airspace in the past by aircraft bearing Afghan markings. He said that Pakistan is forced to take serious notice of three recent armed attacks by helicopter gunships; these represent a serious escalation of provocative actions from the Afghanistan side.

While protesting these aggressive acts, the letter said, the Pakistani Government sincerely hopes that these unprovoked air raids which constitute serious violations of Pakistan's territory will come to an immediate end. The secretary general was requested to accept the letter as a document of the Security Council.

RAIL SERVICE WITH IRAN RESTORED

BK101543 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Following track repairs on the Quetta-Zahedan section of the Pakistan railways, train services between Pakistan and Iran have been restored.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON U.S. HOSTAGES, WAR, U.S. ROLE

LD101744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, was interviewed this morning by local and foreign media correspondents in a city in Khuzestan and answered their questions. At one point the president was asked how economic problems stemming from the war would be solved. He said: The solution to these problems needs political cohesion in the country and the work and effort by the people. Of course, these are factors, not a plan, which also exists.

Regarding Iran's reaction to Saddam Husayn's views that he would withdraw his forces from Iran only if Iran were prepared to accept the 1975 agreement, the president said: Let the Supreme Defense Council session be held today. A decision adopted there will be made public.

In another part of his interview he answered a question as to whether or not a solution regarding the release of the hostages could influence the course of the war. Dr Bani-Sadr said: Time is a greater determining factor with regard to the course of war. If the issue were to be solved within a week, yes, we could utilize the possibilities that exist abroad and perfect our equipment. But if the matter drags on it will not have much effect.

In answer to a question as to how he envisaged the end of the war and whether there was any prospect of negotiations with Saddam Husayn, the president said: For as long as we have not driven the enemy beyond the border, negotiations would be meaningless. And the very acceptance of negotiations under duress and military aggression is, in my view, an antirevolutionary act and a complete negation of our revolution. The president further said: The Iraqi regime is a fascist regime and reportedly in this regime there is not the slightest amount of humanity or human values. It has been said that the bodies of Iraqi forces killed in the war have been burned in brick kilns so that their families would be unable to have them, and so that the people would not learn the extent of heavy casualties inflicted on the Iraqi Army. Dr Bani-Sadr added: Continuation of the war is not only in our favor but also favors the Iraqi nation, for, most probably, the Iraqi nation will also be able to rid itself of the evil of this regime.

Answering a question as to whether his stay at the front until the end of the war was not causing stagnation in Tehran with regard to the country's affairs, the president said: We must dedicate ourselves to the kind of task whose importance to the country would be incomparable to other affairs. And I have not said that I would stay here to the end of the war. Rather I said: Until the country is put on course to victory. I hope the country will be put on this course soon and that we will also be able to return to Tehran.

Answering another correspondent who asked about the situation on the Abadan front, the president said: The situation on the Abadan front is good, and it will get even better. The president said: From my standpoint, the Americans have had an active role in this war; it is they who would be the main beneficiary. This was a great service that Mr Saddam Husayn rendered the Americans.

Answering a question as to whether he had received any aid from friendly countries, the president said: So far such aid has been verbal. We have not received anything tangible. Rather we received the assistance from the people themselves. We rely upon ourselves, and our main reliance is upon the work of the people.

BANI-SADR INSPECTS BATTLEFRONT IN KHUZESTAN

LD101834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the forces, inspected a battlefront in the Province of Khuzestan this afternoon. During this inspection, which lasted around 3 hours, while reviewing the battle plans of the region and the mode of operation of the warriors of the revolution, the president inspected various trenches and the artillery section in that front and conversed with the soldiers, NCO's and officers.

While encouraging and praising the warriors of Islam, the president asked them to increase their activities to destroy the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenary army.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES WALDHEIM, CUBAN PROPOSALS

LD110520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0335 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Defense Council met last night in a town in Khuzestan. The session was chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the armed forces, and was attended by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council; Colonel Fakuri, the defense minister and the commander of the air force; Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces; Mr Parvaresh; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri; Reza'i, the commander of the guards corps, and Brigadier General Zahir Nazhad, the commander of the ground forces.

At this session the general war situation and the operations of the combatants of the revolution in confrontation with the Iraqi mercenaries were studied and discussed.

At the end of last night's session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i told a PARS correspondent: At this session the general situation on the battlefields was studied and discussed. The commanders submitted reports regarding various fronts and Mr Bani-Sadr in turn gave various orders.

He added: Another issue which was studied and discussed at this session was the one concerning Kurt Waldheim's suggestion that he send a representative to Iran and our reply to that. A decision was made in this regard, and it was decided that this decision be conveyed by the government. If this representative comes to Iran on behalf of the UN Secretary General in order to be informed of the stance of the Iranian Government and to learn about the results of Iraq's aggression on Iran, we shall not have any objection to his trip.

He added: We also discussed the suggestion conveyed by the Cuban foreign minister. There were ambiguities in his proposals, and it was decided that a clarification be requested. Then the decision of the Government of Iran will be conveyed to him.

A PARS correspondent asked: What is your decision on Saddam's proposal that if Iran accepts the 1975 agreement, Iraq will withdraw its forces from Iranian territory? Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i replied: This proposal has not been made directly by Saddam, but it is among the points raised by the Cuban foreign minister. Of course, the Cuban proposal consists of five points, and not all points are completely clear to us. We need clarifications, which they must make, and then we will make our decisions.

U.S. REPLY TO IRAN TO BE CONVEYED 'IN NEXT FEW HOURS'

GF110938 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] News agencies report that on arriving in Algeria a U.S. diplomatic delegation began discussing with Algerian officials Iran's conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the delegation, sent by U.S. President Carter, is led by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Algiers said that Christopher met with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and explained to him that Iran's conditions for the hostages' release have created legal and financial complications. The closed meeting lasted more than an hour.

The U.S. delegation also explained the problems connected with the acceptance of Iran's other conditions for the release of the 52 hostages.

A U.S. official said: We would like as much as possible to have a positive stand. However, Iran must understand the legal, judicial and other complications that face us.

Another spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Algiers said that Warren Christopher personally delivered the U.S. reply so as to explain to the U.S. [as heard] Government various legal and financial points that have arisen as a result of Iran's conditions.

U.S. and Algerian officials have remained silent on the U.S. reply to Iran's conditions which is expected to be conveyed to the Iranian Government in the next few hours.

AFP: Algerian Envoy Presents Conditions

NC120901 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Nov (AFP)--Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb today handed Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i the U.S. Government's answer to Iran's conditions for release of the 52 American hostages, a spokesman for Mr Raja'i said.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF MAJLIS SPEAKER RAFSANJANI

Interview on Media, Rationing, Agriculture, Hostages

LD101902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, was interviewed by our reporter today. He answered questions on the legal manner of administering the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran; rationing of certain types of essential commodities, problems relating to increasing agricultural produce; and the hostages. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] In regard to the legal manner of administering the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I would like to ask you how this organization would be administered until the final decision is made on its position.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There will not be any change in the way this organization is administered until the final decision on the organization's supervisor is made. The gentlemen who have been appointed by the prosecutor general of the country--Mr Mohtashemi and Mr Nuri--will carry out the responsibilities entrusted to them. They should maintain a pure atmosphere within the organization for implementing the duties of those in charge. Both the output and production sides should carry out their routine operations. For a short time, which I think will be less than 1 month, the present situation will be maintained until those who will take over start their work.

[Question] Another question is whether the Majlis has been briefed on details of the economic mobilization scheme regarding rationing certain essential commodities, for this matter goes back to principle number 72 of the Constitution--namely, that in war conditions the government may declare certain restrictions with the approval of the Majlis, but only for a period of 30 days.

[Answer] In the very first days of the war this issue was raised in the Majlis, a debate was held, and, with regard to this very principle of the Constitution, it was said that the government, based on the authority it has been granted, would adopt decisions when necessary and act upon them. Of course, should there be any need for [Majlis] approval--some of the instances do not require this approval--as soon as the government makes proposal the Majlis will be ready to hold extraordinary sessions and approve them. At any rate, in time of war, certain necessities are imposed upon us requiring speedy decisions which, fortunately, the Constitution has already envisaged. The government's hands are not tied from this standpoint. It has already been raised in the Majlis and the details and the government's decisions have already been communicated to the Majlis.

[Question] In the context of the war situation, the matter of agriculture could become a very important matter in these conditions; in your view, would land distribution and land reform be able to raise production?

[Answer] In general, and even before the war, we had reached the conclusion that we should strive to stand on our own feet with regard to foodstuffs and essential commodities. Even in the past, in the Revolution Council, all the decisions that were necessary to protect farming and strengthen the farmers and to provide the resources for all the forces who are ready for activity... [Rafsanjani does not finish sentence] A number of bills have also been approved by the Revolution Council to provide services for farmers and those who are interested in farming. The war proved that things predicted earlier were all necessary. Indeed, action should have been taken more speedily. Should the war be prolonged, God forbid, our nation can forego certain nonessential commodities, but it cannot go without foodstuffs. It is a great shortcoming for a country to have sufficient resources to provide foodstuffs and yet see those resources wasted. Thus, we request all those who have land and water at their disposal to rapidly exploit these God-given resources and bring under cultivation as much land as possible and do the job better and better. We also expect those in charge of agriculture [presumably government officials] to try to see that (?no one is prevented) from farming. Action should be taken in such a way as to resolve the minor and major disputes which can be seen across the country until the full implementation of the Revolution Council decisions on land reform. They should not wait for everything to be completed before they engage in farming. Some of the problems have been resolved, but farmers should not suspend farming until other issues are resolved. At any rate, we will fully supervise matters and will not allow the rights of those who have embarked upon agriculture to be lost.

[Question] As a final question, I would like to ask you: has the U.S. Government given a reply to the conditions the Islamic Consultative Assembly laid down for the release of the hostages?

[Answer] As far as I have been informed, and I know, so far they have not given a reply. We do not want a reply, either. We have declared our conditions. Now they should take action and meet our conditions as we have demanded so that they can have the hostages. [end recording]

Weekly Press Conference

GF110805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Speaking at his weekly press conference, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed the hope that the measures taken by the Supreme Defense Council to lift and destroy the siege on Abadan--in accordance with the orders of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni--will succeed very soon.

He said that the Supreme Defense Council discussed a plan to strengthen the forces in the Abadan area, and that the plan has been communicated so that it will be implemented.

In answer to a question on the hostage issue, the Majlis speaker said: Nothing new has happened in this regard. The Majlis has informed the government which in turn has made its stand known. It is now the turn of the United States to prove that it is really seeking to bring about the hostages' release. There is nothing left for us to do in this regard.

The Majlis speaker ruled out the possibility that Carter will take any serious action on the hostages without the Republican Party's consent. However, if they wished they can agree quickly to our conditions.

Asked if Iran can shoulder the economic burdens of the war for a long time, the Majlis speaker said: Yes, it can. The conditions created by the war are not extremely hard conditions. We have been able to fully confront the Iraqi forces. These forces are almost besieged by us in some positions. With every day that passes more Iraqi soldiers are killed and the attrition of these forces continues. Moreover, we have destroyed the Iraqi Air Force. We have also dealt crucial heavy blows to the Iraqi forces. Our air force completely dominates our skies.

Brother Rafsanjani added: Although the Iraqi forces are on our territory, it is we who hold the initiative.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani was asked: Kissinger says that Iran's conditions for the hostages' release are unacceptable. He replied: We expected Kissinger to say this, because the Democrats [as heard] exploit the hostage issue for propaganda. As for us, unless we get our rights we shall try the hostages as spies.

Asked about the callup of men over 65 years to join the Iraqi Army, Rafsanjani said: Our information about the situation inside Iraq confirms the deterioration of the domestic situation there. They planned for a blitzkrieg, but the war is becoming a long one. As for us, we have prepared for a long-term war and time is on our side. The longer the war, the weaker Iraq becomes and the stronger we become. Even if Iraq declares general mobilization the majority of the people will not fight effectively in view of their strong opposition to Saddam's regime.

Swiss Ambassador Delivers U.S. Message

LD112120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Swiss ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, this afternoon. According to our correspondent during this meeting, which took place in the Majlis building, the Swiss ambassador handed over to the speaker of the Majlis a message from the U.S. administration to the effect that Reagan accepts Carter's decisions for solving the problem of the hostages in the interim period until the setting up of the new U.S. administration.

During the same meeting the Swiss ambassador asked the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran that Iranian delegations sent to foreign countries should also pay a visit to Switzerland.

According to our correspondent's report, replying to the Swiss ambassador Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, said: The Majlis has specified Iran's demands and it would make no difference to us whether Carter or Reagan were to reply to our demands. Pertaining to the Swiss ambassador's request about visits by delegations to that country, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: This should be discussed with the government.

MAJLIS APPROVES NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING VOICE AND VISION

LD101430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held a public meeting at 0830 today under Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The session opened with some verses from the Koran, then debate continued on a report by the Majlis guidance commission concerning the legal operation of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Article four, as well as clauses A, B, C and D of article five were subsequently approved.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, representatives of the tripartite powers in the Supervisory Council of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic will be appointed for a period of 2 years. Furthermore, on the basis of clause A of article five, the formulation, codification and approval of the constitution of the Voice and Vision, as well as its internal regulations--in which all necessary aspects covering its organization and operation, including functions and authority of each organizational unit and each employee, are envisaged--will be the responsibility of the supervisory council. Then clauses B, C and D of the article were debated by the deputies and approved. In accordance with clause B of article five, which specifies the duties of the supervisory council, formulation of the organizations' general policy, the principles of programs concerning the dissemination of Islam, the strengthening of religion, raising the people's awareness within the context of true Islamic knowledge as well as promoting the foreign policy aims of the Islamic Republic of Iran while completely observing Islamic standards, the constitution and the general cultural, administrative, economic, military and the foreign policy, are entrusted to the supervisory council.

According to clause C of the article, formulation of the organization's general policy and the principles of its programs should be prepared within 1 month from the date the supervisory council is established, and then submitted to the Islamic Majlis for debate and approval. Clause D was the final clause of article five to be debated and approved. Under this clause, the appointment of a managing director will be made on a majority vote and within 1 month at the latest.

REPORTAGE ON DETENTION, RELEASE OF SADEQ QOTBZADEH

Visit by Ahmad Khomeyni

NC101551 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 10 Nov (AFP)--Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, son of revolutionary guide Ayatollah Khomeyni, went today to visit former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran's Evin Prison, where Mr Qotbzadeh has been held since Friday evening, a prison source said. Reasons for the visit were not known.

Qotbzadeh Comment Following Release

LD111110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Following the report on the freeing of Sadeq Qotbzadeh last night, in telephone contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran he said: I am always ready to serve the revolution and our Islamic Republic, especially under the present conditions when the nation and the country need unity and solidarity. In the face of the aliens it is the duty of all of us to hold each other's hands and to implement the wishes of our leader. Qotbzadeh said he will talk about other issues another time.

Prosecutor General Interviewed

LD102030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Ho'jat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, the revolutionary prosecutor general, in a radio and television interview, expressed his views about the recent activities of the Islamic revolution courts. We bring this hour's news cast of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran to an end by broadcasting this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Your Eminence Mr Qoddusi, (?bearing in mind the reaction in the society concerning the arrest of Mr Sedeq Qotbzadeh), please express your views about the reasons for his arrest and the related subjects.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Concerning the reaction which has come about in society, we should of course see what we mean by society. Do we mean the society which at the moment is fighting in the battlefields with self-sacrifice--the society which, like a woman who only owns eight eggs, gives all of them to be sent to the battlefield? Is this what we mean by our revolutionary society? Or do we mean these individuals which, where other people were killed, these people achieved positions as the results of those who were killed. If by the reaction of the society you are referring to this group, you should first ask me what these people are saying. From the moment this interview [with Qotbzadeh] was broadcast, at which time I was in Qom, many people with great anxiety got in touch with me and made many requests. Unfortunately, there is no time for me to say everything I wish. In the eyes of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, I should say that those who saw and heard this interview and who are aware of the special conditions of the country, the emphasis of the imam--may his shadow continue--has been that rumormongers should be arrested and should be handed over to the revolution courts. [sentence as heard] If you put these facts side by side you will see what options are open to us. I do not need to refer to all the details of the interview. I only refer to a few points.

The imam says arrest the rumormongers and hand them over to the revolution courts. Who are rumormongers? They are such people that perhaps the public do not know--even 2 out of 100 of them. However, as rumormongering has an evil effect at the time of war, Iman Khomeyni has issued this emphatic order. Now, when most people do not even know 2 out of 100 who should be handed over to the courts, those people who, according to the newspapers which support Qotbzadeh--I don't know, I hope that they are really sincere in their support--what, according to them, does the imam expect of an old struggler? When one says that a number of fascists have come together in radio and television--and when the following night The Voice of America, with great relish and embellishment, emphasizes and analyzes this point--does this not mean that all those newspapers which support him and write about the war reports, does this not mean that [word indistinct] lies, that KEYHAN lies, that ETTALA'AT lies, that they all lie? What he is saying is that what they say is lies.

If one says that during his time [presumably when Qotbzadeh was in charge of radio and television] they collected accurate figures claiming that 1/2 of 1 percent of the people listened to the BBC, but now most of them listen to it, is this not encouraging the people to listen to the BBC? If at a time when the people should, with complete self-sacrifice, send their children and their property to the battlefronts, someone says that all that you hear is lies, does this not mean: People, don't send your children and your property?

I can't say whether Mr Qotbzadeh had good intentions or evil intentions in this respect, but what is the understanding of the people from this issue? You say that Islamic societies are (?not proper), that the student followers of the imam's policy have been infiltrated by members of the Tudeh and the Feda'i-ye. You attack executions. You attack confiscations. So, what aspect of you (?is in the line of the imam)? On what should the people pin their hopes? I said that when you ask what the reaction of the people or the majority of this self-sacrificing people are, they have no objections, but, if one day he is set free and perhaps we are forced--there are certain issues which I cannot discuss--if we set him free then the people will complain. When we think about these matters we realize that the matter is something else and that what they say is something else. I dont really know whether these newspapers pay attention to these issues or whether they are inattentive.

Many times it has happened that we have summoned certain individuals to come and give explanations. As soon as this is announced on the (?television) they run away; in the same way that Mr Moballeghi Eslami has fled. Of course, he has not fled from the country, but he has fled. Therefore, we had no option but to send for him to be brought here to tell him: Dear sir, is it right, is it not right, are you paying attention or are you not paying attention? Which part of this action has been contrary to the laws? I am surprised why the people expect--I mean that group of people who have objected to Qotbzadeh's arrest--that people like Mr Qotbzadeh, who has been a minister, has been a member of the Revolution Council, no matter what they do, no one should say anything. When we claim that the issue of personalities (?has been solved) and that the Islamic justice has been implemented, what does this mean? What is the distinction between Mr Qotbzadeh and other people in this country from the viewpoint of judicial considerations? I ask these gentlemen to please explain to me what is the difference between them. If there is no difference, he has done something which we all agree has been wrong. He himself has accepted this, too. I met with him. He, too, accepts that he has committed a mistake, but he explained that it was not meant [few words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Qoddusi, Mr Moballeghi Eslami has invited the Tehran Islamic revolution prosecutor to a face-to-face debate. Bearing in mind that he has fled, what is your view on his invitation?

[Answer] This is another thing that has recently cropped up in the atmosphere of the country. You are accused; you have engaged in rumormongering; you have insulted the radio and television; you have insulted everyone. You are asked to come and answer questions, so you say: Let us have a face-to-face debate. If this situation were to be the norm, every time we call upon someone to face charges, that person would say: Let us have a face-to-face debate instead.

I suppose if he were to engage in the debate he would first make it contingent upon a thousand conditions so that no one could arrest him or raise one's voice against him, or so that he would enjoy immunity. What is the meaning of all this? Here is an accused man. He has been called upon to answer accusations.

He calls for a debate instead. Well, first a person should come and answer any accusations leveled against him. Once absolved, here is the radio and television. This is a bad tradition that these people are trying to impose--namely to resolve every issue with a debate. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON 11-12 NOV KHOMEYNI MEETINGS

Media Officials; Qotbzadeh

LD121112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a meeting with officials and members of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, issued new instructions in connection with the way with which current issues should be dealt.

In this meeting, the official responsible for the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council informed the imam of publicity issues and the way war issues are treated by the mass media, together with a brief report on the domestic and foreign propaganda situation.

After the meeting, in an interview with a PARS correspondent, the official responsible for the Publicity Headquarters said: The leader of the revolution has issued new instructions on how to deal with current issues. The imam stressed that--in further discussions with those in charge of publications--they should be made more aware of the sensitive situation in our country regarding the war forced upon our Islamic homeland by the enemies of the revolution. The imam also reminded us that the press should be careful that the public is not side-tracked from the war issues, and that the press not raise issues which are not in the interest of the Islamic revolution. No doubt many secondary issues exist in the society, which are the natural result of the revolution; [as heard] all countries that have had revolutions have been--and are--faced with such problems.

Also, Sadeq Qotbzadeh was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, Imam Khomeyni issued the necessary instructions to Qotbzadeh in connection with the current sensitive situation.

Libyan Envoy

JN120516 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, received Libyan Ambassador in Tehran Sa'd Mudbir yesterday.

The Libyan ambassador delivered a message of greetings from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and of the Muslim and brotherly people of Libya.

In a statement to PARS, Mudbir said that he had told the imam that this war, which was imposed on the Muslim Iraqi and Iranian people, is not a war between the Arabs and Iran but one between right and wrong and between atheists and those who practice real Islam.

The Libyan ambassador added: We feel that we are very strong, now that the Islamic revolution has triumphed in Iran, and that we are at the threshold of a stage that will witness the spread of the Islamic revolution to the world. The Islamic revolution's mission is not to liberate Muslims from the yoke of injustice alone but to liberate all of the world's oppressed as well.

In reply to a question on whether he had delivered a special message from President al-Qadhdhafi to the leader of the Islamic revolution, Mudbir said that he had conveyed an oral message to the leader of the Islamic revolution and that the imam had welcomed it.

The Libyan ambassador said: The Islamic revolution will be worldwide and Muslims are dutybound to contribute to the international quality of this revolution.

Mudbir added: After meeting the imam, by conviction that we are really at the doors of an Islamic world revolution, and that the evil hands that carried out their oppression of mankind and plundered its resources will be severed soon, grew.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN KHUZESTAN

GF111102 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0839 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Interview granted by Khomeyni representative Hojjat ol-Eslam (Johani) to Ahvaz radio reporter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] I welcome you, please tell us about the purpose of your trip to Khuzestan.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage indistinct] When the incidents regarding surface-to-surface missiles happened in Dezful, some friends suggested that [words indistinct]. And I, myself have come to offer my congratulations and condolences to the people of Dezful and see if I can do anything in this area for the brothers and sisters. The morale of the people is so high that it has increased my own morale. [passage indistinct]

[Question] What do you think about our forces?

[Answer] As far as I have seen [words indistinct] and asked from those on the frontlines morale is very high. [passage indistinct] Morale is so high that some old men beg for permission to go to war and serve on the frontlines. This is very important for morale.

[Question] Who do you think will be the winner at the end of the war?

[Answer] We can look at the war from two different points of view. One from point of view of two [words indistinct] if someone wants to look at it like that then they would have to confess that on the surface the Iraqis will be the winners. Due to this, all those who have defected from Iraq or we have captured and [passage indistinct].

Our revolution will be successful to the benefit of Iran and of course it is natural that Iraq has not [word indistinct] Islamic and popular. There is plenty internal strife and we can observe the signs of the people's revolution against the regime. On the other hand, Iraqi military forces do not seem to be able to resist very long. Iraqi forces entered the war [word indistinct] and our forces did not have much organization. It seems that there has been carelessness among our forces, but this lack of coordination has now been eliminated and our forces are becoming stronger and, God willing, [word indistinct] popular forces and the army side by side and under correct and coordinated command. [passage indistinct]

[Question] As you mentioned, you have already been to the city of Dezful. How did you find the situation in the city and the morale of the citizens?

[Answer] Although it was the second time that the city was hit by surface-to-surface missiles and some parts of the city were destroyed, [words indistinct] the morale of the people is very high.

[Question] Under the present circumstances what is the duty of the people concerning the war?

[Answer] The people have many responsibilities, each according to his ability and skill. Some are responsible for learning military tactics and being constantly prepared to serve at the front. Others are responsible for the essentials of war, be it ammunition, weapons, food or clothing and medicine. The people of the cities are responsible for being prepared in every way so if it was necessary for the Imam to announce national mobilization they would be completely prepared.

[Question] In conclusion, please give us your message for the people of Khuzestan.

[Answer] The message I have for the people of Khuzestan is that first of all I offer my greetings and praise for those who have stayed and resisted and I hail the souls of those who became martyrs following their resistance. The message is that they should pay attention to Imam 'Ali's sayings. You must have an attitude of offense not defense toward the offenders, becoming defensive is only when the decision has not been implemented. [as heard] When a decision is implemented then we must assume a position of offense. Now is the time for this. [passage indistinct]

BILL BEING CONSIDERED TO END PRESIDENT-PREMIER CONFLICT

NC101717 Paris AFP in English 1709 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Nov (AFP)--Parliament is to consider a bill aimed at forestalling future disagreements between president and premier on the choice of ministers, parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

The plan was disclosed as wrangling continued over the long-delayed appointment of a foreign minister.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has said that he proposed six candidates for the portfolio one week ago but that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr vetoed them.

"We are waiting for him to accept one of the six," Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani told reporters at his weekly news conference.

The Raja'i government has had no foreign minister since coming to power more than two months ago, Mr Bani-Sadr having used his presidential powers to turn down all the prime minister's candidates.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON SAUDIS

LD101114 Tehran PARS in English 0732 GMT 10 Nov 80

["Arabian Peninsula Islamic Revolutionaries Issue Statement on the Approach of Muharram"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 10 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Islamic revolutionary organization of the Arabian Peninsula issued the following statement with regard to the abject dependency of the monarchist regime of Saudi Arabia upon world imperialism. The statement, which was handed over to PARS, reads as follows:

"In the name of God the destroyer of tyrants."

The mercenary regime of Saudi Arabia, these days is committed to arresting a large [number] of the believers, among whom youths even under 15 years old are to be seen. Two religious leaders from the Sharqiyah (eastern part of Saudi Arabia) region were also arrested.

The Saudi agents have raided the homes of some religious preachers and orators and have confiscated their libraries containing Islamic and historical books. "According to the latest news received, the number of arrested has exceeded 130 persons, and the regime raids are continuing."

The statement added "these raids and arrests have been carried out after demonstrations of the opposition of the noble nation of Arabia to the aggression of the infidel regime of Iraq, against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and against the deployment of American AWACS aircraft against Iran. The cruel regime of Saudi Arabia which feared that by the beginning of Muharram (the first month of the Islamic lunar calendar) [the people] would recall the popular revolution of Muharram 1400 and the popular uprising in the Sharqiyah region last year, and so the regime now has embarked on such repressive measures.

It should be recalled that over 100 persons who had been captured in Sharqiyah last Muharram are still imprisoned. They have been subjected to savage tortures. The regime of Saudi Arabia should know that it will never be able to prevent and forestall the heroic people of the Arabian Peninsula from commemorating the anniversary of last Muharram, and it should realise that the militant people of Arabia will teach a good lesson of struggle and resistance to the mercenary regime of the Saudi family.

We persistently ask the freedom lovers of the world and humanitarian organizations to stand up and to back our struggle, and do their best to annihilate the sword of cruelty being wielded over our nation, and to help liberate the innocent political prisoners in Saudi Arabia. In fact this oppression and tyranny reduces itself to the U.S. domination in the region.

Now it is the duty of all Muslims and oppressed people threatened by imperialism in the region to stand up and to support our nation; and they who act unjustly shall know to what final place of turning they shall turn back (holy Koran, Chapter 26 Verse 226).

SWEDEN'S PALME TO PAY MEDIATION VISITS

LD112142 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Olaf Palme is to go to Iran and Iraq in order to lead part of the mediation attempts in the war between the two countries, reports the news agency AFP, quoting diplomatic sources in the UN headquarters in New York, this evening. Palme is to go there as the personal envoy of the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, and according to the sources Waldheim and Palme have had personal contacts concerning the trip.

AFP reports that Waldheim will inform the Security Council this evening about Palme's trip, and, according to the president of the Security Council, Sir Anthony Parsons, both Iran and Iraq have already agreed to Palme going there. It has not yet been decided in which order Palme is to visit the countries nor when he is to travel.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ON FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION

LD081228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A spokesman of the Central Bank of Iran has announced in an interview with PARS that, in order to meet the primary needs of those travelling abroad, the Central Bank has advised all the banks throughout the country to pay each traveller the equivalent of $100 in foreign currency or travellers checks. [sentence as heard]

The Central Bank of Iran spokesman said that all the foreign exchange confiscated from the foreign currency exchange offices in the country will be put at the disposal of the banks so that banks can use this foreign exchange in their daily transactions. The spokesman of the Central Bank of Iran, commenting on Iran's foreign exchange reserves and relevant problems which have been reported by Western agencies, said that all the news regarding a reduction in Iran's foreign exchange reserves are mere fabrication.

Commenting on the amount of foreign currency confiscated in the plan implemented last Wednesday, he said that since a quantity of foreign currency is from small African and Asian countries, the employees of the Central Bank are trying to calculate the exact value of the foreign exchange confiscated and this will be announced soon.

AFP on Monetary Reserves

NC080949 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Iranian Central Bank today denied a report in the London FINANCIAL WEEKLY yesterday that Iran's monetary reserves are almost exhausted.

Iran's reserves, excluding gold, are enough to cover "imports at the current rate and servicing of the external debt for 7 months", the bank's vice-governor, Esfandiar Rashidzadeh, told AFP.

The figures would stand even if Iran exported no more oil, he added.

The reserves, excluding gold, currently total some $7 billion, he said, and denied that Iran had withdrawn deposits from London banks.

The vice-governor described as "totally false" THE FINANCIAL WEEKLY's report that non-Iranian banks were reluctant to open letters of credit to finance Iran's imports.

The report in FINANCIAL WEEKLY said that Iran's monetary reserves did not exceed $1 billion, and that they would be exhausted within 2 or 3 months.

ZAHEDAN RADIO VIEWS REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

GF101818 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. election has concluded at last. Less than 40 percent of the people elected Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party nominee, former governor of California and Hollywood actor, the president of the United States for 4 years and also the head of international imperialism and of the so-called Free World for a term of 4 years. International imperialism's conspiracy played an important role in the election. The United States is passing through an era of great economic difficulties, inflation and high prices.

U.S. elections are controlled by the owners of big industrial units. They help their candidates win election. The successful candidates, regardless of the party they belong to, invariably toe the line of these industrial magnates and follow the policy dictated by the imperialists. Ronald Reagan, who will assume his presidential duties in 2 months, symbolizes a change in personalities only in the White House. He will be there to further strengthen the policy of imperialism.

It is an established fact that the big powers cannot use their military might. The use of force might yield some immediate results but it would eventually lead to the defeat of the power that uses it. The United States has already experienced such a defeat in the Vietnam war.

The big powers know well that interference in the affairs of a freedom-loving country could lead to a world war. Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi warned the world of consequences that might arise from the Iran-Iraq war. Many heads of state in the East and West are talking of the possibility of the regional war being expanded into bigger wars. It may be the explosive world situation that made Reagan's advisers suggest that he be more moderate in his utterances before the election.

One glaring aspect of the U.S. election is the fact that, despite good weather conditions in all the states, a large number of people stayed away from the polls on election day.

Reagan will have to deal with great economic problems. A slight mishap on his part in internal or external affairs will take the United States to the verge of destruction.

Reagan's success once again amply proves that, as usual, the 500,000 American Jews determined the choice of 250 million Americans. In fact it is international Zionism that won the election.

ROULEAU PONDERS MACHINATIONS BEHIND SA'ADATI TRIAL

LD071241 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 80 p 9

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Progressive Muslim Leader Faces Death Sentence"]

[Text] Tehran--A man's life is in danger; the reputation and perhaps even the existence of a big opposition party could be jeopardized--this is what is at stake in the "spy trial" which has just started in Tehran. Mohammad Reza Sa'adati's case, a cause celebre which has been dividing the Iranians for the past 18 months, is characteristic in several respects: the circumstances in which this Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslim) leader was arrested, the proceedings started against him (he is accused of being a Soviet agent), the court appointed to try him and the place in which the trial is being held.

The Evin Prison, a gray-walled fortress, the old imperial regime's bastille, has been chosen as the location for an emergency court comprising two laymen and two clerics. The latter and the prosecutor did time in the shah's prisons. They have been given the job of passing judgment on a man whose resistance credentials are in no way inferior to theirs and who, like some of them, suffered dreadful torture in the SAVAK prisons. The accused, however, can be distinguished from his accusers on one essential point: He belongs to a movement accused in turn of being "Muslim-Marxist," "American" or "pro-Soviet."

Sa'adati does not seem excessively worried by the gravity of the charges which the press published Wednesday [4 November]. Smiling, waving to the members of his family as he went by, he sat behind a desk equipped with a microphone.

Presiding Judge Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Tabrizi, a tall, corpulent man with a straight black beard, turned to the accused who was seated on his right and reassured him: "Regard me as a brother. Defend yourself as you wish, take all the time you need...." Sa'adati did just that. He spoke for almost 150 minutes, just describing the circumstances in which he was arrested.

It is only this Thursday that he will explain his relations in February and April 1979 with Soviet Embassy First Secretary Vladimir Finiskov who had initially passed himself off as a "journalist" interested in such varied questions as Iran's political and economic situation, the war in Kordestan, Afghanistan and the nature of relations between the Islamic Republic and Libya.

Sa'adati is accused of having answered those questions before giving him some 40 pages stolen from the SAVAK secret archives relating to the enquiry which led to General Mogharabi's execution in 1977.

That young officer was arrested in 1953 because of his membership of the Tudeh Communist Party, and he quickly "repented." He obtained a pardon from the shah and was able to rejoin the officer corps. Owing to his "fidelity" to the crown he quickly rose through army ranks until he occupied the key post of general staff planning department chief. In fact, the general was a Soviet agent for more than 20 years, possibly even the head of the network which the USSR maintained in the Pahlavi kingdom. One mystery remained for the Moscow officials: Who could have denounced their man in Tehran? It was precisely that which Mr Finiskov wanted to find out through Mr Sa'adati.

Bani-Sadr's Evidence

Sa'adati has not yet answered that charge. However, the Mojahedin-e Khalq have published a thick volume on the affair in which the party leadership justifies the relations between Sa'adati and the diplomat which are described as "political" and "normal." Initial contact was made on PLO Chairman 'Arafat's recommendation, just as relations had been established with revolutionary countries and movements throughout the world. The Mojahedin-e Khalq wanted to find out about the USSR's international policy and to inform Moscow about positive or negative aspects of the Iranian revolution. They also believed they could obtain from Mr Finiskov the names of Iranians who were members of the CIA in Iran in order to hand them to Imam Khomeyni.

Two leading figures, Ayatollah Taleqani, who died last fall, and President Bani-Sadr spoke out publicly in favor of the Mojahedin-e Khalq's sincerity. Both stated that, in their view, Mr Sa'adati is not a spy. The late ayatollah had added that the Mojahedin-e Khalq had "acted in confusion." The request [for names of CIA agents] had been made to the Soviet diplomat in February 1979 shortly after the monarchy's collapse. Revolutionary anarchy was rampant. Some 40,000 SAVAK agents had vanished and people feared a royalist coup d'etat. The Mojahedin-e Khalq wanted to take responsibility for dismantling the CIA network. And, they thought, who but the USSR could help them attain their end?

Sa'adati has maintained that he was arrested, tortured and interrogated, not by the revolutionary authorities but by CIA agents who had posed as members of the "Islamic committee" responsible for the "protection" of the U.S. Embassy. A report classified "confidential" found in the embassy archives after its occupation last November indicates that the head of this "committee" a man called (Mashll Kashani), known as (Al-Ghassab) (the butcher), had indeed offered his services to the CIA. He was later arrested by the authorities but, curiously enough, it is the "confessions" he obtained from Sa'adati which served to bring charges against the Mojahedin-e Khalq leader. Despite the latter's insistence, the prosecutor has been unable to call (Ghassab) as a witness; according to a militiaman who attended the trial, (Ghassab) was recently released and "sent to the front at his own request."

The Mojahedin-e Khalq leadership is seriously worried. It fears that this "provocation" might lead not only to Sa'adati's execution but might spark off severe repression against their movement, taking advantage of the war atmosphere. Indeed, opinion would be too absorbed in the trial through which the country is passing to show any close interest in a case which is so complex and, some say, confused as the one which has been drawn up by the Mojahedin-e Khalq's political adversaries.

COMMENTARY REJECTS SADDAM CLAIMS TO RIGHTS OF OCCUPATION

JN071204 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1013 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Saddam's Political Equation Justifies the Establishment of Israeli Settlements"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: The world's political genius has come up with a concept that seems to be new in the arena of international relations, a concept which disregards all international norms and attaches importance only to force.

This concept has been acclaimed by the colonialist fleets, who consider it a justification not only for their past but also for their future practices.

What is this new political equation proposed by the hypocritical knight of Arabism?

This political equation can be summarized as follows: The rights which an occupying state gains in other people's territories is directly proportionate to the duration of occupation.

We do not know how to comment on such an equation. While we do not recognize a large number of international norms and while we subject these norms to scrutiny in accordance with Islamic logic, which we believe in, we would like to ask the following question in light of the Iraqi commitment to these internationally established relations: Does this not justify all of Israel's crimes and logically facilitate the establishment of settlements on our usurped territory under the guise of additional rights, which Israel has gained due to its continuous occupation of this territory?

Congratulations to the nation for having this zealot support it by putting forth an equation which justifies Israel's right to remain in the occupied territory and thereby gain new rights.

Congratulations to the United Nations for the principles of human rights and international relations on which it is based.

Congratulations to all of those for this masterpiece: Saddam.

We would, however, like to say that we shall adhere to our Islamic logic and continue to work in order to remove darkness from our Islamic territory. We also call on our brothers in Iraq to bury this tyrant.

In our opinion, 'Aflaq's theory, which is voiced by Saddam, is mere nonsense.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS IRAQ-NATO CONTACTS, FRENCH POLICY

JN091509 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The New Military Cooperation Between the Iraqi Ba'thists and the Western Bloc"]

[Excerpts] Ever since the beginning of the war which was imposed on Iran by Iraq and since the beginning of the Ba'thist aggression under the American Saddam against our dear homeland, the agentry of Saddam at-Tikriti to the ambitious superpowers has been clearly manifested.

News media reports say that the agent Ba'thist government in Iraq is currently holding intensive and urgent contacts with a number of states in the NATO alliance, which is headed by the United States. The Ba'thist government is anxious to obtain the commodities it needs.

British press sources said that the Iraqi Ba'thist government proposed the purchase of weapons from France, Britain and Portugal and that Portugal agreed to this proposal. France has already stepped up the process of supplying Iraq with 60 Mirage F-1 fighters, which will be delivered 3 months earlier than scheduled. Talks were held between the Ba'thist rulers in Baghdad and the French officials on the supply of Mirage 2000's and surface-to-air missiles of the Crotale type to protect the French-made nuclear reactors in Iraq.

The establishment of ties between the fascist Ba'thists in Iraq and the NATO military alliance not only shows the agent side of Saddam at-Tikriti and his agentry to U.S. imperialism and its allies, but also shows the efforts exerted by U.S. imperialism and its allies, to bolster the base of international imperialism in this region and to plunder the wealth of the oppressed Muslim people, particularly that of the Iraqi Muslim people. These moves and provocations by international imperialism show the heinous and ill-omened plot to help the agent and reactionary regimes stand in the face of the progressive and revolutionary regimes in the region.

France, in its capacity as an important and sensitive element in the world (?stability) system, plays an active role in maintaining the control of the international capitalist system in this part of the world.

In addition to its economic and military relations with the Iraqi Ba'thists, France is exerting hectic efforts to throw the other reactionary regimes in the region in the lap of international imperialism.

The expansion of France's relations with the reactionary regimes in the region and French support for these regimes against the revolutionary and progressive regimes come at a time when France is maintaining a hostile posture toward the Iranian Islamic revolution. Franch is openly hostile to the Iranian revolution and is openly defending the enemies of our struggling Muslim people. The Iranian Muslim people will never forget the savage acts of the French police against the Iranian Muslim students who occupied the UNESCO building in Paris in protest against Iraq and against French support for the Iraqi Ba'thists.

France has a long history of plundering peoples and of oppressing the world revolutionary masses, because France is part of the world capitalist system. The people of the world will never forget France's crimes and massacres in Indochina and Algeria aimed at stifling the voices of freedom fighters who demanded the freedom and independence of Algeria.

Undoubtedly, the protection and support of the reactionary regimes in the area by the United States and its allies is now taking new forms. However, this protection will not weaken the vehemence of the liberation movements which sprang up following the triumph of the Islamic revolution in the region. On the contrary, this protection will further increase the momentum of these movements in their fight against the oppression and colonialism in the region and will grant the struggling revolutionary people in the region [words indistinct].

The fate of this imposed war will not be decided by military superiority but by the faith in the triumph of right over wrong, as has already been manifested by the results of the war.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the popular forces which support it are both supported by the imam's weapon, a weapon which cannot be found in any arsenal.

TEHRAN RADIO SCORES IMPERIALIST SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN091233 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Harsh Lesson to Imperialist Interests in the Area"]

[Excerpts] The reckless aggression atheist Saddam has launched against our Islamic Republic of Iran at America's instructions will soon be 2 months old.

Those who know the shortsightedness of Saddam Husayn and his evil clique realize very well that this shaky regime could not pursue such a war without guarantees from world imperialism to continue to support it to its last breath.

Agent King Husayn has placed Jordan's airport at the disposal of the fascist regime in Iraq to enable planes belonging to the Iraqi airline to fly from Amman to Europe. And why to Europe in particular? It seems that Saddam Husayn, to guarantee the perpetuation of his U.S. Al-Qadisiyah battle is in need of European assistance, too. Since when have Europeans become interested in battles such as the Al-Qadisiyah? Have the Europeans forgotten their Crusaders' hatred of Muslims and has Saddam been able to garner their sympathy for Islam and thus gain their support for his Al-Qadisiyah battle? After witnessing Saddam's confrontation of the genuine Islam of the Islamic revolution in Iran, have European Zionists decided to avenge themselves against the Islamic revolution by supporting the shame of the Arabs, Saddam? We believe that this is the case. Otherwise, what justification can one give to explain why Iraqi planes fly to Europe in particular? Is it to transport Iraqis for tourism purposes? We know that the times do not permit this now. Or is it to establish an air bridge to transport the thousands of wounded piled up in hospitals in Baghdad and other cities and who could not get treatment in Baghdad?

The countries that follow the U.S. course are impudently supporting Saddam Husayn at all costs. These countries are supplying traitor Saddam with all the support he needs, whether offering port and airport facilities or economic and military assistance. This also means that we are fighting the United States face to face. Alone, Iraq could not continue the war this long.

If the countries following the U.S. course had not been wallowing up to their ears in agentry, we would have said that there is some secret behind all this support. However, since support for Saddam has come from such agents fed with U.S. milk which makes midgets become giants and rats become lions, there is no need to look for a secret.

We realize that we are fighting the United States. Saddam cannot confront our revolution, no matter what stupidities he may commit, without the support of world imperialism and all its lackeys.

We shall advance and we shall transform this war from its classical state into a long popular war. Then, our people in Iraq will not stand alone but will stand on our side. The other people, those governed by the countries of the U.S. course, will also join the Islamic convoy. The United States will then realize what stupidity it has committed and what results await it. World imperialism, which lost its strategic interests in Iran with the shah's downfall, must prepare itself to lose all its interests in the Middle East as a result of its new stupidity. This is a jihad until all the despots on earth are overthrown.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

270: Dezful, Ilam, Abadan Battles

LD072142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2044 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Communique 270 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Some of the results of the battles between the Airborne Division's valiant fighters and the enemies of the Islamic revolution yesterday, 6 November, are hereby announced:

At Dezful's western front:

1. Destruction of eight of the enemy's tanks.

2. Destruction of two armored vehicles and four antiaircraft guns equipped with radar.

3. Destruction of three armored personnel carriers with their crews and two lifting cranes.

4. Destruction of two buildings used by the enemy as headquarters and fortification along with two antiaircraft cannons. During these operations at least 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed.

At Ilam front:

Destruction of a vehicle along with some enemy personnel and the taking as the spoils of war, of a motorcycle belonging to Saddam's spies.

At Abadan front:

1. Destruction of eight of the enemy's trenches in the northeast of Abadan.

2. Elimination of two of the enemy's vehicles at the same front.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

271: Fighting in Allaho Akhbar Heights

LD081106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Communique 271 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and committed compatriots in Iran: The enemy-breaking heroes of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of surprise operations in the Allaho Akhbar Heights at 0630 today, attacked the aggressive enemy. They totally destroyed 9 tanks, 3 ammunition tents, killed 120 and wounded about 100 Iraqi infidel mercenaries.

272: Fighting in Ahvaz

LD081739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Communique 272 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim fighting compatriots:

As a result of shelling by several artillery battalions [as heard] of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday on the Ahvaz front, 4 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 1 [word indistinct], 1 jeep and 1 cannon of the invading enemy were destroyed and more than 140 mercenary infidels were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

273: Destruction of Oil Installations

LD081822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Communique 273 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear, struggling Muslim compatriots of Iran: the fighting heroes of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a precise and sacrificial operation carried out at 0820 yesterday, 7 November, completely destroyed the huge (Al-Bakr) oil platform and at 0955 yesterday destroyed the (Al-Mawa) oil platform which were the only terminals in the Persian Gulf through which the infidel Ba'thist regime of Iraq exported oil. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to mention that with the complete destruction of these installations the Ba'thist regime of Iraq will not be able to export any oil through the Persian Gulf.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

274: Attacks on Iraqi Forces

LD082200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Communique 274 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: The heroic and valiant airmen of the ground forces Airborne Division, these self-sacrificing and true soldiers of Islam, following their heroic missions today have achieved the following successes:

1. During their hawk-like attacks in the western region of Dezful, having identified and effectively strafed the enemy, they inflicted the following damage on the Ba'thist infidels:

A. Destroyed eight buildings housing enemy personnel;

B. Destroyed two tanks;

C. Destroyed 10 vehicles;

D. Destroyed one tanker and its crew; and

E. Killed nearly 45 enemy personnel.

2. The ground forces Airborne Division helicopter gunships this afternoon, 8 November, while flying in the western region of Dezful, confronted two aggressive Iraqi helicopters. They chased the aggressors with unparalleled bravery and, having crossed over into Iraqi territory, downed one enemy helicopter 20 km inside Iraqi territory. As a result, one of the Iraqi pilots was killed. Afterward the Islamic forces' pilot landed alongside the crashed helicopter and managed to capture the other Iraqi pilot, a wounded major, and bring him back to Iran. Moreover, another aggressive helicopter was hit by the selfless airborne pilots some 30 km inside Iraqi territory. This helicopter then disappeared from the enemy positions.

No losses or casualties were suffered by the airborne fighters during these missions.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

275: Air Force Battles, Successes

LD091148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Communique 275 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Battles were waged by the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran from yesterday morning until today. We bring this to the attention of the dear Muslim compatriots.

1. Inside Iraqi territory, the gas and oil installations in Kirkuk were raided by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Exact figures regarding the damage inflicted have not been reported yet.

2. In the Abadan region, the offensive launched by about 10 tanks and vehicles belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries was foiled in two stages and damages and losses were inflicted on the personnel and positions of the enemy. In another attack on a motorized column road construction equipment and tents belonging to the enemy at this front, about 70 percent damage was inflicted. About 50 percent of another column of the forces of Saddam at-Tikriti, comprised of at least 30 tanks, was destroyed.

3. In other southern battlefronts, the fighters of the air force succeeded in destroying a number of personnel, armored machinery, trucks, ammunition and enemy installations in an operation carried out in two stages. Exact data on the losses and casualties inflicted on the enemy in these regions have not been established yet. In this operation one of the fighter planes of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit by the enemy and one of its selfless pilots was martyred; the second pilot bailed out safely.

4. In the border area of [name indistinct] the fighters of the air force succeeded in destroying about five armored vehicles, some engineering equipment and about 50 percent of enemy positions and tents in this region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

276: Fighting on 9 November

LD101100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Communique 276 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The following are some of the results achieved during yesterday's fighting between the heroic fighters of the Islamic ground forces and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries:

A. In the western sector of the country: 1. Three bunkers were destroyed and 35 infidels killed; 2. Two enemy command posts were destroyed; and 3. A number of Saddam's tanks and vehicles were destroyed.

B. The southern sector of the country: 1. Five tanks, trucks and jeeps and one ammunition dump were destroyed and great number of enemy personnel on the western sector of the Karun River were killed; and 2. One Iraqi soldier and an NCO were captured in this sector.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

277: Iraqi Casualties in Ahvaz

LD101726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Communique 277 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The heroes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning 10 November, in the southwest of Ahvaz, in a sudden onslaught inflicted the following casualties and damage on the enemies of the Islamic revolution:

1. More than 100 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and at least 40 enemy were injured.

2. Nine tanks and their crews were destroyed.

3. A light artillery carriage and three vehicles and their crews were destroyed.

4. An enemy ammunition tent was destroyed.

The warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic also, on 9 November, in the same area, were able to destroy a 130-mm cannon carriage and an automatic weapons trench of the enemy, and kill a large number of the enemy.

On the same day, on the Karun [presumably, referring to the river] front, as a result of the shelling by our forces, two enemy personnel carriers were destroyed and their crews were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

279: Successes Against Iraqis

LD111126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Communique 279 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the brave acts of our military brothers in the ground forces and the Air Force [as heard] of the Islamic Republic of Iran are brought to the notice of our Muslim nation:

A. Operations of the ground forces:

1. Yesterday, 10 November 1980, on the western front one enemy helicopter was downed as the result of the fire of our fighters. During military operations on the same front about 30 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and more than 50 wounded.

2. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, as the result of the fire of helicopters of the Airborne Division of 9 November four group fortifications of the enemy were totally destroyed and considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

3. On the Susangerd front, as the result of artillery fire of 92d Army division, the guards brothers and gendarmes yesterday destroyed eight tanks in the Sublem-Bostan axis, and a large number of infidel mercenaries were killed and wounded.

4. On the Dezful front, the fighting helicopters of the airborne division destroyed six buildings in which enemy forces were stationed, and destroyed the personnel stationed in them together with a number of vehicles.

5. On the Abadan front, the brave fighters of the ground forces destroyed three tanks and a number of the infidel forces and captured two enemy personnel in the area around Bahmanshir River.

6. On the Ahvaz front, as a result of the heavy artillery fire of the ground forces, 15 tanks, 1 artillery piece and 1 vehicle belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution were destroyed, and about 40 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed.

7. On the front near Karkheh River at 2300 last night, patrol units of the armed forces opened fire on the enemy forces which caused disruption in the midst of the forces of blasphemy, and the mercenaries--who were demoralized--began fighting one another and inflicted heavy casualties upon each other. Our heroic patrol forces returned safely to their units.

8. Operations of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

During night-time operations of the guardians of the waters of the land of revolution on 9 November, 1980, in the south about 28 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 2 ammunition depots of the enemy were set on fire. One vehicle belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution was destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TWO IRAQI MIG'S VIOLATE IRANIAN AIRSPACE 10 NOV

LD110548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Around 2000 last night two Iraqi Mig's violated Iranian airspace. They were forced to flee without carrying out any operations by the fire of the air defense of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

UNPENSIONED ARMY OFFICERS TO REPORT TO PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

LD110002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Statement by the Office of the Islamic Revolution Public Prosecutor of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. All high-ranking army officers who do not receive pension at present--except those who have been sentenced to severence of pay according to verdicts issued by revolution courts--should come to the office of the Revolution Public Prosecutor of the army, second floor of the premises of the judicial organization of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, situated on Dr Shari'ati Ave, Qasr junction, which will be open every week on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday between 0900 and 1200 from 15 November to 15 December. They should bring their birth certificates and identity cards.

Naturally, the applications by those officers who come after this date will not be processed, and they will be regarded as fugitives and dealt with according to regulations.

In the meantime, decisions regarding the rest of the personnel would be made later.

[Signed] The office of the Islamic Revolution Public Prosecutor of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AIR FORCE BOMBS KIRKUK GAS REFINERY

LD081824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the commander of one of the country's air bases, has reported that today the brave pilots of our force for the second time attacked Kirkuk's gas refinery in the course of a valiant and heroic operation.

As a result of this attack more than half of the refinery's equipment was damaged, and our brave pilots returned safely to their bases.

GAS STATIONS CLOSED UNTIL 12 NOV; RATIONING TO BEGIN

LD110926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Statement 202 issued by security headquarters in Tehran]

[Text] In His exalted name. As from tomorrow, 12 November 1980, no gasoline will be sold to owners of private cars unless they present their ration cards. As it is necessary for the oil company to assess the amount of gasoline available in gas stations, all the dear fellow-citizens are hereby informed that all gas stations will be closed from 1200 today until 0700 tomorrow, 12 November 1980.

[Signed] Security headquarters in Tehran

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN, WESTERN FRONTS

Ahvaz, Kermanshah, Ilam Battles

LD071302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] At noon today, a FARS correspondent in Ahvaz reported the following: The battle between our valiant forces and the Ba'thist forces on the Ahvaz front is still continuing.

Another PARS report transmitted at 1015 today, quoting an official in the operations room in Ahvaz stated: Due to the destruction of the artillery pieces of the Ba'thist infidels by the Iranian fighters, the severity of the artillery fire of the mercenary forces of Saddam against the city of Ahvaz has been reduced. According to this report, the Muslim and revolutionary people of Ahvaz are valiantly supporting the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic and are playing an important role in equipping the armored forces. This same report adds that according to officials of Razi Hospital in Ahvaz, four wounded persons were today taken from the front to the hospital.

Correspondents of PARS and the Central News Bureau in Kermanshah, quoting reliable sources, reported that the general situation in the western fronts of the country has been quieter today compared to the past 48 hours. According to the latest reports received from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb fronts, fighting with artillery and mortar fire is continuing. On the Sumar front the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran are attacking the Iraqi Ba'thist forces with artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire as well as with other heavy and light weapons. The new [word indistinct] of fighting on this front has reached its 5th day.

A PARS correspondent, returning from the front lines of the fighting in the western parts of the country reported the following: The fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran who, during the first days of war in the Sumar region managed to push back the aggressive enemy forces 32 kilometers, the mercenary forces of Saddam have now retreated 6 kilometers from Sumar. [sentence as heard] It should be added that the west of the city of Sumar is only 8 km from Iraqi territory.

According to a PARS correspondent's report, all the strategic heights and positions of this region up to 6 kilometers from Sumar are now controlled by our valiant forces. The battle against the aggressive forces is continuing from Sumar and from the region's heights. At 0900 this morning the governor general of Ilam contacted PARS and announced the following: The battle between the valiant forces and the infidel mercenaries in the Sar-e Pol-3 Zahab fronts is continuing. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are pounding the positions of the infidel enemy in these regions with unmatched bravery with heavy weapons, and the enemy is also firing at these areas with artillery, mortar and five-five fire. He added: Our brothers are fighting with courage and decisiveness and have inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy forces. The governor general of Ilam added: In the battles during yesterday and today, forty of our brothers have been wounded but their condition is satisfactory. He also said: In these fronts our forces enjoy complete superiority and the aggressive enemy is in a desperate situation.

The PARS correspondent, continuing his report, quoting the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah, said: Yesterday, 46 assailants in the Babayadegar region, who were being moved by minibus, and a truck carrying all their ammunition were completely destroyed by the mortar and 106-mm rifle fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic and the operations unit of the guards corps in (Karand). In another report a PARS correspondent reported from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front: A few nights ago the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, composed of military brothers and the Islamic revolution guards, in intense, quick and crushing operations supported by artillery fire, inflicted heavy blows upon the enemy and smashed their positions and fortifications. The number of enemy casualties in these operations was about 200 dead and 300 wounded.

A report by a correspondent of the Central News Bureau from the western fronts also indicates that our guard brothers and the Muslim tribes of the region, during several guerrilla operations last night and today in the border strip of Qasr-e Shirin, inflicted crushing blows upon the Ba'thists and killed and wounded 50 of them. According to this report, the mercenaries of Saddam, as a result of these blows, leave their fortifications one after another and are not even able to take their wounded with them.

According to the Central News Bureau report, during the past 48 hours more than 20 deceived Iraqi officers, NCO's and soldiers have surrendered to the forces of the Islamic revolution. This report adds that one of the officers who surrendered said: We are Muslims and we have no intention of fighting against our Muslim Iranian brothers. The Ba'thists have forced us to do this. The Iraqi captive, who is an army officer as well as an engineer in the Iraqi oil company added: At the moment, a revolution like the Iranian revolution is taking shape in Iraq. At nights, in most religious towns, the Muslim people of Iraq shout "God is great." The Iraqi officer added: The fugitive Iranians and the remnants of the shah's regime and the SAVAK agents are in close cooperation with the intelligence officers of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq in these [word indistinct].

Artillery Attack on Abadan

LD071820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, from 1800 today the Iraqi mercenaries began firing from three different points with their long-range artillery on the residential parts of the city to make up for their disgraceful defeat last night.

According to this report, clashes were continuing between the Iraqi mercenaries and the valiant combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Abadan-Mahshah axis, and the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam have prevented the enemy's advance on the city.

According to this report, on the eastern bank of the Bahmanshir River combatants of Islam have continued to attack the enemy positions. The bodies of 30 Iraqi mercenaries killed during battle with the combatants of Islam can be seen on the northeastern palmgrove of the Bahmanshir River.

The report says that during this afternoon's clashes on the northern side of the Bahmanshir River additional invader enemy positions were destroyed. During these clashes three of the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam were wounded.

According to this report the Iraqis are continuing with their efforts to encircle the city, yet Islam's fighters are confronting them bitterly.

According to a PARS report today, too, the bodies of another seven Iraqi mercenaries killed in the clashes of recent days were taken from the Bahmanshir River by the combatants of Islam.

The PARS correspondent has learned that the combatants of Islam are still continuing, from positions to the east of Khuninshahr, to confront the Iraqi mercenaries stationed to the west of the city, and on various occasions are infiltrating the heart of the enemy's positions, inflicting blows on the invading enemy.

According to a PARS report, the battle between defenders of Islam and the forces of blasphemy are still continuing at the fronts at Susangerd, Hamidiyeh and the Allaho Akhbar heights.

According to this report, this afternoon our valiant fighters in the [words indistinct] region inflicted noticeable losses and damage on Saddam's mercenaries. The extent of the damage has not yet been reported.

The same report says that simultaneously with these brave operations, at the Susangerd front, the enemy's force, unable to confront our valiant forces, fired on the residential parts of Susangerd with its long-range artillery, dropping their shells on our defenseless compatriots.

This report, which was dispatched at about 1700 today, further stated that the fire of Saddam's mercenaries on the city of Susangerd is continuing.

8 Nov Report

LD080411 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports, artillery battles continued on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qars-e Shirin, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Khuninshahr fronts yesterday afternoon. According to the latest report, received at midnight, from the battlefronts in the west of the country, the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with their superior firing, crushed identified enemy positions, and artillery battles raged on these fronts. In Sumar, the warriors of the Islamic Republic, including the revolution guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic, ended their 5th day of fighting to capture the strategic heights in that region.

An informed source at Abadan Governorate said at 0600 that residential areas in Abadan came under savage enemy attacks throughout the night, but casualty and damage figures have not yet been determined.

According to a contact between PARS and an informed source at the Abadan war room, at 0515, when the report was received, the southern part of the city was relatively calm, but it was said that the sound of artillery and mortar fire was heard from the northern part of Abadan and near Bahmanshir.

Guards Statement on Operations

LD090434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued a statement announcing its activities over the last 2 days. The text of the statement is as follows:

In his exalted name. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps brothers will, with the help of the Almighty, continue to fight against the pagan forces with all their might, and consider all powers and superpowers--with all their equipment--weak in the face of the guards' faith, and deliver deadly blows to them. Some of these are brought to the attention of the imam and the nation:

On 7 November 1980, after an attack and advance by the guards, in the Kur-e mush region, 10 Iraqi mercenaries were captured. On another front, the brother guards, accompanied by the other forces of Islam, while advancing toward Qasr-e Shirin destroyed three enemy tanks.

At 1730 yesterday brave brother guards in the Susangerd region attacked enemy positions destroying two tanks and killing a large number of the infidels.

Some 25 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 1 cannon and a number of tanks were also destroyed by the guards and military brothers.

On the Abadan front 2 nights ago, brave brother guards attacked the enemy forces on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and while killing a number of the mercenaries, forced the enemy to retreat a number of kilometers.

On 6 November 1980 on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battlefront 100 Iraqi mercenaries were killed in a severe attack by the brother guards on the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqi aggressors, carried out with the support of the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At 1500 on the same day, during a clash between the corps and the commando forces of Iraq--who were dressed in local [word indistinct] wear and intended to infiltrate our forces' fronts--30 Iraqi infidels were killed, and thanks to the awareness of the corps brothers, the rest were forced to flee.

Guards Statement on Successes

LD111150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued a statement on the activities of the self-sacrificing brothers of the corps during the past 48 hours on the western and southwestern battlefronts.

1. The guard brothers on the Susangerd front yesterday blocked the advance of some mercenaries of Saddam who, together with 30 tanks, were moving and confronted the Iraqi aggressors with light and heavy weapons. In this intense battle, which continued till 1900 last night, the guard brothers destroyed 8 tanks of the aggressors and killed more than 100 of the forces of blasphemy.

In this battle 24 guard brothers were injured. The aggressive enemy was defeated as a result of the brave acts of the guard brothers and was forced to retreat, bringing the villages and tribes of the region under its artillery and mortar fire. As a result of this dastardly attack two civilians in Dulabiyyeh village were martyred.

2. During the past 48 hours the guard brothers in guerrilla operations have several times attacked the positions of the Ba'thist enemy in the western region. During these operations a number of mercenaries were killed and some of them were wounded.

3. Yesterday, a group of the fighting brothers from the guards corps in the south of the country, together with the local brave tribes, penetrated to the heart of the enemy forces and by means of ambush opened fire at one vehicle of the enemy and completely destroyed it and killed all its occupants. After these operations, all the guard brothers safely returned to their bases. Also two of the deceived soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in the west of the Karkheh River yesterday surrendered to the guard brothers.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

Battles Continue

LD062204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2044 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Kermanshah at 2315 this evening the PARS correspondent reported:

The battle continued today on all the fronts in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush and Gilan-e Gharb and the brave combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions, bunkers, tank emplacements and artillery on these fronts, inflicting losses on the enemy.

PARS on Recent Battles

LD081144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Kermanshah this morning reported that fighting between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressor Iraqi enemy is continuing in all the western fronts of the country. According to the report, our forces have opened fire on the enemy positions and, having gained the battle initiative, are continuing to advance. On the [name indistinct] front, our heroic forces, in an intense attack which lasted all day yesterday, succeeded in regaining three strategic hills from the enemy, and inflicted some casualties on Saddam's mercenaries. On this front, during recent operations seven of our guard brothers have been martyred. On the [name indistinct] front, the defenders of the Islamic revolution, backed by our artillery fire, have succeeded in making important progress and have killed about 100 of enemy forces in their courageous attacks. There our forces took over the positions several kilometers above (Kohdis) and destroyed three enemy tanks.

A report by the public relations headquarters of the guards corps in the west of the country says that during the operations of the past week in the Kur-e Mush and (Pisheh) regions 42 guards brothers sacrificed their lives in guarding the Islamic revolution. On the Mehran Gharb front, the defenders of the Islamic revolution dealt crushing blows on the enemy, destroyed four enemy tanks and killed 55 of Saddam's mercenaries. On the Gilan-3 Gharb front, the defenders of the Islamic revolution recaptured most of the strategic heights and positions from the Ba'thist enemy.

Another report by the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah says that yesterday morning the heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran captured one Iraqi officer and one soldier.

Iraqi Losses

LD101138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to Central News Bureau correspondents and PARS reports from the western front, despite heavy rains, fighting continues between the Islamic revolution defenders and the Iraqi infidels on all western fronts, with the Islamic revolution defenders inflicting considerable damages on the positions and bunkers of the aggressive enemy. On the basis of these reports, yesterday and last night our forces continued their fight against Saddam's mercenaries, using artillery fire and heavy weapons. PARS reports that last night our forces, following a series of skilled guerrilla operations, dealt deadly blows on an Iraqi Ba'thist command post in Qasr-e Shirin, destroying two enemy tanks and killing mercenaries.

Having successfully completed these operations, all our fighters returned safely to their base.

Another report dispatched by the Central News Bureau and PARS from the western sector of the country says that one infidel enemy truck column, advancing towards Hill 242 in Mehran, was destroyed after coming under our mortar fire. All the Iraqi mercenaries were killed.

Ilam Governor General on Fighting

LD081847 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent who telephoned the Ilam governor general at 1800 today has learned that a number of Iraqi officers and NCO's in this region have sought refuge with the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ilam governor general, who inspected the Ilam warfronts all day today, stated that the morale of our forces on all fronts is excellent. He added that severe clashes in the [word indistinct] and Mehran areas were in progress up to this afternoon.

He also added that last night the revolution guards corps, supported by artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran, captured 36 enemy positions around the region's heights and inflicted losses on the enemy, the exact extent of which is still unknown.

Quoting Iraqi refugees, he added that 15 of Saddam's mercenaries have been killed by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iranian Advance

LD082256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to a reliable source in the joint staff headquarters in the western part of the country, who spoke to a Central News Bureau correspondent in Kermanshah at 1945 today, following an artillery attack by the Islamic army, this afternoon several enemy positions and one Ba'thist field gun were destroyed. The source added: The Islamic fighters are continuing their advances along the axis of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shir'n, Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb. Following the deadly blows dealt to the aggressive Ba'thist enemy on the Sumar front, some 32 enemy troops were killed. In Dehloran, the defending forces of the Islamic revolution forced the mercenary enemy to retreat in two heights. The same report says that during these clashes three of our own personnel were killed and four wounded.

Furthermore, along the Gilan-e Gharb axis several enemy positions were destroyed and, after an assault by the Islamic forces, the Iraqi mercenaries are retreating.

During this afternoon's clashes, which were still continuing when this report was dispatched, three Iraqi Ba'thist personnel were captured by the revolution forces. The same source added: During the past week, the Iraqi Ba'thist army has changed its border commanders three times and has, moreover, arrested a number of Iraqi officers, NCO's and soldiers for declining to fight Iran. These arrested personnel have been taken to unknown destinations.

9 Nov Report

LD091102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from the Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents, following yesterday's clashes along the western border of our country, the intensity of confrontations there was slightly reduced. This morning, fighting resumed once again on most fronts.

According to this report, fighting between our forces and the enemy forces are still continuing on the Shur-e Shirin and Kan-e Zur fronts. Though it is raining heavily, the fighters of Islam are bravely fighting the aggressor forces of blasphemy and are forcing them to retreat. These reports say that as a result of artillery fire by the defenders of the revolution in a strategic region in Ilam, a number of enemy positions were destroyed and some casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces. During the battle, (?two) artillery positions belonging to the enemy in the Ilam region were (?silenced).

Iraqi Post Destroyed

LD091820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, today the Airborne Division's combatants, in their successful operations, completely levelled the Iraqi post of Kalat. During this attack 50 Iraqi personnel stationed at this post were killed, and another 100 were injured.

Also, an electricity generator and six assorted vehicles and other relevant equipment belonging to the enemy were destroyed.

According to this report, the combatants of the Airborne Division returned to base safely following their attack.

10 Nov Military Activity

LD110538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to the latest reports, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran are still decisively crushing the enemy positions, trenches and forts on all the western fronts and are inflicting damage and losses on the enemy. On all fronts the initiative is in the hands of our forces.

According to a report received at 0600, yesterday afternoon in a courageous battle by artillery units of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the enemy positions on a front near Qasr-e Shirin were completely destroyed and about 30 mercenaries were killed and more than 50 wounded.

The air defense of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran also shot down one enemy transport helicopter on this front. Twenty from the enemy forces were killed and some wounded.

According to this report, yesterday afternoon fighting was still going in Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, and (Kani Sakht) and the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired at the enemy positions with power, ability and initiative and inflicted damage on the enemy trenches in Sumar.

The PARS correspondent continues: The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their counterattacks on the enemy positions killed some from the forces of blasphemy.

Report on Salehabad Denied

LD111152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A reliable and informed source at the Salehabad front reports: Contrary to the lies of Baghdad radio which claims 100 of the people of our country have been killed in the air bombardment of Salehabad region situated in the west of the country, and in order to relieve any anxiety, it is hereby announced that the enemy forces on this front are so weak and powerless that they have lost any power to attack our brave forces and the valiant and Muslim people of the region, and there has been no air attack over this region.

Ambassadors Visit Bombed Areas

GF111350 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A correspondent for the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported that 50 Asian, African and European ambassadors arrived in Kermanshah this morning accompanied by a group of Iranian and foreign journalists to inspect the areas bombed by the Iraqi puppet government.

Addressing the Vatican's Papal Nuncio at Kermanshah airport, the Kermanshah Friday imam said: I hope you will inform your colleagues of what you see so the world will know the extent of the puppet Iraqi regime's aggression--with the support of U.S. imperialism--against the Iranian people.

The ambassadors and journalists inspected Rhazes University in Kermanshah which was bombed by the Ba'thists.

The governor of Kermanshahan said: The enemy knows that the schools, universities and mosques are the people's trenches. Therefore, he is shelling these places. However, our people will not relinquish their positions.

REPORTAGE ON BATTLES ON SOUTHERN FRONT

Fighting in Susangerd, Dezful

LD070557 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by a PARS correspondent from Ahvaz, the sound of artillery fire could be heard in the city at 0600 today. Early last night enemy aircraft flew over Ahvaz airspace at a high altitude, but they were forced to flee by the fire of antiaircraft guns.

In contracts with the governors of Susangerd and Masjed-e Soleyman and with the guards corps in Dezful, it was learned that the situation in these cities was relatively calm last night. According to this report, sporadic fightings continues on the fronts of Susangerd, (Dobb-e Hardan) and west of Dezful.

Guards Statement on Operations

LD081838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on 8 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby informs the public of the guerrilla operations conducted by the self-sacrificing guards corps on the southwestern front during the last 2 days.

1. On 6 November combatant brothers of [word indistinct] guards corps in an ambush attack near Dezful, brought under their heavy fire an infantry company of the invader Iraqi Armed Forces from a distance of 150 meters, as result of which more than 10 personnel of the enemy were killed and 50 wounded, and 2 of the enemy's vehicles were destroyed. After these operations brother guards returned to their base.

2. On 7 November at 0400 at Dezful's [word indistinct] region, guard corps combatants, accompanied by their brave armed forces brothers, attacked an Iraqi mercenary armored company, injuring a large number of them, and killing about 11 Iraqi rangers and soldiers as well as exploding an Iraqi fuel tanker. During these operations two guards were wounded.

3. At 1600 yesterday, combatant brothers of Dezful guards with the cooperation of the brave men from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacked the enemy's positions at Susangerd front with artillery fire, as a result of which an enemy supply truck was destroyed while crossing a bridge over the [name indistinct] River; its crews were either killed or wounded.

Also, during another attack on the enemy in the same front, nine Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded while digging trenches as a result of a grenade thrown at them by the combatants of the guard corps.

[Signed] Central Revolution Guards Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Attack on Iraqi Positions

LD101810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting an informed source at the Khuzestan governor-general's office reports that our heroic forces on the southern front, yesterday, in the battle against the Iraqi infidels, destroyed 18 tanks, 2 personnel carriers and 1 artillery carriage of the enemy, killing 96 Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries.

According to the same report, the city of Ahvaz and its suburb were under severe enemy artillery fire yesterday. Our forces retaliated severely to the enemy fire and delivered fatal blows on Saddam's mercenaries.

According to a Central News Bureau report, during today's battles between the defenders of the revolution and the pagan forces in the Karkheh River area, five of our military heroes were martyred and three were wounded. Also, in the (Bakhomeyn) region in Sulaymaniyah on the Abadan front, as a result of continuous enemy artillery fire, three brother guards were martyred.

According to the Central News Bureau, quoting an informed sources in the Abadan operational headquarters, the helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again crushed the positions of the aggressive Ba'thist forces in the palmgroves (?on) the other side of the Bahmanshir from 0730 today, and attacked the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis where the enemy is stationed.

An informed military source on that front, in an interview with PARS, remarked on the enemy's low morale. He said: Our warriors have observed during their recent operations that the Iraqi mercenaries leave their trenches quickly, as soon as we attack, and flee. He added: Saddam's mercenary forces have definitely not lost all their men on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis yet, despite the blows they have received from the warriors of Islam.

According to this report, scattered battles continued between the warriors of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries until noon today.

Northeast of the Bahmanshir River, the self-sacrficing warriors of Islam began extensive operations against the aggressive enemy last night. According to the same report, the defenders of the Islamic revolution attacked a number of enemy positions in the western sector of Khuninshahr this morning. Consequently, the enemy forces retreated after losing three of their positions. According to this report, guerrilla attacks by the defenders of Islam on enemy positions in the western sector of Khuninshahr are still continuing. The warriors of Islam are delivering blows on the Iraqi mercenaries at every opportunity.

Also last night, the warriors of Islam continued their attacks against enemy positions and destroyed (?more) enemy war equipment in the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN KHUNINSHAHR, ABADAN AREA

Enemy Fortifications Destroyed

LD071208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The PARS correspondent was informed at noon today that the self-sacrificing devotees of Islam, by making use of guerrilla operations, attacked the enemy positions in the west of Khuninshahr and destroyed several enemy fortifications.

Meanwhile, the relief workers' spokesman in Abadan announced that four people were martyred in Abadan yesterday.

Fighting Around Abadan

LD071148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau in Abadan, the heroic forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue mopping-up operations against the aggressive forces of Saddam on the other side of Bahmanshir River. At the moment, our forces, supported by artillery fire, are battering at the positions of the aggressive enemy.

According to a report by a PARS correspondent in Abadan, last night our fighters carried out guerrilla attacks against the assembly point of the enemy forces on the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis. In these operations they killed about 90 Ba'thist mercenaries; destroyed 3 tanks, a few vehicles and 1 enemy loader; and captured 1 heavy command car, 180 surface-to-surface missiles and 1 loader.

According to the same report, an enemy column which was last night planning to advance toward Bahmanshir River was halted by the devotees of Islam and by the mobilization of the oppressed forces of the 5th district of Tehran. A number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed. During last night's operations on the Abadan front, 4 Muslim fighters were martyred and 12 persons wounded.

The latest report by a PARS correspondent in Abadan says that this morning an aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed the enemy positions around Bahmanshir River as well as other enemy positions. We still do not have any accurate statistics about the number of casualties inflicted upon the Iraqi forces this morning. The PARS correspondent adds: Following their failure to advance toward Abadan, the Ba'thist enemies continued to attack Abadan and its residential areas with artillery fire and inflicted some damage on the residential areas of the city.

Artillery Battle

LD072140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2046 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] An informed source at Abadan Governorate Office said tonight at 2330 that the situation in Abadan was relatively calm until 2200, but after that hour the Iraqi mercenaries, in order to make up for their defeat at the battlefronts, once again opened artillery fire on the residential areas of Abadan. The city's valiant defenders are answering the enemy's fire.

The same source added: today a fierce artillery battle continued between the two sides on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, during which the enemy suffered heavy losses, and our combatants have advanced considerably on this front.

Also on the basis of another report by the Central News Bureau which was received at 2000, the communication bridge of Khuninshahr continues to be under the Islamic defenders' control, thus preventing the enemy's advance on the eastern part of Khuninshahr.

The Central News Bureau has also reported some successful commando attacks on the western part of Khuninshahr, inflicting considerable losses and damages on the enemy.

Artillery, Mortar Fire

LD080458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report received at 0645 today, enemy forces in the region east of Bahmanshir opened artillery and mortar fire on Abadan last night. The brave warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned their fire from land and air, inflicting heavy casualties.

According to the same report, an Iraqi post in the western part of (Arvand Rud) was destroyed by Iranian artillery fire, and a column of Iraqi trucks which was en route to Basra, inside Iraq, was crushed by the artillery fire of the defenders of the revolution.

'Ferocious Battle' in Abadan

LD081158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The city of Abadan witnessed a ferocious battle last night and today.

According to a PARS dispatch, the defenders of the land of the Islamic Revolution of Iran launched ground and air attacks on the enemy's encirclement on the banks of the Bahmanshir River last night, and at dawn today and inflicted heavy casualties on the Iraqi mercenaries and wiped out their equipment and positions. According to the same report a partisan assault at the heart of enemy positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis began at midnight last night and our forces on this front destroyed several tanks and one personnel carrier of the Saddam mercenaries. The passengers of the said personnel carrier, together with a number of other enemy military personnel, were killed during these operations. Following this assault the enemy made a tactical retreat of several kilometers from the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis.

On the Abadan north-eastern front, too, Saddam's mercenaries left their positions and temporarily retreated after suffering heavy casualties. According to this report the bodies of the dead enemy troops can still be seen on the north-eastern side of the Bahmanshir River.

One of the combatants who took part in last night's operations told the PARS correspondent today that the Iraqi mercenaries include large numbers of 13 and 14 year-old youths and old men of 60-65 years in age. Continuing the interview, the combatant added that while reconnoitering enemy positions last night, it was found that an Iraqi officer had injured the children and old men who probably refused to obey his orders, and these children were crying in a heart-rending manner; after seeing this we did not open fire on the young boys deployed in the bunkers.

The PARS dispatch indicates that at 0500 this morning one of the combatants of Islam was martyred on the Abadan front and another was wounded during the battle.

One of the personnel of the defense units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran gave an interview and said: At 0700 this morning, fighter aircraft of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew over the remnants of the aggressive enemy's positions and equipment and destroyed another part of their bunkers, to the extent that the smoke arising from destruction of tanks and personnel carriers could still be seen on the Abadan front this morning.

At 1020 today, fighter aircraft of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew sorties over enemy positions around the Bahmanshir River and the village of Fayyaziyeh and bombed these positions. According to the report, the Iraqi mercenaries subjected Abadan's residential areas to long-range artillery fire.

Abadan Governor at Front

LD081722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The Governor of Abadan, who inspected the Abadan front at 1740 today, told a PARS correspondent in a telephone interview that the deceived Iraqi forces had pulled back from the palm grove around Zulfaqari area this afternoon as a result of the fire opened on them by the forces defending the Islamic revolution and had taken position at [name indistinct] region.

He said the enemy left behind around 20 vehicles, including bulldozers, personnel carriers and command vehicles.

He added that during his inspection tour of the Abadan front he had witnessed fierce fighting between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the enemy forces.

The Abadan governor further said that the morale of our forces is very high and the enemy's morale has weakened considerably.

He said that although the bodies of the Iraqi soldiers killed in the battlefield had been buried, a fetid smell has filled the air in the region north of the district of [name indistinct] and Zulfaqari.

He added that about 5 days ago among Iraqi prisoners of war, he had seen youngsters as young as 15 years of age.

Fighting in Abadan, Khuninshahr

LD081810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting an official in the Abadan Governorate Office, this afternoon reported that the residential areas of this heroic city are still being shelled by the enemy. Fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning fiercely bombed enemy positions along the Bahmanshir River on the north and western front of Abadan, inflicting considerable losses and damage on the enemy.

The same report states that fighting between the defenders of the revolution and the infidels is continuing on Abadan's southeastern front around the cemetery and north of the Bahmanshir River. On the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, fighting with the forces of the mercenary Saddam is continuing. The enemy has resorted to a tactical retreat, possibly for reinforcements.

PARS says that the enemy is still seeking the opportunity to complete the encirclement of Abadan and is shelling the residential areas to weaken the morale of Abadan's defenders and force them to surrender. Nevertheless, the defenders of the Islamic revolution, consisting of the valiant forces of the armed forces, the Revolution Guards Corps and the people's defenders of the city are determined to transform Abadan into the enemy's graveyard.

According to the same official, in Khuninshahr our combatants continue to prevent the enemy from penetrating into the eastern part of the city. They also are establishing a fireline on the communications bridge and are continuing their commando operations to inflict blows on the enemy deployed in the western part of the city. According to a Central News Bureau report at 1030 today, the Airborne Division initiated a successful air raid at the customs house, the slaughterhouse and Khuninshahr's circular road. No reports have yet been received concerning enemy losses.

On the basis of the latest report received at 1830, at 1400 today an Iraqi MiG violated Abadan's airspace and was downed by the antiaircraft fire of the Islamic Republic's combatants. It crashed on the other side of the Arvand Rud inside Iraqi territory. Meanwhile a spokesman for Abadan's relief operations in an interview with PARS stated that yesterday 6 persons were martyred and 56 wounded in Abadan.

Abadan-Mahshahr Road

LD090647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, last night on the northern bank of Bahmanshir, clashes continued between Ba'thist infidels and our brave warriors.

No reports had been received of the extent of possible casualties and damages at the time the report was sent.

According to the same report, the battle on the Abadan-Mahshahr road was less intense than on previous nights.

An informed source in Abadan Governorate also told PARS: The brave Iranian nation was informed in last nights news that thanks to the firing of the fighting forces of Islam, the enemy retreated from [words indistinct] Zolfaqari and (Tizdeh) region, and was ousted from that region thanks to brave defense by our defenders.

Situation of Workers Reviewed

GF090744 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0727 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The governor of Abadan has asked that all employees of government departments in Abadan contact their respective departments in Mahshahr no later than 11 November in order to have their situations reviewed. All are reminded that those failing to contact their departments in Mahshahr by the said date will be released from their jobs, according to a decree of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Fighting in Khuninshahr, Abadan

LD091320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 09 Nov 80

[Text] One of the fighters stationed at the eastern front in Khuninshahr, in a conversation with PARS, said: Our selfless heroes today opened fire on enemy positions in the western parts of this city. They destroyed an enemy position which was used as a tank shelter and killed a tank crew. This fighter, while praising the sacrificial spirit of the defenders of the land of the Islamic revolution, expressed his hope that all the efforts made by these defenders to crush the enemy come to the desired results in the near future.

According to PARS, our forces last night and this morning attacked the heart of enemy forces in the Abadan front. They destroyed some of Saddam's mercenary equipment and killed some personnel. According to the same report, at the front to the northeast of Bahmanshir River, the forces of Imam Khomeyni and other fighters in their extensive attacks last night managed to destroy two Iraqi vehicles and to kill a number of Iraqi infidels. Bodies of those Iraqi forces killed could be seen in the palm groves along the Bahmanshir River today.

Our defenders, in a surprise guerrilla attack on the heart of the enemy positions in the Abadan front, destroyed 30 tanks belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries. According to the same report, in yesterday evening's attack by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran on a military column of the enemy on the Abadan-Mahshahr road, the enemies of the revolution suffered heavy casualties and lost one helicopter.

Iraqis Lose Initiative

LD100551 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] PARS last night at 1924 reported: As a result of the bravery of the heroes of the Airborne Division and the combative artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abadan, the aggressive enemy's positions on the Mahshahr-Abadan road front have been crushed.

An official from the governor's office in Abadan, speaking of this matter, added: The flames and smoke rising from the enemy's destroyed tanks can be seen even now. After these attacks the aggressive enemy has lost the initiative.

According to a report by the correspondent of the Central News Bureau from Abadan, since yesterday morning the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has brought the Ba'thist mercenaries' positions under its fire from several sides, as a result of which the aggressors' activities have been considerably reduced, and they have clearly been placed in a defensive position.

According to the same report, yesterday the helicopters of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran crushed enemy positions twice.

Bahmanshir River Fighting

LD100527 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Last night at 2355 PARS, quoting a reliable source in the governor's office in Abadan, reported: Since yesterday morning the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has attacked the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries' trenches in station 12, at the educational staff residence, destroying three enemy trenches.

Another report by PARS states: On the northeastern bank of the Bahmanshir River yesterday, the combatants of Islam in an extensive attack inflicted losses on the Iraqi mercenaries, pushing them back several kilometers from the northeastern bank of this river. During this clash one of the Muslims who are ready to give their lives was martyred and four others were wounded.

Ammunition Dump Destroyed

LD100602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the combatants positioned in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, has reported: Yesterday evening the heroes of Islam, who are ready to give their lives, destroyed an enemy ammunition dump during a fight with the Iraqi mercenaries in the western part of Khuninshahr. The sound of the explosion could be heard through last night. According to the same report, during the clash two Muslim combatants were martyred and two others were wounded.

Helicopter Attacks

LD101126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau and a reliable source with the Abadan operational staff, the Islamic Army's airborne helicopters launched two raids at 0830 today against the Ba'thist aggressive positions in palm groves on the other side of Bahmanshir; they also raided the Abadan-Mahshahr road, where the enemy troops are positioned. The report adds that last night an Iraqi officer and a civilian surrendered to the Islamic forces on the Abadan front. According to the Iraqi officer, the criminal Saddam, who had entertained the vain idea of visiting the regions following an extensive assault on Abadan, is now seeing the bursting of the bubble following the historic punishment dealt the enemy by the Islamic and self-sacrificing fighters of Abadan.

The Iraqi officer emphasized that the Ba'thist military personnel are still reeling after being dealt such a heavy blow by the Islamic army on the Abadan front.

Bahmanshir River Successes

LD110744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The headquarters for the air operations in Abadan at 1900 yesterday informed a PARS correspondent that the helicopters of the Airborne Division and two fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran had bombed a region in (Tal-e Maruk) and the palm groves north of Bahmanshir on the road between Mahshahr and Ahvaz, which was the assembly point of the Iraqi forces. In the Abadan region on the northeast front of Bahmanshir, the fighters of Islam in some extensive operations pushed back the mercenaries of Saddam a few kilometers from the banks of the river and destroyed some of their tanks and ammunition. According to the report of the PARS correspondent, the severity of the mortar attack of the Iraqi mercenaries against the city of Abadan was reduced yesterday, but sporadic fighting continued on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshahr road and the western side of the Bahmanshir river. According to the same report, the Iraqi mercenaries continued their occupation on the western side of the Bahmanshir River near (Fayyaziyeh) village, and the forces of Islam opened fire on them at various times. The mercenary Iraqi forces are a few miles away from Abadan on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and the fighter of Islam continued to attack them. The northeastern side of the Bahmanshir River has also been mopped up, and the forces of Iran are stationed on both banks of the Bahmanshir River and have pushed back the Iraqis from the palm groves on the banks of the river.

Clashes in Khuninshahr

LD110628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0442 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from Khuninshahr, sporadic fighting was going on yesterday between the combatants of Islam, positioned in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, and the Iraqi mercenaries in the western part of this city. In these clashes two defenders of Islam were wounded. So far, no accurate report has been received on the forces of blasphemy's losses. In yesterday's battles between the Iranian forces and blasphemous Saddam's mercenaries on Abadan's northern front, one of our sisters was martyred on the northeastern bank of the Bahmanshir River.

AHVAZ SITUATION, ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS NOTED

Governor Speaks at Friday Prayers

GF081707 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Friday prayers took place in Ahvaz yesterday as the Islamic Republic's and the enemy's cannons were roaring. Because a great number of people attended the prayers, many of them had to pray in nearby streets. The flow of people to the prayer site frightened imperialist Saddam and his fifth column. Yesterday's Friday prayers were attended by a number of religious and military students from the imam's publicity office and a number of Ardabil combatant citizens along with Ardabil Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam (Moravej).

Prior to the prayers, Ahvaz governor [name indistinct], who has done a great deal of work for the comfort of people at the security headquarters, spoke about the importance of respecting the safety regulations, uncovering the enemy's fifth column, and using strong and safe shelters.

In another part of his speech the governor said that it is everyone's duty to help dig trenches and build strong shelters, thereby helping to minimize the number of casualties. People should realize that the real victory is to capture the Iraqi people's hearts. You can see that a number of Iraqi soldiers have already forsaken their atheistic government and joined us. So we should try to capture their hearts.

Ardabil Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam (Moravej) said that the Ardabil people have always wanted to go to Ahvaz and do their religious duty, which is to fight the atheist Ba'thists.

After Ardabil's Friday imam, the Ahvaz Friday imam started the Friday prayers. During his sermon he said that the imam had predicted Carter's defeat. This is proof of his supernatural powers.

Red Alert Warning

GF081529 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1455 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. It means an air attack is imminent. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1410 and 1448 GMT on 10 November and 1515 GMT on 11 November]

Admonishment for Wasting Bullets

GF101625 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Communique 28 issued by Ahvaz security headquarters on 10 November]

[Excerpts] Dear sisters and brothers, the nature of our ideological encounter with ways of life at all times of our life is a reflection of our belief in ideology and our way of benefiting from ideological behavior. This in itself is the best touchstone for our deeds and beliefs.

Any kind of wasteful spending and misuse is contrary to our religion. One can never claim to be religious if one does not behave in accordance with a religious code. Firing in the air is like molding water. Brothers, what do you think? On this special path of military-economic objectives, bullets which should be piercing the enemy's lines are being used aimlessly, fired into the air. How can one describe this action?

Unfortunately, last night the sound of "God is great," which should have echoed in the skies, was mingled with the unnecessary noise of bullets fired for no reason. This action was misuse of ammunition and may have caused our voices not to reach God--voices which should be clear and void of anything else.

In hope that our brothers will respect all ideological points and may their lives include ideological color.

BUSHEHR RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING

GF101546 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1456 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, the red condition has been declared in Bushehr. Please remain calm, observe the blackout regulations, proceed to shelters, and if you are driving, park your car on a sidestreet and switch off the lights.

RADIO UPDATES MILITARY SITUATION IN DEZFUL

LD110714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0443 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports received from Dezful and a report from the headquarters of the region's regular operations, yesterday two soldiers from the Iraqi Army surrendered to the brother guards positioned on the west bank of the Karkheh River.

These two soldiers said: The morale of the soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army is extremely low, and most are awaiting an opportunity to surrender to the army of Islam.

According to a report by PARS from Dezful, yesterday enemy movements were observed on the western front in Dezful. The artillery of the armed forces opened fire on the enemy forces. As a result of this fire one enemy battery with its ammunition was destroyed. Two tanks were destroyed, and at least 10 mercenaries of blasphemous Saddam occupying them were killed.

This report also states: In operations carried out by a group of brother guards positioned in Dezful, together with four zealous local tribesmen in the vicinity of the border post of (Fakkeh), [words indistinct] one enemy vehicle was destroyed and all its occupants were killed.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN KHUZESTAN, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Employees Asked To Return To Work

GF061417 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1340 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Bushehr Governor General's office--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name:

All government employees of Khuzestan Province are hereby informed that, in accordance with Telegram No 40434 of 4 November 1980 from Khuzestan's acting governor general, everyone is dutybound to report to work in the cities of Khuzestan. If certain employees are unable to return to their cities of employment, they must report to their particular central department in Ahvaz. Whatever request they may have concerning their salaries or any other matter can be discussed with their respective departments in Ahvaz.

[Signed] Bushehr Governor General's Office.

Guard Successes Near Susangerd

LD071332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued the following statement:

"If you assist God he will assist you and will make your steps firm." The Islamic revolution guards, relying upon the eternal power of Almighty God and the instructions of the imam of the nation and with the support of the Muslim people of Iran, have continued their guerrilla operations and have inflicted crushing blows on the enemy. Some of the operations during the past 3 days on the Shush front and yesterday's operations in Susangerd region are brought to the public's attention as follows:

1. On Tuesday afternoon [4 November] during intense clashes which took place between the guard brothers and artillery observation posts and an enemy support company, numerous losses were inflicted upon the mercenary Iraqi forces and at least eight mercenaries were killed.

During this clash one enemy mortar position was also completely destroyed. One of the guard brothers was wounded but his condition is satisfactory.

2. On Wednesday afternoon 5 November, on the (?Durshur) front, while the Ba'thist mercenaries were trying to advance, their positions were heavily attacked by the guard brothers and the enemy was forced to flee. During this clash 14 enemy soldiers were killed and all the guard brothers safely returned to their base.

3. On Thursday morning, 6 November, in a clash between the guard brothers and the enemy forces, one Ba'thist observation post was completely destroyed and five Saddam mercenaries were killed. In this clash one of the guard brothers was wounded.

4. In the southwestern region and on Susangerd front yesterday afternoon, Thursday 6 November, the guard corps in the west with the assistance of the brave military brothers stopped 40 enemy tanks and personnel carriers which were advancing toward the Susangerd-Ahvaz road and inflicted heavy casualties on them. As a result of the attack by the forces of Islam, the mercenaries were forced to retreat. Meanwhile, today enemy artillery shelled the residential areas of Susangerd, killing two civilians and wounding one.

[Signed] The public relations section of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Friday Imam on Morale

GF071632 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] While on a brief stop in Khorramabad yesterday, Ahvaz Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam Taheri said in a statement to our correspondent that the morale of the citizens of Khuzestan in general, and the inhabitants of Ahvaz in particular, is very high in the war against the puppet Ba'thist Government of Iraq. He said Saddam Husayn had hoped to occupy Khuzestan in a war that would last no more than 3 days. However, his hope soon dissipated thanks to the valor of the heroic people of Khuzestan.

Allaho Akhbar Fighting

LD081142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] PARS in Ahvaz, at 1030 in a telephone contact with Susangerd was informed that enemy positions in the Allaho Akhbar heights were under heavy attack by the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Intense fighting is currently going on in that region. There is no information available on the casualties and losses suffered by the enemy.

The same report says that in spite of the heavy casualties and losses inflicted on the enemy in the battlefronts, the Ba'thist infidels continue shelling residential areas. According to PARS, from 0830 hours the enemy opened fire on residential areas in Ahvaz using long-range guns and this attack on civilians so far has left two people injured.

Sporadic Clashes

LD090501 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, throughout last night sporadic clashes continued on the Susangerd and Hamidiyeh-Ahvaz fronts and west of Dezful. During the night the enemy kept the clash area fully lit by firing mortars. This is a sign of his fear of guerrilla attacks by the brave warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Since yesterday afternoon, no reports have been received of the casualties of our forces on these battlefronts.

Khuninshahr, Abadan Bank Employees

GF091620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The Ahvaz central branch of Bank Melli has issued a notice to the bank employees in the eastern branch of Khuninshahr Messrs Mohammad Maleki, Homayun Farrukhi, Mostafa Golestan, 'Ali Mobaraki and Khosrow Sabetkar to report to their places of work at the bank headquarters in Ahvaz. Similarly, in another notice the bank requests its employees of the northeastern branch of Bank Melli in Abadan to report at the first opportunity to the headquarters of Bank Melli in Ahvaz.

The headquarters office of Bank Melli branches in the province in a communique asks all employees of the city branches in Abadan to present themselves at the first opportunity to the headquarters of Bank Melli in Ahvaz.

Mahshahr Officials Summoned

GF091532 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Mahshahr Governorate requests Messrs Mirkhani and Fatemi, directors of BMF [not further identified], Iran terminal's subcontractors, to contact the ports and navigation organization in Tehran as soon as possible.

The same governorate asks Abadan port security guards who are in the city of their employment to report to Bandar-e Khomeyni as soon as possible in order to clarify their employment status.

Agriculture Department Employees

GF091710 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The director general of agriculture and supervisor of the general department of cooperatives and rural affairs of the province in a communique asks Mr Qasemi, managing director of the cotton department of Khuninshahr District, and Mr Aminzadeh, accountant of the Vali-'Asr company of this city, and also all employees of the cotton department of this district to report to the new premises of the Khuzestan department of agriculture located at Amir-Kabir school on [name indistinct] avenue.

Khuninshahr, Ahvaz Battle Report

LD091844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent, quoting the commander of the Ahvaz division, reported this afternoon: Today our forces' artillery to the southwest of the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road inflicted heavy losses on the infidel enemy.

He said the number of casualties were so high that the enemy did not have the opportunity of collecting the dead bodies of Saddam's mercenaries.

The official added: Around the Allaho Akhbar heights between Susangerd and Bostan, heavy casualties were also inflicted on the enemy.

According to the Ahvaz division commander the forces of the Islamic revolution suffered no casualties on these two fronts today.

On the basis of the PARS report, the enemy today continued shelling residential areas of this city with its long-range artillery, as a result of which a number of our civilian compatriots were martyred and a few were wounded.

Khuzestan's relief and treatment headquarters also reported that yesterday four martyrs were taken to Ahvaz hospital and several wounded were given treatment.

Susangerd Residential Areas Shelled

LD100640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the Central News Bureau from Ahvaz, the governor of Susangerd announced this morning: Last night from 2030 until 2200 enemy artillery shelled the residential areas of this city. The number of dead and wounded has not yet been learned. The governor of Susangerd said: Relying on God and the efforts of the combative forces of the Islamic revolution, I hope we can turn the region into a graveyard for the enemy.

At midnight PARS quoted an informed official in the war operations room in Ahvaz as saying: During battles yesterday between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the aggressive enemy, Saddam's mercenaries suffered heavy losses and the enemy carried the bodies of his troops along a special track he had built. This official added: Yesterday in the Allaho Akhbar sector, the Susangerd front, and another sector, in an area 35 km from Ahvaz, artillery duels occurred between the two sides.

Abadan Bank Employees Called

GF101705 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The following communique has been issued by the Khuzestan Governorate's public relations office: In His exalted name. All Khuzestan bank employees in Abadan and the surrounding areas listed below should report to Mahshahr Governorate as soon as possible to clarify their employment status.

Khuzestan Bank Employees Called

GF101706 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The acting supervisor of the Khuzestan commerce bank has asked all Abadan and Khuninshahr officials and deputy directors who have left their employment locations due to enemy attacks to call at the supervisor's office by 11 November. Otherwise, they will be considered absentees and will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

Battles Near Susangerd

LD101828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Central News Bureau, quoting the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran, reports: Following a severe clash which occurred yesterday afternoon between the enemy forces stationed in the (Shabro) region and the Islamic revolution guards, a personnel carrier and a number of dead and injured aggressive infidels were left behind.

According to the same report, during savage attacks by the aggressive enemy yesterday afternoon on the city of Susangerd and (?the nearby villages), one of our compatriots was martyred, another was injured and a house was also destroyed.

Iraqi Troops From Turkish Border

JN101821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The governor of Khuzestan has announced that the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy, as a result of the grave losses inflicted on him, has been forced to involve even the republican guards in Baghdad in an attempt to occupy heroic Khuninshahr.

He added: We were made aware of this when a number of these guards were captured by the Islamic revolution forces. The governor said that the Iraqi regime was also forced to withdraw its units stationed on the Iraqi-Turkish border and to dispatch them to the war, following the continued exhaustion of its forces and the deterioration of its military positions all along the frontlines.

The governor added that the Iraqi forces have sustained grave losses in life on the approaches to Khuninshahr and Abadan. The Iraqi regime will sustain further losses in the (?southern and central sectors).

Afghans Asked to Register

GF111530 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Khuzestan Governorate, all Afghans residing in Khuzestan Province have been asked to contact the alien registration unit in Khuzestan as soon as possible for registration purposes. Otherwise, they will be prosecuted.

Power Employees To Report

GF111532 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Mahshahr Governorate--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. All employees of the (BBT) Company, which is a subcontractor for the Mahshahr Water and Power Department, are requested to report to work and to submit their work reports to the governorate by 13 November 1980. Otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations.

REPORTAGE ON ANNOUNCEMENTS TO SHIRAZ CITIZENS

Fifth Column Elements Warned

GF041410 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the public relations office of the Shiraz revolution guards--no date given]

[Excerpts] Following the infamous defeat of the aggressive Ba'thist Iraqi regime, the United States has recalled its chicks [as heard] and let them loose in the cities as its fifth column. This is at a time when the brave and epic-making army of Iran's Islamic Republic and the revolution guards, alongside their Muslim compatriots, have dealt repeated and lethal blows to the infidel foe.

According to documents discovered, the plan of the U.S. fifth column is to be implemented through mercenary heathen groups like the Feda'i-ye Khalq, Peykar and Vahdat-e Enqelabi. They congregate in various parts of the city and deride the principles of the Islamic Republic through unwitting and misguided persons. In unison with radio Israel and the U.S. radio, they seek our collusion and to end our holy war against the atheistic regime of "American" Iraq. In this connection, we consider it our duty to inform our warring nation:

1. Contrary to the enemy's rumors, the old men and women, mothers and children and those who have a lawful excuse have come to our city as our guests, and we look after them as our own family. Our attitude to them will be humanitarian, as is the rule in Islam. [passage indistinct]

2. [Words indistinct] the faithless and those who have deserted the [word indistinct] of war with no lawful excuse are strongly warned that under no circumstances will they be allowed to congregate in public places, demonstrate or march. Any rumormongering is also forbidden. Following the imam's decree, those who are arrested in connection with these actions will immediately be taken to revolution courts and will be dealt with in the same manner as counterrevolutionaries, especially in this sensitive and critical time of war.

3. Those who have placards in their hands--who had professed to be supporters of Khalq and had openly indulged in propaganda against the Islamic Republic--are not sitting idle, and have changed their tactics. (?In the guise of) Feda'i-ye and Paykar guerrillas, they have started their plans of rumormongering and causing weakness for the Islamic Republic in collaboration with their supporters in certain streets and schools. They think that under these conditions of war, the people are paying attention only to the foreign enemy and cannot interfere with them, but our heroic people are aware that the United States has always exploited the nations of the world with the help of its fifth columns and internal agents. Therefore, in order to resist the foreign enemy, we should recognize its presence and inform the authorities of this.

4. [Words indistinct] and some individuals, using the cover of darkness and the war atmosphere, are broadcasting their views which are in harmony with those of Israeli and U.S. radios.

5. [Passage indistinct]

6. According to the latest reports, Saddam and his foolish associates have lost control of the cities of Basra, Karbala and Ammara. The cities are now under the control of the true forces of the Muslims of Iraq, and Islam's guards have penetrated the heart of Iraq. God willing, the Baghdad branch of the Islamic revolution guards will soon announce their presence there.

[Signed] Public relations office of the Shiraz revolution guards

Area Publications Banned

GF090526 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a communique this morning. Part of the communique says that on the basis of the order by the office of the supreme revolution prosecutor concerning a ban on the publication of certain newspapers in these sensitive times when history is being made, when the Islamic, heroic and martyr-nurturing people of Iran are sending their children to fight the satanic forces of Saddam and defend the homeland, some so-called anti-imperialistic groups have been using their publications to weaken the morale of the guards and the brave fighters of Islam instead of condemning this imposed war. As of this date, publication and distribution of some periodicals including (FARYAD-E GOLNESHIN), BAZOY-E ENQELAB and MOJAHED are banned until further notice.

The guards warn that any distributors and publishers caught handling such publications will be handed over to the Shiraz revolution court. The communique adds: The Muslim and faithful sisters and brothers in Shiraz are asked to report any encounter with these people immediately to the Shiraz revolution guards information division--located at Zand Avenue--or to call telephone No 32077 so that the offenders can be prosecuted.

[Signed] Public Relations Office of the Shiraz revolution guards

Friday Imam for Estahbanat

GF081647 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Order issued by Imam Khomeyni Office in Qom--no date given]

[Text] In the name of the Almighty. Your Eminence Seqat ol-Eslam Ashiq Abdol Hussain Rahmati, in compliance with the requests of the respected residents of Estahbanat and the endorsement of Ayatollah Montazeri, you have been approved Friday imam of Estahbanat by Imam Khomeyni, may he (?live long). God willing, in your great mission, you will acquaint the people with their urgent and sensitive duties, warn them against disunity and opposition, and urge them toward greater cooperation. I hope that the respected residents will assist you in this respect with the necessary cooperation and that you will conduct the Friday prayers in that area with splendor and magnitude. I pray to God Almighty to bless you with success. May God's blessings and mercy be on you.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni Office

Members of 'Political Group' Arrested

GF101920 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Shiraz, 21 members of a political group which in these sensitive times, when the soldiers of Islam and our heroic nation are involved in a war against infidels, had been charged with distributing anti-Islamic literature and inciting clashes, have been arrested and tried in an Islamic revolution court. They received sentences of from 6 months to 2 years. One of them was released after posting 1 million rials bail. The revolution guards, while issuing this report, once again announce that they will firmly resist such incidents and will not desist even one step from their ideological stance.

Film Ban Lifted

GF101923 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The governor general of Fars Province has announced that the ban on showing films in Shiraz theaters has been lifted as of tomorrow, 11 November. Managers and officials of the theaters may show films and resume their work.

PERSONS FROM MARAND TO RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING

GF091722 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Reporting on a communique from the revolution guards corps in the city of Marand, a PARS correspondent states that during the last few days a group of brother guardsmen was dispatched from Marand to the Sardasht region to annihilate the enemies of Iran and Islam. Further, during the current month, 83 persons were sent to Urumiyeh and 73 persons to Tabriz by the mobilization of the oppressed to receive military training. They will be dispatched to the warfront after receiving the necessary training.

NEW FUEL DISTRIBUTION REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED

LD081510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the fuel and energy committee of the economic mobilization headquarters addressed to companies involved in distribution of liquefied gas and consumers]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Since the war imposed on Iran by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has inflicted damage on some of the country's refineries, it is vital to economize in the consumption of all fuels, including liquefied gas, under the present critical conditions. Therefore, companies distributing liquefied gas are obliged to comply with the following regulations and consumers are expected to extend the necessary cooperation in their implementation:

1. The distribution companies are obliged, as before, to deliver the liquefied gas cylinders to the place where they will be used and to refrain from selling liquefied gas at the cylinder-filling centers and distribution centres.

2. The distribution companies should not deliver more than one gas cylinder to each household, to ensure economization in fuel and energy consumption and the fair distribution of liquefied gas.

3. Distribution companies must register gas orders as before and, considering the facilities available to them, should deliver the gas to their clients according to their place in the queue.

4. The distribution companies are obliged to distribute liquefied gas to those consumers who do not yet have subscription documents.

5. All liquefied gas consumers in the country are requested to cooperate with distribution companies in implementing the above regulations and to economize in their fuel consumption and refrain from halting distribution vans en route.

6. Distribution workers of these companies must deliver the gas cylinders to the residence of consumers according to the list given to them every day, and are not under any circumstances allowed to deliver gas to anyone who is not on that list.

VOICE OF KORDESTAN: GUARDS ATTACK KURDISH VILLAGES

IN091605 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] The reactionary Iranians are continuing their crimes against the oppressed. Some days ago, revolution guards entered the village of Khanaqah, 4 km from Mahabad, and harmed its people. They also attacked the village of (Makhash), 10 km from Mahabad. The revolution guards gathered the people in the mosque, disrobed 18 persons in front of the people and killed them in the house of God. Twenty-eight persons were brutally massacred in the village of [name indistinst]. The revolution guards stole the people's money.

They also attacked the village of [name indistinct], 5 km from Mahabad, and killed 6 people and stole whatever they wanted from the village. The peshmergas attacked the revolution guards' three vehicles and killed 45 and wounded 22 of the guards. The exchange of fire lasted until 1430, when the rest of the revolution guards fled. One peshmerga fighter, Ibrahim Salim Muqaddam, was martyred during the fight.

On 7 November, the revolution guards and the mercenaries attacked the village of Khanaqah for the second time. They were ambushed by the peshmergas of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, who killed 11 of the revolution guards and the mercenaries. The peshmergas returned safely to base.

RADIO IRAN COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

XC0061623 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the demagogic affectation by Khomeyni's coterie that the change in the American leadership will not affect the Tehran regime, all facts show that Khomeyni can only regard the future with concern because he has lost his main supporters, Jimmy Carter and Brzezinski.

Topping the list of the administration of the U.S. President-elect, Ronald Reagan, are two personalities who, from the very start, rejected Carter's Islamic green belt plan. One of these politicians is former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who, at a press conference in Belgium last year, said: The plan to be implemented by Carter in Iran will be only a short-term and temporary solution to prevent communism.

In fact, this was the first official remark on the plot by Jimmy Carter's administration in Iran, and a clear reply to that segment of the national groups who, midway through the popular movement for freedom and democracy, were thinking of ways to change the direction of this movement.

Another personality who will play a major role in Reagan's administration is General Alexander Haig. Following the appointment of his deputy, General Huyser, to carry out his notorious mission in Iran in February 1979, Haig resigned from his post as commander of the NATO forces in disagreement with Carter and in opposition to Huyser's mission. General Huyser's visit to Iran, which was initially a secret visit and accomplished without the knowledge of Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the Iranian prime minister, was the zenith of a range of imperialist plots which had been carefully planned in 1978 by CIA and SAVAK agents.

Following this mission, and the sacrificing of many political and military Iranian patriots, the switch of power to Khomeyni took place according to America's wishes. Khomeyni's regime, each single cell of which is created by imperialism, is now shaking with fear as it has never done before. This rotten regime does not even qualify as a paper dragon, the formidability of which can cause fear from a distance.

The national forces which enjoy popular support because their opposition with imperialism goes as deep as the marrow of their bones, are now once again placed in the forefront of an historic mission. Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan cannot be viewed as being different by these national forces, since both of them regard Iran from one position--the safeguarding of American interests. For imperialism, be it in any form or under any label, there is no such thing as the interests of Iran and of Iranians. In the imperialist equations only one principle is accepted--to what extent can a despotic regime serve it?

In this historic stage and at a time when the rotten basis of Khomeyni's caliphate has lost its foreign support, it is the duty of the national forces to rise in a united insurgency against clerical fascism and not to grant imperialism an opportunity to obstruct their destiny.

During the past (?30) years, foreign forces twice prevented the establishment of democracy in Iran. American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, in spite of the contrast of their interests in Iran, agree on one principle--the prevention of the growth of political awareness, the expansion of freedom and the establishment of democracy. This similarity of view was the cause for the defeat of Dr Mosaddeq's experience and plunged our country into the darkness of despotism for a quarter of a century.

Twenty-five years after the downfall of Dr Mosaddeq's government and when the Iranian nation rose to gain freedom and to impose national sovereignty on its destiny, once again the plotting hands of Eastern and Western imperialism joined under the table and black reaction was used to its utmost as a dam in front of the national forces. What force other than black reaction could, in such a short time, turn Iran back many decades by exercising demagogy and instigating the people's religious feelings, and destroy all the economic, social and political institutions of this country? How could imperialism tolerate a rule such as that of Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar which, because of its national and patriotic character, could work only toward the severence of the hand of the imperialists from Iran and from the region?

Freedom and democracy in countries of the Third World have always been a giant terrifying Eastern and Western Imperialism. Actually, for American imperialism the awakening of the Iranian nation is as terrifying as is the spread of communism; and Soviet imperialism is more terrified with the establishment of democracy in Iran than it is of Iran being swallowed by America. History has at least taught the Soviet Union the reality that democracy has never been a suitable atmosphere for the growth of communism, and it is in view of this principle and in view of identifying the true enemy of our country and nation that we urge that it is the national duty and historic mission of all forces whose hearts beat only for this country to rise in unison against Khomeyni's puppet regime and not to allow imperialism to once again stifle the freedom-seeking shout of the Iranian nation.

At this sensitive and determining time, when Khomeyni's regime has, with Carter's defeat, lost its main support and has not yet found the opportunity to collude with Reagan, even one moment of hesitation is inadmissible. We should overthrow the rule of the mullahs in the name of Iran and for the sake of Iran and to remove this disgrace from the pages of Iran's history.

NVOI CRITICIZES ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER, IRAN-U.S. TALKS

TA072023 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is the Aim of Propagating of Accusations Against the Soviet Union?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Once more a false rumor which had been published by some of our country's mass media has been exposed. The objective is about the report alleging that Soviet experts are taking part in the military operations of Iraqi forces, which has been resolutely denied by our neighboring northern country.

Soviet authorities have officially declared that these claims are completely unfounded and are utter lies, and are being distributed by certain organizations whose task it is to disseminate accusations and slanders against the Soviet Union and to deceive our country's public opinion. However, the question is posed: What is the aim of disseminating such reports? Is it not because certain individuals want to exonerate the possibility of the appearance of American and Israeli military advisers in our armed forces--whose personnel are fighting bravely to safeguard Iran's territorial integrity?

It is no secret that right now there are certain individuals in our homeland who are steering events toward this course. Today these gentlemen, without any shame or decency, are engaged in a deal with the United States regarding spare parts. Tomorrow they will also announce that in order to utilize them there is a need for advisers. It is here that suddenly U.S. imperialism will be transformed into the so-called friend of the Iranian nation through the (Chandes) of these gentlemen. This is exactly in accordance with Washington's aim, which is pursuing the goal of the immediate establishment of its domination in our country.

For this purpose the Americans have staged certain deceitful maneuvers. U.S. newspapers and officials in Washington continuously repeat in their statements that the United States has no objection to supplying spare parts and military equipment to Iran, cancelling the trade boycott and unfreezing Iran's assets in U.S. banks in return for the exchange of the hostages. A number of officials in Tehran have almost become unanimous with the Americans. So much so that despite the guidelines of the imam of the nation they wanted to release the hostages on 4 November, namely until the day of the U.S. presidential election. [as heard] All these behind-the-scene activities are not unrelated to the publication of false reports against the Soviet Union.

However, our nation recognizes the Soviet Union as its friend. The Iranian nation recognizes its true friends and consolidates the tie of friendship with its friends in order to strike a blow at its enemies. The overthrow of the despised regime of the former shah dealt a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism. The imam's order in stopping the sale of oil to Israel, the Republic of South Africa and the United States was a blow to the United States as well. The imam rightly says that America is the greatest enemy of the Iranian nation, and our nation demands that Iran be isolated from America. We have power, we have a nation, we have natural resources and a vast territory. Let them not think that without these American [word indistinct] we will be destroyed.

Yes, our nation demands isolation from U.S. imperialism. However, it never demands isolation from its friends.

NVOI: U.S. ENGAGED IN TRICKERY TO RELEASE HOSTAGES

GF101239 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Assumptions by Some in Tehran and U.S. Fraudulence"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Washington has resorted to trickery to restore its hold on our homeland. With this in mind, American sources announced that the United States is prepared to meet Iran's economic and financial demands in exchange for freedom for the spy hostages. There is evidence that the Americans are engaged in trickery. Not only are they unable to keep their promises, they have no intention of doing so. Our nation's demands concerning the unfreezing of Iranian assets in the United States, ending the U.S. economic and financial embargo against our country and also returning the plundered wealth of the former shah and his family to Iran are clear. Official Washington organs believe that total Iranian assets in U.S. banks are around $8 billion dollars, but this is a deliberate underestimation. Iranian assets in the United States must be around $30 billion, including interest.

American banks and monopolies have plotted to seize this money and the White House is supporting them on this issue. Some of the American banks who had dealings with the shah are the leaders in this matter. There is (?certain) evidence that U.S. banks have already taken some of our assets by resorting to cheating. It has been said that several billion dollars of Iranian assets have been plundered to date whose return cannot be easily agreed upon. For example, Chase Manhattan, Rockefeller's bank, alone has filched $240million of the total of $500 million in Iranian assets in that bank.

Washington, even if we assume it is willing, cannot comply with the demands that would result in the release of the hostages, such as removal of the embargo and an end to any legal financial action against Iran in the United States. It has been said that U.S. monopolies recently brought over 270 cases against Iran to court. In New York alone 96 cases totalling $3 billion are under consideration.

On the subject of the shah's plundered wealth, the world-devouring United States' position is clear and requires no explanation.

Washington pretends to have no information regarding the amount of the shah's and his family's wealth inside the United States or any other place. The Americans impudently say that Iran chould go to U.S. courts in order to have the shah's plundered wealth returned to the Iranian nation. We all know that, considering the system of justice in capitalist countries, such action by the Iranian Government might not produce any results for years. We could expect nothing more from the United States. If that were not the case, U.S. imperialism would no longer be imperialism.

We must remember that our nation's demands against the Americans are not limited to conditions for the release of the hostages. In the years when the United States plundered us, our nation faced poverty and unprecedented matters. [as heard] The imam has justly said that America's guilt in Iran is such that the United States will never be able to answer. We must be aware of the hidden plots of the United States and its masked allies in our country.

NVOI CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY MOVES IN GULF AREA

GF101303 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "United States Is Preparing Military Invasion"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In one of his speeches on the eve of the U.S. election, Carter said that as President he was prepared to order the U.S. Army into the Persian Gulf region to take control of the Strait of Hormuz. Such warmongering talk was strongly condemned by the Persian Gulf countries. The countries of the area, and especially the authorities in our country, announced that the security of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz is solely the responsibility of the sovereign countries of the area, and no foreign power has the right to interfere in the matter.

The question is: Who gave Washington the right to (?prepare) a military invasion of the Persian Gulf to protect the Strait of Hormuz, which does not even belong to the United States? This is military adventurism that could result in a dangerous doomsday situation for the United States and its allies.

It is obvious that Carter resorted to such adventures to gain more votes in the U.S. election by pretending to be the defender of vital U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. In this dangerous game the military-industrial complex and the large U.S. oil monopolies support Carter.

Concentration of military forces and the military maneuvers that took place recently in the Persian Gulf are evidence that Washington is preparing for military aggression in the Persian Gulf. Under the guise of war between us and Iraq and the protection of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, it can lay its claws on the oil deposits of the countries of the region. Carter and Brown, the U.S. war minister, announced the U.S. intention to interfere openly in the clashes between our country and Iraq. Under this pretext they ordered a complete alert of U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

In such a situation the behavior of some of Persian Gulf governments--whose countries are declared to be of vital interest to the United States--is amazing. For example, Saudi Arabia considers itself a Muslim country and an enemy of Israel, which is protected by the United States. The Saudi leaders have allowed the United States to operate AWACS aircraft--which have the whole Persian Gulf under electronic radar surveillance--from their country. These aircraft can be used for directing air combat as well as discovering targets. Under U.S. pressure, Saudi Arabia has agreed to the stationing of Phantoms and a large quantity of land-based equipment and ammunition on its southern cost. Kuwait and the UAE have been told that Washington intends to station AWACS, ground radar and other materiel in those countries. A group of U.S. military advisers operates in [word indistinct]. In such a situation, is it possible for the Gulf countries to protect the security of the Strait of Hormuz?

It is obvious that the Persian Gulf countries' desire for an end to U.S. military intervention and protection of the Strait of Hormuz by the countries of the area is possible only by removal of the U.S. military bases in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman. Everyone knows that Washington and [word indistinct] do not hide the fact that they hope the Iran-Iraq conflict will weaken our Islamic Republic and change Iran's anti-imperialist policy to the benefit of the West, thus preparing conditions for new military aggression and plots by the United States in the Persian Gulf and our country. The escaped counterrevolutionary elements who live in Egypt, Oman and Bahrain who are hiding under the protection of such people as Oweysi--the butcher of the Iranian nation --or the [word indistinct] Ashraf--notorious sister of the annihilated shah--are waiting for an opportunity and Washington's orders to raise their heads again, destroy the achievements of Iran's revolution and restore an American-designed regime in our country. That is why the world's progressive forces want a peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

There is no doubt that our occupied land must be cleansed of all foreign forces. Progressive circles decisively warn the world-devouring United States to keep its hands off the Persian Gulf.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

26 Oct Commentaries

GF261935 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Let Us Banish CIA and Pentagon Agents From Government Departments." It said: A magazine published a report sometime ago in which it said that between 1946 and 1976 the United States has had to resort to force 215 times in order to further its political aims. That is an act of aggression every 2 months. The attack against Tabas is an example. American helicopters and aircraft--aided by local reactionary governments such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Oman--have been used in plots against Iran. The latest plot of U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran is to force a war on the peace-loving people of Iran. These are undeniable historical facts that cannot be hidden by those who support the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran.

Since the victory of our revolution, U.S. imperialism has plotted against the Islamic Republic of Iran more than 18 times, and our children are fighting U.S. imperialism and its allies. However, there are people who still want U.S. imperialism to return to Iran. There are many of these liberals in all parts of the nation's judicial and other systems. In the first days following the victory of the revolution, responsible authorities in the temporary government said we must remain in an alliance since we have always done so. The same people are active in the Majlis. Ayatollah Khalkhali attacked Mr Bazargan for meeting with the Zionist Brzezinski and for attacking the student followers of the imam's policy during the Majlis session and asked the members to not allow any changes in the Majlis.

The elements who want the United States to return to Iran have been trying their utmost to free the spy hostages. In such sensitive times when the fate of the revolution is at stake, they are sabotaging the system in order to bring back their master. The followers of this policy pose the greatest danger to the independence and existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

There is no doubt that some are CIA and Pentagon agents. Since they cannot openly advocate a closer relationship with the United States, they serve their master by spreading false rumors and groundless allegations against the Soviet Union. World-devouring U.S. imperialism is the No 1 enemy of Iran and our revolution. This great Satan wants to destroy our achievements at any price, and it is up to the real friends of the revolution and the Iranian people to recognize and banish the CIA and Pentagon agents and destroy the fifth column.

The second commentary was entitled: "American Military Adventures Must Be Neutralized." It said: Washington is trying to increase tension between Iran and Iraq in order to weaken the economic and military power of both countries. It will assume control of the oil resources of both countries in a ruthless attack. The fact that more than 32 U.S. military vessels are approaching our country and Iraq is proof of the above statement. The United States counted on its puppet regimes such as the shah's forces, Israel and Egypt to suppress the freedom movements in the Middle East. However, the United States now has its own military force in the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon has established military bases in Somalia, Egypt and Kenya and has expanded its old bases in Oman. It has been involved in establishing new military bases in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The militarization of the Middle East is fanning the flame of war between Iran and Iraq, which is a U.S. policy.

Carter has announced that the Persian Gulf is the most vital lifeline for the United States. Who does not know that the Persian Gulf is miles away from the United States? The presence of the U.S. Navy is against international conventions, but the United States claims it is watching and guarding international waters to ensure the safe flow of oil.

OPEC countries have already declared that they will adopt an independent stance in accordance with their oil policies. They will never obey the orders of U.S. imperialism and will use their national resources to pursue their own national interests. The OPEC countries have decided to reduce their oil production, and this has caused a great deal of anger among the United States and its allies. They want to increase tension in the Persian Gulf through military action.

Great Britain has also joined the United States in this military adventure and has sent military vessels to the Persian Gulf. However, U.S. policy has faced a great deal of resistance from countries in our region, and it is condemned to failure.

27 Oct Commentary

TA272123 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 October carried a commentary entitled: "What the Americans Are Pinning Their Hopes On." It said: The American NBC network has reported that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in an interview with a Japanese television correspondent, has said that the issue of the U.S. hostages will be solved in the coming days. Despite the fact that many comments of Mr Qotbzadeh turned out to be lies in the past, U.S. State Department officials expressed great joy over the hopeful situation created in the relations between Iran and the United States and considered this issue as solved.

An NBC reporter in the United Nations, quoting a high-ranking diplomat of an Islamic country, has said that he had allegedly met with some Iranian official authorities, and some of them have told him that the U.S. hostages will probably be freed shortly. From what has been said it is evident that some obvious hands in Iran have started operating and are taking advantage of the difficulties the people of our country are enduring as a result of this imposed war to carry out conspiracies with the enemies of the nation. It is an irrefutable reality that, for Washington, the issue of the hostages is worthless. The important thing for the United States is regaining its lost interests in Iran. Otherwise the United States could have freed the hostages by meeting the demands of the Iranian nation.

Qotbzadeh and his collaborators have the opportunity of carrying out their conspiracies, planned abroad with representatives of the United States, the Bakhtiars and other such elements, against the Iranian nation and revolution and under the pretext of the alleged release of the hostages, for the return of U.S. imperialism's foothold in Iran once again in (?exchange) for receiving alleged aid. Our nation should be vigilant in the face of plots that are being hatched inside Iran by U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries.

28 Oct Commentaries

TA282039 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 October carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Religious Commentary on the 'Id al-Ghadir Feast." It said: Today is the great Id al-Ghadir feast, which has a special importance for the world of Islam and for all Shi'ites. This year, the Id al-Ghadir feast was celebrated with special joy and enthusiasm in all parts of our homeland. Members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister and representatives of different senior (?officers) were received by the imam who congratulated all the Iranian nation on the occasion of this great feast.

The commentary concludes by congratulating all the Muslim brothers and sisters on the occasion of this feast and wishes victory for all in their struggle against oppression and aggression.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Plans of America and the Clashes Between Our Country and Iraq." It said: The U.S. imperialists have explained their maneuvers in connection with the war imposed on our country. By their actions they support the position that the military clashes between Iran and Iraq have more positive aspects for them. According to reports from reliable sources, these deductions come from Brzezinski at a special session convened by Carter recently. Carter has accepted this view also. Brzezinski stressed that, according to his calculations, the military clashes between Iran and Iraq, provided that events do not get out of Washington's control, should result in the strengthening of anti-Khomeyni feelings in Iran. At the same time it should also strengthen the positions of pro-Western forces among the Iranian leaders who favor the establishment of vary close relations with the United States, the reduction of Iran's credibility in the international arena, the isolation of Iran in the world of Islam and the weakening of the forces of the two belligerents, thus diverting their attention from confronting Israel and from struggling to solve the problem of Jerusalem.

At the same time Brzezinski pointed out in this session that the only negative outcome of the clashes between Iran and Iraq would be the problem of the transportation of oil through the Persian Gulf. In connection with this problem, it was decided in this session that U.S. military and naval forces in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and especially forces concentrated in military bases in Oman, Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Diego Garcia should be put on alert to be ready to secure the free passage of oil at any moment through the Persian Gulf.

According to these same reliable sources, the participants in Mr Carter's special session expressed pleasure that Iran recently nullified articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 treaty with the Soviet Union. "In addition, the participants in Carter's session stated that taking all possible measures to make the Soviet Union appear as the principal enemy of Iran is absolutely necessary, since this will help weaken anti-imperialist feelings and will thus prepare the ground for the return of the United States to Iran."

"Other reports speak of the fact that the Americans, under the guise of reviewing the hostage problem, have made contact with some of their hirelings in Tehran who are (?absolutely) against the path of Imam Khomeyni. There are witnesses who claim that Carter has met with some of these elements in secret. These meetings reviewed the conditions for the release of the hostages and the possibilities of actions by opponents to heighten controversies and rivalries among high-level officials in our country.

According to reports, the Americans are busy coordinating counterrevolutionary forces inside the country with counterrevolutionary forces outside Iran. "It is said that the coordinated actions of these criminals and counterrevolutionaryes against the regime of our Islamic Republic will be planned right after the solution of the hostage problem."

To ensure the success of these actions the Americans have advised their hirelings in Tehran to attack the positions of the true leftist revolutionary forces. Experience has shown that only unity of action and speech by all the true revolutionary forces will thwart these plots.

29 Oct Commentary

TA291920 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 October carried a commentary entitled: "We must Be Alert and Prepared Against the Plots of World-Devouring U.S. Imperialism." It said: While the Carter administration, in order to divert world public opinion and to gain prestige in the eyes of the Americans on the eve of the presidential election, is pretending that it is striving to seek the release of the American hostages through diplomacy and peaceful means, it is at the same time continuing its aggressive measures to revive the lost positions of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in our country. Knowledgeable observers rightly point out that for America the issue of the hostages is merely a pretext and that the main goal is the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic in our homeland, the installation of a puppet and dependent regime and the restoration of its plundering positions in Iran.

According to U.S. newspapers, the Carter administration is engaged in implementing a new strategy according to which the United States will use nuclear weapons in its military intervention in the Persian Gulf region. Currently the Americans and their NATO allies have concentrated more than 60 of their warships in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf waters, and, according to reports, the number of these warships is being increased. For officials of the Carter administration the problem of the hostages is not the issue, for America is the issue in Iran.

Unfortunately, in our country some of the admirers of establishing close relations with the United States, by exploiting the difficulties arising from the imposed war, are striving to open the way for their American masters in Iran. The danger of U.S. aggression and military intervention is a real danger, and one cannot and should not overlook it even for one moment. At the same time the danger of the attempt of certain elements who are trying to renew U.S. domination over Iran is also a serious danger. It is the duty of all of our homeland's people to double their revolutionary vigilance and, hand in hand in a single united, popular and democratic front, to rise in defense of the revolution and its gains and be prepared to thwart the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region and to crush the plots of the internal enemies.

30 Oct Commentary

TA301932 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 October carried a commentary entitled: "Which Forces Are Benefiting From This Imposed War?" It said: As we are aware, discussion regarding the problem of the American hostages in the Majlis has been postponed until 2 November. For the Americans, solving the problem of the hostages is not under consideration; rather, what is under consideration is the overthrow of the republican system and the restoration of their plundering positions in our country.

In order to achieve this aim the United States has resorted to all kinds of conspiracies and crimes against our homeland.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, by alluding to this fact, said in front of foreign and domestic correspondents that it is America and its other friends and associates who had a hand in bringing about the war and provocations in the region. He added that the issue of the hostages has nothing to do with the Iran-Iraq war, and the Americans should bear in mind that these futile actions and improper interference in the destiny of this nation will not remain without response or go unanswered.

World-devouring America has concentrated its great naval and military force in our region and in the vicinity of our country's coastal waters, and at the same time has mobilized all its elements and agents to impose a bloody war of attrition on our nation and the Islamic nation of Iraq. What has this imposed war caused our nation and the fraternal nation of Iraq other than destruction, killing and ruin? Who is taking advantage of this imposed war except world-devouring America and its allies?

Now all the progressive forces and public opinion in our region are more than ever aware of the fact that those who have imposed this war on our liberated nation and on the Muslim people of Iraq have actually acted as agents and executioners of the plans of world-devouring America.

These gentlemen, who have outwardly portrayed themselves as opposed to the U.S. military presence in the region, by imposing this war have given a more dangerous dimension to the military presence of the United States and its NATO allies. Now more than 60 warships of the United States and its allies along with thousands of marines have endangered the security and even the existence and independence of the countries of our region. Arab reaction, under the leadership of Saudi Arabia, is feverishly striving to intensify U.S. influence and take advantage of this world gendarme to crush progressive and anti-imperialist movements in the Near and Middle East.

The war that has been imposed on our homeland in fact weakens the Arab front in the face of Israeli aggressions. This is exactly what U.S. imperialism and international Zionism had been planning for a long time. Taking this fact into consideration, all progressive mankind and the nations of our region demand an end to the war and a peaceful solution to the differences between the two countries. However, it should be pointed out that, first, resorting to war and bloodshed to resolve differences is a policy that is condemned by our nation and all the nations of the world. "Second, so long as a single foreign soldier remains on our country's soil there cannot be any talk of peace negotiations."

"Our homeland's people will defend every inch of their soil. Stubbornness, obstinacy, resorting to diplomatic games, and failure to accept the fact that as long as our homeland's territory is under the occupation of foreign military personnel no negotiation whatsoever is possible, will only mean more ruin and killing and will prepare the ground for more extensive plots by U.S. imperialism. The interests of world-devouring America and the reactionary dependent regimes of our region lie in weakening nations and provoking them into war, bloodshed and fratricide. Those who make the imposition of war means to achieve their narrow-minded aims are undermining their position and at the same time are assisting in the implementation of the conspiratorial plans of world-devouring America."

NEPAL

KING CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

BK051516 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] His majesty the king has sent a message of congratulations to President-elect of the United States of America Ronald Reagan on his election to the high office of the president of the United States of America. In the message, his majesty the king has expressed the confidence that under Mr Reagan's leadership, friendly relations existing between Nepal and the United States of America would continue to grow stronger.

U.S. OFFICIAL COOPER PAYS VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

BK101544 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard N. Cooper called on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa today. Cooper also called on Minister of State for Finance Yadav Prashad Pant at his office this afternoon.

On the occasion, Yadav is learned to have appreciated U.S. assistance to Nepal, which dates back to the 1950's, and expressed the confidence that it would be increased during Nepal's sixth plan period.

On his part, Cooper expressed satisfaction at the assistance to Nepal and assured continued cooperation with this country in the future.

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS MARKS USSR NATIONAL DAY

BK041600 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa has said that mutual understanding and cooperation between Nepal and the Soviet Union was gradually developing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1957. The prime minister made the observation at a function jointly sponsored by the Nepal-Soviet friendship association, the Nepal-Soviet cultural association and (Mitrakun) to mark the National Day of the Soviet Union and the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Nepal looks upon the Soviet Union as a great friendly country while attaching equally great importance for a relationship with it, he said, and added: On its part the Soviet Union has always respected Nepal's independent foreign policy based on the principles of nonalignment as well as her aspiration for peace and development. Notwithstanding the differences in political and economic principles adopted by the two countries in accordance with their respective national needs, both countries have not only realized that deep understanding and cooperation among all nations were required for world peace, but also made [such] a realization the very basis of their international relations, he said.

KING GREETS BREZHNEV, SOVIET PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

BK071510 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] His majesty the king has sent a message of felicitation to President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the message his majesty has extended best wishes for the health and happiness of the Soviet president and for the progress and prosperity of the people of the USSR.

SRI LANKA

LEADERS CONGRATULATE REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

BK051607 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Colombo, 5 Nov (AFP)--Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene today sent his "warmest congratulations" to Ronald Reagan on his election to the U.S. presidency.

Mr Jayewardene, in a message to Mr Reagan on behalf of the government and people of Sri Lanka, said this country enjoys very close ties of friendship and co-operation with the United States. "I am confident that during your presidency these ties will be strengthened and that the traditional friendship and co-operation between our two countries will be further enhanced," Mr Jayewardene said.

Prime Minister Ranasighe Premadasa, in another message of congratulations, wished Mr Reagan a very successful term of office.

CULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED WITH PRC IN COLOMBO

BK071543 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Colombo, 7 Nov (AFP)--China and Sri Lanka signed a cultural program here today under which there will be an exchange of cultural troupes, journalists, academics and educationists between the two countries.

The program also provides for a Buddhist delegation to visit China from Sri Lanka. China will also afford Sri Lanka educational scholarships in several fields, a press release said. The program will implement the provisions of a cultural agreement signed between the two countries last year when Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa visited China last year, the release said.

The cultural program was signed today by Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed and the Chinese ambassador here, Sun Shengwei.

PRESIDENT ON FUTURE ELECTIONS, CABINET

BK111124 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Addressing a mammoth rally in Kandy yesterday, President Jayewardene said that since independence the United Nationalist Party [UNP] had increased its aggregate votes in all general elections, the only exception being the election in 1965. In the last general election the party received 51 percent of the total votes polled. He explained that, however, under the proportional system no single party would be able to win a two-thirds majority in the next election. Therefore, no government will have the power to amend the present Constitution or to extend the state of emergency beyond 3 months.

President Jayewardene also asserted that whatever party is returned to power in the 1983 general election, as president he will still have the authority to appoint the cabinet of ministers. But he was confident that the UNP will be reelected in the next general election.

President Jayewardene, referring to the unprecedented rate of development in the country, today said a government preoccupied with the welfare of the people naturally had to take decisions which may not necessarily be popular.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Rafsanjani Speech--In a 12 November speech to the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani noted that groups opposed to the central government and still possessing "arsenals of arms" are now using the war with Iraq as a guise to stockpile additional arms and ammunition. He said only under the Iranian revolution do groups opposing the government still have such freedom to operate.

Oil Imports--AFP, citing a West German bank official in Tehran, said Iran has had to import $600 million worth of oil products to meet its daily needs. The official claimed Iran would need "at least a year" after the end of the war to rebuild its oil production facilities. He added that Iran's Central Bank has monetary reserves for only 3 or 4 months. The Iranian Central Bank on 8 November denied a similar report in the London FINANCIAL WEEKLY that Iran's monetary reserves were almost totally exhausted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme UN Mission--Former Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme said his UN mission is not to mediate but to "investigate the possibilities for peace." In a Stockholm press conference reported by AFP, Palme said both Iran and Iraq welcome the UN mission and want to reach a solution without big-power interference.

Bani-Sadr Comment--In an interview with Budapest television, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr admitted Iranian leaders had made "a serious mistake" when they emasculated the armed forces in the internal power struggle. The armed forces are now being rapidly reorganized, he said, but time is needed before they can begin to counterattack. He declared Iran is not opposed to a political settlement of the conflict and is willing to talk with Iraq but only when Iraqi forces are withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, with Iranian forces destroying a number of Iraqi military vehicles. The radio also noted artillery exchanges on the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. In the fighting around Abadan, PARS said that exchanges continued with Iraqi forces that had been driven north of the Bahmanshir River but that throughout most of the day the city was relatively calm with only sporadic shelling. An Armed Forces communique, reported by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes had struck into Iraq, hitting military installations at Panjwin and Um Qasr and the Al-Faw oil refinery. An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses confirmed these Iranian air attacks and claimed Iraqi antiaircraft fire had downed three attackers, including one plane which crashed inside Kuwait. Kuwait radio on 12 November reported that an unidentified military aircraft had fired two missiles into the Al-'Abdali region but made no mention of a downed aircraft. KUNA today cited AS-SIYASAH as confirming the missiles were from an Iranian aircraft and saying that "certainly it was not deliberate" because the northern Kuwait border is so near the fighting.

Iraq

INA briefly noted the return of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz from the Soviet Union at the end of his 1-day official visit. According to INA, 'Aziz "held talks with Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region."

Autonomy Talks

MENA reported that the technical committee for the tripartite autonomy negotiations will hold a "brief and restricted meeting" in Cairo this month. In an interview reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said he prefers a postponement of the tripartite conference until after President-elect Ronald Reagan assumes office in order to give the new president "full opportunity to study the situation." Describing the Palestinian question as the "core"

of the conflict in the Middle East, As-Sadat said he has no doubt an agreement will be reached on full autonomy in 1981. While expressing confidence in a number of Reagan's advisers, such as Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger, whom he described as "friends" and "conversant with the internal details of the Middle East," As-Sadat warned the president-elect not to follow a policy similar to that of former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and reiterated that although Egypt is ready to give military facilities to the United States, it is "absolutely not prepared" to give it any bases. MENA, citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will visit Washington in late December to hold contacts with the new Reagan administration.

Syria

A "democratic national and patriotic front of Iraq" was formed on 12 November in Damascus. The front's charter, which was read on Damascus radio by 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Qabaysi, a member of the Ba'th Party National Command, said the front will struggle by all means, "including armed struggle," to topple the "dictatorial, treacherous regime" in Iraq and replace it with a "democratic coalition government" that will achieve democracy for Iraq and autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan. On the international level the front's aim is to bring Iraq into the "pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" and to intensify the struggle to topple the "Camp David plot."

PLO

'Arafat Interview--In an interview with the London monthly MIDDLE EAST carried by the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that he is "expecting" an Israeli attack on southern Lebanon and that "military preparations" are underway on both sides. Asked about U.S. involvement in Israeli raids into southern Lebanon, 'Arafat said there is "an element of American consent" owing to Israeli use of American weapons.

Inter-Arab Affairs

In response to a letter sent by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi requesting a postponement of the 11th Arab summit, which was reported by Damascus radio on 12 November, a commentary by AD-DUSTUR, carried by Amman radio, criticized the Syrian suggestion and asserted it is necessary to hold the conference as scheduled. Amman radio also reported that the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Amman has indicated the Saudi delegation to the 25 November conference will be led by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. The Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGEMCY confirmed that the UAE will attend the conference and named its delegation. According to INA, the Iraqi representative to the Arab League issued a memorandum stating that it is "imperative" to hold the summit conference on schedule and that Syria's request for postponement "contravenes" previous conference resolutions.

Libya

JANA reported that the Libyan General Staff Command has issued an appeal for pilots and technical experts with previous military service to volunteer for additional service with the armed forces.

PDRY

Ethiopian Leader Visit--Aden radio announced that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian leader Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam held talks on 11 November in Aden. In a statement before his departure, reported by Aden radio, the Ethiopean leader stressed the need for the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions to confront "imperialist conspiracies and attempts to contain the two revolutions."

Relations With UAE--In an interview with the UAE newspaper ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ, PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih described the recent visit of PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Saudi Arabic, the UAE and Kuwait as having achieved "positive results." Answering a question on progress toward union between the PDRY and the YAR, Salim Salih said that the two parties intend to "speed up their unitary steps."

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SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL FOR BORDER TALKS

LD121628 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the USSR, headed by ambassador [name indistinct] arrived in Kabul this afternoon to take part in the 21st round of border talks between the DRA and the USSR. At Kabul International Airport, Dr Bahawal Darwesh, general director of geology and cartography, members of the Afghan delegation to these talks and some of the members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, welcomed the delegation.

RADIO KABUL, AFP REPORT ON REBEL ACTIVITIES

Herat Rebel Group Eliminated

LD121847 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A large counterrevolutionary and treacherous group, who by means of terrorism were disrupting the calm life of the toiling people in various parts of Herat Province, was recently eliminated by the police with the cooperation of the noble people of that province.

A source in the Herat police force said the soldiers and officers of this command had prior knowledge of the savagery of these thieves and criminals in the Islam Qal'a area, located in Dahanah Ghulam Nabi Khan. The police attacked the gang, killing a large number of them. The source added that hundreds of weapons and a large amount of various kinds of ammunition, explosive materials, propaganda leaflets and documents which prove the groups links with others outside the country, have been seized.

AFP: USSR Helicopter Shot Down

BK121559 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Nov (AFP)--Afghan rebels shot down a Soviet helicopter near the eastern city of Ghazni on Thursday last [6 November], Western diplomatic sources said here today. Quoting reports from the Afghan capital the sources said that the helicopter was shot down by using ground-to-air missiles. The rebels obtained the missiles from defected Afghan soldiers. The same day a Soviet Mi-8 helicopter crashed in Ghazni due to bad weather, the sources said, but could not give details.

The Lowgar Province, adjoining Kabul, was the scene of fierce fighting last week between the rebels and Afghan Government troops aided by the Soviets, the sources said. A rebel ambush destroyed at least 95 Afghan military transport vehicles in the Lowgar Province on Thursday last, the sources said, but could not give details.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here confirmed earlier reports that the Momand tribe, the largest among Pushtu groups in Afghanistan, has pledged support to the Karmal Government. Kabul radio had claimed on Sunday last that the tribe had expressed "total support for the Afghan revolution." Area experts had said that the tribes decision would greatly restrict the movements of Afghan rebels in the Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces where the Momands are in great number.

AFP: Rebels Hold Qandahar, Herat

OW122147 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Nov (AFP)--Soviet helicopters were reported to have bombed parts of Qandahar, one of Afghanistan's three major cities, two days ago, Afghan rebel sources in Pakistan reported. The sources added they have no assessment yet on the damage caused by the bombing.

This report, from the Islamic Aliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan in Peshawar, followed upon several accounts to the effect that Muslim insurgents have for several weeks been in control of Qandahar's center, with the Soviet and Afghan Government forces massed around its periphery.

A diplomat from a non-aligned country who recently stayed in Qandahar told Western colleagues that the old part of the city and the bazaars were in rebel hands but that Soviet and Afghan forces encircling the town seemed in no hurry to try and dislodge them, in apparent fear that "house-to-house combat would be too costly in terms of human lives." Life in the city was described as nearly normal in daytime, "with sporadic combat at night prompting the population to shut itself in after nightfall. Bombings have been heard from villages on the outskirts almost every day."

Yesterday, the Hezb-e Eslami rebel organization said, also in Peshawar, that its men had launched a series of attacks in a radius of 25 km (about 15 miles) around Qandahar, destroying three bridges and killing several [words indistinct] Afghan soldiers. Rebel and diplomatic sources indicated that the situation at Herat, the second major city in southern Afghanistan was comparable to that in Qandahar. The Soviets, according to these sources, have concentrated their forces in camps surrounding the city, apparently their winter quarters. Only a few miles away, insurgents are free to come and go in Herat's center, where they are said to have organized a parallel administration collecting takes and setting the price of the most basic foodstuffs.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS RELEASED FROM PRISON COMMENT ON REBEL PROSPECTS

LD061517 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 7

["G.V. report: "Afghanistan--Two Released French Journalists Believe They Benefited From 'Clemency Measure'"]

[Text] "We must thank the Afghan Government; we have benefited from a clemency measure; we risked being sentenced to 15-20 years' imprisonment for the 'offense' which we committed by clandestinely entering Afghanistan"--even though obviously affected by imprisonment, Francois Missen denied on his return to France that he had been brainwashed.

They were arrested in Qandahar on 7 September--probably after being informed against--and were maltreated by Afghan militiamen and soldiers. Later, they were transferred "manu militare" by air to the sinister Pol-e Charkhi prison near the capital.

However, their interrogation--especially that of Francois Missen--mainly took place at the Interior Ministry. "The investigators were Afghan," Missen said, "but a KGB agent was undoubtedly behind the scenes." The premises were apparently guarded by Afghan and Soviet soldiers. The two journalists, who were preparing a report on the war in Afghanistan on behalf of the Reporters' Association [Compagnie des Reporters]--an agency created 6 months ago and working for the written and the audiovisual press--had collected some "important documents" including films, slides, notes and recordings. All this fell into the Afghan authorities' hands.

Was their release due to a "confession" made on Kabul television and also shown in Moscow, in accordance with a "scenario" prepared with a view to offering them a "way out" and concluding a matter unnecessarily embarrassing to the pro-Soviet regime? Be that as it may, during a confrontation with a journalist they recounted their odyssey and gave details supporting the Soviet-Afghan thesis on the "campaign against revolutionary Afghanistan...." They were released soon after.

It was the first time that any journalists were arrested after entering Afghanistan illegally through Pakistan. Kabul carefully chooses the people to whom it grants visas. Francois Missen, who was already familiar with Afghan underground movements, does not overestimate their influence. He told us: "The regime does not seem hard pressed; it controls the cities. The Islamic movements quarrel among themselves and are unrepresentative of the resistance as a whole. The belief that they will be able to defeat the Soviets is completely unrealistic, childish and out of the question."

NATIONAL HERALD COMMENTS ON REAGAN ELECTION

BK121422 New Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 7 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Over to Reagan"]

[Excerpts] The victory of Mr Ronald Reagan in the crucial race to the White House is, in reality, the victory of conservative rightwingers in the USA and to that extent his emergence on the American national scene suggests a definite departure from all that Mr Jimmy Carter had come to represent during the past four years of his presidency.

So far as India is concerned, President Carter has been a sober, friendly and considerate person. On world issues there had been a good deal of similarity in approach between Mr Carter and Mrs Indira Gandhi. We do hope that Mr Reagan will not deviate from the path shown by Mr Carter, at least in the sub-continent. In any case, New Delhi has to keep its fingers crossed since Republican administrations in the USA are known for their pro-Pakistan tilt. Things could be different this time because of the changed geo-political situation in Asia and elsewhere. What the Third World countries want from Mr Reagan is proper understanding of their problems and mutual cooperation for building a new economic order based on equality, justice and fairplay. He will probably take time to come to terms with various regional realities that have vital bearings on world politics. We hope that Mr Reagan will respect the susceptibilities of the Third World and adopt a sober approach to world issues. Any adventurist course in the global power game would be counter-productive.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS OF 'ARAFAT VISIT

BK121554 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry denied in New Delhi today that PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat is visiting India next week. He was referring to press reports that such a visit is taking place as part of the nonaligned peace initiative in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The spokesman, however, added that 'Arafat is always welcome to India.

GANDHI CRITICIZES KERALA'S MARXIST GOVERNMENT

BK101618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has charged the Marxist-led left democratic front government in Kerala with trving to stamp out opposition parties in the state. Mrs Gandhi said her colleagues have told her that the minorities have been singled out for harsh treatment. She was addressing a huge rally of women to mark the conclusion of the 2-day state convention of the Kerala Mahila [women's] Conference, women's wing, of the Pradesh Congress-I in Trichur today. She said she has drawn the attention of the chief minister to these complaints and expressed the hope that the position would improve. The prime minister pointed out that her party had never tried to smother the opposition or destroy any political party. She referred to the return of communal riots and problems like price rise and said these problems are mostly the legacies of the Janata regime. Mrs Gandhi sought the cooperation of women and other sections of the society to meet the challenges posed by the right and left reactionary forces.

REDDY ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF RAILWAY MINISTER

BK121240 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy has accepted the resignation of Kamalapati Tripathi from the Council of Ministers with immediate effect on the advice of the prime minister. He has directed that present Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey will be the new railway minister. Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh will hold temporary charge of the Irrigation Ministry in addition to his existing portfolio.

DELHI COMMENTARY FAVORS MAURITIUS CLAIM OVER DIEGO GARCIA

BK041404 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 4 Nov 80

[A.N. Dhar commentary]

[Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is a distinguished statesman. He led Mauritius to freedom and has since steered its afairs along a modern, sober, nonaligned course without in any way adding to the existing tensions. He is held in respect by the world community and is heard with attention in world forums. A man of mild manners, he is not a kin to harsh language. When he therefore speaks the way he recently did about Britain's attitude to his demand for the return of the part of his country's territory, nations around the world cannot help but take note.

Diego Garcia is a small Indian Ocean island. It belongs to Mauritius, a struggling Third World nation. The island is part of the Chagos Archipelago and is about 28 square km in size. Less than 15 years ago, it was inhabited by a small community of (Eloys), who were mainly plantation workers. In the mid-sixties, Mauritius handed over the island--subject to certain conditions--to Britain in return for 3 million sterling. The 1,200 (Eloys) were shifted from their beautiful rocky island to other neighboring islands for resettlement and the world no longer hears of the simple-hearted islanders. But, their former home was shot into world prominence. In fact, hardly a day passes when Diego Garcia is not in the headline. The reason is obvious. Diego Garcia has now become one of the biggest military outposts of the United States this side of the Suez and a bastion of American nuclear capability of formidable proportions. This has happened in utter disregard of the wishes of the Mauritians, the people who owned the land. A solemn agreement between two sovereign nations has been set at naught in the process. After taking charge of the island from Mauritius, Britain handed it over to the United States which set out to build on it a major military base, which is constantly being strengthened.

Realizing the threat that this poses not only to the countries of the region but also to world peace, the prime minister of Mauritius has been insisting for the past year for the return of the island. His pleas, however, have so far fallen on unresponsive ears. While Sir Seewoosagur was recently in New Delhi, a British spokesman said in London: Diego Garcia as part of the Chagos Islands group was detached from Mauritius in 1966 with the agreement of the Mauritius Council of Ministers. The implication was that it did not have to be returned to its owners, although the spokesman went on to say the agreement laid down that if the island was no longer needed for defense purposes, it would be ceded to Mauritius. This indeed, is the most significant part of the agreement which is conveniently being ignored now.

Sir Seewoosagur is on firm ground when he says that the British Government has accepted in principle the sovereignty of Mauritius over the island. He has said that there is no such thing as the British Indian Ocean territory. And there has been no agreement to give the island to any other country. I think, said the prime minister of Mauritius, it is the duty of Great Britain and the United States to talk to us and see that Diego Garcia becomes part of Mauritius. He added that India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi agreed with the Mauritius Government in its stand. Mrs Gandhi had in fact given the support to the demand soon after Sir Seewoosagur had a meeting with the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and raised the demand for the return of Diego Garcia. He told Mrs Thatcher at that time, Diego Garcia was meant to be a refuelling port but had been turned into an American base, making it one of the points of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. We should not be made guinea pigs of the big powers, Sir Seewoosagur said with bitterness.

Several months ago Mrs Gandhi said: I think there is much justice in what Mauritius has asked for. It would not be off the mark to say that all peace-loving nations of the world which believe in justice and fairplay find themselves in agreement with the Indian prime minister on this vital issue.

REPORTAGE ON KING OF NEPAL'S STATE VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

BK120928 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A grand welcome was accorded King of Nepal Birendra Sir Bikram Shah Dev today when he arrived in Islamabad on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

The President and Mrs Ziaul Haq received the King of Nepal and his queen, Aishwarya Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah, at the airport. A 37-member delegation including the Nepalese foreign minister is accompanying the Nepal king on his visit. The royal guests were given a 21-gun salute and two children presented bouquets of flowers. The national anthems of the two countries were played on the occasion and a contingent of the armed forces presented a guard of honor. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Navy Chief of Staff Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi and Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim were introduced to the distinguished guests.

In informal talks with newsmen at the airport before the arrival of Nepalese King, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Nepal and Pakistan are two countries which are very close to each other, and there has been very good bilateral relations between them. He said that this is the first visit by King Birendra to Pakistan as the head of his country; earlier, he had visited Pakistan as the crown prince. The president described King Birendra's visit as very important.

Talks With Ziaul Haq

BK130938 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the king of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev held talks on a number of issues including matters of mutual interest in Rawalpindi today. The talks, which were held in a very cordial atmosphere, lasted for 2 hours. Among those assisting the president were Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Foreign Affairs Secretary General S. Shamawaz. King Birendra was assisted by his foreign minister, K.B. Shahi, Foreign Secretary Jagdish S.J.B. Rana and others.

Banquet With Ziaul Haq

BK131000 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev have reaffirmed their identical stand on the Afghanistan issue and reiterated their demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Addressing a banquet given in honor of the king of Nepal in Islamabad last night, they expressed concern over the current hostilities between Iraq and Iran and stressed that the two countries should end the war and solve their differences by peaceful means.

The president in his address said that it is gratifying for Pakistan that Nepal's stand on Afghanistan is very close to Pakistan's stand on the issue. He recalled that Nepal had expressed grave concern immediately after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and had made a strong demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. He said that Nepal had joined Pakistan and other member countries of the world body when the issue was presented to the UN General Assembly. He said that Nepal is continuing its efforts in this regard and that it is one of the countries which tabled the latest resolution on Afghanistan at the General Assembly. He expressed the hope that one day these efforts would succeed.

The president said that the courageous struggle carried out by the Afghan people for almost 1 year with a spirit of sacrifice against the Soviet intervention will add a golden chapter to the history of Afghanistan.

He said that Pakistan, in the present situation, cannot provide them with material aid but can at least assure them of moral support. He said that more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees have taken refuge in Pakistan and he has great hope that they will be able to return to their homes with honor and dignity and establish a government of their choice in their country.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal had made sincere efforts right from the beginning of the hostilities so that both the countries, with whom they have friendly relations, would end the war and solve their differences through peaceful means. He said that their efforts in this regard continued and that they prayed that the war would end as soon as possible.

Referring to establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal are in complete accord on the issue. He said that it is necessary for the peace and stability of South Asia and the Indian Ocean that the region should be free of nuclear weapons so that the developing countries of the region can continue their work of development and reconstruction, keeping themselves aloof from big-power conflicts. The president thanked Nepal for its complete support for the Pakistan proposal on the zone of peace.

Referring to bilateral relations, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal have identical views on international and regional issues. He said that there has been broad cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly in the fields of trade and culture, and that Pakistan is providing educational and training facilities to Nepal. He expressed the hope that the two countries will sign a comprehensive agreement under which direct air links between Karachi and Katmandu will be established, further strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries. He said that Pakistan is making efforts to establish peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, especially with its neighbors, and that it wants a peaceful atmosphere in the region.

King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, in his reply, referred to the deteriorating international relations. He said that this is because of violations of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference, and that the armed confrontation has almost reached Nepal's borders. He stressed the need for cooperation for the supremacy of international law. He said that there is deep concern in Nepal over recent international events, especially the trend to change the structure and character of an independent and sovereign nation by military intervention or aggression. He said that in this context Nepal has stressed the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

He thanked Pakistan for extending support to Nepal's proposal for the zone of peace. He said that Nepal is concerned with the Iran-Iraq war and appealed to the two countries to end the hostilities and settle the issues through negotiations.

Referring to bilateral relations, the king of Nepal said that they have always been based on close understanding and cooperation and there has been no problem between the two countries. [Karachi Domestic Service in English at 1700 GMT on 12 November in a similar report adds the following at this point: "The banquet was attended among others by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Chief of the Naval Staff Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi, Chief of the Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers and senior officials."]

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL MEETS U.S. ADMIRAL IN PESHAWAR

BK121626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Adm Robert J. Long, USN, met Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim in Peshawar today and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest.

The air chief presented a souvenir to the distinguished guest. Admiral Long presented the air chief an insignia of the Pacific Ocean command of the U.S. Navy.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASED FROM PRC; PLA AIR FORCE DELEGATION VISITS

Ziaul Haq Message to Aircraft Factory

BK081042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Another aircraft rebuilding factory, capable of overhauling F-6 type aircraft, was formally inaugurated at the Pakistan aeronautical complex in Kamra near Attock this morning. The factory, which has been completed with Chinese assistance in a record time of 3 years has already gone into trial production. The inauguration of the project, originally scheduled to have taken place at the hands of the President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, was performed by Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, who also read out the inaugural address on the president's behalf.

The president welcomed the top speed with which the factory had been completed, thanks to the untiring efforts of the officers and men engaged in the project. The factory, he pointed out, would give a new lease on life to F-6 type aircraft after overhauling them. It would also produce [words indistinct] and a variety of spare parts for aircrafts. The completion of this project would help the country become self-supporting in the aeronautics area and would also steadily help in fortifying the country's defense capability. In fact, this will be the country's first project of this nature constituting a major advance toward the objective of manufacturing spare parts and aircraft assembly.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed that Pakistan had no aggressive designs and wanted to live in peace and amity with all countries and its neighbors in particular. Pakistan would continue it sincere efforts to promote goodneighborly relations and at the same time ensure that its defense requirements were fully taken care of. The moral of past experience was that it was not in the national interest to be perpetually dependent on others. Emphasizing that self-reliance is the only way to safeguard the national honor the president thanked China for the help in completing this project.

Referring to growing Pak-China cooperation in the technical, industrial, economic and other fields, the president said that this cooperation was the measure of an ideal friendship which had stood many tests and grown from strength to strength. He said Pak-China friendship was based on universally respected principles and Pakistan considered it a useful factor for stabilizing peace in the region and the world.

'Fantan' Fighters Arrive

BK091040 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to an agency report, Pakistan has started receiving the latest jet fighter aircraft from China as part of a new deal signed between them. The report says that China has also begun supplying modified ground to air missiles to Pakistan. The first batch of the fighter aircraft, codenamed by the NATO as "Fantan," is reported to have already arrived in Pakistan. The report further says that Pakistan will receive three squadrons of "Fantan" fighters to reequip some of the MIG-19 squadrons. The deal was signed during the visit of Pakistan Air Force Chief Air Marshal Anwar Mohammad Shamin to Beijing in June.

Meanwhile, President Ziaul Haq has said that the Chinese-aided F-6 aircraft rebuilt factory has gone into trial production in Pakistan. Opening the rebuilt factory near Attock in the Northwest Frontier Province, President Zia said his country would manufacture seven kinds of aircraft for the army and set up a radar rebuilt factory in the next 3 years.

Delegation Meets Air Chief Marshal

GF091740 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A Chinese Air Force delegation led by Wang Dinglie, chief of staff of the PLA Air Force, met with Mohammad Anwar Shamim, chief of the Pakistani Air Force, in Peshawar today and discussed matters of mutual interest with him. The Pakistani Air Force chief presented a souvenir to the chief of staff of the Chinese Air Force. Before leaving for Rawalpindi, the delegation went to Risalpur to visit the Air Force Academy.

PLA Group Tours Air Base

BK101542 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Chinese Air Force Chief of staff Wang Dinglie and members of his delegation visited the Pakistan Air Force base at Sargodha. The delegation was briefed on base operations and presented with a souvenir.

Ziaul Haq Awards Ceremony

BK111606 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq gave civil awards to the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Air Force Wang Dinglie and three other Chinese officers at a special awards presentation function in Rawalpindi this evening in recognition of their splendid services for the completion of the F-6 aircraft rebuilt factory in Kamra. Wang Dinglie was awarded the Hilal-e-Pakistan, while (Zhu Zhiping) of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force was awarded the Sitara-e-Pakistan and (Wang Huachen) of the Liberation Army Air Force and economic counsel of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan (Chang Seng Yang) were awarded the Tamgha-e-Pakistan.

COPIES OF IRANIAN ANTI-AYATOLLAH MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONFISCATED

BK121622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to an official handout issued from Peshawar today, the frontier province government has confiscated all copies of the August and September 1980 issues of (JIHAD), a monthly magazine published in Iran. In addition to this, a number of pamphlets and posters against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni have also been seized. The magazine contained objectionable materials about friendly relations between Pakistan and Iran. The publication contains inappropriate and derogatory materials which propagate hatred against a legally installed government and create chaos.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

BK091724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A protocol for the cultural exchange program between Pakistan and Romania was signed in Islamabad today. The protocol provides for the exchange of (students), art exhibitions, film festivals and cultural workers. Scholarships will also be awarded to Romanian and Pakistani students and scientists on a reciprocal basis. It also provides for the exchange of teaching personnel, education experts and sports teams and collaboration between the radio and television of both the countries.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, WAR WITH IRAQ

LD1300-6 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0001 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, has answered a question on the fate of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic saying: No doubt our heroic people will escalate their jihad in this holy month alongside the proud Iraqi people who are suffering greatly because of the Ba'thist oppression. Victory will be theirs in the battles against the masters of this regime.

Then he was asked about his opinion regarding the continued joining of Iraqi soldiers with the Islamic forces and the collapse of the enemy's morale. He said: It is clear that many Iraqi soldiers refuse to fight this treacherous and unjust war. Others said that they were driven to the front against their will and that in this way they are expressing their rejection of the war imposed by the agent Iraqi regime.

Dr Beheshti answered a question on the U.S. rejection of some of Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages and whether the Supreme Court would try them. He replied: They will be brought to trial once the Islamic Consultative Assembly decides this in the event of the failure of the solutions submitted by the council in this respect.

The president of the Supreme Court answered a question put to him by a German correspondent about the war between Iran and Iraq and the solutions he proposed in this respect. He answered: We made clear our attitude and opinion regarding this matter many times before: All the Iraqi forces should withdraw from our land and return to their land. Then we will see the decision which will be made by the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic and the sanctions which it will impose on Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON 12-13 NOV RAJA'I ACTIVITIES

12 Nov Cabinet Meeting

LD130442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0336 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday afternoon the government council held a session, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

In this session, which lasted until 2200, Mr Raja'i explained the results of the session held by the Supreme Defense Council to the government council. Then issues regarding criticism of and investigation into newspapers, the delivery of gasoline and payment of allowances to the heirs of martyrs were raised at this session and discussed.

Meeting With Khomeyni

GF130930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning. Brother Raja'i submitted a report to the imam on the latest developments in the country. The leader imam gave his directives on the issues under discussion.

Interview on Khomeyni Meeting

LD131145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1025 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and he submitted a report on the country's latest events and developments. Following the meeting Mr Raja'i, when asked by a PARS correspondent during an interview what issues were raised at the meeting with the imam, replied: A report on the country's current issues particularly rationing of certain food items, and a scheme for preventing price increases and hoarding, as well as the land issue and the problems raised at the Supreme Defense Council session were communicated to the imam of the nation, and Imam Khomeyni issued certain directives in various spheres which should be raised at the Supreme Defense Council session.

In answer to another question regarding gas rationing applied to taxis, Mr Raja'i said: I have heard that brother taxi drivers are worried lest they may not be refunded for the difference in the price of gas. They are saying that the government has yet to pay the 21-rial refund that it should have paid earlier, so what evidence is there now that the government will pay us this 21-rial refund. As I have already stated on another occasion, I request these brothers to give the government at least 1 week's grace, so that if the government fails to fulfill its promises then they may say such things, for this is an extremely vital and fundamental issue. It is wartime, and we need understanding now more than ever before. Such talks might harm our country, which our brother taxi drivers, who are one of the hard-working sections of the country, would not wish.

In conclusion, the prime minister said of the situation on the fronts: The situation on the battlefronts is in the favor of the Muslim nation of Iran, and we hope that the progress that has begun will continue.

RAFSANJANI RECEIVED BY KHOMEYNI, STATE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon. Problems of the realm were discussed during this audience.

MAJLIS HOLDS SESSION, RAFSANJANI SPEECH REPORTED

LD121324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session, which was convened at 0830 with recitation from the glorious Koran, was held under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The debate and review continued of a draft relating to the legal manner of adminstering the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a speech during the Majlis session today, referred to remarks made by some of the deputies. He said: If you were even a little bit fair you would realize that in no revolution other than the Iranian revolution do those groups opposing the government and the majority have such freedom to operate after the revolution.

It is now 2 years since the revolution began and yet there are groups which still possess arsenals of arms and fought us in Kordestan. Even now in Abadan they are, under the guise of fighting against the enemy, going to the pasdaran [Islamic revolution guards corpsmen] and obtaining arms and ammunition and stockpiling them. The very statements and expressions they make of suffering injustice all prove the complete freedom they exercise--freedom they still enjoy at the height of our difficulties.

He added: Where else in the world do people go out into the streets and distribute insults through newspapers or whatever else they like? This is excessive freedom. In America, Sweden and Norway, which are said to be the cradles of freedom, you have observed the manner in which our students were treated.

Referring to the issue of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: The television was for a long time in their hands to use at will. For 8 months, under the provisional government, the same man about whom they are telling us we should let him say his piece [reference to Qotbzadeh]--the same gentleman talked more about the provisional government than anything else--admitted that a feda'i guerrilla [a Marxist urban guerrilla] was running the workers radio program. Even now there are more of their slogans on the walls than ours. We have the ability to mobilize the people to clean up the walls, but we did not regard it as prudent to do so. The people in the world should go around to see and tell us if they find any country freer than ours, even now that we are at war. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, stressing the need for respecting and implementing the Constitution, said: The Constitution is a charter of our freedom and of our honor at present and in the future, and we must strive to keep this charter alive; it should certainly be held dear and respected; the Majlis, more than anything else, should be careful to prevent any deviation from the Constitution.

REPORTAGE ON BANI-SADR TOUR OF KHUZESTAN PROVINCE

Addresses to Air Force Personnel

GF121148 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a number of valiant pilots and brave fighters of the Airborne Division of the ground forces who inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqi Ba;thist enemy west of Dezful today.

Bani-Sadr gave a speech in which he said Iran is witnessing the rise of a new generation that assumes responsibility and uses all its potential and energy to insure an independent and free life. He added: We will not be conquered as long as long as the love of your Islamic homeland fills your hearts and as long as the people harbor these amicable feelings toward all those who show a spirit of self-denial on the road to the Islamic homeland.

He went on to say: Every day we see a new creative operation which shows us that war will not block our efforts. On the contrary, it will add new capabilities to them, because the fighting capability is embodied in your attitude and efficiency. He said the enemy did not expect that our armed forces would fight with such courage and self-sacrifice. He noted that Saddam Husayn said recently that he had thought he could end the war soon. However, it is not expected to end soon. Bani-Sadr concluded: The war will end with the enemy's defeat and the victory of the powers of belief represented by you.

Meeting With Military Leaders

LD122118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, today reviewed reports from battlefronts while still travelling in Khuzestan Province. According to the same reports the president, accompanied by the commander in chief of the ground forces, this afternoon went to the headquarters of the command staff of one of the fronts and while studying the situation at that front familiarized himself with the methods employed by the combatants of the Islamic revolution in their operations.

The same reports say that tonight, at a session involving the president and commander in chief, the commander of the ground forces and a number of other military commanders in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province, reports received from battlefronts and the overall situation on the fronts and operations carried out by personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in confronting the aggressor Iraqi forces were discussed and the necessary decisions were made toward improving the methods employed by the brave fighters of the revolution on the battlefronts.

Statement to Hungarian TV

LD122214 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] In the past few days we have been along the fronts in the region of the town of Dezful in southern Iran. The Middle East's biggest airbase happens to be in Dezful, as a matter of fact; here we met Bani-Sadr, Iranian president and commander in chief of the armed forces. In his statement to Hungarian television, Bani-Sadr said that as long as Baghdad continues to receive foreign support, the war may last a long time. He said that time is on the side of Tehran since the supreme command can gradually set on its feet again the armed forces which were disordered after the revolution.

At the same time he acknowledged that the Iranian leaders had made a serious mistake when they rendered the country's defense force virtually unfit for fighting during the inner power struggle. The reorganization of the Iranian Armed Forces is now progressing at a fast rate. But a certain time, perhaps even a few weeks, is needed before they can begin a counterattack.

Speaking about the unexpected intensification of the inner political struggle, Bani-Sadr noted with some bitterness that certain Tehran political forces would like to monopolize power. The president considers the arrest of Qotbzadeh, former foreign minister, to be a part of this power struggle. He said the following: After Qotbzadeh's arrest people asked me what they should do now.

The president said he replied that this has to be opposed. People went out onto the street and protested, and Imam Khomeyni ordered Qotbzadeh's release.

On the other hand, Bani-Sadr expressed the hope that with the end of the war the possibility will be opened up for the creation of order in the country at last.

Speaking about foreign political issues, Bani-Sadr said that Washington is playing an active role in the Iraq-Iran war, from which it derives a considerable profit, both from the economic and military points of view.

At the end of the discussion President Bani-Sadr stressed that his country is not refusing a political settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. But it is willing to talk with Iraqi leaders only if they withdraw their troops from Iran's territory.

BANI-SADR, FUNDAMENTALISTS DISPUTE OVER KHUNINSHAHR

LD131206 Kuwait KUNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov (KUNA)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is actively trying to set up a high-powered commission to make a probe into the causes which led to the fall of Iran's major commercial port of Khorramshahr during the Iran-Iraq conflict, informed sources said Thursday.

The efforts to appoint a commission started recently after Iran's ruling Moslem fundamentalists tried to put the blame on Bani-Sadr for the fall of this major Iranian port town and the siege of the oil city of Abadan.

Meanwhile, a member of the Islamic Assembly (parliament) called on Bani-Sadr and the Supreme Defence Council to take immediate and effective measures to save Abadan and warned that its fall would mean the fall of Ahvaz and eventually the loss of the entire oil-rich Province of Khuzestan.

The member of the parliament who visited the war zone recently admitted that Abadan was "besieged from all sides" and added the "Iraqi forces are tightening the noose every day".

Referring to the war problems, he said the Iranian leaders should resolve their political differences immediately and devote all their energies toward saving their homeland.

The controversy over the fall of Khorramshahar started after Bani-Sadr, who is also supreme commander of the Iranian Armed Forces, said that certain unauthorised and inexperienced clergymen were interfering in army matters.

The Moslem fundamentalists, however, maintained that Khorramshahr would not have fallen if their military plans were put into force.

RATION CARD DISTRIBUTION SCHEME ANNOUNCED

LD111828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, the country's economic mobilization headquarters has issued the following statement regarding a scheme for the fair distribution of commodities:

In His exalted name. This is to inform everyone and those of our dear compatriots who have so far been meeting their requirements through the workers and civil service cooperatives and [word indistinct] company that the rationing scheme applies to everyone in the country and that, if necessary, every individual should go to branches of Bank Saderat and rural cooperative companies to obtain their ration coupons. It should be noted that it is necessary to produce the birth certificates of all members of the family when obtaining coupons. Any member of the family may apply for the coupons for the rest of the family.

Meanwhile, once again we inform the public of the date for the distribution of the coupons in Tehran.

MOBILIZATION HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN GAS PRICES

LD112000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that a statement by the country's economic mobilization headquarters was issued tonight as follows:

Beginning at 0600 on Wednesday, 12 November 1980, simultaneously with the receipt of gasoline ration coupons--from which time the purchase of gasoline can only be effected by producing the couponds--the price of gasoline sold by all the outlets of the distribution organization of the National Iranian Oil Company for all customers will be 40 rials per litre for the super grade [formerly 15 rials] and 30 rials for ordinary grade [formerly 10 rials]. Obviously, in order to avoid increases in public transport costs and since the application of a two-tiered price system at gas stations cannot be introduced rapidly under the present circumstances, it has been decided that the difference between the old and new prices of gasoline delivered to taxis will be paid in accordance with the previous procedure.

With regard to freight trucks and authorized motorcycles the procedure for the repayment of the price differential will be announced later.

FRG BANKER ON IRAN'S OIL PRODUCTION, CURRENCY RESERVES

NC121824 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Munich, West Germany, 12 Nov (AFP)--Iran has had to import $600 million worth of refined energy products such as petrol, fuel oil and kerosene since the outbreak of its war with Iraq, the director of a major West German bank's branch in Tehran said today.

The banker, who wished to remain anonymous, estimated that there would be a shortfall in Iranian oil exports for several years. Relying on information from economic sources in Tehran, he added that Iran would need at least a year to reorganise its oil output after the end of the war.

The banker, who advised West German firms to exercise caution in considering contracts with Iran, said that the Iranian Central Bank has enough currency reserves for only 3 or 4 months.

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR IRAN BY MUSLIMS ABROAD

Torture of Iranian Students in Jordan

JN121816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] PARS has learned that three Iranian Muslim students who had been detained in Jordan for being loyal to Imam Khomeyni and supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran in its war against the infidels of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, have been released from detention. The students, who were ordered to immediately leave Jordan, were released through the good offices of the Iranian Embassy in Amman.

PARS quotes the Iranian students as saying that they were mistreated, humiliated and tortured by Jordanian security men. The agency adds that the Jordanian security men transported these students to the Syrian border prior to expelling them from Jordanian territory.

The Iranian Embassy has asked the Jordanian Foreign Ministry to immediately furnish it with the reasons for the Jordanian security authorities' action in detaining and torturing the three Iranian students.

Demonstrations Planned in U.S.

JN111304 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Reliable sources in the United States say that the Muslims there have decided to stage demonstrations next Friday to denounce the treacherous U.S. policy. Muslims from the other countries might participate in these demonstrations.

Reports say that a group of Muslim Saudi students will organize demonstrations next Saturday to denounce the plots of the United States and its agents in the region against the Islamic revolution in Iran.

U.S. Deports Iranian Students

JN121834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The U.S. authorities deported two struggler Iranian students yesterday after they had spent 20 days in the horrifying dungeons of U.S. imperialism. A report received by the central bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that these authorities have also decided to deport another Iranian student who has spent a long period in prison. Thirteen other students have been tried and may also be deported from the United States.

Hunger Strike in U.S.

GF111402 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from Washington, members of the Muslim students association in the United States and Canada will begin a hunger strike tomorrow in response to the call made by the great struggler and jurist His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, to break the silence of international organizations on current issues in Iran.

Pakistani Support for Iran

GF071617 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported from Pakistan that a large number of Pakistanis have expressed support for the Iranian revolution through large demonstrations and processions.

Our correspondent reports that about 15,000 residents of Parachanar, a city located on the Afghan-Pakistan border, demonstrated in support of Iran last month. They also sent a delegation of representatives to the Iranian Embassy to convey their sentiments. They said they were prepared to send medicine, food and even blood to their Iranian brothers.

About 3 weeks ago, a crowd demonstrated in support of the Iranian revolution after Friday prayers in Quetta. They condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's aggression. Police controlled the demonstration and some clashes resulted. Thirty-four members of the imamia student's organization, two religious leaders and three Iranian students were arrested. The Iranian students were released 3 days later, while the rest were kept in jail for more than 10 days.

People in Lahore also gathered in a mosque to denounce Iraqi aggression. Addressing Pakistani journalists, these people urged the journalists to be neutral if they could not support Iran. According to the same report, people in Karachi, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Gilgit have demonstrated in support of Iran. About 300,000 people from Gilgit have reportedly volunteered to go to war.

Medicine worth 62,000 rupees--which is 4,340 rials--has been collected in Lahore alone. In addition, a delegation consisting of Pakistani doctors has left for Iran to help Iranian brothers and sisters.

Pakistanis Ready To Fight

GF100835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that the ulemas and mojahedin of (?Baluchestan) in Karachi have sent a message to Imam Khomeyni, the president and the prime minister, on behalf of 400,000 armed men, declaring their readiness to join the jihad against the infidel Ba'thists and to help their Muslim brothers in (?Iran).

The report adds that many Pakistani Muslim brothers have gone to the Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Lahore to declare their full solidarity with the Muslims of Iran and their readiness to join the war against the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists.

Pakistani Student Organization's Support

GF081700 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] PARS reports that Eslami Jami'at-e Tulaban, a student organization in Pakistan, has urged the Pakistani Government to declare the Iraqi attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran blatant aggression. The annual meeting of the organization declared that the government and the people of Pakistan must not remain silent at this juncture and be passive spectators; they should express support for Iran.

Arab Students in Pakistan

GF111836 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Arab students from the Persian Gulf who are living in Pakistan have sent a letter to the consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Pakistan expressing their desire to fight the Ba'thist Iraqi Government. They have expressed regret that their governments are not supporting Iran and have offered to fight the infidels alongside their Iranian brethren. In the letter, they have urged the armed forces of their countries to rise against their puppet governments.

Singapore Muslims Support Revolution

GF111715 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] News headquarters reports that Singapore Muslim youths have sent a letter to Imam Khomeyni expressing their support for the Islamic revolution of Iran and their willingness to fight Iraq alongside their Iranian brethren.

Similarly, Iranians living in Singapore have expressed their willingness to assist the Iranian Armed Forces and the people in war-stricken areas. They expressed these sentiments at the Iranian Embassy in Singapore.

SPANISH RED CROSS GIVES MEDICAL AID, EQUIPMENT

JN091035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A report from the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Madrid says that the Spanish Red Cross has presented the Iranian Red Crescent with drugs and medical equipment to treat the wounded in the aggressive war imposed on Iran by the treacherous Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

The chairman of the Spanish Red Cross asserted in the special ceremony held on this occasion at the Iranian Embassy in Madrid that his society is ready at all times to give all types of medical aid and care to the Iranian brothers.

ARAB GROUP DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF IRAQI OPPOSITION

GF111747 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A number of Arab notables from Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain have made a plea to Arab and international public opinion to stop the bloody terrorism in Iraq. Committees from the various Arab countries will be formed in order to direct nationwide campaigns within each country in order to collect signatures supporting this plea and in preparation for and in support of the international committee's denunciation of terrorism in Iraq.

Thesigners of the plea visited individuals, parties, committees, organizations and political and social unions and urged them to voice their objection to the barbaric actions and violation of human rights that is occurring in Iraq and to demand that the Iraqi authorities refrain from these actions and allow the return of anyone who has been deported and the immediate release of all political prisoners.

The plea says the Iraqi authorities have invented a savage new method for liquidating political prisoners and that is by poisoning them prior to releasing them in order to kill them in their own houses. They prevent the prisoners' families from mourning them or even talking about their deaths.

The plea also mentions the savage torture being carried out by the repressive authorities, such as violent beatings breaking bones and administering electric shocks that frequently kill innocent victims. The plea adds that tens or hundreds of victims are being executed without trials. There has been a recent increase in mass terrorism in which entire families, including women and children, have been detained and killed. The plea noted that the Ba'thist authorities have created an atmosphere of mass terrorism by detaining about 50,000 Iraqi citizens, who were then thrown at the Iranian borders in severe and inhuman situations and deprived of their rights to citizenship, thus violating all laws and human rights.

The plea mentions savage actions practiced against the Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan and stresses that Iraq is the only country in the world in which citizens are forced to join the ruling party through terrorism and oppression and are subjected to execution if they refuse to join the party or if they support another party, even though they have never had anything to do with the ruling party.

The signers of the plea have said Iraq is one of very few countries in the world in which children under 13 years of age can be detained if the authorities are unable to detain their relatives, who may not have opposed the authorities but have refused to declare their loyalty to and support for the authority's criminal actions.

The plea concludes by saying that the dictatorial authorities have practiced their criminal actions against their opponents not only inside Iraq but also abroad without showing respect for the countries in which the victims were present. The assassination of PLO representatives in Paris and Kuwait and the planning of similar crimes in Beirut, Sofia, London and Kuwait have been plotted by Iraqi authorities.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH LIBYA, SYRIA, ALGERIA

JN121944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Libya's Attitude Toward the Iraqi War Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] The triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni has scared, terrified and worried the reactionary states and has pleased the progressive ones in the region and the world at large. The reactionary regimes in the region adopted a hostile attitude toward the Islamic Republic of Iran right from the beginning and have seized every opportunity to strike at the revolution. This shows how terrified they are of the Islamic revolution.

On the other hand, the progressive states in the region were hostile to the regime that existed in Iran before the downfall of the shah. These states spared no effort in supporting and assisting the struggle of the Muslim Iranian people. When the Islamic revolution triumphed in Iran, these states supported it in word and deed and adopted a hostile attitude toward the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

The Iranian people will never forget those friends who supported and assisted them. They will also not forgive the enemies for the successive blows they have dealt Iran. The Iraqi war against Iran has clearly revealed the attitudes of friendly and hostile nations. Libya is one of the friendly states which have declared their support for and assistance to this revolution since its triumph. Libya also supported Iran and condemned the Iraqi aggression. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has always supported the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. He has spoken well of the Iranian revolution in all press interviews.

When Iraq attacked Iran, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared his general protection of and complete support for Iran and condemned the Iraqi aggression. The Libyan leader also sent cables to King Khalid and the Arab rulers in the Persian Gulf area asking them not to permit the intensification and expansion of the U.S. military presence in the area. In these cables, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the AWACS planes which the United States has placed at the disposal of Saudi Arabia and said that the presence of these sophisticated aircraft in the Arabian Peninsula reinforces the U.S. military presence in the area and secures a foothold for imperialism in the Arab world.

The protection which Libya, Syria and Algeria have given Iran against the Iraqi aggressions calls for the strengthening of Iran's relations with these countries. Cooperation and solidarity between Iran and these countries should lead to the establishment of a strong wing in the region which would weaken the reactionary rulers in the region. Just as the reactionary rulers in the region are cooperating among themselves against the progressive states, it is essential for the progressive states in the region to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to foil the plans of the enemies.

IRAQI CLERGYMAN AL-HAKIM URGES IRAQIS NOT TO FIGHT IRAN

GF120746 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Muhammad al-Baqir al-Hakim, has addressed an appeal to the Muslim Iraqi people warning them against obeying the orders of the infidel Saddam.

His appeal follows the call in Communique 130 of the infidel Saddam's Armed Forces General Command to Iraqis aged up to 65 years [as heard] to carry arms and fight the government of the Koran in Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad al-Baqir al-Hakim warned the Muslim Iraqi people of the consequences of embroiling themselves in this imperialist and traitorous plot that is being implemented by the imperialist stooge, Saddam, to wipe out the Iraqi Muslim people and wage a war against the government of the Koran and the banner hoisted by the great Imam Khomeyni.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim urged the Iraqi people to escalate their struggle to overthrow the tyrant of Iraq, the infidel Saddam, and to establish the government of God and divine justice in beloved Iraq.

PAKISTANI SHI'ITE RELIGIOUS SCHOLAR ATTACKED IN LAHORE

GF091812 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Islamabad that an attempt was made on the life of Allama Seyyed Mohammad Jaffar, a Shi'ite religious scholar, in Lahore on the night of (?? November). He is said to be in critical condition in the hospital. The culprit told police that he mistook the allama for Allama Mufti Jafar, who was his real target. He said that he did so because he is against the recent zakat ordinance. He claimed to be a Shi'ite Muslim but seems to be a part of a conspiracy to attack Mufti Jaffar.

It must be mentioned that Allama Mojahed Seyyed Mohammad Jaffar is one of the mojahed scholars of Pakistan. He strongly criticized the Iraqi Ba'thist Government recently and organized great demonstrations against it. He is imam of a big mosque in Lahore.

Keeping in mind the terrorist acts of the infidel Ba'thist Government of Iraq in foreign countries, it seems the attack on allama was made at the behest of the Iraqi Government.

ZAHEDAN ANNOUNCES SECOND URDU PROGRAM FOR ABROAD

GF091705 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, here is good news for you. Beginning Friday, 14 November, we are starting a 30-minute Urdu program in the morning from radio Zahedan, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It will be broadcast daily from 0530 to 0600 Iran time, from 0700 to 0730 Pakistan time, from 0730 to 0800 India time and from 0800 to 0830 Bangladesh time.

IRANIANS URGED TO CHANT SLOGAN ON MUHARRAM ADVENT

GF091355 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Once again the struggling, revolutionary and Muslim Iranian people will chant the call "God is great" for 15 minutes at 2000 today on the occasion of the advent of the month of Muharram. With firm and profound faith, our people will chant "God is great," which toppled the biggest tyrant of the age, the buried shah, and broke the back of his masters, the arrogant imperialists led by U.S. imperialism. Now the soldiers of Islam are shouting this call in the Islamic Republic of Iran during their heroic attacks on and confrontation with the aggressor Ba'thist Iraqi forces of evil and infidelity which are fleeing in terror on all fronts in the face of this roaring call.

Once again the committed Iranian people will chant the call of faith, "God is great," from the rooftops at 2000 today on the beginning of the month of Muharram, full of confidence that this call will be the light that will liberate oppressed and persecuted humanity in a world drowned by hideous materialism and save mankind from its anxiety and take it to a world of faith, self-confidence and dignity.

Muslim Iranians will chant this divine call tonight at the invitation of their brothers, the revolution guards, in honor of the martyrs of 1 Muharram 1398 Hegira.

They will thus renew the pledge to the nation's imam and the leader of the Islamic revolution, the great Khomeyni. They expect their brothers the fraternal Muslim peoples to show their solidarity with them and chant from their rooftops the call "God is great," which puts fear in the hearts of the enemies.

TEHRAN RADIO REMINDS IRAQIS OF 'ASHURA, REVENGE

GF071720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed talk in the vernacular]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, 'Ashura [the 10th of Muharram, 18 or 19 November, the anniversary of Imam Hoseyn's death] is coming. 'Ashura is a month of unity, and at the same time a month of calamity, the calamity of the prophet's family with the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn and the capture of his children. Saddam, as you know, has put the young in captivity, killed children and men and is repeating the calamities inflicted on the prophet's family. If he could, he would personally slay people with a knife. However, he (?asks) for bullets and opened fire. In any case, 'Ashura is coming, and you know what to do.

[poem in the vernacular] O Saddam, 'Ashura has come; where will you go, where will you flee? You have killed As-Sadr and scarred the hearts with wounds. O Saddam, 'Ashura has come; where will you go, where will you flee? O Saddam, 'Ashura has come, we shall not forget to avenge As-Sadr.

SOBH AZADEGAN REPORTS ON SOVIET-IRAQI RELATIONS

JN091152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On its international page, SOBH AZADEGAN publishes several political reports on the increasing Iraqi-Soviet rapprochement. Quoting PRAVDA, which cites INA, the paper syas that Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, the head of the Iraqi regime, has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of [?the October Revolution] in which he expressed the hope that relations between his regime and the Soviet Union will be consolidated.

It is to be recalled that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz had visited Moscow at beginning of the aggression the Iraqi regime launched against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

JAPANESE PETROCHEMICAL WORKERS DEPART FROM TEHRAN

OW090416 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov, KYODO--Three hundred and forty-seven Japanese workers of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), the joint venture between the Mitsui group and Iran undertaking the construction of a petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni in southern Iran, left Tehran for Narita Airport in Japan Saturday night aboard an Iranair plane provided by the Iranian authorities.

They were among the 787 Japanese workers who had evacuated to Tehran earlier last month to avoid the fighting between Iran and Iraq. They are due to arrive at Narita Sunday night.

Four hundred and twenty-nine other workers already have returned or are on their way back to Japan via Turkey.

With the departure Saturday of the 347 workers, only 11 Japanese connected with the project remain in Tehran.

MITSUI: RESUMPTION OF WORK AT PLANT UNDECIDED

OW100241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Nov, KYODO--Eimei Yamashita, vice president of Mitsui and Co., the Japanese promoter of a $3.5 billion petrochemical project in Iran, said Sunday he told Iranian officials Mitsui has not yet decided whether it will resume work at the Bandar-e Khomeyni site.

Work was suspended because of fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Yamashita said the Iranians said they strongly hope for an immediate resumption of work at the 85 percent-complete complex following any cease-fire in the Gulf War.

He said, however, Mitsui, faced with huge losses caused by the suspension of work, has to consult with the Japanese Government and financial institutions before deciding on resumption.

Yamashita, president of the Tokyo-based Iran Chemical Development Co., the Japanese investment firm for the joint project, is now visiting Tehran for talks with the Iranians on the future of the project, held up since it became the target for Iraqi bombing in late September.

COMMENTARY REJECTS SADDAM PROPOSALS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

JN071306 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1224 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: Yesterday [as heard] Saddam used a vulgar tone inappropriate for any self-respecting person when he addressed a clique of aides and executioners, who applauded every variation in his tone regardless of the trivialities he uttered. Indeed, they even clapped when he coughed.

Despite the despicable picture he presented, Saddam expressed readiness to speedily withdraw from Iranian territory, expressing such readiness with meaningless sentences to deceive the people and erase their annihilating defeat on our steadfast territory.

Saddam said that the enemy--Iran--is trying to drag two thirds of the remaining Iraqi Air Force into the fighting, adding that Iraq is aware of this game and will not be deceived.

The Iranian press has stated that the Iraqis have lost 180 planes in the fighting. Is this a misleading and erroneous figure? Does it not represent (?a third) of the Iraqi Air Force? Saddam validated the Iranian figures without even being aware of it.

What is Saddam trying to prove with all these lies and trivialities?

Saddam also said that if Iran rejects his pleas for withdrawal, he will strike even more forcefully and will fight for 2 more years. Well, he is welcome to fight if he has the strength to do so. No one can guarantee whether this war will end in 2 or 20 years. However, we shall see who is going to bang his head against the highest mountain in Iran. [Word indistinct] we reject your pleas for a cease-fire and refuse to enter into any negotiations with your bloody regime. Indeed, we reject all your mediation proposals. The battlefront is the only place for dialogue with your like.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

279: Battle Successes

LD112202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Communique 279 [as heard] of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim and committed compatriots in Iran: Your brother soldiers in the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their righteous battle have inflicted blows at the infidel enemy as follows:

1. At 1000 on Tuesday, 11 November, thanks to artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dezful area an enemy 130-mm cannon with its ammunition was destroyed and at 1155 on the same day, thanks to artillery fire by the same combatants in the Dezful area a vast enemy ammunition dump was totally destroyed and the smoke resulting from its explosion covered the whole area.

2. The combatants of the ground forces' Airborne Division attacked the infidel enemy in the country's western and southern regions on 10 and 11 November and on other days and dealt appreciable blows against them as follows:

A. In the country's western region: On 10 November, as a result of a heroic attack by the ground forces' Airborne Division in the country's western region, apart from the total destruction of one tank, two lorries, an AA machinegun together with its personnel, a mortar emplacement with its personnel and 20 enemy trenches with the personnel manning them, over 20 Ba'thist aggressors were killed and over 70 were wounded.

B. In the country's southwestern region: On 11 November, that is today, as a result of fire by the fighter aircraft of the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Khuzestan region, apart from the total destruction of five tanks with their crews and one jeep with its crew, 50 Ba'thist infidels were killed and over 30 were wounded. Also, during the past 24 hours, five Iraqi troops defected to their Iranian brother soldiers in the Dezful and Fakkeh region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

280: Attacks on Iraqi Territory

LD121138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 280 [as heard] of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We bring to the attention of the dear Muslim compatriots some of the activities of the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran between yesterday morning and this morning.

1. Destroying 20 to 25 military vehicles and a section of trenches of the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries in the north of Panjwin garrison, in the northeast of Iraq;

2. Attacking reinforced enemy forces in the north of (Nowbaran) garrison, in northern Iraq, and inflicting casualties and damage to the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army stationed in the region;

3. Bombarding military installations near the (Haji 'Omran) garrison, in the northeast of Iraq'

4. Bombarding and setting ablaze the oil installations near (Fakkeh), in the east of Iraq;

5. Destroying a section of the Al-Faw refinery installations in southern Iraq;

6. Destroying two mobile radar stations and an enemy truck east of the Safra airport, in southern Iraq, and attacking a freight train carrying petroleum by-products east of the same airport, which resulted in heavy damage to the train;

7. Bombarding the Um Qasr military installations in the southeast of Iraq.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

281: Successes on Southern, Western Fronts

LD121728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 281 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The brave and self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their operations yesterday, 11 November 1980, dealt the following severe blows at the enemy of the Islamic revolution:

A. On the southern front:

1. Following firing by helicopters of the Airborne Division, two enemy supply vehicles, three personnel carriers and a number or range rovers were destroyed. (?Also), several more enemy forces, leaving behind their equipment on the battlefield, fearfully fled from the scene. During these operations three vehicles carrying mortars and the relevant ammunition, two cannons, two AA emplacements and five enemy personnel trenches were destroyed and some 150 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed. During these operations one of our helicopters was damaged but, in return, three enemies of the Islamic revolution were captured by us and six enemy Kalashnikov submachineguns and Colts were captured.

2. As a result of operations by the combatants of the ground forces in the southern front: the destruction of some 50 trucks, one tank, one mortar emplacement, one AA gun and relevant ammunition.

B: On the western front:

1. On the Gilan-e Gharb front an enemy artillery battery was destroyed thanks to fire by our artillery.

2. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front two enemy ammunition tents were destroyed and in the course of mopping operations on one of the hills in the region heavy casualties were inflicted on Saddam's mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

282: Iraqi Losses in Al-Faw

LD121848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 282 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Revolutionary and Muslim compatriots of Iran: The combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are fighting heroically in step with the combatant Islamic armed forces and the people's forces against the enemies of the revolution, yesterday afternoon dealt the following blows against the Ba'thist mercenary forces in the south:

1. Setting ablaze four fuel tankers and installations in Al-Faw harbor.

2. Explosion of an ammunition dump in the garrson west of Al-Faw.

3. Opening fire on air installations and the airfield in Al-Faw with the destruction of 10 percent of these installations.

4. Opening heavy fire on enemy positions in the region west of Al-Faw. The damage inflicted was about 40 percent.

5. Opening fire on Al-Faw's military installations and also the destruction of a sector of the installations on Al-Faw's jetty.

6. The destruction of two jeeps armed with 106-mm antitank guns in the region west of Dezful.

7. The destruction of a number of infantry trenches in the region west of Dezful.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

283: Iraqi Losses in Abadan

LD121732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 283 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Revolutionary and Muslim compatriots of Iran: The brave fighters of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have succeeded in dealing the following blows in the Abadan region against the mercenary infidel forces of Iraq in operations carried out today:

1. Destruction of a tank.

2. Destruction of an antiaricraft (?Simka) fieldgun.

3. Destruction of five supply trucks, one ammunition-carrying truck and one enemy jeep.

4. Destruction of a number of mortar launchers and positions occupied by the mercenary personnel of Saddam's army, and the killing of a large number of enemy personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

284: Southern Battlefront Successes

LD122116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2050 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 284 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the activities of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 12 Novmeber 1980, who with repeated attacks opened fire on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the southern battlefronts is brought to the attention of the fighting Muslim compatriots of Iran:

1. The operations carried out by the personnel of the Airborne Division in the region west of Dezful: Opening intense fire on the artillery positions and setting fire to and destroying part of enemy's supply column while passing through the Fakkah axis; destroying three buildings where Iraqi mercenaries had taken up position; destroying four heavy cannon together with their crew; and destroying one big fuel tank and a vehicle together with their respective crews.

2. The Airborne Division's operations in Ahvaz region: Destroying 31 tanks, killing about 30 Iraqi mercenaries and injuring more than 25 enemy personnel.

3. Operations of the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dub-e Herdan region: Destroying eight tanks, four cannon and three vehicles carrying ammunition and destroying an artillery battery and its crew; also killing and injuring more than 75 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels.

4. Operation of the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Susangerd-Bostan road: Destroying 20 military vehicles and killing and injuring about 50 enemy personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

285: Further Attacks on Iraq

LD131228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique 285 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots: Everyday we witness courageous acts by the personnel of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These mighty combatants from 0700 on 12 November until 0700 this morning have carried out the following operations inside enemy territory:

1. The destruction of more than 90 percent of an eavesdropping post in Panjwin, northeast of Iraq.

2. An attack on the Diwan garrison, northeast of Iraq, and the destruction of at least 25 percent of the vehicles, tanks and garrison installations.

3. The destruction of 20 percent of the ('Alafcheh) garrison's installations and equipment, northeast of Iraq.

4. The destruction of radar installations at (Dadla); one ammunition dump, three guard posts and one military bridge southwest of Nawah, east of Sulaymaniyah.

5. The destruction of several tanks and two trucks east of Sulaymaniyah.

6. The destruction of several trenches, two trucks and one conveyor belt [as heard] north of Al-Jalihah in the vicinity of Al-Falfayah.

7. An attack on the oil installations of Al-Faw port and Al-Faw jetty, southeast of Iraq.

8. An attack on the Um Qasr port and an enemy commercial port and naval base southeast of Iraq, and on a communication aerial in the same region; 30 percent damage was inflicted.

9. The destruction of 20 trucks and trailers and killing of at least 40 personnel around Al-Halfaway, in east Iraq.

10. The destruction of two mobile radar units, one train carrying fuel and one gas machine [as heard] south of Basra.

11. The total destruction of 12 gasoline tankers at Safra customs house, south of Basra.

12. An attack on oil installations at Safra customs house and on the chemicals stored there.

Meanwhile, at 1930 last night one Iraqi aggressive MiG was shot down by the defense forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Bushehr.

Operations inside the borders include an attack on enemy supply forces north of Dezful, inflicting 70 percent damage; an attack on the armored forces and artillery of Ba'thist aggressors on the axis southeast of Abadan.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

11-12 NOV SITUATION IN ABADAN DETAILED

Iraqi Retreat; Installations Ablaze

LD111856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reported in a dispatch from Abadan this afternoon: The battle continues between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Baghdad regime's infidels and the enemy's aggressive forces, which are being subjected to fierce attacks by our heroes and which are leaving behind large numbers of men killed and wounded, and which are retreating from the vicinity of Abadan.

According to the same report, the bunkers and positions of the forces of blasphemy around the Bahmanshir River have been almost destroyed thanks to artillery fire by the heroes of the army of Islam.

According to the same report, the Abadan refinery and tank farm have been ablaze for the past 2 days.

Meanwhile, quoting an informed official of Abadan's operational staff, the Central News Bureau reported: This morning two aircraft, simultaneously with artillery fire from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, pounded military and economic installations on Iraqi soil. During this successful assault two ammunition dumps, five fuel tankers and enemy military installations were destroyed and heavy casualties were inflicted on Saddam's mercenary forces.

According to a PARS dispatch from Abadan, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night continued mopping-up operations in the palmgroves around the Bahmanshir River. The same report indicates that our forces also retrieved several enemy bodies from the Bahmanshir River today.

Saddam's deceived mercenaries, using long-range artillery from Iraq, last night aimed their fire at the environs of Khosrowabad, 20 kilometers south of Abadan, the Zolfaqari district and Abadan's new cemetery. As a result of enemy mortar hits, six brave personnel of the Abadan police were martyred or wounded.

According to the latest report, which reached us a few moments ago from Abadan, following thunderous attacks by the artillery of Islan's fighters on Abadan's southern front, the remnants of the enemy's installations in the town of Al-Faw, in Iraqi territory, were set on fire and in addition to three ships berthed in Al-Faw harbor, Al-Faw's jetty was also destroyed. Al-Faw's wireless station and harbor installations were burning at the time we received the report, that is, at 1945.

On the (Fareb) front north of Abadan, too, the defenders of the Islamic revolution were able to capture intact 5 enemy trucks carrying ammunition and 40 vehicles and forced the enemies of the revolution to retreat several kilometers.

According to a reliable official the bodies of 40 to 50 enemies of the Islamic revolution, still clutching their arms, can be seen on the battlefield.

Quoting the fighters deployed north of the Bahmanshir River, PARS reported: Yesterday evening, thanks to a heroic attack by the fighters of Islam at the heart of the enemy's positions, a heavy ammunition dump belonging to Saddam's aggressive mercenaries was destroyed.

According to another PARS dispatch, the fighters of Islam northeast of the Bahmanshir River have destroyed a section of the enemy's military equipment and annihilated a group of the forces of blasphemy.

Again this afternoon, quoting a responsible official at the Abadan Governorate, PARS reported: All the doctors and assistant doctors and, on the whole, the medical cadres who have gone to Abadan in order to perform medical services and to help the wounded on the battlefronts of right against wrong are enjoying excellent health.

Shelling of Homes, Mosque

LD120542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought the residential areas of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire. Several homes in various parts of Abadan were hit by mortars and damaged.

The same report states: As a result of the mortar shelling by the Iraqi mercenaries, three people received the honor of martyrdom. Also, one of Abadan's mosques was hit by mortars, as a result of which two were wounded. Meanwhile, the spokesman for the relief forces in Abadan put the number of this city's martyrs at 3 and the wounded, 76.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDA DEPARTS FOR PAKISTAN, UK OFFICIAL VISITS

BK121524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] In Katmandu, their majesties were accorded a warm sendoff by Chairman of the Council of Royal Representatives His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and other members of the Royal Cabinet as well as a large number of distinguished people.

His majesty the king, prior to departure on a state visit to the United Kingdom, an official visit to Pakistan and unofficial visits to Cyprus, Belgium, and Yugoslavia, said we are leaving today on a 2-week tour on a state visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. En route, we shall also pay an official visit to Pakistan together with unofficial visits to Cyprus and Belgium. Similarly, on our way back we also intend to visit Yugoslavia among others.

Nepal has friendly relations with all these countries. With the United Kingdom we have a long history of close relations which has been further strengthened in recent years by a common commitment to the cause of international peace as well as by various programs of mutual cooperation. We are confident that our visit to the United Kingdom will contribute further in enlarging the area of understanding and cooperation between our two kingdoms.

His majesty added: Nepal maintains close and cordial relations with Pakistan, Cyprus, Belgium and Yugoslavia. During our current visit we hope to exchange views with the leaders of these countries on matters of mutual interest including the need to develop closer contacts and cooperation.

His majesty said: We have constituted a council of royal representatives under the chairmanship of our brother, His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, to discharge duties on our behalf during our absence. The Council of Ministers will carry out the day-to-day administration. We are confident that all our countrymen will, as usual, contribute to the maintenance of peace for the good of Nepal and the Nepalese. May Lord Pashpatinath bless us all.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 NOVEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Qotbzadeh Opposition--In the wake of his clash with Muslim fundamentalists, KUNA reported that former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is trying to form an opposition front to counter the power of the Islamic Republican Party. The Kuwaiti press agency said Qotbzadeh wants to challenge that party for control of the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network.

Investigatory Commission--KUNA also reported that President Abolasan Bani-Sadr is trying to form a high-level commission to investigate the causes of the fall of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). According to the agency, Bani-Sadr began his efforts to form a commission after Muslim fundamentalists attempted to blame him for the fall of the city. He in turn accused certain clergymen of interfering in military matters.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Raja'i Comment--Prime Minsiter Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in an interview with Tehran radio, denied a report attributed to him in a Tehran newspaper stating that he is willing to negotiate with Iraq provided it first withdraws its forces. Raja'i said the government has repeatedly said it will "under no circumstances" negotiate and will continue the war until a victorious conclusion.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported artillery and mortar exchanges between Iranian and Iraqi forces on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin and Gharabi fronts. Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi positions in Khuninshahr, the radio said, and further clashes occurred on the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz axis. A Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes struck at Iraqi oil installations near Al-Faw, causing considerable damage. Two Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported continued ground clashes with Iranian forces and the severing of an Iranian oil pipeline between Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The communiques acknowledged Iranian airstrikes in Irbil and As-Sulaymaniyah provinces but claimed they were driven off by Iraqi antiaircraft fire.

Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported that Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid handed the Iranian ambassador a protest note against "the incident the Al-'Abdali area was exposed to" on 12 November involving an Iranian Air Force plane. The radio had reported earlier that an unidentified aircraft had fired two missiles into the Al-'Abdali region.

Egypt

Consulates in Israel--Jerusalem radio reported that, in an interview with a Jerusalem POST correspondent, President Anwar as-Sadat said he is considering opening Egyptian consulates in Haifa and Beersheba.

Foreign Minister Interview--Foreign Minister Karmal Hasan 'Ali, in an interview with AL-AHRAM, expressed hope that President-elect Ronald Reagan would pursue "balanced policies" in the Middle East and that the United States would "give momentum" to solving the Palestinian problem. In reply to a question about a peacekeeping force in the Sinai following an Israeli withdrawal, the foreign minister said it is "premature" to mention the names of countries that might be involved and that the matter would be discussed at a tripartite meeting in April 1981. Referring to the need to "mobilize all international efforts" to make the Israeli Government change its present stands and speed up steps toward an accord, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's approval of the EEC Venice statement and said contacts are currently underway between Egypt and the EEC to further the peace process.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Referring to a Monte Carlo radio report of differences between the PLO and Syria over the Arab summit, the Voice of Palestine radio cited a PLO source as saying "this report has no foundation whatsoever." The source added that during a meeting between the Syrian and PLO leaders this subject was studied and a "number of steps and measures aimed at achieving the interests of our Arab nation" were agreed on. On the other hand, the Amman paper AR-RAY, citing "informed sources" in Damascus, reported that a "prolonged meeting" between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat "did not result in identical opinions on the issue of postponing" the summit.

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KARMAL REPORTS TO PARTY ACTIVISTS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD131840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, presented a long report on the visit to the USSR of a high-ranking party and government delegation, which he headed, to party activists from all over Afghanistan who gathered in the revolutionary headquarters, Salam Khanah Hall, this morning.

This grand meeting was attended by the members of the Politburo, full and alternate members of the PDPA Central Committee, provincial and city committee secretaries and their assistants, secretaries of the democratic youth and women organizations, and their assistants and members, secretaries of the primary party organizations of the district committees and of Kabul city, members of the leadership commissions of the trade unions, and other active members of the PDPA.

Babrak Karmal arrived in the Salam Khanah Hall about 0930 and was welcomed with continuous applause accompanied by revolutionary slogans and permeated with revolutionary love and fervor. The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, began the meeting by reading the agenda, which was approved by a unanimous vote. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, then made a valuable and comprehensive speech on the results of the visit of the high-ranking Afghan party and government delegation to the USSR which he had reported to the PDPA Central Committee's Fourth Plenum.

In his more than 2-hour speech, Babrak Karmal touched upon the different parts of the social, economic and political life of our society as well as on the fraternal and good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union. He gave a detailed account of the unprecedented and warm welcome given by the party, government and people of the USSR to the DRA delegation, the details of which will be broadcast in future news bulletins.

More on Karmal Report

LD131840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, presented a long report on the visit to the USSR of a high-ranking party and government delegation, which he headed, to party activists from all over Afghanistan who gathered in the revolutionary headquarters, Salam Khanah Hall, this morning.

Karmal said: Our delegation, wherever it went--whether in the great capital of the USSR, the heroic city of Moscow; in the beautiful city of Tbilisi or in the cradle of the October Revolution, Leningrad; in the great capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, Tashkent; among the workers and the cosmonauts; among the peasants and kolkhoz farmers, among ulemas and cultural personalities--everywhere, we were welcomed with love, fervor, revolutionary greetings and friendly joy. The Soviet people sent warm greetings full of love to the heroic people of Afhganistan and wished further successes for the Sawr Revolution. This once again has revealed that the new, disinterested, friendly and lofty relations which have been unshakeably established between the people of the USSR and the people of the DRA, based on revolutionary and internationalist principles, are still further strengthening.

Similarly, Babrak Karmal analyzed the results of the official talks and discussions between the DRA high-ranking party and government delegation and the Soviet leaders and high authorities. He added: Our discussion and meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a very big and truly unforgettable effect on us.

Leonid Brezhnev, a contemporary great personality and indefatigable struggler for peace, expressed and showed his truly deep scientific knowledge regarding the issues of the Sawr Revolution and the problems of the DRA.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, in a part of his comprehensive and all-round speech, added: L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in a reception which was held on the evening of 16 October said: Afghanistan can rely on the support of the people of the USSR, after this too, in its struggle for the construction of a new society and to defend the values of its revolution.

These words of L.I. Brezhnev strengthen our beliefs in the final victory of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and in the victory of our just actions even further.

Regarding the talks on the USSR's economic aid to the DRA, which were held during the meetings with the Soviet leaders, Babrak Karmal said: I can report today to the PDPA Central Committee plenum that as a result of the visit to the USSR and the talks which were held with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders, all those economic and social topics which were presented by our side were considered with full sincerity and cordiality. All of these topics were resolved. Economic cooperation between the DRA and the USSR has reached its high mark, has taken a permanent form and is full of new content.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, at the end of his speech said: We, addressing L.I. Brezhnev, the great friend of the people of Afghanistan, and our great northern neighbor, friend and brother, declare resolutely and openly: We are not going to deviate from the path which we have chosen; we are implementing and accomplishing all those goals which we have established; we are gaining a resolute victory over the mercenaries of imperialism, reaction and expansionist hegemonism, and we are building in our sacred and ancient soil--dear and revolutionary, free and independent, heroic and proud Afghanistan--a new and just society.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from the proceedings of the meeting that subsequently the secretary of the Baghlan provincial committee, the director of the Golbahar textile mill, a member of the Publication Department of the Ministry of Education and Training, the deputy director of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of the Interior, the provincial committee secretary of Helmand Province, the deputy commander of the 8th Division of the central garrison, a member of the Kabul city committee and the secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan of Balkh Province all made speeches on the valuable and fruitful results of the visit to the USSR of the DRA high-ranking party and government delegation, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister. They spoke in support of this visit and on behalf of the others resolutely assured the PDPA Central Committee, in particular the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, that they will not hold back from making any kind of sacrifice in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at the end of these statements that Maj Gen Col Aqa, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and director general of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces, made a speech on the results of the historic visit of Babrak Karmal to the USSR. He said: The personnel of the armed forces welcome warmly and appreciate the decisions of the fourth plenum and the scientific report of Babrak Karmal. They consider this report and these decisions as a very basic program for further strengthening the friendship between the DRA and USSR and for coordinating forces in order to eliminate the counterrevolutionary forces and to create the suitable conditions for the comfortable, new and blossoming life of the people of Afghanistan.

The meeting of the activists of Afghanistan ended about 1430 with the issuing of a resolution. This resolution was read by Najmoddin Khawiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee Department of Organization. It was unanimously confirmed and approved after a vote.

YOUTH BRIGADE TO EXTRACT COAL IN BAGHLAN

LD131818 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Over 280 of the militant members of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] this afternoon left voluntarily and with comradely feelings for Baghlan Province in order to extract coal from the Karkar coal mine.

Before the departure of the youth brigade for this voluntary work, engineer Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council, and minister of mines and industry, illustrated in a speech the policy and aims of the party and government of the DRA in providing for the welfare of the people of Afghanistan and the prosperity of our beloved country, Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterward the minister of mines and industry, in the presence of Dr Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy to the organizational committee of the PDPA Central Committee in social affairs, and Borhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the DYOA, bid farewell to every member of the brigade and wished them further successes in serving our people and the country.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Abdorrashid Aryan, deputy prime minister and attorney general, yesterday bid farewell to Mongolian Ambassador Mangalijabyn Dash, whose term of office has expired. [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Nov 80 GF]

MEDICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--According to an agreement signed in Kabul today, the USSR will send 27 medical experts to Afghanistan in 1981. [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Nov 80 GF]

FRUIT EXPORTS TO USSR--Pursuant to a contract signed earlier this year between the DRA and the USSR, 6,500 tons of various kinds of citrous fruit at a value of $2,130,800 and 1,500 tons of canned fruit at a value of $1,675,000 will be exported to the USSR. [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan has left for the GDR to participate in the 13th International Students' Union Congress to be held next week in Berlin. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80 LD]

INDIAN EXPRESS CONCERNED OVER REAGAN SUPPORT FOR PAKISTAN

BK131548 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 9

[Article by Kuldip Nayar: "U.S. Policies May Now Have Military Edge"]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Nov--The newly-elected U.S. president, Mr Ronald Reagan, has said so little on India that it does not serve as any guide to his policy towards this country, but his call for a tough approach is interpreted here as providing a military edge to America's future policies.

Government quarters fear Mr Reagan may revive Washington's old policy of arming Pakistan to keep his pledge to support "America's friends." Since the Pentagon has always been for bolstering Pakistan, a dependable ally, against "pro-Soviet" India, it is felt that Mr Reagan, who favours gun-boat diplomacy, may support the military point of view. This may set into motion an arms race in the sub-continent, to the detriment of its economic development. After many years Washington had come to recognise the futility of balancing Pakistan with India and had resisted the pressure of giving substantial military aid to Islamabad even after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Gen Zia's rejection of limited U.S. aid as "peanuts" did not make President Carter change his earlier decision. America had also made it a point to keep India in the picture regarding military supplies to Pakistan. This understanding may not be respected after Mr Reagan's installation, and the equanimity reached in Indo-American relations may be disturbed again.

Another fall-out of Mr Reagan's election may be the strengthening of the military junta in Pakistan. Gen Zia, otherwise unpopular in his country, may get a shot in the arm because the Republican regimes, rightist in character, have generally found military generals more faithful and stable. This is the second time that Gen Zia's position has been strengthened. The first time was when Soviet forces marched into Afghanistan. When the Soviet envoy to Pakistan was told by his counterparts in Islamabad that his country had legitimised Gen Zia, he reportedly said: "It is an unfortunate fall-out."

Even though the questions of the American hostages and the Iran-Iraq war are likely to be solved by the time Mr Reagan is sworn in around January 20, 1981, it is feared that America's Indian Ocean policy may get tougher. President Carter is already committed to the strengthening of Diego Garcia and the raising of 100,000 men for quick deployment in the area. Mr Reagan may go farther than that. He may look for military bases in West Asia and revive the cold war. His announcement to "give priority consideration to Taiwan's defence requirements" is considered significant in this regard.

Another apprehension of New Delhi is that Washington, under the new U.S. president, will be more intransigent on the release of fuel for the Tarapore atomic plant. Mr Reagan had criticised the Carter administration on the question of fuel in his nomination speech in August. One shipment of fuel has been released by President Carter, the other shipment, long over-due, may now be blocked because Mr Carter would like Mr Reagan's concurrence before releasing it. New Delhi also feels that U.S. economic assistance has again become a question mark. Mr Reagan's promise to leave "American purses free" is interpreted as a move t reduce taxes; hence the axe may fall on aid. The U.S. ambassador, Mr Robert Goheen, in a message today, expressed his view that India's importance in this region and in world councils is not likely to be overlooked.

GANDHI SPEAKS OUT AGAINST PAROCHIALISM

BK141025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reaffirmed her determination to deal firmly with the problems that affect the nation's cohesiveness.

In her concluding remarks at the National Integration Council meeting on Wednesday [12 November] she said the nation must be rid of maladies like communalism, parochialism and chauvinistic tendencies. She delcared that these tendencies or groups, which incite them, will not be encouraged.

Mrs Gandhi warned the states against the theory of the 'sons of the soil', which she said struck at the root of India's unity and solidarity. She said though the states cannot ignore the local people in the matter of jobs, they cannot shut the doors to the nonlocals. She said a delicate balance has be struck. The prime minister also underlined the importance of widening educational opportunities for the weaker sections.

GANDHI TALKS WITH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER

BK131608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has reiterated India's continued support to the struggle being waged by the people in South Africa. She said this when President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Reginald Tambo called on her in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi told him that we have always felt that your struggle is a part of our struggle.

Tambo, who was with Mrs Gandhi for about half an hour, said the members of the African National Congress were grateful for the help given by India in the struggle of the South African people. Tambo said the conferment of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award on Nelson Mandela speaks of the recognition of his stature. It is also the biggest recognition India could give him and to the ongoing struggle for freedom in South Africa.

Tambo also conveyed to Mrs Gandhi warm and friendly feelings of the leaders of the African National Congress. He said the people of South Africa and members of the African National Congress held Mrs Gandhi in high regard for her leadership and dedication to democracy. This, he said, has been a source of inspiration to them. India's support to the freedom struggle has also been a source of great strength to the African National Congress and to the South African people.

Mrs Gandhi made enquiries about the condition and welfare of Mandela and Mrs Mandela. Tambo briefed Mrs Gandhi on the internal situation in South Africa and various aspects of the activities of the African National Congress.

FINANCE MINISTER LAUDS FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION

BK141029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Finance Minister Venkataraman has expressed the hope that Indo-Soviet friendship would endure for all times to come. He was giving away the Soviet Land Nehru Award for 1980 in New Delhi yesterday. Speaking on the occasion, Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov said Jawaharlal Nehru had left a tradition of peace and friendship. This is a great contribution to mankind, he added.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES DISAGREE ON PRC, USSR

BK131537 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE)--Even as the two communist parties [Communist Party of India (CPI) and Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)] find an expanding area of agreement on many issues, they are at loggerheads when it comes to an exchange of views on China and Russia. Instantly they lapse into polemics with a characteristic communist flavour.

While indulging in what the CPI-M leader, Mr Basavapunniah, calls "dirty polemics," the two parties are only too well aware of the need to avoid them. In [illegible]t the need for restraint on the part of both was re-emphasised when CPI-M and CPI le[illegible]s met here today to take stock of the political situation.

As it happens, the meeting was held the same day as the CPI-M's organ, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, appeared on news-stands with an article by Mr Basavapunniah advising CPI leaders to keep to themselves their "bankrupt thesis" that socialist China may be written off. The CPI-M Politburo member has written his blunt piece by way of reply to commentary in CPI's organ, NEW AGE, which had described CPI-M's position as "seemingly impartial and equidistant" vis-a-vis China and Russia. In the Marxists' eyes, this is "cheap polemics" being mounted on them by the NEW AGE commentator. Mr Basavapunniah feels that every communist party has its right to take an independant stand without subscribing to the thesis of "Soviet social-imperialism" or the counter-thesis of "bureaucratic, military, fascist dictatorship" of China.

Unlike CPI, Mr Basavapunniah says, CPI-M is not in a panic at the very slogan of normalisation of relations between India and China on the "spurious plea" that it would undermine Indo-Soviet friendship. He believes that such a "scare-mongering propaganda" would neither do justice to the self-respect of the Indian people nor add credit to CPI's political wisdom. While stating his party's position, Mr Basavapunniah has addressed a question to the CPI leadership. In a brief reference to the difference in the attitudes of different communist parties to China and Russia, he asks: "Does the CPI think that all these parties are adopting seemingly impartial and equidistant positions and it alone remains the pontiff of present-day Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism?"

AFP: JANATA YOUTH PLAN PROTESTS DURING BREZHNEV VISIT

BK141227 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Nov (AFP)--The opposition Janata Party's youth wing has decided to stage protest demonstrations during Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposed visit to India next month. Reports quoted Janata's General Secretary Subramaniam Swamy as saying at Ahmedabad, western India, today that the protests planned were over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and "disrespectful treatment to President Reddy (of India) when he visited Russia recently." It would be held "at all the public appearances of Mr Brezhnev." The alleged "disrespect" to Mr Reddy is a reference to the reported sudden decision of Mr Brezhnev to abstain from attending a banquet hosted by the former during his Soviet tour.

AFP: AIR FORCE GROUNDS MIG'S FOR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

BK101705 Hong Kong AFP in English 1651 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Indian Air Force has grounded an unspecified number of MiG intercepter-fighters manufactured indigenously with raw material imported from the Soviet Union, a Defence Ministry spokesman said today. The spokesman, however, refused to be categoric on the number of aircraft grounded, but called an earlier report "exaggerated" that 200 MiG's had been grounded so far.

Opposition leader and former Industry Minister in the Janata government George Fernandes had said earlier in the day that 200 MiG's were grounded following discovery of defects in the main wing span and the frame. In a statement issued in the eastern Bihar State (capital Patna), Mr Fernandes had said that the defect had cost the country an estimated 325 million rupees (40 million US dollars). The MiG's were first imported from the Soviet Union and later the state-owned Hindustan Aeronautics secured the licence to manufacture it in the country; however, raw material and some vital spares were being imported from the Soviet Union. The Indian Air Force has 630 combat aircrafts with the MiG-21 accounting for 252, the Defence Ministry said.

KING BIRENDRA OF NEPAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Talks With Ziaul Haq

BK131630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev held talks on wide-ranging subjects including matters of mutual interest, regional issues and the international situation in Rawalpindi today.

The two heads of state expressed deep concern over the situation in the region arising out of the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The two leaders demanded the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. They extended full support to Afghan people's right to have an opportunity to determine their future themselves without external intervention or pressure. The two leaders demanded restoration of the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and creation of a situation conducive to the return of the more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees to their homes from Pakistan with dignity and security. The president highly appreciated the principled stand adopted by Nepal on the Afghanistan issue. King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev affirmed that Nepal will continue to support Pakistan's efforts for a just and honorable settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

The president extended full support to the Pakistani proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace. The king of Nepal appreciated the Pakistani proposal for establishing a nuclear-weapons-free zone in South Asia and providing a security guarantee to the non-nuclear states. He affirmed that Nepal will continue to support efforts toward this end.

The two heads of the states expressed deep regret and distress over the continued hostilities between Iran and Iraq. They reiterated their appeal to the two countries to suspend the war and asked the two countries to resolve their differences through peaceful means.

The two countries stressed their reaffirmation of the basic principles of nonalignment. They denounced all attempts to weaken the nonaligned movement.

Both sides decided to continue consultations between their foreign offices on a regular basis. Reviewing various bilateral agreements, the two sides felt that there are considerable possibilities for developing cooperation in the fields of trade, agriculture, aviation, tourism, culture, technical training and education between the two countries. The two sides also agreed in principle to start practical joint ventures in various sectors. They agreed to hold further negotiations to prepare solid proposals in this regard. King Birendra invited the president to pay an official visit to Nepal and the invitation was accepted.

Departure From Islamabad

BK140936 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Lakshmi were accorded a warm sendoff when they left Islamabad this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President and Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade farewell to the distinguished guests.

Earlier, a contingent of the armed forces presented a guard of honor to King Birendra. He was given a 21-gun salute and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Two children in national dress presented bouquets of flowers to the royal guests. A large crowd at the airport raised the slogan of "Long live Pakistan-Nepal friendship."

PAKISTAN PURCHASES, UPGRADES PRC FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

BK131313 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Nov (UNI)--Pakistan has started receiving the latest jet fighter aircraft and modified ground-to-air missiles from China as part of a new deal signed with that country.

The first batch of the fighter aircraft code-named by NATO as "Fantan" has already arrived in Pakistan. According to latest reports, Pakistan will receive three squadrons of Fantan fighters to re-equip some of the MiG-19 squadrons of its air force. The deal was signed during the visit of the Pakistan Air Force [PAF] chief, Air Chief Marshal Anwar Mohammed Shamin, to Beijing in June when he led a big PAF delegation. The fighters described in China as "Chaenchi-6" are being built at the Chinese aircraft factory in Shenyang and the deliveries to Pakistan will be completed by mid-1981.

The Fantan is being inducted into the PAF as a strike-fighter and has a range of 1230 nautical miles. With two additional fuel tanks, its range can be increased to 1470 nautical miles. The plane has a combat radius of 460 miles with external fuel tanks. The fighter has a mach 1.35 performance (1450 km an hour speed) and is considered by defence experts as a considerable improvement on the MiG-19 which Pakistan wants to replace now. All the disadvantages of the MiG-19 have been overcome in the Fantan.

The three squadrons of the Fantan for the PAF will comprise 65 aircraft. Pakistan has a total of 140 MiG-19s which are now divided between Peshawar and Sargoda. Pakistan will be the first country outside China to recieve these strike fighters. North Korea is already pressing China to supply the Fantan jets but no decision will be taken till the time the deliveries to Pakistan are completed.

The Fantan has given defence aviation experts several surprises. The plane has no sign of a nose radome. The new nose section obviously contains avionics but is of all metal construction. Western intelligence refers to the Fantan as the F-9, but according to Chinese sources the correct designation is still F-6. Intelligence sources say the jets being supplied to Pakistan are the F-6 type. An analysis of the new aircraft has revealed that this is no revamped-19 but a completely new design, similar in size and shape to the Jaguar International being produced by the British aerospace.

The Fantan's maximum takeoff weight has risen by 44 percent as compared to the MiG-19 and its wing loading has gone up by 11 percent. To ensure that increased weight is matched by increased thrust, the Fantan has been fitted with a deritive of the original Tumansky RD-9 engine. The Fantans being supplied to Pakistan have a power plant which develops about 15 percent more thrust than the RD-9 engine.

Meanwhile, the F-6 ground attack aircraft already in service with the Pakistan Air Force has now been revamped and its armament upgraded considerably. The PAF has modified the F-6 to carry two U.S. Sidewinder air-to-air missiles on its outboard wing pylons and this has considerably enhanced the air combat capability of this type which normally carried three 30mm NR-30 cannons. The Chinese experts and aircraft technicians have worked alongside their Pakistani counterparts while carrying out this modification in Pakistan.

The Chinese did not go unrewarded. A batch of GAR-8 Sidewinder missiles was diverted for detailed Chinese inspection and use. The Chinese are assumed to have since produced this weapon in quantity to fit it on to selected F-6 fighter-interceptor units in China.

The Pakistani F-6s have also been provided with the retro-fit of Martin Baker MK-10 ejector seats, the same as on the British Harrier vertical takeoff and landing fighter, and a variety of avionics and a modern gun-sight. The Chinese F-6 and the followon F-9 have thus immensely benefitted from the Pakistani effort, equipment being purchased by the latter and fitted by mutual efforts.

The Pakistani and Chinese Air Force staff officers are cooperating in training and tactics evolution. The ground-to-air missiles (SAM-2S) being supplied to Pakistan by China are meant for static defence of important targets. These missiles, which incorporate several improvements over the previous Chinese SAM-2S, are likely to be put around the Pakistani nuclear facilities and other strategic targets. A high-level Chinese delegation is likely to visit Pakistan in the near future to finalise deals for additional equipment for the Pakistan Air Force.

Meanwhile, deliveries of the 32 French Mirages that Pakistan had ordered at a cost of $330 million are continuing. Pakistan has also begun a big programme to refit and update its existing fleet of mirages. Pakistan is putting into the existing 60 Marages the new Litton LW-33 navigation attack system. The updating of the Mirages also includes the Thomson CSE headup display. The initial batch of 30 Mirages is reported to have been refitted already.

KARACHI RADIO FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE FOR SOUTH ASIA

BK131406 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Commentary by Safdar Barrar]

[Text] Pakistan has again called upon the United Nations to declare South Asia a nuclear-weapons-free zone and issue a guarantee to non-nuclear-weapons states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. A resolution to this effect has been introduced by Pakistan at the United Nations General Assembly's Political and Security Committee the other day.

Pakistan has been making sincere efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in South Asia for the last 6 years, since India exploded its nuclear device in 1974. The proposal received wide support of the member countries of the United Nations.

Most of the countries in South Asia and the region have also extended their full support to the proposal, because this will guarantee peace in this part of the world and thus pave the way for economic prosperity and progress. Unfortunately, India is the only country which has refused to cooperate with these efforts. However, Pakistan has not given up the hope of success in this direction and continues to remind the world body about the necessity of denuclearization of South Asia in the interest of peace and progress of the people of the region.

The threat to mankind from nuclear weapons is so grave that even the nuclear-weapon states acknowledge the necessity of limiting their own nuclear arsenal. The two superpowers, namely the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are holding negotiations for strategic arms limitation. The big powers are guilty of arms race, devoting huge sums of money to the research, development and buildup of deadly nuclear armaments. The nuclear armament race has already reached the place where each of the two superpowers can bomb out of existence each other 40 times by using their entire nuclear firepower. Even with limited use of their limited arsenal in a war the two countries will cause so much radiation in the atmosphere that the people in most parts of the world will be badly affected by it, resulting in injuries and death to millions.

Poor and developing countries like India and Pakistan simply cannot afford to develop, manufacture and buy nuclear weapons. The countries belonging to the Third World would be best served without nuclear weapons but with an effective guarantee that those countries possessing nuclear weapons would not use them against these countries. Pakistan's proposal, introduced in the United Nations Political and Security Committee, would have the General Assembly reaffirm its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in South Asia.

All peace-loving states in the region will be greatly interested in the denuclearization of the region. The adoption of Pakistan's resolution, which is assured of smooth passage due to the wide support for the peaceful concept, will encourage the states of the region to continue efforts for achieving the noble objective. It is hoped that India will eventually subscribe to the concept of a denuclearized, peaceful, nuclear-weapons-free zone and join other states of South Asia as well as those neighboring states as may be interested in establishing such a zone in this strategically important region of the world. In fact, if India agrees to the proposal, a nuclear-weapons-free zone will become a reality in South Asia to the immense benefit of the teeming masses of the entire region.

Under the second proposal tabled by Pakistan, the urgent need for an effective international arrangement for security assurances will be reaffirmed by the General Assembly. The idea has been discussed in the United Nations Committee on Disarmament, also. It is a matter of satisfaction that there isno objection from any state or big power [word indistinct] to the idea of an international convention on the matter, however, the committee has not been able to evolve a common approach to the issue.

It is necessary that nuclear weapons states should demostrate their sincerity by reaching an agreement on a common approach which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character which will gurantee safety and security of non-nuclear-weapons states about the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It is hoped that the states possessing nuclear weapons will one day realize the futility of their nuclear arsenal, because the best hope for the survival of mankind is nothing but complete nuclear disarmament. In fact, the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zone and security guarantee against nuclear weapons are supportive actions for nuclear disarmament.

STATE BANK: ECONOMY IMPROVED IN 1979-80 PERIOD

BK021056 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The State Bank of Pakistan in its annual report released in Karachi today says that the growth performance of the country's economy showed a marked improvement during 1979-80. There was an appreciable improvement in the budgetary position of the government and the rate of monetary expansion was also somewhat lower.

It said the growth rate of gross domestic product in real terms rose from 5.9 percent in 1978-79 to 6.2 percent during 1979-80. According to the report, a significant feature of the growth performance was the marked rise and value added in agricultural manufacturing and mining. The report said that improvement of performance in the agricultural sector was mainly due to the bumper wheat and cotton crop. The cotton production rose by over 55 percent to 4.2 million bales in 1979-80, while the production of wheat increased by 9.3 percent to a record level of 10.87 million tons. The growth in the industrial production, which had slowed down last year, showed a marked recovery during 1979-80. Provisional figures on the production of major industries showed that improvement was shared by most of the industries with notable gain in cotton yarn, chemicals, cement, fertilizers, mild steel products and cycle rubber tires and tubes.

RAJA'I DENIES IRAN WOULD NEGOTIATE IF IRAQIS WITHDRAW

LD131656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i 13 November interview with Tehran radio--live or recorded]

[Text] [passage indistinct]

[Raja'i] An important issue which was raised there by myself as the prime minister was about how long we could continue the war. On behalf of the government (?I) announced that our brothers, with the help of the people, are prepared to continue the war until a victorious conclusion, that is, the definite victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This issue was once again raised at the Council of Government and was received with total support by all the members of the government.

In this connection, another issue raised here concerns one of the evening papers which published a part of my interview under a title which implied that Raja'i said: "Should the Iraqi Government withdraw its forces to the other side of the border we would have discussions with it." This action of the newspaper was criticized by the colleagues since of course we had previously replied to such issues. What we maintain, here, however, is that newspapers should have a sense of responsibility and should not print in big headlines something erroneous about the government's foreign policy so that later, when criticisms are made, they can write something in small print in some corner expressing apologies! This is a commitment that journalists should undertake in this (?critical) time, particularly in connection with momentous matters.

I counsel those who are engaged in the business of journalism to pay more attention, particularly when they hear a report which is incompatible with the policy course of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Before printing such a report in their paper, they should raise this issue with us and, as it were, put the question: How is it that a government which has time and again expressed the view that it would under no circumstances negotiate now says: "Should the Iraqi Government withdraw its army behind the borders we (?would agree to have) discussions?"

BANI-SADR TOURS AHVAZ BATTLEFRONTS, MEETS WITH MILITARY

LD131830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, who is touring Khuzestan Province, today studied the situation on the Ahvaz front. According to a PARS correspondent, the president went to the army command headquarters in Ahvaz this morning. He was briefed on the operations of the fighters of the revolution while reviewing the situation at the fronts in the region.

At noon today, the president held a meeting in Ahvaz with Dr Mostafa Chamran and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representatives in the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander in chief of the ground forces; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the governor general of Khuzestan and several other military commanders in Ahvaz. The overall situation at the battlefronts was discussed.

This afternoon, according to the same report, the president, accompanied by military commanders and by Dr Chamran, visited battlefronts in the Ahvaz region. During this visit, which took place under enemy artillery fire, the president talked to officers, soldiers and NCO's and asked them to intensify their actions so as to destroy the mercenaries of the Iraqi Army.

KHOMEYNI CONFERS WITH GUARDS CORPS' MAHALLATI

LD131746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Faziollah Mahallati, the imam's representative in the guards corps, upon returning from his trip to Fars Province met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this evening.

MAJLIS HOLDS PUBLIC SESSION, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

GF131555 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Majlis held a public session at 0830 today under the chairmanship of Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. In referring to the Iranian people's steadfastness in the face of international arrogance and polytheism, it was said that in their steadfastness our people are like Abraham, may peace be upon him. They are sacrificing their lives and fortunes and are exerting all their efforts the valiant men on the front should know that 35 million Iranians are behind them.

In its session today the Majlis discussed the important issues behind the front that cannot be ignored. Among these issues is agriculture; self-sufficiency should be achieved in this field--after the criminals' hands have been cut off. Therefore, the Agriculture Ministry should make the necessary facilities avilable to farmers in order to eliminate the problems and obstacles in the way of achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture.

IRAQI MOJAHEDIN ULEMA MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

JN131457 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] His Eminence scholar Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, secretary general of the movement of the mojahedin ulema in Iraq [harakat al-'ulema" al-mojahedin fi al-'Iraq], has issued the following statement: The most dangerous threat to world colonialism is the people's return to the civilization and just institution of Islam. Therefore, the onslaught of colonialism and its agents is actually aimed against the roots of Islam, which are deep in the hearts of the people. Colonialism has also tried to create a gap between the popular bases and their Islamic command, represented in the scholar ulema.

At one part, the statement adds that the best framework for the struggle of the Iraqi Muslim people is the framework of the scholar mojahedin ulema who follow the steps of the great authority, represented in the leader of the Islamic nation His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. This glorious framework is capable of guiding the course of the struggling Islamic masses and their command, placing them on the sound path of Islam and embracing Islamic action in Iraq in accordance with the following points:

1. Adherence to the course of the leading religious authority, represented in the leader of the nation, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni.

2. Opening the way for all forms of Islamic action and coordinating between and uniting the actions of all Islamic sides in order to serve the common objective of toppling the tyrant and breaking the people's chains so that the people can loudly say their word and underline the need for establishing the government of God's justice.

3. Actually cooperating and seriously coordinating with all loyal and sincere powers in Iraq in order to consecrate all efforts to overthrow the tyrant.

4. Employing the method of armed struggle in order to overthrow the blasphemous regime of Saddam because launching jihad against Saddam forms the stage of self-defense, particularly since the regime has been trying to uproot the Islamic faith and institution upon the instructions of its colonialist overlords.

5. Loyal Iraqi ulema should exert their efforts on this course and should deny their personal interests in order to unite the Islamic action.

6. Making use of the various capabilities of the youths and the experiences of the intellectuals in Iraq, particularly those with rich field experience or untainted practical ability.

Stemming from these principles, the movement of the mojahedin ulema in Iraq has been established.

PARS REPORTS STATEMENT ON GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

JN140630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] PARS has received a statement from the Islamic organization in Iraq on events and fedayeen operations being conducted by the brother Muslims inside Iraq.

After dencuncing the infidel Baithist regime and the reactionary regimes in the region that support Saddam's regime, the statement says that in recent days a group of Iraqi mojahedin launched an attack on an equipment depot in Baghdad, killing 40 Iraqi mercenaries. The brother mojahedin also killed 1 of Saddam's escorts, 3 Ba'thist army officials in the Yarmuk region, 2 of Saddam's mercenaries in Al-Jafaraniyah and over 30 from the so-called people's army in the region of (Hayy al-Amil).

A total of 137 Egyptian soldiers in Basra were also killed by the Islamic organization members.

In a sudden attack on the school of [name indistinct] the Iraqi mojaheden killed a group of Ba'thist mercenaries.

The statement points out that the aggressive Bathist regime is planning to prevent the enactment of rites on the day of 'Ashura.

The statement says that pamphlets and statements that are hostile to the government are being distributed to the heroic Muslim Iraqis. The statement adds that brother mojahed Husayn Walid, Dr Sad (al-Mukhri), his brother Salman (al-Mukhri), the prominent religious scholar Fayiz Sadun and Jafair, a teacher in the institute of technology in the Governorate of Babylon, along with another group of Mojahedin, achieved the sublime state of honorable martyrdom in the past few days while waging their struggle against the agent Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

After touching on the [word indistinct] in Iraq and the delay in paying the salaries of government employees, the statement says that the agent Ba'thist regime has arrested Jihad, imam of the mosque of (Imam Taha) on Ar-Rashid Street after closing down the mosque in case the [words indistinct] by Muslims on the day of 'Ashura.

IRAQ REFUSES TO RECEIVE BODIES OF DEAD SOLDIERS

LD131754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Foreign Ministry announcement, in the course of the imposed war between Iran and Iraq a countless number of Iraqi mercenary troops have been killed in Iranian territory.

Since it was necessary to hand over the bodies to their families as soon as possible, repeated contacts were made with Iraqi oficials via various channels, asking them to take immediate steps to take delivery of the bodies. Despite all the reminders and consistent contacts by the Islamic Iranian officials, however, the Iraqi Ba'thists have been refusing to take delivery of these bodies, for they are afraid that the delivery of the bodies to their relatives might cause tension and aggravate dissatisfaction within Iraq against the Ba'thist regime. Consequently, in order to cover up their casualties, they refuse to take delivery of the bodies.

Considering the situation, measures were taken for burial of a number of these bodies, in accordance with religious ceremonies, in a separate place. As the Iraqi Ba'thist regime refuses to take delivery of the bodies, the matter was again raised with the Iraqi Ba'thist officials, warning them that should they continue with their delaying tactics, then the bodies would be buried in Iran with proper religious ceremonies in a separate site, so that world public opinion may realize that the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels do not attach any significance even to the bodies of their misled troops who have become a tool in the hands of the imperialist lackeys and who gave their lives in vain; nor do they attach any significance to the feelings of their families and those of the noble and Muslim Iraqi people.

KUNA: QOTBZADEH TRYING TO BREAK IRP'S POWER

LD131218 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1104 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov (KUNA)--Former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is reportedly trying to form a strong opposition front to break the power of the Islamic Republic Party (IRP).

Qotbzadah, released on the orders of Imam Khomeyni, has emerged as the most powerful opposition leader, supported by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, other liberal leaders, intelligentsia, some 30 members of the Iranian Majlis and the influential merchants of Iran.

He was arrested on charges of criticizing the ruling clergy on state-owned television last week. Although the orders for his arrest were issued by the Islamic revolutionary prosector general, the IRP chief, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, and other powerful religious leaders are believed to be behind the move.

The latest controversy between the liberals and the Muslim fundamentalists started over the appointment of a three-man executive council for the radio and television organization.

There is a common saying in Iran that one who controls the radio and television also controls the nation. In view of this strategic political importance of radio and television in Iran, the liberal leaders want to stop the IRP from controlling these media singlehandedly.

Qotbzadeh, who considers his release as a victory for the liberals, is also being advised to form a political party and counter the monopolistic moves of the IRP leaders and check the actitivies of the pro-Moscow Iran Tudeh Party.

A cartoon in the influential daily KEYHAN published by former Foreign Minister Dr Ibrahim Yazdi suggested that the Soviet Union was behind the arrest of Qotbzadeh.

Qotbzadeh had earlier criticized the Iranian Communist Party for collaborating with the IRP leaders.

BAZARGAN PROTESTS HANDLING OF QOTBZADEH ISSUE

LD141001 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Nov 80 p 11

[KEYHAN political service report: "Protest by Engineer Bazargan at Arrest of Sadeq Qotbzadeh"]

[Text] In a memorandum, a copy of which was sent to KEYHAN, engineer Mehdi Bazargan has protested at the arrest of Sadeq Qotbzadeh. In this note by engineer Bazargan, which is entitled "Curing a Toothache With a Fist and a Hammer," we read the following:

"The arrest of Qotbzadeh seemed at first sight to be something of a fantastic rumor, but astonishingly it turned out to be true. I am not concerned with Mr Qotbzadeh's past performance, or the extent to which the recent television interview was reasonable, or how much criticism it contained; the main point is that this was not a live program, and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran could have refrained from screening it. However, the harmful thing is that: How was it that our monopolist rulers did not realize that their actions would have such dire consequences, and that they would create a sense of insecurity and discredit the Constitution in the eyes of a nation which is replete with faith, hope and loyalty? And how will this be judged by the outside countries to which we are aiming to export our revolution?

"We seriously and humbly appeal to the leader of the revolution to intervene, to exact redress and prevent such violations. Do not make temptation for oppressors!"

QATARI CONDEMNATION OF PLANE ATTACK ON KUWAIT REPORTED

GF131543 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today condemned the incident caused by an unknown warplane in the Al-'Abdali region of northern Kuwait yesterday. In a telephone conversation with the amir of Kuwait, the amir of Qatar said Qatar will support Kuwait in the face of any threat.

The unknown plane had fired two missiles in Kuwait's Al-'Abdal region.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNQIUES 286-287

286: Attack on Oil Installations

LD132222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique 286 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The brave and self-sacrificing fighters of the Islamic army, these munificent men who, by giving their pure blood, are about to adorn the pages of Iranian history, have made things so difficult for the mercenary, aggressive enemy through their reliance on the power of faith and bravery in their tulip-nurturing trenches [as heard] that the weakness and vaingloriousness of the army of the infidels has become more and more apparent with each day that passes. It will not be long, with God's help, before their total annihilation is achieved. We now draw your attention to some of the victories achieved by the Islamic soldiers today:

1. The fighters of the Islamic air force, following their recent successful missions during which they completely destroyed Al-Faw's port installations, at 1030 today again bombed this port's oil installations, inflicting considerable damage.

2. At 1140 today, the enemy's positions and army units' posts near Khuninshahr came under air attack by the Islamic forces and suffered considerable damage.

3. At 1200 today, Islamic army artillery heavily shelled the enemy's positions near the Karun riverbanks as well as those in (Al-Bahar), causing heavy casualties to Saddam's mercenaries.

5. [number as heard] The brave airborne fighters, during an air raid in the southern front, destroyed six tanks, six supply camps and two fuel tankers. They also killed 7 mercenaries and wounded more than 70.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

287: Successful Operations

LD141136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique 287 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, O Muslim, combatant compatriots in Iran: The fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the fruitful sons of the Muslim and committed nation of Iran, during their extraterritorial operations, border support flights and internal operations between 0600 yesterday and 0600 today, 14 November, dealt the following crushing blows to the blasphemous enemy:

A. Extraterritorial operations:

1. During two consecutive raids on Hajj 'Umran barracks in northeast Iraq, extensive material damage was inflicted on its installations.

2. During an extensive [word indistinct] raid north of (Chomar) barracks a number of tanks and armored personnel carriers were destroyed and a number of enemy servicemen were killed.

3. During two consecutive raids on the bridge between Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk and the military barracks southwest of the bridge, major damage was inflicted on the bridge and the garrison.

4. A number of vehicles in the vicinity of (Halfaniyah) were destroyed.

5. In a renewed attack on the Al-Faw harbor jetty, in which heavy damage was inflicted on the jetty, major damage was also inflicted on two storage tanks in the harbor's refinery.

B. Internal operations:

The fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran during two consecutive raids within our borders inflicted heavy casualties and damage on an enemy supply column east of Hoveyzeh in the Ahvaz region, wiping out more than 50 percent of the infidel enemy's materiel and personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARD CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON 13 NOV CLASHES

LD140708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Islamic revolution of Iran is a red line following the bloody Karbala' of Hoseyn [reference to the battle of Hoseyn, the third Shi'ite imam, with the forces of the caliph of the time in Iraq]. Our militant people have shown that Muharram [the present Arab month] is not just one month, but that all months are Muharram; and that Karbala' is not only one land but can be any land.

Now, in the continuation of the face-to-face battle of Islam against blasphemy, the brother guards, who are ready to give their lives in coordination with the other faithful military combatants, carry out their guerrilla attacks on world blasphemy, which is headed by America. Among these operations are the following:

1. Yesterday on the Dub-e Herdan front in the Ahvaz region the guards corps brothers in an attack on the enemy managed to destroy four tanks and one vehicle and to kill a number of mercenaries. The brothers returned safely to their bases. According to the latest reports received by the news headquarters of the guards corps, the aggressive enemy has been forced to retreat in parts of the Dub-e Herdan front.

2. Yesterday in an heroic raid by the guards corps, the military brothers and the zealous and brave people positioned in the eastern part of Khuninshahr on the forces of blasphemy in the western part of Khuninshahr, one tank, several personnel carriers and four look-out towers belonging to the enemy were completely destroyed and a number of Saddam's mercenary aggressors were killed. All the brother guards returned safely to base.

These enthusiastic and brave forces are still preventing the enemy from penetrating the east of Khuninshahr. On 12 November the brother guards, with the help of the imam's devotees, raided the blasphemous Saddamists on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front in the region of Rijab, and destroyed many enemy tanks and vehicles. The heroes of the Islamic Republic also managed to recapture some of the heights in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab from the enemy. In the course of these clashes more than 50 Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded.

ZAHEDAN RADIO DETAILS 2-8 NOV IRAQI LOSSES

GF121802 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today, we present a report published by the newspaper ETTELA'AT on the losses suffered by the Iraqi Government and Armed Forces during its aggression against Iran. It can easily be seen from the report that the recklessness with which Iraq is deploying its forces in the war is not without reason. No country can afford to be involved in a long war after suffering such heavy losses in a short time. It seems that all the infidels of the world have joined hands to support Iraq against Islam and the Koran. It is not out of place to mention the so-called Islamic governments that are, in fact, imperialist stooges. These seemingly neutral but actually hypocritical governments have maintained a mysterious silence.

The report is based on losses from 2 September until 8 November 1980.

1. Some 186 fighter bombers were downed.

2. Some 910 helicopters were downed.

3. Some 1,669 tanks and armored vehicles were completely destroyed.

4. Some 41 rockets and missiles were destroyed.

5. Some 892 military trucks were destroyed.

6. Some 300 light and heavy cannon were destroyed.

7. Some 16 rockets [as heard] and ships equipped with antiaircraft guns were sunk.

8. Two gunboats were destroyed.

9. One naval ship was sunk.

10. Some 188 oil and military installations, military bases, bridges and factories were destroyed.

11. Similarly, hundreds of tanks, armored cars, military trucks, light and heavy cannon shells and mercenaries were destroyed and killed by Iranian fighter bombers.

12. Similarly, there is no correct record of Iraqi losses at several oil installations and military bases inside the country or aircraft that were destroyed by Iranian aircraft.

REPORTAGE ON WESTERN FRONT BATTLES

Iraqi Losses

LD120748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports which we have received, yesterday, as in previous days, from the early hours of the morning the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions on all the western fronts under their intense fire and inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

According to a report which was placed at the disposal of PARS at 2230 last night by an informed source in the western area's operations command, the epic-makers of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (Havaniruz), who backed up the combatants of the ground forces in the (Afsharabad) region in Qasr-e Shirin, brought the enemy trenches and positions under their intense attacks and inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy. In this brave and epic-making battle the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran killed more than 350 enemy soldiers, and 7 or 8 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a series of partisan operations in the vicinity of Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab set fire to a considerable number of enemy vehicles and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy forces. These operations have been going continuously during the past few nights. According to another report from the battlefields in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, in the course of the battle one officer and two other combatants of Islam, as a result of hitting antipersonnel mines, were wounded.

Another report, which has been put at the disposal of PARS, states: The fighting which had started on Monday afternoon in the (Bazmirabad) region, continued all day yesterday. On this front as well, heavy losses were inflicted on the armed aggressors. The mopping-up operations for clearing the region of the counter-revolutionary elements and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries is still going on successfully.

According to another report by PARS, in battles in the (Bazmirabad) region and on the (Dalahu) heights, as of 1500 yesterday, 58 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed, 28 wounded and 14 others captured. According to the same report, in these clashes the enemy lost a number of tanks, vehicles and armored equipment.

A PARS correspondent has also reported: In yesterday's and the previous day's operations, main posts and strategic heights in the (Balahu) region were recaptured from the enemy. The combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are now in control of the situation in this region.

Yesterday, fighting also continued on the Gilan-e Gharb front with the use of artillery fire, heavy weapons and guerrilla operations. As a result of this fighting one enemy battery and several trenches and strategic positions belonging to the aggressive Ba'thists were destroyed.

The same report states: Yesterday in the Sumar region fighting was still going on. On this front the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran advanced close to the enemy and continued the fighting with mortars, machineguns and other weapons. The artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran undertook the duty of backing up the infantry, which was moving ahead.

In (Kani Sakht), the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the military brothers and gendarmerie personnel, yesterday neutralized the intense enemy fire with their counterattacks and dealt crushing blows to the aggressive enemy. On this front one of the brave gendarmerie officers joined the martyrs of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

11, 12 Nov Fighting

LD121256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report received from Kermanshah, the battle between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front continued throughout the night and this morning, with artillery from both sides firing on each other's positions.

According to this report and a report by a PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, thank to the firing by the fighters of Islam on that front, at 2230 a battery position was completely destroyed and an ammunition dump belonging to the mercenaries caught fire and was burning until the early hours of this morning.

According to a report by a PARS correspondent from the Sumar front, artillery fire by both sides, which had been interrupted due to rain, resumed (?yesterday) and our fighters inflicted casualties and damage on enemy positions with superior firepower.

According to another report from that front, a helicopter belonging to the aggressive enemy, which had fired on residential areas, was forced to leave the battle thanks to antiaircraft firing by the defenders of Islam. Firing by our forces on the Sumar front also put two cranes and one bulldozer belonging to the aggressive enemy out of action.

The Central News Bureau correspondent in Kermanshah, quoting an informed source, reported: Due to heavy flooding in the Sumar region, 13 tents and equipment of the Iraqi aggressors were washed away.

According to another report from the Central News Bureau, the defenders of the revolution on the (Kani Sakht) front, in a fearful attack yesterday, inflicted heavy casualties and damage on the infidel forces and killed many of Saddam's mercenaries. During these clashes, an officer of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran was martyred.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran also reported that yesterday, the fighting brothers in the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by the brother guards, destroyed a number of trenches of the aggressive enemy in the region with mortar fire and killed their personnel.

Quoting the Islamabad guards corps, a PARS correspondent reported that the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gilan-e Gharb during the past 3 days have forced the enemy forces to retreat from a number of strategic positions. He added: 2 days ago, following a heavy rainfall, the enemy forces left their trenches; the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran took the opportunity and opened fire on them and inflicted heavy losses on Saddam's mercenaries in such a way that the ambulances were busy transporting the bodies of the dead and wounded of the Iraqi Ba'thists from the battlefield for some time.

Iranian Counterattacks

LD121816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau in Kermanshahan, quoting an informed official at the headquarters for joint operations in the west of the country has reported that fighting between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ba'thist mercenaries is continuing along the western border of our country. This official told our reporter in Kermanshahan at 1730 today that following the opening of fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on several enemy positions on the road between Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, eight enemy tanks were destroyed and a number of Iraqi Army personnel were either killed or injured. According to this report, the brave fighters of the armed forces of Islam today maintained their dominance on all fronts and continued their advance.

Today, in a series of successful operations, three posts along the western borders of our country, 6 km from the Iraqi border, were taken back from the enemy. The same report says that today the fighter planes of the air force of our champion armed forces bombed the Iraqi garrison in this region and in this operation heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy.

On the other hand, the reports received from Gilan-e Gharb say that the fighters of Islam on this front are continuing to crush the aggressive enemy and during the past 24 hours they have dealt fatal blows to the enemy and inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy. According to the report received this evening, today four more deceived persons from the Iraqi Ba'thist Army surrendered to the forces of Islam.

Fighting Around Ilam

LD130626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the governor-general's office in Ilam, reports that at 1700 on 11 November the defenders of the revolution and the Salehabad column brought the mercenaries of the Ba'th army under heavy artillery fire in the vicinity of the Anjireh post and destroyed several tanks and eight trucks belonging to the enemy. In addition to the drivers and passengers of these military vehicles, some of Saddam's infantrymen were annihilated and their trenches destroyed. The enemies of the revolution had no alternative but to retreat. In other fighting, the gendarmerie brothers set fire to one enemy vehicle and its occupants in the Ilam border strip.

Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sumar Clashes

LD130726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0437 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting military officials and the guards crops in the west of the country, reports: Due to rainfall on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front on 11 November, a large number of tanks and vehicles belonging to the mercenary army of Saddam Tikriti were immobilized. In a decisive, lightning attack by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who still have the initiative and firepower superiority on this front, a number of enemy tanks and vehicles were assaulted and destroyed. In this battle more than 100 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 2 brave brothers from the Army of the Islamic Republic also received the honor of martyrdom.

The same report states: In Sumar, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran have also taken the initiative and have cleared several strategic positions of the enemy.

More Iranian Gains

LD130614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0438 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] At 0615 this morning a PARS correspondent reported: Yesterday and this morning fighting was still going on in the regions of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar and in two other regions. According to the correspondent, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran have cleansed the (Dalahu) Heights, (Baba Yadegar), Zardeh and two other regions of the Ba'thist mercenary elements and have brought these regions under their control; they are not in complete control of the situation.

The last report from this front, which was received by the PARS News Agency last night, states: In mopping-up operations in the aforesaid regions, 67 Iraqi mercenaries and counterrevolutionary elements were killed and a large number were wounded. The enemy installations in this region also suffered heavy damage. The same report states: In the region of (Qarqviz) three enemy positions were completely destroyed, but there is not yet any accurate report on the Ba'thist mercenaries' casualties in this region.

Meanwhile, on this basis of the reports we have received as of 0530 this morning, yesterday afternoon and last night fighting was continuing on the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts with artillery fire and guerrilla operations.

Roundup of 12 Nov Fighting

LD131404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS cited the Ilam governor general's office report that the combative Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran killed 45 mercenaries of the enemy's mountain brigade yesterday in a courageous battle southwest of Cham Goleh on the Mehran front and totally destroyed their installations.

The Central News Bureau correspondent from Ilam reports that in yesterday's battles between the forces defending Islam and the infidel forces on the (?Kanjan Cham) heights two of our warriors were martyred.

Meanwhile, PARS, citing the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Kermanshah, reports that in a battle that took place yesterday between our forces and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the (Vijab) region eight assailants were killed and four wounded.

In the battle the self-sacrificing rangers of the Army of Islam also destroyed an enemy artillery emplacement and a fuel tanker.

In another battle that developed between the Islamic guards and Imam Khomeyni Fedayeen on one side and Ba'thist assailants on the other in the (Vijab) region the infidel mercenaries were forced to retreat. Our heroic forces suffered casualties in this operation.

Another PARS report from Kermanshah, citing an informed official, says that the warriors of the tribal mobilization of Eslamabad, stationed on the Gilan-e Gharb front in an 82-hour guerrilla operation, which lasted until yesterday morning, advanced as far as (Vajlam)-Naftshahr region, in the heart of the infidel enemy forces. Heavy losses were inflicted on Saddam's mercenaries in these attacks; several of the aggressors were also captured and a number of enemy trucks carrying equipment were set on fire. Following these operations the combatants all returned to their bases safely. According to the report, in other operations in coordination with brother gurads on this front, the combatants of the tribal mobilization killed several of the enemies of the revolution and then captured five Kalashnikov guns, one jeep and a radio communication unit.

14 Nov Report

LD140528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to the latest reports from Kermanshah, at 2000 last night aircraft of the Iraqi Ba'thist Army violated this city's airspace. They were forced to flee by the intense fire of the air defense of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This report states: Thanks to the activities of the air defense of the army of Islam, the aggressive Iraqi aircraft have no chance of carrying out any operations.

On the basis of the same report, yesterday afternoon fighting was still going on with artillery and mortar fire on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gharabi and (Mir-e Mush) fronts. Fighting with the use of artillery fire was also continuing on the other fronts in the west of the country. The combative forces of the Islamic Republic continued to return the enemy's artillery fire and brought the Iraqi positions and trenches under their fire.

Throughout the night sporadic fighting continued on all the western fronts.

Iranians Claim Superiority

LD140554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from Ilam, yesterday morning the combative forces of Islam, consisting of the personnel of the headquarters for mobilization of the oppressed, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, positioned on the heights overlooking the (Kallehqandi hill), in an intense battle and brave attack on the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels positioned in the region, managed to destroy a large number of enemy trenches.

The same report states: As a result of this battle, the blasphemous enemy was pushed back about 2 km and left many dead behind. The decomposed bodies of the mercenaries are still on the ground. In this battle between truth and falsehood, one of the combatants of Islam received the lofty honor of martyrdom, and six other Muslim combatants were wounded, four of whom underwent minor medical treatment and asked to be allowed to go to the front again. The other two are under treatment in the Razi Hospital in Ilam.

A PARS report states: Fighting is continuing on all the Ilam fronts. Our forces have maintained their superiority.

MATERIALS ON FIGHTING IN KHUZESTAN PROVINCE

Iraqi Casualties

LD111800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The warriors of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the southern region today destroyed more than 100 Ba'thist mercenaries together with all their war equipment and materiel, and in a hand-to-hand battle took 3 of them prisoner.

Based on a report received from the southern front, the hawk-like combatants of the Airborne Division in their operations today inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy. They destroyed: two antiaircraft bunkers together with their weapons and crews; four fuel tankers and their drivers; two artillery pieces and their crews; four vehicles and armored personnel carriers and their passengers; 25 vehicles carrying equipment; one bulldozer; 10 single-man bunkers together with their occupants; four tanks and their crews; and two command jeeps and their passengers. More than 120 personnel were killed.

According to the same report, the Airborne Division warriors, having destroyed the enemy's ability on the battelfield, made a landing and in a hand-to-hand battle with Ba'thist mercenaries captured five Kalashnikovs and one Colt and also took three of the infidel mercenaries prisoner.

Brickmakers Ordered to Work

GF111708 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Khuzestan Governorate's public relations office, all employees of group No 120 of the Brickmakers Cooperative have been asked to report to work by 16 November 1980; otherwise, they will be dealt with in accordance with the regulations and will be fired.

Steelworkers Ordered to Work

GF111737 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A communique issued by the Iran national steel complex has asked all safety and fire department employees, drivers, transportation mechanics, accountants and administrative and personnel employees--except those working for other organizations involved in the war effort or those whose services are required behind the battlefront--to report to the Babak School in Ahvaz daily at 0800 with their letters of introduction. In another communique, it has asked all welders, steel cutters and gardeners to report to the complex.

Iraqi Losses in Darkhovin

LD120534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 4037 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report we have received, heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy forces on the Darkovin axis as a result of the attacks and fire of the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In these attacks 40 to 50 of the enemy's military vehicles, 1 SAM ammunition dump and a fuel depot were destroyed, and as well as the enemy's motor pool. So far, there is no accurate information on the enemy's loss of life.

According to another report by PARS, yesterday the enemy artillery opened fire on Darkhovin twice. Nine enemy tanks which had moved up the banks of the Karun River in that region were confronted with the brave defense of the Islamic revolution guards and were forced to retreat. In this clash one of our brother guards received the lofty honor of martyrdom. PARS in its last report, sent at 0625, reported that the artillery fighting on the Darkhovin Dub-e Herdan and Hamidiyeh fronts and in the Allaho Akbar hills was still going on.

Iraqi Agent Executed

GF121544 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Statement issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Tabataba'i, canon judge of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Court, on 12 November 1980]

[Text] Hasan Ayadi, son of Habash, resident of Khuninshahr, was tried by the Islamic Revolution Court on Tuesday, 11 November. The accused had been charged with active and repeated collusion with an Iraqi officer. He had been divulging information and accepting money in the Hamidiyeh District and was tried in the presence of the enemy. Based on his quick confession and incriminating documents and evidence, he was charged with being a corrupter on Earth and sentenced to death. The death sentence was carried out in Khomeyni Square at 1300 today.

In an interview, the canon judge of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Court, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Taqi Tabataba'i, said: We strongly warn the enemy's fifth column and counterrevolutionary elements that if they do not learn a lesson from such punishment, and if they do not put an end to their treason against this deprived, crusading Muslim nation, they will be dealt with in a drastic Islamic manner.

Steelworkers' Backpay

GF121612 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The national steel industrial complex of Iran, formerly Shahryar, has issued a notice asking all employees and officials of the plants and offices in Ahvaz and Khorramshahr who have not received their pay for the past 2 months to report to the personnel section, Manuchehri school, adjacent to the mosque on Zamzam Street in Ahvaz.

Agriculture Department Drivers Called Up

GF121610 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1336 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Khuzestan General Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has asked the drivers of vehicles listed below to report to this office in Ahvaz as soon as possible.

Cooperative Members Called Up

GF121406 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1336 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The Ahvaz extension center has announced that members of cooperative group No 41 should report to the center at the Martyr Takhti School, adjacent to the A'zam religious center by 13 November.

Iraqis, Villagers Killed

LD121738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] PARS quoting the news headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ahvaz reported at noon: The revolution guards succeeded in killing 35 of Saddam's mercenaries and injured some in the fighting during the past 3 days. In the same battles, two enemy vehicles exploded as a result of hitting a mine and their passengers were killed. Also yesterday, a truck carrying ammunition for the Ba'thist forces exploded after hitting a mine.

On the other hand, the Central News Bureau correspondent reported from Ahvaz that in the first night of the month of Muharram the residents of Shahidiyeh Village, together with other compatriots, went to the rooftops and joined in with their fighting brothers in chanting "God is great". At the same time, the enemies of the Islamic revolution opened fire on them and the exact number of people killed in Shahidiyeh Village is not known.

Iraqi Susangerd Advance Halted

LD121734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenary forces which yesterday intended to advance towards Susangerd were confronted with stiff resistance put up by the defenders of the Islamic revolution. In an intense fight they lost eight tanks. As a result of hitting a mine, (?one) of their ammunition trucks exploded. The number of enemy losses in this confrontation has been announced as more than 100.

According to the same report, yesterday afternoon in the Susangerd region seven of the brave Islamic revolution guards were martyred in the fight against the infidels and several were injured. In this confrontation a large number of deceived soldiers were killed or injured, but there are no exact statistics available yet on the losses suffered by the enemy.

The Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that on 10 November, when a number of guardsmen brothers had gone to the regions surrounding Susangerd, after carrying out their operations, while they were resting, they were surrounded by the deceived forces. Due to the courage and awareness of the selfless forces, however, the seige was broken and the enemy was forced to flee. A number of infidels were killed in the pursuit. According to the reports received, in this battle seven tanks, three tents full of ammunition, several vehicles and two trucks carrying the enemy's ammunition were completely destroyed. In these heroic operations 7 guardsmen were martyred and 20 were injured. The losses inflicted on the infidel mercenaries of Saddam have been reported at more than 200.

Ahvaz Division Successes

LD130530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0340 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] At 2340 last night a PARS correspondent in an interview with a reliable military official learned that from yesterday morning until 1800, the artillery of the Ahvaz Division inflicted the following heavy casualties and losses upon Saddam's deceived forces: 11 tanks, 4 personnel carriers, 8 cannons, 20 light vehicles, 16 vehicles carrying ammunition, 4 trenches and 14 machineguns belonging to the enemy.

In these operations about 235 soldiers were killed or wounded. An enemy unit, which was moving on the Ahvaz-Abadan road toward the Marreh Bridge, was put out of commission by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran while crossing the bridge.

Iraqi Losses Near Ahvaz

LD131242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau correspondent, citing the Operational Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ahvaz, reports that soldiers of Islam in a coordinated operation south of Ahvaz yesterday, Dub-e Herdan region, destroyed four enemy tanks and one vehicle and killed a number of infidel forces. According to the same report, this morning the sound of our artillery fire against the aggressive enemy on this front could be heard, and the enemy in a cowardly manner [as heard] attacked Ahvaz with artillery fire--an operation which lasted until 1130, the time of this dispatch.

Afghans Ordered To Leave

GF131537 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique No 29 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Due to the special situation in the area, all Afghan brothers are hereby informed that they must leave Ahvaz within 48 hours.

FIGHTING, ANNOUNCEMENTS IN BUSHEHR, SHIRAZ AREAS

Borazjan-Bushehr Driving Banned

GF111935 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Driving along the Borazjan-Bushehr axis after 1800 has been banned. The Dashtestan Governorate has reiterated that any vehicle seen along the axis after this time will be stopped by revolution guards at (Dolaki) area. This decision has been made in order to enforce the blackout regulations.

Dashtestan Closed to Refugees

GF111916 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Dashtestan Governorate has announced that it will no longer provide shelter for war-stricken sisters and brothers. In an interview with our reporter, the Dashtestan governor asked all sisters and brothers in the war-stricken areas to proceed to the nearby villages of Jiroft and Zarand, which are fully equipped for this purpose.

Fars Clinic

GF111844 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] During the past month, 12,777 persons have received medical treatment at clinic No 2 of the Fars health department.

Fuel Allocation

GF111912 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Shiraz fuel consumption headquarters has issued the following communique concerning the distribution of fuel for rural and agricultural areas:

Kerosene distribution in rural areas will be handled by the office of the local council supervisor, located at the respective city hall. Oil for Shiraz factories will be distributed by the NIOC, and oil for vehicles will be distributed by the tradesmen's temporary council.

In those areas with rural cooperative firms or fuel sales depots, farmers should apply through their cooperatives to purchase kerosene and gasoline from the local NIOC center so that kerosene and gasoline can be delivered to each area on time.

Birth, ID Certificates

GF111939 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Identification and birth certificates will not be issued until further notice. The Fars general department of registration has announced that this order has been issued by the country's central department of registration, which forbids any identification or birth certificates to be issued until further notice.

MiG Downed

JN130456 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Our antiaircraft guns have downed an aggressive Iraqi MiG in the skies of Bushehr.

The city governor has stated that the hostile plane penetrated the airspace of the city of Bushehr last night. However, he added, our antiaircraft guns intercepted and downed the plane before it could carry out any aggressive operation.

13 Nov Red Alert

GF131530 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1508 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] This is Bushehr, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners: The siren you have just heard is the red alert siren. We ask you to play your part in the fight against the Iraqi Ba'thists by following the blackout instructions.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

PARS on Fighting Near Abadan

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported from Abadan that despite the fact that the Iraqi mercenaries have retreated from the northern bank of the Bahmanshir River, firing continued last night between the two sides north of Abadan.

The defenders of the Islamic revolution on that front today continued mopping-up operations at the palmgroves of the pagan enemy north of the Bahmanshir River. According to this report, during mopping-up operations in the palmgroves, an enemy vehicle carrying foodstuffs was captured.

According to another report, as a result of battles yesterday afternoon and this morning on the Abadan fronts, more of Saddam's mercenaries were killed; three of the true defenders of the revolution were martyred and two were wounded.

According to another report received from the village of (Abu 'Emadi), Iraqi mercenaries--while retreating and passing near the village--plundered household appliances belonging to the oppressed, Muslim Arab people of the region.

According to the latest report, received at 1135 today, long-range enemy artillery has been firing sporadically on the residential areas of Abadan, and the defenders of the Islamic revolution are retaliating.

Iraqi Losses

LD121800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, the legend-makers of Islam in Abadan this afternoon destroyed a large part of the equipment belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution at the front northeast of the Bahmanshir River. According to the same report, the smoke from the tanks and vehicles belonging to the enemy was visible in the deserts around the northeast of the Bahmanshir River into the evening.

According to PARS, in the fighting on the Abadan front today, the defenders of the Islamic revolution dealt heavy blows against the enemy and, as a result, Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries were forced to retreat several kilometers from the palmgroves to the northeast of the Bahmanshir River, and about 35 tanks and personnel carriers of the enemy were captured by the defenders of the Islamic revolution.

The PARS report says that Abadan was calm today and only sporadic confrontations took place on the Abadan-Mahshahr road.

At present, the enemy is 7 km away from the palmgroves around the Bahmanshir River.

According to the Central News Bureau, reliable officials in the Khuzestan Governorate General announced that in intense fighting yesterday on the Allaho Akbar heights between our forces and the forces of blasphemy, a large number of tanks and mortar launchers belonging to the enemy were destroyed. Seven fighters of Islam were injured in the fighting. According to the same sources, our lookouts reported that at the end of the battle between our forces and the enemy, a large number of enemy vehicles were seen carrying away the bodies of those killed and injured in the fighting.

Battle Progress

LD131324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, citing an official in the Abadan operational headquarters, reports that our combative forces from yesterday afternoon until noon today pounded the positions and trenches of the enemy of the Islamic revolution on the Abadan front with artillery shells. According to the same report, our forces succeeded in coordinated and heroic operations in forcing the enemy to withdraw several kilometers, while also continuing the mopping-up operations in the palmgroves north of the Bahmanshir River. The Central News Bureau report says that the number of infidel forces killed and wounded in these operations is so great that it is not possible at the moment to obtain accurate figures.

Citing informed military sources stationed on the Abadan front, PARS reported last night that the fire of our combatants on the Abadan-Ahvaz road axis destroyed two enemy tanks and one bulldozer, and a number of Iraqi Ba'thist infidels were killed. According to reports received, our brothers also fired upon enemy positions on the Abadan-Mahshar road axis last night and inflicted casualties on the enemy. The enemy also fired upon Abadan's residential areas with heavy long-range artillery from the other side of Arvand Rud from Iraqi territory. A PARS correspondent, citing Abadan's relief workers, gives the number of people martyred yesterday among the defenders of this city as 12 and 21 wounded.

Meanwhile, reports say that enemy positions in Khuninshah have also been under heavy artillery fire by the defenders of Islam since yesterday. As a result of these valiant attacks the mercenary forces of Saddam at-Tikriti have lost their morale on this front as well.

Khuninshahr, Bahmanshir River Battles

LD131750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting an informed official in Abadan, reports that following intense fire by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the occupied section of Khuninshahr, the morale of the Iraqi mercenaries has become very low. According to the same report our fighting forces are at present bravely fighting on the roads between Abadan and Mahshahr, and Abadan and Ahvaz. The enemy, who has become surprisingly confused, will, as promised, be buried in the homeland by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PARS reports from the frontline that the soldiers of Islam opened artillery fire on the enemy positions to the north of Bahmanshir River and destroyed some enemy equipment. According to this report, smoke resulting from the destruction of the enemy's military equipment in the fields surrounding the Bahmanshir River can still be seen. This morning a helicopter belonging to the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran twice flew over enemy positions and destroyed some enemy positions and trenches to the north of the Bahmanshir River. During this operation about 10 Iraqi mercenaries were killed. Another PARS report says that in last night's and this morning's battles on the Abadan front, three combatants of Islam were martyred and several others were injured. One of our vehicles carrying ammunition was destroyed after being hit by the enemy artillery fire. Iraqi mercenaries opened fire on one of our ambulances on the frontline. The ambulance was hit but its two passengers were not injured.

According to reports received from Khuninshahr, yesterday the soldiers of Islam attacked the heart of enemy's positions in the western part of Khuninshahr and destroyed a tank and four observation posts.

SOLDIERS FROM TABRIZ GARRISON DEPART FOR FRONT

GF121816 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent has reported from Tabriz that a number of our army brothers from the Tabriz garrison who have recently finished special guerrilla warfare training departed for Tehran at 2300 yesterday with high morale and spirits. They will go to the battlefront and take part in the war between right and wrong. They were given a warm sendoff by their army brothers and relatives.

SARAB MEDICAL TEAM, EQUIPMENT SENT TO BATTLEFRONT

GF131826 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The health department in the city of Sarab dispatched a medical team, along with drugs, first aid equipment, an ambulance and a group of brother guardsmen, to the battlefront this afternoon.

A large group of Sarab citizens gathered in the health building at noon. After listening to speeches by the imam's representative and the Sarab health director, they gave the medical team a very warm sendoff.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES AIR RAID WARNING 14 NOV

LD141206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1202 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you will now hear is the danger signal or the red alert. It means that there will be an air raid. Leave your place of work and go to the shelters. [sound of siren]

AFP: IRAN AIR TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO MASHHAD, ZAHEDAN

NC081214 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--Iran Air will restart commercial flights to the east of the country from tomorrow, the company announced today.

The flights, suspended at the start of the war with Iraq, will now carry passengers several times a week from Tehran to Mashhad in the northeast and also between Mashhad and Zahedan, capital of Iranian Baluchestan, near the border with Pakistan and Afghanistan.

NVOI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH RELEASE

TA121539 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Lack of Decisiveness Will Inflict Irreparable Damage on the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who was arrested for the offense of provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and according to the order of the country's prosecutor general, has been released. Bearing in mind the composition, class attachment and political positions of our country's officials and statesmen, this event did not cause astonishment among informed individuals and circles either.

From the day that this gentleman was arrested according to the order of the country's prosecutor general, and justly, for the offense of provocations, certain hands started operating under the pretext of so-called respect for personal freedoms, freedom of speech and similar pretexts, even to the extent of raising grievances, complaints and recommendations in the presence of the leaders of the revolution.

All are aware of the fact that this seditious person with a shady past, who has a distinct counterrevolutionary stance, had been arrested on the order of the country's prosecutor general. However, it is not known for what reason and on the order of which official and authority he has been released. This fact by itself--that an individual who had been arrested on the basis of existing evidence and for the offense of provocations and on the order of the country's prosecutor general, is released after several days--not only harms the judicial branch of our Islamic Republic but also the status and prestige of the revolutionary organs.

The people have the right to ask: This gentleman who had been arrested on the charge of various provocations and behind-the-scenes flirtations--how and on the basis of what legal ground has he been released?

We repeat again that the discussion is not about individuals and persons like Qotbzadeh. These individuals have identified themselves to such an extent that the people have more or less recognized their true feature. The discussion is about an important and vital problem--the policy, long-term goals and the anti-Iranian methods which the Qotbzadehs, and more frankly, the masked and unmasked agents of the United States are pursuing and implementing under the guise of demagogic claims, and even under the protection of a number of revolutionary organs and of our country's leaders and officials.

It is true that the Qotbzadehs and the Entezams are recognized elements. However, similar numerous puppet agents of imperialism, brought up by the American and British intelligence services, have not only been recognized on a large scale, but still possess sensitive rank and status in the country's various vital fields, whether economic, political or military.

The political course and method of the Qotbzadehs, the Entezams or the Bazargans can be summarized in one sentence--confining the Iranian revolution within the framework of the interests of big capitalists and landowners, within the framework of dependence on Western monopolies, foremost of all U.S. monopolies, in other forms, shapes and appearances; reviving the West's economic, military and political influence and domination; and throwing Iran into that self-same anti-Soviet American orbit. These gentlemen, who actually are the representatives of big capitalists and landowners and a handful of middlemen of Western monopolies, cannot act otherwise due to their status and class attachment. The report card of their months in power is itself proof of this fact.

Let us review the actions of these gentlemen and similar individuals during the 20-month period since our nation's revolution. Was it not they who, contrary to the imam's guidelines, paved the way for the flight of Iran's capital and monetary reserves for a handful of big capitalists, landowners and middlemen of the satanic era? Was it not these gentlemen who placed under their protection numerous Savakist murderers under the pretext of allegedly observing legal principles? Was it not they, who contrary to the imam's policy and without his knowledge, conferred with Brzezinski, this Zionist, conspirator and rabid anti-Iranian? Was it not these gentlemen, who with all their might opposed the implementation of land reform and presented all their fallacious reasonings under the guise of allegedly defending Islamic principles? And finally was it not they, who along with the Ziaul Haq and the [name indistinct], participated in Carter's Islamic conference, and who every day attempted to divert the Iranian nation's public opinion from the main danger, the danger of the aggressions of world-devouring America, by using the Afghan event or other events?

Those days too these same gentlemen objected to the verdicts of the revolution's prosecutor general regarding criminals like the Nasiri's under the pretext of their being contrary to legal principles. Today, too, they are putting forward those same hackneyed and hypocritical pretexts in defense of their disgraced colleague and mouthpiece, Qotbzadeh.

The question which is raised in our current society and under the present conditions is much more significant and important than the arrest or release of individuals like the Qotbzadehs. It is a question of the counterrevolutionaries and its internal and external elements wanting to crush the Iranian revolution, and in the best of circumstances to [word indistinct] it by the hands of the liberals and certain corrupt masked and unmasked elements.

The counterrevolution wants to exploit the imposed war on our country to achieve its aim, which in fact is the revival of the domination and influence of U.S. imperialism. In such a situation any kind of concession, tolerance or indecisiveness can cause irreparable dangers to the revolution and its gains.

NVOI NOTES PAKISTAN'S INTERFERENCE IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS

TA132042 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Appropriate Warning of the Deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in Connection With Pakistan's Plots and Interventions"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The passing of time and experience have repeatedly proved the correctness of the warnings of the true revolutionaries, especially the real popular forces, with respect to the so-called Islamic regime of Pakistan and its hostility with the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people. The Iranian people are more or less aware that the true revolutionary forces, since the first days of the revolution's victory and the crumbling of the notorious imperialist CENTO Pact, have warned officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran of behind-the-scene plots of the leaders of Pakistan's regime against Iran, and demanded that the Ziaul Haqs be treated the same way as other servants and lackeys of world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

However, unfortunately some officials in our country not only did not pay any heed to this serious warning of the true forces of the revolution, but deliberately consigned all the previous records of that puppet regime to oblivion. Under the pretext that this regime is Islamic they established friendly relations with it, and hand in hand with the Ziaul Haqs acted against the Afghan revolution. Now all are observing to what extent the warning of Iran's true revolutionary forces with respect to the leaders of Pakistan's regime was appropriate and realistic.

The intensity of the activities of Pakistan's leader against our revolution and the system of our Islamic Republic has acquired such a wide aspect that a warning has been issued in this connection by some of the deputies in the Islamic Consultative Assembly also. One of the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has asked the government to take the necessary measures in order to neutralize the plots and interventions of the Covernment of Pakistan against Iran. Numerous documents, evidence and proofs indicate that Pakistan has been transformed into one of the springboards of the fugitive Iranian counterrevolutionaries. Within the territory of this country also, the CIA, Mossad and the intelligence service of Maoist China are acting hand in hand against the Iranian revolution. By organizing, training and equipping the fugitive counterrevolutionaries they organize anti-Iranian plots. As has been pointed out in our country's Islamic Consultative Assembly also, the Pakistani authorities are rendering large-scale assistance for the fulfillment of the plans of the Iranian counterrevolutionaries who are operating in the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Namely, they are acting against our liberated country the very same way that they are acting against Afghanistan.

In connection with this bitter fact one should, above all, congratulate Mr Qotbzadeh, who despite the demand and inclination of the nation and the serious warnings of the true revolutionary forces, participated in the conference of Carter's Islam in Pakistan with the Agha Shahis and the representatives of the Saudis, the Qabuses and other lackeys of world-devouring imperialism. According to his own statement he strived toward safeguarding Islam in Afghanistan, but actually he strived to achieve the aims of U.S. imperialism.

The hostile stance of the leaders of the Pakistani regime toward our liberated country is the same stance which they have toward the national and revolutionary Government of Afghanistan. As we have repeatedly said, the two Muslim and liberated countries, namely Iran and Afghanistan, have a similar situation from this viewpoint also. It is an undeniable fact that that which world-devouring U.S. imperialism cannot implement directly in our region, it implements through the hands of certain elements like Ziaul Haq, Qabus, As-Sadat and others. These people are the sworn enemies of the freedom of the nations of the region and the devoted lackeys of imperialism, although outwardly they speak of Islam.

Those, who are satisfied with the claims of being a Muslim of this or that servant and lackey of imperialism, and blindly overlook their treacherous actions and deeds, are either really misled and ignorant, or deliberately by this means are striking a blow on the revolution and the revolutionary gains of our nation. It is these elements who are striving to separate liberated Iran from its true friends and natural allies, and to isolate it in the international arena. Thus, paving the way for implementing the plots of its real enemies, such as Carter and Brzezinski and their lackeys like As-Sadat, Qabus, Ziaul Haq and others.

One should watch with the utmost vigilance the plots of the enemies abroad and within, expecially in these self-same so-called Islamic countries. One must identify true enemies from so-called Islamic friends. The plots of the leaders of the Pakistani regime against Iran and their support of the counterrevolutionary conspirators in the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan is another danger signal which should alert the authorities and responsible officials.

2 Nov Commentaries

GF022005 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 November carried two commentaries: The first commentary was entitled: "The Treacherous Role of the Beijing Leaders and Their Agents." It said: Under the present sensitive conditions when a war has been imposed on our people, it is of vital importance to distinguish between friend and foe and to strengthen our friendship pacts. We have enemies who pay lipservice to the cause of the revolution but who are in fact accomplices of the United States. The Maoist Chinese Government is a living example of so-called protaganists of world revolutionaries.

When we turn the pages of the short history of our nation, we can see that the Beijing leaders supported the satanic previous regime. Even after the success of the revolution, the animosity continued. There is ample evidence that they have collaborated with the espionage networks of the United States and Israel.

We should not be heedless of the enemy and his agents for even a second. Just as the Chinese supported the shah's regime, now they are providing the same kind of support to the enemies of our revolution.

The second commentary was entitled: "Take Heed of the Warnings of the Revolutionary Forces." It said: In the UN Security Council it was pointed out by our representative that the forces of imperialism and reaction have been trying to take advantage of the current situation. At a time when the waves of the revolution had crested, Washington was still supporting the deposed shah and had advised him to end all opposition forces with one lethal blow. After the fall of the shah, Brzezinski contacted the U.S. ambassador in Tehran and gave him instructions. After receiving instructions, the U.S. deputy chief of mission in Tehran stated that the shah should execute by firing squad dozens of the revolutionaries, including religious leaders, and suppress all anti-monarchical demonstrations.

Our people knew that to achieve true freedom the shah's regime had to come to an end, but the U.S. aggression did not end. Its warships stand off the coast of Iran. It has imposed a bloody war on us and wants to exploit the situation through its opportunist elements. Hence, we should be aware of this and listen to the warnings of the friends of our revolution.

4 Nov Commentary

TA042101 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 November was fair. The cast carried a commentary entitled: "America and the Ridiculous Coronation in Egypt." It said: U.S. world-devouring imperialism, parallel to its deceitful maneuvers for the release of the hostages, does not desist from any anti-Iranian activity.

It is an undeniable truth that U.S. imperialism in order to regain its lost interests in Iran in addition to military and political threats, is supporting the refugees of the former regime. It is no longer a secret that the U.S. CIA--just as it trains and arms the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan--is preparing the Iranian refugee shah-worshippers in Egypt, Israel, Oman and (?Cyprus) for attacking Iran in order to overthrow the Islamic Republican Government and establishing a mercenary dependent regime in Iran. It was according to the CIA's plan that the ceremony of announcing Reza Pahlavi as the alleged shah of Iran in exile took place in Cairo. Outwardly both the United States and Egypt in order to mislead public opinion from their demoniac plans have announced that they do not officially recognize Reza Pahlavi.

All the anti-Iranian activities are carried out according to the plans of the CIA, and this proves that the danger threatening the country from this side should not be overlooked. U.S. imperialists and their hirelings are lying in wait to inflict blows on the revolution and its gains. It is under such conditions that our homeland is faced with an imposed war. Under conditions where a great part of U.S. naval forces are concentrated off the coasts of Iran and our country is facing the danger of U.S. interventions and aggressions, the nation and all the true revolutionary forces and especially the official authorities should be vigilant with revolutionary awareness of the dangerous plans of the United States and its hirelings. It is only through unity of speech and action of all the true revolutionary forces that the plots of Iran's foes will be thwarted and the independence and territorial integrity of Iran defended.

There are those who in the hope of receiving aid from the United States are disregarding the real danger threatening our country from the United States, or due to lack of information or opportunism are trying to place world-devouring America on the same level as the socialist countries, friends of our nation. These people knowingly or unknowingly, willingly or unwillingly are helping realize the plans of U.S. imperialism. The Iranian nation wants the officials responsible based on the interests of the revolution to pay attention to the affairs of the country and the danger of world-devouring America.

5 Nov Commentaries

TA052017 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 November carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "We Will Struggle Against World-Devouring America Until the End of Our Lives. It said: One day after the approval of the report and proposals of the Special Commission on the Hostages reviewing the problem of the American spies hostages in Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni. At this historical meeting the representative of the students addressed a message to the imam in which it is said: Now that the Islamic Consultative Assembly has made a decision regarding the problem of the spy hostages, it does not mean the end of the struggle against the United States, because our war and battle against the United States is a long war, and as the imam has said we will struggle against world-devouring America until the end of our lives.

This statement of the students' representative is a warning to all the Iranian nation to watch the plots and conspiracies of the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and the liberals and compromisers concentrated in government organizations. From the outset of the revolution's victory the liberals and compromisers and the agents and mercenaries of world-devouring U.S. imperialism have strived and continue to strive with the utmost power to divert the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people from its main course. These elements of world-devouring America have resorted to various condemned plots and conspiracies in order to return their overlords to free and revolutionary Iran.

"The provisional Bazargan government rendered the greatest service to U.S. imperialism in this connection and struck the heaviest blow at the revolution and its gains." Bazargan, Yazdi and Chamran even sat with the representatives of world-devouring America at the negotiating table without the permission of the leaders of the revolution, and discussed the plan of crushing the Iranian revolution and even the killing of the imam of the nation.

During this period the other representative of the American liberal group, Qotbzadeh, resorted to all kinds of conspiracies and plots against the Iranian revolution, the leader of the revolution and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in order to save the great master. The leaders of the liberals and compromisers, in order to return world-devouring America, by raising the slogan "Neither East nor West" leveled false and slanderous accusations at our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries who have unselfishly supported and continue to support the Iranian revolution and the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Currently the slogan "Neither East nor West" has remained the only means in the hands of the liberals and desirers of the return of America to Iran for saving U.S. imperialism

The slogan "Neither East nor West" was raised for the first time by the Maoist leaders of China to deceive public opinion. We have said many times and repeat once more that if the slogan "Neither East nor West" is actually used to preserve the true independence of our homeland, whether against the East or the West, it has the approval of the Iranian nation and all the true forces of the revolution. However, up to now the slogan "Neither East nor West" has been used and is being used only "for struggle against the East, for provoking public opinion against the Soviet Union and socialist countries and for saving U.S. imperialism." Exactly the same thing that the leaders of China did. Namely, they changed the slogan "Neither East nor West" to the slogan "Not East, but West."

However, despite the hope and desire of the liberals and compromisers, the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decision regarding the American spy hostages can never mean the end of the struggle against world-devouring America. The struggle of the Iranian nation against America is an uncompromising and long one, and no power can crush this struggle and this holy crusade and return the arch-Satan to free and revolutionary Iran.

The second commentary was entitled: "Banditry Under the Guise of Defending Islam." It said: Lately some officials in our homeland have strived a great deal to distort the true facts about the situation in Afghanistan. "These gentlemen call the legal Government of Afghanistan a puppet government and the forces that struggle against this government as allegedly the heroic guards of Islam." Let us see who these guardians of Islam in Afghanistan are. These so-called Islamic mojahedin declare that they want to defend the Islamic sentiments of the Afghan nation. However, in fact they kill the clergy in Afghanistan's towns and villages and set fire to schools, and have burned more than 400 copies of the Koran in one of their attacks on mosques and schools. All these barbarous actions have revealed the mask of these so-called Islamic Afghan mojahedin. No one has any doubt about the connection of these counterrevolutionary groups with the CIA and the Zionist Brzezinski. However, it is not obvious why the propagandists of Islamic justice in our country are keeping silent about the numerous crimes of these so-called guardians of Islam in Afghanistan. "Perhaps in the opinion of these gentlemen these acts of banditry and crimes can be depicted as so-called heroic resistance against the Soviet Union, which has rendered assistance to the Afghan nation to safeguard its revolution and to thwart the plots of U.S. imperialism."

Islam in Afghanistan is really exposed to danger. However, this danger is by imperialism, especially by U.S. imperialism and its masked and unmasked accomplices. This fact is being observed by every real Muslim.

6 Nov Commentaries

TA062039 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 November carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Resolve of the Iranian Nation in the Continuation of the Battle Against the Arch-Satan Is Firm." It said: The massive demonstrations of our homeland's people on the occasion of the anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. spy den have once again reaffirmed the fact that the Iranian nation recognizes U.S. imperialism as its number one enemy, and the preservation of its freedom, independence and existence in the continuation of the struggle against world-devouring America. This matter acquires importance because during these days when our homeland has risen to confront an imposed war--in which the United States is the third and principle participant--some circles in our country are greatly striving to effect a rapprochement with America. The aim of these circles is to prepare the ground for the renewal of the enslaving domination of the United States.

These circles claim that in order to continue the defense of Iran's territorial integrity in the face of the imposed war, the reaction of the region and U.S. imperialism, "one should reconcile with America and should purchase arms or spare parts from that country." Although this claim could deceive some people, under its mask there is another sensitive point--involving world-devouring America in Iran. The nature of these elements is better revealed when we observe that many officials have repeatedly said that "Iran has sufficient arms and war materiel for defending its territorial integrity and independance in the face of this imposed war."

At the same time there are certain people, who in order to allegedly prove their neutrality and their being neither Eastern nor Western, insult our northern neighbor at every opportunity. The interesting thing is that in all their remarks regarding the Soviet Union they repeat the self-same items that are disseminated by Western news media, especially American, in order to divert public opinion from the crimes of the United States, the same news agencies that have always insulted and continue to insult the system of our Islamic Republic and its leaders. These individuals also talk about the Afghan events in such a way as to please the imperialist and Zionist circles of the United States, whereas even many of these individuals themselves know that these so-called Afghan Islamic organizations are connected with thousands of threads to the CIA, the Savakists and the Brzezinskis. The Iranian nation has rightly recognized that U.S. imperialism is its number one enemy, and it will never desist from the struggle against this blood-thirsty demon and will not fall into the trap of the tricks of the masked and unmasked lackeys of the United States.

The second commentary was entitled: "Do Not Let the Opportunists Stain Our Islamic Republic." The difficulties and problems caused by the imposed war are being exploited by the opportunists to implement the plan of U.S. imperialism in crushing the true revolutionary forces and the parties and organizations committed to the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation. These opportunists are hiding their true features under the guise of Islam and are moving on the same path that at one time the Savakist agents had taken. These individuals are taking the greatest advantage of the sentiments of our homeland's people toward the revolution and its sincere and true leaders, and are striving continuously to divert the revolution from its real, popular and anti-imperialist course.

One day individuals associated with these masked enemies of the revolution attack this or that true organization of the revolution, on another they assault offices of progressive newspapers and prevent their publication, and on yet another they bring people to trial under groundless allegations.

All their efforts are aimed at harming the credibility and prestige of the Iranian revolution, at isolating it in the international arena, and at depriving it from the protection, support and solidarity of public opinion and progressive mankind in the world.

The Iranian revolution triumphed as a result of unity of word and action and cooperation of all the revolutionary forces, parties and organizations, whether religious or non-religious, and no one can deny this fact. Therefore, the results of the revolution should legally belong to all these forces. Any one who disregards this and aims at monopolizing the fruits of the revolution is actually fanning the people's discontent, weakening the revolution from within, and implementing his evil plans. The principle enemy of the Iranian nation is U.S. imperialism. It is the source of all the problems, deprivations and misfortunes of our nation. It is by bearing this bitter fact in mind that our nation is struggling and fighting against world-devouring imperialism. In such conditions we observe that some officials are striving to place our true friends on the same axis with U.S. imperialism, and to divert the sharp edge of the anti-imperialist struggles of our nation from the principle enemy and direct them toward its friends. However, the Iranian nation recognizes its friends and enemies quite well, and saw which forces fought against the executioners of the Pahlavi regime with self-sacrifice and played an effective role in the revolution's victory. Right now one of the most prominent leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has been brought to trial on unfounded charges. The people are not indifferent toward methods reminiscent of the former regime. Certain political opportunists should not be given the opportunity to stain the system of our Islamic Republic.

7 Nov Commentaries

TA071912 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 November was fair. The cast carried two commentaries: The first commentary was untitled. It said: 7 November coincides with the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our northern neighbor's country. During all of history our homeland's people always enjoyed the unspared solidarity and support of the Soviet Government, especially during the climax of the revolutionary struggles when U.S. imperialism intended to interfere militarily in our country and to crush the Iranian nation's revolution. At that time Leonid Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union opposes any kind of interference in Iran's internal affairs by any one and under any pretext.

Following the revolution's victory and the establishment of the Islamic Republic, the presence of the Soviet Government as our country's neighbor prevented and continues to prevent the implementation of the aggressive plots of U.S. imperialism against our liberated country. During the 63 years since the October Revolution the Iranian nation has always enjoyed the unspared support and backing of the USSR, and naturally it recognizes the Soviet Union as its sincere friend, and highly vlaues this friendship. This sentiment was never to the liking of the enemies of our homeland's freedom and independence. Unfortunately today, also, there are certain individuals who are striving to divert the attention of public opinion and to "fan the flames of hostility against the Soviet Union." By raising the slogan "Neither East nor West," they are futilely attempting to place U.S. imperialism and the Soviet Union on the same level, and thus "deprive our revolution and nation from its natural friends and ally." However, it must be said that these attempts are futile, and the Iranian people recognized their friends and enemies quite well.

The second commentary was entitled: "Defense of the Counterrevolutionary Bandits Is Below the Dignity of Our Islamic Republic." It said: In one of his Friday prayer sermons Ayatollah Khamene'i referred to an interesting point.

He said: World propaganda against us is increasing day by day; however, I would like to ask our country's newspapers and officials not to repeat this propaganda. Although some officials have discovered the aim of this imperialist propaganda, others have fallen into its trap. One example of this situation is the one-sided and biased judgments by some officials about Afghanistan, quoting imperialist mass media in this connection. They do not want to know why the United States is allegedly calling for safeguarding Islam in Afghanistan. They even do not want to know what the Afghan Government has achieved during this short period, and why it has gained the hostility of U.S. imperialism and a group of Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits.

Some of the fundamental achievements of the Afghan Government are the solution of the agrarian problem according to Islamic and revolutionary laws, implementation of literary reforms, maintaining equality of men and women and housing construction. It is for this reason that the rightist and leftist extremists have engaged in subversion against revolutionary Afghanistan with the assistance of the United States, China and Pakistan. These enemies of the nation by exploiting the religious feelings of individuals, especially uninformed individuals, have depicted themselves as the defenders of Islam, "and have allegedly declared a jihad against the communist regime of Afghanistan."

One of the leaders of these Islamic strugglers is Seyyed Aham (?Dalani), who is the leader of one of the 11 counterrevolutionary Afghan groups and has been called by the U.S. press as "allegedly the father of Afghanistan." This so-called father of Afghanistan was the former owner of a large French car showroom in Kabul and also owner of vast tracts of land around Jalalabad. He fled with his wife, who is the granddaughter of the deposed shah of Afghanistan, to Peshawar, and it is from there that he has started the so-called "war against communism under the leadership of Mr Brzezinski and Ziaul Haq." Defense of such individuals is below the dignity of the Iranian revolution.

8 Nov Commentaries

GF101154 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 November carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "Why Do They Not Try Someone as a U.S. Spy?" It said: There has never been a case of someone being arrested and tried for being a U.S. spy. Ayatollah Taleqani's words describe an undeniable chapter in our recent history. What we have witnessed in the recent past has been that U.S. spies have dealt grave blows to our nation while enjoying the support of the regime in power. Many freedom-seeking people were killed in the Pahlavi dungeons having been falsely arrested as communists. Our revolution ended the age of idolatry, but the thing that is causing concern for Iranians is a repeat of these same events under the Islamic Republic's regime. According to an employer who had been brought before a committee, he was advised that any workers who had complained about him should be called communists to avoid further trouble. Labeling someone as being a communist or a Soviet is used to act against the most patriotic people in our country. In a march to attain freedom for Sa'adati, one of the leaders of Mojahedin-e Khalq, it was announced that members of a committee situated at the American Embassy arrested Sa'adati and took him to a house behind the U.S. Embassy. When a group of mojahedin tried to free him the whole house was surrounded by the same committee's members. Well-informed sources saw Americans with transmitters in the vicinity directing the committee members at the time. Ayatollah Taleqani denounced the arrest of Sa'adati and the government denyed any role in the matter. After 18 months in prison, Sa'adati is now being tried as a Soviet spy. It is beneath the dignity of the Islamic Republic to condemn people in order to get rid of this or that organization. As the people say, if spies are to be tried those who have been working for Western governments for many years and are even now in the leadership must be tried.

These are the same people that condemn others as spies in order to cover their own trails. They have no aim but to deal blows to the Islamic Republic and to weaken the true revolutionary forces, thus serving the needs of U.S. imperialism.

The second commentary was entitled: "U.S. Imperialism Is and Has Been the No 1 Enemy of the Iranian Nation." It said: U.S. imperialism is using the imposed war to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf. There are over 60 navy ships in the area. They are also expanding their land base presence by stationing the Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt and stationing "SAVAK radar" [as heard] equipped aircraft in Saudi Arabia.

All these military preparations are a direct threat to our country. The United States is trying to station allied forces in our area. The United States used any false excuse to justify the forces in the area. Such a large concentration of imperialistic forces in the area is nothing except a preplanned attempt by the United States to regain its lost position in the Persian Gulf and our country. U.S. imperialism cannot accept the fact that it has lost all it holds in this rich and strategically important area. It is constantly trying to find an excuse to justify their concentration of military forces in the area. The so-called hostage issue is another excuse for stationing U.S. forces in the area, and now security of the oil tanker routes is being used to justify the presence of the U.S. naval forces. The truth is that U.S. imperialism resorts to any trick and excuse to station its forces in the area and thus regain its lost position. It is even prepared to use nuclear weapons. U.S. imperialism is the No 1 enemy of all progressive forces in the area, especially our free nation, and will always remain so. Revolutionary zeal must be used to fight this enemy. The efforts of masked U.S. agents who want collusion with the imperialists should be seen as such.

10 Nov Commentaries

TA102028 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 November carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Iranian Nation Is Penalizing the Qotbzadehs." It said: Sadeq Qotbzadeh has been arrested on the orders of the prosecutor of the revolution for provocations. Such is the fate of an individual who was in contact with the visible and invisible (?threads), with the CIA and SAVAK. During the period following the victory of the revolution, by taking expert advantage of the friendship of the leaders of the revolution, he acted on the orders of his imperialist masters and took steps contrary to the peoples' and anti-imperialist path of the imam. The arrest of Qotbzadeh has aroused the concern of people such as Bazargan and Western circles that he might reveal something during interrogation.

The true forces of the revolution in Iran, relying on documents and witnesses and taking into consideration Qotbzadeh's suspicious policies as the director of Iranian radio and television and as foreign minister, which were contradictory to the principles of the Iranian revolution, revealed these policies and penalized him. But as we have seen, certain circles in our country support the Qotbzadehs. Recently, foreign papers reported that during his period of study at Georgetown University, Qotbzadeh collaborated with the CIA and SAVAK and reported the political activities as well as political opinions of the Iranian students in the United States to these organization. There are numerous documents and witnesses proving that, following the victory of the revolution, Qotbzadeh maintained his contact with the CIA and, on every suitable occasion, had contact abroad with the officials of this organization.

According to foreign press reports, while he was foreign minister, Qotbzadeh met in Europe with Hamilton Jordan and discussed plots against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this visit to Europe he also met with Bakhtiar and discussed the (?overthrow) of the actual regime, and both sides agreed that at the appropriate moment they would bring to power a dependent regime in Iran with the aid of the United States. Even the U.S. papers do not hide the point that the Americans consider Qotbzadeh one of them. His efforts to create discord among the true forces of the revolution and his efforts for the release of the U.S. hostage spies come from his devotion to his masters. Recently, a document was revealed regarding the bribe Qotbzadeh received from the United States through the former Iranian ambassador to Paris. Not only was Mr Qotbzadeh not interrogated about this, but on his personal order the ambassador was fired from his post.

When we review Mr Qotbzadeh's report card, we observe that all his efforts were directed at creating discord among the true forces of the revolution, discrediting the revolution, isolating Iran in the international arena and at isolating Iran from its natural friends and allies, and for rapprochement with the West and especially with the world-devouring United States.

The Iranian nation is penalizing Sadeq Qotbzadeh and decisively demands that his file be reviewed from a revolutionary point of view.

The second commentary, entitled "The New Shah Without Crown, Throne or Citizenship," said: As we know, since the alleged coronation of the outsted shah's simple-minded son in Cairo, he participates every now and then in interviews and apparently he is confused. The social circles of some Middle and Near Eastern countries, and even outside our region, ask: Where did this governmentless, landless and stateless shah rise from?

The world is aware that the Iranian nation has thrown monarchy in the dustbin of history with a glorious revolution. Despite this fact they have put the self-appointed shah on the throne in Cairo, who is not only supported by the traitorous As-Sadat, but by banks that have frozen more than $7 billion worth of Iranian assets. Billions of plundered dollars are at the disposal of 'Ashraf, who pays for all scenarios and plots against Iran. At the head of the counterrevolutionary center created in Cairo, with branches in Paris and other Western capitals, as well as the United States, stands Oveysi, whose hands are soiled by the blood of tens of thousands of Iranian children.

The important issue is not the coronation of Mr Reza, but that behind this (?play) of the ruling military and political strata of the former regime is, among others, Bakhtiar, the last prime minister of the ousted shah. It is especially this counterrevolutionary den that wants to implement its coup plan by taking advantage of the situation created in our country, especially the imposed war, and by relying on world-devouring America. The United States is taking all possible advantage of this imposed war to weaken our country from within and create favorable conditions for spreading the activities of counterrevolution in order to overthrow the Islamic Republic and establish a dependent regime in Iran.

The United States and her NATO allies have concentrated nearly 60 warships in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. The United States is increasing her military bases in the Persian Gulf, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya. Recently, the dangerous U.S. preparations in our region were condemned at the international conference of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggles of the nations of the Persian Gulf, held in Cyprus.

12 November Commentary

TA121952 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 November carried a commentary entitled: "One Must Be Vigilant in the Face of the Plots of U.S. Imperialism and Its Agents." It said: The true forces of the revolution and some of the leaders of the system of our homeland's Islamic Republic have repeatedly pointed out that the essential thing for the Americans is Iran and not the hostages. "However, there were and still are certain officials, who despite this correct view, rose in defense of the hostages and strived for their release. They called the act of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy an adventurist act, and openly said that they attack no validity and importance to these students." In an interview with TIME magazine, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who according to imperialist news agencies is one of the most courageous agents of the CIA, even linked the chance of success of Mr Raja'i's Cabinet to the problem of the hostages.

"The Qotbzadehs believe and until now have said many times and repeat again that the way for Iran's salvation is through reconciliation with America--namely, succumbing to the renewal of the domination of U.S. imperialism. This is precisely that very famous opinon of Mr Bazargan, who at the outset of the establishment of the provisional government, openly said: Since we were dependent, we should therefore remain dependent." Following approval by the Majlis of the conditions for the release of the hostages, the speaker of the Majlis rightly said that it is now the turn of the United States to act for the release of the hostages by accpting Iran's logical proposal.

"We now see that the true forces of the revolution, the imam of the nation and some of the realistic leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran were correct when they rightly said: The essential thing for the Americans is Iran and not the hostages. The details of the contents of the letter of reply of the U.S. Government to Iran's proposals have still not been published. However, the remarks of a number of Washington's mouthpieces once more confirm this statement that for the U.S. Government the problem of the hostages is a pretext to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to restore its plundering positions in Iran and the region.

"It is noteworthy that in connection with the problem of the American hostages and the reaction of the officials of the White House in regard to Iran's proposals, these days the view of the people has rightly been directed toward the activity of Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the puzzle of his release." Especially when Iran's judical authorities have declared that they were forced to release him, and that meanwhile they must keep silent regarding the reason behind this decision. All are aware that this gentleman has dealt the biggest blows on the revolution and its gains since the first day of the revolution's victory, and has served his American overlords as much as he could.

"All are fully aware of Qotbzadeh's behind-the-scenes and even open attempts with respect to releasing the American hostages through reconciliation and deals with world-devouring America. It is noteworthy that even Qotbzadeh himself does not hide this fact."

Now we must find out what secret and mystery is there that despite all this undeniable evidence Iran's judicial authorities cannot arrest and punish this CIA agent. Only one thing is essential for America's agents in Iran, and that is the return of America to Iran and the establishment of its evil domination over the Iranian realm and nation. However, world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents will take the desire for the return of this aggressive America to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to our free revolutionary homeland to their graves.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN RADIO BEHAVIOR 6-13 NOV

JN132110 [Editorial Report] For the past 3 weeks, the clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish and Persian has been signing on at 1230 GMT on 6995 KHZ and has been drifting up to 7000 KHZ by its 1400 GMT sign off. The bulk of its 90-minute broadcast ranges around the 700 KHZ frequency. Reception has ranged from indistinct to poor. Best reception is obtained toward the end of the Kurdish programs and during the Persian portion. Reception also suffers from code interference and atmospherics.

The daily Kurdish program, from 1230 to 1315 GMT, consists of a 5-8 minute recitation from the Koran followed by a 1015 minute newscast. A commentary is heard after the news, followed by a 10-15 minute newscast. A commentary is heard after the news, followed by a feature either on listeners' letters, on interviews with the peshmerga or with Kurdish people who have suffered at the hands of the Iranian Islamic revolution guards. The programs are given in Surani Kurdish; however, some listeners' letters and commentaries are delivered in the Bahdinani dialect.

The news consists of items related to Iran, such as the U.S. hostages' issue and the Iran-Iraq war, news about atrocities committed by the Islamic revolution guards "who perpetrate their crimes in the guise of Islam," and news about peshmerga operations against Iranian Government soldiers and revolution guards. The commentary which follows the newscast also revolves around the same topics.

Reception of this station was poor during the week of 6-13 November with many items heard only in part if at all. On most days it was possible to identify individual items in the broadcast, although the items were largely indistinct. The 6 and 11 November programs were too poorly heard even to allow identification of the items.

The 7 November broadcast included indistinct items on the U.S. presidential election and on Piranshahr and a largely indistinct commentary on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which said in part: "Today is the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The people of the USSR and the world celebrate this anniversary. The October Revolution marked the victory of the working class. [Words indistinct] the victory of the October Revolution is the most important histroical event in the 20th centruy." The radio then went on to discuss the rights of nationalities in the Soviet Union and broadcast an item giving the names of Islamic revolution guards held prisoner by the peshmerga.

On 8 November several reports were broadcast on the Iran-Iraq war in which the radio stated that "continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war has caused great damage to both countries. This war is not in the interest of either country; only imperialism benefits from all this fighting." Another commentary on the war was also heard, along with a report on activities carried out by the Iranian revolution guards against the people of piranshahr.

The 9 November broadcast included an item which stated that the issue of the U.S. hostages is still pending due to the lack of a U.S. reply to Iran's demands. Also included were a report and a talk on the "crimes" of the Iranian revolution guards against Iran's Kurds, and a largely indistinct interview with an Iranian citizen.

On 10 November the radio carried an indistinct talk on the presence of ideological representatives of Iran's Imam Khomeyni at every Iranian military base due to Khomeyni's distrust of the Iranian military and a call to Iranian Kurds to defend themselves against Iran's revolution guards.

The 12 November program had a report on the bombing of Iran's Qotur region by Phantom planes and helicopters and the Kurdish Democratic Party's condolences to the people of Qotur.

On 13 November a report was broadcast on the U.S. agreement to two of the four Iranian conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran; along with two reports on Iranian revolution guards' crimes in Iran's Kurdish area and a largely indistinct interview with an Iranian peshmerga.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said "the hostage issue is an issue that is considered solved from our point of view" and it is now up to the United States to respond. The radio also noted that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said after this meeting that the Majlis considers the hostages issue "quite finished" and is "too busy" to discuss the matter further. AFP reported that in a press conference on 17 November shortly before the start of his Middle East tour, Rafsanjani said it is up to the Iranian Government to handle the hostage question now that the Majlis has stated its conditions for their release. He said a government Special Commission is presently studying the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions but has reached no decision. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told a reporter in an interview with Budapest television that if President-elect Ronald Reagan accepts the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages, "we will be rid of the issue." However, he said that if Reagan does not accept the conditions, "it means war" and "we will never surrender to America, we will fight."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni attacked politicians and "intellectual penpushers" for internal squabbling and creating a climate of dissent in Iran in a speech to military academy graduates on 16 November. In his speech, carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni asked why Iran's leaders remain asleep to threats against the nation's unity and those trying to divide and isolate the clergy and the army. He said there are people in Iran with "calculated plans" intent on crushing Islam. Their first step was to try to disband the army, he continued, and now they are trying to have the clergy withdrawn from political matters. Khomeyni criticized directives issued from Qom ordering the clergy not to interfere in these affairs and claiming that "absolute freedom" must prevail. This is not a question of freedom, he said, but part of a plan to attack Islam.

Khomeyni warned his listeners against the newspapers that have joined the attack on the clergy's involvement in political matters and said they either do not understand or are making these attacks deliberately. He asked why Iran's leaders do not stop this "sort of drivel" from being published adding: "Do you expect me to do this?" Khomeyni said the first people to suffer if these anti-Islamic plans succeed will be the very politicians who have done nothing to stop them. He said the nation's leaders should "wake up a little," and "not get at one another's throats so much." The ayatollah called on the nation and the government to unite in this critical situation, and he praised the army and the revolution guards for the efforts they were making in the war.

Reaction to Khomeyni Speech--Following Khomeyni's speech, Tehran radio reported a mass demonstration was held in Qom in support of it. The demonstrators passed a resolution that supported the role of the clergy in the Islamic revolution, backed the government's leaders and condemned "opportunists" who are attacking Islam, the radio said. A statement by the Revolution Guards Corps, carried by Tehran radio, also condemned "rumormongering" counterrevolutionaries and fifth columists who have attacked the clergy for interferring in the war. The statement also warned against propaganda spread by "West-loving liberals" who want to destroy Islam and called on the revolution guards to remain vigilant.

Journalists' Ban Lifted--AFP, citing a PARS report from a "reliable source," said foreign newsmen, including U.S. and British journalists, will be allowed into Iran to cover the war with Iraq. U.S. newsmen were ordered to leave Iran last January.

Support for Qotbzadeh--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh addressed a mass rally in Tehran's bazaar on 15 November, according to AFP, and thanked the people for their support after he was arrested earlier for comments against the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network. In reporting the rally, AFP said the mass demonstration voiced support for President Bani-SAdr and protested against those who are trying to monopolize the Voice and Vision.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Rafsanjani Tour--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani is to visit Syria, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon this week, Tehran radio reported, to explain Iran's position in its war with Iraq.

Relations With Jordan--Following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i told a Tehran radio correspondent that the council decided to reduce Iran's relations with Jordan from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires level to protest "the hostile stance" adopted by the Jordanian Government against Iran in its war with Iraq. The Amman paper AR-RA'Y reported on 17 November that the Jordanian Foreign Ministry had not yet received official notification from Iran of its intention to reduce its level of diplomatic representation. A Foreign Ministry official quoted by the newspaper said Jordan would immediately downgrade its representation to the charge d'affaires level in a reciprocal move once it received the announcement.

Ambassadorial Change Denied--A spokesman for the Iranian prime minister's office denied a report in KEYHAN that Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union is about to be replaced. In a statement carried by Tehran radio, the spokesman said the report was "completely wrong" and warned the mass media about false reports. According to AFP, the Iranian envoy, Mohammad Mokri, was recalled in September after expressing his opinion on conditions for ending the war with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr on Fighting--In a wide-ranging interview with a Budapest television reporter at his headquarters in Dezful, President Bani-Sadr acknowledged that the Iranian Government has neglected the training of its armed forces and has weakened the command structure over the past 2 years and that this contributed to Iran's early reverses in the war with Iraq. Bani-Sadr said that when the war began, Iran could not meet the threat because of these deficiencies and had to use delaying tactics to gain time to rebuild the armed forces' strength. Now, he said, the armed forces are much stronger, and there are sufficient spare parts in the country to fulfill war requrements if they get the parts to where they are needed. Iran has enough forces to continue the war, he said, and the armed forces will break the siege around Abadan and recapture Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). Bani-Sadr decried accusations from "certain people" who have begun a "political war" to undermine the morale of the armed forces and weaken the war effort. For security reasons, he added, the Iranian people have not been told the full story of these accusations.

Rafsanjani Interview--In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported by AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the war between Iran and Iraq "will be long but will end with the fall" of the Iraqi regime. He discouraged any mediation attempts in the war, saying that the mediators must direct their efforts toward Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who started the war. Rafsanjani said that Iran continues to receive arms despite the U.S.-imposed embargo. Regarding relations with the United States, Rafsanjani said Iran is "at war" with the United States, which he claims is the instigator of the conflict with Iraq.

Military Situation--Tehran radio admitted on 16 November that Iraqi forces have penetrated Susangerd and fierce house-to-house fighting is underway. The radio said the Iraqi forces are using "chemical and incendiary bombs" to drive the revolution guards from their positions and that a "mass slaughter" is underway in the city. In another report, PARS blamed the Iraqi advance into the city on the lack of artillery support from Iranian forces. It said casualties on both sides have been heavy. According to Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni received a briefing on the fighting around Susangerd from a revolution guards representative and issued instructions to the armed forces. Tehran radio reported earlier that President Bani-Sadr, after briefing Khomeyni on the war situation, denied to a PARS correspondent that Susangerd is surrounded and claimed that Iraqi attacks have been unsuccessful. According to Tehran radio, the Iraqis began their attack on 14 November under a massive artillery barrage and close air support from Iraqi Air Force MiG's. The Iraqi ground forces continued the attack through the night, the radio said, and moved across the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh axis with tanks and armored personnel carriers.

An Iraqi General Command Communique on 16 November, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported the Iraqi attack and claimed 430 Iranian defenders had been killed. The Voice of the Masses also reported heavy Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Abadan and said that all of Abadan's oil reservoirs has been destroyed. It said Abadan has been completely cut off and Iranian forces defending the city "are gripped with confusion and chaos." Tehran radio countered the claim, saying 500 Iraqis have been killed in fighting around Abadan and the city's defenders are meeting the Iraqi attacks with "unity of command in a coordinated manner." In other fighting, Tehran radio reported sporadic action on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian Air Force strikes on Iraqi targets near Panjwin, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah as well as attacks on advancing Iraqi units around Susangerd.

Military Callup--In a series of announcements reported by Bushehr radio, the Bushehr gendarmerie regiment issued a call for draft-age high school graduates and former soldiers to report for military service. Similar announcements carried by Shiraz radio also ordered draft-age high school graduates to report to Firuzabad and Shiraz gendarmerie regiments for military service.

Iraq

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in an interview with the Arab magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, implicitly criticized the Soviet Union for waiting for the outcome of the war between Iran and Iraq to become clear before declaring its support for one side or the other.

Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported a violation of Kuwaiti airspace by Iranian Air Force planes on 16 November in the Al-'Abdali region. The radio said a number of Iranian planes fired missiles into the area, causing slight damage, and were compelled to withdraw after being engaged by ground defense forces. The radio reported tha Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid on 17 November handed a memorandum to the Iranian ambassador protesting the incident. GNA reported that a Kuwait Government emergency committee will meet to "study the dimensions of the Iranian raid."

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal, in a speech to PDPA activists on 13 November, carried by Kabul radio, discussed the need to strengthen the PDPA and intensify the struggle against the "counterrevolution." He said that henceforth the assessment of party membership and evaluation of the activities of party and government cadres will depend not on "previous service or relationships" but on their "active struggle" to realize current objectives and duties of the party. Karmal added that a "large number" of cadres "still do not work as effectively as they should" and that "some of our staff close their eyes" to the possibilities of improving administrative organization. Karmal also said some party members in "high and responsible posts abuse their position and rank" and have indulged in "factionalism, bribery, repression" and other "unsuitable" activities. Stating that the revolution was not undertaken to create a "new rich bureaucratic strata," Karmal announced that the director of "control and supervision" of the PDPA Central Committee will be investigating these problems. Referring to the struggle against "counterrevolutionary" elements, President Karmal gave a positive appraisal of the situation in the east and southeast zone. He also stated that economic relations between the DRA and the USSR have reached a "higher level", and he announced that an electric cable will be run from the USSR to Kabul and that Soviet aid will permit an increase in government employee wages and "reactivate the disrupted economy." Regarding Afghan relations with Iran and Pakistan, Karmal advocated a "peaceful solution" of problems and reiterated the USSR-DRA announcement of 16 October that called for a "businesslike, frank and constructive conversation" with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of Afghan proposals made on 14 May.

Libya

New Citizenship Law--JANA reported on a new citizenship law. It describes Libyan citizens as of "Arab nationality" and permits citizens of any Arab country or people "whose adherence to the Arab nation is proven and who have entered Libyan territory to apply for "Arab citizenship" and enjoy the rights of citizens of Libya.

Call to Arms--Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced a further call by the General Staff Command for former airmen and technicians to volunteer for reenlisment with the armed forces. The General Staff Command, according to JANA, also announced a call for "Arab students" to enroll in military colleges.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, according to KUNA, reported that a Saudi source has confirmed the 11th Arab summit conference will be held on schedule in Amman and that all Arab countries except Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Lebanon have agreed to attend. Beirut radio noted Lebanon's support for Syria's request for a postponement. The Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH reiterated Iraq's disapproval of the Syrian stand and said Syria "schemes to cause the collapse of the Arab conferences."

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KARMAL ADDRESS TO PDPA MEMBERS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD162235 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, to PDPA activists on 13 November in Salam Khana Hall in Kabul--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: First of all I convey to you my ardent revolutionary greetings. [applause] This report is the exact text of the report submitted to the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee:

Respected members of the PDPA Central Committee, dear Comrades: We have gathered in the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee after the second stage of the Sawr Revolution in order to evaluate the results of the first and friendly visit to the USSR by the high-ranking Afghan party and government delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR and the Government of the USSR, following the start of the development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

We should determine the revolutionary duties of the PDPA and of our government in relation to the results of the visit to the USSR and (?engage) in alert work in the realization of the successes achieved during the visit and in the understanding of the oppressions of the vast masses of the people gained from this visit.

In the discussions and meetings with the Soviet leaders the areas of fundamental development regarding Afghan relations with the USSR were examined. We expressed our full agreement with the deep development [words indistinct] and the fruitful result of these relationships on the basis of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation, signed in 1978. We [words indistinct] about the results of the second and third plenums that are taking place, the stabilization of the political situation within the country, the unity of the party, about the necessary plans regarding the struggle against foreign aggression and the actions of internal counterrevolutionaries forces and gave them information about material changes [words indistinct].

We expressed our gratitude for the support and all-round friendship of the national CPSU and the great people of the USSR in these moments of our life, in the struggle of our people with revolutionary and (?pure) unity, against imperialist interference in our internal affairs, and for the help that the USSR has given us in fulfilling the aims of the Sawr Revolution.

We announce to all our compatriots and to all people of the world that the doors of the USSR have been open for years to all noble mankind and that the facts about the USSR and about Afghan-Soviet relations should be studied up close, and not that [words indistinct] the treacherous enemies would interpret facts as they please. [passage indistinct] the meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was the greatest [word indistinct]; his memory will not be forgotten and we were proud to meet him. [applause] L.I. Brezhnev, that great personality and indefatigable struggler for peace, expressed and showed his truly deep scientific knowledge regarding the issue of the Sawr Revolution and the problems facing the DRA.

Right, Comrades, our complete appraisal of this visit is as follows:

This visit was accompanied by great success and undoubtedly opens another historic stage in the expansion and further deepening of the friendship and multilateral cooperation between our parties, governments and people.

The fact that these agreements and successes, attained to an unprecedented degree as a result of this visit, to USSR are of special importance for the true patriots of Afghanistan and will be of great importance in the future. It can be said with total confidence that there is and has been no great or small link in our relations that has not reached a higher level and become more effective degree as a result of our visit. This means not only that all our problems under consideration by our Soviet friends are being resolved but also that the DRA will gain better standing in the international arena, the international credibility of our country will be enhanced and our relations with socialist countries and all those countries which follow a peaceful policy based on the principle of equality, respect for sovereignty, mutual [word indistinct], understanding and noninterference in the affairs of others are developing and expanding.

The (?kind of treatment and resolute support by the USSR to Afghanistan was not only a resolute answer to the hostile propaganda of imperialism) but also a fatal blow, a forceful and powerful blow, to the forces who are continuing their undeclared war against the democratic republic of the free, democratic and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

The USSR and Afghanistan, by exposing and replying to the intrigues and conspiracies of international reaction, have declared their support for a peaceful solution to the situation which has been created around Afghanistan. Struggle for the normalization of the situation in our region is a part, a very important part, of the struggle for the defense of detente and peace throughout the world. The international goal of our visit to the USSR also centers on this important point. [applause]

Comrades, to which important aspect of (?work) should we then limit and direct our primary attention? We will put into practice all the agreements and successes achieved in the course of the USSR visit and we ought, in order to successfully accomplish the tasks of our revolution, to concentrate and pay full attention, first of all, to the following topics:

1. The all-round consolidation and strengthening of the PDPA, that is, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country.

2. The intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolution and the creation of stable and clam conditions for the peaceful life and work for all the great masses of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

The PDPA plays the major leading role in all aspects of life of our society, including political, social and economic changes, defense of the homeland and defense of the achievements of the revolution against the counterrevolution, the unity and solidarity of all progressive and (?healthy) patriotic forces of the country, and the raising of people's living and cultural standards. The successful realization of all these tasks and goals strongly depends on the party's internal condition, on discipline and organization in the party and on the level of political and ideological awarness of its members.

We ought to substantially increase sincere effort and endeavor for the true attainment of the party's unity, work and struggle base on scientific revolutionary theory, the consolidation of party discipline, the most important measures of party life, that is democratic centralism, collective leadership and the creation of a comradely trust and collective and effective work and cooperation. [applause]

Now, after the visit to the USSR, we clearly and openly tell all members of the Central Committee and all leading cadres and all full and alternate members of the PDPA that the intensified conditions of the class struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces, the great and complicated task of the economic advancement and development of the country and, finally, the great trust and all-round assistance of the Leninist Communist Party of the great USSR and the country of the Soviets make us obliged in conscience to be united, more than ever before, as tempered steel. [applause]

(?Once again, I point out) that the main question is no longer to accept unity only in words but in thought, conscience, honor, words and deeds. [applause] We said that the question is not only the acceptance of unity in words, but also the goal of unity in practice and work that is necessary for the implementation and realization of the goals of our revolution and the implementation of the resolutions of the party.

Therefore, it is resolutely declared that henceforth the assessment of party membership and the appraisal of the activities of party and government cadres will not depend on previous service or relationships [applause]; that is, relationships with some person or other, with some group or other; and as regards service, an instance of heroism or other service will not henceforth be the scale or yardstick in the judgement of the higher authorities of the party leadership and the members of the party leadership. [applause] So what will the yardstick be? Under the current conditions, it will be their active struggle for the relization of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the struggle against the countrerevolution, on the one hand, and on the other hand the successful fulfillment of the duties which the party puts forward in the political, economic and social fields. The pursuance of eternal friendship and solidarity with the Leninist Communist Party of the USSR and friendship between our countries and our peoples, are the basic measures and yardsticks for the appraisal of the work of every member of the party from top to bottom, and of party and government officials from top to bottom.

All secretaries of party committees, without exception, all party activists, all secretaries of the primary organizations and finally every member of the party, ought to realize and understand this request of the party Central Committee.

It should be clearly said that a large number of our comrades still do not work as effectively as they should and as required by the situation. This is a pity. Of course this situation has objective reasons: We still do not have enough experience in the area of economic development, our party is still young and there are not enough trusted and tested party members who possess the necessary expertise in the different areas of government work, production and education.

Comrades, let us face reality, let us not be frightened of the truth, let us speak openly and clearly: Do we make enough use of what we have? As patriots, as servants of the persecuted people of Afghanistan, we should (?confess) that and say "no" without hesitation. Not only have we not made effective use of these possibilties, but also we cannot make use of them, even within their limits.

At our request the USSR has sent experts and advisers for nearly all areas of government and for the ministries and administration of Afghanistan. We ought to make very effective and maximum use of this fraternal and disinterested assistance. We will learn from the technical expertise of our Soviet comrades. We will learn organization, methods of work and [word indistinct]. Unfortunately, some of our staff close their eyes to these possibilities--I address myself to the staff and in particular to party comrades--and some of them even lay all the burden and responsibility for practical work on the shoulders of the advisers. Such acts are basically inadmissible and are far from [word indistinct]. The work ought to [words indistinct] the present stage that the government and party cadres shall follow that. The logical and rational selection and criticism of cadres in all aspects and areas of the party, government and the armed forces, based on the analysis of their character and their political and practical standing, the grasp and implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the party, the scale of their political behavior, and their revolutionary and progressive behavor (?is counted).

Making suitable use of that in the (?intensification) of the revolutionary struggle, on the one hand, gives us the right to count ourselves as belonging to the great army of revolutionary progressive forces of the world, and on the other hand it makes it possible to accomplish our revolutionary duties in changing and reconstructing Afghan society towards development and progress. We cannot afford to waste even a minute in this cause.

Some of the staff to whom the party has entrusted high and responsible posts abuse their position and rank. The Central Committee has received information that some of the staff have embarked on acts of factionalism, bribery, repression, suffocation, law breaking, threats and oppression, promises and other unsuitable activities outside their authority. What can be said in this regard? Why has the Sawr Revolution been carried out? For what? Why have we made so many sacrifices and given so many martyrs? Why are the people of Afghanistan still oppressed?

The Sawr Revolution was carried out to realize the hopes and the well-being of the people, not to enhance personal glory and create a new rich bureaucratic strata, not for self-praise and admiration, not for factionalism, (?sectariansim), fame and [words indistinct] and for families [words indistinct]. [applause]

Henceforth, the party will never tolerate the activities of such persons and individuals who stain the name of our heroic party, the party of our heroes and our martyrs. [applause] These types of individuals directly jeopardize the unity of our party, the honor, prestige and credibility of our proud and heroic party, the party of our martyrs and before the people discredit our party, which is at their service. Compromise with this kind of situation is impossible and we will never compromise with it. [applause, loud cheers] The director of control and supervision [as heard] of the party Central Committee and other responsible authorities have been put in charge of investigating the occurance of such actions and activities and to formulate the necessary decisions and to carry them out; and finally inform the party, government and all the people. [applause]

The fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the all-round cooperation of the noble Afghan-Soviet (?link) between the capitals for journalists, writers, poets and other artists of the country is important. This friendship and cooperation, the great gains in the PDPA's development is a gift to the PDPA and all the progressive and patriotic forces of the country and is the pride of all the toiling and heroic people of revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] Simultaneously with that we should be alert and in a decisive and courageous manner should deal decisive blows to the attempts of the enemies and expose their lies and inventions so that they cannot sow the seeds of discontent among us. The attempts of our enemies and those who [words indistinct] and Afghan-Soviet friendship is steady and indefatigable. [applause] An important duty of the party and its headquarters, the PDPA Central Committee, [words indistinct] outlined the the third plenum of our party and investigated was the military and political resolutions about wiping out the rebels from all parts of the country and establishing sovereignty throughout the territory of the DRA and also the attraction of the wide masses of the people and their participation in the economic and social changes and in transportation, food and all other matters. We can clearly state today that the authoratitive representatives of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council for guidance on the normalization of affairs have proved their worth.

Since the third plenum, appreciable work has been carried out in the struggle against underground counterrevolutionary bands, the extension of party political work and the creation of government organizations in districts and subdistricts that have been liberated. For example, we can positively appraise the situation in the eastern and southeastern zones. Evaluating the results of the steps that have been taken to eliminate counterrevolutionaries has made it apparent to the general headquarters [as heard] that the party and government organs are moving on the correct path in these respect. Generally speaking, the creation of police battaltions [sarandoy] [words indistinct].

Also important are the creation of groups of party activists, publicity and progaganda groups in (?rural areas) and the establishment of state improvement services in all provinces and also the creation of government organs in some subdistricts and districts.

In the course of the talks in Moscow, the Afghan delegation highly appraised the great role of the limited USSR military contingents in the struggle against the attempts of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism in Afghanistan. We expressed our sincere appreciation for the Soviet military personnel in carrying out their internationalist duty. [applause]

We deeply thank the proud sons of the great country of the USSR for the aid they are rendering to the oppressed people of Afghanistan, and we will keep alive forever the memory of their heroism. [applause]

Now that the capitalist countries and some other countries have severed their economic aid to Afghanistan, the USSR's share of the foreign aid that benefits Afghanistan has reached 80 percent.

Today I can tell the PDPA Central Committee Plenum that as a result of the visit to the USSR and the discussions that were held with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Presidium, and other leaders of the USSR, all the economic and social problems which we explained were considered with the best of intentions and were solved. [applause]

The economic (?relations) between the DRA and the USSR have been elevated to a higher level and have taken on a steady and long-term nature. Having been blessed with the new relationship. [applause]

Afghanistan has substantial energy resources, but tapping them requires (?expertise) and many plants. To provide electricity, its planned to use the very convenient and reasonable loans of the USSR to run an electric cable from that country to Kabul, together with the relevant stations and installations. [applause]

Under the present conditions and circumstances the provision of electricity from the USSR is a real possibility that we can use to meet the shortage of energy. We sincerely thank the Government of the USSR for its understanding of the difficulties and problems of Afghanistan and its preparedness to help. [applause]

The PDPA is the party of the working class and of all the country's toilers. The aim of our party, and our revolution, which is the expression of the will and of the interest of the great masses of the people, is to provide better living conditions for the toilers. In spite of the limited possibilities of the country, in spite of the difficulties that internal and international reaction have created, we have done well so far. The Council of Ministers has now created a special commission to look into increasing wages and salaries for workers and government employees. The USSR, in view of the difficulties in this respect, that is to say in helping to increase the wages of workers and government employees, in the coming years will render assistance as in the (?past). [applause] Thus, with the material aid of the USSR, we can take decisions to increase the wages of government employees and increase their living standards. The Afghan workers express deep appreciation for this assistance and noble aid which is particularly for their benefits.

Comrades, in the discussions in Moscow all our requests were welcomed fraternally and with full commitment, It was pointed out that owing to the counterrevolutionary bands, and in connection with the creation of working conditions and the maintenance of calm in all parts of the country, the USSR has promised extra help in order to reactivate the disrupted economy and to develop new projects. [applause]

The Sawr Revolution, which was started under the leadership and with the support of the people of Afghanistan and the participation of the soldiers and their brave officers, is essentially a national and democratic revolution. In view of the PDPA Central Committee statement about the Basic Principles of our revolutionary aims--issued 2 weeks after the Sawr Revolution--it can be stated with clarity that the following democratic duties face the revolution: The elimination of all feudal and pre-feudal remnants in social and national relations; the elimination of the need for landlordism and the distribution of land to the landless, peasants, smallholders and agricultural workers; the improvement of the national economy; the enhancement of people's living standards; the development of education and the elimination of illiteracy; and the development of the culture of the people living in Afghanistan and the democratization of the political and social life of the country. These are the outlined points included in our democratic revolution. What is implied by our national revolution which accompanies this Sawr Revolution and is deeply national? In the first instance it is national (?because) it is implacable to and hostile to imperialism, colonialism and all its manifestations. [applause] It is also national because, taking into consideration of the particular nature of our country, the customs of various tribes and ethnic groups, the deep religious feelings of the people are very important. We should be able to (?enlist) the masses of the people to accomplish the duties of the national and democratic revolution and to obtain the success of these humanitarian, noble and patriotic aims of ours [words indistinct].

In these historic conditions, our answer (?must be that we stand together). The democratic and revolutionary strata, the representatives of the [word indistinct] of the people of Afghanistan--the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals--who are in the vanguard of the workers and other toiling classes should establish cells of party work.

The DRA and the USSR decisively expressed their stance against the provocation of war in the Gulf area and in its environs, in support of an end to the fratricidal war and the bloodshed between Iran and Iraq and of the political solution to this problem. This policy of the DRA and the USSR is not merely a reflection of their common legal stance regarding the problems in the region but it allows our country to neutralize the struggles and lengthy secret attempts of reaction and imperialism to weaken the (?revolutions) of the countries of the Middle East.

With sincerity, good intentions and irrevocable determination we once again advocate the peaceful solution of problems concerning Afghan relations with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of the initiatives of Central Committee theses on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, of the proposals dated [words indistinct] and the 16 October announcement of the DRA and the USSR, which we again repeat and confirm. [applause]

The Joint Communique of the DRA and the USSR expresses good will, sanity, logic and sincere attempts in relations with Pakistan, in finding political and just solutions to the unsolved problems that are the cause of hostility. No one should interpret this stance of ours as lacking wisdom or lacking ability. On the contrary this stance of ours is due to our national and revolutionary system, to our support for the great masses in this revolutionary order, to the military gains that have been achieved and consolidated against the bands of counter-revolutionaries, murderers, terrorists and foreign instigators. [applause]

The mild and confident theme which may be noted in the communique of the DRA and the USSR proclaims that no solution which violates the honor of the Afghan people or which ignores their legal government will succeed; [applause] it is based on the earliest gains and guarantees important and dignifying victories on all fronts of the struggle to build a new and just society without man's exploitation of man. [applause]

What has been said leads us to the conclusion that our discussions in Moscow and the documents drafted and produced in these discussions are another strong blow to reactionary and imperialist efforts and designs which intend to return our dear homeland to its former situation. [applause]

It was also a great and magnificent manifestation of international solidarity which not only brought belief in victory to the hearts of the noble Afghan people but which reinforced and strengthened the hope in the heart of all struggling people of the world for the future blossoming of freedom and national independence. [applause]

For the Afghan people and the DRA, which in their difficult and invincible struggle are consolidating the great revolutionary gains, using methods similar to the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the USSR Government, this country's reliability and great international influence daily provide favorable international terms for the final victory and complete realization of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said at the reception held in honor of our delegation: It is time for those who encroach on the DRA to know that their adventurist designs are doomed to failure and that the revolutionary course of Afghanistan is irreversible. [applause] On the side of the Afghan workers and government are the support and solidarity of the USSR, of other socialist countries and of the progressive forces of the whole world. [applause] We stand resolutely in the position of safeguarding the security interests of the country. We will fulfill our international duty regarding the Afghan people and government, guided by complete accordance with the Afghan-Soviet Treaty and the UN Charter. [applause]

Dear comrades, from this rostrum we address our great northern neighbor, friend and brother, the USSR, and the great friend of the people of Afghanistan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and we confidently and resolutely proclaim that we will not turn back from the path which we have chosen. [applause]

We are achieving the objectives we have specified. We will gain total victory over imperialism, reactionary mercenaries and expansionist hegemonists and will build a new society on the sacred and historic land of ours--beloved and revolutionary Afghanistan which is noble and full of pride, free and independent. [applause]

KARMAL CHAIRS 15 NOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD171130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and premier, chaired the meeting of the DRA Council of Ministers yesterday in the revolutionary headquarters.

At the beginning of the meeting, Babrak Karmal presented parts of the report concerning the visit of the PDPA and DRA high-ranking delegation to the USSR, which had been heard on 11 November at the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and was also read in the meeting of all party activists of Afghanistan on 13 November. The report was warmly welcomed by the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

In the session of the Council of Ministers, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier of the DRA, presented a report regarding the performances of the first 6 months of the country's social and economic development plan for 1980. The report was approved. 'Abdol Wakil, minister of finance of the DRA, submitted in this session the budget report for the first 6 months of 1980, which was approved by the Council of Ministers.

Subsequently, the Council of Ministers debated the subjects within the agenda and approved the following:

1. The resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA's Council of Ministers in connection with the establishment of training courses for leading cadres of the Council of Ministers machinery;

2. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding motorized transport for the purpose of basic constructive improvements in the functions of the transport organizations in the country;

3. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the design and approval of the social and economic development plan of the country for 1981 and the government budget for development in 1981;

4. The resolution of the Council of Ministers in connection with the results of the performance of the DRA budget in the first 6 months of 1980;

5. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the necessary measures for increasing the standard of knowledge of the higher education experts by the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Training. This resolution, as a whole, anticipates favorable conditions for the education of children of struggling families.

Similarly, according to the proposal of the prime ministry, the chart of duties of the economic and publication board of the DRA was approved in yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers for the purpose of developing the private sector.

The attachment of the Afghan management department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, in view of its function and activities, to the Department of Labor and Social Security of the prime ministry, was approved. The decision of the Council of Ministers was sent to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for the final legal stage.

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, issued a series of instructions to the ministries of planning, finance and the Afghanistan bank for the purpose of providing capital, improvement of the financial situation and the accomplishment of the financial responsibilities of the agricultural development bank in providing fertilizers and other assistance to the peasants.

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Commerce, the USSR's R3 million agreement for establishing and developing cooperatives of consumer goods was approved.

The Ministry of Finance was instructed to credit the public health department $2 million for the purpose of purchasing required medicines.

In accordance with separate proposals of the Ministry of Justice, the Council of Ministers approved the following:

1. Supplement No 5 of the government civil servants statute in connection with the retirement of university science lecture cadre;

2. The preservation of historic and cultural monuments and statutes in article 87; and

3. The repeal of the inspection of accounting of the prime ministry, published in 1977.

The above items have been sent to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for the final legal stage.

Moreover, the provision of the control and inspection department the prime ministry; supplement No 1 of the provision of employment in banks; the provision of supplement No 2 of the professional members of educational and training radio-television; the provision of the academic cadres of the universities of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; supplement No 2 of the provisions of the fuel consumption for heating and transportation and [words indistinct] concerning enmployment and work were approved in the meeting of the Council of Ministers. These will be enforced after publication in the official gazette.

KABUL COMMENTS ON U.S., PRC MILITARY DELEGATIONS IN PAKISTAN

GF151709 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An international news agency reports that high-ranking military delegations of the United States and China are now visiting Pakistan. The Pakistan press, which is under strict censorship, has reported little about the United States and Chinese delegations' visit to Pakistan.

According to [word indistinct] report in Pakistan, the United States and Chinese military delegations have visited two Pakistani airbases and toured Risalpur and Sargodha in Peshawar. During the multilateral talks of the United States, Chinese and Pakistani delegations, further militarization of Pakistan and strengthening of the military forces of that country has been discussed. While the three countries are continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan, it is easily understood against which country is such preparedness beingorganized. It is not a coincidence that United States and Chinese military delegations have visited the camps of the highwaymen and robbers in the frontier regions of Afghanistan. Similarly, the British and the Chinese foregn minisers, United States President's adviser, and Japanese prime minister also visited these camps early this year. All such visits have one objective and that is to deprive the people of Afghanistan of the gains of their revolution.

It should not be forgotten that the United States and China have begun aggression in Afghanistan, and the Pakistan military regime is involved in this aggression. At the same time, these countries are rendering financial assistance and political support to the counterrevolutionary elements of Afghanistan. Similarly, the [word indistinct] of the United States, Chinese and Pakistani intelligence services are active since long time in terrorist activities in the (?northern) and northeastern states of India. The aim of all these services is to separate the (?northern) and northeastern states of India from Indian territory. The undeclared joint war against revolutionary Afghanistan and the traditional hostility against India are the two main factors which comprise the military and political circumference of Beijing and Islamabad.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION

GF151541 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister, left yesterday for New York to participate in the session of the United Nations General Assembly. He was seen off at the Kabul International Airport by the high-ranking officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PASHTUN LEADER WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL IN JALALABAD

LD161746 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great national leader of the Pashtuns, arrived this morning in Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province. At Jalalabad airport he was showered with flowers by members of the provincial committees party cadres, directors and staff of departments and members of the Democratic Women's and Democratic Youth Organizations of Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan then took part in a welcoming meeting held at the central crossroads of the city which was attended by thousands of government employees of Jalalabad city, members of the Democratic Youth and Democratic Women's Organizations of Afghanistan, workers and peasants and toiling people, students, teachers and pupils. The mayor of Jalalabad gave a welcoming speech and afterwards Solayman La'eq, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, spoke about the character and endeavors of Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan. Finally, the leader of the Pashtuns, Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, made a speech and expressed thanks for the warm welcome.

KABUL CLAIMS MILITARY GAINS IN PROVINCIAL SKIRMISHES

Baghlan Report

LD141508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries and elements hostile to Afghanistan, who were armed with different kinds of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and were disrupting the peace of the toiling people of the Larkhobay village in the sub-district of Dahn-e Ghori in the district of Pol-e Khomri were eliminated yesterday by Baghlan Province party activists and security forces.

According to a report from Baghlan Province, the people of the village expressed satisfaction over the elimination of these treacherous elements who were hostile to the revolution and the country. The villagers, in having had their village cleansed, reassured the party and the Government of the DRA once more of their solidarity.

Faryab Arrests

LD151756 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A group of rebels--obedient servants of U.S. imperialism--who, on the instructions of their masters, were disrupting the calm life of the toiling people of Dowlatabad district in Faryab Province through looting and murder, have recently been eliminated in an armed encounter by party activists with the cooperation of district's people at the village of Topqhan-e Dowlatabad. A number of these polluted elements were arrested.

A source of Faryab Province's authorities said: A number of different U.S. and Chinese-made arms and thousands of items of ammunition have been seized by the security authorities of that province from these elements--traitors to the country and to our toiling people. The source added that those arrested are under serious interrogation.

According to another report from Faryab Province, the party activists of Dowlatabad district arrested a number of the rebels in an armed encounter in the salt mining area of that district. They include Mowlawi, Ne'matulla, Toryalay, Akhtar and Jamal, who were armed with weapons of various manufacture. A source of Dowlatabad district said these men, who are connected with the counterrevolutionary elements, are undergoing interrogation so that further information can be obtained.

Badakhshan Report

LD171104 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements and criminals, who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of the Zardi, Serboland and Wardud villages of the Baharak subdistrict of Badakhshan Province by embarking on terrorism and plundering, were recently crushed by the security authorities with the cooperation of the noble people of that province. A spokesman for Badakhshan Province security army said: A great quantity of arms, ammunition and antitank mines have been seized from these thieves and murderers.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES CADETS ON WAR, ROLE OF CLERGY

LD161612 Tehran Domestic Service in Perisan 1058 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Ayatollah Khomeyni speech to military academy graduates on 16 November--recorded, duration 35 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank you dear brothers for having gathered here, so that we can see each other at close quarters and bring up some of the issues.

I wish to express my thanks to the army and other security and armed forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the volunteers and all those engaged in self-sacrifice on war fronts. As you know, since this is an Islamic country and since these are Islamic armed forces, the entire nation and all the Iranian people are supporting the armed forces and all of them are prepared to help in any way they can. Islam supports you. The blessed Koran is your support. Islamic countries, too, wherever they are, have announced that they are prepared to go to the war fronts and fight the misled ones of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists. Of course, there is no need for them to come, but we thank them all the same.

However, our own armed forces are, thank God, quite adequate to stop the insurgency of these rebels. God willing, very soon victory of Islam over the forces of infidels will be achieved and, God willing, we will liberate the Iraqi people from the yoke of these oppressors. [cheers] I have no fear of this war; you do not either; nor does our nation. The only thing which I ought to mention to you, who are about to go to various fronts and fight the infidels, is that there are calculated plans involved, aimed at crushing Islam. The point is that they have been rebuffed by Islam and, with the power of "God is great," they have been driven from Iran. Islam has cut short the hands of plunderers. Consequently, it is Islam that they consider to be the main enemy. It is neither the army, nor the clergy, nor the Islamic Republic, Islamic government, nor those giving their lives for Islam. They are not considered to be the main enemy. It is Islam which is the main enemy.

The point is they are advancing with a calculated design. I wonder whether you know this story that is circulating among the people and that is very instructive. The story that I have heard, and that many of you have also perhaps heard, goes something like this: It is said that a mullah, a descendant of the prophet and an ordinary man went into an orchard to steal. The owner of the orchard appeared and, realizing that he could not tackle all three together, addressed two of them, saying that as one was a descendant of the prophet he should be respected and could do whatever he wished. As for the mullah, he was a respected, distinguished scholar, esteemed by Islam so he should be respected. As for the common man, he had nothing to say so the owner won over the other two and together they seized and tied him up. The owner then turned to the other two. He said: This gentleman is a descendant of the prophet. He is esteemed. But what about you, a clergyman? A clergyman should not steal. So the owner and the descendant of the prophet combined to tie up and beat the pseudo-mullah. The owner then turned to the descendant of the prophet: What about you? Did your forefathers tell you you could steal? As he was now alone the owner could overcome him, so he was seized and dealt with.

Well, that was simply a parable, but it is a good one. It shows the present situation in Iran. There was a time when they used to say that the army is satanic, that is (?antipopular) and that the army should be disbanded. Well, there were others who said that this is not so, that it should not be disbanded. The thing is that they did not simply want to have the army disbanded, what they had in mind was to take control of this big power which could (?accomplish things) and then isolate it. The next step for them was to go after the (?clergy). The idea was that the clergy should not interfere in political matters. So, having isolated the cleary, they planned to go after the government. [passage indistinct]

Now you see that the very same people who used to advocate the disbandment of the army are now saying that the clergy must be put aside, that they should attend to their job of providing guidance. [short passage indistinct] We are now witnessing that Qom, which is a center for the clergy, a center for Islam, is issuing resolutions to the effect that the clergy must not interfere in these things; that absolute freedom must prevail. The absolute freedom they have in mind is to allow freedom to the feda'iyan guerrillas, such and such a hypocritical group, such and such an infidel group who (?do not) believe in an enemy, so that they may do what they want and say what they wish, even if they are against Islam, that they should be free, even if what they say is against the Koran, against the Islamic Republic, that they be free. And there is a group of ignorant people who say: Yes, this is the way it should be. What they have in mind is not the question of freedom, what they have in mind is to implement a plan which has been designed for them, they persist in implementing this plan. [They think that] we must be free to attack anything related to Islamic mottos, that we must be free to write in universities slogans which are entirely against the Koran, that we must be free to (?oppose) all Islamic mottos, that we must be free to say anything we wish against the army, against the republic and [words indistinct]. This is the same plan designated by America, a plan designed by Britain for a long time. This is the same design held by the superpowers planning to plunder Iran, to plunder the East, the superpowers afraid of Islam, all manifestations of Islam; this is the same plan. My regret is that this plan is being implemented in Qom.

If bazaar tradesmen in Qom and Tehran are in agreement with this, then this indicates great trouble, for this plan was implemented. However, if Tehran and Qom bazaar tradesmen do not agree with them, then why is it that they do not say anything? This is the same plan designed by Britain some 200 years or more ago, aimed at separating the clergy from politics; separating clergymen from the people who want to work actively for Islam. What they want is to see these people in mosques, engaged in praying, while they continue their dominance and plundering. During a period of 50 years, when they managed to weaken the clergy, when however hard the clergy tried they could not do anything, for the enemies had managed to create division between the people and the clergy--over a period of 50 years, they ruined your dignity. They went as far as crying, spreading rumors, making insults in their poems, and committing all kinds of lewdnesses, because Islam has become victorious in Iran. They have plundered all your wealth, because there was no one to ask why. The demands which are now being made by the intellectuals among whom there are sadly some believers in faith who are deceived and intoxicated by the West to the effect that the clergy should return to their jobs and leave the nation and politics to them [should be answered with the response]: You were handling politics for 50 years and failed to achieve anything. What positive work did you manage to do? Those of you who were nationalist or religious were shut up as soon as you made the slightest protest. Who do you think enabled the nation to become victorious? Which group was it that played the biggest role in this movement? There was a time when you opposed all movements. I know you people, but do not wish to name names. Stay where you are, act like human beings.

You must be careful during the marches which are to take place on Tasu'a and 'Ashura [18 and 19 November]. You must be careful lest they change these marches which are aimed at mourning [for the anniversary of death of Imam Hoseyn] and take control. You must mourn and march accordingly; all of you must get together and mourn. When the word march is mentioned you must not think that mourning should be forgotten.

It is only through this very Islam, its manifestations and its martyrs, that we can manage to achieve things; otherwise, neither our artillery nor our tanks are able to stand up to American or Soviet antitank weapons. We want a nation that can join forces for Islam. I assure you, once a nation joins forces for an Islamic issue, as you can see it has, then no power can defeat you. They do realize this; they do realize that one of the groups which plays a part, which is making great attempts, is the clergy.

From the very beginning of the revolution and up to now, certain intellectual pen pushers, those whose pens and hearts are used against Islam, those who either do not know or are doing these things deliberately, were saying that the clergy should attend to other matters, while we attend to this thing [as heard]. These are the people who want to make a present of this Islamic country on a silver platter to their masters, to those who think of themselves as useful to us. More than 100,000 people have been martyred since 5 June 1963, in this Islamic country; there are more than 100,000 crippled. Why do you think they were crippled? Why do you think they died? Do you think it was for the oil? Would anyone give his life for oil? Was if for housing? Was it for factories? You must draw your own conclusions from people's demonstrations. They said they wanted Islam. Had it not been for Islam neither the oil nor other things could have achieved anything. Is it possible to expect the people to sacrifice their young men for oil? Is it possible to expect them to sacrifice their young men for (?housing)?

Now that you are on battlefronts, now that our army, may God bless it, is in active sectors--who is to support it? These people who are making financial donations, these women who bake bread for you, and these people who send you all sorts of goods are these Muslim people. You see on television a woman who has got 10 eggs and donates them just like that; a child who has 10 tumans and donates all of them. Why do you think they are making these donations? It is for Islam; it is for our Islamic country. Why do you not follow suit? What are those who are simply talking doing? What have they done so far? Which one of them has gone to the front?

You who are about to get involved, who are about to join the army and its higher ranks, must pay attention to this plan. You officers must bear these points in mind; they want to separate you from the people; they want to isolate the clergy [words indistinct]. This is the problem. These newspapers do not understand, or they are doing these things deliberately. Then why should they foment the impression that discard exists? [Words indistinct] should these people succeed, there will no longer be any journalists or any newspapers; they shall annihilate all of you.

These are plans; they are playing with you, they are playing with the press, they are playing with the various fronts, the plan is to create division among you; to create division between the government and the nation, the nation and the government; between the (?clergy) and the people and vice versa. Then, gradually, once they succeed, the very first person who would be killed would be this very president. Open your eyes: these very army commanders , these very [word indistinct] leaders. Then they would settle the accounts of the parties. As for those parties which are in accord with them, there would be no problem; as for the opposition, they would settle accounts. As for the bazaar, it will be closed, since bazaar tradesmen would have been disarmed; they would become ineffective. Therefore, there would no longer be any clergy to (?oppose) them, nor any army to stop them.

Wake up; why do you remain asleep so long? Why are you still asleep, you jackasses? Why do you not open your eyes? Why is everyone speaking against everyone? Why is it that everything being written is against someone? We must wake up.

Should, God forbid, they manage to cause division between the clergy and the nation, to cause division between the army and the nation; should they succeed in isolating each of them and achieve their ends in (?isolating) the army through some propaganda; should they succeed in isolating the clergy through their propaganda; should they manage to achieve these things, then neither the bazaar tradesmen nor the university people would be able to do anything. So long as you maintain your solidarity and friendship you can achieve things.

I would like to tell you one of the other stories that is circulating among the people: A father who had several sons--seven or eight--called them to his deathbed. He had prepared some sticks of wood. He gave one of them to one of his sons to break. He broke it. He then gave another stick to yet another son to break. The next son also broke the stick. Then the father told them to put together as many sticks of wood as the number of his sons and asked them to break them. They could not break the sticks thus put together. So he told them: You are like these sticks of wood. If you were alone you could be broken one by one. If two or four of you were to one side and another two or four to another you would be broken. If you were all together like this bunch of sticks then no one would be able to break you.

If the clerics were alone, they would be broken; if the army were alone, it would be broken; if the people were by themselves, they would be broken; what cannot be broken is the union of all the forces. They keep paying lipservice to this concept, but they actually do the opposite. Everyone speaks about unity, but actually they do nothing in this direction. Why is this? Have you won your battles? You who are now under the attack of the infidel forces, you who are beset by the situation in Susangerd, by another in Abadan, by yet another one in Ahvaz, should you not come to your senses? Should you not ensure that that sort of drivel is not published in your papers? Even the papers want me to raise my voice in protest once in a while. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

We have one newspaper supporting this one, another newspaper supporting that one. You are supposed to be Muslim, after all. Muslims should be together. You rely on God, you believe in Islam, you believe in the day of judgment. Why do you not stop these papers? I have often said this, why do they not stop these papers? Do you expect me to do this? Why do they not close their mouths? Why do they not stop their pens? Should you be at one another's throats in the difficult circumstances in which we now are?

I hope that you youngsters, and all Iranian youngsters and sections of the nation--except one group for which there is no hope--will get together, and just as the majority of the people, 90 percent of the people, are now loyal to the Islamic Republic and to Islam, I hope that these very abject and discordant people will desist from their behavior and that all work for Islam. If you were all together, if the leaders were all together--if they did not look for faults in one another, if they did not cause trouble for one another in circumstances we are in--then our problems would be solved. I hope that God will guide us all, and all of you, and all the people in our nation. May Almighty God make you victorious. May you all, God willing, act for the sake of God. May you all be together, be one another's support. The nation is good. The nation is a bright one, a good nation. You should all be together--the nation and the government, the various pillars of the government, the president, the prime minister, the Majlis. They should all be together in the crucial situation you are all in. If the others succeed there will remain neither a prime minister, nor a president, nor a Majlis, nor a clergyman nor a bazaar merchant.

You should all be together so as to be able to get ahead. If each one took it upon themselves to go it alone, if everyone were to give in to their whims to stage demonstrations anywhere they wished and to utter whatever rubbish they wished, then the very person who took part in the demonstrations would also be the first one to be killed. As regards those who stage demonstrations, cause uproars, stage demonstrations [as heard], make speeches and speak rubbish in the circumstances where there is a war going on in Iran now and at a time when all the honor of Muslims is in danger and all the standing of Muslims is in danger--if the others win, the first people who could be most severely punished would be these very people. You should wake up a little, you should turn your attention to issues a little bit. Do not get at one another's throats so much; do not be at loggerheads so much.

God willing, on the day of "Ashura [10th day after the anniversary of Imam Hoseyn's martyrdom], when the crowd comes out into the streets, the mourning ceremonies for the martyrdom of Hoseyn bin 'Ali must take place with the full power it deserves; the marches that are held should all be devoted to nothing except the ceremonies for Hoseyn bin 'Ali. If anyone wants to raise false slogans you should crush him with full force and should not allow him to raise such false slogans. The people themselves should take care of this. your Islamic religious obligation is, when you see anyone raising a slogan in favor of one person or against one person, in favor of [word indistinct] or for causing division, that the people themselves should undertake to arrest such persons and deliver them to the appropriate authorities.

I pray to all-blessed, Almighty God to help us all wake up, to guide those who are accusing one another and who are doing something wrong, to make those who are destroying the leaders of Islam wake up, to make those who want to sow division in the ranks of the Muslims wake up. May God give you all victory, God willing. May God give you victory--those who have now come out of the [officers] college and who are going to the front. Youare dear to the nation; you are the guardians of the nation; the nation is with you; you should not be afraid of anyone today, for the nation was separate from you in the past. But today, praise be to God, all of you are together and all of you are on the same front. When I see on television that everyone--men, women, children, old and young--are making an effort for the army for the revolution guards, for those who are fighting on the front--I take this as a good omen that the community of Islam will be together and that you will all be victorious, God willing. Islam will be victorious, God willing. May you all in health and safety enter the war which is between Islam and atheism. I hope that those who are on the front will enter the arena with strength, with power, with confidence derived from Islam. I hope that the misled Iraqi Army, which is acting against Islam and against Muslims, will also wake up and desist from acting against the Koran and Islam--against Islam, against the interests of Islam, against the prophet of Islam. May God make you all successful and victorious. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

DETAILS OF 14-17 NOV KHOMEYNI MEETINGS REPORTED

Bani-Sadr Briefing on Susangerd

LD151414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, this morning met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS reporter, the president, after returning from the battle areas today, met and conferred with the imam to brief him on the latest developments on the fronts. According to the same report, the president talked to a number of those injured in the war who had gathered on the grounds of the imam's residence to meet the imam. At the end of this meeting, the commander in chief answered a question put to him by a PARS correspondent who asked: What issues were brought up in the imam's presence? The commander in chief said: As usual, whenever I come back from battlefronts to Tehran, I consider it necessary to meet the imam and report to him. At this meeting, I informed the imam that the situation is good and the situation at the fronts is much better than last week since all the people help and we hope that we will be victorious. If we do succeed the situation will become a lot better. Of course, this is a war and in war there is hardship. But our people are taking it in stride. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr added that at this meeting the imam said: The fact that there has been a change in all of us and that they are fighting so well and are showing such a resistence, is in itself a victory--the fact that all the people are united and are working as one.

The president answered a reporter who asked: Considering that the enemy has surrounded Susangerd, and that naturally Ahvaz will be endangered, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation? The president said: At present, according to the information given to me, Susangerd is not surrounded. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, added: The enemy embarked on a number of futile attacks on our forces and their attacks have, up to now, been unsuccessful. According to the report given to me today, in the third attack which took place yesterday, the enemy suffered very heavy losses and we hope to be able to clean that area from the presence of the Ba'thist mercenaries as soon as possible.

The president answered another question on whether he had any messages in connection with the Imam's guidelines for the press and whether our press is the sort that (?results from) the necessities of war. [as heard] He said: We staged a revolution to achieve certain goals. We said: independence, freedom, the Islamic Republic. We should not sacrifice these goals. Let us say that a paper does not reflect the whole truth, this is better than saying to this paper that since you have added or subtracted from the truth you should close down. What the society [words indistinct] like the freedom of speech is several times more important than the misuse of this freedom. We hope that they will not misuse this freedom and stop publishing issues which might result in confrontations. Of course, there are people who do things to provoke such confrontations. They should stop doing so, so that such things are not published. But anyway, when [words indistinct] one should try to eliminate it in one way or another. Therefore, I hope that our people adhere to the unity that they have and everyone seems to be acting according ot it. [as heard]

Meeting With Beheshti

LD142158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Mohammed Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, met and conferred this evening with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti told a PARS correspondent that he had called on Imam Khomeyni in order to express his condolences as well as to meet with him.

Dr Beheshti added: During this meeting topics regarding our Muslim nation's valiant battle against the Iraqi mercenary invaders were discussed.

We hope, with evidence that can be seen, for a decisive victory of the faithful combatants over the Iraqi invaders soon. Our fighting youth and the supporters of our fighting nation feel that their huge, faithful and dedicated investments will not be considered to be in vain by Almighty God.

Meetings With Khamene'i, Others

LD141147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khaamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, was received by the Imam Khomeyni this morning. The imam also received separate briefings this morning from Hojjat ol-Esalm Mohyeddin Ansari, his representative in the state gendarmerie, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Mahdi Karubi, the supervisor of the Shahid Foundation.

According to the PARS correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Mahdi Karubi, who, before meeting with the imam had gone to various cities to visit with families of those martyred or injured in the war, said: I reported to the imam on my trip, on the Shahid Foundation's affairs and on the problems faced by the foundation and other governmental departments in this connection. The imam gave me guidelines and said: It is the responsibility of governmental and private organizations to cooperate with the Shahid Foundation in order to attend to the affairs of the families of martyrs and those injured in the war. Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi added: In this connection, the imam will issue certain orders to the prime minister.

Reza'i Briefing on Susangerd

LD161502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, member of the command staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, this morning. At this meeting he briefed the imam on the situation at the fronts in the Khuzestan Province, especially the present situation in Susangerd. The imam gave the military commanders and other officials of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran some guidelines.

Mohsen Reza'i at the end of this meeting took part in an interview with a PARS correspondent. Regarding the situation at the Susangerd front he said: An armored brigade of the enemy forces which had taken a position to the south of Hamidiyeh along the river (?Katkheh Kur) and intended to occupy Ahvaz, had moved towards Susangerd and Hoveyzeh. In a short time it reached Susangerd and Hoveyzeh. However, it met with stiff resistance put up by the guard brothers and the people. He then added: At present the town of Susangerd is completely surrounded by them and both sides have suffreed considerable losses.

In this confrontation the revolution guards corps destroyed at least 10 tanks belonging to the enemy. Mohsen Reza'i, a member of the command staff, finally said: The crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in Hoveyzeh were worse then the crimes committed by Hitler.

Meetings With Ayatollahs

LD161842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Assadollah Madani met and conferred this afternoon with the nation's imam.

Ayatollah Seyyed Jalalledin (Taheri), who has recently toured battlefronts, met and conferred this afternoon with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Qom Citizens

LD171142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A great many inhabitants of Qom, representing various classes, were received today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

These people, mainly bazaar tradesmen and merchants from Qom, came to Tehran following the imam's warning speech yesterday, after closing their shops. Upon their arrival in Tehran they gathered at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque.

Imam Khomeyni delivered a detailed speech to the gathering. In part of his speech, the imam said: [read by announcer]

It is possible that at times you or others may think that my support for the clergy stems from the fact that I, too, wear a turban, that this is factionalism; whereas I have repeatedly stated that I do not agree with anyone wearing a turban and claiming to be a clergyman. I have repeatedly said that any clergyman who acts against the clerical trend and Islam and who resorts to plots is worse than a Savakist, for a Savakist is a Savakist and as such he is [word indistinct].

I am not saying that anyone wearing a turban is to be supported; no, I hate a great many of them. I have no faith in a great many others of these people. I have repeatedly stated that where there exist courts and committees, they must take care to bring any clergyman who commits an offense to court and put him on trial. However, the issue involved is not that some people oppose bad clergymen; the point is that they oppose the clergy who stopped Britain when it signed an agreement with the USSR, who fought tyranny during [word indistinct], who opposed Britain during the lifetime of Mirza Mohammad Taqi and who thwarted the superpowers.

The plot is aimed at removing the clergy. They say that the clergy should go back to mosques and attend to congregational prayers. Indeed, these things are fundamental to Islam; however, these people oppose these fundamentals. These are the people whose friends raise the holy Koran [words indistinct]. So long as there are such Muslims, Britain cannot maintain its domination. These people are emulating those people. [as heard] However, they regrettably find schoolchildren and naive people, give them certain forms and then resort to such acts. This is the point.

In another part of his speech the imam said: Obviously, I was rather surprised, for I know Qom; I was brought up in Qom. I was in Qom and lived in Qom before you were born. Even now, as soon as my condition allows I will come to you. I do know that you, the people of Qom, will not abandon Islam so soon. You will never abandon Islam.

What I am saying is for the future, so that you may bear it in mind after I am gone. Whenever you notice any person, any group, any front or any party, anyone who says anything against the clergy, or says anything against anyone performing positive deeds within the clerical community, or says that the clergy must be removed, they should be isolated. Or if any pen or statement tries to crush the clergy, you should remember that they do not simply mean a clergyman or group of clergy, what they mean is to oppose those who state that an Islamic country must not come under the domination of others. These are the people they mean to eliminate.

AFP: DOCTORS FORBID KHOMEYNI TO MAKE LONG SPEECHES

NC171203 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said today his doctors had forbidden him to make long public speeches.

The ayatollah, who was making a broadcast speech to police college graduates, apologised for not being able to speak at length. "My doctors have only allowed me to speak from time to time," he added.

Yesterday Ayatollah Khomeyni spoke for 40 minutes to a group of young army officers.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 14 NOV

LD141740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Defense Council convened this afternoon in Tehran chaired by President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief.

Also present at the meeting, which is still in progress: Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Prime Minister; 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council; General Fallahi, acting commander of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic; Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the air force; Morteza Resa'i, commander of the guards corps; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, Islamic Consultative Assembly deputies; and Dr Kamal Kharazi, supervisor of the Supreme Defense Council's Publicity Headquarters.

The meeting is reviewing the general situation on the battlefronts and ways to encounter the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

Further Details

LD150428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0336 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, told our correspondent after last night's session of the Supreme Defense Council, which lasted for 4 hours, that in this session, first the situation in the war areas was discussed and then the latest reports received were reviewed.

He said: There is no news from anywhere except Ahvaz, where the mercenary regime of Iraq has concentrated its attacks on Susangerd. During a clash which began last night and lasted until this afternoon, about 17 enemy tanks were destroyed and a number of our youths were martyred; the clash is still going on.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: Dr Bani-Sadr spoke to the commanders and issued orders regarding the defense of Susangerd. There have been no new reports from the other fronts, except a number of fronts around Abadan, where the enemy has been forced to retreat; this was one of the issues discussed.

Another issue discussed at the council session was our relations with Jordan; it was agreed that our relations with Jordan should be reduced from ambassadorial to charge d'affaires level; this is due to the hostile stance adopted by the Jordanian Government vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran in this war.

The Supreme Defense Council secretary added: Another issue discussed was the forthcoming trips by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to North Africa and the Middle East; these trips will probably begin this week, so that he can (?explain) Iran's political stands. Of course, the parliaments of Syria, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon have invited Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The remarks made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i will be carried at the end of the 0800 [0430 GMT] newscast.

Members Interviewed on Meeting

LD152013 Tehran in English to Europe 1950 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council met last night presided over by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and attended by Mr Raja'i, the prime minister.

In this meeting the situation of the war in the war-stricken areas was reviewed. At the end of the meeting, which lasted about 4 hours, Mr Raja'i, regarding the hostages issue said: As I have said in previous interviews, the hostages issue is an issue which from our point of view is considered solved. The assembly has announced its conditions; we have transmitted them and now it is up to the United States to react somehow.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, regarding the hostages issue said: As far as this issue is concerned, the assembly considered it quite finished and the assembly is too busy to further discuss this issue.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, with regard to the question of the council said: The other issue that was discussed in last night's meeting was our relations with the Government of Jordan, and it was decided that these relations should be downgraded from the ambassadorial level to that of the charge d'affaires. This decision was taken because of the stance of the Government of Jordan in the face of the Iraqi-imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEFENSE COUNCIL SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO FRONTS

LD150730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, by Tehran radio correspondent Javid Ahmadzadeh following the 14 November session of the Supreme Defense Council--recorded]

[Excepts] [Question] Mr Raja'i had a meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He told reporters that the imam issued instructions which would be made public during the Supreme Defense Council session. Would you please tell us what these instructions were?

[Answer] As far as I know, the imam's instructions concerned the war victims. During Prime Minister Raja'i's visit to Ahvaz, he went to Shadegan and Mahshahr and issued a number of orders regarding the war victims.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I think that when the people trust the army command, when they see that the army operations are supervised and under full control, they should leave this to the commanders. Naturally, when it is time to attack, they will attack; when it is time to weaken the enemy forces, they will do so.

As the president has already stated in an interview, all of this is done in wartime; We know that it is being carried out. At the moment, we are neutralizing the enemy attacks; limited attacks are also being carried out. Everything will be successful in its own good time.

[Question] [Words indistinct] would describe the conditions in the region?

[Answer] Do you mean this week?

[Question] Yes. During your trip this week.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I went to Ahvaz on Tuesday. There was a Supreme Defense Council session in one of the cities in Khuzestan on Monday; I was there. Before that, I was busy with my own affairs in Tehran; therefore, I was in Ahvaz for only 3 days this week. During this trip, I visited a number of cities; namely, one of the cities that I think should be mentioned often for the heroism of our combatant fighters is the city of Shush.

First, I went to the battlefront in Shush. There I saw that the brother guards and the military brothers are busy defending us with outstanding, sincere cooperation. Although the enemy artillery fire was constantly on them--during the 2 or 3 hours that I was there, explosions occurred every minute--the brother guards and the military brothers fought bravely; they have weakened the enemy and prevented its advance. They are also delivering severe blows at the enemy. I also observed an extremely innocent spirit of resistance. There has been no mention of Shush in our reports, even though it is one of our very strong fronts where our warriors are busy fighting and dealing blows to the enemy in his trenches. My visit to that place was very interesting and exciting.

In inspecting Ahvaz, where the volunteer forces are in action, we went to [words indistinct] to within 400-500 meters of the enemy; we saw the enemy positions from close range. The morale of our youths is very good; what I saw during my trip and inspection was interesting in that, after 50 days of war--everybody thought the soldiers would tire after some time; for they have endured hardships--I saw that their morale was very [words indistinct]. One of the young soldiers told me, while I was there, that he feels as though it were the first day of war today and that all of these days at war have not tired him.

One of the interesting things I saw during this trip was the people returning to Ahvaz; when I was approaching Ahvaz, I saw that large numbers of people who had left because of the severe pressure on the city were now returning. The truth is that there is the commotion of a thriving, populous city in Ahvaz.

During my trip, I also went to Dezful. It was fantastic; the situation in Dezful is unexplainable. It is as if nothing has happened in that town; the people act so normally. The reason that I repeat this is that Dezful is a city of heroes.

I have not been to Abadan myself, but according to reports from there, the command situation and the condition of the fighting forces and [words indistinct] are better than before. All this makes one very hopeful for an end to the war. [passage indistinct]

[Ahmadzadeh] Thank you.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS BANI-SADR ON WAR, POLITICS

LD170005 Budapest Domestic TV Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The unfortunate Middle East conflict between Iraq and Iran in the region of the Shatt al-'Arab is nearly in its ninth week.

"The Week" not long ago carried a film report by Alajos Chrudinak and Karoly Varszegi made on the Iraqi side, in Baghdad and partly among troops of the Iraqi Army. At that time Dr Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement where he had the opportunity to explain the stance of the Iraqi side in detail. In keeping with our strict impartiality, we wish to show the situation and stance of the other participant in the conflict.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave an interview this week to a Hungarian television reporter. The film report arrived by airmail, and Chrudinak's crew at the moment is still continuing its work in Iran. Here is the exclusive interview:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] In the strategically important city of Dezful, on whose western border heavy fighting between the Iranian and Iraqi Armed Forces has been continuing for weeks, this week our colleagues met President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Iranian Armed Forces. [Chrudinak asks questions in English, Bani-Sadr answers in Persian, both with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Question] Mr President, why did you transfer your headquarters from Tehran to Dezful at the beginning of the war?

[Answer] I have not been here since the beginning. I arrived in the middle of the war, when my armed forces had been prepared. As you also probably know, this is now the most important sector of the front. I was urged to come to the front to carry out on-the-spot organization and to strengthen the fighting spirit of our armed forces.

[Question] Why in your opinion did Iraq initiate a war against you? What is its aim?

[Answer] Their reason is that we have no clear, unambiguous frontiers and so they--Saddam Husayn's government--decided to attack us. This, of course, obviously is not true. We already had begun the implementation of the Algiers agreement. We invited them to come to decide on frontiers, but they gave various excuses and did not come. My opinion is that they began the war at America's instigation to topple our system, but they have not met with success.

[Question] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said that Iran did not implement the agreement made in 1975 between Shah Reza Pahlavi and Saddam Husayn. Moreover, he accuses you of perpetrating aggression. This is what he said.

[Answer] Every aggressor says this: I was attacked so I had to reply. [Words indistinct] this is not true. The Algerian agreement was one part of a whole series of agreements. These were not treaties but agreements on cooperation between Iraq and the Pahlavi regime. As far as the part relating to frontiers is concerned, they never came to us to negotiate, and with reference to cooperation with the Pahlavi regime, it is wholly unfounded to call us to account since we are not the Pahlavi system.

[Question] Mr President, what is happening now on the fronts? Is it true that Iran is in a dangerous situation? Imam Khomeyni has said that the ring around Abadan and Khorramshahr must be broken. Are you capable of this, and when?

[Answer] The enemy deployed its total strength at the beginning of the war. We now know what they are capable of. However, we send fresh troops to the front every day. We have sufficient forces to continue the war. We are certain that we can break through the siege around Abadan, to recapture Khorramshahr and destroy Saddam Husayn's army. We choose the time--the moment will come when the enemy weakens and our strengthened army can defeat their forces. Until then we will continue to weaken the enemy according to plan.

[Question] Mr President, you said, and I quote: "We ourselves destroyed the great army in the past." What do you mean?

[Answer] I meant that during the past 2 years we neglected the training of our troops and weakened the commanding hierarchy of the army. We left equipment to rust in rain and wind and ruined our existing forces. Consequently when the war broke out we recognized the threat but could not marshal our forces in time, organize the commanders and deply the necessary equipment. It was the determination of our armed forces only to gain time and halt the enemy.

[Question] Does this mean, Mr President, that your army is now ready to fight the Iraqis with full strength, or not yet?

[Answer] Yes, the readiness of our army today is significantly higher than it was when the war broke out. Quantitatively and also qualitatively we are much stronger, and this is improving day by day. I have just now inspected the new equipment which we are now testing so that it can later be deployed on the battlefield. We are also continually deploying equipment which was not used during the rule of the previous regime or after.

[Question] If I am right, you need munitions and spare parts. Where can you obtain them?

[Answer] As far as spare parts are concerned, we can take care of that through better organization of our work. I mean that there were sufficient spare parts, but they were neglected. We introduced suitable handling and can now see that most of the necessary parts are available. Our people make the parts in short supply, and we are urging everyone to use his initiative.

[Question] In your opinion, will the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, accept your conditions for the release of the hostages? If he does not accept them, what do you intend to do?

[Answer] If he accepts our conditions, we will be rid of the issue. If he does not accept them it means war, and participants fighting in a war do not surrender. We will never surrender to America, we will fight.

[Question] What is the reason for Iran's worldwide isolation? What do you intend to do to end this isolation?

[Answer] There are two dimensions to this isolation. One refers to governments. Some governments do not like our revolutionary (?methods). Second, this is also a consequence of our own mistakes. We must be more just, exercise self-criticism and attempt to right our mistakes. Our isolation reflected in world public opinion is partly a consequence of some Western propaganda and also of our own incorrect deeds, for we allowed deeds incompatible with Islam and our Islamic revolution. These deeds were neither Islamic nor revolutionary but they were nevertheless committed in our country. The propaganda machinery magnified and used these deeds and conveyed to the world a false picture of our revolution. This is the reason for our isolation but it could be overcome if we restrain ourselves from bad steps within our country and if we attempt to present the reality of our revolution to world public opinion.

[Question] What is your opinion of the internal political situation in Iran, with reference to the impatience with you and the accusations expressed in Tehran against you and the commanders of the Iranian Armed Forces.

[Answer] These accusation from certain people are part of a wide-ranging attack, but the strength of public opinion quickly overcomes this. The instigators know that they are lying, but the Iranian people are not clear about this because for security reasons we cannot give a complete explanation of our situation and of the preparations for the battle against Iraq. These accusations are thus partly a consequence of ignorance and partly of political opportunism.

[Question] You told Imam Khomeyni that you cannot fight on two fronts simultaneously. What do you mean?

[Answer] While we are fighting on one front against an enemy that attacked us it took us by surprise that certain people in Tehran began a moral-political war behind our backs to undermine the morale of our armed froces and to degrade the military commanders at all costs. We regard this as support for the enemy. He who believes that we will give up the battle because another front has opened up or that we are unable to fight on two fronts is, of course, mistaken.

[Question] What exactly are the reasons for conflict between you and your followers and the Islamic Republican Party?

[Answer] The differences of opinion between myself and the Islamic Republican Party as a party, as conceptualized abroad, are mistaken. There are groups in Iran which aim to monopolize power. My philosophical view is opposed to the monopoly of power. I believe that these groups in Tehran are corrupt. The real social danger is the concentration of power. We must thwart this. Because of these differences of views there are also differences in methods. We want legalization so that while our people have been denied their rights, they could now have them.

[Question] Former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh was arrested and jailed. Why, and what is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Qotbzadeh said something on television which those who wish to monopolize power in the atmosphere of Iran presented as a sign of oppression. This is why I strongly protested and called on our people, since they requested my opinion, to oppose this step. The people demonstrated, Imam Khomeyni was informed of the situation, and Qotbzadeh was freed.

[Question] How long do you expect this war will last? Is it possible to envisage some sort of political settlement?

[Answer] How long will the war last? I said at the start of the war that legally it cannot last long, but the Iraqi Ba'thist Party was supplied with plentiful resources some of which it squandered in the desert of Kordestan. The war will probably continue until Iraq loses all its resources. It is now only a question of time until we break the enemy, and I hope that we have been successful in carrying out a thorough reorganization of the army to destroy the enemy very soon. I do not, however, allege that there is no political solution, but that this can only be possible after we have made it clear that we are neither impotent nor humiliated. Saddam Husayn and the world must recognize that a political solution is not tantamount to acceptance of defeat. So such a solution does not exist. Once we have achieved military successes, then a political solution can be a logical consequence.

[Question] Mr President, you work day and night and look tired.

[Answer] I am not tired; merely because when one feels one's work is exciting one does not feel fatigue. Inactivity brings fatigue. The war of nerves, spiritual struggle, unhealthy confrontation and removing obstacles make one tired. If these factors are not present, work in itself is not tiring, especially if one is in such exciting and spirited company--you saw our soldiers--and is surrounded by marvelous atmosphere. Then one forgets fatigue--I have not felt fatigue to date. [end recording]

BANI-SADR TOURS KHUZESTAN BATTLEFRONT

LD162140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, this afternoon toured and inspected a war front in the Province of Khuzestan.

According to a PARS correspondent, during this inspection tour the commanders and chiefs of each section explained to the commander in chief of the armed forces the operations conducted by the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The president spoke to the officers, NCO's and soldiers, and asked them to intensify their actions to expel the mercenaries and the armed forces of Iraqi Ba'th from our homeland.

Meeting With Military Leaders

LD162144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at a meeting tonight in the presence of Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, and with the participation of General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the army, Colonel Fakuri, the minister of defense and commander of the air force, and a few other military commanders, which was held in a Khuzestan city, the general situation on the war fronts and the conduct of the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their encounter with the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces were reviewed and discussed.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES GUARDS ON WAR WITH IRAQ

LD152050 Tehran in English to Europe 1938 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, on his 2-day tour of the war-stricken areas, delivered a speech to the revolution guardsmen. In parts of his speech Mr Raja'i said: If you have noticed that we have spoken with more authority in international circles, it is only due to your acts and deeds and self-sacrificing attitudes. I have said in these international circles that the state of the war would be decided upon in the Province of Khuzestan and not in the international circles.

He added: God willing, with the staunch support of the Muslim nations, we are definitely committed to becoming victorious. We will teach a [word indistinct] lesson to Saddam that he will [word indistinct] forever for the days to come. However, our response will have a definite form and unique content. First, he has to (?admit) that he is the aggressor; and if Saddam were to say that he would recompense us for all the damages incurred, or that he would give half of his country for damages to us, it would not be worth a single damage [word indistinct] young girl who was hospitalised and who would say: Mr Prime Minister, don't agree. However, the content of our talks would be that we would continue with the war from a most powerful political stand and, having attained this stand, we will continue with the war, since we are not just fighting against Iraq. This is not just our war; since Islam should become victorious and glorious, either we would all be martyred or there will not be any other venue. [as heard] On the day when the war is ended between Iran and Iraq all the personnel of the army, the mobilization forces personnel as well as the revolution guardsmen will walk in streets with their heads high, whereas the mercenary forces of Saddam [word indistinct] the verdict of the execution of Saddam, will be walking with their heads bent low.

RAJA'I VISITS WITH WAR VICTIMS IN KHUZESTAN, AHVAZ

GF141516 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] During his tour of Khuzestan, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspected camps of war-stricken people in Mahshahr and Shadmahn. According to reports from news headquarters, he was accompanied by the Khuzestan governor general. After inspecting the camps he ordered that the problems of these people be resolved quickly.

He attended Friday prayers in Mahshahr, where he was received enthusiastically. Before the prayers, he delivered a speech condemning Saddam Husayn, praising the valor of the Iranians and urging the people to be steadfast.

According to the news headquarters representative, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i also visited war-stricken areas in Ahvaz today. He visited wounded soldiers and civilians in the hospital and talked with a group of people who were present.

AFP: IRAN LIFTING BAN ON U.S., UK JOURNALIST VISAS

NC152043 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--American and British newsmen refused entry visas to Iran will now have them granted, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported today, quoting a "reliable source".

It said previous bans on journalists from the United States and Britain have been lifted, and added: "Members of the foreign press wishing to cover events on the various war fronts will henceforth be able to obtain the necessary visas."

U.S. news agencies in Iran were closed on January 14. The British news agency REUTER has, however, continued operations.

AFP: NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR TO BE NAMED SOON

NC161613 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Nov (AFP)--Iran will soon appoint a new ambassador to the Soviet Union to replace Mohammad Mokri, recalled in September after expressing personal opinions on conditions for ending the war with Iraq, KEYHAN newspaper reported here today, quoting a Foreign Ministry source.

Among conditions urged by Mr Mokri for an end to the conflict were the resignation of Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn, the surrender by Iraqi forces of all their weapons and the handing over to Iran of the Iraqi port of Basra.

Prime Minister's Office Rebuttal

LD161752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The central news unit reports that the public relations department of the prime minister's office has denied a report published by a Tehran evening newspaper concerning the replacement of the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union. The spokesman described the publication of such reports in the current circumstances as "irresponsible." The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God. One of Tehran's evening newspapers has published on its front page a report concerning the replacement and recall of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, a report which is compeletely wrong and which is the outcome of irresponsibility by the publishers.

The public relations department of the prime minister's office denies the above report and hereby informs the mass media to diligently avoid publishing false news or reports [words indistinct] is in doubt.

It is obvious that officials who release false reports will be prosecuted.

DEMONSTRATION HELD IN SUPPORT OF QOTBZADEH, BANI-SADR

NC151100 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--Thousands of Iranians today turned a Tehran bazaar rally for former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh into a mass demonstration in favour of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and against "the party which seeks to monopolize television."

The only party officially represented in parliament is the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

The crowd called for "dissolution of the monopolistic party" and chanted: "We don't want a party, we uphold the Koran."

Mr Qotbzadeh was detained for 3 days earlier this month for alleged "provocative statements" on television, in which he called for freedom of the media.

He made only a 5-minute speech today, in which he thanked people for their support.

Bazaar merchants signed a petition to obtain the release of Mr Qotbzadeh, and two demonstrations were held in the holy city of Qom calling for his release.

According to today's MIZAN newspaper, Mr Qotbzadeh is to make a speech in Qom tomorrow.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahabu'd din Eshraqi, son-in-law to the country's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, called on the crowd at the bazaar to avoid divisions and preserve national unity.

Loud-hailers inside the covered bazaar had apparently been cut off and few people managed to get close enough to hear the speakers. Instead, the swelling crowd in the narrow alleys took to shouting slogans as shopkeepers hastily rolled down their blinds. "Hail to Qotbzadeh, man of liberty," and "Television must be free from one-party monopoly," a majority shouted.

A minority countered shouts of "Long live Bani-Sadr" with cries of "Long live (Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali) Raja'i."

"Everyone here is in favour of the Iman (Ayatollah Khomeyni) and the Islamic Republic, but there must be freedom," a young girl said. "Qotbzadeh is in the line of the imam, and so long as he keeps to it, we'll support him," she added.

Several groups in favour of the Islamic Republic Party were hissed when they began chanting their support for the party leader, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti.

The dispersing crowd continued to demonstrate on leaving the bazaar. A group of some 20 young people headed for the mosque of Ayatollah Allameh Nuri, a partisan of President Bani-Sadr.

Several of the demonstrators held up portraits of Mr Bani-Sadr and placards calling on the people to attend Wednesday's rally in Azadi (liberty) Square where the president is due to make a speech.

A communique by "Moslem committed workers from Tehran's bazaar," published in today's fundamentalist ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper, criticized "capitalists who, like parasites, suck on the blood of the underprivileged and who support a man indicted by the legal and legitimate revolutionary prosecutor."

"In view of the climate fomented by liberal elements," the "Moslem workers" warned against the instilling of a potentially pernicious atmosphere" in the bazaar.

In a speech at yesterday's Tehran prayer meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, a leading member of the IRP, warned the faithful: "Let former politicians do and write what they will. Ignore them . . . . Do not allow these political games into the bazaar . . . factories and schools.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD IN TEHRAN 18, 19 NOV

Scheduled Bani-Sadr Speech

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the office of the president on 14 November]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Never before in history has this risen nation demonstrated so much eagerness in the fight between good and evil, as in the fight between Imam Hoseyn and Yazid. This year, 'Ashura [19 November] coincided with the battle between the self-sacrificing Imam Hoseyn soldiers and Baghdad's Yazid-like executioners. This 'Ashura is about to become the victory of good over evil and a preamble to avenge the blood of Imam Hoseyn from Saddam and all Yazid-like people.

On Wednesday, 'Ashura, at 1100, the Islamic President and Commander in Chief Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will speak at Azadi Square [in Tehran]. We call on the honorable citizens of Tehran to congregate at the square, without any group identifications, and once again demonstrate their unshakable determination to continue the battle until final victory. May these gigantic demonstrations [word indistinct] the struggle undertaken by [word indistinct] in their trenches in order to keep the memory of the Karbala' martyrs alive.

[Signed] The office of the president

18, 19 Nov March Routes

LD151954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The following statement was issued by the organizing committee of the publicity coordination council, in connection with marches on the days of Tasu'a and 'Ashura [18, 19 November].

Following a call by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, the hope of the imam and the nation, for a march on these 2 days, at a time when the followers of Imam Hoseyn are engaged in a war against the Yazid-like followers of Saddam, the organizing committee, under the supervision of the publicity coordination council, has set up a headquarters to carry out this program.

All Islamic organizations and institutions may contact the martyr Mottahari mosque from 0900 to 1200 daily at telephone number 363131 for further information.

Meanwhile, the routes for the marches are as follows;

Routes for Tasu'a [18 November]:

1. [Word indistinct] Square, Tehran Now Street, Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street [Formerly Takht-e Jamshid Street, where the U.S. Embassy is located] and the spy nest [the U.S. Embassy].

2. Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street and the spy nest.

3. Mohammadiyeh Square, formerly E'dam Square, Khayyam Street, Imam Khomeyni Square, Ferdowsi Street, General Qarani Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

4. Khorasan Square, 17th Shahrivar Street, Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

5. Rah-e Ahan Square, Kargar Street, Enqelab Street, Mossadeq Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

6. Pol-e Seyyed-o Khandan, Dr Shari'at Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

Routes for 'Ashura [19 November]:

1. Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

2. Khorasan Square, 17th Shahrivar Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

3. Mohammadiyeh Square, formerly E'dam Square, Mowlavi Street, [word indistinct] Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

4. Rah-e Ahan Square, Kargar Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

5. Enqelab Square, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

6. Pol-e [word indistinct], Dr Shari'ati Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

7. Mavvadat Square [word indistinct], Tehran-e Now Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

All marches will begin at 0900.

Assembly Point Changed

LD170710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The committee for arranging the ceremonies of Tasu'a day [18 November] has issued its second announcement as follows:

Meanwhile, the heroic people and the genuine followers of Aba 'Abdallah [the third Shi'ite imam] in Tehran are hereby informed that owing to the lack of guild capabilities [as heard] at the former U.S. espionage den, the assembly center on Tasu'a Day has been transferred to Tehran university.

It also should be noted that the routes for 'Ashura Day [19 November] have not been changed.

[Signed] The committee for arranging the ceremonies of the propaganda coordinating council.

KEROSENE CONSUMERS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE OIL MINISTRY

LD161926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Some 7,000 kerosene consumers who do not subscribe to any kerosene contracting company, gathered outside the Oil Ministry building yesterday in connection with their demands. In a contact with Ahmad Kermani, the official in charge of heating oil distribution for Tehran, a PARS correspondent learned that the Oil Ministry, having issued appropriate cards to applicants, has made arrangements for those who do not subscribe to any contracting company to be able to receive their required kerosene from 22 November.

STUDENTS' STATEMENT PRAISES RESISTANCE AGAINST ENEMY

LD170057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was released today by the student followers of the iman's policy:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Aba Abdallah, peace be upon you and greetings upon you and those who arrived at your court.

My father and brother, O my master, to become your sacrifice.

Valiant fighting nation of Islam, the Islamic valiants on Islam's warfronts fighting the infidels while presenting their clean red blood have provided the Muslims of the Islamic Republic of Iran with dignity and brightness. They have resisted with their blood and with their glorious resistance to the point of martyrdom against the godless enemy armed with the superpowers' weapons and they conveyed to the world a message of the victory by blood over the sword.

Yes, as our martyr-fostering imam has addressed the nation of blood and jihad, our dear homeland today is awaiting to prepare all its sons for the battle against evil.

And we, the sons of this revolutionary nation, are honored, on the verge of the month of muharram, to present our martyred brother (Fazllolah 'Abedini) as our first martyr in the battle between good and evil on the Susangerd front to God and Islam.

We pray to God Almighty for the victory of all Islam's combatants, and we pray for the patience and tolerance of the families of the martyrs.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 228-296

288: Attack on Iraqis Near Ahvaz

LD141750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique 288 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: The army airborne fighters today, 14 November, launched an attack against the Iraqi mercenaries in northwestern Ahvaz and completely destroyed 15 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 7 trailers carrying ammunition, and 1 antiaircraft gun and killed more than 60 infidels.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

289: Operations of Airborn Division

LD142152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique 289 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Iranian Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: The brave combatants of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today, 14 November, dealt the following blows on the enemy:

1. In the region north of Abadan two mobile antiaircraft guns, three vehicles with ammunition, one trench with its personnel and one tank carrier truck with the damaged tank it was carrying were completely destroyed, and a number of the enemy's personnel were killed.

2. In the region west of Dezful, while carrying out effective shelling of the enemy's positions, one tank, three vehicles carrying supplies, two trenches with their personnel and the assembly point of the enemy's artillery were destroyed. During these operations more than 70 of the infidel's forces were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

290: Air Attacks on Iraq

LD151152 Tehran Domestch Service in Persian 1042 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 290 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

[Text] In His exalted name. Our revolutionary Muslim compatriots are hereby informed about some of the operations carried out by the warriors of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday, 14 November:

A. On enemy territory:

1. The destruction of a part of the installations in the Chinar barracks, in the eastern part of Iraq, and a number of bunkers and vehicles in the region whereby the damage inflicted was about 20 percent.

2. The destruction of 50 percent of the enemy vehicles and materiel around Panjwin and (?Goban) in northeast Iraq.

3. The destruction of 23 fuel storage tanks, with a capacity of some 90,000 barrels, on part of Mosul's oil installations.

4. The bombing of a bridge in the (?Golkhanah) region and a military barracks south of Kirkuk. The level of damage inflicted has not been accurately assessed.

5. The bombing of bridge in Tuz Khurmatu, south of Kirkuk, and of a military column south of Sulaymaniyah; no accurate information has reached us regarding the damage inflicted.

6. The destruction of several mini-observation towers south of Sulaymaniyah.

B. The operations carried out by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the country's borders and its support for our forces yesterday were as follows:

1. The destruction of two tanks and antipersonnel carriers in the Bostan region on the Susangerd front and the killing and wounding of some 10 enemy servicemen in the same region.

2. An attack on the enemy's armored weapons and bunkers in the Bostan region on the Susangerd front; the level of damage and casualties inflicted on the enemy during this air raid is not accurately known.

3. An attack on the enemy's armored forces, artillery units and other enemy forces in the Agadan areas inflicting appreciable losses and casualties on Iraq's aggressive forces.

In the meantime, we have no accurate information about the fate of one of the aircraft following the extensive and repeated operations by our warriors.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

291: Southern Front Battles

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 291 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and risen Iranian compatriots: Yesterday and this morning the Islamic armed forces combatants inflicted the following blows on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries from the air and on the ground:

1. In the southern part of Bostan, the ground forces assaulted part of the enemy forces being deployed and killed some of them. Our forces launched this assault with artillery fire. They also destroyed an enemy tank and killed its crew.

2. In the Susangerd region, the airborne combatants of the Islamic Republic's Army launched an attack against the Iraqi forces yesterday, thus destroying 3 tanks, 2 ammunition trailers and 1 armored personnel carrier; they also killed more than 20 [words indistinct]. Moreover, in the course of yesterday's missions by the airborne units in the Susangerd region, the following blows were dealt the enemy: Destruction of 22 tanks and 2 fuel tankers. Also, a considerable number of enemy troops were killed and wounded.

3. [Words indistinct] the Islamic Republic's Air Force fighters succeeded this morning in destroying 20 trucks carrying personnel and 12 Iraqi fieldguns. They also set fire to 50 enemy personnel camps. Furthermore, two enemy command posts, a number of fuel tankers, ammunition convoys and telecommunications systems were destroyed by the air force.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

292: Ground Forces Successes

LD152120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2046 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 292 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Following are some of the missions carried out by the ground forces' airborne fighters:

1. In the western region: total destruction of 7 artillery pieces, 6 mortars and their crews and 1 tank, including its crew. Meanwhile, in the course of these missions some 150 enemy forces were either killed or wounded.

2. During an assault by airborne units this afternoon on enemy forces at the Susangerd front, 7 tanks, 3 ammunition trailers, 3 ammunition dumps and 1 fuel tanker belonging to the Iraqi mercenary forces were destroyed, with some 50 enemy troops killed or wounded.

3. The following blows and damages were inflicted on the Ba'thist mercenary forces on the Abadan fronts today: Destruction of 32 tanks, 9 artillery pieces, 1 personnel carrier, 11 mortar-launcher strongholds with their personnel, 1 ammunition stronghold and 1 fuel tanker.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

293: More on Southern Battles

LD160517 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 293 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] O Muslim, risen compatriots: Yesterday, 15 November, battles continued on the southern fronts between the warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Army. According to reports received, enemy forces, employing artillery and heavy weapons, fired intensely on a section of Abadan and the eastern section of Khuninshahr. Our fighting forces retaliated with artillery fire.

At 1130 on the Abadan front, on the continuation of Bahmanshir River [as heard], supported by armored units and artillery fire, the enemy intended to advance toward the eastern region of Bahmanshir, but was confronted with strong resistance by our forces; then, following a counterattack by Iranian forces, a large number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded and 16 of them were captured by Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and were immediately transferred behind the battlefront.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

294: Airborne Division's Successes

LD161130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 294 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The combatants of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out the following noteworthy operations from 0700 yesterday until 0700 today.

1. The destruction of a part of the enemy's armored forces 8 to 12 km from Bahmanshir junction toward (?Mokhsar).

2. The destruction of an industrial plant to the north of (Safwan) and to the south of Basra.

3. Launching an offensive on a part of the enemy's artillery on the road from Basra to Al-Faw and the destruction of a number of Iraqi forces in the palmgroves to the west of Arvand Rud.

4. The destruction of a number of military vehicles and enemy personnel and a number of gasoline barrels to the south of Amareh.

5. Attacked a great number of supply and personnel carriers and enemy tents 6 km from Amareh and inflicting heavy damages on them.

6. Attacking the (Naji 'Omran) garrison to the northeast of (Ardil) and inflicting heavy damages on this garrison.

7. The destruction of 32 personnel carriers and military jeeps, a number of radios, 50 tents and an enemy command headquarters to the northwest of Amareh.

8. Attacking and inflicting considerable damage on a military encampment, a police station and industrial installations situated in a town to the northeast of Kirkuk and to the south of [words indistinct].

9. The destruction of a part of the building of the [name indistinct] garrison near the Turkish border inside Iraqi territory.

10. The destruction of a number of vehicles carrying ammunition and fuel 32 km to the west of Amareh.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

295: Successes in Dezful, Abadan Areas

LD162118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 295 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear revolutionary compatriots, the valiant personnel of the Airborne Division of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its encounter with the hostile and encroaching Iraqi forces on 16 November, inflicted the following blows on the mercenary enemy:

A. In the Dezful region:

1. Complete destruction of a missile launcher platform with its weaponry and crew.

2. Annihlilation of a tank which was equipped with a Sam-6 missile launcher platform with its crew.

3. Killing 50 enemy personnel.

4. Mounting effective fire on enemy positions.

5. Destruction of two water tank carriers.

B. In the Abadan region:

1. Destruction of an enemy vehicle.

2. Exploding an enemy vehicle carrying ammunition.

3. Destruction of a mortar launcher with its crew.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

296: Susangerd Front Fighting

LD162121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 296 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and fighting compatriots, in today's operations by helicopters [word indistinct] of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its valiant personnel at the Susangerd front on 16 November at least 160 of the invading Iraqi personnel were killed, and the enemy's logistic losses were as follows:

--7 enemy tanks destroyed;

--10 trucks carrying ammunition set on fire and destroyed;

--7 heavy guns of the enemy destroyed;

--1 [word indistinct] gun destroyed by our helicopters' fired;

--mortar launchers with their crews destroyed;

--8 military vehicles and 2 of the enemy's concrete positions completely destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMUNIQUE DETAILS OPERATIONS

LD151230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: O revolutionary, Muslim nation: The thunderous roar of your Islamic and liberating revolution has dealt such a blow at the body of imperialism that the cries of its agent and venal flunkey, Saddam, are showing how deep and fatal have been the blows inflicted on him by the force of Islam. Some of the operations carried out by our brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps during 13 and 14 November were as follows:

1. A group of self-sacrificing guards, together with one of the army NCO's, during a guerrilla attack on the bank of the Karkheh River in Dezful area, after neutralizing a number of antipersonnel and antitank mines attacked the Ba'thist forces, and managed to kill some 100 mercenaries and wound others, and capture them along with their weapons. All these warriors returned to base safely;

2. On 13 November the revolution guards on the Dub-e Herdan front, in Ahvaz region, in the course of a bold guerrilla assault totally demolished four enemy tanks and one vehicle and killed their crews and after these operations the brothers also returned to base safely;

3. On 13 November a group of our guards corps brothers in Shush succeeded in discovering a minefield and in neutralizing 16 mines;

4. Yesterday, 14 November, in the Dalau region in the western part of the country, during an 8-hour engagement between the guards and devotees of the Imam and rangers on the one hand and the domestic Ba'thist mercenaries on the other hand, a large number of the enemy forces were killed and wounded. Fifteen enemy vehicles were also destroyed and two of the imam's devotees were wounded during these operations.

[Signed] The public relations office of the central staff command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

AIR FORCE DESTROYS MOSUL REFINERY, BOMBS ENEMY COLUMNS

LD142200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the commander of one of the country's airbases, reported tonight that this afternoon our brave pilots in a praiseworthy operation inside Iraqi territory completely destroyed the major parts of the Mosul refinery installation and its storage tanks. It also bombed some of the enemy's operational comumns in the process of deploying on the border in northeast Iraq, thereby inflicting heavy losses on Saddam's mercenaries.

According to PARS, all our fighters returned safely to their bases following these operations.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI ADVANCE ON SUSANGERD

Artillery Attacks Increase 14 Nov

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, citing reliable officials of the Susangerd Governorate office and of the revolution guards corps office, has reported that the intensity of the war increased this afternoon at the Susangerd front.

The enemy is making every effort to advance. The city of Susangerd has been under every artillery and mortar fire since this morning and the city's residential areas have suffered some damage. The extent of the damage and casualties has not yet been determined.

On the basis of reports received, defenders of the Islamic revolution are defending the city against the enemy's intense efforts to get closer to the city from a few areas such as [words indistinct].

Two Iraqi MiG's bombed the suburbs of Susangerd this morning. At 1700 hours, the time this report was sent, the enemy was stationed a few kilometers from the Susangerd road.

According to this report our air force's [word indistinct] aircraft fighters this morning bombed the enemy's position at the Susangerd front.

During today's fierce battles at the Susangerd front the two sides suffered considerable losses, the extent of which has not yet been reported.

ighboring Village Captured

LD141824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, as of 1950 today fierce fighting between the Islamic defenders and the Ba'thist aggressors has been continuing on the Susangerd front, with the self-sacrificing Islamic fighters putting up very stiff resistance to the Ba'thist attack. The aggressors are reported to have captured the village of Abu Hamizeh in south Susangerd and are advancing toward Susangerd.

According to the latest reports, the enemy forces have taken positions within a few kilometers of the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road. The invaders are also planning to advance toward (Dahlaviyeh) from the (Savleh) road. However, the brave Islamic revolution combatants stationed at the village of (Dahlaviyeh) have thwarted the enemy's advance and the capture of (Dahlaviyeh). The aggressive Ba'thist forces are 12 km from Susangerd at the Susangerd-(Savleh) axis. Reports say that the enemy's casualties during the fighting on the Susangerd front have been very heavy. As for our own forces, a number of them have been martyred and wounded. Artillery and mortar fire against Susangerd continues.

'Fierce' Fighting Continues

LD142154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, the war on the Susangerd front is continuing in a fierce manner, and the valiant combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in (Dahlaviyeh) village and the environs of Susangerd are bitterly resisting against the inhuman offensive by Saddam's mercenaries.

The village of (Dahlaviyeh), which is located to the northeast of Susangerd, is about 10 km from Susangerd.

According to this report, tonight the residential parts of Susangerd are still being shelled by the enemy's artillery.

According to the Susangerd guards corps, as of 2230 today, the time this report was dispatched, about 30 self-sacrificing guards corps combatants had been martyred by the Iraqi mercenaries, and another 40 had been wounded.

The enemy's losses and damages were very heavy in these incidents, but their extent has not yet been ascertained.

The PARS correspondent adds that the enemy's shelling with long-range artillery on the city of Ahvaz was still continuing as of 2230 today.

Susangerd Fighters Praised

GF151446 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by Ramhormoz revolution guards--date not given]

[Excerpts] O you soldiers and guards of the faith, fighters of the front of right and wrong:

In truth you have made Iran another Karbala' and have shown that, just as Hoseyn sacrificed all without asking for anything, self-sacrifice should be learned the way you have learned it.

When the army of the heathen aimed its weapons at the heart of belief and red buds appeared on the bodies of our brothers, you repeated the red cry of "God is great" at the scene of battle. That was your reply to the call of Hoseyn, from whom we learned the lesson of martyrdom and of not bowing to force--that true defender of Islam. This is the true life.

A memorial ceremony for the martyrs and epic-creators of Susangerd will be held tomorrow, both morning and evening, in Haj Ahmad Mosque.

Guards Corps Statement

LD151405 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 15 Nov 80

[15 November statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In His exalted name. Kill them wherever you find them. Now that the 'Ashura of Hoseyn [the 10th of Muharram, the day Imam Hoseyn was martyred] is drawing closer and the roots of [words indistinct] heighten and the children of Islam are demonstrating their powers of resistance and [word indistinct] to the followers of Yazid and Saddam so that in the future history of human struggles the red of their blood should witness the victory of Islam and their invincibility.

On Friday, 14 November, the armored forces of the enemy together with commandos and infantry forces moved from the south of Hamidiyeh towards Hoveyzeh and Susangerd in order to surround this city. Immediately several combative groups of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, these selfless followers of Islam and soldiers of the hidden imam, may God speed his honorable return, were dispatched to their route to stop the advance of the soldiers of blasphemy.

From yesterday afternoon up to now, the battle which has become a hand-to-hand struggle and reminds one of the bloody legends of the Hoseyn's Karbala', is still continuing. Up to now the friends of Hoseyn have succeeded in destroying seven RPG's and eight tanks belonging to the enemy. The guards corps personnel have also succeeded in killing 20 to 30 of the enemy soldiers. According to the latest reports, intense fighting is going on around Susangerd and the artillery of our military brothers has opened fire on enemy positions.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

15 Nov Situation

LD152232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2048 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ba'thist aggressive forces that were driven back in the Susangerd and Hamidiyeh areas as a result of assaults launched some time ago by the revolution's fighters and who took up positions in the areas of Bostan and south of Susangerd, parallel to the Karkheh Kur River, have been trying since 0400 yesterday morning to capture the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road and Susangerd itself through their artillery and tank assaults, as well as their invading MiG's, so as to succeed in reorganizing their former front by making use of their forces stationed in Bostan, which have already advanced as far as (Dahlaviyeh).

On the basis of different reports dispatched from the Susangerd front, the aggressive enemy's tanks have taken up positions along the roads and the periphery of the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road and have brought the town under their direct fire.

The Central News Bureau report says that our brave heroes today continued to bring the enemy positions under fire on this front, inflicting considerable damage on the forces of the infidels, so much so that the Baghdad regime, in its Communique No 141, admits to having lost 23 personnel, several tanks and loaders and bulldozers on the Susangerd front. Considering the longstanding machinations by Baghdad, there is no doubt that the actual figures are several times more than the ones announced.

On the basis of a PARS report, according to available information, Sanikhi village in the Bostan area is under the occupation of the aggressive enemy, with the enemy troops stationed in the houses of the inhabitants of the village. The same report adds that the enemy operations in the Karkheh Kur area have escalated, with the Ba'thist criminals taking new positions in the occupied areas.

Despite the enemy's advance on the Susangerd front, located some 35 km from the Iraqi border, the armed forces and the town's heroic inhabitants are continuing their heroic defense, having already declared: The enemy will have to pass over the corpses of all the town's defenders in order to get to Susangerd.

House-to-House Fighting

LD160540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0434 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported, quoting an official at Susangerd Governorate: The aggressive enemy forces are at present stationed in the southwest and west of Susangerd, outside the city, and are subjecting the city to heavy- and light-weapon firing.

According to another report, the warriors of Islam have prevented the enemy's entry into those sections of the city until this morning; but a large number of the enemy forces, accompanied by tanks, have entered the city in the eastern section, and are advancing house to house. As soon as they see any resisting warrior on their path, they open fire. So far these mercenaries have captured a number of fighting guards inside the city. With their artillery the criminal Ba'thist mercenaries, in their usual fascist fashion, have fired on and destroyed the city's hospital in which a large number of the wounded were under treatment. The condition of the city's wounded is not satisfactory, due to lack of possibility of looking after them and aerially transferring them.

The PARS correspondent, at the end of his report, cited as the reason for the advance and infiltration of the enemy in the city the lack of artillery support by the warriors on the foremost battlefront.

PARS: Mass Slaughter

LD161138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, fierce hand-to-hand battles are going on in the eastern districts of the town of Susangerd. The town is surrounded by enemy tanks and the criminal mercenaries of Saddam, using incendiary and chemical bombs, have embarked on new inhuman crimes. According to the news headquarters of the guards corps the mass slaughter of our brothers and sisters in Susangerd was started inside the town by these enemies of Islam and the enemy has opened fire on the selfless defenders of the town with heavy and light weapons.

The defense of Susangerd, up to the time of the communication of the news at noon today, was intensely continuing and a large number of the defenders of the town comprising the champion people of Susangerd, revolution guards, mobilization personnel and the gendarme: heroes have been martyred. The enemy is reported to have suffered heavy losses too.

A report from [name indistinct] 12 km to the west of Susangerd says that the Ba'thist criminals have violated the honor of a number of our sisters in this region and have martyred them.

PARS this morning had reported that enemy positions in the Susangerd front was attacked by the brothers in the Airborne Division and heavy blows had been dealt on the enemy.

According to the latest reports, the defense of Susangerd is still continuing and the selfless defenders of Islam in this town are determined to defend the honor of Islam against the Iraqi mercenaries.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides

LD161738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports received from the south, the city of Susangerd continues to resist in the face of the enemies of the revolution, and the heroic defenders of the city today inflicted crushing blows on the enemy. According to a very reliable official, in the assaults made by our warriors against the infidel forces today 51 enemy tanks were destroyed and a large number of enemy forces killed. Some 45 enemy tanks were destroyed on the Susangerd front by the self-sacrificing and hawk-like pilots of the Airborne Division and 6 more tanks were set on fire by the heroic combatants of the ground forces and supporters of the revolution. At 1845, when the dispatch from the operational headquarters of the southern battlefront was received, although some of the enemy's ground forces have managed to penetrate a section of the city, the enemy has not yet been able to gain control over Susangerd, and the ever-heroic guards of the revolution continue to defend the city tooth and nail. For 2 days now the enemy has tried by all means at his disposal to occupy Susangerd, and it was for this reason that during its advance the enemy occupied (Dahlaviyeh) 12 km west of Susangerd and massacred the city's Arab and Muslim inhabitants.

There have also been reports of the use of chemical and incendiary bombs, and it has been reported that in its efforts today to occupy Susangerd the enemy used heavy and light artillery to fire on the city's defenders consisting of local resistance forces, the Islamic revolution guards, the mobilization personnel and the gendarmerie personnel. The enemy inflicted heavy casualities suffered by the enemies of the revolution have also been reported as very heavy.

PARS reports that yesterday in the battle zone on the Ahvaz-Susangerd axis two Iraqi helicopters flying over the guards' positions were fired on and that one of them was forced to land. One of the Iraqi helicopters succeeded in escaping, but the second was captured by the heroic guards.

The latest report from the Susangerd front says that the fierce battle between the defenders of the city against the infidel forces is continuing.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Answering questions at a press conference reported by Tehran radio's English service, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the Majlis has declared its view on the hostage issue and the government will act in accordance with this. Rafsanjani added that an Algerian-Iranian joint committee is currently studying the reply made by the U.S. Government as well as the conditions laid down by the Majlis. He urged the United States to "accept the fact" that it can no longer use the issue as a "pretext" for its "imperialist plan." In an interview with Budapest radio, the ayatollah of Qom, Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, said the students have "already handed the hostages over to the government" and are consequently no longer responsible for their fate. Referring to the possibility that the U.S. Government might not accept all the Majlis conditions, Montazeri said "in this event the hostages will face the courts."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speeches, Health--In a 17 November speech to a gathering from Qom described by Tehran radio as "mainly bazaar tradesmen and merchants," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni denounced "any clergyman who acts against the clerical trend" as "worse than a Savakist," and he added that there is a "plot" afoot aimed at "removing the clergy" from the political arena. Hoping that his advice might be remembered "after I am gone," the ayatollah said any person or organization arguing for the removal of the clergy "should be "isolated." In another speech on the same day to the police academy, reported by Tehran radio, Khomeyni apologized for not being able to speak at length owing to advice from his doctors.

'Fifth Column' Charges--An unattributed commentary on Tehran radio supported Khomeyni's previous calls for unity and claimed that a "fifth column, composed of the hypocrites and the feda'iyan had appeared in the "guise of deviant newspapers and well-known and liberal elements," using "famous personalities" as its "tool." In a 17 November statement carried by Tehran radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also appealed for unity and described "those who show disrespect to the lofty status of the clerics" as a "fifth column."

Arrest Warrant for Mojahedin Leaders--AFP, citing an ETTELA'AT REPORT, reported that Tehran's revolutionary Islamic tribunal issued a warrant for the arrest of all the leading Mojahedin People's Party leaders on charges related to the conviction on 15 November of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati on charges of spying for the USSR.

Iranian Foreign Affairs

Relations With USSR--In an interview with KEYHAN, Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr Mohammed Nokri, said Iran is grateful for the USSR's "neutral stance" in the war but needs to be "assured in practice that the Soviet Government is not providing Iraq with arms."

Kuwait Incident--In a 17 November statement carried by Tehran radio in response to Kuwaiti protests over alleged Iranian violations of Kuwait's airspace, the Foreign Ministry said Iranian policy is not based on aggression and the Iranian Government "has never entertained nor will it ever entertain any greedy designs against the neighboring territory, including Kuwait."

Rafsanjani Visit--In a press conference reported by Tehran radio's English service before his trip to Algeria, Libya and Syria, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani said Iran should establish a "coordinated policy with our brother countries." Algiers radio reported Rafsanjani's arrival in Algeria on 17 November.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Warning--A 17 November statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, reported by Tehran radio, warned Iraq against using "deadly chemical weapons and incendiary bombs" against both civilian and military personnel. Asserting that Iran is aware of Iraqi preparations for using "chemical, germ and biological weapons," the statement warned "the vigilant conscience of the nations of the world" about the matter and called on the United Nations and the International Red Cross to "strongly reprimand" the Iraqi regime. It added that while Iran has never used "un-Islamic methods" and has never attacked non-military or nonstrategic targets in its war with Iraq, Iran will not remain indifferent to "these savage acts."

Montazeri on the Army--In his interview with Budapest radio, Ayatollah Montazeri said that for "about 6 months" before the Iraqi attack on Iran, intelligence sources indicated that "something was being prepared against us" because reports showed a "regrouping" of Iraqi military forces. Asked whether he trusted army officers who were in the army during the shah's regime, the ayatollah gave neither an affirmative nor a negative reply but said "we more or less reorganized the army."

Military Situation--In the fighting around Susangerd, Tehran radio reported the Iranian Airborne Division and other reinforcements have launched a fierce counterattack on the Iraqi forces in and around the city. The radio said the counterattack drove the Iraqis out of the city and they are now "on the brink of annihilation." An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian forces have killed more than 200 Iraqis. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the masses, said Iraqi Air Force planes and helicopters had hit Iranian troop concentrations around Susangerd, inflicting "heavy losses." On the other fronts, Tehran radio reported residential areas in Abadan and Ahvaz were shelled by Iraqi artillery and said Iranian forces launched attacks on Iraqi armored concentrations northeast of the Bahmanshir River. Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, said the Iranian Air Force has struck at targets near Sulaymaniyah, Umm Qasr and Al-Faw in Iraq as well as supporting the Iranian counterattack at Susangerd.

Iraq

In comments made at a Paris reception reported by Paris newspaper AL-MUSTAQBAL on 15 November, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz said Ronald Reagan's election was a good sign because Iraq will be able to predict what he intends to do. He said President-elect Reagan, who appears to be a strong-willed man, will be much better than the "weak and vacillating" President Carter, who never respected Arab rights.

Declaring that Iraq has enough arms to continue the war for a long time, 'Aziz said Iranian media have depreciated the country's military capabilities but the Iraqi forces have proved them wrong. He noted the war has united various factions in Iran but said fragmentation will occur once the people realize the promises made by the Islamic revolution have not been fulfilled. 'Aziz also cited differences in the Iranian leadership which would aid this fragmentation. Iran is not suffering any shortage of spare parts, 'Aziz added, because it is receiving them from the Netherlands, the DPRK Turkey and Pakistan, among others.

Tunisia

At a press conference on 17 November, reported by Tunis radio, a Foreign Ministry official claimed that a Tunisian Army patrol fired on a Libyan police vehicle that had intruded into Tunisia near Sidi at-Tawi and drove it back across the border. The official expressed concern at the frequency of such incidents and said the Libyan charge d'affaires will be summoned to hear Tunisia's position on this matter. He also expressed concern at the large Libyan buildup near the border, calling it "rather alarming."

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported textually the series of resolutions adopted on 11 November by the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee after the visit of General Secretary Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union. The PDPA Central Committee expressed its pleasure with Karmal's visit and his talks with the Soviet leaders, "held in an atmosphere of sincerity, comradely frankness and full understanding." It thanked the Soviet Union for its "disinterested and all-round assistance" to Afghanistan and for the efforts of Soviet soldiers in their "heroic accomplishment of their internationalist duty."

Turning to internal affairs, the Central Committee noted shortcomings among party and government organs in their efforts to improve industrial and agricultural production, with many institutions producing "little work and fewer products," especially in coal and oil extraction. It blamed this situation on "inefficient action" against counter-revolutionary elements, dissension among party members and a weakness in political training, a theme touched on in a speech by Karmal on 13 November to PDPA activists.

One proposal called for the formation of a "fatherland front" and the strengthening of the party organization. Stronger ties with the people must be formed, it said, and every full and candidate member must improve his efforts. Party committees should not allow "baseless and illogical" changes among their membership, the Central Committee declared, warning that "resolute investigations" would be conducted of any full or candidate party members who fail to follow party guidelines.

The Central Committee also called on party and government workers to direct their efforts toward improving the economy and to ensure the provision of adequate food supplies. It urged more attention to ideological activities to explain the party's position and "maximum use" of the country's media for propaganda work.

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CTK INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD172300 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 17 Nov (CTK)--The undeclared war against Afghanistan and the criminal and terrorist actions committed in our country by bandits and mercenaries trained and armed by American imperialism, world reaction and Chinese hegemonism, adversely affect the country's development in all respects, Babrak Karmal has told the CETEKA correspondent here.

Naturally, this does not mean that the revolutionary implementation of our plans could be halted. The party and the government, supported by the people and with its all-round cooperation, are resolved to continue implementing these plans with undiminished intensity and revolutionary enthusiasm, whatever may stand in our way, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and Afghan premier added.

Asked what are the possibilities of a political settlement of problems which arose between the Afghan Democratic Republic and its neighbours--Pakistan and Iran, Babrak Karmal continued: "Although we have successfully crushed big groupings and units of bandits sent to us from the outside, we have always favoured a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and in direct talks with our neighbours have on different occasions urged them to solve our problems by peaceful means."

Babrak Karmal noted that Afghanistan's proposals of last May 14 "were welcomed by all peace-loving states and forces all over the world, but our neighbours have not responded positively in any respect. We still do not exclude the possibility of a political settlement," he added.

Asked to assess the results of the 3rd Plenary Session of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, which discussed primarily the struggle against counterrevolution and strengthening of the party unity, Babrak Karmal stated that it has "extraordinary importance in the process of revolutionary development in Afghanistan, and especially in its new stage." "Almost six months after the start of the new phase of the revolution our revolutionary party and government, having coped with some urgent and vital initial problems, have taken concrete steps to resolutely purge our homeland of the counter-revolutionaries being sent to us from abroad." The session adopted a number of military and political measures in this respect. The broad popular masses, actively involved in the implementation of social and economic changes, in overcoming obstacles in transport and solving food problems, have greatly contributed to the success of the revolution.

The successful implementation of the party and state policy in the interest of the broad popular masses deprived the counterrevolutionaries and their lackeys of their provisional bases they had set up on Afghan territory. The efficient steps taken by the party and state bodies in defence of the revolution and in the interest of crushing the counter-revolutionary bands have helped speed up the irreversible process of liquidating anti-revolutionary elements.

Babrak Karmal went on to say that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will soon be a united, integrated and firmly cemented party. This action unity, tested by the present turbulent times and in the joint struggle against common enemy, is further strengthening in a new upsurge, he told CETEKA.

Answering to a question on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, and the prospects of cooperation between the two countries, Babrak Karmal said that the visit of the high-level state and party delegation to the USSR was evaluated in Afghanistan as an important political event of the present time.

Its favourable results will not only benefit the interests of the two countries' nations, but also increase the international prestige of the country, help install peace, ease tensions and weaken the arms race and the cold war. "The results of the visit open up splendid and promising prospects for the life of our nation in socio-economic as well as cultural terms." In extensive branches of the national economy the Soviet Union has provided us with tremendous assistance, which played a significant role in the development of our country. Broad-ranging technical and cultural cooperation between our two countries was gradually increasing and the firm friendship which was born can be a model of unselfish assistance, good understanding, mutual respect and solidarity.

We inherited a fragmented and chaotic economic system, Babrak Karmal stated answering to a question on the results of Afghan national economy at the end of the first year of the second phase of the April Revolution. The economic difficulties and backwardness were combined with the subversive activity of counterrevolutionaries from abroad [word indistinct] increased our problems and slowed down the implementation of our plans. "However, in [word indistinct] to containing the aggression unleashed by the enemy the Afghan Democratic Republic did not spare effort for fast economic development of the country. Successful results have been attained this year in the agricultural sector of our economy," Babrak Karmal noted.

More [word indistinct], meat and karakul skins than last year have been produced and in both home and foreign trade the government (?wanted) all-round effort to create favorable conditions. In the first half of this year electric power and gas production increased by 6.2 and 6.9 percent, respectively, and sugar production by 0.8 percent over the first half of last year. Big increase was also recorded in cement and building materials production.

Asked about preparations for Afghanistan's first five-year plan of economic development and its chief goals Babrak Karmal stated that it pursues a long-term program of building a strong national economy based on progressive and modernized agriculture and heavy industry, using latest science and technology. Part of this plan will be the second phase of the agrarian reform, corresponding to the basic interests of workers in agriculture and founded on their active and practical participation. Under this plan the share of the state and mixed sector in industrial production is being increased. Favourable conditions will be created for the further participation of the private sector in strengthening the base of the national economy. A consultative economic council of the government has been set up for this purpose.

TEXT OF PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOURTH PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

LD172138 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Text" of the resolutions of the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee on the visit of Babrak Karmal, secretary genral of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, to the USSR, on government inefficiency in economic affairs and on party unity; adopted 11 November]

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee, after analysis and appraisal, has assessed the results of the official and friendly visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, and has completely ratified the contents of Babrak Karmal's speech and emphatically recommends the implementation of all the points of the speech as a code of conduct. The Central Committee has appraised the importance of the USSR visit and considers it to be an historic landmark for the further completion and further deepening of brotherhood and firm friendship between our parties, countries and people.

The plenum expresses the view that after the victory of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan, in particular in its second stage, the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and Afghanistan have been raised to the higher stages of fraternal relations, revolutionary cooperation and (?solidarity).

The PDPA Central Committee has completely confirmed the activities of Babrak Karmal during his visit to the USSR. The Central Committee expresses its pleasure at the discussions and talks, which were held in an atmosphere of sincerity, comradely frankness and full understanding, concerning the principle of aspects of Afghan-Soviet relations and their further development in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good-neighbor relations of 1965. The talks also covered the great problems in the international situation.

The plenum attaches particularly great importance to the joint statement of the DRA, and the USSR, which expresses unanimity all topics and areas of interest and which explains the political solutions of those situations which have been created around Afghanistan.

In the deep and scientific talks between Comrades Babrak Karmal and L.I. Brezhnev all principle progressive sides and aspects of the Sawr Revolution were defined. Therefore, the PDPA Central Committee fully confirms all the results and contents of these talks.

The plenum appraises the declaration of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet--which states that the USSR will accomplish its internationalist mission vis-a-vis the people and Government of Afghanistan, led by Babrak Karmal, in achieving the complete cessation of the activities of the counterrevolutionaries, and which expresses his love for the organic unity of the PDPA's relentless struggle for the realization of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution--as an important inspiration for all members of the party and for all true patriots of Afghanistan.

The plenum states with complete pleasure that the sincere and warm welcome that was given to the leadership of our party and government by the government and people of the USSR and the results that were attained as a result of the visit of Babrak Karmal to the USSR, have been received with the complete gratitude of the Afghan people. This was supported by various strata of Afghan society.

The PDPA Central Committee expresses its deep thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Government and in particular to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his deep concern for the problems of the development of the Sawr Revolution, his true internationalist support for our country, and for the disinterested and all-round assistance given to the DRA for the economic well-being and to increase the standard of living of our people.

The Central Committee expresses its deep gratitude to the Soviet soldiers for the heroic accomplishment of their internationalist duty. The PDPA Central Committee (?announces) that the party and the DRA Government, after the victory of the Sawr Revolution and in particular after its second stage, have achieved considerable success in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution, in the strengthening of the party and in implementing socioeconomic changes.

Despite these achievements, the PDPA Central Committee states that a large number of PDPA committees, organs of state authority, ministries, departments and DRA social organizations are (?undermining) the vital and great issues of our country. Satisfactory measures are not adopted by government authorities, ministries or departments regarding the enhancement and strengthening of the DRA economy, the improvement in the affairs of government and of the private and mixed industrial sectors, the increase of agricultural products, the development and expansion of domestic and foreign trade, and the effective use of the natural wealth of our country. Most of these institutions produce little work and fewer products than the means at their immediate disposal would allow. They have not carried out their tasks in the extraction of coal and oil and in other types of fuels or in purchasing agricultural products from the peasants. There are many shortcomings in the construction programs of the transport and communication sectors. The main reasons for this situation are: the inefficient action and activity in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary elements and bandits by most of the party committees, the Armed Forces, and the state information and police organs; (?mistrust) between some full and candidate members of the PDPA; the lack of firmness and concrete instruction by the higher authorities toward the lower ranks and the weakness of the work of political training between the broad toiling masses and most of the party organizations.

In order to unite all national and patriotic forces of the country in constructive work in building a new and blossoming Afghanistan, the plenum deems it necessary that the Politburo proposal concerning the formation of the fatherland front should be supported and implemented in the near future.

The PDPA Central Committee declares:

1. The party committees, the General Directorate of Political Affairs of the DRA Armed Forces and the political affairs directorates of other departments and organizations should organize the complete study of the results of the visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal to the USSR by all full and candidate members of the party. They shall pay special attention to the speeches of Comrade Babrak Karmal and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The party committees, together with the organizations of the DRA Ministry of Information and Culture, shall make maximum use of the mass media and all propaganda methods and sociopolitical work in further publicizing the visit of Babrak Karmal to the USSR and its results in view of the great importance of this visit on an international and national level for all the people, in order to resolutely expose the propaganda and inventions of our enemies who try to discredit and defame the friendship between our countries.

2. The plenum once again firmly states that the great tasks of the party and government in the legal stage of the revolution, as before, are as follows:

A. The attainment of true and organic unity of the PDPA, the unity and consolidation of its ranks and the elimination of every type of factionalism and faction. Relentless struggle against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, the total liquidation of counter-revolutionaries, highway robbers and bandit groups, the cleansing and purification of all areas of the DRA in the coming months; and

B. The further activation of all party organizations, the heightening of the sense of their struggle and the strengthening of their effectiveness in all sides of the life of the society. This is considered to be a great task of the party organizations.

3. Under these conditions it is necessary for the PDPA to be strengthened qualitatively by (?attaining), at first hand, the support of the workers and peasants and those who are loyal to the objectives of the revolution. It should be remembered that the party can only be strengthened by forging unbreakable ties with the people and by maintaining and accomplishing its objectives through the selection and recruitment of forces from among the people. Every full and candidate member of the party shall make efforts to be firm and struggling in their daily life in furthering party policy and shall be true and active defenders of the objectives of the grand Sawr Revolution.

The party committees are dutybound to carry out the policy of the party concerning the selection and appointment of cadres. They shall not allow baseless and illogical changes in leading cadres and workers. They shall recruit all those true patriots, that is, those whose knowledge and experience can be used for the benefit of the revolution and the people and for active work. It is necessary for the party committees to strengthen party discipline and promote the role of the party control and supervision commission in this regard.

Resolute investigations shall be made by the actions of those full and candidate members of the party who do not carry out the requirements of the PDPA charter, the resolutions of the party organs and those tasks which are entrusted to them. In this connection, no consideration of their position and policy will be given.

4. It is necessary for the ministries of national defense and interior and the authorized officials of the PDPA Central Committee to take appropriate measures in [words indistinct] and party committees, in the army regarding the total accomplishment of the duties of conscription and for the organization of the polite organizations and revolutionary defense groups.

They shall maintain the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum.

5. Since the question of the development of the national economy has great importance in the present development stage of the revolution, the plenum resolutely instructs the Politburo, DRA Government, ministries, party committees and party organizations to concentrate their attention on the enhancement of the DRA economy, the implementation of the basic social changes and the raising of the standard of living of the people. Therefore, they shall pay special attention to the solution of the land issue, to the elimination of feudal and prefeudal relationships and to the development of cooperative movement in the villages. They shall raise the standard of living and the well-being of the farmers. They shall improve the provisions of foodstuffs to the people of the homeland and maintain the provision of raw materials to the industrial sector. In all these areas and in the solution of all these questions, effective and maximum use shall be made of the assistance given to the DRA by the USSR and other fraternal countries.

6. The party committees and organizations should pay full and continuous attention to the improvement of the ideological activities and the political awareness and knowledge of the full and candidate members of the PDPA. These organizations should also pay full attention to the propaganda and publicity tasks carried out among the masses.

All training tasks shall be progressively developed and shall be applied comprehensively to all the people of our country, including the semiliterate and illiterate. The goals and tasks of the Sawr Revolution and the importance of the socioeconomic changes in the country shall be explained to the people. The lying propaganda shall be resolutely exposed. We shall reach our goal--that every compatriot of ours shall participate actively and consciously in the defense and expansion of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and in the construction of a truly just society in Afghanistan.

It is necessary to make maximum use of radio and television, newspapers, motion pictures and other technical means, publicity leaflets, talks, meetings and public addresses to achieve the political enlightenment of the masses. The propagation of the policy and work of the party among the masses is the duty of every full and candidate member of the PDPA. These are the sincere and [word indistinct] explanations which seek to achieve the unity of the people in light of the accomplishment of the duties of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution.

7. The PDPA Central Committee deems it necessary that the results of this plenum shall be assessed in general and all-round meetings of provincial and city party committee activists, the primary party organizations, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Executive Committee of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan.

8. The control of the implementation of this resolution is the duty of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat and its branches.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee

REPORTAGE ON REBEL ACTIVITIES BY KABUL, WESTERN SOURCES

Herat Groups Captured

LD171514 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] As a result of the activities of the security authorities and the cooperation of the noble people of the Shibian Village of Enjul district of Herat Province, a group of traitors to the homeland, who were embarking on antipopular, subversive actions on the instruction of their masters, was crushed. A number of the members of this group were captured, and various types of ammunition and arms have been seized from them.

According to another report, as a result of the activities of the security authorities of Herat Province, a number of rebels who were killing people in different parts of Herat city and were looting houses were captured with incriminating documents showing their links with foreign countries. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were seized from them.

Herat Rebel Activities Curtailed

LD171347 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Bruce London dispatch: "50 Afghan Villages 'Flattened'"]

[Excerpt] New Delhi--More than 50 villages near Herat, the western gateway to Afghanistan, were reported last night to have been flattened in Russian bombing raids aimed at ending Muslim guerrilla mojahedin insurgency in the area. Hundreds of men, women and children have been killed, according to reports from reliable sources in Kabul.

The Soviet offensive around Herat apparently began several days ago, and many refugees from the area have arrived in the Afghan capital with accounts of the attack. The villages bombed were apparently suspected of providing shelter for the mojahedin who have, in the past few months, been extremely active around Herat. At one time the mojahedin guerrillas virtually controlled Herat, which is close to the Iranian border. Last night's report from Kabul suggests, however, that with the outbreak of the Gulf war, Iran is no longer providing arms and ammunition to the mojahedin in the Herat area. As a result, the insurgents have had to curtail their activities and retreat from most of the city to the villages which have now been bombed by the Russians.

Badakhshan Skirmish

LD171554 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] A gang of counterrevolutionary elements--these servants of U.S. imperialism--who were disturbing the peaceful life of the Juyku, Shah and Lidara Villages of Darwaz district of Badakhshan Province, were annihilated yesterday by the security authorities and party activists. A spokesman for the security authorities of Darwaz district said that various types of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian-made arms and a large amount of ammunition were seized from these murderers.

LE MONDE: Disorganization, Factionalism

LD171511 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French 11 and 12 November carry parts I and II of a 4,100-word Ian Hamel report on a visit to Afghan rebels inside Afghanistan. In part I Hamel stresses the lack of coordination among the various rebel groups--monarchists, republicans, supporters of Muslim and secular groups--as a result of which the rebellion is reportedly stagnating. Hamel cites a Jami'at-e Eslami member's view on the rebels' situation: "The Americans and Europeans are not supplying us with arms. Pakistan is misappropriating the humanitarian aid...the Soviet Air Force intervenes in any clash and we do not have any missiles and, if we succeed in destroying a tank with what little we have, the Russians raze the nearest village."

In part II Hamel points out that "in the minds of most of the guerrillas inside Afghanistan, the increasingly wide divisions in the resistance groups outside the country constitute a major handicap." He quotes "one of the king's former bodyguards" as saying: "We are tired of the 'long beards' (religious leaders--Hamel note) their incompetence is leading the resistance to disaster. Unfortunately the Afghans now only trust their mullahs. They alone have not deceived them." According to a former Afghan Army officer imprisoned under former Afghan leader Taraki and released after the Soviets' arrival: "The parties no longer represent anybody, but unfortunately we are in their control. Without them we have no arms with which to fight and no money for our families. They are playing with the mojahedin like a child with a bird. They want an ignorant people in order to dominate them. They are systematically ousting officers and intellectuals, in other words all the competent people, from responsible positions."

KHOMEYNI SPEECH TO POLICE ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD171344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 80

[17 November speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at meeting with graduates of the Islamic Republic of Iran police academy--recorded, duration 17 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I must apologize, for I must not deliver a long speech, because doctors (?have advised me against this). I must thank you gentlemen for having come here to discuss some points. [passage indistinct]

Now the situation has been changed and, God willing, I do hope we will no longer return to the situation prevailing in the past. I hope that all you and everyone involved in people's affairs, both in the government and otherwise, would develop a spirit conducive to serving the people. From the position held by Bani-Sadr to other centers, all governments must serve the people, with the people feeling that they are working to serve their interests. If the people felt that [words indistinct] police [words indistinct] that the police do not want to impose upon them then the people would welcome the police with open arms and support them. [passage indistinct] In addition to not cooperating, the people in fact sabotaged the work of the police as much as possible, for in their views the police [words indistinct] (?to hunt them down). [passage indistinct] You should consider the fact that over the past 50 years, particularly in recent years, the people [words indistinct] how much they suffered, how much [words indistinct] and how much their leaders mistreated the people and how much the so-called security organization deprived people of their security--so much so that the people were constantly worried (?about what they did) lest they be (?arrested). This bitter taste still lingers in the people's mouths. So you carry a heavy obligation; namely, that you should replace this bitter taste with a sweet one. And this can be achieved by your action, by the action of the gendarmerie, by the action of the armed forces. It is by your actions that you can do something to make people forget the hardships [words indistinct] of the past. You should turn this bitter taste into a sweet one. [shouts of "God willing"] You should do this by your actions, your behavior, your kindness. All of you are brothers of an Islamic country; you are all brothers of one another. If we feel the experience that we are all brothers, then our behavior toward one another will be good. [passage indistinct] If one says I am the chief of police and everyone should obey me [words indistinct]. The people will be afraid every time they see you. [passage indistinct]

You must not think that the West can offer us anything; you must not think that the West will give us something which would contribute to our progress. The West cannot make use of us, unless it keeps us down. [shout of "God is great"] What they in the West are trying to do is keep us, the Islamic countries, the oppressed countries, at a low level of standing in all matters. Whatever they bring us has a colonialist nature; if they bring us medicine, it is colonial medicine; if they export drugs to us, they are colonial drugs; if they build a university for us, it would be a colonialist university. They want to build everything in such a manner as to be of benefit to them, so that we may surrender to them with our eyes and ears closed. Now that, thank God, we have managed to free ourselves from these ties and bonds, we must be very careful so as not to (?be chained again).

We should learn a lesson from the police under Mohammad Reza, from the army under Mohammad Reza [words indistinct]. You (?may not remember) [words indistinct] how it was. It was extremely harsh under Reza Shah, and it was harsh also under the second one.

When one had to go to the police to ask them to do a job for one, it was something of an ordeal because one was worried what might happen, what they might do, whereas police stations should be serving the people and taking care of their needs. They acted in that way and it (?befell upon them) what (?you have seen). We should now learn a lesson from these historical events and [words indistinct]. Brothers, [words indistinct]. If, God forbid, [words indistinct] mistreat the people it will be harmful to yourselves. The loss suffered by the oppressor by his oppression is far greater than the loss suffered by the oppressed. [passage indistinct] You will be asked about your job, your behavior, your actions.

You are policemen; do not forget God; do not ignore the day when [words indistinct]; treat your brothers correctly; treat the nation correctly. May God Almighty bless you all. [shouts of approval] I pray to God for your success. Now that your country is engaged in this war, I hope you would go to your towns and cooperate with your other brothers. God willing, very soon you will drive these (?infidels) from your country. [shouts of approval] I pray to God for your success.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES IRAQI YOUTHS BEING SENT TO FRONT

GF171330 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, this morning received a group of Iraqi youths who completed their military training in Tehran. They are about to leave for the front to take part in the battle against the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. During the meeting the group shouted slogans in Arabic such as: "Our struggle is Husayni, our leader is Khomeyni."

GROUPS DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR KHOMEYNI

Qom Demonstration

LD161805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Following the imam's speech today, the bazaar and shops in the city of Qom were closed and a glorious demonstration in support of the imam's speech was staged.

Marchers followed the procession through the Qom streets and assembled (?behind the holy shrine). Hojjat ol-Eslam (Nasseri), Qom deputy [in the Majlis], delivered a speech. At the conclusion a resolution was issued and approved by the audience, the text of which is as follows:

1. Iran's Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni will continue until final victory.

2. The superpowers' imposed war will continue until the complete defeat of infidel Saddam.

3. The clergy faction which has been in the standardbearers of struggle in the history of Islam and has been [word indistinct] with the Islamic revolution of Iran is supported and confirmed.

4. We confirm and support the presidency of Mr Bani-Sadr, the government of Mr Raja'i and the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

5. We fiercely condemn the unholy alliance between the hypocrite groups and opportunists who are perplexing the dear heart of our imam.

6. The demonstration which was staged by a few hundred people in the sacred city of Qom, which was staged at the direction of known persons and factions and which was exploited by infamous newspapers, had nothing to do with the inhabitants of Qom and has been fiercely condemned by the people of Qom.

7. The declaration for a separation of religion and politics has been from [words indistinct] and elements of colonialism and has been condemned as far as our Islamic Republic is concerned.

8. We confirm and support revolutionary organs, especially the guards corps, the revolutionary courts and the Islamic parties, and we extremely hate the elements trying to weaken these organs.

Also tomorrow the city of Qom will be completely closed and its inhabitants will attend a glorious march and demonstration.

Also, a group of Qom guildsmen and bazaar merchants who will represent their fellow citizens will come to Tehran to express and renew their allegiance to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Shiraz Telegram

GF171807 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text of telegram from Shiraz Friday Imam Ayatollah Dastgheyb to Imam Khomeyni sent on 17 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To His Holy Eminence His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution: May your rank be forever lofty. Greetings. We hope the Almighty will forever protect Your Eminence from all misfortunes and may God favor us with success in safeguarding this pure and 100-percent Islamic revolution.

O, great imam, Your Excellency's exciting statements at the gathering of military cadets as always made the noble people of this province declare once again their unbreakable ties and pact with Islam and the imam. If there has been silence by the people in the face of a handful of elements, it has only been because of their preoccupation with other problems and because they did not consider all of that idle talk by a few individuals worthy of any importance.

O imam, these people will no longer be deceived and duped by outdated and jaded plots of enemies of Islam and Iran. These enemies have launched their divisive plots several times in the world of Islam. I hope they will no longer be able to utilize these treacherous and outdated plots.

I am very happy and pleased to inform Your Eminence that the noble people of Fars are prepared to sacrifice themselves for Islam and the Imam. All sectors will utilize whatever power and ability they have on this path.

In conclusion I deem it necessary to inform Your Eminence that during this imposed war the noble citizens of Shiraz have always been prepared to provide any and all types of cooperation for our war-stricken brothers and sisters. They have fulfilled their solemn obligations in this respect. May Almighty God grant Your Eminence success and good health.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb-Shirazi

Guards Support

LD161240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with the rumors spread by the counterrevolutionaries, considering the interference by the clergy in the war affairs.

In His exalted name. Islam is the third alternative and the only way. [passage indistinct] While Iran is officially in a state of war with the United States and when the Hoseyn-like nation, from its brave and champion armed forces to its martyrdom-seeking guardsmen and its combative, weapon-carrying clergy and the ordinary people, all defend the Islamic faith and their homeland like a united body in the bloody Karbala' of Iran, the fifth column and the agents of imperialism and international Zionism are trying to damage the humane and antiblasphemy reputation of the most noble stratum of this society, the fighting clergy, by their rumourmongerings. These are the same committed and struggling clergy who, both before the revolution and after it, played the role of guiding and leading the masses and have devoted themselves to Islam and Muslims. Now, too, these rumors, like the interference of the clergy in the affairs of war, are spread by the West-loving liberals who cannot tolerate the presence of struggling clergy brothers in battlefronts, side by side with the military and guards brothers and the people. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps warns the vigilant and honorable nation of Iran to neutralize and denounce this kind of baseless propaganda and rumors by their revolutionary awareness and beware the satanical powers that want the destruction of Islam and all the powers faithful to Islam under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS MONTAZERI ON WAR, HOSTAGES

LD172344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Ayatollah Montazeri interview by correspondent Gyorgy Onodi in "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program, at Montazeri's home on unspecified date; interview conducted in Persian and an unidentified language, with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Ayatollah Montezeri is, according to Iranian protocol, a very high-ranking person. He has no state office or rank but he fulfills the same office Khomeyni held until the day he was exiled. He is the ayatollah of Qom, and as such he is second to Ayatollah Khomeyni in the religious hierarchy. This is why he is also the official successor-designate. Ayatollah Montezeri, what, in your opinion, is the cause of this war and why did it break out now?

[Answer] The Iranian revolution began to spread in neighboring countries also and so [word indistinct] the interests of American imperialism in particular had been endangered. They attempted to act against us several times. It is sufficient to recall the action in Tabas, but apart from that, they attemped at least four or five coups against us. When their plans failed, one after the other, they incited the Iraqi Government against us because they knew that the Iraqis are opposed to the Iranian revolution. So the Shatt al-'Arab issue was a mere excuse.

[Question] I have heard it said that this war was to precede Khomeyni's pilgrimage to Mecca. According to reports, the imam wanted to visit the Kaba stone accompanied by 40,000-50,000 people. Is this true?

[Answer] No, I have never heard that the imam wanted to journey to Mecca.

[Question] There are also reports that Iranian intelligence foresaw the expected Iraqi attack but their warnings were not believed. How could this be?

[Answer] We were sure for about 6 months that something was being prepared against us. We received reports about a regrouping of military forces in Iraq.

[Question] Allow me to interrupt the interview for a moment. I had put forth the question based not on rumors but a high-ranking officer who talked about it in the course of a very honest debate somewhere on the western front. Others mentioned, although this was in Tehran, that the nonsensical indifference was not universal. The president of the republic, for instance, had the warehoused stocks of the army measured with a computer. If the army had until now been neglected they should at least know what weapons they had at their disposal when the war broke out. The fact is that two concepts were in conflict. The religious leaders have in mind the creation and continual strengthening of the Islamic guard and want to wage the war not with the soldiers of the regular army but with these (?patriots) and the armed population. Ayatollah Montazeri: Do you force the army into the background for tactical reasons or is this for you a matter of religious ideology?

[Answer] We can only defend the country with a force which we trust.

[Question] So do you trust the officers who were in the army during the shah's regime?

[Answer] We more or less reorganized the army. Besides, there were many officers in the army who did not agree with the policy of the shah.

[Question] At Friday's prayers you attacked the officers very strongly, saying that the army does not have suitable command at its disposal. Was this speech also addressed to the commander in chief?

[Answer] I did not want to attack the commander in chief. I only spoke to the faithful about the leaders who, for totally incomprehensible reasons, do not issue orders to attack.

[Question] The military experts expect the enemy to try to occupy Ahvaz, the entrance to the oilfields. Do you take this into account?

[Answer] We are well aware that the Americans have for the past 15 years been (?aiming to) break off Kordestan. This province has the large Iranian oilfields. Iraq is now pursuing the very same policy. Bakhtiar and (?General) [name indistinct] urged them on by saying that the Iranian Army had disintegrated and that Iraq could win in a matter of 2 or 3 days. As you can see, this is not what happened. I believe that the unfolding and stabilization of the Iranian revolution are also answers to hypotheses about the future.

[Question] One hears a lot about exporting the Iranian revolution. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] We believe that Islam is to the benefit of mankind. If it were not hindered, Islam would arrive of its own accord. We do not want to conquer a single country but we believe that Islam is a light which shines all over the region.

[Question] Ayatollah Montazeri, what is the situation with reference to the hostages? Why do the students not hand them over to the government?

[Answer] The students have already handed the hostages over to the government. Parliament has chosen the government to settle the hostage issue. So from now on it is not the student followers of the imam's policy who are responsible for the fate of the hostages.

[Question] Rafsanjani, president of parliament, said at a press conference that if the Americans were to accept only certain conditions, only some of the hostages would be set free. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] In this event the hostages will face the courts.

[Question] While the interview is going on, there is a demonstration outside. The people are demanding that Qotbzadeh be set free. This is a little surprising since in the holy city the religious sect has absolute influence and even if Qotbzadeh went to Evin Prison with the Koran in hand he belongs to the leading personalities of the civilian sector. On account of this peculiar situation, the question is justified. Ever since the presidential election the power struggle has sharpened between the forces of the Islamic Republic Party and civilian politicians. There are many overt attacks from all sides. How do you see this power struggle?

[Answer] Naturally, there are differences in certain areas [words indistinct]. But this does happen in Iran alone and I can assure you that on the main issue, the independence of Iran, there is no debate among ourselves.

[Question] Finally allow me to ask how you would sum up the results of the Islamic revolution in Iran, now almost 2 years old?

[Answer] The greatest result is that you and I can here and now speak about these problems. We could not have done this during the shah's regime. This is the first thing. The second is that the Iranian people, for the first time in their history, can have free elections. [passage indistinct]

RAFSANJANI SPEAKS ON HOSTAGES PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

GF171640 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani today took part in a press, radio and television conference prior to his visit to fraternal countries. He answered questions by jounalists and correspondents.

Referring to his visit to Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon, the Majlis speaker said: This visit is in response to longstanding invitations from these countries. The visit will be useful for it will enable us to explain our political stands and our stand with regard to the war that has been imposed on us.

Hajjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: In view of the current critical circumstances we have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to adopt a concerted policy on current issues in the area with the brothers who have proved their friendship to us.

The Majlis speaker said: We are prepared to cooperate in all matters that will strengthen the front confronting imperialism and exploitation. Revolutionary Islamic forces should cooperate among themselves.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: My word to all revolutionary Islamic forces is that they should be fully aware of the circumstances and seize the opportunity created by the Islamic revolution in Iran, which has destroyed imperialism's impregnable fortress in Iran. We should embark on serious and fruitful cooperation among ourselves to serve the future of Islam and the region and the oppressed of the world in general.

Referring to the hostage issue, the Majlis speaker said: The Majlis has declared its view on the hostages. The government will act in accordance with the Majlis' decision.

He said that an Algerian-Iranian joint committee is currently studying the U.S. reply and the Majlis conditions. In any case the issues are under serious discussion, he said, and we have reached the stage in which Iran has declared its final decision. The United States cannot continue its tricks but should admit that it wants to exploit the hostage issue as a pretext for persisting in its imperialist plans. The United States should also accept the facts.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani will tour Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon to explain Iran's position on the war that has been imposed on it.

Rafsanjani, Deputies Depart

GF171341 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani left Tehran this afternoon at the head of a delegation that will visit the fraternal countries of Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon in order to explain the stands of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Majlis speaker held a press conference prior to his tour of several Middle East countries. He answered questions by journalists and correspondents.

The Majlis speaker said that his visit to a number of Islamic countries in the Middle East in the present circumstances is useful. He said: During the visit we shall explain to the leaders of these countries our political stands and our position in the war that has been imposed on us so that we can coordinate our policy on current issues in the region with brothers whose friendship has been proved to us.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Imam Kashani, Majlis deputy and the imam's representative in the police, left Tehran today for Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia and Indonesia. He is accompanied by Majlis Deputy Brother Mottaqi. They, too, will be explaining the stands of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Majlis Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatemi, accompanied by Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bonn [title as heard] Mehdi Navab, today left for France, the GDR, the FRG, Britain, Yugoslavia, and Italy to explain the stands of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Stopover in Istanbul

TA172029 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The speaker of the Iranian Majlis, Hashemi Rafsanjani, stopped over in Istanbul while on his way to an official visit to Algiers. Rafsanjani and his delegation rested for a while at Yesilkoy Airport and left Istanbul at 1730.

The speaker of the Iranian Majlis will go to Tunisia after visiting Algiers.

BANI-SADR STATEMENT ON NATIONAL UNITY

LD171720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, the following statement was issued tonight by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. The Iranian people know that we are now locked in an all-round war against the enemies of Iran's independence and freedom. Victory in this war and the defense of the Islamic Republic cannot be achieved except through the nation's unity and solid cohesion. In the light of the sensitive nature of the situation it is deemed necessary to point out the following:

Those who show disrespect to the lofty status of the clerics at this hard juncture of the war are the enemy's fifth column. It is for the public generally not to allow such elements room to operate and to avoid the kind of action that turns the atmosphere of unity into division. The public should appreciate the crucial nature of the situation and avoid improper and divisive actions. Needless to say, expressing improper and inappropriate actions, however harmful, is one hundred times less harmful than actually carrying out such actions. The alarm bells are ringing from all directions. We must keep our ears open, listen to the sounds, and strengthen and reinforce the foundations of unity. It is possible to drive out the domestic and foreign enemies successfully--God willing.

[Signed] The president and commander in chief, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

BANI-SADR, OFFICERS HOLD MEETING IN KHUZESTAN

LD172052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the latest situation on the war front and the military operations by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their confrontation with the Iraqi mercenary forces were discussed at a meeting attended by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and the commander of the air force; and several army commanders. The meeting was held in one of the cities of Khuzestan.

BEHESHTI DELIVERS SPEECH ON NEED FOR UNITY

LD181100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0737 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti at Tehran University--live]

[Excerpt] Today, on the occasion of Tasu'a [9th of Muharram, the day before the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn, the third Shi'a imam], I will speak about discord and unity. Unity is needed more than anything else in order to continue the revolution. The imam of the nation has repeatedly stressed the need for unity, and you heard his recent cry from the bottom of his heart on this issue. All understand that the revolution at this sensitive juncture--and in all sensitive moments in the future--depends solely on unity among the ranks of the forces committed to the Islamic revolution. No member of the revolutionary forces has the slightest doubt on this issue. Basically, when you study the Koran, you find that this book of guidance of our revolution has always rejected any discord which might lead to a break in our unity and has urged all of us to try to become united as one solid force.

We know that even those who are in love with the truth and righteousness, those who want to be pious slaves of God and who are ready to sacrifice their lives for truth and justice sometimes find themselves in dispute with one another. Their disputes are over the question of who is right, which group is a follower of the truth, and which figure and personality is the symbol of truth. Therefore, the basic problem is to find ways to reach unity. How can we solve the problem of discord?

Today in my short speech I would like to count problems which might create discord and then we shall find out if there are any ways open to us to solve all present and future disputes. Can we break these deadlocks?

Two kinds of disputes might arise in the Islamic front of Iran. One is the difference of opinion on recognition of Islam, its principles and the Islamic duties. The second is the difference of opinion on ways of running the affairs of the country and recognition of the responsibilities, duties and limits of authority of the officials and foundations.

In the first instance, meaning the dispute over recognition of Islamic teachings and duties, we have three subjects, a difference of opinion might arise on three points: first, in the field of beliefs and teachings of Islam; second, in the field of principles, duties, commandments and unlawful acts in personal or social matters which do not have any legal implications--social issues for which no laws have been passed and are not within the scope of government duties; and third, differences in the field of teachings and commandments which are regarded as laws regulations--those Islamic teachings which in an Islamic government should be embodied in laws and regulations. [passage indistinct]

The president, the prime minister and his Cabinet and the Islamic Consultative Assembly can perform their duties within the frameworks of (?religion) and the Constitution; and there will be no discords and disputes. Therefore, all the segments of the society, all groups and organizations, all individuals parties and all the societies are duty-bound and able to create a united and cohesive Islamic front on the basis of guarding and supporting the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. And no individual, no foundation, no segment of the society, no organization and no group will be able to penetrate the united, solid and cohesive ranks of our heroic nation in favor of the enemy.

This was a summary of my speech today. There is another issue about the clergy and their roles. I must also mention problems created by the enemy against this social foundation. With the help of God, on Thursday, the day after tomorrow, at 1030 these brothers will hold a session at the entrance of the bazaar, as they have already requested. There they will be at the service of our noble people, and I postpone my discussion on the clergy until Thursday. I shall talk about this issue at that place in full detail.

MOKRI: 'ASSURANCE IN PRACTICE' SOUGHT FROM USSR

LD171501 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] In an exclusive interview with a KEYHAN correspondent last week, Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri, who is now in Tehran, gave his views on a variety of problems affecting the USSR and Iran, particularly the USSR's vague policy toward the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He first made the following remarks on the question of USSR arms aid to Iraq:

"I have reminded the Soviet authorities many times that this is an important issue, of concern to ourselves and to the Soviet Government, and one to which the Soviet Government should give some consideration; they should view our Islamic revolution with more honesty and with more regard for its consequences.

Although we can dispense with approval or rejection from the superpowers, we believe that they should not only support the revolution verbally but prove their support by their actions. We cannot accept, therefore, that, at a time when we do not receive arms from any country, a country like the USSR should in practice give Mig's and missiles to the enemy and counterrevolutionaries for the destruction of our cities, and strategic and nonstrategic positions. For us this is a very grave matter, and something we cannot tolerate. The issues at stake are, of course, much greater and more profound than this."

In reply to the question: "What in general has the Soviet Union's policy been regarding the Iraqi aggression against Iran in this war, and why has its government not condemned this aggression so far?", Dr Mokri said:

"This is a matter to which some thought must be given, a matter which must be analyzed; it is not something that can be explained in a few words. I hope to hold a local or international press conference in order to speak of such matters and provide the analysis. However, the point is that we asked the Soviet Union to condemn this aggression officially and publicly and to issue an official or semi-official statement on the cessation of arms supplies by the Soviet Government, but this has not happened so far. Nevertheless, since our revolution was carried out in a calculated manner and we are trying as far as we can to establish mutual understanding with our neighbors, we shall continue to strive to reach an understanding without evincing the slightest degree of weakness so long as they resort to arms. A point which we regard as important at this juncture in time is the direction to be taken by the Soviet Union. If this runs counter to the interests of our nation it is something which history and our future generations will never forget. We have not forgotten that during the period of our oil nationalization the Soviet Government, which is a superpower, did not buy oil from us, or that it gave gold to the shah's government after the coup d'etat [of 1953] at a time when our nation was in great need of it; this is something which our nation is still conscious of and which weighs heavily on our relations with the Soviet Union. And now again, if they do not clarify where they stand in this war, it will be remembered for many years to come."

Dr Mokri added: "We expect the Soviet Government, the government of a resourceful superpower, to be more shrewd and to realize that it is up against a country and a nation whose people understand and who are well able to judge its deeds and moves. I shall naturally be saying as much to the government and if I am assured that my remakrs will not upset them, I should give you the analysis; I am confident that my comments will be effective, useful and informative for the future revolutionary generations and for the people.

The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union was questioned on the effect on Soviet policy toward Iran of the freeing or continued detention of the hostages. In reply, he stated:

"The Soviet Government, or the government of any superpower, only pays attention to us and accepts our revolution to the extent that it is in its interests to do so. The Soviet Government always defends our anti-imperialistic stance strongly, but never has much to say about the Islamic side. The Soviet Union states through its media that our revolution is anti-imperialist and reflects only the anti-American aspect of our struggle, while I have said repeatedly, and the press has reiterated, that it is the defense of the under privileged and support for them which has evolved as one of our main principles; however, neither the Soviet Union nor the other superpowers ever refer to this.

As regards the question of the closure of the Iranian and Soviet Consulates in Leningrad, Rasht and Esfahan, and the reasons on both sides for all these things, Dr Mokri said:

"First I must thank the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry for putting my proposals into effect; they really did follow them up. After I visited the imam and received the necessary instructions from him, and since I was unable to pursue any policy other than the one which the revolution and the people expect of us, we sat down to review the situation and saw that our consulate in Leningrad was a mere formality and for outward show, and in view of the heavy burden of costs it was incurring, we were not in practice deriving any benefit from it. This was why we asked the Soviet Government, in view of the fact that our relations were slow on a new basis and because of the close historical and cultural ties we enjoy with some of the Islamic republics of the Soviet Union, to transfer this consulate to one of the republics of Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Dagestan, etc., without the slightest supposition that we intended to interfere in their internal affairs. The Soviet cultural authorities strongly opposed these proposals, however, and apparently imagined that we harbored evil motives; at any rate, they would not agree, and since we did not wish to incur further expense, we held talks with the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry, and told the Soviets to close down one of their consulates in Iran equivalent to the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad. Mistakes were made in the matter, and instead of closing down their consulate in Rasht, they proceeded to close their consulate-general in Esfahan, which was the equivalent to our consulate-general in Baku. However, in a note, I subsequently corrected this, and we reminded them that since it was possible that because of the extensive common land and sea borders in the north, certain interpretations might be put on this action, it was better that the Rasht consulate should be closed, and we published an announcement to this effect in the Iranian newspapers on 25 August.

In reply to the question: "What have you done at ambassadorial level while you have been at your post in the Soviet Union to acquaint the Soviet Muslim people with the Islamic revolution?", Dr Mokri said:

"From the first days when we were sent to work [in the Soviet Union] we found ourselves up against a host of problems, but with the help of God, we stood firm and we had remarkable success in a variety of areas. For example, our efforts to create general understanding there resulted in the Soviet Union refraining from participating in the economic sanctions against Iran, and it may have been that providence willed that we might have success, in a country like the Soviet Union, in acquainting them with the Islamic revolution. I can state that when I first took up the post in Moscow there were only five or six old men to be found in the mosques of the Muslim areas, but with the efforts of the Iranian Embassy and other representative organizations, we succeeded in establishing regular Friday prayer services attended by a large number of the Muslim population. This continues to astonish the ambassadors from other Islamic countries. I recall that at just one of these prayer services, there were 1,400 girls over 14 years old present.

"Another problem is that there are attacks in the Iranian newspapers most of the time on the highest Soviet authorities, and criticism of them appears, which naturally causes problems for us since we represent Iran. However, with the experience I have gained over the years, I have largely succeeded in acquainting them with the fact that in Iran the newspapers are free and what they print does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, while the controlled press of the Soviet Union prints the views of their government, and even if they do quote something that is untrue, we can do the same [as published].

The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union then touched on the ostracization of the Iraqi ambassador in the Soviet Union and the disclosures of the Ba'th regime's crimes, including the martyring of the Ayatollah Mohammad Baqi as-Sadr and his sister, a fact admitted by their ambassador at the Bandung conference.

Dr Mokri said: "At all conferences held in the Soviet Union and attended by ambassadors from the Islamic countries, the Iraqi ambassador tries to keep out of our sight, while even the ambassadors from other Islamic countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia keep away from the Iraqi ambassador when we are around."

Dr Mokri then referred again to the problem of the dispatch of arms by the Soviet Government to Iraq and the naked aggression of the Ba'thist regime against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: "From the first day of the war we requested the Soviet Government to stop the dispatch of arms to Iraq; we said that arms which should be used against the Zionist regime of Israel should not be given to our enemy--that is, Iraq and local counterrevolutionaries and foreigners--by a country which considers itself to be Iran's friend and neighbor, since first, arms are for defense, and not for attack, and second they should not be used against defenseless and innocent people, whom international laws protect from such attacks. And third, the Soviet Union Government should not allow Iraq to sell arms to counterrevolutionaries on the borders of Iran in order to kill people and create unrest. For the same reasons, we are thankful to the Soviet Union when it declares its neutral stance in this war, but we must be assured in practice that the Soviet Government is not providing Iraq with arms, although we are 100-percent confident that we shall be victorious in the struggle against the onslaughts of Saddam, and that neither the superpower America, whose use of force is evident, and other superpowers, who use force in an underhand manner, can succeed in accomplishing anything against us."

On economic relations between the USSR and Iran, Dr Mokri said: "Our economic relations with the Soviets continue to subsist on the basis of the talks we had in the early days, when we said that such relations must coincide with our interests and that the bribes received by the superpowers under the shah had stopped."

On whether or not a new agreement had been made with the Soviet Union, Dr Mokri said: "We have made no new agreements with the Soviet Government since the revolution, and only the projects in the [past] protocols are being implemented.

CHAMRAN INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF POPULAR FORCES

LD180735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0444 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon PARS managed to arrange an interview with Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, while driving a vehicle seized from the Iraqis on the Susangerd front. Dr Chamran, who has been commanding an efficient and skillful guerrilla group in the operations for the liberation of the occupied section of Susangerd, was wounded in the foot during yesterday's severe battles and is now undergoing hospital treatment.

According to the PARS report, Dr Chamran's condition is satisfactory and there is no cause for worry.

In the interview with the PARS correspondent, he pointed out the role of the popular forces, the local resistance nuclei, and the forces of faith--this driving force of the combatants of Islam--and thanked all the defenders of the revolution for their bravery and the full cooperation carried out in yesterday's war operations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ASSAULTS ON KUWAIT

LD171750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with reports and rumors alleging that Iranian aircraft have violated Kuwaiti airspace:

In His exalted name. Iraq's enmities toward all the regional neighboring nations are not something that is concealed from anyone, and the frequent expressions of greed, coupled with the occasional Baghdad aggression against Kuwaiti territory aimed at undermining the territorial integrity and the independence of that country are but a small example of the aforementioned enmities. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that if the regional countries today witness Iraq being temporarily tamed and its pretention to friendship toward them, they will certainly not lose sight of the fact that only the circumstances stemming from the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran have impelled the Iraqi regime to put on such an appearance so as to strengthen its shaky political and military position, and indeed no friendly sentiment draws Iraq toward the countries of the region.

In connection with the allegation on violation of Kuwaiti airspace, one must say that our policy is not based on aggression and it will not be so, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has never entertained nor will it ever entertain any speedy designs against the neighboring territory, including Kuwait. And the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran respects the territorial integrity of Kuwait. And we are only engaged in a war that the Iraqi regime has imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON IRAQI CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD171908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the savage attacks of the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces and the bombing of the residential areas in Iran, has issued the following statement:

In His exalted name. It has been proved to all nations of the world, including the Ba'thist regime, that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with the sublime Islamic teachings and in respect for the international treaties concerning war, despite the bombing of our residential areas and the use of deadly surface-to-surface missiles against our cities, have never used un-Islamic methods and have never attacked nonmilitary or nonstrategic targets in Iraq. However, the infidel Iraqi regime, being aware of the position of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, allows itself to regard every savagery as being legitimate. In addition to slaughtering innocent people in Iranian cities and villages merely because they are Arabs [as heard] and their collaboration with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in defending their homeland, the Iraqis make use of deadly chemical weapons and incendiary bombs against the defendants, regardless of their being military or civilian.

From the beginning of the imposed war, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been aware of the activities of certain units of the Iraqi mercenary forces who have made preparations for using chemical, germ and biological weapons. However, it could not be imagined that the mercenary Iraqi forces would engage in such savagery as to make use of these weapons against military and civilian positions. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regards this crime as the start of the use of germ and biological weapons by the Iraqi Armed Forces which the Iraqi Armed Forces have been busy preparing since the seventies.

Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran warns the vigilant conscience of the nations of the world of this matter and also requests the United Nations Organization, the International Red Cross and all responsible organizations to strongly reprimand the Iraqi regime and to halt the Iraqi regime from continuing this inhuman crime.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that if these inhuman and immoral actions continue, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not remain indifferent to these savage acts.

DETENTION OF MEDICAL TEAM BY IRAQ PROTESTED

LD171108 Tehran PARS in English 0815 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov (PARS)--In a telegram to the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, the Iranian Red Crescent protests the arrest and detention of four members of an Iranian medical team by Iraqi forces. The team was at the field hospital of Darkhovin en route to Abadan when they were ambushed and taken within Iraqi borders. The telegram request the headquarters of the International Red Cross to endeavor to secure the release of this medical team.

WASHINGTON MUSLIMS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF151631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report received by the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Wahington, U.S. Muslims staged a demonstration at the Islamic Center in Washington after Friday prayers. The demonstration started on Massachusetts Avenue, on which the Islamic center is located. The demonstrators stopped outside the premises of the Washington POST and a 15-minute speech was delivered. The paper was called "Zionist" and condemned for its lies and accusations against the city's Muslim community. The speaker also called for retraction of the POST's articles.

After the speech, anti-imperialist slogans were voiced against the United States and U.S. media. The demonstrators gathered outside the Federal Bureau of Investigation and expressed full support for the Islamic, Palestinian and Afghan revolutions by chanting "God is great; there is no god but God."

SAUDIS DEMONSTATE IN WASHINGTON, CALL FOR AWACS' REMOVAL

GF171715 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1930 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Reports from Washington say the Saudi community in the United States organized a large demonstration in Washington which lasted about 3 hours. Muslim Americans held similar demonstrations at the same time and chanted "God is great, God is great; there is no God but God; long live the Islamic revolution in Iran; remove the AWACS planes from Muslim countries; death to U.S. imperialism; arise, O oppressed people; we support the Islamic revolution in Iran; we have not forgotten the mojahedin's massacre in the Arabian Peninsula." They also denounced the criminal actions of the agents of U.S. imperialism in the region. The demonstrators chanted the slogans in English.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED U.S. EMBASSY INFORMANT BEGINS

LD181005 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Nov 80 p 4

[KEYHAN local news service report: "Trial of an American Spy Begins"]

[Text] The trial began in branch 4 of the Islamic revolution court at Evin [Prison] of Jewish Doctor of Law Simon Farzami, son of Ya'qub, domiciled in Switzerland and resident in Tehran, aged 67, by profession an unofficial Persian-French translater [i.e. not accredited by Justice Ministry].

First, the Islamic revolution central prosecutors office representative read out the indictment against the accused, who then proceeded to defend himself. The indictment read in part as follows:

"When reassembled, the shredded documents found at the former American Embassy by the students following the imam's line revealed that Simon Farzami was in contact with the aforementioned embassy and was giving them information they required.

"The intelligence value of the material passed was such that he came to be regarded as a reliable source, and it was emphasised that he was to be consulted for behind-the-scenes information. The accused was arrested following the revelation of his identity, and important documents were found during a search at his home. The evidence obtained and the personal confession of the accused revealed that he had photocopied letters and correspondence written by important state personages; there were also invitations to foreign embassies and identification cards [kart-e shenasa'i]. His passport showed that he had travelled to Europe and America many times, and there were also a large quantity of evidence and many documents containing encoded words and indicating meetings with American Embassy staff, in particular with Richard [no surname given]. Other documents revealed the manner in which contact was made, and contained names, aliases, dates of meetings and details of precautions to be taken to prevent interception while meetings were taking place. There were also papers which referred to the passing of information on the identity of PLO delegation members. "All these documents were shredded while the embassy was being seized, but were subsequently put together with much difficulty and with great care. To make good his escape, the accused sent his wife a 1,000,000 rial draft, which is appended to the dossier."

After the indictment had been read, the shar' [religious law] magistrate warned that "in the Islamic revolution court, only honesty and truthfulness can affect your fate."

The accused then proceeded to defend himself, rejecting the substance of the charges of the indictment.

At 1200 noon, the court adjourned until yesterday at 1600 hours.

AFP: MOJAHEDIN LEADER SENTENCED AS SOVIET SPY

NC151923 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, one of the main leaders of the restricted Iranian Mojahedin People's Party, was today sentenced by an Islamic court to 10 years in prison on charges of spying for the Soviet Union, Iranian television said. There is no constitutional right to appeal an Islamic court sentence.

Mr Sa'adati, 36, immediately denounced the court ruling. He had denied the charge in court when conducting his own defence.

In a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he said: "I completely disagree with this sentence and, when I know its justification, I will protest." "This sentence is unjust because Sa'adati has not committed any crime," his lawyer, Abdolkarim Lahidji, said.

Mr Sa'adati was arrested in April, 1979, and was charged with having contacted a Soviet journalist "for spying purposes."

Both presiding Judge Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi, deputy for Tabriz, and the prosecutor said the charges were based on Mr Sa'adati's notes, which they said showed that he had clandestinely given documents to the journalist.

In one note, read in court by the prosecutor and identified as Mr Sa'adati's, the accused mentioned "a proposition to the USSR that makes good Iran's debt and offers technical installations for the Iranian revolution."

Defending the charge alone, Mr Sa'adati read a report from his organization, entrusting him with "explaining the national and Islamic positions of the party and the revolution to which Soviets in the past did not pay sufficient attention." The document also said Mr Sa'adati was to obtain information about the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Iran.

All public demonstrations by the party and its publications are banned in Iran. Mr Sa'adati's lawyer said he was unable to act as defence counsel because he was denied access to necessary court documents. This blocked his participation in the trial without officially banning it, the lawyer said. The lengthy trial, filled with legal snarls, (?was adjourned) twice. It started up again on Tuesday, with four sessions being held this week at Tehran's Evin Prison.

Warrants for Additional Arrests

NC171943 Paris AFP in English 1905 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov (AFP)--Tehran's revolutionary Islamic tribunal has issued a warrant for the arrest of all the main leaders of the Iranian Mojahedin People's Party on charges related to the conviction Saturday of another party leader accused of espionage, ETTELA'AI newspaper reported here today.

Mohammad Reza Sa'adati was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Other mojahedin leaders, allegedly implicated in Mr Sa'adati's case, failed to appear in court when called upon to testify at the trial, the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper reported here quoting the court's public prosecutor.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 297-299

297: Air, Naval Operations 16 Nov

LD171328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Communique 297 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim and combative compatriots: Your brother soldiers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during their just fight against evil on 16 November delivered the following blows to the enemy:

Air Force Operations:

1. Operations outside the country: The heroic fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their repeated attacks on targets inside Iraq, delivered the following blows at the enemy:

A. They destroyed 20 percent of the installations of Choman garrison in the north of Iraq and 10 percent of the power station adjacent to the garrison. They also destroyed a part of the expanded forces near the (Tamamzian) garrison in the northeast of Iraq.

B. They destroyed a number of vehicles and trenches in the south of Sulaymaniyah, the extent of the destruction is not clear.

C. They destroyed 20 percent of the enemy supply forces in the Al-Halfayah-Faquah axis and destroyed 10 percent of the enemy supply forces in the Al Kut-'Amarah axis.

D. They destroyed two ships in Umm Qasr port and destroyed a number of Safwan customs gasoline stations in the extreme south of Iraq. They destroyed a number of trucks carrying fuel in the north of Safwan customs.

E. They destroyed two fuel tanks and the central building of the oil installations of Al-faw port in the south of Iraq.

II. Operations inside the country:

A. They destroyed a number of enemy armored vehicles, artillery and personnel in the southwest of (Aumar) in the west of Iran; and exact extent of the damage is not known.

B. They destroyed seven enemy trucks near Susangerd.

C. They destroyed enemy artillery and a number of enemy personnel in the west of Abadan, the extent of which has not been determined.

D. They completely destroyed an enemy cargo ship in the north of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr].

Naval Operations

Thanks to the artillery fire by the warriors of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the Abadan, (Dobbe-e Hardan), and Susangerd fronts, 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles--one of which was carrying ammunition--1 trench, 2 canons and 1 mortar-launcher of the aggressive forces were destroyed, and more than 120 of the enemy personnel were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

298: Iraqi Losses at Susangerd

LD171818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Communique 298 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: The brave fighters of the Airborne Division of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their heroic battle in the Susangerd region today, 17 November, inflicted the following losses and damage upon the enemy:

A. Equipment damage:

1. The complete destruction of 37 tanks;
2. The complete destruction of 6 large-caliber guns;
3. The complete destruction of 4 self-propelled guns, and the complete destruction of a katyusha gun;
4. The complete destruction of 3 antiaircraft guns;
5. The complete destruction of one personnel carrier and the complete destruction of a large ammunition store.

B. Losses of the enemy personnel in Susangerd front:

More than 200 of the forces of blasphemy have been killed and more than 80 of them have been wounded. Meanwhile, the fighters of the Islamic forces in Ahvaz region today shot at one encroaching Iraqi MiG-23 which crashed in the region of the Kut 'Abdollah post in Ahvaz.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

299: Air Operations 17 Nov

LD181150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Communique 299 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and combative compatriots: The self-sacrificing combatants of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Monday, 17 November, during their fighting and surveillance operations guarding the airspace of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, achieved the following results:

A. Operations Supporting Our Own Forces

1. Destruction of a number of tanks and vehicles of the enemy forces in the region of Susangerd;

2. Attack on an advancing column heading for Susangerd; the enemy sustained considerable blows;

3. Bombing part of the logistic forces, artillery and antiaircraft positions of the Iraqi Army among the date palm plantations near the western part of Abadan.

B. Air Attacks Inside Iraqi Territory

1. Bombing a military garrison and positions of the mercenary forces of Iraq in the region of (Shomalghav), in the southeastern region of Iraq;

2. Attack on military forces in the Shu'aybah-umm ar-Rasas axis and bombing of military installations, a missile base and artillery and tank positions of the enemy in the same region. The degree of damage and loss is not clear;

3. Destruction of part of the oil pipelines and installations around the Al-Faw docks.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to thank all the popular forces, the revolution guards corps, the self-sacrificing warriors of the 92d Division of Ahvaz, the Airborne Division, the air force and other brave combatants of the ground forces, who have shown great courage during the victorious operations on the Susangerd front and during the operation to cleanse this city from the existence of blasphemous forces. It is hoped that these self-sacrifices and donations of blood will be favorably considered by the imam and the Muslim and revolutionary nation of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON 11-17 NOV OPERATIONS

LD180948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Unnumbered communique issued by the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps brothers in Dezful carried out the following operations against the Ba'thist infidels to the west of the Karkheh River from 11 to 17 November:

The brave children of Islam attacked Ba'thist mercenaries on 11 November and killed more than 20 aggressors and destroyed some of their vehicles. The brother guards on 12 November in an ambush operation to the west of Karkheh managed to kill more than 20 infidels and destroy some armored vehicles. The guard brothers on the morning of 17 November attacked a communications tracing unit and dealt such a heavy blow at the aggressive enemy that the Ba'thist mercenaries did not even dare collect the bodies of their officers until hours later; 23 mercenaries were killed in this ambush. On their return the revolution guards destroyed one Iraqi vehicle and killed all its occupants. Also, in a series of courageous operations they captured four of the forces of blasphemy and destroyed a number of light and heavy weapons and sound-detecting devices equipped with radar.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran

ISLAMIC TROOPS BREAK THROUGH TO SUSANGERD

LD171146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: Please pay attention to a news report which was just handed to me:

On the basis of the latest reports received from PARS at 1410, the brave Islamic forces have succeeded in entering Susangerd and in joining the heroic defenders and guards. Supported by the airborne units, our forces inflicted considerable damage on the enemy on the Susangerd front.

According to a very reliable source, the enemy is on the brink of annihilation on this front.

The Central News Bureau reports that 12 enemy tanks have been destroyed on this front and an infidel ammunition dump is ablaze. Moreover, 15 serviceable enemy vehicles have been captured. Also, according to an informed source at the Ahvaz war headquarters, eight enemy tanks have been bogged down in mud.

Liberation of City

LD171748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS and the Central News Bureau reported this afternoon that the defenders of the Islamic revolution, after a fateful battle today completely cleansed the city of Susangerd of the existence of the enemies of the revolution and expelled in disgrace Saddam's mercenaries from the positions which they had occupied in the ever-valiant city of Susangerd. A number of enemy personnel were also captured and the enemy forces suffered heavy losses.

According to a Central News Bureau report, the enemy has retreated 15 km from the city and the city is now under the complete control of our heroic forces.

After 3 days of valiant and epic-making resistance by the defenders of Susangerd, this afternoon our valiant forces', supported by the Airforne Division and the arrival of reinforcements for the defenders of the city, defeated the cowardly enemy, who abandoned a large number of weapons while retreating from Susangerd.

According to PARS, Brigadier General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon visited the city of Susangerd and talked to the fighting army forces and the guards and the valiant defenders of the city and praised their all-encompassing efforts.

This afternoon the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The city of Susangerd, by exhibiting self-sacrifice and devotion and by giving dozens of martyrs from the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the defenders of the Islamic revolution, was liberated in a series of valiant operations. At the moment the fighters of Islam are in control of the city.

In connection with the defeat of the forces of blasphemy on the Susangerd front, the self-sacrificing revolution guards of the Islamic revolution of Iran announced in a statement: The brothers from the guards corps and the fighters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today, with complete cooperation and coordination, succeeded in breaking the seige of the infidels in an epic attack, losing only one martyr. After cleansing the city of the filth of the existence of these mercenaries of Saddam, our forces managed to push them back [word indistinct] and are still pursuing them. In these operations 10 enemy tanks were destroyed and 6 tanks and 7 ammunition trucks and a large number of heavy and light weapons were seized from the enemy. In addition, 16 of Saddam's mercenaries were captured by the revolution guards and a large number of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

AHVAZ RADIO ANNOUNCES NEW TRANSMISSION HOURS

GF071557 [Editorial Report] Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic at 1430 GMT on 7 November carries the following announcement: "This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the voice of the earth's oppressed. Honorable listeners: We will transmit our programs tonight from 1800 [1430 GMT] until 2000 [1630 GMT]." During its transmission the radio reminds listeners several times of the new transmission hours.

Since September the radio has been broadcasting in Persian, occasionally interrupting its Persian language transmission to broadcast talks, exhortations to the Iraqi Army and Khuzestan Arabs, translations of Khomeyni speeches or messages and songs in Arabic. These broadcasts were 20 to 30 minutes long. Before that, the radio used to carry a 30-minute daily broadcast of news and commentary at 1300 to 1400 GMT.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

Iran Domestic Affairs

Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, in a speech at Tehran University, carried by Tehran radio, said "unity is needed more than anything else" for Iran to continue the revolution. Echoing earlier calls for unity by Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Beheshti said that at this critical time of the revolution, the nation's leaders need to find ways to end discord. He declared that two problems have arisen: the role of Islam and ways to run the country's affairs. The former could be solved by embodying Islamic teachings into the country's laws, Beheshti said, while the latter could be solved if the country's leadership would act within the guidelines of Islam and the constitution. He also noted the issue of the role of the clergy and recent attacks on them but declined to discuss it until after a meeting of the clergy in Tehran on 20 November.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Arrival--AFP reported that former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Tehran on 18 November to begin talks with Iranian leaders on the Gulf war.

Rafsanjani Tour--According to Algiers radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a meeting with representatives of the Algerian People's National assembly, said there is "no evidence at all" that Iran violated the 1975 Algiers agreement, and he noted the agreement provides for arbitration between Iran and Iraq if disagreements arise.

Military Situation--Tehran radio continues to claim that Iranian forces have freed Susangerd from the Iraqi forces that penetrated the city 14-15 November. The radio said a joint attack by Iranian Army forces and revolution guards with artillery and air support broke the Iraqi siege, forcing the Iraqi forces to redeploy around the towns of Dehlaviyeh and Hoveyzeh. "Mopping-up" operations were underway outside of Susangerd, PARS reported. The agency, citing an Iranian Army commander, noted that greater "combat effectiveness" and coordination among various army and guards groups accounted for the success at Susangerd. In contrast to these claims, an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi forces are continuing to tighten their grip on Susangerd and attack Iranian reinforcements trying to enter the city. Iraqi helicopters hit Iranian troop and armored concentrations around Susangerd, the communique added, resulting in casualties and the destruction of military equipment. In other fighting, Tehran radio reported that Iraqi artillery heavily shelled Abadan and Ahvaz as well as the Qasr-e Shirn, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb fronts. Under cover of strong artillery support, Iranian forces attacked across the Bahmanshir River, the radio said, driving Iraqi forces farther northeast of the river.

Israel

Ramallah-Bethlehem Demonstrations--Jerusalem television reported that 10 people from Ramallah and Bethlehem were injured on 18 November by shots fired by IDF soldiers in clashes with demonstrators. ITIM pointed out that the incident followed 2 days of Arab demonstrations against the military governor's decree closing Bi'r Zayt University.

Eytan on Gulf War--Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, in a speech at Haifa University, reported by Jerusalem radio, said Iranian attempts to bomb Iraq's nuclear reactor did not inflict any damage but had caused French experts to leave Iraq and thereby postponed the operation of the reactor. The chief of staff said the operation of the reactor is dependent on the return of the experts although eventually the Iraqis may decide to operate it themselves. Eytan warned that the threat posed to Israel has not decreased as a result of the war and that Israel cannot count on a Western "umbrella" for protection since the West is "impotent."

Gaza Assassination--Jerusalem radio reported that the deputy chairman of the Jabalyah local council, Muhammad Abu Wardah was assassinated in the Gaza Strip on 18 November. According to Voice of Palestine radio, a "respsonsible military source of the Palestinian revolution" claimed Palestinian responsibility for Abu Wardah's death.

Despite warnings sent to Abu Wardah, the source said, he "persisted in his agentry and dealings with the enemy" and was therefore shot by "one of our sons." Following the assassination Jerusalem radio reported the arrest of the head of the Jabalyah local council, Muhammad Mas'ud, and several other council members. Commenting on the incident the radio's correspondent noted Abu Wardah had been a member of the delegation that visited Cairo to support President Anwar as-Sadat's peace initiative.

Shamir Warning--During a 2-day round of high-level talks with West German ministers, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned West European countries against taking steps that might jeopardize a Middle East peace settlement based on the Israeli-Egyptian agreements and against any political upgrading of the PLO according to DPA. It added that observers saw this as an attempt to deter the West European countries from issuing further Middle East declarations at their next summit in Luxembourg.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Following speculation about the PLO stand on Syria's call for a postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA reported PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as saying that the PLO is still undecided over whether to attend the conference and that "now we are in an Arab dilemma." Riyadh radio, however, citing an 'Arafat statement in the paper AL-JAZIRAH, reported 'Arafat as denying that the PLO has asked for the postponement of the summit. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, according to KUNA, urged states calling for the postponement to attend the summit in order to maintain Arab "solidarity." Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, in a statement prior to a seven-member Arab committee meeting in Amman, reported by Damascus radio, said that "unless positive and objective conditions are created to enable the summit conference to achieve success, this conference could be a turning point after which the Arab leaders might not meet for a long time."

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NARASIMHA RAO ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

BK181625 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1555 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Statement by Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao on 18 November before both houses of Parliament on the Iran-Iraq war]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Mr Chairman:

Sir, the house is aware that for the past few years strains have been evident in the relations between countries in west Asia. This has caused us much anxiety and it has been India's endeavour to prevent any destablisation of the entire region. Since Parliament rose in August, a further unfortunate development has taken place in the form of an open armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The continuing war between Iran and Iraq, two countries with whom India has close and longstanding ties, is matter of deep concern and distress to India. From the very beginning of the war, India has made it clear that it has not taken and will not take sides and has expressed its anguish at the loss of life and property being suffered by both sides. India has consistently held that disputes between countries should be settled bilaterally and by peaceful means without recourse to war. We have also expressed our deep concern that prolongation or escalation of the present conflict could have grave implications on both regional and global peace and security.

Sir, when the first news of the beginning of the war came on 22 September 1980, I was in New York for the UN General Assembly which had already been in session since 16 September 1980. I immediately held consultations with several other foreign ministers including those of countries that are currently members of the Security Council. The general feeling of concern voiced in these consultations resulted in the Security Council meeting on 28 September 1980. The resolution adopted by the Council, however, did not succeed in securing a ceasefire. I also took the earliest opportunity of meeting the secretary general of the United Nations with whom my discussions centered around the manner in which the United Nations could act in resolving the conflict.

I also met the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the then U.S. Secretary of State Muskie. I was assured that both the United States and the USSR would remain neutral in the Iran-Iraq conflict. These decisions naturally helped in preventing the conflict from the danger of escalation and possible enlargement.

Since the resolution of the Security Council could not bring about a ceasefire, the logical step was to find a solution which included a ceasefire coupled with a process of negotiation to resolve the causes of the conflict. This, I regret to say, has eluded the international community so far. The initiative of the Islamic Conference did not yield any result as also the appeals of the secretary general of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, special envoys of both Iran and Iraq visited India on 28 September 1980 and 8 October 1980, respectively, to explain to our prime minister the points of view of their respective governments. In response, she counselled restraint and brought to their attention the dangers of possible intervention and interference by outside powers and the effect that this would have on the independence and nonaligned position of both the countries. Our prime ministers' special envoys have also been to both Baghdad and Tehran in order to better understand the points of views of the two sides. At the UN General Assembly on 3 October 1980, I had stated that the continuing conflict between the two countries would "only weaken the solidarity of the nonaligned and developing countries." It was our belief that Iran and Iraq being themselves nonaligned countries would perhaps be more willing to accept a group of nonaligned countries to help towards a resolution of the present conflict. However, it was obvious that no initiative could succeed unless properly timed.

Subsequently, a suggestion was made at the insistence of Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, that the coordinating bureau of nonaligned countries should meet in New York on 21 October 1980 to consider the possibility of a nonaligned initiative. The bureau meeting at the level of ambassadors decided that a committee of goodwill be set up to offer its good offices towards that end. Subsequently, after consultations held with all concerned including Iran and Iraq, a seven member committee was constituted at the level of ambassadors, the members being Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, the PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia. It was also decided that a meeting be held at Belgrade where the committee would constitute itself at ministerial level and deliberate on further details regarding its functioning. The bureau also recommended that the committee should visit Baghdad and Tehran. On the morning of 13 October, I received an invitation from the foreign minister of Yugoslavia to a meeting to be convened at Belgrade on 2 and 3 November 1980. The next day, only hours before I was due to leave for Belgrade, we received news that Iraq had objected to the inclusion of Algeria on the committee, stating that it had reservations in principle to the inclusion of any Arab member except the PLO, as a special case. It was also reported that Iraq had suggested a few other countries out of whom a seventh member could be selected acceptable to Iran. However, on learning personally from the Yugoslav foreign minister that this last minute development could be sorted out and that all the other foreign ministers would be present at the meeting, I left for Belgrade.

Soon after my arrival in Belgrade, we received news that Iran was not in a position to accept the above mentioned proposal and insisted on Algeria being included. The Belgrade meeting, owing to this unforeseen development, started under a cloud. As a result, we had to devote the major portion of our time to discussing the technicality of whether the six ministers present were present within their rights in constituting themselves as the goodwill committee.

Consequently, the foreign ministers could not proceed to the stage of discussing substantive issues. It was ultimately decided to issue an appeal to the governments of Iran and Iraq in the name of the six ministers in the following terms:

"The ministers are prepared, if agreed to by both Iran and Iraq, to constitute themselves as a goodwill committee and function as such or to enlarge its membership as may be acceptable to both Iran and Iraq so as to constitute the goodwill committee. The ministers therefore appealed to the Governments of Iran and Iraq in the spirit of nonaligned solidarity to consider these alternatives and signify their agreement in order to enable the constitution and functioning of the goodwill committee."

"The ministers are prepared to exert, in accordance with the policy and principles of nonalignment as defined in the declarations of their heads of state and government, utmost efforts with a view to contributing towards the commencement of a peaceful process to find a just and honourable solution to this conflict between two nonaligned countries. To this end the ministers are ready to visit Tehran and Baghdad on the invitation of the respective governments or to take any other step conducive to this purpose."

"The ministers would like to express their full respect to the Governments of Iran and Iraq."

The Belgrade meeting had to be concluded at that point. The initiative was based on the conviction that an attempt should be made to find a solution to this conflict within the nonaligned movement. In our view, the effort was worth making. The initiative is being continued and efforts are being made in order to enable the goodwill committee to be constituted and to undertake its intended mission. The ministers decided to meet again in New Delhi at the appropriate time.

The Government of India is fully aware of the difficulties and complexities of the situation and the need for the emergence of circumstances more conducive to the success of a peace mission. We, however, continue to believe that we must not relent in our efforts in meeting this serious threat to regional stability and world peace.

On my way back from Europe, I stopped over briefly at Beirut to meet Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. I had the opportunity of benefiting from his personal assessment of the conflict and of the various mediatory efforts made so far. Chairman 'Arafat continued to hold the view that the nonaligned initiative had a better chance of helping to find a solution. He assured me that his effort would continue in spite of the setback and that he would constently keep India informed of further developments. Since my return the secretary general of the United Nations has appointed the distinguished former prime minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, as his special representative to go to both Iran and Iraq and try to help towards a resoltion of the conflict. I can only wish him well in his endeavour.

As members are aware, there are a large number of Indians working in Iraq and Iran in various capacities. Doctors, engineers, teachers, skilled and unskilled labour, etc. Their safety has been our major concern. We have taken all possible steps including arranging their repatriation to India where necessary. As a result of the Iranian bombing of Basra on 23 September, there were some Indian casulities. As the conflict intensified demands for the repatriation of all foreigners mounted. Large groups of foreign nationals converged mainly on the Iraq-Kuwait border from 23 September onwards. Many of these, including Indian nationals, were stranded there without food and shelter or entry and travel arrangements in the absence of Kuwaiti entry transit visas. With inadequate facilities at the border checkpost and the local officials unprepared for a crisis of this dimension, all foreigners crossing the border including our nationals initially faced hardship at this checkpost in the desert.

I transited through Kuwait on 11 October while returning from New York after participating in the UN General Assembly session in order to be able to obtain a first hand account of the arrangements being made to provide shelter to our nationals and to facilitate their return to India. My enquiries show that after the handicaps of the first day or two, which were reported in the Indian press, all possible arrangements were made by our embassy in Kuwait to facilitiate the reception and smooth transit of our nationals through Kuwait. A team of officials has been working practically round the clock at the checkpost on the Kuwait-Iraq border assisting in arranging transmit visas for the evacuees, supplying travel documents on the spot to those who had left them behind, arranging their shelter, medical attention and food during their stay in Kuwait and planning their flight schedules for their return to India. I am glad to say that in extending hospitality to the Indian evacuees, the help of the local Indian community and enterprises based in Kuwait which was sought for by our embassy was readily extended. Some of our correspondents, not to mention the Arab and the international press, has occasion to pay a visit to the checkposts and see for themselves the arrangements made there.

The manner in which this exodus from Iraq has been tackled by our mission personnel has received very favourable mention in the press. I may mention that the help of our personnel was also availed of by nationals of other countries, thanking our personnel for the help rendered to them.

A special cell was set up in the Ministry of External Affairs to coordinate all arrangements connected with the repatriation. Seventeen Air India flights over and above the normal schedule were operated to airlift the evacuees through Amman and Kuwait. Special teams of three officials each were rushed to Kuwait and Amman to assist our missions there.

Our embassy head and our consulate general in Basra were also strengthened despite the prevailing war situation there. Indian Embassy officials have been present at the border checkposts on the Iraqi-Kuwait and Iraq-Jordan borders whenever evacuees have passed through to facilitate their entry and transit to the airports. Missions were also authorised to arrange for issue of Air India tickets on credit to Indian companies wishing to repatriate their employees and lacking immediate liquidity, as well as to repatriate any destitute Indians lacking means to buy their tickets. Full cooperation was entended by governments of neighbouring countries like Jordan, Syria, Turkey, the USSR, Pakistan and Kuwait for transit of our nationals through their territories. The Central Board of Excise and Customs was requested to extend necessary facilities to the returning Indians for the import of personnal baggage. A special officer was also designated to handle all queries relating to the welfare of Indian nationals caught in the war zone.

In Iran, our nationals seeking repatriation were able to do so without much difficulty through neighbouring countries like Turkey, the USSR and Pakistan.

A number of Indian ships are also stranded at Khorramshahr and Basrah on account of the war. There has been some damage to these but fortunately the crews of all these vessels have been repatriated with the exception of three Indians, one belonging to an Indian ship and two to a Panamianian vessel, who are reported missing. The total number of Indian casualities so far has been 15 killed and 25 injured.

To sum up, Mr Speaker, Mr Chairman, sir, I wish to assure the members that the Government of India has actively but quietly attempted to do whatever was possible to restore peace between our two valued friends and to protect and help our nationals wherever required. We will continue to offer our good offices in whatever way that both the countries or the international community may require of us. We are prepared to play this role because we believe this conflict to be one of the most unfortunate developments that have taken place in recent times.

COMPANIES TO RESUME WORK ON IRAQ PROJECTS

BK171119 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Some of the Indian companies which suspended work on Iraqi projects following the outbreak of the Gulf war have taken steps to resume their construction activities. This follows a view of the companies by Indian Ambassador Peter Sinai at an informal meeting with the chief executives of the companies. The executives said that the Iraqi authorities appreciated the manner in which the Indian companies kept up their construction activites against heavy odds.

CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI

BK181615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] An eight-member parliamentary delegation of Czechoslovakia arrived in New Delhi today on a 7-day visit to this country. It is led by Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia Alois Indra. They called on the vice president, the speaker and the minister for parliamentary affairs. They also witnessed the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha for sometime.

OPPOSITION PARTIES DISCUSS COORDINATION

BK171206 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Leaders of six opposition parties met in New Delhi this morning and discussed the floor coordination among them in Parliament. Among those who attended the meeting were Y.B. Chavan, Congress-U; Chandrajit Yadav, Lok Dal; Samar Mukherjee, Communist Party of India-Marxist; Bhupech Gupta, Communist Party of India; Tridip Chowdhury, Revolutionary Socialist Party; and Chitta Basu, Forward Bloc. The meeting decided to present a memorandum to the president this evening on major public issues and problems.

KHOMENI ADDRESS TO QOM CLERGY, BUSINESSMEN 17 NOV

GF181346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to a delegation of Qom merchants and Majlis deputies at Jamaram Hoseyniyah in Tehran on 17 November--recorded, duration 40 minutes.]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I have studied the problems that I speak about now and then. They are about the history of the past century. We can see that in the past external and internal groups and plotters used their pens against the clergy. They spoke against the clergy and wrote against the clergy in their newspapers. What is the cause of this? They saw that in the past century an old man in [name indistinct], an Iraqi village, had noticed that Iran was being threatened by foreign aggression and they had signed this shameful agreement at that time. This old man, who was in the corner of a village, wrote a few lines and all the external and internal forces could not resist this barrier. The great people of Iran also [words indistinct]. With the tobacco agreement they nearly had Iran in captivity, and with just a handwritten note that tobacco was prohibited. The (?oppressors) own people and their women had arranged to [word indistinct] and they broke the water pipes. In some areas they brought the expensive tobacco to the square and burned it.

They defeated that agreement. The agreement was canceled, and they saw that an elderly clergyman living in a corner of one of Iraq's villages was writing a sentence and the nation revolted. They canceled the agreement that had been signed between the (?oppressor) king and the British. This is the clergy's power.

Once again, they noticed that when Iraq was being attacked by the British and was being colonized, an old man gave the order to defend the people. The people revolted and saved the Iraqi nation. This was the power of an old man and [words indistinct] at the time of Imam Taqi.

They observed that during the constitutional debate a few mullahs in An-Najaf and a few [word indistinct] mullahs in Tehran had destroyed the basis of the aggresive Government of Iraq and established the Constitution. Those who were in the opposition did not remain quiet. They too were active. It would take too long to describe all of it.

About these (?mosques) and the people dedicated to the cause of God [words indistinct], the opposition and the foreigners who noticed such power in the clergy established a court headed by deviant clergymen to prosecute the people dedicated to God, clergymen and those who held high positions and [words indistinct].

Now and then, when people ask that I support the clergy it is because I am a (?teacher) and this is [word indistinct]. I have said several times that I do not agree with those [word indistinct] who call themselves clergymen. I have repeated several times that those clergymen who are acting against the teaching of Islam and those who are plotters are worse than the SAVAK agents. A SAVAK agent belongs to SAVAK, but this is a SAVAK agent dressed in the clergy's clothes [words indistinct].

I dislike most of them and have (?frightened) most of them. I have said repeatedly that courts and committees should be attentive. If there is a mistake they should complain and should attempt to correct it. The problem is not that they should oppose the clergy. The problem is with the clergy who opposed the British, opposed the [words indistinct], opposed the aggression and confronted the superpowers. [passage indistinct] They say that the clergy should go to the mosques and keep praying. Well, do you let them pray at the mosques, you who go to the mosques? In the name of God you will lose your faith if you let someone who does not know anything about Islam pray in order to take the mosque from us. [passage indistinct]

You saw that during Mohammad Reza's time for each mosque they had [words indistinct] a retired army colonel who belonged to SAVAK to divert the revolution.

These lackeys did what they were told and we got rid of them. Therefore, we should not have any more malicious elements. Otherwise, they would say that the clergy should not have turbans. This will happen if you Muslims do not take it seriously. I do not need personalities, I need Islam. The proof of Islam is that the clergy accept my word. This is the basis of Islam. They oppose the basic teaching. [passage indistinct] They mimic the other [words indistinct]. They give students a curriculum which they know nothing about, those poor children believe that this is all. In fact, the intelligent ones should think and should see and observe the basic and fundamental ideas of these people. When I was first told about this, I became very angry because I know them. I grew up with them at a time when most of you had not been born. I went to Qom and when I feel better I will return. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"] I know you people will not turn away from Islam in the near future and you will never do it. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader; death to Saddam Yazid"]

I want to say a word to the (?Ba'thist) youth: After me, you should pay attention to [word indistinct]. Whenever you saw that a person, a group or an organization said a word against the clergy...[Khomeyni does not finish his sentence]. There are times when someone has an argument with another person and it is better to say whether it is against the clergy or against [word indistinct]. From now on, whenever you see that the discussion is about Iran or whenever it is against the teachings of the clergy, these clergymen should go and become isolated [words indistinct]. They should go to the mosques and only give prayers. If a person who is popular with the people and has a certain appreciation for the clergy writes or says [word indistinct], it will not be his opinion or the opinion of a group but the saying of the Koran that the clergy publish. There are views such as that an Islamic country should never be under occupation of others. This is what the Koran says, but those who oppose these ideas are against the principles of the clergy as well. The clergy should be respected, but if they become involved with politics they will lose their respect among the people. We like to keep their respect with this [words indistinct] want to get the clergy out of the scene and (?to control) your country in favor of East or West. This is their basic policy [words indistinct].

The mosque is Islam's trench and the mosque altar is the place for war. They want to take it away from you [passage indistinct] [shouts of "God is great," Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to Saddam Yazid"]. This is the situation; the plan is not a recent one. When they saw that it was a distortion and they realized that there were so many forces and powers, they saw that they had to break these powers to open their way. When there is a power like this, when the clergy cooperate with university cadre, so long as we have the clergy uniting with the university cadres, so long as the entire nation is one group and the government and the government organs are in accord, they can do nothing. They cannot harm a country that [words indistinct]. What must they do? They must block it little by little. They must come forward one step at a time and then dig their trenches. [passage indistinct]

They want to go forward step by step. Let us assume that tomorrow the clergy, the day after the university cadre and the day after that [sentence unfinished]. They want to [words indistinct] disarm them one by one so that only the people who do not bother and have no hand in the (?affairs)--those who can sleep through Noah's flood [passage indistinct]. When they realized that Islam had eliminated or deported those who had power, when they saw what Islam was capable of doing, they wanted to fight it. My advice to you and future generations is that everyone should know that when a decadent pen attacks the clergy's (?good name) and destroys it or depicts the clergy--who are influential among the masses--as being corrupt, then it is all preplanned.

These kinds of plans have existed and will continue to exist. We should all be aware and pay attention so another situation does not develop to divide us and force us to confront each other, a group here and another there all acting on their own. So that they do not profit by making us fight each other, I advise the nation, all nations of the world, all nations that will be created in the future, that the basic fact is that Islam is against their aims, either Islam must be removed or it should be in the hands of those who have no knowledge of it.

They take a phrase from the Koran, another from Nahj ol-Balagheh and do not bother with the rest. Thus, they want to destroy Nahj ol-Balagheh, the holy Koran and Islam. The utterances you hear coming from some of these aberrants has its equivalent on Iraqi walls. This atheist Ba'thist Party has created these sentences quoted by these aberrant characters on the walls of Najaf, other cities and Karbala. I have seen some of them myself. These phrases are not a sign that they believe in Islam. [passage indistinct] It is not that they are familiar with Islam; they want to use Islam's sword against itself. These same people who beat their chests for Islam want to destroy it with its own sword. [chants of "God is great", "Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to the heathen Saddam Yazid"]

Suppose [words indistinct] and the clergy were corrupt. What has one got to do with the other? The question is it is not so much a problem of their misusing the Koran. Those who take a few words from the Koran and say they have nothing to do with the rest [sentence unfinished]. I just remembered an individual: When I was young and was on my way to 'Abdol'Azim shrine in south Tehran, there was a very well-educated preacher who did not have much to do with Islam. When he saw me wearing a turban, he asked me to go sit by him. We were traveling by bus. He said many things, and I listened to him. When we were near the shrine he told the driver to go faster or the evening prayer time would pass. It was early evening. I told him it was not time for the evening prayer. He said there was a phrase [words indistinct]. I said there was also another phrase, but he said he had nothing to do with other phrases. [audience laughs] This is the problem. He said he accepted these from Nahj ol-Balagheh but not the rest. [Words indistinct] he takes one phrase from the Koran but does not know that it has interpretations in the Koran and other sources.

These are the things that have happened recently and are being used to break Islam and the clergy. These deviants say they want to have Islam, but one different than yours. One of the tragedies is that a person who has no knowledge of or schooling in Islam takes a few words [words indistinct] reads and screams and shouts and forces youth to [words indistinct]. A religious scholar who has spent 60 years of his life studying the canon laws when he reaches [words indistinct] should pass them on with caution. [passage indistinct]

Such characters assume that now that there is a so-called revolution there should also be a revolution in Islam. Islam should become like that. They either do not realize or some of them have the knowledge but want to destroy Islam's foundation. They want to gradually destroy the foundation of Islam. Beware brothers. I know that all [words indistinct] may God look after them.

All merchants in bazaars in Iran, Tehran and everywhere else are interested in Islam. They have worked hard. They have given blood and martyrs for Islam. They have given all they have for Islam and are still doing so. Those who send their youth to the borders see them in danger of dying. However, even when they die they express congratulations. A nation that has made such a sacrifice for Islam cannot be diverted and turned around. This will not happen. Therefore, the Satans are making plans for a century from now. They have the patience and are plotting now. Even if the plan is to be implemented 50 or 60 years from now, they are still making plans now. They are starting now to empty this mosque and that one, to replace this person with someone else who has no knowledge of Islam and does not know the number of postures to each prayer period, to pray for them [as heard] [passage indistinct].

We must in our time, and the future generations in their time, be aware that the Satans are waiting. The Satans want to destroy Islam. The Satans have not suffered as much from anything as they have from Islam. The [word indistinct] clergy are not like Muslim clergy. They have a type of faith that exists only within the church. They even broke that faith as well and said that you must go into church and leave politics to the emperor. This is what we had in Qom the day before yesterday. It is the same thing that the British used to say and the Americans and others are saying now too.

Future generations must be careful to look after Islam and rally around its flag. Islam has everything for this world and the next. Islam looks at all dimensions. Islamic government is unlike other governments that have only one dimension. Islamic government is a multidimensional government [words indistinct] [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to the atheist Saddam Yazid"]

If, God willing, this nation is successful enough to have Islam as it should be and as it was revealed to the prophet through its [words indistinct], then the prosperity of the nations of this earth and hereafter will be ensured. [shouts of "God willing"] Of course, when a revolution takes place no one should expect that everything will be normal tomorrow. It is illogical, the Russian revolution is in its 64th year, and they still have not been able to organize it. Other revolutions took place 10 or 20 years ago, and they have not been able to harness them. This revolution cannot be accomplished in a day. It is a revolution that has stemmed from the nation itself and is for Islam. Since the revolution is for Islam and from the society itself, the aftereffects of revolution have been very few. However, it is just as impossible to be without repercussions here as it is in other places. In an Islamic revolution there are always a great number of persons who are deprived of robbing and defrauding. Foreigners have also been thwarted in their plundering, but they have not given up. They have their agents here, and they are a group when they get together. However, they are no match for the nation's rising tide of protest. [shouts of "God is great," Khomeyni is the leader" and "death to atheist Saddam Yadiz"] You cannot find a revolution like the Iranian revolution--so fruitful and with so little damage. In other revolutions millions were massacred in moments. All press and publications were suspended. All parties were dissolved and their leaders imprisoned. A publication I read recently said that 1 million people were killed and 1.5 million imprisoned. [no further explanation] All newspapers were banned except one, which was the government paper. All doors are closed to the world in the very beginning, and they engage in crimes. [as heard] In the whole world there has not been a revolution like the one in Iran. It is based on the fact that the people are Muslim and they themselves have brought about the revolution. All the doors have been open for all. Until a few months ago publications wrote whatever they like. Even now there are some deviants who still write. In the 2 years since the inception of the revolution, all the newspapers and the Majlis have aired the problems.

A long time ago, when the Iraqi government had no law and no parliament, they were discussing the matter of forming a parliament and casting votes. They announced that whoever cast an opposition ballot--I was told about this by a clergyman who came to see me--that whoever showed any kind of opposition regarding whatever matter would be executed. In other words, if they told you not to go to such and such place today you [words indistinct] not only opposition with the government but also with their security organization, or, for instance, they told you not to go to prayer meetings. Just as in the case of this one clergyman who was told not to go to a prayer meeting. He ignored their order and went to the prayer meeting. Therefore, he was arrested along with some others. He was executed and the others were sent to prison. They issued a decree and order saying that whoever opposed the ruler's order would be executed. And later they announced that whoever did nto cast his vote would be executed. So this was their way of voting. In other words, everyone was told that he was free to choose between voting and being killed! [audience laughs]

Out of 35 million people in Iran 22 million voted for the Islamic Republic. This was something unprecedented in the whole world. Out of a population of 35 million, 22 million people voted for the Islamic Republic. This can only mean that there was unanimity. [passage indistinct] where do we have such a thing? Preserve this unity! Save it! Those who keep nagging for this and that are not aware that 65 years after its revolution people are still standing in lines [to purchase goods]. These things are unavoidable in a revolution and are its byproducts. If you want Islam and an Islamic country it requires sacrifices.

It was the same kind of sacrifice in the early days of Islam that made the prophet of Islam [words indistinct] and now it is your turn. May God help you and make all of you successful. I hope that tomorrow and the day after--when there will be marches--there will be mourning processions. You can all go to Lashkariyye, where it (?leads) to Aljazireh Avenue. [shouts of "God willing"] I wish you all help and success. [shouts of "God willing, we are all at your command, Khomeyni"]

RAJA'I VISITS KERMANSHAH, CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST IRAQ

LD182235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Nov

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Kermanshah, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i arrived in Kermanshah at 2100 tonight. The prime minister left Tehran for Kermanshah by car this afternoon in order to participate in the 18 and 19 November ceremonies of those mourning Imam Husayn and to investigate problems in the region and the battlefronts in western Iran. En route Mr Raja'i stopped in Kangavar and Sahneh districts and addressed meetings of the local populations in these two districts. In these speeches he described Iran's position in its battle against the Iraqi Ba'thist infidel regime. Mr Raja'i called on all forces and strata of the people to preserve their unity and preparedness in order to wage a struggle against the enemies of the Islamic Republic and to develop work and activity in all walks of life.

According to PARS in Sahneh the prime minister was welcomed by the Friday imam, the governor general, the military commander of Kermanshah and by a number of local personalities. After arriving in Kermanshah at 2100 Mr Raja'i immediately went to the governorate-general office and took part in a session attended by the Friday imam, the clergy, the governor general of Kermanshahan, military and law enforcement commanders and responsible officials in the province and studied the region's problems.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch Kermanshahan's governorate-general issued a statement announcing: O heroic, Muslim Kermanshahi citizens, on the eve of Imam Husayn's martyrdom anniversary we hold dear and welcome the arrival of our combatant brother, Mr Raja'i, beloved prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the heroic city of Kermanshah. Continuing its statement Kermanshahan's governorate-general announced: In connection with the mourning ceremonies marking 'Ashura and the speech by Brother Raja'i at the cemetery of martyrs, it is essential that all mourning groups should gather at the cemetery by 1100 tomorrow morning at the latest and be ready with the utmost calm to listen to the speech by Brother Raja'i.

RAFSANJANI ARRIVES IN ALGERIA 17 NOV FOR TALKS

For coverage of the arrival of Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, in Algiers and his meeting with Rabih Bitat, speaker of the People's National Assembly, see the Algerian section of the 18 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KEYHAN REPORTS PRO-QOTBZADEH DEMONSTRATIONS IN QOM

LD181221 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Support by People of Qom for Sadeq Qotbzadeh"]

[Text] Qom--Following the detnetion and imprisonment of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, member of the Revolution Council and former foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the people of Qom held a march and street demonstrations in protest.

Coming from the outlying streets of the town and Safa'iyeh, the people converged on the town center in small vans, automobiles and on foot, chanting slogans in support of Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

During these demonstrations, which went on until 1800, the people condemned Qotbzadeh's detention with such slogans as "Every free man hails Qotbzadeh" and "the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be reformed."

Today's dispatch from our correspondent in Qom states that following yesterday's demonstrations and marches by the people of Qom in support of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, thousands of Qom residents staged a further march today. Marching from Behruz Street toward Railway Street and Imam Khomeyni Street, the marchers demanded the release of Sadeq Qotbzadeh with such slogans as "every free man hails Qotbzadeh," "the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be reformed," and "Sadeq Qotbzadeh must be set free," thousands of Qom residents also assembled along the route and joined the marchers.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES MARCHES TO COMMEMORATE MUHARRAM

GF180843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran and all other Iranian cities will be the scene of large-scale marches to honor the anniversary of Tasu'a', the victory of right, represented by Husayn ibn 'Ali, may peace be on them, over wrong in the person of Yazid and his infidel army, and the immortality of the Hoseyni uprising in the history of mankind, an uprising that guides mankind along the road of liberation and dignity.

The revolutionary and Muslim masses of Iran will, through their marches today and tomorrow, renew the pledge to the heir of the Islamic message and the hope of the oppressed, the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and vow to him with the convent of blood and martyrdom to go ahead along the path of fighting the Yazid of the age, the infidel Saddam, who on the orders of his imperialist masters committed aggression against the sanctity of Islam and the dignity of Muslims by launching his dirty war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Once again our Islamic nation will today prove its solid unity and its determination to continue with the march of the Islamic revolution until final victory is achieved over the enemies of Islam and the Muhammadan message, the tyrants, the arrogant and the insignificant rulers who are agents of Western or Eastern imperialism.

The revolutionary and faithful Muslim masses will declare their adherence to the line of the great Imam Khomeyni, the path of Islam, and that they will not deviate a single inch from it and will accept no alternative to this line despite all the conspiracies, intrigues and schemes of the enemies abroad and the traitorous agents of the foreigner at home. This is because they firmly believe that Islam is above everything else, and that in Islam lies mankind's prosperity and happiness. They are determined to pursue the path drawn by Imam Husayn and those of his family and his supporters with their blood. They firmly believe that their victorious march, whose banner is carried by the idol-crusher of the age the leader Imam, His Eminence Ayatollah al-'Uzma Ruhollah Khomeyni, will strengthen the system of divine justice, consolidate the government of the Koran and rescue the dispossessed and oppressed peoples from the domination of tyrannical and oppressive governments which have tampered with their nations' destiny to serve their foreign masters just to preserve themselves in office and their power over the dispossessed.

Let the marches and processions of Tasu'a' and 'Ashura' of Al-Husayn this year be, in the words of the leader of the nation and the Islamic revolution, marches to strengthen the nation's unity. Immortality to the victory of Al-Husayn and to the [anniversary of] victory of blood over the sword!

ENERGY MINISTRY PLANS TO CURB ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

LD170626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, the spokesman for the Ministry of Energy has announced:

According to a scheme which is in the final stages of study it has been decided that a limit should be imposed on the consumption of electrical energy.

A fine of more than 10 times the charge for distribution of electrical energy will be imposed for consumption above the limit. In case this method does not work, as a last resort the consumer's electric power will be cut.

The spokesman added: Acording to statistics, 14 percent of the capital's inhabitants consume more than 50 percent of Tehran's electrical energy, and the remaining 86 percent of Tehran's population consume the remaining 50 percent of the electrical energy. In conclusion he asked people to avoid unnecessary use of electrical energy and to use electrical energy just for covering their needs.

FACTORIES TO REMAIN CLOSED 20 NOV

LD171424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1116 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Factories throughout the country will remain closed on Thursday, 20 November.

According to the Central News Bureau, in making the announcement, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry has pointed out that the closure, made in response to workers' request, will not be counted as part of workers' annual leave.

INDIA OFFERS TO HELP MEET IRAN'S INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS

LD171332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1053 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] At a meeting with the parliamentary and coordinating affairs under secretary of the Commerce Ministry, the Indian ambassador has announced his country's readiness to meet the Islamic Republic's industrial requirements.

Our correspondent reports that in announcing this, the public relations office of the Commerce Ministry pointed out that in the course of the meeting, which was also attended by the foreign trade undersecretary and a number of Chamber of Commerce members, the Indian Ambassador also proposed that Iran ought to make use of Indian-manufactured products which, so far as their quality is concerned, are as good as Western products, but are at least 25 percent cheaper both in price and cost of transport than Western products. He also emphasized that the Bank of India is prepared to help Iranian businessmen in this regard.

AFP: PALME ARRIVES IN TEHRAN ON UN PEACE MISSION

NC181355 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Nov (AFP)--Former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Tehran today from Geneva on a special United Nations' good offices mission concerning the Gulf war, an airport official said.

Mr Palme, who is later due to go to Baghdad, said in Geneva that his mission was "to listen, learn and clarify the positions of the two parties" by meeting with Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Mr Palme was appointed head of the mission by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

TEHRAN VIEWS FIGHTING ON VARIOUS FRONTS

LD151348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting military officials in Kermanshah, PARS reported: Fighting continues to rage between the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the one hand and the forces of blasphemy on the other on all the war fronts in the western parts of the country.

Our Islamic revolution brothers, armed with an extremely high morale and superior artillery, heavy weapons and mortars, continue to pound the positions of the aggressive enemy and hold the initiative. According to the same report, this morning, simultaneous with the violation of Kermanshah's airspace by an aggressive Iraqi MiG, the city's antiaircraft defense was put into operation and opened fierce fire forcing the encroaching Iraqi aircraft to flee.

Eslamabad's governor too, who yesterday visited the battlegrounds on the Gilan-e Gharb front, this morning announced: The battle with artillery and heavy weapons continues to rage on the Gilan-e Gharb front and Islam's champions, with full coordination and with their remorseless operations, have pushed back the enemy in a remarkable manner, and inflicted heavy losses and casualties on Saddam's mercenaries.

The Central News Bureau, quoting the Ilam gendarmerie, reported: The gendarmerie heroes of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Kan-e Zur region, using mortar fire, totally destroyed an enemy ammunition dump and one vehicle and killed the crew of the latter. On the Kan-e Zur hills heavy casualties were inflicted on the Ba'thist mercenaries by our fierce mortar fire. According to the same report, during the battle on this front it was observed that a number of enemy ambulances entered the area and removed a group of enemy servicemen killed or wounded on the battleground.

Reports received from the Sumar front indicate that the defenders of the Islamic revolution, utilizing intense artillery fire and infantry operations, have inflicted losses on enemy positions and killed a group of Saddam's mercenaries. During this battle one of our brother soldiers was also wounded. The Shur-e Shirin post on the Ilam front came under enemy artillery fire and our forces returned their fire. As a result of our mortar fire an enemy personnel-carrier was also destroyed and the servicemen were killed. During this engagement one of our mobilized unit's personnel was martyred.

In an interview with the governor of Eslamabad, PARS learned: 2 days ago, when two enemy helicopters violated the airspace of Gilan-e Gharb with the aim of attacking the positions of the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran, thanks to our forces' antiaircraft fire these helicopters could not carry out their operation so they directed their fire against the villages in the region, hitting two villages. Eslamabad's governor described the morale of the defenders of the revolution on this front as high. He said: At a time when enemy artillery was opening fire on our forces' position on this front one of our brothers was saying his prayers on top of a tank. He added: On this front there is no shortage whatsoever from the standpoint of supplies, and the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, continuing the battle against the Ba'thist aggressive mercenaries, have requested that the homeland's young people should continue attending school and that workers and farmers should continue their normal day-to-day work and should be confident that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will soon triumph over the infidel enemies.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 300-301

300: Artillery Bombards Iraqi Towns

LD181826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Communique 300 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

In His exalted name, O Muslim, combatant nation of Iran, the warriors of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during yesterday's 17 November battles on the fronts west of Ahvaz and Dub-e Herdan and in the vicinity of Susangerd, opened artillery fire and launched ground attacks on the Iraqi Army forces, destroying and setting on fire eight tanks, one cannon, three supply and ammunition trucks, and two bulldozers, and killing over 30 enemy personnel. In operations in the Susangerd region they forced the enemy to retreat.

During today's land battles, the combatants of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the southern fronts poured heavy artillery fire on the positions of the Ba'thist mercenaries in (Wasiliyah) and Az-Zubayr and Shu'aybah regions [in Iraq] and inflicted casualties and losses on the Iraqi Army forces. At 1000 this morning our forces aimed their artillery fire at enemy positions in Umm Arrasas, the Al-Faw region and Kut Zayn.

At 0830 this morning, three raiding enemy helicopters attacked our forces' positions west of Ahvaz, our ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran deployed in the area shot down and destroyed one of the enemy helicopters.

At 1120 today, two Iraqi Army aircraft violated Ilam's airspace but met retaliatory fire from the antiaircraft batteries of our forces and were forced to flee.

According to reports which have reached us, during a clash between members of the Iraqi police and the armed members of an Iraqi party [not further indentified] in the Sayyadah and [name indistinct] region in southeast Iraq, a number of policemen were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

301: Airborne Division Successes

LD190541 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0446 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] In His exalted name, O Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: The [word indistinct] warriors of the airborne division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their successful offensive operations yesterday, 18 November, on the battlefronts, dealt the following blows at the aggressive forces of the Iraqi Army:

1. In the region of Susangerd: destruction of nine enemy tanks, destruction of nine khamsah-khamsah [Arabic for five-five] guns, destruction of two (?wy mm) guns, blowing up and setting on fire two ammunition tents of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces and destruction of four military vehicles.

2. In the region of Sumar: During a heroic attack our forces were able to destroy 10 prefabricated trenches [as heard] and [word indistinct] of the enemy and kill a large number of enemy personnel who were positioned in the trenches.

3. In the region of Abadan: destruction of four tanks, destruction of four military vehicles, destruction of one antiaircraft gun, demolition of some of the enemy trenches and annihiliation of the personnel positioned in these trenches.

4. In the western region: opening heavy and effective fire on the enemy position in the regions of 'Aeyn-e Khush and (?Sajdeh). As a result of these attacks, several of the enemy forces' single and line trenches [that is, for one and for a group of soldiers respectively] were destroyed, a group of the enemy forces was killed and one truck was set on fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN CLAIMS SUSANGERD RELIEVED AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING

Iraqi General Wounded

LD171804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] A few monemts ago we were told by an informed military source in Susangerd that Brigadier General (Ad-Duri), the commander of the Iraqi 9th Division, who partiipated in the siege of the city of Susangerd, has been wounded as the result of the attacks of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the fighting brothers of the guards corps and he has been removed to Baghdad by the aggressive forces.

City Cleared of Iraqis

LD180557 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0438 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Please pay attention to the report I have just received:

On the eve of Tasu'a, the combatants of Islam enlivened the scenes of 'Ashura on the Susangerd front. Shedding their blood, as they have promised their God, imam, and people, they raided the enemies of our Islamic revolution. They attacked the forces of blasphemy so severely that the blasphemous enemy preferred the shame of escaping the battlefield to standing in a manly manner and fighting. Having left behind its war equipment, wounded and dead, the enemy made a cowardly escape from the battlefield.

A large number of the forces of blasphemy in Susangerd have been captured by the combatants of Islam. Many tanks, vehicles, and other equipment have been seized from the enemy of the Islamic revolution. The bodies of the deceived soldiers and NCO's of the Ba'th mercenary army are scattered on the ground on all Susangerd fronts. Alongside the destroyed Iraqi tanks and vehicles, the burned bodies of the army of blasphemy can be seen.

According to a report by the correspondent of the Central News Bureau from Susangerd, the guards corps brothers, who are ready to give their lives, brothers from the Headquarters for the Mobilization of the Oppressed, the combatants of irregular warfare, and the other popular forces, supported by the artillery of the army of Islam and brothers from the Airborne Division, have broken the 2-day siege of Susangerd in a regular battle. As a result of the attacks by these devotees of Islam, a large number of vehicles carrying ammunition, about 20 tanks, 4 antiaircraft guns, preparatory vehicles, ammunition, RPG-7's, and boxes containing Kalishnikov bullets have been seized by the forces of the revolution. The city of Susangerd has been completely cleared of the filth of the Ba'thist mercenaries.

According to this report, the bodies of some of the personnel of the army of blasphemy, who were killed by the combative brothers in the previous days' battles, can now be seen in the streets of Susangerd.

Eyewitness Reports

LD180713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0441 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, in a report dispatched at 2345 last night, quoted the commander of the Ahvaz division as saying: About 25 destroyed enemy tanks have been left behind in a 4-km-wide area on the Susangerd front. He added: In this sector about 25 Ba'thist mercenaries have been captured and another 20, who had penetrated into the city on 16 November, have been captured by us as well.

According to another report by PARS, an official at the governor general's office in Khuzestan, who had been present on the battlefield, has said: In these battles a large amount of the enemy's ammunition and equipment has been destroyed by army artillery fire and the combative brother guards' antitank weapons. Many of the Iraqis' were annihilated while retreating. The Ba'thist forces, having suffered this heavy blow, as in previous times tried to encircle our forces while they were retreating, but the vigilance of the combative forces of Islam prevented the enemy from putting this dirty plan into practice. In less than 2 hours one reinforced enemy armored brigade was routed.

One of the army commanders, who has been active in the operations by the brave combatants of the revolution for pushing out Saddam at-Tikriti's cowardly mercenaries from Susangerd, in an interview with a PARS correspondent described the combat efficiency of army personnel and of the brother guards as excellent and considered the people's cooperation as unparalleled. Pointing out the fact that, contrary to the enemy's claims, our losses are very few, he said: When I arrived in Susangerd our forces were confronting the Iraqi forces in an area of 5 kilometers from this city and they were shooting at each other. I witnessed the Iraqis' tanks burn, and until 1600, the time when I was there, not even one piece of our equipment had been damaged, and this shows an increase in the efficiency of our combatants. On the contrary, the Iraqi fire was unaimed; they fired out of fear.

According to this army commander, the combat efficiency of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that of the brother guards has improved a great deal and their skill has increased. Their courage is improved, and with this improvement victory is definitely with us. He said: The morale of the defenders of the territory of the Islamic Republic is excellent. Soldiers, NCO's, officers, guard brothers, and the other forces present on the scene witnessed the frightful escape of Saddam's mercenaries, these [words indistinct] gendarmes of the Middle East.

Mopping-Up Operations

LD181128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to the latest PARS report from the Susangerd battlefront, the warriors of the Islamic Republic are continuing mopping-up operations outside the city and the defeated infidel forces are retreating from their positions.

At 0945 this morning an aggressive Iraqi helicopter was shot-down by the defenders of the Islamic revolution on the Hamidiyeh-Suangerd axis. Citing an informed source PARS reported that during yesterday's military operations in Susangerd, the warriors of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered fatal blows to the advancing enemy forces by severing communication lines thus cutting off the enemy's front line from its rear. Also according to this report, yesterday our fighter planes carried out a number of orderly attacks on the Susangerd front and, using suitable aerial tactics, amidst a flurry of enemy antiaircraft fire and guided missiles were able to destroy predetermined enemy targets, armored forces, artillery and (?personnel).

Guards Corps Statement

LD181212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution on the victory of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Susangerd]

[Text] During the brave defense of Susangerd over the past few days by the warriors of the Corps of Revolution Guards, the brave forces of the Headquarters for the Mobilization of the Oppressed and the gendarmerie, many enemy tanks in the city were destroyed and their personnel killed. With brave resistance and by accepting martyrdom, they prevented the city from falling into enemy hands.

Yesterday, 17 November, the joint operations of the heroic army and the guards corpsmen broke the siege of Susangerd with complete coordination; the mobilization forces and part of the combative army forces took over the task of security of the communication road.

The infantry forces of the guards corps, armed with RPG-7's Dragon missiles and TOW missiles, accompanied by tanks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and supported by artillery, attacked enemy positions: First, the infantry forces of the guards corpsmen entered the city and embraced the besieged brother guards. Then the enemy forces suffered fatal blows and heavy casualties under the firepower of the coordinated forces of Islam from land and air and were forced to flee leaving behind many weapons. The enemy retreated many kilometers.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution

PARS Report

LD181234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, the warriors of the Islamic revolution, during the Hamidiyeh-Susangerd operations, once again created a saga of bravery and honor.

Yesterday morning, the tanks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran took positions in front of the enemy, opened fire on the enemy on the Jalaliyeh line, toward the south [as heard].

In an interview with PARS regarding how Susangerd was freed from the claws of the foreign mercenaries, informed sources in Ahvaz said: Our brave warriors who had been prepared to be martyred in battle against Saddam's executioners, for the past few days bravely resisted against the enemy of Islam despite a shortage of ammunition and facilities, and decided to free the city by any means possible.

Therefore, yesterday morning, guerrilla and revolution guards groups commenced advancing toward Susangerd and, while under intense enemy machinegun and artillery fire, their advance was not halted even by one moment. He added: The combatant guerrilla groups supported by the tanks of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the south and by the warriors of the airborne division from another direction, prepared themselves for martyrdom in order to free Susangerd. One group managed to advance with great self-sacrifice and deliver heavy blows to the enemy. Another group, comprising local warriors--who were fully familiar with the local roads--were assigned to start from a (?second) point and clear the area of the enemy. The third group, led by Dr Chamran, left for Susangerd from the third point.

That official added: During the advance by the three guerrilla groups towards Susangerd, the enemy forces began to flee in a mad rush from the south; our guerrilla groups continued their advance up to near the Susangerd limits. Here, the enemy was convinced that certain defeat awaited them; therefore, a large number of Iraqi tanks, personnel carriers and trucks, that had been stationed in the north of Susangerd, were force to (?cross) the Susangerd road and flee towards the south. These enemy tanks and equipment which numbered more than 20, encountered the third guerrilla group and tried to surround that group. But again, they confronted brave resistance by the warriors of Islam and after suffering many casualties, the rest of the frightened enemy forces preferred to flee from the battlefield rather than stay and fight.

Iraqi MiG Shot Down

LD181732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, an Iraqi MiG which had violated Ahvaz's airspace at 1300 today and was fleeing home was shot down in the vicinity of Susangerd by anti-aircraft batteries of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and its pilot was captured by the forces of the Islamic revolution. According to this account, from about 1500 today until the filing of this report, that is, until 1530, antiaircraft batteries could be heard firing periodically in Ahvaz. This shooting spoke of the presence of encroaching enemy aircraft in Ahvaz's airspace, which could not be seen by the naked eye because of their high altitude.

Further Reports on Fighting

LD181733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent who recently returned from the Susangerd front reports that at present Susangerd is in the hands of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that Saddam's deceived forces have retreated up to several kilometers from the town. According to the same report, cabled at 1807 today, fierce fighting is continuing in these areas between our forces and those of the enemy. Another report says that a large number of enemy tanks which were set on fire by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran can be seen in the vicinity of Susangerd. Some of the booty left behind by the enemy has been transferred to other Khuzestan cities. Some of this has been put on public display in Ahgaz, and the people have sacrificed a sheep in front of the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meanwhile, according to a Central News Bureau report, the enemy has directed fire on Susangerd, and by redeploying troops in the towns of Dehlaviyeh and Hoveyzeh the enemy is trying to threaten Susangerd. But as of 1800, the time of this dispatch, the enemy's efforts have been thwarted thanks to the defense of our own forces.

According to the same report, an aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran crashed in Susangerd today. There is no clear information yet as to the fate of its pilot. The same report says an enemy helicopter was shot down by the air defense fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran as it tried to attack Susangerd.

Enemy Brigade Commander Killed

LD182120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Citing an informed official in the Ahvaz war operations room, PARS reported at 2130 today that during today's clashes on the Susangerd front, apart from the heavy casualties and losses inflicted on the aggressive enemy, the commander of the armored brigade of the agent forces of Saddam at-Tikriti [Husayn] was killed by the warriors of the Islamic revolution in the region.

Yesterday, too, Brigadier General (Ad-Duri), the commander of the Iraqi 9th division, was wounded by the warriors of Islam on the Susangerd front and was subsequently moved to Baghdad for treatment.

REPORTAGE ON WESTERN FRONT BATTLES, 15-18 NOV

Fighting Along Entire Front

LD150550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0450 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] At 0625 GMT today PARS reported that on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Kan-e Zar and Shur-e Shirin fronts, battles with heavy weapons are going on between the forces of Islam and the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist soldiers. There are no reports of casualties from these battles, which started yesterday afternoon and continued throughout the night.

Uninterrupted Front-Wide Fighting

LD160712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports received from the battlefronts in the west of the country by PARS until 2230 last night, and which have been substantiated by informed military officials in Kermanshahan Province, battles still continued yesterday afternoon and last night on the fronts in the west of the country, including: Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and the heights of Kani Sakht and Shur-e Shirin and Mehran.

During these battles, the combatants of the Islamic Republic, with initiative and superior firepower, delivered crushing blows at the enemy forces. According to the latest report received by PARS from the Sar-e Pol-e Zhab front, during yesterday's afternoon's battle the artillery of the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran set on fire and destroyed 10 enemy vehicles.

Meanwhile, quoting informed military sources and the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, PARS reported: During the past 48 hours an uninterrupted battle raged along the border fronts in the west of the country, from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab to Dehloran. The advances by the combatants of the Islamic Republic on these fronts have been as follows:

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin front, the warriors of the Islamic Republic crushed enemy positions and forced the enemy to withdraw from its positions in various parts of that front by 2 to 4 km, leaving behind 80 dead and injured; during this clash 10 enemy heavy vehicles [as heard] were destroyed.

In Mehran, Kani Sakht, Shur-e Shirin and also on the Sumar front the firepower, courage and bravery of the combatants of the Islamic Republic forced heavy casualties on the enemy.

Meanwhile, during the battle in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, seven of the warriors of the Islamic Republic were injured and in Sumar two soldiers were injured. Also, an informed source at the operational headquarters of the west of the country said to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau in Kermanshah at 2200 last night: From 0800 yesterday, a relentless battle was in progress along the Gilan-e Gharb border strip and the warriors of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered fatal and lightning blows at the aggressive enemy, with the support of artillery and heavy weapons.

According to the same report, during yesterday's successful attack, 10 enemy vehicles were completely destroyed on that front and more than 50 Iraqi mercenaries were killed. During these clashes, five members of the revolution's fighting forces were injured and one was martyred.

Also according to PARS, during yesterday's battles, a strategic region on that front was cleansed of the Ba'thist Iraqi forces.

Meanwhile, according to the latest report received from the fronts in the west of the country until 0530 this morning, the fronts in that region were calmer compared to the previous nights, but both sporadic and positional battles continued.

According to a report received from Dalahu and Rejab region, so far, after the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries were driven away, the situation has returned to normal in 23 of the region's villages and the villagers have resumed their normal activities. According to the same report, during the latest battle in that axis, the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries suffered heavy casualties; the number of the casualties of the counterrevolution agents and the Iraqi mercenaries in the Rejab axis have been announced as between 20 to 30. According to the same report, two of our forces were injured.

Ilam Governor General's Report

LD160717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0443 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] In a contact with PARS, at 0630 this morning Mr Ebrahimi, the governor-general of Ilam, said:

Battles near the Kani Sakht post, Shur-e Shirin and the (Konjanchan) dam continue intensely; so far, at least 60 of the enemy forces have been killed by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a number of enemy positons have been destroyed.

16 Nov Combat

LD161830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah, fighting was in progress from early this morning along the entire border in the western part of the country between the Iranian forces and Iraqi mercenaries.

An informed source at the country's western operational headquarters announced at 1730 today that since this morning the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has fired on some enemy positions on the border at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, inflicting casualties on the enemy. The exact number of enemy casualties has not yet been reported.

Another report from the border at Gilan-e Gharb says that the Islamic combatants today inflicted heavy blows on the enemy invader [words indistinct]. According to a PARS report, sporadic fighting on Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts continued today with the use of artillery. The situation generally has been calm on these fronts compared to yesterday.

According to the same report, in today's fighting on the Gilan-e Gharb and [word indistinct] fronts [words indistinct] one revolution guard and one soldier were martyred, and three others were wounded.

According to a Central News Bureau report, combatants of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran today too destroyed a number of enemy positions on the western front. During these attacks a number of enemy vehicles were destroyed and a number of Ba'th infidels were killed.

Mehran, Shur-e Shirin Fighting

LD170533 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0441 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Last night at midnight PARS reported from Ilam: Throughout yesterday intense fighting was going on in Mehran between blasphemous Saddam's mercenary army and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a result of the fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one army ammunition center on this front caught fire. Fire was blazing from the Ba'thist mercenary forces' assembly point for hours.

In the Shur-e Shirin region severe clashes were also going on. Artillery and mortar fire directed by the heroes of the Guards and the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran dealt heavy blows at Saddam's blasphemous forces.

Guards Raid, Artillery Duels

LD171836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, battle continues on the country's western fronts. There were localized artillery and heavy arms exchange of fire between our brave combatants and the forces of atheism today on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Sumar fronts. The same report says that the Islamic Republic's combatants brought three strategic enemy positions on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front under artillery fire and inflicted damage and casualties on the infidel enemy. According to another report by the same news agency, yesterday a group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a military operation on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab destroyed eight Iraqi vehicles and killed a group of enemies of the Islamic revolution. The head of the group, Abolhasan Yari, who had gone to the front along with his fellow combatants for the second time, was martyred in a mine explosion.

18 Nov Artillery Bombardment

LD181216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah at 1100 today: Battle continues on all the fronts in the west of the country. According to the same report, the artillery fire of the defenders of the Islamic revolution is pounding the positions of the forces of blasphemy in full power on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirn and Gilan-e Gharb fronts. During yesterday's and today's battle the enemy suffered heavy losses and damage. No exact data is avilable on details of enemy losses and damage.

Gilan-e Gharb Shelled

LD181826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, the battle continues on the country's western fronts, including Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sar Abgarm, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Kan-e Zar and [name indistinct], and the combatants of the Islamic Republic continue to bring under fire enemy positions, trenches and equipment. They have preempted any enemy initiative by inflicting heavy losses and casualties on them.

The PARS correspondent, who returned from the Gilan-e Gharb front today, reports that last night Iraqi Ba'thist forces in a cowardly manner brought several of their artillery pieces near the town along uncharted paths and fired several rounds on the town, martyring one of the local people and injuring two. After this, the combatants of the Islamic Republic identified the artillery position and knocked it out with their own artillery fire, destroying one enemy artillery piece and one mortar.

Fighting and shelling continued on this front again today, and when the PARS correspondent arrived in Gilan-e Gharb section several Airborne Division helicopters were just returning from a mission. The regional operational commander told the correspondent that we have done nothing yet, God willing, and with the cooperation of all the combative forces, we shall force the enemy to beat a total retreat in this region.

Iraqi Civilians in War Zone

LD181844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from Ilam, the traitorous Saddam regime, following its repeated defeats and retreats on the country's western fronts, has now resorted to a new trick, and during yesterday and today has transferred a number of Iraqi brothers, sisters and children to the Iran-Iraq border in the Mehran region on the grounds that their ancestors were Iranian.

They have been abandoned under Iranian and Iraqi artillery fire in an effort to silence our artillery fire and to destroy a group of committed Iraqi Muslims of Iranian descent. Yesterday 18 of these people were brought into the Iranian territory by the helicopters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Today, too, a further 18 people who had taken shelter in a building which was under fire were rescued and transferred into Iran by truck. The returnees include children and pregnant women. International organizations which claim to be defending human rights should learn about these inhuman acts by Saddam's antihuman regime and at least raise their voice in protest. PARS contacted the Ilam office of the governor general and reported that last night a guerrilla group of the mobilization combatants of Abdaran, Ilam region, with the help of brother Green Berets stationed in the region carried out a surprise night assault on the positions of the infidel enemy and inflicted heavy casualties on the infidel enemy. The report says that following these operations Islam's combatants all returned safely to their base.

Iraqi Aircraft Overfly Kermanshah

LD190547 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0450 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, in a telephone conversation with Kermanshah at 0605 this morning, received a report indicating that a few minutes before the conversation several Iraqi planes flew over Kermanshah for 5 minutes, but the ground to air defense fire of the city's defenders forced them to flee.

AFP Correspondent Tours Kermanshah

OW180327 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 18 Nov 80

[By Jean-Michel Stoullig]

[Text] Kermanshah, Iran, 17 Nov (AFP)--By day, bazaar merchants hawk their wares and shops display fully-stocked shelves, while troops move westward over the hills, apparently keeping the Iraqis and their shelling far away from this capital of Kermanshahan Province. By night, lights are turned off and the streets become deserted, reminding residents and visitors that the war with Iraq is a fact, even if rugged, mountainous terrain has spared Kermanshah, in the northwest, from the same destruction wrought on such southern-front cities as Khorramshahr and Abadan.

A visiting AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent and several other reporters even saw signs of Iranian advances westward. The newsmen were able to tour areas several kilometers west of Gilan-e Garb, a village only about 30 kms (20 miles) east of the Iraqi border. Gilan-e Garb, the locals said, had been under siege until eight days ago, but had never been taken. Some of its houses had been shelled, but most of the town was intact and residents were returning to their normal daily occupations.

Nevertheless, the front is not that far away. At Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, women and children have joined the 100,000 refugees who have left the border area for Kermanshah and calmer eastern Iranian provinces such as Kerman and Yazd, about 2,000 kms (1,600 miles) away, according to the governor of Kermanshahan. Most of the refugees have received food and shelter from sympathetic countrymen, the governor said, but few have found jobs. War-related damage in Kermanshahan appears limited, although reports from the front describe heavy fighting. Kermanshah, 230 kms (140 miles) from the Iraqi border, has been hit by only two of 10 air attacks intended for it, according to the governor. Eight of the city's estimated 500,000 inhabitants were killed by the first attack, on September 22, the first day of the war. The second, on October 16, killed 131 more and wounded 133 others, the governor added.

Overall, 500 civilians have been killed by Iraqi bombing and shelling in Kermanshahan Province. One town of 80,000 inhabitants about 150 kms (90 miles) from the front had suffered the most; losing 100 citizens and a major sugar refinery to Iraqi air attacks on the war's first day, the governor said. Officials had especially harsh words for what they called "the barbarity of the Iraqi attacks against schools, houses and mosques."

As an illustration, they showed journalists an unopened new medical school that had been partially destroyed October 16 by three Iraqi MiG jets, killing 30 persons in a nearby square. A air raid on a partially-evacuated nearby junior school killed six and wounded 18, while damaging several classrooms, the officials said. That school reopened, unlike a primary school that was entirely demolished by an Iraqi attack that killed 17, they added.

Troops in the regular army appear to outnumber revolutionary guards and volunteers, although the newsmen visited one training camp where officers were working with 200 Kurdish guerrillas. These, generally Sh'ite Moslems like most Iranians but unlike many northwestern locals who belong to the Sunni branch, apparently are using their guerrilla tactics under army command.

Behind the front, the merchants offer their wares at prices similar to those in Tehran, and life goes on normally. Apart from the long lines at gasoline stations and gas-rationing ticket windows in banks, the only sign of war comes at 6 p.m. local time. Kermanshah then becomes a blacked-out city, completely silent except for antiaircraft fire designed to push the Iraqi planes back before they get there.

BATTLE REPORTS FROM AHVAZ 14-19 NOV

Air Force Sorties

LD141752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force yesterday severely crushed an enemy infantry brigade of the mercenary Iraqi armed forces along the Ahvaz-Huwayzah axis, on the periphery of Karkheh Kur, and succeeded in destroying between 80-100 tanks and vehicles. During the course of this vast and very successful operation the enemies of the Islamic revolution suffered 300 dead. A large number of the infidel's force were wounded.

According to this report, today, in continuation of these operations, enemy armored units on the Susangerd front came under attack by our fighter aircraft and helicopters. According to reliable military sources, at least 50 enemy tanks and personnel carriers were destroyed during this operation. Statistics relating enemy casualties have not yet been issued.

Ramhormoz Guards Training Program

GF151500 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Announcement by Ramhormoz Revolution Guard Public Relations Department--date not given]

[Text] All those who have not yet taken part in the mobilization courses and are willing to undergo training can contact the guard's public relations department today and register in order to be sent to mobilization camps.

Combat Film Footage Requested

GF151505 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The public relations department of the reconstruction crusade and revolution guards request all organizations active in the war, as well as the brothers who have taken movies or photographs of war incidents, sites that have been shelled and martyrs to lend them the films in order to broadcast the message of the martyrs and reveal the murders by the U.S. lackeys. Such films should be forwarded to the propaganda department of the Khuzestan reconstruction crusade on Imam Khomeyni Avenue, or donors may contact the following telephone numbers: 22863 or 22141.

Iraqi Losses

LD151740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from the Ahvaz front, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, answering the enemy's fire this morning, retook positions held by the enemy of the Islamic revolution. According to the same report, there has as yet been no report concerning the enemy's casualties and losses.

According to a Central News Bureau report, in the past 24 hours on the Ahvaz and (Shush) fronts, 2 tanks 5 pieces of artillery, 7 heavy machineguns and 17 vehicles belonging to the enemy were (?destroyed) by the Islamic revolution's combatants. The Islamic Republic of Iran's combatants killed and wounded some 100 Iraqi mercenaries.

Iraqi, Iranian Casualties

LD160406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0337 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports from Ahvaz: The brave warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a brave attack on the enemy forces near the Navard-e Ahvaz plant, destroyed an enemy tank and killed 15 of Saddam's deceived mercenaries; our forces suffered no casualties during that clash.

Also, an informed source announced in a contact with the Ahvaz center news unit: The revolution combatants to the west of the Karun River, in Dub-e Herdan, destroyed an enemy tank with artillery fire and killed 15 of the Iraqi aggressors. According to the same report, it was learned in a contact with one of the officials of the relief and medical headquarters that yesterday 5 persons were injured and 4 martyred in Ahvaz, and 26 persons were injured and 1 martyred in Dezful.

Gasoline Rationing

GF160737 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0429 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Please pay attention to the 30th communique issued by the Security Headquarters of Ahvaz. In His exalted name, all private car owners are informed that in order to obtain gasoline coupons it is necessary to contact branches of banks in this order: Cars with license plates ending in the digit 6 on 16 November; cars with license plates ending in the digits 7 and 8 on 17 November; cars with license plates ending in the digit 9 on 18 November; and all remaining numbers will be announced later. Meanwhile, it may be noted that no gasoline will be given without coupons as of 17 November. [announcement was repeated]

Iraqi Agent Executed

GF171333 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] A person was executed in Ahvaz today for cooperating with the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and serving the plans of the criminal Saddam at-Tikriti.

Ahvaz shelled

LD171906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, Iraqi Ba'th forces today again attacked residential areas of Ahvaz with long-range guns. According to the report, 14 wounded and 1 martyr were transferred today to hospitals in Ahvaz. Meanwhile, enemy artillery stationed in Dub-e Herdan shelled several residential areas in Ahvaz at about 1300 today.

Further on Bombardment

LD180747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0446 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] This morning PARS reported: from 0030 up to 0300 this morning the residential areas of Ahvaz came under heavy fire by the enemy forces. There is not yet any accurate information on the details of possible damage or losses. PARS also quoted the commander of the Ahvaz division as saying: Last night fighting was going on in an area 35 kilometers to the south of Ahvaz. Exchanges of fire were going on until the time of the dispatch of the news.

MiG Turned Back

LD181202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, at 1300 today an Iraqi MiG violated Ahvaz's airspace, but was immediately fired on by antiaircraft guns of the combatants of Islam based in the region. The aircraft was forced to flee without carrying out any operations.

Air Raids on City

GF141627 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1620 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you are about to hear is the red alert siren; please comply with all red alert instructions. [sound of siren]

Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at 1704 GMT on 14 November, 1220 GMT on 15 November, 1439 GMT on 16 November, 0437 GMT on 17 November, 0432, 0503, 1045, 1144, 1322, and 1442 GMT on 18 November and at 1010 GMT 19 November]

14-18 NOV REPORTS ON SITUATION IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

14 Nov Skirmishes

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, during the course of yesterday and today, Islam's combatants destroyed some enemy positions and fortifications on this front with their artillery. Smoke from the destroyed enemy equipment on the front northeast of Bahmanshir could easily been seen. The same report says that Islam's feda'yan last night made a surprise attack on an enemy position on the Abadan front, setting ablaze an enemy ammunition truck.

According to a PARS correspondent's report, defenders of Islam who infiltrated enemy positions said in an interview that in the course of last night's operations the enemy was forced to retreat about 2 kilometers. Following their defeat, the enemy forces last night launched artillery and mortar attacks on residential parts of abadan. According to reports received during the course of battles last night and today on Bahmansir's north-east front, two of our brothers were martyred, four were wounded and were immediately transferred to hospital. According to a PARS report, today, on Bahmanshir's northeast front, a fierce battle took place between defenders of the Islamic revolution and Saddam's mercenaries.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

LD151736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Today more than 200 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels were killed by the Islamic defenders of Abadan during an attack and more than 100 Iraqi mercenaries were taken prisoners of war.

According to the Central News Bureau, our heroic forces to the north of the Bahmanshir front achieved a great victory. Through complete coordination by army artillery and the air force, the heroic defenders of this city were able to take more than 100 Iraqi mercenaries prisoner and to kill more than 100 more. This afternoon the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, through their fierce attacks, destroyed 10 tanks, 7 vehicles and one of the invader's position [word indistinct] with its complete equipment and military installations.

According to another Central News Bureau report, today an Iraqi MiG attacked the Abadan refinery with rockets, which resulted in some storage tanks being damaged. Yesterday the artillery of the Iraqi mercenaries also shelled the city of Abadan, which resulted in [words indistinct] and the customs wharf being set ablaze. According to the same report, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, assisted by the city's defenders, mopped up the Iraqi mercenaries on the Bahmanshir river embankment, the Mahshar-Abadan axis and to the north of the river.

According to a PARS report, today on Abadan's northern front the fighting developed into hand-to-hand combat. As the Iraqi mercenaries fled their positions, they were taken over by our forces, and the enemy was forced to retreat 3 km towards [words indistinct]. During today's fierce fighting in Abadan, 4 of our brother fighers were martyred and 8 were wounded. Also during today's clashes 5 wounded Iraqi soldiers were taken to Abadan hospitals for treatment.

500 Iraqis Killed

LD160614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The operational commander of Khuninshahr and Abadan, in a contact with PARS at 2400 last night, announced the latest outcome of the battle in the vicinity of Abadan and Khuninshahr as follows:

1. Between 0600 and 1800 on 14 November 1980 four fuel tanks of a main pipeline [as heard], one ammunition depot and a building where the enemy personnel gathered in the port of Fao were destroyed by the warriors of the artillery section of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Abadan.

2. Between 1000 and 1500 on 15 November nearly 500 of the infidel forces were killed and 62 captured by the combatants of the Airborne Division and one of the infantry battalions of the ground forces. By raising a white flag and saying "God is Great" these POW's surrendered to the Muslim Iranian brothers. Also 20 tanks and vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed during these clashes.

The said official added: All the casualties were inflicted on the enemy north of Bahmanshir River; these blows were so effective that the enemy's spine has been broken on that front [as heard].

According to PARS, at 1600 yesterday the defenders of the Islamic revolution in a guerrilla battle attacked the heart of the enemy positions in the region west of Bahmanshir River and along the continuation of the Abadan-Ahvaz road, and forced the Iraqi mercenaries to retreat 2 km. According to this report, the warriors of Islam killed 10 of the Iraqi mercenaries during that battle which enjoyed artillery-fire support by the defenders of the Islamic revolution; after the clash all the warriors of Islam returned to their base safely.

Opposition Parties Expelled

GF160735 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0602 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Please pay attention to an announcement by the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khuninshahr. In His exalted name, all individuals who belong to the Tudeh, Peykar, Feda'in guerrillas and Mojaheddin e-Khalq parties are hereby informed that they are to leave the war zone of Abadan and Khuninshahr within 24 hours of this announcement. The reason for this is that a nation in the throes of war can no longer tolerate the conspiracies of such godless atheists. All persons who disobey this order will be tried as conspirators in this court.

[Signed] Chief prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khuninshahr

15-16 Nov Fighting

LD161823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Ahvaz, citing a combative corpsman who had returned from the Dub-e Herdan front, that at midnight last night the combatants of the courageous Islamic army on the Dub-e Herdan front attacked and fired on an enemy position. In this assault they inflicted heavy damage and casualties and destroyed four enemy tanks. Following these operations the guardsmen all returned safely to their trenches. Yesterday evening our artillery in the Ahvaz region heavily fired upon enemy positions in Dub-e Herdan, inflicting heavy damage and casualties on the enemy, the accurate extent of which is not yet available. According to the report, the infidel enemy has recently been firing field flares to light up the deserts in the vicinity in order to be immune from assaults by the brave guerrillas of Islam. This proves the fear that has been inspired in the heart of the infidel enemy.

PARS has also reported that yesterday one enemy tank was destroyed near Hamid station by the [word indistinct] forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Another report says that yesterday combatants of Islam attacked enemy positions at (Majshir) village on the Ahvaz-Abadan axis, destroying 13 enemy tanks and vehicles stationed in bunkers and killing a number of Saddam's deceived soldiers. Our forces suffered no casulaties in this clash.

A PARS correspondent has reported that about noon today the artillery fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran hit the artillery position and ammunition depot of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces south of Ahvaz, setting them on fire. According to the report, the explosion of the enemy artillery ammunition continued for more than 1 hour, which indicates the importance of this artillery position. There are no accurate details as yet regarding the damage and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

PARS reports that following the Iraqi mercenaries' retreat and defeat yesterday on the front northeast of Bahmanshir river no appreciable change has taken place on this front. The intensity of enemy artillery fire, however, has diminished. According to the same report, in a guerrilla operation on the Abadan front last night Islamic feda'yan succeeded in capturing a large quantity of enemy arms, mortar launchers, hand grenades and ammunition. The commander of the Islamic feda'yan said in an interview with a PARS correspondent that on his visit to enemy positions last night he personally saw large numbers of dismembered bodies of Iraqi soldiers and the (?heavy damage) suffered by the mercenaries. He noted that the present circumstances afford no opportunity for burying the bodies.

17 Nov Combat

LD170547 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0340 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, in a contact with Abadan's war room, has been informed: throughout yesterday irregular clashes were going on between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the defenders of Abadan on the one hand and the forces of blasphemy on the other. According to an official from Abadan's war room, the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti, who in the past few days have suffered 500 dead and at least 100 captives and have been defeated disgracefully on the Abadan front, have again started shelling Abadan residential areas from the vicinity of this city with long-range artillery and mortars.

According to the official in charge of Abadan's war room, the military forces, the guard brothers, and the heroic and popular defenders of the city are responding to the aggressions of the enemies of the Islamic revolution with unity of command in a coordinated manner.

According to a report by the PARS, on the eastern front of Kuninshahr our combative brothers are still preventing the enemy from penetrating this section. They have dealt crushing blows at the enemy with guerrilla operations in the western part of Khuninshahr. The defenders of Khuninshahr, who are ready to give their lives, have started a fire on the bridge and thereby again prevented the enemy from crossing the linking bridge.

Dezful, Bahmanshir Battles

LD171826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting an official source at the office of the Governor General of Khuzestan, reports that in the clashes over the past 24 hours on the Dezful front more than 100 aggressive Iraqi mercenaries were killed. According to the report, the Airborne Division and the artillery of the Islamic Republic yesterday destroyed 38 enemy tanks, 2 artillery pieces and 100 fuel tankers. In this clash 170 of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist forces were killed and 40 of the agents of atheism wounded.

The source added that a battle is raging with ferocity on the Bahmanshir front and the enemy is constantly losing its positions on this front. According to PARS, two helicopters belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today carried out two sorties over enemy positions northeast of the Bahmanshir River and wiped out part of the positions of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries. The report says that the smoke resulting from the explosion of armored equipment in the northeast of the Bahmanshir River sector could be seen for hours. In this air raid a large number of the enemy were killed, but the accurate figure has not yet been prepared. In the course of these clashes, eight of Islam's combatants were injured and were immediately transferred to hospitals.

Night Raids

LD181318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent from Abadan, during the early hours of this morning the warriors of Islam--enjoying full support by the artillery--infiltrated the heart of the aggressive enemy's positions in the area northeast of Bahmanshir river. While inflicting casualties on the mercenaries of Saddam and destroying a number of trenches of the Ba'thist aggressors, they forced the enemy to retreat 1 kilometer from their positions.

According to this report, during this battle the warriors of Islam captured large quantities of war material from the enemy forces. After returning from their night battle, the warriors of Islam said they had seen about 80 bodies of Iraqi mercenaries near their positions.

Last night, sporadic clashes occurred along the Abadan fronts, and between midnight and 0200 this morning these clashes intensified between the defenders of the Islamic Revolution and the infidel forces in the section east of Bahmanshir River. The warriors of Islam suffered no casualties during this battle. According to this report, the warriors of Islam, utilizing the artillery from the western part of Bahmanshir River, fired on the positions of the Ba'thist enemy along the continuation of the Abadan-Ahvaz road and killed a large number of enemy personnel.

Following these attacks, our observers reported that a large number of ambulances and buses belonging to the mercenaries of Saddam began transporting their dead and wounded.

According to another report by the PARS correspondent, last night Ba'thist mercenaries using their long-range artillery fired upon a number of residential sections of Abadan; the warriors of Islam returned their fire.

Iraqi Retreat

LD181754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Islam's combatants, supported by artillery fire, this afternoon pushed back Iraqi mercenaries by another 2 kilometers from their positions northeast of the Bahmanshir River. According to the report, at about 1300 today a helicopter of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out a sortie over enemy positions northeast of the Bahmanshir River and bombed another section of trenches and positions of the Iraqi mercenaries. There is no accurate information available yet about the casualties suffered by the mercenaries, however, the smoke rising from the burning enemy equipment could still be seen in the deserts in the northeast sector of Abadan until 1730. The same report says that the artillery of the forces defending the revolution kept the remainder of the enemy trenches under fire until sunset.

Another PARS report says that the intensity of enemy artillery fire in the sector northeast of the Bahmanshir River was less today compared with previous days and that the combatants of the ground forces and revolution guards corps, while reinforcing the positions wrested from the enemy, continue to maintain their firepower superiority. In today's clashes four of Islam's combatants were injured.

According to another report received by PARS at about noon today, two aircraft of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed Iraqi mercenaries' military installations in the villages of (Fash) and Sayyadah, in the south of Iraq. Meanwhile, according to a PARS report dispatched from Abadan at 1815, Iranian artillery fire has forced Iraqi mercenaries to pull back several kilometers on the Abadan-Ahvaz axis.

Religious Mourners Disregard Shelling

LD190632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A group of followers of the eternal martyrs of Karbala honored the memory of the bloody epics of the master of the liberated people, Husayn son of 'Ali, may peace be upon him, last night, in Iran's eternal land of Karbal, Abadan, by taking part in mourning ceremonies.

A PARS correspondent reports from Abadan that these lovers of martyrdom, including the clergy, army, gendarmerie and police personnel, revoltuion guards corps, feda'yan of Islam, feda'yan of the imam, oppressed mobilization forces and other strata of people of Abadan, began mourning and flagellating themselves.

On the basis of the same report, despite blasphemous enemy fire, these mourning groups honored the memory of Imam Husayn's bloody uprising and his self-sacrificing companions by flagellating themselves and playing trumpets [words indistinct], and after crossing several streets they assembled in mosques. The same report indicates that during the mourning ceremony in one of Abadan's mosques, the Iraqi blasphemous mercenaries opened long-range artillery fire on areas around this mosque. A mortar hit and wounded one of Imam Husayn's mourners. According to the PARS correspondent's report Abadan mourners continued their night ceremony without paying any attention to the enemy fire.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN SHIRAZ 15-17 NOV

Refugee Mistreatment Charges Denied

GF151729 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, repeated telephone calls yesterday resulted in the authorities of the Shiraz division of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic quickly deciding on an answer to groundless misunderstandings created in our combatant Khuzestani people's mind.

Everyone knows that the people of Shiraz and Fars are noted for welcoming guests. Shiraz citizens are world renowned for this quality. On the other hand, during the victorious Iranian revolution it has been repeatedly demonstrated that there are comparatively few examples of the cooperation and unity displayed by the people of Shiraz and other cities of Fars. Why a group of rumormongers have spread rumors in the war zone concerning bad behavior by Shiraz citizens is not known. It can well be understood that this is part of a plan by small groups and unknown people to divide the Muslim citizens of Iran.

It is necessary to remind (?you) that at this moment over 15,000 Khuzestani refugees are enjoying all the facilities of Fars aid headquarters. Thousands more of the dear Khuzestanis are the guests of Shiraz families. The Shiraz clergy and provincial authorities are doing their utmost to look after these dear people. We would like to thank you and the personnel of Tehran Vision of the Islamic Republic who denounced the mistreatment of Khuzestani people, thus repaying you zealous people for your hospitality.

Larestan Guard Commanders Changed

GF151711 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Larestan Revolution Guards Command Council has changed. Our reporter indicates that the following brothers have been given appointments: Mohammad Behboud, Mohammad Qumarzi, and Musaviand Baqer Sedarat have been chosen as commander and leaders of the public relations and procurement divisions respectively.

Gendarmerie Draftees Called Up

GF161838 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The Firuzabad Gendarmerie has asked all graduates eligible for military service who graduated in 1980 and are residents of Firuzabad, Qir and Farashvand and have their draft papers to report to this regiment. Those graduates who have grades between 17 and 20 will be sent to training camps tomorrow.

Firuzabad Governor's Speech

GF161748 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The Firuzabad governor has warned government departments to act according to Islamic principles and make service to the public their goal. He also asked department heads to attend the weekly prayer meetings and explain the working of their departments to the people and answer their questions.

The governor, who was speaking at the Zahra religious center prior to the Friday prayer first sermon, reiterated that there is no class distinction in the Islamic Government; that all must adapt to the conditions of the Islamic Republic. At the end of his speech, the governor stressed: There are no khans in the Islamic Republic. The khan is entirely an issue of oppression and oppressed; a khan is a symbol of oppression.

Rabbani-Shirazi in Khuzestan

GF161718 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Rabbani-Shirazi left for Khuzestan this morning in order to oversee the operations of the Fars Reconstruction Crusade Aid Committee in the war zone. He was accompanied by the operations deputy of the Fars Foundation for the Oppressed and the director of the province's reconstruction crusade. A group of the Islamic Republic's Air Force personnel working with the Fars division for mobilization of the oppressed and a group of trained commandos of the mobilization also left for Khuzestan Province.

Sugar-Rationing Announcement

GF171722 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] To insure fair and just distribution of goods among the nation's consumers, the economic mobilization headquarters, taking into consideration the country's sensitive condition, has started rationing of certain consumer goods and foodstuffs. The sugar department of Fars Province has announced that one ration coupon will be issued for every birth certificate. All citizens of Fars and Kohkiluyeh va Boyerahmad must be careful that they obtain only the coupon marked A, which is for sugar.

The announcement also informs consumers that everyone will be given 800 grams of lump sugar and 400 grams of granulated sugar each month at the price of 29 rials per kilo of lump sugar and 24 rials per kilo of granulated sugar available at distribution centers.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES 14, 18 NOV AIR RAID ALERTS

14 Nov White Alert

LD141316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1249 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you will now hear is announcing a return to normal, or a white situation. It means that the raid has ended or that the threat of a raid has vanished. Leave the shelters.

18 Nov Raid

LD181058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you are about to hear is the red alert indicating that an air attack is imminent. Please leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1104 GMT on 18 November announces the all-clear signal for the abovementioned red alert: "Attention, attention. The signal that you are about to hear is the all clear or condition white one. It means that the air raid is over, or its possibility has ceased. Leave the shelters. [sound of siren is heard]]

TABRIZ ISSUES AIR RAID ALERT 14 NOV

GF141335 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1327 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] Esteemed listeners, the siren you are now hearing is the red alert siren. Please comply with all red alert regulations. All moving vehicles must pull to the side of the road and stop. Law enforcement officers will enforce the regulations. [sound of siren followed by repeat of message] [Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri at 1340 GMT on 14 November issues the all-clear announcement: "Esteemed listeners, the siren you are about to hear is the condition white siren that means the danger of an air raid is over. [sound of siren followed by repeat of message]

IRAQI MIG'S OVERFLY, BOMB ESLAMABAD 15 NOV

LD151742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, this afternoon three Iraqi MiG's flew over the city of Eslamabad and broke the sound barrier. According to the same report, two of the invader aircraft, not succeeding in their operation, were forced to flee as a result of fire from air defense artillery of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The extent of damage inflicted by the third MiG's bombing has not yet been determined.

BUSHEHR GENDARMERIE REGIMENT CALLS FOR RECRUITS

Draft-age Graduates

GF161626 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1341 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Announcement No 6 issued by Bushehr Independent Gendarmerie Regiment on 16 November]

[Text] In His exalted name. All those eligible for service and holding high school diplomas or associated degrees with average grades of between 13 and 20 [out of 20] who graduated in June 1980 or before and who registered with the Bushehr regiment in October-November 1980 are hereby requested to report to the regiment's draft center at 0900 on 20 November 1980 so that they can be assigned for service.

[Signed] Bushehr Independent Gendarmerie Regiment

Ex-Soldiers to Register

GF161655 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1342 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Announcement No 7 issued by Bushehr Independent Gendarmerie Regiment on 16 November]

[Text] In His exalted name. All former soldiers whose service terminated between March 1977 and March 1978 and who have not been able to register for any reason are informed that the final date for registration has been extended to 26 November 1980. The above-mentioned personnel are dutybound to contact the registration offices in their local area and bring their draft completion certificates. The registration books will close on 26 November and will be certified by members of a five-man commission. Those who do not register by the above date will be considered absent and will be dealt with according to the regulations.

[Signed] Draft Center of Bushehr's Independent Gendarmerie Regiment

BUSHEHR RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT 18 NOV

GF181530 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1451 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] [Sound of siren] This is Bushehr, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you are now hearing is the red alert siren. Please remain calm and play your part in frustrating the Ba'thist mercenaries by following the blackout instructions. [sound of siren] Please comply fully with all blackout regulations, because the slightest light seen from your house may aid and abet the bloodthirsty enemy and U.S. lackeys.

AD-DAWAH, ISLAMIC OPPOSITION OPERATIONS IN IRAQ REPORTED

Baghdad Commando Raid

JN170755 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0708 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has published a statement by the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party on the deterioration of the situation in Iraq as a result of the agggression committed by Saddam's regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement says that Saddam's clique is forcing youths under 18 to join the army to compensate for losses sustained by the Iraqi forces in their war against Iran.

The statement also says that the mojahedin of the Ad-Da'wah party carried out a commando operation against the so-called Popular Army in Baghdad, during which they liberated several men of this Ba'thist Army. The statement asserts that the Iraqi regime has closed the schools and universities following clashes with Iraqi students.

More on Raid

GF171725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS news agency, citing the Iraqi Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party, reports that the commander of military operations in the central sector, 'Adnan al-Juburi, has been arrested for disobeying Saddam's orders to continue advancing in Iranian territory after occupying Zayn Qaws and Sayf Sa'd because he was opposed to occupying Iranian land. Earlier he was told that Iraqi military operations were aimed at regaining Iraqi territory occupied by Iran during the buried shah's regime under the pressure of the war in northern Iraq.

In the Baghdad district of As-Suwaydiyeh an armed clash took place between our heroes of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party and the Popular Army in a school after midnight at the end of November. [as heard] The clash lasted for more than 15 minutes, after which ambulances began to carry the injured to the hospital. The number of those killed and injured is not known. The next morning the Ba'thist authorities began wide-scale arrests in the area.

Call for 'Ashura Uprising

JN171145 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Statement issued on 17 November 1980 by the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq on the occasion of 'Ashura]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Masses of our nation in Iraq: The day of 'Ashura has come. It is one of God's immortal days in which the will of awakening and martyrdom triumphed over tyranny and submission. The call of Imam Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, from Karbala' is ringing in our ears and hearts. He tells us: I have shed my blood to shake the sluggish conscience of the nation so it will overthrow the corrupt and deviate regime.

Here is the blood of the martyr of Islam Ayatollah as-Sadr and 20,000 other martyrs among your righteous sons calling you. Here is the voice of justice, the voice of the son of Hoseyn, the leader of the nation victorious Khomeyni, reaching every home and appealing to you. For how long will you let the Yazid of Baghdad and his clique sow corruption on Earth? For how long will you endure injustice? For how long will you prefer this trivial and humble life to immortality in paradise?

In the past 2 months, Saddam killed about 20,000 of your sons in his war against the state of Islam under the banner of falsehood. He also killed hundreds, nay thousands, in prisons and detention camps. He is becoming more bloodthirsty, infidel, criminal and tyrannical, violating holy places and shrines and squandering resources with every passing day. O brave people: You can take one of two paths; the path of Al-Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, or the path of Yazid. Any man who remains silent and fails to uphold Hoseyn is, in fact, upholding Yazid, and any woman who remains silent and does not uphold Zaynab is, in fact, upholding Yazid.

Rise for jihad before God Almighty considers you among the followers of Yazid and the enemies of Hoseyn. Make 'Ashura a bloody one in every quarter, town and village against your enemies and the enemies of God. Shout "God is great" and avenge for Hoseyn. All of you--men, women and children--must rise against the corrupt and unjust, including their centers and homes. Kill them in cold blood.

Masses of our Muslim nation, sons of great Islam, both Sunnis and Shi'ites, Arabs and Kurds: Saddam, the agent of the United States and Britain, has failed to subdue Muslim Iran. The negative effects of the war are now showing within the ranks of the Muslim Iraqi Army and people in the face of Iran's steadfastness and determination to continue the protracted war of attrition.

Western imperialism has no choice but to change its agent Saddam and its clique and to replace them by a government which is outwardly nationalist and Islamic but inwardly American and British. Thus we wee that although the Americans and the British are backing their agent to prolong the war as much as possible, they are at the same time hatching a plot which would install new agents just as they once installed Shahpur Bakhtiar.

The only answer to this plot is for you to rise in unison to overthrow Saddam's imperialist regime, eradicate imperialist influence and set up the regime of great Islam. This is a decisive moment in our beloved Iraq's history and future. It will decide your destiny and the future of your Islam. Rise up and fight for the sake of God. Turn your religious meetings and processions into violent tumultuous demonstrations against the followers of Yazid, which should only accept an Islamic regime

We pledge to God, o Muslim masses, that with God's help we will continue the 20-year march of jihad and sacrifices with Islam's unrelenting resolve. The procession of martyrdom, which has been going on since 1971; this heavenly surging procession will not stop short of victory, the downfall of the infidel regime and redominance of the eternal flag of Islam in Baghdad. It is a jihad until victory or martyrdom.

8 Muharram 1401 Hegira

Opposition Cleric Interviewed

LD171010 Tehran PARS in English 0822 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Nov (PARS)--Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir Hakim, head of the newly founded organisation of the activist clergy of Iraq, outlined his view point (?on) the role of the clergy in Iraq, armed struggle here, and cooperation among various groups, in a talk with PARS on Saturday.

Asked if the organisation included Sunni clergy as well as the Shi'a clergy, Ayatollah Hakim said that they were opposed even to the prejudice surrounding the terms "Sunni" or "Shi'a." He added that the major objective of all groups cooperating with each other was to overthrow the current diabolical regime and to establish an Islamic system in its place. In order to overthrow the diabolic and terroristic regime of Saddam, an appropriate method will be taken, which will be armed jihad. To this end, he said, they would cooperate with all armed political groups or any groups who would commit themselves to realising the goals of the nation and that such groups would be the vanguard of Iraq's Islamic revolution.

FOREIGN MUSLIM GROUPS SUPPORT IRANIAN CAUSE IN GULF WAR

Omanis in Dubayy

GF150956 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Dubayy, a number of Omani brothers who visited the UAE committee for the salvation of those affected by the war expressed their readiness to go immediately to the fighting fronts in Iran and fight against the forces of the infidel Ba'thist regime. They also donated 10,000 dirhams to the committee.

The Omani brothers stressed that the monarchy in Oman through its hostile activities against the people and its suppression of the Omani people prevents them from expressing their feelings toward the Islamic revolution in Iran. The brothers added that thousands of Omani Muslims support the Islamic Revolution in Iran and hope that this revolution will spread all over the world. The Omani brothers affirmed that the victory of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not victory for Islam in Iran alone but is a victory for Islam all over the world. The Muslim Omani brothers expressed their best wishes for the Iraqi struggling Muslims and hoped that they will be able to topple the infidel Ba'thist regime in Iraq through their Islamic movement. They added that killing any Iraqi infidel Ba'thist is an aid to Islam and the Koran as well as a support for Islam throughout the entire world.

Pakistani Ulema

GF141258 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Citing Iranian Foreign Ministry sources, our correspondent reports that Baluchi ulema and mojahedin in Karachi--on behalf of their 400,000 followers and on their own behalf--have sent a letter to Imam Khomeyni, the president and the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressing their desire to fight the infidel Ba'thist Iraqi Government and help their Muslim Iranian brothers. According to the same report, people in Lahore have approached the Iranian consulate in Lahore to express their solidarity with Iran.

Iranians living in Karachi should, as much as possible, expose the true face of mean Saddam and fear no one except God. People are approaching the Iranian Consulate in Karachi daily and are insisting on being sent to the battlefront.

Iranians in Kuwait

GF171335 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that many of the Iranian Muslim brothers living in Kuwait have declared their readiness to struggle against infidels, whoever they may be.

TEHRAN URGES NEED FOR UNITY AGAINST 'FIFTH COLUMN'

LD1710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again Imam Khomeyni, this true friend and supporter of the Muslim nation and the oppressed has cried painfully--shouting at divisive and deceived elements--until when do you intend to remain ignorant and why do you not want to become human.

What we have witnessed, read and heard in the past 2 weeks in the newspapers, speeches and marches in Qom and the Tehran bazaar, reveals nothing but a calculated plot by the enemies of Islam and the enemies of the Islamic Republic. The fifth column, composed of the hypocrites and the Feda'yan, in the course of the last week appeared in various ways and unfortunately used a handful of normal and misinformed elements for their dirty ends.

The enemy of Islam and the Koran, this time through a calculated plot aimed at Islam, the clergy, the Consultative Assembly, revolution courts and other revolution foundations in the line of imam, and with the leadership of a number of deceived persons, embarked upon such a conspiracy that many had forgotten that the invading enemy had invaded [words indistinct] shelling the cities, setting everything on fire, and committing atrocities.

The fifth column this time appeared in the guise of deviated newspapers and known and liberal elements, and made many in the Muslim nation worried. The enemy of Iran created scenes in the bazaar and the city of Qom that brought pain to the hearts of any committed lover of the revolution.

The dirty U.S. and British designs for crushing the clergy came from the mouths of their agents who presented themselves in the guise of normal "people" in order to deceive. The affiliated and deviated newspapers, instead of focusing on the battlefronts and instead of giving some thought to the fate of the revolution's supporters and defenders, have emerged in a dirty axis, aiming directly at the revolution and its foundations, thus practically becoming the enemy's fifth column. The crushing of the clergy, attacking revolution courts, psychological terror of the struggling figures of the clergy [words indistinct].

This time the enemy, in the guise of Islam and under the cover of the Islamic revolution, has aimed at the sacred Islamic revolution of the nation. The fifth column this time used famous personalities and unfortunately they too became a tool. The hypocrites and the deviants who had failed in Kordestan came to the capital and, under the guise of supporting the homeland, engaged in conspiracy. For the enemy, personalities only constitute a mean--they are not against a person, but against Islam.

Hasn't our Muslim nation, our bazaar merchants, clergy, officials, guildsmen and other people from various walks of life, seen the open and hidden hand of the enemy in the Qom and Tehran conspiracies and in the papers? Why should these pathetic scenes, which bring pain to the heart of any compassionate, be repeated? Why should, in these delicate circumstances, pain be brought to the heart of the nation's imam? [passage indistinct]

Let us come to grips with ourselves and no longer be tools of some famous mercenaries and waste the blood of 100,000 martyrs. Let us come together and be ashamed of 100,000 revolutionary crippled. The enemy [word indistinct] aimed at the clergy, because it knows how the latter mobilized the public against the enemy. The enemy aimed at the revolutions' foundations, because these foundations are uncompromisingly and effectively present at the war fronts, ready to become martyrs. The enemy aimed at the revolution courts, because hypocrites cannot tolerate implementaion of the Imam 'Ali's justice.

Those who consider the success of the Islamic revolution and forming the Islamic Republic of Iran as being against their dirty personal and group interests, have not embarked upon and open and extensive plot in order to unite the opposing elements. In normal circumstances they would not have the slightest thing in common, but now they see the Islamic Republic as their common enemy. They include elements from the far left and the extreme right, from (?federal) Americans to the leftist groups who all act in the same manner. The United States of America, the stage manager of [words indistinct] is now happily dancing behind the scene, awaiting the fall of the Islamic Republic.

Iraq, imperialism's mercenary, is seeking successes from its elements' declamation and its destructive role in Iran. Now it is up to you Muslim compatriots, you valiant combatants, bound to maintain your unity for the nation's unity and solidarity. The enemy is now awaiting; imperialism and its mercenary lackey, the Iraqi Ba'thists, are on the way to decadence and the Islamic Republic on the way to growth and construction.

This is the great fear of your enemies and your [word indistinct]. Rise up and remain vigilant. Upcoming is Muharram and 'Ashura [19 November]. This year's 'Ashura must turn your sacrificing hands into a victorious 'Ashura. [Words indistinct] is under your vigilance, unity and your will. Beware that the [word indistinct] of those affiliated elements brings some doubts to your will and deprives you of your awareness and vigilance.

The world is awaiting the creation of an epic by you; the world's oppressed anxiously await it, having counted on your firm will for the death of the world oppressors. Therefore, rise up and crush the rumormongers and plotters and leave for the epic-making 'Ashura, so with the help of Allah this year's 'Ashura becomes a festive occasion of victory heralding the death of Saddamism.

NVOI WARNS AGAINST U.S.-INSPIRED LIBERALS, U.S. NAVAL THREAT

14 Nov Commentaries

TA142023 [Editorial Report] Reception of the clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 November was fair. The cast carried two commentaries:

1. Commentary entitled: "Grist Should Not Be Provided for the Mill of the Liberals and Their American Overlords." Once more the liberals and those who wish the restoration of the Satanic regime, on the one hand, and a certain strata of fanatical and monopoly-seeking individuals on the other hand, have unleashed a propaganda wave against the true leftist revolutionary forces. The point is that the trial of Mr Sa'adati, member of the Mojhadin-e Khalq organization, has become a pretext for these two wings to attack all the true and leftist revolutionary forces, including the Mojahedin, Tudeh and members of the Cherikha [guerrillas].

Here our intention is not to defend this or that true leftist revolutionary organization, however, the question posed is: Why under the present conditions, under conditions when world-devouring imperialism and its agents in the region are striving with all their might to take advantage of the imposed war on our country to trample on the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution, the true and leftist revolutionary forces have suddenly become targets of unfair attacks from all sides" To whose benefit is the unleashing of this propaganda wave in the current conditions? The liberals have aimed the sharp edge of all their attacks at the true leftist revolutionary forces.

In this dangerous plot, the liberals and their mouthpieces, in order to deceive public opinion and to attract a number of fanatical individuals, are carrying out all their activities and misleading propaganda in an aura of religious problems. The danger is that in this connection the liberals have succeeded in aligning many of the country's officials and authorities with them. The danger is that some of the true religious and revolutionary groups and organizations, willingly or unwillingly, by cooperating with the liberals are actually providing grist for the mill of the liberals and their American masters.

This cooperation in crushing the true and leftist revolutionary forces weakens the united front of the masses, the popular and anti-imperialist front under the leadership of the imam of the nation. The fate of the revolution and the safeguarding of its gains, the victory of our nation in defending Iran's territorial integrity and independence against the plots of the counterrevolution and the agents of U.S. imperialism in the region, depend on the unity of all the true forces of the revolution regardless of their ideological or religious affiliations.

2. Commentary Entitled "The Persian Gulf Is Being Exposed to Increasing Threats." The United States is stepping up its military preparations in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, The Pentagon has concentrated two large aircraft carriers and 32 warships in the Arabian Sea. A new U.S. naval unit recently passed through the Suez Canal with the aim of joining the huge U.S. armada in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf. All these military preparations are taking place under the pretext of securing the Strait of Hormuz. The United States has used the war between our country and Iraq as an excuse for an assault on the Persian Gulf, whereas the inspirers and instigators of this war are the Americans themselves.

Carter's and Brzezinski's claim that the United States was forced to undertake military preparations in the Persian Gulf in order to preserve its stability and to safeguard it against so-called outside threats is an utter lie as the countries of the Persian Gulf region themselves have guaranteed the security of this region and passage through the Strait of Hormuz, and rightly recognize this as their legitimate duty. Thus, the concentration of the U.S. naval force in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf is for the purpose of open intervention to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic and to enslave other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region, including Iraq. It is only the United States which is benefitting from the Iran-Iraq war and is waiting for both countries to be completely weakened, so that later, under the guise of preserving stability, it can start its military aggressions.

It is noteworthy that Maoist China completely supports the adventurist plans of the United States in the Persian Gulf. Washington is also attempting to draw its NATO allies into its military adventures in the Gulf. Some of the United States' Western allies, including Britain, Italy and Germany, are participating in one way or another, in this U.S. military adventure.

Public opinion in the countries of the Persian Gulf condemn Oman's treacherous policy in allowing the Pentagon to expand its military presence in Oman and the Al-Masirah base. The policy of Saudi Arabia in this connection is two-sided. On the one hand it tries to demonstrate that it is allegedly opposed to U.S. interventions in the Persian Gulf, and on the other it has given permission to the Pentagon to deploy its AWACS planes in Saudi military bases, whereas all these activities are not only against Iran but also threaten the security of Saudi Arabia itself. All the progressive circles and nations of the Persian Gulf region demand the withdrawal of the U.S. naval force from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

15 Nov Commentaries

GF151925 [Editorial report] Reception of the clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 15 November was fair to poor. The cast carried two commentaries:

1. Commentary entitled "Let Us Put an End to the Dangerous Game With the Destiny of the Revolution." The war imposed on our people and the people of Iraq continues; property damage and loss of life increase daily. The only one benefitting from this war is imperialism, headed by the world-devouring United States and its fifth column in our country.

While during the 2 months of the war Iran has suffered damage worth close to $20 billion, imperialistic monopolies headed by U.S. monopolies have made great profits. The counter-revolutionaries and U.S. imperialist lackeys have gained a new life and the United States and its NATO allies have expanded their military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Carter administration hoped to replace the Iranian regime with a lackey regime dyed in the colors of democracy and thus win the election. The plan of U.S. imperialism was foiled by the sacrifice of the Iranian people, but the world-devouring United States is not ready to give up its plots easily and continues its attempt to crush the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Defense of the Islamic Republic and its achievements are the sacred duty of all free and patriotic Iranians. In the present sensitive times, when we are in reality fighting the world-devouring United States, unity of word and action are needed more than ever. Unfortunately, the authorities of the Islamic Republic do not give enought attention to this matter. The offices of true revolutionary parties and organizations are still occupied by counterrevolutionary ruffians. There are some in various branches of the government who are planning to crush these true forces of the revolution, thus making a reality of one of the biggest wishes of the remnants of the previous regime and the world-devouring United States.

Unfortunately, some authorities have left enemies of the revolution free to do as they wish. They are also trying to weaken the true revolutionary organizations by being silent about the occupation of their offices, thus ignoring the constitution. Animosity against the true revolutionary organizations is animosity toward the revolution and the Islamic Republic. We must put an end to this dangerous playing with the destiny of the revolution by insuring the unity of all true forces of the revolution.

2. Commentary entitled "The Energy Crisis and the Persian Gulf." The energy crisis in the capitalist world, and especially the United States, is depending daily. U.S. oil policy is aiding this. Recently published statistics show an increase in oil imports by the United States from OPEC countries; it is plundering other countries' oil while saving its own.

One of the major needs of the United States is to supply its 1,400 military bases around the world and the large naval force that has been sent to the Persian Gulf and is now stationed in the Indian Ocean. If the United States commits any aggression against the Persian Gulf, it will result in a decrease in oil production, deepening the energy crisis in the West and the United States.

The complicated situation in the Persian Gulf and the imposed war are not only damaging us and the Iraqi people, they are also deepening the world energy crisis. The United States is trying to use the war to its benefit. The U.S. attempts to meddle in the present situation could result in a cut of oil exports to Japan, Western Europe and even the United States. The Pentagon's plan for the Strait of Hormuz not only is a threat to the security of the Persian Gulf states but also is complicating the energy problems of the Western countries and could damage their economies. The OPEC countries, and especially those that can be directly affected by the U.S. military presence in the Gulf, are re-viewing the world situation in order to change their oil policy. The OPEC conference has been delayed.

The press, under the control of the oil cartels and U.S. monopolies, has been trying to promote Washington's plan for an international naval force to guarantee oil shipments from the Persian Gulf. Progressive circles in the Middle East believe that the only way to insure continuation of the flow of oil is to end U.S. military adventures in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz.

NVOI LAMENTS RELEASE OF QOTBZADEH AS VICTORY FOR U.S. INTERESTS

GF171325 (Clandestine) Nqtional Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Qotbzadeh's Release First Great Victory For U.S. Fifth Column in Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: One our prominent and famous religious figures has said that the release of Qotbzadeh, ... has been arrested at the order of the prosecutor on the charge of instigation against the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the present sensitive situation was the first victory for the U.S. imperialist lackeys and mercenaries, the liberals and the conciliators in the life of the Islamic Republic of Iran, In our opinion, this patriotic religious person was correct. Qotbzadeh is one of those whose appearance on the Iranian political scene after the victory of the noble Iranian nation's anti-imperialist national democratic revolution was looked upon with amazement and anxiety. Qotbzadeh's banishment from government circles was requested by the people from the first day of the revolution's victory. The authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the revolution leaders were unfortunately unaware of the people's deep concern about Qotbzadeh's influence in the administrative machinery and did not pay the slightest heed to it.

Qotbzadeh, who has been dubbed the most audacious and courageous CIA agent in Iran's administrative machinery, has revealed his true face to the public in our country and to the world. In his defense of the sources of the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, he overtly opposed the humane and anti-imperialistic policies of the imam and the occupation of the U.S. espionage den by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's line. The leader of the revolution has called this action the beginning of the second phase of Iran's Islamic revolution. Qotbzadeh condemned this action as "an incorrect step" and contrary to the interests of the Islamic Republic.

We will not dwell on his other activities such as his meetings with U.S. officials, accepting bribes from the CIA and his meetings with the leaders of the previous corrupt regime. It is unnecessary to repeat them, and the people are fully aware of Mr Qotbzadeh's treacherous, anti-Iranian and counterrevolutionary activities. He has continued to forge ahead in his treason against the Islamic revolution. In extremely sensitive times for the existence of the Islamic Republic, he started agitation and instigation to such an extent that the judicial authorities had no option but to arrest and imprison him.

The arrest of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, as testified by all observers, was approved by millions of liberated Iranians. Officers and members of the air force greeted this government action with joy and demanded that he be tried. Millions of Iranians who had felt the inauspicious and deadly domination by world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime on their own flesh and blood and had been deprived of everything in the true sense of the world received the news of Qotbzadeh's arrest with joy and great expectation as a first step in the campaign against U.S. agents assigned to government departments. Only the protagonists of Qotbzadeh in the government and in the bazaar, the big capitalists and the landlords were angered by this legal action of the judicial branch of the country. They began petitioning, making recommendations and complaining, even demonstrating in defense of this American offspring.

Of course, our prominent religious figure was justified in saying that Qotbzadeh's release was the first success for the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, opportunists, liberals, conciliators, capitalists and landlords in free and revolutionary Iran. Under conditions in which the Iranian people are fighting nobly against U.S. imperialism, having mortgaged everything for the defense of their freedom and the independence and very existence of the Islamic Republic's regime, certain officials--in order to release a notorious U.S. agent--have used every trick to try to save him from the fate that befell his colleague Entezam. Aren't they aware that with this action, more than anything else, they have dealt a stunning blow to the prestige and trust enjoyed by the judicial authorities? Don't they realize that they have openly trampled upon the country's constitution?

Those who are busy reporting the situation on the warfronts to the people of the country, have they forgotten that, according to Imam Khomeyni, Prime Minister Raja'i, Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani and other officials fo the Islamic Republic of Iran who have reiterated their views, the war is against the United States? Why then are they providing a cause for the alienation and despair of the noble patriotic people of Iran by releasing a recognized CIA agent? How can the people trust their claims of opposition to U.S. imperialism?

Millions of emancipated Iranians, the true forces of the revolution, and dedicated political parties and religious organizations of the revolution--by expressing their strong disapproval of the release of a spy, a troublemaker, a counterrevolutionary--proclaimed their desire for an open revolutionary confrontation by the government with all agents of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and opponents of the imam's humane anti-imperialistic policies.

NVOI CALLS USSR TRUE FRIEND OF IRAN

GF171535 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "We and the Countries of the World"]

[Text] Dear Compatriots: In the present sensitive and critical times when the people of our country face an imposed war, in circumstances when the people of our liberated homeland are passing through a historic ordeal, we observe that unfortunately our Islamic Republic and revolution, for certain obvious reasons, do not enjoy full international cooperation and support. The authorities in our country are worried about this unpleasant situation and constantly asking others why they do not openly support the just struggle of the Iranian nation. Unfortunately, they do not wish to seek the reason for this. Before asking others, we must search for the cause among ourselves--in our politics, in the policies of some of the underhanded elements who, in the aftermath of the success of the revolution, have concentrated their efforts on isolating Iran in the international arena and in creating enemies for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

When we review the policies of these underhanded elements, we see that they maintain a facade of opposing imperialism. In reality, however, they are working for the preservation of U.S. ties and trying to divert the Iranian revolution from its popular and anti-imperialist path. They are trying to erect a wall between Iran and its real friends and natural allies--the independent and liberated countries and socialist countries, among them the Soviet Union. From Messrs Bazargan and Amir Entezam to Yazdi and Qotbzadeh, especially when the latter was foreign minister, all have been striding in this direction.

Qotbzadeh's efforts to create problems and hostility and his work to attain rapprochement with the world-devouring United States reached such an extent that the student followers of the imam's line were compelled to issue communique No 137, unmasking Qotbzadeh completely. They wrote justly: At a time when the United States has been named the arch-Satan and termed our principal enemy by the imam, and at a time when we are confronted by this world-devourer, we see that Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has adopted a stand against Eastern countries, as if we have no hostility against the United States and as if all plots and crimes were not perpetrated by that filthy world-devourer. It is like saying we should reconcile with the arch-Satan in order to stand against the East.

Of course, Qotbzadeh and his ilk have used all their efforts in this direction so that, under the slogan "Neither East nor West," they have actually attacked the East, which from the first days of our revolutionary cursade until its victory has supported and still supports the fruit of our revolution and joined our ranks against the imperialists and the West, especially U.S. imperialism.

There are some in our country who are harping on the superpowers tune. On the excuse of fighting both superpowers, they are trying to transform anti-Iranian wishes into reality. The slogan of two superpowers was coined and fabricated in the publicity mint of the Maoists--those allies of the world-devouring United States and the No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation.

One must see with regard to big or small nations, superpowers of not, which countries are for the Islamic revolution and which ones are against it. It is apparent to even a school-child that our great neighbor the Soviet Union is a defender of the Iranian revolution, and it is indeed because of that government alongside our country that world-devouring U.S. imperialism cannot overtly plot against Iran. Therefore, our nation appreciates the friendship and support of the Soviet Union for our people's revolution and its gains.

Our country is not an island, separated and isolated from other countries, or located in some seventh heaven. Our country is part of this world and has friends and foes. Hence, it should be friendly with friends and inimical toward foes in order to survive. Those who strive to drag Iran toward isolation are either oblivious to the world or are malicious individuals who do not want the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran to enjoy the support of progressive nations and governments in the international arena.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON KURDISH WARFARE

Ulema Statement

JN161607 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1300 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The Kurdish ulema union in Kordestan has issued a statement on the savage attacks carried out by the so-called mojahedin. Here is part of this statement:

If then anyone transgresses the prohibition against you, transgress ye likewise against him. [verse from the Koran]

O free Iranian peoples; O honorable oppressed Kurdish people: At a time when fighting continues with Iraq in Ilam and Khuzestan, the former SAVAK spies, the so-called bloody Hasan's forces launch savage attacks in the name of Islam against the oppressed poor Kurds, particularly in Piranshahr, Oshnoviyeh and Kandal. They kill children, burn living women and old people and kill people with rifles, guns, tanks and planes. They also rip open the bellies of animals. Their practices are even worse than those of the Tatars and Mongols. They do not understand the language of Islam, and their practices show that they have no connection whatsoever with Islam.

All are dutybound to defend the homeland, honor and dignity of the thousands of Kurds against these attacks by all available means, including hands, teeth and nails [words indistinct]. The men of religion are also dutybound to explain these practices to the people. It is God that protects the oppressed. We call on all the peshmergas and free people in Iran's Kordestan to fight bravely in the arena of honor, dignity and freedom in defense of the oppressed Kurdish people. [words indistinct] against spies and enemies of free peoples [words indistinct]. Disgrace and death will be the lot of the enemies of the oppressed.

[Signed] The Kurdish ulema union in Kordestan

Peshmergas Attack Radar Station

JN151645 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Baneh--The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party peshmergas in Baneh carried out a heroic operation a few days ago when they attacked the headquarters of the army, revolution guards and mercenaries at a radar station. During the fighting, in which rocket-propelled grenades were used, all revolution guards and the radar crew were killed and the radar was destroyed; two perhmergas were slightly wounded.

BRIEFS

NEW FIRUZABAD FRIDAY IMAM--Following the orders of Imam Khomeyni and in accordance with the wishes of Firuzabad residents and the endorsement by Ayatollah Montazeri, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Forqani has been appointed Friday imam of Firuzabad. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80 GF]

HOARDED WHEAT RECOVERED--Ten tons of hoarded wheat that was being transported at night by truck has been recovered by the revolution guards corps in Ardakan. The driver of the truck has been arrested. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the United States has agreed "in principle" to the four conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the U.S. hostages and "has declared its acceptance" of two conditions--a public declaration of noninterference in Iran's internal affairs and an end to the embargo on Iranian assets in the United States. He told a press conference in Algiers, reported by Algiers radio, Iran has "no conditions" on how the hostages would be released, but he envisaged a "progressive release" of the hostages tied to a "progressive fulfillment" of the four conditions. Rafsanjani reiterated that the "key" to the hostages' release is in U.S. hands--if the United States accepts the four conditions, the question "will be solved." According to AFP, Rafsanjani said in regard to the other two conditions that the United States asked for a moratorium on returning the late shah's property to be sure it belongs to Iran and that legal claims against Iran are a matter for U.S. courts and will take time. Monitored Tehran media have not mentioned Rafsanjani's remarks.

At a press conference in Tehran, reported by AFP, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he agreed with Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani's comments in Algiers, noting that the hostage question is "already settled." Iran is preparing additional explanations of its conditions to send to the United States, he said, adding that Iran might also ask the United States for certain clarifications to its reply to the four conditions set for release of the U.S. hostages. Declaring the U.S. embargo on weapons already bought by Iran to be "an important problem" tied to the hostage issue, Raja'i said "the delivery of those arms is our right." As to the hostages themselves, he asserted that their transfer from the students to the government is being carried out.

Iran Domestic Affairs

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in a speech broadcast live by Tehran radio, reaffirmed Iran's determination to continue its "jihad for the sake of Islam and human liberty" against the Iraqi regime. Asserting that Saddam Husayn did not attack Iran "for border adjustments" but to "topple our republic," Bani-Sadr said Iran seeks a "decisive victory," not over the Iraqi people, but over the "criminal regime of Saddam Husayn." Bani-Sadr said Iran's armed forces had been unprepared for the Iraqi attack since they were "scattered on domestic missions" and weapons had not been "regularly checked." Nevertheless, the armed forces now have "sufficient weapons" and enjoy "high morale," he claimed. The president added that although neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has supplied Iran with weapons," "our weapons production has more than doubled" since the outbreak of war as a result of "our own brains, expertise and experts" and, he said, soon Iran will strike the enemy with "our own missiles."

Referring to the armed forces' need to "rest assured that a political-psychological front" is not being opened behind then, the president said propaganda alleging the ground forces "are not working" is false. He urged people to stop complaining and "preparing lists of mistakes" and to "join forces." Stressing the importance of adherence to the rule of law, Bani-Sadr attacked a situation in which "heaping insults on the president" have been "rewarded" but "remarks made in a television interview" have resulted in "imprisonment." He asserted that "until radio and television become impartial" and cease to be a "tool in the hands of this and that," he would "grant no interview." Criticizing "monopolisic domination" of the broadcasting networks, the president said he needs not "censorship" but "understanding," and he urged people to "abandon insults," refrain from talking about Majlis elections and concentrate on the war. Bani-Sadr went on to deprecate the continued existence of "six types of prisons," which he said, must be "closed down," and he asked why nothing has been done to end torture and arbitrary arrest, calling for an "impartial" judiciary. Tehran radio interrupted its coverage of Bani-Sadr's speech with a newscast and did not broadcast its conclusion.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In the Gulf war Tehran radio claimed Susangerd is "completely under the control" of Iranian forces who are attacking Iraqi positions west of the city under cover of artillery support. The radio said the Iranian counterattack against the Iraqis over the last 3 days destroyed 100 tanks and caused 750 casualties. In other fighting, the radio said Iraqi artillery shelled Abadan and Ahvaz and reported heavy clashes near Dub-e Herdan and around the hills near Kani Sakht and Shur-e Shirin. For its part, two Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio and its Voice of the Masses service, reported continued Iraqi operations around Susangerd with Iraqi planes and helicopters raiding Iranian armor and troop concentrations.

Israel

The government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin survived a Knesset motion of no confidence by 3 votes on 19 November. Jerusalem radio reported that there were 57 Knesset members against the motion, 54 for it and 2 abstentions. The non-confidence motion, the radio said, was presented because of the country's current economic situation. Among those voting against the government, the radio added, were former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Damascus radio cited a "responsible source" as stating that Jordanian authorities have been "mistreating" Syrian citizens trying to enter Jordan. "They humiliate and insult them," the radio said, and send a "large majority" back, blocking their entry into Jordan. According to the radio, the Syrian Government will take "appropriate measures" to guarantee the "safety and dignity" of Syrian citizens. In a commentary on the Arab summit, Damascus radio cited this problem as a further justification for Syria's request for the summit's postponement. Replying to the Syrian allegations, a statement by a spokesman for the Jordanian Interior Ministry, reported by Amman radio, said the Jordanian border authorities have "never insulted any visitor to Jordan" and recent precautionary measures to insure "maximum security" for the summit conference apply to all people visiting Jordan.

Arab Summit--Amman television reported that following the conclusion of the work of the seven-member Arab committee, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said that there are "no problems" on convening the summit conference and that "all Arab states" of the Arab League will attend meetings of the Arab foreign ministers on 20 November. Amman radio cited Klibi as stating that no Arab state has notified him of its refusal to attend the summit conference. An unattributed commentary broadcast by Damascus radio on 19 November, however, reiterated Syrian objections to holding the summit under present circumstances in which "some sides have fabricated a peripheral confrontation" to divert attention from "the real, more important and more dangerous confrontation." INA reported that the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, declared that the PLO will take part in both the Arab foreign ministers conference and the 11th Arab summit.

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GDR WEEKLY'S REPORT ON SOLTAN 'ALI KESHTMAND INTERVIEW

AU190945 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 46/1980 pp 14, 15

[Report on interview with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and vice chairman of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning of the DRA, with Egmung Junge--date not given]

[Excerpt] When on 27 December 1979 Amin was overthrown by the resolute action of forces loyal to the revolution around Babrak Karmal, and a new stage of the revolution was ushered in, the gates of the prison were opened for Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand. "But many of our comrades," he says, "were unable to live for that day. Their death involves the obligation for us to do everything possible to prevent such distortions of our party's line again."

"Precisely because of this," Keshtmand stresses, "and in view of these lessons of the past, we in the party now regard as the most important task the continuation of the unifying process in the party. We are undertaking great efforts to strengthen the party qualitatively and quantitatively. The activity of all comrades has perceptibly increased."

But the party was and still is confronted with the task of further strengthening the masses' confidence in the party, in the new people's power, because great damage was caused in the past in this respect. The mistakes of the past were (and are being) set right at the second stage of the April Revolution, which is being defined by the party--proceeding from a realistic assessment of the situation--as a national democratic stage. "If we succeed" Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand explains, "in finally winning the confidence of our people's masses--and everything indicates that we will accomplish that--it will be possible to organize and mobilize the masses even better for the aims of the revolution. Fortunately, many positive results have been scored recently thanks to the good and balanced policy of the party in that field.

"In the course of the second stage, for example, many meetings took place between the party-state leadership and the most varied representatives of our Afghan society--with workers, peasants, representatives of the army, intelligentsia, teachers, physicians, representatives of the clergy, employees of most sectors, journalists, writers and artists, and so forth--at which frank discussions about our policy were conducted. Recently the first congress of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan was held. A corresponding congress of the Democratic Womens Organization will be convened soon. Our trade unions are engaged in very active work. The cooperative movement is developing."

"To put it briefly, our populace increasingly realizes that our party has put a final end to the mistakes of the past and that it is pursuing an honest policy in their interest. You only need follow our press to see this confirmed." In this connection, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand points to the many reports which show the new relationship between the Afghan people and the people's power. More and more people who left the country in the past or had sought refuge, from arbitrariness, in the mountains are returning to their native regions and are declaring their readiness to cooperate with the people's power to put an ultimate end to the counterrevolution.

They belie all those inciters in the Western mass media, specifically those in the FRG, who are attempting, with great propaganda effort, to extol those people as "freedom fighters" and "defenders of Islam" who are actually doing the dirty work of imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and of domestic and regional reaction, of the former feudalists, usurers, compradors and other bums.

"We know the forces which want to disturb our people's lives with murder and arson, who has trained and armed them, and who has sent them into our country. Imperialism and its accomplices had to abandon the hope of making our country a bulwark of reaction and an anticommunist stronghold," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand explains. This is why they are now trying, with the assistance of criminal gangs--mostly complemented by highway robbers and bandits who have practiced this trade for decades. Now, however, with the support of reaction under the banner of defending Islam--to disturb the peaceful life of people and peaceful construction.

"During our visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] we have been able more than once to see for ourselves the criminal acts of these bandits. Mostly operating in small groups, they are trying to intimidate the population and incite it against the people's power. They pilfer and rob whatever they lay their hands on, set schools on fire, destroy infrastructural facilities, annihilate grain stocks and steal cattle. Many party officials, teachers, plain peasants and workers have fallen victim to their terror. Because of the complicated natural conditions in the country--chiefly mountainous, with isolated houses or small settlements that extend through the few fertile valleys up into the mountains, partly remote from major settlements--it is extremely difficult to put a quick end to the banditry, to locate the terrorists and destroy them." Our army, which is restoring its fighting strength after the complex past crisis, the armed security forces of our people, the people's militia and our security organs, in close cooperation with the population, are today increasingly succeeding in putting a stop to these bandits. In the struggle against this international conspiracy, the limited Soviet troop contingent which has been stationed in Afghanistan at the request of our government to repel the foreign aggression, is rendering us an invaluable assistance. We will never forget this assistance."

"Solving the indicated tasks constitutes the decisive prerequisite for this," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand stresses, "to enable us--viewed on a long term basis--to fulfill our most important objective: the establishment of an independent, efficient national economy, so that we may decisively improve the living conditions of the majority of our population. Only thus can we convince our population of the correctness of our road, of our policy.

Naturally these problems are particularly important for me in my function as minister of planning, and they require much time and energy. As you certainly know, we adopted a 5-year plan a few months after the April Revolution. Taking this plan into consideration as well as the current specific conditions, we are now implementing a 1-year (March 1980-March 1981--E.J. editor's note) plan. We can state that despite all problems and difficulties, the plan fulfillment is proceeding successfully."

Keshtmand also explains the difficulties: Primarily it is the mistakes of the past--quite apart from the century--old backwardness of our country's economic development--that are causing us problems. Prior to the second phase of the revolution, the laws of economic development were frequently disregarded. In agriculture, industry, in the infrastructure and especially in trade and in the financial sector serious problems and difficulties occurred. Moreover, the counterrevolution is seeking to hit us particularly in this field through purposeful attacks against installations of our infrastructure, industry and agriculture--being well aware of the great importance of these problems. Also in the field of trade the counterrevolution is taking advantage of mistakes made in the past. (What is meant here is primarily the nationalization of various sectors of domestic and foreign trade which aroused part of the traders against the people's power and on the other hand led to serious supply bottlenecks--E.J.)

"In short," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand sums up, "we have a plan that attaches to the development of industry, of agriculture, of the infrastructure, of trade and of crafts the importance that is due to them. For the first time in our country's history we have passed a balanced budget."

Keshtmand does not go into detailed figures, but names only one figure: "60-70 percent of foreign aid for the implementation of our plan we are getting from the Soviet Union. The other socialist countries, too, are increasingly granting us aid in many sectors, aid that is extremely valuable and increasingly important for us."

In the original version of the 5-year plan, projects were envisaged that were to have been implemented with the support of some Western countries such as the United States, the FRG, Canada and others, however, their implementation was halted. Thus, when it turned out that political pressures and blackmail could not achieve any alteration of the DRA's course, the so-called defenders of human rights resorted to a typically neocolonialist method that they used repeatedly in the past against other peoples: baiting and slandering on the one hand, and an economic boycott on the other.

According to Keshtmand, the government policy is paying special attention to the consolidation of the nationalized sector, and more and more also of the cooperative sector. This does not mean, however, that the private sector has no prospects. On the contrary, "for the first time in our country's history we have been able to provide a genuine opportunity for the development of a truly national entrepreneurship within the framework of our national economy. More and more representatives of this population group are coming round to realizing--despite the propaganda and baiting campaign specifically aimed at them that goes as far as threats of murder in the event of their collaboration with the new people's power--that our state offers them a great opportunity for development."

In view of the abundance of problems with which Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is daily confronted, I am interested in how his family--Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand is married and is the father of four children, one son and three daughters--is putting up with the fact that father obviously has little spare time for them.

"My time for my private life is indeed very limited," he confirms, "but my wife," he adds somewhat dejected but at the same time relieved, "for example, can hardly reproach me much in that respect. She, too, is a member of our party, a member of the Kabul city committee and of the Presidium of our country's Democratic Women's Organization. In other words, she is also very busy, and thus, for example, she does not take too much notice if I come home very late at night."

As is understandable, I also wanted to hear a few words about DRA-GDR relations.

Only a few days ago, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand returned, deeply impressed, from a visit to the GDR. He had headed the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] to the international scientific conference in Berlin on the subject "the joint struggle of the workers movement and of the national liberation movement against imperialism, for social progress." During his stay in the GDR, he was received by Erich Honecker for a friendly talk, during which he conveyed the sincere thanks of the PDPA, the government and the people of the DRA for the solidarity displayed by the GDR from the very first moment of the victory of the April revolution.

"We assess the aid of our friends from the GDR as highly valuable and important," he stresses in our talk. "Support by the GDR is expanding to more and more sectors, such as the party, the economy, the training of cadres and so forth. The GDR has also helped us a great deal by its stand in the international arena, together with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community."

BANI-SADR SPEECH AT TEHRAN 'ASHURA RALLY

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[Speech by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at a mass rally in Tehran's Azadi Square on the occasion of the day of 'Ashura--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today is 'Ashura, the day of martyrs, the day of the master of the martyrs for man's liberty, Hoseyn ibn-'Ali It is our longstanding wish to see all women and men join together on this day under the Islamic Republic and see with their own eyes that that uprising [by imam Hoseyn in the early Islamic era] led to victory; that the nuclei of Islamic societies became a reality in the world; that our lives have become Islamicised.

This rally, boundless as a sea, is being held today. We hope next year's rally for the same purpose will be held under conditions in which Islam has been truly achieved. Having said our prayers today for the martyrs of Islam, I would like to speak to you the Iranian people and, in connection with the war, with the Muslim and non-Muslim people of the world. Let us now pray for those martyred for Islam. [Bani-Sadr stops speaking, while background noise from the crowd continues. Bani-Sadr continues his speech after about 30 seconds]

More than 2 months ago this war was imposed on the two brethren nations of Iran and Iraq. As for what we have done to grow weak internally as well as abroad, so that a dictator would dare to attack us, this is something which will have to be left for some other time.

As for what ideas, what thoughts, Saddam Husayn was entertaining when he invaded us, apparently, and in fact, as everyone in the world now realizes, he was under the impression that once his forces attacked our armed forces would collapse in less than a week, that the republic would fall and that Iran would find itself with a puppet regime. Entertaining such a pleasant illusion and possibly relying on the promises of the U.S. Government and others, he attacked our country. Now, more than 2 months after the start of the war, his forces have not gained anything except heavy casualties.

I believe if Saddam Husayn decided to act logically and rationally, today's massive rally should leave him with no doubt that this republic was established as you wished it, as a result of your martyrs' resistance and that it will not collapse by a military invasion. You, the people, are soldiers of this republic; our combative and armed forces are unending. There is no doubt that Iraq's armed forces will not be able to fight our 36 million people. Having seen his calculations about our defeat proven wrong, he began entertaining the idea that localized successes in the war might force us to surrender and accept a cease-fire; this would be under conditions in which enemy forces would still be or our territory, which would enable him to enter into negotiations from a position of strength, thus enabling him to impose his conditions on the republic and our nation. Now, this idea has been made futile as well.

Our nation is prepared to bear the hardships of war; it is prepared to bear sacrifices; but it is in no way prepared to accept the conditions set by Saddam Husayn's government. After Saddam Husayn's wish--his illusions--was also proved false, Iraq decided to whip up public opinion against us in the world, alleging that he favors peace but that we are against peace. Here, there and everywhere he could he said that he wanted peace and that he would withdraw his forces from Iran when we agreed to accept the legal borders with Iraq, but it was too late, for neither our public opinion nor world public opinion will be deceived any longer.

The Saddam Husayn Government did not attack our country for border (?adjustments). Saddam Husayn did not attack because under the Algiers agreement a few kilometers of desert area had been given to Iraq. He attacked in order to topple our republic, and in its defense we are not only defending the foundation of the republic but, more than that, we are defending the foundation of the existence of an independent entity the loss of which would mean that we would have no republic either. Thus, neither we nor the world's people will be deceived. Iran today, firmly and solidly, is determined not to forgive the Saddam Husayn government for its historic crime and to continue the war until a decisive victory is attained.

Our people know full well, and I wish to tell the people and Muslims of the world, that with our resistance, which is fraught with pain, hardship and loss, and with this war which is fraught with bereavement, hardship and difficulty, we are defending the survival of Islam. Should the armed forces of Saddam Husayn succeed in toppling this republic which is founded on the basis of Islamic belief, they will push back this great wave of the Islamic movement everywhere and will suppress Islam everywhere. They will crush everywhere all the forces fighting for independence and against the domination of the superpowers and will impose silence, stagnation and suppression throughout the Islamic world.

Therefore, our brothers and sisters all over the world should know that all those who are fighting at the fronts against the conspiracy of Saddam Husayn's regime are defending the victory of belief and the freedom of all great human values. Thus, in our view this war is a holy war for the sake of Islam and for the sake of human liberty. Who among you believes that if Saddam triumphs over our country he will bestow freedom upon the Iraqi people? Who among you believes that if Saddam wins you would be able to organize this unique gathering and assemble together? Who believes that if Saddam wins they will allow anyone in other countries to breathe in the name of Islam? Who believes that if this conspiracy succeeds they will allow the people in today's world to enjoy freedom in the true sense of the word? These are fundamental issues which we should raise, which should be of interest to the people of the world, which should be raised by the Muslims of the world and which should be raised for all progressive mankind.

This war is not a war which has been waged for a few inches of territory or for the readjustment of one or two boundaries. Saddam is a liar; he is lying; he has resorted to these issues after having failed in the war. On the first day when he attacked us he did so because he assumed that our regime would be toppled and that our country could be dominated by some executioners like his. He promised himself that after this victory the persecution of all Muslims and all freedom-loving people throughout the world would be started and that dictatorship and fascism would extend their evil shadow first over the countries in the Middle East and then over other Islamic lands and every other place where movements for the liberation of human beings exist.

Our people properly understood this war; they correctly evaluated the implications of this war; and indeed they participated in this war with manliness, valor and self-sacrifice, with even more than self-sacrifice. How could Saddam imagine that our pilots in less than 6 weeks could fly more than 50 times to strike at their targets, as some of those who I commended yesterday have done? How could Saddam imagine that our helicopters would snake their way through corridors of fire and strike at his forces? How could Saddam believe that our soldiers would remain so long at the fronts until they could pierce the breasts of the invaders with their spears? He could not imagine these things. Had he been confident that we would fight with such resolve and with such firmness he would never have given himself the trouble of attacking Iran.

At the time when the enemy attacked us our forces were not prepared and assembled. I shall leave the discussion of the reasons why they were not prepared until after our victory, but, in any case, they were certainly not prepared. Our forces were scattered on domestic missions caused by the counterrevolutionaries. What had been happening to our armed forces for 2 years resulted in the fact that weapons were not regularly checked and that they were not ready for use. We were under an economic blockade and we still are, so we had no hope of obtaining weapons and ammunition from any part of the world. These were some of the many problems which encouraged Saddam and strengthened his resolve to attack our country.

What he did not know, however, was that we could expect from ourselves what we could not expect to receive from others, and that the creative minds and hands of this nation would go to work and in the shortest possible time would produce all that is necessary for victory in the war, and this is what happened.

In this connection, I wish to express my thanks today to all the men and women of this country who by their efforts and endeavors night and day produce war material, who work with complete self-sacrifice in the repair shops, who work on the roads, and who work in the cities and villages so that our armed forces can successfully fight at the battlefronts. I hope that not only Saddam Husayn but also the powerful rulers of the world and those who are busy day and night hatching plots and conspiracies would wake up and realize that a revolutionary nation, a nation which has regained its self-confidence, a nation which believes in its own ideas, a nation which believes in its own hands and brains will never be defeated and destroyed. They did not give us weapons, but our brains and our hands made and prepared the weapons and now we have provided sufficient weapons for the fronts. Today our armed forces enjoy a high morale unprecedented in the last 200 years of Iranian history.

The bells are tolling. The conspirators and those who are dreaming of dictatorial governments should wake up. If I were Saddam Husayn I would certainly learn a lesson and would tell the Iraqi nation, with honesty and clarity, that the dictatorial regimes will not succeed and will bring you nothing but misery and degradation, and as a criminal dictator I would put myself at the disposal of the court which should make amends for the crimes I have committed against the two nations of Iraq and Iran. If he does not do so himself, the people of Iraq and our people will do this to him. [shouts of "God is great"]

One of the clear signs of belief in Islamic ideology is hope. We have never lost hope and have never accepted defeat. Today, however, on the basis of the current circumstances, we can express confidence about our victory. We are confident that we are victorious in this war, but, my brothers and sisters, victory means nothing if we merely say that our army defeated the Iraqi army. What does victory mean if two brotherly nations, two nations who have lived together for centuries, engage in fighting one another? How can we tell ourselves that we have become victorious over the Iraqi nation, over a land which contains the sacred remains of Imam Hoseyn? No, this has not been our intention and it is not our intention. We are very sorry for the death of young Iraqi soldiers, just as we are sorry for the death of Iranian Muslim soldiers.

If this war will mean the downfall of a wild dictatorship, however, if it will mean that the Iraqi people will achieve the right to rule themselves, in that case all the casualties and all the loss will be valuable and we will be able to say that we have won. The victory which we seek is not victory over the Iraqi nation, because we regard that nation as our brothers and the land of Iraq as sacred, containing the sacred remains of the greatest martyr and the purest human being. The victory we seek is victory over the criminal regime of Saddam Husayn, and we are confident that in this quest we are at one with the Iraqi nation and that the day of victory is the day when the two nations of Iran and Iraq will jointly celebrate this victory. [shouts of "God is great"]

My brothers and sisters, as I told you earlier, neither America nor Russia gave us any weapons. We tried to make whatever we could ourselves. In this war, our weapons production more than doubled. Most of these weapons were made and are being made by our own brains, expertise and experts. Very soon we hope to be able to strike at the enemy with our own missiles. Our own know-how, and our own hands made what we needed. Consequently, it was the (?necessary) interpretation of Islam and its potentials of man and his talents. To achieve victory in this way, not only must those who are fighting on the various fronts have excellent morale, but they must rest assured that a political-psychological front is not to be opened behind them; that every time they retreat or advance yet another wave of propaganda will not be launched.

Not all of you will have the opportunity to visit the battlefronts, but I tell you, I see most of these people who fight so valiantly before they go to the fronts and before they are martyred. I think, like you, I am a human being; I have feelings and emotions.

How can I see everyday soldiers, pilots, officers, guardsmen and all the volunteers going to the fronts to be martyred for this [word indistinct] victory, and then later in the evening learn that the man I had met in the morning, the man I had [word indistinct] spoken to, has been martyred?

At this very front of Susangerd the commanders told me that our helicopter pilots resembled cobras; that while the whole sky was covered with enemy fire these pilots would advance toward the enemy, zigzagging through the fire and striking at them. These (?in the air) tell us how strongly our soldiers are fighting on the ground. If you take note of the facilities used by the enemy, compare them to our own facilities and take account of the fact that we are subjected to economic sanctions, then you yourselves can evaluate the meaning of fighting under such circumstances. I tell you quite candidly, every time I meet soldiers, NCO's and officers of the ground forces on the fronts I feel ashamed. Their inherent [word indistinct], their enthusiasm, their strength and ability make one ashamed. (?You cannot believe it until you see it).

The propaganda launched by some people to the effect that the ground forces are not working should not be believed. [cheers and shouts of approval]. If they are not working, then who has built such an obstacle against the enemy? There is a difference, however, and often those who do not take note of such a difference are easily deceived by the propaganda. The difference is that with our first air and sea strikes we achieved superiority and victory. On the ground, however, by making use of all its ground forces--as I am told--by deploying 12 divisions, the enemy launched its offensive. Do you think it is easy for our soldiers, our guards and our volunteers to build a dam from flesh and blood against these 12 divisions, to halt their advance? You who resort to propaganda, then, if you are really honest, listen to me: stop backstabbing; let our armed forces maintain their high morale and achieve victory in this war. [cheers]

Let our commanders get on with their battle with peace of mind, without fearing propaganda or a political-psychological war, without feeling any pressure, and without having their nerves racked. Ask us, ask them for victory. There are ups and downs in wars; a good commander is one who does not sacrifice final victory for small successes. Let us not create a condition wherein, as is the case in the Iraqi Army, fearing a bloodthirsty dictator, the army is forced to sustain heavy casualties merely to achieve some insignificant victories. Let our armed forces do their fighting, enjoying peace of mind, with their might.

I now address our armed forces: You are fighting for the sake of Islam and our Islamic homeland; you are fighting to achieve victory. You must not feel hurt by these utterances; you must not feel hurt by statements made by this or that small group or person; you must not feel demoralized. On the contrary, these matters should raise your morale, for if the enemy wants to deal us a blow he will have to [word indistinct] disguise himself as one of us and act in such a way. That the people will believe that what he claims is true and, God forbid, believe him: [sentence as heard] Therefore, continue your fighting without fear or apprehension and with full resilience; ignore what is said behind your backs.

As for you, citizens, your massive gathering tells me that you are not deceived by these utterances. I am not addressing them; I do not wish you to start clashes and beat up each other everyday because such and such a person has made certain remarks, but do not listen. The armed forces, all the members of the armed forces, remember there is no alternative for victory apart from fighting on the battlefronts. Do not seek faults; do not keep preparing lists of mistakes. Join forces, as you are, maintain your coordination, and look for victory.

If we are defeated, then there will be no difference between us in defeat; we will all be defeated and all of us will be annihilated. If we triumph, however, then we will all triumph. After victory is achieved we will all build on the ruins. So when we know that our differences and clashes lead to defeat, why do we do it? Let our hearts, our sentiment for each other, remain close to each other and flourish. Let us all turn this war into victory.

Now, I turn to the third part of my speech, which deals with the anniversary of the uprising on 'Ashura and the situation of our country. First, I begin with the philosophy of the uprising of the lord of the martyrs. [Imam Hoseyn] Several times Imam Hoseyn himself was asked about the reasons for his uprising. He was asked: What is the reason for your uprising against Yazid's regime? Why are you rising up against that regime? (?He gave a few reasons). Of course, at every opportunity (?I have) referred to one or two of these reasons, however, in [word indistinct] he gave (?six) reasons for his uprising.

His first reason was: Corruption has increased and I am rising in order to transform corruption into virtue and to rectify the affairs of the Muslims. His second reason was: I am rising in order to bid people to do good and to forbid that which is evil. The third reason was: Do you not know that truth has become unfashionable, and that falsehood is glorified, is placed upon a pedestal and is ruling? I have risen to topple the rule of falsehood and to restore truth. The fourth reason: He was asked what is wrong with Yazid that you do not pledge allegiance to him? He replied: Yazid is a drunkard, an adulterer and he commits acts of corruption. His fifth reason was that corruption was not confined to one place. He said: If I do not rise corruption will spread throughout the world. I am rising in order to stop corruption spreading throughout the world. Finally, he summed up the first five reasons in the sixth reason and said: The caliphate of Yazid is reactionary, it is a return to the period of ignorance and chauvinism. Yazid wishes to revive the age of ignorance in the name of Islam. I have arisen so that the age of ignorance may not be restored.

Yes, this is the true reason for the uprising of the imam, but do not imagine that in Islamic history alone the Ummayid Ca'iphate wished to restore the age of ignorance under the pretext of Islam and to establish the rule of the age of ignorance once again. This has occurred continuously in history. In all periods of human history, in all revolutions without exception, after the victory of the revolution the power-seeking forces, the forces which sought only monopolistic power have tried to change the revolution into counter-revolution and to reestablish the age of ignorance in a new guise. The martyrdom of the imam was an attempt and an endeavor so that by the Islamic community being reawakened and reminded this return to the age of ignorance would not take place in Islamic history and so that the government of Yazid would not be established in the name of Islam and in the name of an Islamic caliphate.

In our time this can be called, in today's language, the imposition of ideological indoctrination. Some forces are expert in this sphere, they are expert at the imposition of ideas so that gradually and after some time one sees that the original revolutionary idea has been substituted by a counterrevolutionary idea and that the government of revolution has been changed into the government of counterrevolution. Who would have believed that in 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt Anwar as-Sadat would come to power and would compromise with Israel on behalf of the same regime? Who would have believed that in Iraq in the wake of opposition to the domination of U.S. imperialism a military coup d'etat would take place and that a group of people would come to power who, eventually, would collude with America and would today hatch this plot against our nation? So the martyrdom of Hoseyn Ibn 'Ali was a great attempt to prevent a catastrophe being imposed upon human society in the name of the Ummayid Caliphate, which has been done in other revolutions.

If we wish to speak about the majority of groups, in connection with this occasion and according to the imam's recommendation, we should at least speak of the organizations which have come into being during the Iranian revolution. We should tell them that we have brought about a revolution in order to topple the Yazid-like regime of the Pahlavis and not to allow such a regime to come into power in Iran again, under any name or pretext. In that regime people had no dignity, their rights and responsibilities were not defined, justice was not executed, and the law was merely an excuse and a tool in the hands of a dictatorial regime that was used against its opponents and against the people of this country.

Do we, in our regime, want to revive the tradition that prevailed in the Pahlavi system? Should not our people gain legal status? Should not their rights and obligations be laid down in law so that no one will be able to violate these rights? Who in the realm of jurisprudence would accept that heaping insults on the president be rewarded, but that protesting this be subject to imprisonment? Who could accept that remarks made in a television interview would result in prosecution and imprisonment? [passage indistinct]

Why are you more Catholic than the pope? Why do you not exercise patience? Let us bring our complaints to you and tell you what sort of propaganda is harmful to us so that you can stop it. How can you distinguish our interests better than we can? Stop playing so much with the people's dignity. I have said repeatedly that a bad job does not start from the best things, it starts from the worst things. If the law were implemented with regard to the worst, the best would not have their turn [as heard]. If we do not stand here, the turn of the others will come in due course, and there will come a day when these people in the country will have no legal institutions.

It is asked: Why do they not interview you on radio and television? I have said that until radio and television become impartial and until they cease to become a tool in the hands of this or that--something which they are now--I will not be prepared to talk to them. Where has it been seen [repeated three times] that officials of an organization take it upon themselves to censor a statement made by the president, that even coercion and pressure are used to dominate that organization and that efforts are made to take control of the radio and television through gunshots? Not only that, but also those who perpetrate such acts are promoted and become authorities in such an organization. Thus, so long as this state of affairs continues I will not speak through this organization and will grant no interview. I must state here: Do not try to legitimize your monopolistic domination over this organization a monopoly. Let our publicity organizations engage in publicity for the country and for the Islam. Do not do something that would enable all the unpleasant features of the former regime to take over again.

How hard did the imam try to achieve unity between the intelligentsia and the clergy? Who are you to attack science and expertise? You want the world to gain the impression of us that Islam is against religion, [corrects himself] that Islam is against science.

My brothers, my sisters, if we excerise the rule of law and if everyone is treated within the realm of law there will be no cause for differences, but this is an if--if everyone limits himself to the confines of law. If, however, in the name of law, they try every day to take every opportunity to strengthen the basis of their power, as it were, then unfortunately differences will arise and become even deeper.

In these difficult circumstances when we are at war, let us tell the world--as we have done already--that since the dawn of Islam we are the first nation not to declare a state of emergency in wartime, not to declare martial law, not to engage in wholesale arrests and imprisonment, not to impose pressure and restrictions, not to trample underfoot fundamental freedoms, to remain truly loyal to the constitution in action, not to give precedence to independence over freedom, to implement principle No 9 of the constitution, to bring about legal guarantees for the people, to triumph over the enemy and not to sacrifice those dear principles for which we brought about the revolution because of a state of war.

You men and women, you who have taken part in this great rally, as president and as the person who is directly shouldering the responsibility of the imposed war, I do not need to impose repression in order to prosecute the war, I do not need to use the methods of coercion, I do not need censorship. On the contrary, I need an atmosphere of understanding: I need an atmosphere in which you truly do not engage in actions which cause differences. I want everyone truly to listen to what is in the imam's heart and not to do those things which create differences. I tell everyone and I say it again now, I am not interested in coming and saying certain things which could hurt anybody's feelings.

What can I do when I see certain things being done which I cannot ignore? What can I do when I see in the heat of a war, and under the unbearable pressure which [interrupts himself to tell the audience to be quiet] what can I do when I see in the heat of a war, at the time when we need a healthy atmosphere, an atmosphere imbued with morality, people going about every day and raising one thing or another under various pretexts, and with their action damaging morale? For how long do I have to go on every night, night after night, consoling military commanders and telling them not to listen, to ignore it, to busy themselves with the war? Why are you trying so hard to undermine their morale? Why are you trying so hard to undermine the morale of the armed forces? Do not do that sort of thing so that I do not have to say it.

A nation that is fighting so generously, a nation that is fighting with so much self-sacrifice--why do you not let them carry on with the war with peace of mind? It is not fair that we should be at the front merely to see every day that certain people are busy occupying positions. When we ask: Why are elections here and there still pending, they tell us there are problems. Then, suddenly, in the middle of a war, they say that because some of the deputies will be going to the fronts and the Majlis will lose their votes, we now want to hold elections. Do not do this sort of thing. Let us all concentrate on the war. Let us get on with the war. Do not do things that will lead to a situation in which others will be mourning our dead.

I do not want to talk specifically about anyone or any group. At least I must say that these things are ugly. These things are bad and should be avoided. Gentlemen, my brothers, my sisters, I do not want to arrest anyone--I do not want to arrest anyone because he has said bad things or insulted the president. I am not complaining about anyone either, for every time someone asks: Why are you not arresting them, they say a complaint needs to be lodged first. I will never lodge a complaint. Is it, however, always necessary to lodge a complaint? There are times when someone can be arrested without such a complaint being lodged and there are also certain times when people can be arrested only if a complaint has been lodged. Thus, I will never make a complaint. I am not hurt because of any of those who have hurled insults at me, for I am not doing what I am doing for them or for you, but for the sake of God, in my own estimation, and for the sake of reaching the loved one this is only a first step. Insults and abuse will not weaken and tame me. It is for this reason that they are hurling insults, and this is the people's answer. I am not afraid of insults, but I have a complaint to make. This is for the differences between us. Play fair: Since you do not arrest and even reward those who hurl insults at the president do not arrest those who ask why you are hurling insults. If you want to listen to me you should all abandon insults. Insulting is a sin in Islam: do not do that sort of thing.

If we did not mention it would you yourselves take the initiative to stop your way of doing things? How many different types of prisons have been envisaged in our constituion? Did our constitution not ban torture? Did it not forbid it? In which country in the world, in which religion, in which Islam, in which Islamic country, in which Islamic rule can you see six types of prisons? Why do you not close them down? Why do they not close them down? I myself said and wrote on several occasions before the overthrow of the shah's regime that I hoped that in the regime of an Islamic republic, by carrying out Islam, there would come a time when we would no longer need prisons.

Why is it then that now everyone, every institution, runs a prison of its own? These must be closed down. An Islamic atmosphere is an atmosphere of trust. Islam is a religion of trust, is a religion of spirituality, and is a religion of the absence of fear. In Islam it is only God that one has to fear, and even then only if one has sinned.

Thus, do not create so many fearful and frightening apparatuses. Why is a commission not set up to look into these various prisons? Why is no one finding out who is inflicting torture? How, in an Islamic regime, could we have human life and everything so fallen in value that one can be condemned as easily as drinking a sip of water and that the whole affair is finished before anyone can learn anything about it? You should eliminate this state of insecurity.

Believe me, I have had time and again to reassure the commanders, the officers and those who are fighting that the period of insecurity and lack of dignity has come to an end. Did not the imam declare this year the year of security? How is it that individuals are being arrested and jailed and are forgotten for months? Enough of these acts; our judiciary must be impartial and independent. It must not be allowed to assume different types and forms and develop into a tool for political power. If this were to happen there would arise the sort of situation against which Imam Hosaeyn rose and for which he was martyred.

I do not wish to tell you that in the Islamic Republic the situation has degenerated to such an extent that no one dares say: Sir, every job needs its own expert, knowledge and science. The moment you say anything like this, some people who know nothing at all go for their clubs and say: These are the liberals. Liberals are those who exercise coercion when they have the power to do so and surrender when they lose this power. You should go and see who is behaving in this manner, for these are the liberals. Some of them are liberals and moderates, some of them are in favor of a dictatorship. Those who (?exceed) their limits [passage indistinct] and do not submit to unjust rule of the powerful when they are weak, these are ideologically the Muslims. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian interrupted President Bani-Sadr's speech to broadcast the 1030 GMT newscast. As of 2324 GMT on 19 November the radio had not resumed broadcast of the speech.]

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH PALME, REJECTS PEACE INITIATIVES

LD201106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Olof Palme, the former Swedish prime minister and special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, met this morning with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to PARS, during this meeting our country's president explained the causes of this imposed war and the goals of Saddam Husayn's regime. In response, Mr Palme voiced the United Nation's concern over the continuation and spreading of the war and expresed hope that a peaceful way would be found to end it as soon as possible.

Our country's president emphasized: We cannot study any peace proposal so long as Iraqi Armed Forces and spies remain on our territory. The same PARS report indicates that Mr Palme will visit war-damaged areas in various parts of our country before leaving for Iraq.

BANI-SADR TOURS BUSHEHR AIRBASE, KHARK ISLAND

LD191630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday morning Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, together with Colonel Fakuri, commander of the air force, arrived in Bushehr Province for an inspection tour. He was welcomed by the governor general of Bushehr Province and the commander of the navy. The president and his entourage then went to Bushehr airbase and met with the brave pilots of this base. Afterwards the president presented awards to some of the brave pilots every one of whom had successfully performed more than 50 war missions over enemy territory. The pilots of this airbase presented the president with a copy of the glorious Koran.

Then the president went to Bushehr naval base. He flew in a navy helicopter and landed on one of the heavy frigates of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and left for Khark Island aboard the Frigate. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inspected the frigate and was briefed on its military operations. While the frigate was circling Khark Island, the president visited various parts of Khark Island. At the end of this inspection, which lasted a few hours, the president addressed the ship's crew from the frigate's command room. He said:

Our people who--relying on their faith--are faced with hardship, plots and war, have shown their hearts to be as big as this sea. Our armed forces, at sea and in the air, (?delivered blows) at the enemy.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said: On the first day, they told us that our navy was no more than 10 percent prepared for battle, and our air force 17 percent; while you yourselves with your hard work and efforts, and by utilizing your talents have brought this 10 percent to 100 percent today.

The president added: Those who imposed this war on us have said this war would not last more than a week; it has lasted for about 2 months up to now. Not only have we not become weaker, we have grown stronger because all the equipment which was lying idle has gone into operation. Therefore, we can see that by relying on the efficiency and capability that the offspring of our nation have shown during this war that we have gained the necessary (?training) and (?experience), that the days of conspiracies are over, and that the superpowers will leave us alone from now on, so that this nation can begin the process of reconstruction.

The commander in chief stressed: One should be patient in order to obtain victory, one should not be in a hurry. I have repeatedly said that we are relying on independence in this war, and that we are attaching more importance to the human factor. Since this change occurred, order and method were resumed in the army and consequently, war equipment and all that was exposed to wind, rain and erosion was rebuilt and sent to the battlefields. Today, we can be optimistic of the outcome of the war with complete confidence.

Addressing the frigate personnel, the president said: You, who are on the frigate, work with order and method, faith and excitement, and you who have had the opportunity to show your worth in this war, know that the first step toward growth is to accept order and method; after this acceptance comes patience and perseverence. Since order was restored to our army, the outcome of the war has altered; hence, the enemy attacked us three times in the past 3 weeks and we have defeated the enemy in all three attacks.

According to our correspondent, after this naval inspection the president returned to Bushehr and, accompanied by Fereydun Sahabi, chief of the country's atomic energy organization, inspected the Bushehr atomic power station installation and workshops and finally visited some of the people injured during the war who had been brought to the power station hospital.

TEHRAN REPORTS PALME MEETING WITH RAJA'I

LD201110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Olof Palme, the UN secretary general's envoy, met and conferred with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to PARS, during this meeting, which lasted more than an hour, they discussed problems related to the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq.

RAJA'I INTERVIEW ON PALME MISSION, CABINET APPOINTMENTS

LD201258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1111 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Interview given by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to a Tehran radio correspondent on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Raja'i: [words indistinct] today you met and conferred with Mr Olof Palme, the special envoy of the UN secretary general. Please tell us what proposals he put forward to end the war between Iran and Iraq and what you said to him in reply.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. He did not offer any particular proposal. He came to ascertain our proposals for ending the war. I told him that our problem is Iraq's violation of Iranian territory. This violation exposed Saddam's ambition to rule the Muslim nation, therefore, the issue of the Iraqi aggression against Iran should be taken seriously and the freedom-seeking people of the world must put this kind of person on trial. He must be dealt with in the same way as others before him who committed similar crimes.

The difficulty which Mr Palme and others like him face is (?understanding how this problem has reached this stage) and how it can be solved. It is said they are very concerned over the fact that people are being killed and the (?the oil) wealth destroyed. Well, I am certain that because they are not aware of Islamic values, this issue has remained vague to them and that they are therefore seeking to find a way to announce a cease-fire after which the forces could gradually leave our territory, which they might or might not do.

I explained to him that the teaching of our prophet is that we should not fire on enemies when we see them flee. Therefore, if the first part of this problem is solved--that is, if the act of aggression is officially admitted--and when Saddam's position is exposed, then the problem of evacuating the Iraqi soldiers, who, in fact, are our brothers and have been deceived by Saddam and foreign propaganda, becomes a very simple issue. When we are sure they are retreating, then we certainly shall not fire on them.

[Question] Mr Raja'i [words indistinct]

[Answer] I have said many times that the end of the war in Khuzestan and the (?signing of a treaty) will be determined by the blood of our brothers and sisters being shed there. We cannot solve any problem by sitting around a table.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, you have recently returned from the front. Please tell us, [words indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the situation in the battle zones is the same as (?explained yesterday). My trip was successful. (?Our refugees) are not settled yet and at present they are being moved from one place to another. We have temporarily housed them and at present the Red Crescent and other foundations are searching for a place where we can house them for some time--till the war ends and the damaged regions are rebuilt.

[Question] Concerning the introduction [to the Majlis] of the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, commerce, and education and training, could you tell us if you have recently given any names to the president and will it be possible for you to present these ministers to the Majlis (?in the near future)?

[Answer] I would rather not mention the names of the persons I have given [to the president] because the president in a private letter asked why I do this [making public the names of the nominees]. The ministers of foreign affairs, commerce, and education and training, however, have been nominated. I am still firm about the person I mentioned for the finance portfolio, and, at the moment, he is busy working. The president has replied concerning the minister of education and training, but not on the commerce post. A long time has passed--about 18 days--and I hope it is only the war and his involvement with it which has prevented him from answering. Concerning the minister of foreign affairs, no, it has not been a long time. If course, I have nominated a number of persons to whose appointments he has not agreed. Recently I nominated another person, and he has not yet replied about him either.

[Question] Recently, the Majlis discussed why the government passes resolutions in Cabinet meetings without sending them to the Majlis for ratification or to the president for his views. What can you tell us about this matter?

[Answer] The view expressed by our brother [presumably Bani-Sadr] concerning the resolutions--well, he thought that the government has no right to approve resolutions and that it is the duty of the Majlis to do this. Of course, I saw him later and told him that if he comes up with problems, he should first discuss them with me. You know that all of us are doing this for the first time. I have been made a prime minister for the first time, and it is the first time that he has discussed governmental issues. It is possible for me to make mistakes and it is possible for him to make mistakes. Resolutions are part of the duties of the Cabinet. Even if the government wishes to present a bill to the Majlis, it should first be discussed in the Cabinet which should decide whether or not to send that bill to the Majlis. The approval of resolutions and bills by the Cabinet is in accordance with the constitution and poses no problem. On the issue of bringing them to the notice of the president, however, I do inform him. Some time ago it was written in one of the newspapers that the actions of the government are not lawful because the president is not being informed. Of course, I expected this matter to be approved by our brother, the president, but according to principle 141, right from the start we have sent him all the resolutions. Recently, he expressed his views about 3 of the resolutions, and there have been more than 100 of them. I asked the brothers [presumably members of the cabinet] to investigate the matter and to solve the problematical points.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Concerning the issue of expertise, do you think these (?problems) refer to your ministers and Cabinet or [Raja'i interrupts]

[Answer] No, I don't think when our brother talks about the necessity of expertise, knowledge and so forth he is referring to the Cabinet, because, well, he certainly knows that in the Ministry of Post and Telegraph our minister has a doctorate in this field and that before becoming a mimister he was the dean of the faculty of posts and telegraphs. I do not think there is a specialized school for posts and telgraphs in the world in which he has not studied. The minister of science and higher education is a specialist who can be regarded as an expert. Before becoming a minister he pursued his profession and continues to do so, but in the sense of having been minister of science and higher education several times before, no, not only has he not been a minister before, but everybody else who becomes a minister is doing so for the first time. I repeat, there is no specialized school for the ministry of Science and Higher Education where someone might go and study. Also, (?the person in town planning) is an engineer and has the necessary expertise.

Bearing in mind the formation of my cabinet, I am sure that these brothers do not refer to the Cabinet in any way when they talk of lack of expertise; it would be very strange for them to be so uninformed. I did so [presumably appointed the members of the Cabinet] with their knowledge and even announced it in the newspapers--unless there are some cases of which I am not aware. Concerning the basic issue itself, however, I believe that in a revolutionary ideological government, when one wishes to entrust someone with a responsibility, he must definitely put ideology before expertise. Certainly, if someone does not believe in the ideology of a society, he will never place his expertise at the service of that society. Expertise must be harnessed by the ideologies of a society and controlled. I think every fair-minded person will accept that in a revolutionary society in which ideology rules, ideology should dominate the basic issues in that society. Therefore, the first point is the belief in a republic, then service to that republic. This is the first basis. There is no doubt that a believing expert is better than a believing nonexpert.

[Question] Concerning gas and the difficulties which some of our fellow citizens and the inhabitants of big cities who drive (?taxis) are facing, have you taken a new decision on this issue [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes, I have said that the problem of gas has caused certain inconveniences for our compatriots whose work necessitates using private vehicles. They have faced problems and some have even become unemployed. (?Fortunately, the mayor has made a study), and perhaps during the next few days its conclusions will be announced. He said he would make an announcement today or tomorrow [words indistinct]. I hope we can employ these brothers with proper controls. In this way the problem of the people's transportation will be solved as well as the problem of the unemployment of these brothers.

RAJA'I TO SPEAK AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING MARTYRS 20 NOV

LD200518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The headquarters for commemorating martyrs, the Imam Khomeyni relief committee, invites the martyr-rearing people of Iran to attend a gathering for commemorating martyrs. This session will be held at the martyred Motahhari College, between 1400-1600 today, with a speech by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

Also, at 0900 in a special ceremony the clean bodies of some of the martyred military brothers and two martyred pilots from the airborne division will be buried. The names of the martyred pilots are Maj Ahmad Shahrokh-Azin and Senior Warrant Officer 'Ali Nasiri-Rostami. The funeral procession will start from the Arg mosque.

REPORTAGE ON RAFSANJANI'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Algiers Report on Press Conference

LD192348 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, Mr Rafsanjani, has announced that the United States has accepted the principle of the four conditions put forward by Iran for the release of the American hostages. Speaking at a press conference in Algiers, the speaker of the Iranian assembly noted, however, that the American authorities are still creating certain problems, particularly regarding the return to Iran of the financial assets of the ex-shah of Iran. Mr Rafsanjani also stated that Iran might well envisage a progressive release of the hostages linked to a progressive fulfillment of the conditions.

Further Algiers Report

LD200042 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly Rafsanjani has explained his country's attitude toward the armed conflict between it and Iraq and the question of American hostages. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, which was attended by the local and foreign press, Rafsanjani said that his talks with the president of the republic and the speaker of the National People's Assembly were useful and constructive and enabled him to explain the position of the Iranian Islamic Republic on the war with Iraq and matters of common interest.

On the question of the American hostages in Iran, Rafsanjani said that the United States has agreed to the four conditions of the Iranian Consultative Assembly in principle and that a committee has been formed in Tehran to deal with the question of the American hostages and to discuss the way to implement the Iranian conditions. The committee consists of the Algerian ambassadors in Tehran and Washington, head of the Algerian Central Bank and a number of Iranian experts. The committee works under the supervision of the Iranian minister of state.

He added that the United States has declared its acceptance of two conditions: noninterference in Iran's internal affairs and the lifting of the embargo on Iranian assets in the United States. Then he said, however, that the United States has not yet replied to the two remaining questions, which are: the return of the shah's wealth to Iran and the dropping of all claims against the Iranian Government.

As for the way that the hostages would be released, Rafsanjani said that Iran has no conditions in this regard and that Algeria, which has acted as intermediary in the matter, will be the one to organize the operation for the transfer of the hostages to the United States after their release by Tehran.

AFP Report

NC192003 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Algiers, 19 Nov (AFP)--The United States has accepted the principle of the four conditions posed by Iran for the release of the hostages, visiting Iranian parliament speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani announced here today. The Americans must now comply with the conditions. Mr. Rafsanjani said that "the American reply satisfies us and on the basis of this response we will release the hostages when the United States applies the Iranian conditions."

Mr Rafsanjani said that Washington had agreed it was ready to satisfy immediately two conditions: 1)--the public announcement of U.S. non-interference politically and militarily in Iran; 2) lifting of the U.S. "freeze" on Iranian property.

Mr Rafsanjani said that as far as the late shah's property was concerned Washington had asked for a moratorium to ensure that the property did in fact belong to the Iranian state.

Concerning the fourth condition, the annulment of legal proceedings by U.S. firms against the Iranian state, Mr Rafsanjani said this was a matter for U.S. courts and also required a certain period of time.

"The U.S.," he said, "admitted to us that the four conditions are fair and acceptable, but they could be applied only progressively.

"For our part, we are ready to progressively free the hostages in relation to the application of these conditions."

Rafsanjani's Statement, Speech

JN191939 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis, addressed the following statement to the fraternal Algerian people upon his arrival yesterday in the Algerian capital:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. I am very pleased to be visiting fraternal, friendly and revolutionary Algeria. This has been my ambition for some time; it is also the ambition of all of my colleagues and the Iranian people. We have always wanted to visit your revolutionary country, which has sacrificed over 1 million martyrs to achieve its independence and to expel colonialism from its territory.

My visit is at the invitation of Brother Bitat, speaker of the Algerian People's Assembly. We strongly believe in the exchange of viewpoints on current Islamic affairs. What we are seeing in the Middle East today is not a war between Iran and Iraq, but an all-out attack by imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Islamic revolution.

Brother Algerians: Just as the victory of your great revolution and the complete expulsion of colonialism have awakened Muslims and the oppressed in the world, the victory of the Islamic revolution has increased their confidence in a better future. Islam has been presented to the world, especially to the Third World countries, as a mission of liberation. Muslims have regained self-confidence after having been exposed to domination and humiliation at the hands of the imperialists.

This explains the plots of imperialism and Zionism against the Islamic revolution. When all of their plots failed, they entrusted Saddam with the task of crushing the Islamic revolution through a treacherous military attack. In this attack, Saddam resorted to the most hideous and inhumane methods; however, he has not been able to achieve his satanic objectives.

Addressing the fraternal Algerian people, Rafsanjani added: We know that Saddam is claiming that he is defending Arabism, but we also know that Saddm has previously stabbed the Arabs and their central issues in the back.

The Muslim Iranian people expect other Muslims in the world to back them in defeating this plot. In the name of the Iranian people, I assert that the Iraqi regime's aggression and war against the Islamic Republic of Iran are aimed only at Islam, but that regime will not achieve any positive results, because Islam is supreme.

PARS has learned that Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani visited the cemetery of the martyrs of the Algerian revolution today in the company of the deputy speaker of the Algerian People's Assembly. He visited the tombs of the late President Houari Boumediene and 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jaza'iri, a hero of Algerian independence.

After this visit, Rafsanjani proceeded to the Algerian People's Assembly, where he was met by Speaker Bitat, who delivered a speech on the history of the Algerian people's struggle against imperialism. Bitat also welcomed Rafsanjani's visit to Algeria.

Rafsanjani made a speech in which he reviewed the situation in Iran under the defunct regime and the position of the Islamic Rupublic of Iran on various issues, especially the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi regime.

Rafsanjani said: When the enemy failed to provoke internal seditions through terrorism, assassinations, military coups and economic blockade, he resorted to conventional war, which he imposed on us to prevent us from accomplishing our major tasks. Saddam assumed the responsibility of sparking off this war with the support Jordan, Oman and Mauritania [as received]. The United States planned this plot against us. We believe that the application of Islam in the region is the only means of crushing all of these plots.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added: We were not ready when the war broke out. We were surprised by an attack from the air, the land and the sea. Still, we preferred not to seek anyone's help. We depended on our people and ourselves in defending our Islamic revolution. Our people came forth in search of martyrdom. We stopped the enemy penetration. We are now determined to bury the enemy in our land.

Rafsanjani said: What our people expect from the fraternal Algerian people and all Muslims in the world is that they not remain silent on aggression, because such silence will be unjustifiable. Algeria knows all of the facts. The war has been going on for 50 days now, therefore, we have to stress justice. You either convince us that we were not right, or if you fail to convince us, then you should know clearly that the Iraqi regime is the aggressor. In such a case, you must condemn it and thus further confirm your revolutionary line. This is the minimum we expect from a people who have offered 1 million martyrs and knew the bitter and sweet experiences of revolution. We attach great importance to what Algeria says.

Rafsanjani continued: The Iranian people will find it difficult if Algeria remains silent, because for 20 years the Iranian people have looked up to the Algerian revolution as their example. All we want is that justice be upheld. The maximum we expect is that we join hands in unifying the progressive Islamic countries, in order to defend justice in the Islamic world; to remove the Zionist entity, the imperialist base that serves the designs of the two superpowers; and to crush reaction.

In conclusion, Rafsanjani said: Let God Almighty be our witness that we have frankly proclaimed our readiness to crush injustice, tyranny and imperialism in the world, especially in the region, and to elevate Islam.

Meeting With President Bendjedid

LD200622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0434 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, yesterday Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, met and conferred with His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president. This meeting took place at the president's office and lasted for 1 hour and 40 minutes.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in an interview considered his meeting with the Algerian president as successful and said: At this meeting we discussed the Iran-Iraq war and reached a good conclusion.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We had discussions on the other issues regarding the region, such as the Palestinian issue and the details of the clashes in the occupied Palestine and the discussions were generally fruitful.

This report states that at this meeting while raising the details of the Iraqi aggression on Iran, Mr Rafsanjani said: Saddam has imposed this war on us and has inflicted numerous losses upon the Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq. He is walking on a path leading to satisfying the interests of American imperialism and Zionism, which wish to destroy the unity of the Islamic peoples.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi at the end of this meeting went to a gathering of children outside the Algerian president's office and distributed pictures of Imam Khomeyni among them. According to a PARS report this action excited them so that even when the pictures ran out some of the children who had not received pictures of the imam were following Mr Rafsanjani with utmost excitement.

Meeting with Polisario Front Leader

LD200627 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS, Mr Bachir Mustapha, the deputy general-secretary of the Polisario Front, has been present at the temporary residence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani in Algiers and has met and conferred with him.

At this meeting the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran told Bachir Mustapha: Iraq's aggression on the Islamic country of Iran helped us know our friends and enemies better and as a result the faces of the hypocrites are known to us more than ever.

The deputy secretary-general of the Polisario Front expressed his pleasure in meeting with Mr Rafsanjani and said: All Muslims and Arabs must side with justice and give rights to those who defend themselves, not the aggressors.

YAZDI SAYS FOUR CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGE RELEASE STILL HOLD

DW201018 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Nov 80 p 10

[Report on Tehran correspondent Claus Bienfait undated interview with Ibrahim Yazdi, chairman of the Majlis Foreign Relations Committee]

[Text] Iran is not prepared to give up the four prerequisites for the release of the 52 hostages. The American side is held responsible for every delay in achieving an agreement. DIE WELT had a talk in Tehran with Ibrahim Yazdi, one of the closest aides of revolution leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. When the U.S. Embassy was occupied, Yazdi was foreign minister, and at present he chairs the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Relations.

Yazdi believes that in his answer last week to the Iranian parliament President Carter made "positive" statements with regard to two demands, an answer that was passed through diplomatic channels via Algeria. He is said to have promised that in the future the United States will not interfere any more in Iranian domestic policy, and he declared that his government will voice no damage claims in connection with the taking of hostages.

The deputy reports that the letter explained Carter's difficulties in fulfilling two other demands: the release of the frozen Iranian accounts, which have claims against them by numerous firms and private persons, and the confiscation of all possessions of the deceased shah, on which court decisions are also necessary.

While Yazdi refused to make detailed statements prior to a decision by parliament, other sources indicated a model for a compromise. Iran would possibly be prepared to recognize justified claims in separate treaties, such as, for example, financial demands resulting from credits, but it demands that the U.S. Government handle other claims and see to it that the family of the shah not be allowed to transfer its property prior to a legally valid court decision.

Yazdi contested that U.S. courts are competent to handle all claims directed against Iran. "The firms must make their claims to Iranian judges." Asked whether he and his colleagues could give in on this or that point, he said: "I do not think so." He said that the hostages are still in the hands of the militant students who had agreed, however, to hand them over to a government representative at any time.

The possibility exists as before that some of the Americans could return home if one or two of the conditions were fulfilled. The objection that Carter did not want to have such a step-by-step trade was answered by the committee chairman with an ambiguous smile and the remark: "There are so many things Mr Carter does not want."

Khomeyni's aide termed the war in the Gulf a "political affair" that cannot be settled by a "military victory" of one side or the other.

He said he was "not very optimistic" regarding Olof Palme's chances, who is in Tehran for 2 days, as UN mediator, because the United Nations proved to be "impotent" on an earlier occasion. As long as the Security Council does not even condemn the Iraqi attack, nobody can expect the Iranian people to make concessions.

Asked about the danger of the two superpowers interfering in the conflict of the two Islamic neighbors, Yazdi admitted his increasing concern. He said particularly the United States could be interested in fanning the crisis indirectly to thus "justify its military activities in the Middle East."

Yazdi, one of the few remaining persons holding leading positions without being a priest, made only reserved statements about Iranian domestic policy. He admitted that criticism of the amateurish state leadership was something justified, "but is that not so in every revolution." It will probably be years before Iran has found its "new, postrevolutionary complexion." It should not be surprising that numerous mullahs have become involved politically because "our Islam does not draw a separating line between priests and the other faithful."

MINISTER ADDRESSES ECONOMIC TASKS, U.S. RELATIONS

LD191029, Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Nov 80 p 44

[Rafael Fraguas interview in Tehran with Iranian Minister of Economy and Finance Mohsen Nurbakhsh--date of interview not specified].

[Excerpt] Tehran--"I can see no obstacles to our being able to ensure supplies of our crude to Spain in the future. We are in a position to guarantee it," asserted Iranian Minister of Finance Mohsen Nurbakhsh, who is 32 years of age, a graduate in economics from the University of California and a professor at Tehran University. The Iranian finance minister asserted that "So far Iran has encountered no major economic difficulties in coping with the war." "However," he added, "we have adopted some precautionary measures, such as, for instance, rationing gas or transferring the harbor activity of Khorramshahr, which received most of the imports entering the country, to other parts of the country."

With respect to the repercussions which satisfying the demands set by Iran for the release of the hostages could have on the Iranian economy, the Iranian minister said that "in the short term this would not affect our country's economy at all, because we have sufficient resources to tackle our problems. With respect to military spare parts and arms, this question would have to be answered by the military authorities."

Nurbakhsh expressed skepticism with respect to a possible normalization of economic and financial relations with the United States. "I personally do not believe that such a restoration will occur, but this would depend on the way in which the United States approaches us. We could expand our relations, but if the United States continues with the line which it has maintained toward us so far, it will not be possible."

In the opinion of the young Iranian finance minister, "It is very difficult to reconcile the normalization of relations with the United States with our need to maintain a line of economic independence. I do not believe in this reconciliation, personally, because it has not respected us over the years, and I do not believe it will do so now. However, there are other countries which will be able to supply us with the products which this country used to receive from the United States, such as those of West Europe and Japan."

"Moreover, the economic dependence is not one-sided," Minister Nurbakhsh added. "Although we need to import a number of products from them, they need our oil and will need it increasingly. For instance, Britain has found itself affected economically since it severed economic relations with Iran. This demonstrates that this dependence is mutual. As a result of all this, we can easily restore our relations and our market with the West European countries in order to import from them the products which our economy requires."

With respect to the Iranian Islamic regime's economic plans, Mohsen Burbakhsh believes they are based essentially on using the income from oil to develop industry and agriculture, with a new significance attributed to imports, aimed at satisfying the needs of the majority of the population. "In the agricultural sector Iran could very quickly achieve self-sufficiency, just as in the foodstuffs sector. Without needing to resort to imports, we have abundant resources, water and irrigation systems, which with adequate planning could make us fully self-sufficient. However, in industry we have some problems. Our industrial system is predominantly one of assembly, and its transformation into a new industrial apparatus in keeping with our country's needs will be expensive."

According to the Iranian minister, the principal economic task which "will henceforth be tackled in industry will be that of transforming this assembly structure into another of our own, in order to equip the country with an independent motor industry and machine manufacturing industry. We know the technology and have personnel for undertaking this task and salaried staff for directing it. We will earmark large amounts of capital for this task."

With respect to the shape which the Iranian economy will take, the minister asserted that "it will be based on the absorption by the state of large-scale industry, heavy industry and the iron and steel industry, and it will keep medium and small enterprises in the hands of private capital."

"We have already begun the task of converting this assembly industry, and the government is currently providing all that is needed for getting this transformation under way, such as water supplies and electricity, as well as the necessary lines of credit."

"I cannot assert that there is an Islamic economic model," the Iranian minister concluded, "but in broad outlines I can say that we are seeking to consolidate in our country's economic life an independent system capable of reconciling the freedom which is associated with capital in capitalist economies and the justice which is attributed to the socialist economic systems. In fact this entails a great effort which is even more pronounced now, since our country is at war. We know that the task will be arduous, but I am convinced our country will soon take the lead in this independent model, in which the people take part in managing economic activity and income is transformed into social improvements."

APPEAL TO IRAQIS TO OUST SADDAM HUSAYN REGIME

JN182129 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

["Text" of message addressed to the Iraqi Army and people by Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hoseyn, prophet Muhammad's grandson--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O believers; o sons of Muhammad, 'Ali and Hoseyn; O our sons and brothers in beloved Iraq: We are witnessing these days the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hoseyn son of 'Ali, peace be upon him; Husayn, son [as heard] of the messenger of God, son of Fatimah az-Zahra', who sacrificed himself, his family and sons in order to awaken the conscience of the Islamic nation which he found drifting toward slavery and humiliation and under the rule of the tyrant and oppressor Yazid, son of Mu'awyah.

We witness the anniversary of Hoseyn's martyrdom at a decisive stage in the history of our nation and people in Iraq, where we are witnessing a new dark period of oppression, humiliation and tyranny which does not differ in essence from the tyranny and oppression against which Hoseyn, peace be upon him, revolted and for the overthrow of which he sacrificed his life and the life of his sons and family. Hoseyn's call on that day is still resounding in Islamic history. It has been reactivated by Muslim generations in its struggle against blasphemy, tyranny and oppression.

Today, Hoseyn calls on us to stand in the face of Saddam's daily oppression of our people. He is enslaving women and children and forcing people to blaspheme and disobey God. He imposes a war against God, his prophet and Islam on the people and orders them to kill innocent people and destroy the lives of the two Muslim peoples in Iraq and Iran. He is spreading immorality and sin and disobedience to God. He is killing the faithful and realizing the interests of colonialism in the region. Saddam today is no different from yesterday's Yazid. He is worse because of the modern means of destruction invented by the East and the West. He is worse because of his fiendish means, invented by the materialistic regimes to enslave and oppress people.

Only a unified determination is needed to overthrow Saddam's regime. Be united Arabs and Kurds, Sunnis and Shiites, workers and peasants, writers and intellectuals. Raise your hands in his ugly face and reject his savage regime. Save your necks, get rid of his yoke and break the chains of fear around your hearts because Saddam does not differentiate among you.

O sons of our people, look at the Hoseyn tragedy. Imagine that Hoseyn is now among you and is calling on you to reject the Yazid of this age. Look at Hoseyn speaking about this modern Yazid who kills, mutilates and tortures old men, children and women and who does not show mercy toward anybody, even his friends and collaborators. The Yazid of this age has killed your men, ravished your honor, enslaved your sons, insulted your dignity, corrupted your religion and spoiled your life for you. He torments you in your lifetime and causes you to lose the other life in heaven. You must stand as one man and sacrifice yourselves for your religion and dignity as Hoseyn, peace be upon him, and his faithful followers did. History will make you immortals and God will award you in the other life.

O brave soldiers, revolt against Saddam and his henchmen and be in possession of your will. Direct your rifles at those criminal officers who force you to be aggressors and criminals. You must join your Iraqi mojahedin brothers who took up arms to defend their religion and people. They refused to be slaves and rejected humiliation, blasphemy and tyranny. The Iraqi Army and people must stop this bloodshed, which is imposed on them by Saddam and which has resulted in the death of our best youths. The Iraqi Army and people must rally behind the banner of jihad and Islam raised by their mojahedin brothers in order to get rid of the tyrant oppressor Saddam the infidel.

Our brothers in the army must impair their military equipment and render the ammunition ineffective. They must turn their weapons against their enemies. They should not kill their Muslim brothers. Killing will make them abide in eternal hell, especially if they kill in a war against Islam and the Koran and against God and his prophet.

The army personnel and those of the popular army must repent and return to the teachings of Islam and to Islamic mroals. They should either reject the orders or the tyrant or render these orders ineffective so that God will reward them as **mojahedin** and will save them from humiliation in this life. The day of victory against this tyrant is getting close.

And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. God will certainly aid those who aid his cause; for verily God is full of strength, exalted in might. And my success can only come from God. In him I trust and unto him I look. [Koranic verses]

Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

BALUCHESTAN SUNNI LEADER CONDEMNS IRAQI AGGRESSION

LD160930 Tehran PARS in English 0803 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Nov (PARS)--A respected Sunni leader of the Sistan va Baluchestan Province, (Mowlavi Abdolhamid), said in a radio interview yesterday that the Sunni clergy leaders of the province had condemned the measures by the aggressive Iraqi regime against Iran since the outbreak of the war. They had announced inthe mosques that it was a religious duty of all Baluchis and Fars Muslim people to become ready and united to defend the Muslim country of Iran and to fight against the enemy. (Mowlavi Abdolhamid) referring to the financial donations of the people of Zahedan, the provincial capital, said that the Muslim people of the region were ready to defend the borders of the country.

Stressing that people should preserve their military alertness and continue their donations to the war-stricken people, (Mowlavi Abdolhamid) said that the enemies hoped to sow discord between Shi'as and Sunnis in order that they confront each other. He then called on the people to put aside their disputes and differences and to follow the right path, the path of God and that of the Prophet Mohammad.

ETTELA'AT CITES LIBYAN ENVOY ON 'FASCIST DICTATOR' SADDAM

LD191641 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Nov 80 p 10

ETTELA'AT correspondent Abbas Torabian interview with Libyan Ambassador to Iran Sa'd Mudbir: "Saddam is a fascist dictator"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What sort of relationship is there between the revolution of Iran and that of Libya?

[Answer] I have always pointed out that the relationship between the Islamic revolution of Iran and that of Libya is a strategic one, and I believe that both countries must work hard to spread the Islamic revolution throughout the world and attain such a level of progress and perfection that all the world's underprivileged will live freely under the power of providence, regardless of color or creed. I have also said many times that the relationship between the two Islamic revolutions of Iran and Libya is one whose like the world has never seen.

[Question] What is your view of those, like Egypt or Israel, that wish to darken relations between Libya and Iran?

[Answer] In my view, there is no country in the world which can harm relations between us. The reasons for this are clear, since the two countries are completely independent, and they alone make decisions and determine their own fate, without taking orders. It is not Egypt we are talking about, but an individual who imposed himself as president of Egypt after seizing power.

[Question] What is the reason for the postponement of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's trip to Damascus?

[Answer] Whether Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's trip is on or off is a topic the newspapers are blowing up; they want to speculate on the outcome when in fact no problem exists and, God willing, when there is a suitable opportunity, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will go to Damascus. However, I think it should be said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's trip to Damascus is something for the Libyan People's Congress to decide, and not Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself. In principle, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is not the president of Libya, nor is he a lawmaker able to make the decision, as he knows well.

[Question] Where do you stand as regards the imposed war between Iran and Iraq, and how is this reflected in your country?

[Answer] Let me speak frankly: In this war, both parties are to some extent to blame, However, every Muslim in the world should rejoice when he witnesses the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran, since it is this revolution that has strengthened the Muslim camp against the enemies of Islam, imperialism and the enemies of freedom and independence.

Even supposing that a dispute over the border between Iran and Iraq exists and the Iranians have taken a piece of Iraqi territory, is this the time--in circumstances where Iran is united against Israel and wishes to develop all the dimensions of Islam--to raise issues such as a few kilometers of territory or the 1975 treaty? It is a great joke: As Saddam himself says, he gave a piece of Iraqi land to the Shah and now he wants to take it back from Khomeyni.

Libya's position is very clear: We support the people of both Iran and Iraqi; Saddam is fighting both the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples. He is a dictator, a fascist dictator He had Hasan al-Bakr removed by using deception and duplicity, and assumed power himself. He destroyed all those who were interested in, and pursuing, the idea of unity; consequently, he cleared the arena and attained power. In 1977--when As-Sadat was inspecting the regions of occupied Palestine, and his treason was clearly visible, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called for an Arab conference to review As-Sadat's deeds alongside the crimes of the Israeli regime, and make decisions as necessary, since As-Sadat had created a great split in Arab solidarity--Iraq was the only country to raise the issues of Arab harmony and anti-imperialism and speak out against cruelty and oppression. But it was also Iraq which cut its ties with the Arabs and played no role in the Arab movement against Israel. And now Iraq is waging war against our Muslim brothers in Iraq and Iran. Iraq always used to shout slogans but never sent a single aircraft against occupied Palestine. Why? Because Saddam cannot distinguish friend, brother and Muslim from foe. There are numerous instances of Saddam's cruelty in Iraq. How can Saddam speak of freedom and democracy now that he has started this war? We begged him not to unleash this war. We said that to start this war would be a mistake, but he paid no attention, and now he considers that we are aginst the Arab nations. We are not; it is he whose stance is anti-Arab. If we were to perceive that a certain power wished to destroy the independence and freedom of the Arabs, we should fight it, even if that power were Iran. The issue here is that it is Saddam who is waging war against the Arabs, not Iran.

Under circumstances when the enemy is lying in wait, how is it that two Muslim brothers allow themselves to fight each other? If there is a problem with the [1975] treaty, then they should sit down behind closed doors and solve it, since Islam has indicated the manner in which problems between two brothers should be solved, and this has not been applied in this instance.

We have reached the conclusion that we are faced here with a dictator who wishes to be a great historical personage; he wants to be famous and appropriate for himself a place in history. As one who seized power in Iraq, he now wishes to recreate the battle of Qaddasiyah which delineated the boundary between heathenism and Islam, but this time to turn it against Islam. We see clearly what this dictator is up to. He is playing a very dangerous game which is endangering Islam, the Arabs and everyong else, and we cannot accept it.

An interesting question which we find astonishing is: Whom is Saddam killing? Aren't most of the people of Khuzestan Arabic-speaking, the very people whom Saddam claims he wants to free? It is really interesting that he is killing Arabs living under the flag of Islam, while he has forgotten the Arabs living under the Zionist flag. Someone should ask Saddam which Arabs need liberating. Yes, of course, it is obviously the latter, and not those who live in freedom and comfort in Iran.

SUPERVISOR OF KEYHAN APPOINTED BY KHOMEYNI

LD191736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Moharmad Khatami has been appointed to the post of supervisor of the newpaper KEYHAN by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and fonder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

LONDON PAPER NOTES IRANIAN ENVOY'S VISIT TO GULF STATES

LD190849 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Nov 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "An Iranian Envoy To Tour the Gulf States"]

[Text] Kuwait--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT learned yesterday that Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani will embark on an extensive tour of the Gulf states Thursday as an envoy of his government to discuss current developments and the repercussions of the war between Iran and Iraq.

Ardakani will visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

AFP: OFFICES OF MIZAN NEWSPAPER REPORTED RANSACKED 18 NOV

NC191506 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 19 Nov (AFP)--About 20 people, masked and armed with sticks, ransacked the offices of the MIZAN Newspaper in Tehran yesterday, a MIZAN official said here today. They occupied the offices for about 5 hours, destroyed doors, windows and office equipment and stole some documents, the official said, adding that no one was injured.

TEHRAN CLAIMS BATTLE SUCCESSES ON VARIOUS FRONTS

19 Nov Dispatch

LD191826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, fighting continues to rage on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sarab-e Garm, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, the hills of Kani Sakht and Shur Shirin fronts. The Islamic Republic of Iran's combatants smashed enemy positions on the Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Naft-e Shah fronts yesterday and today. The report says that on the Gilan-e Gharb front the Islamic Army destroyed 2 tanks, 3 vehicles and 17 enemy personnel and also put out of action 1 enemy cannon.

According to this report, last night the Iraqi Ba'th forces last night once again launched cowardly attacks on Gilan-e Gharb and fired several artillery shots at the city. The PARS correspondent, citing an informed source, reported that during the past 48 hours the battle continued on the Sumar front, and the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran during this period enjoyed the protection of the fast-flying eagles of the airborne division and achieved remarkable successes. On this front enemy positions, bunkers and equipment suffered damage. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front last night one soldier was wounded and was moved to the Imam Khomeyni Hospital in Eslamabad where he is receiving treatment.

20 Nov Reports

LD201416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS from Kermanshah, an intense battle, which started yesterday between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the forces of blasphemy on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, is still continuing fiercely, and the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran are firing on the aggressive enemy positions on this front with all their power by using heavy and light weapons. On several occasions, the defenders of Islam foiled the attacks of Saddam's mercenaries and inflicted heavy losses on enemy forces.

The latest PARS report, which was received at noon today, indicates: Our brave combatants succeeded in recapturing the strategic region of Khvormuj from the hands of Iraqi aggressors. This report also indicates that the army of Islam continues to advance in the region of Sae-e Pol-e Zahab and the enemy divisions, which are unable to withstand the brave attack of our combatants, have started to flee in large groups. On this front, the morale of the Iraqi aggressors, faced with the commando type operations and artillery fire of our forces, is so low that they have mined areas around their own positions. The Iraqi Ba'thist forces are hitting the mines which they themselves planted and as a result they have suffered heavy losses.

On the basis of another report, which was communicated to PARS at Kermanshah this morning, on the (Sarab-e Carn) front, our brave combatants destroyed one trench, two mortar launching positions and one cannon of the enemy.

On the other hand, a PARS correspondent reported from the Sumar front: During an intense battle on this front yesterday our forces achieved outstanding successes and they were able to kill 500 of Saddam's mercenaries and smashed many of the enemy trenches and positions. At present, hand-to-hand fighting continues in the region of Sumar to mop up the area from the filth of the Iraqi Ba'thists.

Yesterday morning Saddam's aggressors cowardly opened artillery and mortar fire on residential areas of Gilan-e Gharb and badly damaged houses in this city. On the basis of the PARS report, during this attack the mercenaries [passage indistinct] the artillery and mortar fire of Saddam's aggressors martyred 6 people and wounded 40.

Apart from this inhumane and anti-Islamic attack by the Ba'thist mercenaries, at 1305 yesterday two Iraqi MiGs and one helicopter flew over Gilan-e Gharb and broke the sound barrier. [as heard] The aim of the aggressors was to frighten the brave people of Gilan-e Gharb into leaving the city, but they are not aware that the brave inhabitants of this region, through their epic resistance, will rub the face of the aggressors into the ground.

This report also indicates: In retaliation against the artillery attack of 'Ablaq forces on this region, the brave combatants of Gilan-e Gharb opened heavy artillery fire on enemy trenches and positions, destroyed one enemy battery and inflicted some losses on Iraqi forces.

On the basis of another PARS report, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during two brave attacks on the aggressive forces of Saddam, in the regions of 'Ayn-e Khush and (Fakkeh) killed 61 of them and destroyed enemy vehicles, 3 tanks and 1 jeep.

A Central News Bureau correspondent, quoting the Ilam gendarmerie, also reported: Yesterday a mortar-launching unit of the gendarmerie completely destroyed one Iraqi post and two lift-trucks parked at this post. Around 50 of Saddam's mercenaries were also killed.

A PARS report also indicates that following an intense battle which started between the combatants of Islam and Saddam's mercenaries this morning, our brother guards with the cooperation of other brothers in the mobilization forces and with the support of heavy artillery fire of the warriors of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, succeeded in advancing several kilometers on the Kanishahr axis and recaptured some very important strategic positions from Saddam's mercenaries. During this battle, a large number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed and several of their tanks and vehicles were destroyed.

Also, during a victorious battle on the axis of the (Konjankan) dam and the heights overlooking this dam, the defenders of the Islamic revolution achieved an outstanding advance and killed a large number of the enemy personnel.

In the region of Mehran our warriors captured some strategically important heights and the merciless battle of the aggressive enemy still continues to occupy newer positions. During these clashes, so far 2 of our combative brothers have been martyred and 22 wounded.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 302, 303

302: Iraqi Losses at Susangerd

LD191128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Communique 302 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran].

[Excerpts] The Islamic Army, the corps of revolution guards and the combative people of Khuzestan, during recent battles against the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on Susangerd fronts, having been inspired by God Almighty, through their consistent endeavors, have succeeded in cleansing Susangerd of the s ains of atheism and paganism and have dealt deadly and final blows to the enemy. The enemy's losses and casualties up to 18 November on the Susangerd front are as follows:

A. Equipment losses: More than 100 tanks and 8 personnel carriers, 5 trucks, 49 artillery pieces; 23 ammunition vehicles, 7 ammunition camps; 3 missile-carrying vehicles; 2 transporters, 4 five-five guns; 2 heavy machineguns; 1 antiaircraft gun; 1 mortar launcher and 29 military vehicles.

B. Casualties: 750 dead and wounded; 18 captured.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic

303: Airborne Division Operations

LD192131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Communique 303 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran].

[Text] In his exalted name, struggling and brave compatriots, the operations carried out by the combatants of the airborne division of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today, 19 November, in different regions were as follows:

A. In Ahvaz and Susangerd regions the fighter planes of the Airborne Division inflicted the following damage and losses on the enemy:

1. The complete destruction of 24 tanks, 2 motorized guns, 1 antiaircraft gun, 1 personnel-carrier and 3 trucks;
2. Setting fire to an ammunition tent, destroying a trench, killing 160 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and injuring 60 aggressors;

B. In (Eynkhosh) and west of Dezful:

1. The destruction of one tank and several trucks belonging to the enemy;
2. Killing about 20 enemy personnel.

Also, while carrying out the above operations a helicopter belonging to the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hit but its pilot was miraculously saved;

C. In the northeast of Abadan:

1. The destruction of three tanks, four vehicles and an anti-aircraft gun;
2. The destruction of two mortar emplacements and of a number of manned trenches;

D. On the western front:

1. The destruction of 10 enemy tanks and 7 concrete pillboxes;
2. Killing more than 100 enemy personnel.

Also according to the report received on 18 November the combatants of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic successfully fired on and destroyed a temporary Iraqi post to the south of the Palanganeh post in Iraq and 2 dump trucks, and killed about 50 of the enemy forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI MIG'S OVERFLY IRANIAN CITIES

Qom Overfly

LD200409 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0304 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 1518 yesterday three Iraqi Ba'th Army MiG airplanes violated the Qom airspace at a medium altitude. As a result of the anti-aircraft fire of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, however, they were forced to flee without managing to carry out any operations.

Arak Overfly

LD191830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, an enemy MiG-23 aircraft violated Arak's airspace at 0950 today. The encroaching aircraft, which was flying at a low altitude and whose missiles were visible, was forced to flee without firing its missiles because of anti-aircraft fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1980

Inter-Arab Affairs

Husayn Speech--Amman radio carried Jordan's King Husayn speech to the opening session of the 11th Arab summit conference on 25 November. Referring to the need for "joint Arab action" that "does not accept any bargaining over Arab rights in Palestine," King Husayn pledged support for the "steadfastness" of Palestinians in occupied land. He did not mention the PLO by name in discussing the Palestinian issue. The king went on to say that "joint Arab action" against "external threats" is necessary not only to confront "expansionist Zionism" but also to protect the Arab nation from attempts to control it from the outside, trying to exploit the "current rift in the Arab ranks." A third external challenge that requires joint action, the king said, is the "cultural challenge" brought about by economic development.

King Husayn also spoke of the need to take joint action against a number of "internal threats and challenges," including the problem of differences among Arab states, the gaps in economic levels of the states, the growing trend to care for "regional interests at the expense of pan-Arab interests" and the return to slogans which "dominated the Arab scene two decades ago" and "divided the Arab homeland."

The king said differences among the Arab states should be settled on the basis of "the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any Arab country" and that the news media should be banned from touching on such differences "so that we can contain them and confine the whole issue to calm intergovernmental contacts." A comprehensive Arab economic and developmental strategy is needed, the king said, not only to achieve a balance of power with Israel and make the "influential powers of the world regard our just demands with respect and seriousness," but also to harness economic growth in the interest of the "entire nation" and ensure a "fair distribution of gains" within each country to diminish social gaps and ensure cohesion.

The Jordanian monarch then stressed the importance of drawing up a framework of Arab economic cooperation to provide a decade of Arab economic power. Husayn expressed the hope that the summit would lay down the principles of establishing an Arab military industry and organizing cooperation among different military commands to achieve unified training regulations and integration of weapons. The king also stressed the need for Arab states to continue the "dialogue with all the international groups" in order to gain friends for "our legitimate causes." King Husayn added that such a course necessitates a coordinated Arab stand whereby "no given Arab stand contradicts any other Arab stand on a certain issue."

Summit Conference Agenca--Amman radio reported that the Arab League General Secretariat had announced the agenda of the summit conference as ratified by its opening session on 25 November. Priority will be given to the strategy of joint economic action while the program of action to confront "the Zionist enemy" will be discussed second. Referring to a number of documents on joint economic action that the conference will discuss, an official spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Amman television, noted that the opening session had decided to set up a subcommittee composed of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan to prepare a blueprint for a decade of Arab development.

Summit Boycott--PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad confirmed South Yemen's support for Syria's position on the summit on a statement reported by Aden radio on 25 November. Stressing that the PDRY looks at the summit through the eyes of the parties involved "in confronting the Zionist enemy--namely, Syria, Lebanon and the PLO"—'Ali Nasir Muhammad said the convening of the summit in the absence of "the principal parties to the confrontation" will not serve the Arab cause. According to KUNA, Aden radio also reported Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs Faruq ash-Shar as calling for a meeting of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in order to "study attempts by the forces of Arab reaction to impose their will on the Arab masses."

Ash-Shar' had earlier delivered a message on the summit from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the PDRY leader. An unattributed commentary on Tripoli radio also called for an immediate meeting of "the militant forces" of the steadfastness front to stop the "reactionary tide."

Commenting on the Amman summit Damascus radio claimed that it opened in an atmosphere of "apprehension and anxiety" and noted that in his speech King Husayn had "completely ignored the PLO" and had "implicitly criticized" the late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Iran Domestic Affairs

At a 25 November session of the Majlis, deputies presented a seven-point letter pledging a common front against "internal, corrupt and counterrevolutionary ranks" who have "upset the imam." In the letter, carried textually by Tehran radio, the deputies vowed to maintain their silence on divisive issues so as to thwart "the counterrevolution," expressed their anxiety over the "negligent approach" of some deputies to their work, condemned the press for exacerbating differences and urged the people to put the constitutition first, calling on the clergy to aid this effort. The deputies also asked the country's leaders to use legal means to solve their problems, called on the president and the prime minister to complete the Cabinet and urged the Supreme Defense Council to break the siege around Abadan and "eliminate shortages and faults" in the armed forces. At the same session, the Majlis confirmed Dr Mohammad Bahonar as the new minister of education and training.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces clashed with Iraqi troops along the Mahshahr-Abadan highway, halting an attempt by an Iraqi armored column to cross the axis. The radio said revolution guards also launched "bold guerrilla attacks" against Iraqi forces occupying Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). According to the radio, Iranian forces repelled an Iraqi attempt to cross the Karkheh River near Dezful and are now firmly entrenched on the western side of the river. Two joint staff communiques, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian Air Force planes in action around Ahvaz and Dezful as well as strikes on Iraqi targets in As-Sulaymaniyah, Irbil and Dahuk Governorates. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi helicopters struck Iranian forces around Sumar and Abadan destroying tanks and armored personnel carriers. The communique also reported that Iraqi Air Force planes hit Iranian targets south of Gilan, northeast of Dehloran and in the Sumar area.

YAR

YAR Information Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY AL-'AMM on 18 November, denied reports of an outbreak of fighting in the country. He asserted that the YAR enjoys "stability and calm" under the present "wise leadership" of Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Earlier, on 10 November, the German press agency DPA and on 14 November, Tehran radio's Arabic service had reported fighting between government forces and National Democratic Front militia in the southern provinces.

Egypt

In a 25 November interview with a Danish television correspondent, reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said he would prefer to retire at the end of his second term in office in October 1982 but he does not think the Egyptian people will "make it easy" for him to do this.

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KARMAL CHAIRS POLITBURO-REVOLUTION JOINT SESSION

LD251724 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, chaired a joint meeting of the PDPA Central Committee politburo and the Revolution Council Presidium at 1100 today.

At the beginning of the meeting, Babrak Karmal presented a report on the need to further strengthen revolutionary legality in the country, which was unanimously approved by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council Presidium.

After speeches and discussions on proposals contained in Babrak Karmal's report, the meeting approved a resolution by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Revolution Council Presidium which will be brought to the attention of our countrymen by the press.

The joint meeting of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council Presidium decided that the Ministry of Planning will be transformed into the State Planning Committee of the DRA to speed and enhance the country's planning.

Separate meetings of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Revolution Council were held following the joint meeting, chaired by Babrak Karmal, where some important decisions were made.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo assigned the leadership for the further improvement of the general affairs and scrutiny of the ministries of information and culture, training and education and higher and professional training and public health to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council.

The Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee also appointed Dr Anahita Ratebzad as chairman of the DRA organization for peace, friendship and solidarity.

The Presidium of the Revolution Council today approved appendix one of the law on offences in war service by the DRA Armed Forces. It will become law after its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The joint meeting of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Revolution Council Presidium approved the appointment of Dr Mehraboddin Paktiawal as first deputy of the DRA State Planning Committee, and also the appointment of Dr Khalil Ahmad 'Abawi as director general of the central office for guiding state provincial organs. Both posts are of the same grade as minister.

REBELS IN PAKTIA, NANGARHAR PROVINCES ELIMINATED

LD251646 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A group of rebels engaged in looting and terror in the Khoni Kandaw Tanah area of Khost District in Paktia Province were eliminated recently by the Tanah border unit. The unit reported that the criminals were armed with American, Chinese and Egyptian weapons.

A group of counterrevolutionary elements who had been disrupting the calm life of the noble and toiling people of Rodat District in Nangarhar Province were eliminated yesterday by party activists and security forces with the cooperation of the noble people of that district.

BANGLADESH, INDIAN BORDER FORCES EXCHANGE FIRE

BK211730 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] About 80 Indian nationals backed by a strong contingent of Indian Border Security Force [BSF] intruded into the Bangladesh territory near (Tamavil) border at 0750 today and started harvesting paddy. Bangladesh SANGBAD SANGSTHA quoting official sources said when the Bangladesh farmers resisted, the BSF fired about 30 rounds on them. Bangladesh Rifles [BDR] then returned the fire with 15 rounds and chased the intruders away.

At 1150 about 70 Indians supported by the BSF again intruded into Bangladesh territory at (Tamavil) and started harvesting paddy forcibly. On being resisted by Bangladesh farmers, the Indian Border Security Force fired upon them again. The BDR also fired back and the Indian intruders and the BSF withdrew into their territory.

Since then the BSF continued firing intermittently on Bangladesh territory till this evening. The local BDR commander and the deputy commissioner of Sylhet have sent a strong protest to their Indian counterparts. The BDR commander's request for a flag meeting has not been responded to so far, the source added.

The deputy commissioner of Sylhet is, however, trying to hold the border meeting on the issue with the Indian counterpart as provided under the border ground rules between the two countries.

BURMESE PRESIDENT U NE WIN VISITS DACCA

BK221612 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and President U Ne Win of Burma held exclusive talks at Banga Bhavan in Dacca this afternoon on bilateral matters and international issues of mutual concern. The discussions, covering a wide range of fields, lasted about an hour. On international matters reviewed by them they held a similarity of views on most issues.

A Foreign Office spokesman briefing newsmen at Kurmitola International Airport after the Burmese president's departure for Rangoon said the two presidents also reviewed the progress in various fields of bilateral relations between Bangladesh and Burma. They noted with satisfaction that the demarcation work of the boundary between the two countries was progressing satisfactorily according to schedule. The spokesman said the talks were held in an atmosphere of extreme friendship and cordiality.

The talks followed a lunch hosted by President Zia in honor of President U Ne Win. The foreign ministers of Bangaldesh and Burma also held talks on matters of mutual interest. They discussed among other things the question of improving telecommunication links between the two countries. It was agreed that the talks will be followed up later on.

President U Ne Win arrived in Dacca about noon today on a brief visit. The Burmese president, who was accompanied by a 19-member entourage including Foreign Minister U Lay Maung, paid the visit on his way back from New Delhi. President Ziaur Rahman received him and saw him off at the airport. Vice President Sattar and Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and some Cabinet members were also present at the airport.

GOVERNMENT DENIES FOREIGN REPORTS OF SUPPORT FOR IRAN

BK251245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi today denied reports appearing in the foreign press that India had agreed to supply spare parts for planes and tanks to Iran and to organize oil supplies for it from other oil producers.

Describing these reports as mischievous and politically motivated, the spokesman said that these are aimed at distorting India's objective and correct stand on the Iran-Iraq conflict. He said that India has equal friendly relations with both Iran and Iraq.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TOURS MUZAFFARNAGAR ADDRESSES CROWD

GF251827 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from New Delhi that the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in India visited Muzaffarnagar at the invitation of Islamic organizations. He was welcomed by 5,000 Muslim youths in that city who were holding pictures of Imam Khomeyni against their chests and chanting "Long Live Imam Khomeyni," "Long Live the Islamic Republic of Iran" and "Death to Saddam the Atheist."

Addressing these youths, the Iranian ambassador noted the characteristics of the Iranian revolution, the reasons for the Iraqi aggression and its stance toward the Iranian revolution.

A scroll bearing the signatures of 5,000 people was presented to the Iranian ambassador. He was requested to convey to Imam Khomeyni the willingness of these people to sacrifice everything for the Islamic revolution of Iran.

GOVERNMENT, BANGLADESH DISCUSS BORDER INCIDENT

BK251248 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] India has taken up with Bangladesh the reported firing incident from across the border in the Meghalaya sector. This was stated by a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi. He said the matter was taken up with the Bangladesh high commissioner in Delhi as well as with the authorities in Dacca.

AFP: Border Security Tightered

BK251554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Nov (AFP)--India has tightened up security in a 10 km area on the international border with Bangladesh, in Meghalaya State of this country, following what is called "unprovoked" firing by Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) from across the frontier for the past few days.

PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) news agency today reported in a dispatch from Shillong, Meghalaya's capital, quoting official sources, that a strict vigil was being kept along the border area involved with additional deployment of Border Security Force (BSF) and home guards.

Dacca reports earlier have at the same time spoken of Bangladesh charging the Indian border forces with continued firing into their side of the area for three days till Sunday last. These reports had also referred to a mounting tension on the border as a result of the firing.

The official sources quoted in the PTI dispatch said that the BDR started unprovoked firing at Dawki, in Meghalaya, on November 16 last to prevent harvesting of paddy by Indian farmers on their own fields along the border. A similar incident took place again on November 21 in which one Indian civilian was injured.

PRINCE CHARLES VISITS INDIA, HOLDS TALKS

Arrival in Delhi

BK241247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A warm and ceremonial reception was given to Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, on his arrival in New Delhi this afternoon. He was received at the airport by Vice President Hidayatullah, External Affairs Minister Narashima Rao, central ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. He was presented an interservices guard of honor.

The prince is on a 13-day state visit to this country. He is meeting President Sanjiva Reddy and Vice President Hidayatullah this evening. The vice president is hosting a dinner in his honor tonight. The prince will call on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi tomorrow.

Luncheon With Gandhi

BK251612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British throne, today went around the Nehru Memorial Museum, Delhi University and the historic Jama Masjid in the capital. A function was organized at St Stephens College to welcome him.

Prince Charles had lunch with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi at her residence. He is making a gift of about 650,000 rupees to help the disabled and physically handicapped in India.

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR DEFUSING AFGHAN SITUATION

BK211641 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1618 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Speaking in the United Nations General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Ambassador Brajesh Chandra Mishra said on 19 November that India has always had close and friendly relations with the government and people of Afghanistan and that she was deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of this traditionally friendly, nonaligned country.

"We have continued our productive and fruitful cooperation despite vicissitudes of history on both sides. Our concern with present developments affecting both Afghanistan as well as the region as a whole stems from the fact that the security of all our neighbours in the subcontinent is inextricably related to our security and national interest," Ambassador Mishra said and added that India was concerned not only that the existing situation could generate reactions and serve as a pretext for those who wished to create further instability in area, but also that continued festering of this situation without attempts at ameliorating it could only lead to an attrition of the political and economic resources of the countries, leading to their further weakening and serving as "a standing temptation for outside intervention and cupidity." It was for the countries of the region to seek ways and means other than by military force to bring about a solution to problems underlying the present situation. This was why a political solution was of utmost urgency.

Ambassador Mishra said that Afghanistan today had become "a flashpoint for a virtual return to polemics and paranoia of the cold war" and added that successive efforts aimed at defusing the situation had been frustrated by continued adoption of "unrealistic attitudes and inflexible positions."

The Government of India had over the past several months engaged in consultations with a large number of countries both of the region and outside. In the course of these consultations, India had consistently stressed the need to prevent an escalation of tension in southwest Asia.

While there had been a general appreciation of the need for a political solution, it was equally understood that such a solution could emerge only out of an atmosphere of relative trust and confidence based on realities of the existing situation in the area, Ambassador Mishra said, and added that the Government of India would continue its efforts through diplomatic channels, bilateral contacts and other forms of consultation to seek ways and means of defusing the situation in the region and for moving towards creation of conditions that would facilitate a political solution of the question. "We would urgently appeal to all concerned, particularly more powerful countries outside the area to act with responsibility and restraint," Ambassador Mishra said.

ROK ENVOY MEETS GANDHI, DELIVERS MESSAGE

BK211638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Special Envoy from the Republic of Korea Choe Kwang-su today met Premier Mrs. Gandhi in New Delhi and handed over to her a personal message from President Chon Tu-hwan. He also called on President Sanjiva Reddy and had talks with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The special envoy told a news conference that in his talks with Mrs Gandhi he had reaffirmed his country's determination to further promote the friendly and close ties with India. He had explained to the Indian leaders the developments in South Korea after the developments in August last and the steps that President Chon had taken to maintain the country's stability. The people of South Korea, he said, had high regard for India's role in the nonaligned movement and fully agreed with the initiative India and these countries had taken to resolve the Iraq-Iran conflict. On the economic front, the South Korean envoy and the Indian leaders agreed that there was great scope for cooperation, expecially in joint ventures. Choe also conveyed to Mrs Gandhi his government's invitation to visit the Republic of Korea.

SOLAR ENERGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK220950 Delhi Domestic in English 0240 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed a protocol for exchange of solar energy knowhow. The protocol signed in New Delhi yesterday provides for cooperation in the fields of development of solar collectors, using selective coatings, solar thermoelectric generators and experimental powerpacks based on the Stirling engine. The protocol was signed by Maheshwar Dayal, adviser, department of science and technology, and Dr B.V. (Tarnizhivskiy), head of the solar energy laboratory of the Power Engineering Institute, Moscow.

FOOD PROCESSING COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

BK221606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] An Indo-Soviet working program for cooperation in food processing and canning was signed in New Delhi today. Soviet Deputy Minister of Food Industry A.T. Makarov and Union Food Secretary B.C. Gongopadhayaya signed the agreement. The program envisages Soviet assistance in setting up a pilot unit in India for canning processed fruits and vegetables and for extracting essential oil. The Soviet Union has agreed to purchase processed food from India.

BURMESE PRESIDENT U NE WIN LEAVES NEW DELHI

BK220926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] President Ne Win of Burma left New Delhi this morning after his 2-day visit to India. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and others. Ne Win will pay a 4-day visit to Bangladesh before going back home.

NATIONAL HERALD: COUNTRY NEARING NUCLEAR POWER SELF-SUFFICIENCY

BK241421 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Nov (UNI)--India has almost reached the stage of sc ufficiency in setting up nuclear power plants. Over the years the country has progre vely reduced the import component of nuclear power projects. The import component of the first unit of the Rajasthan atomic power station was 45 percent which was reduced, in the case of the second unit, to 30 percent. The import component has declined further in the two nuclear power plants under construction--about 12 percent in the Madras atomic power station and 9 percent in the Narora plant in Uttar Pradesh.

Even this marginal import will be eliminated once the new manufacturing plants being set up in the country start operation. Increasing capability in design and manufacturing has also helped India to reduce indirect costs of engineering, field management and commissioning, which usually form a substantial part of a turnkey project. For instance, India was able to reduce the cost of engineering, as a percentage of cost of per kilowatt installed, from 15 percent for the first unit of the Rajasthan station to less than 6 percent for the Narora plant.

The Rajasthan station is the country's second atomic power station, the first one being in Tarapur near Bombay, which was built with foreign assistance. The Tarapur plant, based on enriched uranium as fuel, consisted of two boiling-water reactors (BWR), each of about 200 MW capacity. It went into operation in 1969.

The Rajasthan plant also consisted of two units of 220 MW each reactors based on heavy water technology,; both the units are under operation now.

The third atomic power station, consisting of two heavy-water reactor units of 235 MW each, the first of which is expected to become critical by the end of this year is being built near Madras.

The fourth power station at Narora also consists of two 235 MW heavy water reactors. These reactors have several new design features and concepts including earthquake resistant design of the building and reactor components.

To meet the heavy water requirements of the atomic power stations, there are already five heavy water plants in production. Two more heavy water plants will be set up soon. The government also plans to put up five more heavy water units during the sixth plan period.

India's nuclear fuel cycle strategy has passed through three phases with the installation of natural uranium reactors in the first phase, followed by fast breeder reactors in the second (using plutonium from the first generation reactors with uranium-238 or thorium in the blanker), followed in the third phase by reactors based on self-sustaining thorium-uranium-233 cycle.

India is one of the few countries at present to continue with the development of natural uranium-fuelled reactors. The main reason for this has been the desire to have a reactor system that can be operated using indigenous resources.

The role of nuclear power, which provides an alternative and long-lasting source of electricity, supplementing thermal power and hydropower stations, is expected to be enlarged with the installation of more first generation pressurised heavy water reactors and with a breakthrough in the fast breeder reactors.

RUMORS OF PRC NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN DENIED

BK241623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] An official statement issued in Islamabad has clarified that Pakistan has been pursuing a policy aimed at the establishment of peace and complete adherence to the principles of nonalignment. Hence, Pakistan is strongly opposed to the presence of foreign troops and the setting up of foreign bases in any country. The statement added that Pakistan cannot even imagine the deployment of foreign troops on its territory, and that Pakistan can never allow the installation of nuclear or other weapons of any foreign country on its territory.

The statement described as totally baseless and fabricated reports circulated by the media of certain countries which, among other things, have alleged that Chinese nuclear missiles have been installed on Pakistan's territory and that military exercises have been carried out with Chinese military units in northern Pakistan.

The statement said that malicious reports have also been published which alleged that tripartite talks between Pakistani, U.S. and Chinese military delegations are going on in Pakistan. These reports are also totally baseless, the statement said.

ZIAUL HAQ VIEWS SECURITY, GULF WAR ISSUES

BK211618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that no external power can harm Pakistan if we remain united. He said this while talking to newsmen on his arrival in Quetta this evening on a 4-day visit to Baluchistan. The president said that by the grace of God the people have understood this fact. He said that so far as the security of Pakistan is concerned there is nothing to be worried about.

When the president was asked whether India was cooperating with Pakistan regarding implementation of the provisions of the Simla Agreement, he said that India says so. He said that Pakistan has fully adhered to the Simla Agreement and there should be no doubt about this. He said that they are facing some difficulties, however, God willing, they will overcome them.

Replying to another question the president said that Pakistan and India both should endeavor to maintain the friendly relations and efforts should be made to strengthen them.

Replying to question concerning the possibility of holding a referendum to ascertain the views of the people regarding Islamization of the society Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that they have not considered it yet, but it is their endeavor that none should have the misunderstanding that he and his colleagues only are in favor of transforming the society according to Islam. He said that from this point of view the referendum may prove useful.

Replying to a question regarding the expansion of the Federal Cabinet the president said that he will exchange views on it during his stay in Baluchistan. He said that there has been some progress in this regard.

Replying to a question on the war between Iran and Iraq, he expressed the hope that the conflict will soon end and that the friendly relations between them will be restored. He said that their effort in this connection is continuing; he said that the fighting between the two Islamic countries has slightly damaged the unity of Islamic countries, however, he said that even brothers sometimes quarrel with each other.

Earlier, the president was warmly welcomed when he arrived in Quetta. Baluchistan Governor Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan, hich civil and military officials and [word indistinct] welcomed him. Two children presented bouquets of flowers to the president.

ZIAUL HAQ ON AFGHAN SOLUTION, NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK221632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan wants a political solution to the Afghan problem and restoration of the true Islamic character of that country. He was speaking at a civic reception in Quetta this afternoon hosted in his honor by the citizens for his outstanding representation of the cause of the Islamic world at the United Nations.

He said Pakistan is maintaining its contact with the Soviet Union and is trying to find a political solution to the Afghan problem in accordance with the resolution of the 11th conference of Islamic foreign ministers. He said although Pakistan is in touch with the bigh powers on this question it is not prepared to compromise on the international principle which forbids unlawful foreign occupation of any country. The president said the problem of Afghanistan must be solved by its own people. As a neighboring country, however, Pakistan has been directly affected by the developments across its western frontier and has to bear the burden of about 1.2 million Afghan refugees.

The president said there is no cause for anxiety or worry as the country's defense is in trustworthy hands. The 80 million people of the country, including the people of Baluchistan, are fully behind the armed forces.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed grief over the war between Iran and Irac and said Pakistan wants to see the situation return to normal.

FORMER SUPREME COURT JUDGE FLEES TO AFGHANISTAN

BK230936 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS of PAKISTAN retired Justice Safdar Shah has fled to Afghanistan from where he will proceed to London. The Supreme Judicial Council had found him guilty of altering his birth certificate in order to extend his retirement date and filing false employment documents following which he had submitted his resignation. In a written statement to the council he admitted that documents submitted by concerned officials were mostly correct. On 16 October 1980, Saidar Shah informed the council of his decision to resign as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Ziaul Haq on Judge

BK241648 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that prime importance is being given to solving the three basic problems which include containment of price increases, the providing of immediate and inexpensive legal service and the maintaining of law and order. He expressed confidence that his government will be able to solve the problems. Talking to newsmen at Quetta Airport this afternoon after an extensive 4-day visit to Baluchistan, the president said that the government is taking steps at various levels to solve the problem of increased prices.

Answering a question, the president said that a retired judge of the Supreme Court had preferred to resign rather than face charges against him by the Supreme Judicial Council and his resignation was accepted. He said if such responsible persons--if at all they can be called responsible--indulge in irresponsible activities abroad, then he can only regret it; however, he added that the number of such persons is negligible.

RAFSANJANI MEETS LEBANESE OFFICIALS, REFERS TO HOSTAGES

NC252018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, has affirmed that if America implements the Iranian conditions, then Iran will release the hostages.

After a series of talks with senior Lebanese officials, the Iranian official said: We have taken our decision. The question of the hostages, as far as we are concerned, is finished. The matter now lies with America.

LEBANON'S ILYAS SARKIS, RAFSANJANI HOLD TALKS

For Beirut reportage on talks between Lebanon's President Ilyas Sarkis and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, held in Beirut on 25 November, see the Lebanon section of the 26 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT, RAFSANJANI HOLD TALKS 25 NOV

For Voice of Palestine (Clandestine) reportage on the talks held between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, see the Inter-Arab section of the 26 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

DETAILS OF 25 NOV MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD251218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session started at 0840 with the recital of verses from the Koran and was chaired by Mr 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, the deputy speaker of the Majlis. Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, proposed Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Bahonar as the new minister of education and training.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, after Dr Bahonar's introduction a number of deputies spoke, either opposing or favoring his appointment. After the prime minister's explanations, open ballot was taken, on paper, as a result of which, Hojjat ol-Eslam Bahonar was confirmed by the deputies as the new minister. The ballot was 157 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 7 abstentions and 1 anonymous abstention [as heard], out of 170 votes.

According to this report, Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, when introducing the minister of education and training, replied to a number of deputies by expressing hopes for solving the existing problems, especially in the case of education and training. In his speech he stressed the need to inform the people of the Constitution and then referred to the question of the purges in various offices.

He said: The government intends to create a new unit attached to the prime minister's office to review the cases concerning those who have been purged. For this reason, after the formation of such a unit, those who have been purged either on or before 28 August 1980 should refer to the new unit at the prime minister's office. If the original findings are erroneous they will be reinstated. If not, the findings should be used in such a way as to create work so that their energy in the service of the people and the revolution can be utilized.

During today's open session, a number of bills were proposed by the government. They are as follows:

1. Annulment of one note of the law regarding the mode of handing over buildings erected in the earthquake--stricken town of Tabas and its suburbs.

2. New emergency development projects should be exempt from 50 percent of the tax concerning general accounts.

3. Secondary school graduate NCO's should be granted seniority and the law concerning the alteration of conditions of employment of secondary school graduate NCO's of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran as government office workers should be abrogated.

The bill regarding the payment of part of the wages of the development projects' workers in war regions. [sentence as heard] This bill had been proposed and was approved based on its urgency.

During today's session the time for [presumably debate] on Majlis internal regulations wa was extended for another month.

According to our correspondent's report, during today's open session, in determining the stance of the Majlis in connection with the current issues of the country, the deputies signed a letter and presented it to the deputy speaker. The text of the deputies' letter is as follows:

In His exalted name. Honorable speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly: During these sensitive moments of the bloody history of the Islamic revolution of Iran, when on the one hand the pole-bearers of paganism and global blasphemy have engaged all their forces in crushing the Islamic Republic and shedding the blood of the martyrs, and on the other hand, internal, corrupt and counterrevolutionary ranks have created a common front against the clear and clarifying line of the imam, and have upset the imam, we ask you to announce the following stances on our behalf and bring them to the attention of the imam and the nation so as to clarify certain ambiguities:

1. We shall keep silent in the case of divisive issues--even at the cost of sacrificing ourselves--thus thwarting and saddening the counterrevolution and making our imam happy.

2. We condemn that section of the press which exacerbates differences while we sincerely thank that section of the press which earnestly respects the imam's unifying wishes.

3. We declare our anxiety over anxiety any form of nonserious or negligent approach by some Majlis deputies and ask the dear nation to maintain a careful watch on our activities. We also ask all executive officials, of all ranks, to take a serious and active approach to the problems of the people.

4. We thank the Muslim and heroic nation of Iran for giving us the benefit of their benevolent reminders, in all forms, at the correct moment; we also wish to remind them not to indulge in any corrupt issue, but to make the study of the Constitution their priority. We ask the dear clergy and academicians to assist the people in this respect and prepare plans for teaching the Constitution.

We hope that the responsibilities of the organizations and officials will be better clarified in the system of the Islamic Republic, and that our people will learn to have a better sense of judgment.

5. We ask the country's officials--or in the imam's words, the leaders--to spend all their energy in organizing the Islamic Republic, and to choose legal ways in accordance with the Constitution when approaching problems, thus not giving excuses to the sworn enemies of Islam and the Islamic revolution.

6. We ask the president and the head of the government to strive for the completion of the Cabinet and to obey the imam's repeated reminders. Noncompletion of the Cabinet has a worrying effect on government affairs, all aspects of society, and also in the performance of the Majlis.

7. We ask the Supreme Defense Council to devote all its efforts to break the siege of Abadan, to fortify the rest of the front, and to create total coordination to eliminate shortages and faults so that the Army of the Islamic Republic, the dear guards and the people's mobilization forces--who are endorsed by the imam and the nation--can better continue their brave battle.

BANI-SADR BRIEFED ON SITUATION WEST OF KARKHEH

LD251806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, and Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, who are now in Khuzestan, accompanied by Brigadier Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces and commander of operations west of Dezful, this morning inspected the forward line of the front on the western side--that is, the far side--of the Karkheh River. During the 2-hour visit, the commander of operations west of Dezful described the soldiers' mode of operation in this region. The president and the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council spoke to the brave soldiers, NCO's and officers who are engaged in battle against the aggressive enemy in this region, and called on them to redouble their efforts to drive out the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary elements from the dear territory of our country.

The commander of operations west of Dezful gave an interview to a PARS correspondent at the end of this visit. He spoke about the actions taken by the forces stationed in this region and about the casualties inflicted on the enemy. He said: Since our forces were established west of the Karkheh River great losses have been inflicted on the Iraqi mercenary forces such as the enemy could not have imagined. These forces have turned this region into a strong bastion, so much so that the Iraqi mercenaries could not have imagined that they would come up against such forces. These forces have such an upper hand vis-a-vis the Iraqi forces that they are only waiting for a decision to be made to throw out these aggressive forces.

He also said: At one point the enemy decided (?with the forces) it had stationed there to cross the Karkheh and occupy Dezful. But the enemy suffered heavy losses. According to documents captured from them, they suffered 800 killed and certainly several times more wounded. They also lost a lot of equipment. Since then their morale has been completely lost, and they are constantly losing equipment and personnel. With the daily blows that the units stationed west of the Karkheh are striking at them, a situation has come about whereby they do not even dare move their vehicles, and they have become desperate.

In answer to a question as to how he views the morale of the soldiers, NCO's and officers stationed on this front, he said: The military personnel who are engaged in war on the various fronts, particularly on this Karkheh front which I know personally, are defending their homeland with faith, enthusiasm and eagerness beyond description. In fact, in every fact I look at I find a believing and faithful Muslim. They are standing up and defending the homeland, and discomfort and unpleasant weather conditions will not affect their morale, and their objective is to throw this aggressor out of the country.

Regarding the people's help and assistance for the combative individuals and the Islamic army, the commander of operations west of Dezful said: Perhaps the army has never enjoyed such standing among the people since the Iranian Army was established. When one observes the peoples' attachment to the army one can feel that the people regard the army as their own, in the same way as the army regards the people as its own, and the assistance given to the army by the people is unprecedented in Iran's history, and one can say only about this that this army belongs to the people and that the people have felt this.

Holds Meetings in Dezful

LD260426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, President Bani-Sadr, the commander in chief of the armed forces met in Dezful yesterday with Colonel Fakuri, the minister of defense and commander of the air force; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, the commander of the ground forces; several other military commanders and the governor of Ilam. The participants discussed the general situation on the battlefronts and the manner in which the Iranian Armed Forces and the combatants of the revolution are facing the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi Ba'th forces.

In another meeting, the president, the commander of irregular operation in the Dezful region and the Dezful tribal mobilization supervisor reviewed the activities of the brave tribesmen of the region and the army commandos.

MAJLIS DEPUTY SPEAKER MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

GF260807 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Majlis Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini today received the Austrian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Austrian ambassador said that Austria is a neutral country. He added: We would like to expand relations between Iran and Austria. We fully support the Iranian revolution.

In reply to the Austrian ambassador, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini said: Relations between the two countries and peoples will improve when the two peoples become increasingly aware of their goals so that they can agree on common (?factors) for these goals.

At the end of the meeting the two sides expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will strengthen and expand.

KEYHAN CITES QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON SUPPORTERS

LD251139 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Qotbzadeh: 'If the People Continue To Resist in This Way, the Monopolists Will Have To Pack Their Bags'"]

[Text] Former radio-television chief and foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, a Revolution Council member, who attended a gathering of Tehran bazaar traders in company with Ayatollah Bshraqi at their invitation yesterday, followed the advice of the imam and refrained from speaking formally, but merely thanked the people.

Yesterday morning, when asked in a telephone conversation with the KEYHAN political correspondent: "What effect has yesterday's gathering of several hundred thousand people of Tehran had on you?" Sadeq Qotbzadeh replied:

"The presence of the heroic population of Tehran in the bazaar and the tremendous number who took part shows the intelligence and vigilance, as well as the gratitude of our heroic, Muslim nation towards the servants of the Islamic revolution and the true followers of the imam, and naturally, if the people continue to resist in this way, the monopolists will undoubtedly have to pack their bags. Let us hope for the victory of right over wrong."

TEHRAN RADIO EXPANDS ARABIC PROGRAMMING

LD252210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2130 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] In the name of God and with greetings we begin tonight's program in which, apart from various items, you will hear a review of the press and the feature pages from history. Meanwhile, at the request of our Arabic-speaking brothers, who have often asked that we increase the Arabic language section of this program, we would like to inform our dear listeners that from tonight the duration of the Arab program ["Familiar Voice"] has been increased by 15 minutes and that this program's Arabic language section will begin at 0315 [2345 GMT] instead of 0330 [0000 GMT].

PAKISTANIS DONATE MEDICINE, BLOOD, BLANKETS

GF251512 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Iranian Consulate in Karachi has announced that on 23 November, our Pakistani brothers donated 999 bottles of blood, 303 blankets and 170 antibiotic injections to the Iranian Consulate in Karachi.

IRAQI KURDS CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT FORCES

GF261022 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Kurdish movement in Iraq has escalated its struggle against the ruling Ba'thist clique in Iraq. In recent days Muslim Kurds have clashed with Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the village of Qal'at Dizah and killed a number of Saddam's mercenaries.

The Kurds in Iraq have been struggling for a long time against the Ba'thist Government for their freedom and dignity.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 313-316

313: 23, 24 Nov Battles

LD251306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Communique 313 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Courageous and Muslim compatriots. The warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their operations on 23 and 24 November, delivered the following blows to the aggressive enemy:

A. The operations of 24 November:

1. The combatants of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Airborne Division, during their effective and severe attacks on the Ahvaz and Dezful fronts, destroyed seven tanks, one antiaircraft gun, four self-propelled guns, one bunker, one ammunition tent, one large (?trailer) and one heavy automatic weapon belonging to the Iraqi Army. Also during these operations they reduced an Iraqi border post in the south of (Fakkeh) to the ground and killed its personnel.

Also, as a result of effective firing on positions and personnel in the region, they inflicted casualties and damage on the enemy. The casualties of the enemy, as a result of attacks by helicopters, numbered about 30 dead and 20 wounded, according to reports. During yesterday's operations, the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not suffer any casualties. Only one of the airborne helicopters crashed as a result of enemy firing; its brave pilots are both unhurt. To prevent the helicopter that crashed on enemy territory from being used by the enemy of the revolution, the brave warriors of the Airborne Division destroyed the undamaged parts of the crashed helicopter.

2. As a result of intense firing by the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the regions around Abadan, enemy forces that were stationed (?inside) Iraq suffered damages yesterday; the exact extent of the damages suffered by the enemy are not known yet. Also, the Umm ar-Rasas watchtower was destroyed by missile fire from the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Yesterday, as a result of intense firing by the artillery of the warriors of Iran, one stationary radar station, a number of communication towers and about two kilometers of enemy communication lines at Al-Faw port were destroyed.

4. At 1130 yesterday, one Iraqi MiG crashed in the Sumar region as a result of anti-aircraft fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

B. The operations on 23 November:

During the battles at Susangerd, (Sa'd-e Namidi) and Hardan, the following casualties were inflicted on the infidel forces: Thirty-nine tanks, 8 bulldozers, 5 personnel carriers, 6 ammunition vehicles and 2 antiaircraft guns were destroyed; also, 3 anti-aircraft guns and 5 tanks belonging to the enemy were captured. During the operations of 23 November, the dead and wounded of the aggressive enemy were reported to have numbered about 500.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

314: 24, 25 Nov Battles

LD251740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Communique 314 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is a report on the activities of Islam's combatants in confronting the Iraqi Ba'thist warmongers and aggressors on 24 and 25 November 1980 for the information of the Iranian Muslim nation:

A. The results of today's operations:

1. Air force fighter aircraft raided enemy positions in the following regions: Al-Faw, Umm ar-Rasas, western Khuninshahr, and Khuninshahr's garrison and redoubt, inflicting major losses on them. Our fighters returned to their bases safely.

2. Thanks to our artillery fire hitting enemy positions in the Mared and Sulaymaniyah regions on the Abadan front large numbers of enemy military vehicles were destroyed and 57 Ba'thist servicemen were killed or wounded.

B. The results of yesterday's operations:

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force fighter aircraft raided the Sulaymaniyah garrison in northeast Iraq, inflicting heavy losses on that garrison.

2. Heavy damage was inflicted on two enemy positions that is Barzinjah and Darreh Qadir in Sulaymaniyah Province, Iraq.

3. Enemy positions southeast of Naftshahr were destroyed and heavy damage was inflicted on another two positions on Iraqi soil named (Haqq) and [name indistinct].

In the meantime, according to reports which have reached us, our Muslim, combatant Kurdish forces attacked Saddam's mercenaries in 'Ab Shur, Shirvan and Mazan and also within Iraqi territory, inflicting heavy casualties and losses on the forces of blasphemy deployed in the said regions.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

315: Fighting on Various Fronts

LD260538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Communique 315 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The powerful and struggling forces of Islam inflicted the following losses and damages on the enemy on various fronts on 25 November:

A. On the Susangerd front: The vigilant combatants of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by the enemy-burning fire of their helicopters, destroyed four tanks, six cannons and one five-five gun of the mercenaries; they also completely destroyed eight trenches of the enemy on this front. The human losses to the aggressors during these operations includes 40 dead and 20 wounded.

B. On the Dub-e Herdan front: The artillery fire and the endeavor of the warriors of Islam on this front destroyed four tanks and personnel carriers, two machineguns, four loaders and four vehicles of the Iraqi mercenary forces. Two enemy trenches were also demolished. Human losses to the Ba'thist aggressors during the operations on this front have been reported to be at least 12 dead or wounded.

C. On the Dezful front: The artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the positions of the enemies of the Islamic revolution, destroyed two tanks, two observation posts, two armored personnel carriers, two military vehicles, and several enemy tents. They also stopped enemy artillery fire. In the same region, our forces opened artillery fire on an enemy truck column, killing or wounding between 60 to 70 Iraqi personnel.

D. On the western front: As a result of artillery fire of the fighters of Islam, two cannons were destroyed at artillery positions of the enemy in the western heights of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

At 1300 on 25 November, 2 Iraqi aggressive MiG's attacked the (?Sarab-e Bagh) village, in the region of (?Ilam) destroying more than 30 houses, martyring 4 and wounding 11 of our civilian compatriots.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

316: Battle Successes

LD261128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Communique 316 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The brave pilots of the Islamic Republic of Iran have created a saga in attacking the heart of the enemy and have exhibited the battle power of our fighters and the weakness of the enemy ground and air defense. The [word indistinct] activities and our fast-flying pilots that were carried out in retaliation for the cowardly attack by the mercenary and cowardly Iraqi pilots on the residential areas of Khorramshahr and the schools in that city, are as follows:

A. Operations outside the country:

During an attack on (Persum) airport installations in the north of Iraq, half of the installations and a large number of military vehicles and heavy military road construction machinery and military buildings of the enemy were destroyed.

During an attack on (Salahoddin) garrison in the northeast of (Arbil), one large tent in which Iraqi helicopters were hidden was destroyed.

During an attack on Kirkuk base, a number of wagons carrying ammunition and nine aircraft fuel depots, with a capacity in excess of 1 million barrels, together with the relevant pump stations, the supply depots of the base and a number of military planes that had been parked on the runways were totally destroyed.

A garrison west of Sulaymaniyah was also attacked; the enemy ammunition dump and a number of vehicles were destroyed.

During an attack on [name indistinct] missile positions and also hidden reservoirs in the southwest of Kirkuk one [word indistinct] was totally destroyed in that region.

During an attack a pump station in the west of Iraq and a communication bridge in that region sustained about 50 percent damage.

Iraq's (Affaf) refinery was also attacked and suffered some damage.

On the (Abu Gharbi-Koveyteh) axis in the east of Iraq five lorries carrying 100 commandos and a field kitchen received some damage.

The [word indistinct] of the enemy along the border strip in the north of Basra was attacked and incurred losses, the extent of which is not known.

B. Operations inside the country:

On the (Halfa'iyeh)-Bostan axis 10 vehicles, personnel carriers, [word indistinct] and 2 enemy tanks were destroyed and the enemy forces in the northwest of Khosrowabad sustained losses.

The aggressive enemy forces in the north and northeast of Khuninshahr were attacked by fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sustained losses.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT

LD251844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents fighting continues on all the western fronts between the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran and aggressive Iraqi forces and our combatants, with their unique bravery and daring, continue to create epics on some fronts by means of heavy artillery duels and on other fronts by trench-to-trench and hand-to-hand battles.

A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that, following the successful operations by our combatants on the Dasht-e Zahab, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Sar-e Ab Garm fronts yesterday, which resulted in Iraqi mercenaries losing a large number of their tanks, vehicles, equipment and personnel, complete disruption in enemy columns was noticeable today. Islam's defenders, the report says, succeeded, in a lightning and quick onslaught, in killing and wounding in [word indistinct] on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front.

According to reports received, fighting also continued on the Kanishahr, Shur-e Shirin and Sumar fronts, and Islam's defenders brought enemy positions under heavy fire. Islam's defenders on the Sumar front yesterday destroyed enemy positions with artillery fire and wiped out with heavy weapons fire one enemy tank and several bulldozers which were busy roadbuilding. These warriors also directed their fire at a number of enemy trenches and inflicted casualties on Saddam's mercenary forces.

In clashes yesterday and last night in Sar-e Ab Garm Islam's combative forces were able to destroy two enemy vehicles, two mortar launchers and one heavy weapon, and to capture a large quantity of equipment belonging to infidel forces. In these clashes more than 20 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and wounded. Three of the Islamic revolution combatants were also martyred and several wounded.

According to reports, yesterday two Iraqi MiG's violated the Gilan-e Gharb air space and broke the sound barrier and bombed several residential areas in the town. Today, too, the cowardly attacks of the Ba'thist mercenaries against residential areas and civilian people in Gilan-e Gharb continued with heavy weapons fire and Iraqi MiG's. The latest report received from PARS says that since yesterday midday until this morning a total of eight people injured in the border regions in the Kermanshah province have been transferred to hospitals in Islamabad and Kermanshah.

Further Report

LD260720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, battles on all western fronts of the country continue and the combatants of Islam, with excellent morale and full of strength, are pounding the positions of the forces of blashemy.

On the basis of a report from the news unit of Kermanshah center, yesterday afternoon a (?heavy battle) continued between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the forces of blasphemy on the Qowrmush and Dasht-e Jihad fronts. A group of Islamic revolution guards of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, during a series of successful operations and with the support of artillery fire, destroyed 4 enemy vehicles, some ammunition and killed 30 personnel of the forces of blasphemy.

On the [word indistinct] front of this region, clashes continued from 1300 to 1700 yesterday. During the blows dealt at the enemy on this front, more than 20 of them were killed.

On the front halfway between Sar-e Ab Garm and Dowreh, the forces of the revolution mopped up about 2 km of their homeland from the existence of the infidels and killed or wounded more than 28 Ba'thist mercenaries. During battles in this region, two mortar-launchers and one enemy tank were destroyed. Three of our military brothers were martyred during these operations.

Battles also continued on the (?Rejab), (?Bejnurabad) and other fronts of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region yesterday. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, the combatants, from the operational headquarters of [word indistinct] Gharb and the headquarters of Feda'iyn-e Imam, with the support of our heavy artillery fire, destroyed more than 10 enemy vehicles and killed or wounded more than 80 Iraqi aggressors. During these operations, one of the combatants of the Feda'iyn-e Imam headquarters was martyred.

Latest reports communicated to the news unit of Kermanshah center from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region indicate that five strategic positions on the heights of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region have been captured by the defenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Another report from the region indicates that at 1500 yesterday our combatants opened long-range artillery fire on an Iraqi border garrison and considerable damage was inflicted on this enemy garrison.

According to the Central News Bureau and PARS, yesterday trench-to-trench fighting and artillery fire also continued on the Sumar front. The brave combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed 1 Ba'thist mercenary tank and killed or wounded more than 46 mercenaries yesterday afternoon. On this front, two of our self-sacrificing brother guards were martyred.

The report of the news unit of Kermanshah center also indicates that in the region of Gilan-e Gharb, the defending forces of the Islamic revolution are superior to the forces of blasphemy. Clashes on this region continued all through yesterday and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. On the basis of the same report, during a battle between the warriors of the army, gendarmerie and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the forces of blasphemous mercenaries, more than 50 mercenaries were killed or wounded and 10 vehicles of the enemy, loaded with ammunition, and 1 of their batteries were destroyed. Following these losses and damages suffered by the enemy, the enemy opened sporadic long-range artillery fire on Gilan-e Gharb and inflicted some damages on the residential areas of the city.

According to PARS, at 1400 yesterday, Iraqi MiG's once again flew over Gilan-e Gharb and the positions of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but the ground-to-air defense fire of our forces forced them to flee.

A PARS correspondent's report indicates that yesterday the defenders of the revolution, with the support of artillery fire, in a series of commando-type operations, destroyed several positions and trenches of the enemy inflicted some losses on them.

During yesterday's battles on the Gilan-e Gharb front, two soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran also gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and four others were wounded.

PARS, quoting an informed official in the gendarmerie region of Kermanshah, also reported [word indistinct] all through yesterday the battle continued on the Kan-e Zar and Shur-e Shirin fronts; and the brave personnel of the gendarmerie, side by side with other combatants, dealt heavy blows at the enemy forces on these two fronts.

The deputy governor general of Ilam, at 2320, told PARS: As a result of heavy clashes along Ilam fronts yesterday, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses. He added: no exact report is available on the degree of losses suffered by the enemy, but the smoke rising from the blown up equipment of the enemy is visible. He also added: Fortunately, so far there has been no report indicating any possible losses of combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Ilam front.

TEHRAN CLAIMS GAINS IN SOUTHWESTERN FRONT FIGHTING

Refugees Return to Ahvaz

LD251802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that last night enemy artillery shelling of residential areas in Ahvaz lessened. According to the report, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions on the Ahvaz front under its heavy artillery fire at midnight last night, but the extent of losses inflicted on the enemy is not yet available as of the time of this dispatch.

According to the report, while it is now 2 months since the Iraqi-imposed war on the Khuzestan fronts began, every day more and more refugees who left the province are returning. PARS reported from Ahvaz that on a visit to transportation companies in the city the people's return was noticeable, while every day more and more shops reopen in Ahvaz. The return of the people and the reopening of the shops have changed the face of the city in an extraordinary way, and one can see a noticeable hustle and bustle in the city.

Iraqi Losses at Susargerd, Dezful

LD260544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] PARS citing an informed official in Ahvaz, reported: During heroic operations in the region of Susangerd yesterday, the brave combatants of the Airborne Division inflicted heavy losses on the aggressive enemy. This report indicates that during these operations two enemy tanks, one artillery piece, five cannons and eight trenches were completely destroyed.

PARS, citing the west Dezful operations commander, also reported: Yesterday the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out a series of operations on the front west of the river Karkheh, killing more than 80 aggressive Iraqi mercenaries and destroying more than 20 enemy vehicles.

In another report from Ahvaz, PARS announced: Since the day before yesterday 15 wounded and 1 martyr have been moved from the Susangerd front to Ahvaz hospitals. This report also indicates that Ahvaz was relatively calm yesterday afternoon; only the sound of our own artillery fire could be heard in the vicinity of the city. No one was wounded or martyred in the city of Ahvaz, and only five wounded were transferred from the Ahvaz fronts to the city's hospitals.

Abadan, Khuninshahr Fighting

LD251830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents' reports from Abadan our heroes on this front are still engaged in battle at close quarters with Saddam's mercenaries and have been able to inflict deadly blows at the enemy forces in hand-to-hand fighting. According to an informed official at Abadan's operations staff command, thanks to the valor of the Muslim combatants on the Abadan front the situation on this front is improving daily and Iraq's mercenary forces are continually forced to retreat from their occupied positions. He said: At present the two sides' forces are entrenched on both sides of the Mahshahr-Abadan highway.

Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents' reports say that as a result of our combatants' attacks the enemy on the Abadan front today an enemy ammunition dump and one tank and two vehicles carrying ammunition were destroyed. According to these reports Islam's heroes, using intense artillery fire, last night stopped the movement of an enemy armored battalion on the edge of the Abadan-Mahshahr highway.

Another PARS dispatch from Abadan says: Yesterday afternoon too, thanks to artillery fire by Islam's combatants, another ammunition dump of the Iraqi mercenaries was set ablaze. Throughout the battle last night and this morning firepower superiority was with our forces and our artillery relentlessly bombarded enemy positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway. Also through this period the situation in the city of Abadan remained relatively calm and the intensity of enemy mortar and five-five fire directed at the city was reduced. According to another Central News Bureau dispatch during yesterday's battles in the Abadan front 4 of our combatants were martyred and 36 were wounded. They were taken to hospital for treatment.

Reports by Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents from the Khuninshahr front say the heroes of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to fire on Ba'thist enemy positions in Khuninshahr's western sector and our self-sacrificing brother guards in their bold guerrilla attacks on Khuninshahr's occupied districts succeeded in killing over 20 of Saddam's mercenaries and in wounding 6.

More on Abadan Fighting

LD260423 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Latest reports received from Abadan indicate that as a result of heavy artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and coordinated commando-type operations, on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, most of the trenches of the enemies of the revolution were captured by our forces and the Iraqi mercenaries have evacuated their trenches during this battle. A large amount of light ammunition of the enemy was seized by our combative forces, who captured these trenches. PARS continues this report by adding: last night Abadan was relatively calm and long-range enemy artillery was fired on civilian areas of the city on several occasions. The mortar fire of the enemies of the Islamic revolution wounded two inhabitants of Abadan.

TABRIZ RADIO ISSUES STERN WARNING TO BLACKOUT VIOLATORS

GF251543 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1505 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Esteemed listeners, we interrupt our program to bring you the following message: Those citizens who are not complying with blackout instructions are sternly warned that if they do not comply with all these regulations and instructions they will be legally prosecuted. Those merchants who are supposed to leave their shops by 1800 are sternly warned to leave their places of work and to follow blackout instructions. All violators will be subject to legal prosecution.

KAZERUN DRAFTEES WARNED TO REPORT FOR DUTY

GF251842 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique, the Kazerun Gendarmerie Regiment has informed all draftees in Kazerun and its environs who completed their military service in 1977 and failed to report yesterday for their dispatch to the battlefront, that if they do not report on 26 November they will be dealt with in accordance with pertinent regulations. According to the communique, these draftees will be sent into service tomorrow morning from the new congregational mosque at Martyrs Square in Kazerun.

MAMASANI CITY PLANNING COMMITTEE FORMED

GF251840 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The planning committee for the city of Mamasani has been formed at the city governor's office. Procedures for the implementation of each project have been discussed.

TEHRAN ISSUES AIR RAID WARNING 25 NOV

LD251214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1150 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Attention, attention. The siren that you now hear is the red alert or danger sign. It means that an air raid is imminent. Leave your places of work and go to the shelters. [sound of siren is heard] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1224 GMT on 25 November issues an all-clear signal.]

RADIO IRAN STATES BAKHTIAR VIEWS ON WAR WITH IRAQ

NC251850 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Compatriots: In continuation of a series of talks on the views of the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI], led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, concerning (?basic) matters on [words indistinct] about the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and our promise to discuss this matter further, we now invite you to listen to a continuation of this discussion.

One of the questions arising in relation to the war is whether to set aside under the present circumstances the political differences with the regime and rise in unison against the foreign power, or to use both the increased weakness of the regime and the aggravation of the chaotic situation to overthrow the regime; and to consider if by doing so we will not have prepared the grounds for the foreign power to exploit the situation. This is a question which has rightly been posted by many of our compatriots.

At this point we wish to discuss a number of issues. The important question is: That which has created the rift between the freedom seekers, the patriots and the progressive forces with Khomeyni's regime, is it only an ordinary political or economic difference of opinion or is it something more? The truth is that what has created the rift between the Khomeyni regime and the nation is not like any usual political difference of opinion which can now be thrown aside; and basically the oppression ruling the country does not allow the existence of common differences of opinion. Common social and political differences can exist only in free societies which enjoy a popular government, and not in Khomeyni's antipeople regime which stifles all freedoms.

We believe that Khomeyni is the main enemy of the homeland and of the nation and that the very existence of Khomeyni and his reactionary regime is pushing Iran toward destruction and the Iranian nation toward eternal bondage. We consider the continuation of the rule of black reaction in Iran as the biggest danger to our homeland and we believe that by overthrowing the rule of the clergymen and by establishing a national government we can safeguard our homeland's interests in all fields and in the best ways.

Let us not forget that if today a foreign army has been able to step into our cities and villages and breach the holy borders of Iran, it is only because prior to this Khomeyni had paved the genuine ground for it. Khomeyni has destroyed [words indistinct], he has killed our patriotic and [word indistinct] officers and NCO's and has made our economic and military might drop to zero. Was our army so weak and humble before Khomeyni came? Could a foreign army step into Iran so easily before Khomeyni? Therefore, we consider Khomeyni's regime as the main reason for the present calamitous days, and we believe that in order to save the homeland and to cleanse ourselves of the disgrace which the Iranian nation has had to face in all fields, first the rule of the clergy should be overthrown and Iran should be returned to the Iranians.

Only then will a solution to all domestic and foreign problems be easily achieved. This is what Lenin, the leader of the Russian revolution, did. He and his associates were able to overthrow the czarist regime only by using the opportunities created by World War I. They did not let the opportunity slip through their fingers, but acted.

At this point it is necessary to recall that the NRMI, led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, believes that Iran's deliverance can be achieved by the hand of an Iranian and with the goal to rescue Iran's freedom and honor. Today we sometimes see certain people, who attach their hopes for Iran's deliverance to foreigners and are waiting for world political changes to spark the overthrow of Khomeyni's regime and the establishment of another rule. These simple-minded and unaware compatriots should reflect for a second that any rule established with foreign strength will not be different from the rule of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan, which has been imposed on our Afghan brothers with the strength of the Red Army. We Iranians at least have tasted the bitter poison of two imposed rules in the course of our history in recent decades and we should not wait for a third one. The Americans brought the Zahedi [as heard] rule to us in August 1953 and then the Khomeyni regime in February 1978. We have seen and understood the nature of both these puppet regimes and the results of their acts. This time the Iranian nation will not tolerate another imposed rule. We, the Iranian nation, are not helpless children who need others to determine a regime and government for us. The future regime of our country will be determined by us, the Iranians, and through a true, national and antireactionary uprising and revolution.

Another point, which is raised in relation with the war, is the danger of Iran's separatism. The NRMI and its leader, Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, believe that Iran is naturally inseparable. In other words, none of the various (?components) of the Iranian nation, be they Kurds, Azeris, Torkamans, Baluchis, Khuzestanis, Khorasanis, Bandaris or Gilanis will, under any circumstances, separate or tear up their homeland, as they have not done so far. As a matter of fact this [separation] is something which not even traitors to the homeland could have conceived. These words are not mere slogans. The soundness of this belief has been proven in acts to the entire world at least during the past 2 years. There was a time when it was said that the (?strength) of the central government was the cohesive force of the Iranians and that once this strength collapsed, then each one of Iran's provinces would go its own way. But during the past 2 years we saw that this was an incorrect assumption. Khomeyni weakened the central government to the point of destruction; but the unity of our Iranian nation did not weaken.

But why do we use the word "natural" when speaking about the fact that our homeland is inseparable? Because the case might be different, in that the country's separation can result from pressures exerted by foreign forces, something similar to what nearly happened in Azarbayjan in 1945. At any rate, the NRMI strongly opposes any type of separation of the homeland under any label, and it shall use all its power to preserve the homeland's unity. Fortunately, the movement is not alone in this. Today each and every one of the 36 million people of Iran thinks of unity and under the conditions when, should we say, we have no government, it is the Iranian nation which is safeguarding the unity of the homeland.

Another point which relates to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and which has been turned into the topic of the day recently, is the subject of mediation by international circles to end the war. The NRMI and its leader Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar have always considered war as a destructive and negative element in the solution of international problems, and in view of the human and material losses, it supports a rapid termination of the war.

However, as far as the (?amendment) of borders and any possible changes to this effect--topics discussed these days--are concerned, as previously and repeatedly announced by Radio Iran, the NRMI considers the 1975 Algiers agreement as valid and believes that all border differences with Iraq can be solved within the framework of this agreement and that Iran's borders are those delineated in this agreement. On this basis, the NRMI has announced that during these mediations not even one inch of our country's territory should be used as an item of compromise. Any type of agreement to this effect is declared, at this moment, to be invalid and rejected by the NRMI and by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar personally.

We look forward to the day when the noble Iranian nation will be able to live in peace and respect with its neighbors and when there will be no signs of war and fratricide.

Views on Kurdish Issue

NC221816 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] As promised in our past programs, today we will speak to our dear compatriots about the views of the National Resistance Movement of Iran led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar on the problem of Kordestan.

Probably picking the word "problem" to talk about that which pertains to Kordestan is not a correct choice, since we believe that Kurds and Kordestan are not problems for Iran but solutions to the problems of our country. But what happened so that affairs relating to Kordestan gained the form of a problem? In order to reply to this question we should first discuss two basic matters--the Kurdish identity and the political maneuvers of imperialists in the region.

If those who are today getting in the decision-making positions and those who held such posts in the past knew the Kurds, the blood of thousands of youths and old people, men and women of Kordestan would probably not have tainted the Zagros mountain range red today.

The Kurds form one of the most noble, most longlasting and purest branches of Aryans in the plateaus of Iran. Throughout history they have always guarded the culture, language, national traditions and the homeland's borders, and they continue to do so today. The Kurdish language is one of the most beautiful branches of the fruit-bearing tree of languages of our homeland.

The Kurds and Kordestan cannot be introduced suitably in just the short period of one or a few radio programs. To know the Kurds one must go to Kordestan and live with the Kurds. Therefore, we will shorten our discussion because as much as we say about the Iranianism of the Kurds, we will not have said enough.

But let us see what our Kurdish compatriots say and want today. The people of Kordestan have repeatedly declared their requests through the Kurdish people's delegation and mainly through Sheykh Ezeddin Hoseyni and the Kurdish Democratic Party. To put it in one word, they want autonomy. What is this autonomy which causes fear among the reactionary ruling clique even when uttered? Our Kurdish compatriots want to be free so that they can speak their mother tongue--Kurdish--next to the country's official language--Farsi. They want to be free to compile regional laws and regulations by respecting the state laws and in view of their region's needs and to see to the implementation of these laws and regulations. They want to participate in and supervise the compilation and implementation of economic and development plans for their region. They want to serve proudly as the defiant border guards and, with love and pride, to guard the country's territorial integrity and the country's unity. Their other requests are all similar.

But how did Khomeyni's reactionary and antinational regime reply to these requests? Despite initial promises and agreements reached with Sheykh Ezeddin Hoseyni during the latter's visit to Qom, upon establishing the bases of his rule Khomeyni started the torrent of bombs and bullets on the heads of our Kurdish compatriots and called them infidels and corruptors. Khomeyni's associates, following in the footsteps of their imam, and by adding insult to injury and calling the Kurds separationists, tried to ignite the feelings of credulous people against these noble patriotic and freedom-loving Iranians.

The Kurdish people received their gifts in the Iranian new year of 1358 [1979], 1 month and a few days after Iran was occupied by Khomeyni, in the form of bullets and mortar shells. As a result, the brave Kurdish peshmerga took to their weapons in order to defend their homes and routed Khomeyni's revolution guards. It was at this point that the reactionary regime, in continuing its oppressive policy, introduced the army to the scene. But the brothers in the army did not want their hands to be tainted with the blood of the Kurdish compatriots. Therefore, they refused to go to war against their brothers.

Seeing this humane reaction by the brothers in the armed forces, Ruhollah Khomeyni sent his executioner Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali to the noble officers, NCO's and soldiers; and the Kurdish compatriots are much better aware than anyone else how many armed forces personnel were executed by the firing squad for refusing to fight and to commit fratricide in Kordestan. The result of this savage act by the ruling clergymen was that a group of the personnel fled the army and joined the peshmerga, and some even preferred death to obeying the orders of the reactionary clergy and committed suicide. The remainder, who had no other choice but to go to Kordestan, did not wage a true war against their Kurdish compatriots.

In short, up to now, despite the various promises and deceptions by the regime and the false good-will missions and the deceitful cease-fires, the crushing of the Kurdish compatriots is a policy seriously pursued by the clergy and the savage crimes similar to what happened in the villages of (?Oarneh), Dow Ab and Beygom Qal'eh are repeated in many other villages in Kordestan. This is the policy of Khoemeyni's regime in replying to the requests of the Kurdish people.

However, the National Resistance Movement of Iran, led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, since the beginning of the just struggle of all the people of Iran, defended and defends the just rights of the Kurdish compatriots. We not only agree with the requests of the people of Kordestan, but insist that they be fulfilled. As far as the National Resistance Movement of Iran is concerned, all the people of this land--be they Kurds, Fars, Gilak, Baluch, Khorasani, Torkaman, Azeri, Lor or Bakhtiar, or the other races of Iran -have the right and should participate as much as possible in the management of matters pertaining to their areas. No regime can achieve the economic and social progress of the homeland if the people are not given the possibility to actively participate in the fulfillment of their basic needs. The noble languages spoken in Iran form the valuable backbone of our national culture, and the National Resistance Movement of Iran considers any violence against any one of the branches of Iran's culture as violence against the entire culture and history of this country. As far as the National Resistance Movement and its leader, Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, are concerned, Kordestan's autonomy will not only not separate Iran, but it is a basic element in consolidating the national unity and solidarity of Iran. On the contrary, ignoring this forebodes separation. The National Resistance Movement of Iran stands staunchly in its posted position on the wants of the Kurdish compatriots. These opinions are not set forth according to daily needs so that other opinions can be offered on other days and in accordance with other needs.

We are neither the treacherous Tudehs who, at the heat of the heroic struggles of the Kurdish compatriots, stabbed them in the back and, by creating a rift in the Central Committee of the Kurdish Democratic Party, tried to serve the interests of their foreign master and Khomeyni and his reactionary regime; nor are we the Cherikha-ye Feda'iyan-e Khalq, who pretended to be defenders of the Kurds but when the time came to serve their motives, turned their backs on the Kurds and Kordestan and tread the same path taken by the Tudeh Party. Doing so, they did not even refrain from accusing and denigrating Sheykh Ezeddin Hoseyni, the political and religious leader of the Kurdish people.

After the fall of Khomeyni, in the near future, the national liberation movement, led by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, will prove in act to all the Kurdish compatriots that it is truly the defender of their rights. In short, the national liberation movement of Iran agrees to Kordestan's autonomy, not within the framework of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic, but within the framework of Iran--a proud and free Iran.

NVOI CALLS FOR END TO INTERFERENCE IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

TA251003 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Homeland's People Demand the Expulsion of Afghan Counter-revolutionary Groups From the Country"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: A press conference has been held in Kabul, capital of the people's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [as heard], with the participation of domestic and foreign correspondents. At this press conference once more the joint plots of imperialism and regional reaction against the independent country of Afghanistan were revealed. What is important from the viewpoint of our homeland's people and which is arousing their concern is that among the participants in this joint plot of imperialism and reaction, the name of our liberated country has also been mentioned.

Among the conspiratorial and subversive individuals that addressed the correspondents at the press conference in Kabul were four Iranians as well, who during their remarks confessed to the participation of Iranians in the aggressive plots against our neighboring country, Afghanistan. These Iranians, who had been captured in Herat and who are citizens of Iran are: Morteza Sotudeh, 'Abbas 'Ali Pazuki, Mahmud Agha Naseri and Reza Hajj Mohammad Tehrani, all residents of Tehran. These Iranian conspirators, terrorists and saboteurs confessed before domestic and foreign correspondents in Kabul that they had been recruited by agents of the Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic party]--which operates in our country--and after receiving the necessary training they were secretely dispatched to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to engage in conspiratorial, terrorist and subversive activities against this country and its Muslim people. These mercenary elements told correspondents at the Kabul press conference that all of them had been promised that they would receive money in return for terrorist and subversive activities.

The arrested individuals admitted that the duty of organizing subversive and terrorist groups that are formed in Iran and who after receiving the necessary training are dispatched into the territory of Afghanistan to carry out subversion, terror and murder, is in the hands of former Savakists, these bloody enemies of the Iranian nation and remnants of the satanic regime, all of whom are under the control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA. In the course of this press conference it was revealed that all the anti-Afghan groups that operate on Iranian territory under the guise of Islam and in defense of Islam are entirely under the control of CIA agents, and are supplied with weapons and financial aid by world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

In our opinion the aforementioned does not need any comment or explanation. However, we cannot overlook the bitter fact that by cowardly exploiting the current problems certain elements have taken the opportunity and are striving with the utmost power to transform our country into the springboard of the imperialists' mercenaries and terrorists.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has declared that it has no intention of interfering in the affairs of other countries. This is the principle of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The people demand the actual implementation of this principle; however, documents, evidence and proofs revealed at the Kabul press conference indicate the nonobservance of this principle. It seems that a number of responsible officials in our country are not interested in implementing this principle in certain cases, particularly in the case of our neighboring country, the republic of Afghanistan, and deliberately ignore, in accordance with personal considerations, everything that takes place in our country contrary to this clearcut principle.

The country of Afghanistan is our next-door neighbor. As we are aware, the authorities of this country have always explicitly declared that they desire friendship, good neighborliness and cordiality with our liberated country and nation. In practice, also, they have exerted and continue to exert their efforts toward this end. Our homeland's people, too, desire friendship and cordiality with all neighboring states, including Afghanistan. Under such conditions we are observing that certain circles in our country are acting contrary to this demand and wish of the nation and the interests of the country. Thus, willingly or unwillingly, by taking part in the subversive and terrorist activities of the enemies of the people and the liberated country of Afghanistan, they pour grist into the mill of the imperialists and regional reaction, who are the enemies of the revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran.

The question posed in this connection is: Under conditions when our country is afflicted with numerous problems and under conditions when we are in great need of international solidarity, to whose benefit is interference in the internal affairs of other countries and hatching plots against a neighboring, independent and friendly country? The people's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is liberated Iran's neighboring country and its friend and natural ally. The Iranian people rightly want to have good, neighborly and friendly relations with this Muslim and liberated country. They demand that officials of the Islamic Republic immediately put an end to any kind of activity by the expelled Afghan counterrevolutionary groups in the country and also to the participation of Iranian individuals in plots against the people and country of Afghanistan.

The Iranian people demand from the country's officials not to allow any further certain individuals and groups to harm the credibility and prestige of emancipated and anti-imperialist Iran by their improper activities.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

21 Nov Commentaries

TA212012 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 November carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Which Persons Isolated Iran and in What Manner?," said that from the very first days after the revolution, the Yazdis, the Qotbzadehs and the Entezams strived to deprive our nation and revolution from the revolutionary solidarity of nations and the progressive movements of the world's toilers by making our liberated homeland once more dependent on the wagon of U.S. imperialism. By following in practice that notorious policy step-by-step they sat down and conferred with the Ziaul Haqs and the Qabuses. They held talks with Brzezinski and overtly and covertly paved the way for the restoration of the influence of U.S. imperialism.

In those days the complaint of these gentlemen was that allegedly Iran had become isolated in the world by severing enslaving relations with U.S. imperialism and its accomplices. Now, too, some of the mouthpieces of the gentlemen liberal-bourgeois-compromisers, including MIZAN, [a newspaper published in Tehran by supporters of former Prime Minister Bazargan] are moaning that Iran has become isolated.

One should really ask these gentlemen: Which persons have isolated Iran? Was it not these gentlemen who, despite the warning of the imam of the nation, extended the hand of friendship toward disgraced and subservient leaders, like the regimes of Ziaul Haq, Qabus and the Saudis? How can one struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism through the hands of the accomplices and puppets of this imperialism? We all recall how Mr Qotbzadeh conferred at Carter's Islamic Conference with the representatives of the regimes of Ziaul Haq, Qabus, King Khalid, Shah Husayn and similar regimes.

The course of events has demonstrated the fact that the line between the enemies of the revolution and the friends of the Iranian revolution is not whether one is Islamic or non-Islamic. From the start of the revolution until today when our homeland is confronted with an imposed war many Islamic countries have plotted and continue to plot against our republic hand-in-hand with world-devouring U.S. imperialism. On the contrary, all are observing the fact that many non-Islamic countries and movements and progressive, revolutionary parties and organizations have always supported the revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran, and are ready to render fraternal and unselfish assistance to our nation in the face of the plots of counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

The deliverance of our liberated homeland, our Islamic Republic and our nation from isolation is conditional on breaking the chain of enslaving political, economic and military dependence on world-devouring America and its allies and puppets.

The second commentary, entitled "Violating the Constitution Is Tantamount To Striking at the Revolution," states: Obvious violation of the principles of the Constitution by a number of our homeland's officials has unfortunately become, in certain cases, a common practice. So much so that responsible officials themselves are accusing each other of violating the principles of the Constitution. Among the motives which led the Iranian nation to struggle against the corrupt and puppet regime of the accursed Mohammad Reza were obvious law breaking and the establishment of a despotic and bloodthirsty system in the country. The Iranian nation rose and eliminated that satanic regime in order to build a humane and Islamic system, a system bound by the law and arising from the will of the people, on the ruins of that system.

Now we are hearing from the mouth of responsible officials themselves that the principles of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not being implemented. Animosity toward genuine revolutionary organizations, too, are among the obvious cases of crude violation of the Constitution. It is now several months that offices of genuine parties and organizations committed to the revolution are under the occupation of a handful of counterrevolutionary clubwielders. All responsible officials of the Islamic Republic, including the revolution's prosecutor general, the president, the speaker of the Majlis and the prime minister, have called this act contrary to the principles of the Constitution, and to the benefit of counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism.

However, as we are aware and are observing these offices are still under the occupation of the agents and functionaries of U.S. imperialism. Here the question posed to every Iranian is: Why are these offices still under the occupation of counterrevolutionary hoodlums? Our homeland's emancipated people demand respect toward the principles of the Constitution and an end to law breaking and violation of the rights of the true forces of the revolution and the parties and organizations committed to the revolution. These forces are the most reliable bases of the Iranian revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and animosity with these true forces of the revolution is no more than animosity with the revolution and existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

22 Nov Commentaries

GF221950 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran on 22 November carried two commentaries.

The first was entitled "We Must Not for a Moment Neglect Unity of Words and Action." It said the Islamic Republic is going through a critical time. Our people are concerned with the imposed war while imperialism, led by the United States, continues to plot against our emancipated country. Counterrevolutionary forces and the remainder of the lackeys of the previous regime continue their actions.

In these circumstances it is important to pay attention to the unity of the revolutionary forces and also the friendship of our true and natural allies abroad. Imam Khomeyni has justly called the world-devouring United States the main plotter against, and number one enemy of, the Iranian nation. Its animosity is clear. However, we can also see actions by a group, some of whom are holding leading posts, in our country to divert public opinion from this main and real enemy. They are preparing the grounds for reopening of relationships with this world devourer. They resort to any trick to darken our relations with the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, and thus deprive our Islamic Republic of international support. The leaders of these liberal fronts are the Qotbzadehs, Amir 'Entezams and Chamrans, who stop at nothing to achieve their inauspicious aims.

The basis of any country's fight against U.S. imperialism and its reactionary allies is reliance on friends and their material and moral support. Our nation can even gain experience from the actions of its enemies in order to protect its revolutionary achievements. For example, we all know that the world-devouring United States is using all the resources of its allies and the countries under its control in the region against Iran and the revolution. In such a situation, why should we not use the help of all the countries that are fighting against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism?

We must be aware of the plots of the enemies of the revolution. The enemies of our revolution, regardless of their beliefs, have grouped together and operate against the revolution. In such a situation, it is the duty of all revolutionary organizations to unite against this threat of counterrevolutionary plots. Only through unity of action and words can the aims of the Islamic Republic be achieved. By avoiding monopoly seeking and with due consideration for the rights of all true revolutionary forces, we can pave the way for an independent and emancipated Iran. In the present sensitive circumstances we must not for a moment neglect the unity of true revolutionary forces.

The second, entitled "Who Is Mainly Responsible for the War Imposed on Our Country?," stated that the war that has been imposed on us continues, with heavy losses every day. Who is the real culprit in bringing about this war? According to U.S. periodicals, the Iran-Iraq war occurred when the United States needed a new excuse to "protect" its vital interests in the Persian Gulf. Earlier, the CIA, through its agents, ignited the flames of discord between the national minorities and the Sunni and Shi'ite sects. Minor incidents culminated in a full-fledged war.

The United States is expending all its energies in expanding this war with its allies like As-Sadat and Qabus and is spreading strange rumors. The ruling circles of the United States were unable to use the detention of the U.S. hostages in Iran as a pretext for military intervention in the Gulf. But now they want to commit aggression against Iran and other Gulf countries on the pretext of defending the Strait of Hormuz.

The war has weakened the military strength of both countries. Everyone knows that the United States is the No 1 enemy of all countries who have rebelled, and especially our country. While the war in our country goes on, the United States, with its Western allies, has posted its military forces in the Strait of Hormuz. The U.S. aircraft carrier Ranger, together with a group of frigates, is steaming toward the Persian Gulf. Washington's politicians are striving for a military alliance in the Gulf area, although this plan has been opposed by most of the countries of the area.

The time has come for the United States to realize this fact. The Gulf was never the property of the United States and should never be considered the same as the Gulf of California or the Gulf of Mexico. The people of the Gulf, like all other countries of the world, want to see the military forces of the United States and its allies out of the area and its military bases removed from Oman, Somalia, Kenya, and Diego Garcia.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

According to REUTER, a spokesman for the students holding the U.S. hostages announced on 27 November that the students had handed over the hostages to the Iranian Government. Monitored Tehran media have not mentioned this transfer.

During a 26 November press conference in Beirut, reported by Beirut radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the issue of the U.S. Hostages in Iran is now in the hands of the United States. According to the radio, Rafsanjani added that if the United States "makes a step" or "responds partially" to the Iranian conditions, Iran will release some of the hostages. The Sudanese news agency SUNA reported from Beirut on 26 November that Rafsanjani reaffirmed that Iran would not accept any compromise on its terms for the release of the hostages, although he added that every step by the United States would be met by an Iranian one.

KUNA reported that in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR on 26 November the Majlis speaker said Iran "realizes fully that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan is not capable of doing anything against Iran" to free the American hostages since Iran is no weaker or less brave than the Vietnamese and the United States is no stronger today than it was during the Vietnam war.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Student March--An Interior Ministry statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, called on students in Tehran not to join a planned 27 November march toward the residence of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni since permission for the march has not been granted by the Interior Ministry because "information recieved" indicates the march will be infiltrated by a "fifth column" intent on shouting "deviationist slogans" and creating an "unstable atmosphere leading to confrontation."

Special Court--A special court formed to investigate "wartime violations and crimes" issued its first statement on 27 November, warning against the "enemy's fifth column supported by internal agents" who are attempting to consolidate their position and threaten the revolution. In the statement, reported by Tehran radio, the court called on the Iranian people to assist in averting "plots hatched by the enemy's internal mercenaries' and quickly to report any violators to the court. In a related report, the Ahvaz security headquarters, in a communique carried by Ahvaz radio, warned the city's residents against "treacherous opportunists" of the "enemy's fifth column" who are aiding the Iraqi regime by violating the blackout regulations.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Rafsanjani on Gulf War, Kuwait Incident--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani in a 26 November press conference, reported by Beirut radio, said Iran will not consider a cease-fire since "we did not start the war and we shall not tolerate the presence of any Iraqi soldier on our territory for a single moment." Earlier, in a 25 November meeting with PLO leaders, reported by Tehran radio, the Majlis speaker disclosed that Iranian officials rejected a request by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for a 24-hour cease-fire.

Beirut radio reported that in his 26 November press conference Rafsanjani described an attack by Iranian aircraft on a Kuwaiti border post as "unintentional" and a "mistake" that had occurred when Iranian planes were ordered to attack Iraqi trucks carrying supplies inside Iraq. However, in an interview on the same day with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported by KUNA, the Majlis speaker said the attack should be seen as a "warning" to Kuwait for allowing its territory to be used by trucks carrying equipment to Iraq.

Saddam Husayn Press Conference--In a wideranging 27 November press conference in Amman, carried by Amman radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn reiterated the Iraqi position that a solution to the Gulf war "depends upon the Iranian side," which must recognize Iraqi "rights" as confirmed by various international agreements. When this is done, Saddam Husayn emphasized, Iraq "is ready at any time to fully withdraw" its forces from Iran. He said Iraq fights for the Arab nation while Iran fights for "evil designs" and "foreign powers" which hope to dismember the Arab nation. Saddam Husayn chided those people in Iran who "act in illusion," hiding behind their faith, and described Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani as one of those who "wear turbans as a fashion" to advocate "a specific political state under the guise of religion." Calling King Husayn "a genuine Arab" for his early open support of Iraq in the conflict, the Iraqi leader declared "Iraq will never forget this stand" for Arab rights.

On the question of the three disputed islands in the Gulf, Saddam Husayn said the "Arab islands" belong to the UAE, but "circumstances" did not allow it to retake the islands from Iran. Answering a question on Iraq's current relations with the Soviet Union and reported East European military aid to Iran, the Iraqi leader said that during Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz visit to the Soviet Union, Soviet officials assured him "they are determined to uphold relations of friendship with Iraq." As to possible U.S. military assistance for Iran linked to the resolution of the hostage issue, Saddam Husayn asserted that certain "international quarters, led by the United States," wanted the Gulf war and "urged it on." Otherwise," he asked, "how can we explain a new regime [Iran] that insists on antagonizing Iraq and the Arab nation and insists on militarily provoking Iraq and the Arab nation?"

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting along most fronts in western Iran. The radio said Iraqi artillery shelled Sar Dasht and Ahvaz, causing civilian casualties. Iranian forces, with strong artillery support, forced Iraqi troops back on the Farsiat front on 26 November, the radio noted, adding the Iraqis had also pulled back from positions near the Mahshahr-Abadan highway because of further Iranian attacks on 26 and 27 November. The radio also reported Iranian air attacks on Iraqi installations in Farsum, Kirkuk and Irbil, causing extensive damage. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported Iraqi helicopter attacks on Iranian armored and personnel concentrations around Abadan. The communique added that Iraqi Air Force planes scored "direct hits" on power and fuel installations in Khorramabad and other targets in Ilam Province. INA, citing a report in the magazine ALIF BA', claimed that after 2 months of fighting Iran has lost 462 planes, 65 helicopters, 693 tanks and 5,693 personnel killed.

Iraqi callup--The Iraqi Defense Ministry's Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics, in a 26 November statement carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, announced a callup of various categories of reservists for active duty starting on 6 December.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit--Following the third session of the Amman summit conference on 26 November, official spokesman 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, in a statement reported by Amman radio, announced that as a result of the recommendations of a subcommittee composed of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan, the conference decided to set up a fund to achieve a "decade of development" and lay the basis for economic integration. The fund will have a 10-year capital of $5 billion and will spend $500 million annually to finance economic and social projects at an interest rate of 1 percent with loans repayable over a 20-year period. Contributors to the fund will be Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar. The spokesman also said the conference had decided that in future summits Arab states should be represented by heads of state.

Final Summit Statement--At a 27 November press conference reported by PETRA-JNA a press spokesman of the Arab League General Secretariat announced the final official statement of the summit conference. The spokesman said the conference decided to sever relations with any country recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital and the Arab leaders reaffirmed their determination to continue support for the PLO in its capacity as the "sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The conference statement noted that UN Security Council Resolution 242 "does not conform with Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for settlement of the Middle East crisis." The conference also called on the two parties in the Iran-Iraq war to cease fire immediately and solve the dispute through peaceful means. However, it expressed support for Iraq's "legitimate rights in its territory and waters" and welcomed the Iraqi response to the appeal for a cease-fire issued by the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the nonaligned countries, and it appealed to Iran to respond to Iraq's stand. The conference also condemned the U.S. Government's "hostile stand toward the PLO." At the end of the statement, the previously reported conference resolution on economic action was confirmed. The statement said the conference's charter of pan-Arab economic action is committed to the principles of pan-Arab economic integration, Arab preferential treatment and the keeping of joint economic action out of politics.

Saudis on PLO Boycott--In a 26 November interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY AL-'AMM, reported by KUNA, Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described the PLO's absence from the summit conference as "an unpleasant and unexpected surprise."

Iraqi Comments on Summit--Referring to the Summit conference's 10-year development plan, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in 26 November interview reported by INA, claimed that the successful formulation of the plan was due to an Iraqi initiative. 'Aziz went on to describe the states boycotting the summit as "losers" who have committed an error "against themselves rather than others" because only those who had attended the summit would finance the decade of development and benefit from it.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS on 25 November, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that although Iraq thought it would have been "correct and sound" for the summit conference to have discussed the Iraq-Iran conflict, Iraq had not submitted the matter to the conference because it did "not want to introduce any additional point of difference" or "complicate matters further."

King Husayn Remarks--Speaking to the final session of the 11th Arab summit conference on 27 November Jordan's King Husayn said that while "the absence of some brothers from the meeting" had saddened him, the PLO's inability to participate had caused him "more anguish." He added that it was a "- shame indeed" that Iraq, which is fighting to regain "Arab rights" on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, has been "stabbed in the back by an Arab hand." In a 27 November press conference reported by Amman radio King Husayn rejected attempts "by any side to interfere in Palestinian affairs or to impose hegemony on the PLO." In reply to a question concerning UN Resolution 242, Husayn said it is "quite unreasonable" to say that Resolution 242 "contains all the factors necessary for a just and honorable settlement" since it lacks a "framework" that could lead to a lasting peace dealing with Palestinian issue from the point of view of the Palestinian people's rights.

Payments to Jordan--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported that during thefinal session of the conference King Husayn announced that Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar have committed themselves to paying Libyan and Algerian financial obligations to Jordan agreed at the Baghdad summit.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following reports by KUNA that Syria has moved one division to the Jordanian border and that Syrian military aircraft overflew the Jordanian base of Al-Mafraq, Jordan's King Husayn in his 27 November press conference admitted that "large numbers" or Syrian troops have moved into the region adjacent to Jordan. Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah in a 26 November press conference reported by the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR said the Jordanian Government does not know if the Syrian buildup is directed against Jordan but believes the purpose is to "bolster" Syrian forces against Israel in the Golan. In a 27 November press conference reported by Amman radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn also expressed hope that the Syrian concentrations are intended to "deceive the Zionist enemy" and "liberate Golan."

Afghanistan

The PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolution Council, in a joint resolution reported by Kabul radio, stressed the importance of "revolutionary legality" in protecting people's "democratic rights" and privacy against "antipeople's aggression" and other crimes. The statement said a new system of laws has been established to govern the activities of all military, judicial and police organs to protect the "legal rights and interests" of the people. This is necessary, the statement continued, because some provincial party officials, police, and members of the judiciary "have behaved contrary" to government principles and "have misused their functions" which have reduced the "effectiveness" of the fight against counterrevolutionareis. The statement called on all government officials and party members to strictly observe and apply this new "revolutionary legality" and set forth guidelines for the state judiciary, ministries concerned and party committees to follow in order to ensure the people's rights and freedom.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDIUM-POLITBURO RESOLUTION ON REVOLUTIONARY LEGALITY

LD262250 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on strengthening revolutionary legality; dated 25 November 1980]

[Text] The new development stage of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution and the fulfillment of its gains has inseparable ties with full security in the revolutionary order and observance of the rights and freedom of the individual citizens. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council are putting into practice many great decisions in order to strengthen revolutionary legality and order. The passage of the Basic Principles of the DRA is among the gains of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution which provides for the citizen's democratic rights and freedom. These include provisions for individual security, privacy in communication and other rights of the citizens.

In realizing revolutionary legality in the country and the successful struggle against antipeople aggression and other crimes against the legal rights and interests of the country's citizens, a new system of preserving rights and justice through police prosecution, the courts and through the formation of the KHAD--a special revolutionary military [intelligence] service--has been established. The activities of these organizations are based on a democratic order governed by law. The role and activities of party committees, government organs and organizations responsible for the observance of citizens' rights in strengthening the revolutionary order have been subsequently and successfully promoted.

Despite these successes it can be observed that some of the personnel of the provincial party committees, local government organs, Sarandoy, judiciary organs, the prosecutor's department and other government offices have behaved contrary to the DRA Basic Principles and have misused their functions. This attitude seriously damages the strengthening of legality in the country. The arrest and interrogation of party members and responsible officials, whose appointment, punishment, dismissal, and authority rests with the PDPA Central Committee is an example of this attitude. The PDPA Central Committee can delegate these powers to its authoritative organs and the provincial party committees. It is observed that legal authority rests with the PDPA and without the permission and agreement of the PDPA Central Committee its authoritative organs and provincial party committees should not administer punishment.

In addition, the illegal behavior of the personnel of the party committees and government and local organs reduces the effectiveness of the struggle against counterrevolution and other criminal activities, thus inflicting a blow to the honor of the party and the government and reducing the citizens' trust in the maintenance of rights and democratic freedom. Therefore, to prevent this, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council have approved the following resolution:

1. The serious observance of revolutionary legality is one of the most important duties of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and its realization, gains and aims.

2. The government of the DRA has the duty to supervise the practice of laws and the validity of the DRA basic principles and the laws and decrees of the Revolution Council and its decisions through all officials of central and local government in the capital and provinces in the most serious manner.

3. It is requested of government authorities, party members and officials of the Ministry of Interior and the KHAD that in their continuous struggle against counter-revolutionary elements, theives and other criminals, they should take into consideration the serious application of the DRA Basic Principles and other laws.

The authorities of the Ministry of the Interior and of the KHAD should bear in mind the need for internal administrative order and in enforcing the law should so instruct their personnel, particularly those in contact with public rights.

4. The attorney general of the DRA should strengthen the investigation of crimes and the application of the law. He should make some decisions on the observance of the DRA Basic Principles regarding prosection and the application of law by all central government and local organs, public and private enterprises and social organizations.

The responsibilities of the personnel of the prosecutor's department should be increased when they are successful in their work. Those attorneys who misuse the proud name of attorney should be gradually relieved of their duties.

5. The high court of the DRA should have responsibility for overseeing judgements, interpreting decisions with reasoned adjudication, and firmly turn the attention of judges to this. Judges and other law officers who are besmirching the essence of law and who, because of the lack of ethics, are not suited to be judges, should be gradually relieved of their duties.

6. The courts and prosecution offices should be compelled to observe that in cases where members of the public are illegally arrested, their houses searched, their property illegally confiscated, and in all cases where citizens' rights are trampled on, the offenders should be firmly questioned and punished in accordance with the law. Counter-revolutionaries who disguise themselves as police or other officials and encroach on public property and engage in stealing and other crimes should be sternly punished.

7. The DRA Ministry of Justice should take strong action to maintain the rights of the state during the investigation of dossiers and court cases; it should strengthen its supervision over the implementation of court decisions. The ministry shall make and publish those laws and regulations which have special importance in maintaining legality and shall communicate them to ministries, departments, party committees, and government and local organs.

8. All ministries and departments are dutybound to take the necessary measures toward maintaining and securing the rights and lawful interests of citizens that have been guaranteed in the DRA Basic Principles.

9. Party committees, ministries, departments and all government and local organs are dutybound to consider the petitions and complaints of citizens at an appointed time and take the necessary measures regarding every special case in accordance with the law.

10. Party committees must be ordered to take effective measures to ensure the undeviating observance of the provisions of the DRA Basic Principles and other laws of the country. Full consideration must be given to this effect in the meetings of provincial party committees, and shall be used for training party members in accordance with the principles of respect for the DRA's laws and noncompromise with every manifestation of violation of the law. Any kind of nonobservance or undermining of the revolutionary legality by party members shall be taken into consideration and shall not go without punishment, no matter what post they hold.

11. All complaints and petitions received about deviation from revolutionary legality committed by the authorities shall be investigated, and those responsible for law-breaking, bureaucracy and negligence in considering the petitions and complaints of individuals, particularly workers, peasants, armed forces personnel, experts and other toilers, shall be cautioned and put on trial.

12. The Control and Supervision Commission of the PDPA Central Committee has the duty to investigate the (?negligence) of responsible persons and those who have broken the law.

13. The HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR daily, the radio and television station and other organs have the duty to explain the policy of the party and the government regarding the people's rights and freedom which have been outlined in the DRA Basic Principles.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Revolution Council are certain that the authorities of the ministries and their officials and party members will endeavor to accomplish their duties in the strengthening of legality and revolutionary order in the country.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

KARBUL: U.S., PRC LAUNCH UNDECLARED WAR ON DRA FROM PAKISTAN

LD261528 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1130 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A Chinese military delegation, headed by the acting commander of that country's navy, arrived in Islamabad yesterday. According to international press agency reports from Islamabad, the delegation will hold talks with the Pakistani authorities during its 2-week stay and will visit Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi.

Observers point out that visits by U.S. and Chinese high-ranking military delegations to Pakistan have increased recently and that these delegations are trying to involve the militarist Government of Pakistan in the [word indistinct] expansionist plans for southwest and South Asia being contemplated by China and the United States.

It is said that Islamabad has recently made contact with the U.S. general commanding American forces in the Pacific and with a number of high-ranking Chinese delegations, and that they have paid instigatory visits to the camps of Afghan fugitives, which are in fact the nests of counterrevolutionary elements, thus setting in motion an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Reports reaching us say that the Chinese delegation will take part in a Pakistani Air Force and air defense exercise which will be held near the Afghan border. Meanwhile, the Indian press agency reports that Washington, Beijing and Islamabad intend to continue their interference in Afghan internal affairs. This agency has reported that the U.S. and Chinese espionage services have intensified their activities in Pakistan recently. Washington and Beijing set in motion their hostile and subversive activities against the DRA under different names and institutions.

According to the Indian press agency, one of these institutions is the board for combating narcotics, which belongs to the CIA and whose headquarters is in Peshawar. Contacts between the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements and the coordination of their subversive activities with officials of the CIA and Pakistani and Chinese advisors are organized through this board.

BALKH PROVINCE REBELS ARRESTED; U.S., PRC WEAPONS FOUND

LD261802 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A few of the thieves who for some time now have been engaged in stealing and highway robbery in the areas of Nahr-e Shahi in Balkh Province were recently arrested by the security forces with the patriotic cooperation of the noble and toiling people of the villages of Komdiar and Shahrak of that district. American and Chinese arms and a large quantity of ammunition was seized bythe security forces from these criminals.

A source in Nahr-e Shahi district said that these criminals are: Taj Mohammad, Delber, Wali Dad and Myagol, residents of Langerkhanah in the district who admitted their crimes under interrogation.

REUTER: STUDENTS SAY HOSTAGES HANDED OVER TO GOVERNMENT

WA271759 London REUTER in English 1737 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 27, REUTER--The radical Mos students who have held the 52 American hostages since last year said today they had handed over the captives to the Iranian Government and no longer had anything to do with them.

A spokesman for the militants refused to say when or how the transfer had taken place, and government officials had no comment on the report.

The students' spokesman told REUTERS there were at present no hostages in the U.S. Embassy, which the students seized on November 4 last year.

Speaking by telephone from the embassy, the spokesman said the students planned to stay in the mission until the Iranian parliament and government decided what to do with the building and the equipment contained in it.

RAFSANJANI CITES CONDITIONS FOR PARTIAL HOSTAGE RELEASE

WA261240 London REUTER in English 1233 GMT 26 Nov 80

[By Rashid Sinno]

[Text] Beirut, Nov 26, REUTER--Iran will release some of the 52 American hostages if the United States meets part of the conditions set by Tehran, Iranian Majlis (parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

He told a Beirut press conference: "If the United States makes a certain step, namely if it partially meets the Iranian conditions, we will set free a group of the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani arrived here yesterday as part of a tour of four Arab countries to explain Iran's stand in the Persian Gulf war with Iraq.

Warning to U.S.

LD261854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting AP from Beirut reported that Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, in an interview with the Beiruti paper AS-SAFIR which was published today, said: Ronald Reagan, the president-elect of the United States, is not able to embark on a military operation in order to free the 52 American hostages in Tehran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: We are quite aware that Reagan is unable to take any steps against Iran. In the present war we have proved that our courage and power is compatible with that of the Vietnamese and America today is no stronger that what it was during the Vietnam war. Rafsanjani added: The United States is now trying to interfere in Iranian affairs through Saddam Husayn, through the king of Jordan and by stationing AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia.

This report says that Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani met and confered with Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of PLO, in the presence of his aides late last night. A speaker for this organization said: The negotiations which lasted several hours were constructive. The war by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq against Iran and international developments were discussed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani said that he does not think that the Americans would (?bring destruction upon themselves) by embarking on direct military operations against Iran at this sensitive juncture. Once again he emphasized the rejection by his country of any cease-fire scheme with the Ba'thist regime in Iraq and disclosed that the Iranian officials have rejected Saddam Husayn's request put forward by [name indistinct] in which he asked for a 24 hour cease-fire. Rafsanjani said: We want a national government to come to power in Iraq and Iran still opposes any negotiation with Iraqi officials. He said: We will not have anything to do with Saddam Husayn except for fighting him.

REPORTAGE ON RAFSANJANI ACTIVITIES IN LEBANON

Meeting With Sarkis

GF261210 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis met with Iranian Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday. President Sarkis asked about Imam Khomeyni's health and added: The Iranian Islamic revolution is unparalled in the world. The imam's presence inspires the masses with a revolutionary spirit. This spirit is more effective than all other weapons.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: What is important is that the revolutionary spirit is still alive 2 years later. We have seen this very clearly in the war Iraq launched against Iran. Official efforts have been concentrated on mobilizing and arming the Muslim fighters to confront the infidel enemy. He added: More important that this is that the Muslim Iranian Army enjoys such a revolutionary spirit.

The Majlis speaker said: We are worried about the situation in Lebanon. The preservation of Lebanon's unity is one of our basic aims.

Commenting on Rafsanjani's remarks, the Lebanese president said: Our problem is a political one, because our peoples have become divided into groups and it may appear difficult to unite these groups. No other Arab people have suffered as we have. Lebanon is facing Israel alone.

At this juncture Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani replied: Although our Muslim people are facing the treacherous Iraqi enemy along an 800-km front, they have not forgotten Palestine or Lebanon for a single moment.

Referring to the current war between Iraq and Iran the Majlis speaker said: We believe that Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are carrying out activities hostile to our Islamic revolution, and that by attacking our country Saddam has worn down the two countries' forces that should have been confronting Zionism. Saddam is helping Israel with this war, however, we hope that the outcome of this war will be in the interest of the Muslim Iraqi people and that a popular government will be established in Iraq.

President Sarkis asked Rafsanjani to convey his greetings and good wishes to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, and to all Muslims.

The meeting between President Sarkis and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasheni Rafsanjani was held at the presidential palace and lasted approximately 1 hour. Rafsanjani later met with the speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, Kamil al-As'ad, in the chamber. He also met with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who expressed Lebanon's gratitude and appreciation for the Islamic revolution's stand on the prevervation of Lebanon's unity and independence.

Meetings With Palestinian, Lebanese Leaders

GF270823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] In a statement published by Beirut's AN-NAHAR, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said that Iran is not thinking of forcibly imposing the ideology of the Islamic revolution upon other peoples. At the same time, he added, we cannot prevent the spread of this ideology or restrain its ideas.

Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is seeking good relations with the states of the Persian Gulf. In order to achieve this goal, it has sent delegations to those states.

Yesterday, Hojjat ol-Eslam toured the town of Az-Zahra' and met with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, who said that Lebanese Muslims offer all they own in support of the Islamic revolution of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni. Brother Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic supports the Lebanese movement of the oppressed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani also met with the head and members of the Amal movement and expressed hope that the revolution guards will join the ranks of the brothers in Lebanon in order to confront the Zionist enemy.

The commander of the Arab Lebanese army, Maj Ahmad al-Khatib, met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani at his residence yesterday. He expressed support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and denounced the war waged by Iraq against Iran.

Also yesterday Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani met with a large number of state personnel such as former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Council Shaykh Mohammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din; the excellent Shi'ite mufti in Lebanon, Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; senior religious scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlullah; and Rabab as-Sadr, the sister of imam Musa as-Sadr, the chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. Rafsanjani held discussions with all of them and also met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by prominent Palestinian personnel such as Faruq al-Qaddumi, Abu Jihad, Abu Sa'id, Hani al-Hasan and others.

Today the Majlis speaker will embark on an inspection tour of villages in southern Lebanon.

Beirut Press Conference

NC261244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis, has said that his country is fighting in self-defense, and that Iran was not the one which started the war with Iraq [so it should not be called upon] to stop it. There is no room for negotiations and a cease-fire, he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani was replying to a question on current mediations to stop the fighting between his country and Iraq during a press conference held in Beirut this morning at the conclusion of a visit to Lebanon in the course of an Arab tour, which also included Algeria, Libya and Syria. During this tour he met with the heads of these states and with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Asked about a report attributed to him to the effect that Iraq had asked for a 24-hour cease-fire, he said: We did not start the war and we shall not tolerate the presence of any Iraqi soldier on our territory for a single moment.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani considered the Iranian aircraft attack on Kuwaiti as an unintentional action. He said that Iran had informed Kuwait of this. We told them: We gave orders to attack Iraqi trucks carrying supplies inside Iraqi territory, but a mistake happened, and Kuwait was attacked. We gave orders to our pilots not to repeat this.

He accused Iraq of exploiting this incident to spur Kuwait to join the war.

He said that the Lebanese president expressed his admiration of the Iranian revolution, telling him that in some respects it is similar to the French Revolution.

Asked about his talks with Yasir 'Arafat, he said that he expects very positive results from his meeting with 'Arafat. He added: We consider ourselves in a state of war with Zionism, and we want to be partners in the struggle against this entity.

He described the Iraqi war against his country as America's war against Iran.

He said that the issue of the U.S. hostages in Iran is now in the hands of the United States. If the United States makes a step or if the United States responds partially to the Iranian conditions, we shall release part of the hostages.

AS-SAFIR Interview

LD261316 Kuwait KUNA in English 1112 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beirut, 26 Nov (KUNA)--Iranian Parliament Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said Wednesday an Iran Air attack against a Kuwait border post should be a "warning" (?to the Kuwaiti) authorities against further alleged (?assistance) to Iraq in its war with Iran.

"We had information that trucks carry equipment to Iraq daily, he alleged. Orders were issued to the [words indistinct] at the trucks while on their way in the [word indistinct] (?territory) and this is what happened, he claimed.

"We hear that a rocket was fired [words indistinct] territory in the Abdali area and we received an official note from Kuwait in this respect. 'We informed them (the Kuwaitis) that we did not mean to attack Kuwait intentionally and they know that. [Word indistinct] Iraq and we hope that this will not be repeated, but let it be a warning to them (Kuwaitis)...," Rafsanjani said.

The Iranian parliamentary leader made his allegations in an exclusive interview with the pro-Libyan Lebanese daily newspaper AS-SAFIR.

Rafsanjani, who arrived in Lebanon from Syria Tuesday, said his country "realizes fully that U.S. President-elect Ronald W. Reagan is not capable of doing anything against Iran."

"We have proved during the present war that we are not weaker or less brave than the Vietnamese people, and America is not stronger today that what it was in Vietnam," Rafsanjani told his interviewer.

"Our people are ready to sacrifice, to any extent, and if America wants to test this we are ready for it, but I do not think the Americans are that crazy," he added

Kuwait, it is recalled, had protested to Iran against two attacks by Iranian warplanes on the northern Abdali post.

DETAILS OF 26 NOV KHOMEYNI ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Briefing on Economy

LD261154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He submitted a report to the imam on the economic, monetary and banking situation of the country and the steps taken in various fields.

After the meeting he gave an interview and said that during today's meeting with imam, he reported on the printing of new banknotes, the handover of the housing estates of the country's banking network to the foundation of the oppressed for housing the martyrs [presumably martyrs' relatives] and the disabled of the war, and the steps taken to confiscate the assets of the late shah and his relatives.

The imam's views were asked on encouraging the people to keep their savings in the banks and giving prizes in cash and kind; he agreed that it is in order to give prizes.

Regarding the printing of new 10,000-rial and 5,000-rial banknotes the governor of the Central Bank said that these notes--God willing--will be printed 21 December, with pictures of the demonstrations by the people during the days of struggle against the previous regime, and will be put into circulation.

Communication on Emigre Debts

LD261848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, in a letter from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, asked the imam for a directive with regard to the followers of Satan and supporters of the former regime who have fled the country after incurring debts to the country's banking network. The text of the letter follows:

In His exalted name. The illustrious leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may his blessings continue. A number of the followers of Satan and the supporters of the former regime who have fled the country and whose wealth, at present, is at the disposal of the foundation for the oppressed and other revolutionary institutions are in debt to the banking network of the country. Would you please issue a directive to enable the banking network to secure and take possession of the assets put at the disposal of the above-metnioned institutions to offset their debts to the banking system. May your days and your esteem continue.

Respectfully yours, 'Ali Reza Nobari, 26 November 1980

Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to the letter of the governor of the Central Bank, announced his agreement with the proposal as follows:

In His exalted name. It is agreed. It is necessary that representatives from the foundation be assigned to investigate this matter and the bank representatives should present their documents; once the debt to the bank is established then the debt should be paid and the rest should be remitted in favor of the oppressed.

[Signed] 26 November 1980, Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Meetings With Mokri Clergyman

GF261337 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, received the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, and Ayatollah Hajj Shaykh Mohammad (Baqir Ashtiyani) separately this morning. During the meeting, Dr Mokri reported to the leader of the nation on his mission and the leader of the nation issued his directives to Dr Mokri.

Meeting With Tondguyan's Family, Others

LD261738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning the families of the minister of oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, of the under secretary to the Ministry of Oil, Bushehri Ayhyavi and the families of the guardsmen, who were kidnapped by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries while on their trip to the south in order to investigate the situation with regard to the employees of the Ministry of Oil, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, at this meeting, provided some guidelines to these families and sympathized with them.

CABINET DISCUSSES MINISTRY PROPOSALS 26 NOV

LD262120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers tonight held a session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At this session, which lasted until 2230 hours and which reviewed current affairs in the country, proposals submitted by the Ministries of National Defense, Housing and Urban Development, and Plan and Budget were discussed and studied. One of these proposals is the new draft of a bill dealing with redundancy pay and an early retirement scheme for government employees, which was approved by the members of the Cabinet. This draft will be submitted to the Islamic Majlis.

RAJA'I ADDRESSED PERSONNEL OF HAMADAN AIRBASE

LD271924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau dispatch reports that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Mr Behzad Nabavi, under secretary of state for executive affairs, arrived in Hamadan's Nowzeh airbase by air this afternoon and were welcomed by Colonel Golchin, base commander, Nowzeh's revolutionary personnel and a number of officials of Hamadan Province.

Our correspondent's dispatch says: Prime Minister Raja'i is visiting Hamadan in order to inspect the combat readiness of the military and law enforcement personnel in Hamadan Province and also in order to study the situation in this province.

The Central News Bureau's correspondent's dispatch from the Nowzeh base says that Mr Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, visited today the various sections of Nowzeh airbase and spent 20 minutes talking to the base personnel who assembled on the parade ground.

In his speech the prime minister, while expressing appreciation for the acts of valor and selflessness by the eagle-like pilots and other personnel in this base, spoke about the role of the people's army in a revolutionary society and, addressing the base's personnel, said: One of the factors which has caused panic to the world-devouring United States and the enemies of Iran's Islamic revolution is the deep solidarity among the people's masses and the military brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. So much so that at present the term "brother soldier" is an accepted and familiar term among the people.

In his speech the prime minister added: The fact that people no longer receive extra for working a little extra is in itself another reason for prompting the foes of Iran's Muslim nation toward their unholy alliance against Iran's Islamic revolution.

BANI-SADR TOURS ARMY POSITIONS IN KHUZESTAN

LD261744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] This morning, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, at a meeting with the participation of the military commanders, reviewed the overall situation at the fronts. According to PARS, the president this morning visited the operations headquarters of the guards in an unspecified town in Khuzestan, together with other military commanders. At this place, the commander of the guards stationed at this region, in a report, explained the operational methods used by the guards brothers.

This morning Dr Bani-Sadr also inspected the joint positions belonging to the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

While inspecting the positions of the combatants of Islam the president talked to the soldiers, NCO's, officers and guardsmen and praised their courageous acts. The president asked the fighters to endeavor to maintain discipline at the front and increase their efforts to destroy the invading enemy as soon as possible.

FURTHER DETAILS

LD271825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, continued his tour of Khuzestan Province today by spending 6 hours visiting various battlefronts. A PARS dispatch reports that during this visit, in the presence of military commanders, the president of the republic chatted with soldiers, NCO's, officers, members of the guards corps and of the mobilization organization and popular forces, expressing appreciation for their services.

COURT SET UP TO INVESTIGATE WARTIME CRIMES

LD271818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Statement No 1 of the court investigating wartime violations and crimes]

[Text] In the name of God. Maintaining security, peace and [word indistinct] at all social levels, following the emergence of the nation's ideological movement, is of the utmost necessity. Now that the heroic Iranian nation, having written an epic on resistance, has begun an ideological and revolutionary response against the imperialist mercenaries in the war imposed by Iraq against the Islamic Republic, the enemy's fifth column supported by internal agents is engaged in consolidating its positions. Consequently, it is with this in mind that the court investigating wartime violations and crimes is being set up at this point in time in order to establish security and to avert various calamities emanating from the enemy. By virtue of its revolutionary mission, the court investigating wartime violations and crimes calls on all the compatriots, military, civilians as well as revolutionary institutions, to provide utmost cooperation in order to avert in a revolutionary manner the plots matched by the enemy's internal mercenaries. The court calls on the heroic Iranian nation to adhere strictly to the following points as a sacred duty:

1. More adherence than ever before to the statements issued by the court to be made public through the media;

2. Reporting offenders and mercenaries within the context of the cases announced by the Islamic Republic Supreme Judicial Council;

3. All military and security centers as well as revolution institutions, police stations, committees and corps of revolution guards are required to hand over these offenders and violators as soon as possible to the court, while bearing in mind the instructions issued by the Supreme Judicial Council, so that their offenses and crimes are attended to in the list of wartime regulations.

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVES IN WEST

LD261222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the Supreme Defense Council has appointed Brother Abu Sharif and Colonel 'Assarian as the council's representatives in the western region of the country.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS STUDENTS NOT TO STAGE MARCH

LD262153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the Interior Ministry]

[Text] In his exalted name. According to information received the dear Muslim students and pupils of Tehran intend to march tomorrow toward the residence of the illustrious leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and meet with the imam of the nation as a sign of support and approval for the appointment of Dr Bahonar as minister of education and training. The Interior Ministry thanks and lauds the pure and unblemished emotions of these dear people but wishes to draw their attention to the following points:

1. Any kind of march or demonstration can take place only with prior permission granted by the Interior Ministry, and such permission has not been granted in this case.

2. According to information received, the counterrevolution and the foreign fifth column intend to penetrate your united and tight ranks, you, the future hopes of the revolution, and by shouting deviationist slogans to create an unstable stmosphere leading to confrontations, which is by no means in the interests of the revolution and beloved Islam under the present circumstances.

3. The Interior Ministry expects the student brothers and sisters to attend their classes regularly and to be serious in their studies in order to prepare themselves to guard the fruits of the Islamic revolution as soon as possible. Peace be upon those who follow the divine guidance.

[Signed] Interior Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani

FRG'S GENSCHER, IRANIAN DELEGATIONS DISCUSS IRAQI AGGRESSION

Ambassador's Press Conference

LD261826 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA)--The Iranian ambassador to Bonn, Mehdi Narab, has regretted the Federal Government's failure to condemn publicly Iraq's "criminal aggression." After an interview with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the ambassador told the press in Bonn today that the Federal Government's silence could be seen as "a kind of endorsement of the aggression."

The ambassador is leading a delegation which is visiting European capitals on behalf of the Iranian government in order to expound its position on the war with Iraq. The Iranian Government, he said, expected all governments who stood by international law to condemn what he called Iraq's aggression.

The ambassador accused Iraq of using chemical weapons against the Iranisn population. He said that the Iranian Army's position in the war was getting better every day. He emphatically denied reports about the alleged delivery of Soviet military equipment to Iran. His country, he said, would preserve its independence of the great powers.

Meeting With Khatemi

GF270719 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has received the head of Iranian delegation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayyed Mohammad Khatemi, who is visiting the FRG in order to explain the Iranian stand on the war unjustly waged by Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Sayyed Khatmei said Iran did not start the war and did not even want it, although Iran had been aware of the possibility of such aggression within the framework of the imperialist attacks on the Islamic revolution. He added that the United States did not cease for a moment its plots against the Islamic revolution during the past 2 years.

Khatemi added that silence on the attacks against residential areas, public places and even hospitals is regarded as support for the aggressor by the Iranian people. Saddam is another dictator who is hated by the oppressed, deprived and Muslim Iraqi people. His fate will be no better than that of his predecessor, the buried shah.

The head of the Iranian delegation commented on the FRG foreign minister's statement by saying: We, too, reject war as the means of solving disputes, but at present we are in the position of defending our independence and survival. In order to end the war, we must search out those who started it and those who plotted the aggression so as to force them to obey the call of truth. The FRG foreign minister promised to have another lengthy meeting with the Iranian delegation.

LABOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR MANILA CONFERENCE

GF262021 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Brother Mohammad Mir Mohammad Sadeqi [as heard] has left for Manila to attend a meeting of labor ministers from Asia and the Pacific. During this meeting, the labor and social affairs minister will explain the Islamic Republic of Iran's stand on labor affairs and the goals of the Islamic revolution pertaining to the achievement of the government of the world's oppressed.

IRAN TO PARTICIPATE IN OPEC MEETINGS IN VIENNA, INDONESIA

LD272146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2103 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] In a contact with the Central News Bureau an Oil Ministry spokesman denied rumors carried by some foreign news media to the effect that Iran will not attend the OPEC oil ministers' conference in Indonesia, which is to take place on 15 December. He said that as far as OPEC is concerned, the Islamic Republic's policy is aimed at strengthening this organization and the projects earmarked to serve the interests of the member countries and the oppressed people of the world.

Iranian oil experts are expected to participate in the economic commission and OPEC executive board session which are to meet in Vienna within the next few days in order to prepare the grounds for the forthcoming conference in Indonesia. One of the topics to be raised by Iran at the ministerial conference is Iraq's invasion of Iran and the abduction of the Iranian oil minister and his deputies by the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors.

OIL MINISTRY DENIES GASOLINE PRICE RISE RUMORS

LD271340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A rumor about an increase in the price of gasoline has been strongly denied. An Oil Ministry under secretary said in a telephone conversation with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

[begin recording] I heard this rumor last night and we strongly deny it. First, the Oil Ministry had made no decision whatsoever to increase the prices of any oil products; there has not even been any discussion on the matter. Second, any change in prices envisaged must come to us as a Cabinet instruction. We cannot and will not do such a thing unilaterally. [end recording]

PAKISTANIS DONATE MEDICINE, BLANKETS TO IRAN

GF261736 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Quetta reports that three truckloads of medicine and blankets have been sent to Iran on behalf of the people of Quetta and other cities in Pakistan. The medicine has been given to the Zahedan Red Crescent Society. The other trucks carrying blankets and clothing have arrived at the home of the governor of Sistan Va Baluchistan Province.

The report adds that 300 people from Quetta have approached the Iranian consul general and have expressed their desire to fight Iraq and the arch-Satan, the United States, to the last drop of their blood.

REPORTS ON REBEL OPERATIONS, OTHER EVENTS IN IRAQ

Street Fighting, Assassination Claimed

GF271044 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The political bureau of the movement of the Iraqi struggling 'ulema has issued a report on the events taking place in Iraq. The report says:

1. 'Ubaydallah al-Bazani, who betrayed his people's cause and cooperated with the atheist Saddam regime and was once a minister in Saddam's government, has been killed.

2. At the moment battles in northern Iraq are taking place between our Kurdish brothers and the mercenaries of agent Saddam, street fighting is also taking place in (Deza) castle in northern Iraq.

3. Cars are not allowed to enter holy Karbala' and sacred An-Najaf after 1700 and until the following morning.

4. Curfew is imposed during the days of Muharram in the towns of holy Karbala' and sacred An-Najaf from 1800 until the following morning.

POWs Escape

LD271914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau quoting an informed official at the Ilam governorate general, a guerrilla group from the Muslim strugglers in the Ilam region yesterday crossed the enemy lines and launching tactical operations succeeded in destroying a tank, 2 personnel carriers and a fuel tank belonging to the enemy and killed 22 Ba'thist mercenaries. This report says that the strugglers of Islam returned safely to their base having successfully completed their task.

One hundred and sixty Iranian Muslim combatants, who had been captured by the enemies of Islam, fled Saddam Tikriti's prison and joined their brothers in the homeland. PARS, quoting an informed official, reported that last week, after the bombing [name indistinct] garrison on Iraqi soil by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 160 of 570 Iranian soldiers who were being kept in the garrison prison succeeded in breaking out and yesterday the last group of them joined their brothers in an unspecified region to the south of Ahvaz. According to these combatants, Ba'thist mercenaries torture the prisoners and their behavior toward the guardsmen and the mobilization personnel is especially savage. This group also said that the mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq even stole the money belonging to the captives and, in one case, in order to remove a ring from one of the combatants they severed his finger with a dagger.

Another report by PARS says that the rulers of the Iraqi Ba'thists force the captives into unpaid labor and in several cases illegally use the captives as unpaid laborers in the port of Basrah. This has been witnessed and if the captives refuse to obey they are tortured or even executed.

According to the same report, on the basis of the information received from Iraq following the successful operations carried out by the Ad-Da'wah strugglers in Iraq during the past weeks, the so-called army of the masses of the Ba'thist regime is now in control of the city of (?Basrah) and people's traffic is being watched. Also the Ba'thist mercenaries are using Arab feudals from Khuninshahr and Abadan region and refugee Savakists in order to identify the revolutionary Muslim people. The report adds: The usurping Ba'thist regime of Iraq uses the land route of (Khassam)-az-Zubayr to transport different commodity goods such as foodstuffs and clothes from Kuwait and Jordan to the port of Basrah, so much so that the warehouses of this port are full of Kuwaiti goods.

Demonstrations, Unrest in Karbala', An-Najaf

GF271830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting reliable sources, a PARS correspondent has reported that the situation is tense in many Iraqi towns. The report adds that many Iraqi citizens and students in As-Sulaymaniyah have demonstrated against the Tikriti Iraqi regime and that 200 of them have been arrested by the regime's authorities. At the moment they are still in prison. The sources added that the towns of Karbala' and An-Najaf witnessed great demonstrations organized by the Muslim citizens in the two towns in support of the Islamic revolution. The Saddamist security authorities have arrested about 100 of the demonstrators. The report affirms that members of this group were martyred by the Iraqi mercenaries by dipping them in boiling tar.

According to another report from Iraq, an entire battalion of the Tikriti regime that was on its way to As-Sulaymaniyah has been destroyed by the brave Kurdish forces. Two Kurdish fighters were martyred during the attack.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 317, 318

317: Sulaymaniyah, Susangerd Successes

LD271136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Communique 317 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and militant Iranian compatriots, the heroic pilots of the Air Force and the Army Air Corps of the ground forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday dealt the following blows against the enemy:

1. The air force: Quick-flying fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their raids yesterday on their assigned objectives in enemy territory succeeded in destroying one factory northwest of Sulaymaniyah, enemy ammunition depots west of Sulaymaniyah, one radar antenna northeast of Khurmal, and one electricity control room in the north of Iraq. In raids on enemy tanks and trucks south of Mandali in the east of Iraq, damage was inflicted on enemy forces.

2. The army air corps: Forever-heroic warriors of the army air corps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday raided enemy forces in the Susangerd region, destroying 4 artillery pieces, 5 tanks, 5 mortar launchers, 2 vehicles, 1 five-five and 2 trenches, and killing 50 of the enemy troops and injuring more than 40 of them. [communique unsigned]

318: Iraqi Losses

LD271731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Communique 318 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Mulsim compatriots and victorious Iranian heroes, the Islamic ground forces combatants launched an assault on the aggressive enemy forces at the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts yesterday and inflicted the following losses:

A. Logistics: 1-- 34 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 2 fuel tankers, 2 graders and 27 military vehicles; 2-- 1 106 mm gun, 1 antiaircraft gun and 2 mortar launchers;

B. Casualties: Some 195 personnel were killed and approximately 180 were wounded.

Meanwhile our combative forces, stationed on the Kornas heights in the west of the country, audaciously fired on the enemy forces on 26 November; as a result of this attack the enemy forces left behind some 30 dead and fled, abandoning their strongholds.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

WESTERN FRONT FIGHTING CONTINUES 26-28 NOV

MiG's Bomb Village

LD261202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau correspondent, quoting the Ilam Governor General's office, reported that at 1300 yestersay, two aggressive Iraqi MiG's bombed the village of (Saradbar) in the Province of Ilam. As a result of this aggression, four of the villagers were martyred and 11 others were wounded; 6 of the wounded were treated on the spot and the remaining 5 were transferred to Dezful for treatment. According to this report, about 32 houses were wrecked in the village by the missiles. Meanwhile, a PARS correspondent learned in an interview with the spokesman for the guards corps of the Islamic revolution of Iran, that a group of combative revolution guards, by infiltrating the heart of the enemy and placing mines in their positions and equipment, were able to destroy two tanks, one vehicle, one truck and one trailer and kill their crews. After completing their mission, these brothers returned to their bases safely.

Civilian Casualties in Khorramabad

LD261818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports at 1330 today, two Iraqi MiG-23 aircraft bombed several residential districts in Khorramabad. According to a PARS dispatch the two aggressive enemy MiG's, while flying at a height of 200 meters above street level, bombed a city square, a hotel and several shops and cars, leveling them to the ground. According to the latest PARS dispatch communicated at 1720 and quoting Lorestan's governor general, the number of people martyred today numbered 17; 69 were wounded, 25 of whom were discharged from hospital after receiving treatment in the outpatients department. Among the martyrs one sees children 7 to 10 years old.

Artillery in Action

LD261748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the battle continues on most fronts in the western parts of the country between Islam's combatant forces and the Ba'thist mercenaries. According to the same report, during yesterday's and today's clashes on the Gilan-e Gharb front over 30 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and thanks to artillery fire by our combatants two enemy mortar-launchers were destroyed and one of their ammunition dumps was set ablaze--the fires of which could be seen for several hours later. The same report says: During today's clashes in this region three heroes of Islam were wounded. According to a Central News Bureau report yesterday afternoon, thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran's artillery-fire against the right-hand front [as heard] in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, several trenches of the Ba'thist aggressors were hit and 20 mercenaries were killed.

Commando Raids

LD270444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A PARS correspondent visited the battlefronts in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region for 5 hours and last night reported that commando operations are continuing in Dasht-e Zahab, Gharavil and Sarab-e Garm with the use of both light and heavy weapons.

Yesterday, the eighth day since the start of a new wave of attacks by the warriors of Islam against the enemy forces, our fighters maintained the initiative on all the fronts in this region and continued to pound the positions, trenches and equipment of the Ba'thist mercenaries. The mercenary forces of the blasphemous Iraqi regime continued to shell residential areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the surrounding villages.

In another report from the Gilan-e Gharb front, the correspondent added: Yesterday the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the revolution guards and the tribal mobilization forces continued the battle against the mercenary forces of the blasphemous Iraqi regime with artillery fire and commando operations. Fighting also continued on the Sumar, Kan-e Zar and Shur-e Shirin fronts yesterday and artillery fire was exchanged. The combatants of the Islamic Republic continued trench-to-trench combat against the blasphemous enemy in Sumar.

MiG Overflys Khorramabad

LD271212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent's dispatch from Khorramabad says: Following yesterday's dastardly air raid on Khorramabad by Iraqi aircraft, at 1135 today an Iraqi MiG aircraft again violated the city's airspace but immediately afterward it met antiaircraft defense from our heroes and was forced to flee.

MiG Raids, Artillery Duels

Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents report that the war between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the armies of atheism continues on the country's western fronts. On some fronts the warriors, using their light and heavy arms, are pounding the positions of Saddam's mercenaries. On some other fronts, in face-to-face and hand-to-hand battles they are defending their Islamic honor.

The Central News Bureau reports that last night the mortar-launch unit of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed an enemy mortar position in Kan-e Zar region and killed its personnel. The report, quoting a reliable source at the joint staff of western region operations, said that during yesterday and today our brave combatants have dealt crushing blows against the aggressive enemy on the Sumar front. In these operations a number of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and several of their [word indistinct] were destroyed. Three of our warriors were also martyred on this front. The Central News Bureau report says that the intensity of the battle started to diminish from 2100 last night on this front but that artillery duels between the two sides were resumed at 0400 this morning. There are no accurate figures available about the possible damage and casualties resulting from this battle.

The latest report to reach PARS from the Sumar front this morning says that in the past 24 hours our warriors, using heavy weapons and carrying out guerrilla operations, cleared two strategic positions of the filthy presence of the aggressive Iraqis. In these operations 17 enemy trenches were destroyed and the mercenaries stationed in these trenches were either killed or routed.

According to another PARS report, over the past 2 days the forces defending the Islamic revolution, backed by artillery fire, carried out a series of guerrilla operations in Gilan-e Gharb region and succeeded in destroying one enemy missile-launching pad and three mortar-launching positions. In these operations 30 members of the armies of atheism were killed.

According to the same report, on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front a group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps confronted a 17-man enemy group and routed it.

Another report says that in a strategic region in Ilam Province, over the past 3 days 120 Iraqi troops have been killed, wounded or fled in clashes between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the mercenaries of infidel Saddam.

The Central News Bureau reports that at 0730 this morning two aggressive Iraqi MiG's twice appeared over Eslamabad but they were forced to flee in the face of our antiaircraft fire.

According to a reliable source at the joint staff of the western operations, at 1300 yesterday several aggressive Iraqi MiG's appeared over Gilan-e Gharb but they were forced to flee by the antiaircraft fire of our brave armed forces.

'Noticeable' Successes Claimed

LD280608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon battles continued on the Kan-e Zar and Shur-e Shirin fronts and the three fronts of Dasht-e Zahab, Gharavil and Sarab-e Garm. Artillery fire was exchanged and our forces waged commando-type operations. The forces of the Islamic Republic on these fronts also achieved a noticeable success.

According to a report by a dispatched correspondent of the news unit of the Kermanshah center, from the western fronts of the country, fierce clashes in Gilan-e Gharb continued yesterday. On the Tang-e Hajian front, during yesterday's battles, 48 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and 2 ammunition depots of the blasphemous enemy were destroyed by the combatants of Islam.

Reports received from Kur-e Mush and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab also indicate intense clashes in these regions. The fighters of Islam, during their battles on this front in the past 48 hours have forced the mercenary enemy to retreat 2 km. During these battles more than 48 personnel of the enemy forces were killed or wounded and 4 vehicles, loaded with ammunition, were also destroyed by the forces of the revolution. The report of the Central News Bureau correspondent also indicates that the battle continues in the Reyjab and Bojnurabad regions. On this front, the Feda'yan-e Imam, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic are fighting with the enemy. During battles yesterday on this front, more than 38 mercenaries were killed or wounded and 3 enemy vehicles were destroyed by the fire of the heavy weapons of the revolution forces. During the battles on this front, four combatants of the Islamic Republic gained the rank of martyrdom.

On the basis of the same report, during the past 48-hour period, battle has continued on the Mehran and Dehloran fronts. On the Mehran front our combative forces have advanced considerably and have mopped up some of the strategic heights of this region from the existence of the infidels. Our forces have taken over these heights. On these fronts, more than 40 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed or wounded. During these battles, two of our combative brothers gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and four others were wounded. On the basis of the same report, Esfahan bazaar donated 500 kg tea and 2500 blankets.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO KHUZESTAN; REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING

Officials Discuss War-Related Problems

GF261428 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by the public relations department of the governor general's office, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon and was attended by the governor general, his deputies, the Ahvaz governor, mayor and provincial directors.

They announced the formation of a refugee headquarters that will be located in the governor general's former office. This headquarters will investigate the affairs of workers in the cities of Khuninshahr, Abadan and other war-stricken areas.

Opening bazaars and schools in areas outside the war zone was discussed and some decisions were made on conserving fuel, stationary and electricity. An announcement by the Interior Ministry on the same matter was read. During the session it was also decided that overtime pay and travel benefits for employees will be canceled due to the war situation.

Iraqi Retreat on One Front

LD261750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] PARS and the Central News Bureau report that today the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army artillery fired so intensively on Ba'thist mercenary positions on the Farsiat and Dub-e Herdan fronts that the aggressive enemy was compelled to leave his positions on the Farsiat front and to retreat to the south via Hamid station. According to these reports, no accurate information has been received to date with regard to enemy losses today on the Dub-e Herdan and Farsiat fronts.

According to another Central News Bureau report, a spokesman at the Khuzestan governor-general's office said: In the last 2 days, following artillery attacks on enemy positions on the Susangerd and Ahvaz fronts, 12 enemy tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles, 2 ammunition-carrying vehicles, 1 mortar launcher and 1 machinegun were destroyed and 45 aggressors were killed or wounded. According to this report, last Tuesday Saddam's mercenaries' artillery fired on residential districts in Hoveyzeh.

Iraqi Casualties

LD262104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2054 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent reported a few moments ago that in the attack launched by the heroes of the Airborne Division on the Ahvaz, Susangerd, Farsiyeh and Allao Akbar heights fronts today 390 of the enemy forces were killed and 100 were injured.

Shelling of Iraqi Positions

LD261732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report one of the commanders of Dezful's Revolution Guards Corps reported: Yesterday and today our brother guards, by opening mortar fire on enemy positions west of the Karkheh River, killed 10 Ba'thist mercenaries and wounded several others. An enemy vehicle, too, was destroyed during these operations.

Air Strikes Against Iraqis

LD271204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting an informed official of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ahvaz, the Central News Bureau correspondent has reported: This morning our Airborne Division's quick-flying pilots flew two sorties over enemy forces in Sa'dun Hammadi and Dub-e Herdan and inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy forces. Up to 1235, the time this report was received, we have not had any accurate reports on the level of the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy.

According to the same report the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked an enemy column in the vicinity of the Farkeh post at 1000 this morning. No accurate information has so far been received about the losses suffered by the enemy.

According to this report, after both operations our combatant pilots returned safely to their bases.

Ahvaz Red Alert

GF261040 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1034 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren that you are about to hear is the red alert signal. It means that an air attack is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1438, 1510 and 1539 GMT on 26 November]

Iraqi Attack on Ahvaz

LD261734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau and PARS report from Ahvaz that Iraqi mercenary elements opened mortar fire on Ahvaz's residential areas today. No information has reached us about the possible losses caused by this attack. The mercenary elements' attacks on Ahvaz today are taking place at a time when the heroic people of this city are flooding back to their homes. According to the same report, despite the mercenaries' treacherous deeds life in Ahvaz continues at great pace, and traffic in the city is such that the traffic police there have resumed their normal daily duties.

Artillery Barrages; Captured Equipment

LD270518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, yesterday the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army artillery opened intense fire on Ba'thist mercenary positions on the Farsiat and Dub-e Herdan fronts. The aggressive enemy was forced to leave its positions on the Farsiat front and retreat.

At 2230, a PARS correspondent ..... informed by a reliable official in Ahvaz that during yesterday's operations the valiant personnel of the Airborne Division on the Ahvaz, Susangerd, Farsiat fronts and the Allaho Akbar heights, inflicted heavy losses on the mercenary Ba'thist Iraqis.

On the basis of the same report, during these operations 39 tanks, 10 cannons, 9 trenches, 32 vehicles, 2 loaders and graders, 3 bulldozers, 2 machineguns, 2 antiaircraft guns, 1 ammunition vehicle, 1 mortar launcher and 1 106-mm enemy gun were completely destroyed. On the basis of the same report, as a result of operations of the valiant and self-sacrificing personnel of the Airborne Division, one of the enemy's helicopters crashed, 390 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 100 were wounded.

Warning to Fifth Column

GF271749 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Communique No 30 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. It has been noticed that some members of the enemy's fifth column are attempting to aid the Ba'thist Iraqi regime by switching their car and house lights on at night and thus seriously endangering the lives and property of the noble citizens of Ahvaz.

These treacherous opportunists are hereby warned that if they continue their dastardly actions, the authorities, especially police and mobilization forces, will arrest them with the assistance of Ahvaz citizens. They will be duly punished.

Iraqis Abandon Susangerd Positions

LD271758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] In today's battles between Ba'thist invaders and the combatants of Islam on the Susangerd fronts the enemies of Islam fled, having suffered losses. The Central News Bureau correspondent at Susangerd front, citing a Muslim combatant, reported: This morning on one of the Susangerd fronts the combative brothers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed with their mortars several tanks, (?two) vehicles carrying ammunition, and a personnel carrier belonging to the enemy, and a number of invaders were killed or injured. There is no precise information as to the losses suffered by the enemy. According to the same report, in today's battle the Ba'thist mercenaries fled their positions after suffering heavy losses. On another Susangerd front our forces destroyed two enemy tanks, two ammunition trucks, killed 12 and injured 30.

The Central News Bureau reports that on a Susangerd front yesterday the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed several tanks and ammunition vehicles belonging to the Ba'thist Army of Iraq, killed approximately 67 of the mercenaries of the infidel Saddam, injured 70-80 and captured 1 person. On this front, too, the enemy forces fled, leaving behind four guided-missile platforms and other equipment. In this battle our forces captured one radio, two antiaircraft guns, one mortar launcher, several RPG-7's and a quantity of its ammunition and a large amount of personal guerrilla equipment belonging to the enemy forces.

Fighting in Susangerd

LD280620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] A correspondent of the Central News Bureau, quoting the guards corps of Susangerd, reported: During the past 3 days, the mortar fire of our brother guards has destroyed 3 enemy tanks, killing about 10 Iraqi aggressors and wounding about another 10. During these operations, two of the defenders of the Islamic revolution were wounded.

On the basis of this report, the city of Susangerd was under enemy mortar fire yesterday afternoon. The revolution guards returned the fire of these mercenaries.

The Central News Bureau, in another report quoting the medical relief headquarters in Ahvaz, announced: During yesterday's savage attacks by the agents of Saddam on residential districts of Susangerd, 19 of our compatriots were wounded and 1 gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

on the Dub-e Herdan front also three defenders of the revolution were martyred and three others were wounded.

Iraqi Abadan-Mahshahr Retreat

LD261152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] PARS at 1200 today reported from the Abadan front that as a result of the heavy artillery fire of the combatants of Islam, Iraqi mercenaries have reduced their heavy equipment and positions and pulled back several kilometers from the edge of the Abadan-Mahshahr road. According to the same report, the artillery batteries of Islam's army today have been heavily shelling enemy positions along the Abadan front.

Meanwhile, a group of devotees of Islam during a battle with the enemy managed to kill a large number of Saddam's mercenaries using light arms.

The Central News Bureau, quoting a reliable source at the Abadan war headquarters reports that four Airborne Division helicopters pounded the positions of the Iraqi aggressors on the other side of the Bahmanshir River for 2 hours beginning at 0900 today. The same report says that this morning two fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked Iraqi positions in Iraqi territory opposite Khosrowabad. The latest reports from the Abadan front say that as a result of the artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran one enemy tank was destroyed on the Abadan front today.

Iraqi Losses in Abadan Area

LD261814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, citing a very informed official at the operational headquarters in Abadan, has reported: As of 1640 today the invading Iraqi forces started attacking Abadan city with their five-five guns, and the defenders of the Islamic revolution responded to the enemy fire. The same report says that as of filing time, 1705, there has been a heavy confrontation between the combatants of the Islamic revolution and the Ba'thist invaders around Station No 12 [as heard]. According to the same report, the deceived Iraqi forces have embarked on a tactical retreat around Station No 12 in Abadan.

The fighting forces of the armed forces of Islam and the Iraqi invaders have assumed positions on both sides of the Mahshahr-Abadan axis. According to the same report, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic have launched guerrilla attacks against Saddam's deceived forces in Khuninshahr, and the morale of the invaders is very low and shaky.

Another report from the Central News Bureau from the Abadan front says that the heroes of the the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the revolution guards crops and members of the mobilization backed by the artillery have fired on enemy positions and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy from last night until this afternoon. During these attacks several trucks and an enemy ammunition depot were destroyed; the Bath'ist forces, having suffered heavy losses, left their positions and have now concentrated most of their forces along the Mahshahr-Abadan road. According to this report, from last night until the time when this report was filed, 1325, the residential districts of Abadan were being sporadically shelled by the enemy's long-range artillery.

Abadan Battle Successes

LD271202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] According to the latest reports received from the Abadan front, the army air corps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran pounded enemy positions north of the Mahshahr-Abadan highway from 0800 until 1000 today and forced the enemy troops to pull back 1 kilometer.

According to PARS reports from the frontlines on the Abadan fronts, last night and this morning there were sporadic clashes between Islam's combatants--ground forces, guards corps, gendarmerie and Khuzestan's brave tribesmen on the one hand--and Iraqi mercenaries on the other.

The two sides also continued artillery fire exchanges. The report says that at dawn today, Islam's combatants, backed by the artillery fire of Islam's army, forced Iraqi mercenaries to pull back from their occupied positions on the Mahshahr-Abadan highway by nearly 1 kilometer. The report says that hand-to-hand and light-arms combat continued this morning between the army of Islam and Iraqi mercenaries, with both sides trying to occupy each other's positions. The report further says that in today's battle, Islam's combatants, enjoying excellent morale and being supported by accurate artillery fire, proved their complete superiority over the aggressive Iraqi forces and relentlessly brought their fire to bear upon the enemy.

According to the same report, the Iraqi mercenaries this morning employed sporadic long-range artillery fire against the residential areas of Abadan.

A Central News Bureau report from Abadan says that on the Khuninshahr front last night, from 2200 until midnight, brother corpsmen continued their guerrilla operations in occupied sections of Khuninshahr, west of the Karun River. Four main trenches of the Ba'thist mercenaries were destroyed and a number of mercenaries were killed.

Abadan, Dub-e Herdan Fighting

LD271743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today pounded the enemy positions near Dub-e Herdan. The PARS correspondent at the front-line himself witnessed the destruction of three tanks and a water tank belonging to the enemy.

According to the Central News Bureau and PARS, the heroes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today like other days, in several reconnaissance and operation flights above enemy positions dealt heavy blows to them. Today our heroes destroyed eight tanks, one anti-aircraft gun, two recoilless cannons and four Katyusha guns belonging to the enemy mercenaries and killed or injured eight of them.

Another report by PARS also says that yesterday a group of Muslim struggling guerrillas succeeded in capturing some war documents on enemy artillery, more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition and military binoculars from the positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

According to a report received from Abadan, confrontations between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries on this front have continued sporadically through the afternoon. This report says that despite rain in Abadan the combatants of Islam have maintained their superiority and dealt some blows to the enemy.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz citing a reliable source at Abadan operational headquarters, this afternoon the defenders of the Islamic revolution succeeded in destroying an observation post belonging to the mercenary Iraqi invaders in Station No 7 in Abadan and killed or injured more than eight enemy personnel with their mortar fire.

Sar Dasht Casualties

LD261754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, following yesterday's attack by armed assailants on Sar Dasht in which mortar launchers were used, 4 civilian persons were martyred and 14 injured. Following these attacks by armed assailants who were backed by Iraqi mercenaries, the fighting forces of the revolution stationed at Sar Dasht garrison pounded their positions. There is no precise information available as to the losses inflicted on the mercenary counterrevolutionaries. Last Monday, too, as a result of an attack by counterrevolutionary elements and mortar fire aimed at residential houses, 3 residents of the border town of Sar Dasht were martyred and 23 were injured.

The counterrevolution, which has been backed by the Iraqi mercenaries since the first days after the revolution, has been preparing the ground for Saddam's mercenaries to attack the land of the Islamic revolution and now that the defeat of their Iraqi supporters is obvious and their plots have been exposed, Once again they have [word indistinct] their futile efforts and are now smearing their hands in the blood of the soldiers of the Islamic revolution to enable the murderous enemy to embark on new crimes in the western and southern regions of the country, but the Muslim heroic nation of Iran that has risen against imperialist superpowers and their loyal agents like Saddam will neutralize the conspiracies of these counterrevolutionary elements who in the name of the masses are committing treason against the people of God.

Segareh Fifth Column Discovered

LD271242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports that combative corpsmen have succeeded in the village of Segareh in (Darkhoyn) region in discovering an enemy fifth column center and in transferring to Ahvaz the appliances which had been looted from homes. According to reports received from the village of Rahmani in the same region, the automobiles that had been looted by the Iraqi mercenaries from Khuninshahr are being used in this area by the enemy and enemy agents.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS OF FARS PROVINCE

Study of Constitution Urged

GF261805 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, the constitution of any country is one of the bases of permanence in that country. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was paid for with the blood of many thousands of martyrs in our country, has been designed to encompass all of revolutionary Iranian society and will be the guarantee of freedom, independence and the continuation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, all faithful Iranians must be completely aware of the Constitution that they have voted for. They should know the duties outlined in the Constitution--which is progressive and Islamic--for any individual or group and the duties of organizations and departments.

Therefore, we suggest that the Constitution of our country, that we have judged in the past, should be learned. Thus, while learning about our individual and social rights, we will also learn about the role of the government.

Kerosene Price Guidelines

GF261815 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The office of the municipial coordination councils has warned all kerosene sales centers in Shiraz that they should charge 50 rials for 20 liters of kerosene when it is sold in shops and 65 rials when it is delivered. These councils stress that if kerosene salesmen charge more than the fixed price, their kerosene allocation will be cut off.

NIOC Director on Fuel Allocation

GF271734 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In an interview on the fair distribution of kerosene, the Fars NIOC director said additional fuel allocations for Fars have been approved, especially due to the number of refugees in the province. He said there will be no shortages.

Refugee Assistance

GF271738 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A truck carrying 24 tons of foodstuff and other commodities donated by Jahrom citizens to the Imam Khomeyni aid committee in the city was sent to Kermanshah and Ilam today. Kazerun gendarmes have donated 1 day's pay to the refugee fund. The donation amounted to 600,000 rials.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

23 Nov Commentary

GF231944 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 November carried a commentary entitled "The Prosecution of Mr Sa'adati, a Time Crusader, Is Below the Dignity of the Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran". It said: The trial of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Sa'adati has created deep anxiety and discontent among the people. Sa'adati was arrested a year and a half ago by CIA agents and subjected to questioning, accompanied by inhuman treatment by professional killers in a safehouse adjacent to the espionage den. These U.S. spies completed his "confession" by using torture instruments, thus incriminating an official of the Mojahedin-e Khalq on the basis of false accusations. The court proceedings are also a slur on the dignity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Sa'Adati was taken away from his office after being brutally beaten by unidentified persons. He says that they were armed guards who were posted in the U.S. Embassy. What, he asks, was the nature of their activities in the embassy? How did these people come to be assigned to the task of arresting a "Soviet" spy when so many Komiteh members were there? Why was the questioning on U.S. stationery? This is an aspersion on the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization.

The indictment based on false charges is devoid of legal evidence. The true forces of the revolution are convinced that such an overt violation of law is part of the massive U.S. counterrevolution conspiracy. The judicial authorities of Iran wish to draw attention to such trumped-up charges. The late Ayatollah Taleqani said that Sa'adati was not a spy. The government had also declared that it would not interfere in the Sa'adati case.

25 Nov Commentary

TA251928 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 November carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Replace Discord With Unity of Action and Word" which said that, in a letter addressed to the leader of the Majlis, members of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly demanded that all officials concentrate all their efforts on (?organizing) the Islamic Republic, that they chose legal methods when faced with difficulties and not give excuses to the foes of Islam and the Islamic revolution. In this letter, the members of the Majlis recommended that all officials refrain from sowing discord and, by preserving unity of word and action, disappoint counterrevolution and make the imam and the people happy.

We are aware that the imposed war is still continuing and that this destructive war costs both the liberated Muslim nation of Iran and the Muslim nation of Iraq. By imposing this war on the Iranian nation world-devouring America pursued the goal of crushing the Islamic republican regime and establishing her cursed and deadly domination over our homeland. Thus, the United States is busy waging war and hatching plots against the existence of the Islamic republican regime both inside Iran and abroad on 2 fronts, both on the battlefront and behind the lines.

The bloodthirsty enemy of the liberated Iranian nation, world-devouring U.S. imperialism, its hirelings in the region and its fifth column inside Iran, have one distinct goal--the overthrow of the Islamic republican regime in Iran. It is natural that the action of every patriotic Iranian who sees a true and honest life in the freedom and independence of his homeland should foil this goal of the enemy. This is only possible by preserving the unity of word and action of all the Iranian nation.

As Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said during Friday prayers, Iran is alive thanks to unity, otherwise the enemy would dominate us. This unity should envelope all the nation, and those in office should not damage this unity of the nation by fanning internal differences. If, according to what they repeat day and night, they really believe in the path of the imam, they should, more than anybody else, struggle to strengthen unity, and, as the imam has said, should not pour grist into the mill of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran.

If the enemy is victorious, he will not have mercy on any liberty. On such a day the Savakists, former regime elements and U.S. imperialism's hirelings will create a sea of the blood of the liberated Iranian nation in all parts of the country; a sea of the blood of the mojaheds and Tudehis, the blood of true members of the Republican Party and other parties united with the people and the anti-imperialist line of the imam. On that day no person or power will be able to separate the blood of a mohahed from a Cherrik or the blood of a Tudehi from a united and zealous Muslim.

Let us learn a lesson from the bitter experiences of the histroy of our nation. These bitter experiences teach the liberated people of Iran that the securing of a final victory over world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its hireling and the freedom and independence of the country can only be obtained through unity of speech and action of all the nation.

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Japanese television correspondent broadcast by the Tokyo Broadcasting System on 1 December, an aide to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said the custody of the U.S. hostages has "certainly been transferred to the government" and "is completely in the hands of the government." The aide added that the students who occupied the U.S. Embassy "can no longer intervene in the hostage issue." Commenting on negotiations for their release, the presidential aide said Iran has no intention of agreeing to direct negotiations with the United States "until problems are completely resolved."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani called "a lie" a report from Beirut that Iran is trying to make arrangements so that the United States can agree to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. In a 29 November press conference reported by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani reiterated the oft-stated position that the Majlis stated its conditions for the hostages' release and it is now up to the United States to accept the terms. The Iranian Government, he said, "must implement the Majlis decrees" and "there is nothing else we can do about the hostages." In response to questions about the reported transfer of custody of the hostages from the students to the government, Rafsanjani denied any knowledge of the matter or of their present location.

In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent, Rafsanjani said he is "convinced" the United States will have to accept the Majlis conditions because "it simply has no alternative." As to when and how the hostages would be released, the Majlis speaker asserted: "It is certain" the hostages will be freed, "not all at once but in stages" and "perhaps at the beginning of next year." He added that the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan will have "nothing to do" with the hostages' release.

Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, in a similar interview with the same Budapest television correspondent, said that, should the differences between the U.S. reply and the Majlis conditions "remain too great," then the matter would once again be brought before the Majlis to decide. If the American response is again "negative," he continued, the hostages "will be put before the courts." "We cannot negotiate and bargain," the minister noted, because this is a matter for the Majlis to decide.

At a press conference in Paris reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war asserted Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages are "reasonable" and stressed Iran does not intend to compromise on the conditions. In a report by Tehran radio after its meeting in London with British Foreign Office officials, the delegation expressed "its surprise and concern over sensitivity" noted by European governments toward the hostages while at the same time appearing "indifferent" toward Iraqi "crimes" against Iran in the Gulf war.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bomb Blasts, Demonstration--AFP reported that a bomb destroyed part of a building at Elmieh-Hotatieh theological college in Qom and injured two people on 29 November. In another report, the news agency said a car bomb exploded in front of the Foreign Ministry building on 30 November causing minor damage. The news agency, citing the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, also reported that a demonstration was held in Mashhad against religious fundamentalists and in support of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The demonstrators reportedly criticized leading Iranian clerics and the local provincial governor.

Accusations Against Khalkhali--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has been accused of torture and initiating a "climate of terror" in his operation of Tehran's prisons. The accusations, published by ISLAMIC REVOLUTION and reported by AFP, include charges of physical mistreatment and prolonged detention without formal charges. The news agency said Khalkhali threatened to resign over the charges while at the same time he defended his practice of physical punishment, saying "whippings exist in Islam ... and that is not called torture." A prison management council, AFP reported, supported the ayatollah's handling of prisoners, including drug addicts, and affirmed "violence must be used" to get the addicts to quit their habits. Earlier, on 19 November, President Bani-Sadr started the controversy over the treatment of prisoners in a speech to a Tehran rally when he called for a commission to investigate the prisons and allegations of torture.

Tudeh Leader Interview--In an interview with a Budapest television correspondent in Tehran, Tudeh Party Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri said a sharp class struggle is underway in Iran between those who support the government-approved agrarian reforms, which included Khomeyni-backed religious groups, and those who oppose the reforms, who include such liberal bourgeoisie and landed gentry as Mehdi Bazargan, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Ibrahim Yazdi and others. Kianuri told the interview Tudeh supports the clergy, the "religious fighters" who follow Khomeyni's line and radical anti-American policies. He said these people are making efforts to prevent any agreement between Iran and the United States and prevent the return of Americans to Iran.

The Tudeh Party leader said that there are differing lines in the Islamic movement and that the Tudeh supports the Khomeyni line, which is characterized by "a very progressive foreign policy and social views." Asked if this Khomeyni line, which previously expressed its opposition to communism, would threaten Tudeh, Kianuri noted that the Iranian revolution "has not yet had its final say" and it could "follow a different line" and take a "positive direction." Referring to the role of the Soviet Union in the conflict, he asserted "we know definitely" that the Soviet Union is not delivering arms to Iraq and that Iran "is convinced of this."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Rafsanjani Warning--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani warned other countries against providing arms for Iraq in a press conference in Tehran on 29 November reported by AFP. Rafsanjani said the Soviet Union does not seem "disposed to aid Iraq," but he accused France and the YAR of supplying arms. Asked if Iran has made any "military arrangements" with any of the four countries (Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Syria) he visited, the Majlis speaker said no arrangements have been made because at present Iran can continue the war alone. However, he added, if the war "develops in a different fashion, they should be ready to make such offers." As to the earlier reported Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti territory on 12 and 16 November, Rafsanjani stressed that the incidents were not intended as a warning to Kuwait and that Iran's policy toward the Gulf states is one of "noninterference" and "respect for their legitimacy and their rights."

Delegation Charge--At a 28 November press conference in Paris, reported by AFP, an Iranian delegation currently touring major European capitals to explain Iran's position in the Gulf war charged that French arms shipments to Iraq "could lead to a deterioration of relations" between France and Iran. The news agency said the delegation met with the French foreign minister and discussed the intended delivery of 60 Mirage F-1 fighters to Iraq.

Khamene'i Interview--Surpeme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i called France's pledge to supply Iraq with Mirage fighters "a hostile stand" and said such attitudes strengthened Iran's intention not to rely on "imperialist countries." In a wide-ranging interview with Tehran radio's Arabic service, Khamene'i characterized the Soviet Union's hesitancy in supplying arms to Iraq as "a good thing," but he said this matter "is too deep and farreaching" to be considered as Soviet support for Iran. Asked about "strategic coordination" among Iran, Syria, Libya and Algeria, he said Iran is "fully prepared to cooperate politically and economically" on the basis of its foreign policy and admitted such cooperation among "progressive Muslim" countries has been neglected in the revolution's first year. Khamene'i said the proposed Gulf security pact should be called "the pact

of foreign powers' ambitions in the Persian Gulf" and added that any "political or military" move that threatens "the basic interests" of Iran will prompt Iranian countermeasures.

Bani-Sadr War Progress--In an interview with a PARS correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr discussed his most recent tour of the major battle fronts and the emerging "aggressive spirit" of the frontline troops. He said those at the front have overcome their impatience and now realized there are "problems inherent in wars" which must be solved to achieve victory. Bani-Sadr added that Iran "must take the initiative" in fighting or else the war will drag on for years. As to coordination among the various forces at the fronts, the president said those in the armed forces recognize the need for order and discipline but that there are others at the front who, "for other purposes" and "for their own objectives," want to use the war for "future opportunistic activities" and "are incapable of discipline." He asserted the loss of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) was "partly due" to the presence of such undisciplined people. Bani-Sadr chided those in the rear areas who second-guess those at the front and spend their time "discovering traitors" and doing other similar things which he characterized as "useless" and "weakening morale."

Cuban Envoy--According to Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr met on 30 November with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the Gulf war and Iran's position toward Iraq.

PLO Death--The PLO office in Tehran, in a statement carried by Abadan NIOC radio's Arabic service, expressed its condolences over the death of a "struggler" who was killed in the fighting around Gilan-e Gharb. The PLO statement hailed the "struggler" from the "ranks of the Palestinian revolution" who had previously spent "4 years" fighting against Israel. In earlier reports, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had strongly denied Palestinians were fighting alongside Iranian forces against Iraq.

Military Situation--Three Iranian Armed Forces communiques carried by Tehran radio claimed a major naval victory in the Persian Gulf. According to the communiques, an Iranian naval force with strong air support attacked and seized the Iraqi oil terminal of Al-Bakr on 27 and 28 November, sinking 10 Iraqi gunboats and downing 3 Iraqi MiG's. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the masses, vehemently denied the Iranian claims, calling them "lies" and "false allegations" issued by a "regime of ignorants" whose "fictitious victories" exist only "in its sick mind." The Iraqi communique said Iraq sank an Iranian frigate attempting to penetrate Al-Bakr. An INA political commentator also rejected the Iranian claims - distortions and lies.

On other fronts, Tehran radio reported heavy fighting around Dehlilabad, Rijab and Sumar with continued Iraqi shelling of Abadan and Ahvaz. In another report, the radio said Iranian Cobra helicopters drove Iraqi troops away from Konjanken Dam.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reactions to Arab Summit--In reply to allegations by Jordan's King Husayn that the PLO cannot make its own decisions and was subjected to pressures that prevented it from attending the Amman summit conference, Damascus radio on 29 November reported a statement by PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in which he said the PLO's abstention from the summit conference was "necessary." In an interview on the same day with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by KUNA, 'Arafat said Husayn's insistence on holding the summit despite a PLO appeal for a 15-day postponement caused "a further split in the Arab world."

In a 29 November statement, reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said the Amman summit resolutions should not cause the rift between Arab countries to widen but should lead to "closing the gaps." Butrus added that conference resolutions concerning Lebanon have nothing new and the important thing is that "words be translated into deeds."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--According to Damascus radio, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said the current crisis in Syrian-Jordanian relations is the result not of any change in Syria's position but of a change in the "stand and policy" of the Jordanian regime, which has "split Arab ranks and harmed the basic defense cooperation which once existed between Syria and Jordan." TISHRIN claimed Jordan supported a "criminal plot against Syria," for which its territory was used as a "base and passageway." An unattributed Damascus radio

commentary on 30 November also alleged that the Jordanian regime cooperated with Iraq in instigating, financing, training and arming "criminal Muslim Brotherhood gangs" in order to "sabotage" Syria's internal front. Both TISHRIN and the radio commentary critically noted a recent U.S. declaration of support for Jordan and assailed King Husayn's stand on the PLO and the future of the West Bank. Damascus radio claimed that the Jordanian Government is taking the stand of "overt and verbal concern for the Palestinian role and the practical steps to obliterate and annul it exactly as As-Sadat did." Another radio commentary criticized plans by King Husayn to "substitute" himself for the PLO and to propose a confederation between the West Bank and Jordan in alignment with a new "imperialist-Zionist move in the same direction." Damascus radio also described Jordanian military preparations as a "provocative escalation."

PETRA-JNA reported that at a 30 November meeting the Jordanian Cabinet expressed satisfaction with the measures taken "to confront the Syrian escalation." According to Amman television, King Husayn made an inspection tour on the same day of military units "deployed in confrontation of the Syria concentrations on Jordan's northern border." The television also noted that--although the call for reservists and general mobilization has not been officially announced--volunteers have "hastened to mobilization centers" throughout the kingdom to join their units. In a 30 November commentary on Syria's military buildup on the Jordanian border, Amman radio said Jordan is convinced that Jordan and Syria must "remain in one trench in the face of Zionist aggression" and went on to describe Syria's behavior as contrary to the "national cause" and "completely unrelated to the pan-Arab concepts." The radio said Jordan will never allow any side to "stab us in the back," and it would never interfere in the internal affairs of other Arab states or allow anyone to use Jordan as a "base or starting point for interference in any Arab state's internal affairs."

Following a 30 November report by the Jerusalem POST that Syrian Government officials had said Syria's national security might require military action inside Jordan to close training camps and infiltration routes allegedly used by the Muslim Brotherhood, Amman radio on 1 December cited the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR as saying such camps exist only "in the minds" of the Syrian rulers who are using the issue as an excuse. The radio also reported that the newspaper AL AKHBAR said Jordan still hopes that Syria's rulers "will revise their stand and return to reason."

INA reported strong criticisms of Syria in various issues of the Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH. In a commentary on 30 November, the Iraqi newspaper denounced the "campaign of hysterical threats" waged by Hafiz al-Asad's regime against Jordan and said Syria is massing military forces on the borders of Jordan and Iraq and deserting the frontline on the Golan.

Reports by AFP and Jerusalem radio on 1 December indicated that Syria has doubled its forces along the Jordanian border during the last day. AFP, citing official sources in Damascus, reported three Syrian infantry divisions totaling 21,000-24,000 men backed by 1,100 tanks are massed on the border with Jordan. Jerusalem radio gave similar estimates of Syrian strength based on reports by Radio Monte Carlo, whose correspondent Jerusalem radio described as "close to the ruling elite in Damascus."

Although Jerusalem television cited Radio Monte Carlo as reporting that Syrian officials have declared that there is no hope of preventing a war between Syria and Jordan and that the beginning of clashes is only a question of time, an article in the Jerusalem POST by military correspondent Fersh Goodman on 30 November said that Israeli analysts still consider that war between the two countries is "not inevitable." Despite a report by Jerusalem radio that Syria has imposed restrictions on flights through its airspace, monitored Syrian media have not reported air traffic restrictions.

Following a 30 November report by SPA that the Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and National Guard Commander Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud left for Syria, Damascus radio reported the Saudi envoy was received by President Hafiz al-Asad on the same day and conveyed a message from Saudi Arabia's King Khalid. The radio said in another report that the Saudi prince met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. SPA also reported that in a speech following the inauguration of a hospital in Zahran, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said inter-Arab problems like the present dispute between Syria and Jordan can only benefit Israel.

Lebanon

In a wake of a 28 November report by Beirut radio that Israeli forces were conducting large-scale maneuvers in Al-Khiyam, AFP reported on 30 November that Israel reinforced its military presence along its northern border with Lebanon, moving motorized units into the area. At a 29 November anniversary gathering of Palestinian students--presumably in Lebanon--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat warned that "grave events" and "serious trouble" would occur shortly, according to Voice of Palestine Radio. The PLO leader added: "We are expecting a strike against the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Syrian forces stationed here."

Gulf Security

KUNA reported on 26 November that during a visit to Kuwait Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that individual security agreements among Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Oman will be shortly finalized. The minister declared in a statement, reported by the Dubai newspaper AL-BAYAN on the same day, that he conveyed a message from the Saudi king to Kuwait's amir stressing the security of any regional state is "indivisible" from that of another. The prince added that there is full agreement between Saudi and Kuwaiti ministers that "the security of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are one," and he went on to say that plans are underway for achieving Gulf security. The prince said that while Saudi Arabia wants a unified agreement on Gulf security, bilateral agreements may first be signed as a step toward a unified agreement.

According to KUNA, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman denied a Gulf security pact is about to be signed. The spokesman said numerous bilateral and collective agreements already exist among the Gulf states and "none of these agreements is or will be directed against anyone." He made these remarks after a meeting of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, which discussed an earlier statement by Iran's Supreme Defense Council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i that Iran will react strongly to any pact which threatens Iran's interests in the Gulf.

Islamic Summit

Riyadh radio reported on 28 November that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti confirmed that the Islamic summit conference will be held in Mecca on 24 January.

Afghanistan

Cuba strongly denied an AFP report on 28 November that Cuban troops are fighting alongside Soviet forces in Afghanistan. A Cuban Foreign Ministry statement on 29 November, quoted by TASS, said "there are no Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan," and it characterized such rumors as "a crude fabrication and a dirty lie" that are intended to discredit Cuban attempts to mediate in the conflict. AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, had earlier reported that "reliable sources" have confirmed the presence of Cuban troops in Qandahar and around Herat. The same sources also reported Czechoslovaks, East Germans and South Yemenis are operating in the northern provinces.

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DRA SPONSORS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Meeting Delayed

LD261626 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] For the attention of the participants of the general meeting of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA]: Owing to bad weather conditions and the non-arrival of (?some or all of) the participants in the DWOA, and of guests who include home and overseas representatives and representatives of the International Women's Federation, the general meeting of the DWOA will not be held tomorrow, 27 November. Further information will be provided later.

Delegations Arrive

LD271832 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Valentina Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, chairman of the Women's Committee and the world's first female cosmonaut, arrived in Kabul to participate in the DRA Women's General Assembly.

Valentina Tereshkova was welcomed at Kabul airport by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and member of the DRA organization for peace, solidarity and friendship, members of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] and the USSR ambassador in Kabul.

According to another report, the chairman and delegations from the International Democratic Federation of Women, the Organization of African Unity and women's committees and national organizations from 18 countries have also arrived in Kabul to participate in the Women's General Assembly of the DRA.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Jamela Palwasha, candidate member of the PDPA and member of the Revolution Council, the leading commission and other members of the DWOA, party cadres and ambassadors of the participant countries in Kabul welcomed the womens delegations at Kabul International Airport.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that on their arrival the delegations were welcomed by nursery children who presented them with bouquets and applauded.

The road between Pashtunistan and the airport was decorated with national government and party flags as well as slogans and (?pamphlets) about the DRA women's assembly.

Delegations from the following countries have arrived in Kabul: The USSR, England, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of India, Mexico, the People's Republic of Poland, the CSSP, Palestine, Chile, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the SRV, the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Angola, Lebanon and Congo.

Karmal Greets Delegates

LD271812 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, received at 1530 today representatives of the WIDF, OAU and national committees and organizations of world countries' women who are in Kabul to take part in the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan's Conference.

At this time Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and chairman of the peace, friendship and solidarity organization of the DRA was also present at the headquarters of the Revolution Council.

When Babrak Karmal entered the large hall of the headquarters of the Revolution Council he was warmly welcomed by the audience. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal, during talks with the audience, talked about the condition of the country and the situation of women before the Sawr Revolution and the successes which have come to the people of Afghanistan since the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

Following Babrak Karmal's explanations, the WIDF representative and the representatives of the USSR women, Palestine, Kampuchea, Vietnam, the OAU, Mexico and Hungary spoke in turn. In their talks they defended the struggle of Afghanistan's women in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution and expressed their support for the people and the women of Afghanistan.

Karmal Opens Conference

LD281750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, gave a speech officially opening the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] conference in Kabul.

In his speech Babrak Karmal first of all conveyed warm greetings to the members of the DWOA on the holding of their first conference on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the Government of the DRA and on his own behalf. He said:

The country's all-women's conference is held under conditions in whihc our people, in the light of the decisions of the third and fourth plenums of the PDRA Central Committee, are celebrating the success of 27 December 1979, people's revolution day--the first anniversary of the country's independence and deliverance, the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution and the complete crushing of the counterrevolutionary elements, and in defense of the gains of their own revolution are surging forward successfully.

Babrak Karmal said: From the time of its formation and since it has been active the PDPA has paid full attention to the national and democratic movement and to the issue of attracting women. In fact it was the PDPA that for the first time in the country's history underlined this issue in an all-round and scientific manner. The party in its first manifesto explained the organic links between the women's movement and other social and national movements. The party has struggled continuously to realize this.

We have achieved noticeable successes since the formation of the PDPA in awakening the political and social awareness, and organizing and strengthening the women of our country. The women of Afghanistan have taken an active part in the struggle against feudal and prefuedal oppression, misfortunes and deprivation and in the relization of the democratic wishes of tne great masses of the country and in the struggle of our toiling people.

PDPA Message

LD272200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee has sent a message on the occasion of the conference of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA], which is hereby brought to your attention:

Noble, free and toiling women and girls of Afghanistan, esteemed participants of the national conference of the DWOA: The PDPA Central Committee sends its best wishes and greetings on the opening of the national conference of the DWOA, this first grand and unprecedented gathering of women in the proud history of our beloved country, to you and through you to all noble and toiling women of the country.

Your conference is being held under the most criticial conditions of the country's history, which are also full of responsibility, while the second new development stage of the Sawr Revolution has begun with the victorious and liberating uprising of 27 December and our country, our noble and toiling people, despite mountains of problems and hardships, despite shameless interference and aggression by imperialist forces, are taking resolute and determined steps toward socioeconomic development.

The major aim and duty of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution is, in its final analysis, the enhancing of the standard of living and the permanent improvement in living conditions of the people and in the first grade of the toiling individuals and families, including the noble and toiling women of Afghanistan.

The party deems it its duty to implement continually the contents of the DRA Basic Principles concerning the realization of the equality of men and women. In the implementation of this task, the party takes into consideration the special conditions of Afghan society and pays great respect to the laudable customs and traditions of our people.

The process of the deep and revolutionary changes in our country is continuing; it gains increasing strength from day to day, and the role and status of women in this great process are increasing and becoming more eminent.

In the victory of the revolution the women of our country, as true patriots, together with their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, took part. With a sense of unreserved pride and deep gratitude we address the women of the country, the mothers of the homeland, saying you give life to children, spend sleepless nights at the side of your children to give them warmth, gentility, tenderness of heart and human love, and train and bring up worthy individuals and present them to the motherland. In the present conditions the training of firm and strong strugglers for the realization of the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage, is the greatest and most sacred duty: it is the noble and proud responsibility of every mother. The party and government in this noble and human work will spare no effort to help mothers and families.

Side by side with the development and flourishing of the national economy, the development and strengthening of the industry and material agriculture of our country, extensive and truly unprecedented material opportunities will be created for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries, schools, clubs and so forth. The realization of these tasks and plans are completely at hand and possible and are indicative of the extent of the opportunities of our government in the future.

The party believes in the creative force of Afghan women and is trying to maintain suitable conditions for attracting women into active participation in the solution of questions of our people's life. Without the active participation of women in social life and production, we are unable to build a new society, a society in which there is no sign of the exploitation of man by man, and we cannot continue the path which leads to a bright and blossoming future.

In the present conditions in which the reactionary and imperialist powers are trying to block the way of progress and development in our country, the need for a common struggle, unity in action of all powers--the unity of all sincere and patriotic elements--in foiling the attempts of the enemies of the revolution and of the country is felt more than before.

The great splendid DWOA conference is being held when our people, including the women of our country, have been freshly invigorated by the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

The people of Afghanistan now know well who is friend and foe. It is because of this that the official and friendly visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, and the friendly Afghan-Soviet talks were warmly and sincerely welcomed by our people.

The desires of our national and democratic revolution will only be fully realized when the solidarity and unbreakable ties of the world revolutionary process and most of all of the great USSR and other socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving powers (?continue with us).

The defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution has an organic connection with the strengthening of world peace. Our people deeply appreciate and support the indefatigable attempts by the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive manking in their struggle for peace, reduction of tension and general disarmament.

The party views with appreciation the work of the DWOA in organizing the women of the country, the strengthening of solidarity with other women of the world in their struggle for the peace and prosperity of the masses, against the threat from the arms race, avoiding the threat of war and for the sake of freedom and democracy.

Noble women of Afghanistan: This DWOA conference is a worthy step by your organization to achieve unity and change the DWOA into an active and noticeable power capable of bringing into its ranks different social groups and strata without any regard to facts [as heard] and views, social distinctions, tribal ties or religious views. The party will always and in any arena defend the DWOA movement, especially in its proud and sacred struggle in defending the interest of the people and the country.

Honor to the heroic and noble women of Afghanistan! Long live the militant unity and solidarity of women throughout the world in their struggle for peace, freedom, democracy, progress and against war and warmongers! Let our beloved country, revolutionary Afghanistan be prosperous, proud and developed!

USSR Delegate's Address

LD290320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A statement of the Democratic Women's Conference of Afghanistan was read by Dr Anahita Ratebzad. The statement noted the depressing life of the women of our country in the periods of feudalism and prefeudalism and stated that no power will be able to divert us from the path that we have chosen for progress, peace and rebuilding the country.

With a loud voice we warn the enemies of the independence, freedom, national sovereignty and prosperity of our persecuted people to refrain from shameless interference and conspiracies in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Otherwise, we will give them a painful reply.

The secretary of the WIDF read a message from the federation chairman on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Afghanistan all-women's conference. The message stated:

The WIDF is following the siutation in Afghanistan with interest and has undertaken a broad campaign on the international level to explain the reality of the Afghan revolution. The message also stated that the members of the federation condemn anti-Afghan conspiracies and intrigues carried out by international imperialism, under the leadership of American imperialism, in collusion with reaction.

Subsequently, Valentina Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairwoman of the USSR Women's Committee, the world's first woman cosmonaut and hero of the USSR, in the course of a detailed speech expressed the firm and resolute solidarity of the women of her country with the women of Afghanistan.

Tereshkova added that the women of the USSR resolutely support the decisions and activities of the DRA and all Afghan people to consolidate the gains of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second development stage, and to implement fundamental social, economic and political changes. She said: The USSR Women's Committee, as a member of the WIDF, has friendly and broad relations with 250 national, regional and international organizations of 120 countries of the world. We note with confidence and pleasure the friendly and comradely relations between the USSR women's committee and the democratic women of Afghanistan.

Karmal Attends Concluding Session

GF301715 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The conference of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] inaugurated on 28 November in the Salam Khanah auditorium by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, concluded successfully today with the issuing of a resolution. The DWOA Central Council was unanimously elected with Dr Anahita Ratebzad as its head.

The concluding session held at 1000 was attended by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Politburo and Revolution Council.

At the beginning of the concluding session, which was convened under the chairmanship of Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council and president of the DRA peace, solidarity and friendship organization, the message of the national women's conference of the DRA was read out by (Salima) Keshtmand, member of the DWOA and member of the [words indistinct] committee of the PDPA.

KARMAL MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON PLO SOLIDARITY DAY

LD282104 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the occasion of the 29 November day of celebration of international solidarity with claims of the noble people of Palestine sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO:

All progressive and peace-loving humanity celebrates 29 November as a day of international solidarity with the noble people of Palestine. I take the opportunity to affirm the stand and express the relentless support of the people and Government of the DRA for the struggle of the noble people of Palestine to regain their just right, under the leadership of the PLO.

The international support and solidarity of the progressive and peace-loving countries and forces for the struggles of the people of Palestine is an affirmation of the legitimate struggle of the Palestinians. Until the full rights of the people of Palestine are taken into consideration any solution in the Middle East is an impossible task. The Government of the DRA believes that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is feasible only by the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of military forces from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

The formation of an independent state is regarded as one of the national and inseparable rights of the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, which must participate, as the only true representative of the Arab people of Palestine, in any discussions regarding the search for a settlement in the Middle East.

With the renewal of confirmation and support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian brothers, we are confident that their claim will soon be met.

KABUL CLAIMS FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS

Qandahar, Qonduz Bands Crushed

LD272037 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A group of rebels who were stopping cars along the (Salwaghe Kalat), Spin Puldak and Qandahar highway, disrupting the peaceful life of the people of the Spin Puldak district of Qandahar Province, were crushed and a number were captured the day before yesterday by security forces in cooperation with the courageous people of this district in the area of (Inzerzai Dahana). The Qandahar security force reports that a large number of various kinds of U.S., Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and printed materials have been seized, which proves their collusion with counterrevolutionary bands. The source added that the detainees are undergoing intensive investigation.

Another report says that a group of rebels who disrupted security in the villages of (Matr-e Qazi), (Kalakouch) and (Khaja Ghaltan) in Qonduz Province have been crushed by security forces and party activists with the cooperation of the courageous people of Qonduz Province. The report says that various kinds of U.S. and Chinese weapons and relevant documents have been seized from these traitors.

Herat Group Eliminated

LD282036 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] In the course of operations to cleanse various parts of Herat Province of counterrevolutionaries, a large group of rebels were eliminated and a number were captured in the village of Eshaq-Soleman, Enjul district, Herat Province by soldiers of the operations unit and the police of Herat with the cooperation of the noble people of this region.

A source with the Herat police said that with the crushing of this rebel band were seized one car, six motorcycles, a number of handgrenades, weapons and ammunition made in America and China, and printed materials and documents, which prove their connection with abroad.

Samangan-Takhar Group Beaten

LD282040 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries who were engaged in murdering innocent people, plundering the wealth of the people and carrying out treacherous activities in the old city of Aybuk, Samangan Province, and the district of Rustaq, Takhar Province, were crushed by the party activists and the police force of Samangan Province with the cooperation of the noble people of this region. A source in the security force said that a number of weapons and various types of bullets were seized from these mercenaries.

More Qonduz Rebels Eliminated

LD301834 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report from the BAKHTAR correspondent in Qonduz, a group of rebels who, in the district of Qala-e Zal, Qonduz Province, were carrying out inhuman activities, killing women, elders, children and girls without mercy, and plundering, has recently been eliminated by the security forces of this district and party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people of the district. The toiling people of the district have been freed from the wrongdoing of these mercenaries from outside.

A source in the Qala-e Zal security force said that from these destructors and murderers, a number of various kinds of American and Chinese weapons and a large number of bullets, were seized by the security force.

Faryab Province Gains

LD292050 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, a group of counterrevolutionaries who, by the order of their imperialist masters headed by American imperialism, disrupted normal life in the district of Andkhvoy, were crushed by the courageous soldiers and officers of the district of Andkhvoy, Province of Faryab, and by party activists with the cooperation of the toiling people of this district. From these rebels a number of various American weapons, documents and a large number of bullets were seized.

Captured Weapons, Documents Exhibited

LD261930 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Summary] "A press conference concerning the incriminating documents showing the interference by international imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reactionaries of the region--in Afghan internal affairs and concerning the new wave of propaganda which has recently been set in motion against the DRA, was held this afternoon in the hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Attending the conference were the (?heads of) the publication departments and the director of the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture; a representative of the security forces; a representative of the International Relations Commission of the PDPA; a representative of the Ministry of Defense; some officials of the publicity departments of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Afghan and foreign journalists, and the cultural attaches of the embassies in Kabul.

"At the beginning of the press conference the director of the Publicity Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture spoke about the shameless interference by imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reaction of the region, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, saying: The imperialist and reactionary sources' mass media have embarked on extensive propaganda about the so-called Afghan question and by so doing they want to conceal their shameless and inhumane actions which have resulted in the killing of men, women and children of our country; they destroy hundreds of schools and hospitals by their terrorist actions and the ruthlessly destructive activities of their mercenaries and criminals. The director of publicity said: An exhibition has been organized in this regard where incriminating documents proving the interference of imperialism are on show. There are hundreds of photographs and various kinds of arms and weapons, which provide proof of the shameless actions of the mercenaries of imperialism in Afghanistan, and which are incriminating documents and evidence which unmask the intruders in Afghan affairs.

"The BAKHTAR reporter adds: Subsequently those who were invited visited and saw the various types of weapons, ammunition, mines, communication equipment and (?typewriters) and also the photograph exhibition. In every part they were given explanations by officials.

"Finally, the Ministry of Information announcement condemning the treacherous interferences of imperialism and the reaction of the region was read out, followed by a documentry film entitled 'Revolution in Development Process' prepared by Afghan movies."

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at this exhibition were weapons of Chinese, German, American, British, Iranian and Pakistani manufacture. A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Culture said that the exhibition will be open for 2 days 0900-1200 and 1400-1600.

HERAT REFUGEES RETURN, PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

LD251946 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, 1,722 workers and artisans and 11 families, residents of the respective villages of Herat Province, who had left their homes because of the atrocities and despotism of the reign of domination of the criminal Hafizollah Amin and his bloodthirsty band, returned to their homeland via Islam Qala. These compatriots of ours have expressed their complete trust and confidence in the sincerity and truthfulness of their national and democratic government.

These compatriots and brothers of ours were welcomed by the officials and the border force of Islam Qala and they expressed their unreserved cooperation and solidarity with their progressive party and government and pledged their sincere support and cooperation to their national and progressive government toward the realization of the lofty ideals of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage. They promised that they will fufill their patriotic share in the crushing of the rebels, these mercenaries of U.S. imperialism.

FAMILIES RETURN TO TAKHAR, PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

GF261543 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Some families of [name indistinct] district, Takhar Province, who left their homes because of the atrocities of Amin and his clique have returned to their homes. They were welcomed by party activists and government officials from their province. These families have expressed their gratitude for the facilities provided to them by the government and have pledged to sacrifice everything for the country and the revolution.

'DECEIVED' DETAINEES RELEASED IN JALALABAD

LD272000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A hundred and four individuals who had been deceived by the enemies of the revolution and mercenaries of imperialism and had been detained in various parts of the Province of Nangarhar, were freed yesterday in the course of a ceremony. In this ceremony, some members of the party cadre and party activists and a large number of the toiling people of Jalalabad city, were present.

FARYAB PROVINCE YOUTH JOIN SARANDOY RANKS

LD292046 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] In support of the historic and important decisions of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, over 200 of the courageous youths of Andkhvoy district in Faryab Province for the defense of the honor of the country and the support of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, volunteered to join the ranks of their Sarandoy brothers.

On this occasion, one of the party cadre of the general border command of that province spoke about the role of the militant and patriotic Sarandoys in eliminating the enemies of our sacred soil and of the Sawr Revolution. He wished the youths much successes in the defense of the honor of the country.

AFP: CUBAN TROOPS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE SOVIETS

PA282236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 28 Nov (AFP)--Western diplomatic sources reported here today that Cuban soldiers are included in the combat units in charge of repressing the Muslim rebellion in Afghanistan. The sources added that the Cuban troops--whose presence in several parts of the country was confirmed--are actively participating in the fighting alongside Soviet and Afghan troops. Rumors to this effect, which have been circulating in Afghan circles for several months, had not been given much credence because of Cuban President Fidel Castro's reluctance to support the Soviet intervention. [paragraph continues]

Another factor which had generated doubt about the rumors was the mission carried out by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca which aimed at making contacts in an attempt to establish the conditions for a negotiated solution to the Afghan crisis.

Western diplomats state that the presence of a Cuban continent was confirmed by 10 different reliable sources in Qandahar, the second most important Afghan city (300,000 inhabitants) and in the area around Herat, in the northeastern part of the country close to the Iranian border. Apparently, the same unit was sent from one city to the other and incorporated into the enormous Soviet garrisons that surround the two cities, without attempting to control them.

The presence of Cuban troops in Afghanistan is apparently due to the need to take advantage of the experience they gained in guerrilla warfare in Angola, however the troops sent by Fidel Castro have so far acted with special discretion during operations.

An official of the Jam'iat-e Eslami resistance organization of Herat, who arrived recently from Peshawar, said that Cuban soldiers were easily identified by their physical appearance. "When the Soviets inspected tl houses, the Cubans remained in their tanks," he asserted.

Other statements from the rebel source were reported by Mike Barry, International Human Rights Federation observer, who made an underground trip to Nuristan Province. Barry had received several reports which said Cubans were present in Badakhshan Province in the north. The mojahedin also reported "two men spoke a strange tongue and said only 'Cuba, Cuba' when they were executed." In Qonduz, in the northernmost part of the country, the members of the resistance reported that they had killed a high-ranking Cuban officer. They also said that soldiers of other nationalities, Czechoslovaks, East Germans and South Yemenis, were operating along the northern provinces bordering the USSR.

Soviet soldiers from Uzbek, very close to Afghanistan, told the rebels that these foreign units had arrived from the USSR last July shortly after the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops.

AFP: USSR CONSTRUCTING SETTLEMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW301746 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Soviet Union is constructing Russian settlements in Afghanistan similar to the Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied areas, the mass circulation daily JANG reported today.

Quoting well-informed sources, the Urdu language newspaper said the Soviet Union, to "further consolidate" its hold on Afghanistan, has selected Herat and Jalalabad cities on the Iranian and Pakistani borders for these settlements. The third Russian settlement would be in the capital, however, the aim of setting up Russian colonies on bordering areas was to "ultimately cause harm" to the neighbouring Islamic governments in Iran and Pakistan, the paper said. "A great number" of Soviet nationals would start reaching the new settlements in the "near future", the paper said; adding that the proposal was getting "priority" in Moscow after its "weakening" hold on Poland.

BRIEFS

GDR RELIEF GOODS--A chartered plane carrying relief goods from the GDR arrived in Kabul yesterday. The secretary of the GDR Democratic Women's Organization, [name indistinct], handed the relevant documents concerning the goods to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo and Revolution Council and president of the peace and solidarity organization. The GDR ambassador to Afghanistan was also present on this occasion. The relief goods consist of 10 tons of medicine, tents, sports equipment, clothing and educational materials. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Nov 80 GF]

BANI-SADR AIDE: HOSTAGES IN GOVERNMENT CUSTODY

GW011111 Tokyo Broadcasting System Television Network in Japanese 0930 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The custody of the U.S. hostages has already been transferred to the Iranian Government. This was disclosed by President Bani-Sadr's influential aide (Qarmarti) this morning when a TBS correspondent interviewed him. During the interview, which began at 1100 and lasted about 1 hour, the presidential aide discussed the Iran-Iraq war, the hostage issue, economic and other problems.

Concerning the issue of transferring custody of the hostages to the government, a question about which various conflicting reports have been in circulation, the presidential aide said: As far as I know, the custody of the hostages has certainly been transferred to the government. At present, their custody is completely in the hands of the government. Those students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni, who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, can no longer intervene in the hostage issue.

Concerning negotiations with the United States on the release of the hostages, the presidential aide said: The Majlis has decided on conditions for their release, and negotiations are underway with the United States through Algeria. The United States has requested direct negotiations with Iran. But Iran has no intention of agreeing to direct negotiations until problems are completely resolved. [mondaiga kanzenni kaiketsu sarerumadewa]

Those students supporting Khomeyni who occupy the U.S. Embassy offered to Prime Minister Raja'i to transfer the hostages to the government's custody the day after the Iranian Majlis adopted a decision setting conditions for the release of the hostages on 2 November. But actual transfer of the hostages to government custody has been delayed, despite this decision, for undisclosed reasons.

BEHESHTI: U.S. REPLY ON HOSTAGES NOT SUFFICIENT

LD261444 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 26 Nov, TASS--The problem of American hostages is not of top priority to Iran, said here at a press conference chairman of the Supreme Court of of the country, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Beheshti. This problem will be resolved only when the U.S. Government undertakes appropriate steps, he said. The Americans' reply to the Iranian terms for the release of the hostages is not at all sufficient, he stressed.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS OFFICIALS ON HOSTAGES

LD302340 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

["This Week" program, comprising interviews with Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis; Minister of State Behzad Nabavi; Nureddin Kianzuri, secretary general of the Tudeh Party; conducted by correspondent Alojos Chrudinak on unspecified date following Majlis session in Tehran]

[Text] [Interview with Rafsanjani conducted in Persian with superimposed Hungarian translation] [Chrudinak] Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, is one of the influential politicians of the Islamic Republican Party. We requested an interview with him after the Majlis session. Is there a connection between the plan to free the hostages and the Iran-Iraq war?

[Rafsanjani] There is no connection whatever between releasing the American hostages and the current war. Imam Khomeyni made the conditions public before the war, just as the Majlis itself already dealt with the issue before the war. On the contrary, the war has procrastinated the issue, as the Majlis is obliged to deal with the war. This is why the matter has been postponed.

[Chrudinak] Do you think the United States will eventually accept your conditions?

[Rafsanjani] I am convinced that it is obliged to accept our conditions as it simply has no alternative.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that the hostages will shortly be set free--all at once, or in stages?

[Rafsanjani] I do not know whether this will happen shortly, but it is certain that we will set the hostages free, not all at once but in stages. Perhaps at the beginning of next year.

[Chrudinak] After the inauguration of the new American president?

[Rafsanjani] The inauguration of the American president has nothing to do with the release of the hostages.

[Chrudinak] One more question concerning the war. How long in your opinion will this war with the Iraqis last?

[Rafsanjani] It is very difficult to answer that. It could last for a long time yet, but it is possible that there will be some sort of a political solution. However, I believe that the war will drag on and we are preparing for this.

[Chrudinak] Thank you.

[Interview with Nabavi conducted in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Chrudinak] The speaker's chair was occupied by Behzad Nabavi, minister of state and (?deputy premier), and we asked him the following after his speech: As far as I know, you have sent your reply to the United States.

[Nabavi] Yes, but should the differences of views remain too great then the matter must once again be handed over to the Majlis. Should the American response be negative then, according to the earlier Majlis, the hostages will be put before the courts. Should the answer be positive, we will release the hostages. It is possible that the American answer will be somewhere between the two but in this instance we cannot negotiate and bargain because this is a (?matter for parliament).

[Interview with Kianuri conducted in Russian with Superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Chrudinak] The domestic political struggle has sharpened unexpectedly in Iran in the debates over the solution to the hostage issue and in evaluation of the situation on the battlefield with reference to the national defense (?plan). We talked about this with Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Iranian communist party, Tudeh.

What is your opinion of the internal struggle of various political forces in Iran? Whom do you support?

[Kianuri] Greatly differing classes are taking part in this revolution, from the liberal bourgeoisie to the working class. As a result of pressure from these poor classes of people, the leading bodies of the country--the Majlis, the Revolution Council and the (?Majlis)--were forced to consent to laws to restrict capitalist exploitation and to realize agrarian reform. The liberal bourgeoisie and the landed gentry, Bazargan, Qotbzadeh, Yazdi and others like them, are strongly opposed to these reforms. These include all those who took part in the first revolutionary government. Later, following Bazargan's removal from power, that is after he lost his premiership, the government undertook to realize these reforms. But even now one can see a sharp battle in the country over these directives. Leaders of the Khomeyni (?united) Islamic religious groups follow Ayatollah Khomeyni's guidelines and support these reforms. They are in the majority in the Majlis and also in the current government and they see these reforms as correct.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that you support the mullahs?

[Kianuri] Yes, but we do not call them mullahs but religious fighters. We support those who take part in the anti-imperialist struggle. As I have already mentioned, the majority of the Majlis, the current government, and all Imam Khomeyni's adherents are following a radical, anti-American line. They are making efforts for Iran not to make an agreement with the United States and to prevent the Americans from returning to Iran.

[Chrudinak] Yes, but they also (?oppose) the Soviet Union and also your party.

[Kianuri] Yes, but the anti-imperialist policy is the definitive and the most important line in Iran (?today). We can well see the sort of relations Iran has with the United States. So what of its relation with the Soviet Union, apart from the anticommunism of these religious circles?

[Chrudinak] Who do these religious leaders represent? What classes, what strata of society do they represent?

[Kianuri] I will tell you. Imam Khomeyni's line represents the interests of the destitute people, [word indistinct] and the unemployed, those of the poor peasants, of the landless peasants and the (?middle) peasantry. This has historical reasons. The aim now is antidictatorial, anti-shah and against endeavors of foreign rule [word indistinct]. We can say in general that cynicism is an Iranian religion.

[Chrudinak] But Bani-Sadr said that the clergy wants a dictatorship.

[Kianuri] Every paper which criticizes the leadership of the church, carries articles and opposes it, may publish freely.

[Chrudinak] But your paper MARDOM was banned, because it wrote an article against Qotbzadeh.

[Kiranuri] You see, this was an intrigue by the aforementioned liberals. We are very glad that, despite the intrigues, we could once again publish our paper MARDOM. Liberals like Bazargan and Qotbzadeh want to follow a Western line. They would like to agree with the West, and with American imperialism they want to follow an As-Sadat-type policy.

[Chrudinak] Could we say that Bani-Sadr, Bazargan and Qotbzadeh and others (?orpose) the Islamic movement?

[Kianuri] No. They too belong to the Islamic movement.

In our opinion, President Bani-Sadr does not represent the same thing as Qotbzadeh, Bazargan and the others. We must differentiate between them.

[Chrudinak] But how shall I put this, there is anarchy here in almost every field.

[Kianuri] Look, it is characteristic of the Islamic revolution that the revolution develops in the selfsame anarchy of which you speak. From abroad, of course, it all seems much more awful than it does internally. We know full well that a picture is painted of Iran as if everything here were destroyed and the economy lying in ruins. Nothing of the sort. Our neighbors imagined their moment had come; they thought that the people would not participate in defending the revolution and that the army would not fight against external aggression. Moreover, they counted on the people to support the aggressors and to receive them as liberators. They counted on this but they completely mismanaged the situation.

[Chrudinak] Do you think the Soviet Union delivers arms to Iraq?

[Kianuri] To Iraq? We know definitely that they do not. The Soviet Union has officially declared its neutrality in the war. It has several times expressed to the Iranian Government that it is not delivering arms to Iraq. We know that the government in Iran is convinced of this, and know for sure that the Soviet Union is not sending and delivering arms to Iraq.

[Chrudinak] Do you not think that were Islam and the clergy to reign here, this could cause problems. It is said that the high clergy wants to return to the Middle Ages. Is it possible that the communist party supports such a line?

[Kianuri] There are differing lines in Islam. There are Muslims among the religious leaders whom Imam Khomeyni himself calls reactionary elements, but there is also a line--the Khomeyni line--which professes a very progressive foreign policy and social views. We support this second line, this revolutionary line of the Islamic movement, as I have already told you.

[Chrudinak] I understand that this line, too, will remain anticommunist in future and will act against your party, too.

[Kianuri] There is the possibility of this but the revolution in Iran has not yet had its final say. This is why the development of the Iranian revolution could follow a different line. It could change in a positive direction but could also retrogress.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KHAMENE'I, NATEQ NURI 28 NOV

LD281144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this audience, Mr Khamene'i described the situation on the war fronts for the benefit of the imam and in this connection Imam Khomeyni graciously gave him certain guidelines.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri, the supervisor of the reconstruction crusade, who had recently returned from the war fronts, was also received this morning in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, the supervisor of the reconstruction crusade gave the imam a report on the reconstruction crusade's activities at the frontline and behind the front.

At the end of the audience he told the FARS correspondent: The members of the country's reconstruction crusade are very active on all the war fronts in the western and southern parts of the country, including the securing of needs of frontline military units for food and motor vehicle parts. Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq Nuri added: Another group is also active behind the front.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SHRINE CUSTODIAN, MERCHANTS

LD301230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam (Ahmad) Mowla'i, the custodian of the blessed shrine of Her Great Eminence Ma'sumeh, peace be upon her, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. At this meeting he submitted plans for extending the shrine of Her Great Eminence Ma'sumeh to the imam of the nation and sought the imam's guidance in building a religious school for the student clergy. The imam approved the proposal.

A group of bazaar merchants from Tehran bazaar met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, this morning.

RAJA'I CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD300654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to our morning correspondent, last night the Council of Ministers held a session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; the session lasted 4 hours. During the session, military, war and financial-monetary issues of the country were discussed. Also, proposals by a number of ministries were raised and discussed.

KHAMENE'I REPORTS ON DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD302114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2058 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Supreme Defense Council was held tonight under chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Following the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i said in an interview with our reporter that military topics were not the only issues that were raised at the Supreme Defense Council session tonight. Rather, it was mostly domestic and foreign policy, the policy of the Arab world, and the Persian Gulf region which were discussed and on which views were exchanged. Regarding foreign policy there has not been any conspicuous activity, and it was decided that henceforth foreign policy matters should be handed over to the Foreign Ministry and the government.

Mr Khamene'i said that satisfaction was expressed with the way in which the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council is working, but the members of the council are interested in greater activity.

The imam's representative went on to say that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are at present on the offensive in all the war zones and that they have wrested power from enemy hands.

KHAMENE'I ON WAR, ARAB SUMMIT, HOSTAGES

GF291320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat al-Eslam wal-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamenei'i, Tehran Friday imam, Khomeyni's adviser on military affairs and representative in the Supreme Defense Council--recorded, in Arabic; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] We asked His Eminence Hojjat al-Eslam wal-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i about the latest developments on the war front in the struggle against the infidel enemy, the murderous Iraqi regime--particularly as his eminence visited the battlefronts before he came to Tehran for Friday prayers.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Developments in general indicate that the trend is toward the confirmation of our forces' superiority over the enemy. The enemy has lost the offensive on all fronts. He is dispersed and has lost control over the situation. The enemy's shaky position is due to the heavy losses in lives he is sustaining daily--losses that disoriented him with regard to manpower. His losses are rising daily as a result of our forces' increasing control over strategic positions. In contrast to his increasing weakness, we are daily throwing new manpower onto the fronts from the army reserves, revolution guards and volunteers.

[Question] What is Iran's attitude regarding the repeated attacks against civilians, recalling that Iran has officially declared it will not remain idle in the face of repeated attacks by the puppet Iraqi regime?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we shall not remain idle in the face of these attacks. We shall not let them pass without a decisive response. So far we have responded regularly to the enemy's savage raids and inhuman bombardments with destructive and devastating methods without committing crimes similar to the enemy's against unarmed Iraqi citizens. We do not consider that it is the inhabitants of Basra, Baghdad, Al-'Imarah and Al-Hillah who are shelling our towns, villages and residential areas; it is the enemy's military which is perpetrating these crimes. Consequently, our faith in Islam and in the blessed Islamic revolution does not allow us to let our punishment of the butcher Iraqi regime's mercenaries include innocent Iraqi citizens--and we know very well that their majority supports us and opposes the tribal regime of Iraq. This is a fact which we have not and will not ignore.

[Question] Iranian military communiques so far indicate that the Iraqi regime's forces have sustained heavy losses in men and material. What is the effect of these losses on the situation on the battlefronts and on the political situation in Iran?

[Answer] These sure and strong blows which stem from firm belief will make the Iraqi regime's forces weak, impotent, repentant and eventually reduced in numbers. Of course, there are members of the Iraqi forces who have taken refuge in Islam and in the Islamic Republic and do not want to lose this life as well as the hereafter in fighting a regime that wants to save their Muslim people from the captivity of the At-Tikriti regime. The Islamic Republic welcomes them.

The political situation in Iran at present is greatly affected by the military situation there. The covetous Iraqi regime will not be able to survive now that its criminal leaders have burned billions of dinars of the humiliated Iraqi people's wealth and buried thousands of their forces in Iran's deserts. Thus it is clear that this satanical regime will meet its inevitable doom immediately after its complete defeat. The Iraqi revolutionary forces now dealing punishing blows to Saddam's regime are enjoying increasing support from the Iraqi people, who will ultimately rally around them.

We can see the very bad effect of the defeat of the Iraqi regime's forces on Saddam's regime. It has been badly shaken in its domestic and foreign policies and is facing grave dangers.

[Question] Is there strategic coordination among Iran, Syria, Libya and Algeria, particularly as Libyan Prime Minister Jallud has declared Liby'a readiness to conclude a strategic treaty with the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Answer] We are fully prepared to cooperate politically and economically with progressive Muslim and Arab countries. This matter is in line with the bases of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. There was some nelgect in this regard during the first year of the revolution's victory. Now, however, the government and the Majlis are determined to achieve these Islamic goals. Of course, we should not give a premature view on the method and volume of such cooperation. This depends largely on these countries' political stands.

[Question] What is Your Eminence's assessment of the 11th Arab summit conference in light of the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front?

[Answer] What can I say about a conference hosted by the notorious butcher of the Palestinians and whose participants are reactionary states linked to imperialism? If the aim of a summit conference is to adopt sound and correct decisions and legitimate and right stands, or even to draw the people's attention, I have to say that this conference has been the greatest failure of all the summit conferences so far. If the purpose of this conference was to implement the plans of the superpowers and to distribute roles of agentry among the agents, so that some of these roles can be concentrated in the hands of some certain ones, however, the conference may have achieved success in this respect. I must say, however, that the time of the superpowers' hegemony over the Arab region in the Middle East has ended, and there is no longer a bright future for the puppet rulers of the region.

[Question] Has there been a change in the European stand with regard to an economic blockade on Iran following the recent developments in the hostage issue and the announcement of Iran's conditions for their release?

[Answer] The countries seeking to implement imperialism's plots and affiliated with the United States are still hostile to the Islamic revolution and to the Islamic Republic. There are many countries that think more of their economic interests, however, than they think of U.S. interests.

[Question] How do you view the future of relations with the Soviet Union in light of the declared Soviet stand of refraining from supplying Saddam's forces with military hardware to compensate him for his heavy losses in the war?

[Answer] In our relations with foreign countries we follow the principles of the Islamic Republic and are not guided by transient interests. Of course, the Soviet Union's refraining from helping Iraq in the present situation is a good thing. However, the analysis of this matter is too deep and far-reaching to be viewed as Soviet support for the Islamic Republic.

[Question] How do you view the future of relations with France in light of its pledges to supply the Iraqi regime with sophisticated weapons, including Mirage aircraft?

[Answer] Most certainly we view this as a hostile stand. Before this, France was helping the Islamic Republic's enemies in the information and other fields. These phenomena strengthen our belief that we should not rely on the imperialist countries. Moreover, such a stand will have its effect on our foreign policy and will not be without effect.

[Question] What is Iran's stand on what is being said about the establishment of an alliance of the Arab oil states of the Persian Gulf, recalling that Iran declared Gulf security the responsibility of the Gulf littoral states?

[Answer] Instead of calling it the Persian Gulf security pact, it would be better to call it the pact of foreign powers' ambitions in the Persian Gulf. Any political or military move that threatens the basic interests of the Islamic Republic and threatens our independence will prompt us to (repulse these threats).

[Question] In conclusion, Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyd 'Ali Khamene'i, what is your view on the hue and cry raised by foreign information media on differences of view among Muslims in Iran--a matter that may cause anxiety to the peoples that are in solidarity with Iran's Islamic revolution?

[Answer] Whatever the differences in their political views, the brother officials are fully united in the face of the enemy. Differences in view cannot be avoided; they are part of human nature and part of man's makeup. The long era of suppression has contributed to this, but what is important is that these differences in view will not affect the general trend in Iran's policy because of the people's participation in every field and especially because of the imam's vigilance and perception. The oppressed peoples should know that, following the eradication of the rotten tree of the satanic regime, many transient difficulties are to be expected. What is important, however, is that the revolutionary people's will and the continuation of the revolutionary current is the principal safeguard for eliminating such difficulties, God willing.

[Question] Thank you, Your Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin the jurisconsult Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and the imam's adviser on military affairs and representative in the Supreme Defense Council. Many thanks.

[Answer] Thank you.

AFP REPORTS KHAMENE'I REMARKS ON ARAB SUMMIT

NC281455 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Nov (AFP)--The 11th Arab summit meeting that closed yesterday in Amman was described here today by Friday prayer leader Hojjat os-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as a "conference of shame."

In the first official response by an Iranian leader to the summit conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that the meeting had been justifiably boycotted "by the most progressive Arab states, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Syria " "Only the reactionary, infidel and traitor governments of the region" were represented in Amman, he said, adding that "the host (Jordan's King Husayn) is responsible for the massacre of thousands of Palestinians." The hojjat ol-eslam, who is the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, had previously proposed "an Islamic and progressive conference at the international level" to support Palestine. According to the prayer leader, such a conference should not be reserved to Arabs. "Other Moslem peoples and governments should be involved in it, but not the reactionary regimes," he said.

The hojjat ol-eslam also denounced Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat as "a traitor and valet of America. As long as the major powers can use Egypt, they will," he said. "When they get what they want or can obtain nothing more, they will spit it out like a date stone." The Iranian people and revolutionary government should see a lesson in Egypt's situation, he said.

"Do not surrender yourselves to the great powers," he warned, "or demand their support. If you do, you will share the same fate as Egypt, which having resisted the West under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir has become the slave of the West under As-Sadat.

The hojjat al-eslam denied charges that liberty was not respected in revolutionary Iran, arguing that "liberty exists here as nowhere else." "We accept that some men may not believe in Islamic society and they have the right to mention (their views)," he said, but we shall not permit them to destroy the Islamic thought of the people." The prayer leader concluded that "all those who accept and follow Islamic principles have the right to criticize, and they alone."

REPORTAGE ON BANI-SADR 27-30 NOV ACTIVITIES

Tour of Frontlines

LD281308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1307 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, paid an hour visit to the frontlines in Abadan and the eastern sector of Khorramshahr yesterday.

According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, yesterday morning the president, accompanied by the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the defense minister, the commander of the air force and commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Abadan from Mahshahr.

In Abadan the president and his entourage visited the Zolfaqari district, which was occupied by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries some time ago who were subsequently pushed out thanks to the steadfastness of the valiant Iranian combatants.

He then crossed the Bahmanshir River by boat and inspected the northern sector of the river and those areas formerly held by the enemy but now safeguarded by the servicemen of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Islam's devotees and revolution guards. Here, 300 meters from the enemy trenches, the president, while inspecting each and every trench, chatted to the soldiers, NCO's, officers, Islam's devotees, the members of the mobilization organization and revolution guards. Speaking to a Muslim guerrilla wounded on the front and now fighting in Abadan's trenches, the president said: God willing, you will return to your city very soon and resume your normal life.

While Islam's devotees insisted that the president should eschew visiting the frontline trenches because of the danger involved, he went by motorcycle to the fronts directly facing the enemy and at a distance of a few hundred meters from the enemies of the Islamic revolution inspected the battle preparedness of Islam's devotees.

When the president and his entourage visited the area the light and heavy artillery of the enemy and of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were exchanging fire. Islam's devotees deployed here welcomed him by chanting "God is great" and in their report to the commander in chief they said that they were not suffering from any shortages.

According to a PARS dispatch, the president and commander in chief later visited one of the fronts west of Abadan. At this place, 2 km from the enemy where the brother guards were deployed, the president inspected each and every trench and chatted to the guards who said that they would defend their Islamic homeland to the last drop of their blood.

After taking lunch in the trench with the brother guards the president chatted to them and after studying the ideas put forward by the combatants of Islam left the spot for the eastern sector of Khuninshahr.

The same dispatch says: The president went to the front around Khuninshahr's bridge, 200 meters from the enemy, and chatted to the brave servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards and members of the mobilization organization and people's forces deployed there and, while encouraging them and expressing his appreciation for what they were doing, called on them to redouble their efforts in order to destroy the enemy.

The president then visited another position of the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Fayyaziyeh, and while chatting to the soldiers, officers and NCO's gave them encouragement.

After this the president and his enterurage visited the artillery deployment positions and gave encouragement to our combatants who were busy showering the enemy with shells. He then returned to Abadan.

The same report says: Last night, at a meeting attended by the president and commander in chief, the military commanders and Abadan's responsible officials, the overall situation on the war fronts and the strategic points in that area were studied. During this and another session held for the same purpose, the military commanders, while describing followup plans and the measures and operations by the revolution's combatants on the war fronts, referred to the morale of the soldiers, officers, NCO's, guards, mobilization organization members and people's forces and their cooperation with each another as excellent.

The PARS correspondent's dispatch says: The president spent last night in Abadan and left Abadan at 0700 this morning.

The same report says: This morning, at a session attended by the president and military commanders and responsible officials of the guards corps, the overall situation on the war fronts and the operations by the revolution's combatants in their confrontation with the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were the subjects of study and an exchange of opinions.

During the president's visit to the front around Khuninshahr bridge, a number of brave servicemen from various towns, including Gonbad and others, in an interview with the PARS correspondent sent messages to their families, saying: We are fighting the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries who have occupied a part of our Islamic homeland and we call on our fathers and mothers not to worry at all and to pray for our and Islam's victory. We hope, as soon as possible, to push these infidels of Saddam out of Khuninshahr.

Return to Tehran

LD281724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Tehran this afternoon at the conclusion of his week-long trip to the southern war fronts.

According to a PARS report, before leaving for the capital, the president inspected the headquarters of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps and with the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps officials reviewed the situation at the war fronts and the operations conducted by the brother guard combatants.

Pars that as the president entered the Ahvaz Revolution Guard Corps headquarters the guards of Islam welcomed him by chanting: Greetings to Khomeyni, peace upon Bani-Sadr, the party, the only party of God, the only leader Ruhollah, and greetings to Bani-Sadr.

Interview on Strategy

LD281922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] On his return to Tehran tonight, Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, gave an exclusive interview to a PARS correspondent aboard the aircraft. He commented on his week-long visit to Khuzestan and his inspections of the western sector frontlines at Dezful, Abadan and Khuninshar. The president said: The initial point that emerged is our aggressive spirit, a spirit for whose emergence every attempt has been made since the beginning of the war. Moreover, efforts also have been made to avert and to thwart articles being written, statements being made and impatience being demonstrated. All these efforts have been made in order to develop this aggressive spirit as soon as possible. I thank God that such a spirit has now been developed.

As you witnessed, we advanced as close as 150 meters to the enemy in Abadan. For those who have been stationed there for quite a long time, they enjoy an extremely high and strong morale. These people have an extraordinary predilection for the attack. I did not notice the slightest sign of weakness or hesitation.

The president added: The second issue was to create among the armed forces as well as the people a spirit of patience and resistance as well as hard work in order to bring about a force that may be able to crush the enemy. There is no longer any sign of the impatience that was visible in the early days or in the past few weeks.

Nowadays, the objectivity of the soldiers and combatants has increased. They realized that there are problems inherent in wars, that being a commander in war does not simply mean being a military commander, a job entrusted to military men, but, rather, it means setting the conditions for victory, and this is not something which can be achieved through armies and [word indistinct]. One ought to prepare all the necessary conditions so as to enable a force to become victorious.

The president continued: The third point which everyone saw with their own eyes while visiting Abadan--a point which satisfied everyone--is that a commander, Colonel Keshvari, is doing a significant job. They proposed to us that considering his outstanding services, we ought to rename Bahmanshir after him. This, therefore, shows that commanding is an important issue, that by having discipline and a powerful command we can both minimize our casualties and, at the same time, crush the enemy. As our commanding situation on various fronts has much improved compared with the past, our hope of victory has also increased significantly.

The president added: The fourth point is that we must take the initiative in operations rather than waiting for the enemy to attack and then inflict casualties on him, for this will involve years of fighting. This issue, the issue of taking the initiative, depends on three primary factors: These three factors are being created. Although I have not been feeling well the past few days, psychologically I am happy, for today both our air force and the navy engaged the enemy at sea. Up to the moment and just before our departure from Ahvaz they had sunk nine enemy gunboats; of course, we also seem to have lost one gunboat. They also shot down three enemy aircraft. It is also possible that by tomorrow they might inflict further casualties on the enemy. It ought to be mentioned that in these operations we had the initiative, that we launched the assault. Furthermore, the enemy's (?number 9) base which we had already captured and destroyed and which the enemy was trying to recapture resulted in heavy casualties for the enemy.

The president emphasized: As I already pointed out in Esfahan, the important issue is that once we manage to combine such factors as knowledge, skill, belief and faith, [word indistinct] and discipline and achieve the already-mentioned four factors, then, God willing, it will be a very short war. Moreover, we are also trying to restore life to normal in the towns of Khuzestan as soon as possible so that these homeless people may return to their homes. What we are doing in these towns is aimed toward the objectives which I mentioned. I do hope that the end result will be accepted by God and the people.

In reply to a question concerning his views about the Sangsar front and what were his feelings the other day when visiting the site, the president said: Where I visited the enemy was very near; actually, one could see the enemy without the aid of binoculars. As I was told by the military men, in the enemy-occupied sector of Khorramshahr our forces are engaged in operations. Recapturing this sector is not difficult; maintaining it is difficult.

Having said that, preliminary plans must be implemented first in order to weaken the enemy sufficiently so that once we assault Khorramshahr, God willing, we may be able to chase the enemy up to the border area. At any rate, what I saw gave me hope.

In reply to another question by the PARS correspondent, who asked: what have you done with regard to establishing coordination among the forces? The president stated: so far as the armed forces are concerned, those who are there to fight are all in favor of establishing order and discipline, for they are putting their lives at stake. This is to achieve an end aimed at safeguarding the Islamic revolution as well as their Islamic homeland. Then there are those who are there for other purposes; they are there for their own objectives; they are there to accomplish certain things, to create a background for themselves to be used for their future opportunistic activities. You will find these types of people anywhere in the world; one cannot question their presence there. These people are incapable of discipline. I believe the situation brought about in Khorramshahr was partly due to the presence of these individuals. As I was told in Abadan, thank God, there has emerged discipline among the forces which are really engated in the fighting, with a singular command having been secured to a great extent. The same thing applies to other areas.

As for the area where I have been, there too the situation has greatly improved. The important thing is ability which will bring about true discipline. Once they get involved in movement, work and effort, once they move forward, then those who are unwilling to accept discipline will stay behind, since one cannot face bullets just like that. Considering that all of them are in the rear area, they engage in making utterances, saying that "If we were there such and such would have happened." These people then resort to discovering traitors and similar acts. These acts are useless, apart from weakening morals.

Since I am trying to create enthusiasm in people throughout the country by means of propaganda, since I am trying to enable everyone to work hard on their own, as you see, I try to achieve these things through direct talks and conversation with those who are fighting and with those who are helping them. Therefore, to a great extent, (?self-work) and self-discipline have already been created among them. I do hope that, God willing, this spirit will encompass our society even after the war so that our nation may realize that without work and discipline we cannot solve problems.

Meets Romanian, Cuban Envoys

LD301924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Mr Pungan, minister of state and the Romanian president's special envoy, this evening met and held talks with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, who is still in Tehran due to illness. During the meeting views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest to the two countries and regional and world tensions.

At this meeting Mr Pungan handed our country's president a message from Romanian President Ceausescu. The message expresses the hope that friendship and relations between the two countries will develop as extensively as possible. According to the same report, Mr Bani-Sadr, reciprocally, expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's interest in developing good relations between the two countries.

PARS reports that also this evening the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Malmierca, met and held talks with Dr Bani-Sadr in Tehran. Talks were held at this meeting on issues relating to the war and Iran's positions with regard to the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggression.

RAJA'I RETURNS TO TEHRAN FROM HAMADAN INSPECTION

LD281807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of Iran, while continuing his tour of Hamadan today inspected the Hamadan Revolution Guards Corps headquarters after attending the Friday prayers. During his inspection visit, Mr Raja'i spoke on the necessity of maintaining unity under current war conditions.

According to the PARS report, the prime minister inspected military installations at the [word indistinct] before his earlier visit to the revolution guards headquarters. Also according to the public relations office of Hamadan's Governorate General office, Health Minister Dr Manafi, who is accompanying the prime minister on the visit to Hamadan, has left Hamadan for Malyer to inspect the city's hospitals. The deputy health director of Hamadan is accompanying Mr Manafi on this trip.

PARS reports that the prime minister left Hamadan for Tehran at 1515 today. We draw your attention to part of the prime minister's address at today's Friday prayers in Hamadan. [passage indistinct]

RAFSANJANI CONCLUDES VISIT TO ARAB COUNTRIES

Return to Tehran

LD281324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who led a delegation on a visit to Arab countries in order to explain the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran at 1200 today.

In an exclusive radio and television interview at Mehrabad Airport, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly replied to questions put to him by our correspondent about the outcome of his visit to Libya, Algeria, Syria and Lebanon. During this interview he described the outcome of his visits to these countries as successful, adding that all the countries he had visited expressed support for the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the war against the Iraqi Ba'Thist regime.

Briefs Khomeyni

LD291224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis--who returned from his trip to Arab countries yesterday--accompanied by Mohsen Raja'i, a member of the command Council of the guards corps, and Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, a Majlis deputy and member of the delegation sent to Arab countries, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He briefed the imam on the outcome of his trip.

Briefs Majlis

GF301740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Majlis held an open session at 0810 today under Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. During the session Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani presented a report on his visits to Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon.

The Majlis speaker described his visit to these countries as successful and also explained to the Majlis members the Islamic revolution's influence and the activities of the parliamerts in the fraternal Arab countries. The Majlis speaker said that these friendly countries admire our revolution because this revolution, which did not depend on any parties or organizations, gained victory and achieved a decisive leadership. In a short period of time it was able to form a parliement.

As regards the influence of the Islamic revolution, the Majlis speaker said that the peoples and officials of the countries he visited have analyzed and evaluated our Islamic revolution. He added that these evaluations were, fortunately, good. This revolution which our people made under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is considered a miracle in the eyes of the peoples and officials of these countries. The other influence our revolution has had on the peoples of the region is that it created hope in them.

The Majlis speaker added that the peoples of the region are impressed by our revolution, which they consider to be a movement for the liberation and rescue of mankind. They also denounce aggression against our revolution wherever it comes from. They consider the current war to be an imperialist war against Iran, and fourtunately they hold the Iraqi Ba'thist regime responsible for it.

The Majlis speaker noted: When I mentioned Saddam's name in the Syrian Parliament, he was cursed from all corners. The Syrian parliament members said that although the Iranian revolution erupted in Iran by the will and action of the Iranian people, it is in fact a gift from God to all Muslims.

As regards the war imposed upon the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that the countries which he visited consider the war to be a U.S. war and aggression by Saddam's regime. Most of the countries stress the necessity of continuing the war until Saddam falls. Some of them believe that Saddam's fall is inevitable, even if the Iraqi Army withdraws and a cease-fire is declared.

The Majlis speaker added that these countries were appreciative of the steadfastness and resistance of the Iranian people and for the stand of the Iranian Government. However, they were also worried that the evil propaganda might result in negative effects. The Majlis speaker added that these countries are following the war's news anxiously. He also said: We saw with our own eyes that no one else could have gained the love and admiration of the friendly countries' peoples as the imam did. They kissed the imam's pictures and requested more of the Islamic nation's leader's pictures.

The **Majlis** speaker concluded by saying: Naturally, our responsibility is great because there are still some who think that nothing was achieved in Iran and that everything remained stagnant following the departure of the buried shah. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani stressed the need for reinforcing Iran's foreign relations, especially with the Arab world.

A number of Majlis deputies then spoke. One of them said that the conference of reactionary Arab leaders and the war imposed on Iran by the agent Ba'thist Iraqi regime have been discussed.

He added that the United States planned these events in order to stab the Palestinian revolution from the front [as heard] and also to strike at the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Another Majlis deputy said that by the virtue of our faith and our Islamic view we do not fear attacks by imperialism and its agents.

Press Conference

LD291841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Press conference given by Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani in Tehran on morning of 29 November--recorded, questions put by Iranian interpreter]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is a question in connection with the hostages. ETTELA'AT asks: During your visit to Beirut you told an AP correspondent that Iran is trying through the Algerian intermediaries to make arrangements so that America may agree to Iran's terms for the release of the hostages. How do you see these developments?

[Answer] This is a lie [words indistinct]. So far as the Majlis is concerned, it has already expressed its views with regard to the hostages. As for the government, it must implement the Majlis' decrees. Therefore, there is nothing else we can do about the hostages. It is up to America now. We have relieved America of this propaganda weapon. It is America now which will have to respond. If it wants to see the hostages freed, then it must (?accept) our (?terms). [words indistinct] The longer we wait, the more America will continue to implement its designs. We are not at all trying to force America to (?speed up this matter). Obviously, we would like America to return to us our $47 billion [word indistinct] and then have the hostages freed, however, should it refuse to do so, then [word indistinct].

[Question] REUTER asks: The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have claimed that the government has taken custody of the hostages. Do you know anything about this?

[Answer] I have not been involved in this matter and since I returned from Beirut I have not had time to inform myself on this matter.

[Question] A correspondent from the Japanese news agency [name indistinct] asks: Do you have any information about where the hostages are being held?

[Answer] No, nor did I know it at any time before.

[Question] There is a question from a GDR correspondent: Do you think that your recent visits abroad will have any direct influence on the war between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] Yes. We had previously stated that we shall continue the war until Saddam is toppled. When we went abroad, we realized that we had chosen a good objective, for they too confirmed [words indistinct] about Saddam.

[Question] The same agency asks whether your trip abroad will help to end this imposed war and how you see the future of this war.

[Answer] I must say that the war will end with our victory; indeed, this visit of mine was (?useful) [words indistinct] [passage indistinct].

[Question] A Japanese news agency [word indistinct] raises this question: If there are different views with regard to the latest U.S. response, then which source will decide whether such a response complies with the terms set by the Majlis?

[Answer] A committee, a commission (?will raise) it. Of course, it has already finished its task [word indistinct]. There were certain individuals representing our government as well as those representing the Algerian Government who attended to the question. They prepared a report. I read this report today. It contained points in response to the U.S. reply; they asked America to clarify these ambiguous points. [Words indistinct].

AFP on Press Conference

NC291849 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Nov (AFP)--Iranian parliament president Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani today warned countries not to provide arms for Iraq. He accused North Yemen as one of the arms suppliers.

Such countries will suffer the consequences of their policies, according to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who returned yesterday from a tour which covered Libya, Syria, Algeria and Lebanon. The Majlis president said at a press conference today that he was "very satisfied" by the results of his tour.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani took the opportunity of the press conference to explain Iran's side of an incident that occurred two weeks ago. Iranian planes, he said, "attacked in Iraqi territory a convoy of Kuwaiti trucks that were transporting goods to Iraq. A missile struck in Kuwaiti territory in the region of Al Abdali, near the Iraqi frontier." The Hojjat ol-Eslam, who had referred to the incident in Beirut Friday as "an error," said that Iran had asserted in response to a Kuwaiti message that it "had no intention of attacking Kuwait. We have ordered our pilots to be more precise so that their missiles fall only in Iraqi territory." He said that the incident was not intended as a warning to Kuwait, which he added was the "version of Western news agencies." He also insisted that Iran's policy in respect to the Gulf countries was one of "non-interference" and "respect for their legitimacy and their rights."

While the Soviet Union did not appear "disposed to aid Iraq," he added, "France, taking its cue from the United States, is giving arms to Iraq." The Hojjat ol-Eslam said that Iran has no "military arrangement" with any of the four countries he visited or his tour. As to possible future military aid offers by those countries, he said that "in the present situation we can continue the war alone, but if it develops in a different fashion, they should be ready to make such offers."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani refused to confirm or deny reports that the 52 American diplomats seized as hostages on November 4 1979, had been transferred by Islamic militants to the control of the Iranian Government. A member of Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's office has said that he had not been informed of such a transfer. "America should satisfy our just demands," Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said today. "If the United States is holding up a response to our conditions for the hostages' release, it is because of its imperialistic policies. Perhaps it is working on a plan or a plot," he added. "We are not trying to make the United States accept more rapidly. We want it to be reasonable and accord us our just rights. If not, the conflict will continue."

MONTAZERI SERMON ATTACKS ARAB SUMMIT MEETING

LD281440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The politico-ideological ceremony of Friday prayers was held in Qom, as on all other Fridays, led by the esteemed faqih, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, before thousands of the vigilant and faithful people of Qom, at the Hakim Nezami School. Before the Friday sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali gave a speech and then His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri delivered the Friday prayer sermon. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, in part of his sermon, made the following remarks:

1. Teachers and instructors who are entrusted with the children should look after the Islamic behavior and ethics of the children and note that they should not stop with their teaching obligation.

2. The Amman conference, instead of making serious decisions on the destruction of occupying Zionism, fortified its positions in favor of America and against the Islamic Republic of Iran and other committed Arab Muslim countries. While condemning this colonialist conference, we support the stance of the countries of the Steadfastness Front which did not participate in this conference.

3. Ayatollah Montazeri, commenting on the economic side effects of war and the fact that the money supply and economic affairs of banks should be strengthened, asked the people not to withdraw their money from banks under any circumstances and to be assured that their money will not come to any harm.

4. Islamic associations outside of Iran, while continuing their extended political activities, should (?remain) a part of the Islamic revolution of the nation of Iran and prevent opportunist and non-Muslim elements from penetrating their gatherings. They should try to produce their publications in languages other than Persian, too, so that other groups of people in the world are informed of the content of our revolution and thus support and assist these young people who serve the islamic revolution with selflessness.

5. Friday and congregational prayers belong to all the people and the various strata and are not exclusively connected to a specific group or association. All persons and groups, even those who might have deviationist ideas, can take part in this great Islamic ceremony without trying to take advantage of this gathering.

KHALKHALI SCORES CRITICISM ON PRISON CONDITIONS

NC301642 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 30 Nov 80

[By Jacques Merel]

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali has threatened to resign as head of Iran's antidrug fight in the midst of an intense controversy over the country's jails and treatment of prisoners, according to press reports published here today.

The ayatollah, whose headquarters are in Tehran's Qasr Prison, dismissed recent news reports alleging that several prisoners in the jail's drug section had been beaten and tortured.

"A climate of terror reigns in the cells," a reporter for the ISLAMIC REVOLUTION wrote after visiting the jail last week. The paper is close to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The ayatollah, in a statement carried by the local press today, said: "If we are continued to be disturbed, I will resign."

"The cage will be opened and the monster will leave prison," the ayatollah continued. "You will see what the situation will be in Jamshid Street (Tehran's former drug quarter).

Once dubbed the hanging judge for the way he meted out justice in Islamic courts, the Ayatollah also defended physical punishment of prisoners. "Whippings exist in Islam, which has nothing to do with Western democracy and liberalism, and that is not called torture," Ayatollah Khalkhali said.

The prison controversy was sparked 10 days ago when President Bani-Sadr called for a commission of inquiry into Iran's prisons and the possible use of torture. "Is not torture prohibited by our Constitution?," Mr Bani-Sadr told a crowd of several hundred thousand.

Since those declarations, there has been an increasing number of statements about Iranian prisons--both for and against. Prisoners in Tehran's Evin jail, according to its warden, signed a petition saying: "We would have hoped that Iranian officials would thank prison directors because we have always been treated according to Islamic and humane principles." Meanwhile, the Prison Management Council supported the Ayatollah's stand. "Drug addicts not not wish to quit their habits easily, therefore violence must be used," the council said.

The ISLAMIC REVOLUTION newspaper also complained about the prolonged detention of people who have not been charged. "That has nothing to do with the revolution," Shah Alizadeh, an official of Qasr prison, said today. The situation has been the same for 15 years, he said. Mr Alizadeh also estimated that there is an acute shortage of judicial officials, estimating that up to 50 percent more staff was needed.

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and leader of the Islamic Republic Party, said that the country's judicial system "needs time to arrive at a degree of qualitative and quantitative development as the army needs time for its reconstruction."

COMMANDER AFZALI INTERVIEWED ON NAVAL BATTLES

JN302018 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 30 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Iranian Naval Forces Are in Full Control of the Strait of Hormuz and the Vital Regions in the Persian Gulf," an evening paper published the statements made by the commander of the Iranian Naval Forces in a television interview yesterday on the naval battles waged between our naval forces and the Iraqi naval forces in the last few days, battles which led to the destruction of 10 Iraqi naval vessels.

At the outset of his statement, Dr Afzali, commander of the Iranian Navy, said: The war imposed on us by the agent Iraqi regime is a war between world oppressors and superpowers on the one hand, and the front of the opporessed headed by us on the other. He added: Our heroic people have, through their great cohesion, taken part in this war and have carried out the missionary role entrusted to them for the sake of freedom, independence and nonsubservience not only for themselves, but also for the region's peoples.

In reply to a question on the destruction of Iraq's Al-Bakr and (Umayyah) harbors, he said no details can be disclosed on the operations which led to the destruction of Al-Bakr and (Umayyah) oil harbors due to the sensitivity of these details. He only said that the forces which took part in these two naval operations were units of the air force and the special forces of the Iranian Navy.

Regarding the role of our naval forces and their position with regard to the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, the Iranian Navy commander said: Since the beginning of the war, we have maintained control over the Strait of Hormuz and the vital regions belonging to us in the Persian Gulf. Through our domination in these regions, we preserve our interests and wealth. We will not allow anyone to frequent or sail in these regions. Wherever we saw them we sent them to the bottom of the sea. In general, we closed access to these waters by enemy vessels.

Regarding the most recent attack by the Iranian naval forces against the Iraqi gunboats Dr. Afzali said: We have so far sunk a large part of the Iraqi naval force in the Persian Gulf. What is left of the Iraqi naval force is that limited number which managed to remain safe at the entrace of the Strait of Jisr 'Abd Allah, on which Umm Qasr port is situated. Whenever Iraqi gunboats tried to go to sea to clash with our forces, some of them were sunk and the rest sailed away.

The navy commander added: One of the successful operations took place at 1000 the day before yesterday and ended yesterday morning. We sank and downed a number of Iraqi naval vessels and planes. Some enemy personnel were either killed or taken captive. We will give the details of these operations in the coming few days.

KEYHAN CITES MOKRI REBUTTAL OF REPORT ON DISMISSAL

LD011145 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Nov 80 p 1

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Statement by Iranian Ambassador in Moscow"]

[Text] In contact with the KEYHAN correspondent, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri submitted the following explanation, together with a denial, in connection with the published news item on his removal from office:

I learned of the unfounded report of my dismissal from KEYHAN. After this news item had appeared, together with a letter from the public relations spokesman at the prime minister's office denying it, KEYHAN added that I 'had been informed' of my dismissal, which was not the case; it was only after the unfounded report had appeared that I first heard of it. At any rate, as the public relations spokesman at the prime minister's office state, there is not a shred of truth in the report. I do not know why the authorities at the Foreign Affairs Ministry came to make this announcement, which, as subsequently transpired, was false.

MAJLIS LEAVE CANCELED, DEPUTIES TO REPORT

LD291740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the following statement has been issued by the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly:

In the name of God. The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly hereby informs the Majlis deputies that all leave has been canceled and that it is necessary for the honorable deputies to attend the Majlis as soon as possible.

MEHRABAD AIRPORT REOPENED FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

LD301848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, national Iranian airlines have announced that those who have obtained exit permits from the office of the prime minister to leave the country by overland routes may fly abroad from Mehrabad Airport by national Iranian airliners.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S WEST EUROPE TOUR

Meeting With French Foreign Minister

LD281934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, which is touring a number of European countries to explain the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met today in Paris with the French foreign minister for more than 2 hours.

Warning to France

NC281420 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 28 Nov (AFP)--Arms shipments from France to Iraq "could lead to a deterioration of relations between Paris and Tehran," an Iranian delegation member warned today after meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

At a press conference, Mehdi Navvab said that Mr Francois-Poncet has stressed "the need for France to respect its accords with Iraq," but had given no details about the delivery of 60 French Mirage F-1 fighters ordered by Baghdad.

Expressing regret that France, "which has a long history of friendly and cultural relations with Iran," was sending arms to Iraq, Mr Navvab nonetheless ruled out a total break in relations between Tehran and Paris.

Mr Navvab, Iran's charge d'affaires in Bonn, is accompanied in his tour of Western European capitals by Iranian parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee spokesman Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami. [as received]

He said the delegation had "no specific request" to make, but simply wished to explain Iran's viewpoint on the Gulf war and express Tehran's concern over "the attitude of European countries" toward the conflict.

The delegation, which has already stopped in Bonn, left Paris today for London where it was to meet Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Remarks on Hostages

JN290537 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2400 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] UPI reports that the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran which had visited France earlier, arrived in London yesterday.

Reports mention that the Iranian delegation, which includes Brother Mehdi Navvab, spokesman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Iranian Majlis and under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, met with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington yesterday evening.

The Iranian delegation, which is touring European countries, had held contacts with senior French officials in the French capital.

A member of the Iranian delegation said: Despite Iran's objection to the sale of Mirage planes by France to Iraq, France intends to go through with this deal.

At a press conference held in Paris, the members of the Iranian delegation warned that if France does not suspend supplying Iraq with weapons, this will have a negative effect on relations between Tehran and Paris.

The Iranian delegation stressed that Iran will not show leniency on the declared conditions for the release of the hostages. The delegation members added: If the United States officially accepts the Iranian conditions, then the hostages will be quickly sent to their country. The United States has resorted to many means to prevent the settlement of this issue.

At their press conference in Paris, the delegation members said: Our conditions are reasonable. If the United States adopts positive measures, then the hostages will be released.

In reply to a question as to whether Iran will obtain weapons from the Soviet Union, Mehdi Navvab, spokesman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Iranian Majlis, said: We have not shaken off one custodian to fall into the hands of another.

Navvab added that the French foreign minister had insisted on continuing to provide Iraq with weapons despite Iran's objection. France had signed an agreement with Iraq for the provision of 60 Mirage planes to Iraq. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, however, has not determined the date of delivery of these planes to Iraq. Iraq is expected to receive five of these planes this month.

Referring to the repercussions that may result from France's decision to provide Iraq with weapons, Mehdi Navvab said: The Iranian people cannot remain silent on the daily killing of their sons by the Iraqi fighter planes.

Meeting With Carrington in London

JN300838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has received Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The two sides discussed Iran's position on the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Republic.

The British foreign secretary proposed that negotiations be held with the Iraqi regime. The Iranian delegation replied that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not violate the border agreements between the two countries and that Iran rejects such negotiations as long as the aggressive Iraqi forces remain on Iranian territory.

The Iranian delegation said: By violating the border agreements, the Iraqi regime sought to weaken the Islamic revolution in Iran and to assume the role of the gendarme of the area and the ally of world imperialism. Iran will continue to defned its territory and sovereignty as long as the Iraqi aggression continues against Iranian territory.

The talks between the two sides also dealt with the issue of the U.S. and the four British hostages who are being held in Iran.

The Iranian delegation refused to consider the four imprisoned British citizens as hostages. The Iranian delegation said: They were incarcerated because of their links with a conspiracy and criminal acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As for the issue of the U.S. hostages, the Islamic Consultative Assembly had set the conditions for their release and it is up to the U.S. Government to take the next step.

The Iranian delegation expressed surprise and concern over the silence observed by Western information media on the barbaric crimes the Iraqi regime has been committing against Iran and their extreme interest in the issue of the U.S. hostages. The Iranian delegation said that this position will harm relations between the European and Iranian peoples.

Navvab, a delegation member, said: Giving importance to the fate of the U.S. hostages, who are being well treated as has been proved during the past year, and remaining silent about the crimes against unarmed Iranians and their being shelled with bombs and missiles, reveals the ill intentions of the West and proves that the issue of human rights raised by these countries is just a means to continue their domination of the oppressed and weak countries.

Navvab added: Iran has not asked the European countries' help in confronting the Iraqi aggression. Iran, however, believes that condemnation of the aggression is a moral and hunanitarian duty.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami spoke about Iran's relations with Third World countries. He said: The Islamic Republic of Iran establishes relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the principles of the Islamic revolution, rejects all forms of hegemony and resists any attempt to harm Iran's independence and the Iranian people's right to self-determination. He added: Despite our superiority on the war fronts and the fact that we possess the initiative, we have avoided harming unarmed Iraqi civilians.

Khatami concluded: The Iranian people are determined to continue the war until victory is achieved.

DELEGATION MEETS ISLAMIC AMBASSADORS IN DELHI

GF291714 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Emani-Kashani met with the ambassadors of Islamic countries at the Iranian Embassy in New Delhi last night. He was accompanied by the delegation which he headed to India.

During the meeting the head of the Iranian delegation said the Koran and the venerable prophet described God's path as the right path. Therefore, any tilt toward left or right is the devil's path. The Islamic revolution will not lean either way. He added: I wonder why the Islamic countries believe that there is a need to follow either side at a time when the Islamic countries will not be harmed if they stand on their feet without leaning toward left or right. The peoples can steer their countries.

On exportation of the revolution, he said: Exporting the revolution doesn't mean invading other countries; it means acquainting the world with the Islamic ideology which clearly manifests the Koran. "There should be no compulsion in religion. Surely, right has become distinct from wrong."

On the Iraqi aggression, he said: After the victory of the Iranian revolution, a hostile base was established in Iraq. The United States imagined that it could recover Iran, like a mouthful that dropped from its mouth, with Iraq's help. It forgot that the people are steadfast in the Islamic ideology and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. God has foiled all their plots. Iraq has declared that its attack is against the Persians. In reality it is against Islam and the prophet, may peace be upon him and his family.

One of the ambassadors asked Kashani why Iran didn't accept mediation. He replied: We won't negotiate until the last enemy soldier has left our territory because the Muslims haven't forgotten the bitter lesson of 1967. The regime occupying Jerusalem hasn't left the Muslims' land 13 years later.

At the end of the meeting, the ambassador of fraternal Syria thanked Emani-Kashani for these explanations and expressed hope for similar exchanges of views. Emani-Kashani then met with a group of students from the Islamic society in New Delhi and answered their questions.

The delegation left for Dacca this morning.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PLO SOLIDARITY DAY

JN010930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Iranian Foreign Ministry statement on the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran seizes the occasion of the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people to declare its solidarity with this heroic fraternal people [words indistinct].

We firmly believe that the struggle to achieve Palestinian objectives is a struggle to extricate the rights of the oppressed from the oppressor [words indistinct]. The puppet rulers who follow the imperialist-Zionist line with the support of some of the countries in the region are trying through plots similar to the Camp David conspiracy to fragment and divide the Islamic nation and to weaken its resistance against the advocates of disbelief and the protectors of imperialism in the region [words indistinct].

Imam Khomeyni's instruction considering the last Friday of the blessed month of Ramadan as Jerusalem day and the impact of this instruction on the Islamic world confirm the unity of the Islamic nation in the confrontation against usurper Zionism. This also confirms the fact that the Palestine question is not purely an Arab issue, but an Islamic issue. Therefore, the solution of this issue calls for concerting the efforts of all those committed to Islamic principles [words indistinct].

Imam Khomeyni's firm stand on the Palestine question and the Muslim Iranian people's stand in support of the Palestinian people reflect the clear and important stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Even before the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the Palestine question was a central issue for the Muslim Iranian people. After the triumph of their Islamic revolution, this people showed that [words indistinct].

One of the tricks is instigating Saddam to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran. It has not become clear to the world and the Palestinian people that by attacking our country, Saddam at-Tikriti is rendering service to U.S. imperialism and the ill-omened Zionist entity and is diverting the attention of the world public from the Palestinian people's heroic struggle to regain their legtimate rights.

Furthermore, the reactionary states in the region, by virtue of their links with world imperialism, are not thinking at all about finding a solution to the Palestine question. The honorable stand adopted by those who boycotted the Amman summit and exposed the mean plans of Saddam at-Tikrit and shah Husayn, indicated once again the serious plots which imperialism and Zionism are hatching against the Palestinian people. At any rate, these plots [words indistinct] the Palestinian people and all oppressed struggler peoples in the world.

TEHRAN PLO OFFICE STATEMENT ON MARTYR'S DEATH

GF291450 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Statement issued by PLO office in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The PLO office in Tehran expresses its condolences and blessings on the martyrdom of the struggle 'Ali Qorbani, who was martyred in G'lan-e Gharb. We stand in respect for and awe of all the martyrs. We greet the soul of the martyr whom we long knew to be a struggler and fighter in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. He spent 4 years of his life in the trenches against the Zionist enemy, during which he fought with belief and steadfastness.

[Signed] The PLO Office in Tehran

FOREIGN MUSLIMS, OVERSEAS IRANIANS SUPPORT TEHRAN

Dubai Pakistanis' Donations

GF281308 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports from Dubai that our Pakistani brothers living in Dubai and Ash-Shariqah approached the aid committee for war-stricken Iranians last night and donated 10,000 UAE dirhams.

Indian Muslim Support

GF301535 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Voice and Vision headquarters, citing Indian sources, reports that Iraqi aggression against Iran has created great hatred among Indians against Saddam and the Ba'th Party. More and more people are approaching the Iranian Consulate in Hyderabad to express their desire to go to Iran to fight Iraq. Our correspondent reports that Islam-loving Indians have collected 44,854 rupees and medicine worth 8,000 rupees.

Contributions From Iranians in India

GF281731 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that Iranians living in the Indian cities of Poona and Bombay have contributed 20,000 rupees and 100,000 rupees, respectively, to assist war-stricken people in western and southern Iran. Residents of Alipur, a suburb of the Indian city of Bangalore, have also sent medicine to Iranians.

ANTIFUNDAMENTALIST DEMONSTRATION HELD IN MASHHAD

NC300858 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--A demonstration against religious fundamentalists and in support of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was staged yesterday at Mashhad, 1,000 kms (625 miles) east of here, the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

The newspaper, which favors the fundamentalist cause, said that about 400 demonstrators marched through the city's streets following a speech by Ahmad Salamatian, a parliamentary deputy who is close to the president. According to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the crowd shouted slogans hostile to the governor of the province and the "monopolistic" party.

The demonstrators criticized Islamic Republican Party President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, Tehran Friday prayer leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Iranian parliament President Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The newspaper said that the marchers encountered a counter-demonstration of about 500 people who supported the "party of God" by shouting the slogan: "Those who are against the clergy are against Islam."

Qom Counterdemonstration

LD011352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to a central News Bureau correspondent in Qom, the town was at a standstill today as an expression of protest against the recent events in Mashhad and the new plots being hatched against the imam's policy. The heroic people of Qom took part in a glorious march. The same report adds that the marchers carried portraits of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Montazeri and Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and certain other senior clergymen. The marchers chanted slogans against divisive elements and gathered at the shrine of her eminence Ma'sumeh.

Addressing the marchers, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Abdu) gave a lengthy speech on the devious actions of internal elements, members of SAVAK and those purged from government departments who are hatching plots against the imam's policy and the clergy. He said: Those who in the past have worn clerical garb and have worked in mosques and other centers, and who were left out because of their inefficiency, are regrettably fomenting these moves. According to the same report, at the conclusion of the speech a resolution by the marchers was read and the people, chanting "God is great," approved its various points. The resolution states:

1. We, the people of Qom, declare our total obedience to the great leader of the revolution and the imam of the nation and consider following the rightful deputy of the imam of the era to be our divine and Islamic duty. We will perform this duty to the death.

2. We consider any action, in any form, by anybody who intends to spread poison against the noble and fighting clergy, to be a calculated plot against Islam. We consider the weakening of the clergy to be a plot hatched against the Islamic revolution of Iran in preparation for the reestablishment of foreign domination.

3. We shall decisively resist any person, in any position, who intends to divert the path of our revolution--which is also that of our imams--from that of the leader. We shall resist attempts to direct us toward corruption and eventual dependence.

4. All the revolutionary organizations, especially the revolution courts and guards corps, enjoy our total support. We condemn counterrevolutionary actions such as the weakening of the revolutionary organizations for particular purposes [as heard] by the enemies of the nation and the country.

5. We shall not permit the Constitution--which was obtained at the cost of the blood of our martyrs--and the Islamic Consultative Assembly--which is the essence of our revolution--to be exploited by selfish and bigoted individuals; we consider the weakening of these Islamic institutions to be contrary to the interests of Islam and the country.

6. We condemn the conspiracy by those who, by creating divisions in the united ranks of the nation despite the imam's strict guidance, divert attention from the war front to internal differences and ultimately, intentionally or unintentionally, act in the interests of America and its infidel lackey Saddam. We declare that our Muslim nation shall preserve its unity with the utmost decisiveness.

7. The newspapers which publish propaganda against the Islamic revolution alongside imperialist and Zionist news agencies, and which indulge in any form of treason against this revolution, are condemned by our Muslim nation.

8. We ask our great imam not to permit the achievements of this revolution, which are a hope for the oppressed of the world, to become the playthings of a bunch of individuals intoxicated by the West, or the blood of the martyrs--whose slogan was "God is great," "Khomeyni the leader"--to be trampled upon by those who do not adhere to Islamic ideologies and who are not committed to the vice-regency of the supreme jurisconsult. We ask our great imam not to permit the 'Ali's Islam to be converted to Mo'awiyah's Islam [Mo'awiyah was the caliph who opposed 'Ali over the succession to the prophet].

9. We know very well that the wave of our Islamic revolution and its propagation in the region has caused a great deal of anger and madness [as heard] for the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, which would resort to any plot to halt and defeat this revolution, but America cannot understand that, as the imam has said, this revolution is Islamic and that this nation shall support and safeguard its Islamic aims to the death.

10. Finally, we condemn the futile attempts by a few conscious and unconscious individuals that are sometimes perpetrated in Qom, Tehran, and sometimes in Mashhad to corrupt the minds and weaken the forces faithful to the revolution. We invite the Muslim nation of Iran to preserve unity and solidarity and to totally obey the guidance of the leader and to preserve the Islamic ideology.

Merchants Support Clergy

LD011408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bazaars in Qom, Mashhad, Tehran and a number of other cities were all closed today as an expression of protest against plots hatched against the committed clergy.

According to a Central News Bureau report the Tehran Guilds Affairs Committee has issued a statement supporting this action by bazaar tradesmen and has announced that if the plotters continue their deveious designs against the committed clergy all bazaars in Iran will resort to an extensive closure in order to defend the sanctity of the clergy and the vice-regency of the supreme jurisconsult.

AFP: CAR BOMB EXPLODES NEAR FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC301803 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--A booby-trapped car exploded near the Foreign Ministry here tonight causing minor damage but no casualties, a source at the ministry said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast.

AFP: BOMB EXPLODES AT QOM THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

NC300750 Paris AFP in English 0644 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (AFP)--Two people were seriously wounded yesterday when a bomb exploded at the Elmieh-Hojatieh Theological College in Iran's holy city of Qom, the newspaper MIZAN said today. Part of the building was also destroyed, it added. The college is the city's second most important theological center.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY LINKS U.S. WITH JORDAN, IRAQ

JN302131 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Station commentary: "Together Let Us Confront the U.S. Sedition Fomented by Saddam"]

[Excerpts] Reagan's Al-Qadisiyah has come to fruition: U.S. forces carrying the Jordanian flag are massing on the Syrian border and coward Saddam dealt his vile blow to our Islamic revolution more than 2 months ago.

What do the Americans intend to accomplish by these two facts and how do they want to deal with them? Undoubtedly, the international balance of forces in the region was upset in the wake of the Islamic revolution's victory and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This transformation was at the expense of the U.S. sedition and led to Carter's fall after his nose was rubbed in the mud when his spies were detained in Tehran and when his military operation failed in Tabas. This transformation incensed the Americans, who wanted to avenge their defeats. They unleashed Saddam, their agent in the region, against revolutionary Iran in an attempt to fragment the entity of this young revolution; however, 2 months after their obedient agent began his aggression, the Americans realized that he was unable to accomplish their objectives. On the contrary, the position of the shah's new successor became endangered and his days numbered. He was unable to do anything except increase his speeches and press conferences before becoming something of the past.

What was to be done? The CIA acted and began to examine its files on spies. It found the midget Husayn, whose father and grandfather sold his honor even before he was born. It is as is the fate of this family is to be the heir of agentry and political prostitution.

After clearing his reputation through the recent summit conference, and after he was injected with some doses of nationalism and revolutionarism, the Americans ordered their old spy Husayn to mobilize his forces along the Syrian border in order to preoccupy Syria, which rejects the Camp David accords, with peripheral problems that are not related to the essence of the tasks of a confrontation state. The fires will thus be kindled in the area of greater Syria, which can deal the most punishing blows to the Zionist entity, and the Americans, through their agent Saddam's regime, will succeed in preoccupying the Palestinian revolution's strategic depth by continuing Saddam's aggression against our young Islamic revolution.

The Al-Qadisiyah of the Americans and their obedient son Saddam will thus accomplish its objectives, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Reaching a final solution, from the Israeli viewpoint, to the Palestinian people's issue and obliterating this issue from history.

2. Reinstating the butcher Husayn as the guardian of the Palestinian people and considering him their sole legitimate representative with the blessings of traitor Saddam, if the Iraqi people keep him until that ill-omened day.

3. Implementing the U.S.-Zionist plan to divide Lebanon and establish a Maronite state that will gradually impose its control over all of Lebanon, extending to Sa'd Haddad's statelet. In this manner, the Palestinian revolution will be physically liquidated after liquidating it politically.

4. Considering the oil in the Persian Gulf area as a world wealth that is subject to the dictates of waterways and exhausting this wealth to the last drop, while the peoples in the area will have no option either on the quantity to be produced or the price.

Yes, O Arabs; Yes, O Muslims, this is what Saddam, the disgrace of the Arabs, wants to accomplish by his unjust aggression against us. It is a sedition that aims at humiliating you all and taking you to more centuries of infidel colonialism. The bloodsuckers felt that the earth was shaking under their feet and that the vigilance of the Muslim and oppressed people would topple them so they fomented sedition using a servile person who harbors rancor against everything that is Arab and Muslim.

IRAQI AYATOLLAH ENCOURAGES ARMY DESERTIONS TO IRAN

LD301140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Bakr al-Hakim [Iraqi ayatollah closely associated with Ayatollah Khomeyni] has met and conferred with a number of Iraqi soldiers and officers who have taken refuge with the Iranian Army. Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Bakr al-Hakim, in answering a question by our reporter on the development of the Islamic revolution of Iraq and the effect of Iraqi military personnel who have fled the country on the morale of the armed forces, said: In fact, the Islamic revolution of Iraq is going through its last stages, since the two basic elements prepared at this stage which play important roles in toppling the satanic regime in Iraq are the war which was imposed on the nation of Iran by the infidel Saddam and the second element is that the war created a suitable atmosphere for the movement of the Muslim nation of Iraq to topple the Satan and establish a government of justice in Iraq.

Regarding the military personnel who have fled, in fact the nation of Iraq to whom the army belongs, is opposed to this war and is trying to save itself from this war in any way possible. One of these ways is to be transferred to the side of Islam in this war, the side of truth. The main interests of the Muslim nations of the region and the victory of some of our faithful brothers in going to the side of the Muslims, has encouraged others to follow the same path and to save themselves from this war and finalize it in a way that would secure the interests of the Muslim nations on both sides, especially if suitable conditions are created facilitating this transfer to the side of Islam. (?Although) going to the side of Islam entails many dangers, it is up to our brothers to try and struggle on the side of the truth.

IRAQIS SEEK ASYLUM WITH RED CRESCENT IN IRAN

LD301842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting a Red Crescent source in Sanandaj, PARS reports that yesterday five Iraqis have been temporarily housed with the Sanandaj Red Crescent, but they are to be transferred shortly to a more suitable site.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 320-322

LD281812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique 320 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God: The bravery of Islam's combatants in confronting the forces of blasphemy has resulted in the repeated and disgraceful defeat of the Iraqi invaders.

The heroes of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations yesterday and today and in face-to-face battle with the Ba'thist infidels in the waters of the Persian Gulf, relying on eternal God Almighty's spirit, transfigured God's power and will into the victory of right over evil and taught Saddam's coastal pirates a bitter lesson.

1. Last night during the repeated attacks by the combatants of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Al-Bakr and [word indistinct] platforms, about 10 of the infidels were killed and the other 10 were taken prisoner by the valiants of the Persian Gulf. During this engagement a modern Iraqi gunboat that was supposed to be guarding the Iraqi mercenaries was destroyed.

2. In the joint air and naval operations today, Friday, which lasted into the afternoon, in total six enemy gunboats, four modern missile-launchers, [word indistinct] and two torpedo boats were destroyed and sent to the bottom of the sea.

Also a number of missiles launched by the enemy's gunboats were aimed into the air and destroyed. During the same operations the Al-Bakr platform in Al-Faw region was mopped up and the mercenaries stationed there were taken prisoners by the forces of Islam.

During these joint operations three Iraqi MiG's were downed by the navy's warships and the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, praising every able and combatant personnel of the Air Force and the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran who carried out and completed these operations in coordination with 100 percent success, congratulates the combatant and Muslim nation of Iran on the triumph of the forces of Islam.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

321: 27, 28 Nov Operations

LD282145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique 321 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God: The brave and Muslim combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations yesterday and today achieved the following against the invading mercenary enemy:

1. Personnel of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Ahvaz and Dezful fronts today inflicted the following losses and casualties on the enemy: 1 tank and 5 cannons destroyed; 6 emplacements and a huge assembly tent with the personnel stationed there destroyed; 4 big trucks carrying the enemy's logistical equipment and 2 [word indistince] vehicles destroyed, and 48 personnel of the mercenary infidel Saddam killed.

2. On 28 November artillery fire on the enemy's positions in (Mared) resulted in nine personnel of Saddam's regime being killed. Also one fuel truck, three other trucks, and two enemy mortar positions were destroyed in Abadan region.

3. The heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their operations on 27 November destroyed a number of enemy trenches and emplacements in Kan-e Zar, set fire to a military vehicle and an antiaircraft gun and killed 14 deceived personnel of the invading enemy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

322: Iraqi Oil Terminal Taken

LD291737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Communique 322 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and courageous Iranian compatriots:

1. The brave Islamic Iranian Navy combatants in their joint air and naval attacks destroyed and sank 10 Iraqi gunboats in the Persian Gulf between 27 November and 0800 today; and sent them to the bottom of the sea. Of the 10 gunboats, 4 were (Oka) missile-launchers and the other 6 were modern assault craft. Moreover, at 0930 today, another Iraqi (Oka) missile-launching gunboat was destroyed and sunk by the Islamic Iranian Navy. These operations resulted in heavy losses for the Iraqi forces. One of our own gunboats was severely damaged, with a number of our combatants being martyred. In addition, in the course of reconnaisance and rescue operations in the region, 20 enemy personnel were rescued from the sea and captured by the Islamic army. Through their self-sacrifices in these operations, the Persian Gulf heroes succeeded in capturing the largest Iraqi oil terminal, Al-Bakr, and hoisting the Islamic Iranian flag at the highest point of the terminal as a sign of the victory of good over evil.

2. At 1445 today, one aggressive Iraqi Mig was shot down at the site of the Konjam-e Cham dam and its pilot was captured by the Iranian forces. This Mig had violated Islam airspace. Moreover, at 1530 today, one of the aggressive Iraqi Mig's was shot down by the Iranian forces in Nowshahr.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN PROGRAMMING 21-29 NOV

JN301153 [Editorial report] The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish and Persian from 1230 to 1400 GMT was heard 21-29 November with slightly better reception than before on, or around, 7000 KHZ. The radio carried news covered by other sources on the Iraq-Iran war and the hostage crisis, ridiculed Iran's claims in the current conflict, criticized Iranian leaders' statements on the war, assailed the Iranian regime's Kurdish policy and condemned the revolution guard attacks on people in the Kurdish areas. The radio also reported on the peshmerga operations against the regime's forces and revolution guards. Some of the items are repeats of those given the day before.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi told a press conference that "not all" of the U.S. hostages have been transferred to the government by the students and that as long as the Majlis conditions for their release have not been met completely, "the hostages will not be released." Nabavi's statement contradicted earlier reports that the students had handed over the hostages to the government. Nabavi characterized the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions as "not frank," adding that in its reply the United States "wanted to add other issues," turned down the second condition and raised certain legal difficulties. The minister stressed that Algeria has never been a mediator but has simply conveyed messages between Iran and the United States.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Qom Counterdemonstration--In response to an anticlergy demonstration staged in Mashhad, Qom residents held a counterdemonstration in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and other senior clergy. According to Tehran radio, which reported the Qom march, the demonstrators approved a resolution pledging support to Khomeyni, condemning plots against the clergy and conspiracies to create divisions in the war and calling on all Iranians to preserve unity and solidarity. AFP earlier reported that a demonstration held in Mashhad had protested against religious fundamentalists and local government officials.

Esfahan Refinery Fire--Tehran radio reported that Prime Minister Raja'i visited the Esfahan oil refinery to inspect the damage caused by a fire at the refinery to inspect the damage caused by a fire at the refinery on 30 November. Raja'i said there had been "a measure of negligence" at the refinery that contributed to the fire. Production will be reduced "to some extent," he added, but the damage will be repaired.

Monetary Reserves--In an interview with PARS, reported by Tehran radio, Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari said Iran currently has $6 billion in currency reserves, which will last for 6 months if, "for political reasons," Iran is unable to free its frozen assets or sell oil and other exports. The Central Bank governor said the current shortage of money at the banks is caused by the liquidity required for the war but that the Central Bank will rectify the shortage of banknotes by importing machines to print money. Nobari added that Ayatollah Khomeyni has been kept informed of the country's financial situation. In a related report, the radio noted the Cabinet met to discuss monetary issues and "some decisions were made."

Garmsar Guards Corps Suspended--The Tehran headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps closed the guards corps office in Garmsar in order to investigate charges of "nonperformance of assigned duties, lack of attention" to various matters and "infiltration of certain undesirable elements." In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, the guards corps headquarters ordered the Garmsar guardsmen to report to Tehran within 24 hours to participate in the investigations.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported continued fighting around Abadan with Iranian forces claiming to have downed three Iraqi MiG's over the city. The radio said Iranian forces halted an Iraqi attempt to move across the Abadan-Mahshahr highway and also turned away three Iraqi helicopters that were trying to attack Mared. Iraqi artillery continued to shell Abadan and Iranian positions outside Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) along the Karun River, the radio added. On other fronts, the radio reported Iranian forces "in full control" of the area around Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and further artillery exchanges in Gilan-e Gharb.

Syria

Damascus radio reported on 1 December the arrival of CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate member Vasiliy Kuznetzov for a 3-day visit. In a statement on his arrival, the Soviet envoy said he has come to Syria to exchange the two instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. The radio later reported that talks between Kuznetzov and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam were held in a "positive atmosphere of understanding" and touched on both the international situation and the "new developments in the area."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following earlier reports of an increased Syrian military buildup on its border with Jordan, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 1 December that, according to "informed sources," Syria had withdrawn 6,000 troops from Lebanon during the previous 2 days because of developments on the Jordanian front. Damascus radio on 1 December continued to carry strong attacks on the Jordanian regime.

Amman radio reported that in a 1 December speech to the National Consultative Council (NCC) Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressed the hope that "nothing will happen" between Syria and Jordan, adding that "we will never be the first to fight." Nevertheless, "if any soldier from any force steps on Jordanian soil, all Jordanian territory will turn into hell, burning everyone who tries to attack it," he declared. Badran also reiterated Jordan's claim that it has never interfered in Syria's internal affairs and said the dispute has been "fabricated" by Syria because of Jordanian support for Iraq. PETRA-JNA reported that following its session the NCC issued a statement condemning the threats against Jordan and asserting that the Jordanian people will "sacrifice everything" to defend "every single inch" of their territory.

An unattributed commentary by Amman radio on 1 December criticized "those who stab the [Arab] nation's feelings and aspirations in the back by mobilizing Syria's resources and army for some adventures of boyish politics," thereby forgetting Jordanian and Iraqi support for Syria against Israel in 1973. The radio also reported an editorial in the newspaper AL-AKHBAR which said the massing of Syrian forces on Jordan's border was "threatening an explosion" and called on Syria to reconsider the "serious step" it has taken.

In a statement made on his return from Damascus, reported by SPA, the Saudi second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, expressed optimism about the ending of the Syrian-Jordanian crisis and the normalization of relations between the two countries. Prince 'Abdallah said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad showed a great measure of understanding and good will for safeguarding Arab solidarity and appreciated King Khalid's initiative. SPA also reported that the Saudi National Guard commander will visit Amman on 2 December.

PLO-Jordanian Relations--KUNA reported from Damascus, citing "informed Palestinian sources," that the PLO is reexamining its ties with Jordan in the wake of the current deterioration in Syrian-Jordanian relations. The sources disclosed that while a group of "moderates" led by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat favor continuing dealings with Jordan, a "radical" group compromising four fedayeen groups want the PLO to withdraw from the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee formed 2 years ago.

Israel

Jerusalem radio announced on 1 December that the government legal adviser is to submit an indictment against Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera and is to ask the Knesset to remove his immunity. The indictment against Abu-Hatzera will be on the charge of accepting bribes, but the government legal adviser will press charges only on two of the eight files deemed by the police to contain sufficient evidence for the submission of charge sheets against Abu-Hatzera. In a related broadcast, Yehuda Ben-Ne'ir, chief whip of the National Religious Party, Abu-Hatzera's party, described the case as "a very saddening event for any party ... especially the National Religious Party" and expressed the hope that Abu-Hatzera would be proved innocent.

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MEETINGS IN PROVINCES PRAISE KARMAL VISIT TO USSR

LD012010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Meetings marking the historic and valuable visit to the USSR of the DRA Party and government delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolution Council and premier and supporting the resolutions of the fourth plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, were held yesterday in some provinces by the toiling people of our country.

The Bakhter agency correspondent from the Baghlan Province reports that Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and president of the supreme court, attended a meeting which was held on this occasion in the boys' lycee of the Pol-e Khomri District. In a speech he assessed the results of the visit of the DRA government and party high-ranking delegation to the USSR as very valuable.

Likewise Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and president of the supreme court; visited the work site of the extraction of coal from the Karkar coal mine and the installations of the cement factory of Pol-e Khomri. He was accompanied on these visits by the secretary of the provincial committee and the governor of Baghlan. Nezamoddin Tahzie visited a building which is being newly built in the Karkar coal mine and expressed pleasure at the work of the workers and officials.

The Bakhter correspondent adds that Nezamoddin Tahzib visited buildings which were destroyed and damaged by the enemies of the SAWR revolution and the enemies of the homeland and national wealth; he instructed the personnel in charge and the relevant authority of the province to commence work on reconstructing these buildings as soon as possible.

DEPUTY PREMIER OPENS BUILDING PROJECT 1 DEC

LD011944 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Zeyarestonky Maina project was opened this afternoon. Cutting the ribbon was Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy premier, minister of justice and attorney general, in the [word indistinct] of Parwan Maina.

During the opening of this project the deputy minister of the Ministry of Public Works, mayor of Kabul, a number of heads of departments of the Ministry of Public Works, deputy of religious affairs and a number of workers of the Kabul municipality attended.

A few verses of the holy Koran were first recited, and after the playing of the national anthem, the Kabul mayor spoke about the objectives of the second development stage of the Sawr revolution and referred to the responsibility of the Kabul municipality in fulfilling public services. He added that the Kabul municipality, in the course of providing houses for toilers, subject to the comprehensive plan, embarked on the [word indistinct] and organization of 13 dwelling projects, which one after another are in the course of completion. The present project is one of the outstanding examples which, after 1 year and a few months, has completed construction and will be distributed to the toilers and low-ranking personnel of the Kabul municipality.

Subsequently the secretary of the primary organization, upon behalf of the personnel of the Kabul municipality, expressed his appreciation for this action of the Kabul municipality and hoped for further efforts for the lofty objectives of the Saur revolution in the sphere of providing houses for the toilers.

A source in the Kabul municipality said that the project of Zeyarestoky Maina, which started construction work in Saratan last year, has been constructed with 7.3 million afghanes from the development budget of the municipality, and built in nine blocks with 31,300 m land.

The source added that Zeyarestonky Maina, composed of 91 fully equipped apartments, has 60 percent distributed to the worker and 40 percent to the personnel of the Kabul municipality who do not have shelters.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' DEFEATED IN QONDUZ

LD011526 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements, those enemies of our homeland and toiling people who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of Char Dar District of Qonduz Province by engaging in terrorism and intimidation, were crushed recently in the 'Ali Khel and (Nahr-e Sufi) villages of Char Dar District of Qonduz Province by the security force and party activists with the cooperation of the noble people of that area.

A spokesman for the district said: The ring leaders of the rebels, Shir Mohammad, 'Abdorrahim and 'Abdorrashid, have been killed.

Various types of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and a large amount of ammunition as well as documents and propaganda leaflets proving their links with the murderer bands outside the country have been seized from these criminals.

REBELS REPORTEDLY BLOCK JALABAD-TORKAMER BORDER POINT

OW012049 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 1 Dec 80

[By Alain Faudeuz]

[Text] Khyber Pass, Pakistan, 1 Dec (AFP)--The Jalabad-Torkamar road, the principal crossing point between Afghanistan and Pakistan, has been blocked since yesterday afternoon following an attack by Moslem Rebels.

"The fighting has never been so close to Torkamar," said Amir Gul, the tourist office director of the Pakistani frontier town. "During the night there were bursts of fire within 100 meters (yards) of the fort," he added, referring to a fortified Pakistani position on a hill overlooking Torkamar.

Shortly after noon the town was silent, strangely so for a busy frontier passage point. Only the inhabitants of the tirbal zone, who customarily cross the border on foot, were passing between the posts manned by Pakistani and Afghan soldiers. They were carrying bundles but neither the Pakistanis nor the Afghans bothered to verify their contents.

According to Torkamar residents, the mujahidine of the Hezbi-Islami and members of their dissident wing, the organization of the Mullah (Moslem religious leader) Yunes Khales, were still holding the gorge of the Tangay, which is six km (four miles) from Landi Kotal in Afghan territory.

The news that the Khyber pass had been cut spread rapidly to Peshawar, where most of the Afghan rebel organizations have offices. But the whole town quickly learned of the situation, for few trucks were winding along the twisting road that leads up to the pass.

At the frontier no sound of explosions or firing could be heard. Torkamar residents said that the noise of battle had died away at dawn.

The Afghan border guards explained that traffic had been halted because "troublemakers attacked the route." Other than that they said, "everything is fine in revolutionary Afghanistan."

According to rebel sources in Peshawar, the guerrillas in Afghanistan intend to hold the route as long as possible to prevent reinforcements from reaching a small government garrison that they had surrounded at Landi Khyber, 15 kms, (nine miles) from the border. The attack on the Landi Khyber garrison had been launched during the night, while another group of rebels armed with antitank weapons, seized heights dominating the Tangay gorge and the road that passes through it. The sources said that the rebels were hoping to hold off a Sovier tank column that was 30 kms (19 miles) from the Kabul-Jalalabad route.

SITUATION IN KABUL, SURROUNDING AREAS REPORTED

BK281554 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Nov (AFP)--Afghan soldiers were using metal detectors and dogs while searching houses in Kabul city and suburbs fo arms, diplomatic sources disclosed here today.

The sources said raids on suspected re el hideouts had increased during the last week following reports of attacks after dark on Russian patrol troops and police stations in different areas of the capital.

They added, quoting information reaching here from Kabul, that sound of heavy artillery was very audible early Thursday [27 November] morning. Coming from the area of Rishikoor and Chihilsitoon where several Afghan Army units were located.

The sources also said the Afghan Army was using very young party members, of about 15 years of age, on duty after dark with machineguns for searching cars.

The sources said Russian helicopter activity out of Kabul continued at a medium level but there were less movements of military convoys.

They added that reports from the provinces indicated that fighting in Logar, south of Kabul, was said to be widespread and the road was closed to all civilian traffic at a point 30 km from Kabul.

HAVANA DENIES CUBAN TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

For a Havana radio report on a Cuban Foreign Ministry statement of 29 November denying rumors of the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan, see the Cuba section of the 1 December Latin America DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO VISIT

Suharto Arrival

BK281038 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia arrived in Lahore this afternoon on a 30day state visit to Pakistan. The arrival of President Suharto, who is accompanied by Mrs Suharto, was heralded by a 21-gun salute. The first to greet him was President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, at whose invitation the Indonesian president is visiting this country. Also present at the airport to receive the distinguished visitors were Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, federal ministers, the services chiefs, members of the diplomatic corp, members of the local bodies, prominent citizens and senior civil and military officials. A large crowd of people including schoolchildren, boy scouts and girl guides in colorful costumes were also present at the airport which had been specially decked for the occasion with flags and banners.

The airport ceremony included a guard of honor presented by the contingents of the armed forces, and the two heads of state took the salute. From the airport to the state guest house the Indonesian president drove in a motorcade through a route gaily decorated with banners on the theme of Pak-Indonesia friendship and Islamic solidarity.

The first engagement of President Suharto in Lahore is attending a civic reception at the Mughul Gardens a short while from now. The Indonesian president will be the guest of honor at a banquet being given by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq later in the evening. Formal talks between the two heads of state will be held in Rawalpindi tomorrow.

Earlier, on arrival in Lahore from Rawalpindi, the president told newsmen that there was no fixed agenda for the talks to be held by him with the Indonesian leader. They would, however, discuss matters of bilateral and mutual interest. The president said that Pakistan enjoyed good relations with Indonesia both as an Islamic and a regional country. The two countries also had good trade relations.

In reply to a question whether Afghanistan would be among the subjects to be discussed, the president replied in the affirmative. He pointed out that the Indonesians were as much interested in the Afghan situation as anyone else.

Answering a question on the situation in the region, the president underlined the need for persisting with efforts for the maintenance of peace because it was very important not only for this region but the entire world. That was why, the president added, Pakistan was trying to defuse the Iran-Iraq situation and remove all irritants to world peace.

Haq, Suharto Banquet Addresses

BK291045 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Suharto have spoken of the need for further strengthening the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Indonesia in the years ahead in the interests of the two countries and world peace. They were speaking at a banquet given by the president in honor of the Indonesian head of state in Lahore last night.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in his speech, recounted the historic ties between the two countries. He also expressed Pakistan's deep gratitude to Indonesia for its moral and material help during the critical phase of its history. Describing their common ties and ideals as the basis of their close cooperation, he expressed satisfaction with the growing cooperation between the two countries in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields within the framework of the Indonesia-Pakistan Joint Economic Commission.

He said the two countries have been working together in international forums and organizations. Both nations are founding members of the historic Bandung Conference, which laid the foundation of Afro-Asian unity and solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Both countries fully support the elimination of colonialism and the establishment of a just economic order. As members of the nonaligned movement, both countries have been making efforts to promote peaceful coexistence and resisting attempts aimed at diverting the movement from its fundamental objectives. Similarly, both nations are cooperating in advancing the objectives of the Islamic Conference.

Affirming Pakistan's sincere desire for peace so that it might be able to devote its resources to the welfare of its people, the president expressed concern over the events leading to the disruption of peace in this region. He said a nonaligned and Islamic country--Afghanistan--has been subjected to massive external military intervention, while another nonaligned country--Kampuchea--had become the victim of aggression. In both these cases, basic human rights have been violated. Another disturbing development for peace has been the Iran-Iraq war, and Pakistan is eager for an early end to this tragic conflict. He also expressed concern over the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and attempts to change the historical status of Jerusalem.

The president referred to the firm and constructive role played by ASEAN and said its aims are in line with Pakistan's efforts and wishes. He endorsed the ASEAN proposal for a zone of peace in Southeast Asia free from superpower rivalry as well as a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said it is a happy augury that the president of the world's largest Islamic republic is visiting Pakistan at the advent of the 15th century Hijira. He said he is confident that the visit will further strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries.

In his reply, President Suharto again declared that the main objective behind his present visit to Pakistan is to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the two countries. He said Indonesia is following with great interest Pakistan's efforts to build a better future for itself, because Indonesia itself is engaged in a similar task. Indonesia's efforts are based on the five basic principles under which it is promoting its spirit of culture and strength in the domestic and foreign fields. He said Indonesia believes in peaceful coexistence on the basis of mutual trust and cooperation. He called for removing obstacles in the way of the desired new international economic order.

President Suharto expressed regret over the growing superpower rivalry and the present threat to world peace posed by the military intervention of a foreign power in another country. He also voiced Indonesia's deep concern over the Iran-Iraq conflict and said continuation of this war could only result in more problems for both countries and endanger world peace. These developments further underscore the need to save the world from the destruction of war and promote relations of trust and cooperation under which no power can impose its will on another country.

President Suharto said he considers his talks during the current visit to Pakistan of utmost importance. He invited President and Mrs Ziaul Haq to Indonesia.

Haq-Suharto Talks

BK291614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Suharto of Indonesia held wide-ranging talks in Rawalpindi today for 2 hours. They exchanged views on bilateral matters and international issues of mutual interest in a cordial atmosphere of close understanding.

Regarding bilateral relations, they emphasized further strengthening mutual economic cooperation and expansion of trade exchanges. They also reviewed the progress achieved thus far by the Indonesia-Pakistan Economic and Cultural Cooperation Organization.

On international issues, the talks revealed a wide area of identical views and mutuality of desire for further strengthening their cooperation within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization. Both countries expressed determination to continue to work to bring a speedy end to the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and the need for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Indonesian President and Madam Suharto visited an Afghan refugee camp at Gandak near Tarbela. Addressing the Afghan refugees, President Suharto expressed confidence that they will be successful in their struggle to return home in an atmosphere of safety and independence, saying: You were forced to leave your homes and country as a result of outside intervention.

He praised Pakistan's assistance to the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds despite its own problems. He said Indonesia, along with other peace-loving nations, supported the just cause of the people of Afghanistan.

An Afghan leader thanked the Indonesian Government and people for its stand on the Afghanistan issue. He said: We are also grateful to Pakistan for providing assistance to the refugees.

President Suharto shook hands with Afghan elders and talked freely with the refugees in the camp.

Nuclear Plant Visit

BK301616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that not only the scientists and engineers but the entire nation is sincerely resolved to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for the self-reliance of the country. He made this statement today while addressing scientists and technical experts of the Karachi nuclear power plant during his visit accompanying President Suharto there.

He said that the Karachi nuclear power plant, set up for peaceful purposes, is glaring proof of the aim to acquire different technologies including nuclear technology. He said that Pakistan, along with other countries of the world, is on the path of progress. Pakistan has every right to develop any technology to expedite the pace of development of the country, he added.

The president said that Pakistan has always extended opportunities to friendly countries, including Indonesia, to take advantage of Pakistan's successes and it will continue to do so in the future. There has been a close friendship between Pakistan and Indonesia because they have Islamic ties.

President Suharto said in his reply that he hopes that Indonesia and Pakistan can exchange information on all sectors of education which will further increase the cooperation between them and which will help in raising the standard of living of the people. He said that though Indonesia is rich in natural resources, it should also develop nuclear technology for future development. He said that the experiences acquired by Pakistan in this new field will not only be helpful to itself but will also prove useful for all developing countries, particularly for Indonesia. He said that his country is not willing to depend upon either East or West; rather it believes in bilateral cooperation. He congratulated the Pakistani engineers for running the nuclear power plant smoothly.

Earlier, welcoming the Indonesian president, the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission said that the Karachi nuclear power plant is not only the first nuclear power plant in Pakistan but is the first nuclear power plant in the entire Islamic world. He said that they were preparing to set up a plant four or five times bigger than the Karachi nuclear power plant. He said that Pakistan will depend mainly on nuclear energy due to the scarcity of oil and other fuel resources.

The radio Pakistan correspondent says that President Suharto visited various sections of the Karachi nuclear power plant along with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq announced a grant of 100,000 rupees for the welfare fund of the nuclear power plant personnel. The president also gave 15,000 rupees for setting up a religious school and a mosque for the Karachi nuclear power plant.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1415 GMT on 30 November carries a report on Suharto's visit to the Karachi nuclear power plant which begins: "Pakistan will provide technical assistance to Indonesia in setting up its first 30-megawatt nuclear power plant next year, Indonesian President Suharto said here today." The AFP report is otherwise substantially the same as this Karachi radio report.]

Visit End; Haq Comments

BK010903 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto left Karachi for New Delhi this morning at the conclusion of his 3-day state visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq bade him farewell.

Later, the president told newsmen at the airport that during his talks with the Indonesian leader he exchanged views on bilateral relations, Pakistan's relations with its neighbors and the international situation. He said he found President Suharto to be a sincere friend of Pakistan. He said they agreed that there is a need to find a political solution to the Afghan issue. He said the Indonesian president expressed heartfelt sympathy for the Afghan refugees. Expressing his satisfaction at President Suharto's visit to Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he is likely to visit Indonesia sometime next year.

Referring to UN efforts to settle the Iran-Iraqi fighting, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq regretted that the world body has no means to implement its decisions. He expressed the hope, however, that a way would be found to end this unfortunate war because it has already caused a loss of billions of dollars.

Concerning reports of a concentration of troops on the India-Pakistan border, the president said there is no truth in it and neither Pakistan nor India have engaged in troop movement.

In answer to a question, the president said the government is in touch with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. He said such contacts are in the interests of both countries.

Report on Communique

BK011104 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Pakistan and Indonesia have expressed their resolve to further develop their mutual cooperation within the framework of the Indonesia-Pakistan Economic and Cultural Cooperation [IPECC] organization. This was stated in a joint communique issued today on the talks between President Suharto and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq during the Indonesian president's 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

President Suharto left Karachi for New Delhi this morning and was seen off at the airport by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The communique said that the talks reviewed the progress of bilateral cooperation within the IPEEC framework. It was decided that a Pakistani delegation will soon visit Indonesia to identify priority areas of bilateral collaboration. The IPECC will meet in Islamabad soon after.

The communique recorded Pakistan's support for the steps taken by Indonesia to restore stability in Southeast Asia as embodied in the ASEAN proposal for a zone of peace in the region. It said the ASEAN proposal is in consonance with Pakistan's own efforts to advance peace and security in South Asia as embodied in its proposal for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the region and its support for the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

The Indonesian president, on his part, expressed his appreciation of Pakistan's positive contribution to the cause of good-neighbor relations and lasting peace in the region exemplified by Pakistan's consistent efforts to promote friendly relations with all its neighbors on the basis of sovereign equality and noninterference.

The communique expressed grave concern over the continued foreign military presence in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and underscored the need for concerted efforts for an early solution to the two problems in accordance with the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and the UN General Assembly.

The two sides pledged to further strengthen their cooperation within the framework of the Islamic Conference, promote the true spirit of nonalignment and reject any attempt to divide the nonaligned movement. They also resolved to work together for a new and just international economic order.

Emphasizing that lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories, the communique called for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state under the leadership of their sole representative--the PLO.

The communique expressed the deep anguish of the two sides over the continuing war between two brotherly countries of Iran and Iraq. It recorded President Suharto's deep appreciation of the Pakistan president's efforts on behalf of the Islamic Conference to restore peace.

Underlining the importance of the exchange of views for the further strengthening of Pakistan-Indonesian cooperation and understanding, the communique said the exchange of visits between the leaders and officials of two sides will continue.

The communique said that the president of Pakistan and Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq have accepted an invitation to visit Indonesia.

NABAVI 'CLARIFIES' GOVERNMENT VIEW ON HOSTAGES

Press Conference Remarks

GF011934 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Speaking at a press conference, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi clarified the view of the Islamic Republic of Iran Government regarding the U.S. spy hostage issue. With regard to whether or not the United States has agreed to the Majlis' four conditions for the hostages' release and the U.S. reply to these conditions, Nabavi said: As we have said in the past, the U.S. reply was not frank. At first they said they accepted our four conditions. When we received the original copy of their reply, however, we found out they wanted to add other issues to the conditions. They also suggested legal difficulties and the (?fragmentation of forces) in the United States.

Naturally, we had answers and we could have given them to the United States as our reply. We did not do so, however, because the United States did not say frankly that it agreed to the first or the third conditions, for instance, or that it rejected the second condition. Therefore, we are awaiting a frank U.S. stand on the four conditions that have been declared. Then we shall answer all this through the Algerian Government.

It should be pointed out here that as long as Iran's conditions are not carried out in full, the hostages will not be released. Moreover, not all the hostages have been handed over to the government by the student followers of the imam's line.

Asked whether there is a limit to Algeria's role in communicating Iran's conditions to the United States and receiving the reply from the United States, Nabavi said: The Algerian Government is only conveying and receiving messages, replies and views from Iran to the United States and vice versa. It was never a mediator. All it is doing is handing what we give it to the United States and vice versa. Once again, I stress that the Algerian Government has never carried out a mediator's role.

Regarding the superpowers' plots being hatched by the media--the press, radio and television--and Iran's measures to abort these plots, the minister of state said: We do need propaganda [to demonstrate] the justice of our revolution, which is rooted in Islam and the people. Naturally, the recent tours, including Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani's tour of a number of Arab countries, were for further clarification. There will be similar tours in the future, particularly as we attach great importance to visits to Muslim countries. Following the prime minister's visit to New York--and I accompanied him there--we visited Libya, Syria and Algeria. As a continuation of these efforts, missions have gone to Europe and Asia. God willing, such tours will increase in the future.

Benzad Nabavi added: We know very well that most news agencies are dominated by Zionists. Consequently, external propaganda is directed by imperialist-controlled news agencies. Naturally, with all our forces we cannot frustrate this hostile information climate. Why? Because the imperialist propaganda machines have vast budgets. They are implementing their work on a global level. The information climate is outside the limits of the [word indistinct] of peoples. All information capabilities are in the hands of Zionism and imperialists.

REUTER on ETELA'AT Interview

WA011526 London REUTER in English 1511 GMT 1 Dec 80

[By Patrick Worsnip]

[Text] Tehran, Dec 1, REUTER--The Iranian cabinet minister handling the issue of the 52 American hostages was quoted in an interview today as saying they had not completely been transferred to the government by their student captors. Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi also told the evening newspaper ETELA'AT that the Americans would not be freed until the United States implemented completely the release conditions set by Iran's parliament.

Mr Nabavi's comment on the transfer was the first by any government official since the students said four days ago they had handed control of the hostages to the government after holding them for more than a year. "The hostages have not completely been transferred to the government by the students," said the minister, who heads groups supervising both the handover and dealings with the U.S. authorities on the captives' release.

Mr Nabavi did not elaborate on the statement, but a spokesman for the students said: "It means that some of the hostages have been transferred and some are being transferred." The students, who said they would transfer the hostages to government control after the Majlis (parliament) unveiled the terms for their release early last month, announced last Thursday they now had nothing further to do with the captives. The whereabouts of the hostages and the means of transfer have so far been kept secret, and no clear idea has emerged of what the handover involves.

In his ETELA'AT interview, Mr Nabavi repeated earlier Iranian students that the U.S. reply to the four release conditions set by the Majlis (parliament) on November 2 "was not explicit and complete." Parliament said the hostages would be freed if Washington promised not to interfere in Iranian affairs, released frozen Iranian assets in U.S. hands, canceled legal claims against Iran and return the property of the late shah. "Of course, it had been first announced that they had accepted our four conditions, but when we received the original text of the reply we found that they intend to include other issues in these conditions instead of the conditions approved by the Majlis," Mr Nabavi said.

"They have also broadcast legal problems in America," the minister added, referring to statements by U.S. officials that meeting some of the financial conditions was beyond the constitutional power of the administration.

Iran has asked the U.S. for asked the U.S. for clarification of its position, and Mr Nabavi said Tehran had not given a definite response "because America has not explicitly said that it has, for example, accepted the first condition or the third one, or, for example, it has rejected the third one."

Diplomats said the minister was apparently taking random conditions as examples, rather than referring to problems on specific ones. Mr Nabavi added: "I should say that the hostages will not be released until the conditions have been completely implemented."

Diplomats commented that this did not necessarily mean a change in Iran's previous position that the hostages might be freed in batches as the terms were met. But they said it did seem to mean that Iran required "delivery" of the conditions, whether one by one or all at once. The U.S. Government has been considering Iran's request for clarification for several days.

Mr Nabavi said Iran was still waiting for Washington to announce its position on the conditions and would relay its response, as before, through Algeria which Tehran has chosen as go-between. Algeria has represented Iranian interests in the United States since the two countries broke diplomatic relations in the spring. Mr Nabavi said the Algerian Government "merely exchanges notes, messages, proposals and views between Iran and America, it does not play the role of a bargainer...I emphasize that the Algerian Government is not playing the role of bringing about a compromise."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES MONETARY ISSUES

LD020556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a session last night presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to a report by the morning correspondent of the Central News Bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during this session monetary issues of the country under the war condition were reviewed and discussed, and some decisions were made.

BANK GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON NATIONAL FINANCES

LD011500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1059 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, expressed his views on the country's monetary issues in an interview with PARS. Regarding the Central Bank seeking the Imam's views last week he first said: From the beginning, we have kept the imam informed of the country's monetary and banking issues; the issue of the oppressed foundation and the bank's debtors had been raised along time ago, even during the revolution council sessions. The Imam's consent was to the effect that from a religious point of view the creditors have a claim on these assets, especially now that the banks have been nationalized and are considered as public treasury. Consequently, these debts are debts to the public treasury. Naturally, discussions have taken place with the supervisor of the oppressed foundation on the subject.

Also, during the recent meeting with the Imam of the nation, the question of giving prizes for the people's deposits was raised. The Imam said that it was all right to give prizes; hence the banking officials were free to take any action in order to collect more deposits from the people.

The governor of the Central Bank said, regarding the reasons for the shortage of money in the banks, last week: due to war conditions the necessity for liquidity has increased. Also, the problems of transport and communication are among the factors that have created this problem; fortunately, this problem has been solved to a great extent. He stressed that our compatriots should have complete confidence in the country's banking network and deposit their money in the banks for, in fact, the banks belong to them at present. He added: Soon, the shortage of bank notes will be completely rectified.

Regarding our country's foreign currency reserves, the Central Bank governor said: Our free reserves amount to $6 billion at present. If, for political reasons, we are unable to free our frozen reserves, or if we do not sell even a drop of oil, and if we have no nonoil exports, this amount of reserves will suffice for 6 months. Of course this is impossible because we have other exports in addition to which we have gold reserves. Therefore, the people should not be worried in the slightest in this respect.

He added: By importing printing machines for bank notes, the Central Bank will prevent a great deal of foreign currency from leaving the country for the purpose of note printing. Finally, the Central Bank governor said: Collecting illegal foreign currency transactions will continue with all firmness.

TAHERI, SELEH CONFER WITH KHOMEYNI 1 DEC

LD011416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyeed Jalaleddin Taheri, Esfahan's Friday imam, and Jojjat ol-Eslam Seleh, the commander of Esfahan's revolutuion guards corps, were received by Imam Khomeyni the leader of the revolutuion and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and conferred with the imam of the nation this morning.

Ayatollah Taheri also met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, this morning. According to PARS, during this meeting, which lasted for more than 30 minutes, the current conditions of the Province of Esfahan were discussed.

RAJA'I VISITS ESFAHAN, INSPECTS REFINERY

LD011718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Esfahan, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i arrived this afternoon in Esfahan. Later, accompanied by Ayatollah Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan, and the governor general of Esfahan, he inspected the various parts of Esfahan refinery. After this visit, Mr Raja'i took part in a meeting with refinery officials and the workers council of the refinery and the representative of the revolution court. He investigated the issue of yesterday's fire [presumably at the refinery].

Radio Interview on Fire

LD012130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Esfahan has interviewed Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding his visit to Esfahan refinery. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter unidentified] We have learned that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. the popular prime minister of our country, has come to Esfahan today and visited various sections of the Esfahan refinery. The reason for the prime minister's visit to Esfahan concerns the fire which occured at Esfahan refinery yesterday. We ask Mr Raja'i to supply adequate [as heard] explanations in this regard.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the orders of the imam and in connection with fire at the refinery yesterday, I have personally come to look into the matter closely, as far as possible. As you know, it is essential at present--more than at any time--that first we demonstrate our worthiness in running this industry, and second, that we maintain our awareness and vigilance in serving God and the people. For the brothers and sisters who are working in various areas of our country today it would indeed be very appropriate, in the context of what is taking place in connection with the defense of the south, to make an investment--even if it is that of their lives. It was necessary to see whether the accident that has taken place here was caused, God forbid, by negligence, intentionally, or whether it was natural for a place which deals with gas and oil and such things.

On the whole, what is certain is that there has been a measure of negligence. When we investigated the matter closely, we found there were several factors, one of which concerns shortcomings in fire fighting facilities and other factors. At least one can say that the person in charge did not exercise the necessary vigilance and care. We have investigated the matter and I hope that we will be able to announce the results of our investigations.

[Question] Mr Raja'i, what is the extent of the damage to the refinery?

[Answer] Compared with the refinery as a whole the damage is not very great, and I think it will be possible to repair the damage soon.

[Question] Will this have any effect on the refinery's products, as far as the people are concerned?

[Answer] Not for the people at that sort of level. What is certain is that the fire will reduce productivity to some extent, but it has been promised that the damage will be repaired soon and that this will be overcome. [end recording]

TEXT OF RADIO INTERVIEW WITH COMMANDER AFZALI

JN012242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

["Text" of interview by Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran with Iranian Naval Commander Admiral Afzali at the "Headquarters of the Naval Forces"--date not given--recorded in Persian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [Question] Can you tell us about the great successes [words indistinct] against the [words indistinct]?

[Answer] We entered the war at its first moments in accordance with the responsibilities we shoulder in defending the homeland. Our naval forces, in self-defense, succeeded in dealing deadly blows to the enemy naval units and [word indistinct] to the bottom of the sea. These Iraqi naval units, instead of fighting Iran, could have played a role in wiping out Israel and fighting against world Zionism.

Since the beginning of the war, we have succeeded, God willing, with the support of the heroes of the air force and the navy, in destroying the major part of the Iraqi naval force and sinking Iraqi units to the bottom of the sea. Information which has been available to us mention that the Iraqi naval forces have been left with only small units or a small group of naval units.

The truth is that we carry out our naval operations close to Iraqi ports and particularly in Khowr Abdallah. Khowr Abdallah is not far from the port of [word indistinct]. This shows that we are showing an effective presence in the battlefield and all along the Persian Gulf. By this presence, we do not allow the enemy to flex his collapsing muscles. We consider this to be a great triumph for the Iranian navy and a great defeat for Saddam and those who support him in the area.

[Question] Does the Iranian naval forces have complete control and supervision over the Strait of Hormuz and the [word indistinct] in the Persian Gulf and is this control and supervision being practiced during wartime only or are they permanent?

[Answer] Given that it is the entrance to the Persian Gulf, the Hormuz Strait enjoys an important strategic position. For this reason, Iran established naval and air bases all along the Iranian coast in the Persian Gulf during the past. These bases will be used for the defense of the country's vital and strategic interests when needed and in case of an attack by [words indistinct].

With the beginning of the war [words indistinct] we began to impose our control over the Straits of Hormuz. We also started to supervise the movement of ships into or out of the strait.

With regard to the northern areas of the Persian Gulf, which belong to us and which in fact constitute [words indistinct] and our continental shelf, we shall not allow any foreign naval unit to be present or move in these area. Iran imposes its maritime control and supervision over maritime routes in the area from the Hormuz Strait up to Khowr Abdallah. [sentence indistinct] Also, we do not covet the lands or resources of the other peoples in the Persian Gulf. [passage indistinct]

After the war, we will have nothing to do with naval units which pass through the waters of the Persian Gulf and through the Hormuz Strait in accordance with international norms. We shall continue our work in accordance with the regulations that were in existence during the time of peace. We hope that this aggressive war, which has been imposed on us, will end soon and thus enable the peoples in this area to live in peace and stability.

[Question] Do foreign war units have the right to enter the waters of the Persian Gulf during wartime?

[Answer] The territorial waters of countries are governed by the Geneva Convention. Under this convention, war vessels of the countries which are not at war with us used to move up to the limits of our territorial waters. At present, there are a number of U.S. war vessels present. Their presence in this area is clear and their objective well-known. These vessels are present east of the Hormuz Strait and in [word indistinct]. There are also some war units belonging to the British naval forces, others belonging to the French naval forces and others belonging to Soviet naval forces [words indistinct] But not a single one of these vessels has violated Iranian territorial waters to date. Despite that, we are not pleased by the presence of the big powers in that area. We believe that the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be the property of the countries overlooking these seas and an area free of nuclear weapons. These forces are present despite our will. Their presence is aimed at imposing colonialism and exploitation and plundering the resources of the people in this area.

[Question] To what extent is the Al-Bakr oil terminal important to us?

[Answer] Iraq's Al-Bakr oil terminal and [words indistinct] which have been recently destroyed by the members of the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and have become unfit for any use, constitute two centers for Iraqi oil exports [word indistinct]. They are the only two centers which export Iraqi crude oil through the Persian Gulf to various countries. We are very sorry that we destroyed these two important terminals, which in fact [words indistinct]. This is war, however, and in war such things surely happen.

The objective of our (?destruction) of these two terminals was the dealing of an economic blow to the Iraqi regime. We have achieved what we have set out to achieve. The reconstruction of the (?Al-Umayyah) and Al-Bakr terminals will require a long period of time. After the war ends, the Iraqi Government might need more than 1 year, perhaps a much longer period, and large sums to reconstruct them.

We, in the present circumstances, intend to be present in a permanent way at these two terminals because we need this presence. However, during the battle which took place during the past 2 or 3 days and for tactical considerations, we have been forced to land several members of our forces on them and to hoist the Iranian flag over them. As soon as the need no longer requires this, however, we shall leave them. But if the need arises again, we shall reoccupy these two terminals. I reiterate our regrets for the heavy economic losses we have inflicted on the Iraqi people.

[Question] Can a comparison be made between the human and material losses sustained by our naval forces and the losses which have been inflicted on Iraq in the Persian Gulf?

[Answer] The human losses sustained by the Iranian Naval Forces throughout the war have been less than 50 persons. As for the equipment, we cannot term them as losses. They consist of two small gunboats.

If we want to compare our losses to those of Iraq, we might say that there is [word indistinct]. Iraq has lost approximately all of its naval force, except for a minor part. Proof of this is that we are permanently present [word indistinct] near them in Khowr Abdallah. According to our statistics, the number of units the Iraqi forces have lost vary from what they report. The truth, however, is that the sophisticated units have been destroyed. We shall send the rest of them to the bottom of the sea, God willing. We shall do our best to have the Iraqi regime possess no naval force in the future.

[Question] In general, are you satisfied with the effectiveness of the Iranian Naval Force in this war which was imposed on us?

[Answer] I am very happy to announce that nothing better could have been achieved. We were not defeated in any battle or clash. Victory was on our side in all the confrontations we had with the Iraqi units. If the matter has taken this long, this is due to the fact that the Iraqi forces do not possess the courage to come to sea. We state now that any naval unit that comes to sea will be sunk by us without exception. I have nothing but appreciation and thanks for our naval forces and I am really happy that they wear the navy dress.

KHALKHALI SPEECH BEFORE QOM FRIDAY PRAYERS 28 NOV

LD011600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0926 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali before 28 November Friday prayers in Qom--recorded]

[Excerpts] I have been planning for some time to take part in the gathering of the oppressed, genuine, heroic and honorable Muslim people of Qom. However, each time some obstacles emerged, preventing me from doing so, but today, I am proud and honored to be among you and to have the opportunity to raise certain difficulties and issues.

You must not think that victory is confined to victory over Saddam Husayn, Aziz Fariz, Sa'dun Hammadi, Michel Aflaq and so forth. No, God knows that you have achieved another kind of victory--a victory over the powers and superpowers; yours is a victory over the (?destructive) Soviet weapons; it is a victory over CIA politicking, over SAVAK, which is still active. It is a victory over the FBI and the Pentagon and international Zionism, all of them wanting to see you as slaves. Therefore, it is meaningless to them to see you united. There are 1,000 families [the elite of the previous regime] who ought to have influence; it is the freemasonry, the intelligence service, the agents of the Muslim people's republic, the hoarding merchants who ought to wield influence. Indeed, this is a manifestation of God's power. O ye 36 million Iranian people, God wishes to set an example by you; an example for the Afghan people, for the Iraqi people, for the Kuwaiti people, for the Saudi Arabian people, for Palestine. He is setting an example by you to demolish Anwar as-Sadat's myth. Indeed, thank God, fact to face with the enemy on the front, the Iranian army, the Iranian troops, the Iranian nation have triumphed, thus almost removing the pretexts. Now they are adopting a new approach to create temptation. Temptation for what? They ask: What is this? What sort of spirituality is this? This is the government of mullahs; this is the government of the clergy.

I do not know whether you hear it or listen at night; there are times when I do. Starting at 1800 various radios begin reporting on the government of the mullahs, the government of the clergy. What do they mean by this? Remove these mullahs and the clergy; it is the same as the government of spiritual men and then the Government of Islam. There is no other issue. What mullah? Are you referring to the mullah who was collaborating yesterday with SAVAK, who was supporting the shah who was his mujtahid [a prominent rank within the Shi'ites]? Well, so far as the Iranian people are concerned, he enjoys no respect, no esteem. The Iranian nation dumped him in history's dustbin. He is not a part of the nation. As for these spiritual men, those who went to prison, those in exile; I remember 4 years ago 400 of these spiritual men were sent to Evin prison. These homeless clergy, these helpless clergy, these clergymen who are always being haunted by SAVAK--this is the glorious record of these clergymen, headed by the great spiritual man of ours our outstanding spiritual man, our imam, our leader, the great Khomeyni [cheers].

Well, are you referring to these men, the men who created an epic from these mosques, from the religious places, from gatherings, from streets and from the bazaars? They traversed a 2,500-year-old road in a single night. The freemasonry, the 1,000 families, the intelligence service; all of them disappeared in a single night. Although the so-called intellectuals who once said they had greater predilection toward a western-style toilet than the altar did not permit it, they did not let us, otherwise the just thing would have been to have all these criminals purged in a single night, all of them. No one wanted to be a henchman, no one was a murderer, no one was a killer. All the traitors who for 60 years, for 50 years played with this nation, its reputation and that of Islam mediated and enabled them to escape--those who held senior positions in our government: Nazih, Rahmatollah Maraghe'i Moqaddam, Mr Madani.

A few days ago ENQELAB-E ESLAMI-YE IRAN--What kind of paper is this--wrote that torture is the order of the day in prisons, especially in the prison for drug addicts. Well, when people hear of this they ask: What is this? What sort of a man is Khalkhali? What is going on? Is there no one responsible for this country? We have six prisons, one of which, I am told, is the one for drug addicts. I said, well my dear sir, this prison is under the control of the police department; it is under the control of the Interior Ministry. From top to bottom it is the police who keep an eye on this prison, rather than the strike group. Well, the newpaper keeps expounding its views. Now that the editors have been rather disappointed on this issue, the other day they wrote in the paper that, indeed, torture is still going on. I want to ask the Iranian nation: It is probable that being subjected to immense pressure I may not be able to tolerate it any longer. The issue is as follows: They visited the prison without our knowledge. No, they did tell me that they--from newspapers--wished to visit some of the prisons. I said that they could. The day before yesterday I gave an interview which was not published. I do hope they publish it.

There are people who have been engaged for years in trafficking heroin; they distribute narcotics; then they refuse to repent. What we do is flog them 50 or 60 times. This is religious punishment. Is this torture. We want to make them confess. Do you think the man being flogged is carrying secret documents belonging to the Ba'thists? Is he in possession of secrets pertaining to the escaping of A erican advisers, some 500 of whom managed to flee with the assistance of these people? Is he holding a secret document which they do not want to be revealed? Or is he carrying secret documents belonging to the spy den? [words indistinct] I showed them to someone; I told the imam about it; I told the president when he visited the prison the other day. Now I am repeating it here in all humility; they have ruined a child; he is of no use any longer. They have extracted his teeth. I showed him to the president himself; they have extracted his teeth; they have resorted to oral sexual intercourse with him. Now you present me as an executioner? You claim I have a private prison?

I am running short of time; I have many grievances. God knows I want to speak to you more. I do hope that the radio and television broadcasts what I am saying, thus allowing the people to hear me; I am not like the fellow who says: No, we are not on speaking terms with the television and shall never give an interview to it. Well, so far as the television is concerned, his remarks are carried; it is mine which are ignored. I beg the television, the radio to carry what I am saying, so that the people may hear the truth; and this is what I told the imam. [cheers]

Well, I have captured this dragon and put it in prison, this dragon of narcotics, this satanic powder. I hope that with your help this dragon will stay there.

Please say a prayer for the health of Imam Khomeyni.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL REJECTS CEASE-FIRE WITH IRAQ

JN012218 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Mostafa Shamran, the imam's adviser at the Supreme Defense Council, has said that there is no issue between Iran and Iraq. The issue is the policies of America and Iran. The Americans have lost their interests and, therefore, have attempted to destroy the Islamic revolution.

He said that Saddam is a dummy and an American agent. The issue is not between the Arabs and the Persians; it the issue of right and wrong. Saddam is looking for racism. He favors Arabism over Islam. The differences are between the Islamic revolution and Western interests.

Brother Shamran talked about the condition of Iranian fighters. He said that the fighters fall into two categories: the military men who are fighting on the frontlines, and the people's army and the Fedayeen. He said that Iran does not suffer any difficulties with regard to hardware. We depend on the popular forces. Although the Iraqis possess modern weapons, they are trying to find a way to escape.

On the call for a cease-fire, the imam's adviser said that we will not respond to any call for a cease-fire at a time when the Iraqi people are trying to destroy Saddam's regime. How can we accept a cease-fire when the regime is brutally attacking innocent and unarmed citizens?

REJECTION OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH IRAQ EXPLAINED

JN012215 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1957 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "No negotiations with Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Honesty and [words indistinct] characterize Iran among world states. Why? The answer is clear because today's Iran is the real Islam which prohibits bargaining and vehemently denounces it.

Iran's stands are with justice. Iran is ready to establish relations only with states that support justice. [words indistinct] However, it is not a long-term relation but a short-term one. This definition was made in a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR by Prime Minister Raja'i. According to this definition, Iran maintains two kinds of relations: Its short-term relations and the strategic long-term relations. Syria, Libya and Algeria have supported Iran's right in the war imposed on it by Iraq. This made Iran adopt relations based on the amity evinced by these states. The states which supported Iraq's wrong stand met with a negative stand by Iran because Iran considered them to be on the enemy's side. This is contrary to its consideration of Syria, Libya and Algeria as states which side with Iran because they support justice.

Iran always seeks justice. It is ready to sever relations with all the states that support falsehood if these states do not abandon such stands. Iran does care for the consequences of severing these relations because it cares only for justice, seeks justice and supports whoever supports justice wherever he is and whatever the circumstances witnessed by Iran.

How can Iran be expected, when this is its policy, to accept negotiations with an aggressive and infidel regime like Saddam's Ba'thist regime in Iraq? Iran does not bargain over justice, does not fear to say the word justice, defend it and [word indistinct] in human society.

[words indistinct] Iran's strategic long-term relations can never be established with any state unless its regime is characterized by: First, it must be genuine, not imported or borrowed or imposed on the people by foreign powers; second, it must be close to the people and their heritage. The regime must originate from the people, care for their problems, stem from their will and be strongly related to their heritage; third, it must be Islamic. This means that it must have close relations with Islamic laws. These are the criteria on which Iran establishes it relations with all states. is it to be expected--and this is impossible--that Iran's relations with Iraq would be reestablished at a time when the present regime ruling in Iraq rejects all the criteria on which Iran bases its relations with other states? The answer is that this relation will never be resumed.

When the regime stems from the Iraqi people's will, from their religion and their heritage--as Iran has stated many times--then Iran will hasten to establish honest and strong relations with the Iraqi people. Iran will then forget everything done to it by the regime currently ruling Iraq.

Let all the states which support Iraq hear: Iran will not agree to negotiate and will not establish relations with the regime currently ruling in Iraq. We advise these governments, whose radios--like buffoons--call for negotiations and for the reestablishment of relations between the two countries, that they must not dream of such a thing. They must despair of it.

GARMSAR CITY GUARDSMEN ORDERED TO TEHRAN

LD011758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with the suspension of activity of the guards corps of Garmsar, the following statement has been issued by the guards corps:

In His exalted name. This is to inform the esteemed citizens of Garmsar City that the guards corps of Garmsar is declared closed, effective 1 December until further notice in order to carry out investigations and the necessary measures relating to nonperformance of assigned duties, lack of attention to certain matters and infiltration of certain undesirable elements. All the corpsmen in this city are, therefore, dutybound to report within the next 24 hours to the Tehran coordination bureaus of the central regions of the guards corps. Failing this legal measures will be taken.

[Signed] Mortaz Reza'i, official in charge of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

JOINT FORCES COMMUNIQUE ON CONFIDENCE TRICKSTERS

LD012210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unnumbered communique issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: According to reports received, recently certain self-seeking and opportunist people taking advantage of the country's war situation and having earlier identified the families whose offspring or relative are on war fronts, particularly by asking local shopkeepers and inhabitants, first cleverly obtain information about the soldiers and volunteers sent to the war fronts and then go to the homes of such people to obtain money and clothing from them with the promise of delivering these things to their offspring and dear ones, and then they disappear. In some cases they have even resorted to this cowardly deed by wearing a military uniform.

For this reason, all esteemed compatriots are requested that when they come across such instances to report the individuals concerned to the authorities so that they may be legally prosecuted. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have already announced, through the press and the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several telephone numbers of which information regarding the situation of the warfront combatants can be obtained. All dear compatriots can in this way obtain any information regarding their offspring and relatives.

For the information of compatriots, these numbers will be given once again: ground forces telephone numbers are 287489, 287633-35, 287616-18; air force telephone numbers are 345063, 346070; navy telephone number is 848032.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON BASIC GOODS SUPPLIES

LD011618 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the government commercial company, in an interview with PARS today, said: During the first 8 months of this year 1.45 million tons of wheat has been purchased from abroad. By the end of this year, this figure will reach 1.6 million, a major part of which is to be stored. He said: We have overcome all the obstacles for the purchase of wheat and we have no shortages concerning wheat for this year. He added: In spite of this, fall planting has started and the farmers should obey the imam's call and the words of esteemed clergy Ayatollah Montazeri and carry on with the fall planting with the utmost effort, so that we can attain agricultural self-sufficiency as soon as possible. He added: Our purchases are from Turkey, Australia and the Common Market countries.

The managing director of the government commercial company then referred to the issue of the purchase of eggs from abroad. He said: Since the beginning of the current year 11,500 tons of eggs have entered the country; the price of eggs--to Tehran--for the government amounts to 128,130 rials per kg.

Then Dr Movahhedizadeh referred to the issue of vegetable oil. He said: The necessary actions have been taken to import the vegetable shortening required by the factories; yesterday, the first ship started unloading directly onto trucks. He added: A daily average of 30,000 tons of vegetable shortening is entering the country.

Regarding the purchase of rice from abroad, he said: As always, rice is being purchased from Thailand, Pakistan, India and Uruguay; the situation from the point of view of the reserves of this commodity is satisfactory and there is no need for anxiety. He added: During the first 8 months of the current year, 450,000 tons of rice was purchased.

The managing director of the government commercial company added: Since the beginning of this year, 450,000 tons of barley, 670,000 tons of corn and 115,000 tons of bran have been purchased from abroad; if the transport of this to the ports is sufficient and orderly, we will have no shortages.

Regarding sugar, so far in the current year 617,000 tons of sugar has entered the country and there are no shortages.

The managing director of the government commercial company then asked the people to refrain from hoarding goods in houses and warehouses and to purchase the necessary goods in proportion to their consumption so that the necessary commodities do not go bad.

He then referred to the manner of cargo unloading in the ports. He said: The ships carrying the loads, unload their cargo as soon as the port is ready for them.

Also, regarding the country's iron inventory, he said: There is sufficient iron in the warehouses, and there are no shortages in this respect.

Finally, the managing director of the government commercial company asked truck owners to give more help to the government at this juncture and transport the goods that have been unloaded at the ports to the country's warehouses so that the country will not face any problems in this respect.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 323, 324

323: Iraqi Losses

LD301739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Communique 323 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, Muslim and combatant compatriots: Your brother soldiers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying the prophet-like guidelines of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, and the unreserved support of our Muslim nation, are boldly engaged in crushing the aggressive enemy. Now a summary of the just battle by these heroes against the antipopular forces on 29 and 30 November follows:

I. The immortal heroes of the Islamic Republic's Air Force and N vy, continuing their epoch-making missions during yesterday's air and naval battles, succeeded in destroying and sinking a 1,000-ton troop carrier warship in the north-western sector of the Persian Gulf, near the Al-Bakr oil terminal.

II. The brave gendarmerie fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in addition to downing one MiG-23 which was already announced in Communique 322, managed to shoot down another invading Iraqi Tupolev aircraft. Both aircraft were shot down in Ilam. The pilot of the Tupolev aircraft was burned in the fire.

III. The Islamic Republic's ground forces fighters, between noon yesterday and noon today, inflicted the following blows against the enemies of Islam on the western and southern fronts:

A. Logistic: 1. Destroying 23 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 26 vehicles, 1 command vehicle, 3 munition-carrying vehicles, 1 bulldozer, 4 loaders and 3 cranes; 2. Destroying 1 command post, 3 bunkers, 1 munition dump, 9 artillery pieces and 12 106-mm guns.

B. Personnel: killed some 120 and wounded nearly 100.

Meanwhile, at 1500 yesterday, 29 November, three Iraqi soldiers joined their Muslim bretheren in the Islamic army in the southern part of the country.

324: Fighting on Various Fronts

LD011723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Communique 324 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the highlights on the battlefronts of the valiant forces of Iran and the deceived forces of Saddam Takriti yesterday were as follows:

1. In the clashes between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary Iraqi forces in Darkhovin region, 8 enemies of Islam were killed, 4 were captured and a number were wounded. During these operations 2 personnel carriers were destroyed and 5 personnel carriers were seized as booty.

2. In the Abadan region, 4 enemy fortifications with all their personnel were destroyed and 1 tank, 1 fuel tanker and 1 truck of the enemy forces were completely destroyed. In the same region, on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, during one battle, 8 mercenaries of Saddam were killed and some weapons and ammunition were left behind by the enemy.

3. In Khuninshahr clashes continued, and as the result of the artillery and mortar fire of our forces, 3 personnel carriers carrying some personnel, 1 vehicle carrying ammunition, 2 fuel dumps and 2 enemy fortifications on this front were destroyed.

4. In the Ahvaz District, on the Dobb-E Hardan front, the aggressive enemy was forced to retreat 3 kilometers due to the efforts of the forces stationed on this front and with the support of artillery fire.

5. As the result of fire by gendarmerie fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the oil installations in Faw, on the entrance to the Persian Gulf, two large enemy oil depots were set on fire.

6. The artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions in Um Ar-Risas region in Iraq under severe fire and inflicted heavy damage. In Iraq's Kut Al-Zayn region also one enemy fuel tanker was hit and set afire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REPORT ON 1 DEC MAJLIS PUBLIC SESSION, SPEECHES

LD011432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Majlis held a public session this morning at 0830 under the chairmanship of Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The meeting approved the general draft of the bill on the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, during today's open session, after debate, discussion and proposals by the deputies about the second article of the draft bill, the article was approved with the following amendments:

Article II. The representative of each of the three powers will be chosen as follows:

A. The representative of the judicial power by the Supreme Judicial Council; elected by absolute majority vote.

B. The representative of the executive power, by the president, the prime minister and the majority of the ministers, who would each have one vote; elected by unanimous vote.

Note 1. If by the expiration of the determined term, a unanimous decision has not been reached, the representative should be elected by a majority vote, that is, two out of three votes.

Note 2. The president is responsible for convening the session responsible for electing the representative of the executive power; if steps are not taken to hold the session, the prime minister will be ultimately responsible for holding the session.

C. The representative of the legislative power: eligible volunteers from the Majlis, or outside the Majlis upon the proposal of one of the deputies, within 5 days of the Majlis announcement should petition the guidance commission: The commission will then submit their names to the Majlis and one person will be elected by a majority vote.

Note 1. The first round in the election of the representatives will take place within 15 days of the Majlis announcement, and the subsequent round, 15 days before the expiration of the term of the supervisory council [as heard].

Note 2. Each of the three powers should select one eligible person as an alternate representative.

Note 3. If the representatives of any of the powers were to act contrary to the approved general regulations, the relevant power should discharge him and select another elgible person within 15 days.

According to our correspondent, after approving the general terms of the article, voting took place on the bill on the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was approved and subsequently submitted to the guardians council. [passage omitted]

According to this report, in a preagenda speech Mr Medi Nasiri Lari, the deputy from Larestan, referred to the role of the vice regency of the supreme jurisconsult in the Islamic regime. He said that nobody--friend or foe--would deny that there could exist no authority more precise, more worthy and better prepared than Imam Khomeyni to differentiate between right and wrong. If any group or individual measures up to this standard then he is righteous; if not then he is not.

In a preagenda speech, Jafar Javad Shonuni, the deputy for Karaj, raised the following points: 1. Knowing that Iraq was planning to wage a war for a year or more, why did the Iranian Army allow the mercenary Iraqi army to advance 60 km, without encountering even one landmine along its advance?

2. Is not the existing political unrest a move to give prominence to a war which has already started?

3. Why is it that when the imam is troubled by a gathering or a speech or a few newspapers, others support such gatherings and newspapers while ignoring the imam's warning and continuing with what they are doing? Is this not irreverence to the imam?

4. The imam has referred to the question of hostage taking as a second revolution; Why is it that a certain group clearly attacks this issue?

5. Is it the Interior Ministry which is responsible for the elections or is it another body? Is there any need for propaganda for the remaining part of the elections by a certain source?

6. I have been asked why I cannot sell my house and move to another town. If I sell my house in an Islamic manner, then will I be able to buy another one? If I sell my house according to government regulations, then will I be able to purchase one in the same manner? Does Islam rule that one may not sell his house to someone else?

7. Why is it that certain plots of land used to yield an income amounting to 1.3 million tomans, whereas they have yielded only 300,000 tomans this year?

8. Why has the issue of expertise created so much fuss? Isn't this being unfair?

9. Were not the bills and regulations governing the revolution council prepared in a hasty manner? When are they to be submitted to the Majlis? When is the Majlis to make a decision about them?

10. When are we to see definitions for such words as "oppressor," "feudal," "Satanic" in this country?

11. Do we have any torture in the Islamic republic? If so, then why do the Forqan group and the torturers claim that they we don't?

12. Why has an attack been suddenly launched against the clergy? Are we to witness a repeat of a process culminating in the arrival of America in Iran?

13. Are we not to consider the person who attacks the Majlis and the Supreme Judicial Council and who ignores the government as ambitious and a dictator?

14. Is it not possible for radio and television to show the uproars taking place in the Turkish and Italian parliaments and the U.S. Congress now and then, so that the people may see how ambulances await deputies there? Since our people have experienced the former Majlis under the Satanic regime, they think these major clashes are significant.

15. I have been asked whether I have formulated the draft for the radio and television in such a way as to favor certain people.

Concluding his remarks and addressing the combative clergy in Tehran and Iran, he said: You are getting the short end of the stick; since you refuse to sign shameful agreements, they want to crush you and replace you with inexperienced politicians.

Today's public session of the Majlis ended at 1210. The next meeting is to take place at 0800 tomorrow.

NVOI COMMENTARIES ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

26 Nov Commentary

TA261923 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1739 GMT on 26 November carried a commentary entitled: "America Does Not Desist From Concocting Intrigue." It stated that while our homeland's people are engaged in defending territorial integrity, independence and the revolution's gains in the face of an imposed war, the enemies of the revolution and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation, whether the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism or the region's reactionary regimes, internal counterrevolution and fugitive remnants of the former regime abroad are concocting extensive plots against our liberated homeland. When the aim is trampling the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation and overthrowing the system of the Islamic Republic in our country, our enemies put aside all their differences and act hand in hand.

As we are aware, recently in Cairo the mentally-retarded son of the former shah was declared the shah of Iran. This was the beginning of the practical stage of the joint plot of imperialism and reaction against our homeland. It is said that members of the hated Pahlavi dynasty have asked 'Ali Amini, prime minister of the deceased shah, to form an Iranian government-in-exile. It has also been reported that Shahpur Bakhtiar has announced his readines to cooperate with 'Ali Amini. The principle role in uniting the fugitive remnants of the former regime, the escaped generals and other counterrevolutionaries to implement this anti-Iranian plan is played by 'Ashraf, sister of the treacherous Mohammad Reza. On the other hand, Ardeshir Zahedi, son-in-law of the former shah and CIA agent, is constantly in contact with Washington officials as one of the coordinators of this anti-Iranian plot.

From what has been stated it is quite obvious that the enemies of our revolution and of our Islamic Republic have not sat idle and are feverishly striving to strike a blow at the revolution and its gains by any means, and to implement their satanic and antinational plans. One should not and cannot, even for one moment, be unaware of the fact that the reins of all these shah-lovers are in the hands of America and the CIA. Although outwardly the attempts of these sworn enemies of our nation resemble a comedy more than anything else, one should not and cannot belittle the enemy. Therefore, we should more than ever watch the plots of the enemies, within or abroad, with revolutionary vigilance.

27 Nov Commentaries

TA272003 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 November carried two commentaries.

The first entitled "The Importance of Paying Attention to the Country's Economy Under the Current Sensitive Conditions," said the unwanted war imposed on our nation by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region has caused numerous problems for our society, the resolution of which are among the current necessities. Our comment, above all, concerns the economic problems resulting from this imposed war. During one of his sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's congregational imam, analyzed the aim of U.S. imperialism in imposing this war on our nation and said that since the United States and its mercenaries did not succeed in bringing the Islamic Republic to its knees in 19 months, they planned on drawing Iran into an unwanted, imposed war to achieve their goal.

If we want to triumph in this battle of life and death against world-devouring America and its mercenary agents in the region, we must mobilize all our potential and adapt and utilize all the country's resources in accordance with the current conditions. In this connection special attention should be devoted to economic problems, for in a long-term battle against imperialism, correct and timely economic measures assume vital importance. During the post-revolutionary period our homeland's revolutionary institutions took important steps in the financial, industrial and commercial spheres. However, at present we are in exceptional circumstances that require necessary long- and short-term decisions. For example, without the prompt and precise implementation of the law on the nationalization of foreign trade, the essential needs of our society cannot be met.

Also top priority should be given to the country's industries. In this connection, our country enjoys a unique and excellent position in the world. "Namely, it is situated in the neighborhood of the largest socialist country and one of the greatest economically developed countries in the world, which has always sincerely supported and continues to support our nation's struggle against imperialism. The Soviet Union, socialist countries and the majority of the liberated countries of the Third World have stretched the hand of friendship toward our nation. These hands should be clasped with affection, and their economic and industrial potential should be utilized to create an economy resistant to the economic blockade of U.S. imperialism and its allies and their imposed war, on the basis of the interests of our liberated homeland.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is Still the Principle Enemy of Our Nation," stated that every day new documents and evidence are revealed dealing with the joint U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers. In fact, these maneuvers are a new step toward transforming Egypt into a bridgehead for U.S. aggressions in the Near and Middle East, particularly against our liberated homeland. It can be said that these maneuvers were unusual military maneuvers and actually were preparations for war and aggression against our homeland. U.S. imperialism has still not lost hope of surrounding the Persian Gulf region and of controlling the natural riches of the countries of this area, above all their oil riches. However, in the first instance the efforts and attempts of the United States are being exerted toward placing our liberated homeland once more under its domination, and toward reviving the conditions of the deceased shah's era.

All evidence indicates that U.S. imperialism does not want to reconcile itself to losing Iran. The imam of the nation has rightly called America the number one enemy of our nation, and the arch-Satan. U.S. imperialism is still the bloodthirsty enemy of our nation and our liberated homeland. It is the foe of the revolution and the revolutionary gains of our nation and of our Islamic Republic. The true forces of the revolution should be vigilant in the face of the conspiracies and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries and agents. Our nation will never compromise with world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

NVOI REPORTS ON ANTI-KHOMEYNI DEMONSTRATIONS

NC291651 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Paris reports that foreign reporters, including the reporters of the French radio have reported that throughout the past week Tehran and other cities of the country witnessed massive demonstrations against Khomeyni, the Islamic Republic Party and the fascist government of the clergy. But the radio of the regime of the mullahs stayed silent on this and did not broadcast the smallest item or news on the situation in various parts of the country.

Our correspondent adds that France-inter reported that last week a group of people accused of demonstrating against Khomeyni's regime were arrested in (?Qom). France-inter said that the demonstrations by the students and their nonattendance at schools in opposition to the appointment of a clergy named Bahonar as minister of education continue and that there are clashes every day between the mercenary revolution guards and the armed students as a result of which a number of mercenary guards have already been killed and a number of struggling students have died.

According to France-inter radio's correspondent, following the opposition by the parents on the closing of schools due to the shortage of fuel and the demonstrations by the students, a communique issued on behalf of State Prosecutor-General Musavi Ardebili and broadcast by radio Khomeyni, the students and their parents are asked to refrain from attending the gatherings. Clergy Musavi Ardebili described the students' demonstrations as counterrevolutionary (?intrigues).

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DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Algiers radio reported the arrival of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and his delegation in Algiers with U.S. clarifcations to questions submitted by Iran on 25 November concerning the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. Deputy Secretary Christopher later went to the Algerian Foreign Ministry, the radio added, to meet with the Algerian emissaries involved in the hostage negotiations.

In an interview with a Canadian radio correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said Iran has not changed any of the conditions set forth for the release of the hostages when it responded to the initial U.S. reply. Iran has asked the United States only "to clarify" "certain ambiguities" in its reply, the speaker added. Rafsanjani also reiterated earlier Iranian statements that the release of the hostages is not linked to the release of U.S. military spare parts already purchased by Iran but whose delivery has been frozen because of the dispute. "These issues are not related," he said, adding "it is not certain that we need everything that has been purchased." The speaker denied that he is about to be appointed foreign minister, saying "there are more important things to be done in the Majlis."

Iran Domestic Affairs

The Fars Province guards corps commander accused "opportunist and fifth-column elements" and the "American Paykar group" of "exacerbating dissatisfaction among refugee families" and creating urban unrest. In an interview with KEYHAN, Mas'ud Khatami, the guards corps commander, said these fifth columnists are hampering refugee relief activities and troop movements, spreading "evil propaganda" and "duping" schoolchildren into disturbances and attacking guardsmen fighting around Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). The guards corps commander said the local magistrate assisted by two clergymen from Qom are "working round the clock" to crush the fifth columnists. Regarding the local tribes in the province, Khatami noted that they have presented no problems to date and that as long as "they do not carry out any plots," they will be treated as "other classes are treated."

In a related report, workers at the Ahvaz steel complex in a communique reported by Ahvaz radio condemned "a small number of people" who are "issuing anticlergy slogans" to create dissension in the country.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported intense fighting around Khuninshahr between Iranian and Iraqi forces and heavy artillery exchanges by both sides near Abadan. Iranian forces repelled another Iraqi attempt to cross the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, the radio said, and destroyed a number of enemy vehicles. Fighting also continued around Ahvaz and Susangerd, the radio went on, with Iraqi troops still on the western side of Karkheh River and outside of Shush.

Israel

Raid Into Lebanon--Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Defense Force units attacked Palestinian "terrorist" positions at Ad-Damur, between Sidon and Beirut, to preempt future raids into Israel. The Israeli forces, which came ashore from naval craft, destroyed two enemy vehicles, the radio said, and then completed their mission.

IDF, Lebanese Army Officers Meet--According to Jerusalem radio, IDF and Lebanese Army officers met on 1 December at the UN headquarters in An-Naqurah. At the meeting, the first in 13 years the radio noted, the two sides discussed the current border situation. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus told Beirut radio that the UN-sponsored meeting dealt with matters concerning the old armistice between the two countries.

Relations With Turkey--Jerusalem radio reported on 2 December that the Turkish Government has decided to reduce its diplomatic representation in Israel to protest the passing of the Jerusalem law. Turkey will recall all of its diplomatic corps and leave only a consular corps. In a further report, the radio said Israel has decided to lower the level of its representation in Turkey in response to the Turkish decision. Stressing that Turkey has not asked Israeli diplomats to leave, Jerusalem radio's second report contradicted its first announcement stating that the Turkish authorities had asked the Israeli charge d'affaires and the military and commercial attaches to leave Turkish soil.

In a statement broadcast by Ankara radio Turkish Foreign Minister Oktay Iscen confirmed that Turkey has decided to "limit" diplomatic relations with Israel now that it has become evident that Israel will not "retreat from its intransigent policy concerning the Middle East conflict and the fait accompli that it wishes to create in connection with the legal status of Jerusalem."

Shamir Interview--Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jacques Amalric published by LE MONDE on 2 December, noted that "fundamental differences of opinion" have become "even more marked" recently between Israel and the EEC countries. Referring to the Gulf war and tension between Syria and Jordan, Shamir said these events show that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not the most important or dangerous conflict in the region and that a nation has to be "very strong to survive in this region" since weakness is an "invitation to aggression."

The Foreign Minister went on to say that negotiations on Palestinian autonomy are "not making much progress" owing to "Egyptian vacillation" and the U.S. election. Shamir added that Israel is counting on getting the same and certainly "not less" understanding from the new U.S. administration as from the present one. Asked about anti-Semitism in Europe, Shamir urged Western countries to be very "cautious in their relations with some organizations that practice terrorism."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Jerusalem radio reported on 2 December that according to "unconfirmed reports," Syrian units have begun withdrawing from the border following the Jordanian acceptance of all of Syria's demands. The radio cited unidentified Jordanian officials as saying that Syria demanded through the Saudi mediator Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that Jordan give a written pledge not to provide aid to the Muslim Brotherhood organization and continue to regard the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. The Jordanian officials reportedly said that King Husayn had no difficulty in accepting these demands as he has always denied supporting the Muslim Brotherhood and has never withdrawn recognition of the PLO.

In an earlier report, Jerusalem radio said that Jordan has completed mobilization of its 35,000 reservists and had deployed "three armored divisions" along the Syrian border. Damascus radio reported without comment news agency sources that quoted U.S. State Department officials as saying the Carter administration is sympathetically studying Jordanian demands for an accelerated dispatch of ammunition and military equipment. The radio also reported on 3 December that according to the newspaper TISHRIN, Israeli officials have expressed concern about King Husayn's regime and stated their readiness to attack Syria in defense of Jordan. Noting that Israeli radio's Arabic service has concentrated its commentaries against Syria and in defense of Jordan, TISHRIN said news agency and press reports have linked Israeli Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan's statement about possible Israeli forces along the border with Syria.

Referring to Saudi Arabia's attempts to mediate in the dispute, QNA reported, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, that a Riyadh summit conference between King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad can be expected to end existing differences and eliminate tension on the border.

In the wake of his earlier visit to Syria the Saudi second deputy prime minister and national guard commander arrived in Amman on 2 December. Reporting his arrival, Amman radio noted that the Saudi envoy has brought a message for King Husayn from King Khalid dealing with "the current Arab situation." Later reports by Amman television and SPA indicated that the Saudi envoy had two meetings with King Husayn, and SPA also reported that Prince 'Abdallah held a meeting with the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief, Lt Gen Zayd bin Shakir.

Responding to the Jordanian prime minister's speech to the National Consultative Council on 1 December, Damascus radio said Mudar Badran's address was "within the context of the campaign of hatred launched against Syria by the Jordanian regime" and alleged that when Badran became prime minister the first time his aim had been to create "disunity with Syria." Referring to Badran's allegations that the PLO is subject to pressures, the radio said the Jordanian prime minister's statement falls within the Jordanian regime's attempts "to steal the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian Arab people and to impose Jordan's hegemony on the PLO."

Amman radio noted that the Jordanian newspaper AL-AKHBAR said Badran's speech proved that Syria's "excuses and allegations" are "completely baseless" and that there are no training camps for the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan and that Jordan has not withdrawn its "absolute commitment" to the PLO. AL-AKHBAR went on to welcome "the positive role Saudi Arabia can play to end the abnormal situation between Syria and Jordan."

In an interview with two U.S. newspapers reported by PETRA-JNA, King Husayn said the Syrian military buildup came as no surprise since Syria had "fabricated an atmosphere of tension in its relations with Jordan" in the days preceding the Arab summit conference. Following earlier Syrian reports of labor unrest in Jordan, Amman radio reported a statement by Jordan's General Federation of Labor Unions expressing support for King Husayn and denouncing the Syrian campaign of "lies, intrigue and falsehoods."

Syria

After the ceremonial exchange of the instruments of ratification of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, reported by Damascus radio, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'ul al-Kasm said the treaty is significant in promoting bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields. Asserting the treaty would be met with apprehension and dissatisfaction by "colonialist and imperialist powers" the prime minister said such reactions made Syria and the Soviet Union only more determined "to strengthen the ties linking our two states." Replying on behalf of the Soviet delegation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, said the treaty does not include any "undeclared goals or secret provisions" and added that the treaty includes no threats to other states and is not intended to undermine the interests of other states. Damascus radio also reported that in a meeting with Kuznetsov, President Hafiz al-Asad said the Syrian masses have denounced attempts made by "Zionism, imperialism and reaction" to cast doubt on the treaty. According to the radio, their discussion tackled developments in the region as well as international developments subsequent to President Al-Asad's meeting with the Soviet leaders in October. Kuznetsov stressed the Soviet Union's eagerness to bolster Syria's position and said Syria receives "primary attention" among the friendly states. The radio said viewpoints on topics covered, including the Iran-Iraq war, were "identical."

A press statement issued in Damascus and Moscow, carried textually by Damascus radio, said the treaty will contribute to the "realization of a higher level of Syrian-Soviet cooperation, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

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RAO STATES OPPOSITION TO U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

BK281023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] India has conveyed its strong opposition to the military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area repeatedly both bilaterally as well as at the United Nations and other international forums. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in reply to a question in the lower house of Parliament today. He said India has been actively in touch with the littoral and hinterland countries of the area to concert action for the reduction and ultimate elimination of great power military presence from this area. India intends to pursue this line at the conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Colombo next year.

MINISTER CALLS ON U.S. TO DELIVER NUCLEAR FUEL

BK271021 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] India has informed the United States that she will not accept continuing delays and uncertainties in supplies of fuel for Tarapur atomic powerplant, nor any conditions outside the cooperation agreement of 1963. This information was given by Minister of State for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh in the upper house of Parliament today. He said the United States has been requested to clear the second overdue consignment of 19.8 tons of the enriched uranium for shipment without any further delay.

GANDHI ON BREZHNEV TALKS, RELATIONS WITH PRC, PAKISTAN

BK301035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has said that during Soviet President Brezhnev's coming visit to this country she will discuss matters of mutual interest. The talks will also include Pakistan's role on the Indian borders.

Talking to newsmen in Rae Bareli in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, the prime minister said that in the near future she would discuss with the Chinese leaders various issues including the occupation of Indian territory by China.

Asked whether India would enter into a no-war pact with Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi said India has always been interested in such a pact but Islamabad has persistently opposed the proposal. As such there is no question of any no-war pact with Pakistan at the moment.

AFP: AFGHAN REFUGEES TO DEMONSTRATE DURING BREZHNEV VISIT

BK301101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 30 Nov 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Nov (AFP)--The presence of several thousand disgruntled and angry Afghan refugees here, and their reported plan to stage demonstrations during Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Indian capital early next month, are causing serious concern to Indian and Soviet security men, informed sources said.

The Indian security department, which is responsible for the security of the visiting foreign dignitaries, has information that the refugees were planning to stage two demonstrations at different locations during the four-day visit of the Soviet president beginning December 8, the sources said. The two locations are open areas, and according to the sources, who have access to first hand information, could become a "security risk" for the Soviet president.

Yesterday, the Afghan refugees here held secret meetings in the old Delhi area to chalk out their strategy. The refugees have obtained the support of the youth wing of the Janata Party and, according to the sources, they would be aided by an estimated 2,000 volunteers of the "Yuya" (youth) Janata at the demonstrations. There are about 12,000 Afghan refugees in New Delhi who fled their country after the December 27 Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan.

So concerned are the Soviet security men that early this month they dispatched a team of five Afghan policemen from Kabul to help identify the radicals among the Afghan refugees in India. The Kabul team, which is operating from the Afghan Embassy here, is primarily helping the Indian police in isolating the "potential troublemakers," the sources said. However, the Afghan refugees have identified the team members and the latter's task has become extremely difficult, the sources said.

The detailed programme of Mr Brezhnev has not yet been made public, but it would obviously include a visit to "Raj Ghat" where all visiting foreign dignitaries place a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who led the nation to freedom from the British in 1947. Mr Brezhnev would stay in the presidential palace during his visit here, the sources said. This will be the second visit by a Soviet dignitary to India after the December 27 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko visited New Delhi last February. Mr Brezhnev visited India in November 1973.

Meanwhile, Indian Interior Ministry sources said that they would not be able to stop the demonstrations by the Afghans. "Ours is a democratic country, everyone has freedom to demonstrate peacefully," a source said and cited examples of the exiled Tibetans, Iranians and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) staging demonstrations in the Indian capital on various occasions.

Contrary to their counterparts in Pakistan, the majority of the Afghan refugees in India are doctors, educators, former civil servants, businessmen and former military men. The flight of the Afghan refugees began after the April 1978 Communist coup in Kabul. It started as a trickle, increased to a steady flow during Taraki and Amin's regime and after December, last year, the number of arrivals increased manyfold. India does not officially recognise them as refugees. When they land at the airport they are given a three months visa with a provision for subsequent extention.

GANDHI WILLING TO ACCEPT SOVIET SPACE OFFER

BK270911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The Government of India has indicated its willingness to accept the Soviet Union's offer to sponsor Indian nationals for space flights. This was confirmed in the Rajya Sabha today by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

GANDHI REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN CAUSE

BK290945 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has sent the following message to the chairman of the UN Committee on Palestine on the occasion of the international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people:

"On behalf of the people and Government of India and on my own behalf, I offer our best wishes for the third annual observance of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people has made a commendable contribution toward enlightening public opinion on the Palestinian cause.

"The resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in July this year is another affirmation of the international support for the Palestinian people's just demand for full restoration of their rights. As always, India considers the Palestinian question as central to the west Asian situation. Along with other members of the United Nations we reiterate our support to the Palestinian cause. We are confident that continued efforts of the United Nations will further strengthen the indomitable spirit of the Palestinian people to continue their struggle. The fulfillment of their aspirations is only a matter of time."

GANDHI: PRC ADMITS TO RECENT AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

BK261603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Nov (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today said in parliament that China had admitted Indian air space violations recently and promised to take steps to prevent any such recurrence.

Mrs Gandhi, who is also holding the defence portfolio, told a questioner in the lower house that the violations took place in the Ladhakh region in Indian-held Kashmir, on the border, during October-November. The Chinese, she said, had earlier informed India of their intention to carry out aerial surveys of territories on their side of the Sino-Indian border. She said that India, while taking up the matter with China, had "asked them to ensure that the survey takes place in terms of their assurances to us."

RAO DECRIES PAKISTAN, PRC AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

BK281600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that for the last month Pakistan has been violating Indian airspace, especially in the Jammu and Kashmir sector. In a written reply, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said India has protested about this to Pakistan and urged that government to stop such violations in future. Mr Rao also said that the Chinese Government has assured India that its aircraft will not violate our airspace while conducting aerial surveys on the border. He said the government has protested to China also against intrusion of its survey aircraft in Ladhakh. Mr Narasimha Rao told the house that both India and China will conduct aerial surveys of their border areas this winter.

In reply to another question, the external affairs minister said India has taken up the question of Pakistan acquiring nuclear-weapons capability at the highest level of that country's government. This follows press reports that Pakistan is trying to acquire the technology to enrich uranium at a plant near Rawalpindi to enable it to make nuclear weapons. He said the Pakistan Government has assured India that its nuclear program is directed only for peaceful purposes. Mr Narasimha Rao hoped that the Pakistan Government will abide by this assurance as otherwise there will not only be an adverse impact on peace in the subcontinent, but also affect normalization of mutual relations.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON BANGLADESH BORDER INCIDENT

BK261655 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Following is the text of remarks made by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs:

On November 25, 1980 about the firing incidents across the Sylhet Meghalaya border:

"The Government of India was aware of these incidents. It is to be recalled that around the same time in 1979, the Bangladesh Rifles activities had resulted in such an exchange of fire.

"It is to be pointed out that firing by Bangladesh Rifles on the eastern sector of the Indo-Bangladesh border goes against the agreement reached between the two governments on land boundary recently to maintain the status quo and resolved differences through negotiations. The Ministry of External Affairs has taken up this matter with the Bangladesh high commission in Delhi today and our high commissioner in Bangladesh has also discussed this matter with the Foreign Office at Dacca."

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO VISITS INDIA

Arrival in Delhi

BK010905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi today on a 4-day state visit to this country. He was received at the airport among others by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and some of her Cabinet colleagues, defense services chiefs and diplomats.

President Suharto told newsmen at the airport that the main purpose of his visit is to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and mutual understanding with India. He said as friends and partners of the nonaligned Third World, India and his country have intensified cooperation for the advancement of their people as well as the world at large.

Paying glowing tributes to the age-old friendship between the two countries, the Indonesian president said the people of his country remember with deep gratitude the sincere support and solidarity India offered during the difficult period of the Indonesian struggle to defend the national independence in 1945.

Welcoming the visiting dignitary, President Sanjiva Reddy said it is natural for us to share our thoughts with Indonesia on the preservation of the fabric of international peace and security in these troubled times. He said President Suharto's visit to this country will offer an opportunity to renew the feelings of friendship between the two countries. President Suharto was given a 21-gun salute and an interservices guard of honor.

Meeting with Reddy, Gandhi

BK011552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] President Suharto called on President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan this afternoon. They were together for about half an hour.

Suharto had a discussion with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for about an hour. The two leaders are understood to have discussed important international developments and some bilateral matters.

President Reddy is hosting a banquet in honor of President and Madame Suharto tonight.

Reddy Banquet Speech

BK020013 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1539 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Speaking at a banquet he hosted in honour of the President of Indonesia and Madame Tien Suharto, President N. Sanjiva Reddy said:

"We are privileged to have you amongst us tonight on your first visit to India. This marks an important event in the close relations which bind the peoples of our two countries together. We share a tradition based on common values, inherited from the history and culture of our two countries. Perhaps you have already noticed signs and symbols of this common heritage since your arrival here.

"The struggle for freedom and independence from foreign domination has given new meaning and content to our inherited values and ideals. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to us that the government of newly-independent India was able to offer assistance to the newly proclaimed Republic of Indonesia in its struggle to achieve independence.

"The cardinal principles of humanism, democracy and social justice which permeate the Constitution of the Indonesian Republic are also an integral part of our sociopolitical system. After achievement of independence, our energies have been directed towards improving the lot of the common people.

"Mr President, we have noted with great admiration the progress Indonesia has made under your leadership. We are confident that the people of Indonesia would march towards greater prosperity in coming years.

"To enable us to devote our energies to national development and reconstruction, our two countries have found it necessary to work towards achieving an environment of peace and stability. In the light of our common aspirations, it was natural for us to come together as the founding members of the nonaligned movement which has, happily, grown in strength and stature over the years. It should now be our common endeavour to restore to the movement its original content and sweep so that it could again address itself to the basic issues of peace and progress of mankind.

"Dangers to international peace and stability have acquired wider and more menacing dimensions with the increasing tempo of rivalry and confrontation indulged in by the big powers in various regions of the world. In our own proximity, tensions have been exacerbated recently in west Asia. We are equally concerned by the continuing tensions in Southeast Asia. Our close association with countries and peoples in the region compels us to be deeply concerned with the peace and stability of the area around us.

"It is our earnest hope that the Kampuchean issue will be resolved peacefully, that people of Kampuchea, who have undergone such tremendous suffering, can devote themselves to reconstruction while the sovereignty, independence and integrity of their country is preserved. We are confident that, acting with wisdom and statesmanship, the countries of the region will succeed in resolving this issue.

Since its inception, we have supported the concept of Southeast Asia being a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. It is our earnest hope that it will be possible to make this concept more and more effective, to reduce outside influences and establish a system of ever-growing understanding and cooperation.

"We have noted with great satisfaction the emergence of ASEAN as a viable socioeconomic regional group contributing to the progress and prosperity of the region. We are pleased that India is the first developing country with which ASEAN has initiated a dialogue for economic and industrial cooperation. We are confident that our dialogue would be of mutual benefit and would enrich our relationship with all countries of Southeast Asia.

"Technical cooperation among the developing countries, we are convinced, will contribute greatly to the progress and prosperity of these countries, since the North-South dialogue has not so far provided any tangible results. In this respect, the expanding vistas of industrial progress and cooperation between our two countries are most welcome. It will be our constant endeavour to identify new areas of mutually beneficial cooperation and to take initiatives to work out new programmes in diverse fields so that our expanding relations can become a model of cooperation among the developing countries.

Talks With Gandhi

BK021634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] At their talks in New Delhi, visiting Indonesian President Suharto and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi were agreed on the need for nonaligned countries to assert themselves collectively on important issues affecting international peace and stability.

Mrs Gandhi today hosted a lunch in honor of Suharto and his wife. Earlier today, President Suharto visited Rajghat where he laid a wreath at the Samdhi of Mahatama Gandhi. Vice President Hidayatullah and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao were among those who called on him today.

President Suharto and Mrs Gandhi gave each other their assessments of the international situation, especially the happenings in Southeast Asia, west Asia and the Indian Ocean region. They agreed that the nonaligned and developing countries should work in concert with each other to meet the situation created by the great power presence, rivalry and confrontation in different parts of the world, particularly Asia.

On Kampuchea, the two leaders agreed that although the situation there is in flux, it should be the attempt of the countries in the region and the nonaligned nations to work for achieving a durable political solution. There was consensus that the central factor to be considered is the well-being of the Kampuchean people.

In the bilateral field, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the growing range and content of economic and commercial relations. The possibilities of expanding and diversifying them further will be explored. Both sides felt enthusiastic about improving technical and industrial cooperation, including joint ventures.

STATESMAN VIEWS POSSIBLE SHIFT TOWARD USSR

BK291337 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

["From our special representative"]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 17 Nov--As the date for the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference here early next year draws closer, India's role as a leading member of the non-aligned is being watched closely by a host of member states, particularly the smaller ones which have no special links with the Soviet Union.

Some of these countries are uncertain about the position India will take at the foreign ministers' meeting on issues such as Russian armed intervention in Afghanistan, growing Soviet involvement, matched by substantial American response, in the Horn of Africa and the Soviet-backed invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

What is causing concern to these countries is that India, even as it swears by the purity of the non-aligned movement, may allow itself to tilt towards the Soviet Union. More precisely, it is feared that India may even accept the Cuban line that the Soviet Union or the socialist countries are natural allies of the non-aligned, a suggestion which is anathema to most of the smaller countries.

India, for her part, has so far stuck to the position that the non-aligned movement must retain its purity and that it should keep off power blocs. The recognition of the Soviet Vietnamese-backed regime in Kampuchea by New Delhi, the equivocation that marked the initial Indian reaction to Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan are, however, among the factors which appear to weigh with the smaller countries who accepted with alacrity the suggestion that New Delhi rather than Havana be the venue of the foreign ministers' meeting. The idea obviously was that New Delhi would be freer of Soviet influence than Havana.

Fear of the big powers and their capacity to cause mischief is, understandably, greater among the smaller countries, whether they be in Europe or Latin America. Yugoslavia, for instance, sees in the non-aligned movement one solid guarantee of survival as a free nation. When a country like India tries to gloss over direct military intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, it gives rise to all kinds of speculation about the possible Indian role at the New Delhi meeting. Then they cite the Soviet role in the Horn of Africa, particularly involvement of Soviet and Cuban men and armour on the side of the Ethiopians. They concede that the Americans have retaliated by setting up a big military base at Berbera in Somalia but then the ball, as diplomatic sources from some of these countries indicate, was set rolling by the Soviet Union which first backed Somalia, as long as the use of Berbera base was allowed to it, and then switched sides to back up the Ethiopian regime.

The source says these facts concerning Soviet activities in the Horn must be kept in mind when the non-aligned movement or any other international organization takes up an Ethiopian complaint about the new U.S.-Somali agreement for use of Berbera. If U.S. presence is to be condemned, then the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Ethiopia must also be condemned. By the same token, they believe that the Soviet role in Kampuchea and Afghanistan too should not escape censure. It is against this backdrop that these countries are hoping that India will take a firm position on the question of big power intervention in the Third World countries, regardless of whether it is the Soviet Union or the Americans who are involved.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--Petroleum Minister P. C. Sethi has said that the Ministry is taking all necessary steps to import crude from abroad to meet the country's needs. Talking to newsmen in Calcutta on 29 November, he said India would be importing 16 million tons of crude from several countries including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Venezuela and Mexico. Of this 1.2 million tons would be through spot purchases. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 80 BK]

GDR TRADE AGREEMENT--India and the GDR have signed a long-term agreement trade and payments agreement and a trade protocol for 1980-81. The new trade agreement comes into force from January and will be valid for 5 years. Besides exports of various traditional commodities a number of engineering and nontraditional items have been included in the agreement. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Nov 80 BK]

ROMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--India and Romania today concluded a new long-term trade and payments agreement. A long-term plan covering major commodities essential to the two economies and the trade protocol for 1981 have also been concluded. The two agreements were signed by Commerce Minister Pranab Muherjee and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade Cornel Burtica. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

SOVIET MEDICAL DELEGATION--A four-member delegation of Soviet medical scientists led by Prof (M. P. Buchakov) arrived in New Delhi on 29 November on a 10-day visit to this country. The delegation would discuss with Indian scientists for collaboration in fields like reproductive biology, virology, genetics and neurophysiology. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 80 BK]

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON SOVIETS, HOSTAGES

LD021850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly, in an interview with a Canadian radio correspondent answered questions concerning the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and the issue of the hostages.

At the beginning of the interview, the Canadian radio correspondent asked: Following your trip [presumably his recent visit to several Arab states] you said the Soviet Union has rejected Iraq's request for arms despite the fact it has a military treaty with the Iraqis under which it is obliged to supply arms to them at any time. In light of the fact that you and all the leaders with whom you met during your tour agreed that the United States supports Iraq in this war how do you explain this Iraqi-Soviet relationship?

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: As I have said, this information was officially conveyed to Mr Bani-Sadr by the Soviet ambassador; Mr Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, and Mr al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, also had the same information. If there is any explanation, in my view it is that if the Soviet Union realized that Saddam has sold himself to America, it would change its stance. [as heard]

The correspondent asked: Is there any evidence that the United States is behind Iraq?

Mr Rafsanjani replied: In addition to the great deal of information in our possession, there is also clear evidence of this fact in the close cooperation between on the one hand Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the YAR and Iranian fugitives who were U.S. agents--such as Bakhtiar, Oveysi, Azhari and Savaki fugitives--and the Iraqi regime on the other.

The correspondent asked: If Iraq were to break relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union were to offer arms to Iran, would Iran accept them?

The speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly replied: In general, we have never confined ourselves to purchasing equipment from a specific source. If we needed arms and the Soviet Union were prepared to supply them we would buy them.

The correspondent asked: What is Iran's reaction to strained relations between Syria and Jordan?

Mr Rafsanjani replied: In general, we do not take pleasure in disputes; we want all Islamic countries to be united. But the position of the present Jordanian regime cannot bring about unity with Syria. Jordan is in the lap of the United States and Syria is opposed to the United States. Jordan does not want to go to war with Israel, but Syria will. These two cannot be united.

The correspondent asked: Yesterday Iran occupied the Al-Bakr terminal, and for the fist time Iran has aggressed against Iraqi territory. Does Iran intend to advance into Iraqi territory in this way?

Mr Rafsanjani replied: We do not confine ourselves, and in no way have we entered Iraqi territory. [as heard] They moved seven or eight divisions into Iranian territory and committed an act of aggression against our country and occupied our cities. Should we remain silent?

The correspondent asked: What do you want in order to end the Iran-Iraq war?

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly replied: We do not want anything from the war. Iraq has committed aggression against us; it has entered into our territory, and we are defending ourselves. Bearing in mind the harm that Saddam has done to both nations, he is not competent to lead and must be tried, not by us but by the Iraqi nation.

The correspondent asked: You said yesterday you never knew the location of the hostages and still do not know. Who does know?

Mr Rafsanjani replied: The student followers of the imam's line know. The government, which is now responsible for holding them, now knows as well.

The correspondent asked whether Rafsanjani thought it would be in Iran's interest to release the hostages in return for the spare parts still in America.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani replied: These issues are not related. When we approved [presumably the four conditions for the hostages' release] this signified that we want them to be released, but not without vindicating our rights. The United States should give us our due. Regarding spare parts, it is not certain that we need everything that has been purchased. We should obtain what we need.

The correspondent asked: Did Iran make any changes in its conditions when it replied to Washington?

The speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly answered: No. The reply that came from America had certain ambiguities in it and Iran asked the United States to clarify them.

In conclusion, the Canadian radio correspondent asked: It has been said that you will probably be appointed foreign minister. Is it probable?

Mr Rafsanjani replied: No. There is no question about this, and I think there are more important things to be done in the Majlis.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GROUP OF QOM DOCTORS 2 DEC

LD022148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2036 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] A group of responsible and committed doctors from the provincial city of Qom were today received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS report, during the audience, which was also attended by Hajj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the health and treatment problems and difficulties of the city of Qom were discussed, and in this connection the imam of the Islamic nation issued the requisite guidelines.

AFP REPORTS BANI-SADR 3 DEC PRESS CONFERENCE

NC031112 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Dec (AFP)--Iran has beaten off Iraqi aggression, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said at a press conference here today.

"Both our domestic and international positions are such today that I can state categorically that we have beaten Iraqi aggression," he told newsmen.

The president added that the Gulf war had "entered a second phase" during which Iranian troops would "chase enemy forces from our land."

Touching on current political divisions within Iran, President Bani-Sadr told newsmen: "The enemy will not be able to exploit our differences as these will not go beyond constructive criticism."

Mr Bani-Sadr added that Iranians were "totally united against American imperialism" which he said "after 25 years domination in Iran" had now been involved for 2 years in "plots to weaken us."

The president said that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca had given the Iranian Government a detailed explanation of the five-point peace plan suggested by Havana. Tehran would reply to the Cuban proposal "in 2 or 3 days," he added.

Asked about current tension along the Syrian-Jordanian border, President Bani-Sadr said: "We would prefer King Husayn to be confronted by the Jordanian people itself."

He said that the Syrian-Jordanian tension was linked to the Shatt al-'Arab conflict insofar as "all these conspiracies serve the aims of American imperialism."

BUDAPEST CITES KHAMENE'I ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD021922 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 2 Dec 80

[MTI special correspondent Gabor G. Szucs report: "Iranian Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Tehran, 2 Dec (MTI)--Tehran has made as overture towards the front of steadfastness; thus the Islamic Republic has taken its first step out of international isolation. The visit of President Rafsanjani of the parliament in those countries and the Monday statement of Khamene'i, secretary of the national security council, only confirm the above assumption.

Khamene'i said that it was a fundamental effort of Iranian foreign policy that Iran should reach political and economic agreements with the three front of steadfastness countries--Syria, Libya and Algeria. He added that in the first year of the revolution this question was neglected and the government and the Majlis now wanted to repair it.

Khamene'i also discussed the issue of relations to be established with the Soviet Union. These relations must be formed "on a principled base and not under the impact of temporary questions," he said. (Leading statesmen often claimed in Tehran that the Soviet Union considered the Iraqi-Iranian conflict a war serving imperialist interests and its attitude towards the belligerent sides reflected that).

The secretary of the national defense council stated: Tehran consiuers the French promise to deliver modern weapons to Baghdad a hostile step. "This will be duly reflected in the relations of Tehran and Paris, too," he said.

Khamene'i called the security agreement signed on Saudi initiative by the Persian Gulf Arab countries "an accord serving the interest of foreign powers," stressing that the agreement reached without Iran's consent was unacceptable for Tehran.

MTI TEHRAN CORRESPONDENT ON EFFORTS TO END WAR

LD282306 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov (MTI)--From Gabor G. Szucs, the special correspondent of MTI in Tehran:

"At present Iran sees no sense in any mediatory negotiations," the Tehran Foreign Ministry spokesman told the MTI correspondent. "We have no intention of conferring with anyone for the moment," he continued, "and this applies as much to the mediation attempts launched by Olaf Palme under UN aegis, as to the efforts by Cuban Foreing Minister Malmierca and the non-aligned countries. It is for the UN to decide whether Sweden's former prime minister, Palme, should return to Iran. Every diplomat is welcomed, they are free to visit the front, but there shall be no official talks," said the spokesman.

Iran insists that any genuine talk on settling the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is subject to the pullout of Iraqi troops from the occupied Iranian territories. The most they would do is to accept something like a tacit cease-fire, in case the Iraqi's stopped fighting and started to retreat. This was suggested by Prime Minister Raja'i who lately said that "it would be against the principles of Islam if we fired on peaceably retreating soldiers."

Speaking before [words indistinct] meetings, the Iranian politicians, irrespective of party orientation, unanimously hold that the solution can be achieved only by force of weapons. Foreign press circles in Tehran are of the view that the struggle between spiritual leaders and the forces rallied around the president has been pushed to the background in a home political consequence of the war.

KEYHAN INTERVIEWS FARS PROVINCE GUARDS' COMMANDER

LD021323 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Nov 80 p 2

[KEYHAN correspondent interview with Fars Province guards' corps commander: "Several Members of Paykar Group Arrested on Charges of Collaboration With the Enemy"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] Shiraz--The Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps commander for Fars Province took part in an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN co-respondent and replied to questions concerning the refugees from Khuzestan, members of the [political] groups, the war issue, relations between the guards' corps and the Islamic Revolution Court and the dispatch of forces to the front.

Fars Province Guards' Corps Commander Dr Mas'ud Khatami, who had traveled to Fars Province, commented as follows on the condition of the Khuzestan refugees: "The Khuzestan refugees have been found accommodation in various cities of Fars Province, and having regard to current problems, those who did not meet the criteria were purged. This resulted in opportunist and fifth-column elements exacerbating dissatisfaction among refugge families. However, this problem has now been solved, and with the help of the people and our guests from Khuzestan, the fifth columnists, who were generally members of the American Paykar group and who did not even come from Khuzestan, were arrested and handed over to the war court of the revolution, and they will go on trial shortly."

Concerning the designs of these groups, the guards' corps commander said: "In general, the fifth-column groups, including the American Paykar group, are planning to create unrest in urban areas at a time of war, and to hamper the activity of the authorities in dispatching to the front such help as troops, provisions and refugee aid; they are also exploiting the sentiments of the people.

However, contrary to their shameful aims, no delay whatever has occurred so far, nor will it in the future, and on the orders of the Imam Khomeyni the Islamic Revolution Court has decided that these lackeys should be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations."

The Fars Province guards' crops commander said with reference to the propaganda spread by these groups in the schools: "As regards the evil propaganda spread by these groups and the duping of adolescents, I must say that the fifth columnists intend to create unrest everywhere. Because of this, the guards' corps, the revolution court and the responsible authorities warn the parents of school hildren and the school authorities that, if disturbances occur, steps will be taken as warranted, and should the authorities at educational centers and [the children's] families fail in this respect, they will be handed over to the court, and plotting schoolchildren will be banned from further studies and expelled from the educational center."

On the subject of the tribes Dr Khatami said: "The tribes have not presented any problems up to now, and as long as they do not carry out any plots, the government will treat them in the manner in which other classes are treated."

He then referred to relations between the Islamic Revolution Court and the guards' corps as as follows: "Relations are extremely good, and a certain number of tasks formerly carried out [by the guards] have been given over to the present shar' magistrate who, aided by two members of the clergy who have come from Qom specifically to help him, is working around the clock on dossiers; the corps is also prepared to carry out the shar' magistrate's instructions."

Regarding the war imposed by Iraq on Iran the guards' corps commander said: "As Imam Khomeyni has said, this war is but a slight favor from God for the Muslims. Its least effect has been to impart revolutionary unity to the Muslims and momentum to the armed forces. In order to assist the fronts it should be noted that disharmony on the warfronts will cause many difficulties. Of course, in order to procure the necessary cadres and to train people's guerrilla and [regular] forces, it must be said that volunteers, particularly from the brave tribes, should undergo training in handling various types of weapons with the help of army training units, and large numbers should be sent to the front: parachutists in the guards' corps throughout the country, who have trained in Shiraz, are now going to the south and west of the country."

The Fars Province guards' corps commander said in conclusion: "The people have helped the corps unstintingly, particularly in Shiraz, but what I think I must tell the people is that the greatest blow to the war front, particularly in Khuninshahr has been from the fifth column, with most of the guards stationed at Khuninshahr being attacked from the rear by the American Paykar group and martyred. Under various guises this fifth column is intending to create unrest in various areas. and by weakening the government and the armed forces they seek to fulfill their commitments to their masters. The Iranian people should, therefore, crush their plots while they are as yet unhatched by maintaining revolutionary vigilance, and since victory is close at hand, and with the help of God, the revolution by the Muslim nation of Iraq will succeed; and in that revolution God will decree a role for the Iranian Muslim people."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TOUR WESTERN BATTLEFRONTS

LD021216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Central News Bureau at the war regions in the west of the country reported at 1200 today: More than 65 domestic and foreign correspondents have left for the war regions in the west of the country in order to inspect and prepare reports concerning the crimes and atrocities of the mercenary Iraqi regime.

Also, according to the PARS report, a group of foreign correspondents and film crews who are visiting Iran with the approval of the Supreme Defense Council arrived in Kermanshah this morning. According to the PARS report, this group, which consists of 28 persons, has come to Iran from various parts of the world and will visit the west of the country under the supervision of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council. During a 2-day trip this group will inspect the crimes of the Baghdad regime and the damage which has been caused by the bombardment of the aggressive Iraqi planes in the battlefronts, and will prepare news reports and films on the war zones.

'IMPERIALISTS' JAMMING VOICE, VISION BROADCASTS

JN020509 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpt] Dear Muslim brothers everywhere: Sometimes you cannot hear our voice because of the imperialist jamming of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is done because our voice carries to you the word of justice and honesty. These imperialist apparatuses seek to block the voice of Islam from reaching its sons. Therefore, these apparatuses, which are hotile to Islam, have [words indistinct] with all their capabilities. [passage indistinct]

In such cases when you cannot hear the truth, you must ask yourself about another way which world enable you to gat at the truth. This question will lead you to ask another one: What is the thing that contradicts the truth which you find difficult to hear? In order to answer this question we say that falsehood and lies are the opposites of justice and honesty. The London radio is known for its sugar-coated poison. This means that it gives part of the truth in a style that makes you listen to it. But, in the middle of the item or at its end, the London radio introduces that which distorts this piece of news and changes its truthfulness. This is the nature of all the radios which echo London radio, except for the Baghdad radio which has adopted a special and unique method. This radio has sworn not to broadcast any truth except the time of day. It has sworn never to tell the truth; the infidel always lies.

As we have told you, Muslim brothers, if you want to understand the truth, you can glean it from the Baghdad radio on condition that you turn the news upside down. You must reverse everything you find reversable, although we always tell you not to listen to this radio because it lies. Lying is abhorrent, and God detests those who lie. Imam Hoseyn said he had never lied since he knew God abhorred those who lie. But if you read a newspaper citing Baghdad radio or listen to a station like Monte Carlo, which carries Baghdad's voice, you must turn a piece of news upside down. In such cases reverse the item and you get the truth. Here are some examples to help you get at the truth and understand the news. When the Baghdad radio says that the absentees from the Amman summit are Israel's real friends, the fact is that the absentees from the Arab summit in Amman are the real enemies of Israel.

REPORTAGE ON COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

Iraqi Mojahedin Operations

JN021120 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] A group of our brother Muslim mojahedin in Iraq has addressed a message to Imam Khomeyni carrying the signature: Guardians of the imam's policy.

In this message, the brother mojahedin list the heroic operations which they have carried out inside Iraq against the bases and installations of the puppet Ba'thist regime there.

The message says: Our combatant commando group was formed after we heard the speech delivered by the imam of the nation to the Iraqi people and army over Tehran radio. This group is not linked with any bloc, party or line other than the policy of Imam Khomeyni. The group is increasing in number and power every day. Wince it is difficult for its members to go to Iran to join the Islamic forces there, the group has decided to wage jihad inside Iraq against the positions and targets of the puppet Ba'thist regime.

The group announced that two of its members were martyred in an explosion in the Basra television building.

The group lists the heroic operations it has carried out as follows:

1. Waging a surprise attack on 2 October, on the residence of Ra'd Sa'dun, chief of military intelligence in the Basra-Az-Zubayr region, and executing two Ba'thist policemen in Basra.

2. Assassinating a Ba'thist magistrate in Basra by blowing up his car near the Basra barristers club on 4 October.

3. Blowing up a fuel dump in Ar-Rashid camp on 5 October.

4. Assassinating four Iraqi Air Force pilots in the company of a prostitute outside a Baghdad night club on 6 October.

5. Poisoning to death three Ba'thist advocates in Baghdad on 8 October.

6. Wounding 18 members of the so-called popular army in Al-Kut on 8 October.

7. Opening fire with light weapons on a vehicle belonging to the Iraqi border corps enroute to Basra and killing the three Ba'thist passengers in the car on 12 October.

8. Blowing up eight transport trucks enroute to Basra. The spare parts for bulldozers and other goods aboard these trucks caught fire. Nothing yet is known about the losses. The operation was carried out on 13 October.

9. Opening fire on two fuel tankers enroute to Basra on 14 October. The trucks were burned.

10. Setting fire to a warehouse for automobile spare parts in southern Iraq on 14 October.

11. Cutting Basra-Az-Zubayr telephone lines and burning an electricity transformer in the Safwan region on 16 October.

12. A group of guardians attacked Basra television station on 18 October. During this surprise attack, two members of the group were martyred and a third was injured. The injured man was removed to a safe place, where he is recovering and eagerly awaiting the moment when he will resume the jihad. Enemy losses in this operation included the killing of seven Ba'thist infidels, who are members of the so-called popular army, an announcer at Basra television and a military police officer. An unknown number of the television station employees were injured.

The mojahedin concluded their message by saying: We are your soldiers, O imam of the nation. We are the commandoes of your policy, which stands for justice.

Pray for us, O imam, just as you pray for the mojahedin of Islam. Peace be upon you.

The message carries the signatures of members of the group written in blood under the name: Guardians of the imam's policy, Iraq.

Iraqi Attack on Ba'thists

GF021359 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq [munazzamt al-'amal al-islami fi al-'Iraq] has issued the following statement:

At a time when the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is striking at the Ba'thist racist forces--according to the latest reports received from Iraq--the sons of the Iraqi people are carrying out revolutionary combat operations against the forces of the agent Ba'th Party. The following operations have been carried out by the faithful vanguards:

1. An armed group of strugglers of the Islamic action organization in Iraq attacked a Ba'thist army position in Al-Fadl, in the center of Baghdad.

2. Another group of our strugglers attacked the headquarters of the crusader party in Bab ash-Shaykh, in the center of Baghdad. A Molotov cocktail was used in the attack, which terrified the Ba'thists.

3. Another group of strugglers attacked a gang of Ba'thist security forces opposite the (Al-Jular) club, in the heroic city of Ath-Thawrah; all the party's agents who were present were killed, and the strugglers withdrew without suffering any losses.

We promise our beloved Iraq and our honorable martyrs that we shall continue the struggle until full victory is achieved by overthrowing the rotten oppressive regime.

Attack on Iraqi Post

LD030524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to the PARS reporter sent to Ilam, a partisan group consisting of the authentic forces of the Islamic revolution in precise and precalculated operations penetrated beyond positions of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries the night before last and blew up the bridge connecting the city of Zurbatiyah in Iraq with the border posts in Iraq. According to this report, the combatants of Islam, while carrying out this surprise attack on the (Kan-e Sakht) post in Iraq, killed a number of enemy personnel and destroyed a part of the observation post and rooms of the post. The report also says that following these heroic operations, the lights in the city of Zurbatiyah and the border posts surrounding it, which are usually lit during the night, were turned off for an unknown reason. It is said that the turning off of the lights was in connection with the courageous operations carried out by the combatants of Islam in this city. At the end of this report it is said that the combatants of Islam returned to their base safely after their successful operations.

FOREIGN GROUPS DONATE MONEY, MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Rupees From Pakistan

GF011433 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Iranian Consulate in Pakistan reports that Pakistani Muslims and Iranian Muslims living in Pakistan have handed more than 3.5 million rupees to the Iranian Consulate in Pakistan as a donation to Muslim Iranian brothers fighting against the infidels. The money will be delivered to the warfronts through the Red Crescent Society.

Medical Supplies From Pakistan

GF021747 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Iranian Consulate in Quetta, Pakistan, reports that Muslims in Parachanar have donated 173 cartons of medicine to the consulate. They have also donated 8,200 rupees to be used to purchase medicine for these brothers.

Other donations for war-stricken Iranians include 3,200 boxes of glucose, 4,000 meters of gauze, 80 [word indistinct] of cloth and 1,000 pounds of cotton.

Swiss, Palestinian Donations

GF021702 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A Muslim believer living in Switzerland has donated 10 million riyals to buy medicine and medical equipment for the victims of the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi Ba'thists. A Health Ministry spokesman said the brother donor has given a check for the amount to the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Switzerland.

A Muslim Palestinian sister living in Dubayy has donated 7,000 dirhams for the heroes of the Islamic front in Iran.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE DETAILS MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD021822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Communique 325 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Honorable Muslim compatriots in Iran: The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the heroism of the revolution guards corps and the people's mobilization forces, and with the total and all-round support of all segments of the revolutionary and committed nation of Iran on all fronts of the battle between righteousness and evil, are valiantly striving toward the annihilation and destruction of the enemy by dealing repeated blows. The results of some of the operations during the past 3 days are as follows:

The Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran deployed on the Dezful front, during their battles today, destroyed 3 command vehicles, 1 radio, 2 heavy machinegun, several light weapons and 1 enemy 81-mm mortar, killed 3 enemy servicemen and wounded another 14.

On the Abadan front, too, thanks to artillery fire by the ground forces, one Iraqi armored personnel carrier and a number of vehicles were destroyed, and a number of enemy servicemen were killed.

One aggressive Iraqi aircraft flying over the Bushehr region was attacked and destroyed by fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the southern region yesterday 17 tanks, 32 artillery pieces, 1 mortar, 4 loaders, 9 vehicles. 1 antitank rifle, 1 crane and 1 enemy personnel carrier were destroyed by the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. About 100 enemy servicemen were killed or wounded.

In the western region our heroes were able to destroy one enemy vehicle, one anti-aircraft gun, one squadron tent and six trenches. During these operations 35 enemy servicemen were killed or wounded.

The artillery of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran deployed on the Abadan front, yesterday, that is, 1 December, opened intense artillery fire on the positions of the aggressive Iraqi forces in Umm ar-Rasas, Kut az-Zayn, ('Asriyah), Ziyadiyam and Ash-Shabib on Iraqi soil, inflicting appreciable losses and casualties on the enemy. During these operations the Iraqi mercenaries, too, using artillery fire, bombarded a section of Abadan's residential districts, as a result of which two citizens were martyred and several wounded. On the same day, the ground forces clashed with enemy forces on the Abadan front and were able to destroy three APC's and one enemy trailer loaded with ammunition.

On 30 November the heroic combatants of the Airborne Division of the Ah az, Abadan and Susangerd fronts destroyed 7 tanks, 3 vehicles, 1 personnel carrier, 2 ammunition trucks, 3 artillery pieces, 4 trenches and 2 enemy mortars and machineguns, and killed or wounded 18 enemy servicemen.

Also on the same day, two enemy tanks together with their crews, two heavy vehicles with servicemen, one antiaircraft gun and a number of Iraqi Army trenches in the Ilam region were destroyed. The gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, too, on 30 November, killed six Iraqi Army mercenaries on the western bank of the Karkheh River during guerrilla operations in the Dezful region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MOBILIZED VEHICLES TO BE INSURED BY GOVERNMENT

LD021214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Unnumbered communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to the Cabinet decision dated 6 October, all land vehicles that have been involved in transporting goods to arranged destinations in accordance with written orders from the joint staff or the economic mobilization headquarters since 7 October will be insured against war damages for a sum equivalent to their present value.

In order to coordinate the relief works to the war areas by organizations and the people, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran established a mobilization operational headquarters at the logistic command of the ground forces situated on 'Abbas Abad Avenue on 2 October but, owing to the establishment of various relief headquarters throughout the country, it is often observed that such headquarters receive facilities directly from governmental or private organizations or people, for relief to the war areas, and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has no knowledge of the manner of their receipt and use.

Strictly in accordance with the Cabinet decision, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes those persons and corporate bodies who have utilized their land vehicles through the joint staff or the headquarters for ground forces logistic command operational mobilization in Tehran, and through army garrisons in the provinces.

FIGHTING, SHELLING CONTINUES ON SUSANGERD FRONT

Shelling of Residential Areas

LD281841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1657 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report from the Susangerd front, the Iraqi mercenaries today also shelled Susangerd's residential areas, using five-five and mortar launchers.

According to the same report, the enemy forces are shelling the city from a distance of 2 km, and our fighters are employing pinpoint artillery fire on the enemy's positions to check the Iraqi mercenary invaders.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, who left the Susangerd front at noon today, our brave combatants have inflicted heavy and considerable losses on the infidel enemy. The exact total of these losses has not yet been ascertained.

Battles, Iraqi Casualties

LD291814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, today, with the artillery fire of the revolution guards corps stationed on the Susangerd front, an enemy antiaircraft cannon was destroyed and between 10 and 15 personnel of the infidel's division were killed and wounded.

In the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road axis, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed enemy positions. No exact report concerning the extent of losses and casualties inflicted on the enemy has yet been received.

The report indicates that the enemy had been shelling residential areas of Susangerd until 1330 today, using five-five's.

According to this report, yesterday with the artillery fire of Islam's combatants in the east of Susangerd, 2 enemy tanks were destroyed and about 50 Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded.

On the (Sa'don-Hemadi) front three enemy fuel trucks were set ablaze and one tank, two vehicles carrying ammunition and one (P.M.P) [as heard] tank were destroyed and their occupants were killed and also another enemy [word indistinct] was destroyed.

Commenting on the engagement, an Iranian commander who had participated in the battle told our correspondent: All Iranian personnel have high morale and are prepared to make any sacrifice to defend the Islamic revolution and its achievements.

The Central News Bureau has also reported that during operations by the valiant Islamic combatants yesterday and today the remaining deceived Ba'thist forces stationed at Dub-e Herdan were forced to retreat.

In these operations, with the artillery fire of the Islam's combatants, three tanks, a road roller, and a loader belonging to the enemy were destroyed and their occupants were killed.

According to this report, the Islamic forces suffered no casualties in these operations.

The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz also reported at 0800 today, following his contact with the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters: In yesterday's engagements in the Susangerd and [word indistinct] only 3 of Islam's combatants were martyred and 24 were injured.

City, Iraqi Positions Shelled

LD301802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that this morning the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled enemy positions west of Susangerd. In this battle a number of Iraqi vehicles and tanks were destroyed 100 percent and between 20 and 25 of the mercenaries were killed or injured.

The same report says that Susangerd's residential areas came under enemy artillery and mortar fire between 1100 and 1300.

PARS on Fighting

LD011738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Susangerd front continue to defend the town. A PARS correspondent who visited Susangerd today reports that the town came under enemy artillery fire again today and that as a result some damage was inflicted on the town's residential dwellings, but that no casualties were reported as of noon today. Meanwhile, according to a Central News Bureau report, enemy positions west of Susangerd as well as the Sa'dun Hammadi front are being pounded by the mortar fire of the fighters of Islam.

REPORTAGE ON ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR SITUATIONS

PARS Dispatch

LD281444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The latest PARS correspondent's dispatch from Abadan, received at 1125 today, says: Up to this hour, the Islamic army combatants, using artillery, have continued to subject the aggressive enemy's positions on the western part of the Bahmanshir River and the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis to intense bombardment. According to the same report, this morning the battle continued between the forces defending the Islamic revolution and the forces of blasphemy on the Abadan fronts and the two sides continued an intense exchange of artillery fire. Following this exchange of fire this morning, a group of Islamic revolution defenders, utilizing our own artillery support, assaulted the aggressive enemy's positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis and, using light and medium weapons, pounded the trenches of Saddam's mercenaries, inflicting casualties on them.

The report says: Throughout last night and this morning, Islam's combatants maintained their complete superiority over the Iraqi forces. According to this dispatch, last night sporadic fighting continued between our combatants and the army of blasphemy on this front, but no appreciable change took place on the two sides' fronts.

According to the PARS correspondent's dispatch from the eastern sector of Khuninshahr, the heroes of Islam continue their guerrilla operations against the position of the aggressor enemy.

28 Nov Fighting

LD281822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] According to the latest Central News Bureau report from the Khuninshahr and Abadan battlefronts today the fiercest fighting in recent days continued in Abadan's western sector. Both sides brought the other's positions under intensive artillery fire. In these engagements the Iranian side is demonstrating its superiority.

Also on Abadan's 12th station front, several [words indistinct] missiles were launched by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries toward the station.

According to the same report, the Iraqi invaders today from early morning continued to shell Abadan's residential areas.

Also on the Khuninshahr front, the self-sacrificing brothers defending the revolution--the revolution guards corps, rangers of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mobilization members--have the enemy's occupied positions in this city under their careful observations. The two sides are continuing to shell other's positions, using mortar launchers and artillery.

Also during these operations our forces are demonstrating their obvious superiority. The self-sacrificing valiants of Islam from time to time in their commando operations continue to destroy the positions held by the deceived Ba'thist forces in the occupied areas of Khuninshahr.

Iranian Successes

LD291748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports by the correspondents of PARS and the Central News Bureau yesterday and today, a fierce battle was in progress on the Abadan fronts between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi invaders and the two sides exchanged artillery fire.

The Islamic combatants, enjoying high morale today too, maintained their superiority along the entire Abadan front and inflicted heavy blows on Saddam's mercenaries.

According to this report, this morning our valiants, with their intensive artillery fire, destroyed three enemy tanks and an ammunition dump along the Abadan-Mahshahr road.

At about 0900 today six enemy tanks which had emerged from their shelters in the desert along the Abadan-Mahsahr road were attacked by our artillery; as a result, three tanks were destroyed, another one rendered unserviceable and the other two were forced to flee.

According to the PARS report, the blaze and smoke following the destruction of the enemy's tanks covered the air for some time. As a result of this operation at least 12 Iraqi mercenaries were killed.

According to the same report, this morning, a group of Islamic devotees accompanied by members of the mobilization and the revolution guard corps and other combatant forces, enjoying artillery cover from the valiants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reached enemy positions 200 meters distant from the Abadan-Manshahr road and, in a confrontation with the enemy using light weapons, inflicted some losses on the Iraqi mercenaries.

A report by the Central News Bureau indicates that as a result of the bravery of our valiant soldiers, an Iraqi mercenary vehicle with all its occupants and a loader were completely destroyed.

The PARS correspondent's report also indicates that last night and this morning our combatants, on another of Abadan's fronts, destroyed three enemy ammunition dumps with artillery fire at the western sector of Abadan and the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis.

According to the same report, exchanges of fire between Islamic combatants and Saddam's mercenaries were intense last night.

The latest report by a PARS correspondent from Abadan indicates: Last night and this morning the Iraqi mercenaries shelled residential areas of Abadan using long-range artillery.

According to this report, valiants stationed at Khuninshahr front also have the enemy's positions in the western sector of the city under their fire and have inflicted considerable blows on the invader enemy.

Successes Near Rivers

LD291753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting an informed military source at Abadan operations headquarters, a PARS correspondent reported at 1930 that in the course of some clashes this afternoon between the Islamic fighters and the enemy mercenary forces, the Islamic defenders, by means of heavy artillery fire, succeeded in destroying three tanks, two ammunition-carrying vehicles and a great many enemy bunkers on the western bank of Bahmanshir River. Our forces also killed a great many Iraqi mercenaries. Owing to considerable pressures applied by the Iranian fighting forces and heroes on the enemy, the Ba'thist forces are in a state of confusion.

A PARS correspondent in Ahvaz has learned from an informed military official at 1940 that the Islamic Republic forces today inflicted heavy casualties and losses on the infidels. The same report adds that in the vicinity of Karkheh Kur River the artillery and the 92d Division units today managed to destroy four tanks, one personnel carrier, four artillery pieces, four vehicles, two loaders, one crane and two enemy bunkers. In these operations 50 misled Saddam mercenaries were killed or wounded. Meanwhile, one 106-mm gun was also destroyed on (Qasiyan) front.

Battle Reports

LD300506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau correspondent from Abadan, during guerrilla operations of the night before last by the brother guards in the occupied areas of Khuninshahr, three Iraqi mercenaries were killed and a large number of them were wounded. The brother guards, after successfully completing their mission all returned to their base. According to the latest reports received from Khuninshahr, exchange of mortar and heavy-weapon fire still continues from both sides of the Khuninshahr communication bridge and also the western part of the Karun River. Also, according to the latest report received from the PARS correspondent at 0700, the Abadan fronts were relatively calm last night and the noise of artillery and mortar fire was rarely heard. Not many changes occurred on the Abadan battlefronts.

Also, according to the PARS correspondent from Ahvaz and Bushehr, the two provinces were calm last night.

'Fierce Fighting' on Abadan Fronts

LD301813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Fierce fighting between Islamic fighters and the Iraqi mercenaries continues on Abadan fronts, with both sides exchanging artillery fire this morning. According to a report, Islamic fighters have maintained their firepower superiority along various fronts. PARS reported that last night, enjoying artillery cover, the Islamic devotees came close to the bunkers of Saddam's mercenaries during a night raid in the deserts near the Abadan-Mahshahr road and in the course of a direct confrontation, after inflicting some casualties on the Ba'thist mercenaries, succeeded in capturing a quantity of the enemy's mortar 71 ammunition [as heard].

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent in Abadan, fierce fighting continues between the combative Iranian forces and the forces of the infiuels, with both sides assaulting each other's positions, using mortar launchers and heavy weapons. The same report adds: Last night our revolution corps and mobilization brethren, in a series of guerrilla operations, raided the heart of the enemy positions and dealt effective blows against them. The report says that Abadan was calm last night, but that this morning the enemy resumed its activities on the northeastern banks of Bahmanshir River and opened mortar fire on our fighting brothers. The Islamic forces then immediately responded to this fire and as a result one enemy tank and several chief positions with their personnel were destroyed.

Fighting Continues

LD010554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the public relations office of the operational headquarters of Abadan and Khuninshahr, announced: from yesterday morning till the time of communicating this report, that is, 2320, artillery battles between the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of blasphemy continued in the northeast of the Bahmanshir bridge, the bridge linking Abadan to Khuninshahr, and a region on the north of Zolfaqari district. According to this report, during yesterday's clashes, which lasted for several hours, the dispatched patrols, defenders of the revolution, dealt fatal blows on the aggressive and blasphemous enemy in this region. Four of our guard brothers were wounded during these clashes.

The Central News Bureau, also added: The criminal enemy, who is not able to smash the combatants of Islam, continues attacking residential and defenseless districts of Abadan with mortar, artillery and missiles. These attacks continued till the time of communicating this report, but there is no information available on any probable losses.

PARS also reports the situation on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts as follows: Intense fire exchange along the Abadan fronts continues, and these clashes were more fierce on the western fronts and (Fayyaziyeh). On the northwestern region three enemy trenches were destroyed with the personnnel deployed in them by the artillery fire of the combatants of Islam.

Iraqi mercenaries, on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, were forced to a defensive situation yesterday; they showed less mobility. Military experts believe this is a sign of severe weakness of the aggressive enemy in this region.

The PARS report indicates that the fire exchange between the warriors of Islam, in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, and the blasphemous enemy, positioned in the western part, continues fiercely. This news agency also reports that yesterday on the Khuninshahr and Abadan fronts, 3 defenders of the Islamic revolution were martyred and more than 20 were wounded.

1 Dec Report

LD011732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that as a result of a series of coordinated operations in the Abadan region and on the Salemiyeh front, carried out by the self-sacrificing brothers in the air force, the army air corps and guardsmen, the defenders of the revolution succeeded in downing three enemy MiG's and capturing three tanks intact, and captured four of Saddam's mercenaries.

In addition, 7 tanks, 1 20,000-liter tanker and 3 vehicles belonging to the enemies of the revolution were also destroyed in this assault. According to the same report, as a result of these coordinated operations more than 10 enemy trenches were destroyed and a large number of the forces of atheism were killed.

According to PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents, fighting continues on the Abadan fronts with sacrifices being made by the defenders of the Islamic revolution. The mercenary enemy is keeping Abadan's residential areas under artillery fire. The Central News Bureau report, citing an informed official at the Abadan operations headquarters, says that from this morning until 1100 the combative forces and defenders of the Islamic revolution of Iran directed their heavy artillery and Katyusha fire against the northern region of Bahmanshir River and the Mahshahr-Abadan highway. At 1100 today the self-sacrificing pilots of the army air corps attacked Iraqi mercenary trenches and enemy tanks by helicopter, to the extent that the coordinated assault of the artillery and army air corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Bahmanshir front has made the infidel enemy forces desperate. The report says that Feda'iyan Eslam groups, with their valiant militancy, are trying from the southern sector of the Bahmanshir River to clear the Mahshahr-Abadan highway of the presence of Saddam's infidels.

PARS reports that three helicopters of the Iraqi mercenary army this morning carried out a sortie over the deserts in the vicinity of Mared and tried to bomb the positions of the defenders of the revolution. But the antiaircraft fire of the army of Islam deprived them of the opportunity to carry out any action. According to the same report, last night Islam's combatants prevented an armored unit of the Iraqi Army from advancing on the Mahshahr-Abadan highway. As a result of clashes yesterday evening two tanks belonging to the mercenary Iraqi Army were destroyed by the fire from the Islam's combatants on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway; their crews were also killed.

In Khuninshahr, too, exchange of fire from both sides of the Karun River continues intensely between Islam's combatants on the eastern side of the Iraqi mercenaries on the western side of Khuninshahr. The two sides are directing their fire at each others positions.

3 Dec Report

LD030508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, fighting between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries continued along the Abadan fronts yesterday afternoon, with both sides exchanging artillery fire. This report says that as a result of the fire by the combatants of Islam, two trenches belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries located in the fields around the Abadan-Mahshahr road were destroyed, and several Iraqi mercenaries were killed. The same report says that yesterday afternoon, the mortar fire of the Iraqi mercenaries martyred one of the selfless policy officers in the frontline of fighting and two others were injured. The city of Abadan was sporadically fired at by the enemy's artillery. PARS adds that fighting between the defenders of the Islamic revolution stationed in the eastern part of Khuninshahr and the Iraqi mercenaries stationed in the western part of Khuninshahr continued intensely.

The Central News Bureau, quoting an informed official in the Abadan war headquarters, reported that yesterday the units of the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying mass trenches of the enemy, a tank and a personnel carrier and killed a large number of enemy personnel.

This report says that the infantry personnel of Islam's army succeeded in destroying an enemy truck and inflicting heavy losses on Ba'thist mercenaries on this front. During this attack one of the defenders of Islam was martyred. According to the same report, one of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in destroying a tank and an ammunition dump belonging to the enemy in this region using a 106-mm gun.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT AHVAZ, 28 NOV-2 DEC

Calm Reported 28 Nov

LD281356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] At 0910 today PARS reported the situation in the city of Ahvaz as being calm, adding: Only our own artillery fire can be heard in the city.

Referring to the city's calm yesterday and after contacting Khuzestan's relief and treatment staff headquarters, it also reported: 2 wounded persons from the Dub-e Herdan front and another 19 wounded from the Susangerd front have been moved to hospitals in Ahvaz. According to the same report, the pure bodies of two martyrs from the Dub-e Herdan front and another martyr's body from the Susangerd front were moved to refrigerated storage in Ahvaz hospitals.

The Central News Bureau's correspondent, quoting an informed official of the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force in Ahvaz, has reported: From 0830 this morning, the fast helicopters of the Airborne Division pounded the positions of the enemy forces southwest of Dub-e Herdan and Istgah-e Teymur for 30 minutes as a result of which 1 tank, 4 cannons and 2 trenches of the mercenaries were totally destroyed and some 30 Iraqi Army dupes were killed or wounded.

Air Raid Alerts

GF281305 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1258 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Dear Listeners: Please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear means an air raid is imminent [sound of siren]. [This message is repeated at 1137 GMT on 29 November; at 1112 GMT on 30 Nov; at 1433, 1521, 1550, 1622 and 1817 GMT on 1 December; and at 0848, 1350 and 1605 GMT on 2 December.]

Enemy Materiel Destroyed

LD281754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PARS at 1944, quoting an informed military official, reported from Ahvaz that in today's operations our military units, including artillery and the personnel of the Airborne Division stationed in Ahvaz and Susangerd region, destroyed 18 enemy tanks, 6 artillery pieces, 1 vehicle, 7 emplacements and 1 bulldozer. Also, 82 Iraqi mercenaries were either killed or wounded. According to the same officail, there is no report indicating any casualties on the side of the Islamic defenders on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts, except three injured.

Iraqi Advance Repulsed

LD281852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the central headquarters of the Revolution Guard Corps, has reported: The combatant guard brothers yesterday destroyed three of the Iraqi invaders' tanks on the [word indistinct] axis, using mortars, and inflicted damage on one more tank and two ammunition trucks. During this operation a number of Iraqi mercenaries were either killed or wounded. According to the same report, the Iraqi armored forces which had been planning to advance along the Karun River to Ahvaz from 28 km away were forced to flee yesterday following an encounter and resistance put up by the revolution guards and the gendarmerie personnel. During this engagement, which lasted more than 2 hours, our combatants, enjoying artillery support, succeeded in destroying three tanks and two personnel carriers belonging to the mercenaries.

On Wednesday, our guard brothers killed four Iraqi signals personnel on the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh axis road and destroyed two of the enemy's tanks and their crews, using mortars. On the same day at the Hamidiyeh front, the guards brothers destroyed completely an enemy's ammunition carrier and killed 10 of the mercenaries.

Governor Notes Rising Morale

LD282002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The governor general of Khuzestan Province has given an exclusive interview to the PARS correspondent in Ahvaz. Elaborating on his views concerning the war he said: The most important development since the start of the war is a change in the people's morale.

He added: The public is now prepared to tolerate problems arising from a war situation and life is gradually returning to normal. Public services are being provided in a coordinated manner and according to the needs of the war situation. He said: With the start of the rainy season and its effects on the land in Khuzestan we shall be in a more favorable position. The governor general of Khuzestan also commented on the role of the guerrilla forces on the side of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces and their coordination. He said: In view of their training and the weaponry that they use, the guerrilla forces have proved effective in confronting the enemy's attacks. He added: With more organization of the forces of the mobilization of the oppressed, activities of the enemy's fifth column will be completely forestalled. He concluded by expressing the hope that the headquarters responsible for refugees' affairs will assume a more important role.

Friday Prayers Held

GF291503 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] At a time when Ahvaz citizens are returning to the city and the situation is becoming normal, and while official forces, such as the mobilization and the police, are being strengthened in order to control any counterrevolutionary action, unifying Friday prayers were held in Ahvaz yesterday led by Seyyed Saleh Taheri and attended by thousands of Ahvaz citizens.

The Friday imam in his first sermon praised the Iranian people, especially the citizens of Khuzestan. He said that all these people are prepared to spend their last penny to ensure Iran's victory. We ask the supreme commander of the armed forces, the president, and also General Fallahi and the commanders of the army and revolution guards to push the enemy forces back from Ahvaz as soon as possible and thus allow the citizens of Khuninshahr, Abadan and Ahvaz to live in Ahvaz and no longer be refugees.

Friday prayers were also held in Mahshahr. Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi spoke. In his speech he described the Iranian nation as a nation which has sufferred much but has always fought idolatry. He said: Our nation has always been under the oppression of the superpowers and has suffered considerably, but it has also struggled for freedom and independence. The Iranian nation defeated the Mongol invasion and suffered the oppression of kings but has always fought for freedom and Islam. Our nation has always fought great armies. It threw the U.S. Army out of the land with raised fists.

In another part of the speech the governor general said: Whenever the enemy attacked this nation, he also attacked Islam. Wherever there was a national problem, attention to Islam solved it. He added: The more we struggle toward independence, the stronger will be the U.S. attacks against us. Now that we are about to establish God's government on Earth following 2,400 years of monarchy, idolatrous (?elements) are blocking our way.

Brother Gharazi added: The United States and its lackey regimes in the area want to crush our Islamic Republic, which was attained with the blood of our martyrs, but they do not realize that a nation that has sacrificed blood and martyrs can defend these sacrifices. Since the formation of the Islamic Republic, the enemy has been tormenting us and will continue to do so until he is destroyed. At the time of the voting, the nation voted for "The Islamic Republic." The enemy called it "the democratic Islamic Republic," and since that time the bloody struggle of the Iranian nation which is a continuation of the struggle of the Shi'ites for the past 1,400 years escalated.

Advance on Dub-e Herdan

LD301836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent dispatched to Ilam, this morning 3 Cobra helicopters and 1 Ranger jet of the army air corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a sortie over the positions on the eastern side of the Konjanken Dam and [name indistinct] heights of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thist forces who had taken up positions in these areas, and in the course of 1 hour and 20 minutes of accurate operations succeeded in destroying a number of enemy trenches--each of which was being manned by at least 4 Iraqi mercenaries--and inflicting relatively heavy casualties on the enemy. There is no detailed information regarding the accurate figure of those killed.

According to another report, the number of casualties suffered by the enemy yesterday as a result of successful army air corps operations has been given as 100, which includes tank and vehicle personnel and those manning trenches.

A PARS correspondent reported from the Dub-e Herdan front in Ahvaz region this afternoon that the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have advanced several kilometers on this front. The same report says that the remainder of the enemy forces in this region are under heavy fire from the combative forces of Islam.

The PARS correspondent, who personally witnessed an enemy infantry retreat, reported that thick smoke could be seen rising from enemy positions. According to this report, the Iraqi mercenaries who were intending to throw a pontoon across the Karun River in Farsiat region, 40 km southwest of Ahvaz, were confronted with valiant resistance put by brother gendarmerie personnel and guards corpsmen. After several hours of battle the enemy forces pulled back, losing several vehicles and tanks, while enemy infantry personnel fled the scene.

The same report says that the villages of Tarrah and 'Arefi and several other villages in the (Karreh Kuh) region west of Ahvaz were attacked by enemy artillery stationed south of [names indistinct]. The artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran, helped by the guards corpsmen acting as lookouts, succeeded in destroying one enemy ammunition depot. According to the same report, Iraqi mercenaries in the past few days have attacked a number of nomads in the Dehloran region, taking them prisoner and looting their sheep.

Ahvaz Shelled 30 Nov

LD301838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, between 1630 and 1640 the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries, using mortar fire, brought residential areas in Ahvaz under fire. No information is yet available on casualties resulting from these attacks. The report adds that the sound of firing by the Islamic Army artillery, who are consistently hitting at the enemy positions in Dub-e Herdan, is being heard in the town; nevertheless the town's inhabitants continue their daily life while enjoying excellent morale.

Meanwhile, quoting the information headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps in Ahvaz, PARS reports that yesterday an enemy truck carrying ammunition was blown up on one of the fronts in Ahvaz, after hitting land mines set by our brother guardsmen, with all its crew burned in the fire. Moreover, this morning two enemy tanks were destroyed and a number of Iraqi mercenaries killed or wounded by members of the Revolution Guards Corps in Mohammadiyeh village, a suburb of (Bakhund), located on the Ahvaz-Abadan axis.

'Considerable' Iraqi Losses

LD010518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] PARS has contacted an informed military official in Ahvaz and reports: Yesterday the warriors of the Airborne Division, artillery and units of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division succeeded in inflicting considerable losses and damage on the aggressive enemy on the Farsiat, (Ab-e Teymur), [name indistinct], Susangerd and Allaho Akbar mountain fronts.

During these operations, a total of eight tanks, one personnel carrier, three cannons, one vehicle and one loader of the enemy were destroyed. More than 38 blasphemous mercenaries were killed or wounded. The central news unit also reports from Ahvaz the long-range artillery of the blasphemous and mercenary enemy, in accordance with the enemy's criminal tradition, fired on residential districts of Ahvaz between 1500 to 1700 yesterday. As a result one inhabitant of Ahvaz was martyred and five others were wounded. The medical relief headquarters of Ahvaz has also announced that, during the past 24-hour period on the Dub-e Herdan and Susangerd fronts and at the village of Mohammadiyeh, altogether six of our compatriots were wounded.

Court Orders Drugstores Open

GF011349 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1331 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Ahvaz Revolution Court has ordered all Ahvaz drugstores that have not opened to date to do so within the next 48 hours in order to respond to the needs of the citizens. If they do not open of their own accord, the Ahvaz Revolution Court will take direct action to reopen their establishments.

2 Dec Calm

LD020426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports of the PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents in Ahvaz, at 2215 several mortars were fired at residential districts of Ahvaz. At 0600 today, PARS reported: The situation in the city of Ahvaz was calm between 2300 last night and the time of communicating this report.

Food Coupons Run Out

GF021039 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Announcement by the Public Relations Office of the Khuzestan governor general--date not given]

[Text] Due to the overwhelming response of our respected citizens for foodstuff coupons, and having run short of the same, citizens are requested not to contact the branches of banks in the province until more coupons are dispatched from Tehran. The public will be informed as soon as the coupons are received.

Workers Condemn 'Counterrevolutionaries'

GF021424 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Water Purification Workers' Islamic Council of the Ahvaz steel complex--no date given]

[Text] We condemn the counterrevolutionary moves that have been made by a small number of people in order to comply with the wishes of their master, the world-devouring United States. They are issuing anticlergy slogans at this crucial time to create unrest in the country.

We again declare our total and decisive support for the combatant clergy and the leadership of our great and beloved leader Imam Khomeyni and brother Bani-Sadr. Moreover, we condemn the inhuman actions of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the Muslim people of Iraq.

2 Dec Fighting

LD021728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the Ahvaz guards corps, reports that the Iraqi mercenary armed forces at 0900 with 20 tanks attacked the village of Shemriyeh, near Farsiat, 45 km southwest of Ahvaz. The heroic brothers in the army and the corps, supporting each other and being backed by their artillery fire, succeeded in pushing back the aggressors and preventing the enemy from occupying the village of Shemriyeh.

According to PARS, infidel Iraqi troops from 0800 until this afternoon brought under their sporadic long-range artillery residential areas in Ahvaz and caused some damage. Also on the Farsiat front, Ahvaz region, enemy forces pulled back several more kilometers from their occupied positions, thanks to the coordinated operations of our combatants. In the course of this battle one of our self-sacrificing brothers was martyred.

On the Susangerd front, too, the enemy brought Susangerd under sporadic fire from the western side of the Karkheh River and also from the direction of Karkheh Kur. Our combative forces returned the infidel enemy fire. According to a CENTRAL NEWS BUREAU report, as a result of our artillery fire on enemy positions west of Susangerd about 50 of Saddam Tikriti's mercenaries were killed and wounded, so much so that several ambulances could be seen carrying the dead and wounded. According to another report from the Farsiat front, one enemy truck carrying equipment blew up in a mine explosion yesterday; a quantity of its equipment fell intact into the hands of brother corpsmen. The personnel of this enemy vehicle all died in the fire.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON WESTERN FRONTS 28 NOV-2 DEC

28 Nov Roundup

LD281408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the defenders of the Islamic revolution on all the war fronts in the west of the country continue to wage battle against the infidel aggressors and to deal the army of blasphemy crushing blows.

According to this report our heroes on certain fronts, using heavy weapons, are subjecting Saddam's mercenaries to their withering fire and on certain other fronts in the West are engaging in hand-to-hand fighting from one trench to another.

The PARS correspondent's dispatch says: In the past 24 hours our combatants, routing the enemy on the western fronts, have inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenaries and on certain fronts have forced the troops of blasphemy to leave their positions and trenches.

According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch from Ilam, during the battles on the fronts [word indistinct] for the past 24 hours, the Ba'thist mercenaries at one of the sectors of this front, because of their fear of the self-sacrificing soldiers of Islam, kept opening fire wildly on the positions around them.

According to the same report, yesterday afternoon an Iraqi helicopter which violated the region's airspace fired some six rockets into some rocks, but thanks to our forces' anti-aircraft fire it was forced to flee.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report quoting Ilam's gendarmerie battalion, last night a Muslim guerrilla group made up of members of the gendarmerie and revolution guards and using light and heavy weapons attacked the (Salat) post and inflicted heavy casualties and losses on the Iraqi aggressors, so much so that the smoke rising from the fires resulting from these operations covered the skies for hours. After completing their operations the combatant group returned safely to base.

The latest PARS correspondent's dispatch from Kermanshah says: In the past 24 hours a total number of 20 of our heroes were wounded on the country's western fronts.

Situation 'Favorable'

LD281936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported at 1800, quoting engineer Zare', governor general of Kermanshah, that as a result of the Muslim combatants' bravery the situation at the war fronts in the western part of the country is favorable.

According to reports that reached us up to 1830 from Sar-e Pol-e-Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Kan-e Zur and Shur-e Shirin fronts, today too, like yesterday, the battle continued with artillery fire, and the valiant combatants of Islam in all fronts took the initiative.

Also in the scattered commando operations conducted on these fronts, our combatants inflicted considerable losses on the enemy's forces. In one of these operations on the Sumar front one enemy tank and two vehicles were destroyed in these operations; a few combatants of the Islamic force were injured from crossing mines.

According to the same report, an official at the gendarmerie of [word indistinct] described as successful the joint operations conducted by the gendarmerie personnel, Imam Khomeyni's devotees guards headquarters, and the mobilization forces in the (Dalaho) heights and [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, according to the PARS report, today the remains of a MiG which had crashed in the Sumar region a few days ago was transferred to Kermanshah.

Rains Slow Fighting

LD290514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The PARS correspondent in Ilam, who visited the (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin and Nakhlestin fronts yesterday, reported at 2130 that due to relatively heavy rainfall in those regions, the intensity of battle has decreased to a minimum.

According to the same report, the guerrilla forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps are continuing their guerrilla activities against the aggressive enemy in spite of poor weather and periodically attack the positions of the infidel enemy.

MiG, Tupolev Downed

LD291757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports, this afternoon, two Iraqi fighter aircraft, a MiG-23 and a Tupolev, which had violated the airspace of Amirabad region in Ilam, were fired on by the Islamic revolution's air defences in the [word indistinct] region. The invading Iraqi MiG was downed and its pilot was arrested by our valiants.

Our correspondents witnessing the above operations reported that in these operations, which were carried with the cooperation and help of four helicopters of the Airborne Division, the army, air defense and other regional forces, the invading Iraqi MiG was downed and crashed, and the injured Iraqi pilot was taken to hospital. In another successful operation in this region heavy losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy's tanks and personnel.

Gilan, Sumar Battles

LD291833 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports by the PARS and Central News Bureau correspondents, the war is proceeding between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the infidel's forces on the western fronts, and our combatants are continuing to mop up Saddam's mercenaries from our sacred and dear homeland.

According to these reports, since 0200 a fierce battle has been in progress in the (Tang-e Hajiyan) in the Gilan-e Gharb front between our combatants and the Iraqi forces. About this engagement, in which artillery and other heavy weapons are being used and which in certain areas turns into hand-to-hand fighting and commando operations, so far no exact report concerning enemy losses and casualties has been received.

On the Sumar front, too, a battle between the two sides is in progress. A Central News Bureau correspondent report indicates that in the course of the past 24 hours our combatants inflicted crushing blows on the invader enemy, capturing several of the enemy's positions. In these operations, two ammunition tents and several of Saddam's vehicles were set on fire.

Last night, too, our combatants, including the imam's devotees and members of the west's three color operations headquarters, in the course of a guerrilla operation in the (Reyjard) region and [word indistinct] border post, killed 18 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels. In these operations two self-sacrificing revolution guards presented their lives to Islam.

Reports by PARS correspondents from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front indicate that Friday night, while the two sides had each other's position under artillery fire, the revolution guards corps fighting the enemy conducted (?komeyl) prayers in their trenches and continued their fight with the enemy with more confidence.

Kermanshah Supply Council Session

LD300700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent from Kermanshah, at 1730 yesterday, the session of the Kermanshah Province supply council was held in the presence of Mr Gholam 'Abbas Zare', the governor general, Col 'Attarian, the commander of operations, Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the [revolution guards] corps, and the commanders of the division, gendarmerie, police and mobilization headquarters.

During this session, various problems of the region were reviewed and discussed. At the end of the session, which lasted till 1920, the conditions on the war fronts were declared satisfactory.

Col 'Attarian and Abu Sharif expressed satisfaction over the total coordination that has been created between the corps and the army.

Also, the governor general of Kermanshah said in an interview with the Central News Bureau correspondent: The conditions of the battle fronts against the infidel forces improves daily. Compared to previous weeks, we have had outstanding improvements this week.

30 Nov Clashes

LD301812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that clashes continue on the most of our country's western border fronts. The report says that clashes are in progress with intensity on the Gilan-e Gharb front in the Hajjian Pass region and that the combative forces of the Islamic revolution have succeeded, in an extensive assault, in destroying 2 enemy tents, a quantity of enemy equipment and in killing 18 Iraqi ba'thist mercenaries. In this onslaught Islam's combatants captured a large quantity of enemy equipment.

In the Dehlilabad and Rijab region there was also heavy fighting beginning at 0203 this morning between army warriors, guards corpsmen and the imam's Feda'iyan corpsmen and the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries. By 1100 this morning 8 of Saddam's mercenaries had been killed and 12 injured on this front.

Reports received from the Sumar front also say that the battle continues on this front with the utmost intensity. Directing their fire on enemy positions at 0830 today, Islam's defenders succeeded in completely destroying one enemy equipment tent and two mortar-launching positions. One army brother was martyred on this front.

The Central News Bureau report from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin front indicates Islam's forces' complete superiority over the mercenary Iraqi aggressors. In the battle on this front, which started at 0200 this morning and was continuing until the time of this dispatch at 1100 today [as heard], our heroic forces succeeded, with accurate fire, in destroying 12 heavy enemy vehicles and a quantity of equipment, and in killing and injuring a large number of mercenary aggressors. In the clashes in this region one brother guards corpsman was martyred. Accurate figures relating to enemy killed and injured have not yet been established.

Meanwhile, reports received by PARS from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab say that in the past 3 days the Islamic Republic's combatants have continued their battle against the misled Iraqi forces, and that in a surprise guerrilla operation during the period they inflicted appreciable losses on enemy forces and equipment. Casulaties suffered by the defenders of the Islamic Revolution in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab in the past 3 days amounted to 4 martyred and 10 wounded.

According to another report from PARS on this front, two Iraqi lookouts have been arrested by the defenders of the Islamic revolution. In the past 3 days the bodies of 45 of the enemy forces have been buried. The same report says that in a guerrilla operation four of the combatants of the Islamic revolution advanced to the heart of the enemy's position and destroyed one of Saddam's mercenaries' tanks and then returned safely to their base.

According to the latest report from the Sumar front, combatants of the Islamic Republic have pushed back the Iraqi mercenary forces several kilometers and destroyed a number of their tanks and trenches or rendered them inoperative. Five of our brave forces have been injured on this front.

Iraqi Losses

LD010644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, reports from the western fronts: the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue firing on positions of the blasphemous enemy on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. Till the time of communicating this report, that is 2100, more than 10 enemy vehicles and 5 trenches had been destroyed and the enemy had suffered considerable losses.

This report also indicates that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the combatants of the gendarmerie were engaged in an intense battle with the aggressive enemy on the Sumar and (Zal-e Zar) fronts till the time of communicating this report. So far, no details of the operations in this area are available.

On the basis of the same report, all through yesterday sporadic battles with the enemy forces continued on the Gilan-e Gharb front. During this battle, 2 ammunition tents of the enemy were destroyed and 22 infidels were killed or wounded.

PARS also reports: Rangers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, devotees of Imam Khomeyni, Islamic revolution guards and members of the tribal mobilization also continued to fight against the Iraqi aggressors on the (Bejnurabad) and Rijab fronts yesterday. No reports of possible enemy losses or damage are available yet.

Ilam Heights Action

LD010622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports from the frontline on the Shur-e Shirin and Nakhlestan heights of Ilam: The battle between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary Iraqi infidels restarted on this front at 1500 yesterday. The artillery of the army of Islam began destroying enemy positions with precise firing. These operations, which were combined with the night assaults of the combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Ilam, continued till midnight last night. Our valiant forces did not suffer any losses during these operations. Because of the bad weather, there is no exact information on the enemy losses.

Another PARS correspondent, in another report from the (Kan-e Sakht) front, reports: the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on this front also continue their battle to throw out the aggressive infidels from the Islamic land of Iran. Our forces are superior militarily and have not had any losses. These operations continued till 1830 yesterday.

This report adds: Following the shooting down of Iraqi planes during the past 3 days, once again, one MiG plane of the Iraqi infidels attempted to violate Iranian airspace from the direction of the palmgroves of the Mehran front, but its mercenary pilot was so frightened of antiaircraft fire of the combatants of the Army of Islam that he fled toward Iraqi territory immediately after the first air defense fire.

1 Dec Wrapup

LD011804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In the western fronts of the country, Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Naftshahr, Zelezard, (Kan-e Sakht) and Shur-e Shirin, the battle continues with the exchange of artillery fire and guerrilla activities. According to reports received by PARS in Kermanshah, in Gilan-e Gharb the fighting forces of Islamic Republic of Iran, in a calculated battle which started 3 days ago, have inflicted severe blows upon the enemy. With artillery fire they have destroyed some enemy positions and fortifications. In this front, a 20-man group from the tribal mobilization headquarters advanced to the heart of enemy forces and after inflicting some losses and damage upon some enemy positions, fortifications and ammunition dumps, they safely returned to their base.

In Gilan-e Gharb the retreat of the enemy forces is quite tangible and the initiative is in the hands of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

PARS, quoting an informed source in the gendarmerie district in Kermanshah, reported: The fighters of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the assistance of the self-sacrificing Islamic guards, engaged in a severe battle against the aggressive Iraqi forces from 1530 yesterday until sometime after nightfall in Zele-Zard. By showing intense reaction towards the aggressive forces they pushed the enemy back. According to this report, the fighting continues on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts with the exchange of artillery fire from the superior fighters of the Islamic Republic who hold the initiative for action. Yesterday and today considerable losses were inflicted on the fortifications, trenches and positions of the enemy on these fronts, but the exact details of these losses are not known.

According to another report which was received from Kerend by PARS, the Islamic revolution guards, the personnel of the gendarmerie, the Fedaiyan-e Imam Khomeyni, the rangers and members of the tribal mobilization during the past 3 days have crushed the armed mercenary Iraqi assailants in Bozmirabad and Rizab, and while inflicting losses and damage upon their forces and their equipment forced them to flee from their field of operations.

According to informed military sources, in general, the fighters in their new wave of operations, by taking the initiative and adapting an offensive posture, have managed not only to create a barrier in the west against the enemy forces, but to take away the initiative from the enemy forces, due to their excellent morale and their calculated techniques. They forced the enemy to give up their positions and fortifications and, consequently, to retreat.

According to reports received by PARS, during yesterday's battles in the western fronts of the country, five ammunition tents, three mortar launcher positions, and a large number of trenches were destroyed. Twenty-six of the enemy forces were also killed. According to the same report, only one death has been reported from among our own forces.

Karun River Combat

LD011822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the office of the governor general of Khuzestan, reports that the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran with their liberation of the village of Shemriyeh in the Farsiat region, 45 km southwest of Ahvaz, from the occupation of Iraqi mercenary forces, struck heavy blows at the enemy plan.

Since the dispatch of this report at 1745, enemy forces have had no access to Karun River from (Fajriyeh) up to Malikhani and they are at least 3 km away from the river. Also, as a result of a valiant assault by four brother corpsmen in this region against three trailers carrying equipment and personnel, the enemy brought the whole region under its mortar, artillery and RPG-7 fire, but, fortunately, none of the brother combatants were injured.

Report From Ilam

LD020544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by a PARS correspondent from Ilam, yesterday the valiant pilots of the Airborne Division carried out a sortie over the positions of Saddam's aggressive mercenaries in the border region of Mehran. These mercenaries, who have taken these positions while suffering heavy losses, lost four tanks and several four to five-man trenches, which were destroyed during these operations lasting several hours. According to the same report, during these successful operations, all Iraqi servicemen in the tanks and the personnel deployed in the trenches were killed or wounded.

The PARS correspondent also reported on the situation at the Shur-e Shirin and Kani Sakht fronts and said: a sporadic battle on this front started yesterday morning with the support of the heavy artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The corps of Islam on this front has the initiative and is superior. On this front, the guerrilla groups of the revolution guards corps carry out repeated night assaults on the heart of the aggressive Iraqi enemy, and the corps of blaspheny is no longer able to make decisions while suffering losses. The PARS correspondent, at the end of his report added: As a result of yesterday's battle, ambulances of the corps of blasphemy were busy for hours removing their dead and wounded.

The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Ilam, in a conversation with PARS, announced: On Sunday, 30 November, a guerrilla group of the revolution guards and tribesmen, in the region of Mehran, attacked deep inside the heart of the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. During this attack, which was waged against an engineering unit of the enemy, 10 soldiers of Saddam's aggressive forces were killed and more than 5 were wounded.

More on Iraqi Losses

LD020634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] PARS has contacted an informed military official in Ahvaz and was informed that artillery units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during yesterday's operations, succeeded in completely destroying 1 tank, 3 personnel carriers, 4 cannons, 11 vehicles, 1 vehicle loaded with ammunition and 4 loaders of the aggressive enemy on the Farsiat, (Ab-e Teymur), Karkheh Kur and Allah O Akbar fronts.

This official added: during the said operations, 7 mercenaries were killed and 60 wounded. The same report adds: During yesterday's battle in (Ab-e Teymur), one radar station of the enemy was also destroyed.

Sar-e Pol-e Zahab Controlled

LD020616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, artillery fire exchange on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front continued yesterday. The same report states that the district officer of Kerend, who had visited this front, during a short conversation said: Combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran are in full control of the situation, have the inititive and bravely continue the battle against the enemy forces. He added: The enemy has pulled back its personnel and is mostly using its long-range artillery. The enemy continues firing on the residential areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab with its long-range artillery.

The district officer of Kerend, who had personally visited the Rijab-Bozmirabad front, added: The warriors of the Islamic Republic, including the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, gendarmerie personnel, rangers, oppressed mobilization forces and devotees of Imam Khomeyni, after 72 hours of battle inflicted heavy losses and damages on the enemy forces and forced them to flee. Now, on this front, the warriors of Islam are in full control of the situation. The district officer of Kerend added: The bodies of the three guards, who were martyred on this front, were taken to Kerend from the Bozmirabad Heights.

2 Dec Summary

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the battle against the aggressor enemy on the western fronts continues with the exchange of artillery fire, guerrilla operations, hand-to-hand fighting and trench fighting.

Reports coming from Gilan-e Gharb says that the forces defending the Islamic revolution, that is the army, the Islamic revolution guards, the gendarmerie, the mobilization of the oppressed and tribal mobilization, with artillery support, yesterday launched several attacks against the Iraqi mercenaries, inflicting losses and casualties on them. During these operations the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran lost one martyred soldier.

Another dispatch which reached PARS today from the Zahab front says that the battle on that front is continuing. The combatants of the Islamic Republic hold the initiative and enjoy firepower superiority. One of our NCO brothers, while carrying out guerrilla operations against enemy positions, was martyred after hitting a mine.

On the Sumar, (Kan-e Sakht) and Shur-e Shirin fronts there were some desultory artillery fire exchanges, and guerrilla operations in the past 24 hours between the forces of the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi mercenaries, in the course of which a number of trenches and significant quantities of enemy equipment were destroyed.

During the past 24 hours on these fronts the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened sporadic fire on enemy artillery and enemy positions and simultaneously conducted guerrilla operations and surprise night attacks.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch from the Ilam front, the Airborne Division's self-sacrificing combatants, carrying out a series of successful operations around the Helaleh post of Meymak in Ilam Province, yesterday destroyed four tanks and a number of trenches belonging to the Iraqi infidels. There is no accurate information as to the casualties suffered by enemy servicemen during these operations.

Shush Region Fighting

LD021744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports from Shush that the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions on the western bank of the Karkheh River under heavy fire yesterday. This firing also continued sporadically throughout last night, as a result of which considerable blows were struck at enemy forces and the sound of several explosions was heard among the enemy forces. There is not yet any information regarding the extent of losses. According to the same report, the sound of our artillery fire could still be heard this afternoon.

A PARS correspondent on the Shush front reported that the aggressive enemy forces are still in the same positions as they gained on the western side of the Karkheh River in the early days of the war. They have deployed more than 200 tanks and vehicles in this area. The nearest enemy position is about 7 kilometers from Shush. Islam's combatants on this front during the period have struck many blows at the army of infidels, and the aggressive enemy has never been immune from guerrilla assaults by our forces. In return the enemy has directed artillery and mortar fire on residential areas in Shush.

CIVILIAN, MILITARY REPORTAGE FROM SHIRAZ 29-30 NOV

Blackout Communique

GF291636 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Shiraz blackout headquarters]

[Text] In His exalted name. Citizens of Shiraz are hereby informed that, due to non-compliance by misinformed persons, the power to some districts of Shiraz was cut for several nights. This headquarters strongly warns these careless people that should they continue their noncompliance they will be arrested and delivered to Islamic Revolution Court where they will be dealt with according to wartime regulations. Those shops that do not comply with blackout regulations will be closed.

[Signed] Shiraz blackout headquarters

Blackout Regulations

GF301700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We have suggested compliance with the blackout regulations many times as well as respect for the regulations designed to save your lives, property and the lives of your fellow citizens, thus cheating the enemy of any possible opportunity. It is unfortunate that one group not only does not comply with the blackout regulations but also lights their shops, even using flashing lights, in such a way that Shiraz can be observed so well during an air raid that our enemy does not require any other form of identification. Most shop owners light up their buildings during blackout hours in such a way that it seems they have sales going.

Aside from these shops that can be seen on many streets, careless drivers seem to be unable to recognize the need for blackouts and constantly switch their lights on and off, thus [words indistinct].

While expressing sorrow at such carelessness, we again repeat that even lighting a cigarette at blackout time [words indistinct].

Night Maneuvers

GF301703 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Shiraz Revolution Guards on 30 November 1980]

[Text] Sisters and brothers are reminded that a number of mobilization members and revolution guards of this province will participate in night maneuvers tonight and tomorrow. Residents are asked not to be frightened by the sound of explosions and shooting.

Truckdrivers' Passes

GF291640 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Fars governor general's office on 29 November 1980]

[Text] In his exalted name. Since supplies to the fronts and clearing of essential goods from ports are important matters at this time and since the cooperation of all citizens involved in transportation is needed, all owners and drivers of semitrailers and other trucks are informed that their departure from Shiraz is allowed only by pass cards issued by the coordination center for transportation operations in the province. Its offices are situated at the beginning of Siman Boulevard in the drivers cooperative (?building), telephone no. 37516. Government goods, trucks and any revolutionary organization vehicles are exempted from this order. It is hoped that the dear drivers will pay attention to this order and by cooperating with this headquarters' agents and the highway police will avoid any waste of time.

[Signed] Fars governor general's office

Japanese Employees' Pay

GF301354 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Japanese Consulate, in contact with the Fars governor general's office, has announced that all its Khuninshahr employees can collect their back pay from the Homa Hotel in Shiraz, the new Japanese Consulate.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

AFP reported that the Algerian delegation conveying the U.S. explanations to the questions raised by Iran regarding the initial U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages arrived in Tehran on 4 December. The news agency said the U.S. explanation is to be handed to Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, the head of the ministerial committee dealing with the hostage issue.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bani-Sadr, Raja'i With Khomeyni--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i have met separately with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to discuss current events in the country and the Gulf war. In an interview with a PARS correspondent, reported by Tehran radio, after his meeting, Bani-Sadr acknowledged "our economy has problems," but he urged the people to have confidence in the government and its development plans. He said the people who withdrew their money from the banks at the start of the war because of "apathy" and a lack of confidence should return their deposits so that the banks can resume their full range of activities. Prime Minister Raja'i, also interviewed by PARS, said that he reported to Khomeyni on the fire at the Esfahan oil refinery and received instructions regarding its protection and the possible prosecution of people responsible for the fire. He also noted a discussion with Khomeyni about the country's economic situation and monetary and banking issues.

Fifth Column Warning--The Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council, in a statement reported by Tehran radio, warned the public against "counterrevolutionaries and the enemy fifth column." Disguised as laborers, it charged, they are conducting polls about economic and political problems caused by the war. The statement urged the people not to answer the questions asked by these "illegal interviewers" in order to block the flow of information to the enemy and "stop abuse" by the fifth columnists and to report such people to security authorities.

Refugee Ban--According to Ahvaz radio, the Behbehan governor's office announced that the city has no additional facilities to shelter refugees fleeing from the fighting in neighboring Khuzestan. Behbehan is currently housing 110,000 refugees, the governor's office reported.

Bani-Sadr Press Conference--President Bani-Sadr has asserted that Iran has defeated the Iraqi attempt to destroy the Islamic revolution and has now embarked on "the second phase" in the war which will "expel the enemy" from the country. In a press conference reported by Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr said the Saddam Husayn regime in Iraq does not have a popular foundation, is "dictatorial" and dependent on big powers. If Iran remains united and is patient, he added, Saddam Husayn will be overthrown.

Concerning the confrontation between Syria and Jordan, the president said that war is "unsuitable and improper" according to Islamic teachings and that he preferred that "Shah Husayn" be replaced through the actions of the Jordanian people. He accused Jordan of giving "practical support" to Iraq and participating "in this great conspiracy" against Iran to reestablish U.S. hegemony in the Middle East. The Supreme Defense Council is considering a five-point peace proposal presented by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who visited Tehran on 30 November, the president continued, and it is hoped it will make a decision shortly and inform the Cuban minister.

Asked about cooperation between the revolution guards and the army, Bani-Sadr said that ensuring coordination and unity among the commands of the two forces "is not an easy task" but that efforts have been made to solve the problem and "great successes" have been achieved. The president noted that discussion is still underway over the selection of a foreign minister to implement a policy which is "neither Eastern nor Western." The person selected, he added, must be "deeply conscious" of his responsibilities in this area. Bani-Sadr said that he hopes to resolve the matter "during the next few days."

In response to a question about recent provincial demonstrations in such cities as Mashhad and Bani-Sadr reported that these incidents are under investigation to determine who the protesters "really are" because "it is very easy to create division and duality in a movement while originating from the same root." He spoke forcefully for the "unity of the clergy with the committed intelligentsia" to solve Iran's problems. The president advised dissidents not to "advance to the point of no return" or "fish in muddy waters," and he promised to find out "which hands are trying to defeat" the Islamic revolution. Unity and growth can be achieved through leadership and "certain institutions," Bani-Sadr maintained, but leadership should rest with those "knowledgeable in the process of growth" and "the ways of independent life in the world."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Cuban Envoy in Baghdad--Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca arrived in Baghdad on 3 December, INA reported, and met with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi to discuss ways of ending the Gulf war.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces launched an attack across the Karkheh River, driving the Iraqi troops out of their trenches. The radio also reported further heavy artillery exchanges by the two combatants around Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). Around Abadan, Iranian forces blunted Iraqi probes across the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, the radio continued, and also repelled an Iraqi helicopter assault in the area. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, claimed "direct hits" on two Iranian naval vessels that tried to penetrate Khowr-e Musa Bay.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--On 3 December Amman radio reported an official statement by Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah denying reports that Jordan has accepted Syrian conditions for a troop withdrawal. The information minister said Jordan has not received any such conditions, adding that if Syrian officials have said Jordan has accepted their conditions, this is a "deception in a desperate attempt" to establish their "false allegations" that Jordan has been aiding the Muslim Brotherhood and has disavowed the PLO.

Riyadh radio reported on 4 December that following his return from Damascus, the Saudi second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, announced that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has promised to "gradually withdraw his forces from the Syrian-Jordanian border." The prince said that King Khalid's initiative to "contain" the tension between Syria and Jordan has been "crowned with success." Monitored Syrian and Jordanian media have not mentioned Prince 'Abdallah's statement that Syria has agreed to withdraw its troops from the border with Jordan.

Amman radio reported that following his previously reported talks with Jordanian leaders, Prince 'Abdallah left Amman on 3 December carrying a message from King Husayn in response to King Khalid's message to him. According to Damascus radio, the Saudi prince arrived in Damascus shortly afterward with a message from King Khalid to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In further reports the radio said that after meeting with Al-Asad Prince 'Abdallah left for Riyadh and sent the Syrian president a greetings cable announcing that he was returning to Saudi Arabia "with full confidence, joy and optimism."

Amman television reported on 3 December that King Husayn continued his inspection tours of troops deployed on Jordan's northern border. According to Amman radio, in a 3 December editorial the newspaper AL-AKHBAR said that Syria is trying to "push the Syrian Army into a war with the Jordanian Army" in order to "transfer the battle to the Arab arena out of spite for Jordan because it supported Iraq" against Iran. AL-AKHBAR also reiterated Jordan's contention that the PLO's independence is being "threatened by the quarters that are attempting to contain and influence it."

PLO-Jordanian Relations--In an interview with Damascus radio on 3 December, Salih Ra'fat, member of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) Political Bureau and of the PLO Central Council, said King Husayn's allegation that the PLO falls under the domination of "some Arab parties" is intended to drive a wedge between the PLO and the Palestinian people in Israeli-occupied territory as well as between the PLO and Syria. By falsely alleging that the PLO is under "hegemony" and has no free will of its own and that he is the sole alternative representative of the Palestinian people, King Husayn is attempting to "liquidate the Palestinian people, King Husayn is attempting to "liquidate the Palestinian cause," Ra'fat asserted. He added that the DPFLP considers King Husayn's stand a "flagrant interference in the PLO's internal affairs" and warned against the Jordanian regime's "resubmission of the united Arab kingdom plan as a substitute for the independent Palestinian state."

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

AFP reported on 3 December that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced he will meet Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Paris on 4 December to try to "relaunch the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy." In a later report, however, AFP said Butrus Ghali told newsmen that the talks would refer only to a "stepped-up normalization of bilateral relations" and would be unrelated to the stalled tripartite negotiations on Palestinian administrative autonomy, about which, he said, no useful exchanges could take place before the takeover of the new U.S. administration in January.

Syria

Damascus radio noted that Vasiliy Kuzretsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Damascus on 3 December. Moscow radio's Arabic service and TASS reported Kuznetsov met PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian Communist Party leaders headed by Khalid Bakdash before his departure.

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KABUL MEETING AFFIRMS PDPA PLENUM RESULTS

LD011750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1230 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The results of the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee have been affirmed and supported by PDPA activists and party cadres during a meeting in Kabul. The meeting was held yesterday in Kabul University auditorium by the university's primary organizations on instructions of the fourth party district of Kabul city. It was attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee; Zohor (Razenjo), secretary of the Kabul city trade union; the secretary and members of the fourth party district of Kabul city; the dean of Kabul University; and a large number of Kabul University's party cadre activists.

At the beginning of the meeting, Zohor (Razenjo) read a statement on the visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister. The statement was welcomed by participants in the meeting. After this, a number of party and cadre members spoke and expressed support for the realization of the objectives of the resoutions.

The meeting, held in the hall of the Ministry of Higher Education by [word indistinct] party district of Kabul city with the cooperation of the public administration, technical and drilling institutions, and party activists was attended by Kolzar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and minister of higher education. During this meeting, secretaries of primary organizations and a worker representing others referred to the values of the PDPA Central Committee resolutions and expressed their resolute support for realizing the objectives of the resolutions.

KABUL YOUTHS LEAVE CITY TO FIGHT INSURGENTS

LD022008 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] A number of party cadres and activists cooperating with the police force left Kabul today for [words indistinct] in order to liquidate insurgents and the mercenaries of reaction and imperialism. [words indistinct]

In a ceremony held in the headquarters of Kabul Province on this occasion, the governor of Kabul [words indistinct] to those places where the mercenaries of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani (?military) circles, engage in terrorism, intimidation and murder and set fire to schools, hospitals and mosques. The governor, referring to this historical and great mission being undertaken by these struggler members of the PDPA, said: At the present juncture in the history of the homeland, your duty is not only to maintain security, but also to expand and develop links between the party, government [words indistinct] that you will make necessary efforts to further strengthen these links through your revolutionary work.

The commander of the volunteered youths, on behalf of his comrades, said: We are not going to turn back from the path which we have chosen and will (?fight) until the rebels have been eliminated from our sacred soil.

LARGE GROUPS OF HERAT REBELS 'ELIMINATED'

LD021826 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Dec 80

[TExt] The militant soldiers, police and party activists with courage and valor, and with the cooperation of the toiling people of Ghorian and [names indistinct] districts in the Province of Herat, recently eliminated large groups of rebels--these lackeys of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, Pakistan militarists, headed by the criminal imperialism of the United States, who were killing women, children and elders and were engaging in highway robberies, [words indistinct].

They were setting fire to government property and were thus disrupting the peace in those districts. A number of these enemies of our sacred soil and revolution were arrested.

A source in the Herat police command reports that hundreds of American, British and Chinese firearms; hundreds of American and Pakistani hand-grenades; light and heavy machineguns; mortars; thousands of rounds of ammunition and a large number (?of pamphlets) have been seized. This proves these criminals have connections with counterrevolutionary forces outside the country. The source added that the leader of this criminal band (? Abdol Qayom) together with a number of his other friends were arrested and the case is undergoing investigation.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO HERAT PROVINCE

GF011540 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Some 100 families of [name indistinct] district in Herat Province who had left their homes because of the atrocities of Amin and his inhuman band returned to their homes yesterday. Government officials and people of the province welcomed them warmly. A few of them, on behalf of the others, thanked the government and party for creating circumstances conducive to their return. They also expressed full support for the government and party in achieving the goals of the April revolution.

AFP REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

New Soviet Offensive

BK031037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 3 Dec 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec (AFP)--Afghan nationalist insurgents fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan continue to hold important strategic positions, inflicting casualties and causing damage to Soviet troops and, during recent weeks, the Soviets have flown in more troops and have introduced a new military strategy to counter the insurgent threats.

This assessment on the latest military situation in Afghanistan was given by creditable Western diplomatic sources here today. Today's detailed assessment is the first in recent weeks.

The new military strategy involves a joint Afghan-Soviet offensive in 20 of the 28 Afghan provinces. The provinces, which were named by the sources are all border provinces adjoining Pakistan, Iran and the Soviet Union. Besides the new military manoeuvering in the provinces, which began recently, the Soviets have launched what the Western diplomatic sources called "a psychological warfare" on Pakistan by encouraging rumours and gossips in the Afghan capital of an imminent attack on Pakistan by Afghan troops. The Soviet military command in Kabul brought in 1,000 to 2,000 new troops recently and the present strength of Soviet forces in Afghanistan was estimated by the sources at "between 85,000 and 88,000".

The rumours "which do not make much sense" are being spread by top level Afghan Government officials, the sources said. The sources discounted, however, any possibility of a Soviet attack on Pakistan and said that Afghan Government troops were not in a position to take on the Pakistanis. "It looks like a psychological warfare and we will not be surprised if, in the near future, provocating incidents occur on the Afghan-Pak border," the sources said.

(According to Pakistani claims Afghan helicopter gunships violated Pakistan air space and attacked refugee camps in Pakistan three times between September 26 and October 24.)

(On September 26, a formation of gunships from Afghanistan had attacked a Pakistani border post in Bajour, killing two persons: Two days later five helicopters fired 10 rockets at Nowa and the last incident occurred on October 24 when six Afghan gunships attacked two villages and on Afghan refugee camp in the North Waziristan Agency injuring three persons. Kabul Radio later denied all the reports).

"In Kabul everybody is asking the question--how long the nationalist insurgents will keep themselves going... and we think it will largely depend on what happens outside Iran-Iraq war and in Pakistan," the sources said. "The Afghan nationalists are certainly divided, but they are all united on one point--the Soviets must go... The Afghans are learning fast--they no more come on horse backs to fight the Soviets," the sources said. "The Afghans will not give up, though there is a varying degree of determination." "After 11 months, the Soviets can only claim control of cities and rural pockets and in areas where they have large concentration of troops or the presence of military convoys."

The largest Soviet military base continues to be in Kabul followed by in strength order in Shindand (western Afghanistan) Qonduz (north) Phul-i-Komari on the Salang pass road connecting Soviet Union, Jalalabad (east), Qandahar (south), Gardez and Ghazi (in the southeast), the sources said. The Soviets also have smaller permanent infantry units in Herat and Farah (bordering Iran) and on the highway connecting the Afghan capital with the eastern city of Jalalabad.

The main air strength is in Kabul, Qandahar and Badakhshan and the Soviets have air facilities with air strips in Zindan, Qonduz and Jalabad, the sources said. The character of the Soviet air strength remains the same, as it was in December last year with MiG 21, MiG 17, and MiG 28 and 8 [as received] helicopters.

The sources estimated the strength of Afghan Government troops at 30,000 with majority of them in "non-combat state." The government has succeeded in raising 5,000 armed party volunteers, who are aiding the troops in countering the rebels. The strength of the Afghan police force was estimated at 10,000.

Giving sketchy details of the joint offensive in 20 provinces, the sources said that in 10 to 12 provinces, the Afghan and Soviet troops "have run into trouble". The rebels continue to fight the better equipped Soviet and Afghan Government troops mostly with captured arms, arms brought by the defected Afghan Government soldiers and occasionally sold by Russian soldiers to Afghans. There were evidences that the rebels have shot down helicopter gunships and have damaged tanks and armoured personnel carriers (APC) with anti-tank weapons. In short range, if effectively fired, an anti-tank weapon can damage an airborne helicopter, the sources said.

The Soviet soldiers continue to sell truck parts, army winter uniform and sometime arms to Afghans. Citing an example the sources said that recently a Soviet soldier sold his AK-47 rifle for hashishworth less than a U.S. dollar in Kabul.

Soviet Soldiers Jailed

BK031139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan has kept 175 Soviet soldiers in the dreaded Pul-i-Charki prison, near Kabul, for various offences, Western diplomatic sources here confirmed today. The first report of the Soviet prisoners came recently from two French journalists who were imprisoned in the same jail. The majority of the jailed Soviet soldiers belonged to a platoon which was responsible for killings of "innocent Afghans."

The Afghan Government had issued a strongest ever warning on Nov 27 asking ministers, party members, armymen, secret police and volunteers not to harass people in the name of countering rebels. The state-owned Kabul radio had also warned of severe punishment of the guilty persons "whomsoever they may be."

Charikar Prison Attacked

BK031141 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec, (AFP)--Afghan rebels attacked a prison in Charikar, north of Kabul on Nov 24-25 and freed 100 women prisoners, Western diplomatic sources said here today. The operation was an apparent show of strength between the rebels and the Afghan Government troops guarding the prison. The incident coincides with the first national conference of the Women's Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan, which began in the Afghan capital on Nov 27. Representatives from 19 countries took part in the conference.

Tight Security in Kabul

BK031335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1323 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Dec (AFP)--Afghan Government troops aided by Soviet armour strength clamped tight security in Kabul on Monday [1 December] with armed soldiers lining up in all the streets for hours, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The security measures were clamped to prevent 300 Afghan Army deserters from fleeing the city, the sources said. The majority of the deserters, stationed in an army unit near the Madir Shah tomb in Kabul were conscripts and have completed the required two years term. "It seems they thought they had enough and decided to quit," the sources said. The sources could not say if the deserters were captured.

On the same day, Soviet bomb disposal squads scanned houses in the Karte-se area, western part of Kabul, following reports of hidden bombs. There had also been noticable increase in patrolling in the city during the recent weeks. Soldiers in armoured personnel carriers and on foot are more often seen in the city streets, the sources said. The ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] cadres, aided by troops, were carrying out house-to-house searches in the city to flush out possible conscripts, the sources said.

On Friday, a large Soviet convoy returned to the Kargha military base, about 20 kms (12 miles) north west of the city. For three days beginning Friday, city residents heard heavy artillery fire coming from the Paghman mountain range, about 20 kms (12 miles north of Kabul). Paghman is one of the important rebel hideouts.

There has been steady increase in lawlessness among the Soviet troops, the sources said. Night letters appeared in Kabul on Nov 18 alleging rape and murder of Afghan women by Soviet soldiers, the sources said.

Peshawar-Kabul Road Reopened

BK030521 Hong Kong AFP in English 1501 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 3 Dec (AFP)--The road linking Peshawar and Kabul reopened Tuesday morning at Torkham, near the Afghan-Pakistani Khyber Pass border point, as fighting continued between rebels and Soviet and Afghan Government troops, according to a traveller arriving here. The road had been closed for 36 hours after a Sunday night rebel bombing destroyed one part of it.

The traveler, Zahir Khan, reported Soviet helicopter gunship attacks at Pakhwal, along the road 10 kms (six miles) inside Afghanistan. "I did not enter Pakhwal," Mr Khan said, "but the village seemed to have been severely damaged, and most of the people had left." Mr Khan was taking his six-year-old son to a Peshawar hospital to check the boy's leg, which was amputated during shelling several months ago.

The fighting in the area began Sunday when Afghan rebels blocked the road at Tanga Pass, 10 kms inside the border, apparently to keep government forces from reinforcing a surrounded garrison at Landi Khyber, nearby. But heavy government and Soviet counterattacks forced the rebels back to Pakhwal Monday night, and led to the heaviest fighting seen near the Pakistani border since the Soviet intervention last December.

BRIEFS

USSR RADIO GRANT--The Soviet Union has given Radio Afghanistan a grant to build two recording and broadcasting studios and two [words indistinct] studios. The relevant documents concerning the grant have been presented to Information and Culture Minister Abdol Majid Sarboland by Fikryat Tabeyev, the USSR's ambassador in Kabul. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 3 Dec 80 GF]

CITRUS EXPORTS TO USSR--From the beginning of the olive and citrus fruit campaign of the Nangarhar development project until now, 141 tons of conserved oil has been exported abroad. A source in the general department of Nangarhar development projects reported that 57 tons of conserved olive oil were packed according to international standards and exported abroad. The source added that, in accordance with the agreed contract, 1,500 tons of canned oil at a price of $1,006,500 will be exported to the USSR this year. According to another report the collection of citrus fruits of Nangarhar development project orchards was began in mid-September. According to an existing contract with the USSR, 6,500 tons of various kinds of citrus fruits, like oranges, tangerines, lemons and grapefruits at a price of $10,130,800 from the farms of Ghazi Abad and Hadah, will be exported to the USSR this year. The source in the Nangarhar development project said: In addition to the workers of the project, civil servants of the Nagarhar capital, students, pupils with the help of area party activists, voluntarily participated daily in the collection of green olive and citrus fruits. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Nov 80 LD]

BULGARIAN AID--Sixty tons of medicine, blankets and clothing have been presented by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Afghanistan [words indistinct]. The consignment arrived on a chartered plane and was presented to the secretary general of [words indistinct] by the Bulgarian ambassador, Mladen Nikolov Mladenov. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 3 Dec 80 GF]

INDIAN COMPUTER AGREEMENT--An agreement concerning the repair, maintenance and superivision of the computer machinery of the central administration of statistics of the state committee for planning and the training of personnel was signed this afternoon in Kabul between the central administration of statistics of the state committee for planning and the Indian Government enterprise for maintenance and supervision. The relevant documents were exchanged. [Excerpt] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80 LD]

RAO ANSWERS PRC LEADERS COMMENTS ON KASHMIR

BK041037 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] India has taken note of a recent statement by Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Deng Xiaoping that Kashmir is a question between India and Pakistan. In a written reply, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told the lower house of Parliament that the government are also aware that China on various occasions had reiterated its support to Pakistan on Kashmir.

In another written reply, the minister recalled the comment of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong on a press report regarding the alleged attempts of China to form a People's Republic of Kashmir by merging Jammu and Kashmir with the occupied Kashmir. He said that in a recent interview in Beijing Han has described the report as groundless and absurd. Rao, however, added that the government remained vigilant in the matter.

RAO EXAMINES AID REQUESTS FROM INDOCHINA

BK041105 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The government is examining the requests received from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for further industrial, technical and financial assistance. Disclosing this in a written reply in the lower house of Parliament today, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that the government intends to help the Indochina countries in their economic reconstruction.

He also informed the house that India donated food and medicine worth nearly 10 million rupees to Kampuchea. India has also donated 2,000 tons of rice to Kampuchea through UNICEF. India has supplied 23 tons of medicine and 68 bales of cotton to Laos besides assisting that country in various other fields.

ENVOY TO KABUL BRIEFS GANDHI ON AFGHANISTAN

BK031019 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan J.S. Teja called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi yesterday and apprised her of the latest situation in Afghanistan. He is also understood to have reported to Mrs Gandhi on his discussions with Afghan President Babrak Karmal whom he had met recently.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON EXPANSION OF HYDERABAD NUCLEAR FUEL COMPLEX

BK041017 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that the nuclear fuel complex Hyderabad is being expanded at an estimated cost of over 130 million rupees. It is to be expanded from its present capacity of 100 tons of finished fuel per year to 210 tons for meeting the requirements of the heavy water reactor program.

In a written answer, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi said under the cooperation agreement of 1963, the United States is obliged to make available enriched uranium for use of fuel at the Tarapore atomic power station on a timely basis. India is precluded from operating the Tarapore reactor on any other fuel.

SUHARTO COMPLETES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR JAKARTA

BK040927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Indonesian president left New Delhi this morning for Jakarta. He was given a ceremonious sendoff among others by President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. Before boarding the plan President Suharto said his discussions with Indian leaders have been highly beneficial for the two countries and for world peace. President Sanjiva Reddy said President Suharto's visit has been fruitful and gave an opportunity to share views matters of mutual interest and international issues.

HAQ GREETS DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

BK291128 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Pakistan has reaffirmed its full support for the just cause of the Palestinian people until their aspirations for a sovereign homeland of their own are realized.

In a message on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, being observed all over the world today, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said denial of the rights of the brave Palestinian people has led to the creation of a situation that constantly imperils peace not only in the Middle East but in the world as a whole. He said the international community has the vital responsibility of ensuring that the Palestinian people are enabled to exercise their inalienable right to establish a sovereign state in their homeland under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The president said that the annual observance of this day under UN leadership proves the point that the international community acknowledges the just cause of the Palestinian people. This is a victory which gives us firm conviction that despite all present difficulties, the Palestinian people will surely triumph in their struggle.

SHAHI ATTENDS MEETINGS ON AFGHANISTAN, GULF WAR

Meeting With Waldheim

BK260929 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had a meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in New York and exchanged views with him on the implementation of the resolution on Afghanistan that was approved by the General Assembly last week. The foreign minister is understood to have impressed upon the UN secretary general the need to take steps to appoint a special envoy as has been stated in the said resolution. The resolution also called for the withdrawal of Soviet troop· from Afghanistan. According to a report, the secretary general said that consultation will soon be held with representatives of various countries.

Talks With Carrington

BK261542 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had a meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim in New York and exchanged views with him on the implementation of the resolution on Afghanistan that was approved by the General Assembly last week.

Later, on his arrival in London, Agha Shahi had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and exchanged views with him on various aspects of the General Assembly's resolution on Afghanistan. Shahi has since left for home.

Discussions With Iranians

BK030905 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The two-member delegation of the Iranian parliament, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Aqa-i-Mohammad Emami Kashani, had talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in Islamabad last evening. The talks, which lasted for 2 hours, were held in a cordial atmosphere. Views were also exchanged during the talks on the efforts of the Islamic countries to end the Iran-Iraq war and for a settlement based on the principles of justice. Later, Agha Shahi gave a dinner in honor of the Iranian delegation.

Iranian Comments on Meeting

BK031608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Leader of a two-member Iranian parliament delegation Hojjat ol-Eslam Emani Kashani described as satisfactory his talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. He told a news conference in Islamabad today that Iran will not be prepared to hold talks with Iraq so long even a single Iraqi soldier is present in Iranian territory. Replying to a question, he said that the problem of the U.S. hostages has no relation with the war.

SAUDI INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR REFUGEE TALKS

BK031550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was accorded a warm welcome when he arrived in Karachi this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon, the chief secretary of Sind and other high-ranking officials were present at the airport. A contingent of the coast guard presented a guard of honor to Prince Nayif. The distinguished guest inspected the contingent and took the salute.

In an interview with a radio Pakistan correspondent, Prince Nayif said that he is very happy to visit Pakistan because there has been extremely close brotherly relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. The interests of both the countries are the same and they enjoy close Islamic ties, he said.

Answering a question on the Afghanistan crisis and the problem of refugees, the Saudi interior minister said that Muslims all over the world highly appreciate Pakistan's efforts to ease the difficulties and miseries of the Afghan brothers who have taken shelter in Pakistan. He said that the Afghan refugees have been subjected to external aggression and the Saudi Government and people will provide every possible assistance to the Afghan refugees.

Earlier, talking to a Radio Pakistan correspondent, federal interior minister Mahmud A. Haroon said that Prince Nayif's visit will further consolidate the existing cordial brotherly relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. He said that the present visit by Prince Nayif and the forthcoming visit by Prince Fahd is symbolic of the close relations between the two countries.

Answering a question, the federal minister said that there is no agenda fixed for the talks and that the two brotherly countries will exchange views on all important issues.

Mahmud A. Haroon is hosting a dinner in honor of Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz tonight. The Saudi interior minister will proceed to Lahore from Karachi tomorrow morning. He will go to Islamabad and Peshawar and also pay a visit to an Afghan refugee tent village.

PRC NAVAL DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN

Arrival in Islamabad

BK250228 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A Chinese naval delegation headed by Liu Daosheng, commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Islamabad from Beijing yesterday evening. Among others present at the airport to welcome them was Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Keramat Rahman Niazei. The Chinese delegation will inspect the navy ships and establishments in Karachi during their 14-day stay in Pakistan besides visiting Taxilla, Wah, Tarbela, Peshawar and Lahore.

Visit to Naval Headquarters

BK251624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Navy led by Acting Commander Liu Daosheng visited the naval headquarters in Islamabad today. The delegation had talks with naval chief Karamat Rahman Niazi. Liu was presented with an insignia of the Pakistan Navy as a souvenir.

Meeting With Haq

BK261606 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Acting commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon and presented him a gift. The chief of Pakistan's Navy, Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, the foreign secretary and the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

The acting commander of the Chinese Navy also met Minister of Defense Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, and Vice Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Gen Sawar Khan.

Addressing a banquet hosted by Pakistan Naval Chief Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi in his honor in Islamabad last night, Liu Daosheng said that friendly relations have long existed between Pakistan and China. He added that the people of both countries have always cooperated regarding the development and prosperity of their country and that they have learned a great deal from each other. The Chinese people have always praised the toiling and brave people of Pakistan. Earlier, the chief of Pakistan's Navy paid tribute to the People's Republic of China for its liberal aid to Pakistan.

Tour of Ordnance Factories

BK280940 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Acting Commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng, currently visiting Pakistan along with a delegation, went to Wah yesterday to visit Pakistan ordnance factories. Addressing a dinner which was hosted in his honor by the chairman of the factories, he said that the geographical and political situation have made it imperative that Pakistan be self-reliant in all aspects of life.

Talks With Air Chief

BK291648 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Chinese naval delegation led by Acting Commander Liu Daosheng had a meeting in Peshawar today with chief of the Air Force Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim. The delegation later held further talks with the air chief and other high-ranking officers.

Welcoming the Chinese delegation, the chief of the air staff praised China's assistance to Pakistan in various fields. He said China is a true and worthy friend of Pakistan and has sided with Pakistan in every situation. Referring to the current visit of the Chinese delegation, he expressed the hope that Pakistan will derive benefit from the wide experience of the members of the delegation.

The acting commander of the Chinese Navy lauded the successes of the Pakistani Air Force. He gave the assurance that China will continue to support Pakistan and expressed the hope that there will be further expansion of the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Naval Tour

BK021552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Acting commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng, who is leading a delegation to Pakistan, visited the fleet operations unit of the Pakistan Navy in Karachi today. The commander of the Pakistan Navy also accompanied Liu Daosheng during the visit.

Later, the acting commander of the Chinese Navy said that the strategic position of Pakistan calls for a considerably powerful navy for this country. He said that the Pakistan Navy will have to play an important role in the Indian Ocean. The Chinese delegation also visited the naval dockyard.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK231626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Pakistan and Bulgaria signed a commodity exchange agreement in Islamabad this morning providing for a total trade turnover of $34 million for a 1-year period. It provides for a nearly 42-percent increase in trade over an earlier agreement. Under the new agreement Pakistan will export raw cotton, cotton, cotton goods, leather and leather goods, and import from Bulgaria fertilizers, insecticides, cement, electrical goods, (?tools) and workshop equipment.

KARACHI RADIO COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

BK021150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Commentary by A.A. Jamil Zubairi]

[Text] Speaking on the occasion of Indonesian President Suharto's visit to the Karachi nuclear power project, Kanep, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq had reiterated Pakistan's determination to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. He said that not only our scientists and technologists but the entire nation is determined to achieve this goal. He expressed his willingness to share the expertise and experience that this country has gained in this field with Indonesia which is starting the construction of its first nuclear power station next year. Pakistan's technical experience was at the disposal of her brothers in Indonesia as a token of love and friendship, President Zia added.

Pakistan's nuclear power station is the first of its kind in the entire Muslim world. Fourteen years back it was set up with Canadian assistance but later, due to political considerations, Canada withdrew its support and refused to supply spares and the fuel required for keeping the plant running. Since then Pakistan had to rely on its own resources and its scientists and engineers are now manufacturing spares and fuel themselves. This is indeed a great achievement for which this country can rightly feel proud of. Pakistan's nuclear power program had been stepped up and is being vigorously pursued not because of prestige and domestic political reasons; the program has been devised in keeping with the overall national requirement of development. It is not a short-term program but is to be taken as a long-term commitment to meet the energy and fuel needs for the next two decades.

It was in this context that Pakistan had finalized a deal for a reprocessing plant from France. It caused a lot of hue and cry in some of the developed countries, under the lead of the United States of America, and Pakistan was accused of enhancing its nuclear capability for making what the latter called the Islamic bomb. Despite our repeated clarifications and assurances that the nuclear program is purely peaceful, the United States pressured France and got the deal canceled.

As compared with other sources of energy, nuclear energy is the cheapest, besides, our conventional energy resources are very limited. Hydropower is a major resource at the moment but has suffered constraints [as heard] for shortage of finance, high cost of equipment and the remoteness of potential sites. Most of the hydro-sources are depleted [words indistinct] and require high [word indistinct] costs to utilize the power generated there; besides, the cost of construction of dams and hydropower stations are prohibited. Our coal deposits--both known and probable--are estimated to be around 473 million tons which, when reduced to good quality coal, corresponds to a mere 173 million tons. Gas reserves in the country are not very large and its use for power generation is not considered economical. The growing consumption of oil and its increasing prices demand that even with the [words indistinct] indigenous resources of oil we will continue to endeavor for developing more economic resources of power generation. We are thus left with no choice but to develop nuclear resources and that too on a self-reliance basis. We are glad that during the last few years when all Western countries refused to assist us in a peaceful nuclear program our scientists have made a great breakthrough. As President Zia has said time and again this is a matter of life and death for this country and we must go ahead with the program. We are happy that now we are in a position to assist our brethren in faith as well in this field.

AFP: ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN 4 DEC

NC040925 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Dec (AFP)--The Algerian delegation bringing a more detailed response from the United States on the Iranian conditions for releasing the Tehran embassy hostages landed here today, as the hostages began their 14th month of captivity.

Washington's message, in reply to a request from Tehran for "clarification" of the original reaction to the conditions imposed by the Iranian parliament, is to be handed over later today to the head of the Iranian ministerial committee on the hostages, Executive Affairs Minister Behzad Nabavi, a reliable source said.

The Algerian delegation consists of Algeria's ambassadors in Tehran and Washington, respectively Abdelkarim Ghraieb and Redha Malek, and the governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, Mohamed Seghir Mustefai. They were given the message and a full briefing of its contents earlier this week in Algiers by American Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

BANI-SADR, RAJA'I DISCUSS MEETINGS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD031156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, at 0930 Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to this report, during this meeting the president discussed various current issues of the country, especially the conditions on the war fronts, with the imam of the nation.

Also Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, our country's prime minister, was received by Imam Khomyeni and submitted reports on the latest developments and current events of the country to the imam of the nation.

After his meeting with the imam, in reply to a question by a PARS who asked what issues were discussed with the imam, Dr Bani-Sadr said: During this meeting, many issues regarding the conditions on the Khuzestan fronts were raised, including the conditions there that are improving daily. The imam stressed unity, coordination, understanding and cooperation.

Dr Bani-Sadr added: The Imam also issued instructions regarding the country's current issues, especially economic affairs. The president added: Our economy has problems. Our development budget--in spite of all the care that was taken for its expenditure not to create any problems--was not absorbed [as heard] at even 40 percent. As is obvious, every action requires planning and criteria. These developments automatically force us to prepare the ground so that our economic affairs should be based on correct procedures. Also, regarding the banks, the people should leave their deposits in the banks and be confident. With the outset of the war, a kind of apathy befell the people and they withdrew some of their assets from the banks. We hope that with the return of confidence that our regime is stable, no harm would become of these attacks. [as heard] The people would then have confidence again and return their money to the banks and banking would regain its past activity.

Regarding the conditions on the war fronts, the commander in chief said: As you know, to me the miracle that should have taken place did. Our armed forces were united and we were able to mobilize our internal resources to an optimum level, and summon sufficient forces there. In our view, the progress has been good. We hope that it will accelerate daily and alter the situation completely; so that our people may rest assured.

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, our country's prime minister, after his meeting with the imam of the nation granted a short interview to the PARS correspondent. Regarding the meeting and the issues discussed with the imam, he said: I was received by the imam in order to submit a brief report on my findings about the Esfahan refinery fire and my trip to that city. We also discussed the Cabinet members and the imam issued the necessary instructions. I also submitted a report on the country's economic situation, the issue of banknotes, and monetary and banking issues to the imam. I hope that with the efforts that will be made in this respect--and with the sincere and everlasting cooperation by the people--these problems will be easily solved, like all other problems of our revolution.

Mr Raja'i added: The imam issued some instructions. Regarding the Esfahan refinery, he stressed: Take extreme care; this is the people's capital, which should be preserved. If some people are guilty, they should be prosecuted. The imam also issued instructions regarding the ministers and some general guidelines. He also expressed his pleasure about the people's support and reaction.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON WAR, HOSTAGES, OIL

LD040202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Interview granted by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to a correspondent of the NBC television network--read by announcer, date and venue not given]

[Text] [Question] About 10 weeks have passed since the start of the war, and commentators and political experts believed that Iran would not resist the Iraqi aggression, but we saw that this speculation was wrong. In view of the present condition, how do you predict the future?

[Answer] I think, for the war period and in view of Iran's present possibilities, a new account should be opened. [sentence as heard] Basically, our resistance in this imposed war depends on two factors. One is that we have some weapons, which we take advantage of, and the next is that our people are fighting with a belief and they will continue till the last person, for their honor, respect and independence. Thus, every bullet in our country is several times more effective than a similar bullet in aggressive countries. And, as a whole, we shall determine the length of the war with our martyrdom. We are not going to tolerate the aggressive enemy.

[Question] What is the effect of the Arab summit on the political arena of the war? Whom do you favor, in your opinion?

[Answer] At present we consider this summit as a kind of victory to ourselves and our adopted positions, because all the reactionary countries of the region approved this summit while the advanced countries condemned it. This in itself, is the best reply to us and them.

[Question] You are aware that the Soviet Union reinforces Iraq militarily through the port of El-Aqabah and you have recently sent a delegation to Europe. Do you predict that Iran might receive arms from Europe in the future?

[Answer] At present America owes us a large amount of arms and ammunition and we will obtain them from America. But, to say that we need help from America and Britain is a very wrong view which I do not believe in. When we run out of weapons, we will fight with our nails and teeth--we prefer this to receiving arms from the superpowers.

[Question] In view of the present atmosphere of war, what conditions will you accept for negotiation?

[Answer] Our war, as Muslims, is a war of belief, which cannot be secured by territorial occupation and we have never had plans for territorial expansion. We consider Saddam's government as the aggressor and this war will continue till the aggressor is eradicated. We are fighting by the decree of our people; our people are in the command post and we obey their orders. We will end the war when our negotiating counterparts become the real representatives of the people of Iraq. And when the aggressor is condemned, then we shall sit down to negotiate.

Mr Raj'i was asked a question on the handing over of the hostages to the government and their health.

[Answer] Regarding the health of the hostages it is sufficient to say that Carter has made an announcement on their health. Regarding the issue of the handing over of the hostages: When the Majlis was commissioned to investigate the issue of the hostages and following the assignment of the country's affairs to the government by a majority vote by the Majlis, it does not make any difference whether the hostages are in the custody of the government or the students. [sentence as heard]

[Question] The U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, has recently expressed an inclination to visit Iran to discuss details of the issue of the hostages with the Majlis. What is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] Muskie has nothing to do in Iran, because the issue of the hostages has been made clear in Iran. If there is a job to do, we shall do it through the Algerian representative.

[Question] What do you think is the reason that this issue has taken so long to solve? What is the biggest problem from America's point of view? Do you think that this is a political game?

[Answer] Yes, it is so, and this is not the first time America's plots have been foiled. America imagines that there is discord between the executive organs and the government organizations in Iran and it thought that it could take advantage of this problem as a political weapon. While from Iran's point of view, all the problems are clear, to America the lives of the 52 hostages and their families are not significant and it is only pursuing a political target.

[Question] How is the economic condition of and the internal situation in Iran, and will Iran, in view of damage it has suffered, be able to export oil in the near future?

[Answer] As far as I am aware the people of Iran are fully competent in being able to restart their oil industry. The sale of oil is not a serious problem and we can sell oil whenever we decide.

[Question] How do you forecast the future and how far has your government overcome problems?

[Answer] The Islamic Republic is in the process of its realization and thus it is natural that the first premier, the first president and the first constitution of the Islamic Republic would have to face a series of new phenomenons. To achieve improved stabilization it is necessary that the republic try harder.

DETAILS OF BANI-SADR NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD040028 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] This morning, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. In these meetings matters pertaining to the economy, war and other issues were discussed.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today (?participated in a press conference) and answered the questions put to him by local and foreign reporters. First the president delivered the following speech:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The situation of our country, locally and internationally, now is such that we can now rest assured that the Iraqi plot of invading Iran and toppling the Islamic Republic has failed. The Iraqi forces, under the leadership of the dictatorial regime, invaded Iran without any sort of justification; and under war conditions we were able to prepare our armed forces and stop the advance of the enemy forces. Now we can assuredly say that the second phase of our work, that is, to drive out the enemy forces from our land, has begun .

Regarding international issues, President Bani-Sadr said: We started our revolution with this motto, that our Islamic revolution intends to be neither Eastern nor Western; and although we are in wartime conditions we are still loyal to our motto and we have done our utmost to follow a policy which guarantees our independence from the West and the East. In order to fulfill such a goal it is necessary that our people act in unity and with full solidarity, as they did during the advent of the Islamic revolution of Iran. I have the opinion that our resistance against the invading forces and the unity manifested by our society based on Islamic ideology leaves no place for doubt that our regime today is a stable and permanent regime based on the people; and we hope by this government to open a new era in international relations. The American Government ruled our country for 25 years and challenged us in various seas [as heard] and areas for 2 years and we have been successful in all these challenges and battles so far, and with reliance on God and with the relentless efforts of the people of this country we will remain victorious. We hope that this victory will become a prelude to the victory of all the oppressed and tyrannized peoples of the world.

Concerning the tense situation between Syria and Jordan and the possibility of ignition of the fire of war between these two countries, the commander in chief of the armed forces said: Iran regards war as unsuitable and improper according to Islamic teachings, unless it is a fight between justice and evil. The president went on to say that if such a war comes about we will consider the issues of the war, and Iran cannot judge a war which (?has not yet taken place).

President Bani-Sadr continued by saying that Iran prefers that puppet regimes such as that of King Husayn be toppled by the people of that country, and a permanent peace and stable unity to be established between the countries of the region on the basis of the emergence of a people-oriented regime. The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran also said that the regime of Jordan extended its full support to the aggression of the Iraqi Government and he noted that this shows that this plot has wider dimensions than was predicted at first. And this widespread plot is aimed at fortifying American domination on the Middle East.

Regarding the duration of the Iran-Iraq war and the possibility of Saddam Husayn being toppled by a coup, President Bani-Sadr said that the regime of Saddam has no popular foundation among the people because it is a dictatorial regime, and its basis, like that of any other dictatorial regime, is the armed forces and its secret police, and internationally it is dependent on big powers which can gain no stable position except by assault and aggression.

He said that if we act on the basis of logic, patience and with full unity and solidarity, Saddam's regime will be overthrown along with himself.

On the question of cooperation between the army and the revolutionary guards, the president said that when a nation is invaded and attacked, all the forces of the country should be mobilized to annihilate the result of this aggression. But he added that creating a coordination or unity of leadership among the forces is not an easy task. The commander of the Iranian forces added that [words indistinct] resorting to Islamic morals and methods [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] Bani-Sadr also expressed hope that this experiment will be one of the great experiments of the Iranian nation and fruitful in the future.

More on Foreign, Domestic Issues

LD040404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Dec 80

[News conference given by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for domestic and foreign reporters in Tehran on 3 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The foreign minister of Cuba reportedly will visit Iran again. Is his five-point proposal under consideration? What is Iran's view of this proposal?

[Answer] The foreign minister of Cuba came to Iran and brought answers from the Cuban Government itself to the questions put forward by the Defense Council. These answers are still being debated and discussed by the Defense Council and no decisions as yet have been made. We hope to make a decision on this issue the day after tomorrow and to inform the Cuban foreign minister of this decision.

[Question] Regarding the union with Arab countries, and particularly with countries which are members of the Steadfastness Front, how do you evaluate the present standards of this union? Will a union with these countries, which in their ideological and political currents are [word indistinct] American and Russian imperialism and are dependent on the East, contradict the goals of revolutionary Iran, which are "independence, freedom and the Islamic Republic" and "Neither East nor West but the Islamic Republic?"

[Answer] We should study the issue when it is seriously put forward. When an issue is seriously put forward, then, I think, it will not be separated from what we believe in and, of course, the fact that these countries are dependent or not is an issue which is debatable. It should be studied and pondered. We should see how (?beneficial) an active foreign policy would be in transforming these dependencies into independence. Nevertheless, our foreign policy efforts should concentrate on the fact that the policy of "Neither East nor West" has become the policy adopted by all countries which intend to live independently in this world.

[Question] Would you please comment on the relations between Iran and Cuba and Libya and how beneficial those relations are for the Islamic Republic of Iran?

[Answer] (?They say) relationships are based on rules and that such relationships are established on the basis of those rules. The relationships, as interpreted by us, are based on the policy of "Neither East nor West" and we act according to that rule. Therefore, your question becomes: On the basis of this rule, have these relations been beneficial to you or not? Our interpretation is that these relations have been beneficial and that any such relations on this basis can only be beneficial. In what way have these relations been beneficial? In that they have made it possible for our country to visualize other possibilities, the possibility that our union, without the presence of the superpowers of the world, can exist, and other such possibilities. We intend to (?expand) our relations on this level and to establish new foundations for international relations.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, demonstrations were recently held in some provincial cities such as Mashhad. Following these demonstrations other cities reacted. Who are the people who encourage these demonstrations? What are the basic issues and what steps will you take to prevent such incidents?

[Answer] Efforts are made, as I mentioned at the beginning, to incite differences [words indistinct] thus creating tragedies. Today, in the presence of the imam, this issue was discussed and the imam said that those people who have chanted slogans for or against us should be investigated to see who they really are. It is very easy to create division and duality in a movement, while originating from the same root. These people can adopt various disguises and can penetrate into the crowds and chant slogans to achieve their end, which is a confrontation with the clergy. I myself have talked about this issue and have written about it ever since I started to write.

I have repeatedly said that the solution to Iran's problem and the way to speedy progress and a humane life is the unity of the clergy with the committed intelligentsia. If we [word indistinct] this union we will experience another defeat as in the past. We do not [word indistinct] that the history should set a price for the two sides of this defeat. Even if we did blame the defeat on one side, this would not remedy any of our problems, saying that this side was to blame or that side, this group was to blame or that group. But if we are successful in this experiment and succeed in realizing the Islamic discipline so that man achieve complete (?self-sufficiency) this would be a great experiment and something which can be followed by other countries as a successful pattern.

Therefore, to all those who hear or see this conversation my advice is do not advance to the point of no return, do not give a chance to those who intend to fish in muddy waters. All these incidents shold be investigated. Then we will have a clearer understanding of which hands are trying to defeat this experiment, this revolution, which despite all [word indistinct] has been successful. We should be able to continue it successfully. This war itself and the defeat of the invading forces, in my view, is a great example of the victory of this sincere cooperation between the clergy and the faithful, committed intellectuals.

Therefore, we should first not exaggerate the differences between persons and groups. This is an incorrect practice and [words indistinct] and these differences should be resolved according to Islam. We should not give an opportunity to those who intend to take advantage of and who do not believe in the Islamic Republic. [passage indistinct]

Each society, in order to maintain its integrity and in accordance with the rule that each active, living being is capable of growth and human communities, is capable of growth. [as heard] This unity and this growth which is within the collective family of man should be maintained by leadership and certain institutions.

This leadership, considering the ideology, comes back to those who are familiar with this ideology and who are knowledgeable in the process of growth and its possibilities and the ways of independent life in the world.

[Question] It has been said that a movement has started which seeks to create the belief among the public that the followers of the president are against the clergy. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] I have already answered this. During the presidential elections there was the same kind of propaganda and provocation. Now since they are releasing this propaganda, those who, God forbid, [words indistinct] in them and intend to topple this republic, they [words indistinct]. But if they are the persons who [word indistinct] we come to the point that at the beginning of the republic such a line was created and duality and difference existed. I accept that in case of such difference the duty of the president is to leave the scene. So, the duty of all of us, both the clergy and us is to stop such propaganda. We ourselves, our newspapers, our radio and television, should not provide opportunities for such actions to take place.

DEFENSE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON FIFTH COLUMN

LD031856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Iranian Supreme Defense Council Publicity Headquarters statement--date of issue not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It has recently been observed that some individuals--associates of the counterrevolutionaries and the enemy fifth column--disguise themselves as laborers and contact the public to ask questions on the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq and (?its effect on the economic and) political state of the country. It is hereby brought to the attention of the dear compatriots, that the only group which has applied for a license from the Supreme Defense Council Publicity Headquarters to conduct such a poll is the public opinion poll unit of the presidential office. Other groups and institutions are not permitted to conduct opinion polls without obtaining licenses from this headquarters.

We call upon the heroic and Muslim nation of Iran to refrain from giving answers to questions asked by illegal interviewers who conduct public opinion polls and collect data related to the problems of the war. By blocking the flow of data to the enemy the nation will stop abuse by the fifth column. We also call upon the nation, should they be approached by such people who collect data without a license, to make them known to security officials.

A list of the names of institutions which obtain a license from the Publicity Headquarters will be announced by this headquarters before the start of data collection work. The public census and data collection by the Iranian statistical office, is, in principle, not related to the war situation, and the staff of this office are allowed to ask questions as long as they are not related to the war.

DETAILS OF 3 DEC MAJLIS OPEN SESSION REPORTED

LD031626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly had an open session today. During this meeting, which started at 0835 with the recital of verses from the Koran and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the bill of law on the merger of the oppressed mobilization organization and the revolution guards corps--the preliminary debate on which has not completed at the previous session--was debated.

After explanations by the supervisor of the oppressed mobilization and the guards corps representative, the bill was approved after the first debate.

According to our correspondent's report, in the beginning of today's open session, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, while stressing the need for maintaining order during Majlis sessions, reiterated the importance and sensitive work of the Majlis. He said the work of the Majlis is very sensitive and has a wide audience. Therefore, we should act righteously, and the Majlis speaker should point out the issues that are not right. The deputies should take care to be accurate. Those deputies who make preagenda speeches, express their own views and are responsible for their remarks. These remarks are not the views of the Majlis.

According to the same report, during the preagenda speeches, Mirza Hoseyn (?Bishaki-Girdeli) the deputy from Tonekabon, criticized the failure of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to broadcast preagenda speeches.

He added: You all remember when we were received by the imam last year. The imam stressed: You are the representatives of the Muslim people and are responsible, within the bounds of your position, and must fulfill the people's wishes. He said: You should lay aside personal differences and carry out the affairs of the people. From the very first days of the Majlis, I learned that the imam's reminders were extremely appropriate and wise; that he is constantly conscious of the future and has foresight.

Today's open session of the Majlis ended at 1130. The next open session will be held at 0800 next Sunday.

KHALKHALI GIVES VIEWS ON REAGAN, WAR, NARCOTICS

WA041111 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Kermanshah, PARS NEWS AGENCY--In a talk on Thursday after visiting the combat fronts at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haji Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, representative in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and chief of the struggle against narcotics, set forth his views on the general circumstances of the war, the problem of the struggle against narcotics, Ronald Reagan's coming into office, Iran's ecomomic situation, peace talks, and the need to pay attention to the situation of addicts and stressed that the general war situation is considerably better than it was a month ago.

He added: In this area, all the groups, hospitals, and airborne [units] we visited and talked to, we saw that their morale was excellent, combative, and really praiseworthy.

Then regarding the arrest of Qotbzadeh, Khalkhali said with a critical view: On that subject, the decisive and convincing reason should be presented for foreigners as well as the people of our country.

Regarding the American elections and Reagan's coming into office, he said: Of course, in the first place, we should stand on our own feet, and the coming into office of a Republican or Democrat does not affect our situation very much, but the position Mr Reagan has taken on the Palestinian Liberation Organization--considering all of them terrorists--makes it clear that he also wants to follow the road Johnson and Nixon took; and it is certain, in the first place, that Reagan and his followers will reap the consequences--and I do not think that these matters will have much effect on our economic situation.

It has been 7, 8 or 9 months since the United States began an economic boycott of us, but in practice we see that we have stood on our feet well, and even the shortages will be made up in every respect.

Regarding peace negotiations, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali expressed the following views: So long as the invasion continues and the Ba'th Government of Iraq does not withdraw its forces inside the borders of the country, no decision will be made about the negotiations.

Concerning the execution of four smugglers in Kermanshah, he stated: Recidivist contraband merchants will be arrested and punished. In the present situation our country finds itself, we need brave and healthy youth, and this number which have been executed for bringing in narcotics from the area of Harsin and Hamadan had been drawing our youth into decadence.

Hojjat ol-Eslam added: Regarding the situation of narcotic addicts, of whom ninety percent are of the young and educated class, the government should finally think up a way out and, especially, provide work and education for them.

According to this same report, on the day before yesterday after visiting the fighting fronts, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali entered Kermanshah and talked with the governor of Kermanshah, the police authorities of the province, the imam jom'eh of Kermanshah, and the ulema of the city about the problems of the area.

RAFSANJANI DELIVERS SPEECH AT MOSQUE 3 DEC

JN040915 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly, has stated that when the enemies of the Islamic revolution in Iran became aware of the depth and greatness of this revolution, which is unique in the world, with regard to the method of its [words indistinct], continuity and (?soundness) of its (?leader), they proceeded to fabricate successive plots to strike at this revolution and prevent it from spreading and expanding.

Indeed, Rafsanjani added, it is around this aggressive goal that all the arrogant tyrants and dictators in the world [words indistinct] U.S. imperialism, which proceeded to work in an attempt to overthrow the Islamic [word indistinct] in Iran [words indistinct].

Speaking in the Imam Khomeyni mosque yesterday, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani added that despite the tendentious propaganda of the superpowers and all practices carried out by the elements, both internal and external, that are hostile to the revolution to strike our revolution, the peoples of those states cannot be deceived by such propaganda.

He added: When I left the Algerian National Assembly, the streets were filled with Algerian citizens who [words indistinct] and know our revolution by the name of God is great.

[Word indistinct] the imperialist plots to strike at the Islamic revolution, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: From the beginning, the enemies of the revolution tried to discredit the Governmentof the Islamic Republic in the world in an attempt to isolate us. However, this attempt, like others, was doomed to failure.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani cited the viewpoint expressed by Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi on the Iranian-Iraqi war. Rafsanjani added: The Libyan president sees this war as the war of infidels against Islam, adding that Libya will support the Islamic revolution in Iran until Saddam's regime is overthrown.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani affirmed that our revolution is not isolated. Rather, he pointed out, our revolution has a large number of supporters.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani cited the name of the Islamic Majlis, adding that such a name affirms our Islam and nothing else.

SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED

LD031139 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 25 Nov 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Governor General of Sistan va Baluchestan: 'War Imposed By Iraq on Iran Has Resulted in Greater Cohesion Among Baluchi and Sistani Brothers"]

[Excerpts] Zahedan--In an interview in Zahedan [date not given] Sistan va Baluchestan Governor General Dr Mohammadi explained his purpose in traveling to Tehran, his meeting with the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and other problems connected with the province.

Asked "what directions did the imam give with regard to the province?" Dr Mohammadi said:

"Sistan va Baluchestan is a most sensitive province: On the one hand, counterrevolution is trying hard to implement its designs in the region, while the superpowers also have their plans. I had to report on the political, social and economic situation to the imam of the community. While in his presence I said that the war imposed by Iraq on Iran had fortunately resulted in greater cohesion and unity among the Sistanis and Baluchis.

"In addition, in numerous telegrams the Baluchi and Sistani brothers have announced their readiness to go to the war fronts, but, because it is a sensitive province, the people should hold themselves ready [where they are] to fight counterrevolution and world imperialism, a matter which the imam has stressed greatly.

"The imam instructed the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers to maintain their unity to the utmost. As regards the social, political and economic problems of the province, contacts were established with officials and authorities at the Interior Ministry and [other] ministries, and promises of assistance in securing credits for the province's development projects were given. In view of the geographical location of Sistan va Baluchestan Province, it is able to meet the requirements of the war zone, and steps have been taken in this direction; at any rate, it has been a most useful trip."

Regarding the imam's directives to the people of Sistan va Baluchestan, the governor general said:

"Of course, nothing specific was said, since the imam of the community has said several times in his speeches and missives that it goes against Islam to speak of 'Sunni' or 'Shi'ite' and that there is no difference between them. We are all Muslims and we should fight and strive for Islam and the Islamic revolution in a brotherly fashion. Fortunately, as stated by the Baluchestani brothers themselves, they believe that this government is their own government. At present, with the advisers we have in the [Zahedan] governor general's office, we are trying to adopt a policy of localization and, God willing, we will be able to entrust jobs and responsibility to local people throughout the province, since they are much better acquainted with the language and the customs of the area than outsiders are, and they have sympathized with the people's grievances over many years. Many district officers have now been appointed from among the people of the province."

Concerning the lack of security in the Baluchestan region, Dr Mohammadi said:

"What has been described as a security problem in Baluchestan relates in reality to the presence of malefactors and counterrevolutionaries. We are not against an organized group. These malefactors have no base among the people at all. We have been confronting them at two points, one political, the other military.

"The political and social aim of the government is mainly to win over the people, so that, with the help of the people themselves, these malefactors may be challenged. We have always told the people that 'the malefactors are not aiming at us [the government] but at you,' since whenever the government wishes to implement a development project in the area these malefactors quickly appear on the scene.

"The second point of confrontation is military. In this sphere we have increased the number of gendarmerie outposts. We have built over 14 new posts on the highways and thoroughly renovated [existing] posts."

AFP CITES COMMANDER ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

NC032029 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Kermanshah, western Iran, 3 Dec (AFP)--Colonel Hushang Attarian, commander in chief of Iran's western front, said today that after his country wins its war with Iraq, it will have to take on the United States.

"American people are extremely close to our shores, American forces have already attacked us and there is no doubt that they will do it again," he told a news conference here.

Colonel Attarian said he also had no doubt that the United States is supporting Iraq in more than two-month-old Gulf war.

ACADEMIC PROTESTS ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS CENTER

LD021645 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Letter from Prof Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati to President Bani-Sadr: "One of the Benefits Emanating From the Haqa'iq-e Eslam Publications Center Was My Son and the Services He Rendered"]

[Text] Prof Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati [father of revolutionary philosopher Dr Shari'ati] has written a letter to the president of the republic expressing concern for the future of Islam and the Islamic revolution. The text of the letter is as follows:

"Brother Bani-Sadr, honored president of the republic: The Haqa'iq-e Eslam publication center's record over 30 years of disseminating and publishing a genuine form of Islam and acquainting the younger generation of the country with Islam is well known to all informed people sympathetic to the soul of Islam and of the country, and this includes yourself. One of the benefits emanating from the Haqa'iq-e Eslam publications center is my martyred son, Dr Shari'ati, and the services he rendered, and I have always left it to a grateful nation to judge him.

The center was always under pressure from SAVAK, and on two occasions my faithful friends and I were thrown into prison, and the center was closed down for many years after 15 Khordad 1342 [rising with which Khomeyni was associated in 1963], and everyone knows what they did to my martyred son.

In spite of all this, I have never expected any favors from the nation or from Islam in respect of services rendered, and I am not expecting any reward. On the contrary, as the noble verse says, it is God who has favored me with being able to render some slight service to our beloved Islam and to the people of Iran.

However, an incident has occurred which I never imagined could happen: On 'Ashura, when I was at the center engated in holding mourning ceremonies for Hoseyn [Mohammad's grandson], a deluded group attacked the center, ostensibly in the name of Islam, knocked down a wall, broke windows and smashed loudspeakers, telephone sets and audio equipment, and stole items which had been collected for dispatch to war victims. This is something which SAVAK never did.

Brother, my deep concern is for the future of Islam and the Islamic revolution, since under the past regime, when the center was closed down and I was imprisoned, I did not worry about it, and even felt more hopeful for the future of Islam. But now where shall I carry my burden of sorrow and concern? I can only take my sorrow and grief to God.

Yours faithfully, [signed] Mohammad Taqi Hari'ati, in the holy city of Mashhad

Copy of letter to his worship the son of the ayatollah, Hajj Ahmad Aqa Khomeyni, may his blessings continue

Copy to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, His Eminence Ayatollah Lahuti

AFP: DEFENSE, POLICE BUDGETS BEING INCREASED

NC041043 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Dec (AFP)--The Iranian Government has asked parliament to approve a $300 million increase in the defence budget, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported today.

The request, to be examined by special procedure, was mainly intended to cover the recent call-up of reservists who had done their military service in 1977, the report said.

At the same time the Interior Ministry had requested an extra $40 million to finance the paramilitary police.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD032300 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Yesterday, 2 December, the Yugoslav president met with the Iranian delegation led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami, which is visiting Yugoslavia. Discussing the Gulf war with members of this delegation, the president of Yugoslavia said: The principle of territorial integrity, as well as sovereignty, must be observed by all the countries including Iran and Iraq, which are two independent countries. These countries [word indistinct] Yugoslavia has further relations, too.

Official authorities stated that Yugoslavia and Iran agreed to consolidate bilateral relations on the basis of mutual friendship. The Yugoslav president told the Iranian delegation that his country wants Iran and Iraq to return to their former positions.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAQ

JN040612 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Reports from Iraq say that last Sunday, the Muslim Iraqi youth, whose ranks include school and university students and other groups opposing Saddam's regime, staged big demonstrations in protest against U.S. imperialism, Saddam Husayn's regime and the terrorist practices carried out by the directorate of public security in Iraq.

These demonstrations were all staged at the same time in the cities of As-Sulaymaniyah, Karbala' and holy An-Najaf, which witnessed clashes between the mojahed Iraqi youth and the Iraqi police and security forces. These clashes led to a large number of Iraqi security personnel being killed and wounded. Two top Iraqi officials were also killed.

Reports add that a large number of Muslim Iraqi youth were also killed and wounded in these clashes. Saddam Husayn's gangs arrested more than 400 of these youths, who were thrown in Saddam's terrorist prisons.

TEHRAN CLAIMS IRAQI CHIEF OF STAFF EXECUTED

JN041159 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1027 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, may God give you strength. We congratulate you on the victory of our Islamic army, which has reached Al-Bakr port and raised the flag of Islam--the flag of "there is no god but God and Muhammad is his messenger"; the flag of bounty, happiness, honor and justice--terrifying Saddam, who lost his reason and began to execute the officers guarding his palace. Thus far, he has executed 173 figures from the party, the military and the Kurdish mercenaries who have sold their honor and homeland and rallied around this reactionary and racist tyrant and butcher.

We have received a report which has not yet been confirmed by official sources. God willing, it will be confirmed and we will then broadcast it to you. The report says that Lt Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, the army chief of staff, is among those who have been executed.

Tune in to our radio, which is also your radio, to hear reports on the war raging inside Iraq between the Muslim Iraqi Kurds and Saddam's mercenaries, who are claiming that northern Iraq is quiet and that no battles are raging there. The war which Saddam has imposed on the Islamic revolution in Iran has moved inside Iraq. In the south, our Islamic army has occupied Al-Bakr port. In the north, our brother Muslim Kurds have occupied the high mountains of Kurdistan and advanced 36 km in the interior.

PARS: IRAQI MUSLIMS ATTACK 'BA'THIST STRONGHOLDS'

LD041042 Tehran PARS in English 0755 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The following statement was released by the public relations office of the Islamic organisation of Iraq in Iran.

In the name of God, the destroyer of tyrants. Fighting battles which will shine in the history of courage and bravery, and repelling the racist forces of the Ba'thist Saddam, the Muslim people of Iraq are not sitting idle and, according to the reports reaching us from Iraq, open counterattacks by the revolutionary oppressed nation of Iraq have intensified against the oppression of Saddam.

They are carrying out assaults against the Ba'thist strongholds and their military stations throughout the country and these dedicated Muslim freedom fighters are not hesitating even to sacrifice their lives.

The latest casualties inflicted against Saddam's mercenaries are as follows:

1. A group of freedom fighters attacked the centre of the Ba'thist army in the district of Fadil, Baghdad, killing all its guards and capturing valuable weapons.

2. Another group of Muslim youth attacked the headquarters of the materialistic party in the district of [words indistinct] Shaykh, Baghdad, with Molotov cocktails, which inspired much fear and frustration among the regime's affiliates.

3. Many anti-Saddam protestors attacked the security forces of Saddam in front of the youth club in the city of Ath-Thawrah and succeeded in killing all its guards and occupants of that place without suffering any casualties themselves. The statement adds that the revolutionary Iraqi Muslims have decided to continue their armed struggle under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni against the present infidel regime in order to establish an Islamic republic in that land.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 326

LD031206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Communique 326 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some foreign news agencies have reported that yesterday the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed an 800-megawatt electricity generator in Nasiriyah city in Iraq and that during this attack a number of civilians were killed. According to the information provided by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the air force had no operations beyond our borders yesterday and it seems that the (?destruction) of the electricity generator in Nasiriyah was carried out by the Muslim forces of Iraq who are strong opponents of the infidel regime in Baghdad.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS REPORT 1-2 DEC SUCCESSES

LD040738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Statement of the public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--date of issue not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brothers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, acting in step with the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the brave Muslim tribesmen, relying on the limitless power of God and believing in the final victory, attack the enemy with each other's help as a united body. The following is a report on some of the operations carried out by these brothers over the past 2 days:

1. In the Dezful area on 2 December a unit comprised of military brothers, gendarmerie combatants and Muslim tribesmen attached a battalion of the forces of the mercenary enemy on the west bank of the Karkheh River and in a 4-hour confrontation captured a large number of enemy positions and killed more than 20 Iraqi infidel mercenaries and injured many others.

In these heroic and successful operations, five Muslim Arab tribesmen were martyred. Their names are (Naji Nimini), ('Abbas Namini), (Abdol 'Ali Namini), (Nader Milyani), and (Abdol 'Ali Kafak).

2. In the Ahvaz region on 2 December guardsmen brothers mined an enemy supply route to the south of Hamidiyeh and succeeded in destroying a tank and two vehicles belonging to the enemy and killed or injured several of the forces of blasphemy.

3. On the western front, on 1 December in an operation carried out in (Boznurabad) by the guardsmen brothers supported by the artillery of the dear military brothers in the Army of the Islamic Republic, 100 Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded. In these operations a large amount of enemy equipment was destroyed.

[Signed] The public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

IRAQIS REPULSED AT SUSANGERD; TRIBESMEN FIGHT AT DEZFUL

LD031828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent specially sent to Susangerd, this morning a number of enemy infantry who intended to advance toward the hamlet of Golbahar were forced to retreat thanks to artillery and mortar fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this operation six enemy vehicles were captured intact by the forces of Islam. During operations on the Hamidiyeh-Susangerd axis this morning, three helicopters of the Iraqi mercenary army fired on one of our firefighting vehicles and one of our trucks, damaging them. The dispatch says: The hamlet of Abu Hamizeh and residential parts of Susangerd continue to be subjected to enemy artillery and mortar attacks.

Also, a reliable source at Dezful's revolution guards corps headquarters told the Central News Bureau's correspondent: A unit made up of the combatant brothers from the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the gendarmerie, and Dezful's tribal forces, at the time of yesterday's noontime call to prayers, launched an attack on a battalion of the enemy's mercenary forces on the western bank of Karkheh Kur River, and in a battle lasting 4 hours occupied large numbers of enemy trenches, killed more than 20 Iraqi infidel mercenaries, and heavily wounded large numbers of others. During these successful operations five of the Muslim, zealous tribesmen from the region were martyred. The Central News Bureau dispatch says: The pure blood of these valiant and selfless tribesmen is the guarantee of the continued existence of Iran's Islamic revolution, and the martyrdom of these brave brothers is a powerful punch to the mouth of infidel and obscurantist Saddam, who foolishly imagined that the Muslim Arab inhabitants of Khuzestan are alienated from Iran's Islamic revolution, but now he knows full well that the tribes in the Khuzestan region are the loyal friends of the imam of the Islamic nation and self-sacrificing protectors of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ALONG ABADAN-MAHSHAHR ROAD AXIS

LD031808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, the battle between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi mercenaries along the Abadan fronts last night and today continued. Both sides exchanged heavy artillery fire. On the basis of this report, the battle in the 12th station and in Fayyaziyeh [district of Abadan] was more intense than on other fronts. The warriors of Islam also opened fire on the enemy positions on the axis of the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz highways.

PARS, quoting the Feda'iyan-e Eslam, reported: This morning, five helicopters of the mercenary forces of Iraq flew over the desert areas around the Abadan-Mahshahr highway and tried to bombard our forces positions, but antiaircraft fire from batteries of the combatants of Islam, gave them no chance to carry out their mission. As a result of our antiaircraft fire, one helicopter of the mercenary forces of Iraq crashed at the side of Abadan-Mahshahr highway and the rest of the helicopters were forced to flee. On the basis of the same report, last night, during guerrilla and patrol operations on the axis of Abadan-Mahshahr highway, three Iraqi soldiers surrendered themselves to the combatants of Islam. The same report indicates that this evening fierce clashes between the combatants of Islam, positioned in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, and the Iraqi mercenaries, positioned in the western part of the city continued. Both sides exchanged heavy artillery fire from either side of the Karun River.

Iraqi mercenaries opened heavy long-range artillery fire on residential areas of Abadan this afternoon. Mortar fire hit some oil storage tanks in the Abadan oil refinery and set them on fire. Another PARS report indicates that Feda'iyan-e Eslam, continuing their mopping-up operations in the desert areas near the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, captured five loaders of the Iraqi mercenaries. The loaders were taken intact to the bases of Feda'iyan. These machines had been used to help dig trenches by the Iraqi mercenaries, but they were left behind in the desert areas near the Abadan-Mahshahr highway when the Iraqis fled.

Yesterday evening, during an exchange of fire between the combatants of Islam and Iraqi mercenaries in the northwestern region of the Bahmanshir River, three ambulances of our relief workers were damaged by enemy mortar fire.

PARS, quoting a military official in the Abadan operational headquarters reported: This morning, brave combatants of Islam, during a surprise attack along the western side of the Karun River in the Khuninshahr region succeeded in killing 40 Iraqi mercenaries. The same report indicates that the Iraqi mercenary forces command headquarters for this region was also damaged. Yesterday afternoon, the valiant warriors of Islam destroyed one tank and several positions of the mercenary Iraqi forces on the axis of Abadan-Ahvaz highway. They also succeeded in killing at least 20 personnel of the Iraqi aggressive forces. One of the personnel of the deceived forces of Saddam's regime was also arrested on this front. Fortunately our forces suffered no losses or damage during these operations.

REPORTAGE ON 3 DEC SITUATION IN AHVAZ

Air Raids

GF031145 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1142 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is that of the red alert warning. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren] [Announcement is repeated at 1215, 1425 and 1445 GMT on 3 December]

Warning on Fifth Columnists

GF031514 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Communique No 31 issued by the Ahvaz security headquarters on 3 December]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports reaching this headquarters, enemy fifth column agents have been sporadically shooting at the Islamic Republic's Army helicopters, especially during flights over the city.

We ask all Muslim Ahvaz citizens and all armed forces and responsible organs to assist in identifying and arresting these treacherous and opportunist elements as before. Faithful Ahvaz citizens are also requested to report such people or suspicious instruments or movements to this headquarters or to any responsible disciplinary organs.

Behbehan: No Room for Refugees

GF031524 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The Behbehan governor's office has announced that in view of the settlement of more than 110,000 war refugees in the city of Behehan, the city has no additional facilities to shelter more refugees. Khuzestan citizens are requested not to come to the city.

Ahvaz, Susangerd Shelled

GF031714 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The residential and bazaar areas of Ahvaz came under enemy artillery fire this morning when our artillery was shelling enemy military positions on the Ahvaz front. The number of casualties has not been determined yet following this cowardly shelling. Another report from Susangerd says enemy forces are shelling residential areas in the city and surrounding villages. No houses have escaped the savage and cowardly shelling. Our heroic forces are continuing to fight the aggressive infidel enemy west of Susangerd through regular and guerrilla operations. The enemy had no option but to retreat and shell the residential area with heavy long-range artillery. The enemy is sustaining daily losses in personnel and materiel.

Khuzestan Battle Roundup

LD031750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Ahvaz at 1000, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ahvaz region subjected enemy positions to long-range artillery fire. The report says: The smoke from the artillery barrage by the two sides can still be seen in the skies over a part of Ahvaz, but no information has been obtained as to the level of probable enemy losses and casualties. Another PARS dispatch says: Following yesterday's artillery fire by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ahvaz-Susangerd region, 67 Saddam mercenaries were killed or wounded.

Quoting the Khuzestan governorate-general's public relations office, PARS added: During these operations, 6 enemy tanks, 3 personnel carriers, 4 cannon, 11 vehicles, 4 loaders and 1 ammunition truck were destroyed. The dispatch also said: On the Dub-e Herdan front, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Similarly, during yesterday's battle between the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi mercenaries on the Darkhovin axis, on the Ahvaz-Abadan highway, one Iraqi mercenary was taken prisoner by Islam's warriors. On the same front the Airborne Division's helicopters and fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the infidel forces and returned safely to base.

Also during yesterday's operations, on the Darkhovin axis, several light weapons were captured from the enemy. Quoting a reliable source from Khuzestan's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Central News Bureau, reported that the combatant brothers of the guards corps yesterday laid mines in an enemy supply highway south of Hamidiyeh. Following the passage of enemy forces along this highway, one enemy tank and two vehicles carrying ammunition for the Iraqi Army, together with their crews, were destroyed.

FIGHTING, SHELLING CONTINUES ON WESTERN FRONT

LD031750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau and PARS reports from the west of the country, the brave combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout all the fronts in this region, utilizing heavy and light weapons, continue to fight the infidel aggressors with guerrilla operations, inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy. According to these reports, last night, in several points in the hills in the Malekshahi area, gendarmerie mortar launchers opened intense fire on Saddam's mercenaries, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, so much so that enemy helicopters landed in the battlefield and removed the dead and wounded servicemen. During this battle our heroic forces suffered no casualties. Reports which we have received say: The artillery units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran rained heavy fire on the enemy on the Kani Sakht and Shur-e Shirin fronts and inflicted appreciable casualties on Saddam's mercenaries.

ILAM GUARDS REPORT ON GUERRILLA OPERATIONS

LD031948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, Ilam's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced: A group of brothers from the revolution guards corps during the past 3 days succeeded in carrying out guerrilla operations inside Iraqi soil and destroyed four enemy vehicles and killed a large number of servicemen from the army of blasphemy. The dispatch says that the guard brothers, after carrying out their operations, returned safely to base.

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR GENERAL AIDS WAR VICTIMS

GF011659 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Bushehr governor general's office has contributed 3 million rials as supplementary benefits for war victims already relocated in Dayyer. More than 1.8 million rials of this amount have already been reimbursed to war-stricken brothers and sisters in Dayyer.

REFUGEE FAMILIES RELOCATED TO KAZERUN AREA

GF011755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The Kazerun refugee rehabilitation organization has announced that 38,000 refugee families have been rehabilitated in the area to date. They have been accommodated without using any government funds and solely through citizens' donations. The headquarters has asked other refugee families to avoid going to Kazerun due to a lack of facilities for new arrivals.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS 2 DEC RED ALERT

LD021558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1547 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Attention, attention! The signal you are about to hear is a danger signal, or red alert. This means that an air raid will take place. Leave your places of work and go to the shelters. [siren follows]

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1615 GMT on 2 December issues the following white alert: "Attention, attention. The signal that you will now hear is the announcement of the normal condition or the white condition. It means that the attack has ended or that its possibility has ceased. Come out of the shelters."]

TEHRAN RADIO ANNOUNCES EXPANDED ARABIC PROGRAMMING

LD241125 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0001 on 24 November broadcast the following program announcement:

"Dear brothers: At the request of our listeners in Europe and America and North Africa--through their letters to us or to our embassies abroad--our["Familiar Voice"] program will, as from the day after tomorrow [26 November], be 45 minutes instead of half an hour."

MOKRI CRITICIZES SOVIET SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN031536 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran--Iranian Ambassador to Moscow Mohammad Mokri has attacked the Soviet Union, saying that if the USSR continues to support Iraq and supply it with weapons and guns, Iran will be forced to reduce its relations with the USSR and that the situation between the two countries might deteriorate.

It is noteworthy that although it has close ties with Moscow, Iran is still critical of the USSR.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ON TRIBAL ALLIANCES IN WEST

NC291714 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports by our correspondents in the western part of the country, while Khomeyni's lie-disseminating radio has limited its news programs to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the broadcast of repetitious communiques by the so-called Islamic Republic Army and is intentionally refraining from broadcasting news on the situation within the country, all reports coming from the western part of the country state that the Kurdish strugglers continue their struggle against the regime of the mullahs and that during these clashes a number of mercenary guards and the criminal members of Khomeyni's committees either were killed or have fled. According to the same correspondents, the only city in the west which continues to (?be occupied by) Khomeyni's troops is Sanandaj, and it is said that this city will, in the near future, be cleansed of the existence of the mercenary and criminal guards of Khomeyni.

Another report by our correspondents states that tribes throughout the country have formed an alliance within a national framework in order to be able to play a more active role in Iran's national uprising to overthrow the fascist regime of the mullahs.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS OUTBREAK OF EPIDEMICS

NC291734 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] According to our correspondents in Tehran and in some other southern and warm areas of the country, a number of [word indistinct] and El Tor [a type of cholera] victims have been reported, and this dangerous disease has spread. Our correspondents in Tehran, the west and southwest of the country report that due to the inattentiveness of the Ministry of Health officials and the lack of hygienic measures, as well as the chaotic situation which reigns over the country's health system, in Tehran and in many towns of the country epidemics such as [word indistinct] and cholera have been reported.

The Free Voice of Iran informs the dear compatriots not to expect any steps to be taken by the government to stop such epidemics and to see to vaccinations and [word indistinct] themselves.

NVOI: SOVIETS NOT SHIPPING ARMS TO IRAQ

TA021358 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Fact That Exposes the Agents of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: To prepare the ground for implementing the plans of their overlords, agents of the former regime, who have changed color, and the liberal-bourgeois or those (?thirsting) to revive the domination of the United States and Western monopolies are resorting to various tricks, rumormongerings, slanders and demagogy. At the same time they are (?confusing) a group of simple, inexperienced individuals uninformed of the profundity of events, and are striving to divert public opinion from the danger of the main enemy, namely imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism.

All are aware that U.S. agents in the region played the principle role in the war imposed on our nation. They are attempting to exploit it to the utmost to escalate their military presence in the region. All are aware that it is America that has simultaneously, by implementing various plots and provocations inside our country and by direct support of the counterrevolution within and abroad, concentrated its great military force in the region and in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf shores, and is continuously threatening the countries of this region, particularly Iran, with intervention and military aggression. These are no longer things which today are unclear to anybody in our society. However, despite all this, the masked and unmasked agents of the United States have exerted and continue to exert all their efforts toward rescuing their Western overlords from this (?abyss) by relying on false rumors, accusations and slanders, and the dissemination of reports fabricated by the imperialist, especially American, mass media.

In this connection, it is appropriate to allude to one of the propaganda maneuvers and tricks used by these gentlemen since the outset of the revolution, and especially since the beginning of the war imposed on our homeland. For example, the (?primary) claim of these gentlemen opposed to the popular and anti-imperialist policy of the imam has been and continues to be--from the very beginning of the imposed war on our country--that, allegedly, our northern neighbor has backed Iraq. Their so-called (?proof) was and continues to be that the Iraqi Government's weapons are mostly Soviet-made. [Words indistinct] the principle initiators of these propaganda clamors [words indistinct]. However, unfortunately, in our society, a society which for more than half a century bore the heavy burden of anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda and in which they poisoned the thoughts of the people by the poisonous propaganda fabricated by Western mass media and by extreme rightist and leftist groups, the mental and intellectual background for its acceptance existed and continues to exist. It is also for this reason that many of our homeland's revolutionary and religious strugglers have, willingly or unwillingly, come under the influence of this evil propaganda, which is pleasing to the world of the arrogant imperialist plunderers.

However, the passing of time has demonstrated even to many of these sincere revolutionary and religious strugglers that reality is contrary to the claims of the masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism and the supporters of Brzezinski's policy. We are all aware that our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, has sincerely declared its support for the anti-imperialist and popular movement of our masses under the leadership of the imam of the nation, Khomeyni, since the very outset of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation. Even on the eve of the revolution, the Soviet Union warned U.S. imperialism to forget about any interference in Iran's internal affairs, and that it is only the Iranian nation which should determine its destiny. So far the Soviet Government has proved in word and deed its sincerity in support of our revolution and nation.

In connection with the war imposed on our nation, in which the United States is the third and principle participant, the situation is also contrary to what the mouthpieces of the remnants of the former regime and the masked and unmasked elements of U.S. imperialism are pretending. From the very beginning of the imposed war, the Soviet Government halted the dispatch of any war material to Iraq. Our country's president confirmed this matter during a press conference and added that there were no signs of the dispatch of arms from the Soviet Union to Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of our Islamic Consultative Assembly, who recently returned to Tehran after visiting a number of Arab Steadfastness Front countries, while discussing Soviet-Iranian relations at a press conference, said: The Soviet Union has informed us through Mr Bani-Sadr that it had rejected the demand of the emissary of the Iraqi president concerning the dispatch of arms to this country. The reason for the Soviet Government's refusal was that, in the opinion of that government, the war imposed on Iran has harmed the anti-imperialist movement. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, (?said) that the leaders of Arab countries visited by our delegation have also declared that the Soviet Government has refrained from sending arms to Iraq.

Also, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, during his recent radio and television interview, commented on Iran's relations with the Soviet Union: In our relations with other countries we follow the principles of the Islamic Republic. It is obvious that the Soviet Government's refusal to support Iraq militarily is [words indistinct].

These statements by responsible officials once more expose the (?claim) of the counter-revolution and the masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism and the policy of Brzezinski, whose (?aim) is to revive world-devouring U.S. imperialism, this principle enemy of the Iranian nation. The truth can never be concealed from public view forever by resorting to lies, rumormongering and slander.

NVOI COMMENTARIES ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

28 Nov Commentaries

TA282009 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 November carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "The People Demand Respect for Judicial Rights," said the true forces of the revolution and the followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy are carefully following the trial of Mr Mohammad Reza Sa'adati. The proceeding of the trial of this patriotic crusader cannot but arouse the concern and dissatisfaction of the noble Iranian people. Many of our country's religious, political and judicial figures, while protesting the trial of Mr Sa'adati, have demanded the release of this noble patriot. In a letter to the prosecutor general of the country, 69 lawyers wrote tht in the proceedings of the trial of Mr Sa'adati, member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, none of the principals of a fair trial are being observed and that the principles of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran are being flagrantly violated.

It can be said with confidence that the trial proceedings of Mr Sa'adati in their present form will inflict the greatest blows to the judicial prestige of our Islamic Republic. A court that should try torturers and Savakists and the identified agents of U.S. imperialism, such as Qotbzadeh and Yazdi, has brought Sa'adati to trial. The true forces of the revolution rightly say that the convening of such a court trampling on the prestige of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The second commentary, entitled "Let Us Watch the Plots of the Arch-Satan With Revolutionary Vigilance," reported that during recent remarks As-Sadat asked the Americans to intervene in the Iran-Iraq war and allegedly to end it, even by resorting to military force. As-Sadat once again said that he will place the military facilities in his country at the disposal of the United States and its Western allies so that they will be able to gain control of the Persian Gulf region and interfere in Iran's affairs.

The truth of the matter is that now that the imposed war of attrition has resulted in the weakening of our country, the enemies of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran have taken the opportunity to somehow implement their satanic and anti-Iranian plans. What is bothering the As-Sadats is that despite all the plots, subversions and conspiracies of the counterrevolution and its American overlords, the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is still standing on its feet and the arch-Satan has failed in his plans.

As we are aware, some time ago U.S. imperialism declared the son of the former shah as the so-called shah of Iran. Thus, the enemies of the revolution are striving to form a so-called government-in-exile and to transfer this group to one of our country's regions. As-Sadat's request that the U.S. intervene in the Iran-Iraq was is indicative of the fact that his American overlords intend to create a bridgehead in a corner of our country for the counterrevolutionary forces, in other words for the Iranian government-in-exile.

"The creation of such a base was not possible through the imposition of war or separation of Iranian territory in the west or southwest. Therefore, it seems that the Americans are intent on entering the arena of action directly. Some observers believe that the United States wants to create such a base in Baluchestan through Ziaul Haq. As has been stated, this plot has already been prepared by the United States. According to this U.S. satanic plan, a so-called made-to-order Iranian government, formed abroad, will be installed at this base. This so-called government will initially be recognized by U.S. puppet regimes in the region and then by the United States itself and its Western allies. Thus, we see that according to its satanic plan the United States wants to create a bridgehead in our country for its anti-Iranian plots, which it will financially and militarily support following recognition. Informed observers rightly state that the United States is exacerbating the continuation of the imposed war through its agents to facilitate the implementation of its dangerous plot."

As we are observing, U.S. imperialism is consistent in its hostility toward liberated Iran. American, this arch-Satan, is the real and number one enemy of the Iranian nation. One should not ignore even for a moment the plots, conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

29 Nov Commentaries

GF291940 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 29 November carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Strengthening of Freindship With the Real Internal and External Defenders of the Revolution Is a Must," reported that Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani is one of his latest interviews said that one of the benefits of this war is that we can determine who our friends and enemies are. World-devouring U.S. imperialism has proved that it will not stay quiet for even a second in its effort to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our nation saw that in the course of this imposed war Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Jordan, Egypt, Pakistan, Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE, Oman and other affiliated countries took world-devouring U.S. imperialism's side. Everyday we face new proof of world-devouring U.S. imperialism's cooperation with puppet regimes to overthrow the Islamic Republic and the revolution.

The true friends of the revolution are with the freedom-seeking and freedom-loving nation of Iran. They continue to support the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

Iran's liberal bourgeoisie, under the instruction of Zionist Brzezinski, is trying to divert mass opinion against our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. The Iranian nation in these critical times still finds its friends supporting it. According to the liberal bourgeoisie all problems that the Islamic Republic faces do not lay in its hostility toward the United States but result from the holding of the hostages. One can find similar statements in the writings of Qotbzadeh, Bazargan, Yazdi and others whose aim is the return of the United States to Iran.

The second, entitled "Let Us Take the Bazaar Out of the Domination of the Idolators," stated that the pulse of our country's bazaar is still in the hands of lackey capitalists and seekers of U.S.-dominated imperialism. This is the same bazaar that the nation's imam called the bazaar of idolators. It is amazing that during the crucial times of history, especially at the peak of movements against imperialism and dictatorship, we have witnessed two sides to our country's bazaar, one which belonged to the big capitalists, representatives of Western monopolies and imperialism, and on the other side the middle class and workers. The first has always taken the side of imperialism and dictatorship; on the other hand, the middle class and workers have been always with the freedom-seekers and those who opposed imperialism and dictatorship. These two in reality existed from the very beginning of the revolution and the nationalization of the oil up to Iran's magnificent revolution marking our nation's struggle against imperialism and dictatorship.

The first side of the bazaar, with the help of big landowners, made it possible for Reza Khan-e Mir-panj to take power via a British coup d'etat. The same wing, during the nationalization of the oil companies, betrayed the Iranain nation and Dr Mosaddeq and cleared the way for the Zahedi U.S.-backed military coup d'etat and for the establishment of bloodsucker regime of annihilated Mohammad Reza. We should not let the bazaar remain a base for the counterrevolution and for imperialism the hands of big capitalists, liberal bourgeoisie and their supporters.

BRIEFS

FARS MEDICAL PROJECTS--During the period 13-29 November, surgeons and operating-room technicians were sent to Khark Island from Shiraz. During the same period, the following medical teams were dispatched to the following areas: Two groups, each consisting of a general surgeon, an ear, nose and throat specialist, two health technicians, three auxiliary nurses and an ambulance, were sent to Khuzestan. Two auxiliary nurses, two specialists and one public health official were sent to Khuzestan and Behbehan. One general practitioner, an operating-room technician and 11 ambulances were sent to other areas. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80 GF]

MEDICAL TEAM TO ABADAN--A medical team consisting of village doctors, auxiliary nurses, junior pharmacists and health technicians has left Yasuj for Abadan with ample medical supplies. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80 GF]

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 DECEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Defense Budget Increase--AFP, citing the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, reported that the Iranian Government has asked the Majlis for an increase of $600 million in the defense budget to cover the callup of reservists and an extra $40 million to pay for the Interior Ministry's paramilitary police.

New Banknotes--In a statement reported by Tehran radio, Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari announced that beginning 6 December, the Central Bank will distribute new 500-rial banknotes to ease the currency shortage and that the Melli Bank has been given permission to issue promissory banknotes in denominations of 10,000 rials that can be used like any other banknotes. The statement said the Central Bank has worked "round the clock" to solve the currency shortage and that the next delivery of banknotes will arrive in Iran sometime "next week."

Iran Foreign Affairs

According to Tehran radio, Central Bank Governor Nobari met with the Soviet ambassador to Iran on 3 December. The Soviet ambassador offered to buy oil and natural gas from Iran "to facilitate a monetary exchange," but the Central Bank governor criticized the Soviet Union's unwillingness to pay Iran's asking price for natural gas. The radio added that the Soviet envoy hopes for further talks on this matter as well as talk on future investments. For his part, Nobari asked the Soviet official to facilitate monetary clearance procedures and to allow Iran access to a transit route to Europe, which was approved. Earlier reports indicated intense concern among Iranian officials over monetary matters, including liquidity problems related to the financing of the war and hasty withdrawals of money from the banks by Iranian people concerned about the war.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported "hand-to-hand fighting" in the western part of Susangerd, previously proclaimed secure by Iranian forces. The radio said three Iraqi helicopters penetrated across the Abadan-Mahshahr highway and that one was downed and the others driven back by Iranian antiaircraft fire. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iranian Air Force planes raided As-Sulaymaniyah, Maysan and Irbil and hit targets in Panjwin and Mosul. The communique claimed Iraqi ground fire shot down one plane.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

AFP reported on 4 December that "diplomatic sources" in Amman, citing eyewitnesses, said Syrian heavy artillery units and personnel carriers withdrew from the Jordanian border during the previous night, heading for Damascus. SPA reported previously a statement by Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had promised to withdraw his forces from the border with Jordan. Commenting on this pledge, Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah told PETRA-JNA that Jordan will wait until "we see the last Syrian soldier withdrawing" to normal positions to believe it.

According to Damascus radio, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said "there is no doubt" Jordan "has learned the necessary lessons" from the military buildup and other steps. The minister added that "we are now convinced" Jordan "will take into consideration all that has happened in future action."

The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN, in a commentary reported by Damascus radio, continued to attack King Husayn's regime for resurrecting the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and expressing willingness to cooperate with the new U.S. administration. In another commentary on 5 December, reported by Damascus radio, TISHRIN said that if the Syrian military moves make Jordan consider various facts and "learn lessons for the future, then what happened was necessary and beneficial" but it remains to be seen just how much Jordan has learned. The newspaper added that "Syria cannot overlook or remain silent" about Jordanian involvement in conspiracies against it or its disavowal of the Palestinian issue. AL-AKHBAR, reviewed by Amman radio, said that Jordan wants Arab relations to be "strong and firm" and that Syria and Jordan need to be partners to face Israel. AL-AKHBAR welcomed "the good offices" of Saudi Arabia in its attempts to "remove the tension on the border as a result of the massive Syrian buildup."

Syria

Damascus radio reported the arrival of Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali as-Salam at-Turayki on 4 December with a message to President al-Asad from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan official met with the Syrian president, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and head of the Libyan Relations Office 'Abd as-Salam ibn Khayyal, the radio said. In a statement at the airport before his departure, also carried by Damascus radio, At-Turayki said the message he delivered from the Libyan leader dealt with the proposed union between the two countries and the latest developments in the international situation. Calling his talks in Damascus "positive and constructive," the Libyan secretary of foreign affairs said the two countries' leaders will meet soon "to achieve unity."

Israel

Tel Aviv IDF radio reported that the high court of justice has recommended that the mayors of Hebron and Halhul, Fahd al-Qawasimah and Muhammad Milhim, should be given a period of probation before they are expelled. The radio said the high court urged that the "political echelon reconsider the date for the expulsion because of views heard during the court hearing and the possibility that the deportation would only aggravate matters." Commenting on the decision, the Voice of Palestine radio said observers "expect the popular uprising to escalate" in the wake of the court's decision.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali discussed further steps toward normalization of relations between their two countries in a meeting in Paris on 4 December. In remarks after the meeting reported by AFP, Dr Ghali characterized the talks as "extremely positive" and said the Israeli foreign minister "perfectly comprehended" the need for "a new political atmosphere and a climate of confidence" to convince the Palestinians to participate in the autonomy talks. The Egyptian official said the tripartite talks among Israel, Egypt and the United States will be held in abeyance until President-elect Ronald Reagan names a new U.S. representative to the talks. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said the two sides agreed on ways to improve relations while difficulties still hindering normalization would be discussed at future meetings. He added that he is convinced of the "necessity of accelerating the autonomy negotiations." The two officials disagreed over the EC proposal for a Middle East settlement but the Egyptian minister of state said that Europe "could play a major role" in influencing public opinion in the United States and Israel in favor of a general peace settlement.

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KHANABAD DISTRICT REBELS 'CRUSHED' BY GOVERNMENT FORCES

LD041530 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries under the leadership of Sayed Akbar and his sons, who for some time now have been disrupting the peaceful life of Shush village in the district of Khanabad, were recently crushed by the security forces and party activists of that district.

A Khanabad district source said that a number of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms, together with some ammunition and propaganda leaflets, were taken from these destroyers--the servants of American imperialism and international reaction.

AFP: STUDENTS ORGANIZE TO AID REBELS

BK041139 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Dec (AFP)--Afghan school girl students have set up an extensive underground organisation in Kabul for distributing night-letters and aiding rebels in various ways and a network of forgery experts has sprang up forging passports for fleeing Afghans and official identity cards for the rebels.

A sister and brother, the former a member of the underground organisation and the latter an expert in forgery, who claimed to have forged 24 passports and numerous identity cards in recent weeks, arrived in the Indian capital early this week and gave details of their activities to newsmen here today. They fled Afghanistan on the pretext of medical treatment abroad.

All the schools in Kabul have been turned into communist propaganda centres by the government and every student is required to attend a 45-minute "political class" daily, Miss Mustabshira said.

"They teach us about Lenin, socialism, how to become a good communist and obviously the greatness of the Soviet Union," 21-year-old Mustabshira said. She was a student of Aishai Durrani High School, in Karte-Char, downtown Kabul, before she was expelled for her part in the April-June anti-Soviet student demonstrations in Kabul.

The girls frequent cinema halls and restaurants for distributing the night letters. "We go in groups, leave the "sabnamas" (night letters) in the cinema toilets and they are collected by Afghans," she said. "There are other groups who are in charge of slipping the "sabnamas" in residences... I was in the cinema teams." she said.

The Afghan Government has appointed man to keep watch on every Afghan house in the residential complex for Russians in Kabul. "The head of every Afghan family is required to report to the government man on visitors to his house," she said.

Miss Mustabshira showed to newsmen strange patches on her right cheek and in the lower portion of her right-eye and said that the deformation was caused by gases used by the Afghans and the Soviets to break student demonstrators.

Twenty-seven-year-old Enaitatullah, a former student in the Kabul Teachers Training College said hundreds of Afghans were fleeing the country with forged passports. "It is extremely difficult to get an official passport," he said. "I needed one passport and I saw the men there forging one ... I learned the art from them and forged one passport for myself in December last year and visited India." He said that the identity cards were helping the rebels in various ways including infiltration in the police, militia and government.

IRANIAN DELEGATION CALLS ON FOREIGN MINISTER

BK021313 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Bangladesh, in cooperation with other Islamic countries, will continue its efforts for an early and honorable solution of the war between Iran and Iraq. This was stated by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq while the leader of the three-member Iranian parlimentary team, Hajjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Emami Kashani, called on him in Dacca yesterday.

He told the Iranian delegation that the war (?has hurt) not only Iran and Iraq but also the entire Muslim world. He assured the delegation that Bangladesh attaches great importance to the close ties between the two countries and will do everything possible to bring the war to an early end.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS AFFIRM SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

BK291557 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated Bangladesh's total support for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the need for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In a message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, the president said any comprehensive settlement in the area must take into account the question of Palestine, which is the hard core of Middle East problems. He said as a member of the Jerusalem Committee and also the Coordination Committee on Jerusalem at the United Nations, Bangladesh's stand regarding complete solidarity with their Arab and Palestinian rethren is well known.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq also sent a similiar message to head of the political division of the PLO Faruq Qaddumi on the occasion.

GANDHI SENDS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV PRIOR TO HIS VISIT

BK050916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that Soviet President Brezhnev's visit to India next week will provide another opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern of the two countries. In a message to Soviet President Brezhnev, Mrs Gandhi said relations between the two countries are traditionally close and the cooperation in various fields has been growing. She said the government and the people of India and she personally are looking forward to his visit. The message was in reply to President Brezhnev's greetings to Mrs Gandhi sent on her birthday a few days ago.

DESAI SAYS USSR BEHIND GANDHI'S PAKISTANI WAR SCARE

BK041411 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Dec (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai today disclosed that the Soviets had once asked him (when he was prime minister) to raise a bogey of Pakistan's threat of war with India. He refused to act.

Addressing a public meeting at the boat club lawns, opposite Parliament Building, Mr Desai repeated his charge that Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was attempting to divert people's attention from worsening situation in country with her "alarming and baseless" statements about Pakistan's threat of war with this country. "I won't be surprised if Russia is inciting her to do so because they had once asked me also to raise a similar bogey but failed with me," he said.

Mr Desai, 85, who led the short-lived Janata Party government, charged Mrs Gandhi with misleading the people about the "imaginary threat" to the country. Pakistan, he said, would never want a war with India, for it could not match the might of India and would be destroyed. "Is our country so weak as to be afraid of Pakistan?" He asked and added rather "we should want Pakistan to be strong and not weak."

Rao Denies Desai Claim

BK050935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has emphatically refuted the allegations made by former Prime Minister Morarji Desai that the Soviet Union had been instigating India to attack Pakistan. He was making a statement in the Rajya Sabha today after members from all sides condemned Desai's allegation made by him at a public meeting yesterday.

Narasimha Rao said that he had thoroughly checked up the records and he would categorically say that there is nothing whatsoever on record to support Morarji Desai's claim that the Soviet Union had asked India to teach a lesson to Pakistan by launching an attack when Desai was the prime minister. He said Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had never made any speech suggesting that a war between India and Pakistan is imminent as alleged by Desai. He said in fact the government had been trying to do its best to promote and improve its relations with Pakistan.

Raising the issue as special mention, Bhupesh Gupta, Communist Party of India, strongly condemned Morarji Desai's allegations describing them as politically motivated. He said that Desai has levelled these allegations on the eve of the Soviet president's visit to India in order to sabotage the talks between Brezhnev and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He said it is an irresponsible statement and unworthy of a man of his stature.

Members belonging to all parties condemned the allegations made by Desai. Even a Janata Party member expressed his unhappiness over the matter and described Desai's statement as wrong.

RAO DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DISPUTES WITH PRC, PAKISTAN

BK051025 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] China is illegally occupying about 14,500 square miles of Indian territory in the Ladakh region. Giving this information in the upper house of Parliament today, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said India had been seeking the return of this territory by China through peaceful means by direct bilateral negotiations based on [word indistinct]

Rao said the area of 2,000 square miles in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir was illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pakistan agreement of 1963. Rao said India has been taking necessary action to resolve this question of illegal occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan peacefully through bilateral negotiations as provided in the Simla agreement.

DELHI CLAIMS PRC MISSILE LAUNCHERS INSTALLED IN PAKISTAN

BK050940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Agency reports say China has installed missile launchers in the Gilgit area of Pakistan. These are capable of launching missiles with nuclear warheads which can hit targets in the range of up to 1,500 kilometers.

The reports say the two Chinese rifle battalions and two infantry battalions, which took part in military exercises in Pakistan in October, have been moved to Gilgit valley.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON INDONESIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

BK041555 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1529 GMT 4 Dec 80

["India-Indonesia Joint Communique"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia paid a state visit to India from December 1 to 4, 1980. The president of the Republic of Indonesia was accompanied by Madame Suharto. The visit took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and helped to generate closer ties between India and Indonesia.

The president of the Republic of Indonesia and the prime minister of India held wide-ranging discussions on the international and regional issues. They also reviewed bilateral relations. The talks between President Suharto and Indira Gandhi were marked by mutual cordiality and friendliness.

In these talks the president of Indonesia was assisted by: Doctor Widjojo Nitisastro, minister-coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs and concurrently chairman of the National Development Planning Board; Doctor Mochtar Kusummatmadja, minister of foreign affairs; Sudharmono, minister-state secretary, Shamsul Bachri, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia in India; and other senior officials. The prime minister of India was assisted by: P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce; Vikram Mahajan, minister of state for energy; S.K. Bhutani, ambassador of India in Jakarta; and other senior officials.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India expressed their grave concern at the deterioration in the world situation, particularly in the Asian region. They also took note of the recent intensification of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean. They agreed on the urgency to resolve peacefully the existing disputes and differences.

Recalling their countries' role as founders of the nonaligned movement, the president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment and expressed the hope that by keeping itself true to its original principles and through the unity of the member countries the movement could successfully evolve a common strategy to strengthen international peace and security and to build a more just and equitable international order. Towards this end both countries agreed to work together for the success of the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers to be held in New Delhi in February 1981.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India noted with deep concern the escalating confrontation of big powers in their proximity and the increasing military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean. They were of the view that the suspended U.S.-Soviet bilateral talks on the arms limitation in the Indian Ocean should be resumed. They attached importance to the forthcoming UN conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981 and urged that all states should endeavour to implement the UN declaration of 1971 to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India reviewed the current situation in Southeast Asia. The president of Indonesia gave the prime minister of India his assessment of the situation and the efforts being made by the ASEAN countries towards a peaceful solution to the problems of Kampuchea.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India were agreed on the need for a dialogue between the countries of the region to create the necessary conditions in which the sovereignty, integrity and independent personality of all countries of the region could be fully safeguarded. The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India were further agreed that in keeping with their support for the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, all the countries would endeavour to keep the region free from big powers and outside intervention and interference.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India reaffirmed that the Palestinian question was at the core of the west Asia problem and unless it was resolved satisfactorily with the PLO as an equal partner, no negotiations towards a settlement could succeed. They agreed that the Palestinian people should be restored their inalienable rights to their homeland and to a nation state of their own. They called for the immediate withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied by it since June 1967.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India viewed with concern the recent developments in Southwest Asia and expressed the hope that steps would be taken to avoid any big power confrontation developing in the area. They expressed their distress that a conflict between the two nonaligned countries--Iran and Iraq--should have occurred and expressed the hope that the problems would be resolved amicably. With regard to the situation in Afghanistan they expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and other countries of the region. They urged the concerned parties to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

They noted that the present world economic situation has adversely affected the developing countries. They stressed the dangers of protectionism and urged the need for effective and urgent steps to improve the world economic climate and the establishment of a new international economic order. They emphasized the growing significance of strengthening economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries. They expressed the hope that a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development would be launched soon.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of India noted with satisfaction that cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres between the two countries was proceeding apace. They expressed their determination to further enlarge the areas of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed that officials and experts of the two countries would meet to identify further areas of cooperation.

The president of Indonesia expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their stay in India. The president of Indonesia extended invitations to the president and the prime minister of India to visit Indonesia. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO USSR--India is to export cosmetics, detergents and chemicals worth 2.17 billion rupees to the Soviet Union. Contracts to this effect were signed in Bombay and New Delhi. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Dec 80 BK]

SAUDI MINISTER VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP

BK051055 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has said Saudi Arabia considers the Afghanistan problem as its own problem and wants some early solution to it.

Addressing Afghan refugees in a tent village near Peshawar this morning, he said King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and the entire Saudi nation are fully conscious of the difficulties faced by the Afghan refugees. He said they fully share their problems, as they are bound together by the strong bonds of Islam the Saudi Arabian Government is doing everything possible for the solution of the Afghan problem as early as possible.

Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz emphasized that the Afghanistan problem can affect the whole world, and so it is the duty not only of the Islamic states but, of the entire world community to pay immediate attention to it. He said that in accordance with Islamic teachings, all Muslim states desire to live in peace and harmony with other countries and do not want any interference in their domestic affairs. Muslims want to protect their rights and want the Afghan people to be given the right to live in peace and dignity in their homeland.

He praised the relief being provided by Pakistan to the Afghan refugees and said this Pakistani spirit is appreciated not only by the Saudi Arabian Government and people but the entire world. He said it is the duty of every Muslim to help his fellow brethren in distress. He said the Saudi Arabian Government is aware of the difficulties experienced in extending aid to Afghan refugees and it will provide every possible assistance.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

BK041652 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Pakistan and Poland signed a commodity exchange agreement in Islamabad today providing for a $40-million trade both ways. This agreement, which is the fourth of the type between the two countries, is for a period of one year.

Pakistan's exports include mainly cotton, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, readymade garments, hosiery goods, carpets, sports goods, handicrafts and leather goods. Poland will supply urea, insecticides, transformers, grid station parts, tools and workship equipment.

Leader of the Polish team Stanislawski signed the agreement on behalf of his country. He also met the federal commerce secretary and discussed ways to expand trade cooperation between the two countries. The Polish delegation also had a meeting with the secretary of the Federal Ministry of Production.

CBS INTERVIEWS RAFSANJANI ON HOSTAGES, WAR

LD042005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau dispatch, Hojjat ol-Elsam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview on 30 November with the U.S. CBS radio-television network, replied to questions put to him by the CBS correspondent about the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, the issue of the hostages and other problems.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani in this interview, while exposing indirect U.S. intervention in instigating the Iraqi regime to wage war against Iran and in instructing the reactionary heads of Arab countries to cooperate with and assist the Iraqi regime, said: At any rate, because of its deep animosity to and all-round extensive clash with the Islamic revolution, it will not achieve anything but isolation in the region.

In reply to a question put to him by the CBS correspondent as to whether the hostages will be released, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: You address this question to the Americans, since we have secured all the conditions and if the United States restores to us all our rights, we too will keep our promise.

The correspondent asked: U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, announced: We have accepted Iran's conditions. Then why are you not releasing the hostages?

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: We have not said that by merely accepting the conditions we would release them. Rather, it is in the circumstance of carrying out and implementing the conditions that the hostages will be released.

The CBS network correspondent asked: Where does the ambiguous point lie here and what is it that prevents the release of the hostages?

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in reply to this question stated: The ambiguity lies with the United States, which does not wish to restore our rights. The United States is our enemy and endeavors by all the means at its disposal to deal us a blow. But it is now helpless here as we have already spoken our minds to them. The United States should unfreeze the assets which we have in the United States. It should take back the false claims which they have made against us. It should cancel the economic blockade which it has imposed on us and it should return the shah's wealth.

In reply to another question by the correspondent: Why do you not directly speak to the Americans with regard to this issue which is connected with Iran? Hojjat ol-Elsam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The reason for not having a direct dialogue with the American stems from our people's intense dislike of the United States.

Here the U.S. correspondent said: For the American people--and not the U.S. Government--it is extremely difficult to comprehend Iran's position.

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: I accept that we have not been able to introduce ourselves properly in the United States, but really we are not against the American people and I think that in the future the American people can get together with the Iranian people. However, the U.S. Government has not allowed the American people to know us and it has made adverse propaganda against us.

In reply to another question put to him by the correspondent, who asked for a date concerning a solution of the hostage problem, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: If the United States so desires, this problem could be solved within a week.

Also regarding a forcast of the outcome of the imposed war, the U.S. correspondent asked a few questions, to which Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The war situation at present is good and we are dominating all the war theatres. Saddam is at an impasse and cannot retreat, since the Iraqi people will ask him. What have you given for all these casualities? On the other hand, should he continue the war, he will lose a great deal of his forces.

RAFSANJANI DESCRIBES TOUR OF ARAB STATES

LD050925 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Nov 80 p 11

[Unattributed report of press conference by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani; time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Following his return from a trip which lasted over one week, Speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly and member of the Supreme Defense Council Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who headed a delegation to the friendly and fraternal countries of Algeria, Libya, Syria and Lebanon, took part in a press and radio-television conference yesterday evening attended by a large group of newsmen representing local and foreign media and replied to a number of questions concerning the reasons for his trip, the aims, results and benefits accruing from the journey, developments regarding the hostages issue and dozens of other questions.

The following is the full account of the press conference given by the Majlis speaker, who has charge of the legislative arm of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The question was asked: What was the attitude of the governments and nations whose countries you visited? What sort of publicity were we getting there, and how did these nations and their leaders view the leader of the Islamic revolution?

The Iranian Majlis speaker replied: First, the attitude of the nations I visited toward the Islamic revolution of Iran was one of great affection. They retain the hope that in the future it will be the means of salvation for the whole area, and they will not accept any delay in the revolution as a whole. Their governments, the leaders of Algeria, Libya and Syria, regarded Iran's Islamic revolution as the salvation of the area from a nightmare from which they thought no early escape could be made. They said that nothing but this revolution could have smashed the base of imperialism, broken the back of Israel and shaken America in this region; Iran had done all this. They thought that every sort of support would be forthcoming to make the revolution a permanent one, and they were prepared to cooperate with us in every way, tactically and strategically.

The Palestinian Issue

The question was asked: In general, what issues did you discuss with the leaders of these governments, and did you also discuss the Palestine issue?

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: Many matters were discussed. For example, we agreed that the struggle against Israel should take place at a more serious and decisive level, that the Iran-Iraq war had been the result of Iraqi aggression, that the imperialists started this war and that the Iraqis were the servants of America; we also agreed with most of them that only the fall of Saddam could bring an end to the war and, among many other matters, we agreed that the Iraqi nation opposed this war and that the nation had to be saved. We agreed that forces should be conserved for the fateful battle against Israel. We agreed on many other matters.

Against Israel

The question was asked: In your meetings with the leaders of these countries, was there a basis for concluding political and military facts, and is our stance against Israel equal to that of the Arab countries.

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: We did not discuss economic or military pacts directly, but rather cooperation embracing all cultural, military and propaganda aspects, the exchange of news and radio facilities, economics and the expansion of projects. Our position was the same as all the countries I visited except Lebanon, owing to its special circumstances, that is to say, none of them imagined that the area could remain secure and undisturbed while the Government of Israel, which they believed to be an intruder and usurper, exists. However, the presence of a section of Jewish people, who have come there and wish to live there, is acceptable. I think that our views on Israel coincide.

A question was asked on the general future of foreign policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which should serve to strengthen the foundations of the Islamic revolution.

Lack of Activity on the Part of the Foreign Ministry

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: Our foreign policy is somewhat in need of clarification and elucidation. On the last night before I returned to Iran, I had a long meeting with the Syrian foreign minister. He thought that, since the shah had left Iran, everything in the country had been at a standstill, but he was amazed when I explained how much the Revolution Council had accomplished in roadbuilding, pipelaying, power-line installations, water supply, the holy war for reconstruction, the purging of the civil service and the army, the creation of the [guards] corps, the services rendered by the komitehs, in oil services and the reduction of oil production and export, adjustment of wages, nationalization of factories and so forth, and he said: "If you had told the people about one-tenth of these measures, they whould think even more than they do of the Islamic revolution. Our people do not think that the Islamic revolution has accomplished much, but they think that it has a good excuse because it has had other preoccupations, and they simply hope that it will carry out these measures in the future."

In addition, they thought that we had created a shell around ourselves and that we had no intention of breaking out of this, while the true explanation is that we are in fact ready to cooperate in the area; this is essential, yet up to now our Foreign Ministry and our embassies have done nothing, and there is so much that they have to accomplish.

On the activation of our foreign policy and the dissemination of information on the dimensions of the revolution to all countries, the question was asked: What should we do, and in principle, will the holding of further meetings of this sort be to our advantage?

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: It is essential that we hold further meetings, and one of our past mistakes was that nothing was done at high level; yet when those in high office visit these countries, they have a bigger audience and more people to listen to their speeches. However, as regards how work may be accomplished, we must expand our embassies; at present we have one charge d'affaires in Algeria and one in Libya, and they have only been at post for a week. In Syria we have a spineless embassy, and in Lebanon we have only a charge d'affaires. The same goes for other places. We should have press, military and economic attaches there and we should engage in cultural work, especially in Africa which is an ocean that has attracted the covetous eyes of the superpowers; Africa is at the center of their activities.

Having regard to the fact that 70-80 percent of African people are Muslim, and that they influence many non-African countries, the door to service is wide open, and it is up to our embassies and Foreign Ministry to enable us to do something by expanding and strengthening our embassies. Here and now I advise our dear youth of Iran, who have facilities and power at their disposal, to prepare themselves to undertake responsibilities outside Iran.

Hashemi Rafsanjani was questioned as follows regarding the failure of the conference of Arab leaders in the Jordanian capital: What was the reaction of the rejection front countries to the failure?

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: They were very glad. During the first few days that we were there, these countries were concerned lest the reactionary majority adopt illogical resolutions concerning the Iran-Iraq war or the Palestinian issue, and then say that it was the Arabs who had done this; not attending the conference entailed uncertainty that the decisions would go against the PLO. Fortunately, they managed to unify the six votes and they did not attend the conference, which was thus rendered more or less meaningless and inconclusive. As you know, Yasir 'Arafat and his group had done a 40-hour air tour to try to dissuade the Arab countries from participating in the conference, which he proposed should be delayed by 2 weeks to 2 months. One of the Arab leaders told us that, when it was suggested to the Arab countries that there should be a delay of 2 months, Iraqi supporters said that Saddam would not last 2 months and that the conference must be convened sooner. On the occasions when we accused others of working on behalf of Saddam, we were told: "It is not a question of Saddam's winning but of his survival." This then was the aim of the leaders at the conference, and when these countries did not attend, the conference was rendered meaningless and one-sided, although they thought that they had won.

Pan-Arabism

The question was asked: In your view, does the rift created at the conference constitute a basis for the continuation of the struggle in the region against Zionism, and specifically, have not such standards as pan-Arabism been lost? Further, has the Islamic revolution of Iran not created fundamental developments in the methods by which the struggle is carried out?

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: Yes, the Islamic revolution of Iran has brought about basic developments in the area and has assured the region's people of the victory of Islam and the people's revolutionary spirit. Fortunately, people are less interested in supporting Arabism or sectarianism; they support Islam or justice-seeking ideals. However, pan-Arabism does still exist as a factor in the region.

On the subject of the Iran-Iraq war, Hashemi Rafsanjani was asked: How did these countries view the Iraqi attack on Iran and what was their evaluation as to the outcome of the war?

He replied: In the countries I visited, particularly in Lebanon, which is the cradle of free-thinking and independent thought, the people's analysis as I saw it, particularly among the Arab intellectuals, was that they accepted the Islamic revolution of Iran as an anti-imperialist and anti-American movement, and they believed that movements opposed to the Islamic revolution of Iran were imperialist and antipopular. That is the position in Arab countries.

Reports that we received from the Palestinian leaders said that the people of such countries as Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were upset that their governments opposed Iran and the Islamic revolution, and they regarded this as reactionary.

The following question was asked concerning the Soviet stance toward the Iran-Iraq war: Was the stance toward the war and their dispatch of aid mentioned at the meetings?

Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Before I set out on the journey I head from Mr Bani-Sadr (and this was confirmed) that we had been officially informed that the Soviet Union had told the Iraqi ambassador: "We regard your war against Iran as benefiting imperialism. The Iranian movement is anti-imperialist, and we cannot help you to fight against it."

The Libyan and Syrian leaders happened to tell the us the same thing, and it became more or less evident that the Soviet Union is not prepared to aid Iraq.

Against America

Hahsemi Rafsanjani was questioned concerning the stance taken by the progressive Arab countries against America's position in the Iran war, particularly regarding the dispatch of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

He replied: As you know, Algeria, Syria and Libya were previously engaged in a struggle against America, and their position was that America was at war with us. South Yemen also adopted a similar position, with their claim going even beyond ours. They said that North Yemen possessed a large quantity of Soviet arms, which they had sold and delivered to Iraq, that France was regularly supplying Iraq on directives from America, that Iraq had formerly given Jordan $1 billion to develop the port of El-Aqabah, and in principle this was the scheme which had been drawn up with America, and which involved the preparation of the port of El-Aqabah to receive ships during the war; they were also saying that the reactionary oil-producing countries of the region had undertaken to defray Iraq's costs in the war and that it was really America which was fighting us. Many other examples were cited indicating that America is really running the war, albeit indirectly.

Aims of the Trip

Our correspondent's first question concerned the aims of the trip: One of your aims was the formulation of common policies and positions with the progressive Muslim countries of the region. To what extent were you successful?

Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: On this trip, our success went beyond what we expected to achieve. We now have a policy which is in line with theirs, and we must work to bring certain aspects of this policy even more into line.

The ETTELA'AT parliamentary correspondent asked this second question, which concerned the formulation of the Islamic Republic of Iran's long-term foreign policy: In your Friday interview yesterday, you said: "While on the trip, we realized that basically we did not possess a foreign policy." Having regard to the extensive facilities which the paydari group is able to provide for the Islamic revolution, what plans have you to make up for inadequacies and shortcomings?

Hashemi Rafsanjani said: The basic plan was formulated there. By expanding the embassy staffs and evolving cultural and economic cooperation and the exchange of information, we can develop and coordinate our foreign policy in the area.

A correspondent asked: The PLO did not attend the conference of Arab leaders. Did you seek the views of the Palestinian leaders?

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Yes. We had a long talk with the PLO leaders at Mr 'Arafat's office and we discussed their position on the war, this conference, and future problems, and we thanked them. As regards the Iran-Iraq war, their view is really that they support Iran, but the particular circumstances prevailing in the region have prevented them from expressing an opinion. All the second-rank Palestinian leaders support Iran in their speeches and interviews.

One correspondent asked: Did any of the countries mentioned offer you arms assistance?

Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Some of them had previously made such offers, and we told them that at present we were fighting the war ourselves but that, if there were fresh developments in the war, they should be ready to draw nearer to us for subsequent stages of the fighting.

The question was asked: What stage have developments regarding the hostages reached?

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The Majlis has stated its views on the hostages and the government must ratify the Majlis decision. There is nothing more for us to do; we are faced with a propaganda war by America. America must answer to its nation; if it wants the hostages to be freed, it must give us what we demand, which is not excessive but merely our right. America's delay is imperialist policy, and it has a plan afoot; we are not going to expend efforts since, sooner or later, they will give us what we want. Of course, we would like America to come to its senses and give us our just demands, and the hostages to be freed.

Acceptance By America

The Question was asked: If there are differing views over the acceptance of Iran's conditions by America, what authority in the Islamic Republic of Iran will decide whether the conditions are being met?

Hashemi Rafsanjani said: There was a commission at work here which acted jointly for the Governments of Algeria and Iran and which has prepared a report which I have read today. There were ambiguities in the American reply and clarification of the obscure points has been sought. These matters are apparently being dealt with by Minister of State Behzad Nabavi.

RAFSANJANI HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD041848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the DPRK ambassador conferred today with Speaker of the Majlis Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The ambassador reported to the Majlis speaker on the holding of the DPRK people's congress and its resolutions in support of Iran's stance as well as its Islamic revolution. He also handed over messages from the president of the People's Assembly and the DPRK president to Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Hoslemi Rafsanjani. They also discussed the region's developments and the war between Iran and the Iraqi regime.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would expand as much as possible and that he would be able to take up the invitation extended by the president of the DPRK People's Assembly to visit that country.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES EDUCATION MINISTER 4 DEC

GF041810 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, received Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Mohammad Bahonar, minister of education and member of the cultural revolution's command, this morning. During this meeting the education minister reported to the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the cultural revolution's command and on the Education Ministry's activities in all fields.

The imam offered the minister his directives and wise instructions.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD042046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1952 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, yesterday met and conferred with the Soviet ambassador to Tehran. In this meeting, which was attended by the head of the Soviet commerce delegation to Iran, economic and commercial issues pertaining to both countries were discussed. The Soviet ambassador to Iran expressed his country's willingness to purchase oil and gas from Iran in order to facilitate a monetary exchange between the two countries. In return, the stand of the Soviet Union in not accepting the suggested price of gas by Iran was criticized by Mr Nobari.

According to this report, the Soviet ambassador expressed the hope for future discussions in this regard. Also, mutual investment plans, especially the development of the steel mill, industry and monetary clearance were discussed. In this connection the governor of the Central Bank of Iran asked the Soviet ambassador to facilitate the preliminaries.

In this meeting 'Ali Reza Nobari asked the Soviet ambassador to provide the necessary facilities for Iran to gain access to the transit road to Europe via the Soviet Union, which was approved.

NOBARI ANNOUNCEMENT ON BANKNOTE DISTRIBUTION

LD050724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The following statement has been released to the Central News Bureau by the governor of the Central Bank of Iran:

In His exalted name. The zealous nation of Islam and the personnel of the Islamic revolution of Iran are aware that as a result of the war begun by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq certain problems have been created in the distribution of money throughout the country. As a result, a number of bank branches were temporarily faced with a shortage of banknotes.

The Central Bank of Iran, which according to law is responsible for guarding the value of the currency of the Islamic Republic of Iran and which is required to strengthen the foundations of the independent, Islamic economic growth of the country, began a round the clock effort from the time this problem was recognized in order to secure the well being of all compatriots. By mobilizing all the facilities at its disposal throughout the country and with the cooperation and assistance of the dear compatriots, and with the grace of God, the Central Bank of Iran has succeeded in preventing the problem from worsening. It gives us great pleasure to inform the dear compatriots that the problem is nearly resolved and, God willing, within the next week the next delivery of banknotes of the Islamic Republic of Iran will arrive in the country.

Therefore, in order to prevent any possible shortage and to speed up bank procedures, especially in the battle zones or in cities which, because of defense problems or possible [word indistinct] might not be able to receive the banknotes they need from Tehran, the following simultaneous operations will be implemented by the Central Bank as of Saturday, 6 December:

1. The distribution of new 500-rial banknotes with the picture of the shrine of the eighth imam on the front and the phrase "Islamic Republic of Iran" on the left. These notes, together with the old 500-rial notes will remain in circulation and, God willing, at an opportune moment steps will be taken to withdraw the old notes from circulation.

2. Permission to issue promissory notes is granted to the Melli Bank of Iran. These notes, which have been prepared by the latest printing methods, are drawn from 10,000 rials and are green in color. On the right hand side the phrase "Islamic Republic" is printed like other banknotes of the Islamic Republic of Iran and on the top the phrase "promissory note of the Melli Bank of Iran" is written. This note can be spent and used like other banknotes issued by the Melli Bank of Iran throughout the country.

The payment of the amount of these notes is guaranteed by the Melli Bank of Iran and all bank organizations and state institutions are required to accept them. Our dear compatriots can use them to meet their different needs. The Central Bank of Iran, once again emphasizing the fact that all deposits made by the people are guaranteed, assures the Muslim people of Iran that it will do all in its power to carry out its duties as the organizer of the monetary and credit system of the country so that the economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran will remain on the path of independence, growth and fruition and so that the supreme society of monotheism, enjoying a fruitful and exalted economy, will be established, God willing.

[Signed] 'Ali Reza Nobari, 4 December

RAJA'I ADDRESSES GOVERNORS GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD041154 Tehran Domestic SErvice in Persian 1037 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A conference of the governors general of the country was convened this morning with the participation of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, minister of interior; and the supervisors of the police of the Islamic Republic and the Red Crescent.

In this session, the problems and the difficulties of the provinces of the country were discussed by the governors general. Then, in a speech the prime minister asked all the government officials to speed up their activities with greater assistance and cooperation and to refrain as much as possible from paperwork. In the continuation of this session, discussions were held about some urgent projects.

NABAVI: 1 MILLION HOMELESS AS RESULT OF WAR

LD041130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, in a lunchtime press conference today answered correspondents' questions regarding government affairs and various issues.

The correspondent of the Central News Bureau reports that at this press conference the state minister described the activities of the Cabinet in connection with the rehabilitation of war victims and also economic affairs, adding: According to received reports, approximately 1 million of our compatriots have become homeless in the war zones as a result of the war imposed on us by the Iraqi regime; they must be accommodated in camps. Behzad Nabavi added: Many of these compatriots have been settled to date in camps, which have been set up mostly in warm regions, with the cooperation of the reconstruction crusade and the Red Crescent. The government has adopted numerous measures for the welfare of these victims of war.

Regarding economic issues, the state minister said: We have tried to reduce government expenditure as much as possible; there has been fair distribution of commodities to this end, which has been effective in reducing the expenditure to some extent.

KASHANI ADDRESSES PAKISTANI MUSLIMS ON GULF WAR

Speecn in Islamabad

JN040940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani said that the Muslims must preserve their unity so as to be able to face their common enemy. In a speech he gave at a meeting in Islamabad, he added that the enemies of Islam are trying to exploit the transient differences among the Muslims to weaken them. He said the war imposed by Iraq is an example of such tactics.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani added: Saddam Husayn is trying to create the impression that this is a war between Shi'ites and Sunnis and between Arabs and Iranians, but the Muslims have not been taken in by these un-Islamic statements and have condemned the Iraqi aggression.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Muslim Pakistanis for their support for Iran and their aid for Iran, which was sent in the form of medical supplies.

(Iftikhar Husayn) also spoke at this meeting on behalf of the citizens and ulemas of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, expressing his full support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and condemning the Iraqi aggression against Iran.

PARS reports that two children sang a song entitled "Allahu Akbar, Khomevni (?Rahdar)" at this meeting, which was attended by several scholars and Muslim intellectuals, political leaders, students and Pakistani officials. Imam Khomeyni stood out in the song as a great leader of the Islamic nation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani is currently making a tour of several Islamic states at the head of an Iranian delegation.

Speech in Lahore

GF050915 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Selam Emami Kashani, the imam's representative and Majlis deputy, arrived in Lahore yesterday on another leg of his visit to Pakistan in his current tour of Muslim countries. After its arrival the Iranian delegation visited the college of divinity at (Al-Muntazar) University.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami-Kashani addressed the students. Speaking at a press conference, he explained the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the war imposed by Iraq on Iran.

Speaking at another meeting attended by students, religious scholars and Pakistani notables, Emami Kashani stressed the need for unity among the various Islamic sects. Referring to the aggression by the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists against the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: The infidel forces of Saddam's traitorous and aggressor regime will be defeated very soon, and the Iraqi people will establish an Islamic Republic at the earliest opportunity. At the end of the meeting the Shi'ite and Sunni brothers held evening prayers together.

IRAQIS ATTACK IRANIAN STUDENTS IN INDIA

JN041000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] PARS says in a report from New Delhi that the Iraqi terrorists, who are disguised in diplomatic garb, have attacked a group of Iranian students who were on their way home in New Delhi.

Witnesses say that the attackers were riding in three cars carrying plates with diplomatic numbers and belonging to the Iraqi Embassy in India. The armed terrorists were forced to flee from the place of the incident when the citizens intervened. The Iranian students have given the indian police the details of the incident. Witnesses add that the Iraqi ambassador's car, which carries the plate CDA, was also used in the attack. The latest reports say that none of the Iranian students were harmed.

Such practices, whose likes we have witnessed before, only reflect the folly of the Iraqi regime and its impending breakdown as a result of its successive defeats in the battlefronts by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

IRAQI REVOLUTIONARIES SUPPORT LIBYAN POLICIES

JN050604 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent says in a report that the Iraqi revolutionary forces sent a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in which they expressed their support and backing for the Libyan stands on the imperialist and reactionary elements. These forces also denounced the expansionist and colonialist stands of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, describing these as unjust to the Iraqi people and hostile to the liberal elements and the front for steadfastness and confrontation.

IRANIANS IN QATAR CONTRIBUTE TO WAR EFFORT

GF050912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Honest Muslim residents in Qatar are continuing to collect contributions and extend material and moral aid to their brothers and sisters in Iranian cities living in a state of war. The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Doha has received 85,000 Qatari riyals from Iranian workers residing in Qatar to purchase medicine for the wounded. They also declared their readiness to go to the battlefronts to defend the Iranian Islamic revolution led by its great leader, Imam Khomeyni.

DOMESTIC, FOREIGN NEWSMEN VISIT KERMANSHAH

LD041154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to the reports we have received, domestic and foreign correspondents on the last day of their visit to the western region of the country this morning inspected some traces of the crimes and atrocities which have been inflicted by Iraqi mercenaries upon the city of Kermanshah. According to the report of the Central News Bureau, when the reporters were leaving their place of residence, hundreds of students who had gathered in front of their hotel and who carried photographs of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while chanting the slogans of "Death to America," "Death to Saddam" and shouting "This is a document on America's crime," asked foreign correspondents to take the message of their innocence to the ears of the superpowers.

Today, the reporters also visited the Rashidi School in Kermanshah, which became a target of air attacks by the mercenary Iraqi regime from 23 September 1980 till 22 October 1980. During this visit, the students of this school and the parents of the students who had been martyred in this incident unanimously shouted: "Death to America," "Death to Saddam," "This is a document on America's crime."

According to another report transmitted by PARS during the visit of foreign reporters, in connection with the people's slogans which were mainly against the American Government, one of the correspondents asked one of the officials: You are fighting against the Iraqi regime, but your people's slogans are against America, what is the reason for this?

He answered: At the beginning of the war which was imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, America put some AWACS aircraft at the disposal of Saudi Arabia and these AWACS aircraft are active at the moment. On the other hand, America gives financial assistance to Jordan, which has expressed its support for Iraq. Also, you remember the incident in Tabas. Finally, the support from the American Government for the deposed shah could be an appropriate answer to this question.

According to the same report, foreign reporters, at the end of their 3-day study of the effects of the crimes of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, also visited the headquarters of the mobilization of the oppressed people of the west of the country.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 327

LD041844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Communique 327 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Islam's self-sacrificing heroes with their ceaseless efforts on all battlefronts--just as they have promised their God--are manfully and fearlessly assaulting the foes of Islam in order to [words indistinct]. Here are some of the praiseworthy activities of the defenders of the Islamic revolution during yesterday and today:

A. Today's operations:

1. At 1000 this morning the long-range artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on and damaged Al-Faw's economic and vital installations.

2. At 1035 today the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran pounded the aggressive enemy's positions and trenches in the Abadan region using mortars, as a result of which an enemy ammunition tent exploded and two trenches of the Iraqi mercenaries were destroyed.

3. At 1100 today enemy forces in the (Ad-Dabib) region in southern Iraq and its environs were subjected to intense artillery bombardment by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and suffered casualties.

4. The Islamic combatants' artillery deployed in Khuninshahr rained shells on enemy positions in Umm ar-Rasas and as a result some of Iraq's border guards were forced to retreat.

B. Yesterday's operations:

1. In the Abadan region the combatants of the ground force's aviation force, the Airborne Division, and the gendarmerie personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed several enemy trenches and a minefield and killed or wounded a number of mercenaries.

2. On the eastern bank of the Karkheh Kur River, as a result of attacks launched by our combatant patrol forces, between 10 and 15 enemy servicemen were killed.

3. As a result of operations by units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and thanks to continuing artillery operations by the ground forces in the Khuzestan region, 15 enemy tanks, 1 cannon, 3 military vehicles, 2 bulldozers, 1 armored personnel carrier, and 2 trenches with servicemen were destroyed and 20 enemies of the Islamic revolution were killed.

The same day Islam's conbatants on the southern front were able to scatter an enemy column of trucks and inflict heavy losses on the latter and to destroy with their artillery fire several enemy trenches, two observation trenches, one (?loader) and two vehicles. Our heroes also silenced the enemy's artillery and killed over 50 servicemen of the forces of blasphemy and wounded 8.

During these operations theee of our forces were martyred and five were wounded.

4. Exchanges of fire continued in Shur-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht), (Kanjan Cham), Malekshah and Salehabad and in Sumar and Afsharabad. Thanks to artillery fire from the army of Islam, two enemy tanks and two military vehicles were destroyed. At least 50 Iraqi mercenaries were killed. As a result of operations and continued firing against enemy units on all battlefronts, appreciable losses and casualties were inflicted on the aggressor forces.

The morale of enemy personnel on the eve of their defeat is extremely poor and the enemies of the revolution have lost their efficiency. Also, according to reports which we have received, the despicable and helpless commanders of Saddam's army have recently been frightened by Iraqi servicemen's insubordination to orders given by their commanders and by the servicemen's constant defections to the army of Islam and are now closely watching their behavior. According to reports we have received several Iraqi servicemen deployed in the vicinity of Al-Faw have faced firing squads because of their belief in Imam Khomeyni's leadership.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

AIRBORNE FORCES CARRY OUT ATTACK ON IRAQIS

LD042136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2058 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, our courageous airborne airmen in the course of a two-stage operation today at (Minak) heights and at the vicinity of Helaleh post, succeeded in destroying four tanks, two vehicles, one jeep and a number of enemy bunkers. As a result of these operations a number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded. No casualty figures are available yet. The same report adds that our airborne combatants, having completed their missions, returned to their bases with extremely high morale.

Moreover, on the basis of another report by the Central News Bureau, the airborne combatants raided the enemy forces on two sorties today, one at 0900 and the other at 1600, in Beyvaz village, situated on the western sector of the Karun River. No figures on the casualties suffered by the enemy are yet available up to the dispatch of this report at 1800.

GUARDS CORPS CLASHES WITH ARMED ASSAILANTS

LD051218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1058 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] An informed source in the Urumiyeh guards corps told PARS that the guards brothers stationed in the Mahabad region yesterday went to (Indirbash) and (Bingaleh) and a few other villages in order to carry out mopping-up operations and to rid the villages of arms.

According to this source, armed assailants in (Bangalem) village opened fire upon the guards brothers with 50-calibre guns, automatic MG-1's and MG-2's and other weapons. The guard brothers returned their fire. In this clash about 80 of the assailants were killed or wounded and the rest of them fled; it continued until 1430 yesterday. Two of the guard brothers were wounded, one of whom died while being taken to the hospital. The other one is receiving treatment at the Red Crescent hospital in Urumiyeh.

IRAQIS LAUNCH AIR, ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON AHVAZ

Air Raid

GF041745 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1531 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert warning. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1555 and 1746 GMT on 4 December]

Artillery Bombardment

LD041738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A Central News Bureau report says that residential areas in Ahvaz came under sporadic fire between this morning and 1330 by enemy long-range artillery. A PARS report says that as a result of artillery fire by the enemy yesterday, one person was killed and seven were wounded in Ahvaz.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR

LD041826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The latest report, dispatched by the PARS correspondent from Abadan tonight, states: This evening three helicopters belonging to the Iraqi mercenary army flew over our forces; but they were faced with antiaircraft fire. One of the helicopters was shot down along the Abadan-Mahshahr road and the other two escaped. The combatants of Islam on this front, consisting of the personnel of the mobilization headquarters, the Feda'iyan-e Eslam, valiant and combative army brothers, the Islamic revolution guards corps, and the other popular forces, in spite of enemy fire have excellent morale and [words indistinct].

Exchanges of fire were going on intensely on the Khuninshahr front until the time of this report this evening. One of the commanders of this front in an interview with PARS announced: Last night, as a result of the fire of the combatants of Islam, several trenches belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries were destroyed and a large number of the mercenaries were killed or wounded. Also, this morning some other Iraqi mercenaries on this front, who are based in the western part of the city, were killed by the fire of the combatants of Islam. According to this report, today the combatants of Islam had fire superiority on the whole front. Today the combatants based in the eastern part of Khuninshahr, with loudspeakers and giving [word indistinct] slogans in Arabic called on the Iraqi (?commanders) to surrender. [passage indistinct]

IRAQI LOSSES ON SUSANGERD, ABADAN FRONTS

LD041804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, 21 tanks, 1 artillery piece, 1 personnel carrier and 8 enemy vehicles were destroyed on the Susangerd front yesterday. Moreover, 36 infidel troops were also killed or wounded. Susangerd came under heavy fire yesterday with the Islamic Republic's forces returning the fire.

Quoting the governor's office of Khuzestan, PARS reported that in the course of a coordinated operation by the guards and the Islamic Republic's courageous army on Fayaziyeh front in Abadan, 3 tanks, 3 munition vehicles and part of the enemy artillery were destroyed, with 30 misled Saddam soldiers having been killed or wounded.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING REPORTED IN SUSANGERD 3 DEC

LD041741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent who returned from Susangerd at 1315 today, the Iraqi mercenaries have brought Susangerd under artillery and mortar fire. The same report adds that our army brothers are returning the fire. There still are no details available of the casualties or losses inflicted on the enemy.

On the basis of reports by Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents, in the course of hand-to-hand fighting yesterday between the revolution guards and the Iraqi aggressors in the western sector of Susangerd, the guardsmen managed to destroy a number of individual enemy bunkers and kill 16 infidel soldiers.

DUB-E HERDAN FRONT IN IRANIAN HANDS

LD041810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Having contacted a reliable military source in Ahvaz, the PARS news agency has learned that fierce battles continued today on the Malihan and Ab-e Teymur front and that in complete coordination, the Islamic defenders and the airborne units, using artillery and units positioned in the frontline, crushed the Iraqi aggressors. No figures have been prepared yet of enemy casualties and losses. In the course of the battle, three Muslim fighters were martyred and five wounded.

According to the same military source, Dub-e Herdan front is at present in the hands of the Islamic revolution's defenders, who are protecting it quite well.

SUMMARY OF KURDISH RADIO 3-4 DEC PROGRAMMING

TA041523 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran at 1315 GMT, on 4 December carries news, anti-Khomeyni commentaries and talks, appeals to the Kurdish people, and the peshmerga program. On 3 December the radio carried a statement by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan warning the inhabitants of the Sardasht region of an imminent attack by the forces of the "so-called Islamic Republic regime" and stressing that the party will do its utmost to safeguard the lives and property of the people of the region.

NVOI ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

30 Nov Commentaries

GF302030 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 30 November carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled, "How To Safeguard the Victory of the Iranian Nation." The commentary said: Our people, to defend their territorial integrity and independence, are fighting with self-sacrifice in this imposed war. The war which is going on is a part of the Satanic U.S. policy to weaken Iran and the achievements of our people and moreover to overthrow the Islamic Republic and establish a U.S.-related regime. That is why our people are fighting U.S. imperialism.

There is no doubt that U.S. imperialism, in its plots, counts on the internal counter-revolution, the fifth column. In this crucial time in our country, the unity of word and action has special importance, but we should be careful that unity of word and action takes place between the right groups. It would be a mistake if we face this vital subject in a superficial way. One should with revolutionary awareness distinguish right from wrong, light from darkness and revolution from counterrevolution.

The postrevolution experience has taught us that a number of members of the former regime have changed face and are waiting to take action to overthrow the Islamic Republic. We must be alert.

Obviously, there is no place for these masked people in the united, democratic and anti-imperialism front. We should identify these elements and their plans before they can take action. Only with the unity of word and action of the true forces of the revolution and the followers of the imam's anti-imperialist line can one safeguard the future victories of the revolution.

The second commentary, entitled "Who Are They Who Have Isolated Iran and How?" said: From the first days of the aftermath of the revolution, Yazdi, Qotbzadeh, Entezam and company have been trying to reaffiliate our newly liberated country with U.S. imperialism and to deprive our nation and revolution from the comity of revolutionary nations and the universal progressive movements of the workers. In those days the outcry of these individuals was that by cutting the shackles of bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism and its allies, the Islamic Republic had become isolated. Weren't they the same persons who, contrary to the warning of the imam to our warring nation, talked of isolation instead of Iran's liberation? Instead of relying on the workers' liberating movements and progressive anti-imperialistic nationalistic regimes, they proffered the hand of friendship to notorious rulers--the allies of the United States like the regimes of Ziaul Haq, Qabus and the Saudis. We all remember how Qotbzadeh joined in the discussions of Carter's Islamic conference with representatives of the regimes of Ziaul Haq, Qabus and King Husayn.

The events that followed proved that the aim of these persons was not to reveal the bloodthirsty colonialism of the United States, the No 1 enemy of Iran, but to divert public attention from this real enemy of the nation. The paean of isolation is sung by the liberal bourgeoisie, these representatives of the great overlords, the capitalists who want to join the United States and its allies. The sequence of events unveils the fact that regimes like Ziaul Haq's, Qabus' and King Husayn's seek refuge in Islam. The difference between enemy and friend does not depend on being Muslim or non-Muslim. On the contrary, there are many revolutionary countries that are ready to offer brotherly assistance to our country vis-a-vis the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism.

2 Dec Commentaries

TA022048 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 December carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "The Strength of the Revolutionary Toilers Is a Guarantee of the Victory of the True Revolutionary Forces," said: The powerful and great force of revolutionary workers has justly been called the arms of the revolution of the Iranian nation. Despite all the difficulties and shortcomings inflicted by the dependent capitalists and bourgeois liberals, the Iranian toilers are defending the revolutionary gains. During the recent incidents, it has been revealed that all the plots and threats were carried out by suspicious elements and pseudoclergy followers of Carter's Islam and followers of Brzezinski inspired by the Qotbzadehs, who are trying to create discord among the followers of the imam's path, between the president and prime minister, between the Islamic Consultative Assembly and (?politicians) as well as among the organizations true to the imam's path and united with the revolution.

When all the efforts should be mobilized to unite the nation to defend the revolution against (?this imposed war), all these gentlemen support the alleged democratic freedoms, which are of course democratic freedoms for the continuation of plunder and the reestablishment of a monarchial regime without a monarch. The great power of aware and revolutionary toilers constitutes the support for the victory of a national, people's and anti-imperialist front with the participation of all the true revolutionary forces.

The second commentary, entitled: "A London Hero," said: Recently BBC radio has called Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh "the new hero of Iran " for his constant efforts to create (?discord) among the true revolutionary forces. It is evident from the tone of the London radio that the London masters of the liberal bourgeoisie wing, of which Qotbzadeh is a leader, are satisfied with the counterrevolutionary activities of such elements. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, whose affiliations with the U.S. CIA have become known throughout the world, with great impudence expresses his disatisfaction with the political transformations in our country after the victory of the revolution.

Qotbzadeh, after his release from prison, has once again renewed his (?hostile) activities. As we know, at the command of his master, especially under the actual sensitive conditions, he has turned his attention to the bazaar so that by dirtying the water he can fish to his advantage as well as to the advantage of those like him, such as the Amir Entezams, Yazdis and Chamrans. By taking into consideration the sensitive position of the bazaar, we are addressing the patriotic bazaaris to be awake and aware and not fall into the trap of these elements. Those who have had a (?hand) in the victory of the Iranian revolution should today be aware of the fact as to why elements such as Qotbzadeh who have thousands of visible and invisible links with world-devouring U.S. imperialism try to approach the bazaaris.

Our country today, due to the imposed war, is confronted with many difficulties; the group of liberal-bourgeois supporters of Brzezinski's line try by creating discord and by placing one force against another to add more problems to the existing ones.

As we know, the true representatives of the Tehran bazaaris met with Imam Khomeyni and declared their support for the imam and his people's and anti-imperialist line. Another group of bazaaris, in response to the overt and covert plots of the counterrevolutionaries, in some cases even resorted to closing the bazaar. Undoubtedly, the expression of support for the revolution and its gains is a must but under the actual conditions, resorting to any kind of demonstrations and actions in support of the revolution should take place while taking into consideration the sensitive conditions of wartime.

The official authorities of the Islamic Republic, too, should not cross their arms vis-a-v's the activities of suspicious elements such as Qotbzadeh whose connections with U.S. intelligence organizations have been (?revealed) by many documents and witnesses.

3 Dec Commentaries

TA031957 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 December carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled: "The Compromising Liberal-Bourgeois in Their True Features," stated that the imam of the nation has many times rightly called world-devouring America the number one enemy of the nation and the arch-Satan, and stressed that we will fight world-devouring America until the end of our lives. These remarks by the imam have been transformed into the current slogan of every patriot and free Iranian, especially following the war imposed on our nation. By reviewing the recent events of our homeland we can see to what degrading acts and condemned methods the desirers of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran, the compromising liberal-bourgeois and the masked and unmasked agents and elements of the United States have resorted in order to save the great master and to divert public opinion from the danger of the number one enemy of the Iranian nation, the arch-Satan--acts and deeds which are tantamount to betraying the revolution and its gains and the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Many of the liberal-bourgeois gentlemen, like Mr Bazargan, are themselves capitalists affiliated with Western moncpolies, and a number of them, like the Qotbzadehs, the Yazdis and the Chamrans, are agents. These days the liberals and the desirers of the return of U.S. imperialism are displaying their true features and are following a policy in whose inconsistency with the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy there is not the slightest doubt. This situation cannot but arouse the concern of our homeland's people who have rightly posed the question: What is the logic of some officials for supporting the Qotbzadehs and the Yazdis? The free people of Iran and the true forces of our homeland demand a revolutionary attitude toward the representatives and mouthpieces of the compromising liberal-bourgeois and the agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, and will support with the utmost power any measure taken by the government in this connection.

The second commentary, entitled "Washington and the War Imposed on Our Country," said the war imposed on our country according to the plan of the United States and by the hands of its agents, has taken the form of a war of attrition. The damages and losses for our country resulting from this imposed war are increasing daily. The imposed war on our homeland is in accordance with the specific aims of U.S. imperialism, and is a pretext for the executors of Washington's militaristic policy to sieze the oil riches of the countries of the Persian Gulf region and to escalate its military presence in this region. Those who, above all, are benefiting from this war are solely U.S. imperialism and its allies. They were awaiting such an event for a long time, so that under the pretext of preserving their oil interests in the Persian Gulf region they would interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of this area.

The events of recent days confirm the fact that Washington is ready to resort to military operations in the Persian Gulf and is attempting to also draw a number of NATO member countries into this adventurism. The interventionist activities of the United States are contrary to the principles of the UN Charter. However, it should be explicitly stated that it is not the war imposed on our country that has led America to concentrate the greatest part of its military and naval forces in the Persian Gulf; rather, it is the smell of oil and the intent to gain control of oil that has led America to such military adventures. The Pentagon and the United States' NATO allies have concentrated more than 60 of their warships in the Arabian Sea. The Pentagon has put the Persian Gulf under seige through a network of military bases. We all know that the traitor Qabus has placed his territory under the disposal of the United States for the establishment of a military base at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz. The Saudi Arabian regime has also allowed hundreds of U.S. military personnel into that country. As-Sadat, this traitor to the interests of the Arabs and the enemy of the popular and Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, has placed a number of his military bases at the disposal of the Pentagon for the stationing of U.S. military units from the Rapid Deployment Force.

The nations of the world and all progressive forces resolutely demand the withdrawal of the naval forces of the United States and its allies from the Persian Gulf, the liquidation of U.S. war bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia and of its military springboards in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, and an end to the adventurist activities of the Pentagon and of the American interventionists in the internal affairs of the countries of our region.

4 Dec Commentaries

TA042003 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 December carried two commentaries.

The first commentary entitled "Chamran Is Waiting To Receive Which Title?" reported that during a recent interview Mr Chamran claimed that we are not at war with Iraq, rather we are at war with the United States and the Soviet Union. He also claimed that allegedly the Soviet Union is coordinating with the United States, whether directly or indirectly. This claim of Dr Chamran's which emanates from the West's propaganda arsenal is not new to our homeland's people. "It is not entirely accidental that the Chamrans and the Qotbzadehs and other liberal-bourgeois elements attack the friends and allies of the Iranian revolution, especially the Soviet Union, at every opportunity contrary to the interests of the revolution and the Islamic Fepublic of Iran. They strive to strain relations between our country and the Soviet Union on the basis of false and biased accusations and statements."

Our homeland's people have observed and continue to observe the Soviet Union's support and backing for the Iranian revolution. Nevertheless, certain individuals, like the Qotbzadehs and the Chamrans, continue their futile attempts to place the Soviet Union and the United States in the same category. Although no one in our country believes such nonsense any longer, one should not and cannot overlook the fact that such claims are being made by persons who still hold sensitive positions, and this fact has aroused the concern of our homeland's public. Qotbzadeh or Chamran, or similar individuals, do not lose any opportunity to level accusations and slanders at the true friends, the natural allies and genuine supporters of the Iranian revolution in the world. This is part of the general plan of the compromising liberal-bourgeois to deprive revolutionary Iran of the support and backing of its true friends in the international arena and to isolate it in the face of the plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies. As we are aware Sadeq Qotbzadeh has received the title of the new hero of Iran from his London masters for his subversive activities. Now one must wait and see which title his Western friends will bestow on Mr Chamran for his subversive activities.

The second commentary, entitled "The Escalation of U.S. War Preparations in Our Region," said it is more than two months now that the war imposed on our country has continued. This war, imposed by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region, has inflicted enormous human and material losses on both Iran and Iraq. U.S. imperialism is attempting to exploit this imposed war to preserve its strategic interests in the Persian Gulf, against the revolution and the revolutionary gains of our homeland and even against the Muslim nation of Iraq. The intensification of U.S. military activities and preparations in the Persian Gulf region is confirmation of this claim.

They are not concealing the fact in Washington that the United States itself has taken over the role of gendarme in this oil-rich region, so that under the pretext of preserving its so-called vital interests it would crush by military force the anti-imperialist struggles of the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon has dispatched approximately one third of its naval force and a considerable part of its Rapid Deployment Force toward the coastal borders of the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf. Part of the United State's Rapid Deployment Force and war material have been transferred to U.S. war bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. The principle roles for implementing U.S. aggressions in the Persian Gulf have been delegated to U.S. puppets in the Near East, namely the traitor As-Sadat and the CIA lackey Qabus.

The escalation of U.S. war preparations in the Persian Gulf region have been condemned by all the world's peace-loving forces, and U.S. efforts to play the role of gendarme in this region have met with the resolute confrontation of the Near and Middle East nations.

SRI LANKA DENIES OFFER OF NAVAL BASE TO U.S.

BK261644 Hong Kong AFP in English 1616 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Colombo, Nov 26 (AFP)--Sri Lanka Government today denied local and foreign press reports that it had offered the harbour at Trincomalee in the eastern coast to the United States to be used as a military base.

Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed told Parliament that the reports are baseless. Speaking during the discussion on the money voted for his ministry in the budget for 1981, Mr Hameed said Sri Lanka was committed to non-alignment and there was no change in the country's foreign policy. He said Sri Lanka's foreign image was never so good as today and there was a fund of goodwill for this country throughout the world.

Reports that Trincomalee, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, is to be made a U.S. military base were published locally in the opposition political press particularly in the organs of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and those of the communist party. Before Sri Lanka gained independence in in 1948, Trincomalee was a British base and played a prominent role for the allied cause during World War II.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with Tehran radio on 8 December, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that in his view the "situation has become clearer" as a result of the recent U.S. reply to the explanations that the Iranians asked for through Algeria. He stated: "The United States has to some extent clarified its position, and to some extent we have come closer to its solution. I think if the United States has no ill intentions and really wishes to solve the matter, it will be resolved."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--PARS reported that in a 6 December speech to governors general from throughout the country Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni stressed that governors and politicians exercising "Islamic rule" owe their authoritiy to the people and are exercising power "in the service of the people." Khomeyni reminded both President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i that they owe their current position to the people. Khomeyni also said Iran's rulers should not think of "any inclination toward East or West." He criticized the media for sometimes only showing "a small part" of what has been achieved by the revolution and urged the governors general to try to complete unifinished projects.

Student Clashes--AFP reported that Tehran high school students clashed in violent political confrontations on 7 December causing a number of injuries and the temporary closure of one school. The report said the fighting was between "militant Islamic students and those sympathizing with Muslim leftists."

Khalkhali Resignation Rejection--JANA reported that "concerned authorities" in Tehran have rejected Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali's resignation as head of the antinarcotics unit. In a statement to the Majlis on 7 December, Khalkhali resigned his post in the face of criticism stemming from his operation of Tehran's prisons and charges of torture. Monitored Iranian media have not mentioned the rejection of his resignation.

Mahabad Clash--Tehran radio reported that members of the disbanded Kurdish Democratic Party clashed with revolution guards escorting a convoy to Mahabad on 8 December, causing casualties on both sides. The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio denied a Tehran radio report on a 4 December clash between Kurds and government forces that claimed "47 counterrevolutionaries" were killed. Instead, the radio asserted that government forces killed only women and children.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, claimed that Iraqi forces foiled an Iranian counterattack around Abadan on the night of 7-8 December, killing 420 attackers. Quoting another communique, it said Iraqi helicopters struck Iranian targets around Abadan while Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed two Iranian helicopters in the same area. For its part, Tehran radio reported no special activity around Abadan but did note continued artillery exchanges around Susangerd and Ahvaz and fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts. In a further report, the radio said that in the Sumar region Iraqi planes dropped packages disguised as gifts that would explode if opened by unwary villagers.

Iraq

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim told a press conference in Kuwait, reported by AFP, that Iraq is "prepared" to export up to 2 million barrels of oil a day despite the war with Iran. The Iraqi oil minister, who is in Kuwait for an OAPEC meeting, said oil exports could reach maximum capacity within 3 months if Turkey, Syria and Lebanon complete the necessary maintenance work on the pipelines, pumping stations and storage facilities.

Earlier reports indicated Iraq had resumed oil exports through the three countries. Al-Karim added that the captured Iranian oil minister, Javad Tondguyan, is considered "a prisoner or war like any other" and his release will not be a topic for discussion at the upcoming OPEC conference in Bali.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Amman radio reported that in an 8 December statement to correspondents Jordan's King Husayn noted that some reports indicate that Syrian forces have begun to withdraw from the Jordanian border. The king stated, however, that Jordanian forces will not withdraw until after the withdrawal of the "last Syrian soldier." An AFP report on the king's statement noted that although travelers arriving in Damascus from Amman reported that forces are moving back from both sides of the border, the king said such assertions from Damascus are "probably aimed at justifying the reduction of Syrian concentrations" and added that Jordanian-Syrian relations have grown so far apart that he cannot see how they might be improved and return to what they had been. AFP reported that official Syrian sources said on 8 December that the Syrian withdrawal is continuing "progressively" but gave no details of the number of troops and tanks remaining in the border region.

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran in an 8 December statement to the National Consultative Council, reported by Amman radio, called on Syria to redeploy its forces to places where they "should normally be." Badran added that reported Syrian conditions that Jordan must not support the Muslim Brotherhood or interfere in the affairs of the PLO refer to a "nonexistent situation and therefore are mere presumptions."

Libyan-Egyptian Relations--Following a 5 December report in the London newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egyptian sources in Cairo have warned of "active and unusual" military movements all along Libya's border with Egypt, JANA denied Egyptian reports of Libyan military movements. Describing allegations by the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM on 6 December as "completely untrue," JANA said Libya "has not amassed any troops" and asserted that "people's congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah" are discussing "the question of avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army."

In an 8 December interview with AL-AHRAM, reported by MENA, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali denied reports that the United States has been making efforts to restrain Egypt from attacking Libya in order to topple the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and said that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi is up to the Libyan people alone. He added that the presence of "some Egyptian forces" on the western border with Libya is just "a warning" to the Libyan leader not to attack Egypt.

Egypt

In the 8 December interview Foreign Minister 'Ali also said Egypt expects "to see a big difference in the presidential candidate Reagan and Reagan as president." Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn erred in his calculations when he launched the war against Iran and asserted that the Iraqi president's attempt "to mobilize the Gulf states to serve as a second line of support for his war against Iran" makes things "more dangerous."

Also on 8 December, MENA reported that 'Ali described Israeli measures against Palestinian students of Bi'r Zayt University as "inhuman," and asserted that Israeli Government security policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip contravene the letter and the spirit of the Camp David agreements.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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DOMESTIC DECISIONS MADE BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD082230 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, chaired a session of the Council of Ministers today at the Revolution Council headquarters.

At the beginning of the session, Babrak Karmal explained the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA Government. The Council of Ministers then discussed topics on the agenda and made a number of decisions.

In accordance with the proposals of the Prime Ministry concerning the working hours of government officials and employees, the Council of Ministers issued the following resolution:

In order to maintain suitable working conditions for and render benefits to government officials and employees during the winter, the DRA Council of Ministers in its 8 December session set the working hours of government officials and employees from 0830 to 1530 effective from 8 December until 20 March. Work on Thursdays will end at 1300. Concerning the setting of working hours in other seasons of the year, appropriate measures will be taken in accordance with the directives of rticle 40 on the law concerning government officials which states that over the course of the whole year the people in question will average 40 hours of work per week. The working hours of lecturers and teachers are subject to special regulations.

In the course of its session, the Council of Ministers approved a bill constituting the DRA General Directorate of Basic Teaching within the framework of the Prime Ministry. The directorate is the central organ of the country's religious organizatons and institutions. The bill was sent to the Ministry of Justice in order to be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Justice, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on establishing a Department of Investigation of Internal Affairs of Government Departments and Institutions with the purpose of enhancing the quality of work in government departments and institutions. The Investigation Department will undertake accounting, (?reporting and auditing) responsibilities.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Communications, the Council of Ministers approved the membership of Afghanistan in the International Institute of Communications and instructed the Finance Ministry to pay Afghanistan's membership fee.

The Council of Ministers approved the setting up of the directorate of the National Museum of Anthropology within the organization and budget of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The directorate has the duty, in addition to its present responsibilities, to (?collect) all anthropological material, including relics from Nuristan, salvaged from the previous reign and house it in the Kabul museum. [passage indistinct]

[Kabul in Urdu to South Asia at 1330 GMT on 8 December carries a brief report on the Council of Ministers meeting which adds the following: "The cabinet also approved the setting up of an Islamic Advisory Council. The council will work as a coordinator for the different religious institutes of the country."

KARMAL REPLIES TO BREZHNEV OVERFLIGHT MESSAGE

LD082118 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The following message of gratitude has been sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, on behalf of the DRA Government and from myself, I express my sincere thanks to you, dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for the warm message and good wishes which you have sent to the people of Afghanistan, while flying over Afghan soil.

I avail myself of this opportunity and once again express my deep gratitude to the USSR Communist, Leninist Party. The Soviet Government and the heroic fraternal people of the USSR for their all-round internationalist assistance to the people of Democratic Afghanistan, who are struggling to achieve the goals of the Sawr Revolution and to defend its achievements against the conspiracies of the forces of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism.

I assure you that the PDPA and the DRA Government and all toiling people of Democratic Afghanistan are determined that in the future, too, they will pursue their efforts to expand and further the all-round development of the fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation with the great USSR and its vanguard, the CPSU, in the interest of the people of our countries and in the way of the victory of peace and progress in the whole world.

We believe that your visit to the large country of India, which is the friend of Afghanistan and the USSR not only will be an important landmark in the future expansion of relations between the USSR and India but will play a major role in the consolidation of peace and security and in Asia and all the world. I can assure you that the heroic people of Afghanistan will follow with much love your visit and talks with the leaders of the Republic of India.

I wish you, esteemed L.I. Brezhnev, great successes in the accomplishment of your noble mission.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, 8 December 1980.

KARMAL MEETS SAFI TRIBESMEN, RECEIVES PLEDGE

LD082158 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, during a meeting with the noble people of the Safi tribes, in the Delkosha Palace, headquarters of the Revolution Council, this afternoon, said: First, on behalf of the party and government I welcome you on your coming to your home.

Dear brothers and compatriots: Now that you have gathered here I understand your sorrows and pains and I am fully aware of your past and present painful life. Your pains and our pains are one as we have a common stand and common wishes. We have gathered here as Muslims and in the name of Islam which in view of the Islamic traditions have special tribal importance.

Babrak Karmal added: So far I have perceived and become aware of the life of the noble, Muslim people of Konarha and can say that the life of these people deserves sympathy. The food, clothes and houses of the noble people of Konarha are depressing and painful. I am fully aware of those injustices and atrocities committed against the free and brave people of Safi during the rule of Zahir Shah and Daud and specially during the rule of the bloodthirsty executioner Amin. I share these with you.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime ministrer added: A glance at our glorious history recalls the heroism of our brave fathers and predecessors who repulsed the English three times from our free and glorious homeland. We learn from this that we should form a united, free and independent Afghanistan with a flag held high in the whole world. It is puzzling and depressing that today those English spies, U.S. imperialistics, Chinese hegemonists and the Pakistani militarist reactionaries--but surely not the brother people of Pakistan who are our Muslim brothers who can teach us the Islamic lesson--accuse us of being against Islam. Do you accept this?

Babrak Karmal said: We have not forgotten the heroism and courage of our fathers and we honor our traditions and customs which are dear to us. As I have announced through radio Afghanistan so many times, all customs, traditions, tribal meetings, religious and Islamic sacred things are all sacred to us, and I have promised not only to honor them but to take action for their development, expansion and extension, putting these words into action. Of course, these are the illustrious inheritances from our fathers that we honor today.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister added: Today it is the duty of all brothers, tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan to unite and struggle against our common enemies. For this purpose we ask help from our trustworthy and philanthropic friends.

I must add that the relations and friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR existed for years, and I assure you that when the external interference of imperialism and its hypocritic accomplices into the territory of our beloved Afghanistan stops, the limited contingents of the friendly country of the USSR will return to their country.

In conclusion, I assure you that, as far as it can, the government will serve you and the rest of the brothers and toilers of Afghanistan, as it is embodied in the DRA's basic principles, so that a prosperous and secure Afghanistan is formed.

Loyalty Pledge

LD082346 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Resolution of the Safi tribe of the Pech, Baded, Dewagel and Mazar valleys issued on 1 December]

[Text] We, the tribe of Safi, the inhabitants of the four valleys, fought in the Battle of Kolm during the oppressive dictatorship of King Zahir and similarly against the cruel and bloodthirsty Amin, the agent of imperialism, who committed great atrocities against the people of the four valleys. The people of Safi, who inherited courage from their predecessors, courageously stood against them.

Now that the uprising of 27 December has succeeded, the edifice of oppression has been destroyed and beloved Afghanistan is facing peace, security and prosperity under the leadership of Babrak Karmal--general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA--and the PDPA, we, in accordance with the desires of our ancestors for a national front, regard ourselves as firm supporters of the revolution and therefore issue the following resolution:

1. We resolutely support the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially its second development stage.
2. We resolutely support the valuable cooperation of the friendly country, the USSR, given in accordance with the request of the DRA in order to counter the terror and interference against the national sovereignty.
3. We support the PDPA under the leadership of Babrak Karmal.
4. We have accurately recognized our friends and enemies. Our major enemy is imperialism, headed by American imperialism, hegemonist China and the reactionaries in Pakistan. We are ready to cooperate with our democratic and national government to struggle against these enemies.
5. In order to fight the rebel groups, the enemies of the homeland and counterrevolutionaries which are disrupting the security of the country, we express our readiness to form revolution defense groups under the direction of the revolutionary government.
6. Together with our Nuristani brothers with whom we share equal responsibility for the protection of the region, we will continue in our joint work and action.
7. We express our readiness for the solution of national problems in a democratic manner and for the formation of a free and independent Afghanistan together with all other nationalities.
8. The war was imposed on us by Amin and his black band, and now we resolve to use our weapons to secure peace in the region and homeland and to fight against the enemies.

Pride to beloved Afghanistan.

NURISTAN PEOPLE ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

LD071650 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 6 Dec 80

["Text" of the resolution of the people of Nuristan dated 29 November 1980]

[Text] We, the people of Nuristan, together with other nationalities, have sacrificed for years for the preservation of our national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence in the framework of a united, free and independent Afghanistan.

To love the homeland and people is part of our nature and has brought honor to the peace and security of the country. We have never attempted agitation because of the effect it would have on the life of our people, and we have always despised oppression and bloodshed, which bring about the destruction of the country.

We have expressed our fidelity from the beginning of the Sawr Revolution, but the despotic regime of the Amin band imposed upon us such conditions which forced us to defend ourselves. Hundreds were imprisoned and many were shot; many others seriously endangered our peaceful lives. But after 27 December under the leadership of Babrak Karmal and the guidance of the PDPA, conditions changed for the benefit of peace, security, dignity and freedom. We want to live in peace and security in our beloved country, defend the gains of the revolution and build our country. In accordance with this peace-loving notion we express our support and faithfulness to the government and issue the following resolution:

1. We support and will defend the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially in its second stage of development.
2. We fully believe that the Revolution Council and the national government of the DRA invited the friendly Soviet Union to help Afghanistan counter the external danger which was threatening the borders of our country. We resolutely support this action on the part of the government, the aim of which was the preservation of our national sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, freedom and security.
3. We support the PDPA under the leadership of Babrak Karmal.
4. We have correctly determined the friends and enemies of our country. The major enemies of the people of Afghanistan are imperialism, headed by American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction. We will give all-round cooperation to our national democratic government in repelling their aggressions.
5. To eliminate the rebels and counterrevolutionaries who endanger the security and peace of our country, we will take action to form committees for the defense of the revolution under the government's guidance.
6. We will take joint actions with the Safi [tribe] to bring security to the region and continue our efforts in this respect.
7. The solution of the national problem in a democratic manner with other brother nationalities of our beloved country in the framework of a united, free and independent Afghanistan is in accordance with our view, and for its realization we will give all-round cooperation to the government.
8. War conditions were imposed upon us in the past during the satanical rule of the Amin band. We promise to use our weapons against the internal and external enemies until security is fully restored in the country.

KABUL REPORTS CAPTURE OF REBELS IN PROVINCES

Samangan, Baghlan Provinces

LD062155 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A number of rebels who had been disrupting the calm and peaceful life of the people of in the village of Khaja Kheshmi were recently crushed by the brave and courageous security force, and party activists of Samangan Province with the cooperation of the toiling people of the province.

According to a report from Samangan Province, the security forces seized various types of American and Chinese weapons and bullets. The report added that three of the criminals were captured with weapons and are undergoing interrogation.

According to a report from Baghlan Province, a rebel named (Arestan) found carrying a large number of bullets in a sugar factory by Baghlan party activists and police. He is undergoing interrogation.

Helmand Province

LD071458 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of rebels and counterrevolutionary elements who had disrupted the peaceful life of the noble people of (Garmsir) and Nawah Districts of Helmand Province and who had committed terrorist and counterrevolutionary acts were captured recently by the security forces and party activists.

A large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and destructive materials were seized from these criminals.

Other Provinces

LD082328 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Recently many bands of murderers and brigands in Qonduz, Balkh, Faryab and Laghman Provinces--these traitors to the homeland and counterrevolutionary elements who embarked on acts of highway robbery, murder and terrorism--have been crushed by the security forces with the (?unreserved) supported and cooperation of the local people. A number of these elements have been captured.

Reports (?concerning the situation in) these provinces reveal that two large bands of criminals who were robbing passengers and [words indistinct] on the road between Qonduz and Baghlan and [words indistinct] of Qonduz Province; and on the road between Shirin Tagab and Dawlatabad Districts of Faryab Province were crushed, including their ring-leaders, 'Abdorrahman and [name indistinct].

Another gang of these murderers and brigands who disrupted the life of citizens in Mazar-e Sharif and [words indistinct] of Nahr-e Shahi District in Balkh Province were captured.

Similarly another hand of robbers and brigands has been crushed in 'Alinger District in Laghman Province. Reports detail that various types of weapons, a large amount of ammunition and (?a number) of American Chinese and Pakistani rocket launchers and [words indistinct] have been seized from these robbers, criminals and traitors to the homeland and the revolution. The detainees are being strictly interrogated in their respective provinces.

106 'DECEIVED' PRISONERS RELEASED IN QANDAHAR

GF081723 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A total of 106 inhabitants of Qandahar Province who had fallen prey to the deception of counterrevolutionaries and who were arrested for their subversive activities have been released from jail after interrogation.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Gandhi Meeting

BK081720 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev, who arrived in New Delhi today, and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had talks lasting nearly 50 minutes at Rashtrapati Bhavan this evening. They generally touched upon the international situation. There was common concern about current critical international developments. They also briefly talked about bilateral relations.

An official spokesman of the Foreign Office described the meeting as essentially a courtesy call and said that formal, detailed discussion will begin tomorrow.

Foreign ministers of the two countries—Gromyko and Narasimha Rao—were also present. Also present from the Indian side were Minister of State for Industries Dr Chanana and Indian Ambassador in Moscow V.K. Ahuja. The Soviet side included First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov and Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin and Soviet Ambassador in New Delhi Vorontsov.

Brezhnev, who is the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Mrs Gandhi agreed that final touches be given by concerned ministers and officials to the agreements and protocols which will be signed on Wednesday [10 December]. They will also sign a joint declaration summing up the discussions between the two sides. They had a general exchange of views about the subjects they will be taking up during their formal talks.

The agreements to be signed relate to economic and technical cooperation, long-term trade covering the period 1981-85, cinematography and cultural exchanges.

Talks With Reddy, Gandhi

BK081246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev, now on a state visit to India, called on President Sanjiva Reddy a short while ago at Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidential residence] in New Delhi. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and the First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov were also with Brezhnev when he met Sanjiva Reddy. Indian Ambassador in Moscow V.K. Ahuja, additional secretary in the External Affairs Ministry N. Krishnan, and Dr Charanjit Chanana as a minister in waiting were present with President Sanjiva Reddy when the Soviet leader called on him.

Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi called on Brezhnev at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi this evening. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was also with her.

9 Dec Formal Talks

BK090740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The first round of formal talks between Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was held in New Delhi this morning. The two leaders were assisted by their foreign ministers and senior officials. Matters of bilateral interest and the international situation are reported to have been discussed during the talks which lasted 2 hours.

As already reported Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi had exchanged views yesterday about the topics that were to come up for discussion. They had also briefly touched upon bilateral relations.

A civic reception is now being accorded to Mr Brezhnev in New Delhi.

Civic Reception

BK090900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0833 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] At a civic reception in honor of the visiting dignatory in New Dehli, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Brezhnev have reiterated that the growing relations between India and the Soviet Union, especially the present high-level talks between them, are not directed against any country.

Brezhnev expressed his confidence that the increasing friendly relations between the two countries is beneficial not only for the present and the future generations but also for the entire mankind. He said their beloved leader Lenin had advised the Soviet people to develop friendly ties with India as this country is going to contribute its due share for shaping the future of mankind.

The Soviet president touched upon the increasing cooperation in various fields--economic, scientific, technical and cultural. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union wants to see India become stronger to safeguard its freedom and national integrity. He said the present talks between the two countries have amply proved that they want peace in the world.

Mrs Gandhi expressed the hope that the new problems that have arisen lately will be solved through peaceful, political negotiations. A just and durable solution will be found quickly so that further misunderstanding and animosity are prevented. Mrs Gandhi said the visit of Brezhnev is a significant event adding new dimensions to the traditional Indo-Soviet relations. She recalled that the Soviet Union has been giving consistent support to India's struggle against the colonial powers. Since independence the two countries have always stood for peace in the world and elimination of exploitation. Both withstood all attempts to create misunderstandings between them.

The function, which was held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi, was attended by a large and distinguished gathering which included union ministers, members of Parliament and Soviet dignitaries.

Threat From Afghan Team

BK090858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 9 Dec 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec (AFP)--Indian security police believe a three-man Afghan team, one of them a crack shot, is in the Indian capital, a top police source said today as Indian and Soviet security men agreed to tighten security for visiting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Their presence and apprehensions on their motives explain the last minute changes in Mr Brezhnev's programmes here, the source, who had access to classified information, said.

Two of the Afghans came from Pakistan about a fortnight ago and joined the third who had already arrived here, also from Pakistan, the source--who asked not to be named--said. The three Afghans are still at large.

Twenty-seven Afghans who had arrived in Delhi's Palam airport last night from Lahore, Pakistan, had been detained by airport security police, pending thorough investigation, the source said.

Yesterday the Indian security policy strongly advised the government either to cancel all public appearances of Mr Brezhnev or change the open venues to indoors.

Consequently the open air civic reception for Mr Brezhnev, scheduled for later today, had been shifted from the Moslem-populated red fort area in Old Delhi to a big hall in New Delhi.

Not satisfied with the change in venue, the administration imposed restrictions on movement of people near "Vigyan Bhauan", where the reception will now be held.

Entry to the hall has been restricted to selected few holding a special invitation card.

The Indian capital has never seen the tight security measures that have been imposed here for Mr. Brezhnev, a long-time resident said.

Security measures were more relaxed when U.S. President Jimmy Carter visited India in January 1978, observers noted.

The open civic reception was the only public appearance of Mr Brezhnev after the cancellation of the traditional practice by all visiting foreign visitors to place a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Mahatma Gandhi.

Yesterday the angry and disgruntled Afghan refugees here held two separate demonstrations--the first at the ceremonial route of the Soviet president and the second at the heavily-guarded Soviet Embassy here.

During Mr. Brezhnev's brief appearance at the airport, he was flanked by three heavy Soviet security agents who formed a human wall.

The security men left their position only after the press photographers insisted on a full view photo of the Soviet president.

Before the silver blue IL-62 plane, carrying Mr. Brezhnev and his party landed here, another plane had done several practice landings at the airport.

As Mr. Brezhnev's bullet-proof Mercedes 600 driven by a Soviet chauffer left the airport, another car with Soviet security men was scanning the entire route.

Sources said that the car was equipped with mine-detecting devices and at one stage it stopped and the occupants started a search--as the devices had picked up presence of metal on the road.

But later it proved to be only a horse-shoe.

The Soviet delegation have brought food and water from Moscow for Mr. Brezhnev.

'Red Alert'

BK091054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec (AFP)--Indian security police have announced a "red alert" for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, implying a "definite possibility" of an "assassination attempt", published reports said today.

"Rebel foreign students have been put under total surveillance and electronic scanning of places where the Soviet president would visit had been increased", the English daily "HINDUSTAN TIMES" said.

Meanwhile, authorities at Delhi's Palam airport today turned back six Afghans who had arrived from Kabul to enter the city. They were sent back to Kabul by the return flight, an airport source said.

Yesterday the authorities detained 27 Afghans who had arrived from Lahore.

Fifteen of them have been confined in an airport room and will be sent back to Lahore tomorrow.

The remaining were allowed to enter after the Afghan Embassy here certified for them, the source said.

Commentary on Visit

BK081238 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Commentary by V.V. Ishwaran of the HINDUSTAN TIMES, New Delhi]

[Text] The 3-day visit to India of Soviet President Brezhnev starting on 8 December is a welcome event for many reasons. First because since his last visit in 1973, Indo-Soviet relations have deepened and stabilized on a high level. The visit is also important because it is taking place at a time when India is trying to stabilize the gains of its economic achievement. With this level of development is is important for India and the Soviet Union to review the possibilities of further cooperation in technological and scientific fields.

Brezhnev will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Deputy Prime Minister I. Arkhipov and a team of senior economic advisers. The visit will also be coinciding with the meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in New Delhi. All these suggest that the visit will lead to agreements on aid and collaborative ventures.

The visit will also mark a jubilee in Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. It was 25 years ago that the first intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical aid to India was signed on the construction of the Bhilai steel plant. In the past quarter century over 17 major projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet aid.

In an interview with Soviet journalists Mrs Gandhi said we welcome your president very warmly and added that friendship between the Soviet Union and India was one of the important factors for world peace. She acknowledged that the Soviet Union had helped India in moments of need, economically and morally, and therefore, the relationship was a good one. But Mrs Gandhi also recognized that with any kind of relationship or agreement, sometimes there are difficulties on both sides, especially with regard to different approaches. The reference is obviously to Afghanistan and the Soviet military presence in that country.

The Soviet Union is pleased with Indian recognition of the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. But Moscow must have also noticed the lack of full endorsement of Soviet action in Afghanistan. More than once Mrs Gandhi has spoken of her opposition to external intervention anywhere. She has also indicated that India would like to see the Soviet troops withdrawn from Afghanistan. Mrs Gandhi has also claimed that unlike the bellicose outburst by other powers, India's gentle cognition is helping to defuse the situation. She has implied India's quiet persuasion is likely to bring about gradual Soviet disengagement.

It is on this point that the Delhi talks will be highly significant. True, Mrs Gandhi has not condemned Russia for the intervention and Moscow had noted this with satisfaction. But it is doubtful if India can be expected to take a more positive stand on the side of the Soviet Union.

While voicing the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, India has consistently held other powers also responsible for the Afghanistan situation. Interference to that extent would cover these latter countries also, who according to the Indian view have been interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We will have to see how the Soviet leader is going to vindicate Mrs Gandhi's position on Afghanistan.

One item which India needs in particular to include on the agenda is the possibility first mooted by the Soviet Government itself of bartering Indian grain and cereals especially wheat for Russian crude oil supplies. With the Iran-Iraq war wreaking havoc on the prospects of oil imports needed by India, such a fair exchange becomes all the more attractive. It is fortuitous that India is well placed today to realize the deal. A plentiful monsoon in most parts of this country has mitigated the worse effects of last year's drought and, according to official estimates given in Parliament, India is now assured of food grain production of some 130 million tons. This should not only be sufficient to replenish the Indian buffer stocks but also provide a margin that can safely be earmarked for exports to the Soviet Union in exchange for oil.

Press Review

BK081754 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1704 GMT 8 Dec 80

["Press Review and Editorial Roundup for 8 December"]

[Text] THE TIMES OF INDIA, INDIAN EXPRESS and PATRIOT brought out special supplements on Leonid Brezhnev on his visit to Delhi. THE TIMES OF INDIA says Mrs Gandhi to keep options open in talks with Brezhnev. [sentence as received] The paper writes that India did not want to give leadership to anyone in the international sphere but wanted to work in partnership with countries willing to cooperate with it. Further, it says in another report, that Mr Brezhnev is not cluttered up with engagements. In all he will have three hours of talks with the prime minister apart from a brief call she would make soon after his arrival. A highlight of the visit will be the issue of a joint declaration to be signed by both leaders as also finalisation of a long-term economic cooperation agreement. While world attention is focused on the Delhi visit of the Soviet leaders in the context of developments in the region, the event is expected to give an impetus to bilateral cooperation particularly in economic affairs. The visiting president's address to members of Parliament scheduled for Wednesday is awaited with much interest as by that time formal talks here would have been over and he might spell out Soviet thinking on major problems of the day.

INDIAN EXPRESS writes, Mr Brezhnev, talking to Uzbek leaders in Tashkent, described his visit to India as "a major step in Soviet foreign policy to further develop friendly relations with that great country," reports TASS.

The HINDUSTAN TIMES in an editorial, "India and Soviet Union", writes if the Soviets have proved reliable friends in the past in their friendship, we cannot overlook the fact that at times their actions have put considerable strain on our idealistic pretentions. Proven friendship in the past should not be taken for granted for our future course of action. It is most important for India that it not only remains strictly nonaligned, but should also appear to the rest of the world as being so. It will be of interest to watch how Mrs Gandhi will persuade Mr Brezhnev that India does not take sides.

INDIAN EXPRESS in an editorial, "A Crucial Visit", writes, even if international developments had not been so pressing, the first meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Mrs Indira Gandhi after her return to power would have been important. While India has taken a somewhat equivocal line on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan by equating it with the material and moral assistance given by United States, China and Pakistan to the resistance movement, it has also continued to call for withdrawal of the Soviet forces from that unhappy country. The people of India and the world at large, therefore, will watch with anxiety and interest to see if Brezhnev can persuade Mrs Gandhi to line up more closely with Moscow. Mr Desai was certainly guilty of grave impropriety in disclosing the contents of confidential communications with Soviet leaders (if he was in fact letting out the truth) especially on the eve of President Brezhnev's visit. The international developments have strengthened New Delhi's bargaining power. That, of course, is if Mrs Gandhi sees a divergence between the interest of the two governments.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEW ON MAJLIS ELECTIONS, HOSTAGES

LD082026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] This afternoon, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly took part in a press conference which was held in the presence of a large number of domestic and foreign reporters, and in an interview with our correspondent he answered his questions about the announcement of support by the various strata of people for the clergy, the holding of elections in areas where the elections have not been held, the issue of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime and the issue of the hostages. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] During the past few days the various strata of the people of our country by taking part in marches have expressed their support for the clergy of the country and made certain demands. What are the views of the Majlis concerning these demands?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your question has two parts. One part is about the marches and the demonstrations of the people. In my view they are good. We were confident, but once again we have become more confident that the path which our nation has chosen is a good path and that it will continue this path and that the nation well understands the subtle political issues. This demonstrates the maturity of the nation. Contrary to the views of those who imagined that the Muslims of Iran are on the sidelines of political events and are not aware of them, it seems that the people are very sensitive and with their own intelligence they became aware of the danger and they took action. In my view, the people through their wakefulness and vigilance have brought despair upon the counterrevolutionaries. A great conspiracy, which was very extensively planned by the agents of the superpowers and the internal counterrevolutionaries and in which all the counterrevolutionary wings were involved, was foiled. The second part of your question concerns their demands. Which demands?

[Question] In their marches and their resolutions. We better refer to one of your own deputies in the Majlis.

[Answer] Yes, it is something unprecedented. As far as I am aware of the history of the Majlis it is unprecedented and so far I have not seen it being envisaged in the Constitution. [as heard] We have received many telegrams, letters, open letters and sometimes protests saying why we do not show any reactions, why we do not pay any attention to the wishes of the people. In any case, all of these should be discussed in the governing body of the Majlis [heyat-e reiseh]. We should have consultations with these gentlemen and should think about it. This is a new issue and requires investigation. Those who hear my words in this program will agree with me that I cannot come to a quick decision. This matter requires further study and we are studying it to see what can be done.

[Question] In connection with the issue of the Majlis deputies, the Ministry of Interior has announced that the remaining elections will be held within 1 month in the areas where it is possible. Bearing in mind that some deputies have accepted other responsibilities, what are the programs of the Majlis in this connection?

[Answer] As you know very well, the Majlis is under a great deal of pressure. Some of the deputies are participating in the war and some of them, it is natural, are faced with some urgent business. They have necessary responsibilities which they should perform. We have a tenuous majority. The Ministry of Interior has promised to act speedily. Some people were hoping that the elections would not be held.

Thank God, we passed through the first phase and now. I think, the Majlis should wait for this program to be carried out as soon as possible. We have 30 deputies coming to the Majlis. I think when these 30 deputies are elected the Majlis will have more activities and our majority will be stronger. I have again asked the Ministry of the Interior, urging it that the issue of the elections should be carried out as soon as possible so that the Majlis is completed.

[Question] If possible, please let us know about the issue of the war with Iraq and also the issue of the hostages and the American answer, in what stage it is and whether the time for a solution to this matter has come close or not.

[Answer] Concerning the war, at the beginning when the Supreme Defense Council assumed responsibility we had certain worries, but now I am almost completely in control in the fronts, and I expect that during the coming days the Iranian nation will witness a considerable progress in the war and that the war will not last for long. Concerning the issue of the hostages and the reply which the United Stages has recently given to the explanations which the Iranians had asked for through Algeria, in my view the situation has become clearer. The United States has to some extent clarified its position, and to a great extent we have come closer to its solution. I think if the United States has no ill intentions [su'e niyyat] and really wishes to resolve the matter, it will be resolved.

[Question] My last question is concerning this matter: Due to some fears, a number of people have withdrawn their money from the banks. As the head of the legislative branch what are your recommendations in this regard and for the sake of establishing economic security?

[Answer] I wish to leave the solution of all the problems to the maturity and awareness of the people. From the beginning our revolution has followed this path. Whenever there is any shortcoming in this regard we shall have problems. Concerning the issue of the money, some people due to ill intentions and in order to weaken the government and in connection with the same conspiracy--exactly at the time when all the aspects of this conspiracy were being prepared one aspect of it was that there should not be any koney in the banks so that the government would be under pressure--have withdrawn their money from the banks. They will not listen to any advice. They have knowingly done so. They do it deliberately and are traitors. However, there are a large number of people who did not have that much money either, but due to the propaganda of the same enemies they think that, as it is a tome of war, if their money is in their homes they will be more secure and will have easier access to it. They were frightened in case the banks might close or that the government might have a certain program and would not put their money at their disposal. These are the actions of some unaware people. Their number must be large because much money has been withdrawn from the banks during the past few days. If the people are aware they should have realized that the Islamic Republic is not such a government that might all of sudden make unstudied decisions against the interests of the people. Now that the Islamic Majlis is in existence, the banking regulations, the people's deposits and people's rights will not be violated so easily. Even the slightest economic decision which might be made in this country, or if they wish to make a decision concerning the money belonging to the people, should first be discussed and investigated in the Majlis. The people will come to know about it. A long time before it they will hear of it and then it will be implemented. Those who have withdrawn their money should with complete peace of mind return their money to the bank. First of all, they should know that the banks strengthen the economic power of the government and the country which, indirectly, benefits the people. Secondly, their money is more secure. Even now and always the most secure places for the safeguarding of money are these banks, especially in such a regime and such a government which respects people's rights, and we seriously emphasize this point.

AFP: RAFSANJANI SAYS U.S. RESPONSE 'CLEARER'

NC081249 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (AFP)--The latest U.S. message to Iran on conditions for releasing the American hostages was "much clearer", Iranian parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said today.

He told newsmen that Washington's responses to conditions set by Iran for releasing the 52 hostages were much clearer, and that the U.S. was now on the way towards accepting the terms. Several "obscure points" however remained to be settled, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said.

Iranian MP's had agreed that the hostages, held in Iran for 13 months, be released on condition that the U.S. unfreeze Iranian assets in the U.S., pledge not to interfere in Iranian affairs, return the ex-shah's wealth to Iran, and halt legal claims against Iran. U.S. clarifications of its earlier reply to Iran's terms were delivered to Tehran on 4 December by an Algerian go-between.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MILITARY COMMANDERS, ULEMA

GF081332 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, today received Colonel (Kuchek-Dehqan), commander of the ground forces' logistics; Colonel 'Ali (Ard), chief supervisor of military supplies of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the assistant commander of the supplies of the revolution guards corps. He also received Hojjat ol-Eslam (Jalal) Khomeyni, who was accompanied by a number of ulema who were on their way to the battlefronts.

DETAILS OF 8 DEC MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD081222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic Majlis held a meeting at 0830 presided over by Speaker of the Majlis Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to our correspondent, a question by Ahmad Salamatian, the deputy for Esfahan, was raised concerning documented legal justification on a statement by the office of the prime minister dealing with correspondence between the country's three government branches, as well as whether the office of the imam and the office of the president with government departments should be handled by the office of the prime minister.

In his reply to the question, Prime Minister Raja'i said: There exist two main parts in the statement issued by the office of the prime minister: one dealing with the manner in which response should be made to questions raised by newly-established institutions or those already existing and which had been created by the government, and one dealing with the issue of whether the government can simply assign someone from any institution or organ to reply to the posed questions. I have already explained to the [name indistinct] commission of the Majlis that as far as the government is concerned, there is no problem in replying to the three branches, other than the issue of how to make the reply. However, since it is the government that is answerable, it is up to it to do so. At any rate, as far as we are concerned, there is nothing specific in any of the laws we know of about how replies ought to be made, nor is there anything to the effect that if a certain method is adopted by the government to make its replies it is in contravention of the law. If you know of such a thing in our laws, then let us know, for we do adhere to the law. Furthermore, as far as the government is concerned, all replies should be made with the previous knowledge of the prime minister.

The prime minister then said: According to what we have studied and learned from our laws, the president has nothing to do with executive matters; the responsibility for executive matters is entrusted to the prime minister and the government, with the Majlis questioning the government with regard to inefficiency and matters contrary to the Constitution. On the basis of this fundamental issue, we act as an executive agency. For instance, say a letter is received from the office of the president asking for a certain file. We do not know whether we should comply with the request, for this has not been communicated to us [as heard], and, at any rate, the nature of relations between the prime minister and the president is not clear. I have asked the Council of Guardians to clarify our position vis-a-vis the president when he wishes to involve himself in executive matters and seek information. I believe the president's duties are specified in the Constitution; as for the government, it should act accordingly. I do hope that this issue will be implemented as soon as possible, with the government doing its job.

As far as the government is concerned, the prime minister said, I have no criticism to make; the point is that I am in a state of uncertainty. I do hope that the Council of Guardians will clarify this problem. I have often stated that one of government's problems is the implementation of the Constitution.

Our correspondent further reports that in a pre-agenda speech by 'Ali Aqa Mohammadi, the deputy for Hamadan, while explaining the path of the revolution, said: Under the Islamic Republic Government there is no place for "I"; there is, however, a place for the Muslim Iranian nation. There is no access for "self". The deputy for Hamadan also said: Iranian nation, you must know that as a deputy I am stating that a creeping coup d'etat is underway in order to dissolve the system. O you brothers at Nozheh base [where the first alleged coup attempt was reported to have started], allow me not to divulge your remarks until such time when a propoer opportunity presents itself; it is then that we shall make them public.

Today's session was adjourned at noon; the next meeting is to take place at 0800 tomorrow.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING HELD IN KHUZESTAN

LD082239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Surpeme Defense Council held a meeting at 1800 today in one of Khuzestan's cities presided over the President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces. Also present at the meeting were Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the joint staff; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Parvaresh and Hojjat ol-Eslam Montazeri, two deputies from the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Morteza Reza'i, commander of the revolution guards corps' Kamal Kharrazi, supervisor of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council; and Gharavi, the governor general of Khuzestan.

According to PARS, during this meeting, which is still in progress, they exchanged views and examined the general situation on battlefronts and ways the combatants of the revolution are confronting the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi forces.

CABINET DISCUSSES MINISTERIAL PROPOSALS 8 DEC

LD082212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran had a session at 1800 today under the chairmanship of Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs. In this session, which started with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran and which lasted till 2200, some proposals from the Ministries of Justice, Health, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Oil were discussed, and some of these proposals were approved after being studied by the members of the Cabinet.

In the same session the Cabinet approved the allocation of 20 million rials to be put at the disposal of the Hamadan Governorate General for assistance to the center for the expansion of productive and development projects and small productive units.

RAJA'I APPOINTS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FOR PROJECTS

LD082208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, today Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in a decree appointed Dr 'Abdollah Jasemi, assistant professor in the university of science and technology, as the deputy prime minister in charge of projects and programs. The text of the decree is as follows:

Brother Dr 'Abdollah Jasemi: With this decree you are appointed deputy prime minister in charge of projects and programs. It is hoped that you will use all your skills and your endeavors in bringing this office into fruition and in attracting believing and expert human resources so that this important aspect of the Islamic revolution will be implemented as deeply and as speedily as possible due to your endeavors.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

KHO'INI ADDRESSES QUESTIONS TO CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD081936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a telephone conversation with the Central News Bureau, announced that this afternoon the Cuban ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, deputy speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis.

At the start of this meeting, the Cuban ambassador made some remarks and stated: The Cuban revolution, after its victory, faced the same kind of problems as the Iranian revolution is facing today and America froze our assets the same as yours. After our revolution we had to put up with many difficulties. And now, 22 years after the Cuban revolution, our health and culture have improved greatly and our economy is independent.

The Cuban ambassador in another part of his remarks said: The Iranian revolution is a popular revolution, and the people of Iran are trying to eradicate all traces of America.

Following the Cuban ambassador's remarks, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini said: Is there only one party in Cuba or do you have several parties? Are Cuban dissidents allowed to publish various papers and leaflets? And briefly, is any kind of political activity against the Cuban regime allowed or not?

Commenting on the activities of different political groups in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini said: In Iran parties and groups which oppose the government are free to have their own papers and publications and they can conduct free political activities. What is your view on this freedom, and do you consider this as a positive or a negative point for the Islamic Republic of Iran?

Continuing his remarks (?Kho'ini) said: We like you (??because you resent) America and we hope to open our embassy in Cuba in the near future. We would like to benefit from the experiences of your revolution. We hope that relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba would expand in the near future.

PARS DIRECTOR GENERAL ON NEWS DISSEMINATION

JN082127 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Station interview with PARS Director General (Kamal Kharrazi)--recorded, date not given; answers in Persian fading into Arabic]

[Excerpts] [Question] Following the eruption of the imposed war and the formation of the Supreme Defense Council, an information center was established. Why was this information center established and what are its duties?

[Answer] Following the instructions of Imam Khomeyni to the Supreme Defense Council to shoulder the responsibility of defense affairs in the country, it was natural for this council to form an information center to organize and coordinate the internal and external information in accordance with the line approved by the Supreme Defense Council.

Before this, military reports were conveyed by the joint staff only. No other sources of PARS and the Central News Bureau or other correspondents were able to provide these reports.

[Question] As for the war reports, we see that there are four sources that announce the outcome of [words indistinct]. These are: The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the revolution gurads, PARS and the Central News Bureau. Why so many sources?

[Answer] There are so many becuase we are against censorship that imposes one source for all news. We believe that any news report, once it is found to be correct regardless of [word indistinct] sources, should be transmitted so that the people may realize that all news reports [words indistinct]. Also, when the news reports are given to the various centers, every one of these centers tries to do its utmost to provide the better and more correct news report and more quickly, whereas this approach would not exist if there were only one source. Therefore, [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As for the newspapers, the same matter applies; namely, the papers are free to publish the reports obtained by their correspondents from the battlefronts and cities [word indistinct]. All that these papers do is coordinate these reports with us to make sure that they are correct and not exaggerated or false and do not leak military information. Some papers enjoy wide news networks and can obtain news reports and distribute them like the news agencies. There is no reason to block them since they have correspondents. There, the papers are free to publish the news reports [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We hold sessions with the editors in chief of the widely-circulated papers. At these sessions, we acquaint them with the line of the information center. We coordinate with them. They prepare and write articles in accordance with the reality prevailing in our society. We do not interfere in their work [words indistinct] to promote coordination and cooperation in a manner to render the articles a factor in strengthening the morale of the people, soldiers and fighters, to acquaint the people with the enemy, and to convey facts as they are.

[Question] Are foreign correspondents active on the Iranian fronts and do you give them the necessary facilities?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. All foreign correspondents are free to visit Iran. There is a large number of these correspondents in Iran now. During the past 2 days, a large delegation of foreign correspondents came [words indistinct]. They will be leaving for indistinct] to see the fronts and observe the destruction and crimes committed by Saddam's mercenaries. [passage indistinct] Even some correspondents shed tears over these barbaric crimes committed by Saddam in Iran. These crimes are well conveyed to the outside world. Thus, the correspondents come now and are given facilities and are transported by planes. They obtain permits to visit the fronts. It is natural that they cannot visit the fronts unless they are permitted by the information center.

The information center's work now is to facilitate the departure of the correspondents to the fronts so that they can report to the world what they see.

[Question] Iran is now facing an information blockade in addition to the economic blockade. What are the ways and means [word indistinct] to lift this information blockade, particularly under these war circumstances and also particularly since friendly countries complain about lack of information and reports from Iran?

[Answer] Yes, there is such a thing. We, however, have managed to break through this blockade and [words indistinct]. God willing, we will be sending news in Arabic to some countries. We are now installing the necessary equipment to transmit news in Arabic to Syria, Lebanon, and God willing, to Kuwait and the other countries. This is unprecedented work in the Islamic world, that news is transmitted in Arabic and [words indistinct].

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR FRG, KRUPP COMPANY MEETING

LD082153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Mohsen Nurbakhah, deputy minister in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, this afternoon left for West Germany to take part in the annual general meeting of the Krupp Company's stockholders. Dr Nurbakhah, in an interview on the eve of the trip, commenting on the purpose of the visit, said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to carry out a (?fundamental) review of joint investments with foreign firms and governments and to make a serious decision regarding investments which are contrary to the Iranian nation's interests.

Nurbakhah said the government intends to exercise greater supervision over its agreements relating to foreign investments and (?our interests are safeguarded).

He added that as an example one should consider Iran's investment in Krupp; although the Islamic Republic of Iran owns 25 percent of the shares, it nevertheless has never assumed an active role in this firm.

ENVOY: PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC TIES WITH ITALY GOOD

LD051009 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 23 Nov 80 p 265

[Salvatore Gatti undated interview in Rome with Iranian Ambassador to Italy Mohammad Baqir Nasirsadat-Salami: "Italy and Iran Ideally Suited for Business"]

[Text] "Every friendly gesture toward Iran is bound to have a strong influence on our future relations." The Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Italy, Nasirsadat-Salami, has no doubts of this. The decision to be taken by the interministerial committee for foreign economic policy on insurance cover for Italimpianti (Italian plant company) and Condotte (Italian water pipelines company) is not an irrelevant issue as far as Iran is concerned. "As far as Italy is concerned," he said, "it is undoubtedly an economic decision, but it is also a political indication; Iran is in a critical phase and all gestures on the part of a foreign government must be very carefully weighed at this time."

[Question] So the matter of the insurance cover for the two Italian companies is just the tip of an iceberg in Italian-Iranian relations. What about the submerged part, the major part?

[Answer] We already have excellent relations with Italy; we have appreciated the fact that many Italian enterprises remained in Iran following the revolution while several companies of other nations pulled out. These good relations can become truly special relations, despite Italy's membership in NATO and very close relations with the United States....

[Question] This is a major drawback....

[Answer] Despite all that, since the revolution Italy has had, if not friendly, then at least neutral relations with us. Furthermore, while the majority of Western countries are trying to mix economics with politics, Italy is not. So it is more neutral doing business with you. The same applies to some extent to Japan, but we feel closer to Italy.

[Question] But are you still interested in the port of Bandar-e Abbas and Condotte's project?

[Answer] Of course! Even before Iraq's aggression it was an important economic objective, partly because of its position at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and partly because of its role as a pole of development in a backward area. But now more than ever, following the destruction of Khorramshahr [as published], building Bandar-e Abbas has become a priority objective for our economy.

[Question] Is the iron and steel plant that Italimpianti is due to build important to Iran too?

[Answer] Yes. It is an extremely useful, I would say necessary, project for our country.

[Question] Returning to ports, is it true that you are examining the possibility of Italian companies' rebuilding the destroyed Iranian ports in the future?

[Answer] It is too early to say, but potentially we are definitely interested in Italian companies.

[Question] Is there an Iranian "risk factor?" Is there now a risk of financial difficulties on the Iranian Government's part in paying the Italian companies?

[Answer] Definitely not. Iran's finances are still healthy.

[Question] So what is your message to the Italian Government, which is due to decide on the issue of the Italian enterprises in Iran on 19 November?

[Answer] That is easy. The Italian Government must bear in mind that broad cooperation is possible between Italy and Iran; that the change of political course in our country is bringing about thorough changes in economic strategy; that in this new strategy there are vast potentials for absorbing Italian work in many fields; and that Iran, in turn, being a country rich in oil and minerals, can provide Italy with major raw-material supplies in exchange.

The Iranian people ask, as the basis for cooperation of this kind, that a democratic country such as Italy support an antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution such as ours, which aims to create a democratic society based on the principles of Islam. Thus, even an episode such as the industrial cases in question can, if resolved positively, be a sign of political good will which is bound to strengthen our economic relations in the very near future. And I am convinced that this is what will happen; I know that Italy and Iran can see eye to eye.

CLASH INVOLVING KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPORTED

LD090420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent has been informed by the public relations office of the Urumiyeh Revolution Guards Corps that at 1100 yesterday in the vicinity of Nuzehgaran village, a clash took place between members of the disbanded democratic party [Kurdish Democratic Party] and personnel of the Naqadeh revolution committee, who were escorting a column to Mahabad. In this clash, two committee members were martyred and two others wounded. More than 10 assailants were killed and some were wounded. The rest escaped.

IRAQI PLANES DROPPING BOOGYTRAPPED PACKAGES

LD081916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the mercenary Iraqi regime yesterday dropped packages containing explosive material, which were packed in the form of gift parcels, from its violating planes. According to this report, in Sumar region a number of villagers who found these packages were wounded as a result of the parcels exploding. One of the wounded persons was taken to Valiy-ye 'Asr Hospital in Eslamabad and received treatment.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 331

LD081830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Communique 331 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting Iranian compatriots: Some of the heroic deeds and self-sacrificing activities of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which were carried out yesterday, 7 December, through reliance upon Almighty God and the guidelines of the imam of the nation and the appreciation of the beloved nation, for the sake of the destruction of the enemies of Islam, are as follows:

A. The operations of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. Some of the Al-Bakr and Al-Ammayah oil platforms on the Al-Faw estuary were bombed and as a result of this air bombardment for many hours the columns of flame and smoke could be clearly seen from a few kilometers away.

2. The microwave antenna installations on the northeast of (Khormal) were attacked and 90 percent of them were destroyed.

3. The military garrison of the city of As-Sulaymaniyah on the northeast of Iraq was bombed, and 40 percent of the garrison was destroyed.

4. Some of the installations of Ash-Shura garrison were bombed, but the amount of damage inflicted still has not been clearly ascertained.

Also, one enemy armored column on the axis of Sableh-(Fakkeh) was attacked. In this air attack a number of enemy trucks and personnel carriers were destroyed.

B. The operations of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

As a result of the artillery and mortar fire of our forces in Gilan-e Gharb region, one enemy personnel carrier and one enemy truck were destroyed and seven of the enemy forces were killed and a number of them were wounded. Also, in the western region of Dezful, as a result of the fire of heavy artillery and mortar launchers of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic, 5 tanks, 8 vehicles, 2 ammunitions dumps, 1 mortar launcher and 8 enemy trenches were destroyed and about 50 mercenaries of the Iraqi forces were killed or wounded. Yesterday, in the same front the self-sacrificing fighters of the ground forces by sending some patrol groups killed 27 of the enemy forces and destroyed 1 personnel carrier and 1 truck belonging to the enemy.

On the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts, yesterday, 7 December, the fighters of the ground forces, through continuous artillery fire and repeated attacks of the helicopters of the Airborne Division, inflicted the following casualties and damages upon the Iraqi Armed Forces: The destruction of 21 tanks and (?17) cannons and antiaircraft guns with their (?personnel), 7 personnel carriers, 14 vehicles, 5 batteries, 6 trenches with their personnel and 2 vehicles containing ammunition and one ammunition dump.

Meanwhile, in yesterday's operations our fighting forces killed or wounded more than 250 enemy mercenaries in the southern fronts. At 1000 yesterday, 7 December, the heavy artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the military districts and installations in (Al-Jadid) region inside the Iraqi territory under heavy fire and inflicted severe damage and casualties upon the mercenary Iraqi forces in this region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON OPERATIONS

LD090636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with operations carried out over the past 3 [as heard] days:

In His exalted name. The guard devotees, who have undertaken the privilege of guarding and continuing the revolution at the expense of martyrdom, on 7 December, in a series of coordinated operations and with the help of military brothers, managed to kill or wound about 170 of Saddam at-Tikriti's deceived troops and to destroy 4 tanks plus their ammunition, 2 antiaircraft guns, 16 vehicles carrying ammunition and foodstuffs, 2 mortars, 1 personnel carrier and 1 ammunition dump belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

On the afternoon of the same day, in the Gilan-e Gharb region, as a result of fire from two Iraqi MiG's, two combative revolution guards achieved the honor of martyrdom.

On 6 December, in a series of guerrilla operations, the brother guards managed to kill nine troops from the forces of blasphemy on the Karkheh Kur front. Also, as a result of the explosion of mines which had been planted near one of border roads, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and its four occupants were killed. In addition to the aforesaid war operations, the Islamic revolution guards of the corps' military headquarters in the west of the country, consistent with what they have learned from Islam, have so far managed to bring 26 villages in the region under medical and cultural cover, employing medical and cultural groups.

[Signed] The public relations office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

TEHRAN REPORTS FIGHTING ON VARIOUS FRONTS

PARS 6 Dec Roundup

JN061003 Tehran PARS in English 0740 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Central News Office reports from Ahvaz that the brave pilots of Havaniruz (the air support for the ground force) attacked Hamid garrison in the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis yesterday morning for three [word indistinct].

In the courageous attacks seven Iraqi tanks, two personnel carriers, one anti-aircraft artillery, three fuel tankers and three buildings used by the enemy forces were destroyed and a considerable number of the invading Iraqis were killed. No precise casualties reports of the enemy troops were avilable.

Reports from southern Susangerd yesterday said that one bulldozer, four vehicles and 15 bunkers of the Iraqi forces were destroyed on Thursday. In these operations over 40 of the enemy troops were killed or wounded.

The city of Abadan was relatively calm yesterday morning, but on Thursday night it was under the artillery fire of the Iraqi Army. On Thursday the revolutionary guards of Dezful [words indistinct] forces pounded the enemy positions by artillery fire. In retaliation, the enemy shelled the city's residential areas using its far-range artillery. Medical officials announced that 23 people were wounded in this shelling, four of whom received serious injuries.

Meanwhile, two people were martyred and others wounded in the Navard front and three wounded in Susangerd Thursday. Moreover, from Nov 29 to Dec 2, in Dezful front, 11 Iranians were martyred and 68 others wounded.

Situation on Southern Fronts

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by the Central News Bureau and PARS, the situation on the southern fronts is as follows:

Last night the city of Abadan was randomly shelled by the enemy with the two sides exchanging fire. During these engagements, 5 of Islam's forces were martyred and 30 wounded. Three enemy ammunition trucks and three of the Iraqi mercenaries' positions along with several of the infidel's personnel were destroyed by our artillery. Our self-sacrificing guard combatants were able to engage the enemy in a confusing state on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis with their commando operations.

In Khuninshahr a battle with the invaders stationed in the western sector of the city is continuing with commando operations and the exchange of mortars. The enemy has suffered some damages.

From the Dezful front, artillery attacks have been reported, but no report concerning possible enemy losses has yet reached us. However, the defenders of the revolution had five martyrs and three wounded--one member of the mobilization personnel and two civilians. Also one civilian vehicle belonging to our forces was destroyed.

On the Ahvaz front, the Airborne Division's valiant members were able to inflict some losses and damages on the enemy in two attacks on the Hamid base, situated on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road, which is under the control of the Iraqi mercenaries. An exact report concerning this operation has not reached us yet.

The city of Ahvaz, too, today was under the enemy's random long-range artillery fire and mortars, as a result of which five were injured and some houses were damaged.

7 Dec Roundup

LD071745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Correspondents of the Centarl News Bureau and PARS report that this morning as a result of sporadic artillery shelling by Iraqi mercenary forces on residential districts of Ahvaz two inhabitants were martyred and 16 wounded.

The same reports say that by midday today two wounded from the Susangerd front, four wounded from the Ab-e Teymur and (Maliha) front and two martyrs from the (Navard) front were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

A correspondent of the Central News Bureau reports that on the Abadan and Khunishahr fronts also artillery and mortar fire between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi infidels continued from 1800 yesterday until this morning in attempts to destroy each other's positions. The forces of the army of Islam were totally superior. This report says that as a result of the precise firing of the valiant forces of the Army of the Islamic revolution the ammunition depot of the enemy in the Dezh garrison of Khuninshahr was destroyed and burned for 2 hours.

A PARS report from the Abadan front says that, during a brave attack around the Ahvaz-Abadan highway yesterday afternoon, self-sacrificing brother guards fired on the destroyed two trucks of the Iraqi mercenaries loaded with ammunition. Several of Saddam's infidels were also killed during this attack. The same report says that during yesterday's clashes two zealous guards of Islam were martyred and several others were wounded by mortar bombs.

The Central News Bureau has also reported that in the last 2 days our brother guards have succeeded in destroying two tanks, one vehicle loaded with ammunition, three tents containing ammunition, one bulldozer, four vehicles and several trenches on the Susangerd and Karkheh Kur fronts. They also killed or wounded approximately 60 infidels.

Reports say that yesterday the mortar-launching unit of the Dezful brother guards, positioned on the western side of Karkheh River, opened fire on the position of deceived personnel of the Iraqi Army in the Dasht-e 'Abbas region, killing 15 infidels and wounding approximately 20.

8 Dec Report

LD081122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS report from Abadan tells about continuing sporadic artillery battles between the defenders of the Islamci revolution and the aggressive mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti.

Yesterday our artillery fire destroyed five enemy trenches and killed a number of the enemy forces. According to this report, the city of Abadan also came under the mortar fire of the enemies of the Islamic revolution. In the past 24 hours on the Abadan front 4 heroes of Islam were martyred and 41 others wounded, 26 of whom have undergone minor treatment and been discharged from the hospital.

After a visit to the Khuninshahr front yesterday afternoon the PARS correspondent reported: Since the morning of 7 December intense clashes have been taking place between the brave combatants of the army and the popular forces on the one hand and Saddam at-Tikriti's deceived mercenaries on the other around the Khuninshahr bridge. The reports also state that the brave Iranian Army brought the positions of the aggressors based in the western part of Khuninshahr under their heavy fire. In this attack 5 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and about 15 others wounded. The PARS correspondent, who has himself witnessed the destruction of several trenches belonging to the enemies of the Islamic revolution in the occupied part of Khuninshahr, adds: In the fighting between our heroes, who are ready to give their lives, and the forces of blasphemy on this front, one tank and an ammunition dump belonging to the enemy around the Khuninshahr bridge were destroyed and a number of (?supporters of Arabism) were killed.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, the defenders of the Islamic revolution yesterday again continued to fight the forces of [word indistinct] Iraqi Ba'th with artillery fire and guerrilla attacks on the Susangerd and Ahvaz fronts. On the basis of this report, the city of Susangerd has been under intense enemy artillery fire in the past 2 days and our heroes have been returning the enemy fire.

The reports dispatched from the public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office to PARS state: In the past 2 days the Islamic revolution guards on the Karkheh Kur front have destroyed 1 ammunition-carrying vehicle and 3 ammunition tents belonging to the enemy and have killed or wounded more than 50 soldiers of blasphemy.

According to these reports, five Airborne Division helicopters have crushed the enemy positions in the Hamid garrison on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road and inflicted damage and casualties on the forces of blasphemy. The PARS correspondent has also learned: Rahmani and Ka'bi villages near Darkhovin on the Ahvaz-Abadan road have been mopped up by combative gendarmes and guards. In this operation two 50-mm caliber weapons and a large amount of explosives left behind by Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries were captured by the defenders of Islam.

According to the same news agency's reports, yesterday on the west Dezful and Shush fronts fighting was going on between our heroes and the forces of blasphemy. Our artillery fire inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy. In the past 2 days, as a result of artillery fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on these two fronts, one enemy tank and one vehicle were destroyed. So far no accurate reports on enemy casualties have been received.

Iraqi Losses in South

LD081822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, clashes between the defenders of the revolution and the forces of blasphemy continue on all the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts.

According to PARS, quoting a military official at the Abadan operational headquarters, at 1830 today the largest enemy ammunition dump in the western part of Khuninshahr, on the other side of Karun River [as heard], was completely destroyed by the valiant combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other popular forces. No information is yet available on enemy losses.

On the basis of reports received, at midnight last night the defenders of the revolution north of the Bahmanshir River conducted a night assault on the trenches of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries. As a result of this attack, around 200 of the enemy personnel were killed and many more were wounded. During this surprise attack 12 personnel of the forces of blasphemy were also captured by the warriors of Islam. Also during these brave operations, six tanks, two ammunition dumps and two vehicles loaded with ammunition for the mercenaries were totally destroyed.

On the basis of these reports, enemy tanks began to advance this morning on these fronts, but their advance was halted by heavy artillery fire of our forces. During a clash two more enemy tanks were destroyed and the Iraqi mercenaries were forced to flee from the battlefield.

Other clashes were reported on the Abadan front as of 1100 this morning, but no data has yet been received on enemy losses and damage sustained. On the basis of these reports, during the battles of the past 24-hour period on the Abadan fronts, three defenders of the revolution gained the exalted rank of martyrdom and three others were wounded. Three defenseless inhabitants of Abadan were also martyred during enemy artillery fire on residential areas of the city yesterday.

PARS, quoting the public relations official of the Khuzestan governor general's office, reported that yesterday the combatants of Islam opened heavy fire on the enemy on the Susangerd front. As a result the blasphemous enemy suffered heavy losses and damage. On the basis of this report, around 85 mercenaries were killed or wounded and 9 tanks, 2 cannons, 2 vehicles, 4 machineguns and 1 ammunition dump of the enemy were destroyed.

The PARS correspondent also contacted the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters and learned that yesterday, as a result of mortar fire on residential districts of Ahvaz by the Iraqi mercenaries, five defenseless inhabitants of this city were martyred and eight were wounded.

The Central News Bureau, quoting a reliable source at the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, also reported that our brother guards and military brothers during a coordinated operation on the banks of the Karkheh Kur River inflicted the following losses on the enemy yesterday: 4 tanks with their ammunition and servicemen; 16 vehicles loaded with ammunition and (?foodstuffs); 1 large ammunition dump; 1 personnel carrier of [model indistinct] with its servicemen; 2 mortar launchers and 2 antiaircraft guns. During this operation also more than 70 deceived mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti were killed on the Karkhah Kur front.

The same source added that as a result of the destruction of enemy tanks and the ammunition dump, smoke was clearly visible from several kilometers from the place of destruction and the smoke billowed for several hours.

ETTELA'AT ON Iraqi Losses

JN071906 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1837 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes a roundup on the losses Iraq has sustained since the agent tribal regime began waging its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and until this morning.

It says that Iraq lost 2,001 fighter planes, 21 helicopters, 2,546 tanks and armored cars, 47 rocket launchers, 1,644 military trucks and vehicles, 661 heavy and light artillery pieces, 29 naval units, 2 minesweepers and 8 ships loaded with hardware. Iraq also lost 316 military bases and oil, industrial and economic installations.

BAKHTIAR MESSAGE TO RESISTANCE MOVEMENT MEETING

NC061540 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] All groups in (?Germany) affiliated with the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI] met in Hamburg today. This meeting was aimed at creating a single, orderly organization to struggle against Khomeyni's regime and to save Iran from the present chaotic situation.

Various groups affiliated with the NRMI in most of Europe's important cities have held and will hold similar meetings. We informed the freedom-wanting and patriotic listeners of Radio Iran some time ago of a similar meeting in Paris.

Today's meeting in Hamburg opened with a message from Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar. The text of the message is as follows:

Compatriots: I congratulate you on your meeting in the FRG aimed at coordinating and (?organizing) national struggles against the detested and rotten regime of the pseudo-clergy within the framework of the goals and demands of the NRMI. I am confident that all the participants in this national gathering have come together with full alertness to the righteousness of their struggles and free from political ideologies, that the common (?point) in your ideas (?manifested in) the holding of this conference is opposition to the present regime in Iran and firm belief in the independence and territorial integrity of Iran and that you have therefore laid aside any type of difference of opinion in the form of regime, which is among the Iranian nation's just rights, as well as social-economic inclinations which (?are in the form) of special political ideas, and are determined to commence--with a determined will and firm step--this national struggle.

I am also confident that all of you are aware of the fact that carrying out a logical and fruitful struggle without the existence of a strong organization which will ensure as best as possible the coordination and fruitfulness of the gains of the struggle will yield very little and will result in the wasting of the national struggling forces.

While expressing hope for the success and victory of your gathering, dear ones, I expect you to close your ranks with this same firm determination. Avoid minor differences. (?Think) toward the mobilization of your ideas and those of your (?costrugglers) [words indistinct] the NRMI and thus be confident of your victory.

May the unity of all national forces stand steadfast. May the just struggle of the Iranian nation in confronting the antinational fiends be victorious. May the tricolor lion and sun flag of Iran stand firm, and may the struggles of the Iranian nation in the [word indistinct] of the NRMI be victorious.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON KURDISH ACTIVITIES

Clash With Guards

JN061924 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Saqqez--News reports have highlighted the daring operations of the steadfast peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force. These operations are proof of the revolutionary trend in Kordestan, Iran.

A few days ago the heroic peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force in Saqqez clashed with 200 revolution guards and army troops of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran. The guards and the soldiers were on the way from Sanandaj to Saqqez. In the 1-hour clash the peshmergas killed 38 and wounded 20 of the revolution guards and soldiers.

The peshmergas also clashed with the reinforcements sent to relieve the guards, inflicting heavy losses on them [words indistinct]. The enemy transported the killed and injured to Saqqez. Two peshmergas, Gazi Haji Tawfiq and (Jamal Adzah), were martyred. Two others who were lightly wounded returned with the peshmergas.

We convey our condolences to the families of the two immortal martyrs, to all the peshmergas of Kordestan, and particularly to the peshmergas of martyr 'Aziz Waysi's force. We are proud of you. You have proven that you are ready to defend your honor and your dignity. We thank you because you are the scions of Al-Qadi Muhammad. We pledge that we will march on the path taken by martyr 'Aziz Waysi and the other martyrs who sacrificed themselves for our goals.

Escalation of War With Iraq

JN070738 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The war continues between Iraq and Iran and the two countries have increased their attacks against the economic installations, particularly oil installations. Iraq shelled the Abadan refinery, setting it on fire. It also attacked Bandar-e Shahpur, now known as Bandar-e Khomeyni, which is considered one of the important Iranian ports from which oil pipelines stretch into and out of the country.

Iran has also launched attacks on [words indistinct] in northern Iraq. The Iraqis said they downed five Iranian Phantom planes in northern Iraq. As usual, Iran claims that Iraq has been completely wiped out.

Phantoms Bomb Villages

JN071636 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Sardasht--Reports have reached the Voice of Iranian Kordestan that Phantom jets of the so-called Islamic Republic of Iran are continuing to strafe Sardasht villages. The regime seems to consider the fighting in Kordestan more important than the fighting against Iraq.

According to the latest reports from Sardasht, on 5 December Phantoms strafed villages in the Sardasht region. The attack began at 1100 and lasted for several minutes. Bombs were dropped on the village of Mirabad inflicting heavy damages, but fortunately no one was killed because the citizens took to shelters.

The Phantoms also attacked the village of Kamand. Two people were wounded and people's houses were damaged.

The village of (Gwayzal) was also attacked. No one was killed, but a number of houses belonging to the toiling people were destroyed. In the face of these brutal practices, we call on the people of Kordestan to protect themselves and to hide during the raids.

Protest Against School Closing

JN071647 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Saqqez--After the success of the Iranian peoples' revolution, schools were closed in most of the Kordestan regions. The beloved Kordestan children have thus been deprived of the blessing of education. This scholastic year, students waited for schools to open so that they could continue their studies, but instead of hearing their teachers giving them lessons, they heard the roar of Phantom planes, guns and shells. They also saw the bodies of the defenseless people who were martyred in Kordestan. Boys and girls remained without schools; some took refuge in the mountains.

The Kurdish children under the former regime were deprived of schooling; the situation is the same today. Today every Kurdish child wants the schools open again. However, the regime knows that the Kurdish children's schools will form a steel barrier against the government's practices. That is why this regime deprived teachers of their duties and students of their education.

News reports received from Saqqez say that a few days ago schoolboys and girls met in Saqqez to protest against the closure of schools for 3 months now. They marched in the streets demanding that their schools be reopened. During their march they were attacked by the mercenaries and guards. It made them recall the era of the police of the filthy shah's regime.

The mercenaries and guards arrested 107 schoolgirls and 57 schoolboys. They took them to prison and after torturing them decided to release the girls. However, the girls refused to leave, saying: You either release us all or leave us in prison because being in prison is better than this bitter life. They also shouted national and revolutionary chants against the mercenaries and guards and their practices.

The officials in charge of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan would like to extend their thanks to those students for their boldness and valor. Victory is certain because of our people's unity. We will attain victory and part of the responsibility for the revolution is being shouldered by the students.

Rebuttal of Tehran Radio Report

JN081637 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Mahabad--Following the 4 December 1980 clash 20 km from Mahabad, in which a number of revolution guards, mercenaries and antipeople troops were killed, the government radio reported at 1800 on 5 December that 47 counterrevolutionaries were killed in the clash. This report by the government radio will not disturb our listeners because they know the regime's media only too well.

We deny the government radio report and assert that the 4 December 1980 clash resulted (?only) in killing innocent children and women, that the number of peshmerga involved in the clash was much less than 47 and that the peshmerga dealt painful blows to the enemy troops and killed at least 5 of them [words indistinct].

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 DECEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bani-Sadr Letter--According to Stockholm radio, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has sent a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in which he demanded the dismissal of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and threatened to resign if Raja'i remains in office. An EFE account of this radio report states that the letter--dated 31 October--describes the present government as a "greater disaster" than the war with Iraq and claims that its ministers are "totally incompetent and unpopular." Warning that "the mullahs are only creating difficulties" with their lies, Bani-Sadr asked that Khomeyni choose "either Raja'i or me."

Prison Commission--Ayatollah Khomeyni has ordered the formation of a commission to investigate recent charges of torture and misconduct in Iran's prisons. Chief Public Prosecutor Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili told Tehran radio after a meeting with Khomeyni that he was directed to investigate the charges because Khomeyni "was very upset about the rumors." Ardabili said the commission will visit the prisons, speak to the prisoners and "relate the events openly" to the public. The head of the antinarcotics units and overseer of Tehran's prisons, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, resigned on 7 December amid charges of torture and of a reign of terror during his operation of the prisons.

Qorveh, Mahabad Clashes--Following earlier reports of fighting between revolutionary guards and Kurdish insurgents, Tehran radio reported a clash on 9 December between the guards corps and "counterrevolutionaries" stationed in Qorveh. Noting that the guards were assisted by Kurdish peshmergas, the radio claimed six "counterrevolutionaries" had been killed. In another report, the radio said "illegal armed groups" attacked an army column on the Naqadeh-Mahabad road. In the 4-hour clash, it added, the army and local gendarmerie inflicted "heavy casualties" on the attackers and seized numerous Soviet-made rifles and rocket launchers.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian naval forces attacked Iraqi positions on the Island of Umm ar-Rasas and destroyed a bridge linking the island with Iraq. In further reports, the radio said the two sides exchanged artillery fire around Abadan and Dezful while Iranian forces probed Iraqi positions near Susangerd and along the Abadan-Mahshahr highway. INA, citing a report by ATH-THAWRAH, continued to claim a major Iraqi victory in foiling an attempted Iranian counterattack southeast of Abadan along the Bahmanshir River. The news agency said an Iraqi military spokesman described the attempt to break the siege around Abadan as a "desperate attack that cannot be logically or rationally explained." In other developments, an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iranian Air Force planes hit civilian targets in Basra and Kirkuk but that Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed five of the attackers.

Syria

Defense Minister's Whereabouts--Damascus radio reported that Defense Minister Mustafa Talas spoke to an armed forces unit on 9 December. On 5 December the Jordanian paper AD-DUSTUR reported that Talas had been arrested. On 9 December MENA, citing Cairo's AL-AHRAM, reported that some Syrian commanders have been put on trial for allegedly colluding with the Jordanian Army and that a Syrian helicopter crew has defected to Jordan.

Comments on Jordan--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary on 9 December said that in his 8 December remarks Jordan's King Husayn "forsook his dignified bearing" and "demeaned himself to the level of his prime minister, Mudar Badran, and the Jordanian mass media" by personally participating in "provoking Syria." The commentary reiterated Syrian accusations of Jordanian support for the Muslim Brotherhood, citing statements made "via London" by the leader of the "criminal agent Muslim Brotherhood gang" praising King Husayn.

Jordan

King Husayn Speech--Amman radio reported a 9 December speech by King Husayn to personnel of the Armed Forces General Command in which he rejected the "false claims and the unjustified campaign" waged by Syria against Jordan. The king maintained, however, that Syria now seems to be reconsidering its stand and is beginning to withdraw its forces. This would not have occurred, he claimed, "had it not been for the stand of pride, honor and cohesion of all our country's people" and the 100-percent mobilization of the armed forces. Referring to the 11th Arab summit conference, King Husayn said it was a meeting held "for the sake of Palestine" as well as "to discuss the future of the Arab individual."

Comment on Syrian Troop Withdrawals--Amman radio reported on 10 December that AD-DUSTUR said Jordan will not accept "half-truths or false promises" and is not impressed by "smokescreen statements" while the Syrian concentrations "remain where they are under the guise of a gradual withdrawal." The paper added: "The continuation and escalation of the tendentious information campaigns and the retention of the military concentrations under the guise of token withdrawals do not show good intentions."

Iraqi Gift--In an interview with Amman television broadcast on 9 December, an Iraqi unit commander said he had been "entrusted with the honor" of bringing an unspecified number of captured Iranian tanks to Jordan "as an Iraqi contribution to support Jordan's steadfastness and to increase its military effectiveness." Amman television also reported that King Husayn visited warehouses storing former Iranian equipment and told army personnel it will enhance the "potentials and capabilities" of Jordan's armed forces. Damascus radio noted without comment that Jordan has received "a number of U.S.-made tanks, claimed to be some of the spoils of the Iraqi regime's war against the Islamic revolution in Iran."

Relations With PLO--Despite an earlier report that the PLO is reexamining its ties with Jordan, Baghdad radio reported on 9 December that, according to a "responsible source" in the PLO headquarters, the PLO and the Jordanian Government are currently holding contacts to specify the date for holding a meeting of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the affairs of the occupied territory. AD-DUSTUR, citing "reliable Palestinian sources," said the joint committee will meet in Amman next week.

Relations With Turkey--Amman radio reported on 9 December that Turkish Foreign Minsiter Ilter Turkmen made an official visit to Jordan 6-9 December during which he conveyed a message to King Husayn from the Turkish head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, inviting the king to visit Turkey. The radio reported that the Turkish foreign minister agreed with Jordanian Foreign Minsiter Marwan al-Qasim that Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories, recognize the right of Palestinian self-determination and restore Jerusalem to full Arab sovereignty.

Saudi Arabia

According to SPA, PETROMIN Governor Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, in a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, said that "in the next few weeks" Saudi Arabia will announce the establishment of a national petroleum company to replace the Arab-American Oil Company, to replace the Arab-American Oil Company, Aramco. The PETROMIN governor said Aramco will continue its present administrative and organizational functions but that decisions on such matters will now be made with the approval of the Saudi representatives on Aramco's Board of Directors.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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KARMAL CHAIRS ECONOMIC CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION

LD092028 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, today chaired the first meeting of the country's economic consulative commission at the Golkhanah Hall of the Revolution Council headquarters.

On entering the Golkhanah Hall Babrak Karmal was warmly welcomed by the members of the commission, with whom he shook hands individually. Before the commission session a few verses of the Koran were read by Qari Mohammad Omar and afterwards the DRA national anthem was played.

A BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalaler, who is also the deputy chief of the economic consultative commission, submitted a brief report relevant to the commission. Subsequently, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, made a detailed speech about the private investment sector and the attempts of the DRA Government in this respect, which was warmly received by the audience. Babrak Karmal congratulated the participants of the economic consultative commission on its first session on behalf of the party, the DRA Government leadership and on his own behalf, and expressed his appreciation for its active participation in the construction and development of the Afghan national economy in conjunction with the DRA Government.

Babrak Karmal said: As I have made obvious on several occasions and as I said in my first speech after the success of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution on behalf of the party and the government, we keep to our promises and do what we say, and we shall continue to adhere to this. The party and the DRA Government detest those who wish to deceive the people of Afghanistan through mere talk.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA revealed relevant facts from throughout history concerning oppressive governments, and conspiracies of reaction and imperialism who have been the cause of the disruption of our national economy and he attributed the real success in the national economy and the foundation of our national economy mainly to the great disinterested fraternal economic and technical assistance of the USSR.

Necessary possibilities and facilities in the sphere of production have been provided for investment in the private sector. This is in addition to the economic development in the public sector. Specifically he [Karmal] said: In the sphere of industry we express gratitude to those national capitalists who, despite many inconveniences created for them by the governments of the time, succeeded in building small industrial factories and thus at least lay the foundation of industry in Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal said that unless there is security of capital and investment conditions, neither the government, nor national merchants and national capitalists can invest. It is because of this that I assure you that the creation of calm and peaceful conditions is not too distant. From then on we shall engage in a speedy economic development. In this economic development, together with the speedy and steady development of the government sector, through the aid and cooperation of the state and of the government we shall also encourage and defend small investment.

Babrak Karmal added that the people of Afghanistan from the viewpoint of history are at the stage of national and democratic revolution and one aspect of this stage is the creation of a wide national fatherland front or its strengthening. The participants in this front are the free and voluntary representatives of all the national and democratic people and strata, and it is their natural right to participate in the wide national fatherland front of their country. In the development and prosperity of Afghan society and people, they should spare no efforts within their capability.

When we say national and democratic revolution this means that its backbone is formed by the national fatherland front under the leadership of the PDPA. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA affirmed that the government, the Ministry of Commerce, and the state planning committee will help with market research for business and investments and with industry, and despite the propaganda and disruption of the capitalist states we have at our disposal other ways which are better and more convenient, from the viewpoint of economics, to the economic structure of Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterwards 'Abdol Wahed Ahadi, the president of the Ahadi textile works; Habibullah ('Alef), the president of the Herat chamber of commerce; Abdol Karim Karimi, the representative of artisans and professions of Kabul City; (Saran) Hindo, representative of the country's drapers, all thanked the government for its help and said that an atmosphere has been created in Afghanistan whereby they can with full security and peace of mind continue their commercial and professional work.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the end of this meeting the future meetings of the economic consultative commission and its organization, which was defined by some of the members of the commission, were outlined by Mohammad Khan Jalaler and was unanimously approved. Thus the first meeting of the commission ended in an atmosphere of total freedom and democracy with the playing of the DRA national anthem.

The economic consultative commission was formed on the basis of a resolution by the Council of Ministers and the presidium of the Revolution Council of the DRA. In addition to the elected representatives of private industry union, private transport institutions, chambers of commerce, Kabul and provincial industries; representatives of various merchants, professions and artisans and a number of economic specialists are also included among its selected cadres. In addition to four members of the Council of the Ministers, a number of relevant civil servants are also members of the commission.

KARMAL SENDS TELEGRAM TO WALDHEIM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD092154 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the chairman of the Revolution Council and the premier of the DRA, has sent a telegram to New York addressed to Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the declaration of human rights. In this telegram on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the declaration of human rights, once again the people and the Government of the DRA have expressed their loyalty and full belief in the principles of this declaration. The telegram said that the new stage of the Sawr Revolution guaranteed political, economic and social progress for human rights and democratic freedom for the people of Afghanistan.

The telegram added that on the basis of the DRA basic principles, a new society relying on peace, freedom, progress, justice and equality will be built. Those countrymen of ours who, in the time of Amin and his criminal band's reign, were put in prison cells have been released. Recently, a resolution was adopted according to which the rights and freedom of our countrymen has been secured. The people and the Government of the DRA appreciate the successes that have come the UN way--through respect for human rights--and wishes further success to the United Nations and its secretary general in the realization of these lofty objectives.

Message to Citizens

LD092150 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tomorrow, Wednesday, 10 December 1980, is the 32d anniversary of the ratification of the proclamation of universal human rights. This day will be celebrated in our beloved country and in other countries of the world. Here is a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the ratification of the human rights proclamation, which will be read by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo:

[Begin Ratebzad recording] Here is a message from esteemed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA. On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the universal human rights proclamation: Dear television viewers, radio listeners: I am glad to affirm and express the resolute and complete support and sincere and honest belief of the government and people of Afghanistan for the principles embodied in the proclamation of human rights at this moment when the proclamation of universal human rights is being celebrated all over the world.

The glorious Sawr Revolution of 1978 founded a new life from the social, economic and political viewpoints. In particular its second development stage, after the rise of 27 December, the date of the announced rescue of the people of Afghanistan from oppression, injustice, dictatorship and clear violation of fundamental human rights, prepared the ground for the necessary conditions in securing all the fundamental rights of the people.

Deviation from the course of the revolution caused by the activities of the fascist Amin band has been remedied with the victory of the second development stage of the Sawr Revolution. We are glad that the toiling people of Afghanistan, with their historic victories under the leadership of the PDPA, the party of the workers and all the toilers of Afghanistan, have destroyed the seat castle of oppression, atrocities, dictatorship, murder and bloodshed. At the beginning, after the rise of 27 December, thousands of youths, intellectuals, scholars, toilers, men, women, even innocent children, who as a result of the Amin's oppression and crimes were put in prison cells and persecuted, were saved and released.

MATERIALS, REPORTS ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Gandhi, Brezhnev Speeches

BK091308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have reaffirmed that the development of friendly relations between them is not directed against any third country. Declarations to this effect were made by Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. They were speaking at a civic reception in honor of Brezhnev in the packed Vigyan Bhavan hall. Lt Governor of Delhi Jaqmohan, in his civic address, said that Delhi has people from all corners of the country and it can claim to be welcoming the Soviet president on behalf of the whole of India.

In his reply President Brezhnev described Delhi as an international center where the cause of freedom and independence has always received support. Friendship between India and the Soviet Union has grown in many fields. But the deepening of these relations including the present summit level talks is not directed against any country. His discussions with Mrs Gandhi had confirmed that the Soviet Union and India are united in their peaceful aspirations. Brezhnev said that his country regards it very important to assist India in strengthening its defense capability.

Welcoming President Brezhnev as a great leader of a great country, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi expressed concern at new tensions and conflicts in the world while old problems still linger. The solution must be found to them. Mrs Gandhi said the visit of Brezhnev is a significant event adding new dimensions to the traditional Indo-Soviet relations.

The civic reception was attended by a large audience which included ministers, members of Parliament, political leaders, senior officials and other dignatories of Delhi.

Text of Leaders' Speeches

For the texts of the speeches of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, at the above civic reception, as carried by TASS, see the South Asia section of the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Press Conference on Talks

BK091620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] At their wide-ranging talks on bilateral and international issues in New Delhi, visiting Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi today agreed that all initiatives must be continued to find an early political solution to the Afghan problem ensuring sovereignty and the nonaligned status of Afghanistan.

The two leaders, assisted by their foreign ministers and other top aides, met for 2 hours this morning.

Later at a civic reception given to Brezhnev both of them reaffirmed that the development of friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union is not directed against any third country. Meanwhile officials of the two sides have been working on the agreements on bilateral economic and commercial cooperation to be signed tomorrow. Some of the subjects covered in these accords were touched upon at today's summit level talks.

At a joint press briefing L.M. Zamyatin, head of the information department of the Soviet Communist Party, and the Indian Foreign Office spokesman told a crowded news conference that both Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev reaffirmed that relations between their two countries are an important factor in the establishment of peace and stability in the world.

In their review of the international situation Brezhnev gave Mrs Gandhi a detailed assessment of the situation in Southwest Asia including Afghanistan. She shared the concern over the factors which had led to the events in Afghanistan saying that these are matters of concern to all peace-loving countries. Mrs Gandhi told the Soviet side that India is against all kinds of interference which has affected the progress, sovereignty and nonaligned status of Afghanistan. She reiterated this stand within the framework of India's foreign policy and its principled approach to issues.

The Indian spokesman said India recognizes that international situations could develop because of interaction of events and forces. Its consistent stand has been that it does not condone foreign intervention or interference or any type of domination by one country over another.

Zamyatin quoted President Brezhnev as having said that Pakistan and the United States are continuing their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The reasons for which Kabul had sought Moscow's military assistance have not vanished but in fact have intensified. For this he blamed organizers of outside intervention as he put it. Bands of people are crossing into Afghanistan from Pakistan every day to complicate the situation. He said the Soviet Union believes that the May 14 proposals put forward by the Afghan Government can form the basis of a political settlement. He said there will be no reason for the Soviet military presence to continue in Afghanistan when the causes that had brought it about have disappeared. His country wants a political solution.

The talks included a review of India's relations with Pakistan and China including reports about Islamabad trying to acquire nuclear weapons. Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's commitment to the Simla agreement. She said Pakistan's acquiring nuclear weapons would naturally be a matter of concern not only for India but for all the countries in the region. This will be particularly so because of the growing multipower naval presence in the area and with another dangerous dimension to peace and stability. The two leaders also discussed the growing military presence in the Indian Ocean. Brezhnev said the Soviet Government values India's balanced and sober approach toward critical international situations for finding peaceful and practical solutions to them.

In the bilateral field the spokesman indicated that the Soviet Union would assist India in increasing its yields from oil fields and in power generation. There is also a possibility of help in creating a big energy complex. The possibility of an Indian making a space flight with a Soviet cosmonaut also figured in the talks.

Joint Declaration, Agreements

BK100756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Gandhi have signed a joint declaration and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The ceremony was held in the glittering Ashoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan a short while ago.

Three other agreements on trade and cooperation in the field of cinematography and cultural, scientific and educational fields were also signed by ministers of the two countries.

Earlier Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi held their second round of formal talks in New Delhi this morning. The talks lasted over an hour. The two leaders were assisted by their foreign ministers and top aides. Officials of the two sides have also been working on the agreements on bilateral, economic and commercial cooperation which are expected to be signed later today.

Visit With Soviet Community

BK091628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] President Brezhnev met the Soviet community in New Delhi this evening. He spent some time with them.

Medical Expert Exchange

BK081258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange experts in the fields of medical science and public health. The areas identified include communicable diseases, immunology and vaccine production, opthalmology and blood products.

A program of joint action was signed between the visiting scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, N. Bochkov, and Director General of the Indian Council of Medical Research Prof V. Ramalingaswami in New Delhi today.

JANATA URGES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

BK091630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party Parliamentary party has urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan immediately. Party General Secretary L.K. Advani said in New Delhi today that Soviet President Brezhnev should note that public opinion in India is opposed to the Soviet armed presence in Afghanistan.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS BREZHNEV REMARKS ON AFGHAN ISSUE

BK101129 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec (AFP)--A government spokesman said here today that India was encouraged by the "categorical statement" of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that he favored a political settlement of the Afghan crisis.

Briefing the press after the final round of talks between Mr Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi this morning, the spokesman said that as in the earlier rounds Afghanistan again figured in the discussions which lasted about 80 minutes.

The two leaders looked into various possibilities for finding a peaceful political solution aimed at ensuring the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, he added.

At today's meeting Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi conferred alone without aides.

The spokesman said they looked into the concrete aspects of the joint declaration and various economic and cultural cooperation agreements between the two countries which were initialled later.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who is accompanying Mr Brezhnev, met separately this morning with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. Mr Gromyko was assisted by Soviet First Deputy Premier I.V. Arkhipov.

Mr Rao and Mr Gromyko agreed that the Brezhnev visit, after a lapse of seven years, was a significant step in the growing friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

DELHI PRESS COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT

BK091731 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Press review and editorial roundup for December"]

[Excerpt] The INDIAN EXPRESS writes without mentioning Afghanistan India today made it clear to President Brezhnev that it remains opposed to any form of intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of the region.

THE TIMES OF INDIA writes that underscoring the importance of Indo-Soviet friendship, N. Sanjiva Reddy in his speech at the banquet stated that India remained opposed to any form of intervention, covert or overt by outside forces in the internal affairs of the region.

The STATESMAN writes that India took the first opportunity to tell President Brezhnev that she does not approve of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and that she wishes that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of that country is restored forthwith. The STATESMAN further writes to soften the blow somewhat, Reddy mention the serious note which this country took of the upward spiral of the competitive naval presence of nonlittoral states in the Indian Ocean, the efforts being made to change the character of the nonaligned states and the acquisition and strengthening of bases such as Diego Garcia. But the main thrust of the president's speech was to convey to the Soviet side India's serious concern at her being surrounded by areas of new tension which have in the process frustrated all that we have been attempting to do for our people. But if this was Reddy's intention to state the India's position on this vital issue most unambiguously, Brezhnev chose not to take any note of it. He did, though, mention that his country was always prepared to discuss any issue in a spirit of realism and take into account the legitimate rights and interests of others.

INDIAN EXPRESS writes that the paragraph voicing Indian opposition to interference into the internal affairs of the region were inserted into Reddy's speech after a great deal of discussion involving Mrs Gandhi and the Foreign Office.

THE TIMES OF INDIA published an article under the caption "Indo-Soviet Friendship--Identify of Views Not Necessary" by Girilal Jain which says President Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi at this time when the Soviet leadership is preoccupied with developments in Poland is a measure of the importance he and his colleagues in the Kremlin attached to relations with this country. On her part, the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has left no room for doubt that she fully reciprocates their desire to strengthen Indo-Soviet ties. But friendship between two sovereign nations is seldom based on an identify of interests and policies. On the contrary, it can rest securely only by frank recognition of differences and their adjutments to the extent possible. The Kremlin's ambition to establish a pax Soviet may not be as patent as Washington's efforts to set up a pax Americana, but it is as much a reality.

It is therefore only natural that Brezhnev would try to persuade Mrs Gandhi to view the world through his eyes. A superpower not only uses its own diplomatic and propaganda machinery to convert other governments to its viewpoint but also builds and sustains powerful lobbies in other countries and utilises [them] to push its line. This has been as true of the Soviet Union in India as of the United States. There exists in our country both American and pro-Soviet lobbies which spare no efforts to subordinating New Delhi's policies of nonalignment to American or Soviet purposes. In conclusion it says that the Soviet leaders have not closed and are not likely to close their options either with the United States or China or Pakistan. If Brezhnev is candid he would admit that much to Mrs Gandhi's choice as she would have no hesitation in reaffirming that she sees no contradiction between India's friendship with the Soviet Union and its search for normal relations with the United States, China and Pakistan. [sentence as received]

MINISTER SAYS PRC NUCLEAR TEST NO THREAT TO INDIA

BK101018 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The latest test by China does not pose any new threat to India. In a written reply Minister of State for Defense Shivraj Patil informed the lower house of Parliament today that the government is aware of the reported nuclear explosion by China in the northwest part of the country in October. He said it forms part of the series of such tests conducted by China.

DAILY OIL PRODUCTION REACHES RECORD LEVEL

BK090303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Production from the Bombay High has reached a record of a 100 million barrels so far. A spokesman of the oil and natural gas commission said in Bombay that the daily rate of production has now touched a 125,000 barrels. It is expected to go up to 140,000 barrels by the end of this month, he added. The 11 platforms that have been put up in the shallow fields of the Bombay High provide nearly two-fifths of the 40 million tons of of oil produced in the country.

CONTRACT SIGNED TO IMPORT ABU DHABI OIL IN 1981

BK071605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] India has signed a contract with Abu Dhabi for the import of 1.5 million tons of crude for 1981. This includes the additional supply of half a million tons by that country.

A United News of India report says the contract was signed in Abu Dhabi by manager of the Indian oil corporation D'souza on Thursday [4 December].

AYATOLLAHS INTERVIEWED ON IRANIAN SYSTEM, HOSTAGES

DW091108 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Dec 80 p 8

[Claus Bienfait undated interview with Iranian Ayatollahs Montazezri and Nuri in Qom]

[Text] Qom--In the "holy city" of Qom, DIE WELT talked with two religious leaders of Iran: Ayatollah Montazeri, who is the number two man after Imam Khomeyni and is considered his potential successor, and Ayatollah Nuri, foreign policy adviser.

WELT: Who determines the course of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the religious leaders or the politicians? How do the decisions of the government emerge?

Montazeri: The political decisions are made by the Majlis, our parliament, by simple majority. All deputies enjoy equal rights, be they clergymen or not. Besides, there is a committee made up of six Islamic scholars and six lawyers. This committee's mission is to examine whether laws are in keeping with the rules of the Koran.

Nuri: The government must implement the decisions of parliament. And above that, then, is Imam Khomeyni. He watches over politics.

WELT: Are the mullahs afraid that rival groups might contend with them over the success of the revolution?

Montazeri: Sure, some are trying to steal the fruit of the revolution from us. It is, above all, the communist Tudeh Party and a few other leftist groups which are trying to do that. But they do not dare attack us openly.

Nuri: They operate underground, absolutely insidiously.

WELT: Who is the supreme authority in the country?

Nuri: Imam Khomeyni. Under the Constitution he can dissolve parliament, dismiss the government, appoint a new president and even declare war.

Montazeri: But he does not intervene in daily politics; he merely lays down the directives.

WELT: Is the imam considered infallible?

Nuri: No, this is different than in the case of the pope in Christianity. The imam is a human being, and he is likely to make mistakes like any other person. But the odds that he might make a wrong decision are very, very small. Before making a decision he consults the wise men.

Montazeri: The imam is perhaps best comparable with a good doctor. It is his task to protect our society against diseases, curing it of its ailments.

WELT: Is Iran waging holy war against its neighbor, Iraq?

Nuri: Yes, this is a holy war. It will last untill all enemies have left our country and those responsible for the aggression have been called to account.

Montazeri: It is written in the Koran that he who is attacked should defend himself. This is a duty to the government and to the people.

WELT: Does Iran intend to export its revolution beyond its borders?

Montazeri: Definitely not by force. We do not intend to impose our form of life on anybody. But it goes without saying that our revolutionary ideas radiate across the borders to our neighbors.

Nuri: What we want to do is try to convince other peoples of the proper Islam.

Welt: Is the occupation of the embassy and the taking of hostages compatible with the Islamic dogma?

Nuri: On principle, the Koran prohibits depriving a person of his freedom. In judging this case, however, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that this does not involve respectable diplomats but spies who, it can be proved, planned to hatch a plot against Iran.

Montazeri: The students who occupied the embassy intended to draw the public's attention to the injustice done to our people by the United States. That was legal.

Welt: When will the hostages be allowed to return home?

Montazeri: Only when the four conditions have been met which the parliament has raised for their release.

Nuri: Yes, definitely not before that.

PART I OF MOKRI INTERVIEW ON SOVIET ARMS TO IRAQ

LD081601 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Dec 80 p 2

[ETTELA'AT interview with Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dr Mohammad Mokri: "Details of Talks on Stoppage of Arms Shipments to Iraq by the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Following the great stir caused by the error and misunderstanding which turned the visit to Tehran by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr Mohammad Mokri, into a means of creating changes in the political climate, and what was purported to be an "urgent warning" by the Foreign Ministry in connection with Dr Mokri's interview in the Soviet Union [presumably when he is said to have referred to conditions for a truce acceptable to Iran], we have ascertained that after his visit to the imam and the receipt of necessary guidance, the Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union is now heading back to his post in Moscow.

In order to discuss the matter we held an interview with Dr Mokri, who is not only Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union but also a well-known writer and the author of a variety of books in different languages.

The following is the complete text of the interview:

Dr Mokri was asked: You were recalled to Tehran just as you were about to embark on certain programs; would you please describe this "warning" and say something about the programs referred to?

In reply, Dr Mokri said: There is no doubt that most of the world's important and well-known news agencies are controlled by the superpowers and the Zionists, and that the news published by these agencies is channeled into lanes of benefit to the superpowers. For example, when there is an interview in Moscow, remarks made by me or by others are analyzed by the news agencies, and the Soviet news agency, for example, publishes just part of this interview in order to both reflect its interests and also to strike a blow at America. Other news agencies act in the same way, and in some instances, when they realize that the news does not fit into a mold which they can manipulate, they analyze it in a manner which distorts it.

For example, when I was talking about the war between Iran and Iraq and said that we had nothing to fight the Iraqi nation over and that we only desired the downfall of Saddam and the Ba'thist regime, unfair advantage was taken of my remarks, which were purported to carry another meaning.

"Your Treaty With Saddam Resembles Your Treaty With As-Sadat"

However, as regards my schedule of programs in the Soviet Union, I have been protesting to the Soviet Government ever since the border provocations by Iraq began, when I asked them to stop shipping arms to Iraq and when they said that they had a 15-year friendship with Iraq.

I told them: "Your treaty with Saddam resembles your treaty with As-Sadat, and you know what became of that. As-Sadat is now carrying out all of America's plans in the Middle East."

In short, following my detailed explanations, the Soviet Union chose to remain silent. I told them:

"Iraq is using the arms for a purpose other than to fight Israel; according to the Vienna convention, a country in receipt of arms has no right to pass them on to another country. The Iraqis are placing arms purchased from you at the disposal of counterrevolutionaries such as the Komeleh, the KDP and others. You must therefore stop shipping arms until such time as a populist government comes to power in Iraq; you may resume shipments at that time."

Protest at the Arrival in Soviet Union of Tariq 'Aziz

When Saddam's deputy, Tariq 'Aziz, came to Moscow, we immediately protested at his arrival and requested a meeting with the Soviet authorities since we thought that he had come to seek an increase in arms exports to Iraq.

The Soviet Union's Impartial Stance

Our move was fortunately a timely one; I was received in the Kremlin and met Mr Brezhnev's deputy and the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Maltsev, and I condemned the presence of Tariq 'Aziz. They said that Saddam's deputy had perhaps come to clarify Iraq's position in the war. I replied:

"Why should he have come to Moscow to talk about Iraq's aggression against Iran? If this is the case, you should condemn the Iraqi action."

They replied: "We are taking a neutral stand, which we shall endeavor to maintain."

I told them: "We are neither satisfied nor content with your neutrality, which is like giving a dagger to one of two men in a fight, then standing back and saying 'I am neutral.' If you do not cease arms shipment to Iraq, our future generations will never forget whose rockets and MiG's it was that bombed their cities and destroyed them. In short, we would like our relations with you to be warm and friendly."

The Soviet Union's Complaint Against Us

Meanwhile, Mr Brezhnev's deputy and others complained that certain circles in Iran, particularly the newspapers, had referred to them by such epithets as "social imperialists" and other expressions. We told them:

"The newspapers in Iran are free. For 60 years they were under government control and they could not print freely, but since the revolution they have felt free from such constraints, and the government cannot tell them what to print and what not to print.

"At any rate, you have always stated that you support that right and the oppressed peoples; in accordance with this professed claim, you should officially condemn Iraq's aggression."

They replied: "We shall raise this matter with Mr Brezhnev and others, and we shall try to play a role which will put an end to this war, since we do not want a war between two neighbors, and moreover, this war is to the benefit of American imperialism."

I said: "A move on your part to stop arms shipments would be an extremely logical one since according to Mr Brezhnev you are opposed to arms races and, in addition, such a cessation of arms shipments would not be in breach of your treaty with Iraq, but merely one aspect of the direction of your aims."

Elsewhere in the discussion, I told them: "If you do not stop sending arms to Iraq, the Iranian Government will doubtless recall me, and our relations will be reduced to scope."

The Iraqi Regime Would Have Lost the War Within 12 Days

According to information I have received, if arms shipments to Iraq had stopped at that time, Iraq would have been brought to its knees within 12 days by the Iranian forces.

We were in the midst of all this when the Iraqi Embassy in Moscow embarked on a campaign of propaganda, which I partly managed to refute in the course of a press conference in which I again asked the Soviet Union to cease arms shipments to Iraq.

It was after this press conference that my return to Iran took place, and there I met the prime minister and the imam, and submitted a report on my work. The imam also provided directives. (Remainder of interview will appear in the next edition).

BANI-SADR CONTINUES KHUZESTAN INSPECTION TOUR

LD091730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief is continuing his tour of Khuzestan Province and is following the Islamic combatants' operations at the battlefronts. He reviewed before noon today the war fronts' general situation and activities of the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic in a meeting with Gen Zahir Nezhad, commander of the army, and Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the air force.

BANI-SADR DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF RAJA'I GOVERNMENT

PA091951 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1821 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Dec (EFE)--Last night, Swedish radio aired part of a letter that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni demanding the dismissal of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

According to the letter, the Iranian president said that he would resign if Raja'i remained as prime minister of the Tehran government.

"The mullahs are only creating difficulties," Bani-Sadr said in a letter dated 31 October and revealed in Stockholm by a Swedish radio newsman upon his return from Iran.

In his letter to Khomeyni, the Iranian president asked the ayatollah to ignore "the lies" of the religious leaders and to pay attention to him as a "president elected by the people."

In his opinion, the present Iranian Government is "a greater disaster" than the war against Iraq and he accused Raja'i of trying to discredit him.

"Ministers who are totally incompetent and unpopular" are trying to interfere in the war against Iraq after having demoralized the army with arrests and purges," Bani-Sadr said.

After presenting Khomeyni with the alternative "either Raja'i or me," the Iranian president said that he was afraid of a possible attack or reprisals by the "mullahs."

According to the Swedish radio version, Bani-Sadr concludes by saying: "If anything happens to me, I ask you to protect my wife and son."

KHAMENE'I, FALLAHI INSPECT WESTERN FRONTS 9 DEC

LD100532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS report, yesterday Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, together with General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, visited a training camp of the Army of the Islamic Republic in the south of the country.

In this visit, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i talked to soldiers who had finished their military service in 1977 and the NCO's about the condition of the camp and their problems.

According to this report, yesterday afternoon Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, together with General Fallahi, went to Mahshahr in order to investigate the situation on the battlefronts in the west of the country. At a meeting with the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed Mohammad Gharavi, the Khuzestan governor general, and Colonel Foruzan, the commander of Abadan and Khuninshahr regional operations, studied the situation on the southern fronts and talked and exchanged views on the region's issues.

ARDABILI TO SET UP PRISON ENQUIRY COMMISSION

LD091120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili, the country's chief public prosecutor, conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning.

At the end of the meeting, Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili said in an interview with a PARS correspondent: The imam has assigned me to form a commission to investigate prison conditions. He added: The imam was very upset about the rumors of torture in prisons and said that the commission should inspect all prisons thoroughly; if there is torture, the torturer should be punished. The imam will appoint a representative to this commission for greater authority. The commission will have full authority to go to prisons and to contact the prisoners, so that the public can be clearly informed of this matter.

The chief public prosecutor added: We have staged a revolution so that what went on in prisons during the late shah's era will not recur. If, God forbid, this were so, the imam and the nation would not forgive us. Upon the imam's orders, we shall present this commission to the public within the next few days.

Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili said in conclusion: The imam said that the members of the commission should under no circumstances belong to any party or group; they should relate the events openly.

The members of the select commission of the clergy fighting for unity were also received by Imam Khomeyni this morning.

MAJLIS FORMS NEWS, INFORMATION COMMITTEE

LD091736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the defense committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has set up a committee to collect reports and information about the war and to follow them up. The committee issued its first statement today, which reads as follows:

Because the Islamic Consultative Assembly feels the need to obtain correct and accurate battle reports from the war fronts and regions, the defense committee has set up a news and information committee. Therefore, all deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, other national figures and the noble nation are requested to put information and news which are in any way related to the issue of war at the disposal of this committee. This information will be put at the disposal of responsible officials of the nation through the defense committee and the issues will be followed up until definite results are obtained.

RAFSANJANI COMMENTS ON IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN

JN100536 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has answered questions by Iranian and foreign press correspondents on various topics.

In reply to a question on the factors that led the Iraqi regime to submit proposals and conditions through the Cuban foreign minister, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said: I stated previously that Saddam is facing a blocked road. If he wishes to remain, he has to sustain heavy losses daily. If he wishes to go, he will need excuses and justifications, because the Iraqi people will ask him about the reason for these losses. Saddam is now searching for a way to save himself, but we believe that we must not give him time to do so, as this would be considered an act of injustice to the Iraqi people, the Iranian people and the peoples in the area.

Asked about what Iran's stand would be if a regime similar to the Syrian and Libyan regimes were established in Iraq, that is, if a revolution were to take place there, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We do not want to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs. We consider Saddam a war criminal and not a head of government. The Iraqi people have the responsibility of determinating their fate. If a U.S. coup takes place there for the second time, and the Iraqi people continue to be hostile and oppose this, our stand toward the coup could never be a positive one.

U.S. 'AGENTS' BLAMED FOR QOM SCHOOL BOMBING

LD091641 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Nov 80 p 12

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Two Theological Students Injured in Bomb Explosion at the Hojjatieh Theological School in Qom"]

[Text] Qom—A bomb exploded at 1100 yesterday at the Hojjatieh Theological School and two theological students were injured.

The explosion damaged part of the school building and the injured were taken to the Niku'i Hospital. The Hojjatieh Theological School is one of the largest institutions of religious instruction.

An investigation of the incident is now being conducted by the security forces.

Comment by KEYHAN--This is not the first time that a center of religious learning has been attacked by agents of America: The principal enemy, whose plots to smash the Islamic revolution have so far been thwarted, is trying to upset the unity of the Islamic community in order to obstruct the march to perfection of the Islamic revolution by attacking such centers as the organization for the publication of Islamic truths ["kanun-e nashrieh-e ha haqa'iq-e Eslami] in Mashhad or by bombing the Hojjatieh Theological School in Qom, one of the greatest centers of religious learning, and in practical terms they have caused strife and sectarianism among the people.

The Muslim community of Iran must display as ever that vigilance required to respond to such provocations, and they should not permit the enemy to formulate plans. An awareness of the fact that these provocations are being carried out by American agents should result in greater unity and accord, replacing strife among the people.

OFFICIAL ON TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

LD091238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] In an interview with PARS, the deputy for internal trade at the Ministry of Trade spoke about the activities of the committee for coordinating transportation and distribution affairs during the past few months.

Referring to the fact that, in the beginning of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, the need was felt for increasing the loading and unloading capacities of the southern ports, for freeing the goods on these ports of the danger of damage as a result of war and for transporting some inflammable goods out of the danger zone quickly, he said: The committee for coordinating transportation and distribution affairs was formed with the cooperation of a number of ministries, the organization of ports and shipping and the public warehouses company to undertake these tasks.

According to this report, following this [words indistinct] and the passing of 2 and 1/2 months from the formation of this committee and taking into account the effects of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, about 1.3 million tons of goods have been unloaded at Bandar-e Khomeyni, Bandar-e 'Abbas and (?Bushehr) ports and, in the same period, about 1.3 million tons of goods have been transported to other parts of the country. The amount of goods transported from Bandar-e Khomeyni, Bandar-e 'Abbas and (?Bushehr) ports averages 20,000 tons daily.

The deputy for internal trade at the Trade Ministry added: About 48,000 trucks have been used to transport these goods. In addition, up to 2 million rials worth of insurance for the drivers and their trucks, fuel, lubricating oil and truck tires have been placed at the disposal of the drivers at below market prices.

According to our correspondent, the Department of Ports and Shipping of (Hormuzgan) Province announced today: During the past week, a total of 115,780 tons of goods, including wheat, barley, corn, soya, (?fish powder), rice, [words indistinct], oil, plastic, iron ingots and other goods have been unloaded at Bandar-e 'Abbas piers from a merchant ship. Some 111,023 tons cleared through customs and transported by 6,847 trucks for distribution throughout the country.

NIOC RADIO ATTACKS SAUDIS FOR SILENCE ON WAR

GF091721 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0748 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The war imposed on Islamic Iran by the tyrannical Iraqi 'Aflaqi clique is in its third month, while the blood of the two neighboring Muslim Iranian and Iraqi peoples is being shed on a Muslim land, and their wealth and strength--which should be used against their common enemy, Israel--is being destroyed. All of this is happening before the very eyes of those who falsely pretend to be Muslim. All of this is happening to the two Muslim peoples, while the illegitimate rulers of Muslims are making matters worse by rendering moral and material support to the aggressors on the pretext of nationalism--disregarding what the prophet said about nationalism. The prophet said to Abi Dhar al-Ghifari: Discard nationalism, for it stinks. Yes indeed, it stinks, and it is its stench that has made the Arabs backward. It is the door through which the enemy entered the lands of the Arabs and enslaved them for many centuries.

What will you say tomorrow to God, O hireling rulers? What will you say tomorrow to God, you who have spent the wealth of Muslims in killing and persecuting Muslims shackled with the chains of your pharaonic rule? What will you say tomorrow to your rulers, who are counting your every breath and will? God willing, you will account for every single act in the very near future.

Muslim people in all countries have condemned the Saudi rulers' concern to resolve the dispute between Jordan and Syria and their lack of concern in the current war between Iraq and Iran despite its gravity for the entire Muslim nation. Is there in Islam a difference between Arabs and Persians that allows the Saudis and other rulers of the area to remain silent in the face of such a situation? Is there a verse in the Koran that allows you to shed the blood of the monotheist Persians and to burn and kill them? If you did not participate with the aggressors in their aggression, what act compatible with the Koran did you take during the war that has been imposed on Iran? Did you condemn the 'Aflaqi aggression against the Muslim Iranian people? Did you admonish or punish the nationalist [qawmi] Saddam when his soldiers committed their abominable act of entering and occupying Khuninshahr and Susangerd and other parts of western Iran? Did you condemn the aggression of these infidels against the lands of the Muslims, the plunder of their wealth and the burning of what remained in their homes? Is this so permissible in your British-American beliefs that you remain silent on what is happening in Islamic Iran, you who have assisted its aggressor enemy? May you leaders perish, for a nation with the kind of leaders and protectors you have is doomed!

The motive and cause of what you have done and are doing is crystal clear. Every Muslim knows it. Everyone knows that you act in accordance with the will of your masters, the enemies of Islam and Muslims. Everyone knows that you are the stooges of the imperialists and that you have no power of your own but are forced to do what you are doing. The reason for this is that you do not possess the qualifications for Islamic leadership and know nothing about Islam. For this reason imperialism has chosen you as rulers of the Muslim nation and have preserved your tyrannical thrones. But until when will you exercise power over the wakeful peoples, who have seen everything during your cooperation with iniquity and your shunning of righteousness? Until when will you continue to fabricate lies with which you have divided the Muslim nation, which has brought woes to all Muslims? You have divided the Muslim nation and have set its peoples against one another on flimsy pretexts and with flimsy talk that serve only the enemies of Muslims. You have made Islam, which the prophet has brought to all peoples and is a mercy to the world, the property of the Arabs alone. This was stated by your 'Aflaqi leader more than once. You did not condemn his words and lies against God and his prophet.

You have turned the cause of Islam and Palestine into an Arab cause and have kept away non-Arab Muslims, enabling the enemies of Muslims to control it and its Muslim sanctities.

You have divided the single Muslim nation into groups and nations, into Sunnis and Shi'ites--and you know nothing about Sunnis and Shi'ites. There is no enemy of the Sunnis and Shi'ites in the world but you. You are the common enemy of Sunnis and Shi'ites.

It is high time for all Muslims to unite and rid their religion and homeland of the usurper imperialists. It is high time to get rid of your abhorrent tribal rule. God is not unaware of what the tyrants are doing.

FOREIGN MUSLIMS SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO IRAN

UAE Citizen's Contribution

GF051330 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Dubayy has learned that an Arab brother in the UAE has donated 200,000 dirhams to assist our heroes fighting on the Islamic front. The Arab brother enclosed with this sum--which he handed to the committee for the relief of our citizens who have been victims of this war--a letter addressed to 'Ali Khamene'i.

Donations From Arabian Peninsula

GF0611731 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A number of Muslim youths in the Arabian Peninsula who traveled hundreds of kilometers to reach another country in order to assist their Muslim brothers on the Islamic front in Iran have donated 22,458 Saudi riyals to their valiant brothers in Iran. These Arab brothers declared their support for the Islamic revolution in Iran led by Imam Khomeyni and condemned the Iraqi regime's plots against Iran, particularly the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAQ

LD092026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The oppressed tribal mobilization's spokesman in the west of the country has told a PARS correspondent that 28 groups of the oppressed tribal mobilization in the west of the country have gone to the war fronts in the last 50 days. During this time the Muslim [word indistinct] tribe, a member of the oppressed mobilization, have inflicted considerable losses and damages on the enemy's forces and presented the Islamic revolution with 29 martyrs.

He added: The mercenary regime of Baghdad is following international imperialism and Zionism and, according to reports recevied from Iraq, the Muslim people of Iraq have expanded their fight and revolution against their regime. Reports reaching us today from the frontier regions in Iraq indicate that last week, Kurdish regions in Iraq as well as Iraqi holy cities witnessed demonstrations and clashes between the people of Iraq with members of the so-called security force of the mercenary Saddam.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 332

LD091838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique 332 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and militant Iranian compatriots, this is to inform the noble and committed Iranian nation of some of the results of the battles between the self-sacrificing Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressive enemy over the past 2 days.

1. On 8 December, two aggressive Iraqi MiG's were identified by the radar facilities in Hamadan and Tehran cities. Both of them were shot down in the Asadabad and Hamadan regions by the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the valiant air defense units.

2. On 8 December, as a result of the mortar shelling of the self-sacrificing coastal guards of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions in the Al-Faw, Al-Bahar and Kut regions in Iraqi territory, while silencing the enemy heavy weapon fire, one enemy concrete bunker was destroyed and damages were inflicted on the Kut base installations.

3. On 8 December, as a result of an assault by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, while destroying 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, and 3 munition depots, about 40 of the aggressive enemy were killed and a number were injured. Twelve of them were taken prisoner by the defenders of the Islamic revolution.

4. On 8 December, one reconnaissance patrol team belonging to the 92d Armored Division, having clashed with the enemy, destroyed 1 tank and 1 vehicle, killing and injuring 100 of the enemy forces. In guerrilla operations in the Susangerd region one tent housing several enemy troops and one vehicle of the enemies of the revolution were destroyed. In these operations two of the defenders of the revolution, one soldier and one officer of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, achieved the lofty status of martyrdom.

5. The heroic warriors of the army aircorps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 7 December brought enemy positions on the other side of Arvand Rud inside Iraqi territory under fire and, while destroying one personnel carrier, two truckloads of equipment, two vehicles and one fuel tanker, killed a number of enemy personnel. Also, as a result of an assault by the warriors of the army aircorps against enemy positions in Ahvaz region on 8 December, one artillery piece, five Katyusha rockets and a number of enemy trenches were destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed.

6. In Dezful region on 7 December, as a result of the artillery fire of our warriors, while destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 1 artillery battery and 4 communications aerials, damage was also inflicted on a number of enemy tanks, vehicles and personnel carriers, killing 4 of the infidel forces and injuring about 10 of them. Meanwhile, at 1500 on 7 December one Iraqi NCO surrendered to officers stationed on the Malekshahi heights in the Mehran region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BATTLE REPORTS FROM SOUTHWESTERN FRONTS 5-10 DEC

Ahvaz Red Alerts

GF051411 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1404 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. It means an air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1502 GMT on 5 December; 1600 GMT on 6 December; 1410 and 1510 GMT on 7 December; and 0906, 1501, 1536 and 1634 GMT on 8 December]

Ahvaz Congregation Shelled

GF051605 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Ahvaz was the target of savage bombardment today by the Ba'thist enemy, who used heavy artillery and five-five guns. As a result, 23 steadfast citizens of Ahvaz were wounded and 3 innocent compatriots were martyred. The bombardment continued until 1235.

Our correspondent reports that the bombardment was directed at the Friday prayers congregation. The infidel enemy--the agent of imperialism and world Zionism--tried to hit the congregation but was unsuccessful.

The artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled enemy positions in the Dub-e Herdan area. The sound of gunfire was heard in the town's environs. The enemy's losses as a result of this bombardment are unknown.

Airborne Division Operations

LD051942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau correspondent's report from Ahvaz, the brave pilots of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran; early this morning attacked the Hamid base on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis, which is in the hands of the invader Iraqi forces.

During the course of this brave operation, seven tanks, two personnel carriers, one anti-aircraft gun, three fuel tankers, three buildings used by the enemy and several trucks belonging to the invader enemy were destroyed and a considerable number of enemy personnel were killed.

No report concerning the exact number of enemy casualities has reached us yet.

Artillery Bombardments

LD051920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The brave Islamic revolution's combatants in the Susangerd fronts, Hamidiyeh, Dub-e Herdan and Ahvaz are continuing to battle with the forces of the infidel enemy, exchanging artillery and commando operations.

Artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic on the Ahvaz front has mounted heavy blows on the invader enemy's positions in the Dub-e Herdan region. In return, the Iraqi mercenaries shelled Ahvaz's residential areas.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, from 1415 until 1430 several mortars were launched towards Ahvaz; so far no report of possible damages and casualties has reached us.

The revolutionary people of Ahvaz, disregarding the infidel enemy's attacks, continue with their normal activities and attended their Friday prayers in which tens of thousands participated.

The PARS correspondent, quoting Hamidiyeh's Islamic revolution guards, has reported on the activities of the revolution guards on 3 and 4 December.

As a result of the Islamic guards' mortars in the Hamidiyeh-Susangerd axis, an enemy tank and a vehicle with its occupants and two tents with their occupants were completely destroyed; 30 personnel of the infidel forces were killed and a number of others wounded.

Reports from Shush also say the Islamic Republic of Iran's artillery today repeatedly brought the enemy's positions in the Kharkeh front under shelling. In return, the criminal enemy brought the residential of the Shush and its environs under its fire.

Superiority of fire on this front also belongs to the Islamic Republic's forces.

Two Iraqi Trailers Destroyed

LD051752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 05 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the publicity headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps in Khuzestan reports that yesterday two enemy trailers were destroyed by the guard brothers at the Dezful front. The report says following these successful operations, the guard brothers returned safely to their bases. We have no report concerning possible enemy losses.

Iranian Casualties

LD051742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Islamic combatants in the Ahvaz front today brought the Iraqi infidels under their artillery fire. Reports concerning possible casualties and damage inflicted on the enemy have not yet reached us.

The enemy, who suffered considerable casualties and damage in the last few days as a result of the Islamic Republic's artillery, today aimed at Ahvaz's residential areas using long-range artillery.

In a report released this afternoon, the Central News Bureau, quoting officials at Ahvaz hospital, says 23 persons have been wounded, 4 of which have severe wounds, and 8 were released after receiving casualty treatment.

PARS, too, quoting Khuzestan's relief and treatment headquarters, has reported that yesterday one martyr and three injured persons from the [Ahvaz] battlefront and three injured persons from the Susangerd front were transferred to the city's hospitals.

Also, from 28 November to 4 December the Dezful front had 11 martyrs and 68 wounded persons.

Fighting in Abadan, Khuninshahr

LD051748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, an intensive battle raged along the Abadan fronts today and the Islamic combatants exchanged fierce artillery barrages with the Iraqi mercenaries.

The Islamic defenders last night established a fire line along the Abadan fronts and prevented an enemy armored units from advancing along the fringe of Abadan-Mahshahr road. The report says that last night and this morning our artillery destroyed a few of the enemy's positions along the Abadan-Mahshahr front and killed a number of Iraqi invaders.

According to this report, which was dispatched at 1745 today, the Islamic combatants in the western sector of Khuninshahr exchanged intensive artillery fire with Iraqi mercenaries positioned in the Eastern sector of Khuninshahr. Several of the enemy's positions on the western bank of the Karun River were destroyed. No report on Iraqi casualties has yet been received.

The same report said that during the course of the artillery exchanges between the two sides, an Iranian ammunition dump along the Abadan-Mahshahr road was set afire, however, the fire was brought under control by the Islamic Republic's combatants. One person was martyred and five were wounded fighting the fire.

The PARS correspondent added that the Iraqi mercenaries today shelled Abadan's residential areas with long-range artillery as result of which a [word indistinct] factory in Abadan was set ablaze and one person martyred.

The latest report by the PARS correspondent indicates that clashes between the Islamic combatants and the Iraqi mercenaries are in progress along the Abadan fronts. The city of Abadan at 0600 today was comparatively calm. The Central News Bureau, reporting this, also cited an informed source at the revolution guards corps headquarters in Abadan as saying that the city was under the Iraqi artillery fire from 2300 last night until 0200 today. No details on possible casualties during these clashes has reached us. According to this report, all the Islamic defenders--Abadan's inhabitants, armed forces personnel, revolution guards and the oppressed mobilization's forces--are enjoying very high morale and are prepared to fight the enemy. The city's situation is improving every day.

5 Dec Susangerd Situation

LD051936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau correspondent who has toured the Susangerd fronts this afternoon has reported that the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with its long-range artillery and mortar launchers, shelled enemy positions in the northwest of Susangerd. One revolution guard official stationed at this front told the Central News Bureau correspondent that with this operation, 1 enemy personnel carrier, 1 75-caliber machinegun, and 2 armored positions were destroyed; about 30 Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 8 were injured. As a result of this operation, which continued until 1300, an enemy mortar launcher with its crew was destroyed.

An Iranian commander told our correspondent at this front that with the above operation and artillery attacks on the enemy's positions in the (Sa'don Hemadi) village [in Iraq], a number of Iraqi invaders were destroyed and four mercenaries were killed. The same official said an Iraqi Armed Forces helicopter attacked our forces' positions, destroying a private car. There were no casualties.

IRANIAN SUCCESSES REPORTED ALONG WESTERN FRONT

Ilam Gains

LD051858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, quoting the Islamic revolution guards' publicity headquarters in Ilam, has reported that self-sacrificing guards yesterday, in the course of a daring operation, using heavy weaponry and having faith in triumph, succeeded in inflicting considerable damage and losses on the mercenary enemy and forced them to flee.

According to this report, yesterday morning--as result of the Islamic combatants' mortar--some enemy [word indistinct] and their positions were completely destroyed; 15 of the mercenaries were killed and more than 10 were injured. Also, at 1400 yesterday the brother guards succeeded with the use of heavy weaponry to destroy an enemy personnel carrier and to set ablaze the infidel force's [word indistinct].

During this engagement at least 20 personnel of Saddam were killed. Also in the course of yesterday's clashes between the Islamic combatants and the infidel's army, 30 of the deceived Saddam mercenaries were killed and some were injured.

5 Dec Operations

LD051902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The western part of the country continues to witness battles between the Islamic Republic's combatants and the Iraqi infidels.

According to reports which reached the PARS office in Kermanshah at 1030 today, artillery exchanges and commando operations have been taking place on the Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, (Kan-e-Sakht,) Shur-e Shirin and Arkavaz fronts over the past 24 hours. An enemy tank and two vehicles were destroyed in the course of a guerrilla operation in Sumar. On the Qasr-e Shirin axis, two enemy personnel carriers and a vehicle were destroyed by a land mine. During a series of operations on the Gilan-e Gharb front, a number of enemy tents, positions and trenches were destroyed. Also, a column of enemy vehicles was completely destroyed by Iranian artillery and a large number of Iraqis were killed.

According to the same report, the Islamic revolution's guards, rangers, gendarmes and Imam Khomeyni's devotees in Rijab and Bozirabad in the past 24 hours succeeded in scattering the Iraqi mercenaries in this region and inflicting considerable losses on the enemy. So far we have not received exact reports on the number of enemy casualties.

According to the same report, six of our valiants who had been injured on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Ilam fronts as a result of mortar fire were transferred to Kermanshah hospitals and underwent treatment.

According to another PARS report, last night in Gilan-e Gharb an enemy ammunition dump, 12 lorries and 2 tanks were destroyed, and in the Qasr-e Shirin region an enemy ammunition dump and a fuel truck were set afire.

Ilam's gendarmerie deputy commander, who has visited battlefronts on the Shur-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht), Al-Javad and Malekshahi heights, told a Central News Bureau correspondent in Ilam this morning that intensive clashes were still continuing between the Islamic combatants and the Iraqi mercenaries in these areas. He added that our forces have maintained their superiority and initiative over the Iraqi mercenaries for some time. He further said that a mortar unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Gendarmerie has scattered the enemy by constant and precise fire on their positions. He said the power of the enemy's fire is gradually decreasing and its morale is sinking.

According to a PARS report, brother Abu Sharif [deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards], the Supreme Defense Council's representative in the west, who arrived in Tehran this morning from the western fronts in order to present his reports to the Supreme Defense Council, announced: In the course of last week, the armed forces' combatants, the revolution guards and the mobilization forces in the western region continued to attack Iraqi positions and inflict heavy losses on the enemy's forces in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Mehran axes. The enemy was forced to flee leaving behind several vehicles and personnel carriers. During these clashes a number of Iraqi mercenaries were taken prisoner and a number of Iraqi weapons and stocks of ammunition seized.

The Islamic revolution guards, supported by commando and artillery fire, are repeatedly destroying the enemy's support column, thus preparing the ground for the Islamic Republic combatants' advance.

Commenting on the outlook for the war, Abu Sharif said in reply to a correspondent's question that the Islamic Republic's combatants in the west of the country are maintaining an offensive strategy and are continuing with their gradual advance.

6 Dec Roundup

LD061728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports from the west of the country, artillery battles are continuing in Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam.

Valiant members of the Airborne Division, too, are continuing with their attacks on the invader enemy's positions in the western fronts.

A Central News Bureau correspondent, quoting an informed official at the Ilam governor general's office, has reported that during the course of today's engagements in the Halileh region, an Iraqi MiG was downed by the defenders of the Islamic revolution.

According to another report by the Central News Bureau from Ilam, this afternoon one of our brave brothers of the Airborne Division was martyred in the Halileh region.

According to PARS, artillery bettles were in progress along the entire Ilam frontline until 0645 today, when this report was dispatched. Also according to PARS, during yesterday's clashes in the Ilam front, 5 of Islam's combatants were martyred and 11 were wounded. A battle in the Sumar heights is continuing fiercely, and during yesterday's and today's engagements more that 20 Iraqi mercenaries were killed, in return for 7 martyrs of the revolution guards. On the same front some of our combatants succeeded in collecting more than half of the mines planted and defusing them.

The same report indicates that Islam's combatants, consisting of the rangers, Imam Khomenyi's devotees, gendarmerie personnel and Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed 35 of the enemy in the [word indistinct] front in (Reyjab).

This afternoon, too, in a face-to-face engagement in [word indistinct] in the Gilan-e Gharb region, a number of the enemy forces were killed and a member of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic was wounded.

In the course of battles on these fronts, the devotees of the revolution succeeded in destroying an enemy ammunition dump.

In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin region yesterday and today, our forces succeeded in destroying two enemy ammunition tents and two vehicles in the Buland-Kabud village. According to another report from (Reyjab) and border posts around it, Islam's combatant forces and the imam's devotees succeeded in setting ablaze a large number of the enemy's ammunition in a village around (Reyjab)

Pilots' Surprise Attack

LD061746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] On the Tehran front, the heroes of the Airborne Division yesterday flew over Saddam's positions in the region's heights and in the course of a series of successful operations mounted a surprise attack on the enemy, making the enemy unable to react.

According to a PARS report, in this brave operation 1 enemy heavy crane, 1 tank, 1 loader, 1 cannon and 10 trenches [were destroyed] in which 4 to 5 Iraqi personnel were killed or wounded.

One of the brave pilots told the PARS correspondent that the enemy's forces, who had lost control, were unable to shoot even one shot, and our pilots returned to their bases safely.

Sporadic Fighting

LD071806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that the battle which began on the (Kan-e Sakht) and Shur-e Shirin fronts yesterday continued with intensity until midday. Our brave combatants, supported by effective army assistance, delivered crushing blows to the enemy. On these fronts two personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and four others injured. According to the report, local artillery and mortar shelling continued on the Sumar front and the artillery barrage of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to pound enemy trenches, equipment and personnel. The agency also reports sporadic fighting on other western fronts.

A Central News Bureau report from the Ilam front says that last night the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted heavy casualties on the infidel enemy by directing their fire on the heights of the (Konjan Cham) Dam and trenches and positions of the mercenary and aggressive Iraqi forces, forcing them to abandon and flee from these trenches. According to the same report, in these battles five brother soldiers were martyred.

Guerrilla Operations

LD080708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by the Central News Bureau and PARS from the west of the country, fighting was continuing yesterday on the fronts of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, (Zaleh Zard), (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin, [name indistinct] and Malekshahi with exchanges of artillery fire and occasional close confrontations.

The defenders of the Islamic revolution, consisting of the brave combatants of the army, the gendarmerie, the Islamic revolution guards, the headquarters for the mobilization of the oppressed, the Muslim tribesmen and the imam's devotees continued to fight against the aggressive enemy.

A PARS correspondent who visited the Gilan-e Ghare front for 6 hours yesterday reports that fighting started yesterday at 0900 with artillery fire and guerrilla operations conducted by the Muslim tribesmen and the Islamic revolution guards. The combatants of the Islamic Republic managed to inflict heavy losses on the enemy forces.

In yesterday afternoon's guerrilla war on the Gilan-e Gharb front four trenches and a number of vehicles belonging to the enemy forces were destroyed by our heroes.

According to a PARS report from Ilam, the Islamic revolution guards brothers, in a three-stage clash yesterday with the army of blasphemy on the Malekshahi heights, destroyed 1 tank and 1 ammunition dump and killed more than 20 enemy troops, during mortar shelling of the positions of Saddam's mercenaries. In these operations more than 10 enemy trenches were totally destroyed and an Iraqi mercenary's vehicle was damaged. The same report states that fighting was going on until the late hours of last night with exchanges of fire on the Malekshahi and Ilam fronts. There were no casualties among the Islamic revolution guards brothers.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES IN FARS PROVINCE

March Supports Clergy

GF061948 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Yesterday after Friday prayers the people of Shiraz participated in a march, which was held in support of the clergy. The marchers, chanting various slogans, denounced any plot by any person or group against the clergy. The march started at Vakil mosque and ended at the Enqelab-e Square. During this march, people chanted such slogans as "Beheshti, Beheshti, hope of the oppressed; Beheshti, Beheshti, companion of the oppressed." During the great march the people of Shiraz once more declared their support for the clergy and the Constitution.

Radio Personal Message Regulations

GF061933 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] We request that all parties concerned submit their communiques, announcements and messages in writing to the news bureau of Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Shiraz center, so that they can be broadcast on time. We would like to remind you that any messages, communiques or announcements submitted orally will not be broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic or Iran, Shiraz center.

Gendarmerie Callup

GF071615 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Announcement issued by Firuzabad Gendarmerie Regiment--date not given]

[Text] All conscripts born between 1959 and 1962 who have graduated in or before 1979-80 with an average grade of 15.87 to 17.11 and who have received dispatch papers from Firuzabad, Qir and Farrashband companies should report to the regiment between 9 and 12 December. All absentees will be dealt with according to section 60 of the draft laws.

Infantry Asks for Volunteers

GF071942 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Announcement issued by Shiraz infantry headquarters--date not given]

[Text] The Shiraz headquarters of the Infantry Division [words indistinct] of the Islamic Republic of Iran needs volunteers for the rank of sergeant. Volunteers may obtain further information from the [words indistinct] of the headquarters on Hor Avenue.

ARMY COLUMN ATTACKED ON NAQADEH-MAHABAD ROAD

LD091818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, yesterday afternoon an army column marching towards Mahabad was attacked by illegal armed groups along the Naqadeh-Mahabad road. In the clash, which lasted 4 hours, the mopping-up groups of gendarmerie in the region and brother guards and military returned the fire of the assailants and inflicted heavy casualties on them. The assailants left behind a large number of dead, as well as several pieces of 57 rifles, RPG-7's, G-3's and Kalashnikovs. In this clash brother gendarmerie guard Yadollah Shamsi and revolutionary guardsman Khosrow Hoseynzadeh achieved the lofty status of martyrdom and three others were injured.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES KILLED IN QORVEH CLASH

LD091128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Quoting the revolution guards corps of Qorveh, the Central News Bureau reports:

During the clash between the guards and Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, on the one hand, and the counterrevolutionaries stationed in Qorveh, on the other, fatal blows were dealt to the counterrevolutionaries. Six of them were killed and one was captured. The bodies of the dead counterrevolutionaries were taken to Qorveh yesterday; arms and ammunition were discovered at the counterrevolutionaries' hideout.

The revolution guards and the Kurdish peshmergas did not suffer any casualties during this operation.

BAKHTIAR CONDEMNS KHOMEYNI FOR POLICY OF HATRED

TA081854 [Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Part I of an interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar by Iran TRIBUNE correspondent; time and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] What did you intend to do, Mr Bakhtiar? If you had stayed, what would you have done?

[Answer] Be fair and see what program my government had put forward before the arrival of Mr Khomeyni. Was my program contrary to the will of the Iranian nation? Did it not embrace all the wishes and demands of the nation? [Words indistinct] is policy possible without ideology? Is a political man a political man without a political program? Mr Khomeyni had neither a program nor an ideology. He only felt hatred and animosity for the shah. Can the hatred of a man for another become a political program? Animosity and hatred [words indistinct]. The shah must leave because Mr Khomeyni [word indistinct]. Very well, the shah left and what happened afterwards? [passage indistinct] And this ignorance afflicted the Iranian nation with a calamity. A political man should have [word indistinct] thoughts, but Mr Khomeyni has only a black hatred and nothing else.

Of course, I have many times said what I will do. My government had a program. In my program there was freedom for (?parties) within the country's legal framework. There was the dissolution of SAVAK. There was the freeing of political prisoners, the prevention of corruption and bribery. There was the laying of the foundation of a healthy and independent economy, the spreading of the Iranian culture, freedom of the press and abolition of censorship, healthy relations with other countries and the maintenance of Iran's credibility. My program consisted of the fact that no one should be (?punished) for the sin of having an opinion, that he should not be mistreated and tortured.

But what was Mr Khomeyni's program? If, in the past, doctrines and opinions were followed by inprisonment and torture, during his time, cruelty and torture have increased a hundred times. Even the Nazis did not have such harsh treatment of their prisoners. The most dangerous thing, (is) that Mr Khomeyni took away security from the people. The most frightening thing is that, by executing large numbers of officers and soldiers--the majority of whom were not guilty of anything but patriotism--as well as the degrading of the military, they have prepared the ground for the attack of a foreign army against our homeland.

From the point of view of economy, it is better not to discuss the subject since the situation is very [word indistinct]. Now we have a bankrupt economy, which is more dependent than in the past. These plunderers have not left us anything. Grass dries everywhere under their feet. Iranian culture and nationality have been completely forgotten, and no respect or honor has been left for Iran all over the world.

[Announcer] Dear friends and compatriots, you will hear the remainder of this interview tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

5 Dec Commentaries

TA051935 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 December carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "The Fresh Attempts of the Counterrevolution and of Its U.S. Supporters," reported that during the unifying Friday prayer sermons throughout the entire country, the speakers stressed the importance of unity of word and action of the people against the multicolored plots of the counterrevolution. This is not accidental, since U.S. imperialism and its agents, having gained no results from all their plots, subversions, terrorism and aggressions against our nation, have now entered the arena through another path. This time they have made the progressive, revolutionary and committed clergy the targets of their unjust and futile attacks.

All are aware that our revolution has a special spiritual and Islamic feature. This aspect of the Iranian revolution is not only intolerable to the counterrevolution within and its American masters abroad, but is also intolerable to many seemingly Islamic regimes, such as those of Ziaul Haq, As-Sadat, Qabus and the Saudis. It is for this reason that now all the enemies of the revolution have become united and have raised the banner of conspiracy and revolt against the system of the Islamic Republic and against the progressive and revolutionary clergy.

During Friday prayer sermons to the people of Tehran, the deputy of Karaj and Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamane'i, Tehran's Friday imam, called on the people to consolidate unity and alliance. Ayatollah Montazeri, while referring to the plot of the Zionists and U.S. imperialism, also warned the people against the divisive conspiracies of the agents of U.S. and Israeli Zionists. The popular and anti-imperialist positions of the revolutionary, struggling and committed clergy, who sincerely follow the imam's policy, have been and will always be supported by the people and all the true revolutionary forces. The divisive conspiracy of the counterrevolution and of the masked and unmasked agents of imperialism can only be neutralized through the unity of all the true revolutionary forces regardless of their ideological and religious affiliation.

The second commentary, entitled "Observing the Principles of the Constitution Is a Revolutionary Necessity," said the true forces of the revolution rightly say that with the realization of freedom of parties and gatherings and respect for freedom of speech and press, crude violation of the Constitution should be ended. While opponents of the revolution and the imam's policy, such as Qotbzadeh, every day hold demonstrations in complete freedom, it has been more than 3 months now since the offices and premises of the genuine and committed parties and organizations all over the country were under the occupation of the club-wielders of the counterrevolution. During this period the responsible officials of the legislative, judicial and executive branches, especially the leader of the revolution, while condemning such actions have demanded the evacuation of these offices by the club-wielders and the prosecution of these counterrevolutionaries. Yet, up to now, the offices of the true revolutionary organizations are still under the occupation of a handful of counterrevolutionaries.

We are all aware that the Constitution is the blood-money of the martyrs of the path of Iran's freedom and independence.

The violation of its principles or even keeping silent about its violation, besides being disrespectful to the pure soul of hundreds of thousands of Iranian martyrs, is tantamount to acting against the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. By expelling the counterrevolutionary club-wielders from the offices and premises of the parties and organizations committed to the revolution, by securing the complete freedom of operation of these parties and by removing any kind of obstacles to their direct participation in safeguarding the country's territorial integrity against foreign occupiers, responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran can actually prove their sincerity in implementing the Constitution. Respect for the Constitution and observance of its principles is the greatest step toward consolidating and deepening the gains of the revolution and stabilizing the system of the Islamic Republic.

6 Dec Commentary

GF061925 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 December carried a commentary entitled "The United States Is the True Enemy of Our Nation's Revolution." It stated that the respectable canonist Ayatollah Montazeri, in a Friday sermon in the holy city of Qom, said that the enemy of this revolution is the United States. And one should never forget this slogan. We all know that in our newly-liberated country there are persons, organizations and even individuals trying to divert the opinion of the masses by using the present war situation. Among them are the liberal bourgeois groups, which include such individuals as Qotbzadeh, Bazargan, Yazdi and others who want to have friendly relations with U.S. imperialism. If one reviews the policy of the liberal bourgeoisie, one can easily see that its main tasks are to create unrest, to pit one force against the other and to maliciously accuse the Iranian revolution's friends. This liberal bourgeoisie refers to Iran's isolation in today's world; as far as these gentlemen are concerned, there is only one way to get out of this isolated situation and that is to get closer to Western countries, especially the world-devouring United States. They do not mention that the world-devouring United States, along with other Western countries, is the one that has frozen Iranian assets and, with its military presence in waters near our country, has tried to isolate Iran and to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran. In light of the plots of the liberal bourgeoisie, the respectable canonist Ayatollah Montazeri once more describes the United States as the true enemy of Iran and refers to the intensification of struggles against the United States.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Mr Taqi Farahi left yesterday for Beijing as the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to China. Since the victory of the Islamic revolution, he is the first ambassador from the Islamic Republic to China. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 80 LD]

POWER PROJECT AGREEMENT--The agreement for installing a 66-kilowatt electrical transmission line in Firuzabad district has been signed between the Fars power department and a contractor (?company). According to this agreement 50 km of cable will be installed at a cost of 36 million rials in 6 months, thereby linking Firuzabad's power supply to the national grid. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

According to AFP, Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti told a press conference in Tehran that it is too soon for Iran to comment on the latest U.S. response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages. The head of the Supreme Court and leader of the Islamic Republican Party said that he personally has yet to review the U.S. response but intends to do soon. The Beirut paper AS-SAFIR, according to AFP, reported on 11 December that authoritative Iranian authorities have revealed that the hostages will be released on Christmas Day. An Iranian Government spokesman subsequently told AFP that no agreement has yet been reached on their release and that Iran is still studying the details of the latest U.S. reply.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Majlis Letter--Tehran radio reported that the Majlis approved a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni praising his "decisive action regarding the punishment of possible torturers" and calling on the commission investigating the torture charges to identify the guilty parties so they can be punished, publish their names, find out under whose orders the guilty parties acted, disclose illegal interferences in judicial affairs and, if the cahrges of torture appear to be "trivial," punish those offenders "who exaggerate such weaknesses in order to weaken the government."

Iran Foreign Affairs

Mokri to Moscow--Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, has resumed his duties in Moscow, AFP noted, after being recalled home for 2 months "for consultations" following remarks he made on the war with Iraq.

OPEC Meeting--At a press conference in Kuala Lumpur reported by AFP, Indonesian Energy Minister Dr Subroto said Indonesia has received confirmation from Iran that it will attend the OPEC meeting in Bali but has not been told who will lead the delegation. Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan was captured by Iraq about a month ago.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio finally acknowledged Iraqi claims of a major Iranian counterattack around Abadan. By asserting that Iranian forces inflicted "the severest blows" on Iraqi troops in a "widespread surprise attack" that began last week and finally ended on 10 December. While claiming to have destroyed an unspecified number of Iraqi tanks and to have killed 70, the radio admitted 10 Iranians were killed and 130 wounded, one of the largest admissions of Iranian casualties to date. According to Baghdad radio, the Iraqi General Command reported that Iraqi forces rebuffed another attempt by Iranian forces to break out of the Abadan encirclement the night of 9-10 December and killed 195, bringing the claimed weeklong total of Iranians killed in the counterattacks to over 600. In other fighting, Tehran radio noted Iranian air attacks on Kirkuk and Mehran in Iraq and continued ground operations around Shur-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr).

In a related report, the Kuwaiti health minister denied a PARS report that wounded Iraqi soldiers are being treated in Kuwaiti hospitals. The health minister told KUNA such reports are "groundless" but indicated Kuwait's hospitals serve "everyone, rendering help to those who request treatment."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Citing "an official Jordanian source," Amman radio reported that Jordanian forces have begun to withdraw from defensive positions along the northern border following Syria's "real and unconditional withdrawal" of its forces. AL-AKHBAR and AR-RA'Y, in articles reviewed by the radio, noted the Syrian-Jordanian troop withdrawals and indicated these moves would produce a constructive dialogue between the two countries.

Soviet Gulf Proposals

In the wake of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for a worldwide accord guaranteeing the military neutralization of the Gulf, the Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, in a statement to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-QABAS, reported by KUNA, said Kuwait welcomes any step that will keep the Gulf region away from pacts and bases and has always demanded that the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea remain remote from foreign fleets and international conflicts. Brezhnev's proposals, reported by TASS, included demands that all the major powers agree not to establish military bases or deploy nuclear weapons in the Gulf or interfere in the internal affairs of Gulf countries. The Soviet leader also called for agreement to respect the nonalignment and sovereign right to natural resources of Gulf states and to maintain normal trade relations between them and the outside world.

Egypt

Following his return from Washington Vice President Husni Mubarak, in a statement reported by Cairo radio, described his talks in the U.S. capital as "quite excellent" and said the most important point to emerge was that the Camp David process will be continued after the new U.S. administration takes over. Calling for a "referendum for the Palestinian people" to determine their own fate, Mubrak said the Palestinian problem "cannot be solved through the annexation of the West Bank by Jordan." He said autonomy must be the first objective, "then Jordan can join the negotiations."

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SOVIET GROUP ARRIVES FOR COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD102120 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A USSR delegation, headed by [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the State Trade and Consumer Cooperative Workers Union of that country, arrived in Kabul today to take part in the first congress of the DRA agricultural cooperatives.

The delegation was welcomed at the Kabul international airport by the deputy minister of commerce and the deputy minister of land reform of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

Nikolay Aleksandrov, the deputy minister of the USSR ministry of Agriculture, is also a member of the delegation.

FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW BANKNOTES

LD092230 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Announcement by the Ministry of Finance of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Finance and the Afghanistan state bank will put in circulation and (?exchange) three kinds of new banknotes in denominations of 100, 50 and 10 Afghanis which have been newly (?published) by the DRA and are decorated with a special symbol of the Afghanistan bank. The new notes can be used alongside previous banknotes which are currently in legal circulation.

The three kinds of new banknotes are completely different from previous banknotes in their design, color, size and other specifications. The (?watermark) of the banknotes has been embodied inside a (?semicircle).

The new banknotes will become legal current [passage indistinct] alongside the previous banknotes which are currently in legal circulation. At present both banknotes--those of previous design and the newly designed--are made use of in exchange dealings of the country. They are regarded as the country's valid currency.

The Afghanistan state bank (?prints) and distributes the new banknotes through its daily payments, in consideration of the needs and economic reality of the country.

As the old notes are legally in circulation alongside the new notes and bear the same value and the power of exchange and (?disclaim), the esteemed compatriots are requested not to go to the state bank and its city branches for the purpose of exchanging their old banknotes. They can use both the previously published banknotes of the DRA and the new banknotes as legal current in their dealings and (?disclaim).

The [word indistinct] of the sample of the new DRA 100-, 50- and 10-Afghni banknotes, the color, wording and symbol, each one of which is specifically different, will be printed in the country's press and will be shown on DRA television for the information of the public.

PEOPLE AID CAPTURE OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD101634 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Announcement by the security authorities]

[Text] As our dear compatriots know, following the success of the Sawr Revolution, in particular following the victory of its new development stage, the enemies of our revolution, that is, U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonist chauvinism, the reaction of Egypt and the region, the Pakistani military circles and within the country elements sold-out to imperialism, all in an unholy alliance led by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, are interfering in the domestic affairs of our country.

They embark on the killing of innocent persons, destroying and setting fire to schools, mosques and public property, and they disrupt the peaceful life and work of the toiling people of our country.

Our compatriots are aware that a few days ago our armed forces including the security force and police carried out a series of operations and exercises in various parts of the country for the purpose of the enhancement of war activities. In line with this, recently the police forces, security force, party activists, the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan together with the revolution defense groups carried out operations in various parts of Kabul city without disrupting the normal daily life of the citizens. The aim of these operations is to take further security measures in Kabul city in order to enable our citizens to live in an atmosphere full of security and safety.

During the operations, as our citizens are witnesses, revolutionary legality and democratic order and all prevailing laws in the country were strictly observed and respected by the activists, in accordance with the directives of the sacred religion of Islam and in consideration of the laudable customs and traditions.

The aims and goals of the operations were achieved fully and successfully. During these operatons the noble and patriotic citizens of Kabul city sincerely cooperated with the army carrying out the operations; they expressed their readiness and support for the DRA security plans for peaceful life and work. The citizens of Kabul and noble compatriots submitted useful and credible information concerning the hostile activities of the enemies of the homeland and people to the country's security authorities, as a result of which a number of counterrevolutionaries have been captured with the cooperation of the people; including Gholam Sakhi, leader of rebels in Baghlan, and 'Abdolmelik, another leader of a counterrevolutionary band, and his collaborators, who have been handed over to the law. They were regarded by the people as counterrevolutionary elements, who were engaging in setting fire to schools, religious schools and public property.

As a result of these operations, in addition to the capture of the enemies of order and security and counterrevolutionary elements, a number of various types of American, Chinese and Egyptian arms and documents, which belong to the imperialist and international reaction's subversive networks and prove open interference in our domestic affairs, have been seized.

Similarly a number of lists of counterrevolutionary elements and rebels, who are active underground in Kabul city and in some provinces of the country, have been discovered and seized. The interests of the revolution and people oblige the party, security forces, social organizations and people to wage a relentless united struggle for the elimination of counterrevolution and the enemies of the peace of the people in a broad national fatherland front for the purpose of the construction of a free, independent, progressive, revolutionary and peace-loving Afghanistan and for the purpose of the implementation of the goals of our national democratic revolution.

REBELS' 'CRUSHED' 8 DEC IN LAGHMAN PROVINCE

LD101730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A group of rebels, these bought servants of American imperialism and sinister collaborators, who for some time now have been engaging in highway robbery and looting in areas near Mehtar Lam, the capital of the province of Laghman, disturbing the peace by looting the passers-by and engaging in murder, were crushed the day before yesterday by the security forces, party activists and with the cooperation of the toiling people of the village of (Harnay).

A variety of arms manufactured in the United States, China and Pakistan were seized from these murderers and thieves by the security forces of that province.

According to another report, the Sarandoy [Russian--trained police] of Mazar-e Sharif city, the capital of Balkh Province,discovered a handgrenade which was planted by the counterrevolutionary forces in the village of (Yakdarah) adjacent to the major road, and was neutralized.

A source of Balkh Sarandoy command said: The bomb, which weighed 500 grams, was discovered by the night patrol of the Sarandoy of the Third Command Force of Mazar-e Sharif, and was neutralized.

30 PRISONERS FREED AT CEREMONY IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE

GF101824 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A total of 30 inhabitants of Baghlan Province, who had fallen prey to the deception of the enemies of the country and who were arrested for disrupting the peaceful lives of the people of Baghlan Province, have been released from Baghlan central jail at a ceremony held for this purpose. On this occasion, the inhabitants who were representing their companions, exposed the inhuman activities of the hirelings of the enemies of the DRA and the revolution. They said the counterrevolutionaries had deceived them and they realized that they had unintentionally engaged in subversive activities against the state and the people. They pledged their support for safeguarding the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

233 LABORERS RETURN HOME IN HERAT PROVINCE

GF061617 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Recently 233 of our laborers forced to leave the country by the atrocities of Amin's inhuman band returned to their homes in Herat with Afghan pride. They were warmly welcomed on their return.

Source at the Eslam Qal'eh border post said that some of the returnees, representing their companions, spoke at a ceremony arranged on the occasion and said that the people's government has created circumstances insuring a peaceful life in Afghanistan. They pledged their support for the new phase of Sawr Revolution and vowed to fight to the last to safeguard the gains of the revolution.

DELEGATION LED BY NUR AHMED NUR VISITS BULGARIA

For reportage on a visit to Bulgaria from 24 November to 2 December by a PDPA delegation led by Nur Ahmed Nur, secretary of PDPA Central Committee and member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, see the 25 and 26 November and 2 and 11 December issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

MATERIALS, REPORTS ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Parliament Appearance

BK101239 [Editorial Report] Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1230 GMT on 10 December begins live coverage from the central hall of the Indian Parliament House in New Delhi on the special joint session of Parliament scheduled to be addressed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. According to the announcer, Brezhenv, accompanied by Mrs Gandhi and Vice President Hidayatullah and lower house Speaker Balram Bhagat, arrives in the central hall of the Parliament House at 1239 GMT.

At 1240 GMT Chairman of the upper house of Parliament Hidayatullah begins his welcome address in English in which he expresses appreciation for Soviet assistance to India in many vital sectors and in strengthening the infrastructure of the Indian economy. Hidayatullah then refers to the expanding trade and economic relations between India and the Soviet Union. Hidayatollah says cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has served the cause of peace. At 1245 GMT he invites Brezhnev to address the Parliament.

Brezhnev begins speaking at 1246 GMT, in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into English. Brezhnev ends his speech at 1325 GMT.

Speaker of the Lok Sabha Bgagat then thanks Brezhnev for his speech, and the coverage ends.

Address to Parliament

For the TASS-reported text of Brezhnev's speech to the Indian Parliament, see page D 5 of the South Asia section of the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

10 December Talks

BK101607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The official spokesman who briefed the press about today's talk between the two sides said Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev primarily dwelt on concrete aspects of bilateral relations. They were in agreement that Brezhnev's visit after a gap of 7 years was another significant step in the growing friendship between the two countries.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao had a separate 90-minute meeting with his Soviet counterpart Gromyko and the Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov. The spokesman said their talks were a follow up of what they discussed yesterday. Among these were the various possibilities of finding a peaceful and political solution of the Afghan problem aimed at ensuring the sovereignty, independence and nonaligned status of that country. Other issues also are believed to have figured in Mrs Gandhi's meeting with Brezhnev.

Agreement Signing

BK110312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet president and Mrs Gandhi concluded their formal discussions yesterday with a private meeting lasting about 80 minutes. Later they signed a joint declaration which covers international issues and bilateral relations and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Two other agreements and documents were also signed between the two countries.

Talking to a delegation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Brezhnev said the Soviet Union and the people of the Soviet Union highly value the contribution made by India and its leaders for detente and the nonaligned movement.

Return Banquet

BK110300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is today returning home after his 4-day visit to India. This is Brezhnev's third visit to this country. He will be given a ceremonial farewell this afternoon in Delhi on his departure for home.

Brezhnev hosted a return banquet last night in honor of President Sanjiva Reddy at the Soviet Embassy. Vice President Hidayatullah, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, some Cabinet ministers and top officials also attended the banquet.

Departure From New Delhi

BK110740 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was given a warm sendoff at the end of a 4-day stay in New Delhi. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues, the lieutenant governor of Delhi and members of diplomatic corps. Before emplaning for home President Brezhnev inspected an interservices guard of honor. He was also given a 21-gun salute.

Brezhnev, Reddy Speeches

For the PRAVDA-reported text of the Brezhnev speech and the ISI-reported text of the Reddy speech at the 8 December Presidential Palace banquet, see pages D 1 and D 3, respectively, of the South Asia section of the 11 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON POLAND

BK101521 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1518 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Statement of Spokesman, External Affairs Ministry on December 10"--ISI headline]

[Text] The Government of India is carefully watching developments in and around Poland and is taking note of the situation.

RAO: U.S. SEEKING FACILITIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK110812 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that there are indications that the United States is seeking to obtain rest and recreation facilities for its naval units in the Indian Ocean.

Replying to questions, he said the foreign minister of Sri Lanka has denied news reports to that effect. however, Rao added the denial does not appear to be categorical and India is making further enquiries. In his reply Rao also said that the Sri Lankan foreign Minister had stated in his country's parliament last month that there is no change in Sri Lanka's foreign policy in this regard. In the past they had allowed port facilities to naval vessels of the United States and the Soviet Union. The Sri Lanka foreign minister also added that his government would continue to do so provided both the big powers, having the facilities, are not engaged in war and the vessels do not carry nuclear weapons. The Sri Lanka Government had categorically denied press reports that they have offered a naval base to the United States.

Narasimha Rao informed the house the government has no information that the Maldives Government has expressed their willingness to grant any exclusive facilities to the United States.

About India's reaction to these reports, Rao said India has consistently opposed great power military presence in the Indian Ocean as it introduces new tensions and conflicts in our neighborhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability.

FILM ON NEHRU TO BE JOINTLY PRODUCED WITH USSR

BK101700 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PTI, India and the Soviet Union will jointly produce a film on Jawaharlal Nehru. The film will be based on archival materials available in both countries.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR ON TV COOPERATION

BK110318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] India and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak television and Doordarshan [Indian television]. It was signed during Doordarshan Director General Shailendar Shankar's recent visit to Prague.

CONGRESS-I PARTY HOLDS MEETING 6-7 DECEMBER

Gandhi Address

BK060929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has urged the opposition to extend their cooperation at least in programs on which there are no differences. They can lend their cooperation in combating communalism, casteism and separatist tendencies. In her opening remarks at the 2-day All India Congress Committee-I [AICC-I] session which began in New Delhi this morning she said she and her colleagues would welcome such cooperation. The Congress-I does not want any confrontation. It is not necessary for anyone to join her party in order to cooperate on issues on which there are no two opinions.

Mrs Gandhi regretted that there is a tendency among the opposition to start agitation on every issue with a view to weakening the government. She asked her partymen to counter the opposition propaganda that the new government has not done anything in the direction of fulfilling the party's promises. The government is aware of the difficulties caused by rise in prices. Some progress has been made in checking this evil through the government program. She said inflation has been checked. It has to be remembered that the previous regime had undone whatever the earlier government had achieved. The economy had been pushed into a slump and it would take some more time to fill it out again.

Recalling that this was the first AICC-I session since the people once again gave the party a massive mandate in the Lok Sabha and assembly elections, Mrs Gandhi told her colleagues that this means added responsibility for them. They should seek people's cooperation in implementing their programs. A relentless war has to be waged to uproot the evils of communalism and casteism, otherwise freedom would not be safe.

Mrs Gandhi regretted that precious lives were lost in recent riots in Moradabad and other places. She said some opposition parties are perhaps interested in creating confrontation between the police and certain groups of people. But it would be wrong to suspect the integrity of the police force, she added.

Speaking on Assam, Mrs Gandhi said the agitation there did not have the support of the broad masses of people. The government always believes in a negotiated settlement and is willing to open a dialogue even now. She feels sorry that the students in Assam have lost a full academic year. While some of the demands of the agitators are justified, it has to be realized that the foreigners issue is a very complicated one and involves human consideration and international commitments. She did not like the adamant stand of the agitators on making 1951 the base year.

The prime minister emphatically declared that India does not want to attack any country. It had never done so in the past. Such talk in certain quarters is highly irresponsible. It gives a handle to other countries to criticize us, particularly those who are none too friendly toward us. Sucn statements are all the more regrettable when they are absolutely baseless.

Mrs Gandhi recalled that it was her earlier government which had started the process of normalization with Pakistan and China. India wants friendly relations with them. But having been attacked in the past we have obviously to remain prepared for any eventuality. India also realizes that the most effective preparation is to promote friendship and it is engaged in that task.

Referring to Soviet President Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Delhi, Mrs Gandhi said he is welcomed as an honored guest.

Mrs Gandhi also referred to Ronald Reagan's election as the new U.S. president and expressed the hope that the new administration would reciprocate India's efforts to have friendly relations with that country. It should keep in view India's position and the role it can play in maintaining peace in the region and in the world.

About Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's view that the problem must be looked at in proper perspective. What is happening in our neighboring countries and in the Indian Ocean cannot be overlooked. Efforts to create an area of influence by one superpower is bound to lead to a similar reaction from another.

Mrs Gandhi regretted the war between Iraq and Iran and expressed the hope that it would end soon. She underlined the fact that in any such conflict it is the rich countries which benefit. The greater danger is that the superpowers get an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of smaller nations.

Closing Session

BK071640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The All India Congress-I Committee ended its 2-day session in New Delhi a short while ago with a fervent exhortation by Mrs Indira Gandhi to her partymen to spread out into the country with a message of communal amity and scientific and rational thinking. In her closing remarks, the Congress-I president appealed to the people to look at problems from a national perspective. One of the most important tasks is to restore the atmosphere of caste and communal harmony. It had been restored earlier also but now it must be brought back to stay.

She emphatically denied opposition propaganda about her government being nonfunctioning and said it had reversed the trend of backward movement and drift that had set in. There is no slackness or drift any longer. There are of course many dangers and problems and the government is not at all complacent. If she had stressed that her government had inherited a difficult situation, it is only to put the problems in perspective. Mrs Gandhi said there seems to be an epidemic of agitations in the country. Those indulging in them should realize that disruption of normal life does not create conditions in which more assistance to them may be possible even though their demands may be just. She referred to the demands of the farmers and cautioned them that the entire economy would collapse if the government goes beyond the point in paying for their produce. The government always meted out a fair deal to them. This is what made a record foodgrain output possible. The credit of course goes to farmers for taking to new techniques. Our economy is based on tneir successes.

Mrs Gandhi's remarks, amidst loud cheers in the packed Talkatora indoor stadium, came after the members had ended their deliberations on the two resolutions throughout the day today. The session adopted the resolution on the economic situation earlier in the day and later unanimously approved the resolution on the international situation.

Mrs Gandhi dismissed the suggestion that she had a weak team in the government and said many of them had been chief ministers who had earned a reputation for good administration. There are some new faces also but fresh blood has to be brought in to run the country.

Turning to international affairs, Mrs Gandhi emphasized that India wants to work in partnership with others. We want friendship with our neighbors and do not believe in an opportunistic policy. She refuted the charge that India has been isolated and cautioned against the increasing presence of the big powers in our region and their new bases. She said attempts are being made to destabilize or change governments which are not liked, particularly those striving for self-reliance.

Mrs Gandhi referred to Soviet President Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi from tomorrow and described him as an outstanding leader of a country which always stood by India. She pointed out that though the Soviet Union was with us in our times of trial, we always decided issues on merit.

Speaking on the international resolution the external affairs minister expressed the hope that the political will will assert itself at the forthcoming summit meeting scheduled to take place in Mexico City in June next year and the North-South dialogue will be continued. Rao regretted that the dialogue is not progressing as fast as expected.

Explaining India's foreign policy, Rao said the great tradition was laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. The main objective of the nonaligned movement is not to allow the big powers to convert the other nations into their playthings. He ridiculed the Janata government's foreign policy of what they called genuine nonalignment. He said the only two occasions it was practiced by the then goverment genuinely was during the secret visit to India by Moshe Dayan of Israel and when Indian leaders met Soth African representatives elsewhere. India's image abroad had come down during the Janata and the Lok Dal regimes. He said we have now taken the country from a total inactivity to intense activity in every field of international affairs.

The international resolution was moved by Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. During the discussion, members spoke of the lapses of the previous regime and accused it of bringing down India's image in the world. They expressed concern over the arms buildup in the Indian Ocean and were sorry that Iraq and Iran are at war with each other. Some members also referred to the arms buildup in Pakistan. They appreciated the government for putting India back on the map of international affairs.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh pleaded for the induction of Rajiv Gandhi into politics to guide the party.

ASSAM MINISTRY EXPANDED, SITUATION IMPROVED

BK101659 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In Assam, two more ministers have been inducted today into the Cabinet, raising its strength from eight to 10. (Dhaniram Rangpayee) was sworn in as a Cabinet minister and (Jaichanda Nagbanshi) as minister of state.

Meanwhile, the Coordination Committee of the All-Assam Employees Associations has decided to suspend the indefinite non-cooperation temporarily. In a statement in Gauhati this evening, the Convenor of the Coordinator Committee Dinanbandhu Chowdhury has appealed to all employees and workers to resume duty from tomorrow.

The overall situation in Assam showed further improvement and remained peaceful.

SHAHI ON BREZHNEV VISIT, RELATIONS WITH INDIA

BK081614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq sent a letter to Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi a few weeks ago reiterating Pakistan's determination to continue the process of normalizing relations between the two countries despite their disputes and differences in the geographical and political aspects. This was stated by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

In a statement in Islamabad today he categorically stated that Pakistan is not engaged in a conventional or nuclear arms race with India or any other country. In this context Pakistan will gladly consider any negotiations for mutual assurances and any step which helps establish mutual trust, he said.

Agha Shahi said that Mrs Indira Gandhi, referring to the possibility of war with Pakistan, has said that talks will be held with President Brezhnev on the increasing military activities of Pakistan. Similar totally incorrect and baseless allegations were also made against Pakistan at the current session of the Indian Parliament.

Referring to claims by the Indian authorities that they have received information that Pakistan is engaged in producing an Islamic atom bomb, Agha Shahi said that he is confident that India has not received any such false propaganda from any source other than the Zionist sources. The allegation against Pakistan that it would conduct nuclear tests in Chinese territory are also totally incorrect and baseless.

The foreign minister said that it is beyond anyone's comprehension what purpose is to be achieved by creating a war frenzy on the eve of the Soviet president's visit to India. He said that Morarji Desai's statement that it was proposed in 1979 that military pressure be exerted on Pakistan is a fact of which we were not unaware. Naturally, it creates doubts and suspicion [words indistinct].

He said that we have taken notice of the Indian prime minister's latest statement on relations with Pakistan, which is of a positive nature. We have also noted the assurance given by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan that President Brezhnev's visit to India is not aimed at any third country, including Pakistan.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan will continue the process of developing relations with India in the spirit of the Simla agreement. At the same time Pakistan is also determined to take necessary steps to protect its security.

SAUDI INTERIOR MINISTER REITERATES AFGHAN STAND

BK071620 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Federal Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon held talks in Islamabad today. Later Prince Nayif told a news conference that the strengthening of relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual trust and respect came up for discussion in addition to other issues.

In reply to a question on Afghanistan, Prince Nayif said that the Saudi stand is that the rights of every nation should be respected and no power should impose its wishes on others. Prince Nayif reiterated Saudi Arabia's wishes for an early solution to the Afghanistan issue so that the Afghan refugees, who have been forced to take shelter in Pakistan, can return to their homes with dignity. Prince Nayif praised Pakistani efforts in caring for the large number of Afghan refugees. Prince Nayif said that he has invited the Pakistani interior minister to visit Saudi Arabia to make final arrangements for increasing cooperation between the two countries.

The Saudi interior minister called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon and had lunch with him.

MATERIALS ON 8-10 DEC VISIT OF CROWN PRINCE FAHD

Arrival Report

BK090117 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz began talks in Rawalpindi this evening. Those assisting the president in the talks are Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Interior and Religious Affairs Minister Mahmud A. Haroon and Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaza. Those who are assisting the Saudi crown prince are Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, Labor Minister Al as-Shaykh Ibrahim, Minister for Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Abd al-Khayl, Deputy Foreign Minister Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador in Pakistan Shaykh Samir ash-Shihabi.

The talks are still in progress.

Talking to newsmen at the airport before the arrival of Prince Fahd, the president said relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have always been very close and that he hopes the visit of the crown prince will further strengthen relations between the two countries. The president said we will exchange views on all bilateral and international issues and on the next summit meeting of Islamic countries. He said that the Islamic summit conference has a very important role to play at the present time. He said it is a matter of happiness to welcome the crown prince for the first time in Pakistan.

In reply to a question on economic aid from Saudi Arabia, the president said that Saudi Arabia is extending considerable help to Pakistan.

Answering another question as to whether there will be any agreement during the crown prince's visit the president said: No.

When asked about the visit of the crown prince in Pakistan and the visit of a foreign personality in a neighboring country at the same time, the president said that it is a mere coincidence.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said in a statement in Islamabad, that the talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Crown Prince Fahd bear particular importance as they are being held at a time when significant events are occurring in the region and also at the international level. The two leaders will have a detailed exchange of views on the Israeli threat and its expansionist policy, the independence of Jerusalem, the Iran-Iraq war and the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The foreign minister said that the two countries hold identical views on various issues of international importance.

Agha Shahi said that Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the entire Islamic world wishes for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war. He said that the Islamic conference is interested in reserving the security responsibilities of the Gulf region with the Gulf nations only. He said he hopes that a delegation of the heads of the Islamic conference countries will visit Baghdad and Tehran before the summit meeting of Islamic countries in the holy city of Mecca next month.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd was accorded a warm and hearty welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received him at the airport. They warmly shook hands and embraced each other. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Swar Khan, naval chief Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, chief of the air staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers, high and military officials, prominent citizens and members of the diplomatic corps were present to receive the royal guest at the airport.

Haq, Prince Fahd Speeches

BK090400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the international situation is passing through a difficult period and the Islamic world is facing a number of crises. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of visiting Saudi Crown Prince Fahd at the presidential residence in Islamabad last night. The president said there has been an increase in international tension which has taken a delicate turn. There are growing possibilities of confrontation between the big powers and the state of uncertainty in certain areas had taken a dangerous turn. The Palestinian problem continues to be complicated and holy Muslim places continue under Israeli occupation. The president said the Islamic and nonaligned state of Afghanistan is under the occupation of foreign troops. Two Islamic states--Iran and Iraq--are fighting each other.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the crown prince's visit provides an opportunity for an exchange of views between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia on all these problems. He said he was glad to say that both countries hold identical views on all these problems He said both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia want the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the restoration of its nonaligned and Islamic status. The people of Afghanistan should be given an opportunity to choose their own system of government.

Referring to the Islamic summit to be held in Mecca next month the president expressed confidence that the summit would help solve problems confronting the Islamic world and bring Muslim countries together. He said the need for an Islamic summit was never as great as today. The president said the Crown Prince Fahd has come to Pakistan on an important historic occasion when the Islamic community is entering the 15th century of Islamic calender with determination and aspiration to turn this century into the Islamic century of (?peace and glory) which will prove to be an era of peace and prosperity for humanity in general and the Islamic community in particular.

Referring to Pakistani-Saudi Arabian relations the president said he personally witnessed during his visits to Saudi Arabia that the Saudi people have sincere feelings of love for their Pakistani brethren. They consider Pakistan's problems and progress their own. The president said services rendered by a large number of Pakistanis in Saudi Arabia for its economic development is another link between the two countries.

Speaking on the occasion Crown Prince Fahd said that Saudi Arabia will stand by Pakistan, as it will always remain a formidable fortress of Islam and its strength is considered the strength of the Islamic world. He said a strong Pakistan, internally as well as externally, holding to its faith and Islamic teachings, is a guarantee for regional and global peace. The crown prince said it is a matter of great importance that Muslim states should work for Islamic solidarity and all differences between brethren Muslim states should end.

Supporting the Afghan freedom fighters struggle, the Saudi crown prince stressed that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, is responsible for maintaining world peace, and should withdraw its occupying forces from Afghanistan, leaving the Afghan people to decide on their own destiny. Prince Fahd said this would not only reflect that the Soviet Union respects international law but also manifest its respect for the principles of good neighbor relations. This will not only enhance its prestige in neighboring countries, but will increase its reputation in the Third World.

Prince Fahd greatly appreciated the persistent efforts of President Haq to build a strong Pakistan based on true Islamic laws and for his active role to establish mutual cooperation in the international community. He said he was glad to see Pakistan on the road to progress. He also supported the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization under the leadership of President Haq to defuse the present situation between Iran and Iraq.

Prince 9 Dec Activities

BK091048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia visited the aeronautical complex consisting of Mirage rebuild factory, F-6 rebuild factory and aircraft manufacturing factory in Kamra this morning. He was accompanied by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the visit. The distinguished guest was briefed by director general of the aeronautical project Air Marshal Sheikh M. Sayeed and taken around the overhaul hangers. He was presented a crest of the aeronautical complex as a momento of his visit.

Later, Crown Prince Fahd accompanied by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq visited the Pakistan Ordnance Factory [POF] at Wah. He went around various shops and factories. He was explained the organization, working and potential as well as future project of the factory and was shown its products. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented G-3 rifles to the crown prince and four members of his delegation as a momento of their visit. The chairman of the factory presented a crest and the models of a rifle and a machinegun to the crown prince. The crown prince also attended a luncheon given in his honor by the chairman of POF at Wah.

Prince Visits Afghan Refugees

BK101119 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, accompanied by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, is due to arrive in Lahore in a short while after a brief visit to Peshawar. At the Peshawar airport the Saudi prince was given a warm sendoff by provincial governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq, provincial advisers, councillors and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Earlier Crown Prince Fahd, accompanied by the president during a brief visit to Peshawar, visited an Afghan refugees tented village near the provincial capital. Addressing large number of Afghan refugees the Saudi prince said the Islamic world supports the Afghan people's struggle to preserve their religious faith. He assured that Saudi Arabia would never be lacking in providing assistance to them. He added their Saudi brethren share their grief.

Prince Fahd said the courageous struggle and supreme sacrifices being made by the people of Afghanistan for their national independence and for the preservation of their religion would go down with golden letters in Islamic history. It was a unique example of courage and bravery.

The prince said he was confident that they would come out victorious in their struggle, with the Almighty's blessings.

The prince lauded the services rendered by Pakistan to look after the Afghan refugees.

The crown prince extended warm sentiments of brotherhood from King Khalid to the Afghan refugees.

Prince Fahd during his visit to the tented village also inspected a dispensary set up by the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent to provide medical treatment to the Afghan refugees.

Earlier an Afghan elder, (Malik Syed Khan), briefed the prince on circumstances under which they were forced to leave their homes.

Afterward the crown prince addressed a grand representative tribal jirga at the governor's house this afternoon. The prince expressed the confidence that the existing cordial and close relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan would continue to be strengthened from generation to generation.

Speaking on behalf of the jirga (Malik Sahzada Kukishel) thanked Saudi Arabia for the assistance being provided by her to Pakistan.

Crown Prince Fahd has assured Pakistan of Saudi Arabia's continued moral and material support. In an interview at Islamabad airport before his departure for Peshawar this morning the crown prince pointed out the common ties [words indistinct] of Islamic solidarity that binds the two countries together and said that we are one like body and soul. He said notwithstanding their geographical distance, the mutual relations between the two countries were growing. They held a common stand on various international issues.

Referring to reports that some agreements are to be signed between the two countries, the crown prince said the need for signing such agreements did not arise.

Reaffirming Saudi Arabia's full support for Pakistan's national sovereignty, the Saudi crown prince declared that any interference in Pakistan's internal affairs will be treated by his country as interference in Saudi Arabia's affairs.

Prince's Solidarity Pledge

BK110149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pledged his country's full solidarity with Pakistan and said his country will continue to offer the brotherly country every moral, political and material support.

In an interview at Islamabad airport today he also reaffirmed full support for Pakistan's national sovereignty and said any inferference in Pakistan's internal affairs would be treated by his country as interference in Saudi Arabia's affairs. The crown prince pointed to the ties of common faith of Islamic solidarity that bind the two countries together and said we are one like body and soul.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq described the crown prince's visit to Pakistan as a great success. He said there was complete identity of views between the two countries on the issues facing the Islamic world. Describing his talks with Crown Prince Fahd as highly constructive and useful, the president expressed the hope that the visit would immensely benefit Pakistan as well as the rest of the Muslim world. He hoped the two countries would continue to work for the promotion of their mutual interests as well as the interests of the Islamic world and the world at large.

Addressing a news conference in Lahore Crown Prince Fahd said the talks between him and President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq would be for the good and mutual interest of both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as well as the good and benefit of Muslims all over the world. He said he was very happy to be able to visit Pakistan which is very dear to his heart.

Asked to comment about his visit to an Afghan refugee tent village near Peshawar today he said he is confident that the people of Afghanistan will be able to decide their own destiny and choose their own government. Referring to the plight of the Afghan refugees he called upon the free world to help the Pakistan Government and its people in providing economic as well as other help.

Replying to a question about the Iran-Iraq conflict, Crown Prince Fahd expressed his confidence that a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries will be reached as a result of the efforts being made by the Muslim countries with the help of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He said having the honor of being the servant of the holy places, the Saudi Government would be happy and willing to contribute whatever is good toward solving any conflict between the two Muslim countries. Asked about his call for a jihad against Israel, he pointed out that it does not necessarily mean taking up arms and starting to fight. Jihad also calls for becoming better Muslims and better brethren. He said if the Muslims purify their souls they would be able to protect their rights and privileges.

In an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY in Lahore, Crown Prince Fahd praised the role being played by Pakistan for the maintenance of peace in this region and for the security of South Asia. He said Pakistan is playing an excellent role within the framework of good neighbor relations based on mutual respect for the sovereignty of states in the region.

Crown Prince Fahd praised the statesmanship being shown by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and said it is because of the policies being pursued by him that Pakistan had emerged as a pillar of security and stability in South Asia. He said he and the Pakistan president had discussed various issues and plans for the promotion of Islamic solidarity so as to make the Islamic summit conference, which also coincides with the advent of the 15th century hijira, a complete success. Crown Prince Fahd said Pakistan had always made great efforts for the cause of the people of Palestine for which all Arabs were gratefully thankful to this country.

Prince Concludes Visit

BK110152 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd was given a warm and hearty sendoff when he left Lahore this evening for Karachi on his way back home after his 3-day state visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq accompanied the crown prince to Karachi.

The crown prince was seen off at the airport by Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jillani Khan and federal ministers. Also present on the occasion were Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Navy Chief Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, the mayor of Lahore and councillors, senior officials and the elite of the city. The distinguished guests was presented a guard of honor and a 19-gun salute boomed out as the crown prince boarded the plane.

Earlier Crown Prince Fahd witnessed a 1-1/2 hour colorful horse and cattle show specially arranged in his honor at the fortress stadium in Lahore. The prince gave away the prizes to the winners of the various events at the end of the show. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented some high pedigree horses and cattle to the crown prince as a gesture of goodwill. The crown prince was lustily cheered by the people at the stadium and on the way to the airport.

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has now left Karachi for home. He was seen off at the airport by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Before the crown prince boarded the plane, he and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq embraced each other and warmly shook hands. Also present at the airport to bid farewell to the crown prince were Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi, Federal Ministers Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Agha Shahi, members of the diplomatic corps and civil and military officials. Later President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Karachi for Islamabad. He was seen off at the airport by Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi.

Prince's Farewell Message

BK110414 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Crown Prince Fahd, in a message to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq upon returning home, has said his visit to Pakistan provided an excellent opportunity for an exchange of views on various issues. He said there has always been a similarity in our views and our objectives and goal are the same. He said this is not only in the interest of the two fraternal countries, but for Muslims all over the world.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Rawalpindi from Karachi last night after seeing off Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Joint Communique

LD102302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1951 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Text" of the joint communique issued on the 8-10 December visit to Pakistan by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, paid a visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 8-10 December in response to an invitation by His Excellency Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

His royal highness and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm and fraternal welcome which revealed the ties of friendship and fraternity linking the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Pakistan. It also revealed the feeling of deep affection and respect for the homeland from which the adroit Islamic faith emerged.

During his stay in Pakistan his royal highness the crown prince visited Waghh, Peshawar and Lahore and also an Afghan refugee camp. In Lahore his royal highness attended a horse and camel review which was held on the occasion.

The talks between His Royal Highness Prince Fahd and President Ziaul Haq took place in an atmosphere dominated by understanding and fraternity and they revealed the identity of views on relations between the two countries and on various international issues of interest to the two countries.

The Saudi side accompanying Prince Fahd in the talks were:

His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd ar-Rahman; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Ash-Shaykh Ibrahim ibn al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs; 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; Samir ash-Shihabi, his majesty's ambassador to Pakistan; Ambassador Abbas Fa'iq Gazzawi, head of the Asian Department at the Foreign Ministry.

The Pakistani side accompanying President Ziaul Haq in the talks were:

Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmed Ali Talpur, minister of defense; Ghulam Ishaq, minister of finance for economic affairs; Mahmud Haroon, minister of the interior and of religious affairs; General Iqbal Khan, chief of the armed forces general staff; Shah Nawwaz, general under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; retired General Rahim ad-Din Khan, Ministry of Defense under secretary; General K.M. Arif, chief of staff; Mr Peerasha, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Najim Saqeb Khan, Pakistani ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Zafarul Islam, assistant under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; Murad Ahmad Khayri, director general, Foreign Ministry.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the uninterrupted cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Pakistan in various fields, particularly the permanent contact between the two countries on (?various) levels and the mutual cooperation in the technical [words indistinct].

The two sides agreed to provide various opportunities to consolidate bilateral relations [words indistinct] scientific and cultural exchanges, as well as in the field of increasing the volume of [words indistinct].

The two sides agreed to take [words indistinct] practical [word indistinct] to benefit as much as possible from this potential.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the Islamic states in various fields not only benefits these states but also serves as a positive and effective element in promoting world peace and security. Accordingly the two sides pledged to continue to bolster efforts for strengthening the Islamic Conference Organization so that it may play its natural role.

Having had an opportunity to discuss the valuable viewpoints on the forthcoming Islamic summit conference in Mecca, the two sides expressed the hope that the conference debates would be successful and would contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the Islamic nation and to bolstering the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic states.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, the result of Israeli intransigence, and underlined their conviction that just peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, and unless the Palestinian people regained all their national rights, especially their right to set up their own independent state on their own land under the leadership of their sole lawful representative, the PLO. They expressed satisfaction at the growing acceptance of this position by the international community.

At the same time the two sides expressed deep anxiety at the campaign of terror and oppression waged by the unlawful Zionist entity against the inhabitants of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories and appealed to the world community to take effective measures to end this campaign. They also denounced the unlawful action [word indistinct] by the Zionist entity in Jerusalem and its attempts to annex occupied Palestinian and Arab territory. They further denounced Israel's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territory of Lebanon and its attempt to annihilate the Palestinians residing there. The two sides declared their support for Lebanon in its efforts to achieve unity and national reconciliation.

The two sides made a thorough study of the serious crisis which has arisen in the region because of the continuous foreign military presence in Afghanistan. Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers and the United Nations, particularly the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on 20 November 1980, the two sides called on the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. The two sides repeated that the basic [words indistinct] for a political solution to the crisis are:

1. The withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan;

2. The respect of [word indistinct], territorial integrity, political independence and the nonaligned status of Islamic Afghanistan;

3. The recognition (?of the right) of the Afghan people to choose the form of government they want and to choose the economic, political and social (?system) without any interference, coercion or outside pressure whatsoever;

4. To prepare suitable conditions for the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland with safety and dignity.

When explaining the heavy burden which Pakistan shoulders because of the presence of more than 1 million Afghan refugees on its territory, the Pakistani side expressed its gratitude for the generous humanitarian aid rendered by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to alleviate the suffering of the refugees.

The two leaders expressed their deep sorrow over the continuing conflict between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran. They observed with regret that the efforts to end this conflict had not produced any result.

They appealed to the two countries to respond to the endeavors of the Islamic Conference Organization and to international efforts to end the fighting and enter into negotiations to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, expressed his appreciation for the endeavors of the Pakistani president on behalf of the Islamic Conference Organization to bring about peace between the two Muslim peoples and he reaffirmed the support of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for these endeavors.

The president of the Republic of Pakistan explained to his highness the crown prince the stages of progress achieved by [words indistinct] the situation in South Asia and the efforts of Pakistan to develop friendly relations with all its neighbors on the basis of the international principles of equality, sovereignty and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of others and noninterference in their affairs.

His excellency the Pakistani president informed His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd that Pakistan (?remains committed to the cause of peace) in South Asia and that it (?ardently) wishes to improve its relations with India on the basis of a similar agreements [as received] and that it does not take part in either a traditional or nuclear-type arms race with India or any other country. In fact, Pakistan welcomes talks with India (?to formulate joint assurances in this connection) and to take other measures that build confidence between the two countries.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd the crown prince expressed his appreciation for the positive contribution of Pakistan to develop relations of friendship and [word indistinct] in the region.

The two sides concluded that the question of safeguarding peace and security in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone, without any foreign intervention. They also affirmed the importance of the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two sides affirmed the importance of speeding development in the developing countries and the need for the advanced countries to cooperate much more effectively in establishing a new international economic system for the benefit of both the developing and advanced states.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd, in the name of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in his own name, and in the name of the government and the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, expressed his appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome and the great hospitality accorded to his royal highness and the accompanying delegation by His Excellency President Ziaul Haq and the government and people of Pakistan.

His royal highness extended His Excellency President Ziaul Haq an invitation (?from) His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his excellency to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His excellency accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date for this visit will be fixed later.

CHINESE NAVAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

BK071602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by acting commander of the Chinese Navy Liu Daosheng left Islamabad for home today at the end of a 14-day official visit to Pakistan.

Chief of the Pakistan Navy Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi was among others to see the delegation off.

PRC TO ASSIST IN SETTING UP CEMENT PLANT

BK090124 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A protocol was signed in Beijing today for the setting up of a cement plant at (Daudkhel) with Chinese assistance. Twelve major items of the plant will be manufactured at the heavy mechanical complex at Taxila with Chinese help. China will also supply the remaining equipment. The new plant will be commissioned in early 1984.

KABUL RADIO OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

BK081716 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A senior officer in charge of the information program of Radio Kabul, (Hasib Kharwe), who has recently crossed over to Pakistan, has said that Afghanistan is under complete foreign domination and the Afghan people have been totally deprived of their freedom.

In a radio interview he said that since the Karmal administration assumed control of the country, the economy of Afghanistan has fallen apart, industrial work has come to a standstill, and agriculture has been completely shattered. He said that he could no longer afford to cooperate in propagating against Afghan freedom fighters and so he has taken shelter in Pakistan. He thanked the Pakistan Government for giving shelter to Afghan refugees who have been forced to leave their homes and for providing other facilities to them on humanitarian grounds.

AFP REPORTS BEHESHTI STATEMENT ON HOSTAGES

NC101444 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Dec (AFP)--It is too early for Iran to comment on the United States' latest reply to Iranian conditions for the release of 52 American hostages, Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

Speaking at a press conference, the head of the Iranian Supreme Court said that he himself had not yet studied the American reply in detail but "could do so today".

Observers felt that Ayatollah Beheshti, also leader of the dominant parliamentary group, the Islamic Republican Party, wanted to throw cold water on the optimistic statement on Monday by parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that "this time, the American reply is much clearer" and that "very few points remain to be settled".

The latest reply was delivered to the Iranian Government last Thursday by an Algerian delegation. Algeria, which represents Iranian interests in Washington, has been actively mediating in the issue.

BEIRUT PAPER CLAIMS HOSTAGES TO BE FREED 25 DEC

NC110951 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 11 Dec (AFP)--The 52 American hostages in Iran will be freed on Christmas day, December 25, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR affirmed today.

AS-SAFIR, usually well-informed about Iran, said this was revealed by authoritative Iranian sources.

They disclosed an agreement between Tehran and Washington to let the U.S. courts decide whether the late shah's assets in American banks should be returned to Iran or go to the shah's heirs, the newspaper said.

AS-SAFIR also said that Washington had refused to undertake to supply military spares in exchange for the release of the hostages.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI CITES RAJA'I ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

JN110844 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a frontpage report on the latest developments in the hostages issue, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has told the Italian television network correspondent that if the U.S. Government approves Iran's conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages, the Iranian Government will proceed toward releasing these hostages.

The paper adds that White House press adviser Jody Powell has stated that his government's contacts with the Algerian delegation, which has been in touch with the Iranian and U.S. Governments regarding the hostages issue, are still continuing and that he hopes that the Iranian Government will take other measures concerning the issue by the end of this week.

JANA: MIR SALIM NAMED AS NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111022 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Iranian newspaper MIZAN said yesterday that Mustafa Mir Salim, deputy minister of interior, who at present occupies the position of a police commissioner, will be appointed as minister of foreign affairs, which is still vacant.

Official sources in Iran said the news might be true, but it has not been confirmed yet.

Mir Salim is an engineer by profession and a member of the Islamic Republican Party in Iran. He was appointed deputy prime minister last July, but left his position to be filled by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

MAJLIS LETTER TO KHOMEYNI ON ALLEGED TORTURE

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. During this session which started at 0830 with verses from the Koran and which was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, a letter written by the Majlis to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was read. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran: O imam, your decisive action regarding the punishment of possible torturers has bestowed new life on our restless bodies, and once again we have learned that America can do nothing. O great imam, the sworn enemies of Iran's Islamic revolution, led by the arch-Satan, who have been intent on spoiling Islam's clean image, have this time with calculated plots spread poisonous propaganda under the guise of defending humanity and Islam and have put words like "there is torture in the prisons" in the mouths of all internal and external reactionaries. Little do they know that our ever-vigilant and alert leader enters the scene whenever he learns of a plot and cuts short their trickery and deception.

O imam, we, the representatives of the Majlis, who consider ourselves the supervisors of the complete implementation of the Constitution and responsible for safeguarding humanity, while thanking the great leader and commander, present our request to the commission to accept this great task:

1. Identify as soon as possible those individuals or organs who are guilty of this abominable deed and bring them to trial so that on the imam's orders they may be punished.

2. Publish the names and other descriptions of those who have possibly been tortured, quoting the place of torture.

3. Continue your investigations as far as possible, so that the public may know on whose orders and under whose supervision these acts have been committed.

4. Divulge and publish the cases of interference in legal processes by the unauthorized individuals or organs who have perpetrated such deeds.

5. If when you investigate the offenses you discover that they were trivial, punish the offenders and expose to the public those who exaggerate such weaknesses in order to weaken the government.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GROUND FORCES COMMANDER

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and submitted descriptive reports to the war fronts to the imam.

Also, according to the Central News Bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Yashrebi, Kashan's Friday imam, was received by Imam Khomeyni this morning and submitted a report on the problems of the region to the imam and (?asked for his instructions) in some cases.

RAJA'I CITES KHOMEYNI REMARKS ON AID TO VILLAGERS

LD101140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. During this meeting the prime minister submitted reports to the imam on general issues in the country and also on the services rendered to the villages.

After the meeting, Mr Raja'i said in an interview with our correspondent: These services relate to the oil company, which is in the process of supplying fuel, such as gas, to villages throughout the country. While expressing his gratitude for the efforts of our brothers in the oil company, the imam insisted that more notice should be taken of the villages. The imam also stressed: We cannot service the villages to a noticeable degree, but it is not important whether the service is noticed or not. We should do all in our power for this deprived and oppressed class which--as I have said--cannot complain, because they have no means by which to do so. Hence, they have no means by which to express their gratitude. But, since they tell God of their condition, we, too, are responsible to God; I hope that we will have the opportunity to place all we have at the disposal of this class.

KASHANI BRIEFS RAJA'I ON SOUTH ASIAN TOUR

GF101829 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani, who headed a delegation to Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i for 1 hour last night and submitted a complete report on his tour to the prime minister. At the end of the meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i said that his tour was a success.

CHAMRAN INTERVIEWED ON MAKEUP OF FIGHTING FORCES

LD101435 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Nov 80 p 3

[KEYHAN interview with Dr Chamran, commander of the paramilitary forces headquarters: "The Army's Technology and the Spirit of Faith and Self-Sacrifice of the Guards Corps Should Be Combined"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Have our military forces in the fight against the fascist regime or Iraq been adequate or not, and if not, what other forces have assisted the army?

[Answer] Saddam Husayn attacked our territory with 10 armored divisions equipped with heavy weapons which had been procured long in advance. Against this there were only two armored divisions, and their deficiencies in manpower and equipment rendered them extremely inadequate. According to the calculations of knowledgeable Western sources, Iran should have been defeated within 3 days. In fact, if we had relied only on the armed forces in the balance of power Iran would certainly have lost; however, we saw that Iran remained unvanquished after 3 days, and the country is now gaining in strength daily, while the aggressive forces of Saddam Husayn are waning.

[Question] There are those who criticize the army, and army leaders are even under suspicion. As a member of the Supreme Defense Council and the imam's representative, what are your views?

[Answer] In my view, the army has made a great contribution in this war, which should not be overlooked, and this was at a time when no one imagined that the army would be capable of such self-sacrifice and resistance; even the Americans and Western experts were amazed. In its own sphere, the army has rendered much service and we are grateful.

However, as for the second matter--namely that there are those who ignore this contribution--it is true that the army does not itself have the power to repel enemy aggression since its resources in men and equipment would not permit this. There is, however, a passionate and believing body of young men who expect the army to fall in with their wishes and miraculously take the enemy by storm in a single moment, an expectation which is unjustified and unrealistic.

We must correctly identify the limitations of the army's power, and not expect it to exceed them. If we were to do this we should not have friction between the army and the other fighting forces.

[Question] From what you say, it would appear that there is friction between the army and the other fighting forces, probably the guards corps. What, in your view, should be done to overcome this problem and how have you yourself managed to solve it in the Ahvaz area?

[Answer] My view is that the army possesses technical power--that is, military science, a technology which the guards corps lacks, while the guardsmen are endowed with a stronger spirit of faith and devotion; this is something everyone accepts.

It is this difference that has so far caused friction between the two groups. However, it is our belief that the army's technology and the guards' spirit of faith and self-sacrifice should be combined, and this can only take place in the shadow of unity and harmony. When such harmony has existed there have been splendid results.

In Ahvaz the first task accomplished by Mr Khameme'i and myself was the creation of harmony between the different forces of the regime, and this developed into the present [paramilitary forces] headquarters. We have succeeded in creating total harmony among all the forces, particularly the army, the guards and the cherik [literally "guerrillas"] and the basij [literally "mobilization"] and in eliminating friction and in achieving good results.

[Question] In the news, we hear that in addition to the army and the guards corps, there are other forces participating in the war, sometimes called the cherik and the basij. Who are these people and why don't they amalgamate with the army or the guards corps?

[Answer] The army has its forces, recruited in accordance with its own standards. The guards corps, too, has its own special standards, on the basis of which it organizes itself into groups. There are, however, millions of other men in Iran who are prepared to sacrifice themselves but who do not conform to army or guards corps standards.

In principle, the aim of the basij was to organize such large, populist forces as had not been absorbed by the army or the gurads.

These forces consist of believers who follow their own particular trade and who are unable or unwilling to enter the army or the guards, but who are prepared to undergo military training and spend several days at the battlefront, hastening to meet martyrdom. We cannot ignore these large and devoted believing forces, and this is what led to the creation of the basij forces, thousands of whom have arrived in Khuzestan, where they have been organized and undergone military training. A large number of them have gone to the battlefront, where they have performed deeds of selflessness and attained martyrdom. Our biggest task in these headquarters has been the training, organization and guidance of these populist, basij forces, enabling them to display their good faith and devotion on the battlefront.

[Question] Certain military commanders believe that the basij forces lack discipline and good order and that they cannot be of use; given your experience, what do you think?

[Answer] In my view, to work with populist forces requires a special knack, and not everyone can do this. My experience with these forces is particularly good; I have witnessed their self-sacrifice and devotion. They always obeyed me and they took part in the most horrifying and the most difficult engagements. Even the groups of Mr Khalkhali and Mr Ghaffari, who are notoriously ill-disciplined and with whom no one was prepared to work, have displayed much selflessness and given martyrs in our area, and we are really grateful to them. When you come across these groups, you must give some thought to their culture, their sentiments and their ways of thinking, and you will then see what an honest and magnanimous spirit resides in these human frames, and after all, these are specimens of the human fabric of this country.

[Question] Are you giving your own guerrillas any special training or not?

[Answer] During the first days of the fighting, owing to the lack of time and the enemy's onslaught on the boundaries of Ahvaz, we were compelled to send youths to the battlefront as they arrived, without adequate training. However, we are now able to give these youths adequate training in an efficiently-run camp and to remedy their shortcomings, and clearly, the more experience and the more training of an full and adequate nature, the better the results and the fewer the losses.

BANI-SADR CONTINUES KHUZESTAN INSPECTION

LD101746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and his entourage arrived in Kerman today to inspect the conditions of the Khuzestani compatriots who are victims of the war and who have been resettled in Jiroft. However, due to unsatisfactory weather condition he was not able to carry out the inspection. This afternoon, the president returned to Khuzestan. He was officially seen off from Kerman airport by military and state officials.

AFP: DAILY CLASHES OCCUR IN MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

NC101210 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 Dec (AFP)--Clashes have been taking place every day between the banned leftist people's mojahedin and the "working people" in several cities of northern Iran, it was reported here today.

The newspaper of the ruling Islamic Republic Party (IRP) said clashes have been provoked for several days by mojahedin shouting "death to the dictatorial regime" and distributing leaflets.

The disturbances were in Amol, Babol, Qayen Shahr and Sari in Mazandaran Province bordering the Caspian Sea 150 kilometres (100 miles) north of the capital.

Last week, Iranian newspapers already reported that one person had been killed and several wounded at Amol in fighting between mojahedin and the local population.

IRAQI CLERGYMAN DELIVERS SPEECH IN KHUZESTAN

GF101600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim visited the poor regions in Khuzestan yesterday and delivered a speech before the Khuzestan Muslim citizens. In the speech he explained the sacred goals of the Islamic revolution led by the destroyer of the idols, Imam Khomeyni. Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim then commented on Saddam's empty slogans and his justifications for the attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Al-Hakim then asked: On whose heads are these destructive and burning bombs being dropped? Is not Khuzestan an Islamic region and are not most of its residents Muslim Arabs? Are not the victims of the savage aggression our Muslim Arab brothers?

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim added that Saddam carries out these same savage acts against our Muslim brothers in wounded Iraq. Be alert and careful, our brothers, because we are confronted with a big and dangerous conspiracy directed against our religion, faith and Muslims of the entire world.

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim then urged Khuzestan Muslims to unite and cooperate with all the sincere forces, the Islamic army and the Revolution Guards in defending Islam and the Islamic homeland and in defending the honor and dignity of Muslims.

IRAQ BUYS JAMMING EQUIPMENT TO BLOCK ARABIC CASTS

JN110556 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A report we have received from Dubayy says the agent Iraqi Ba'th government has recently purchased nine jamming apparatuses from Germany in order to jam the Arabic programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an attempt to prevent the Muslim Iraqi people from benefiting from these programs. The Arabic programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran occupy a special position in the hearts of the Iraqi Muslims, who learn from it the truth about Saddam's regime and crimes. The report adds that the Iraqi regime--the agent of U.S. imperialism--is hunting down and throwing into dreadful dungeons all those who listen to the Arabic programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another report from Dubayy says Saddam's regime, which is spending the last days of its rule [words indistinct], has cut off telecommunications between Iraq and the Persian Gulf states at a time when [words indistinct] the Iraqi border with Kuwait to travelers and scores of trucks are daily transporting foodstuffs and fuel from Kuwait to Iraq. The purpose of these procedures adopted by the infidel enemy is to prevent the spread of news on the reality of the disturbed and deteriorating situation in Iraq and the escalating activities carried out by the Muslim Iraqi mujahidin to overthrow the regime of infidels in Baghdad.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARREST OF OFFICERS IN IRAQ

JN101911 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In the past few days Saddam's regime has detained a large number of officers who are opposed to the regime. PARS quotes a reliable source in the Iraqi mujahidin movement as saying that a member of the movement was among these detained and executed. The agency says that the executions followed a recent uprising by some Iraqi Army units against the ruling clique in Baghdad.

PARS REPORTS DISSENSION IN IRAQI ARMED FORCES

GF101803 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, citing reports from Kuwait, reports that Kuwaiti hospitals are crammed with wounded Iraqi soldiers and officers. PARS also reports that Iraqi Air Force officers are rebelling and that one Iraqi pilot was sentenced to death in a martial court and was immediately executed. Reports say that army clashes erupted between supporters and opponents of Saddam in northern Iraq. The forces of the Iraqi mujahidin blew up a main oil pipeline in As-Sulaymaniyah.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 333

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Communique 333 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, due to the courage and selflessness of Koran's corps and backed by the unreserved support of all the faithful and committed strata of the Iranian nation, the enemies of the Islamic revolution, suffering considerable losses and casualties, are losing their positions one after the other. While expressing our gratitude towards the indefatiguable efforts of our brothers at the battlefronts, the results of battles fought by the combative soldiers of Islam on 9 and 10 December are brought to your attention.

A. Operations carried out by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, activities of the brave personnel of the air force from 0700 yesterday to 0700 today were as follows:

1. Oil and gas refineries and fuel tanks belonging to the enemy situated to the northwest of Kirkuk were bombed and considerable damage was inflicted on them.

2. The industrial installation in Kirkuk was attacked, the amount of damage inflicted is not known.

3. To the west of Mehran, one communication and microwave antenna and a border post inside enemy territory were 50 percent destroyed and a number of supply depots of [word indistinct] and a heavy motorised complex belonging to the enemy in the same region was attacked.

4. The enemy industrial installations in Basra were attacked and four military vehicles, a personnel carrier, a border post and a fuel tank belonging to the enemy in the above-mentioned region were destroyed.

B. Operations carried out by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. As a result of fire by our units on enemy positions in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, three tanks, one vehicle and a number of trenches were destroyed and a number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed or injured.

2. Due to the fire by the gendarmerie combative personnel stationed at Shur-e Shirin, one behicle was destroyed together with its passengers and in (?Chulat) region in Dehloran District a number of enemy trenches were destroyed and enemy personnel were killed as a result of an attack launched on enemy positions. In the same region, two Iraqi soldiers surrendered to the corps of Islam with their arms and ammunition.

3. The personnel of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran, attacking the positions of the mercenaries of the Iraqi regime in the Ahvaz region, destroyed four antiaircraft fieldguns, three cannons, and two enemy antiaircraft positions and killed or injured 40 mercenaries.

4. The unit guarding Khuninshahr, with its mortar fire, succeeded in destroying several enemy mortar launching positions in Umm ar-Rasas. Also, as a result of artillery fire by our courageous heroes, one vehicle carrying ammunition belonging to the enemy was destroyed in the region to the south of [name indistinct] and one of the mercenaries was killed.

C. Operations carried out beyond our borders by the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The brave combatants of the coast guard of the gendarmerie in operations carried out from 0700 yesterday to 0700 today:

1. Destroyed the enemy positions around the Ath-Thawrah base in Iraq, responding to enemy fire.

2. Opened fire on and set on fire two oil storage tanks--the remainder of Iraqi oil in Al-Faw port--which burned for 4 hours.

3. Set fire to and destroyed a big supply depot near the enemy oil installations in Al-Faw port.

4. Foiled the attack launched by an Iraqi MiG and responded to repeated heavy artillery fire on our coast guard base and our positions.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS STATEMENT ON 9 DEC OPERATIONS

LD101804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in a statement announced its operations during yesterday, as follows:

(?The self-sacrificing) members of the Islamic Revolution Guards yesterday in (Dasht-e Abbas) region succeeded in destroying 13 enemy trenches with all the personnel in them through accurate and heavy firing at enemy positions. They also destroyed one enemy tank. In these operations more than 30 of the mercenaries of Saddam at-Takriti were wounded. Also the mortar launchers of the guards corps yesterday killed 15 of the Iraqi mercenaries in the region west of the Karkhah River and wounded a large number of them. In these operations, one enemy bulldozer was also destroyed.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ON SOUTHWESTERN FRONTS

8 Dec Victories

LD090722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent in Ahvaz, quoting a high-ranking military official, has reported: Yesterday, with the assistance of heroes and combatants from the army Airborne Division, artillery and units of the Ahvaz division destroyed four guns, four vehicles, two ammunition dumps, four antiaircraft guns, and two loaders on the fronts of Malihan, Abteymur, Karkheh Kur, Allaho Akbar, and Bostan. A number of mercenary forces were killed and some wounded. The same report states that three were martyred and two others wounded from among the brave combatant forces of the Army of Iran.

This high-ranking military official added: The morale of our brave forces is excellent. They will never forget the unconditional help of the people in the annihilation of the enemy.

PARS on Dezful Attack

LD090644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from PARS, Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries have brought the city of Dezful under their long-range artillery fire since yesterday. About five enemy mortar shells have hit the city, as a result of which one of our Dezful compatriots has been martyred.

Ahvaz, Susangerd, Dezful Fighting

LD091808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Reporting from Abadan's frontlines, PARS has reported that an exchange of fire today between our valiant forces and some of the infidel forces was in progress, with our forces maintaining their superiority.

This report indicates that, during the course of yesterday's engagements near the Abadan-Mahshahr road, an enemy personnel carrier equipped with cannon and an Iraqi border post inside Iraqi territory were destroyed by artillery fire of the Islamic combatants, who also killed several Iraqi mercenaries.

PARS reported from Ahvaz that following last night's comparatively calm situation in Ahvaz, the Iraqi mercenaries and the enemies of the Islamic revolution brought residential areas of Ahvaz under mortar attack at 1100 today. By noon these attacks had wounded five people. One house was damaged.

A Central News Bureau correspondent who had toured Salmaniyeh and Mohammadiyeh villages today on the Abadan axis, quoting guard combatants in this front, reported that as a result of shelling by the artillery of the Islamic revolution on the enemy's positions in Mared village, two enemy tanks, two vehicles and an ammunition dump were destroyed. The guards, quoting their commanders, estimated the enemy's casualties at about 100 dead or wounded.

PARS, quoting Khuzestan's revolution guards headquarters, reported that revolution guards, supported by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, in an attack on the enemy's positions in the west of Susangerd, killed 12 Saddam mercenaries. In the course of this attack, two enemy personnel tents, several trenches, one antiaircraft gun and one truck were destroyed. The report also notes that the enemies of the Islamic revolution resorted to shelling the city of Susangerd with their long-range artillery, inflicting damage on the city's residential areas.

In a contact with Khuzestan's relief and treatment headquarters, we have learned that 16 wounded persons from the Susangerd front and 2 martyrs from [word indistinct] front were transferred to Ahvaz hospitals.

The Central News Bureau has also reported from the Dezful front that, as a result of the mercenaries' shelling of the residential sector of this city today, three Dezful inhabitants were martyred.

10 Dec Report

LD100518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS reports from the Abadan battlefronts, heavy fighting with artillery fire went on yesterday between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and Saddam's mercenaries. According to these reports, sporadic clashes were going on until yesterday afternoon and our own artillery fire had superiority.

The PARS correspondent says in another report from the frontline east of Khuninshahr that the navy's combatants, who are ready to give their lives, have been fighting for 2 days in a heavy battle, which has been carried out with light and heavy weapons. They have been inflicting losses and casualties on Saddam's deceived mercenaries. In these operations, our heroes destroyed one battery and its crew, three mortars on the island of Umm ar-Rasas, one battery with its personnel, a bridge linking Iraq with Umm ar-Rasas, plus four enemy trenches in the vicinity. They also blew up one ammunition dump, which burned for hours. In this battle three combatants of Islam were wounded. According to this report, yesterday the residential areas of Abadan came under enemy mortar fire as a result of which 5 were martyred and 50 wounded.

According to a PARS report from Abadan, the report from Iraq radio on the martyrdom of Mansur 'Ali, resident of Arak, as well as the arrest of Davud Rahnama, resident of Saveh, are mere lies and the aforesaid are present on the Abadan front right now and are fighting the forces of blasphemy and rumormongers.

Fighting in Ahvaz, Abadan

LD101806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to the report of the correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS last night the severest blows inflicted last week on the blasphemous enemy were at the Abadan fronts. This widespread surprise attack which has inflicted heavy losses and damage upon the enemy lasted till 0600 this morning with the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic. From that hour, with the coordinated operations of the helicopters of the Airborne Division and the planes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, heavier casualties were inflicted upon the infidel enemy. In these operations, according to reports we have received continued until about 1400, more than 70 of the forces of blasphemy were killed and a large number of them were wounded. Also, as a result of these coordinated attacks, a number of tanks, three vehicles and one 50-calibre weapon position of the enemies of the Islamic revolution, along with its personnel, was destroyed. In these battles, 10 of the defenders of the Islamic revolution were martyred and 130 were wounded, and 1 helicopter belonging to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was downed, but with the assistance of God, who guards the revolution, no harm was done to its two pilots.

PARS reported from the Abadan-Mahshahr road: This morning two Iraqi helicopters flew over their own destroyed vehicles which had been left behind as the result of the recent artillery fire of our heroic forces and while once again destroying the damaged Iraqi vehicles took a film of their own so-called heroic operations so that they may show it on Baghdad television as a sign of the so-called heroic deeds of the armed forces of Saddam at-Tikriti and the damage which they have inflicted upon the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Central News Bureau report said: Last night the residential parts of Abadan came under the intense fire of the heavy weapons of the enemy as a result of which 5 persons were martyred and more than 30 were wounded. It has been reported from the Khuninshahr front that the defenders of the Islamic revolution continue to attack with artillery fire the aggressive forces stationed in the western part of Khuninshahr and succeeded in destroying one enemy tank and killing its crew.

According to a PARS report the artillery of the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the enemy positions on the Ahvaz front under fire from this morning but no accurate figures have yet been prepared about the damage and casualties inflicted upon the enemy. The artillery attack of the defenders of the revolution still continues.

Also, the relief and treatment headquaters in Khuzestan today announced to PARS: 30 wounded persons from the Susangerd front and 1 wounded person from [name indistinct] front were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

The Central News Bureau also reported from the Ahvaz front: The fighters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps yesterday succeeded in destroying one enemy missile position at this front by mortar fire. These fighters, during some reconnaissance operations which resulted in the wounding of one of the guards brothers, succeeded in locating one minefield in this region. According to this report, last Tuesday at the Ahvaz front, 2 tanks, 8 vehicles, 6 cannons, and 7 weapons emplacements were destroyed and 27 of the enemy forces were also killed or wounded.

The Central News Bureau reported from the Susangerd front: In a clash which took place yesterday between the guards brothers and the enemies of the Islamic revolution the revolution guards succeeded in killing nine of the enemy forces. Also at this front, in a joint operation of the guards and military brothers, 16 of the Iraqi mercenaries were killed and 2 of their ammunition tents were destroyed. In these operations two of the guards brothers were wounded and one was martyred.

On the other hand, according to a report of the Central News Bureau, yesterday morning as a result of the intense enemy fire, one maternity hospital in Dezful sustained heavy damage. Also, yesterday afternoon, as a result of the residential areas of the city being hit by artillery shells, all 10 members of one family in Dezful were wounded. According to this report, the wounded persons were immediately taken to a hospital and received treatment.

Attack on Private Vehicles

LD110450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Once again the lackey Iraqi regime has committed a crime, with which it leads the bloodsuckers of history. The aggressive forces of Saddam, the infidel, when they realize that they cannot resist the heroes of the army of Islam, attack defenseless civilians in the cities and on the roads.

According to a PARS report yesterday afternoon one minibus and one private car moving in the vicinity of Ahvaz were attacked by an aggressive Iraqi helicopter. There is no report yet on the actual number of casualties from this foul attack.

Army Support for Clergy

GF091740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Islamic Society of Ahvaz 92d Armored Division on 9 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "The day the superpowers will celebrate is the day the clergy is taken away from the people--Imam Khomeyni." The weakening of the clergy, who are led by the great, tireless leader, Imam Khomeyni, is a service to the enemies of the Islamic Republic and to the United States. The Islamic Republic was paid for with the blood of 70,000 bloodied martyrs of the Iranian nation. We announce our support for the combatant clergy, who have no aim but to implant the true path of Islam and to denounce the counterrevolutionary elements. We ask all true Muslim revolutionaries who support the imam's policies, the president and the struggling Iranian nation to again reaffirm and strengthen their unbreakable ties with the combatant clergy in this present sensitive time, and we warn all counterrevolutionaries that we will defend Islam, the territorial integrity of Iran and the Government of the Islamic Republic--led by the great leader and idol-breaker, Imam Khomeyni--to the last drop of our blood. May the relationship between the armed forces defending the Islamic Republic and the clergy following the imam's line and being led by him become ever stronger.

TEHRAN REPORTS BATTLE SITUATION ON WESTERN FRONTS

8 Dec Fighting

LD081844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, fighting continued today in Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Zeleh Zard, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Arkavaz, Malekshahi, the Sad-e Ronjankan heights, Kan-e Zur and Shur-e Shirin. The enemy, which has lost its power to resist, shelled the residential areas in villages situated on the roads leading from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb and bombarded them with (?Katyusha) ground-to-ground missiles. The artillery of the ground forces decisively responded to the enemy fire and identified and destroyed enemy positions.

According to this report, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 7 and 8 December destroyed two enemy artillery positions, three ammunition dumps and a mortar-launching position in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and altogether killed a total of 25 aggressive enemy forces. Also, one (?member) of the Iraqi (?airborne division) was captured.

According to another PARS report, from the Gilan-e Gharb front, Islamic revolution (?guards), members of the tribal mobilization forces and infantry personnel, supported by artillery fire carried out intensive operations against enemy positions and trenches. In the (?Avazi) region hand-to-hand and trench-to-trench fighting took place during which the forces of Islam in one onslaught killed 14 of the forces of blasphemy and inflicted considerable damage upon the positions, ammunition stores and trenches of the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

Most of the battle regions in Ilam were relatively calm yesterday and last night with the artillery of each side sporadically firing upon the other side's positions. The defenders of the Islamic revolution have not sustained any casualties or material losses on these fronts in the past 24 hours. No accurate information has been received about the casualties and losses inflicted upon the enemy.

9 Dec Update

LD090446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from a PARS correspondent, on the basis of reports received from the country's western battlefronts up till 2100 last night, yesterday combatants of the Islamic Republic continued to fight enemy forces on all western fronts. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, fighting was going on with artillery, heavy weapons and mortars.

In Gilan-e Gharb, in addition to exchanges of artillery fire, a group of Islamic revolution guards, members of the oppressed mobilization, as well as the tribal mobilization, with protection from artillery fire, continued face-to-face operations on the frontline.

The PARS report from the western front states: As a result of battery fire from the combatants of the Islamic Republic, two enemy vehicles carrying fuel on the Gilan-e Gharb road, at Naftshahr junction, were set on fire.

Fighting was also continuing on the Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts; combatants from the gendarmerie, the Islamic revolution guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic answered enemy fire with artillery and mortars.

Iraqi Losses

LD100728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent from the Central News Bureau who has been sent to the battlefronts in the west of the country, fighting with artillery fire and heavy weapons still continued yesterday on the Gilan-e Gharb and Tang-e Hadiyan fronts. The heroes of Islam, with full coordination and their ceaseless operations, pushed the enemy back magnificently and with artillery fire and other heavy weapons destroyed a large number of heavy trucks carrying ammunition and personnel, damaging some others. They also destroyed two enemy tanks. This report states that fighting is still going on in this region.

According to another report, by the Central News Bureau correspondent from Kermanshah, in a night attack by some of the personnel of the tribes mobilization of Mahi Dasht, with the cooperation of the personnel of (?the special force), some vehicles carrying ammunition were destroyed inside Iraqi territory and their occupants were killed.

According to a report by the PARS correspondent from Kermanshah, yesterday sporadic fighting was still continuing on the fronts of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin and Sumar.

The press office of the revolution guards corps in the west of the country has reported to PARS: 50 troops from the Iraqi Ba'th special forces had penetrated the heights of Qasr-e Shirin for reconnaissance operations but they were trapped by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Of this number, 27 were killed and 2 were wounded.

On the basis of the latest report sent from the Rijab-e Gharb front to the Kermanshah Central News Bureau, the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday evening, in a series of crushing operations, dealt heavy blows to Iraqi mercenaries in the Bozmirabad region. In these attacks five ammunition dumps in a strategic village were set on fire and several enemy-held places were destroyed. The report of the correspondent from the Central News Bureau states: In yesterday's battle on the Rijab front, two brave Iranian combatants were martyred and four others were wounded.

The reports received by PARS up till 1730 yesterday state that in Zeleh Zard and (Dar-e Baluch), brave gendarmerie personnel, with the cooperation of other combatants of Islam, returned enemy fire and inflicted numerous losses on enemy trenches and positions. According to a report by an informed official at the Kermanshah gendarmerie, on the Zeleh Zard front, 30 enemy positions were destroyed by combatants of the Islamic Republic. PARS, quoting the revolution guards corps in the west of the country, has reported that in a series of guerrilla operations on the Rijab front, which was supported by artillery fire from the Army of the Islamic Republic, combatants of the Islamic Republic destroyed five vehicles belonging to Iraqi Ba'th forces while they were being emplaced. In these operations, 30 were killed of the enemy forces.

Commando Operations

LD091802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Fighting continues on the western fronts. According to a PARS report, in the last 24 hours the situation on the western fronts has been relatively more calm in comparison with the last few days.

Engagements in the past 24 hours included an exchange of artillery, mortar shelling and on some fronts close-encounter commando operations. The report indicates that that in the last 24 hours three more enemy personnel on the western fronts have surrendered to the forces of the Islamic Republic. Fighting in (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin, [word indistinct], Malekshahi, Sumar and [word indistinct] was in progress yesterday and today with artillery fire in use against each side's positions.

According to a PARS report, yesterday on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shrin fronts, in the course of a brave operation, Muslim combatants destroyed an enemy ammunition tent, four heavy vehicles, and two ammunition dumps in the upper Kaman Kabud village, so that the smoke from this explosion could be seen for several hours.

According to a PARS report, in the last 24 hours a group of Imam Khomeyni's devotees infiltrated inside Iraq, destroying an Iraqi vehicle and killing and wounding three of its occupants. In another commando operation conducted jointly by the revolution guards and the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, an enemy assembly point, and some positions where six Iraqi mercenaries were deployed were set on fire.

Fighting Continues

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS correspondents in western regions of the country, fighting in Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Bar-e Balut, Zeleh Zard, (Kan-e Sakht), Shur-e Shirin, Arkavaz, Malekshahi and the Ponjankan Dam heights is still continuing.

According to these reports, at Shur-e Shirin front near the Iraqi border, the combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with precise artillery fire, destroyed three enemy trucks and their occupants.

At Gilan-e Gharb front, fighting with the use of artillery and mortar launchers and also guerrilla operations, which were intensified yesterday afternoon, continued today and the defenders of the Islamic Republic bravely pounded the enemy positions. The enemy forces used helicopters and rocket launchers. In battles at the Gilan-e Gharb front, one tank, one personnel carrier, three (?positions) and a number of enemy trenches were partially destroyed by the artillery fire of Islam's forces. A number of people occupying these positions were killed. In today's operations a gendarmerie NCO was martyred.

At Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, following the battle which took place in the heights overlooking Zahab, following 24-hours of calm, the Iraqi mercenary invaders suffered losses while two combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and four others were injured. At border points in Ilam front, there were confrontations yesterday and today between the forces of Islam and Saddam's mercenaries. The forces of blasphemy suffered losses and casualties. No exact information on the extent of losses suffered by the enemy has been received, but five of our forces received superficial injuries.

8-10 DEC ANNOUNCEMENTS TO FARS CITIZENS

Firuzabad Revolution Court

GF091354 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Announcement by Islamic Revolution Court of Firuzabad--date not given]

[Text] By the grace of God and upon the request of the residents of this area [Firuzabad] an Islamic revolution court has been established at the governor's office.

The court asks all brothers and sisters of Firuzabad to submit their grievances to this court for redress.

Khomeyni Message Compilation

GF081932 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] A committee has been sent up in Shiraz to collect and compile the messages and exhortations of the imam of the nation. The Fars literacy center has requested that people submit every kind of message or advice they have received from the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1961 to the committee. The committee is located in [name indistinct] on [name indistinct] Boulevard, tutorial college (?building), under the name of "committee for the collection and compilation of the imam's sayings."

Kazerun Draftees Called

GF091851 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Communique issued by Kazerun gendarmerie regiment on 9 December]

[Text] All those eligible for service who have graduated in or prior to June 1980 with average grades between 15.8 and 17.1 and have a date of birth in the years 1959-1961 and have already registered with the regiment will be sent for service tomorrow morning. Those who are eligible for service, who reside in Kazerun and who have identity cards issued in Abadan and Khunisnshahr may also contact the regiment to be sent for service provided they have dispatch papers. Absentees will be dealt with according to article 60 of the (?conscription) law.

Jewish Society Contribution

GF091844 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The donations of the people, revolutionary organs and government offices to the war refugee fund has enabled the special aid centers to adequately look after the brothers and sisters who have suffered from the war imposed on the Iranian nation by the blood-thristy Iraqis.

The Shiraz Jewish society has donated 10,000 kilos of rice to the Fars Governorate General's aid committee and has allocated a clinic for medical examinations for the refugees from the imposed war. Ten refugee families have been housed by evacuating a nursery school and another group has been sent to Tehran to be looked after by the Tehran chapter of the Jewish society.

Extension of Coupon Deadline

GF091409 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Announcement by the Shiraz fuel and traffic mobilization headquarters--date not given]

[Text] In view of the fact that some automobile owners have not been able to obtain gasoline coupons, the number of bank branches distributing coupons has been increased and the date for obtaining the coupons has been extended to 16 December. The names of the banks are as follows: Saderat Bank branch at the Bahar intersection; Saderat Bank branch on Qasr-e Dasht Avenue near Sa'di Theater; Saderat Bank of Shiraz, Bazaar-e Vakil branch and other branches of the Saderat Bank at the Gomrok intersection, [name indistinct] intersection, in Qadamgah and on Marvdashit Avenue. The working hours of the banks have been fixed at 0800 to 1400.

It should be remembered that in order to obtain the coupons, ownership documents, identification cards of [words indistinct]. Those who fail to produce the relevant documents will not be given [word indistinct].

Friday Imam Requests March

GF101801 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed 'Abdulhoseyn Dastgheyb, the Shiraz Friday imam, has invited citizens to hold a march this Friday to show their support for the clergy and theocracy. The following communique has been issued by the Friday imam:

In His exalted name. Hold fast to God's rope and do not become divided. Now that the U.S. plots, implemented by the counterrevolutionaries and aimed at destroying the clergy and turning the people against theocracy--which is the base of our religion--have surfaced, it is the duty of all Muslims to show their support for the clergy--who are the basis of the revolution and will always remain so--and theocracy which is the base of our religion. For this purpose, please assembly at Vakil Mosque on Friday, 12 December, at 0900 where the march will begin and proceed toward the grave of Ahmad bin Musa.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Abdulhoseyn Dastgheyb

BAKHTIAR PLEDGES TO SEPARATE RELIGION, POLITICS

NC091700 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Part II of report on interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar by IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent; time and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Continuing his interview, the IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar: Dr Bakhtiar, Mr Khomeyni claims that he has made a revolution, (?that this revolution is an Islamic one), that the Islamic Republic is the fruit of this revolution and that all shortcomings will end. What is your opinion?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: Do you call this a revolution? The term "Islamic Republic" is basically an empty term; it has no content; it has no meaning. Look at this so-called Islamic Republic which, you say, is the fruit of the Islamic revolution and see for yourself (?that it is meaningless). Its main program is characterized by retrogression: to return to the Stone Age. See what the opinion of the exporters of this revolution is about women, justice, technology and about human relations. [sentence indistinct] This so-called Islamic Republic does not want culture; it does not want civilization. Its justice is the severing of arms and legs, stoning, and placing innocent people against the wall and machinegunning them. Its activity is plundering the belongings of the people. These people who, with their buffoonery, had [words indistinct] the supporters of human rights throughout the world have trampled upon (?all the principles) of human rights, and blood drips from (?all of them). See where we have reached. There was a country in which there was oppression, corruption, and injustice. But, at the same time, it was a country with organizations, and these organizations could have been taken care of. With a correct program corruption could have been wiped out. These organizations could have been put in order. But we saw that not only was nothing done to improve these organizations and not only [words indistinct], but the organizations themselves disintegrated, and corruption spread everywhere. Large numbers of people lost their jobs. I would like to open a parenthesis here and say that [words indistinct] of Western governments, which have relations with Khomeyni's government, (?regret this).

Replying to the IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent, Dr Bakhtiar added: Which government? Is there a government?

What government is this that its president confesses that "my prime minister is an idiot, but I am selecting him because I have to?" Or what kind of a regime is this where in the Majlis--in which the so-called president is in the minority--anyone proposed by him is rejected by these so-called delegates? [Words indistinct] (?cannot be achieved) with the meek and the mighty, Islamic revolution, long live and down with and with the (?killing) of innocent youths.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, when you return to Iran what will you do about all this confusion? What will you do about all this (?unrest) and chaos? They say that at present there are more than 600,000 weapons in the hands of the people. They say that Iran is filled with subversive foreign elements. What will you do with them?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: I am aware of these difficulties. [Words indistinct] Khomeyni brought all this (?chaos) to the Iranian nation. Undoubtedly governing such a chaotic country is not easy. I think that I (?know what I am capable of doing). But what I do know is that my first duty will be to separate religion from politics.

The correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, they say that Khomeyni's regime has not been able to establish true Islam in Iran. Is this so?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: What I say is that in principle I disagree with the mingling of religion in the country's affairs, be it true Islam or the false Islam of Mr Khomeyni. I have repeatedly said that I will state my opinions, whatever they are, and I will bear the consequences, whatever they may be. I speak with the utmost truth and clarity and I again repeat that I am first a human being, second an Iranian and third a person born into a Muslim family. I am a Muslim and I will remain a Muslim. But first of all what is important for me is humanity and human respect. Everyone knows that even though I respect all the religions of the world, I know that most important of all I am an Iranian, and I am proud of being an Iranian, and I reject that which Khomeyni has brought to Iran under the label of Islam and of revolution and the policy which he follows. This man knows nothing of humanity, nor does he know anything about nationality, nor does he understand politics. I consider Mr Khomeyni a big zero in every aspect.

BAKHTIAR CONTINUES DISCUSSION OF KHOMEYNI REGIME

NC101800 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Part III of report on interview granted by Shahpur Bakhtiar to IRAN TRIBUNE; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, in your opinion will Khomeyni's regime be unable to continue?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: [It can continue] only on the condition that it continues its assassinations, that fear is spread everywhere, and fresh blood is shed. Khomeyni's regime needs fresh blood. As soon as blood is not shed, this accursed person will fall. His mission is bloodshed in Iran. The youths are dying; their blood taints the ground. But what does this matter as far as Khomeyni is concerned? For him it is only important that the people are terrified, that they fear for their own lives and the lives of their dear ones. The mullahs live in the best palaces and houses. They are guarded from above and below. But the youths are falling like autumn leaves so that, as Mr Khomeyni puts it, they can go to paradise in the other world. Actually, they should [words indistinct] because at present in this same world 36 million Iranians are being burned in the fires of hell.

The correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, did Iraq's attack against Iran prevent the fall of Khomeyni's regime?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: I believe that Iraq should not have attacked. The Iranians are patriots. Each Iranian loves his homeland as his life and reacts against any foreign invasion. But Mr Khomeyni should be made to understand that if the people of the country are fighting it is not to defend Khomeyni, but to defend Iran. But you who do not like Iran, you who are more concerned with the Muslim ummah and not the Iranian nation, then what are you doing in Iran? You are yet another foreigner in this country who has occupied our country by force. Go to a place where you can find a Muslim ummah.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, why did a group say that in this war you sided with Iraq?

In reply, Dr Bakhtiar said: Let me use the language spoken by these criminals in order to say that this is [words indistinct]. I issued a statement and (?signed) it. I am not a man to go back on what I said. I say once again: Between Khomeyni and Saddam, I choose Saddam. But with regard to Iran and Iraq, there is no room for discussion. Definitely Iran is my homeland, and I consider Iran above any other place. But in the war between Saddam and Khomeyni, Mr Khomeyni is to blame because he is the one who has always wanted to export his false revolution. Khomeyni wanted to start a war between Shi'ites and Sunnis. For years Shi'ites and Sunnis lived peacefully in Iran and elsewhere; there were no differences between them. Even Bani-Sadr said this, that "we should export this Islamic revolution abroad." If you see that your neighbor (?is threatening) your home, will you not take steps? If someone wants to set you afire, will you allow him to do anything he pleases? [sentence indistinct] Naturally he will react, and the result will be the Iran-Iraq war. In this war neither Ahmad Khomeyni nor Mr Bani-Sadr will be martyred, but a group of innocent and [words indistinct] people and our youths are the ones who are killed in this war.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Mr Bakhtiar, does the National Resistance Movement of Iran, of which you are the leader, follow the objectives of De Gualle, leader of the French national resistance front?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: My objective, as that of De Gualle, has been and continues to be the saving of the homeland from the claws of the enemy. In my opinion the Gestapo treated the French more humanely than the way that Mr Khomeyni and his (?mad) associates treat the Iranian nation. See what happened in the German courts and what is happening in the courts of the mullahs. These people know nothing of law and legality. They slaughter the people like hens. There is neither court nor defense. Only the person who has money can be saved from death. These plunderers thirst for blood and money. Hangings, life imprisonments and other imprisonments are all [word indistinct]. Do you not know these things?

At this point the correspondent asked: They say that following the uprising of the (?young officers) and their struggle with Khomeyni's regime--something which Mr Khomeyni referred to as a coup attempt, naming you as the main element of the coup--some of your associates were martyred. Some of those executed were from the Bakhtiari tribe. Is this true?

In reply Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: Unfortunately, following the uprising of our brave officers, 140 people were executed. About 500 were imprisoned, 25 of whom were from the Bakhtiari tribe and my relatives, and some of them have a number of children. On their own, they formed networks to save Iran from Khomeyni's claws. They did this themselves and they will do so again. They do not refuse to sacrifice their lives for the homeland's deliverence. In this struggle Kurds, Turks, tribes, southerners, northerners, easterners and westerners all joined hands in unity.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, what is your opinion on the Kurdish problem? If you return to Iran are you willing to give the Kurds autonomy?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: As far as Kordestan is concerned, the problem is very sensitive because the problem concerns both sides of the border. Earlier I had stated my opinion with regard to the Kurds. In the framework of Iran, the country of Iran, and the laws of Iran they will be granted cultural, linguistic and economic freedom. But the slightest proposal which might have the slightest reference to separation from Iran or, for instance, to Kordestan's independence, is unacceptable. I do not think that they desire this. The Kurdish people themselves do not want this. Of course, Mr Khomeyni's treatment of the Kurds, like his other actities, is inhumane and oppressive.

The correspondent asked: Do you think that Khomeyni's mistakes will finally throw our country into the lap of communism?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: It might be to the benefit of communism too, but at any rate it is to Iran's detriment. Naturally, when the people are dissatisfied (?with one side) they (?will) turn to the other.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Is it true that in [words indistinct] of January 1978 you ordered the bombing of a (?machinegun) plant?

Dr Bakhtiar said: (?Yes). This was one of the [?actions] which I took. I issued this order in order to prevent the arms' depot from falling into the hands of a bunch of lackeys. I do not believe that I made a mistake. It is sufficient to look at what happened in our country after that in order to see that I was right.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Please talk about the possible future regime in Iran, and on what type of regime Iran will have after the overthrow of Khomeyni's regime? Do you agree with the return of the imperial regime in view of the fact that you have stated that the 1906 constitution should be taken into consideration? Do you not think that the imperial regime is an arbitrary and [word indistinct] regime?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: I believe that one principle prevails in all developed countries in the world: It is called "national sovereignty." If the nation is sovereign and if sovereignty belongs to the nation, then the nation itself should determine its destiny and state what kind of regime it accepts. From the time of Dr Mossadeq to the present, I have never altered my opinion on this. What is important to me is the content of a regime. The former or outward appearance is of no importance. Therefore, the fact that whether a monarchical regime, a republic or something else should be established is not important to me, and I do not think that it is important for the Iranian nation either. What is important for the people of Iran is which regime will ensure justice and freedom and which regime will guarantee the progress and welfare of the nation. I believe in the Constitution and, at the same time, I believe that if the Constitution had been implemented today there would not be a difficulty named Khomeyni. These imposters [words indistinct]. The Constitution was trampled; always and (?everywhere). Not in one case, not in two or three cases. Not for 1, 10 or 20 years. The contents of our Constitution remained only on paper. As far as this was concerned all my cries were in vain. We always knew what ills would befall Iran if the Constitution is trampled upon and what irreparable things can take place. Even in 1977 we prepared the (?three) signatured letter and demanded that the Constitution be implemented. I am not an opportunist. I have never been after rank and (?glory). I was not an opportunist to go and kiss Khomeyni's hand and to say that I agree with the false and new-fangled Islamic Republic so that I can gain something tomorrow. No! I am not a man for such things and the [word indistinct]. I wanted the basic law to be implemented and if it was implemented, these (?incidents) would not have taken place.

A few days before the declaration of the Islamic Republic, I clarified my position and stated that I will not cast a vote for the Islamic Republic.

I stayed with my position until the last day. Therefore, for me, this Islamic Republic has never existed and will never exist. This Islamic Republic and this so-called Islamic revolution were (?Western) [word indistinct] and I was never [words indistinct] (?fooled) by this inauspicious [word indistinct]. The Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic is a black [word indistinct] which should be wiped from the history of Iran.

Continuing, Dr Bakhtiar said: But if [you want to say] that I mean to return to the Aryamehri regime, never! History will not repeat itself. All the struggles during my political life were in opposition to this. What I believe is that, first, an interim government should be formed--(?I have spoken, recorded and conveyed to everyone about the basic principles of the program of this government). This interim government is the only solution which grants the people the possibility to think about their future government themselves. In view of the Constitution, they can add whatever they want to it, [words indistinct], or alter it. [Words indistinct] and I think that a discussion on which type of regime is better--republic or monarchy--is a useless discussion. In your opinion and in the opinion of all those who support freedom and justice [words indistinct]. [sentence indistinct]

The continuation of the interview granted by Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar to the correspondent of IRAN TRIBUNE, published in America, will be carried in our program tomorrow.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON PESHMERGA OPERATIONS

JN101727 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Mahabad: News received from Mahabad says that on 8 December 1980, Phantom planes belonging to the so-called Iranian Islamic Republic regime committed crimes in Kordestan when they attacked [words indistinct] in Mahabad [words indistinct].

On the same day, clashes took place between the government forces and the frontline peshmergas in [name indistinct] region, which is 5 km from Mahabad. The state radio claimed that 10 Kurds were killed and that 2 elements of the revolutionary committees of Urumiyeh were also killed. As is customary, this is not the first time the regime makes such allegations.

During these clashes, the frontline peshmergas confronted the enemy and (?killed) 70 and wounded 30 of the enemy's men. Three military vehicles were also destroyed. Two peshmergas were martyred: These are Faruq Tahiri and Mustafa Qahramani. Four other peshmergas were wounded.

We extend our condolences to the two martyrs' families and all peshmergas of the Kurdish Democratic Party. We pledge that we will take revenge and will continue our struggle along the path they followed until self-rule and democracy are attained in Iran's Kordestan.

Sardasht: News received from Sardasht says that a few days ago, Phantom planes belonging to the so-called Islamic Republic regime strafed the villages of Mirabad, (Gwizali) and Kamand, inflicting heavy material damages and wounding a number of people. Latest reports say that three of the wounded were martyred.

Also, in Mirabad village [words indistinct]. He is aged 16. We extend our condolences to the martyrs' families and all Kordestan martyrs' families.

Saqqez: Information reaching the Voice of Iranian Kordestan says that a few days ago, the peshmergas of martyr (Qarah Daghi) and the group of martyr (Ibrahim Bahran Pur), in cooperation with the group of martyr ('Aziz Waysi), ambushed a force [words indistinct] between the city of [name indistinct] and Divandarreh.

[Words indistinct] of the enemy were killed or wounded. The spoils seized by the peshmergas were four guns [words indistinct], two handgrenades [words indistinct]. The peshmergas returned safely to base.

NVOI ATTACKS AFGHANS OPERATING WITHIN IRAN

GF081618 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "There Is No Place in Our Revolutionary Country for Counter-revolutionary Afghans"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: All progressive, nationalist and religious forces as well as all the realists in our country have for some time been asking for an end to the damaging activities of the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our country. Our nation is justly worried about our homeland being used to train counterrevolutionary gangs and terrorists and other groups who have escaped Afghanistan. These groups return to Afghanistan under the guise of Islam and burn industrial establishments, schools, hospitals, and mosques and poison innocent children and skin helpless people.

These counterrevolutionary gangs are not only operating in Afghanistan but are also active through various means in our country. Their activities in our country include theft, highway robbery and murder. These Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs also play an important role in smuggling heroin and opium. As you know, these groups are specially trained and armed by the Chinese Maoists and are then sent on missions to smuggle narcotics. According to well-informed sources, China is one of the major sources of narcotics in the world. Profits from this inhuman activity exceed $1 billion (?per year).

In recent days the terrorist activities of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have been discussed in the Majlis. The deputy from Zahedan in his speech again asked for an end to the activities of these murderers in our land. He said that Afghan counterrevolutionary groups freely cross the Iranian border, which is not protected very well. He criticized the authorities for not paying any attention to this important matter. The Zahedan deputy informed (?the assembly) that investigations reveal that the source of most of the murders and plunder in Sistan va Baluchestan can be traced to the offices of these so-called Afghan Islamic revolutionary fighters.

According to the Zahedan deputy, there are many documents that show the links between the so-called Afghan mojahedin and the United States, from which they receive their arms and money. These are the same groups that unfortunately have opened offices in Zabol and Zahedan. The offices at the moment are centers for dealing in and smuggling of currency and heroin. One of their jobs is transporting Savakists, professional assassins and political plotters to Iran to carry out activities against our Islamic Republic.

It is interesting that, considering all this, these smugglers and murderers call themselves Islamic fighters. The Zahedan deputy correctly said that such uncontrolled activities by these counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our country will add to Iran's problems. He is right. The unhindered activities of Afghan gangs in our country [word indistinct] will cause many problems for our nation, not only because of their murder, plunder and smuggling, but also because they cooperate with all the other counterrevolutinary groups and those who oppose the existence of our Islamic Republic.

The transformation of our homeland into the scene of activity for these groups has darkened our relationship with the DRA, which is not only our brother nation but is also a Muslim and neighboring country. Revolutionary Afghanistan is an ally and natural friend in the struggle against imperialism. Afghanistan has repeatedly announced that the Afghan nation is starting a new life with peace and friendship with its neighbors. Afghanistan has repeatedly suggested discussion and eventual signing of a mutual cooperation (?treaty) and asked for growth in relations between the two countries.

While our country is in turmoil, the imposed war and counterrevolutionary plots of world-devouring imperialism make it the duty of all true revolutionary forces to pay close attention to their conduct with respect to their friends and enemies. We should not separate ourselves from our true friends. The logic of the revolution shows that we must have friendly relations with them. One of the steps toward forming such a relationship with the brother, friendly and Muslim DRA would be to end the damaging activities and murders by the counterrevolutionary Afghan gangs in our homeland.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

7 Dec Commentary

GF081239 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 December carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Reveal the Real Face of the Liberal Bourgeoisie," which said the Iranian liberal bourgeoisie is trying to return world-devouring U.S. imperialism to Iran. It is especially active at this time. Its largest weapon, as we know, is issuing rumors initiated by U.S. imperialist sources. The main aim of these rumors is the weakening of the true revolutionary defenders and real friends of the Islamic Republic headed by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

One of the undeniable truths of the revolution is the role played by the mojahedin and Tudeh supporters. These true revolutionary forces for years fought against the hated regime of the wretched shah. During the imposed war and in spite of all the activities of some authorities, all these true children of the nation are still fighting and adding pages to the glorious history of the nationalist struggle of the Iranian nation.

As we have seen, these true forces have been the subject of the plots of liberal "conciliators" since the beginning of the revolution. The supporters of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran have always been the spearhead of the struggle against the true revolutionary forces. The representatives of these groups in government organizations have always played a direct role in organizing the fight against the true revolutionary parties and organizations.

The other targets of the attacks of the liberal bourgeoisie, counterrevolution and those acting in the guise of clergymen are Iranian friends abroad, especially the Soviet Union. These forces have published many false rumors in their newspapers about the Soviet Union and continue to do so. Following the imposed war, people like Qotbzadeh, Yazdi and Chamran used the CIA to issue rumors such as support for Iraq by the Soviet Union. Mr Chamran's radio service has been the most active and has issued information that even U.S. AWACS systems cannot discover.

Time has shown that the truth is contrary to the rumors that have come forth from the followers of Brzezinski's Zionist policies. Our president has reiterated that there is no evidence regarding the rumor about Soviet Union's supplying Iraq with military equipment. In an interview Rafsanjani assured people that the Soviet Union has denied Iraq's request for arms, and this has been also reported to him by some Arab leaders. This act by the Soviet Union is not only a blow to the liberal bourgeoisie but also demonstrates complete support for our Islamic Republic. Those who unknowingly fall in the trap of U.S. imperialism and its agents deal the greatest blow to the existence of the Islamic Republic by their actions.

8 Dec Commentaries

TA090932 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 December carried three commentaries.

The first, entitled "The Homemade Maoists and the Compromising Liberals Act in the Same Line," said the followers of Brzezinski's line and the agents of the policy of this Zionist enemy of freedom and the Iranian revolution operate in different spheres. At the same time the Maoists by creating tumult and by raising ultraleftist slogans implement that self-same policy of Brzezinski. For the Maoists it is not important with what groups they are dealing and whether these groups receive their instructions from the CIA or the British intelligence service. At one time or another the homemade Maoists made Kordestan, Gonbad and Azarbayjan targets of their attacks and attempted to exploit the pure national sentiments of the people and the problems arising from every popular and anti-imperialist revolution against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Currently the center of activity of these gentlemen is directed toward Sistan va Baluchestan. In recent months Sistan va Baluchestan Province has been transformed into the center of suspicious activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary groups as well. The Maoists participate actively in every incident such as killing the revolution guards, holding demonstrations against the government and implementing the various devilish plans of the United States and Ziaul Haq. They carry out all their adventures and treacherous acts under the guise of supporting the people and under the mask of ultraleftist slogans. We are confident that the patriotic and valiant people of Sistan va Baluchestan will unmask the homemade Maoists, these agents of Brzezinski and Ziaul Haq. One should be vigilant in the face of the activity of these groups, who in fact along with the liberal-bourgeois attempt to implement Brzezinski's policy.

The second commentary, entitled "The Stepping Up of Unjust Attacks on the True Forces of the Revolution," said when we review the conspiratorial, divisive and subversive acts of the liberal-bourgeois and remnants of the former regime, and compare them with the nonsense of the West's propaganda organization, we see that all these acts emanate from a single source and pursue a single goal, and that is overthrowing the system of the Islamic Republic and establishing a regime dependent on the West in our liberated country. In this connection the MIZAN newspaper has a bigger share than others in sowing discord among and spreading poison at the true revolutionary forces and the real followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist policy. "In order to sow discord the West's propaganda organizations constantly announce that leftist forces will very shortly assume power in Iran." Within our country, too, certain circles who are linked with these organizations with thousands of visible and invisible threads, have aimed the sharp edge of their attacks at these true and committed forces.

When we look through the pages of the MIZAN newspaper we could probably find mention of the United States in some instances. "However, all its articles and the sharp edge of its attacks are aimed at the true revolutionary forces within and the real friends of the revolution and of Iran abroad, and foremost of all at the Soviet Union." The enemies of the Iranian revolution are all exerting their efforts to implement the devilish plans of U.S. imperialism. In such circumstances it is the duty of our homeland's people and particularly of the responsible and committed officials to rise in defense of the true and committed forces in the face of the joint plots of our enemies. We should all rise, hand in hand, in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution. We should distinguish well friends from enemies, and should neutralize the plots of the enemies in a single united, popular and anti-imperialist front.

The third commentary, entitled "Oil and the Imposed War on Our Country," stated that Washington is aggravating by all means the war imposed on our country. It is attempting to gain control of the oil resources of the Persian Gulf countries by exploiting this war and under the pretext of establishing stability in the region. Whereas not only has no one made such a request from the United States but they have warned it to leave the people of this region alone. The Carter Administration has resorted to every plot in order to secure maximum profits for the oil monopolies. Currently in U.S. policy the oil of the Near East is irrevocably linked to military adventures, and in order to gain control over oil the United States intends to resort to military force. Toward this end it is making use of its puppets in the oil exporting countries, namely, those OPEC countries in which the oil cartel possesses strong positions.

The oil kings and directors of the U.S. industrial-military complex have an interest in military clashes, especially in oil-rich areas, so that by taking advantage of the reduction in oil production they would be able to sell their oil reserves at astronomical prices in the world market, and at the same time gain new profits from selling American weapons. It is not without reason that the United States exerts its efforts to sow discord in OPEC and creates problems in the fact of the anti-imperialist activities of this organization. On the eve of the OPEC conference, scheduled to be held in Jakarta, the United States is attempting to strengthen the right wing of OPEC and exploit it in connection with oil pricing and production. Despite the increased problems due to the imposed war on our country, the OPEC countries' nations will fight resolutely against the oil monopolies until final victory.

BRIEFS

BORAZJAN'S NEW MAYOR--'Alireza Ta'siri was chosen as the new mayor of Borazjan and has taken over office from the previous mayor, who was removed from this position on the orders of the governor-general of Bushehr. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80 GF]

SHIRAZ CUSTOMS STATISTICS--During the month of November, 36 tons of goods worth 3.6 million rials have been exported through the Shiraz customs and 3.351 tons of goods have been imported. The total value of all the goods cleared by customs during the course of the month was 197 million rials, and the total earnings of customs for this period were 33.9 million rials. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran Radio reported that Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi told PARS that the report by the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR that the American hostages will be released on Christmas Day is "without foundation." The Iranian Government, Nabavi said, has not yet finished studying the American response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages and has not sent any reply to Washington. The Minister also denied AS-SAFIR's claim that Iran has agreed to let U.S. courts decide whether the late shah's assets in American banks should be returned to Iran or go to the shah's heirs, terming such a condition as "absolutely not acceptable" to the Iranian Government. Referring to AS-SAFIR's assertion that Washington has refused to supply military spare parts in exchange for the release of the hostages, Nabavi said Iran has not made and will not make a request for spare parts.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Call for Popular Force--Following his arrival in Mashhad, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in a speech to revolution guards reported by Tehran radio, expressed hope that in accordance with the wishes of Imam Khomeyni and the nation, the revolution guards corps, the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police will soon become unified into a "popular force."

Clash With "Illegal Forces"--An armed forces communique reported by Tehran Radio revealed that on 9 and 10 December units of the army, guards corps and the peshmergas clashed with "armed illegal forces that call themselves popular and people's forces" in the region of Marivan and Dezhni hamlet. The communique admitted that at such a "sensitive and fateful" moment of the war with Iraq, "internal mercenaries" and "enemies of the Islamic revolution" are creating "problems" for the country. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio reported clashes in recent days between "frontline peshmergas," apparently linked with the Kurdish Democratic Party, and government forces in the regions of Mahabad, Sar Dasht and Saqqez. The Kurdish radio claimed that reports on the fighting from Tehran underestimated government forces' casualties in the fighting.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iran Foreign Ministry Statement--An Iranian Foreign Ministry Statement, reported by Tehran radio, described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn as a "tool for implementing" the plans of the "enemies of the Islamic revolution." Now that they have failed to "destroy our popular regime," it said, such enemies are now thinking of "another plan to deal a blow from another quarter." The Foreign Ministry criticized other governments for their failure to give diplomatic support "publicly and openly" to Iran. Unless Iran's call finds a response, the statement warned, it will only be natural for the war to continue. It also denounced the concentration of naval forces by the "strong powers" close to the area and declared Iranian opposition to foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf, reiterating Iran's guarantee to keep the Strait of Hormuz open.

Military Situation--Although an Iranian Armed Forces communique said ground fighting was continuing in the western region and a guards corps statement reported fighting on the Susangerd, Rijab and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts on 9-10 December, Tehran radio reported that "sporadic fighting" continued along the western fronts more calmly than in previous days, with artillery fire rather than "direct confrontation" being the norm. An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio, also confirmed the slowdown in activity, claiming only small numbers of Iranian losses. Tehran radio reported Iranian air activity over Iraq east of As-Sulaymaniyah and Iraqi air raids on five Iranian cities on 10 December.

Brezhnev Gulf Proposals

Egypt--According to MENA, a senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official called Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the military neutralization, political nonalignment and economic sovereignty of the Persian Gulf "ridiculous" in light of its current occupation of Afghanistan. While Egypt still insists on the neutrality of the area, the official continued, it recognizes the needs of the Gulf states to protect their soverignty against possible outside threats, especially after the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Iran--Tehran radio described Brezhnev's proposals as a "benevolent gesture" similar to the Russian stance during the Cuban missile crisis. In a commentary, the radio said the Soviet leader is trying to portray himself as a "moderate and peace-seeking" man in contrast with President-elect Ronald Reagan's strong pronouncements on the U.S. role in the Persian Gulf while at the same time Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan and the Polish crisis simmers. The radio also criticized the President-elect and "his Zionist aides, Kissinger and Henry Jackson," for having pushed a permanent U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and for "fomenting war" by "promoting a flood of American arms sales to Arab states." The main cause of unrest in the Middle East, the radio went on, is the superpower rivalry and their attempts to dominate the area.

Kuwait--A AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM editorial, reviewed by KUNA, said Brezhnev's proposals make it clear the Soviet Union "has no designs whatsoever" on the oil in the Middle East. "We believe that the Soviet Union will be the first to abide by this proposal," it continued, "if the United States accepts it." AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM questioned whether the U.S. presence in the Gulf is to counter the Soviet threat or to counter the "Arab threat" to use its oil in the fight against Israel. If the Soviet proposals to neutralize the Gulf are adopted, the paper added, "what will remain for the United States to save us from?"

PLO-Jordanian Relations

Following on a previous report by Baghdad radio that the PLO and the Jordanian Government are holding contacts to specify the date for a joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee meeting, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y reported a 9 December meeting between the Jordanian minister of occupied land affairs, Hasan Ibrahim, and the director general of the PLO Political Department, 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya. According to AR-RA'Y, Al-Yahya told the minister that the current Jordanian-Syrian crisis will not affect the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. A further report by AR-RA'Y announced that the joint committee will meet in Amman on 20 December.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD120030 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The first congress of the agricultural cooperatives of the DRA opened this morning in the Salam Khanah Palace, headquarters of the Revolution Council, with the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and the national anthem followed by a speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister.

In part of his speech, which was full of revolutionary fervor and which had a warm reception from the audience, Babrak Karmal said: We are pleased that you, the majority of our homeland's social force--in other words, representatives of our peasants--are participating in the first agricultural cooperatives' congress, which became possible following the DRA's continuous victories and the widening of our people's revolutionary gains.

The chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister added: The PDPA, as leader of the homeland's workers and toilers, patiently, honestly and indefatigably pursues its aims and performs its duties, such as resolving the land problem by: eliminating all feudal and prefeudal relationships, eliminating oppressive and exploitive land ownership, distributing land among landless peasants and small landowners, and by enhancing the level of valuable productive activities and improving the peasants' living standards. In general, the PDPA will not hesitate to take action to enhance the toilers' living standards, economic growth, and living standards, improve training and education, eliminate illiteracy, enhance the Afghan people's national culture, and democratize the country's social and political life.

In another part of his speech Babrak Karmal said: There is wide support among the homeland's toilers for the DRA and the revolutionary government because this government is the true representative of the homeland's toilers and the preserver of their vital interests. The counterrevolutionaries created fabrications and false and deceptive slogans--counterrevolutionaries such as Amin's evil fascist dictatorship which brought to the country a number of inexperienced individuals to serve his treacherous activities--but now their inhuman, dreadful crimes such as the ruthless killing of children, old men and women, insulting and defaming our peace-loving and noble people, setting fire to mosques, schools and hospitals, and hundreds of other savage crimes have opened the people's eyes.

Now the people have actively and positively risen to defend the gains of the revolution, independence and national sovereignty against external aggression, expecially against the aggression of imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and reaction of the region and also against the counterrevolutionaries who have shed the blood of Muslims.

BARIALAY DISCUSSES PDPA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH CLERGY

LD120604 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Mahmud Barialay, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, gave a press conference in Budapest today. He dealt, first and foremost, with the most important current issues concerning Afghanistan. Our reporter Miklos Keleti was among the journalists at the conference.

What stage has Afghanistan reached now, 1 year after the decisive military and political turning point which made possible the correcting of earlier distortions and the renewal of the revolution? Mahmud Barialay, member of the Central Committee of the governing People's Democratic Party and head of the foreign relations department, gave a briefing on this painful process.

Mahmud Barialay said that the external threat was the reason for the presence of the Soviet Army; however, only units of the newly organized Afghan Army took part in the fighting against the internal counterrevolutionary groups.

On behalf of the Evening Magazine [radio program] I asked the Afghan party leader about the extent to which the party has succeeded in turning the mullahs, that is, the Muslim priests, to the side of the revolution. In his answer, Mahmud Barialay stressed that the ideology of the party was opposed to the religious world view. Since the objective of the party is to be active on behalf of all Afghan workers, however, it respects people's religious sentiments. Incidentally, the vast majority of the 15-million-strong population of Afghanistan are practicing Muslims.

Mahmud Barialay said that during the first phase of the revolution the leadership of that time was impatient and often used force against the religious leaders, whom it regarded without exception as opponents of progress. We now take reality as our point of departure, Mahmud Barialay continued, that is to say that the thinking of the predominantly illiterate population is still being formed mainly by the mullahs. We are endeavoring to find a common denominator with the religious leaders, namely, those elements of religious teaching that concern the struggle against oppression and exploitation. Islam provides many opportunities for cooperation and for this we have already created the necessary organizational framework. This was stated at the Budapest press conference given today by Mahmud Barialay, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR IN KABUL

LD112248 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A protocol for the exchange of commercial goods in 1981 was signed today in Kabul by the Ministry of Commerce of the DRA and its CSSR counterpart.

The protocol was signed for the Afghan side by 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, and for Czechoslovakia by Juroslav Jakobec, deputy minister of foreign trade of that country, and the appropriate documents were exchanged. The signing was attended by Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce of the DRA, and Zdenek Karmelita, the ambassador of the CSSR in Kabul.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, citing a source in the Ministry of Commerce, reports that according to this protocol the volume of trade between the two countries will be increased by 36 percent in comparison to the volume of trade under the previous protocol for the past year. The source added that in 1981 the export of items such as raisins, dried fruits and handicrafts such as carpets, rugs and pelts, is expected to icrease by about 33 percent over 1980.

COMMERCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH CSSR

LD112326 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Dec (CTK)--(CETEKA correspondent)--Afthan Trade Minister M. Jalalar appreciated in an interview with CETEKA today the contribution of Afghan-Czechoslovak cooperation in trade and technology for the development of Afghan national economy and expressed the hope that it will be further strengthened and extended.

Minister Jalalar, who took part in the signing of a protocol on goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan for the year 1981, recalled the tradition of trade relations between the two countries and pointed out that many complete plants built with Czechoslovak aid served and serve well. New projects are under preparation on the basis of this experience.

M. Jalalar appreciated the Czechoslovak credit policy, which is mutually advantageous. Afghanistan has raw materials and Czechoslovakia can supply technology, which creates a good base for fruitful cooperation, the Afghan minister said and stressed that Afghanistan is very satisfied with the present level of economic relations.

VOLUNTEERS DEPART KABUL TO FIGHT REBELS

LD112034 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of cadres, party activists and patriots have voluntarily left for one of the regions of the country in order to crush the enemies of the revolution and our country. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that before the departure of the revolutionary and militant youths from Kabul, Lt Col Hakim, member of the justice and defense department and member of the PDPA Central Committee, thanked the revolutionary and militant youths who volunteered to decisively crush the enemies of our revolution and our people.

FARYAB UNIT REWARDED FOR VICTORIES OVER REBELS

LD052201 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The soldiers and officers of the operational battalion of the Province of Faryab, who succeeded in gaining great victories in crushing the counterrevolutionaries in the vicinity of this province, especially in the salt mines, were given more encouragement by the presentation of gifts.

At the reception given yesterday in the park of the operational motorized battalion for the distribution of these gifts, a soldier said: Until our dear and beloved homeland, the free and revolutionary Afghanistan, is cleared of the traitors of the homeland and revolution, we will continue our resolute revolutionary struggle and will not lay down our arms for a moment. The BAKHTAR agency correspondent reports from the province of Faryab that afterwards the gifts, provided by the police command office of this province, were presented to the soldiers by their commander.

REFUGEES WHO FLED AMIN REGIME RETURN

GF051530 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Some 240 of our countrymen who left the country due to the atrocities of Amin and his criminal band returned to their homes on 3 December. Security officers welcomed these countrymen at the Eslam Qal'eh border post. Some of these countrymen, representing the returnees, expressed their gratitude for the help and cooperation extended to them by the government and party workers.

EX-REBEL 'LIVING NORMAL LIFE' AFTER SURRENDERING

LD052204 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] According to the BAKHTAR agency reporter in Mehterlam, a number of rebels, obedient servants of imperialism and reaction, in 'Alingar District, Laghman Province were crushed by the indefatigable efforts of the soldiers, police and party activists with the cooperation of the noble people of the district. Five weapons and a large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani bullets were seized from these rebels.

According to another report, a leader of the counterrevolutionaries, these enemies of the revolution and the homeland, named Ahmedullah, an inhabitant of 'Alingar District who was accused of terrorism against the national government, confident of the humane spirit of the revolutionary government laid down his weapons and surrendered to the district authorities.

Ahmedullah, in the course of repenting his past actions and with great confidence in the party and the Government of the DRA, expressed his support and willingness to sacrifice for the objectives of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its second development stage. A source in 'Alingar District said that Ahmedullah is living a normal life among his toiling compatriots.

AFP: GOVERNMENT TRYING TO WIN OVER FRONTIER TRIBES

BK110216 Hong Kong AFP in English 0157 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Dec (AFP)--The Afghan Government is stepping up its campaign to win over tribes in frontier areas and could get some of them to become neutral, a diplomatic source said here.

In the last few weeks, Kabul Radio announced successively that the chiefs of three major tribal groups with territory on the Afghan-Pakistani border-- the Mohmands, Nuristanis and Safis--had fallen in line with Afghanistan's pro-Soviet leadership. Each declared allegiance during meetings after which the tribal leaders signed resolutions promising to fight the Moslem rebels and conceding that the Soviet Union was playing a positive role in the country. The chieftains were to get money and light arms in exchange, according to Western diplomatic sources.

Some rebel sources in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghan frontier, added that rebels were already being denied access by residents of some border regions, but the campaign still appeared relatively small-scale and most rebel groups denied that there was any change. These "rallyings to the government are just lies", commented a spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. The difficulties could originate only "from conflicts that have always existed between tribes", he added.

When tribal chiefs who were meeting with the government appeared on television, members of a Safi delegation which had come to talk to Afghan leader Babrak Karmal wore modern-style clothes and had citified hair cuts. Diplomatic sources believed these details cast doubt on the tribal leaders' authenticity.

In trying to follow a policy of what the sources called subordination, the Karmal government was trying to revive a practice used by the former Afghan monarchy and which Marxist regimes had outlawed in an alleged attempt to "end feudalism," the sources added.

Faiz Mohammad, former frontier affairs minister and architect of the revival, was killed in September in Paktia Province (east Afghanistan) by people he was trying to rally to the revolution, and rebels said they had destroyed money the official had brought with him "to buy the tribe."

But despite the Islamic Alliance's belief that "the tribes are fighting a jihad (holy war) against the Soviet invader and the communist government," diplomatic observers believe the Afghan Government may make some headway with the frontier groups--a development which would give it a new advantage.

LE MONDE: REBELS URGE SOVIET TROOPS TO MUTINY

LD051743 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Rebels Call on Soviet Soldiers To Mutiny"]

[Text] The Jalalabad-Tour Kham road--the main road between Afghanistan and Pakistan--has been blocked since the afternoon of Sunday 30 November following an attack by groups of Muslim guerrillas, AFP indicates on the basis of information gathered on the spot. Monday afternoon there was no automobile traffic on this road at the Tour Kham border post.

In Paris (Mohammed Nazem), one of the leaders of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, stated that at least 11 Soviet divisions are now in his country. He said that 5 divisions are stationed in the region of Herat in the northwest while the other 6 are distributed throughout the country. The Soviet troops who have arrived recently, (Nazem) indicated, are older, more experienced and better trained in counterinsurgency warfare than those in the first expeditionary corps.

In addition, according to a pamphlet distributed in Kabul recently, of which a copy has been sent to us, it seems that some Afghan rebels--some of whom belong to the People's Organization for the Liberation of Afghanistan's Peoples [SAMA]--a pro-Chinese organization--are directing their propaganda at Soviet soldiers. This pamphlet is written in Russian and is addressed to all the peoples of the USSR.

According to a former SAMA member, a former pupil at the (Esteqlal) school in Kabul who recently fled to the West, the pro-Chinese militants, rather than grouping into a separate organization, are trying to "infiltrate" the mojahedin (Muslim fighters) movements in order to counterbalance the mullahs' influence. These tactics are apparently achieving good results in Hazarajat--a region of central Afghanistan.

The following is the text of the pamphlet addressed to the Red Army troops:

"Soldiers of the Soviet Army: Turkmens, Tadzhiks, Siberians!

"You are in Afghanistan as soldiers of an imperialist occupation army, you are fighting against Afghanistan's peaceful people who have never done you any harm. With your hands you are serving the political system in the USSR that has deprived men of basic democratic freedoms, has created a new ruling class of oppressors and exploiters, permanent lines outside stores and a chronic shortage of essential goods and of many food products.

"You are shedding your blood and the blood of innocent Afghans in order to colonize a foreign country. You have not been sent here to help Afghanistan, as party officials might tell you. You have been turned into the tool of Muscovite imperialism's expansionism and international gangsterism.

"Your dead friends are sent home in sealed coffins and their families are told that they have been killed during maneuvers. Do not be slaves and annon fodder for the Kremlin imperialists who are oppressing and exterminating the Afghan people--a people defending its honor, freedom and faith in God against the foreign invaders. Do not fight against the Afghans!

"Do not obey the orders given by officers who are turning you into assassins and enslavers. Demand that the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan depart and return home. "Fight for your people's national and social liberation against the despotism of the Moscow imperialist clique! Transform the imperialist war into a liberation war!

"Long live the national liberation movements working among the USSR peoples! "Long live the fighters working for national independence and freedom. "Long live the independent national and democratic governments of your countries! "Long live Afghanistan's heroic people and its independent government! "Death to the USSR--poison of peoples--death to Bolshevism! Freedom to the peoples! Freedom to men."

[Signed] Peoples' Anti-Soviet Bloc (A.B.N.)

L'HUMANITE CORRESPONDENT TOURS QANDAHAR AREA

LD051159 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 29 Nov 80 p 9

[Regis Aubier dispatch: "Life Normal in Qandahar"]

[Text] Qandahar, 28 Nov--The BBC's third news cast in Persian--one of Afghanistan's two official languages--is broadcast at 2045. With the spread of transistor radios--or rather radio-cassette players, which permit the continuous playing of strings of Indian popular songs--it is possible to hear throughout the territory the sound of Big Ben and a woman's voice with a heavy Iranian accent. "The early morning bulletin is more important," I am told, "because it rounds up the rumors of the day. Then there are the broadcasts of VOA and DEUTSCHE WELLE, from China and Pakistan, not to mention the various radio stations broadcasting from the Near East." None of them is jammed, though his is an out-and-out war of the airwaves.

I was in the office--better described as a monastic cell--where Information and Culture Minister 'Abdol Majid Sarboland works. According to certain sources, I said, your car was recently machinegunned. "Amaszing," he replied. "I know nothing about that, and in any case I was not there." Nor did his three aides, who were clearly in excellent health.

The voice from London announced that, adopting a new tactic, the Soviet Air Force was bombing the environs of Herat and Qandahar. A few days previously AP asserted that such bombing raids had hit the center of these two cities, on 3 November in the case of Herat and 8 November in the case of Qandahar, whose old quarter allegedly suffered much damage. Following the PDPA Central Committee's third session Comrade Sarboland combined, ministerial duties with responsibility for the southern region, which comprises four willayas or provinces, namely Zabul, Uruzgan, Hilmand and Qandahar.

The room where we met that evening was in the center of Qandahar which, with its 300,000 inhabitants, is the country's third-largest city and in a way the capital of the south. I arrived there 3 days previously. I walked entirely unprotected through the bazaar, or rather the two bazaars, one either side of a long and dusty road. I took photographs of everyday life--traders, curious children eager to pose, cyclists in traditional garb--a long overgarment, baggy trousers, a shawl and a turban with a loose end hanging down to the waist. My interpreter and I bought some very sweet white grapes and ate kabob in a cheap eating-house, whose standard of hygiene I would not criticize here.

Life was normal: There were no signs or accounts to lend credit to the bombing story. We combed the old city; there was not the slightest trace of rubble, black scorch marks on a single wall, demolished houses, shellholes or shocks to indicate that these daub dwellings around their central courtyards, or these poor shops and stalls had been the target of an air raid a few days previously. As for the alleged "new Soviet tactic," throughout my 5 days in Qandahar I never heard anything resembling aerial operations. On several occasions I examined the surrounding area from the roof of the public administration building. The only hills that marked the countryside were a long way from the city, and in this clear weather it was possible to see 30 km across this uniformly low city and the vast steppe-like plain.

I visited three villages and talked with the peasants; they knew nothing about any Soviet bombardments. At the airport, which is about 20 minutes' walk away, the aircraft were covered by tarpaulins. I had to wait 5 hours for the aircraft which took us back to Kabul. During that time, part of which I spent in the control tower, no fighter-bombers took off and the Soviet troops whom I did see were on short leave. As a final proof, the airport staff, many of whom live in the neighboring countryside, confirmed my observations. This is a further example of the fact that some media are deliberately lying every day about what is happening in Afghanistan.

DACCA PROTESTS PAKISTANI REMARKS ON 'EAST' PAKISTAN

BK111604 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Foreign Office has lodged a strong protest against the reported statement on Bangladesh by Pakistani Federal Minister of State for Social Welfare Mahmud Ali in Lahore recently.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Bangladesh Government would have dismissed such irresponsible and preposterous remarks as unworthy of comment, but since the statement had been attributed to a responsible minister of the Pakistani Government, the ambassador of Pakistan in Dacca was summoned to the Foreign Office and a strong protest was lodged. The reported statement was today carried by a Dacca daily.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1434 GMT on 11 December in a similar report adds the following:

"The Foreign Office today summoned Pakistan Ambassador Mohammad Humayun Khan in Dacca and lodged a strong protest against the reported statement by Pakistani Federal Minister of State for Social Welfare Mahmud Ali on possibility of restoring link with the erstwhile eastern wing of Pakistan (now Bangladesh)."]

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT 5 DEC

BK051344 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Bangladesh believes in one China policy and consdiers Taiwan as an integral part of mainland China. As such, the question does not arise for Bangladesh to have diplomatic relations with Taiwan. This was stated by Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq during question hour in Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] this morning.

He said Bangldesh has proposed the holding of a regional summit of seven South Asia countries to promote more cooperation among them. The Bangladesh president's proposal in this respect has been sent to Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and all these countries have agreed in principle to such a summit. Negotiations for holding this conference have achieved considerable progress.

The foreign minister informed the house that negotiations have been held with India to determine the ownership of the island along the river (Prina Banga). This island is known as Talpati in Bangladesh. The two governments have agreed to arrive at an early and satisfactory decision on the ownership of the island. The Bangladesh foreign minister said the coundary along the Muharir Char has not yet been demarcated because the border agreement signed in 1974 between Bangladesh and India is yet to be ratified by the Indian Government. Following talks held in Dacca last August between the foreign ministers of the two countries, it has been decided to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem at an early date. The two governments have also decided to arrive at a satisfactory decision on the ownership of the Purbasha Island Replying to a supplementary, the foreign minister said the Purbasha Island is neither inhabited nor under any third country's possession at the moment.

Replying to questions on Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq said Bangladesh is against interference in any form in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by any country. We want the people of Afghanistan to decide their future according to their own will. The Bangladesh Government's position on Afghanistan has been (?firm) and explained at various international forums. He said Bangladesh has sent tea and other relief items to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

JOINT INDO-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ON BREZHNEV VISIT

For the text of the joint Indo-Soviet communique on the visit to India by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, as carried by TASS, see page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 12 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GANDHI OPINES ON GULF WAR, RELATIONS WITH SUPERPOWERS

BK120948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said nonalignment is essential for peace. Its validity should not be judged only with reference to the Iran-Iraq conflict and Afghanistan. In an interview to a foreign journal, she pointed out that it is in everybody's interest that the Iran-Iraq war should stop. India has made a frank assessment of the situation and would like any initiative which would succeed.

In reply to a question whether India would seek more oil from the Soviet Union since they have plenty of it, the prime minister asked why then does the West think that the Soviet Union wanted to advance toward the oil fields in West Asia. She said it is not likely that Afghanistan would listen to Pakistan, especially when Afghanistan thought that Pakistan is encouraging dissension.

Asked about India's views on the proclamation of a nuclear free zone, Mrs Gandhi said the question is whether a mere declaration would make the United States give up Diego Garcia.

RAO ATTACKS PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS EFFORTS

BK120921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The government is taking all necessary steps to safeguard the country's security in view of reports in the world press that Pakistan is trying to make a nuclear device. This was reiterated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in the Rajya Sabha today. He was replying to a calling attention notice on the reported illegal transfer of U.S. made electronic equipment to Pakistan through Canada which can be used for developing atomic weapons. The motion was raised by Shiv Chandra Jha, Janata, and 44 others representing all sides of the house.

Narasimha Rao stated that according to government's information Pakistan has been trying to acquire uranium enrichment capability and also the technology to reprocess nuclear fuel which could enable it to develop atomic weapons. To build up uranium enrichment and nuclear reprocessing facilities, Pakistan is believed to have imported vital equipment from various European countries in a clandestine manner. Recent disclosure about the shipment of U.S.-made electronic equipment to Pakistan via Canada is one of the many reports appeared in the world press in the past several months about procurement of equipment by Pakistan which could be used for building up her nuclear capability.

Narasimha Rao informed the house that according to the latest information three persons have been charged before a criminal court in Canada for exporting strategic electronic equipment illegally to Pakistan. He said they are now Canadian citizens; one of them is of Indian origin and another of Pakistan.

Narasimha Rao, however, hoped that the Government of Pakistan would abide by its assurances that its nuclear program is solely directed toward peaceful purposes and has no nonpeaceful dimensions. He also hoped that Pakistan would decist from any action which would disturb the peace and stability in the subcontinent and impair the process of normalization of mutual relations.

Initiating the discussion, Shiv Chandra Jha criticized the United States for its endeavor to weaken India by strengthening its neighbors. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was present when the house took up the call attention notice for discussion.

PAKISTANI MINISTERS REMARKS ON 'EAST' PAKISTAN SCORED

BK111136 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Balraj Suri commentary: "Pakistan's Sinister Motives"]

[Text] Addressing a memorial meeting at Lahore on Saturday, Mr Mahmud Ali [Pakistan's minister of state for sociali welfare] is reported to have said that the fulfillment of the dream of a strong Pakistan would enable that country to secure a corridor through India connecting Pakistan with Bangladesh. It is well known that Pakistan is on the threshhold of attaining nuclear capability and becoming stronger than ever before, but it is unfortunate that at a time when this entire region including the Indian subcontinent is grappling with complex internal and international problems, instead of making some contribution to solving them the Pakistani leadership is thinking in such blatantly linguistic terms and planning to create fresh problems not only for India but for everyone around. It is difficult to lightly dismiss Mr Ali's statement as an off-the-cuff remark. It indeed betrays the basic inspiration and direction of Islamabad's complicated mental processes in so far as countries in the neighborhood are concerned.

Relations between India and Pakistan since the inception of Pakistan 33 years ago have witnessed many vicissitudes and there have been three pointless wars between the two countries. These could well have been avoided but for Pakistan's irrepressible tendency to transform its wishful thinking into an intransigent will and then seeking to impose it on this country by fair means or foul. It was expected that these three wars would have, if nothing else, at least make Pakistan wise to the irrefutable reality that the use of force solves nothing. On the other hand it only further complicates matters, but it has been Pakistan's [words indistinct] from the beginning that it has always failed to distinguish between reality and fantasy. Mr Ali's statement is an indication as well as proof of the fact that the Pakistani leadership has not yet been able to remedy this previous failure of perception.

Mr Ali's statement is particularly regrettable in view of the fact that India has always had the friendliest of feelings for Pakistan and consistently endeavored to improve relations with her so that both the sountries can devote their energies and resourtes exclusively to meeting the domestic challenges of development which they have as much in common as their history and culture or their language and race. After a decisive victory in the 1971 war, it was India which took the initiative for peace as it had done so often before which culminated in the Simla agreement of 1972. Under this agreement India returned 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war as well as all captured Pakistani territory and both countries solemnly resolved to settle their differences across the conference table and specifically undertook to foresake the use of force in the future for settling disputes.

It is a matter of deep concern thatthe Pakistan Government has in less than adecade forgotten the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement and is thinking in terms of Pakistan strong enough to impose its wavered will on others, but Pakistan is quite mistaken if it thinks other countries too are as conveniently forgetful as itself. The wording of the statement of the Pakistani minister of social welfare is particularly significant in this context. In about as much time as it takes to wave a magic wand, he has wished away the existence of a sovereign nation of over 70 million people--Bangladesh--and described it as the eastern wing which would again become East Pakistan. Pakistan has often in the past accused India of not being reconciled to Pakistan's existence. The phrasing of Mr Ali's ominous statement shows to what extent Pakistan is reconciled to the existence of an independent Bangladesh, but Bangladeshis themselves had not forgotten their ruthless exploitation for a quarter of a century for which it will be difficult to find a parallel even in the history of colonial rule anywhere.

They have also not forgotten the brutal genocide of 1971 or the countless other atrocities they suffered in that tragic year. Let Pakistan remember that Bangladeshis have won their freedom the hard way with their blood and tears. They are certainly not going to present it on a silver platter to Pakistan to become second class citizens once again. Pakistan must disabuse its mind of dreams of corridors and verandahs at the earliest possible.

INDIAN PAPERS REACT TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

BK120702 Hong Kong AFP in English 0557 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Dec (AFP)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's five-point formula for peace and security in the Persian Gulf provoked a mixed reaction from editorialists of leading Indian newspapers here this morning.

The large-circulation English daily, INDIAN EXPRESS, saw nothing new in the five points except that is was the first time that they had been presented as a "doctrine." The paper, which usually opposes Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's policies, said the Soviet Union had long proposed the five points and "by limiting the application of this doctrine to the Persian Gulf area and the adjacent islands, it will undermine the present American and allied deployment in that region--a possibility that will be welcomed in the Third World."

"Nevertheless," the paper added, "It has to be borne in mind that this would leave the Soviet position in the region untouched." The INDIAN EXPRESS referred to the joint declaration signed by Mrs Gandhi and Mr Brezhnev as an endorsement of the Soviet views by the former "on the major areas of conflict in the world." "What is particularly disturbing is the reaffirmation of the Indo-Soviet treaty of 1971 in this context," the paper added.

The independent HINDUSTAN TIMES, in its editorial, called the Brezhnev proposal for the Gulf "statesmanlike," saying it should evoke some response from the other superpower. The paper said, "keeping the peace primarily is the responsibility of the U.S. and the Soviet Union." "If the U.S. has a non-military counter-proposal for the region, it would be interesting to know what it is," the paper noted.

The TIMES OF INDIA, published from New Delhi and Bombay, felt Mr Brezhnev was addressing his proposal as much to the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, as to Mrs Gandhi. "Since Mr Brezhnev and his colleagues in the Kremlin cannot be interested in a new arms race with the United States and all that it implies by way of increased tensions all over the world, they should wish to convey it to the U.S. president-elect and his team that they are prepared for a wide-ranging understanding which would include the Gulf," the paper said.

The TIMES OF INDIA referred to Mr Brezhnev's reaffirmation of his interest in a political settlment of Afghanistan and suggested that "perhaps he will need to go farther than he has gone so far." Turning to the joint declaration, the paper underlined the uncertainties prevailing in the minds of both Mr Brezhnev and Mrs Gandhi regarding the policies of the new Reagan administration and noted the failure of the declaration to touch more hopefully on aspects of international detente. "India is place in an extremely uncertain position. New Delhi just cannot predict how responsibly or irresponsibly the Reagan administration will behave in region. This obliges Mrs Gandhi, on the one hand, not to confirm the would-be Republican rulers in Washington in their old suspicions regarding this country and, on the other, to avoid misunderstanding with the Soviet leadership. Having taken care of the second problem with Mr Brezhnev's visit, she should now be able to attend to the first with her usual skill and determination," the paper said.

BREZHNEV, HAQ EXCHANGE GOOD-NEIGHBOR MESSAGES

BK111532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev has sent a message of good wishes to President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq while overflying Pakistani territory on his way back home after concluing the visit to India. The Soviet president has said in his message that the Soviet Union desires to promote relations with Pakistan on a good-neighbor basis.

While expressing his appreciation for the message, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said, like the Soviet president, Pakistan also desires that relations between the two countries be promoted on a good-neighbor basis and he gave assurances on cooperation in this connection.

MINISTER ALI DENIES STATEMENT ON BAGLADESH

BK111618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Mahmud Ali, federal minister of state and chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare, has refuted the report published in a section of the press and broadcast by a foreign country's radio that Pakistan will secure a regional corridor to link Bangladesh, which could again be East Pakistan, with West Pakistan. He said he has never mentioned in any of his speeches about securing a regional corridor or any such thing between two countries as published in a section of the press and a foreign country's radio.

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN NOW NUMBER 1.3 MILLION

OW112228 Hong Kong AFP in English 2225 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Geneva, 11 Dec (AFP)--The number of Afghan refugees registered by Pakistani authorities last December 1 rose to 1.3 million, the office of the high commissioner for refugees announced here today.

This represented a rise of 8 percent over the previous month, the announcement said.

In the total number, it added, more than 1 million stayed in the Northwest border Province, 225,000 in Baluchistan and the remainder in other provinces.

NABAVI DENIES AS-SAFIR CLAIM ON HOSTAGES

LD111844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] AS-SAFIR newspaper published in Lebanon claimed that following the agreement between Tehran and Washington over the wealth of the destroyed shah the 52 American hostages will be released on Christmas Day. According to this newspaper, the American Government has agreed to release the wealth left by the destroyed Mohammad Reza so that the American courts can decide about turning it over to the Iranian Government or the heirs of the destroyed shah. AS-SAFIR, which claimed that it received this report from reliable Iranian sources adds: In case the hostages are set free, America will still refrain from supplying spare parts to Iran.

In a contact with engineer Behzad Nabavi, the minister without portfolio [title as heard], PARS was informed: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not yet completed its study of the American response to the suggested Iranian conditions and has not sent any reply to Washington. Therefore, the discussions about the releasing of the hostages or the date of the releasing of the hostages is without foundation. According to engineer Nabavi, when the American Government accepts the conditions put forward by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the methods of their implementation which will be defined by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, then one can be hopeful about the release of the hostages.

The minister without portfolio was asked about AS-SAFIR's claim regarding the agreement of the American Government concerning leaving the issue of investigating the deposed shah's wealth to the American courts. He said: The condition concerning the leaving of the investigation of the wealth of the destroyed Mohammad Reza to the American courts is absolutely not acceptable to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Concerning the issue of the spare parts, engineer Nabavi said: Basically, Iran has not made and will not make such a request for it to be opposed by America. The minister without portfolio also explained: None of the responsible officials of the country have had any discussion with AS-SAFIR.

KHAMENE'I BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON SITUATION AT FRONTS

GF111715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received this morning the Tehran Friday imam and the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i briefed the imam on the latest developments on the battlefronts.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RETURNED DELEGATIONS 11 DEC

LD111126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] This morning Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani and Mohammad Khatami, who have returned from trips to Europe and the Middle East, were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They submitted a report to the imam of ummah on the work of the delegation to explain the standpoints of the Islamic revolution of Iran in foreign countries. Following the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Emami Kashani told our reporter: We briefed the imam on the enthusiasm, excitement and support shown by the ulema, the intellectual and brother Sunnis in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh with regard to Iran's revolution and the Islamic Republic.

The imam of ummah stressed that such delegations should be sent to various countries to explain the standpoints of the revolution and those of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, superviser of KEYHAN newspaper, also told out reporter following the meeting that, while giving the necessary guidelines regarding KEYHAN newspaper, the imam said: Our press must be impartial, publish material in the interest of Islam and the nation, describe to the people the great and beautiful things associated with this revolution, try to avoid divisive remarks, and not tarnish with ill intention and bias.

MONTAZERI'S SON APPOINTED TO PRISON COMMISSION

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Statement issued by the office of Imam Khomeyni on 12 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In accordance with the decision to appoint a representative of the leader of the revolution, his great eminence, the imam, His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri [son of Ayatollah Montazeri], may his munificence long continue, has been appointed as the representative of the leader of the revolution. If cases of torture are proved, Hojjat ol-Eslam Montazeri will, without the slightest forgiveness or forebearance, report the incident to his great eminence, the imam, so that the torturer may receive his religious and legal punishment. We beseech God Almighty for the complete success of the commission.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 12 December 1980

RAJA'I IN KHORASAN ON INSPECTION TOUR, PILGRIMAGE

LD111236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] According to reports by the correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning arrived in Mashhad by air accompanied by Dr Manafi, minister of health, and Mr Sadat, the acting minister of oil, in order to pay pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Imam Reza, may God's peace be upon him, and to inspect the gas transmission installations in Khorasan. At the airport, he was welcomed by the representative of the imam and the supervisor of the holy shrine of Imam Reza, the governor general of Khorasan, the mayor of Mashhad, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the head of the police of the province and other military and security officials.

According to PARS, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i spoke to a gathering of Islamic revolution guards brothers who had gone to welcome him. In a short speech, praising their activities and self-sacrifice, he expressed his hope that soon the corps, the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police will become unified more than ever before in the form of a popular force, and that the long-cherished hope of the imam and the nation will be realized.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON WAR WITH IRAQ

LD120232 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2345 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday issued the following statement on the war Iraq has imposed on Iran:

In view of the sensitive nature of the region and the war imposed on Iran and the pretexts which the strong powers might use to expand the war and infiltrate further into the Persian Gulf, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers it its duty to inform the struggling Iranian Muslim people and brother Iraqis and the world's Muslims and world public opinion of the following:

1. The war imposed on Iran was not planned by the Saddam regime. He is only a tool for implementing it. Behind him stand the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran, who want to destroy our popular regime and our Islamic revolutionary model. Now that the truth about their designs has been exposed and their plans have failed and the Saddam Husayn regime has fallen victim to these plans and is about to collapse, we are confident that they are now thinking of another plan to deal a blow from another quarter.

2. We thank the peoples for their true and constant support for us in this war that was imposed on us. But we wish to draw the attention of governments to the fact that their silence with regard to the inhuman attack by Saddam's regime and their failure to support right publicly and openly, under whatever pretext or excuse, leads to the continuation of the war and the shedding of blood of innocents and further devastation and ruin for both countries, in addition to giving the rich [muqtadirah] countries pretexts for driving the countries of the area into the furnace of the battle and expanding the war so as to cover the whole area, thus finding an excuse for imposing their imperialist influence over the area.

3. The only road that could keep the plotters away from the Persian Gulf area and put an end to the war imposed by Iraq against the Iranian state as quickly as possible is for governments to respond to our right, legitimate call. Unless our call finds a response and unless the encroaching regime withdraws from our territory unconditionally, it will only be natural for the war to continue.

4. We strongly denounce and condemn the assembly of the naval fleets of the strong powers so close to the area. We declare to the world that there is no justification or reason for this concentration. Their aim is only to widen the crisis in the area in order to attain their imperialist objectives.

As we have declared previously and irrespective of Iran's exercise of its legal right in conjunction with the country party to the conflict in the area, as far as Iran is concerned it will guarantee that the Hormuz Strait shall remain open, declaring at the same time, out of its Islamic revolutionary principles, its opposition to the establishment of any foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf. We believe that our opposition will help to save the interests of the peoples of the area.

5. Since the Islamic revolution of the Iranian people is founded on nonaggression against the waters and territories of other countries and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries, including the countries of the Persian Gulf and neighboring countries, we ask others to consider this true respect and thus refrain from harmful provocations so that they may create no pretexts for aggression by themselves or others.

6. We denounce and condemn the suspicious groupings and alliances whose only aim is to plot and create further confusion in the Persian Gulf area. We draw their attention to the need to mobilize all forces and efforts for the retrieval of the usurped territories and holy Jerusalem, which are accupied by the aggressor Zionist regime. In this case they will find Iran in the forefront of all.

Once more we repeat that these plots and alliances only serve the interests of the enemies of Islam.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN RADIO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV GULF PROPOSAL

LD111418 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] A visit to India by Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, has ended, and at the end of the official talks between the Soviet leaders and those accompanying him and Mrs Gandhi, the Soviet premier and Mrs Gandhi held private talks for 90 minutes. At the conclusion of this visit three economic, trade and cultural agreements were signed.

Brezhnev's visit to India dominated all news agency reporting. The most important aspect of the visit was Brezhnev's speech to the Indian members of Parliament. In this speech, which was reported by all the news agencies, Brezhnev proposed a plan, entitled "A Plan for Security and Peace," to America and other powers in the Persian Gulf region. According to REUTER, the Soviet leader, who was addressing the members of the Indian Parliament, stated that he has proposed a five-point (?plan) of peace and security under which all powers would undertake not to interfere in the use of free sea lanes between the Persian Gulf and other parts of the world. Under the proposal, the stationing of nuclear weapons in the region would also be declared as banned and all countries would undertake not to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries in the Persian Gulf region. Under this plan, foreign powers are required to undertake to respect the nonaligned status of the Persian Gulf countries and not to drag them into military alliances with nuclear powers. They must undertake to respect the sovereignty of coutries over the use of their natural resources.

Stating that the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region has become a dangerous seat of international crisis, the Soviet leader added that his proposal is not mere words and that it is being offered to America and other Western powers, as well as to China, Japan and all other interested countries. The first understanding of Brezhnev's proposal that all countries should undertake not to interfere in normal trade exchange and the use of waterways, is that the proposal is aimed at allaying Western fears about the possibility of the Soviet Union's closing the Persian Gulf oil jugular.

Brezhnev is raising his peace and security proposal in the Indian Parliament in a benevolent tone at a time when Reagan will soon be taking his place in the White House and when his militarist posture has in effect created a particular atmosphere. By his political and diplomatic tone, and in presenting his peace and security proposal as a benevolent gesture, Brezhnev has in effect adopted the very same attitude that Russia employed in the Cuban crisis and the Bay of Pigs toward America and its threats. While Reagan speaks of increasing military power and of a permanent presence in the Persian Gulf, and tries to make up for America's successive defeats so as to continue to indentify U.S. imperialism as the strongest world power, Brezhnev responds to the tough and warmongering atmosphere created by Reagan with a moderate and peace-seeking tone and contrives to present it in a humanitarian light for the Russia that has proved its own militaristic nature in Afghanistan by military occupation.

What is certain is that before one can analyze Brezhnev's remarks in the Indian Parliament in terms of their content, Brezhnev's proposal should be perceived in terms of the long-standing attitude and tactics of the Kremlin leaders vis-a-vis the American ruling circles, an example of which we saw in the case of the Bay of Pigs crisis. In this way Brezhnev makes himself out as a peace-seeking (?benefactor) in the face of Washington's militaristic propaganda and Reagan's tough and uncompromising attacks, and, by contriving to create an atmosphere in this way, he is furthering his own diplomacy.

The facts prove that the Russian and American superpowers have never wanted the people of the world to have a moment's peace or tranquillity. They regard fomenting crises as a means of continuing their hegemony and aggression. The nature of the superpowers lies in their continued hegemonistic policy and in safeguarding their interests in exploitation. The issue of peace or war between the superpowers is not for the sake of the deprived masses of the people and the sovereignty of the oppressed; it is solely for their continued existence and the safeguarding of their vital strategy. The division of the world at the Yalta conference and placing countries in their own blocs and exploiting them as their satellites constitute the inherent longstanding attitude and policy of the superpowers.

Brezhnev brings up his proposals at the Indian Parliament at a time when the Polish crisis is continuing to worsen, the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is going on, every day dozens of Muslim mojahedin are being martyred at the hands of Russian troops and their independence-seeking cries are being stifled in their throats. And all this comes at a time when [words indistinct] Ronald Reagan and his Zionist aides, Kissinger and Henry Jackson, have donned fascist jackboots and are marching toward the White House, the house of the great Satan. Reagan speaks of a permanent American military presence in the Persian Gulf and, while regarding Jordan as the key to the solution of the Middle East's problems, he is in practice helping to exacerbate the crisis in the region and fomenting war, so as to further America's policy of first acting as a Middle East gendarme by forming a front consisting of the most reactionary regimes dependent on America in the region, and second of further promoting a flood of American arms sales to Arab states in the Persian Gulf and to the regimes dependent on the United States.

At any rate, the world's troubles are due to the arms race of the superpowers and their hegemonistic policy and antihuman aggressions. In his speech Brezhnev was clearly referring to America when he said that the powers who are situated thousands of kilometers away from this region have stationed their fleets in the region, engaged in increasing their arms, expanded their network of military bases and put under pressure and threat those countries which refuse to surrender. Although this is stating the obvious, the same applies to the Soviet Union as well because it has engaged in a competition against the presence of 30 or more U.S. naval craft in the region.

In principle, the main cause of the lack of peace in the world and of disturbances in the Middle East region lies in superpower rivalry, the continuation of their hegemony and aggressions, directly or indirectly. The people of the world will not achieve a lasting peace other than by gaining their true independence and freedom.

This will not be possible except by getting out of the domination of superpowers and by an all-embracing struggle for the total destruction of world imperialism, led by America, and of international Zionism. This is a road that should be traversed by the self-sacrifice and dedication of deprived humanity, and not by a peace proposal from one superpower to another superpower.

FBI, POLICE MISTREATING IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

GF111726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington has reported that the committed Iranian students in the United States are being badly treated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police and the immigration service.

Reports from California said that the committed Iranian students were summoned to police stations for (?ridiculous reasons). Some of them were encouraged to demand political asylum, but these efforts were bravely resisted by the Iranian students.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BAHRAIN ON HUNGER STRIKE

GF111705 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Reports from Bahrain said that more than 400 political prisoners there are still on a hunger strike which they began on 5 December to protest the ill treatment they have received in prison. The reports state that the prisoners are being tortured and that several of them had to be taken to a military hospital after being tortured. The reports further state that 12 of the prisoners on the hunger strike are in serious condition.

MOJAHEDIN ISSUE STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

JN111220 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Iraqi mojahedin movement has issued a statement in which it reviews the oppressive activities carried out by the infidel Iraqi regime against the Muslim Iraqi people and some of the fedayeen operations carried out by the believer mojahedin against the ruling clique in Baghdad.

Part of the statement says that the terrorist authorities in Baghdad attacked the house of a mojahed in Jamilah quarter and liquidated him and his family--women, men and children--in the middle of the street and in front of people's eyes.

The statement adds that the fedayeen operations of the believer mojahedin, which were directed against regime elements and positions of the so-called People's Army, have escalated in the region of Al-A'zamiyah ath-Thawrah and other regions in Iraq.

As a result of these operations, several people from both sides were killed or wounded.

The statement says that the dictatorial regime in Iraq has executed several opposition officers, including engineer Lt Col Hadi 'Adnan ash-Shadidi from the city of Al-Qazimiyah.

The ruling regime in Baghdad also issued an official statement which stipulates moving security personnel and domestic and traffic police to the battlefront. This is an emergency procedure dictated by the manpower shortage in the collapsing Iraqi Army.

The statement concludes: We shall continue on the long march, sacrifice our people and shed our blood until we defeat the infidel enemy and achieve victory for the great Islamic rule.

IRAQI NAVY PERSONNEL DESERTING THEIR UNITS

JN111907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau and PARS have learned from well-informed sources in Abadan that several Iraqi Navy elements have fled from their units in the coastal border areas to unknown destinations.

Reports mention that the Kuwaiti Coast Guard recently picked up the bodies of 80 Iraqi soldiers and 8 wounded from the Persian Gulf and transported them to the morgue at the Al-Amiri Hospital in Kuwait.

Reports from the forces stationed in Umm ar-Rasas mention that the fighters of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by opening intensive fire, succeeded in inflicting heavy losses in human lives and equipment on the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

Quoting well-informed sources in Abadan, the PARS correspondent says that having failed to stand fast in front of the heroic Muslim stugglers, [words indistinct] Arab nationalism, or [word indistinct] his defense of Arab rights despite all the weapons supplied by the big powers, the support of reactionary regimes in the Arab area and his information media, Saddam Husayn has delivered a speech to Iraqi soldiers and senior officers in which he called on them to execute any Arab who is taken prisoner at the front. This shows that the infidel Saddam is not the protector and defender of the Arab identity but is relentlessly trying to wipe it out.

This also shows that Saddam, the bloodsucker, ignores the fact that those who defend the Islamic revolution, whether they are Arabs or Persians, have protected their unity and will not be afraid of the threats and false calls of the Baghdad infidels and that they are determined to continue the war until they topple the infidel Saddam regime.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 334-335

334: Clash With 'Illegal Forces'

LD111827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Communique 334 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combatitive and Muslim compatriots of Iran: Now that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the help of the guards corps and all the popular forces, are engaged in an imposed war against the aggressive mercenaries of the Iraqi Armed Forces, internal mercenaries and the enemies of the Islamic revolution are creating problems with their last-ditch efforts and various pretexts. They know very well that during these sensitive and fateful moments of war, to strike a blow or take advantage of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, would be in the interest of Saddam's infidels and damaging to the forces of Islam. Nevertheless, they commit such inhumane and anti-Islamic acts, not realizing that the forces of Islam, by relying on Almighty God, will not tolerate any obstacle or problem in their way, and will counter them decisively.

On 9 and 10 December, when the units of the army, brother guards corps and the Muslim peshmerga were on their way to the region of operations to close the penetrating routes of the mercenaries of the Iraqi Armed Forces and to occupy new defense positions, in the region of Marivan, the hamlet of Dezhni and Dezhni junction, they were confronted by the resistance of armed illegal forces, who call themselves popular and people's forces. They prevented the presence in the area of the military unit by opening fire with light and heavy weapons. During this clash 14 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 4 were wounded. Two of our combative forces were also wounded.

During the clash the following equipment and items were seized from the counterrevolutionaries: one 106-mm gun with its jeep, one Zil [Russian-built vehicle] truck, two Rio trucks, one jeep, one tip-up truck, one 120-mm mortar launcher, two 81-mm mortar launchers three 50-mm guns, 56 Kalashnikov and Brno guns, three boxes of ammunition for RPG-7 guns, 20 pounds of TNT, 13 kg of dynamite, two boxes of ammunition cartridges for Brno guns, 60 106 mm bullets, 27 120mm mortars, 50 81mm mortars and a large quantity of medicine and engine parts.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

335: Successes of Various Fronts

LD111826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Communique 335 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim compatriots in Iran. We bring to your attention some of the activities carried out by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in various battlefronts yesterday, 10 December 1980, as follows:

A. Operational activities of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

The fast-flying and self-sacrificing combatants of the air force yesterday inflicted the following blows on the enemy: The destruction of an observation post, an AA gun, a military post and the killing of a number of enemy forces in the region east of As-Sulaymaniyah in Iraq; an attack on enemy armored forces deployed on the Abadan front and the destruction of an appreciable number of tanks and Iraqi Army personnel. At 0908 yesterday, 10 December, an aggressive Iraqi aircraft became the target of our air force fighter aircraft and was shot down in the region north of Mahshahr. Also yesterday, a number of aggressive Iraqi aircraft raided the cities of Hamadan, Dezful, Abadan, Ilam and Kharg, but were forced to flee thanks to air defense fire by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

B. Operations by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 10 December:

1. Yesterday battles continued to rage in the western region and the brave, self-sacrificing combatants of the ground forces retaliated against enemy fire with intense artillery and heavy weapons fire but no accurate information is at our disposal with regard to figures of enemy losses and casualties.

2. Thanks to an air raid by the fighter aircraft of the air force of the ground forces, the Airborne Division, inside Iraqi soil on the (Fida'iyah), Ad-Dawrah, and (Al-Mu'ammar) regions, observations posts, two trucks carrying servicemen and an enemy fuel tanker were destroyed and some 15 members of the Iraqi Army were killed.

3. Thanks to artillery fire by the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Ahvaz region, one enemy vehicle, two squad trenches, two ammunition trenches and several enemy mortar launchers and machineguns were destroyed, and also a number of mercenaries from Saddam's army were either killed or wounded.

4. As a result of ground forces' artillery fire in the Abadan region, two enemy tanks, one personnel carrier, one military vehicle, two trenches and one ammunition dump were destroyed and set ablaze. Similarly, in the Darkhovin region, the combatants of the ground forces were able to destroy one enemy tank and one fuel-carrying vehicle. No accurate figures have been given to us about the casualties suffered by enemy mercenaries.

5. The brave combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at dawn yesterday, participating in successful offensive operations, inflicted the following blows at the Iraqi Army forces in the Fakkeh border region: The destruction of four loaders, four annumition-carrying trailers, five trucks, and the setting ablaze of two large tents. Also, during the same operations some 50 to 60 enemy forces were killed or wounded.

C. The combatants of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday, 10 December, using RPG-7 and 106-mm guns, fired at enemy positions west of Khuninshahr, as a result of which six Iraqi Army mercenaries were killed and one of their annunition dumps was set ablaze.

In the meantime, the self-sacrificing men of the Ground Forces on the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 9 December 1980, on the Dezful front, destroyed two enemy personnel carriers, one 60-mm mortar launcher, one fuel tanker, one truck and one machinegun and set ablaze four ammunition magazines for heavy weapons, one large tent and a number of gas masks of the Iraqi Army forces. During these operations the number of enemy killed was 7 and 30 were wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARD CORPS STATEMENT ON 9-10 DEC BATTLES

LD112011 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement this afternoon as follows:

In His exalted name. ~At a time when world imperialism, led by the United States and its filthy puppets, on the borders of our Islamic homeland, is striving toward defeating our glorious revolution, its fifth column, too, in every nook and corner, using words and pens, is bent on weakening the self-sacrificing forces of Islam. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, while expressing appreciation for the vigilance and tremendous morale of the Islamic nation of Iran aimed at frustrating enemy plots and those of its filthy domestic agents, informs you of some of the operations carried out during the past few days by the brother guards on the battlefronts of Islam against blasphemy.

On 10 December 1980 the brother guards on the Susangerd front, by using 106-mm guns succeeded in destroying three enemy vehicles, one of which was loaded with ammunition. On the same date the guard brothers in the vicinity of (Golbahar), while occupying two mercenary trenches, killed four infidels and captured a quantity of ammunition.

On 10 December, on the Rijab front, 12 combatant brothers from the guards corps were encircled by 300 of Saddam's mercenaries, but immediately afterwards brothers from the guard corps, the imam's devotees and army brothers, hastened to their assistance with artillery fire and succeeded in breaking the infidel encirclement and in killing 70 Iraqi mercenaries. During these heroic operations one of the Islamic guards corps brothers was martyred and another was wounded.

On 10 December, in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the combatant brothers of the guards corps, relying on the everlasting might of the one God, during a series of heroic operations, utterly destroyed a command bunker and the surrounding trenches of the Iraqi mercenaries together with the personnel deployed therein. During these successful operations three of the guard brothers were martyred. One of these martyrs was a brave petty officer who fought on these fronts together with the brother guards against the infidels.

On 9 December, our guards corps and mobilization brothers, in a clash with the infidel forces, advanced under artillery fire from the infidel mercenaries and succeeded in killing six of the infidels. During these operations, which took place on the Susangerd front, 10 guards corps and mobilization brothers were wounded. On the same date the brother guards on one of the southern fronts succeeded in locating and defusing 130 mines.

On 9 December, on the Susangerd front, our guards corps brothers, supported by artillery fire from our army brothers, shouting "God is great," attacked the very heart of the enemy positions and succeeded in destroying two enemy ammunition dumps, one personnel carrier and three vehicles belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries. Also during the same heroic operations our brother guards, launching yet another assault using two missiles, utterly destroyed 4 ammunition-carrying vehicles together with 30 of the infidels.

Saddam's duped mercenaries, who had suffered huge casualties, insanely opened fire using five-five guns against the city of Susangerd and its environs. During these operations one of the guards brothers was martyred and another three were wounded.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD111926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] PARS and the Central News Bureau today reported from the office of the governor general of Khuzestan that our brother guards are engaged in mopping up the region of Faryab on the front 45 km southwest of Ahvaz, from the filth of the existance of enemy forces. On the same front, yesterday, the brave revolution guards opened fire destroying two tanks and one ammunition dump of the enemy; a large number of the infidels were also killed.

The Central News Bureau also reported: During the past 2 days, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, firing on positions of the aggressors in the Hamid Garrison on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr highway, completely destroyed six tanks, six cannon, four vehicles and one personnel carrier of the enemy. Twenty Iraqi mercenaries were also killed or wounded.

According to PARS, the situation along the Abadan-Mahshahr highway was relatively calm last night. Artillery fire was exchanged between the combatants of Islam and the forces of blasphemy from 0600 to 1000 this morning.

On the basis of the same report, yesterday afternoon, as a result of heavy artillery fire from our forces, several Iraqi trenches and two vehicles were destroyed in Iraqi territory and several of the infidels were killed.

PARS also reported from the Khuninshahr front: Yesterday fierce clashes continued along this front between the defenders of Islam, the army personnel, revolution guard corps, tribal mobilization and the navy personnel on the one hand, and the forces of blasphemy on the other.

One of the most important observation trenches of the enemy and one vehicle of Saddam's mercenaries were destroyed in the western part of Khuninshahr yesterday morning. Forces deployed in this trench were killed as were the personnel in the vehicle.

The defenders of the revolution also opened heavy weapons fire on the Iraqi infidels' traffic on several occasions, killing a large number of the enemies of the Islamic revolution yesterday.

Another PARS report from the Khuninshahr front indicates that the combative naval marines inflicted the following losses on the blasphemous enemy yesterday morning:

1. Destruction of an enemy ammunition dump which continued burning for several hours afterward;

2. Destruction of seven squad trenches of the enemy;

3. Destruction of two machinegun trenches and two assembly points of the enemy;

4. Destruction of two fuel tankers full of fuel and the annihilation of a mercenary observer.

Reports received indicate that during these clashes, the forces of Islam did not suffer any losses.

According to reports sent from Dezful, the enemy who has violated the territory of the Islamic revolution, opened fire on residential areas because they are unable to stand up against the defenders of Islam. As a result several inhabitants of Dezful were wounded and taken to hospital.

The treatment headquarters of Khuzestan announced that yesterday the following number of wounded were taken to Ahvaz hospitals: three from Ahvaz front, one from the Mohammadiyeh front of Abadan and five from the Susangerd front.

SIX ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE EXECUTED IN AHVAZ

LD120538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office in Ahvaz has dealt with the cases of six persons who had participated in blowing up pipelines, sabotage and importing arms from Iraq. It has sentenced all six to death. The verdict was carried out yesterday afternoon at various points in the city of Ahvaz.

The Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Court, in an announcement, has announced the names of the six persons as follows:

1. Qader Zargani, son of Majid.
2. 'Ali Sha'bani, son of Saleh.
3. Hasan Baldi, son of Soheyl.
4. Majid Karbalavi, son of Feysal.
5. Jasem Karbalavi, son of Mohareb.
6. Rahim Karbalavi, son of Bohlul.

10-11 DEC FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONTS DETAILED

LD111850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau dispatch reports that today the battle has continued on some fronts in western areas of the country. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin front, after several rounds of artillery fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several enemy positions were hit, but no accurate figures have been worked out with regard to possible material losses and casualties.

On the Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb fronts the intensity of clashes subsided a little today, and in several areas in the Gilan-e Gharb region our heroic forces used light and heavy artillery to fire on Iraqi mercenary positions, as a result of which four Iraqi mercenaries were killed and one combatant of the Islamic Army was wounded.

A PARS dispatch reports that during a fierce clash, which took place yesterday between the forces defending the Islamic Revolution and the infidel Iraqi mercenaries in the Malekshahi region, the brothers from the guards corps, with their intense mortar fire, succeeded in destroying several enemy trenches and setting fire to a huge tent containing ammunition. During other operations using mortars in the same area an enemy truck was destroyed and two other trucks damaged. During these operations no losses were suffered by our forces.

PARS also reports that Colonel 'Attarian, commander of an operational column in the western part of the country, together with the governor general of Ilam and Abu Sharif, visited the battlefronts in Ilam yesterday.

Region 'Calmer'

LD120630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, sporadic fighting is in progress on the country's western fronts, in a manner calmer than in previous days. On these fronts, fighting with the forces of blasphemy is going on with artillery fire instead of direct confrontation.

According to reports from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Rijab fronts, following an attack by Iraqi commandos on the personnel of the gendarmerie in the Rijab region, as a result of a counterattack by gendarmerie personnel on the Iraqi commando unit, gendarmerie brothers chased Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries away, deep among enemy positions. Having inflicted casualties on them, they forced them out of the region.

According to the same report, the commander of the Kermanshah region gendarmerie, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Khaliq, the coordinator for the dispatch of clergy to the battlefields in Kermanshah and the west country's tribal oppressed mobilization representative, visited the heights of Gahvareh in the Rijab region.

According to the commander of the Kermanshah region gendarmerie, with the reinforcement of the warriors of the Islamic Republic in the region, the situation is completely under control.

A report from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab states: Yesterday, a shell fired by the combatants of the Islamic Republic hit a tanker carrying fuel for the aggressive Iraqi forces in Qasr-e Shirin and the tanker exploded. Yesterday afternoon, fighting was still continuing in a calm manner, with artillery exchanges on this front.

BAKHTIAR DISCUSSES PATRIOTISM, ROLE OF WOMEN

NC111901 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Part IV of report on interview granted by Shahpur Bakhtiar to IRAN TRIBUNE; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Continuing with the interview, the IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent asked: Dr Bakhtiar, does a strong military force back you?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: This army backs the person who wants prosperity for Iran. Yes, the noble Iranian officers and soldiers are tired of Khomeyni's regime. About 80 of 140 individuals who were recently executed belonged to the military. Yes, the Iranian military stands next to me and next to any patriotic Iranian. But how? Allow this to remain secret for the time being.

The correspondent then asked: Can a return to Iran and the overthrow of Khomeyni not be a military operation?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: A military solution in the sense of (?establishing coercive martial law)--never! I do not agree with an intimidating government and (?rigidity). If I had stayed on 18 months ago I would have lifted martial law. But now, with chaos reigning throughout the country, we need a very strong central government, but without turning it into a rule by Cossacks. (?Naturally) we cannot now give the same freedoms and opportunities of 2 years ago to the people. For a very short time we should act (?categorically) and strive to compensate for the destruction. During this period the power of the executive branch in Iran should be strong, so that it can, gradually, restore order. All this unemployment and chaos should be (?solved with prudence). I believe in a strong army, a fully-equipped army, but with fewer (?men).

The correspondent asked: Why does Khomeyni's regime belittle women so much? Do women not have a high place in Islam?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: The reason is clear. Now that this Mr Khomeyni has done his job he does not need the women. He only took advantage of the women's right to vote. Khomeyni and the clergy consider women weak, whose place is only in the kitchen. Such women cannot play a role in society. But I have always praised the Iranian woman. The Iranian woman is one of the kindest and brightest in the world. And these same Iranian women were the ones who rose bravely in front of Khomeyni, and did not fear. This standing up, this resistance, will never be forgiven by Mr Khomeyni. He is a vengeful person. Do you remember what their slogan was? "Either a kerchief on the head or a blow on the head." They thought that any woman not wearing the Islamic headress was not virtuous. Thank God that the Iranian women showed the extent of their [word indistinct], culture, chastity and virtue.

The IRAN TRIBUNE correspondent then asked: Do you remember that near the end of your rule your supporters shouted: "Bakhtiar, keep your position"? Have you been able to keep your position?

Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar replied: I think that I have not laid down the banner that they placed in my hands. Today many oppose Khomeyni. They leave Iran in large numbers and they pick up the banner of opposition against him, be they the ones who were in his administration or those who were not. But, as you yourself stated 18 months ago, no one but me opposed Khomeyni; no one but me issued statements; no one but me sent taped messages [to Iran]. This was my mission. I have always kept my position, both in Tehran and here. My thought has always been to fight against oppression and ignorance and to return to my homeland. When I stop struggling and [words indistinct] then you can say that (?I gave up my opposition). My duty is not a simple one. Wherever I am in the world, with all the means that I have, I will continue the struggle. And I know that the alert Iranian nation is next to me.

The correspondent asked: Mr Bakhtiar, why do you not have an official organ?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: Last year my friends proposed this to me. During the 30 years of my political activities, if I was not the first person then I was always the second person. I saw unworthy people in our front, people who went along, people who dissipated Iran. But my path has always been definite and clear-cut. After becoming prime minister, my discipline and policy led me not to act as some politicians did: not to become a maker of parties, a maker of directors general and a maker of newspapers. I believe that the majority of the alert Iranian people support me. My objective is for all groups with varying but not contradicting inclinations to gather and unite.

At this point the correspondent of the Persian-language IRAN TRIBUNE newspaper, which is published in America, said: Dr Bakhtiar, now that the Iraqi Armed Forces are on Iranian territory, how far do you think they will proceed?

Dr Bakhtiar said: I do not think Iraq will go further than this. Mr Khomeyni forced Iraq to attack Iran. Since the day he arrived in Iran he constantly created sedition against Iraq. He upset their security and enraged them. Mr Khomeyni's objective was to overthrow the [word indistinct] regime in Iraq, to weaken the [Saudi] Arabian regime, to overthrow Egypt's regime and to become an Islamic caliph and a sultan who would have the entire region under his influence--and, of course, under his medieval thought. I say that no Iranian can agree with Iraq's attack against Iran. But I am not only concerned with Iranian-Iraqi war. I am worried about the people who are killed and the destruction resulting from this war. And the person directly responsible for this is Khomeyni. As far as I know, if an acceptable regime is established instead of Khomeyni's regime in Iran, Iraq would leave Iranian territory rapidly. This is my opinion on Iraq.

A country like Iraq can never [words indistinct] having Iran. But if Mr Khomeyni stays in Iran, then there is danger for Iraq, that is, (?the danger of the overthrow of Iraq's regime). As a result, the countries of Arabic, (?Egypt) and others will be weakened. I [words indistinct] have to (?prescribe) the true remedy before (?the sickness arises).

The correspondent asked: Do you think that death is always lying in wait for you?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: Death is lying in wait for every person. [passage indistinct] All my wishes are [words indistinct] and the steadfastness of our country's flag and its territorial integrity. I have faith that Iran shall never die.

NVOI CRITICIZES U.S. NEAR EAST, MIDDLE EAST POLICY

TA112015 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Associates of the American Expansionists"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In Washington they are expressing pleasure at the continuation of the war imposed on our nation and homeland and on the Muslim people of Iraq--a war which has destroyed the lives of thousands of our homeland's people and which has resulted in so much destruction and (?damage); and well they should be. The United States is not only not content that it had the motivating role in launching this war, but it has gone further and is striving to create factionalism among the (?Islamic) countries situated in the Near and Middle East.

The United States is interfering with great haste in order to aggravate the situation between Syria and Jordan. The U.S. State Department announced that Washington has decided to sell Jordan 60 heavy tanks, and a large quantity of spare parts and essential equipment for war material which in the past had been put at the disposal of this country. The aim of the United States is the creation of a split in the front of the Arabs and in the liberation front of the Arabs in the struggle against the Israeli occupier, and the creation of (?military) bases in this region for aggression in the Persian Gulf.

In connection with the aggressive policy of the United States in the Near East and the Persian Gulf, political observers are devoting attention to the fact that lately Washington has increased its pressure on its allies in this potentially explosive region of the world. The primary reliance of the United States in implementing aggressive plans is still on Egypt and Israel; not long ago As-Sadat sent his vice-president, Mubarak, to Washington in order to assure the U.S. President that Egypt is prepared to grant it military facilities and ammunition stores for stockpiling American war material for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces--forces whose aim is the crushing of liberation movements of the nations of the Persian Gulf.

The recent joint Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers on Egyptian territory, in conditions similar to the ecological conditions of the littoral region of the Persian Gulf, is confirmation of this fact. Egypt has been transformed into the military ally of the United States in the Persian Gulf. Moreover, As-Sadat has invited NATO member countries to interfere in the military clashes between Iran and Iraq, and to establish a new military pact, namely, a branch of NATO, to occupy the Persian Gulf under the pretext of the appearance of a threat to the export of oil to the West and Japan. This silly pretext has been exposed for a long time now, as all the countries of the region, and particularly our country, have announced that they guarantee the transport of oil through the Hormuz Strait, and that safeguarding shipping in this strait and in the Persian Gulf region is the specific duty of the littoral states of this region.

The other point is that currently Pakistan is acting as the obvious and main associate of the United States in implementing its aggressive plans. Ziaul Haq has made Pakistan dependent on the United States and China through military treaties.

Beijing and Washington have transformed Pakistan into their main base against Afghanistan. More than $1.3 billion in loans have been put at the disposal of Pakistan for purchasing war materiel and for preparing counterrevolutionary mercenaries to be used against Afghanistan. Under Washington's pressure, Ziaul Haq is continuing interference in the internal affairs of our Islamic Republic as well. Subversive elements are dispatched from Pakistani territory into the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan in order to incite ethnic minorities and tribes against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The traitor Qabus, as well, has transformed Oman into an American base, thus (?consolidating) U.S. control over the Strait of Hormuz; the two-sided and compromising policy of Saudi Arabia has resulted in the United States deploying AWACS planes, Hawk missiles and its military personnel and advisers in Saudi Arabia under the pretext of safeguarding the oil industries of this country.

U.S. expansionist policy in the Persian Gulf is meeting with the resistance and confrontation of all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world, especially of the nations of our region. The nations of the world condemn the United States and its associates in our region.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

9 Dec Commentaries

TA092042 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 December carried two commentaries:

The first one was entitled "A Trap Set By the Compromising Liberals." It said:
The reunification of people and groups opposed to the popular, anti-imperialist line of the imam in one front in these sensitive times is not surprising, since world-devouring U.S. imperialism, which has imposed this war with the aid of its elements in the region, has considered the conditions favorable for carrying out her plans to overthrow the Islamic Republican regime and for annihilating the revolutionary gains.

Meanwhile, a group of masked and unmasked U.S. agents, who were suspiciously able to get close to the leadership of the revolution abroad on the eve of the revolution and afterward were able to obtain sensitive posts by exploiting their friendship with the leaders of the revolution, are now extremely busy. This group, whose masks have gradually been (?torn) away, since they do not see their place among those true to the imam's path, have taken advantage of differences among the upper echelons to approach some authorities and politicians about allegedly organizing a front of the true revolutionary forces and the true followers of the imam's path. This group takes advantage of every opportunity to carry out its counterrevolutionary plans and resorts to creating discord among the followers of the imam's path, creating ferment in the bazaar and among a certain strata of the intelligentsia.

Recently, when there has been talk of the provocations of the compromising liberal bourgeoisie among our social circles, willingly or unwillingly, names such as Bazargan, Qotbzadeh, Yazdi or Amir Entezam are cited. The bitter truth is that these people put themselves in the president's camp and pretend that, allegedly, their standards are similar to the president's. "Of course, it is up to President Bani-Sadr to make it clear to the people whether he can really have a policy similar or approximately similar to the Qotbzadehs, Yazdis and Bazargans." What the people want to know is what caused people such as the Qotbzadehs to approach the president. In this connection an interview with Seyyed Hasan Khomeyni deserves attention. In it he confirmed that some people who had gathered around the president were trying to fan the flames of discord.

It will be very regrettable if some politicians fall into the trap of these opportunists and U.S. agents, since the people will judge the authorities on the basis of: "Tell us who your friends are, so that we will know who you are."

The second commentary, entitled "Another Revealing Document," said a scandalous document, which was recently published in some foreign newspapers, has once again revealed U.S. imperialism as the number one enemy of the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republican regime of our homeland to the progressive world. This scandalous document, issued by the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Tir 1358 [June/July 1979] in a reply to a secret letter from the political section of the Iranian Foreign Ministry dated Khordad 1358 [May/June 1979], has been sealed with the words "top secret, very important, sensitive and ultra-secret." This document was written by the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the CIA and the Pentagon. "Among other things, this document says that the Pentagon and the CIA have examined all the views of political observers in Washington, of the shah and of Shahpur Bakhtiar; and included the shah's observations, which were concordant with the views of Washington's political experts, the CIA and the U.S. Defense Department, in the working program of the Pentagon and the CIA."

"As was clarified in previous examinations, in order to annihilate the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni the same previously reviewed programs were to be used: the inciting of (?tribal) leaders, inciting nationalistic and tribal feelings, aiding any leftist or rightist political organization or movement inside Iran and, most important of all, fanning the flames of differences and war between Iran and neighboring countries with which Iran has border disputes. Of course, inside Iran to some extent, grounds for rebellion and insecurity in some parts of Iran have been prepared."

"It is then stated in this secret document of the Pentagon and the CIA that if the rest of the programs turn out to be successful in inciting civil war, it will no longer be necessary to carry out the last phase: the starting of war between Iran and neighboring countries. But if confronted with failure, there will be no other remedy but to carry out the recent programs according to these decision."

We draw the attention of the compromising bourgeois liberals such as Qotbzadeh, Chamran and Yazdi to this scandalizing document so that, after it is revealed, at least they will not defend their masters. During the first days of the imposed war, when the imam said that it was America that was waging war against us, these representatives of the liberal bourgeoisie made a great uproar, saying that we were not at war with the United States. When other authorities, from the president to the prime minister and the leader of the Majlis, confirmed these words of the imam, the military expert of the liberals, Mr Chamran, succeeded in making a great discovery and said that, basically, we were in war against the Soviet Union.

The liberal bourgeoisie is the most dangerous enemy of the revolution and is still making efforts to return U.S. imperialism to Iran. The security of the revolutionary regime and the gains of the revolution depend on the irreconciliable struggle against U.S. imperialism and the compromising liberal bourgeoisie inside our liberated homeland.

10 Dec Commentary

TA101916 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 December carried a commentary entitled: "All Should Be in the Service of the Nation." It stated that Imam Khomeyni always stressed the necessity of alliance and unity of word and action among the crusading and committed forces and states that all the revolution's gains and all the revolutionary organs and government organizations should be in the service of the nation, a nation that brought this revolution to victory at the cost of the blood of tens of thousands of its best sons. Only several days ago, addressing the country's governors general, the imam of the nation said that everybody from the president to the governor generals should be in the service of the nation, otherwise a worse situation than before will develop.

Without doubt these frank remarks of the imam are a serious warning to those who, after attaining high posts, thought that the revolution had achieved its goals, and who regard themselves as above the nation and place themselves in confrontation with the nation. An example of such individuals can be found in the liberal-bourgeois wing, which, after attaining ministerial posts, acted against the people, over their heads and without their knowledge. Our nation witnessed this method during Mr Bazargan's provisional government and from its foreign minister, Mr Yazdi, and others. While under the leadership of the imam of the nation our homeland's people had risen in a fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism, these gentlemen met with Brzezinski in Algeria and sought ways to reestablish close relations with U.S. imperialism. Today these same Bazargans, Qotbzadehs, Chamrans, Yazdis and others are cooperating with each other in order to establish a constitutional regime without a shah, dependent on world-devouring America.

As a result of the revolution, the Iranian nation gained its lost rights. Now it is the nation that should participate actively in all the country's affairs. The real owner of this soil is the Iranian nation, and all should be in the service of the people. Everything should belong to the nation and all should be in the service of the nation, from the president to the lowliest official.

11 Dec Commentary

TA111840 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 December carried a commentary entitled: "The Welfare of Villagers is Conditional on the Implementation of Broad Agrarian Reforms." It said: It is a fact that the imam of the nation at every opportunity points out the need to pay attention to the requirements and to securing the welfare of the toilers of the villages. Only recently he stressed that we should assist the deprived villagers with all our potentials.

Paying attention to the villages and implementing broad changes in the life of villagers has vital importance to our liberated homeland, especially in the current conditions. We are all aware that among the principle bases of the counterrevolution are the big landowners and feudalists who still are not desisting from plundering and harming millions of toiling farmers. Moreover, in order to thwart the plans of world-devouring America and its allies in connection with carrying out an economic blockage against our homeland, the problem of providing foodstuffs and agricultural products for the people derives vital significance.

This task cannot be implemented unless big landowners are expelled from the villages and the land be distributed among those who work on it. Fortunately, the bill for distributing land among landless farmers has been approved and certain steps have also been taken to implement it.

However, there are still certain problems in the way of implementing this law and in the way of broad agrarian reforms. The implementation of agrarian reforms should be among the most urgent programs of the government. We should eventually attain self-sufficiency in regards to agricultural products and thus thwart the conspiratorial plans of U.S. imperialism and its allies. In this connection all our potentials should be mobilized.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Ahmad Azizi, director of hostage affairs in the prime minister's office, told PARS on 13 December that "the reply and the position of the United States to the conditions set by the Islamic Consultative Assembly have been basically positive" and that discussions between Iranian officials and the Algerian delegation are continuing. Azizi added that a statement will be issued when the Algerian delegation leaves Tehran. In an interview with LATIN, Azizi reiterated that the solution to the hostage crisis depends on the United States but that if it acts promptly the hostages can be released before Christmas. He also said that if the United States cannot fulfill any of the Majlis conditions fully, then the hostages "should be" released in groups.

Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, in an interview with the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, reported by EFE, indicated that progress has been made in the negotiations and that Iran is willing to cooperate with the United States to meet the Majlis conditions but that the hostages' fate "depends solely on Washington." Algiers radio, citing the same interview, reported that Nabavi said the latest U.S. response "is clear with the exception of several details of minor importance." AFP, citing informed sources in Tehran, reported that "two technical questions" remain to be solved about the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages but did not specify what the questions are.

In an interview with Italian television, reported by EFE, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said the United States "must become more active" in the negotiations if it wants to resolve the hostage issue. The news agency also cited Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying that "the last reply is better for Iran and only a few points are pending in the negotiations."

In a further report, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN cited "international diplomatic sources" as saying that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has been playing an "important role" in the negotiations after "the intervention of an American Republican personality close to President-elect Ronald Reagan." KUNA, which reviewed the newspaper article, went on to say that the Algerian delegation currently in Tehran will meet with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, who is now in Damascus, "to convey the American-Iranian agreement." It added that the hostages will first stop in the Syrian capital after their release.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned revolution guards leaders and officers of the army's political ideology bureau against internal enemies who "are plotting constantly" to make you rot from within and without and "undermine the people's faith in you." In a 13 December speech to the two groups, carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said the nation's enemies want "to instigate as much dissent in the army as they can" and to set the army and the revolution guards against each other in order to harm Islam. He underscored the need for unity among the army, revolution guards and gendarmerie in the face of these internal plots and the need to avoid claims and counterclaims that one group or the other does not support Islam or has no discipline. In a special appeal to the army officers of the former regime, Khomeyni stressed that they are not separate from the best of the nation and warned that if they again separate themselves, the people "will turn their backs on you and you will not last." "You must all be together"; "you must consider each other brothers," he concluded.

Raja'i Speech--According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i told worshippers in Mashhad that "counterrevolutionaries" who criticize, undertake "deviationary activities" and foment conspiracies against the revolution will be defeated by the people under Islam. In his 12 December prayer sermon, the prime minister declared that Iran will not deviate from the Islamic path or ever again "sully our culture with Western manifestations."

Prison Commission--Following a decision by the Majlis to form a commission to investigate charges of torture in the country's prisons, Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has chosen Mohammad Montazeri, son of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, to represent him on the commission while the Majlis has elected Jahrom deputy 'Ali Mohammad Besharati-Jahromi to be its representative.

Khalkhali Plans--AFP, citing the Tehran TIMES, reported that Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali plans to run against President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the 1984 presidential election. Kahlkhali recently resigned as head of Iran's antinarcotics unit amid charges of torture and misconduct in his operation of Tehran's prisons.

Khamene'i Sermon--In a 12 December sermon at Tehran University mosque, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i praised Iran's "revolutionary struggling people" for triumphing in the "ultimate test" imposed by the war with Iraq, but he denounced a "faction that has failed the test." Referring to "agents" who have dared to say that Iran is working in the U.S. interest, the Friday imam warned that "the enemy of the Islamic revolution is now active in the rear." Khamene'i went on to refer to "internal battles" currently raging between the "the Islamic republic and the United States" in Kordestan, and he alleged that the faction trying to carry out acts of sabotage in the name of "democracy, freedom and solidarity with the masses" is linked with "world imperialism." The revolution's enemies, he said, are exploiting every weak point in the cities and society to sow sedition and foment disputes, to the extent of plotting to disrupt the schools. "Chanting slogans about freedom" is itself a plot, he said, "because we are all free." Khamene'i's references to problems in Kordestan, cities and schools followed various earlier reports of fighting near Mahabad and political agitation in northern cities and Tehran schools.

Kordestan, Baluchestan Problems--Tehran radio reported that "people disgraced by the people's court" who used to agitate about "pseudoliberties of the masses" have taken hostage five members of a land allocation delegation in Kordestan. The radio also said that the gendarmerie in Baluchestan have seized weapons, drugs and large quantities of ammunition, "foreign cigarettes" and other contraband goods and have arrested a number of people.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tariq 'Aziz Statement--Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz told the Iraqi National Assembly on 13 December that Iraq will not withdraw from Iran until it is assured of its rights in the area. In his address, reported by INA, 'Aziz underscored three conditions for an end to the fighting: Iraq's right to its land and waters based on the 1975 Algiers agreement; a policy of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs and an end to Iran's policy of expansion against Iraq and the Arab nation; and the restoration of the Arab nation's national rights that were usurped by Iran, presumably, among other things, the return of the three Gulf islands claimed by the UAE. The deputy prime minister characterized Iran's position as "confused and unsteady" with Iran's political leaders issuing contradictory statements and apparently "incapable" of adopting a clear positions on anything. Iraq has cooperated fully with all attempts to end the conflict, 'Aziz stressed, but Iran's inability to offer a cohesive, clear stand has hampered such efforts.

Saudi, Kuwaiti Aid Denial--In a statement to the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, reported by SPA, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz strongly denied rumors that the Soviet Union is supplying arms to Iraq through Saudi Arabia. The defense minister said Saudi Arabia has no dealings with the Soviet Union and added that Iraq has not asked for any assistance. According to KUNA, Kuwait's Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn denied earlier PARS accusations that Iraq is receiving arms via Kuwaiti ports and highways.

Military Situation--According to an Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian attack in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 61. The communique also said that Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed an Iranian helicopter near Susangerd. Tehran radio reported a "heavy exchange of fire" between the two sides around Abadan as well as further Iraqi shelling of Dezful. On other fronts, the radio said Iranian forces penetrated Iraqi lines in the Sumar region, inflicting losses, and

also attacked Iraqi positions in Umm ar-Rasas. Iranian artillery hit Iraqi defenses around Ahvaz, the radio added, but heavy dust storms prevented an accurate damage assessment.

Brezhnev Gulf Proposals

Reaction to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the military neutralization, political nonalignment and economic sovereignty of the Persian Gulf continues to be limited.

Iran--An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio called on the Soviet Union to act upon its own proposals by withdrawing from Afghanistan and dismantling its military bases in the region. Calling the plan a "good and positive proposal," the commentary questioned whether the Soviet proposal is an "attractive diplomatic attempt" to de-Westernize the Gulf or is an attempt to paint the Soviet Union as the wronged party in the Middle East and thus improve its credibility there.

Saudi Arabia--The newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, in a commentary reviewed by SPA, declared that the Brezhnev proposals have produced feelings of "revulsion and disgust" in light of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the presence of its ships armed with nuclear weapons in the Red Sea. A commentary in AL-YAWM, reported by SPA, stressed that the Soviet plan has a "colonial logic" which ignores the role of Islam in the region and the ability of the Gulf states to defend themselves.

UAE--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi called on the Soviet Union to first withdraw its forces from Afghanistan if it wants the Gulf states to believe its proposals are serious. In an interview reported by the newspaper EMIRATES NEWS, the minister restated his country's policy that the security of the region should be left to the Gulf countries themselves. An editorial in AL-FAJR discussed the U.S. rejection of Brezhnev's proposals and called on the United States to announce its true intentions in the region. The editorial found it hard to rationalize the U.S. concern for Arab oil and Arab sovereignty with its failure to ask Israel to withdraw from Arab lands seized in the 1967 war or its failure to support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Afghanistan--Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost told TASS that Afghanistan fully supports Brezhnev's proposals for a "peaceful political settlement" and a "full political normalization" of the situation around the country. Dost blamed "the forces of imperialism and hegemonism" for the worsening situation in the area and thanked the Soviet Union for its aid and support to the Afghan people against these outside threats.

OPEC Conference

Oil Prices--KUNA reported that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said in an interview that the adoption of a resolution on prices at the forthcoming OPEC conference in Bali is neither inevitable nor important. The minister said oil prices will remain stable if Iraq and Iran resume oil exports and if the Western countries use their accumulated reserves, thereby restricting imports. If these aims are not achieved, however, prices will rise as a result of an oil shortage, he added.

Iraq's Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, in an interview with Kuwaiti television reported by INA, said Iraq favors gradual price increases linked with inflation and the devaluation of the dollar but does not support "price jumps" because they upset the world market.

QNA reported that the UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, told correspondents prior to his departure for Bali that the UAE sees no need to increase prices at present in view of the current economic conditions in developing countries, but the OPEC ministerial conference will discuss the question of prices. Dr al-'Utaybah added that UAE oil production will be subject to a short-term decrease in January prior to maintenance work which will make possible an increase in production.

Iranian Stand--Tehran radio reported that before his departure for Bali, the head of the Iranian delegation, Deputy Oil Minister Hassan Sadat, said Iran's priority at the conference will be to pursue the issue of the release of captured Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan. In a related AFP report, the chairman of the Majlis Petroleum Committee, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, asserted that the main subject of the conference will be Iran's demand for the release of the captured minister. He added that the Iranian delegation will back a Vienna report by eight OPEC countries recommending a basic price of $35-36 a barrel for Arabian light crude oil. Mo'infar admitted that Iran no longer exports refinery products but claimed that since rationing enough is still produced for daily needs, which are about half a million barrels of refinery products daily.

Syrian-Libyan Relations

Damascus radio reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will head a party and government delegation to Tripoli on 15 December for a meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to complete the discussion of the "principles and formulas of unity" between Syria and Libya. Earlier the radio said Libya's secretary of the Administrative Committee for Revolutionary Information, Amin al-Bashshari, told SANA that during the next few days there will be a "strong boost" to Syrian-Libyan unity. Al-Bashshari added that Libya considers unity an "urgent necessity" to combat Zionism and U.S. imperialism and put Libyan and Syrian potentials in "the same trench."

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DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING HOSTAGE NEGOTIATIONS

Nabavi: Progress in Negotiations

LD133410 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] While nothing new has occurred to alter the course of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the case of the American hostages detained in Tehran was mentioned today in Tehran by Mr Nabavi, the Iranian minister of state for executive affairs. He confirmed that progress has been made in the current negotiations on the hostage issue and added that the latest U.S. message is clear with the exception of several details of minor importance. Without giving further details Mr Nabavi indicated that in its response to the U.S. message the Iranian Government suggests methods for the implementation of the conditions set by the Majlis.

According to the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR, the United States is reported to have suggested a compromise solution to Tehran regarding the last point under dispute, that of the fortune of the former shah of Iran. The solution involves the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States and the decision of the courts on whether the assets of the former shah should be returned to Iran or not. Mr Nabavi not only categorically denied the existence of such a solution but also said that Iran will never submit its affairs to the American courts.

In fact, it seems that the American leaders will have to wait for the return of Algerian envoys from Tehran in order to be acquainted with the attitude of the Iranian authorities regarding Washington's latest message to Tehran.

Azizi: Possible Christmas Release

PA141926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1846 GMT 14 Dec 80

[By Nassir Shirkani]

[Text] Tehran, 14 Dec (LATIN-REUTER)--A ranking Iranian official stated today that it was possible that the 52 U.S. hostages might be released for Christmas if Washington acts promptly to fulfil the demands set by Iran.

But Ahmad Azizi, director of U.S. hostages affairs in the office of the Iranian prime minister, dismissed as "speculations by a newspaper" press reports published in Lebanon and Kuwait which indicated that an agreement had been reached for the hostages to be released on Christmas Day.

Azizi reiterated in a telephone interview with this agency that the date of solution of the 12-month crisis depends on how the United States responds to the next Iranian message in the indirect negotiations initiated after the Majlis (parliament) approved four demands for the release of the hostages.

Asked if he considered it possible that the release might take place before Christmas if the United States acts promptly, he replied: "Yes."

Azizi added that the Iranian note will be drafted in a few days and will include suggestions on how Tehran's demands can be met.

He indicated that if the United States does not fulfill any one of the terms to full Iranian satisfaction, the hostages "should be" released in groups.

The Washington government has rejected a partial release of the hostages.

The Iranian demands are that the United States [words indistinct] the return of the former shah's fortune and the suppression of any legal demands against Iran.

Azizi was quoted yesterday as saying that the last U.S. response to the Iranian conditions had been "basically positive."

But it is impossible to determine the points which separate both countries [words indistinct] several North Americans said that the request to annul all legal demands and return the assets of the former shah were beyond the legal authority of the Washington government.

In view of the fact that there are no relations between Iran and the United States, the dialogue on the hostages is being conducted through the Algerian intermediaries who [words indistinct] to Washington.

Talks Continue

LD140842 Tehran PARS in English 0733 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Mr Ahmad Azizi, director of American hostage affairs in the office of the prime minister, said that the discussion between the Iranian authorities and the Algerian mediation team is still going on. The results will be published soon after the Algerian team leaves Tehran. "The reply and the position of the United States to the conditions set by the Islamic Consultative Assembly have been basically positive, said Mr Azizi.

He indicated that the trip of four American clergymen to Iran has been realized without prior planning. If they intend to see the hostages released by them this will not be the case. These four American clergymen, one of them a Muslim, have asked to meet Prime Minister Raja'i, but their request has been denied.

The Algerian team brought with them the U.S. response to the conditions of the Majlis for the release of the hostages and arrived in Tehran 9 days ago. The team consists of the Algerian ambassador to Iran, the Algerian ambassador to the United States and the chief of the Algerian Central Bank.

AFP: Two Questions Remain

NC141807 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Dec (AFP)--An Iranian parliamentary committee today studied Iranian-Algerian negotiations about the 52 American hostages, Iranian television reported. No details about the session were released.

Three Algerian diplomats are acting as intermediaries between Washington and Tehran in the issue. Ten days ago, they delivered Washington's latest response to the Iranian parliament's four conditions for freeing the captives.

Ahmad Azizi, Iranian Government spokesman, yesterday said that negotiations would continue but that Washington's latest response was "fundamentally positive."

Informed sources here have indicated that problems remaining to be resolved concern "two technical questions" about the four conditions. These are the return of the shah's wealth, U.S. guarantees of non-interference in Iranian internal affairs, the unblocking of Iranian assets frozen by the U.S. and the dropping of all American law suits against Iran.

The parliament authorized the government in early November to obtain a satisfactory U.S. response to the conditions.

Rafsanjani on Negotiations

PA131655 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Dec (EFE)--The detention of the 52 U.S. hostages may come to an end in a few weeks and the rumors that they will soon return to their relatives have now become a possibility.

According to reports in this capital, the indirect negotiations between Iranian and U.S. authorities through Algeria are advancing.

The reports add that the two countries have reached agreement on certain points connected with the fate of the hostages, who have been in the hands of a group of students since 4 November 1979.

In an interview granted today on Italian television, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said that if the United States wants to see the hostages back home soon, it must become more active.

Asked about Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages, Raja'i answered that these have already been stated clearly. "If the United States acts rapidly and accepts our conditions, the hostages will be released," he affirmed.

Asked about the achievements and the future of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was founded in wake of the overthrow of Shah Reza Pahlavi, Raja'i answered that "more than anything, we have paid attention to the moral and spiritual aspects. However, from the financial standpoint, we have stressed two things: the total elimination of our dependence on the superpowers and on the imperialist countries, and, secondly, the planning of a free Iran."

Ever since the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Majlis, announced the conditions for releasing the hostages on 2 November, local observers have believed that the United States has no other choice.

However, observers have expressed concern over statements from the White House that the U.S. Government is having legal problems in meeting the demands.

U.S. officials have said that their country is facing many problems in this regard and that it might be impossible for them to meet the conditions.

At first the United States refused to accept handing over the former shah's and his family's fortune, saying that it was not up to the United States to fulfill that condition.

Jimmy Carter also gave orders not to release the $6 billion frozen in U.S. banks since last November.

The first U.S. reply--a letter delivered to the Algerians--to the Majlis demands, was regarded here as a test of the Iranian's determination to negotiate.

Iranian authorities replied that the letter was not even an answer, because it merely explained the White House's legal problems, "which have nothing to do with us, and which are not our concern."

Then the Iranians formed a special committee to study the U.S. reply and requested clarification on the U.S. position.

Ten days ago, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher made a brief visit to Algeria to deliver the final reply on the Iranian conditions.

Both the Iranians and Algerians remained silent, but new expectations emerged regarding the possible solution of the crisis which has lasted 403 days.

For the first time here in Iran Behzad Nabavi, director of the special commission, said that Washington's last letter was clearer than the first.

Later, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, in his weekly press conference said that "the last reply is better for Iran and only a few points are pending in the negotiations for the release of the North Americans"

12-15 DEC KHOMEYNI MEETINGS, SPEECH REPORTED

Meetings With Spanish Ophthalmologist

LD121150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] This morning Professor [name indistinct] ophthalmologist, who came to Tehran at the invitation of the foundation of the martyrs to treat those wounded and the injured during the Islamic revolution and during the war imposed on Iran by the mercenary Iraqi regime, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador.

Hojjat Ol-Eslam Hajj, Sheykh Mehdi (Kalibi), the supervisor of the foundation of martyrs, told our reporter in connection with this visit: Following the decision of the foundation of martyrs to treat the wounded and injured of the revolution and the war imposed on Iran by the mercenary regime of Baghdad, a number of specialists in various fields have been invited to Iran and this Spanish doctor is the first specialist doctor who has come to Iran. After examining and treating a number of Iranian sisters and brothers, he was today received by the imam.

Meeting With Fakuri

LD131124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Col Javad Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to whom he delivered a report on the situation on the various fronts.

Meeting With Guards Commanders

LD131120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from all over the country this morning met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque. During this meeting the leader of the revolution spoke about the need for unity between all sections of society and revolutionary structures.

According to the same report, this meeting, which was also attended by the responsible head of the political-ideological department and a gorup of army officers, began with a recitation of verses from the glorious words of God by one of the army brothers. Another army brother then spoke on behalf of the military. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Fazlollah Mahallati, the imam's representative with the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, read the imam of the Islamic nation a report on a meeting held by the corps' commanders. During this meeting Imam Khomeyni read a speech which will be braodcast in detail at the end of this news cast.

Speech to Guard Leaders

GF131728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1053 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni to revolution guard leaders and officers of the political-ideological bureau of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 13 December in Jamaran Mosque, Tehran--recorded, duration 33 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I should first thank all the masses for having again arisen in such a time and in a manner suitable to the Islamic Republic and all the divisions which act according to their Islamic and humane duties as well as all the armed forces, be they army, revolution guards, gendarmerie, police or mobilization (?forces), and all others for sacrificing themselves for Islam at this sensitive time. I hope that all these [words indistinct, followed by crowd chanting].

There are some matters of such importance that they must be repeated. The books that are for human training, such as the Koran, and those written on behavior with the intention of guiding individuals and societies have many (?chapters) depending on the importance of the subject. There are many repeated sections in the Koran. Some people question the need for this, but it is necessary.

The invitation to unity is one of the most important things in (?our society) today. So long as the different classes of this nation are not united, do not have the same beliefs and do not follow the correct path together, they will not reach their destination. You have seen that this nation, when united at a point in time, having discarded other aims and following one common theme--that the regime must go--followed this matter united and acted that way, too. It was not just saying "it must go" and "do not act that way." When I say "the nation," it is the same people in the streets, bazaars and avenues, the people of the southern part of the city. [crowd chants "God is great" three times, "Khomeyni is the leader" and "Death to Saddam and dissenters"]

They [not further identified] were debilitated then and though they were sorry about the regime going, they were nothing against the roaring sea of the nation and thus did not say anything. They were incapable of saying anything. You saw the unity of the nation when they followed the same path and same theme. All the powers who (?supported) the shah's satanic power were broken by them. The shah even distanced himself from his soldiers, the ones who were part of the masses and with the people. He could not stay and went to where he should have gone.

This unity, attention to God and (?chants of) "God is great" were the reasons for your victory over those forces. They have kept you at the summit of victory up to today. Therefore, the suggestion I have for the nation and the armed forces is that they make sure the unity is not lost.

Do not think that we have reached all our aims and have no more and should return to our lowly and animal-like life. We are between roads. Thank God, we have traveled the road victoriously so far. The rotten roots that were in Iran are dying one after another and, God willing, you will implement Islam's laws victoriously in this land.

The matters that have to be discussed with you are partly about making yourself into something useful. You must not assume that now that we have destroyed the great power we should act the same way that satanic regime did. You have many enemies and since your aim, in all the forces, is to implement Islam, the Satans are your enemies. These enemies of yours have not stopped. They are plotting constantly. Military plots do not matter that much. The effective plots are those that aim to rot you from within and without and undermine the people's faith in you, thus taking the nation's support away from you. The plan is to instigate as much dissent in the army as they can, between the commanders if they are able to, and so on. They want to instigate disagreement wherever they can, between the army and the revolution guards, to make them despise each other, to say that this group is not devoted to Islam, the other is not informed and has no discipline.

All these are not just meant to destroy you; the base is Islam. The day they discovered and smelled it was the day they found out that it was Islam that had defeated them and united the different classes, making the drops into a roaring tide. Their main aim is to harm Islam. Today all the nation--from the armed forces to the bazaar merchants, students, workers, all the classes of the nation--must be Islam's defenders. [chanting by crowd]

The actions of the past regime caused people to turn against it, and because of this that regime did not last. We must not merely say we are different and not act accordingly. [chanting by crowd] We must not invite unity and act otherwise. We must not invite unity in our papers and act in a different way. Hipocrisy means to say something and not act accordingly, to invite you to do good and what is right and fail to do so, to invite you to real Islam but not really want it. The hypocrite invites you to unite and does nothing to make this a reality. He advises you against divisiveness while he himself is not so.

With the aid of God, we must unite the masses. You officers who, God willing, will be successful must pay attention: The previous regime's army was hated by the people because of the things it had done. And once the decadent groups were destroyed and the rest joined the nation, you saw how the nation valued you. Those days when you passed through the people, individually or collectively, they looked at you only because they were afraid. Their hearts were not with you.

Today the hearts of all the nation are with you. They are with the armed forces. You are part of the nation and not separate. If you separate yourselves from the nation as before they will turn their backs on you and you will not last. This is so for all the armed forces, as well as all government organs. If a government, army or employee wants to impose its will on the people, it is not part of Islam. The armed forces are in service of the people and do not rule the nation. The government and the employees are servants of the people and not the masters. [chanting of crowd]

If you want to overcome all forces so that no force can return you to the situation of being humiliated, you must all be together. You must not think that the gendarmes, the revolution guards and the army are separate, separate organizations. You must consider each other as brothers. Your philosophy is all the same, and that is to strengthen Islam, God willing, and implement Islam.

Bani-Sadr Briefing

LD151110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 1000 met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before leaving for the war fronts in Khuzestan. According to the PARS report, at this meeting Dr Bani-Sadr submitted a report to the imam of the nation on the latest developments in the country and at the battlefronts. At the end of this meeting the president, in reply to a question by the PARS correspondent, said: In general, the situation of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is good in all the battlefronts and, God willing, victory will be ours.

REPORTAGE ON BANI-SADR ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS

Karkheh Kur Inspection Tour

LD121948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, this afternoon inspected one of the frontline positions west of the Karkheh Kur River.

According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was also present during the inspection as the president first arrived at the command headquarters of the forces stationed in this region. At the headquarters the commander of the forces stationed in this region west of the Karkheh Kur described the war plan of the region and the way that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran operate in this region to safeguard the Islamic revolution.

The president later inspected several of the trenches and positions of the various units of the armed forces and talked with the officers, NCO's and soldiers.

Return to Tehran

LD131126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who visited Khuzestan Province to supervise operations by the brave Iranian combatants on the battlefields, returned to Tehran this morning.

Receives French, Italian Envoys

LD131730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, this afternoon the [presumably new] ambassadors of Iraly and France were received separately at the presidential palace by President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, when they presented their credentials. The president later conferred with them.

Meeting With Governors General

LD141750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, provincial issues and problems were reviewed this afternoon at a meeting that included President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the governors general. At the meeting discussions were held and decisions--needed to overcome provincial economic problems--were made on the provincial development plans and budget.

12-15 DEC RAJA'I ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES REPORTED

Mashhad Tour

LD121254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, continuing his visit to Khorasan Province, this morning met with the governor general and the members of the central council of the crusade for reconstruction. They studied the problems of the crusade for reconstruction in this province and its activities and past record. They discussed the problems as well as the projects which have been implemented, and the needs and requirements of the crusade for reconstruction for more extensive activities were brought to the notice of the prime minister.

According to the dispatch by the Central News Bureau correspondent, the prime minister then left for the training center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and, accompanied by the guards brothers, he went to the barracks of the 77th Army Division in Mashhad and took part in a meeting in the barracks mosque attended by Islamic revolution guards, soldiers, NCO's and officers.

In this meeting, after reciting some verses from the glorious Koran, Mr Raja'i made a speech, in which he referred to the role of the armed forces in today's revolutionary society in Iran. He said: At the moment, the armed forces, together with the people and the Islamic revolution gurads are fighting against the aggressive enemy to the extent of their ability in order to safeguard the gains of the revolutioin and the Islamic homeland.

At the end of this meeting the prime minister, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Tabasi, the representative of the imam, and the governor general of Khorasan went to Imam Khomeyni precinct, the place where the Friday prayers are held in Mashhad, and were warmly welcomed by the large crowd who had come to the prayers.

According to the Central News Bureau report, Mr Raja'i spoke during the Friday prayers. He referred to the Islamic revolution and the active role of the people in this revolution and in its defense, and said: This war is a war imposed on our revolution, but we will protect our revolution with all our being. We have found our path and will not deviate from it. We will never sully our culture with Western manifestations.

Then Mr Raja'i added: Those who criticize revolutionary organizations are trying to weaken the revolution--if this movement had succeeded our revolution would have been destroyed. This is reaction which aims to return us to the prerevolutionary period. We support those who carry out revolutionary activities because, together with the people who fight against difficulties, they remain in this country and will protect the revolution. Continuing his speech, the prime minister said to the imam of the nation: Oh imam of the nation, do not be worried about these criticisms and deviationary activities. We will do all in our power to protect this revolution and present it to the world in such a way that we might replace blasphemy and arrogance throughout the world with: "The word of God is the light of God." Oh imam, may God's blessings be upon him, we pledge to support Islam until we achieve complete victory, so that all the oppressed people of the world may know that Islam is the only liberating ideology and nothing else.

The prime minister also said: The counterrevolutionaries try to weaken the people's morale by asking the government which has not yet been in power for 3 months, and three of whose ministers have not yet been appointed, to present a record of its activities. Our record of activities is quite clear and our ministers are these very people. [as heard] Oh counterrevolutionaries, stop your conspiracies because we are more steadfast than that.

After Mr Raja'i's speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Siyahi, the Friday imam of Mashhad, said the Friday prayers.

Speech on Sociologists

LD141438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at 12 December Friday prayers in Mashhad--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Oh God, we see the clergy as a group who are in contact with you. We have brought this group into the arena. This group gave us the power to separate the entire world from Islam; we became able to (?reject) the world, go to Islam, donate ourselves and become martyrs. They brought us a new culture, and now you [addressing unspecified person] have come claiming to be a sociologist and a scholar in sociology.

(?Why are you creating discord)? Come and see what we, under the umbrella of Islam, with self-sacrifice, by referring to the shah as the reincranated Yazid [historical figure who killed the third Shi'a imam at Karbala] and by accepting Khomeyni as imam, were able to do: Revolution [Cries of approval drown out remainder of sentence].

Yes, you said before--and we knew as well--that our imam did not study sociology in great countries of the world and at famous faculties; but we accepted him as a sociologist and thus followed him. [cries of "God is great"]

Yes, once again come and listen to our rural brother and see how he obeys the imam's orders wholeheartedly without any propaganda systems. When the imam ordered all to come out everyone would do so, and when he said "do not come out" nobody did. And if he orders martyrdom, all will go the battlefield, and if he orders "be quiet", everyone will become quiet. This is an example of leadership in Islam and the sociologists are not able to understand it. [cries of approval]

Listen carefully, I repeat once again, we regurgitated the sentences of these sociologists and scholars for years, and we analyzed them for years, but we got nowhere. No one will get anywhere by following these scholars. We follow the path of the imam, the path of the committed clergy, Islam, the Koran, the story of Imam 'Ali [first Shi'a] and the 'A'mmeh [other 11 Shi'a imams]. How do you expect us to return to the satanic era and remain pious? You are planning to bring the laws of Eastern and Western scholars and make us Westernized political officials, like a formula. We shall not follow that path, we are in search of an Islamic life. We are in the process of development and perfection.

Oh, you who want us to be Westernized and to move quickly at the same time: This is impossible. This is a reactionary idea and you are reactionaries, and we shall not follow you. [cries of "God is great"]

Such a struggle is not new; during the days before 11 February [1979] we were chanting slogans in streets; there they tried to present other kinds of slogans, but these people did not permit it.

During the past 20 months, since the victory of the revolution, they have created new tricks and deviations. But our people have followed the imam sincerely and have foiled the plots and rejected their tricks. Now they have started a new trick. They intend to grab from us the committed clergy, the best, holiest and most sincere connection between us and Islam, by all kinds of accusations. And they want to sever the pure line of connection between us and Islam. They must be warned that these people know their committed and combative clergy. These people know well that throughout history, our clergy have never been among the rich, the arrogant or the capitalist; they have always been part of the middle class or below the middle class. They have always been content with the least possessions in the world. They have always solved the disputes among us. They have always felt sorry for us and have been concerned. They have always suffered from our [words indistinct] and have appealed to us; and they have taught us religion. We see our safety in religion and because we consider the clergy as the teachers of this religion, you should know that we shall never abandon them, we shall never abandon Islam. [cries of approval]

They weaken the revolutionary foundations by various means. In practice they themselves have hundreds of faults, they have hundreds of weak points, but when they open their mouths, their first word is to complain against the committees; that is, they complain against one of the best foundations, whose members were the targets of counterrevolutionary bullets at the time when they were asleep at home. Members of these foundations walked in the streets, in the middle of every night, and faced the bullets to allow them that sleep.

Where were those who are now criticizing the committees? Have they forgotten that every night, 2, 5 or 10 members of committees were being assassinated by mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries? How have they forgotten?

Where are thev who criticize the mobilization, the guards corps, (?slogan) and other revolutionary foundations? If it were not for the efforts of these revolutionaries, guarding the revolution, we would have been annihilated during the first month after the revolution. In that case there would have been no name left from the revolution and no sign of the imam. Because according to the belief of this group we are reactionaries and our movement is reactionary and we must go back to imposing the shah's regime upon our society, minus the shah himself. They must take such a desire to their graves and they will do so. And they must know that we, as the responsible authority in this country, are aware that the committees, foundations, and the corps have weaknesses; but these foundations are parts of this revolution, they have come from the people and sympathize with the revolution. If today the enemy attacks, they will not rush to buy air tickets for abroad, they will stop and resist till the last drop of blood in their veins. If they are not paid, they do not complain; they put up with hunger. If economic sanctions are imposed upon them, then they fast; and, if they are threatened with death, they will be pleased to be martyred. If you give them food, they donate it.

Note that the revolution is stable on the shoulders of these, and that these are the ones who are safeguarding the revolution; and counterrevolutionaries will not be able to separate them from the people. [cries of approval]

Return to Tehran

LD122200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who had gone to Mashhad on an inspection tour to the Province of Khorasan, returned to Tehran at 1400 today.

Also returning to Tehran with the premier was Dr Manafi, minister of health.

Meeting With Defense Minister

LD131726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Defense Minister and Commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran Col Javad Fakuri today met and conferred with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

During the meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, war-related topics were reviewed and discussed.

Purge Review Ordered

LD141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued today by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i concerning the purges in government departments:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In view of the fact that the government's policy is based on the implementation of justice according to the high principles of Islam, and in order to safeguard everyone's right in the course of implementing the purge laws and regulations, it has been decided that the issue of the purges should be dealt with immediately in accordance with the government's duty.

The cases will be reviewed of civil servants who have been dismissed or suspended on the directive of any official without payment of their salaries from the date of the implementation of the purge laws and who have not received a letter of dismissal until the final date set for implementation of the purge laws. Therefore, all civil servants in the above category are requested to send personal details as soon as possible to the following address: Tehran, PO Box 500. This information should include given name, surname, organizational unit, place of employment, last position held, and the date of dismissal or suspension.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

Meets Bani-Sadr, Inspects Housing

LD151136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i met with President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for 30 minutes at noon today. Also, according to our correspondent, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspected prefabricated housing, made in the Minu factory belonging to the foundation of the oppressed, which is to be sent to the war regions.

During his visit, the prime minister first inspected four field hospitals, three mobile kitchens and a cold storage unit built by the Minu factory with the assistance of the foundation of the oppressed. According to this report, the field hospitals have been offered to the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the headquarters for relief aid to the war regions of the country, a subsidiary of the foundation of the oppressed. Also, two field kitchens and one cold storage unit were placed at the disposal of the guards corps. It should be added that goods (?confiscated) from the customs department have been used for the construction of these prefabricated houses.

KHOMEYNI'S SON RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD151156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Abdelkarim Ghraier, Algerian ambassador in Tehran, met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni this morning. According to PARS, during the meeting the Algerian ambassador conveyed the greetings and felicitations of the president of his country and the Algerian leaders to the imam. He also discussed the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran.

The Algerian ambassador said: From the appearance of the imam's house it can be seen that there is complete solidarity between the people and the leader, because the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran lives in a house which is the same as the other houses. And this is the true secret of the victory of your Islamic revolution.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS 12 DEC UNDER RAJA'I

LD121922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight in Tehran with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i at the chair.

Also attending the meeting were Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Imam Khomeyni's representative to the Supreme Defense Council; the minister of defense and commander of the air force; the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps; Majlis Deputies 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri; and Dr Kamal Kharazi, the Council's publicity supervisor.

The meeting, which is still in progress, is reviewing the general situation at the war fronts and ways of encountering the mercenary enemy.

Khamenei on Session

LD131140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the nation's current problems were discussed and studied during last night's session of the Supreme Defense Council in Tehran under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

In an interview with PARS after this meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, said: During last night's session the discussion centered on the problems of those who completed their military service 3 years ago and are now serving on the various fronts. About the length of furlough for personnel who have completed their military service, he said: The length of service by such individuals has been envisaged to be 6 months, and as for the length of furlough to be granted to individuals who have completed their military service, the commanding officers will soon decide on this.

The secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council added: The second issue put forward at this session was the discrepancies and privileges involved in the allowances to be given to our brothers in accordance with their military ranks. It was decided a commission should investigate this issue and the results of these investigations will be forwarded to the Supreme Defense Council. Of course, the work of this commission will be based on the fact that similar salaries should be paid for similar work.

The secretary of the Supreme Defense Council added: The session decided to pay these brothers their salaries within the next 15 days. Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said in conclusion about other issues raised during the session of the Supreme Defense Council: Decisions were taken with regard to the work of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and problems connected with the city of Urumiyeh.

BANI-SADR CHAIRS 13 DEC DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD131716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Supreme Defense Council is holding a meeting tonight presided over by President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces. The prime minister, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's Supreme Defense Council envoy; the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the defense minister and commander of the air force; the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; and 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, a deputy of the Islamic Consultative Assembly from Tehran, are present at the meeting.

During the meeting, which is still in progress, they will review the general situation at the battlefronts and will discuss ways to encounter the mercenary enemy.

MAJLIS ELECTS DELEGATE TO PRISON COMMISSION

LD141130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an official closed session and an open session today. During the official closed session, which was convened this morning with the recitation of some verses from the holy Koran, issues related to the war and the war zones were reviewed and discussed.

According to the Central News Bureau, following this session, in view of a request by the country's prosecutor general, the Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session and elected a representative to participate with the commission investigating prison conditions and the problem of alleged torture.

Our correspondent's report indicates that during this session, which was held under the chairmanship of Mr 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, the deputy speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the deputies voted and elected 'Ali Mohammad Besharati-Jahromi, the deputy of the people of Jahrom, as the representative of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to participate in the commission investigating prison conditions and the problem of torture in prisons.

The next session of the Majlis will be held at 0800 hours tomorrow.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, GOVERNORS GENERAL MEET

LD132118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2048 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, a joint session of the Council of Ministers and the governors general was held tonight with Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, at the chair.

The meeting discussed and reviewed issues facing the nation and made some decisions.

CABINET TO MEET MONTHLY WITH GOVERNORS GENERAL

LD140906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] A joint session of the Cabinet and governors general was held last night. It was chaired by Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of the prime minister's executive affairs. Our correspondent interviewed the minister of state as follows:

[Begin recording] [Nabavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you know, once a month on the invitation of the Interior Ministry the governors general gather in Tehran to discuss and review issues of common concern. Since the formation of the new government, it has been policy for a Cabinet member to attend some of these sessions. This time we decided that the governors general and the Cabinet should hold a joint session so that proposals by the governors general could be raised in the presence of the Cabinet.

[Question] Please tell us what issues were reviewed and what decisions were made?

[Answer] A number of important matters were reviewed and discussed: namely, the powers of the governors general; relations between the governors general and the ministers and directors general in the provinces; relations between the governors general and the armed forces and the army, in the war regions in particular; and relations between the governors general and the Red Crescent in coordinating relief works. It was decided that in order to make relations between the government and the governors general more fruitful a joint session of the governors general and the Cabinet should be held once a month, each time in a different province. Regarding coordination between the government and the governors general, the Cabinet decided that henceforth all directors general of government departments should be appointed only after consultation with the governors general. Also, more notice should be taken of the recommendations made by the governors general regarding the directors general. [end recording]

MONTAZERI MEETS WITH POLICE PERSONNEL, GUARDS

LD121304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] About 100 members of Tehran's police department and heads of local police stations met the illustrious theologian, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, in Qom this morning. During this meeting, in reply to the speech by the representative of the political-ideological department of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri expressed gratitude and appreciation for their work and called on all personnel of the army, the gendarmerie, the police, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and other revolutionary organs for greater unity and cohesion with regard to plots by the superpowers whose interests in the region have been endangered. His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri said: The people should be vigilant and should not be deceived, because the enemy sometimes may don the garb of a friend and, abusing the gullibility of individuals, may attempt to put into effect its mysterious designs under the name of Islam and religion.

In another part of his speech His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri said: We all know that in order to attain the victory of the revolution all the segments of society have practised self-denial and thereby gave a great many martyrs, and the personnel of the police department and of the police stations played a worthy role to this end. Therefore, the nation should not be separated from the law enforcement forces and vice versa, and the police and gendarmerie should consider themselves as part of the Islamic nation and should strive to carry out their incumbent duties in the best possible manner.

His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri added: I am a mere seminarist who sincerely serves you, marching shoulder to shoulder with you and with other brothers engaged in carrying out their responsibilities in serving Islam and Muslims, and in protecting the world oppressed. May their conduct and deeds be not such as to contribute to the weakening of the clergy. They, too, are equal to others in the execution of their divine responsibilities and we all face a common enemy. The United States and the USSR are both our enemies and, therefore, one should strive to follow the straight path and, according to the saying of the holy Imam 'Ali--may peace be upon him--one should never deviate either to the left or right.

According to our correspondent's dispatch, more than 200 members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the imam's devotees who returned from the battlefields also met His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri in Damghan today. During this meeting His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri prayed to Almighty God to grant all health and success.

KHAMENE'I ON INTERNAL OPPOSITION, FIGHTING

JN121133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Friday sermon by Tehran Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University mosque in Persian with superimposed translation--live]

[Excerpts] The ultimate test in our life is the war imposed by the hireling regime in Iraq on the Islamic Republic. This war has been a major test for our revolutionary struggling people. Our people have triumphed. The world will always remember and judge our people by this victory. Most factions of the people have performed their duty to this end and scored victory, including our heroic soldiers, revolution guards, volunteers and both women and men fighters who have bravely faced death on the battlefronts.

There also exists a faction that has failed the test in the war. No one should question this war; the enemy violated our territory, and it is our duty to defend the country. This is what we have in fact done. Those who said that they love and defend this revolution and that they love and defend the people have no excuse for not participating in this war. They have obstructed the progress of the battles. In the first days of the war, these individuals--reportedly Iranians--said that Iran stands in the ranks of the United States. These agents also went further, daring to say that the Islamic Republic works in the U.S. interest and that the Iraqi Government is revolutionary.

Those who have supported Saddam's regime, particularly the lackey regimes in the area, have given Iraq $12 billion. Kuwait also has committed itself to a $12-billion loan to Iraq. These regimes have placed all their capabilities at Iraq's disposal. All world news agencies talked against Iran. Now they are all incapable of proceeding along their road because matters have become crystal clear.

The enemies have now realized that they must weaken us from the rear. Regrettably, the enemy of the Islamic revolution is now active in the rear. Brothers and sisters, I tell those of you who are here today in the arena of unity and those in every spot of the country who are listening to this sermon to be vigilant and alert because the revolution's enemies, after despairing of the battlefield, have come to our rear. You must be alert to rob the enemy of the opportunity to strike at us from the rear. The enemies are freely active behind the front.

In another development, there are some internal battles that are raging between the Islamic Republic and the United States in Kordestan for example. You are a people fighting the biggest power in the world with full strength and energy. You occupy a prominent position in the hearts of the world Muslims because you are fighting for the sake of the Koran.

There is a faction in this society which is trying in the name of democracy, freedom and solidarity with the masses to carry out acts of sabotage. Who are they who are fighting in Kordestan? Does anybody doubt that they are linked with world imperialism? Who is kindling the fire in Kordestan and in (?Turkestan)? We told them you are Americans. They protested and said: We are both counterrevolutionaries and enemies of the United States. [passage indistinct]

While we are today waging a war at this level and of this significance, they who consider themselves part of our people are firing on the revolution guards, the army and unarmed and innocent citizens, including Kurds and Turkmens. Aren't they American agents? The revolution's enemies are exploiting every weak point in the cities and society to sow sedition and foment disputes.

The enemy is trying to distort facts. Despite the hard work of the officials to perform their duties and to run the country's affairs, the enemy is trying to portray them as doing nothing in an attempt to sow chaos. Frankly speaking, the role and designs of the revolution's enemies are to disrupt studies in the schools and to deprive the children and youth of their schooling. The enemies seek to foment sedition and divisiveness at schools in order to drag the revolution guards to those fabricated battles. It is a plot. These are designs meticulously planned by the revolution's enemies. It is no coincidence that these problems occur in many schools. Chanting slogans about freedom itself constitutes a plot, because we are free.

I said before that freedom does not mean that the revolution's enemies should be able to deal blows to us. We cannot accept this. We must remedy it. We will never permit any saboteur to place a bomb under a railway. This is not freedom. Freedom is a means to express opinions and to [word indistinct]

REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMANDER REZA'I INTERVIEWED

JN131639 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Dec 80

["Text" of part I of interview granted to the Arabic section of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Mohsen Reza'i, member of the Islamic Revolution Guards' Command Council--date and place not given--recorded; questions in Arabic, and answers in Persian fading into Arabic translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] First of all, I would like to ask brother struggler Mohsen Reza'i to identify the Islamic revolution guards to our dear listeners, though they know much about them, gaining their knowledge before and after this imposed war.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power.

Due to its characteristics, the Islamic revolution achieved prominent gains, one of which was the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. After 1975, our revolutionary Islamic forces began to think about founding a strong armed organization. The main reason for that was the fact that the communist forces dealt an incurable blow to our Islamic movement in 1975. This concept and aspiration increased in strength in 1977 and began to be implemented. On 11 February, the peak of our popular revolution--when the masses attacked and occupied the garrisons--all the factions in the various cities that were thinking of a strong armed organization met at the imam's headquarters at the time and laid down the plan for a strong organization.

The aim of the revolution guards corps is to protect and preserve the Islamic revolution. Unlike the army and the various military and regular forces in the world, whose aim is to preserve states, national soil and sovereignty, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps is in charge of safeguarding the revolution and its gains.

[Question] Brother Mohsen Reza'i: When Saddam's traitorous regime launched this war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic revolution guards joined the battles quite promptly. Were you prepared? How did you prepare for fighting at such speed?

[Answer] Before Saddam's forces attacked our Islamic revolutionary country, we had accurate information about the movements he wanted to carry out. However, we never thought that he would be able to force our Muslim brothers in the Iraqi Army to undertake such an action. On the other hand, we did not imagine that Saddam might commit such a major political mistake, unfortunately, instead of confronting Israel and America, Saddam launched a large-scale offensive against our Muslim people and our revolutionary Muslim country, aided by the funds--which amounted to about $12 billion--that were offered to him by the reactionary states in the region before the war upon an order from America and in agreement with these states. Despite the fact that we were fully alert, we were taken aback in the first few days and he managed to take some of our lands. However, later on we organized our forces and confronted him. Of course, the revolution guards were stationed at some border points when the war began. They also clashed with the Iraqi forces and inflicted heavy losses on them.

[Question] Could you tell us about the most important battles waged by the revolution guards in this imposed war?

[Answer] Our most important battle was in Khuninshahr, which we also called Tall az-Za'tar. Most of our brothers in Khorramshahr were local Arab guards, who identified the Iraqi forces' positions and attacked them. In one of the offensives in Khorramshahr, the offensive was coordinated with the revolutionary army for the liberation of Iraq. Thirty to 40 enemy personnel were killed by explosive charges.

In another clash, which occurred at the beginning of an attack by Saddam Husayn's troops on Susangerd and Hamidiyeh--an attack which was followed by the appointment of a mayor for Susangerd from among the invading troops, something which practically proved their intervention in the affairs of an Islamic land and state--our brother revolution guards carried out night operations from 0200 to 0500 and forced the Iraqi Army to withdraw 10-15 km. In yet another operation coordinated between the revolution guards, on the one hand, and the army, mobilization personnel and volunteers, we clashed with the Iraqi forces in Hamidiyeh. In this clash, our brother guards seized four tanks and one personnel carrier intact. They also captured 10 persons, who were transported to the revolution guards headquarters. Upon interrogation, the captives were overtaken by panic because they imagined that the guards would kill them. However, after they had received good treatment, they swore that if the Iraqi forces' personnel knew that the revolution guards would treat them with such love and sympathy, they would all join them in 1 day.

In an operation in Ramsheh, southwest of Ahvaz, the revolution guards fought from 0200 to 0500 and destroyed more than 20 tanks, 4 personnel carriers, 1 truck and 1 106-mm gun. The guards were only 20 meters from the enemy. An RPG shell fired by a revolution guard at an enemy tank bounced back at him because the RPG system we have is different from other systems. During this operation one of the brothers throught he saw a sand dune, but upon touching it he realized that it was an enemy tank. He moved back and destroyed it. In Susangerd, too, the revolution guards scored epic victories in their defense of the city when the Iraqi mercenaries attacked it.

Since the guards' operations are fedayeen and guerrilla war operations, they are countless and cannot be numerated now.

From the radio and television interviews with the revolution guards at the fronts, it seems that they are fully aware of Islamic ideology. Could you tell us about the ideological education received by the Islamic revolution guards?

[Answer] Unlike all government and military organizations in states and even revolutions, the Islamic revolution guards have special characteristics. Instead of employing individuals, as done by the various military and even revolutionary organiations and structures, the revolution guards corps accepts membership. This means that it does not have a special section for appointing individuals, but has forces in charge of investigating and choosing personnel from among the volunteers. It has happened several times that 20, 30 or 40 volunteers offered their services, but no more than 2 of them were chosen to become members.

The members must have faith in the Islamic creed and the unified world Islamic nation. These are among the qualifications required for membership. They must also have faith in the Islamic revolution and love of jihad and martyrdom. Those individuals who desire to obtain money must not join the revolution guards.

Most of the individuals who joined the revolution guards represented the revolutionary forces that resisted the shah for many years. Many of them were imprisoned during the former regime's rule. Those individuals played a role in the Islamic revolution's struggle on the level of the masses. They used to organize demonstrations, call on people to take to the streets and distribute the imam's statements and sayings. The revolution guards corps was formed of those individuals.

Another important point is that we in the revolution guards give primary importance to the ideological and political dimensions more than the military ones. Unlike the brothers in the Iraqi Army, the revolution guard now knows accurately why he is defending Khuzestan and why he must fight the aggressive forces.

The revolution guards know the meaning of the words uttered by the U.S. ambassador to Israel when he told Begin that the Iraqi planes which took shelter in Jordan do not pose a threat against Israel. Do our Iraqi brothers know this?

Do they know about the talks held between America and Saudi Arabia; between Jordan and Saddam; and between Saddam and Qabus, who have recently met three times? Of course our Iraqi brothers know nothing about this.

As for us, when the imam himself received a message from Carter, it was clear that the imam's policy was to read it publicly. Carter then got confused and said: Oh what a woe; this did not happen! However, when he realized that the message was made public and the matter was all over, he confirmed sending it. This is the good policy--freedom, Islam and the mission. The revolution guards are obsessed with this spirit. They come from the heart of the people and revolution. Therefore, the revolution guards know exactly why they are fighting. Therefore, they receive martyrdom with eagerness, unlike the Iraqi brothers, who are forcibly dragged with chains and tricks to fight.

[Question] What is the nature of the role now being played by the revolution guards at the fronts? How is coordination of operations achieved between the revolution guards, on the one hand, and the army, the mobilization personnel and the volunteers?

[Answer] After we refuted the claims about the war by the Iraqi brothers, who had to understand and realize that their actions were aggressive, we, the revolution guards, based our policy on the fact that as long as the enemy is on our land, we have to fight him. We planned our fighting on the basis of the nature of our fedayeen action. After we had organized our forces in the form of fedayeen groups, we engaged the enemy on all fronts and fought the invaders who entered our country without any justification.

Realizing that Saddam is not fit to rule in Iraq, the Muslim country, we expanded our fedayeen operations on all fronts. We are fighting a guerrilla war based on creed. We offered the army many specialists, who are now fighting with the army. Since the nature of our work is different from that of the army, there is complete harmony between us. The difference occurs when two different structures undertake one job. Sometimes we carry out observation acts and the army undertakes the shelling. We formed joint and harmonious commands on all fronts. The ground forces' aircraft bomb and we attack. There is complete harmony between the people, guards and army on the fronts.

Part II

JN141556 [Editorial Report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1135 GMT on 14 December 1980 carries the 25-minute text of part II of the interview given the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Arabic section by Mohsen Reza'i, Islamic Revolution Guards Command Council member. In reply to the first question, dealing with the Majlis' ratification of a law incorporating the mobilization force elements into the revolution guards, Reza'i reviews the guards corps' history and relationship with the Iranian people from the outset of the Iranian revolution.

In response to the second question, on the revolution guards' participation in Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani's recent visit to "revolutionary Arab capitals," Reza'i says that "the Steadfastness Front or progressive countries in the region and the Palestinian brothers have proven that they oppose this war." He adds that "in our talks with brother Yasir 'Arafat, he said that this is an American war, in the interest of America." Reza'i says that the revolution guards took part in Rafsanjani's visit and in many meetings on "the issue of Israel's expulsion from the Islamic region." He notes "positive results" in this regard and agreement that "the Muslims in this region should draw up a basic Islamic ideology and plan, in light of which all Muslims' efforts would join and cooperate militarily, so that this issue will end successfully with Israel's expulsion."

In his reply to the third and final question on how he views the war with Iraq, Reza'i says "we are a brave people, possessing all of the weapons the shah had," and adds: "We are optimistic about this war for, as was the shah, Saddam is in his last days." He says that "Saddam has lost his dignity throughout the region" and notes that, though "Saddam received $12 billion" in foreign aid, the countries providing that aid "have gone back on their stands because they have become concerned about themselves. They though that the war would be successful in only 3 days, but panicked and left him alone on the battlefield." At the end of the interview, Reza'i says: "We call on the Iraqi people's sons who were sent to the battlefronts by the Tikriti regime to hand themselves over to the nearest Iranian post."

NAVY COMMANDER ON GULF ISLANDS, WAR WITH IRAQ

JN132257 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1855 GMT 13 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On its third page, KEYHAN published the statements made by the Iranian naval force commander in an interview with the paper's correspondent on the successive victories scored by our forces against the Iraqi forces.

On the pretexts used by the Iraqi regime with regard to the restoration of the three islands and its call on Iran to officially recognize Iraq's possession of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab], the naval force commander said: What has happened in Iran is a great popular revolution, whose dimensions spread outside the borders. Since this revolution was a radical and creative one, the degenerate and reactionary regimes as well as the region's states, whose thrones were shaken following this revolution, assembled in co-operation with and with aid from their masters to implement this big plot of attacking Iran under the guise of [words indistinct].

The naval force commander added that the main goal ot imposing this war against Iran and attacking it is to, first, deatch Khuzestan from Iran and form a (?new) government in that region, from which [words indistinct] to overthrow our young Islamic Republic. He added: We will not only defeat the aggressive Iraqi Army, but we will also topple the agent Iraqi Ba'thist government. We will safeguard our freedom, independence and nonsubservience. We will also liberate the Iraqi people.

On the importance of the islands and the Strait of Hormuz to Iran, the naval force commander said: In general, all the islands in the Persian Gulf have always belonged to Iran. However, the British colonialist policy, which dominated this region for hundreds of years, controlled these regions, which cannot be split from our lands. In order to preserve its ill-omened objectives, it did not allow us to possess an adequate naval force in order to [word indistinct] and restore our legitimate rights. Accordingly, in 1349 [presumably 1971] Iran regained these islands, which belonged to it. Bu Musa, one of these islands, is important from the economic point of view because it contains oil. As for Tunb Bozorg and Tunb Kuchak, they are important from the military-strategic point of view. These islands were Iranian, became Iranian and will remain Iranian.

In reply to a question on the Iranian naval force's ability to guarantee the freedom of oil and commercial navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, the Iranian naval force commander said: Our naval force is the best naval force in the region. Compared with world standards, it has a good capability [words indistinct]. Therefore, there was no reason for the others to send their warships from distances of thousands of kilometers to this region under the flimsy pretext that they want to be present in the region by having their fleets here. They will then continue to plunder the wealth of this region's peoples as they did before or even more than before.

The Iranian naval force commander said that one of the Iraqi regime's objectives was to destroy the Iranian oil installations on Khark Island and to stop the export of Iran's oil. Therefore, this regime's air force launched wide-scale and repeated raids against Khark Island and Bushehr port. However, it lost about 70 of its fighter planes in this region. What it achieved was to inflict some partial losses on it.

DELEGATE TO OPEC DISCUSSES KIDNAPPING, GAS EXPORT

LD122052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1944 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Iran will defend its stance in using oil as a political and economic weapon, and will condemn the Iraqi Ba'thist regime for kidnapping the Iranian oil minister, Mr Javad Tondguyan, in the forthcoming OPEC meeting, which is due to be held in Bali, Indonesia.

Mr Sadat, the head of the Iranian delegation to this conference, said before departing Tehran: The kidnapping of the Iranian oil minister and his aide will be the most important issue of the coming session for Iran. He also said: Oil should be used as a politicoeconomic weapon for the benefit of the oppressed people of the world.

Regarding the export of gas to the Soviet Union, Mr Sadat reiterated that the Soviets have not yet accepted the price proposed by Iran. But, [words indistinct] they are still eager to buy Iranian gas, but Iran will not sell (?gas) so long as the price proposed by Iran has not been accpeted by the Soviets.

TONDGUYAN'S FATE TO BE STRESSED AT OPEC MEETING

NC131352 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Dec (AFP)--The main subject at next week's conference in Bali of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will be Iran's demand for Iraq to free captured Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, former Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar affirmed here today.

"Mr Tondguyan has been tortured and that is why the Iraqis refuse to free him, because he is not in condition to be shown to the world," Mr Mo'infar told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Mr Mo'infar, now chairman of parliament's petroleum committee, denied reports that Mr Tondguyan was being treated for wounds received when captured on October 31 while inspecting the refinery city of Abadan: "I witnessed his arrest from a car behind his. I and friends hidden behind trees saw that he was safe and sound when captured."

Refusal to free him would have "consequences on OPEC's future and unity," warned Mr Mo'infar. He said the captive has been officially designated as the head of Iran's delegation at the Bali meeting, though it will actually be led by Deputy Minister Hassan Sadat.

Mr Mo'infar said Iran's delegation at Bali will back a Vienna report by eight OPEC countries recommending a basic price of 35 to 36 dollars a barrel for Arabian light crude oil.

He said Iran is now consuming about half a million barrels of petroleum refinery daily.

The bombarded refineries at Abadan supplied half Iran's needs before the war with Iraq. "But since rationing has reduced our consumption by one half, and since we export no more refinery products, we still produce enough for our needs," he said.

Mr Mo'infar said Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim was bragging when he claimed Iraq was now exporting one million barrels a day and ready to double that. He was trying to give the impression that Iraq was "a stable country and reliable source of supply."

Iraq was really exporting only around 350,000 barrels, Mr Mo'infar estimated. Its pipelines to the Mediterranean were insufficient for the claimed volume. Iran had destroyed Iraq's oil terminals on the Gulf at Al-Bakr and Al-Ummayah.

Iran was very sorry to bombard such installations, belonging to the Iraqi people rather than their President Saddam Husayn, and was willing to help rebuild them after the war, Mr Mo'infar said.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES BREZHNEV PROPOSAL FOR GULF

LD141338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party, recently paid a visit to India. In this visit, which seems to have not been too successful for him as he was unable to justify to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the presence of the Russian forces in Afghanistan, he presented a five-point proposal on the Middle East, which in some ways is a suitable proposal which could be in the interest of the countries in the Middle East, provided that it goes beyond the level of talk and the propaganda war in order to some out of the political isolation caused by the occupation of Afghanistan and provided that he himself respects the points which have been set forth in the proposed resolution.

However, before this proposal is put into operation by the American superpower and by the countries in the Gulf it should be acted upon by the Soviet Union itself. Brezhnev's proposed plan contains the following points:

1. To refrain from establishing military bases or installing nuclear and heavy weapons in the Persian Gulf.

2. To refrain from using or threatening to use force against the countries of the region or in order to interfere in their internal affairs.

3. To respect the nonaligned position of the countries of the Persian Gulf.

4. To refrain from trade embargoes or the creation of obstacles in the region.

5. To respect the rights of various countries in regard to their natural resources.

Various positions have been taken in response to this plan. The positions of the Western and imperialist countries have, on the whole, been against this plan. Edmund Muskie, the American secretary of state, has described this plan as entrusting the protection of [word indistinct] chickens to the fox. England has also adopted a similar position. However, the opposition from America and England has a different source. The contents of the proposed plans are, in fact, a propaganda confrontation with the West, because the plan contains a few points which are contrary to the interests of the West. The point of refraining from establishing military bases, raised at a time when America has bases in most of the countries of the region who are obedient to America, plays the biggest role in this regard. Refraining from the installation of nuclear and heavy weapons would also be contrary to Western interests in the Persian Gulf area.

On the other hand, the Persian Gulf is of vital importance to the West, and refraining from interference in their internal affairs is also an unpleasant proposal to them, bearing in mind the interests of the imperialists in that region. Therefore, the opposition of Western governments such as America and England is mainly due to the fact that the contents of the plan are precisely aimed at the reversal of their domination in the region.

However, what makes the Islamic Republic hesitate about the proposed plan of the Soviet leader is not the same as the opposition of the Western countries to this plan. The point is that we are hearing these words from someone who has not shown much interest in some of the contents of that plan. If we are not supposed to have any doubts in the good intentions of Brezhnev in proposing this plan, we should accept the proposition that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving country which casts no covetous eyes on the interests of the Muslim people of this region and will leave them to themselves. However, if the countries in the region are willing to act according to this plan, naturally, Afghanistan should also be able to tell the Soviet Union that the presence of its forces in that country is contrary to the independence of the Afghan nation. To hear these words from a leader whose forces are at the moment in Muslim Afghanistan creates some doubt in the countries of the region. Is there any guarantee that if the countries of the Gulf region wish to act in accordance with the contents of that plan, they can remain confident about the Eastern power? If the policy of noninterference in the affairs of other countries of the region is acceptable to the Soviet Union, then how do they justify the occupation of Afghanistan, which has continued in the severest form for many months? The other question is whether this plan should only be carried out by the Western superpower or whether it will also be bound by it.

It is true that the West has set up numerous bases in the region and that the Persian Gulf is in a position of danger, in that many dangers threaten it from the West. However, the Soviet Union is not far behind. If the bases of the superpowers were to be dismantled in the region, would the Soviet Union also comply with this?

In any case, the proposal of the Soviet leader for the countries of the Middle East is a positive proposal in itself. However, it should be seen whether this plan is part of a propaganda campaign to regain Soviet credibility in the region, whether it is a well-meaning proposal for the interest of the Muslim masses of the region, or whether it is another propaganda campaign which we have witnessed from time to time.

Naturally, the policy of the Islamic Republic is not only the repudiation of the West; the repudiation of the practices of Western imperialism does not mean the confirmation of the practices of the East. Intervention is intervention and aggression is aggression. If aggression is bad, it does not mean that one should condemn it only if it is American imperialist aggression; although there is no argument that the West has inflicted the greatest loss upon the interests of the Muslim masses of the region. Nevertheless, the Middle East cannot remain indifferent when its political honor and its economic and social independence have been violated by any other foreign power as well as America.

The solution to the political impasse in the region rests in the real independence of the Middle East. The material benefits, the financial wealth and the underground assets of the countries of this region belong to its Muslim nations. According to the people who live in these countries, the solution to the problems of the Middle East lies in true and Islamic unity and the repudiation of dependence upon any foreign superpower.

In this connection, the Soviet Union, to demonstrate its good will concerning its recent proposal, can put an end to its occupation of Afghanistan and leave its destiny to the Muslim nation of that country. In addition to that, it should dismantle its bases in the region. In connection with the Iran-Iraq war, it should formally announce its neutrality and reaffirm that it does not sell arms to Iraq.

In this connection, it should abrogate that part of the treaty of 1921 which allows the two countries to send their forces to each other's soil when they feel endangered, which is basically and clearly contrary to the policy of noninterference in the affairs of other countries.

If the Soviet Union acts according to these points it could, naturally, make a great contribution to the independence of the Middle East and prove the good intentions of the Soviet leader in his recent proposal. In that case, the countries of the region will regard this proposal positively and will settle their accounts with the American superpower.

In short, the proposed plan is in itself a good and positive proposal; but can one really regard it as completely genuine in view of the continuation of the occupation of Afghanistan and the existence of Soviet bases in the region and other points referred to above; is it is merely a seemingly attractive diplomatic attempt aimed at de-Westernization or merely an attempt to be regarded as the wronged party and to win credibility among the countries of the region? The policies the Soviet Union henceforth implements in connection with that plan can clarify these questions.

AHVAZ RADIO: HUSAYN IS REAGAN'S TRUMP CARD

GF130726 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The hostile stand adopted by Shah Husayn during his recent press conference on the Syrian-Jordanian crisis has regenerated the tension that had eased following the relative agreement brought about by the Saudi mediation. Informed sources in Damascus have announced that the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the borders has been halted following the hostile statements of Shah Husayn, the puppet king of Jordan. On the day before yesterday, Damascus radio accused King Husayn of seeking to exacerbate the situation on the Syrian borders, thus implementing the new U.S. plot to topple the Syrian regime and subsequently to liquidate the Palestinian question.

In a statement on television 2 days ago Shah Husayn said that in supporting the gangs opposing the Syrian regime--which are receiving their training in their bases in Jordan--Jordan is not giving protection to marauders and troublemakers but is supporting a movement opposed to the Syrian regime. Moreover, Shah Husayn defended the disturbances in the Syrian cities, describing them as a revolutionary movement with a broad popular base. He warned that Jordan will not withdraw a single soldier until all the Syrian soldiers on Jordan's borders are withdrawn.

Political circles, particularly in Beirut, have received these statements--which included Husayn's admission of sending military and economic supplies to the fascist Ba'thist regime in Iraq via the port of 'Aqaba and his renewed declaration of support for the At-Tikriti regime--with astonishment. Following the Saudi mediation Jordan had agreed not to interfere in Syria's internal affairs and end its rancor toward the Palestinians, which dates back to Black September, by recognizing the PLO. However, it appears that Jordan has forgotten these Syrian conditions.

Political circles in Damascus consider Shah Husayn Reagan's trump card in the Middle East, in the same way As-Sadat was Carter's trump card which produced the Camp David conspiracy.

It appears that Husayn will soon join As-Sadat and Israel at the negotiating table. Reports on the visit of Henry Kissinger, the architect of U.S. foreign policy, to the Middle East--and Jordan--in the near future indicate the possibility of another Camp David process with Husayn's participation. In a statement to TIME magazine, Reagan admitted--after referring to the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Middle East and comparing the area to a volcano about to erupt--that Jordan is the key to a Middle East solution. Those who are aware of the true face of this puppet regime and its support for imperialism realize the gravity of the danger of the coming [words indistinct], and fully understand the meaning of the direct and indirect [word indistinct] statements on King Husayn joining the negotiating table of another Camp David.

We recall the statements by President Hafiz al-Asad at a press conference during the height of the Syrian-Jordanian crisis in the past weeks. He said that Syria will not allow the emergence of a new As-Sadat in Jordan.

Shah Husayn is the executor of this new policy--a policy that leads to the realization of imperialism's new and vile ambitions in the Middle East in the Gulf. It appears from the new U.S. policy in the area that U.S. imperialist ambitions in the future will take the form of a military attempt in the Middle East. These predictions have entered the stage of implementation through U.S. military concentrations in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The agents who have been prepared to implement these ambitions are all insignificant people who have dedicated themselves to serve U.S. interests [word indistinct] the world's oppressed peoples and to insolently carry out Washington's orders.

By closely following U.S. foreign policy in the future one can deduce that the leader of world imperialism intends to impose its mew hegemony over the Middle East through a group of gendarmes in the area comprising the leaders of reactionary Arab states, such as Shah Husayn, As-Sadat and the other satellites, in addition to the Zionist entity. Thus, Brzezinski says in Canada that the new NATO alliance in the Gulf if not in the U.S. interest. [as heard] It is not to be ruled out that the United States intends to encircle the area with a military body that controls the destiny of the peoples of the area and permanently preserve the interests of world imperialism. We have said in the past that the fall of the buried shah in Iran has proved to the United States that it is no longer able to safeguard its interests through a gendarme in the area for such a theory has become invalid. Indeed, the United States intends to form a puppet body that will carry out its role if one of its allies should fall as a result of a revolutionary mass movement. There have been a number of proofs for the formation of such a military body. The hostile statements that have taken the form of a sharp threat by the Jordanian shah, the anti-Syrian statements of the Zionist delegate at the United Nations and the immediate transport of U.S. military supplies to Jordan are all clear evidence of the U.S. attempt to set up the desired military body in the Middle East and the Gulf. However, what should be taken into consideration in this analysis is the stand of the area's awakened peoples on the side of their progressive regimes--these peoples are a barrier in the way of U.S. calculations and will not remain idle in the face of such U.S. attempts.

IRAQ CUTS TELEPHONE LINKS WITH GULF COUNTRIES

GF121406 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubayy reports that at a time when scores of trucks carrying fuel and foodstuff are daily reaching Iraq from Kuwait, and following the closure of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti borders to travelers by the traitorous Saddam regime, this dying regime has cut off telephone communications between Iraq and the Persian Gulf countries in order to prevent the spread of news about the deterioration of the situation in Iraq and the activities of the Iraqi mujahidin.

NIOC RADIO REPORTS ARRESTS, ARMED CLASHES IN IRAQ

GF121432 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Citing travelers recently arriving in Syria from Lebanon, the PARS correspondent in Damascus reports that during the past few days citizens of An-Najaf [in Iraq] were the victims of brutal arrests, and that 520 persons were arrested. The correspondent says that the number of people arrested is increasing as a result of the wave of oppisition to the Iraqi regime.

The travelers said that during the past few days three Muslim Iraqi mujahidin launched an attack on the agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, killing 30 members of the Iraqi Ba'thist army. One of the mujahidin was martyred, another was wounded, while the third returned safely to base.

In the course of a clash between the Muslim mujahidin and the Ba'thist army forces in the As-Salam district of Baghdad, the mujahidin killed the commander of these forces in the area.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 336

LD121804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Communique 336 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The Muslim and fighting people of Iran: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to defend the Islamic homeland in the various battlefronts of war between right and the devil, assaulting the invader enemy in order to mop up the land of Islamic Iran from the enemy's dirty existence.

Some of the force's operations on 11 and 12 December are as follows:

1. From early today, scattered artillery fire, tank fire and light weapons fire began and is still in progress. Also, the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the regions of Ash-Shu'aybah and Bostan under fire, as a result of which two enemy tanks were destroyed and five of the Iraqi mercenary forces' personnel were wounded. Military installations at Umm ar-Rasas in southeast Iraq were also aimed at. No exact information concerning losses and casualties inflicted has been released.

2. Engagements in the regions of Shur-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht), the village of Konjamcham, and Malekshahi Heights are continuing and the invader enemy has brought the regions of Dezful, Shush, (Zurf) and Naderi under the fire of artillery and mortar launchers. The mortars launched at Dezful resulted in some damage to the residential sector of the city.

3. As a result of shelling by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the enemy's position in the Khuzestan region, one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle, two (Malesha) missiles, two field refrigerators and one ammunition tent were destroyed, four Iraqi personnel were wounded and one of the enemy's force was also killed.

4. On 11 December part of Abadan's residential area came under heavy weapons fire from the mercenary Iraqi forces resulting in some losses. The enemy also brought Khuninshahr's naval base under fire. The forces of Islam retaliated by bringing the Iraqi forces' positions at the western embankment of the Karun River and regions of Kut Az-Zayn and yesterday.

Meanwhile an Iraqi soldier surrendered to the Islamic forces in the Kur-e Mush heights yesterday.

GUERRILLA PENETRATION OF ENEMY FRONT REPORTED

LD150540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting an official at the public relations department of the governor general's office in Ilam, reports: On 11 and 12 December the guerrilla group of the Muslim combatants from the Ilam branch of the mobilization, penetrated the enemy front and in a series of 14-hour operations, managed to destroy 2 vehicles, 2 APC, 1 water reservoir and 1 car and its occupants.

These combatants, in their successful attempt to penetrate Iraqi territory, managed to destroy one of Saddam's mercenaries' bridges in the enemy's communications area. The report states that this guerrilla group returned safely to base after carrying out its operations.

PARS, quoting the public relations department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ilam, reports that in severe clashes yesterday in the Mehran region between the forces defending the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi mercenaries, the brother guards managed to destroy a mortar launcher and a large amount of the enemy's ammunition and kill a number of Saddam's mercenaries. Fortunately, in these clashes no casualties or losses were inflicted on the combative forces of Islam.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS VISIT ABADAN AREA

JN121524 Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reports that at the same time when the Iraqi Ba'th agents allege that they have occupied Abadan and that their forces have crossed the Bahmanshir River, correspondents of international news agencies toured the fronts around Abadan, Bahmanshir and eastern Arvand Rud yesterday. The visit to the front by international television and newspaper correspondents was organized by the Supreme Defense Council's information committee. The foreign correspondents were received by the Iranian officials in Abadan.

PARS says that the Iranian officials have acquainted the correspondents with the Iraqi Ba'thist army's inhuman shelling of residential areas, hospitals, mosques and schools in southeastern Iran. The correspondents thanked the Iranian officials and said that according to the imam's orders, they did not want to be responsible for publishing anything other than factual news items and that they only want to make these facts clear to the people.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN 5-11 DEC PROGRAMMING

TA111618 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran, from 5-11 December at 1315-1400 GMT, carried news, including reports on peshmerga military operations in the Kurdish regions, anti-Khomeyni commentaries, appeals to the people of Iranian Kordestan, and the peshmerga program which is devoted to recounting heroic deeds of martyred peshmerga fighters.

On 7 December the radio carried a mostly indistinct commentary that referred to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and to the massive anti-U.S. demonstrations which followed, stating that "in essence many people did not agree with the act of hostage taking and such a (?confrontation) struggle. Their participation in the demonstrations and their condemnation of America was purely due to (?antagonism) toward U.S. imperialism and other imperialist countries. They did not approve of the act itself." The commentary then went on to criticize certain unnamed political parties that supported the act of hostage taking, saying that "some political groups, by unilaterally supporting this action and by disregarding its humanitarian and international implications," jumped on the bandwagon and instead of showing the people the correct methods of struggle against U.S. imperialism they merely encouraged them to shout slogans. The commentary continued: "We see that the conclusion of this struggle has reached a stage where the regime's leaders are (?calling) on America: Come, take delivery of the hostages from us. We are in need of arms and spare parts." It then concluded by stating that the interesting thing is that following months in severance of Iran-U.S. relations, it is being now suggested by some individuals that these relations be restored to the level that existed prior to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 December 1980

American Hostages

According to Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and discussed the fate of the U.S. hostages. Raja'i told PARS after the meeting that Khomeyni approved a reply "acceptable to all the officials and the people of Iran" to be sent to the United States in order to end the "procrastination and combersomeness" of the exchanges. The United States now has only "to provide certain financial guarantees that we have demanded," the prime minister added, and then at "any time or on any day" the United States can "take away the spies."

Earlier, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i told a Tehran radio correspondent that "the hostage issue is almost at its final stage." If Khomeyni approves the report on the hostage issue, the prime minister continued, then Iran will submit its "final reply" to the United States and "it will be up to the U.S. Administration to adopt measures on taking these 52 people." Raja'i's comments followed a meeting of the government council, the radio reported, which discussed the hostage issue and monetary matters.

At a press conference in Tehran, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that the prolongation of the hostage issue has been caused by "those who hold the real power in the United States" but that if they accept the Majlis conditions "clearly and unambiguously, the issue will be resolved forthwith." According to Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr stressed that the key issue is the unfreezing of Iranian assets held in the United States and not the late shah's wealth. Referring to the Majlis condition that the "Americans return our money to us," the president said the solution "is apparently easy." However, the Iranian people will not accept a solution that "would tamper with even a penny of their money," he added. Bani-Sadr's emphasis on the Iranian assets follows earlier reports of numerous high-level meetings among Iranian officials about various monetary problems and the generally worsening economic situation.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Bani-Sadr Comment--President Bani-Sadr told a press conference reported by Tehran radio that his main rivals are "counterrevolutionaries" who are plotting against the revolution "in collusion with a foreign power." Not only do we have a war that has been foisted on us by them, Bani-Sadr asserted, but "we also have a civil war, an economic blockade and dozens of plots and assassination plans."

Esfahan Imam Protest--According to Tehran radio, the Friday imam of Esfahan, Ayatollah Jalaleddin Taheri, quit his post and left the city in protest against "fifth columnists" in the country who are undermining Islam and deprecating Ayatollah Khomeyni. Taheri charged in a statement that the local Voice and Vision (Iran's radio and television network) station broadcast "insults and rudeness" toward Khomeyni while other plotters defaced pictures of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

Iran Foreign Affairs

In an interview with Swiss and Austrian radio correspondents reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said Iran's relations with the Soviet Union should not go so far that they harm Iran's independence. As to renewed relations with Europe, especially West Germany, the prime minister declared that some people "are trying to represent Europe as a world separate from the East and the West," but because of Europe's support for the U.S. economic blockade, "we regret" Iran cannot regard Europe as being independent of the United States.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

President Beni-Sadr backed away from earlier comments about an imminent Iranian Army offensive against the Iraqis when asked about the military situation at a Tehran press conference as reported by Tehran radio. Bani-Sadr said the Iranian forces have halted the Iraqi advance and are now taking "the next step, namely, to weaken and wear down the enemy." According to another radio report, the president was no more expansive on the fighting following a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, saying only that "in general," the situation "is good on all the battlefronts." At the same press conference the acting chief of the joint staff, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi, said that the Iranian air defense "could be a reason" for the "noticable" reduction in Iraqi air attacks in recent weeks. He added that "as a rule" seldom more than half of the attacking planes are able to return to Iraq. Fallahi also asserted that Iranian air, naval and ground forces are continuing offensive operations against the Iraqis and are going to "tip the balance in their favor."

Iranian and Iraqi forces clashed around Susangerd, Tehran radio reported, with both sides suffering losses. Near Ahvaz, Iranian artillery reportedly halted an Iraqi armor column that attempted to cross the Karkheh Kur River. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by Baghdad Radio, claimed the Iranians lost 70 killed in recent fighting, mainly in the Bahmanshir canal area of Abadan. Tehran radio's Arabic service, citing the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reported that the export of Iraqi crude oil from the Syrian port of Baniyas stopped following Iranian air raids on oil installations in Kirkuk.

Kurdish Question

In an interview with LE MONDE correspondent Eric Rouleau published on 12 December, Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) Secretary General 'Abdol Rahman Qasemlu said that although Iranian Kurds are willing to negotiate with the government they will never lay down their arms. Quasemlu admitted, however, that seven members of the KDP Central Committee have already resigned because they oppose armed struggle. The KDP leader described the Iranian Government as a regime of mullahs that has "confiscated" the revolution "for its benefit," and he said that following "assaults launched by the forces of order" the KDP "moved onto the offensive 1 month ago." Qasemlu denied charges by Iraqi Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani that a guerrilla war by Iranian Kurds would lead to a military regime in Tehran, saying it is not self-evident that the army will take power and adding that the most influential political force "on a national scale" in Iran is the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Asked about KDP's relations with Iraq, Qasemlu said "we support any Kurdish movement outside Iran that asks for our support; Baghdad knows that quite well." Iraq, he said, is "just as dependent on us as we are on it." The KDP leader did not deny receiving arms from Iraq but said the KDP tries to diversify sources of supply. Although the KDP has condemned Iraq for "having sparked off the hostilities" in the current war, Qasemlu said the KDP holds Iran "responsible" for the war as a result of its "repeated provocations" against Iraq.

Afghanistan

Afghan leader Babrak Karmal, interviewed by Kabul radio, reiterated the DRA's support for the Soviet and Indian call for a "political solution" of the problems of the region. Karmal again called for "direct talks, without any type of interference from abroad" and expressed hope that the leaders of Iran and Pakistan will respond "positively" to proposals for a political solution, adding "we are ready to meet them at any time and place convenient for both sides and acceptable to us."

Syrian-Libyan Relations

Following a report by Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland that unity talks between Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad began on 15 December, Damascus radio revealed that the talks centered on the "basic and general principles of unity" between the two countries based on a plan submitted by the Syrian side. The radio said that after the meeting Hafiz al-Asad restated Syria's view that unity is the "best weapon to confront the imperialist moves in the area." The radio also said that in a statement to Syrian television, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that "the political and technical aspects" of unity have been resolved but the "executive administrative procedures" remain to be discussed in further talks on 16 December.

Israel

Tel Aviv IDF radio reported that Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzeha told the Knesset House Committee he agrees to have his immunity removed in order to prove his innocence of corruption charges in court. Abu-Hatzera claimed he is a victim of libel intended to ruin his political career.

OPEC Conference

AFP reported from Bali that the OPEC countries have decided to set three new prices: $32 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude; $36 for Gulf countries, including Kuwait, Qatar and Iraq; and $41 for African producers such as Algeria and Libya. AFP earlier reported that Venezuela's Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti revealed that the conference agenda would include proposals to raise oil prices but would not make any "formal" effort to end the Iran-Iraq war or deal with the question of Iran's captured oil minister, Mohammad Javad Tonguyan.

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KARMAL GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV ON RETURN FROM INDIA

LD141622 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister has sent the following telegram of gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet in reply to his telegram to Karmal while his plane was overflying Afghan airspace on his return home:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Kremlin, Moscow:

I have the pleasure to express my comradely and sincere gratitude on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Government and my own behalf at the fraternal and warm message that you, dear comrade, communicated at the time of your return to your country through DRA airspace.

We regard your successful visit to India an important and beneficial step, and we support sincerely the constructive proposals from you, dear brother, for the prosperity and comfort of the toiling people of the world as well as for the consolidation of peace in the region of Asia and throughout the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my fraternal and comradely best wishes for the further progress of the friendly country, the USSR, under the leadership of the Soviet Leninist Communist Party, and for your good health, dear comrade.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister.

KARMAL INTERVIEW ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO INDIA

LD152218 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Dec 80

["Interview" of Prime Minister Babrak Karmal with "BAKHTAR agency and DRA radio and television representatives" on 15 December in Kabul--recorded; sole question read by unidentified announcer]

[Text] [Question] Esteemed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister: Allow me to ask you whether the visit to India by esteemed Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ended very successfully. What are your views in this regard?

[Answer] Very well. During a few days the whole world, with broad and deep attention, followed the visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the friendly country, the Republic of India.

The visit of Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev to Delhi, his talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders, his discussions with the representatives of social organizations and his speeches and statements to these representatives, were received with much interest all over the world, and are another manifestation of the continuous and resolute attention and interest of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the (?further) consolidation of peace and international security.

The people of Afghanistan followed with great interest the progress of the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his talks in Delhi. We know Comrade Brezhnev as the leader of the great and friendly people of the USSR and as a prominent international personality, whose indefatigable, continuous and relentless efforts toward the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of detente and disarmament, have won him the love and respect of the broad masses of the people all over the world.

We in Afghanistan highly appraise the peaceful efforts of Mrs Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. The subcontinent of Asia, that is the great ancient India, under their leadership, by defending the cause of peace and strengthening detente and the struggle against every type of imperialist and hegemonist dictatorial policy and for a just system of international relations, plays a prominent role in the nonaligned movement.

The importance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India and his talks with Mrs Gandhi and other Indian leaders, [words indistinct] the results of the visit and the signing of documents during its course are considered a significant and new (?step) in the development of friendly relations between the USSR and India and at the same time bear a permanent importance for the whole of Asia and the destiny of peace and detente all over the world.

The joint communique of the USSR and the Republic of India, which was signed at the end of the visit of Comrade Brezhnev in Delhi, is a broad, specific and realistic program of struggle [passage indistinct]. For this reason Afghanistan, being located in southwest Asia, welcomes in particular the call of the leaders of the USSR and India concerning the political solution of the problems in this region on the basis of complete respect for the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region.

We are deeply convinced that only a political solution by means of direct talks, without any type of interference from abroad, will be able to guarantee the real, long-lasting, stable and just solution of the issues of southwest Asia, including the situations which have been created around Afghanistan as a result of the intrigues of imperialist and hegemonist circles.

On my own behalf, I would like to state that our country, like most nonaligned countries, is desirous of peace and stability as conditions for implementing the tasks concerning the raising of the standard of living of our people, and is ready to fulfill its share toward improving the international situation, including in our region.

The DRA proposals of 14 May 1979 are directed toward the attainment of this goal. In our view these proposals are the objective, realistic and special program for the political solution and the normalization of relations with Iran and Pakistan. Our readiness for the political settlement of the issues has been reiterated and reconfirmed once again in the DRA and USSR statement dated 16 October which was signed as a result of my visit to the USSR and talks with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and other USSR leaders. We pointed out at that time that the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan will have positive effects on the situation in this region and will help to improve the world's political atmosphere.

Further postponement of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan will possibly cause greater tension and complications and will bring additional (?destruction) and unnecessary bloodshed.

The continuation of tension in the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran, is not in the interest of our peoples, but it is a tool in the hand of the sinister forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

We sincerely hope that the leaders of Iran and Pakistan will respond positively to the appeal of the leaders of the USSR and the Republic of India and our proposals concerning a political solution, and will display restraint, realism and clear-cut constructive approach for the sake of relaxation of tension and the creation of conditions and initiatives for truly stable peace in our region.

On our part, we are ready to meet them at any time and place convenient for both sides and acceptable to us. Insofar as it depends on Afghanistan, we make every endeavor in our country to make the daily life of people peaceful and normal as soon as possible, and it is becoming normal and peaceful.

The efforts of the PDPA, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government have gained the support of the broadest masses of the people of Afghanistan and of the country's tribes, clans, and nationalities.

This path is irreversible. Our enemies should long ago have realized this fact and drawn the necessary (?conclusion) from it.

While enjoying the great support and massive aid of the friendly USSR and the assistance of the nonaligned countries and all progressive forces of the world; we are making efforts to implement our noble tasks and attain the noble aspirations of our revolution and we are contributing our share toward peace and social progress on our planet.

BARIALAY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD121048 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI)--The delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party headed by Mahmud Barialay, member of the party's Central Committee and the Revolution Council, met Hungarian and foreign newsmen in Budapest on Thursday. Rezso Banyasz, head of the press department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, welcomed the visiting delegation, which has been invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary, at the press conference.

Mahmud Barialay thanked the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, for their internationalist support and for solidarity extended by the world's progressive and democratic forces. He emphasized that this support is giving great strength to the Afghan people in safeguarding and further developing their revolutionary achievements and in their struggle to overcome counter-revolutionary groups backed by international imperialism and reactionaries.

The leader of the Afghan delegation went on to state: The most important task of the Afghan People's Democratic Party at the moment is to ensure conditions for the people's peaceful construction work. The order of law is operating in the country and the democratic unity of the party has been restored.

(?The fact) that success has been attained in shattering counter-revolutionary gangs and in frustrating their machinations is [word indistinct], emphasized Mahmud Barialay, so that the party far-reachingly enjoys the support of the people and social forces.

The country's leadership, however, is aware that it must work under continued difficult circumstances. American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and the reactionary forces of the region (?and) all enemies of the Afghan revolution--have not yet given up their hostile activities organized from beyond the country's borders, nor have they given up hostile propaganda. Thanks to effective information work among the masses, the slanders of those quarters are exercising no impact.

The country's people and the progressive public of the world know that the Soviet Union fulfilled its internationalist duty when, under the treaty between the two countries and at the request of the Afghan revolutionary forces, it came to the help of the country. The defence of the revolutionary achievements and the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements are being tackled by the Afghan Armed Forces. The people of Afghanistan will never forget that, thanks to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan did not become the Chile of Asia despite the menacing threat from the international reaction.

The leader of the Afghan delegation told the newsmen that the party and government in his country are struggling for social progress. He went on to [word indistinct] his country derives great strength from [word indistinct] it continues to enjoy the support of the socialist countries and the world's progressive and democratic forces.

KESHTMAND, PARTY DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBA

LD141922 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0930 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, left for Cuba this afternoon heading a party delegation to participate in the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] at the invitation of the PCC.

Those who bid him farewell at Kabul International Airport included Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo, secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the Revolution Council Presidium; Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, and chairman of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA; Gen Abdul Qader, member of the Central Committee in charge of the Department of Justice and Defense of the Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium; Aslam Watanjar, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium and minister of communications; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general; other members of the party Central Committee, members of the Revolution Council and Council of Ministers, high-ranking officials of the party and government, the Soviet ambassador and the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Kabul.

The delegation is due to be joined by Mahmoud Barialay, member of the party Central Committee in charge of the international relations department and member of the Revolution Council, who earlier, at the head of a party delegation, had gone to Hungary at the invitation of the party authorities.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS ENDS

Final Session

LD130036 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The first congress of DRA agricultural cooperatives ended today. Present at the final meeting of the DRA agricultural cooperative congress were: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA; members of the Politburo, and of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the Presidium; members of the Revolution Council; members of the Council of Ministers and the participants at the congress.

At the beginning of the meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, the draft of the resolution of the first agricultural cooperative congress of the DRA was read by Taher Shah Paykargar, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council.

The national emblem of the DRA agricultural cooperatives, which was designed by the organizing commission of the first DRA agricultural cooperatives congress, was presented for approval as the emblem of the DRA agricultural cooperatives to the members of the central commission of the DRA agricultural cooperatives and after the voting by the participants of the congress, which was conducted in a free and democratic atmosphere, the emblem was unanimously approved.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that during this meeting, the greeting messages of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, the Armed Forces of the DRA, the Central Council of Afghanistan Trade Unions, unions of writers, artists and journalists of the DRA, that were addressed to the participants at the first DRA agricultural and cooperatives congress and which were read by the representatives of these organizations and unions, were warmly welcomed by those present.

Message to Party, Government

LD131250 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpt] At the final session of the first congress of the DRA agricultural cooperatives Dr Abdol Ghafar Watanyar, director of the agricultural cooperatives Central Council, read the congress greetings message to the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and the DRA Government, and the declaration of solidarity with the fatherland national front, which was received by applause and expressions of fervor.

Here is the text of the greetings message of the first congress of agricultural cooperatives, to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government, and the declaration of solidarity with the fatherland national front:

We, representatives of the agricultural cooperatives, employees of the government and social institutions, and participants in the first congress of agricultural cooperatives, resolutely affirm and support the entire policy of the PDPA, the Revolution Council and the DRA council of ministers, regarding implementation of the just social and economic changes, elimination of feudal and semifeudal productivity relationships, the expansion and extension of cooperative activities, removal of the economic and cultural backwardness of the people, and enhancing the level of material and cultural welfare of the toiling people.

The glorious Saur Revolution, especially its new development stage, has provided all the conditions for the all-round development of the toiling people of Afghanistan in the social, economic and cultural spheres, and in the development and perfection of human personality, and announced the equality and brotherhood of all members of society. Therefore, we will not hesitate to make sacrifices for the preservation, consolidation and ever more extention of the great gains of the Saur Revolution.

The PDPA and the DRA Government under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, have paid serious attention on the issue of promoting the all-round development of cooperatives and for giving technical and financial assistances for the purpose of their further extension. In this series we can point out the actions regarding the new draft law on coopeatives that provides financial resources, and scientific and technical assistance, organizes administrative activities, trains and strengthens the professional cadres of the cooperatives, and aids in the formation of unions and of this congress.

We express our sincere thanks to the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers for this policy, for the healthy development of the cooperatives and providing the necessary conditions.

We, participants in the DRA's first congress of agricultural cooperatives, give our promise to the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and the government and to Babrak Karmal personally, to strive for strengthening the material and technical foundations of the present cooperatives, with the active cooperation and assistance of the party and government organs, for the formation of cooperatives at the district and provincial levels so that the possibility of increasing production to meet the material and cultural needs of our society is attained.

We assure the PDPA, the Revolution Council and the Government of the DRA of our support and solidarity as a strong pillar of the national fatherland front, under the leadership of the PDPA, and we shall make sacrifices for the preservation of the gains of the revolution.

We, participants in the first congress of the DRA's agricultural cooperatives, condemn the shameful intrigues and interference of American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarism and other reactionaries, in the internal affairs of our homeland and declare: Treacherous interference of imperialism. Hands off free, proud, independent and revolutionary Afghanistan.

We, participants in the first congress of agricultural cooperatives, urge the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers not to hesitate in any effort and struggle for the elimination of counterrevolutionary bands, and for the repair and preservation of cooperatives, mosques, schools, bridges, the water systems, other government constructions and projects, as well as the people's property.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at the end of the meeting, Nur Ahmad Nur made a brief speech announcing the end of the first congress of the DRA agricultural cooperatives. He said:

At this moment when the first DRA agricultural cooperatives congress is successfully carrying out its duties, I want to present the best wishes of the PDPA Central Committee and the Government of the DRA to you, and through you to all the members of agricultural cooperatives and to all the peasants and toilers of Afghanistan. Your congress which has ended its work regarding its sense of responsibility for the progress and development of the country, the party, the strengthening of the revolution and the well-being of the people and which took unanimous decisions of great importance in the country's agricultural sphere, regarding the all-round development of the agricultural cooperative movement.

Nur Ahmad Nur added: I am certain the formation of this congress, in the organization and unification of the peasants and other broad masses of toilers of the country, in the creation of agricultural cooperatives in the DRA and by its sociopolitical organization, will play an important role in ensuring peasants take active part in the extensive national fatherland front. I take this opportunity to once again announce that the cooperative movement in the country, has the full support and backing of the PDPA Central Committee and the Government of the DRA.

We wish the decisions of the congress great successes.

The meeting ended with the playing of the national anthem.

BRIEFS

CSSR MACHINERY AGREEMENT—The Machinery Department of the Water and Power Ministry and the commercial consul of the CSSR today signed documents providing for CSSR machinery and construction equipment worth $4.2 million for the maintenance department of the Helmand development project authority. [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 13 Dec 80 GF]

CUBA'S MALMIERCA HOLDS TALKS WITH GANDHI, RAO

FL151926 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today arrived in New Delhi, India, for an official visit within the framework of the nonaligned countries movement and as mediator in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, AFP has reported from the Indian capital.

In New Delhi, the Cuban minister held talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and his counterpart, Narasimha Rao. Malmierca briefed them on mediation efforts in the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. According to AFP, official sources indicated that the Cuban foreign minister's meetings with the Indian prime minister and the foreign minister lasted 45 minutes and 120 minutes, respectively. The same sources added that views were discussed at the talks on matters relating to the next meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign minister, which has been proposed for New Delhi in February.

GANDHI STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT ON BREZHNEV VISIT

BK161110 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0919 GMT 16 Dec 80

["Statement by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 15 December 1980 Regarding the Visit to India of Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev"--ISI headline]

[Text] Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev visited India from December 8 to 11. This was a visit to which both India and the USSR attached great importance and one which was in response to an invitation which we had extended to him in Belgrade last May. The visit was significant also because of the international and regional situations. I had several opportunities of taking detailed talks with the Soviet leader on various matters of mutual interest. At the end of the visit we signed a joint declaration. A copy of that declaration has already been placed on the table of the house.

We in India value our friendship with the Soviet Union, which goes back to even before our independence. I participated in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow. Years earlier my father had gone to the Soviet Union as a representative of the Indian National Congress at its 10th anniversary. The friendship which has since developed is a multi-faceted one which has benefitted the peoples of the two countries and has contributed to world peace and stability. The socioeconomic systems of our two countries are different, but we do share a common and abiding commitment to the strengthening of world peace.

It was a good augury that the Soviet president should visit India in a year which marks the silver jubilee of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation. President Brezhnev is an old friend of India and has been here in 1961 and 1973. In many ways he has been the architect of the edifice of Indo-Soviet friendship. President Brezhnev was accompanied by a distinguished delegation amongst whom were Foreign Minister Gromyko and First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov, who are also our friends of long standing.

We dispossed a large number of questions, expecially those of direct concern to our countries. We both agreed on the need for a climate of peace and cooperation in our neighbourhood and for making determined efforts towards this end by all concerned; for indeed, Indo-Soviet relations are not against any third country. It is a friendship that we both value greatly and in our pursuit of goodneighbourly relations we ensure that Indo-Soviet relations are not adversely affected. More than words or deeds bear out the truth of this assertion.

On the bilateral side our discussions were focused on the further strengthening of cooperation between our two countries. An agreement in economic and technical cooperation which I signed with President Brezhnev provides a framework for this. The Soviet Union has agreed to cooperate with India in three very important sectors: power, coal mining and oil exploration. This is over and above the traditional cooperation in ferrous metallurgy, more specifically the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro and the erection of a new integrated steel plant at Vishakhapatnam. The two sides have identified some specific projects which were left out of the sixth plan because of lack of resources. Thanks to an offer of Soviet credit of rubles 520 million--slightly under rupees 5.2 billion--these will now be taken up during the next 4 to 6 years. They will contribute significantly to the further strengthening of India's industrial sinews. Three more agreements were signed during the visit: 1. A trade agreement, 2. A protocol on cooperation in the Field of Cinematography, 3. A programme of cultural, scientific and educational exchanges for the years 1981-82. Honourable members will be glad to hear that in response to our request the Soviet Union has agreed to increase its supplies of crude oil to India from the current level of 1.5 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes annually and of oil products from 1.9 million tonnes to 2.25 million tonnes annually for the next 5 years. This will be against additional exports from India and will substantially boost our two-way trade. We appreciate this friendly gesture.

Our discussions on international relations covered the world situation in general and affairs in our region in some detail. On the Indian Ocean and on the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq there was a close proximity of views. On Afghanistan the views of the Soviet Union, with which honourable members are already familiar, were reiterated by President Brezhnev. On our part we made our perceptions clear and conveyed our serious concern. We expressed our opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of other countries, whether through the induction of regular troops or through infiltration, and our view that all such interference should stop in order to make possible a political solution. Both sides agreed that there is no alternative to a peaceful political solution to the problems in southwest Asia as well as to other situations wherever they may arise. The Soviet leader expressed the hope that India would continue to play her constructive role in defusing the situation and helping to find peaceful political solutions.

Continuing tensions and growing conflicts in our region have given outside forces an opportunity to exploit these tensions to their advantage. Recent years have seen a revival of efforts by certain nonlittoral great powers to increase or consolidate their military presences in the Indian Ocean. There is much activity in building existing bases and in acquiring new bases and facilities. We have ourselves been demanding that the entire Indian Ocean should be freed of great power presences so that it can become a zone of peace. The people of Asia and Africa can ill afford embroilment in this international power game which seems to be the beginning of a new cold war. We have shared our concern frankly with our Soviet friends. We have not looked upon the situation in Southwest Asia in isolation either, as a situation affecting this or that country or only a group of countries. These tensions are related to regional and global situations. The great powers have special responsibility in bringing about general and positive improvement in relations on a global scale, and in this context the proposals made by President Brezhnev in his address to honourable members appear constructive and worthy of careful consideration. The Soviet leaders made no secret of their concern with the new, escalating tensions in Europe and the stalemate in the central European disarmament negotiations. Honourable members will recall that two world wars, the most devastating conflicts mankind has ever known, began on the Continent of Europe. It is therefore imperative that peace prevails in Europe. The process of detente in Europe contributed to the acceptance of postwar realities and the promotion of mutual confidence and cooperation. We hope that this process will recover from its recent setbacks and will be strengthened and extended to other regions of the globe.

The visit of the Soviet president has afforded us a valuable opportunity of reaffirming the strength and vitality of Indo-Soviet relations. These relations are based on trust and mutuality of interest and have therefore stood the test of time. Even though we may occasionally have different perceptions on some specific event, our friendship will prosper and we can continue to cooperate between ourselves and with other like-minded countries in our dedication to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

GANDHI: INDIA HELPING TO DEFUSE AFGHAN CRISIS

BK150736 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that India's efforts have helped in easing the Afghan crisis. In an interview to the Delhi edition of the KAUMI AZAZ, an Urdu daily which made its maiden appearance yesterday, Mrs Gandhi said India has succeeded in creating a little sanity in the situation. She said had there been the type of confrontation that people were envisaging earlier, it would have destroyed Afghanistan. Also, it would have created big problems for the rest of the world, but now everybody agrees that there should be a political settlement of the Afghan issue and the attitude of the West has softened a bit.

About the recent communal riots in the country, Mrs Gandhi said these took place not because of any differences between the two communities but due to deliberate attempts of some people who wanted to create chaotic conditions in the society. She said it is just a few who like the fire and a lot of innocent people get caught in it. Mrs Gandhi observed that a series of agitations and disturbances taking place simultaneously all over the country are a part of a well planned move and not a mere coincidence.

VAJPAYEE: INDIA GAINED LITTLE IN BREZHNEV TALKS

BK131504 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Dec (AFP)--Former Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that India gained little while the Soviet Union achieved a lot from the joint declaration issued at the end of the just-concluded visit of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union wanted a certificate from India, the prominent member of neutral nations, on the Afghanistan issue and Mr Brezhnev succeeded in his attempts, said Mr Vajpayee who now heads the Bharatiya Janata (Indian People's) Party. There was no mention of Afghanistan in the joint declaration, he pointed out while talking to the press at Gwalior, in central India.

Mr Vajpayee, who is a prominent opposition member of Parliament, said the Soviet Union might become now a landbased power in the Pacific region and needed no military base like the United States or other countries. He said Pakistan was not in a position to attack India now because of the fear of the Soviet Union entering from the Afghan side.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, VISIT

BK121153 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Commentator and journalist N.S. Bedi commentary]

[Text] Those who expected any dramatic announcement about Afghanistan to come from Brezhnev during his visit to New Delhi would have been disillusioned. If he had an instant solution to offer, he could have made it known at any time and in Moscow itself.

Real significance of the visit is that it accorded an opportunity to the two friendly countries--India and the Soviet Union--to exchange views first hand and at the top level on vital developments affecting their immediate neighborhood. Their common approach, even they were on general terms, has found expression in the joint declaration issued at the end of the Soviet leader's visit. It records the serious concern of the two countries over the hotbeds of tension in southwest Asia and reiterates their opposition to all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the region. They feel that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions. These should be based on full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region. They called upon these countries to end quickly the armed conflicts, exercise restraint and cooperate in reducing tension and restoring peace.

Although the joint declaration does not mention Afghanistan specifically, the Indian prime minister and the Soviet president during their talks and elsewhere made their viewpoints fully clear. Mrs Gandhi, in her discussions with Brezhnev, expressed her anxiety over the impact of continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan. She reiterated that India is against all kinds of interference which has affected the progress, sovereignty and nonaligned status of Afghanistan. She also mentioned the danger of other big powers getting involved to the detriment of the countries of the region.

The Indian prime minister was, thus, consistent in her stand that this country does not condone foreign intervention or any type of domination of one country over another. The Soviet Union too has stuck to its stand on Afghanistan. Brezhnev stated in his address to the members of the Indian Parliament on Wednesday [10 December] that Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan once a goodneighborly agreement was reached among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. The Soviets have all along been making their troop withdrawal conditional on a prior political settlement, but so far no dialogue has got going. It is doubtful whether yet another reiteration of Moscow's position would lead to any significant change in the situation.

In his address the Soviet president proposed a five-point doctrine to insure peace in the Gulf region. This opposes the setting up of military bases and deployment of nuclear or any weapon of mass destruction in the region. It also seeks to prohibit use of or threat to use force against countries in the Persian Gulf. The nonaligned status of these countries should be respected. Also there should be no obstacles or threats to normal trade exchanges and the use of sealanes linking the states of the area with other countries. The doctrine as such is unexceptionable even desirable.

It is, however, mainly for the superpowers to discipline themselves on the line stipulated in the doctrine. To what extent this form of detente comes into operation in the region will be known only in the light of future events. Frankly, current indications do not hold out much hope.

India and the Soviet Union have common views on many vital issues, like the role of nonalignment, the need for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and opposition to colonialism and racialism. These have found expression once again in the joint declaration.

In mutual relations there has been deep and many-sided cooperation between the two countries, which has benefited both. The Soviet Union will continue to cooperate in the construction of large scale projects in India and the development of specially vital sectors of this country's economy. A big expansion in trade is envisaged. Various accords signed during Brezhnev's visit provide for all this. It is bilateral cooperation in science, technology and economic development that had given a solid content to Indo-Soviet friendship, which has stood the test of time and is based on full freedom of action and thought by both sides. It can be truly said that the Soviet president's visit has added strength to this friendship.

GANDHI REMARKS ON PAKISTANI ARMS BUILDUP ASSAILED

BK160399 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Dec 80 p 7

[Editorial: "'War Talks'--Facts and Fiction"]

[Text] Addressing the Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament) on November 29, Mrs Indira Gandhi spoke about an increasing threat to India's security from what she called an unusual arms build-up by Pakistan. She picked up the ominous theme the next day at Rae Bareli where she spoke of Pakistan's "activities" on her country's border, adding that the subject would be discussed during the forthcoming visit of the Soviet president, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, to New Delhi. The reaction in Pakistan to Mrs Gandhi's observations would have been one of shocked surprise--as it certainly was--even if she had not talked of telling Mr Brezhnev about the perceived 'threat' from this country, but the fact that she did enhances the gravity of the matter. It is perhaps relevant to bear in mind that the Soviet press has latterly printed materials critical of Pakistan. Mrs Gandhi's own cynical remarks may appear to be less abrupt if one remembers that sections of the Indian press have recently gone so far as to discuss openly the possibility of war between India and Pakistan, the debate having been joined by Mr Subramaniam of the Indian Institute of Strategic Studies. All this cannot but create tensions between the two countries.

Apparently, Mrs Gandhi wants her 'concern' to be taken seriously by her countrymen, but as indicated by the sharp rebuttals it has drawn from some of the leading Indian opposition leaders, this does not seem to be happening. Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai totally disagrees with Mrs Gandhi's view that there is an imminent danger of war emanating from Pakistan. On the contrary, he has characterised Mrs Gandhi's alarmist utterances as an attempt at creating a "war psychosis" to divert public attention from the worsening domestic situation. This apparently is the most charitable construction one can put upon Mrs Gandhi's theory of a threat from Pakistan. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to see why the Indian prime minister is keen to give a bad name to a small neighbouring country which is wholly busy grappling with the fall-out from its north-west. It is important to note that Mrs Gandhi has spoken about a presumed arms build-up, without specifying the dimension of it or the sources from which military hardware of the kind and quantum capable of threatening India's security is being obtained. Nor has she furnished anything in the way of vetifiable details as to the Pakistani "activities" on the border which have occasioned her concern. To put things to the test of simple logic and realism, would it make good military and strategic sense for Pakistan to prepare for a war-like move against India at a time when this country has to contend with a real security problem of its own as a consequence of the Afghan developments? And can Pakistan provide the economic underpinnings of a military confrontation with India when its economy is straining under the weight of a massive refugee problem as an offshoot of the Afghan crisis? Given Pakistan's known resource position and available military strength, it is inconceivable that it can pose a credible military threat to a country of the size and military and economic power of India. Indeed, the basic pattern of Pakistan's military disposition can only be defensive and, in that context, whatever arms and equipment it has or might want to acquire can only be for meeting the legitimate needs of national defence.

On the other hand, India, which already possesses a formidable military machine, based increasingly on its own armaments production, including sophisticated weapons of war, has recently opted for 1.6-billion-dollars worth of military hardware from the Soviet Union.

It has also signed a two-billion-dollar Jaguar contract with Britain, besides planning to obtain the latest version of Mirage aircraft from France and submarines from Germany, and most of all, New Delhi had added a new dimension of military potential to its nuclear capability by successfully testing a space satellite in July this year, which can be the basis for developing an effective delivery system.

In the light of these hard and widely known facts, any talk of a serious military threat from Pakistan can either be a new innovation in the art of political mystification or a convenient cover for India's own hectic military preparations. It may also be, as Mr Desai has suggested, a device for diverting public attention from India's domestic scene marked as it has lately been by a high rate of inflation, ethnic eruptions, communal riots, angry protests against police brutality and a general feeling of administrative drift. Whatever may have provided the motivation for conjuring up a non-existent war threat from Pakistan, the plan truth is that this country has no need to strike a hostile posture towards India or to arm itself beyond the reasonable needs of defence. It has given ample proof of its bonafides on this score by proposing, during Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to New Delhi in July last, an agreed ratio between the armed strengths the countries ought to maintain. It was India's suggestion to defer the consideration of the issue to "an appropriate time."

Despite occasional dampers from the other side, Pakistan has been seeking to improve its relations with India on a basis of equality and mutual respect. Mr Desai has acknowledged this fact, saying that as prime minister when he made a gesture of goodwill to Pakistan, this country had "responded magnificently". In his way of thinking, India, being the bigger country, has a major role to play in inspiring confidence in Pakistan and promoting friendly ties and understanding between the two countries. This indeed is the crux of the matter. It is for India to win the trust and confidence of its smaller neighbours by following correct principles in dealing with them and by showing a healthy respect for their legitimate rights and interests. In her latest statement touching upon the subject, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has partly modified her earlier stand on the so-called security threat from Pakistan and tried to allay the apprehension of an imminent conflict between Pakistan and India. Her foreign minister, too, has spoken in a conciliatory vein about the prospects of Indo-Pakistan relations. These are encouraging as far as they go, but quite obviously, it will take more than mere reassuring words to remove the fears and anxieties aroused by the recent 'war talk' in New Delhi and the bellicose propaganda by a section of the Indian press and mass media. Whether there is a genuine change in attitude and policy is a matter that will be keenly watched by the government and the people of this country.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN

Arrival in Rawalpindi

BK130911 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] A good-will military delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Rawalpindi yesterday evening on a visit to Pakistan.

Visit to Islamabad

BK131552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The visiting Chinese good-will military delegation called on Chief of the Naval Staff Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi at the naval headquarters in Islamabad today. The delegation, which is led by (Han Huayi), also called on Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan at Gsu [as heard], Rawalpindi.

RAJA'I COMMENTS ON 'FINAL STAGE' OF HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD160529 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0335 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Last night the government council held a session presided over by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At this session the country's monetary issues and the American hostages were discussed and studied. Also present at the session were: Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the interior minister; Qandi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone; and Kalantari, minister of roads and transport, who had gone to Sistan va Baluchestan and who described the results of their journey.

At the end of the session our morning correspondent was granted an interview by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. [Passage omitted on Sistan va Baluchestan visit]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Your Excellency, regarding the hostage issue, concerning which there has been no news the past few days, we had been awaiting a reply and we heard the reply from the American administration. Could you tell us at present what decision the Government of Iran has made in this regard? What is the situation of the hostages on the whole? Could you explain this to our viewers and listeners?

[Raja'i] I would say in reply that the hostage issue is almost at its final stage. We have consulted with some brothers, and we discussed it tonight in the government council as well. The brothers present in the government council gave some directives. God willing, we will be received by the imam tomorrow or the day after and we will present a report. If his eminence consents, we will submit a reply soon. In this regard I would like to say that the Government of Iran has carried out all its duties. The suggestions and replies it has given [as heard] to America's reply in connection with the hostage issue will be the final reply. Then it will be up to the U.S. Administration to adopt measures on taking these 52 people. [end recording]

RAJA'I SAYS U.S. CAN HAVE HOSTAGES 'ANY TIME'

LD161110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, accompanied by Minister of State [executive affairs] Behzad Nabavi, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this meeting Mr Raja'i conferred with the imam of the nation regarding the issue of the hostages.

Following this meeting, in an interview with PARS, the prime minister said: The imam was consulted regarding the fate of the American spies. The imam gave permission to us to reply regarding this matter; we hope that soon we will not have a so-called hostage issue.

The last reply has been received from the U.S. Government; we have prepared a reply with conditions acceptable to all officials and the people of Iran. For, as we have stated before, this issue is like a dead [mordeh] issue to us. We have prepared replies, in order to free the issue from procrastination and cumbersomeness, which we will announce to the U.S. Government through the representative of the Algerian Government who has come to Iran for this same purpose. Mr Raja'i added: It is now up to the United States. It can at any time or on any day, any time or any day, for any festival or birthday anniversary or on any other occasion that it likes, take the hostages away from Iran. We no longer have a problem which could be regarded as a political problem and which would need time here.

The United States has only to provide certain financial guarantees, what we have demanded, through the Algerian Government, which is protecting Iran's interests, and then take away the spies.

BANI-SADR, FALLAHI QUESTIONED ON HOSTAGES, WAR

LD151841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning took part in a press conference with a group of foreign correspondents who have recently returned from the warfronts and answered their various questions. General Fallahi, the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was also present at this press conference.

In answer to a question as to what stage the Cuban proposal had reached, the president said: We have informed the Cuban foreign minister of our views, and our positions are known. We cannot agree to any conditions before we have driven the enemy forces out of our territory.

A correspondent asked: During the past month you have on several occasions spoken of the Iranian Army's imminent offensive. What is your view on this offensive in the near future?

The president said in reply: What we have said we have also carried out, for we have halted 12 Iraqi divisions which were advancing inside our territory. Do you not think that we have done this by fighting? The time has come for us now to take the next step, namely, to weaken and wear down the enemy, which is something we are busy doing, and we hope that in the coming weeks you will be able to see that we are capable in this regard and that we have done what we have said.

Another correspondent asked: Why have the negotiations regarding the hostages been prolonged? What has delayed the release of the hostages, and when will this issue be resolved? The president said: In my view, the main cause of the prolongation of the issue lies in the policy of those who hold the real power in the United States; and the solution of the issue is apparently easy, for the Majlis has demanded that the Americans return our money to us. I think if they accept the conditions clearly and unambiguously the issue will be resolved forthwith. So if there is any problem it is due to the replies that the Americans provide. You may [presumably responding to an American correspondent] give a sort of reply which would make us realize that $6 billion worth of our money would go down the drain. Of course, I am not talking about the money that the shah and his associates have stolen and taken away. Rather I am talking about the money that belongs to the Iranian Government and which is held in the American banking systems or in banking systems under their domination. These are the issues that they should answer very clearly. If they provide an answer that we can understand, we will not get back a half or even a third of the money. [as heard] Of course, it would be an answer which would not lead to a solution, and I do not think that our people would accept a solution which would tamper with even a penny of their money.

In answer to a question as to who is the real rival to his policy in Iran, the president said: The main rivals are the counterrevolutionaries who have been committing acts of sedition right from the inception of the revolution, and who are still doing it. They are those who, in plotting against this republic, have also moved ahead in collusion with a foreign power by dragging foreign armed forces into the country. We have so far triumphed over these rivals and will triumph over them in the future as well.

A correspondent asked: In the latest issue of the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI you referred to certain plots and designs against yourself. What are these plots and who is behind them? If the Americans are behind them who are those in Iran who work for them? The president, in reply to the foreign correspondents said: Your yourselves have come back from warstricken regions, and one of the most important of these plots is the war that has been imposed upon us. As to who is behind this war that is not unknown to you, for you are correspondents and you know that the Iraqi Government alone would not have allowed itself to initiate this war against us. One of the domestic agents of these plots, in an interview he had held abroad recently, had preferred Saddam to Imam Khomeyni as his choice between the two. So this war has its domestic agents as well.

And as for what America's role in this is: Are you surprised by the fact that there is a war going on the two superpowers' joint borders [as heard] and in the most sensitive part of the world and that these two superpowers are quietly watching the war? Does it not occur to you that they find this business in their interest otherwise they would not be quiet? Thus, these tangible and clear facts leave no doubt that these plots do exist and the biggest of them all is this very war. We also now have civil war, and economic blockade and dozens of plots and assassination plans and other things. Some of these things have taken place in the past and some of them are being implemented. Perhaps they have plans for the future as well.

According to a PARS correspondent, Brigadier General Fallahi also answered some of the questions raised by the correspondents, and in reply to a question as to why the Iraqi artillery fire was still able to hit Dezful, he said: The air offensive operations of our armed forces have been going on since the beginning of the war, and it would be better for you to ask the personnel of the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces about the impact of our air offensive. Our naval offensive has also been going on since the beginning of the war, and our air and naval forces still possess considerable offensive spirit [ruhiyeh]. As for the ground forces, I should say that our ground forces, with the support from the nation and that of the imam of our ummah [community of Isalmic believers] and with the support from Dr Bani-Sadr, are going to tip the balance in their favor. Brig General Fallahi added: The artillery of the aggressive Iraqi Army is still able to operate against Dezful or Ahvaz, but this is due to the penetration of single volleys.

In answer to a question as to what, in his view, had caused a halt in air raids on the capitals of the two countries in recent weeks, Fallahi said: Our combat air capability has not diminished. It has even increased. But the reduction in Iraqi air attacks is noticeable. The monitoring of Iran's sky by our air force could be a reason for this reduction. The second reason lies in the stationing of air defense weapons in all the military and economic installations, which are vital, important and sensitive. We do not have a worthy military and economic target that is not protected by an air defense system and a good communications system and thorough observation. We should say that as a rule Iraqi planes have seldom been able to bring back to their country more than 50 percent of their force.

According to a report, Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, returned to Khuzestan this evening.

KUNA CITES ALGERIA'S BEN YAHIA ON HOSTAGE MEDIATION

LD161032 Kuwait KUNA Arabic 0905 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 Dec (KUNA)--The foreign minister of Algeria, Mohamed Ben Yahia said today that 2 days ago the United States replied to new clarifications asked for by the Iranian leaders about the U.S. stand regarding the hostages crisis and Iran's conditions for their release. Before leaving Kuwait for the UAE as part of his tour of Arab states, he told KUNA that the United States is now awaiting the Iranian reply to the American response. However, he refused to give further details on the matter.

It is not known whether the clarifications asked for by Iran are the same ones transmitted by Algerian envoys about 10 days ago to Tehran or if they are new clarifications asked for by Iran after it received clarifications from the Algerian mediators.

Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has stated that the latest Iranian reply to America is in its final stages. It will be submitted to Washington after it is put before Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and he has given his view about it.

Ben Yahia said that Algeria is playing a mediation role between Iran and the United States, that it represents Iranian interests in the United States "and accordingly transmits the proposals regarding the 52 hostages from both sides."

Ben Yahia, before leaving Kuwait, held a meeting with Kuwaiti minister of finance 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi and discussed with him aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

KUNA ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S ROLE IN NEGOTIATIONS

LD141210 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Dec (KUNA)--A local newspaper Sunday predicted that the American hostages detained in Iran since November 2 last year will be released within ten days of Washington and Tehran reaching an agreement to that effect.

AL-WATAN newspaper quoted international diplomatic sources as saying Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad played an important role in convincing the Iranian leaders to take such a step.

The sources added that Al-Asad played this role after "the intervention of an American Republican personality close to President-elect Ronald Reagan."

The approach was made on the basis that a new era of relations will be opened after the new president assumes office on January 20.

The newspaper added that Algerian mediators currently in Tehran with the latest American reply to the four Iranian conditions set for the release of the 52 hostages, will head for Damascus Sunday. They are expected to meet with the Algerian foreign minister, Mohamed Ben Yahia, who is in the Syrian capital at present to convey the American-Iranian agreement.

The newspaper said that the hostages' first landing station will be Damascus.

RAJA'I INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, OIL

LD160029 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2107 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i last night took part in an interview with correspondents of the Swiss and Austrian radios and answered questions on certain issues, including relations with Europe and the Soviet Union, the Iran-Iraq war and other topics.

In answer to the question: Would you be able to, without the assistance of industrial countries, preserve your independence? The prime minister said: Yes. Because we want to have a healthy and independent life we would welcome technology as a means to make greater progress. But we would not accept this technology at the cost of losing our independence and nondependence.

Regarding Iran's relations with Russia Mr Raja'i said: From our standpoint Russia is also imperialist, and our relations with that country should not go far that they harm our independence, for we shall always bear in mind the principle of being independent first and then meeting our needs.

In answer to the question as to whether Iran would be thinking of restoring its previous good relations with West Germany, the prime minister said: Many people are trying to represent Europe as a world separate from the East and the West. For us, however, a mere label is not important: For us what is important is the attitude. For example, in the case of the American economic blockade of Iran we observed that West Germany was also moving in step with the United States. Not only have they imposed an economic blockade on us but they even refused to pay what they owe us. For this reason, we regret that we are unable to regard Europe as being independent of the United States. Thus we shall never lose sight of our experiences over the past 2 years.

The question was asked: Would you need to export more oil in order to rebuild the damages caused by the war, and would you say how many barrels a day you would have to sell to rebuild these damages? The prime minister said: In order to rebuild we shall have to sell more oil. But we should bear two points in mind: While we have the utmost interest in rebuilding, nevertheless we shall not act hastily in a way that our exports would become illogical. In rebuilding the damages caused by the war we shall rely upon our own creative power.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S GULF PLAN

JN141426 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Under the headline "The Persian Gulf Is Not the Bay of Pigs," JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI writes on the five-point plan Brezhnev proposed during his visit to India on the so-called neutralization of the Persian Gulf.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that Brezhnev's plan will be of interest to political and informational quarters in the Eastern camp, who will wish to highlight it on the informational and international levels.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that Brezhnev's plan is intended to counter Carter's plan to protect strategic U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf.

Commenting on this, the paper says that the presentation of these two plans makes the Gulf area appear as if it is an area without a master or as if its sons do not care about it. It also seems that Uncle Sam's sons do not realize that the Persian Gulf is not the Bay of Pigs.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI then reviews the Persian Gulf countries' stands on Brezhnev's plan. These stands vary from the support voiced by Kuwaiti papers to the silence observed by the other Gulf countries, which had earlier denounced the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI adds that Brezhnev's plan on the Persian Gulf apparently seems to be a good one. One, however, must wonder whether all of the sweet talk is really a good thing.

The paper believes that the new Soviet plan cannot be carried out prior to the Soviet forces' total withdrawal [words indistinct] the Iraqi regime to demonstrate its good intentions toward the states [words indistinct], prior to Russia's abrogation of the 1921 agreement it concluded with the Iranian government of the time and which was unilaterally abrogated by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic revolution and prior to a reduction in Soviet military presence in the Near East and in the waters adjacent to the Persian Gulf.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON TRAVEL TO TURKEY

LD151208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report of the Central News Bureau, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a statement announced that compatriots who wish to visit Turkey should pay attention to the following points:

When they arrive in Turkey they should make sure that their passport is stamped with the entry stamp to that country. They should ask the customs officials in Turkey to make a note in their passport of everything they have with them, including a car, presents, money, jewelry and so forth. Also, they should make sure that when they are leaving Turkey their passport is stamped with the exit stamp. Also, Iranian travelers should bear in mind that apart from checks issued on accounts in Turkish banks, no other checks are negotiable in the banks of that country. If they are going to a third country by land they should have cash or travelers checks with them.

At the end of this statement, the people are asked not to go to Turkey in order to obtain visas to a third country because in most cases it is impossible and, in some cases, it takes a very long time.

AYATOLLAHS CONDEMN OPPOSITION TO KHOMEYNI

LD161034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Statements by Ayatollahs Seyyed Asadollah Madani, Mohammad Zaduqi and Seyyed 'Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb--announcer read]

[Excerpts] Following recent incidents and conspiracies in the cities of Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan against the committed clergy, which led to insult against the lofty position of the regency of the jurisconsult [Khomeyni], their eminences the ayatollahs have issued the following statements:

In His exalted name. Muslim and fighting nation of Iran: After suffering defeats in repeated conspiracies that were hatched in opportune time, the enemy has prepared himself to fight against the committed clergy and the jurisconsult--those strong emplacements for defending Islam--with his latest weapon, and intends to create division; the documents in the espionage den testify to this. Fortunately, the awareness of you, the heroic nation, has so far thwarted all plots. The recent events in Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan, which are feeble attempts to separate the fighting clergy from the Muslim people are, as in the past, doomed to fail.

The brave, heroic and Muslim people of Tabriz and all others in these cities, to condemn the plots of the world-devouring traitors, will close their bazaars and stores on Thursday 18 December--this day of the solidarity of the clergy and students--in order to renew allegiance to the imam of the nation and the fighting clergy; and by marching and shouting resolute slogans condemn all satanic plots.

May peace be with you.

[Signed] Seyyed Asadolloah Madani

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Fighting and aware nation of Iran: Since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the defeated enemy has found himself powerless and disconsolate; he has tried in opportune times to attack this revolution by hatching plots and to weaken its bases. But, since God supports the backbone of this great revolution, this plot has failed.

Now, as a last resort, he has attacked this throbbing heart of the revolution, that is, the fighting and committed clergy and jurisconsult and thus, by creating division, intends to destroy the revolution from within. Fortunately, the revolutionary awareness of you, Muslim and fighting nation--blessed by the Almighty--will thwart this plot. The recent events and plots that were carried out in Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan clearly proved that the Iranian nation will never forsake the fighting clergy, who are the pivots of the revolution, and will strongly condemn any insult to the pioneers [pish qaravolan] of the revolution; the Iranian nation knows full well that the accursed songs sung by the counterrevolution and those opposed to the Islamic revolution are ineffective and futile, and that division between the clergy and the million-strong masses would result in the total annihilation of the revolution and the realization of the wishes of foreign superpowers and their internal mercenaries.

It [presumably the nation] will strengthen its eternal alliance with the committed and fighting clergy, who have borne the burden of the revolution in the worst conditions, and will deal a strong blow to the mouths of internal babblers and their foreign masters.

The Muslim people of Yazd, to condemn plots hatched by the world-devouring superpowers carried out in Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan, and to renew allegiance to the imam and the fighting clergy, will stage a great march on 18 December which will coincide with the anniversary of the martyrdom of Dr Mofatteh, and will thus condemn the feeble attempts by a bunch of deceived and corrupt individuals.

[Signed] Mohammad Saduqi of Yazd

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. World imperialism, led by the arch-Satan, the United States, after suffering a defeat in the war imposed by the traitor Saddam, which he waged on their orders and in which he was unsuccessful, and after failing in all the plots that it hatched to defeat the Islamic revolution of Iran, which were all neutralized with the help of God and alertness of the nation, has nowadays embarked on attacking the essence of the victory of the nation and the heart of the revolution; its defeat would mean certain defeat for the revolution, being as it is the position of the jurisconsult.

Since the Muslim nation of Iran regards the jurisconsult as a spokesman of the Lord of the ages, obey him and consider the rule by any individual or group other than him as satanic, and deem the fight against it as necessary; the Satans intend to overthrow the rule of the jurisconsult so that they can once more rule this oppressed nation. First, they attacked the clergy and their effective agents in Qom, Tehran and Mashhad, through their lackeys; recently, they dared to insult the jurisconsult in Esfahan. This event is a great catastrophe to Islam and Muslims; silence in face of which would be the defeat of Islam, which is the aim of imperialism and the enemies of Islam.

Hence, it is necessary for the courageous and Muslim nation of Iran to hold public mourning on Thursday, 18 December, throughout Iran, in order to express their disgust at this great catastrophe which has befallen Islam, and by staging rallies and gatherings, show their contempt for the shameful action of these criminals, and their allegiance to the jurisconsult, to the dismay of the enemies of Islam.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb

AFP: KHALKHALI TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1984

NC130742 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Dec (AFP)--Former chief judge and anti-narcotics boss Sadeq Khalkhali indicated in an interview today he will run against Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in the 1984 election.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali told the Tehran TIMES he had a good chance of being elected and that was why a number of politicians had started criticizing him.

He said one reason he resigned as head of the anti-narcotics drive on Dec 7 was because President Bani-Sadr was criticizing him.

INTERIOR MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO ZAHEDAN

LD131200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Ayatollah [as heard] Mahdavi-Kani, the interior minister, arrived in Zahedan this morning at the head of a delegation comprising Dr Qandi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone; engineer Kalantari, minister of roads and transports; the political deputy of the revolution prosecutor general; a representative of the prime minister; and a number of under secretaries from various ministries. The aim of the visit to Sistan va Baluchestan Province is to investigate the region's problems.

On their arrival in Zahedan the minister of interior and his companions met and had talks at the office of the governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan with representatives of our Sunni and Shi'ite brothers on the problems and difficulties of the region.

GOVERNOR ON GULF SHIPPING, HORMOZEGAN SITUATION

LD160901 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 Dec 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent report on press conference given by Governor General of Hormozegan Province engineer Hasan'ali 'Azimi: "In the Persian Gulf Iran Allows Freedom of Navigation to All Ships, Except Those Bound for Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Bandar-e 'Abbas--"The Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy is responsible for the control and security of the waters of the Persian Gulf, and after carrying out checks and inspections, it allows freedom of navigation to all foreign ships, except those bound for Iraq."

The above remark was made during a press conference given by Governor General of Hormozegan Province engineer Hasan'ali 'Azimi, who went on to say:

"The firepower of our navy in the Persian Gulf is enough to deter any ship or warship from threatening our southern coasts and islands."

Concerning the defense and security of Kish Island in the present situation, he said:

"With the aid of the fighting, selfless navy and the air force, Kish Island is well protected, and I am happy to say that the firepower of our forces in the Persian Gulf is enough to deter any ship or warship from threatening our islands, or the strait of Hormuz."

On the subject of protecting and defending the seacoasts of the province, which are of particular importance, he said:

"As regards their defense, a full state of preparedness exists and there is coordination between all the forces of the region, including the air force, the navy and the security forces, as well as those of the municipalities, the gendarmerie, the army and the guards corps. Representatives of these forces have undertaken a careful review of all problems in the permanent sessions of the provincial headquarters, and they have the ability to overcome them in the shortest period."

Referring to various state problems, to the situation in Hormozegan Province and to political and social issues connected with the war, he said:

"The greatest problem is illiteracy, since this is what has impeded or prevented the growth of industry in Hormozegan Province. We are in need of educated specialists to run and expand these industries.

"In projects now underway aimed at overcoming shortages, we shall permit the unemployed to import the goods required, rather than smuggle contraband goods."

The governor general then referred to shortages of foodstuffs and supplies required for agriculture in the following terms:

"The wheat and barley harvest of Hormozegan Province each year provides only a [illegible]-day food supply for the people; thus we face a shortage of food in this province.

"Negligence on the part of officials has resulted in the Persian Gulf shipyards becoming idle, and I hope to remedy this state of affairs with the assistance of farsighted educated individuals and specialists.

"Since the imposed war began, we have provided accommodation in the province for [illegible] war victims. The daily cost of feeding them exceeds 3 million rials, and is provided by the government.

"With the help of committed staff, we have increased productiviity at the Bandar-e 'Abbas docks and, at present, one truck is loaded every minute."

In conclusion the governor general said:

"The capacity of Hormozegan Province to accept war victims is now saturated, and we ask war victims to go to other towns and provinces for accommodation."

CLERGYMAN ARRIVES IN DUBAYY, ADDRESSES MEETING

GF121653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam ('Abbas 'Ali Sarfarazi), member of the Muslim mojahedin ulema association in Iran, arrived in Dubayy yesterday to explain the crimes of the puppet Iraqi regime in the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran and to thank the Iranian community in the UAE for its donations to war victims.

Hojjat ol-Eslam (Sarfarazi) attended a large meeting held by the Iranian community in Dubayy. He explained the crimes perpetrated by the fascist Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Referring to the question of leadership, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Sarfarazi) said: Imam Hoseyn said that leadership and government should not be imposed on the people except (?according) to God's book and the prophet's tradition. We find these qualities today in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in Imam Khomeyni's leadership.

Referring to the recent plot by the United States and its local agents against the ulema, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Sarfarazi) said: Can you find imperialist (?plots) or a shameful agreement signed by any one of the ulema? The struggling mojahedin are always standing fast in the face of the superpowers and imperialist and infidel regimes. Therefore, the United States plots against them. Otherwise, what business does the United States and its local agents have with the ulema?

Referring to the donations contributed by the Iranian community in the UAE to war victims, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Sarfarazi) said: I thank you for your sense of responsibility and your assistance to your valiant brothers in Islamic Iran. We shall soon witness, with God's help, the victory of the army of Islam over the infidels and Saddam's end.

KURDISH LEADER ON TIES WITH IRANIANS, IRAQIS

LD150955 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Dec 80 p 6

[Eric Rouleau interview with Kordestan Democratic Party Secretary General 'Abdol Rahman Qasemlu in Paris: "The 'Secret' War of Iranian Kordestan--Part I: Mr Qasemlu's Strategy"--date not given]

[Text] As far as the Iranians are concerned 'Abdol Rahman Qasemlu no longer exists. The leaders are ignoring him; the press no longer prints his statements, which it published at length before the start of the Iranian-Iraqi war. Foreign journalists are not allowed either to visit Kordestan--theater of a war which is being carefully concealed from the public--nor even to communicate with the Islamic Republic's western province by telephone.

The Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] secretary general is, in fact, regarded as a "traitor" both by the authorities and by most political parties whether rightwing or leftwing, Muslim or Marxist. What is his crime? Unlike so many others, he has refused to unconditionally join the "national liberation war" against the Iranians [as published, presumably Iraqis intended]. Worse still, he is pursuing and stepping up the guerrilla warfare against the government forces, thereby weakening their defensive capability in the face of the Baghdad army.

Mr Qasemlu recently left his secret headquarters in the Kordestan mountains, notably in order to be able to reply to his critics better. "World opinion," he told us while passing through Paris, "is entitled to know why the Kurdish people are forced to pursue the struggle to obtain their right to autonomy. The reason for this is simple: We have no choice."

During the interview which he granted us 'Abdol Rahman Qasemlu scarcely touched on the root of the problem dividing him from Tehran, the extent of the territory which he is demanding (inhabited by various ethnic groups aside from the Kurds) or the scope of the parliamentary , executive, economic and financial powers which he intends to give the future autonomous province which, according to him, should control the security forces. "They have never wanted to negotiate seriously," he repeated, "but we have no cause to complain; we now have more than we were asking them for and the day will come when a man like Bani-Sadr will come to us to seek autonomy!"

"Lay Down Our Arms? Never!"

The KDP secretary general grew serious once again and stated, hammering out his words: "Negotiate, yes, provided they are willing to do so, but lay down our arms, never!" That is precisely one of the disputed points which led to the resignation last June of seven members of the party's central committee, including Qani Polurian, who thinks that the armed struggle is "illusory" as a means of solving the Kurdish problem.

The Tudeh communists, the feda'iyan and other parties add to this objection the criticism that continuing the guerrilla war in these circumstances "endangers the homeland and the republic." To that Mr Qasemlu replied:

"The homeland is not an abstract notion. Of course, if necessary we will defend Iran's territory and independence. However, it is not up to us to protect the Islamic Republic--an antipeople, antidemocratic regime, a regime which oppresses all the peoples living under its yoke, a regime of mullahs which has confiscated for its benefit a revolution for which the Kurds shed torrents of blood alongside all Iran's other peoples. We remain faithful to our slogan: 'Autonomy for the Kurds, democracy for all Iranians.' That is the raison d'etre of our struggle. We dispute the argument put forward by pseudo-Marxists that we should side with Khomeyni's anti-imperialist struggle. That is ridiculous. In practice, Khomeyni has done nothing to root out foreign influence, unless you regard the hostages' seizure as a more significant action in this respect than recognizing the Kurdish people's right to freedom and autonomy!"

At the end of the fourth KDP congress held in February this year under Mr Qasemlu's chairmanship, resolutions were passed recognizing the "anti-imperialist" nature of the Islamic Republic's policy, inspired and led by Imam Khomeyni," and calling on the Kurdish people to defend the Tehran regime. Five months later, on 8 July 1980, Mr Qasemlu subscribed to similar pledges in a joint communique signed with the people's feda'iyan. Has he changed his opinion since then?

"It is the feda'iyan, not us, who have reversed their attitude," the Kurdish leader replied. "They accused us, 1 year ago, of seeking a compromise with the Tehran government which they described as pro-American and which they have considered to be anti-imperialist since last summer. We have still not launched their former command to overthrow the regime, although we consider it to be reactionary and medieval. On the military plane we have, since the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi war, merely defended ourselves against the assaults launched by the forces of order and we only moved onto the offensive 1 month ago. Nonetheless, we are convinced that the Khomeyni regime is doomed to vanish whether we support it or not. It is rotten to the core...."

[Question] Iraqi Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani implicitly criticized you last week by saying that pursuing the guerrilla war is likely to help introduce in Tehran "a military regime which would end the Iranian Kurdish people's legitimate aspirations to autonomy for a long time to come." What do you think of that?

[Answer] Our Iraqi Kurdish brothers have opinions and a strategy and we have ours. We hope that they will not interfere in our affairs just as we are not interfering in theirs.... In any case it does not seem self-evident to us that the army would take power. Of all the existing political forces the only one whose influence prevails on a national scale is that of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, which has the dual merit of being Muslim and leftwing.

[Question] The leaders of the Tehran Kurds association, which you previously counted among your supporters, nonetheless maintain that your attitude will inevitably lead to disaster whether Iraq or Iran wins the present war. The Iranians will not forget your desertion, they say; and the Iraqis, despite the service you are doing them, will do all they can to prevent you from obtaining autonomy....

[Answer] In either of the cases mentioned the repression could not be worse than it is now. However, our critics are mistaken about the Iranian people's feelings toward us since the silent majority, hostile to Khomeyni, understands us. We condemned Iraq for having sparked off the hostilities but we hold Iran responsible for the war.

Indeed it is the mullahs' regime which made repeated provocations, which advocated exporting the revolution, which called on the Iraqis to rebel against their government and which sparked off the border incidents. Our critics among the pseudo-Marxists also say that the Baghdad regime is fascist--I do not know how they reach that conclusion--but they forget that the Soviet Union described it as anti-imperialist. Therefore, why is our attitude reprehensible in their eyes?

[Question] You are accused of receiving arms from Iraqi, of giving allegiance to that country, as General Barzani formerly did to Iran under the Pahlavis....

[Answer] The two situations are fundamentally different. Two principles which General Barzani did not follow govern our relations with foreign states, including Iraq: The first consists of diversifying our sources of supply so that if one of them dries up we will not be left vulnerable; second, we do not accept any aid which might damage Kurds wherever they reside, in this case the Kurds in Iraq, Turkey and the Soviet Union with which we have common borders. Contrary to what our enemies claim, we support any Kurdish movement outside Iran which asks for our support. Baghdad knows that quite well. All in all Iraq is just as dependent on us as we are on it.

[Question] What is the nature of your relations with the Iraqi Government?

[Answer] We think that any relations based on the two principles I have just spelled out are legitimate. Nonetheless, we are well supplied with weapons which we have captured from the Iranian Army's arsenals, but we lack munitions and especially air defense missiles.... Iraq, for its part, says that it is prepared to support any opposition groups....

[Question] Do you have relations with those groups?

[Answer] We cooperate with some of them, notably with the KMALA (Maoists--Rouleau note) and Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni. On the other hand, we will never cooperate with General Oveysi (royalist--Rouleau note) who was one of the Kurdish people's persecutors under the shah. As for Mr Bakhtiar, I have never met him--with all due respect to the Tudeh which never misses an opportunity for slander--although I feel entitled, as leader of a political party, to talk with any opponent of Khomeyni's regime. This is especially so since Mr Bakhtiar is a popular man in Iran, he has supporters within the Islamic army and, above all, has just, for the first time, spoken out in favor of the autonomy of what he calls the "population" of Kordestan.... Attitudes are changing and the future is promising. [answer ends]

While the KDP secretary general did not say so, the match is probably being played more in the field than on a strictly political plane. The question is whether the Islamic Republic is or is not capable of winning the war while fighting on two fronts.

KURDISH MUSLIM ASKS KURDS TO HELP FIGHT IRAQ

JN140822 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0620 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Shaykh Ma'mum al-Husayn, a Kurdish man of religion in Iraq, has recounted the agent Ba'thist regime's crimes against the Muslim people in Iraq.

Referring to the Ba'th Party's objectives, Shaykh al-Husayn said: Though the Ba'th Party raises slogans of [words indistinct] freedom and socialism, it pays no attention [words indistinct] because Islam is against nationalism and racism.

Shaykh al-Husayn added: Several times I have heard the Ba'thists say that 1 Arab infidel Ba'thist is better than 1,000 non-Arab Muslims.

That is why the Ba'thists have held numerous conferences in Baghdad to study how to fight Islam and eradicate it from Iraq. As everyone knows, they killed the esteemed Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Badri, who opposed the Ba'th Party and was martyred in the cells of this infidel clique.

Shaykh Husayn called on the Muslims to remain committed to unity and Islam in order to repulse Islam's enemies such as the 'Aflaqi Ba'th Party.

In conclusion, Shaykh al-Husayn called on the brother Muslims in Kordestan to help the Islamic Republic in its jihad to destroy Islam's enemies.

BAQER AL-HAKIM RECEIVES IRAQI KURDISH ULEMA

JN150616 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that a delegation of Iraqi Kurdish Sunni ulema met yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim. The discussion during the meeting revolved around the imperialist plots to split Shi'ites and Sunnis. Al-Hakim said that infidel imperialism is always sabotaging the Muslim countries, whose peoples worship one god only, take Islam as their faith and believe in the prophecy of Muhammad, God bless him and grant him salvation.

He added: We see today how the imperialist countries are, hand-to-hand, trying to crush the Islamic revolution in Iran, and how they wished to achieve their satanic objectives by imposing an economic blockade against the Iranian Muslims. When that failed, they instigated their agent, infidel Saddam, to wage his war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The planes of infidel lackey Saddam are now bombing in a cowardly fashion the mosques and hospitals and even the kindergartens.

AL-HAKIM RETURNS TO TEHRAN, REPORTS ON FRONTS

GF151428 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Following his return from the battlefront in the south, Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim said in a statement to PARS that the morale of Islam's heroes confronting the infidel enemy is high. Baqer al-Hakim praised Iraqi mujahidin who have declared their full readiness to participate in the war of survival against the Iraqi agent regime. He added that the mujahidin are waiting for the appropriate moment to deal a fatal blow to the decaying regime.

Al-Hakim said the Iranian Arab brothers on the battlefront who are defending their Islamic homeland with all their might, those who courageously confronted the attacks of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries and inflicted heavy losses on the infidel enemy forces, enjoy very high morale.

Asked his opinion on agent Saddam's attacks, the knowledgeable scholar said that during his meetings with Khuzestani brothers he stressed two points: first, the situation inside Iraq and the Saddam infidel regime's suppressive measures against the oppressed Iraqi people and all groups and parties in Iraq; second, the vile goals which Saddam is trying to achieve in the region, and particularly in Khuzestan. Al-Hakim added that he explained to the Khuzestani citizens the necessity of patience and resistance in order to confront these imperialist plots. Al-Hakim said the citizens welcomed and fully understood his explanation of the two points.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON OPERATIONS, SITUATION IN IRAQ

Commando Operations

LD131748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, clashes are still continuing on various western fronts.

These clashes intensified this morning on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front. During a series of heroic operations by the brothers of the armed forces and the Islamic revolution guards last night and this morning, three enemy tanks and four ammunition carriers were destroyed in the Kur-e Mush region. Twelve Iraqi mercenaries were killed or wounded.

In the (Bayjar region), the brothers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, enjoying artillery support and the cooperation of the imam's devotees, inflicted heavy losses on the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti. Engagements were intensified beginning at 0400 today on this front, during which the Islamic combatants killed 10 mercenaries and destroyed 2 enemy vehicles near the Iraqi garrison of [name indistinct].

The report also states that clashes at the Sumar front continued last night. The valiant Islamic fighters inflicted considerable losses and casualties on the enemy in this region. So far no report concerning the enemy's exact losses has been received. At the same front four Iranian Army personnel were martyred.

PARS, citing a spokesman of the headquarters of the country's western tribal mobilization, reports that a group stationed at Gilan-e Gharb, which includes members of the Kalhor and Jalalvand tribes, infiltrated Iraqi territory and mounted a commando operation which resulted in the destruction of two enemy ammunition carriers and other heavy losses and casualties for Saddam's forces. The group returned to its base following this successful operation.

PARS, citing an Islamic revolution guards spokesman, reports that a group of self-sacrificing guards in the Shur-e Shirin region infiltrated Iraqi territory on 8 December and mined Iraqi roads which were being used for the transport of weaponry and foodstuffs to the fronts. Following this operation 11 Iraqi trucks carrying ammunition and personnel were destroyed by mines. The Iraqis have suffered heavy losses and casualties. The self-sacrificing guards returned to their bases safely.

Navy, Marine Desertions

JN132135 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Under the title "Iranian Marines Begin Their Duties in Khuninshahr," the evening newspaper KEYHAN published a report from its correspondent on the southern front. The report says that at a time when the aggressor Iraqi regime alleges that it has occupied Abadan and that its forces have crossed the Bahmanshir River, a group of foreign journalists and correspondents toured the battlefronts of Abadan, Bahmanshir and the eastern bank of Arvand Rud last Thursday.

The same report says that a number of Iraqi naval NCO's and marines who were positioned on the coastal border regions detached themselves from the enemy forces and left for an unknown destination.

Sources add that the Kuwaiti Coast Guard has recently found the bodies of 86 Iraq militarymen floating in the Kuwaiti coastal waters. Six of them were wounded. The Kuwaiti Coast Guard collected the bodies and moved them to a hospital in Kuwait.

Attack on Food Column

LD140412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Quoting informed sources, PARS reports from Kermanshah that during a guerrilla operation last night, the opposers of the Baghdad regime attacked a column carrying ammunition and food belonging to Saddam's mercenary forces and destroyed two vehicles carrying food and ammunition; another vehicle, whose driver had lost control, overturned.

Kurdish Operations

JN140735 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Travelers arriving in Kuwait say that Muslim Kurdish peshmerga in northern Iraq have escalated their military operations. Peshmerga combatant units have carried out several operations against the party headquarters in As-Sulaymaniyah, Panjwin and other Kurdish cities. The peshmerga have killed officials of the infidel regime including commissioner Mani' ash-Shuja' and another traitor.

The courageous military operations carried out by the Kurdish mujahidin are in accord with the requirements of the present stage of the Islamic movement in Iraq in seeking to escalate revolutionary action against the infidel regime, overthrow it and then establish an Islamic government.

It is to be recalled that 'Ubaydallah al-Barzani, minister of state in Saddam Husayn's regime who participated in the comedy of the so-called autonomous rule, had been killed by the Ba'thist clique and his body found in a car on the Iraqi-Syrian border [words indistinct] Kurds returning to Iraq following the March 1975 agreement.

The travelers also say that the (As-Samawah) public security director had been killed in an ambush by Iraqi mujahidin in accordance with their plan to liquidate the agents and security men of the infidel regime.

Ad-Da'wah Party Statement

GF141430 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Statement issued by Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party on 13 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. And they hated them because they believed in God, the Almighty, the praiseworthy.

With the escalation of heroic operations by the victorious army of Islam, and with the storming of the positions of the infidel Ba'thist enemy and the widespread Islamic revolutionary activities against the criminal puppet regime in Iraq, the tyrant regime has launched a wide-scale campaign of executions against the heroic mujahidin inside its prisons jammed with detainees. Our reliable sources in bleeding Iraq report that the new campaign included 500 sons of our Muslim nation.

This pure blood has been shed by the Iraqi despot for no sin, but only because these faithful martyrs said "God is our god" and stood firm in their steadfastness. They didn't straddle the fence upon seeing the country ruled by iron and fire.

We call on all Muslims and our brothers and kinsmen in Iraq to invoke God's ire against this corrupt clique in our bleeding Iraq. The tree of the great Islam will spring forth from the pure blood of our martyrs. We pledge to God and our faithful martyrs that we will continue our march until we avenge ourselves against all despots and criminals. It is a struggle until victory or martyrdom.

[Signed] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party, 13 December 1980

PALESTINIANS, SOVIETS FAIL TO SUPPORT IRAQ

JN151108 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is obvious that Iraq's dinars have influenced some agent newspapers and magazines. It is also obvious that these dinars managed to proceed along this course despite Saddam's lies and falsehood.

One of these agent papers has reported that the Palestinian revolution has declared its support for Iraq. A few days later, however, Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] PLO Central Committee member, denied these allegations. In a statement to Damascus TISHRIN, which was reported by the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS on 19 October 1980, Abu al-Walid said that the Palestinian revolution's efforts are now centered on confronting any Israeli operation in southern Lebanon. He added that volunteers from the Islamic Republic of Iran are being trained alongside the Palestinians.

The claim that the Palestinian revolution is supporting the Iraqi regime is baseless. The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that the Iraqi aggression is an imperialist plot aimed at stamping out the revolutionary presence in the area. This course was also pursued by the other resistance factions. Even the Soviet Union failed to honor its commitments under the 9 April 1972 agreement, based on reports from Baghdad and Moscow. This is because the Soviet Union believes that the Saddam regime is the aggressor.

As for the revolutionary and progressive regimes in the world, these staged marches supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran and condemning the Ba'thist regime.

ETTELA'AT SUMS UP IRAQI LOSSES FROM OUTSET OF WAR

JN142019 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] ETTELA'AT has highlighted total Iraqi losses since the treacherous Iraqi regime launched its blasphemous aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran in its daily front page list. The list mentions that Iraq's losses have totalled 2,005 fighters; 21 helicopters; 2,607 tanks, tracked vehicles and armored vehicles; 47 rocket launchers; 1,730 various military trucks and vehicles; and 703 heavy guns and [word indistinct].

Iraq's losses at sea are 27 military naval vessels, 2 tugboats and 8 ships loaded with military hardware. This is in addition to the losses Iraq has sustained inside its own land. These included 346 military bases, oil and economic installations [word indistinct].

AFP: BOMBING OF IRAQI OIL FACILITIES TO INCREASE

LD151750 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Dec (AFP)--Iranian warplanes have stepped up operations against Iraqi oil installations and will continue these operations until "the economy of the Baghdad regime crumbles", Army Chief of Staff General Valliollah Fallahi said here today.

Gen Fallahi told a press conference that the bombing was in retaliation for Iraqi Air Force attacks on Iranian oil installations.

However, he added, the Iranian planes were not attacking any civilian targets, even power stations, "so as not to harm the Iraqi people".

The general affirmed that all economic and military targets in Iran were now "strongly defended by anti-aircraft forces" and that every time Iraqi warplanes entered Iranian airspace, more than 50 percent of them were shot down.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 337, 338

337: Clashes in West

LD141816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Communique 337 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and Muslim Iranian compatriots: Battles have continued over the past 48 hours on most of the western fronts between the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corpsmen and armed people and the aggressive and mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army. The intensify of clashes in the west of the country has been greatest on the Shur-e Shirin, (Kan-e Sakht) heights and Konjancham fronts.

At 1845 yesterday, enemy artillery directed its fire on our forces' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. The artillery of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned the fire and the enemy was forced to cease its fire.

As a result of artillery fire of the combatants of Islam on the Abadan and Mared fronts yesterday, blows were struck at the aggressive enemy; accurate figures of enemy losses are not available. On another front in Abadan region, the combatants of the ground forces destroyed one enemy ammunition depot and one truck.

The combatants of the ground forces yesterday dispatched patrol teams west of Dezful who destroyed two enemy munition depots, one troop carrier, several trucks and a number of trenches of the Iraqi Armed Forces. They were also able to kill a number of enemy personnel.

Yesterday, the infidel mercenaries and infernal Saddamis continued their shameless and satanical actions, and brought part of Dezful city and Ahvaz under their long-range artillery shelling. As a result, a number of our dear compatriots, the old and children, were either martyred or wounded in Dezful. In Ahvaz, two shops and two houses were destroyed; one person was martyred and another injured.

The Saddam at-Tikriti mercenaries do not realize that the consequences of these crimes will fall upon themselves, for, according to information received, Iraqi Army desertion is increasing daily, and Saddam's mercenaries have devoted some of their activities to controlling the movement of the Muslim military personnel in the Iraqi Armed Forces.

At 1630 on 12 December, as a result of the fire of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of enemy vehicles and equipment were set on fire on the western front; fire and smoke rising from enemy positions could be seen for a long time afterward. One Iraqi mercenary observation post was also destroyed, and as a result of the artillery fire of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran heavy losses were inflicted on Iraqi Army mercenaries in Umm ar-Rasas, Kut az-Zeyn and Allaho Akbar heights. The severity of the blows struck was so great that the enemy was forced to abandon some positions and pull back.

In the (Darvaresh) region in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, three Muslim soldiers and one officer of the Iraqi Army reported to the Iranian Armed Forces, and they were warmly welcomed. Other blows that the Iraqi mercenary army has suffered over the past 48 hours are as follows:

The self-sacrificing combatants of the army aircorps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the western front destroyed one enemy tank and several trenches, and killed a number of personnel of the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces.

On the Ahvaz front, they destroyed two enemy tanks, one antiaircraft gun and several trenches. The number of casualities inflicted on the enemy could not be ascertained because of poor visibility. On the western fronts, a number of Iraqi Army mercenaries were killed by the army air crops combatants and a quantity of enemy equipment was also set on fire. On the Mehran front, several artillery positions and one observation bunker, as well as several enemy vehicles, were destroyed by artillery fire. On the Anvaz front, artillery shelling of enemy positions destroyed three enemy tanks, three vehicles and one observation post, as well as several Iraqi Army trenches.

On other fronts, because of heavy dust in the air and the resultant poor visibility, the extent of losses inflicted on the enemy has not yet been ascertained.

According to reports received, as a result of regular and accurate fire from the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the morale of the aggressive Iraqi Army is being destroyed and broken every day and enemy morale is extremely weak.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

338: Battle Successes

LD151848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Communique 338 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Vigilant and Muslim nation of Iran: Your combative brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and other popular forces, are sacrificing their lives in defense of our Islamic homeland, Iran, and are bravely creating epics. Some of the operations of these self-sacrificing forces, according to reports during the past 24 hours, are as follows:

1. This morning, 15 December, Ilam forces opened artillery fire on the enemy positions in the region of Kut al-Bandar and destroyed the observation building [word indistinct] of the enemy and as a result the Iraqi observation personnel were forced to retreat.

2. Also this morning, as a result of the artillery fire of the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one tank, two trucks and several squad trenches of the Iraqi invading forces were destroyed on the Abadan front and some losses were inflicted on them.

3. Iraqi mercenary forces opened artillery fire on Susangerd this morning and the brave warriors of Islam returned their fire valiantly.

4. Fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked enemy forces in the region of Khuninhbhar and along the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, inflicting losses on them.

5. Yesterday, artillery fire of the defending forces of Islam, on the Ahvaz front, destroyed two cannon, one anti-aircraft gun, five tanks, one loader, and one missile launcher of the enemy. Two mechanical shovels were burnt down completely and four mechanical shovels were damaged and stopped operating. Forty personnel of the Iraqi mercenary forces were killed.

6. On the Sumar front, the combative warriors of the Airborne Division and units of the ground forces yesterday destroyed two tanks, six concrete trenches and one Iraqi vehicle. They also killed 30 Iraqi mercenaries and wounded more than 15 of them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION, FIGHTING IN SOUTH

Military Activity in Khuninshahr

LD140458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0346 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, reporting from the frontline in Khuninshahr, from the night before last until yesterday afternoon, the brave warriors of Islam, including the revolution guards corps, navy, army and the popular forces, engaged in intense light and heavy weapons fire on this front, as a result, the enemy suffered losses and damages.

On another front in the east of Khuninshahr, intense shelling was in progress between the marines of Islam and those deceived by Saddam from Friday afternoon until 1700 yesterday; during these clashes, a number of trenches were destroyed and six of the infidel forces were annihilated.

The (?snipers) of the forces of Islam killed two enemy lookouts. According to PARS, at 0200 yesterday an enemy concentration in the west of Khuninshahr was set ablaze by our intense shelling; the flames were visible from a distance for hours. According to the same report, intense shelling continued until 1700 along the fronts in the east of Khuninshahr.

Also, quoting an informed source, the Central News Bureau reports from Abadan: During yesterday's battles, two enemy military vehicles and one ammunition dump were set ablaze on one of Abadan's fronts, as a result of the artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and burned for hours.

In addition, two group bunkers and a number of individual bunkers were destroyed and a number of soldiers deceived by the infidel regime of Iraq were killed. During these attacks, the forces defending Islam suffered one martyred and one wounded.

Victories on Susangerd Front

LD140510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0348 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] A Central News Bureau correspondent, quoting an informed military source in Susangerd, reports: Yesterday, in Susangerd, on the (Sa'd an-Hamudi) front, about 20 members of an enemy reconnaissance team were killed as a result of our forces' artillery fire; an enemy vehicle was also destroyed.

Also, quoting the operations commander of the Susangerd guards corps, the Central News Bureau reports: During guerrilla operations in the west of Susangerd on Friday, the guards were able to destroy one (PNP) personnel carrier, one tank and two battery trenches and kill a large number of Saddam's mercenaries. Due to the darkness there are no accurate accounts of the enemy losses.

According to the operations commander of the Susangerd guards corps, after the surprise attack by the guards, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with full coordination, brought enemy positions under long-range artillery fire for hours.

Also, according to PARS, the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters has announced the number of wounded on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts who had been transferred to the hospitals in Ahvaz last Friday as seven.

She!'ing of Abadan

LD132110 Tehran Domestic Service 'n Persian 2030 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report, the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces' batteries shelled Abadan's bazaar and residential sectors yesterday, in the course of which 67 were injured and 8 were martyred. The bazaar and some buildings suffered damage.

According to another report by PARS, the artillery of Islam last night destroyed one enemy tank and two trucks along the Abadan-Mahshahr road, and four Iraqis were killed and a number injured.

According to another report by PARS and the Central News Bureau, the helicopter gunships of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic today mounted fire on the 'Arafat observation tower, as a result of which the tower's cabin was completely destroyed.

Fighting on Abadan Fronts

LD141734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, heavy exchange of fire between Islam's combatants and the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces was in progress last night and today on the Abadan fronts.

This report indicates that during the battles of last night and today a total of three tanks, two ammunition dumps, one ammunition truck, one heavy vehicle, four trucks, four personnel and heavy weaponry trenches, and one enemy ammunition position were destroyed. A number of the Iraqi mercenaries were also killed. In these battles two Islamic combatants were martyred and another two wounded.

PARS also reported that following the savage Iraqi attacks yesterday on the residential quarters of the city of Dezful, the Iraqi mercenaries once again attacked Dezful with their artillery this morning, as a result of which one person was martyred and another injured. Khuzestan's relief and treatment headquarters told a PARS correspondent that in the Iraqi mercenaries' mortar attack on the residential quarters of Ahvaz, three citizens of Ahvaz were martyred.

Abadan Motorboatowners Called

GF151641 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1629 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] All motorboatowners operating from Abadan are requested to contact telephone number 23185 immediately. Any who do not report will be prosecuted according to wartime regulations. [message is repeated]

Ahvaz Red Alerts

GF131204 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1159 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear denotes red alert conditions. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren]

[Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at the following times: 1445 and 1516 GMT on 13 December; 1035 and 1141 GMT on 14 December; and 1341 and 1549 GMT on 15 December]

Residential District Shelled

LD131818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] PARS has reported that the Baghdad regime deported another 85 Muslim people of that country through the Ilam border today. These people, who had been released in the western desert of the country on a cold and rainy day of winter, arrived in Ilam today and were provided with relief measures by the commanders of the city.

According to the PARS report, international correspondents, who were visiting the war fronts in the southern part of the country to make films and prepare reports of the crimes committed by Iraqi mercenaries, this afternoon arrived in Ahvaz on their way from Abadan. After a short stay in Ahvaz, these reporters left for Tehran. During this short stop, the Iraqi blasphemous mercenaries continued their shameful acts and once again opened mortar fire on residential districts of Ahvaz. Foreign reporters witnessed this savage and beastly crime.

On the basis of the same report, as a result of the explosion of the Iraqi mercenaries' mortars, 3 were martyred and 13 were wounded and taken to Ahvaz hositals. This report indicates that mortar fire on residential districts of Ahvaz was still continuing when this report was sent, that is, 1800.

Need for Mechanics

GF131827 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The department of political ideology of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division has announced that brother mechanics are needed to repair military vehicles. The following types of mechanics are needed: mechanics for heavy and light vehicles, [words indistinct], welders, ironsmiths and radiator makers. All mechanics are requested to report to the headquarters of the Ahvaz 92d Armored Division.

Dezful Shelled

LD131720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] According to Central News Bureau and PARS correspondents' reports from Dezful, this morning the Iraqi mercenaries opened artillery fire on residential districts of Dezful. Enemy long-range artillery fire caused heavy losses are damage on one of this city's busy streets.

At 1803 the governor of Dezful contacted PARS and announced that this tragic crime of Saddam's blasphemous mercenaries left 53 martyrs and 112 wounded. Damages to property were reported as two stores, two cars and one motorcycle.

Friday Prayers in Abadan

GF131130 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Friday prayers were held in Abadan--the city of steadfastness and sacrifice--yesterday, Friday, and were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Shaykh Jami. The prayers were attended by a large congregation that included all strata of the Muslim people, ulema, clergymen and the military.

In his first sermon during the Friday prayers Hojjat ol-Estlam Jami condemned some of the countries of the area for their support for the Iraqi regime in its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He called on the Muslim Iraqi people to deal a fatal blow to the collapsing Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

In his Friday sermon the Abadan Friday imam thanked foreign correspondents who came to visit the battlefronts in Abadan and Khuninshahr. They took part in the Friday prayers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Jami said: We do not want you to carry to the world reports in our favor. What we want from you is what Imam Khomeyni asked of you: Report to the world all the savage bombardment you see by Iraqi planes and artillery of schools, hospitals and residential areas, so that the peoples of the world will be aware of what the infidel Iraqi regime is doing.

At the end of the prayers the congregation chanted "our uprising will continue until the revolution of the imam hahdi even if they bombard us day and night."

Warning on Imposters

GF131825 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The public relations department of the Khuzestan central committee has announced that members of a group, taking advantage of the war situation, are introducing themselves as committee guards and taking money from people. Citizens are asked to request identification whenever they are confronted by such individuals.

TEHRAN REPORTS VICTORIES IN WESTERN FRONT BATTLES

12 Dec Roundup

LD121918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports by correspondents of the Central News Bureau and PARS, quoting the tribal mobilization headquarters of the west of the country and the gendarmerie of Kermanshah, last night several so-called Iraqi commandos landed in different places, on the heights of the Rijab region, from three Iraqi helicopters. From the start of their operations these Iraqi mercenaries were confronted with the brave firing of the gendarmerie and other defenders of the Islamic revolution. Of this group of Iraqis, 4 were killed and 29 were wounded, and the pursuit of Saddam's mercenaries was carried deep into the heart of enemy positions.

During these operations the commander of the Iraqi forces, named 'Abd al-Jahad Usuf, from Basra, was killed and his body was left behind. Only one of our brother gendarmes was wounded.

Reports from the correspondent of the Central News Bureau from western fronts of the country indicate that the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during an intense battle at dawn this morning on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, inflicted considerable blows on the blasphemous enemy. During these operations 4 tents of ammunition of the Iraqi aggressors were destroyed and 12 mercenaries were killed. Soldiers of Islam did not suffer any losses in this battle.

On the basis of this report, on the Rijab front the combatants of the corps of Islam, who are fighting against blasphemy, in coordination with one another, at the early hours of this morning launched a series of epic operations and, with the backing of artillery, succeeded in killing several members of the forces of blasphemy. They also destroyed several military vehicles of the enemy together with their servicemen.

The same report indicates that two of the valiant personnel of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred.

The correspondent of the Central News Bureau was told by an informed official on this front that the combative personnel of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are enjoying very high morale and they will never forget the selfless assistance of the people toward annihilation of the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

An intense battle is also continuing between the corps of Islam and the division of blasphemy on the Sumar front from this morning and the combatants of the guards corps, during a praiseworthy partisan operation were able to destroy four heavy vehicles and several ammunition-carrying vehicles of the enemy; they also killed 20 mercenaries of Saddam Tikriti. During these operations, three self-sacrificing brother guards gained the honorable rank of martyrdom. On the basis of the same report, clashes on the Gilan-e Gharb front also continue fiercely and the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the support of artillery fire, during a calculated operation destroyed several heavy vehicles of the enemy. Two tents of ammunition of the enemy were also destroyed and the smoke rising from the explosion of the ammunition could be seen until lunch-time today. Our correspondent continues his report by adding: During this clash, the self-sacrificing personnel of the corps of Islam dealt heavy blows at the aggressive enemy by killing 17 mercenaries of Saddam. Two defenders of Islam also gained the exalted rank of martyrdom on the Gilan-e Gharb front.

PARS also reported: A group of self-sacrificing personnel of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Ilam, with the cooperation of gendarmerie combatants, during operations on the Dehloran front, succeeded in destroying two mortar launching positions of the enemy and killing Iraqi mercenaries.

13 Dec Wrapup

LD130502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports from the fronts in the west of the country indicate battles between the brave ones of the Islamic Republic and the Iraqi mercenaries yesterday.

In spite of rain in Ilam, fighting continued throughout the day on the fronts in Sumar, Zaleh Zard, Kani-Sakht, Dehloran, Shur-Shirin, (Artvagin), Malekshahi and the Konjam Cham Dam Heights.

On the Kani-Sakht and Shur-Shirin fronts, an artillery battle raged between the army of Islam and the forces of blasphemy. During these operations, the forces of Islam maintained their firepower superiority and initiative.

On the Malekshahi Heights, sporadic clashes and exchanges of fire occurred, resulting in the enemy suffering casualties and damages.

According to these reports, in the Dehloran region, battle was in progress between the revolution guards corps and the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti, during which eight of the mercenaries were killed and nine were wounded; one enemy 120-mm mortar was captured. The guards of Islam did not suffer any casualties.

On the Shmar front, the guards of the Islamic revolution embarked on face-to-face battle with the enemy, while enjoying artillery fire support. Consequently they destroyed five enemy trenches and killed and wounded between 15 and 22 of the aggressors. Also according to reports received, the warriors of Islam on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahas, Gilam-e Charr and Rijab fronts inflicted casualties and damages on the enemy.

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, the defenders of the Islamic revolution--in a guerrilla operation--destroyed 4 ammunition tents, 1 group bunker and 5 nearby bunkers, and 1 vehicle belonging to the enemy and killed and wounded 15 of Saddam's mercenaries and captured 6 of them.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front, face-to-face and trench-to-trench battles continued with artillery support from the army of Islam, during which 19 of the infidels were killed and wounded and Saddam's forces suffered extensive damages. In exchange, the criminal mercenaries brought the city's residential areas under Katusha rocket fire.

On the Rijab front, following the neutralizing of operations by the Iraqi commandoes and their subsequent flight, the guards of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni's Feda'i-yan tribal mobilization forces and the army killed five of the infidel forces in a night assault.

Also, quoting informed sources on the Iran-Iraq border, PARS reported: Yesterday, Iraqi mojahedin succeeded in destroying five vehicles belonging to the mercenary forces and killed their occupants inside Iraq.

Night Raid Near Sumar

LD141730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent at 1915 tonight reported to Eslamabad from the Sumar front that today 30 Islamic combatants penetrated with full battle gear right into the heart of the enemy and fought with enemy forces trench-by-trench. One team managed to destroy a number of enemy tanks. According to the report, another team was surrounded by enemy forces for several hours but, thanks to its steadfastness and courage, the siege was broken and it was saved. The matter caused concern to the commander of the Sumar front for seven hours. Fortunately, however, the team members, thanks to the courage they displayed, were not only not harmed but inflicted casualties and losses to enemy forces.

The PARS correspondent, who was preparing battle reports on this front for 6 hours, added that between 1000 and 1100 today three army air corps helicopters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran provided support for the combat operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the Sumar and Zeleh Zar fronts they were able to inflict appreciable losses on the enemy. In the operations the Zeleh Zar front two tanks, one armored car and six concrete bunkers were destroyed by rocket fire, and a number of enemy forces fleeing in the face of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran were killed by 20mm machine gun fire.

Commando Operations

LD151838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] According to PARS, sporadic battles in the western part of the country are continuing and have intensified on some fronts. On the Gilan-e Gharb and (Zel-e Zard) fronts, air and land battles continued over the past 24-hour period and considerable losses and damages were inflicted on enemy forces. During these clashes, two tanks, one vehicle, six concrete trenches and one mortar launching trench of the enemy were destroyed and several personnel of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

On the basis of this report, during the past 24 hours fighting between the defending forces of the revoluton and Saddam's regime's mercenaries continued on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Dar Ballut and Rijab fronts. During this fighting guerrilla type operations were combined with artillery and mortar fire and that of other heavy weapons. There are no reports available on details.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front, one group, comprising army personnel and guards of the Islamic revolution and mobilization, during a series of commando-type operations, destroyed three enemy trenches and inflicted notable losses on the forces of blasphemy.

According to the commander of the oppressed mobilization forces of tribes in the west of the country, during these operations one of the personnel of the tribal mobilization forces was wounded.

During similar operations carried out in Dasht-e Zahab yesterday, some damage was inflicted on the enemy and one of our brothers from the tribal mobilization was martyred.

On the basis of another report dispatched to PARS from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, today, an 18-man team of the Iraqi blasphemous forces came under seige by the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran. One of the beseiged men was killed, one was captured and the others fled.

PARS also quoted Iraqi combative mojahedins that during a guerrilla operation by these combatants two communication bridges linking the border city of Khanaqin of Iraq with the central parts of this country were blown up. At the time of the explosion and destruction of these two bridges half an Iraqi tank company, which was passing through this route, was either destroyed or damaged.

SHIRAZ CITIZENS MARCH IN SUPPORT OF THEOCRACY

GF141730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Yesterday, in a massive procession that lasted for 2 hours, Shiraz citizens reiterated their pledge to the nation's imam, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and declared their support for the combatant clergy, the Constitution and the Islamic Majlis. The march was held in response to a call by Friday Imam Haj Seyyed Dastgheyb and revolutionary organizations and started from the Vakil mosque at 1030.

Thousands of men and women of Shiraz marched in orderly rows in the streets shouting slogans against the conspiracies of aliens, idle talkers and misguided individuals, pledging their wholehearted allegiance to the theocracy, combatant clergy, and the Islamic Majlis and Constitution. The participants marched along a route preplanned by the committee for Friday prayers and included members of 11 revolutionary organizations and the Islamic society who had asked people from different sections of society to join the march that concluded at the Jame' Atiq mosque in Shiraz. According to our reporter, the gathering was addressed by Ayatollah Eshraqi.

Citing Koranic quotations, Eshraqi stated that those who are dear to God and are blessed with divine love are not able to weaken him. Today this the issue (?to be discussed). God has promised us success and will render us victorious over all superpowers and hypocrites.

Eshraqi then referred to the analogy between Imam Khomeyni and 12th Shi'ite imam and said that the imam of the nation, Khomeyni the iconoclast, answering questions of the faithful in this regard, merely said that the hand of God is (?instrumental) in the revolution of the Iranian people. Ayatollah Eshraqi also stressed the need for sheltering and providing for the families of war refugees.

After Ayatollah Eshraqi's speech the Friday imam of Shiraz began his sermon. Ayatollah Dastgheyb said that the God of the universe is one and has no peer. This is the essence of monotheism. All praise and worship are for God almighty. As the Koran says, obey God and the prophet and those among you who are your leaders. He continued: In the absence of the Sahib'e Asr [12th Shi'ite imam] his deputy has authority. His deputy in the present stime is the great leader of our revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to whom obedience is obligatory. Disputing that leadership is blasphemy, anyone who wishes to consider himself equal to the imam is committing sacrilege and the people will forsake him.

The Friday imam added that the people brought about the revolution so that they would not be under duress of governments and cliques; they support only the government of God and the imam.

In his second sermon the Friday imam spoke about the problems facing the revolution in its aftermath. He said that after our great revolution and the advent of Islam the spirit of self-sacrifice in the people has increased to such an extent that it cannot be expressed. The contributions of our compatriots for the fighters in the war zone and the unity and brotherhood in the Islamic Republic are worthy of praise in every respect. At the end of his sermon the Friday imam discussed the lack of coordination and correlation between spiritualism and politics. He said that the two cannot be separated and are meaningless if divided.

A resolution with 10 clauses passed by the marchers was read out by the committee for procession. The resolution expresses support for theocracy and the combatant clergy and was greeted by shouts of "God is great" by the people. It was approved. In it eminent clergymen such as Mirza Shirazi, Sheykh (Fazlollah Jamaledin Asad Abadi) and (Modavvar) were praised and there are appeals of Hoseyn-Khoda [God's Hoseyn] and the great Khomeyni, spirit of God, who is the patron of the oppressed people of Iran. The people of Shiraz will not allow the history of monarchical rule to repeat itself. It was also stated in the resolution: We promise the imam that we will not allow the treachery of traitors to reach fruition. We will defend Islam, the clergy, the eternal protectors of Islam, and the theocracy as long as we live.

In the resolution the people of Shiraz refer to the theocracy as the manifestation of God's government on Earth and the continuation of the imamate in history. Obedience to the imam, the lawful deputy of the 12th imam, is obligatory on all as the Islamic way. It also expresses support for the combatant clergy and recognition of Sabbah Zanganeh, Shiraz representative to the assembly, while expressing hatred for the Esfahan representative. It asks the Islamic Majlis to answer the demands of the people. The people of Shiraz ask the president of the Islamic Republic to banish the deviant emancipated elements publicly.

In the resolution, the valor and sacrifice by the armed forces are lauded and the widespread measures of the Supreme Court welcomed. The Guardian Council is requested to avoid interference by any of the three branches of government in each other's jurisdictions.

In the end the resolution asks the Voice and Vision of Iran to broadcast a full account of the march and their demands. The resolution says: We request the united people and clergy to place the facts before the public and to delineate the attitude to be adopted toward rebellious and deviant elements in decrees by the imam. Trampling upon the Constitution, which is the price of the martyrs' blood, and indifference to the Majlis, which is the elixir of the revolution, by selfish and egotistical individuals will not be tolerated. Support the ideological cabinet of the crusading brother Raja'i and the revolutionary measures of the government. It may be noted that the full account of the procession has been broadcast by the Shiraz center of the Voice and Vision of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS MOJAHEDIN ATTACK ON KABUL AIRPORT

JN141130 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The Muslim Afghan mojahedin have launched an attack against Kabul Airport. During this operation, they killed several Soviet officers and soldiers and destroyed one tank and one personnel carrier. Reporting this, PARS cites the Afghan Islamic Party as saying that the Afghan revolutionaries, in other fedayeen operations, succeeded in killing the commander of the government's militia and his assistant in Sharan in Paktia Province. Another 14 Soviet soldiers were killed during an attack by the Afghan mohahedin on the Soviet forces in (Khawajeh) Village. The attack also resulted in the destruction of two tanks and one fuel tank belonging to the Soviet forces.

NEPAL

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI VISITS KATMANDU

Airport Welcome, Initial Talks

BK121521 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister of Iraq Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Katmandu today on a 4-day friendly visit to Nepal. Foreign Minister K.B. Shai was on hand to receive his Iraqi counterpart at the Tribhuvan International Airport.

Visiting Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held extensive talks on bilateral and major international issues, particularly the Middle East situation, with his Nepali counterpart K.B. Shahi at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

After more than 2 hours of talks, Iraqi Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Hammadi told the Rashtriya Samachar Samiti representative that he had a fruitful discussion with the Nepali foreign minister and other officials of the Foreign Ministry. He expresses satisfaction over the fact that bilateral relations between the two countries had made good progress. Dr Hammadi said: During the talks we both emphasized our will to enlarge our bilateral cooperation for the mutual benefit on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs and the absolute support for sovereignty and independence. [Baghdad INA in Arabic at 1610 GMT on 12 December in a similar report adds: "The discussions of the two ministers dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland."]

Talks With Ministers

JN150838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Katmandu, 15 Dec (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here last night with Nepalese monarch Birendra. Dr Hammandi arrived in the Nepalese capital last Friday on an official visit as part of his tour of southeast Asian countries.

Dr Hammadi also met last night with Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Minister of State for Finance Vadan Prashad Pant. An exclusive dispatch from Katmandu said that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland as a result of the Persian aggression against Iraq. Dr Hammadi had earlier visited the Philippines.

Talks With Foreign Ministers

JN151700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has conveyed a written message from Leader-President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal.

Dr Hammadi met with the Nepalese foreign minister and reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them. The two sides also reviewed the political situation in the Arab region, the continued Zionist occupation and aggression against the Arab nation and the violation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Iraq and Nepal asserted their determination to continue their support for the Palestinian people's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, to regain their full rights.

Dr Hammadi reviewed the development and background of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, as well as its causes. He sensed the Nepalese side's appreciation and understanding of Iraq's readiness to cease firing and to enter into negotiations in order to reach an agreement that insures Iraq's full sovereignty over all its national soil and waters. The meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of understanding and amity, dealt with matters related to the nonaligned movement and to the forthcoming summit conference in Baghdad in 1982. The foreign minister also met separately with the finance, trade and industry ministers to review ways of promoting bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Bangkok today on a 4-day visit to Thailand as part of a Southeast Asian tour. He has thus far visited the Philippines and Nepal. Dr Hammadi will hold talks with Thai officials on bilateral relations and current international issues.

Departure for Bangkok

BK151541 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Katmandu this morning after a 4-day visit to Nepal. He was seen off at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reaffirmed his country's support for Nepal's proposal that it be declared a zone of peace. According to a joint statement published in Katmandu today at the conclusion of 4-day official visit to Nepal, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq also expressed the hope that it would contribute to the promotion of peace and stability in the region and in the world. The two sides paid (?serious) attention to the problems of the developing countries whose economic conditions are still deteriorating. According to the joint statement, the two foreign ministers stressed the necessity of taking effective measures to realize the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality, justice and prosperity for all.

Report on Joint Statement

JN152006 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Iraq and Nepal have asserted their support for the Palestinian people's struggle against the Zionist enemy to secure their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

This came in a joint statement issued today following Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi's visit to Nepal and the talks he held with Nepalese Government officials. The joint statement stressed the importance of the nonaligned movement's role on various current international issues. In this respect Iraq and Nepal underlined the need to bolster unity and solidarity among the nonaligned countries, so as to insure the success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference, to be held in Baghdad in 1982. Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi acquainted Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi with developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and with the just national and pan-Arab battle that Iraq is waging on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland to regain its usurped territory and waters, encroached upon by the Persian aggressors.

PRINCE CHARLES ARRIVES IN NEPAL, MEETS WITH KING

BK061519 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] His majesty the king received in audience his royal highness the prince of Wales at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace this evening. His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah was also present on the occasion.

Earlier, his royal highness the prince of Wales was welcomed on arrival at Tribhuvan International Airport by His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. Also present at the Tribhuvan International Airport to welcome His Royal Highness Prince Charles were the prime minister, the chairman of the Reshtriya Panchayat, chairman of the Raj Sabha Standing Committee, ministers and former prime ministers, heads of constitutional bodies, representatives of diplomatic missions and distinguished individuals.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that the United States "can free the hostages before the Christmas holidays" if it provides the "appropriate guarantees." In a 1-hour meeting with the Swedish ambassador to Iran, reported by Tehran radio, the prime minister said Iran's final reply will soon be sent to the United States and then "it is up to the U.S. Government to take any necessary action to speed the release of the hostages." Earlier, Stockholm radio reported that Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, Supreme Court president and Islamic Republican Party leader, said at a press conference that the last U.S. proposal for the release of the hostages is "almost acceptable" and merely requires "some corrections." Beheshti also restated the view that Prime Minister Raja'i expressed on 16 December that the problem will be resolved in the near future. Tehran radio's report of Beheshti's press conference made no mention of his statements on the hostage issue.

Despite these "clearly optimistic statements" by Beheshti and Raja'i, Stockholm radio said that "persons with contacts with the Algerian negotiation delegation" in Tehran report that the Iranians have now "hardened" their demands. Not only are they demanding the unfreezing of Iran's assets in the United States and their transfer to non-American banks in a Third World country, but they are demanding the immediate transfer of the shah's assets to Iran itself or a third country rather than accepting the U.S. plan, which, the radio said, is to freeze the shah's assets and allow Iran to assert its rights to them through U.S. courts. Although the radio said it is "unclear" whether this demand has been included in Iran's "final reply" to the United States, handed to the Algerians late on 17 December, such reports are sufficiently serious for the "optimistic tones" of Raja'i and Beheshti to be treated with "very great caution."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni's Health—The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, in a 13 December report from Cyprus, said a member of the French medical team that was "urgently summoned to Tehran about 10 days ago" revealed that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's health is in a "delicate state," although he did not say his life is in danger.

Economic Report—The deputy minister of economic affairs and finance, Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, in an interview reported by Tehran radio, admitted there are energy shortages and problems moving goods from the ports, but expressed confidence that the situation will improve. Referring to the shortage of money in the banks, Dr Nurbakhsh said that following official calls for more deposits, the cash assets of the banks have increased dramatically so there is no longer "any problem in this respect." The minister said Iran strictly controls the outflow of foreign exchange, especially for foreign visits and tourism, the import of luxury items and payments to students abroad. Dr Nurbakhsh admitted prices have gone up but said the problem will be controlled in the short term by rationing and in the long term by regulating and programming the market and elminating "unnecessary middlemen." Tehran radio earlier reported that the Majlis has approved the first reading of a bill proposing the nationalization of foreign trade.

Beheshti Press Conference—A Tehran radio account of Ayatollah Beheshti's 17 December press conference reported his claim that there is "basic unity and harmony" between the government and the Majlis and that the "revolutionary organizations," the "vast majority" of the clergy and a "large part" of the nation are also following the same line. Nevertheless, Beheshti said that attempts to harm this unity are not acceptable and that any action that might create a breach between the clergy and the nation should be condemned. He said enemy plots should be neutralized through awareness and solidarity, while Iran's administrative system should be purged of the "dark aspects" of the former regime by the application of Islamic principles, which can "cleanse the people of all impurities in their inner lives."

Clergy Support for Khomeyni--According to Tehran radio, prominent Tehran clergymen issued a statement denouncing "cursed songs" that have frightened "all Muslims, especially the ulema," and praising Ayatollah Khomeyni. The "orders of the esteemed leader," the statement urged, should be followed.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

AFP reported that the pumping of Iraqi crude oil to the Syrian port of Baniyas has been suspended for "unknown" reasions. An earlier Iranian report claimed that Iranian Air Force planes had hit Iraqi pipelines to Syria, halting the oil flow. Tehran radio reported sporadic Iraqi shelling of Susangerd and Ahvaz while Iranian artillery pounded Iraqi positions around Darkhovin, Abadan and Mared. The two sides clashed along the Karkheh Kur River and the Allaho Akbar heights, the enemy added. INA, citing Iraqi sources, reported that Iraqi units have begun using captured Iranian weapons including British and U.S. self-propelled guns and tanks and U.S. antitank missiles. INA said the soliders using these weapons "were happy with the good results they obtained" against the Iranians.

Gulf Islands

In an interview with the UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ, reported by TAP, a member of the Algerian delegation currently touring the Middle East said that one objective of the visit to the UAE is to present an Algerian proposal to settle the dispute between Iran and the UAE over the islands in the Persian Gulf. The delegation member added that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani approved the Algerian proposal during his visit to Algiers last month and said he is optimistic about "a positive outcome" of the negotiations.

Egypt

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed "satisfaction and optimism" at the selection of Alexander Haig as U.S. secretary of state-designate. According to Cairo radio, the foreign minister said that Egypt "welcomes" the choice of a man with such "rich experience" in foreign affairs and one who "places a priority on the Middle East problem" and will "ensure the region's stability in a speedy manner."

Syrian-Libyan Relations

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concluded 3 days of talks in Benghazi on the establishment of an unitary state between the two countries. According to JANA, the two leaders issued a statement at the end of their meetings detailing their progress toward the unitary goal. In the statement, the two leaders agreed to form "revolutionary leadership" to guide the unity proceedings, to set up a joint committee to draft the framework for the unitary state, to continue the unity meetings and to encourage broad cooperation between all institutions in the two countries.

Jordanian-Iraqi Relations

In a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, carried by Amman television, Jordan's King Husayn expressed his "deepest appreciation" for the unsolicited Iraqi initiative to reach "a fraternal and distinctive solution" to the final demarcation of the border between the two countries. Calling it "tangible proof" of the friendship between Jordan and Iraq, the king said the step will "bolster all possible cooperation" and serve the Arab nation.

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South Asia

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PDPA LEADERS ATTEND 'VOLUNTEERS' DEPARTURE CEREMONY

LD171620 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Another group of heroes and courageous strugglers of the PDPA voluntarily left Kabul this afternoon in order to crush the mercenary elements and the traitors to the homeland and revolution.

Before the volunteer group departed, Emtiaz Hasan, member of the PDPA Central Committee, assistant to the PDPA Department of Justice and Defense and member of the Revolution Council, said: We thank you revolutionary and heroic comrades who are going to defend the achievements of the revolution and to safeguard the national honor against the professional murderers, brigands, rebels and traitors to the country and people. He added: You couragous and struggling youths who are standing in the front ranks of the struggle and who have demonstrated that you are fighting against the enemies in order to defend the peaceful life of your persecuted people have the great task of joining the ranks of the toiling masses and assuring them that these thieves and brigands will no longer have the power to encroach on their life and property. Emtiaz Hasan said in conclusion: We are fully convinced that we will topple the enemy on every front and that we will throw him into the junkyard of history.

Also attending the meeting were Zohur Razmjo, member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council and secretary of the Kabul party committee, and Dr Gholam Faruq, member of the DRA Revolution Council and chief of the Justice and Defense Department of the Kabul party committee.

JOWZJAN, KABUL PROVINCE REBEL BANDS DEFEATED

LD171816 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] A large group of counterrevolutionary and highway robber elements have recently been crushed and a number of them arrested in Jowzjan Province and the district of Mohammad Afghan of Kabul Province.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Sheberghan, the capital of Jowzjan, that a group of these thieves and murderers, who would stop vehicles in the Fayzabad area on the main road Between Jowzjan and Balkh and loot the property of their passengers, have been crushed by the security forces and party activists with the cooperation of the noble people of that area.

According to another report from Mohammad Afghan district of Kabul Province a large group of traitors to the country and the revolution, who had established themselves in some of the villages of that district, have been arrested through the vigilance of the security forces with the cooperation of the noble people of that district and are undergoing serious interrogation. Various makes of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and a large quantity of ammunition, (?handgrenades) and printed pamphlets were seized from these criminals and murderers which prove their connection with rebel gangs outside the country.

USSR DROPPING ARMOR INTO DISPUTED PROVINCES

BK180811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Dec (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan has started airdropping armour, including BRDM armoured personnel carriers (AFC), in the provinces to counter growing rebel activity, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Describing the air dropping operation as a "new Soviet military tactic", the sources quoted eyewitnesses and said that the Soviets started air dropping of the armour in Maidan in Vardak Province, adjoining Kabul since the last two weeks. The sources could not give details of the other armour, but confirmed that the BRDM APC, which is unmatched in the West, had been parachuted. "The air droppings have been noticed in Mojahedin (freedom fighter) concentration areas," the sources said. In Maidan, the armour was dropped ahead of advancing government forces and on the other side of the narrow passes, in an apparent attempt to either reinforce the troops or to trap the rebels.

Giving details of rebel activities and government counter operations, the sources said that the highway leading to Paghman from Kabul was blocked by government troops for three days beginning Dec 9. The road was blocked in an apparent attempt to root out rebels from the area, the sources said. However, a large number of rebels managed to escape the government sweep, they said quoting villagers.

The Afghan Government forces aided by Soviet military strength also conducted similar sweeps last week in Ghazni and Wardak Provinces. The Soviet used "large range artillery" fire from self-propeled guns during the operations, the sources but could not give details.

Afghan rebels blew up an electric power station at the Bagrami textile mill east of Kabul on Dec 9. In an attempt to trace out the persons involved in the incident, the Soviets reportedly killed an unspecified number of mill workers on Dec 12, the sources said. The sources were told by informants that several Afghan mill workers were tortured for information and quoted an Afghan doctor who had dressed the wounds of the workers.

On Dec 12, four Soviet officers and three privates were reportedly killed by rebels at the Rishkor part of Kabul, the sources said. A fire broke out in Iqbal cinema hall in the eastern part of the city the same day. Another fire destroyed a vacant house in the city belonging to Mr Ziray, a member of the Revolution Council. Mr Ziray belongs to the Khalq faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which is opposed to Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction.

Last week witnessed an increase in Soviet air activities, the sources said. Several giant MI-6 helicopters were seen flying to and from southwest of Kabul airport. MI-8 helicopters and MI-24 gun ships were seen frequently heading south-west before sunrise and returning back after several hours. Earlier, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital had spoken of increased fighting in Pakhtia Province.

AFP: CUBAN, BULGARIAN TROOPS FIGHTING REBELS

OW181051 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Dec (AFP)--Cuban and Bulgarian soldiers are fighting Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan, a leader of the Afghan Hezb-e Eslami freedom fighters organization said here today. Speaking at the foreign correspondents' club here, Mangal Hussan, second in command of the Hezb-e Eslami, said that the Cubans and Bulgarians were sent to Afghanistan about seven months ago because they were better trained for "guerrilla warfare" in mountainous regions. He said that both Cuban and Bulgarian soldiers had been found killed after clashes between the insurgents and Soviet-Government forces in northern Afghanistan.

Mr Hassan arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday with two fellow Eslami leaders. He said the mission planned to make the Japanese people understand the latest situation in Afghanistan after the Soviet armed intervention a year ago. He told newsmen that his countrymen would never abandon the fight to "save our fatherland from the Soviets".

GANDHI ACCEPTS SOVIET OFFER OF JOINT SPACE FLIGHT

BK170856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The prime minister told the Lok Sabha today that the Soviet offer to train some Indians for a joint space flight along with Russian cosmonauts has been accepted. Mrs Gandhi said scientific advancement is taking place the world over and India cannot afford to lag behind. Replying to supplimentaries during question time she said new experiences in the field of science would also remain useful. Details of the program have not been worked out so far. In reply to a question the prime minister said: just because the Janata Government had found nothing in the Soviet offer to justify participation of an Indian cosmonaut in the experiment there is no reason that the present government should also adopt the same attitude.

MORE NUCLEAR-POWER PLANTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

BK180952 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi told the Rajya Sabha today that the government is considering setting up more atomic-power plants in the country during the sixth 5-year plan. In a written reply, she said these plants will run on indigenous fuel. A major impetus is to be given to programs for the development and use of solar energy during the sixth plan. An outlay of about 500 million rupees has been indicated for this program during the period.

OPEC ASSURES INDIA OF OIL SUPPLIES, AID

BK170915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries has assured India of oil supplies and financial aid for developing her domestic energy potential. The assurance was given by a spokesman of the organization in Bali while talking about the growing difficulties of oil-importing developing countries caused by the latest increase in the price of crude. He said that India can also expect help from OPEC countries for meeting balance of payment difficulties and investment of petrodollars.

RAO: INDIA TO ESTABLISH EMBASSY IN PHNOM PENH

BK180856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] India will shortly open its embass in Phnom Penh. It will be headed by a charge d'affaire pending the appointment of an ambassador. The Kampuchean Embassy in New Delhi is also expected to start functioning soon. This was stated by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in the Lok Sabha today. He told the house during question time that the Kampuchean Government will send an advance party to New Delhi shortly to set up their embassy.

In reply to another question, Rao said the government has no information regarding the alleged attempts being made by some countries to delay the opening of the two embassies. He reiterated the government's stand that the UN seat should go to the Heng Samrin government.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS BEHESHTI REMARKS ON HOSTAGES

LD171230 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Reports came from Iran yesterday indicating that the release of the 52 American hostages could now be very near and that it could take place before Christmas. Such statements have again come from Tehran today, but at the same time there are reports that Iran in the past few days has adopted a new, harder attitude regarding what the United States must do in connection with the late shah's assets in America in order to achieve the release of the hostages, and that a quick solution of the hostage problem cannot, after all, be expected. Here is a report by Peter Werner, our correspondent in Tehran:

Positive, encouraging statements about a speedy solution to the hostage problem continue to come from the Iranian leaders today. At a press conference this morning Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, leader of the Islamic Republican Party, and one of the country's most powerful men, said that the last U.S. proposal is almost acceptable and that it is necessary merely that there be some corrections, as he put it. Beheshti hoped that the problem would be solved in the near future.

Prime Minister Raja'i also spoke yesterday of a solution in the near future, and he specifically mentioned Christmas, saying that there no political or time-consuming problems remain. Raja'i said that Iran has only asked for certain economic guarantees from the United States, but he did not say what these are.

At the same time that these clearly optimistic statements are being made, in addition to the (?almost equally) optimistic comments from throughout the world, there are reports from persons with contacts with the Algerian negotiation delegation, which has now been in Tehran for 2 weeks, that the Iranians have now hardened their demands. Iran now is said to be demanding on the economic side not only the unfreezing of Iran's assets in the United States and their immediate transfer to non-American banks in a Third World country, presumably Algeria--which the United States has already agreed to--but also that Iran no longer accepts the American plan for getting at the assets of the shah's family in the United States. This plan involved actions by the U.S. Government to freeze the shah's assets in the same way as it did with the Iranian assets last winter. Iran could then try to assert its right to the shah's funds through U.S. courts. Iran is now said to be demanding that the assets of the shah's family be immediately transferred to Iran or to a third country. This is legally impossible for a U.S. president to do, and thus there do not seem to be any prospects for a speedy solution to the hostage affair.

The United States has presumably gone as far as possible to make concessions. The Algerians brought with them to Tehran 18 signed but undated decrees from the U.S. President which were to fulfill all the U.S. promises so far [word indistinct] of Iran's hardening demands are based on the discussions the Iranians have had with the Algerian mediators during the past few days. It is still unclear whether these demands are included in Iran's final reply to the United States, which was handed to the Algerians late yesterday evening.

The reports are in any case so serious that the optimistic tones of yesterday must for the time being be taken with very great caution.

RAJA'I DISCUSSES HOSTAGE ISSUE WITH SWEDISH ENVOY

LD181123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning the Swedish ambassador in Tehran met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

During this meeting, which lasted for more than an hour, the Swedish ambassador espressed delight for the friendly relations between the two countries. He said: We are sorry that Iran's relations with our friends has deteriorated.

The prime minister said in reply: We are also sorry that the European countries sided against us. But basically of what benefit are these countries and their friends to us? They, together with America, imposed economic sanctions upon us, but they did not show any reaction during the recently imposed war or to Saddam's crimes.

The prime minister added: We have announced many times before that some of the hostages are spies, and we have presented the necessary documents to support this. You and your colleagues have contacted the Iranian officials several times on this matter, while during the war which was imposed upon Iran by Iraq, the Swedish ambassador in that country did not have any meetings with Saddam at all. Our question is why those countries, who claim to be supporters of freedom, have kept quiet now and only talk instead of doing something practical?

The prime minister added: In fact, it was America itself that combined the hostage issue with political issues and delayed their release. And because of this fact, our last reply on the explanations demanded by America has been prepared and will be sent to America in the near future. After that, it is up to the U.S. Government to take any necessary action to speed the release of the hostages.

The prime minister said: America can free the hostages before the Christmas holidays by giving the appropriate guarantees.

REPLY ON HOSTAGES TO BE SUBMITTED 'SOON'

JN180827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0813 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Citing the PARS correspondent, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports that the Algerian delegation will soon submit the Iranian Government's reply on the U.S. hostage issue to the U.S. Government. The report adds that this reply comes after 9 months of discussions on the hostage issue. It is hoped that the Iranian reply will be conveyed through the Algerian delegation to the U.S. Embassy in Algiers or directly to the U.S. Government.

It will be recalled that Prime Minister brother Raja'i stated in a television interview that we consider the hostage issue as over as far as we are concerned.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT ON HOSTAGE NEGOTIATIONS

LD181013 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Hasan Luqays report: "Background to U.S.-Iranian Negotiations: Algerian Delegation Carries Authorization From Carter Regarding Most Washington Will Accept"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--Contrary to statements by Iranian officials regarding the positive character of the U.S. response to the Iranian conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages, the Iranian Government's stand remains unchanged. Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's statement following his meeting with Imam Khomeyni yesterday afternoon indicates that the imam has approved the answer to be given to the Algerian delegation, and that Iran has asked to receive financial guarantees via the Algerian Government, which is looking after Iran's interests in the United States.

The guarantees that Iran is seeking are that assets will be released and transferred to Algeria and that the shah's assets and property will be handed over to the Iranian Government.

What still remains an obstacle to solving this problem is the Iranian Government's fourth condition, which is related to returning the shah's assets and property to the Iranian Government. The Iranian negotiator is pressing for the frozen Iranian assets to be released and immediately transferred to Algeria. He is also pressing for the shah's assets and property to be returned simultaneously with the release of the hostages. Sources among the Algerian delegation in Tehran say that the United States has accepted most of the conditions but the difficulty lies in reaching a compromise on the fourth condition, particularly since it involves legal, more than administrative, matters for the United States. The sources say that the United States has agreed to issue an order freezing the shah's assets and property until the U.S. courts decide on the case Iran is to submit for the retrieval of the funds. Proceeding from this, the Algerian delegation will try to carry on with its difficult task, which has developed from that of a messenger into that of a mediator, and now into that of a party providing guarantees for the implementation of any agreement that might be reached.

Western diplomatic sources in Tehran say that even if the Algerian delegation succeeds in persuading the Iranians to accept a compromise--to be satisfied with the U.S. decision to freeze the shah's funds--it cannot guarantee the outcome of the decision by the U.S. courts that will look into Iran's case.

The principle the Iranian negotiator proceeds from is the literal implementation of the conditions approved by parliament because they are law. The Iranian negotiator cannot tamper with the spirit in which these conditions were made and must apply them literally. An Iranian Government source said that the task of the executive branch is to implement the laws passed by the Majlis. Certain political and diplomatic sources believe that the Iranian insistence on the fourth condition aims at stressing that the revolution was right when it said that the shah squandered the people's money and that acceptance by the Americans of this condition would be a political victory on the international level and would shake the confidence of those who deal with American banks, be they countries or individuals. With regard to the impact of the release of the hostages on the internal situation, the sources believe that the Iranian Government is concerned with this aspect and is greatly interested in the effects any agreement may have on the internal situation.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES TABRIZ GUARDS AND WAR-WOUNDED

LD171210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni at 17 December meeting with group of invalids, war-wounded, and Tabriz Revolution Guards Corps personnel at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran--recorded, duration 7 minutes]

[Text] A large group of invalids and those injured during the revolution, and invalids from the war imposed by the puppet regime of Iraq upon Iran, together with a group of Islamic revolution guards sent from Tabriz to the battlefronts, this morning met with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran. During the meeting, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a speech as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I do not know where to start and I do not know how to thank those appointed to the mission to serve God Almighty and Islam, to appreciate these determined faces, who are on their way to defend Islam.

How can I thank you, young men who have suffered for Islam and for your dear faith, and have become disabled? And how can I thank those of you, young men, who are on your way to the fronts? When I see these tragic scenes, I feel I am unable to say anything, although these faces have brought us pride. You yourselves are an eloquent expression of honor; you are an eloquent expression of Islam.

You have created honor for this nation, and it was you who ousted the great plundering powers, the enemies of Islam, and Satan from this country. And it is you, who are still trying for Islam and are sacrificing your lives. And no one can reward you for your services, except God Almighty. Your hard work will be rewarded by the almighty and gracious God. If you are disabled, [I pray] God may cure you. [shouts of "God willing" from the crowd] You have been appointed to serve Islam. And those of you who are on your way to the fronts, you are going to serve Islam. Islam values your efforts very highly. Islam and the whole nation are grateful to you. [shouts of "God is the greatest" from the crowd]

You are witness that, at present, people all over our country are engaged in a jihad. Each person is engaged in the jihad in different ways. You performed your jihad and God will reward you for it. And you in your way to take part in the jihad: May God bestow victory upon you. And the nation is behind you, they are engaged in a jihad too, men and women, young and old. But what is important is to realize that whatever we possess now is given to us by God Almighty; and we must return to God what has been entrusted to us.

You succeeded in going to battlefronts, you went to the battlefields and became invalids; you became victorious. And you, [those who are going to fight] will also succeed in gaining victory, God willing. [shouts of "God willing" from the crowd]

I must sincerely thank you and all the nation of Iran, who are trying so hard for their homeland, for dear Islam and for the liberation of the oppressed. May God grant you His favor, mercy, blessings and benedictions. [shouts of "God willing" from the crowd]

CLERGY ISSUE STATEMENT ON SUPPORT FOR KHOMEYNI

LD171322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Statement issued by Tehran clergy on 17 December "in connection with recent events in the country"]

[Text] In His exalted name. His is the command. His Excellency Ayatollah Khomeyni, may God grace the Muslims with your long life. We hereby inform you that at this time, when the honorable nation of Iran is fighting the war imposed upon it with all its might in order to preserve Islam and the Muslims, cursed songs are heard that have frightened all Muslims, especially the ulema of Islam, may their blessing continue.

The ulema decisively expect more blessings to be granted so that the society will receive God's help in absolute unity under the leadership of the esteemed leader, and so that the nation will be successful in carrying out divine decrees and the holy laws of Islam and in crushing the enemies of Islam with total coordination under the banner of the Lord of the ages, may our lives be sacrificed for Him.

The chiefs of the tribe [as heard] and prominent dignitaries should obey all the regulations of the official religion by following the orders of the esteemed leader so that they may guide the homeland to salvation.

[Signed] Mohammad Baqer Ashtiani; Ahmad Hoseyn Shahrestani; Mirza Aqa Shirazi; Seyyed Mohammad Sadeq Lavasani; Seyyed Razi Shirazi; Seyyed Mohammad 'Aqi (Sedr); Ziaoddin (Estarabadi); Seyyed 'Ali Naqo Musavi Tehrani; Gholam Hoseyn Ja'fari; Mostafa (Masjed-Jame'i); Seyyed Mohammad Reza ('Alamohhoda); Mohsen Rafi'i; Mohammad Baqer Khansari; Seyyed Mohammad Reza Esfahani; Mohammad Taqi Vahidi' Mansur ('Asemi); (Masud Masjed-Jame'i); Seyyed 'Ali Hashemi-Golpaygani; and a large number of Tehran's ulema

BEHESHTI PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEED FOR UNITY

LD172108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, today gave a press conference for domestic and foreign correspondents and talks about the current problems of the country, the need for unity between the students and the clergy, and differences between officials and those who sow the seeds of sedition.

In a speech at the beginning of the press conference he said: Today, we are at a point when all the legal organizations which are responsible for the administration of the country have been set up. There is basic unity and harmony between the government, i.e., the prime minister and the ministers, and the vast majority of the representatives of the people in the Majlis. Ayatollah Beheshti added: The revolutionary organizations are also mainly following the same line and the vast majority of the committed and responsible clergy and a large part of our valiant nation is also following the same path.

In general, all of them are following in the line of the leadership. This is why any attempt to harm this unity, any action or speech or writing which seeks to create any breach of this harmonious climate will not be acceptable to the revolution, to the nation or to the leader of this revolution. Under any conditions, the nation will demonstrate that it will never tolerate such harm or sedition. He added: We reject any deviation from the holy path of Islam and we condemn any action which may create a breach between the committed and responsible clergy and the valiant nation.

Then Dr Beheshti said: Undoubtedly, the enemy will not stop hatching plots. All the strata of the nation and the officials should know that we will always be confronted by the enemy and should always try to neutralize these conspiracies through awareness and with sincerity and through greater solidarity.

Concerning the methods of purges in the ministries and organizations, the president of the Supreme Court said: The administrative system of the country should set out to identify and attract believing and able persons. A great part of the purges should be such that in all the various levels of management and throughout society clear, powerful, genuine and attractive Islamic principles can cleanse the people in their inner lives of all impurities, and lead them toward purity; the eradication of the dark aspects of the former regime is part of the culture of Islam and the Islamic revolution. This is the basis of the purges.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS

LD171914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, who is in the southern parts of the country, during the past 2 days attended meetings in one of the cities in the south with Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic; and a number of other military commanders. They reviewed and exchanged views on the overall position of the battle-fronts and the manner in which operations are being conducted by members of the armed forces.

CLOSING OF BANI-SADR COORDINATION OFFICE URGED

NC171324 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Dec (AFP)--A religious official representing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at Nowzheh Airbase, near Hamadan, called yesterday for the closure of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's office for "coordination with the people", the AZADEGAN newspaper reported today. The article quoted the official as accusing the office--set up to diffuse information about the president's policies--of links with "counter-revolutionaries".

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF ECONOMY

LD171926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the deputy minister of economic affairs and finance, today gave an exclusive interview to PARS.

He was asked: How do you see the economic future of the country bearing in mind the reduction of production? He said: Bearing in mind that we are at the moment fighting on three fronts--the political-propaganda, the economic and the military--and are determined to stand on our own feet and move from a war situation to normality, we are facing some shortages in energy and in the releasing of goods from the ports. However, with the cooperation and the assistance of the people we are one hundred percent confident that we will be able to put up with the difficulties and I am sure that the people will improve the economic situation of the country by becoming active in productive sectors and by bearing the hardships. In general, I should say that all our economy is based upon the productive activities of the people.

Concerning the shortage of money in the banks, Nurbakhsh said: The issue of the banks is one of the signs of the cooperation of the people. After the officials asked the people to deposit their money in the banks, the cash assets of the banks have increased so much that the banks have been forced to send some of it to the Central Bank. In general, we no longer have any problem in this respect.

Concerning central planning for the advancement of development projects, Nurbakhsh said: The government is against centralizing all the programs and works in one center. It aims to give the governors general as free a hand as possible so that they can draw up plans on the basis of the needs of their regions and their knowledge of their regions. One hundred billion rials have been allocated to the governors general to implement urgent development projects. This method of action will prevent bureaucracy and the overlordship of the government. On the other hand, these projects will be coordinated through contacts between the governorates general and the government.

Concerning the foreign exchange earnings of the country, Nurbakhsh said: The flow of foreign exchange from the country is being completely controlled. No foreign exchange will be paid for foreign visits and tourism. Also, no bank will make credits available for the importing of luxury and unnecessary items. The sending of foreign exchange for students in foreign countries will be strictly controlled. I should add that there are no worries concerning the foreign exchange situation of our country.

Concerning relations with foreign banks, Nurbakhsh said: We are trying to work with those banks who will have friendly relations with us, despite the political differences their countries have with us.

Concerning inflation and the steps taken by the government to fight it, the deputy minister of economic affairs and finance told the PARS correspondent: Prices have gone up, mainly owing to profiteering and hoarding. The government is planning to put the necessary items at the disposal of the people as far as possible, at suitable prices, and to have complete supervision over the fair distribution of goods.

To this end, it has implemented a plan to ration necessary goods and consumer items as a short-term policy. However, in the long term, the government will follow the policy of regulating and programming the market; that is, planning the level of consumption and creating the necessary means to produce necessary items and distribute them properly so that the unnecessary middlemen are completely eliminated, so that there is a direct relationship between producers and consumers.

Concerning the increase in the price of gasoline, Nurbakhsh said: The cost of gasoline to the government is the same as its present price. These prices are permanent and even after the war these prices will not be reduced, because the government has created some facilities for mass transportation systems and the people can make use of them.

He then referred to the agricultural situation in the country. He said: The five wheat-growing provinces of the country--which are Khuzestan, Kermanshah, Ilam, Lorestan and West Azarbayjan--do not have sufficient means for sowing seeds owing to the war conditions, and the climatic situation, too, has caused a reduction in production in these regions. Of course, human resources, too, have not been productive enough owing to the lack of organization in the sowing and production program. But some programs have been made in this regard and up to the end of the current year about 8,000 tractors will be imported from abroad and the necessary means for sowing will also be made available. We hope that the human element, too, will be organized properly.

CENTRAL BANK LISTS CREDIT LOANS TO INDUSTRIES

LD171422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Central Bank of Iran announced today: From the beginning [21 March] of the current year until now 926.6 billion rials of credit facilities have been loaned for various economic activities of the country. During the past 3 months, this bank has also loaned credit of 347.3 billion rials for continuation of credit facilities to various ministries, companies, government institutions, banks and for the expansion of agricultural activities, mining, industry, housing and provision of essential and basic goods, foodstuff and medicine. Therefore, the total amount of credit loaned by the Central Bank of Iran, from the beginning of the current year up to 16 December 1980, is over 776.6 billion rials.

On the basis of the same report, in accordance with the general policy of the government to develop and revive agriculture, during the past 3 months 9 billion rials have been placed at the disposal of the agricultural sector. Out of this sum, 6 billion rials has been allocated to purchase fodder from abroad, 2.3 billion rials for provision of seeds and nursery trees for transplantation, and 400 million rials have been placed at the disposal of the pasture development fund to purchase cotton seed and seeds of other oleaginous crops; 300 million rials have been placed at the disposal of the Iranian milk company for the purchase of butter, milk and wrapping paper.

In the field of mining and industry, following previous assistance given for reconstruction of the country's industries and in order to help to increase total supplies, during the past 3 months 2 billion rials credit has been placed at the disposal of the Sakkab Company to enable this company to purchase its requirement of raw material and spare parts from abroad for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

The Central Bank also announced: During the past 3 months, 1.6 billion rials have been placed at the disposal of the investment and technical-economic assistance company for the atomic energy organization's shareholdings in foreign countries; 500 million rials to Tehran's regional water organization to purchase equipment from abroad for distributing water; and 200 million rials has been placed at the disposal of the Iran national airlines company, Homa, for the purchase of spare parts needed by the company.

The Central Bank has also announced its agreement in principle,.to pay a credit of 30 billion rials to the housing bank for building new houses.

PARS OPENS ADDITIONAL OFFICES OVERSEAS

JN170851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] PARS has opened offices in Beirut, Damascus, New Delhi and Islamabad as part of its efforts and activities aimed at bringing the voice of right and that of Muslim revolutionary society to all the oppressed people and world public opinion. PARS [word indistinct] to transmit news and reports on the Islamic Republic of Iran in English and Arabic.

PARS is also transmitting two newscasts daily: one, in Arabic, entitled "Iran Today" and the other, in English, entitled "Daily News." PARS hopes that this will be an effective step on the road of acquainting the world's peoples with the Iranian people and Iran's objectives.

AFP: NEWSPAPER EDITOR SIMON FARZAMI EXECUTED

NC180923 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Dec (AFP)--Simon Farzami, 70, former editor of the banned French-language JOURNAL DE TEHRAN, was executed on Tuesday night, it was announced today from Evin jail here.

Mr Farzami was arrested at the end of February. Authorities claimed then that Islamic students who seized the American Embassy in Tehran had found documents relating to him.

The opening of his trial some 4 weeks ago was reported in the Iranian press, but though he was subsequently sentenced to death authorities have refused to give details of the charges brought against him.

The execution was not mentioned in newspapers here today.

Mr Farzami was born in Switzerland of Iranian parents, and he subsequently married a Swiss citizen. He began a career in journalism after law studies in Switzerland and in France. He was editor of the JOURNAL DE TEHRAN when Islamic revolutionary authorities closed it down last year. Mr Farzami had also worked at the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here as well as for the state news agency, PARS.

The main charge against Mr Farzami, as outlined in the prosecution's indictment, which the pro-government newspaper ETTELA'AT published on November 6, is that he worked for the American Embassy here. The court said that a document found in the American Embassy proved that he was working for the United States. Three other counts which "clearly proved his guilt" were:

—"An invitation from the Canadian Embassy, a visiting card from the Polish economic attache, and an accreditation card for the king of Thailand's visit, showing that he had dealings with foreign countries."

—His possession of two private letters from Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri (son of Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Montazeri) and from Iran's spiritual leader "the Imam (Ruhollah) Khomeyni." Mr Farzami was accused of "sticking the torn-up letters back together and making a photocopy for the American Embassy."

—The last piece of "evidence" was "the photostat of pages in his passport, showing that he had made many trips to Europe and America."

The newspaper reported that "in his defence the accused said that in order to earn a living he had been obliged to supply the American Embassy with reports and information based on his own analyses and what he had read in foreign newspapers."

It was also alleged that Mr Farzami had admitted that the SAVAK, the shah's secret police, had "obliged him to work with the American Embassy." "For this the SAVAK once made me a present of 150,000 rials," the newspaper quoted him as saying in court.

It added: "The accused clearly stated that he had worked for the American Embassy and had supplied it with information, though at the time he had been ignorant of American crimes in Iran." The report concluded that Mr Farzami had "repented and would accept whatever verdict the tribunal reached."

SYRIAN PAPER REPORTS BRZEZINSKI SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

GF171328 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The Damascus paper AL-BA'TH reported that the White House adviser for national security, Brzezinski, has declared his support for Saddam at-Tikriti and has asked the new administration to maintain Washington's good relations with the Iraqi regime and to establish estraordinary relations with it.

Citing travelers coming from Iraq, the paper reported that there are acute social problems in Iraq as a result of widespread tension and rebellion in all Iraqi cities. It added that the main reason for these problems in Saddam's long war against Iran and the devastation of industrial installations and other institutions.

The paper said that Iraq is suffering from a severe shortage of foodstuffs and that resentment is widespread.

TEHRAN REBUTS BAGHDAD RADIO REPORTS ON KORDESTAN

JN170828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0457 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad radio has claimed that the Persians have attacked the mosques in Kordestan and killed the worshippers. Oh God! All those who have listened to Baghdad radio are well aware that these are mere contentions and lies. This clearly shows the stupidity of the Iraqi information media and the extent of its lies and fabrications, which have become a feature of Saddam's information and of his black Qadisiyah. We wonder who Baghdad radio is deceiving? Is it the Muslims who have seen Saddam's planes savagely raiding densely populated cities and destroying mosques?

AD-DA'WAH PARTY REPORTS ON SITUATION IN IRAQ

JN170831 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The information center of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has received the following news:

1. One Muslim Iraqi soldier joined the Islamic front in Ahvaz yesterday in response to the sacred call of religion. He surrendered himself and his car, which was full of bombs and explosives, to the Islamic forces.

2. The number of Iraqi soldiers who have deserted to Islam's land has increased noticeably in recent days. These soldiers have explained the state of terror that prevails over the defeated At-Tikriti army.

3. Despite the huge material assistance rulers of reactionary Arab regimes are offering to the agent At-Tikriti regime, it has become certain that the local market is suffering from fuel shortages, particularly gasoline and gas.

IRAQI FEMALE MOJAHED BLOWS UP PIPELINE, MARTYRED

JN170907 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI cites a PARS correspondent's report on a female Iraqi Muslim mojahed blowing up an Iraqi oil pipeline in As-Sulaymaniyah. The Iraqi mojahed was martyred during the operation.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

340: 16 Dec Fighting

LD171812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Communique 340 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim, combatant fellow countrymen in Iran: We hereby bring to your attention some of the activities of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during battles with the enemies of Islam and Saddam's mercenaries which took place yesterday, 16 December, on the country's southern and western fronts. The self-sacrificing combatants of the aviation force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Airborne Division, in the southern region inflicted the following blows and losses on the enemy yesterday, 16 December: the destruction of five tanks, one antiaircraft cannon, three personnel carriers, four vehicles and two machineguns. In the meantime, the Airborne Division's combatants, in their attacks against enemey forces, were able to kill or wound some 25 servicemen of the forces of the Iraqi Army.

Yesterday, various parts of Ahvaz and Susangerd were sporadically attacked by long-range enemy artillery and the heavy artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran retaliated by firing back at the enemy. The intense artillery fire of our own forces in the Darkhovin, Abadan and Mared regions inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi mercenaries as follows: the destruction of one tank, three loaders, one mortar launcher, one cannon, two vehicles and a number of enemy trenches. During these operations the enemy suffered 20 casualties on the Darkhovin front.

Thanks to battery fire by the naval combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one enemy tank, one cannon and one mortar launcher were destroyed on the Abadan front and a number of enemy servicemen were killed.

On the other hand, as a result of artillery fire by five-fives and mortar launchers of the Iraqi Army mercenaries, two NCO's of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wounded on the Abadan-Khunishahr front.

Yesterday, on the western fronts, fighting and an exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our own forces and the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army, but we have no accurate information about the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Warning Against Insulting Clergy

LD181022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Unnumbered communique issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. After the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the wave of attacks and conspiracies by colonialists and their internal mercenaries did not stop for a moment; they continued plotting and calculating open and secret conspiracies intended to jeopardize our Islamic revolution.

The conspiracies of these unfortunate ones, however, were foiled one after another by the decisive leadership of the imam of the people and the vigilance and unity of the Muslim nation of Iran.

In the course of history, the criminal colonialist has dealt deadly blows at the liberating school of Islam and the clergy, instigating separation between the army and the nation and then between the clergy and the nation, intended to destroy the unity and solidarity of this risen nation. To this end, it has become so impudent that the idea of aggression on the holy principle of clerical rule [velayat-e faqih] has crossed its mind; but the Muslim and vigilant people and the combatant Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran know their real guardians, and with the utmost awareness will foil the sinister and devilish plot of the aliens, that is, the very fight against Islam which today has become crystallized in the shape of struggle against the clergy.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are ready to give their lives with decisiveness, will not tolerate any insult against the holy principle of clerical rule.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION AT WESTERN FRONT

LD171846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent's dispatch from the battlefronts in the western parts of the country says: Last night and today the combatants of Islam, using heavy and light weapons and artillery, pounded enemy positions, trenches, border posts, fortifications, and in certain trenches attacked enemy troops using guerrilla operations and hand-to-hand fighting from trench to trench.

On the Sumar front a number of Islam's combatants laid a minefield in one of the axes in that region, destroying two vehicles and killing three enemy soldiers. Also, thanks to the Islamic combatants' artillery fire on this axis, seven enemy trenches were destroyed. During these operations 20 enemy servicemen were either killed or wounded.

According to the same report, during other operations by Islam's combatants on one of Zahab's fronts, casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces, but the figures have not yet been worked out. On the same front two of Islam's combatants were martyred and another five were wounded. Also, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gilan-e Gharb aimed their artillery fire at Iraq's Banmil base, at posts and the (Mian-Sang) axis and inflicted losses on base and enemy equipment and vehicles moving along that route. The same report also says: During successful guerrilla operations the enemy's supply route in the Gilan-e Gharb region was damaged.

Battle Successes

LD171820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, artillery exchanges and sporadic clashes continued on the Abadan front between Iran's Muslim combatants and Iraq's mercenary army from last night till this morning. On the basis of the same dispatch, Saddam's dupes yesterday and today aimed their long-range artillery fire and mortar launchers at Abadan's residential areas and defenseless inhabitants as a result of which action a number of citizens were wounded.

According to a Central News Bureau dispatch, quoting Abadan's operation staff headquarters, yesterday afternoon Islam's combatants, during operations on the Bahmanshir front, destroyed one road-tanker and a mortar launcher of the Iraqi mercenaries.

Also, according to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, during these clashes several enemy squad trenches were also destroyed and a number of Saddam's mercenaries were killed. According to the same dispatch, during these battles our own forces did not suffer any losses or casualties.

According to a PARS dispatch, thanks to mortar fire by our guard brothers on the Karkheh Kur axis a loader of Saddam mercenaries was totally destroyed and some 30 to 40 Iraqi cercenaries were either killed or wounded. Also, Islam's combatant forces, during guerrilla operations on the Allaho Akbar heights, succeeded in destroying two enemy tanks and in killing or wounding some 20 to 30 Iraqi infidels. According to the same report, all the combatants of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran returned to their bases safely. According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch from Dezful the city was today, as on former days, subjected to artillery fire by the Iraqi Army mercenaries. According to the same report no one was killed in the city of Dezful up to 1700 today, but two wounded persons were moved to the city's hospital.

BATTLE SUCCESSES IN ILAM PROVINCE REPORTED

LD171916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1658 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Quoting the public relations department of Ilam's guards corps, PARS reported: Yesterday, thanks to mortar fire by our self-sacrificing brothers from Ilam's guards corps on the Konjancham heights region, a cave full of ammunition for Iraq's aggressive army was totally destroyed and this resulted in enemy losses and casualties. But so far we have no accurate reports about the number of losses. Our heroic, combatant corps brothers, on this front, also succeeded in destroying 4 trenches belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries, killing 9 aggressors and wounding another 10. Fortunately, during these operations, the corps' Muslim and self-sacrificing forces suffered no losses in materiel or any casualties.

Another PARS dispatch, quoting the same source, says: During the past 2 days our corps brothers, using mortars, shelled enemy positions on the heights of the Konjancham dam and inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the Iraqi mercenaries.

During this clash one enemy tent was destroyed by mortar fire from the brave combatants and all enemy personnel inside were killed. On the basis of this report, during operations by the corps' brave combatants, some 30 of Saddam's forces were killed and a large number were also wounded. Large quantities of enemy equipment and ammunition were destroyed.

The Central News Bureau's correspondent, quoting the supervisor of Ilam Province's office for the mobilization of the oppressed, reported: The province's mobilization personnel, during the past few days, by penetrating enemy territory, succeeded in destroying one command jeep and in killing its occupants. They also inflicted heavy losses and casualties on Iraqi mercenary forces in enemy trenches in Mehran's (Dasht-e Mohsenab).

AHVAZ RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING 18 DEC

GF181220 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1205 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. It means an air attack is imminent. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1214 GMT on 18 December]

NVOI COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

TA171845 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 December carried a commentary entitled: "The Iranian Nation Supports the Imam's Popular and Anti-Imperialist Line." It reported that Ayatollah Montazeri, during his recent message to the Iranian nation, while emphasizing the important elements for preserving the gains of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic, stressed the great importance of unity of word and action and the leadership of the imam of the nation, which is an undeniable fact. Ayatollah Montazeri alluded to the recent events in our country, especially in Esfahan, and called on the people to confront these events with awareness and to identify the principle elements of the great plot against the nation. Although Ayatollah Montazeri did not specify these elements, it is obvious to all that his target was the followers of Satan, agents of the former regime, the millionaires, big landowners and the arrogant--these desirers of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran--and their mouthpieces, like the Qotbzadehs, the Yazdis, the Bazargans and a group of pseudo-clergy.

It was only unity of word and action of the Iranian people and the correct and decisive leadership of the imam of the nation that so far has foiled all the satanic plans of U.S. imperialism against our nation. The Americans are now clearly observing that the war imposed on the Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq has not achieved for them the required results. Therefore, they have mobilized their agents and mercenaries, headed by the compromising liberal bourgeois, to bring the war among the people and to discredit Islam and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the world. They have openly risen against the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam. In some parts of the country they have gone as far as tearing up the imam's pictures and insulting the revolutionary and true clergy. Their aim is struggle against the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line, namely, the line of deprived and toiling people, and the line of final struggle against all traces of U.S. domination. The legal and logical response of the Iranian people and the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be a decisive confrontation with these enemies of the system of the Islamic Republic and the gains of the revolution by resorting to unity of word and action.

BRIEFS

FARS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--The sum of 303.4 million rials has been allocated for 8 development projects in Fars Province. These include the paving of roads in Abadeh and Abarqu and streets in Soqab; completion of a road bridge and asphalting of Suryan and Estahbanat roads which were begun last year. About 42.5 million rials will be spent on paving roads in Eqlid and Jahrom and constructing as abattoir, two halls for washing the dead prior to burial, and the extension of the local park. Some 21 million rials is allocated for the completion of the Darab thoroughfare and other roads in the area. About 24.5 million rials will be spent on the drainage system in Ardekan. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 80 GF]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Iran handed its "final reply" on terms for the release of the U.S. hostages to the Algerian delegation on 18 December. Tehran radio, citing a PARS interview with Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, said the reply includes "certain amendments" to the U.S. proposals to make them "congruent" with the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages and "reliable methods" to guarantee the "proper implementation" of U.S. commitments. Regarding the four Majlis conditions, the reply "requested" that a U.S. statement on noninterference in Iran's internal affairs "accurately tally" with this condition. The reply characterized the U.S. response to the other three conditions as on the whole "acceptable" and said the main point is "guaranteeing these undertakings" so they "should be completely reliable." In addition to signing the agreement, the reply continued, the United States, prior to the release of the hostages, must transfer the frozen assets to the Algerian Central Bank. As to claims against the late shah's wealth, the reply said "acceptable guarantees" of good will should be given to Algeria to support efforts by Iran to recover these assets. In "a gesture of good will," the reply went on, Iran agreed to jointly investigate claims against the two nations provided "American claims in connection with the Islamic revolution or with the occupation of the spy den will not be the result of subsequent reactions by the U.S. Government."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Armed Forces Warning--An armed forces communique, reported by Tahran radio, warned that although previous "attacks and conspiracies" against the Islamic revolution had been "foiled" by the "decisive leadership" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, a new "aggression against the holy principle of velayat-e faqih" (Islamic jurisconsult) is being plotted "in the shape of struggle against the clergy." The armed forces, the communique said, will "not tolerate" any insult to the holy principle.

Farzami Execution--AFP reported that a former editor of the banned French-languare JOURNAL DE TEHRAN, Simon Farzami, was executed on 16 December on charges of working for the U.S. Embassy. Iranian prosecutors said a document found in the embassy proved his guilt, although other evidence was also cited against him.

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Khomeyni told a group of univeristy and theological students that Tehran University will remain closed until it can be changed to serve the nation's interest. In his speech, carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said the university has served as a "war office" for members of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party, communists and other "hypocritical groups," making it a "center of all sorts of corruption." "Whether we like it or not," he continued, "it is the university that is dragging us toward America or the Soviet Union," and this must not be allowed to happen. Khomeyni called for changes in universities and theological institutions to upgrade the teachers' commitment to Islam and to save Iran "from both present and future parasites engaged in mischief making."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported more fighting around Ahvaz and Susangerd with Iranian forces foiling an Iraqi attempt to bridge the Karkheh Kur River. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, reported by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes hit Iraqi targets around Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) while the two sides continued to exchange artillery fire in Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Dezful and Shush and along the Malekshahi heights.

Gulf Islands

Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia denied any Algerian mediation or initiative between the UAE and Iran over the three disputed Gulf islands. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, reported by QNA, the foreign minister said a previous report of an Algerian mediation attempt by a Gulf newspaper was unfounded.

Israel

Raid Into Lebanon--Israeli Defense Force units struck into Lebanon northwest of the Litani River to attack a Palestinian base camp used to stage raids into Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. Citing an IDF spokesman, the radio said the raiders hit an area around Al-Mahmudiyah, destroying buildings and bunkers used to shelter and supply the terrorists. Reporting on the raid, Beirut radio said Israeli artillery shelled various villages during the attack while Israeli planes attacked other targets in southern Lebanon. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the radio added, charged that it was part of "a chain of aggression" by Israel and to clear the Lebanese out of the southern part of the country and "pave the way for its expansionist designs." Earlier, Jerusalem radio noted that the Israeli-backed Christian militia in Lebanon had attacked other Palestinian bases in response to increasing harassment of the Christian enclaves.

Labor Party Vote--According to Jerusalem radio, Shim'on Peres handily won the election for the chairmanship of the Labor Party over his main rival, Yitzhaq Rabin. Peres garnered over 70 percent of the vote among party convention delegates, the radio said, and will stand as the party's candidate for the prime ministership in the upcoming Knesset election.

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat affirmed their "complete faith" in the Camp David peace process in a joint statement issued to mark the end of U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz's work in the autonomy negotiations. In the statement the two leaders noted that "considerable progress" has been made in the negotiations but much remains to be done. They thanked President Jimmy Carter for his efforts and expressed pleasure that President-elect Ronald Reagan has confirmed his commitment to the negotiations.

Saudi Arabia

Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has expressed Saudi Arabia's opposition to "any Western presences in the Gulf, adding that if there is a Western presence, the Soviet Union will use it to justify their intervention in the region. In remarks reported by SPA, the oil minister, who is in Australia on a weeklong visit, said that the West "could be our ally" if they abandon "their blind support" for Israel and support the Palestinians' right to a homeland.

Turning to oil matters, Yamani foresaw no sharp increases in oil prices in 1981 but called on the importing countries to reduce their consumption of oil.

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SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA INTERVIEWS SOLTAN 'ALI KESHTMAND

For the text of an interview with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Politburo and DRA Revolution Council, as published in the 5 December edition of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, see page D 2 of the South Asia section of the 19 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

RATEBZAD RECEIVES MOVIE EQUIPMENT FROM USSR

LD190030 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The cinematography committee of the USSR has helped Afghan movies through the donation of eight mobile motion picture facilities worth $88,000. Documents relevant to this aid were signed and exchanged at a ceremony at the Afghan film office by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, president of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and chairman of the DRA Solidarity, Peace and Friendship Organization and by Fikryat Tabayev, USSR ambassador to Kabul.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad and Fikryat Tabayev spoke about the fraternal, friendly and disinterested ties between the people of the DRA and of the Soviet Union and expressed wishes for the further extension and strengthening of relations between the two countries. Dr Ratebzad expressed appreciation for the USSR's grant in aid and added that this aid from our loyal and sure friends--the USSR--is an example of the loyal and disinterested aid which will play an effective and revolutionary role in enhancing the awareness of our people in the villages.

REBEL BANDS DEFEATED IN THREE PROVINCES

LD182323 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] By their courageous and heroic activities last night the armed forces, police and party activists of Parvan Province crushed a number of rebels, these bought servants of international imperialism, headed by the criminal United States and its wicked collaborators, who had disrupted the peaceful life of the toiling people of Kuhestan district in Parvan Province for some time by acts of brigandage and murder.

A spokesman for Kuhestan district reported: A number of various types of U.S. and Chinese arms, inclduing missile launchers and a large number of (?mortars), have been seized by the security forces from these counterrevolutionary elements and enemies of our homeland and people. The spokesman added that a number of these captured elements are under intensive interrogation.

Another report from Balkh Province states that a number of thieves and murderers, who were stealing and looting the property of bus passengers in Chashmeh-ye Shafa Village, Showlgara district, along the road linking Mazar-e Sharif and (Chamtal), were recently crushed by the security forces and party activists, and a number of them were captured. In accordance with the report of a spokesman from Balkh, these thieves and murders are: (Mehraban) and La'l Mohammad, residents of Dowlatabad district; and Haji Mohammad Eshaq, Mohammad Hasan, La'l Mohammad son of Shor Mohammad, Mohammad 'Ali, Nesar Ahmad and La'l Mohammad son of Khodadad. A number of various types of U.S. and Chinese arms were seized from them, and they are under interrogation.

Similarly, in accordance with the report of a source from Qonduz Province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements in Qala-e Zal district of Qonduz Province were recently eliminated by the security force and the toiling people of that district were freed from the mischief of these criminals and murderers. The source adds that a large number of various types of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani arms, as well as incriminating documents and leaflets proving their direct link with counterrevolutionary elements abroad, have been seized by the security force of that province.

REFUGEES RETURN TO HOMES IN NAGARHAR PROVINCE

GF171754 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Afghan nationals who had left the country on account of the atrocities of the fascist Amin's band continue to return to their homeland. A total of 21 families from the Kamah District of Nangarhar Province have recently returned home, showing their faith in the sincerity of the party and the government. One of the returnees, speaking on behalf of the others on this occasion, pledged to make sacrifices in safeguarding the gains of the revolution and in annihilating the enemies of the country.

DEMONSTRATIONS, GUNFIRE REPORTED IN KABUL

BK171615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1602 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 17 (AFP)--The murder of two schoolgirls in Kabul triggered a big anti-Soviet protest in the Afghan capital this month, Western diplomatic sources here said today.

Several hundred Afghans marched to a number of ministry buildings on December 13 to demand punishment for Soviet soldiers they held responsible for the killings. The bodies of the two girls were discovered five days earlier near Darulaman Palace, shortly after a search was launched in Kabul for several missing Soviet soldiers. the sources said.

Security was reportedly stepped up in the capital on the night of December 9, and embassies were surrounded by troops, as happened in the summer when a young Soviet soldier sought refuge in the United States Embassy after a row with his superiors. Trucks of Soviet soldiers were seen around the Western and Chinese embassies, and vehicles leaving the compounds were followed by cars of the Khad, the Afghan secret police, diplomatic sources said. The security was relaxed on December 13, when the girls were buried, diplomats here said, but it was unclear whether Soviet soldiers were involved in the double murder.

Between December 10 and 16, the diplomats said, exchanges of rifle fire were heard nightly in various sections of the city. An explosion on December 11, they added, apparently destroyed the electricity center for a textile factory, while a second explosion the following day killed four Soviet officers and three soldiers in the neighborhood of barracks where a motorized Soviet division has its quarters.

The diplomats said the direction taken by Soviet military traffic indicated operations might be underway southwest of Kabul. The diplomats' general assessment about the situation in Afghanistan was that close to a year after having made their entry into the country, the Soviets were in control of the major urban centers and main roads, at least by day, but that Moslem opposition continued to be evident in all provinces.

BRIEFS

GDR COMPUTERS PURCHASED--The Central Committee of the Government Planning Department and the GDR's [name indistinct] have signed an agreement under which computer equipment will be purchased from the said institute. The equipment will cost $1.5 million. The installation of this modern computer system will adequately fulfill the needs of the Central Statistics Department. [Text] [Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 17 Dec 80 LD]

CSSR TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS--Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia, who headed a commercial delegation from his country to Kabul, left for home today after discussions with Afghan commercial authorities and the signing of a goods exchange protocol between the two countries. At Kabul International Airport, 'Abdol Salam, deputy minister of commerce, the general director of foreign trade, other officials of that ministry and the ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Kabul were present to bid the delegation farewell. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Dec 80 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES SOVIET PRESSURE

BK181551 Hong Kong AFP English 1723 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Dacca, 17 Dec (AFP)--Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq told Parliament today that Soviet-Bangladesh relations were normal and rejected an opposition members charge that Bangladesh was under Soviet pressure to abandon her stand on the Afghan issue.

The opposition Muslim League member, Salahuddin Quader Chowdhury, in a motion wanted a clarification from the government on a foreign newspaper report that the Soviet Union was creating strong pressure on Bangladesh against her stand on the Afghan question. Bangladesh supports withdrawal of all foreign troops from the soil of Afghanistan so that its people could determine their own future. Replying to Mr Chowdhury's motion, the foreign minister said under normal diplomatic practice two states could exchange views on bilateral, regional and international matters and Bangladesh Government discussed Afghan situation with the Soviets. Prof Haq said it would not be proper to describe such exchange of views as creating pressure by one country on the other.

MARITIME BOUNDARY TALKS WITH INDIA CONCLUDE

BK051359 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The 4-day Bangladesh-India talks on delimitation of maritime boundary were concluded in Dacca with a decision to resume discussions as early as possible in 1981 for further consultation on the issue.

A joint press statement issued in Dacca today said the talks were useful and were held in an extremely cordial atmosphere and understanding between the two countries. [sentence as heard] During the talks, both sides agreed that the question of delimitation of maritime boundary between the two countries should be resolved by mutual agreement in a spirit of understanding and goodneighborly relations.

Replying to a question, leader of Indian delegation Dr S.P. Jagota hoped that the two sides will be able to come to a solution acceptable to both the countries. He described the talks as positive and constructive. The Bangladesh side at the talks was led by Additional Foreign Secretary Asaul Karim.

BURMESE HOME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 18 DEC

BK181438 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Home and Religious Affairs Minister of Burma Brig Gen Sein Lwin arrived in Dacca today on an 8-day visit to Bangladesh. An agreement on border arrangement and cooperation between Bangledesh and Burma is expected to be signed tomorrow. Gen Sein Lwin during his stay in Bangladesh will also visit Cox's Bazar and Khulna.

GANDHI ON U.S., PRC DELEGATIONS VISITING PAKISTAN

BK181648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that the government has seen reports of a few high-level military delegations from China and the United States having visited Pakistan since last month. In a written reply, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi said reports of the visits of these delegations to Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan have also been noticed. But there is no information to suggest that a high level delegation from China and the United States visited the Indo-Pakistan borders.

In another written reply Minister of State for Defense Shivraj Patil said there are no credible reports to suggest that Pakistan by itself or in collusion with other countries has been carrying out any unusual reinforcement of troops along the borders with India. He said Pakistan is known to be procuring military weapons from a number of countries, including Britain and France. Patil declined to disclose details of the information.

RAO REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH

BK190934 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was informed today that negotiations between India and Bangladesh on rail links to the northeastern region through Bangladesh has reached a crucial stage. Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao said during question hour that an economic delegation from this country visited Dacca in October last to speed up the process. Rao said the proposed rail link is very important from our point of view if it materializes.

Replying to a number of supplementaries, the external affairs minister said the talks between the two countries at the joint rivers commission level over the Ganges water dispute appeared to have failed. The representatives of the two countries will report to their respective governments, the matter will then be taken up at higher level between the two governments.

In reply to the main question, Rao said during his visit to Bangladesh from the 15th to the 18th of August last he had wide-ranging discussions on bilateral matters with the Bangladesh leaders. The two sides covered important aspects of the land and maritime boundaries, Farakka, illegal infiltration and transportation links. The question of expanding cultural cooperation was also discussed. It was agreed that the program of cultural and academic exchange between the two countries will be signed shortly. The two sides, Rao said, also agreed to intensify their efforts to increase cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific and technological fields.

Summing up, Rao said his visit provided a further impetus to Indo-Bangladesh relations. He said talks on matters concerning maritime boundary with Bangladesh are at an advance stage. Rao also informed the house that India has told Bangladesh that the islands, which were spotted recently in the Indian Ocean, belong to India. He expressed the hope that the matter will be decided in India's favor. Referring to illegal infiltration between India and Bangladesh, Rao said talks on this matter have shown improvement and the two countries are taking better and stricter measures recently.

MUKHERJEE CSSR'S BARCAK HOLD TRADE TALKS

BK191036 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee has called for adding a new dimension to the Indo-Czechoslovak trading pattern. Mukherjee was addressing the first plenary meeting of the ninth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak joint committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation in New Delhi. He led the Indian delegation, while the Czechoslovak team was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade I.A. Barcak; both the ministers noted that Indo-Czechoslovak trade relations have increased rapidly over the years.

ENOUGH URANIUM TO MEET CURRENT NEEDS DISCOVERED

BK171633 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 17 (AFP)--Adequate uranium and other raw material resources to meet requirements of the nuclear power programme currently envisaged have been discovered in India, Parliament was informed today.

Junior Minister for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh told the lower house that intensive surveys and exploration conducted by the mineral division of the Department of Atomic Energy have resulted in the identification of a number of new uranium deposits, in addition to the already known Singhbhum thrust belt in Bihar state. He also assured the house that lapses in the nuclear energy policy during the last three years have been rectified.

In reply to a question, Mr Singh said a fast breeder test reactor with French collaboration was under construction at kalpakkam, in Tamil Nadu, in the south, at an estimated cost of 587 million rupees (over $73 million).

IRANIAN MINISTER: OIL SUPPLIES TO INDIA TO CONTINUE

BK191038 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Iran will continue to supply crudes to india; this has been stated by Iranian deputy minister for oil Hassan Sadat. He was talking to newsmen in Calcutta on his way from Indonesian Island of Bali to New Delhi.

INDIA SEEKS TO BUY 1 MILLION TONNES OF OIL FROM BURMA

BK171620 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 17 (AFP)--India is seeking one million tonnes of crude oil from Burma to meet part of her requirements for the coming year, it was reported here today. The proposal was made during the state visit here by Burmese President Ne Win last month and diplomatic negotiations have been continuing since.

The proposal was in line with the current frantic search by India to find confirmed sources for imports next year to make up for the loss in supplies due to the Iran-Iraq war. India normally imports about 16 million tonnes of crude per year, two-thirds of which used to be supplied by the two Gulf countries.

Meanwhile, Petroleum Ministry sources estimated that India's import bill for crude would go up by another rs 5,000 million (about $630 million) due to the 10 percent increase in oil prices decided by the OPEC nations meeting in Bali. The sources also indicated that the government was considering a 10 percent increase in petroleum prices for consumers in the new year.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Meeting With General Khan

BK141536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The visiting Chinese goodwill military delegation led by Han Huaizhi called on the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, in Rawalpindi today and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest. The members of the delegation later visited the National Defense College and heavy repair plant at Taxila.

Talks With Air Marshal

BK151535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The Chinese military good-will delegation led by Han Huaizhi met with chief of air staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim at the Air Force headquarters in Peshawar and exchanged views on matters of mutual interests. Earlier, the Chinese delegation visited the Khyber Pass. The delegation members also had a luncheon at the Khyber Rifles Officers mess.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

BK171538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Han Huaizhi, leader of the good-will military delegation of the People's Republic of China called on president Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yuxin was also present on the occasion. Earlier, Hun Huaizhi visited the Pakistan military academy at Kakul and the Baluch regimental center at Abbottabad.

Visit to Lahore

BK181544 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The good-will military delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Lahore from Islamabad today. After its arrival in Lahore the delegation called on corps commander Lt Gen Sardar F.S. Lodhi.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PRC TROOPS IN PAKISTAN

BK181532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Government of Pakistan has described as totally baseless and incorrect a report by certain foreign media that Chinese troops are stationed in Pakistan. A Foreign Office spokesman stated in Islamabad today that Pakistan strictly adheres to a policy of nonalignment and has consistently opposed the presence of foreign troops in any country, therefore, the question of foreign troops being present in its own territory does not arise. The spokesman recalled that similar allegations were also made in certain foreign newspapers last month which were effectively refuted. The spokesman regretted that interested quarters continue to propagate such fabricated rumors.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

BK160738 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Pakistan and Romania signed in Islamabad today a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation. It envisages further cooperation in the fields of electronics, mineral prospecting, light industries and medical sciences.

NEPAL

SOVIET GOOD-WILL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KATMANDU

BK181544 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] A seven member good-will delegation of the Supreme Soviet led by Vice Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Arstanbek Duysheyev arrived in Katmandu today on about a week's visit to Nepal at the invitation of Rashtriya Panchayat chairman Lokendra Bahadur Chand. The delegates were received at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Chand, Rashtriya Panchayat Committee Chairman Moti Prashad Pahari, Rashtriya Pachayat Social Committee Chairman Narendra Bahadur Chand, Rashtriya Panchayat Finance Committee Vice Chairman Bhadra Bahadur Kharga, Rashtriya Panchayat Development Committee Chairman Gramman Narain Yadav, Rashtriya Panchayat Water Resources Committee Chairman Narayan Malla, Nepal-Soviet (?Union) Legislative Friendship Group President Pashupati Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana, and other Rashtriya Panchayat members.

PRINCE CHARLES DEPARTS KATMANDU FOR HOME 13 DEC

BK131517 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Charles, the prince of Wales, left Katmandu today for home by a special aircraft this morning at the end of the week-long visit to Nepal. His royal highness was given a warm send off by His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah at the VIP lounge of the Tribhuvan International Airport. A contingent of the Royal Nepali Army presented a guard of honor to the prince of Wales. National anthems of the Kingdom of Nepal and the United Kingdom were also played on the occasion.

His Royal Highness Prince Charles had arrived in Katmandu on 6 December on a weeklong visit to Nepal at the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. Also present at the airport to see off the royal visitor were the prime minister, the Rashtriya Panchayat chairman, the Raj Sabha Standing Committee chairman, ministers, former prime ministers, heads of constitutional bodies, heads of diplomatic missions and other dignitaries.

SRI LANKA

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN COLOMBO 19 DEC

JN191140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Colombo, 19 Dec (INA)—Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi made a 1-hour stop today at Colombo airport enroute to the Maldives, which is the fourth stage of his current tour of Southeast Asian states.

At the airport, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met with (Tyron Fernando), acting Sri Lankan foreign minister. It was said here that the Iraqi minister will return to the Sri Lankan capital tomorrow on a short visit. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has visited the Philippines, Nepal and Thailand, where he has held talks with officials in the three capitals on bilateral relations and on the situation resulting from the Iranian aggression on the Iraqi border.

TEHRAN REPORTS 'FINAL' REPLY TO U.S. ON HOSTAGES

LD191124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the final reply of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the U.S. Government pertaining to the hostages was delivered to the special Algerian delegation yesterday afternoon. In a contact with Behzad Nabavi, the government spokesman, PARS learned that this reply includes certain amendments to the written undertakings and statements put forward by the U.S. Government with the aim of making them congruent with what the Islamic Consultative Assembly has approved and also with reliable methods for guaranteeing the proper implementation of U.S. commitments in return for the release of the 52 U.S. citizens held hostage by the Iranian nation.

In this reply, in connection with the first paragraph approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has requested that Washington's statement with regard to noninterference in Iran's internal affairs accurately tally with what the Majlis has sanctioned.

In connection with paragraphs two, three and four of what the Islamic Consultative Assembly sanctioned, the U.S. Government's undertakings on the whole have been deemed acceptable, and in the main it is a question of guaranteeing these undertakings, which, from the standpoint of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, should be completely reliable. Since, from the government's standpoint, written undertakings carrying the signature of the U.S. President alone are not sufficient, the U.S. Government has been asked, in addition to signing the written undertakings and handing them to the Algerian Government prior to the release of the 52 U.S. citizens taken hostages by the Iranian nation, to deliver to the Algerian Central Bank the Iranian Government's expropriated gold and assets. As to other properties and assets and also the riches plundered by the deposed shah and his relatives, whose assets are regarded as the shah's wealth by their masters, acceptable guarantees as good will for a proper implementation should be given to the Algerian Government.

In return, the Iranian Government has agreed to a gesture of good will acceptable to the two sides with the aim of investigating the two sides' claims on the conditions that American claims in connection with the Islamic revolution or with the occupation of the spy den will not be the result of subsequent reactions by the U.S. Government.

Engineer Behzad Nabavi, in conclusion, added: In order to prevent possible abuse by foreign news agencies, particularly by Zionist and Western news agencies, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will notify the world of its views in this connection only through PARS, the Central News Bureau or official news conferences held by responsible officials and government spokesmen.

KHOMEYNI: TEHRAN UNIVERSITY TO REMAIN CLOSED

LD181536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1059 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Speech by Imam Khomeyni to a group of theological and university students at his Tehran residence on 18 November--recorded, duration 48 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. What a fascinating meeting we are having today; what a blessed gathering. There was a time when there was a division between the University [of Tehran] and the theological sectors, with a climate of hostility, maybe, between the two having been created.

In these circumstances the university could not tolerate the clergy, nor the clergy the university. The idea behind this was to keep apart these two poles through whose unity the whole nation could unite, and to create opposition between them to prevent the nation from becoming united. Thank God, as a result of this Islamic movement and Islamic revolution a great transformation took place, so that neither considers itself divorced from the other, God willing.

With the help of God Almighty, the fear felt by the university people of the mullahs and vice versa has now been removed. Now you university brothers and the clergy have gathered together in order to eliminate difficulties and make a success of the revolution. The university and the spiritual and clerical institutes could be centers for all the country's progress and advancements; they could also be centers for all sorts of deviations and [word indistinct]. If the university is a university in the real sense of the word, it can then produce committed thinkers. Such a university, such an Islamic university, that is, a university which, parallel with academic education, also seeks refinement and [word indistinct], can help the country achieve happiness. Similarly, if theological institutes are refined and committed they too can save a country.

On its own, knowledge, if not detrimental, is at least useless. If we take an extensive look at the world and universities in the world, we see that all the calamities confronting mankind have their roots in universities, in expertise produced by universities. All the tools and instruments for an annihilation of man, all the progress, as it were, made in warfare has been basically produced by scientists who were university graduates. These are universities divorced from morality and refinement. Also, all the (?requests) emerging from nations or a nation have been due to theological institutions that had no commitment to Islamic teachings. All these religions [word indistinct] have sprung from scientists and scholars. [passage indistinct] The world has been corrupted by universities; it can also be (?saved) by universities.

The source of all problems facing a country is in university and theological institutions. Also, the source of all material and spiritual happiness is in university and theological institution. Thsu the grand design is to infiltrate universities, for they want to train (?students), engaged in their classrooms in (?working for) their country, since once the university is made corrupt, then the whole country will follow suit.

[passage indistinct]

We are not saying that there must be no university; what we want is a university serving the nation's interest; a university of our own. We are better off without a university which serves America's interests. There are those who are unhappy about the closure of the university. This is a university which, according to an informed source a few days ago, acts as a war office for Kordestan; that is, there was a certain room at the university from which people were conducting the war in Kordestan, the war waged by the Democrats [presumably Kurdish Democratic Party] as well as other people. Is this the sort of university you want? You who are shouting and protesting against the closure of the university, is this the sort of university you want to resume its work? Do you want to see a war office set up to conduct and guide the democrats and others like them so that (?Iran) would be destroyed? Is this the university you want; is this the university for which you show so much regret? Is it not better for such a university to remain closed rather than to reopen? [shouts of "God is great"]

Of course, those assigned to implement the cultural revolution in the university must emphasize that first of all the university should become Islamic, a university belonging to the nation, otherwise we will have to keep the university doors open to everyone.

Did you not see the extent of corruption in the university when its doors were wide open? It was a trench for the communists; it was a war office for the communists. Now you regret that there is no longer a university. Do you say this knowingly? Do you say this, based on proper understanding? If so, then your duties ought to be ascertained. However, if what you say stems from ignorance, then how can you expect a university which until a few months ago, until more than a year ago, was the center of all sorts of corruption, a university which was in the grip of communists, the gerrillas and other hypocritical groups, to reopen? Do you want them to return? What you are saying is: Why, there are no hypocrites in the university. You are saddened because there is going to be Islam in the university?

Whether we want it or not, it is the university which is dragging us toward America or the Soviet Union; it cannot be otherwise, for it is from the university that this starts. Bazaar trandesmen cannot lead us toward America or the Soviet Union; peasants cannot do this either; factory workers cannot do this; nor can the clergy, even if there are corrupt individuals among them. The one thing which can make us dependent, which can throw us into the lap of America and the Soviet Union is the university, for (?everything) we have is in the university. Try to improve the university; stop writing and asking why the university is not reopened. Such a university must no reopen, a university which produces people like Sharif-Emami [one of the shah's last prime ministers]. [shouts of "God is great; Khomeyni is the leader]

The university must elevate the rank of specialists and (?teach) commitments, morality and Islam. Both the university and theological institutions must be refined. Theological institutions must produce scholars who are committed in the real sense of the word; they must become centers for producing gnostics; as for the university, it must produce men. What we want is academic men, rather than teachers and students. The university must produce ment. Once it succeeds in doing that, then such men will not be prepared to hand over their country to others; man is not prepared to submit to indignity and enslavement. It is the man they are afraid of.

I do hope that the steps taken to date will be followed by bigger strides. May God bless you all and help you to save your country from both present and future parasites engaged in mischief making. God bless you all.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH COMMANDERS IN KHUZESTAN

LD181142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reviewed the situation on the battlefronts during a meeting in the Province of Khuzestan this morning.

The report indicates that at this meeting the acting chief of the joint staff, the commander of the ground forces, the minister of defense and the commander of the air force, and several other military commanders of Khuzestan were present. At the start of the meeting, each commander presented a report on operations carried out by their own units; afterwards they exchanged views and investigated the general situation of the battlefronts, and ways in which the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are encountering the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

Return to Tehran

LD181734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, who had gone to Khuzestan in order to review the operations of the revolution warriors on the war fronts, returned to Tehran, this afternoon.

RAJA'I BRIEFED ON IRAN, USSR BANK NATIONALIZATION

LD181730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, this afternoon 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran met and conferred with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and submitted a report to the prime minister on the nationalization of the Iran and Russia Bank.

It should be pointed out that the governor of the Central Bank of Iran and members of the Supreme Council of the country's banks have held discussions for the past 2 days with a Russian delegation that came to Iran for this purpose.

SALAMATI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL NEEDS OF PROVINCES

GF181930 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to our reporter, Agriculture Minister Salamati arrived yesterday afternoon in Ahvaz to discuss agricultural problems there and attended a meeting in which engineer (Tavala'i), the deputy governor for construction and the representative of the province's reconstruction crusade, and a number of authorities were present.

During the meeting, after a discussion of the agricultural needs and problems and a report on the relevant statistics by the representative of the reconstruction crusade, the agriculture minister said that each district and province has its own problems, but all of the problems should be resolved. In another part of his speech he said that from the outset we thought of supplying tractors, and according to the contracts that we have signed with foreign countries, a number of tractors will be imported from Romania and other Eastern and Western European countries.

Commenting on the supply of motor oil for agricultural machinery, Salamati said: "We will solve the motor oil problem somehow, and with the program we have with the oil company [NIOC] to supply our needs from Algeria, Syria and Libya, we should not have any problem such as an oil shortage.

At the end of the meeting the agriculture minister confirmed to our reporter that he will visit other districts as well.

TEHRAN ON REASONS FOR CANCELLATION OF MARCHES

GF190840 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The faithful masses have once again expressed their loyalty and obedience to the imam of the nation and leader of its march by abandoning today's demonstrations in response to the leader's instructions. The imam's decision to call off the demonstrations was exploited by colonialist circles which spread the rumor that the demonstrations were called off out of fear that clashes might take place. The West German radio went even further to claim that the demonstrations were canceled because of the possibility of a huge explosion that could become the start of a civil war.

These fabricated rumors invented by colonialist circles which specialize in lying and fabricating rumors are not new to our Islamic masses in Iran and elsewhere. These circles, who examine the Iranian situation under a microscope, seized the opportunity to deliberately misinterpret this event, fabricating the rumor through news agencies and radios which were only too pleased to spread it further by virtue of the malice and hatred they exhibit against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today's event is one of these events touched by colonialist hands. It is well known to public opinion that the Muslim masses in Iran decided to proclaim this day the anniversary of the martyrdom of Dr Mohammad Mofatteh and as an opportunity to express their support to the close union between clergymen and the university students.

The masses were incited to organize a demonstration by the sinful attack on the tomb of (Wilayato ol-Faqih) several days ago. During a roaring demonstration held in Esfahan in support of the clergy, a group of colonialist agents tried to create chaos in the country and excite the public by humiliating some of the respected clergy in an attempt to incite the masses to revolt. This group of saboteurs thought they could mislead the masses and make them accuse other groups of committing transgressions. The Esfahan masses saw the incident on television, and the news spread throughout Iran in a way reminiscent of the era of the buried shah. After hearing the news of the attack, the masses became extremely angry and announced through political organizations, popular bodies and professional societies their intention to organize large demonstrations on this very day in support of their leading imam and in protest and denunciation of base actions aimed at inciting the masses and various bodies and organizations to struggle against each other.

This is the story from A to Z, the story that confirms the level of freedom available in Iran under the banner of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is this freedom which is exploited by agents who dare to insult the revolutionary clergy before the angry masses.

The incident also stresses the extent of thoughtlessness and stupidity of the colonialist circles in plotting conspiracies. Committing such action springs out of ignorance and deep malice because it resulted in inciting the masses to renew their loyalty to the imam of the nation and gave the masses the revolutionary impetus to declare their intention to organize a noisy demonstration today. However, the leader humbly instructed the angry masses to call off the demonstration in a statement broadcast yesterday on radio and television. In his statement the leading imam said that he did not want the masses to react against any insult to or humiliation of him. The malicious colonialist circles exploited this statement and spread rumors through radios and news agencies.

We are here to expose these rumors. We will mention only a few of the insanities of the rumormongers who attribute the cancellation of the demonstration to Imam Khomeyni's fear that they might result in counterrevolutionary demonstrations.

We ask those very stupid inventors of lies: Is there a ban on counterrevolutionary demonstrations? Do those who wish to demonstrate against the Islamic Republic wait for a supporting demonstration that will help them to organize their own demonstration? If there were any who wanted to stage a denunciation and protest demonstration, they could do so at anytime and any moment because the freedom made available to the public convinces those who want to demonstrate against the republic that the easiest thing to do is to organize a demonstration.

However, where are those who are anxious to organize such a demonstration? They are a very small minority numbering no more than the fingers of both hands as compared to the waves of roaring masses. This minority acts in the interest of its masters and plans its conspiracies in their hideouts and thus is unable to expose itself openly to the masses.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAN ENLISTING AFGHAN REBELS

LD161230 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Dec (KUNA)--A local newspaper reported Tuesday that Iran had started mobilization of the Afghani rebels in its war with Iraq.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Tehran, AL-ANBA' newspaper said that the Iranian authorities had recruited about five thousand Afghani rebels against a promise by the Iranian leadership to help these rebels fight against the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal in Kabul.

The sources said that that this matter had floated to the surface following the publication of many names of citizens from Afghanistan who were killed in the warfront. They added [word indistinct] agreement had been concluded through pro-Iran Afghani clergy who believe in exporting the Iranian revolution.

The newspaper said that followers of a certain Muslim sect were sent to the front while followers of the other sect in sympathy with the clergy, were kept as reserves as such, causing disputes among leaders of the Afghani rebels. The newspaper did not give further details.

IRANIANS IN KUWAIT SEND SUPPLIES TO BATTLEFRONTS

GF181640 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Following the aid sent to the war-stricken areas, our Iranian Muslim brothers and sisters residing in Kuwait, with the cooperation of Iranian Embassy, have recently shipped 21,000 (?stoves), 10,000 blankets and 10 cartons of medicine to Iranian ports. The supplies are being transported by trucks and planes to Ahvaz and will be distributed to the armed forces in the region. Moreover, the same brothers and sisters have expressed their readiness to be sent to the warfront in accordance with the imam's orders.

The Muslim people of this region thank their Iranian brothers and sisters residing in Kuwait and ask Almighty God for the success of Islam and Muslims.

OPPOSITION GROUPS SABOTAGE IRAQI PIPELINE IN SYRIA

GF181623 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, citing Western diplomatic sources, has reported that the suspension of the Iraqi oil pumped through Syrian land was a result of commando operations carried out by groups in Iraq opposed to the ruling regime of Saddam. The opposition carried out these operations in the power station of the pipeline that feeds into the Mediterranean, via Syrian land, only 10 days after Iraq resumed exporting its oil through this pipeline.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 341

LD181942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Communique 341 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combatant and vigilant nation of Iran: The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, enjoying unstinting support from the popular forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, have leashed up all enemy efforts and inflicted appreciable losses and casualties on his forces. We hereby bring to the attention of our dear compatriots a part of the operations conducted during the past 24 hours:

1. At 1130 two aggressive Iraqi helicopters transgressed across our airspace over the areas north of Abadan but, thanks to defensive fire by the brave gendarmerie combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of these helicopters exploded in midair.

2. Yesterday, in the Gilan-e Gharb region, as a result of artillery and mortar fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1 enemy small-caliber-arms dump, 1 vehicle, 9 one-man foxholes and 1 trench were destroyed and 12 servicemen of the infidel enemy's forces were killed and 30 wounded.

3. Yesterday afternoon, 17 December, in the Sumar region, during an artillery duel four enemy concrete bunkers were destroyed and six Iraqi aggressors were killed.

4. The fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday morning raided the Iraqi aggressive forces' command headquarters and positions west of Khuninshahr and, simultaneously, the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened intense fire on that region.

5. Also yesterday the Umm ar-Rasas, Kut az-Zayn and (Al-Mu'amir) regions in Iraq were shelled by the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and appreciable losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

6. The city of Susangerd once again has come under sporadic enemy artillery and mortar fire since yesterday norming, but the brave personnel of the gendarmerie and other combatant forces defending the Islamic Republic of Iran retaliated with their own crossfire and destroyed two enemy personnel carriers and several trenches. Also, two aggressive Iraqi personnel carriers were blown up with mines laid by guards corps brothers with help from the gendarmerie champions.

7. Battles continue to rage in Shush, (Jisr-e) Naderi, Shur-e Shirin, Kan-e Sakht, Konjancham and the Malekshahi heights. In the meantime, at 1500 yesterday one Iraqi Army NCO, together with his personal weapons, gave himself up to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and was welcomed by his Iranian Muslim brothers.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHUZESTAN ISLAMIC COMMITTEES HOLD 3-DAY SEMINAR

GF181852 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text of seven-point resolution passed by the supervisors of the Islamic revolution committees of Khuzestan at the end of a 3-day seminar in Khuzestan on 17 December]

[Text] After the success of the Islamic revolution of Iran under the enlightened leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the only organizations which enthusiastically worked for the preservation of the revolution were the Islamic revolution committees. But when these organizations encountered counterrevolutionary, ostentatious supporters of the previous regime, who endeavored to weaken these organizations, the imam was alert and on guard and dealt a firm blow to such elements. He ordered the committees to continue their efforts.

Therefore, the guards of the Islamic revolution committee of Khuzestan, which is at present in the throes of war against the superpowers along with the armed forces, has concened this 3-day seminar to implement the orders of the imam. So that the authorities are informed of the deficiencies and problems of the organization, in this meeting, which was attended by all the supervisors of Islamic revolution committees of Khuzestan, the following resolution was approved:

1. We, the guards of the Islamic revolution committee of Khuzestan Province, declare our unstinting support for the theocracy and the united clergy. We strongly condemn the activities of groups and parties affiliated with East and West in the cities of Qom, Mashhad, Esfahan and Tehran based on the insult to the revered theocracy and the weakening of the clergy.

2. The magnificent Islamic revolution, won at the cost of the blood of thousands of martyred and wounded, was achieved under the aegis of the guidance of the imam of the nation. Its preservation lies in following the line of the imam, whose Islam is that of the prophet of 1,400 years ago. We pledge to defend it to the last drop of our blood.

3. We condemn all instigation and conspiracies of Eastern and Western countries, including the aggression by the Ba'thist mercenary Government of Iraq, of which Saddam at-Tikriti is a servant. We warn all such internal lackeys to refrain from all treachery or else face the fury of the revolutionary nation.

4. While expressing our gratitude for the selfless cooperation of the people, and in view of the need for more attention to the particular circumstances of the area, we desire greater coordination with this revolutionary organ [as heard] in order to eliminate the activities of counterrevolutionaries, especially the fifth column elements of the enemy, at the present situation.

5. In keeping with the sayings of the imam of the nation, we desire great coordination and solidarity among the revolutionary organizations. [only five of seven points in resolution broadcast]

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON SOUTHERN BATTLEFRONTS

Battle Successes

LD181936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, this afternoon a helicopter of the Iraqi Army became the target of defensive fire from the defenders of the Islamic revolution along the Hamidiyeh-Susangerd axis and was shot down. This helicopter, which together with another enemy helicopter intended to attack the positions of our heroic forces, was shot down before embarking on any operations.

In another dispatch from Ahvaz, PARS reported: During a downpour yesterday the Islamic devotees dispatched from Karaj once again created an epic in the Karkheh Kur region and, using light weapons, including G-3 rifles and RPG-7's, launched a rapid attack and dealt deadly blows to Saddam's duped mercenaries. During these operations operations 9 enemy tanks, 2 50-caliber machineguns, 1 antiaircraft gun, 1 ammunition tent and 1 fuel tanker were destroyed; 70 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and 150 wounded. After completing their operations all the combatants of Islam returned safely to their bases.

According to a PARS dispatch, from last night till this afternoon fierce clashes took place including an artillery duel between the heroic combatants and the mercenaries of Saddam at-Tikriti along the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts. On the basis of the same dispatch the combatants of Islam on one of the fronts in Khuninshahr with their artillery succeeded in killing 10 of the Iraqi regime's mercenaries deployed in a building west of Khuninshahr. On other fronts in Khuninshahr, too, battles continued to rage with the use of various light and heavy weapons between the forces defending the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Iraqi mercenaries until 1700 today.

The PARS correspondent from the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz highway axes reported that during the clashes, involving heavy weapons, which took place today between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi mercenaries in this region losses and casualties were inflicted on enemy forces, but we have no accurate information as to the level of these losses and casualties. During these clashes the Iranian forces did not suffer any losses.

Khuzestan Fighting, Casualties

LD181832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Quoting the Khuzestan governor general's office, PARS reported: Last night and today fighting continued over the past 24 hours on the Susangerd front, 6 of Islam's warriors were wounded and 1 was martyred; the exact losses and damages inflicted on the enemy are not yet known.

According to this report, due to mortar fire of the self-sacrificing guards of Islam on enemy positions on the Karkheh Kur front, an enemy loader was destroyed and about 30 of the forces of blasphemy were killed.

In addition, a prefabricated enemy bridge, which had been built for crossing the Karkheh Kur River, and a vehicle which was crossing the bridge were destroyed, thanks to an explosion resulting from our brothers' operations.

According to the Khuzestan governor general's public relations office, two personnel carriers, six vehicles and two of the enemy's heavy machineguns were destroyed on the Ahvaz front, thanks to effective artillery fire and the hawklike operations of our airborne brothers. During these operations a large number of the forces of blasphemy were killed. Six of Islam's warriors were martyred on this front.

Also, an artillery battle was in progress yesterday on the Karkheh Kur front, in the west of Andimeshk region. Six of Islam's warriors and one civilian were injured.

PARS also reported: At 1830 yesterday, parts of Dezful were brought under the infidel mercenaries' artillery fire, as a result of which a section of the city's Red Crescent maternity hospital was wrecked. According to the same report, during enemy artillery firing on Dezful and its residential areas two persons were injured and a number of houses were damaged.

Also, a PARS correspondent learned in a contact with Ahvaz hospitals and the Khuzestan treatment headquarters that yesterday a total of 38 persons were injured on the Susangerd, Navard-e Ahvaz, Darkhovin, Mohammadiyeh, Dub-e Herdan front and the village of (Chubineh) yesterday and last night three Ahvaz inhabitants were injured as a result of artillery fire of Saddam's deceived mercenaries.

Ahvaz Red Alert

GF181552 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1513 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert signal. It means an air attack is imminent. [sound of siren]

100 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED 17 DEC

LD181848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, during yesterday afternoon's clash between the army, revolution guards, committee guards and mobilization personnel and the counterrevolutionaries, in an area 8 km west of Miandow Ab, about 100 of the counterrevolutionaries were killed.

The political deputy of the Western Azarbayjan governor general, while confirming this report, at 1615 said: This occurred when the revolution guards were returning after mopping-up the villages of (Mansur Knadi) and Dowlatabad. During this clash, which occurred between 0430 the day before yesterday and 2030 yesterday, 24 military, guard and mobilization brothers were martyred and 19 others were wounded.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KORDESTAN

Iranian Attacks on Villages

JN171750 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Saqqez--More than a month has passed since the so-called mojahedin and agent revolution guards attacked (Andarqash), (Sawsand), Sufian, Sarokan and other villages.

The guards have now repeated their crimes against these villages in the vicinity of Saqqez. It is their habit to retaliate for their inability to confront our heroic peshmerga by launching inhuman attacks against the defenseless people in the villages, killing the oppressed peasants and burning their houses.

The guards' practices are far more atrocious than, and even incomparable with, those committed by the Mongols and Tatars. On 14 December 1980, they attacked (Sawzawa) village. They killed several people, looted their money and burned their houses. We vehemently condemn this attack and call on the people to strongly defend their honor, dignity, souls and wealth.

The government has adopted a policy of annihilation against us. It wants to annihilate our women and children who demand their rights. We have to confront those aggressors with all our potentials so that we can cut off the dirty hands of our people's enemies. The brother citizens must bring out their weapons. Those who are financially able should buy arms. Those who have no money can use clubs, mattocks, scythes, shovels and rakes to defend themselves. Rest assured that the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party peshmerga will with all their might stick to the guns of honor and dignity for the sake of defending your honor and dignity.

Ambush of Iranian Guards

TA171621 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran 1315 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Sanandaj: New reports have been received from the Sanandaj region about the heroism and self-sacrifice of the peshmerga of the martyr Shahidzadeh force--devoted peshmerga who have resisted the fascist assaults of the regime of the mullahs with the utmost faith and power and who are defending their people. According to these reports, several days ago the peshmerga of the martyr Mohammad 'Ali Soufipoor branch laid an ambush on the Saqez-Sanandaj road, on the route of the mercenary guards, as a result of which a group of the guards fell into the ambush of these heroic sons and during a severe clash the self-sacrificing peshmerga succeeded in killing 37 of the guards and in capturing 41 of them as well. Also, a large quantity of heavy and light weapons and equipment fell into the hands of the heroic peshmerga. Following this courageous mission the self-sacrificing peshmerga returned safely to their bases.

Martyr's Message

JN182112 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 18 Dec 80

[From "The Bold Kurdish Peshmerga Heroes" program]

[Excerpts] In this program, we will present to you the message of one of the peshmerga of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] in Iran who was martyred this year. The message of martyr Muhammad 'Arab reads:

At this time when Iran is being subjected to an attack by a foreign country, when the entire Khuzestan Governorate is either occupied or besieged, at this critical time the ruling authorities send their forces to Kordestan to oppress Kurdish children, women and elderly instead of sending their forces to the raging front with Iraq. They want to force this suppressed people, people who have sacrificed hundreds of martyrs, into humiliation and subservience to the foreigner's control.

In fact, they have mobilized and directed all their forces against the national democratic liberation front of the bold Kurdish people who are fighting and struggling to achieve freedom as well as the objectives of the oppressed.

Despite all the wanton acts against the Kurds, the Kurdish people and the KDP will continue the struggle and will offer thousands of martyrs. The KDP will force the ruling authorities' forces to retreat before the daring operations of the peshmerga.

The fighter peshmerga will increase their operations against the mercenaries and the guards [words indistinct] and Kordestan will continue to be a stronghold of steadfastness, an edifice of democracy and freedom. The expansionist will realize that [words indistinct] and will never be defeated by the aggressors.

Helicopters Repulsed

JN182128 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Sar Dasht reports that on 16 December 1980, five helicopters belonging to the regime of the so-called Islamic Republic tried to land at Sar Dasht camp to transport wounded. These helicopters were confronted with intensive anti-aircraft fire by the bold peshmerga of Unit 110 of the (Layla) [as heard] and were unable to land. Since the helicopters were unable to land at the Sar Dasht camp because of the peshmerga's intensive fire, they changed course and landed in the center of the Sar Dasht marketplace among children and women far away from the peshmerga's resistance. This shows that the peshmerga have tightened their grip on the enemy in the battlefield. We are proud of this action and express our appreciation of the brave operations of our peshmerga. Your sacrifices are torches that enlighten the path of your people.

NVOI CALLS ON IRAN TO FORM ANTI-U.S. FRONT

TA182034 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Plot of the United States in Creating a New Aggressive Military Pact"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Several years ago, during a conference of countries of the aggressive NATO pact, the concept of creating a new aggressive pact in the Persian Gulf region was raised by the United States. The aim of the aggressor United States was to utilize this pact to expand the activities of NATO on the so-called other side of Suez. The United States and its allies in NATO have currently stepped up their efforts once more toward patching up this pact by drawing into it Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. By establishing this pact the aggressor America intends to use it to defend its so-called vital interests in the Near and Middle East.

In the face of the increasing threats and the military and adventurous activities of the United States, without doubt the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces in a single steadfastness front on the regional level is a vital matter. Under such conditions the interests of our liberated homeland also dictate that we sincerely shake the hand of fraternity and friendship extended toward us by others, particularly by neighboring countries. In this connection special attention should be devoted to our relations with our Muslim neighbor, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As we are aware, Mr Babrak Karmal, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has repeatedly announced the readiness of his government to peacefully settle problems with neighboring countries. In recent years the Afghan Government has many times presented specific proposals in this connection, particularly in respect to relations with our country.

In one of his recent speeches the prime minister of democratic Afghanistan stated that we sincerely hope that Iran's and Pakistan's responsible officials will show realism, wisdom and a constructive attitude toward the call of the leaders of the Soviet Union and India regarding the political settlement of problems for the purpose of reducing tensions in our region. As we know, the proposals of Mr Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Government, during his recent visit to India, are also aimed at maintaining a normal and peaceful situation in the Persian Gulf region. In his proposals Mr Brezhnev showed a just and realistic way for preserving a lasting peace in our unstable region, in which, basically, stress is laid upon the importance of creating a united front among the liberated and nonaligned countries to confront the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism.

The true forces of the revolution and the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, have repeatedly stressed that it is only through unity of word and action that one can confront the principle enemy of the Iranian nation, namely, the arch-Satan--aggressive U.S. imperialism and its adventurous plans. Any committed patriot in our homeland believes in the principle that the interests of the revolution and our Islamic Republic lie in establishing a united front consisting of all the liberated and nonaligned countries to crush the plots of U.S. imperialism. Any schoolchild also knows that the struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism, particularly in the current conditions--in conditions where the United States, along with its NATO allies and its puppet regimes in the region, is more than ever aggravating tensions and is doing its utmost to weaken the Islamic Republic and if possible to overthrow it through various means, including the imposition of a war of attrition--is not possible without the solidarity and unity of the anti-imperialist forces at the regional level.

The nations of the Persian Gulf region can and must rise in a united front against the expansionist plans of Washington in connection with creating a new aggressive pact in the Near and Middle East, and to preserve lasting peace in this part of the world by consistent resistance in the face of the militaristic policy of the Pentagon in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

NVOI LAUDS SIGNING OF TRANSIT AGREEMENT WITH USSR

TA172057 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Step That is a Manifestation of Solidarity With and Support of Our Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The approval of the transit agreement between our country and our northern neighbor, the Government of the USSR, will solve some of the problems arising from the measures of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its Western allies in their economic blockade aginst our country. It is no accident that this event has aroused the concern of imperialist circles. Their concern is not only because our northern neighbor's government, the Soviet Union, by concluding this agreement and by providing facilities for the transport of goods to and from Iran through the Soviet Union, has foiled the plots of the world devourers, but also their concern is due to the development of proportional cooperation at the economic level between our country and the Soviet Union.

It seems that imperialist circles, especially American--who still think of Iran as their private domain--have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the broad changes and from the revolution that have taken place in our country. They are still hoping that the futile attempts of the compromising liberal bourgeois could perhaps bear fruit so that they would be able once more to open the way for their monopolies into Iran and to revive their lost positions again in our liberated country.

When we consider the endeavors and attempts of individuals asociated with the liberal-bourgeois wing and the subversive and conspiratorial activities of the counterrevolutionaries, of remnants of the satanic regime and of the rightist and leftist extremists within the country--which are all aimed at weakening the system of the Islamic regime, and if possible at its downfall--we see that these enemies of the nation have still not lost the hope of achieving their anti-Iranian goals. It has become a common practice for the two-faced enemies of our revolution--some of whom through cunning are unfortunately still holding sensitive positions as well--to exert their efforts to isolate liberated Iran from its real friends and natural allies, and under hollow pretexts to deprive Iran of their unsparing and unmotivated support and backing against the plots of the world devourers.

We have observed through experience that when the Americans and their NATO allies and their puppets in the region continuously hatch plots against Iran and its revolution, resort to imposing an economic blockade against our country, or surround the Islamic Republic of Iran from a military aspect, these compromising liberal-bourgeois gentlemen and their mouthpieces not only have no objection, but they place the blame for these U.S. crimes on what they call the government of the mullahs.

The moment certain measures are taken by the friends of our revolution and nation aimed at supporting Iran against the plots of U.S. imperialism and its allies, the drums of these gentlemen start beating. They fabricate all sorts of lies in order to divert public opinion from paying attention to the principle and real enemy and to lead the irreconcilable struggles of our nation toward a direction that is desired by their American overlords.

We do not say anything about the unjust accusations leveled by the likes of Qotbzadeh at the friends of our liberated homeland, or even about the false [word indistinct] of the Chamrans that they fabricate concerning the real friends of the Iranian nation through the so-called CIA radio network and whose falseness are revealed within several days. These are certain issues which the people of our homeland have observed through experience and for which they do not have the slightest value. The Iranian people recognize their friends and foes quite well and are aware and value the sincere backing, support and solidarity of these friends, whether during the peak of the revolutionary struggles or during the revolution or following the revolution.

The transit agreement between our country and the Soviet Union is another example of the sincerity and solidarity of our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, with the revolution and the revolutionary gains of our nation. U.S. imperialism and its allies, by laying siege to our country wanted to entangle our nation with problems from the economic aspect, and thus bring the people of our homeland to their knees. With the signing of the [word indistinct] agreement the antihuman and criminal schemes of U.S. imperialism have been thwarted. It is up to Iran's enemies, whether internal or external, to be concerned about this event or not. What is certain is that this step was to the benefit of the Iranian nation and revolution. Without doubt during the very sensitive and critical period which has been created for our nation as a result of the imposed war and the economic blockade of U.S. imperialism, our nation (?lauds) and values the signing of the transit agreement between the two neighboring countries as one of the examples of solidarity of the friends of the Iranian revolution.

NVOI CRITICIZES ANTI-CLERICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

TA181914 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 December carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled: "The Deep Roots of the Recent Events." The events of recent days, and especially certain demonstrative actions in Esfahan, Qom, Tehran and Mashhad, have rightly aroused the concern of the people. In some of these demonstrations, the leaders of the revolution and the imam of the nation, who is respected by all the people and all the true forces of the revolution, were openly insulted. The reaction of the struggling clergy in the face of these actions was a statement issued by Ayatollah Montazeri calling on the people to take part in a unity march on Thursday. The imam of the nation, however, with his usual sincerity and wisdom, cancelled the march due to the current sensitive situation in the country.

The issue is not about childish actions, like tearing the picture of the leaders of the revolution and insulting them. The issue is deeper than this. The issue concerns the appearance of a certain trend originated by the likes of Qotbzadeh, Yazdi, Bazargan and Chamran, and which is today being openly manifested in demonstrations against the revolution's organs and the leaders of the revolution and the committed and revolution-army clergy. Unfortunately, the leaders of this trend are striving greatly to show that they are in the same line as that of the president, Mr Bani-Sadr.

There is no doubt that the supporters of the compromising liberal-bourgeois line, the millionaries, big landowners, the Satanic bazaaris, and most probably remnants of the former regime and the Savakists, had a hand in organizaing these demonstrations. The aim of the participants in these demonostrations was to weaken the Islamic Republic, to weaken the revolutionary organs and to prepare the ground for the extensive plans of the counterrevolution, especially during the current sensitive conditions when our nation is locked in an imposed war cooked up by the United States. It is here that we must emphasize that alliance and unity of word and action of all the true revolutionary in the face of various internal and external plots.

The second commentary was entitled: "The Plot of the United States in Creating a New Aggressive Military Pact." The United States is endeavoring to create a new military pact for the Persian Gulf region, with the cooperation of some of its NATO allies and the puppet regimes in the region. Our country and other non-aligned nations of the area should confront this plan by closing their ranks and by solidarity. Brezhnev's recent proposals for the security of the Persian Gulf region are a manifestation of the Soviet Union's desire to see the countries of the Persian Gulf free from imperailist domination, therefore, these proposals should be studied with care. Afghanistan, Iran and other non-aligned countries of the region can thwart U.S. plans by taking steps to form a united front against the new U.S. military pact.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

"Final Reply"--Tehran radio broadcast the text of Iran's "final reply" on the hostage issue, calling for certain necessary "amendments" and "changes in procedural methods" to the earlier proposals outlined by the United States. The reply first said that the United States must pledge not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs "directly, indirectly, militarily or politically" but is not required officially to recognize Iran's government and revolution.

After listing frozen assets Iran wants to recover, the reply called on the United States to transfer $9 billion plus the Iranian gold it is currently holding to the Algerian Central Bank "prior to the release" of the hostages. As soon as the hostages are released, the reply went on, these assets will be handed over to Iran minus sums needed to pay Iranian debts and legal claims for which Iran will provide an initial cash guarantee of $1 billion.

In addition, the reply continued, the United States must also make a further guarantee equivalent of $4 billion for other unspecified Iranian assets and property in U.S. hands, give "necessary undertakings" to distinguish between claims against the Iranian "revolutionary movement" and against Iran's "Islamic Republic" and quickly make available to Iran a detailed list of Iranian assets within U.S. jurisdiction as well as a list of assets and property of the late shah and his relatives. The key point concerning the shah's assets, the reply said, is that the United States provide a "cash guarantee equivalent of $10 billion," or any other guarantee acceptable to Algeria, as a "percentage" of the shah's wealth that will be deposited in the Algerian Central Bank while the assets are being identified and transferred to Iran.

Nabavi Press Conference--Minister of State Behzad Nabavi told a press conference, reported by Tehran radio, that if the U.S. Government implements only part of Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages, "we will be forced to ask the Majlis for its views on the matters that have not been implemented." Nabavi said Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's description of the hostage question as a "dead issue" has been "distorted" and that the meaning of Raja'i's statement is that "there is no point in our wasting time over it, so from our point of view it is over." Regarding the future of U.S.-Iranian relations, the minister of state said "our war with the United States will not be over following the return of the hostages."

According to an AFP report on the press conference, Nabavi said Iran will free the hostages 24 hours after the United States accepts the Iranian conditions but if the American replies are unsatisfactory, Iran can keep the hostages for 10 years. He also reiterated Iran's contention that the hostages are being well treated and fed and said they are living in good hotels.

Raja'i Comment--Following a 20 December meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, Prime Minister Raja'i told Tehran radio that his earlier statements that the hostages could be released quickly if the United States provided the appropriate guarantees have been "misconstrued by some people" to the effect that Iran has "forgone all conditions" and will be satisfied by one U.S. guarantee. "This is not so," Raja'i asserted. Noting that there are "no difficulties" with the noninterference condition and that the United States "should pay" money "owed to us," the prime minister admitted that the question of the late shah's assets is "not so clear" and that "there is no accurate information to be put forward concerning its amount." Therefore, he said, Iran has proposed that the U.S. Government place a guaranteed sum in the Algerian Central Bank to cover the shah's assets. Raja'i added that as long as the "smallest part" of these conditions remains unfulfilled "the hostages will not leave Iran."

Radio Comment--A strongly worded unattributed commentary on Tehran radio attacked the U.S. "deceitful game" over the hostages and said it is now the United States that must decide "whether to leave its Christmas tree unlit again next year or to take the correct steps to secure the release of the American spies."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Qotbzadeh Accusation--AFP reported that the religious fundamentalist newspaper AZADEGAN accused former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh of having been paid $1 million by the United States to secure the release of the American hostages. AFP said Qotbzadeh had earlier denied similar accusations against him by former Iranian Ambassador in Paris Amir Alai.

Demonstration Cancellation--An unattributed commentary on Tehran radio's Arabic service denied "rumors invented by colonialist circles" that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's cancellation of demonstrations last week was prompted by fear that clashes and even civil war might ensur. Only a "very small minority," the radio said, would have organized a "counterrevolutionary" demonstration against the "roaring masses."

Iran-USSR Bank Nationalization--Tehran radio reported that by the end of January 1981 Iran will have completely taken over the management of the Iran-USSR bank, which has been fully owned by the Soviet Union since inception. The radio stated that the decision followed two rounds of talks with a Soviet delegation and is in line with the Iranian Constitution and postrevolution legislation.

Nabavi on Parties, Disturbances--In his press conference reported by Tehran radio, Minister of State Nabavi said that although the Tudeh Party can freely act in Iran, the Supreme Council of Justice recently submitted a proposal to the government concerning the activities of political parties. He said the prime minister's office has divided political groups into those that support the republic and will be allowed, "favorable" groups whose views will be taken into consideration, "opposing" groups that will be permitted to operate under "certain circumstances" and "hostile" groups that will not be tolerated "under any circumstances."

Nabavi went on to accuse Iraq of fomenting disturbances in Iranian schools and claimed that a recent statement by former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar has been used by "counterrevolutionary elements of the left and the right" to "create disorder in the schools."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Fighting continued along most fronts, Tehran radio reported, with Iranian artillery shelling Iraqi positions around Dezful, Abadan and Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr). Iranian ground forces clashed with Iraqi troops near Susangerd, Darkhovin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin, the radio went on, adding that 100 Iraqis were killed on the Bazideraz heights. Iranian Air Force planes were in action again, the radio said, hitting Iraqi targets at Panjwin. The Iraq General Command, in a communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported Iraqi troops active around Susangerd, Abadan and Dezful with some casualties on both sides.

Lebanon

Damascus radio reported on 20 December that Syrian forces "intensively shelled" an Israeli tank concentration inside Lebanon in response to earlier alleged Israeli shelling that killed three Syrians. Jerusalem radio confirmed the Syrian shelling but reported that an Israeli Defense Force spokesman denied the presence of any Israeli tank concentration in southern Lebanon. In an interview with the radio's military correspondent, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tsipori described the death of the three Syrians as a "regrettable incident" and said Israel is "not interested in any confrontation with any of its neighbors" but merely wishes to deal with Palestinian "terrorists." In another radio interview, the Israeli chief of staff, Refa'el Eytan, said that the Syrians were killed "because they were in the wrong place" and questioned what the Syrians were doing there anyway.

Beirut radio reported continued shelling from both sides in the south and noted that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has instructed Lebanon's UN Security Council delegate Ghassan Tuwayni to lodge a complaint against Israel following its recent actions in Lebanon.

Egypt

Cairo radio reported that Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has reaffirmed Egypt's refusal to permit the establishment of foreign bases on Egyptian soil and has insisted that U.S. installations set up for military exercises be dismantled following the termination of the exercises. Speaking to the People's Assembly, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said Egypt has refused U.S. and Israeli requests for U.S. use of Israeli-built airbases in the Sinai currently due to be handed over to Egypt.

YAR

In an interview with the UAE newspaper ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ, Sultan Ahmad 'Umar, leader of the Yemeni National Democratic Front, confirmed earlier reports of fighting between his forces and YAR troops in the northern part of the country. The front leader said the government forces attacked his strongholds in an attempt to create internal unrest that eventually "would encourage forces hostile to our people to intervene in our internal affairs." Ahmad 'Umar stressed that talks between the government and the front are continuing and expressed the hope that they will solve the problems."

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DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES, NEGOTIATIONS

Algerian's Depart With Reply

LD200133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2345 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The fraternal Algerian delegation left Tehran today after a visit during which they held talks with officials in the Islamic Republic on the fate of the American hostages. The delegation includes the Algerian ambassadors to Iran and the United States and a number of senior Algerian officials from the economic and financial sectors. The Algerian delegation is carrying the final reply of the Islamic government to the Washington government concerning the hostages.

Text of Reply

LD211142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The full text of the Iran Government's reply to America in connection with the release of the U.S. hostages was issued today as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Islamic Iranian Government's reply to the American Government through the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in connection with the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decree concerning the release of the 52 American hostages held by the Iranian nation:

On 2 November 1980, the Islamic Consultative Assembly announced its decree with regard to the release of the 52 Americans. On 3 November 1980, the decree was handed over, in Persian and English, to the Algerian ambassador in Washington in order to make it available to the U.S. Government.

On 12 November 1980, the U.S. reply, made on 8 November, was handed over to the Iranian Government through the representatives of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in a note dated 12 November 1980. Since some of the terms mentioned in the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly had been left unanswered in the reply from the said government, or had not been clarified, during a meeting held in Tehran on 22 November 1980 with the representatives of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria they were therefore requested to ask the American Government to give its response to the aforesaid points as soon as possible.

In a note dated 4 December 1980, the Algerian Government's representatives handed over in Tehran a supplementary reply by America to the Islamic Republic of Iran. After both replies had been studied and the explanations made by the Algerian delegation had been heard, the following results were achieved:

Despite acceptance by the U.S. Government of the principle of the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the undertakings proposed by the said government were not considered to be responsive to all the terms raised by the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and in certain cases certain amendments in the replies were deemed to be necessary, as well as changes in procedural methods; only through such amendments and changes were they considered to be the necessary minimum acceptable to the Islamic Iranian Government.

The amendemnts, changes and procedural methods emcompassing the views of the Islamic Iranian Government, on the basis of the decree issued by Islamic Consultative Assembly, are as follows:

Amendments pertaining to the U.S. reply to clause one of the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly: In view of the fact that official recognition of the revolution and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a fait accompli, that there is no request in the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly for such recognition, and also, the Majlis decree uses the term henceforth, therefore the question of recognition of the Islamic revolution and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is deleted from the statement, to be replaced by the term noninterference. Considering these explanations, the statement issued by the U.S. Government concerning noninterference in Iran is amended as follows:

Noninterference in Iran: The U.S. Government hereby undertakes not to interfere henceforth in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, directly, indirectly militarily or politically.

In addition to the aforementioned amendments to the statement, it is necessary to correct the U.S. reply in general on the basis of the aforementioned amendments.

Procedural method for the implemention of the second and third clauses of the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly: Considering that the U.S. Government has accepted the principles of the second and third clauses of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decree, the following procedural methods are thus proposed:

I. Actions by the U.S. Government: While carrying out the necessary legal and administrative measures aimed at implementing all the terms outlined in the second and third clauses of the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, it will also take these steps:

A. Return of $9,069,000 of the Iranian assets [this figure and several subsequent figures are given in millions and later corrected by the Tehran radio announcer to billions], in addition to relevant interest at going rates, as well as the gold belonging to Iran held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and transfer them to the Algerian Central Bank prior to the release of the 52 Americans held hostage by the Iranian nation. As soon as the 52 Americans are released, these assets will be handed over to the Iranian Government after deduction of the sums stipulated in clauses A and B of the second part.

The following is the breakdown of the assets:

1. Deposits made by the Iranian Central Bank with American banks in London: $3,518,000,000;

2. Deposits made by the Iranian Central Bank with American banks in Paris: $400 million;

3. Deposits made by the Iranian Central Bank with American banks in America: $167 million;

4. Deposits of other Iranian banks with American banks: $300 million;

5. Deposits of the NIOC: $407 million;

6. Sums connected with the sale of oil: $2,108,000,000;

7. Treasury bonds of the Iranian Central Bank with the Federal Reserve Bank: $1.1 billion;

8. Deposits of the Iranian Central Bank with the Federal Reserve Bank: $269 million;

9. Revolving funds of the Ministry of Defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran: $800 million;

Grand total: $9,069,000,000

10. The Iranian Central Bank's gold with the Federal Reserve Bank amounting to 1,632,827 ounces.

B. With regard to other Iranian assets and property controlled or seized by the American Government, American nationals or American companies inside or outside America, the American Government, while giving an undertaking that all of them will be returned, will make a guarantee equivalent to $4 billion in cash, or any other reliable guarantee which is acceptable to the Algerian Central Bank, as a guarantee that it will fulfill its undertaking, and will deposit it with the said bank, so that as soon as the 52 Americans are released, the aforementioned assets and property may be handed over to the Islamic Republic of Iran's representatives to be transferred to Iran.

For each part of the above-mentioned assets and property an equal sum of the same value will be deducted from the deposits made in the Algerian Central Bank.

C. The American Government will give the necessary undertaking with regard to answering any claim for damages brought about by the Islamic revolution of Iran and incurred by American nationals, companies and organizations, when such damages were not the outcome of decisions made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the explanations for which were handed over to the Algerian delegation on 10 December 1980, as follows:

The phrase "in connection with the Islamic Iranian revolution," means all the claims connected with any damage or losses suffered by American individuals and companies as a result of the Iranian people's revolutionary movement from 11 February 1979 up to this date, and which are not a result of decisions taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

D. In order to check and verify a list of assets and property within U.S. jurisdiction, or those under the control of the American Government, nationals and companies outside America, since the agents of the deposed shah have destroyed a great many of the documents pertaining to assets and property belonging to Iran in America before the fall of the aforementioned regime, the U.S. Government should make available to the Iranian Government through the Algerian Government within 1 week from the date of receiving this note a detailed list of these assets and property belonging to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as to Iranian companies and institutions.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government should undertake to take immediate step to transfer to the Government of the Islamic Republic all the assets and property belonging to Iran which are probably not included in the present lists and which might come up in the future.

[Announcer stops reading of reply to make the following correction: "Before we continue any further with this statement, please allow me to correct the figure of $9 million to $9 billion."]

II. Actions by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Simultaneously with the U.S. Government's implementation of all the steps mentioned above, the Iranian Government will undertake the following measures:

A. Considering that all claims pertaining to failure to fulfill loan contracts and their change into current loans as well as the clearings made by American banks are to be canceled and made void, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while undertaking to repay installments toward the true debts resulting from these loans and credits made in the past, hereby authorizes and permits the Algerian Government to retain a sum of $1 billion in connection with the delayed installments pertaining to the aforementioned loans, and, having studied the figures in each of the contracts, to repay the agreed sums to American banks. After the debts have been settled, the remaining sum should be transferred to Iran.

B. In view of the fact that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran undertakes to repay its true debts to American nationals and companies, the Iranian Government accepts that the existing claims by American companies and nationals against Iran, as well as claims and litigation by Iranian nationals and companies against American nationals and companies, should be settled, initially through an agreement reached between the two sides, or, should this fail, through arbitration acceptable to both parties.

In order to repay the aforementioned debts, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will provide an initial cash guarantee amounting to $1 billion, or any other guarantee acceptable to the Algerian Central Bank, to the Algerian Government. In the course of repayment of these loans, this guarantee will be topped up, so that at no time will it fall below $500 billion.

Needless to say, the said guarantee will not include claims mentioned above, concerning the consequences of the occupation of the former U.S. Embassy, the consequences of the taking of hostages by the Iranian nation or of reactions by the American Government, or claims stemming from the consequences of the Islamic Iranian revolution.

Procedural method for the implementation of the fourth clause, as approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly: Considering that the assets and property of the deceased shah and his close relatives have been confiscated and the specified parts have already been seized for the benefit of the Iranian nation, and since a substantial amount of this wealth is outside Iran, particularly in America, therefore considering that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is at present not in possession of full information about the amount of the assets and property of the aforementioned individuals, the assets and property which have been plundered, on 10 December 1980 it asked the American Government through the Algerian delegation to take immediate steps to provide the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a list of all the assets and property of the deceased shah and his close relatives--a list of which has already been forwarded--on the basis of information available before 4 November 1979 and at the present time in order to speed up the implementation of the Islamic Consultative Assembly's decree and the order for the confiscation of the aforementioned wealth issued by the public prosecutor. As the American Government has not so far made any useful information available to Iran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran requests that, while fulfilling all the proposed measures, the American Government should take the following measures as well:

A. As the American Government, by setting a period of grace in connection with gathering information concerning the frozen assets and Iran's property, has made it the duty of its citizens and companies against payment of fines or prison terms to provide the relevant information to the U.S. Treasury, in this connection too the American Government should take steps to set a 30-day grace period with regard to all legal and commercial matters as well as imposing a fine and prison terms for the gathering of relevant information concerning the aforementioned assets and property. It should also issue the necessary instructions.

B. The American Government should freeze all the assets and property belonging to the deceased shah and his close relatives until a final result is achieved.

C. In addition to all the aforementioned measures in connection with identifying the assets and property of the deceased shah and his close relatives which are at present in America, the American Government should also identify all the assets and property belonging to the deposed shah and close relatives which were in America on 3 November 1979, and so inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the aforementioned period.

D. Information should be provided by the American Government about the nature, source, destination, and agents responsible for the transfer of assets and property which might have been transferred from U.S. jurisdiction from the time of the success of the Islamic revolution up till receipt of this reply.

E. The American Government must undertake to provide a cash guarantee equivalent to $10 billion, or any other guarantee acceptable to the Algerian Government, being a percentage of the wealth plundered from the Iranian nation by the deceased shah and his relatives, as a guarantee of good intention to fulfill this undertaking; this should be deposited in the Algerian Central Bank, so that:

1. Should the American Government refuse to inform the Iranian Government about parts of the assets and property of the shah and his relatives, which would be discovered and proven by the Iranian Government;

2. Should the American Government refuse to issue an order for the freezing [towqif] of all the assets of the shah and his relatives or later abrogate the issued order; or

3. Should the U.S. courts refrain from complying with the order issued by the American Government for the freezing of the assets and the order for the transfer of all the said assets to the Islamic Republic Government--those already confirmed by Iranian courts--then the Algerian Government should hand over to the Iranian Government a sum equivalent to the losses incurred through one or several instances of the aforementioned cases from the guaranteed sum.

The amount of damages will be determined by arbitration acceptable to both parties. The above-mentioned guarantee constitutes good intention to fulfill the undertakings; these undertakings will no longer apply once it is announced by the Iranian Government that there are no assets or property outstanding and that the orders and decisions of the Iranian courts have been carried out by the American courts. The maximum period for notifying the absence of any assets or property and for confiscation orders issued by the Iranian courts for confiscation is 1 year. When all orders issued for the confiscation and transfer of assets to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been attended to the guarantee will be lifted.

Once all the terms set in this note have been implemented, with official confirmation by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the 52 Americans, taken hostage by the Iranian nation will be released.

Note: This reply has been prepared in Persian and English; should any discrepancy arise, the Persian text will be considered valid.

Raja'i Interview

LD200440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0334 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Supreme Defense Council held a session last night. During last night's session of the Supreme Defense Council, which was chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and with the participation of all the council members, the country's war issues were discussed.

At the end of this meeting, our correspondent interviewed Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i, to which we draw your attention: [passage omitted on discussion on salaries of conscripts, war victims]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Raja'i, after your meeting with the imam regarding the issue of the hostages, you said that if the United States were to give certain guarantees, they would be released. Would you please explain this?

[Raja'i] Yes. It seems that what I said has been misconstrued by some people--to the effect that we have forgone all conditions and will be satisfied by one guarantee by America. This is not so. All the issues between us and America, (?for the release of the hostages) are resolvable; meaning that they should fulfill the noninterference condition set by us, which is a simple thing to do. There are no difficulties there. Then there is the payment of that which is owed to us, which the United States should pay; it should do so. Then there is the question of the shah's assets, the return of which we have asked for. The problem is not so clear; there is no accurate information to be put forward concerning its amount. Therefore, we have proposed that the United States should place a guarantee with the Algerian Government, to the effect that whatever amount comes to light of the shah's assets, we could withdraw from that guarantee. This guarantee should not fall lower than a certain figure; if it does, the United States should raise it to its original amount. Therefore, I hope that our reply will soon be printed in the papers; we have been granted permission on this. It will be published.

It is very apt that the dear compatriots should note that what I stated in connection with the hostages was about the condition whose fulfillment requires receiving a guarantee. Otherwise we will abide by all the conditions laid down by the Majlis, and so long as the smallest part of these conditions remains unfulfilled, the hostages will not leave Iran.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Tehran Commentary

LD201400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] The West's propaganda has a complex, obnoxious nature. The voice of the arch-Satan, in its news broadcasts, has said: For the second consecutive year the lights on the White House Christmas tree are dimmed because of the continued capitivity of the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran. During the ceremonies held last night in this connection President Carter only placed a star of hope above the Christmas tree and at the same time called on all peace-loving men and women in the world to pray for a speedy, safe release of the U.S. hostages, who have ahead of them the prospect of a second Christmas in captivity.

Such a show of meekness by those who are the demigods of lies, deceit and stratagems is not all that unsual. By displaying such reactions the United States is attempting to portray the absence of the U.S. hostages as a tragedy which has pained the heart of the United States. But this trick, like all U.S. strategems, is nothing but a deceitful game.

More than a year has passed since November of last year when a number of spies, who had spent a lifetime torturing, intimidating, oppressing and meting out injustice to this deprived nation, became the hostages of the Muslim nation of Iran.

During the past year, U.S. imperialism studied and resorted to any means in order to condemn the Islamic revolution and to save the lives of the U.S. hostages. Despite all of its claims, the United States is not trying to secure the release of the hostages, but is trying to turn the issue into a political toy. Instead of accepting Iran's conditions regarding the shah's extradition and the return of his wealth to this oppressed nation, the United States has resorted to forceful measures and has tried to resist the nation of Iran by military invasion. All of the efforts of the West seek to damage the reputation and credibility of the Iranian revolution.

The military attack on Tabas, the U.S.-instigated coup which was nipped in the bud, economic sanctions and the like, are all connected to the efforts of the West to isolate our revolution, rather than to any efforts concerning the hostage issue.

None of these measures has been effective. When, by the imam's order, the fate of the hostages was put into the hands of the Islamic Majlis and when the Majlis made decisions in this connection and proposed certain conditions to the U.S. Government, many more facts came to light. While the United States is making so much noise over the hostage issue and while the families of the hostages are invited to give daily interviews to television networds in order to create a scene and to elevate this hostage taking to the level of a tragic incident--pretending that the heart of America is beating in the U.S. den of espionage and in the bodies of the American spies--an announcement has suddenly been made--following the announcement of the conditions by Iran--that it is impossible for the United States to accept part of these conditions.

It is interesting to note that as this drama is lengthened the masked faces of the characters of this drama are exposed more than ever. The United States may now have to officially announce that these hostages are of the same value to it as the thousands of Americans killed in Vietnam; that is nothing. Until now, whatever has been said has been propaganda to condemn and misrepresent the Islamic Republic of Iran. Nevertheless, it is now the United States which must decide whether to leave its Christmas tree unlit again next year or to take the correct steps to secure the release of the American spies. With the clarification of Iran's proposals, Mr Carter had better fulfill the conditions set by the Iranian Government, which are the least of its rights against the crimes committed by the United States, and realise the hope of the release of these spies instead of lighting the star of hope on top of the White House Christmas tree. Carter cannot hope for the release of even one hostage by lighting up the star and similar fox-like tricks.

Everyone knows that it is now the U.S. Government which should prepare the grounds for the release of the hostages if it values the lives of its spies. Despite all the excuses produced by the United States, Iran has clarified all the vague points of the issue through the Algerian Government and, in order to speed up the acceptance of Iran's proposals, Iran has included several points in the proposals. After the meeting between the imam and the prime minister, the Iranian Government, faced with all these excuses, announced its final response, that is, that the U.S. Government should transfer all Iranian assets and gold reserves to the national bank of Algeria and give the Algerian Government assurances that it will carry out its undertakings. Therefore, this final, unambiguous reply by Iran should persuade the U.S. Government to find a logical solution so that 1 year after the hostage taking, which is the least punishment for the U.S. crimes, necessary steps can be taken to secure their release. The recent response by the Iranian Government, which is our last word to the United States, shows that we are not able to release the hostages before our demands are met. It is the United States that should now act and fulfill Iran's proposals for the release of the hostages. Surely, this will not be made possible by lighting the start of hope on the White House Christmas tree by his nibs, the president.

NABAVI QUESTIONED ON DOMESTIC ISSUES, HOSTAGES

LD211908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, today attended a press conference and answered questions put to him by domestic and foreign correspondents.

Commenting on the increased supply of rationed gasoline, he said that our production at the moment is a little more than our consumption, we have decided to increase the amount of the ration. Of course, public transport such as taxis and buses will receive priority.

On the question of the second phase in the distribution of gasoline coupons, Mr Nabavi said that the new coupons will be made available to vehicle owners from the middle of the month of Dey [from 5 January 1981].

Commenting on the future of the Ministry of Guidance, Mr Nabavi said that the ministry is now engaged in drafting new bills to regulate working conditions for its employees.

Asked to explain the reason for the fact that the Council of Ministers, [shora-yt vaziran] is incomplete, Mr Nabavi replied: One of the conditions that the prime minister considered for the appointment of his ministers was their adherence to the Islamic doctrine, and candidates with special abilities are appointed.

Asked to comment on why the Tudeh Party is freely active, Mr Nabavi replied: In Iran today, the Tudeh Party is not the only party that is freely active. There are many parties which are active and that is because there is no particular law regulating them. The Supreme Council of Justice recently submitted a proposal concerning the activities of the political parties.

The proposal defines what parties can remain active under what circumstances and what parties should be banned. This proposal is currently under discussion at the Interior Ministry and the Cabinet [kabineh]

Mr Nabavi was asked to elaborate on his recent contacts with representatives of the Fedai'yan-e Khalq guerrilla [Cherikha-ye] organization. He replied that there is a deputy for social and political affairs at the Prime Ministry office responsible for these matters. Any organization or group can refer to this office and perhaps the said organization contacted that office. Mr Nabavi added: We have divided the groups into four sections:

1. Groups supporting the Islamic Republic, which we will allow.

2. Favorable groups, whose views we will take into consideration.

3. Opposing groups, which we will allow to be active under certain circumstances.

4. Hostile groups with which we will not have the least compromise under any circumstances.

The minister was asked to elaborate on the Iranian Government's stand in regard to the plot hatched against the Islamic revolution jointly by Britain and the Soviet Union on the one hand and France and the United States on the other. Mr Nabavi replied: Our policy is on the basis of neither West nor East, and we do not concern ourselves with what the superpowers' attitude might be concerning our policy, because our supporters comprise Almighty God and the people, and this is enough for us. Told that the United States planned to occupy the three southern Iranian islands, he replied: Such talk has been prevalent for some time, and we should warn the regional countries to remain vigilant against such plots. Mr Nabavi added that since the United States emerged defeated from the forced war, unable to achieve its aims, it is now contemplating entering from another door. The United States has prepared a task force to enter the Persian Gulf under special circumstances, and the best pretext for the United States to do so is to create instability in the region. We warn all the regional countries to remain vigilant against this plot, because should instability be created in the region, no regional country could benefit from such a development.

Commenting on the disturbances in schools, the minister of state for executive affairs said: The forced war waged against us by the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th regime was aimed at the downfall of the Islamic Republic regime. Since the Iraqis did not achieve their aim they are now trying to close our schools. In this connection, Bakhtiar also issued a statement and the counterrevolutionary elements of the left and the right [words indistinct] used it to create disorder in the schools.

Asked whether the topic would once again be referred to the Islamic Consultative Assembly if the U.S. fails to respond on the hostage issue, Mr Nabavi replied: If the U.S. Government implements our conditions partially, then we will be forced to ask the Majlis its views on the matters which have not been implemented.

Asked to elaborate on the fact that the prime minister expressed the view that the question of the hostages is a dead issue, Mr Nabavi replied: This issue [Raja'i's remarks] has been distorted, and remarks made by Mr Raja'i that the question of the hostages is a dead issue means, as far as we are concerned, that there is no point in our wasting time over it, so from our point of view it is over. Asked to comment on the future of Iranian-American relations, if the hostages are released, Mr Nabavi replied: We consider the United States to be the great devil, and it has been repeated several times by the imam that our war with the United States will not be over following the return of the hostages, and as long as the United States continues with its suppression we will not have any relation with it, and there will be no improvement.

Asked to comment on steps for the recovery of the $400 million of arms purchased from the United States [by the former regime], Mr Nabavi said: As said before, we did not mention the topic of arms in our discussions, and it is our natural right to ask the United States to deliver arms belonging to us, and this is why we want the U.S. to give us guarantees on this issue.

More on Hostages

NC210748 Paris AFP in English 0746 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, 21 Dec (AFP)--Iran will free the 52 American hostages 24 hours after the United States accepts the conditions set by Iran for their release, government spokesman Behzad Nabavi told a press conference here today.

He also indicated that the trust fund which Iran has stipulated the United States shall place in the Algerian Central Bank should amount to 10,000 million dollars and be available for a one-year period. After that Iran would no longer be able to draw on it, Mr Nabavi said.

Mr Nabavi also said today that if American replies to Iran were not satisfactory, Iran could keep the American hostages for 10 years.

The hostages were meanwhile being very well treated, living in the best hotels where they were well fed in spite of Iran's Gulf war with Iraq, he added.

U.S. WARNED AGAINST OCCUPYING GULF ISLANDS

JN211946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1842 GMT 21 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On its first page, the newspaper KEYHAN published the statements made by Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the Iranian Air Force, to the paper's correspondent on news reports cited by some foreign news agencies on a possible U.S. attempt to occupy some Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf. He warned against launching any aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: We have heard such rumors, but I think they are baseless. However, he said, we will continue to investigate this subject.

On Iran's reaction should America occupy these islands, Colonel Fakuri said: Iran's reaction to America, should the latter want to attack us, will be strong and we will treat it the way we treat any aggressor.

On the situation on the fronts in the fighting with the Iraqi forces, the defense minister said: The situation on all fronts is good.

In reply to a question on the Iraqi regime's call on the EEC states to mediate to end the war and gain a cease-fire, he said: The EEC states, as far as I know, have not made any contact with us on this subject.

COMMENTARY EXPLORES REAGAN CABINET CHOICES

GF202030 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is about a month left before the transfer of power from the Carter administration to Reagan. The world is speculating on the eight Cabinet members chosen by Reagan who will be proposed to the U.S. Senate.

Ronald Reagan, after the 4 November election victory, got down to selecting the Cabinet members cautiously and diligently. As Reagan belongs to the right wing of the Republican Party, it was obvious that his Cabinet, in order to safeguard the interests of international imperialism and Zionism, would consist of individuals who would safeguard the interests of imperialism at any cost. It was also said that Reagan would include men in his Cabinet who would work to further his extremist policies and not be an obstacle to his internal and foreign policies.

With the selection of 8 members out of a Cabinet of 13, speculation by the informed quarters has come true. [passage indistinct]

The first to be introduced included Caspar Weinberger as secretary of defense and Donald Regan, who sounds like a relative of Reagan though he is not related to him. He was appointed secretary of the Treasury. After that, the President-elect introduced William French Smith as attorney general, Malcolm Baldrige as commerce secretary, Richard Schweiker as secretary of health and human services and Drew Lewis as secretary of transportation. [passage indistinct] General Haig was introduced as secretary of state. Besides this, Reagan introduced William French Smith, his personal lawyer, as U.S. attorney general, David Stockman as director of the U.S. Budget and William Casey as the head of the CIA.

The two-thirds of the Cabinet named so far renders an analysis of the Cabinet easy. The appointment of General Haig as secretary of state is under discussion in internal and foreign circles. His appointment clearly indicates that U.S. foreign policy will be based on military priorities. This Cabinet cannot be isolated from the perspective of these military priorities. The French news agency attributed Haig's political position to Henry Kissinger and Nixon. This general performed military duties for 2 years--from 1966 to 1968--in the Vietnam war. He was 44 at the time. He was chosen as the head of security affairs in Nixon's Cabinet. He has also been the commander of the NATO pact. He earned the reputation of a military strategist on the basis of his military performance in Vietnam, Korea and Japan. His military record reflects the trend of the new U.S. Government's policy regarding the use of force.

It may also be pointed out that the selection of this 56-year-old general as secretary of state poses some difficulties for Reagan. It was speculated that Reagan would not be able to appoint him because of his complicity in the Watergate affair, but this obstacle was overcome and Reagan, by appointing General Haig, made his policies clear to Americans and the world. Reagan had already said that Haig's complicity in Watergate would not affect his prospects of confirmation as secretary of state.

To have a better evaluation of Reagan's Cabinet, the appointment of the man who has been selected as Treasury secretary should also be considered. His position occupied second place in order of priorities. Regan appointed Donald Reagan to this office.

He is not related to Reagan and does not have a high political stature or image, but political critics think he has the potential to speedily execute the policies of the President-elect. A look at his record shows that he is known for his interesting views during the economic crisis the United States has been facing the last few years. These views have been proved to be true. One of his opinions is that inflation is the core of U.S. economic ills. His policy will be based on ending inflation.

Reagan's selection as attorney general is also very interesting. He has chosen his personal lawyer as attorney general. This choice will also lend strength to his Cabinet.

The appointment of George Bush, former head of the CIA, as the President-elect's adviser also poses many problems. This proves that the new government is quite willing to include well-known CIA personalities in the government.

The selection of the remaining five Cabinet members will help to provide a complete picture of the U.S. Cabinet and its policies.

It is also being predicted that two black individuals--a man and a woman--will be chosen to win the support of black Americans.

Another appointment likely to pose difficulty for Reagan is the selection of his press secretary. The press secretary is required to declare his assets to the American people. Since the appointment is made from educated and capable correspondents who happen to be wealthy and who have always been at odds with the government's financial politics, the offer of the appointment is seldom accepted. Let's see who is chosen for this office.

These appointments show that Reagan prefers Republicans who are hawks. The near future will tell what policy the United States is going to pursue and what effect it has on world politics.

DETAILS OF 20-22 DEC KHOMEYNI MEETINGS REPORTED

Meetings With Bani-Sadr, Others

LD201152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and the defense minister were received in audience this morning by the imam of the Islamic nation. They discussed with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the overall situation on the fronts and relevant problems.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Qoddusi, the public prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to whom he reported on the work of the revolution courts.

The members of the delegation selected by the imam to investigate the work of the foundation of the oppressed were also received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The delegation reported to the iman on the foundation's work.

According to a PARS report, the participants in the all-Iranian seminar of Islamic factory associations were received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following 3 days of discussions and investigations into labor problems conducted at workers' houses. It is noteworthy that this seminar was held with the cooperation of the information office of the martyr Motahhari high school and the personnel department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Meeting With Ardakani

LD221206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic in Kuwait, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who briefed him on his foreign assignments. After the meeting, he said to PARS: I reported to the imam of the nation on the increasing momentum Islamic values are gaining in Islamic countries. Dr Ardakani added: Islamic criteria in Arab countries have rendered the (?Western-oriented) Arabs politically bankrupt; this, on its own, has become a link joining the Iranian Muslim masses with the peoples of these countries. One can turn this coordination on an international level into influence wielded by Islamic forces against the anti-Islamic front. This is precisely what frightens both the West and the East.

A positive aspect of this is the ability of the Islamic countries to face the superpowers. Consequently, the superpowers are trying to consolidate their footholds in certain Islamic countries before this force succeeds in demonstrating its influence on an international level. However, with the defeat of Iraq's plot and the cooperation of America and reaction in creating a suitable climate for an American Islam, a new era is coming with regard to a diplomatic assault by the Islamic powers, with the possibility of cooperation between the masses and Islamic countries.

Tabriz, Shiraz Clergymen

GF211346 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, received Shiraz Friday Imam Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdol Hoseyn Dastgheyb and Tabriz Majlis Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Abolfazl Musavi this morning. The imam received them and spoke to them separately.

MAJLIS FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD211818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1713 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Bureau, the Foreign Relations Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a session this afternoon at which the prime minister Mr Raja'i, and Mr Shams Ardakani [ambassador to Kuwait] were present. Issues of foreign policy and relations between the Government of the Islamic Republic and various countries, including the countries of the region, were discussed and views were exchanged. During this session, Mr Raja'i made some remarks on this issue, and Mr Shams Ardakani presented a report on foreign policy together with some proposals.

The defense commission of the Majlis also held a session this afternoon during which the news committee of the commission presented some reports to the members. Some reports were then presented to the commission from the western and southern fronts. In this context it was decided that in the near future they should discuss related issues with the Foreign Relations Commission.

Among the issues raised at this commission was a review of the American proposals on the hostages.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD191735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Supreme Defense Council met this evening under Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief. In the meeting, which was attended by all members of the Supreme Defense Council, the war situation in the country was raised and discussed.

BANI-SADR IN KHUZESTAN ON INSPECTION TOUR

LD201646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sard, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, following his 2-day stay in Tehran and his meeting with the nation's imam, today arrived in a Khuzestan city to review and inspect the valiant Iranian combatants' activities on the war fronts.

Meeting With Commanders

LD212102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The situation at the war fronts was reviewed tonight in a meeting attended by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, with the participation of General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the army, and a number of other commanders of forces stationed in Khuzestan.

According to a PARS report, at this meeting a report concerning operations by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was presented by the commanders. Ways of countering the Iraqi mercenary forces by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were then discussed and reviewed.

RAJA'I DISCUSSES REFUGEE PROBLEM WITH OFFICIALS

LD201210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister; Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the minister of interior; Mostafa Mir-Salim, the political under secretary to the Interior Ministry; and supervisors of the Red Crescent Society and the imam's relief committee, held a meeting this morning at which they discussed our war-stricken compatriots' problems and difficulties.

Following the meeting, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani was interviewed, during which he said: At the meeting we discussed the manner in which help is sent to war refugees, the quality of the work and management of relevant affairs, and the requisite statistical study of the delivery of provisions. He also said: A number of our camps in the cities of Jiroft, [name indistinct], Behbahan, Borujerd and several other areas have been made ready and a group of our war-stricken compatriots have been housed in these camps.

At the conclusion of Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani's interview, the interior minister requested the war-stricken compatriots to cooperate with the government in order to enable it to improve the necessary services for transferring compatriots to the camps.

NAVAL COMMANDER ON MINING COASTAL REGIONS

JN212026 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] On its second page, the newspaper KEYHAN publishes its correspondent's report from the southern front on the war developments in that region. The correspondent says: The commander of the (?sixth) naval region in Khuninshahr has announced that our naval forces have mined all the coastal regions [words indistinct]. The enemy often retreats before our naval or ground forces' fire. Therefore, the enemy exerts efforts to occupy the naval base in Khuninshahr so that he can approach Abadan.

He added: The Iraqi forces tried to do so several times but were defeated. He said: It is unlikely that the enemy will enter the naval base of Khuninshahr with the Iranian naval forces' heroes present there.

The commander of the (?sixth) naval region in Khuninshahr added: Mines have been planted in all the coastal regions of Arvand Rud in the regions of Khuninshahr and Abadan. The Iraqi forces will not be able to reach Abadan by occupying the naval base in Khuninshahr because the heroes of the Iranian naval forces will turn this region into a new cemetery for the Iraqi forces.

He said that the naval base in Khuninshahr will be a target for the Iraqi forces because it is dealing strong blows day and night to the Iraqi forces at the western side of Khuninshahr. He added that our naval forces launched an attack against the Iraqi naval base and inflicted heavy losses on it. Moreover, a group of these forces' heroes have managed to kill Iraqi frogmen on several occasions.

CENTRAL BANK STATEMENT ON NATIONALIZATION OF BANK

LD201904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Central Bank of Iran has announced in a statement that management of the Iran-Russia bank shall come under the supervision of the Central Bank. Here is the statement:

In the name of God. Starting tomorrow, management of the Iran-Russia bank shall come under the supervision of the Central Bank of Iran; by the end of 20 January, the Islamic Republic of Iran shall completely take over the management of the Iran-Russia bank.

The second round of talks between the Soviet delegation, led by Mr Makayev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet foreign trade bank, and the Iranian delegation, comprising representatives of the Central Bank, the supreme council of banks and the Foreign Ministry, led by 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank, was successfully concluded today. Consequently, in line with the Islamic Constitution, which entrusts banking to the government and no one else in Iran, and in line with the implementation of the nationalization of banks law, ratified on 7 June 1979, the 57-year operation of the Iran-Russia bank--a bank owned by the Soviet Government 100 percent--will be ended; as of the end of 20 January 1981 this bank shall come under the ownership of the Islamic Republic Government and shall be run by Iranian management.

Within the past 4 days, the joint meetings of the delegations dealt with auditing, assessing the assets and transferring ownership to Iran. Subsequently, it was decided that a Central Bank supervisor would be stationed at the Iran-Russia bank starting tomorrow and to have the ownership of the bank transferred to Iran by the end of today.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS PEYMAN ON STATE AFFAIRS

LD191133 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Dec 80 p 9

[ETTELA'AT interview with Dr Habibollah Peyman--date and place not specified: "No Proposal Has Been Made To Me So Far Regarding the Assignment of Government Responsibilities"]

[Excerpts] Dr Habibollah Peyman is one of the country's leading politico-religious figures. He paid a visit to the imam last week and this prompted us to ask him questios on that visit, as well on the circulating rumors that he was [about to] accept government office, on current state affairs, including the divisive speeches and controversial issues, on foreign policy, issues relating to land reform, and methods of implementing the purge in offices and ministries.

Before the first question was asked, Dr Peyman noted that in addition to the recent meeting with the imam, he had had other meetings with him, and that whenever state affairs are brought to the imam's attention, he is well acquainted with the issues involved and with what is happening in the country. Dr Peyman noted that in his recent meeting with the imam, he raised important state issues, particularly the dangers which palpably threaten the Islamic revolution and factors which cause dissatisfaction and harm the masses. He said:

"Up to now, no proposal has been made to me regarding the assignment of government responsibilities."

[Question] In Tehran and some of the provinces, speeches have been made and there has been agitation occurring in circumstances when the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni are fighting a war with unequalled devotion and selflessness against the aggressor and lacky regime of Iraq. This has caused concern and has given rise to certain questions. In your view, what is the cause of such unrest, which must naturally grieve the imam?

[Answer] To explain clearly the reasons for this unrest, we must go back at least 2 years when the Iranian revolution attained victory through the devotion and selflessness of the barefooted ones, the slum dwellers--as the imam calls them--and the inhabitants of the back streets of Tehran and of the cities and villages of Iran, through popular devotion, which stood up to America and the automatic weapons of the [shah's] regime in such squares as the Meydan-e Shohada and in the bystreets and thoroughfares of Tehran, and the result of this resistance was the fall of the shah's regime. However, after victory, apart from a small number of revolutionaries who followed the original line of the revolution, or who played a greater role in the struggle, whether members of the clergy or not, most of the functions of government were assumed by individuals and forces whose line and actions diverged from that of the masses and the revolution. The position of these elements was not compatible with a genuine form of Islam, nor were they revolutionaries by nature.

The liberals set up a government, participated in the revolution council and took over many government posts. Many of them are still in power and hold posts of responsibility. However, on the other hand, certain members of the revolutionary clergy, who had taken part in the struggle alongside the masses and the imam, and who had participated in the victory of the revolution, had also played a part in bringing these two [i.e. the reactionaries and the liberals] to power. They put them forward and defended them, even at a time when certain genuine and committee Muslims had reservations concerning the qualifications of such elements for the leadership of the revolution. They supported both these groups during the early stage. There was then a split into two; some of the revolutionary clergy continued to support the regressive elements [presumably the "reactionaries"] while one section undertook the defense of the compromisers [the liberal element]. This situation continues today.

The result is that a small number of revolutionary clergy and original elements have remained apart from these two groups by defending the revolutionary line and the mission entrusted to them by the imam, and there has been a hidden, and sometimes open struggle for power between the two groups.

Warning from the Imam

Whenever the imam has sensed real danger to the revolution emanating from these struggles, he has brought about peace by delivering warnings and by his severe criticism of those in office; however, these warnings have not put an end to their struggles, which continue to increase in scope. It is evident to the people, and the imam has also stressed several times, that members of both groups holding office were lacking in revolutionary zeal, and what they had accomplished did not conform to the basic Islamic policy or to the revolution.

AZADEGAN PRINTS QOTBZADEH HOSTAGE BRIBE PHOTO

NC200955 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Dec (AFP)--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was paid a million dollars by the United States to free the embassy hostages, an Iranian newspaper alleged today--and published a photocopy of the "cheque" to prove it.

The newspaper, AZADEGAN, which follows a religious fundamentalist line, commented in a short caption to the picture: "This is the payment to Mr Qotbzadeh from his American masters to secure the release of the hostages."

The alleged cheque, drawn on the Army National Bank, was dated May 13 1980 and bore the sentence in English "for the release of the American hostages." AZADEGAN said the photocopy had been passed on by a reader.

In September Mr Qotbzadeh told the TEHRAN TIMES that he possessed a similar photocopy. The signature on the cheque was that of a former Iranian Army officer who had held a bank account in the United States nine years ago which was now closed, he said.

The former foreign minister denied the allegation that he had been paid a million dollars, made in a French newspaper by the former Iranian ambassador to Paris, Amir Alai, who resigned in July.

Mr Qotbzadeh said he was suing Mr Alai for defamation and hinted at a "communist plot" against him.

Mr Qotbzadeh, who lost his post as foreign minister at the beginning of September, was arrested on November 8 and held for three days accused of making provocative statements on the broadcasting services, revolutionary organisations and the students holding the hostages.

Parliament debated his arrest and subsequent release five days ago [as received] and a committee was set up to examine the case.

PARS REPORTS CONTINUED SUPPORT FROM PAKISTAN

GF201807 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, citing reliable Pakistani sources, reports that Pakistanis living in the northern part of Pakistan are praying for Iranian victory in the war imposed by Iraq on Iran. According to the report, there is perfect harmony between the youths and scholars of this area. The people are trying to help their Iranian brethren. People who do not have money offer to sell their goods and even the gold ornaments of their womenfolk to raise money to help their Iranian brethren. The report states that hundreds of thousands of rupees have been donated to Iranians afflicted by the war.

The organization of [word indistinct] Moti Bazar, Nawabshah district, Sind, Pakistan, has donated 14,000 rupees to Iranian mojahedin and war-afflicted people. The money was handed to the Iranian ambassador in Islamabad. The secretary of the organization, in a letter to the Iranian ambassador, stated that the Muslims of Nawabshah are prepared to sacrifice their lives and wealth at the command of Imam Khomeyni. The secretary also asked the Iranian ambassador to convey these sentiments to Imam Khomeyni.

Elahi Baksh Kabiri, a resident of Zafar Manzil, Mohallah Qamar Abad, Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan, in a letter to the Iranian ambassador in Islamabad, expressed the desire to donate 1,000 rupees to war-afflicted Iranian brethren. In a letter to the management of Radio Zahedan's Urdu program, he said that he is a poor laborer and thinks day in and day out of how to help his Iranian brethren. He said that he is illiterate, but he and his wife want to offer some sacrifice for the cause of Islam so that he can proudly leave this world to be rewarded on the day of judgment.

BANGLADESH MUSLIMS, DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORT IRAN

GF191416 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] In many letters received by the Iranian Embassy in Dacca several Bangladesh Muslims expressed their support for the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war imposed by the agent Iraqi regime. The Bangladesh Muslims also expressed their readiness to provide any kind of aid.

PARS reported that the Bangladesh Democratic Party's committee [as heard] issued a statement during its most recent session. In this statement the committee denounced the attack of the Iraqi agent regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran and demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory. The committee also declared its full solidarity with and support for the Iranian Muslim people and the Iranian Islamic revolution.

COMMENTARY SCORES SAUDI OIL SUPPLY TO PHILIPPINES

GF211754 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a time when Muslim revolutionary forces are revolving around the axis of the Islamic revolution, satanic forces have banded together around the edifice of Zionism and imperialism and are hatching plots against the Islamic revolution. One of them was the announcement of the Saudi decision to restart oil supplies to the Philippines. Saudi oil exports to Philippines, ruled by Marcos, were not unexpected after Iran halted exports to that country.

The Governments of Saudi Arabia and the Philippines are in fact extensions of the U.S. Government. These two countries can even be called provinces of the United States.

The most striking and interesting aspect of the policy of the American shaykhs of Saudi Arabia is the fact that they claim to support the Muslims in the southern Philippines on one hand while helping the Marcos government by supplying it with oil on the other. We are convinced that it is done at the behest of their U.S. masters.

We also observe that relations between the Philippines and the reactionary powers of the region are improving. Iraq is at the top of that list.

The United States is working on the strategy of bringing together countries that are under its influence and whose governments are at odds with their Muslim populations to use them in crushing Muslim movements. Since 1965 Marcos has repeatedly shown his allegiance to his American masters by suppressing the Muslim Filipinos and Muslim students living in his country.

The reactionary governments of the Middle East, among which are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq, are fulfilling the Philippines' oil needs. They have also taken other steps to help the Philippines. All this points to the fact that these governments are the supporters of Marcos and enemies of Islam. Saudi Arabia carries out this aid on behalf of all the reactionary governments of the region, which are in fact U.S. bases. It was at the orders of the United States that Saudi Arabia again started supplying oil to the Marcos government. This has greately endangered the Moro liberation movement. If these Muslims of the Philippines choose to bank upon Saudi help, they will also start thinking in terms of a compromise with the Marcos government. The help of the American shaykhs of Saudi Arabia will impair their real Islamic spirit and fervor. [passage indistinct]

Iran's Islamic revolution is a source of inspiration for the Moro Muslims. We certainly hope that the day is not far off when the sun of the freedom of the Moro Muslims will arise.

TEHRAN: IRAQI INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ASSASSINATED

LD201712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS report from Ahvaz says that over the past 24 hours enemy positions have been the target of ceaseless barrage by our forces on the Susangerd front. In the northwest sector of Susangerd, the Iraqi mercenaries, having retreated between 5 to 7 km and suffering 20 casualties, left a considerable quantity of their equipment behind. In the course of the battle, eight Islamic defenders were wounded.

A report from inside the enemy sector says that sabotage operations against Iraqi installations by Ad-Da'van Party mujahidin are gaining momentum, that on 1 December they succeeded in assassinating Colonel Sa'dun, the Iraqi chief of intelligence and counterintelligence.

Further Details

JN210901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes travelers arriving in Syria from Iraq as saying that a commando group of Iraqi mujahidin recently attacked a group of Iraqi intelligence men in holy An-Najaf, killing two intelligence officers and wounding four others.

The report adds that the Iraqi regime's mercenaries recently handed the bodies of 50 Iraqi martyrs, including the bodies of three female martyrs, to their families. These Iraqi martyrs died as a result of the barbaric torture they suffered at the hands of the Iraqi intelligence men.

NIOC RADIO REPORTS ON DISCONTENT IN IRAQ

GF211241 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Citing an informed source in Kermanshah, the Central News Bureau reports that the situation in Iraqi cities is very unstable. A wave of mass discontent is on the rise.

The report adds that the Iraqi Ba'thist authorities arrested 50 people following demonstrations by university students in As-Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk. They also arrested and executed a number of Iraqi soldiers and officers who expressed opposition to the war of aggression against Iran.

Shortages in fuel, food and water and power cuts have given rise to a wave of indignation and discontent among workers in Baghdad. A number of workers have refused report to work.

IRAQI COUNCIL MEMBERS BANNED FROM LEAVING IRAQ

JN220945 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes a statement on its front page issued by the Muslim masses movement in Iraq on commando operations carried out by Iraqi Mujahidin against key members and concentrations of the Iraqi regime. The statement says that the ruling Baghdad regime has issued a decision banning members of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and the government as well as senior officials of the Intelligence and Security Departments from leaving the country.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 342-344

342: Unity Causes Victory

LD191818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Communique 342 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. On the battlefronts in the struggle between the brave Iranian warriors and the army of the infidels the unity and will of the national keeps manifesting itself each day: A nation consisting of the army, the crops of the revolution guards, the clergy, the students and pupils as well as workers and farmers and Arabs and Persians, Fars and Lor, Kurdish people as well as Baluchis, all united to give their lives for Islam, all armed with divine faith, kills and denigrates the enemies of Islam. It is as if history has made a 14-century turn. Now a report on the warfronts situation on 18 and 19 December to inform our Muslim and combative Iranian nation:

1. The ground forces artillery opened fire on (Al-Bohar) and ('Abdohid) on Jownush front and inflicted considerable losses on the infidel enemy.

2. A raid by four air force fighters on the enemy positions in Umm Qasr resulted in considerable damage on Umm Qasr base.

3. Following an artillery attack by the Islamic Republic ground forces in Dasht-e 'Abbas, the aggressive enemy lost one military vehicle, one heavy machinegun and several ammunition boxes. Also, at least four Iraqi mercenaries were wounded.

4. In the course of a confrontation between our forces and the Iraqi aggressors in the Dezful area, 13 Iraqis were captured by the Islamic army.

5. On the Ahvaz front a total of 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 military vehicles, 1 loader and 1 enemy bunker were totally destroyed, with 9 infidels being killed and 15 wounded.

6. On the Abadan front, as a result of our forces' fire power, four tanks, three mass bunkers, part of an installation and one enemy munition dump were destroyed on the Abadan-Darkhovin axis, with a large number of Iraqi mercenaries being either killed or wounded. The final figure has not yet been determined.

7. As a result of efforts by Islamic defenders the enemy forces were forced to retreat between 5 to 7 km northwest of Susangerd.

8. On the Susangerd front the gendarmerie patrol blew up four personnel carriers and several enemy bunkers.

9. On the western sector of Karkheh Kur two enemy personnel carriers, one radio, one excavator, one field kitchen, one light machinegun and one ammunition box were destroyed.

10. On the western front 30 enemy columns were forced to retreat after coming under our artillery fire. Meanwhile, fighting in Shur-e Shirin, Kan-e Sakht Heights, Konjancham and Malekshahi continues.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

343: Recent Military Clashes

LD202012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Communique 343 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God: The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with energy derived from God Almighty, continue their battle against the infidels for the sake of justice and, with the help of God Almighty and the support of the entire fighting and Muslim nation of Iran, shall not spare any effort until the final victory and the elimination of Islam's enemies and Saddam's mercenaries. The results of operations by our brothers in the course of the last 2 days are as follows:

1. As a result of artillery fire by the units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dezful region, two enemy personnel carriers were damaged and two of Saddam's mercenaries' missile launchers were destroyed. Also, one power generator belonging to the enemy was set ablaze, and five of the enemy were wounded. On another front in the Dezful region, in the course of an engagement between our forces and the forces of the mercenary Iraqi armed forces, a heavy machinegun and a 120-mm mortar belonging to the enemy were destroyed, and some equipment, tool boxes and ammunition were set ablaze.

2. Given the accurate and continuous artillery fire of the combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces in the region of (Al-bahar), (Ad-dubey) and Kut az-Zayn suffered considerable losses and casualties, the extent of which is unknown.

3. On 19 December an enemy tank became the target of the artillery of the combatants of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of Dezful's fronts and was destroyed. Also, several ammunition boxes, mortars and enemy equipment tents were set ablaze as a result of fire by our forces' artillery.

4. At 0100 yesterday, in the course of an accurate and calculated operation lasting some 5 hours, combatants of the army on a western front succeeded in inflicting heavy and deadly blows on the enemy forces. Seventeen enemy tanks were destroyed and a large number of Iraqi deviated forces were killed. Also, 17 deceived personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces were taken captive by Islam's combatants. During these operations, a large number of Iraqi weapons and ammunition were taken by our forces. Four from our forces reached the honor of martyrdom, and a number were wounded.

5. As a result of artillery fire by the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Darkhovin front, one enemy ammunition truck, a fuel tanker, a command position and several mass trenches were destroyed; as a result of bullets fired by Islam's combatants, a number of Iraqi Armed Forces mercenaries were killed. On 18 December on the Darkhovin front, thanks to the artillery and heavy weapons of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an enemy tank, a vehicle and a large number of the trenches belonging to the Iraqi Armed Forces mercenaries were destroyed and around 50 of the enemy's forces were killed or wounded. The intensity of our forces' fire was such that Saddam's mercenaries were forced to flee from their positions.

On the Abadan front two enemy trucks were set on fire and destroyed. On 18 December on the Susangerd front, in the course of a joint and successful operation, the valiant gendarmerie forces and the people's mobilization forces made an offensive into the heart of enemy territory and destroyed a personnel carrier, mortar emplacement and several enemy trenches and their occupants and returned safely to their bases.

At 0600 on 18 December in the course of an intensive 4-hour engagement between the brave combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saddam at-Takriti's mercenaries in the Dezful region, two enemy tanks, two vehicles, several ammunition boxes and two heavy machineguns were destroyed. Around 11 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded in these operations. Also, damages were inflicted on a number of enemy tanks and personnel carriers.

During the last 24 hours, clashes on the Abadan fronts, including Bahmanshir, Mared and Darkhovin have been continuing with the exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire. The infidel mercenaries, by launching ground-to-ground missiles on the residential quarters of southern [words indistinct] have shown once again their dirty and inhuman face.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

344: Casualty Reports

LD211816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Communique No 344 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and combative nation of Iran, with the succor of God Almighty and enjoying the power of faith, continues its battle against the forces of blasphemy. Part of yesterday's activities of the self-sacrificing forces of Islam and the homeland, according to what has been reported so far, is as follows:

A. On the western fronts:

1. In the region of the Bazideraz Heights, as a result of artillery and mortar fire of the self-sacrificing combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 100 personnel of the Iraqi mercenary forces were killed and 2 NCO's and 2 privates were captured by our valiant forces.

2. In the region of Gilan-e Gharb, the artillery fire of our forces killed three personnel of the forces of blasphemy.

3. In the region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, one enemy bulldozer was set on fire and two of Saddam's mercenaries arrested by our forces.

B. On the southern fronts:

1. On the Darkhovin front, thanks to the artillery fire of our combatants on enemy positions, several trenches, 2 mobile kitchens and 4 vehicles of the enemy were destroyed, and about 40 enemy personnel were either killed or wounded.

2. On the Abadan and Mared front, in an attack by our units, several enemy trenches were destroyed and several of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries were either killed or wounded. We have no accurate report about the number of enemy losses.

3. On the Susangerd front, the combative gendarmes and heroic forces of the popular mobilization front destroyed one enemy bulldozer and killed or wounded about 20 peronnel of the forces of blasphemy.

4. Fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked one enemy base and one oil-pumping station in the southeast of Iraq the military garrison of Panjwin and the oil terminal and jetty of Khor Al-Amaya, and inflicted some losses on the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

SITUATION, BATTLES ON SOUTHERN FRONT DETAILED

Shelling of Ahvaz, Dezful

LD201814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Following last night's artillery shelling of the residential quarters of Ahvaz by the enemies of Islam, which lasted for 45 minutes, this afternoon, too, Ahvaz was under attack from 1405 until 1500 by heavy artillery fire, and from 1630 until 1640 by mortar lauchers. According to a Central News Bureau report, during last night's artillery attack on Ahvaz, four persons were martyred and several were injured. At 1500 yesterday the city of Dezful, too, was the target of the enemy's long-range artillery, as a result of which several homes in various locations were destroyed, one person was martyred and seven were injured. The injured were transferred to hospitals.

In the [words indistinct] from an artillery battle between the Islamic combatants and the infidel's force is continuing with less intensity, and the city is calm.

PARS quoting Ahvaz's Islamic Revolution Guard Corps headquarters, reports that yesterday, as a result of the guards' mortar fire, one enemy tank was completely destroyed and a number of Iraqi mercenaries were killed.

20 Dec Battle Successes

LD210440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Late last night, in contact with one of the officials in the Ahvaz operations room, a PARS correspondent learned that the brave combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Karkheh Kur, Ab Teymur, (?Faj Siyah) and Allaho Akbar fronts, were able to destroy 21 tanks, 1 gun carriage, 3 personnel carriers, a large number of vehicles, 2 bunkers and a number of heavy machineguns belonging to the enemy, and capture 3 enemy RPG-7's.

The same official added: During the clashes on the said fronts, about 100 of those deceived by Saddam's infidel regime were killed or wounded.

According to another report by a PARS correspondent from Ahvaz, a group of Islamic guerrillas--who had gone to the edge of Karkheh Kur to identify enemy positions--were able to advance to within (?a few meters) of the enemy. Upon seeing this group, the Iraqi mercenaries attacked with heavy weapons and pursued them in three armored personnel carriers. During this hit-and-run operation, the combatants of Islam killed three of Saddam's decieved mercenaries. During this clash, three brave men who had ran out of ammunition were martyred; the remaining four were able to return to their bases safely.

A correspondent of the Central News Bureau, who had gone to Susangerd yesterday, reported, quoting one of the officials of the Susangerd guards corps: that city had been under enemy artillery fire since yesterday morning; as a result, a number of houses had been damaged. Fortunately, no one was killed or injured.

The Central News Bureau correspondent added: During a guerrilla night-assault by the revolution guards and the personnel of the mobilization of the oppressed, at 0300 yesterday, on the Susangerd front, in addition to inflicting losses and damages on the enemy, a number of single bunkers were also captured. All the brothers returned to their base after this most successful operation.

Warning on Rumormongers

GF201535 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Communique No 32 issued by Ahvaz Security Headquarters on 20 December]

[Text] Combatant zealous citizens of Ahvaz: Be warned that the enemy fifth column has not for a moment ceased its production of rumors and has increased its pitiful activity following the heightening of your struggle and that of the armed forces of Islam. A group of uninformed people aid the enemy in spreading premade rumors, acting as his loudspeakers. We again request the noble Ahvazi citizens to report these rumormongers to the nearest forces of order as soon as possible.

In view of the fact that Ahvaz residential areas have been shelled by the enemy's long-range artillery for some time, it is imperative that the dear citizens avoid gathering at places where the aggressive enemy's shells have fallen. Citizens should inform this headquarters or the nearest police station or resistance center of any shelling so that the necessary work can be done.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

'Triumphal Battles'

LD191730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts last night and today were the scene of triumphal battles by the defenders of the Islamic revolution against the infidel force.

The personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and the Airborne Division, accompanied by the self-sacrificing Islamic revolution guards, today inflicted heavy and crushing blows on the enemy's positions at the above fronts.

According to a PARS correspondent's report, confirmed by informed military officials, in the course of today's battle, which constituted a followup to last night's operation, the enemy lost 17 tanks with all their occupants. Islam's combatants created a fresh epic at the Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts and took 17 of the enemy's force captive. According to the same report the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic revolution guards, in the course of their valiant battles last night and today during which they enjoyed artillery support, leveled enemy positions and trenches and killed some 150 personnel of the enemy's forces.

According to another PARS report from the western front, on other fronts such as Qasr-e Shirin, Konjancham dam heights, [word indistinct] and Malekshahi in the Provinces of Kermanshah and Ilam, combatants of the Islamic Republic continued with their offensive against the infidel force. Battles in these fronts continued with heavy exchange of artillery fire.

Fighting in Shush

LD191752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Shush, the city of unknown martyrs, was once again the scene of legend-making by the guards and devotees of Hoseyn's school.

According to a PARS report, at 0630 yesterday, a number of guards brothers in the course of a commando operation were surrounded by the invader enemy force, resulting in an intensive engagement between the defenders of Islam and the infidel's force. With the help of another group from the army and the revolution guards, our combatants succeeded in breaking through the enemy's ring and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and following [words indistinct] of the enemy's trenches our forces, the invader force itself was encircled by Islamic force. In addition to the 100 dead, 15 of the enemy's force were taken captive by the valiant Islamic force and a large amount of enemy weapons and semi-heavy equipment was taken as the spoils of war. In the course of this engagement four guard brothers, whose names are Mohammad 'Ali Halat, from Najafabad, Asghar Haji-Zadeh, Mohsen [words indistinct] Dureh-Gard and Sahelhi, a clergyman from Qom, were martyred and four more of our brothers were wounded.

Clashes Continue

LD201746 TehranDomestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reported this morning that during the battles last night and today on the Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, one of the enemy's personnel assembly centers was completely destroyed, and considerable casualties were inflicted on the infidel's force. Combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued their heroic battle against the enemy during the day.

According to the same report, Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries, in the wake of their defeat yesterday in the course of which 17 of them were taken captive by our forces, today brought residential areas of Zahab under their missile and artillery attacks and martyred seven members of a family.

Another PARS report from the Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and [words indistinct] fronts in the Province of Kermanshah indicates that during the last 24 hours, an exchange involving artillery, mortar launchers and heavy weapons was in progress. Combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran have continued to maintain their fire superiority on these three fronts against enemy positions and armored installations.

According to a PARS correspondent, our valiant brothers on the Sumar front, in addition to exchanging artillery fire, conducted some commando operations, the outcome of which has not yet been reported.

On the Zeleh Zard front, commando operations were intensified in the course of the last few days, and Islam's combatants inflicted some damages and losses on the enemy's positions. On the Zeleh Zard front, one of the revolution guard brothers, in the course of defusing a mine, was martyred.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front, the military situation is generally good and the Islam combatants' morale is excellent.

According to a PARS correspondent, one soldier and one warrant officer of Saddam's mercenary forces were taken captive in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS HEAVY CLASHES IN MAHABAD

JN201902 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: In yesterday's newscast, we announced that clashes had taken place between the antipeoples army, the agent revolution guards and the so-called mojahedin on the one hand, and the peshmerga and the people of Miandow Ab on the other. During these clashes the enemy suffered heavy losses. According to the latest information on the recent clashes in Mahabad, on Wednesday, 17 December 1980, the antipeoples army and the guards stationed in Miandow Ab under their notorious criminal leader Bab 'Ali, who had been a bandit during the shah's regime and is now a revolutionary guard, advanced on the unarmed villages around Miandow Ab in order to commit crimes like those they had committed in (Anderqash). The forces of the so-called Islamic regime moved against the villages in order to continue their killing of women and children and to loot and burn houses. But this time the enemy forces were thwarted by the peshmerga and the peasants, who stood and fought at the side of the Kurdish Democratic Party in order to preserve the honor, dignity and property of the people and to defend the defenseless.

The Voice of Iranian Kordestan correspondent in Mahabad reports that the army and the guards moved against the villages of Hajji Hassan, Tazeh Kand, Talab, (Bu Mansur), (Ways Sagha), (Qazalin) and Mardan [word indistinct], all in the vicinity of Miandow Ab. The army and the guards were armed with tanks, helicopters and heavy weapons. The peshmerga of the second branch of the frontline forces confronted the enemy and were aided by the peasants, who offered them everything they owned. The peasants, including women and children, went with the peshmerga to the defense of the villages against the army and the guards, who sought to loot and burn as they did in (Anderqash). The fighting continued for 12 hours, during which the peshmerga killed 118 soldiers and revolution guards and wounded 63 others.

Filthy corpses of 32 of the enemy remained on the battlefield because the enemy could not remove them. Among the bodies was that of the notorious Bab 'Ali, leader of the Miandow Ab guards.

The peshmerga captured 26 rifles [word indistinct] and automatic rifles, destroyed 2 armed vehicles and captured another armed vehicle. The villagers also captured 15 rifles [word indistinct]. Because villages offered the peshmerga water and bread, they were shelled with mortars, which killed five of them in addition to a number of livestock.

During this heroic battle in which 118 enemy were killed and 63 wounded, the peshmerga suffered only 6 martyrs. They are: Karim Salih, Mohammad Haydari, and muhyiddin from the Mahabad people. [Words indistinct] Azizi and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ghafuri from the vicinity of Mahabad city.

They have joined other peshmerga marcyrs. [passage indistinct]

Execustion of Kurds

JN211504 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran radio reported yesterday that death sentences had been carried out against brother Mohammad Sa'id Kalkal, a Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] official who had been arrested by the revolution guards, and 14 others described by the radio as KDP peshmerga. However, it is well known that the Tehran regime executes only defenseless people, In any event, we declare that if the Tehran report is true, we will carry out the death sentences which have been passed on those revolution guards held prisoner in the KDP prison.

NVOI 19 DEC COMMENTARIES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

TA191953 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 December carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Intensification of the Activities of the Extreme Left and Right," stated: As we have said, the Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution are being harmed by the dissension, discord and plots of the counterrevolution and by the overt provocations of elements associated with the compromising liberal bourgeois. In the course of recent events not only were the leaders of the revolution insulted by a group of malicious counterrevolutionaries, but also the extreme left and the extreme right have raised their head and have intensified their activities. The recent events have shown that the extreme leftist and rightist forces have not sat idle. In Khorasan, Esfahan, Qom, Tehran and especially in Gilan these forces carried out their activities on a large scale which in turn has aroused the concern of all the true revolutionary forces.

The situation which currently has arisen in our country not only requires unity of word and action of all the true revolutionary forces, but at the same time calls for realism and for avoiding any kind of fanaticism and monopoly seeking. One cannot struggle against the compromising liberal bourgeois and at the same time attack the true revolutionary forces of the left every day under some pretext. Actually, part of the prevailing difficulties in our homeland stem from the fact that certain high-ranking officials and authorities cannot bear to hear the views of others, and in other words are in love with their own statements and beliefs. This vital issue should be considered through a broader perspective and through the revolution's viewpoint and interests, thus blocking the way for both the subversive activities of the extreme left and right and of the counterrevolution. Otherwise, this caravan will not reach its destination.

The second commentary, entitled "The Revolution Should Not Be Joked With," said: The opponents of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line and the desirers of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran and establishment of a constitutional system without a shah, carried out such filthy and provocative acts in Esfahan that the Friday imam of Esfahan left the town as a sign of protest. As the Friday imam has said, the U.S. fifth column within the country has mobilized all its forces and is engaged in various plots and provocations, all of which originate from one source: the CIA and the Pentagon. These days the representatives of the liberal bourgeois have revealed their features more than expected. Seeing the interests of their great master under blows, they have become impatient and have raised the banner of revolt against the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line.

This time the liberal bourgeois have raised the slogan of defending the Constitution, which in fact is nothing more than a trick and a ruse. The liberal bourgeois of Iran, because of their class interests, can never be the true supporters and backers of the Constitution. The slogan of defending the Constitution is a lever in the hands of the liberal bourgeois, the exploiting classes and elements of the former regime in the struggle against the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam and the aims of the revolution. From the first days of the revolution's victory until now the compromising liberal bourgeois have in fact stood and acted against the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line, and it should be said that during this period they have also dealt heavy blows to the revolution and its gains. With the revelation of the top secret documents of the White House, we see that all the actions of these gentlemen at all levels and on all occasions were exactly according to the instructions of Carter and Brzezinski and the experts of the CIA and the Pentagon. "What is most unfortunate is that the gathering of these desirers of the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran--these so-called defenders of the Constitution--is under the aegis of Mr Bani-Sadr, our homeland's president." If we do not show revolutionary decisiveness in crushing the U.S. fifth column, including the compromising liberal bourgeois, we will create numerous problems and calamities for the system of the Islamic Republic and the Iranian people. The revolution should not be joked with.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told a press conference in Tehran that if the United States does not respond positively to Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages, Iran will put the hostages on trial. According to PARS, Rafsanjani said that "we will try the hostages as our last resort." Tehran radio's Arabic service quoted him as saying "the matter will end" in their trial "should the United States refuse to respond." The speaker said that the Iranian Government has made no changes in the Majlis conditions; it has only "elaborated" on how to return the late shah's wealth to Iran. Calling the United States its main enemy, Rafsanjani declared that Iran's "defeat" of the Iraqi invasion "has dashed the hopes of Carter, Reagan and their allies" to overthrow the Islamic revolution.

Iran Domestic Affairs

In an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani revealed that "in recent weeks an extensive plot was hatched against the policy of the imam." The conspiracy was foiled, the Majlis speaker added, through the efforts of the Iranian people. Part of the conspiracy, Rafsanjani said, was the publication of documents purporting to show misuse of government funds by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri and himself. He stated that the judicial authorities have been asked to investigate these matters, and he warned that the "enemies of Islam" are continuing their efforts to discredit Iranian officials and "create suspicion among the people."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tariq 'Aziz Comment--Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz told a Paris press conference that Iraq's forces "have met their objectives as designed by the political leadership" in the war with Iran and that it is Iran that is exhausted by the fighting, according to INA. The deputy prime minsiter said Iraq's call for negotiations is not a sign of weakness but a genuine desire for a peaceful settlement that recognizes Iraq's legitimate rights and those of the Arab nation in the region. According to AFP, 'Aziz specified those rights as Iran's recognition of Iraqi sovereignty in the Shatt al-'Arab waterway, an Iranian promise not to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs and Iran's restoration of the three disputed islands in the Gulf to the UAE. The AFP also said that the Iraqi minister confirmed that France intends to deliver the Mirage fighters Iraq ordered and that the flow of oil through Syria has been halted because of "a technical breakdown," not by the war or any Syrian political decision. Earlier reports speculated that the pipeline had been damaged by Iranian air strikes or guerrilla attacks.

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, noted heavy fighting around Sar-e Pol Zahab, Susangerd and across the Karkheh River near Dezful and claimed 297 Iranians killed. For its part, Tehran radio reported Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz, Susangerd and Abadan with minor clashes at Dub-e-Herdan, Amirabad, Shur-e Shirin and on the Allaho Akhbar heights.

Kurdish Situation

Insurgency in Iran--Tehran radio reported recent operations by "counterrevolutionaries" in Saqqez, Sar Dasht and Parveh and claimed that in Marivan a number of Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) officials, including political officer Mohammad Sa'd Kalkal, have been captured and sentenced to death. Commenting on this claim, the clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio said that if the death sentences on KDP officials are carried out, the KDP will execute captured revolution guards whom it has condemned to death. The radio earlier reported clashes between government forces and Peshmergas near Mahabad on 17 December during which, it claimed, the Peshmergas killed 118 Iranian soldiers and revolution guards. The radio also reported fighting in Shahin Dezh and said Iranian aircraft attacked Kurdish areas.

Israel

Golan Heights--Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided to recommend that the Knesset remove MK Ge'ula Kohen's private bill on annexing the Golan Heights from its agenda. Stating that the annexation proposal cannot improve Israel's security and has not come at a suitable time, the Cabinet secretary nevertheless emphasized that the Golan should remain in Israel's hands but said the issue will be decided in negotiations with Syria.

Eytan Comments--Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, in statements reported by ITIM, emphasized Israel's desire to pursue an offensive war against "terrorists" in southern Lebanon but maintained that the IDF is deployed on a purely defensive basis on all other fronts. Eytan added that Israel has increased its support for Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces in Lebanon since it has a clear interest in maintaining this Christian strip along the border to prevent Palestinian forces approaching the fence.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that calm has finally returned to the strife-torn city of Zahlah following a 21 December cease-fire agreement. The Voice of Lebanon radio earlier reported intensive Syrian shelling of the city and said it was besieged by an estimated 8,000 Syrian, Palestinian and leftist forces. The Voice of Palestinian radio said Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces took action against rightist militias after they amassed their forces on the streets and shelled a vehicle of the deterrent forces, killing several Syrians.

Arab Foreign Ministers Conference

According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, citing "diplomatic sources," revealed that contacts made by Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia during his recent tour of Gulf states led to a preliminary agreement to restore Arab unity. AL-QABAS said an agreement was reached on holding an Arab foreign ministers conference for all Arab countries except Egypt during the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting scheduled in Saudi Arabia on 17 January.

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KARMAL ADDRESSES REPRESENTATIVES OF BAMIAN PROVINCE

LD202210 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, received at 1400 today a number of representatives of the noble and toiling people of Bamian Province at Delkhsha Palace at the Revolution Council headquarters. He spoke to them in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy.

After greeting the noble representatives of the people of Bamyan, Babrak Karmal, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the government and the Revolution Council, conveyed his own heart-felt greetings to the representatives of the noble and toiling people of Bamian and through them to all the people. The head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, during his talk with the representatives, said:

Dear and noble countrymen: The people of Afghanistan are like organs of the same body. The people of (Hazarah), who live in the center of our country, are the sane and toiling members of our society. It was the oppressors and traitors of our people and of our country who always wanted to isolete and keep the noble and toiling people of (Hazarah) apart from their compatriots and brothers. But with the grace of Almighty God, there is no power in the world which can separate the courageous and toiling people of (Hazarah) from other tribes and brothers in Afghaistan.

Babrak Karmal, in mentioning the dark age of Amin and his criminal band and their aggressions, added: An oppressed government can only rule temporarily and will not last. But a just and humble government, a government that serves the people, will always last. The present Government of Afghanistan wants to remain forever, for it understands the truth that the government should be the servant of the people and not their master or lord.

I want you representatives of the noble people to raise your voices so that they can be heard in all parts of (Hazarah) region and in the country. Say that the government will no longer allow anyone to oppress or encroach on others and that it is the servant of the people and will provide for the welfare of its society.

The head of the Revolution Council and prime minister added: At this moment the military regimes of Pakistan, America, China, Egypt and Israel are giving military training to their representatives and servants so that they can enter Afghanistan and kill our noble and toiling people. Imperialism and reaction wanted, through the representatives, the traitor Hafizollah Amin and his executioner band, to incite each Afghan tribe against the other and prepare them for fratricide, thus dividing our beloved Afghanistan which is our pride, and removing it from the map of the world. Fortunately, the change of 27 December 1979 with the cooperation of our friendly and brother country, the USSR, ended this fratricide.

Babrak Karmal added: Today we must draw tight like a fist. We must strengthen peace and security in the country and encourage those people who were deceived by the enemies and who took refuge in the mountains to return to their homes; we must encourage them to cooperate with their government and avoid killing their Muslim brothers.

The servants of imperialism and reaction who have sold themselves for kaldars [Pakistani currency]--and dollars, have sold their honor and grace and are creating confusion by calling themselves Muslims. They are not Muslims but hypocrites whose foul plans should be recognized and they themselves eliminated.

Noble people, many things cause us grief. But we should mention that for the building of a prosperous and peaceful society we should, before anything else, maintain security in the country.

The head of the Revolution Council and prime minister, at the end of his talks, which was accompanied by the applause and attention of the audience, asked the noble representatives of Bamian to convey his greetings to all the toiling people of (Hazarah) region and teach them the line of the Revolution government.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterwards, from among the noble representatives of the people of Bamian, (Sayyed Jahangirshah), (Haji Sayyed Sultan 'Ali), (Sayyed Mohammad Baqer) and ('Abdol Khalil) made speeches to express their firm determination to assist their revolution government in every way possible. They shall be the friend of the supporters of revolution and the foe of the antirevolution.

Defends Soviet Role

LD212006 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal at 20 December meeting in Kabul with representatives of people of Bamian Province; recorded]

[Excerpt] Muslim, toiling brothers, compatriots, esteemed religious leaders: Some words are heard concerning the fact that the Soviets have come here. Well, esteemed brothers, could you believe how many people are being trained at this moment in Pakistan, and are being sent to Pakistan? Who are their teachers? It is the British, Americans, Egyptians, Israelis--that is the Jews--the Chinese and the Pakistanis. They teach them how to enter your country and kill your compatriots.

Nobody can kill the government. You may be sure of that! With the help of God Almighty, there is no power in the world which could eliminate the present Government of Afghanistan. [applause] Of this you can be sure. [applause] Very well! So, they only disrupt the peace of the people.

They send them from Pakistan, and I say that they are sent from Iran too! But from Iran, they are not sent by Imam Khomeyni. The patriotic and true and the noble religious leaders of the (?true) Islam do not send them. So who sends them? The servants of SAVAK. If you have not heard its name, it was an American espionage organization in Iran. It is the remnants of that, SAVAK, it is the remnants of Pahlavi, the tyrannical and despotic shah of Iran; it is the reactionary servants of the U.S. imperialists against which the people's Islamic revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, is fighting; it is the enemies of those who train elements and persons in Iran and send them to Afghanistan--not the true Islam of Iran. You must be aware of this.

In Pakistan too, it is not the Muslim people of Pakistan, but a militarist regime who as you know killed Bhutto, who was elected by the people who train our enemies in great numbers; Pakistan, China, United States, Britain, Egypt and Israel are also with them, who on one hand [passage indistinct].

As for the USSR, have a look at the world map; tell your children to bring you the map of the world; have a look at the USSR. If you divide the world into six pieces, one piece of that is the USSR; what necessity, therefore, drives it to Afghanistan from the point of view of health [passage indistinct].

You, who belong to a village, and who have a nice friendly neighbor, do you want this neighbor to be comfortable and live in peace, or not? Now I want to ask another question: You have another strong neighbor who persecutes him and behaves harshly against him; now there is another very strong neighbor who does not want to interfere, but who has sympathy with you. If you ask this neighbor one day to come and help you against the cruel and atrocious neighbors, is this against Islam? Is this against the interests of the homeland? Is it against freedom and independence? Is it against Islam? (?Of course not), esteemed brothers. Afghanistan was about to fall; if the 27 December change did not take place, today Afghanistan would not have existed in the world. I can tell you that half of the population of Afghanistan would have been sacrificed today.

Today a war would have started in the world; God save you from such savagery. Concerning the change of 27 December and the temporary Soviet assistance, as soon as we are capable of maintaining our peace and security, our esteemed Soviet friends will soon thereafter return to their homeland; what do they want, here, the whole day to tolerate troubles, to sustain difficulties for us?

Moreover, you are aware, that the moment I came, when the new government was formed, that I wrote to Imam Khomeyni. Do you remember? Did I not write a long letter? Was it not published in the newspapers and news media? Have we not several times reiterated to Pakistan and Iran that they should come and sit around a table and resolve all those disputed issues like brothers. Do you know or not? So we have opened our hearts, as pure as the pure, noble toiling, progressive and Muslim people. We have extended our hand to everyone to bring about peace and security.

(?Right is with) those who earn it with the sword. Very well, we ourselves ought to bring about peace inside our country.

INCREASED SOVIET ACTIVITY REPORTED IN KABUL

LD191157 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Dec 80 p 4

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Security Drive in Kabul"]

[Text] Islamabad--Gunfights, explosions and large-scale movement of Soviet ground and air forces in Kabul were reported last night, just a week before the anniversary of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Reports reaching Islamabad spoke of a vastly increased Soviet security operation in the capital, apparently in anticipation of trouble to mark the anniversary.

They also indicate that tension is rising following the unexplained deaths of two young girls found in a field near the city's Darulaman Palace.

It is widely rumoured in Kabul that Russian soldiers had "something to do with their deaths", and there has been a popular outcry against the occupation forces.

Several hundred Afghans joined delegations which went to various ministries demanding punishment of the Soviet soldiers for the killings. Precise details of what happened have not emerged.

The reports say that Kabul is being rocked by gunfire and explosions almost every night. Various explanations are offered, and most seem to indicate that anti-communist "mojahedin" insurgents are responsible for at least some of the fighting.

An electric power sub-station is said to have been blown up by the insurgents, while fighting was also reported at Kabul's big Bagrami textile mill.

There is said to have been a significant movement of Soviet armour through the streets of Kabul in the past few days, and this has coincided with stepped up vigilance "against anything that moves," according to one report.

In an unusual development several car loads of Afghan secret policemen (the Khad), as well as groups of Soviet troops, took up position around several foreign embassies and scrutinised all comings and goings. Again there was no explanation of this.

The reports indicate heavy air transport activity, as well as the movement of giant Mi-6 helicopters flying to and from the southwest "through some fairly thick weather" presumably to operational zones.

A new Soviet tactic is referred to in the reports: In the operations in the countryside, especially in areas of high "mojahedin" concentrations, Soviet armour is being airlifted over mountains in order to penetrate into difficult terrain. The armour is then left to police these areas.

In fighting in the countryside, according to the reports, a large "mojahedin" force which had penetrated the Paghman mountains around Kabul is said to have evaded a major Soviet offensive which led to the closure of the road from the capital into the mountains.

SITUATION REPORTED ON ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION

LD221509 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 22 Dec 80 p 4

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Flood of Starving Afghan Refugees a Year After Invasion"]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan--A new wave of Afghan refugees, many of them starving and emaciated, is flooding across the snow-capped Hindu Kush into Pakistan.

This indicates that as Afghanistan approaches the first anniversary on Saturday of the Soviet occupation, there is still intense fighting between communist forces and Moslem mojahedin (holy warriors).

Hundreds of refugees are crossing the border each day, and Pakistan officials estimate the number will soon exceed 1,500,000.

Those arriving now are showing signs of greater deprivation than before, and some relief workers believe this may, in part, result from the communists trying to starve people into submission.

Stretcher parties are overworked to carry refugees to first-aid centers set up by the Pakistanis. Some have walked for hundreds of miles through high mountain passes.

All tell similar harrowing tales. Generally they speak of their villages or homes being destroyed in anti-mojahedin raids by Soviet forces, and of having to flee from the occupation forces and live in caves.

They speak, too, of vital food and grain supplies to rural areas having dried up, either by design or default, and of having no alternative but to take to mountain trails and head for Pakistan.

The refugees are being cared for by Pakistani authorities at camps north, south, and east of Peshawar, and they still feel insecure, for like many people in Pakistan they fear that sooner or later the Soviet forces, in their determination to crush the mojahedin will cross the border in force.

What are to the Pakistanis genuine refugee camps are regarded by the Russians as "training bases" for the mojahedin and while they have seldom so far been real targets, there is apprehension that they may be if the Kremlin concludes it cannot defeat the insurgency in any other way.

In October there were three strikes by the communists against Pakistani frontier posts, and the belief is that these could be forerunners. But it must be doubted whether the Red Army generals in Kabul feel any real need to thrust across the border into Pakistan.

The situation, from their point of view, is really not all that bad. A Red Army of more than 100,000 men has not defeated the mojahedin, and for that matter does not control all of Afghanistan, but the fighting appears containable.

The Russians can go anywhere they wish in Afghanistan, and hold any part of the country if they so determine.

The flight of so many new refugees seems to indicate that the Russians are on the offensive in several parts of the country, and this is confirmed by reports of troops movements in Kabul.

Latest accounts arriving in Peshawar speaks of heavey nightly gunfire and explosions in Kabul and other towns, but this, over the months, has become the norm.

The Russians have lost, by most accounts, perhaps 12,000 men since they went into Afghanistan. But, without freedom of expression at home, this does not seem to be too troublesome for them.

Moreover, the mojahedin remain a disparate force. Unity has totally eluded them and despite international uproar they remain largely neglected by the free world.

President as-Sadat of Egypt has alone backed his words with action, and around Peshawar it is now possible to see Kalashinikov combat rigles and rocket-propelled grenades with Arabic markings.

The mojahedin are desperately short of effective weapons, and the Soviet Union has total unchallenged air superiority in which to deploy helicopter gunships.

The mojahedin desperately need an anti-aircraft weapon like the Russian SAM-7. The American "Redeye" would be an answer, but its supply to the mojahedin would require a major policy decision by the new Reagan administration.

Politically Moscow has done less well. In Kabul the Russians and Babrak Karmal, whom they installed as the head of a government, are clearly despised.

Meanwhile strife within the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which ostensibly united Karmal's "Parcham" faction and the faction that was loyal to the executed President Hafizullah Amin, known as "Khalq," is as deep as ever, and this may explain much of the gunfire heard in Kabul.

The most that can be realistically be hoped for is that the Russians will seek eventually to establish a regime more acceptable to the mojahedin. But many more people are likely to lose their lives first.

GANDHI WARNS OF 'DANGER', ' DIFFICULT' SITUATION

BK200928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has warned that the country is surrounded by danger and said the present economic situation is more difficult than ever before since independence. She was addressing Congress-I Party workers in the Kolar gold fields. Mrs Gandhi decried the agitations being staged in various counts in the country and urged the people not to fritter away their energy on them since they harm the unity of the country and weaken its integrity. She said agitations weaken the people's will and divert their attention from the high and far-sighted goals set by the country's great leaders. The road to progress is bound to be difficult. Nothing worthwhile could be achieved easily without sacrifice, she added.

DEMONSTRATIONS, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN ASSAM

Daytime Strike Observed

BK200926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] A dawn to dusk strike is being observed in Gauhati today in response to tne call given by the Alla Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council]. Shops and markets in Gauhati are closed, and most of the vehicular traffic is off the road. However, the state transport corporation is maintaining a skeleton bus service in the town. The services of the Indian Airlines Corporation to Gauhati are not affected. The central services continue to function as usual. In the Secretariat at Dispur 551 employees, included 416 non-gazetted, attended office today.

Army Called In

BK200957 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] News agency reports from Gauhati say troops were called out yesterday in Tamulpur, about 80 km from the state capital, to assist civil authorities in maintaining law and order. This followed violence in the area. The army staged a flag march in the town and assisted the civil administration in enforcing curfew regulations. The police had to burst teargas shells and make a baton charge in the town to disperse violent agitators in front of the sub-deputy collector's office.

Agency reports, quoting official sources, also say that the army was asked to stand by in other tension-ridden areas in the state. Paramilitary forces continued round the clock patrolling and armed police pickets were posted in strategic areas as a precautionary measure. Barpeta and (Rangia) towns are also under curfew since Thursday afternoon. State Chief Minister Ramesh Chandra told newsmen in Disput yesterday that police resorted to baton charge and burst teargas shells to disperse agitators violating prohibitory orders at Jorhat, Sibsagar and Lahul. In Gauhati, police chased away groups of agitators in different parts of the city. He said the situation in Barpeta and (Rangia) towns remained quiet but tense throughout the day yesterday.

RAFSANJANI SPEAKS ON HOSTAGES AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD222022 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic assembly of Iran, today attended a press conference and answered the questions put to him by local and foreign reporters. Regarding the issue of the hostages, Rafsanjani said: the answer which the Islamic Republic of Iran gave to the United States was based on the decision taken by the Islamic assembly. He added that no changes have been made in that decision but, in his words: The Government of Iran has elaborated in it how to return the assets of the deceased shah to Iran. He added: If the U.S. Government does not give Iran its legitimate right then Iran will put the American hostages on court trial. The speaker of the Islamic assembly, in response to a question, said: Iran regards the U.S. Government as its main and number one enemy and this government has taken all measures possible to bring Iran to its knees. But in his words: The defeat of the invading regime of Iraq into Iran with 12 divisions has dashed the hopes of Carter, Reagan and their allies.

PARS Report

LD230908 Tehran PARS in English 0815 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Dec (PARS) Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that if the United States should refuse to pay us that which it owes us, we will try the hostages as our last resort. "Since we thought that the United States had plans to exploit the issue of the stages [as received] for further conspiracy and aggression against the Islamic revolution of Iran," said he, "we chose to present fair conditions in order to disarm the United States. The Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran has already declared its ruling on the issue and the Iranian Government is obliged to comply with the Majlis ruling whether or not the United States should accept it."

The head of the Iranian parliament, who was speaking at a press conference in Tehran yesterday, said that the Iranians already knew too well that the United States is furious and that it will continue to do anything it can against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Asked whether or not he thought that Iran faced an impending military aggression by the United States during the remaining period of the Carter administration, he said the military defeat of the Iraqi Government in its aggression against Iran had already disappointed Carter, Reagan and any other person from seeking any military aggression against Iran. Asked for his views on the rumours of an impending coup d'etat by the former generals of the former regime now in foreign countries, he said that the government had prepared itself to cope with any conspiracy designed and engineered by the 'Americans' and their agents in the region and that it was capable of foiling any such threat.

Tehran Arabic Report

JN230847 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] At a press conference attended by local and foreign correspondents, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, said within the context of his reply to a question of the U.S. hostages that the Iranian government's reply to the United States is based on the conditions approved by the Majlis and on implementation of these conditions in letter and spirit.

There have been no changes in these conditions; nay, they have become clearer, and the question of how to restore Iran's funds has been defined. We thought that the Americans wanted to use the hostages as a pretext to carry out further aggression and plots against the Islamic revolution in Iran. We deprived the United States of its ability to use this weapon in the world after we had announced our conditions. If the United States refuses to respond to them, the matter will end by having the hostages brought to trial.

The speaker of the Majlis added that the Majlis has given its opinion on this subject and that the government's mission is clear whether the United States refuses or responds to these conditions. Should the United States refuse to respond, the U.S. hostages will be brought to trial.

Asked his opinion whether Iran might be exposed to military aggression during Reagan's administration if the issue of the hostages is not solved during Carter's era, he said: From the beginning, we considered and still consider the United States our No 1 enemy. Its move is one of an enemy [words indistinct]. The United States plotted against the Islamic Republic [word indistinct] and will continue to plot. However, the experience of the military defeat [words indistinct] has instilled despair in Carter's spirit and [words indistinct] to attack Iran militarily. [words indistinct] they will not cease their plots and we are fully prepared to defend our rights against any aggression.

Asked whether Iran's stand has changed [word indistinct] the Soviet Union of Afghanistan in light of Iran's unity with the states of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and its stand on the Afghan issue, he said: Our unity with the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has not been proposed, but from the political point of view, we feel that we are to a certain extent close to (?them). Our stands have become closer recently, and we will continue to cooperate with them. I hope that this will develop in the future. As for Afghanistan, our stand has not changed and we believe that the occupation of Afghanistan is an unjust occupation and that right is on the side of the struggle of the Muslim Afghan people. I believe that the states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front support this policy in the future as well as our policy toward the liberation movements and every genuine independent movement.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES ISSUE, PLOTS

LD221958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1706 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, on 22 December conducted by unidentified Tehran radio and television correspondent--location not given, recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Concerning the answer given by the Iranian Government the American Government in connection with the issue of the hostages, I wish to ask to what extent have the views of the people been implemented in this answer and are they in accordance with the demands of the people or not?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

I have had no opportunity to carefully compare the text of the Majlis' approval with this letter, but, according to my first reading of it, it seems to me that it accords. [Passage omitted on the issue of housing and land ownership and the settlement of war victims]

[Question] In your previous speeches you referred to some conspiracies against the clergy or, generally, against the Islamic Republic of Iran. If possible, please explain this matter further.

[Answer] Yes. I believe that in recent weeks an extensive plot was hatched against the policy of the imam. People saw some parts of it. Some of it has not been discovered or has been discovered but has not been announced that the people do not know. [sentence as heard] However, on the whole, the conspiracy was defeated due to the widespread participation of the people and the feelings which they demonstrated. The full dimensions of this conspiracy are becoming clear in bits and pieces.

One of the aspects of the conspiracy was what they published recently in connection with the money which, with the assistance of the imam, had been given by Ayatollah Montazeri to the Sunni clergy from the donations made to the imam and from charitable funds, and which are still being given so that they may also have a fund like the Shi'ite clergy. Of course, due to the principles of the Shi'ite sect, the Shi'ite clergy have no need of the government funds. The seminarists are paid without the assistance of government funds. But as they do not have these popular facilities, the imam and the government decided to assist them and this was done. This was made into a program.

They published a document, thinking that it was [word indistinct].

There was another issue--involving myself. Precisely on the days when the conspiracy started, they had prepared something involving the Central Bank. There was some truth to it, because on the first days and first weeks of the war the guards corps did not possess fighting equipment. Although allocations had been made, they did not pay any money to the corps to buy weapons. They complained to the imam. The imam ordered the Central Bank to put funds at the disposal of the corps so that they could purchase war material from abroad.

Later, the Central Bank said that the imam should appoint a representative. The imam appointed Mr Khameni'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, as his representative. But as he was in Khuzestan and could not be here the imam ordered that I should be his representative.

The Central Bank told me to write to them. I wrote to the Central Bank saying that according to the orders of the Imam the sum of 2 billion rials in foreign exchange from the corps allocations should be put at the disposal of the corps for purchasing war material.

Then, we learned that they had changed that letter into a banker's draft. The person who had prepared the draft had deliberately written: payee: so and so Hashemi Rafsanjani, and received by: the official in charge of the equipment of the corps, Mr Mohsen Rafiqdust. Then they gave this draft to the counterrevolutionaries so that they could publish it at the necessary time, saying that we had had taken foreign exchange out of the country.

Well, everyone should ask this question: So much money is sent abroad for purchases, all the ministries and organizations have such things and make purchases, but drafts are never issued in the names of individuals but in the name of the organization, the department or the ministry. So why did they issue this draft in the name of a person?

Also, why has this draft been leaked? Who has leaked it, which official person has leaked it and where did it go to in order to be made public in such a way?

I have asked the judicial authorities to investigate this matter so that we can find out why the person in charge of drafts has prepared this draft in this way. I also demand that the Central Bank clarify this issue.

In my view, this is nothing different from the plots that you have seen in Mashhad, Qom and Esfahan.

[Question] What are your recommendations to the people regarding how they should approach such problems?

[Answer] I am deliberately telling all this to the people so that they may know how the enemies of Islam and the Islamic Republic operate and what they make out of something and use it in order to accuse the officials of the country and in order to create suspicion among the people.

The people should be aware and wakeful so that such conspiracies will not be effective. I regard the wakefulness and the awareness of the people as the means of defeating all conspiracies.

BANI-SADR STUDIES SITUATION ON WAR FRONTS

LD222246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2039 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, tonight studied the situation on the war fronts in a meeting in Khuzestan Province. According to the report of the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting, which was attended by Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force, and a number of other commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a report on the operations and actions taken by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the level of damage and casualties which they have inflicted upon the enemy forces were discussed by the commanders of the forces stationed in Khuzestan.

Then, the methods of operation of the personnel of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and popular forces on the battlefields and methods of confrontation with the mercenaries of the armed forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists were discussed.

COMMUNIQUE NO 345 ON 21, 22 DEC BATTLE EVENTS

LD221742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Communique No 345 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, with greetings to all dedicated parents whose struggling and great sons, with reliance on the weapon of faith, are fighting Saddam's infidels at the battlefronts and with greetings upon all the honorable and valiant and victorious combatants of our homeland, part of the battlefront events in the course of 21 December and today, 22 December, are as follows:

1. On the Abadan front, due to artillery fire the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one enemy communication post, one military vehicle and a number of entrenchments on the Abadan-Mared axis were completely destroyed and a number of the mercenaries were killed. In the Darkhovin region 24 enemy mass entrenchments were destroyed and 10 of Saddam's soldiers were killed and 4 were injured. On the Mared front one light cannon and an enemy ammunition dump were set ablaze.

2. In the Dezful region, due to efforts by the sacrificing personnel of the airborne division of the army of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with the help of the artillery fire of our forces, two tanks, three personnel carriers, one mobile 130-mm cannon, one mortar, one water tanker, three ammunition tents, one field kitchen and some individual items of enemy equipment were destroyed. In the course of these operations a number of infidels were killed and 18 were injured.

3. On the Dub-e-Herdan front losses inflicted on the enemy included three tanks, one personnel carrier, one truck and one depot and the enemy's casualties amounted to at least 30 persons.

4. Due to shelling of the city of Shush two civilian compatriots were martyred and in the [word indistinct] Naderi the valiant gendarmes and personnel of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in confronting the Iraqi mercenary forces, killed a number of enemy personnel. In the course of this operation two armed forces personnel were wounded.

5. [Word indistinct] and Hamidiyeh fronts were calm today, but Ahvaz and Susangerd were under the enemy's sporadic artillery and mortar fire. Our combatant forces retaliated fiercely.

6. On the western front, engagements between the forces of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi invaders are in progress with the fire superiority of our forces at the [Word indistinct] Amirabad, Kani-Sakht, Shur-o-Shirin, and Konjan Cham.

[signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN CITES PARS ON SITUATION ON WAR FRONTS

LD222112 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported the situation at the war fronts as follows:

On Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts, the Iranian combatants have put an Iraqi newly entered war armored brigade under heavy attack for 3 days. In their heaviest clashes, which lasted from 2200 last night until 0700 today, this Iraqi brigade was crushed and 80 Iraqi troops were either killed or injured. This armored brigade then had to retreat. From that time to the time of the dispatch of this report the two sides are exchanging fire in this area.

Yesterday afternoon one ammunition dump and artillery of the Iraqi forces were set on fire by the Iranian artillery fire in Gilan-e Gharb axis. Today on Zahab front, the Iranian Airborne Division destroyed between 30 and 40 Iraqi positions and bunkers and destroyed 15 collective arms including RPG-7 guns. On the same front last night the [Word indistinct] battery, two army vehicles and one tank of the Iraqi Armed Forces were set ablaze by the Iranian artillery fire and all the Iraqi troops of these vehicles were killed. Four Iranian combatants were martyred on this front.

Meanwhile, an informed source said 50 Iraqi invaders have been killed or injured on one of the war fronts in Kermanshahan Province.

In other developments, exchange of fire has been going on on the southern fronts all of last night and today. Last night Iranian artillery fire destroyed several collective and individual entrenchements of the Iraqi forces in Tir Square by the Abadan-Mahshahr road and a number of Iraqi invaders were killed.

Last night and today the Iraqi troops put the residential areas of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire and some houses sustained damage. One civilian was martyred on this front yesterday and 19 others were injured.

Clashes resumed on Abadan and Khunisnshahr [Khorramshahr] fronts all this afternoon between the combatants of Islam and the Iraqi invaders. The city of Dezful was shelled by the Iraqi forces yesterday and today and several houses sustained damage.

Other reports from the southern fronts indicate that on Susangerd front at 1730 yesterday a group of Iranian combatants attacked the enemy forces on this front and destroyed one ammunition depot and one trench.

PARS, quoting an informed source, said: The Iraqi invading forces have been pushed back on Navard front about 5 to 6 kilometers as the result of Iranian artillery fire.

On Allaho Akhbar front the enemy forces had to retreat about 3 kilometres after today's clashes.

STRONG EARTHQUAKE HITS IRANIAN CITIES 22 DEC

LD221750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] At 1621 and 45 seconds today an earthquake shook the cities of Tehran, Qom, Saddez, Arak, Kashan, Khomeyn, Qazvin, Saveh and 'Aligudarz. The geophysics department of the University of Tehran, in a contact with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announce the severity of this quake as equal to 5.3 on the Richter scale. This earthquake shook Tehran at 1621 and 45 seconds with a few continuous tremors. The geophysics department of the University of Tehran announced the epicenter of this quake as being 200 kilometers southwest of Tehran in the vicinity of Saqqez, Arak and Qom. According to the report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, as the result of this quake an old man and a child were killed in Qom and due to the (?collapse) of an old public bathhouse a number of people were wounded and were taken to Neku'i hospital in Qom.

According to another report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY which was transmitted at 1830 today, 32 people wounded in Qom have been taken to Neku'i hospital in Qom and are receiving treatment.

In the Dastgerd District of (Khalajestan) in Qom, (?former Zir), as in last Friday's quake there were a number of fatalities as well as damage, but so far no report has been received about the amount of damage.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the emergency department in Qom has sent two equipped ambulances together with four medical emergency technicians to this region to aid or transfer the wounded to hospitals. After the quake in Qom the emergency center, the Red Crescent and all the medical centers of the town were put on alert.

The correspondents of the PARS NEWS AGENCY and the Central News Bureau have described today's quake in Qom, Qazvin, Arak, Khomeyn, Saqqez, Saveh and 'Aligudarz as relatively strong and the quake in Kashan as being weak.

Damage in Central Province

LD222146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2055 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] A few minutes ago the PARS NEWS AGENCY reported that following the earthquake which took place in Central Province today the correspondent of this news agency, in a contact with Mr Khadedini, deputy governor general of Central Province, who at the time of the earthquake was in Khalajestan District where the epicenter of the quake occurred, was informed that as a result of this earthquake Giveh village, composed of 300 households, and Kalaghneshin village have been completely destroyed. Also, Dastjerd, Rastgam and Shaanbeh villages have been half destroyed and Dowlatabad village has been 80 percent destroyed. According to the deputy governor general of Central Province, this earthquake has not caused too many fatalities. In this region only one person has been killed and a number of people have been injured. They have been taken to Qom to receive treatment.

In this interview Mr Khajedini also said: So far, 207 tents have been sent to the earthquake region by the Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about 500 other tents have been requested from Tehran. These will be sent soon. The deputy governor general of Central Province told the correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY: Fortunately, this earthquake happened at a time of day when most of the residents were busy working outside their homes and, consequently, there were few fatalities.

It should be added that today's earthquake in Central Province took place at 1621 and 45 seconds and measured 5.3 on the Richter scale. The earthquake on the previous day in this region had measured 5.8 on the Richter scale.

IRAQI MUSLIM STUDENTS STATEMENT ON CLASHES IN UK

JN221242 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The Islamic Federation of Iraqi Students has issued the following statement concerning incidents in Britain: London reports have referred to clashes between our faithful Iraqi students and the mercenaries of the traitorous Iraqi regime. These incidents show that the Iraqi nation is opposed to the collapsing despotic regime and that confrontation between the bearers of the flag of the regime and this regime's mercenaries has spread to areas outside Iraq.

The Iraqi despot's mercenaries have tried, as usual, to suppress the voice of right and justice raised by our faithful students, as part of the compaign to suppress our people's resounding cries in every part of struggler Iraq.

While expressing our support for our brother students who are following the course of martyrdom, we tell the despot's lackeys that they will soon be made to account for their acts. The Iraqi nation will settle all of its accounts with those who followed the course of the tyrants and the unjust.

[signed] The Islamic Federation of Iraqi Students.

AHVAZ RADIO ISSUES SECOND 22 DEC RED ALERT

GF221300 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1253 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert warning. An air raid is inmminent. [sound of siren]

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with the London-based Arabic newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i stressed that the latest Iranian reply to the U.S. proposals "is our final stand." "There is no question of going back to negotiations on this issue," Raja'i continued, for "our conditions are clear and final." The prime minister summoned the Vatican's ambassador to Iran, Tehran radio reported, to protest remarks made by Pope John Paul II about the continued detention of the hostages. The Iranian Embassy in Bonn described as "an impertinence" the characterization of Iran's financial demands as a "ransom." In its statement, reported by the West German press agency DPA, the embassy said that Iran is "merely demanding ... its own, incontestable assets" whose value is three times more than all the "very dubiously maintained claims of American companies and persons." In a related development, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported in its press review that "Archbishop Hilarion Capucci will come to Tehran to take part in the Christmas cermeony that will be held for the U.S. hostages."

An unattributed commentary by Tehran radio said Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's rejection of Iran's terms for the release of the hostages is a "most comic thing" and shows that the United States is not interested in securing their release. The radio said that henceforth "responsibility for any event in connection with the hostages rests directly with America," and it warned the United States against prolonging the negotiations in an attempt to embarrass Iran into greater concessions and expecting to receive the hostages in a "beautiful basket" and "gift box." "The only way ... for saving the lives of the hostages and for their release" and for avoiding the "disgrace" of their "probable trial," the commentary stressed, is for the United States to accept Iran's conditions. Turning to the hostages themselves, the radio described as "ridiculous ... comic and childish" a recent U.S. contention that some of the hostages are imprisoned and others have failed to receive proper medical attention. "They are in a very satisfactory condition," it maintained, but the time has passed when U.S. diplomats could stay on the Caspian coast "in the most comfortable conditions." Referring to reports that Iran wants to resolve the hostage issue in order to receive Western assistance, the commentary said that if Iran is truly interested in such assistance, it would have taken a completely different line.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Selection of Ministers--Speaking to an open session of the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said the selection of ministers is "one of the important issues in dispute" between himself and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Raja'i said his own appointment as prime minister has never recieved Bani-Sadr's "full consent," and the president has not agreed to Raja'i's demand for prime ministerial freedom to select all but a number of ministers without presidential approval. Following a meeting in which the president, prime minister and Majlis speaker participated, Raja'i said, agreement was reached to refrain from publishing such disputes in the newspapers before discussion with a five-man commission. Raja'i asserted that after discussing the selection of ministers with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and public prosecutor Musavi-Ardebili, further proposals for ministers of finance and commerce were rejected by President Bani-Sadr. The prime minister added that he is also "in extreme difficulty" regarding Iran's lack of a foreign minister and called on the Majlis to hold a closed session at which the president should appear to justify his continued rejections of Raja'i's ministerial nominees.

Assassination Attempt--According to Tehran radio, chief public prosecutor 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardebeli narrowly escaped an assassination attempt when a bomb exploded as he was crossing a Tehran street. The radio portrayed the incident as a "new plot" by "enemies" of the Islamic revolution.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian Air Force planes downed two invading Iraqi MiG's over Abadan. The communique also said Iraqi planes bombed Abadan at night, causing extensive casualties. In other fighting, the radio reported clashes on the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Darkhovin and Gilan-e Gharab fronts and artillery exchanges around Ahvaz and Dezful. An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, said that Iraqi troops halted an Iranian advance near Panjwin and that further clashes continued around Susangerd, Mehran and Abadan.

Lebanon

UN Offices--Beirut radio reported that while villagers in southern Lebanese submitted a memorandum to truce committee chairman Colonel Mayar protesting UNFIL's failure to protect them against Israeli military operations, demonstrators smashed windows of the UN building in Beirut and "unknown persons" set the offices on fire.

Zahlah Fighting--Despite earlier reports of a cease-fire, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the situation in the Biga' capital has deteriorated and that Syrian forces have resumed shelling the city. The radio also carried the text of a message sent by Phalangist forces commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil to the United Nations protesting the sudden and unjustifiable aggression" by the Syrian forces. An Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) spokesman, however, criticized "distorted" and "exaggerated" news and claimed that, in general, "total calm" prevailed in the city. The ADF statement, broadcast by Beirut radio, said ADF units fired for 15 minutes at a sniper after he shot and killed an ADF officer. The spokesman also claimed that ADF units have refrained from entering the city to arrest those who killed five Syrian soldiers on 19 December and have not shelled Zahlah with artillery.

Afghanistan

Defense Minister Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', in an interview reported by Kabul radio, strongly rejected reports by Western news agencies that Cuban and Bulgarian soldiers are fighting in the country. "Apart from the Soviet Union's limited units," he claimed, "there are no other foreign units ... in Afghanistan."

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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24 December 1980

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RAFI' DENIES PRESENCE OF CUBAN, BULGARIAN TROOPS

LD231852 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The Western imperialist news agencies, headed by American imperialism, the custodian of its interests, have again fabricated the lie that Cuban and Bulgarian soldiers are fighting in Afghanistan against counterrevolutionary elements. Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi', DRA minister of national defense, in an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent, vigorously rejected this inflammatory and full of lies news which the Western news agencies published by another bought mercenary of imperialism.

Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi' said: The Western false broadcasting machinery wants to regain its interests, which have been lost with the victory of the Sawr Revolution, by means of these fabrications. Lt Gen Mohammad Rafi' added: It is clear to all that, apart from the Soviet Union's limited units which came to this country in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR and in accordance with the UN Charter and the request of the DRA to repel the external aggression, there are no other foreign units of soldiers in Afghanistan. The heroic army of Afghanistan had and has the ability to deal a tooth-aching reply to the unworthy and bought elements of counterrevolutionaries. He added that the DRA's Ministry of Defense regards this fabrication of the imperialist news agencies as hostile propaganda against the Sawr Revolution, clear to all, unfounded and far from the truth.

It is worth mentioning that the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a new days ago also officially rejected the Western media's lies.

MINISTERS ATTEND SEED DISTRIBUTION CONFERENCE

LD232128 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The supreme council of the Improved Seeds Company held a meeting today at the company under the chairmanship of Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, who is also the chairman of the company's supreme council. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister 'Abdol Wakil; Mines and Industry Minister Mohammad Esma'il Danesh; Ghulam Muhauudin Shahbaz, head of statistics at the State Planning Committee; Mohammad Hasan Payam, general director for popularizing agriculture and agricultural products; and the chairmen of the Afghan Fertilizer Company, the Agriculture Development Bank; the Cooperatives Development Association, the Department of Agricultural Research and the Executive Department.

The minister of agriculture and land reform began by mentioning the attention paid by the DRA Government to giving effective aid to the toiling peasants of the country and the expansion and development of the agriculture sector in Afghanistan. He also drew the attention of those responsible to the need to implement the revolution government's program, particularly as regards distribution of improved seeds with a view to increasing the level of annual production of foodstuffs.

Mirza Punjshiri, the president of the Improved Seeds Company, later gave necessary explanations about the company's activities last year concerning the production and distribution of improved wheat seeds, cotton and cereals, which was listened to with interest by the supreme council.

KABUL PRESS ATTACKS PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

LD222142 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now bring to you a part of a commentary which has been pusblished in the latest issue of HAQIQAT-E ENQILAB-E SAWR concerning the political and social crisis in Pakistan.

General Ziaul Haq, the military dictator of Pakistan, is facing the crisis that every usurper does; that is, the question of the practice of power and force. The actions he carried out against the legal government of the late Z.A. Bhutto, ex-Premier of Pakistan, with much fuss and effort tried to prove that (?he is the guardian of Islam) and he has claimed that his military regime is for a temporary period and that he will soon turn things over to the representatives of the people through popular election.

Despite the fact that the military regime has embarked, on the one hand, on savage and terrorist actions and, on the other hand, cries about Islam, the broad masses of the people of Pakistan openly regard the military regime as illegal and the generals as plunderers. The [words indistinct], for which the generals expressed their support on the surface, is not capable of preventing the present legal crisis. The regime of the generals in Pakistan has come to power not out of religious beliefs but for the purpose of a [word indistinct] government for the interests of imperialism and the monopoly of the feudal lords. But now the situation has gone so far that if the regime wants to maintain political stability in the country it will not succeed, because, first of all, the military government has lost its credibility among the people and if the regime terminated some of its obligatory laws then in that case the storm of the wrath of the people would eliminate the regime like wood chips.

The imperialist masters of the Arab forces, chauvinist China and Ziaul Haq, know that the military regime cannot be imposed on people by force of an iron mace. That is why they have set in motion their efforts to cover their military dictatorship with (?foreign help) and a political mask. These efforts are made from abroad because the military regime in Pakistan has become notorious and isolated. Efforts to stick the white color of Islam on the black face of the military dictatorship began a few months ago. But this has not been (?very) successful; and no change has occurred to the opinion of the people of Pakistan, who think that Ziaul Haq is nothing more than a traitor and usurper and that his regime has been installed by imperialism and the exploitative reactionary classes.

In the course of the so-called Islamic conferences, too, efforts were made to (?enhance the political position) of Ziaul Haq in order to give him the status of a shrewd political personality and diminish the hatred of the people of Pakistan against him. Under such conditions, where the military regime relies on the caretaking of imperialism, it has therefore increased its military activity for the enhancement of the international military strategy of imperialism and the Chinese chauvinists. It is continuing its undeclared war against Afghanistan shamelessly.

Another important question is that the feelings of the people of Pakistan against the military regime dictatorship and against imperialism have become very deep. They have learned that the military regime has been imposed on them by imperialism. They have seen that when the destructive activity against the Afghan revolution on the soil of Pakistan was (?set in motion), along with that cruelties and obligatory measures also increased against the people of Pakistan.

Now, while the IMF and the World Bank have gained a free hand in the Pakistani economy, through the proposals of these imperialist sources the price of basic consumer goods has increased drastically, as a result of which numerous problems have confronted people with low incomes. Therefore, in the opinion of the people of Pakistan it is very clear that the regime installed in Pakistan has links, with so many strings, to Washington and Beijing. These causes will make ready the epoch-making, great democratic forces--antinational [as heard], and antimilitary and anti-imperialist--in the near future.

KABUL REPORTS UNREST IN PAKISTANI BALUCHISTAN

GF211555 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The Pakistani province of Baluchistan is facing problems with law and order. The situation is very tense. The communication systems in the cities, including Quetta, are in poor condition; murder and looting are common on the road between Quetta and Makran. The people of Makran claim that elements in the Pakistani military government are supporting the bandits. They add that the military courts are punishing innocent people while allowing the guilty to go free. A spokesman of the Makran people has strongly condemned the activities of these army personnel and accused them of taking bribes amounting to hundreds of thousands of rupees monthly from the Makran people.

Reports from Baluchistan say that many members of the Baluch student organization were arrested during Ziaul Haq's visit to Quetta. The organization has expressed anger over the activities of the military government and accused the government of creating obstacles to the organization under one pretext or another.

HIWAD SUPPORTS REGIONAL PEACE, STABILITY

LD212310 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0235 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Review of the Afghan Press of 20 December]

[Excerpts] "We Are Making Continuous and Relentless Efforts Toward the Consolidation of Peace" is the headline of the editorial in yesterday's HIWAD, which is herewith brought to you:

The support and backing of our party and government by our toiling people is increasing from day to day, and the implementation of development plans to raise the standard of living of the people and to improve the domestic situation in our homeland proves to everyone that our national and democratic government, by making maximum use of the existing conditions and possibilities, is trying to create an atmosphere of peace and stability, not only in our country, but in the region and to maintain it.

The imperialists and hegemonists who satisfy their plundering interests in tension and squabble are trying to create hotbeds of tension. As a result of their aggressive and provocative policies, the situation in our region and in Asia has deteriorated considerably. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in accordance with its peace-loving policy, believes that the problems of southwest Asia should be solved by peaceful means through talks and understanding, based on the principles of respect for the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned status of the countries which are situated in the region. The peace-loving countries of the world also support and maintain this stand and opinion. It is obvious that the longer a political solution and settlement of the situation is delayed, the more the imperialist and hegemonist circles and forces will take advantage of the situation. In that case the problems and disadvantages of the toliers will increase.

The antiprogress character of imperialism and reaction has become the sole cause of the fact that whenever a movement is started and people become the rulers of their own destiny, these heretic forces, in an unholy alliance, embark on provocation, conspiracy and hundreds of intrigues.

The people of Afghanistan, being fully aware of the ominous intentions of the world-devouring imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, resolutely and broadly support the peace initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: They come together to form revolutionary defense groups in order to crush mercenaries, ruffians, thieves and bandits. They deal such resolute blows to these ruffians that they will never be forgotten. Our people, together with their national and democratic government, regard peace and stability as the basic condition for the implementation of construction and renewal plans, and that is why they are making indefatigable efforts to attain peace and stability, through understanding and talks or through the elimination of the [words indistinct] and nucleous and cells, which create tension and (?provocation).

As we stand ready to shake the hands of friendship and brotherhood, we hope to see our region free from tension and hostility so that the toilers of our country and other countries of the region will be able to build their homeland, without fear and in peace, in an atmosphere of understanding, solidarity and fraternal cooperation. This is our aspiration and this is our path; we are pursuing this path without the least hesitation or delay.

PDPA'S LA'EQ, RELIGIOUS SCHOLARS DENOUNCE REBELS

GF191639 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Some (?160) religious scholars, in a meeting with Solayman La'eq, member of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council, expressed their full support for the revolution and its new phase and denounced the traitorous activities of the agents of the imperialists against the country and the revolution. On this occasion, Solayman La'eq, explaining the government's policy on religious freedom, Islam and the preservation of Afghan traditions, exposed the conspiracies of the Chinese, of U.S. imperialism and of internal and external reactionaries.

Some of the religious scholars speaking on the occasion expressed their gratitude for the revolutionary government in following a policy based on respect for Islamic principles. A resolution denouncing the subversive activities of world imperialism and genocide, carried out by the insurgents at the behest of world imperialism, Chinese expansionism, local and foreign reactionaries and Egyptian, Israeli and Pakistani military rulers, was also passed.

The resolution further stated: We appeal to our brethren who left the country because of Amin and his criminal band to return to their beloved country of Afghanistan and to participate in the reconstruction of their country. The resolution also condemned the atrocities perpetrated by the Pakistani ruler Ziaul Haq against the Muslims of that country and expressed hatred for this agent of U.S. imperialism, who has started an undeclared war against our country.

DRA CLAIMS CONTINUED SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS

Faryab Volunteers

LD192150 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] On the basis of a decision of the Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and of the desire to cleanse our beloved Afghanistan of the filthy rebels--those enemies of our country and of our toiling people--over 60 militant party activists from Faryab Province volunteered yesterday to fight alongside their Sarandoy brothers and left Meymaneh for one of the battlefronts.

Before the departure of these alert and revolutionary youths, the provincial party secretary and the governor of Faryab spoke about the effects of the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution on the life of our toiling people and condemned the criminals of international imperialism, internal and external reaction, Chinese chauvanism and the militarists of Pakistan. He wished the revolutionary militant youths further successes in eliminating the counterrevolutionary elements.

Nangarhar-Baghlan Group 'Punished'

LD201016 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] A group of counterrevolutionaries, who have engaged in highway robbery, murder and terrorism in the (Khogiani) district of Nangarhar Province and in Baghlan Province on the orders of their imperialist masters and regional reaction--led by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism--have recently been punished for their shameful, inhuman and anti-Islamic actions by the heroic armed forces and party activists of the Sarandoy.

According to reports, a large number of U.S. Chinese and Pakistani weapons have been seized from these criminals. According to a source in Baghlan, two of the terrorists, Imam (Qorin) and (Hazrat Mohammad), after confessing their inhuman actions, aided in the recovery of a certain amount of stolen government property.

Balkh, Faryab Rebels Arrested

LD201524 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionary murderers and terrorists, who have disrupted the peaceful life of our toilers in the Chahar Bulaq district of Balkh Province and in the Kuh-e Sayyad district of Faryab Province on the orders of their imperialist masters, have recently been arrested and punished for their deeds through the efforts of the noble people, security forces and party activists of these districts.

The security forces of these provinces report that (Serajuddin) and ('Azatullah) of the village of (Shayrpak-Timur) in Chahar Bulaq district, along with other persons, are undergoing interrogation. Various makes of U.S. Chinese and Pakistani weapons and ammunition have been seized from these thieves and criminals.

Qonduz Band 'Punished'

LD211655 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] According to a BAKHTAR agency correspondent's report from Qonduz, a number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals headed by Zafer and Anarkol, who were engaged for a while in murdering, terrorism and looting, and disrupting the social life of the people of the village of Kalagan, city of Qonduz, have recently been punished for their shameful actions by the party activists and security force with the cooperation of the noble people of this region. Various types of American and Chinese weapons, a large number of bullets and printed leaflets, which prove their collaboration with bandits abroad, were seized by the security force.

Qandahar Force 'Eliminated'

LD211703 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionaries, those bought servants of of international imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and reaction of Pakistan, headed by U.S. imperialism, who were engaged for a whole in murder terrorism and intimidation and disturbed the calm and peaceful life of the people of Qandahar, Qonduz and the village of (Bahar khel), district of Kuhestan, province of Parvan, have been eliminated by party activists and the security forces with the cooperation of the noble people of these regions.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent reports from (Andahar) that a number of the homeland and revolution traitors, (?headed) by Sarwar Nehro, resident of the village of (Narkhodak), district of (Dalan), who disrupted the peaceful life of the people of the Qandahar city wards, were eliminated on 17 December by the police security force.

More Qandahar Rebels 'Punished'

LD222324 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] A large group of counterrevolutionaries and traitors of the homeland, who at the behest of their imperialist masters, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialists, disrupted the calm and peaceful life of the noble people in some villages of Maywand district, Qandahar Province, through murder and intimidation, have recently been punished for criminal activities, including those of their leader, by the security force with the cooperation of the noble people of Maywand district. A number of them have been captured. A source in the Qandahar security force reports: A number of various types of American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons and a large number of hand grenades, bullets and explosives were seized by the security force from these thieves and murderers.

SOVIET AID DISTRIBUTED IN KABUL PROVINCE

GF221439 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] A few days ago part of the commodity aid worth 100 million rubles donated by the USSR was distributed among the people of Mohammad Aghah in Kabul Province. On this occasion leading party members and the people praised the brotherly ties between the USSR and DRA and expressed gratitude for the timely Soviet aid.

AFP: THREE REBEL GROUPS SPLIT FROM ALLIANCE

BK220359 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Dec (AFP)--Three Afghan Muslim rebel groups, considered to be pro-West and moderate, have split from the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, sources from opposing groups said here today. The alliance formerly included five of the Afghan freedom movements represented in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghan border.

Two arch-conservative parties--the Jam'iat-e Eslami and the Hezb-e Islami faction headed by Yunes Qales--want to set up a military front open to rebels of different persuasions, the sources added. To this end they are negotiating with the Hezb-e Eslami faction headed by engineer Gulbuddin Ekmatiar, considered the group best organized from a military standpoint. Last March that faction decided to stay outside the alliance after Mr Ekmatiar claimed his party represented 70 percent of the Afghan resistance and asked that it be given that amount of representation within the Islamic Alliance; he was turned down.

According to Mohammad Gulabningarhari, head of the Afghanistan National Liberation Front, the moderates signed an agreement 10 days ago giving themselves three weeks to start up the new organization. Meanwhile, similar talks were being held within the fundamentalist movement, according to a spokesman for one of the fundamentalist groups.

"The alliance never really worked and a break-up was thought inevitable early last summer. We plan to create a liberation organization in which all political tendencies except for Marxists and admitted opponents of Islam, will have their place and maintain their personality," Mr Gulabningarhari added.

The new organization will be based on respect for the Afghan people's sovereignty and will call for elections once Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, he said. But three of the fundamentalist groups do not go along with these ideas, he added. Moderates from the National Liberation Front and the National Islamic Front decided to break with the alliance shortly after its president, Dr Abdul Swiaf, made statements rejecting Western military and financial aid just as the moderate leaders were in Europe trying to get money.

AFP: LEADERS SUPPORT BREZHNEV GULF PEACE PLAN

BK191142 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 19 Nov 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 19 Dec (AFP)--The Afghan Government has launched a vigorous campaign advocating for an early political settlement of the almost one-year-old Afghan crisis, analysis of speeches of Afghan leaders, study of Kabul newspaper reports and radio broadcast during the last two weeks suggest.

Kabul newspapers are carrying editorial coments more frequently than before, advising Pakistan and Iran to come to the negotiating table. The state-owned Kabul radio had been broadcasting news and commentaries on the need for an early settlement, more often quoting from the speeches made by Afghan President Babrak Karmal, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost and others.

The radio had also been highlighting the speeches made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev concerning Afghanistan during his four-day state visit to India which ended on Dec 11. Area experts here view the sudden spurt in the campaign as an attempt by the Kabul regime to influence Pakistan and Iran at a time when the problems being faced by these two countries are growing rapidly. The experts who asked not to be named cited the continuing Iran-Iraq war, internal disensions in Tehran and the reported tension in the Indo-Pak borders following allegations of troop movements both by New Delhi and Islamabad, as part of the problems confronting the two countries.

"Our people want to live in peace with their neighbours and have no intention to interfere in their internal affairs... we believe that the only way to iron out the existing differences is to hold peaceful negotiations," the English language newspaper NEW KABUL TIMES said in an editorial Wednesday. "The Afghan Government has already taken the initiative and made constructive and specific proposals for finding a political solution of the crisis in the region," the paper said.

The Kabul radio broadcast a commentary on Tuesday last quoting Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost advocating that the proposal made by Mr Brezhnev during his visit to India was "the mainstay of our proposal made to Iran and Pakistan." "The conditions prevailing in the region are going bad to worse by passing of time....the only way to reduce tension in the region is to sit down with DRA (Democratic Republic of Afghanistan) representatives and find ways and means to remove the causes of tension created around Afghanistan," the radio had quoted Mr Dost as saying.

On last Monday the radio broadcast a speech of Mr Karmal who reiterated that the Afghan Government was "ready to carry out the proposals" made by Mr Brezhnev for a political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis. "I want to make it clear once again that we are prepared to go anywhere at any time to discuss with Pakistan and Iran about the problems around Afghanistan and to solve it through political talks," the radio quoted Mr Karmal as saying.

Area experts, however, maintain that the Kabul regime was doing a futile exercise, as all the recent offers for talks and negotiations were based on the May 13 proposal, which had already been rejected by both Tehran and Islambabad. "They (Afghan leaders) should have come out with something new or at least with an amended version of the May 13 proposal, then it might have had clicked," said a diplomatic area expert.

REDDY, GANDHI MOURN KOSYGIN IN MESSAGES TO USSR

BK201557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi have expressed grief over the passing away of Mr Kosygin. In his message to Soviet President Brezhnev, Mr Sanjiva Reddy described Mr Kosygin as a good friend of long standing. In her message to the Soviet prime minister, Mrs Gandhi said the people in India recall Mr Kosygin's close association with the development of India-Soviet relations and his contribution to the enlargement of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

PARLIAMENT PASSES NATIONAL SECURITY BILL

BK230940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Parliament has passed the national security bill seeking to provide for preventive detention of antisocial and antinational elements in specific cases. Sitting late last night, the Rajya Sabha approved the bill which has already been adopted by the Lok Sabha. Several opposition amendments were turned down.

The motion moved by Home Minister Zail Singh was finally adopted by the house. The motion received the support of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam [DMK] and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam [AIADMK]. Before the adoption of the bill, the entire opposition, except four parties--the DMK, AIADMK, Muslim League and National Conference--staged a walkout protesting against the continuance of the sitting beyond midnight.

GANDHI, GOVERNMENT REACT TO ASSAM VIOLENCE

Gandhi: Agitation Challenges Legitimacy

BK191344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that agitations are an attempt to undermine the government's legitimacy through extraconstitutional action. Addressing the conference of inspectors general of police in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said agitations pose a major challenge. She referred to the farmers agitation in some states and said it is a well planned effort by forces of destabilization to obstruct the working of the government. The prime minister also referred to the Assam agitation and said it is an extreme example of regionalism.

Aid to Socialist Organizations Halted

BK191602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Dec 19 (AFP)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has debarred 35 organisations from accepting foreign contributions without prior permission of the federal government, thus primarily affecting several pro-Soviet organizations in the country, published reports said today.

Some of the pro-Soviet or pro-socialist organizations which will be affected by the order are: All India Peace and Solidarity Organization, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, All India Indo-GDR Friendship Association, Indo-Czech Cultural Society, and the National Federation of Progressive Writers.

Gandhi Warning

BK220751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has warned agitators in Assam and other parts of the northeastern region that any resort to violence will be dealt with firmly. She was inaugurating a meeting of the Northeastern Council in New Delhi today. Mrs Gandhi said a great deal of patience has been shown in spite of (?strains). Divisive elements cannot be tolerated.

Mrs Gandhi said India is known for its tradition of hospitality and good will. She regretted that the agitators unfortunately have not understood this vital ingredient of our national genius. The prime minister said that the agitation in the region has not helped national integration. She said despite the year-long agitation, the blockade of oil and timber and the disruption of administrative machinery, the government had insured supplies of essential commodities to the people of the region.

Opposition Leaders Arrested

BK220848 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] In Assam, former Chief Minister Golap Barbora and State Janata Party President G.S. Bhattacharya were arrested today in Gauhati. Eleven party legislators and a number of party workers were also arrested on the charge of violating prohibitory orders. They were arrested in front of their party office as they came in a procession toward the courts. A magistrate present at the spot declared the assembly unlawful for violating the prohibitory orders. Several lawyers of Gauhati also courted arrests in front of the deputy commissioner's courts. The police used teargas to disperse groups of people at (Pan Bazaar) near the courts.

Police Fire on Crowd

BK221111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Dec (AFP)--Three people were killed and an unknown number of others injured when police fired on a large crowd of anti-foreigner demonstrators in Assam today. Reports reaching here said the firing took place at Rangiya, a railway township, about 50 km from Gauhati, when the agitationists tried to storm a government office. An earlier report said police burst teargas shells in Gauhati to break up similar demonstrators. No casualty was reported.

Today's casualties bring the number of people killed in the disturbed eastern frontier state to six in less than a week, apart from those injured. Three had lost their lives in firings on Thursday last. The agitation against 'illegal' immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh and Nepal was intensified by its supporters by launching a 13-day mass "passive non-resistance campaign" on December 18 last, of offering themselves for arrest by violating prohibitory orders. At least 25 others were injured in police baton-charges or teargassing at several other places, the reports said, quoting official information received at Gauhati, Assam's capital. There were also incidents of police opening fire in the air to scare away the demonstrators.

Earlier, in New Delhi, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi earlier warned the "divisionist elements" of various hues in the northeastern frontier region, including Assam, of stern actions to deal with them. "We have shown a great deal of patience inspite of the strains but divisive elements cannot be tolerated. Any resort to violence has to be sternly dealt with," she said addressing the Northeastern Council, an apex body concerned with the development works of the region.

Three Killed

BK221247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] In Assam, three persons were killed and several others injured when police fired on a crowd which tried to storm into the sub-deputy collector's office at Rangiya, about 50 kms from Gauhati today. Police opened fire when bursting of teargas shells and baton charge failed to disperse the crowd. Several police were injured in brickbatting. The crowd violated prohibitory orders in a bid to force the entry into the sub-deputy collector's court.

AFP: INDIA TO NEGOTIATE LIBYAN OIL OFFER

BK191614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 19 (AFP)--India has decided to negotiate immediately Libya's latest offer of crude oil delivery.

Official sources here today disclosed that a delegation would be leaving for Libya tomorrow for the purpose. They said the latest offer was involved about one million tonnes. This will be in addition to 30,000 barrels Libya reportedly offered for the last two months of this year. India has also initiated steps to increase the indigenous production of crude by stepping up output from the already developed oil fields and exploring new prospective oil deposits both on-shore and off-shore.

Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi told the state-run New Delhi television tonight that the government was considering the possibility of increasing production from the Bombay high off-shore fields from the present 12 million tonnes to 17 million tonnes. He said there was a French proposal that the present Bombay high output could be stepped up substantially. Its details were being worked out. Earlier, a TIMES OF INDIA newspaper report here said this morning, while reporting the latest Libyan offer, that India might accept it provided there were "no strings attached." The newspaper said India did not lift the supply offered for the last two months of this year as it was unable to tie up swapping arrangements.

UAE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

BK191308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The UAE has offered to supply more oil to India. Stating this to newsmen on his arrival at Delhi airport this afternoon, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi said his country has been supplying oil to India and if it needs more we will give it, as India is a friendly country. The UAE minister has come to New Delhi in connection with the Indo-UAE joint commission meeting. Al-Nu'aymi is carrying a message from the UAE president for Prime Minister Gandhi.

AFP: INDIA RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY HELICOPTERS

BK191604 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Dec (AFP)--India has recently received a new batch of an unspecified number of MI-8 tactical support helicopters from the Soviet Union, published reports said today.

Quoting reliable sources, the reports appearing in Indian newspapers said that the helicopters have already been dispatched to strategic areas. The agreement for the supply of MI-8 helicopters was signed between India and the Soviet Union in 1971 and since then Moscow had supplied 40 MI-8 helicopters. The fresh arrivals would now further strengthen the power of the Indian Air Force, the reports said.

BRIEFS

CSSR TRADE PROTOCOL--India and Czechoslovakia have signed a trade protocol setting up objectives to be achieved in the fields of industrial cooperation, trade, science and technology and electronics. The protocol was signed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Andrej Barcak in New Delhi today at the end of the ninth meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak joint committee. Both the sides have agreed to start negotiations to draw up a long-term program for the exchange of commodities during 1980-85. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Dec 80 BK]

ZIUAL HAQ DISCUSSES ISLAMIC CONFERNCE WITH NEWSMEN

BK191118 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan, an independent Islamic and nonaligned country, is determined to follow a policy of peaceful coexistence. He was taling to newsmen at Lahore Airpot this afternoon after his arrival at the provincial capital on a brief visit.

In reply to a question, the president clarified that there is no reason for anxiety and concern and it is our endeavor to develop peaceful relations with [words indistinct]. He said that although certain quarters are trying to worsen our relations with India, Pakistan will continue to pursue a peaceful policy toward its neighbors.

Replying to another question he said that the Afghanistan problem will be the basic issue of the agenda of the Islamic summity to be held in holy Mecca. The agenda will be prepared by the Islamic foreign ministers prior to the conference. Replying to another question the president said that the Islamic countries are considering the issue of cooperation among Islamic countries on the pattern of the European Economic Community and it will be discussed at the Mecca conference. When asked whether there is any proposal for establishing a peace force on the pattern on UN peace force the president replied that we ourselves are capable of defending our country.

Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan, high civil and military officials and others received the president at the airport.

CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ MEETS WITH HAQ 20 DEC

BK210954 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Visiting U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening and remained with him for sometime. Solarz, who is expected to become the next chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs of the House Foreign Relations Committee, is now on a familiarization tour of the countries which are the responsibility of his subcommittee. The foreign secretary was also present at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TROOPS TO BE DEPLOYED OVERSEAS

BK201536 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] The Government of Pakistan has categorically denied that Pakistan has any military agreement with Saudi Arabia or any other country for the stationing of Pakistani troops anywhere outside Pakistan.

The government's attention was drawn to a news agency report circulated during Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's visit to Pakistan alleging that Pakistani troops will be deployed in Saudi Arabia. The report also alleged that the step was part of the regional security organization of the United States. An official statement has drawn attention to this. The Saudi Government has already rejected the report. The official statement said that the report is part of the propaganda carried out by this agency against Pakistan, a campaign that is apparently aimed at diverting world attention from the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and from the rights of the Afghan people.

U.S. RESPONSE TO 'FINAL REPLY' ON HOSTAGES ATTACKED

LD231400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1133 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Over a year has passed since the afternoon when the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy passed over the walls of that seemingly invincible fortress and that center of corruption and occupied America's den of espionage and the American spies were taken hostage. At no time has this issue clarified the opportunistic quality of America as much as at present. Now, the people of the world can clearly see how the imperialist regime which had made embodiments of innocence from the hostages is now bargaining about returning Iran's legitimate rights in return for their release.

After the Islamic Consultative Assembly set out the conditions for releasing the hostages, the government took charge of the hostages and, due to the severance of relations between Iran and America, Algeria accepted to act as mediator between the two countries for the exchange of the hostages. Although the Iranian conditions for the release of the hostages are detailed, in brief they are as follows: America should accept not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs any longer; it should return all the frozen Iranian deposits and assets; it should return the shah's wealth to Iran; and it should withdraw the claims and convictions which have been made against Iran or which exist. Although the conditions of Iran were translated for the Americans, the American officials said that the investigation of these requests concerning the wealth of the shah and the withdrawing of the claims in American courts against Iran would require greater investigation and more time. In order to remove the American excuses Iran announced that the American Government can deposit some money in the Central Bank in Algeria as a guarantee for the fulfillment of any of the conditions so that the Iranian Government may be assured of the U.S. promises concerning the investigation of Iranian requests. In this way, it was decided that America should deposit as a surety in the Central Bank of Algeria $10 billion in lieu of the wealth of the shah, $9 billion in lieu of the frozen Iranian assets, $4 billion in lieu of Iran's other deposits and the gold equivalent for $1 billion so that the American hostages may be released and so that later steps can be taken about the investigation of Iranian demands. The Iranian Government announced that this is the final reply of the Iranian Government.

Although the Iranian conditions have not left room for any excuses for America, nevertheless, American trickery manifests itself once again. Edmund Muskie, the American secretary of state, announced that Iran's demand concerning the deposit of $23 billion is unreasonable. He announced that the Iranian demands are beyond the powers of the American president. This is how one clearly sees that, despite all the propaganda games which Western imperialism has engaged in and despite all their attempts to seem the wronged party, they are not so interested in the solution of the hostage issue.

If we accept that America has really not got the power to pay such a sum for the hostages or that the American president does not have this power, then how can we explain the conspiracy of Tabas; and whose power was it that sent (?many) trained Marines and six planes and helicopters, each of which was worth millions of dollars, in order to attack the revolution and bomb the important centers which, thank God, ended in failure?

If America wishes to resolve the issue of the hostages, it should naturally give a positive response to Iran's lawful demands, but the most comic thing is to announce that Iran's reply is unreasonable. According to the imagination of Western politicans, they think that in this way they are putting Iran in an embarrasing position so that it might make greater concessions with every American reaction or, for instance, withdraw some of its demands. This American policy is based on the fact that it imagines that the special conditions of the war might force us to compromise over this issue and take the initiative which has been so far in Iran's hands and change it in favor of America. What the government has announced to America as its final answer, however, has made the issue abundantly clear to all the optimists in the Brzezinski and Muskie band who are spending their last days in the White House.

From now on no one can deceive international public opinion against Iran and say that Iran has created obstacles on the issue of releasing the spies, about whose spying activities we possess many documents. On the contrary, from now on the world will realize that the hue and cry which the West created over the hostage issue was more like a political cat and mouse game than kindness towaqrd 52 spy hostages. The American multinational companies neither feel sorry for the American hostages nor think of their freedom. They are purely looking for opportunities to put the anti-imperialist movements under political and propaganda pressures. Present conditions reveal the colonialistic and antihuman character of America rather than fulfilling its goals. From now on, responsibility for any event in connection with the hostages rests directly with America.

The American excuse for not accepting one of Iran's conditions, namely the return of the shah's wealth, is that as his wealth is not clear and requires investigation. This issue creates an obstacle for the solution of the problem. The Iranian Government, which is fully aware of the Western excuses, has announced in this connection that if the issue of the investigation into the shah's wealth and its return to Iran is a problem, until the issue is clarified America should pay a deposit of $10 billion, which is equivalent to the shah's wealth, to the national bank in Algeria so that this may be a surety for the acceptance of America's guarantee. The issue, however, is that Western imperialism raises most of these issues for the sake of making exuses and America's explanations make it abundantly clear that she does not wish to be the final loser in this political game, namely, the hostage taking.

Of course, it is not merely Edmund Muskie and Carter's clique in the White House who make such excuses. The publications which are dependent on multinational companies have also started the same tune. For instance, the SCOTSMAN newspaper writes in its editorial: It is not possible for America to agree to the payment of such sums to the Iranian Government. It continues: The payment of such sums by America will encourage extortion and the demanding of silence money. The Yorkshire POST, with its narrow capitalist point of view, expresses the view that if Iran had resolved the issue of American hostages it would enjoy greater sympathy and economic assistance on an international scale in the recent war.

Of course, the West is incapable of understanding the fact that if the Iranian revolution was interested in receiving assistance from the superpowers, it would be free of many of the problems which imperialism is creating.

They know full well that the Iranian revolution will at no time give up its independence in return for receiving assistance and being dependent. This is why we have not desired and do not desire the economic assistance of the West which is followed by dependence. That newspaper, continuing its commentary, announces that if the hostages were not taken Iraq would not have accepted the danger of attacking Iran. In this respect, perhaps that newspaper is telling the truth, because one of the reasons for the war imposed by Iraq on Iran might have been the strong position Iran adopted vis-a-vis the West and the holding of the spies as hostages. The Ba'thist regime waged this war precisely because of this problem which had been created for America, so that by weakening the regime of the Islamic Republic the Ba'thist regime might render a service to America. Despite all the propaganda of the imperialist world concerning the explanations of the American officials, however, America should not expect the spies who have a long record of treason to be released that easily, without the fulfilment of the Iranian demands by America.

The Iranian answer to America, which is Iran's final reply in this regard, should be a warning bell to the West and should dissuade it from future optimism concerning Iran's probable softening or disregard for its positions. The wise thing for America is to accept Iran's conditions, whose rejection cannot be explained in any way, in order to spare the lives of the hostages and prevent the disgrace which will result for America in the course of the probable trial of the hostages.

In any case, now that we have talked a lot about the issue of the hostages, it is not amiss if we also refer to the phony remarks of John Turner [presumably Trattner] at the end of our speech, who in a comic and childish way talks about the imprisonment and torture of the hostages. The spokesman of the American State Department has recently announced that, as far as he is informed, a number of American hostages are in prisons and no proper medical care is extended to those hostages who are ill.

These ridiculous remarks of John Turner [Trattner] are purely for inciting the feelings of the Americans; the hostages have been repeatedly visited by representatives of the Red Cross and international personalities and they have expressed satisfaction with their health. At the moment, they are in a very satisfactory condition. The other remark of his excellency Turner [Trattner], however, is even more ludicrous when he says that he does not believe that the hostages are spending their time on the shores of the Caspian, under very comfortable and pleasing circumstances. One should tell his excellency Turner [Trattner] that we follow all the Islamic and human principles about captives which have been laid down in Islam. The time when all the American diplomats were busy exploiting and plundering on the shores of the Caspian in the most comfortable conditions, however, has passed. The shores of the Caspian are no longer the beaches of the Mediterranean for the American spies. In short, if America imagines that by prolonging the issue and by not accepting the Iranian conditions it will experience greater leniency and that the hostages will be posted to Washington in a beautiful basket and a gift box, America had better leave its optimism aside and accept the Iranian conditions with greater realism; because this is the only way which can have a bright future for saving the lives of the hostages and for their release.

RAJA'I: IRAN ANSWER TO U.S. 'OUR FINAL STAND'

LD231447 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Dec 80 p 1

[Interview granted by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Hasan Luqays in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Is it true that the Iranian Government received from Algeria a proposal to solve the Iraqi-Iranian war on the basis of the Algiers agreement?

[Answer] We have received no Algerian proposal whatsoever; on the other hand we have not given any answer or asked for any mediation. As long as the enemy is on our territory negotiations have no meaning and there will be no political solution because experience has always proved to us that when we enter into political channels to solve problems of this type enemy forces remain on the land and nothing changes in the field. What is required first is that they should withdraw and afterwards we will do what is appropriate.

[Question] Is your government's answer to the U.S. Government which you handed to the Algerian delegation regarding the release of hostages final or do you expect the Algerian delegation to return for further talks?

[Answer] This is our final stand. For our part there is no question of going back to negotiations on this issue. Our conditions are clear and final.

Asked whether he expects the U.S. attitude to be negative and a prelude to steps such as the Tabas operation, he said: Everything is possible with the Americans. As far as we are concerned we have submitted our just and appropriate conditions. We will not be the cause of any action taken by the United States.

[Question] Are you Muslim or Iranian first? Does your government's political line proceed from a national or Islamic premise?

[Answer] You know, of course, that the rumors spread by Iraq and its campaign of falsehoods is in order to justify this war against us and against our Islamic republic. He [presumably Saddam Husayn] says that we are Magians while knowing well that our revolution is Islamic and that the leader of this revolution is a religious authority whom we follow and emulate. If the people who spread such rumors about the revolution had said what they are saying during the shah's era it might have been true because the shah was proud of Cyprus and such legends. We would like all the world to follow Islam. How then within the Islamic context can we accept clinging to nationalism? We are proud that we are a government with a mission and there is nothing above Islam as far as we are concerned. The enemy's fear stems from this point.

[Question] Are the political differences in Iran deep and fundamental? How do you expect them to end?

[Answer] These are internal matters which are best kept within Iran. As brothers in the government we will solve our differences of view in a fundamental manner.

RAJA'I PROTESTS POPE'S REMARKS ON HOSTAGES

LD231140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, summoned the Vatican's ambassador to Tehran this morning and strongly objected to the remarks made by Pope John Paul II, the leader of the world's Catholics, on the occasion of Christmas in connection with the hostages.

RAFSANJANI THREATENS TRIAL FOR HOSTAGES

JN230944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Dec 80

[From the Press Review]

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reports on its last page the statements made by Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani during his meeting with local and foreign radio, television and press correspondents.

Replying to a question on possible U.S. rejection of the conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the hostages and the measures which the Iranian Government could take in this regard, Rafsajani said: The duties and responsibilities of the Iranian Government are clearly defined should the United States accept or reject the conditions. If the United States rejects these conditions, the hostages will definitely be tried. Rafsanjani added: We are fully aware that the United States intends to exploit the hostages issue as in the past, but we have pulled the rug out from under its feet.

Replying to a question about rumors that some generals of the defunct regime residing in Britain and elsewhere are planning a military coup in Iran, in light of the reports about a possible U.S. occupation of the three Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf, Rafsanjani said: We have declared right from the beginning that the United States will not stop plotting against Iran and that it is trying through its agents in the region and inside Iran itself to continue its plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Rafsanjani wondered about the connection among different rumors concerning a possible U.S. occupation of the three Iranian islands, Edmund Muskie's statements on the illegality of the Iranian conditions, for the release of the hostages and the recent Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon. Rafsanjani asked: What would be the future effects and results of these developments?

IRAN'S BONN EMBASSY JUSTIFIES HOSTAGE RANSOM

LD231650 Hamburg DPA in German 1547 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Geneva/Bonn: 23 Dec (DPA)--A Swiss diplomat today had an opportunity of visiting three of the 52 hostages in Tehran. Following the visit he reported to the Swiss Foreign Ministry that the prisoners had taken the news that they would not be released by Christmas with composure. The diplomat, Swiss Charge d'Affaires in Tehran Flavio Meroni, had visited the Americans Bruce Laingen, Victor Tomseth and Michael Howland who have now been held by the Iranians for 413 days.

The Iranian Embassy in Bonn made a statement today on the press reports about Iran's financial demands from the United States. The statement says that Iran is merely demanding "its own assets and not a penny of foreign assets. It is even offering guarantees for all U.S. claims and is prepared to submit to international arbitration in the interests of clarifying these claims." The value of Iranian assets in American hands, the statement says, is three times higher than all "very doubiously maintained claims of American companies and persons."

The statement says that "in view of this state of affairs and the fact that Iran is demanding no financial advantage except the return of its own, incontestable assets, it is an impertinence to speak of a ransom."

SWISS EMBASSY PASSES GIFTS TO 3 HOSTAGES

NC232008 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Dec (AFP)--The Swiss Embassy here today transferred Christmas presents to the three Americans held hostage in the Iranian Foreign Ministry for more than 13 months, Swiss Ambassador Erik Lang said. The gifts, provided by part of the Tehran diplomatic community, were mainly national specialities like cake and cookies, Mr Lang said. He added that the three U.S. diplomats, including former Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, were in good physical and moral condition, despite the circumstances of their detention.

Mr Lang said that attempts to meet the 49 other hostages had never succeeded, because of constant refusal by the Iranian authorities. He added that gifts from the hostages' families had not yet arrived in Tehran. Meanwhile, it was not yet known when the televised interview with the hostages, announced yesterday would be screened. Tonight, Tehran radio attacked what it termed the "insults" by some Western press and rejected charges that Iran's conditions for the liberation of the hostages were "ransom demands."

RAFSANJANI EXPECTS U.S. TO SEIZE GULF ISLANDS

NC221639 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, Dec 22 (AFP)--Iranian Parliament speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani told a press conference here today that Iran "has wounded the United States, which is continuing to plot" against the Islamic Republic.

The Hojjat ol-Eslam said that Tehran was expecting the United States, "since its failure in the Iranian-Iraqi war," to prepare "another scheme to provoke disorder in Iran." His comments paralleled those of government spokesman Behzad Nabavi, who said that "America was seeking to continue its plots by other means (than those of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict)." "The best pretext" for American "disembarcation in the Gulf," Mr Nabavi said, would be "troubles in the Strait of Hormuz," which links the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The spokesman was referring to rumors that have been circulating here for some time, according to which the United States is preparing "the military occupation" of the islands of Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunb in the Strait.

Mr Nabavi indicated that his comment represented a warning to the United States not to undertake such an "occupation." He also advised governments in the Gulf region "not to fall into the trap of the superpowers."

The newspaper KAYHAN, which is close to the government, reported yesterday that documents found at the Episcopal (church) center at Isfahan, 400 kms (250 miles south of Tehran), indicated that the United States, Britain, Jordan and Arab Gulf states had plotted with Iraq in preparation for Baghdad's attack on Iran on September 22. The documents were made public at Isfahan by the para-military Guardians of the Revolution and allegedly cited statements by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to a British secret service agent, who reportedly transmitted the information to a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operative.

Yesterday, the Islamic Republican Party, which has the largest bloc of members in parliament, accused the United States of planning to "occupy the Iranian islands" in the Gulf.

COMMENTARY ON POSSIBLE U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION

LD231804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1148 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently, there have been rumors about American military intervention in the Strait of Hormuz and the occupation of three Iranian islands, called Tunbe-e Bozorg, Talib-e Kuchak, and Abu Musa. The spreading of such rumors coincides with provocative actions in the Middle East.

Recently, Israel attacked south Lebanon. In these attacks, hundreds of houses were destroyed and scores of innocent people killed and wounded. A few Syrian soldiers have also been martyred in these attacks. Following these attacks, the Syrian forces showed an immediate reaction and shelled the positions occupied by the Lebanese Phalangists, who are the allies and the mercenaries of Israel.

Syrian newspapers also wrote that shooting at the Syrian forces by the occupying regime in Al-Quds [Jerusalem] is not unconnected with the visit of American warships to the port of Haifa and the presence of the American aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf region.

ATH-THAWRAH writes: Syria will not retreat from its decisions regarding military-political affairs, because Syria only recognizes one path, which is the path of war.

In this connection, the remarks of the American officers who were present at last month's American maneuvers in Egypt are worthy of attention. This maneuver was carried out by the American rapid deployment forces in Egypt. The maneuver was code-named "Bright Star," and cost $25 million. It provided the opportunity for the American military forces to evaluate their weaknesses in desert areas and, in the case of war, in the Persian Gulf region. One American Army officer who had mainly served in the war zones in Vietnam and in mountainous regions in Europe said: I learned thousands of lessons from today's maneuver. Another officer said: The use of the equipment was really accompanied with a lot of headaches. Strong winds caused many difficulties for all the vehicles, especially Cobra and Blackhawk helicopters. [words indistinct] The sand also blocked the air filters of engines and weapons. The officers of the 101st Division said the M-16 rifles used by American soldiers are not very satisfactory; they said this is not a good weapon for desert areas. This weapon, which was used in the sixties in the war regions of Southeast Asia, loses its capability in desert areas. Its range is less than 500 meters. In this area America requires weapons which have a much bigger range and which can be used easily. American soldiers in these regions were forced to clean their weapons three times every day. [words indistinct]

The French news agency has written that the unsuccessful operation in Tabas clarified the deficiency [words indistinct] for operations in these regions. This is why in these maneuvers America made very effort to make up for these deficiencies. Their forces were trained under conditions which are exactly identical with conditions in the Middle East.

These attempts demonstrate that the warmongering attitude in America is on the increase, and it is preparing for greater aggressions in the future. Egypt and Israel have said they are ready to put their countries at the disposal of America so that America may make use of their bases whenever necessary.

In any case, the remarks of the American officials and other military actions in the region are not unconnected with the rumors concerning the probable occupation of the Iranian islands by America. The increasing currency of these rumors coincides with the deadlock facing Saddam. Saddam attacked Iran at the orders of world Zionism so that, according to his futile intentions, he might destroy the revolution and become the gendarme of the region. Now, he is facing a great deadlock and his downfall is very near. This is why world Zionism is not prepared to give up its mercenary agent so easily, especially if we bear in mind that the toppling of Saddam will also greatly assist the downfall of other mercenary, reactionary regimes in the region. Malek Husayn himself confessed to this fact, saying that the defeat of Saddam is his own defeat. The weakening of the position of imperialism's mercenaries in the region will endanger its interests in the region.

Therefore, it is possible that these rumors are spreading in order to create fear and anxiety in Iran and force it to soften its position and be ready for discussions. In this way, they hope to save him [Saddam Husayn] from certain defeat. It is also possible that international imperialism and Zionism wish to make use of the crises which they themselves have created in order to strengthen their positions.

The military intervention by Israel in south Lebanon can be interpreted in this way; namely, at a time when the Arab public opinion is directed toward the Iran-Iraq war, Israel wishes to make use of the opportunity and attack south Lebanon in order to weaken the Palestinian resistance movement and the movement of the Muslims in Lebanon and, if possible, to occupy another part of the Arab land. America also wishes to make use of the crises which she herself has created in the region and to strengthen her position in the region.

It is natural that America will not refrain from delivering blows at the Islamic Republic of Iran if it feels it has to in order to gain access to new bases, especially if we remember that most of the American attempts are directed at destroying the Islamic revolution and halting this new and developing movement. America is not worried about killing, massacre and bloodshed. The only thing which prevents it from speedy and uncalculated intervention in such cases is its own calculations concerning the unknown and unimaginable consequences of military intervention, which might inflict greater losses on them in the long term. Of course, this is one of the strong reasons which prevents America from indulging in any operation or intervention in the region.

Military intervention by imperialism will inflame the anti-American anger of the people in the region. At the moment Iraq, the mercenary of world imperialism and Zionism, is being nourished by them. In any case, the people of the region are not so aware of this fact and think this is a war between two countries, however, the direct intervention of America will put an end to all these doubts and hesitations. All the people of the region will feel the American intervention in a tangible way. At that time, a general uprising and revolution against the interests of America in the entire region will be started. If America intervenes, its intervention will not remain limited and the fight of the masses in the region against imperialism will grow. At that time, America will burn in the flames of the fire which it has ignited.

This is why we have no worry or fear of a military intervention. Whether the existing rumors concerning probable American intervention are serious or merely a maneuver will make no difference and will not frighten anyone. We shall welcome any kind of intervention. We shall face the aggressive power with lead bullets and with strong resolve. In any case, however, the valiant Iranian nation should be vigilant, whether these rumors go beyond the realm of rumors or not; whether America will militarily intervene or whether it will stop at the level of slogans will not make any difference. The masses who believe in the revolution should be so ready and so prepared that they can cope with any conditions. The Iran-Iraq war has caused a deepening of the revolutionary bond between the Muslim masses of the region. This bond can be easily discerned from the messages and views of our brothers. The vast majority of the Muslim people of the region defend Iran and have expressed their readiness to fight against the regime of Saddam.

In case of American military intervention, these potentialities and these strengths will be turned into action and all these strengths will be used to repulse the aggression. America gained nothing from intervention in Vietnam and that believing and brave nation rubbed America's nose in the dust, however, perhaps the stupid (?politicians) governing America may wish to experience that bitter defeat once again. This time, they will receive these blows from the Muslim masses of this region.

In any case, we welcome it. [American intervention] We are men of war and the great masses of the region are not less than the small Vietnamese nation.

RAJA'I DISCUSSES CABINET IMPASSE WITH MAJLIS

LD231210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, the Majlis open session began at 0830 this morning with a recital of Koran verses and was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to our correspondent, during today's open session Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, replied to a question by Dr Hasan Ayat, deputy from Tehran, regarding the formation of the cabinet. He said: Regarding the selection of ministers--which is one of the important issues in dispute between myself and my brother the president--many efforts have been made for this to be done regarding the rest of the ministers. I hope that God grant me success in describing all that has been accomplished so far in such a way that it will not exacerbate what already exists in society. For we all--from behind ministerial desks to the warfronts--wish for unity to be realized; that my remarks will not create a new atmosphere towards differences and especially disturbing the imam's peace.

The prime minister added: As you know, the appointment of the prime minister was not with the full consent of the president, but he agreed from a legal point of view that I should become prime minister. Later, verbally and also in reports that he submitted to the people, he repeatedly pointed this out. This pressure--that is, for the president not to accept the government--was too heavy for the government, but by accepting this responsibility we were committed to continue to carry out tasks, in spite of hearing and reading these facts [the president's disapproval]. Naturally, with that initial difference, I could have succeeded in forming the Cabinet only by the implementation of the letter that I presented in one of my speeches--that except in selecting a number of ministers, for the prime minister to be free in selecting the rest of the ministers without the president's approval, but the matter was not implemented, and we became entangled with the natural course of events. [as heard].

Many efforts have been made to select and introduce [to the Majlis] the ministers; perhaps more than ten people have been introduced for the last three ministries. The president believes that if this should be approved--that is, if the Constitution has given the president the authority to approve [the selection of ministers]--he has the authority to reject the proposed persons. But the prime minister's difficulty is that if the president rejects, who then will have the authority to decide what the conditions are for accepting and rejecting? Eventually the society of the struggling clergy invited the president, prime minister and the Majlis speaker and a number of the brothers [to discuss it]. After discussions [it was agreed that] if there is a matter in dispute between the prime minister and the president, before it is discussed with the five-man commission, it should not be published in the papers; everybody signed. Regarding the ministers, the president said: I have left the selection of the rest of the ministers to the imam.

The next day, happily, I was received by the imam and raised my problems. Before anything else, the imam said: I wish for the dispute between you to be resolved; under present circumstances, it is not right to have differences. I [Khomeyni] will not interfere in the selection of ministers; go and discuss it with the five-man commission. He [Khomeyni] stressed Mr Musavi-Ardebili; I [Raja'i] then contacted him [Musavi-Ardebili]. The minister of foreign affairs is fully known to him [Musavi-Ardebili] as a Muslim, committed, socially knowledgeable person. He [Musavi-Ardebili] said: I approve of him; I have said this before.

I submitted my proposals regarding the selection of the ministers of finance and commerce; the next day I discussed it with him [Musavi-Ardebili]. He said: In my opinion, you should keep this gentleman that I have thought of in reserve; then we should go there [as heard]. I will first propose the person chosen by you, then this person. I asked for permission to seek advise about comparing the two. Eventually, I reached the conclusion that we should go ahead with the proposal. We agreed to discuss with the president only the two that we had agr-ed upon; for this reason the three of us held a meeting. The president did not agree with the first or the second choice, neither did he agree with the third person, who had been proposed by Mr Musavi-Ardebili and myself.

This is a report on what has been done in this connection.

I ask that you hold a closed session regarding this particular matter, that the president should give his reasons for rejecting the first letter. Regarding the minister of foreign affairs--concerning whom, I am in extreme difficulty at present--I ask that the president should be present at the open [session] for the mere reason that the imam has stressed that it should exceed this [as heard]. I too should be present, the Majlis [deputies] should be present as well; a closed session should be held in which these matters should be discussed. Today's open session adjourned at 1145. The next open session of the Majlis will be held at 0800 tomorrow.

RAJA'I ATTENDS FRIDAY IMAMS SEMINAR IN QOM

GF221600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The Friday imams seminar opened its session today with a recitation from the Koran. The session, held in (Faydiyyah) school in holy Qom, was attended by Friday imams from various parts of the country, struggling clergymen and teachers of religious schools. The seminar is to discuss problems and sugguest a proper method for coordination.

The great and knowledgeable scholar Ayatollah Hosyen 'Ali Montazeri and Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i delivered speeches on the seminar's first day. Ayatollah (Maskin) also addressed the Friday imams by saying: The Friday prayer is a political prayer, besides being an act of worship. With this prayer, you present the people with a way of life. He added: Studying problems and providing suggestions for the adoption of a single method is one of the goals of this seminar.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i then delivered a speech in which he said: If I am to say anything here, what I must say is that we are serving the people with all our resources. I consider you the best link between the government and the people. The government can offer material things, which are not the true need. What the people really need is that which you have to offer them.

Brother Raja'i returned to Tehran at 1300 today after participating in the seminar. The prime minister said on arrival that the seminar is a most useful political and religious maneuver, a rare event. The prime minister added that Friday imams from all the country's towns and cities attended this seminar and gathered in the (Faydiyyah) school (?without the least bit of ar- ance.) Raja'i added: We hope that this political and religious maneuver will play a major role in the progress of our Islamic revolution.

BANI-SADR TOURS KHUZESTAN BATTLEFRONT 23 DEC

LD231936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, inspected one of the battlefronts in Khuzestan province this evening. According to this report, the commander of the ground forces was also present. During this inspection, the war plan of the region and ways in which the (?brave) combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are carrying out operations were explained to the president. Later Mr Bani-Sadr inspected the trenches and positions of the army personnel and talked with the soliders, NCO's and officers.

ASSASINATION ATTEMPT ON PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FAILS

LD231148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The enemies of the bloody Islamic revolution of Iran, who have so far suffered nothing but defeat in all their plots and ploys, in continuation of their inhuman deeds, resorted to a new plot today; this feeble and anti-God effort by the infidel enemy was--with God's benevolence--unsuccessful.

According to reports received, at 0720 today, when His Excellency Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili, the country's chief public prosecutor, was crossing the junction of 16th Azar Avenue and North Forsat Street, a bomb exploded on his route, but lucikly did not harm him in any way.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOOD PRODUCTION

JN231715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Interview granted to the Arabic section of the Voice of Iran by Iranian Agriculture Minister Mohammad Salamati--date and place not given--recorded; answers in Persian fading into Arabic translation]

[Text] [Question] Does this war have an influence on agriculture in Iran?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: It is natural that any war in any country will cause problems to the progress of work; what is important is the method with which the people or officials solve those problems.

Regarding agriculture, it was natural that this imposed war would bring about some deficiencies, however, when we see that our people have staged a revolution and that they are ready to confront any catastrophe or any illogical behavior on the part of other states, we realize that they are able to solve this problem as well. It is known that this war was imposed on us by the agents of imperialism and that it could have bad effects on our agriculture; this was even intended. Fortunately, we expected that and rose to face the bad effects which could have been caused by this war. This war could have caused problems with regard to chemical fertilizers, tractors, fuel and so forth. When the enemy sabotaged our refinery, it was possible to deal a blow to our agriculture. Fortunately, however, this did not happen due to the alertness of the masses and officials, who were quite aware of the way to face this problem.

Thus far, this war has not had a bad effect on our agriculture. Moreover, and due to the full alertness of the masses and peasants, the land was cultivated and utilized in a better manner than was done last year. For instance, I will now acquaint you with the statistics I received the day before yesterday. In regions like Fars, Kerman and Khorasan, particularly Fars and Kerman, the cultivation of lands increased by 30 to 40 percent in comparison with last year, when there was no war. The farmers are now planting new areas.

This shows that the revolutionary and militant people of Iran are well prepared to stand any kind of calamities and pressures. This also shows that they never bow to these pressures or collapse. As the imam has said, this war is a blessing to us. It was actually a blessing because in normal cases, the people might have not shown as much activity and as deep a feeling of responsibility. We have seen how this war made the people become more united and cohesive as well as more active and instilled in them a greater sense of responsibility in facing the problems from which the society is suffering. The officials, who come from the people, are, of course, exerting their efforts in in this direction and are solving problems with the people's help. We thank God that we have not faced any pressure or a big problem in matters related to agriculture, such as seeds, fertilizers, equipment and so forth. We have solved these matters and managed, thanks be to God, to solve potential probems.

[Question] Do you have plans to face the war circumstances if the war drags on? Will you be able to secure the people's needs without foreign aid?

[Answer] Yes. We have prepared for a possible continuation of this war; namely, we are fully prepared to confront this matter in the long run. We have studied the method of [words indistinct]. There is no doubt that our confrontation will be like what happened during these 3 months of the war, no matter how long this war continues.

I believe that we are not only capable of confronting this war and pressures, but we are also, as I have said, capable of providing better conditions for ourselves in comparison with last year, during which there was no war. This is due to the fact that we have thus far employed only a meager part of our internal capabilities.

This war was an incentive for us to mobilize our internal capabilities. In the past, due to our great economic subservience and dependence on our imports, we did not care for or utilize our internal capabilities. This war caused us to give less attention or no attention at all to our imports. It caused us to concentrate on our internal capabilities and to mobilize them. I believe that if this war drags on, it will be, as the imam has said, in our interest because we can fully mobilize and utilize our capabilities as well as activate our potentials. With this method we will, God willing, achieve faster self-sufficiency.

[Question] Does the Ministry of Agriculture have special activities in these war conditions?

[Answer] Yes; as I have said, we are seeking under these conditions to mobilize our capabilities and to achieve maximum utilization of the available capabilities as regards our equipment and human potential and the production of agricultural fertilizers, seeds and insecticides as well as other agricultural needs. We have made plans for these matters and have employed damaged [as heard] tractors. We have also made up for some technical machinery and capabilities through human potentials. We have achieved great progress in this field by substituting human power for the machines which used to make us subservient to the foreigner. In the fields in which we still have some sort of subservience, we have managed in all sorts of ways to provide and even manufacture the necessary implements. We had plans for every one of these fields. In this respect, we benefited from the presence of a number of brothers in the revolution guards, the army and mobilization corps--who are now at the rear lines of the fronts--to raise the standard of production in order to support the fronts. We have planned for the war's production requirements. Fortunately, we managed to achieve tangible and fruitful progress in this field, and we will continue to do so.

Actually, when a war breaks out somewhere, people complain about its eruption, however, we received this war with open minds here because it gave us a chance to increase our production and utilize our capabilities.

[Question] Have the economic siege and this imposed war caused you any trouble in the field of agricultural mechanization, equipment, spare parts and so forth?

[Answer] I have spoken a little about this, but I must explain it a bit further. We have not been influenced very much by the economic siege because we have not only utilized the available capabilties, but we have also managed to provide many of the essential needs. Instead of harming us, this economic siege harmed to a greater extent those who imposed it and who began to fumble about in order to break the siege as soon as possible so that they can again sell us the goods they used to sell us. We now do not at all feel a great need for these goods because we have made and are making large strides toward self-sufficiency.

The economic siege has not prevented us from satisfying our needs, which are sometimes urgent, from abroad. This means that the economic siege has not prevented us from getting some of the goods we need from abroad. We have been able to do so, and the economic siege did not have a great effect on us.

The important effect of this economic siege was that it led us to concentrate more and more on our national technology, to speed up its attainment and development and to open a chance for it. We will be able as soon as possible, God willing, to depend on our domestice production and ourselves. We will also be able to allocate greater capital and potentials to our national industry with the help of our inventors.

[Question] As I see and hear, the markets in Tehran and the other cities' markets as well are full of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, legumes and other products. Is there a dependence, even relative dependence, on foreign countries in this respect?

[Answer] This question indicates the truth of what I have said because the crops you saw in large quantities in the markets are the outcome of our mobilization of our internal capabilities. Of course we do not, under the conditions of this war, import some citrus fruits and other fruits from abroad, and we must not import them.

What you have seen in the markets is our own production. If you draw a comparison, even relatively, you will realize that the quantities are not only larger than before, but also that the prices are cheaper. This shows that we have, thanks be to God, broad internal capabilities and that we can utilize these in a better and broader way by means of accurate and defined planning. We have huge potentials, wealth and cultivatible lands. I must say that the area of cultivated land has increased by 10 to 15 percent in comparison with last year. We can even increase this area because there are still potentials that have not been utilized and used in the required and proper way in every place. Thus, we can face any deficiency.

We have realized during the way that we have to utilize these potentials in the earliest possible time and the best way. We hope that those crops you saw in the market will increase because this is our trend until we achieve self-sufficiency. This possibility is available to us now and in the future, God willing.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have now mentioned the issueof self-sufficiency. What are your plans for self-sufficiency.

[Answer] Regarding self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector, which concerns this ministry, we have several varied programs. Among them is, first, placing lands at the disposal of the farmers. This can be achieved by reviving the (?uncultivated) lands. We have made plans for agriculture in accordance with the special products produced by each area. We place all potentials as regards agricultural machinery and anything else that can help increase agricultural production, at the disposal of farmers. On the other hand, we have made plans for the establishment of a national industry to manufacture agricultural machines and implements in the country. This industry will be encouraged so that it can benefit the country.

As for the materials needed for agriculture, for the sake of agricultural self-sufficiency, such as fertilizers, seeds and insecticides, we have made plans for the future to increase the production of these materials so that we can depend on local production without having to import them from abroad. This is also the case with regard to the other matters related to the agricultural sector. This ministry has made studies, programs and plans for the far future so that we can, in addition to local self-sufficiency, produce such great quantities that will enable us to export large amounts. This reflects what used to take place in the past, when the attempts were aimed at destroying our agriculture and even our animal husbandry. We seek to revive agriculture and animal husbandry, which is an old tradition.

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken upon itself and has exerted great efforts to provide all the implements used in agriculture, such as tractors, which will be completely produced locally, and all sorts of fertiilizers needed for agriculture, which will be locally produced. We seek to plan in accordance with the needs of agriculture and the available potentials. We will rach the stage of self-sufficiency in the near future, however, these programs and plans dictate our work and plans in the future, God willing.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much, brother Mohammad Salamati, minister of agriculture in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thank you, listeners. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 346

LD231852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Communique 346 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and combative compatriots of Iran, some instances of self-denial self sacrifice on the part of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in combating the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army, for establishing the victory of truth over falsehood, for the revival of Islam and for guarding the integrity of our homeland, are brought to your attention:

1. In an air battle over Abadan fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran shot down two Iraqi Migs at 2300 yesterday; both these encroaching planes crashed in Iraqi territory. Another encroaching Iraqi plane fled the battlefield. Last night the planes of the Iraqi criminals bombarded (?residential areas) of the city and Minu Island during an air attack over Abadan. During this night attack, several of our Arabic compatriots were either martyred or wounded and 58 houses were destroyed.

2. Thanks to the artillery fire of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Abadan front, two tanks of the enemies of the Islamic revolution were destroyed yesterday and the personnel manning these tanks were killed. Also, as a result of heavy fire of the combatants of the navy several enemy vehicles were set on fire while trying to flee.

3. Yesterday, combatants of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fighting on two of the Karkheh Kur fronts, in response to the fire of Saddam Tikriti's mercenaries, waged a lightning attack and stopped the artillery and mortar fire of the enemy, which was firing on part of the city of Dezful and also on part of Ahvaz. Heavy losses and damage were inflicted on the enemy. During operations yesterday in Dezful and Ahvaz, two police officers were wounded by mortar fire by Saddam's mercenaries.

4. The self-sacrificing warriors of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the cooperation of the heroic defenders of Susangerd, stopped the artillery fire of Saddam Tikriti's deceived mercenaries by careful aiming and firing on enemy positions.

5. Thanks to the (?artillery) fire of our valiant forces on the Darkhovin front, around 45 Iraqi mercenaries were either killed or wounded and two tanks, one mortar launcher, an ammunition dump and several enemy trenches were set on fire and destroyed.

6. Yesterday the combatants of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran repeatedly opened heavy and persistant fire on the positions of Iraqi forces on the Farsiab and inflicted considerable damage and losses on the enemy.

7. On 22 December, during a number of precise and calculated operations, the forces of Islam, including the combatants of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, attacked mercenaries of the Iraqi Army on one of the western fronts and dealt the following heavy and fatal blows on the enemy forces: The destruction of two Five-Five guns, killing 52 mercenaries and wounding more than 60 enemies of Islam. During these successful operations, several machineguns, Kalashnkov guns and other military equipment were seized from Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries. Losses of the defenders of the Islamic revolution are reported as 14 martyrs and wounded.

8. Yesterday one Iraqi plane violated the airspace of Asadabad, in the region of Hamadan, and another appeared in the sky over Sardash, but both encroaching planes were forced to flee by the air defense fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS REPORT SUCCESS ON SEVERAL FRONTS

LD232148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Central Staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps today informed PARS about the activities of some of the corp's self-sacrificing men as follows:

1. On 22 December, 1980, thanks to the corps' mortar launchers in the Hamidiyeh-Ahvaz axis, one enemy tank with its crew was destroyed. Also, two Iraqi mercenary personnel carriers were destroyed and a number of infidel forces killed.

2. A guerrilla unit of combatants from Dezful's revolution guards corps yesterday penetrated the enemy's supply highway in the Fakkeh region and laid several mines on part of the highway. They succeeded in destroying five personnel carriers belonging to the deluded forces of Saddam and inflicted casualties on the enemy. Thanks to these operations, the enemy's military columns which intended to move toward this region, were forced to stop for several hours. The corps' self-sacrificing brothers, after carrying out these operations, returned safely to their bases.

3. A mortar unit of Dezful's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps also yesterday aimed their fire at enemy positions on the western bank of the Karkeh River and damaged two enemy tanks and one personnel carrier. During these operations at least four of the enemy forces were killed. During these operations our combatant corps brothers suffered no casualties.

PARS REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KERMANSHAHAN PROVINCE

LD231340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, citing reports received up to 0530, reports that fighting continued over the past 24 hours on the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts in Kermanshahan Province.

During an enemy counterattack aimed at recapturing lost positions and trenches on the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin and [name indistinct] fronts, the enemy faced resistance and intense fire by the warriors of Islam. The counterattack was repelled and after suffering heavy losses the enemy were forced to retreat. Following these operations, sporadic fighting and exchanges of artillery fire continued.

The combatants of the army, revolution guards, the (?special) force and the Airborne Division have achieved outstanding victories on these fronts over the past 5 days.

The offensive operations by the warriors of Islam, which started at dawn last Friday, are still in progress, and the forces of the Islamic Republic have driven the enemy back from the strategic positions that they held. According to a PARS correspondent, the local villagers have returned to many of their villages and have resumed their agricultural and animal-husbandry activities.

Enemy losses on the Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts over the past 24 hours have been announced as follows: Forty trenches, 1 tank, 2 personnel carriers, 1 canon, 1 ammunition tent and between 80-120 killed and wounded. Heavy and light arms' battles, guerrilla operatons, and sometimes hand-to-hand fighting have been in progress on the Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Seleh Zard fronts. On the Gilan-e Gharb axis, one enemy canon and one vehicle were damaged. There are no accurate reports on losses and damage on the Sumar front.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN CONDEMNS IRAN'S HOSTAGE STANCE

NC231844 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: The regime of the mullahs, by stating its proposal on the payment of $23 billion by America in return for the release of the American hostages, uncovered its nature to the Iranian nation and to the nations of the world and unveiled the ugly face of a bunch of mullahs, revealing them as blackmailers.

Khomeyni's shaykh regime has shown, 1 year since the taking of the hostages, that it is on the same level as a savage tribe, (?and) the Iranian nation, after all the sacrifices it gave to gain freedom and independence, now has found in the hands of what robbers and blackmailers it has placed its destiny. The bankrupt Tehran regime has asked for approximately $700 million ransom for the release of each hostage. This amount is so trivial and ridiculous when compared to that which Iran has lost that it causes awe in each and every Iranian.

In the past some barbarian tribes took hastages and asked the families to pay ransom and the families had to give in to the conditions of the hostage-takers; in today's industrial societies, as a result of a rise in violence and (?increased financial needs) humans are taken hostage and are freed in exchange for astronomical amounts. Now, however, a government which considers itself "Islamic" and mullahs who pay great lipservice to Islam have gone one step further than the era of barbarianism and savergery and the methods of 20th century kidnappers and are asking for money from another government in exchange for diplomats that they have taken hostage.

There is no doubt that the Iranian nation is enraged with America's inopportune interventions in Iran, and there can be no doubt that both in the past regime and in the regime of the mullah--which has gained power by American help in Iran--America, with its overt and covert interventions in Iran's affairs, raised the Iranian nation's hatred toward its policy. Hatred of policy is one thing, however, and disgraceful rancour by kidnapping is something else. The Iranian nation, while condemning any political intervention by the United States of America both in the past and in the regime of the mullahs, denounces the ugly act of kidnapping by Khomeyni's wretched regime which has disgraced Iranians throughout the world.

Of course there is much to be said on whether the employees of an embassy of diplomats of a country in Iran are bigger spies than people like Beheshti, [name indistinct], Qotbzadeh and [name indistinct]. The matter is not why they have arrested a number of spies, the matter is that if these people are spies, then they should be tried in a (?free) court on the basis of legal norms, and if they are diplomats and political delegates then they should be returned to their country on the basis of the principle of immunity for people attached to political delegations.

[Words indistinct] taking of hostage people, however, be they innocent or guilty, and declaring that they will be released in exchange for some hundred millions for each one of them to be paid to the mullahs so that they can fill their pockets and gobble like they did the other national wealths or so that they can use this amount to preserve their regime and to destroy Iran more. Khomeyni's regime, by starting an imposed war, caused billions of dollars of damage to Iran and wasted the lives of thousands of Iran's children and turned hundreds of thousands of Iranians into refugees in their own country, and now it has destroyed the reputation of Iran and of Iranians by demanding money in return for the hostages' release.

We believe that Iran's assets anywhere in the world should be placed at the disposal of Iran's legitimate government and the Iranian nation and not at the disposal of the rotten and corrupt Khomeyni-Khalkhali clique. We believe that Iran's wealth which belongs to the Iranian nation should be given to the Iranian nation and not to a group of brigands who have placed the label of rule and government on themselves and are completely ignorant of all (?principles).

At any rate, [words indistinct] we condemn kidnapping and hostage-taking and, while expressing aversion on the political interventions by the American Government in Iran's affairs, we express our sympathies with the innocent families of the hostages.

Long live Iran: Long live the Iranian nation: Death to Khomeyni's regime!

RADIO IRAN REACTS TO IRANIAN HOSTAGE POSITION

NC231848 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sometime last week Khomeyni's prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, said that a minimum financial guarantee should be given by America for the hostages' release, but it now becomes obvious that this minimum which Raja'i speaks of is an amount of more than $23 billion. No one knows how the regime of the mullahs has decided on this amount, but in order to have a slight idea, I wish to recall that $23 billion equals the entire income from Iran's oil exports during the year ending 20 March 1978 and is equal to (?half) of the United States' annual income from oil. At any rate, Raja'i's minimum is so much more than America's maximum that this has created a difficulty as far as the continuation of talks with the Carter administration is concerned. The price asked by the regime of the mullahs for the American hostages makes this kidnapping the most expensive in history. It is said in political circles that if until now one thought that Khomeyni's regime did not respect and understand words and said what it wanted, it is now clear that this regime does not understand anything about figures and numbers either, since no matter what margin for bargaining this irresponsible government may have allowed when quoting the number of $23 billion for its disgraceful commodity, the amount asked continues to be extremely illogical.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS

JN221748 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Khuzestan refugees, who have suffered from the war, have staged a demonstration in Tehran. They asked the government to compensate them for their losses, or at least to secure lodgings for them, and to allocate salaries to their families or find them jobs to enable them to continue living. The government's reply to these demands, however, will surely be that we have launched the revolution for the sake of Islam, that we are working for Islam and not to provide work, lodgings, or money. On the other hand, the government will also tell them that Iran is fighting imperialism and that these demands are hostile to the revolution and benefit imperialism. Reports from Tehran also mention that diseases such as typhoid and cholera have become widespread in Tehran and other Iranian cities like Esfahan.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN ON KURDISH BATTLES

JN240838 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sar Dasht--Information received from Sar Dasht says that yesterday, Monday, 22 December 1980, a dud bomb dropped by the air force of the so-called Iranian Islamic Republican regime in an effort to kill the people in the Sar Dasht villages was discovered. The bomb, which weighed 660-720 kg, was detonated by the peshmergas of Iran's Kurdish Democratic Party near (Dimoka) village.

Miandow Ab--The heroic fighting waged by the frontline Peshmerga forces against the army and guards near Miandow Ab on 17 December 1980 has led to a fierce outbreak of fighting between the military and guards. Our correspondent in Miandow Ab said that intense armed lashes took place between the army and guards and resulted in the death of 14 guards. Our correspondent also reports from Miandow Ab that the number of army and guards personnel who were killed in the recent clashes has risen from 118, as we had previously announced, to 135. Mahabad--we announced in our newscast yesterday that the enemy army and guards have begun to advance toward (Anderqash) village, 10 km from Mahabad, in order to carry out another despicable crime. Though they imagine that they can do whatever they want, however, they will never again be able to commit any crime against this village as long as a single Kurd is left in the front. Information received indicates that the heroic peshmergas of the frontline forces, in cooperation with the region's peasants and toiling masses, have confrontedthose filthy elements with all their might and managed to inflict heavy losses on the agent army and guards. So far we have not received precise figures on the number of dead, but the enemy was seen transporting the wounded back to their bases. With great pride, history will record the feats of those who confront the enemy practices.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Raja'i Comment--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i told a group of diplomats on 27 December that the United States is using the hostages as a "pretext" to maintain its influence in Iran and is not interested in securing their release. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i said the U.S. Government has three choices: to accept Iran's terms, giving financial guarantees to Algeria and returning all of Iran's assets; to return part of Iran's assets over which there is no dispute and to resolve the other disputed claims through legal channels while Iran continues to hold the hostages; or to continue to plot against Iran and cooperate with Iraq in the Gulf war. The prime minister added that the United States does not seem interested in speeding up the negotiations to find a solution to the hostages issue. In the radio's English service version of his remarks, Raja'i said that Iran has "no difficulty" holding the hostages until the United States agrees to its terms, adding that the hostages "will be kept in good condition."

Nabavi Interview--In a Tehran radio interview, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi said that the United States has tried to "pull the wool over our eyes" by offering "100 pages of paper" in exchange for the hostages and then hoping that Iran will forget its claims and frozen assets. Saying that Iran cannot "bargain" over its wealth like this, Nabavi stressed that Iran needs "acceptable guarantees" to implement the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages.

Trial Deadline--Demonstrators in Tehran celebrating a Muslim feast day called on the Iranian Government to set a deadline for the United States to agree to Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages. In their resolution, reported by AFP, the demonstrators urged that the hostages be quickly brought to trial if the United States does not meet the deadline.

Afghan Protest in Tehran

Hundreds of Afghan Refugees demonstrated outside the Soviet and Afghan embassies in Tehran on 27 December, AFP reported, protesting the Soviet invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan. While Tehran radio claimed that revolution guards and police "thwarted" an attempt by the demonstrators to enter the Soviet Embassy, a TASS report headlined "outrageous provocation" said that "hooligan-type elements" and "thugs" forced their way into the embassy's reception area, causing "considerable material damage." TASS further reported that the Soviet Foreign Ministry on 28 December made a "resolute protest" to Iran over the incident, charging that "raging elements ... grossly violated" the embassy, threatening the lives of embassy personnel and insulting the Soviet flag.

Citing the protest note, TASS also reported that "only after numerous and insistent demands" by the Soviet ambassador did Iranian authorities act to eject the demonstrators. Calling the occupation a "glaring violation ... extraterritoriality." The note held Iran responsible for damage to the embassy and urged Iran to consider "appropriate measures" to protect the Soviet Union's "lawful interests." Tehran radio noted the Protest without comment but later reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in a speech to the Majlis, accused the Soviet Union itself of being responsible for the attack on its embassy and defended the actions of the revolution guards and police in preventing the occupation of the embassy.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appealed to Khuzestan Arab tribesmen to ignore plots intended to split them from their Persian brothers and urged them to unite under the "flag of Islam" and "monotheism." In his speech to the tribesmen, reported by Tehran radio, Khomeyni warned against false nationalistic appeals by Iraq and the superpowers who seek to divide Muslims, plunder and destroy their wealth.

In a sharp rebuttal, an Arabistan (Iraqi name for Khuzestan) spokesman, cited by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, characterized Khomeyni's remarks as a distortion and an attempt "to escape the mounting wave of indignation" among the Iranian people over the war. Saying that the "charlatan of Qom" is trying to decive the world into believing that harmony exists among the Arabistan tribesmen, the spokesman declared that Khomeyni is fabricating lies as a "last resort" to preserve the Islamic revolution.

Khomeyni Warning--In another speech reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed the need for all officials, including the president, prime minister and others, to "wake up," "cease their hostility" toward each other and meet the tests imposed by the war with Iraq. Khomeyni called on these officials to declare a "cease-fire" in their personal disputes and get on with the war.

Military Conflict--Tehran radio reported Iranian helicopters in action around Ahvaz and Khuninshahr, attacking Iraqi armored vehicles and entrenchments. Further fighting continued on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, the radio said, along with artillery exchanges on the Sumar, Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts. In a series of communiques carried by Baghdad radio, the Iraqi General Command reported sustained fighting in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region with heavy Iranian losses as well as further clashes around Abadan, Ahvaz and Dezful.

Iraq

Iraq and Turkey signed an agreement to enlarge the Kirkuk-Yuimurtalik oil pipeline, increasing its capacity from 35 million tons to 45-50 million tons annually. Ankara radio reported that the agreement came at the end of 2 days of talks between Iraqi and Turkish officials in Ankara.

Israel

Yitzhaq Moda'i has resigned as communications minister but has still retained the energy and infrastructure portfolio. Reporting that the Cabinet accepted Moda'i's resignation, Jerusalem radio indicated that the minister's decision resulted from difficulties arising in implementing the government's proposal to establish a communications company and a postal authority. The radio said sources close to Moda'i revealed that the minister believes some officials are impeding the establishment of the postal authority.

Syria

Following a Damascus radio report that Progressive National Front Central Command member Darwish az-Zuni was assassinated on 27 December by "the gang of murder and treason," the newspaper TISHRIN accused the Jordanian monarchy of being "closly linked" with "remnants of the routed gangs" that have returned to using assassination as a political weapon. The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH also warned Jordan that its alleged support for Az-Zuni's assassination "will not pass unpunished." Damascus radio reported an "impressive procession" attended Az-Zuni's funeral including Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

Lebanon

After several armed clashes in Zahlah over Christmas, Beirut radio and the Voice of Lebanon radio reported a gradual relaxation of tension in the city following a 26 December cease-fire agreement. Both radios also reported shooting in Beirut. The Voice of Lebanon radio revealed that an anti-Iraqi organization claimed responsibility for attacks on the French Embassy in the capital.

Afghanistan

National Fatherland Front--Kabul radio reported that a conference of "national patriotic forces" authorized a supreme elected commission to begin organizing the founding congress of a "national fatherland front" due to be held in 1981. The front will be broad based, including, among others, "national capitalists" and ulema.

Karmal Speech--According to TASS, DRA leader Babrak Karmal told the conference that the fatherland front will unite all classes and patriotic forces while the PDPA will be its "vanguard political force." Kabul radio noted that Karmal went on to stress the government's "honor, observance and defense" of Islam and its role in helping the clergy fulfill their duties. The government, Karmal said, has decided to establish a Department of Islamic Affairs and, under the aegis of a Supreme Religious Council, will take more heed of shrines, mosques and rituals. Karmal also announced a new draft law on military conscription.

Egypt

In speeches, statements and interviews reported by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat reaffirmed Egyptian support for the Afghan mojahedin and pledged to supply antitank and antiaircraft weapons to the guerrillas. As-Sadat also warned the mojahedin against involvement in "Arab and Islamic differences."

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 251 29 December 1980

NOTE: Daily Report No. 250 was not published on 26 December 1980 because of the holiday declared for U.S. Government employees that date by Executive Order.

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KARMAL OUTLINES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY, GOALS

LD282352 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0615 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, presumably at the conference of national and patriotic forces in the Salam Khanah Hall of the palace in Kabul--presumably live]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Providing the necessary conditions for the creative work of all classes of intellectuals is regarded as one of our important duties. One of the large groups of intellectuals is the teachers and lecturers group. In their first congress, in a free atmosphere, they considered their problems and looked forward to their solution.

The teachers, as resolute patriots equipped with the weapon of wisdom, expressed their full support for the revolutionary changes in the country and for the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution. They promised the PDPA and the entire people of Afghanistan that they would not desist from any effort or endeavor to enhance public and professional knowledge, the level of education of the masses of the people, or the training of the young generation in [words indistinct] and loyalty to the revolution and the homeland. A large number of patriotic teachers, including party nonmembers, gave a positive reply to the voice of their conscience, and with arms in hand are defending the gains of the revolution. [applause]

You are aware that the representatives of the various sectors of our intellectuals--journalists, writers, artists and so on--have found it possible to establish their unions. This makes it possible for intellectuals not only to consider and solve problems and queries in connection with their profession freely, broadly and in a democratic manner, but to unite their energies in revolutionary thought and to familiarize the broad masses of the people with scientific, cultural, literary and artistic values.

Our patriotic youth, united in the ranks of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] have an immense share in the defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution. These youths, on the order of their conscience and the voice of their hearts and minds, go heroically to the most difficult battlefronts where the fortune of the revolution is being determined. They voluntarily fight against the murderous gangs and take part in maintaining peace in towns and villages. A while ago, approximately 200 of these courageous youths went to Kerker mine and helped produce coal to keep their families warm in the winter. [applause]

The youths are engaged in a broad task of publicizing and propagating party and government policy, uncovering the lies of imperialism and other enemies of the revolution. We have no doubt that the DYOA will continue to fulfill (?its responsibilities) for the realization of the revolutionary changes and the building of a new life in this society.

It has been announced that the Basic Principles of the DRA on the equal rights of women have been altered so that the care of working women and mothers is a principle aspect of government policy. Only a month ago, in this hall, the first comprehensive conference of women was held. The participants at the conference invited all women to take a more active part in the general struggle against the internal and external counterrevolutionaries and in uniting and consolidating the progressive forces of Afghanistan. The Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] regards as one of its principle duties the realization of measures to absorb more women in the task of social production and to secure their rights in work as a precondition of economic independence and equality in all social sectors. We are confident that the pure, noble and honorable women of Afghanistan, as mothers, sisters and daughters of the country, in uniting with the DWOA, will not withhold any energy in the realization of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution. [applause]

The DRA is an independent state and democracy of all the Muslim and toiling people of the country. [applause] In our country the honor, observance and defense of the sacred religion of Islam has been secured in practice and the freedom to observe religious ceremonies has been guaranteed for all Muslims. [applause]

The government has taken on the responsibility of helping and cooperating in the patriotic activities of the ulema and the clergy in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities. The leading authorities of the DRA, in view of the importance and great role of Islam, the clergy and the patriotic ulema in the life of our society, have decided to establish a department of Islamic affairs under the aegis of the prime ministry.

With the completion of the work to create the supreme council of the ulema and clergy of Afghanistan, the government will be able to better observe interests and care more for the preservation of shrines and other sacred places, and the observance of hajj rituals and to take care of mosques and preaching centers. [applause] The Sawr Revolution is a strong manifestation of the determination of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to secure full social justice.

Today we are [words indistinct] in this great hall the estemmed representatives of the ulema, clergy, priests and our noble imams, who have actively taken part in the task of defending the Sawr Revolution, in the task of uncovering the poisonous agents of imperialism and reaction who under their false names (?have taken up positions), and of defending the beloved homeland. We have gathered with other representatives of other toiling people; they will give a tooth-aching reply to the conspiracies of the enemies who want to cultivate the seeds of discord among the united family of Afghanistan, whether Shi'ite or Sunni.

Dear compatriots, on the parallel issues of legality and the democratic rights of the individual, which have been guaranteed by the Basic Principles of the DRA, and service to the people and service in the ranks of our heroic armed forces to defend the homeland, the territorial integrity of the country, the independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan and the achievements of the revolution; and the interests of the toilers, it is the most lofty, the most honorable and the most sacred duty of the citizens of the DRA. Therefore, the new draft law on military conscription is at hand. In this law, in accordance with the Basic Principles, the new duties of the DRA Armed Forces are clearly defined. The new law will help to further strengthen our new armed forces, the army of our toiling people, the army of our patriots, the army of revolutionary heroes and courageous Afghan internationalists. [applause]

The law decree on emblems and medals is another step toward the further enhancement of the high position of the liberating Afghan Armed Forces and other national patriotic elements and proud heroes of the country; the presentations will begin on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the establishment of the DRA.

Esteemed representatives, our party and government, while implementing their vital duties in the construction of the country, have paid and are paying serious attention to the related questions of the international stand of Afghanistan, the development of contacts, foreign relations and the initiation of new, creative, and peaceful proposals.

The most important political event for us on the international scale after the victory of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution was the visit of our high-ranking leading party and government delegation to the USSR and the successful conclusion of our talks in Moscow. The importance of these talks is higher than the framework of the present moment [as heard] and in some areas it transcends the framework of bilateral relations. During the talks and discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, the Soviet side declared that the people of Afghanistan, as before, could rely on the support of the Soviet people in their struggle for the construction of a new society and the defense of their revolution. [applause] At this moment the agreements reached during the visit are already being put into practice and have been filled with new and specific contents; they are having their positive effect on the situation in the region and on the position of the DRA in the world.

The most important duties of the DRA in its foreign policy, as before, are to be nonaligned, independent and loyal to the UN Charter, to struggle against the strengthening of international tension by the aggressive imperialist and warmongering forces, to work for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and detente and for the cessation of the arms race. [applause]

It should be said that the DRA is reaffirming its readiness for a peaceful and democratic solution of the regions disputed issues and unsolved problems in the interest of the people of all countries of the region and of peaceful cooperation.

The DRA highly appraises the visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev [applause], general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and joins in approving the decisions made in the course of this visit toward the consolidation of peace and security in the world and the region. We are confident that the results of this visit will create broad prospects and possibilities for the peaceful and democratic settlement of some issues of the world and in the region which have recently become more tense. It must be recalled that the DRA has many times in the past proposed that the problems existing in relations between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran be settled by peaceful talks, without any terms and conditions, based on accepted international measures and, furthermore, with mutual respect to the sovereignty of the respective governments. The DRA has extended the hand of friendship many times to the Governments and the people of Pakistan and Iran, and has made efforts to make use of every opportunity for staging constructive talks with the official circles of the neighboring countries, but, unfortunately, we have not received, up to now, a clear reply to our proposals from the Governments of Pakistan and Iran. Making use of this opportunity, we once again ask the Governments of Pakistan and Iran to sit around a negotiating table and solve the problems which separate us from one another by peaceful, political means. [applause] A further delay in these negotiations will only result in further tension in the region and will cause unnecessary sacrifices and complications.

Esteemed representatives, the DRA, with full confidence, is looking to its glorious future. We, by coordinating all out efforts, with the unity of patriotic and national forces, will eliminate the present problems and difficulties and are constructing a just and prosperous society in our ancient homeland.

At the end of my speech I declare with a strong and powerful voice, with a fearless and relentless voice, with a confident and revolutionary voice, that we consider it shameful to hide our viewpoints and aims. [applause] We say that the national and social liberating revolution of the heroic and toiling people of Afghanistan is moving steadily forward toward imminent and resolute victories. [applause] As a result, we will uproot from their foundations all the remnants of reaction and tyranny, colonialism and imperialism, cruelty and despotism, terror and savagery, and the strangulation and exploitation of man by man. [applause] Consequently, the revolution will reach its lofty humane goal, that is, true social justice. [applause] Let all our enemies, all servants of the black reaction, imperialism and hegemonism, shake because of our revolution. [applause] Let them cry hysterically and savagely and let them rant and rave. [applause] The great masses of the people of the free and revolutionary Afghanistan will not give up their (?struggle) against backwardness and [word indistinct]. They are imminently and resolutely attaining a new society, a society of justice and worship and prosperity. [applause] Let the DRA national fatherland front flag be hoisted. [applause] The unity of all the heroic residents of Afghanistan is the guarantor of our victory! [applause]

Long live revolutionary, proud, free and independent Afghanistan! [applause]

AFP: THREE AFGHAN GROUPS ANNOUNCE UNION IN CAIRO

NC250658 Paris AFP in English 0633 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Dec (AFP)--Three fghan rebel movements have united, their chiefs announced here in an interview in the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM. Muhammad Bani Muhammadi, head of the Afghan Revolutionary Movement, Sadiqullah al-Mujahid, head of the National Front to Safeguard Afghanistan, and Ahmad al-Jilani, head of the National Islamic Front, came here for Egypt's "Day in Favour of the Afghan People." They also appealed to other anti-Soviet movements to join their union to struggle more effectively against "the occupier."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. HOSTAGES, NEGOTIATIONS

Christmas Service

LD251144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Christmas eve ceremonies were held for the American hostages in their place of residence. The deremonies on the eve of the birth of His Holiness Christ, may God's peace by upon Him, for the hostages were conducted by three Iranian clergymen and the pope's representative in Tehran.

During these ceremonies, which lasted from 2230 until 0400, presents, letters and Christmas cards sent for the hostages were delivered to them.

According to the same report, tonight a similar ceremony will be held for the three hostages who are being kept in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Algerians Visit Hostages

LD261124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the Algerian Government's representatives last night visited the place where the 52 U.S. spy hostages are being held and talked to all of them. The Algerian delegation also participated last night in the Christmas celebrations held by the three spy hostages at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Algiers on Meeting

LD262047 Algiers Domestic Services in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Algerian Ambassador to Iran Abdelkarim Ghraieb has made a statement to the Iranian news agency PARS in which he affirmed that all the Americans who are detained in Iran enjoy good health and live under very good conditions. Brother Ghraieb met with the Americans detained last night on the occasion of the Christmas celebrations.

In this connection the two Algerian envoys--brother Reda Malek, Algerian ambassador to the United States, and brother Muhammad as-Saghir Mustafay, governor of the Algerian Central Bank--have left for Washington where they will meet with officials of the U.S. State Department. It was learned that brother Abdelkarim Ghraieb will leave Tehran today for Washington to join them. It is noteworthy that the contacts between the parties concerned in the issue of the American detainess have not stopped, despite some statements made by some responsible quarters in the U.S. administration in which they have expressed reservations with regard to meeting the Iranian demands, which include: unfreezing Iranian assets in U.S. banks and returning the wealth of the former shah to the Iranian people.

Ghraieb Interview

LD270940 Tehran PARS in English 0737 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Mr Abdelkarim Ghraieb, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and Mr Ben Hussein, the director of the international department of the Foreign Ministry of the Algerian Government, participated in an exclusive interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY's reporter in Tehran yesterday at 1215.

Mr Ghraieb and Mr Ben Hussein talked about their meetings with all the 52 American hostages. They met three spy hostages at the Foreign Ministry building of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at a Christmas ceremony held for them, and the other 49 American hostages at their residence in Iran.

Mr Ghraieb said to the PARS reporter that all the hostages were looking quite healthy since they were living in a very good condition. They were well nourished and were provided with necessary facilities.

Regarding the number of the participants in the Christmas ceremony, of which various and completely biased figures had been reported by news agencies, he said that we have the feeling that all the 49 hostages had participated in that ceremony.

Mr Ghraieb and Mr Ben Hussein, who arrived in Tehran on Thursday [25 December] are due to leave the city last (?night or today to) join other members of the delegation.

Speaking to the PARS reporter, Mr Ghraieb said he guessed that the United States would place its reply at the disposal of the delegation within three days.

Ghraieb AFP Interview

NC261205 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 26 Dec 80

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Tehran, 26 Dec (AFP)--Forty-nine U.S. diplomats held hostage by Iran since November 4, 1979, and only recently reunited by their captors, talked "freely" yesterday with Algerian Ambassador to Iran Abdelkarim Ghraieb.

The hostages had been dispersed throughout the country following the abortive U.S. raid in April. The envoy also met with three other American diplomats who have been detained at the Iranian Foreign Ministry since the beginning of the affair.

Mr Ghraieb said, in an exclusive interview with AFP, that the 49 hostages, who were still being guarded by "Islamic students," were detained in a "comfortable" place in the "best conditions."

The Algerian ambassador said that the hostages had not been reunited "only for Christmas" but would apparently be kept together after the holidays.

Mr Ghraieb would not say where the hostages were being held but other sources indicated that they were in the Iranian capital.

The papal nuncio, Archbishop Annibale Bugnini, who celebrated Christmas mass for "25 or 30" of the hostages Wednesday night, told the press afterwards that he had not left Tehran so that he could see the detained diplomats.

Mr Ghraieb reported that the hostages appeared to be "in good health and satisfactory physical shape" and that their "morale was high," although they expressed concern "for their future."

Observers here noted that the Algerian envoy was the first foreigner to have met with all 52 of the hostages virtually since they were taken prisoner.

Mr Ghraieb, who arrived in Tehran from Algiers yesterday, said that he had been "asked by both sides (the United States and Iran)" to meet with the hostages.

He saw the three diplomats at the Foreign Ministry first and then the 49 other hostages "in their rooms, by groups or individually."

The envoy said that he had spent most of the night talking with the detainees.

According to the ambassador, the hostages did not appear to lack material necessities but were under stress, since "they are cut off from the outside world."

He did not indicate whether the hostages had access to radios. But he did say that "complaints" voiced by the diplomats had been partly satisfied by the Iranians at his request.

The hostages were particularly upset by the absence of mail, he reported. But they wrote letters to their families yesterday. Mr Ghraieb said that he would leave Tehran late today for Washington, taking the letters with him.

In addition to the letters, the envoy said that he was taking photographs and films of the hostages to their families in the United States.

Mr Ghraieb is one of three Algerian officials who have been acting as intermediaries in negotiations between Tehran and Washington over the release of the hostages.

Archbishop Bugnini reported that he had been taken blindfolded to the place where the hostages were being held. Mr Ghraieb said, however, that his eyes were not covered. The trip was made at night, he explained, and it was completely dark because of the blackout, a result of the war between Iran and Iran.

The ambassador said that he had been able to talk "freely" with the hostages and those who asked to do so could talk with him separately.

As to the captives' nourishment, Mr Ghraieb said that he could attest that at least during his visit they were served "good" meals. He added that they had the possibility of varying their menus at their request.

Some of the hostages were "playing cards" when he entered their rooms, Mr Ghraieb said, and several of the detainees offered him cigars, which would indicate that they were being reasonably supplied with necessities and some amenities.

Raja'i: Rights, Not Blackmail

LD242212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2048 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tonight the Council of Ministers [shora-ye vaziran] held a session chaired by Prime Minister Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At the end of the relatively long session the prime minister took part in an interview with the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commented on the issues discussed at this session. The prime minister said: We are fighting the great world imperialism and we are proud that our youth intend to rub the noses of mercenaries like Saddam in the dirt, and soon, God willing, we will witness the results of their efforts. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin Raja'i recording] As you know, America, after receiving our logical reply in connection with the hostages held by our nation, began to show reactions which had marks of conspiracy all over. We expected this, and when I was in New York I announced this and sent a message to the hostages' families to the effect that America is not willing in any way to solve this issue nor does it take pity on the lives of these 52.

The United States is following a political path and finds itself defeated here, so it is looking for ways to compensate for this defeat. Well now, Christmas is here and the United States is making a lot of noise complaining that Iran is blackmailing it, although we have repeatedly explained that blackmail is definitely out of the question, and that with regard to the issue of the hostages held by our nation we only intend to prove that we have been subjected to aggression by America, that America has interfered with our domestic affairs, and we have shown this to all the world.

Well, when we did this America froze our assets, that is to say, our direct reserves in that country, and as to the sums transferred to America by its servant the shah, it agreed to guard them and permitted the companies which were dealing with us to file claims against us, whereas the United States was directly responsible for this issue. What we say now is that the United States should give back our monies. This is not blackmail. If in this connection a company has filed a claim against us, even though the fault lies with the United States, we should not pay the penalty for it. The goods we had purchased and paid for should have been delivered. If they have not done so they should [word indistinct].

In order to show the world our good intention in trying to find a solution to this problem, in order to show that our intentions were not in any way materialistic in this connection and that we took this action to claim our rights of freedom in the world, we said that we do not even require these sums to be paid to us by America. Rather, the cash reserves belonging to us, over which there is no argument, should be given to Algeria and the United States should give guarantees in connection with the sums the exact amount of which is not known. This in no way constitutes blackmail and our nation and all the right-seeking nations of the world know well that America had to show such a reacion. This proves the analysis of our oppressed revolutionary people that America does not intend to solve the issue of hostages in any way. Now it will probably take advantage of Christ's birthday and will present itself as a humanitarian government to the world and say that it does its best to save the 52 hostages held by the Iranian nation but in return they ask for money, blackmail money. Surely, the right-seeking, free, aware and independent nations of the world are able to see the treacherous plots hatched by the imperialists. [passage omitted referring generally to acts of groups who help counterrevolution by creating divisions among the people] [end recording]

Raja'i 27 Dec Press Conference

JN281839 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i met in the Foreign Ministry yesterday afternoon with the ambassadors of foreign countries in Tehran, and with Iranian and foreign reporters, to explain the Iranian stand on the hostages issue. The prime minister delivered a speech in which he welcomed the ambassadors and correspondents and thanked them for attending.

In his speech, brother Raja'i said: Our country, which is an Islamic revolutionary country, differed with America and the imperialist countries following the detention of 52 members of the former U.S. Embassy as hostages. Many documents have been seized which prove the spying activities of many of these hostages. When the Iranian people managed to make their voice heard [words indistinct] world public opinion and succeeded in finding [words indistinct] pertaining to the spying activities of the former U.S. Embassy and its staff, they set conditions for the release of all of the hostages, with the exception of one condition pertaining to the procedures taken by America against our people following the detention of the hostages.

The second condition contained the political aspect: namely, America's pledge not to interfere in our country's domestic affairs. After the proclamation of the Iranian reply to America, America adopted its permanent course and began political propaganda.

We proposed the simplest solutions to the most complicated problems. However, America began propaganda and desperate attempts [words indistinct] does not want to solve the hostage issue.

Addressing the participants, brother Raja'i said: You all can testify that visits are taking place in the area and agreements that had been postponed for various reasons are being concluded. Furthermore, agreements are being concluded with the agent Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

America has entered the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran in a manner more open than at any time in the past. The American Government has one of three choices. The first choice is that which we have proposed: that it give a guarantee to Algeria regarding the points of difference and return all funds belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The second choice is that it return the wealth of the Iranian people in regard to matters where there are no differences. In matters where there are differences, the hostages will stay in Iran until the American Government succeeds in solving these differences, with a legal reference that is acceptable to both sides.

The third choice that I am announcing now is that all liberated peoples in the world are looking at America and the families of the hostages with anxiety. These proples should know that the road adopted by America for itself is that of plotting, interfering and cooperating with Saddam in the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is true that America is a big power and the arch-Satan. However, the American Government should know that our Muslim revolutionary people are prepared to defeat America once again. This is our heroic people's determination.

At the end of his speech, brother Raja'i said: I hope you will not forget to give the issue of the Iraqi aggression, which has led to the killing of 30,000 people from both sides, the same degree of importance that you are attaching to the hostage issue. Our people, who are waging a war against Saddam and against the Eastern and Western forces that are helping the agent Iraqi regime in one form or another, are a victorious people. I wish you would convey these facts again to world public opinion.

REUTER Cited on Washington Talks

JN280930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] REUTER reports that U.S. and Algerian officials have arranged a meeting at the State Department in Wasington today--an extraordinary weekend meeting--to discuss Iran's request for $24 billion as a guarantee for releasing the 52 U.S. hostages.

The U.S. side, led by Warren Christopher, assistant secretary of state, and the Algerian side, led by Abdelkarim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador to Iran, held talks for 9 hours yesterday. They, however, declined to comment on their talks.

It is worth mentioning that brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, had informed the diplomatic corps in Tehran that if the United States refuses to respond to Iran's request for the mentioned financial guarantees, the issue of the hostages will continue for a long time.

Nabavi Interview

LD261659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Interview in "Friday With Officials" program with Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, by unidentified correspondent who asks questions phoned in from listeners—live]

[Excerpts] We have informed you, dear listeners, that on the Voice of the Islamic Republic every Friday at 1600 [1230 GMT] we have a live program entitled "Friday With Officials."

Our guest this week is Mr Behzad Nabavi, who as you know is minister of state in charge of executive affairs and supervisor of the economic mobilization headquarters. Since the day the hostages were handed over to the government, responsibility for them also has been assigned to him. Mr Nabavi is also the government spokesman as well, but today he will not be talking to us as the government spokesman.

[Question] There is a question about Reagan's election, its effect on the world, and whether Reagan will be able to determine America's future movements in any way.

[Answer] This is one of the things I will answer as an individual and give you my personal opinion, which is not connected with the positions I hold. Generally, the thinking that there is a basic difference between Reagan and Carter is wrong. You see, Reagan is an actor by profession, Mr Carter is another actor; in reality oppressive governments in the world, the superpowers, follow certain policies under any circumstances and appoint someone to implement these policies who becomes the actor on the stage. Reagan's stance does not differ greatly from Carter's. Their stances in fact are not personal stances; they just implement America's policies in the world. America's policies would not change. Reagans and Carters have a special role to play. Reagan is a gunslinger when he enters the arena; Carter wears a smile. This is not because of personal differences between Carter and Reagan; when America's foreign policy is to be changed, one of these people plays their part.

All the noise and challenges thrown out by Reagan have not been taken up by anybody. America is not capable of doing anything more than what it has done. As the imam stated: "America cannot do a thing." It makes no difference to us whether Reagan is in power or Carter. Which one is worse? This means that whatever of the [word indistinct] this great Satan could do in connection with us, it did and continues to do. It was during Mossadeq's time that they said if the Republicans came to power there would be a coup, while if the Democrats stay in power there would not be one. Now at present our army is in a position that there is no question of a coup d'etat. If such a thought entered anyone's head, those under his command will take care of him.

[Question] Because we mentioned at the beginning of the program that since the hostages were handed over to the government you, Mr Nabavi, have been responsible for them, our dear listeners and compatriots have submitted some questions. They have asked whether White House spokesman Jody Powell has stated that it is not possible for us to make Iran understand this issue, and whether the Western mass media and press are trying to present Iran's demand for the return of Iran's wealth and property as seeking ransom. What is your view on this?

[Answer] We have explained this several times, both myself and our brother, Mr Raja'i. I will explain again that America thought it could pull the wool over our eyes and by having Carter hand over 100 pages of paper to the Algerian Government, we would let the hostages go and would forget our claims to our wealth which is frozen there.

We told them that you have verbally accepted the conditions set by the Islamic Majlis; why don't you give us a guarantee. When we release the 52 hostages we will not be able to use 100 pages of paper. We need acceptable guarantees from the great Satan, and we can not bargain with the wealth of the nation [beyt ol-mal] like this. This is the situation as it stands. Mr Jody Powell has not been asked to give us his paternal wealth. We are asking for the wealth of our nation to be returned. If they can not do this, then naturally we cannot implement the conditions ratified by the Islamic Majlis, set the hostages free, and we will be forced to carry out our [word indistinct] duty.

Further Nabavi Comments

LD280605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0435 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Excerpts] According to our morning correspondent, a Cabinet [cabineh] session was held last night chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. Reports by the services and technical commissions were discussed and the bills that had been sanctioned by these commissions were granted final approval.

At the end of this session, Behzad Nabavi, minister of state and Cabinet spokesman, in an exclusive interview with our correspondent, spoke of the issues discussed during last night's session, the issue of the hostages, the effects of the government sessions [as heard] and government aid to the war victims. We draw your attention to this interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Nabavi, please tell our listeners about the issues discussed during last night's Cabinet session.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted on discussions of relief work for war victims] A report was submitted and discussed in connection with trips of Cabinet members to European countries in order to explain Iran's stance vis-a-vis the Iranian nation's hostages.

[Question] Mr Nabavi, you referred to the issue of the hostages. According to news agencies, after seeing the film of the Christmas ceremonies and also the reports submitted by Algerian officials, Carter announced that the hostages are not being maltreated in Iran. Would you please, as minister state for executive affairs, tell us how you interpret Carter's remarks?

[Answer] I do not know what Carter announced. However, I know that the Western and Zionist mass media started an extensive propaganda campaign against Iran after the United States received Iran's reply. They are attacking Iran in various forms. For example, rumours are being spread in Iran that we are losing the war, the reason being that we have not given the desired reply. The media and U.S. officials have termed Iran's just demands as extortion. I have no knowledge of the matter that you mentioned. [passage omitted on housing for the war victims] [end recording]

Beheshti on Possibility of Trial

LD242028 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Iran, today attended a weekly press conference and answered the questions put to him by reporters.

Regarding the possibility of the court trial of the American hostages, Dr Beheshti said that the Supreme Judicial Council will name an appropriate court if such a trial is to held.

On the question of American claims on the three Iranian islands in the Hormuz Straight, the chief justice of the Supreme Court said: The American Government has claims over all parts of the world and Iran will give a suitable response when the necessity requires.

Regarding Iran's assistance to the Iraqi combatants fighting against the Iraqi regime, Dr Beheshti said that the Muslim combatants of Iraq have intensified their activities inside this country and Iran feels responsible toward all those who fight for their liberty. He added: The Iraqi Muslim combatants are enjoying the support of not only Iran, but also all the freedom-loving people of the world.

AFP on Beheshti Comments

NC241124 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Dec (AFP)--The United States Embassy hostages would be tried like any Iranian citizen if they were put in the dock, the head of the Iranian Supreme Court Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today.

"Each of their crimes will be judged according to the Islamic Constitution", he told a press conference, adding that the Supreme Court would decide if it became necessary which tribunal would hear the case.

In any event, the ayatollah said, the hostages would not be court-martialled.

Ayatollah Beheshti repeated earlier declarations by leading Iranians that the government would not modify further its conditions for the release of the hostages, who have been held since November 4 last year.

The ayatollah, who leads the ruling Islamic Republican Party, told an American journalist that he sent his best wishes for Christmas to "the American masses."

"I hope they will try to step up the universal combat against imperialism in all its forms, in the West as well as the East, and encourage the well-being and freedom of humanity," he added.

Kho'ini Calls for Trial

BK250815 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Dec (AFP)--The assistant speaker of the Iranian parliament today called on the government to start preprations for a trial of the 52 American hostages, blaming the United States for delays in answering Iranian demands.

In an interview in the TEHRAN TIMES, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini added that hostages would be tried according to Islamic principles and not international law.

Iran was not required to furnish the United States with details on the detention of the hostages, the Hojjat ol-Eslam, Ayatollah Ruhollah khomeyni's representative to the militants who seized the U.S. Embassy more than 13 months ago, declared.

Overnight, two Roman Catholic priests and three pastors had conducted a Christmas service for the hostages here, after being taken blindfolded to a "comfortable room" which also contained gifts for the hostages.

Further Details

BK251027 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini said the U.S. hostages would be divided into two groups during the trial. One group would be tried on spying charges, while the other group would answer charges of having incited plots aimed at "creating a bloodbath," according to the newspaper.

One of the hostages would also be tried for the alleged rape of a young Iranian woman, while others would also face charges of destroying secret embassy documents, according to the Hojjat ol-Eslam, who is head of the special parliamentary committee that set down the conditions for the hostages' release.

The interview follows a statement yesterday by Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti that the hostages would be tried like any other Iranian citizen if they go before the courts.

Msgr Bugnini said four other Iranian clergymen officiated at the Christmas cermonies that lasted from 10:30 p.m. Thursday to 4 a.m. today, though PARS reports said three Iranian clergymen accompanied the Papal nuncio. All four, another Roman Catholic priest and three pastors, were blindfolded en route, reports said.

Similar services are to be held tonight for the three Americans in the Foreign Ministry, including former U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, government spokesman Admad Azizi said.

PARS said that a film of the services made by Iranian television showed that the hostages were "apparently in good spirits." Television spokesman said the film could be broadcast tonight in Iran.

Msgr Bugnini said the room contained gifts for the hostages, mainly warm clothing, blankets and cakes.

It was the Papal nuncio's third visit with the hostages since Islamic militants stormed the U.S. Embassy building onNovember 4 last year.

He said he found them tired, but in correct physical shape and good spirits.

Friday Sermon

JN261030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0917 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Friday sermon by Tehran Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University mosque in Arabic-live]

[Excerpt] Reports indicate that the downfall of Iraq's mercenaries and their ill-fated effects is imminent. Hence the oppressor's leaders are now working hard to achieve their dreams and illusions by other dirty means. The oppressors have waged wide-scale campaigns to bring pressure to bear on the Islamic Republic to justify any crimes they may commit. It is likely that these crimes may include a military intervention like the Tabas operation. [sentence indistinct]

It is regrettable and sad to see that well over 15 Arab stations have been dragged into the oppressors' current and become a springboard for imperialism.

We hereby declare to the world peoples--and you Arab brothers should convey and publish this declaration--that the occupation of the den of espionage and the captivity of the U.S. spies was meant to convey our protest against the sheltering of the executioner shah to the world, particularly the U.S. people. But the U.S. Government's arbitrary behavior and [words indistinct]. We have always declared our readiness to hand over the hostages in return for compensation of the losses caused to us by the United States and for a pledge not to intervene in our affairs. The United States has never cared about the fate of the hostages in their capacity as individuals, but looks on them as tools, exploiting them to exercise its oppressive hegemony. The United States is now exerting all its efforts to place obstacles and problems in our way. O Arab brothers, you are responsible for conveying this fact to everyone.

Crowd Calls for Deadline

NC281009 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Dec (AFP)--A large crowd of worshippers which gathered today in Tehran square to observe the Shi'ite Moslem feast of Arba'in called on the government to fix a deadline for Washington to reply to Iran's conditions for releasing the United States Embassy hostages.

Their resolution, reported by Tehran radio, stipulated that if no answer came by the required time the hostages should be put swiftly and conclusively on trial.

The radio broadcast the text of the resolution just after a speech by Jalaleddin Farsa, a prominent member of the majority Islamic Republic Party.

TEHRAN: U.S. MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN DEMANDS, TRIAL

LD260006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] With the final terms set by the Islamic Republic of Iran for the hostages, once again the tone of Western propaganda media against the Islamic Republic of Iran and in particular the proposed terms has become hostile.

A highly interesting point is that Mr Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, has said that the U.S. President has no authority to unfreeze the Iranian assets. The question is: If the U.S. President has no authority to unfreeze our assets and return the plundered property of our Muslim nation, then how is it that he had the authority to freeze them in the first place? How is it possible for a country's central bank to be unaware of the amount of deposits of a prominent person like the deceased Mohammad Reza Shah? Is a request for the return of a nation's legal right considered to be a lawsuit? A nation has been plundered for 50 years by colonialism and for 25 years by the U.S. plunderers. Are we to be considered to be pursuing a lawsuit or you who [words indistinct]

At any rate, the revolutionary government, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and our combative nation have stated their final reply with regard to (?reducing) the crimes of the spies. As for the imperialists and Zionists, the press and their associated radios are not big enough to influence our revolutionary government by creating an artificial atmosphere; for they saw that all their plots and clamor after the occupation of the spy nest were of no avail. We have seen clearly over the past year and a few months that America and Carter have failed to do anything.

Now our revolutionary government has given its final say. It is now up to America to choose between submitting to the logical demands made by our revolutionary nation or to the trial of the spies and divulging the nature of its embassy staff. Our final reply was decisive, clear, specific and complete.

TEHRAN ON REACTION TO HOSTAGE CONDITIONS

LD241510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1136 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the announcement of the Iranian conditions for the release of the American hostages, once again the devoted newspaper and colonial radios of the world have joined voices with various groups and Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, and have begun attacking, vilifying and shouting obscenities at Iran.

Before we review the positions of an articles published by the newspapers of the imperialist countries, it is worth investigating their previous record leading up to this condemnation and to the conditions proposed by Iran:

Following the occupation of the American den of espionage and the taking of the known spies hostage, and after the exposure of some of the American lackeys, such as Yazdi and Amir-Entezam and other [words indistinct] connected with America, and while the deprived of the world were supporting this revolutionary action, the Western propaganda systems began their propaganda attacks to prepare the ground for the economic blockade. At that time, Imam Khomeyni announced Iran's conditions for leniency in punishing the hostages as being the return of the deceased shah and the wealth plundered by him, the return of frozen Iranian assets, an international guarantee of noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran and cancellation of the claims of American [word indistinct] toward the Iranian assets.

Following the announcement of the Iranian conditions and the annihilation of the fugitive shah, Imam Khomeyni gave the Islamic Consultative Assembly the task of determining the final fate of the spy hostages. Eventually, around 2 months ago, despite political, economic and even military pressure during the past year and at the height of the chaos created by the affiliated groups inside the country--such as the hypocrites and Baghdad radio--the Islamic Consultative Assembly categorically announced Iran's final conditions, that is, the return of the deceased shah's wealth, the unfreezing of Iranian assets, America's international guarantee not to interfere in Iran's affairs and the annulment of the claims of pillaging U.S. companies to Iranian assets, in return for mitigation regarding the trial of the hostages.

The Majlis was preparing the final conditions in circumstances in which (?certain) groups, who had not only not welcomed the seizure of the den of espionage but had also opposed the revelation of statements exposing the spies, together with the deputies and personalities supported by them, began shouting: Yes, the hostages are going to be freed, the Majlis will compromise, and other calumnies like these. And [word indistinct] foreign news agencies and Western circles imagined that the war imposed by Iraq would force Iran to compromise and the American spies would be freed, without fulfillment of Iran's just claims. With the persistent decisiveness of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and after the announcement by the revolutionary Government of Iran of Iran's final conditions [words indistinct] for the release of the spies, and because of inefficiency of internal hypocrite groups in the country [words indistinct], the imperialist and Zionist press loudspeakers, on the orders of their American masters, joined voices to spread slime condemning Iran's [word indistinct] proposals.

The man who started these false rumors, spreading calumny, was once again Mr Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, who most shamelessly announced that Iran's conditions of the unfreezing of (?monetary) assets and the return of the deceased shah's wealth were beyond the authority of the U.S. President. It is very interesting to return to what happened a year ago, to see how the same President of America, by using his special authority, was able to freeze Iranian assets in American banks through a single order.

A study of these two (?approved) American laws gives the best example of how U.S. laws are one-sided in favor of the plunderers, and show how the American President is used as a tool, for how come the freezing of the lawful assets of a deprived and recently liberated country is within the President's authority, but it is beyond his authority to unfreeze them? The answer is quite clear, because when around 80 pillaging U.S. companies, like (Anchekula)--a shareholder in Chase Manhattan--and other American American banks and capitalists, have made new bags to loot Iranian assets then Mr Carter and even Mr Reagan, the U.S. Congress and its Constitution are too insignificant to be able to do anything regarding the international thieves.

By looking at the united attack waged by the colonialist press and radios during the past few days, it becomes very clear how the Zionist and imperialist papers have, through calumny and vilification, condemned the Iranian demand as extortion. These newspapers are taking its right away from a nation which for the past 50 years has been plundered under the boots of colonialism and has been looted and trampled upon by the mercenaries of America for 25 years, a nation which now asks for a guarantee for the return of a hundredth of what it has lost.

The New York TIMES proposes to the U.S. Government, (?including) Reagan, the actor in comic films with the status of U.S. President, to stop any discussion and give an ultimatum to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is engaged in a war against the puppet servant of America. And the HERALD TRIBUNE, the American paper printed in Paris, and the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London have referred to Iranian (?claims) as abduction and (?extortion).

The Zionist papers of West Germany have gone so far with their flattery as to suggest that Reagan give an ultimatum to Iran to preserve his own popularity. And LE FIGARO addes that Carter's defeat in trying to free the hostages through the Tabas plot, the attempted coup d'etat and the Iraqi attack have emboldened Iran.

With a brief glance at the news spread by Western circles, all of whose articles are copied from one another, like the examples mentioned above, we cannot help but feel sorry for what happened to Carter--and pity Reagan for what lies ahead--how blandishments, flattery and the creation of bogeys made him lose touch with reality, and instead of learning from his crimes he was forced to commit other stupid acts, such as the intervention in Tabas, the coup d'etat plan and the provocation of his lackey Saddam; and through all these acts, Carter not only lost any vestige of prestige left to him, but proved to the world that America cannot really do a damn thing.

If the empty-headed editors of the New York TIMES paper, by closing their eyes to the existing realities of the world, are thinking that the U.S. ultimatum will have any effect, they must know that revolutionary Iran has heard many ultimatums during the past year. And if it was supposed to be frightened of ultimatums, then it would have never started the revolution and (?the trial and) execution of the grade one American servants.

Poor Carter, he too, 1 year ago, following the recommendations of the FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE, committed some stupid acts, to boost his popularity, or so he thought; but these acts not only reduced his popularity, but led to him being kicked out of the White House. And how (?stupid) those people are, who instead of learning from the realities of history have waged war against the will of God. [passage indistinct]

Yes, the disgrace suffered by the democrats following their intervention in revolutionary Iran over the past 4 years is the best lesson. And even these puppet Western papers, at the time of the Iraqi attack on Iran and failure of this plot, wrote: Never attack the revolution.

Yes, if those in charge of the American Government imagine that by creating a false atmosphere they will be able to prepare the ground for another intervention in revolutionary Iran, or if they think that they can upset us by giving an ultimatum that they will intervene, they must know that our imam said 15 months ago: Let America not frighten us with intervention, we are men of war.

Our final remark is: The brave combatants of Iran have been waiting for an American invasion for the past year because the last grave of the American paper tiger has been dug in Iran. And this is the promise that the noble Koran gave to the Muslims 14 centuries ago, verily the weakest house is the house of the spider; and our nation is well aware of the weakness of imperialism.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS ON RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Address to Friday Imams

GF241536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 24 Dec 80

[24 December speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni given to the congregation of Friday imams in Qom-recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I would like first of all to thank the eminent ulema, the brother Friday imams--the Sunnis and the Shi'as--for having gone to the trouble of coming here, and also the other brothers who are here, sitting uncomfortably or standing up. There are some matters that require attention although you yourselves know about them.

A matter that we all know about is that the greater and lesser satans, and those who wanted and still want to take control of every power and plunder the wealth of nations, have had strange plans for years. Unfortunately, many classes have been decadent. One of their alleged contentions has been that the clergy should not involve themselves in politics but must lead people in prayers and fast. Their business is in the mosques and homes--to pray in mosques and then rest at home. There was such a degree of propaganda that many had practically believed it and the involvement of clergy in politics has an insult to them. If they said that such and such a mullah was political, that was considered an insult. The people and even the clergy believed this. If a social matter or a national matter was discussed, some would say that we do not involve ourselves in politics. If a mullah discussed national politics he would be called a political one--and that is against the rules. This matter had so much propaganda attached to it both here and abroad that it could not easily be erased from people's minds. They wanted to isolate a great portion of the society, on which the society depended, and replace that portion with themselves. The political involvement of the individuals who lead the society on the road that is to the benefit of the society is proved in the stories of the prophet and has been mentioned in the Sasah al'Ibad and pilgrimage prayers. The holy prophet undertook the political leadership of the nation. I must say that political affairs is [word indistinct] for the clergy but their policies are different from the satanic policies. If we assume that a person can be found who would implement the right policies--not satanic or decadent policies--a president, government or system which would implement the correct policies to the benefit of the people, then this is only the dimension of the policies of the prophets and the holy men. This is the responsibility of the Islamic ulema. Human beings do not have one dimension--neither has society. Human beings are not simply animals which only think of eating. Satanic policies and correct policies, if they are available, direct the population in one dimension and that is the animalistic dimension; it is the sociomaterial dimension. This policy is only a part of the policies that Islam provides for the prophets and the holy men.

When it is said: Do not involve yourselves in politics, leave it to us, then your economic policies are also an animalistic policy [as heard]. Those who are decadent follow satanic policies, those who follow the correct path follow the policies that are concerned with the well-being and animalistic nature of man, with the welfare of this world, with the characteristic of this world, but of course the prophets have this world and the next, and the road to the next world is in this world. The prophets lead the people on this road and invite them to things that are to the benefit of the nation or the society. The prophets lead the people from the material to the spiritual, from the first to the last level--the highest level a human being can reach. The Islamic and clerical politicians, the prophets and the holy men have their jobs as politicians. Religion is the policy that moves people and makes them follow the true path. You gentlemen and all the nation must pay attention to the fact that we were so trained due to the propaganda of the plundering nations, so trained that we were separated from politics and we had no say in the social and political affairs of the people.

Those who wanted to do their duty toward the superpowers were holding the politics, the government and such things and were directing the people toward their goals, which were those of the superpowers--in other words, to take us into the arms of the East or the West. This policy is Satanic.

Supposing that they have any humane policies, it is nor more than one dimensional. The prophets were multidimensional and the clergy have inherited this. We must not and do not think that the great powers have left us alone. At the moment there is every trick being played to take you out of political activity, to prevent you from participating in social affairs and in the government. Yes, when I was in Najaf I said that the ulema are beyond being involved in executive affairs--but only when we have people who are faithful to Islam and act according to Islamic principles, not when there is no one who can or wants to act according to Islamic principles.

It is up to you, the Friday imams, and all the Friday imams in all the Islamic nations to awaken the people and make them understand that the melody being heard in all the Islamic countries that the ulema must not get involved in politics is a plot by the superpowers and implemented by those that are inside the countries. Do not listen to them and repeat it to the people so that they will understand that this is aimed at taking the clergy out of politics and making the clergy return to the state they were in when the former shah was in our country. Be aware and pay attention to this. The future generations must also pay attention to this so that their road will be the one that the Muslims have now found and they should not lose it. [chants of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader" and "Death to hypocrites and Saddam"]

The other matter that follows these matters is directed to the clergy, wherever they are--the Sunni, Shi'a or other spiritual leaders: Islam today has been entrusted to our nation and you who are its exponents and are enjoying positions of preeminence. We are all guardians of Islam today. The entire nation, from government employees to the forces, without exception, are responsible in front of God almighty for this trusteeship. This Islam has been entrusted to us. If we commit treason against this trust, God forbid, then this is a sin, and it is not clear whether we will be forgiven for this sin; it is different from other sins.

The gentlemen should take care that in the organizations such as the revolution guards, the army, the committees and the courts and all these organizations that were formed after the revolution, there are no impure satans. Some people have penetrated them and certain individuals have penetrated their ranks and, through this penetration do things to make the clergy or the guards or other people either fight each other or become isolated. At the moment I receive over 100, sometimes 200 or 300 letters of complaint--even though I am a nobody. The complaints are about all the organs. I do not want to say that they are all correct, but there is a matter of a plot to create complaints. This plot starts from cab and bus drivers and so on, and anywhere there is a group of people, there are some individuals who start and spread rumors.

They want to make the Islamic republic--which is formed by the government, the Majlis and other organs--fearful and they want to tell the world that the Islamic republic is the same as the imperial regime, the same as the imperial regime. They say that the Islamic Republic takes people's land and orchards and that no one interferes. They say that these seven-man groups, who have been told by various announcements and even by the government not to interfere in unlawful matters, continue to pay no attention. They say that people's property is confiscated without reason. You must be aware of this and pay attention to this.

We must all act before these opportunists and traitors who want to bring this country back to the old days, become victorious and take advantage. You must do these things yourselves and find unprejudiced, well-informed and important people to go to these places and listen to people's complaints.

Speech to Mashad Inhabitants

LD250656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A large group of Mashad's inhabitants yesterday were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran [a mosque near Khomeyni's residence north of Tehran].

Addressing the audience, Imam Khomeyni said: I am asking all of you and the entire Iranian nation to maintain your calm, because we need calm. At the start of this meeting a member of the Islamic Association, in a brief speech on behalf of the audience, requested the nation's imam to visit Mashad. We draw your attention to the text of Imam Khomeyni's speech at this meeting.

What I have to say in your presence is this: that the superpowers realize that this nation achieved its victory through unity, solidarity and with reliance on God Almighty, thus endangering the superpowers' interests. The superpowers will not spare any effort and will resort to something new everyday to create differences in order to disrupt our nation's unity. We have to open our eyes and ears and remain vigilant and avoid fanning differences. Our nation and any group which realizes that differences make our country vulnerable, and groups who have consideration and care for Islam, the Islamic nation and the Islamic country, ought to make the effort that this unity not be harmed. God Almighty forbid that our enemies succeed in creating differences among our people here and there--this would mean that they have achieved their ends and wishes.

What is more important today than anything else is quiet and calm. Today we are involved in a war as well as internal sabotage. Our enemies, perhaps, will attach more importance to these differences than the military offensive--that is because internal disputes will make us vulnerable from within, eliminating ourselves by our own hands. We must bear this in mind in order to prevent infiltration of spiteful elements into our society which create disputes.

If, God forbid, the spiteful elements embark upon creating disputes, you and our nation who are both awake, advise them and do not let them achieve their aims. We need quiet. I am asking all of you, friends, and the people of Iran to maintain calm. Should there be some persons with the intent of creating disputes for certain aims, you should maintain the quiet with wisdom and tact, and avoid a situation in which we require quiet [as heard], God forbid differences be created.

We ought to solve all our problems wisely and avoid taking action which would lead to creating noises and more differences. Should a self-interested person decide to take action as a result of which differences will be created, our duty today will be to maintain calm and silence. I pray to God Almighty for your health and the prosperity of all of you and the entire people of Iran, and pray for all those who are trying to create differences to be guided in the right direction.

Address to Disabled, Wounded

LD251230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] A group of disabled of the revolution and another group of combative youth, who are volunteers on their way to the vattlefronts, were received by imam of the nation in Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran at lunchtime today.

At the start of this audience, the members of Fajr-e Eslam sang the special martyrs anthem and then the imam of the nation made a speech, which we now present:

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. When I witness these scenes, see these (?faces) with firm resolve and determined youth, although I (?believe in them) they make me sorry. I (?believe in the youth who is so brave), who sacrifices all he has for the sake of God and welcomes death with open arms. This is unprecedented in history, and if we can find another example it is the era of Islam; since that time there have been no examples of young men like you. I am sad, however, because our dear young men who are needed to serve our nation and Islam have been either martyred or disabled at the hands of bandits. This is a cause for deep sorrow.

Another cause fo sorrow is to see that some deviant groups and individuals who support the superpowers are trying to bring back the previous era, and those who are in search of power are trying to ignore our invalids and the blood of our martyrs and serve their superpowers, or take advantage of them to gain power. They want to tread in the blood of our youth to serve America or the Soviet Union. How is it possible not to become sad when I see some individuals who use the blood of martyrs to gain power? Those who use the blood of you, the youth and the disabled, as means of satisfying their desires for gaining power, are devoid of humanity; they are animals in the form of human beings. Those who at the time of war, when our armed forces, our corps and all the nation are engaged in battle, are thinking of ways of gaining power for their own cliques, they are not classed as human beings, they are animals in human form.

You see how these deviant groups have now entered every corner of our country and are hatching plots and engaged in banditry. Of course, both their insurgence and plotting are ineffective against our nation and our armed forces, but it is a cause for sorrow to see these (?so-called) human beings using the blood of our martyrs as a means of gaining power. They want to trample on the graves of our martyrs and achieve power. It is a pity that some human beings are so temporal and (?selfish). Our youth are sacrificing their lives, along our borders and around the country, to safeguard the Islamic republic, and those who believe neither in Islam nor in the Islamic republic are seeking to gain power from the blood of these youth. I give all of you, my dear ones--the army personnel, the guards corps, the personnel of the gendarmerie and the nation--[word indistinct], this good news that victory is yours. [shout of "God willing" from the crowd] Victory is with right. I have said many times before that you are victorious whether you kill or are martyred.

Those of you who have been in the battlefields and are now disabled, I am sorry for you; you are also victorious; from the standpoint of Islam you are victorious. In the eyes of Almighty God you are victorious [word indistinct]. I beseech God to accept you [word indistinct] best rank of the imam of the era, may God's peace be upon him; and may God give you the same reward as that given to the army of Islam which was fighting with the prophet of God. It also (?sacrificed) what it had in the service of Islam and the prophet of God, and you are also doing the same service. There is no difference between you and those people who fought with the prophet during his conquests and were martyred, you are the same. You also gave yourselves for the sake of Islam, God and his prophet, and some of you were martyred, and some were disabled. All of you are victorious. [Shouts of "God willing"] In a country where all the strata are so well-prepared for sacrifice, victory will come, and may God bestow health and reward upon you; and may God grant us vigilance to follow your steps. May God's peace, mercy and benedictions be upon you all. [end recording]

Speech to Khuzestan Arabs

LD262316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni to Arabic-and Persian-speaking Khuzestan tribesmen and members at the Islamic Councils of Dasht-e Azadegan and Susangerd, at a Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran, Tehran, 26 December--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. You, dear friends and honorable brothers, who have come from the battle zones, welcome. May God bestow success upon you and may he stay the hands of tyrants from our country. [shouts of "God willing" from the crowd]

Major powers have been hatching plots to dominate the Muslim nations, usurp their resources and plunder their wealth. These major powers were planning for years. One of their biggest plans was the issue of nationalism. Islam has come to unite all the nations of the of the world, the Arab, the 'Ajam [non-Arabs], Turks [as heard] and Persians, and make a great nation in the world, called the nation of Islam, so that those who plan to dominate these Islamic governments and the Islamic centers cannot succeed because of a great gathering which will result from such a union between the Muslims of various tribes.

The plan of the major powers and their agents in the Islamic countries is to separate these Muslim strata who were made brothers by God Almighty; the fraternity of the believers is stressed by God. They want to separate the Muslim strata and name them: The Turkmen, the Kurds, the Arabs and the nation of Fars. In this way they intend to create animosity among them. This is exactly contrary to what Islam wants and opposed to the way of the noble Koran. All Muslims are brothers and equal. [shouts of approval] and none of us is separate from the other; and all of us must remain under the flag of Islam and under the flag of monotheism.

Those who create discord among the Muslims under the pretext of nationalism and factionalism are (?sons) of Satan, helpers of the major powers and opponents to the noble Koran. Thank God, the intention of the Iraqi Ba'thist Party was exposed. Their aim in claiming that they are supporters of Arab nationalism and Arab power was unravelled because they confronted the Arabs of Khuzestan more than others. Our Arab brothers suffered more killing at the hands of this hated party and blasphemous Saddam than did our 'Ajam brothers. If this corrupt and unfaithful man was claiming the truth, he would not have pounded Arab residential areas so badly, smashing women, children, old and young. If he was hostile to the 'Ajam, why did he harm the Arabs more? This exposes him; the issue is not that of Arab and 'Ajam, rather, it is the issue of being a lackey of superpowers. It is not that he is going to save the Arab nation, but what is he going to save them from? Is he going to save them from Islam?

The Arab nation was suffering under the satanic power of the superpowers through the corrupt government of Pahlavi for many years, the same as their non-Arab brothers, 'Ajams and Persians Following the victory of our revolution and the uprising of our nation, Arabs and 'Ajam and all other strata, the Pahlavi regime was dispatched to hell and all our nation came under the umbrella of Islam and the Islamic republic. Under the flag of the Islamic republic and the flag of "there is no God but Allah" no one has suffered and no one is going to, but deviant individuals, the servants of aliens, under different names, have had plans to separate various strata of this Islamic country, where Arab and 'Ajam, Persians and non-Persians live next to one another like brothers. They want to create discord among them and then destroy their wealth and trample Islam.

The hated Ba'th Party of Iraq proved that Iraq is not supporting the Arabs, rather, it is a supporter of major powers and a lackey of them. Therefore, this regime suppresses the nation of Iraq at home, too, and smashes it. The regime kills eminent Arab ulema, imprisons them, and all of the nation of Iraq, who are Arabs, are fed up with him.

There is no question of him wanting to do something for the Arabs; Arabs and 'Ajam both want to live under the umbrella of monotheism, safeguarded by the prophet of God. May God's benedictions and salutations be upon him and his scion. The Islamic republic intends to implement in all countries, what the prophet of God has ordered, and Iran was the first (?step). The Islamic republic wants to make it understood by all countries that the foundation of Islam is based on fraternity and equality, and [word indistinct] and all the Muslims are as one hand, vis-a-vis others. We want to make all nations understand that Islam is a religion of unity, fraternity and equality. In Islam, no segment of society is superior to another, except by virtue and obedience to the orders of Islam.

The Ba'th Party of Iraq, which orginates from the infidel 'Aflaq, proved that the issue of Arab nationality is not the point, rather, the issue of the interests of superpowers is involved. The issue raised is that they want all of our nations to be dominated by major powers. This was a futile dream that Saddam had cooked up in his head and he had said that he was going to destroy Iran within a week. In 1 week he was not even able to conquer Khuzestan, which is one corner of Iran, and he did not earn himself anything but shame and hatred, and now he is in the process of going mad and he is suffering from jangled nerves. He intends to achieve some kind of victory at any cost, even a partial victory. (?Our sons) everwhere, in Khuzestan and all its corners, all over the south and west of Khuzestan to Tehran, have risen and have stood against this person who claims that he is a Muslim but is not, and the person who claims that he is working for the Arabs but is telling lies. Our people punched him hard in the mouth [shouts of joy from the crowd] and, God willing, he shall be dispatched to the hell soon. [shouts of "God willing" from the crowd]

We sympathize with your sorrows. You are our brothers, wherever you might be, whether you live in Susangerd, Ahvaz or any other corner of Khuzestan, south and west. We share the grief that our brothers have suffered in Khuzestan, Kordestan, Susangerd and Dasht-e Azadegan, from where you gentlemen, my brothers, have come. We share your bereavement and suffering. This grieving belongs to all of us. It belongs to Islam and you are the children of Islam. Any hardship that you suffer hurts all Muslims and we all share it. Any crime committed by Saddam in Khuzestan is the same as betraying all of the Islamic countries, and we hope that all the Muslim nations will rise with care and vigilance to put in their place those corrupt tools who intend to bring all Islamic nations under the domination of superpowers.

I beseech God Almighty to grant victory to Islam and the Muslims, and health and prosperity to you brothers from Khuzestan and other brothers who have come here from the south and the west. I assure you that all your sufferings and martyrdom will be rewarded by God. Your reward is safeguarded by God and is not going to be forgotten, and thank God you are victorious and full of honor. [shouts of approval from the crowd]. May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you all. [shouts of "God is the greatest" from the crowd]

28 Dec Speech

LD281525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1059 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni delivered on 28 December at his residence in Jamaran to "various classes of people," including "a great number" of inhabitants from Khorramabad, Pol-e Dokhtar and Kuhdasht in Lorestan, some local ulema and other clergy from the same areas, the Majlis deputy for Malavi, and a "large group of people representing families of Dezful martyrs" who gathered to mark Arba'in, the 40th day after the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn--duration: 37 minutes, recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There comes a time when one wonders what to say when facing such scenes.

I can see before me pictures of the martyrs, then I see families of martyrs here as well as a group of tribesmen from Khorramabad, including some Jewish children. Now, witnessing such scenes, what can I say? In this world, men, any man, whether great men, like prophets and imams, or men at any other level, undergo tests. Tests are a complementary part of man's existence; no man is able to live in this world without undergoing a test.

Man is being tested; he is not saved by simply claiming that he is a believer. Great prophets underwent tests. The great Abraham, peace be upon him, underwent a test when he was ordered to sacrifice his son. Other great prophets and saints also underwent tests. Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him, also underwent a test and so did his disciples and children. As for us, all of us will be tested; all mankind shall be tested. Testing one through wealth, security, affluence, policy and so forth is greater than testing one through one's self, children and (?passion).

Many a time men claim to be believers, but when they undergo the test their claim is proved to have been merely a claim. There are men, too, who claim to support the oppressed, but when they undergo the test they fail. Then there are those who claim that if a war breaks out they would be the first to fight, but when the time comes they fail. You people from Dezful, Ahvaz and Susangerd passed your test with flying colors.

We were created by God and shall return to him. If we pass the test successfully, as did the prophets and saints, then we shall receive the promise given by God Almighty. God blesses such people and considers them among the guided disciples. This is an easier test than the tests given by God to the authorities. There are some presidents in the world who claim to respect human rights. Before being elected to office, these presidents claim support for freedom, love of mankind and human welfare, however, once elected, once God Almighty tests them, they fail to pass the test. Instead of supporting human rights they lead humanity to corruption; instead of supporting the weak, they kill them. Just as there is eternal blessing, forgiveness and life for the patient ones, there is for these people cardinal punishment and bad news; it is the news of coming disgrace. At any rate, they must undergo a test.

Simply claiming that I am with God; I am a liberal; I adhere to human rights; if I am elected as president, if I am elected as prime minister, as chieftain or tribal chief, then I shall treat people correctly and will invite the people to be free and enjoy welfare, and that I myself believe in them, such mere claiming is not acceptable. It is when the person is elected to the office in question that one ought to study his case to see whether he becomes someone like Carter or Imam 'Ali; whether he will treat the poor and the oppressed as Imam 'Ali, peace be upon him, did, or as Carter did; or as Stalin did. All these people made claims; Stalin, too, claimed that he wanted to work for the people and lead them as a free people, however, once he reached the office, he managed to annihilate people on a massive scale. The same claim is being made by Carter; he claims he wants freedom, welfare for mankind, that he is a philanthropist, however, as soon as he came to power he did what he did. As for Saddam, he too is making the claim that he wants to do this or that for the Arabs, however, once the moment of truth arrived, he caused the deaths of Arabs in Khuzestan, the like of which was not even done by the Mongols. If he is given the opportunity, he would do the same thing to Iraq and Iran which the Mongols did to Iran. Consequentely, one cannot simply claim that I am a mullah and, therefore, I love the people. It is when he acquires a position that he ought to be asked how he feels.

When the prime minister was living in fear and undergoing torture, he must have been nurturing the idea that this [the shah's] government is bad, that if I hold that position I would do such and such a thing, however, it is now that he is being tested.

It is now that all officials, the president, the prime minister, the Majlis speaker, the presidents of various courts, provincial chiefs, governors general and governors, are being tested. [shouts of "Allah is great, Khomeyni is the leader"] this is a test which is more important than the one applying to self, children and temporal aspects. [as heard]

Authorities must wake up; they must cease their hostility; they must take a look at these scenes; they must take a look at these young people who gave their blood for Islam; they must take a look at these young people who enabled them to reach the positions they now hold, and cease their hostility; they must declare a cease-fire. We are standing before God; all of us are standing before God; all of us shall die; all of us will be answerable for our deeds. Wake up, O you nation, wake up, O you government; You must all remain awake; all of you are standing before God. You are answerable tomorrow. Do not walk over the blood shed by our martyrs before casting a glance; do not fight each other for posts. All of us who keep cursing Saddam and disgrace him must be careful not to emulate him. We must look at ourselves. We must test ourselves in private; we should ask the question: When we come to office, are we to do what Saddam is now doing? Or are we to emulate the prophet's caliph?

Governing a society is the biggest test to which God Almighty can submit mankind. Governing, to be worthy of the name, to be worthy of a society which is giving its blood for Islam, for an Islamic country; a society sacrificing its brave young people, is one of the most difficult tasks; it is one of the most difficult tests. God forbid, if you want others to give their blood so that you may achieve higher positions. God forbid, lest there may exist such animals within you and you still believe yourselves to be men.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD AT USSR, AFGHAN EMBASSIES

LD271728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the liberation front of the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan, having staged a march today aimed at condemning the military occupation of Afghanistan by Russia on the occasion of its anniversary, left for the Afghan Embassy in Tehran after staging a demonstration outside the Russian Embassy at 1330. They attempted to enter the embassy premises but our brothers in the committee and the police thwarted their attempt.

The demonstrators, hurling stones, caused some minor damage to the Afghan Embassy. Then they chanted slogans condemning the Russian aggression and supporting the Islamic revolution. Some of their slogans included: Afghanistan is victorious; Russia is doomed. Death to Russia, death to Brezhnev; The people's party is doomed; The Parcham party is doomed; Islam is victorious, left and right are doomed. Afterwards, a 14-point resolution, formulated on the 27 December anniversary, was read out by an Afghan clergyman. The resolution was approved by the demonstrators by [word indistinct].

The march, which began at 0800 from Imam Khomeyni Square and in which several thousand, Muslim Afghan nationals took part, ended at 1415.

AFP Report

NC271045 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec (AFP)--Demonstrators marched on the Soviet and Afghan Embassies here today to protest the year-old Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Some 100 Afghan refugees managed to enter the Soviet Embassy as several thousand others staged a sit-in on the street outside, but Iranian revolutionary guards said the refugees had been swiftly driven out.

The invaders broke windows and furniture, seizing a Soviet flag, which was later torn up and burned in the street. Revolutionary guards said that one person had been injured.

Other guards in the street fired shots in the air as a warning to the demonstrators, estimated by an eye-witness at about 3,000. Another witness said that ambulances were arriving outside the embassy.

An estimated 6,000 people later assembled outside the Afghan Embassy, which they pelted with stones. An attempt to enter the compound was reportedly thwarted, although a green Afghan resistance flag was raised in front of the mission.

Security forces fired into the air to try to frighten off the demonstrators, who were chanting anti-Soviet slogans such as "Death to the Russians" and "Brezhnev, assassin of the Afghan people."

A representative of the Afghan Islamic organization, which staged the protest to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, said that the incidents at the Soviet legation were unplanned.

USSR Protest

LD281724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] According to a TASS news agency report, the Soviet Foreign Ministry today delivered a note of protest to the Iranian ambassador to Moscow regarding an attack on that country's embassy in Tehran on 27 December. According to the TASS report, the note says: Iranian officials had been informed of such an attack, but they took no effective actions to prevent it. The Soviet Foreign Ministry note also says: The lives of the staff of the Soviet Embassy were threatened, the Soviet Government was insulted and serious damage was inflicted on the embassy building. The Soviet Foreign Ministry further accused Iranian officials that only after persistent and frequent demands by the Soviet ambassador for the expulsion of the assailants from the compound of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran did they take any action. Further on in the note the Soviet Foreign Ministry, while protesting the violation of the diplomatic immunity of that country's embassy, called upon the Iranian officials to take immediate effective measures to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

Rafsanjani on Attack, U.S.

NC290749 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Dec (AFP)--The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, today accused the Soviet Union of being to blame for the attack by Afghan nationals on the Soviet Embassy here Saturday.

Speaking in parliament, he rejected Soviet protests about the incident and said the "revolutionary guards" had stepped in quickly to prevent the embassy being occupied.

He went on to criticise the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which he described as "a great fault" and said it appeared to be an attempt by the Soviet leaders to "add another republic to their country".

The hojjat ol-eslam added: "Considering the path you (the Soviet Union) have chosen, how can you condemn the United States? What is the difference between you and them?

Hajjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani hit back at United States President-elect Ronald Reagan's description yesterday of the holders of the U.S. Embassy hostages as "barbarians".

Repeating that the hostages were spies he added: "In human history there is no one more savage than you, and in particular the Republican leaders. In every country where you have wanted to commit your crimes you have first treated their people like savages."

Iran considered its war with Iraq to be a struggle against the United States, the hojjat ol-eslam said.

Earlier he warned the Tehran government that it must carry out the mandate of parliament over the terms for releasing the hostages. Parliament could censure the government if the latter abandoned its demands for guarantees from Washington.

Iran was not demanding a ransom for the hostages but its "just rights", Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said. "If the Iranians were to aske compensation for all the wrong done to Iran since 1953 the vaults of the American Treasury would be empty."

MONTAZERI, BEHESHTI, OTHERS MEET WITH MAJLIS

LD241802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the great faqih [jurisconsult] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, together with Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, member of the Supreme Judicial Council, the prime minister, the Council of Ministers, members of the council of the cultural revolution, Friday imams, officials in charge of revolutionary institutions, and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, this afternoon met with Majlis deputies at the Islamic Majlis building. At this meeting, the great faqih, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, talked about problems in the revolution courts, war refugees and their welfare, land and agriculture, welfare of the disabled, bank interests, completion of the Cabinet, and the appointment of the minister of foreign affairs who, at this point in time, should have an active role in the remodelling of our embassies and publicizing and exporting the revolution. The Friday imams of Iranshahr, Baqqez and Torkman Sahra commented on article 12 of the Constitution and elections to be held in regions which as yet do not have a representative in the Majlis. Then Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i talked about the problems of the government with regard to the economy and also the reasons for the Cabinet not being complete. He then asked the Friday imams to cooperate with the government more than before.

Finally, Dr Beheshti said in a speech: The glorious Islamic revolution should continue in its authentic Islamic line and the young generation should maintain their presence in this continuation more than ever. The ceremonies of Friday prayers should be capable of attracting this generation to prayers; this is the responsibility of Friday imams. The president of the Supreme Court of the country added: I think they are one of the most influencial factors in the continuation of the revolution.

According to this report, the session ended at 1630 when the speakers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, addressed words of gratitude to those present.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 26 DEC

LD261714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the Supreme Defense Council met in Tehran tonight. During this session, the general situation on the battlefronts and ways of encountering the mercenary enemy were reviewed and discussed.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PROHIBITS MARCHES, STRIKES

LD242256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2122 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Minister of Interior Mahdavi-Kani today issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble and struggling nation of Iran: Under the present sensitive situation when our selfless soldiers and guards, faced with the foreign enemy, are fighting and sacrificing their lives, signs of enemy provocations are felt in the tight ranks of the nation. As Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow never grow less, has said, any kind of sitin and strike is in the interest of the enemy and in these crucial times is not at all forgivable.

The Ministry of Interior, inspired by the guidelines given by the leader of the revolution and as a mark of honor for the blood of the martyrs of the revolution, announces that any kind of march, sitin or strike without prior permission is forbidden and those violating this ruling will be handed over to the revolution courts to be dealt with according to wartime regulations. The Muslim nation and the dear compatriots are expected to be aware and to neutralize the enemy's treacherous plots and extend the necessary cooperation to police personnel in maintaining public peace. Police personnel and guards are duty-bound to keep a warchful eye on the situation and carry out their legal duties.

[Signed] The minister of interior, Mahdavi-Kani.

COURT WARNS AGAINST 'HEINOUS MOVES' DISTURBANCES

LD271252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the court investigating wartime violations and crimes has issued statement No 8 as follows:

In His exalted name. Now that the heroic Muslim nation of Iran, by manifesting its epic resistance on the country's borders, is continuing its indefatigable fight against world arrogance headed by U.S. imperialism, in order to confront the Islamic Republic of Iran, domestic mercenaries and the hated regime's scum, receiving succor from Zionist media and U.S. minigroups and those following the U.S. line, have shamelessly paved the ground and drawn up plans for domestic clashes and disturbances in a corner of Tehran.

While condemning all the characters involved in fomenting these incidents, this court warns them to give up such heinous moves in these sensitive circumstances of the realm and calls on the dear youth building the future of this nation to practice vigilance and to identify the enemy fifth column's unholy moves.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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American Hostages

Nabavi Comment--Minister of State Behzad Nabavi told a press conference in Tehran, reported by AFP, that Iran is willing to listen to any new proposals to solve the hostage issue but cannot accept "simple promises." "If America can suggest another solution in the form of a guarantee acceptable to the Algerian Government," Nabavi said, "that would be acceptable to us."

Rafsanjani Reply to Reagan--In a speech to the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani responded to remarks by President-elect Ronald Reagan that the hostages' captors are "barbarians" and the Iranians are demanding a "ransom" for their release. Rafsanjani contrasted Iran's arrest of "spies whose espionage evidence has been repeatedly disclosed" with the U.S. "savage crimes," including, he alleged, U.S. involvement in Iraq's war against Iran. American "bullies," he went on, "have been committing these crimes for centuries in the name of civilization." Iran, he said, is not asking for a ransom but only the return of money "plundered" by the United States during the last 30 years, including the monetary gain to the United States of buying Iranian oil at cheap prices. Rafsanjani said Iran's demand for a guaranteed sum to be deposited in Algeria was made to insure that the United States, which Iran mistrusts, does not cheat. The Majlis speaker also warned the United States that Iran is not frightened by "threats," including a threat to occupy an island or a port. According to an AFP report on the press conference, Rafsanjani said that it is "unnecessary" to set a deadline for the United States to respond to Iran's demands and that the United States must be allowed time "to study the problem at its normal pace."

Iran-USSR

The Soviet ambassador to Iran met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and handed him the official protest of the USSR on the 27 December attack on its embassy, according to Tehran radio. Raja'i told the Soviet envoy that there were more Afghan demonstrators than anticipated and that the authorities had no plan to control this protest, but he gave "assurances" that such incidents "will not take place" in the future. Nevertheless, the prime minister asserted that the demonstration had been sparked by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and expressed his hope that the occupation will end as soon as possible.

An unattributed commentary on the radio further defended Iran's reaction to the Afghan demonstrators, stressing repeatedly that it "had no part in this incident." Calling "baseless and unreasonable" charges that Iran has "no need" to attack the Soviet Embassy to protest its invasion of Afghanistan, an act Iran condemned as soon as it occurred. The commentary hinted at the possibility that "Maoist or pro-American groups" might have been involved in the demonstration to further the aims of "imperialism or the big powers."

Iran Domestic Affairs

According to AFP, Prime Minister Raja'i announced that the Esfahan oil refinery has been repaired following a fire of undetermined origin that swept the complex on 1 December.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Ayad Sa'id Thabit, a former Iraqi politician, has announced the formation of an opposition movement aimed at ousting Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. At a press conference, reported by Tehran radio, Thabit said the movement will include "most organizations" fighting against the Iraqi leader. An AFP report quoted Thabit as excluding the Muslim Brotherhood from his organization.

Iranian forces pushed Iraqi troops back from Dezli and the Dalani heights, Tehran radio reported, and also assaulted Iraqi positions on the Khuninshahr-Ahvaz highway. The radio added that Iraqi planes attacked Hamadan, Abadan, Dezful and Ilam but were driven off by Iranian antiaircraft fire. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio, claimed that another 83 Iranians were killed in fighting along various fronts.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz told the press that Saudi Arabia had asked for AWACS aircraft before the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war but had subsequently requested accelerated delivery on loan. Saudi military technicians, he said, will operate the new AWACS planes the kingdom will receive in the future. A KUNA report on the defense minister's statement said Prince Sultan referred to the U.S. presence in the country as only a "technical" one and denied the existence of any treaties between the two states. Concerning other foreign policy matters, he denied "tendentious reports" of differences between Saudi Arabia and the YAR and confirmed Pakistan's denial of any military agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Egypt

Cairo radio reported that President Anwar as-Sadat asserted at a joint press conference following a meeting with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that without the United States as a "full partner" in the negotiations, it would have been impossible to achieve what has so far been attained. Regarding Jordan's role in the peace negotiations, As-Sadat said King Husayn "has a role" in the Camp David agreements and "must participate" in the talks "after we complete the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinians."

Syrian-Lebanese Relations

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held talks in Damascus with high-level Syrian leaders, including Presidetn Hafiz al-Asad. According to Damascus radio, the discussions focused on Lebanese matters. In a subsequent press conference reported by the radio, the Syrian president neither confirmed nor denied that new security arangements are being made in Lebanon.

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NATIONAL, PATRIOTIC FORCES CONFERENCE HELD IN KABUL

Resolution on Fatherland Front

LD272142 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0930 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Resolution read by Salem Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, at the second session of the Afghan National and Patriotic Forces conference held in the Salem Khanah Palace in Kabul--live]

[Excerpt] The conference of the national patriotic forces gave authority to the supreme elected commission to start the preliminary work regarding the invitation of the founding congress of the National Fatherland Front (NFF):

1. They should investigate, from a legal viewpoint, the written requests of the social and political organizations and those interested in obtaining membership in the NFF.

2. They should prepare the draft of the charter of the NFF so that it could be investigated and approved by the founding congress; so that they can draft its aims, functions, organizational methods, methods of work, rights and obligations of its members by having in mind the basic principles of the DRA.

3. The founding congress of the NFF should be organized at the end of the present year [21 March 1981] or at the beginning of the new year. At this congress, the representatives of all national and patriotic forces of our country, all sociopolitical organizations and also all viewpoints of national and democratic strata, all the people of nationalities, tribes, and tribal (?regions) of our united country--without any discrimination or preference, in one extensive NFF--including workers, peasants, artisans, nomads, government personnel and intellectuals, traders and national capitalists, ulema and clergy and scholars, should be welded together.

4. Representatives of similar organizations, in friendly countries, should be invited to the founding congress of the NFF.

5. The conference of national patriotic forces authorizes the supreme elected commission to include, as necessary representatives of the nation, the patriotic forces of Afghanistan in the supreme commission for founding the NFF congress. Thank you.

Approval of Front Resolution

LD272156 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0930 GMT 27 Dec 80

["Announcement" of the Afghan national and patriotic forces conference read by Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the conference session, at the Salam Khanah Palace in Kabul--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, Dear compatriot Brothers and Sisters: Our homeland's glorious history is full of epic-making performances of Afghanistan's brave and struggling people. The Afghan people, in spite of differences in race, tribe and family, always stood firmly for the independence, freedom, honor and pride of the fatherland against the enemies. We proclaim that unitedly we go forward and build a free and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

We the representatives of the DRA's national and patriotic forces announce in this historic conference our readiness and firm determination for the union of our endeavours for the prosperity and progress of the beloved homeland and for the dispatch of people to the National Fatherland Front, in accordance with the DRA's Basic Principles.

The leader of the National Fatherland Front and other guiding forces, like the entire Afghan society, is the honorable life of the PDPA, which together with other participants take part in the arranging of the front as a resolute political force.

The aim of the formation of the National Fatherland Front is to lead active and conscious participation of the majority members of the front and the whole noble people of Afghanistan for the building of a new, blossoming Afghanistan, in accordance with the PDPA's policy. With this participation, together with the honor and observance of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, the national, historic, and spiritual traditions and outcome of the people of our homeland must be secured.

We the participants of the present conference authorize our elected high commission to take the necessary actions for the formation of the DRA's National Fatherland Front founding congress.

Long live the National Fatherland Front. [applause]

Long live the revolutionary, national and patriotic unity, victory is on our path. [applause] God give us success. [applause]

Fatherland Front Commission Membership

LD272120 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0930 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Speech by Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the second session of the Afghan national and patriotic forces conference held in the Salam Khanah Palace in Kabul--live]

[Text] With the permission of the respected representatives of social circles and the respective representatives of all tribes, nationalities, and the residents of our unitary country, I will read the proposed list of those included in the supreme commission for the organizing of the founding congress of the National Fatherland Front [NFF].

The list of the supreme commission for the organizing of the founding congress of the NFF, as proposed by the organizing commission of the DRA national patriotic forces conference, is to be read alphabetically. If the respected audience agrees with it we will continue our work.

Respected audience, because of the lack of time, so that the time for afternoon prayer will not be lost, we invite you respected comrades to avoid applauding or calling for names and we shall also avoid mentioning the duties of comrades whose names we call here. Thank you.

Respected Babrak Karmal; Asadullah Habib; Anahita Ratebzad; Babah Qudus; Burhanuddin Ghiasi; Jamilah Palwashah; Humirah Hanif Kargar; Rahim Andkho'i; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand; Sayed Zaman; Sayed Katin Momand; Dr Sa'id Afghani; Salem 'Elmi; Shirabaz Masruf; Salen Mohammad Ziray; Saleh Faruq E'temadi 'Abdurrahim 'Atef; 'Abdurrashid Arian; 'Abol Satar Purdeli; 'A'ahah 'Amiq; 'Abdol Hay Habibi; Prof 'Ali Homad Zo'ma; 'Omar 'Ali Bayad; 'Abdol Wadud Sharwal; 'Abdurra' Ouf Binawa 'Abdurrahman Baluch; 'Abdol Karim Haqani; Dr 'Abdol Wahed Sorabi; 'Ata Mohammad Jon; 'Abdol Ghafar Nasherwal; Ghulam 'Ali Omid; Farid Uzbek; respected Fateh Mohammad Ferqamesher [old name for army general]; Dr Mahmud Habibi; member Chand; Mohammad Musa 'Atash; Mohammadin Zhowaki; Mir Mohammad Sediq Farhang; Mojawer Ahmad Zia; Nur Ahmad Nur; Majmuddin Kawyani; and Najib Wasef Bakhtery.

Respected audience, if you have any comment about the proposed list of members of the national patriotic forces conference, regarding the founding congress of the NFF, please let us know. If the respected audience has no comment, we shall vote on this proposed list. [pauses] So there are no views to be heard.

Respected audience, those who accept the names mentioned in the list as members of the commission for founding the NFF congress, please raise your hands. Thank you. Respected comrades who want to cast a vote of abstention, please raise your hands. Comrades who want to oppose. Thus with unanimous votes, the proposed list for the commission to found the congress of NFF has been adopted. [applause]

Karmal Speech on Conference

LD300001 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners of radio Afghanistan: [words indistinct] The national and democratic Sawr Revolution, which involves the participation of the broad masses of the people of Afghanistan, is accomplishing a series of fundamental changes for the benefit of [word indistinct] masses.

Today, which coincides with the first anniversary [words indistinct], changes which was the greatest event in our country's history and had the greatest effect on its destiny, a most valuable and historic decision has been taken. The conference of national and patriotic forces was held, with the participation of the representatives of the classes and toiling individuals and national and democratic personalities, in order to determine [word indistinct] for the preparation of the first congress of the National Fatherland Front [NFF].

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, made a scientific speech, which was broadcast today by the DRA's radio and television, in which he described the importance of the [word indistinct] and (?democratic) changes of 1979 as saving the people, the revolution and the homeland from the filthy conspiracies of imperialism, and explained the gains of the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution as consolidating and [word indistinct] the objectives of the Sawr Revolution. He continued:

[Begin recording] The Sawr Revolution and its genuine national authority [words indistinct], which is based on the union of peasants and workers, not only demonstrates [word indistinct] interests and the majority of the people but provides a real possibility for the broad masses of the people to participate in the battle as effective and active forces to (?defend) the revolution and solve the problems of the homeland. The question is as follows: What can we do so that this valuable and great possibility becomes reality in our society with the participation of the broad masses in political, governmental and social life? The answer is clear: First of all, and above all, the masses of the people, in their political experience, must believe in the correctness of the revolutionary policy of the party and government. The masses defend and support the revolution freely and relentlessly when they find out in practice that this stage of the revolution really and effectively serves them and the hopes and fundamental desires of the people. [applause] Whenever this demand is secured the best and most beautiful revolutionary (?organizations) of the masses of the people, and their social organizations, must seek to realize the party's policy in practice in the political and social fields.

To attract fresh forces [words indistinct] to deepen and promote the Sawr Revolution so that Afghanistan will develop and flourish is the task of the social forces of the revolution. [applause] In addition, this would give confidence to all toilers and patriotic forces to make the effort from their position and through their political feelings, in the social, political and revolutionary system [words indistinct] for the sake of building a new and flourishing Afghanistan.

The best method of organizing the unity of all national and true patriotic forces and their relevant organizations is the [word indistinct] of the NFF. [applause]

The NFF is the tested and reliable form of the organization of the masses of people, based on national and democratic aspirations, as indicated by revolutionary theory, the historical experience of the world revolutionary masses, [words indistinct] of the PDPA and the experience of all revolutionary movements of the country. The PDPA, in its long and heroic struggle against feudal (?supremacy) and the aristocratic bourgeois dictatorship of Daud, proved itself to be the true, most suitable, most proud inheritor of the [word indistinct] for national freedom, true security and [word indistinct] of the anti-imperialist patriotic forces of our dear and beloved homeland, Afghanistan. (?Thus), the undeniable (?system) of these historical traditions has always (?brought) together the patriots of Afghanistan in joint efforts, cooperation and revolutionary collective work and struggle for the freedom and independence of the homeland and for (?its blossoming and development). [end recording]

After explaining the importance of the unity and cooperation of the Afghan people in their struggle and self-sacrifice against aggression and the vitality of the struggle of our people against the interference of (?British) imperialism, international reaction and Chinese chauvinism, which impedes our national and social freedom, Babrak Karmal said:

[Begin recording] Consequently, in the first program of the PDPA, which was ratified in 1965, and also in the publications and (?media) of the party as well as in the principles of party policy and the revolutionary duties of the DRA, which were published in April 1978, and in the basic documents of the new stage of development of the Sawr Revolution, these (?points) are clearly and scientifically reflected. A (?resolute and basic) step has been taken in this matter. All these aspirations have been reflected thoroughly in the documents and sources of the party, not mechanically but comprehensively and creatively.

In addition to that, it should be said that it is the PDPA alone that has (?carried out) the task of coordinating and uniting the national and patriotic forces of the country for 16 years. It has carried out this task in a scientific and scientifically tested manner, not only for national freedom but for social freedom too. By accepting self-sacrifices, despite the treacherous and wicked conspiracies of the enemies of the freedom and independence of Afghanistan, it strove forward along this path and is striving forward. [applause].

Now our party, which legally possesses the power of the state and government, regards clearly and [words indistinct] the question of the formation of the broad NFF as the best form of the organization of the masses of the people, based on the (?foundation) of democratic changes for the purpose of progress and complete social and national freedom of Afghanistan. Meanwhile, it should be pointed out that our party has not been unaware for even a moment of the problems existing in the way of the (?moral) creation of the above-mentioned front, which has been (?attempted) for the first time in the history of the country. The basic and principle problem in this case is the elimination of the discord which, historically (?speaking), has been placed by reaction and imperialism in the relations between the national and social forces.

After the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, the retention of the true unity and solidarity of all principled forces of the Afghan people, based on the principles of national and democratic revolution, has been made possible in practice. The NFF is the broad and massive system of the social and (?national) organizations the backbone of which is formed by the unity of workers and peasants. It unifies all classes, strata and national and democratic groups, all social and religious and patriotic forces for cooperation in the (?building) of our homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan.

The principal duty of the NFF is to coordinate all the masses of its members and all the noble people of Afghanistan in active and conscious participation in the building of a new society, a blossoming Afghanistan; to consider and respect the directives of the sacred religion of Islam and to consider the historic traditions of our society and [words indistinct], and to explain, publicize and propagate the policy of the Revolution Council and the government. [applause]

The NFF constitutes the base and pillar of the (?sovereignty) of the toilers in the DRA. It is the duty of the front to consolidate the unity of the people for the purpose of collective action for the complete (?success and victory) of the national and democratic revolution and its subsequent development and also to cooperate and help in attracting and (?widely) recruiting DRA citizens for the administration of the government and social affairs.

The PDPA, as a political vanguard force, is included in the front. The activity of the front contains and (?regulates) the nucleus of solidarity and unity with all forces of progress, democracy and peace, (?because) the front will also embark on cooperation and solidarity and the creation and consolidation of relations with similar social and political organizations on the international level. All social organizations possessing patriotic (?characteristics) come within the framework of the front. [end recording]

The organization of the first conference of the national and patriotic forces for the purpose of founding the NFF was one of the aspirations and hopes of the toiling people of Afghanistan. It was successfully opened today with the participation of the representatives of the different classes and toiling strata and national and democratic personalities of the country.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED BY RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTER

AU261647 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Dec (BTA)--Interviewed by the RABOTNICHESKO DELO special envoy to Kabul, Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, points out:

For a year now since the victory of the December 27th uprising, regardless of the numerous difficulties resulting from the destructive and provocative actions of the counterrevolutionary gangs entering from foreign territory, and regardless of the hard heritage left from the past, we have been able to improve the life of the people's masses, to make specific steps towards peaceful life in our country. At the same time we set up public and cultural organisations; we initiated reforms in the state apparatus, which aim at the fulfillment of the party targets and at improving and consolidating of the revolution and the state, the Afghan leader says.

Positive results have been obtained this year in the field of plant and animal breeding, which are staple branches in the structure of our economy. The production of wheat, furs and meat exceeds last year's level. In the sphere of the foreign and domestic trade and banking operations more favorable conditions have been created this year.

In the first six months of this year as compared to the same period last year, there has been an increase of the production of: electric power by 6.2 percent, natural gas by 6.9 percent, canned food and sugar by 0.8 percent. The output of cement and construction materials has also gone up.

Mr Babrak Karmal points out that this year, as against last year, the trade exchange is brisker. With the friendly assistance of the USSR we have managed, says he, to finalize or begin the construction of another 130 projects. They cover more than half the production in the state sector. It is known, Mr Karmal continues, that the reaction in the area jointly with the Western reaction, under the guidance of U.S. imperialism and Beijing, in the very first days after our revolution have aimed their hostile actions against our people and our revolution.

The reaction and imperialism are waging an undeclared war on us. This began by the sending of treacherous counterrevolutionary groups, mercenary, professional, foreign terrorist killers, and came down to the sending of various weapons such as manual chemical bombs made in the USA, heavy weapons etc., which are used against our people and the revolution.

Our enemies aim at opposing the revolutionary process, on the one hand, and create obstacles and hardships to the development and stabilizing of the national economy and the amelioration of the social climate and, on the other, at setting up an atmosphere of insecurity and panic in order to stop the spreading of the party influence which is getting still greater.

Within less than a year we managed to inflict mortal blows on the counterrevolution, especially after the Third Plenum of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Afghanistan, at which we decided to clean the country territory from the counterrevolutionary elements. We have been very successful in this respect. At the moment we are fighting against the remaining small, broken and scattered groups of bandits. It can be said in brief that at the moment the revolution in our country is deep-rooted in society. Further on Mr Karmal emphasizes:

What is typical of the present stage of the development of our revolution is its people's democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist nature. At this stage it is necessary to make radical changes in the economy and society in order to reach the common goals set by the national democratic revolutions in the world to the interest of the workers, in view of the specific features of our society. Regarding the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, we can say that our efforts are aimed at the safeguarding and consolidating of peace and the international norms. We stand for understanding and goodneighbourliness with all, and especially with the states adjacent to Afghanistan, he points out.

In accordance with our peace-loving and humane policy, on May 14th of this we made detailed proposals to our neighbours for normalizing the situation in the area, but unfortunately they did not respond positively to our peace initiative.

The visit of our delegation to the fraternal neighbouring country--the great Soviet Union--is assessed in our country as an event of paramount importance. It is a new step towards consolidating our friendship as the top model of fraternity between the two countries' parties, states and peoples, and as a factor of political importance for the consolidation and stability of peace and the consistent struggle against the imperialist circles and the aggressors. The Soviet Union gave a positive reply to the legitimate and just request of the CC of the People's Democratic Party and the Revolution Council of Afghanistan in one of the most important moments for our country and extended to us its fraternal military help. In this way we have been saved from preliminarily engineered aggression, which was organized by the imperialist countries from the territory of Pakistan. In this way a solid barrier was made and and DR of Afghanistan was saved from getting into the hands of the imperialist aggressors. The friendship and fraternal cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR has a far-reaching and great prospect. It has been built on a solid basis and stems from an internationalist and fraternal feeling.

In conclusion, Mr Babrak Karmal emphasizes that Afghanistan stands resolutely at the side of the fraternal socialist countries. As far as the relations of Afghanistan and Bulgaria are concerned, it must be said that the friendship and fraternity of our parties, countries and peoples are indestructible and sincere. After the victory of the December 27th uprising of last year, they have been raised to a still higher level.

KESHTMAND SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS IN MOSCOW

LD241546 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Revolution Council and Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, met this afternoon with members of the Soviet authorities and signed a number of important agreements in the sphere of economic and technical cooperations, in Moscow.

According to a report from Moscow, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand subsequently participated in a soiree which was given in his honor by the USSR Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. Present at this soiree were some senior Soviet officials, the ambassador of the DRA in Moscow and some members of the embassy. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, at the head of a party delegation, had gone to Cuba to take part in the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress and on his way home yesterday stopped over in Moscow.

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES USSR AGREEMENTS, CUBAN VISIT

LD262216 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, who led a party delegation to Havana to participate in the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and also visited Moscow for official discussions in connection with the economic cooperation between the DRA and the USSR, returned to Kabul today.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, members of the Central Committee, members of the Revolution Council Presidium, members of the Revolution Council and Council of Ministers, party cadres, the Soviet ambassador and the charge d'affairs of the Cuban Embassy in Kabul, welcomes Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand at Kabul International Airport.

In connection with his visit to Cuba, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand told the correspondent of BAKHTAR news agency the speech he delivered on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee in the general session of the Cuban Communist Party congress held in Havana, was warmly received by the participants. Support was expressed at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party for the DRA and the Saur Revolution, the second development stage and the revolutionary gains of the people of Afghanistan. He added that in the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, 142 delegates of workers and revolutionary parties and national freedom movements from all continents participated.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said in connection with his discussions with high-ranking party and government authorities of the USSR in Moscow that he held official and friendly discussions with the USSR State Committee for Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries. In connection with the relations and broad economic cooperation between the two countries, and in the course of mutual understanding in the direction of building and constructing a series of fruitful and useful economic projects in the DRA, he concluded and signed five agreements and protocols.

These agreements and protocols cover economic and technical cooperation, delivery of consumer goods, trucks, agricultural seeds and chemical fertilizer in the form of grant in aid, and the protocol of grant in aid for the purpose of training and educating Afghan national cadres who, in accordance with economic and technical cooperation between the DRA and USSR, will assist in the completion and construction of tens of new projects in the DRA. In this manner the USSR will accomplish new economic and technical cooperation for the revival of the DRA's economy and creation of public welfare and fruitful economic projects for our country.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand added the USSR will assist the DRA, in the form of grant in aid, in training and educating a large number of Afghan professional cadres. Furthermore, a large amount of consumer goods will be placed at the disposal of the DRA within the next 3 years, in the form of grant in aid, for the purpose of assisting the toilers of the country and to meet the primary needs of our people.

Similarly, for the purpose of assisting the peasants and the improvement of the country's agriculture, the USSR will give the DRA in the form of grant in aid, a considerable amount of agricultural seeds of wheat, beetroot and cotton and chemical fertilizers.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said for the purpose of improving the condition of transportation in the country the USSR, in the form of grant in aid, will assist the DRA with 1,500 Kamaz heavy trucks.

Soltan 'Ali Kashtmand added this new economic and technical cooperation of the friendly USSR, which covers various fields, will play an important role in the revival and future development of the DRA's economy.

Similarly, new projects such as irrigation installations, electricity extension cables, geological exploratory work for oil, gas and coal, production of oil and gas, creation of transportation and machinery service installations, road building works, restoration of telephone cables and the creation of new telephone and telegraph stations, the expansion of house building and construction industries, creation of [word indistinct], light industry and food industry, etc, are included in the agreements.

The signing of the new agreements is the result of the historic and important visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

While expressing thanks for this assistance, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said he regarded the new cooperation of the USSR to the DRA as very useful and fruitful. He added this assistance has been given in accordance with the friendly and fraternal relations which exist between our countries particularly after the Sawr Revolution and especially after the beginning of its development stage. These relations have been renewed and developed into a high stage of fraternal and revolutionary solidarity.

In conclusion, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed thanks for the hospitality of the Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the USSR.

During the official visit of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand to Cuba to participate in the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, chief of the International Relations Department of the PDPA Central Committee and vice chairman of the Revolution Council of the DRA, also participated.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD242026 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary of the DRA in Moscow, presented his credentials today to Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin palace today.

ANTIREBEL ACTIVITIES, MILITARY CAMPAIGNS CONTINUE

Parvan Citizens Support Party

GF231756 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The people of Parvan held a meeting in [name indistinct] to express solidarity with the party and the government and their readiness to annihilate the counterrevolutionaries. Colonel Khalil, the center corps commander, also attended the meeting and explained the progressive aspect of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

Provincial Rebel Groups Eliminated

LD232110 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Groups of rebels--those bought minions of American imperialism and international reaction who with murder, robbery and looting disrupted the peaceful life of the toiling people of the surrounding regions of Badghis, at Qonduz and Badakhshan provinces--have received punishment for their inhuman activities in the regions of Topchin, the city of Chighchran, the subdistrict of Pusht-e Kohna, the Province of Badghis, at the Qonduz-Baghlan highway and the villages of (Agha Mozd) Jorm district in Badakhshan Province. According to reports from these provinces, various types of American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons with a large number of bullets have been seized from these traitors and robbers.

A source in Qonduz Province reports that Mohammad 'Asker, an inhabitant of (Taimani) ward of this province, who led the rebels in plundering trucks and murder on the Qonduz-Baghlan highway, has been crushed and a number of counterrevolutionary elements have been captured. The source added that the captured persons are under investigation.

Balkh Activists Victorious

LD232112 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] A number of party activists and trade union members of Balkh Province who voluntarily went to a region of this province to help the armed forces and police eliminate the rebels, have recently returned to Mazar-e Sharif after victoriously crushing the last remnant of the counterrevolutionaries. The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Mazar-e Sharif that members of the provincial and city committees warmly welcomed these revolutionary militants and hoped for the further struggle and revolutionary actions of these aware and brave youths for the realization of the objectives of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and for the blossoming of Afghanistan.

Pakistanis Arrested in Badghisat

LD241830 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Thanks to the militant work of defenders of the Sawr Revolution, recently, a number of rebels have been crushed and others, including two Pakistanis, have been arrested in Badghisat Province. The two Pakistanis, who on the instructions of Ziaul Haq and his imperialist masters led by American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, (?were sent) to Afghanistan to take part in highway robbery and terrorism, and to burn schools, [word indistinct] and mosques, and to kill children, elderly men and women, have admitted their shameful acts under interrogation.

A responsible source said that as a result of these arrests, a large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms have been seized from these theives and murderers. The source adds that in crushing these bands who are sent in from abroad, the soldiers of Herat armed forces, the Sarandoy forces and party activists of Badghisat Province and the people of the subdistrict of Kushk-e Kohnah and the villages of [word indistinct], Qamari and the people of Gal'ah Nao town took part.

(?A report) from Badghisat says the noble and toiling people of that province, who for some time now have been troubled by these terrorist and murderer bands, expressed happiness over the return of peace and calm, and promised their unreserved cooperation in eliminating the last remnants of rebels.

Balkh Party, Union Volunteer

LD241834 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] In the process of purging our beloved country from the existence of polluted rebels, those obedient servants of American imperialism and of international reaction, a number of militant party activists and members of Balkh trade unions, yesterday voluntarily left for an area of Balkh Province.

At the time of departure of these revolutionary compatriots, one of the Balkh Province party cadres spoke about the duties of informed and militant youth in safeguarding the honor and defense of the country and the revolution and wished the youth much success in eliminating the last remnants of rebels from Balkh Province.

Parwan Activists Fight Insurgents

LD251722 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] A group of militant party activists in Parwan Province voluntarily left for parts of that province yesterday and today in order, along with their brothers in the armed forces and the police, to fulfill their patriotic duty in the crushing of the counter-revolutionary elements. Before the departure of these militant and revolutionary youths, the governor of Parwan in a speech spoke of the aims of the party, especially after the new development phase regarding the welfare of our toiling people.

More Rebel Groups Defeated

LD251814 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The dirty faces of counterrevolutionary leaders have been exposed in Badghisat, Qandahar, Zabul, Oryzgan and Takhar Provinces. According to reports from the security forces of these provinces, groups of rebels in Maroni, Qole (Tangi), [name indistinct] and Qordi Jangalah villages of (Qajuq) and Balamurghab districts of Badghisat Province; in (Shahjoy) district of Qandahar Province; in the environs of (Jawshiji) and Shawjoy districts of Zabul Province; and in the region of Abdal of Taloqan of Takhar Province, have been crushed and a number of them arrested by the security forces.

A report by the security forces of Takhar Province adds that rebel leaders (Khojah Mohammad) and (Mirgo) have been killed. Similarly, a report by the security forces of Qandahar said that in the Deh Khojah region rebel leader (Mohammad Nur) has been killed and ('Abdol Hakim) and Mowlawi (Akhter Mohammad) have been arrested and are undergoing interrogation. Security forces reports from these provinces said that heavy machine-guns, mortars, explosives, ammunition various American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and printed documents were seized from these criminals which proves their direct collaboration with counterrevolutionary elements abroad.

Faryab Rebel Leaders Killed

LD261534 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Heroic armed forces soldiers, police and party activists, with the cooperation of the toiling people of Faryab, and adhering to the decisions of the Third PDPA Central Committee Plenum, have crushed a large number of counterrevolutionary elements in the villages of Kariz and langer of the Almar subdistrict in the Pashtunkot district of Faryab Province. Faryab Province (?security forces) report that rebel leaders Mullah Sakhi and 'Abdorrahman have been killed. A large number of Pakistani, Egyptian, Chinese and U.S. arms and a large quantity of ammunition have been seized from these murderers and highway robbers by the security forces.

Qandahar Rebel Base Destroyed

LD261546 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] A rebel base in Qandahar Province has been completely destroyed by the cooperation of the courageous soldiers of the armed forces and policemen, party activists and the noble people of Qandahar. Qandahar Province source reports that a number of the rebels met punishment for their actions. Machineguns, rifles, pistols, antipersonnel mines and bullets, including documents proving the rebels' collaboration with bandits abroad, and a large number of American, Chinese and Pakistani weapons have been seized from these murderers and robbers who for a while disrupted the peaceful life of the toiling people of certain regions in Qandahar Province.

Four Iranians Captured, Released

LD272046 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the security authorities: As our noble compatriots know, four Iranians captured in Herat Province while undeniably taking part in counterrevolutionary activities against Afghanistan and whose confessions were published by the mass media, have been released from prison and handed over to the responsible Iranian authorities in accordance with the decision of the Government of the DRA. Such a decision by the Government of the DRA once again is [words indistinct] humanitarian, together with the good relations and inseparable fraternal ties and goodwill between the two friendly and neighboring peoples of Afghanistan and Iran.

Kabul Rebel Leaders Arrested

GF281534 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Two insurgent ringleaders were arrested in Kabul yesterday. According to police headquarters, the two were wearing ladies' burqas when they were arrested by the police. The police reported that U.S. arms and documents were found on them proving their links with foreign powers. The police are investigating the matter.

Qandahar Band Crushed

LD281735 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] A gang of counterrevolutionary elements, those hated enemies of our toiling people and revolution, who, on the orders of their imperialist and reactionary masters, headed by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism, were disrupting the peaceful and calm atmosphere of the life of the noble people of Qandahar Province by acts of terrorism and intimidation, was crushed yesterday by the heroic armed forces, police and fighting party activists with the cooperation of the local people. A spokesman for the governors' office of Qandahar Province said: a quantity of various types of American and Chinese arms were seized from these murderers and brigands.

Faryab Volunteers to Front

GF291528 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] A group of patriotic youths from Faryab Province left for a sector on 28 December to crush elements engaged in terrorism at the behest of international imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists. On the occasion of their departure, the secretary of the provincial party committee wished them success in operations to mop up the agents of international imperialism and terrorist gangs, in safeguarding the gains of the Sawr Revolution and in their efforts to serve the Afghan people more effectively.

Kabul Group Captured

LD291814 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Another treacherous conspiracy of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism has been eliminated. The BAKHTAR agency reports that this morning at approximately 1000 a number of subversive and rebel lackeys and mercenaries in Afghan uniform, while attempting to embark on a subversive conspiracy in a part of Kabul city, were captured redhanded by our free, heroic security forces and police. Thus the criminal conspiracy of black reaction and U.S. imperialism and hegemonism was squashed. Once again their efforts failed and their inhumane, seditious actions and shameless aggression were exposed.

Zabol Rebel Group Defeated

LD291646 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] A group of brigands and highway robbers which was stopping motor vehicles along the road between Shah Juy district of Zabol Province and Maqor district of Ghazni Province, near the regions of [name indistinct], was plundering property and money from travelers and had embarked on murder. The group was punished for its foul actions by the security force with the cooperation of the noble local people recently. Its ringleader, named (Qobad), was killed. A spokesman for the security forces of Zabol Province said: A large quantity of American, Chinese- and Pakistani-manufactured arms, ammunition, mortars, incriminating documents and leaflets, demonstrating their links abroad with mercenary bands, has been taken from these murderers and saboteurs.

BBC: RATEBZAD CONFIRMS DISTURBANCES IN KABUL

TA300637 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The Afghan education minister, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, confirmed that there have been disturbances in Kabul when she arrived in New Delhi for a visit last night. To start with she had flatly denied the reports of disorders when our correspondent, Satish Jacob, questioned her, but when another reporter pressed her, she replied: You must remember ours is a revolutionary country; there are little boys who are always creating trouble. We will read you Jacob's report: Mrs Ratebzad then added that a majority of people in Afghanistan supported what she called the Afghan revolution. She was in India, she said, to attend an international women's conference, and she had been invited by the Indian National Federation of Women.

Original reports about the disturbances in Kabul had said that rioting had broken out in Kabul in the morning. A crowd gathered outside the office of the Ministry of Information and Culture and started throwing stones at the building. Police arrived three-quarters of an hour later and arrested 7 people wearing Afghan military uniforms. Other passengers from Kabul said that they had also heard there was some trouble in the city but they didn't see anything on the way to the airport as their route had been changed.

Rebel groups had called for a general strike in Kabul on Saturday, 27 December, the anniversary of the coup by Soviet troops, who installed President Babrak Karmal in power. Diplomatic reports reaching the Pakistan capital of Islamabad said that the response was very limited. According to those reports, the strike call was generally ignored, although some shopkeepers did open an hour late.

KARACHI PAPER: JUSTICE MINISTER ARIAN DEFECTS

BK270727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Dec (AFP)--Afghan Vice-Premier and Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian has fled the country, the Pakistani newspaper THE MUSLIM reported today, quoting "reliable sources." Pakistani officials said the report was "probably correct" but added that Mr Arian was not in Pakistan, where he was an ambassador under the previous Afghan regimes of Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin.

THE MUSLIM itself did not say where Mr Arian had gone nor when he left Afghanistan. The paper recalled that Mr Arian belonged to the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party's Khalq faction, which is a rival to the Parcham wing to which president Babrak Karmal belongs. He was recalled to Kabul from Islamabad after Mr Karmal's Soviet-backed coup a year ago and was named justice minister following a short visit to Moscow. Last June in a Cabinet reshuffle designed to increase Mr Karmal's hold he was made vice-premier in succession to Asadullah Sarwari.

AFP: DEFENSE MINISTER, PARVAN GOVERNOR CASUALTIES

BK241232 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Dec (AFP)--The governor of the Parvan Province in Afghanistan was reported to have been killed and a school and warehouse burnt down as rebel activity kept increasing in Parvan, Mazar-e Sharif, Paktia, Qonduz, Qandahar and Jalabad, diplomatic sources disclosed here today.

The sources could not reveal the circumstances of the governor's death but noted that rebel attacks had been mounting in the area particularly in the last 10 days. Quoting reports from Kabul, the sources said armed clashes had occurred in Qandahar last week while in Mazar-e Sharif the airport building was damaged and still not repaired.

In Kabul itself there had been rumours that Afghan Defence Minister General Rafi' was wounded in a fracas when he protested violently at the alleged abduction and murder of the Afghan girls by Soviet soldiers. The rumours could not be confirmed. The sources, however, said General Rafi' had been a notable absentee from the ceremony on Dec 20 marking the presentation of graduation certificates to a company of senior army officers.

RADIO IRAN: REBEL CLANDESTINE RADIO SETUP

NC271408 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Radio Iran in Persian to Iran at 1330 GMT on 27 December 1980 reports in its newscast that "our Afghan brothers have been able to set up a radio transmitter calling itself the Voice of Free Afghanistan somewhere in Afghanistan. The transmitter will start operations today." No frequencies were announced, and the radio has so far not been monitored.

AFP: REBEL NEWS AGENCY FORMED IN ISLAMABAD

OW272226 Hong Kong AFP in English 2210 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Dec (AFP)--An Afghan rebel news agency announced it was going into business today. The organization, which aims at double-checking and distributing information transmitted from Afghanistan by the Moslem resistance to Prime Minister Babrak Karmal's Kabul government, calls itself the AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY.

It is headed by a former Kabul civil aviation ministry official, Tanzeem Wasti, and Pakistani newspaperman Muktar Hassan, who was held in a Kabul prison for three months early this year. The new agency will have its headquarters in London and bureaus in Peshawar and Rawalpindi, Pakistan, as well as in India and Iran. In its first feature distributed here today, the agency said the fighting in Afghanistan had caused 500,000 dead among the civilian population and that 130,000 opponents of the Karmal regime were currently detained in that country's jails.

REBELS VISIT EGYPT FOR SOLIDARITY CELEBRATIONS

For Cairo media reportage of the visits of representatives and leaders of Afghan rebel groups to Egypt in connection with the Afghan solidarity celebrations being held there, as well as statements by President as-Sadat and other Egyptian Government officials and organizations, on this occasion, see the Egypt section of the 29 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON UAE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

GF281545 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Report on UAE-Bangladesh joint communique issued after the UAE foreign minister's visit to Dacca on 28 December 1980]

[Text] The UAE and the People's Republic of Bangladesh have asserted the importance of solidarity and unity between Islamic Conference Organization countries. They affirmed the need to expand their cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

In an official communique issued today after official talks between the UAE delegation, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, and the delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, led by Foreign Minister Mohammad Shamsul Haq, the two countries assert that a just and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of the forces of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without the restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people so they can establish an independent state on their homeland. Both sides consider the Zionist enemy's law annexing Jerusalem illegal and contradictory to all international norms and rules.

The two sides express concern over the war between Iraq and Iran and call on both countries to stop the war and settle their disputes peacefully.

The communique reiterates the call for immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the need to create a favorable atmosphere that will allow the Afghan people to choose their own government without foreign intervention.

It expresses the two countries' support making the Indian Ocean a region of peace and reiterates the stand of both countries in considering the security and peace of the Gulf the responsibility of the Gulf peoples and countries alone. It asserts the need to keep the Gulf and Strait of Hormuz open to international shipping in the interest of international peace and security.

The communique expresses the countries' contentment with the improvement achieved in bilateral relations in various fields. It asserts the need to expand fields of joint cooperation and considers the first meeting of the joint Bangladesh-UAE committee, formed after the visit of the president of Bangladesh to the UAE in 1978, a starting point to expand fraternal bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural fields.

The communique points out that during the talks the two sides discussed the possiblity of increasing bilateral cooperation and expressed the intention to conclude a trade agreement as soon as possible.

Rashid 'Abdallah lauded the active role played by Bangladesh as a member of the Islamic organization and thanked its government for the technical expertise offered which contributes to the UAE's economic development. The Bangladesh foreign minister praised the speedy progress achieved by the UAE under the leadership of President Shaykh Zahid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan.

The communique says that during the talks the Bangladesh foreign minister explained the goals of the second 5-year plan begun in July 1980. Rashid 'Abdallah expressed his interest in these goals that serve the interests of the people of Bangladesh, who are continuing to progress under the leadership of President Ziaur Rhaman.

The communique notes that the countries agreed to continue cooperation in the field of oil and gas exploration and to cooperate in various other fields. It has also been agreed to exchange ulema and teacher delegations in order to strengthen cultural and scientific cooperation.

Rashid 'Abdallah expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and warm welcome he received. He invited the foreign minister of Bangladesh to visit the UAE, and the minister accepted the invitation.

SHAMSUL HAQ ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON BORDER DISPUTES

BK291324 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Bangladesh is determined to protect its national interests, independence and sovereignty and believes in the peaceful settlement of disputes in its foreign relations. This was stated in Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] today by Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq. He was replying to the call attention notices by (Almas Hussain) of Muslim League and nine other members of the opposition. They alleged that the government is maintaining a silent posture with regards to the latest Indian claim over the ownership of the two newly surfaced islands in the estuary of the border River Hariabhanga.

The foreign minister said the fundamental objective of the independence, nonaligned and realistic foreign policy of Bangladesh is to protect and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the nation. One significant aspect of the foreign policy is to help establish peace and stability so as to speed up economic and social progress in the country. The government has strengthened its efforts to promote, expand and diversify the country's friendly and cooperative relations with neighboring and other countries. In this context, the foreign minister described the allegation made by the members of the opposition as baseless and misleading.

He said the official text of the Indian foreign minister's statement in the Indian Rajya Sabha showed that India still admits the disputed status of the island along the border river. He said: In his statement the Indian foreign minister had said that the ownership of the island was still under consideration. The Bangladesh foreign minister told the house that on the basis of the information available so far the island belongs to Bangladesh. This information had also been corroborated by satellite images which showed that the River Hariabhanga flows west of the surfaced island. He said the additional data which the Indian foreign minister claimed to have sent to Bangladesh has not yet been received. The Indian Govenrment has been requested to expedite the dispatch of the reported data through their high commissioner in Dacca.

The foreign minister said Bangladesh, however, was concerned about the statement made by the Indian foreign minister and the Foreign Ministry took the necessary action to convey its concern and rejected the Indian claim. He reaffirmed that Bangladesh will continue its efforts to secure a negotiated settlement of the island issue as agreed upon at the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries. He expressed the hope that both Bangladesh and India will respect the agreement in settling not only the island issue but also bring about a speedy and peaceful solution of other outstanding problems.

Referring to the observations made by the members of the opposition on the water sharing agreement, the foreign minister said the matter is still under review and the statements made in the house were totally incorrect.

About the reported statement of the Indian prime minister about the non-locals in Assam, the foreign minister said there had been no discussions with India on this question at any time at any place or at any level. He reiterated that there had been no illegal migration of Banladeshis to India and therefore the question of accepting expelled Indians from Assam does not arise at all.

RAFSANJANI MAJLIS SPEECH SCORES USSR, REAGAN

LD291341 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani before the Majlis, 29 December--recorded]

[Excerpt] The point I would like to raise here is the issue pertaining to the anniversary of the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet superpower. I clearly remember the morning when the Soviet ambassador in Iran was received by the imam and he informed him of the news of the military occupation of Afghanistan, while sugar-coating it with various pretexts. The imam told him that it was a great mistake. You must not involve yourself with Islamic nations and nations in general. [Words indistinct] with the military occupation of Afghanistan and the strengthening of the Marxist government of [words indistinct] Afghanistan, yet another small unit will be added to the Soviet Union; this is a great mistake. If America had succeeded in Vietnam, if in other regions the superpowers and nonsuperpowers had had any success, if the powerful agents of the shah, the deceased shah, were a success in Iran, then people like Karmal and his supporters could succeed as well.

What could be more tragic than seeing a nation which has become homeless, wanderers and the helpless seeking refuge in other countries, including Iran, where it expresses the very minimum of its hatred. Then the Kremlim palace dewllers make the revolutionary nation of Iran a target of strong protest; they protest to us, asking us why the Afghan residents in Tehran have acted this way.

Our guards took speedy steps to perform their duty, preventing continued occupation of the embassy. However, it is you who ought to answer this protest. This thing did not take place only in Iran. The same thing has happened in India, in Europe, in Pakistan. You expect to make millions of human beings homeless, while these oppressed people make no protest. (?What a tactic). Then, how do you intend to denounce the U.S. superpower? What difference is there between you and them?

Another point I would like to raise here is the remarks made by Mr Reagan after attending a church service in Sunday, (?within the sanctity of) the church, to the people and reporters. Obviously, we do not expect anything else from Reagan. However, neither is it right to leave his remarks unanswered. We have a great deal to say; we have already stated our case by deed. We have repeatedly stated that we consider our selves at war with them. We do not consider Saddam's imposed war as a war between Iraq and Iran; we view it as a war between America and Iran; it is a war between U.S. agents and Iran. However, the thing has gone beyond this. Mr Reagan has made two points in his remarks. One: He refers to those who have taken the spy hostages and who are keeping them alive and (?looking after them) as barbarians; two: He interprets our restoration of rights as seeking ransom.

As I pointed out, we have a lot to say to them. Their essence is that of aggressors and bullies. Their existence is basically intertwined with bullying. If you see me replying to this point this does not mean we have nothing else to say; we do have other points to raise. I do not understand: arresting 50 spies [as heard] engaged in plots in a secure site prepared for them by the Islamic government--the spies whose espionage evidence has been repeatedly disclosed; the arrest of these people in such form after 1 year and 5 months, films of whom were shown to the whole world and everyone saw that they were safe; this act is considered uncivilized and barbaric.

But America's savage crimes, the bombs dropped over the inhabitants of Dezful by Saddam on the order of America, the hospitals being bombed, the bloodshed occurring each day in various corners of the country, the struggling people; the crimes committed in Palestine; the 24 million homeless Palestinians and tens and hundreds of millions of homeless throughout the world, as well as the crimes committed in black Africa, the crimes committed in Latin America, the crimes committed during the shah's reign in Iran, for all of which America is responsible, these acts are not savage--they are signs of civilization. These people are civilized, whereas we are barbaric. These bullies have been committing these crimes for centuries in the name of civilization. Wherever you want to commit crimes, you begin by accusing people of barbarism. Human history does not remember anyone more barbaric than you, especially the U.S. imperialist leaders. [chants of "God is great"]

As for the question of asking for a ransom. They claim that they are not prepared to pay a ransom for the release of the hostages. What we are saying is that if it were decided to return the wealth of the Iranian nation since 19 August 1953, then the U.S. Treasury would be left with nothing. For 30 years you people plundered all the wealth of our country. You sucked our blood. Not just ours, but the Saudi Arabian people's, that of all the people of the Persian Gulf, as well as all of the Islamic region. Everything you have is at the cost of our ruination.

With the permission of the imam of the nation, the Islamic Majlis deferred your punishment for another time. We shall hold you accountable. All oppressed nations throughout the world must retrieve their rights from you [chants of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader" and "Death to America"]--the assets which have been deposited in American banks for years, the money from our oil, the oil sold for $1, $2 or maybe less per barrel and left there for years, the money used for years by you people. Now we are asking for the return of this money. Is this demanding ransom? Indeed, you were under the impression that you could cheat us through promises. Our awakened people, to retrieve some of their rights, asked for a guarantee. That is, a certain sum of money, a guarantee, should be left with Algeria so that you would not cheat us by giving us promises. The government has obtained a ratification from the Majlis; this must be implemented. If the government went ahead with it without a guarantee, then it would be accountable to the Majlis tomorrow and be censured. Then, the government has the right to seek a guarantee. Where in the world have you fulfilled your promises to expect us to be satisfied with a simple promise and abandon a minor thing we have in our possession [the hostages]. The Iranian nation is no longer afraid of your threats.

When you had the army, the police, SAVAK, the (?oil), the shah and all your agents under control in Iran, what could you achieve? Now, today, you expect to frighten the Iranian nation through [word indistinct] and the threat of the occupation of such an island or such a port. Do you really expect a nation that has been prepared to give everything it has for its revolution to become frightened by these threats? Consequently, the world must realize that we wanted to have the problem of the hostages resolved by means of [word indistinct] Islamic and a hint by the imam of the nation, but it is America that is looking for an excuse. That is all.

NABAVI CONDUCTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGES

NC301103 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Dec (AFP)--Iranian Government spokesman Behzad Nabavi today scotched any hopes in Washington that relations with Tehran might quickly assume some semblance of normality after the release of the embassy hostages.

"The war between Iran and the United States did not begin with the hostages and will not end with them," Mr Nabavi, who is minister of executive affairs, told a press conference.

He added that the Iranian Government had not had any thoughts about releasing the 52 hostages in batches according to the progress of the negotiations between Tehran and Washington, and accused the United States of being more concerned about money than human life.

Mr Nabavi indicated that the hostages could go free once Washington deposited the guarantees demanded by Iran and before an international arbitrator acceptable to both sides had decided how much should be placed over and above the Iranian assets currently frozen in the U.S. "If the United States really desires it, a way is open to them," Mr Nabavi said, but he warned that if Washington "seeks to gain time" the Iranian Government would have to follow the decisions of parliament and put the hostages on trial.

Mr Nabavi rejected U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's harsh words at the weekend about Iranian "barbarity" as "not serious." "He is still playing in westerns...he wants to bluff and frighten the world," the minister said.

Earlier Mr Nabavi indicated that Iran was ready to listen to any new proposals about guarantees that the United States might suggest but the simple promises of the president were not enough.

TEHRAN CONTESTS 'RUMORS' ABOUT RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

JN271133 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1005 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] For the past few days, the fifth column enemies of the revolution have been exerting strenuous efforts to spread false rumors about the release of the U.S. spies soon. But the Iranian Government's tenacious and unequivocal stand on the issue has been acknowledged by enemies and friends alike. The Iranian Government's unequivocal reply has aborted all the aggressive designs.

The U.S. agents inside and outside Iran have disseminated reports that there are secret negotiations and that the Iranian Government has succumbed to the arch-Satan, the United States. These agents also said that there is some kind of reconciliation.

However, the issuance of the official reply of the Islamic Republic of Iran was a painful blow to the enemies inside and outside Iran. Even the Zionist and Western news agencies have acknowledged the unequivocal policy which relies on the people in Iran. These agencies also acknowledged Iran's frank and tenacious stand regarding U.S. imperialism.

AFP says that the Iranian Government is very keen to declare its frank stand on the fate of the U.S. spies to the world public in general and to the Iranian people in particular in order to acquaint the Iranian people with the acts of their government elected by the people so that all the decisions issued by the Majlis will be implemented.

This is what was explained by brother Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to the news agency correspondents on the Iranian Government's reply to the U.S. authorities regarding the issue of the spies. Brother Raja'i said: If the United States does not respond to the Iranian conditions, the spies will never be released. He added that the Iranian Government will be pleased to release the answers publicly to the people so that everyone will be acquainted with these answers. This shows that the Iranian Government is standing fast vis-a-vis all attempts and plots and it will not relinquish its rights. This steadfastness will bring disgrace to all the revolution's enemies, both those outside Iran and the fifth column inside Iran.

KHOMEYNI WARNS AGAINST SUPERPOWERS' RUMORMONGERS

LD291438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1119 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to families of air force martyrs visiting him at his Hoseyniyeh Jamaran residence, 29 December--recorded, duration 20 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Those who spread adverse propaganda and tell you about shortages are those who wish to deprive you of your victory, your perseverance. Either you should listen to the corrupt ones or to God Almighty, who says [Koranic verse indistinct]. We are all dutybound to show tolerance and be steadfast. I thank you, honorable ladies and the families of the martyrs of the air force, and all others, wherever you are, for your high morale and for standing fast amid all the plots, for making comments and reading articles and for inviting the people to live. May God Almighty give you and our nation prosperity and honor. Prosperity is of God. I hope He will bless all of you with it, all our nation, all the Muslims with honor and glory. Be straight and aware. You will be victorious. Do not fear high prices, shortages. The Soviet Union, with its great power--according to itself--staged a revolution 60-odd years ago [words indistinct]. Those people who come from there say that the shortages that exist here, exist there too; even now they need to import wheat from the United States. In the United States itself--you think that there is prosperity there--there is so much pressure, so many needy people; perhaps there are not that many elsewhere.

Why should our nation pay attention to these corrupt ones who have been assigned by the two great powers to spread rumors and to weaken the nation? Why should our nation listen to these rumors and these corrupt people, who go among the people and weaken their morale? You created a miracle in the world with your great morale; preserve this miracle with your perseverance. Make those people who stand in front of you and say nothing has been done understand that what Iran has achieved is matchless in the world, in history; for a nation of 35 million to overcome great powers of a few hundred million and so much equipment and cut short their domination. What else do they want to happen? What is higher than this? Now is the time for perseverance, tolerance. The brothers and sisters should be steadfast and persevere so that, God willing, they may steer the movement to final victory. [shouts of "God is great"]

I ask God Almighty for peace for your martyrs, health for those of you who have been wounded and prosperity for you, yourselves, and your relatives and the Iranian nation. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH BAZARGAN, TABATABA'I

JN301111 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, this morning received separately engineer Mehdi Bazargan, Dr Yadollah Sahabi and Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES PROSECUTOR GENERAL ARDABILI

LD291745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, prosecutor general of the country, was granted an audience this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during which he conferred with the imam of the nation.

Following this meeting Musavi-Ardabili told a PARS correspondent: At this meeting, with regard to the commission investigating alleged torture, the imam issued orders that the matter must be pursued (?categorically) so that if some cases are noted and proved [as heard] then, of course, they will be dealt with in accordance with Islamic regulations. His eminence also issued some instructions on investigating prisoners' conditions and some guidance on the unity of the word and preservation of unity among Muslim ranks.

RAJA'I, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS EMBASSY INCIDENT

LD292114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] At 2200 the Soviet ambassador met with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of Iran. In this meeting the Soviet ambassador handed a note of protest to the prime minister in connection with the attack of a group of Afghans against that country's Soviet Embassy in Tehran on Monday [as heard], 27 December. In response to this note, Mr Raja'i said: If no special issue exists in relations between nations the governments can perform their duties according to international norms. However, the reality is that the action carried out against your embassy in Iran was motivated by protest against the invasion, or the intervention, of the Soviet Union against our brotherly nation, Afghanistan. In connection with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a number of the people of our brotherly nation took refuge in Iran. On suitable occasions they have expressed their displeasure through protests and marches. The number of people protesting was more than anticipated and, as a method of controlling the protest had not been planned, this event took place.

Prime Minister Mr Raja'i added: I hope that the intervention of the Soviet Government in Afghanistan will come to an end as soon as possible. In that case, we will give assurances that such occurrences, even in limited forms, will not take place.

NABAVI COMMENTS ON SOVIET PROTEST ON ATTACK

LD301130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs and government spokesman, attended a press, radio and television conference which was attended by domestic and foreign correspondents.

According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, he was asked: Considering the fact that demonstrations by Afghans in front of Soviet embassies took place in a number of other countries, why did the Soviet Government only protest to the Iranian Government?

The minister of state said: As the prime minister has pointed out, this matter was an indication of the wrath and protest of the people of Afghanistan against the military occupation of their country. The Soviet Government, which is upset because of the attack on its embassy, should expect the people of Afghanistan to be upset by what has been done in their country. But to say that the Iranians did not take precautions in this respect is not true. The officials were there but they could not stop the wrath of the Afghan people. In any case, we regret the incident.

Regarding the purchase of arms, the government spokesman said: Arms will be acquired from any source that will not lead to dependence. But since the superpowers do not help anyone without an ulterior motive, they naturally cannot be traded with in this respect.

Regarding the counterrevolution's activities in Kordestan, the minister of state said: In fact, we anticipated such clashes, for these people were and are the enemy's fifth column. Since the grounds for their growth were minimized, their activities were limited to subversion.

This was thanks to the correct performance of the joint operational headquarters of the army and the corps. We regard the issue as trivial.

At the end of the press conference, Mr Behzad Nabavi answered our correspondent's questions. We will carry this interview at the end of this newscast.

COMMENTARY DENIES IRANIAN INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK

LD291354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1149 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 27 December, coinciding with the anniversary of the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, a series of demonstrations were staged by Afghan nationals living in Tehran. The demonstrators attacked the Soviet embassy in Iran. Although these demonstrations had been organized by real Afghan mojahedin, nevertheless, the attack on the Soviet Embassy looked suspicious. This is why the guards, anticipating an attack on the Soviet Embassy, had already taken the necessary security precautions. The compound had been cordoned off within 200 meters, thwarting the attempts by demonstrators to enter the embassy. Moreover, several cars had the streets blocked.

However, despite the measures taken by the guards and security officers, the (?angry) demonstrators forced their way into the embassy, though the guards did their best to block their way and fired shots into the air. Yet, in spite of all these attempts, the demonstrators attacked the building, during which the building was partially damaged. Eventually, the guards, doing their utmost, managed to evacuate the embassy building. Nevertheless, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in a note of protest handed to the Iranian ambassador to the USSR, has attacked Iran, claiming that although the Iranian guards were aware of the problem and had assembled there, they showed no opposition.

What is quite clear in the midst of all this is that Iran had no part in this incident. Iranian officials have repeatedly denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We believe that the people of each country should themselves determine their own future. Aggression, pressure and military invasion of any country is to be condemned. It is on the same basis that we condemn Soviet military aggression, demanding a speedy withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Again it is because of this very fact that we see no need in attacking the Soviet Embassy in Iran. So far as the Iranian authorities are concerned, maximum efforts were made to prevent the demonstrators from entering the embassy. The point raised that the officials were guilty of negligence or that they had had a hand in it is an imaginary accusation. However, one ought to comment on these two points:

We had no part in this matter. The accusation leveled against us for having taken part in the attack is baseless and unreasonable. However, our abstention in taking part in this issue does not mean we condone the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Iranian authorities have condemned this invasion. We have always demanded the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the territory of the Muslim Afghan country. We have always symphathized with the Afghan Muslims. The Iranian nation had no involvement in this attack, nor does it see any need for it, for it considers an embassy as part of its respective territory. For the same reason, it condemns the Soviet invation, for it is an interference with another country's (sovereignty).

Different groups have no right to determine our foreign policy. The Iranian Government and the Majlis are elected by the nation. It is these two elected bodies that must determine the nature of our relations with other countries. (Therefore), it is necessary to remind our Afghan brethren that such acts cannot be accepted by the Iranian nation.

We have, and do, sympathize with our brethren. We consider their pain and suffering as our own, but, nevertheless, we cannot condone these acts, particularly if we consider that there is a possibility that various groups and factions, and possibly those in the service of imperialism or the big powers, may have been involved in such acts, especially under the present sensitive conditions.

It is not far-fetched that Maoist or pro-American groups may take advantage of the pure sentiments felt by our Afghan brethren and involve them in such acts so as to make political capital out of them. At any rate, as an independent nation, we do not permit others to determine our policies. Briefly, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is to be condemned, for the same reason the attack on the Soviet Embassy in Iran is also to be condemned. We denounce the political groups and those with political affiliations for attempting to capitalize on the organization of these events. On the other hand, the allegation that Iran has been involved in this matter is just that, an accusation. Consequently, both the accusation and those who capitalize on it, are to be condemned.

SOVIET ENVOY, ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD271009 Tehran PARS in English 0742 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Soviet ambassador to Iran, Vladmir Vinogradov, met with the Iranian minister of energy, Dr 'Abbaspur, on Thursday [25 December] morning.

During the meeting the Soviet ambassador, while announcing the readiness of his government for cooperation with Iran on energy-producing industries, asked that in case of the Iranian Government's agreement (?with) the proposal, necessary programmes would be (?proposed in advance).

The Iranian minister said that the Ministry of Energy was completely ready for any kind of cooperation in which industrial self-sufficiency of Iran were observed. It was decided in the meeting that the existing projects under implementation would be followed up with more speed in order to prepare grounds dor the mutual cooperation. Also, in the future projects, the main stress would be on construction of factories for manufacturing machines and facilities needed in the power industry.

REPORTAGE ON TEHRAN, QOM CLASHES; APPEALS FOR CALM

Mahdavi-Kani on Disturbances

LD251450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Interview with Iranian Minister of the Interior Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, by unidentified station correspondent, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Kani, during the past few days we have witnessed a number of clashes and strikes by opposing [mokhalef] groups throughout Tehran. We also witnessed an incident in the municipal building. I would like to know your views about these problems.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I think that bearing in mind the conflict that we are engaged in with the foreign enemy, which in appearance is the Iraqi Government but in reality is the American superpower--and some victories have been achieved by us, meaning by the nation, by our armed forces, by our soldiers and guards--the enemy has started some other incitements.

They wish to incite certain individuals unconsciously to engage in demonstrations, strikes or sitins and such like. At the present juncture, when there should be calm in the country and all the groups and strata of the nation should hold each other's hands and achieve final victory through unity, these activities, these clashes or demonstrations are senseless; therefore, in the first instance, my request is for all religious or nonreligious groups to refrain from causing clashes which others wish them to be engaged in. Even in the clash which took place yesterday in Mobarzean Street I feel there are certain hands at work that wish to incite such incidents. When one asks who is responsible for such actions one can find the original root cause. When we ask the guards they say they don't know. We ask the committees, they say they are not involved and, in fact, the central committee has not been involved in this matter. Yet we see that clashes have taken place.

In this connection, I have repeatedly said that if we wish to confront the groups that might even be illegal or if we wish to evaluate their premises such clashes are not the right way. A number of people, without responsibility, go to the streets and have clashes with one another and then involve the security officials in the clashes so that the security forces have faced with a fait accompli. I ask the Muslims of our city, who are very interested in religious matters and in the independence of this country, to be in contact with the government concerning such issues so that the responsible officials of the country can be involved in these affairs. The interference by groups who have no responsibility will complicate the issue and lead to irreparable consequences.

[Question indistinct on casualties in the clashes]

[Answer] I also believe that, as has been reported, the person who did the shooting--even if some have been killed, although the deaths are not still confirmed by us, but certainly there have been some wounded--is not connected with the committees or the guards. This is what I was saying, that a number of irresponsible persons come and create the clashes and engage in shooting so that the clashes may reach a critical point. Later, these groups put the responsibility on the government, saying that we have a number of members who have been martyred, who have been killed and the like. They put the responsibility on the government and, pretending to be the wronged party, they do things which should not be done. Therefore, as I said, this is not the way to solve the problems. I ask those groups, too, to show good will and not allow the issues to develop to such points which cannot be amended and which may be misused by the enemies. Therefore, I feel [words indistinct] and there has certainly been some incitement. If the workers have legitimate demands they should tell the government or the municipality to investigate them. But, we see that in the present conditions, in every part of the country (?there are such noises) and they all emanate from the same source. Therefore, we have announced (?to them) that if such things are repeated again we will be forced to submit the inciters to revolution courts, because the government cannot tolerate such incitements (?from outside), even though the workers may not matter and the (?sitin) was broken and the workers sent back to their places of work and, God willing, such things will not be repeated again in the future.

[Question] Is there any connection between the strike and the resignation of the mayor [of Tehran] and what has been his [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Of course, [words indistinct] and Mr Tavassoli [former mayor of Tehran] himself repeatedly referred to it and he resigned a few times.

I very much wanted him to continue his work, but with these disorders--and he himself used to say that he could not continue to serve with all these disorders and difficulties--I accepted his resignation. Of course, my expectation was that there should have been more activity in the municipality. There was need for greater purges in the municipality. There are still some people in the municipality who should not be there. Therefore, bearing in mind his resignation and these disorders, especially the municipality of Tehran which has very extensive activities, I was forced to accept his resignation and, on a temporary basis, I have appointed Mr Zavare'i as supervisor hoping that, with the assistance of God, the disorders in the city will be put right.

[Question] [Words indistinct] last night one of Tehran's evening newspapers wrote that the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of (?India) has said that America is waiting for the balance of power in Iran to be disturbed so that in this economic and [words indistinct] it [presumably the United States] can release the hostages. I would like to know what your views are in this connection. I also would like to ask your views about the march on Sunday, on Arba'in [the 40th day of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn] and [words indistinct].

[Answer] As you know, following the announcement of (?the previous year), last night we announced that marches should be held with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior. [sentence as heard] The reason for it is not that we wish to prevent freedoms. No, it is because we wish the responsibilities to be defined so that those who organize these marches and the people who are with them--in case an incident takes place we may know who is responsible for it. There is no banning of the marches, but when there is no responsibility [words indistinct]. As you said, America wishes to upset the balance here, it wishes to create incitements and benefit from these differences. The government is responsible for being vigilant in the face of these problems and for being wakeful and aware. The majority of people are wakeful and vigilant and will cooperate with the government.

The other issue that you referred to--we will make no distinctions--the marches on the day of Arba'in, will certainly be in line with the revolution and it is the people who will take part in the marches and not any special groups. Nevertheless, in order that the issues are not mixed up, they should ask for permission so that others will not be able to say that there has been no distinction in this connection. In this way we will also watch the situation so that irresponsible individuals cannot interfere again, or say things and do things which, under present conditions, are not at all in the interest of the country or the revolution.

[Question] We still do not have the deputies from some of the cities in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. When will the elections start and what are your views concerning this matter?

[Answer] We will start the elections in the near future. Of course, we cannot fix the day because the Council of Guardians has to announce its readiness, [as heard] because the Council of Guardians should supervise and so long as it has not appointed the supervisory councils in provinces and cities we will not be able to hold the elections. But I promise that in the near future preparations will be made. The Ministry of the Interior has chosen a place for their central council [as heard] and there has been an executive bill prepared by the Ministry of the Interior which the Council of Guardians is studying. I hope that in the near future, if the Council of Guardians announces its readiness, elections will be started.

Government, Clergy on Solidarity

LD250408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report--following a 6 December meeting held on the initiative of clergy and with the participation of the president, Majlis speaker and prime minister for the promotion of the principles of solidarity between the authorities--last night a letter was released by the clergy's select committee addressed to the president, Majlis speaker and the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The letter deals with the further maintenance of the principles of solidarity.

Khamene'i Warns Against Disorder

JN261126 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0845 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Friday sermon by Tehran Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University mosque in Persian with superimposed Arabic translation--live]

[Excerpts] When the United States attacked us and tightly besieged us, when the superpowers united against us and the mad dog of international imperialism and arrogance attacked us, a misled faction tried to weaken the people's morale. I wonder, have you tried to join the Iranian Army and to close your ranks? We see that Jordan and Sultan Qabus side with the United States and support Saddam's regime. They consider the attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran a good deed.

Those who believe in the Islamic Republic must close ranks and become like a solid wall against the enemies. The United States, after having despaired of what Saddam might achieve in his attack, having hoped that Saddam would destroy Iran, has resorted to spreading disunity and division within Iran. The United States is now trying to pave the way for internal confusion and for any action against the Islamic revolution. These actions sowed by the United States in some regions have been categorically rejected. The United States wants the people to leave the fronts in the west and the south. It is trying to preoccupy them with internal problems. Be advised that anyone who commits acts of disorder is regarded as a criminal. [sentence indistinct] Brothers who live in the cities, villages, the countryside, with tribes and clans or in Tehran must understand that any person who tries to create any kind of disorder is a traitor to Islam. The recent clashes are vehemently rejected and condemned. We condemn those who caused them and those who attacked the perpetrators. This small group has no right to fire bullets in residential areas and quarters.

When the authorities pursued them, they resisted arrest. How can these people claim to be Muslims? How can we call this humanitarian, revolutionary or revolutionist? Some people write 10-15 pages against the principles of the Islamic Republic and publish them for you to read. Is this proof of freedom or of the lack of it? Write and publish whatever you want, but you must feel for those who sacrifice their souls for the revolution. Is this the humanitarianism you advocate? This is a noble people, honest, patient and militant. This a people who discovered their way and are marching toward their goal. The original movement is that which is embraced by the real masses. It is a movement not affected by such actions.

We must tell you that when you undertake such actions, you help the Voice of America, Israel radio and the BBC. The Iranian officials must ignore such actions. They must proceed with achieving the goals of the Islamic Republic and the revolution. Sovereignty is for the people. You must understand that the Islamic Republic is stable and settled and will endure. All these actions and intrigues will get lost within this powerful movement. But these acts might pave the way for a military operation by the United States like the Tabas operation. This is possible.

Theologians Appeal for Calm

LD271842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] On the eve of the glorious ceremonies to mark Arba'in [40th day of martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn], the Qom theological school lecturers tonight issued a statement in which they warned the nation against plots by imperialists and international Zionism. Following is the text of the statement:

In His exalted name. The Arba'in of the master of liberators [Imam Hoseyn] is approaching during the continuing 'Ashura era of the Karbalai-like Iran [refers to the town in Iraq where Imam Hoseyn was killed]. The dear Iranian nation is preparing itself to take part in marches to show their mourning and pay their homage to the sanctity of the master of the oppressed, Imam Hoseyn, as well as to express its solidarity and unity against blasphemy, imperialism and international Zionism. No doubt, during such a sensitive period, the great Satan and its lackeys will not remain idle: In such circumstances, the counterrevolutionaries are planning to take advantage of the situation and create tension.

The Qom theological school lecturers expect people throughout the country, particularly our brothers and sisters in Qom, the city of blood and uprising and the base of knowledge and revolution, to nip in the bud any treacherous and counterrevolutionary plots through their revolutionary Islamic vigilance and to take part in the mourning in complete calm; they are expected to behave in a magnanimous manner, while adhering to Islamic morality, and keep the corps of the revolution guards--these self-sacrificing allies of Islam--informed, and avoid any clashes, so that the great Satan and its lackeys may realize that they can no longer find a foothold in this Islamic country.

[Signed] Qom theological school lecturers

Guards Appeal for Vigilance

LD271848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] With regard to plots hatched by U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Iranian revolution, the following statement was issued this evening by the public relations office of the corps of revolution guards of Qom:

Plots are more dangerous than killings. In view of the fact that U.S. imperialism has been defeated in all its plots, including the war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Iranian revolution, U.S. imperialism is planning to carry out disturbances in various Iranian cities, including Qom. As stated by Reagan: We are waiting for the balance of power in Iran to be tipped.

The corps of revolution guards of Qom calls on the heroic people, while performing their mourning ceremony for Imam Hosteyn, to be aware of deviationist and suspicious movements and nip these plots in the bud through their solidarity.

[Signed] Public relations office of the corps of revolution guards of Qom

Extremists Clash With Leftists

NC242017 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Dec (AFP)--Several persons were killed or [illegible]d here today when religious extremists attacked members of an association linke[illegible] [illegible]he people's Mojahedin, a banned left-wing Islamic movement.

Officials of the association, the union of Moslem workers, said the assailants were members of the "mobilization of the deprived," an Islamic organization, "Hezbollahi" (religious extremists), and the "committees," Islamic para-police security forces.

Mojahedin sympathisers showed membership cards from those organizations, saying they had taken them from prisoners held in the union of Moslem workers headquarters.

A union official said the headquarters had been attacked four times in one month. They said today's attack was carried out with stones, automatic weapons, and tear gas.

Eyewitnesses said the incidents resulted in at least two dead and five persons severly injured. An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter saw the corpse of one mojahedin supporter, and at least 20 persons slightly injured.

But the "central committee," which coordinates the "committees," denied that they had been involved in the "brawls between the people and the so-called union."

"The local committee," said a central committee official, "was present to watch over these brawls and ensure that they did not degenerate."

Activities by the people's mojahedin, along with other extreme-left groups, have been banned since last summer following a series of incidents in which several persons were killed.

Leftist, Kurdish Prisoners' Strike

NC281838 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Dec (AFP)--Leftwing and Kurdish militants held at Evin Prison here staged a hunger strike recently to obtain the status of political prisoners, the director of the penitentiary today acknowledged.

The director, Mohammad Kachoui, said the strike lasted "1 to 12 days" and ended about a week ago, although the 43 prisoners involved had failed to gain what they were seeking. He identified the hunger strikers as members of the extreme-left feda'iyan, of the leftwing Islamic mojahedin, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan and of another Kurdish group of Maoist persuasion.

"Counter-revolutionaries" were not political prisoners, the official stated.

For that reason, he added, they were not held separately from former members of the ex-shah's political police, the SAVAK, and would have to content themselves with radio and television rather than obtaining the leftwing literature they are requesting.

The father of one prisoner, however, who gave the number of prisoners having participated in the hunger strike as 52 and indicated it had lasted two weeks, he said that as a result, 10 men had been liberated and that the others had received some of the books they had asked for. [as received]

This source added that five or six among the hunger strikers remained in a critical condition.

In the newspaper MIZAN, 22 Iranian personalities yesterday appealed to the authorities to accede to the prisoners' demands.

RAJA'I MEETS LIBYAN ENVOY; AIR LINK TO BE SET UP

LD281122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, this morning Mr Sa'd Mudbir, the ambassador of the Libyan People's Republic to Tehran, met and conferred with Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

At this 1-hour meeting relations between the two countries were discussed. At the end of this meeting, the Libyan ambassador expressed his gratitude for the fact that an air link will be established between the two countries in the near future saying that it will strengthen relations.

RAJA'I DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SYRIA, WAR

JN260750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has reiterated that our relations with Syria are ancient and not new. He added that these relations have developed particularly during the war Iraq has waged against Iran.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, brother Raja'i said: Iran and Syria are bound by good relations to which we attach a special importance. Our people harbor special feelings toward the Syrian people. The brother prime minister said that Syria is Islamic and so is our revolution. The more our concepts are implemented in Syria, the closer we get and the closer our relations become.

Asked by the SANA correspondent to address the Syrian people and the Arab people regarding Iran's stand on Saddam Husayn's war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said: My word to them is that they should not be misled by Saddam's deceptive mothods. Saddam is calling us Magian Persians as a pretext for launching his aggression under the name of Islam. It has escaped Saddam's mind that we will face all the circumstances of this aggressive war motivated by our Islamic revolution, our faith, our Islamic leader and commander and by the principles of of our Islamic mission. This mission constitutes the essence of our Islamic government. Everyone should understand that it is Islam which had saved us and that Islam is the road to salvation.

Prime Minister Raja'i expressed his thanks for Syria's stand on the war imposed on us at a time when Saddam and the shah of Jordan are fighting us. Expressing his opinion about conspiratorial attempts, the prime minister said all the internal plotters are those whose interests were damaged in one way or another by the revolution. The presence of counterrevolutionaries is usually dictated by every genuine revolution.

On the economic situation as a result of the war, the prime minister said: The war imposed on us is a natural result of the failure of the U.S. economic blockade on us. U.S. imperialism has instigated this war to assist the other imperialism and its supporter--Eastern imperialism. He added that As-Sadat's imperialism has supplied Iraq with arms, and U.S. imperialism has supplied it with supply capabilities via the countries which fall within the U.S. sphere of influence in the area. He added: Although we suffer from some pressure as a result of the economic blockade, our revolutionary people will become more determined and their resistance will be doubled to confront this blockade.

The prime minister condemned the Zionist entity, the U.S. protege in the area. He also condemned Iraq's role in its treacherous war against the Islamic revolution.

RED CROSS BRIEFS RAJA'I ON IRANIAN POW'S IN IRAQ

JN301116 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning received a representative of the Internaqtional Red Cross. The representative submitted a report on the conditions of the Iranian prisoners of war in Iraqi prisons.

AFP: RAJA'I CLAIMS ESFAHAN OIL REFINERY REPAIRED

NC291639 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 29 Dec (AFP)--Repairs have now been completed to the Esfahan oil refinery, one of Iran's largest which was damaged by fire on December 1, Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i announced today.

The refinery, in central Iran, took on increasing importance when the Abadan refinery was shut down due to the Gulf war. The fire was started accidentally.

BANI-SADR CONTINUES TOUR OF KHUZESTAN FRONTS

Tour of Military Bases

LD241816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, one of war fronts situated to the west of Karkheh Kur River was inspected this morning by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief. According to the report, during this visit, which lasted more than 2 hours, the president inspected the trenches and positions held by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the other side of the Karkheh Kur River and talked to the officers, NCO's and soldiers. The president then went to the headquarters of the forces based at this region. There, the commander of operations to the west of the Karkheh Kur and the commander of the military unit based there explained the war plans and informed the president of the courage and bravery of the personnel of the armed forces in confronting the mercenary Army of Iraq.

The same report says the president then inspected the tanks captured from the enemy on this front and inspected every one of the trenches there. Afterwards, the president inspected an army artillery base and, while observing the operations carried out by soldiers, NCO's and officers, praised and thanked them and asked them to increase their efforts in order to expel the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi Army from our country. Several of the NCO's at this base who succeeded in inflicting heavy blows on the enemy were introduced to the president and were praised by him.

Review of Battlefront Situation

LD260456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the situation on the battlefronts was reviewed in a meeting last night attended by Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief; General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and other commanders of military units stationed in Khuzestan.

According to the PARS report, in the course of this meeting, which was held in a city in Khuzestan, commanders of the armed forces units of the Islamic Republic of Iran presented reports concerning the operations of their units.

The meeting later discussed and reviewed strategies to be adopted by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their encounter with the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'th armed forces.

Tour of Ahvaz Front

LD261726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1636 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, today inspected one of the battlefronts in the region of Ahvaz. The acting chief of the joint staff and the minister of defense and commander of the air force, accompanied the president during this inspection, which lasted more than 4 hours. The president first inspected the frontline of this battlefront, which was under enemy control several days ago and from which the enemy had to retreat for 10 km because of the brave resistance of the Iranian combative forces. In this area, Mr Bani-Sadr inspected the trenches deserted by Iraqi aggressive mercenary forces and also positions of the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speaking to the soldiers, NCO's and officers on this front, the president asked them to increase their efforts to push out the Iraqi mercenaries from the territory of our homeland.

The president and his entourage later arrived at the command headquarters of this front. Here, the commander of the 92d Armored Division of Ahvaz explained the war plan of the region and ways that the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are countering Iraqi aggressive mercenary forces and forces based in this region. [sentence as heard]

Afterwards, the president and his entourage inspected burned-out vehicles and tanks of the Iraqi mercenary forces in another region (?nearby). The PARS correspondent reports that at the time of the president's inspection in this region, inhabitants of one of the villages on the route welcomed him warmly and acquainted the president with their problems and difficulties.

According to the same report, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces reviewed the general situation of the battlefronts during a meeting with the military commanders in Khuzestan Province.

Visit to Susangerd Region

LD271756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, continued his tour of Khuzestan today. Before noon he inspected the war fronts in Susangerd and the Allaho Akbar heights. During the presidential tour, which lasted 4 hours and in which acting Chief of the Joint Staff General Fallahi, Defense Minister and Commander of the Air Force Colonel Fakuri, and the commander of Ahvaz's 92d Armored Division were present, the president first inspected positions of the valiant personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Allaho Akbar heights and spoke to the soldiers, NCO's and officers.

According to the same report, the president and his entourage later left for Susangerd where he reviewed the war strategies of the region and a military operation by the brave forces of Iran in an encounter with the Iraqi mercenaries. The president spoke to the soldiers, NCO's and officers based at this front.

According to the PARS report, the president and his entourage left Susangerd for another Khuzestan city at 1400 today.

Chamran Visited in Hospital

LD271800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, today visited Dr Mustafa Chamran, Imam Khomeyni's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, who is hospitalized due to injuries.

Accompanying the president on this visit were General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; and the commander of Ahvaz's 92d Armored Division. During the meeting, the participants reviewed the general situation on the war fronts.

MIR-SALIM ON ROLE OF INTERIOR MINISTRY

LD281355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Engineer Mir-Salim, the political under secretary in the Ministry of Interior and supervisor of the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview given to the correspondent of the Arabic service of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Ir? answered the latter's questions.

About the role played by the Ministry of Interior in the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, Mr Mir-Salim said: The Ministry of Interior has heavy responsibilities both in advancing the war by helping the military personnel and in effecting the outcome of the war from the political and social viewpoints, and we have to carry out these responsibilities. Up to now the employees of the Ministry of Interior, be they district officers, governors or governor generals, have endured many difficulties in order to give the war victims proper assistance and to start plans to reconstruct the war-stricken areas.

The supervisor of the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, commenting on the participatior of police personnel in the war against the invading Iraqi forces, said: The police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not have any duties directly connected with the frontline of war, but a large number of the personnel of the police force of Islamic Republic have volunteered and have shown great courage and bravery at the front. A large number of them have been killed or wounded inthe war. On the other hand, as you know there are certain activities carried out by the enemy's agents inside the country. These are the activities of the fifth column and those who commit these acts should be identified. One of the most important parts played by the police is identifying the enemy's fifth column and putting a stop to their activities. At present this is being done.

Engineer Mir-Salim added: Generally the aim of the police force of the Islamic Republic is to serve the people and make every effort to maintain and guard the people's security property, life and honour; and to make people follow all the laws and regulations in pursuance of the Constitution and also maintain various political and social freedoms in the social system. This very important duty was thoroughly ignored by the previous regime, but we intend to implement it in every aspect.

The supervisor of the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, commenting on the coordination and cooperation between the police force and members of revolution committees, said: Recently we have formed a headquarters in order to coordinate the members of committees and the police personnel and this headquarters, supervised by the governorates all over the country, is responsible for coordinating all the activities of the police force and different revolution committees, revolution guards, and so forth.

The political under secretary in the Ministry of Interior said on the topic of holding elections in areas where elections have not been held before: There are nearly 30 constituencies in the country where elections have not been held and, all in all, they form 50 to 60 seats in the Majlis.

Now some of the Majlis deputies have been appointed as members of the executive branch and are at present performing their duties as ministers. Therefore, it is necessary to hold midterm elections in order to fill these empty seats. Of course, at present suitable conditions for elections do not prevail all over the country. For example, in Khuzestan we are fighting against the Iraqi regime, in Kermanshah, Ilam, Kordestan or in Western Azarbayjan the situation is not suitable for holding elections. Therefore, if there are constituencies in these regions where elections have not been held we have to wait until the situation returns to normal again. But in some areas, in other provinces where it is politically peaceful, we can hold elections, and the Council of Guardians of the Constitution has announced its approval and I think that we will be able to hold elections in 19 constituencies within the next month to month and a half. He added: Due to certain difficulties in cities like Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Mashhad and Shiraz, complementary elections will not take place now in these cites.

COUNCIL: PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS CANNOT 'INTERFERE'

LD251124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, following the letter which Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, had written to the Council of Guardians the following answer was sent by the council to the office of the prime minister:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. 24 December 1980. Concerning your query about the calling of a number of individuals as representatives or advisers to the president at government institutions and interference in executive affairs and the issuing of orders to the officials, we announce that this matter was raised in the Council of Guardians and was discussed and investigated. The view of the decisive majority of the members of the council is announced as follows:

As the advisers and representatives of the president are not responsible officials, according to the Constitution, they do not have the right to interfere in executive affairs or to issue orders to government officials.

[Signed] The secretary of the Council of Guardians, Lotfollah Safi

TEHRAN COMMENTATOR ACCUSES U.S. OF SUPPORTING IRAQ

GF291141 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Why the Reactionaries Protect Saddam's Regime From Falling"]

[Text] The United States instructed Saddam to attack the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thinking that he would be able to destroy this young Islamic republic in a few days, or that he could at least control all of the oil-rich regions in Khuzestan, Saddam waged his war against the Islamic Republic and used all of the various fatal weapons in this war. Saddam, his U.S. imperialist masters and the region's reactionaries, however, were all disappointed to see the Iranian people sacrifice and defend Islamic principles and the Iranian homeland with honor. The Iranian people sacrificed their own children and are still willing to sacrifice the dearest and the priceless for the sake of defending themselves. This popular resistance changed the direction of the war--the reins of which are now in the hands of Islam's soldiers. Saddam's regime has started shaking, as confirmed by reports on the internal situation in Iraq.

The political and military failure of Saddam's regime in the region resulted in a state of terror among the rulers of some of the reactionary states in the Arab region because the fall of Saddam's regime means the fall of those rulers. For this reason, those rulers work hard and spare no effort in supporting Saddam's regime in order to prevent it from falling. Those rulers realize that if Saddam's regime falls theirs will be next.

All these instructions, including orders to the Arab reactionary regimes to aid the Ba'thist regime in Iraq, are issued by the United States, whose interests were threatened by the Islamic revolution in Iran, which also threatens the region's reactionary regimes, who are U.S. agents. Thus U.S. imperialism will not allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement its Islamic plans in the region and the best way of preventing the Islamic republic from doing so is to incite U.S. agents to fight Iran militarily, politically and economically.

The U.S. plan was to arm some of the region's agent states before and after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the same time, the United States increased its armament in some of the agent states such as Egypt, Jordan and others. Some of these agent states offered their land to the United States for military bases. The most recent aid provided by the United States and used against the Islamic Republic of Iran was its aid to Iraq, which promised the United States to carry out the task of attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran. As the Iraqi regime was equipped with advanced Soviet arms, both the West and the East joined to deal a united blow to the Islamic Republic of Iran--for the interests of both the West and the East are threatened as long as the Islamic Republic of Iran exists. The inability of Saddam's mercenaries to continue the war has become obvious to everyone, and the deteriorating internal situation in Iraq has terrified the U.S. agent reactionary rulers in the region. Thus, due to the circumstances, the United States was obliged to put some of its bases in the region at Saddam's disposition, and to dispatch U.S. arms indirectly to Iraq via Jordanian territory. U.S. aid is being provided to safeguard the Ba'thist regime and to prevent its fall. U.S. arms were transported to Iraq from some of the Arab countries in trucks usually used for the transport of meat. The struggling 'ulema' of Iraq disclosed this fact in a statement issued in Iraq to the Iraqi people to prove the involvement of the reactionary Arab regimes in attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the start of the Iraqi attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran the United States sent four spying AWACS planes equipped with the most advanced spy equipment and able to provide information on military maneuvers on the Iraqi front. Shah Husayn, the representative of the agent Jordanian regime--this descendant of treason, this small shah, this most loyal agent among kings--stressed that all Jordan's resources will be at the disposition of the other shah, Saddam. King Husayn sent various U.S. weapons to Iraq through his land and proved to his U.S. and Zionist masters that he is always ready to obey all the instructions given to him by U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. In so doing, King Husayn directed a blow to Islam and Muslims for the pleasure of his U.S. masters.

Regarding As-Sadat's regime--the regime of the agent who sold his conscience to the Zionists and the Americans--from first day of the Iraqi attack against Iran, As-Sadat's regime increased its campaigns against the Iranian revolution and the leader of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni. The Egyptian president continued supporting and defending the regime of his treasonous colleague, Saddam, to the extent of sending Egyptians to Iraq to fight Muslims. As-Sadat proved to all Muslims and Arabs that he was their mortal enemy.

The support of some of the region's reactionary regime to Iraq and their attempts to prevent his fall will not prevent the spread of human principles and the Islamic goals of the Islamic revolution. This aggressive war has given the Israelis the opportunity to escalate its aggression against the oppressed Palestinian people. The Lebanese AL-USBU' AL-'ARAB quoted former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as saying that the Iranian-Iraqi war has pleased the Zionist leaders in the occupied territory and that the Zionists have sent a message to Saddam expressing their thanks and gratitude for starting this war.

These bitter facts have clearly shown that, despite the fact that some of these reactionary regimes pretended to be extremely upset by the Camp David agreements, they were actually heading toward the same goal as that of As-Sadat in the service of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, which fight against Islam and Muslims. In spite of all these conspiracies, the day will come when all the people will be rid of the tyrants and oppressors such as Saddam and those who act like him.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS GENERAL JONES' MIDDLE EAST TOUR

GF291320 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0645 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Suspect Visits by Imperialist Generals to the Middle East"]

[Text] The recent closely linked visits by the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen David Jones, to a number of Middle East and Persian Gulf states and his meetings with leaders and senior military officials in those states represent a new threat to this strategic and sensitive part of the world.

The first stage was the meeting between General Jones and the Jordanian chief of staff, Gen Zayd ibn Shakir. This meeting was followed by another with King Husayn a few days ago. AFP reported from Amman that the meeting between the Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman and the Jordanian chief of staff was attended by the U.S. ambassador to Jordan and focused on military cooperation between the armies of the two countries.

General Jones left Jordan for Tel Aviv for 5 days of talks with military and political leaders of the racist Zionist entity occupying Palestine. UPI reported that General Jones will inspect Israeli military units in the Golan Heights and the Israeli naval base in Haifa.

Because General Jones' visits will conclude in Egypt, political observers following the moves of imperialism expect U.S. imperialism to carry out new measures to safeguard its ambitions and interests. Observers regard the recent military meetings to be linked with the present situation in the Persian Gulf. They confirm their previous analysis that the recent reactionary maneuvers are preparations for a military attack. Despite the U.S. inability to sustain direct involvement in other parts of the world through the new method the United States has practiced following the Vietnam war, the United States is trying to exercise its policy in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf through its agents who are in reality paving the road for such policies in the region.

By virtue of its imperialist nature and because of its inability to prevent the Islamic Iranian revolution from spreading throughout the region and its failure in using the fascist reactionary regime in Iraq, the United States has begun a new era with a new foreign policy plan. The plan is to provoke leftist groups while actually organizing pro-U.S. groups to create further intrigue. As a matter of fact, what U.S. imperialism is ambitious to achieve is a propaganda base in the Gulf region, because the success of the Islamic revolution in Iran exposed the United States and showed it to be the arch-Satan.

The victory by the Islamic revolution in Iran isolated the United States from the political theater of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. The United States then imposed its opportunist presence in the region through aggression and the deployment of its fleet in the Indian Ocean close to the Strait of Hormuz, which is overlooked by the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This presence not only did not influence the conscious and aware peoples of the region, but also increased the steadfastness of the revolutionary Iranian Muslim people and all progressive poers in the Middle East in their struggle against imperialism.

For this reason, we must consider General Jones' visits to the region's reactionary states as preparation for a comprehensive U.S. imperialist attack against the region. This preparatory policy will be followed by the visit of Henry Kissinger--the mind behind U.S. policy and the planner of the treacherous Camp David agreement--to Egypt, Israel and Jordan in order to study the possibility of either strengthening this treacherous agreement or else replacing it with a similar one.

It is possible to imagine King Husayn sitting at a negotiating table just like that at Camp David. What is interesting is that the new scenario is well understood by the entire nation. President al-Asad's warning to King Husayn is an indication that the game is exposed. Al-Asad warned Jordan against negotiating with Israel despite the fact that the oppressed Jordanian people would never accept the shame of another Camp David. This is evident in the attitude of the Jordanian Muslim people, who opposed the support granted to Iraq by the Jordanian king. Kissinger, who is the political mind of the new U.S. Government, however, is still working to implement this horrible plan.

Gen David Jones' visit to the region is the start of this plan. We can thus see that the United States will do anything to confront the Islamic revolution in Iran and prevent its influence from spreading in the region, however, all the plans of the United States and its agents are doomed to failure, God willing, just as all their previous plans failed.

U.S. ACCUSED OF AIDING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD291242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0812 GMT 29 Dec 80

[unattributed commentary]

[Text] After it became quite certain that American capitalism failed to achieve its desired goals through the imposed war on Iran by the Iraqi Ba'thists and after the emergence of signs of the Ba'thists' defeat in this war, U.S. officials began entertaining the idea of reducing the chances of our nation's victory in this imposed war by opening a second front against the Islamic revolution of Iran. Thus, by dealing blows at the nation's body, they would lead the revolution towards a point of dissolution and confusion.

Within this context, recently affiliated groups that try to safeguard the interests of Washington's capitalists in the region under various guises have tried to create disturbances in several cities, including those in the northern and western parts of the country, thereby attempting to divert the public's attention from its struggle against America to its domestic clashes. In this framework, the so-called pro-Eastern groups have drawn their swords against the defenseless and deprived people in each region, depending on the available opportunity and expediency, and thus have implemented their tactics, aimed at weakening the nation's struggle against America.

This is not yet the end of the story. In Rasht, Bandar-e Anzali [formerly Bandar-e Pahlavi] and a few other northern towns, similar incidents such as the one taking place in Rudsar are occuring. These incidents are intended to prevent units of the self-sacrificing military and revolution guards corps from being sent to border areas, thus preventing the reinforcement of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, just recently in the western sector of the country, according to a statement issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army headquarters, democratic [Kurdish Democratic Party] elements affiliated with the White House Democrats, stopped an army column and tried to destroy ammunition and weapons that were being sent to the frontlines. Although our army brothers managed to frustrate this ominous plot, nevertheless, the good news reaches America that the White House-trained remnants in Iran, as well as the U.S. Democratic Party's Marines are prepared to raid the reinforcement units being sent to the border areas from the rear. Using 106 mm cannons, RPG-7's, mortars, and missile launchers they would then destroy their equipment and thus thwart the Ba'thists's defeat.

One should never forget that one of the aspirations of American capitalism over the past 22 months has been, and is, to make Iran dependent on the West again. If we look carefully we will realize that from the very beginning of the triumph of the Islamic Iranian revolution, groups in Kordestan subservient to the United States as well as antipopular elements in other provinces in the country have always managed to have considerable success in raiding garrisons, particularly in destroying heavy equipment and weapons belonging to the Islamic Republic's Army. These groups managed to attack most of our armored forces with weapons provided by the West and the East or those plundered from garrisons. If we look at these events within the same context, we shall see that in their sporadic raids launched on our homeland up until 1 Setpember, the Ba'thists' targets were farms, factories, productive enterprises, oil pipes, equipment and army heavy weapons. Consequently, one can find the common ground between these so-called anti-imperialist, but truly antipopular groups, and the so-called Islamic Baghdad regime in their so-called revolutionary aspirations of making Iran dependent by destroying its existing resources.

This is obviously in addition to their affiliation to the White House. Once this objective is achieved, then the road will be reopened for the presence of foreigners in Iran and for creating chaos.

One ought not to forget that the escalation of these counterrevolutionary operations, taking place in the midst of the war and when the Ba'thists are on the verge of annihilation, could lead to the weakening of the country in confronting America, and while they strengthen the enemy they may also open the way for a colonialist peace. There remains no doubt that despite all its denials, the White House is not disinclined to see the Islamic Republic constantly involved with the problems of having its territory occupied. Furthermore, U.S. capitalism is trying to keep the Ba'thist regime as a buffer against the growth of the Islamic revolution, and meanwhile create yet another problem, through the issue of Palestine, in the Persian Gulf. U.S. capitalism will thus make use of the confusion in the region and the emergence of a dangerous climate to serve its own aims by saying it is defending its colonialist interests and will consequently further strengthen its navy and its bases in the Persian Gulf, thus enjoying a position of strength from which it could easily crush freedom-loving people.

Having said that, one can arrive at the conclusion that the counterrevolutionary operations by a handful of people in Iran, not only will further exacerbate our country's advance toward anarchy, but will also gain the satisfaction and pleasure of the White House by what they achieve in Iran and in the entire Middle East. They will also see the ire and hatred of the Muslim and chained masses of people as a sword constantly hanging over their heads, however, until they are eventually collared by justice and pay for their misdeeds against the oppressed. May this come true.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 347

347: 23 Dec Victories

LD241748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Communique 347 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim, combatant nation of Iran: Here is an account of some of yesterday's operations by those sacrificing themselves along the path of Islam and the homeland, who are striving day and night for the exultation of Islam and victory over blasphemy:

1. At 2230 yesterday four Iraqi MiG aircraft violated the airspace over Abadan and Minu Island and launched a high-level rocket attack on those regions, but thanks to antiaircraft defense by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran two Iraqi aircraft were shot down.

2. Thanks to artillery fire by the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Abadan region three enemy tanks, one ammunition truck and three trenches were destroyed and a number of Iraqi mercenary forces were killed.

3. On the Abadan-Darkhovin front the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions, destroyed two enemy military vehicles and two ammunition dumps and killed five Iraqi Army servicemen and wounded a number of them.

4. In the Dezful and Ahvaz regions, the self-sacrificing members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps and the popular mobilization forces destroyed one enemy (Malinutka) missile, one armored personnel carrier, three vehicles and one other vehicle loaded with ammunition, and killed or wounded 12 Iraqi servicemen.

5. In the western region, on the Kan-e Sakht front, the brave combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using heavy weapons fire, destroyed over 20 enemy trenches and one-man foxholes, one mortar launcher and one ammunition tent. The battle continued to rage in the Shur-e Shirin region, Kan-e Sakht, Konjancham and the Malekshahi heights. In the meantime, 100 illegally armed persons gave themselves up to Sanandaj's 28th Division.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

348: 24, 25 Dec Successes

LD251848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Communique 348 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The struggling soldiers of Islam--in whose veins run the love of God and the holy teaching of Islam, and love for the struggling and committed people of Iran and the Islamic homeland--completely aware of their diving duty and their great mission to confront blasphemy and atheism, are steadfastly guarding Islam and the country and are willing to sacrifice their lives in the interests of Islam, society, virtue and ethics in order to teach freedom and liberty to the world. The results of the battles fought by the combatants of our nation on 24 and 25 December are as follows:

A. Southern region:

1. As a result of the successful efforts of the brave personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the artillery fire of our forces, about 150 enemy troops were killed or injured on the road between Darkhovin and Abadan and the Mared bridge and 17 enemy trenches were destroyed. In the above-mentioned operations two defenders of Islam were martyred and eight injured.

2. In the Ahvaz region the enemy suffered the loss of two tanks, four personnel carriers and two military vehicles. Their personnel losses were 5 killed and 12 injured.

3. In the Dezful region three enemy personnel carriers and four tanks were destroyed and two personnel carriers captured. Eight of the enemies of Islam were killed in this region and about 20 injured. In the Jesr-e Naderi region, three of our military brothers were martyred and five injured.

4. As a result of an attack by the fast-flying eagles of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the supply route between Fakkah and Musian, 4 trucks carrying personnel, 2 ammunition dumps and 2 tents belonging to Iraqi mercenaries were destroyed and 15 enemy personnel were killed or injured.

5. In the region of the west of the Karkheh Kur River, the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and guerrilla operations resulted in losses to the enemy of two tanks, two personnel carriers, one fuel tank, several antennae and a 57mm fieldgun. The enemy also suffered 12 killed and a number injured.

6. In the Susangerd region our combatants succeeded in destroying two tanks, two personnel carriers and a cannon.

7. On the Abadan-Mahshahr road exchange of fire between the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressors resulted in the destruction of two enemy tanks, five vehicles, a mortar launcher and heavy machinegun. A number of enemy trenches were destroyed and 10 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed and 15 injured.

8. In the Darkhovin region the coordinated fire of the selfless combatants of Islam resulted in the destruction of three enemy vehicles and a vehicle carrying ammunition. Eight infidels were killed and a number of others wounded.

9. The proud pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed the bridge near Seyyed Sadeq and the antenna in Panjwin near As-Sulaymaniyah, as a result of which the communications link between Panjwin and As-Sulaymaniyah was out. These brave combatants also succeeded in destroying a number of trucks, tanks, and enemy personnel near Minu Island. Our artillery also set afire a 100,000 liter fuel tank inside enemy territory.

B. Western region: In the western region illegaly armed assailants inside our borders are cooperating with the aggressive enemy, and now more than ever these mercenary groups are being exposed to the brave Muslim Kurdish people and all strata of Iranian people. A report on the situation on the war fronts and operations carried out by illegally armed assailants in this region follows:

1. Helicopters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Airborne Division, destroyed a vehicle carrying rockets, two tanks and five trenches. About 10 enemy personnel were either killed or wounded in these operations.

2. Artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted considerable losses on enemy forces who were busy digging trenches in this region. One 81-mm mortar launcher and a heavy machinegun were captured from the enemy. Three Iraqis surrendered to the corps of Islam.

3. Our artillery fire and successful guerrilla operations succeeded in destroying one tank, one vehicle and a number of trenches and enemy personnel on the Gilan-e Garb-Imam Hasan road. In other operations our army captured the Dezli Heights, (Koh Mehdi) and Qal'eh Bushki.

4. Our forces stationed at Kan-e Sakht destroyed about 20 trenches, an ammunition tent and a mortar launcher. Fighting between our forces and the forces of blasphemy continues in Konjancham, Malekshahi and the Shur-e Shirin Heights.

5. From yesterday morning, the mercenary and aggressive Army of Iraq, helped by internal illegally armed assailants, sent a number of reconnaissance patrols to the Quchlu Heights, opening fire on the artillery positions of the army of Islam. The defending forces of Islam, comprised of the personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the guards corps and Kurdish peshmerga, took over the Quchlu Heights in the Marivan Lake area and captured a number of the personnel stationed on the above-mentioned heights, who were members of the internal groups and Iraqi mercenaries, together with their weapons.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

349: Further on Clashes

LD261807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Communique 349 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and combative Iranian compatriots and the self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Iranian Armed Forces continue to exhibit high morale while resisting bravely and fighting courageously on all western and southern fronts against the infidels, Saddam's mercenaries, as well as domestic counterrevolutionaries. In order to keep our dear compatriots informed, here is a description of the situation on the various fronts on 24 and 25 December:

1. At 1230 yesterday, a clash occurred between counterrevolutionaries and an Islamic Iranian Armed Forces unit 5 km from Saqqez. The clash was begun by the counterrevolutionaries and the Iranian Armed Forces unit was forced to eliminate the trouble. This resulted in inflicting casualties and damage on the counterrevolutionaries. No accurate information is yet available concerning the casualties suffered by the counterrevolutionaries. Our forces suffered no casualties.

2. At 2300 on 24 December counterrevolutionaries surrounded a gendarmerie post 25 km from Divandarreh. This resulted in a clash between the counterrevolutionaries and our forces which continued until 0400 yesterday. The counterrevolutionaries then fled, leaving 18 dead and 39 wounded. Our forces suffered one dead and four wounded.

3. Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Kur-e Mush were yesterday subjected to artillery fire and heavy barrages between our own forces and the Iraqi mercenary forces. This resulted in considerable casualties for the enemy forces.

4. On the Susangerd front, our combatants destroyed 1 personnel carrier and 4 enemy bunkers and killed nearly 20 enemy troops during a guerrilla operation. Moreover, 25 of Saddam's mercenaries were also wounded. Susangerd was the target of periodic enemy artillery fire on 25 December.

5. The following enemy equipment was destroyed on the Ahvaz fronts by the Islamic armed forces' artillery fire and heavy barrages: 7 tanks, 2 heavy vehicles, 3 ammunition-carrying vehicles, 4 bulldozers, 3 armored personnel carriers and 23 bunkers. The Iraqi mercenary forces suffered 30 dead.

6. As a result of artillery fire by the Islamic Republic Ground Forces in the Mared area, several heavy machineguns and a number of Iraqi bunkers were destroyed. On the Abadan-Mahshahr front four enemy bunkers came under our artillery fire, and a considerable number of enemy troops were killed and wounded. During these operations, enemy ambulances were busy transporting their dead and wounded.

7. The following enemy equipment was destroyed yesterday by our airborne combatants on the Khuninshahr and Ahvaz fronts: 2 fuel tankers, 5 loading vehicles, 8 Zil [Soviet-manufactured] dump trucks and two munition dumps. A considerable number of enemy troops were killed and one was captured by our combatants.

8. On the Mahshahr-Abadan road 25 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed or wounded following a mortar attack. Four enemy helicopters were forced to flee from this area after encountering Islamic Republic Ground Forces fire.

9. As a result of artillery fire by our ground forces on the Darkhovin front, four enemy loading vehicles were set ablaze.

10. The self-sacrificing Islamic Republic Air Force yesterday fired upon the enemy's positions and troop concentrations north of (Qal'ah Vizheh). The air force destroyed a considerable number of bunkers, tanks and enemy equipment as well as enemy troops. Eighty percent destruction was reported.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS PESHMERGA ATTACKS ON GUARDS

JN222027 (Clandestine) Voce of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Oshnoviyeh--On 20 December 1980, the heroic Simko foreces succeeded in dealing a blow to the enemy. Reports dated 20 December mention that the heoic Simko fighters of the martyr Seyyed Anwar branch, planted a mine on the Naqadeh-(Bir-Nasir) road. The mine exploded when a military car passed over it, killing four soldiers.

Dear listeners: As you well know, the regime is concocting conspiracies and launching attacks against the Kurdish cities and villages despite the war raging between this regime and Iraq and the occupation of sizable portions of our homeland. Despite all this, the regime has not halted the shelling of villages and cities in Iran's Kordestan. We all know that the regime considers fighting with the Kurdish people to be more important than fighting with a foreign country which has inflicted huge economic and military losses on Iran.

Thieves and mercenaries have become the guardians of Islam, oppressing the cities and villages of Kordestan, igniting fires in them and plundering them. We wonder, however, how these lions, who are oppressing our defenseless people, are daily losing parts of our homeland in the war with Iraq. Also, they cannot confront our heroic peshmerga.

Dear listeners: We must confront these reactionaries with all our means and potentials to protect our just human rights. We must confront them for the sake of our martyrs, for the sake of the thousands of children who became orphans, for the sake of the thousands of mothers whose hearts were broken and for the sake of the thousands of our young men who fled to the mountains of Kordestan. For all these objectives and to protect the people's dignity, honor, lives and possession, we must confront the aggressors, every one of us must participate in this struggle.

Oh heroic Kurdish people, do not believe that the struggle with the reactionary forces can be achieved only with weapons or the peshmerga. You must not believe that those who do not possess weapons cannot participate in this struggle. Persons who cannot confront the enemies on the battlefield of honor can participate in this struggle by offering other services, such as helping the peshmerga and refraining from giving or taking anything from the guards and mercenaries. You must be alert and pay no attention to what these reactionaries say. Be reassured that if the citizens of the villages and cities unite in their struggle against the enemy, victory will inevitably be ours.

Mahabad: Dear listeners: We have just received this report from Mahabad: It says that at 1000 this morning, the forces of the guards stationed in Mahabad issued a statement, which was broadcast by Mahabad radio.

The statement says that the citizens of the village of (Andirkash) should evacuate the village since the guards and army are expected there.

Now that this report has been broadcast, we would like to call on the heroic frontline forces, the forces of the steadfast (Afshin) and our dear people of Mahabad and its suburbs to defend the people against the barbaric crimes being perpetrated by the army and guards [words indistinct] in order to defend the people's dignity, honor, lives and possessions.

Reports which we have now received from Mahabad say that fighting is continuing between the guards and army on one side, and the heroes of the frontline forces in a region lying 10 km from the city of Mahabad. The reports add that the peshmergas and the toiling heroes are doing their utmost to confront the aggressors.

Oh heroes of the frontline forces, greetings to you. We wish you victory over the regime and its crimes. We hope that you will achieve victory for the sake of the dignity of the peasants and oppressed. Beware of other crimes, such as when a 4-month-old baby was killed in (Andirkash).

RADIO APPEALS TO KURDS FOR MEDICAL AID FOR HOSPITAL

JN240732 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The hospital of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has sent an appeal to the Voice of Iranian Kordestan. We, in response to this call, will braodcast it to all the party's formations, brothers and forces and to all honorable Kurds. Here is the text: As you know, the hospital of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has been trying with every effort to treat the injured peshmergas and the rest of the area's people.

But, unfortunately, medicines are being exhausted. Thus, we request all dear brothers who own medicine to send it to the above-mentioned hospital, to the party's political office or via the party's formations in the area. We gratefully request you to inform others.

[Signed] The hospital of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party

KORDESTAN RADIO ANNOUNCES LOSS OF ORGANIZATION SEAL

JN232038 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Announcement to all organizations, the Kurdish Democratic Party forces, the political organizations and the honorable citizens: It is announced that the seals of the Marivan organization and the (Lordi) martyrs forces have been lost. Henceforth, all letters and messages bearing these seals are unacceptable.

KORDESTAN RADIO TO BROADCAST IN AZER BAIJANI

JN261501 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish announced at 1240 GMT on 27 December 1980 that "effective 5 January 1981, the Voice of Iranian Kordestan will proudly present a 30-minute program in azer baijani at 1730-1800 (1400-1430 GMT) on the 41 meter shortwave."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS UNREST IN TEHRAN

NC261646 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Once again during demonstrations against Khomeyni's regime a number of people were killed and others injured. A correspondent of the Free Voice of Iran reported that a large number of employees of the ports and navigation organization, the bus union, and the Tehran municipality took part in marches in Tehran and shouted slogans in opposition to the policies and acts of the Khomeyni-Khalkhali regime and the regime's crimes. Revolution guards intervened during the demonstrations and, by opening fire on the demonstrators, killed several and injured others. Details on this incident have not yet been received, but world radio and television stations have reported that as a result of the firing by revolution guards in Tehran some antiregime demonstrators were killed or injured. Our correspondents wrote in their reports that world radio and television stations have announced that a wave of rage has covered Iran and that rebelling people in various parts of Iran had organized demonstrations. In addition, they noted that the Tehran regime, which has imposed a strong oppressive censorship on the mass media, does not allow the publication or dissemination of these reports. The world press, in addition to reports on Christmas throughout the world, have published reports on the rising unrest of the Iranian people in opposition to the mullahs' regime.

NVOI WARNS OF ANTI-IRANIAN PLOTS BY REAGAN

TA230906 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Satanic Goal of U.S. Imperialism Is the Overthrow of the Islamic Republic Regime"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In connection with the issue of the release of the American spy hostages, certain circles in our country--namely the compromising liberal-bourgeois wing and the lovers of reviving close relations with and dependent on U.S. imperialism--are striving to the utmost to impress upon the people that, allegedly, U.S. imperialism has changed its nature and that, should the Americans pledge not to interfere henceforth in Iran's internal affairs, this would be sufficient for establishing good relations with this world devourer.

If we pay due attention to the developments carried out behind the scenes against our liberated country and nation, whether by U.S. imperialism and its Western allies or by the counterrevolutionaries within our country and abroad, we see that U.S. imperialism, despite its superficial assurances and promises, is still consistent in its hostility toward our revolution, its gains and the Islamic Republic of Iran and does not desist from intrigue and provocations against Iran.

A report recently published in many Western newspapers is evidence of this undeniable fact. The report indicates that recently 'Ashraf, the deceased shah's notorious sister and one of the principle leaders in the counterrevolutionary plots against our nation, secretly visited the United States following the election of the new U.S. president and that in the course of this visit she met and held talks with a number of officials of the U.S. Republican Party and with Rockefeller, Kissinger and Rogers as well. Needless to say, 'Ashraf's aim in this secret visit was to get acquainted with the position of the new U.S. administration on Iran. Reliable U.S. sources acknowledge that during this meeting officials of the U.S. Republican Party--who will administer the affairs of that country for the next four years--stressed that overthrowing the present regime in Iran will remain one of the most important tasks of the new administration's foreign policy, namely the policy of Mr Reagan's government. They also stressed the fact that U.S. assistance to groups opposed to Iran's present regime would not only be increased but would be capable of achieving the required results within a very short period.

According to foreign newspapers, the top priority of the U.S. Government in Iran is the overthrow of the present system of the Islamic Republic, which they commonly refer to as the overthrow of the Khomeyni regime. In our view these matters need no comment or explanation. The Americans--these partners in crime of the deceased shah--to achieve their satanic goal, advised 'Ashraf to exert her efforts to unite all the groups opposed to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of liberal democracy. During these secret talks the Americans also declared, in principle, their support for the revival of the monarchy in Iran. However, they pointed out that only after the overthrow of the present regime would this be possible.

We dispense with the other topics and problems discussed between 'Ashraf and the representatives of the U.S. Republican Party against liberated Iran. However, merely the fact that the overthrow of the Islamic Republic in Iran has remained as the most important goal of the new U.S. administration is something toward which one cannot be neutral. It is the duty of the liberated people of Iran, of all the true revolutionary forces, of parties, organizations and groups committed and faithful to the Iranian revolution to be vigilant against this joint plot of U.S. imperialism and its counterrevolutionary lackeys.

U.S. imperialism is consistent in its hostility toward the revolution, its gains and the Islamic Republic of Iran and will deliver blows against them at every available opportunity. The aim of the United States is the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic and the establishment in our country of a regime desired by it and dependent on it. Those who do not see or do not wish to see this real and dangerous plot and continue to strive to open the way for the U.S. world devourers to our country under any pretext are, willingly or unwillingly, aiding in the fulfillment of the satanic and anti-Iranian aims of U.S. imperialism.

We should watch, through revolutionary vigilance, the overt and covert plots of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, whether within the country or abroad, and nip these plots in the bud through alliance and unity of word and action.

FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

An unattributed commentary carried by Tehran radio reacted harshly to President-elect Ronald Reagan's description of the Iranian captors as "barbarians." Warning that the "stupid cowboy" is "sadly mistaken" if he believes that his rhetoric will force Iran to compromise on its conditions for the release of the hostages, the commentary called on the president-elect to end his "propaganda warfare" and instead seek ways to secure the hostages' release. The commentary said that Reagan is not anxious to face the "hostage problem" when his administration takes office and wants President Jimmy Carter to solve the problem. Attributing his "stupid statements" to "effects left on him from acting in westerns," the commentary went on to caution Reagan against any future "barbaric military action" which will only lead to further U.S. "disgrace."

Iran Domestic Affairs

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr underscored the need for competent government ministers to deal with the economic war, "the greatest conflict of all." In an interview with the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, reported by AFP, Bani-Sadr defended his refusal to accept certain ministerial nominees, saying that Iran "must have capable men to deal with this war and direct Iranian foreign policy." Saying he will not appear before the Majlis to explain why he has not approved various nominees, the president stressed that he "will not bow to any pressure." "Where I have the right, I will resist," he added. Currently the posts at the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Foreign Affairs are vacant.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported a heavy Iraqi artillery attack on Ahvaz that claimed 25 lives and caused extensive damage. In other fighting, the radio said Iranian troops clashed with Iraqi forces around Susangerd and Mared and along the Darkhovin road near Abadan and Mahshahr, while Iranian antiaircraft fire drove off two Iraqi MiG's attempting to attack Ahvaz.

Kurdish Situation

The Iranian newspaper KEYHAN, according to AFP, reported that officials in Western Azarbayjan believe that Kurdish rebels will proclaim an "autonomous republic" of Iranian Kordestan on 22 January. On the other hand, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG cited official spokesmen for the provincial administration in Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan as denying reports that the Kurds will proclaim an independent republic but confirmed that they have opened a new front in the region against government forces. TANJUG maintained that Iranian Kurdish leaders met with the Iraqi defense minister and were promised weapons. This follows earlier claims by President Saddam Husayn that Iraq had sent its forces into Kordestan, opening a new front in the Iran-Iraq war.

Asked about the situation in Kordestan during a press conference Minister of State Behzad Nabavi described the issue as "trivial," according to Tehran radio. Nevertheless, both Tehran radio and the Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio reported new clashes between peshmerga and government forces in Iran over Christmas. The Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan radio claimed that during the last 4 months peshmerga led by the Democratic Party of Kurdistan carried out 77 operations against Iraqi Government forces, killing 1,210.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction banning the energy minister from purchasing the Arab-owned east Jerusalem electric company. Since the injunction lasts until the court decides on the company's appeal against a government takeover, the Arab company's installations will not be transferred to the government company on 1 January as the energy minister has ordered.

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ARIAN INTERVIEWED, DENIES RUMORS OF DEFECTION

LD302022 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Respected listeners of radio Afghanistan: A number of reports have been circulated recently in the mass media of the imperialist and the region's reactionary countries about 'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general. These reports are summarized below:

The newspaper MUSLIM, which is published in Islamabad, writes: Afghanistan's deputy prime minister and minister of justice has fled the country.

FRG radio's Dari service at 1245 on 27 December 1980 reported that, according to Pakistani press reports, Afghanistan's Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian has fled the country.

Today at 0700 the Voice of America reported that Afghanistan's ex-deputy prime minister, 'Abdorrashid Arian, had discussed a number of topics with a VOA reporter. The radio claimed that Mr Arian at present lives in northeast Pakistan. A VOA reporter in Islamabad, quoting the BBC, reported that the ex-deputy prime minister of Afghanistan, Mr 'Abdorrashid Arian, who crossed the border into Pakistan last week, has explained a number of things to the VOA reporter in Islamabad.

BBC, like the VOA reporter, giving the impression that it, too, has had an interview with 'Abdorrashid Arian, reported: Mr Arian has said that he fled the country and left his rank in Afghanistan because he could not stand working under the present circumstances and could not discharge his duties any longer.

On the other hand, another Pakistani newspaper has reported that Afghanistan's deputy prime minister has escaped. The newspaper writes: This man, whose name is 'Aborrashid Arian, was Afghanistan's ambassador to Pakistan. The Pakistani newspaper adds that 'Aborrashid Arian has gone to a third country.

These are summaries of reports which have been carried by the BBC, VOA, FRG radio, Iranian radio, AFP and the Pakistani press.

Member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, respected Abdorrashid Arian, at 1800 this evening in answer to a question of an Afghanistan radio and television reporter about this rumor said:

[Begin recording] [Arian] When this report was first published, I was at the conference of national patriotic forces. There, comrades from the Ministry of Information and Culture and the BAKHTAR agency informed me of this report; comrades who were present there laughed. We have grown accustomed to such lies since the beginning of the revolution and have heard such false reports.

[Reporter, speaking in Dari] As you said, all the people of Afghanistan know that you were at the national patriotic forces conference in Salam Khanah hall. Your presence there was reported by the radio, television and press. I want to ask your opinion about such false reports of the imperialist and reactionary press of the so-called free and truthful West.

[Arian, continuing in Pashto] Thank you. That day, when the conference proceedings were carried on some radio and television programs, my name was mentioned on the air along with the names of other comrade executives. Similarly, I was shown several times on television sitting there and also shown there at the end when the names of commission members were mentioned. There, too, my name among others was mentioned, and this Kabul broadcast coverage was heard by all listeners both at home and abroad, but the rude and shameful news media of the imperialists and the region's reaction went ahead and published this report, which only makes people laugh.

As you know, it is not just our noble people of Afghanistan, but all the progressive, national, freedom-seeking and revolutionary movements which are well acquainted with the truthfulness and the freedom of the media of the imperialist and reactionary countries.

Imperialist and reactionary sources cannot do anything else with regard to our revolution but revert to such fabrications. What else can they do? They train terrorists beyond the borders of Afghanistan and send them in, along with their agents, arms and chemical bombs and shamefully interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. So why shouldn't they spread false reports, too? Similar lies have been told about the country, government officials and different phases of the revolution since the beginning of the revolution; people have always laughed at them. In the future, too, we can only expect to hear more lies. It is a fact that reaction and imperialism have begun an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. For this, they will use anything at their disposal. It is not important to them whether or not it is honorable, truthful or false; they make use of it because they believe that when at war any means should be used. In such a war they will use any ignoble means. Propaganda is very important in war. In their propaganda they have reverted to lies and shall do so again. It has been shown in all revolutionary countries that imperialism everywhere is against progress, revolution, well-being of the people, peace and detente and is at war everywhere. They have behaved like this regarding other revolutions and so we should not expect any different behavior vis-a-vis the Afghan revolution.

[Reporter in Dari] Thank you for your explanations. It is good that television viewers and radio listeners have heard the facts from you. Thank you.

[Arian in Pashto] Thank you for coming and asking me the question. Although such lies should not be given a response, they are a problem in that their impudence has increased and they have become more frequent. Thank you for asking me this question. [end recording]

ANAHITA RATEBZAD DEPARTS FOR MEETING IN INDIA

LD301652 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] and chairman of the DRA's Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, went to New Delhi yesterday at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the Women's National Federation of India to participate in the 10th congress of the regional advisory meeting. Members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Mohammad Nur, members of the Revolution Council Presidium; a number of members of the party's Central Committee; members of the Revolution Council and members of the Council of Ministers; a number of the members of the DWOA and some members of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization bid Dr Anahita Ratebzad and her entourage farewell at Kabul International Airport.

REBEL GROUPS IN TAKHAR, QONDUZ, BADGHISAT DEFEATED

LD302112 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] With the elimination of counterrevolutionary elements in Dasht-e Qal'eh of the Khvajeh Ghar district in Takhar Province by the heroic armed forces [words indistinct] and party activists, the toiling people of this region have been relieved [word indistinct] of the terrorism of American international imperialism's (?servants) and reaction of the region. A report from Qonduz Province says that various types of American weapons including rocket launchers, hand grenades and mortars have been seized from the rebels, these enemies of the homeland, revolution and our people. The source added that several robbers and murderers, including their leader named (Ashan Karim) were captured in the vicinity of this province. Another report from Badghisat Province says that two rebel leaders named (Kil Ahmad), son of (Jon Mohammad), and (Yahya), son of (Haji Zekriya), inhabitants of the (Koyjong) village of the Bala Morghab district, who disrupted the peaceful life of the people of this district by intimidation and terrorist activities in collaboration with their hypocritical accomplices, were recently captured with their weapons by security forces in cooperation with the people of this region.

AFP: RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS, FIGHTING IN KABUL

Information Ministry Demonstration

BK291525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1523 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Dec (AFP)--A rock-throwing crowd in Kabul today demonstrated against the Afghan Information Ministry as Afghan and Soviet helicopters flew at low altitudes overhead, Western diplomatic sources here said. The precise reasons for the protest and the number of demonstrators were not immediately known. The slogan-chanting protesters, many wearing traditional Afghan costumes, demonstrated in front of a ministry building for about two hours. They threw rocks at the ministry buildings and official cars before dispersing without further incident. Witnesses told diplomats that the demonstrators were unarmed.

Police Unit Riots

BK300845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Dec (AFP)--Afghan security forces, aided by armoured army units, successfully crushed a revolt by a section of Afghan police in Kabul yesterday, Western diplomatic sources said here today. Tension and fear gripped the city late morning yesterday when some 40 Afghan policemen went on a rampage in downtown Kabul damaging a Soviet book shop and stoning the building which houses the Ministry of Information and Culture, the sources said. Most of the city shopkeepers downed their shutters as tanks appeared on the street and the security arrangements at the president's palace were doubled with tanks guarding all entry points. The trouble started when the policemen guarding the governors residence at Deh Afghanan entered into a argument with their officer demanding their release from duties as they had completed the 2-year term. When the officier refused, the angry policemen, who were apparently unarmed, beat him up and went on a rampage. They went to downtown Kabul and made the Soviet bookshop their main target. All of them were arrested by the Afghan security forces, the sources said.

Report on Disturbances

OW301739 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Peshawar, Pakistan, 30 Dec (AFP)--The situation in the Afghan capital remained tense today with helicopters hovering in the skies above Kabul and traders staging a partial strike Moslem rebels said today, quoting travellers arriving in this border post. The sources said that three demonstrations spontaneously formed in different areas of Kabul yesterday. Slogan-chanting protestors burned at least two buses in one incident, the reports said. Another group of demonstrators ransacked the Information Ministry to "condemn the false propaganda" against the Moslem insurgency being carried by the official media, the travellers were quoted as saying.

The protestors reportedly dispersed after damaging the government building and a nearby bank. "The city itself is in tense calm," the five-party resistance Group Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said, adding that "a lot of shots were fired last night." Despite road blocks and reinforced guards at all entry points, the gunshots were heard throughout the night, the travellers said.

In downtown Kabul, demonstrators included school children who stoned government vehicles and buildings including a liberary and local bank office, the travellers said. Security police and the Afghan army avoided using force, the reports said. Groups of demonstrators chanting "Allah is great" and carrying banners against the Soviet occupation dispersed after a few hours. But there were many more patrols in the city today, they said. Kabul radio has said nothing about the situation in the Afghan capital yesterday or today. Rebel sources, quoting Afghan travellers, said protest meetings were also held in Jalalabad, near the Pakistani border.

GANDHI REITERATES POSITION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK310732 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has reiterated that India neither possesses any nuclear arms, nor has it any intention of producing them. She said that our stand is for complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In a reply to a letter she received from one of the victims of Hiroshima in Japan, (Tetsu Kitagawa), she said India's nuclear energy program is entirely meant for peaceful purposes

GANDHI ENVOY, REAGAN DISCUSS INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

BK261618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] U.S. President-Elect Ronald Reagan has affirmed the desire of his administration to promote closer bilateral ties with India. He expressed the sentiment to Mr B.K. Nehru, a former Indian ambassador to Washington, who had carried a message of good wishes and congratulations from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to the president-elect. Mr Nehru had to go to Washington for a UN engagement and met Mr Reagan shortly after his election. Mr Reagan reciprocated Mrs Gandhi's sentiments of good will and said his government would like closer relations with New Delhi.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that Mr Nehru's services were utilized as he was in any case going to Washington and has extensive political contacts there. Far from reflecting on the role of the Indian ambassador in Washington, as suggested in some newspaper reports, Mr Nehru's efforts only supplemented the Indian envoy's activities.

RAO MESSAGE TO INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE CONFERENCE

BK271527 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1434 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao has sent the following message to organisers of a seminar on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, which commenced in New Delhi on December 27. The seminar has been organised by the Indian International Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs and other academic organisations. The main themes which will be covered in the seminar are: The Indian Ocean region, great power presence, nonaligned initiatives, Colombo conference on Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and Diego Garcia.

It gives me pleasure to send my greetings and good wishes to this gathering of distinguished persons from the academic world from journalism and from other fields who have gathered together here today to discuss various aspects of an issue that is of vital national importance to India--namely, how to ensure that the Indian Ocean can be made into a real zone of peace. From the agenda and the papers specially prepared for this seminar it is clear that a wider ranging and intensive discussion of the situation in our region had been planned. The naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean area of a number of powers, none of whom are littoral or hinterland states, will naturally occupy a great deal of your time, but I look forward also to learn the results of your deliberations on energy and oil supplies, the protection of trade routes, political stability and instability, the strategic spectrum and what the littoral and hinterland and the nonaligned states can do to establish an area of peace around us after more than 3 centuries of external intervention. I particularly wish to draw your attention to the role of the nonaligned nations. In a few weeks the foreign ministers of the nonaligned movement will be meeting in Delhi. An important item of discussion by them will be the Indian Ocean.

We observe, with ever deepening concern, the deterioration in the international situation that has occurred in the past year. Many remedies have been tried without success but the problems around us continue to plague us with their many facets, political, military and economic.

The world continues to be divided against itself: Nuclear powers against the non-nuclear, as well as against one another; military powerful countries against those that are weak; the developed ones against the developing; the rich against the poor. Without self-restraint on one side, or united action on the other, the cold war has resumed, the arms race has been stepped up, and disequillibrium threatens to tip the structure of the international economy into a crisis graver than ever faced before.

In my view, the real strength and relevance of the concept of nonalignment and the need for unity among the nations who believe in that concept has, if anything, been reaffirmed by these developments. Some people have questioned that validity of this concept for the 1980's. Many have tried to destroy the unity of the movement. Even among the nonaligned countries, there are those that sometimes doubt its value and find it difficult to resist the pressures of the great powers on them.

Despite such problems I am today more convinced than before that our main hope of successfully overcoming the obstacles before a stable world order is to reassert the central ideas of nonalignment as defined by Jawaharlal Nehru and the other founding fathers of the movement and to tighten its unity.

The earliest steps to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace were taken by the nonaligned countries when in 1964 at Cairo and again in 1970 at Lusaka; the great powers were urged to exclude their rivalries and competition for influence, as well as their bases, from the area. This was followed in December 1971 with the sponsorship of a resolution at the UN General Assembly declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace for all time to come.

Since then the nonaligned movement has taken a leading role in trying to bring about a climate of opinion in which the implementation of this declaration will become a reality. We are not unaware of the difficulties of this task. We are under no illusions that the military presence of the great powers can be removed overnight or even easily. Yet we should not underestimate the results that have already been achieved in over a decade of effort. It is today accepted by many nations that if the Indian Ocean is made a zone of peace. This will indeed contribute significantly, not only to reduce international tensions but to eliminate one of the major causes for the problems that have arisen between the nations which border or lie in the hinterland of these waters. There has been a remarkable growth of nonofficial opinion on this subject. In many parts of the littoral there is interest in arranging meetings, discussion groups and seminars like the one you are participating in, to see whether ways can be found to make this ideal into a reality to further develop opinion, not only among the littoral and hinterland states but also elsewhere and particularly among the great powers--opinion that is able to convince by rational argument that the presence of their armies, navies and air forces so far from their shores cannot serve any real interest of the great powers, that their efforts to pressurise the states in this region do not help the cause of world peace and that the threats they face emanate from themselves, not from any nation bordering the Indian Ocean.

As you are aware, there is the proposal to convene a confence in Colombo next year to discuss this matter. We would very much like to ensure that this conference is held. We will cooperate with other like-minded states to work for its success. There will no doubt be other meetings and conferences to discuss this matter because one conference is not likely to result in definitive solutions. I am sure the participants at the present seminar will also look forward eagerly to the results of these conferences. In conclusion, I would like to wish you all success in your deliberations.

REPORTS ON NAVAL FACILITIES FOR USSR DENIED

BK231625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Foreign press reports saying that Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has agreed to give facilities for military purposes to the Soviet Navy have been officially denied in New Delhi. The reports have said that India had agreed to do so in return for the Soviet supply of the latest armament and equipment.

A government spokesman said in New Delhi today that the reports are mischievously motivated and have no basis whatsoever. Such misrepresentation of facts is detrimental to the cause of goodneighborly relations and peace and stability in the region. The spokesman pointed out that India's policy has always been against foreign bases and other such arrangements.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR SPECULATES ON RESUMING OIL EXPORTS

BK251307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Iraq's ambassador to India Fadil al-'Azzawi has said that oil flow from Iraq to India and other countries is likely in the near future. He told UNITED NEWS OF INDIA in New Delhi: until the Iran-Iraq hostilities end refineries in both the countries could not be prepared to resume production. Mr al-'Azzawi disclosed that the Iraqi foreign minister will shortly visit India to discuss with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao various matters including the resumption of oil supplies.

AFP: LIBYAN DIPLOMAT IN DELHI SEEKS ASYLUM

BK301222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Dec (AFP)--A Libyan diplomat here has quit his post and sought political asylum in an unnamed Arab country, says the EVENING NEWS today.

According to the paper, which quoted UNI news agency, Abdul Salam Ali Alia, the No 2 man in the Libyan diplomatic mission here, has quit his post and sought political asylum in "an Arab country which believes in true Arabism and faithfully stands against imperialism and Zionism."

SHAHI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., INDIA, DRA

U.S. Warned Against Intervention

BK291049 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Dec (AFP)--Islamic countries would find it difficult to maintain good relations with the United States if Washington attempted another rescue mission to free the American hostages in Iran, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said here today.

Addressing the Hong Kong Foreign Correspondents Club, Mr Shahi who arrived here over the weekend after a four-day visit to China, warned that such a move "would be counter-productive and would be condemned by the Islamic world." He called the aborted U.S. military rescue raid in the Iranian desert last spring "unfortunate." He stressed that all Islamic countries had done their best to persuade Iranian leaders to free the 52 American hostages and specifically pointed to a call by the Islamic conference earlier this year for a "honorable" settlement of the hostage crisis "consistent with Iranian interest and principles of international law."

Expressing his conviction that the crisis would eventually be solved, he said "I do not believe U.S. dignity, honor and prestige in the world would be permanently damaged if it (Washington) confined itself to a peaceful search for a solution." "The present (negotiations) should be continued although progress is slow," he added.

Mr Shahi also said the current Iranian-Iraqi conflict was a "source of grave concern" for Pakistan. He said although Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's attempted mediation had been rejected by both sides, the Pakistani leader, who had been mandated by the Islamic Conference, remained seized of the problem and ready to continue the quest for a peaceful settlement.

Discussing the security of the Gulf region, the Pakistani Foreign Minister made it emphatically clear that this should be "fundamentally the concern of countries of that region." "No outside power, great or small, has the right to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of (Gulf) countries in furtherance of its own interests," he added.

Improved U.S. Relations Forecast

BK291217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Dec (AFP)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi yesterday hinted that his country's relations with the United States would improve under the incoming administration of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Addressing the Hong Kong's Pakistan Association Club, Mr Shahi said Pakistani-American relations had been soured by the controversy over Pakistan's nuclear power program. He expressed hope that with Mr Reagan in the White House, there would be a change and that the dialogue would resume. Stronger U.S.-Pakistani ties would strengthen Pakistan's economy and defense, he said.

Mr Shahi arrived here over the weekend after a four-day visit to China during which he had wide-ranging talks with Chinese leaders, including strongman Deng Xiaoping, on regional, global and bilateral issues. Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club here today, he spoke of an "essential identity of views" between China and Pakistan on world issues, denied the existence of a Washington-Beijing-Islamabad axis and emphasized that the warm Chinese-Pakistani ties were not directed against any third country.

UN Negotiations on DRA

BK301620 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has called for immediate negotiations under the United Nations auspices to set a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He was addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club in Hong Kong today while on his way back home after his visit to China. He expressed Pakistan's readiness to enter into dialogue under the auspices of the UN secretary general immediately provided its readiness or participation was not construed as a recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime. Once there was a settlement and the Soviet forces had been withdrawn, Pakistan, he is quoted as saying, would recognize the Soviet-backed Karmal regime.

Indian 'War Psychosis' Criticized

BK291107 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 29 Dec (AFP)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today denounced what it called an Indian press campaign designed to create a "war psychosis" with allegations that Pakistan has been acquiring massive amounts of armament.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the Foreign Correspondents Club here, Mr Shahi, who arrived here last week after a four-day visit to China, dismissed these allegations as "wholly untrue". He noted that Pakistan had received only "modest amounts of Chinese military supplies," mainly T-59 tanks, MiG-19 jets, small arms and ammunition in recent years. "Pakistan has procured virtually nothing for the last three to four years... since then our neighbor, India, has acquired 200 Jaguar aircraft...and has contracted to buy sophisticated electronic guidance systems from the United States," he added. He stressed that Pakistan has no interceptor aircraft with the capability to defend itself against the Jaguar, an offensive weapons system whose range of operation, he said, "was significant only against Pakistan and not against China." He also noted that India had just made a massive armament deal with the Soviet Union with exceptional concessional terms that represent what he called a "a truly massive (Indian) armament program".

India has also entered into agreements with Wbst Germany for the acquisition of sophisticated naval offensive weapons systems such as submarines and with France for modern aircraft while Pakistan last year turned down a U.S. offer of military sale credits worth $200 million, Mr Shahi added. The Pakistani top diplomat also rejected allegations of foreign funding and collaboration with respect to Pakistan's "modest" nuclear program, which he insisted is geared only for peaceful purposes. He reiterated his country's support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Asia and for nondiscriminatory international safeguards and inspection. Mr Shahi stressed however that his country remained committed to the further normalization of its relations with India.

SOVIET THERMAL POWER DELEGATION VISITS PAKISTAN

Arrival in Islamabad

BK281055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] The five-member Soviet delegation which arrived in Islamabad this morning to attend the opening ceremony of the Guddu thermal power station called on Federal Minister for Water and Power Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan and discussed matters of mutual interest [words indistinct]. The delegation is led by the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Haq Commissioning Message Read

BK301618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The third power unit of 210 megawatts at the Guddu thermal power station started functioning today. The finance minister, Ghulam Isaq Khan, inaugurated the power unit on behalf of the president due to latter's indisposition. The president in his speech, which was read out by the finance minister, said that the government is implementing an effective policy of exploiting all energy resources--including atomic energy--for the development of the country. He said that we are determined to acquire the capability to make use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and we are working for this objective with full spirit, attention and sincerity. The president thanked the Soviet Union, which as a friendly and neighboring country provided machinery and the engineers' services for the Guddu power station. He said that the two countries are cooperating in several other fields also, notably the Karachi steel mill which will soon be completed. He said that friendly bilateral relations between the two countries will grow further with the passage of time. The president said: I would like to make clear on this occasion that Pakistan will strictly adhere to the policy of nonalignment. Pakistan is desirous of friendly relations with all countries, especially its neighbors, and these relations should be based on mutual goodwill. Pakistan's relations with no country are aimed against any other country.

Speaking on the occasion, the deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Alikhanov, who came to Pakistan along with a five-member delegation to attend the inaugural function of the power station, said: We are happy that the joint work of the Pakistan, Soviet and Polish engineers has been completed. He said that economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Pakistan is developing and the desired results of this cooperation have been achieved. He said that the Soviet people have much regard for the Pakistani people and we are confident that the friendly relations between the two countries will further grow, not only to the benefit of the two countries but also to world peace.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Nabavi Press Conference

JN301844 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Brother Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, held a press conference today at which he answered local and foreign correspondents questions.

Asked about the measures taken in light of America's new plots and its possible attack on southern Iran, brother Behzad Nabavi said: America cannot do anything. It has already tried every maneuver and attempt and it cannot repeat what it has failed to do. Our army, our armed forces and our people are quite ready to confront any attempt.

Referring to Reagan's recent statements on Iran, Behzad Nabavi said: These statements are not founded on a sound basis. He added that by such statements he wants [words indistinct] in the world.

Asked his opinion and Iran's stand on reports that Carter's government last night informed the Algerian delegation that it cannot pay Iran's financial demands, he said: We cannot trust documents bearing [words indistinct] Carter's signature. We must get guarantees of a return of our funds from America. We will accept any proposal containing any form of guarantee that is acceptable to the Algerian Government. We do not trust America's (?words) based on our experience.

In reply to another question on whether Iran [words indistinct] if its reply was negative, he said: Should America procrastinate or reply negatively, we will unhesitatingly carry out our legal duties. He added that the hostages will be released if America meets the Majlis conditions. Otherwise, they will be put on trial.

Asked whether Iranian-Soviet relations will develop in the future, he said: Our foreign policy is based on the principle of neither East nor West. Our relations cannot develop with the superpowers, but can expand to such an extent that our interests and independence are not harmed.

Asked what the Iranian Governmen- means by cold war with regard to the hostage issue before receiving America's reply [as heard], brother Nabavi said: Our war with America did not begin with the issue of the hostages and will not end with resolution of the issue of the 52 hostages because our war is a war of independence. America is fighting us for the sake of hegemony, whereas we are defending our independence.

Nabavi on Rumors of U.S. Attack

LD301316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1107 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you have heard during this newscast, Mr Behzad Navavi, the minister of state for executive affairs and the government spokesman, today attended a press and radio and television conference with domestic and foreign reporters and answered their questions about various issues.

Afterwards, the minister of state for executive affairs was interviewed by our correspondent, the broadcast of which we will close this newscast of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. May God keep you. Good day.

[Begin Nabavi recording] [Question] Regarding the rumors of a U.S. attack on Iranian islands, or one of the Iranian cities, would you please tell us what precautions the government has taken, or what response it has made to United States?

[Answer] We should evaluate these rumors from two points of view: One, if they are true, then we should be prepared for it. The other side of it is that America started a psychological war against our Islamic revolution after its victory. Every day its rumor-mongers announce that America will stage a coup d'etat, plot or attack. Of course, it has done so in a number of cases; the reports have been authentic. But, on the whole, America benefits from this atmosphere and boosts the morale of her associates in Iran, who dream of America's return. We should not forget this point of view. While our people and army and armed forces should be totally prepared for any invasion, aggression or plot--and they are--they should be aware that this might be a psychological and propaganda war to strengthen the morale of American lackeys in Iran.

[Question] Therefore, do you see any connection between this matter and the disturbances that occurred last week?

[Answer] Naturally. There were a series of internal clashes before the Tabas incident, before the coup d'etat plot at Nozheh garrison. If you recall--as I remember--we had a series of internal problems before the Tabas incident. There were the events at the universities. If you recall, following the cultural revolution a number of counter-revolutionary groups entrenched themselves in universities against the people. Then there was the demonstration by the women because of the veil and the Amjadiyeh [a stadium in Tehran] incident, all of which prepared the ground for the Tabas incident. Before Saddam's war, there were a series of internal disturbances; we all remember the incidents of the counterrevolutionary groups and the various incitements.

At present, too, what is going on inside the country is aimed at paving the ground for external action, even though those who are engaged in such activity might themselves not be aware that they are being manipulated to serve the objectives and wishes of world-devouring America. [end recording]

Majlis Deputy Denounces Reagan

LD301328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports that an open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was convened at 0830 today, with recitations from the glorious Koran and under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The next to speak at today's session was Mohammad Nowruzi, the deputy from Gonbad-e Kavus, who in a speech addressed to the new American president said:

I have a few words to say to the filthiest of creatures in the world and the best example of wickedness, whose filthy name I am ashamed to utter. I have heard that he has remembered his acting era and is bluffing like his stablemate, Carter. He is a danger in America, who should be asked: Did you not see how Carter was put in his place by this zealous nation? Then, a symbol of American shame, you should know that your computers and your criteria are materialistic and our standards cannot be gauged by them.

Addressing the president [Bani-Sadr], he criticized him for not yet appointing the ministers of commerce, finance and foreign affairs.

Commentary on Reagan Statements

LD301436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1117 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Perhaps if anyone else but a clown of westerns, who in the wild west plays the roles of bullies and uncivilized cowboys in wholly barbaric films, had made such remarks, the issue would not have been so funny. But to hear this remark from Ronald Reagan is, perhaps, very funny.

During his recent speech at Bel Air, commenting on the issue of hostage taking, he called Iran savage and said: I shall never submit to Iran's claims because I believe we must not pay a ransom to free people who have been abducted by barbarians.

His Excellency Reagan has described Iranians as criminals, thieves and human kidnappers, and he used all the attributes that an infidel might employ. An infidel thinks that all other people are the same as he is.

Reagan made these remarks in circumstances in which, because of the rejection of the Iranian set of conditions, the problem of hostage taking still exists--the problem which has been one of the greatest headaches that the Democratic government, under the leadership of Jimmy Carter, has had to face. It is a problem which has stained America's honor and prestige and has created one of the most sensational problems among world public opinion. Reagan is justified in criticizing Iran so abruptly because of this problem, which has been a great headache and which has toppled Carter, and which is going to bring him many difficulties, too, at the start of his presidency. Thus, he is right to refer to Iranians as barbarians, thieves and kidnappers, that is, all the attributes which the whole of history testifies as suiting no other system but that of America.

Let us study the issue closely. First, the government of Ronald Reagan, which is going to enter the White House on 20 January to maintain government by capitalists, cartels and trusts, would naturally not like to face a complex and confusing problem like the issue of hostage taking at the start of its power. This issue is a great danger to governments, and it was for Carter, and it might create headaches for Reagan, too. Therefore, Reagan is very much inclined to avoid the issue of the hostages at the start of his power and he is thus trying hard to make Carter's government succeed in solving this problem. And he prefers it this way.

Reagan is saying that it is in the interest of the Iranian Government to solve the issue of hostage taking before the start of his presidency. And he also says that any decision made before the start of his presidency will be acceptable to him, too. This indicates that Reagan is unwilling to have this inauspicious legacy bring him some future dark days, too.

Second, Reagan's government, which does not want the evil legacy of the hostage problem left around its neck, is trying to pretend that the Government of Iran cannot expect any leniency [en'etaf] from America at the time of his presidency, and that Iran will possibly face a more hostile reaction. That is why he announces: I do not believe we should pay blood money to buy the freedom of people who have been abducted by barbarians; those responsible for hostage taking, that is, taking U.S. diplomats as hostages, are criminals, kidnappers and thieves.

The expression of such opinions by Reagan and his severe criticism are related to his habit of making stupid statements. Mr Reagan makes a lot of barbaric remarks because of the effects left on him from acting in westerns.

We heard similar remarks from him previously when he commented on the Vietnam war and approved of it, and when he referred to the PLO as a terrorist organization. Such remarks are not new to us. Everybody knows who the criminals, kidnappers and thieves are. Who has committed the most barbaric crimes throughout history in Latin America, Vietnam, Indonesia, in the Iran of the shah's era, and in other parts of the world?

And who is pocketing the wealth of the deprived nations of the world?

These, and all other similar crimes committed by America, the most barbaric system on earth, are things for which America cannot be forgiven.

However, efforts to bring about such a climate are aimed at persuading the Iranian Government to reach the conclusion, from the stands taken and remarks made, that in connection with the issue of the hostages it will face numerous problems and difficulties in these particular circumstances and at making Iran believe that it would be better for it to back down from its stand, for, as a Reagan aide has remarked, after 20 January the Iranian Government could not expect more favorable terms in connection with the hostages.

His Excellency Reagan's attacks and the remarks of his advisers, who are trying to pretend that Reagan's government will be very tough, resistant and uncompromising and will not accept any conditions, are aimed at forcing us to compromise and back down from the suggested conditions.

But the Reagan Government must also be made aware of this fact: that pretense at being a bully, and the propaganda warfare of America and its future Zionist government, will not be effective weapons. Any future fascist move will lead to the death of the arch-Satan by the stiff resistance of the Iranian people. Mr Reagan is welcome to try this and experience the sort of rebuff which awaits him.

But what reveals the aggressive policy of America more clearly is the attempt to pretend that the Iranian proposal for the deposit of $23 billion [figure as heard] to be left with the Algerian national bank is a ransom, while it is our natural right--not trusting America--to ask for a guarantee in claiming our righteous demands.

In order to understand this colonialist policy, let us glance through an article in the London TIMES. This newspaper writes of the hostage taking that because of the hardline approach adopted by Iran, the problem has not yet been solved. THE TIMES adds: President Carter did his best to fulfill Iran's demands and free the hostages, but the Iranian officials not only have refrained from any compromise with America, but are also demanding an unacceptable sum from the U.S. Government in exchange for releasing the (?captured) American diplomats. In view of what THE TIMES is saying, the type of imperialist propaganda becomes clear.

It is not Iran which has extended the problem of hostage taking. The Government of Iran has provided the means of efforts leading to the release of the hostages, which in practice depends precisely on America especially because it was agreed to give enough time to estimate the shah's wealth and to investigate this issue so as to investigate this problem fully by complete research and review of the matter.

The remark of THE TIMES referring to an unacceptable sum is a silly remark which has been used to decieve public opinion and which has been heard in colonial circles many times before. The amount asked for by Iran is only security and it will remain with the Algerian national bank until America fulfills its commitments. Since the Americans have a very good record in trampling under their feet the rights of the oppressed nations, it is our natural right to demand such a guarantee.

Contrary to the opinion of THE TIMES, it is America which is responsible for the present hostage crisis. And if Reagan, for the sake of trying to avoid the inauspicious legacy of the hostage issue, which is going to add to his problems of inflation, the price rise crisis, the prevention of corruption and so on, decides to frighten the Islamic Republic by calling Iranians barbarians and waging propaganda warfare, then he is sadly mistaken.

Instead, it would be better if he thought of ways to facilitate the freedom of the hostages.

In future, any decision made by a stupid cowboy which might lead to barbaric military action or any other hostile and warlike reaction against Iran will bring further disgrace to the government of barbarians of America.

Commentary on U.S. 'Threat'

LD302014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in his speech in the Majlis yesterday revealed a part of the propaganda-political hue and cry of America, and in response to the threatening remarks of Reagan and his colleagues he said: You could do nothing on the day when you had at your disposal the shah's armed forces, police and SAVAK in Iran, and today you will not be able to frighten the Iranian nation with your threats. Will a nation, which is prepared to give everything it has in the course of its revolution, be frightened of these threats? The Iranian nation is no longer frightened of your threats.

While the Majlis speaker was making this speech, Prime Minister Mr Raja'i summoned the foreign ambassadors in Tehran and explained to them the filthy nature of the political propaganda of imperialist and Zionist propaganda organizations concerning the American spies and disclosed the American answers and its evil deceits. At this meeting the prime minister made it clear to the foreign ambassadors that America is unwilling to resolve the hostage issue and to release them and that the claim by the leaders of American imperialism to the effect that they will make every effort for the release of the hostages and that they are willing to resolve the issue of the spy hostages has been and is nothing but a lie.

The Iranian proposals are no more than the achieving of the rights of the Iranian people at last; but we see that American imperialism, in order to carry out the conspiracies which it is hatching, has engaged in an imperialist propaganda hue and cry, as it were, putting Iran on trial. What is currently being said in the Western press and on television demonstrates more than ever the complete dependence of Western propaganda organizations on world imperialism and international Zionism; and they have always prepared the ground for the implementation of their vile conspiracies and created the suitable atmosphere. This is why we have repeatedly announced that these propaganda organizations are directly dependent upon world capitalism and engage in the greatest crime against humanity, because they exploit the minds of the people and deceive them with their diverse lies.

We can see a good example of this kind of propaganda since the beginning of the occupation of the den of espionage until the recent Iranian proposals for the release of the hostages. Once again all the Western propaganda organizations have recently become busy so that, in addition to creating an honorable and righteous atmosphere for America, they can conceal the legitimacy of the demands of the Islamic Republic of Iran and spread, once again, an anti-Iranian atmosphere throughout the world.

However, the present realities in the world demonstrate that the nature of these imperialist and Zionist deceits, like the criminal content and nature of imperialism and Zionism itself, have become clear to the people of the world, and that the gains of the Islamic revolution of Iran, which has dealt the heaviest blows to America, will not be neutralized by such futile attempts. The present attempt of Western propaganda organizations to create such an atmosphere is not unconnected with the suspicious trips of the American military and political leaders to the Middle East region.

A series of visits by Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the American Armed Forces, to Jordan, Israel and Egypt is an example of this. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report this is the second trip by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the American Armed Forces to Egypt in the last 2 months. Last October he also visited the Middle East to discuss military collaboration between Egypt and America.

At the moment as a part of its agreement to buy $3.5 billion of weapons from America Egypt has received 35 F-4A [as heard] fighter jets. This agreement also includes 40 F-16 fighter jets and 244 (?M-60) tanks. During this trip, Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the American Armed Forces, had meetings and discussions with King Husayn and the Zionist leaders of the occupying regime in Palestine as well as with As-Sadat, Egypt's president for life.

Hardly has his trip been completed when Henry Kissinger, unofficial adviser to Reagan, begins his trip to the Middle East during which he visits Egypt and Israel and probably Jordan. These trips demonstrate better than anything else that the Middle East is the first and most important item to the Reagan cabinet, and that the new American president and his colleagues are trying to hatch new plots against the Muslim people of this region, especially against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Reagan's threats against Iran and the creation of an anti-Iranian atmosphere by Western propaganda organizations are the forerunners of new conspiracies by America which has suffered a great defeat by the Islamic revolution of Iran and which like a wounded snake constantly reveals its venom. However, this matter is not new to the Muslim revolutionary people of Iran and the deprived masses of the Middle East, because the deprived people of the world regard the name of America as synonymous with conspiracy and aggression and, in the words of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, "America will never refrain from conspiracy and aggression." What Reagan, the new leader of American imperialism, is doing is the continuation of the conspiracies of Nixon and Carter, the former leaders, although in a new political gesture and probably with new tactics. If Carter appeared on the world political scene in the guise of human rights and a seemingly philanthropic smile, Reagan, who realizes that that mask has become obsolete, has donned the mask of violence, bullying and militarism. The truth is that while at the time of Carter the moderate and mixed policies of Vance and Brzezinski combined threats, military intervention and aggression with diplomatic tactics and the preaching of peace and compromise, Reagan is now facing two choices: Either the implementation of imperialist militarism and violence in its severest form or the acceptance of the reality of the ever increasing growth of liberation movements and the acceptance of the demands of the progressive and revolutionary forces.

What is certain is that the imperialist leaders are never capable of appreciating and understanding the realities in the direction of truth. What forms the strategy of their moves is the safeguarding of their antihuman interests. They do not refrain from committing any crime in order to plunder the wealth of the deprived people of the world and from the exploitation of the masses. Reagan is planning to regain the lost interests of world imperialism, led by America, and to make up for the repeated American defeats in the face of the Islamic revolution of Iran. It is on this basis that although the Iranian conditions and the proposals of the government and the Majlis for the release of the hostages are clear and legitimate, nevertheless the imperalist and Zionist propaganda organizations are creating an atmosphere in order to lay the ground for the implementation of new American conspiracies, and with their false propaganda combined with repeated threats are vainly trying to frighten the Iranian people. This foolish American policy shows that not only is the American Government incapable of understanding the divine revolution of the Iranian people but that it has no awareness of the strength, resistance and steadfastness of the revolutionary people of Iran.

America should know that we have gained the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran with the blood of more than 100,000 martyrs and more than 100,000 wounded and cripples and that the fundamental slogan of this nation is "neither compromise nor surrender." If necessary, we shall sacrifice our entire generation for the sake of independence and freedom so that the future generations of this country may live free and independent under the banner of Islam. Reagan should know that a nation which is unafraid of death and which regards martyrdom as an honor pays no heed to his threats, and that the implementation of his wicked militaristic conspiracies will result in nothing except in setting fire to American energy resources and in its final defeat. The experience of the failure of all American attempts ever since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran to date has demonstrated the reality that the words of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the old teacher of the deprived people of the world are correct and true when he said: "America cannot do a damn thing." This is the slogan of today's young and old and tomorrow's new generation.

The outcome of all the propaganda hue and cry which America has started and all Reagan's threats will be nothing but further American defeats and the further revelation of the criminal nature of imperialism. In the words of the Majlis speaker, the world should know that, with a hint from the imam of the nation, we wanted to resolve the issue of the hostages; but it is America which is looking for excuses.

BAZARGAN DETAILS 30 DEC MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI

LD301616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Engineer Mehdi Bazargan met with and conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the end of this meeting, engineer Bazargan spoke to PARS about this meeting with the imam and said:

I visited the imam, mainly to thank him for showing kindness to me during my illness by sending Haj Ahmad 'Aqa [Imam Khomeyni's son] to visit me on behalf of his eminence. I also wanted to see the imam and have a fresh meeting with him.

In reply to a question on what issues were raised during the audience with the imam, Mr Bazargan said: We mostly discussed current issues concerning the country, unity of word [as heard] and the matter that groups and those in charge must attend to people's difficulties and problems instead of having conflicts among themselves.

Engineer Bazargan also said that during this meeting the imam issued some guidance and recommendations about the MIZAN newspaper.

On the basis of the same report, following this meeting Dr Yadollah Sahabi and Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i also met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni separately.

BANI-SADR CHAIRS 30 DEC DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

LD301748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports that a session of the Supreme Defense Council was held at 1830 today chaired by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and attended by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the imam's representative at the Supreme Defense Council; the acting chief of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; the minister of defense and commander of the air force; the commander of the guards corps; Mr Parvaresh, deputy to the Islamic Consultative Assembly; and the responsible chief of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council.

This report says that during this session the overall situation on the battlefronts and the way in which the brave Iranian forces are confronting the Iraqi Army's mercenary servicemen were the subjects of study and an exchange of views.

BANI-SADR VISITS KHUZESTAN BATTLEFRONT 30 DEC

LD301750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS dispatch reports that Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, accompanied by the acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning visited one of the battlefronts in the Khuzestan region. During this visit, which lasted several hours, the president of the republic inspected the trenches and positions of the valiant Iranian servicemen in the frontline, and while talking to army personnel and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the mobilization organization he called on them to multiply their efforts and work harder in order to expel from Iranian territory the weakening Iraqi forces.

The same report says: During the president's visit to this region he was warmly welcomed by village women, men and children who expressed their feelings by chanting "greetings, Bani-Sadr!"

BANI-SADR STRESSES NEED FOR COMPETENT MINISTERS

NC301553 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Dec (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview published here today that after the war with Iraq, Iran must deal "with the greatest conflict of all"--the economic war.

Mr Bani-Sadr said that Iran would require the services of competent experts to wage the economic struggle. "We must have capable men to deal with this war and direct Iranian foreign policy," he said.

The president told the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION that his concern with competence prompted his refusal to accept certain ministerial nominees. Several posts still have not been filled.

"I will not bow to any pressure," he said. "Where I have the right, I will resist." He added that he would not appear before the parliament to explain his position because the Constitution "does not give the assembly the right to question the republic president on this issue."

LEFTISTS BLAMED FOR KHOEMYNI PHOTO BURNING

NC291632 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Dec (AFP)--A group of demonstrators, said to be left-wing militants and supporters of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, yesterday burned a portrait of the country's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, and caused rioting in the town of Fasa, Fars Province, southern Iran, a revolutionary guard communique from the town said.

The communique, published by the newspaper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the official organ of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, said the demonstrators, armed with sticks and stones, first attacked a group of Moslems who were cleebrating the Arba'in, a Shi'ite religious commemoration.

The demonstrators, some carrying a portrait of President Bani-Sadr, then converged on the town hass and seized a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeyni, which they burned and replaced with that of Mr Bani-Sadr, the communique said.

Twelve demonstrators were later arrested, the communique added.

According to the revolutionary guard communique, some of the demonstrators were believed to be former members of the shah's single party, or members of the left-wing Mojahedin-e Khalq, Peykar and Tudeh (communist) Parties.

The communique also said that documents seized (?from) demonstrators showed the incidents were organized by the presidential office, which they further accused of fomenting agitation throughout the province.

According to Moslem radicals, a picture of Ayatollah Khomeyni was torn up a few weeks ago in Esfahan, central Iran, following incidents between followers and opponents of the president.

Moslem fundamentalists then called for mass demonstrations throughout Iran, but these were called off by Ayatollah Khomeyni "to preserve unity".

MAJLIS DEPUTY CRITICIZES FRANCE FOR ARMING IRAQ

JN301946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] An Islamic Majlis deputy today criticized the French Government for sending arms to Iraq and said: Our people consider the French Government their enemy who ignores human rights by selling arms to Iraq, which is at present fighting the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speaking at the Majlis public session held before noon today under Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, he said: French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing recently stated that he had decided to end his seclusion. Does this mean supplying Iraq with arms to kill innocent and defenseless brothers and children in Susangerd, Dezful, Abadan and other Iranian areas?

Addressing the French president, the Majlis deputy said: Come and see the Iraqi crimes here before anything else. Then, if your conscience allows, sell arms. But beware that Iranian history will then record that France has stabbed us in the back. He then added that France and the rest of the world states should know that we do not at all fear arms. The deposed shah used to possess much weaponry and America does also. However, our victory was achieved due to our faith and the slogan of "God is great", and not by means of arms. What surprises us is that France, which considers itself the cradle of civilization and freedom, contributes to the shedding of our people's blood. The coming generations will not forgive this crime.

Addressing the French people, he said: Oh French people: Be alert and cautious and never fall to the level of America.

TORTURE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING PRISON CONDITIONS

LD291951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The commission investigating torture rumors, composed of Messrs Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Montazeri, Dadgar, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and 'Abedi, today spent 7 hours inspecting the prisons of the former joint committee, the Tehran police and the central Committee. It is reported that there were no prisoners in the joint committee prison. In the police prison and also in the prison of the Central Committee, which have about 20 prisoners, they had conversations with every one of the prisoners and asked them some questions concerning the problems in the prisons.

IDEAS ON UTILIZING PURGED CIVIL SERVANTS SOLICITED

LD271444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report the office of the Prime Ministry has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Whereas the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran emanates from the aspirations of a nation which bases its intellectual and ideological development on genuine Islamic intellectual foundations, and since this system aims at the growth and exultation of man toward God, one of the most important tasks of the government is to bring about Islamic opportunities for guiding those individuals who, for various reasons, deviated in the past from Islamic standards of civil service. From this standpoint it is envisaged to make use, under continuous supervision and by various means which might be deemed essential, of individuals to whom the bill on purging is applicable and whose services have for various reasons been terminated, thereby creating a favorable atmosphere in which the creativity, aptitudes and active energies of such compatriots would flourish and the needs of society be met.

Therefore, all our fellow countrymen, and especially those who are deemed authorities on this subject, are hereby requested to make available their views and guidelines in order to assist the government in this important matter. People are requested to send their views and proposed plans to the Prime Ministry at their earliest convenience so that, after careful consideration of all plans and proposals, the necessary decisions may be made.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTED TO HEAD NARCOTICS UNIT

LD240636 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The following statement was given to the Central News Bureau this morning by the Supreme Council of Justice concerning the campaign against narcotics.

In the name of God. His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali has resigned as head of the antinarcotic squad on the grounds that he already stated to the public and now our valiant nation, while paying tribute to Mr Khalkhali's effective role and roles played by all those who had cooperated sincerely, is expecting that the campaign against narcotics and its smugglers will be dealt with as before--with firmness. While thanking his excellency, with prior approval of the Supreme Council of Justice, the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution has appointed a supervisor for this great and important task as head of an equipped organization to continue the campaign firmly. The organization, which benefits from its judicial and executive personnel, would not spare any effort in its campaign.

The chief Islamic revolution prosecutor office therefore is hereby requesting everyone who has been cooperating to this date, to hand over within 24 hours all the files, documents, properties and narcotics at their disposal over to this office in Tehran or their nearest revolution prosecutor offices.

Meanwhile, all the revolution prosecutor offices all over the country are dutybound to cooperate with the new organization without any delay to arrest and prosecute the smugglers, traders, buyers of narcotics and all those who may be wanting to use this opportunity. They must be handed over to the revolution courts.

[Signed] For and on behalf of the Supreme Council of Justice, Ayatollah 'Ali Qoddusi

JAMI CONDEMNS POPE, ATTACKS CHRISTIAN CLERGY

GP271203 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1417 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Sermons by Hojjat el-Eslam Jami to Abadan congregation at 1200 on 26 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] These governments which celebrate Christ's birthday, what connection do they have with Christ? These governments whose murders have darkened the world of humanity, we can truly say that in the whole world wherever there is helplessness, oppression and cruelty the footsteps of the governments who are celebrating Christ's birthday now are clearly obvious.

The Middle East is soaking in blood; the Middle East has had no peace or security for years; the Middle East is where owners have been thrown out of their houses and made refugees. As for the helpless Palestinians, now they call them a group of terrorists. The Middle East that suffered Israeli cruelty during the Six Day War with Muslim Arab countries. The Middle East now has a crazy mercenary--one who should be taken to a mental hospital, to the place for the crazy--the crazy Saddam who has been imposed on the Muslim Iraqi nation. By his hands he has ignited a fire in order to crush the Iraqi nation first of all and secondly to crush the Iranian nation as well as anyone else who might wish to oppose Israel's aggression and cruelty, such as Syria. This man--who should be kept on a chain because he is so mad--has been encouraged to crush all these (?movements).

Where has all this come from? If there had been no Carters, no ruling British and French Governments, would Saddam the [word indistinct]--this madman who should be in a mental hospital--be in a position of power? Seriously, most of these people should be in a mental hospital. If these governments were not there--these supposed Christian governments--if they were not there then the Muslims of the world would not be suffering such a fate.

It is up to the followers of Christ; we the Muslims announce to you faithful, you Christians, that Christ came to free the people from cruelty and oppression and now in the name of Christianity in your countries there are cruel and oppressive people who govern inhumanly and who have changed the world into a den of cruelty. It is up to you, the American nation, the oppressed and deprived nations of Europe, up to all the oppressed Christians of the world to break the silence. How long should they live under the name of Christ, the Christ who is the symbol of love, service and humanity for the society? The Christ whose most shining example was that he was never cruel to a single human being and was in their service. Arise, revolt, you Christians.

The grand pope, his eminence the pope, leads such a government as Christ's representative. Mr Pope, Your Eminence the pope, what happened that you did not give one word of advice to the Carters? Why did you not include a sentence in your message, (?delivered) as Christ's representative, about the dastardly attack of Western [word indistinct] against Iran and its people? Others have suggested that Iraq and Iran sit down and solve their problems. Should you not also say the same thing? Should not you who are Christ's embodiment and govern as such not criticize these madmen and their masters with a loud voice in your message?

Be warned you Christian clergy, beware you the grand pope, beware you clergy that govern in the name of Christ and live a grand life, remember the life of Jesus. Remember his services, his humanity and love. Return and follow him.

Look at the Muslim clergy. The representative of the grand pope has come and seen how our great leader, the leader of Islam, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic republic, lives. Learn from this. This is the life of a holy man. This is how you should live as the representative of the prophets.

This is how you follow the prophets; not with a grand life style and palaces like the grand pope and other such things and organizations. In his message the pope repeated what Reagan said, maybe somewhat softer. On Christmas Eve he called us--the oppressed and helpless Iranian nation--murderers, because we are holding some spies. Mr Pope has suggested that hostage taking should end. He talks about hostage takers. He expresses hope that [words indistinct]. He did not quote a single word of the sayings of Jesus who was the spirit of God. [passage indistinct]

FRIDAY IMAMS ISSUE STATEMENT ON RELIGIOUS SEMINAR

JN261257 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0942 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] Brothers: The following is the statement issued on the Friday imams' seminar:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Such is His state: and whoever holds in honor, the symbols of God, in the sacrifice of animals, such honor should come truly from piety of heart".

The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, under the great Imam Khomeyni, may God preserve his lofty shadow, was a sincere sign of revival of the noble Islamic traditions. The broad cohesive and splendid character of the Friday sermon and the explanation of the rich concept of these devotional services at Friday sermons in which millions participate constitute one of the rich fruits of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian people.

The convocation of the Friday imams' seminar for 2 days in Qom, the base of uprising and revolution, is a sign of the positive deep impression on the circles of the progressive Iranian masses. This seminar, which was held at the call of great mojahed and theologian His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri at [name indistinct] in Qom on 1 and 2 Dey 1359, corresponding to 14 and 15 Safar 1401 Hegira [21-22 December], with the participation of the Friday Sunni and Shi'ite imams, is considered the first step along the road of further understanding and coordination among the Friday imams throughout the country. It is also considered as the first step along the road of convening a world conference of Friday imams in the not-too-distant future.

Dear listeners: Here are the resolutions of the seminar which are included in the final statement:

1. The Friday sermon is to be regarded initially as the weekly occasion to enlighten and guide public opinion of the Islamic society for the sake of achieving the unified objectives. The Friday imams will utilize these heavenly places to strengthen the basis of faith, promote ethical values and the foundation of cultural values and guide society politically.

2. Since the Friday prayers constitute a great and serious mission and a divine responsibility, the Friday imam in any place should be an example for [word indistinct] and a manifestation of the leading course. Also, the Friday imams should give priority to reforming themselves and those around them as a prelude to a wider and more comprehensive reformation.

3. In the splendid Friday prayers, the Friday imams will explain the characteristics of the Islamic faith and the leading course of the theologian. The Friday imams should categorically, based on Islamic faith, confront all the deviationist currents of blasphemy, polytheism and falsehood without ignoring Islam's principles.

4. In their areas of work, the Friday imams [word indistinct] to be axis aimed at speeding up the promotion of all the cultural Islamic movements and [word indistinct]. The imams should play an effective and influential role in mobilizing and coordinating among the effective and active forces in this field.

5. The Islamic base of the Friday prayers--which are the Islamic principles and [word indistinct] all the deviationist and imported currents and inclinations--is the cradle of unity and proof of the solidarity and unity of all the forces which believe in Islam's principles and the bases of the Islamic revolution. The Friday imams, the revolution guards and those advocating this principled unity shall receive [word indistinct] all those who believe in Islam and the followers of the leader's course.

6. The Friday imams--emphasizing the extreme importance of the Friday prayers, which the Koran and the prophets demand be performed every Friday, and recalling the repeated recommendations of the nation's imam about the prayers--denounce and condemn all the intrigues, designs and treasonous schemes against this [words indistinct]. The Friday imams expect the vigilant and enlightened Iranian people, who have maintained the greatness of the prayers during the severe cold of winter and exhausting summer heat, to abort all these plots by strengthening their participation and unity in the prayers.

7. Through their prayers, the Friday imams should solve their problems and inform the officials about the general demands and problems. The Friday imams expect the officials to work as much as possible to eliminate these problems and to familiarize themselves with the needs of the people.

8. The participants in this seminar express their deep thanks and gratitude to the Friday imams in all the Islamic countries who, despite dangers and harassment, expressed their firm and Islamic stand in supporting and backing the Islamic revolution in Iran in the war imposed on Iran by the infidel and agent regime in Iraq.

9. In participating in this seminar, which fully demonstrated the Islamic unity and brotherhood between the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers, the Friday imams have actually paved the way for holding a world conference of all the committed Friday imams from all the Islamic countries. While safeguarding this sacred solidarity, the Friday imams stress the need of shunning any movement or statement bound to harm this sacred unity. The Friday imams hope that a world conference will be held as soon as possible to study the problems of all the world Muslims, to mobilize all the cultural and ideological]word indistinct] of all the oppressed in confronting polytheism and world imperialism and paving the way toward liberating dear Jerusalem and all the occupied territories, and to support all the Islamic liberation movements.

10. While warmly and positively welcoming the convocation of this seminar, the Friday imams request the holding of similar wider seminars in Qom once every 4 months with the participating of all the imams from the Iranian towns and villages.

11. The participants agreed to establish a central office in charge of the Friday prayers in Qom to approve the [word indistinct] and necessary contacts among the Friday imams and discuss the viewpoints and proposals of the Iranian people regarding the Friday prayers.

KHO'INI: IRAN BUYING ARMS, 'READY' TO FIGHT

NC271117 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec (AFP)--Iran is buying 2,000 million rials (about 28 million dollars) worth of "light and medium" arms, including Soviet Kalashnikov rifles, on the open armaments market, according to the Majlis (parliament) Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini.

In an interview published by the Tehran TIMES today, the hojjat ol-eslam said that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani was handling the purchases, which will be used to arm the revolutionary guards.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini, who also heads the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee, denied that Iran had received proposals for heavy arms' contracts, stating that unlike Vietnam, "Iran does not accept aid from foreign countries".

The deputy speaker also said that the supply of arms bought by the late shah would last for several years.

He disclosed alleged threats by the United Arab emirates and the United States regarding three disputed islands in the Strait of Hormoz, the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa, which have been occupied by Iran since 1971. "Iran is ready to fight for its territorial integrity," he said.

LE MONDE'S ROULEAU ON CURRENT IRANIAN SITUATION

LD301533 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau report: "The Procedure and the Content"]

[Text] An examination of the U.S. proposals (of 11 November and 3 December) and of the Iranian counterproposals (19 December) reveals that the difference in content are minimal. Washington unreservedly accepts the first two conditions laid down by Tehran: It promises no longer to interfere in the Islamic Republic's internal affairs and also to restore all the Iranian assets frozen in the banks by President Carter.

As regards the assets frozen by private companies and individuals, Washington does not dispute the demands made by Mr Raja'i's government. It is simply proposing a procedure which Tehran has apparently not accepted: the annulment of all proceedings instituted in the U.S. courts and the transfer of complaints to an arbitration commission (claims commission). That commission would deal not only with claims for damages and interest by U.S. companies but also Iran's claims. The commission would therefore carry out a "clearing" operation, while Tehran is insisting that its credits should not be tied to those of the U.S. firms.

As for the fourth condition posed by Tehran for the hostages' release--the restoration of the fortune of the shah and the members of his family--Washington implicitly accepts the Islamic Republic's sovereign right to seize the property of its citizens.

Indeed the U.S. Government is proposing to "freeze" the imperial family's assets and not to prevent Iran from claiming them from U.S. courts. The dispute on this question relates to the principle and to the scope ($10 billion) of the surety demanded by Tehran until the property of the shah and his close relatives is restored to Iran.

Explaining his view on this subject Ayatollah Rafsanjani stated on Sunday: "Since the Iranian Government has been given a specific mandate by parliament, parliament could censure it if it were to give up asking for financial guarantees from the United States.... Iran is only demanding its just rights and its demands can in no way be compared with a ransom. For 30 years the United States has plundered the wealth of all countries and if the Iranians were to ask it to compensate for all the harm it has done us since the 1953 coup d'etat the U.S. Treasury's coffers would be empty."

Following a big demonstration which took place on Sunday its organizers had an 11-point rsolution adopted, one point demanding that an ultimatum be set for acceptance of the Iranian conditions by the Americans and suggesting that, when the ultimatum expires, a "rapid and decisive" trail of the hostages be opened. In the same resolution the demonstrators strongly condemned the "plots by the liberals" (pejorative terms to describe the moderate wing of the Muslim movement).

According to JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, (Islamic Republican Party organ) President Bani-Sadr's supporters burned pictures of Imam Khomeyni on Sunday in Fasa, in the south of the country, before putting up pictures of the head of state in their place. The newspaper also reports that the demonstration was organized by a political association founded by Mr Bani-Sadr during the presidential campaign.

Imam Khomeyni, for his part, issued a warning to Iranian leaders and officials on Sunday threatening to prosecute them if they continued to "quarrel" while young people were "shedding their blood" in defense of the homeland. The "revolution guide" also compared President Carter to...Stalin. Both, he said, claimed to be defenders of human rights, spoke of justice and freedom but "indulged in wiping out peoples."

In addition, Soviet-Iranian relations grew suddenly tense after Saturday's attack on the USSR Embassy in Tehran by some 100 Afghan immigrants who were demonstrating on the first anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The embassy was ransacked and the Soviet flag burned.

The Moscow Government vigorously protested against this attack in a note which places blame directly on Raja'i's government. "The Iranian authorities," the document states, "were informed well in advance of preparations for the attack on the embassy but, despite that, no effective precautions were taken."

Moscow demands that these "madmen," "the organizers and those responsible," should be severely punished and reserves the right to ask the Iranian Government to make good the damage caused.

A Soviet television commentator expressed the view that the Iranian revolution has now reached "rock bottom." He then criticized the attitude adopted by the Tehran leaders who "brandish the bugaboos (of Islam and the revolution) against the United States but also against the USSR." The commentator also noted the emergence in Iran of "demonstrations hostile to the religious leader."

Replying to the Soviet protests, Ayatollah Rafsanjani, addressing the Moscow Government, said: "Given the path you have chosen (in Afghanistan) how can you condemn the United States? What is the difference between you and it?"

FOREIGN MUSLIMS, IRANIANS ABROAD DECLARE SUPPORT

Film Show in Washington

GF221334 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Washington, the Islamic Society of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada held the first of a series of film shows in American University in Washington on Saturday. The festival, which lasted 10 hours and was attended by more than 500 persons, included programs on Koranic interpretation, films on the struggle of the Iranian Muslim people up to the success of the Islamic revolution, and films from the fronts of those fighting to distinguish truth from falsehood. The program for the first part of the festival concluded with a recitation of Surat al-'Asr from the Koran at about 0100.

The report added that the Islamic Society of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada decided to hold the other parts of the festival once a month in Washington and in four parts of the United States.

Seattle Hunger Strike

LD242054 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from the correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Islam, members of the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada have gone on hunger strike in Seattle, Washington state, to expose the true face of the Iraqi regime and the superpowers supporting it.

A communique issued by the committee in charge of the hunger strikers points out that in order to reach the masses of our brothers and sisters in Iran who are suffering severe bombardment by the fascist regime of Iraq, and because the Zionist mass media prevents this (?voice) being heard by the world, the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada began this hunger strike on 22 December.

The aim of this association is to condemn the [word indistinct] attacks of the Iraqi Government, supported by American imperialism and reactionary regimes in the area, against the Islamic revolution of this association further wishes to expose the true character of the so-called United Nations which is under the influence of the superpowers. The association also wishes to expose the criminal policy of the aggressive regime of Iraw, to condemn its military presence, and the crimes committed by Saddam's regime which does not stop short of torture and massacre of the Iraqi people. It also wishes to confirm its support for the just [word indistinct] of the great people of Palestine, Afghanistan, Eritrea, and the blacks, and the struggles of the world's deprived masses.

Further Report on Strike

GF251815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] The brother members of the Islamic Association of the Iranian Students in the United States and Canada, who began a hunger strike in Seattle, Washington last Monday in condemnation of and protest for U.S. imperialism and its agent, the Iraqi regime, passed their third day Wednesday in cold weather. Two of the brothers were injured during an attack by the U.S. Government mercenaries while they were distributing pamphlets with other striking brothers.

Italian, U.S. Muslims' Support

GF241745 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Muslims in two Italian cities, Milan and [name indistinct], expressed their readiness to go to Iran to fight against its infidel enemies. They have sent large quantitites of medicine and medical equipment worth 25 billion Italian liras to their brother war victims in Iran.

Muslim students in U.S. cities, (?Denver), [name indistinct] and (?Chattanooga) have sent cables to the leader of the oppressed, Imam Khomeyni, expressing support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and their readiness to go to Iran to join their brothers, the mojahedin, in expelling the Iraqi aggressors from the Islamic Republic territories.

Tunisian Neutrality

GF231954 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] PARS, citing reports from Tunisia, said that the Tunisian Government declared a state of neutrality when the war imposed by Iraq against Iran began. It called upon the two parties concerned to end the war through peaceful negotiations to settle their disputes. The reports added that it seems that a change has affected the Tunisian stand and that Tunisian officials have openly expressed their government's neutral stand. They want to assure the Iranian Government of this stand.

No doubt this change has occurred as a result of the successive political and military defeats Iraq has suffered. It is known that Tunisian officials have never openly referred to their neutral stand toward the aggressive war imposed by the agent Saddam against the Iranian Islamic revolution.

It is worth noting that public opinion in Tunisia, especially that of the young people, overwhelmingly supports the Islamic revolution in Iran in this war. They express these feelings in many ways.

Romanian Muslims' Support

GF252024 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Arab Muslims in Romania have expressed their total support for the imam of the nation and the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. They have also expressed their readiness to come to the battlefront of ihad to defend right against wrong. In messages sent to Iran the Romanian Arab Muslims condemned improper activities of the Iraqi Government against Iran. They said that the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the hope of the world's oppressed, has shaken the world tyrants and has overthrown them. It is an Islamic duty to call on all Muslims of the world to defend the Islamic revolution against any evil.

Pakistani Support

GF261706 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] PARS reports from Islamabad that the president of the Imamia Organization of Baltistan Province, Faiz Ghulam Mohammad, said in an interview that the people of Baltistan, who live in the northeastern part of Pakistan on the Pakistani-Chinese border, do not find any difference between themselves and their Iranian brothers. They are as much interested in Iranian issues as the Iranians themselves. He said that they are concerned about the war imposed by the Iraqi infidel Ba'thist government on Iran.

The Baltistan leader said that men, women and children are prepared to sacrifice and are awaiting Imam Khomeyni's orders to take part in the holy war. Faiz Mohammad said that since the beginning of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran the people of Baltistan have raised money for their Iranian brothers and sisters in many ways: Some of them sold their houses, land and cattle; women even sold their ornaments to help. It is worth noting that the people of Baltistan have raised 1.1 million rupees and have handed it over to the Iranian Embassy in Islamabad. This is the largest amount donated by any one area in Pakistan.

The Baltistan leader further said that the people of Baltistan regularly listen to Radio Tehran and are well-aware of the news from Iran. The schedule for programs in mosques and imam baras [Shi'ite religious place] have been adjusted so that people can listen to Radio Tehran. He said that prayers are held at religious congregations for the victory of Islam and Iran.

Teachers in UAE, Bahrain Help

GF251840 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Dubayy that Iranian teachers in the UAE, who have donated a part of their salary to the victims of the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran by the U.S. tool, the Iraqi regime, and Iranian teachers in Bahrain bought 700 overcoats this month and sent them to Iran for the war victims.

Meanwhile, a Syrian brother has donated the sum of 3000 riyals [as heard] to the war victims. He handed the money over to the war victim fund committee in Dubayy.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FORMATION OF ANTI-SADDAM GROUP

LD291744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Ayad Sa'id Thabit, one of the former leaders of Iraq, today in a press conference in Tehran announced the establishment of an organization opposed to the mercenary regime of Saddam. Ayad Sa'id Thabit said: this movement will include most organizations which are fighting for freedom in Iraq. He also emphasized: At the moment 80 Iraqi pilots are receiving training on Phantom fighter planes in Saudi Arabia. Sa'id Thabit said: The Islamic revolution of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni has given rise to a great hope in the Iraqi people.

AFP Report

NC291330 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 29 Dec (AFP)--A former Iraqi politician, Ayad Sa'id Thabit, today held a press conference here to launch an opposition movement aimed at ousting Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime. The movement calls itself the "Arab and Kurdish Islamic Revolutionary Forces for the Liberation of Iraq."

Mr Thabit, who told the conference he was one of the founders of the Ba'th Party in Iraq, said the movement he heads will include communists, Islamic militants--except the Moslem Brotherhood--and all groups "struggling for freedom in Iran."

He said he had asked the authorities here to allow the movement to fight alongside the Iranian army in the war with Iraq.

His organization recognized Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni as "the spiritual head of all Muslims" he said, and the Iraqi people would themselves decide in future the choice of their political leaders. "The Iraqi revolution will not be like the one in Iran, but the Iranian Islamic revolution has given birth to great hopes for the Iraqi people," he said.

Mr Thabit also said that 80 Iraqi pilots were at present in Saudi Arabia to undergo training in flying American-made Phantom jets.

AL-HAKIM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN IRAN

JN251431 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim held a press conference yesterday for foreign correspondents who are currently visiting Iran to become acquainted with the Iranian situation, particularly on the battlefront.

In reply to a question about the Islamic revolution's accomplishments for the Iraqi people toward the defeat of the agent Iraqi regime, and about the Iraqi people's opinion of men of religion and Imam Khomeyni, His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim said: Initially, I would like to stress that we consider Imam Khomeyni to be the leader and guide of the universal Islamic revolution. We do not look at his eminence as the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran only, but as the leader of all Islamic countries and a guide for any Islamic revolution.

Al-Hakim added: As for the Islamic revolution in Iraq, I regret to say that it is not getting enough publicity from the world mass media; thus the great sacrifices of the Muslim people and their resistance to and steadfastness in facing the agent Iraqi regime are ignored. The Baghdad regime considers itself a guardian and trustee for the people, while the fact is that it has executed thousands of Muslim mojahedin and Iraqi scholars.

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim asked the correspondents: Have you ever reported any of these acts in you mass media?

One of the correspondents asked: If the Baghdad regime is changed, will you replace it with a regime similar to that now present in Iran? His eminence answered: We believe that Islam constitutes a religion and a state. The religion of Islam considers all aspects and dimensions of life and has dealt with the various needs of man throughout history. Islam also offers well-defined and firm means of satisfying these needs. Al-Hakim added: The Muslim people in Iran have made their own decision and have chosen the state of Islam. The Muslim people in Iraq will also make their own decision and will define their relations with the organizations [hundhdhamat].

In regard to reports of demonstrations and fedayeen operations against the Iraqi regime, Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim said: The Iraqi mojahedin believe that the regime's destruction can only be achieved when the Iraqis overcome their fear of the Iraqi regime's executions, torture and physical liquidation. The mojahedin also believe that the continuation of fedayeen operations inside Iraq is the most important factor in destroying that barrier of fear.

Another correspondent asked: Did Saddam launch the war against Iran by his own will or was he encouraged to do so by some other party? Al-Hakim answered: I actually believe that Saddam represents the spearhead of world imperialism's agents in the area. Saddam is one of the group that reached power through the 1968 coup. From that date Saddam has been, and still is, an agent and servant of the United States.

Al-Hakim added: Hasan al-Bakr himself announced that he reached power through cooperation with the former shah. Al-Bakr also confessed his open relations with the Americans. So in light of Saddam's agentry, one can say that he was asked to launch this war. For at the outset he was reluctant to launch it [passage indistinct].

IRAQI REGIME EXECUTES 'MORE THAN 50' MOJAHEDIN

JN241835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The information bureau of an Islamic mojahedin group has announced that the Islamic revolution forces' heroic operation's inside Iraq against the agent Iraqi regime and its institutions have reached their climax in Baghdad. The news received says that agent Saddam and his clique are committing further ugly crimes. Recently they executed more than 50 Islamic revolutionary mojahedin. The same news adds that a group of the Islamic Iraqi mujahidin blew up two strategic bridges connecting the city of Khanaqin with other Iraqi cities. The group also destroyed a column of armor that was about to cross that bridge.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 350-353

350: Battle Roundup

LD271814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Communique 350 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Muslim and combatant people of Iran: The self-sacrificing Islamic soldiers at the battlefront between the right and the devil continue their victorious battle and brave legend-making.

Some of the operations by these brave combatants against the enemies of Islam are presented for the information of the steemed compatriots as follows:

1. In the Susangerd region, following artillery fire by the armed units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 11 cannons, 6 tanks, 2 bulldozers, 5 vehicles, and 2 mortar launchers belonging to the enemy were destroyed and approximately 110 enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

2. In the Karkheh Kur region, exchange of fire between Iraqi mercenaries and Islam's combatant units is in progress.

3. [Word indistinct] Abadan was under the enemy's sporadic heavy weapons fire, damaging a number of residential houses, two civilian brothers were martyred. In this front, following our forces' attacks on the enemy's position, one enemy tank and several entrenchments were destroyed, 100 Iraqis were killed and one Iraqi mercenary was taken prisoner.

4. In the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, following artillery fire by the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, two tanks, three personnel carrier revetments and a number of the invader enemy's entrenchments were destroyed. Following enemy fire on the Shatt al-'Arab, 2 of Islam's combatants were martyred and 14 were wounded.

5. In the Dezful and Ahvaz regions, following fire by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1 tank and 2 personnel carriers belonging to the enemy were destroyed, 16 enemy personnel were killed or wounded and one NCC from the state police of the Islamic Republic of Iran was wounded.

6. Enemy positions in the Mehran Heights region were targets of fierce attacks by mortar launchers, as a result of which five manned enemy collective and individual entrenchments were completely destroyed. Our forces suffered no losses in these operations.

7. In the course of mopping up operations in a village under Mahabad's jurisdiction conducted by the guard brothers and with the cooperation and support of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 3,600 bullets, 10 plastic bags of explosives, 1 jeep and 7 RPG-7 shells were taken from the assailants.

8. In the Piranshah region, following heavy fire from the assailants, one brother guard and one member of the mobilization unit were injured.

9. The heights overlooking Marivan Lake [in Kordestan] that were under the control of outlaw armed individuals were recaptured by forces of Islam. Seven of the assailants were arrested and seven weapons were taken. [communique is not signed]

351: Battle Reports 27-28 Dec

LD281822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Communique 351 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpt] A roundup of events on various battle fronts and of fighting between Islam's divisions with the heirs of Yazid Imam Husayn's opposing force during 27-28 December are hereby declared for the information of the Muslim people of Iran.

1. Following attacks by helicopters of the airborne division of the Army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis, three enemy personnel carriers, one tank, an ammunition store and four entrenchments were set ablaze and destroyed.

2. In the western sector of Khuninshahr and Abadan-Khuninshahr bridge, the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions under fierce fire, inflicting losses and casualties on the mercenary enemy.

3. In the Ahvaz region, following attacks by the artillery of Islam's valiant combatants, an enemy tank, one cannon, and a loader were destroyed and eight of the infidel's force were either killed or wounded.

4. In the Dezful region the Airborne Division's valiant forces destroyed two enemy personnel tents and four trucks and killed or injured at least 36 enemy forces.

5. In the region to the west of the Karkheh Kur River, two tanks, one personnel carrier and two other vehicles were completely destroyed as a result of our artillery fire.

6. In the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, losses and casualties inflicted on the invader enemy were effective and considerable. In the same region, following our artillery fire and fire by the tanks of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 10 tanks with their crews, 2 personnel carriers, 5 military vehicles, 9 entrenchments, 2 mortar launchers and 2 anti-aircraft gun entrenchments of the enemy were destroyed, while 65 of the infidel Saddam's soldiers were either killed or wounded. Three of our own forces were martyred and seven were injured.

7. The city of Ahvaz has been under heavy, sporadic enemy weaponry attack. The fire which started in the Abadan refinery following the Iraqi mercenaries' heavy bombardment was placed under control by the efforts of the fire brigade and eventually the flames were extinguished.

8. In Andimeshk, as a result of an enemy mortar attack, one NCO and three soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were injured.

9. Few enemy aircraft appeared in Dezful's airspace, and those that did fled following gunfire by the air defense forces. In the northern sector of Bushehr, one Iraqi invader aircraft was hit by the Bushehr's air defense fire and destroyed.

10. In the Mehran region, exchange of heavy fire between the two sides continued and helicopters of the Airborne Division of the army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran twice attacked enemy positions in this region, inflicting losses and casualties on the infidel Saddam's forces.

352: Combat Activities

LD291744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Communique 352 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] To His exalted name. Some aspects of the activities of the combatants of Islam and self-scrificing members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in confronting the dissipating, war-mongering and aggressive mercenary Iraqi army, and of the enemy's inhumane battles and barbarism over the past 24 hours are hereby presented to the Muslim, struggling Iranian nation.

1. The ground forces combatants, the guards corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, in their offensive operations and their courageous assault which began at 0300 on 27 December, threw out the Iraqi mercenaries from the Dezli and Dalani Heights which they had occupied in the west of the country. They retook the heights while inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the enemy, and with heavy arms and artillery fire set fire to the Iraqi garrison opposite these heights, such that the flames rising from enemy installations could clearly be seen from our own side.

In these operations Saddam's dissipating forces were observed retreating and fleeing. Following these operations, the enemy's misled personnel were pursued yesterday, and eight Iraqi army personnel were killed and a large number injured. Of our own forces six people were slightly injured.

2. Yesterday residential areas and various locations in Ahvaz city came under the enemy's long-range artillery fire from 1600. The artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the Ahvaz fronts returned the enemy fire, and 7 of our dear compatriots in Ahvaz city were martyred and 30 injured.

3. Yesterday, on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts, the exchange of artillery fire between our own forces and enemy forces continued, and two of the personnel of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran were injured on the Susangered front as a result of ricocheting enemy mortars.

4. Yesterday, 28 December, the cities of Hamadan, Abadan, Dezful and Ilam came under enemy air attack. Thanks to the antiaircraft fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran the enemy aircraft were forced to flee. Also at 0945 today, 29 December, one enemy aircraft appeared over Ahvaz, but it was forced to flee, thanks to shooting by the city's defenders and by the air defence fire of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. On the Abadan fronts there have been alternate exchanges of heavy arms and artillery fire between our own forces and those of the enemy. In operations on one of the Abadan's fronts yesterday one soldier and two civilians belonging to the mercenary Iraqi army were taken prisoner by our own forces.

6. As a result of a courageous assault by the combatants of the Army Air Corps of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Khuninshahr-Ahvaz Highway the following losses and damages were 'nflicted upon the enemy: 11 loaders destroyed, 21 enemy light and heavy trucks destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

353: Military Clashes

LD301744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Communique 353 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Fighting, Muslim Iranian nation: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, supported by the various strata of the people, will continue to fight the aggressive enemy until final victory. Some of the operations during the past 24 hours in the regions involved in war operations are hereby brought to the attention of the vigilant and heroic Iranian nation.

1. At 0645 this morning two Iraqi MiG's penetrated the Western region of Mahshahr, but the vigilance and self-sacrifice of the personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran prevented them from carrying out their attack. One of the MiG's was downed by the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the other was forced to flee.

2. Yesterday, as a result of the fire of the artillery and tanks of the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against enemy positions on the Abadan-Mahshahr-Bahmanshir Road, 3 tanks, 1 armored vechicle, 2 loaders, a number of military vehicles and 1 machinegun nest were destroyed, and more than 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed.

3. As a result of the fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, four group trenches belonging to the enemy were set on fire and one ammunition depot, two trucks and one enemy tank were destroyed on the Darkhovin Road in Abadan.

4. The fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed 4 tanks, a number of trenches and 1 column of enemy armored vehicles in the Mared region and killed or wounded 37 Iraqi soldiers.

5. Yesterday two Iraqi MiG's violated Ahvaz airspace but were forced to flee before carrying out their missions as a result of the antiaircraft fire of the units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6. On the Susangerd front, as a result of artillery fire on enemy positions, some casualties were inflicted upon the aggressive Iraqi forces; however, no figures are available. On this fron three of our forces were martyred, and three were wounded.

7. In the Konjancham Heights clashes are continuing with mortar and artillery fire. As a result of the enemy mortar and artillery fire, one of the self-sacrificing personnel of the forces of Islam was martyred and two others were wounded in this region.

8. In the (Bazideraz) Heights, as a result of enemy artillery fire, four of the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and six were wounded.

9. Yesterday, three members of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party in one of the villages of Paveh surrendered to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS STATEMENT ON BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD271144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the following statement has been issued by the Public Relations Office of the Central Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Islamic revolution guards corps informs the vigilant, martyr-rearing Islamic nation of the report on its operations during the past 2 days from the bloody battle fronts of right against wrong as follows:

Sanandaj: Following the recent attacks by the counterrevolutionaries and Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries in the western parts of the country the corps' combatant brothers and Muslim Peshmargas, on 24 December 1980, embarked on mopping-up operations in the Dezli, (Dam), (Kuh-e Nabi) areas and freed these places from counterrevolutionary occupation. During these operations two mortars, one 50-mm heavy machinegun, large numbers of light weapons, including G-3 rifles, Kalashnikovs, Brno's and several antittank mines and also one builldozer were captured. During these clashes, as a result of a vehicle hitting a mine, three of our brothers were wounded.

Ahvaz: In the course of coordinated operations, on 24 December, on the Farsiat axis the corps' self-sacrificing brothers and the army succeeded in totally destroying 5 enemy tanks and 1 cannon and in killing 60 Iraqi mercenaries. Following these operations all the brothers returned to their bases safely.

Dezful: On 24 and 25 December the corps brothers, in the course of two series of mine-laying operations in the vicinity of Delijan succeeded in destroying one tank and one gasoline road tanker.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Central Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

FIGHTING ON ABADAN FRONT CONTINUES 26-30 DEC

Pishgam Group Arrested

LD261143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, three women and four men, who apparently are supporters of the Pishgam students [breakaway group from the Feda'i-ye Khalq organization], were arrested in Abadan for posessing a great number of illegal weapons. According to the report, these people were attempting to leave Abadan for other cities--probably Tehran. The guards brothers suspected them and during inspections of their belongings a number of cassettes containing songs of the Pishgam organization, 6 Kalashnikovs, 1 MG-3 [automatic rifle], 4 pistols, 9 grenades, 1 box containing magazines of Kalashnikov bullets, a number of combat knives, 3 M-1 rifles with bullets and 1 Uzi [submachinegun] were found. These seven now have been detained by the Islamic revolution court in Abadan and an investigation of them is continuing.

It should be added that these weapons and ammunition were secretly being taken out of the heroic city of Abadan, a city presently creating epics due to the endeavors of the Muslim fighters composed of military personnel, guards, members of mobilization groups, volunteers and the local people in singlehandedly resisting the attacks of the Saddam regime. this mercenary of imperialism.

Trench Raids, Shelling

LD261108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch last night, the war continued to rage between Islam's combatants and the mercenaries of Saddam the infidel on the Abadan fronts. The dispatch says: yesterday evening, thanks to artillery fire by the heroes of Islam, several squad trenches of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries, in the vicinity of Mared, were destroyed and a number of Saddam's mercenaries were killed. According to the same report, following the destruction of the Iraqi mercenaries' trenches, enemy ambulances began carrying Saddam at-Tikriti's wounded men; we have not yet received accurate figures on the number killed and wounded among the Iraqi aggressors. Last night the Iraqi aggressors sporadically shelled Abadan's residential districts using their long-range artillery and, as a result, a number of houses were damaged.

Clashes Around Mared

LD281810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, artillery fire of the forces of Islam set ablaze an enemy ammunition dump on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway axis this morning; two vehicles of Saddam's mercenaries were hit by 106-mm fire in this region and were damaged.

Reports of PARS correspondents from Abadan indicate that today the Feda'i-yan-e Eslam, with the backing of artillery fire of the armed forces of the Islamic republic, succeeded in puching back Saddam's mercenaries in the Meydan-e Tir region and in capturing four of their trenches.

According to the same report, in the vicinity of Mared village artillery fire of the combatants of Islam destroyed two tanks of the mercenary army of Iraq and stopped three other enemy tanks. On this front several one-man foxholes of the Iraqi mercenaries were also destroyed and several mercenaries were killed. This report indicates that artillery fire exchange between the combatants of Islam, on the one hand, and Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries on the other also continued today on the Abadan fronts and during these clashes two of the combatants were wounded.

According to the same report, during the past 24 hours Iraqi mercenaries have fired on residential districts of Abadan with their long-range artillery, as a result several homes have been damaged. A spokesman for the relief workers of Abadan, in a contact with PARS announced that yesterday that 1 person was martyred in Abadan by the enemy's mortar fire and 18 others were wounded.

Madavi-Kani Visits Troops

LD301756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Abadan, at 1730 today, four vehicles and two enemy tanks were destroyed on the Abadan-Mahshahr road as a result of accurate artillery fire by the forces of Islam. According to the same report, the exchange of fire between the fighters of Islam and the mercenaries of Saddam continued this afternoon on all fronts and both sides brought each other's positions under artillery fire. Beginning last night, the mercenaries of Saddam have brought the residential areas of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire; a number of residential homes sustained damage. A relief workers's spokesman in Abadan has announced the number of people martyred in this city during the past 24 hours to be 31 and the wounded as 24. The same report states that today, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the interior minister, accompanied by the governor general of Khuzestan inspected the battlefronts in Abadan.

According to reports received, last night the Muslim fighters, supported by artillery fire, engaged in hand-to-hand battle with Saddam's deceived soldiers 200 meters from the trenches of Iraqi mercenaries in Tir Square, killing some and wounding others.

According to the PARS report, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the minister of interior of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who arrived in Abadan last night, inspected the trenches of the Muslim fighters this morning, accompanied by engineer Gharavi, the governor general of Khuzestan, and the commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Abadan and Khuninshahr. During this visit, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani talked with guards and military brothers and discussed their problems and difficulties. According to this report, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani left Abadan for Tehran this afternoon.

IRAQIS CONTINUE TO BOMB, SHELL AHWAZ 22-23 DEC

Air Raid Alerts

GF221413 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1405 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you will shortly hear denotes the red alert conditions. An air raid is imminent. [sound of siren] [Message repeated at 1615 GMT on 22 December; at 1357 GMT on 23 December; at 1205 and 1234 GMT on 24 December; at 1427 GMT on 25 December; at 1750 and 1815 GMT on 26 December; at 0902 and 1525 GMT on 27 December; at 1510 GMT on 28 December, at 1120 GMT on 29 December and at 1054 GMT on 30 December]

Long-Range Shelling

LD26111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Ahvaz, from 2330 last night the Iraqi mercenary forces began long-range artillery fire on Ahvaz's residential districts. On the basis of this dispatch, desultory shelling during certain hours by the Iraqi infidel mercenaries aimed at Ahvaz's residential districts continued until 0730 this morning. The report says that a number of residences were damaged. The city of Ahvaz at present is relatively calm.

Gendarmerie Calls Up Conscripts

GF271633 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Announcement issued by Omidiyeh-ye Aghajari Gendarmerie Company--date not given]

[Text] All conscript diploma holders born between March 1959 and March 1961 who graduated with an average of 15-20 in the year 1980 and previous years and who have received their dispatch papers from the 2d district of Abadan, Khuninshahr Company, Mahshahr and Shadegan, and who have not submitted their papers are asked to report on Sunday, 28 December, for their registration with their dispatch papers to this department located at the Behbahan [as heard] Gendarmerie Regiment. The date and place where they are to be sent will be given in later announcements.

Residential Districts Hit

LD291218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1058 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent has reported from Ahvaz from 2030 last night Iraqi mercenaries opened long-range artillery fire on the residential districts of Ahvaz. No information is presently at hand as to the level of possible losses and damage resulting from these attacks. On the basis of the same report, the deceived mercenaries of Saddam also opened artillery fire on the residential districts of Ahvaz from 1650 yesterday. As a result of this attack, 5 martyrs and 38 wounded were taken to Ahvaz hospitals.

Blood Donations Sought

GF301758 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1629 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the Ahvaz Jondi Shapur Hospital is urgently in need of A and O negative blood groups. All those who are willing to make donations please go to the blood transfusion unit of this hospital situated at [name indistinct] Avenue.

Civilian Casualties

LD301758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, while the people of Ahvaz, these holy followers of Islam, have donated several martyrs and wounded to the bloody Islamic Revolution of Iran, the blasphemous mercenaries have not stopped their plots and bloodsucking habit and continue to attack this city. After several hours of relative calm, various parts of Ahvaz, including residential areas, gathering places of the defenseless inhabitants of the city and one of the city's mosques, came under the artillery fire of the Iraqi mercenary infidels. During this attack several cars and taxis were damaged, and some people were either martyred or wounded.

According to our correspondent, an eyewitness to this attack, the Ahvaz medical relief headquarters has announced that 93 people were wounded and 25 were martyred in Ahvaz today.

Day of Mourning Declared

LD310410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Following the dastardly attack by the fascist mercenaries of the American Saddam Husayn, who brought under artillery fire the residential areas of Ahvaz, public thoroughfares and one of the city's mosques yesterday afternoon, resulting in the martyrdom and injury of dozens of our compatriots. The Friday imam of Ahvaz, the society of struggling clergy and the Ahvaz Governorate have declared today, 31 December, a day of public mourning in order to sympathize with the families of those martyred and with the wounded.

WESTERN FRONT BATTLE REPORTS CLAIM VICTORIES

Sar Ney, Dezli Fighting

LD250929 Tehran PARS in English 0812 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 25 Dec (PARS)--Over 300 Iraqi lackeys were killed or wounded by the Iranian revolutionary guards around Sar Ney in Kermanshah on Dec 21. A border outpost of the enemy as well as a fuel tanker and several tanks were demolished. In similar operations, 4 Iraqi vehicles were set ablaze and 3 group tents and 16 strongholds of the enemy were demolished. In another development, the Iranian defenders recaptured a region eight kilometers southeast of Dezli village in Marivan on Tuesday. There is no precise report yet on the damage and casualties inflicted upon the enemy. During these operations several Iraqi 81mm mortar launchers and sub-machine guns were seized.

Front-Wide Skirmishing

LD251353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, clashes on all the western fronts continue between the defenders of the Islam and mercenary forces of Saddam Tikriti, and the combative forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are bravely pounding trenches and positions of the aggressive enemy. On the basis of the same report, in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin regions, yesterday and last night, the combative forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were able to destroy two trucks, one tank, three mortar launchers and one ammunition tent of Saddam's mercenaries, and killed a group of [word indistinct].

Clashes in the region of Bozmirabad started yesterday morning and on this front the soldiers of Islam, during a commando-type operation, succeeded in killing more than 10 Iraqi mercenaries and destroying 1 106mm gun and 2 enemy mortars.

Reports from the Sumar region indicate that the battle on the fronts of this region continues as before and heavy and light weapons are being used. Thanks to the lightning and successful attack of the combatants of Islam, two squad tents and one ammunition tent of the enemy were destroyed.

In the region of Gilan-e Gharb, on the Tang-e Hiajian and (Zal-e Zard) fronts, the defending forces of Islam, including our brothers in the army, the Islamic revolution guards corps and other forces of the revolution, during a series of artillery backed guerrilla operations, were able to destroy two ammunition trucks, five squad tents, five trenches and two mortar launching positions together with the personnel deployed in them.

25 Dec Fighting

LD252140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] According to reports from the Central News Bureau, confrontations between the defenders of Islam and the mercenary forces of Saddam continue all along the western fronts as the combat forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran bravely pound the aggressive enemy's positions.

According to the same report, in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin yesterday the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed two trucks, one tank, three mortar launchers and an ammunition tent and killed a number of Saddam's mercenaries. In the (Bozmirabad) region confrontations started yesterday morning, and the soldiers of Islam succeeded in wounding more than 10 Iraqi mercenaries in a guerrilla attack and destroyed two mortar launchers and a 106mm field gun. Reports from the Sumar region say that fighting with light and heavy weapons continues on all fronts in this area and that lightning attacks by Islam's combatants resulted in the destruction of three enemy tents.

In the Gilan-e Gharb region, Tang-e Hajian and Zel-e Zard, Islam's defending forces comprised of military brothers, revolution guards corps members and other revolution forces, supported by artillery, carried out guerrilla attacks and succeeded in destroying two ammunition trucks, five trenches, five tents and two mortar launching positions together with their crews.

Battles All Along Front

LD261105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS correspondent in Kermanshah, fighting continued on all fronts in the west of the country during the past 24 hours between the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of blasphemy. Right now fighting continues on the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Kani-Sakht, Shur-e Shirin and Zalezard fronts with artillery exchanges, mortar fire and hand-to-hand and trench-to-trench fighting.

Shelling, Hand-to-Hand Combats

LD271131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS, the reports emanating from the western war fronts up to 0600 say: Last night and today clashes continued between defenders of the Islamic revolution and Iraqi mercenaries on the Qasr-e Shirin, Zahab, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Zelezar, Kani-Sakht, Shur-e Shirin and Malekshahi fronts. The battles on most western fronts was in the form of artillery and heavy weapons and positional fire exchanges and during this period sporadic hand-to-hand fighting also took place. On the basis of the same reports three enemy ammunition tents, one artillery position and one mortar position were hit by artillery fire of the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, Kani-sakht and Zahab fronts and casualties were inflicted on enemy forces, but no accurate figures have been reported so far.

Informed military authorities, announcing that clashes have been sporadic, describe the situation on the western fronts during the past 24 hours as being good.

PARS reported: On one of the fronts in Ilam the guard brothers, thanks to their guerrilla operations, succeeded in penetrating the very midst of the aggressive enemy and by carrying out minelaying operations, destroyed one ammunition truck of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries. After carrying out these operations Islam's combatants returned to their bases safely.

28 Dec Wrapup

LD281134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] According to PARS correspondents and based on reports received from the western war fronts until 1000, during the past 24 hours fighting has continued in Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin using artillery fire, heavy weaponry and guerrilla warfare.

During this period, two enemy vehicles were destroyed on the Sumar-Naftshahr road. In Sumar the combatants of Islam, in addition to exchanging artillery fire and using heavy weaponry, inflicted losses on enemy personnel and equipment by their guerrilla attacks but no detailed information is available as to the losses inflicted. The same report says that the war is being intensely continued on Kani-Sakht front by the personnel of our gendarmerie and other forces, and a supply depot, an ammunition tent and an enemy trench together with its personnel were destroyed.

SHIRAZ FUEL, FOOD RATIONED, CONSCRIPTS CALLED UP

Gasoline Coupons

GF231658 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Announcement by Fuel Distribution Center of Shiraz—date not given]

[Text] Gasoline can be obtained from all depots in the country with ration coupons. All those without coupons are warned not to travel (?without coupons) and to refrain from visiting the gasoline depots. It is not possible for the fuel distribution headquarters to issue extra coupons. The time limit for distribution of gasoline coupons for rental cars has been extended. Two branches of the Bank-e Ostan [formerly Saderat] will distribute gasoline coupons until noon on Thursday, 25 December. These two bank branches, located on Vesal Avenue and at the Farid cinema intersection, will issue gasoline coupons for rental cars until noon on Thursday. The Ostan Bank has advised all those automobile owners who do not possess the necessary ownership documents or power of attorney papers not to ask for gasoline couponsunder any circumstances.

Consumer Goods' Quota

GF231935 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Announcement by Fars trade organization--date not given]

[Text] In a meeting of the members of the economic mobilization headquarters for the just distribution of consumer goods it has been decided that as of 22 December vegetable shortening and detergent will be distributed in the city. Fellow citizens can obtain their quota by presenting their coupons to the 400 distribution centers located in different parts of the city and to the rural and urban cooperative firms. The amount of shortening fixed for each individual is 450 grams per month, which can be obtained by showing coupon B for the first time, and 240 grams of detergent per head per month, obtained by showing coupon I for the first time. Distributors are obliged to display price lists, to abide by fixed prices, to collect the coupons, to deposit them with the Ostan Bank in duplicate and to obtain a bank receipt for the same. All distributors and dear consumers are requested to cooperate in the verification of coupons and in keeping within the quotas.

Marvdasht Draftees Called Up

GF231939 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] All draftees in the Marvdasht area born between 21 March 1959 and 20 March 1961 who have no reported to date must contact Marvdasht company or Arsenjan draft office prior to 5 March 1981 to collect their draft cards. The absentees will be dealt with according to regulations.

Kazerun Conscripts Called Up

GF232017 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Communique issued by Kazerun Gendarmerie Division--date not given]

[Text] All servicemen whose service terminated in the period 21 March 1977-20 March 1978, who served in the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and who possess, their service termination certificates are required to report to the divisional headquarters by 27 December, the army personnel whose service terminated in the above-mentioned period, who are residents of the war zones and are presently living in Kazerun area, and who have dispatch papers are also subject to this order. The servicemen of the same period who served in the seven divisions [not further specified] and those who served in the medical corps must also report by the same date to the Kazerun Gendarmerie Division. It should be mentioned that absentees will be dealt with according to regulations.

Bottled Gas Allocations

GF271655 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bottled gas allocations for Shiraz and its district will be distributed by local committees supplied by the gas companies. Announcing this, the coordination office of the local committees asked citizens to stop seeking supplies from the gas distribution companies. The gas companies are ordered to avoid distributing gas through their warehouses or on the road.

Kerosine Allocation

GF271713 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Communique issued by NIOC fuel distribution headquarters in Shiraz on 27 December 1980]

[Text] All families in Shiraz and districts are hereby inormed that in the current month houses that have not been connected to gas mains are allocated three 18-liter allotments providing they can show their white cards. Houses with faulty gasoline connections receive two 9-liter allocations providing they can show green, blue or red cards. The allocation of kerosine for schools will be 60 liters per month per class. Shops will receive 30 liters per month providing they have the proper coupons. The local committees for distribution of coupons are covered by this and they will receive their allocations every month.

Guards Battle Gunmen

GF301754 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Communique issued by Shiraz revolution guards--date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Following the order of the Shiraz revolution prosecutor concerning the arrest of highwaymen, the brother Arsenjan revolution guards had an encounter with an armed group in Hamadabad-Qasr-e Dasht road last night. The revolution guards were forced to open fire since they were being fired upon. Mohammad Khan Zarghami and one of his gunmen were killed in the encounter, and following an inspection of Zarghami's house, a great deal of arms, ammunition and alcoholic beverages were discovered. [Signed] The Public Relations Department of Shiraz Revolution Guards.

TEHRAN SOUNDS RED ALERT, TRANSMISSION INTERRUPTED

LD241418 [Editorial report] Tehran Uomestic Service in Persian at 1403 GMT on 24 December interrupted its normal programming with a "red alert" announcement.

The announcer told listeners to "leave your work premises and go to the shelters." The announcement was followed by a siren wail during which the station went off the air without explanation for 2 minutes. The broadcast was then resumed with the "red alert" announcement and siren being repeated twice. The announcer than informed listeners that the "red alert" affected Tehran alone and asked the people to put out lights. An all-clear "condition white" announcement was issued at 1447 GMT.

PESHMERGA FIGHTING BOTH FOR, AGAINST TEHRAN REGIME

'Bandits' Repulsed in Mahabad

LD231928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent, a spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Mahabad announced that a number of mercenary, counterrevolutionary elements and armed bandits who, yesterday in the vicinity of Agri Qosh, intended to attack a relief column, had their sinister plan neutralized thanks to a lightning surprise attack launched by the guards corps and our army brothers deployed in Mahabad. During these operations a large number of armed bandits were killed and two were captured. During these clashes no casualties were inflicted on the relief column.

'Heavy Losses' to Peshmerga

LD271820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] The public relations office of the guards corps in the west, quoting the guards corps in Marivan, reported: In a confrontation yesterday between the Islamic revolution guards and the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga on one side and the counterrevolutionary forces on the other side, Daraki, (?Dezireh) villages and the Qal'eh Dalani pass were captured by the forces of Islam. Two Russian mortar launchers, one 72 mm mortar launcher, one 150 caliber [as heard] machine gun, a machine gun stand and twenty 82 mm mortar rounds, and a large number of ammunition rounds were captured from the counterrevolutionaries and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. We do not have exact information in connection with the losses suffered by the enemy. The reports says that, fortunately, our forces did not suffer losses in this confrontation.

Sardasht Operations

LD292137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The following statement has been placed at the disposal of the Central News Bureau tonight by the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In His exalted name. Statement No 9 of the Governorate of Sardasht. On 29 Dec 1980 as a result of some offensive operations against the premises of counterrevolutionaries the armed forces, the guards corps and the local gendarmerie through a concerted action succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on armed, illegal elements and the mercenaries of the infidel Saddam and in occupying the (Budava) Heights and (Badehpahn) axis. In these brave operations two guards and two military personnel have been wounded and their conditions are satisfactory.

The Sardasht Governorate hereby warns all villages in Sardasht region not to allow counterrevolutionaries and Iraqi mercenaries to use their villages as shields. Otherwise, he will be forced to react strictly.

[Signed] Governor and Commander of the Guards Corps in Sardasht

Pro-Regime Peshmerga Raid

JN291010 Tehran PARS in English 0915 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, Dec 29--PARS NEWS AGENCY--The local headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corp situated in the town of Marivan, on the Iraqi border in Kordestan Province, has reported victories in the last 2 days, as follows: The Islamic guards with the cooperation of Kurdish Peshmerga in the area of the Darakeh and Ghale Delani, succeeded in retaking the two areas from the Iraqi forces. In this conflict a number of enemy light and heavy weapons were captured. No casualty was reported in the Iranian forces. Next day, the same groups of Islamic soldiers recaptured the hills of Dal Bani near Marivan after a hand to hand fight with the Iraqi mercenaries. From the same hills, the guns of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran were able to hit the Iraqi military base called Khormal inside Iraq and, according to eyewitness reports, all the ammunition in that base were set ablaze. More Iraqi arms were also taken by the Iranians in this battle. In another development, a non-military citizen of Iraq from Kirkuk named Abd al-Amir Muhsin surrendered himself to the Iranian soldiers and asked for asylum. The main said the unbearable political [as received] in Iraq particularly against the devoted Muslims forced him to flee. He also reported bloodshed in all Iraqi military centers.

AFP: KURDS MAY PROCLAIM AUTONOMOUS STATE 22 JAN

NC301544 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 30 Dec (AFP)--Officials in the province of western Azerbaijan believe that Kurdish rebels will proclaim an "autonomous republic of Iranian Kurdistan" on January 22, according to reports published here today in the newspaper KEYHAN. KEYHAN said the officials doubted that the insurgent Kurds had sufficient strength to maintain a clandestine government and that the move was intended to boost the (?morale of) "illegal armed groups" in Kurdistan. An autonomous Kurdish republic was proclaimed on January 22, 1946, but the movement failed.

KURDS REPORT PESHMERGA OPERATIONS AGAINST REGIME

JN281417 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Sar Dasht--The martyr Mo'ini forces' Peshmerga are continuing their struggle against the agent guards and the remnants of the Arya Mehr [reference to the shah] army. Reports reaching the Voice of Iranian Kordestan from Sar Dasht say that the martyr Mo'ini heroes are depriving the enemy forces of sleep and food and that they are launching daily assaults against them. Our correspondent in Sar Dasht says that on 21 December two of the guards who had been wounded in clashes with the Peshmerga succumbed to their injuries in the Sar Dasht hospital. On 22 December our heroes shelled the Sar Dasht camp with artillery and mortars, killing four military personnel and wounding five others.

On 23 December, the Peshmerga forces launched an attack on the (Kalakah Ispian) site, killing 26 guards and injuring 8 others. Our correspondent says that as a result of the bombing of the village of (Marghanah) by the Islamic Republican regime's helicopters, five people were martyred and another was wounded.

TEHRAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS STRIKE REPORTED

NC261359 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] The strike by the Tehran telecommunications company employees, which started last Monday, continues. According to a report by a Free Voice of Iran correspondent, the statement issued by the national resistance organization of the telecommunications organization says all telecommunication employees throughout the country are asked to stop work to protest the acts of the fascist mullahs ruling the country and the chaos created by the power-thirsty mullahs and to join the countrywide telecommunications company employees strike.

The statement issued by the resistance organization of the telecommunications employees states that indifference to what is going on our country is treason against the homeland and nation since the oppression and despotism ruling the country has never been so strong in any era of history as it is in Khomeyni's era. The telecommunications employees have stressed that the employees express their opposition to the policy of the fascist Tehran regime without harming the telephone communications of the people, by sub-average work by some and by going to the office but not working.

Following the protest by truckdrivers throughout the country against the Tehran government's acts and Khomeyni's fascist regime, this is the latest clear example of the rise in the wave of opposition and unrest among Iranians against Khomeyni's regime which actually unable to ensure many of the demands of the people's basic needs and employment.

'NATIONAL IRANIAN ARMY' OPERATIONS REPORTED

NC261346 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Telephone report by "Radio Iran's correspondent in FRG"--recorded]

[Text] According to the latest reports received from Iran, in the course of movements opposing the Islamic Republic which are daily expanding throughout the country, about 130 people were killed during strong clashes which broke out between forces of the National Iranian Army and the mercenary guards of the Islamic Republic. These clashes broke out in the towns of Miandow Ab and Meshkin Shahr when the brave soldiers and officers of the National Iranian Army refused to carry out orders issued by the Revolution Guards and their mullah commanders. The forces of the National Iranian Army in these two towns enjoyed the support of the Iranian people and the Revolution Guards and their commanders were explicitly told that the Revolution Guards are not only not officers and members of the military but that they are foreigners and non-Iranians.

For this reason and on this occasion the organization of struggling Iranians in West Germany has issued a statement in which we read, among other things, that the forces of the National Iranian Army officially rose against the mercenary Revolution Guards of Khomeyni in Miandow Ab and Meshkin Shahr and with impetuous attacks against their hideouts and positions killed or injured a number of the Revolution Guards and made a large number of them flee. According to the Iranians who have come abroad across the Azerbayjan border following these incidents, the Revolution Guards, seeing the support given by the people to the officers and the soldiers, asked for assistance from the people. But the people set fire to and tore Khomeyni's pictures and called the Revolution Guards and Khomeyni foreigners and foreign mercenaries and, with the help of the brave soldiers and officers of the Iranian National Army, attacked the Revolution Guards.

The organization of the struggling Kurds in West Germany has also issued a statement in which the activities of the Islamic guards are strongly condemned. In this statement it is stressed that the Islamic Republic guards aggress against the forces of the National Iranian Army in all parts of the country as, some time ago, the guards attacked villagers in Kordestan and forces of the Iranian Army repulsed the attack defending the Kurdish villagers.

Iranian residents of Europe, in a contact with a representative of Radio Iran in Germany, strongly condemned the savage antiarmy and anti-Iranian activities of the guards of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic and declared their solidarity with each and every one of the brave soldiers and officers of the National Iranian Army.

NVOI DENOUNCES U.S. REJECTION OF HOSTAGE TERMS

TA241020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "No Change Has Occurred in the Nature of U.S. Hostility Toward Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran delivered through the Algerian Government in a precise manner the necessary conditions for the release of the American spy hostages to U.S. officials. As we are aware, according to these conditions the U.S. should return to Iran all of Iran's assets frozen in U.S. banks by the Carter administration and also all the properties plundered by the criminal family of the deceased shah from our homeland.

The Carter administration not only does not show any haste in implementing these just and legitimate demands of the Iranian nation in return for releasing its spies, but now and then resorts to excuses worse than the crime in order to avoid their implementation. This is to the benefit of the United States for two reasons. First is that Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks are currently a suitable excuse for plundering by U.S. monopolies who want to gobble them up through wheeling and dealing and through fabrication of accounts. It is for this reason and because of this international robbery that these monopolies have raised claims in the amount of $7 billion agains [words indistinct] Iran in U.S. courts. As we are aware, the U.S. administration is the faithful guardian of the plundering interests of these monopolies, and it is for this reason that it has exerted all its efforts so that no harm will befall the interests of these companies.

Concerning the return of the plundered assets and properties of the shah piled up in U.S. banks, the Carter administration pretends that allegedly it has no information regarding their existence, amount and the place where they are kept, and claims that from the so-called legal aspect it cannot order their return to the Iranian nation, and further claims that many years are needed for this problem to be solved by U.S. legan and judicial sources.

Second, by consistently deloying the settlement of this problem, U.S. imperialism is feverishly stepping up its military presence in the Persian Gulf region. This fact by itself is an indication of the long-term plans of the Pentagon and U.S. monopolies in this sensitive and vital area of the world.

Are all aware that a quick settlement of the hostage problem based on the implementation of the legitimate and just demands of our nation and government does not meet the plundering interests of U.S. imperialism and the Carter administration, which is the guardian of these interests. It is especially for this reason that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie himself, in a television interview, actually rejected the conditions for the release of the American spy hostages. Mr Muskie claimed that Iran's demands cannot be implemented in full because allegedly the U.S. President does not possess so-called rights and complete authority for their implementation.

Mr Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, is also not indifferent regarding a review of this problem, and declares that there exist [word indistinct] plans against Iran. Of course, the U.S. secretary of defense did not give any hint regarding the details of these plans or even about their (?aims). However, it is quite obvious what Brown'a aim was from the existence of plans against Iran. Our nation is acquainted with certain angles of these anti-Iranian plans of world-devouring America. Thus, evidence and documents indicate that no change has occurred in the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism despite the attempts by the representatives and mouthpieces of the compromising liberal-bourgeois, and as before, America is the number one enemy of our nation, its revolutionary gains and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Under such conditions it is the duty of the true forces of the revolution, personalities, parties, organizations and groups faithful to the popular and anit-imperialist line of the revolution not to forget even for one moment that U.S. imperialism was and is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation, and should foil the plans of U.S. imperialism and its elements in the country and the region through total revolutionary vigilance.

NVOI CONDEMNS ATTACK ON SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

TA301143 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Counterrevolution in Performance of a Scene From Brzezinski's Play]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The last scene of Brzezinski's counterrevolutionary play, staged by mercenary and parasitic club-wielders following barbaric acts in the last few days against the true revolutionary forces, was the attack on the Embassy of the USSR, our neighboring country and supporter of our revolution and the system of our Islamic Republic. From the note that the Soviet Government delivered to our country's official authorities, the text of which has been published by the world's news agencies, it is evident that officials of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, prior to this incident, repeatedly warned our country's responsible officials of the implementation of such a plot by groups associated with the counterrevolution and by agents of U.S. imperialism. It is evident from the developments of events that the responsible officials did not pay much heed to these warnings and only took measures to preserve the security of the Soviet Embassy when the group of ruffians and club-wielders had caused considerable damage. The attempts of the guards and security officials were of no avail.

The noteworthy point is that it has been repeatedly observed that following every incident cooked up by the counterrevolution and the mercenary [word indistinct] club wielders, nearly all responsible officials, despite the condemnation of such acts, have never diagnosed their causes and elements; as though the initiators of such counterrevolutionary and anti-Iranian plots enjoy special powers. We all recall that these same parasitic elements and the counterrevolutionary agents repeatedly occupied the offices of progressive and revolutionary parties and organizations in recent months. Despite the condemnation of these acts by all judicial authorities and revolutionary organs, they still continue to occupy these offices and to commit similar acts. The difference between these mercenary elements and the Savakist beasts is that the (?Savakists) used to carry out their barbaric acts under the patronage of the deceased shah, while these elements carry out theirs under the (?Hezbollahi) banner.

The counterrevolution and imperialism exploit these mercenary groups--in which as a rule there are considerable numbers of Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits and refugees--for two reasons. The first reason for exploiting these groups is to attack the offices of true revolutionary parties and organizations, be they the Tudeh, Mojahed, Cherik, Jama or others, under the imaginary pretext of the so-called struggle against communism or the so-called Jihad against the mischief-makers. The interesting thing is that these mercenary groups usually comprise the filthiest parasites of society, and in the best circumstances the most misled individuals, who as a rule pass themselves off as the (?disciples) of this or that religious or pseudo-religious personality. The other reason for the exploitation of this knife-wielding fascist band by the counterrevolution and the agents of imperialism is to create problems for the Islamic Republic in the arena of international diplomacy. The straining of relations between our country and friendly governments that support the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly the Soviet Union, is also pleasing to a number of our country's government officials.

The leaders of this Hezbollahi club-wielding band exploit various elements and opportunities to implement their counterrevolutionary aims; once by publishing a report in a newspaper associated with the compromising liberal bourgeois and another time by spreading a rumor fabricated by the imperialist news agencies, which was unfortunately also broadcast in full detail by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Finally, and specifically, certain remarks and statements made by a number of government and religious figures out of prejudice, misinformation or blind fanaticism, (?became) a pretext in the hands of these counterrevolutionary groups to engage in subversion, create bloody clashes, and attack the offices of revolutionary parties and organizations; the latest example was the attack on the Soviet Embassy (?in Tehran).

An observer rightly said that when a number of officials and leaders, on the basis of fanaticism, superficiality and ignorance reminiscent of the Middle Ages stamp atheist and mischief-maker on the forehead of truly revolutionary parties and organizations faithful to the revolution, or, for example, when they blame the domination of colonialist culture in the universities on the communists--those irreconcilable enemies of imperialism and imperialist culture--it is very obvious that by exploiting this, the counterrevolution and its club-wielders can attack progressive and revolutionary organizations and create bloody clashes.

Or when the country's extensive propaganda organization broadcasts daily reports fabricated by Zionist and imperialist news agencies and false rumors against the Soviet Union in connection with Afghanistan, it is obvious that willingly or unwillingly, it is [word indistinct] the counterrevolution and its club-wielders to carry out anti-Iranian and counterrevolutionary acts, like the attack on the Embassy of the Soviet Union, a friendly country that supports the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It should never be forgotten that in the face of the plots of world-devouring America and its elements and friends in Iran, (?preserving) the gains of the revolution and the system of our Islamic republic is, first of all, conditional on the alliance and unity of action of all the true revolutionary forces, whether religious or non-religious within the country, and the [word indistinct] friends of the Iranian revolution in the international arena.

In the vital task of running the country and in safeguarding the gains of the revolution, one should--before it is too late--desist from superficiality, or in the words of the late Dr Shari'ati, from blind fanaticism. The gains of the revolution and the blood of the brave sons of the Iranian nation should not be sacrificed for old-fashioned thinking, superficiality and blind fanaticism.

NVOI ATTACKS BAZARGAN AS LEADER OF LIBERAL BOURGEOISIE

GF211548 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Political Direction of the Compromising Liberal Bourgeoisie"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, in view of the intensity in the campaign by the compromising liberal bourgeoisie against the imam's humanitarian and anti-imperialistic line, it is appropriate to review its political line of action. In our country, when the liberal bourgeoisie is mentioned, the people's attention consciously or unconsciously turns toward its leader Bazargan's activities and those of his immediate followers. Mr Bazargan, the prime minister of the interim government, with his step-by-step policy (?to form) a bridge to return U.S. imperialism to Iran, in the course of 9 months of power tried his utmost to prevent the consolidation and preservation of the revolution and to divert the revolution toward the perilous path of collusion with the United States. Fortunately, with the fall of the interim government, this liberal bourgeois policy suffered a hard blow, but unfortunately it was not crushed, and its fundamental supporters, the capitalists and big landowners, were not eliminated.

Some time ago one of our national periodicals, correctly interpreting the policy of the liberal bourgeoisie, wrote: Its policy before the revolution was to send compliments concealed in bouquets to the U.S. Embassy and have clandestine meetings with embassy personnel during the course of the revolution that resulted in a six-point suggestion to prevent the revolutionary explosion. After the revolution exploded it expressed itself in the form of detailed agreements with Sullivan with the intention of having a Mehdi Bazargan government maintain the integrity of the imperial army. After the revolution it would appear as an effort to maintain dependence, especially military, on the pretext that since we were dependent, we are forced to remain dependent. On seeing the failure of all these plots and the successful trend of the imam's humane and anti-imperialistic policies, Mehdi Bazargan lost his self-control and screamed: We were wrong to revolt not only three times but three times three times.

We will say nothing about the meetings and parleys of Bazargan, his Foreign Minister Yazdi, and his Defense Minister Chamran, chief of the high-powered interim government, with the Zionist Brzezinski, the chief security adviser of the U.S. President and the chief foreign policymaker of the United States. We know that no communique has been issued about their discussions with Carter's security adviser despite requests by the true forces of the revolution and the noble nation of Iran, nor was one placed at the disposal of the Majlis representatives, but the people are more or less aware of the nature of these discussions, during which the annihilation of the Islamic republic regime, the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran, and even the assissination of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, were discussed in detail.

Now Mr Bazargan is trying to resuscitate the political direction of the bourgeoisie, whether through his influence in the Majlis or through his unbalanced paper MIZAN [which means "balance"] or with the aid of his friends like Yazdi, Qotbzadeh and Chamran. It is an endeavor that will never yield the results desired by the liberal bourgeoisie. This well-known step-by-step political line of action--that is, the policy of bringing about the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran and making the country dependent on the United States--is completely contrary to the anti-imperialistic policy of the imam of the nation, who has declared the United States the real enemy and arch-Satan and is convinced that the salvation of Iran and the Iranians lies in the total eradication of all the effects of the influence and conspiracy of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The liberal bourgeoisie desires the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran, but the imam of the nation has summoned the noble Iranian nation to a war to the end against world-devouring U.S. imperialism, Iran's real enemy.

The liberal bourgeoisie is not able to exist without exploiting and sucking the blood of the toiling workers, but the imam of the nation has repeatedly said that this revolution was brought about by the barefoot people of Iran, hut dwellers, and the duty of every revolutionary government is, more than anything else, to provide livelihood for these hut dwellers, the real masters of the nation, through the distribution of land among farmers with small or no holdings and the elimination of profit, and exploitation in factories and production units. With due attention to this profound advice from the imam, people have named it the humane, anti-imperialistic line of the imam and are following it faithfully. With due attention to the nature of the anti-humanitarian and imperialistic line of the liberal bourgeoisie, people sometimes call it the Brzezinski line and sometimes the line of the United States and of counterrevolution. It is that line that has arisen against the imam's humanitarian and anti-imperialistic line and has even reached the stage when in some parts of the country it has manifested itself in foolish and adventurous reactions. All this shows the deep internal antagonism toward the imam of the nation and his line.

As long as the liberal bourgeoisie follows its political line of action and its bridge-head, the capitalists and great landowners hold the economic levers and administrative authority and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the fruits of the revolution are in serious danger. We should see this serious danger through revolutionary eyes and take drastic steps against it.

NVOI ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

20 Dec Commentary

GF201931 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 December carried a commentary entitled: "The So-Called New and Unparalleled Discovery of Brezezinski's Students" which said that during the nationalization of oil, there were people who could not figure out the true role of Dr Baqa'i, the U.S. mercenary. But after a time, bitter experience exposed the true and decadent face of this U.S. imperialist lackey. Afterward, a lot of Iranian politicians and freedom lovers noticed that what was coming out of Baqa'i's newspaper was not his words but the CIA's refuse.

The role that U.S. imperialism and Zionism have been asking their masked and unmasked agents stays the same. The job of these agents is to breate deviation among the revolutionary forces, including religious and nonreligious elements, foment plots and terrorism and give false labels to the true leftist forces internally and externally, to all democratic nations and the true friends of the Iranian nation, especially the Soviet Union.

Today implementation of this plans is given to papers such as Mr Bazargan's--this kind of so-called national paper which does not hide its relations with its internal and U.S. masters, aided by reporters who are in reality the AFP, AP, etc., trying to discover new documents which in reality were provided by the CIA and Zionist spy services to feed their brains. The United States and Zionism are the number one enemy of the Iranian nation.

The revolution was made by the people, not these gentlemen, by the simple street people who were subject to the atrocity of the aristocrats and millionaires and their U.S. masters. The people want the revolution to achieve equality and follow the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam, which the compromising liberal bourgeoisie cannot tolerate. The Iranian nation can tell truth from falsehood and should not succumb to false propaganda.

21 Dec Commentaries

GF211918 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 December carried two commentaries.

The first entitled "The Deep Roots of the Recent Events," said the events of the past few days, and especially the recent demonstrations in several cities including Tehran, have attracted the worried attention of people. Leaders of the revolution and the imam were insulted during some of these demonstrations. The reaction of the clergy to the activites of these groups, who habitually attach themselves to the president, came in the form of a communique by Ayatollah Montazeri asking for a march. The imam canceled the march due to the situation and an increase in the activities of the counterrevolution, thus reducing tension. The imam said that he had repeatedly asked people not to react to any insult directed at him or his pictures.

These childish actions by the counterrevolutionaries will not reduce the position of the imam in the eyes of the people. The matter is deeper than that. We are talking about (?opposition) arranged by people such as Qotbzadeh, Yazdi, Bazargan and Chamran and today openly manifested in the form of demonstrations against the clergy. The leaders of this have been trying their utmost to show that they follow the same policies as the president. We have said before that it is up to the president to separate himself from these elements or make it clear to the people what he has in common with these elements who support a constitutional monarchy without a shah and want a return of U.S. influence. The supporters of the policies of the liberal bourgeoisie, big landowners and idolatrous bazaar merchants, and quite possibly the remainder of the past regime as well as the Savakists, had a hand in arranging the recent demonstrations. Possibly the aims of those taking part in the demonstrations were not all the same and maybe some were used but, whatever the purpose, the result was a weakening of the Islamic Republic and preparation of the ground for the plots by the counterrevolution.

The experience of all popular revolutions has shown that all who cooperated with the Iranian nation at the beginning of the revolution or showed themselves to be cooperative could not stay in the same line when it comes to implementing the aims of the revolution. Those who want a constitution without the shah need SAVAK bayonets and torture instruments to terrorize the people.

It is obvious that the line that separates all these groups is how they deal with one important matter--the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line. We must again stress that the unity of all true revolutionary forces will insure the continuation of the revolution against all internal and external plots.

The second, entitled "China and the Persian Gulf", said the close ties between the Chinese and U.S. imperialism on sensitive matters are getting clearer every day. For U.S. monopolies, the way is clear to penetrate the Chinese economy, especially that country's oil industry. The Chinese leaders are openly supporting U.S. aggressive policy in Asia and they are supporting the Pentagon in obtaining military bases in the Indian subcontinent and around the Persian Gulf. The Chinese leaders are getting closer to the Zionist regimes of the Persian Gulf which are supported by the United States.

The Chinese leaders have played a treacherous role against our country. During the anti-imperialist and heroic revolution of our nation, China, hand-in-hand with the United States, took the shah's side and used every possible means to try to halt the fall of the shah's regime. China has intensified its terrorist activities against liberating forces, especially in the Persian Gulf countries which are fighting against U.S. imperialism.

China is getting closer to Israel--the country that under the [illegible]n of the United States continues to commit aggression against the Arab countries. [illegible]tly Beijing signed a contract with Israel to buy Israeli airplanes and in return [illegible]d to support Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East.

China, with the help of the United States, has penetrated Pakistan and, with the aid of Ziaul Haq's regime, not only acts against Afghanistan but also carries out terrorist activities against the Iranian revolution. Hand-in-hand with the United States, China wants to increase the degree of unrest in our unsettled region in order to profit from the situation.

22 Dec Commentary

TA222059 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 December carried a commentary entitled "The Renewal of the Policy of Threat and Imposition by World-Devouring America." It stated that world-devouring America is continuing its concentration of armed forces in the Persian Gulf and its vicinity, thus threatening our Islamic Republic. The number of U.S. and allied warships in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf has reached 60. Three aircraft carriers with 200 planes and more than 1,800 marines continuously patrol the region. The renewal of activities in the Diego Garcia base is undoubtedly a threat to all the countries of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The majority of Asian nations and governments want to cleanse the Indian Ocean of U.S. military bases in order to transform it into a zone of peace. The United States has gained access to naval and air bases in Oman, Egypt and Somalia, thus creating military havens in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. U.S. military activities in this region are for creating an encirclement around the oil-rich countries by means of military bases. The U.S. excuse for carrying out these dangerous aggressive plans is for allegedly securing the free passage of oil through the Hormuz Strait. The progressive forces of the Near and Middle East have welcomed the Soviet proposals for maintaining security in Persian Gulf countries.

SRI LANKA

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI VISITS SRI LANKA

Arrival in Colombo

BK281111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani arrived in Colombo yesterday and will spend 2 days here as the guest of the government. He has been invited to visit Sri Lanka by Transport Minister M.H. Mohamed last year. The visiting minister accompained by his wife and a 20-member delegation was welcomed by Mohamed at the Katanayake Airport. In an exclusive interview with the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, Shaykh Yamani said that outside the OPEC fund framework Saudi Arabia contributed about 15 percent of its gross national produce toward assisting developing nations. He said while countries like the United States and those in Europe had been contributing less than 1 percent, Saudi Arabia had been silently providing this assistance to alleviate the difficulties faced by developing countries. Shaykh Yamani also said that the Bali OPEC meeting had achieved much more than had been expected. Because of the agreement on price levels, he said there would be no chaos on the oil market. Saudi Arabia produces more than 40 percent of the total OPEC output.

Talks With President Jayswardene

BK291122 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Visiting Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani yesterday met President Jayewardene at [word indistinct]. He had detailed discussions with the president regarding the development of friendly relations between Sri Lanka and Saudi ARabia. The question of Saudi Oil supplies to Sri Lanka and the possibility of further Saudi aid were also discussed. The president told the visiting minister than Sri Lanka was engaged in a large-scale development program to further political and economic stability in the region and also give employment to the youth of the country. He emphasized the fact that this development program stressed the alternate provision of energy through the development of hydropower. The president also thanked the Saudi Arabian Government for aid in the sum of $50 million which had recently been given to Sri Lanka. Yamani noted the growth of cordial and friendly relations between the two countries and stated that further contact between the leaders of the two nations on a personal level would strengthen this relationship further. Minister of Finance and Planning Ronald de Mel and Minister of Transport M.H. Mohamed, who were also the ministers in attendance, were associated in the discussions.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDA RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

BK221516 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] His majesty the king granted audience to leader of the goodwill delegation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and Vice Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Arstanbek Duysheyev at the royal palace this afternoon. Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Lokendra Bahadur Chand and Soviet Ambassador A.K. Vezirov were also present on the occasion.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES KATMANDU

BK231514 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The seven member goodwill delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union led by Supreme Soviet Presidium Vice Chairman Arstanbek Duysheyev left Katmandu for home this afternoon at the end of about a weeklong visit to Nepal at the friendly invitation of Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Lokendra Bahadur Chand. The goodwill delegation was seen off at the Tribhuvan International Airport by Rashtriya Panchayat Chairman Chand. Earlier today, Duysheyev called on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa at his office.